A Hawick Word Book

Douglas Scott

[DRAFT -- version of 16 October 2025]
[send comments to dscott‘‘AT’’astro.ubc.ca]

Copyright ©2002–2025 Douglas Scott.

Aa rights reserved. Nae pairt o this work should be doobelt, stored in a computer or sent oot in ony form whatsiever, ithoot the permeesion o the writer. Except that ee can doonload ony bits fri this web-page for yer ain yiss, is lang is ee deh change ony o the defineetions at aa, an that ee’re no yaisin eet ti sell owts.

Ti ma fither an ma papa Scott —
A hope they wud've approved.

In every instance our native speech preserves an original form to be found in the older writers, but which is now lost elsewhere, entailing along with it a positive loss of force or precision to the language.
— *Sir James A.H. Murray*

The simple word and hamely sound
Will still be dear to me;
For I will love the mither tongue
Until the day I dee.
— James Thomson

Boast! Hawick, boast! thy structures rear'd in blood,
Shall rise triumphant over flame and flood;
Still doom'd to prosper since on Flodden's field
Thy sons a hardy band, unwont to yield,
Fell with their martial King
and (glorious boast!)
Gain'd proud renown where Scotia's fame was lost.
— John Leyden

In cause of truth, on honour's roll,
Our instincts all have sprung
From the untutored, proud of soul,
That framed our mother tongue.
— *J.E.D. Murray*

The story of Hawick
cannot all be told.

— *R.E. Scott*

The Stert (*Introduction*)

To speak a strong dialect, with its roots firmly planted in the history of a particular place and its people, is a wondrous thing. The speaking of 'broad Hawick' is, I suspect, a far greater treasure than most of its speakers realise. The identity of Hawick folk has its basis in this linguistic tradition, which was spoken, not written – passed down through generations, enriched by incremental influences from outside – a living language steeped in tradition. But it is a local asset that is increasingly under threat. What James 'Dictionary' Murray said as far back as 1873 seems more true today – 'The local dialects are passing away: ... even where not utterly trampled under foot by the encroaching language of literature and education, they are corrupted and arrested by its all-pervading influence'.

The pace of this erosion of the local language is increasing, along with the pervasiveness of mass media in the modern world. But perhaps this speed can be slowed, even a little bit, by using the power of the information age itself to promote the appreciation and use of dialect. One way to do this is to compile and disseminate a reference work on Hawick's words.

The main purpose of this compilation of Hawick words is to provide a handy reference for Hawick residents (and exiles!) to help keep the richness of their language alive. The secondary purpose is to provide an accessible source for looking up information about Hawick and its past. These two functions seemed to become increasingly inseparable as this Word Book was being compiled. So this book serves as both dictionary and encyclopædia. More on the encyclopædic entries later. For now let us discuss the Hawick vernacular.

A large body of distinctive words, phrases, pronunciations and shades of meaning have been used in the Hawick area throughout recorded history. The guiding principle here was to include in this Word Book any words or meanings that are not in common usage throughout Britain. Certainly words that are often used in other parts of Scotland are included, although in many cases with different pronunciation; it is not possible to impose a sharp boundary between the Hawick accent and other neighbouring branches of Scots, so no attempt has been made to do so. In addition, no attempt has been made to exclude any words that might have entered the English language at some point, but are more frequently used in Hawick than elsewhere in Britain. Comprehensive English dictionaries will typically contain many of the words described here (indeed, it is sometimes claimed that because of James Murray, Hawick words are disproportionately represented in the Oxford English Dictionary!).

Place names and other proper nouns are inextricably part of the local language. Hence, it seemed important to be relatively comprehensive here also. As a result of the combination of vocabulary and proper noun entries, this work can serve as a reference for all things Hawick. In keeping with the rest of the Word Book, such entries usually appear under their Hawick pronunciations, with an approximation to the most appropriate spelling; however, some words are only ever pronounced in 'proper English', and in these cases the standard spellings were kept. Multiple spellings or pronunciations are entered separately and cross-referenced to a single definition. The main criterion was to be as comprehensive as is feasible. The second principle was to assume that no one will ever read this far into the introduction, and thus it is important to make the meanings of the entries as self-evident as possible.

A wee bit backgrund (*History*)

Hawick vocabulary and pronunciation are obviously very similar to those of other Border towns, but with many peculiarities. The Hawick dialect also shares much with other variants of the 'Scots language'. The relative isolation of the Border towns has kept their dialects quite distinct and preserved many words that have long gone out of use elsewhere in Britain.

Like the rest of Scots, the language can be traced back to various Germanic dialects brought to Britain by the Angles, Jutes and Saxons, who started to settle from about the 4th century. These dialects developed into Old English, which, by around the 7th century, was used throughout most of England and in southern Scotland. The particular dialect spoken in a region centred around Northumbria spread north to form what would become the Scots language.

Originally this language was spoken only in south-eastern Scotland and referred to as 'Inglis' to distinguish it from the Gaelic-, Welsh-, Pictish- and Norse-related languages spoken elsewhere in Scotland. However, as it spread throughout Scotland it became known as 'Scots' to distinguish it from what was spoken *south* of the Border. It developed in parallel with modern English, and retains many words of Old

English (Hawick folk find it a little easier to read Chaucer than the average Briton!). Other influences for Scots (and hence the dialect of Hawick) came from Norse, French and Gaelic. Most Gaelic words used in Hawick probably entered fairly recently from elsewhere in Scotland, since it was never spoken in the Borders. Earlier Celtic influences come from the Brythonic (or 'p-Celtic', similar to Welsh) branch, which was spoken in the area before the Germanic dialects took over. Place names in particular have a complicated mixture of origins, with hill and river names often retaining the oldest influences. Hawick folk refer to themselves as 'Teries', this deriving from the local slogan, sometimes transcribed as 'Teribus ye Teri Odin'; its origin is unknown, but it is certainly old, with the possibility that it comes down to us from the pre-Anglian era.

There is no clear split between Scots and English – indeed there is also much in Scots that is common with northern English dialects (which were also derived from Northumbrian). This is more true of Border dialects like Hawick, which shares much with the speech of regions just across the border, i.e. Cumbria and the English north-west ('ahint', 'mony', 'thowt', etc.) and Northumberland and the English north-east ('bide', 'cowp', 'nithered', etc.). In addition, Hawick's manufacturing connection with Yorkshire has probably had an influence since the late 18th century.

Scots was the official language of Scotland for centuries, with its pinnacle being perhaps the 16th century. It lost ground with the coming of the Reformation, when the Church of Scotland adopted an English rather than Scots version of the Bible. Official status was lost with the Union of the Crowns and then the Parliamentary Union. This combination of events led to the abandonment of Scots by the upper and middle classes. Nevertheless, Scots has survived, particularly among the working classes, and in rural areas. Hawick's own oldest surviving Town Books (going back to 1638), kept by the legally trained Town Clerk, are written in a form of Scots. This is despite them being official records, and hence presumably much closer to English than the speech of Hawick's ordinary folk of the time. Furthermore, the Parish Session Books still contain a mixture of purely dialect language throughout the 18th century (despite typically being written by the schoolmaster). The suppression of dialect in local schools has been unrelenting, but slow, probably only assuming its full strength as a symptom of Victorian propriety – John Leyden (1775–1811), the celebrated Teviotdale poet and linguist spoke in a strong accent and dialect his entire life and is said to have once retorted 'Learn English! no, never; it was trying to learn that language that spoilt my Scotch'. Fifty years later such an attitude would probably have been untenable.

It has long been noted as a peculiarity of the language of Teviotdale that it has retained many of the Old English (and early Scots) forms that have been lost elsewhere. James Murray wrote that 'nothing has impressed me more than the faithfulness with which the dialect of Teviotdale preserves the true northern speech of centuries ago' and considering local expressions and vocabulary, those who 'turn up their noses and count them as vulgarisms, bad grammar or ignorant corruptions of the written language, are nothing of the kind, but genuine examples of a sister dialect with a grammar and structure of its own'. So Hawick has preserved its own particular version of Scots better than most regions. The majority of the population has lived locally for many generations, and there is a good chance that we would be able to understand much of the speech of our ancestors who fought at Flodden. This relative isolation and cohesion of language means that Hawick folk can easily recognise the differences in dialect of someone from as nearby as, say, Selkirk or Jedburgh.

That is not to say that the language spoken in Hawick is entirely uniform. There are clearly slight differences in speech depending on which part of Hawick the speaker is from. These changes are subtle, however, and may be swamped by the equally real variation that exists among families and between generations. It is also clearly true that rural areas around Hawick have many distinct variants in language. Studying all of these variations in detail would be interesting, but is well beyond the scope of this modest Word Book.

Since there is no such thing as 'pure Hawick', then it is better to attempt to be comprehensive, rather than deliberately omitting words that might have only recently been introduced by 'in-comers', or words of local origin that would nevertheless be recognised by someone from southern England. The goal here is to include words that would be spoken by some reasonably large fraction of Teries. However, the language does not stand still (and is disappearing in fact), so *any* word that might be peculiar to Hawick (as opposed to standard English) has been included. There has been a fairly careful effort to include words from the published parts of the Burgh and Parish records, since these sources are quite finite and unique insights into the local language of the 17th and 18th centuries. There are also examples included from other surviving records (e.g. from the document collection of the Scotts of Buccleuch), but only when the origin of the

specific text seems relatively local, so that there is a reasonable chance that it might reflect the speech of the Hawick area in earlier centuries. Of course it has to be acknowledged that documents of a legal type will not be written in the same idiom that was used on the streets at those times, but unfortunately it is the only data we have. Similarly, the best information about the late 18th and early 19th centuries comes from the 'Dictionary of the Scottish Language' by John Jamieson and the extensive glossary for the mediæval book 'The Complaynt of Scotland' compiled by John Leyden; however, in neither case is it clear whether words were in use in the Hawick area specifically. Nevertheless, words have been included here when it seems reasonably likely that Hawick can claim some ownership.

Many words that were once common are already out of everyday use, and where this seems clear, they are marked with '*arch.*' – these represent words not used by people born after, say, the middle of the 20th century. This should only be considered as a rough guide of course, since many older words may retain currency in individual households or specific situations. Note also that no serious attempt has been made to trace the history of specific words, so that a word found in the 17th century records of the Burgh will still be labelled *arch.*; however, in many cases of the older quotations, the year may be included in the reference as an indication of the provenance of the word. As an additional point, proper nouns are never designated as *arch.*, even when long out of use.

Another subset of words is used frequently by our poets, even if they have never been common in local speech. The vocabulary of well-read Scottish bards, and Burns in particular, has become known to all lovers of Scots verse. Words that are used in this poetic sense, but are suspected not to have been common in spoken Hawick are indicated by the use of '*poet.*' – again this should only be considered as a rough indication. Many words are both '*arch.*' and more recently '*poet.*', and the distinction is often impossible to make.

'Standard Scots' is dominated by the speech of west-central Scotland, and so many (too many!) of the conventions used in Scots dictionaries reflect the pronunciations used around Glasgow. This work quite deliberately departs from such bias, and attempts instead to be as Hawick-centric as possible!

Funny hings oo say (*Local peculiarities of language*)

Let us begin the description of the richness of our local dialect by simply giving a collection of examples. There are many peculiarities of language in Hawick, or more broadly in Teviotdale or Roxburghshire. The existence of 'double modals' is a good example, i.e. constructions using 'might could', 'should can', 'wull can', etc. This usage is found only in a few distinct regions of Britain, with the Hawick area often given as the exemplary case.

There are also many interesting contractions involving auxiliary verbs that are commonly heard in speech, but rarely written down (and hence the spelling is unclear). Examples include 'heh'i' (have to), 'tra'i' (try to) and 'wa'i' (want to), as in phrases such as 'ee'll heh'i dae'd'. This is also extended to situations where 'to' is a preposition rather than part of a verb, e.g. 'ga'i' (go to) and 'we'i' (went to), in sentences such as 'oo're ga'i the picturs'.

Such peculiarities of the speech have often been thrown up as examples of how slovenly and uncouth the local dialect is! However, a more enlightened view is to see these for what they are, i.e. manifestations of a genuinely different grammar. The use of double modals is a case in point. Another good example is the double negative used interrogatively, e.g. 'Ee're no gaun, irn't ee no?', to which the expected reply is 'No, A'm no gaun'.

Another difference, which was common up until about a century ago is the distinction between the participle and the verbal noun (or gerund). Hawick people used to say 'A'm weshin the claes', but 'A'm daein the wesheen'. This was a vestige of the difference between words like 'singand' and 'singing' in Old English. James Murray gave the example 'he was 'singand' at the 'singing'-schuil; where in Roxburghshire and Northumberland we still carefully distinguish the two forms', noting 'the distinction between 'a woman scheiran'' and 'guid at scheirin''. Even in Murray's day the vowel sound differed by only a slight amount, but now it seems to be almost gone for good (although perhaps a vestige survives in the pronunciation of 'this morneen').

A related example is the survival of old participle forms of verbs (used for the past participle rather than the past tense, and more often for the passive forms). Where modern English still has 'beaten', 'broken', 'chosen', 'eaten', 'fallen', 'forgotten', 'given', 'gotten', 'ridden', 'spoken', 'taken', 'written', and only a few other common examples, Hawick also has 'gretten', 'hutten', 'litten', 'putten', 'shooken', 'stooden', 'strucken',

'stucken', 'sutten' and 'waken', as well as some others that were used until fairly recently, such as 'baken', 'brussen', 'cuissen', 'cruppen', 'feuchen', 'gruppen', 'hauden', 'leuchen', 'luitten', 'luppen', 'quitten', 'setten', 'shodden', 'sputten', 'straiken', 'stunken' and 'swutten'. These are clearly vestiges of Old English (the past participle form for 'strong' verbs ended in '–n') surviving longer in our area than in most of the rest of the English-speaking world.

One more illustration of a remnant of older speech patterns is the continued existence in Hawick of 'een' (eyes) as the plural of 'ei'. The plural 'shuin' (shoes) was also prevalent until fairly recently. These follow the same Old English weak noun declension seen in the modern words 'brethren', 'children' and 'oxen'.

Another grammatical peculiarity is that some nouns expressing measurement can be used as a plural in their singular form, e.g. 'it was eeleeven mile away', 'she was threi year auld' and 'hei waeighed eiteen stane'. An example of the opposite situation occurs in the local parish records, where two witnesses of the same surname would be, e.g. 'William and John Scotts' or 'James & John Turnbulls'.

It is sometimes said (by people who did not have the benefit of growing up speaking Hawick as well as English) that the local dialect is simply a lazy or sloppy version of English. A good example to throw back at such people is the lack of 'amn't' in English, while there is a perfectly good (and actually *more* irregular) form that Teries grow up learning, namely 'Am erni'. It is an idiosyncrasy of modern English that the contractions 'isn't' and 'aren't' exist, but there is no equivalent for the first person. In some parts of the world the word 'ain't' has appeared to fill this gap. But in Hawick we have the peculiar construction 'Am er' in place of the English 'I am', so that it is easy to negate that to 'Am erni'. Hence we can choose between saying 'Am erni gaun' or 'A'm no gaun' (depending on emphasis), while in English there is only 'I'm not going'.

In general we have contracted negatives that differ from English, and these come in two forms, one being reserved for emphatic or interrogative statements. So we have 'divni' (which can be further contracted to 'dinni') versus 'divven', in sentences such as 'A dinni gaun' and 'A gaun, divven A?' Other examples are: 'didni' vs. 'didden'; 'disni' vs. 'dissen' (the most appropriate spelling is of course unclear, since this is conversational, not written language); 'couldni' vs. 'coulden'; 'daurni' vs. 'dauren'; 'emni' vs. 'emmen'; 'erni' (or 'irni') vs. 'erren' (or 'irren'); 'hedni' (or 'hudni') vs. 'hedden' (or 'hudden'); 'hesni' vs. 'hessen'; 'isni' (or 'esni') vs. 'issen' (or 'essen'); 'shouldni' vs. 'shoulden'; 'wasni' (or 'wusni') vs. 'wassen' (or 'wussen'); 'werni' (or 'wurni') vs. 'werren' (or 'wurren'); 'wudni' (or 'wadni') vs. 'wudden' (or 'wadden'); and 'wunni' vs. 'wun't'. These are still quite prevalent locally, and much more so than in most of the rest of Scotland. Because of Hawick's rich store of contractions, some attention has been given in this book to trying to include as many examples as possible. As well as those given above, this includes less common instances such as 'ee'll've', hei'll've', 'oo'll've', 'shouldni've', 'wudni've' and 'whae'll've'.

Exclamations and interjections occur frequently in spoken language, and several of these are quite peculiar to Hawick. The most common form for expressing the negative is the word 'nut' (pronounced with a strong glottal stop). 'Hello' and 'goodbye' are usually 'hiya' and 'cheerio'. Euphemisms for words such as 'Hell' include 'buffer', 'desh', 'Dod', 'go ti Hawick', 'help', 'losh' and 'sakes' (not all of which are still in common use). Other examples of local interjections are 'fancy', 'howts', 'mercy' and 'wheesht', as well as older forms such as 'aweel', 'ay whow', 'faiks', 'hech' and 'megginstie'. Exclamations that are commonly used in conversation, to the point of being almost like punctuation, include 'ee ken', 'go'n', 'hyeh', 'ih?', 'mun', 'nae doot' and 'now ni'.

The use of pronouns is also different in Hawick than in standard English. One particular example is that there are two versions of the second person pronoun, namely 'ee' and 'yow', while English has only the one pronoun, 'you'. These are not interchangeable, and there are specific rules for when one or the other is preferred: 'yow' is mainly used to indicate a particular person, for emphasis and in the imperative, e.g. 'yow dae eet', 'yow, rither is mei should gaun'; and 'ee' is always used as the subject of a verb in the past tense (except in combinations such as 'yow an mei'), always in the conditional and subjunctive tenses and before most auxiliary verbs, as well as before parts of the verb to be. Hence we always say 'ee er', rather than 'yow er'. An additional elaboration comes from the occasional use of a third form, 'yih' (or 'ya'), particularly for interjections. E.C. Smith illustrates the three forms of 'you' in the following set of statements: 'Yow? Yih muckle gowk! Yow haad eer tongue; ee ken nochts aboot eet!' From the perspective of examples such as this, English seems quite impoverished compared with the Hawick dialect.

There are also many word usages that are different in Hawick than in other versions of Scots. For

example, nouns describing quantities have no 'of' in many parts of Scotland, e.g. 'a bit breid', 'a pund ingans'. In Hawick these would be more usually 'a bit o breid' and 'a pund o ingans'. In many parts of Scotland, 'whae', 'twae' and 'away' are pronounced (and hence presumably spelled) 'wha', 'twa' and 'awa'. This would never be the case in Hawick. No Teri would ever say 'coo' for a cow. However, other features are common with elsewhere in Scotland, e.g. plurals ending in 'th', like 'Baths' or 'moths', are pronounced *th* rather than the standard English th (pronunciation is discussed more fully in the next section).

In general Scots, the past tense ending for verbs (as well as the adjectival form) is typically denoted '–it', rather than '–ed'. While this ending is also used in Hawick pronunciation, and often used in written dialect (in common with the more familiar Scots form), the more normal ending for verbs is '–eet' in Hawick. Hence we have 'glaikeet', 'askeet', 'threi-legeet', etc. However, in the entries of this book the '–it' form will generally be used, with both pronunciation variants (although the *ee'* ending is definitely preferred). Because of the peculiarities of these verb forms, in this book they are often given entries that are separate from the base verb entries (unlike the usual practice for dictionaries); this is particularly the case when an example of such a past participle is found in local literature. This emphasises the importance of '–it' entries as distinctive dialect words, although it does mean that the reader will often need to look in two separate places to find information on a verb.

Past participle forms for verbs ending in '–[consonant]l' (or '–le') or '–r' are usually treated differently than the description above, receiving only an additional consonant 'd' or 't' (or glottal sound) for the past tense, with no extra vowel sound. For the 'l' case, examples include 'birlt', 'dwinglt', 'kinnelt', 'merlt', 'new-fangelt', 'pairlt', 'pechlt', 'puggult', 'rummelt', 'swurlt', 'tooselt' and 'tummelt'; note that there are several spelling variants here. For the 'r' case we have 'clattert', 'dandert', 'donnert', 'feart', 'foondert', 'gethert', 'hattert', 'scunnert', 'shoodert', 'shundert', 'thunnert', and 'wandert'. In addition there are occasional examples of past participles forms of verbs ending in '–n' or '–ch' that also take the 't', e.g. 'ernt', 'pusint' and 'skecht'.

The *b* sound is often lost after an *m*, hence 'tummle', 'brammle', and similarly in 'climm', 'thoom' etc. The *d* is also lost in words like 'hannle', 'kinnlin', etc. Similarly the hard *g* sound is lost in words such as 'finger', 'singel' and 'dangel'. Several words have had the *r* and vowel sounds interchanged (metathesis), e.g. 'gerss', 'girsel', 'hunder' and 'kirsten', although, as with other linguistic idiosyncrasies, these used to be very much more prevalent than they are now. Another peculiarity of Teviotdale is the group of words beginning with 'hy–', the pronunciation being somewhere between *hy* and *shy*. Current examples include 'hyim' and 'hyeh' (meaning 'have it'), but there were once several more.

The *e* sound is very prevalent in Hawick where standard English would have a different vowel. Example include 'berk', 'derk', 'sperk', 'ferm', 'sherp', 'gress', 'festen', 'gether', 'plet', and many similar words, as well as 'menna', 'echt', 'ern', telt', etc. Similarly, there is a tendency for words starting 'wi–' to become 'wu–', e.g. in 'wush', 'wutch', 'whup', etc. Many words that have *I* in English will have *ī* locally, e.g. 'writhe', 'dive', 'rise', etc. Although these features are found in general throughout Scotland, they are much more prevalent in our local language.

There are some idiosyncrasies that do not appear to have been precisely noted (at least not in standard texts) and hence it is hard to say whether they are local or more widespread. One example is the use of the contraction 'it's' at the end of a phrase, e.g. 'Aw've funnd eet, here it's!' Another example is the use of the interjection pronounced *o'* (with a glottal stop) in place of the English 'oh' or 'uh-oh' to suggest a mixture of surprise and sympathy. One more example is the use of sudden inhalation (which is impossible to spell!) as an exclamation of agreement in conversation.

In some Scottish dialects final consonants are not pronounced. While Teries are keen on replacing 't' with the ubiquitous glottal stop, all other terminal consonants tend to be pronounced. So, for example, 'haund' and 'auld' very much have their final '*d*'s.

As previously stated, and in common with much of the rest of Scotland, the *t* sound replaces *d* in many past participle endings, e.g. 'glaikit' and 'nithert', although most of these are still pronounced the usual way as well, depending on context and emphasis. Another peculiarity, however, is the conversion of *t* to *d* in some contractions. Hence we have 'dae'd', 'fri'd', 'gie'd', 'inti'd', 'o'd', 'onti'd', 'sei'd', 'ti'd', 'wi'd', etc., being much more common around Hawick than elsewhere.

There are many other examples that will be apparent in the Word Book and that illustrate that in general Hawick and surrounding areas seem to have retained vocabulary and grammar from Old English

longer than other parts of Scotland.

Southern Scots in general is distinguished from other forms of Scots by its vowel sounds. In particular 'oo' becomes 'ow' and 'ee' becomes 'ey' (or *ei*) – hence elsewhere in Scotland the speech of the south (or Teviotdale in particular) is sometimes referred to as the 'yow' and 'mei' dialect. James Murray refers to 'the well-known shibbileth, where the dweller by the Forth says 'Yoo an' mee 'll gyang uwr the duyke an' poo a pee', the Hawick man says 'Yuw an' mey 'll g'yang uwr the deyke an' puw a pey'.

Another characteristic is the almost complete absence of the *t*-sound, except at the beginnings of words. The combination of these last two features enables Teries to utter streams of vowel sounds with nary a consonant. An oft quoted example is the triple vowel sound in 'the twae o oo' (*thu-twā-u-oo*). Another nice example is the triple *ee* sound in 'did ee eat eet?'. An astonishing array of adjacent vowels can be found in the phrase 'the threi o oo aye oil oor bikes on Fridays'.

There are also many peculiarities in vowel sounds that are too subtle to indicate in the listings in this book. For example there are (or were) slight distinctions in words such as pail/pale, laid/lade, maid/made, main/mane, feet/feat, heel/heal, etc. A variant of this is that the words 'they' and 'thae' (meaning 'those') were pronounced slightly differently in the Hawick area.

The local pronunciation of words like 'oil' and 'point' uses the full rounded *oi*, unlike in much of the rest of Scotland. James Murray remarked that 'the 'jeynts' and 'peynts' of natives of other parts of Scotland are a standing joke to Hawick people, especially when a temperance lecturer, after a brilliant passage against the drinking customs, the traffic, and the manufacture, finishes by inviting the audience to come straight to the 'pint' '.

Long vowel sounds abound, and even apply to diphthongs such as in 'buy', 'five', 'boy' etc. The *ow* sound in words like 'cow' and 'how' are broader than in English, and the *ew* in 'new' is more distinctly a combination of two vowel sounds. Formerly the long *ō* sound in words like 'body', 'sod', 'George' and 'border' were almost lengthened to a diphthong. The profusion of local diphthongs is discussed in detail by Murray in 'The Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland' (1873, the first systematic survey of *any* dialect). He gives examples of diphthongs such as in 'bore' and 'foal' and in 'name' and 'tale', which have now almost completely disappeared.

Many Teviotdale vowels are hard to represent, since the differences compared with standard English can be subtle, and depend on context. One example is in the pronunciation of 'Hawick' itself. Although Teries always correct outsiders by insisting that it should be pronounced *hoik* (or 'ho-eek'), in general conversation it is more usual to say something similar to *hIk* (or 'haw-eek). The pronunciation varies depending on context and emphasis, and often lies somewhere between these two extremes. Throughout the book we will stick with *hIk* as the pronunciation, with the understanding that in practice it is more complicated than that.

Hawick dialect, then, represents a particular form of Lowland Scots speech, with many rich characteristics. An accounting of Hawick's idiosyncrasies is one of the functions of the word list that follows.

How's eet soond? (*Pronunciation*)

As we have seen, Hawick shares much in common with the rest of Scots, but has some important differences. Like in the rest of Scotland, where 'all' appears in a word it is always pronounced as a long *aw* sound (like in 'braa', 'waa', etc.). The English diphthong 'ou' is typically pronounced as 'oo' in Scots. Verbs ending in '–ing' in English usually end in '–in' in Scots. The 'wh' at the beginning of a word tends to be pronounced fully, even when it might be a *w* sound in English. The *r* is almost always pronounced (Scots has 26 letters rather than the mere 25 existing in much of England!); this is particularly clear in words like 'furry', 'stert', 'ferm', etc. It is also common to pronounce some words with an extra syllable compared with English, e.g. 'twirl' and 'airm', or to fully pronounce the letters, such as in 'raspberry'. Although these sorts of rules apply fairly generally, there are of course always exceptions. Hence it is necessary to indicate the pronunciation of each word using some convenient system. In this book, it is given in brackets after each word entry.

In the main entries of this book, the word is immediately followed by an approximate indication of the pronunciation. A compromise was sought between formal phonetic transcription of the sounds, and simple schemes like 'rhymes with . . . '. Hence, the following pronunciation scheme is followed. The consonants *b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w* and *z* have close to their usual English sounds, although some differ slightly, e.g. the *r* sound is rolled more. For the other consonants and the vowel sounds the following convention is

followed (with mainly standard English words given as examples):

g is always the hard sound of 'Gala' and 'grimy' (never the soft sound of 'genteel');
h is always aspirated at the beginning of a word;
ng is the usual sound in 'ring' and 'doing' (underlined to clarify it is one sound);
ch stands for the sound in 'cheese' and 'leech';
ch is the guttural sound in 'loch' and 'nicht';
sh is the usual sound in 'sheep' and 'sham';
sh is the voiced sound in 'leisure' and 'vision';
th is the unvoiced (or breathed) sound in 'three' and 'path';
th is the voiced sound in 'that' and 'lathe';
wh is the usual sound in 'what' and 'whip' (i.e. aspirated, and not the same as *w* in American English);
a is the short vowel sound in 'apple' and 'bat';
aw is the longer vowel sound in 'draw' or 'bawl';
ā is the hard sound in 'cake' and 'ate';
e is the short vowel sound in 'pet' and 'led';
ee is the sound in 'seen' and 'deer';
ew is the diphthong sound in 'few' and 'puny';
i is the sound in 'sit' and 'is';
ī is the short diphthong sound in 'bite' and 'side';
I is the longer diphthong in 'fly' and 'five';
o is the short vowel in 'hot' and 'stop';
ō is the longer sound in 'boat' and 'own';
oi is the diphthong in 'coin' and 'toy';
oo is the long vowel sound in 'moon' and 'cool';
ow is the diphthong in 'cow' and 'brown';
u is the sound in 'sun' and 'bus';
ū is the long vowel (like the French 'peu') in the local 'muisic' and 'huirn';
' is used here to denote the glottal stop.

Some local pronunciations have subtleties, and hence some further comments are necessary. The Scots *ch* sound used to be much more prevalent, e.g. 'haugh', 'ocht', 'echt', michty', etc., but has been disappearing over the last couple of generations. It was also somewhat different in the Borders than elsewhere in Scotland, particularly in combination with a deeper vowel; James Murray highlighted that 'the border pronunciation of the gutteral is peculiar; we say lauwch, hauwch, sauwch, wauwch, lowch, browcht, ruwch, leawch, which are elsewhere pronounced lach, hach, sach, wach, loch, brocht, ruch, laich, with a Gaelic gutteral'.

The genuinely short *a* is in fact rarely used in Hawick, so 'aunt' and 'ant' are pronounced identically. Instead there are various lengths of long *aw* vowels (with words like 'wad' and 'can' having shorter vowels, for example). These are not distinguished here, since in practice different lengths may be used for the same word in different contexts. The short *o* sound is also used less commonly, and *ō* takes on a variety of lengths. So words such as 'doll' and 'dog' are always *dōl* and *dōg* in Hawick. Similarly with 'fog', 'border', 'cord', etc.

There is a broad form of the *e* vowel that was once locally prevalent, where 'men' is pronounced almost like the Southern English 'man', 'penny' can sound close to 'panny', etc. This broad *e* sound is also dying out. Similarly the *I* sound is in fact longer than the closest corresponding diphthong in standard English. Note also that *i* sound is essentially always pronounced the same, even in words such as 'dirt' and 'first', where in English the vowel tends to change (although like other distinctions, this one too is disappearing).

The vowel sound associated with the spelling 'ui' is complex, since it is often *ū*, but can vary between *i*, *oo* and *ā*. The precise vowel sound probably depends on the adjacent consonants – or at least did, since these variations are all becoming homogenised in today's speech.

Diphthongs were generally more complicated in the past in Hawick. E.C. Smith notes that in some words, such as 'drowe' and 'rowan', the *ow* sound is lengthened into a combination like *ō-oo*. There was also once a longer version of the *ee-oo* diphthong in words like 'eneuch' and 'leuch'.

The *r* sound is rolled more in Hawick than in standard English, but perhaps not as much as in some parts of Scotland. The glottal stop is not usually represented here in spelling, but most certainly is present

in pronunciation. It effectively replaces the *t* sound everywhere except at the beginning of a word, or when special emphasis is called for.

Some words clearly have multiple pronunciations, depending on context, precise part of speech or stress. In addition some words have been pronounced differently over time. Such multiple pronunciations have been included in the list, generally with the more common pronunciation given first. Sometimes the pronunciation can be so different that it effectively gives rise to a new word – to avoid confusion, there are separate entries in some cases in this book, usually with a cross-reference. This can be particularly important for proper nouns, as discussed later (e.g. 'Binster', 'the Lumback', or 'the Nitton'). A specific problem arises in deciding how to pronounce older versions of place-names. Examples include early variants of Hawick, such as 'Hauwyk', or other local place-names that crop up in historic records, such as early transcriptions of Branxholme, Teviot, Minto, etc. In such cases, the suggested pronunciation should be regarded as little more than a guess.

How's eet spelt? (*Spelling*)

Hawick is often spoken, but seldom written – there is no authority on spelling, and no agreement among various authors who have attempted to transcribe the Teri tongue. Literary Scots often contains an agglomeration of regional and archaic words, and so is of little use as a guide to spelling, pronunciation, usage, etc. Even relatively local writers such as Hugh MacDiarmid (who even changed his own name to sound more 'Scots') are essentially useless as a record of Borders dialects. Instead this book has been mainly guided by some of the spelling of 'Standard Scots' (where there *is* a written tradition, even if it does not always agree on spelling!). Here there are some learned Scots dictionaries to refer to, and these spellings can be adapted where appropriate to reflect Hawick pronunciation more closely. For these local variations we can be guided by previous attempts to transcribe the language (but not taking quite as extreme a position as James Murray or Elliot Cowan Smith). In general the adopted spelling conventions are entirely subjective, although some attempt has been made to at least maintain consistency.

E.C. Smith writes that 'the representation of the Scottish vernacular is marred by the tendency to Anglicize its spelling' and James Murray before him had stated that we should 'reverence our own venerable speech; when we write a few sentences in it, why should we spell it as if it were the dialect of Ayrshire or of Fife, disguising its character and ancient lineage?' These are sentiments that are shared here. Apostrophes indicating 'missing' English letters are generally avoided in this book, since those letters were never obviously missing in Hawick. So present participles are written 'hevin', 'girnin', etc. However, apostrophes *are* used in genuine contractions, such as 'ee'll' and 'A'd've'. It is not safe to assume that because a word is spelled the same as in English it is pronounced identically. Some words are of course spelled and pronounced the same, or at least approximately the same, e.g. 'come', 'for', 'the', but in a typical spoken sentence they are probably the exception.

Words ending in 'ae', like 'frae' and 'sae' in the more familiar Scots spelling, are almost all pronounced 'fri', si', etc. in Hawick. Therefore this form of spelling has been adopted here (although the alternative is sometimes cross-referenced). This also applies to negatives, such as 'didni', where more standard Scots texts would have 'didnae'.

Since the English diphthong 'ou' is almost always pronounced *oo* in Scots, then words with an *oo* sound tend to have the 'ou' spelling in many Scots texts, e.g. 'broun' or 'flouer'. On the other hand, words that are pronounced differently than in English, e.g. 'about', are preferentially spelled with 'oo', e.g. 'aboot'. Here we do not stick to these conventions, but use the 'oo' spelling more freely (although including some 'ou' spellings as pointers to the 'oo' entries).

Many local (and Scots) words are spelled with 'ui', where English would have 'oo', e.g. 'ruif', 'stuil' or 'tuin'. This spelling is generally used (although there are exceptions) to indicate the difference in pronunciation. In fact the vowel sound can vary between *i* and *oo*, and is sometimes somewhere between, which is indicated with the once much more common *ū*. But the situation is more complicated than that in Hawick, since together with the evolution towards pronouncing it today as *i*, 'this tendency is coupled with a like slight inclination towards ai (as in Scoto-English wait); so that our pronunciation of guid leans towards gaid, pronounced sharply and still retaining its ui-properties in a manner that is difficult to represent here' (as E.C. Smith described). This explains why the English word 'moor', which was locally 'muir', has tended to become 'mair'.

Pronouns, forms of the verb 'to be' and other common words are particularly tricky to deal with. Here it

seems that the Hawick pronunciation should be at least approximately reflected in the spelling. For example 'ye' in general Scots is more appropriately 'ee' in Hawick, and 'ur' is better as 'er', so 'ur ye right in the heid' becomes 'er ee right in the heid' in Hawick. Although it should be noted that 'er' can be pronounced variously as *er*, *ir* or even *ur*!

Whether to be consistent about the use of 'ee', 'ei' and 'ie' in words with the *ee* sound is a difficult choice. Here we are somewhat guided by some conventions from standard Scots, e.g. the spelling of 'heid', and some other words, seems so well established that it would be confusing to avoid them. However, the spelling 'ee' is sometimes used to distinguish the local pronunciation from standard English, e.g. in 'meenister' or 'freend'. The complication is that 'ei' seems like it should reserved for Hawick's distinctive diphthong sound. There are no strict rules here, and although choices were made, these are all rather subjective.

Similarly, diminutive forms can end with either '–y' or '–ie'. Here we usually favour the latter, which is fairly standard in Scots, for example in 'beastie', 'laddie', etc. Nevertheless, the alternatives are also often cross-listed. There are also ambiguities between whether to use 'i' or 'y' in some words (like 'clype' or 'dyke'), between 'ei' and 'ey' in others (like 'gei'), and also between other sets of vowels. Again a decision has been made here, but there are no hard and fast rules.

The initial 'th' in some words is sometimes pronounced *h*. When this is common in Hawick, e.g. in 'hing' or 'hink', that spelling has been included preferentially in the list. There is also a peculiar extra consonant beginning a few words, e.g. *hyill*, *hyit*; which is a strongly aspirated combination of *h* and *y* that we denote with *hy*, since this is close to that sound, e.g. *hyill*, *hyit*.

When the first syllable is stressed in a word, then the middle consonant is often doubled, just as in standard English. So we have 'donnert', 'witter', etc. Additionally, double consonants draw useful attention to words that otherwise would have the same spelling, but whose pronunciation is particular to Hawick, e.g. 'finnd' with its soft *i*. However, double consonants are not always necessary where differences in spelling with English already exist, e.g. in 'aiple'.

There are also examples of changes in pronunciation that make it awkward to decide on the correct spelling. This is the case for forming some participles, e.g. 'deiin' and 'seiin', for which we have adopted the form 'dei-in' and 'sei-in'. Similarly 'most wee' is written 'wee-est'. Another example comes from words containing '–qui–' for which the local pronunciation changes the *i* sound to an *u* sound. This gives a few words that can only be written with a double 'u', e.g. 'quut', 'squunt' and 'squurt'.

Proper nouns are mostly listed under their local spelling, but with the English version given (in brackets) at the start of the entry, e.g. 'Ellit (Elliot)' or 'Wulton (Wilton)' and with a cross-referenced entry under the English spelling. However, there are occasions where it is unclear which direction to go, e.g. should places be entered as 'Braid…' or 'Broad…', 'Over…' or 'Ower…', '-haa' or 'hall', '-hope' or '-up'?

For some words there are many different possible spellings. When there are several variations existing in local publications, then there tend to be entries for each of them as pointers to the main listing for the word. Also note that example quotations use the original spelling, which will sometimes be different from the main one suggested in the entry.

Because of the ambiguities in spelling, a system of strict alphabetical order is followed in the word list. This applies even when the entry consists of multiple words (although spaces are ignored), so, for example, 'blackneb' comes before 'the Black Palins'), i.e. the adopted system is 'letter by letter' rather than 'word by word'. The only exception to this is that leading 'the's are ignored.

In general the aim has been to try to build reasonable schemes for pronunciation and spelling, which are motivated by Scots conventions, but adapted for Hawick. It is impossible to make this an entirely objective process. In the end the famous quote of Emerson should be remembered – 'A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds'!

Where's eet fri? (*Etymology*)

There is no intention for this book to be a study of the origins of particular words. However, there are bracketed comments at the ends of many entries, and these often contain suggestions regarding the etymology. The origin of a word is particularly mentioned where it is not obviously related to common English words or where the source of the word may be of some interest. Such information is usually only given when the origin seems fairly clear, although in a few cases it was hard to avoid the temptation to speculate, for example about possible connections with other words. However, no attempt has been made

to be comprehensive in this regard; a complete etymological investigation of Hawick's language would be a major undertaking, and is well beyond the scope of the present work.

Despite these reservations, a few general remarks can be made. Firstly, Hawick's dialect is essentially an evolved, idiosyncratic version of Old English. Hence the words come predominantly from early versions of the English language. This means that in some cases there is a clear correspondence with words in other modern languages having Anglo-Saxon roots, e.g., German or Dutch – but this does not mean that the Hawick words were derived from those places (even if there are some occasional exceptions, because of Scottish trade with Flanders, or the influence of Scandinavia, for example). There are few words of Gaelic origin, which was never spoken in the Borders; however, the situation here is complicated by some words coming in as relatively recent introductions to the general Scots language, and additionally some placenames can probably be traced to the earlier Celtic language that was spoken in the area before Anglo-Saxon took over. For the names of places, the bracketed material at the ends of the entries contain examples of earlier forms, with years given (but not the source, since this would have taken up too much space). Sometimes this will help with the original meaning of a placename – but in general such entries should at least allow the reader to connect an obscure spelling to the correct entry.

Wee words (*Abbreviations*)

In the main word list of this book, which follows, an abbreviation is given (in italics) after each entry and its pronunciation. These abbreviations are used to describe the part of speech or other form of the entry as follows:

adj. adjective;
adv. adverb;
arch. archaic use;
conj. conjunction;
contr. contraction;
imp. impolite;
ins. insulting;
interj. interjection;
n. noun;
pl. plural;
poet. poetic use;
pref. prefix;
pron. pronoun;
pp. past participle (or past tense);
prep. preposition;
v. verb (or verb part more generally).

Most of these are self-explanatory. Words that are already out of general use are indicated as '*arch.*', although this should be understood to be highly subjective. Words that have perhaps only been used by Hawick versifiers are indicated as '*poet*'. Contractions ('*contr.*') include many that are peculiar to Hawick, such as 'A'd've', 'heh'i', 'is't', 'wi'd', etc. A few terms in the Word Book are not obviously suitable for polite company, and they are marked as '*imp.*', while a few others are likely to cause offence if directed towards the wrong (i.e. intended) person, and these are marked as '*ins.*' (note that James Murray omitted all such words from the original Oxford English Dictionary, which must have been a response to the Victorian sense of propriety, rather than because he did not know of their existence). Plurals are flagged where they are different from the standard English, or where an apparently singular word has a plural usage.

For verbs, '*v.*' can be either the infinitive or any verb parts sufficiently different from standard English that they require a separate entry. As already stated, the past participle form of many Hawick verbs is typically written '-it' (just like in general Scots), but often pronounced *-ee'* or *eet*; these *pp.* forms are of sufficient interest that in this book they are often listed separately from the main entry for the verb, particularly when there is a good quotation to show the usage.

Entries for words will often include more than one part of speech. For example the word 'doon' can be used as an adverb, preposition, adjective, noun and verb. These will all come under the same word heading

(with an initial *arch.* generally applied to the whole entry), while a separate heading will be used for quite distinct word meanings (e.g. the two meanings for 'hing').

Blether (*Examples and quotations*)

For many of the words included in the list, a few example phrases are given. Those given first are usually derived from common Hawick speech (i.e. they were made up for the purposes of illustration), while those at the end are quotes from town records, songs, poems or other local literary work. We should be indebted to all those Hawick folk who saw value in putting dialect into print – especially the earliest ones, when it must have been highly unfashionable. The particular source of the quote is not always given, although most of the time an author will be identified – so readers can amuse themselves trying to guess precisely where they are from! The abbreviations used to refer to individual authors are listed in Appendix A. These literary quotes normally begin with a capital letter, and hence can be distinguished from the more general examples. Dots (ellipsis) indicate that words have been omitted from a quotation.

Quotations are given in approximate chronological order. Thus examples from the Burgh Records or Parish Session books are often first. Since those records go back much earlier than for other published sources, they are used to illustrate words or usages that were already out of fashion by the time of the 'golden age' of Hawick songs and poetry. These early records span a wide range of time, and so in such cases the year is often also given for each quotation (and the same is sometimes done for quotes taken from newspapers etc.). Note that quotations are often selected because they refer explicitly to local places or people, and for this reason are sometimes deliberately longer than strictly necessary to illustrate the usage of the word.

In instances where *only* a literary quote is given it is sometimes the case that the word has never been in general use. There are certainly instances of words that are used only in a poetic sense, perhaps being obsolete for centuries, or never in local use at all. In particular, words from Burns and other popular Scots poets tend to be used by Hawick poets too. Note that the quotations are usually given exactly, even if the spelling is different from that in the listings of this book (provided it is clearly the same word). Note also that for some older poems and songs there are multiple spellings in print, and that no attempt has been made to use the earliest form.

What's in an what's oot? (*Deciding what to include*)

The general principle when compiling the Word Book was to be inclusive, to cross-reference words and to give concise information, including pronunciation, word parts, definitions and examples. It is clear that the dialect has changed considerably over the centuries. Some words will have been used much more in the past than today, while other words are clearly of quite recent origin. It would be a major undertaking to try to trace the historical and geographical variations of particular words. Hence, other than to suggest that certain words are already largely out of use ('*arch.*'), no attempt has been made to make historical distinctions. Hence words that occur in the older town records or in local songs and poetry have generally been included, even when it is far from obvious that the particular word has ever been well used in Hawick, other than perhaps being in general us in Scotland. Those words that appear to have been lifted from older Scots or poetic Scots are listed as *poet.*

Proper nouns that occur locally cannot be separated from the language, and in an attempt to err on the side of inclusiveness, perhaps half of this Word Book ends up consisting of such entries. Placenames and the names of people will be discussed in separate sections below. Some proper nouns are generally preceded by the definite article in Hawick: 'the Loan', 'the Street', 'the Park', 'the Colour Bussing', etc. Words that are usually 'the ...' are entered as such in the list. However, a leading 'the' is ignored in the alphabetisation, except in cases where it forms an integral part of the entry, e.g. 'the day'.

Another point to note is that it has not been necessary to include many rude or obscene words, since Hawick folk make just as much use of the usual Anglo-Saxon words as the rest of Britain. Although it should be pointed out that there are one or two buried in here!

Other Scots words that are common in Hawick, but perhaps less common elsewhere than might be thought, are often included, e.g. 'split new' or 'rasp', and a large body of words that only occur locally in the records of the 17th or early 18th centuries or are suggested to be local in the earliest Scots dictionaries.

No attempt has been made to distinguish words that have been used throughout a large part of Scotland from those that are peculiar to Hawick.

Plisses (*Geographic names*)

A great many names of areas, towns, streets, etc. are included in this Word Book. The intention was to put in as much as possible that might appear in everyday speech in Hawick or that might be met when reading local histories, and to give a brief description of each. Here the entries are more encyclopædic in nature. But the lines between dictionary and encyclopædia are blurred, since there are many informal proper nouns that would not be out of place in a dictionary. This includes the many examples of colloquial names, nicknames etc., for places as well as for people. It was felt to be particularly important to include disused place names and popular names for pubs, mills, neighbourhoods, etc. Such entries are usually cross-referenced to the formal names.

Names of farms and steadings, water features, hills, etc. are also treated. Such geographical terms are included most comprehensively when they are near to Hawick, with the level of detail falling off with distance from the known centre of the Universe (the confluence of the Teviot and Slitrig). Hence, Hawick street names are included as comprehensively as possible, as well as some houses, schools, factories, shops, pubs, clubs, etc. And an attempt has been made to cover the popular names as well as the official names. The boundaries of the Hawick area are taken to stretch as far as the villages of Denholm, Ashkirk, Roberton, Newmill, Bonchester and Cavers, and so within that general area nothing has been deliberately omitted. A slightly lesser level of detail extends to the entire upper Teviotdale valley, as well as the Borthwick, Slitrig and Rule valleys. The names of farms, hills, etc. that are used to denote an approximate geographical area are also included, along with villages, streams, and the like throughout Roxburghshire. Every significant settlement in the Scottish Borders is covered, along with major topographical features in this wider area. Further afield only large cities or countries receive entries. For many places there is an indication of the distance from Hawick, or the road normally used to get there from Hawick.

The rural area encompassed by this book includes the entire district of the southern Scottish Borders that is not within the immediate influence of other towns, particularly Selkirk, Jedburgh and Langholm (who can have their own books!). To be more explicit, the scope includes the former parishes of Ashkirk, Bedrule, Castleton, Cavers, Hawick, Kirkton, Lilliesleaf, Minto, Roberton, Southdean, Teviothead and Wilton (and the defunct parishes of Abbotrule and Hassendean). This covers an area approximately 380 square miles (or $980\,\mathrm{km}^2$) in extent.

Details are included in a completely subjective manner, with some areas having little information, while others have a great deal (this depending on the amount of available material on different locations). Information includes the earliest historical record of the place, former names, possible origin of the name, owners or residents of note, nearby buildings of historical interest, etc. Particular importance is placed on details that are of most relevance for Teries. Places that are nearer to Hawick, and larger settlements generally, have richer entries. Note also that some places were formerly of much greater importance than today, and hence might have a longer entry.

Local buildings will have details like year of construction and/or demolition, architect and builder added whenever possible. The changing function of a building and its relationship to individuals or organisations may also be included. For streets, the origin of the name, an idea of the construction period, and perhaps important businesses etc. might be mentioned.

In many cases it is not clear which spelling or pronunciation to use. The Ordnance Survey cartographers effectively formalised place names in the mid-19th century, typically choosing the pronunciation of the minister or schoolmaster. Hence the official names of places are often more ‘English’ and less ‘Hawick’ than the terms used by the population as a whole. To redress this, an attempt has been made to include more local spellings and pronunciations, although this is not always practical.

Older names are included as much as possible. But for placenames (and proper nouns in general), these are not marked *arch.*, even when no longer in use. Instead the description will usually indicate whether the word is in current or only former usage.

Folk (*People*)

Natives of Hawick (and surrounding areas) have an entry in the Word Book if they are deemed to be significant in some way. The intention was to include all individuals whom one might reasonably imagine wanting to look up. Of course this is not actually feasible, and the criteria used were entirely discretionary and driven more by the availability of information than anything else. Being 'weel-kent' is a necessary condition. Being Provost, having a street named after you, excelling in international sport, or getting a knighthood are generally sufficient. In earlier times anyone with some position in society (landowner, merchant, Burgess, Bailie, tenant farmer, church official, schoolmaster, tradesman, etc.) would be included, but for more recent times there is no obvious criterion to follow. This is probably the most subjective part of the Book.

Individuals are entered by surname, although sometimes with cross-referencing from the full name. Within a surname they are arranged alphabetically according to the first fore-name only. For people with the same first name, they are arranged chronologically according to birth, although with the birth year not always known, this can only be approximate.

Many early surnames are recorded in the form 'de ...', indicating connection with a location. These are usually listed without the 'de', although a cross-reference is often given. For example, the 'de Soulis' name is given under 'Soulis' and 'de Charteris' under 'Chairters'. Exceptions are made for the special surnames 'de Hawick' and 'de Wilton'.

Concise information is given about each individual, including birth and death years, immediate family members (critical if the information is to have genealogical use), relationship with others in the list (if known), education, occupation, major achievements, awards and publications. In addition, anything deemed to be of particular interest was also included. This information is far from exhaustive, and occasionally a biographical reference will be referred to for further details. Sometimes only approximate birth or death years will be given (e.g. d.c.1800), and where the year is entirely unknown the centuries in which the person lived will be given. Note that little effort has been made to distinguish between year of birth and year of baptism (which in many cases is the only information on record), so, particularly for early entries, the actual birth year may be earlier than given. Similarly, evidence of marriages in early records tends to come from the reading of the proclamation (or 'banns'), with the date of the marriage ceremony itself often unrecorded. When the year of death and age of the person is known, then it will be unclear on which of the two possible years the birth occurred, in which case it will be given as e.g. '1815/16'. There is another complication with early years, and that comes about because before 1600 the New Year in Scotland started on March 25th. This leads to an ambiguity in assigning the year for any event that happened in the roughly 12 weeks before this. The convention here is again to give both years, so that '1513/4' means within the last 3 months of what used to be called 1513, and the first 3 months of what we now call 1514.

Some non-natives of Hawick are also included when they are of some particular local importance, for example, people who have had political or military influence in the area, those who were given the 'Freedom of the Town', as well as those who razed it in the middle ages. Cornets and others involved in the Common Riding are obviously prominent in the minds of most Teries. To avoid giving an entry for every single one of them, instead there are a series of Appendices at the end of the Book, which give a fairly complete list of all Cornets, Cornet's Lasses, Acting Fathers and Common Riding Chief Guests (Appendix C) and Executives of clubs related to Hawick's traditions (Appendix E). These lists have been compiled as carefully as possible, and hopefully provide useful and compact information to resolve those bar-room arguments!

An important piece of local colour is added to people by the use of cognomens or nicknames. Although there is some danger that such labels might sometimes have been intended to be insulting, for the most part this does not seem to have been the case (or at least, with increasing use, an initially mocking nickname became simply part of the accepted name). In earlier centuries, it was extremely common for several contemporaries to have both the same first name and last name, and hence it was crucial that some byname was used to distinguish people. For example, in the late 1600s and early 1700s Hawick had several James Scotts, distinguished with the nicknames 'Colifort', 'Doctor', 'Drover', 'Laird', 'Pedee', 'Scottie' and 'Westport'. Sometimes the name related to an occupation or a location, but often was more obscure. It was common for the same nickname to be applied to several members of the same family (a practice that continues to this day). These nicknames occur in official records, such as for baptisms and court reports, and so should be considered of more than just fleeting use. The study of nicknames in a community like Hawick would be a fruitful anthropological study in its own right! For all these reasons, efforts have been made to include

nicknames where they are known.

Ministers were formerly of much greater importance in the community, particularly back in the days when there was a single church in each parish. Hence local ministers (including the rural parishes around Hawick) are included fairly comprehensively. Hawick used to have a Senior and a Junior Bailie, these being the chief administrative and legislative positions in the town. Hence anyone who was a Bailie must have been of some high standing, and therefore every attempt has been made to include entries on Bailies.

In early times there is a great deal more information about the local land-owning families than about anyone else. Any such imbalance is not meant to suggest importance, but simply lack of available records. For other people, there are fairly complete entries for the local landed gentry, in particular the families of Scott, Douglas, Elliot (and Eliott), Turnbull, Airmstrong, Chisholme, Langlands, Gledstains, Lovel, Chairters, Wardlaw, Cranstoun, Baliol, Usher and Riddell, focussing on those individuals who were locally significant. These families (in roughly that order) held great local power in various centuries, although they are now almost all entirely gone. It is also the case that the nobility from a reasonably wide area had some impact on Hawick and surrounding countryside (and moreover, it is relatively easy to find some information about them), while working class people only had any influence if they actually lived in Hawick. Hence some of the landowners from a little further afield are also included in the word listings. But to try to redress this balance an attempt has been made wherever possible to include Hawick people from former centuries who were not from the landed gentry, wherever possible.

Another related issue is the large historical disparity in the amount of of available information between males and females. With some notable exceptions, women were typically only mentioned as wives of important men. And women from the lower classes were rarely mentioned at all. The only way to try to redress this is to include as much information as possible about any woman who may have been locally significant. However, the lack of available information makes it extremely difficult to make much difference.

One further quandary is what to do about the spelling and pronunciation of personal names. Should it be 'Douglas' or 'Dooglas'? 'Wulson' or 'Wilson'? 'Andra' or 'Andrew'? 'Paiterson-Broon' or 'Paterson-Brown'? The solution was generally to have both in the list, with one simply being a pointer to the other (and with no obvious rule for which is the primary and which the secondary version!). When an entry is in dialect form (like 'Ellit'), usually the English version of the name is given at the start of the entry in brackets.

The information included in the entries on people was gleaned from obituaries, family genealogies, local historical works and other diverse sources, as well as the old parish records. Hence the coverage of Hawick worthies is extremely heterogeneous, and omissions should not be construed as evidence of lack of significance.

Bits an bobs (*Miscellanea*)

A potpourri of other entries were collected here, in an attempt to include the sorts of things that, if they were omitted, one would have *wished* were in the book. One example is occurrences of the word 'Hawick' in surprising places (street names, personal names, etc.). Even rather frivolous such entries were included, perhaps to occasionally surprise the casual reader (at the expense of exhausting the careful one). Another example is that of locally popular publications, including music recordings and songs, as well as newspapers and the like.

Important events in the Common Riding are included (e.g. 'the Greetin Denner' or 'the Snuffin'), as well as historical events that were locally significant at one time or another (e.g. 'Black Daith', 'Reorganisation' or 'the Rough Wooing'). Dates mentioned in the Word Book are generally only given a year. Where the specific day might be of local significance (e.g. for celebrating anniversaries) an entry was made in a separate appendix on 'Important Dates' (Appendix D).

Organisations of significance in the town show up in the list, including the more prominent clubs and societies, sports teams, knitwear firms, etc. Here it has not been possible to be comprehensive, and the entries are necessarily more complete for some historic periods than others. It has also proved difficult to find out more than the most meagre historical details about some organisations. Local businesses have been included when they have achieved a certain longevity or notoriety. Inclusion is probably quite spotty, and the amount of information given is scant in most cases. These kinds of entries have improved in scope with the help of readers of earlier editions of the Word Book.

Muckle lists (*Compilations of data*)

One other inclusion is the collection of lists of various sorts within the entries of this book, in addition to those in the Appendices. Compiling such lists could be an endless task, with the collecting of some information requiring a research project in its own right. Although not done systematically throughout this Word Book, it seemed useful to include such information in several cases. Examples include lists of: monarchs of the Hawick area; Barons of Hawick; Baron Deputes; Hawick M.Ps.; Provosts; Town Clerks; Common Riding Committee Secretaries; Song Singers; local signatories of the Ragman Rolls; Wardens of the Marches; Sheriffs of Roxburgh; Ministers (of most of the local churches); churches; Archdeacons of Teviotdale; Bishops of Glasgow; schools; Rectors; early nicknames; local battles; fair days; fires; bridges; tributaries of the Teviot; burns in general; sykes; haughs; lochs; drove roads; wells; trig points; corn mills; blacksmith's locations; pubs; hotels; closes; streets called after Hawick; toilet locations; ...

As well as these longer lists, there are also many other entries that collect smaller amounts of information. These are sometimes contained within separate entries under the plural of a noun, and discuss local occurrences of that thing. For example, there are discussions ('short-leets', if you like) under 'drooths', 'flids' and 'wunters', as well as 'birds' and 'fishes'.

Whae says si? (*Sources*)

Many sources were used to compile this list. Most of these are listed in a separate Bibliography, given as Appendix B. However, it is worth pointing out those references that were most heavily used. The Transactions of the Hawick Archæological Society are, of course, an invaluable resource. For the vocabulary of the local dialect the main resources are 'The Roxburghshire Word Book' (1923) by George Watson and the article 'Braid Haaick' by Elliot Cowan Smith (not published until 1927, but written before Watson's dictionary), as well as 'Mang Howes an Knowes', Smith's unsurpassed exemplar of Hawick prose. Watson's book, in particular, provided a wealth of information, as well as a paradigm for what a good reference book should aim for; note that in this book Roxburghshire is split into regions, with 'W' essentially representing the Hawick area. Additionally there are earlier words suggested in John Jamieson's 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language' (1808, 1825). Jamieson's dictionary gives many words that are otherwise not noted anywhere (except by later lexicographers referring to his work); where he ascribes a particular meaning to 'Roxb.' or 'Teviotd.' it has tended to be included here.

Areas within Hawick are described in 'Hawick Place Names' by W.S. Robson (as well as the 1985 follow-up article 'Some Changes since the Second World War' by Henry Nivet and the booklet 'Street Names of Hawick' by Lilias Britton). Family histories were helped by James Edgar's articles on 'Hawick and its People in the Victorian Period' and 'Hawick's Prominent Men in Victorian Days', as well as James Hainings registers of inscriptions in St. Mary's, Wilton and Wellogate cemeteries, with his extensive annotations. And 'The Companion to Hawick' by R.E. Scott was a constant source of inspiration.

All of the major Hawick histories were carefully sifted for information. This includes: 'A sketch of the history of Hawick' (1825) by R. Wilson; 'Annals of Hawick' (1850) by J. Wilson; 'Hawick and its old memories' (1858) by J. Wilson; 'Hawick Common-Riding' (1886) by J. Edgar; 'Upper Teviotdale and the Scotts of Buccleuch' (1887) by Mrs. Oliver (the longest local book, until this one!); 'The Hawick tradition of 1514' (1898) by R.S. Craig and A. Laing; 'History of Hawick' (1901, 2 volumes) by R. Murray; 'The Parish and Kirk of Hawick (1711–1725)' (1900) by J.J. Vernon; 'Rulewater and its people' (1907) by G. Tancred; 'Pictures from the Past of Auld Hawick' (1911) by J.J. Vernon and J. McNairn; 'Hawick in the early sixties' (1913) by J. Edgar (incidentally one of the best reads); 'Goodfellow's Guide to Hawick' (1914) by J.C. Goodfellow; 'Hawick and the Border' (1927) by R.S. Craig (probably the most scholarly treatise on the early centuries); 'Hawick in Bygone Days' (1927) by J. Turnbull; and 'The story of Hawick' (1937) by W.S. Robson. Many more recent books have also been scrutinised.

In addition, most sources of local dialect poetry were scanned for language and examples. Collections that were examined include those of: David Anderson; May Butler; James Caldwell; Thomas Chapman ('Joseph'); R.S. Craig; W.F. Cuthbertson; Tim Douglas; Robert Fairley; J.G. Goodfellow; John Halliday; David Hill; Isabella Johnstone; Tom Ker; Ian Landles; Wullie Landles; Dr. John Leyden; William Peffers; Henry Scott Riddell; James Ruickbie; Capt. Walter Scott; James Telfer; James Thomson; Bet Young; and Robert Wark ('Auld Yid'). Additionally the 'Auld Brig' (1851) and 'Verter Well' (1888) local poetry competition volumes were perused, as well as the Borders poetry of familiar (although perhaps not entirely

local) poets such as W.H. Ogilvie.

The Hawick songs, and examples of less well-published poets, were carefully scanned through 'Hawick Songs and Song Writers' by Robert Murray, plus 'Hawick in Song and Poetry' (3 editions) published by the Hawick Callants' Club, 'Notes and Comments on the Songs of Hawick' by Adam L. Ingles and the 'Hawick Song Companion' by Ian Seeley.

Prose pieces have also been used, following the singular 'Mang Howes an Knowes' by Elliot Cowan Smith and including more recent speeches given in the vernacular. Several people (in particular Ian Landles) were kind enough to provide written versions of lectures or addresses that they have given, and these were a valuable resource for finding more recent examples of the usage of specific words in context. Local literature is replete with the language of the textile mills, much of which is 'weel kent', but not recorded in any formal sense. I am indebted to Bill Thomson for help with mill-based terminology.

Many other sources were also scoured for specific information or quotations, particularly Scottish sources that include details about the area around Hawick. Searching old records has become much easier with the availability of databases on the internet. Among the more important ones are the following: several Scots dictionaries, particularly 'The Scottish National Dictionary' edited by William Grant and David Murison (available on-line at `http://www.dsl.ac.uk`) and an earlier resource `http://www.scots-online.org`; the web-based 'Gazetteer for Scotland' `http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/`; the National Library of Scotland catalogue `http://www.nls.uk` and maps site; the National Archives of Scotland catalogue `http://www.nas.gov.uk`; the on-line catalogue of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland `http://www.rcahms.gov.uk`; the Scottish Archive Network `http://www.scan.org`; historical tax and other records at Scotlands Places `http://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk`; other 'Old Scottish' records relevant to genealogy `http://www.oldscottish.com`; scanned Edinburgh-based records once available at `http://www.scotsfind.org`; the Selkirk Protocol Books available through `http://reivers.info`; the 'Records of the Parliaments of Scotland' project `http://www.rps.ac.uk`; the 'Paradox of Medieval Scotland' project `http://www.poms.ac.uk`; the Dictionary of Scottish Architects `http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk`; early census information, accessible through the 'FreeCEN' project `http://www.freecen.org.uk` and Graham Maxwell Ancestry `http://www.maxwellancestry.com`; and birth, marriage and death records made available through the LDS site 'FamilySearch' `http://www.familysearch.org` and the government archives site `http://www.scotlandspeople.com`. Many older and more obscure volumes were accessed through the open book collections at `http://archive.org`, `http://books.google.com`, `http://openlibrary.org` and `http://hathitrust.org`.

Specifically local sources include: the tape 'Hawick Speaks' produced by the Hawick Camera Club; 'Honest Men and Bright-eyed Daughters' (and its sequels) by Derek Lunn and Ian Landles (which provided many modern quotes); most of the local church histories, together with notes on early ministers contained in the 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ' (and the web-site `www.ecclegen.com`); 'Place-names of Roxburghshire' by Jessie MacDonald and the earlier work 'The Non-Celtic Place-Names of the Scottish Border Counties' by May Williamson; 'Hawick Characters' (2 series) collected by Robert Murray; – and a great many other books dealing with specific local topics. It can generally be assumed that for any work listed in the Bibliography (Appendix B), much of its information content has been distilled into this Word Book. It is also worth noting that many of the books consulted were from the 'R.E. Scott library', an unrivalled collection of Hawick material collected by four generations of the Scott family, particularly by Dick Scott; the collection is full of margin notes, inserted newspaper clippings, etc., and every attempt has been made to include these additional pieces of information.

Quotations to illustrate the use of specific words were taken from many of the above sources. It was felt to be an unnecessary use of space to give the precise book and page-number for each quotation. So instead there are simple abbreviations to the individual authors. The keen researcher will no doubt have fun tracking down precisely where each quote came from! For some general references (e.g. the Burgh and Parish Records, local newspapers and Transactions of the Archæological Society), years of publication are also sometimes given. The abbreviations used are listed separately in Appendix A.

As a general point, it is important to realise that little of the material contained in this Word Book is original. Most of the information is at least third-hand, and readers interested in veracity or further detail are urged to consult primary references wherever possible.

Thenks (*Acknowledgements*)

Many people helped beat this project into shape by reading versions of the manuscript and answering interminable questions (especially Ian Landles!). Many other people provided information on specific items, including Glen Black, Glenys Bolland, John Bonn, Eric Borrows, Lois Bradley, Paul Brough, Colin Campbell, Hannah Combe, Enid Cruickshank, Jane Currie, Henry Douglas, Sally Douglas, Walter Elliot, Giacomo Ferrieri, Christopher Fleet, Lesley Fraser, Diana Gendron, Glennys Gow, Don Grant, Peter Murray Hain, John Hoy, Wayne Jackson, Ann Jensen, Gordon Johnson, Andrew Kerr, Bob Lorraine, Charlotte Lunn, Gordon MacDonald, Graham Maxwell, Bruce McCartney, Christine McLeod, Lindsey Michie, Gordon Muir, Osred, Robert Payne, Alastair Redpath, James Richmond, Murray Richardson, Susan Ritson, Derek Robertson, Tom Routledge, Larry Ruickbie, James Russell, Frankie Scott, George Scott, David Spiby, Annie Stockton, Loudon Temple, Bill Thomson, Mark Usher, David Wallace, Frank Whillans and Brett Wilson. I am indebted to them for checking facts, correcting family trees, adding information about specific places, digging up example sentences, and arguing about what we do and do not say in Hawick! I would also like to thank Ole Michael Selberg for help on using TEX to typeset a dictionary. And particular thanks must go to Iain Scott, Janet Scott and Hilary Feldman for their inestimable contributions.

Feenish (*A Last Word*)

Hawick's Mote dates back to the 12th century and the oldest existing part of Drumlanrig's Tower to the 16th. Of even older buildings, there are only vague traces of foundations left. Our local hills are encrusted with evidence of settlements and forts going back to the bronze age, but we have no direct relationship with these sites – although they were no doubt built by ancestors of modern residents of Hawick, their significance has been lost for many centuries. The records of the town are scarce before the 17th century, due to the incursions of 'Englishmen and thieves'. All in all, Hawick would appear to have little to connect it with its distant past; because of the chaotic history of the Borderlands we are impoverished in historical relics compared with other towns of similar antiquity.

But we do have one extremely special thing, which sets us apart from the rest. And that is our language – the words we still use in everyday speech, our peculiar grammar, the names of local places, these are all a direct link with our past. Possibly the oldest thing still existing in Hawick is the 'Teribus' slogan, which has been kept alive probably for well over a millennium through repetition at local ceremonies. Other parts of our language may connect with similar early eras in Teri history, particularly the names of hills and burns, popular names for districts, nicknames, pronunciation – all of it. Hold your heads up high Teries, 'keep the causa croon', never be ashamed to speak the way your grandparents did, shout your 'yows an meis' fri the ruiftops, be prood o yer language, it's what sets Hawick apairt an wull aye make eet spaishial.

a (*a, u*) *prep, arch.* on – 'The waeter's no been on the feier abuin a meenit, so it canna be a-heat yet' [ECS] (reduced to the vowel through lack of stress, essentially being a prefix).

a (*a, u*) *contr.* have – 'A could a been a contender', 'ee wud a looked right stippeet' (sometimes used after auxiliary verbs instead of **wad'a**, **wad've**, etc.).

a (*a, u*) *prep.* to, instead of an infinitive – 'Aa'm gaand-a-syng' [JAHM], to, for telling the time – 'It wants better as five meenints a threi' [ECS] (used before an infitive as a reduced 'to'; cf. **'i**).

a' see **aa**

A (*a, u, aw*) *pron.* I – 'A ken', ''cos A say si, that's how no', 'As Aw was gaun up Hawick Loan . . . ' [JSB], 'Oh, Caleb, Caleb, it's no that ava, but, God forgie me, au puzzen'd the whisky' [WNK], 'A ken o' a stream . . . ' [JEDM], 'Aa get the bus. Aa fair enjoy thon ride . . . ' [DH], 'As aw sei'd, the Common-Ridin' is the recognition o' what is highest an' noblest in oor communal life' [BW1939] (also spelled 'Aa', 'Ah', 'Au' and 'Aw'; occasionally with a small 'a').

aa (*aw*) *adj.* all, every – 'hei got inti aa sorts o mischief', 'The King has come to see us a', Our Highland lairds and ladies bra' [BY], '. . . and to complete aw, they hae planted a tree o' liberty on the Common Haugh' [AM], '. . . an' hælin' a' kinkind o' ailment amang the peeple' [HSR], 'We rade a' nicht i' the dark, And swam the Eden in flude . . . ' [TK], '. . . Tho' win' frae a' the airts micht blaw' [WFC], '. . . And yits and liver, lites and a' thing . . . ' [DH], 'And a' my life A will . . . ' [IWL], *pron.* all, everything, every one – '. . . There's a lesson here for a' ' [JEDM], '. . . Then gang to your mother An' tell her o' a'!' [MNR], 'To Hawick there in the middle, the centre o' them a' ' [WL], 'There's nae toon amang them a' . . . ' [TC], all time, always – '. . . Yet Commons they'll ride for a', Yet Commons they'll ride for a' ' [JEDM], *adv.* all over, altogether – 'Thou art a' sae sweet and bonnie, Nane was e'er like thee my Annie' [HSR], 'For aa that the sun, hoisin itsel i the lift owreheed . . . ' [ECS] (often written 'a' ' and sometimes 'aw').

aabody (*aw-bo-dee*) *pron., n., arch.* everybody – ''Ah', said Thomas, nothing abashed, 'abody kens me here' ' [JHH], 'An now, aabody stravaigin the Borderland . . . sood ken Peinelheuch' [ECS], '. . . where abody's aye been si kind ti her' [IWL], '. . . And a'body swithered and thocht 'What's adae?' ' [DH], '. . . The hale toon's pairty. Aabody's pairty' [JuH] (also spelled 'abody').

aa by (*aw-bI*) *adj.* all over, finished, done, 'aa by like a press off' is from the textile industry, meaning 'happens very quickly' (see **by**).

aafolk (*aw-fōk*) *pron., arch.* everyone (also written 'afoak').

aafolks (*aw-fōks*) *pron., pl., arch.* everyone.

aagate (*aw-gā', -gāt*) *pron., arch.* everywhere.

aahing (*aw-hing*) *pron.* everything (also **aathing**).

aakin (*aw-kin*) *pron., arch.* all kinds – '. . . aakin, aakeind, aakeinds (= every kind of, all sorts of, all sorts)' [ECS].

aakind (*aw-kīnd*) *pron., arch.* all kinds, all sorts.

aakinds (*aw-kīndz*) *pron., arch.* all kinds.

aaricht (*aw-richt*) *adj., arch.* all right – '. . . an' til him that oordirs his waye aricht I wull shaw the salvatione o' God' [HSR], '. . . ane ganæratian that setena thair hairt aricht . . . ' [HSR], '. . . Mysie's still at the Kirkstyle and Nannie's a' richt and free as ever' [JEDM], 'Then, even if the wather's a'richt, there's blichts, scabs, pests, and cushadowes to content wi' [DH], 'Aw'm glad that everything went off a'richt . . . ' [BW1978] (there are spelling variants).

aaright (*aw-rī'*) *adv., adj.* all right, alright – 'A hope ee're aa aaright', 'A Hawick man wud never tell 'is wife she was gorgeous, if she says 'how div A look', hei'd say 'aaright' ' [IWL].

Aaron (*aw-rin*) *n.* nickname in use in Hawick around the early 19th century, the real name of the person being unknown.

aategether (*aw-te-ge-thur*) *adv., arch.* altogether – '. . . into the lint, – the brairds, the a'tegether tow, and the coarser tow' [JAHM] (see the more common **aathegither**).

aa-the-gate (*aw-thu-gā'*) *adv., arch.* all the way, for the entire route, such a distance – '. . . no a body keind – did A sei aa-the-gate doon Jedseide' [ECS], 'A've been ti Denum an back, aa-the-gait, alreadies' [ECS], 'Whan thay war owre threh Amaireeka, thay cam aa-the-gait oot here ti sei huz' [ECS] (also written 'aa-the-gait').

aathegither (*aw-thu-gi-thur*) *adv.* altogether – 'there were threi o thum aathegither', 'that's aathegither a different proposeetion', 'when ee pit 'aa' thegither wi 'thegither' ee git a langer word aathegither', 'Weel, I dinna ken that it's a'thegither proved against ye, but I think ye're as bad as the rest and I'll gie ye ten days' [V&M], 'Wi' 'Currie Powders', and, kens what, through ither, He'll scour ye off the world a'thegither' [JoHa], 'It's a'thegither grand for Hoddies, But wae's my heart for farmer bodies' [JoHa], 'His mooth is maist sweit; yis, he is athegether loeflie' [HSR], 'Andrih's a different

keind o a man aathegither be what ei's faither was' [ECS], 'Geet eersuls sorteet, an A'll wait on ee, an oo'll gang aathegither' [ECS], '... teh stert a Hoose o Refuge like they hed in some ither places an stop the free bounty athegither' [BW1961] (there are spelling variants).

aa-the-road (*aw-thu-rōd*) *adv., arch.* all the way, for the full extent of the journey – 'One who, having overcome all difficulties and obstacles, is about to attain his end and gratify his desires is said to be aa-the-road' [ECS], 'An A'd thocht A wad be aa the road i Ancrum!' [ECS] (cf. **aa-the-gate**).

aathing (*aw-thing*) *pron.* everything – 'ee can git aathing in yon shop', 'Then a' thing was putt back again' [IJ], 'Aathings whufft an dovert bar the midges an mei' [ECS], 'An' yet the thing I cannae dae. I maun explain a'thing away ...' [DH], 'He sellt a'thing, every stick' [DH], 'A'thing is buddin' flooer, ruit and hedgeraw ...' [WL], 'He cairries maist aathing ye're likely to need, And aiblins, he's no a bit sweir ...' [WL], also used as part of the nickname for someone who runs a general store – 'Pairky-Aathing's', 'Jenny-Aathing' (also written 'a'thing'; cf. **aahing**).

aathings (*aw-thingz*) *pron., arch.* everything (occasional plural form of **aathing**).

aa thum (*aw-thum*) *pron.* all of them ('them all' would be more common in standard English).

aa yin (*aw-yin*) *adj.* all the same, equivalent – 'It's aa yin (= It is immaterial, It does not matter; equivalent to French 'N'importe') ' [ECS].

aback o (*a-bawk-ō*) *prep.* behind, at the back of, to the rear of – 'it's aback o the door', 'she bade aback o the Library', 'Wi' thae threi guid men and true abacko iz A'll hopefully no' can gaun awfi fer wrang' [IWL], '... We lairned oor bible in the Templar's Hall Aback o' Wattie Wulson's Mill' [WL], onto, upon – 'put some dross aback o the fire', 'Thraw that ruibbish aback o the feier' [ECS].

aback o beyond (*a-bawk-ō-bee-yond*) *n., arch.* the back of beyond, middle of nowhere – 'Threh the fitba-field ti the little wee station at the back o beyond, no a leevin sowl – no a body keind – did A sei' [ECS].

abade (*a-bād*) *pp., poet.* abided – 'An' while they abade in Galilee, Jesus said untill them, The Son o' man sall be betrayet intill the hans o' men' [HSR].

the Abattoir (*thu-aw-bu-twawr*) *n.* Hawick Abattoir, on the Burnfoot Industrial Estate, since the early 20th century, replacing the one on the 'Killin Hoose Brae', and sometimes formerly referred to as 'the Shambles'. It was built specially for City Meat Wholesalers in the 1960s, latterly run by the Kepak Group and closed in 2009, the building being demolished and the site redeveloped for industrial use.

the Abbey (*thu-aw-bee*) *n.* former name for the area around Abbey Knowe and Abbey Sike, just to the west of the B6357. This could be the lands of 'Abye' that were held by Martin Elliot before he became 'of Braidley'.

Abbeyfield Society (*aw-bee-feeld-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* charity that provides care and housing for the elderly. The Hawick branch was formed in 1967, opening its first house at 15 Brougham Place in 1969 (closed 2002) and its second at Brooklands, 2 West Stewart Place in 1980.

Abbey Knowe (*aw-bee-now*) *n.* small hill in Castleton Parish, to the west of the B6357 between Abbey Sike and Cliffhope Burn. It reaches a height of 322 m. A boundary ditch extends between the two streams behind the hill, with a sheepfold at the north-east end and an enclosure at the south-west end. The top of the hill is encircled by a low earthern bank and there are rig lines on the south-east slopes.

Abbey Sike (*aw-bee-sīk*) *n.* small stream near the Dawston Burn in Castleton Parish. Near here in 1850 was found a cross-head, about 4 feet long, and 30 years later a round cross-head. These were deposited in Hawick Museum, although the details are a bit murky. One of them may have been confused with the Heap Cross, and the round-headed one may have been used for the reconstruction of the Hawick Mercat Cross. Near the foot of the stream, on the north side, there are remains of a farmstead, composed of a building, about 21 m by 3.5 m in size, with a bank, dyke and quarry nearby. On the south side of the stream there are remains of another farmstead, on a terrace between the road and the stream. This consists of a round-ended building about 22.5 m by 8 m, with adjacent banks and a quarry scoop. The lands here are 'Abbotissykes' in a charter of about the 1530s in which lands in upper Liddesdale were granted to Scott of Harden. It was 'Abbotsyke' among lands in upper Liddesdale that belonged to Jedburgh Abbey, as listed in the early 17th century. The lands of 'Abbottisykis' were inherited by Sir William Scott of Harden from his father Sir Walter in 1642. 'Abbotsyke' was listed (along with Wheelkirk, Wheellands, Wormscleuch and Abbotshaws) among lands inherited by Mary Scott of Buccleuch in 1653. In 1663 it is

listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch, in the 'lordschip of Liddisdaill, abacie of Jedburgh, and schirrefdome of Roxburgh' (it is 'Abbotsyke' in the early 1600s and 'Abotisyck' in 1663; the name probably comes from the nearby lands once being held by Jedburgh Abbey; see **Dawstonburn Abbey**).

the Abbot (*th*u-aw-bi') *n.* popular name for the Laird of Abbotrule in the 18th century.

Abbot Acre see **Abbot's Acre**

Abbotrule (*aw-bi'-rool*) *n.* village 8 miles east of Hawick, containing the ruins of a church, and once lying within the large Abbotrule estate. The lands were granted to the Canons of Jedburgh by David I, prior to about 1135, and confirmed by William the Lion about 1165. The original grant was in exchange for land that Jedburgh Abbey held in 'Hardinghestorn' (probably in Northamptonshire). Some time after that the name changed from 'Rule Hervey' to Abbotrule. The 'officer' of the barony is recorded from early times. The monks of Jedburgh Abbey remained superiors of the lands until about the time of the Reformation. Michael Turnbull was tenant there in 1502. The lands were purchased by Adam French of Thornydykes from the Abbey in 1569 (along with many others), and passed to his son and probably grandson. The 'town caulid Abbotes Rowle' was burned by the English in 1542. The lands were recorded as part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. The Turnbulls occupied most of the farms there in the early 17th century. In 1626 the abbacy consisted of Abbotrule, as well as the lands of Mackside, Fodderlee, Gatehousecote, Grange, Hartshaugh, Woollee and Over Bonchester. The barony was acquired by the Kerrs of Ferniehirst about 1642, perhaps earlier. The Abbotrule Kerrs owned the land for about the next 175 years, and it was created a barony in 1667. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. In 1678 Charles Kerr of Abbotrule owned lands in Abbotrule Parish valued at £572 and lands in Hobkirk Parish valued at £300. The Hearth Tax records in 1694 list 72 hearths in the Parish, there being about 66 separate households at that time. The farm of Abbotrule itself was tenanted in 1694 by James Porteous and Ralph Prendergast, with 2 cottars houses also being there. There was also once probably a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond. The estate was valued at £1233 6s 8d in the 1740s. In 1788 the farm was valued at £405 4s 8d, with Kerr of Abbotrule also owning Grange and neighbouring lands. The entire area was a separate parish until suppressed in 1777, when it was divided between Hobkirk and Southdean. The parish corresponded with the original boundaries of the estate, which consisted of 2,348 acres when sold off in 1818 by Charles Kerr to Robert Henderson. A leaf-shaped iron spearhead was ploughed up here in the 19th century and is in Jedburgh Museum. The ruins of the church, main mansion and several associated buildings are all that are left to mark this former parish (it is 'Rula Herevei' about 1165, 'Ecclesia de Rule Abbatis' in 1220, 'Abotrowll' in 1275, 'abbotroull' in 1502, 'Abbottisroull' in c.1560, 'Abbottisreull' in 1562, 'Abbotroull' in 1565, 'Abbotisrewle' and 'Abbotroull' in 1569, 'Abbotroule' in 1575, 'Abbotsreule' in 1586, 'Abbotisrollis' in 1588, 'Abbotreull' in 1618, 'Abbotrewll' in 1619, 'Abbotroull' in 1628, 'Abbotisroull' in 1629, 'Abbotroull' in 1649, 'Abbatrowll' in 1663, 'Abbotreule' in 1670, 'Abbutroull' in 1678, 'Abbotsrule' in 1678 and 1690, 'Abotroule' in 1693, 'Abatreull' in 1694, 'Abotroule' in 1700 and 'Abotrule' in 1704; it is marked 'Abbotroull' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, as 'Abbot roul' and 'Abbot Roul' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Abbotroull' on Blaeu's 1654 map, just to the north of the church).

Abbotrule Bank (*aw-bi'-rool-bawngk*) *n.* area to the west of Abbotrule farm. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows an unroofed building there, of which there is now no sign.

Abbotrule Hoose (*aw-bi'-rool-hoos*) *n.* main house on the former Abbotrule estate. The first structure may have been built by the Turnbulls, and it must have been substantially rebuilt by the Kers in the 17th and 18th centuries. Tax was paid on 33 windows there in 1748 and 21 windows in 1753. The Kers sold it to the Hendersons in 1818, and when the last of the sons died in 1887 it was inherited by James Cunningham. It was renovated in 1888–90, with some rooms being added. It eventually became a youth hostel, but suffered a fire and was demolished in 1956. A substantial part of the west gable is still standing, in the woods south of the modern farmhouse. The 1804 stable block is oart of the farm and bears the initials of Charles Kerr, who built it before selling off the estate to Robert Henderson. By the stream (south of the house) are the remains of a washhouse, as well as an ornamental fountain. There are also existing plantations that probably date from 200 years ago. This includes a large beech hedge.

Abbotrule Kirk (*aw-bi'-rool-kirk*) *n.* church at Abbotrule, now a ruin, located about 2 miles north-east of Hobkirk, on the banks of the stream that runs from Ruletownhead to join the Fodderlee Burn. The Church there was annexed to Jedburgh Abbey by David I in the early 12th century. By 1220 it was one of the churches disputed between the Abbot of Jedburgh and the Bishop of Glasgow; at Nisbet Chapel in that year it was agreed that the rentals should go to the vicar of Abbotrule, and that he should pay annually to the canons of Jedburgh the sum of five shillings at the festival of St. James. The Rectory was mentioned in Bagimond's Roll of 1275 and also in the Libellus Taxationum. The vicarage teinds were held by Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule in 1563–72. In about the period 1574–85, the Minister of Ancrum also had oversight here. In 1576 the reader of the church (John Turnbull) was also officiating at Bedrule. The church and parish belonged to the Abbey until the Reformation. It then existed as a small separate parish, although the minister of Bedrule also preached here in the years about 1605–21, before it was disjoined again. This situation held until the decision to suppress it in 1776, and it was split between Southdean and Hobkirk in 1777, with the minister preaching his last sermon there in 1785. The old church bell was taken to Wauchope House. It is said that the church was too small to hold communion, which was celebrated in a tent erected in a nearby grassy hollow. The church is oblong, about 6 m by 17.5 m, with the gables being most prominent on the ruin, including a bell tower. The old stone font lay between the kirkyard and the burn well into the 20th century. Tax was paid on 13 windows in the manse in 1748 and 1753. The cemetery continued to be used until the mid-19th century, and there are some surviving headstones (although illegible) from early times, including one dated 1686, and another that used to be set into the east window of the church. A roll of ministers is: Thomas Pitt, Rector in 1472; Andrew Lutherdale, Rector in 1476; Alexander Crichton, Parson in at least 1539–1559; George Johnston (Minister of Ancrum) had oversight, c.1574–85; John Turnbull, Reader 1576; Patrick Bishop, from 1591; John Bonar, 1593–c.95; Alexander Crichton c.1595–1605; Joseph Tennant, 1605–c.1621; Thomas Sinclair 1622–23; James Ker 1624–62; Walter Martin 1666–76; Thomas Wilkie 1676–87; Robert Spottiswood 1687–c.89; Thomas Harvey c.1689–c.98; James Ker (officially) 1690–94; Mungo Gibson 1698–1713; George Hall 1714–1728; William Turnbull 1730–64; and William Scott 1764–85 (spellings vary; it is first recorded as 'Ecclesia de Rule Abbatis' in 1220; it is 'Abbotroul K:' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map; it is 'Abbot roul' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Abbott roull Kirck' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Abbotrule Pairish (*aw-bi'-rool-pā-reesh*) *n.* former small parish, located about 2 miles north-east of Bonchester and 8 miles north-east of Hawick. It was situated around the Fodderlee Burn, extending about 3 miles along the eastern bank of the Rule Water. The neighbouring parishes were Bedrule, Hobkirk, Jedburgh and Southdean. It existed since early times, and corresponded closely with the estate of the same name. The original name (recorded in 1165) was 'Rule Hervey', with the more modern name being adopted soon after that when it was granted to Jedburgh Abbey. The canons of the Abbey acquired the Barony of Abbotrule in 1153 and kept it until the Reformation. The Parish also had its own school. The total value for the lands in the Parish were £1728 6s 8d in 1643, £1528 in 1663 and £1730 6s 8d in 1678. In 1707 the estate of Kerr of Abbotrule was valued at £700 6s 8d, the estate of Grange was another £396, Hartshaugh £60 and 'Rentallers of Abbotrule' £139. There was also once probably a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond. In 1751 Mackside, Briadhaugh, Blackcleuchmouth, Hartshaugh and Harthaugh Mill were valued at £355 2s and Abbotrule, Grange, plus the 'lands of the Rentallers' were valued at £940. It was united with Bedrule for a while, but then divided between Hobkirk and Southdean in 1776/7. The lands of Blackcleughmouth, Hartshaugh, Hartshaugh Mill, Broadhaugh, Nether Bonchester, Gatehousecote, Fodderlee Birks, Fodderlee Bankhead and Fodderlee went to Hobkirk, and the rest to Southdean. The suppression of the parish involved much dispute locally, and there are traditions of despicable behaviour by the Laird, Patrick Ker. The old communion tokens went to Southdean and the communion cups to Hobkirk. Baptismal and marriage registers exist for 1755–76. The population in 1755 was 189.

Abbotrule Schuil (*aw-bi'-rool-skil*) *n.* former school in Abbotrule Parish. In 1700 it was reported at the Presbytery that there was only a winter school in the Parish. Despite the 1775 decision to suppress the Parish of Abbotrule, there was agreement to continue the school afterwards. There was no schooling in the winter of 1776/7,

probably because the building was in disrepair. When the Schoolmaster became ill and then died in 1785, the school was merged with those of Hobkirk and Southdean. It is unclear exactly where it was located or when it started. A partial roll of Schoolmasters is: John Kerr, 1720; John Turnbull, until 1748; Robert Nichol, 1751; Adam Turnbull, before 1769; Walter Scott, at least 1774–76; and Adam Turnbull, at least 1779 to 1785.

Abbotrule Toonfit (*aw-bi'-rool-toon-fi'*) *n.* Abbotrule Townfoot, former farm on the Abbotrule estate. In 1694 Thomas Turnbull was referred to as being 'called tounfoott' on the Hearth Tax list for Abbotrule Parish. David Oliver was tenant there from about 1747.

Abbotrule Toonheid (*aw-bi'-rool-toon-heed*) *n.* Abbotrule Townhead, former holding near Abbotrule. Adam Turnbull 'called of Tounheid of Abbotreull' is recorded in 1617. Walter Chisholme is listed at 'Tounhead of Abatreull' in 1694, with Andrew Haig being a 'cottar' there also.

abbots (*aw-bits*) *n., pl.* heads of abbeys. There were 4 abbeys in the Borders: Jedburgh; Dryburgh; Kelso; and Melrose. As the closest one, Jedburgh has been the most important for the Hawick area. Nevertheless, each abbey owned significant lands, scattered widely over Scotland, and so all of the abbots must have held some local power. Kelso Abbey was first founded in about 1113 in Selkirk, which was surely also a significant event in Hawick. The 3rd abbot convinced the King to allow them to move to Kelso around 1128. Melrose Abbey held rights over Cavers Kirk, as well as Hassendean. Former lands held by abbeys often retain names that include 'abbot' or 'monk'.

Abbot's Acre (*aw-bits-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Winnington, owned by the Eliotts of Stobs. It was listed in the late 17th century as 'Abbotsacre'. In a valation of separate farms on the Eliott of Stobs estate from 1788, the 'Remainder of Acreknow, Hunthill, and Abbot's-acre' are valued at £151 2s 11d. The value was the same in 1811, when 'Abbot-acre' was still listed among the possessions of Sir William Eliott of Stobs, valued along with part of Acreknowe at £151. The name suggests a historical connection to one of the local abbeys, probably Jedburgh (it is 'Abbotis-aiker' in 1657).

Abbotsford (*aw-bits-furd*) *n.* house on the south banks of the Tweed, about a mile east of Galashiels, built by and lived in by Sir Walter Scott from 1812 until his death in 1832. The original farmhouse, Cartly Hole (or 'Clarteyhole' as some would prefer), was demolished to make way for a much grander house in the 'Scottish Baronial' style, with copies of historical features from elsewhere. This now forms a museum dedicated to Scott, and including his eclectic collection of historical artefacts (the name was given by Scott, referring to the nearby ford across the Tweed).

Abbotsford Ferry (*aw-bits-furd-fe-ree*) *n.* former station on the Selkirk branch line off the Waverley Line, which ran from 1856–1964. Here passengers could take the ferry across the Tweed to visit Abbotsford.

Abbotsford Place (*aw-bits-furd-plis*) *n.* planned street in Stirches, which appeared on Burrow's street map, but was never built.

Abbotshaws (*aw-bit-shawz*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, south of Sorbietrees. A piece of woodland that ran from here to the river was long in possession of the monks of Jedburgh Abbey. It could be the 'shaw' of Sorbie that was granted to Jedburgh by Race Fitz Malger in the late 12th century. The lands passed to Mangerton and then to Flatt. In 1629 the lands were invested in Francis Scott, second natural son of Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1632 they were listed among lands in the Lordship of Liddesdale owned by Scott of Buccleuch. 'Abbotshawes' was listed (along with Wheelkirk, Wheellands, Wormscleuch and Abbotsike) among lands inherited by Mary Scott of Buccleuch in 1653. It is still listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663 in the 'lordschip of Liddisdaill, abacie of Jedburgh, and schirrefdome of Roxburgh'. Note that the lands of 'Spittelflatt' are recorded in 1541, suggesting there was once a hospital here. William Dalgleish was there in 1821, labourer William Telford in 1836 and William Armstrong in 1841 (it is 'Abbotshaws' on Gordon's 1650 map, 'Abbotshawes' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and 'Abbotshaw' on Stobie's 1770 map; it is on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map; it was 'Abbotshawes' in about 1626, 'Abbotshaw' in 1632 and 'Abotischawis' in 1663).

Abbotshiel (*aw-bit-sheel*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, owned by the church, listed as part of the 'terrarum ecclesiasticarum' in the c.1376 rental roll. These may be the same as **Abbotshaws**).

Abbotside Moor (*aw-bit-sīdmoor*) *n.* former name for rough land to the east of Howahill farm. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map in roughly the same place as Abbotside Plantation on modern maps. The name is a remnant of the former lands of **Appotside**.

Abbot Sike (*aw-bi'-sīk*) *n.* alternative name for **Abbey Sike**.

Abbotsmeadow (*aw-bits-me-di*) *n.* former lands that were part of Rawflat in the barony of Belses. They were sold in 1623 by Walter Turnbull of Rawflat to Ragwell Bennet of Chesters, and presumably once had a connection to one of the local monasteries. Robert Bennet inherited these lands in 1670. John, nephew of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre inherited the lands in 1684. In the 19th century half the lands were listed as part of the estate of John Edmund Elliot of New Belses.

abe see **let abe**

Abe (*āb*) *n.* familiar name, usually for Albert or Abraham.

A Bellendaine (*aw-be-len-dān*) *n.* slogan and gathering cry of the Scotts, meaning 'to Bellenden', the traditional gathering place near Alemoor Loch in the upper Ale valley. An ancient banner bearing these words may date to the 17th century, perhaps made for Earl Walter Scott and carried at his funeral in 1634, although surely based on earlier banners. The same artefact was carried by Sir Walter Scott (of Abbotsford) at the Carterhaugh Baa game in 1815.

Abercorn (*aw-ber-kōrn*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) chaplain to Lady Cavers in about the 1670s. He was among the men arrested around 1678 for supporting conventicles, and sentenced to be transported by ship to Virginia. However, when their ship arrived at Gravesend, the person in charge could not find Ralph Williamson, who was to keep them in prison until the transport ship was available and so they were set free. It is unclear what happened to him after that.

Abernethy (*aw-ber-ne-thee*) *n.* **Sir Alexander** (c.1275–c.1315) probably son of Sir Hugh. His lands were in ward in 1292, and so he was presumably still a minor then. He swore fealty to Edward I in 1291 and is recorded as 'Dominus Alisaundre de Abrenethy' when he paid further homage to Edward in 1296. As son of Hugh, he may have possessed lands in the Rule valley, although mostly his lands were much further north (particularly Perth and Angus). In 1303/4 he asked that Alexander Baliol of Cavers deliver his lands north of the Forth to him. He became Warden north of the Forth. In 1310 he had an indenture for serving the English Crown. He was in Dundee in 1311/2 when his horse was appraised. He played a diplomatic role for the English King, being sent to France and then the Papal Court in 1313. His lands in Scotland were forfeited when Robert the Bruce became King. He married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Menteith. Their children included: Margaret, who married John Stewart, Earl of Angus; and Mary, who married Sir Andrew Leslie and secondly Sir David Lindsay. In 1317 his daughter Mary and her husband Andrew Leslie had an agreement with Sir William Lindsay, Chamberlain of Scotland. In about the 1320s his lands (probably in Roxburghshire and perhaps including Chamberlain Newton) were granted to Robert, son of Robert the Bruce; these had been forfeited by him, his daughter Margaret and one of his 3 heirs. Another of his heirs was Mary, who married Sir Alexander Lelsie and Sir David Lindsay, through which the lands of Ormiston in East Lothian eventually passed to the Cockburns; probably from her also came the connection between the Lindsays and lands in Chamberlain Newton. In 1324/5 his daughter Margaret was granted permission by the English King to visit Scotland to recover her lands, but in 1340 her lands in Berwickshire and Chamberlain Newton in Roxburghshire (presumably once his) were forfeited by her. **Alexander** (15th C.) witness to the sasine of the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1452. He is recorded as 'Alexandro de Abirnethe, armigeris' along with a number of other local men, with the sasine being witnessed in Hawick. **Sir George** (d.c.1388) probably son and heir of George and Alicia Wishart, he was 5th af Saltoun. He had remission from paying customs in 1364. He attended the coronation of Robert II in 1371 and was witness to a charter of Longformacus in 1384. He held lands in Minto, which he resigned to Robert II, and were confirmed by his son John to Sir William Stewart in 1391. He was succeeded by William, 6th of Saltoun. He probably died at the Battle of Otterburn. **George** (15th C.) member of the panel that met in Jedburgh to rule on the dispute over the lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5. **Sir Hugh** (d.bef. 1291) probably son of Sir Patrick and grandson of Orm. His sister Margery was wife of Hugh Douglas. In about 1263 and in 1270 he witnessed charters for Coldstream Priory. He acted as Sheriff of Roxburghshire in about 1264, after the death of Nicholas de Soulis; there is a record of his payment as Sheriff in about 1264. He also held the position of Forester of Selkirk, with a financial record for that also in about 1264. He was possessor of the lands of Rule; there is an earlier connection between the Abernethy and Rule families, which may explain his possession of the lands. He may be the

same Hugh who in 1258/9 he was among Scottish noblemen who signed a bond with some of their Welsh counterparts. In 1259 he gifted 20 merks of land in 'Glencros' or in feu of Chamberlain Newton, 'in free marriage', to Hugh (who married his sister), son of William Douglas; his name was written 'Hugo de Abirnythin'. In about 1260 he was granted land in 'Abirful' by Sir John Russell and the Countess of Monteith, in 1264 was granted Lure for his service to the King, in about 1270 was confirmed in 'Drumkarauht' and in 1277 had an indenture with Lady Ethona over her lands in Argyll and Atholl. Probably the same Hugh was associated with lands in Angus, Perth, Fife and Berwickshire. He is probably the Hugh who witnessed several charters for Alexander III from 1260 until the mid-1270s, had the gift of an annual rent from the King in 1265 and the Sir Hugh recorded in 1288, asking the King for letters to the Pope. In 1288 he was said to have killed Duncan, Earl of Fife, and was imprisoned by Sir William Douglas 'the Hardy', who was brother of his sister Margery's husband; he died in Douglas Castle. He probably married Mary, Queen of Man and was succeeded by Alexander, Lord Abernethy. **James** (14th/15th C.) 2nd son of William, 6th Laird of Saltoun and brother of Sir William. In 1393 he had a charter (from their superior, Archibald, Earl of Douglas) for the lands of Teindside and Harwood in the Barony of Hawick. These lands had been resigned by his brother, Sir William. The lands probably later passed to his nephew Oswald. **James** (d.1504/5) 2nd son of Lawrence. He succeeded his brother William as Lord Saltoun. It is possible he was the Lord of Abernethy who was fined for non-appearance at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh, for his lands of Plenderleith. He was succeeded by his son Alexander. **John** (14th C.) probably son of Sir George, who was captured at Neville's Cross and brother of Sir George, who was killed at Otterburn. He had a passport for passing through England (possibly on his way to the Holy Land) in 1381. He appears to have held the advowson of Minto Kirk, which he gave to Sir William Stewart in 1391. **John** (15th C.) son of Oswald. He was mentioned as son of Oswald in a charter of 1463/4 for Oswald's cousin William. He is described as 'of Tynside' in 1494 when he gave a charter of the lands of Teindside, Harwood, Slaidhills and Carlinpool to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. This probably ended the connection of this family to Teviotdale. Witnesses included Alexander of Rothemay and William, his brother. He is probably the John who witnessed a document relating to lands of Camieston (in Roxburghshire) in 1496. Perhaps the same 'Johannis Abirnethit' was listed among 10 men, mostly Turnbulls, who were given remission for their fines in 1501. **Rev. John** (d.1639) son of Thomas of Glencorse and older brother of Rev. Thomas. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1587, was a Reader at Jedburgh in 1588 and ordained as minister there in 1593. There is a suggestion that in 1596 Wilton Parish was united with Jedburgh, and hence he was also minister there for a time (although there is no evidence he ever preached there). He was a member of the Assembly in 1601, 1602, 1608 and 1616. Although he signed a protest against Episcopacy in 1606, he was appointed Bishop of Caithness in 1616. He appears never to have given up his charge at Jedburgh. In 1633 he presented David Fowls as the minister of Bedrule. However, he was deprived in 1638 and died shortly afterwards. He married Alison, daughter of Sir David Home of Fishwick and secondly Isabella, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh. His children included: John, M.D.; Andrew, Depute-Governor of Edinburgh Castle; Margaret, who married a Wauchope and then Sir William Maxewell of Gribton; William, minister of Thurso; Anna, who married James Murray of Overton; Agnes, who married William Kerr of Newton; Barbara, who married John Rutherford of Edgerston; Elizabeth, who married William Ker of Thankles; and Katherine, who died young. His publications include 'A Christian and Heavenly Treatise containing Physicke for the Soul very necessary for all that would enjoy true Soundness of Mind and Peace of Conscience' (1615, 1622) and 'The Duty and Dignity of a Christian' (1620). **Sir Lawrence** (14th C.) 2nd son of William, who is on the Ragman Rolls of 1296 and the Declaration of Arbroath. His brother Sir William succeeded as 3rd Laird of Saltoun, and was at Halidon Hill in 1333. He witnessed several charters of Newbattle Abbey and had a grant of lands in Berwickshire from Robert the Bruce (where he is 'Laurencio de Abirnethy') in about 1320. His estates included Borthwickshiels, as well as Hawthornden, 'Halmyre', 'Dunsyre' and Lamberton. He was forced to forfeit his lands to Robert II because of his attachment to the English, and Borthwickshiels was granted to Sir William Lindsay. However, the lands were mostly recovered by his son Hugh. He granted lands at Maxpoffle to his nephew William in 1320. **Lawrence** (b.c.1400–60) 1st Lord of Saltoun, son

of Sir William and Margaret Borthwick. He succeeded his older brother William and his younger brother was Oswald of Teindside and Harwood. He was witness to the 1427 charter for the Barony of Hawick and the charter of 1435 in which Branxholme and neighbouring lands were granted to Thomas Inglis. He owned the lands of Borthwickshiels, which passed (probably through marriage) to Sir William Douglas of Strathbrock before about 1425. He was also Baron of Plenderleith near Kelso, a connection with Roxburghshire that the family retained until 1612. He witnessed several charters for James II in the 1450s. He married Margaret, and was succeeded by his son William. Other children were James, George, Archibald, Elizabeth and another daughter. His name was also spelled 'Laurence'. **Margaret** (d.c.1370) daughter of and co-heiress of Sir Alexander of Abernethy, who died in about 1320. There was a contract for her marriage to Roger de Mowbray in 1311, but there is no evidence that the marriage took place. In 1324/5 she was granted leave by Edward II to visit Scotland to recover her hereditary lands. By 1340 she had forfeited her lands of 'Lyntelawes' in Berwickshire and 'Chamberleyn-Neweton' in Roxburghshire, which Edward III then granted to Sir John of Stirling. In 1328 she married John Stewart, Earl of Angus and was known as the Countess of Angus. She was the subject of several grants in the period 1363–75. Through her the lands of Abernethy passed to the Stewarts. **Margaret** (14th/15th C.) daughter of William Borthwick. She firstly married Sir William Abernethy of Saltoun, owner of Teindside and Harwood. In 1413 she had a charter for the lands of 'Butelande' in Edinburgh, which had formerly belonged to Archibald, Earl of Angus. She seconly married William Douglas, younger of Dalkeith (who would have been her sister's stepson, thus requiring papal dispensation). **Orm** (d.bef. 1190) son of Hugh. He flourished during the reigns of Malcolm IV and William the Lion. He possessed lands in Fife, including Corbie, Cultra, Balindean, Balindard and Balmerino. His son Lawrence was the first to use Abernethy as a surname. He also had a daughter, Margaret, who married Henry 'de Reuel' (hence establishing a direct link with the Hawick area). It is possible that he is the man who gave his name to Ormiston in East Lothian. **Oswald** (15th C.) 3rd son of Sir William, he was brother to William and Lawrence, who became 1st Lord Saltoun. He probably inherited the lands of Teindside and Harwood from his uncle James. He witnessed instrument relating to Melrose Abbey in 1444 and 1446. He is recorded in 1446/7 when there was a notorial instrument stating that he publicly asserted at Newark, before William, Earl of Douglas, that the only superior of his lands of Teindside and Harwood was the Baron of Hawick. He was witness to a truce among the Wardens of the marches in 1449. He witnessed a charter for James II in 1451/2. He was succeeded by his son John. **Rev. Thomas** (c.1576–c.1640) son of Thomas, Laird of Glencorse. Graduating from Edinburgh University in 1596, he became minister at Durisdeer in 1601 and was that same year translated to Hawick, leaving with the advice of the Presbytery 'for his weill, and the weill of the Kirk'. His elder brother John also became minister at Jedburgh (and may have had a connection to Wilton). Another brother, Patrick, was Laird of 'Nethrindaill'. He was almost removed in 1605 for turning up 2 days late to the Assembly in Aberdeen, owing to a mistake in the date. In 1608 it is recorded that William Scott (called 'of the Know'), his brother Robert (Bailie of Hawick) and their brothers George and David, were all made to pay a bond, promising not to harm him; he had a reciprocal bond (with his brother Patrick appearing for him) not to harm the 4 Scott brothers. This must have involved a serious dispute of some sort! He was translated to Eckford in 1610, although the circumstances of his departure from Hawick are not known. He was summoned before the High Commission in 1622 for not complying with the ordinances of the 1618 Assembly, but was let off after his brother John (then Bishop of Caithness) intervened. He signed the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638. He married Beatrix Criche in 1603, but probably had no sons, since his nephew Daniel was served heir in June 1641. Another record of 1641 records Grizel Ramsay borrowing £90 from his widow. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1336/7 when his forfeited tenements of land in 'Swynesheuede', presumably Swinside, are mentioned in an English record. The lands were held by him as his wife's dowry (which is presumably a clue to the identity of his wife). Perhaps the same William had a charter for lands in 'Rothemay', Aberdeen in 1345. He could be the same as Sir William, 2nd of Saltoun. **William** of Saltoun (1360–1420) son of Sir George. He is probably the William who witnessed charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Homildon, but was released later. He married

Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany. His children included: Sir William, who held lands in upper Teviotdale; Patrick, stated to be 'grandson of the Governor' in 1413; and Marion. **Sir William** (d.1411) eldest son of William, the 6th of Saltoun, whom he pre-deceased. He held the lands of Teindside and Harwood in upper Teviotdale, which he resigned into the hands of the superior, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to be regranted to his brother in 1393. He could be the Sir William who was a hostage in England for the Earl of Douglas in 1405. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Borthwick (who may have been the first of his family to take that name from the Borthwick Water). Their children were William (who succeeded his grandfather), Lawrence (who succeeded his brother) and Oswald. He was killed at the Battle of Harlaw. His wife may later have married William, eldest son of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith. **William** (d.bef. 1428) son of Sir William, he succeeded his grandfather as 7th of Saltoun in 1420. He was a hostage for James I in 1424 It is unclear whether he still hald any of the family's lands near Hawick. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Lawrence. **William** (d.1488) Lord Saltoun, son of Lawrence. He was mentioned as son and heir of Lawrence in a charter of 1458/9. He was confirmed in all his lands in a charter of 1463/4, with his male heirs also being named, including his brothers James, Geoffrey and Archibald, and cousin John, son of Oswald. He was the first man named on the inquest of 1464/5 into the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh by Archibald Douglas; all the other men were prominent Roxburghshire landowners. He may be the William who had a sasine for the lands of 'Prendirlaith' in Roxburghshire in 1461. He was probably also the 'Willelmo domino Abirnethy' who was among the witnesses in Edinburgh to the erecting of Branxholme into a Barony in 1463. In the 1464/5 sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex he is named as one of the justiciars, along with William Borthwick (also spelled 'Abernethie' and 'Abirnethy').

abin (*u-, a-bin*) *prep., adv.* above, higher than, beyond – 'some bit abin the Staney Brae', 'abin them aa ee take yer place', '... Hit doon – mei abune' [JEDM], 'Of a' the toons that I lo'e weel Auld Hawick abune them a'' [JSE], 'Yin o thae watch-knowe hichts, clean abuin haugh an howe' [ECS], 'And so, abune auld Dauvit, We played an aulder game ...' [DH], more than – 'He disna gang ti kirk abuin fowr Sundays a quarter' [GW], '... no abuin seevin (= not more than seven)' [ECS], beyond one's power ('abune' and 'abuin' are alternative spellings; see also **aboon**, the earlier **abone** and the shortened form **bin**).

abinheid (*u-, a-bin-heed*) *prep., arch.* overhead, above head, on top – 'The aeroplane gangs birrin by abuneheid' [ECS], '... aamaist pletteet ther brainches abuinheed' [ECS] (spelled 'abuneheid', 'abuinheed', etc.).

abin ma binnd (*a-bin-ma-bind*) *adj., arch.* beyond my power, strength or ability (listed by E.C. Smith).

abin the woarld (*u-bin-thu-wō-ruld*) *adj., arch.* highly elevated, elated, in seventh heaven, over the moon – 'A was abuin-the woarlt! A was naether ti haud nor ti binnd!' [ECS], '... abuin the woarlt (= highly elated; 'walking on air')' [ECS].

ableeze (*a-bleez*) *adj., arch.* ablaze.

ablow (*u-, a-blō*) *adv., prep., arch.* below, under, on the lower side, beneath, lower down – 'Doon ablow glinteet Yill Waeter ...' [ECS], '... Then up the Spetch and hed a sate Ablow thon hawthorn trei' [DH], 'Then, juist when Aa'd hunkert doon to sei-in ablow a brainch ...' [DH], '... Tae clean ablow the kitchen bed' [IJ], '... Like gumpin' eels ablow the Albert Brig, Or 'katies' in the deep Cat's Pule' [WL], '... That lies ablow the Vertish Hill' [IWL].

abody see **aabody**

abone (*a-bōn*) *prep., arch.* above – '... the said Philp abone exprimit his landis, and mak penny of his rediast gudis ...' [SB1500] (cf. the more modern **abin** and **aboon**; used explicitly before past participles).

aboon (*u-, a-boon*) *prep., arch.* above, over – '... she gave up 'a' between them to the powers aneth, renouncing a' aboon'' [EM1820], 'The auld gray corbie hoverit aboone, While tears downe his cheeks did flowe' [JTe], 'O we'll keep our hearts aboon i' the bearing o't ...' [JTe], 'I'm now aboon thee, high, an' dry, an' snug' [JoHa], '... And seek man, most meek man, For strength aboon my ain' [JoHa], 'If he was asked where he himself lived he replied – 'Abune Yedie Wilson's'' [WNK], 'Therefor I loe thy commandements aboone gowd, ay, aboone fyne gowd' [HSR], 'The discipel isna aboon his maister, nar the servent aboon his lord' [HSR], 'I'd build mysel' a bonny bower On the Bank aboon the Boosie' [DA], '... And meet the track aboon Whitehaugh Or the road by Chapelhill?' [WL], *adv.* above, overhead – 'Aboon a' others, I hae stood, And in my day done what I could ...' [AD], 'Frae aboone he sall ca' owt til the heævens an' til the yirth ...' [HSR],

'And wi' a love as ardent as the love of Heav'n aboon' [DJ], 'Guid ale keeps the heart aboon; Here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses! [GWe] (also spelled 'aboone'; cf. **abin**, the earlier **abone** and the poetic **'boon**).

aboot (*u-, a-boo'*) *adv.* about, approximately, on every side, round – 'it's aboot twae mile A hink', 'Rowe thy waye apon the Lord; trust alsua in him; an' he sall bring it aboot' [HSR], 'Gang aboot Zion, an' gae roun aboot hir: count the towirs thero' ' [HSR], 'We'll push the jorum roon aboot While there's a spring o' water' [VW], 'Oh! the heid, the fearsome heid, That rows aboot at nicht . . . ' [TCh], 'But let's resume. I wandered oot Ower a' the countryside aboot . . . ' [WP], 'They a' strutted aboot like cockerels, In gold braid, scarlet, and feathery hats' [DH], 'Now they're away aboot half-a-croon, an' mair, an' often mair stanes than coals' [HEx1924], *prep.* about – 'what's this aa aboot then?', 'There's something aboot it that puzzles me sair . . . ' [JoHa], 'What aboot the French now, Tibby, and where ir they?' [RM], 'There used tae bei a great oot-cry aboot maist o' the Cooncil business bein' cairried throwe in private' [HEx1923], 'How men that ance have ken'd aboot it . . . ' [JBS], 'A' day, they raiked aboot the clatchy yaird . . . ' [DH], '. . . A brood o' bairns aboot her knee, Her life a liltin sang' [WL], 'Home, hame, hyim, thats what the Common Ridin's a aboot' [IWL], 'Here in Hawick oor hame, oo've lots ti shout aboot' [IWL].

aboot the auld bat (*u-boo'-thu-awld-baw'*) *adj., arch.* equal, in the ordinary state (noted by E.C. Smith).

abreed (*a-breed*) *adv., arch.* abroad, apart, asunder, astraddle – 'Haud your legs abreid till I creep through, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'His toothless gans they fell abreide, He thockyt and he blew' [JTe], 'But I hae claught a newer creed, An' dung the auld ane a' abreed . . . ' [JoHa], 'Could Jean my Lord lift up her head Or Clinty fling his arms abread' [AD], '. . . an' hest drien us abreæd amang the heæthin' [HSR], '. . . whan wud turns geizant an ern lowps abreed' [ECS], broadcast, over a wide area – '. . . for Gid athwart an' wyde abræd, has thrawn the banes o' him that encamps agayne thee' [HSR], 'Spreed the dung weel abreed' [GW], (also written 'abreid', 'abreide' and 'abræd').

abuilzements (*abil-ye-ments*) *n., pl., arch.* habiliments, clothing – 'Item, in vtenceilles and domiceilles, with hinginges, tapestrie, silver plaite, and abuilzementes of the said noble Erle . . . ' [SB1633].

abuin see **abin**

abuise (*a-būz*) *v., arch.* to abuse.

abune see **abin**

Abundant Life Kirk (*a-bun-din'-līf-kirk*) *n.* Abundant Life Church, an evangelical group, derived from Y.W.A.M. at Balcary, and formed in 1981, under the leadership of W. Scobie. They originally met in the Evergreen Hall. In 1988 they purchased the triangular-shaped church on Burnfoot Road (formerly St. Stephen's Chapel) and their congregation is drawn mainly from the Burnfoot and Stirches areas. By 1988 the group was led by Charles Gellaitry.

ac' (*awk*) *n., arch.* an act – 'An' men sall speik o' the micht o' thy terrabil aks . . . ' [HSR], , *v.* to act, mimic someone, to play at 'guisers' – 'Wull ee let oo ack?' [GW], 'Ti ac' yin's ain' is to stick up for one's rights (also written 'ack' and 'ak').

the Academy (*thu-aw-ka-du-mee*) *n.* name used either for **the Subscription Academy** or **Hawick Academy**.

acause (*u-kawz*) *conj., arch.* because – 'He wadna gang acause he was feard' [GW], *adv., arch.* on account of.

accep (*awk-sep*) *v., arch., poet.* to accept – 'Reca' til min' a' thy afferin's an' accep thy brunt saacrifices' [HSR], 'How lang wull ye juudge unjustlie, an' accep' the persens o' the wicket?' [HSR].

accommodat (*aw-ko-mō-di'*) *pp., arch.* accommodated – '. . . that in regaird a great number of the inhabitants cannot be accommodat with Seats in the kirk . . . ' [PR1723].

accompt (*aw-kompt*) *n., arch.* an account – 'Alexander Hyslope, toun-treasurer, gave in his accompt of the levie money for the souldiers in anno forsd 1694 . . . ' [BR1694], 'Accompt of ye collection and disbursements since ye death of Mr. Alexr. Orrok, our minister, who deceased April 23d, 1711' [PR1711], 'Accompt of the money requisite for helping and pointing the kirk and queer of Hawick' [PR1713], 'Compeared William Olifer, merchant, who acknowledged that he was att ye brawl . . . and that he could not give an accompt who first began it' [PR1716], '. . . but he was informed yt she was gone over the Border and yt no Accompt could be given of her' [Bed1735], 'This day this book compared with distribtions and state of accompts inserted' [Wil1752], '. . . and the said accompt is a just and true accompt of the measure and value of the said common of Wilton' [DCW1765], *v.* to account – '. . . that I may the better know how to accompt of yow for the time past, and how to behave my self with yow in the time to come . . . ' [SB1597].

accomptable (*aw-komp-ta-bul*) *adj., arch.* accountable – '. . . to be uplifted be ye thesaurer of the burgh for ye tyme who is to be accomptabill therefore . . . ' [BR1670].

accont (*a-kon'*) *n., v.* account – 'Sae aw keepit just aboot the same distance frae him, on that accont . . . ' [BCM1880] (cf. the more common **accoont**).

accoont (*u-, a-koon'*) *n., v.* account – 'deh dae eet on ma accoont', '. . . or the son o' man, that thou o' him takist accuunt!' [HSR], '. . . an a hink his accoont o what actually happened there is much mair realistic than 'Watty o Waterloo' Walter Scott . . . ' [IHS].

accoontant (*a-koon'-in'*) *n.* an accountant – 'The son o an Edinburgh accoontant . . . ' [IWL].

accords see **as accords**

accoustins (*a-cows-tins*) *n., pl., poet.* greetings – 'An' accoustins in the merkits, an' til be ca't o' men, Rabbi, Rabbi' [HSR] (this is obscure).

accrease (*a-krees*) *v., arch.* accrue – '. . . of the advabtage and benefitt that may accreasse to the haill towne by this proposall . . . ' [BR1692].

accumie (*aw-kyoo-mee*) *n., arch.* immitation gold, a metallic compound made to resemble gold – 'His writing Pen did seem to me to be, Of harden'd Mettal, like Steil, or Accumie" [CWS] (derived from 'alchemy'; there are many spelling variants).

accusit (*a-kew-see', -si'*) *pp., adj., arch.* accused – 'Allan Deans being accusit for not being at the ryding and meithing of the common . . . ' [BR1645], '. . . and being apprehendit, and judiciallie accusit, confessit the opening of his kist with false keys . . . ' [BR1641], 'An' whan he was akuuset o' the chief priests an' elders, he answiret naething' [HSR].

ach (*aw<u>ch</u>, a<u>ch</u>*) *interj.* expression of impatience, surprise, contempt or resignation – 'ach, deh be stipeet', 'ach! ee've made is loss coont', 'Ach, ye're no' foolin' me, Ye brazent hag, Wi your wrunkled hide . . . ' [DH].

ach (*a<u>ch</u>*) *v., poet.* to ache – 'Ye jairging chaps wha stockings mak', Nae wonder that your hearts should ach' [JoHa] (probably a nonce word).

Achi Baba (*aw-chee-baw-ba*) *n.* prominent hill on the Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey, whose capture was a goal of much of the activity there during 1915. In particular, progress to capture 3 trenches further up the Achi Baba 'Nullah' (i.e. dry river bed) was the immediate objective of a disastrous offensive on 12th July 1915. The soldiers of 1/4th K.O.S.B. were ordered to take these trenches, although the 3rd line turned out not to really be there, so that many men advanced too far forward, tried to retreat and were hit by fire from all sides. When the Battalion was relieved 2 days later it is said that only 70 out of 700 answered the call, the rest being either killed or wounded. More than 80 local men died that day, most of them still lying in the fields where they fell, south of the village of Krithia (now called Alçcitepe). Having no known graves, their names are marked on the Helles Memorial.

acht (*aw<u>ch</u>t*) *interj.* expression of impatience, contempt etc. (probably stronger than **ach**) – 'acht, A gie up', 'acht, ee're hopeless yowe'.

ack see **ac'**

the Acklington Dyke (*<u>th</u>u-awk-lin-tin-dīk*) *n.* name generally given by geologists to an intrusion of igneous rock stretching from the formerly active volcanoes around Mull in a south-easterly direction, via Hawick, to Acklington near the Northumbrian coast and off into the North Sea. It is also sometimes called the Hawick-Acklington Dyke. It was laid down in a rapid event in the Paleogene Period, about 61–55 million years ago, possibly connecting with the Moneyacres Dyke (with the direct line perhaps being broken by later faults), and hence stretches some 600 km. The basaltic rock has been quarried in various places for road material, e.g. at the Black Quarries near Hawick.

aclite see **aclyte**

aclyte (*a-klī'*) *adj., arch.* awry, twisted to the side, overturned (also spelled 'aclite').

acquent (*ak-wen', -wān'*) *v., arch.* to acquaint – 'Acquant me, O thou wham my saul loeist, wi' whare thou feedist . . . ' [HSR], *pp., arch.* acquainted – '. . . who wer judged and thought best acquaint with the meiths and marches of that part of the sd. Common' [PR1713], 'Bailies went to the ground with one or two Burgesses best acquaint with marches' [BR1717], 'Thou . . . art acquant wi' a' my wayes' [HSR], 'Hei laid on an ranted off yirrds o Border rheime an lore, – that nae man was better acquaint wui' [ECS], '. . . and anither – an ill-faured loon that seemed tae be acquent wi' them . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . an' yow that has schule lair an' awquant wi' sae muckle new licht o' things they hae fund oot noo-a-days aboot the sterns an' sae an' sae' [BCM1880] (there are spelling variants).

acquittance (*ak-wi-tins*) *n., arch.* the payment of a debt – '. . . and if need beis to call and prsue therefor as accords of the law Acquittances and Discharges thereof . . . ' [RAO].

acre (*ā-kur*) *n.* an area of land, formerly also used to refer to a piece of arable land in general, as well as occurring in placenames, such as Abbotsacre, the Acre, Acreknowe, Acremoor, the Acres, Blaikie's Acre, Coit Acre, Crozier's Acre, Hangman's Acre, the Mill Acre, Ralph's Acre and Swine Acre. The exact area was once open to some local variation. In Scotland it was typically 5760 square yards of 37 inches, while the English acre was 4840 square yards of 36 inches, corresponding to a ratio of about 1.26. This leads to ambiguity in deciding how much land is being discussed in older texts – '...and the croft or aiker and one fourth pairt of ane aicker lyand by west the said water and the said path leading thereto' [BR1688] (there were formerly spelling variants).

the Acre (*thu-ā-kur*) *n.* area of land in Hawick, named in the 19th century, roughly bordered by the present Buccleuch Terrace, Myreslaw Green and Buccleuch Street, and later containing the Old Parish Church hall. It may more specifically have referred to the area between what became Beaconsfield Terrace and Morrison Place. It was marked on Wood's 1824 map. There is now an Acre Cottage in Morrison Place (from the Old English for a field).

Acreknowe (*ā-kur-now*) *n.* Acreknowe Loch or Reservoir, a man-made lake used to supply drinking water to Hawick, constructed in the 1880s and lying at the eastern boundary of Hawick Common. It is about 3 miles south of Hawick, roughly 22 acres in size, and stocked for fishing. On the Friday of the Common Riding the mounted procession passes here, riding in single file along both sides of the reservoir; the Cornet rides on the Hawick side, with the followers free to choose. Before it was dammed to make a reservoir, the area was also known as Greenside Bog. It is probably the 'Askar Knowe' belonging to 'Cockes John Crosers' listed among the farms on the Slitrig burned by the English in 1547/8. It was among the lands of Winnington purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot of Redheugh in 1622. It is probably the 'Arkondknow' listed among the lands held by Eliott of Stobs in 1657 and still part of the Barony of Winnington in the late 17th century. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. In 1684 William Armstrong there was among the men fined for attending conventicles and a spot on the farm was said to have been used for concealment from the dragoons. There were 5 householders listed there in 1694. William Henderson lived there in 1710 and Walter Scott was a servant there in 1722. George Hardie was tenant in the early years of the 18th century. The farm was owned by Eliott of Stobs in the 18th century. The ground for the reservoir was partly on Hawick Common and partly feued from Stobs estate. In a 1788 valuation and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls the lands were in two separate farms, together valued at £173, and appear to have included parts called Hunthill and Abbot Acre. Robert Walker and George Wilson were there in 1797 and James Turnbull and William Aitkin in 1799. Walter Reid was farmer there in 1841, Walter Turnbull in the 1860s and John Turnbull around 1900. When the new waterworks, using the reservoir, were opened in 1882 the procession (which can be seen in an old photograph) was said to be 1.5 miles long, and led by the Cornet (see also **Acreknowe Ferm**; also spelled 'Aikerknowe' and other variants; the first definitive recorded spelling is 'Ackorneknowe' in 1606, this extra 'n' in the middle, suggesting the origin of the name as the Old English 'acweorn cnoll', meaning 'acorn hill', consistent with the remains of an old oak wood there; it is 'Accorneknow' in 1622, 'Aikerknow' in 1670, 'Akerknow' in 1690, 'Acreknow' in 1694, 'Accerknow' in 1710 and 'Acreknows' in 1797; it is marked 'Akerknow' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Ackerknow' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Acreknowe Burn (*ā-kur-now-burn*) *n.* stream rising on Winnington Moss and running roughly to the north-east, passing through Acreknowe Reservoir and continuing to the Slitrig. It was also formerly referred to as the 'Flex Back Burn'.

Acreknowe Ferm (*ā-kur-now-fe-rum*) *n.* farm near Acreknowe Reservoir, which was part of the Stobs estate. William Aitkin was farmer there in 1797. A building and enclosure are shown there on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. In about 1902 it became the site of a siding off the Waverley Line, provided for Stobs Camp.

Acreknowe Loch see **Acreknowe**

Acreknowe Turn see **Turn**

Acremoor (*ā-kur-moor*) *n.* Acremoor or Akermoor Loch, an isolated stretch of water of about 40 acres, south of Ettrickbridge, and stocked for fishing. This is probably connected to the 'rivulet of Akermere' mentioned in a document of Glasgow Diocese in the reign of William I, relating to lands in Ashkirk Parish. It is listed in 1649 among the lochs in Selkirkshire. On Blaeu's 1654

map it is the central loch of a group of 3, all draining into the Blindhaugh Burn to the east. However, by Ainslie's map of 1773 the other 2 bodies of water appear to have been drained and by 1863 it was no longer connected with Blindhaugh Burn. It is now known for being an area of special standing-water habitat and as a wintering wildfowl site (also known as Akermoor; it is recorded as 'Akermere' in the late 12th century and 'Aikermoor Loch' in 1649, occurs on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Akermure L.', Adair's c.1688 map as 'aikermuir Loch' and 'Oakermoor Loch' on Ainslie's 1773 map; however, on a 1767 map of Langhope farm it is 'Langhope Lake').

the Acres (*thu-ā-kurz*) *n., pl.* former name for small fields around the village of Newcastleton.

act (*akt*) *n., arch.* a formal resolution, decision, record of agreement – '... whereupon, the procurator-fiscal asked act of court: qua thereafter was put in the stockis' [BR1641] (used in early records of the local Magistrates Court).

the Actin Fither (*thu-ak-tin-fi-thur*) *n.* Acting Father during the Common Riding, who is and is selected by the Cornet. He is presented with a badge of office at the Thursday night Chase. He is officially referred to as the Acting Senior Magistrate, taking the role of the old Senior Magistrate in some of the ceremonies (although these ceremonial duties were taken by one of the actual Bailies until sometime around 1900). Along with the Committee and the Right- and Left-Hand Men he generally helps the Cornet perform his duties. In particular he leads the married men during the Chases and carries the Flag from the Nipknowes to St. Leonard's on the Thursday and Friday mornings. This tradition had fallen into abeyance, but was revived in 1887, when the actual Senior Magistrate (Bailie Morrison) carried the Flag; it is uncertain when the 'Acting Senior Magistrate' took over this duty, but perhaps only around 1870 (and we have a record of Bailie Turnbull leading the married men in 1859). In late 19th century records the Acting Father is often referred to as simply 'the Cornet's Father', a source of some confusion (not least because occasionally the Cornet's actual father took the role!); again it is unclear when the current term came into use. He also carries the Flag to the Moor after the Cutting of the Sod, returning it to the Cornet at the gate. Another time the Acting Father holds the Flag is while the Cornet lays a wreath at the War Memorial. There are no specific rules for who can be Acting Father, other than a knowledge of the traditions and good horsemanship. The first Acting Father on record is John Kyle, who acted for his own son Alexander in 1872. The Father in 1876, Thomas Kennaway, was charged with culpable homicide (and acquitted) after his horse trampled someone during the Thursday night Chase. In 1872, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1887, 1895, 1898 and 1907 the Cornet's actual father did the duty; this suggests that in earlier centuries it may have been the norm for the Cornet's father to carry out the duties. In 1891 the Acting Father was unwell on the Friday morning and sent his apologies. Several people have been Acting Father twice, while J.E.D. Murray had the honour on 4 occasions.

the Actin Fither's Badge (*thu-ak-tin-fi-thurz-bawj*) *n.* badge of office presented to each Acting Father in the Hut at the 'Orderin o the Curds an Cream' just before he makes his speech. It is a round design, featuring the town coat-of-arms in the centre, with the words 'CORNETS ACTING FATHER' around the outside and the year at the bottom. It has been given since at least the early 1960s.

the Actin Fither's Chase (*thu-ak-tin-fi-thurz-chās*) *n.* the name given to the part of the Chase involving the married men chasing behind the Acting Father.

the Actin Mother (*thu-ak-tin-mu-thur*) *n.* Acting Mother during the Common Riding. This became an official appointment only in 2004, and the first allowance was made a year earlier. As the Acting Father's partner, she takes part in many of the Common-Riding events.

Actin Senior Magistrate (*ak-tin-seen-yur-maw-jis-trā'*) *n.* title given to the Bailie who acted as the Town Council representative at the Common Riding. This was in the period after 1861 until sometime around 1900, and when the Provost was unable or unwilling to play this role. Later these ceremomial duties were subsumed into those of the Acting Father. Bailie Morrison performed this role in 1887, while Bailie Barrie performed the role several times from 1891, combining them with that of Acting Father in 1896 when he also Provost.

actit (*awk-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* to enter into an obligation – '... assoilzied him of the penalty and fine, and actit himself gyf ever he do the lyk he shall pay double of the penalty' [BR1645], '... and John Hardie actit him as cautioner to pay the unlaw, and he actit him for his Master's relief' [BR1666].

the Act o Bailies an Cooncil, 1640 (*thu-akt-ō-bā-leez-an-koon-sul-siks-teen-for'-ee*)

n. 'Act of the Bailies, with the consent of the Council and community of the town of Hawick to be kept within the said burgh in time coming', dated 1st January 1640, the first known set of town bye-laws, listing 35 separate items. This included imposing (or probably re-imposing) upon the Burgesses the duty of riding the marches each year, which become inoperative after the division of the Common in 1777. The relevant text read 'whatsomever person that beis not present yeirlie at the Common-Ryding and setting the faires sal pay forty shillings toties quoties (i.e. for each offence) and wardit (i.e. be imprisoned), without license or ane lawful excuse'. This is the first recorded reference to the Common Riding. The other bye-laws deal with violent crime, theft, use of irreverent language, defiance of the Bailies' will, posting notices, transacting business (particularly the websters), avoiding disputes between neighbours, becoming a Burgess, receiving strangers, taking cases to any court other than the Hawick Magistrates' Court and keeping animals within the Town. The Act was signed by the following Councillors (retaining the original spelling): Robert Scott; Johne Scot; James Burne; James Scot; Robert Layng; Robert Smith; Robert Gillaspie; James Clappertone; William Scot; William Roucastell; Walter Chisholme; Andro Ledderdaill; George Rucastel; John Scott, Merchant; and Robert Deanes. The Bailies were William Scot and G. Deanis (possibly an error for 'Robert'), with Gilb. Watt the Clerk. The Act was renewed in 1715.

A'd (*awd*) *contr.* I'd, I would – 'A'd say sie', A'd bet ee owts it's no', '... but A'd a thoosand raither be sair hackin' treis than hing aboot like this daein' nocht' [JEDM], '... at the airt A'd comed' [ECS], 'Aw'd like tae tell o' the beauties aw've seen That's aw roond dear auld Hawick' [AY], I had – 'A'd aye a bad chist', '... So Aw'd better bide away' [RM], 'Ma hert was low, ma hert was low, When a'd ti go, when a'd ti go' [IWL], 'A'd aye a bad chist' [CoH], 'I was fair sorry to hear aboot yer travails. So I'd thought a'd drop ee a line' [JuH] (also spelled 'a'd' and 'Aw'd').

A'd'a (*aw-da*) *contr.* I'd have, I would have – 'Aw didna gaun tae thum aw Aw'd a got killed if aw'd gone tae the Rabble' [AY] (the best spelling is unclear).

adae (*a-, u-dā*) *v., arch.* to deal with, going on, the matter with – 'Oo'll heh nae mair adae wui'd' [ECS], 'Oo've naething adae the day – oo're eidl for woaft at the mill' [ECS], 'That's the truith, an' there need be nae mair adae' [GW], '... And a'body swithered and thocht 'What's adae?' ' [DH], *contr.*, to do – 'Deed it's ma opeenion Tam Weens is gane clean gyte, or hie wad niver hed ocht a-do wi't ... ' [HAST1861], 'Is't owt adae wi' yow hevin' a hoose up at Stirches?' [MB], 'What hev ee adae?' [ECS] (meaning 'what business is it of yours?'), 'Aa want naething else adae Wi money Except to sit at the Dunk And watch the auld currency Floatin' bye' [DH], '... and ye've naething mair a-dae but sned off the twigs ... ' [DH], *n., arch.* fuss, ado, busy activity – 'Ee're maikin owre muckle adae aboot eet' [ECS] (also **adui**).

adaes (*a, u-dāz*) *n., pl., arch.* worries, troubles, tasks, difficulties – 'She hes ir ain adaes, wui a no-weel man' [ECS].

Adair's map (*a-dārz-mawp*) *n.* manuscript map of 'The Sherifdome of Etrik Forest', drawn up by John Adair (c.1650–1722), who was from Leith. Adair was commissioned by the Privy Council to survey and make maps of Scotland, but for largely political reasons many were never published, like this one, which is in the National Library of Scotland. It was made around 1688 and shows the Borthwick and Ale valleys, as well as Selkirkshire.

Adam (*aw-dum*) *n.* (13th C.) recorded as 'Adam la parsone de Souldone' (and not 'Fouldon', as transcribed earlier) in Roxburghshire, when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. It seems clear that he was an early clergyman of 'Soudon' Kirk. His seal was a 'vesica' showing St. Katherine holding a sword in her right hand and wheel in her left, with another figure to the left. He is probably the same man as 'Ade de Osberneston' (possibly Osberton in Nottinghamshire) who was appointed to the church of 'Sudhden' in 1291/2 by William of Dumfries on the orders of King Edward.

Adam (*aw-dum*) *n.* **James** (d.1738) probably son of John, a writer in Edinburgh and macer of the Court of Session. He is described as 'of Whitslaid' in 1723 when he purchased the lands of Whitslade and Dalgleish from John Scott, under the authority of the superior, James Erskine of Grange. He matriculated arms in 1731. He was succeeded by his son John. **James** (b.c.1770s) weaver at 'Barns moss end' according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. He was still a weaver at 'Barns mosshead' according to the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** of Whitslade (d.1780) son of James. owner of the lands of Whitslade, Redfordgreen and Drycleuchshiels.

He was a benefactor of the University of Edinburgh in 1747. He paid the window tax for Whitslade in 1748. His lands of Whitslade and Lilliesleaf were valued at £1204 10s in the 1740s. Some time previous to 1764 he helped resolve a dispute over use of part of Wilton Common between the tenants of Calaburn and Whitfield. He was recorded as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire (incorrectly as 'of Whitelard') in 1761. When he died the lands passed to his sister Agnes, who had married John Lauder, and later passed to his great-nephews Corbyn and John Venner. **Rev. Thomas** (1853–1932) born at Johnstone Hall, near Holytown, son of Robert and Ann Good. He was educated in Glasgow, graduating M.A. from Glasgow University in 1878. He performed mission work at Belshill 1878–79 and Hamilton 1880–81. He was licensed by the Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow in 1882 and ordained as minister at Cumbernauld Bridgent in 1883. He moved to St. Paul's, Kingston, Jamaica in 1903 and in 1909 became minister at Wolfelee Free Kirk (which must have been quite a change!). He retired in 1927. He firstly married Elizabeth Stewart Patterson and secondly married Margaret Alexander. **William** (1689–1748) architect, responsible for Hopetoun House, the Royal Infirmary and parts of Floors Castle. He was appointed as the King's Architect in Scotland. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1740 while working on Holyrood modifications (as well as on canal and tunnel works at Pinkie and Inveresk), as he passed through Hawick (mistakenly recorded as 'Adams'). His sons Joh and Robert also became well-known architects, with Robert designing Stobs Castle (see also **Adams**).

Adams (*aw-dumz*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) listed as 'postillion' at Midshiels in 1791, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. He was listed as coachman at Midshiels in 1797. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) stockingmaker of Hawick, who was one of the founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk. His son David Russell was the first to be baptised there. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as agent of a 'Stocking Store room' on the Fore Row. The death of his daughter Ann (b.1800/1) is recorded in 1822. He could be the same man as the grocer. He could be the Alexander who married Helen Lunn in 1790 and had children: Margaret (b.1790); Janet (b.1791); Helen (b.1794); Jane (b.1796); Mary (b.1799); Robert (b.1800); and Adam (b.1801). His daughter Christian died in 1809. **Alexander** (b.c.1770) grocer on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and on the 1841 census. Born outside Roxburghshire, he is listed along with David, who was probably his son. **Gerald** business studies teacher at Hawick High School and later Rector of Jedburgh Grammar School. He has been a President of Hawick R.F.C. and the Callants' Club. **William** (19th C.) donated to the Museum in 1874 an 'Ashantee charm, gold measure, and weights brought from Coomassie' (see also **Adam**).

Adamson (*aw-dum-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) recorded as 'postillion' at Midshiels in 1793 and 1794, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. He may be the Alexander in Wilton who married Betty Gillies in Melrose in 1794. **Andrew** 'Andra' (19th C.) character celebrated in the lines – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI]. **George** (17th C.) resident of Salenside in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among the 'deficient who can not be found out'. Probably the same George married Marion Easton and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1690, with witnesses John Easton (presumably related to his wife) and William Scott. **George** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son James was baptised in 1745. Note that there are 2 contemporary Georges, recorded having children baptised in Bowden Parish at about the same time; one of them could be this same man. **George** (1732/3–1819) carrier of Hobkirk Parish. He was a carrier at Kirknow in 1758. He is probably the George who is recorded as owner of 2 horses at Hillshaugh on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. About 1798 he moved to the Nursery House at Bonchester Bridge. His wife was said to be Catherine, but it is likely she was 'Christian' Stevenson who married a man of the same name in Hobkirk Parish in 1756. His children, baptised in Hobkirk, included: James (b.1756); Joseph (b.1756); Agnes (b.1758); Betty (b.1760); and Margaret (b.1763). His 2nd daughter Betty married James Turnbull (ancestor of the Hawick grocers). His death at 'Nursey house' is recorded in Hobkirk Parish and he was buried in Hokirk kirkyard. **James** (17th C.) servitor to the Earls of Buccleuch in at least the period 1623–37, being the 'receiver of all silver rents', as well as dealing with household expenses for the family. There are 'vouchers of account' given by him to the Earl's 'tutors' in 1632–33. In the inventory of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch in 1633 he is listed as being owed 'for ane yeares

chalmermaill, fyftie pundes'. He was recorded being in Edinburgh in 1634 when still servant to the Earl of Buccleuch. **Rev. James** (d.c.1690) minister at Bedrule. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1656 and became Schoolmaster of Colinton around the same year. He was ordained in 1663 at Carriden (Bo'ness) and translated to Bedrule in 1664. He was a member of the Jedburgh Presbytery in 1666. However, he was deprived in 1689 for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates and not praying for William and Mary (i.e. for refusing to give up Episcopalianism). He married Helen Hamilton before 1671 and later Esther Scougall in Edinburgh in 1680. His daughter Margaret married Benjamin Hastie in Edinburgh in 1699, while Janet married Thomas Porteous in 1705. **James** (18th C.) resident of Blackleemouth in 1786 when his daughter Jane was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded 'with Mr Brown Newton' in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Mr. ??** (19th C.) brother of Peter from Nenthorn. He was the original partner of Peter Scott in 1878, taking over the stocking-making business of Peter Laidlaw. He was Scott's uncle, and had previously had a stocking shop on Drumlanrig Place. The partnership ended in 1884, with Scott forming 'Pesco's' himself. **Peter** (b.1797/8) born in Nenthorn, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 23 Loan, in 1851 at about No. 1 Loan and in 1861 on the Mid Raw. He married Marion Leishman and their children included Alexander, Marion (who married Peter Scott), William, Robert, Elizabeth (b.1839) and Peter (b.1840). He is probably the Peter who in 1866 donated to the Museum the signature of Rev. Andrew Thomson of Edinburgh. **Peter** (b.1840) hosier in Hawick. He was in partnership with his nephew Peter Scott in 1878–84, before Scott formed his own company, Pesco's. He married Margaret Doyle and their children included Marion (b.1872), Jane (b.1874) and Alexander (b.1881).

Ada Onidius see **Adam Ovid**

adderstane (*aw-dur-, e-thur-stān*) *n.* an adderstone, round stone with a hole through it (imagined to be made by an adder's bite), said to have magical power – 'No danger he fears, for a charm'd sword he wears; Of adderstone the hilt; No Tynedale knight had ever such might, But his heart-blood was spilt' [JL], 'Surely nowadays few people believe the silly story of vipers producing 'adder stones' [RB] (cf.**ether**).

Adderstone (*aw-dur-, -thur-stin*) *n.* former farm in Cavers Parish, its precise extent now uncertain, but later meaning the lands that were split into Adderstonelee and Adderstoneshiel. 'Johan de Ethereston', who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 may be the earliest recorded owner. In 1383 it was included in a lists of lands from which rentals were paid to the Ward of Roxburgh Castle. There are deeds relating to it among the Douglas of Cavers papers in 1497, 1530 and 1553. Archibald Gledstains is recorded owning these lands (along with Adderstoneshiel) in 1502 and John Gledstains had a sassine for these same lands in 1542. It is among the lands listed as held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick in 1511, 1559 and 1572; even although these lands were never within the Parish of Hawick, they were nevertheless for a while in the Barony of Hawick. By 1615 the lands were certainly the property of Douglas of Drumlanrig, along with Adderstoneshiel. In 1670 they were inherited along with Adderstoneshiel by Francis Scott of Gorrenberry from his father John; at that point the lands were stated to be in the Lordship, Regality and Barony of Hawick. The lands of Francis Scott of Gorrenberry in Kirkton Parish were valued at £900 in 1678. At the same time 'Douglas of Adderstone' (possibly the heir of Douglas of Cavers) held lands in Jedburgh Parish. In 1691 John Scott of Gorrenberry, son of Francis, was served heir to his father in both these lands. In 1743 there is a record in Selkirk of a disagreemet over the value of 'adderstone', which may refer to these lands. The lands may have been purchased by Capt. John Douglas (who was later Laird of Cavers). In the 1813 Land Tax Rolls it is 'Adderston, now called Adderston-Shiels, and Adderston-Lees'; it was owned by Archibald Douglas of Adderstone and valued at £900. The Laird of these lands appears to be mentioned in a version of the Border ballad 'The Raid of the Redeswire' (although it has been suggested that this was a reference to the Rutherfords of Edgerston) – 'Gude Ederstane was not to lack, Wi' Kirktoun, Newtoun, noblemen' [CPM] (the name occurs in 1336/7 as 'Ethrestone', in 1382 as 'Edrystone' and 'Ederstona', in the late 14th century as 'Ederstona' and 'Edrystona', then became 'Edderstoune', 'eddirstoun' in 1502, 'Edgaristoun' in 1511, 1559 and 1572, 'Elderstoun' in 1542, probably 'Edyerstoun' in 1594, 'Edzerstoun' in 1610, 'Edderstoun' in 1615 and finally 'Adderston' by the 1620s, but still 'Edderstoune' in 1670 'Edderstoune' in 1691 and 'Edderston' in 1765; it is 'Edderstoun' on Gordon's c.1650 it is 'Edderstoun' on Gordon's c.1650

de Wit's c.1680 map, 'Eddenstoun' on Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland, and 'Edderstown' on Coronelli's 1689 map; its origin is probably from the Old English personal name 'Eadred' plus 'tun', but connection with an adder is not impossible; there is also an 'Adderstone' in Northumberland).

Adderstone (*aw-dur-stin*) *n.* **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johan de Ethereston' when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. It seems likely that he was an early laird of Adderstone. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1336/7 in an English document. He was 'Roberti de Ethrestone' who had forfeited his 20-shilling lands in 'Ethrestone' (probably Adderstone) to the English King, with the sum of 40 shillings per annum being settled by William of Tofts, Parson of Cavers. **William** (18th C.) footman at Minto in 1793 and 1794, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. His surname is written 'Aderston'.

Adderstonelee (*aw-dur-stin-lee*) *n.* isolated farm above the Slitrig valley, part of the former lands of Adderstone. In 1643 the lands with liferent held by the mother of Gledstains of Dod, 'being Adderston-Lees', were valued at £200. By 1678 the lands were owned (along with Adderstoneshiel) by Francis Scott of Gorrenberry. John Reid was tenant there in 1694, and it may be the 'Goranberies Hous' where John Scott of Gorrenberry was taxed for having 8 hearths at that time. Along with Adderstoneshiel it was purchased in 1750 from Francis Scott of Gorrenberry by Capt. John Douglas, brother of Archibald, Laird of Cavers. The lands were inherited by Archibald Pringle Douglas when his brother George inherited Cavers in 1786. They were still valued at £200 in 1788. William Wilson was there in 1787–92. Robert Aitken was farmer there in 1797, Adam Welch was there in 1799, Gilbert Aitken in 1800 and Gilbert Amos in 1801. David Tait was farmer in 1868. Alexander Burnett was there in 1906. An 1846 plan of the lands, along with those of Adderstoneshiel is in the National Archives. About quarter of a mile to the west are the remains of an earthwork, composed of triple ramparts and ditches, perhaps being half of the original structure, the other part being destroyed by cultivation and draining; the interior may have measured 45 m by 40 m. Aerial photography has shown evidence of rig and furrow agriculture just to the north-east and south of the fort. A pear-shaped hammerstone found near here is in Hawick Museum, as well as a spindle whorl (also 'Adderston Lee', 'Edderstonelee' and variants; it is 'Etherstonlie' in 1694, 'Ederstownlee' in 1750, 'Aderstonlee' in 1797 and 'Adderstone Lee' in 1799; it is marked 'Alderstonlee' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Adderstonelee Moss (*aw-dur-stin-lee-mos*) *n.* boggy area between Adderstonelee and Kirkton Hill, also known as the Pickmaw Moss, and sometimes also referring to the small body of water there. It is known for its birdlife and wild plant species. A bronze vessel (rivetted and patched, 8 inches by 4 inches) found there is in Hawick Museum, as described by W.N. Kennedy in 1859.

Adderstoneshiel (*aw-dur-stin-sheel*) *n.* farm in the Slitrig valley, near Stobs, with 2 hill-forts and other evidence of former occupation nearby. Archibald Gledstains is recorded owning these lands (along with Adderstone) in 1502 and John Gledstains had a sasine in 1542. This is probably the 'Edyerston Scheillis' listed among lands that the Baron of Hawick held 'in tenandry' in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615; hence, along with Adderstone, these lands were at one point in the Barony of Hawick. John and Adam Crozier were there in 1544 and Ade Crozier in 1571. George Elliot from there was accused of crimes across the Border in 1563/4. It was once the home of a branch of the Gledstains family. In 1574 this was among the lands that James Gledstains of Cocklaw served as surety for. In 1643 the farm was held by Gledstains of Dod and valued at £700. It was listed along the Stobs as the principal houses on the Slitrig in 1649. In 1670 the lands were were inherited along with Adderstoneshiel by Francis Scott of Gorrenberry from his father John, and then inherited by Frnacis' son John in 1691. Walter Scott of Satchells refers to Gorrenberry's lands as 'Etherston-sheills' in 1688. Thomas Reid was there in 1682. In 1684 George Telfer there was among the local men fined for attending conventicles. James Leyden was there in 1690. In 1694 Andrew Jardine was there, with James Scott being ploughman and George Telfer shepherd. William Elliot was there around 1700 and John Scott in 1709. John Tait was tenant in at least 1719–20. John Elliot is associated with the farm in 1740. Along with Adderstonelee it was purchased in 1750 from Francis Scott of Gorrenberry by Capt. John Douglas, brother of Archibald, Laird of Cavers. Archibald Douglas of Adderstone inherited the farm in 1786. It was valued at £700 in 1788. Walter Tait was farmer there in at least the period 1786–97. Robert and William Forsyth, Thomas Johnstone and Robert Smail were recorded as servants there

in 1799; James and Robert Forsyth and Martin Potts were recorded there in 1801. This is where Gideon Scott built the first local windmill in about 1800. William Davidson was farmer in the 1860s and John Davidson was recorded there in 1868. Davidsons farmed there until at least the mid-20th century. There were also Thomsons there in the early 1900s. The farm land was used as part of Stobs Camp from WWI. The site of the ancient Chapel of St. Cuthbert is only about 400 feet south of the farmhouse. The garden gate contains some ancient globular carved stones unearthed in a 19th century excavation. Other artefacts, such as querns, stone axes and burial cists have also turned up, showing the early occupation of the site. There is a hill-fort to the west on Denholm Hill, and another to the north-west on Mid Hill, with an additional linear earthwork. To the north of the farm there was also once a circular earthwork, now obliterated by cultivation. There may have been a tower near there, called 'Cleary', where John Crozier lived in 1544. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a ruined building that is no longer evident. 2 spindle whorls from the farm are also in the Museum (also 'Adderstoneshiels' and 'Adderston Shiels'; it is 'eddirstoun schele' in 1502, 'Edgaristounschelis' in 1511, 'Elderstounschelis' in 1542, 'Agerstonesheldes' in 1544, 'Eddertounschelis' in 1563/4, 'Edderstonsheills' in 1571, 'Edderstoun Schelis' in 1574, 'Edzerstoun Scheillis' in 1610, 'Edderstounscheillis' in 1615, 'Alderstown Scheills' in 1669, 'Ederstounsheillis' in 1670, 'Edgerstounsheills' in 1682, 'Edderstoneshiels' in 1684, 'Edgerstounshiells' and 'Edderstounsheills' in 1690, 'Etherstonsheils' in 1694, 'Etherstonesheils' in 1708, 'Edderstonsheils' in 1720, 'Ederstownshiells' in 1750, 'Edderstonshiels' in 1765, 'Aderstoneshiels' in 1797 and still 'Edderstoneshiels' in 1846; it is 'Alderstoneshiels' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Adderstoneshiels Burn (*aw-dur-stin-sheelz-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Hoggfield Hill and runs roughly southwesterly to join the Cogsmill Burn near Cogsmill before flowing into the Slitrig Water.

Adderstoneshiels Cottages (*aw-dur-stin-sheelz-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* former cottages at Adderstoneshiel. Adam Crozier and William Scott were there in 1901.

Adderstoneshiels Moss (*aw-dur-stin-sheelz-mos*) *n.* marshy area near Adderstoneshiels. In 1863 an otter was shot there, 'where it is supposed to have wandered either from the banks of the Slitrig or Kirkton Burn', presented to the Museum by shepherd David Tait.

Adderston Lee see **Adderstonelee**

addit (*a-dee', -di'*) *pp.* added – '. . . an' a' thae things sall be addet untill yow' [HSR].

Address to the Inhabitants of Hawick (*aw-res-too-thu-in-haw-bi-tuntz-ov-hIk*) *n.* verses written in 1809 by James Hogg, to act as the 'rebel' Common-Riding song. It consists of 7 verses, and was the forerunner of Hogg's song 'Teribus', which was written not many years afterwards. It was sung by James Scott in the Cross Keys, and repeated over the weekend by all the supporters of the 'rebel' side.

adduce (*a-dews*) *v., arch.* to bring forth, produce as a witness – 'Wherefore the Session thought expedient that witness should be adduced to prove that . . . ' [PR1718].

adebtit (*a-de-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* obliged, indebted – '. . . for his entres, adebtit and auchtand be John Scott, as sone and air to the said vmquhile Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane . . . ' [SB1633].

A Cornet's Tale (*a-kōr-nitz-tāl*) *n.* a pictorial montage put together in 1986 by the Hawick Camera Club, marking the Common Riding of that year, with Cornet David Nuttal. It was released as a DVD in 2011 to mark Nuttal's Silver Jubliee and was broadcast as part of the 2021 virtual festivities.

Ade Cowdais see **Adam Elliot**

adhibit (*ad-hi-bi'*) *v., arch.* to sign a document, append – '. . . at least the said copy or scroll is like the writing to which the deponent has seen the said Gideon Scot's name adhibite' [DCW1765] (also written 'adhibite').

A Dialogue Anent the Auld Brig (*aw-dI-u-log-aw-nen'-thu-awld-brig*) *n.* poem written by William Norman Kennedy for the poetry competition held after the demolision of Hawick's 'Auld Brig'. The poem involves a conversation between the spirit of the bridge and the ghost of 'Clinty'. It was performed as part of the Millennium production of 'The Gutterbludes'.

Adie (*aw-dee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Adam (cf. the older **Yedie** and **Yid**).

Adie (*ā-dee*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) resident of Walter's Wynd. In 1863 he donated to the Museum 'a curiously-developed human skull, found in the sand of the Tviot opposite Weensland. It is possible he is the John 'Eadie' who was a stocking-maker on the Loan in 1861.

A.D.I. Sports (*ā-dee-I-spōrts*) *n.* sports shop at 1/3 Howegate, which opened in the early 1980s. It was owned by the Whillans family, Chuck and

later Alistair, and closed in 2006, the same year as Hugh McLeod's.

adject (*a-jekt*) *v., arch.* to add, annex – '. . . and adiectit to the saidis landis in thais wordis vitiatit, the lands of Blaikhoip, Greinholles, and Langhauche . . . ' [SB1624].

the Admiral (*thu-ad-mu-rul*) *n.* nickname for **George Duncan**.

admit (*ad-mi'*) *pp., arch.* admitted – 'The said day Walter Scott of neather Boonchester . . . was admitt and erect Burgess and gave his burgess oath' [BR1699], '. . . the said Thomas Hardie, being admitt, creatt, and solemne suorne Burgess, did wilfully desert and absent himself from carreing the said colour the said day . . . ' [BR1706].

admittit (*ad-mi-tee'*) *pp., arch.* admitted – '. . . be my louit Gilbert Ellot of the Kirktoun, to have rentallit and admittit, and he the tennour heirof rentallis and admittis the saud Gilbert . . . ' [SB1603], '. . . John Gledstaines of Hillisland, and John Scott, smith, were admittit and creat Burgesses and gave thair Burgess Oaths' [BR1692].

adoon (*a-doon*) *adv.* down, adown – 'Adoon the burn aneath the shaw There grows a bonnie birken-tree' [HSR].

adui (*a-dū*) *v., arch.* to deal with, going on (noted by E.C. Smith; see the more common **adae**).

the Advanced Liberal Association (*thu-ad-vansd-li-be-rul-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* political party which grew out of Chartism. The Hawick branch was active in the late 19th century.

A'd've (*aw-duv*) *contr.* I'd've, I would have – 'A'd've we' masel'.

adverteese (*ad-ver-teez*) *v., arch.* to advertise (note the accent on the 3rd syllable).

advertisit (*ad-ver-tI-zi', -zee'*) *pp., arch.* advertised – 'It is ordainit that no person that is to be marryit set their bridall till the minister be first advertiset' [Ash1641].

advoutrie (*ad-vowt-ree*) *n., poet.* adultery – 'Ye hae heard that it was said bie them o' auld time, Thou salltna commit advoutrie' [HSR] (perhaps 'avoutrie' is meant).

advoutrous (*ad-vow-tris*) *adj., poet.* adulterous – 'Ane wicket an' advoutrous ganæretian seekith efter ane sign' [HSR].

ae (*ā, ye*) *adj., poet.* one – 'Oh! Jock, sae winsomely's ye ride, Wi' baith your feet upo' ae side . . . ' [CPM], 'Till late ae night the cannie man, To his dear wife this speech began' [JR], '. . . An' sooner, sir, my heart shall blood Its ae last drop' [JoHa], 'The ae warst wish that we can wish him . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . an' it likewise tells us, that if we offend in ae point, we offend in a' ' [JTe], ''Cause they're a' tarred wi' the ae stick like the ministers, an' ilka ane of them's a rogue' [WNK], 'Ae thing keep in mind, that the enimie hæs reprochet . . . ' [HSR], 'There's ae auld flag maun wave on high When Scotland's foe appears' [JT], 'By thae fause notions the lass had naething To caa her bonny, – but she had ae thing' [WL], 'There is just ae Common-Ridin' tae Hawick folk!' [BW1939], used to add emphasis to a superlative – 'For he has a' his mother's heart, – The ae best heart the world e'er knew' [HSR] (this is common in general Scots, but is usually **yeh** in Hawick, and often pronounced that way in Hawick, even when spelled 'ae').

aefauld (*yeh-fawld*) *adj., poet.* one-fold, single, single-minded, honest – '. . . the leal an' aefauld loe thee' [HSR], '. . . To be upricht, aefauld an' straightforward In thought, in word, and in deed' [FL].

aeighdays (*Ich-dāz*) *n., arch.* a week – 'This day eighdays, this day eight days, or a week today' [ECS] (note that there appears to be no 't' in the Hawick version).

aeight (*It, I', Icht*) *n.* eight – '. . . hei could gaun frae Hawick ti Gala – though a deh ken why hei should want ti – in aboot aeight meenites' [IWL], '. . . in addition to echt, echteen, echty (= eight, eighteen, eighty) we sometimes use e-eet, e-eeteen, e-eety, having the sound of e (as in pen) plus the sound of eet (as in feet) . . . ' [ECS] (note that the diphthong can vary between *a-ee* and *e-ee*, as well as the more common **eit**; see also **echt** and **eicht**).

aeighteen (*I-teen, I'-een*) *n.* eighteen – 'It was aeighteen months afore hei could work again . . . ' [IWL] (also **aichteen**, **auchteen**, **echteen** and **eiteen**).

aeighth (*I'th*) *n., adj.* eighth – 'At the aeighth A've sometimes driven the green Wi' unaccustomed skill' [IWL].

aeighty (*I-tee, I'-ee*) *n.* eighty (also **eity**, **eichty** and **echty**).

Ae Place (*ye-plis*) *n.* mid-19th century name for an area at the Backdamgate end of Cochrane's Close. It is used on the 1841 census.

Æthelric (*ā-thul-rik*) *n.* (d.c.572) son of Ida, he was probably King of Bernicia (which included Teviotdale) 568–72.

Æthelfrith (*ā-thul-frith*) *n.* (d.c.616) King of the Angles, who fought at the battle of Degastan in 603, defeating the Scots King Aedan, at a site identified with Dawston, not too far from Hawick. He was son of Æthelric, who had earlier been the

King of Bernicia, and succeeded his uncle Hussa about 593. He united Bernicia and Deira into a Northumbrian nation around 605, this possibly representing the introduction of the early Anglian language into the Borders. He and married Acha, daughter of the former King of Deira. He later defeated the Welsh and was killed at the Battle of Idle against the East Anglians.

aether see **aither**

afa see **awfi**

afearit (*a-feer-ee', -i'*) *adj., poet.* afraid – '...thaye were afeærit; the deeps alsua wer trublet' [HSR], 'Ye sallna be afeæret for the terrer bie nicht ...' [HSR].

afer (*a-fer*) *adj., poet.* afar – '...o' a' the en's o' the yirth, an' o' thame that ar afer aff apon the se' [HSR], '...an' my kinsfowk keepe afer aff' [HSR].

aff (*af*) *adv., adj., prep.* off – '...But wi' your carts ye send twa deils, Like to rive aff folks noses' [JR], '...Frae aff the bench o' justice ta'en To gie him justice o' his ane' [AD], 'O God, thou hest casen us aff, thou hest drien us abreæd ...' [HSR], 'They hae lowsed the poke at the Birnieheuch, An' she's aff an' away wi' a bang' [WiSp], '...Sae aff to the doctor she went in a plight' [TCh], 'But a lassie Ah ken sweeps them clean aff their feet ...' [WAP], 'It's a slip frae aff the bonnie buss In oor kailyaird' [RH], *n.* an off – 'If sae, I dinna gie a d–mn For a' the affes, If I can get belly-bam, An' bonny laffes' [JR] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

affeir (*aw-feer*) *v., arch.* to relate, belong, be proportionate – 'Hawick recruit better nor mony a bigger toon affeirin' ti' [GW].

affer (*aw-fer*) *v., poet.* to offer – 'I wull affer untill thee brunt-saacrifices o' fatlins, wi' the insense o' tips: I will affer ousen wi' gaits' [HSR], 'I wull affer til thee the saacrifice o' thanksgiein' ...' [HSR].

afferin (*aw-fer-in*) *n., poet.* offering – 'Accep, I do beseik thee, the free-wull afferin's o' my mooth, O Lord ...' [HSR].

aff-haund (*awf-hawnd*) *adv., poet.* offhand, at once – 'Sae the marriage was settled, an' followed aff-hand; There were pipers an' fiddlers, an' ilka thing grand' [JJ] (not particularly Hawick).

affixit (*a-fiks-i'*) *pp., arch.* affixed – '...and for the mair securite hereof I haue affixit my propir sele ...' [SB1510/1].

Affleck (*aw-flek*) *n.* **Charles** (b.1824/5) son of David, he was born in Edinburgh and was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He was in prison in Hawick in 1845 and 1847. In 1861 he was living with his mother and sister Anne at 7 Sandbed. He married Mary Ann Cross, who was known as 'English Mary'. Their children included Charlotte, who married printer William Ellis (and their sons were William F. and B.P. Ellis of R. Deans & Co., printers). **David** (b.1785/6) hand-loom weaver in Hawick, originally from the Langholm area. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on Green Wynd. His widow and some of the rest of his family were living at 7 Sandbed 'Back House No. 1' in 1861. His wife was Margaret Christie (b.1785/6), from Wigtownshire. Their children included: Margaret (b.1818/9); David, of the Hawick Co-op; Jessey (b.1820/1), who married stockingmaker Adam Thomson; Mary, who married Andrew Landles; Charles (b.1823/4), who married 'English Mary'; John (b.1825/6); Euphemia (b.1830/1); and Anne (b.1832/3), who married baker George Dickson. He may have been related to the Margaret who married weaver George Scott. He may be the David who died in Hawick in 1840. **David** (19th C.) probably son of David. His was the first name on the first Committee list for the Hawick Co-operative Store in 1839. He married Ann McKenzie, who was mother (from her 1st marriage) of hairdresser Frank McKenzie. Their children included: Margaret, who married James Marchbanks; Jess, who married stockingmaker Thomas Elliot; and David, a wool-sorter in Alloa, whose son David became Minister at Ladybank. His wife and 3 children are recorded on the Kirk Wynd in 1841, suggesting he might have been deceased. **George** (b.1801/2) stocking-maker in Hawick, originally from Glasgow. In 1841 he was living at the West Port with his son George (b.1833/4). He was a widower lodging at 10 Teviot Crescent in 1851. His wife was a Cathrae. Their daughter Mina died in 1838. **George** (b.1833/4) stocking-maker in Hawick, son of George. In 1861 he was living at 5 Kirkgate. He married Helen Brockie in Hawick in 1852. Their children included: George (b.1853/4); and Joseph (b.1858/9). **Jessie** (d.1904) probably daughter of David and sister of David also. She was known as an earnest Christian. She married stockingmaker Adam Thomson in Hawick in 1849. They emigrated to New Zealand, where her husband became foreman of Otago Woollen Co., Mossgiel Mills, Dunedin. **John** (b.1823/4) frameworker in Hawick, born in Kirkcudbrightshire. In 1851 he was living on the Loan and in 1861 was at 6 Walter's Wynd. He married Jane Scott in Hawick in 1850 and their children included

John (b.1850/1) and Isabella (b.1852/3). **John** (b.1830/1) born in Edinburgh, he worked as a framework kintter in Hawick. He married Margaret Stewart in Hawick in 1854. In 1861 he was living at 44 High Street. His children included: Jane (b.1857/8); Margaret (b.1858/9); and James (b.1861). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Euphan Scott and their children included: Thomas (b.1809); and John (b.1811). He may be the Affleck who is said to have discovered a 'foundling' in Hawick in 1811, almost spiking it with a pitchfork, since it had been hidden in a cartload of clover hay that was at the back of th High Street. His wife may be the Euphan who died in Hawick in 1840. **Sergeant ??** (19th C.) of the 72nd Highalnders. In 1867 he donated to the Museum 'three Indian rings and Indian coin'. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He had an unnamed child baptised in 1797 (also written 'Afflect').

afflick (*aw-flik*) *v., arch., poet.* to afflict – '... howe thou didist afflick the peeple an' cuust thame owt' [HSR], 'The enimie sallna exak apon him, nar the son o' wicketniss afflick him' [HSR].

afflickit (*aw-fli-ki'*) *pp., poet.* afflicted – 'For he hæsna despæset nar abhorret the afflickshon o' the afflicket ...' [HSR], '... do justice til the needie an' til the afflicket' [HSR].

affrontit (*u-, a-frun'-ee'*) *adj.* embarrassed, insulted, ashamed, affronted – 'A was fair affrontit when hei shouted across the Street at is', '... An' everything looks braw an' trim, We wunna be affronted' [IJ], 'So Aa went off in a hurry, gey affrontit!' [DH].

affspring (*af-spring*) *n., poet.* offspring – 'His affspring sall be michtie apon the yirth ...' [HSR].

affuird (*a-fūrd*) *v., arch.* to afford.

afore (*u-, a-fōr*) *prep., adv.* in front of, before, in advance of – 'she bade in Kelsae afore comin ti Hawick', 'A've heard that yin afore', 'wesh yer hands afore ee eat', 'The nicht o' nichts afore the morn', '... afore the gods wull I sing prayse untill thee' [HSR], 'My vyneyaird, whilk is mine, is afore me ...' [HSR], 'He's been afore the Bailie Court, And fined for throwin' stanes ...' [JT], '... Afore them a' for auld lang syne' [JEDM], 'Noo aft afore he had taen the road At a sign sae droll and a hint sae broad' [WL], '... The love a hev for Hawick is even Stronger than afore' [IWL].

aforehaun (*a-fōr-hawn*) *adv., poet.* beforehand – 'An' she, bein' aforehan' instruket o' hir mither, said, Gie me here John Babtist's heæd in ane aschet' [HSR].

aforesaid (*a-fōr-sed*) *pron., arch.* the person mentioned previously – 'Una voce in answer thereto they thought expedient yt the aforesaids should be spoken unto ...' [PR1714] (used as a noun and also can be plural, both unlike standard English; see also **foresaid**).

aforetime (*a-fōr-tīm*) *adj., poet.* former – 'Lord, whare ar thy aforetime loeinkindnisses ...' [HSR].

Africa (*aw-free-ku*) *n.* old name for a series of earthworks a little way up the west side of the Camp Burn in the Borthwick valley. Local tradition says that it was an extensive settlement, and it is marked on most maps as a fort. However, it is now classified as an early mediæval homestead, although probably there are remains here from several different periods. The name 'Africa' was alternatively attached to the earthwork at Castle Hill near Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. However, there is no evidence that either place ever had an association with this name among locals (the origin of the name, or at what point it was associated with earthworks in the Borthwick valley, is unclear).

Africa (*aw-free-ku*) *n.* former name for the farm of **Midburn**. Local historian Walter Deans said that 'it was formerly a bleak and barren farm with a poor soil and 'peasweep' locality, and from its sterility got the name of Africa' (there was another piece of land with the same name in Ancrum Parish).

aft (*aft*) *adv., poet.* often – 'His vera heart was like to burste, He aft was hafflins down ...' [JTe], 'Gear gatherers get aft a fling, I'll never fash my brain wi't' [JoHa], 'But a' them that saw it aft wish they may miss, E'er again seeing sic a like bodie' [JoHa], 'Why do we an' the Pharisees fast aft, but thy discipels fastna?' [HSR], '... how aft sall my brither sin agayne me, an' I forgie him?' [HSR], 'Amang the heather aft we'd lie, Oor een stark to the sky' [WFC], '... The lad that comes her gate sae aft to woo, The tender licht caas saftly to her ee' [WL] (short form of **aften**).

aften (*af-tin*) *adv., arch.* often – 'I'll aften do the same for thee, Mary, I'll aften do the same for thee' [JTe], 'Fu' aften the wand'rer comes back in his dreams' [WS], 'Noo aften I think, – as I work, I'm leevin', Aye drappin' the seeds as I gang ...' [WL] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

aftermenionat (*af-tur-men-shin-a'*) *pp., arch.* aftermentioned – '... and the money payd out of the burgess money by Baylyea Ruecastell at the pryces aftermentionat ...' [BR1707].

afttimes (*aft-tīmz*) *adv., arch.* ofttimes, often – '. . . for afttimes he fa'ith intill the fire, an' aft intill the water' [HSR].

again see **agin**

against (*a-gānst*) *prep.* into collision with – 'if ee're visitin foreign pairts an ee come against a Hawick person they can just bring the lingo back again' [ME] (different usage than standard English).

agee (*aw-gee*) *adv., poet.* to one side, off the straight – 'Lockt in a box – but few may see – Is Eve's first glance o' wanton glee, Whilk dang puir Yeddie's head agee . . . ' [JoHa], 'But canna bide the mim-mou'd jade, Who seems as if she'd rin red mad When ought is said agee' [JoHa], 'An' a' may rise in some degree If they will stir their fins an' be Like men that wunna turn agee . . . ' [FL], '. . . thaye gaed agey like ane shauchlet bowe' [HSR] (cf. **ajee**).

ages wi (*ā-geez-wi*) *adv.* the same age as – 'his brother's ages wi mei'.

Aggie (*a-gee*) *n.* familiar name for Agnes.

aggie (*a-gee*) *n.* a marble made from agate, or resembling such.

aggreeance (*a-gree-ins*) *n., arch.* agreement, contract – '. . . efter the aggreans and freyndschip beis maid, and sail stand to thair deliuerance and decrete for all vther actionis . . . ' [SB1527].

agin (*a-gin, a-gān*) *prep.* against – 'hei leaned again the waa', 'Aw doot, Doctor, the Almighty'll no ken what we wad be at praying yon way again the Pope at the vera time we're fechting to set him up again' [WNK], 'The chairman spoke again the motion' [GW], 'Monie ar thaye that ræise up agayne me' [HSR], 'The fece o' the Lord is agayne thame that do ill . . . ' [HSR], 'Hei banged Mysie, the cowardly scoondrel that hei is, agin' the wa' afore hei left . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . ti rin dunt up again' the braw moniment at the fit' [ECS], 'Sits wi his (the guid yin) again the speaker whenever there's a commentary on . . . ' [DH], *arch.* by, come – '. . . the sd Mr Edgar promised to find bond and caution against Candlemiss next to come, or sooner' [Bed1722], 'Fastern's E'en fa's three weeks again Tuesday' [GW] (also spelled 'again', 'agayne' and 'agin' ').

agin (*a-gin, a-gān*) *adv.* again – 'es that yowe back agin?' (also spelled 'again', and sometimes pronounced as in standard English).

the Agitation (*thu-a-ji-tā-shin*) *n.* name sometimes used for the activities that took place in 1884 to try to bring about change in the franchise. The Third Reform Act of 1884 and 1885 Redistribution Act increased the number of people eligible to vote by about a factor of 3. Demonstrations were particularly prominent in country regions, with Hawick and most Border towns seeing meetings, marches and other activities.

aglee (*u-, a-glee*) *adj., adv., arch.* asquint, obliquely – 'Says aw, 'aw'm some blind, sir, but shurely aw see A thing like a high dookit standin' aglee' ' [BM1900] (see the more common **aglei**).

aglei (*u-, a-glī*) *adj., adv., arch.* squint, askew, awry, off the straight, aside – '. . . For they of'en stand aglei' [JSB], '. . . ane that gangs danderin' agley efter the hirsels o' they cumrades?' [HSR], 'I haena gane agley frae thy juudgemints . . . ' [HSR], 'But this canny plan went agley, for the king . . . took a great fancy to the new coat' [DH] (also written 'agley').

agley see **aglei**

agrei (*u-, a-grī*) *v., arch.* to agree – 'Long carrots was in the book And wi' that aw hed tae agrei, The rits theresel were a fit long So it didnae tell a lie' [AY] (see also **agreit**).

agreiable (*a-grī-a-bul*) *adj., arch.* agreeable.

agreit (*a-grī'*) *pp., arch.* agreed – 'Compeared the haill Council . . . and agreit that the 200 merks allowit be the Earl of Queensbery . . . should be allowit in quartering of the ten troopers . . . ' [BR1644].

agroof (*a-groof*) *adv., arch.* on the stomach (especially applied to babies being dressed) – 'Aw fell agroof i' the braid o' ma back – ma airms flew ya' way an' ma elbows another' [DMW].

Ah see **A**

ahaud (*u-, a-hawd*) *adv.* a hold, in the grip of, on fire – 'there's a fire ahaud', 'naebody kens whae set Humphrey's ahaud', 'git ahaud o yersel', 'Gaun like a hoose ahaud' [GW].

aheat (*a-hee', a-heet*) *adj., arch.* heated, well warmed – 'The waeter's no been on the feier abuin a meenit, so it canna be a-heat yet' [ECS], 'the waiter's a-heat – gey ner boilin'!' [GW], to 'come aheat' is to attain the required degree of warmth – 'For aa A pat a warm pig i the bed, it was midnicht or A cam a-heat' [ECS], to 'keep aheat' is to retain heat – 'Sup thir kail; thay'll help ee ti keep a-heat aa day efter' [ECS] (also written 'a-heat').

aheid (*u-, a-heed*) *adv.* ahead – 'hei's aheid o the yin that's ahint um', 'A'm gettin aheid o masel', 'Germany's fast gettin' aheid o' us in th' industrial field' [HEx1921], '. . . Still, there's a lot of hooses. Hawick must be gaun aheid' [AY].

ahich (*u-, a-hich*) *adv., poet.* on high, aloft – '. . . How Scotland's proud and ireful king, Ahiche fi Johnie Armstrong hing' [JTe].

ahin' (*u-, a-hin*) *adv., poet.* behind, abbreviated form of **ahint** – 'My minnie said it fell ahin' when poverty was leadin' ' [JoHa].

ahint (*u-, a-hin', -hint*) *adv., prep.* behind – 'Ah'm ahint', 'hei was brout up ahint Barclay's', '... I'll lead ye a' right safely through; Lift ye the pris'ner on ahint me. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], 'Wi' gladness, for sadness Sat far ahint our backs' [JoHa], 'Thou hest besett me ahint an' afore ... ' [HSR], '... A snuived steevely on aboot therty yards ahint um' [ECS], 'Twae Sunday sermons ahint them ... ' [DH], 'But he sat close ahint me, His bricht een dancin' gleg ... ' [DH], '... For mortal worth ye'll hae sma' claim, Ahint yer back' [RF], slow (of the clock), backwards in knowledge.

ahint a waa (*u-hin'-a-waw*) *adv.* literally 'behind a wall', used as a euphemism for a child born out of wedlock – 'she hed her first yin ahint a waa'.

ahint the hand (*u-hin'-thu-hawnd*) *adv., arch.* afterwards, after the event – 'When peace, content, an' happiness are pawn'd, There's mae than Scotsmen wise ahint the haund' [JoHa], 'Yin's aye wise ahint the hand' [GW].

aibbey (*ā-bee*) *n., arch.* an abbey – 'The auld ye-teime keeper o Jethart Aibbey!' [ECS].

Aiberdeen (*ā-bur-deen*) *n.* Aberdeen, city in northern Scotland – 'Aberdeen Statuary: 'Rauchle gulls daily re-anoint Enthroned King Edward ... ' [DH].

aiblins (*ā-blinz*) *adv., arch.* perhaps – 'England and us has been lang at a feid; Aiblins we'll hit on some bootie' [CPM], 'We'll ablins sometime meet thegither, An' taste the juice wi' ane anither' [JR], '... ye've been walkin', and are, aiblins, weary – will ye please to take a seat an' rest ye?' [JTe], 'For auld lang syne, or aiblins twa, This air is damp an' unco raw' [WNK], 'Or aiblins gin we will'd it how we'd scamper aff sae fell To play the truant laddies at the auld Verter Well' [VW], '... aye thocht fairns was a' alike, but aiblins young an' auld' [HAd1861], '... And aiblins a bit seepin' smirr Afore the day is throwe' [WL] (also spelled 'ablins' etc.; cf. **yiblins**).

aich (*ā<u>ch</u>*) *interj., arch.* ah, denoting surprise or sorrow – 'Aich losh! ye blush, preserve's d'ye think shame o'm?' [JoHa], 'Aich, guidness gracious! what an unco scene!' [JoHa], 'Aich wow! gude gosh! wha's aught the gab ... ' [JoHa], '... & maukin escaped scaithless amid a storm of ejaculations consisting of 'aich whow's' and 'Lord preserve us's' [HAST1861], 'Aih lad, aw've been deaf and dumb better nor four years' [WNK], '... one part crying 'Aih the blaggaerd!' and the other, 'Aih the vaigabun'!' [WNK], 'Aich! mercy me' [GW] (variant of 'ah' or 'ay', also written 'aih').

aicht (*ā<u>ch</u>t*) *n., arch.* eight – 'Than tell Mistress Elliot that they're tway-an'-aichtpence ... ' [WNK] (a rarer variant, cf. **aeight**, **echt**, **eicht**, etc.).

aichteen (*ā<u>ch</u>-teen*) *n., arch.* eighteen – 'It was a maist momentous year Aeigfhteen forty nine, Gold was fund up in the Yukon, They opened the Waverley Line' [IWL] (also spelled 'aighteen'; cf. **auchteen**, **echteen**, **eiteen** and **aeighteen**).

aichteenth (*ā<u>ch</u>-teenth*) *n., arch.* eighteenth – '... got mairrit on the Lord o' Blaithershins' aichteenth dochter ... ' [DH].

The Aicht O'Clock Bell (*<u>th</u>u-ā<u>ch</u>t-ō-klok-bel*) *n., arch.* poem by James Jamieson, written in the latter part of the 19th century about the curfew in Hawick (also known as 'The Eicht o'clock Bell').

aiger (*ā-gur*) *adj., arch.* eager – '... an, ferrer up the waeter yet plain ti ma aiger lookeen ... ' [ECS].

aik (*āk*) *n., arch.* an oak tree, the wood from an oak – '... and they fynding an slaide made up standing at the sd George Renwicke's, the ane tramme yrof being of ash and the oyr of aicke also' [BR1686], 'Burns gush it oot, as red they're rumlin', Aiks creak it, crash it, as they're tumlin' ' [JoHa], *adj.* relating to the oak – '... An' lain aneath as lofty trees as sight did ever see, Yet ne'er could lo'e them as we lo'e our auld aik tree' [JoHa], '... An' lain aneath as lofty trees as sight did ever see, Yet ne'er cou'd loe them as we loe our auld aik tree' [JoHa], 'Nae doot the blackbird sings fu' sweet High in the auld aik tree, But the whustle o' the whaup, I trow, Is fer mair dear to me' [FL].

aiken (*ā-ken*) *adj., poet.* oaken – 'Then oot came the thresher, baith sturdy and steive, A thick aiken soople he grip't in his neive' [JoHa], 'O Annie she sat, an' she sat a' her lane, Alane by the auld aiken tree' [JoHa].

Aikenhead (*ā-kinhed*) *n.* **John** (15th C.) recorded as Vicar of Hassendean in 1474. In that year he requested that the Pope allow him to hold a second benefice. His name is written 'Akynhed' of 'Hassyndan'. In 1481 he requested that he be granted the Vicarage of 'Cader et Monoland'.

Aikman (*āk-mun*) *n.* **Rev.** (c.1770–1834) one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Scotland. He may have visited Hawick in about

1798, along with the Haldane brothers. He became minister of the Argyle Square Chapel in Edinburgh. His name may have been given to the later minister of Hawick, John Aikman Wallace.

Aikrin (*āk-rin*) *n.* local pronunciation of the surname **Ekron** – 'The Ekrons, or Aikrins iz oo say, war a respecteet faimily in the burgh an owned property in Silver Street an the Crescent' [BW1979].

Aikwud (*āk-wud, -wood*) *n.* Oakwood, lands on the south side of the Ettrick valley, over Woll Rig from Ashkirk. The lands were once owned by the Crown and were let to the Homes in the 1490s. Lawrence Rutherford and Adam Cranston are recorded there in 1494/5 (and both had remission for their rieving crimes). The lands were still Crown property in 1502. Also in 1502 Adam Turnbull of Hornshole was accused of stealing 100 horses from William Turnbull here. The tower here was once a home of the Scotts. In 1541 it was claimed in feu by Michael Scott in a rental roll of Ettrick. It was listed among the principal houses of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649. Jasper Hogg was an indweller at the mill in 1665. An account of Selkirkshire compiled in about 1680 describes 'Oakwooda Dwelling house of the Lairds of Harden weel garnished with large and pleasant Woods, then Easter Oakwood and the Myln'. Sometime in the late 18th century a cache of silver coins was dug up nearby, by William, son of James, tenant of Oakwood Mill. Andrew Thomson was farmer there in the late 18th century. Walter Scott of Harden in 1785 and Hugh Scott of Harden in 1802 paid tax on £884 in the Land Tax Rolls for 'The two Oakwoods & Mill'. Ebenezer Beattie was there in 1821. There is also a nearby Roman fort, to the south-east, occupied roughly from the year 80, and a temporary marching camp just to the north – 'Ca' up young Hob, of Gilminscleugh, Oakwood, and the Bowhill, Brave Hartwood, and Middlesteed, and Hainen's valiant Will' [WSB] (formerly written 'Aikwod', 'Aikwode' and variants; 'N. Aikwood' and 'O. Aikwood' are on one of Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Aikwood' on 2 others, while Blaeu's c.1654 map shows 'N. Aikewood' and 'Aikwood Mill').

Aikwud Mill (*āk-wud-mil*) *n.* Oakwood Mill, a farm on the B7009, near the confluence of the Ettrick and Yarrow, and across the river from Carterhaugh. It was once a home of a branch of the Elliots. Robert Young was miller in 1763.

Aikwud Toor (*āk-wud-toor*) *n.* Oakwood Tower, 16th century tower house, in the Ettrick valley, 4 miles from Selkirk, built in 1535 for the Scott family. The existing structure might date from 1602, as inscribed on a dressed stone, along with the initials 'R.S.' and 'L.M.' and a crescent for the Scotts of Harden. The barony of Aikwood encompassed much of the Ettrick valley. The tower was probably abandoned in the mid-18th century. It was restored for David and Judy Steel in 1991–92 (including some wood recycled from Hawick Old Parish Kirk pews). It was, by local legend, home of Michael Scot the wizard and of Border rievers. The tenant of the farm there in 1502 was William Turnbull. The first Scott of Aikwood was Robert, recorded in 1503, possibly son of Robert of Haining. Sometime before 1630 Philip Scott seems to have sold the lands to a Murray of Elibank, through whom it passed to the Scotts of Harden. Ebenezer Beattie was tenant there in the early 19th century – 'It setts thee weel, thou haughtye youth, To bend such taunts on me; Oft ha'e you hunted Aikwood hills, And no man hindered thee' [ES] (also sometimes 'Oakwood'; it is 'Aikwode' in 1502 and 'Aikwod' in 1526 and 1528; it is marked as 'O. Aickwood' and 'N. Aikewood' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

ail (*āl*) *v., arch.* to trouble, affect, afflict – 'Yeh thing ailed iz; A'd turnt awfih dry!' [ECS], '. . . nocht ailed ma cluits' [ECS], '. . . What ails the ice-cap? Where's a' the snaw?' [DH] (common longer than in standard English).

ailigant (*ā-li-gin'*) *adj.* elegant.

ailin (*ā-lin*) *adj.* ailing, unwell, failing, hard up financially (more common than in standard English).

ailiphant (*ā-lee-fin'*) *n., arch.* an elephant.

Aill see **Ale Witter**

the Aillan see **the Allan**

Ailey (*ā-lee*) *n.* **Nichol** (b.1780) son of William and Agnes Darling, he was born in Melrose. In 1799 he was a servant at Ashybank in Cavers Parish when listed on the ballot for the Militia (also written 'Ailly').

Aimers (*ā-murz*) *n.* **Archibald** 'Airchie' (1822/3–1886) founder of the joiners firm A. Aimers and Son. The family came from Tynedale and the surname had originally been 'Hymers'. He married Janet Aitken, who died in 1883, aged 63. Their children included Agnes and Nelly, who died as infants, Thomas (who died at 16), James (who died in London) and John (who died in Liverpool). **Thomas** 'Tom' (19th C.) prominent centre half back for the Hawick rugby team in the 1880s and 1890s. He also played for the South of Scotland team and in international

trials. **William** (1845/6–1910) head of the joiners firm A. Aimers & Son. He was a councillor for South High Street Ward for 6 years, member of the Common-Riding Committee and one of the oldest members of the Hawick Fire Brigade. He married Jessie, daughter of Francis Napier Scott (also formerly 'Aymers').

ain (*ān*) *adj.* own – 'Tell your master that here sits Hab o' Hawick at his ain fireside and a fig for King James and a' his kin!' [RW], 'I wish we were hame to our ain folk Our kind and our true-hearted ain folk' [HSR], '... And bring me back a message frae My ain wee lassie Mary' [TCh], '... We'll unite in a sang tae oor ain auld toon' [TC], '... And times brought many changes To oor ain auld toon' [JT], 'To the lassies' laughin' welcome in their ain auld Border toon' [JYH], 'My ain Borderland, My ain Borderland, Oh, weel do I like My ain Borderland' [JCG], used reduntantly in compound personal pronouns – 'To these may be added ain (= own), thus: ma-ain-sel, eer-ain-sel, eer-ain-sels, etc.' [ECS] (cf. the older **awin**).

ainse (*ānz*) *n., arch.* once – 'I mind I was ainse at the foot o' the Kale, And my courage was fashious to smother ...' [JTe], 'Now time ainse mair recalls us to the battle and the fray' [DJ], '... To see ainse mair my native toun, Auld Hawick amang the hills' [WLu], 'When I hear the young bleatin o' boredom, A thing that I never ainse kenned ...' [WL] (cf. **yince**).

ainsel (*ān-sel*) *pron., arch.* own self – '... if yer mistress was to send the deevil's ainsell for them he wadna get them till he gaed me the tway-and-aichtpence' [WNK], '... Tending the daisies and pansies, Her ainsel' the fairest o' a' ' [TCh].

Ainslie see **Ainslie Henderson**

Ainslie (*ānz-lee*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Jedhead in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in 'Cleituch' (presumably Cleithaugh) according to a rental roll of 1669. Perhaps the same Andrew is listed at Chesters among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. He is probably the Andrew listed as owner of lands in Oxnam Parish in 1678. **David** of Fala and Templelands (16th C.) listed in 1549 as son and heir of William of Fala, among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He became a merchant in Jedburgh, married Mary Rutherford and had sons James, George and John. His wife may have been a daughter of Sir Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee. He was probably succeeded by his son William (but these generations are confused). **George** (18th C.) married Christian Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1724. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Heap in 1780. He married Nelly Gray and their son John was baptised in 1780. **George Combe** (1809–71) son of Archibald from East Lothian. He was educated in Edinburgh and in 1862 purchased Woll from the Scotts. In 1858 he married Christina Scott Gourlay, daughter of James Todd of Dirleton, East Lothian. **James** (16th C.) recorded at Cleithaugh in a rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit Johnis James, in Jedburgh', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He was a Bailie of Jedburgh in 1588 on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. He is probably the James, son to the deceased John, Burgess in Jedburgh, who witnessed a document in 1582. **James** (16th/17th C.) resident of Fulton who in 1619 was listed among Turnbulls of Bedrule and Fulton who were declared rebels for removing timber from Huntliehill. He may have been related to Thomas in Corsecleuch who is also listed. **Rev. James** (1607/8–1702) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1639, he became minister of Minto in 1652. His appointment took almost the whole year to settle, there being an objection because he was a Freemason. He was deprived in 1662 for refusing to embrace Episcopalianism, and was forced to leave the bounds of the Presbytery of Jedburgh. Although what he did in the meantime is not known, he managed to survive through to the Revolution and was restored in 1690, remaining minister of Minto until his death, in his 95th year. He preached at Hassendean in 1692. He had a daughter who married John Scott of Weens, and another daughter, Barbara, who married Rev. John Ritchie, a later minister of Minto. **James** (18th C.) resident of Denholm. He married Catherine Henderson and their children included William (b.1789) and William (again, b.1791). **John** of Dolphinston (14th C.) witness in 1354 to a charter of Robert of Alton relating to the chantry at the Church of Roxburgh. He was also witness in 1357/8 to a charter whereby the Kers first gained Altonburn and another charter for the Kers in 1358. **John** (15th C.) on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton in 1429/30, when he was 'of Aynisle'. William was also listed. **John** of Dolphinston

(d.1480/1) son of William and Margaret Pringle, he succeeded his grandfather. In 1450 he was part of the 'retour' panel for William Douglas inheriting the Barony of Hawick; Richard, probably his brother, was also on the panel. In 1454 he was witness to a document for Andrew Ker of Altonburn. In 1463/4 he witnessed the document rewarding a number of local men for the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. In 1464/5 he was on the panel to rule on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh, and he was then appointed deputy Sheriff of Roxburghshire so that he could give sasine of the Barony and Sheriffship to Archibald Douglas of Cavers (probably his brother-in-law). He witnessed a document for Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk in 1468 and charters for Walter Ker of Caverton in 1471 and 1475. He was one of the men named in an action brought by John, Lord Somerville in 1476. He is probably the John who leased the Eaststead of Langhope until about 1480. In 1431 he married Janet, daughter of William Douglas of Cavers. His children included: William of Fala; John of Dolphinston; and David of Fala, 'Bludelawis' and Templelands. **John** of Dolphinston (15th C.) son of John. In 1482 he was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean. Richard and David were also on the panel, and probably brothers. He witnessed a charter for Walter Ker of Cessford in 1488. He may be the same 'Johannem Anisle' who was on the panel for the inheritance of Branxholme and Buccleuch in 1492. He is probably the John who witnessed a writ for the Kers of Cessford in 1493. He is probably the John of Dolphinston who was grandfather of Andrew Ker of Dolphinston, as stated in an instrument of sasine in 1529. **Rev. John** (1639–93) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1659, he was licensed by the Prebytery there in 1665 and became minister at Hobkirk that year. As probably the first Episcopalian minister there, he was presented by Charles II. After 18 years, he was translated to Oxnam in 1682 and demitted in 1690. He married Anna, niece of Thomas Douglas, and Edinburgh merchant, and their children included Magdalene (who married Andrew Ker, apothecary of Yetholm) and Anne (who married William Ainslie, vintner of Jedburgh). It is possible he was related to Andrew Ainslie of Blackhill, 'writer' in Jedburgh. **John** (18th C.) miller in Hawick Mill in the late 18th century. He is probably the John, Burgess of Hawick, who is recorded in 1783 living at Allars, outside the boundaries of the Burgh; he applied for permission to pasture his cow on the Common, which was permitted provided that he paid an extra fee for the privilege. Perhaps the same John was the Hawick resident who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the John (recorded as gardener in 1761 and 1770), married to Janet Johnson, whose children baptised in Hawick included: James (b.1757); Margaret (b.1759); John (b.1761); Isabel (b.1767); Margaret (again, b.1770); and John (b.1770). The witnesses in 1761 were shoemaker James Chisholme and tailor Joseph Hood. It is possible he was the John whose son William died in Hawick in 1781. **John** (1745–1828) born in Jedburgh, he became a surveyor in Edinburgh, producing a series of maps of the English counties. His map of Selkirkshire was published in 1773, encouraged by Andrew Pringle as patron. In 1785 he engraved a series of estate maps for Patrick Kerr of Abbotrule (with a dispute over payment). His 1789 map of Scotland was particularly well known at the time. He also produced a map of the Southern Part of Scotland (including Roxburghshire) in 1821. He married Mary, daughter of Jedburgh Provost Andrew Lookup. They had 2 daughters: Catherine; and Mary, who married James Shortreed, son of the Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburghshire. He is buried at Jedburgh Abbey. **John Rutherford** of Samieston (1754–1799) son of Thomas Rutherford and Ann Ainslie, he changed his surname when inheriting property in Bath from his uncle, William Ainslie. He is listed in 1788 as owner of Samieston and other lands in Jedburgh Parish. He served as Excise Officer in the 1790s. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788, when he was said to be a supporter of Sir Gilbert Elliot. He paid the Horse Tax in Jedburgh in the 1790s when he was a customs officer and other taxes in Jedburgh in the 1780s and 90s. He was implicated in a long divorce case in 1797, with Thomas Waugh of Jedburgh claiming that he had an affair with his wife, Jean Ballantyne. He is said to have had several illegitimate children. Accounts suggest that he struggled with mental health and alcoholism, and committed suicide. **John** (d.bef. 1804) already deceased in 1804 when the death of his wife Janet Scott is recorded in Hawick. **John** (1794/5–1873) born in Kelso, son of Walter. He married Isabel Miller in Wilton in 1824. He worked as a shepherd and agricultural labourer, living on a cottage at Orchard farm from about the time he was married until 1856 when he emigrated to America,

along with the rest of his family, to join his son William. They settled at 'Scotch Hill' in Burlington Flats, Otsego County, New York. Their children, all born in Hawick Parish, were: Walter (b.1824); Elizabeth (b.c.1825); William (1827–92), who married Janet Rutherford and emigrated in 1852; John (b.1830), who returned to marry Jemima Telford in Hawick, went back to America, but later worked as a clothier in Edinburgh; Thomas (b.1835); and Charles (1839–64), who was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. **John** (1830–1903) born in Hawick Parish, son of John and Isabel Miller. He moved to America with his family in 1852, but to marry 'his school and church companion' Jemima Telford in Hawick in 1858. He went back to America, but later became proprietor of Cruickshanks, an Edinburgh clothier. **John** (19th C.) Police Sergeant in Hawick in the 1860s. **John Elliot** (1895/6–1915) only son of Rev. W.J. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots in WWI, being killed at Loos. A commemorative communion cabinet and cup service were presented to the Congregational Church in his memory by his parents. **Lancelot** 'Lance' (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme on Edinburgh High Street. He was said to have been with Robert Kirkton and John Peacock when they all stabbed the Laird of Buccleuch 'threif or four tymes throw the body'. **Messrs.** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Horsleyhill according to both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. One of them was probably the Thomas who was recorded at Horsleyhill on the 1789 Horse Tax Rolls. It is unclear who these gentlemen were, or how long they were associated with Horsleyhill. **Ralph** (15th C.) recorded as 'Anysle' in 1493 when he had remission for being with the Duke of Albany and other crimes, including stealing 24 oxen and cows, 6 horses and goods from 'the Place of Spittale'. Whether this was Spittal-on-Rule or Ancrum Spittal is unclear. Perhaps the same Ralph 'in Thickside' was listed among Ainslies at the 1502 Justice-aire. He could also be the Ralph recorded in 1502 having remission for assisting the former Duke of Albany and being from near Dolphinston when he had remission for stealing livestock from Glengelt. **Ralph** (16th C.) recorded as 'Raiphe Eansley of Cleethaughe' in 1590 when accused of taking part in a raid on the English farm of Woodburn. Thomas is also named, and so presumably a close relative. Probably the same pair were witnesses to a document signed in Jedburgh in 1582. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Bedrule in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. He was probably related to other Ainslies associated with the Turnbulls of Bedrule. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) 'writer' in Jedburgh, who was witness for many documents relating to the Rule valley in the late 1600s. His brother Thomas also worked as a lawyer in Jedburgh. He is probably the Robert who gained a small part of Lanton Common when it was divided in 1769. **Robert**, W.S. (1766–1838) son of the land steward of Lord Douglas's Berwickshire estates, Robert of Darnchester in Berwickshire. He was a lawyer in Edinburgh. In 1787, when still a law student, he accompanied Robert Burns on his 'Border Tour'. He is buried in St. Cuthbert's Kirkyard in Edinburgh. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Sinton in Southdean Parish in 1833. **Thomas** of Swinside (16th C.) recorded as 'Thome Eansley of Swinside' in 1590 when he was named along with 2 Douglases, accused of a raid into England 3 years earlier. He could be the Thomas listed along with Ralph of Cleithaugh in another 1590 accusation of a raid. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) resident of Corsecleuch who in 1619 was listed among Turnbulls of Bedrule and Fulton who were declared rebels for removing timber from Huntliehill. He may have been related to James in Fulton, who was also listed. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Horsleyhill according to the 1789 Horse Tax Rolls for Minto Parish. He is probably one of the 'Messrs Ainslies' listed at Horsleyhill in 1797. It is possible he is the same as Thomas of Overwells. **Thomas Philip** of Overwells (d.1837) son of Thomas. He is listed as owner of Overwells in the 1788 county valuation. He lived at Knowesouth for many years, where his mother died in 1812. He was said to be a great follower of fashion. He was an early member of the Jedforest Club and was a Captain in the Roxburgh yeomanry, being given the rank of Lieut.-Col. when he retired. He never married. **Thomas** (19th C.) blacksmith in Minto in the 1860s. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1906) resident of Kirkton. A major contribution to the renovations of Kirkton Kirk was made in his name in 1906. **Walter** of Wilton (b.1632) 2nd son of John of Harkers and grandson of David of Fala. **Rev. Walter** (17th/18th C.) nephew of Rev. James, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1685 and was licensed by Haddington Presbytery in 1695. He was presented to Minto Parish in late 1697 and the next

year began as assistant and successor to his aged uncle. However, he was translated to Lundie and Fowlis in 1700, and so never succeeded as minister of Minto. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded being paid out of the Wilton poor box in 1705. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) servant at Whitchesters in 1720 when he married Helen Scott from Roberton Parish. The marriage was proclaimed at Hawick, but took place at Roberton. Their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included Margaret (b.1728) and Bessie (b.1731). **Walter** (19th C.) married Jane Little in Hawick Parish in 1852. **William** (17th C.) 'tinkler' in Hawick. In 1684 he and Thomas 'Leythen' were attacked at night in their own houses by Helen 'Leythen'. **William** (17th C.) 'heckler' listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was recorded as a resident of the east-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **William** (17th C.) resident at the farm of Cleithaugh according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **William** (18th C.) Hawick resident, married to Jean Wilson. Their children, born in Hawick, included: Ann (b.1759); and an unnamed child (b.1761). He hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1759. **William** (b.1792/3) born in Cavers Parish, he was a warehouseman in Wilton and also Wilton Kirk elder. He was listed at Pathhead among heads of households in 1835–41. He lived on Pathhead, at about the modern 3 Langlands Road. By 1851 he was a 'Dresser of Woolen Goods' and in 1861 was a factory time keeper. He married Margaret Smail in 1817, and their children included Helen and William. **William** (1790–1855) born in Jedburgh, son of William and Jane Plenderleith. He lived in Hawick for a while, where he worked as a brewer and bookbinder. He was listed as a bookbinder on the 1825 subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' and is also recorded in 1825 as a bookseller with circulating library operating in the High Street. He is probably also be the founder of William Ainslie & Co. recorded at Hawick Distillery on Commercial Road in 1818. He was also said to be an amateur piper. In 1795 he married Jessie, brother of poet and abolitionist Thomas Pringle; she died in South Africa in 1880, aged 94. Their children were: William (1818–1901); Robert Pringle (1821–98); Catherine (b.1822), who married William Ashton; George Hilton (1826–71); Jane ('Jeanie') Plenderleith (b.1832); and Mary Isabella (1836–1918), married John William Henry Hockly. Their first 5 children were probably all born in Hawick. In 1832 he moved with his wife and 5 children to the Cape, following his brother-in-law, who had lived there in the 1820s. He later purchased a farm at Kaffraria, and the family became embroiled in disputes with native people. **William** (1818–1901) son of William, who worked as a bookbinder in Hawick. In 1832 he moved with the rest of his family to South Africa, on the advice of his uncle, Thomas Pringle. In order to defend his farm he became involved in the 8th Xhosa War. In 1859 he settled near Fort Beaufort, where he farmed and dabbled in diamond mining. In 1899 he privately published an account of his struggles in South Africa, 'Sixty-six years' residence in South Africa: an autobiographical sketch'. He married Mary Ann Pringle (who was probably his cousin) and they had at least 8 children. **William** (19th C.) married Janet Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1851. **Rev. William James** (1862–1932) son of John, who was one of the founding members of the Evangelical Kirk in Hawick, which grew to become the Congregational Kirk. Note that his name is sometimes spelled 'Ainsley'. His mother was a grand-daughter of Thomas Bunyan, farmer at Spittal-on-Rule. He trained at Glasgow Evangelical Union Hall and became minister at Spa Mount, Belfast in 1890 and St. Lawrence Street Church in Greenock from 1897. He returned to Hawick to become minister of the Congregational Church in late 1902, being inducted in early 1903. He was heavily involved with organisations relating to young people, e.g. the 'Catch-my-Pal Association' (a temperance movement), Crusaders, Band of Hope and League of Worshipping Children. He also encouraged a Cycling Corps within the church (from 1903) as well as a local branch of the 'P.S.A.' movement (from about 1908) and oversaw the 'Christian Endeavour' (a movement aimed at youth). He was also on the committee that formed Hawick's first Scout troop in 1909 and received approval for the formation of a Boys' Brigade Company in 1920, although this did not come to pass until 14 years later. He spent some of 1916 working with the Y.M.C.A. (supporting the troops), and in 1921 moved to become minister at Melrose. He lived at the Manse up the Wellogate. His only son John Elliot was killed in action in 1915; a Communion Cup Service and oak cabinet were presented to the church by him and his wife in their son's memory (also formerly spelled 'Aimslie', 'Ainsle', 'Ainsley', 'Ainsly', 'Ainyslie', 'Anisle', 'Anislie', 'Anysle', 'Aynesley', etc.).

Ainslie's Kirk (*ānz-leez-kirk*) *n.* informal name used for the Congregational Kirk during the

time of the Rev. W.J. Ainslie, in the first couple of decades of the 20th century.

aintment (*ān'-min'*) *n., poet.* ointment – 'Becaus o' the saavor o' thy guid aintmints, thy næme is as aintmint teemet owt . . . ' [HSR], 'It is like the pracious aintment apon the heæd, that ran doun apon the beird . . . ' [HSR].

aip (*āp*) *v., arch.* to whimper, speak in an affected manner, be pretentious, especially applied to speakers of 'proper' English – '. . . whan A'm seek-staaed o the wundy aippeen an the putten-on mimpeen an the preidfih bluistereen that a body often hes ti thole' [ECS] (it is 'yap' elsewhere in Scotland).

aiple (*ā-pul*) *n.* apple – 'thae aiples er guid cookers', 'Als the æpple-trie amang the tries o' the wud' [HSR], '. . . an' the smel o' thy neb like æpples' [HSR], '. . . Aw whiles hear o bairns dookin for aipples an that kind o thing' [BW1961], '. . . when no ringin door bells and rinnin away or pollin aipples' [IWL] (also spelled 'aipple' and 'aepple').

Aipletrei Stell (*ā-pul-trī-stel*) *n.* Appletree Stell, former plantation just north of the road between Falside and Mervinslaw. It is now visible as a plantation bank, and was depicted on Ordance Survey maps from 1860–1920. Above the Stell, near the bridle road between Westerhouses and Mervinslaw there is an old cairn.

aipple see **aiple**

air (*ār*) *n., arch* an heir – '. . . I grant me wele content and pait, and I, myn airis, executouris and assignais . . . ' [SB1510/1].

air (*ār*) *adj., arch* early, particularly in the pharse 'late an air' – '. . . For, late and air, revenge she'll seek, When least you dread the skaith' [JTe], 'Fair Lilias has been seen by none, Since air in days decline' [JTe] (see also **airly**).

Air (*ār*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) described as 'Andro Air' in Kirktoune in a Hawick magistrates court case of 1642 involving a large number of people accused of the theft of a wallet. **Jean** (18th C.) housekeeper at Knowe in Minto Parish in 1786, when she was working for Thomas Turnbull (possibly corresponding to the modern surnames 'Eyre' or 'Aird').

airb (*ārb*) *n., arch.* a herb.

airch (*ārch*) *n., v.* arch – 'the Auld Brig hed threi airches', 'The marriage house is still ti be fund at the Scottish end o Smeaton's majestic five airch brig. Hawick hed a six airch brig – bit o one-upmanship there' [IWL].

airchdeacon (*ārch-dee-kin*) *n.* an archdeacon, church official, ranking below a bishop, in charge of the temporal and administrative matters within part of a diocese.

Airchdeacon o Teviotdale (*ārch-dee-kin-ō-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* Archdeacon of Teviotdale, person appointed as the delegate of the Bishop of Glasgow Diocese within the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale. The position existed from 1237/8 on the death of Hugh de Potton, when the Diocese was split into the separate Archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale (although some of the earlier Archdeacons of Glasgow are also sometimes referred to as Archdeacons of Teviotdale). There were appointees until the Reformation. It would once have been a position of great power within Roxburghshire. A partial roll of the Archdeaconry is (with the names in brackets being those who were nominated, but probably never held the position because of disputes): Peter de Alinton 1238–42; Reginald de Irvine 1242–45; Nicholas de Moffat 1245–70; William Wishart 1288–97 and maybe until 1308; Roger de Welleton 1307–10; William de Hillum 1312; William de Yetholm 1320 and 1321–29; John de Berwick 1354; John de Boulton 1354; Henry de Smalham 1354–58 and 1364; John de Ancrum 1364–93; Thomas de Machane 1394; John de Merton 1394–c.1404; Gilbert Mouswald 1404–08; William Macmorrin c.1408; James Watson (or Walter) 1408–18; (John Forester 1418); John Scheves 1418–19; William Croyser 1419–40, 1443, 1446, 1451–60 and 1461; (John Lyon 1418 and 1423); (Edward Lauder 1419); (Alexander de Foulertoun 1422 and 1424); (John Bowmaker 1424–28); Andrew de Hawick 1424–25; (John Benyng 1426); James Croyser 1440; Walter Blair 1441–47; Patrick Hume 1443–72; Alexander Inglis 1471; John Lichton 1472; David Luthirdale 1474–75; John Whitelaw 1475; Nicholas Forman 1478/9; James Doles 1478; John Brown 1479; William Elphinstone, junior (probably) 1479–81; William Elphinstone, senior 1481 and 1482–86; John Martini 1486, 1491 and 1510; James Newton 1488/9; William Ker 1491 and 1510–11; George 'Herher' 1509; George Lockhart 1509 and 1520–33; Thomas Ker 1514; John Lauder 1534–51; John Hepburn 1544–64 and 1565; Robert Richardson 1552–65; Thomas Ker 1565–69; Robert Ker (in title) 1580s.

aircher (*ār-chur*) *n.* an archer – 'Oov got threi champion airchers Eurspe's Logan, and world champions McCombe and Cook' [AlB].

airchery (*ār-chu-ree*) *n.* archery.

Airchibald (*ār-chee-bawld*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) married Helen Fowler in Cavers Parish in

1840. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Belses Hillhead recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Elliot in Hawick in 1799. Their children included: an unnamed daughter who died in Hawick in 1800; and Isabella (b.1801). Perhaps the same Robert married Peggy Collier in Wilton in 1812. He could be the Hawick resident who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Robert** (19th C.) married Agnes Lamb in Southdean in 1848. **William** (16th C.) listed as a 'broustar' (i.e. embroiderer) in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, when he was owed for his fee. It is unclear whether or not be was local. His surname is written 'Archibaldis'. **William** (17th C.) resident in Riddell according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls.

Airchie (*ār-chee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Archibald – 'Airchie o' the Reuch Sike, ready for the set-tae, Wi blunt auld fingers calloused frae the howe' [DH].

Airchie Keen (*ār-chee-keen*) *n.* nickname of **Archibald Elliot**, one of 10 rievers captured in Hawick in October 1567. It is unclear what the 'Kene' or 'Keen' meant in his nickname, perhaps brave or eager.

Airchie Oliver Society (*ār-chee-ō-lee-vur-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* joke name for the Archæological Society (a favourite Landlesism, although it dates back to use by Andra Landles, and possibly even earlier).

Airchie's Hob (*ār-cheez-hōb*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Elliot** of Falnash.

Airchie's Will (*ār-cheez-wil*) *n.* nickname for **William Elliot** of Falnash.

Airchie the Pyet (*ār-chee-thu-pI-i'*) *n.* nickname for **Archibald Crozier**.

Airchie the Theeker (*ār-chee-thu-thee-kur*) *n.* nickname for a thatcher who lived in a thatched cottage on the cul-de-sac lane now known as Rosalee Brae in the 18th century.

Aird (*ārd*) *n.* **G.H.** (19th C.) lived on Bridge Street in Hawick. In 1871 he donated to the Museum '4 rattlesnake tails and book of papyrus leaves'. **Thomas** (1802–76) poet, born in Bowden and popular in his day, although he never rose to the status of his friends Carlyle and Hogg. His father James was a joiner and his mother was Isabella Paisley, said to be descended from the Elliots of Midlem Mill. He was educated in Bowden and Melrose, then at Edinburgh University, where he trained for the ministry, but abandoned this plan for a literary career. He worked as tutor for a Selkirkshire family and there became acquainted with James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd'. He became editor of 'The Edinburgh Weekly Journal' in 1833, soon moving to the Dumfries Herald, where he was editor for 28 years. He published several books of verse, including his own 'Poetical Works' in 1848 (reprinted several times) as well as essays and long narrative poems. In 1871 he chaired a meeting in Dumfries to celebrate the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, whom he had met many times. He was buried at St. Michael's in Dumfries, not far from the grave of Robert Burns.

aire (*ār*) *n., arch.* an eyre, a circuit court, held by senior judges who would travel around major centres. The word is locally applied to the royal court held often in Jedburgh in the 15th to 17th centuries (also spelled 'ayre' and variants).

the Air Eternal (*thu-ār-ee-ter-nul*) *n.* poetic name for the tune of 'Teribus', supposedly because when Hogg was asked about its antiquity he replied 'its air's eternal'.

Airen (*ā-rin*) *n.* older pronunciation of Irvine.

airgee (*ār-gee*) *v.* to argue (perhaps less common than **argee**).

airgeement (*ār-gee-min'*) *n.* an argument (also **argeement**).

Airhouse (*ār-hows*) *n.* **Robert** (18th C.) farmer at Riddell, recorded on the 1787–89 Horse Tax Rolls. Probably the same Robert was at Rink in Galashiels Parish by 1791. It is unclear whether his name is a variant of something more familiar (perhaps a transcription error for 'Amos').

airk (*ārk*) *n., arch.* an ark, chest – 'Ræise up, O Lord, intil thy rest, thou, an' the airk o' doucht' [HSR], '... until the day that Noe enteret intil the airk' [HSR].

airlier (*ār-lee-ur*) *adj.* earlier.

airliest (*ār-lee-ist*) *adj.* earliest – 'yin o Bert's airliest hurls in a bus was nearly his last' [IWL].

airly (*ār-lee*) *adj., arch.* early – 'The present bailies and counsell being conveined airly in the tolbooth of Hawick ...' [BR1670], '... Like the drums and fifes oot airly' [WL], '... There in the airly stillness, Till it was time for hame' [DH], 'It gits yin airly oot o bed and raikin owre auld pastures ...' [DH] (also spelled 'airlie'; cf. **air**).

airm (*ārm, ā-rum*) *n.* arm – 'hei raised his airms in triumph', '... næther did thair ain ærm saufe thame; but thy richt han', ay, thine ærm ...' [HSR], 'Wi' thine ærm ye hae redeimit thy chosin anes ...' [HSR], 'He up wi' his sleeve and bares his airm ...' [JEDM], 'Strang airms, I'll

strang airms ye, now I've gien fair warnin', ye auld . . . ' [JEDM], 'Sett me as ane seel apon thyne hairt, als ane seel apon thyne ærm' [HSR], '. . . I've thrashed him o'er and o'er again Until my airm was sair' [JT], '. . . My airms weel festened by his big white sheet' [WL], 'A grand auld oak this morn thous stood, Wi' airms a' spreadin' i' the sun . . . ' [WP], *v.* to arm – 'they were airmed ti the teeth', '. . . O' a rowan, rangy Wi life, gars spreid, lauchin still, Her white-airmed charms Abreid' [DH], 'They did eet airmed and for real ti make suire that the Commonty o their hame, now oor hame hedni been tampered wi or abused in ony way' [IWL].

airmchair (*ārm-chār*) *n.* an armchair – '. . . Wi' her cutty fuffin' i' her mouth, in the auld airmchair' [JJ].

airmfi (*ārm-fi*) *n.* an armful – 'Jean lauched fit tae spleet at a lot o' young chaps Wha were rinnin' wi' airmfu's o' big wheaten baps' [BM1900], 'Thaim whae frequent the sales tell iz that they've seen an airmfih buiks sell'd for a shillin' or twae' [BW1938].

airms (*ārmz*) *n., pl.* arms, weapons – 'For the ærms o' the wicket sall be brokin . . . ' [HSR].

Airmstrong (*ārm-strōng*) *n.* (Armstrong) **A.** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at 'Grain' (presumably Saughtree Grain). He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He may have been father of the later Arthur, who was also shepherd at Grain. **Aaron** (1765/6–1845) gamekeeper of Newlands in Castleton Parish. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. His wife Ann died in 1837, aged 64. George, who was assistant gamekeeper at Newlands in 1841, was probably his son. **Aaron** (18th/19th C.) surgeon in Liverpool who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He presumably had a local connection. **Abraham** 'Aby' (16th C.) listed among the Armstrongs of Whitlawside in 1583. He was probably brother of Simon, and son of Ringan. The diminutive form of his name could stand for other Chistian names, e.g. Albert. **Abraham** 'Abie' (16th C.) listed in 1582 when Lord Maxwell gave caution for entering him and Tom of Chingills and the Earl of Morton was given a decree of forfeiture for failing to produce them. His name is given there as 'Abye Armstrang of the Gyngillis'. In 1583 he is recorded as 'Thoms Abye', son of 'Auld Tom o Chingills'. He was 'Abye Armstrang of the Gyngillis' when listed among men ordered in 1588 to appear before the Warden in Dumfries; 'Auld Tom' and Hector (both fromthe same place) were also listed. **Abraham** of Woodhouselee (16th C.) listed in 1583 as a son of 'Ill Will's Sandy'. He is referred to as 'Ebye Armestronge the goodman of Waddusles'. He was probably a brother of Kinmont Willie. It seems that his eldest son, William, lived in England, and 'enjoyeth that land that Kinge Henry the Eight gave old Sand Armestronge'. He also had sons Dave and Sandy. He may be the 'Aby Armistrang' listed as a pledge in St. Andrews Castle in 1569, with those to be exchanged for him being 'Will of Kynmonth; Cristie Armstrang brether; Niniane Armistrang', who may all have been his brothers. He may be the 'Abye' whose son 'Davy' was listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. **Abraham** 'Ebbie' of Kirktonhill (16th/17th C.) among the Armstrongs who were acquitted of a murder charge in 1609, on account of the pursuer agreeing that they were not present at the time and place of the murder. It is suggested by Pitcairn that the name may be a clerical error for 'Ekkie' or 'Hobbie', but given the slightly later Armstrong of almost the same name, it does seem this could be 'Abraham' or perhaps 'Ebenezer'. His location is given as 'Kirktonehill', and given the homes of the other men, this is probably the place of that name near Bentpath, north-west of Langholm. **Abraham** 'Ebie' (16th/17th C.) son of Ringan of Arkleton. He was listed in 1606 among men declared as fugitives, his name appearing as 'Ebie Armstrange, son of Ringane of Arkiltoun'. He as also among men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. **Abraham** 'Abie' (16th/17th C.) from 'Greinis' (probably 'the Greens' near Newcastleton), his name is also written Æbie. In 1623 he was convicted of the shameful murder of John Elliot, a blindman, by robbing him on Ancrum Bridge and throwing him over the side to drown in the Teviot there. He was hanged for this crime, probably in Jedburgh. He must have been related to Jock and Ninian, who possesses the farm of Greens in 1632. **Abraham** 'Abie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as being 'callit of ye Syd' when he was accused of stealing 3 cows from Jock, 'callit Dod' from the lands of 'Buceburne'. He was found guilty along with Simon Elliot 'callit Guyd', although 2 other Armstrongs (Archie 'Raccas' and Francie 'Tueden') were acquitted. He was ordered to be hanged for his crimes. It is possible he was the same man recorded as 'Alie of the Syde' in 1590 when accused, along with other Armstrongs, of

rieving from 'Darmontstead' in Gilsland. **Abraham** 'Abel' (18th/19th C.) farmer at Shankend, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the 'Abel' who took over renting a farm (of the Duke of Buccleuch) from Walter Murray in about 1796. Additionally he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. It seems likely he was related to Walter and James, who farmed at Langside at the same time. He could be the Abel who witnessed baptisms for James Scott (in Whitlaw) in Hawick Parish in 1766, 1768 and 1772. He is probably the Abel from Cavers Parish who married Jane Grieve in Hawick in 1762. **Abraham** 'Abel' (b.c.1765) clogger in Newcastleton. He was living at about 6 South Hermitage Street in 1841, along with James (probably his son) and his family. He could be the Abel born in Hobkirk Parish in 1758, son of Adam. His wife was Elizabeth Scott and their children included James (b.1793); and George (b.1798). **Adam** (13th C.) recorded in 1235 when King Henry III pardoned him for the death of William Sotthred in Carlisle. He could be the same Adam 'Armestrang' who was on an inquest in Carlisle in 1250. **Adam** (b.1293/4) cousin and next heir of William, who held property in 'Ulvesby' near Carlisle. This is according to an inquest into the holdings of William's widow Sibilla in 1334. **Adam** (14th C.) Clerk who was confirmed as Parson of Skelton Church in the Diocese of Carlisle in 1369. **Sir Adam** (14th C.) recorded in 1374 being given protection for going overseas in the service of the English King. **Adam** 'Ade' (16th C.) one of the Armstrongs of Harelaw. His son William was listed among fugitives of Harelaw in 1569. 'Adyis Abe' and 'Adyis Andro', who were also listed, were probably other sons of his. **Adam** of Whisgills (16th C.) listed in 1581 among Armstrongs, Elliots and others who accused the Scotts and their allies of several crimes, contrary to the bond between them. **Adam** (16th C.) brother of Hector and Tom of Chingills. In 1590/1 he was probably the 'Adie', brother of 'Young Tom' listed along with another brother Hector among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council; both old and young 'Thom Armstrang of the Gyngillis' were listed, presumably his father and brother. He and Tom were specifically called out with a few others 'to make redress for the partes of all their steilfellowis'. **Adam** (17th C.) called 'Rattas in Blackhoip', he probably lived at Blackhope, between Saughtree and Kielder. In 1646 he was one of the last Border thieves to come before Francis, Earl of Buccleuch, with a bond presented by his neighbouring Beatties. Perhaps his father was the Robert 'callit Rattas' who was on the 1616 jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing. He could be connected with the men whose nicknames were 'Rackass' (and variants). **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Terrona. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1679. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Langhaugh (probably the one in Castleton Parish). The will of his wife Isobel Moffat is recorded in 1683. **Adam** (17th C.) resident at Netherraw in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Adam** (17th C.) shepherd near Larriston according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) elder in Castleton Kirk recorded in 1698. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at farms neighbouring on Hawick Common. He was at Whitchesters for 7 years, Alton Croft for 2 years and Goldielands for 2 years. His son Mungo was a cooper in Hawick. It seems likely he was closely related (perhaps brother) to Mungo who was Hawick Town Herd. He could be the Adam whose daughter Jean was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1696. He may also be the Adam in Barnes in 1716 when his daughter Jean married John Tait (gardener in the Cross Wynd). **Adam** (1703–52) son of William, he was baptised in Wilton Parish. He was living at Burnhead in at least the period 1728–36 and then Appletreehall from about 1738 until his death. He is probably the Adam who witnessed baptisms in 1725 (along with William) for James Blyth at Clarilaw, in 1736 for Archibald Scott in Burnhead, in 1744 for John Scott in Appletreehall and William Fulton in Appletreehall and in 1747 for George Graham, resident of Lees. He married Janet Harkness in Wilton in 1727 and she died at Appletreehall in 1738. Their children included: William (b.1728), probably the Hobkirk Schoolmaster; Euphan (b.1730); Isobel (b.1732), who married John Hume in Hobkirk in 1766; Andrew (b.1734); and William (again, b.1736). The witnesses in 1728 were Thomas Dods and Francis Allan, in 1730 the witness were John and James Dryden (perhaps related to his mother) and in 1732 were John and James Dryden again; in 1736 the single witness was Adam Armstrong, suggesting the possibility that the witness was actually William and the child's name was Adam. Probably the same Adam, then living at Appletreehall, also married Helen Dodds in Wilton in 1740; she may have been daughter of Thomas Dodds and born in Ancrum Parish in 1710. This couple's children included: Helen (b.1742); Isabel (again, b.1744);

and Thomas (b.1747). James Dryden witnessed all 3 of these baptisms and also William Dodds in 1742 and Walter Scott in 1744 and 1747. He paid for the use of the 'little mortcloth' (presumably for the funeral of a child) in 1749. He died at Appletreehall. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: George (b.1739); and Isobell (b.1741). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. In 1758 he was herd at Lurgiescleuch. His children included: Robert (b.1754); Abel (b.1758); and Simon (b.1762). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Beattie and their children included: John (b.1756); William (b.1759); Helen (b.1761); Adam (b.1766); James (b.1769); and James (again, b.1775). **Adam** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in 1791, when he was living at Tandlaw in Wilton Parish. He could be the Adam whose unnamed son was baptised in 1782. **Adam** (18th C.) servant at Stobs in 1794, when he was working for Sir William Eliott. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Burnfoot on Ale, recorded as owner of 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. His servant James Clerk was on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Nether Burnmouth in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He may have been father of Archibald, who wa recorded there in 1799. **Adam** (1736/7–1806) tenant farmer in Demainholm in Castleton Parish. He is recorded at Demainholm on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls (separately from Adam in Nether Burnmouth). He married Betty Wilson, who died at Fairloans in 1777, aged 32. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Adam** (1761–1818) eldest son of Hobkirk Schoolmaster William. He was brother of postmaster Robert and dux of Hawick Grammar School in 1777, before going to Edinburgh University. In 1777 he was the last person to carry a colour, other than the official town Standard, at the Common Riding (probably the 1744 flag preserved in the Museum). He was engaged as an instructor to the Robson-Scotts of Belford and for 3 years to the family of the cousin of Dr. Charters (of Wilton), Adm. Greig (whose son would marry Mary Somerville); he was apparently specificlly recommended as tutor by Dr. Charters. He accompanied Greig to Russia, where he achieved distinction in the Imperial Government of Alexander I, becoming Senior mining Director of the Olonets Ironworks at Petrozavodsk and then Chief of their St. Petersburg works, where cannons and ammunition were made, as well as ironwork for civic buildings. He had travelled to Britain to bring to Russia Charles Gascoigne, who was manager of the Carron ironworks, and took over from Gascoigne after his death in 1806. Canons were often stamped with the manufacturer, and several bearing the name of 'Armstrong', captured after the Crimean War, can still be seen in Britain, Australia and Canada. In Russia he adopted the middle name 'Vasilevich' (for 'son of William'). It is said that he had a 'sincere concern for the welfare of the peasants assigned to the Olonets works', and in 1882 his daughter-in-law willed 3000 roubles in his memory to benefit the poor associated with the factory. He married Isabella, daughter of Dr. Lindsay of Jedburgh, who had attracted the attention of Burns when he visited there, and through her became for a while proprietor of Mary Queen of Scots House. The marriage took place a mere 24 days after she last saw Burns, apparently having suffered criticism locally for her 'easy manners' with the celebrated poet. This was during a return trip he made to Scotland in 1787; the marriage was planned for Edinburgh, but did not happen there because he had not resided there for the required 6 weeks, and hence they were married 'in the Country'. Their children included: William (b.1791); and Robert Lindsay (b.c.1792), known as Roman Adamovich, who became Director-General of the Imperial Mint in St. Petersburg. His wife died in about 1794 and his sister Elizabeth came to Russia to take the children back to Scotland. He appears to have married a second time, to Alexandrine Henrietta Luder, and their children may have been: Helena (b.1796); Elisabeth (b.1799); Alexandra (b.1800); Margarita (b.1802); Ann (b.1805); and John (b.1807), known as Ivan Adamovich, who was in the Russian service. There are records for Ann and John being born in St. Petersburg to parents Adam and Alexandra. He forbade one of his daughters from marrying Count Nesselrode because of religious scruples. He died after catching a cold when returning from St. Petersburg to Petrozavodsk. It is said that that after his death the Emperor bestowed a pension on his widow and 2 daughters. He is commemorated in Hobkirk kirkyard along with his parents. He was buried in St. Petersburg, where his gravesite is lost, but the house he lived in survives. **Adam** (b.c.1780) servant at Toftholm in Castleton Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Adam**

(b.c.1780) smith at Bonchester Bridgend according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. A note states 'says he is Northumberland Militia', presuming meaning he was excepted from being selected on the ballot. **Adam** 'Adie' (d.c.2000) ran the family department store. He was also sponsor of the Hawick Commemorative Quilt. **Alan** (13th C.) recorded as 'Alanum filium Willelmi Armstrang' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. His lands appeared to be at 'Milleburn' in Westmorland. **Albine** (17th C.) tenant in Dykecroft in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. It is unclear if his forename was a pet form of some other name. **Alexander** (c.1262–bef. 1320) 1st Laird of Mangerton. He has sometimes been identified with his contemporary, Alexander, Prince of Scotland, son of King Alexander III, but this seems unlikely. His children included Richard, William and Alexander (who succeeded). **Alexander** of Mangerton (d.1320) son of Alexander, he was the 2nd Laird. His sons included: Alexander, who succeeded; John, who died at Otterburn; and Adam. Gilbert, Canon of Moray, may also have been his son. He was murdered at Hermitage Castle by Lord Soulis, as commemorated by the Milnholm Cross. He was buried at Ettleton Kirkyard. **Alexander** of Mangerton (d.1398) son of Alexander, he was the 3rd Laird (however, the long passage of time since the previous Laird seems unlikely, so there may well have been another generation here). He is recorded in the margin as the owner of Mangerton on the c.1376 rental roll for Liddesdale, his name being listed as 'Alyxandir Armystrand'. He was also noted as Laird of Mangerton in 1378. He was accused of stealing cows in 1394/5. In 1398 he was a bondsman for the Earl of Douglas. His sons included Archibald (who succeeded), David, Geoffrey and Rowland. He is probably the Alexander, listed in 1389 along with 'Geffrai' and 'Davy' (presumably his sons), who were among the 'borowis' for establishing the Earl of Douglas' bounds on the West March. **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been an Armstrong of Ewesdale, and is listed along with Archibald. **Alexander** of Mangerton (d.c.1510) son of Thomas, he was the 6th Laird. He was accused of stealing cows at Jedburgh in 1494/5. Either he or another Alexander was recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5; he was listed right after Thomas and before Robert, Archibald, Andrew and William. He is probably the Alexander who was one of the 9 Liddesdale men who accompanied Robert Elliot of Redheugh to Edinburgh to swear to keep the peace in 1510. It is said that his 7 sons are represented in the branches of the oak tree on the family shield of the time. They are: Thomas, who succeeded; Johnnie of Gilnockie, who was killed at Caerlenrig; George of Barnglies; Robert of Whithaugh; Alexander Andro; Christopher; and William. His gravestone is in Ettleton Kirkyard. **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He is listed separately from another Alexander and right after Patrick, to whom he may have been closely related. **Alexander** 'Ekie' (16th C.) recorded in 1532 at 'Glengillis', which is probably the same place as 'Chingills' or 'Gingills' in Ewesdale. He may be an ancestor of Alexander of Gingills recorded around 50 years later. **Alexander** 'Evil-willit Sandy' or 'Ill Will's Sandy' (16th C.) listed as one of the men responsible for the theft of 100 cattle from the lands of Craik in 1535. His name is recorded as 'Evil-willit Sandé'. He was also involved with the burning of Howpasley later that same year, as well as the theft of 60 cows from there, assisted by Simon, Thomas alias Greenshiels, and Robert Henderson, called 'Cheesewame'. He was referred to as 'a sworn Englishman' in the conviction of Simon for assisting him (although he seems more likely to have been from Liddesdale or the Debateable Land). He is probably the same man known as 'Ill Will Sandy' who was said to be ancestor of Kinmont Willie (and probably his father). The 1583 letter from the English wardens recording the men of Liddesdale gives a list of 'The Armestronges that came of the offspringe of ill Wills Sandy', including 'Ebye' of 'Waddusles'; Willie, who lived in England; David; Sandy; 'Sandy's Christie; Kinmont Willie; Sandy's Ringan; 'Sandy's Archie; Sandy's 'Forge'; Jock 'Castills'; Jock 'Walls'; Dave of Canonbie; Willie; Jamie; John 'Skinabake'; Tom and George of 'Rowenborne'; and several of their sons. It is hard top tell which of these were sons, and which were nephews, etc. The fact that this is 'ill Wills Sandy' suggests that he was son of 'Ill Will', i.e. William, who was of Chingills. It is claimed that he had 7 sons: Ninian of Ralton (although this is probably 'Sandy's Ringan' and unconnected with Ralton); Kinmont Willie; Christopher of the Gingles; Tom of the Gingles; Hector of the Gingles; Andrew of the Gingles in Kirkton; and Archie

of the Gingles (who is more likely to be 'Sandy's Airchie' and not connected with Gingles). He also had a daughter who married 'Gorth' (probably George) Graham from the English side. It is possible he was the Sandy who accompanied Thomas Dacre, as well as Scotsmen Andrew Bell, 'Will the flagon' and others in burning Dumfries in 1542 (perhaps in reprisal for an earlier raid). Archibald and Ninian, brothers if Kinmont Willie, are recorded in 1569, and these 3 seems likely to have been among his sons. Kinmont Willie's brothers Airchie and 'Fergy' are recorded in 1574, and hence he had at least one more son. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with Jenkin and Archibald. They were accused of coming with 20 other Scotsmen to raid Butterburn in England, killing Christopher Marshal and 4 servants of Nicholas Ridley. Perhaps the same Alexander was accused along with Irvings and Bells of killing 2 English Grahams on another raid. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Alexanders. **Alexander** (16th C.) listed in an English record of 1541, where he was 'at Monkbyk... in Liddersdell' and said to have reset Thomas Waugh, George Waugh, George Purdom and Jamie Purdom, English rebels. He is probably the Alexander of 'Monkbehirst' mentioned in the Register of the Privy Council in 1569 and probably lived at Mumbiehirst near Canonbie. It is possible he is the proprietor of Mumbiehirst who was said (by William Scott in 'Beauties of the Border') to have married a daughter of Walter Scott of Branxholme; having beaten his new bride, she ran back to her parents, wherupon (in an act that seems inexplicable by modern standards) the Laird of Branxholme whipped his own daughter himself, saying 'Since Mumbyhirst has had the impudence to whip my daughter, I will whip his wife'. **Alexander** (16th C.) nephew of 'Braid' Christopher. He is recorded in 1541, when accused of having been on a raid with his brothers and cousins Anton, Thomas and John, when Englishman Henry Storie was killed. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with 'Antony', when they were said to be English fugitives reset by George 'Go Wi Him'. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded as tenant of Carglass, 'Sisselscheillis' and Over Foulwood in 1541. He may have been son of 'Evil-willit Sandy'. **Alexander** (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **Alexander** of Gingills (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as 'Aly Armstrang, sone to Andro Armstrang of the Glyngillis' among Armstrongs and their compatriots who promised to yield to Lord Maxwell and stop their feud with the Elliots of Ewesdale. In 1584 he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, his name appearing along with Thomas of Gingills, recorded as 'Eckkie Armestrange'. He was recorded as 'Gyngill', i.e. probably 'Chingills' in the 1585 remission received by a long list of men in Dumfriesshire in 1585 (perhaps related to the raid on Stirling). His son Andrew is also listed, as well as many other Armstrongs to whom they were probably related. He may be the same 'Ecki gingles' recorded on the west side of the Ewes valley in Sandison's c.1590 map, opposite 'Tho. of ye Jingles', and also the 'Ekke of the Gyngils' recorded among Border chiefs of Ewesdale in Monipennie's c.1594 compilation. **Alexander** 'the Gatwarde' (16th C.) recorded in 1583 among the Armstrongs of Harelaw. He was probably brother or other close relative of Hector of Harelaw. He married a daughter of Englishman Gavin's Willie Foster. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded in 1583 as 'Elle Armestronge', brother of Hector of Chingills and Thomas. He married a daughter of John Foster of 'Krakrop'. **Alexander** (16th C.) listed in the comprehensive remission of 1585 as 'Alexander Armstrang of the Gingills', separate from 'Ekie in Gyngill'. This was presumably the Chingills. Thomas in Craig may have been his son, and the men listed as 'Arche, Willie and Hewe Armestrangis, brether, of the Gyngliss' may be his brothers. He is probably the 'Alie' listed along with 'Eckie' and their brother 'younge Thom', who were all accused in 1587/8 with their father 'old Thom Armestronge of the Gyngles' of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th C.) son of Kinmont Willie. He is recorded in the 1585 remission for most of the tenants of Lord Maxwell in Dumfriesshire; there he is 'Sandie Armestrang, Kynmont'. He is probably the 'Kinmontes Sandye' named by an English informer as part of the party who rescued 'Kinmont Willie', along with his brothers Jock, Francie and Geordie. In 1602 he was listed along with his brother Geordie and Geordie's son Christie, to be entered as pledges for the 'gang of Kynmonth'. In 1603 the 3 were in the custody of the Warden of the West Marches, Sir James Johnstone, who promised to enter them if requested. Probably the same Alexander 'callit of Kynmont' is

among several men (including his brother Francis) fined in 1609 for harassing and threatening Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th/17th C.) son of Abraham of Woodhouselee. He was involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, being described in an anonymous letter as 'Ebes Sandey' or 'Sandy Armestronge son to Hebbye'. It was said that he and Buccleuch 'was the first that ever brake the hole and come in about Kinmont'. Probably the same man is 'Sandie Armestrange called Hebbies Sandie' in 1592 when complained about by Routledge of 'Comecrocke' for stealing his livestock; his servant Willie Waugh was also named, along with Fergus' Willie of 'Kirkleheade'. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1597 when there was a complaint against him, along with Robert Elliot of Thorlieshope, Henry Nixon of Kilford and Hob Armstrong, for a raid on 'Ellinghamerigge' in England. He was referred to as being 'called Henxie amiser', but Scott of Buccleuch argued 'that there is not such a persoune'. He may be the same as one of the other Alexanders. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th/17th C.) father of Ninian, who was father of Thomas, hanged in 1601 for the murder of Sir John Carmichael, Warden of the West Marches. He may have been the son of Kinmont Willie recorded in 1585. One account of the murder of Carmichael refers to him as a brother of Kinmont Willie and also known as 'Sandeis Ringand' (but this was surely Alexander's son Ninian). **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1602 being 'of the Craig in Eskdaill'. He was listed first among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for non-payment of taxes and duties to Lord Maxwell. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) son of John of Langholm. In 1602 his father was surety for him, that he would be re-entered after being freed from being a pledge. **Alexander** 'Rob's Sandy' (d.1605) recorded in an English letter of 1601 listing Armstrongs and others of the West Marches who were fugitives for the slaughter of the Warden Sir John Carmichael. He was mentioned again in 1605 as 'Robert Sandie', captured by William Taylor and other Englishmen. He is probably the Alexander who was executed in Dumfries for the killing of Sir John Carmichael. **Alexander** 'Geordie's Sandy' (16th/17th C.) mentioned by Lord Scrope in 1601 as a Scotsman who reset some of the men who killed Sir John Carmichael. He was a fugitive at that time. He was also accused of resetting 'Sandies Rynyon and his bayrns', who burned a mill of the Johnstone's and raided 'Bengall'. **Alexander** 'Sandy of Rowanburn' (d.c.1606) listed in an English letter of 1601 as 'lang Sandy Armstrang in Rowanburne' among fugitives of the West Marches who were wanted for the killing of the English Warden, Sir John Carmichael. He was tried in 1606 for his involvement in the murder of Carmichael. He was probably related to the 'Will of Rowanburn' who was executed in 1605. He was found guilty of taking part in this murder, as well as theft and reset, and sentenced to hanging at the Market Cross in Edinburgh. **Alexander** 'Sandy' of Birklees (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1598 among a group men under Sir James Johnstone of Dunskellie who Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig complained about. He was 'Sandie Armistrang of Birkleyis' and 'brother of Geordie of Catgill'. He was also listed among men declared as fugitives in 1606; there he was recorded as 'Sandie Armestrange, brother of Catgill'. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th/17th C.) listed as 'son of Catgill' among men of Eskdale, Ewesdale, etc., declared fugitives at a court in Peebles in 1605. Presumably he was different from the Sandy, who was brother of Catgill. He may be the 'Sandie of the Catgill' and Alexander 'in Catgill' recorded among a list of thefts in 1621. **Alexander** of Roan (16th/17th C.) listed in 1612 among Elliots and Armstrongs denounced as rebels for hunting illegally, as well as destroying woods etc. He was listed as 'brother of the young Laird of Quhithauch', and so may have been brother of Lancelot of Whithaugh and hence son of Simon. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1616 as 'in Wallis' when he was on the jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing. It is unclear where this 'Wells' or 'Walls' was, but the other Armstrongs listed were from Liddesdale and Canonbie areas. **Alexander** 'Sandy' of the Cleughfoot (16th/17th C.) said to have been the last of his clan who lived by freebooting, according to Wilson's 'Border Tales'. He lived at a strongly-built house known as 'Lang Sandy's Keep' on Tarras Moss. His wife was Elspeth and they had 7 sons: 5 were killed on raids; one was killed by a bloodhound; and the youngest, Archie, was the only one to outlive him. His house was attacked and destroyed by Sir William Selby's men, with him fleeing, and his wife later dying. For about 20 years he served in foreign wars, but then met his son again in Dumfries. He died at about the age of 90. It is unclear how much of this story is true. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) son of Francis and grandson of Kinmont Willie. He was recorded in 1622 as 'sone to Francis Armstrang, callit of Kinmonth' when he appeared as

cautioner for Grahams in Canonbie. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) recorded as a fugitive in 1622, when he was 'callit Winterhoipheid'. Andrew and Adie Beattie, his brother-in-laws, were accused of resetting him. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Harden in Liddesdale. In 1623 he and James Glendinning in Byreholm entered John Armstrong (called 'of Powsholme') to the Justice Court in Jedburgh. He and Lancie of Whithaugh also entred John 'callit pousholme'. Perhaps the same Sandy was listed in 1632 along with 'Will in the Mylne' as possessor of the lands of Nether Harden in Liddesdale. **Alexander** (17th C.) recorded as possessor of the farm of 'Willock' (probably Woolhope) in Liddesdale in 1632. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as possessor of the lands of Ettletonside and Potterlamport. **Alexander** (17th C.) tenant in Dawstonburn in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. Robert was also listed there and so presumably a close relative. He could be the Alexander, resident of Dawstontown who was rebuked by the Castleton Kirk Session in 1699, along with his nephew William, for travelling with laden horses on the Sabbath. **Alexander** 'Sookin Sandy' (18th/19th C.) brother of 'Muckle Jock', 'the Cout o Keilder'. He is said to have been suckled by his mother until the age of 20, hence the nickname. He was also known for being very strong. One story about him is that when his companions got him angry he picked them up one by one, and threw them out, saying 'I'll let you see what mother's milk can do'. **Alexander** (b.c.1780) resident of Ramsaycleuchburn in Hawick Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He may have been the son of John baptised in Hawick Parish in 1783; John was recorded in the same place in 1797. **Alexander** (b.1784/5) from England, he was a farm labourer. In 1841 he was living at Outerside in Roberton Parish, with his wife Margaret (from Castleton) and children Magdalene and Adam. In 1851 he was a shepherd at Knowesouth in Bedrule Parish and in 1861 he was a shepherd at Mossburnford in Oxnam Parish. **Alexander** (b.c.1785) farm labourer living at Craikhope in 1841. His children included: Hannah, who married Thomas Glendinning in 1840; Georgina; and Helen. **Alexander** 'Elec', 'the Dabber' (1929–) painter decorator in Hawick. **Andrew** of Chingills (15th C.) younger son of Alexander of Mangerton. He was referred to as 'Andro of the Gingles' and similar, recorded in 1494 when he was accused of stealing cows along with his father. **Andrew** (15th C.) son of Andrew. He was recorded among men of Liddesdale (including many Armstrongs) who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Andrew** (16th C.) son and heir of Simon of Whithaugh. In 1536 he had a letter of gift for the estate of the decesed Simon of Whithaugh, along with David, called 'Lady' and David's brother Martin. He could be the 'Andro Armstrang', listed in 1541 along with Fosters and others, accused of being on a raid to 'Dermaynstedes' in which an Englishman was killed. **Andrew** 'Reid Andro' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when he was accused of having been on a raid with 'Georgy ga with hym', 'Auld' John Gray and about 20 others. They were said to have raided a farm in Gilsland and killed Wat Atkinson. He was surely related to the later 'Reid Andro' (if not the same man). **Andrew** 'Andro' (d.bef. 1587) son of 'Thom of Gingillis', perhaps the Thomas of Chingills recorded in the 1550s. In 1569 he was pledge for himself, his brother Thomas, his son Hector and nephew Willie, along with their children, tenants and servants, and for Ninian of the Bush, as well as the Littles of Meikledale. He is probably the 'Andro of the Gyngillis' whose tenants were excepted from the pledge given for the Littles in Eskdale in 1569. Also in 1569 Tom Scott 'callit the Stowir' was a pledge for himself and all the Scotts of Ewesdale, except those 'under Andro Armistrangis plege of Gyngillis'; this suggests he was from Gingills in Ewesdale (and not Chingills in Liddesdale). He is probably the Andrew 'of the Gyngillis' whose son Hob is recorded in 1573. In 1574 he was 'Andro Armstrang of the Gingillis' when obliged to remain in ward with Hugh, Lord Somerville. He is recorded in 1578 as 'Andro Armstrang, sone to Thome Armstrang of the Glengyllis' among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1580 he was warded by Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne when ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1580/1 he was sentenced to imprisonment in Edinburgh for rieving, along with other Armstrongs, Elliots and Nixons. Tom, son of Andrew 'of Gyngillis' is recorded in a remission of 1585 for many men in Dumfriesshire. He was probably the 'Andro' whose son 'Aly' was mentioned in 1579 among Armstrongs and their compatriots who promised to yield to Lord Maxwell. Probably the same 'Andrew of the Gyngils' is listed along with 'Ekke of the Gyngils' and 'Thome of Glendoning' among

Ewesdale chiefs on Monipennie's c.1594 compilation of Border chiefs. In 1587/8 his son Thomas was recorded among men (probably from Ewesdale) who William Maxwell, Lord Herries, was ordered to present to the Privy Council; he was listed as 'the late Andro Armestrang of the Gyngillis'. **Andrew** 'Will's Andro' (16th C.) listed among Armstrongs for whom Hector of Harelaw was pledge in 1569. He was listed as 'Andro Armistrang callit Willis Andro'. Presumably his father was Will, but which one is unclear. **Andrew** 'Reid Andro' (16th C.) recorded in 1576 when there was a pledge for him before the Privy Council, stated to have been broken by 1578/9. He was 'Andro Armstrang, callit Reid Andro in Eilrig', with cautioners John Johnstone of that Ilk and Alexander Jardine of Applegirth. His farm was likely to be Eilrig in the upper Borthwick valley (although there are other possibilities). In 1580 he was among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. Probably the same 'Reid Andro' is recorded in 1580/1 along with 'Litill Andro' Graham, when a man in Selkirk complained that if the Bailies there had apprehended the 2 men and subsequently released them, then the Bailies would be responsible if he came to harm. He is probably the 'Andro Armestrang of the Gingillis' whose son Hekie was recorded in 1584/5. He and a near relative Robert are probably the 'Andrew and 'red nebb' Hob Armstrong' listed among Armstrongs and Elliots complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh in 1590. It seems likely he is the 'Andro Armistrang of the Gyngillis' whose son 'Hekke' was held in Blackness Castle in 1569, as pledge for him, his brother Tom and Tom's son Willie; however, there may be confusion here with Andrew of Chingills. **Andrew** 'Lang Andro' (16th C.) listed in 1578 among Borderers who had been released from ward, but promised to meet again to suppress lawlessness. His name is given as 'Lang Andro Armstrang of the Hairlaw' and he was warded with Patrick Kynynmound of Craighall. He is recorded in 1578/9 as tenant in 'the Hairlaw', which was probably Harelaw near Canonbie. It was restated at the Privy Council that he was to remain in ward with Patrik Kynynmouth of Craighall, with John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk, as caution. However, he 'hes brokin and eschapit furth of his said ward', and hence his cautioner was liable for the amount of £2000. In 1578/9 his son Edward was to be entered by Lord Maxwell. Presumably the same man was recorded in 1583 as 'Andrewe Armestronge of the Harlawe'. He was probably brother or other close relative of Hector of Harelaw. **Andrew** 'Dand', 'Dandie', 'Braid Sword' (16th C.) son of Geordie 'callit Braidswode'. He is recorded in 1586/7 along with his father, among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. If 'David' is a transcription error for 'Dand', then he could be the same man as David 'bredsworde' recorded in 1597. In 1600 there was a complaint that 'Dandie Armestrang, alias Braid Sword', along with John Scott 'of Deir of the Scoir' and 'Sandie's Johnnie' Armstrong had stolen 3 horses and 3 webs of cloth from John Simpson in Gilmerton; he was admitted to be a 'man' of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and hence Sir Walter's procurator promised to make restitution for the theft. In 1603 he was 'Dandie Airmestrang called Braid Sword' when there was a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people; 'Cubbie's Archie', servant of Simon Elliot of Binks, was also listed, as well as Hobbie Armstrong and John of Blackburn. **Andrew** 'the Lady's Andrew' (16th/17th C.) probably son of Lancelot of Whithaugh. He is listed in 1583 among the Armstrongs of Whithaugh, with his brothers Archie and Francis also named. He could also be the Andro, son of Lancie of Whithaugh, who was involved in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. In 1587/8 he was 'Andro Armestronge of Whithaugh' when accused by the Lairds of Pendrick and Ryle of being part of a group of about 500 men who took hundreds of animals and 35 prisoners. He is recorded as son of the Laird of Whithaugh when accused along with his brothers Francis and Simon of attacking the farms of the Laird of Bellister in England, burning 25 houses and stealing £1000 worth of goods. He could be the Andrew listed along with John of Whithaugh and 'Hob of Whithawghe son to John Eamont of Hilhouse' when they were complained about by the English Warden in 1590 for a raid into England in 1588. In 1590 he and his brother Francis, 'sons to the laird of Whyhawgh', were accused of an attack on 'Todborne Steile', stealing livestock and gear, and maiming some Englishmen. He is probably also the Andrew 'son to the Larde of Whithawghe' listed first among Armstrongs (including his brothers Francis and John) and Elliots complained about in 1590 by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh, taking many prisoners for

ransom. In 1590/1 he and his brother Francis are 'sons of Lancy of Quhithauch' listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He was separately (unless these are different men) listed as 'son of the Laird of Quhithauch' in 1590/1 when both Lord Maxwell and Lord Home were charged to enter him. Along with his father, the old Laird of Whithaugh, he surrendered to the Warden and appeared before the King in Jedburgh in 1592. He is probably the 'Andrew Whythaugh' whose house, along with 'Calfhills', was burned in 1599 by English raiders. He is probably also the same man as Andrew of Whithaugh listed in 1601 in a letter for the English Warden as one of the 'outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch's charge'; his brothers Francis and John are also listed, all 'sons to the auld laird of Whithaughe'. His brother Archibald is also recorded in an English letter of 1606. He may be the Andrew who was one of the leaders in Liddesdale who were rounded up and executed in 1606/7 by the Earl of Dunbar. **Andrew** (16th C.) listed in 1581/2 as a 'domestik servand' of Francie Armstrong, son of the Laird of Whithaugh. They were accused of being among about a dozen people who raided the farm of Eilrig, owned at that time by the Countess of Bothwell. The fact that there was a man called 'Reid Andro in Eilrig' at about the same time may not be a coincidence. He may be the Andrew listed along with Francis of Whithaugh among Armstrongs complained about in 1590 for stealing livestock from Englishmen across the Border in 1588. **Andrew** of Kirkton (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the Armstrongs of Whitlawside. It is unclear where this Kirkton was, but perhaps the same as 'Kirktonhill'. He may be the 'Reade Androwe Armestrange of Kirkhill' who signed the 1584 bon of assurance with the English Wardens, along with 'Sim's Tom'. He is recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit Andro of the Kirktoun', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. In 1607 he was cautioner for James of Canonbie. He may be the same as the Andrew of Kirkton recorded in 1616. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded in the comprehensive remission of 1585 as being brother of Christie in 'Carron', which was probably near Langholm. His brothers Quentin and Geordie are also listed, as well as his son Jock. Later in the list comes 'Jame Armeistrang in Carrono', who is probably another close relative. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded in 1589 as 'Andro Armestrang, called of the Lyn'. Along with 'Sandie Wemys in Hawik', Robert Elliot in Borthwickbrae and Robert Fraser younger of Overton, he was accused of resetting 2 horses stolen from David Dundas; not appearing to anwser the charges, they were all denounced as rebels. He was probably associated with 'the Lyne' in the Borthwick valley. **Andrew** 'Ingram's Andro' (16th C.) cited in 1591 among Armstrongs accused of the murder of John Armstrong 'alias Cokespoole'; he is recorded as 'Andrew Armestrong alias Ingrams Andro'. He may have been relayed to 'Anton's Edward', 'Andro's Will' and others who were also listed. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 among men complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for raids into England. His name is recorded as 'Andro Armstrong the bundgell', and he is listed along with 'Auld Wat' Scott of Harden, as well as Hendersons and Elliots of Falnash and Burnhead. Probably the same man is 'the Bungle' recorded in 1590, with his given as 'the Bungell' and 'Bungell', with the first name left blank in the document; this suggests perhaps that his nickname was so ingrained that it was not clear what his first name was! Other Armstrongs listed with him in 1590 include Davie 'Bangtail' and John of Hollows, who may have been close relatives. It is unclear what his nickname meant, although John Jamieson notes the word 'bunjell' meaning a bundle. **Andrew** 'Andro' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1602 along with his brothers Ninian 'of Glenduning, called of Gingillis' and Jock. They were among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. **Andrew** (d.1606) recorded as 'bastard son to Will of Kynmont' when he wwas listed among men executed by the Borders Commission in October 1606. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) listed in 1606 among men declared as fugitives by the Borders Commission. He was recorded being 'in Hoilhous', which was probably Hollows. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'called of Langholme' in 1602 when listed among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. Probably the same Andrew was acquitted of the murder of James Somerville in 'Eirdhoussis' along with other Armstrongs in 1609. He is recorded as 'Andro Airmestrang of the Langholme'. Others mentioned are 'Ebbie' of 'Kirktonehill', James of Canonbie, Thomas, called 'the Mercheand' and John Murray, miller in 'the Cruikis'. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) listed as 'Andro Armestrang, called the Lord' in 1611 when Archie Elliot of Clintwood acted as cautioner for him to

appear in court at Jedburgh. However, he was acquitted of the charges. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Andro of the Kirktoun' in 1605 when his brother Jamie was declared a fugitive in 1605. This was probably the Kirkton near Sorbie. In 1606 his brother Thomas was also declared a fugitive. He was 'Andro Armestrang of Kirktoun' in 1611 when he was cautioner for his brothers 'Thom, Jok, and Lancie', that they would leave Scotland. He was also recorded in 1616 as 'of the Kirktoun' when he was on the jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing. In 1620 he appeared before the Privy Council, along with his brothers William of Wrae and John, promising not to reset fugitives or receive stolen goods. He could be the same man as Andrew of Kirkton, recorded in 1583. William, younger of Kirkton, recorded in 1641, could be his son. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as 'Quhythauche' when he and Archie Colthart 'in Quheilrig' were accused of stealing lambs from 'Partburne' at the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. He was found guilty and ordered to be branded on the cheek. He was presumably related to the Armstrongs of Whithaugh, perhaps son of the earlier Andrew. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded at Lairhope in 1623 when he appeared before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. He may be related to Hob, who was at Lairhope in 1586/7. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Rowanburn. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1673. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Falside in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) listed as 'Andrew, Esq. Foot Guards' when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He could be the Andrew who became Assistant Surgeon in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards in 1811, served at Waterloo, was Battalion Surgeon from 1824 and died in 1828. **Andrew** (20th C.) ran a joinery business on Princes Street. His wife was Maureen and their children were Angela, Maureen, Evelyn and Audrey. **Ann** (18th/19th C.) listed as a baker and flour dealer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. She could be the 'A. Armstrong, baker, Hawick' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Ann** (1762–1849) eldest daughter of Hobkirk Schoolmaster William. She never married. There is a story about her walking the 7 miles to Hawick in 1781, when a greyhound followed her and she could not get rid of it; but when a bull charged towards her it was driven off by the greyhound, which then followed her all the way to Hawick. From about 1819 she lived at Mary Queen of Scots' house in Jedburgh, along with her sister Elizabeth. **Anthony** (16th C.) listed as 'Anton' or 'Antony', brother of Ingram 'of the Graynys' in 1541. They were among English rebels who were reset on the Scottish side, in their case by Hector Armstrong in Tweeden; Christie was also mentioned, and may have been another brother or close relative. The lands mentioned were probably 'the Greens', or perhaps 'Greena'. In 1541 he was described as 'onne Anton Armstrang, Inglishman, rebell and fled furthe of Gillesland, when my Lorde of Cumbrelonde was warden, and contynewed sence in Liddersdell, a grete offender agaynst Inglishmen'. He may also be the 'Antony Armstrang', listed along with Sandy when they were said to have been reset by George 'Go wi Him'. He may be the 'Anton Armstrang', brother-son to 'Braid' Christopher recorded in 1541, when accused of having been on a raid with his brothers and cousins Thomas, John and Alexander. He is probably also the 'Anton Armstronge' whose brother Christie and servant Adie Wigholm were listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. It is possible he was the 'Anton' whose grandson was 'Antons Edward Tom' when captured in 1606; in 1606/7 he wrote to Lord Howard saying that he would agree to banishment. **Archibald** of Mangerton (15th C.) son of Alexander, he was the 5th Laird. However, the long span of time suggests there must have been other Lairds in the early 1400s. He is probably the Archibald who witnessed a notorial instrument for Scott of Buccleuch in 1456 (where he is listed right after David of Sorbie, who was probably a close relative). He may be the Archibald, recorded in 1456/7 (along with Alexander) as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He could be the Archibald, who, along with David and also John Routlege, gave pladges in 1471 that Walter Routlege would appear at court in Selkirk. He was already 'at the horn' in 1493 when Walter Robson 'in Harden' was accused of 'intercommuning' with him in the murder of the Laird of Alemoor. 'Joiffe Glenquhin' was involved in the same crime, and so presumably an associate. He was succeeded by his son Thomas. Another son was David of Ewesdale. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) possibly the same as the man involved with the murder of the Laird of Alemoor. In 1493 Walter Robson of Harden came into the King's will for communing with

him, since he was already 'at the horn'. Perhaps the same Archibald was listed among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. In 1502 probably the same Archibald was mentioned in a remission for David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirches, as being involved in a raid on the tenants of Minto; this also involved Ninian Armstrong (probably a relative), David Turnbull of Bonchester 'and other Traitors of Levin and Liddalisdale'. He is probably also the Archibald mentioned in 1502 as one of 'the Kingis Rebels' along with Ninian and also William Scott, when Adam Scott in 'Hawchesteris' (probably Highchesters) had a remission for associating with them. Furthermore in 1502 Adam Turnbull 'in Hornishole' had remission for associating with him and Ninian. Additionally, at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1502, Adam Scott 'in aldinershope' (possible Adam of Annelshope) had remission for resetting and intercommuning with him, as well as with David Scott 'in francis' and 'traitors of Leven' and Liddesdale. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in 1530 as having been captured by George Pringle of Torwoodlee during the raid led by King James V, as 'ane commoun theif and revar'. He was held by Lord Erskine and Pringle was allowed to take his horse. It is unclear how he was related to other Armstrongs. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with Jenkin and Alexander. They were accused of coming with 20 other Scotsmen to raid Butterburn in England, killing Christopher Marshal and 4 servants of Nicholas Ridley. He is presumably not the same man as Archibald of Mangerton. Perhaps the same Archibald is also listed in 1541 along with Fosters accused of raiding 'Thornymore' in Gilsland and murdering a woman. And probably the same Archibald was listed along with Ringan, Simon and Jenkin in 1541, accused of having killed Englishman Arthur Graham on a raid; they may all have been brothers (although the wording is ambiguous). **Archibald** (d.c.1570) 8th Laird of Mangerton, son of Thomas. He is 'Arche Armstronge, the yonge Larde of Mangerston' listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton; this was while his father was probably still alive. In 1547 he captured Lord Johnstone for the English. He is probably the Archibald who, along with George, witnessed a bond in 1548 by Ninian and Archibald Nixon to enter 2 Fosters as prisoners at Ferniehirst. In 1548/9 he was 'younger of Mangertoun' when he had a bond with Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and his cousin George Ker to enter 'John Cragall' as a prisoner. Also in 1548/9 he and his father Thomas had another bond to enter the same 2 Fosters as prisoners, as well as to re-enter their servants 'Georde Armstrang and Gorde his son' as well as 'Thom Henderson'. He succeeded his father around 1549. In 1569 he entered as pledge for himself, his brothers, tenants and servants, as well as for 'Reid Sym', Simon 'the Feid', John of Bankhead and other Armstrongs (with the Laird's Jock and Christie of the Side excepted), the Laird of Drumlanrig being surety; this suggest that he died after 1569, and not around 1558, as suggested in some genealogies. Also in 1569 he gave assurances, along with Martin Elliot of Braidlie and Lancie of Whithaugh, to 'Rowie Forester' (who was probably the deputy English Warden), 'that thai sall mak obedience according to the rest of the cuntre'. Additionally in 1569 he and Martin Elliot of Braidlie promised to enter into ward John Elliot of Thorlieshope. His sons included: Simon, who succeeded; Ninian, probably the 'Laird's Ringan', recorded in the 1580s, who lived at Thorniwhats; and 'Rowe', probably the 'Laird's Rowie', who lived at Tarras-side. He may also have been father of the 'Laird's John' (but not the contemporary 'Laird's Jock', who appears to be a different man), whose son Archibald was held in ward in 1587 as a pledge for all the Armstrongs of Mangerton and Whithaugh; if so then he also had a daughter who married Lancelot of Whithaugh (since she was sister to the 'Laird's John'). Simon of Mangerton had a brother Francis, who was therefore presumably another son. **Archibald** 'Ringan's Archie' (16th C.) listed among the Armstrongs of Whitlawside in 1583. He was probably brother of Simon, and son of Ringan. **Archibald** 'Archie' of Arkleton (16th C.) signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens, along with George, to whom he was surely related. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Westburnflat (16th C.) recorded by Monipennie in his c.1594 list of Border chiefs. He is listed under the heading 'Merietown Quarter', along with 'Wanton Sim' of Whitlawside and 'Will of Powderlanpat'. **Archibald** 'Sandy's Archie' (16th C.) son of 'Ill Will's Sandy', so brother of Kinmont Willie, and several others. He is probably the Archibald listed in 1569 along with Ninian, as brothers of 'Will of Kynmonth'. In 1574 he and 'Fergy', both brothers of Kinmont Willie, were accused of raiding farms belonging to Thomas Johnstone of Craigburn, stealing horses and goods, and severely injuring one man; not appearing,

they were denounced as rebels. He was listed in 1582 among men who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in 1582, where he was stated to be brother of Sandy's Ninian. He is listed in 1583 among the descendants of Sandy. He may be the 'Alexanders Arche, servant to Syme of Whithaughe' listed among Armstrongs and others accused of a raid on the tenants of the Laird of Bellister in 1587. He was 'Sandye's Archie' in 1590 when part of a complaint against several Armstrongs by Alexander Jardine of Applegirth. Perhaps the same man was 'Alexanders Arche' in 1590 accused by William 'Loren' of a raid, along with other Armstrongs and Elliots. He is probably the 'Alexanders Arche' accused in 1590, along with other Armstrongs, of stealing livestock from Edward Shaftoe of Bavington. In 1590/1 he could be the '... Alexanders, Archie Armstrang' listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He could be the same man as 'the Merchant'. He may also be the same as 'Alexander's Archie' who was listed (along with his unnamed brother) in an English letter of 1601 among the Armstrongs who were outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch; he was there said to be 'of the house of Whithaughe'. **Archibald** 'Airchie', 'the Merchant' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1585 as 'Archie Armestrang, Marcheand' in a long list of men under Lord Maxwell who were given remission for their past crimes. He is listed just before 'Kinmont Willie', perhaps suggesting a close connection. The same Archie 'the Mercheand' is listed as being in 'the Hoilhous' (i.e. Hollows) when tried in 1605 along with other Armstrongs and followers for burning the House of Langholm and theft in 1581; John is also listed in the same place, and so was possibly a near relative. The charges against him were not pursued. Presumably the same Archibald was listed as being 'callit the merchand in Thoniequhatis' in 1607, among a list of Armstrongs and others accused of trying to prevent the appointees of the King from taking possession of the former Debatable Lands. Thomas 'callit the Mercheand' is recorded in 1609, and surely a relative. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire. He is listed as being 'in Tarkima', which is possibly 'Tarcoon' near Canonbie. Will 'in Teikmie' is also listed, possibly at the same location. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) mentioned in 1579 among Armstrongs and their compatriots who promised to yield to Lord Maxwell and end their feud with the Elliots of Ewesdale. He was recorded with his brother as 'Archie Armstrang and George Armstrang of Arkiltoun, brether'. He is also listed in the long remission of 1585 as 'Lord Archie Armestrang in Arkiltoun', along with his son John. The 'Lord' must have been a nickname of some sort. 'Geordie' (probably his brother) was also listed as being in Arkilton, along with his sons. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) recorded as 'Andrews son' among Armstrongs complained about in 1590 for stealing livestock from Englishmen across the Border in 1588. His horse was killed in the raid and so he took a 'lyrehorse'. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Whithaugh (16th C.) recorded as having a tower in Ewesdale on Sandison's c.1590 (but based on earlier information) map of the Debateable Land. He is listed as 'Archie of whithaughe' roughly where Fiddleton is located, perhaps at the modern farm of Burnfoot. Although his surname is not given, it seems likely he was an Armstrong. He is probably the Archie, 2nd son of the Laird of Whithaugh, who was put in ward with Sir David Wemyss, to replace Ninian of Tweeden, as pledge for 'the gang of Quhithauch'; the order was confirmed by the Regent in 1577, then he was directed to meet again in 1578 after being released from ward and the order confirmed by King James in 1579. He is presumably also the Archie, son of Lancie of Whithaugh, who was released from ward in Creich in 1579, to be replaced by his brother Francie. He could also be the Archie, son of Lancie of Whithaugh, who was involved in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. He is probably the 'Arche Armstronge his brother' listed in 1583 after the young Laird of Whithaugh (and hence son of Lancie). Probably the same man was 'Arche', son to the 'owld laird of Whithaugh' in 1590 when listed among other Armstrongs accused of stealing livestock from Edward Shaftoe of Bavington. In 1590/1 he was 'Archie Armstrang of Quhithauch' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council; he was specifically 'son of the Laird of Quhithauch' when called out with a few others 'to answer for all their other steel-fellows [fellow thieves]'. Along with his father Lancie and his brother Sim, he was listed in a complaint by Sir James Sandilands that he was in a gang of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who had raided his farms in 1598 and 1600; in a court case in 1600 Sir Walter of Buccleuch accepted responsibility for him and his brother as his 'men'. Perhaps the same man was the Archibald brother of Andrew

called 'Whithaugh' who was the subject of complaints by the English Commissioners in 1606 that he had stolen cattle. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) son of the 'Laird's John' and grandson of the Laird of Mangerton, probably Archibald. In 1587 Lancelot of Whithaugh requested that he be held in ward as a pledge for all the Armstrongs of Mangerton and Whithaugh. He was described by Lancelot as 'neyr cowsein, and my wyfis brother sone'. The request was accepted in a letter from James VI, and he was thus held in Wemyss Castle. A few months later he was exchanged with John, son to Lancelot of Whithaugh. He could be the same as one of the other Archibalds. In 1587/8 he was 'Archie Armestrane, son of the Laird's Johnne' when recorded being held in ward (with the Laird of Wester Wemyss); however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. **Archibald** of Flaskholme (16th/17th C.) listed among those Armstrongs and followers tried in 1605 for burning Langholme House, taking Herbert Maxwell prisoner and stealing cattle in 1581. He was Laird of the lands at Flask, in the Ewes valley. He was found guilty along with Ingram 'in Inzieholme', with Archibald Beattie, Burgess of Dumfries acting as surety for him. In 1607 he was 'of Flascolme and Barnegleis' when listed among Armstrongs and other charged with trying to prevent James Maxwell and Robert Douglas taking possession of the Debatable Lands. **Archibald** 'Whitehead' (16th/17th C.) recorded in an English letter of 1601, listing 'outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch's charge'. He is listed as 'Archie Armstrong called whitehead', along with his brothers 'John and Sym' and several additional Armstrongs who are referred to as 'of the house of Whithaughe'. It is possible he was the same as one of the other contemporary Archies and 'Whitehead' may even be an error for 'Whithaugh'. **Archibald** 'Sim's Airchie' (16th/17th C.) part of a bond of caution along with other Elliots in 1581, entered with John Carmichael (who had been Keeper of Liddesdale), relating to the Elliots of Ramsiegill. He was also part of a second bond in 1581, for the 'haill gang of Park'. Probably the same Sim's Archie is recorded in 1596 among men complained about by the English Warden for raids into England. This was along with several other Armstrongs. He is also listed in 1601 in a letter of the English Warden among several Armstrongs and others of Liddesdale. It is unclear which Simon might have been his father. **Archibald** of the Side (16th/17th C.) recorded beigng 'in Syde' in 1595 when part of a gang complained about by Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig for a raid on his farm. He is recorded in 1606 as 'Archie of the Syd' when his son Jamie was listed among men declared as fugitives. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Armstrongs of the Side. **Archibald** (d.c.1601) Scotsman executed in England, being described as 'Ebbies Arche' in 1601. It is unclear which 'Ebbie' may have been his father. He was said by Lord Scrope to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie and to have committed many murders of Englishmen. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) son of Simon of Whithaugh. In 1602 he was part of a group of about 20 Armstrongs (including his father Simon and brother Lancelot) and Elliots who killed a shepherd at Hallrule and stole about 120 sheep. **Archibald** 'Nan's Airchie' (16th/17th C.) tried in 1605 along with several other Armstrongs and supporters for burning Langholm House and other crimes. 'Nanse Cristie' is also listed, so probably his brother. His name appears as 'Nanse Archie' and 'Anneis Archie', so his mother may have been Agnes. The charges against him were not pursued. **Archibald** 'Sim's Airchie' (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was 'called Sym's Archie of Cowfeild', and hence may have been related to the Armstrongs of Calfield. His son Christie was also listed as a fugitive. It is unclear if he was the same as the Sim's Airchie recorded in 1581, 1596 and 1601. **Archibald** 'Ker Hand' (16th/17th C.) listed among men of Eskdale, Ewesdale, etc. who were declared as fugitives for non-appearance at a court in Peebles in 1605. He was presumably left-handed. **Archibald** 'Fair Airchie' (16th/17th C.) accused in 1606 of the murder of Andrew Smith and cutting the nose off Thomas Tweedie. The other men charged were Ninian Armstrong of Tweeden and Andrew Henderson, servant of the Laird of Mangerton. Sir James Johnstone of that Ilk was surety for him. **Archibald** 'Cubbie's Airchie' (16th/17th C.) son of Cuthbert of Bankhouse. In 1603 he was recorded in a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people; he was 'Cubbie's Archie, 'Sym's man, riding upon Sym's brown horse', i.e. servant of Simon Elliot of Binks and leader of the group of Armstrongs and others. He was recorded as son of 'Cuddie' of Bankhouse in 1605

when listed along with his father among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh. **Archibald** of Winterhopehead (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1606 among men declared as fugitives. His son Willie was also listed. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) listed in 1607 among many Armstrongs and others accused of trying to prevent the appointees of the King from taking possession of the former Debatable Lands. He was recorded as 'Archibald Armestrange, bruther to the umquhile Laird of Mangertoun in Brunschilboge and Mengertoun'. He was thus brother of a former Laird of Mangerton, although it is possible he is the same as Archibald, 10th Laird of Mangerton. **Archibald** (d.1606/7) 10th and last Laird of Mangerton. He probably succeeded his father Simon in 1583. He is probably the Laird of Mangerton who, along with the Laird of Whithaugh and their accomplices, was accused by the inhabitants of 'Temmon' in England of murdering 3 men, carrying off 10 others as prisoners and stealing 100 cattle and goods. He complained in turn about English attacks on his lands, including taking himself prisoner in the 1580s. He is probably the Laird listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590 and on Monipennie's list of clan chiefs of about 1594. He is probably the Laird of Mangerton stated by an English informant to have been involved with the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1597 he was among Liddesdale chiefs demanded from the English Commissioners as hostages; however, he was never produced, despite the efforts of the Warden (Scott of Buccleuch) to capture him. He is probably the 'younger of Mangertoun' listed along with his father and other Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts in a complaint by Sir James Sandilands about raids on his farms in 1598 and 1600; in a court case in 1600 Sir Walter of Buccleuch accepted responsibility for him (but not his father) as his 'man'. In 1603 he rode with a group of about 200 Armstrongs and others on a raid into England. This was one of the last such cross-Border raids, and led to James VI coming down harshly on the Armstrongs. In 1606/7 he was one of the leaders in Liddesdale who were rounded up and executed by the Earl of Dunbar. He was probably hanged in Edinburgh. His sons included Archibald 'the Young Laird' and William. 'Rosie', recorded in 1623 when someone was accused of stealing sheep from her tenants of Mangerton, may have been his widow. **Archibald** 'the Young Laird' (16th/17th C.) son of the last Laird of Mangerton. He was involved in the raid of 1603. He probably fled to England or Ireland after 1610. **Archibald** 'Rowie's Archie' (16th/17th C.) appeared before the Justiciary Court in Dumfries in 1622. He was 'callit Rollies Archie, in Broomholme' when accused of stealing horses. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) recorded at the Justice Court of 1623 in Jedburgh. He was 'callit Rakkes' and caution for him, along with Francis 'of Tweidane' was given by Robert 'Rakkes in Syde', his uncle. He was also listed as being 'callit Raccas' when he and Francis 'Tueden' were acquitted of stealing livestock, while Abie 'of ye Syd' and Simon Elliot 'Guyd' were found guilty. He was presumably also related to John 'Rakass' who was recorded in 1585, as well as William 'Rakkeis' also recorded in 1623. **Archibald** 'Archie' (17th C.) listed as 'Archy Armstrang, called Hollas, who duelltt in the Mearburnheid ane hird to Hobby Rackes' in 1633. He was apprehended when found in possession of a cow stolen from Englishman Arthur Foster. He was sent to Jedburgh, but released by that burgh and subsequently recaptured and taken to Carlisle Jail. It seems likely that 'Hollas' was 'Hollows', and hence that the was a descendant of the Armstrongs there. He may have lived near the head of the Muir Burn. **Archibald** 'Archie' (d.1672) court jester to James VI. His erly history is uncertain; it is said that he came from either Scotland or Cumberland, with some accounts stating he was born in Langholm and lived at Stubholm. His first name suggests some connection with the Lairds of Mangerton. He may have first distinguished himself as a sheepstealer and was said to have been captured and condemned to death at a court that James IV held in Jedburgh. Apparently he escaped death by appealing to the King that he knew nothing of the Bible and wanted to read all of it before the sentence was carried out; his quick wit endeared him to the King, who hired him as a groom of the chamber in Holyrood. What is known for certain is that by 1611 had a pension of 2 shillings a day as court jester. He travelled with the King to London and was made a Burgess of Aberdeen. He also went with Prince Charles to Spain. Outspoken in court, he was favoured by the King, but disliked by others. After James' death, he continued as a favourite of Charles I, but was said to have clashed with the bishops who sought influence with the King; this story fits with the Scottish anti-Episcopalian views of the time, but whether true is unclear. He was dismissed from royal duties in 1637, but escaped the tortures of

the Star Chamber. By then had built up a fortune and became a money-lender in London, but later settled back in Eskdale, perhaps at Arthuret in Cumberland (which some say was his birthplace). He was buried on April Fool's Day. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Patie and their unnamed child was baptised in 1673. The witnesses were Michael Anderson in Hislop and Thomas Black. **Archibald** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Burnfoot in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. His surname appears to be 'Arckstrong', although perhaps corrected to 'Armstrong'. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident at the farms of 'Gulenflatt & Greeholme' in Castleton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident at Greena in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His name appears to be written 'Arck', but probably 'Archibald' is meant. He may have been related to the John and 2 Jameses who are also listed there. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) along with James he was tenant in Haughhead in Castleton Parish in 1697. They were rebuked, together with John Crozier, for not observing the Sabbath. He was surely related to the later Archibald, farmer at Heughhead. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Kershopefoot Mill. His son Archibald (1704/5–24) is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. He is probably related to the earlier James, tenant in Kershopefoot. **Archibald** (1691/2–1757) tenant in Heughhead. He married Margaret Elliot, who died in 1773, aged 69. They are buried in Ettleton, next to Armstrongs from Burnmouth and Sorbietrees. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Turnbull and their children included: Thomas (b.1745); Adam (b.1747); and Margaret (b.1749). **Archibald** (18th C.) tenant in Bowhill. In 1745 he was paid by the Burgh of Selkirk for timber. **Archibald** (1738/9–1821) tenant farmer in Sorbietrees. He is recorded at Sorbietrees in the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. He married Margaret Elliot, who died at Saughtrees in 1827, aged 89; she was daughter of William Elliot in Park. Their children included: James (1767/8–84); Helen (1770/1–1857); Janet (1775/6–80), who married Thomas Stavert; Walter (1776–1863), merchant in Newcastleton; and Margaret (1782/3–1817), who married butcher William Geddes (possibly the Hawick Cornet of 1801). He died at Saughtrees and is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Archibald** (b.c.1770s) farmer at Nether Burnmouth according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He may have been son of Adam, who was farmer there on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1797. Probably the same Archibald was a drover in Newcastleton on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Archibald** (b.c.1790) farmer at Leahaugh in Castleton Parish. He was listed as a 'Dissenter' in 1840 among heads of households and also recorded at Leahaugh in 1841. His wife was Isabella and their children included John, Jane, Elizabeth, Archibald (1826/7–44), Isabella, Andrew and William. **Archibald** (b.c.1807) draper, grocer and spirit dealer in Newcastleton. He was recorded as post-master, as well as grocer, spirit dealer and draper in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was at about 3 Douglas Square with Walter and Nicholas (probably his father and uncle) and Helen (perhaps mother or aunt). **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Kitty Rutherford and their children included: John (b.1811); Mary (b.1813); Jean (b.1815); and William (b.1816). **Arthur** (18th C.) bookseller in Hawick. In 1728 he married Jean, daughter of Rev. Robert Cunningham, who was minister of both Wilton and Hawick. Their son Robert was born in Kelso in 1729; this suggests that he had moved to Kelso by then. **Arthur** (b.1816/7) shepherd at 'Grain' in Castleton Parish in 1861. This is presumably the remote farmstead of Saughtree Grain. His wife was Elizabeth and he also lived with his mother Elizabeth Cowan, a young relative William Cowan, a servant and a lodger. He is probably related to the earlier shepherd at Grain, William. He is probably the Arthur who married Berry Jardine in Castleton Parish in 1852. **Arthur** (20th C.) owner of the department store that bore his name It opened in 1962 and closed in 1993. **Bartholomew** (16th C.) joint tenant, along with Ninian, of the lands of Whisgills, Purvanen and 'Vtnomound' (perhaps Burnmouth) on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. His son could be the 'Bartillis Jonne' listed in 1580. **Bernard** 'Bernie' (1964–) blacksmith in Hawick, who worked for Telfer's starting in 1979. He is responsible for several ornamental benches (outside the Town Hall, at Mansfield, Viv's Sate, Frank Scott's Sate, etc.), as well as the gates at the Moor, the memorial for Ronnie Nichol on the Kirk Wynd and the bases for the Passchendaele silhouettes in the Park. His work is aclaimed for the level of craftsmanhip and attention to detail. He has also been a popular local singer, with involvement in many of the Town's organisations. He filled in in as official Song Singer in 2023 when

Michael Aitken was injured. **Miss C.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Riccarton Mill who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. She could have been a daughter of James, who was farmer at Riccarton Mill. It is possible she was the Christian who was listed as 'Ind.' at Saughtree on the 1841 census and was an unmarried housekeeper at Teindside in 1851. **Christian** 'Kitty' (b.1797/8) toll-keeper at Riccarton Toll in 1841, 1851 and 1861. She was a widow and had daughters Ann, Margaret, Isabella (who married a Scott) and Christian. Her mother Mary Scott (nee Telfer) was still living at the age of 92. She is probably the Christian who died in Hawick in 1868, aged 72, and is buried at Ettleton Cemetery among the Armstrongs from Riccarton Mill. **Christopher** (16th C.) named first in a list of Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels for a raid on the farm at Craik in 1535. This suggests he was a prominent man among the clan at that time (since Thomas of Mangerton and others are also listed). His residence is not given, but his sons Archibald and Ninian are also listed. He may be the same 'Cristallo Armstrang' who was tenant of Pollach and 'Toddellis' in 1541, and the Christopher after whom the lands of Christie's Hill (also recorded in 1541) was named. It is possible that he was the Christopher who was son of Alexander of Mangerton and brother of Thomas of Mangerton and Johnnie of Gilnockie – 'God be wi' thee, Kirsty, my brother, Lang live thou Laird o' Mangertoun: Lang mayst thou dwell on the Border side, Or thou see thy brother ride up and down' [CPM]. **Christopher** 'Braid' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when his 'broder, sonnys' Anton, Thomas, John and Alexander were accused of having been on a raid with other Scotsmen on 'Wilyaven' where Englishman Henry Storie was killed. He may also be the 'Cryste Armstronge, brother to the said Anton' who was listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Christophers. **Christopher** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as 'Cristallo Armstrang' when he was joint tenant with Simon in the lands of 'Dalferno'. He could be the same as another Christopher of the time. **Christopher** (16th C.) recorded as 'Cristello Armstrang' in 1541 when he was tenant of Storiestead. He may have been related to John, Ninian or Hector, who were tenants of neighbouring farms. Perhaps the same 'Cristello' was also tenant of 'Powis' in 1541. **Christopher** 'Christie' of Barnglies (16th C.) son of Johnnie of Gilnockie, he was also called 'John's Christie'. In 1552 he was appointed Bailie of the lands of 'Barnglesche' in the debateable lands. In 1558 he was granted the teinds of Staplegordon by Sir John Maxwell of Terregles. He may be the same as 'Christy the Bwll' who was subject of a bond of 1562 with Lancelot of Whithaugh, to be presented to the Warden, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. In 1562 he was appointed Keeper of Langholm Castle. He had a cautioner before the Privy Council in 1575 and was probably the 'Cristie' who made an action not to be molested in 1576. His son 'Johnne Armistrang sone to Johnnes Cristie' is recorded in 1569. Also in 1569 he was surety for his sons, tenants and servant, as well as several other Armstrongs; he is there 'Cristell Armistrang of Barngleis'. In 1575/6 he complained that Arthur Graham and others attacked the men farming for him at Barnglees. In 1579 he requested that his pledge William 'of Tarsumhill' be released by the Laird of Fyntrie; his sons Christie and Rob were also mentioned. In 1579 there was a dispute between him and Lord Maxwell over lands; he was recorded there as 'Cristell Armstrang of Barngleis, callit Johnnis Cristie', showing that his father was John. In 1579 he appeared before the Privy Council in relation to a feud between his family and the Turnbulls of Bedrule; his son John 'of Hoilhous' was also mentioned, as were John 'in Thornyquhat' and 'Cristie Cavert'. In 1580/1 he had a bond that certain Littles should present themselves to answer for their crimes on both sides of the Border. His sons John's Christie and 'young Cristie', and servant Willie Irving, were part of a band that raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in 1582. He is listed among the Armstrongs of Langholm in 1583 as 'Creste Armestronge of Borngles'. In 1583 he and Johnstone of that Ilk were ordered 'to deliver the place and fortalice of Langholme to Johnne, Earl of Mortoun'. He was probably the same 'Cristie in Barngleis', who was listed among the men under the superior Lord Maxwell who had a respite for their crimes in 1585; his 'man, Christie Murray' (presumably a servant) is also listed. He was 'Cristie Armstrang of Barnegleis' listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1587/8 his son was recorded as 'Christie Armestrang of Barngleis, younger' when held in ward as pledge for 'his father, himself, and the rest of thair branche'

and ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1590 he was 'Cristell Armstrang of Barnegleis, called Johnne's Christie' among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. Rob Halliday 'man to Cristie Armestrang of Barnegleishe, servant to the said Lair of Johnnestoun' was recorded in 1600. He or his son is the 'Christie Armstrong of Barnleyce' complained about in 1600/1 for a raid on Scotby in England. In 1602 he was said to be 'burdened' with the compensation to 'Mr. Gryis, Englishman' and was to be presented to the Warden of the West Marches if the amount was not paid. He married Catherine, daughter of 'Gorthe' (probably George) Graham, called 'Thomas Gorthe of Esk' and his children included: John, 'Jock o the Glen'; Christopher, 'Young Christie o Barnglies'; Robert, 'Rowe'; William; Graham; and Gregory. He may be the Christopher 'alias Barnegleese' killed by John Musgrave in 1606, but if so, must have been very old. He is mentioned in the ballad 'Johnnie Armstrong' – 'And God be wi' thee, Kirsty, my son, Whar thou sits on thy nurse's knee; But and thou live this hunder year, Thy father's better thoul't ne'er be' [CPM]. **Christopher** 'Christie' (16th C.) recorded being 'of Brumeholme' in 1569 when he was held in Dupplin Castle. He was pledge for the 'Laird's Rowie', John, son of 'John's Christie' and Ninian of Wauchopedale. He was probably related to these men, as well as to other Armstrongs of Broomholm. **Christopher** (16th C.) recorded in 1569 as 'Cristell Armistrang callit Cristellis Symon'; however, this seems likely to be confusion and he should be 'Simon's Christie'. Thomas, 'brother to Mangertoun' was held in Castle Semple as pledge for him, as well as Simon and a son of 'Reid Sym'. He could be the same as one of the other Christophers. **Christopher** 'Christie' (16th C.) recorded in 1580 when Lord Maxwell gave caution for him and his 'brother's son' Robert. He is listed as 'Cristie Armstrang of Auchingavill'. In 1582 James Douglas, Earl of Morton, was given a decree of forfeiture for failing to produce him and Robert. He is 'Christie Armstrang of Auchingavill' when listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1590 he was 'Cristie Armstrang of Auchingavill' among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. **Christopher** 'Sandy's Christie' (16th C.) listed among a number of Borderers held in Blackness Castle in 1580, when ordered to be presented to the Privy Council. He was apparently released by special warrant, later in 1580. He was also listed among the offspring of 'Ill Will's Sandy' in an English warden's letter of 1583. At that time he had a son called Christie, as well as 2 other sons. He is also listed as 'Krystie' on Monipennie's compilation of Border chiefs, published about 1594; he is alongside Kinmont Willie under the heading 'Sandeis Barnes Armestrangs' (i.e. the 'bairns' of Sandy). He had a daughter who married Rowie Foster (from England). He may be the 'Cristie Armstrang brether' listed along with 'Will of Kynmonth' and 'Niniane Armistrang' as those to be exchanged for 'Aby Armistrang', who was a pledge held in St. Andrews Castle in 1569; these men were surely closely related and may all have been brothers. **Christopher** of Langholm (16th C.) recorded in a list of Armstrongs of 1583 as 'Creste Armestronge goodman of the Langholme castell'. He is also recorded as being in Langholm in 1585 when his sons Archie and Robert were among the huge number of men from Lord Maxwell's territory who were given respite for their crimes. He may be the 'Cristie' who was warded to Lord Maxwell in 1580, along with 'Rowe' son of 'Sandies Rinyeane'. It is possible he was the 'Cristie of Langholme' (surname not given) who along with 'Andro of the Langholme and 3 other men were denounced as rebels in 1587 for killing 2 servants of Sir James Hamilton of Libberton, and stealing the horses and armour from about 20 others. He married a sister of Robert Graham, called 'Robbie o the Field'; she was probably the daughter of Arthur Graham of Cannonbie noted by Lord Burghley in 1596. They were probably parents of John of Langholm. He must have been related to the younger Christopher of Langholm recorded in 1605, perhaps his grandfather. The Scottish Commissioners requested that the English ones hand him over in 1606. **Christopher** of the Side (16th C.) probably a son or nephew of the Laird of Mangerton. He is listed along with the Laird and the 'Laird's Jock' in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs at the end of the 1500s. In 1569 he is 'Cristie Armistrang of the Syde' who, along with the Laird's Jock, was excepted from the pledge made by Archibald of Mangerton for the whole of the Armstrongs. He is listed as 'Chrystie of the Syde' about the 1580s. It has been suggested that 'Jock

o the Side' was his brother. **Christopher** 'Paton's Christie' (16th C.) signed the 1584 bond with the English Wardens, on behalf of 'hym selfe and his thre brether'. His name appear as 'Pawtons Cristie Armestrange'. In 1590 he was 'Cristie Armstrang, called Pattown's Cristie, in Brumeholme' among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. It is unclear which 'Paton' his father might have been. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Christies. **Christopher** (16th C.) listed in the comprehensive remission of 1585 as in 'Carron'. 'Quhintting Andro and Georgie Armestrangeis, brether' are then listed, so probably he had brothers Quentin, Andrew and George. **Christopher** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Armestranges Christie', young Bowholme' in 1596, among men the English Warden complained about for raiding over the Border. He was presumably connected with Bowholme. **Christopher** (d.1628) probably 2nd son of 'John's Christie'. He was referred to as 'younger of Barnglies'. In 1582 he was accused of being in a band that raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope; he was listed as 'callit young Cristie', and stated to be brother of John's Christie. In 1587/8 was recorded as 'Christie Armestrang of Barngleis, younger' when held in ward as pledge for 'his father, himself, and the rest of thair branche'; this was part of an attempt to quell unrest on the Border, with several Elliots, Armstrongs and others being held in ward. In 1590 he was 'young Christie of Barngleishe' when named among men accused of rieving from Willie Graham in Leven. In 1592 he was 'younge Christie of Barneleishe' when listed along with Will of Kinmont and others, accused of attacking Roger Bulman of 'Skailby' and stealing his livestock. He (or perhaps his father) was also 'Christie Armestrange of Barneleish' in 1592 when accused of being part of a raid on 'th'Holme Coltram', along with Will of Kinmont and Kimont's Jock. He is probably the 'Christine Armestrang of Barnegleis' who was at Dryfe Sands in 1593, as recorded on the 'respite' of 1594. He was referred to as 'Kirste of Barngleis' and 'Christie of Barnelgish' along with brother 'Rob' of Langholm when said to be involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1605 there was a complaint against him by John, Lord Maxwell, with his cautioner being Sir James Johnstone. He was killed by John Musgrave, Captain of the English guard at Carlisle, 'within his awin house of Barngleise within Scotland, being a Scotishman, in his awin countrie, and not haveing fled frome England to Scotland'. He married a Graham, who was grand-daughter of Thomas of Kirkandrews and the eldest sister of Thomas Carlton's wife. **Christopher** 'Nan's Christie' (16th/17th C.) recorded as being in Hollows, along with Archie 'the Merchant' in the same place, when a group of Armstrongs and others were tried in 1605 for burning Langholm House and other crimes. Another Archie in the group was called 'Nanse Archie' and so probably his brother. His name appears as 'Nanse Cristie' and 'Agnes Cristie', so presumably his mother was Agnes. Charges against him were dropped. **Christopher** 'Christie' (b.1576/7) recorded as 'sone to the Guidman of Langholme (Johnne Airmestrang)' when a group of Armstrongs and supporters were tried in 1605 for burning Langholm House etc. These crimes took place in 1581 when he was 4 years old, and hence he was let off for being a minor (and hence he was too young to be the same Christie in Langholm recorded in 1585). His brother appears to have been John, 'in the Hoilhous'. The pair are probably the 'frea the Langholm with him younge John and Kirste his brother' who were said to be involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. It seems possible that they were sons of John of Langholm and grandsons of the earlier Christopher. **Christopher** 'Christie' (16th/17th C.) listed in 1602 being 'of the Neid'. He was among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. John of Calfhill is listed right after him. **Christopher** 'Christie' in Bankhead (16th/17th C.) listed in 1607 among many Armstrongs and others who were had a court action against them for trying to prevent the King's appointees from taking possession of the former Debatable Lands. **Christopher** 'Christie' (16th/17th C.) son of George and grandson of Kinmont Willie. In 1602 he was listed along with his father Geordie and uncle Sandy, to be entered as pledges for the 'gang of Kynmonth'. In 1603 the 3 were in the custody of the Warden of the West Marches, Sir James Johnstone, who promised to enter them if requested. **Christopher** 'Christie' (16th/17th C.) listed as being 'callit of Longholme in Bigholme and Turresfute' in 1607 when he was among Armstrongs and others accused of trying to prevent the King's appointees from taking possession of the former Debatable Lands. It is possible he is the 'Bighames' listed in 1596 as one of the

3 'Calfhills' (probably Calfield) said to be involved with the rescue of Kinmont Willie, the others being 'Jocke' and 'Ally, a bastard'; if so he was related to Jock of Calfield. **Christopher** 'Christie' of Howgillside (16th/17th C.) probable name of a man on the list of those not appearing at court in Jedburgh in 1611. His name is listed as 'Kirstie of Howgilsyd', with the surname not given. These were probably the lands of Howgill in Ewesdale where there were Armstrongs at about that time. **Christopher** of Sorbie (17th C.) recorded on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves) in about 1648. He was presumably related to earlier Armstrongs of Sorbie. **Christopher** (17th C.) tenant in Bush. The will of his wife Jean McVittie is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1679. **Christopher** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Whitehaugh Mill in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Christopher** (d.1820) Schoolmaster of Hawick Parish (or 'English') School, succeeding John Inglis in 1806. He also served as Session Clerk for the Parish. In 1806 he was given money to rent somewhere as a schoolhouse while the permanent building was being repaired. His brother was schoolmaster at Teviothead and he himself helped prepare Tom Jenkins for Edinburgh University. He also published 'A selection of rules and examples, &c. for the use of schools, etc.' (1811). He died while still Schoolmaster. He may be the same as the 'C. Armstrong' who was a member of the Hawick Curling Club in 1812 and the man of that name who witnessed a baptism for Robert Armstrong (who does not appear to have been a close relative) in 1809. He probably married Tibbie, daughter of William Grieve, farmer at Southfield. **Clement** (19th/20th C.) from Langholm, he lived at Eskholm. He served as President of the Langholm and Eskdale Archæological Society. He was also President of the Eskdale Burns Club. He wrote articles for the Hawick Archæological Society Transactions, about Staplegordon, Canonbie and William Dunbar. **Colin** fictional character from 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'A foundling, brought up by Jean Kaishie – Cow Jean o' the Mid Raw', one of 3 Teri schoolmates who emigrated as settlers to Canada. **Cuthbert** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as tenant of Over Gubbislie, along with Thomas 'de Merjantoun', i.e. the Laird of Mangerton. He may thus have been Thomas' brother, and possibly the same man as 'Robert' who was a joint tenant of Ralton and of Nether Gubbislie. **Cuthbert** 'Cubbi'e or 'Cuddie' of Bankhouse (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He is recorded as 'Cuddie Armestrang of the Benkis'; his forename was probably a short form of 'Cuthbert' and his lands were likely to be Bankhouse near Langholm. His son Airchie was also listed among the fugitives. Also in 1605 'New-maid Ringan' and Will of Rowanburn were convicted for resetting him and other rebels. His son Archie was also recorded in 1603 as 'Cubbie's Archie', servant to Simon Elliot of Binks, who was leader of a gang of Armstrongs and others who raided the lands of 'Sewingdene' in 1601. **David** 'Davy' (14th/15th C.) son of Alexander. He was listed in 1398 among the 'borowis' for establishing the Earl of Douglas' bounds on the West March; Alexander and Geoffrey were also listed (presumably his father and brother). **David** of Sorbie (15th C.) witness in 1456 to a document relating to the lands of Whitchesters, carried out at Branxholme for the Scotts. He is recorded as 'Dauid Armstrang de Sourby'. It is unclear how he was related to other Armstrongs of Ewesdale. Archibald was also listed right after him, and so probably a near relative. He is one of the earliest known Armstrongs of Ewesdale. He could be the David, who, along with Archibald and also John Routlege, gave pledges in 1471 that Walter Routlege would appear at court in Selkirk. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 'Elreg' in 1533. This could be Eilrig in the Borthwick valley. He was a witness in Selkirk to a document relating to a murder at Sundhope. He may have been related to the later John and Andrew, who were also related to Eilrig. **David** (16th C.) son of Herbert 'Habie', he had a charter for the lands of Park in Ewesdale in 1535, after they were resigned by Robert, Lord Maxwell. Probably the same David, along with Ninian, had a 'letter of reversion' and 'bond of manrent' in 1528 with George, Lord Home, involving lands in Ewesdale. His son and heir Ninian had the original charter copied in 1566 in the presence of Alexander Lord Home (by which time he was deceased). **David** 'the Lady' (16th C.) listed in an English letter of 1525 as one of the chiefs of the Armstrongs, along with Sim the Laird and others, who were captured by the Earl of Angus. Along with his brother Martin, as well as Andrew, son and heir of Simon of Whithaugh, the King granted him the lands and goods of Simon in 1536. It seems likely he is the David who was a younger son of Johnnie of Gilnockie, and so his other brothers included Simon and Christopher. **David** (16th C.) probably

resident of Kirkpatrick Parish in Dumfriesshire. His sons Thomas, Roland and William were killed in 1541 by a band of English Grahams and others. Lord Maxwell, Warden of the West Marches, complained about this to his English counterparts. It is unclear how they were related to other branches of the family. **David** (16th C.) son of Thomas of Canonbie. He is recorded in 1578 when he was held by Robert Keith, Commendator of Deer, with a pledge of good behaviour to the King. He was released, but promised to meet again with other Border Lairds in order to keep peace on the Border. In 1580 he was in ward with Adam Gordon of Auchindoun when ordered to appear before the Privy Council. It is possible he was the same 'Dave of Kannonby' listed among the offspring of 'Ill Will's Sandy' in 1583 (if so this would suggest that his father Thomas was a son of Sandy); he married 'Pate's George' Graham's daughter, and he had brothers William and Jamie. **David** of Alemoor (16th C.) recorded in 1573 and included in 1587 on a list of Border Lairds to be held responsible for surrendering tenants accused of disorder. It is unclear what his relationship was with the former owners, e.g. the Alemoors of that Ilk. It may be that he only held Easter Alemoor, since the Earl of Bothwell seems to have owned Wester Alemoor at this time. In 1573 he was to enter John Taylor, tenant in Alemoor, at the Tolbooth in Edinburgh. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. **David** 'Dave' of Whitlawside (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the near kin of Simon of Whitlawside. He was probably an uncle or brother of the Laird at that time. **David** 'Bangtail' (16th C.) referred to as 'a notorius outlaw' who was captured by William Fenwick of Wallington. He was accused of 8 separate crimes, but complained of being tried in England and that 'the said Armstrong would kis the bar when he went from yt, and vow that never any Scot should be so brought in and dealt with again'. It is unclear exactly where he came from. In 1590 he was accused by the English Warden and Matthew Armstrong of stealing from 'the Heatherie burne'; he is there 'Bangtaile', and others listed include John of the Hollows and 'the Bungle', a servant of the Laird of Mangerton. The same group (plus 2 servants of the Laird's Jock) were also accused in 1590 of having stolen sheep from the same farm on a separate occasion. **David** 'Braid Sword' (16th C.) resident of Liddesdale. There was a complaint in 1597 against him, along with Lancelot and Francis of Whithaugh (to whom he hence may have been related) for a raid into England. His nickname is given as 'bredsworde'. If 'David' is a transcription error for 'Dand' then he could be the son of Geordie 'Braidswode' recorded in 1586/7. **David** (d.1604) son of 'Sandy's Ninian'. He was convicted of involvement in the murder of John Johnston of 'Tunnergarth', and of Robert Currie and 3 masons at the 'Oisleris-hous in the Lwn' and burning the hostelry there. He was hanged in Edinburgh. **David** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was recorded being 'called Capilgill's Davie', and hence was presumably related to other Armstrongs later associated with the same place. Probably the same man was 'Davie Armestrang, Capitgill's Davie' declared as a fugitive in Peebles in 1605. **David** in Woodhouselee (16th/17th C.) son of Abraham. In 1590 he was 'of Wodhouslyes' among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. He was listed being 'in Wodisleis' in 1607 when listed among Armstrongs and other charged with trying to prevent James Maxwell and Robert Douglas taking possession of the Debatable Lands. He and his son John were accused of attacking the ploughman on another farm. He is probably the 'Davy Armstrang, sone to Abye' listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. **Dorie** (16th/17th C.) recorded being in Bowholme in 1623, when Thomas Carruthers was accused of stealing sheep from there. The name may be a short form of 'Dorothy', but that is unclear. **Dorothy** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1724 the Minister had to talk to her about drunkenness, describing her as 'a weak, silly woman, who seemed to be a person utterly incapable of Church discipline' and stating that there was no point rebuking her in front of the congregation. **Edmund** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'Ewmund Armstrang'. Along with his brothers Hector and George, they were accused of being responsible for burning and pillaging Borthwickshiels. Hector and George themselves acted as surety, suggesting that they were part of a prominent family branch. Also in 1502 he and William (whose relationship is not given) were sureties for Hector and George, who were accused of stealing livestock from 'elcrief'. **Edward** (16th C.) recorded in 1578/9 as son of 'Lang Andro of the Hairlaw'. There was an obligation

by Lord Maxwell to enter him before the Privy Council. In 1579 there was a warrent for his re-entry, since he was then in the 'plege chalmer of Drumfreis' and would be released when the surety was found. **Edward** 'Anton's Edward' (16th C.) son of Anthony, he lived on the English side. In 1591 he was among Armstrongs cited for the murder of John Armstrong 'alias Cokespoole'; he is recorded as 'Eward Armstrong of Willyeavide in Gilsland allias Anthons Edward'. In 1595/6 Sir Ralph Evers wrote that 'Antone Armestrange alias Antons Edward, has lately since my coming fled out of the West March into Liddesdale, and is offered living by Buccleuch'. It seems likely that this was an error and he was 'Anton's Edward', not 'Anthony' himself. **Edward** 'Eddie' (20th C.), M.B.E., F.S.A., Town Clerk of Langholm. He was responsible for issuing the invitation to astronaut Neil Armstrong to be made the first Freeman of the Burgh of Langholm in 1972. In 1986 he talked at the Archæological Society about 'The Moulding of the Muckle Toon'. He was generally acknowledged to be the greatest authority on the Langholm area. **Elizabeth** 'Bet the Guaird' (19th C.) kept a cookshop at 57 or 59 High Street in the mid-19th century. She may be the Mrs. Armstrong whose property at about 59 High Street is marked on Wood's 1824 map. She was listed as an 'eating house keeper' on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. Her nickname came from her previously being a domestic servant with the guard of the Jedburgh-Edinburgh mail coach. She told a story of how a scheming woman borrowed a whole roast of beef, arranging to pay for only what was consumed, this being very little – 'Deacon Dandy, man but ee'r handy – Yer wit never seems tae desert ye, For ee soon got relief wi' 'Bet the Gaird's' beef, Deacon Dandy' [T]. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (1776–1869) youngest daughter of Hobkirk Schoolmaster William. She never married. At about the age of 18 she travelled to Russia to bring back to Scotland her young nephews William and Robert Lindsay Armstrong (sons of her brother Adam) after the death of their mother. From about 1819 she lived at Mary Queen of Scots' house in Jedburgh, along with her sister Anne (this having been inherited by her nephew from her brother Adam's father-in-law, Robert Lindsay). She was for a long time Librarian of the 'Company's Library' in Jedburgh. **Elizabeth** nee Waldie (1789–1869) daughter of John and Helen Scott. Her maternal grandfather was probably builder Adam, 'Goud Yeddie'. She married postmaster Robert in 1836, as his 2nd wife. She is recorded in the 1860s as 'Mrs. Armstrong', post-mistress. In 1861 she was a widow and 'Proprietress of Property & Librarian' at 5 Silver Street. In 1861 she donated to the Archæological Society a jar of preserved reptiles, 'one of them an adder three feet long, killed on Hawick Moor 60 years ago'. **Elizabeth** (19th C.) milliner in Newcastleton in 1852. **Fergus** 'Fergy' (16th C.) recorded in 1574 along with Airchie, both brothers of Kinmont Willie, who were accused of raiding farms belonging to Thomas Johnstone of Craigburn, stealing horses and goods, and severely injuring one man; not appearing, they were denounced as rebels. He is recorded as 'Fergy Armstrang, brother to Williame Armstrang callit Will of Kinmonth'. He was recorded as 'Fergy Armstrang of Kirkheid' in 1590 when part of a complaint against several Armstrongs and others by Alexander Jardine of Applegirth; others listed include Kinmont Willie, Sandy's Ringan and Geordie of 'Catgill'. He could be the 'late Fergie Airmestrang, called Fals Fegy' who was accused, along with David of Canonbie, of stealing goods from Isobel Hamilton near Edinburgh in 1599; his son Geordie appeared in court and promised her full restitution, but she complained of still waiting in 1602. **Fergus** (18th/19th C.) resident of Edinburgh who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He later moved to Cornerhouse near Canonbie, where he was an innkeeper. **Francis** 'Francie' (16th C.) son of Lancelot of Whithaugh. In 1579 he replaced his brother Archie as prisoner held in ward by Betoun of Creich. In 1580 he was warded in Falkland Castle when his keeper was ordered to present him to the Privy Council; however, later that year he was stated to be warded in Edinburgh Castle. He was produced before the Council by James Betoun of Creich. In 1580/1 he was convicted of a number of crimes of theft, along with several other Armstrongs, Elliots and Nixons, and sentenced to imprisonment in Edinburgh. In 1581 he was released from Edinburgh Tolbooth, where he had been held in ward as pledge for his father. In 1581/2 he was accused of leading a band that raided the farm of Eilrig in the Borthwick valley, and later declared a rebel. In 1583 he is listed among the Armstrongs of Whithaugh, described as 'Francis Armestronge his brother' (ambiguous, but probably meaning brother of the Laird's son, previously mentioned). He is also likely the 'Francie in Quhythauch' recorded in the 1585 remission for most of the tenants of Lord

Maxwell in Dumfriesshire. He is recorded as son of the Laird of Whithaugh when accused along with his brothers Andrew and Simon of attacking the farms of the Laird of Bellister in England, burning 25 houses and stealing £1000 worth of goods. He is recorded along with Andrews of Whithaugh among Armstrongs complained about in 1590 for stealing livestock from Englishmen across the Border in 1588. In 1590 he and his brother Andrew, 'sons to the laird of Whyhawgh', were accused of an attack on 'Todborne Steile', stealing livestock and goods, and maiming some Englishmen. He is probably also the Francis listed in 1590 among Armstrongs (including his brothers Andrew and John) and Elliots complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh, taking many prisoners for ransom. In 1590/1 he and his brother Andrew are 'sons of Lancy of Quhithauch' listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He is probably the 'Francie Armestrang in Quhithauch' who was recorded in the 1594 respite for the killing of Lord Maxwell and others at Dryfe Sands the year before. There was a complaint in 1597 against him, Lancelot of Whithaugh and David 'bredsworde' for a raid into England. In 1599 he is described as answerable to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch when delivered into the keeping of Charles Geddes of 'Rauchane', following complaints by Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael. He is probably also the Francis, (brother of Andrew and John), son of the 'auld laird of Whithaughe' listed in an English letter in 1601. He may be the same Francis, referred to as the 'standard Bearer', who took part in the raid by about 200 Armstrongs and others into England in 1603, one of the last major cross-Border raids. He may be the 'Francie Armestrang, sone to ald Armestrang of Quhithauch' listed among men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. He may also be the 'Francie of Quhithauch' whose sons 'Lancie' and 'Symone' also failed to appear in Jedburgh in 1611; if this is the case then he may also have been known as 'of Westburnflat' and had a brother John, since the pair were fined (along with Lancie of Flat, younger of Whithaugh) for the non-appearance of Lancie and Simon 'sons to the said Francis'. **Francis** (16th C.) son of the 'Sym of Tinnisburne'. He was sentenced to imprisonment in 1580/1 for theft, along with Francis, son to the Laird of Mangerton, as well as other Elliots, Nixons, etc. **Francis** (16th C.) recorded as 'Francie Armestrang, Flatt' in the 1585 remission for most of the tenants of Lord Maxwell in Dumfriesshire. His farm was near Kershopefoot. **Francis** 'Francie' (16th/17th C.) brother of Simon of Mangerton, and hence presumably son of Archibald. In 1599 he was one of the leading Armstrongs and Elliots to write to Lord Scrope in an attempt to get their family hostages freed from England. He may be the same as one of the other Francies. **Francis** 'Francie' (16th/17th C.) son of Kinmont Willie. He is recorded as 'Francy Armstrang, callit Kynmonthis Francy' when he was accused of leading a gang of Armstrongs and others who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in Yarrow Water. He is probably the 'Francie of Kynmont' recorded in the redemption for most of the tenants of Dumfriesshire in 1585. He may be the 'ffrancie of Canobie' whose tower is marked on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land. He is probably the 'Kinmontes Francie' named by an English informer as part of the party who rescued 'Kinmont Willie', along with his brothers Jock, Geordie and Sandy. In 1602 he was 'Francie Airmestrang of Kynmonth' when he was to be presented to the Warden of the West Marches if the pledges for his family were not entered. He had a 'bond of manrent' with Sir James Johnstone in 1603. In 1607 he was 'called of Kinmont in Monbieherst' when listed among Armstrongs and other charged with trying to prevent James Maxwell and Robert Douglas taking possession of the Debatable Lands. In 1609 he was 'France Armestrang callit of Kynmont' when he was among several men (including his son William) fined for harassing Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. In 1611 Walter Scott of Tushielaw complained that he was occupying his lands of Mumbiehirst, and hence he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council. He was 'callit of Kynmonthe' in 1616 when he was on the jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing; his son William 'in Grystaill' was also on the jury. In 1622 he was 'callit of Kinmonth in Newbeck' when he served as a cautioner at the Judiciary Court; he also acted as a cautioner for John of Woodhouselees in 1623. His son Alexander is recorded in 1622 when he was cautioner at the Judiciary Court. His sons Francis, George and Alexander were all recorded as fugitives in 1642. Also listed were 'Johne Kynmont called Perknow, Alexander Kynmont called Franceis Sandie, George of Kynmont and James of Kynmont, Johne of Kynmont called Johne of Sark, William of Kynmont his brother', all of whom might be related in some

way (even although their surnames are not explicitly given). **Francis** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'of Munberse' in 1620 as cautioner for Richard Irving of Woodhouse. He was 'in Munbiehirst' in 1623, when Thomas Carruthers was accused of stealing sheep from him. **Francis** 'Francie' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'callit Tueden' in 1623, when accused of stealing 3 cows from Jock, 'callit Dod' from the lands of 'Buceburne'. He was acquitted along with Archie Armstrong, although Abie Armstrong and Simon Elliot 'callit Guyd' were found guilty. He was probably related to other Armstrongs of Tweeden. **Francis** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1627 when he was made a Burgess (gratis) of Glasgow. His servitor was also made a Burgess at the same time. He may be the same as one of the other Francises. **Francis** (17th C.) recorded as 'Francy Kinmontt' in 1633 when it was said (by Robert Pringle, Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch) that he had fled to Ireland. He had been tried along with 'Geordy of Dykraw and Whyttlysyde' for being 'resetters of my Lady Marques hir ky and mares'. He is also recorded as 'sone to Francis Armstrang called of Kynmont' in 1642 when he was on a long list of Borderers wanted for theft and other crimes. He was presumably grandson of Kinmont Willie. **Francis** (17th C.) listed as 'brother to Quhithauch' in a large list of fugitives in 1642. He was presumably brother of the Laird of Whithaugh, perhaps Lancelot. He could be the same as the Francis of 'Will and Francis Armstrangs, called of Woodhead' who in about 1645 were as accused of stealing 50 cattle from Swinburne Park in Northumberland, along with Simon of Whitlawside, Geordie of Kinmont and Old Sandy's 'Hutchen'. He could be the 'Frances Armestrang of Quhithauch', listed in 1612 among Elliots and Armstrongs denounced as rebels for hunting illegally, etc.; his brother John was also listed, as well as Lancelot of Whithaugh. **Francis** (17th C.) recorded as being 'called Gavingis Francie' on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves) in about 1648. He was from somewhere near the Border and was presumably son of Gavin. **Francis** (17th C.) groom to the Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth. In 1679 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis; Sir Thomas (later executed in 1684) was also made a Burgess at the same time and hence perhaps related. **Francis** (17th C.) resident at Powisholm in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Francis** of Whithaugh (17th C.) recorded paying the land tax on £400 in Castleton Parish in 1678. He was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690. He was a major heritor of Castleton Parish, recorded in 1698. His wife was Christian Elliot, whose testament is recorded in 1681. **Francis** of Whithaugh (17th/18th C.) perhaps son of Francis. In 1683 he married Julian, daughter of Henry Ker of Linton. In 1701 she and her husband are recorded in sasines. He is also recorded in a sasine for his son Francis in 1706, and Francis elder and younger are both recorded in 1714. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Armstrong and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1764. **Francis** (b.c.1770s) son of Mungo and brother of James. He was a farm servant in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed at 'Whitehaugh' among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was now at Redheugh, among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'. In 1801 he was a farm servant at Yethouse, where his brother James was also living. Probably the same Francis (b.1773/4) was shepherd at Westburnflat, where he was listed among heads of households 1835–41 and was still recorded on the 1861 census. His wife was Mary, who died before 1851, and they had a son, Robert. He is probably the Francis who married Molly Brydon and had children Robert (b.1803), Anne (b.1805), William (b.1809) and Margaret (b.1812). **Francis** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Longburnshiels in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. His name was drawn in the ballot for the Militia in place of John Crozier (substitute for George Barrie), who died in 1799. However, he paid the £10 penalty in 1800 to avoid serving. He may be the Francis whose son Francis was baptised in Southdean in 1804. **Francis** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Loanside in Cavers Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Oliver and their children included Robert (b.1806), Nelly (b.1808), Walter (b.1811), John (b.1815), James (b.1816) and an unnamed child (b.1824). **Francis** (b.1798/9) mason at Yethouse on the 1861 census. He was probably related to earlier Armstrongs who lived there. **Francis** (b.1803) born at Hacknow in England. He was a farm worker living at Henwoodie in 1841 and was shepherd there in 1851 and 1861. He was one of the earliest Trustees of the Congregational (later Evangelical Union) Kirk in Hawick, from about 1848. He married Mary Murray (b.1802) from Eskdalemuir. Their

children were: Thomas (b.1825); Janet (b.1827); Jane (b.1829); James (b.1832); Barbara Little (b.1835), who married Robert Linton and emigrated to Australia and then New Zealand; Esther (b.1837); Margaret (b.1839); Eleanor (b.1841); John (b.c.1845); and Elizabeth (b.c.1847). **Geoffrey** (14th/15th C.) son of Alexander. He was listed in 1398 among the 'borowis' for establishing the Earl of Douglas' bounds on the West March; Alexander and David were also listed (presumably his father and brother). **George** of Alemoor (15th C.) son of Thomas of Mangerton. Since Armstrongs were accused of killing the Laird of Alemoor in about 1490, it is unclear how he could have been Laird there. It is said that he had 5 sons. **George** (15th/16th C.) brother of Hector. He was first of a large number of Armstrongs recorded in a document listing pledges of good behaviour made to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498. This suggests he was important in the Clan at that time, so probably associated with one of the main Armstrong seats. 'Wilzam Elwald, his mach' (i.e. William Elliot, his son-in-law) is also listed. He is probably also the George, who along with his brothers Edmund and Hector were responsible for burning and stealing from Borthwickshiels, as recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502. And also in that year he was accused (along with a man called Douglas) of several thefts, including stealing a stallion from the Earl of Lennox in Edinburgh, with his brother Hector acting as surety. Additionally he was surety for his brother Hector, who stole horses. Lastly he and Hector were accused of stealing cattle, horses and sheep from Robert Ker and his tenants in Ettrick, with William and Edward as sureties. Perhaps the same George was one of 2 men of that name listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **George** of Ralton (15th C.) recorded in 1502 when he was convicted of theft. Specifically he was said to have stolen 80 sheep from William Cranston of that Ilk. Hector was his surety and hence he may be the same man as the brother of Hector. **George** (16th C.) first witness recorded on a sasine for the lands of Meikledale in 1537. Other witnesses were Ninian, Mungo (Kentigern) and Hector Armstrong, as well as Stephen Scott, George Scott, Andrew Little and Edward Little. **George** (16th C.) tenant of Kirndean according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Georges. **George** 'Geordie Go Wi Him' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when accused of having been on a raid into England with 'Reid Andro', 'Auld' John Gray and others, in which Wat Atkinson was killed. His nickname is there recorded as 'Georgy ga with hym'. He is also recorded as 'Georgy gay with hym' in an English letter of 1541 in which are listed English rebels who had been reset in Scotland; he was particularly said to have reset Sandy and Anthony Armstrong, Edward Noble and a Routledge 'called tyn spede'. He was presumably from Liddesdale. He was 'callet Gayvt' in 1548/9 when along with 'Gorde his son', Thomas Henderson and 2 Fosters, there was a bond by the Armstrongs of Mangerton to enter him as a prisoner with the Laird of Ferniehirst; the men were referred to as the servants of the Laird of Mangerton. **George** (16th C.) son of Ninian and brother of Simon. He was involved in a 1557 bond with his brother Simon, as well as Hector of Harelaw and Thomas (son of Will of the Chingills) to present Clement's Will (Nixon) to the gates of Ferniehirst. He may be the same as 'Ninian's Geordie' who was recorded in Arkleton in 1569. He may be the George who, along with Archibald, witnessed a bond in 1548 by Ninian and Archibald Nixon to enter 2 Fosters as prisoners at Ferniehirst. **George** (16th C.) one of the Armstrongs of Harelaw. His son Andrew was listed among fugitives of Harelaw in 1569. It is possible that 'Georgis Jame', 'Georgis Will', 'Georgis Geordie', 'Georgis Alexander' and 'Georgis Pawtoun', who were also listed as fugitives, were other sons of his. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **George** 'Ninian's Geordie' of Arkleton (16th C.) listed in 1569 among Armstrongs who Archibald of Mangerton served as pledge for. He was 'of Arkiltoun callit Ninianis Geordie'. His son Martin was recorded in ward in 1578. He is recorded in 1579 as a representative of the Armstrongs who agreed to stop their feud with the Elliots of Ewesdale. He was also 'of Arkiltoun' in 1579 among Armstrongs and their compatriots who promised to yield to Lord Maxwell. He is recorded in 1583 among a large group of men led by William of Kynmont into Tynedale; he is there named as 'Renyens Geordie, and his sons, of Arcleton in Ewesdale'. It is unclear who his father Ringan was. He is recorded in a huge list of men under their superior Lord Maxwell, who got respite for their crimes in 1585. He is listed as being in Arkleton, and his sons 'Niniane, Geordie, Martine, Dandy and Mingo' are also listed, as is

'Lord Archie Armestrang in Arkiltoun' and his son John. He was 'George Armstrang of Arkiltoun' listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. His sons were probably the 'yonge Gorthe of Arkyldon' recorded in 1583 among Armstrongs of Whitlawside, along with brothers (and hence also his sons) Ringan (i.e. Ninian) and Martin. In 1584 he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, along with Archie of Arkleton. Either he or his son is 'Georhge Armsetronge of Arcleton' in 1587/8 when accused by the Lairds of Pendrick and Ryle of being part of a group of about 500 men who took hundreds of animals and 35 prisoners. In 1587/8 he was recorded as 'Geordie Armestrang of Arkiltoun' when held in ward (by the Laird of 'Balnamone') as part of an attempt to quell unrest on the Border; however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. He was 'Geordie Armstrang of Arkletoun' when listed among men ordered in 1588 to appear before the Warden in Dumfries. Additionally in 1590 he was among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. In 1590/1 he was 'of Arkiltoun' among men who Lord Maxwell and separately Lord Home were to enter before the Privy Council; his son Mungo was also listed. He was specifically called out with a few others 'to make redress for the partes of all their steilfellowis'. **George** (16th C.) listed among the 1583 near relatives of Simon of Mangerton. He was stated to be 'Gorthe Armestronge of the Bygams', where he lived, and to have married Will of Carlisle's daughter. He was probably a cousin of the Armstrong chief. It seems likely that 'Gorthe' was 'George' and 'Bygams' may have been Bygate. **George** (16th C.) listed among the Armstrongs of Whitlawside in 1583 as 'Gorthe', son of 'Rynyon'. He was probably brother of Simon, and son of Ringan (i.e. Ninian). **George** 'Young George' of Akleton (16th C.) listed among the Armstrongs of Whitlawside in 1583. He could be son of a previous George of Arkleton, and was probably a nephew (or other near relative) of Simon of Whitlawside. He married a daughter of Will of 'Radhall' (probably in England). His brothers Ringan and Martin are also listed in 1583. Some of the entries for the earlier George of Arkleton could instead refer to him. **George** (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the offspring of 'Ill Will's Sandy'. His brother Thomas of Rowanburn is also listed, and he is said to be 'Gorthe Armestronge of the same'. He married a daughter of Jamie Taylor of Harper Hill (probably in England). **George** (16th C.) listed among men who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in 1582. He is 'callit of Casfeild', which is probably the same as Calfield. He is probably the 'Geordie of Calfhills' whose son Willie was subject of a complaint by an Englishman in 1590. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) son of Kinmont Willie. There was surety for him before the Privy Council in 1573. In 1584/5 John, Lord Maxwell was denounced as a rebel for not delivering up him and others. In 1594 he and a group of Douglases, Grahams and others were accused of 'treasonable fire-raising and burning' and denounced rebels in the following year when they failed to appear; he was there recorded as 'Kynmonth's Geordie' and his 'man', Thomas McQuarrie was also listed. He is probably the 'Kinmontes Geordy' named by an English informer as part of the party who rescued 'Kinmont Willie' in 1595, along with his brothers Jock, Francie and Sandy. Perhaps the same man was 'George Airmestrang, called of Kynmonth' in 1602, when listed among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. Also in 1602 he was listed along with his son Christie and brother Sandy, to be entered as pledges for the 'gang of Kynmonth'. In 1603 the 3 were in the custody of the Warden of the West Marches, Sir James Johnstone, who promised to enter them if requested. He may be the 'Geordie Armestrang of Kynmont' who was acquitted of crimes in the court at Dumfries in 1611. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire as being in Thorniewhats, which is just to the east of Hollows. Another Armstrong (first name not given) is also listed there, as well as John Turner. 'Cristie Armestrang, callit Armestrangis Cristie' is listed after him, so this may be his son. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) listed as 'in Catgill' on a comprehensive remission for the men of Dumfriesshire in 1585. This location is near Barnglies, very close to the Border. He was 'Geordie Armstrang of Catgill', recorded in 1590 when part of a complaint against several Armstrongs by Alexander Jardine of Applegirth. He was also accused in 1592 of attacking the inhabitants of Etterby, along with Irvings 'called the Kanges'. His brother Sandy of Birklees was recorded in 1598. Probably the same George was described being in Catgill in

1606 when he was among men listed as fugitives. 'Sandie Armestrange, brother of Catgill' is also recorded among fugitives in 1606. He was probably related to the later John in Catgill. **George** (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 Dumfriesshire remission as being in 'Betholme', along with 'Patone Armestrang thair'. **George** (16th C.) listed in the comprehensive 1585 remission as being tenant at Howgill. John is recorded at the same location, so they were probably near relatives. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'Geordie Armestrang, callit Braidswode', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. His son David is listed after him. He could be related to David 'bredsworde' recorded in 1597 (with the possibility that 'David' is an error for 'Dand'). **George** 'Geordie' of Bigholm (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when his son William was among men accused of rieving from 'Darmontstead' in Gilsland. He was probably related to the Christopher of Bigholm who was supposed to be involved with the rescue of Kinmont Willie. **George** 'the Laird's Geordie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in an English letter of 1601 among Armstrongs of Whithaugh and elsewhere who were considered to be outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch. He was almost certainly an Armstrong, and may be the same as one of the other contemporary Geordies. **George** 'Geordie' (16th/17th C.) son of Fergie. His father was accused in 1599, along with David of Canonbie, of stealing goods from Isobel Hamilton near Edinburgh in 1599; he appeared in court in 1602 on behalf of his father and promised full restitution, but Hamilton complained that she was still waiting in 1602. **George** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was recorded as 'Geordie Armestrang, called Alie's Geordie'. He may be the same man as the son of 'Ill Will's Sandy'. **George** (16th/17th C.) mentioned in 1606/7 when he was captured by John Musgrave's men, operating under the English Border Commissioners. He is recorded as 'Geordie of the Gingler, alias Henharrow, a man of some repute upon the borders'. It seems likely he was an Armstrong, with 'Gingler' perhaps being Chingills and his nickname perhaps being related to Harelaw. **George** (16th/17th C.) recorded as being 'in Grundunsyde' in 1612 when he was on the jury for the case when a man died while imprisoned in the steeple of Hawick Kirk. It is unclear where his residence lay. **George** 'Airchie's Geordie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1622 among a group of men from who were declared as fugitives. He was a tenant in Woodhouselee. He was also accused in 1623 of stealing for stealing sheep from several farms, and was acquitted of those crimes, but already a fugitive by then. He was ordered to be banished from the Kingdom. **George** 'Rowie's Geordie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Blaikbeckheid'. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1626. **George** (17th C.) recorded as 'sone to Francis of Kynmont' in a list of Borders fugitives in 1642. He was probably a grandson of Kinmont Willie. He is probably the 'Geordy of Dykraw and Wyttlysyde' who was tried in 1633 along with 'Francy of Kinmontt' for resetting cattle. He is probably the 'Geordie Armstrang, called of Kynmount', who in about 1645 was accused of stealing 50 cattle from Swinburne Park in Northumberland, along with Simon of Whitlawside, Old Sandy's 'Hutchen' and Will and Francis of Woodhead. **George** (17th C.) resident at Larriston Rig in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **George** (17th C.) listed at Weensland among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (d.c.1775) tenant in Wrae, 'par. of Ewes, thereafter in Langholm'. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1775. **George** (1719/20–89) brother of Dr. John, and 3rd son of Robert, the minister of Castleton. He started studying medicine in Edinburgh at the age of 11 and went on to establish the world's first dispensary for sick children in London in 1769. Although he was the first recorded member of the Edinburgh Medical Society he did not receive an M.D. degree there (probably because of non-payment). He moved to London during the Jacobite uprising of 1745 and lodged with his brother John. There he assisted his brother as a G.P., although not formally qualified. It is said that a struggle to supplement his first child's diet with cow's milk (after his wife's breast-feeding attempts were insufficient) led to his interest in pediatrics. In 1767 he published 'An essay on the diseases most fatal to infants to which is added rules to be observed in the nursing of children, with a particular view to those who are brought up by hand', with new editions in 1771, 1777 and 1783. The book was extremely well-known and influential in its day, and was translated into several languages; it led to him being credited as one of the originators of the science of pediatrics. In 1769 he opened his dispensary for the infant poor near Holborn and that year

obtained an M.D. from Aberdeen University. In 1772 he moved to Soho Square. By 1780 it is estimated his dispensary had treated 35,000 children, while struggling to support his own family with fees from private patients. In 1779 his brother John died, leaving him and his daughters a large sum of money. However, this led to him borrowing money and later being charged with fraud. He spent some time in prison, but it is not known for how long. Attempts to restart his dispensary were stopped by him suffering a stroke in 1781. A new medical book, published in 1784, heavily criticised his work, although borrowing heavily from his ideas, damaging his reputation (which would only be rehabilitated in the 20th century). In 1755 he married Ann, daughter of Smithfield candlemaker Henry Rawlins. They settled in Hampstead and had 3 daughters: Ann (b.1758); Christian (b.1759); and Elizabeth (b.1764). He died in obscurity, the editor of the London Medical Journal being unable to locate him in 1787 and suspecting he was already dead. After his death his name was added to his brother's memorial obelisk at Castleton. His wife received a royal pension in 1806 and died about a decade later. A biography of the 2 brothers 'George and John Armstrong of Castleton' was published by W.J. Maloney in 1954. **George F.** (b.1799/1800) from England, he was gamekeeper at Newlands in Castleton Parish. He was recorded there in 1841 among heads of households and on the 1851 census. His wife was Elizabeth Elliot and their children included William, George, Jane Easton and John Scott. **George** (b.1821/2) son of baker John. He himself was a baker at 1 Sandbed. He is listed there in the 1861 census, employing 1 man and 2 boys. He married Jane, daughter of baker Walter Wilson. Their children included John, Walter, Ann H., George, Mary Jane, William, James and Margaret. By 1864 his shop was owned by watchmaker A.S. Lawson. **George** (19th/20th C.) fishmonger on the Howegate. His shop at No. 17 can be seen in a photograph of 1895. The business survived until at least the 1940s, when it was at No. 21. **Gilbert** (bef. 1320–c.1375) possibly son of Alexander and born at Mangerton, although there is no dircet evidence of this. He is recorded as a scholar of Canon Law in 1342/3, perhaps studying in Avignon, was on the roll of Orleans University in 1349, was Licentiate of Canon Law by 1352, and was referred to as 'Master' from 1354, although that may have been a courtesy title; he had permission to travel to study in England in 1363 and 1366, but it is unclear if he did so. He gained Mortlach Prebend in Aberdeen Diocese in 1342/3, which he held until his death. In 1344 he was described being of Aberdeen Diocese when granted the Church of 'Fetheressok' in St. Andrews Diocese, although he already held a canonry and prebend of Aberdeen. He was a Subdeacon by 1349 and had a dispensation to hold 2 benefices in 1352. Also in 1352 he was granted a canonry of Moray. He entered the service of Thomas, Earl of Mar from about 1353, witnessing several charters for him. In 1358 he witnessed a confirmation of the advowson of Cavers Kirk to the monks of Melrose Abbey by the Douglases and was also witness to a charter granting the lands of Denholm to Thomas of Cranston, perhaps around 1358. He may have returned to the Continent in 1359 and then entered service with the royal household. In 1359 King David petitioned the Pope to reinstate him in a Canonry of Glasgow, which had been revoked by Pope Innocent VI. At that time he already the Church of 'Fethirasch' in St. Andrews Diocese, as well as a canonry and prebend of St. Andrews and a canonry and prebend in Aberdeen (which was under litigation). He held the prebendary of Carstairs in Glasgow Diocese from about this time and was appointed as Provost of St. Mary-on-the-Rock in 1362/3. In 1363 he was Commissioner (along with Walter Wardlaw and Sir Robert Erskine) to England to arrange the ransom for King David II of Scotland and was with David in England in 1364. There were payments to him recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1364 and 1366, when he was master of the King's horse and was an envoy to England again. In 1365 there was a letter from David II asking for safe passage for him in England. He was Canon of Moray by 1365 when he witnessed another charter. He was 'magistro Gilberto Armestrang preposito Sanctiandree' when he witnessed a charter to Coldingham Priory by David II about this time. He was at Scone Parliament in 1367 and then passed through Dover on his way to France. In 1373 he had a passage of safe-conduct to return to Scotland. His death is recorded in 1376 in relation to the vacant position at the Parish Church of 'Seres' (which he must have held). A papal request of 1380 refers to 'Feschurescath' in St. Andrews Diocese being vacant because of his death. Another petition of 1382 describes how Pope Urban V had earlier removed him from 'Fothireschach'. **Guy Hepburn** (1901–76) born at Ardenlea, son of lawyer Thomas. He was educated at George Watson's and Edinburgh

University. He returned to Hawick in 1926 as a solicitor, joining George & James Oliver, and later becoming a senior partner. He was Acting Father in 1932 and became Common-Riding Committee Secretary for approximately 33 years, raising the profile of that position. He was also President of the Callants' and Mosstroopers' Clubs, Vice-Chairman of the Con Club, joint Manager of the former Commercial Bank and Clerk to Hawick District Council. He was appointed Chief Observer for Teviotdale in the Royal Observer Corps throughout WWII, carrying out shifts at the hill-top post near Teviothead. He also became an Honorary Sheriff at Jedburgh. In addition he was Secretary of the Cheviot Sheep Society, Secretary of the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society and Session Clerk at Wilton. In 1928 he married Mary Olive Francis 'Bay' Anderson, who was from Morningside. They lived at 8 Wilton Hill and then at Ardenlea. There children were: Leslie, an accountant at Pringles; Michael, a solicitor; and Shirley (b.1930), who married Patrick Andreson Laing. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Hector** (15th C.) recorded in Newbattle in 1496, when he was paid by the King's Treasurer. It is not clear how he might have been related to other Armstrongs. **Hector** (15th/16th C.) from Liddisdale, brother of Edmund and George. In 1502 they were found guilty of being involved in the burning and pillage of Borthwickshiels. Also that year he was surety for his brother George, who was accused of stealing a stallion from the Earl of Lennox in Edinburgh, while George was in turn surety for him in being accused of stealing 3 horses from 'menŝ' (possibly Menslaws). Lastly he and George were accused of stealing cattle, horses and sheep from Robert Ker and his tenants in Ettrick, with William and Edward as sureties. He may be the Hector who served as surety for George in Ralton in 1502. It is unclear to which branch of the Armstrongs they belonged. **Hector** (16th C.) listed as tenant of Dykeraw in 1541. William is listed before him, and so they were presumably related. Either he or a different Hector was tenant of the nearby Byreholm in 1541. **Hector** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as 'young Ector Armstrong' in Tweeden. He was listed as someone who had reset some English rebels, specifically 3 Armstrongs and one Wigholm. He was surely related to the later Hector of Tweeden. **Hector** 'Eckie', 'Auld Hector' of Harelaw (16th C.) recorded as 'Ektour Armstrang' in 1557 when he had a bond along with Thomas of the Chingills and Simon, son of Ringand 'which Arche Nyksone owes for Will Wauch's bill'. Later that year he had a bond to enter 'Clement's Will' to Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He is recorded as 'Hectors of Harlaw' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561. In 1569 the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland were sheltered by him after their unsuccessful rebellion in the north of England. However, he is said to have delivered the Earl of Northumberland to the Regent Moray, perhaps in return for payment; the Earl was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle, but later ransomed back to England and executed). Locally he became infamous as a result of turning on his guests and 'to take Hector's coat' became a proverb for betrayal. In 1569 he was pledge for entering his son Thomas for his sons Hector and William, as well as Rowie and Ninian (servants to young Hector) and other Armstrongs. Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme served as surety that he or his son Thomas would present themselves at Dumfries. Later in 1569 his son Hector was held in Glasgow Castle as pledge for him and his other sons Hector and Willie, as well as his brothers Rowie and Ninian, and other Armstrongs. His son Ninian was recorded being warded with John Colquhoun of Luss in 1574 and was 'Ringyeane Armstrang' when warded with David Barclay of 'Cullerny' in 1580. His son Richard was warded by David Barclay of 'Cullerny', being released by 1578 with a pledge to meet again with other Lairds to prevent lawlessness on the Border. He may be the Hector of Harelaw who married a daughter of Fergus Graham of the Mote. An English list of 1583 includes his closest kin; he is recorded as 'ould Hector', along with his son Hector, plus 'Hector's Willie' (presumably another son), 'Hector's Tom', Andrew of the Harelaw, 'Patton' of the Harelaw and Alexander 'the Gutwarde'. Either he or his son Hector had his tower marked 'Hector of ye harlawe' on Sandison's c.1590 map. He had a daughter who married Will, brother of Rob Graham of 'the Fald' (in England). 'Hector's Tom' and 'Hector's Will's Tom', complained about for raids into England in 1601, were probably his son and grandson. **Hector** of Broomholm (16th C.) probably name for 'Hekky' for whom Walter Ker of Cessford was surety in 1573. Perhaps the same 'Ekie' was recorded in the 1585 remission of men from Dumfriesshire as being at Broomholm, along with Ninian, 'Johne', 'Antonie' and 'Rowe'. He could be related to 'Paton's Christie' in Broomholm recorded in 1590.

Hector (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Ekie 'braidebelt' ' in 1596, among Armstrongs and Elliots accused of raiding into England. Presumably his first name was Hector (or perhaps Alexander) and he was nicknamed 'Braidbelt', but it is unclear where he was from. **Hector** 'Heckie' of Tweeden (d.1603) recorded in 1579 among 400 Armstrongs and followers said to have killed Uswold Dod, and stolen 800 cattle and 1,000 sheep (the complaint being repeated in 1587/8); Ringan of Tweeden was also listed. He was recorded among those involved in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580; he is 'Hecke Armstrang, callit Tweden', and his brother Ninian is also listed. He was recorded in an English complaint of 1583 along with several other Armstrongs, including Jock and Ringan of Tweeden (who were probably his brothers). He was closely related to Lancie of Whithaugh, since when the bond of assurance with the English Wardens was signed in 1584, he was described as 'Eckkie Armestrange of Twedden', and 'dwellinge benethe Twedden upon the Larde of Mangertons grounde, beinge one of my howse and beinge upon grounde where skaithe was done. He is recorded as 'Ekkye Armestronge of Tweden' when accused along with the Armstrongs of Whithaugh and others of attacking the farms of the Laird of Bellister in England in 1587. In 1590/1 he was 'of Twedane' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council; Ninian of Tweeden was also listed and so presumably a relative. He was 'Eckye Armstrange' in an indenture of 1595 between agents of the Scottish and English Wardens; Will of Tweeden was arranged to be imprisoned in Carlisle in his stead. He was recorded in 1595 among men complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for raids into England; this was along with Andrew 'the bundgell', 'Auld Wat' of Harden, Hendersons and Elliots. He may have been the head man at Tweeden in 1596 when 'three brethren of Tweda, Armstrongs' were said to be involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie. He was killed by Thomas Hetherington of Holesheils; the Scottish Border Commissioners complained that they wanted his killer apprehended, while the English commended Hetherington for his actions 'for he [Hector] was a principal murderer, a great and common thief, a spoiler, and a leader of the rest'. He was probably a descendant of 'young Ector', who is recorded in Tweeden in 1541. **Hector** (16th C.) son of 'Auld Hector' of Harelaw. He was listed in 1569, along with his father Hector and brother Willie, as those for whom his brother Tom was being held as pledge in Glasgow Castle. He was recorded as 'young Hector Armistrang his sone in Tweddane'; this means it is possible that he was the same man as Hector of Tweedan. In 1583 it was stated that he was married to a daughter of Fergus Graham. His brothers may have been William and Thomas. In 1590 he was 'Hector Armstrang of Harlaw' among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. He is probably the Hector 'in Harla' listed in 1607 among people trying to prevent possession of lands in the former Debatable Lands. He acted as cautioner for 'Geordie Scot, his man' at court in Dumfries in 1611. **Hector** of Chingills (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the Armstrongs of 'Melyonton' quarter, along with those of Whitlawside, etc. His brothers Thomas, 'Elle', 'Eme' and Archie are also listed. It is unclear how they are related to 'Auld Tom of Chingills' and his sons, who are also mentioned. Also in 1583 he was listed as part of a large group under William of Kinmont who raided Tynedale; he is there 'Eckye Armestronge of the Gyngles'. He is probably also the 'Hekie Armistrang, son of Andro Armestrang of the Gingillis' in 1584/5, when John, Lord Maxwell was denounced for not presenting him and others. It thus seems likely he was the 'Ekkie Armistrang sone to Andro of the Gyngillis' who was ordered in 1569 to release an Englishman he had captured. He is also probably the 'Hekke Armistrang sone to Andro Armistrang of the Gyngillis' who was held in Blackness Castle in 1569, as pledge for his father Andrew, his uncle Tom and his cousin Willie. He could be the 'Ecktor Armestrange' who signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens, being listed after the Armstrongs of Ewesdale. He is probably the 'Eckie' listed along with 'Alie' and their brother 'younge Thom', who were all accused in 1587/8 with their father 'old Thom Armestronge of the Gyngles' of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584. He was 'Hectour Armstrang of the Gyngillis' when listed among men ordered in 1588 to appear before the Warden in Dumfries; 'Auld Tom' and 'Abye' (both fromthe same place) were also listed. He is probably the Hector 'in Gyngillis' mentioned in 1590 in a case where Lord Maxwell and Alexander, Lord Home were ordered to enter certain men of Ewesdale to answer some English complaints. In 1590/1 he was probably the Hector, brother of 'Young Tom' listed along with another brother

'Adie' among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council; both old and young 'Thom Armstrang of the Gyngillis' were listed, presumably his father and brother. He was also listed as 'Hector Armstrang of the Gyngillis' in 1590/1 (unless 2 different men are meant). **Hector** (16th C.) listed as being of 'the Stobbam' among the Armstrongs of Langholm in 1583. He was also recorded being in Stubholme in the 1585 remission for the men of Dumfriesshire. His location was near Langholm. He was also listed among men who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in 1582, where he was 'Hector Armstrang in Stutholme, warden officiar'. **Hector** of Hillhouse (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 among Armstrongs and about 500 others accused of raiding the farms of the Lairds of Prendick and Ryle in Northumberland. He was also complained about in 1587/8 for a raid on Tynedale in 1584, along with Sim's Tom and Kinmont Willie, as well as Elliots, Croziers and about 300 others, accused of stealing 800 cows, 60 horses and 500 sheep, burning 60 houses and killing 10 men. His name is transcribed there as 'Ecktor Armestronge of the Hilhouse'. He is probably related to 'Hob of Whithawghe son to John Eamont of Hilhouse', who is recorded in 1590. In 1590/1 he was 'of the Hilhous' among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council; he was 'of Hilhous in the Kirktoun of Ewisdale' when specifically called out with a few others 'to make redress for the partes of all their steilfellowis'. **Helen** (1770/1–1857) daughter of Archibald, tenant farmer in Sorbietrees. In 1841 she was living with her brother Walter on Douglas Square in Newcastleton and described as 'Independent'. In 1851 she was an 'Annuitant' at Old Saughtree, living with a domestic servant. She died unmarried. **Henry** (1749/50–99) baker in Hawick. He paid the Horse Tax in 1797. He married Helen Elliot, who died in 1814, aged 63. Their children included: Janet (b.1776); Christian (b.1778), who married stockingmaker Robert Rae; Isabel (1780–87); Thomas (1782–87); William (b.1790); and Thomas (again, b.1793). It is possible that he was the Henry from Riccarton Mill who married Helen, daughter of Hawick baker William Elliot. **Henry Leslie** (1892–1918) son of Hawick lawyer Thomas and brother of Guy H. He was educated at George Watson's and Edinburgh University. In 1915 he was commission in the 1/4th Battalion K.O.S.B. He served in Gallipoli and Egypt and was invalided home, later transferred to the 6th Battalion and was killed at Kemmelm Belgium. His name is listed on the Tynecot Memorial and is commemorated in 2 window panels at Wilton Church. **Herbert** 'Habie' (16th C.) father of David, who had a charter for the lands of Park in Ewesdale in 1535. He is named as 'Herbert, alias Habye'. **Hugh** (18th C.) recorded in 1771 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Thomas Cavers. **Hugh** (1809/10–91) born in England. In 1861 he was living on South Hermitage Street, and recorded as farmer of 4 acres. He had brothers Thomas and John and sister Sibella. He is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Hutchen** (17th C.) recorded as 'Hutchen Armstrang, called Old Sandie's Hutchene'. It is unclear whether his name was short for something. In about 1645 he was accused of stealing 50 cattle from Swinburne Park in Northumberland, along with Simon of Whitlawside, Geordie of Kinmont and Will and Francis of Woodhead. Along with another Armstrong he was said to have broken into the home of Rev. Thomas Allan of Wauchope Kirk, beating the minister and his wife and stealing 2 horses. However, through some deal, an English outlaw, 'Perse Howme', was arranged to claim credit and take the ransom for the return of the horses. Ay about the same time he and Rob Donaldson (in Reedbank on Esk) were chased from 'Catheugh and Cringlefold' in Liddesdale and caught at 'Bruntsheills' (probably Bruntshiel Hill between Kershopefoot and Langholm), although subsequently releaseed 'upon what conditions those who took them can best declare'. **Ingram** (16th C.) recorded in 1535 as 'Ingram Armestrang, Railtoun' along with 'Robert and Archibald Armestrang there'. This was among a list of Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels for their raid on the farm at Craik. 'Railtoun' was probably lands near the modern Raltonside, adjacent to Roan in Liddesdale. He could possibly be associated with 'Ingramsways', a lost place name near Steele Road. **Ingram** (16th C.) recorded as being 'of the Graynys' in 1541, when, along with his brother 'Anton', he was among English rebels who were reset on the Scottish side, in their case by Hector Armstrong in Tweeden. Christie was also mentioned, and may have been another brother or close relative. 'The Graynys' was probably 'the Greens' near Newcastleton, or perhaps 'Greena' further to the south. **Ingram** 'Ingrie' (16th C.) recorded in 1585 as 'Iyngrie Armestrang of Raltoun' among a long list of people under their superior Lord Maxwell who were given respite for their crimes. He is surely related to

the earlier Ingram of Ralton. He could be the Ingram 'of Raletoune' whose son Thomas became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1606. **Ingram** of Castleton (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when he was accused, along with Ringan of Tweeden and 'Quentin's Airchie' Crozier, of stealing sheep from John Heron of Chipchase. He is there recorded as 'Ingram Armestronge of the Castleton'. Along with 'Quentin's Airchie' Crozier, 'Adie's John' Crozier and Thomas of the Mains, he was also accused of stealing cattle from Chipchase as well as stealing a horse on a separate occasion. **Ingram** 'Ingrie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Inzieholme', tried in 1605, along with several other Armstrongs for burning Langholm House, stealing, etc. His location is unclear, but may even be related to his Christian name. His name is the first given in the record, suggesting he was of some importance. Among the crimes was taking prisoner Herbert Maxwell of 'Cavense', this taking place in 1581. He was found guilty along with Archie of Flaskholme, with Matthew Finlayson of 'Killeyth' as surety for him. **Ivan Adamovich** see **John**. **James** (16th C.) tenant at Whithaugh according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Given the connection between these lands and the Armstrong chiefs, he was probably closely related to the Laird of Mangerton at that time. **James** (16th C.) recorded being in 'the Hairlaw' in 1576/7 when he was delivered to the March Warden. The Regent, James Douglas, Earl of Morton, gave orders for the Laird of Dundas to deliver him to 'Ewmond Ripeth and James Hume', men of Dumfriesshire in 1585. He was then tenant at 'Carrono', which was probably the same as 'Carron'. Christie was listed as tenant in the same place, along with brothers and nephews, so they might all be closely related. He was probably the 'Pawtonis Jame' listed among the fugitives of Harelaw in 1569; his brother Thomas was also listed. **James** 'Jamie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission for most of the tenants of Lord Maxwell in Dumfriesshire. He is listed as being 'in Canobie'. He is probably the Jamie of Canonbie whose son Jamie was executed by the Borders Commission in 1606. In 1607 he was 'of Cannabie' when Andrew of Kirkton was cautioner for him not to harm James Johnstone of 'Westraw'. He is probably the 'James Airmestrang of Cannabie' who was acquitted of a murder charge in 1609, along with several other Armstrongs. It is possible he is the 'Jeme', son of Dave of Canonbie, who is recorded in 1583. He may be the James of 'Cannabie' recorded in 1622, when a Little was accused of stealing sheep from him and he also served on the assize. **James** 'Jamie' (16th/17th C.) brother of Andrew of Kirkton. He was declared a fugitive at a court in Peebles in 1605. **James** 'Jamie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Mangerton Mill. In 1611 he was acquitted of charges at court in Jedburgh. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Jamie Armestrang of Capilgill' when he was acquitted of crimes in Dumfries in 1611. He was included on a list of fugitives at the Privy Council in 1618. He is probably related to other Armstrongs associated with Capelgill. **James** (17th C.) referred to as being 'called of Kenimont' when he was first on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves) in about 1648. He was presumably descended from the earlier Armstrongs of Kinmont. **James** (d.bef. 1668) murdered in the Edinburgh area. In 1668 his widow Janet Maxwell, sought restitution against a group of Johnstones. Gavin Johnstone was convicted for his slaughter. **James** (17th C.) tenant at 'Catheugh' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th C.) resident at Greena in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. 2 men with the same name are listed, as well as John and 'Arck'. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Haughhead in Castleton Parish, along with Archibald. They were summoned to appear before the Kirk Session to answer charges of non-observance of the Sabbath. **James** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1709 he married Christian Scott, who was also from Hawick Parish. Their children included James (b.1710). **James** (1684/5–1774) tenant farmer in Kershopefoot. He married Janet Scott, who died at Kershopefoot Mill in 1800, aged 85. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1731 he was living at Clarilaw. He married Margaret Noble and their children included: John (b.1727); and Margaret (b.1731). The witnesses in 1731 were Alexander Scott and Thomas Armstrong (who may have been related). Perhaps the same James was later in Roberton Parish, living at Philhopeshiel in 1735. His children, baptised in Robert (with no mother's name recorded) included: Margaret (b.1732); and James (b.1735). **James** (18th C.) married Janet Scott in Wilton in 1731. **James** (18th C.) recorded as 'Herd' in 1740 when he witnessed a baptism for James Riddell, herd at Park. He is also recorded as 'Town Herd' in 1740 when his son Mungo was baptised. His wife was Margaret Cathrae. No

other children seem to be recorded for the couple. Since Mungo was Town Herd at that time, his designation is confusing; however, it seems likely he was Mungo's son or other close relative. **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Armstrong and their children included: Adam (b.1761); John (b.1762); and Simon (b.1764); **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Anderson in 1779 and their children included: Jean (b.1779); Nelly (b.1782); and John (b.1786). **James** (d.c.1768) tenant in 'Chapellknowe'. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1768. **James** (d.1812) farmer at Riccarton Mill. He married Isabella, who died in 1814, aged 58. Their children included James, who also farmed at Riccarton Mill. They are buried at Ettleton. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Langside in Cavers Parish. He was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797, with Walter also there. **James** (18th/19th C.) son of the shepherd at Penchrise under the Potts. He himself became head shepherd at Penchrise before becoming tenant farmer at Greenriver in the Rule valley. His daughter Janet married John Armstrong, shepherd in the Rule valley. **James** (1766/7–1841) tenant in 'Gaulhill' (possibly Gallhills in Dumfriesshire). He married Joan Nichol, who died at Whisgills in 1865, aged 85. They had a son, George, who died in infancy at Caulside in 1810. The family are buried at Ettleton. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Betty Elliot, from Cavers Parish. **James** (b.1770/1) son of Mungo, farmer at Yethouse, and brother of Francis. His name is on the ballot list for the Militia in 1797, 1799 and 1801. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and listed at Yethouse among local heads of households in 1835–41. In 1851 he was farmer of 156 acres at Yethouse. He married Margaret Turnbull and their children were: James; Ann; Thomas; Janet; and Agnes. Margaret was recorded as widow and head of the family at Yethouse in 1861. **James** (b.c.1780) weaver in Newcastleton according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Henderson and their children included Agnes (b.1805) and Janet (b.1807). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident at Greenholm. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **James** (b.1791/2–1855) son of James and Isabella. He was miller at Riccarton Mill, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was also listed as miller there among heads of households in 1835–41. He subscribed (for 4 copies) to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821; the 'Miss C. Rickarton Mill' who also subscribed must have been related. He was listed as miller at Riccarton Mill in 1841 and 1851 and was listed as miller at 'Bickerton Mill' in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Margaret Little, who died in 1859, aged 60. Their children included: James, who took over as miller; Mary; Robert; Thomas; and Stavert (1827/8–50). They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **James** (b.1793) clogger in Newcastleton, son of Abel and Elizabeth Scott. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 and 1851 he was at about 6 South Hermitage Street. He was listed in 1852 among boot and shoemakers, as well as clog-makers in Newcastleton. His wife was Isabelle (or 'Sebella') and their children included Margaret, Betty, Abel, Adam, Jeannie, Robert, John Black, Esther, James and George. His father Abel, also a clogger, was living with him in 1841. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **James** (19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Elizabeth Scott and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1830. **James** (b.1819/20) from England, he was shepherd at Kidd's Linn. His wife was Margaret and their children included Adam, James, John and Helen. **James** (b.1819/20) farmer at Yethouse in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was living with his mother, Margaret Elliot, and siblings Ann, Thomas, Janet and Agnes. **James** (1820/1–1911) son of James, he was miller and farmer at Riccarton Mill, like his father. He was assistant miller in 1851 and in 1861 was farmer of 25 acres. He married Janet Turnbull, who died in 1919, aged 81. Their children included: Margaret (1860/1–1915); Thomas (b.1869), who died in infancy; Andrew Telfer (1877–83); Elliot, and Elizabeth. **Jenkin** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with Archibald and Alexander. They were accused of coming with 20 other Scotsmen to raid Butterburn in England, killing Christopher Marshal and 4 servants of Nicholas Ridley. Probably the same Jenkin was listed as 'broder' along with Archibald, Ringan and Simon in 1541, accused of having killed Englishman Arthur Graham on a raid. His forename is otherwise unknown among the Armstrongs. **Jessy** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kershopefoot. She subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in

1821. **John** (d.bef. 1279) one of the earliest family members on record. In 1274/5 he had a letter of protection from Edward I. In 1278/9 he was deceased when he and Alan de Lascelles had a pardon from King Henry for the murder of Richard Bullok 'in the field of Cambok'. In 1281 James de Multon had a pardon from the Edward I for his death. **John** (14th C.) probably a younger son of Alexander of Mangerton. He may be the subject of the ballad in which he wins a contest with Englishman Sir Michael Musgrave over on the love of Isabel Dacre and marries her, only to be killed by Musgrave. It is also said he was the original inhabitant of the castle at Gilnockie. He may have died at Otterburn. **John** (14th C.) described as 'one of the pope's footmen' in 1392 when there was a request for him to be given the perpetual vicarage of 'Forgrond' in St. Andrews Diocese. **John** (15th C.) resident of Linton who was listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was fined for non-appearance with George Tennant in Linton as his surety. The pair were again recorded at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Armstrongs. **John** of Whithaugh (15th C.) younger son of Thomas of Mangerton, brother of Alexander of Mangerton, as well as George of Alemoor and William of Chingills. He was one of the earliest Armstrongs of Whithaugh. He is said to have had 3 sons. He may have been executed at Alnwick in 1528. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 among men who Marjory Turnbull was convicted of resetting. He appears to be called 'le fair Joq', i.e. 'The Fair Jock' (or perhaps 'Joy'). **John** 'Johnnie' of Gilnockie (d.1530) second son of the Armstrong chief at Mangerton, he was brother of Thomas of Mangerton, but became the effective clan leader. In 1520 he was granted the lands of Langholm, Broomholm, Staplegordon and others by Lord Maxwell. He lived at the Hollows (rather than Gilnockie across the river) near Langholm, and was also referred to as being 'of Staplegordon'. It is said that he ran what was basically a protection racket in Liddesdale in the early 16th century, and was very unpopular with some of the Barons in the Scottish Borders. In 1527 the English Wardens tried to drive the Armstrongs out of the Debateable Land and all their towers around Canonbie were burned by Lord Dacre's men in 1527/8; he made a complaint to the Wardens about the 'brynt housing, byggings and cornes'. The Earl of Angus led an unsuccessful expedition against them in that year (probably failing due to lack of local support) and they were excommunicated by the Archbishop of Glasgow (although he himself was said to be a good Christian before this). In 1530 he was invited to meet the young King James V at Caerlenrig Chapel (in what is now called Teviothead), with a promise that his life would be spared if he submitted to the King. But instead he was hanged along with many (either 24 or 48) of his followers. A few other men were held as hostages, but executed after a few months, while his brother George was said to have been allowed to go free to spread word of the event. Since the King was still quite young at the time, it seems likely that enemies of Armstrong (e.g. the Maxwells, who received Armstrong lands immediately afterwards) were involved in the events. Nevertheless, the execution of Johnnie was regarded by most Borderers as an act of treachery, and is the subject of a well-known ballad (although full of historical inccuracies), popularised by appearing 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'. The story also became a play, 'Armstrong's Last Goodnight', by John Arden, performed in 1965 (with Albert Finney in the title role). The events of 1530 are marked by an inscribed stone within the wall of Teviothead Cemetery (carved by Robert Robson and unveiled in 1897, at the instigation of John W. Kennedy), as well as a stone in a neighbouring field (found there about 1980 and re-erected on the probable burial site). He married Elizabeth Graham and was said to have had 5 sons, including: Simon, 'Lord Sym'; David, 'The Lady'; Martin; and Christopher, 'John's Christy'. The Museum has several items reputed to have been his: a sporran; a tie pin; a drinking flask; and a sword. The Archæological Society placed a plaque at his grave in 1897 – 'John murder'd was at Carlenrigg, And all his gallant companie; But Scotland's heart was ne'er sae wae To see sae mony brave men die' [CPM], 'But he was tricked to Carlenrig, By his own King was slain. The trees on which his men were hung Ne'er bore a leaf again' [IWL]. **John** 'Black Jock' (d.1531) hanged along with his brother Thomas for theft and related crimes. This was in the year after Johnnie of Gilnockie and other Armstrongs were hung at Caerlenrig, and so this was probably related. **John** 'Johnnie' (16th C.) recorded in 1535/6 as 'John Armestrang, alias Jony in Gutterholis' when, along with Christopher Henderson, he was sentenced to be hung for crimes of theft, murder and fire-raising. He was probably from somewhere in Liddesdale. He was surely related to the 'Johnne Armstrang, alias Gutterhoillis' recorded in 1580. **John** (16th

C.) listed in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as possessor of the lands of Hardenbank. He was probably related to other Armstrongs who held nearby lands. **John** (16th C.) nephew of 'Braid' Christopher. He is recorded in 1541, when accused of having been on a raid with his brothers and cousins Anton, Thomas and Alexander, when Englishman Henry Storie was killed. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1561 in a bond between Armstrongs and Bruntons, signed in Selkirk. He was 'in Elryg', which was probably Eilrig in the Borthwick valley where David was in 1533 and Andrew in 1576. He was probably connected with the others named in 1561, namely Thomas of Ralton alias 'Thomas the flour', Hob alias 'Helen's Hob' and Hob's John. **John** 'Hob's John' (16th C.) recorded in 1561 in a bond between Armstrongs and Bruntons, signed in Selkirk. He was presumably son of Robert and was likely to be related to the other men listed in the bond, including 'Helen's Hob'. **John** of Bankhead (16th C.) recorded in 1569 among men that Archibald of Mangerton was pledge for. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Johnne Armistrang sone to Johnnes Cristie' in 1569 when listed along with the Laird's Rowie and Ninian of Wauchopedale. They were the for whom men for whom Christie of Broomholm was held as pledge in Dupplin Castle. His father was presumably 'John's Christie'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (16th C.) listed as 'callit Bartillis Johnne' in 1580 among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. He could have been son of Bartholomew. **John** 'Laird's John' (16th C.) recorded in 1583 on a list of chiefs of Liddesdale. He is listed among the close relatives of the Laird of Mangerton and after the 'Laird's Jock' (who was therefore a different man). It seems likely he was an uncle of Simon of Mangerton, and hence son of Archibald. He married the sister of Ritchie Graham, called 'Meadope', and had 2 sons who were 'ryders in England'. The eldest, 'Jock', married a daughter of Hobbie Foster of Kershope. It is unclear if he or his nephew was the 'Lairdis Jok' listed in the Register of the Privy Council in 1581. In 1584 the Warden of the Middle Marches, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, lists him among the 'principallis of the branchis of Liddisdaill'. He is probably the 'Lardis Johnne' whose son Archibald was held in ward in 1587 as a pledge for the whole of the Armstrongs of Mangerton and Whithaugh. In 1587/8 he was 'the Laird's Johnne' when his son Archibald is recorded being held in ward by the Laird of Wester Wemyss. **John** 'Jock' of Calfield (16th C.) recorded in 1578 among Borderers who had been released from ward, but promised to meet again to suppress lawlessness on the Border. His name is give as 'Jok Armstrang of the Caffeild' and he was warded with Sir Patrick Learmonth of 'Dersy', Provost of St. Andrews. He is recorded in 1579 as 'Jok Armstrang of Caffeild' when Lord Maxwell made a promise to bring him before the Privy Council. He was probably 'Jok Armstrang, callit of Casfeild', listed among men who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in 1582. He is also listed among the near relatives of Simon of Mangerton in 1583, his name appearing as 'Joke Armestronge of the Caufield'. He was stated not to have married an English woman. He is also recorded being in Calfield in the 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire. He is probably the 'Jock of Calfhills' accused among Armstrongs and others in 1590 of rieving from Bewcastle. He is surely one of the 'Armestranges of Calfhill' accused in 1592 of stealing livestock and goods from England and killing Quentin Routledge. He is probably the 'Jocke' listed among 'three of the Calfhills' who were said to be involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596; the other 2 were 'Bighames, and 'one Ally, a bastard'. He and his brother Simon were among Elliots and Armstrongs complained about because of a raid to Whitehill in England in 1596 and another on 'Hawehills'. Perhaps the same John is 'of Calfhill' in 1602 when listed among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. **John** of Hollows (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as 'Johnne Armstrang of Hoilhous', son of John's Christie of Barnglies, when his father appeared before the Privy Council because of a feud with the Turnbulls of Bedrule. He is recorded as 'Johnne Armstrang in the Hoilhous, eldest sone to Johnnes Cristie' when he was accused of being part of a gang of Armstrongs and others who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in Yarrow Water. He is also listed in 1583 among the Armstrongs of Langholm, where he appears as 'of the Hollus'. He is recorded as being 'in Hoilhous' in a 1585 list of men under their superior Lord Maxwell, who had respite for their crimes. He was accused in 1590 of raiding 'the Heatherie burne' in England, along with Davie 'Bangtail' and 'the Bungle', a servant of the Laird of Mangerton; his designation is written 'of the Holles'. Essentially the same group (plus 2 servants of the Laird's Jock) were also

accused in 1590 of having stolen sheep from the same farm on a separate occasion. Since his house appears to have been at 'the Hollows', he may have been a descendant of Johnnie of Gilnockie. He is listed as 'John Armstrang of Hoilhous' in Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs. He is probably the 'Johnne Armstrang of the Hoilhous' whose livestock were taken by the Captain of Bewcastle in a retaliatory raid following the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1597 there is a record of a complaint against him by Englishmen for stealing 400 cattle, 20 horses, 200 sheep, £20 and goods worth £200 and the English Warden demanded a pledge for him. In 1599 he wrote to Richard Lowther regarding his disputes with the Musgraves. He married Marie, daughter of Richard Graham and sister of Walter Graham of Netherby. He may be the same as the John in Hollows who was tried in 1605 and who was listed in 1607 as being 'of Hoilhous' among a list of Armstrongs and others charged with preventing the King's appointees from taking possession of the Debatable Lands. He had a daughter who married Hutchin Graham, grandson of the earlier Hutchin. **John** (16th C.) listed in 1580 as 'Johnne Armstrang, alias Gutterhoillis' when he was listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. He was surely related to 'John Armestrang, alias Jony in Gutterholis' recorded in 1535/6. **John** 'Kinmont's Jock' (16th C.) listed in 1582 as 'Johnne Armstrang, callit Castellis, sone to Will of Kynmonth'. He was part of a band of Armstrongs who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope. His brother 'callit Wallis' (first name unrecorded) was also listed. He is probably the 'Jokkie Armestronge of Kynmett' accused about for a raid on England in 1587, along with the Lairds of Mangerton and Whithaugh and about 600 others. In 1587/8 he was 'Jock Armestronge of Kynmoth' when accused by the Lairds of Pendrick and Ryle of being part of a group of about 500 men who took hundreds of animals and 35 prisoners. In 1590/1 he is 'Kynmonth's Jok' listed among Armstrongs in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and leaders on the Border, for failing to produce certain fugitives; he was specifically 'Jok Armstrang, son of Will of Kynmonth' when called out with a few others 'to make redress for the partes of all their steilfellowis'. He may be the 'Kynmontes Jocke' who in 1592 was accused by Taylors on the English side of stealing livestock and goods on 2 separate occasions; his relative 'younge Will of Kynmonte' was also listed, as well as the Irvings called 'Kang'. He was also accused in 1592 of being part of a raid on 'th'Holme Coltram', along with Kinmont's Will and Christie of 'Barneleish'. He is probably the 'Kinmontes Jock' named by an English informer as part of the party who rescued 'Kinmont Willie', along with his brothers Francie, Geordie and Sandy. He is 'Kinmonth Jock' in 1597 when the English Warden demanded a pledge for him. In 1599 he was one of the leading Elliots and Armstrongs to write to Lord Scrope to get their family hostages freed from England. Also in 1599 he was 'Jok of Kynmount' recorded as travelling with the Earl of Angus to offer obedience from the Armstrongs. He was 'called of Kyndmont' in 1602 when he was listed among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. In 1603 his son William was a pledge for the Armstrongs of Kinmont. He is probably also the John 'of Kinmout' who was among Armstrongs who broke out of Carlisle Castle in 1605 and was subsequently recaptured. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the offspring of 'Ill Will's Sandy'. He is referred to as being 'called Castills', but it is unclear where that is. He may be the same as the son of Kinmont Willie. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) another of the offspring of 'Ill Will's Sandy' listed in the 1583 letter from Thomas Musgrave to Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor. He was said to be 'called Walls', which probably connects him to Alexander 'in Wallis', recorded in 1616. In 1602 he was 'called Wallis' when listed among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. **John** (16th C.) listed among 'Ill Will's' Sandy's offspring in 1583, where his nickname is given as 'Skinabake' (although it is unclear what this means). He also appears on Monipennie's list of Borderers from the 1580s; he is listed there under 'Sandy Airmstrong's Bairns' as 'John Skynbanke'. He was thus either brother or other close relative of Kinmont Willie. **John** of Thorniewhats (16th C.) recorded in 1579 among the supporters of Christie of Barnglies, when that man appeared before the Privy Council in relation to a feud with the Turnbulls of Bedrule. He is recorded as being of 'Thornequhat' in Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs. He is listed along with John of Hollows (who may therefore have been a close relative), as well as Will of 'Ternsnihil'. He is probably the 'Armestrange of Thornewhattie' (forst name not given) who signed

the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens, along with 'his brothers sonnes William and George'. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Johne Armestrange of Tornwynholme' when he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens in 1584, on behalf of himself his brother and tenants. It is unclear where he lived, but the Laird of Thorniewhats is listed right after him, and so presumably a different man. **John** (16th C.) listed as 'in Glinyer' (probably 'Glinger' between Longtown and Canonbie) in a long 1585 list of men of Dumfriesshire given respite for their crimes. His son Andrew and brothers Christie, 'Rowe' and William are also listed, as well as Thomas also 'in Glinyer'. Given the names of his brothers, it is possible he was son of 'John's Christie', i.e. 'Jock o the Glen', a grandson of Johnnie of Gilnockie. **John** (16th C.) listed as being in Wauchopedale in an 1585 remission. **John** (16th C.) named as 'alias Reltoun' in the 1585 respite for men whose superior was Lord Maxwell. He was probably related to the other Armstrongs who farmed at Ralton, e.g. Ingram. Perhaps the same John 'called Raltoun' was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. **John** 'Rakass' (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 respite, along with a large number of Armstrongs and others. In 1590/1 he and his brother Simon 'called Rakkas' are among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. His nickname probably refers to a place in lower Liddesdale. He was probably related to Airchie 'callit Rakkes', Robert 'callit Rakkes in Syde' and William 'callit Rakkeis', all recorded in 1623. **John** (16th C.) listed as being in Howgill (probably in the Ewes valley) in the 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire. George is also listed in the same place, so presumably a near relative. **John** of Mungbyhurst (16th C.) signed the 1584 bond with the English Wardens, on behalf of 'hym selfe, brether and tennants'. His name appear as 'Jocke Armestrange of Monckbehirst. He is also recorded in 1585, along with most other men of Dumfriesshire in a respite for those under the superiority of Lord Maxwell. He is listed as 'in Munkbehirst' (i.e. Mungbyhurst). 'Johne, Niniane and Christie Armestrangis, brether' are listed after him, so possibly his brothers. In 1603 there was a complaint by Walter Scott of Tushielaw that he was in a gang of Armstrongs who attacked several of his farms in 1586; his brother Ninian is also listed, as well as Rowie of Broomholm. He was said to be involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. Later that year he was 'Jocke of Monkbehirst' when complained about for raiding into England (along with several other Armstrongs) and was 'Jok Armstronge of Munkhurst' when killed in a counter-raid by the English Warden's men. **John** (d.bef. 1591) murdered by a group of other Armstrongs, with a complaint being made in 1591 by the English Wardens against those claimed to be responsible. His was recorded as 'alias Cokespoole', and was probably from the English side of the Border. **John** 'Stoveluges' (16th C.) cited in 1591 among Armstrongs accused of the murder of John Armstrong 'alias Cokespoole' (probably an Englishman). It is unclear what his nickname may have meant or whether he was related to 'Anton's Edward', 'Andro's Will' and other Armstrongs who were also listed. **John** 'Laird's Jock' (16th/17th C.) probably son of the Laird of Mangerton (although there may be confusion here with the son of the Laird of Whithaugh). It is also possible that there were 2 men of the same name, one (sometimes called 'the Laird's John') who was son of the previous Laird, and hence uncle to this one. 'The Lairdis Jok All with him takis' is mentioned in Maitland's 'Complaynt Aganis the Thievis of Liddesdail', which dates from the 1560s. He was one of the band of about 300 Armstrongs and Elliots who plundered Torwoodlee in 1568, murdering George Pringle, the Laird there. In 1569 he is 'Johnne Armistrang callit the Lardis Jok' who, along with Christie of the Side, was excepted from the pledge made by Archibald of Mangerton for the whole of the Armstrongs. 'Lard's Jock' was also one of the Armstrongs (along with the Laird of Mangerton and 'Sim's Thom' and others) accused by Englishman Sir Simon Musgrave of having his barns and grains burned in 1582 and of further raids in 1586 and 1587. In 1587/8 he was accused by the Lairds of Pendrick and Ryle of being part of a group of about 500 men who took hundreds of animals and 35 prisoners. In 1583 he is listed right after Simon of Mangerton; he is there described as dwelling 'under Denyshill besydes Kyrsope in Denisborne' (presumably 'Tinnis Hill' and 'Tinnis Burn') and married to a daughter of Anthony Armstrong of 'Wylyave' in Gilsland. In 1584 he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, on behalf of himself and his tenants and servants. He was also recorded in 1587/8 among men who William Maxwell, Lord Herries, was ordered to present to the Privy Council; additionally the Laird of Mangerton and Lancelot Armstrong of Whithaugh were charged with entering

him in court. 2 of his servants were accused in 1590 of having been with 'Bangtail', 'the Bungle' and John of the Hollows when sheep were stolen from 'Heatherie burne' in England. His tower is recorded as 'Larde Jockes', to the south of Mangerton, on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Deabateable Land. In 1590/1 he was listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He was listed (along with the Laird of Mangerton and Christie of the Side) in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs in about 1594 (although compiled earlier). His servants, Archie, John and Gib Stoddart were accused of stealing cattle from England in 1595. He is 'Johnne Armestrang of Tyneisburne alias lairdis Jok' among the Armstrongs who signed the bond with the Warden (Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch) of the West March in 1599. He is suggested by some to have been a son of Simon of Mangerton, but may have been son of the previous Laird. He is mentioned in the Border ballad 'Dick o the Cow' (where his son is stated to be Johnie). **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) servant of the Laird's Jock. Along with another servant, Mungo, he was accused of being with 'Bangtail', John of the Hollows and 'the Bungle' when they were said in 1590 to have stolen sheep from 'Heatherie burne' in England. He may be the same as one of the others Johns. **John** 'John o the Score' (16th C.) listed in 1590 along with Elliots, Croziers and other who were accused of taking cows and horses from the tenants of Woodhall and Netherhouses in England. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. The 'Score' could be the same place as the 'Scoir' where there were Beatties recorded at about the same time. **John** (16th/17th C.) son of the Laird of Whithaugh in Liddesdale (most likely Lancelot). He is probably the 'Jony Armstrang of Quhithauch' listed in 1574 among Scots rebels who were reset in England. He is probably also the 'John Armestronge, called John of Whetaugh' listed among the Armstrongs of Whithaugh in 1583. In 1587/8 he was ordered to be exchanged with Archibald (son of the Laird's John) as a pledge for the Armstrongs, and thus was held in Wemyss Castle; a letter from the King of about a year later orders the Laird of Wemyss to keep him in ward. In 1590 he and Andrew, both 'of Whithawghe', as well as 'Hob of Whithawghe son to John Eamont of Hilhouse' were complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1588. He is probably also the John listed in 1590 among Armstrongs (including his brothers John and Andrew, explicitly said to be son of the Laird of Whithaugh) and Elliots complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh, taking many prisoners for ransom. He is recorded in 1592 when he was received as a pledge for his father; David Wemyss of that Ilk claimed to the Privy Council that he did not understand that he was supposed to detain him in his house (so presumably he escaped). He may also have been known as the 'Laird's Jock'. He is probably the 'Johnie of Quhithauch' listed after the Laird of Whithaugh in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs published about 1594. He is probably also the John, (brother of Andrew and Francis), son of the 'auld laird of Whithaughe' listed in an English letter in 1601. He may be the John 'callit of Quhithauch' listed among men failing to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. His son Hobbie married a daughter of Jamie Foster of Stanegarthside and his daughter married a son of John Foster (also from the English side). Jock may have been another son. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) from the Whithaugh branch. He is listed in the 1583 letter from Captain Thomas Musgrave, and appears there to have been a son of John who was called 'of Whithaugh, and hence a grandson of the Laird of Whithaugh. **John** 'Sandy's Johnnie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1600. He was 'Johne Armestrang alias Sandie's Johnnie', claimed to be one of the 'men' of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch who stole 3 horses and 3 webs of cloth from John Simpson in Gilmerton. The other men were 'Johne Scot of Deir of the Scoir' and 'Dandie' alias 'Braid Sword'. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) from the Tweeden family. He is named in a letter of 1583 from Thomas Musgrave back to Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor, along with several other Armstrongs, including his brothers Ringan of Tweeden and Hector of Tweeden. He is listed separately from Jock, son of John 'called of Whithaugh', although was probably closely related. He may be the same John of Tweeden who is recorded in the early 17th century. **John** 'John's Jock' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1591 when the Laird of Mangerton was under caution of £2000 to produce him before the Privy Council within 15 days if requested, 'as pledge for the gang of Mangertoun'. His name is listed as 'Johnnes Jokke Armstrang', so he was son of a John, perhaps the 'Laird's Jock'. **John** of Langholm (16th/17th C.) probably son of Christopher and a daughter of Arthur Graham of Canonbie. He was one of the men who ambushed Thomas Musgrave

in 1596, after he had attempted a retaliatory raid on Hollows. In 1602 he was surety that his son Alexander, when freed as a pledge, would be presented again. He is referred to as 'the Guidman of Langholme' in a trial of 1605 for several crimes, including the burning of Langholm House in 1581. This trial included his sons John and Christie and his cautioner was Sir James Johnstone. He was tried separately for burning Murtholm, burning barns and crops at Langholm Castle, stealing 30 cows and horses from Herbert Maxwell of Cavens in 1581, taking Herbert prisoner and transporting him to England, burning Gallowside, stealing 20 cows, as well as sheep and goats, steling 60 cows, 200 sheep etc. from Dikinholme', which was burned along with Holmhead. His cautioner was Sir James Johnstone of that Ilk. However, he was denounced as a rebel and 'put to the horne'. He could be the John 'callit of Longholme in Tounischilburne' listed in 1607 among Armstrongs and others who tried to prevent the King's appointees from taking possession of the Debatable Lands. **John** of Blackburn (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1603 as 'Johne Airmestrang of Blackburne' when there was a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people; 'Cubbie's Archie', servant of Simon Elliot of Binks, was the leader of the group. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** of Whisgills (16th/17th C.) recorded in an English letter of 1601 among Armstrong of Whithaugh and elsewhere who were considered to be outlaws under the jurisdiction of the Laird of Buccleuch. He may be the same John as the son of Will of Whisgills who was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. **John** 'Jock o the Side' (16th/17th C.) Armstrong who was made famous in the eponymous ballad. It is unclear if he really existed, or was an amalgamation of other people. Along with 'Black Ormiston', he is supposed to have harboured the Earl of Westermorland in 1569, after the so-called Northern uprising; the Countess of Northumberland is said to have stayed in hiding with him for weeks. It is possible he is the same man as 'the Laird's Jock' and brother of Christopher 'of the Side'. 'John of the Syde' is recorded in an English letter of 1601 among Armstrongs of Whithaugh and elsewhere who were considered to be outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch; he could be partly the inspiration for the ballad character, or else a descendant. 'Johnne Armestrang, called of the Syde' was also listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605; his brother Sim was also listed. In the ballad, he was prisoner in Nwecastle Jail and rescued by the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat and Hobbie Noble. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1602 along with his brothers Ninian 'of Glenduning, called of Gingillis' and Andro. They were among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. **John** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at courts in Hawick and Peebles in 1605. He was 'of the Hill', although it is unclear where this was. Paton of the Hill was also listed. **John** 'Powdie' (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **John** in Rowanburn (16th/17th C.) listed in 1607 as being 'in Rowingburne' when he was among Armstrongs and others who acted to prevent the King's appointees from taking possession of the former Debatable Lands. **John** 'Jock', 'Stowlugs' (16th/17th C.) captured by the English Commissioners in 1606/7. His nickname presumably meant that he had an ear injury. **John** (16th/17th C.) referred to as 'callit of the Holme' in 1618 when Gilbert Elliot 'Gib the Galyart' was convicted of stealing his purse when they were both in the house of Alexander Young of Selkirk. **John** (b.1572/3) recorded as being 'in the Hoilhous' among the Armstrongs and others tried in 1605 for burning Langholm House and other crimes. These crimes took place in 1581, when he was only 8 years old, so he was found 'doli capaces' and hence could not be tried. He was therefore too young to be the John, tenant in Hollows, who was recorded in 1585. It seems he may have been son of John of Langholm and brother of Christie. The pair are probably those 'frea the Langholm with him younge John and Kirste his brother' who were said to be involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He may be the John 'in Hoilhous' who entered a bond at the Justice Court in Jedburgh in 1623. **John** (16th/17th C.) brother of Archibald and Simon. In 1601 his brother Archibald 'Whitehead' was recorded in an English list of 'outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch's charge', with him and his other brother Simon also named. In 1611 Roger Scott, Captain of Hermitage, served as cautioner in Jedburgh for him and his brother Simon, both 'called Quhyteheid'. **John** 'Bauld Jock' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Whitlawside. He appeared before the Judiciary Court in 1622, his name being 'callit Bould

Jok, in Quhitlesyde'. **John** (16th/17th C.) listed being in Catheuch among men failing to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. He was presumably related to other Armstrongs in Catheuch. **John** 'Bauld Jock' (16th/17th C.) recorded being called 'Bauld Jok in Hairlaw' in 1622 when he was accused of stealing sheep from the lands of Rutherford. He seems to have been different from the Bauld Jock in Whitlawside, and was probably the 'Bauld Jok' who was condemned to 'be drownet in the wattir of Nith, ay quhill he be deid'. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Nether 'Bagray', recorded in 1622 at the Judiciary Court in Jedburgh. Along with Thomas in Barnglies he acted as cautioner for William of Binks in Sark. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'of Tueden' in 1611 when William of Tweeden acted as cautioner for him in Jedburgh. He was also recorded in 1623 as 'callit of Tueden' when William 'callit Bauld' appeared as his cautioner. He was probably related to other Armstrongs of Tweeden, e.g. Simon, who was also recorded in 1622. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded being called 'Capelgill' in 1623 when he was cautioner for William 'callit Benks', who was accused of stealing sheep. He was probably related to 'Jamie Armestrang of Capilgill' who was acquitted of crimes in Dumfries in 1611. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Hag' in 1622, when he was entered at the Judicial Court in Jedburgh. **John** (16th/17th C.) resident at Powisholm, recorded in the 1623 Justice Court in Jedburgh. He was entered there by James Glendinning in Byreholm and Simon Armstrong in Harden, and secondly entered by Lancie of Whithaugh and again Simon in Harden. **John** of Woodhouselees (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1602 when he was delivered as a pledge to Sir James Johnstone, Warden of the West Marches. He was in the custody of the Warden in 1603 when he promised to enter him when required. He was also recorded in 1623 when he was entered in the Justice Court in Jedburgh. His cautioners were David 'Quhippo in Boig' and Francie 'callit of Kinmonth'. **John** 'Jock' (17th C.) along with Ninian, he is recorded in 1632 as possessor of the lands of 'Greenesse' in Liddesdale. This is probably the modern Greens near Newcastleton. Abie, who was convicted of murder in 1623 was probably related to him. **John** (17th C.) called 'in Syde in Barngleis' when he gave a bond at the Judicial Court in Jedburgh in 1623. He was also 'of Syd in Barngleiss' in 1642 on a long list of Border 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift' who were to be captured and tried. He was probably a descendant of the Armstrongs of Side, perhaps a son of Simon. In 1646 there was a bond of caution for him with William in Bigholme and David Irving in Auchinbedrig. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Henderson and their son John was baptised in 1641. **John** (17th C.) listed as being 'in Wintropheid' in 1642 among many Borderers wanted for theft and other crimes. His lands may have been at Whitrope. **John** (17th C.) recorded as being 'called 'Unschank' on a list of thieves to be apprehended in 1642. He could have been associated with Unthank in Ewesdale. **John** (17th C.) included in a list of Borders fugitives in 1642. He is there 'Johne of Kynmont called Johne of Sark', and his name appears with several others associated with Kinmont, including his brother 'William of Kynmont'. He was thus clearly connected with Kinmont Willie, but his exact relationship is unclear. He is also referred to in 1649 as 'called Kinmonth of Sark' when he had a bond of presentation for 'Lang Will' Armstrong. He married Katherine, daughter of William Graham of Plomp. **John** (d.c.1645) referred to as being 'of Parkknow', which was presumably somewhere in Liddesdale. In about 1645 the Armstrongs of Kinmont and their companions (including him and his brother Geordie) stole cattle from Pundershaw in Northumberland and were pursued back into the Debateable land; he was shot and killed by Edward Charlton of Antoun Hill, after which Charlton was pursued and killed, along with at least 2 other Englishmen. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1623 when he appeared before the Justice Court, confessing to the charge of stealing sheep from Kirkconnell. He was ordered to be 'brunt on ye cheik with ye comone birning irne of ye burghe of Jeburgh'. He was also listed along with Alexander as being 'called of Catgille' on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves) in about 1648. They were probably descended from George 'in Catgill', recorded in 1585. **John** of Sorbie (d.1685) buried in the Kirkyard at Ewes. His gravestone includes the arms of the Lairds of Mangerton. He is probably the John who is recorded leasing a quarter of the farm of Sorbie (from the Scotts of Buccleuch) in 1672 and 1673. In 1673 he also leased the farms of Over and Nether Whitlawside and Bankhead. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1687. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1663 when he paid the land tax in Wilton Parish for William Scott of Hartwoodmyres. It is unclear what the connection was between the 2 men, but he may

have been a factor or other agent of some kind. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Harden, probably in Liddesdale. He was recorded in a bond and a commission in 1673. **John** (d.c.1683) tenant in Westburnflat. His will is recorded in 1683. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Elliot and their son Andrew was baptised in 1687. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (but probably the part that had been Hassendean). In 1681 he witnessed a baptism for Patrick Oliver, in 1682 another for James Johnstone in Clarilaw and Bessie Turnbull, in 1683 one for Andrew Rodger, in 1686 one for James Henderson and in 1688 ones for William Scott in Clarilaw and for Thomas Henderson. He may be the John who (along with Andrew Rodger) witnessed a baptism for Walter Turnbull in Clarilaw in 1696. All of these suggest that he may have been an elder in Hassendean Kirk. Perhaps the same John was resident at Clarilaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Probably the same John witnessed a baptism for William in Clarilaw in 1703. He was probably related to William. **John** (17th C.) resident at Hudshouse in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident at Mangerton according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (17th C.) resident at Greena in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may have been related to the 2 Jameses and 'Arck' who are also listed there. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Raesknowe. He rented quarter of the farm of Raesknowe from the Duchess of Buccleuch in at least the period 1690–96, and 'a quarter and a half' in 1698. He was also resident at Raesknowe according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He witnessed baptisms for Robert Gledstains in Raesknowe in 1700 and for workman John Renwick in 1706. He may also be the John who witnessed a baptism for John Scott (deceased tenant in Falnash) in 1711. He could be the John, married to Margaret Gray, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included: Janet (b.1673); Margaret (b.1676); Agnes (b.1684); and Marie (b.1686). The witnesses in 1676 were James Davidson and Robert Riddell. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Park in Hawick Parish. His daughter Jean was baptised in 1695, with witnesses Thomas Stavert and John Telfer. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Scott in 1709 and their children included James (b.1710). **Dr. John** (1709–79) born in Castleton parish, eldest son and 3rd child of Robert, the minister there. He went to Edinburgh University in 1721 and qualified as a doctor in 1732. He was a college friend of Rev. James Laurie, who became minister at Hawick; the pair apparently joined a band of gypsies during the vacation. Another college friend was James Thomson, later famous as a poet, who wrote some lines that are probably about him in 'The Castle of Indolence'. He moved to London to practise in about 1734, probably following the literary success there of his countrymen Thomson and Mallet. He also got to know Rev. Alexander Carlyle, who mentioned him in his autobiography. Unable to practice in London (because of restrictions on Scottish qualifications), he started writing. He published several articles, including a parody on quack doctors in 1735, 'An Essay for Abridging the Study of Physick' and an extensively annotated translation from the Italian of 'Synopsis of the History and Cure of Venereal Diseases (1737). However, his fame was established by the (anonymous) appearance of a sex manual in blank verse for newly weds entitled 'The Oeconomy of Love' in 1736, whose authorship later became known. The somewhat licentious tone (for the times) of this piece may have compromised his medical career. In 1742 he published 'A Full View of All the Diseases Incident to Children'. He is best known for the publication in 1744 of the highly popular didactic blank verse work 'The Art of Preserving Health: A Poem, in Four Books'; this was often reprinted throughout the next century, including in Hawick in 1811. He became physician to the London Soldiers Hospital in 1746 and was appointed physician to the forces in Germany in 1760, but returned on half-pay following the end of the Seven Years' War. He was acquainted with fellow Scottish literary figures in London, including Tobias Smollett and David Hume. He and James Thomson (of 'The Seasons') became Freemasons together in 1737, he contributed 4 stanzas to Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence' and he attended his deathbed in 1748. Additionally, he is said to have sent the chair that once belonged to Thomson to his fellow surgeon, Gilbert Eliott of Wells. His brother George (also a doctor) joined him in London in about 1748 and they lived together in Holborn and then near the Strand. He also wrote 'Muncher's or Guzler's Diary' (1749), a mock almanac, which he recokoned was his best work and 2 verse eipistles, 'Of Benevolence' (1751) and 'Taste' (1753). A tragic play that he wrote in 1754, 'The Forced Marriage' was never performed. He helped Smollet found the

'Critical Review' in 1756. 'Sketches, or, Essays on Various Subjects' was written under the pseudonym Launcelot Temple), 'A Day' (1761) was another verse epistle and 'Miscellanies' (1770) was a 2-volume collection of many of his literary contributions. He toured Scotland in 1764/5, presumably stopping by his old parish. In 1765 the College of Physicians summoned him for practising without a license, ending his medical career. He survived well on his army pension, however, and was able to travel extensively, publishing 'Short Ramble through some Parts of France and Italy' in 1771 (also by Lancelot Temple). About 1773 he is said to have quarrelled with his friend the radical John Wilkes, and got to know the Swiss painter Fuseli. James Boswell described him as 'a violent Scotsman', and he was known for drinking, swearing, sarcasm and melancholy. However, he is said to have mellowed in his last decade. He travelled in Britain and Europe, including in Italy for his health. This was described in 'Short Ramble through some Parts of France and Italy', agan by Lancelot Temple. He died at his Russell Street home, following an injury getting out of his carriage. His brother John (along with his daughters) inherited his estate when he died. An annuity also went to his older sister Margaret, who had cared for him in London. He is buried in the Castleton parish graveyard at Sandholm, the large obelisk monument being inscribed with 12 lines of verse, ending with 'To learning, worth, and genius such as thine, How vain the tribute monuments can pay, Thy name immortal with they works shall shine And live when frailer marble shall decay'. His portrait was painted by Joshua Reynolds in 1767. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1779, where he is described as 'Doctor of Physic' of Russell Street, Covent Garden. A letter bearing his signature is in the Museum. **John** (d.bef. 1760) referred to as being 'in Berryhill' in Northumberland when he bought the lands of Weens from John Scott in 1744. His trustees sold the estate to Adam Cleghorn in 1760. He may have married Dorothy Forster. He may be the same as John of Berryhill and Hayhope (1722–73), who married Jean Ormiston. **John** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. He married Jean Elliot and their children included Jean (b.1743). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Margaret Brown and their children included: Priscilla (b.1757); David (b.1768); Henry (b.1759); Alexander (b.1760); Jean (b.1762); Gilbert (b.1765); John (b.1766); Francis (b.1770); and Benjamn (b.1773). Witnesses in 1759 were John Laidlaw and William Maxwell. **John** (18th C.) farmer in Whithaugh in Castleton Parish. In about 1750 he is recorded in business transactions with Robert Elliot in Braidlie. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children included: Jean (b.1754); Isabel (b.1756); Elizabeth (b.1758); Chistopher (b.1759); William (b.1760); and Walter (b.1762). His son Christopher could have been the schoolmaster in Hawick, with either William or Walter being teacher at Teviothead. **John** (1714/5–1800) tenant at Longcleuchside. He married Jane Murray, who died at Anthonystown in 1812, aged 67. They had a son John (1791/2–1818). They are buried at Ettleton. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Lorraine in Wilton Parish in 1751. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Rae and their children included: John (b.1759); Isabel (b.1760); Helen (b.1763); and Margaret (b.1766). **John** (1721/2–89) tenant in Burnmouth. He married Helen Nixon, who died in 1826, aged 92. Their children included: John, who died aged 3; and Adam (1764/5–1808). They are buried at Ettleton, next to Armstrongs from Solwaybank and Heughhead. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish who married Janet Scott in 1761. These children, baptised in Kirkotn (with no mother's name given) could be his: John (b.1762); Isabel (b.1765); William (b.1767); Adam (b.1769); and Robert (b.1771). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Elliot and their children included: Isabel (b.1771); Agnes (b.1774); and Mary (b.1776). **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Knox in Hawick in 1779. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Ker and their children included: Nelly (b.1784); and Margaret (b.1786). **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Easter Groundistone, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 7 horses at that time. He was also recorded on the Dog Tax Rolls in the same year. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Ramsaycleuchburn in 1797. He was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. Alexander (b.1783) may have been his son if he was the same man recorded at Ramsaycleuchburn in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Falside in Southdean Parish according to the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant of 'Mr. Reid' at Knowetownhead. His name appears in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **John** (1760/1–1816) mason in Castleton. He married Isabella Marshall, who died in

1836, aged 73. Their children were: Janet (1798–1829), who died in America; Walter (1800–34), also a mason; and John (1802–65), also a mason; and Elizabeth (1804–53). The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. He is probably the John, son of Walter and Janet Veitch, born in Castleton Parish in 1763 (who is buried in the next lair). **John** (b.c.1770s) recorded at Hayknowe in Hawick Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1799. **John** (b.c.1770s) listed as a servant at Penchrise on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He may be related to James, who was shepherd at Penchrise. **John** (d.1828) baker of the High Street who was one of the 18 founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk in Hawick. He was recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His son John was also a baker, with shop at about 3 High Street. He married Ann Henderson and their children included: John (b.1818); Andrew (b.1821); George (b.1822); Isabella (b.1823); and Elizabeth (b.1826). **John** (d.1829) farm steward of 'Parkhouses' (or Packhooses, near Burnhead). He was one of the founders of the Relief Kirk in Hawick, and first Chairman of the Session. He is probably the 'John, Parkhouse' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Ann Turnbull in Wilton in 1805. **John** 'Cout o Keilder' or 'Muckle Jock' (18th/19th C.) son of a shepherd. Known for his considerable strength, he was a great wrestler. Tancred of Weens describes how a young Cout was digging a ditch at Keilder when he came across the Duke of Northumberland out shooting; seeing he was scared by the gun, the Duke passed it to him, and tossed his hat in the air to shoot at, which the Cout shot to tatters with both eyes tightly closed. He was shepherd at Ruletownhead, Wauchope Common, Hyndlee, Dykeraw and Lethem. But he was also said to have an argumentative temperament and be difficult to deal with. Another story is when he helped the drunk Southdean minister into his horse, the minister saying 'Now John, ma man, dinna tell ony body that we were fou', although he himself was sober at the time. He had a large family. His children included: a daughter who married a shepherd called Young; a daughter who was servant at the Tower Hotel, and said to have once thrown a difficult guest down the stairs; and a third daughter who kept the lodge gate at Mellerstain and is said to have nursed her daughter until the age of 13. His brother was 'Sookin Sandy', said to have been suckled by his mother until he was 20! One of his grandsons was coachman at Wolfelee 1866–7. He became a pauper in Southdean Parish and was buried in the Kirkyard, just on the right inside the gate. His coffin was 7 feet long, and his grave, although marked by no stone, was distinguished with a long mound of earth. **John** (b.c.1780) shepherd at 'Hole' according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. It is unclear where 'Hole' was located. **John** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Redmoss according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Elliot and their son William was baptised in 1810. **John** (18th/19th C.) from the Hawick area, perhaps near Teviothead. He emigrated to Ontario, Canada, and is mentioned in a letter from William Geddes to James Miller in about 1822. He may have been related to Isabella, wife of James Miller, and also to George, who died in the same region of Canada at about that time. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Larriston. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 (separately from the mason). **John** (18th/19th C.) mason in Wilton Dean. He is listed amongs heads of households in 1835–41. However, he does not seem to be on the 1841 census. He is probably the John who in 1818 married Agnes Scott, sister of 'Wat o the Knowe'. Their children (baptised in Wilton Parish) were: Agnes (b.1819); Isabel (b.1821); John (b.1824); Betty (b.1826); John (again, b.1828) also a mason; and Margaret (b.1831). **John** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of the Cross Keys Inn, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **John** (b.1795/6) mason in Newcastleton, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was probably the mason John who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He could be the mason of that name at Whithaugh Mill in 1835 and 1836, and Newcastleton 1837–41. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was at about 2 Mid Liddel Street. In 1861 he is listed as a 'Stone Mason (Waller & Hewer)'. He married Janet, daughter of William Glendinning. Their children included: Mary (b.1836), who married John Kyle; Agnes (b.1838), who married Walter Elliot; Betty (1841–48); and Janet (1843–48). Note that he is distinct from the other mason John, who was married to Jane Elliot. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at 'Woodfoot Slitrig'. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in about the 1830s. **John** (1802–65) mason in Newcastleton, son of John and Isabella Marshall. In 1851 he was at about 6 Douglas Square. He married Jane Elliot, who

died in 1860, aged 77. Note that there were 2 masons in Newcastleton with the same name at this time. **John** (b.1805/6) shepherd at Pleaknowe in Hobkirk Parish. He was born in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was at Pleaknowe with Elizabeth, probably his mother, and several other people. In 1861 he was still unmarried and living with his sister Helen, 2 servants and 8 lodgers who were working on the railway. **John** (1806–88) 2nd son of Thomas, Schoolmaster at Southdean. He worked as a shepherd, moving for some reason to Ross-shire. In 1841 and 1851 he was living in Contin Parish, with his birthplace transcribed as 'Smithton' (presumably Southdean). In 1859 he emigrated to New Zealand with his family. There he became head shepherd at Hamilton Station in Otago. He married Margaret MacLauchlan and their children (mostly born in Ross-shire) were Isabella, Sarah, Jane, Margaret, Simon William, Mary, Alice Ann, Jessie, Christina, John Thomas, Wilhamina and Richmond. A photograph exists of him with his grand-daughter. **John** (1807–c.71) younger son of Adam and grandson of the schoolmaster at Hobkirk. He lived in Russia, where he took the name Ivan Adamovich. He joined the Russian service in 1828, reaching the rank of Lieutenant and working in the Customs and Foreign Service departments. He was probably not director of the Alexandrovski cannon works between about 1833 and the late 1840s, as some accounts have suggested, this being confusion with his brother Robert Lindsay. He married Adelaide Rosen in St. Petersburg in 1843, but whether they had children is unknown. After he died his wife remarried, and she died in Dresden in 1882; she willed 3000 roubles in her father-in-law's memory, for the poorest craftsmen of the Olonets iron works. **John** (b.1807/8) shepherd at Riccarton, recorded as head of household in Castleton for the first time in 1838 and then in 1840 and 1841. He was at 'Riccarton roadend' in 1851, which is probably the same as Steeleroad-end. His wife was Betty and their children included William, Jane, Grace, Christian, Isabella, John, Mary, Hellen and Adam. **John** (b.1807/8) blacksmith at Dinwoodie in the southern part of Castleton Parish. He is listed there in 1841. His wife was Margaret and their children included Mary, Henry, Joseph, Ann, Eliza and Margaret. **John** (b.c.1810) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was probably son of William, with his grandfather moving from Rulewater to become head shepherd in the north of Scotland for the Earl of Seafield. In 1833 he married Janet, daughter of James Armstrong, farmer at Greenriver. He was given the lease of West Lees on the Wells estate (it is said this was on the basis of his father-in-law voting for Sir William Eliott of Stobs and requesting the lease for his son-in-law as a favour). He was listed there in the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses. In 1851 and 1861 he was farmer of 40 acres. In John Halliday's collection of verse, 'The Rustic Bard', there is 'Epistle to J—n Armstrong, Westleas, A brother rhymer', which referred to him. He wrote poems, including some verses that were part of the Burns centenary celebrations in Rulewater in 1859 (to which he sent his young son William, since the stormy weather kept him from attending himself). His wife was Janet and their children included: William (b.c.1834), tenant of Bedrule Mill; Helen (b.c.1836); Margaret (b.c.1838); Jemima (b.c.1840); Agnes (b.c.1843); James (b.c.1845); and Janet (b.c.1847). He was recorded as farmer at West Lees in the 1860s. He died at West Lees and was buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. **John** (c.1809–56) 4th child of William and Betty Elliot, he was born at Binks. He worked as a shepherd, possibly at Buccleuch. In 1829 he married Vair (or Veronica) Scott, who was from Ettrick and said to have some family connection with Sir Walter Scott. They emigrated to Australia in 1839 with their children William, Robert Grieve, Thomas, John and Jemima, with Peter Brown Palmyra being born on the voyage (and named after the Captain and ship). They settled at Bush Station, later part of Geelong. He developed a reputation for being the best-informed sheep-farmer in the district, and was the first in Victoria to introduce dipping to prevent insect pests. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Geelong and a trustee of the Scotch College in Melbourne. His wife died in 1877, aged 68. **John** (b.1809/10) from Langholm, he was an agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was living at Tweedenbank with his father-in-law Francis Nichol. In 1851 he was at Gorrenberry Cottage and in 1861 at Netherraw Cottage. He married Helen Nichol and their children included: Francis (b.1840); Elizabeth (b.1841); William (b.1843); Janet (b.1845); Helen (b.1847); John (b.1851); John (again, b.1851); and Ann Thomson (b.1853). **John** (b.1815/6–89) from England, he lived in Castleton Parish. He was shepherd at 'Guilfoot Upper' in Castleton Parish in 1851; he was then living with his niece Elizabeth. In 1861 he was shepherd living on South Hermitage

Street with his brothers Hugh and Thomas, sister Sibella (1823/4–96) and niece Jane. He is buried at Ettleton. **Bailie John** (b.1818) son of John and Ann Henderson. He carried on as a baker on the High Street. In 1841 and 1851 he is recorded at about No. 3, and he was also listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His business was one of those said to have suffered severe damage during the 1846 flood. He was unmarried and his sister Elizabeth worked with him as a shopkeeper. He was probably the Bailie John who was heavily involved in the removal of the auld Mid Raw and in the purchase of Wilton Lodge later in the 19th century. **John** (d.1905) from Hawick, he was a baker who settled in the Guelph area of Ontario. It has been suggested that he is the same as the Bailie recorded in the 1841 and 1851 censuses, but that seems like an earlier John. In 1854 in Hawick he married Margaret Thomson and their children were Isabella, John, Annie, Margaret and Elizabeth. His first wife died in 1864, aged 57. In 1870 he secondly married Agnes Aitken and their children were Agnes, Robert, Andrew, James, Annie, Jannie, Elizabeth, Mary and George. In Guelph he co-founded the McCrae & Armstrong Woollen Mills, with David McCrae, and they employed many men from the Hawick area as weavers. Later his family started the Guelph Carpet Company. **John** (b.1824/5) son of clogger Lancelot. He was listed as ironmonger and also tin-plate worker at Teviot Square in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was an ironmonger, living with his parents on Silver Stret. He was ironmonger it 6 Silver Street in 1861. He was already a widower by then. He joined the Archæological Society in 1858 and gifted a case for displaying artefacts in the Museum. His children included Alexander and Mary. His sister Mary married John Riddle and their daughter Ellen Riddle was famous for her pies. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Michie in 1851 and their son Alexander was baptised in 1852. **John** (19th C.) married Jane Murray in 1852, the marriage being recorded in Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **John** (b.1828) mason in Hawick, son of John and Agnes Scott. His mother was sister of Walter Scott ('Wat o the Knowe') and it is said that on his father's side he was connected with the Duke of Roxburghe's family. In 1861 he was living at Wilton Dean. His wife was Jane and their children included John, Margaret and Agnes Scott. **John Scott** (1868–1944) born in Selkirk, son of Charles and Isabella Scott. He was a tweed designer with Pringle's and then worked at a mill in Peebles and then Langholm. In 1892 he married Agnes Elliot in Hawick. He was distantly related to the astronaut Neil Armstrong. **Joseph** (b.c.1785) from Northumberland, he was a farmer at Demainholm in Castleton Parish. He was listed there among heads of households in 1841. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Hugh (a sheep dealer), Thomas, Eliza, Sibella and Christopher. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' of Whithaugh (16th C.) possibly son of Andrew and grandson of Simon. He is recorded as 'Lancy armstrong' at 'whythaugh' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561. In 1562 he had a bond with the Warden to produce 'Christy Armstaring, called Christy the Bwll'. In 1569 he was ordered to enter as pledge for his branch of the Armstrongs, with his sureties being Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Andrew Ker of Faldonside. Also in 1569 he gave assurances, along with Archibald of Mangerton and Martin Elliot of Braidlie, to 'Rowie Forester' (who was probably the deputy English Warden), 'that thai sall mak obedience according to the rest of the cuntre'. Later in 1569 he was held in Wester Wemyss Castle as pledge for his eldest son Simon, as well as 'Syme of the Manis' and John 'of Quhithauch'. In 1570 he must have been in ward with Sir John Wemyss, since there was a letter from the Earl of Lennox (Regent at that time) instructing Wemyss 'to keip Lancy Armstrang of Quhithauch'. In 1573 David Wemyss of that Ilk stated that his father had released 'Lancy Armstrang to libertie upoun band', and hence he should not be liable. In 1578/9 he promised to make his tenants and servants answerable to the Privy Council. Also in 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned; he had pledged, along with Sim of Mangerton, that they would present any of their friends and servants who 'offendit againis the subjectis of England or Scotland' with 6 days warning, under pain of 2000 merks, but was found to have defaulted. Later in 1578/9 he again promised that his tenants and servants would be answerable to the Wardens of the West Marches. Also in 1578/9 John Carmichael had caution to enter him and Sim of Mangerton before the King and Privy Council. In 1579 his son Archie was released from prison as a pledge and replaced by another son, Francie. In 1580 he was ring-leader for a group of Armstrongs and others (perhaps 300 men) who ambushed a group of Scotts, Gledstains and Elliots on their way back through Liddesdale after

trailing a group of thieves into England, following a raid at Meikle Whitlaw; Walter Gledstains was killed and about 40 prisoners taken for ransom, including Walter Scott of Goldielands. After the complaint to the Privy Council, and their non-appearance, he and his followers were declared rebels (including his sons Sim, Archie and Andro). Also in 1580 it was stated that Martin Elliot of Braidlie had reset him and his sons and nephews, and his supporters and servants joined the Elliots when they raided the farm of Slaidhills. He may have been the Laird whose son Francis was recorded in 1580/1 and who was the 'Old Lard of Whitaugh' accused with the Young Laird and others of raiding into England. Also in the 1580s he accused a group of Taylors from England of stealing silver and other goods from his lands. In 1581 he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. Also in 1581 he was allied with Simon of Mangerton and Martin Elliot of Braidlie when they made a set of complaints against Walter Scott of Goldielands, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and Robert Elliot of Redheugh; all were charged to appear before the Privy Council with pledges of assurance from their supporters. He was specifically said to have taken Clem Nixon prisoner. Additionally in 1581 he was surety for Francis, his son, who had been pledge for the 'gang' of Gorrenberry. And lastly, in 1581 he had a bond of caution with a number of Elliots, entered with John Carmichael, who had been Keeper of Liddesdale. In 1581/2 he was declared a rebel for the non-appearance of his supporters who had been accused of raiding Eilrig, Bellendean and other farms (this included his sons Francie and Andrew, as well as Ninian of Tweeden). In 1581 he was cautioned and in 1582/3 was found liable, along with several Elliots, for not entering Rob Elliot of the Park. Along with Sim of Mangerton and 2 Elliots, he was also denounced in 1582/3 by the Privy Council for failing to make redress for the crimes committed by their tenants and servants. In 1583 he was 'The larde of Whitthowe' among the men considered by the English to be principal offenders in the West Marches. In a letter of 1583 from Thomas Musgrave back to Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor his closest relatives are named. He is 'the olde lord of Whethaughe', with his son Simon being, 'the yonge lord'. Others are referred to as 'his brother' etc., but it is unclear whether it is his brothers or the young laird's: 'the Lady's Andrew'; Archie, his brother; Francis, his brother; John, called 'of Whetaugh'; Hobbie, his son; Jock, his brother; Ringan 'Gaudee'; Ringan of Tweeden; Hector of Tweeden; and Jock of Tweeden. It is also claimed in 1583 that he was responsible for slaying the Englishman 'Will Noble of the Crew'. In 1584 he was 'Lancey Armestrange of Whithawghe' when he signed the bond of assurance for all of his house, dependents and servants; this included 'Eckkie' of Tweeden, 'beinge one of my howse'. In 1586 he and Sim of Mangerton were explicitly listed as leaders in Liddesdale in instructions from King James to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. He is probably the 'Lard of Whitaugh' accused (along with the Laird of Mangerton and their accomplices) of a raid into England in 1587 in which 3 men were killed and 10 taken prisoner. In 1587 he requested that the Laird of Wemyss accept his kinsman Archibald Armstrong as ward 'as ane of my awine bayrnis'; Archibald, who was son of the 'Laird's John', was stated to be his 'neyr cowsein' and also the son of his wife's brother (which means his wife was also an Armstrong, daughter of the Laird of Mangerton). The request was accepted in a letter from James VI himself, and in another letter a few months later the King orders that his son John replace Archibald in ward in Wemyss Castle. In 1587/8 he was ordered to present to the Privy Council Hobbie Elliot of Glenvoran, while he and the Laird of Mangerton were to enter the Laird's Jock. In 1589 he was listed among leaders in Liddesdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. There was a 'letter of horning' against him for failing to appear in 1589. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. Additionally in 1590 he was among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. In 1590/1 his sons Andrew and Francis were listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. In 1591 the Laird of Mangerton was under caution of £2000 to produce him before the Privy Council if requested. It was suggested in an English letter that in 1592 Sir John Carmichael and the Laird of Cessford would meet to get him to surrender as a pledge for 'Wythawgh and his howse'. Later in that year the Duke of Lennox and Laird of Cessford arranged to meet with him at Redheugh, but there was some confusion, leading to Cessford attacking him and his followers; however, eventually he surrendered along with his son Andrew, to appear

before the King at Jedburgh. Also in 1592 his son John is recorded as a pledge with David Wemyss of that Ilk. In 1594 his surety was Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst that he would answer for those for whom he was responsible, except for his sons Sim and Lancie. There was a complaint in 1597 against him, Francis of Whithaugh and David 'bredsworde' for a raid into England. In 1598 there were complaints from Sir James Sandilands that he was among a group of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who stole from his lands and 'slew and dismembered divers good subjects who rais to the fray'; his sons Sim and Archie were also listed and there was a further court case in 1600 where Sir Walter of Buccleuch accepted responsibility for his sons, but not for him. In 1599 he was 'Lancie Armestrang, elder of Quhithauch' when he was among the Armstrongs who signed the bond (at Branxholme) with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch promising to be responsible for the inhabitants of Liddesdale in any complaints from south of the Border; 'zoung Lancie Armestrang, sonne to Sym of Quhithauch' is also listed, and was presumably his grandson. Additionally in 1599 he was one of the leading Armstrongs and Elliots to write to Lord Scrope to get their family hostages freed from England. He may be the 'Armestrang of Quhyhauch' listed among leaders ordered in 1600 to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. Although it is unclear when exactly he died, he was probably succeeded by his son Simon (who perhaps effectively took over when he was still alive, but an old man). Andrew, Archibald, Francis, John and Lancie are likely to have been other sons; Andrew, Francis and John were listed as outlaws in an English letter of 1601 and said to be sons to the 'auld laird of Whithaughe'. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' (16th C.) listed as 'alias Bonybutis' in 1580 among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. It is un clear where his lands might have been. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' of Whisgills (16th C.) recorded in 1587 when Englishman Andrew Routledge complained of a raid on his lands. Others named were the Laird's Jock and Dick of Dryhope, so he may have been related to one of them. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' (16th C.) son of Simon of Mangerton. In 1599 he was one of the leading Armstrongs and Elliots to write to Lord Scrope in an attempt to get their family hostages freed from England. He may be the same as one of the other Lancelots. **Lancelot** 'Lancie of the Side' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1601 as 'Lancie of the Syde' in the trial of several Armstrongs and others for the murder of Sir John Carmichael, Warden of the West Marches. He was listed after 'Sym of the Syde', who was probably his father or brother, or otherwise he was one of the sons of 'Sandy's Ringan', the main instigator of the incident. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' of Whithaugh (b.1579/80) eldest son of Simon of Whithaugh. He was a landowner around Hawick in the mid-1600s. He is probably the 'zoung Lancie Armestrang, sonne to Sym of Quithauch' who was among the Armstrongs who signed the bond with the Warden (Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch) of the West March in 1599. In 1600 he was said to be 20 years old when there was a plan to substitute him for his father as a hostage in England. In 1602 he was part of a group of about 20 Armstrongs (including his father Simon and brother Archibald) and Elliots who killed a shepherd at Hallrule and stole about 120 sheep. He may have succeeded to Whithaugh after Simon or an earlier Lancelot. In 1611 he was 'younger of Quhithauch' when he was fined (along with Francis of Westburnflat and his brother John) for the non-appearance of Lancie and Simon, sons of Francis. He is probably the Lancelot of Whithaugh listed in 1612 among Elliots and Armstrongs denounced as rebels for hunting illegally, as well as destroying woods etc.; Alexander of Roan 'brother of the young Laird of Quhithauch' was also listed, and hence probably his brother. He is probably the 'Lancie in Quhithauch' who was on the jury for the trial of Jock Scott, 'the Suckler, in 1616. He could be the 'Lancie Airmestrang' who in 1617, along with Robert Ker, claimed to be from his Majesty's Guard when sent by the Scotts of Harden to remove Lady Bonnington from her house and lands at Newhouse on the Ettrick Water. In 1623 he served as a cautioner (along with Sandy in Harden) for John 'callit Pousholme'. In 1632 he was recorded as possessor of the lands of Westburnflat, Belses and Whithaugh. He is described as 'Lancelot Armestrang of Quhythauch' and as a tenant of 'Belsches' in Liddesdale when removed as Buccleuch's tenant in 1638. He is probably the 'L. Armstrong, Quhithaugh' whose lands in Castleton Parish were valued at £400 in 1643. He is probably the man recorded as 'Lancellot Armstrong in Whythaut' in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' (16th/17th C.) brother of Andrew of Kirkton, as well as William of Wrae, John and Thomas. In 1620 Andrew, William and John appeared before the Privy Council to promise that he and Thomas would exile themselves to Ireland. **Lancelot** 'Lancie of Catheugh'

(17th C.) recorded as a thief in the mid-1600s. It is possible he is the same as Lancie of Whithaugh. In about 1645 he, along with 'Geordie Rackesse' and others, stole about 80 cattle from England, and on the way back there is a humourous incident involving an English curate. The minister pleaded with the men to return his few animals, since he was so poor; they said they would do this if he would preach to them, which he refused, then they said all he needed to do was pray with them, which he also refused, and finally they gave him back his beasts when he agreed to take snuff with them! It is stated that the owner of the 80 cattle, Roger Harbottle, tried to bargain with him, but he replied that his family were due the 'blackmail' for many years, which his father and grandfather had formerly been paid for 'protection'. He is recorded as 'Lancelot of Cattheugh' when ordered to appear at Selkirk in 1645. **Lancelot** (1785–1860) from the Langholm area, son of John and Mary Telfer. He was a clogger in Hawick who was 'Preses' of the Relief Kirk Session. He is listed at the Sandbed on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and on Silver Street in Slater's 1852 directory. On the 1841 and 1851 censuses he is on Silver Street. His wife was Helen and children included: Margaret; John, who was an ironmonger; Ann; and Adam. An unnamed son of his died in 1840. **Margaret** (d.c.1657) resident of Mosspeeble. Her will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1657. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded as resident at 'mylnholme' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear whether this was was 'Millholm' (or Millburn) near Hermitage village or the much further south Millholm. **Martin** (16th C.) brother of David 'the Lady'. Along with his brother and also Andrew, son and heir of Simon of Whithaugh, he was granted the lands and goods of the deceased Simon of Whithaugh by the King in 1536. It seems likely he was a younger son of Johnnie of Gilnockie, and so other brothers of his included Simon and Christopher. Either he or a different Martin was tenant of Blackburn in 1541. **Martin** (16th C.) brother of David 'the Lady'. Along with his brother and **Mary Olive Francis** 'Bay' nee Anderson, from Morningside in Edinburgh. Her nickname came from a nurse who would push her pram, declaring her to be 'Bay A'nson' [Baby Anderson]. She was a prominent member of the Terioptimists that organised concerts in the 1930s. During WWII she helped coordinate evacuees in Hawick, and drove the Red Cross canteen van and ambulance. After the war she organised blood donations in Hawick. Later in life she took up painting, exhibiting all over the Borders. In 1928 she married Guy H., solictor in Hawick. She was abruptly introduced to the Common Riding in 1932, when her husband was Acting Father. **Matthew** (16th C.) accused in 1590 along with 'Robin the Tailor', Ringan of Tweeden, 'Alexander's Airchie' and Adam Elliot of stealing from 'Trewhit' and taking Robert Storie prisoner. He may have been related to some of the Armstrongs he rode with. **Matthew** (16th/17th C.) brother of William 'the Bauld'. In 1611 in Jedburgh his brother acted as cautioner for him, his name being given as 'Matho Armestrang'. Perhaps the same Matthew was among Armstrongs and Elliots accused of a raid in 1590 by William 'Loren'. **Michael** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He is recorded as 'Michell Armestrang, called Michell's Thome', making it unclear if he was Michael or Thomas, and how he might have been related to other Armstrongs. **Mr. ??** 'the Tailor' (17th/18th C.) teacher at Teviothead in the early 1800s. He was brother of Christopher, teacher in Hawick, but his first name is not recorded. He was the first teacher of young Tom Jenkins, who had come to the area from Africa in about 1803. He was said to be 'noted for occasional fits of severity, during which punishment was indiscriminately applied to deserving and undeserving'. He would also reward well-performing students by allowing them to punish their poorly behaving classmates. **Mungo** (16th C.) recorded as keeper of the King's flock in the Exchequer Rolls for 1540. His name is given as 'Kentigerno Amrinstrang'. It is unclear where he was keeper of the flock, and hence how he might have been related to other Armstrongs. **Mungo** (16th C.) listed among a group who the Bailie of Hexham complained had stolen horses from 'Medhop' near Hexham in 1579. His nickname was given as 'Flie the Gaist'. It is unclear where he came from, but 'Niniane Armestrang, called Gawdie' (from the Whithaugh branch) was also listed, and so possibly related. **Mungo** (16th C.) servant of the Laird's Jock. Along with another servant, Jock, he was in 1590 accused of being with 'Bangtail', John of the Hollows and 'the Bungle' when they were said to have stolen sheep from 'Heatherie burne' in England. **Mungo** (16th C.) tenant in Arkleton, son of George. He was mentioned in 1590 in a case where Lord Maxwell and Alexander, Lord Home were ordered to enter certain

men of Ewesdale to answer some English complaints. In 1590/1 he was 'in Arkiltoun' listed among men who both Lord Maxwell and Lord Home were to enter before the Privy Council; he was explicitly stated to be son of George in Arkleton. **Mungo** (d.1740s) Town Herd for the animals kept by Burgesses on the Common. He was 'toun herd' in a baptismal record of 1720. In 1723 it was decreed by the Bailies and Council that he should be continued as Herd 'there being none to object against him', but it is unknown for how many years he had served before this. He was continued again at a meeting in 1725 and in 1726 was allowed two 'soum' of sheep for keeping up the shiel on the Moor, with an annual allowance of one 'soum' thereafter. He was known as a strenuous proponent of the Town's rights to the Common, and for his integrity in defending it against encroachers. He is said to have had the best of dogs, and his prowess at protecting the herd (which could reach as many as 100 score of sheep and cattle in the summer months) was legendary. Apparently he got strong support in protecting the Common from the Town Clerk, but after Walter Gledstains died in 1739, he complained that there was noone to assist him in defending the Common. He appears to have been reappointed for the last time as Herd in 1744 and died in the later 1740s. Note that he should not be confused with the later cooper of the same name (who was probably related, perhaps his nephew). He married Isobel 'Muture' and their son Mungo was baptised in Hawick in 1720, with witnesses William Henderson and Robert Wilson. He is also recorded as 'toun herd' in 1724 when he married Margaret 'Wetch' (i.e. Veitch) in Hawick. **Mungo** (b.1704/5) son of shepherd Adam, he grew up on the farms of Whitchesters, Alton Croft and Goldielands, assisting his father. At the age of 11 he became a farm servant to Robert Crozier in Overhall, serving for 3 years, then when he was 16–18 he was a servant to Langlands of Langlands. He served for 5 years in the army and then became a cooper in Hawick. He was one of the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1764 (but was incorrectly described in one place as a carrier in Hawick), and also gave evidence about his recollections of the use of that Common. Additionally, he gave evidence in 1767 regarding the former use of Hawick Common. Given the similarity in the names, it seems likely that he was related (nephew for example) to Mungo the former Town Herd. He may be the Mungo whose children Francis (b.1743) and Betty (b.1744) were baptised in Kirkton Parish, with no mother's name given. It may have been his daughter Jean who is recorded marrying James Stoddart in Edinburgh in 1770. He may be the Mungo who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Rae in 1778. He may also be the Mungo whose wife Betty Richardson died in Hawick in 1782, the deceased Mungo whose daughter Nelly died in Hawick in 1800 and the 'Old Mungo' whose daughter Margaret died in Hawick in about 1810. **Mungo** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Yethouse in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Hannah Turnbull. His son James is on the Militia List for 1797, and again in 1801, along with another son, Francis. **Neil** (1930–2012) astronaut, famous for being the first person to walk on the Moon and the first person to receive the freedom of Langholm. The latter event was in 1972, with his procession through Langholm and subsequent ceremony attended by the Hawick Halberdiers. **Nichol** of Tarrasholmhill (16th C.) recorded in 1578 when his son Willie was listed among Borderers warded for preventing lawlessness. He was 'of Tarrisholmhill', but it is unclear where that was. **Ninian** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when David, son of James in Hassendean, had remission for a series of crimes. This included accompanying him in the theft of 16 oxen from the Earl of Bothwell. It is possible he is the same Ninian recorded in 1502. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 in a remission for the crimes committed by David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirches. Along with Scott, Archibald Armstrong and David Turnbull of Bonchester 'and other Traitors of Levin and Liddalisdale', he was said to have stolen several horses from the tenants at Minto, along with burning and stealing goods. Also in 1502 Adam Scott in 'Hawchesteris' (probably Highchesters) had a remission for associating with him and Archibald, as well as William Scott and their accomplices. And in that same year Adam Turnbull in Hornshole had remission for several crimes, including the 'treasonable in-bringing' of him and Archibald. **Ninian** (16th C.) son of Christopher and brother of Archibald. He is listed along with several Armstrongs and others when they were denounced as rebels in 1535 for a raid on Craik. Along with David, he had a 'letter of reversion' and 'bond of manrent' in 1528 with George, Lord Home, involving lands in Over Ewesdale. Possibly the same Ninian witnessed a sasine for Meikledale in 1537 (along with George, and Mungo

Armstrong). He may be the 'Ryngand' whose sons George and Simon are mentioned in a bond of 1557. He may also be 'Rynzane' who had a bond with the Kerrs of Feniehirst in 1548 to 'enter' 2 Fosters. Another bond at about the same time, along with Hector was for entering Andrew, so these may have been relatives. He may be the 'Ringen' listed along with Archibald, Simon and Jenkin in 1541, accused of having killed Englishman Arthur Graham on a raid; they may all have been brothers (the wording is ambiguous). He could be the same man as Ninian in Arkleton. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) recorded being 'in Arkiltoun' in 1537 when he was granted the lands of Arkleton by Robert, Lord Maxwell. He is probably the Ninian of Arkleton whose great-grandson Ninian inherited his lands of Arkleton in 1622. **Ninian** (16th C.) son and heir of David, who (along with another Ninian) had a charter for the lands of Over Parish of Ewesdale in 1524. He produced the original in the presence of the superior Alexander, Lord Home and had it copied. He is probably the same as one of the other contemporary Ninians. He may be the Ninian who, in 1529/30 with Simon of Whithaugh, along with Archibald and Gavin Elliot, pledged to bring Robert Elliot 'Flaskvod' to Fairnilee to answer for crimes prepetrated against George Ker of Linton. **Ninian** (16th C.) listed in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as possessor of 'Arnothill'. He may be the same Ninian who had the neighbouring lands of 'Welstremis'. Another (or the same) Ninian is recorded as tenant of Ralton, along with Robert and Thomas. And one more Ninian was tenant, along with Bartholomew, of the lands of Whisgills, Purvinen and 'Vtnomound' in 1541. **Ninian** (16th C.) recorded being 'of the Buss' in 1569. Andrew 'of the Gyngillis' was pledge for him, as well as several other Armstrongs. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (d.bef. 1583) probable father of Simon of Whitlawside. In the 1583 letter from the English wardens the Armstrongs of Whitlawside are listed, starting with 'Ringan's Archie' and 'Gorthe Armestronge sonne to Rynyon', then Simon of Whitlawside and another son of Ringan, 'Aby'. It seems likely he was father of all 4 men. It is possible he was the same man as 'the Laird's Ringan'. He may be the 'Renzen Armsstrang' who, along with Archie Nixon, had a bond in 1548 to enter 2 Fosters as prisoners at Ferniehirst. It is possible he is the Ninian, son of 'Symon of the Foid' who was listed in 1578 among Borderers who had been released from ward (with Alexander Forester of Carden), but promised to meet again to suppress lawlessness on the Border. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) son of Hector of Harelaw. He was probably the 'Niniane Armistrang brethir, servandis to the said young Hector', along with Rowie, for whom the older Hector of Harelaw was pledge in 1569. He is recorded as son of Hector of Harelaw in 1574, when ordered to remain in ward with John Colquhoun of Luss. He was warded with David Barclay of 'Cullerny' in 1580, when ordered to be presented to the Privy Council; however, it seems he was transferred to John, Lord Maxwell. He was 'Ecktors Rynion' among a large group of Elliots and others complained about for a raid into England in 1589. He was also 'Renyon Armstrong son to Ector' listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. He was presumably related to other Armstrongs of Harelaw. **Ninian** 'Edmond's Ringan' (16th C.) recorded among Armstrongs for whom Hector of Harelaw was pledge in 1569. He was listed as 'Edmondis Rinyeane in Claythleyth' (which could be 'Claygate'). **Ninian** (16th C.) recorded in 1585 as 'of the Neis' among a large number of men whose superior was Lord Maxwell, all of whom had respite for their crimes in 1585. It is unclear where the location was, but probably around Eskdale, like many of the others he is named alongside (possibly near 'Naze Hill'). His son Christie is also listed. The similarity of names suggests a close connection with other nearly contemporary Ninians. Christopher in 'Neis', along with his brothers Thomas and John were among those complained about by Alexander, Earl of Home in 1610. **Ninian** 'the Laird's Ringan' (16th C.) son of the Laird of Mangerton. He is probably the Ninian, listed along with his brothers 'Rowy' and Ninian, when Christopher of Barnglies was surety for them and other Armstrongs. He is listed in the 1583 letter from the English wardens about the chiefs in Liddesdale. He is there 'called the lordes Runyon' and living at Thorniewhats. Probably the same 'Rinyeane Armstrang' was listed in 1581, when the man he had been warded with, 'David Berclay of Cullerny', stated that he had been delivered to John, Lord Maxwell. He was probably a son of Archibald, since in 1581 he (and 'Rowe') were described as 'father brethir to the Lard of Mangertoun' who was Simon at that time. In 1584 he was 'the Larde Ryngie dwellinge in Debaitable land' who signed the bond with the English Wardens, along with his brother 'the Laird's Rowie'. He is

also recorded in the long 1585 remission as 'the lairdis Niniane', along with 'Joke' his son. 'The Laird's Rowe' (also mentioned in 1583 and 1585) was his brother. In 1590 he was 'Ninian Armstrang of Bireburne, called the Laird's Ninian' among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. He is surely also the 'Lairdis Rinziane' on Monipennie's list of Border chiefs published about 1594; 'Lairdis Robbie' and 'Rinzian of Wauchop' are also listed as part of his gang. In 1595 his son Edward was one of those who accused Elliots and others of raiding their farms. **Ninian** 'Ringan', 'Gaudee' (16th C.) listed among the Armstrongs of Whithaugh in 1583. He was probably a brother or nephew of Lancelot of Whithaugh. He is probably the 'Niniane Armestrang, called Gawdie' who was among a group who the Bailie of Hexham complained had stolen horses from near there in 1579. Mungo, 'called Flie the Gaist' was also listed and so possibly related. **Ninian** (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission of men from Dumfriesshire as being tenant at Broomholm, along with 'Johne, Ekie and Antonie Armestrangis thair'. 'Rowe' is listed as tenant in the same place, so probably another close relative. He may be the 'Niniane Armestrang in Munkbieherst' listed in 1603 along with his brother John and Rowie of Broomholm as part of a complaint by Walter Scott of Tushielaw that a gang of Armstrongs attacked several of his farms in 1586. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) brother of 'Dickie of Dryhope'. In 1590 he (along with his brother) was part of a group of Armstrongs and Croziers accused by Ralph Anderson of 'Davisheile' of stealing oxen and ransoming an Anderson prisoner. **Ninian** 'Ringan' of Gingills (16th C.) listed in 1590 he was among a group of Elliots, Armstrongs and Croziers, said to be 200 strong, who were accused of raiding the towns of 'Allenton' and 'Linbriggs', taking 100 cows, 20 horses and 20 prisoners. He is recorded as 'Renyon Armestrong of the Gyngills', along with Will Elliot of Fiddleton, making it likely his lands were in Ewesdale. Probably the same Ninian was 'of Glenduning, called of Gingillis' listed in 1602 among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell; his brothers Andro and Jock were also listed. **Ninian** 'Ringan' of Wauchope (16th C.) recorded in Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs. He is listed as part of 'Lardis Rinzians Gang', along with the 'Laird's Robbie'. He is probably the 'Niniane Armistrang of Wauchopdaill' recorded in 1569 along with 'the Lairdis Rowy' and John (son of John's Christie), as the men for whom Christie of Broomholm was held as pledge in Dupplin Castle. **Ninian** 'Sandy's Ringan' of Auchinbetrig (d.c.1605) son of Alexander, probably 'Ill Will's Sandy', making him brother of Kinmont Willie. He was listed in 1569 along with Archibald, as brothers of 'Will of Kynmonth'. In 1569 he may be the 'Niniane Armistrang' listed along with 'Will of Kynmonth' and 'Cristie Armstrang brether', as those to be exchanged for 'Aby Armistrang', who was a pledge held in St. Andrews Castle; these men were surely closely related and may all have been brothers. In 1580 his son Tom was warded with Lord Hay of Yester. He is recorded being 'in Auchinbadrig' in 1580/1 when there was a caution for his son Tom. In 1581 his son 'Rowe' was warded with Lord Maxwell, along with 'Cristie Armstrang'. He is probably 'Sandeis Niniane' in 1582 when listed among men who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope; his brother Archibald was also listed. He is recorded in 1583 as 'Sandes Rynyon', along with his son Thomas. He was listed (apparently twice) as being in 'Auchinbedrig' in the comprehensive 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire. He was 'Sandye's Rinyan' and Ninian 'of Auchinbadrig' in 1590 when his unnamed sons were part of a complaint against several Armstrongs by Alexander Jardine of Applegirth; Will of Kinmonth (perhaps his brother) was also listed. Additionally in 1590 he was among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands; he was later warded in Dumfries. In 1596 Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig complained about him, his sons Tom, David, Jock and Hugh, along with other 'broken men and outlaws'. In 1597 he was 'of Aughenbedrigg' in a complaint by Captain Musgrave and other Englishmen against him for stealing 600 head of cattle, 20 horses, 600 sheep and goats, and the goods from 20 houses. In 1600 he accompanied his son Thomas, as well as 'Lancie, Hew, Archie and Watt', probably also his sons, and other Armstrongs and supporters in an attack upon Sir John Carmichael, Warden of the West Marches, in which Carmichael was killed. He was also 'Sandies Rynyon and his bayrns', who burned a mill of the Johnstone's and raided 'Bengall', before being reset by Geordie's Sandy. He was listed in an English letter of 1601 among men accused of the slaughter of the Warden, Sir John Carmichael. He is listed as being

'in Auchinbedrigg' in the West March, along with his sons 'Thome, Hew, Lantie, Waltir, Archie, and Dand'. He is probably the 'Sandy's Ninian' whose son David was executed for murder and fire-raising in 1604. One account of the incident with the Warden Carmichael states that 'a broder of auld Williame Airmistrayngis of Kenmwnt, quha was callit Alexander Airmstrayng, alias Sandeis Ringand' was the person responsible for the start of the affair (although this is surely confused between father and son, it nevertheless seems clear he was related to Kinmont Willie). The story goes that he met with the new Warden to sound him out, but the Warden's companions put egg yolks in his scabbard and mocked him. So on the following day he rode out with his sons and killed Carmichael with a shot from a 'hagbut'. He is probably the 'Sander Rynion, a rebellious malefactor' recorded in an English letter of 1605 after he was apprehended. Whether he was executed is unclear, but likely. He was recorded being of 'Auchinbedrig' in 1641 when mentioned along with his sons as former possessor of the lands that had probably belonged to his family for generations; the lands were in 1641 granted to Sir Richard Graham. **Ninian** (16th/17th C.) listed among the Armstrongs and their followers who were tried in 1605 for burning Langholm House, stealing cattle etc. He is named as 'in Tortwne', which could feasibly be 'Tarcoon', west of the Hollows. John Michaelson and Christie Armstrong, 'Nan's Christie' are also listed in the same place. **Ninian** 'Rowe's Ninian' (16th/17th C.) recorded among the Armstrongs and others who were tried in 1605 for the burning of Langholm House and other crimes in 1581. He was tenant in 'Murthome', which is just to the south of Langholm. Charges against him were dropped. However, he was among men complained about by Archibald, Earl of Home in 1610. **Ninian** 'New-maid Ringan' (d.c.1605) tried in 1605 along with Will of Rowanburn for assisting and resetting the King's rebels. These specific outlaws were John Murray of Staplegordon, 'Cuddie' of Bankhouse, Christie of Langholm, Andrew of Langholm (possibly Armstrongs) and John Beattie of the Shiel. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Edinburgh. **Ninian** 'Ringan' of Tweeden (16th C.) from the Tweeden family, he was brother of Hector and Jock. In 1576 there was an order to allow him to be released from ward with Sir David Wemyss, as pledge for 'the gang of Quhithauch'. In 1579 he is recorded as 'Rynione' among 400 Armstrongs and followers are said to have killed Uswold Dod, and stolen 800 cattle and 1,000 sheep (the complaint being repeated in 1587/8); Eckie of Tweeden was also listed. He was recorded among the Armstrongs involved in the ambush of Scotts, Gledstains and others at Whithaugh in 1580. He was 'alias Tweden' in 1581/2 when accused (along with his servant, who was another Armstrong, and others) of leading a group that raided the farm of Bellendean, stealing 60 sheep; he was declared a rebel after not appearing to answer the charge. He is 'Rynyon Armestronge called Rynyon of Twedon' when listed among the near relatives of Lancelot of Whithaugh in 1583; Hector and Jock of Tweeden are also mentioned, presumably his brothers. In 1590 he was accused along with 'Robin the Tailor', Matthew, 'Alexander's Airchie' and Adam Elliot of stealing from 'Trewhit' and taking Robert Storie prisoner. Also in 1590 he was accused, along with Ingram of Castleton and 'Quentin's Airchie' Crozier, of stealing sheep from the Herons of Chipchase, and 6 months later of stealing horses from the same place. He is probably 'the Tayllor' listed in 1590 along with Douglases, Laidlaws, Turnbulls, Shiels and others who were accused of stealing livestock and goods from the tenants of Middleton. He was also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. In 1590/1 he was listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council; Hector of Tweeden was also on the list and presumably related. He was 'Niniane Armestrang of Tueden' among the 180 followers of Sir James Johnstone who had respite in 1594 for the killing of Lord Maxwell and others. He may be one of the 3 Armstrongs from Tweeden who were said to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was 'Niniane Armestrang of Tueden or of the Maynis' among the Armstrongs who signed the bond with the Warden (Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch) of the West March in 1599. Probably the same man was accused in 1606 of murdering Andrew Smith and dismembering the nose of Thomas Tweedie. He was refered to as being 'callit Niniane of Tueidane'. Archibald, 'Fair Airchie' and Andrew Henderson, servant of the Laird of Mangerton, were also accused. Robert Scott of Haining acted as surety. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was 'in Tynneis Burne' and

presumably related to other Armstrongs of Tinnisburn. **Ninian** 'Ringan' of Arkleton (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1606 when his son 'Ebie' was declared a fugitive and in 1611 when 'Ebie' failed to appear at court in Jedburgh. Also in 1611 his son Francis was acquitted of charges in Dumfries court. He may have been father of the Ninian who inherited Arkleton in 1622. He may also have been father of Esther, who was heir-portioner of Arkleton and married John, 2nd son of William Elliot of Falnash. Jean was probably another heir-portioner (and hence his daughter or other near relative) when she gave her permission in 1623 for Robert Elliot of Falnash selling the farm to Adam Cunningham. **Ninian** (16th/17th C.) convicted in 1612 of aiding John, Lord Maxwell, who was on the run for murder. Along with 'Johnne Amulliekyn, in Cruikis' (probably John Milligan) he hid Maxwell and bought him a gun and shoes in Dumfries. He is stated (by Pitcairn) to be 'Ninianes Thome', but this is surely an error for 'Tom's Ninian'. He may have been son of the Tom who was involved in the death of Sir John Carmichael in 1601. The pair were said to have kept Lord Maxwell at 'the Langwoid and Schillingtonehill', which were probably near Langholm. He was sentenced to be hanged in Edinburgh. **Ninian** of Whitlawside (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1612 as a member of the commission under Sir William of Cranston for keeping peace on the Border. His name is listed as 'Niniane Armestrang of Whitlysyd'. He was surely related to the earlier Ninian of Whitlawside. **Ninian** of Arkleton (16th/17th C.) served heir to his great-grandfather Ninian of Arkleton in 1622. He may have been son of the Ninian recorded a decade earlier. **Ninian** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'in Nershill' in 1623 when he appeared before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. **Ninian** (17th C.) along with Jock, he is recorded in 1632 as possessor of the lands of 'Greenesse' in Liddesdale. This is probably the modern Greens near Newcastleton. Abie, who was convicted of murder in 1623 was probably related to him. **Ninian** (17th C.) tenant in Wrae. The will of his wife Grissell Elliot is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1656. **Ninian** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Shiel and their children included: Adam (b.1745); John (b.1747); Grissel (b.1749); James (b.1751); Isabel (b.1755); and Ninian (b.1762). **Paton** (16th C.) recorded in 1583 as 'Patton Armestronge of the Harlawe'. He was probably brother or other close relative of Hector of Harelaw. It is possible he was the same man recorded in 1585. In 1590 he was 'Pawtie of Harlawe' when among men accused of rieving from Bewcastle. He was 'Pawtie of Harelawe' in 1596, among Armstrongs and Elliots accused of being part of several raids into England. He could also be the 'Petti Armstrang' who was burned in a tower in 1602 by the English, claiming that he had been one of the murderers of the Warden Sir John Carmichael. The name could be a diminuative of Patrick or Peter. **Paton** (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire as 'Patone Armestrang'. He was tenant at Betholme, along with George. It is unclear whether his first name was a nickname or corruption of some other name. Later in the list comes 'Niniane Armestrang, sone to Patonis Niniane', who may therefore be a relative. **Paton** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was 'of the Hill', although it is unclear where this was. John of the Hill was also listed. **Peter** (1727/8–91) herd at Wells. He married Elspeth Armstrong, who died in 1791, aged 63. Their son John died at Doveshaughbraehead in 1807, aged 45. They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) born in Hawick, he was a herd boy at Branxholme. He emigrated to Canada about 1812, settling near Perth, up the St. Lawrence River. A few years later he coincidentally met Tibbie Paterson, who had been 'byre-woman' at Branxholme. The pair married, had 3 children and for many years lived in a clearing deep in the woods of Lanark County. **Quentin** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when said to have been involved in a raid on Bewcastle, along with Fosters, Watsons and 20 other Scotsmen, in which Michael Purdom was killed. His name is recorded as 'Whyntyn Armstrang'. **Quentin** (16th C.) recorded in Gattonside in 1581 when he received sasine for 2 acres of land in Gattonside and granted a reversion on the lands for the sum of £68. **Quentin** (16th C.) head of a group of Armstrongs and Littles who raided the farm of 'Hairhoip' in Tweeddale in 1582. He is recorded as 'Quintene Armstrang, callit Pawtonis Quintene', and hence was presumably son of Paton. The family were probably from Ewesdale. He could be the same as the Quentin recorded in 1585. He was 'Pattowne's Quintene' when listed among men ordered in 1588 to appear before the Warden in Dumfries. **Quentin** (16th C.) recorded in the comprehensive 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire as 'Quhintting'. He was brother to Christie in 'Carron', as well as brother

to Andrew and Geordie. His son Christie is also listed. **Richard** (14th C.) recorded in 1342 as 'Ricardo Harmestrang' when he loaned money to King David II in Calais. He is also recorded in 1343 in a receipt for money, where he is 'Ricardi Armstrang'. **Richard** 'Skaw' (15th/16th C.) probably from the Liddesdale area. In 1502 Patrick Scott, son of Adam 'in Hardwodhill' had a remission for 'resetting' him in his thefts, particularly for stealing 200 sheep from David Hoppringle at 'Fechane', also with the help of Alexander Scott. **Richard** (16th C.) recorded in 1535 as 'Richardi Armstrang' when Andrew Tait had remission for associating with him. **Richard** 'Dickie of Dryhope' (16th C.) listed as 'Dik Armstrong of Dryup' in a list of 1583, among the near relatives of Simon of Mangerton. It was stated that he lived at 'Hyghe Morgarton' (i.e. 'High Mangerton') and married a Scottish woman. He is recorded in 1586 along with 'Lard's Jock' of raiding into Bewcastle and recorded in 1587 as 'Dick of Dryupp' when (along with the 'Laird's Jock' and 'Lancie of Whisgills') he was accused by Englishman Andrew Routledge of stealing cattle and goods. In 1590 he was part of a group of Armstrongs and Croziers accused by Ralph Anderson of 'Davisheile' of stealing oxen and ransoming an Anderson prisoner; his brother Ringan is also listed. Also in 1590 there is a complaint by the Stories of 'Peilehill' that 2 years earlier 'Dick of Driupp, the Whisgills, and 100 men' killed 'a mylner, John Tailior, and William of the Park', as well as burning the mill and 12 houses and stealing 100 cows. Additionally 'Hecky Noble' complained in 1590 that he had led a group of about 100 Scotsmen 'burnying to dede his soune John, and his wief great with child', as well as burning 9 houses and stealing 200 cows'. Furthermore he is 'Dick of Dryupp' listed in 1590 when accused among Armstrongs and others of rieving from Bewcastle. He is 'Dick of Dryupp' mentioned in an indenture of 1594/5, but said to not be in Liddesdale. He is said to have been leader of the Armstrongs during the rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle in 1596. He may have been a younger son of Thomas of Mangerton. It is unclear where this Dryhope might have been – 'Now Dickie of Dryhope led that band, And the nevir a word o lear had he' [T]. **Richard** 'Ritchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1583 as 'Riche Armstronge called Carhaud'. He was probably related to the Armstrongs of Chingills and of Whitlawside. It is unclear what 'Carhaud' refers to. **Richard** (16th C.) son of Hector of Harlaw. He was listed in 1578 among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with David Barclay of 'Cullerny') and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. Perhaps the same Richard is recorded in 1583 as 'Ekkes Riche' among the Armstrongs of the Langholm area. **Richard** (18th/19th C.) hosier in Hawick. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Richard** (19th C.) resident of Kershopefoot, recorded in 1879. **Richmond** (1810–40) son of Southdean Schoolmaster Thomas. He became schoolmaster (or perhaps assistant) himself, starting in about 1837. He is recorded as schoolmaster at Southdean in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is surely named after Rev. John Richmond, who was minister of Southdean starting in the year that he was born. **Robert** 'Cuthberto' (15th/16th C.) younger son of Alexander of Mangerton. In 1494 he was accused of stealing cattle along with other Armstrongs. He may be the Robert listed among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He may have been hanged along with other family members in 1530. **Robert** (16th C.) listed in 1541 as tenant of Ralton, along with Ninian and Thomas. He may be the same man as Cuthbert, brother of Thomas, Laird of Mangerton; both Thomas of Mangerton and Cuthbert were tenants of Over Gubbislie. **Robert** 'Helen's Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1561 in a bond between Armstrongs and Bruntons, signed in Selkirk. He was listed as 'alias Helynes Hob', presumably son of Helen, and was likely related to the other men listed in the bond, including John of Ralton, John in Eilrig and Hob's John (possibly his son). **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) listed among Armstrongs for whom Hector of Harelaw was pledge in 1569. He was listed as 'in Millangilsyde', but it is unclear where this was. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) son of Andrew of Gingills. There was a pledge for him before the Privy Council in 1573. **Robert** (16th C.) probably distinct from Hob, son of Andrew of Gingills. In the same year, 1573, he was recorded being reentered in Blackness. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1580 when Lord Maxwell gave caution for him and his uncle 'Cristie Armstrang of Auchingavill'. In 1582 James, Earl of Morton, was given a decree of forfeiture for failing to produce him and Christie. **Robert** 'Hob', 'Hobbie' (16th C.) probably son of John, called 'of Whithaugh', and hence likely to have been grandson of the Laird of Whithaugh. He is noted in a 1583 list of the

Armstrongs of Whithaugh and said to have married a daughter of Jamie Foster of Stanegarthside. He is probably the Hob of Whithaugh recorded along with Simon of Whithaugh, among Armstrongs accused in 1587/8 of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584. Perhaps the same 'Hob of Whithaugh' is recorded in 1590 among several Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons complained about by the English Warden for the murder of 2 Englishmen during a raidin 1588. He may also be the 'Hob of Whithawghe son to John Eamont of Hilhouse' accused with other Whithaugh Armstrongs of stealing from the 'Cragells' of 'Walton wodde'; however, it is unclear whether 'Eamont' is somehow Armstrong, or Elliot, or something else). He may be the 'Robine Armstrong of Whithaugh' listed in 1590 among other Armstrongs accused of stealing livestock from Edward Shaftoe of Bavington; the others named were Hob 'the Tailor', Airchie (son to the old Laird of Whithaugh) and Alexander's Airchie. In 1590/1 he was 'Hob Armstrang of Quhithauch' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. **Robert** 'Gleed Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'Hob Armestrang, callit Gleid Hob', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) tenant in Lairhope. He is recorded in the 1586/7 of Border criminals, along with 'Gleed Hob' and many others. He may be related to Andrew, who was at Lairhope in 1623. **Robert** 'Hob the Tailor' (16th C.) listed among men accused of raiding the English farm of Middleton Hall in 1589. Some others listed lived in Hobkirk Parish, but it is seems likely he was from Liddesdale. He was also accused (along with Rutherfords, Laidlaws, Croziers and Elliots) of rieving from Woodburn in 1589. In 1590 he was accused along with Ringan of Tweeden, Matthew, 'Alexander's Airchie' and Adam Elliot of stealing from 'Trewhit' and taking Robert Storie prisoner; his name was recorded there as 'Robine the taillor'. Also in 1590 he is recorded along with 'Edward Elloit son to Davye' when accused of stealing horses from John Heron of Chipchase, and separely listed with 'Quentin's Airchie', 'Adey Farlamdes' and Hob Armstrong 'the Tailor' of stealing horses from the same place a couple of years earlier. Additionally he is probably 'Hob the tayleer' listed in 1590 along with other Armstrongs and Elliots, accused of rieving from Englishman John Armstrong. He was further accused in 1590, along with Airchie (son to the old Laird of Whithaugh), Robin of Whithaugh and Alexander's Airchie, of stealing livestock from Edward Shaftoe of Bavington. Note that there appears to have been a contemporary Elliot with the same forename and nickname, so it is possible there was only one man and confusion about whether he was an Armstrong or an Elliot. **Robert** 'Hob', 'Reid Neb' (16th C.) probably a brother or other near relative of 'Reid' Andrew. The pair are probably the 'Andrew and 'red nebb' Hob Armstrong' listed among Armstrongs and Elliots complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh in 1590. **Robert** 'Robbie' (16th C.) recorded as 'the Laird's Robbie' along with 'Lairdis Ringiane' and 'Ringan of Wauchope' on Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs. He may have been brother of Ringan (i.e. Ninian), but it is unclear which Laird would have been their father. He could be the same as 'the Laird's Rowie'. **Robert** 'Robbie' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'of the Langholm' when listed among those said by an English informer to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was perhaps brother of Christie of Barnglies, who was listed along with him. His name is given as 'Roby of the Langholm'. **Robert** 'Hobbie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1603 when there was a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people. 'Cubbie's Archie', servant of Simon Elliot of Binks, was the leader of the group. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'in Quhithauch' when he was listed among men convicted and executed in Jedburgh in 1611. It is possible that he was the Robert associated with Whithaugh who was recorded in 1583. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) younger son of 'John's Christie', and hence grandson of Johnnie of Gilnockie. He may have been known as 'Rowe', in which case he may be the same as one of the contemporary Rolands. Perhaps the same man was 'Rob Airmestrang, called Cristie's Rob' in 1602 when listed among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. **Robert** 'the Cunnin Craftsman' (16th/17th C.) smith in Hawick, who was one of 3 men acquitted in 1621 of a charge of carrying hagbuts and pistols in public and of shooting their neighbours' domestic birds. The other men were Allan Deans and 'Geordie's Hobie' Scott. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) referred to as being 'callit Rakkes in Syde' in 1623, when he

gave a bond for Francie 'of Tweidane' and Archie 'Rakkes' at the Judicial Court in Jedburgh. He was also 'callit Raccas in Side' when he entered James 'Dittone in Greanay'. The modern name of his lands is unclear, but it was perhaps somewhere around the Canonbie area. Archie was his 'broyer sone' (i.e. nephew), and he was surely also related to William 'callit Rakkeis', who is also recorded in 1623, and perhaps John 'Rakass', recorded in 1585. **Robert** 'Robbie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Greena in 1623. He and his brother John were entered at the Judicial Court in Jedburgh by Robert Elliot of Dinlabyre. **Robert** 'in Chapelhill' (17th C.) recorded in the 1641 Town Book as an appraiser for a horse. He was presumably tenant at Chapelhill. He could be the Robert, married to Elizabeth Hay, whose son Robert was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1650. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded being 'called Syd' on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves) in about 1648. He may be related to John of Side. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Dawstonburn in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. Alexander was also listed there and so presumably a close relative. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant at Fairloans in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Robert** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls somewhere near Castleton. He appears to have been a tenant, but with the name of the farm not recorded. **Rev. Robert** (1661–1732) 2nd son of John, physician of Kelso, he was licensed by Chirnside Presbytery in 1691 and admitted as minister of Castleton Parish in 1693. He married Hannah Tennant (who died in 1702) and later Christian Mowat (who died in 1753, aged 78). His children included: Margaret, who later cared for her brother John in London; John (1708/9–79), who was a doctor, poet and essayist, famous in his day for 'The Art of Preserving Health'; William (b.1710), who succeeded him as minister of Castleton; George (1719/20–89), who was also a doctor and medical writer; Helen; and Elizabeth. He may be the Robert who was recommended as minister of Abbotrule in 1728 (but was not translated there). **Robert** (1716/7–1821) resident of Liddesdale. He was described as being 'of a cheerful, kind, and serious deportment, and pursued hard labour with continued perseverance till the autumn before his death'. He died at Dinlabyre, at the age of 104. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) landlord of the Tower Hotel, taking over after Michael Stevenson died in 1789. He was there for 10 years, when his wife died and he found that he had amassed £10,000. He then purchased a farm near Langholm, married a younger woman and settled there. He was recorded as a vintner in Hawick in 1790 when he paid the tax for having a female servant as well as a male 'drawer', and for having a waiter in 1791–97. He was also recorded as a vintner in Hawick on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He was surely the 'Robert Armstrong Post Master in Hawick' who was taxed as owner of 2 4-wheel carriages in the years 1790/1, 1791/2 and 1792/3 (that could be the same carriages owned by the previous proprietor of the Tower Inn). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Pinglehole in Castleton Parish, recorded on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) gamekeeper at Stobs in 1797, when he was working for Sir William Eliott. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Glendivan in Ewesdale in 1797 according to the Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) recorded at Rashiegrain in Hawick Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Bailie Robert** (1770–1853) younger son of William, schoolmaster in Hobkirk, and brother of Adam, who was in the Russian service. He was a grandson of Rev. Robert Riccalton of Hobkirk, and it is said he was a direct descendant of Johnnie of Gilnockie. He was a printer, publisher, bookseller and druggist in Hawick, as well as serving as Magistrate from 1814. He was recorded as a printer in 1801 when he witnessed a baptism for William Brown. He witnessed baptisms in 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807 and 1809 for baker John Wilson and his sister Ann. He was Hawick Postmaster in the period 1809–52. He seems easy to confuse with another Robert, who was landlord at the Tower Inn in the 1790s, being recorded as Post Master in some of those years when taxed for owning carriages. His business was on Silver Street (about No. 6) and later at 29 High Street. He started as an apprentice with Dr. James Wilson (of Otterburn) in Hawick, but at the end of the 19th century was working as a clerk for the British Chronicle in Kelso and in the last few years of the 18th century he worked as a printer in York. In 1796 he wrote a spoof letter, based on a story he heard from Wat Inglis, which was duly published, leading the authorities to think that revolution had broken out in Hawick! However, since reaction was so serious, he did not at the time admit to his role. The Chronicle went defunct in 1801 and he purchased their printing press, moving with it to Hawick, and essentially taking over as local printer from George Caw. He was said to be extremely diligent at editing and overseeing the presses. At least

44 publications came from his presses, including many fine books, such as 'Apollo's Lyre' (1801), 'The Banquet of Euphrosyne' (1811, 1816), and the works of local ministers Dr. Somerville and Dr. Charters. It was said that he refused to publish James Hogg's 'Teribus' because of the verse that attacked the Hawick Bailies. When Gilbert Burns (brother of the poet) wrote to Hawick, declining an invitation, it was to him the letter was addressed. He also sold books and succeeded Mr. Inglis as Hawick postmaster. He was Bailie in 1816 when he witnessed a declaration regarding the birth of William Ker. He was listed as a printer and bookseller on Silver Street in Pigot's 1837 directory, as well as librarian of the Subscription Library there. He was still listed as the librarian in Slater's 1852 directory. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a bookseller and printer. He was said to be 'very doubtful, haughty and not well liked', but possessing a great amount of energy and common sense. When he was first informed that he was a Bailie, Caleb Rutherford, waiting for his customary dram, instead was sent flying into the street and onto a heap of dung. He firstly married Ann (or Agnes) Fraser in York in 1794 and their children (the first 3 born in York) included: William (b.1795); Agnes (b.c.1797); Margaret (b.c.1799–1817), who died of typhus; Thomas (b.1802); Jean (or Jane, 1805–17), who also died of typhus; and Adam (b.1809). The witnesses in 1802 and 1805 were James Inglis and John Wilson (his sister Ann's husband) and in 1809 were James Elliot and C. Armstrong (probably Hawick Schoolmaster Christopher). His wife died in 1834 and in 1836 he secondly married Elizabeth Waldie, who was recorded living with him in the 1841 and 1851 censuses; it seems there were no further children though. His daughter Agnes was living with him in 1841. All of his children pre-deceased him, and none had descendants. His wife was listed as a widow (as well as Proprietress of Property & Librarian) at 5 Silver Street in 1861. After he was buried at Hobkirk, the inhabitants of Hawick erected a monument there. A silhouette portrait of him exists. **Robert** (b.1790/1) labourer in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was at Old Myredykes, in 1851 he was at about 13 South Hermitage Street and in 1861 at about 2 Langholm Street. The 85-year-old Thomas who was with him in 1841 was probably his father. He married Mary Beattie and their children included: Isabel (b.1817); Ann (b.1818); Elizabeth (b.1820); Thomas (b.1822); William (b.1826); Robert (b.1829); Adam (b.1830); Simon (b.1832); Agnes (or 'Nancy', b.1834); Alexander (b.1837/8); and Isabella (again, b.1841). **Robert Lindsay** (c.1792–1865) son of Adam, who was born in Hobkirk Parish (and not son of William, as incorrectly marked on his grandfather's gravestone at Hobkirk), with his mother being Isabella Lindsay from Jedburgh, who had attracted Burns' attentions in 1787. Like his father he entered the service of the Russian emperor, where he was known as 'Roman Adamovich Armstrong'. He appears to have been brought back to Scotland after the death of his mother when he was a toddler. He probably attended school in Jedburgh, where his great friend was Thomas Shortreed, later Procurator-Fiscal for Roxburghshire. He was sent back to Scotland to attend Edinburgh University, where he befriended Sir Walter Scott. He rejoined his father in Russia in about 1811, becoming metallurgical chief in his father's Olonets ironworks in about the period 1833–43. As a result the name 'Armstrong' appears on some cannons that were used during the Crimean War. From 1843–58 he was Director-General of the Imperial Mint in St. Petersburg, with the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the Russian service, and was named a member of the Expert Committee of the Corps of Mining Engineers. He inherited properties in Jedburgh from his grandfather Robert Lindsay (after whom he was named), including Mary Queen of Scots' house, where his aunts Anne and Elizabeth lived. He married Alexandra Petrovna Uvarova and they had a son Adam (1816–90), who became a Colonel in the Russian service. He died in St. Petersburg and was buried in the Smolensky Lutheran Cemetery. Note there is some uncertainty over the years of his birth and death. After his death the Jedburgh properties were inherited by his brother John and later passed to his own son Col. Adam of St. Petersburg, who visited Jedburgh in 1871. **Robert** (19th C.) postman in Newcastleton in the 1860s, living on Langholm Street. He could be the 70-year old labourer living at 2 Langholm Street in 1861, with his wife Mary and daughter Agnes. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Catleton Parish. He married Christian Little and their son Simon was baptised in 1832. He could be the Robert recorded as farmer and widower at Turcoon in Canonbie Parish in 1851. **Robert** (b.1829/30) shoemaker in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was on Langholm Street with his brother Alexander. Later in the 1860s he was on Douglas Square. **Robert Bruce** (19th C.) author of 'History of

Liddesdale'. He was a friend of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. **Robert** 'Bert', M.B.E. (1924–2019) official Common-Riding Song Singer 1973–84. Son of George, he was youngest of 10 siblings and born in Dickson Street. He was a member of the choir at Wilton School and first sang at the Common Riding in 1935. He worked at Pesco's and did National Service in the Navy, returning to Hawick, where he lived for the rest of his life. He also worked at Deanbrae, Pringle's and William Lockie. He sang at his first Colour Bussing in 1950 and for a long time was the first singer at the Callants' Club annual dinner. He was also a keen supporter of the Greens, with 3 of his brothers playing for the team. Outside the Common Riding, his signature song was 'Oh Lord it's hard to be humble', which led to him briefly playing No. 8 for Hawick in his 80s. He became a favourite singer in care homes around the Hawick area. He received the M.B.E. for services to entertainment in 2002 and in 2017 received the Provost Council's Achievement Award. He sang 'The Hawick Callant' and recites 'Robbie Dye' on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry'. He was also recorded speaking in dialect as part of the BBC 'Voices' project in 2004. Described as a gentleman by all who knew him, he kept his sense of humour to the last. **Roger** (d.1528) from somewhere in Scotland. Along with his countryman Harry Noble and 2 Englishmen (William Charlton of Shitlington and Archibald Dodd), he made a foray into Northumberland, robbing some houses and taking the Parson of Muggleswick prisoner. The party failed to get away with their booty because the Tyne was in flood and they were hunted down. He was hung near Newcastle. **Roland** 'the Laird's Rowie' (16th C.) probably son of Archibald of Mangerton. In 1569 he is 'Rowy Armstrang callit the Lairdis Rowy' when listed along with John (son of John's Christie) and Ninian of Wauchopedale, as the men for whom Christie of Broomholm was held as pledge in Dupplin Castle. He was probably also the 'Rowy' listed in 1569 along with Sim and Ninian, sons to the Laird of Mangerton, when Christopher of Barnglies was surety for them and other Armstrongs. He may be the 'Rowy Armstrang in Brintscheilhill, callit the Landis [probably 'Lord's] Rowy' who was warded with Alexander Stewart of Garlees in 1574 and released by 1578, with a promise to meet again to preserve lawlessness on the Border; however it is unclear where 'Brintscheilhill' was. He is probably the man transcribed as 'Robe Armstrangis' in 1581 among Armstrongs and others who complained to the Privy Council about several actions by Scotts and their allies. He is stated there to be brother of Ringan and 'father brethir to the Lard of Mangertoun', who was Simon. He is listed in 1583 among the chiefs of Liddesdale, among the men said to be closely related to Simon of Mangerton. He dwelled in Tarras-side and married a daughter of Auld Archie Graham. In 1584 he was 'the Larde Rowye' who signed the bond with the English Wardens, along with his brother 'the Laird's Ringan'. He is also recorded in the long 1585 remission as 'the lairdis Rowe', along with 'Johne and Ringane' and 'Thome' his sons. 'The Laird's Ninian' (or 'Ringan') was his brother. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th C.) recorded in 1569 along with other Armstrongs who Hector of Harelaw served as pledge for. He is listed along with his brother Ninian, the pair probably being sons of the elder Hector of Harelaw and 'servandis to the said young Hector'. **Roland** 'Rowe' (16th C.) listed in 1580 among Borderers held in Blackness Castle and ordered presented to the Privy Council. This was along with Sandy's Christie, a nephew of Sim's Tom and Gavin Elliot, son of Scot's Hob. He is also recorded in 1581 as 'Rowe Armstrang, son to Sandies Rinyeane' when he and Christie were warded with Lord Maxwell. **Roland** 'Rowe' of Broomholm (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission of men whose superior was Lord Maxwell. His farm was near Langholm. Ninian was listed as tenant in the same place, along with John, Ekie and Anthony, so were probably close relatives. In 1603 he was denounced as a rebel for raiding several farms of Walter Scott of Tushielaw in 1586. His name was given as 'Rowie Armestrang of Bromeholme' and others in the gang included Ninian and John in 'Munkbieherst'. Archie, recorded in 1622 being 'callit Rollies Archie, in Broomholme' was probably his son. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th C.) recorded being 'in Howdaill' in 1623. Law Foster and James 'Dattoune' were accused of stealing sheep from him and 'Jokkas' Watson, from their lands of Greena. **Roman Adamovich** see **Robert Lindsay**. **Rosie** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 when 'Scabbit Hob' Nixon was accused of stealing sheep from her tenants of Mangerton. It seems likely that she was widow of an earlier Laird of Mangerton. **Serge** (16th C.) recorded in the long remission of 1585 for men under the superiority of Lord Maxwell. He was the brother of Kinmont Willie, although it is unclear if his name was a nickname or short for something. He is listed

in 1585 among the offspring of 'Ill Will's Sandy', his name transcribed there as 'Forge Armestronge called Sandes Forge'. It is possible the first name is an error for something else. **Simon** 'Sim' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1510 among a list of associates of Robert Elliot of Redheugh who received respite for their crimes from the Privy Council. Thomas, George and Alexander are also listed, so were possibly related. He might be the same as Simon of Whithaugh. **Simon** 'Meikle Sym' (d.1527) said to have been killed by John Johnstone of that Ilk. This act intensified the feud between the Armstrongs and the Johnstones. His accomplices were John, Andrew and Roland Bell and William and Matthew Johnstone, with James Douglas of Drumlanrig as their cautioner. It is unclear which branch of the family he came from. **Simon** of Whithaugh (d.bef. 1536), possibly the eldest son of Johnnie of Gilnockie. In 1525 he had a 'letter of reversion' to George, Lord Home (presumably acting as superior) for his lands in Ewesdale, which included Mosspeeble, Unthank, Fiddleton, Mosspaul and others. In 1529/30 with Ninian, along with Archibald and Gavin Elliot, he pledged to bring Robert Elliot 'Flaskvod' to Fairnilee to answer for attacks and other crimes prepetrated against George Ker of Linton. By 1536 he was deceased, having been executed for his crimes. His lands and goods were forfeited to the King and then given to his son and heir Andrew, together with David, called 'the Lady' and David's brother Martin (who may have been his brothers also). In 1537 his 'takkis, stedings and wodsettis' in Ewesdale were granted to Robert, Lord Maxwell. **Simon** 'Sim the Laird' (16th C.) listed in an English letter of 1525 as one of the chiefs of the Armstrongs, along with Davie the Lady and others, who were captured by the Earl of Angus. He is also recorded in 1531/2 as 'Sym Armstrong, callit the Lard' when he and Clement Crozier had remission for burning Little Newton, as well as the 'tresonabil taking of Walter Scot of Branxhelm, knycht, in cumpany with Inglismen'. He is also listed in 1535 among the Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels for a raid on Craik. His name is given as 'Symon Armestrang, called Sym the Larde'. It is posible he is the same man as Simon of Whithaugh. In 1535/6 he was further convicted of stealing 2 oxen from Craik and a horse from Howpasley, as well as having the theft of 100 cattle from Craik repeated. Other crimes stated include burning and stealing 60 cows from Howpasley, stealing sheep from 'the King's shepherds, furth of the lands of Braidlee in the Forest' and assisting Alexander ('Evil-willit Sandy') and others while supposedly being in the King's ward. The sentence was hanging and forfeit of all his lands and possessions. **Simon** (16th C.) tenant of the lands of 'Wowlyk' (probably the modern Woolhope) according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He was listed as 'serjendo' (i.e. sergeant), suggesting he held an official role, perhaps as assistant to the Keeper of Hermitage. He may have been related to other Armstrongs who were tenants of farms near Copshaw. He could also be the same as Simon of Tinnisburn. Either he or another Simon was tenant of Nether Foulwood, Wedoshiels, Staneygill, Redmoss and Flatt in 1541. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as joint tenant, with Christopher, of the lands of 'Dalferno' in Liddesdale. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Simons. **Simon** (16th C.) listed along with Archibald, Ringan and Jenkin in 1541, accused of having killed Englishman Arthur Graham on a raid. Some of them were brothers, perhaps all of them. He may be the same as one of the other Simons. **Simon** 'Reid' (16th C.) recorded as 'rede Sym' in 1541 when he was listed among Scotsmen who had reset English rebels. In his case he reset 'Jenkyn Nykson'. His nickname (presumably meaning 'red') may distinguish him from other contemporary Simons. In 1569 he was 'Sym Armistrang of the Wodheid callit Reid Sym', listed among men that Archibald of Mangerton was pledge for. One of his sons was listed in 1569 among men for whom Thomas (brother of the Laird of Mangerton) was held as pledge; he is listed as 'sone to Reid Sym', with no forename given. **Simon** (16th C.) possibly a descendant of Simon of Whithaugh. He is recorded as 'Sym' in a bond of 1556 to present Richard Nixon. He may also be the 'Syme Armstrang, son to Ryngand' who is recorded in a bond of 1557 involving his brother George, as well as Hector of Harelaw and Thomas of Chingills, who may have been close relatives. **Simon** 'Wanton Sim' (16th C.) one of the men accused of treason in 1567 for helping James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. He was summoned to appear at the market cross of Jedburgh, suggesting he was from Roxburghshire or Liddesdale. Not appearing, he was convicted of treason and sentenced to the 'hieast punischment destinat of the lawis of this realme'. He was listed in 1569 as 'Sym Armistrang callit Wantoun Sym', among fugitives from Harelaw. If he survived he may be the 'Wanton Sym in Quhitley Syde' listed in about the 1580s. He married 2 English women, the 1st being a daughter of Robert Foster and the

2nd being Thomas Graham's daughter. **Simon** 'Sym' of Tinnisburn (16th C.) son of Thomas of Mangerton. In 1537/8 he was appointed as one of the sergeants for the Justiciary Court held by the Keeper of Liddesdale in 1537/8. He was presumably the Simon who was tenant of 'Tynneswoodgrene' in 1541 and may also be the Simon who was tenant of Woolhope at the same time (however, it is possible these were different generations). His son was 'Symmis Thome in Tynneisburne', who was recorded in 1580 when his nephew was warded in Blackness Castle. His son Francis was convicted of theft (along with other Armstrongs, Elliots and Nixons) in 1580/1. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1569 as 'Sym Armistran alsua his brother' among men for whom Thomas 'brother to Mangertoun' was held as a pledge in Castle Semple. This suggests that he was not the same man as Simon of Mangerton, but there may be confusion over names and relationships. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1569 among men who Archibald of Mangerton served as pledge for. His name is given as 'Symon Armistrang callit the Feid'. It is unclear what his nickname meant. In 1578 he is 'Symon of the Foid' when his son Ninian was listed among Borderers who had been released from ward and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. **Simon** 'Sim' (d.c.1598) referred to as 'Sim of the Cathill' in a note in the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'. He was probably from Catgill and related to other Armstrongs from there. It was said that he was killed by one of the Ridleys of Haltwhistle, leading to the Armstrongs burning that town; however, they also lost one of their own leaders in the raid and after vowing further revenge, the English Warden, Lord Carey, had a force sent against the Armstrongs, when 5 of their chiefs were captured. **Simon** 'Sim' (d.c.1600) 9th Laird of Mangerton, son of Archibald. He was also called 'Sym of Tweeden'. He was probably the 'Sym' listed in 1569 along with Ninian and 'Rowy', all sons to the Laird of Mangerton, when Christopher of Barnglies was surety for them and other Armstrongs. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. He had pledged, along with Lancie of Whithaugh, that they would present any of their friends and servants who 'offendit againis the subjectis of England or Scotland' with 6 days warning, under pain of 2000 merks; however, it was ruled that their supporters had 'not keipit gude reule, bot hes offendit aganis the subjectis of Scotland and England'. Also in 1578/9 John Carmichael had caution to enter him and Lancie of Whithaugh before the King and Privy Council. In 1581 he was allied with Martin Elliot of Braidlie and Lance Armstrong of Whithaugh when they made a set of complaints against Walter Scott of Goldielands, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and Robert Elliot of Redheugh; all were charged to appear before the Privy Council with pledges of assurance from their supporters. Also in 1581 he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. He was probably the Laird of Mangerton who was accused in 1582 by Englishman Sir Simon Musgrave of burning his barns full of grains; the 'Laird's Jock' and 'Sim's Thom' (possibly his son) were also mentioned. Along with Lancie of Whithaugh and 2 Elliots, he was also denounced by the Privy Council for failing to make redress for the crimes committed by their tenants and servants. He is listed as the Laird of Mangerton in the letter of 1583 from Thomas Musgrave listing the chief men of Liddesdale. In 1583 he was 'The larde of Moungerton' among the men considered by the English as principal offenders in the West Marches. He was taken prisoner in 1583/4 and held at Carlisle, the comment being that 'his taking is greatly wondered at for it was never heard that a laird of Mangerton was taken in his own house either in peace or war without the hurt or loss of man'. In 1586 he and Lancie of Whithaugh were explicitly listed as leaders in Liddesdale in instructions from King James to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. He was accused of being on a raid into England in 1587, along with the Laird of and Whithaugh, John of Kinmont and about 600 others, in which 15 houses were burned, 24 men taken prisoner and £900 worth of livestock and goods taken. In 1587 it was said by Lord Hunsdon that he and James Chisholme helped save Captain 'Bellowsis' from being killed in a fray, and instead had him taken prisoner. In 1589 he was listed among leaders in Liddesdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. There was a 'letter of horning' against him for failing to appear in 1589. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents and there was a complaint against him by the tenants of 'Langupp' in England for the theft of livestock and goods. Additionally in 1590 he was among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. There is also a letter to him from

Bothwell in 1589 encouraging him to hunt venison with the Laird of Whithaugh and Martin Elliot (for the King's wedding), but to refrain from attacking the tenants of Francis Dacre while he was the King's guest in Edinburgh. However, in 1590 Bothwell and others promised to the English Wardens to deliver him to the King. Still, in 1590/1 there was a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and other leaders to deliver him and about 50 other Armstrongs, Elliots, Croziers, Nixons, Beatties and Scotts. He is recorded as 'Sym of Mayngertoun' at the head of the list of Armstrongs who signed a bond with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch to be responsible for any complaints by the English against the inhabitants of Liddesdale. In 1591 Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch promised the Privy Council to produce his on 6 days' warning, if requested, and he in turn promised to produce 'Johnnes Jokke Armstrang' within 15 days, as pledge for the 'gang of Mangertoun', as well as Lancelot of Whithaugh under the same £2000 caution. In 1591/2 Arthur Scott of Gamescleuch acted as surety for him. He was accused in 1593 of being part of a large group of Armstrongs and Elliots who raided Tynedale, but the King's Council were 'credeblelie enformede that Mangerton was not att this attempte'. In 1597 he was still listed among demands for pledges by the English Warden, and was recorded being delivered to Lord Scrope as a prisoner in Carlisle. He is 'Sym of Mangerton' when listed in 1598 in complaints from Sir James Sandilands about a group of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who had been stealing from his lands; the 'younger of Mangertoun' was also listed, presumably Archibald. In 1599 he is among a group of Armstrongs and Elliots who wrote to the English Warden requesting that they place 4 of their men into custody as pledges. He may be the 'Armestrang of Mangertoun' listed among leaders ordered in 1600 to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Foster of Kershopefoot. His sons included: Archibald, who succeeded; 'Hingle' (or 'Ungle'); Simon 'of Runchbach'; and Lancelot, who was also recorded in 1599. He is probably also the Laird of Mangerton whose daughter married Will, 2nd son of Richard Graham of Netherby. His initials and those of his wife ('SA–EF') are recorded on an armorial stone built into the ruins of Mangerton Tower. Some genealogies have his death in 1583, but it must have been later. **Simon** 'Rackass' (16th C.) recorded in 1590/1 among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He is listed being 'called Rakkas', and his brother John is also listed. They were presumably related to other men who had a similar nickname. **Simon** 'Sim' of Puddingburn (16th C.) recorded in an English letter (written by Henry Leigh) of 1600 as a notorious riever of the Borders, who was 'abroad with his gward of theeves, to rob the passengers to the fayre'. It seems likely this was an Armstrong, but since there is no other mention of this man, he may simply be the same as Simon of Mangerton (or a fabrication). **Simon** 'Geordie's Sim' (16th C.) probably from Ewesdale, and possibly son of George in Arkleton. He was part of a group of Armstrongs and Littles who raided the farm of 'Hairhoip' in Tweeddale in 1582. He is recorded as 'Sym Armstrang, callit Geordeis Sym', and listed along with Quentin, son of Paton. **Simon** 'Young Sim' (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the near relatives of Simon of Mangerton. He was probably a cousin of the Laird. He lived at the Flatt and married a daughter of 'Robin's Rowie' Foster. It is possible he is the same man as Sim of Whithaugh. **Simon** 'Sim' of Whithaugh (d.1606/7) eldest son of Lancelot of Whithaugh. In 1569 his father was held in Wester Wemyss Castle as pledge for him, 'Syme of the Manis' and John 'of Quhithauch'. In 1576 he was listed as the son and heir apparent of Lancie when several Border Lairds were surety for him 'that he during all the dayis of his life sould continew ane obeydient subject ... and on na wayis commit thift'; this pledge was deemed to have been broken by 1578/9, when his sureties were Lancie of Whithaugh, Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, Walter Scott of Goldielands, Sim Scott tutor of Thirlestane and Robert Elliot of Reidheugh. In 1579 he was 'Syme Armestronge younge Lard of Whithaughe' who along with 400 Armstrong followers are said to have killed Uswold Dod, and stolen 800 cattle and 1,000 sheep (the complaint being repeated in 1587/8). In 1580 he was probably the son of Lancie of Whithaugh, who was involved in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. He is probably the 'Young Lard of Whitaugh' accused in 1582 by the English (along with the Old Laird and others) of stealing livestock and goods and killing 4 men. And additionally there was a complaint against him and 24 others for a raid on 'Captheton Whithouse' in 1583. Also in 1583 he was the yonge lord his sonne', appearing right after his father Lance on an English list of the Armstrongs of Whithaugh. He is probably the young Laird accused of being

on a raid on the tenants of 'Haddingbriggs and Rattenrawe' in England in 1587, along with the Laird of Mangerton, Jock of Kinmont and about 600 others. He was listed among those accused of another raid in 1587, on the tenants of the Laird of Bellister, along with his brothers Andrew and Francis, as well as other Armstrongs and Elliots; his servant 'Alexanders Arche' was also listed. He is among Armstrongs accused in 1587/8 of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584. He is probably also the 'Sim Armstrang of Whitaugh' who complained in the 1580s of a raid from the English side, stealing 800 sheep from him. He is probably the 'young Laird of Whithaugh' accused of being on a raid on Bewcastle and Gilsland in 1588, along with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Laird of Chisholme, when they are said to have run into English watchmen and killed 4 of them. In 1589 he was 'younger of Quhithauch' when listed among leaders in Liddesdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. In 1590 he was 'Syme Armstrong of Whithawghe' when accused, along with Will Elliot of Gorrenberry of rieving from the Lord Warden's tenants. In 1590/1 he was listed among Borderers in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and leaders on the Border, for failing to produce certain fugitives. He is listed as 'younger of Whithaugh'among the accomplices of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, who tried to capture the King in 1592. His 'horning' was lifted in 1592/3, when he was 'Sym Armestrang of Quhithauch, younger, dwelling in the Rone in Liddisdaill'; however, he was denounced again in 1593/4 for failing to appear. He is probably 'Syme Armestrang, younger, Larde of Cohithaugh' transcribed in 1595, among 5 Scotsmen delivered by Scott of Buccleuch to the English Deputy Warden. He is probably the 'young Laird of Whithaugh' reported by an English informer to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, along with his son (who is not named, but perhaps Lancelot). He was also referred to in the same way when there were complaints in 1596 about raids into England by him and others. In 1597 he was among Liddesdale chiefs demanded from the English Commissioners as hostages; there he was 'Symy Armstrong young laid of Whittasse'. It seems that he and the other prisoners were held in York, and when they were not released after a reasonable period (according to custom), they tried to escape, when he broke his leg and they were recaptured. Along with his father Lancie and his brother Archie, he was listed in a complaint by Sir James Sandilands that he was in a gang of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who had raided his farms in 1598 and 1600 (suggesting he was out of ward by then); in a court case in 1600 Sir Walter of Buccleuch accepted responsibility for him and his brother as his 'men'. In 1600 there was an offer to replace him as a hostage with his son Lancelot, which was rejected; however, he and William Elliot of Larriston escaped soon afterwards. In an English letter of 1601, listing 'outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch's charge' can be found the names 'Sym Armstrong of the Rone, Archie and Sandy Armstrongs his brothers, all three sons to Sym of Whithaughe'. In 1602 he was accused of being head of a group of about 20 Armstrongs (including his sons Lance, Archibald and others unnamed, plus his 'good-son' John Forester) and Elliots who killed a shepherd at Hallrule and stole about 120 sheep, which were driven back 'to the fit of Liddisdaill, callit Quhythauchies ground, quhair thay than devvdit and pairtit the same'; it was ordered that Lord Home should be able to take back sheep or goods in recompense. In 1606/7 he was one of the leaders in Liddesdale who were rounded up and executed by the Earl of Dunbar (Commissioner for the Borders). It is unclear who succeeded to Whithaugh after his death, but probably Lancelot. Other sons included Archibald and Alexander of Roan. **Simon** of Mains (16th C.) recorded in 1569 among Armstrongs for whom Lancie of Whithaugh acted as surety. He is also listed in 1569 along with Simon (son of Lancie of Whithaugh) and John 'of Quhithauch', when Lancie of Whithaugh was held in Wester Wemyss Castle as pledge for them. This makes it clear that he was a different man (although probably closely related) to Simon of Whithaugh. His name appears as 'Syme of the Manis' in 1569. He is listed as 'Sym of the Maynes' by Monipennie in his c.1594 list of Border chiefs, after the Laird of Whithaugh and John of Whithaugh (presumably near relatives). He could be the origin of the 'Sym of the Mains' character in the ballad 'Hobbie Noble'. **Simon** of Whitlawside (16th C.) leader of a branch of the Armstrongs in lower Liddesdale. His nearest family members are listed in an English letter of 1583 under the heading 'The Armsestronges of Melyonton'. This included: 'Ringan's Archie'; 'Gorthe', son of Ringan; Abie, son to Ringan; Will of Potterlamport; young 'Gorthe' of Arkleton; Ringan, his brother; Martin, his brother; Dave of Whitlawside; Andrew of Kirkton; Hector

of Chingills; Tom, his brother; 'Elle', his brother; 'Eme', his brother; Ritchie 'Carhaud'; 'Auld Tom o Chingills'; Tom's Abie; Archie, his brother; and Ringan, his brother. The exact relationship of all of these men is somewhat ambiguous, but they were probably all his sons, brothers, nephews or cousins. In 1590 he was 'Sym Armstrang of Quhitside' among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. His tower is marked as 'Sime of Whitlesidds' on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land, and although his surname is not given, it seems likely he was an Armstrong. 'Wanton Sym in Quhitley Syde' is listed by Monipennie among Border chiefs (published around 1594, but possibly from much earlier). He comes under 'Merietown Quarter' along with Archie of Westburnflat and 'Will of Powderlanpat'. He may be the same man as (or directly related to) the earlier 'Wanton Sim'. In 1607 he was 'in Quhitliesyd' when listed among Armstrongs and other charged with trying to prevent James Maxwell and Robert Douglas taking possession of the Debatable Lands; his son Ninian is also listed. He married twice: firstly a daughter of Robin Foster; and secondly 'Little Tom' Graham's daughter. **Simon** of Calfield (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Syme of Cafhill' along with Willie in 1590, when they were listed among men accused of rieving from 'Darmontstead' in Gilsland. He was one of the followers of Sir James Johnstone who was at Dryfe Sands in 1593. He was among the 180 or so men who had a respite in 1594 for their part in the murder of Lord Maxwell. He is probably the 'Syme of Calfhill' mentioned in an indenture of 1594/5, but said to not be in Liddesdale. He and his brother Jock were among Elliots and Armstrongs complained about because of a raid to Whitehill in England in 1596, another on 'Hawehills' and also on 2 farms belonging to Christopher Dacre. He was listed as 'Sym Armstrang of Caffeild' as an outlaw under the Laird of Buccleuch in an English letter of 1601, with 'Thom Rannik his man' also listed. 'Symmie' was probably his son. He was surely related to Jock of Calfield who is recorded a decade or two earlier. He may be the Armstrong 'of Cafell' who married a daughter of Fergus Graham of the Mote. **Simon** 'Sim of the Roan' (16th/17th C.) son of Simon of Whithaugh and brother of Archie and Sandy. He is recorded in an English letter of 1601, listing 'outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch's charge'. He is listed as 'Sym Armstrong of the Rone', along with his brothers and several other Armstrongs and others. **Simon** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Sym of the Syde' in the trial of 1601 for the murder of Sir John Carmichael, Warden of the West Marches, by a group of Armstrongs and others. 'Lancie of the Syde' was also mentioned, so probably his brother or son. He was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605; his brother John of the Side was also listed. He was probably also related to Christie of the Side. **Simon** 'Simmie' (16th/17th C.) brother of Archibald and John. In 1601 his brother Archibald 'Whitehead' was recorded in an English list of 'outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch's charge', with him and his other brother John also named. In 1611 Roger Scott, Captain of Hermitage, served as cautioner in Jedburgh for him and his brother John, both 'called Quhyteheid'. **Simon** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'callit Quhythauch, in Meidhoip' in 1622 when he appeared before the Justiciary Court. He may have been related to the Armstrongs of Whithaugh. He may be the 'Syme Armestrang, Quhithauch' who was accused in 1622 of stealing animals and goods on several occasions in 1619 (but was acquitted). **Simon** (16th/17th C.) referred to as 'callet of Tuedden' in 1622 when he was cautioner for Robert Pringle, Bailie to the Earl of Buccleuch at the Judiciary Court. **Simon** (17th C.) listed as 'Symmie Armstrang alias Caffeild' in 1642 among many 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift' who were to be captured and tried. He is probably son of Simon of Calfield. **Simon** 'Archie's Sim' (17th C.) listed in 1642 among many Borderers who were wanted for theft and other crimes. He may have been a son of Archibald of Mangerton. **Simon** (17th C.) recorded as 'of Quhitslieside', 'sometime in Qhitsyde' and 'in Whitlieside', this probably being Whitlawside in the lower Liddel valley. He was listed in 1642 among many Borderers who were wanted for theft and other crimes. In about 1645 he, Geordie of Kinmont, Old Sandy's 'Hutchen' and Will and Francis of Woodhead were accused of stealing 50 cattle from Swinburne Park in Northumberland. He was also recorded as 'Syme Armstrang of Whitlisyde' at about the same time, when accused of leading a group that stole 80 sheep from 'the Ruken, in Ridsdale'; they left the sheep near Kershopehead to go and find food, but when the owners managed to take them back. His house was said to be a rendezvous point for outlaws, and the location for a regular market for stolen goods. He was in prison in Selkirk in 1646 when William

Scott wrote to the Earl of Buccleuch 'God knows I lowe none off thesse roges bott I am ernestlie intreittit to speike for his leberttie be ane Ingliche gentellman quhom I have recewed sewerall kyndesse off'. He is probably the 'Simeon Armstrang' who in 1646 was ordered by the King to be released, but banished from the Borders. He was probably related to the former Simon of Whitlawside. **Simon** (17th C.) tenant in Tarrasfoot. The will of his wife, Marion Elliot, is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1657. **Simon** (17th C.) resident at 'Greins' (probably Greens) in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably closely related to William, who was tenant in the same place. **Simon** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as tenant of lands near Castleton, but with the name of the farm not listed. **Simon** (18th C.) resident of Southdean. He is recorded at 'Speare' in about 1760; this os probably a farmstead near the Spar Sike, east of Wolfelee Hill. His children included: Ann (b.1758); William (b.1760); Bella (b.1762); Nelly (b.1765); and Thomas Andrew (b.1768), who was probably schoolmaster in Southdean. **Simon** (18th C.) recorded in Doveshaugh in 1779 and Colterscleuch in 1786. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: John (b.1779); and Thomas (b.1786). **Simon** (1804–39) eldest son of Thomas, Schoolmaster in Southdean. He was a Sergeant-Major with the 3rd Light Dragoon Guards and died at Meercut, India (as recorded on the family gravestone in Southdean). **Thomas** of Mangerton (15th C.) son of Archibald, he was the 5th Laird. In 1482 he resigned the lands of Mangerton to the superior Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, in order for them to be infefted in David Scott of Branxholme (although the lands appear to have still been held by the Armstrongs afterwards, so what happened here is unclear). His sons included: Alexander, who succeeded; George of 'Ailmure'; William, 'Ill Will' of Chingills; and John of Whithaugh. He may have been known as 'Bell the Cat'. Perhaps the same Thomas is recorded among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5; Alexander, Robert, Archibald, Andrew (son of Andrew) and William ('Slitrig') were listed after him, and may have been closely related. **Thomas** of Mangerton (d.c.1550) brother of Johnnie of Gilnockie, who was hung along with several other Armstrongs in 1530. He was probably the eldest son of Alexander, the former Laird. He was apparently known as 'the Guid Laird'. In 1535 he was one of a large group of Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels for their raid on the farm at Craik, stealing cattle and goods and taking 3 farm servants prisoner. He was on the Tax Roll for Liddesdale in 1541, being tenant of Billhope and possibly also Millhouse and Mains (unless these were different Thomases). He was recorded as being 'de Merjantoun' in 1541 when he was tenant of the farm of Over Gubbislie along with Cuthbert (possibly his brother); he may also be the Thomas who was one of the tenants of Ralton, along with Robert and Ninian. He may also be the Thomas, 'Sandy's son', who was listed among English rebels reset in Scotland in 1541; he was listed along with other Armstrongs, and reset by Hector in Tweeden. In addition he held some Liddesdale lands heritably, including Millholm, Langlands, Hawthornside, Ragarth, Sorbie and Sorbietrees. He was accused of helping the English on a Scottish raid in 1548. In 1548/9 he was surety for George and others with the Lord of Ferniehirst. He also had a bond in 1548/9, along with his elder son Archibald, to enter 2 Fosters as prisoners with the Laird of Ferniehirst and a futher bond to re-enter his servants George 'callet Gayvt', George's son George, Thomas Henderson, Alan Foster and Thomas Foster. In 1552/3 he and Robert Elliot of Redheugh were appointed by the Privy Council to meet the Governor at Dumfries and accept the charge of keeping the peace in Liddesdale; it is unclear if he was already deceased by this point. His sons included: Archibald, who succeeded; John of Puddington; Richard of Dryhope; Thomas; Simon of Tinnisburn; and Walter, 'the Laird's Wat'. **Thomas** (16th C.) listed as being in Greenshiels in 1535 when a large number of Armstrongs and others were denounced as rebels for a raid on Craik. The same crime was recorded again in 1535/6 when Simon Armstrong was again convicted of several thefts, and he was 'alias Greneschelis'. Possibly the same man was tenant of 'Grenys' and 'callit the Bull' on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale; 'Greens' is further down the Liddel, but the coincidence of the tenant around 1540 suggests the farms may have been connected. **Thomas** (16th C.) son of Sandy. In 1541 he was listed among English fugitives who were reset in Scotland, in his case by Hector Armstrong in Tweeden. His name is given as 'Thomas Armstrang Sandy son'. It is unclear how he was related to other Armstrongs, e.g. Ingram and Anton who were also reset along with him. **Thomas** (16th C.) nephew of 'Braid' Christopher. He is recorded in 1541, when accused of having been on a raid with his brothers

and cousins Anton, John and Alexander, when Englishman Henry Storie was killed. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** 'Auld Tom' of Chingills (16th C.) recorded about 1548 when there was bond between him and John Kerr of Ferniehirst to enter George Armstrong and others. His son Archibald is also mentioned. There is another bond of about the same time relating to Fosters. He could be the Thomas, son of 'Will of the Cheingyllis' recorded in a bond of 1557 along with several other Armstrongs for presenting 'Clement's Will' at Ferniehirst. This Thomas was also recorded as 'of the Chyngillis' in another bond of 1556 and 'of the Cheynegillis' in yet another of 1557. He was probably the Thomas 'in Eskdaill', brother of Andrew in 'Gyngillis', included among men that Andrew was surety for in 1569. He was also listed as brother of 'Andro Armistrang of the Gyngillis' in 1569 along with his son Willie and Andrew (his brother), when Andrew's son Heckie was held in Blackness Castle as pledge for them. In 1578 he was transcribed being 'of the Glengyllis' when his son Andrew was warded as a pledge for Border Lairds to suppress lawlessness. He could be the Thomas 'of the Gingillis' mentioned in 1579 among Armstrongs who were in dispute with Lord Maxwell. His son Andrew was convicted of theft in 1580/1. In 1582 Lord Maxwell served as cautioner for the appearance of him and 'Abye Armstrang of the Gyngillis' before the Privy Council. In 1583 he was listed as part of a large group under William of Kinmont who raided Tynedale; he is there 'Thome Armestronge of the Gyngles'. In 1583 he is 'old Thome of Chengles' when listed among the Armstrongs of the Whitlawside area; his sons 'Abye', Archie and Ringan are also mentioned, and separately Hector of Chingills, who must have also been related. Lord Maxwell gave caution for entering him and 'Abye Armstrang of the Gyngillis'. He is probably the 'Thome Armestrang of Gryngillis' recorded (twice) in the 1585 long remission for men whose superior was Lord Maxwell; this Thomas, son of Andrew, had his sons 'Abe, Ringane, Cristie, Archie, Thome, Joke and Ade' also listed. He is recorded as 'old Thom Armestronge of the Gyngles' in 1587/8 when accused of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584, stealing cows and horses, 'spoiling 30 sheiles' and ransoming 10 prisoners 'at the Slyme'; his son 'younge Thom' was also listed, as well as other sons 'Eckie' (presumably Hector) and 'Alie' (presumably Alexander). He was 'Auld Thom Armstrang of the Gyngillis' when listed among men ordered in 1588 to appear before the Warden in Dumfries; Hector and 'Abye' (both fromthe same place) were also listed. His tower in Ewesdale may be the one marked 'Tho. of ye Jingles' marked on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land; however, there is confusion between places of similar name in Liddesdale and Ewesdale. In 1590/1 both old and young 'Thom Armstrang of the Gyngillis' were among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council; Hector and Adie, brothers of 'young Thom' are also listed. **Thomas** of Ralton (16th C.) recorded in 1561 in a bond between Armstrongs and Bruntons, signed in Selkirk. He was 'of Raltoun alias Thomas the flour', but it is unclear what that meant. It is unclear how he may have been related to other Armstrongs of Ralton, but was probably connected with the others named in 1561, namely Hob, John, Hob's John and John in 'Elryg'. **Thomas** (16th C.) brother of 'Paton's Jamie'. He was listed among Armstrongs for whom Hector of Harelaw was pledge in 1569. **Thomas** of Canonbie (16th C.) recorded in 1578 when his son David was held on a pledge of good behaviour by Robert Keith, Commendator of Deer. It is possible that he was a son of 'Ill Will's Sandy'. If so then he would have been father of 'Dave of Canonbie', who is listed among Sandy's offspring in 1583. David's brothers (and thus his sons) were Willie and Jamie. **Thomas** 'Laird's Tom' (16th C.) probably son of Archibald of Mangerton. He is listed along with Simon of Mangerton in a letter from the English wardens in 1583. He was said to dwell in a place called 'Hyghe Morgarton' (presumably 'High Mangerton') and to be not married to an English woman (unlike several of his near relatives). It is likely he is the same man as 'Thomas Armistrang brother to Mangertoun' who was held in Castle Semple in 1569, as pledge for his brother Simon, 'Cristell' and a son of 'Reid Sym'. He is probably the 'Thome Armstrang, broder to the Lard of Mangertoun' listed in 1578 among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with Sir James Home of Cowdenknowes) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. He may be the Thomas 'callit Mangertoun' who gave a bond at the Judicial Court in Jedburgh in 1623. He could be the Thomas whose son John ('sone to Thom of Mangerton') is listed among many fugitives in 1642. **Thomas** 'Tom' of Copshaw (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8. In 1590/1 he was 'of Copschaw' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and

Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. **Thomas** 'Hector's Tom' (16th C.) son of Hector of Harelaw. In 1569 he was held as a pledge in Glasgow Castle, for his brothers Hector and Willie and their father Hector of Harelaw. He was also listed as son of Hector in 1583. In 1601 he is 'Ectors Thome the elder' when stated in an English document to be 'manifestly a chief councillor of his names men, &c., of Hairelawe', responsible for robberies and murders over the previous 14 years, especially a raid in the previous Lent. Those reset by him included 'young Ector, Willes Thome' (probably his brother and nephew) and 4 Hendersons, who were all outlaws. Furthermore, he is said to have killed the eldest Henderson and extracted money out of the other 3. He was also accused, along with the Armstrongs of Gingles of stealing from and threatening Thomas Sandforth of Howgill for taking back his own stolen horse. **Thomas** (16th C.) brother of Hector of Chingills, listed among Armstrongs in an English warden's letter of 1583. He married a daughter of George Routledge of 'Shetbelt'. It is unclear how he was related to 'Auld Tom of Chingills', who was alive at the same time. He may be the 'Thome of Glendoning' listed in Monipennie's roll of Borderers in the 1580s; he is listed under 'Armestrangs of the Gyngils' along with 'Ekke' and Andrew Armstrong. He could be the 'Androwes Thome, of the Gyngles' listed in 1583 as part of a large group under William of Kinmont who raided Tynedale; he is recorded separately from Thomas of Chingills. He could be the 'Thome Armestrang, son of the late Andro Armestrang of the Gyngillis' recorded in 1587/8 among men (probably from Ewesdale) who William Maxwell, Lord Herries, was ordered to present to the Privy Council. He seems easy to confuse with 'Young Tom' of the Chingills. **Thomas** of Rowanburn (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the offspring of 'Ill Will's Sandy'. He was probably a grandson of Sandy, and hence nephew of Kinmont Willie. His brother George is also listed. In 1592 he was complained about by Taylors on the English side, along with the Armstrongs of Kinmont and the Irvings called 'Kange'. Additionally he was named along with Will of Kinmont and others accused by Roger Bulman of 'Skailby' of stealing his livestock and maiming him. **Thomas** (16th C.) listed in the comprehensive 1585 remission as being tenant in Craig (probably the one in Eskdale, north of Langholm). He was son of Alexander, possibly the one of the Chingills, listed shortly before him. He may be the Thomas of Craig who was given the wardship of Simon Elliot in Philhope in 1615. **Thomas** of the Wrae (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire (perhaps related to the raid on Stirling). Jock is listed immediately afterwards, so possibly a close relative. **Thomas** of Tinnisburn (16th C.) recorded in the 1580s when he complained about a group of Englishmen stealing 300 cattle, 6 horses and 800 sheep and goats from him. He is probably the 'Symmis Thome in Tynneisburne' recorded in 1580 when his nephew (with first name unknown) was warded in Blackness Castle. **Thomas** 'Thom' (d.1601) son of 'Sandyeis Niniane', his father was presumably Ninian and his grandfather Alexander. In 1578 he as confusingly referred to as Thomas 'sone to Sandie Armstrang, callit Sandeis Ringane'; he was listed among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with William, Lord Hay of Yester) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1580 he was warded with Lord Hay of Yester when ordered to appear before the Privy Council. He is recorded as son of Ninian of 'Auchinbadrig' in 1580/1 when James Weir, younger of Blackwood, gave £2000 caution for him to remain in Edinburgh after being released from ward in the Tolbooth there. In 1580/1 he was sentenced to imprisonment for theft, along with several other Armstrongs, Elliots and Nixons. He is surely the same 'sone to Sandeis Ringane' who was convicted in 1601 of the murder of the Warden of the West Marches, Sir John Carmichael (although he is also referred to there as 'sone to Ringanis Thom', which is probably incorrectly given for 'Ringan's Thom'). Carmichael was said to be on his way home from 'ane meitting at the futeball' when he was attacked. There were around 20 men in the party, but he was judged to be the main instigator and suffered the most severe punishment. He was hanged in Edinburgh after having his hand cut off, and afterwards his body was hung in chains at the Boroughmuir gallows (this is the first known example of a criminal being hung in chains in Scotland). The nature of the dispute that led to the murder and hanging is unclear. It is said that while awaiting execution he composed the verses about Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie usually called 'Armstrong's Last Goodnight'. **Thomas** 'Sim's Tom' (16th C.) presumably son of Simon. In 1580 he was among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh; his name was given as 'Symmonis Thom'. He was listed

in 1581 among Armstrongs, Elliots and others who accused the Scotts and their allies of several crimes, contrary to the bond between them; he is there 'callit Symmis Thom' and listed shortly after 'Sym' of Mangerton. In 1582 he was one of the Armstrongs (along with the Laird of Mangerton and the 'Laird's Jock' accused of burning Englishman Sir Simon Musgrave's barns full of grains. In 1583 he was 'Symons Tome Armestronge' among the men considered by the English as principal offenders in the West Marches. Also in 1583 he was listed among the close kin of the Laird of Mangerton; so it seems likely he was either son of Simon of Mangerton, or a cousin. He resided at Demainholm and married a daughter of 'Wat of the Hove End' Storey from Eskdale. He was 'Syms Thome Armestrange' in 1584 when he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens; this was along with 'Reade Androwe Armestrange of Kirkhill', who was likely to be a close relative. He was also complained about in 1587/8 for a raid on Tynedale in 1584, along with Kinmont Willie and Hector of Hillhouse, as well as Elliots, Croziers and about 300 others, accused of stealing 800 cows, 60 horses and 500 sheep, burning 60 houses and killing 10 men. Probably the same 'Syms Thome' was among several Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons complained about by the English Warden for the murder of 2 Englishmen during a raid in 1588. He is probably the 'Smys Thome' listed in 1590 along with other Armstrongs and Elliots, accused of rieving from Englishman John Armstrong. His tower is recorded as 'Sim's Thoms' on the other side of the Liddel from Mangerton on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land. In 1590/1 he was 'Symm's Thom Armstrang' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. **Thomas** 'Rowie's Tom' (16th C.) accused in 1587/8 among Armstrongs, including 'old Thom Armestronge of the Gyngles', of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584. His name is recorded as ' 'Rowyes Thom' of Mangerton', and hence he was related to Armstrongs of Mangerton, with his father presumably being Roland. He may be the Tom, son of the Laird's Rowie recorded in the long 1585 remission for crimes of men of Dumfriesshire. In 1590/1 he was 'Rowei's Tom' listed among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council. **Thomas** of Mains (16th C.) accused in 1590 along with 'Quentin's Airchie' Crozier, 'Adie's John' Crozier and Ingram of stealing cattle from the Herons of Chipchase. He was also accused, with Ingram and 'Quentin's Airchie' Crozier of stealing a horse from the same man on a separate occasion. His designation is given as 'of Maynes', which was probably Mains near Castleton. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) informer to the English Wardens after the rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle in 1596. In 1597 his brother 'Rinion' was killed near Askerton Castle. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (d.1606) servant of Lord Maxwell. He was convicted of being involved in the theft of a horse. Although the Border Commissioners queried his conviction (on the basis that the owner of the horse doubted his guilt), the Privy Council sentenced him to hang. **Thomas** 'Socky's Tom' (16th/17th C.) legendary riever who lived in Cumbria, between Bewcastle and the Flatt. He was said to have escaped officers of the law by leaping down a steep slope on his horse, the place becoming known as 'Socky's Leap'. **Thomas** 'Boltsfoot' (16th/17th C.) listed in 1597 among Scotsmen complained about by the English Warden. He was said to have stolen '4 stirkes and a oxe' from the Laird of 'Belyster'. Presumably the same 'Thom Armstrang boutfute' was listed among Englishmen accused of killing Scotsmen in 1596. Along with his brother Jamie 'how neif' and Tom Storie, they were accused of killing George Chisholme, 'hird' to Sir Robert Ker. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Ectors Willes Thome Scottesman' in 1601, when his crimes were complained about by the English. He was presumably son of William and grandson of Hector, and may have been nephew of 'Hector's Tom'. He was accused of taking part in several raids into Gilsland and other areas. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of Ingram of Ralton. In 1606 he became an apprentice merchant to John Noble in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) brother of Andrew of Kirkton, this probably being the lands near Sorbie. In 1606 he was listed among men declared as fugitives. In 1611 his brother Andrew acted as cautioner for him and his brothers, Jock and Lancie', that they would leave Scotland. He could be the Thomas 'called of the Kirktoun' complained about for attacking a Johnstone in 1619; William of Kirkton was also mentioned, while one of the sureties was Robert Elliot of Falnash. In 1620 his brothers Andrew of Kirkton, William of Wrae and John appeared before the Privy Council to promise that he and their brother Lancie would exile themselves to Ireland. **Thomas** 'Merchant' (16th/17th C.) acquitted of

the crime of murder in 1609, along with Andrew of Langholm, 'Ebbie' of 'Kirktonehill', James of Canonbie and John Murray 'in the Cruikis'. His own name is recorded as 'Thomas Airmestrang callit the Mercheand'. He was surely related to the slightly earlier Archibald who had the same nickname. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th/17th C.) listed as 'Antons Edward Tom' in 1606/7, when he was captured by English Commissioners. A letter said 'I was in hopes to have taken Antons Edward himself, but for want of a better, was glad to take his son Thomas'. He was also 'callit Ewmontis Thome' in 1611 when he was among Liddesdale men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh. His father was Edmund, who appears to have been son of Anthony. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded as being 'in Gingillis' when he was on the jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' in 1616. He may be the 'younge Thom' listed after 'old Thom Armestronge of the Gyngles' recorded in 1587/8 when accused of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584; his brothers 'Eckie' and 'Alie' are also listed. He was 'zoung Thom Armstrang of [the] Gyngillis' recorded in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1590/1 both old and young 'Thom Armstrang of the Gyngillis' were among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council; Hector and Adie, brothers of 'young Thom' are also listed. He and Adie were specifically called out with a few others 'to make redress for the partes of all their steilfellowis' (i.e. fellow thieves). It is unclear how he was related to some of the other near contemporary Armstrongs of Gingills (or Chingills). **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) servant of John Ker of Langnewton. In 1622 there was a complaint against Ker by Rev. William of Langnewton, in which it was stated that Ker sent him to threaten the minister 'with ane hagbut and pistollett'. **Thomas** 'Warden' (16th/17th C.) son of Margaret, who was also called 'Warden'. Along with his his mother he was called to the Justice Court at Dumfries in 1622. He was accused of stealing an ox from Dorothy in Bowholm and stealing sheep from Rowanburn and sentenced to be hanged. He was separate from Thomas in Whithope Mill, who was also charged in 1622. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Whithope Mill in 1622. At the Judiciary Court he was accused of stealing sheep from the lands of 'Quhittope' belonging to John Scott (this may have been Whitehope in Yarrow). He was sentenced to death. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Barnglies. Along with John in Nether 'Bagray' he acted as cautioner for William of Binks in Sark in 1622. He was probably related to the other Armstrongs of Barnglies. He is probably the 'Jokis Thome' recorded in 1623 when David Beattie was found guilty of stealing 5 cows from his lands of Barnglies; his father was therefore John. **Sir Thomas** (d.1662) possibly a son of 'Christie's Will' and hence from the Armstrongs of Gilnockie. He became a Royalist soldier, serving in Ireland, being knighted by the Duke of Ormonde in 1644 and sitting in the Irish Parliament. He returned to England in the 1650s and was twice imprisoned in the Tower of London. He became Colonel of Horse again after the Restoration. He married Anne Jennchen Anderson in Holland and their children included: Sir Thomas, who was executed in 1684; Capt. William; and Susannah (b.1638). Francis, groom to the Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1679 (at the same time as his son Sir Thomas) may have been another son. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as possessor of the lands of 'Reidheuche' (i.e. Redheuch) in 1632, on a document listing the lands within the Lordship of Liddesdale. It is unclear if he was owner or tenant of the farm. **Thomas** 'Tom' of Shiels (17th C.) recorded as 'Tom of Scheilis' when his sons William and Eduard were on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves on the Border) in about 1648. **Thomas** (d.c.1682) tenant in 'Broomknow', which is probably Broomiknowe between Langholm and Canonbie. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1682. **Sir Thomas** (c.1633–84) son of Sir Thomas, who served in the Netherlands. He was an English army officer and M.P. He was 'gentleman of the horse' to the Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth; in 1679 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. Francis was also made a Burgess at the same time and hence perhaps related. He was indicted following the Rye House Plot and executed for treason at Tyburn. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Whithaugh in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Thomas** (d.c.1752) tenant in Billholm. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1752. **Thomas** (1688/9–1769) resident of Nether Stanegarthside. His children included James (1732/3–70) and William. The family are buried at Ettleton. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) probably a descendant of John of Sorbie. He is recorded being in arrears for rental at Sorbie in

1695 and was still tenant there in 1735. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1731 he witnessed a baptism for James Armstrong (who may have been related) at Clarilaw. He married Jean Scott and their children included: an unnamed child (b.1733); and Mary (b.1738). He may be the Thomas who was tenant at Tandlaw from about 1747. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Riccarton Mill. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry Elliot in Riccarton. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Anne Armstrong and their children included: Isabel (b.1788); Robert (b.1790); Elizabeth (b.1792); and William (b.1795). He is probably the Thomas (b.c.1755) who was living with Robert (probably his son) at Old Myredykes in 1841. **Thomas** (1768–1844) son of Simon, he was schoolmaster in Southdean Parish. He was educated at Southdean, in Jedburgh and at Edinburgh University. Family tradition says that he was a fine Latin scholar. He signed the ballot list for the Militia in Southdean Parish in 1801, when he was alrady schoolmaster. His recorded start date of 1835 on some school returns must be an error; in fact he seems to have been schoolmaster from 1800 until at least 1841 (although with his son or another teacher assisting him latterly). He is recorded as master at Southdean in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and still Schoolmaster at Chesters on the 1841 census. He married Sarah (b.1782/3), daughter of John Wilkinson and Alison Clarke, from county Durham. Their children were: Simon (b.1804), who served with the army in India; John (b.1806), shepherd, who emigrated to New Zealand; William (1808–32); Richmond (1810–40), who was schoolmaster in 1837; Alice (b.1812), married Thomas Hope in 1833 and emigrated to Australia; Margaret (b.1814), married Archibald Smith in 1837; Jane (b.1817), married Adam Smith in 1839 and emigrated to Australia; Ann Rutherford (b.1819), married James Maben in 1849, who farmed at Town-o-Rule; and Sarah (b.1821), married James Douglas in 1850 and lived in Melrose. His wife Sarah was recorded as a widow in Southdean in 1851 and died in Hobkirk Parish in 1855. He and his wife are buried in Southdean. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Singdean. He is recorded there in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'. Perhaps the same Thomas was a labourer at Burnmouth on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at East Middle, according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Hyndlee according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia in Southdean Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Sarah Wilkinson and their children included: Simon (b.1804); John (b.1806); William (b.1808); Richmond (b.1810); 'Alcie' (b.1812); Margaret (b.1814); Jane (b.1817); and Ann Rutherford (b.1819). It is possible that William (b.1811), with no mother's name given, was also his child. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Helen Grieve and their children included Adam (b.1819) and Adam (again, b.1821). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Oliver and their children included Nelly (b.1808) and Walter (b.1821). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Alison (or Helen) Whitson and their children included William (b.1812), Isabel (b.1814) and John (b.1816). **Thomas** (1789/90–1853) farm labourer at Appletreehall. He married Isabella (or Elizabeth) Scott, who died in 1876, aged 84. Their children included: Ann (b.1823); Simon (b.1824); Walter (b.c.1827); Margaret (b.1828); Helen (b.c.1831); John (b.c.1833); Janet (b.c.1835); and Betsy (1836/7–74). Most of the children were baptised in East Bank Kirk. The family is buried in Wilton Old Cemetery. **Thomas** (1811/2–1900) postman in the Ettrick valley for 30 years. He used to deliver letters on foot all the way to Ramsaycleuch, a distance of 18 miles, and return on the following day. A version of him appears in the book 'Drummeldale' by C.M. Thomson. **Thomas Henry** (1862–1946) solicitor in Hawick, originally from Fife. He was son of Robert, English Master at Madras College, St. Andrews. He attended St. Andrews University 1876–82 and then studied law in Edinburgh. He moved to Hawick in 1893 to join Geo. & Jas. Oliver. He served on the council of the Scottish Law Agents' Scoiety for more than 20 years. He was agent of the Commercial Bank, secretary to the Hawick Gas Company, clerk to the Hawick School Management Committee and on the boards for Lyle & Scott and James Renwick & Co. He was also Chairman and secretary of the Hawick Constitutional Club and as Session Clerk of Wilton Kirk for 44 years. He had the house Ardenlea built for him on West Stewart Place. He married Ellen Lurana Jane Gulland, who was from Monktonhall and their children inlcuded: Henry Leslie (b.1892), who died in WWI; Margaret Aileen Purdom (b.1894),

who died young; Vera Constance (b.1898); Norna Isabella (b.1900), who married Robert Lindsay Watson; and Guy H., local solicitor (b.1901). He died in Hawick. **W.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Newlands, probably in Castleton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was probably related to Aaron and George, who were gamekeepers at Newlands. **Walter** 'the Laird's Wat' (16th C.) mentioned in the ballad 'Jock o the Side'. It is unclear if such a person ever existed or if he was purely fictional, since Walter was not a name prefered by the Armstrongs. However, there may have been a son of Thomas of Mangerton with this to-name. Perhaps the same 'Wat Armstrang' is mentioned in the ballad 'The Fray o' Hautwessell', when he was described as 'the best at thieve craft and the Ba' ', and was killed by an Englishman. **Walter** (d.bef. 1726) from the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish, he lived at Weensland. He married Isobel Smith in 1686, who was from the same area. Their children included (the first 2 baptised in Roberton Parish and the other 2 in Hawick Parish): Margaret (b.1687), who married weaver David Miller in 1723; Isobel (b.1689); Archibald (b.1703); and Jean (b.1705). The witnesses in 1687 were John (surely a relative) and Robert Scott. In 1705 he was recorded 'in Weensland', with witnesses to the baptism being Walter and (another) Walter Paisley, millers in Weensland Mill. He could be the Walter who witnessed baptisms (in Roberton Parish) in 1682 for James Martin at Appletreehall and for George Hood. He could be the Walter recorded at Westerhouses (in Hassendean Parish) on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) 'servitor' to Walter Scott, tenant in Wester Groundistone. His son Walter was baptised in 1709. Perhaps the same Walter was married to Isobel Smith and had children baptised in Hawick Parish: Archibald (b.1703); and Jean (b.1705). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at '. . . Bar' in 1738. He married Helen Clerk (or 'Klerk') in Cavers in 1736 and their children included Mary (b.1738). The witnesses in 1738 were John Pringle and James Dryden. **Walter** (1731/2–1804) tenant farmer in Millholm. He married Christian Brydon, who died in 1779, aged 37. She was probably related to the Brydons who were weavers in Newcastleton. **Walter** (1732/3–1814) tenant farmer in Kershopefoot. He was surely related to the earlier Armstrongs who farmed there. He married Elizabeth Murray, who died in 1842, aged 89. Their children included: Elizabeth (1775/6–1850); David (1785/6–1850); Janet (1787/8–1860); and Margaret (1790/1–1873). **Walter** (1735/6–93) resident of Grainfoot in Castleton Parish. He married Janet Veitch, who died in 1807, aged 67. They are buried along with 3 of their children in Ettleton Cemetery. Their children included: John (b.1763), who is probably the mason who married Isabella Marshall; Mary (b.1765); William (b.1768); and Helen (b.1772). **Walter** (1744/5–94) shepherd at Sorbietrees. He married Helen Glendinning, who died in 1835, aged 88. They are buried at Ettleton, next to Armstrongs from Heughhead and Leahaugh. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton and Roberton Parishes. He was living at Todshaw in 1789. He married Agnes Reid and their children (the first 5 baptised in Wilton) included Robert (b.1771), Barbara (b.1773), Elizabeth (b.1776), Isabel (b.1778), Thomas (b.1781) and Agnes (b.1789). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Todshawhaugh in 1800. He married Janet Scott in 1798 and their children included: James (b.1800), baptised in Roberton; William (b.1802), baptised in Wilton; and Elizabeth (b.1805), baptised in Roberton. **Walter** (1776–1863) son of Archibald, farmer at Sorbietrees, he was a merchant in Newcastleton for 62 years. He was listed in 1797 among men of Castleton Parish balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Subst.' means that there was a substitute for him. His name appears again in 1798, with John Beattie, joiner from Langholm, acting as his substitute. He may be the Walter of Burnmouth who was appointed as trustee for the bankrupt Newcastleton merchant Peter Oliver in 1817. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a linen and woollen draper and wholesale spirit dealer. He is likely to be the 'W. Esq. Castleton' who subscribed for 60 copies to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was at about 3 Douglas Square in 1841, with his son Archibald listed as the main shopkeeper; Helen, who lived with him in 1841, was probably his sister. In 1851 he was a draper, spirit dealer and grocer at the same address. He was listed among grocer and spirit dealers in Newcastleton in 1852. He firstly married Agnes Murray, who died in 1815, aged 29. He secondly married Nicholas Elliot, who died in 1850, aged 75. He thirdly (in 1850) married Mary Turnbull (1817/8–84); her siblings William and Margaret helped in the shop. His children included: James (b.1816), who died in infancy; Thomas (1810/1–39), also a merchant;

Archibald (1806/7–44); and Walter (1839/40–99), tenant in Twislope. The family are buried at Ettleton. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Langside in Cavers Parish. He was taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797, with James also there. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) servant at Flatt according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same Walter was servant at Redheugh on the Militia ballot in 1801. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Violet Anderson and their children included Helen (b.1817), James (b.1821), Andrew (b.1823), John (b.1825), Janet (b.1827), Walter (b.1829) and Isabel (b.1832). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of Liddelbank around 1821. He sold the property in 1827. He may be the same as the merchant in Newcastleton. **Walter** (1800–34) mason in Castleton, son of mason John and Isabella Marshall. He is probably the mason Walter who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821, with mason John subscribing right after him. He married Margaret Cowan, who died in 1862, aged 60. She was a 'Widow & Teacher' on North Hermitage Street in 1841 and in 1851 was listed as a mason's widow, receiving parish relief. **Walter** (b.c.1805) miller at Whithaugh Mill, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and mong heads of households in 1840 and 1841. He must have been related to William, who was there in 1825/6, possibly his son. He was listed as Miller there in 1841, with wife Anne and son William. In 1832 he was accused of fathering a child by Joanna Matthews, but denied it. **Walter** (d.1861) farmer at Stanegarthsidehall, near Newcastleton. He died at Tweeden Bridge in an accident while riding home. **Walter** (19th C.) draper who took over Williamson's business in 1839, in partnership with William Kedie. Their premises were at the Tower Knowe. By 1853 he had separated from Kedie, forming Wilson & Armstrong's with George Wilson. Their business included Weensland Mill, which made tweeds and blankets. His family were living on Slitrig Crescent in 1851. He moved to London to run the business there, which lasted till the great Collie failure of 1875, which ruined him. He was Walter 'Esq. (of Wilson & Armstrong)' when he was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1860. He married Mary Graham (from Canonbie, daughter of the farmer at Hollows Mill) in Hawick in 1848. They had 2 sons and 3 daughters: Sir Walter, museum director and art critic; John G.; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Tennant-Dunlop; Diana, who became Mrs. Secker; and Mary Beatrice, who married Rowland Ponsonby Blennerhassett. His 3 daughters sat for Sir John Everett Millais in the painting 'Hearts are Trumps' (said to be a metaphor for sisterly competition in finding husbands). He also took on his wife's brothers as apprentices, and they were later S. & J. Graham, silk merchants of London. **Walter** (1839/40–99) son of Walter and Nicholas Elliot. He was tenant in Twislope and died at Phaup. He is buried at Ettleton. **Sir Walter** (1849–1918) born in Hawick, elder son of Walter and Mary Graham. His father was a drapery merchant with William Kedie, who moved to London, but was ruined in the 'Collie failure'. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford University and became an art critic, writing for newspapers, publishing studies of British artists. He also translated and edited the 'Histoire de l'art dans l'antiquité' (1885) and edited the 2nd volume of Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers' (1889). He became Director of the National Gallery of Ireland in 1892, holding the post until 1914. In 1899 he was knighted and became an honorary member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. He published extensive monographs on Gainsborough (1894), Reynolds (1900), Raeburn (1901, with co-authors), Turner (1902) and Lawrence (1913). In 1873 he married Jane Emily Rose, daughter of Charles Cotton Ferrard, from Berkshire. He died at his home in Westminster. **William** (13th C.) recorded as 'Armestrangh' in 1274 when he was on an inquest at Carlisle to decide on the inheritance of Ross of Wark and another for the widow of Eustace de Baliol. Probably the same William was also listed as 'Armestrang' among Cumberland men in an inquisition of 1268. He may be the same as the William 'Armestrang de Lucre' listed on the 1279 assize roll for Northumberland or the William listed under 'Villata de Warnemue' (probably the same man). He could be the deceased William 'Armestrange' whose son and heir Adam paid homage to Edward I and Edward ordered letters to be issued in 1295. **William** (13th/1th C.) recorded in 1328 in a receipt for payment of part of King Robert's debt. **William** (d.bef. 1334) recorded in an inquisition of 1334. It was found that his widow, Sibilla, held part of lands in 'Ulvesby' near Carlisle, some of which was 'burned by the Scots'. She had previously been married to Adam of Carleton and had a 15-year old son with him. His 40-year old cousin Adam was his next heir. **William** (14th C.) Scottish cleric. He was already Master in 1358 when granted a passage of safe-conduct

to study in England for a year, at the request of Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus. He had another passport to England in 1362/3. It is possible his name was an error for the contemporary Gilbert. **William** (15th C.) listed among many men from Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His place of residence was not given, but he was the first Armstrong listed. Perhaps the same William (along with Edward) served as surety in 1502 for Hector and George, who were accused of stealing livestock from 'elcrief'. **William** 'Slitrig' (15th C.) listed among men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the 1494/5 Justice-aire. He was listed as 'vocatis slittrik', along with 10 other Armstrongs. His nickname suggests that he was associated with the Slitrig valley in some way, perhaps a former resident. **William** of Chingills (15th/16th C.) son of Thomas of Mangerton and brother of Alexander. He may be the same man as 'Ill Will of Ralton', and hence might be the ancestor of the Ralton branch of the family. He may have been hanged in 1530 along with Johnnie of Gilnockie and other Armstrongs. It is possible that 'Ill Will Sandy' is really 'Ill Will's Sandy', i.e. his son. Another son of 'Ill Will' was Alexander, recorded as tenant of 'Carglais' in 1541. **William** 'Slittrick' (15th/16th C.) listed among many men from Liddesdale and elsewhere who pledged their good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498. He is recorded as 'Wilzame Armistrang callit Slitrik', suggesting that he lived somewhere in the Slitrig valley. He is listed right after Robert, Archibald and Andrew (Andrew's son) Armstrong, so it is possible they were relatives. He may be the same as William, son of Alexander of Mangerton. **William** (15th/16th C.) younger son of Alexander of Mangerton. He may be the same as 'Slittrick'. **William** 'Dick's Willie' (16th C.) listed among many Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels in 1535 for a raid on Craik. He is named as 'one called Dikkis Wille', who had a servant called 'Lang Penman'. It seems likely he was an Armstrong (although this is not stated explicitly), and his father was probably Richard, possibly the one recorded 30 years earlier. **William** (16th C.) tenant of the lands of Crooked Bank according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. **William** (16th C.) recorded along with Hector as tenant of Dykeraw on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. **William** (16th C.) listed in 1541 as joint tenant of Nether Gubbislie, along with Robert. They were probably closely related to Thomas of Mangerton and Cuthbert (probably the Laird's brother) who were tenants at adjacent farms. **William** (16th C.) son of Nichol 'of Tarrisholmhill', recorded in 1578. He may listed among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with David Graham of Fintrie) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. He was recorded as 'of Tarsumhill' and 'of Torsomehill' in 1579, when Christie of Barnglies asked for him to be released from ward; he had been a pledge for Armstrongs and their supporters. **William** 'Hector's Willie' (16th C.) son of Hector of Harelaw. He was listed in 1569, along with his father Hector and brother Hector, as those for whom his brother Tom was being held as pledge in Glasgow Castle. In 1583 he was listed as 'Hectors Wille'. It is possible that he was the same man as Will of Chingills. **William** 'Willie' (16th C.) son of Tom, who was brother of 'Andro Armistrang of the Gyngillis'. In 1569 his uncle Andrew 'of the Gyngillis' was surety for him, as well as his father Thomas and several other Armstrongs. In 1569 he, his father and uncle Andrew were named as the men for whom 'Hekke' (his cousin, son of Andrew) was held as pledge in Blackness Castle. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** (16th C.) brother to 'Ade of the Harlaw'. He was listed among fugitives of Harelaw in 1569. **William** 'Will' of Potterlamport (16th C.) recorded in 1583 among the Armstrongs of Whitlawside. He is recorded as 'Will of Powterlampert'. Presumably the same man is recorded as 'Will of Powderlanpat' on Monipennie's list of Border chiefs, published around 1594, but possibly compiled earlier. He is there listed beside Archie of Westburnflat and 'Wanton Sym' in Whitlawside, on a list of Armstrongs in 'Merieton Quarter'. **William** (16th C.) son of Hector of Liddesdale. In the latter part of the 16th century he was recorded at 'Glengillis', possibly in Ewesdale, or the same place as Chingills. He may be the same man recorded in Edinburgh Castle in 1607. **William** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Teikmie' in the 1585 remission for the crimes of men of Dumfriesshire. His farm may have been at Tarcoon, west of Canonbie. Archie 'in Tarkima' was also listed, this probably being the same place. **William** 'Will' of Greena (16th C.) recorded in 1583. He had a daughter who married Hob Foster of Kershope Lees. He may be the 'Will o Greena' who was killed by Foster of Stanegarthside; according to tradition he borrowed the famous sword of his brother (or perhaps son) Jock o the Side, but was killed by treachery. **William**

'Andrew's Will' (16th C.) recorded in 1591 among Armstrongs cited for the murder of John Armstrong 'alias Cokespoole'. His name is recorded as 'William Armstronge alias 'Andro his Will' '. It is unclear who his father Andrew was, but his brothers Ringan and Ritchie were also listed. **William** 'Kinmont Willie' (d.c.1605), from Kinmont Tower (near Canonby), he was a renowned rieving leader of his day. He was said to be descended from 'Ill Will' and was probably son of 'Ill Will's Sandy'. In 1569 he was 'of Mortoun Tour, callit Will of Kynmonth' when he pledged to obey the Wardens, with Lord Maxwell and other Maxwells as surety. Also in 1569 he 'Will of Kynmonthis' whose tenants were excepted from the pledge given for the Littles in Eskdale. His brothers Archibald and Ninian are recorded in 1569. Also in 1569 he may be the 'Will of Kynmonth' listed along with 'Cristie Armstrang brether' and 'Niniane Armistrang', as those to be exchanged for 'Aby Armistrang', who was a pledge held in St. Andrews Castle; these men were surely closely related and may all have been brothers. His brothers Airchie and 'Fergy' were accused of raiding farms of Johnstone of Craigburn in 1574. In 1579 he appeared before the Privy Council related to a feud with Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. Also in 1579 he and 400 Armstrong followers are said to have killed Uswold Dod, and stolen 800 cattle and 1,000 sheep (the complaint being repeated in 1587/8). In 1583 he was among Scotsman complained about for a raid on Tynedale, when he led about 300 men, stealing 400 hed of cattle, 400 sheep and goats, 30 horses and gear worth £200, slaying 6 people, injuring 11 and taking 30 prisoners (at least according to the English Warden's account). In 1583 Lord Scrope demanded unsuccessfully that the Laird of Johnstone (Scottish Warden) hand him over; he was said to be responsible for 600 murders and the stealing of 400 cattle, 400 sheep and 30 horses. In 1584 Lord Scrope reported that he had led a raid on 'the Trombles within Pharnyhirstes wardenrye', stealing 80 head of cattle and 10 horses and killing 5 or 6 Scotsmen. In 1584/5 it is reported that one of his sons and a friend were being held by Lord Johnstone as assurances for him, but when handed over to the Earl of Morton they were released. He is listed in 1585 among a huge number of men in the lands that had Lord Maxwell as superior, who had remission for their former crimes; he is recorded there as 'William Armestrang callit Kynmont'. His sons 'Johne, Geordie, Francie, Thome, Sandie, Jhonn and Ringane' are also listed, as well as his brother 'Serge' and Martin MacVitie, his 'writer' (i.e. legal clerk, suggesting he held a position of some importance). This is probably related to having been on the expedition to Stirling against the Earl of Arran, when he and his sons ransacked the town. He is 'Will Armstrang of Kynmont' when listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1587 a report from the English said that he met with the Scottish King 'in his cabenett above an hour' and was given 100 crowns for leading an attack on Haydon Bridge (although publicly the King expressed displeasure at this raid). Also in 1587 he was imprisoned, but escaped. He was also complained about in 1587/8 for a raid on Tynedale in 1584, along with Sim's Tom and Hector of Hillhouse, as well as Elliots, Croziers and about 300 others, accused of stealing 800 cows, 60 horses and 500 sheep, burning 60 houses and killing 10 men. In 1590 he was among men of the Debateable Land ordered to appear before the Privy Council to provide proof of ownership of their lands. He was 'Will of Kynmonth' in 1590 when part of a complaint against several Armstrongs by Alexander Jardine of Applegirth; Ninian of 'Auchinbadrig' was also listed (perhaps his brother). In 1590/1 he was 'Will Armstrang, called Kynmonth' listed among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council; he was specifically called out with a few others 'to make redress for the partes of all their steilfellowis'. Lord Maxwell again acted as surety for his good behaviour in 1591. In 1592 Roger Bulman of 'Skailby' complained that he had led several Armstrongs on a raid, stealing his livestock and maiming him. In 1593 he was accused, along with William Elliot of Larriston and Martin Elliot of Braidlie, of leading about 1000 men in a raid on Redesdale, taking 1005 head of cattle, 1000 sheep and 24 horses, as well as burning a mill and stealing £300 worth of goods. He appears on the list of Border chiefs, published by Monipennie sometime before 1594; the heading is 'Sandeis Barnes Armestrangs', which probably means 'Alexander's bairns'. In 1594 he had an agreement with Thomas, Lord Scrope, where he assumed responsibility for 300 men. However, in 1596 he was captured by an English party (led by Thomas Salkeld) who crossed the Liddel to grab him on a Day of Truce. When complaints by Lord Buccleuch (then Keeper of Liddesdale) were ignored Buccleuch gathered a group of 80 men (probably including some English spies, as well as

many Scotts, among them said to be 4 of his sons, Jock, Francie, Geordie and Sandy), and led them on a daring of him from Carlisle Castle. This was popularised in a ballad, which was first published in the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border', with an earlier version of the story appearing in the book by Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells. The raid probably heightened tensions between Scotland and England, but sealed the reputation of 'the Bold Buccleuch'. Later in 1596 he abducted the English Captain Sir Thomas Musgrave and held him for ransom, which led him to be imprisoned by the Scottish King. In 1597 there is a record of a complaint that English Grahams had stolen from him. In 1600 he caused another international incident by buying a mare that had been stolen from England, leading to a raid by 200 English horsemen and 80 on foot, with a skirmish at Kinmont Tower. He is among Armstrongs and Irvings complained about in 1600/1 for a raid on Scotby in England. In 1602 he was 'presently in ward in the tolbooth of Edinburgh' (and incorrectly transcribed as 'Ellot of Kynmonth') when Walter Scott of Harden and Gilbert Eliott of Horsleyhill were cautioners for £2000 for him, 'till the entry of the pledges for the gang of Kynmoth'. He is last recorded in 1603 when Scrope complained that he had raided the towns of High and Low Heskett in Cumberland. He had a sister who married Englishman 'Gorth Grame'. Before 1583 he married a daughter of 'Hotchane Graham' and sister of 'Hotchans Ritche' and 'Huchens Androwe'; his sons at that time included Jock, George and Francis. His marriage to a daughter of Hutchen Graham (as well as him being son of Alexander) is confirmed in a survey of the English Grahams drawn up by Lord Burghley in 1596. Members of his family were among Armstrongs who escaped from Carlisle Castle in 1605 (but whose names are not listed). His illegitimate son Andrew was executed in 1606. His sons Francis and Alexander are recorded in 1609, by which time he appears to have been deceased. He also had a daughter who married Thomas Carleton, constable to Lord Henry Scrope. He is said to have died of old age and is buried at Sark. It is possible that he is the 'umquhile Young Will of Kinmont in Mortontour' whose widow 'Blench Irwing' is listed in 1607, along with many Armstrongs and others charged with preventing the King's appointees from taking possession of the Debatable Lands. **William** (16th C.) son of Geordie of Bigholm. He was listed in 1590 among men accused of rieving from 'Darmontstead' in Gilsland; the Armstrongs of Calfhill were also listed. He was also listed in 1590 among Armstrongs and others accused of rieving from Bewcastle. **William** 'Will of Rowanburn' (d.c.1605) tried in 1605 along with 'New-maid Ringan' for assisting and resetting the outlaws John Murray of Staplegordon, 'Cuddie' of Bankhouse, Christie of Langholm, Andrew of Langholm and John Beattie of the Shiel. He was found guilty and sentenced to hanging in Edinburgh. He was probably related to the nearly contemporary 'Sandy of Rowanburn'. the 1585 remission for most of the tenants of Lord Maxwell. He may have been **William** of Whisgills (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1605 when his son John was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'of Horden', which was probably Harden in Liddesdale. He was listed among men declared fugitives in 1605 for not appearing at a cout in Hawick. He was probably related to other Armstrongs of Harden. **William** (16th/17th C.) listed among men of Eskdale, Ewesdale, etc. who were declared as fugitives for non-appearance at a court in Peebles in 1605. He was recorded being called 'Castel's Willie'. **William** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Twedane' (i.e. Tweeden) in related to Ringan, Hector and Jock of Tweeden, who are recorded in 1583. In 1594/5 there was an arrangement for him to be imprisoned in Carlisle Castle as pledge for Hector of Tweeden. He could be one of the 'three brethren of Tweda, Armstrongs', who were said to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He could be the William of Tweeden who was cautioner for John of Tweeden in Jedburgh in 1611. **William** of Chingills (b.c.1577). He could be one of 'the Chingles' who were said to be at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1607 he was in Edinburgh Castle (either as a fellow prisoner or a Keeper, it is unclear) when Lord Maxwell took his sword and that of 2 other men, so that Maxwell, his relative Robert Maxwell and Sir James Macdonald could attempt an escape. He could be the William 'callit of Chinglis' who was cautioner for 'Pattenis Willie' in 1622. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'Will of Ternsnihil' on Monipennie's list of Border chiefs, published around 1594. He is listed under John of Hollows, who may therefore have been his father or other close relative. It is unclear where his lands were, but possibly Tinnis Hill is meant. William 'sone to Will of Tersumhill' is recorded in 1574, when he was to remain in ward with John Gordon of Lochinvar. **William** (16th C.) son of

'Will of Tersumhill'. He is recorded in 1574, when obliged to remain in ward with John Gordon of Lochinvar. His father was recorded as 'Will of Ternsnihil' on Monipennie's list of Border chiefs. **William** 'Willie' (16th/17th C.) son of Francis and probably grandson of Kinmont Willie. He may be the 'younge Will of Kynmonte' who in 1592 was accused by Taylors on the English side of stealing livestock and goods on 2 separate occasions; his relative 'Kynmontes Jocke' was also listed. He was also probably the 'Kynmontes Wille' accused in 1592 of being part of a raid on 'th'Holme Coltram', along with 'Kynmontes Jock' and Christie of 'Barneleish'. In 1609 he was 'Willie' son of 'France Armestrang, callit of Kynmont' when he was among several men (including his father and uncle Alexander) fined for harassing Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. In 1611 he served as cautioner for Geordie Scott, servant to John in Woodhead. He was recorded as being 'in Grystaill' in 1616 when he was on the jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing. This is probably 'Grycetail', just south of Canonbie, near the modern Priors Lynn, and where there were later Armstrongs. He may be the William 'called of Kinmonth' who was listed among men to be apprehended as outlaws in 1621. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of Jock of Kynmont. In 1603 he was 'borrowed home' by Sir James Johnstone, Warden of the West Marchesi, who promised to enter him as a pledge if required. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1616 as being 'in Nether Wrae' when he was on the trial of Jock Scott 'the Suckler'. He is probably related to the earlier Thomas of the Wrae. He may be the William 'of the Wrae' who appeared along with his brothers Andrew of Kirkton and John in 1620 to promise not to reset fugitives or stolen goods. They also appeared on behalf of their brothers Thomas and Lancie, promising that Thomas and Lancie would exile themselves to Ireland. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1615 when he had a sasine for a 4-merk land of Kirkton (probably near Sorbie). He was also recorded in 1620 when he appeared before the Privy Council in a case relating to Thomas 'callit of Kirktoun' (who was probably related). He may have been father of the later William of Kirkton. **William** 'the Bauld' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1611 when he acted as cautioner for his brother Matthew. He was also on the 1616 jury for 'the Suckler'. His nickname probably meant 'bold' (rather than 'bald'). He may be the 'Willie Armstrang, callit Bauld, in Quhisgillis' who appeared before the Justice Court in 1622 and 1623 as cautioner for John 'callet of Tueden', his brother. He is probably the same William 'called Bauld' who was cautioner for William Wigholm in 1623. **William** 'Pate's Willie' (16th/17th C.) listed in the records of the Commissioners Court in 1623 when William 'callit of Chinglis' was cautioner for him. He was also on the pannel of the Judiaciary Court in 1622. His name appears as 'Willie Armestrang, callit Pattenis Willie', suggesting that he was son of Patrick (or perhaps Paton). **William** 'Willie' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'callit of Capilgill' in 1622 when he was accused of stealing sheep from Bells in 'Auchinheidrigg' and sentenced to death. His cautioner was John, 'Capelgill'. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'callit of Benks in Sark' in the 1622 Judiciary Court. Thomas in Barglies and John in Nether 'Bagray' acted as cautioners for him. Probably the same 'Willie Armstrong, callit Benks' was entered in 1623, with John 'in Capelgill' as his cautioner; he was accused of stealing 2 oxen from the lands of 'Weane' pertaining to William 'of Calfeild'. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded at the Justice Court of 1623 in Jedburgh. He was 'callit Rakkeis' and 'callit Rakkes in Liddesdaill', suggesting he was related to John 'Rakass' who was recorded in 1585, as well as Archie 'Rakkes' and Robert 'Rakkes in Syde' in 1623. **William** of Calfield (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 when William 'callit Benkes' was accused of stealing 2 oxen from him. Perhaps the same 'Wille Armstrong son to George of Calfhills' was accused in 1590 of rieving from Gilsland. He may also be the Willie, listed in 1590 along with 'Syme of Calfhill', among men accused of rieving from 'Darmontstead' in Gilsland. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'younger of Kirktoun' in 1641. This was the Kirkton near Sorbie. This was in a complaint between the Earl of Nithsdale and Johnstone of Westerhall, where he is stated to possess the lands of 'Arkin', 'Quhitscheills' and 'Tiffetscheills'. **William** 'Christy's Will' (d.c.1639) son of Christopher and grandson of Johnnie of Gilnockie. He was the 'younger of Barnglies', also later referred to as 'younger of Langholm'. It is said he undertook a dangerous mission to carry a message from the Earl of Traquair to Charles I in London, narrowly avoiding capture on the return journey. He eventually joined the King's army, and settled in Fermanagh in Ireland. In 1600 he married Margaret Elliot. They had at least one son, Thomas, who continued the family line in Ireland (and being a Royalist supporter in England, was executed

in 1684). He is well-known through the ballad 'Christie's Will' and Sir Walter Scott's comments in 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'. Although he was probably genuinely involved with the Earl of Traquair, the story of him holding a judge captive in order to help the Earl in a law-suit seems to be based on earlier unrelated events (the capture of Alexander Gibson by George Meldrum of Dumbrek). He has also been confused with William of Sark, who was probably born somewhat later. **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'Will in the Mylne' when he was listed along with Sandy as possessors of the lands of Nether Harden in Liddesdale in 1632. **William** 'Will' (17th C.) listed among possessors of lands in the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1632. His lands then were Leahaugh, 'Pocohoparke' and Whitehaugh. **William** (17th C.) recorded as being 'of Wodheid' among a list of Armstrongs and others who were declared fugitives in 1642. His brother Francis was also listed. It is unclear where this Woodhead was or how they were related to other local Armstrongs. In about 1645 they were as accused of stealing 50 cattle from Swinburne Park in Northumberland, along with Simon of Whitlawside, Geordie of Kinmont and Old Sandy's 'Hutchen'. **William** (17th C.) listed as being 'called of Cannabie' in 1642, among many Armstrongs and others who were accused of being thieves and who were to be apprehended and tried. **William** 'Lang Will' (17th C.) recorded in 1649 when John, 'called of Kinmonth of Sark' had a bond of presentation for him. **William** of Sark (1601/2–58) probably related to John 'called of Kinmonth of Sark'. He has been connected with 'Christie's Will', but was probably born later. He could be the William 'called of Sark' who was listed among men to be apprehended for crimes in 1621. In 1636 he complained of being wrongfully detained by the English Border Commissioners. He may be the 'William of Kynmont', brother to 'Johne Kynmont called Johne of Sarke', who are listed among fugitives in 1642. His widow erected a tombstone to his memory in Morton (or perhaps Ettleton) churchyard, the inscription reading 'Jenet Johnstoun, Relict to the sed desised persn heth put up the monamente in anno Dom. 1660. Man is grass, to grave he flies, Grass decays, and man he died; Grass returns and man does rise, Yet few ... the prise'. This was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with a suspicion that it might be the tombstone of Kinmont Willie (who died half a century earlier). His son William is on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves) in about 1648. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Acreknowe in 1684 (along with Thomas Storie) on a long list of men declared rebels for refusing to take 'the Test'. **William** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in Horse-lie' in 1684 when he was listed among those declared as fugitives for being Covenanters. This was presumably Horselee in the Slitrig valley. **William** (17th C.) resident at Stobicote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th C.) tenant at 'Greins' (probably Greens) in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Simon, who was also listed there, was probably a close relative. **William** (17th C.) resident in Hermitage in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th C.) resident at Sandholm in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (17th C.) name of 2 men who were householders at 'Bolsholme' in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. This was possibly the same as the place known as 'Bowholm'. **William** (17th C.) listed at Whitlaw among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Nether Whisgills. Along with Robert Blakelaw, he was accused in 1698 of travelling with laden horses on the Sabbath. **William** of Westburnflat (17th/18th C.) said to have been one of the last of the Border rievers, he was captured on the banks of the Hermitage for stealing cattle and taken to Selkirk for trial. On being found guilty be broke the wooden chair in which he had been sitting and invited his fellow accused to fight their way out with him. However, they said they preferred to die like good Christians, and so all were executed. This tale comes from notes by Sir Walter Scott, although there appears to be no historical basis for it. The 'Red Reiver of Westburnflat' also features in his novel 'The Black Dwarf'. **William** (d.1734) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Clarilaw in 1703 and 1705. His children included: Adam (b.1703), who lived at Burnhead; William (b.1705); and William (again, b.1709). The witnesses in 1703 were John Armstrong and Adam Dryden. He may also be the William, married to Isobel Dryden, whose daughter Isobel was baptised in Wilton in 1695. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism in 1725 (along with Adam, perhaps his son) for James Blyth at Clarilaw. His wife died at Clarilaw in 1729 and he died in the same place 5 years later. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Outerside in 1711. He married Margaret Beattie in 1707 and their children included: John (b.1709) and Janet

(b.1711). **William** (18th C.) one of the group of 3 men and 1 woman who were jailed in Edinburgh for their conduct in opposing the arrival of the new minister of Castleton Parish, Simon Haliburton, in 1751. **Rev. William** (1711–49) 3rd son of Robert, minister of Castleton, with his 2 older brothers both being doctors. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1743, was licensed by Langholm Presbytery in 1732 and presented to Castleton Parish by Francis, Duke of Buccleuch later that year. In 1733 he became minister there, succeeding his father. He was recorded at 'the mance' in Castleton Parish when he paid the window tax in 1748. He was described as 'a New light or legal preacher, and one of a Club that did not favour Confessions of Faith'. He was said to be extremely popular in the Parish, so that there was trouble when the congregation were given no choice in the appointment of his successor. He died unmarried. **William** (1727/8–1808) schoolmaster of Hobkirk Parish, and a much respected resident of that parish in the 18th century. It is unclear where he came from, but the family names are similar enough for him to be William, son of Adam and Janet Harkness, born in Wilton Parish in 1728 (although there appears to be a second William born to the same parents in 1736, which is too late, perhaps meant to be Adam if the clerk mixed up the name of the child and the witness). It is said that he was 'a man of most extraordinary piety, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him'. He became schoolmaster in 1751, succeeding Samuel Oliver. He was one of 5 candidates in 1750, who were examined in 'their skill in Reading and their method of Teatching and afterward to satisfy the meeting in their skill in Writing and Orthography', with them having to give 'specimens of their Copyhand' and be tested in 'Arithmetick'; afterwards each was asked to teach for a full week and then he was initially only appointed for a year. In fact he held the position for 57 years. In 1776 he witnessed a baptism for John Hume and Isabel Armstrong (probably his sister). He was probably the collector of poor rates recorded in a Harwood document of 1784. In about 1760 he married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Robert Riccarton, minister of Hobkirk, and she died in 1786, aged 55; theirs is probably the marriage recorded in Hobkirk in late 1759, with the bride's name not given. Their sons were: Adam (b.1761), who was in the service of the Emperor of Russia; and Robert (b.1770), postmaster in Hawick. They also had daughters: Ann (1762–1849), who lived at the Queen's House in Jedburgh; Janet (1765–1847), who married Hawick baker John Wilson; Helen (or Eleanor, 1767–1849), who married shepherd George Rutherford and moved to Branton, Northumberland; and Elizabeth (or 'Betty', 1776–1869), who also lived in the Queen's House in Jedburgh. He kept a diary, which eventually covered 4 volumes (however, it is unclear if this still survives). His diary of 1781 records that his daughter Ann was followed by a greyhound on the way to Hawick, which she could not get rid of, but then it chased off a bull that charged at her, and stayed by her side till she reached Hawick. There is a suggestion that he may have had an influence on the young John Leyden (based on an unaddressed letter of 1803). He is buried in Hobkirk churchyard. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Wrae in Ewesdale in at least the period 1785–1797 according to the Horse Tax, Dog Tax and Clock Tax Rolls. In 1791 he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for John Anderson in Flask in 1783. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer in Hobkirk. He was 7 years old when his father left Rulewater to be a shepherd for Lord Seafield in the Highlands. He returned to Rulewater, although his eldest brother Thomas emigrated to America (and his eldest sister married a shepherd). He may be the William whose children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, included some of: Francis (b.1805), perhaps recorded in Contin Parish, Ross-shire in the 1840s; Jean (b.1805); 2 Johns (b.1807); and Margaret (b.1809). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Binks. He is probably the 'W. Armstrong' there who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Betty Elliot and their children included: William (b.1803); Betty (b.1805); Janet (b.1807); John (b.c.1809), who married Vair Scott and emigrated to Australia; James (b.1810), who also emigrated to Victoria; Adam (b.1812); Barbara (b.1814); Nicholas Elliot (b.1816); Isabel (b.1819); and Walter (b.1821). By 1824 he was renting a small farm from Sir John Maxwell of Springkell. Either he or his son William was gamekeeper at Springkell who was involved in a lawsuit when the new owners evicted him from his cottage in 1844. **William** (1771/2–1838) farmer at Sorbietrees. He was listed as farmer there on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He had a bond with Haddington distiller Archibald Dunlop in 1823. He was on the Committee of the Proprietors of

Castleton Library. He is probably father of the William who is listed as farmer there in 1841. He married Jean Armstrong, who died in 1862, aged 84. They are buried at Ettleton. **William** (b.c.1770s) recorded as a 'Collier' at Greena on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Twislehope according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Wauchope according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of the Cross Keys in Hawick. He is recorded there in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant of Whithaugh Mill in Liddesdale, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1832 he was accused of being father of Joana Matthew's child. **William** (1790/1–1869) stone-dyker in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living on South Hermitage Street. He married Margaret Telfer, who died in 1884, aged 82. Their children included James (1837/8–1913), who married Janet Johnston. **William** (1791–1817) probably eldest son of Adam, and grandson of William, teacher at Hobkirk. He was born in Russia, where his father worked, but on the death of his mother, his aunt Elizabeth travelled to Russia to fetch him and his brother Robert. In 1807 he joined the British Army in India, rising to Lieutenant. In about 1810 he got married, although his wife's name is not known. They had a son George William (1811–90), who became a teacher in the Larence Military Asylum near Ootacamund; he also had an illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth (c.1816–23). He died at Berhampore in Bengal. **William** (1796/7–1891) from Middlebie, he was shepherd in various locations. In 1851 he was at Nether Steniswater in Westerkirk and in 1861 was at Wolfcleuchhead. He may also have been at Braidliehope. He married Mary Porteous, who died in 1888, aged 81. Their children included: Elizabeth (1828/9–54); and Archibald (1839/40–94). He died at Goldielands Cottage and the family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **William** (b.1806/7) shepherd at Saughtree Grain. He is recorded there in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Betty and their children included Janet, Mary, Margaret and Robert. His brother Adam was also a shepherd. **William** (b.1811/2) born in Teviothead Parish, he was shepherd at Gillfoot in Castleton Parish in 1861. His wife was Jane and their children included Helen and Thomas. **William** (1813/4–51) of Sorbietrees in Liddesdale, probably son of the previous William. He married Elizabeth Hall (1828–1900) in 1840. They are listed on the 1841 census at Sorbietrees, and in 1851 there were also children William (b.1846) and Agnes (b.1848). His widow was living there in 1861. He farmed 4416 acres, employed 23 labourers, and unusually listed in his census entry are 'Tramps seeking charity, an old Soldier & his wife and three children'. The story of his demise is peculiar. He is said to have been calling upon the minister of Walton in Cumberland, Rev. Joseph Smith on an April evening, where his former servant worked, to discuss hiring Smith's servant girl, when the minister mistook him for an assailant and shot him dead. These events are recorded on his gravestone in Ettleton cemetery. The trial in Carlisle bizarrely resulted in acquittal for Rev. Smith, on the grounds that 'Mr. Armstrong had no business there', and that by making noises outside the parsonage at a late hour 'it is precisely the same as if a burglary was committed'. The circumstances of his death were memorialised in a poem, 'Lines Suggested by a Late Tragical Event on the Borders', published anonymously in 1868. A summary of the story was inscribed on a monument in Ettleton Kirkyard, erected 'by a numerous body of friends on both sides of the border' in 1862. **William** (b.1834/5) from Halfmorton, he was shepherd at Kirkton in Ewesdale in 1841. His wife was Helen and they has a son William. **William** (19th C.) flesher in Newcastleton in 1868. **William** (19th C.) son of John, he was descended on both sides from a family of shepherds. He became tenant farmer at Bedrule Mill. **William** (1867–1931) Director of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police between 1918 and 1927. He has become famous for a series of photographs of ordinary people that he took around Shanghai, and are prized because almost all of China's photographic history was destroyed in the Cultural Revolution. In 1924 he purchased the ancestral family home of Whithaugh in Liddesdale, where he settled after retiring as a detective in 1927. It was sold off by his descendants in 1970 (formerly spelled 'Airmestrang', 'Airmistrayngis', 'Airmstrang', 'Armestrang', 'Armestrange', 'Armestrangs', 'Armestrong', 'Armestronge', 'Armistrang', 'Armsstrang', 'Armstrang', 'Armstrange', 'Armstrangis', 'Armstronge', 'Armystrang', etc.).

the Airmstrongs (*thu-arm-strōngz, ārm-strōngz*) *n.* an important family in Northumberland and Liddesdale. The first of the family is said to have been Siward Digry ('sword strong

arm'), the last Anglo-Danish Earl of Northumberland in the 11th century. They became a powerful and warlike Border clan, particularly in Liddesdale, Eskdale and Ewesdale. Ballads were written about Johnnie of Gilnockie and Kinmont Willie. 11 Armstrongs were listed among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justiceaire in 1494/5. 70 members of the family were ordered to appear in Selkirk in 1501 to answer for murder and other crimes and were pronounced rebels when they did not appear. In 1527 a raid against them led by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, led to 18 of them being killed, 14 hanged on the spot and 12 later hanged in Edinburgh. The hanging of Johnnie at Caerlenrig, along with perhaps as many as 48 of his followers in 1530, was probably partly the result of a power struggle. There followed many trials involving the family in the 16th century, as the Debateable land became less lawless and the family the control it had once held. The clan submitted to England in 1547, with about 300 men giving their pledges to Lord Wharton. A letter from Thomas Musgrave to Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor in 1583 lists most of the Armstrong leaders, and particularly stresses which of them were married to English women. A document of 1585, listing men of Dumfrieshire and neighbouring areas whose superior was Lord Maxwell, contains the names and locations for probably for Armstrongs at that time. Between the 2 lists we probably have a fairly complete account of most of the world's Armstrongs of the late 16th century. In the late 16th and early 17th centuries there were several younger Armstrongs kept in ward as pledges for the good behaviour of the rest of the clan. The surname was prominent among those declared as fugitives for theft and other crimes into the middle of the 17th century (e.g. among 47 men who were outlawed for non-appearance at the Justice Court in Jedburgh in 1645, 16 were Armstrongs). Depending on one's point of view this was either: a rieving family continuing the old Border ways well after the Union of the Crowns; or a family whose power and lands had been diminished through victimisation to such an extent that they were struggling to survive. In any case, the power of the clan was reduced through the 16th century and many members were dispersed through the 17th century, so that there have been no chiefs since. There are no existing family charters, and so there is a great deal of guesswork in early genealogies. The family motto is 'Invictus maneo' (I remain unvanquished) and the emblem is a raised, bent right arm with clenched fist. The Clan Armstrong Trust Centre in Langholm was long open to visitors, but recently the collection moved to Gilnockie Tower – 'On that border was the Armstrangs able men, Somewhat unruly, and very ill to tame' [CWS], 'Ye need not send to Liddesdale; For when they see the blazing bale, Elliots and Armstrongs never fail' [SWS].

Airmstrong's (*ārm-strōngz*) *n.* ironmonger's shop occupying the corner part of 4 Tower Knowe until demolished in 1935, to widen the street and extend the Commercial Bank.

Airmstrong's Circulatin Library (*ārm-strōngz-sir-kew-lā'-in-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* library operated by Robert Armstrong in Hawick roughly 1820–37.

airmy (*ār-mee*) *n.* army – '...the Airmy beckoned an' hei hed twae year in the Scots Gairds' [IWL], '...won by yon maist unlikely young airmy whae set off doon the Teviot ti avenge their fithers slain on the bloody field of Flodden' [IWL].

airn (*ārn, ā-rin*) *n., adj., arch.* iron – 'An' Wattie, the smith, wha deals in airn graith, Was to help wi' the selling the whiskie' [JoHa] (also **ern**).

airn (*ārn*) *v., arch.* to earn – ' 'Gin I hadna traivelled,' the first ane said, 'I had never lairned.' 'Gin I hadna my buiks,' quo the second ane, 'I had naething airned' ' [WL].

airt (*ār', ārt*) *n.* art – '...Wi' a' its highest airt acheevin' ' [JBS], 'Now laddie, a' your winnin' airt Will ha'e nae sway wi' me ...' [JT], '...Nae hand o' airt can imitate The hues that deck the timmer' [TCh].

airt (*ār', ārt*) *n., arch.* direction, point on the compass, way, aim – 'And the chiels come frae far airts' [??], ' 'Now Parcy Reed, we've paid our debt, Ye canna weel dispute the tale.' The Crosiers said, and off they rade – They rade the airt o' Liddesdale' [LHTB], '...is like the wind wheelin' an' changin' frae ae airt to another, to the utter defiance of reason' [JTe], '...the Eeldon threisome pointeet the airt A'd comed' [ECS], 'Blow breeze from the airts Bussing my pennon!' [JYH], 'Guid fortune never cam' my art' [DH], '...Tho' win' frae a' the airts micht blaw' [WFC], *v., arch.* to direct, to discover, take a direction – 'An fient trap ...cood A airt oot or hear tell-o gaun up Teiot' [ECS], '...He airtit aye for the open door To look for me, for he was his dada's lamb' [FL], 'I airted Sooth oot ower that cliff, The mighty oaks and pines beneath ...' [WP], '...And robin faulds his ragged pipes, Reckons his arles and airts awa' [DH], '...Where this hill water airts

to the sea' [WL], *adv., arch.* in the direction of, -ward – '... a muckle great, big hivvy, motor-laarrie ... gaun Haaick airt' [ECS] (from Gaelic; sometimes 'art').

airt an pairt (*ār'-an-pār'*) *n., arch.* art and part, involvement through aiding and abetting, complicity – '... Geordie Turnbull in Belsches is accusit for airt and pairt of the stealing, &c, of ellevene scheip ...' [JW], '... bot also be estimate and repute airt and pairt wt. them in yr. notorious thefts' [BR1697], 'Whan thou sawist ane reyffar, than thou becamist airt an' pairt wi' him ...' [HSR] (literally helping with the 'airt', i.e. planning and taking 'pairt'; common in 17th century legal documents).

airth (*ārth*) *n., arch.* earth (also **yirth**).

aislar-bank (*ās-lar-bawngk*) *n., arch.* a reddish-coloured cliff bearing a resemblance to ashlar-work – 'Aislar-Bank, a reddish-coloured bank, with projecting rocks in a perpendicular form, as resembling ashler-work' [JoJ] (see also **ezlar**).

aisle (*Il, I-ul*) *n.* an enclosed and covered burial place, sometimes once attached to a church, e.g. Soutra Aisle, Whitehaugh Aisle (also formerly **ile**).

Aislie Moor (*ās-lee-moor*) *n.* former name for an area to the south-east of Castleton Kirndean in the upper Liddel valley. It may be the same place as Castleton Muir. It is said that Claverhouse pitched his camp here when he passed through Liddesdale in 1685.

Aitchison (*ā-chee-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) listed as a porter in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, when he was owed for his fee. It is unclear whether or not be was local. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was an Ogilvie and their children included: Adam (b.1787); James (b.1789); Margaret (b.1791); and John (b.1793). **Alexander** (b.1827/8) from Yarrow, he farmed at Winningtonrig with his older brother George. He married Mina Turnbull. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) saddler from Hawick. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1794. His employee John Fletcher was selected by ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797. He was based in Newcastleton in 1808, when named in the will of William Oliver ('Auld Cash') as his nephew. He was probably the Andrew born to John and Agnes Oliver in Hawick in 1764. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1814. **Charles** (d.bef. 1809) recorded at Unthank in Ewesdale in 1792 and 1794. He was surely related to the other nearby Aitchisons. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Graham in Ewesdale in 1783. He married Margaret, daughter of Gideon Scott, farmer at Priesthaugh. **Christopher** (18th C.) currier in Hawick. His name is also written 'Atkinson'. He married Katherine Scott and their children included: Rickerby (b.1776); Thomas (b.1777); Susan (b.1779); and John Scott (b.1786). The witnesses in 1777 were 'Mt George ...' and William Robertson and in 1786 were stockingmaker William Beck and currier John 'Rome'. The death of a child of his is recorded in 1787. **Edmund** (18th C.) tenant in Mosspeeble. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry Elliot of Lodgegill. **Edward** (17th/18th C.) tenant at Eweslees. His daughter Janet married John Scott, tenant in Falnash. In 1711 he 'made faith for the education' of his grandson John, since his son-in-law John Scott died before the baptism. He may have married Catherine, daughter of John Elliot of Thorlieshope. He is probably the Edward whose daughter Bessy was baptised in Ewes in 1701. **Edward** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ewesdale. He married Christian Elliot and their children included: Robert (b.1738); Margaret (b.1740); Henry (b.1740); Christian (b.1742); Edward (b.1743); Jean (b.1744); John (b.1750); Jean (b.1754); and Charles (b.1755). **Edward** (b.c.1780) recorded at Linhope on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He was surely related to other Aitchisons of Linhope. **Edward** (1781/2–1854) born at Burnfoot in Ewes, he was buried in Tweedsmuir Kirkyard, Peblesshire. Stories about him seem to be confused with those of Elliot. For example, he was said to have been referred to jokingly as 'the ministrel of the Teviot and Yarrow', being a stocking-weaver and later itinerant story-teller and poet, who wandered about the Borders, riding slowly on an old pony, and would tell stories of olden times, as well as reciting doggerel verse of his own. Some of his compositions appear in 'The Modern Scottish Minstrel' (1870). John Wilson of Billholm (son of the Professor) wrote an epitaph about him: 'Here in a lonely spot the bones repose Of him who murdered rhyme and slaughtered prose. Sense he defied and grammar set at nought. Yet some have read his books and even bought'. In fact his gravestone in Tweedsmuir shows no evidence that he was either itinerant or a minstrel! He may be the Edward recorded in a letter in Selkirk in 1825, relating to Minchmoor. He may be the Edward, married to Dolly Purdom, whose son John Douglas was baptised in Castleton in 1816. **Edward** (b.1786/7) farmer at Unthank in Ewesdale,

he was born in Edinburgh. He was listed at Unthank in 1841, along with his wife Anne, teacher John Little and labourer Davina Lunn. 'Miss R.' listed at Unthank in 1821 was probably his daughter. He was still there in 1851, farming 2000 acres and employing 5 labourers. **Elliot** (1797–1858) Hawick stocking-maker, known as a very quiet man who also wrote poetry. He was the son of the tenants of the Cross Keys Inn on the Sandbed (William and Mary Shortreed), being the 11th of 12 children. He had very little formal education and became an apprentice stocking-maker at an early age. He had to support his mother and youngest sister after his father died. He worked his entire life as a stocking-maker, except when employed for a while as a clerk at Nixon's, which he gave up, apparently because he felt he was not giving his employer value for money! In 1841 and 1851 he was living at about 26 High Street with his sister Mary. Physically he was described as being only a little over 5 feet tall, and of poor health later in life. He was talented as an artist as well as a poet. He was an unassuming character with few close friends, and shied away from any recognition for his poetic gifts, never reciting any of them in public. He was upset when some of his poems were publicised by Dr. Rogers in 1856, leading him to destroy several manuscript copies. Hence only a few survived to be published after his death, including 'On the Approach of Winter' (in 'Living Bards of the Border'), 'Bailie Macnab' and 'A Matin'. He is buried in old Wilton cemetery, the plain headstone simply reading 'In Memory of Elliot Aitchison, Who died 7th October, 1858, Aged 61 years'. An obituary was written by Dr. John Douglas (whose mother was an Aitchison). **Euphemia** (18th C.) cook at Borthwickbrae in 1785, when she was working for John Elliot. **George** of Linhope (19th C.) founder member of the Wisp Club, probably a son of William. He was accused of being father of Helen Elliot's child in 1832. He is probably the Aitchison of Linhope who acted as croupier during the 1839 banquet held at Branxholme to hnour the Duke of Buccleuch. In the 1834 electoral roll he is listed along with his brother William as joint tenant of lands of the Duke of Buccleuch's previously tenanted by their father. He was probably the George who married Isabella Boag and whose daughter Alison was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1843. **George** (b.1820/1) from Yarrow, he was farmer at Winningtonrig in the 1860s. He farmed there with his younger brother Alexander. In 1861 he was listed at 'Winnington rigg', farming 600 acres and employing 5 people. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Clerklands. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of Greatlaws and 'Clerklandes'. His surname is listed as 'Achesone'. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'undir Buckcleuch' among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. His father 'Rowe Achiesoun' was also listed. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Brunton and their children included: Margaret (b.1640); Lancie (b.1640); Isobel (b.1643); Bessie (b.1645); William (b.1649); and Elpspeth (b.1651). **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Hall and their children included Janet (b.1650), Jean (b.1651) and Janet (again, b.1653). Thomas (b.1648), with no mother's name listed, is probably also his child. The witnesses in 1651 were Walter Nichol and James Cuthbertson. **James** (17th C.) recorded being 'in Kirton' (presumably Kirkton) when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick in 1687. He married Margaret Douglas and their daughter Janet (b.1685) was also baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1685 were Lancelot (surelay a relative) and smith Hugh Elliot. Perhaps the same James had a son Adam baptised in Cavers Parish in 1695. **James** (17th C.) listed as resident at Girnwood on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was also there in 1703 when his son Thomas was baptised in Roberton Parish. **James** (1737/8–1811) resident of Castleton Parish, buried at Ettleton. He married Helen Brydon and their children included: Margaret (b.1768); Elizabeth (b.1770); Agnes (b.1772); Thomas (b.1774); and Isabel (b.1777); and Christian (1780–1808). James (1794–95) was also his son. He is probably the resident of Newcastleton recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Martin and their children included: Adam (b.1676); James (b.1678); John (b.1681); Margaret (b.1682); and William (b.1685). The witnesses in 1682 were Robert Scott and James Gledstains and in 1685 were Walter Scott of Whitehaugh and Robert Scott of Greenhill. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Deanbrae in 1716. His children included Marion (b.1714) and Adam (b.1716). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1732), Anna (b.1734), Christian (b.1738) and

Walter (b.1740). **John** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Wilson in 1742. He was recorded as a 'Distiller' in Hawick in 1757, perhaps the first record of this occupation. He married Agnes Oliver, who was possibly sister of 'Auld Cash'. Their children included: Christian (b.1757); Edward (b.1759); John (b.1761); Walter (b.1763); Andrew (b.1764), possibly the saddler in Newcastleton; Gilbert (b.1766); Henry (b.1768); Christian (again, b.1770); and Agnes (b.1773). The witnesses in 1757 were distiller Gilbert Corbet and tanner John Elliot. He may also have been father of Margaret (who married Dr. Robert Douglas) and Robert (of the Royal Navy), who are mentioned in the 1808 will of William Oliver ('Auld Cash') as Oliver's niece and nephew; if so, then his wife Agnes would have been Oliver's sister. He is probably the John whose child was buried in Hawick in 1772. It is possible he was the John who witnessed a baptism for James Black at Packhouses in Wilton in 1781. He may be the John, son of Robert, baptised in Ewes in 1723. He could also be the 'Mr. Attchison' who hired the small mortcloth from Hawick Parish in 1758. **John** (b.c.1800) tailor at Hassendeanbank Cottages in Minto Parish according to the 1841 census. His wife was Helen and their children included Walter, Robert, William, Mary, John and Alexander. **John** (19th C.) carrier operating between Minto, Selkirk and Lilliesleaf in the 1860s. **Lancelot** (17th C.) resident of Newmill-on-Slitrig on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was taxed for having 2 hearths. He married Helen Falside and their children included: John (b.1683); and Jean (b.1686). In 1685 he witnessed a baptism for James, who was surely related. **Margaret** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **Mrs.** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Unthank in Ewesdale in 1797 on the Horse Tax Rolls. She was taxed for 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. She also paid the dog and clock taxes in the same year. **R.** (18th/19th C.) listed as 'Atchinson, Miss, R. Unthank' in 1821 when she subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. She was probably daughter of Edward. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Rae in Minto in 1743. His surname is recorded as 'Archison'. **Robert** 'Rob' (18th C.) landlord of the Mosspaul Inn in 1767 according to the autobiography of Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk (spelled 'Achison'). He is described as having fallen from being an oppulent farmer to a struggling innkeeper because he 'had been a Border rake or buck of the first head in his younger days, and to wit and humour, of which he had abundance, he added a sufficient portion of address and impudence'. He could be the Robert who was recorded as farmer at Mosspeeble in the period 1785–97 according to the Horse Tax Rolls and was also on the 1797 Dog Tax and Clock Tax Rolls. He is probably the Robert 'Achison' whose daughter Jean was baptised in Roberton in 1771, the sponsor (presumably meaning that he himself was not a parishioner) was Walter 'Corrie' in Craik. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded in the Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick in 1785. He could be the Robert who married Mary Aitchison and whose son John was baptised in Hawick in 1788. **Robert** (1750/1–1830) of the Royal Navy. Mentioned in the 1808 will of William Oliver, 'Auld Cash', as his nephew. He was thus presumably brother of saddler Andrew and of Margaret, who married Dr. Robert Douglas. He is probably the 'Lieutenant Aitchison, R.N. Greenwich' listed among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He is thus likely to be the Lieut. Robert who died at Greenwich Hospital in 1830 in his 80th year. He seems likely to be the Lieut. Robert Aitchison, married to Mrs. Mary Scott, whose children born in Melrose included: Robert Scott (b.1789); William Oliver (b.1791); Mary Anne (b.1793); and Edward (b.1794). In 1798 the couple had a court case against David Kyle, involving sale of a tenement of houses in Melrose. His wife Mary Scott died at Greenwich in 1846 aged 84. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'undir Buckcleuch' among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. His son James was also listed. **Simon** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1649 he was one of 2 men chosen 'collectors of the stent of the east wattir'. Perhaps the same Simon was witness to a baptism for wright James Scott in 1678. Probably the same Simon married Isobel Grieve, and their children included: James (b.1641); John (b.1642); Simon (b.1644); Margaret (b.1647); Archibald (b.1649); Janet (b.1651); Bessie (b.1654); and an unnamed child (b.1657). **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale in 1581. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Braidhaugh in 1620. He was witness to a charter for Goldielands, given by Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. The lands of 'Braidhaughe' were presumably the place near Branxholme. **Thomas**

(17th/18th C.) cottar in North Synton. He married Mary Renwick and their son James was baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1698. **Thomas** (18th C.) postillion (i.e. coachman) at Stobs in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Sir Francis Eliott. Perhaps the same Thomas, married to Jane Kyle, had a daughter Helen baptised in Hawick in 1780. **Thomas** (18th C.) shoemaker at Millholm in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) shoemaker in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **Walter** (18th C.) married Jean Smail in Minto in 1724. His wife's parents were Andrew Smail and Margaret White. **Walter** (18th C.) from Hawick, he was a subscriber to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, whose surname is recorded as 'Athison'. He married Bessie Bridges and their son John was baptised in 1634. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded in 1711 as 'servitor' to Archibald Scott, tenant in Hislop. He witnessed baptisms for Archibald Scott in Hislop in 1709 and 1711. **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included William (b.1753). **William** (18th C.) resident of Ewesdale. He married Beatrice Elliot (probably in 1756) and their children included: Robert (b.1757); William (b.1758); Jean (b.1760); and Christian (b.1764). The witnesses in 1758 were Francis Scott and John Telfer. **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: Andrew (b.1777); Thomas (b.1779); William (b.1780); and Ann (b.1782). **William** (18th C.) recorded at Burnfoot in Ewesdale on the 1787 and 1788 Horse Tax Rolls. He was 'junior' and hence presumably son of another William. In 1791 he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. **William** (d.1805) originally a farming employee, he moved to Hawick in 1784 when that was unsuccessful. He started the public house known as the Cross Keys Inn, at 11 Sandbed. He married Mary Shortreed (who died about 1827), sister of Robert, the Sheriff-Substitute for Roxburghshire. They had 12 children, including: Robert (b.1784); Adam Ogilvie (b.1787); James (b.1789); Margaret (b.1791); John (b.1793); Elliot (b.1797), the local poet; Ann Marie (d.1849), who married William Turnbull; and Mary (b.1799/1800), who lived with her brother Elliot. Most of his children emigrated overseas, with one moving to Glasgow, while Elliot and Mary remained in Hawick. **William** (c.1777–1836) farmer of Linhope, father of William. He is recorded as tenant at Linhope on the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls; he had a saddle horse and 2 farm horses. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He was one of the founder members of the Wisp Club in 1826 and the first Secretary. He married Mary Pott (b.c.1770) in 1794 and their children included: Isabella (b.1794); William (b.1797) of Linhope and Brieryhill; Beatrix (b.1798); Mary (b.1800); Jean (b.1802), who probably married Dr. John Douglas; George Pott (b.1805); Robert (b.1807); and Christian (b.1812). His widow and 3 children were living at Brieryhill in 1841. He may be the William, son of William, born in Southdean in 1780. **William** (1797–1873) of Linhope and Brieryhill, son of William and Mary Pott. He was born in Cavers Parish. In 1841 he was living at Linhope, while his mother and several siblings resided at Brieryhill. In 1851 he was farmer of 2800 acres at Linhope, employing 7 labourers. He became involved with the Hawick Farmers Club and West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, and was first President of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club from its formation in 1859 until his death. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. He was described in 1865 as 'the Sellers of the Lowlands, with about twelve thousand Cheviot and blackfaced sheep in the three counties of Selkirkshire, Roxburghshire, and Peebles, and hoggs on turnips in Cumberland as well'. He was still at Linhope in 1868. Some letters exist (as part of the 'Darwin Correspondence Database') in which he describes his observations on the proportions of the sexes in lambs. In the 1834 electoral roll he is listed along with his brother George as joint tenants of lands of the Duke of Buccleuch's previously held by their father. In 1851 he was recorded as farmer of 2800 acres, and employing 7 labourers. He proposed the toast to Sir Walter Scott at the Branxholme centenary celebrations in 1871. He married Jane Oliver (daughter of Hawick lawyer John). They had 1 son, William (b.1839) and 5 daughters: Jane (b.1842); Mary (b.1844); Christian (b.1846); Isabella (b.1847), who married John Usher of Gatehousecote; and Margaret Oliver. It has also been suggested that he was the father of John Scott, born to Beatrice (daughter of Henry Scott and Mina Lunn) in 1843. Somewhere there exists an oil portrait

of him. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Smail and their children included John (b.1817). **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Turnbull and their son Walter was baptised in 1837. **William**, J.P. of Brieryhill (1839–89) son of William of Linhope. He was educated in Edinburgh. After his father's death he succeeded to Brieryhill and Calaburn in Roxburghshire and Glenkerry in Selkirkshire. He also later rented the farms of Penchrise and Linhope. He was a member of the Forest and Jedforest Clubs. In 1877 he married Mary, daughter of John Wilson of Billholm, who was eldest son of 'Christopher North'. They had 4 sons. He was an invalid for his last few years (formerly spelled 'Achesone', 'Achesoun', 'Achiesoun', 'Achison', 'Aitcheson', 'Aitchieson', 'Aitchisone', 'Aitchisonne', 'Atchiesone', 'Atchison', 'Atchisone', 'Atchisonne', 'Eatichison', etc., and until fairly recently interchangeable with **Atkinson**).

ait (*ā', āt*) *n., adj., arch.* oat – 'Item, sawin vpoun the Manis of Branxholme, fiftie aucht bollis aittis ...' [SB1574], 'Item Twa rukis aittis estimat to 16 bollis aittis price of the boll ourheid' [SPB1579], '... for serveing the cure at the said kirk of Wiltoun the said year, tuelve bolles victuall, half beir half heipit aitt meill ...' [SB1633], '... For 20 thraives of ait strae £7; all Scots money' [BR1638], '... An' gin he does our bidding weel, We'll gie'm cheap whisky, an' ait meal' [RDW] (see also **aits** and cf. **yit**).

aith (*āth*) *n., arch., poet.* an oath – '... I causit thir personis wnder wrytten, be ther gret athis ...' [SB1500], '... in respect of the said Thomas Deans, his aithe given thereuntill, that he offered his service to him ...' [BR1640], '... compearit Andrew Nicoll and Wm. Taylor in Grundistone, and being sworne by their aithe if justly they could convict Isabell Scott in Sinton Mill to be ane theiff ...' [Ash1635], 'O! keep your aiths, quo' I, but swear nae mair, Nor doubt a heart that ay shall be your share' [CPM], 'An' if we hae a wee bit fainin', Or slip an aith, We mauna ca' another nail in The haly grauth' [JR], 'I couldna say but she was right, Sae took an aith that vera night ...' [WiD], '... They will trail their neebour in through Some dirty bottomless slough – It's eneuch to warrant an aith' [FL], 'Ance hae I mæde aith bie my haliniss ...' [HSR], 'Whareupon he promishet, wi' ane aith, til gie hir whatsaeevir she was ax' [HSR], 'I'll tak' my aith, ye've hed nae tei, So's ye could fill your wames wi' mei ...' [DH], 'The Tetrarch turned as white as daith, But afore the coort he had taen his aith' [WL].

aither (*ā-thur*) *pron., adv., adj., conj., arch.* either – 'Aw hae nae sweethert, if that means a lad, nor a ha'penny aither for that pairt o't ...' [JEDM], 'No that lang, aether, – it was nae teime owregane or oo war birlin owre the Trow Burn ...' [ECS], 'Aither tht tain or the tuther = either one or other' [ECS], 'We're a' but cley, Aither for clortin shoon; or service ...' [WL], formerly used to contrast with 'other' – '... and being accused at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal for bluiding aither of them uthers ...' [BR1640] (also written 'aether').

Aithoose Burn (*ā'-hoos-burn*) *n.* stream that runs roughly east to join the headwaters of the Borthwick at Craik (this is probably the 'Ettussburne' which is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map; the identity of 'Ettusshill' marked above it is less clear).

Aitken (*ā'-kin, āt-kin*) *n.* **Adam Moffat** (20th C.) son of George. He was a mechanical engineer, living in Hawick. He was a long-time member of Allars Kirk and wrote (not really edited) 'Allars of Hawick, 1810–1949: Annals of Allars Church' in 1949. He was Treasurer and Clerk of Allars from 1929 until it closed. He married Isabella Michie Murray and Joseph Murray was their son. **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) shoemaker and elder of St. George's Kirk. He held the position of Church Officer 1901–05. **Bailie ??** (19th C.) mason of Hawick. **Rev. Dr. David** (1796–1875) minister of Minto, son of Allan. He studied at Edinburgh University and was librarian at Divinity Hall there. He was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1821, and after travelling in Europe he was presented to Minto Parish by Sir Gilbert Elliot, becoming minister there in 1827. He obtained a doctorate from Edinburgh University in 1843, and that same year he declined the Chair of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History. He gave a talk to the Archæological Society in 1858 about the Tyndale Bible in the Museum's collection and was made a Life Member in 1857. He demitted (i.e. retired) in 1864. While minister at Minto he had the Manse built for him in an italianate style. In 1836 he married Margaret (or perhaps Elizabeth), daughter of David Stoddart of Easton, and she died without surviving children; she was an heiress and quite wealthy. He was an acquaintance of the writer Thomas Carlyle, who visited him at the Manse in 1838. Some of his diaries are in the National Archives. He also wrote a description of Minto Parish for the New Statistical Account in 1838, with a particularly

detailed report on the local geology. In 1856 he was listed as one of only 18 people for whom were printed a copy of Henry Scott Riddell's 'Gospel of St. Matthew in Lowland Scotch'. **George** (1819/20–1913) partner in the building firm of Aitken & Elliot. He lived in Douglas Road. He married Jane, daughter of James Wintrup, and she died in 1876, aged 36. They had a son John, who was a banker. He later remarried. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **George** (d.1928) grandson of George, he was Burgh Foreman for almost 40 years. He was father of Adam Moffat, partner in Turnbull & Aitken, engineers. He served as Manager, Elder and Trustee of Allars Kirk. **George** 'Podge' (d.2006) Cornet in 1951, he later emigrated to Australia. He returned for his Jubilee year, despite the cancelation of festivities because of foot and mouth. He also returned to Hawick in 2006, but died on the Monday of Common-Riding week. **Gilbert** 'Gib o Drythropple' (18th/19th C.) tenant of Drythropple farm in the Rule valley, as well as Todrig. He was said to be quite dangerous when drunk and to abuse his sister Meg. **James** (d.c.1683) tenant in Mervinslaw. His will is recorded in 1683. **James** 'the Auld Duke (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1707 he is listed as 'distinctionis causa called Duke Atkin' when he witnessed a baptism for tailor John Hardie. He was recorded as a carrier when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Lamb in 1708 (along with carrier John Hardie, who was probably related to his wife). Probably the same James 'carier in Hawick' witnessed (along with merchant Thomas Hardie) a baptism for workman Adam Sanderson in 1711 and another (along with carrier James Richardson) for cooper Alexander Weens. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for James, tenant in Hawick. He married Margaret Hardie and their children included: William (b.1705); Margaret (b.1707); James (b.1712); and Margaret (again, b.1718). In 1712 his nickname is given as 'Duke Elder'. The witnesses in 1705 were carrier John Aitken (surely a relative) and weaver David Miller. In 1715 'Duke Younger' (presumably his son by an earlier marriage) is also recorded having a child baptised. **James** 'Duke Younger' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick, probably son of 'the Auld Duke' or perhaps a nephew or other relative. In 1712 he is 'duke younger' when he witnessed a baptism for carrier John Hardie and Isobel Aitken (who may well have been his sister or his father's sister). He was 'younger mercht' in 1718 when he witnessed a baptism for carrier William (who was probably related) and 'duke younger' in 1720 when he witnessed a baptism for merchant James Beattie and in 1722 when he witnessed a baptism for John Hardie. In 1715 his daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick. He is easy to confuse with the older James. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'James Aitkine, son to William Aitkine' on the shortlist of candidates for Cornet in 1711. His name was also on the list in 1712, when recorded as a merchant. He is probably the merchant James who (along with merchant William Gardner) witnessed a baptism for James Richardson in 1717. He is probably the merchant James who (along with cooper John) witnessed baptisms for carrier William in 1720 and for weaver Adam Scott in 1721. He is probably the merchant James who in 1723 witnessed the baptism of an illegitimate child to Margaret (perhaps his sister) and mason Andrew Turnbull. He could be the son of William born in Hawick in 1687. **James** (b.c.1780) tenant in Newlands in Minto Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **James** (19th/20th C.) draper in Hawick. He was Session Clerk of the Free Kirk 1895–99. **John** (d.c.1686) 'indweller in Bounrawe' (i.e. Boonraw). His will is recorded in 1686. **John** (17th/18th C.) carrier listed among those who subscribed to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He must have been related to William, who was listed right after him and also a carrier. He may be the John Aitken recorded in 1693 when Andrew Scott was fined for coming to Bailie Purdom's house at night, as well as for 'ane ryott commott upon John Aitken, by rugging of his hair and ryveing of his gravatt'; he may have been in Walter Purdom's house that night. He witnessed a baptism for George Andrew, servant to Douglas of Cavers, in 1703. He also witnessed the baptism of Robert (Lord) Oliver's son in 1704; he was probably father or brother of Agnes Aitken (or 'Aitkin'), the wife of Robert Oliver. He may be the John 'Aitkin' who witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains in 1676. He may be the John 'Atkin' who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Nichol in 1680 and (along with James) another for Walter Wilson in 1698. In 1702 he (along with carrier William) witnessed a baptism for carrier Robert. In 1704 he was a carried who witnessed a baptism for Robert Tinlin. In 1705 he is probably the John 'Atkin' who witnessed a baptisms for Town Officer Alexander Scott, the carrier John who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker George Oliver, the carrier who witnessed a baptism for James Aitken and the carter

who witnessed a baptism for flesher Thomas Wilson. **John** (b.c.1695) cooper in Hawick. He was one of the 6 representative Burgesses appointed to perambulate and define the boundaries of the Burgh's land in 1767, during court proceedings on the division of the Common. He witnessed baptisms in 1719 for William Sanderson, tenant in Hawick, in 1720 for maltman William Hardie and for carrier William, in 1721 for fellow cooper Alexander Weens and (along with merchant James) for weaver Adam Scott, and in 1723 for apothecary Walter Scott. He is probably the John who was paid in 1732 for '2 girds he laid on the town's foue'. He was probably the wright who was paid in 1736 'for ye hooping of ye litter', probably putting metal bands around the wheels of the Town's funerary barrow. In 1743 he witnessed baptisms for shoemaker John Smail and Helen Aitken (who could be a relative) and for workman William Noble. He is probably the John who paid tax for 15 windows in Hawick in 1748. He married Mary Ker in 1721; she was daughter of the deceased Robert Ker, gardener in Hawick. Their children included: William (b.1722); Robert (b.1724); James (b.1726); Janet (b.1731); and Robert (b.1738). In 1725 he witnessed births for tailor Robert Chisholme and miller John Henderson. It is possible that he is the John, son of John, born in Cavers Parish in 1796. **John** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Oliver in Minto Parish in 1731. His daughter Agnes (b.1732) was baptised in Hawick. **John** (1760/1–1847) originally from Minto Parish, he was a thatcher living on the Cross Wynd in 1841. He married Janet Anderson in Roberton in 1790 and she died in 1841, aged 81. They were buried at St. Mary's. **John** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. **John** (b.1806) son of carrier William Aitkin. He was farmer of 20 acres in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 16 Kirkwynd with his brother Robert (listed as 'Farmer's Assistant'), sister Agnes Murray and nephew Robert Murray. His brother may have been 'Hi-I-Obby'. **John** (b.1816/7) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1851 he was a wool sorter living at 9 Teviot Crescent. He married Mary Mitchell and their children included Christian Scott (b.1848), Isabella Lamb (b.1851) and Robina M. (b.1856/7). **John** (19th C.) photographer in Hawick in the mid-to-late 1800s. He attended Glasgow Art School, apprenticed in Edinburgh, and settled in Hawick in 1867, becoming one of the first professional photographers in the town. His studio (or 'Photographic Saloon') was on the Arcade. He later moved to Glasgow and retired to Greenock. He was one of the founder members of the Hawick Billiard Club in 1877. **John** (1934–) born in Denholm, he spent some of his National Service in Malaya and Singapore. In 2012 he published an article on the connections between John Leyden, Thomas Stamford Raffles and Penang. On 10th May 1941, as boy of 7½ years, he saw a German plane pass over Denholm, and although disbelieved by his family, it turned out to be Rudolph Hess. **Joseph Murray** (1921–75) son of Adam Moffat, a mechanical engineer, and Isabella Michie Murray. He studied architecture at the Edinburgh College of Art and was articled with George Hobkirk in the firm of Alison & Hobkirk from 1936. He became a partner in 1951. In 1959 he formed a partnership with Charles F.J. Turnbull, and they also opened an ofice in Gala. He was responsible for the designs for Burnfoot Community Church and the Salvation Army Citadel. He married Evelyn Wilson Michie. **Margaret** 'Meg o Todrig' (18th/19th C.) sister of Gilbert, who, it is said, treated her badly, particularly when drunk. They farmed at Drythropple in the Rule valley and also at Todrig. She was well know in Rulewater when she was trying to get away from her brother. She is probably the 'Meg o Todrick' whose parasol and 'ruskie' are in the Museum. **Margaret** (1764/5–1842) from the Kirk Wynd family who were 'Hilliesland Lairds', with their house and onstead where the aerated water works were built, next to the Tabernacle. She married William Laidlaw, and their descendants were well known in Hawick for several generations afterwards. She was widowed in 1823. It is said that poultry were kept in their Mid Raw house and there was a pig under the bed. When the pig put its snout in the family cooking pot, she is reported to have said 'Get out, that's our denner for the morn'. **Michael** (1961–) official Common-Riding singer from 2000. He sings 'The Queen O' The Auld Scottish Border' and 'Hawick Volunteers' on 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' (2006). He first appeared in the Hawick Opera in 1978. An accident left him unable to commit to being Song Singer in 2023 (Bernie Armstrong filling in), but he had the opportunity to sing 'Meda's Song' in the Hut. **Mr. ??** (1836/7–1907) coachman on the Abbotrule estate in the mid-to-late 1800s. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He is probably the 'Robt. Aitkine' who

was one of 3 men named in 1703 'to pay in to Baylyea Martine six pounds Scots per piece, for payment of the officers', piper, and drummers' coats at the Common-rydeing'. In 1706 he witnessed a baptism for carrier Walter Gledstains and in 1723 2 others for workman Adam Tudhope and for weaver William Scott. He may be the Robert who in 1726 witnessed a baptism for tailor Robert Chisholme. In 1701 he married Margaret Scott and their children included Isobel (b.1702), John (b.1704) and Elizabeth (b.1706). The witnesses in 1702 were carriers William and John (who were surely relatives). In 1719 probably the same carrier Robert secondly married Isobel Hardie, widow of carrier William Scott; their son Robert was baptised in Hawick in 1719. Probably the same carrier Robert thirdly married Marion Oliver and had a daughter Margaret (b.1723). The witnesses in 1723 were Wilton schoolmaster Robert Wilson and workman James Dickson. His name is usually written 'Atkin'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jean Tinlin and their children included Margaret (b.1727), Rachel (b.1731) and William (b.1740). The witnesses in 1731 were George Martin and John Scott. **Robert Dickson** 'Hi-I-Obby' (1801–1878) Hawick character of the 19th century. Born in Hawick, he was apprentice with 'John the Turk', then left town in 1822. He was known for his ability at breaking horses, and nicknamed for the words he whispered while doing this. In Edinburgh, he lived for a while in the same house as Burke and Hare and had a hand in selling their first body. He worked as a coach-man, fought in Crimea, conned people out of money by concocting stories, and acted in a play about his own life. His best-known confidence trick was enacted in Duns in the late 1850s, where he convinced people that he had inherited a fortune from a rich uncle; he was somehow able to extract £1000 from a bank, buying jewelery, dining with the local gentry and even purchasing the estate of Reston Mains. After being found out he served time in Greenlaw Jail, and this episode formed part of the play, which was published in Jedburgh and entitled 'Hi-I-Obby; or, Hi-wo-Bobby'. This was performed at theatres throughout the Borders. He could be the 46 year old Robert, living with his brother farmer John on the Kirk Wynd in 1851; he may thus have been the Robert, son of carrier William Aitkin, baptised in Hawick in 1803. A portrait of him exists. He died in the Hawick Poorhouse and was buried in a pauper's grave in the Wellogate Cemetery, where a cairn was erected in the 1980s – 'Renowned for loo o' steed, iz work turned avid hobby, Syne that time nane ca'd um owt bit nickname Hi-I-Obby' [MB]. **Robert** (19th C.) Treasurer of Hawick Free Kirk 1876–81. He may have been connected with the Common-Riding Races and died in 1881. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) stocking-maker in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (17th C.) cottar at Horsleyhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) carrier, who ran a 'change house' in Hawick. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for the Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1694. In 1706 his daughter Isobel married John Hardie in an 'irregular' marriage. He was fined along with Hardie for holding a 'supernumerary marriage', although the guests included both Bailies and the Town Clerk! He married Bessie Aitchison and their children included: John (b.1680); William (b.1682); Isobel (b.1685), who married John Hardie; James (b.1687); Agnes (b.1687); and Bessie (b.1689), who married James Richardson in 1715. Margaret, who married Andrew Turnbull in 1724, was probably his youngest daughter; in the marriage record he is 'tenent in Hawick'. The witnesses to the 1682 baptism were Walter Purdom and 'Mr' John Purdom and in 1685 were James Weens and glover William Scott. He seems likely to be the William listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He could be the carrier William listed among those who subscribed to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4; if so he must have been related to John, who was also a carrier and listed just before him. He may be the William, son of George and Marion Turnbull born in Hawick in 1641. He may be the William who Robert Cowan struck at after throwing a cup full of wine at the fair in Hawick in 1700. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism in 1687. He may be the carrier William who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1701; these were for Robert Oliver and Agnes Aitkin, who was perhaps his sister, and for Robert Henderson. In 1702 he (along with carrier John) witnessed a baptism for carrier Robert. He may be the William who in 1707 witnessed a baptism for merchant John Forman. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Cauldmill in 1704 when he married Helen Veitch in Cavers Parish. **William** (b.c.1685) carrier, father-in-law of Bailie Robert Scott. He was referred to as 'younger' and hence seems likely to have been the son of carrier William, born in Hawick in 1682. He was the oldest of the 6 representative

Burgesses appointed to perambulate and define the boundaries of the Burgh's land in 1767. He described how he had 'lived in Hawick all his life, and from the time of his infancy he was at the riding of the marches of the Common yearly'. He also described how the Flag was passed over house at Meikle Whitlaw, which was half built on the Common. He was objected to as a witness to give evidence in the court case, on account of being a Bailie and possessing a house in Hawick. He was probably the William, younger, recorded in 1707, when John Scott, 'Soldier' and his son John, younger, were fined for letting the horses out of his barn; presumably there was some kind of dispute between the 2 families. Additionally in 1707 he and the same John Scott, 'Souldier younger' were witnessed to a baptism for carrier Henry Paterson. He was also 'younger' carrier in 1708 and in 1711 was the 'younger' carrier who witnessed another baptism for carrier Henry Paterson. He is listed as 'tenent in Hawick' in 1722, suggesting he had a minor farm holding, as well as being a carter. He is probably the carrier who in 1741 witnessed a baptism for James Nimmo and Janet Aitken (perhaps his daughter). He had a daughter called Betty. He married Janet Scott in Hawick in 1705 and their children included: Bessie (b.1707) or Betty; Janet (b.1708); Agnes (b.1710); William (b.1713); John (b.1715); Margaret (b.1718); James (b.1720); and Helen (b.1722). The witnesses in 1707 were carriers John Hardie and Henry Paterson, in 1708 were candlemaker James Turnbull and mason John Napier, in 1710 were masons Peter Mitchell and John Napier, and in 1718 were carrier John Hardie and merchant James Aitkin, younger, in 1720 were merchant James and cooper John, and in 1722 were James 'Duke older' (who was probably a relative) and merchant James Beattie. He was probably related to the later carriers of the same name. **William** (18th/19th C.) owner of property on Slitrig Crescent, around No. 3, on Wood's 1824 map of Hawick. **William** (b.1814) son of George and Esther Turnbull, he was born in Wilton Parish. He was a farm steward, who lived at Wester Essenside. He married Mary Hogg in Hawick in 1843. Their children included: Walter Hogg (b.1844); George Ramsay (b.1846); Robert (b.1849); Mary (b.1851); Esther; Isabella H.; Thomas H.; and William. In 1851 he was at Wester Essenside with his mother-in-law Mary Glendinning and his sister-in-law Margaret Hogg. **William** (19th C.) of Falnash, elder in the Hawick Relief Kirk. **William** (b.1894) son of John and Isabella Gracie, he was twin of Tommy. He drove lorries for the Army Service Corps during WWI. He married Isabella Renwick and their children were Betty, John and Nan (see also **Aitkin**; formerly spelled 'Aitkin', 'Aitkine', 'Atkin', 'Atkon', etc.).

Aitken an Learmonth's (*ā'-kin-an-leer-months*) *n.* aerated water works built at No. 16 Kirk Wynd. This was next door to the Tabernacle, the land being owned by the family of Margaret Aitken, who married William Laidlaw. The factory was later taken over by James Cairncross and known as the Cairncross Lemonade Works.

Aitken an Turnbull's (*ā'-kin-an-turn-bulz*) *n.* architects office at 22 Buccleuch Street, being effectively the continuation of the Alison & Hobkirk business. J. Murray Aitken joined the practice in 1936, 4 years after Alison's death and he would eventually form the partnership with Charles F.J. Turnbull in 1959. The firm took over the Galashiels practice of Elder & Cairns in 1962. In the 1960s the firm's business was dominated by work for the local council in Galashiels, Melrose and Selkirk. In Hawick they were involved with Myreslawcourt Sheltered Housing, West Port Sheltered Housing and Allars Crescent redevelopment. The firm received several awards for its work on the major regeneration of the Howegate and Drumlanrig Square. The Hawick office closed in 2010, being relocated within the Gala office, but was re-opened part-time in 2014.

Aitkin (*ā'-kin, āt-kin*) *n.* **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) miller in the Hawick area. He was the miller of Trow Mill who was listed in the 1694 Horse Tax rolls; he was taxed for 7 hearths, 'for himself undermillers & kilns'. He was probably son of William, tenant in Trow Mill, whose will is recorded in 1684. Probably the same Archibald was undermiller in Hawick in 1711 and 1714 when children of his were baptised. He married Isobel Douglas (perhaps from the Trows family of Douglases) in Hawick in 1703; he was stated to be from Cavers Parish at that time. Their children included: Archibald (b.1711); Walter (b.1713); John (b.1714); and Archibald (again, b.1716). William (b.1704) and Christian (b.1707), baptised in Cavers Parish, were probably also his children (suggesting he worked at a mill in that parish for a while). Witnesses in 1711 were Walter Elliot (tacksman of Hawick Mill) and Walter Riddell, also undermiller and in 1714 were Walter Elliot again and John Watson, Clerk of the Regality. **Archibald** (b.1821) son of James

and Christian Scott. He was a spirit merchant of Wilton Path. He is recorded at 46 Wilton Path in 1861, at No. 41 in 1871 and at No. 13 in 1881. He presented the cornet with a bottle of brandy after the Thursday Chase during the 1880s. He married Margaret Beattie in 1849 and their children were: Elizabeth (b.1853); James (b.1857); John (b.1860), cabinet-maker; Christian (b.1862); and Agnes (b.1868). **Archibald** 'Airchie' (b.1886) son of John and Isabella Gracie, he was born in Wilton. He apparently ran away from home in about 1908, joining the Gordon Highlanders. He served in India before WWI and was a Sergeant Major when the battalion went to France. After the war he was with the 'Black and Tans' in Ireland, but left the army and emigrated to Canada. However, he returned to Hawick, where he worked at Pringle's. During WWII he was second-in-command for the Home Guard in Hawick. He married Margaret Elliot and their children were Alice, Margaret, Jack, Archie and Christine. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Anne Oliver and their children included: Janet (b.1760); William (b.1761); Gilbert (b.1766); Marion (b.1769); and Helen (b.1772). The witnesses in 1766 were carriers Gilbert Oliver and William Aitkin (perhaps his father-in-law and father) and in 1772 were James and William (perhaps his brother and father). Based on names, he could be a son of William and Marion Rae. He is probably the Francis who witnessed a baptism for Walter Stevenson in Hawick in 1768. He may be the Francis, living at Ormiston Parkhead in 1779 when his son James was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Horselee in Kirkton Parish in 1789–90. He was later farmer at Newton in Kirkton Parish, recorded on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was owner of 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He may have been related to Gilbert (perhaps his father), who farmed at Adderstonelee at the same time. He may be the Francis whose son James was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1779. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Turnbull and their children included Walter (b.1634) and William (b.1641). **George** (1779–1852) son of Robert and Janet Deans. He was probably the George listed as a farm servant at Galalaw in the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. He was a hind at Stouslie and then shepherd at Alton in Wilton Parish. He was recorded among heads of households in the Parish in 1835–41, with his address being changed from Stouslie to Alton in 1840. In 1851 he was recorded as 'Annuitant Formerly Shepherd' at Alton. He married Esther Turnbull, who died in 1856. Their children included: Robert (b.1805); John (b.1807); Janet (b.1809); Margaret (b.1812); William (b.1814); Mary (b.1816); James (b.1819); Esther (b.1821); and George (b.1826), who moved to Galt. **George** (b.c.1780) resident of Teindside according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. **George** (18th/19th C.) gardener in Hawick Parish. He had a daughter who died in 1819. **George** (1826–86) son of George and Esther Turnbull, he was born at Stouslie in Wilton Parish. He had a strong Presbyterian upbringing, and had a bible given to him when he attended Priestrig (or Stouslie) School. He trained as a stonemason and moved to Lilliesleaf, where he was an Elder and Session Clerk. In 1883 he emigrated to Canada and became heavily involved in the Central Presbyterian Church in Galt, perhaps helping to build the church. However, he was only there for about 3 years before he died. He married Betsy Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (or Maggie) Potter (b.1856); Esther Turnbull (b.1858); George (b.1860); Elizabeth (b.1865); Thomas Turnbull (b.1869); and Robert Turnbull (b.1862). **Gilbert** (1768/9–1832) farmer at Addersoneshiel. He was recorded at Adderstonelee on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1794. In the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797 he is listed as owner of 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse at Adderstonelee. He was still at Adderstonelee in 1800. He was tenant at Adderstoneshiel about the same time when his friend Gideon Scott erected the first windmill in the area there. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Jane Amos (1775/6–1857) and their children included: Margaret (b.1798), Francis (b.1800), Francis (again, b.1802), Jean (b.1807), Anne (b.1804), Elizabeth (b.1809) and Gilbert (b.1812), most of whom died young. His first child was baptised by Dr. Young of Hawick. He is buried at St. Mary's. **James** (15th/16th C.) probable name of 'James Atzin' who was one of the witnessed to the 1500 letter of appraising for the lands of Whithope. **Bailie James** (16th C.) recorded in 1582 when he gave the instruments of sasine for a tenement in Hawick belonging to James Jack. His surname appears to be 'Actkin' and the record is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. **James** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for wright Robert Robison (who may have been related to his wife);

this was on the same day as the baptism of one of his own children. He may be the merchant who in 1722 witnessed a baptism for John Davidson, tenant in the Flex; both the older and younger men called 'Duke' witnessed other baptisms in the same month and hence seem clearly to be distinct. His wife was Helen Robson and their children included Robert (b.1722), James (b.1724) and John (b.1725). The witnesses in 1722 were Town Clerk Walter Gledstains and glover John Scott. He appears to have been confused with James Ekron in notes written inside a book by Sir James A.H. Murray. **James** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He may have been son of John and Mary Ker or son of William and Marion Rae. He married Agnes Scott in Hawick in 1756. Their children included: Jean (b.1757); Mary (b.1760); Agnes (b.1762); William (b.1764); Archibald (b.1768); James (b.1770); and Isobel (b.1773). The 1757 and 1762 baptisms were witnessed by William Aitkin (probably his brother) and gardener Archibald Scott. He may be the James who (along with William) witnessed a baptism for William in 1772. He may also be the James who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. **James** (18th C.) wheelwright in Hawick. He married Mary Oliver in 1754 and she died in Hawick in 1804. Their children included: John (b.1757); James (b.1759); John (again, b.1762); Bettie (b.1765); William (b.1770); Robert (b.1772); and Agnes (b.1777). The witnesses in 1757 were Bailie Robert Howieson and carrier James Oliver. 1765 were the whole congregation and in 1772 were James Oliver and John Aitkin. He might be the wright who witnessed a baptism for Alexander Lockie in 1772. In 1781 he witnessed a baptism for merchant James Oliver. He is probably the wheelwright, son of the deceased John, who died in Hawick in 1798. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Galalaw. He is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. He also paid the dog tax in the same year. He may have been related to George, who was recorded at Galalaw in 1799, as well as Robert, farmer at Galalaw about the same time. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Stewart in Wilton in 1797. He was living at Easter Parkhill in Roberton Parish in 1800. His children included: Robert (b.1800), baptised in Roberton Parish; Mary and Jenny (b.1804), baptised in Wilton; and William (b.1806), also baptised in Wilton. James (b.1798), baptised in Bowden Parish could also be his son. **James** (b.c.1770s) recorded at Newton on the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799. He may be the son of Francis, who was baptised in Cavers in 1779. **James** 'Jamie Tackets' (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident who was known as a smuggler in the early 1800s. He is probably the Hawick carrier James who is recorded along with Walter in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; his surname is listed as 'Aitkins'. His nickname is presumably related to the word for small nails, suggesting he may have been a saddler. In 1875 Robert Murray wrote 'many of you will yet remember him in his latter years as he trudged out and into that field of his, which yet bears the name of 'Tacket's plantain'. A story is told of how he was in a group of smugglers being pursued by the excisemen when they cut the straps, releasing the kegs from their horses and made their escape, as he used to say 'with their legs flauchen like the jame of a waulkmill'. His name is interpreted (probably misiterpreted) as 'Doctor Jaickets' in the Parish Records of 1823 and 1824. He may be the James 'Aitken' (born out of the county) recorded as 'Ind' at the Flex in 1841. It is unclear how he was connected with other local Aitkins. **James** (b.1786) son of Robert and Janet Henderson. He married Christian Scott in 1810 in Wilton Parish. Their children were: Betty (b.1811); Walter (b.1813); John (b.1816); Agnes (b.1818); and Archibald (b.1821), who was a grocer. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when, along with 4 others, he 'came in the King's Will for treasonably concealing and Stouthreif of ten score paspennys pertaining to the King, found in the Kirk of Mynto'. His surety was William Langlands, suggesting that he might have been from Wilton. **John** (17th C.) described as 'in Hawick' in the 1641 Town Book, when he is recorded acting as an appraiser for a horse. He may be the same as one of the contemporary John 'Aitkens'. He could be the John who was married to Margaret Elliot, and whose children baptised in Hawick included Jean (b.1648) and Marion (b.1652). He could be the John whose testament is recorded in 1682. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Wishart and their children included Walter (b.1669), Robert (b.1670) and Andrew (b.1673). **John** (d.bef. 1721) described as 'tenent in Hawick' and already deceased in 1721 when his eldest daughter Margaret married George Oliver, shoemaker. He could be the 'John Aitken, in Hawick' whose will was recorded in 1682 or alternatively the carrier **John Aitken**. He could be the John whose daughter Agnes was baptised in Hawick in 1699, with witnesses Henry Orrock and Alex Hislop. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident

of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Hawick and their children included William (b.1702) and Agnes (b.1704). It is unusual for a 'Hawick' to be living in Hawick. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. His wife was Esther Elliot and their son John was baptised in 1714, with witnesses Bailies Walter Elliot and Robert Ruecastle. **John** (18th C.) Hawick resident. His wife was Mary Ker, and their children included William (b.1722), Robert (b.1724), James (b.1726), Janet (b.1731) and Robert (again, b.1738). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, whose name is written 'Atkon'. He married Elizabeth Oliver and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1732. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Oliver and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1737. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1763 he married Magdalen Nichol, who was also from Hawick. Their children included Mary (b.1767). He could be the cooper John who in 1767 witnessed a baptism for carrier Walter. He may also be the John who witnessed baptisms for manufacturer William Richardson and for wheelwright James (perhaps a relative) in 1772. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Hardie in Hawick in 1760. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at Saughtree. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Humphries and their daughter Mary Ann was baptised in 1824. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Brydon and their daughter Isabella was baptised in 1834. **John** (19th C.) Councillor in Hawick. In 1872 he donated to the Museum 'a large Family Bible of 1766'. **John** (b.1860) son of Archibald and Margaret Beattie, he was born in Wilton. He worked as a cabinet-maker, and was recorded as such at 15 Wilton Path in 1891. In 1882 he married Isabella Gracie and they had a large family: Margaret (or 'Meg', b.1881), who married twice and moved to Leeds; Elizabeth (or 'Lizzie', b.1882), who worked as a tweed-mender and also made quilts; Agnes (b.1883), who worked as a power-loom weaver, married Jimmy Lyon, moved to Earlston, and had a daughter Isabella Jane Lyon, who married Hendry Smith Russell; Bryce (b.1884), a wool sorter and spinner, whose daughter Isabella was a swimming champion; Archibald (or Archie, b.1886), who joined the Gordon Highlanders; John (b.1887), who worked at Wilson & Glenny's; James (or 'Jimmy', b.1892), who worked in mills in Ireland and England; William (1894–1963), who drove lorries for the Army Service Corps in WWI, father of John; Thomas (or 'Tommy', 1894–1982), twin of William; Isabella May (b.1899), who married Hammy Aitken; and Christina Scott ('Teenie', b.1901), who married Johnny Duncan and lived in Galashiels. **John**, M.B.E. (1933–) local businessman, born in Denholm. He qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1956 and then did National Service before joining Welch's in 1958. He has been secretary of several local nursing home associations, Chairman of the Appletreehall Village Hall Committee, and has been President of the Callants' Club. He has served on many bodies associated with the British Legion, the K.O.S.B. and ex-servicemen's organisations. He received the M.B.E. in 2001 for services to the community. He lived for many years at Appletreehall. He married Elizabeth Charlotte Fraser. **Robert** (15th C.) mentioned at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. An ox, belonging to William Rennie, was stolen from his house in Minto, by Cock, son of John Turnbull in Tofts. He was also recorded in 1494/5 when another ox was stolen from his house in Minto, this time belonging to William Rae. **Robert** (17th C.) listed as resident at Whitfield in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname was written as 'Aitking'. **Robert** (17th C.) married Margaret Wight in Hawick in 1699. **Robert** (1745–bef. 1810) son of William and Marion Rae, he was a flesher in Hawick. In 1763 (at the age of 18) he married Janet Scott (aged 23). Their children were: Margaret (b.1765); Thomas (b.1767); and Betty (b.1770). In 1773 he secondly married Janet Deans, and she died in a smallpox epidemic. Their children were: William (b.1774); Isabel (b.1776); and George (b.1779), hind at Stouslie, whose descendants moved to Canada. In 1781 he thirdly married Janet Henderson (who died in 1810), and their children were: Betty (b.1782); Robert (b.1784); and James (b.1786), whose descendants also moved to Canada. He was recorded as a gardener in 1786 (casting some doubt on whether all these marriages were the same man). The witnesses in 1786 were smith Richard Young and gardener William Black. He may be the Robert whose daughter Mary died in Hawick in 1776. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for George Deans in 1777. He is probably the deceased Robert whose daughter Betty died in Hawick in 1809. **Robert Turnbull** (b.1862) son of George and Betsy Turnbull, he was born in Lilliesleaf. He moved with the rest of his family to Galt in Ontario. He married Helen, daughter of John Spalding and their son Robert

Bruce married Marion Grace Barrie, whose family farmed in Rulewater. **Thomas** 'Tommy' (1894–82) son of John and Isabella Gracie, he was born in Wilton Parish, twin of William. He worked in the knitwear industry all his life except for military service. He enlisted with the 1st/4th K.O.S.B. and served in Palestine during WWI. He became known in Hawick as a versatile self-taught piano player, in demand as an accompanist. He later lived at Abbeyfield Homes on Brougham Place. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was convicted of associating with William Turnbull and Mark Turnbull, during the time they were declared fugitives. Later in 1502 William Turnbull of Minto was fined for failing to enter him in court; he was recorded being 'de mynto'. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) Hawick carrier, listed along with James in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His name was listed first (as 'Aitkins'), suggesting he was the father or elder brother. He may be the Walter who lived on the Cross Wynd, married Betty Waugh (who died in 1811) and had children James (b.1767), Betty (b.1769), Helen (b.1772) and Margaret (b.1775). The witnesses in 1767 were cooper John (who was probably related) and Robert Beattie and in 1772 were John Smail and Robert Beattie (again). He is probably the Walter who in 1786 witnessed a baptism for Adam Smail. **William** (17th C.) witness to contracts of borrowing money against lands in the Rule valley between Rev. William Weir, Edward Lorraine and Gilbert Eliott in 1632. He is in one transcribed as 'William Ailkin in Trowis', the surname presumably being an error. He must have been the tenant farmer at the Trows. Either the same or a later William 'Aitken' is 'in Trow-miln' when his will was recorded in Peebles Commissariot in 1684. He was probably father of Archibald, associated with Trow Mill shortly afterwards. **William** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for William (perhaps his son) in 1764. In 1766 he witnessed a baptism for Francis, who may also have been his son. It is possible he is the William Aitken, son of carrier William, baptised in Hawick in 1713. **William** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Marion Rae. Their children included: James (b.1737); William (b.1739); Walter (b.1739); Walter (again, b.1744); and Robert (b.1745), flesher. He could be the gardener William who witnessed a baptism for William Turner in 1760. He may also be the William who in 1757 and 1762 witnessed baptisms for gardener James (who was surely a relative, perhaps his son). He is probably the William who witnessed baptisms for Francis (perhaps also his son) in 1766 and 1772. **William** (18th C.) married Isabel 'Blaketer' in Hawick in 1756. **William** (18th C.) Hawick resident. In 1763 he married Isobel (1744–1822), daughter of Alexander Donald; she later married Robert Hotson from Langholm, and had 10 more children. Their son William was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1764, with witnesses William Aitkin (perhaps his father) and Alexander Donald (his father-in-law). Either he or another William was listed as a carrier when witnessing a baptism for carrier George Wilson. He could be the son of William and Marion Rae born in 1739. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He was at Acreknowe in 1799. He married Janet Stewart. Their son Archibald was born in 1799 and baptised at Newmill (on Slitrig, presumably) by Rev. Benjamin Dickieson. He may also have been father of Ann (b.1796), who was also baptised in Kirkton. **William** (b.1774) son of Robert and Janet Deans. He was a carrier, operating between Hawick and Castleton, according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Probably the same William was a carrier in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was recorded as a carrier in Hawick in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799 and again in 1801. He was probably the William of Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He lived at the Kirk Wynd, around No. 16 according to the 1841 census. He married Agnes Henderson and their children included: Thomas (b.1799), Isobel (b.1801), Margaret (b.1803) and Gilbert (b.1807), baptised in Kirkton; and Robert (b.1803), John (b.1806), William (b.1811), Elizabeth (b.c.1820), and Janet (b.c.1820), baptised in Hawick. **William** (b.c.1770) farmer at Muselee. He was recorded there in 1841. He married Peggy Easton and their children (baptised in Kirkton Parish, except for the last child, in Cavers Parish) included: Thomas (b.1799); Isobel (b.1801); Margaret (b.1803); Ann (b.c.1805); Gilbert (b.1807), who in 1851 was living with his cousin Agnes Murray at Williamlaw; and Adam (b.1813). Perhaps the same William is recorded as farmer at Acreknowe, on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797. **William** (b.1770) probably son of wheelwrighht James. He was a wheelwright in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was also a wheelwright on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Corbet in Hawick in 1848 (see

also **Aitken**; formerly written 'Aitkine', 'Atkin', 'Atkyn', 'Atkyne', etc.).

aits (*āts*) *n., arch.* oats – 'Decerns Thomas Oliver to content and pay to James Scott, lorimer, 3 half firlots of aitts eitten by his guids and geir . . . ' [BR1642], 'He hated a' your sneaking gates, To play for beer, for pease, or ates . . . ' [CPM], 'O saw your aits, and saw them wide, And choose your sins yoursel'. . . ' [DH] (also **ait**; can be spelled 'ates').

aizle (*ā-zul*) *n., poet.* an ember, glowing coal – 'Aboon the aizles' dying gleid, The laithly kerlyn satte' [JTe].

aiver (*e-vur*) *n., poet.* a carthorse – '. . . An' sae put aff the road wi' Claver, My Lord was mounted on his aiver, An' ready just to ride away, Whan Habby gave him time o' day' [JR].

aiver (*ā-vur*) *adj., poet.* eager – 'Forbye the body's clean an' aiver, Wi' little blust, he's doon-right clever' [JoHa].

aiverie (*e-vu-ree*) *adj., arch.* hungry (noted by J. Jamieson; also **every** and **eevenoo**).

aix see **aixe**

aixe (*āks*) *n.* an axe – '. . . when Jed Huggan, askeet ti cut the cairds, did – wi an aixe' [IWL], *v.* to axe.

aix-trei (*āks-trī*) *n., arch.* an axle – '. . . compliments the burgh with as much oak as was ane ax-tree to the Great church bell' [JW1721], 'A've nae siller, but there's twae three auld cart axe-trees at the back door, ye may get them for wood lintels if ye like' [WNK], 'He could lift a pair of cart wheels with the iron axle-tree . . . ' [RJT] (also 'axle-tree' and variants).

aixtri (*āks-tri, -tra, -tru*) *adj.* extra – 'oo could mibbe yaise an aixtra yin' 'even if they hed aixtri players, Gala still couldni bate Hawick', 'Up-bye, as A paat on a bit aixtra brash . . . ' [ECS], 'Aulder Hawick folk gey often for some reason gaun the other way and add an aixtrih apostrophe and talk aboot Burns's suppers' [IWL].

ajee (*a-jee*) *adv., arch.* awry, to one side, askew, partly open, ajar – '. . . to jingle and jumble things together, even though dates, names, and allusions get ajee?' [HA1869], 'His hat was set a wee ajee, And though his head was grey o' . . . ' [HSR], 'Sir Harry wi' nimble brand, He pricket ma cap ajee, But I cloured his heid on the strand, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T] (also **agee**).

Akermoor see **Acremoor**

Ala (*ā-la*) *n.* poetic name for **the Ale** – 'Where Ala, bursting from her moorish springs, O'er many a cliff her smoking torrent flings, And broad, from bank to bank, the shadows fall From every Gothic turret's mouldering wall' [JL].

alairm (*u-, a-lārm, a-lā-rum*) *n., v.* alarmi – 'Hab slept-in half an oor . . . somebody suggested he should get an alairm clock' [DH].

alairt (*u-, a-lār'*) *n., v., adj.* alert.

alake (*a-lāk*) *interj., poet.* alack – '. . . Then wad I join, and laugh the hours away; But as it is, alake and welladay!' [CPM], 'A lake, and wae for Parcy Reed – Alake he was an unarmed man: Four weapons pierced him all at once, As they assailed him there and than' [LHTB], 'Butte the auld guidman, alake the tyme For ever rued the raide!' [JTe].

Alan (*aw-lin*) *n.* (13th/14th C.) Parson of the Church of Rule, who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. His name is written 'Aleyn persone del Eglise de Roule'. It is unclear whether his parish was the equivalent of Hobkirk, Bedrule, Abbotrule or some combination. He may be the same man as Alan of Rule, recorded in the early 1300s.

alane (*u-lān*) *adj., adv.* alone – '. . . Thy free-gi'en grace, alane did stay My mad career' [RDW], 'Auld Ringan sat i' the Smailcleuch Tower, And he sat all alane . . . ' [JTe], 'And I am left, – alane I'm left – O cruel death to leave me here!' [JTe], 'But when oor ribs they nearly cut the skin through, 'Tis time to cry – 'Come, doctor! let alane noo' ' [JoHa], '. . . The glories o' the land are gane, And lang I'll no' be left alane' [AD], 'I watche, an' am as ane sparra alane apon the hous-tap' [HSR], 'Let thame prayse the næme o' the Lord: for his næme alane is eksellent . . . ' [HSR], '. . . And leave me alane wi' my Auld Guidman' [JT], '. . . There Mrs. Blearie sat alane To pour the tea, weel brewed' [WFC], 'Then let's alane ti dae my job, That I may pit my best in't . . . ' [WP], 'Gin wi' your faith set firm abbon, Ye staucher on alane . . . ' [WL], '. . . My hert's a hivvy stane, Drinkin' this dram, alane' [DH].

alang (*a-lawng*) *prep., adv.* along – 'The chapel green she tripped alang, Nae fairye e'er was lighter' [JTe], 'As arm in arm we walk'd alang, The mavis lilted up his sang' [JoHa], 'An' bauld wi' hindberries drae the syke, I lap an' ran a turn Alang the divots on the dyke, Doon to the Tweeden burn' [ECB], '. . . staapeet alang the Jethart road wui a taatih-steppin streide' [ECS], 'It flows thrae lang syne an' wumplin alang' [JEDM], '. . . And trots till he's dry Alang the bank' [DH], 'Or slowly alang the ribboned road That saiddles Crawbyres Brig?' [WL].

alangs (*a-lawngz*) *prep., poet.* along, alongside – '. . . an' feed they kids alangs bie the sheepherds' sheilins' [HSR].

alangside (*a-lawng-sīd*) *prep., adv.* alongside.

alangst (*a-lawngst*) *adv., arch.* along – '. . . qh is to goe alongst wt the burgess money for the toun's use allenarlie' [BR1694], '. . . and that the parents of such objects of charitie may go alongst with them . . . ' [PR1721], 'The said day they enact and appoint each Councillor to ride the said Marches yearly alongst with the Magistrates . . . ' [BR1759], *prep.* along – '. . . they in the meantyme appoynting any other person whom they thought fitt to carry it alongst the Common Muir . . . ' [BR1706] (also written 'alongst').

alba firme (*awl-ba-fir-ma*) *adv., arch.* Latin version of 'blench ferme', meaning that property is held for a 'peppercorn rent', i.e. on payment of merely a token amount.

Albany see **Robert Stewart**

the Albert (*thu-al-bur'*) *n.* common name for Hawick Royal Albert Football Club. It was also the name of a Hawick cricket club in the 1850s.

the Albert Brig (*thu-al-bur'-brig*) *n.* Albert Bridge, more properly called the Teviot Bridge, rebuilt in 1865 from the original in 1741. The architect in 1865 was Andrew Wilson. The name was apparently an error on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map which stuck. It is a grade C listed building – '. . . Like gumpin' eels ablow the Albert Brig, Or 'katies' in the deep Cat's Pule' [WL] (the name came from Queen Victoria's Consort, who died in 1861).

Albert Mills (*al-bur'-milz*) *n.* former tweed mill at the corner of Albert Road and Victoria Road. It was the main factory of Wilson, Scott & Co. There were extensions designed by J.P. Alison in 1916. The land had previously been 'Cathrae's Haugh', and afterwards was used for Mactaggart's skinworks. The area was part of Hawick Parish until 1890.

Albert Park (*al-bur'-pawrk*) *n.* home of Hawick Royal Albert, opened with an exhibition game in 1965. The capacity is about 1,000. Greyhound races were also held here from about 1985–95.

Albert Road (*al-bur'-rōd*) *n.* road across the Teviot Bridge, connecting Hawick with Wilton, named after Prince Albert (1819–61) around 1868. Mr. Hughes had a grocer's shop on the corner with Commercial Road in the mid-1900s.

the Albion Bar (*thu-awl-bee-in-bawr*) *n.* former public house on Albion Place.

Albion Place (*awl-bee-in-plis*) *n.* a lost street name, being originally part of the road through Wilton to Edinburgh, and previously known as Gib's Nose or Wilton Roadhead. There was a blacksmiths there in the mid-19th century, on the corner with Wilton Crescent. The main houses were a block on the north side constructed around 1850 and demolished in 1971/2. New housing was then built and incorporated into Princes Street, of which it formed the middle section.

the Alchemy Film Festival (*thu-al-ke-mee-fi-lum-fes-ti-vul*) *n.* experimental film festival, based in Hawick, founded by Richard Ashrowan in 2010.

Alcocksteed (*al-kok-steed*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Alcokstede' in a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 10 shillings. It is unclear where these lands were located.

Alder (*awl-dur*) *n.* **Ian Robertson** 'Ben' (1906/7–49) born in Glendale, Northumberland, son of Thomas Bogue and Alice Begg Robertson, he lived at Orchard, just outside Hawick. He served in the Gordon Highlanders during WWII, including being in India and Burma, and reached the rank of Major. He was a jockey, winning the Uttoxeter Hunt Cup in 1934 as an amateur. As a professional jockey, his biggest win was in the Lancashire Chase in 1940. However, he is best remembered for riding 'MacMoffatt' to 2nd place in both the 1939 and 1940 Grand Nationals. He died in a car crash in Dublin. **Thomas Bogue** (1866–1941) from Northumberland, he farmed at Ilderton and Etal, but by the early 1930s was living at Orchard House outside Hawick. In 1896 he married Alice Begg Robertson, from Renfrewshire, and their children were: Thomas Bogue (b.1904), who in Kirkton in 1935 married Marianne Sheila Lindsay Molesworth and lived in India; Ian Robertson ('Ben'), who was a jockey; and 2 daughters who were unmarried.

Alderman (*awl-dur-min*) *n.* **William** (18th C.) footman at Minto in 1791, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot.

Alderybar (*awl-de-ree-bawr, awl-e-ree-bawr*) *n.* former steading above Skelfhill farm, on the usual route for the Mosspaul ride-out. It is on Fouledge Sike, although an older farmstead of the same name (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map) was further south on Bar Sike. 2 members of the Stevenson family are recorded dying there in the 1780s (it is 'Alleribar' in 1727 and 'Alribar' in 1785; it is marked 'Alerebar' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Aldery Cleuch (*awl-de-ree-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, just to the west of Blackburn farm, which runs northwards to join the Black Burn.

Aldery Sike (*awl-de-ree-sīk*) *n.* stream in the upper Liddesdale valley rising on Thorlieshope Height and running roughly north to join the Thorlieshope Burn.

Aldred (*al-dred*) *n.* (12th C.) recorded as Dean of Roxburgh within the Diocese of Glasgow from about 1130 and as witness to several church deeds until 1161/2. In around 1150 he perambulated the lands of Molle, when they were granted to Kelso Abbey.

a-leadeen (*aw-lee-deen*) *adj., arch.* a-leading, i.e. having complete influence over – 'She hes um a-leadeen (= she possesses a complete influence over him; she has him on leading-strings)' [ECS].

Alec see **Elick**

the Ale (*thu-āl*) *n.* another name for **Ale Witter** – '... Old Gilbert will lend me his gear and mail And the moon will light me across the Ale!', 'Unfashed he won owre the muirs o' Ale, By ditch and covert, by knowe and dale ...' [WL], '... Old Gilbert will lend me his gear and mail And the moon will light me across the Ale' [WHO].

aleife (*a-līf*) *adv., arch.* to life, especially in the phrase 'Ti come aleife – to come to life' [ECS].

Alemoor (*āl-moor, -mur*) *n.* Alemoor Loch, body of water and name for the surrounding region, about 8 miles west of Hawick, off the road to Tushielaw (the B711). The area is still referred to as 'Yillmer' or 'Alemer' by older residents. In earlier times the loch was smaller and roughly circular, about 2 miles in circumference. Now it covers about 133 acres and was extended into a reservoir in 1958, to provide water to parts of Roxburghshire. It is also used for fishing, and supplies the Ale Water. The filter works for the reservoir were built at Roberton Moss. The settlement around the estate was once a local population centre. 'Emme de Almere' and 'Rogier de Almere' are recorded in the Ragman Rolls of 1296, and the family of that name flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries. 'Jacobo de Achilmere' was confirmed in the lands in 1458/9. However the Laird of Alemoor was killed by a band of Armstrongs and others in about 1490, and the family lost their eponymous lands to the Earl of Bothwell in 1505. Nevertheless, the modern surname of 'Aylmer' may be derived from that family. George Armstrong 'of Ailmure' is recorded in the late 1400s, making it unclear who the Laird was who was killed around 1490. At the 1502 Justice-aire held in Selkirk, the Laird was fined for failure to give suit for his lands; However, the name of the Laird is not recorded. In 1509 Adam Hepburn inherited the lands from his father; at that time they were valued at £10 in time of peace and were held 'in blench farm' for the payment of one broad arrowhead at Whitsunday. In the aftermath of Flodden 'Elmartour' was burned along with much of the rest of the Ale valley. The Scotts of Synton occupied lands there in the early 1500s. However, in 1573 David Armstrong of Alemoor entered John Taylor in prison in Edinburgh. The lands were confirmed to Francis, Earl of Bothwell in 1585, perhaps just as superior, since David Armstrong appears to have been Laird of Easter Alemoor at about the same time. The Laird of 'Ailmure' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. 'Dun Willie Ellott' was a fugitive from there in 1618 and Hob Cowan was there in 1623. The lands formed part of the Barony of Hailes when inherited by Francis, Earl of Buccleuch in 1634. There were 14 'communicants' recorded in the combined farms there in 1650 (John Stavert, Margaret Hill, Robert Clerk, Janet Armstrong, John Greenshields, George Moscrop, Bessie Aitchison, James Laidlaw, Margaret Nichol, James Allan, Margaret Hope, Janet Pringle, William Rae and Margaret Rae), when they were collectively called 'Ailmures'. Jjohn Johsntone was recorded there in 1661. It was owned by the Scotts of Harden in the 17th century. Among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch listed in 1653 and 1663 are 'all and haill the landis of Ailmure, with the toure, mylnes, multoris, tennentis, tennendries, and service of frie tennentis thairof'. A description of Selkirkshire written in about 1680 states that there is 'a large Loch and well replenished with diverse sorts of fishes, having on the left-hand hard by the Loch the Steed or Village of Alemoor'. Tax was paid on 16 hearths at 'Wester and Easter Ailmures' in 1694. John Nichol was there in 1712, James Govenlock in 1711–20, Walter Scott in 1711–20, William Beattie in 1717, William Elliot in 1721 and George Turnbull in 1723. Gideon Scott was there in at least the period 1726–36, William Scott in 1736 and James Anderson in 1762. The area contained the separate farms of Wester and Easter Alemoor from at least the late 16th century; Wester Alemoor formerly stood to the north of the Loch, but was rebuilt near to the main road (so it is no longer really west of Easter Alemoor). The area was part of Selkirkshire until added to Roberton Parish in 1690. The damming of the Ale Water made the modern reservoir, which extends to the south of the B711. A flint blade was discovered there in 2003 when the water was low.

Local superstition assigned a bloodthirsty supernatural being to the loch, which Leyden described as a 'water-cow, an imaginary amphibious monster, not unlike the Siberian mammoth'! Another tradition says that a child was seized by an erne and dropped into the loch – 'Sad is the wail that floats o'er Alemoor's lake, And nightly bids her gulfs unbottom'd quake, While moonbeams, sailing o'er her waters blue, Reveal the frequent tinge of blood-red hue' [JL] (often called 'Alemoor', with the 'Loch' understood; also spelled 'Alemuir' and formerly 'Ailmures' and variants; it is probably the 'Aunemur' in a c.1170 charter of Whitslade, and next appears in 1296 as 'Almere' or 'Aylmer', then 'Achilmere' in 1458/9, 'Athilmer' in 1482, 'Eldmere' in 1493, 'Elmere' in 1494/5, 'ailmeir' in 1502, 'Elmer' in 1505, 'Ailmer' in 1509 and 'Ailmar' in 1528/9; it became 'Ailmer', 'Ailmyre', 'Alemere' and 'Ailmure' in the 16th century, but 'Ailmire', 'Ailmuir', 'Ailmure', 'Alemuire', 'Ailsmore', 'Ailsmure', 'Allmore', 'Eilmure' and 'elmur' are recorded in the 17th century, 'Ailnehamure' in 1620, 'Almore' in 1711, 'Ailmure' in 1711 and 1713 and 'Ealmuir' in 1717, 1726, 1728 and 1733; 'Ailmoore' is on a 1650 parish map, 'Elmuir' and 'Ailmure' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps, 'Elmoore' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'ailmuir' on Adair's manuscript c.1688; the origin is from the river name plus Old English 'mere' for a lake, although there is confusion with 'moor', since the name originally applied to the pond, later referring to the moorland, and now had been reapplied to the larger loch).

Alemoor (*āl-moor, āl-mur, yil-mur*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) listed as 'Adam Elmeir' in 1544 when he witnessed the payment from James, Abbot of Newbattle, to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He may have been involved with Newbattle Abbey. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Lilliesleaf in 1502. John 'sleich', also in Lilliesleaf, was surety for him; and he was also surety for himself, and fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was also surety for his son John in 1502, who also did not appear in court. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded in 1531 and 1532/3 as witness to documents in Selkirk. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as a parishioner in Stow in 1530. **Emme** (13th C.) referred to as 'de Aylmer' (or 'Almere') in the Ragman Rolls of 1296, along with 'Rogier'. He (or she perhaps) is one of the earliest known of this family, whose name is taken from the farm and body of water in what became Roberton Parish. **James** (15th C.) recorded as 'de Achilmere of that Ilk' in a charter of 1458/9 when James II confirmed in him the lands of Alemoor in Selkirkshire, as well as Clifton and Morebattle in Roxburghshire. In payment he had to offer a broad arrowhead at the Feast of the Elevation of the Holy Cross, during royal hunts in Ettrick Forest. He was 'Jacobo Athilmere de eodem' when he witnessed a transumpt for the Swintons in 1462. In 1479 he is 'James Athilmer of that Ilk' when he and John Turnbull ('in the Fithe') were ordered to pay rental money to Robert of 'Murheid'. Also in 1479 he had the 'grassum' for the farms of Garlawcleuch and Blackhouse. Probably the same James had an action rasied against him in 1482 (in which he is referred to as 'Athilmer') by Elizabeth, Countess of Crawford, for withholding sheep and goods from 'Dowglace craig and Eltrief' (Craig Douglas and Altrieve) belonging to her. In 1484 he and his son Roger leased Gilmanscleuch. In 1485 he and his wife Elizabeth leased Garlawcleuch and Blackhouse. He is also recorded (as 'Elmer of that Ilk') in 1488 in a document relating to his son 'Roger Achilmer' and others resigning their lands on the High Street in Edinburgh, signed at Lilliesleaf. Also in 1488 he is 'Jacobo Elemer de eodeom' when he and his son John were assigned the lease of the Crown lands of 'Garlscleuch et Blakhous' in the Yarrow valley, as well as Altrieve, and is the 'dominus de Alemer' whose lease of Sundhop (in the Yarrow valley) was given up. He may have been the Laird of Alemoor killed by Archibald Armstrong (perhaps aided by Walter Robson, farmer at Harden and 'Joiffe Glenquhin' recorded in 1494/5) about 1493. His wife was Elizabeth and he was probably succeeded by John, with Patrick being another son. **John** (14th/15th C.) probably from the family of Alemoor of that Ilk. His surname was writen 'Aylmare' when he was a 'Licentiate' and already Master at St. Andrews in 1426. **John** (15th/16th C.) son of James of that Ilk. He may be the John of that Ilk who had a payment made to him in 1471, relating to lands in Ettrick Ward. He leased Douglas Craig in 1484 and Altrieve in 1485 and 1487. Along with his father he leased the Crown lands of 'Garlacleuch et Blakhous' (in Yarrow), as well as Altrieve (in Ettrick) from 1488. In 1490 he assigned the farm of Altrieve on his own and was 'Johanni Achilmer de eodem' in 1491, when leasing Garlawcleuch and Blackhouse. He may be the Laird of Alemoor ('domino elmer') who served as surety for Patrick in Garlawcleuch in 1494/5. He is recorded as 'Johannem Alemeir de eodem' in 1499, relating to payments for Walter Scott in

the Ward of Ettrick, according to the Exchequer Rolls. In 1499 he was reassigned the lands of 'Garlacleuch et Blakhous' in the Ward of Yarrow. In 1501 he was assigned the same lands along with his brother Patrick. He was John 'ailmeir de eodem' in 1502 when Archibald Douglas in Caveling had remission for stealing cattle and horses from him out of 'lithane' or 'sithane', as well as for capturing and ransoming him. In 1503 he presented Robert (surely a relative) as suitor for his lands of Alemoor at the Justice-aire in Selkirk. He was also referred to as 'John Elmer of Elmer' in 1505 when the Earl of Bothwell obtained a precept for the lands of Alemoor, confirmed in a charter of 1511, which had previously hereditarily belonged to him. And in 1509 Pringle of Tinnis took over the rental of the farms of 'Blackhouse and Garlawcleuch' which he had previously held. It is unclear what relation he had to the James recorded earlier, and whether he or James was the Laird of Alemoor killed in about 1493. **John** (15th C.) son of John, who was tenant of Altrieve. In 1484 he took over the half lease held by Alexander Dalmahoy and this continued until at least 1486. **John** (15th/16th C.) son of Alexander, he was recorded in Lilliesleaf in 1502. His father was surety for him, and fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Mungo** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1527 when he witnessed a document relating to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. Alexander was listed right after him and so may have been related. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) brother of John of that Ilk. He is probably the Patrick in Garlawcleuch who was allowed to 'compone' for crimes in 1494/5. He was specifically said to have stolen 8 'silver nobles' from a man called John 'aslowane', lving in Tweeddale, with the Laird of Alemoor (probably his brother) as surety. Later at the same court he 'came in the King's will' for resetting Cockburns who had raided Traquair. In the Treasurer's accounts he is recorded in 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. In 1501 he and his brother were assigned the lands of 'Garlacleuch et Blakhous' in Yarrow. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) presented by John of that Ilk as suitor for his lands of Alemoor at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1503. He was surely related to John. **Roger** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Rogier de Almere del counte de Selghkyrk' in the 1296 Ragman Rolls, along with 'Emme'. His seal bears a hunting horn, along with the words 'S'ROGERI D'ALNMER'. In 1304/5 there is a record of payment by him for the ward of Traquair; he is there 'de Aylemer'. In 1311 Edward II listed him among the rebels whose Scottish lands had been given to Robert Hasting, but were returned to them now that they had 'come to his peace'; he is there 'Roger de Aylmor' and his lands were 'in Aylmor'. He witnessed a charter of lands at Bemersyde in 1326 and another for lands in Lessuden at about the same time. The history of the family for the next 150 years is uncertain. **Roger** (13th/14th C.) juror in Roxburgh for an English inquistion in 1335/6 regarding expenses at Jedburgh Castle. He was recorded as 'Roger de Eylmer junior', suggesting that he may have been son of the older Roger. **Roger** (15th C.) son of James of that Ilk. In 1484 he and his father James leased Gilmanscleuch. He is recorded in 1488 as 'Roger de Achilmere' when he resigned his lands on the south side of the High Street near the Castlehill in Edinburgh, these passing to Charles Murray. **William** (14th C.) recorded in 1335/6 when his lands in Clifton and Morebattle were forfeited to the English King. These lands were valued at £12 10 shillings intimes of peace, but paid 6 shilling and 8 pence on the lands on account of them being destroyed in the wars. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1527 as a witness in Selkirk for 2 transactions involving land in Lilliesleaf. He was probably deceased in about 1530 when his former wife Beatrix Sinclair and her new husband William Scott (as well as her children with her first husband) were granted half of the income from Lilliesleaf Mill (also written 'Achilmeir', 'Achilmer', 'Achilmere', 'Aichilmere', 'Ailmeir', 'Alemer, 'Elmer', etc.).

Alemoor Court (*āl-moor-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, off Roxburghe Drive, built in 1975, named after the local Loch.

Alemoor Craig (*āl-moor-krāg*) *n.* hill north of Alemoor Loch, reaching a height of 378 m, with a rocky outcropping on the south side.

Alemoor Hill (*āl-moor-hil*) *n.* hill to the north of Alemoor Loch, reaching a height of 346 m. Wester Alemoor is a little further to the west and higher.

Alemoor Loch (*āl-moor-loch*) *n.* reservior at **Alemoor**, existing since early times. However, it was much extended in 1958 from the formerly much smaller loch there, submerging Shirenscleuch farmstead and the former Bellendean and Wester Alemoor also being demolished to make way. It is now the principle water supply for Hawick, with the Allan and Dod supplies being used as back-ups – 'Then down he coasted with resting

limb Past Alemuir loch and its wood; He passed from the regions of hedgerows trim, From the throbbing life with its ceaseless rim Into silence and solitude' [TK] (it is mistranscribed 'Calmoor Loch' in 1649; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Ailmure Loch' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Ealmoore loch').

Alemoor Toor (*āl-moor-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* tower near Alemoor Loch, standing on the north bank of the Ale Water, near where the dam is at the end of the modern reservoir. The lands 'cum turre' were granted to Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell in 1511, and the tower was burned by Dacre's men in 1514 (when it is listed as 'Elmartour' in a letter from Dacre). The site is marked on older Ordnance Survey maps, between Wester Alemoor and Easter Alemoor. There were still earthworks visible there in the early 20th century; however, they were destroyed when a new road was built for the reservoir. It is said that much stone was removed and re-used at that time.

Alerig (*āl-rig*) *n.* house north of Belses designed by Leslie Graham MacDougall in 1936, originally called Newhall. There is a fort and triangulation pillar on the nearby 152 m hill.

Ale Viaduct (*āl-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* railway bridge on the Waverley Line north of the Belses station.

Ale Witter (*āl-wi'-ur*) *n.* Ale Water, a tributary of the Teviot, with source on Henwoodie Hill near Roberton, it flows for 24 miles (38 km), passing through Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf to join the Teviot near Ancrum. The upper section of the river experiences several falls, then passes through the Alemoor Loch, and then runs between high hills (along the 'Hill Road to Roberton') and through the 'Leap Linns', before entering a broader valley near Lilliesleaf. A series of about 15 caves on its banks near Ancrum are said to have been places of refuge during rieving days. Streams which flow into the Ale include the Wilson Burn, Langhope Burn, Woll Burn and Woo Burn. The name is common for rivers elsewhere, e.g. a tributary of the Eye, running through the area once known as Coldinghamshire. Part of the valley is described in a royal charter for the lands of Whitslade in about 1170; this includes several lost place names, as well as mention of a highway through the region. The valley was burned by the English in 1514, specifically 'the Watter of Ale fro Askrige [Ashkirk] to Elmartour [Alemoor Tower] in the said Middilmarchies, wherupon was 50 pleughes, lyes all and every of them waist now'. Several lands in the valley belonging to Scott of Buccleuch and his friends were burned in October 1548 by the Kers and the English, as part of an ongoing feud. A description of Roxburghshire from 1649 (published in 1908) is transcribed with several errors, stating that 'Gall Water flows out of Calmoor Loch two miles above Quhittis laid, and runs into Tiot att Ancram Bridge, quilk will be 14 miles of length' – '. . . Where Aill, from mountains freed, Down from the lakes did raving come Each wave was crested with tawny foam, Like the mane of a chestnut steed' [SWS], 'The hill road to Roberton, Ale Water at our feet, And grey hills and blue hills that melt away and meet' [WHO], 'This isna me, bit jist my ghost Ti tell ye how I won an' lost The sweetest lass that ever cross't The wimplin' Aill, And how I hope, at ony cost, Ti find her still' [WP] (formerly spelled 'Aill' etc.; the origin of the root is uncertain, but is probably pre-English and may be the same as the root for Allan Water, coming from the Celtic; it occurs from at least the late 12th century as 'Alne', 'Alnam', etc.; it is 'Watter of Aill' in 1547/8, 'Ayell wayter' in 1548/9, 'Water of Aill' in 1602 and 'Water of Eall' in 1604; it is 'Ail fl.' and 'Eal fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'ail w.' on Adair's c.1688 map).

Alexander (*aw-leek-zawn-dur*) *n.* name of 3 Kings of Scotland. **Alexander I** (c.1078–1124) King from 1107. He was the 4th son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, grand-niece of Edward the Confessor. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother Edgar, but inherited only the parts north of the Forth and Clyde, and hence was never Hawick's monarch. However, the Lovels probably first gained the lands of Hawick in his reign. He was succeeded by his brother David I, who had previously held only the southern lands. **Alexander II** (1198–1249) son of William I, the Lion, he became King in 1214. He led an army into England to support English noblemen against John, but generally relations between the 2 countries were friendly during his reign. He married Henry III's sister Joanna in 1221 (when she was 11), and in 1237 married Mary de Coucy at Roxburgh Castle. Part of the dowry of his first wife was the lands of Jedburgh, Hassendean and Lessuden. He spent some time in Jedburgh. Nicholas de Soulis was the son of one of his illegitimate daughters. Richard Scott, one of the earliest ancestors of the Scotts of Buccleuch, first received lands in Roxburghshire in his reign. He died while sailing to compel the Lord of Argyll to side with him against the Norwegian King. He was buried at Melrose Abbey. **Alexander III** (1241–86) son of Alexander II, he was born at

Roxburgh, and became King in 1249. His minority involved struggle between Walter Comyn, Earl of Monteith and Alan Durward, the Justiciar. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England, and there was an important meeting between the 2 Kings at Kelso in 1255. He managed to wrest the Western Isles from Norway in 1266. His 3 children having died, he arranged for his great-grand-daughter Margaret ('the Maid of Norway') to be next in line. He also remarried (to Yolanda of Dreux) in 1285, with the wedding feast held in Jedburgh Castle. He appointed Sir Thomas de Charteris (ancestor of the Langlands family) his Lord High Chancellor in 1280. He died following a fall from his horse, this being a disaster for Scotland. Thomas the Rhymer is supposed to have predicted his death, the story of the spectre appearing at Jedburgh Castle partly inspiring Edgar Allan Poe's 'Masque of the Red Death'. A coin of his reign was dug up at Hislop in the 19th century.

Alexander (*aw-leek-zawn-dur*) *n.* **Charles Jamieson** (19th C.) of Heronhill, owner of Alexanders & Co., manufacturers of Weensland from about 1875–85. During this period Weensland Terrace was renamed Alexander Terrace. **George** (1730/1–1805) resident of Bedrule Parish, who died at Doveshaugh. His wife Isobel died in 1819, aged 88. **George** (d.1820) from Hobkirk Parish, perhaps son of the earlier George. In 1788 he married Helen Brown, who was from Jedburgh. Their children included: George (b.1789); Betty (b.1790), who married Alexander Turnbull; James (b.1792); Isobel (b.1795); and Ebenezer (1800–64). **George** (1789–1871) farmer at Bonchester, born in Bedrule Parish, son of George and Helen Brown. He was at Bonchester in 1841. In 1851 he is listed as farmer of 140 acres, employing 2 labourers. He firstly married Elizabeth Smail (b.1788) and in 1858 secondly married Barbara Duff (b.1819) in Hawick. His children were: William (1819–1902); Janet (1824–74), who married Richard Waugh; Helen (1825–1908), who married Alfred John Scott and moved to Melbourne; Anne (1827–61); and George (b.1829), who probably died young. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Helen and Ann. **George** (1824–1903) son of James and Grisel Turnbull. In 1851 he was farmer of 170 acres and employing 7 people at Easter Lilliesleaf. In 1861 he was still at Easter Lilliesleaf, farming 339 acres and employing 8. He married Ann Campbell Gourlay (1837–85) and their children were: Margaret Baxter (1859–60); Margaret Baxter (again, 1861–89); Grizel Turnbull (1863–1941); James (b.1865); Adam Gourlay (b.1866); Anne Campbell (1868–91), who married James McLeish; Jessie (1870–1938); and George (1878–1909), who died in Buffalo, Wyoming. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Isabel Davidson in Bedrule in 1706. **James** (b.1792) son of George and Helen Brown, he was born in Bedrule Parish. He was farmer at Craggs in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1841 and in 1851 was a retired farmer at Easter Lilliesleaf. In 1817 he married Grisel Turnbull (1795–1867) and they had a son George (1824–1903), who farmed in Lilliesleaf. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. The gravestone of his wife, 'Ketren Sinkler' (presumably Catherine Sinclair), dated 1693, is in Bedrule kirkyard. **Robert** (18th C.) Schoolmaster at Wilton from 1785, taking over from Robert Stewart. He served until at least 1787, probably until 1792, when James Elliot took over. He married Christian Collier in Hawick in 1790 and their daughter Christian was baptised in Wilton in 1791. **Robert** (b.1822/3) from Tranent in East Lothian, he was Station Master at Hawick. In 1851 he was loding on Wilton kirk Style, and listed as the Station Master. He was also listed in Slater's 1852 directory. **Shaters** (18th C.) house servant at Orchard in 1791, when he was working for William Elliot. It is unclear if his first name was an error.

Alexander Lowe Hall (*aw-leek-zawn-dur-lō-hawl*) *n.* formal name for the village hall in Newcastleton. It was named after the last minister of the church that was there.

Alexander Terrace (*aw-leek-zawn-dur-te-ris*) *n.* name given to Weensland Terrace for a time in the late 1800s after manufacturer Charles Alexander.

Algar (*al-gar*) *n.* one of 2 Chaplains (the other being William) and a Parson (Henry), probably of Hawick Kirk, who witnessed a charter in about 1183, in which Henry Lovel granted land at Branxholme to the canons of St. Andrews. This was probably the first suggestion of a church in Hawick, although it is not certain that they were attached to it; it is just assumed that the witnesses would have signed at the nearest church. His name is listed as 'Algaro capellano'.

alhale (*al-hāl*) *adv., arch.* completely, wholly – '...of nynetene yerris fullily to be compleit, pessabilli joyssande alhale and togeddir ...' [DoR1445].

Alice Hindley see **Penstemon Alice Hindley**

aliment (*a-li-men'*) *v., arch.* to provide for, support – '. . . for as much as we are not able to aliment ourselves, and that there is laid upon the parish a cess for our maintenance . . . ' [Wil1767].

Alinton (*a-lin-ton*) *n.* **Peter** (d.1242) cleric associated with Glasgow Diocese, referred to as 'de Alinton'. He may have originally come from England or France, and appears to have been a Clerk by 1224 and a Master by 1235, when he was sent by Alexander II to York to appeal against the election of the Bishop of Galloway. He was appointed Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1238, the first person to hold that separate position. He is also mentioned in 1240. He may be the same man as the vicar and chaplain of Glasgow recorded in the late 1220s.

Alisaunder (*aw-li-san-dur*) *n.* Alexander – 'Did the deed-raap soond throwe its gampy ends, A wunder, i the nicht efter guid King Alisaunder's waddeen-foy' [ECS].

Alison (*aw-li-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) from Kelso, he seems to have been given money from the poor box in Wilton Parish in 1706. **Alexander**, W.S. (18th C.) lawyer in Edinburgh. He served as Deputy Receiver General of the Excise in Scotland. In 1779 he is recorded as holder of the liferent of the lands of 'Lamblairs and Plantations' in Minto Parish. He is still recorded as holder of the liferent in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, although incorrectly listed as Abraham. He had 'liferent' of the lands of Barnhills from Robert Bennet in 1780. In 1788 he was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire among the 'Votes of Mr. Bennet' (suggesting that he just had the lands in order to be able to vote). However, as Cashier of Excise, he was listed as disqualified from voting in Selkirkshire in 1788. His name was sometimes spelled 'Allison'. **James Pearson** (1862–1932) local architect, with Alison & Hobkirk, at 17 Buccleuch Street. He was responsible for designing many of the finest buildings in Hawick in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and can safely be described as Hawick's most prominent architect. He was born in Eskbank, son of Thomas and Margaret Pearson and brother of landscape painter Thomas; his father was a draper, J.P. and served as Provost of Dalkeith. He trained at the Edinburgh Institution, and was articled to Robert Thornton Shiells in Edinburgh until 1885, moving for a couple of years to Paisley, before setting up his own architect's practice in Hawick in 1888. He became partner with George Hobkirk from the early 1920s. The Scots Baronial style Burgh Chambers in Dalkeith (1882) and alterations at Langlands Mill in Peebles are early works. His major local work includes: 11 Bourtree Place (1888); Balcary (1889); the Drill Hall (1889); St. George's Manse (1889); Borthwickbrae alterations and Lodge (c.1890); Teviot Lodge extension (1890); 9, 26 and 31 Drumlanrig Square (c.1890); 1 Melgund Place (1891); Buccleuch Bowling Club (1891); the Co-op Stables (1891); the Post Office (1892); Dunira (1892); Hawick Bowling Club (1892); the Masonic Hall (Lodge 424, 1893); Wilton South Church (1893); the Congregational Church (1893); Almonte/Gowanbank (1893); Victoria Hotel (1893); 2 and 3 Silver Street (1893); the Central Hotel ('Prudential', 1894); Golf Club House (1894); the Liberal Club (1894); Station Buildings tenement, 'Allan Watt's' (1894); Pringle's alterations (1895); 11 and 12 Sandbed (1895); 16 and 39 North Bridge Street (1895); Wellfield House alterations (1896); Colislinn (1896); the Flex (1896); Linden Park additions (1896); Strathmore (1896); Ardenlea (1896); the Con. Club (1897); Salisbury Avenue villas (1897); 20 Gladstone Street (1897); Wilton Church Halls (1897); 23 and 25 High Street (1898); 3 Tower Knowe (1898); 20–22 Oliver Crescent (1898); Laidlaw Memorial Hall, Bonchester (1899); A.P. Innes hosiery factory (1899); Teviotdale Dairy (c.1899); J.E.D. Murray's studio (43 North Bridge Street), as well as 41, 45 and 47 North Bridge Street (1899); Stirches House (St. Andrew's Convent, 1900); Border Club, 9 High Street (c.1900); 16 Drumlanrig Square (1901); 2 and 7 Loan (1901); the Theatre alterations (1901); Henderson's Yarn Store (1902); 16 and 18 High Street (1902); 1 and 2 Duke Street (1902); Ingleside (1903); Douglas Road double cottage (1903); part of Yarrow Terrace (1903); Jedburgh Masonic Hall (1904); Post Office additional storey (1904); Norwood (1904); Langheugh (1905); the Crown Hotel (c.1905); Netherwood alterations (c.1905); Harwood alterations (1906); the Coille/Cocklecootie (c.1907); Wilton Church alterations (c.1907); Langlee (1907); Penshrise Peel (1908); the Brown Fountain (1910); Lilliesleaf Church alterations (1910); Hawkhass cottage (1910); Langleee fireplace (1910); Wilton Lodge alterarions for Museum (1910); Wellington Street/Wellington Place house (1910); Shankend farmhouse (1910); Allars Church Hall (1911); Wells House alterations (1912); Tannage Close house (1912); Borthwickshiels alterations (1913); Harden House alterations (1913); St. George's Church (1913); the Hawick Savings Bank (T.S.B., 11 High Street,

1914); Albert Mills extension (1916); Forman Memorial Hall (Roberton, 1922); Auction Mart addition (c.1922); Masonic Lodge (No. 111) alterations (c.1922); Peter Scott's factory block additions (1923); and Allars Church Hall renovations (1926). There are also contributions of unknown date, such as Glebe Mills Gatehouse and the shelter in Wellogate Cemetery. He was particularly known for sympathetic and creative corner sites. He also designed other private residences, including imaginative 'infill' sites like the red sandstone 9 High Street (1900), and also many alterations to existing homes, churches or factories. He contributed buildings in other Border towns, particularly the Masonic Lodge, Town Hall and several church halls in addition to several public buildings in Jedburgh, as well as the War Memorial Cross in Denholm, the War Memorials at Lilliesleaf, Stobs and Teviothead, and alterations to Bemersyde House (along with a survey, published in 1924) and Kirkton Church, as well as Prestonpans Library further afield. Stirches House was his biggest job, and in 1904 the final £20,000 bill led to a legal battle with Blenkhorn, which he ulitmately won. He was keenly interested in history and archæology, leading an excavation of the old Chapel at Hermitage in 1900 and the Wheel Kirk site in 1914, writing up both for the Transactions. He also wrote a history of Wilton Parish and Church in 1910, which was reprinted for the centenary in the early 1960s. He provided a detailed plan of the boundaries of the Common in 1777 for Craig & Laing's book on the '1514 Tradition'. He drew up a plan for the proposed new roads in the 'Trinitylands' are of Hawick. In addition he was a member of the Callants' Club and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was one of the first residents of Hawick to own a motor car. He built 45 North Bridge Street as his own house and studio, and his monogram can still be seen in a mosaic outside it. He also bought Ladylaw House, where he made some alterations, including installing a fireplace with an inscription describing how he had survived a gas explosion there in 1910. In 1892 he married Mary Lawson Blair, from Paisley. Their children were: Janet Cameron Pearson (b.1894); Margaret Pearson (b.1898); and Thomas Percival ('Percy', b.1902). The family lived at 2 Eskdaill Terrace and later at 21 North Bridge Street and finally n the top of 45 North Bridge Street. His wife and son pre-deceased him, but he was survived by his daughters. The practice continued for several years as Alison & Hobkirk, with J. Murray Aitken joining in 1936 and eventually becoming Aitken & Turnbull. There is a memorial to him, as well as his wife and son, in Wilton Kirk. **Rev. Peter** (1865–1942) born in Kirkcaldy, son of Peter and Jessie Fleming. He was educated at Gallatown Public School and the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. in 1889. He was licensed by the Free Church Presbytery of Kirkcaldy in 1892 and was assistant at Roberton and Ashington, Northumberland. He was ordained at Bavington, Northumberland in 1896. He became minister at Lilliesleaf United Free Kirk in 1909. He served with the Y.M.C.A. in 1917 and 1918. He remained at Lilliesleaf until 1925, when the chuch joined with Ashkirk Free Kirk. He then moved to Tranent Wishart. In 1897 he married Maggie Pow. **William** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. Perhaps the same William witnessed an instrument in 1538 regarding Ashybank, in dispute between James Douglas of Cavers and Thomas Ker of Sunderlandhall.

Alison an Hobkirk (*aw-li-sin-an-hob-kirk*) *n.* local firm of architects, responsible for many fine buildings through the work of J.P. Alison, as well as and many of the houses built by Hawick Working Men's Building Society. The firm later became Aitken & Turnbull.

Alison Sike (*aw-li-sin-īk*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish, to the west of the B6357, between Singdean and Saughtree. It joins Cliffhope Burn, which then runs into the Dawston Burn. There are many old sheepfolds in the area. Near where it is joined by Dorothy Sike there is a knocking stone on a narrow ledge, with the foundations of a small building nearby (it is marked 'Allisons Grain' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; it is unclear who Alison and Dorothy were).

A'll (*awl*) *contr.* I'll, I will – 'A'll gie what's for', ''Aw dinna ken, John,' said Robbie, ...'but if ye'll lift it on aw'll try'' [WNK], 'A'll cherish aye its name wi pride' [IWL], '... Aw'll lay a bet, yon was the worst!' [IJ], '... Ah'll gie ye a wee bit advice' [WAP], also sometimes used for 'I'll be' – 'A'll away ti the shops then' (also written 'Ah'll' and 'Aw'll').

Allan (*aw-lin*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) resident of Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among the 'deficient who can not be found out'. Her surname is written 'Alin'. **Alasdair James** (1971–) son of John H. and Christine, he grew up in Ashkirk. He studied literature at Glasgow University and received

a Ph.D. from Aberdeen on the Scots language in 1998 (with his thesis being the first written in Scots). He co-authored a history of Ashkirk village. He was senior media relations officer for the Church of Scotland, served as National Secretary for the S.N.P. and later became M.S.P. for the Western Isles. He wrote 'Tweed Rins tae the Ocean' (2013). **Alexander** (b.1833/4) born in Selkirk, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1861 he was living at Spear Bank in Cavers Parish. His wife Margaret was from Southdean and they had a daughter Helen J. **Andrew** (17th C.) from Headshaw. In 1623 he acted as caution (along with John Turnbull, Gilbert Elliot of Brugh, John Gowanlock and James Coutart) for Mungo Scott from Castleside; he also was cautioner a second time for Mungo Scott, along with John Campbell in Newton. His name is there spelled 'Andro Allane'. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) servant at Eastcote in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. Probably the same labourer Charles was in Kirkton on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. **Rev. Charles** (1863–1940) from Partick, he graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1890. He was minister of East Bank Church from 1892 until 1899, when he moved to Finnart Church, Greenock. He was later minister at Ardclach, Nairn. He published several religious books in the early 20th century, including 'The Beatutiful Thing that has Happened to Our Boys: Messages in War Time' (1915). He married Margaret Adam, who died in 1829, aged 65. They had a son, George Waldo, who died at Richebourg L'Avoué in 1915, aged 20. **Francis** (18th C.) thatcher in Hawick who was from from Minto Parish. In 1742 he and his wife Janet Scott were feued by George Langlands of that Ilk 'a tenement of houses' and a piece of land behind, within Roughheugh. In 1744 he witnessed a baptism for wright Patrick Weir. He may be the Francis who in 1728 witnessed a baptism for Adam Armstrong in Burnhead. In 1764 he was said to hold 'a tenement of houses and a piece of ground disponed by Langlands to Francis Allan his father in liferent, and himself in fee'; however, he got no share in the division of Wilton Common. In 1733 he married Janet Scott, the marriage being proclaimed in both Minto and Hobkirk Parishes. Their children included John (b.1734) and Antony (b.1735). He was already deceased in 1781 when his wife died in Hawick. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Riddell in Kirkton in 1819. **Francis** (19th C.) married Esther Douglas in 1831, the marriage being proclaimed in both Wilton and Cavers Parishes. **George** (16th/17th C.) resident of Kirkhope in the Ettrick valley. In 1617 he was among the supporters of the Scotts of Harden mentioned in a complaint against them heard at the Privy Council. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk, who in 1642 confessed to the Session there that he and James Cuthbertson had shared part of a quart of ale after sunset, purchased from Isobel Cranston. **George** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1704 and 1708 he witnessed baptisms for fellow shoemaker William Halliwell. In 1708 this was along with Robert, who was surely related to him. In 1700 he married Isobel Watson and their children included: Isobel (b.1701); John (b.1702); and James (b.1706). The witnesses in 1702 were William Elliot in Sandbed and weaver John Swan and in 1706 were mason John Napier and gardener James Falsyde. **James** (17th C.) resident of Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish. In 1640, along with James Waugh, he was accused by the Kirk Session of 'sowing cloathes about some of their sheep'. Presumably this was a sneaky attempt to avoid the strict rules of not working on the Sabbath. Perhaps the same James was father of Thomas and Isobel (b.1649), with no mother's name listed. Probably the same James married Bessie Knox and their son Thomas was baptised in 1659. **James** (17th C.) farmer at Branxholme Town in 1671, when there were 7 tenants listed. He also leased part of Branxholme Mains and Branxholme Park in 1671. He could be the James, son to Simon and Helen Elliot, who was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1644. It is possible he was the James, married to Mary Richardson (a family who were also tenants at Branxholme Town), whose son Walter was born in 1675. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son William was baptised in 1691, with no mother's name given. The witnesses were probably Thomas ... and ... Allan. He seems likely to be related to the earlier man of the same name. **James** (d.c.1688) tenant in Over Southfield. His will is recorded in 1688 and that of his wife Helen Glendinning in 1683. It is possible he was the same as the tenant in Branxholme Town. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1685 as 'tinkler in Bederoull'. He and 'Margitt Wilson' were fined for 'riot and for breach of the fair' in Hawick. His surname is written 'Allione'. **James** (18th C.) weaver at Parkhead in Ashkirk Parish.

He married Jean Dunlop. Their children included Margaret (b.1723), Jean (b.1727) and Elizabeth (b.1732). He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for William Marshall in Boonraw in 1742. **John** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny, probably part of the force led by Scott of Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Johannes Alane'. The other men were Scotts, Turnbulls, a Gledstains, a Langlands, a Dalgleish etc., and so he is probably local. **John** (15th/ 16th C.) one of the Bailies appointed in 1528 by Sir Walter Scott to arrange the infefting of his son David in his lands. **Rev. John** (16th C.) recorded as minister of Bedrule in 1567. He may be the same 'Sir John' who was notary to a sasine of the Scotts of Branxholme in 1555. He is recorded as 'Sir John Allan' in 1563, along with William Kerr (described as 'parson') and Sir Thomas Kerr, when Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule brought an action against them to prove they had the right to the benefice of Bedrule. The 'Sir' suggests he was a cleric without a masters degree, and hence presumably actually the minister, while William Kerr (probably a son of Ferniehirst) held most of the titular and financial benefice. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Bewlie in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. He is probably the John 'younger in bewlie' who in 1581 paid £120 Scots for a quarter husbandland in Lessuden and then received sasine for this land. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1687 when he was fined, along with a group of other men, for clandestinely removing their sheep from the Town's flock, without paying the Town Herd. He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for James Gregg in 1678. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their son Francis was baptised in 1698. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He is recorded at Clarilaw in 1705. His children included Robert (b.1705). Other children, baptised in Wilton, who may have been his (although some are probably the children of the gardener of the same name) included: Elizabeth (b.1698); an unnamed son (b.1702); Francis (b.1703); Agnes (b.1709); Robert (again, b.1710); William (b.1712); and Andrew (b.1713). **John** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Langlands. The baptism of his daughter Marion is recorded in Wilton in 1709. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Parkhill in 1711 when his son John was baptised. He is probably the John who married Janet Scott in Roberton in 1707. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Gibson and their children included: John (b.1727); David (b.1729); and William (b.1732). He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for William and Helen Gibson (perhaps related to both him and his wife) in Langlands in 1739. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Lunn and their children included Helen (b.1751). **John** (1810–93) born at Borthwick, Midlothian, son of Thomas and Agnes Tait. He was a millwright in Hawick. He married Isabella Walker, who died in 1896, aged 81. They lived at Mather's Close and are buried in Wellogate Cemetery. However, on the 1841 census they were on Bourtree Place. Their children included Margaret, Agnes, Isabella, Thomas and Allison. **Magdalen** (18th C.) recorded in 1758 as 'Maglen Alen' when she hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth. **Margaret** (18th C.) servant at Priesthaugh. She is recorded in a paternity case in Cavers Parish in 1765. William Riddell denied being the father of the child, who suggested she had been seen her with a Mr. Lockhart, who spent a few days iat the farm. It is unclear whether the case was resolved. **Mark** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. Walter is also listed and probably closely related. **Robert** (17th C.) 'cordiner' recorded in 1683 when he was among a group of men fined for throwing stones across the Teviot at night, injuring a couple of women who were watching their linens, and damaging the clothes being bleached there by James Brydon. Presumably the same cordiner is listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was probably the resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He could be the Robert married to Bessie Murray, whose children born in Hawick included John (b.1670) and Isobel (b.1673). He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for William Elliot and Agnes Allan (perhaps his daughter) in 1685 and for Robert Turnbull in 1688. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He is probably the Robert who, along with shoemaker George (perhaps his brother) witnessed a baptism for fellow shoemaker William Halliwell in 1708. In 1714 he witnessed baptisms for dyker Alexander Stewart and for shoemaker Patrick Hardie. In 1721 he was a witness to the baptism of a child of workman William Ekron. He was one of the quartermasters

of the shoemakers in 1722. He married Elizabeth Steven and their children (baptised in Hawick) probably included Christian (b.1701), Margaret (b.1704), Elizabeth (b.1706), Janet (b.1709), Isobel (b.1711) and John (b.1714). The witnesses in 1704 were George Aitkin and glover John Hart, in 1709 were William Elliot in the Sandbed and merchant James Simpson and in 1714 were merchant William Oliver and glover John Scott. **Robert** (1847/8–1908) poet from Jedburgh, not to be confused with the earlier Kilbrachan poet of the same name. Son of Jedburgh wool-merchant Richard, he attended Edinburgh University, then became tenant farmer at Mackside and Howden, before moving to Edinburgh and also perhaps living in Dumfries. He is probably the farmer of that name recorded at Mackside in 1868. He was involved with the evangelical movement in Jedburgh. Many of his poems are about Teviotdale, with several describing places in Rulewater or Alewater, e.g. 'The Emigrants Return to the Rule', 'The Flower of Rule', 'Wolfelee' and 'Wolfelee Still Remembered'. His publications include 'Poems' (1871), 'Border lays, and other poems' (1891) and 'Poems lyrical and descriptive' (1899). **Thomas** (16th C.) leased part of the lands of Raperlaw in 1564, along with Andrew and George Gray. He was described as 'sometime in Raperlaw' in 1579/80 when he witnessed a transaction relating to Lessuden. In 1580 he was 'late in Raperlaw' when he witnessed a tack by Patrick King in Langnewton to Stephen Bulman. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Langnewton, recorded in a document in Selkirk in 1727. **Thomas** (b.1805/6) from Stichill, he was a blacksmith in Hawick. In 1851 he was at 11 O'Connell Street (probably opposite the modern 15 O'Connell Street). He was listed in an 1852 directory as a blacksmith and cutler. His wife was Hanna and their children included Elizabeth, Thomas, Janet, Jane and Helen. His son Thomas donated an American bank note to the Museum sometime before 1865. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'in Reidfurdgrene' as witness to a charter of 1618 for Scott of Tushielaw. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. Mark is also listed and probably closely related. **Walter** 'Wattie' (1955/6–2010) from St. Boswells, he attended Hawick High School and took a degree in economics from Heriot-Watt University, where he captained the fotball team. He had several jobs, including in banking, sales, publishing, and lecturing at business schools, as well as working at the Institute of Economic Affairs. He was also a keen Hibernian supporter, St. Boswells cricket supporter, and wrote a history of Melrose Sevens. He was married 3 times and had 3 sons. **William** (16th C.) listed in Woll in 1579, among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. Perhaps the same William was recorded in 1580/1 when he and Janet Turnbull, widow of John Scott in Blindhaugh assigned their lands in Blindhaugh to Thomas Shortreed. **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. In 1616 he and his wife Janet Henderson, along with Gilbert Watt (clerk of the Justices of the Peace) Complained to the Privy Council about the actions of George Douglas of Friarshaw, with his brothers William and Robert and nephew Robert. The Douglases had assaulted him, particularly injuring his wife's head. Probably the same Allan in Lilliesleaf was recorded in the 1628 witchcraft trial for Isobel Howison; he gave evidence that he heard Sandy 'Hines' wife say that Howison had given medicine to Wat Riddell's wife and received nothing for it. **William** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Christian Hogg in Edinburgh in 1652. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. His surname was written 'Aline'. Perhaps he was the William who married Jean Dalgleish and had a son Walter baptised in 1689, with witnesses William Donald and William Renwick. Alternatively he could be the William who married Margaret Walker in 1689 with children Margaret (b.1687), William (b.1689) and Bessie (b.1690); the witnesses in 1690 were Thomas Wallace and William Dunlop. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded at 'Park' (probably Branxholme Park) in 1712. He married Janet Reid and their children included Bessie (b.1712), William (b.1714), Margaret (b.1717), Robert (b.1720) and Marion (b.1723). The witnesses in 1712 were Robert Thomson (probably in Newmill) and John Dryden and in 1717 were Thomas Falsyde in Park and William Thomson in Newmill. The baptismal record in 1717 appears to have 'in Boathouse' crossed out, suggesting he may be the same man as later recorded at Langlands Boathouse (or was confused with him). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded in Mains (i.e. Borthwick Mains) in 1726. In 1721 he married Janet Leithead, who was also from Roberton. Their

children included: John (b.1724); Agnes (b.1726); and Robert (b.1728), baptised in Wilton. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Leithead and their son Robert was baptised in 1728. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at 'boathouse' (i.e. Langlands boathouse) in 1732 and 'Coldfolds' (i.e. Cawfaulds) in 1736. He witnessed a baptism for James Gray in Langlands in 1738. He married Helen Gibson in 1731 and their children included: Agnes (b.1732); William (b.1734); David (b.1736); Janet (b.1739); and Margaret (b.1742). The witnesses in 1732 were William and John Scott and in 1739 were John Allan (surely a relative) and Andrew Stewart. **William** (18th C.) from Wilton Parish, in 1749 he married Janet Scott, from Roberton Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He is recorded in Ormiston in 1788 and Orchard in 1790. In 1787 he married Margaret Blyth. Their children included: Adam (b.1788), John (b.1789), Francis (b.1790) and Agnes (b.1793), baptised in Cavers Parish; and James (b.1794), baptised in Wilton. **William** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Anne Dickins and their children included William (b.1837) and Anne (b.1840). **William Charles** 'Bill' (1922–2006) Halberdier 1958–84. Leaving school to Work for Turnbulls the Dry Cleaners, in 1939 he lied about his age in order to enlist with the K.O.S.B. He saw action in Belgium and Holland, was injured in Germany, and last served in Egypt. Some of his wartime experiences are described in the book 'With the Jocks'. After WWII, he worked as a joiner at Stobs Camp. In 1957 he was hired by the Town Council and was officially the 'Burgh Officer', although that was changed to 'District Officer' after Council Reorganisation. He was Senior Halberdier during his time, with duties including organising rooms etc., as well as reading the Proclamation and delivering the letter to the Cornet Elect. He was also Chairman of the 4th Battalion Old Comrades Association and secretary of the Hawick branch of the K.O.S.B. Association. He married Nellie Duncan and had sons Andrew and Derek (formerly spelled 'Aillon', 'Alane', 'Alin', 'Allain', 'Allane', 'Allen', etc.).

the Allan (*thu-ā-lin*) *n.* Allan Water, formed where the Skelfhill and Priesthaugh Burns meet (which rise on Langtae Hill and Cauldcleuch Head), and joining the Teviot at Newmill, after a course of about 5 miles (8 km). An account of Roxburghshire in 1649 states that it 'begins at the head upon Angus Hope [Penangushope] and runs into Tiot, at Allane Maithe two miles above Branxholme'. The Dod Burn also joins it on its way. The section between the where the Dod Burn and the Doe Cleuch join may have formed part of the boundary line of the Catrail. About 'ninety roods' of new dykes in the area were washed away in the flood of 1846. The stream has been used as a water supply for the town since 1865, with an extension to the supply in 1932. The Duke of Buccleuch gave consent for the original scheme and opened the sluice at a special ceremony in 1865, at which several thousand people were present. The ruins of a peel tower, called Allanhaugh or Allanmouth stand near where it joins the Teviot. The whole area is covered with ancient earthworks, forts and burial mounds, showing that it was once more heavily populated. A bronze axe or 'palstave' was unearthed there and donated to the Museum in 1858 (originally said to have been from the St. Mary's Loch area). Note there is another Allan Water that flows into the Tweed near Gattonside, which was an important valley linking Melrose Abbey with its daughter house to the north at Soutra – 'O clear is Allan's siller stream, An' sweet her gowan'd lea; Her sons are kind, her daughters true, As ony ye can see' [JoHa], 'Come, my lassie, let us go, Where clear Allan's waters flow, Where the willow wild doth grow, Let us rove, my dear, O' [JoHa], 'By the side of Allan water There stands a Hawthorn tree, It has seen a thousand summers, and has feasted off the bee' [TCh] (there are several other waterways of the same name, but the local one is usually pronounced *ā-lin*; the origin of the root is uncertain, but may be the same as in 'Ale Witter' is probably pre-Anglian, and could well be from the form common in Celtic hydronyms; it is 'Alewent' and 'Alwent' referred to in connection with Rulewoodfield in about the 1160s; it was 'Ellem Water' in 1649; it is 'Ellen fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Ellann R.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

the Allan (*thu-aw-lin*) *n.* stream that rises on William Law near the towers of Hillslap, Colmslie and Langshaw. It flows east and then south, to meet the Tweed opposite Tweedbank. Part of the lower section is known as the Fairy Dean or the Nameless Dean. It should not be confused with the more picturesque waterway of the same name near Hawick.

all and hail (*awl-awnd-hāl*) *adv., arch.* entire – '... of all and haill the landis and lordschip of Quhitchester ...' [SB1569], '... past to all and haill ane tenement of land bak and fore with the

yaird thairof liand in Hawik' [SPB1579], '. . . to the said Paroch of Hawick all and haill the Soume of Nine thousand Merks' [PR] (formerly frequent in legal documents).

Allanhaugh (*aw-, ā-lin-hawf*) *n.* area near the confluence of the Allan Water with the Teviot, containing a ruined peel tower, reached from Newmill via a footbridge. It is also sometimes referred to as 'Allanmouth'. It was once home of the Scotts of Allanhaugh and is probably 16th century. Only the lower vaulted storey remains (with many initials scratched into the stones from 19th century visitors). The earliest Scott of Allanhaugh was Robert, probably 2nd son of David of Buccleuch; he was granted the lands of Whitchesters in 1484/5. Robert was probably succeeded by his son Robert. A son of his, James, was was Provost of the Collegiate Church at Corstorphine and was a Lord of Session. The family is said to have given rise to the Scotstarvit and Thirlestane branches, but this is uncertain. The history of the Scotts of Allanhaugh is very hard to trace through the 16th and 17th centuries, and it may be that there were 2 distinct branches using the designation 'of Allanhaugh' at the same time. Sir Walter Scott's story was that the estate eventually fell to 2 brothers, the younger one killing the elder one, who was then executed by Scott of Buccleuch, who took the lands back (but it is unclear there is any evidence for this). A rental roll of about 1557 lists 'Young Robert Scot of Alanehauch' and sons 'Syme' and 'Johne' of 'the guidman of Alanehauch', as well as Adam of 'Alanehauche'; presumably the Laird at that time was either an older Robert, or William (recorded elsewhere at about the same time) or even Adam. Robert Scott of 'Allanhauch' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. John Scott of Allanhaugh's lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £110 in 1643. The name was also used to describe the flat land near the confluence of the Teviot and Allan Waters. The ballad 'Rattlin Roarin Willie', in which William Henderson slew Robert Rule in 1627 is supposed to have taken place near here. It is probably the seat of the Scotts transcribed as 'Ellisheuch' in a description of Roxburghshire wtitten in about 1680. John Scott was tenant there in the early 18th century and in 1725 a different John Scott was millwright there. The former village there was essentially an earlier version of what became Newmill. An article in the Edinburgh Magazine of 1820 recalls a story told by an elderly inhabitant about witches entertaining the Devil there (also spelled 'Allanhauch' etc., it is 'Alanehauch' in 1494, 'alanhauch' in 1494/5, 'Alanhalch' in 1500, 'allanehalch' in 1502, 'Alanhaucht' in 1517, 'Allanehauche' and 'Allanehalche' in 1524/5, 'Alanehauch' in 1526, 'Alanehauch' in 1527, 'Alanhauch' in 1528, 'Allanehalis' in 1530, 'Alanhauch' in 1534, 'Allanehauch' and 'Alanhauch' in 1535, 'Alanhaucht' in 1539, 'Allanhaucht' in 1540, 'Allanehaucht' in 1553/4, 'Allanehauche' in 1557, 'Alanehauch' in 1561, 'Alanehauch' in 1564, 'Allanehauch' in 1569 and 1574, 'Alanehaucht' in 1581, 1582 and 1585 and 'Allenhaugh' in 1643; the same place is sometimes called 'Allanmouth' or 'Allanmouth Tower'; it appears to be marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Ellen nines' and is 'Ellen mouth' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Allanhaugh Bank (*ā-, aw-lin-hawf-bawngk*) *n.* hillside to the soth of the mouth of the Allan Water, lying on the south-east side of Ringwood Hill.

Allanhaugh Mill (*ā-, aw-lin-hawch-mil*) *n.* farm along the north side of the Allan Water, just upstream from Allanmouth Tower, where there was once a mill and drying kiln. The flat piece of land there (between the road and the river) was known as the Allan Haugh. The mill was mentioned in 16th century records, and the land became part of Whitchesters farm. In a valuation of 1627 it is described as paying '2 bolls in stok, half boll in teynd'. Walter Riddell was probably miller there on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694, and is probably the Walter Riddell, 'Dustyfit', who was was miller until at least about 1710. John Wilson was listed as a tailor there in 1694. Robert Riddell was recorded there in 1704 and John Aitkin in 1714. It was still referred to as 'Allan Haugh milne' in the 1717 Parish records. However, in the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it is referred to as Raesknowe Mill. John Scott and John Graham were tenants in 1725. John Nichol was tenant in 1737 and John Scott in 1758. William 'Lammert' was farmer there in 1797 and John Govenlock was living there in 1801. In 1841 the house was still 'Allanhaugh-mill', and occupied by the Hume family. The mill was marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map close to where Rampy Sike joins the Allan Water. Presumably Newmill was the 'new' version of this old mill (also called 'Allanhaughmiln', it is 'Alanehauchmyll' in 1627 and 'Allanhaughmilne' in 1694 and 1737, 'Allanhaugh milne' in 1700 and 'allanhauch miln' in 1714).

Allanhaugh Toor (*aw-, ā-lin-hawf-, -hawch-toor*) *n.* former tower in Allanhaugh, also called

'Allanmouth Tower'. It was once home of the Scotts of Allanhaugh and the existing structure is probably from about 1590. Only the lower vaulted storey remains (with many initials scratched into the stones from 19th century visitors), standing on the high left bank of the Allan, surrounded by a semi-circular bank and ditch. The dimensions of the structure are 7.5 m by 7.5 m, with very thick walls.

Allanmooth (*ā-lin-mooth*) *n.* Allanmouth, another name for the tower and lands at *Allanhaugh* (it is 'Ellenmouth' in 1594 and 'Allane Maithe' at 1649; it is marked 'Ellenmouth' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Ellenm. . . ' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Allan Ramsay (*aw-lin-rawm-zee*) *n.* pseudonym for singer **James Dalgleish**.

Allan Watt's (*aw-lin-wawts*) *n.* Allan Watt & Son, former newsagents at the corner of Station Buildings and Commercial Road. The business was established by Allan Watt in 1880 and lasted for more than a century, being run by 3 generations of the same family. A tenement there was built in 1894, to the designs of J.P. Alison.

the Allan Witter (*thu-ā-lin-wi'-ur*) *n.* full name of **the Allan**.

Allan Witter Reservoir (*ā-lin-wi'-ur-re-sur-vwar*) *n.* small reservoir on the Allan Water, which was used as Hawick's first municipal water supply in 1865. The reservoir can still be seen today, a little to the north of Lochburnfoot, by the side of the road that runs along the Allan.

allar (*aw-lur*, *aw-ler*) *n., arch.* the alder tree, Alnus glutinosa (also written 'aller'; note that the elder tree is **eller**).

Allars (*aw-lurz*) *n.* previously the area of town roughly where the present Allars Crescent and Allars Bank are situated, named after the alder trees that presumably once grew there. It is stated that in 1947 there were still 3 alder bushes growing near the outflow of the mill lade into the Slitrig. More or less the same area was earlier known as 'Croft Angry' and also referred to as 'the Allars' or 'Allers' (it is 'Allars' on Wood's 1824 map).

Allars Bank (*aw-lurz-bawngk*) *n.* upper part of the Cross Wynd, officially named in 1879, but with the name being in use earlier. The houses were built in 1841–64. The site of 5 and 6 Allars Bank was formerly the Hawick jail (shown on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map). Ann Storie's grocer's shop was located at No. 6 in the mid-1900s.

Allars Crescent (*aw-lurz-kre-sin'*) *n.* a street of houses in the Allars area, probably named after the alder trees that used to grow there, and being part of the area previously known as 'Croft Angry'. The original houses dated from about 1841, and were demolished in 1963, along with a joiner's shop and a knitwear factory, being replaced with a block of new houses intended for older residents, which was completed in 1973. An old thatched house abutting the Mill Path was demolished about 1880. The street is used for mustering the mounted supporters before each ride-out at the Common Riding. A 3-legged bronze ewer found here is in the Museum, and may date from the 14th or 15th century.

Allars Gairden (*aw-lurz-gār-din*) *n.* former name for lands in the Allars area, perhaps around the modern Allars Crescent. In 1811 it was recorded in the Land Tax Rolls that 'Part of Mr. Patrick Cunningham's Lands, now called Allers Garden, which belonged to George Kerr' were then owned by John Scott and valued at £10 19s. These same lands were recorded being owned by John Scott in the 1788 assessment of the valuation of Roxburghshire. By about 1874 the lands were owned by Adam Wilson, farmer at Midshiels.

Allars Hoose (*aw-lurz-hoos*) *n.* large house that stood on the old Wellogate Road, at the western side of Wellogate Bridge, being demolished to make way for the railway line. It was the residence of the Turnbulls.

Allars Kirk (*aw-lurz-kirk*) *n.* Allars Church, originally a branch of the Relief Church, with similar, yet not as dogmatic principles as the earlier secessionists, and later being part of the United Presbyterian Church. It began in 1810, with the purpose-built church erected in 1811 on the Cross Wynd, the land formerly being a croft with some ruinous buildings. The building was relatively plain, with galleries on 3 sides, and originally a central stove. It was significantly improved in 1873/4 and the adjacent hall built in 1889 (designed by J.P. Alison). The original Manse for the church was on Allars Crescent, with a new one being built in the Wellogate 1881/2 on land given by the Duke of Buccleuch. The church was damaged in a fire of 1896, but repaired soon afterwards. It was the first church in Hawick to install both gas and electric lighting. The church changed its name to the Cross Wynd United Presbyterian Church in 1847 and officially to 'Allars' in the time of the Rev. Gunion. The church had interior renovations and a pipe organ fitted in 1926 (to designs by J.P. Alison). It became part of the Church of Scotland in 1929, after the union with the United Free Church. After about 3 years of controversy (including plans to

merge with Orrock) and lack of a permanent minister, the church finally closed in 1949. The organ and some other furnishings went to Bridge Street Church, Musselburgh, and a major beneficiary of the assets was Hawick Eventide Homes Fund. The church itself was demolished soon afterwards, and the site became a car park used by Town Hall employees. The Hall survives and is used for storage purposes, both it and the car park being owned by the Common Good. A book 'An old Border kirk' (1909) was written by Rev. J. Wotherspoon for the centenary and another, 'Allars of Hawick, 1810–1949' was edited by Adam Moffat Aitken when it closed. Church records for 1879–1950 are in the National Archives. It was also known as the 'Relief Kirk' and the 'Cross Wynd Kirk'. A roll of ministers is: David Russell 1812–19; George Corson 1820–24; Peter Brown 1825–33; Andrew Mitchell Ramsay 1833–46 Andrew Jeffrey Gunion 1846–57; Thomas Russell 1857–63; Robert Muir 1864–82; George Davidson 1883–97; James Wotherspoon 1898–1946.

Allars Manse (*aw-lurz-mawns*) *n.* manse for Allars Church. The first purpose-built house was built in 1852 and sold in 1881/2, when a new manse was constructed.

Allars Monthly Magazine (*aw-lurz-munth-lee-maw-gu-zeen*) *n.* monthly bulletin of Allars Kirk, published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

alleat (*a-le-at*) *pp., arch.* word of unknown meaning, probably a shortened version of 'allegat' – '. . . for alleatt of having ane reid petticoat upon her when come from Jedburgh . . . ' [BR1686], '. . . depond yt by virtew of ane order from baylyea Scott, Ormistoun, for alleatt some stolen wool . . . ' [BR1686], '. . . the sd James alleatt that one of the said lambs which the said Thomas had really bought at the knowe he had bought from John Scott in Burnfoot' [BR1693] (this word occurs in the Burgh Records in the latter part of the 17th century, with 'alled' being another variant, as well as 'allegat', 'alledgit', etc.).

Allegate (*awl-gā'*) *n.* **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded as Clerk and sub-Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1307 in a document relating to supplies for Sir John of Brittany, the King Edward I's Lieutenant in Scotland.

allegeance (*aw-lee-jins*) *n., arch.* allegation, assertion – '. . . and removing of the forsaidis landes and steddinges upon this saidis allegeans the forsaid Valter Scot knyt' [SPB1533].

allegit (*aw-le-jee', -ji'*) *pp.* alleged – '. . . for payment to him of £6, 10s. worth of tobacco pypis . . . allegit promeist be him to bring haill, saif and sound to Hawick . . . ' [BR1652], 'Assoilzies George Makwetie fra the claim persewit be John Scott, pethar, for a half dozen of butes, mae or fewer, allegit taken away fra his crame in Hawick' [BR1655].

Allen (*aw-lin*) *n.* **William** (19th/20th C.) second landlord of the Mosspaul Hotel after it reopened in 1900. He later moved to Langholm.

allenarly (*aw-len-ar-lee*) *adv., arch.* solely, singly, solitarily, only, exclusively (used in legal documents) – '. . . nor clame ony mair of the said nyne hundreth merkis bot alanerly fyve hundir merkis' [SB1470], '. . . and from whom he allenarly deryves his power and office of Baylyearie . . . ' [BR1706], 'No colour to be carried on the Common-Riding day, but the town colour allenarly' [BR1749], '. . . she is the allanerlie ane i' hir mither . . . ' [HSR].

Allerlee Bog (*aw-lur-lee-bōg*) *n.* small marshy area near Cavers House, perhaps once connected by channels to a moat, partly surrounding the old tower.

Allers see **Allars**

allia (*aw-lee-u*) *n., arch.* an ally, associate, also used as a plural – '. . . Walter Scott of Branxhelme, for my self, and takand the burdin on me for my kin, freyndis, allia, partie and partakeris, men, tennentis, dependaris, and seruandis quhatsumeuir . . . ' [SB1585] (there are spelling variants).

Alliegrain (*aw-lee-grān*) *n.* shepherd's cottage for Linhope farm, situated about half a mile up the Linhope Burn. James Lunn, a shepherd from there is recorded as volunteering in 1803. There were Nichols there in 1841. It was demolished in 2022, with a claim that this was related to windfarm access being disputed. The cottage had an adjoining stable with 'protective characters' poker-burned into the stalls (also spelled 'Ailiegreen' and 'Alliegreen', it is 'Elygrain' on modern maps; 'grain' is an old Scots word for the branch of a stream).

allocat (*aw-lō-ka'*) *v., arch.* to allocate, assign, appoint – '. . . in 1683, the brethren of ye presbyterie mett and did allocat to the heritors their seats in ye body of ye church' [PR1714], allocated – '. . . having no salary allocat to him for his reading the Scriptures upon the Lord's Day . . . ' [PR1713], 'The said incorporatione of weivers . . . hess allocat and appoynted Robert Jollie to keip the key of the said loft doore' [PR1716].

allotment (*u-, a-lo'-mints*) *n.* a portion of land rented by an individual for cultivation. They have

a definition under law, and in Hawick some are run by the council and others managed by private consortia. Their popularity grew out of Victorian self-improvement ideals. In Hawick the first allotments were in the Wellogate in 1845, located where Lothian Street and Garfield Street were later built; the land belonged to the Brieryyards estate. Another field between Dovecote Street and Croft Road was then divided, followed by a field at Wilton Glebe, another at the Malt Steep (near Mayfield now), and another north of Ladylaw Place (Langlands Road). In 1851 allotments were also laid out in the West End (in the Old Glebe, feued by Rev. MacRae) and in Loch Park, followed by allotments at Wilton Dean, then more in the West End at Dykecroft and Langbaulk, and more on the Hawick Glebe between the Wellogate and the Twirlees area. In 1860 ground was granted by the Duke of Buccleuch north of the Longbaulk road for further allotments. By 1892 there were 592 plots in Hawick, but this reduced to 360 by 1949. The modern ones at the Dean were started in 1923, but replaced by the Park View development in the 1990s. A smaller set lies to the north of the Museum. There are extensive allotments at the top of the Wellogate, off Wester Braid Road (sometimes referred to as Tanlaw) and on Guthrie Drive. There have been subsequent plots elsewhere, e.g. off Bridge Street and Northcote Street, and in Weensland (by Weensland Mill), Stirches, Whitehaugh View and the Village (near St. Cuthbert's). Those at Twirless, the Lumback and Wilton were largely built on in the 1960s. There are also allotments on the east side of Denholm (more common in the plural form).

allowance (*a-low-ins*) *n., arch.* permission, approval, sanction – '. . . to enquire at Robert Elliot of Midleymilne, how he came to take down the baillies' seat in the kirk, and by whose allowance' [BR1734].

allowit (*a-low-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* allowed – '. . . the two hundred merks allowit by the Earl of Queensberry and debursed be the town of Hawick . . . ' [BR1644].

All Was Others (*awl-wawz-uth-urz*) *n.* the slogan '1753. All was others, All will be others' is at 23 High Street, a comment on the transience of material possessions. The date refers to an earlier plaque, which was broken during the 1898 demolition, but preserved in the back wall, with a replica being built into the front. A passageway here was once known as 'All Was Others Close'. Prior to 1737 the owner was Robert Scott, candlemaker, being sold in 1753 to William Nichol, a merchant, and remaining in his family until 1800. It was then bought by James Oliver (tanner, later farmer at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot), and sold to Ebinezar Robison (whip and thong maker) in 1833, whose family gravestone remains in Wilton Old Churchyard. The house at No. 25 also has an old text. There is a similar slogan on the Text House in Denholm.

All Was Others Close (*awl-wawz-uth-urz-klōs*) *n.* former name for a passageway at 23 High Street.

Allwood (*awl-wood*) *n.* **William** (18th/19th C.) stocking framesmith in Selkirk. He was recorded in 1794 as 'late of Hawick' when he was involved in a dispute with George Waldie, carrier in Hawick, over an unpaid bill (this name may be a variant of something more familiar).

the Almichty (*thu-al-mich-tee*) *n., arch.* the Almighty – '. . . an' whae kens but, in the mercifu' providence o' the Almichty, it was sent for that purpose?' [BCM1880].

Almondslands (*aw-mindz-lawndz*) *n.* former name for the area later known as 'Slaidhills'. It was included in a list of lands belonging to the Baron of Hawick, Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, in 1572 and 1594. When listed among the Baron of Hawick's properties in 1615 it is explicitly stated to be an alternative name for Slaidhills (the origin of the name may be the Old English personal name 'Ealhmund', or it may be 'Almous', an old form of 'Amos'; it is transcribed 'Almonslandis' in 1572 and 1615, 'Almouslandis' in 1594 and 'Almouslands' in about 1660).

Almonte (*awl-mo-tee*) *n.* Victorian villa-style house off the Braid Road, later called **Gowanbank**.

Alnwick (*aw-neek, a-nik*) *n.* town in Northumberland on the River Aln. It is an ancient walled town and formerly an important centre of the English East March. It is the site of Alnwick Castle, home of the Percy's, Earls of Northumberland and often Wardens of the East March. The Hotspur Tower, a gate in the former town walls, was built in 1450. The surrounding area is sometimes called the 'Heart of Northumberland'. It was besieged in 1093 by Malcolm III of Scotland, but the Scottish force was surprised by an English army under Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumbria, leading to the death of the Scottish King and his son Edward. It seems likely that Borderers were part of the Scottish army. A memorial to mark

the site of the battle was erected near Broomhouse Hill in 1774. William the Lion was captured in the town in 1174. The town was burned by the Scots in 1424. Like some towns on the other side of the Border, Alnwick has an annual ball game on Shrove Tuesday. Population 7,100 (2001).

alood (*a-lood*) *adv.* aloud, loudly – '. . . let thame sing aluud apon thair beds' [HSR], '. . . I wull crye aluud, an' he sall heær my voyce' [HSR], 'Dan cried alood for mercy sair, An' pled time to repent, An' prayed Daith to haud off a wee An' no push for his rent' [AO], '. . . Says aw half alood – aw'll e'en harness auld Nell Tae the little spring cairt, an' the wife an' masel' ' [BM1900].

alow (*a-lō*) *adv., arch.* on fire, ablaze, alight – 'Or that, in whilk to balk their foes When they could reach them not wi' blows, They set their ain gude town a-low As patriots lately did Moscow' [AD], '. . . There was lums to set alow and battles to be fought' [JT], '. . . Alang the haughs where gowans grow, Wi' elastic step an' heart alow . . . ' [WP] (also written 'a-low' and 'alowe').

als (*als*) *conj., arch.* also, as well – 'and byrnyng the place of Kershop and als for fowr scor oxin and ky . . . ' [SB1500], '. . . by the Towne Clerke, which wee, undersubscryveand, susteine and be thir presents susteins as als awthenticke . . . ' [BR1692].

als (*als*) *adv., arch., poet.* as – '. . . make in and away take of your Commone Muire of Havicke als many divots as will thatch his said stable . . . ' [BR1705], '. . . to ffurnish and provyd as cheape as he can als much cloath of ane colour as will be four coats for the tuo officers, pyper, and drummer' [BR1712], 'Thy teeth ar als ane hirsel o' sheepe that ar snodlie clippet . . . ' [HSR].

alsua (*al-swa*) *adv., arch., poet.* also – '. . . Cristiane Scot, douchtyr alsua to the said Waltyr Scot, knicht . . . ' [SB1519]', 'Delicht thysel alsua in the Lord . . . ' [HSR], '. . . now alsua thy breists sall be als bunches o' the vyne . . . ' [HSR].

alsweel (*alz-weel*) *adv., arch.* as well, to the same extent – '. . . to be away led and sauld, quhillis til him or thaim, alswele of costis . . . ' [SB1470].

alter (*al-tur*) *v., arch.* to reverse a legal decision – '. . . But now the case is altered, And this ye plainly sei, Aw'm Pawkie Paiterson's auld grey yaud, Sei how they're guidin' mei' [JSB] (a Scots law term).

Alton (*awl-tin*) *n.* former house and estate just north of Newhouses and less than a mile northeast of East Boonraw. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was home of a branch of the Scott family, descended from the Scotts of Clarilaw and (ultimately) Buccleuch. Robert Scott of Alton was a Bailie several times in the early 1600s and Walter Scott of Alton was appointed Bailie of the Regality of Hawick by James VII in 1686. The lands of 'Altoun prope villam de Hawick' were inherited in third parts by Maria Ker, Isabella Ker and James Drummond, as heirs to William Master of Roxburghe in 1634 and were still included among Ker lands when inherited by Robert, Earl of Roxburghe in 1675 (however, it may be that this was only the superiority of the lands, with the Scotts of Alton being the Lairds) and his son Robert, 4th Earl, in 1684. The shell of 'Auld Alton' house can still be seen, with the initials 'W.S.' (for Walter Scott) and 'A.M.' (presumably his wife, possibly meant for Emma Middlemas) on the lintel. It was a long 2 storey structure, about 15.5 m by 6 m. In 1643 Robert Scott of Alton was recorded as owner of lands in Hassendean Parish valued at £474. The land tax on £220 was paid by Walter Scott of Alton in 1678, and Thomas Gray also paid tax on £214 there. It is said that Westgate Hall in Denholm is a similar construction. Tax was paid on 5 hearths for 'Altone his hous' in 1694; other residents at that time were Robert Scott and George Cockburn. Robert Shiel was a gardener living there in 1711, George Scott was there in 1722, John Kersel in 1724, James Easton in 1729, Andrew Smail in 1737 and Walter Riddell in 1738. It was sold about 1742 by Francis, last Scott Laird of Alton, and bought by John Horsburgh of that Ilk. The trustees of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe are recorded as owners on the 1788 county valuation (still on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), when it was valued at £220 and listed as 'Alton, or Auld Town'. Andrew Paisley was a servant there in 1801. James Dickson (local banker and seedsman) purchased it soon afterwards, and it was later inherited by William Richardson Dickson. The families of labourer George Aitken, cattle-dealer John Campbell and carrier Thomas Scott all lived there in 1841, along with Margaret Graham (also spelled 'Altoun' and 'Altone'; it first occurs in the early 13th century as 'Haulton', it is 'Aultoun' in 1581, 'Auldtoun' in 1594, 'Altoun' in 1606, 'Alltoune' in 1638, 'Auldtoune' in 1675, 'Auldtoun' in 1684, 'Altoun' in 1678, 'Altone' in 1686 and 'Oldtoune' in 1690; it is 'Auldtown' on Stobie's 1770 map; there appears to be no direct link with 'Alton Croft' south of Hawick; the origin is probably Old English 'wiell tun', meaning 'the farm near the source of a stream', although there is also a possible contrast with 'Newton' nearby).

Alton (*awl-tin*) *n.* **Elias** (12th/13th C.) recorded as being 'of Haulton' when his son Gilbert witnessed a charter for the Hassendean family in about the 1220s. This seems likely to have been the Alton relatively near to Hassendean. **Gilbert** (12th/13th C.) son of Elias. He witnessed a charter given by Christina of Hassendean to Hugh, brewer of Hassendean. **Roger** (14th C.) member of panels of inquisition in 1335/6, 1347 and 1357 held in Roxburgh before occupying English authorities. He was also witness to a charter of Altonburn for the Kers in 1357/8 and another charter for the Kers for lands in Sprouston in 1358. It is unclear where his lands were, but his name is given as 'de Auldtone' and 'of Aldtoun'.

Alton Bank (*awl-tin-bawngk*) *n.* house near Newhouses, just north of Hawick.

Altonburn (*awl-tin-burn*) *n.* former seat of a branch of the Kers, coinciding with the modern farm of Attonburn, between Yetholm and Hownam. In about 1354 Adam of Rule granted the lands to John of Copeland, who sold them in 1357/8 to John Ker. The Kers held the lands from this time, before their main stronghold was built at Cessford. In 1438 the lands were valued at £20 yearly, but at that time had been laid waste by war (it is 'Haletonburne' in 1354, 'Aldtonburne' in 1357/8, 'Awtonburne' in 1432, 'Aldtownburne' in 1438, 'Awtounburne' in 1445 and 'Altoneburn' in 1450).

Alton Croft (*awl-tin-kroft*) *n.* former farm, between Fenwick and Whitchesters, having a boundary with Hawick Common. The farm buildings were located to the right of the Fenwick Loan, shortly before reaching Whitchesters. In 1627 it was described as not having been previously rented to a tenant. However, it became a tenanted farm, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. Walter Scott of Alton Croft is recorded in 1688 and 1689. James Graham was there in 1689 and Walter Martin in 1700. John Dalgleish was a wright there in at least 1707–16. In 1707 the valuation of the lands within Hawick Parish owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch included this farm, as well as 'Allintoune' (probably Alton Town). William Turnbull was there in 1716. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch, at that time consisting of 102 acres in 4 separate parts: the largest part surrounded the farmhouse, bounded by the Common, Whitchesters and Fenwick; part to the east, bounded by Goldielands, the Common and Fenwick; part to the south, between the Common and Whitchesters; and the smallest separarate part to the west, between Whitchesters and Fenwick. James Scott 'of Altoun-Crofts' was listed by Scott of Satchells among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. The will of Walter of Alton Croft is recorded in 1696 and the lands were inherited by his cousin William Wright; at that time it was described as a 5-merk land in the Barony of Whitchesters. William Bowie is listed there among the poor of Hawick Parish in 1694. Walter Scott was tenant there in about 1710 and Walter Cook was also there in 1710. John Dalgleish was a wright there in 1720, Walter Dalgleish a wright in 1725 and Walter Dalgleish a wright in 1726. There is a record of the marches between it and Fenwick being perambulated in 1761 in order to regularise the boundary. In 1788 'Altoncrofts and Allintoun, otherways called Allinhaugh' were valued together at £110 and listed among the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls they were 'Alton Crofts and Alton Town. This suggests that there may also have been a neighbouring small-holding called Alton Town (other than the name presumably having the same origin, there is no connection with 'Alton' north of Hawick; also written 'Alton Crofts' and sometimes spelled 'Altancrofts', 'Altencrofts', 'Aldtoun Crofts', etc., it is 'Altonne Croftes' in 1627, 'Auldtoun Crofts' in 1651, 'Altouncrofts' in 1696 and 'Altoncrofts' in 1707 and 1718; it is 'Aldtouncrofts' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is still marked on Stobie's 1770 map, as well as on J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777).

Alton Loch (*awl-tin-loch*) *n.* small body of water near Newhouses about 2 miles north of Hawick, used for fishing and also known as Alton Pond. The lands of 'Altoun' near there were owned by the Scotts in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Alton Toon (*awl-tin-toon*) *n.* former name for a piece of land belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, probably adjacent to Alton Croft. In 1707 the valuation of the lands within Hawick Parish owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch included 'Altontoncrofts and Allintoune', whose value can be deduced to be £110. In some transciption this became 'Mintoune' and hence was confused with Minto in 1707. In 1788 'Altoncrofts and Allintoun, otherways called Allinhaugh' was listed among the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch, and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls they were listed as 'Alton Crofts and Alton Town'. It is therefore unclear if this was just another name for Allanhaugh, and if so why it would be combined with Alton Croft.

Altrieve (*awl-treev*) *n.* farm on the Altrieve Burn, on the road between Tushielaw Inn and the Gordon Arms, which was the last home of the Ettrick Shepherd. It was Crown property from about 1456, with John Alemoor of that Ilk having the lease in 1490 and Robert Ker in 1498. It remained Crown property until at least 1502 and was feued to Lord Alexander Home in 1510. It is probably the place transcribed as 'elcreif infra foresta de ettrik' where Robert Ker and his tenants had 40 oxen and cows, 8 horses and 80 sheep stolen by the Armstrongs, sometime before 1502. John Scott in Thirlestane was tenant there in 1541, paying £50 yearly. The Scotts of Thirlestane were 'kindly tenants' of these lands, buying them outright from Alexander Lord Home in 1590. The tenants in 1609 were James 'Wynlaw', John Scott and Robert Brydon. A 1649 account of Selkirkshire describes that 'Eltrive Burn flowing from Kingsgramehead falls into Yaro foreanent Momberger [Mountbenger] at the foot of Eldines Hope'. The farm was valued at about £1100 in 1802, when part of the Buccleuch estates. The small farm there, sometimes called 'Altrieve Lake', was let to James Hogg, 'the Ettrick Shepherd', from 1814 until he died in 1835. Later the tenant was Henry Scott (also written 'Altrive', it was formerly 'Eltrieff' and variants; it is 'Eltrefe' in 1456, 'Eltreyf' in 1457, 'Eltreys' in 1459, 'Eltreif' in 1469, 1471 and 1487, 'Eltrefe' in 1490, 'Eltreif' in 1498, 'Ellreif' in 1499, 'Eltreiff' in 1501, 'Eltreif' in 1512 and 1541, 'Eltrieve' and 'Elrieve' in 1609, 'Eltreve' in 1663 and 'Eltrive' in c.1680; it is 'Eltrive' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

alunt (*a-lun', a-lunt*) *adv., arch.* aflame, ablaze (cf. **alow**).

Alwul (*al-wul*) *n.* tradename of the textile mill at 32 Commercial Road, meaning 'All Wool', built ?? The corner carries the legend 'ALWUL Coy.' which??.

A.M. (*ā-em*) *n.* pseudonym for a writer from Hawick in the early 19th century. According to an 1872 article by Robert Murray, he was Alexander Miller.

A'm (*awm*) *contr.* I'm, I am – 'A'm gittin oot', 'A'm er so', 'A'm hinkin ee're gittin ower big for eer breeks', 'Whae's gaun? A'm um', 'Robbie, ma man, chow at that till aw come back, aw'm gaun to get mysel' warmed' [WNK], 'Ah'm seek o'd tae Watty lad, but oo've wathered eet often afore ...' [JEDM], 'A'm no askin ee, A'm tellin ee!', 'Aw'm Pawkie Paiterson's auld grey yaud' [JSB], 'Aw'm no' in the tid for sermons ...' [RM], '... But aw'm shair there's something missing' [AY], 'A'm often in Jean Cavers' field ...' [IWL] (note the use of 'A'm er' rather than 'I am'; the present participle is more frequently used than in standard English, e.g. 'A'm hinkin' rather than 'I think'; also spelled 'Aa'm', 'Ah'm' and 'Aw'm').

Amairica (*aw-mār-ee-ka, -ki*) *n.* large distant continent containing many exiles. Emigration probably peaked around the 1830s. An organisation of exiles in the Boston area held their own Common Riding for several decades, petering about before WWII. They annually sent money to support the Hawick Common Riding in the mid-to-late 19th century. One of a pair of silver race trophies sent from Hawick in 1887, in recognition of these annual subscriptions, found its way back to the town in 2002. In 1893 the American Consul Wallace Bruce spoke at the Common Riding and the (old) U.S¿ flag flew on the High Street – 'There's a rale braith o' the sea aboot eer sang. Was ee ever in Amairica?' [JEDM], 'Whan thay war owre threh Amaireeka, thay cam aathe-gait oot here ti sei huz' [ECS], '... at wice-like places like Langholm or Jethart – no' in Amairica or Switzerland and orra places like that' [DH], 'Sei yon felli's aa' the wey frae Amairici ... an' ee cauni' git here on time frae the Wast-end!' [JCo] (there are various spellings).

Amairican (*aw-mār-ee-kin*) *n.* American – 'Roomin wi Ford Simpson on Hawick's Amairican tour ...' [IWL], 'Rich Amairican uncle wad be iz benefactor ...' [MB].

the Amairican Cup (*thu-aw-mār-ee-kin-kup*) *n.* silver race trophy sent from Hawick in 1887 to exiles in the Boston area as part of their Common Riding, as thanks for the donations to Hawick's Common Riding that they had regularly sent. The trophy belonged to Colin Rae of Waltham, Massachusetts from the 1930s, passed to Mary Craig Rae in Philadelphia and she donated it back to Hawick in 2002. It has been competed for by Primary School relay teams at the Vertish Hill Sports from 2005.

the Amairican Stakes (*thu-aw-mār-ee-kin-stāks*) *n.* race run on the Saturday of the Common Riding in the later 19th century. The length was 1 mile and the prize money was raised by subscriptions of 'callants' in America.

amaist (*aw-māst*) *adv., arch.* almost – 'The words came sae thrang that they chok'd her amaist' [JoHa], '... Makes human life amaist divine – a heaven o' the Dell' [JoHa], '... and than if she carries on storfully, as she's amaist shure

to do, thraw half-a-dozen o' plates or sae doon i' the floor ...' [WNK], 'Thaye had amaist consuumet me apon yirth ...' [HSR], '... an aamaist the whole road-end cam oot-ther-oot ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie' [ECS] '... is tae bei seen in the a'maist universal delight which the toonsfolk evince in the festivities' [BW1939] (also written 'aamaist' and 'a'maist'; J.A.H. Murray wrote it 'ameaste').

amang (*a-mawng, u-mawng*) *prep.* among, amid – I lift my hand, an' drone the bass, Amang the singers ...' [JR], 'I was ane 'The valour of a Briton is known baith far and near, Amang the rest nane more expert than Gordon's Fuzileers' [BY], 'I like to listen to their sang – I like to stray yon woods amang' [WiD], reproch amang a' mine enimies, but espeeciallie amang my neebers ...' [HSR], 'A dandert aboot amang the auld byres an smiddie-ends an yetts' [ECS], 'O! we hae been amang the bowers that winter cou'dna bare ...' [JoHa], 'There's nae toon amang them a' ...' [TC], '... There's no a moat amang them' [JT], 'Ee can heh ocht ee leike threh amang thae' [ECS], 'Duist there lay auld Hawick Amang the Hills; an oh! the sicht garrd the guitter-bluid gang lowpin an puttin and stoondin throwe ma book' [ECS], '... The yaud's amang the corn' [JSB], from among – 'Come oot amang they neeps!' [GW], sometimes used for 'in' – '... the thochts that come seipin, seilin throwe an rowl owre an owre amang ma herns' [ECS], 'The woark we hae amang oor hands' [GW], 'to faa doon amang feet' is to collapse or suffer sudden ruin.

amazit (*a-mā-zee', -zi'*) *pp., poet.* amazed – 'An' a' the peeple wer amazet, an' said, Isna this the Son o' David?' [HSR].

Ambeelance Station (*awm-bee-lins-stā-shin*) *n.* after the War, Hawick kept its ambulance at a local garage, then at the Tower Garage, with part-time drivers. The new station was opened in 1975 at Wilton Hill, with full-time staff and is part of the Scottish Ambulance Service.

ambeetion (*awm-bee-shin*) *n.* ambition – 'his ambeetion is ti be the first Cornet born in Gala'.

ambeetious (*awm-bee-shis*) *adj.* ambitious – '... his ambeetious owreseis veesits hev taen participants ti every corner o the globe' [IWL].

A'm Comin Hame (*awm-ku-min-hām*) *n.* song with words and music by Ian Landles. It was written deliberately with audience participation in mind, the versus and chorus having lines that are repeated.

amend (*a-mend*) *v., arch.* to set right, make better – '... the crose and the Tolbuith stair to be amended, and the Tolbuith to be casten with lime' [BR1737].

amene (*a-meen*) *adj., poet.* pleasant, agreeable – 'Behald, thou art fair, my beloefet yis amene ...' [HSR].

amerciament (*aw-mers-min'*) *n., arch.* the imposition of a penalty at the discretion of the court – '... agreed that in all tyme coming, all the fynes and amerciaments that shall be extacted and taken be the baillies ...' [BR1670] (also spelled 'amercement').

amerciat (*aw-mer-see'*) *pp., arch.* fined – 'Michael Trumble, cupar, was amerciatt by the bailies, conform to the acts of the towne ...' [BR1678], '... William Douglasse was onlawed and ammercate for an exhorbitant mariage ...' [BR1689], 'The quilke day Johne Hardie, sone to Walter Hardie, carier, was onlawed and amerciett for the most egregious ryott committ by him ...' [BR1693], 'The said day Jeane Forest was onlawed and amerciatt conforme to ye Acts ... in enterteining in her houss some persons after tenn oclock at night' [PR1712] (also written 'amerciate', 'ammerciatt' and other variants).

A'm er so (*awm-er-sō*) *interj.* emphatic 'I am', I certainly am – ' 'A'm er so', it means 'I am' ' [DaS] (common conversational phrase in Hawick; see entries for each word).

Amiens (*aw-mee-ong*) *n.* town in France, site of the 1802 peace treaty between Britain and France. This was hailed as the end of hostilities, although the peace would be short-lived. On the announcement of the declaration of peace Hawick was illuminated from 7–9 p.m., with fireworks and a celebratory dinner. The 42nd Royal Highland Regiment were then ordered home and passed through Hawick on their way to Edinburgh Castle. 3 of their officers were made Honorary Burgesses on that occasion.

amni see **emni**

amn't see **emn't**

amoont (*a-moon'*) *n., v.* amount – 'ee'll never amoont to onyhin'.

Amos (*ā-mos*) *n.* **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Ada Almos' when he witnessed a sasine in 1500, in which Walter Scott inherited his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and others. He was listed as 'seriando' (i.e. 'sergeant'). The same man was 'ad almos' and 'adam almous' in 1502 when he acted as sergeant at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) tenant of the Laird of Chisholme at Muselee. In 1612 he had 4 sheep taken by Jock 'the Suckler' Scott, who was later hanged for this and other crimes. He

is recorded as 'Adame Almouse'. **Adam** (18th C.) married Janet Shortreed in Roberton Parish in 1738. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) son of James and brother of Walter. He was recorded at Bonchester on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He may be the Andrew whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Hobkirk in 1812. **Andrew** (b.1817/8) son of William, he was born in Castleton Parish. In 1851 he was blacksmith at Forkins in Hobkirk Parish. In 1844 he married Helen, eldest daughter of Walter Scott, shepherd at Singdean; the couple had been called out by the session a couple of time for children born before wedlock. Their children included James (b.1841/2), William (b.1844/5), Walter (b.1846/7), Andrew (b.1848/9), John (b.1851), Margaret (b.c.1855), thomas (b.c.1857), Robert (b.c.1859), Elspeth (b.c.1861) and Richard (b.c.1865). The family emigrated to Canada in 1852 and he worked on the railway near Ottawa, before settling on a farm near Woodstock, Ontario. There is an existing photograph of him with his wife and youngest child, from about 1871. **Daisy Eva Farrar Blenkhorn** (1894–1967) born in Lilliesleaf. She was named after the adopted daughter of John Farrar Blenkhorn of Eastfield Mills, perhaps because her mother had been a servant at Stirches. She moved to the U.S.A. when she was 20, married a Mr. Schmidt, and died in Texas. **Francis** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls somewhere near Castleton. He appears to have been a tenant, but with the name of the farm not recorded. **George** (1820–95) son of Peter, farmer at Earlside. He was a tenant farmer on the Raby Castle estate, County Durham. He married Jane Todd. Their children were: Rachel; Peter, who married his cousin Euphemia Agnes Turnbull, farmed at Langton Grange, County Durham, and later lived at Kingscroft; Maragret Helen, who married Thomas Harrison Byers; Jane, who married Robert Ambrose Bamlett; Anthony Todd, who married Helen Ward, and succeeded his father at Marwood farm; and Agnes, who died young. He may be the George who donated old newspapers to the Museum in 1871. **Gideon** (17th/18th C.) recorded as tenant at West Mains and resident at Burnflat in 1713 when he married Bessie Cowan. He was listed as a carrier in Hawick in 1720. Their children included: Gideon (b.1714); Isobel (b.1717); Helen (b.1720); and Bessie (b.1723). The witnesses in 1714 were smith Thomas Oliver and Adam Brown 'Headhouse' and in 1720 were Bailies George Martin and Walter Graham. **Gilbert** (d.1672) buried in Hobkirk, where his tombstone could still be read in the early 1900s and showed a mill 'rynd', indicating that he was a miller. His wife was Elizabeth Scott, who died in 1670. He is surely related to the later Amoses of Hobkirk, perhaps father of Walter. **Gilbert** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Coliforthill. He was brother of Walter, and his descendants would be farmers at Hawthornside, Stonedge, Adderstonelee and Earlside. He was tenant at Hawthornside in 1728. His children inclded: James (b.1701); Walter (b.1705); William (b.1709); and Isobel (b.1712). James (b.1709), baptised in Kirkton Parish, was probably also his son. **Gilbert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Rutherford and their son Gilbert was baptised in 1717. **Gilbert** (1731–1809) son of Walter, tenant at Hawthornside. He farmed Stonedge and Adderstonelee. He is probably the Gilbert at Stonedge on the 1792–94 Horse Tax Rolls. He was tenant at 'Harriot' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he had 3 horses. He was tenant at Adderstonelee in 1801 when his sons Patrick and Walter were listed on the ballot for the Militia. He married Margaret Smith, and she died in 1811, aged 64. Their children included: Walter (b.1778), who farmed at Broadlie; Peter (or Patrick, b.1781), who farmed Earlside; and Gilbert, who was a lawyer in Hawick. Jane (1775/6–1857), who married Gilbert Aitkin, farmer at Adderstonelee, may also have been his daughter. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) joiner at Blacklee in Rulewater. He was probably a son of Walter (wright there) and born in 1774. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) son of Gilbert, who farmed at Stonedge and Adderstonelee. He became a solictor in Hawick, from at least 1812. He is recorded as a writer in Hawick in 1814 and 1815 in letters preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In 1812 in Selkirk he married Margaret Ainslie Veitch (b.1791), youngest daughter of John Veitch. She was said to be a niece of Mungo Park. Their children were: Walter; John (c.1813–97), died in Guelph; Barbara (b.1813), baptised in Hawick; Gilbert (1814–1906), baptised in Hawick; Violet Veitch (b.c.1819), who married John Wingfield; Robert (1820/1–1904); and Jane (b.c.1821), who married John Pringle. His widow (who had secondly married Thomas Wright) was recorded in Edinburgh in a legal case in 1830. Several of his children emigrated to the Galt area of Ontario in 1841. **Gilbert** (1814–1906) son of Hawick solicitor Gilbert. Along with other family members he emigrated to Canada in 1841, settling in the Galt

area. He married Anne Dickieson and their children were Mary A.,Gilbert, Margaret, Henry and Mrs. Walter Buchanan. He was said to have been able to recall seeing Sir Walter Scott in his childhood. **Gilbert** (b.1818) son of Walter, who was joiner at Blacklee. He became joiner at Chesters in Southdean Parish (recorded there in 1866). He lived in an old thatched cottage at Chesters. His brother Robert died at Denholm. In 1842 he married Helen Fox in Hobkirk, and she died in 1869. Their children were: Agnes Chisholme (b.1842); Isabella Fox (1845–1903), who married Thomas Gladstone; Helen (b.1847); Walter (1851–1900); Sarah (b.1853); Mary (b.1855); Wilhelmina (b.1859). His son was a Councillor in Leith. He died at about the age of 90. **Gilbert** (b.1828) son of Peter, farmer at Earlside. He lived at Melrose. He succeeded his brother Thomas in the tenancy of Earlside after his death in 1877. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Jean Scott and their children included James (b.1650). **James** (18th C.) married Bessie Scott in 1702. They were both from Hawick Parish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son John was baptised in 1758. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hallrule in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** (d.1814) resident of Bonchester. His death is recorded in Hobkirk Parish. 'Widow Amos', who died in 1815 may have been his wife. He is probably the James whose sons Andrew and Walter were recorded at Bonchester on the 1801 Militia ballot. It seems likely he was the James whose children Andrew (b.1775) and Walter (b.1777) were baptised in Eckford Parish, along with 9 other children. **James** (1828–1903) son of William and Isabella Jeffrey, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Scott in 1854 in Kirkton Parish. He was Postmaster in Ashkirk from about 1859, serving until his death. He married Helen Scott (1835/6–1900). Members of their family emigrated to New Zealand. **James William Paterson** (1831–68) son of Peter, farmer at Earlside. In 1861 he was farmer at Minto Deanfoot, where he was farming 230 acres and employing 8 people. He was still there in 1868. He married Barbara Douglas. Their children (born in Minto Parish) were: Isabella Douglas (b.1864), who married James Elliot; Margaret (b.1865), who died unmarried; and Peter (b.1867), who married in New Zealand. **James** 'Jim' (20th C.) Bandmaster of the Saxhorn Band in the period 1949–62, during which it won the Scottish Championship and several other honours. He had visited Hawick earlier, in 1921, as a trumpeter with the Scottish Orchestra. 'Whilst the basses wi' zest for ony contest Muckle verve in the band did instil, And as easily seen in the silver and green Was the gows in Jim Amos's skill' [DJ]. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Riddell on the 1792 Horse Tax Rolls and at Standhill in 1794 and 1797. He is recorded as owner of 2 horses in 1797. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **John** (18th C.) tailor at Sorbietrees in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **John** (b.c.1770s) tailor in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **John** (b.c.1780) labourer at Hudshouse according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **John** (b.1806/7) born in Hawick Parish, he farmed at Whiteburn in Southdean Parish. In 1851 he is listed there as farmer of 60 acres, employing 3 people. His wife was Agnes, and their children included Walter, Elizabeth, James, John, Agnes, Jessie and Thomas. **Peter** (b.1781) son of Gilbert, who was farmer at Stonedge and Adderstonelee. Along with his brother Walter, he was recorded at Adderstonelee on the 1801 Militia ballot. He farmed at Earlside, and at Adderstonelee before that. He was listed as joint proprietor of Earlside along with his son Thomas on the 1835 electoral roll. His name may have been Patrick rather than Peter. He married Margaret Paterson, who died in 1864. Their children were: Jean (b.1811); Thomas (b.1812); Margaret (1814–81), who married John Scott; Helen (b.1817); George (b.1820); Agnes (b.1821); Peter (b.1824); Walter (b.1826); Gilbert (b.1828); James William Paterson (b.1831); and Alison (1835–75), who married William Paterson. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Laik in Roberton in 1784. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Fleming in Bedrule in 1791. **Robert** (b.1782) son of joiner Walter and Helen Elliot. He was a wright at Blackcleughmouth on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Southdean Parish. In 1841 he was a carpenter at Dovesford in Oxnam Parish. In 1816 he married Jane, daughter of George Stevenson of Bonchester Bridge; this is probably the marriage of 'Richard' and Jean Stevenson recorded in Hobkirk in 1817. Their children included: Jean (b.1816), baptised in Jedburgh; Helen (or 'Nellie') Elliot (b.c.1820), who lived at Dovesford; Walter (b.c.1825), joiner at Dovesford; Agnes (b.1827/8); Elizabeth (b.1829/30);

and George (b.1831/2). **Robert** (b.1812) son of Walter and Bella Chisholme, he was born in Southdean Parish. He became estate joiner to Capt. Walker near Whitehaven. He returned to be joiner at Blacklee in about 1853, just before his father died. He may also have been joiner at Denholm. In 1861 he was a carpenter at Blacklee Cottages, employing 1 man and 2 boys. Sometime before 1863 he discovered a rare species of fern at Mackside. He married Margaret Robson (from Jedburgh) in 1840, the marriage recorded in both Southdean and Jedburgh Parishes. Their children were: Janet Kerr, who married her cousin Walter Amos Turnbull in 1881; Isabella, who married Robert Wilson; Mary, who married John Jipps and went to London; Helen E. (b.1846/7), who married William Laidlaw, tinsmith in Hawick; Matilda M. (b.1848/9), who married William Turner from Galashiels; Margaret (b.1851/2), who married school-board officer James Dobson; and Elizabeth (or 'Bessie', b.1854/5), who lived at 'The Hollies' in Denholm and supplied George Tancred with genealogical information about her family. **Robert** (19th C.) maried Margaret Turnbull in Lilliesleaf in 1845. **Robert** (1820/1–1904) son of Hawick solicitor Gilbert. He emigrated to the Galt area of Ontario with other family members in 1841. However, after a few years he returned to Scotland for 3 years, where he married Margaret Turnbull, before settling permanently in Canada. He was an Elder of the Central Presbyterian Church in Galt and was described as 'a man of wide reading, strict integrity, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community at large'. His children were Robert, Thomas, John, George, Walter, Henry, Gilbert, Mrs. Thring and Mrs. Orr. **Robert** (19th C.) butcher who was Cornet in 1880. For some reason he was not Right-Hand Man the following year. He was named in a paternity case by Maggie Rutherford in 1885. **Thomas** (1812–77) son of Peter, farmer at Earlside. He was born and died at Earlside, which he farmed after his father. He was a member and frequent speaker at the Farmers' Club. In 1851 he was farmer of 140 acres, employing 7 labourers (and with his mother and 3 siblings living with him). In 1861 he was farmer of 110 acres and employed 9 people. He died unmarried and the tenancy was taken on by his brother Gilbert. **Thomas H.** (b.1816/7) born in Lilliesleaf, he was a teacher. In 1841 he was living in Deanburnhaugh, with Margaret ('Peggy') Scott and her family. In 1851 and 1861 he was Schoolmaster at Ladyside in Kirkhope Parish. His wife was Susan and their children included Margaret M. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of Hallrule Mill in 1685, with his name spelled 'Ammous'. He is the first known miller there. In the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls he was taxed for 3 hearths 'for himself and cottar'. It is unclear how he was related to the other Amoses, perhaps son of Gilbert (d.1672) and father of Gilbert and Walter. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant at Coliforthill, along with his brother Gilbert. They may have been sons of Walter (recorded) in 1685. He married Esther Gledstains in 1706. Their children included: Walter (b.1707); William (b.1710); and Gilbert (b.1712). **Walter** (b.1705) son of Gilbert, farmer at Coliforthill. He was cousin of the Walter who was at Town o' Rule at the same time. He became tenant farmer at Hawthornside. He married Agnes Tait, and their children were: Gilbert (b.1731); James (b.1733); Bessie (b.1735); Isobel (b.1738); William (b.1741); Agnes (b.1743); George (b.1745); and Walter (b.1746). **Walter** (b.1707) eldest son of Walter, farmer at Coliforthill. He was cousin of the Walter who was at Coliforthill at the same time. He became tenant at Town o' Rule, where he is recorded in 1739. His wife's name is unknown. Their children included: Adam (b.1730); William (1732–71), who lived at Grange; Walter (b.1734), wright at Forkins; John (b.1736); Isobel (b.1739); Betty (b.1741); Richard (b.1743); and James (b.1746), who farmed at Bonchester; plus posibly others who died in infancy. Mary (b.1748) may also have been his child. **Walter** (1734–1801) son of Walter and grandson of Walter, farmer at Coliforthill. He was a wright (or joiner) at Forkins, then at Kirknowe and lastly at Blackcleughmouth (or Blacklee). He married Helen Elliot, who died in 1815, aged 74. Their children were: Walter (b.1770); Isabel (b.1771); William (b.1773), and died young; Gilbert (b.1774); William (again, b.1776); Nelly (b.1780); Robert (b.1782); James (b.1784); Gilbert (again, b.1784); and Betty (b.1786). **Walter** (18th C.) shoemaker, probably in Ashkirk Parish. He married Jane Elliot and their children included William (b.1791/2), who was postmaster in Ashkirk. **Walter** (1770–1854) eldest son of Walter, wright in Rulewater. He was a joiner at Blacklee, like his father. In 1799 he was recorded as a wright at Blackleemouth. In 1841 he is listed at 'Blackcleughmouth' as a 'Cart Wright' and in 1851 as a carpenter employing 4 men. He married Isabella ('Bella') Chisholme, and she died in 1866,

aged 85; her sister was Jane, wife of Robbie Turnbull, joiner and innkeeper at Bonchester Brigend. Their children, all born in Southdean Parish, were: Walter (b.1806); James (1808–53); Mary Ann, died in infancy; Robert (b.1812); William (b.1814); Helen (b.1816), who married John Turnbull, coachman at Weens; Gilbert (b.1818); Margaret (c.1820); and John (1822–95). **Walter** (1778–1827) eldest son of Gilbert, farmer at Stonedge and Adderstonelee. He may be the resident of Harwood in Hobkirk Parish according to 1799 Militia ballot. Along with his brother Gilbert, he was recorded at Adderstonelee on the 1801 Militia ballot for Kirkton Parish. He farmed at Broadlie. He was tenant in Broadlee according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. He may be the Walter who married Mary Reave and whose daughter Mary was baptised in Roberton in 1822. **Walter** (b.c.1780) son of James and brother of Andrew. He was recorded at Bonchester on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Walter** (1825–88) born in Ashkirk Parish, son of William and Isabella Turnbull Jeffrey. He was a commercial traveller and wholesale cloth merchant. He married Isabella Ruickbie, who was from Innerleithen (and surely a relative of the poet, James). Their children were: Agnes (b.c.1848); William (b.1850); Isabella (b.1855); and Rebecca (b.1859). He died in Hawick. **Walter** (b.c.1825) probably from Ashkirk Parish, and easily confused with the contemporary commercial traveller born there (who may have been a cousin, given the similarity of forenames). He emigrated to Canada, and married Isabella Cranston. Their children were: William (b.c.1848); Robert (b.c.1848); Agnes (b.1854); Walter (b.1858); Alexander (b.1860); and Isabella (b.1862). They were living in Ontario in 1871. **William** (17th/18th C.) elder of Hobkirk Kirk, recorded in 1727. Perhaps the same William was witness to a deed of discharge in the area in 1709. He must have been related to brothers Gilbert and Walter. **William** (1709–92) son of Gilbert, farmer at Coliforthill. He married Jennet Jardin, and she died in 1809. Their children included: Betty, who died in infancy; another Betty, who died at Cleithaugh, aged 50; and Jean, who died in 1828, aged 70 **William** (18th C.) tenant of Patrick Kerr of Abbotrule. His children (baptised in Southdean Parish) included: Margaret (b.1767); Janet (b.1773); James (b.1775); and William (b.1781). **William** (b.1741) son of Walter, farmer at Hawthornside. His sons included Walter and Gilbert. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Dryden and their children included Betty (b.1770). **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Wiltonburn in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) ploughman at Hermiston, Lilliesleaf Parish. Probably the same William was recorded as tenant in Hermiston in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He married Margaret Knox in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1798. Their children included William (b.1802). **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Upper Burnmouth according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was also listed as a servant at Burnmouth on the 1801 ballot list. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Penchrise according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **William** (b.c.1780) servant to James Anderson at Whitslade according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **William** (1791/2–67) son of shoemaker Walter and Jane Elliot. He was a shoemaker and postmaster, residing at Ashkirk Mill. He married Isabella Turnbull Jeffrey (d.1858). Their children were: Walter (b.1825); Nancy (b.1826); Janet (b.1827); James (b.1828), who was also postmaster; and Jane (b.1831). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Wilson. His widow was living at about 7 South Hermitage Street, Newcastleton in 1841, with his children Margaret and Andrew. His children included: Margaret (c.1815–45); and Andrew (b.1817/8), who was a blacksmith at Forkins **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Margaret Wallace in Southdean Parish in 1851 (former spellings include 'Allmes', 'Almes', 'Almos', 'Ames', 'Amis', 'Ammous', 'Amoss' and 'Amus').

amovit (*a-moo-vi'*) *pp., poet.* moved, affected emotionally – '. . . an' my bowils wer amuvet for him' [HSR], 'Whan God heærd this, he was amuvet wi' displeesur . . . ' [HSR].

amplefeyst (*awm-pul-fīst*) *n., arch.* a fit of sulking, bad mood – 'Amplefeyst, A sulky humour, Loth. Roxb.; a term applied both to man and beast. A horse is said to tak the amplefeyst, when he becomes restive, or kicks with violence. It is sometimes pronounced wimplefeyst' [JoJ], a fit of spleen – 'He's ta'en up an amplefeyst at me' [JoJ], unnecessary talk – 'We canna be fash'd wi' a' his amplefeysts' [JoJ] (also **wimplefeyst**).

an (*an, in, awn, en*) *conj.* and – 'drums an fifes', 'Teviot an Slitrig', 'yow an mei', also used in some ways that are non-standard English – 'mind an

hev her back afore twal', 'hei hed ti lift thon secks, an him wi his bad back'.

ana see **an aa**

ana (*aw-na*) *n., arch.* a river island – 'The number ... of these fish which he drew out of ... the side of the Ana at Trow Mill was enormous' [RM].

the Ana (*thu-aw-na*) *n., arch.* island in the Tweed near its conjunction with the Teviot at Kelso – 'Here's to the river that takes its Ale before its Kale and kisses Anna at the mouth' [T].

an aa (*u-, a-, i-naw*) *adv.* and all, as well, also – 'can A come an aa?', 'an Ann an aa', '... an than yibbleens they'd think as muckle, an aa ...' [ECS], 'Ee'd Stan Reid's and the Palais anaw ...' [AY] (also spelled 'anaw', 'ana', etc.).

anaint (*a-nān'*) *v., poet.* to anoint – '... thou anaintist my heaed wi' oolie; my cupp rins ower' [HSR], 'Behald, O God, our sheeld, an' luik apon the fece o' thine anaintet' [HSR].

analy (*a-na-lee*) *v., arch.* to alienate, transfer lands to someone – '... and the said James sal nowdyr sel, wodset, nor analy to na maner man nor woman of nan part of his said heretagis ...' [SB1519].

Anaset lands (*a-na-set-lawndz*) *n.* former name for lands that marked part of the boundary of the 2 oxgnags between Whithope and Whames granted by Richard Lovel to the Priory of St. Andrews in about the 1190s. It is recorded as 'anesotd terre' and 'anasote terre', and may have been to the south of Whithope.

ance (*āns*) *adv., arch.* once – '... that no eild nolt be found at any time within the infield, until ance the hail corne be cut down ...' [BR1695], 'How men that ance have ken'd aboot it ...' [JBS], '... Ance bravely dashed thy varied dyes On well-fought field' [JoHa], '... Wi' sense, and mense, and wisdom filled, That ance wild thoughtless rake' [JoHa], 'Ance hae I mæde aith bie my haliniss ...' [HSR], 'Where ance I had nane, now I reckon'd a dizzen ...' [JT] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

Ancient Order o Mosstroopers (*ān-shin'-or-dur-ō-mos-troo-purz*) *n.* formal name for the Mosstroopers' Club. It explicitly refers to the holders of the badge given to those who complete the ride-out to Mosspaul and back, which entitles the rider to be nominated for club membership (if there exists any distinction then 'the Ancient Order of Mosstroopers' refers to the holders of the badge, while 'the Mosstroopers' Club' refers more explicitly to the active membership). The Club began officially in 1920, and the model for the badge was probably J.E.D. Murray's horse.

Ancrum (*ang-krum*) *n.* village about 10 miles from Hawick, near where the Ale Water meets the Teviot. It has kept its traditional stone and stucco buildings around the triangular green, containing a 16th century Market Cross. Nearby caves are said to have been used for shelter during Border wars. The area had the status of a Barony, owned by the Diocese of Glasgow until the Reformation. It had a special status with the Bishops of Glasgow from at least the 13th century, with a bishops palace located there. Made a Burgh of Barony in 1490 by Bishop Robert Blackadder of Glasgow, it was burned several times, including by Dacre's men in 1514, a raiding party from Redesdale in 1542/3 and Hertford's men in 1545. The village was originally called Nether Ancrum, to distinguish it from Over Ancrum (north of the Ale), which never recovered from the 1545 burning. The battle of Ancrum Moor took place nearby in 1545. It was also a hot-bed of Covenanter feelings, their minister being exiled to Holland in the 1660s, causing near riots, with offenders publicly whipped and sold as slaves. The village had a thriving local linen manufacturing enterprise until the early 19th century, with a Lint-mill and Bleachfield on the north side of the Ale, opposite the church. Ancrum House, originally built 1558 stood nearby, being burned several times and destroyed for good in 1970. The old parish church, near the Ale Water, contains an ancient hog-backed gravestone. An ancient carved spiral from here is in the Museum. 'Mantle Walls' (also known as 'Malton Walls'), immediately east of the village, was probably the site of a palace of the Bishops of Glasgow. The historic Ancrum Bridge crosses the Teviot just to the south. Dr. William Buchan, who was influential in promoting hygeine to fight disease, was born here in 1729. The parish of Ancrum also contained Longnewton and Belses villages – 'Dena! when sinks at noon the summer breeze, And moveless falls the shadework of the trees, Bright in the sun thy glossy beeches shine, And only Ancram's groves can vie with thine' [JL] 'Oh let me wander yince again By Ancrum's fairy streams, And live yince mair wi' memory's train In childhood's magic dreams' [WP] (the name first appears in about 1120 as 'Alvecromber', which was probably a scribal error for 'Alncromb', then as 'Alnecrumbe' in 1262/3, 'Allyncrum' in 1255, 'Allyncrom' and 'Annecombe' in 1296, 'Alniscrumbe' in 1319, Alncrum in 1431 and later as 'Alnecrum', 'Alcrum', 'Angeram', 'Ankrum', etc.; it was often 'Ancram' until the 18th century; its meaning may

be of p-Celtic origin 'Alne + crwm' for 'bend in the river Ale').

Ancrum (*ang-krum*) *n.* **David** (17th C.) recorded in the county valuation for Ancrum Parish in 1643. It is recorded that the lands of 'David Ancrum, &c for themselves and the remanent feuars of the seventeen lands in Nether Ancrum' were valued at £944. **James** (18th C.) tenant in Ruecastle. He was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Scott of Whitehaugh in 1753. **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johanne de alnecrumb' in 1252 when he witnessed the sale of a field of Fairnington. **John** (d.c.1362) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls as Clerk-Register 1358–62, his name appearing as 'de Allincrum', 'Allinqrum', 'Allyncrum', etc. In 1358 he was granted lands in the Barony opf Crawford Lindsay that had previously belonged to Richard Rutherford. He was also Writer to the Privy Seal in 1362. The 'fermes' of Peebles were paid to him in 1362, but not accounted for because of his death; these were paid to his executors in 1364. It seems feasible that he was related to John of Ancrum who was recorded in 1252. There is a Burgess of Edinburgh with this name recorded in 1362, who could be the same man. **John** (c.1340–c.1393) cleric of Glasgow Diocese. He may have been son of the earlier John. In 1361/2 he and Andrew (perhaps his brother) had a passage of safe conduct to study in England. He was appointed Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1364 and was still in that position in 1393. However, Thomas 'de Mathane' was Archdeacon a year later; it is possible they were appointed separately by Scottish and English leaders. In 1364 he was 'John de Alvecrome, bachelor of canon law' and already held the church of Yetholm. In 1392/3 he was witness at Cavers to a document for the Abbot of Kelso. The Archbishopric of Teviotdale was certainly held by someone else in 1394. **Richard** (d.c.1230) probably deriving his name from Ancrum, he is recorded as Parson of Ancrum from about 1200 when he witnessed several grants. He is recorded as Dean of Ancrum around 1220, and as Parson of Ancum and Dean of Teviotdale around 1223. He remained in office until at least 1227/8. The church he was associated with appears to have been used effectively as his surname. It is unknown what family he came from, but one possibility is that he was the same as Richard of Elwood, Canon of Glasgow, or Richard of Braid. **Richard** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Richard de Alnecrum' in 1296 when he had his lands in Roxburghshire restored.

Ancrum Brig (*ang-krum-brig*) *n.* old preserved road bridge across the Teviot near Ancrum, where the A698 joins the A68. This replaced an even earlier bridge, which in 1623 was the site of a shocking murder when blindman John Elliot was robbed and thrown over the side by Abie Armstrong, who was later hung for the crime. The bridge appears to be on Pont's c.1590 map and appears on Blaeu's c.1654 map of Teviotdale. Wooden foundations of the mediæval bridge were discovered in the river bed in 2018 and probably date to the early 15th century; this bridge was so damaged in 1698 that it was no longer usable and fundes were sought to repair it. Before the Teviot Bridge was built in Hawick in 1741, travellers who were unable to ford the river had to travel all the way to Ancrum to find a bridge. The 1782–84 red sandstone 3-arch bridge survives, but no longer carries the main road. The main pier contains a carved Douglas heart, perhaps for Douglas of Bonjedward. This was a popular meeting point for otter hunts in the mid-19th century.

Ancrum Court (*ang-krum-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, off the top of Atkinson Road, built in 1974 and named after the village of Ancrum.

Ancrum Hoose (*ang-krum-hoos*) *n.* former mansion built near the site of Over Ancrum and long the residence of the Scotts of Ancrum. The oldest known part was built by Robert Kerr of Fernieherst about 1558 and much extended. It was altered about 1632. Tax was paid on 90 windows there in 1748 and 83 in 1753. It was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1873 and again in 1885. It was then rebuilt in Scottish Baronial style, but demolished about 1970. Although the house has disappeared, the extensive planted landscape survives.

Ancrum Kirk (*ang-krum-kirk*) *n.* Ancrum Church, a ruin dating from the 18th century, containing a carved stone from a Norman predecessor and an ancient hog-backed gravestone nearby. The earliest record of a church is 1116. The Bishop of Glasgow's palace was located at the east end of the village, and attacked by William Wallace in 1297. The present church is from about 1890, replacing the 1762 structure. The village also had a Free Kirk. The lands of Ancrum Kirklands were once attached to the church and later became part of the estate of Elliot of Minto. The Manse was built in 1751, with later additions and renovations; the earlier manse had 16 windows according to the 1748 Window Tax Rolls and 17 in 1753.

Ancrum Moor (*ang-krum-moor, -mewr*) *n.* battlefield located 2 miles north of Ancrum, where in 1545 Archibald Douglas and Scott of Buccleuch, in retaliation for the burning of Melrose Abbey, Jedburgh and other Borders areas, routed a larger English army under Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, leaving them both dead. The Scots leaders were Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, the Earl of Arran, Norman Leslie, Master of Rothes, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and Homes and Gordons from the Merse. The Scots laid in ambush in a marshy area, covering up and filling with pits the old Roman road, which was the easiest access for the English. The Scots used surprise, as well as having the setting Sun behind them and a wind blowing the gunpowder smoke towards the enemy. Some of the Borderers (perhaps including Croziers, Olivers, Halls, Turnbulls, Armstrongs and other 'broken clans'), originally on the English side, stripped off their red crosses and crossed to join their countrymen. It is estimated that over 600 English were slain and 1,000 prisoners taken. The site is just east of the A68 at Lilliardsedge, traditionally named after the Maiden Lilliard who is said to have fought there with the Scots (although in fact the area was known as 'Lilliard's Cross' from much earlier times). The Battle is also sometimes referred to as the 'Battle of Lilliard's Cross' or 'Muirhouselaw', with the exact location being somewhat uncertain. The precise date of the Battle is also ambiguous. Another story told is of how a heron was startled on the field between the 2 armies – 'The mountain-streams were bridg'd with English dead; Dark Ancram's heath was dyed with deeper red; The ravag'd abbey rang the funeral knell, When fierce Latoun and savage Evers fell' [JL], 'Again I view fair Ancrum Moor, And Maiden Lilliard's Stane, Where Douglas brave an' th' bauld Buccleuch, Laid 'Henry's Pride' again' [AO], '... A was stannin on bluiddy Ancrum Muir' [ECS].

Ancrum Pairish (*ang-krum-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish around the village of Ancrum, absorbing the ancient parish of Langnewton in the 1600s. Bounded on the south by the Teviot, it was surrounded by the parishes of Minto, Lilliesleaf, Maxton, St. Boswell's, Crailing, Roxburgh, Jedburgh and Bedrule. In 1643 it was valued at about £10,000.

Ancrum Spittal (*ang-krum-spi'-ul*) *n.* hospital from mediæval times, situated on the outskirts of Ancrum, near Harestanes. It was burned down by Hertford's men in 1545. However, in 1560 it was the location where a bond was signed to settle the feud between the Rutherfords and the Kers (it is 'the Spytell' in 1548/9 and 'Ancoram Spittell' in 1560).

Ancrum Wud (*ang-krum-wud*) *n.* former name for the wooded area near Ancrum. It is listed in a description of Roxburghshire written in 1649 – 'The Woods are Branksholm Wood, the Colve Wood, Ancram Wood ...' [MMGC1649].

Ancrum Wudheid (*ang-krum-wud-heed*) *n.* Ancrum Woodhead, lands near Ancrum, once a seat of the Kers. In a bond of 1547/8 between the Scotts and the Kers they had a tryst at 'Ancrumwodheid alias the Palisfuird'. The location is the modern farm of Woodhead, just north-west of Ancrum, and with Palacehill adjacent.

Anderson (*awn-dur-, -dee-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1775/6) grocer and spirit dealer on the Howegate, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His property is shown on Wood's 1824 map. He was listed as a vintner in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is a publican on the Howegate on the 1841 census and a stone-mason at 18 Howegate in 1851. His wife was Elizabeth, and children included Alexander, Archibald, Margaret and Isabel. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of 'Lawburnfoot' (i.e. Lochburnfoot) in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. Probably the same Adam was a mason at Northhouse on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may therefore be the mason in Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Rev. Æneas** (1889–1968) born in Aberdeen, he trained at Hackney Theological Academy and became minister at Bexley Heath in 1913 and then Nairn in 1918. He became minister of the Hawick E.U. Congregational Kirk in 1922, succeeding W.J. Ainslie. His period as minister saw the church recover from debt and install the organ. He was plagued by ill health. He left for Montrose in 1927, later being minister at Nairn again and then at Newport-on-Tay from 1953. He married in his own church in 1954. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) purchaser of the lands of Hobkirk Kirkstile in 1807. To make this purchase he borrowed money from Robert Turnbull in Roughlee, and to repay the debt his heirs had to sell Kirkstile to Peter Smith. In 1811 he was listed as owner of half of Kirknowe, valued at £39; the lands were later owned by Elliot of Wolfelee. **Alexander** (19th C.) from Selkirk, he married Margaret Whillans in Southdean in

1835. She was daughter of Robert Whillans and Barbara Oliver. **Alexander** (1807–bef. 61) born in Kirkton Parish, son of William. He was a mason in Hawick. In 1841 he was on Mill Bank, living with his elderly parents and in 1851 was at 5 Melgund Place. In 1861 his widow and 2 children were living at 1 Melgund Place. He married Elizabeth Hardie (from Lanark) in Hawick in 1847 and their children included: William (b.1848); and Marion (b.1852). **Alexander** (b.1829/30) from England, he was shepherd at Billhope in Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Hindmarsh and their children included: Mary; Michael (b.1853), baptised in Southdean; Robert; Alexander; and William. **Allan** (1806–15) only son of James, who died in Edinburgh at age 8. The weeping elm tree on the lawn outside Wilton Lodge Museum was planted by his father in 1815 as a memorial. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at Timbersidemill, recorded among the poor of Wilton Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname is written 'Andisone'. **Andrew** of Rashiegrain (17th/18th C.) listed in 1708 as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. Michael of Tushielaw, both elder and younger, were also listed, and probably his close relatives. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at 'Coom' in 1762. He probably married Helen Park in Roberton in 1744. He was probably father of Isobel (b.1744), William (b.1746), John (b.1750), Helen (b.1755), Mary (b.1758), Andrew (b.1760) and James (b.1762). **Andrew** 'And the Stilt' (18th/19th C.) mentioned in 1798 when his sister Margaret died in Hawick. Note that his nickname is hard to read, and may be **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Young in Lilliesleaf in 1821. **Andrew** (b.1798/9) born in Ettrick Parish, he was farmer at Woodburn. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with his mother Margaret and sister Margaret. In 1851 he was farmer of 800 acres, employing 6 labourers. He is probably the 'Mr Anderson, Woodburn' who became a member of the Archæological Society in 1857. In 1863 he donated 30 coins to the Museum. In 1862 he was visiting Thomas (perhaps his brother) in Galashiels. He is still recorded at Woodburn in 1868. **Andrew** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Ekron and their children included: Agnes Ekron (b.1839); and Janet (b.1842). His wife may have been the daughter of John Ekron and Ann Johnstone born in 1796. **Andrew Ballantyne** (19th/20th C.) hosiery worker, who was grand-nephew of 'Wat the Drummer', his maternal grandfather being Wat's brother Andrew Ballantyne. He worked for Innes, Henderson & Co. He played drum in the Drums and Fifes for 64 years from 1882 until 1946, joining after the death of his grand-uncle and being band leader after his uncle Andrew Ballantyne retired. He was also Church Officer at St. George's from 1908 until about the start of WWII. Along with his wife he was presented with gifts for 25 years service to the church in 1933. He married a daughter of Park Keeper William Whitelaw. His brother John and son John were also in the Cornet's Band. **Ann** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish. Along with 2 other women, she was summoned by the Session 'for flaughting [probably carding wool] on the Satterday before ye communion'. **Archibald** (1804/5–89) farmer at Changehouse near Teindside. In 1828 he married Margaret Potts (1802/3–84). His grandson Edward Barton was a marine engineer. **Archibald** (19th C.) married Janet Stoddart in Hawick in 1847. **Barbara** of Tushielaw (1733–90) eldest daughter of Michael, she was baptised in Ettrick Parish. She succeeded to the family estates on the death of her uncle Patrick in 1786. Her sister Christina was wife of Gilbert Chisholme of Stirches. She was 'Mrs. Anderson of Tushielaw' in 1785 when taxed for her lands of Tushielaw, Cornlaw and Cacrabank. She is probably the 'Mrs. Anderson Fusalaw Hawick' who paid tax for having a female servant in 1787 and is clearly 'Mrs. Anderson of Tushilaw in Hawick' in 1788–91. She was owner of Hislop and Ramsaycleuch in 1788, valued at £549 4s. She is probably the 'Mrs. Anderson of Tushielaw' recorded as owner of the farms of Hislop and Ramsaycleuchburn in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (although deceased before then). She married Dr. Alexander Kirton (or Kirkton), surgeon in Barbados. Their children were: Anne (d.1804), who married John Allen Olton and Henry Peter Simmons, and whose grand-daughter Anne Vernona Simmons later succeeded, marrying Benjamin Thomas Gaskin and secondly Rev. Thomas Gordon Torry; and John Kirton-Anderson (1758–1816). She secondly married William Caster (who as a result was listed among the voters of both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1788), and they had a daughter, Georgina. **Barbara** 'Babbie the Cow' (b.1806/7) housekeeper for Robert Scott, who kept a tenement at 43 High Street in the mid-19th century. Her first name was also written 'Babby'. She is listed as servant there on the 1841 census. **Benjamin Thomas Gaskin** (1819–87) posthumous son of Benjamin Thomas

Gaskin and Anne Vernona Simmons. He inherited the entailed estate of Tushielaw and Hislop through his mother, and hence took the additional surname 'Anderson'. He was listed among the major landowners of Hawick Parish in 1839. His initials are inserted into the Land Tax Rolls in about 1874, as owner of Hislop and Ramsaycleuchburn. In 1853 he petitioned Lords of Council and Session to allow the estate to become unentailed, as a result of improvements he had made to the farms. In 1841 he married his cousin Emily Claxton Callender of the Barbados. His son of the same name (b.1842) was a Colonel in the Scottish Borderers. **Charles** (19th C.) shepherd at Gorrenberry. He was listed for the first time as a head of household in 1838, but presumably moved or died shortly afterwards. **Charles** (1827–86) son of Rev. James of Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire. He was a solicitor in Jedburgh. He was a Collector of Rates for Roxburghshire and in 1879 was appointed Clerk to the Lieutenancy. He was Secretary of the Jedforest Club. He married Jessie Niven, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Ballantyne from Girvan. They had 8 children, including Robert Ballantine. He died at Glenburnhall, near Jedburgh. **Charles** (19th/20th C.) resident of Langsidebrae. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **David** (16th/17th C.) mentioned as 'David Andirsoun in Hawik' along with many others in a document by the Lord Advocate, as a local person guilty of charging more than 12 percent interest on loans. He did not appear and was denounced as a rebel. **David** (18th C.) factor to Archibald Douglas of Cavers recorded in 1773. **David** (b.c.1800) factor at Larriston. He was listed among heads of households in 1835 as steward at Shaws, then at Toftholm in 1836 and 'overseer' or steward at Larriston from 1837. He was listed there on the 1841 census, along with his wife Jane and children Helen, Margaret, Jane, James and Eliza. Probably the same David was steward at Shaws in 1835 and Toftholm in 1836. **David** (b.1806/7–69) native of Newcastleton, he was a stone-dyker to trade, and remembered for his poetry. His grandfather was shepherd at Redmoss. He wrote the song 'Copshawholm Fair', written in 1830 and first printed in 1868. His poems 'Ashybrae' and 'The Bank Aboon the Boosie' were published in 'Living Bards of the Border' in 1859. His poems are collected in 'Musings by the Burns and Braes of Liddesdale' (1868), which also includes some other verses by Liddesdale writers. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at about 37 South Hermitage Street in Newcastleton and at about No. 44 in 1861. He married Mary Martin, who died in 1867, aged 58. Their children included: Henry (1831/3–60); William (1833/4–72), who died at Penzance; Robert; Ann; Nichol; Thomas (1845/6–1929); David; and Matthew. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **David** (b.1817/8) from Ewes, he was farmer at Gorrenberry in 1851. He was recorded as farmer of 2600 acres of moorland, employing 5 labourers. His wife was Elliot and their children included James, David, Janet and Christina. **David** (20th C.) married Margaret Murray in 1923, their wedding function being the first event held in the Forman Hall in Roberton. **Douglas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1822 he married Agnes Wallace, who was also from Hawick. **Elizabeth** 'Bet' (19th C.) sister of 'Glaury Wat', who lived in a hovel in the Kirk Wynd in the mid-19th century. She used to sell coal by the stone. **Fenwick** (19th C.) resident at Larriston. He ran in the 1 mile race at the Liddesdale Gymnastics in 1837. **George** (16th C.) resident of Delloraine. In 1581 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craikhope in 1731, 1734, 1735 and 1736. He was surely related to Robert, who was at Craikhope at the same time. His children included: Walter (b.1730); Mary and George (b.1731); Robert (b.1734); Elizabeth (b.1735); and an unnamed child (b.1736). **George** (b.c.1770s) resident of Denholm, son of Walter. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident at Birselees in 1811 when he subscribed to Andrew Scott of Bowden's poetry book. **George** (b.1818/9) born in Cavers Parish, he was shepherd at Galalaw. He is thus listed among male heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. In the 1841 census he is an agricultural labourer at Galalaw Braefoot and was a farm servant there in 1851. By 1861 he was living at Clerklands in Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Govenlock and their children included Elizabeth, Michael (b.1841), Isabel, Thomas, Jessie, Janet, James, George, John and William. **George** (19th C.) recorded at the Sandbed Store, when he donated 2 American silver coins and 1 copper coin to the Museum before 1865. **Henry** (16th C.) listed in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. He was probably from the Ashkirk area. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) stone-dyker in Newcastleton. He is listed among

heads of households in 1835–37. He was in Newcastleton in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Margaret and their children included Walter, Margaret and James. His mother Margaret appeared to be living with him in 1841, as well as siblings Janet, Walter and Michael. **Henry** (19th/20th C.) born at Lymiecleuch, son of John (shepherd at the Wisp), grandson of Henry (who worked on a Cumberland farm for Mr. Aitchison of Linhope) and great-grandson of John (who came from the Langholm area). He began as a herd at the Wisp and worked at Milsington. In 1874 he moved to Rulewater, first as a servant to the Rev. Ewen, then driving Douglas Taylor's horses, wire-fencing, etc. He started as a carrier in 1881, particularly to and from Hawick. It is said he got lots of work from Sir Walter and Lady Elliot. He married Ellen, daughter of William Black of Lockerbie. Their children were John (who lived in Edinburgh), William (who worked as a butler at Wolfelee and then in Wales), Henry (who worked on the railway in Wales) and Tony. **Hugh** (19th C.) proprietor of Waterloo House in Hawick. A large stone bottle labelled with his name is in the Museum. **Hugh John** (b.1843/4) son of Robert and Marjorie Michie. He married Betsy Laidlaw in 1866 and their children included Robert (b.1867) and Janet Scott (b.1868). **Hugh** (??–??) father of the 1898 Cornet and one of the founder members of the Callants' Club. He was Acting Father in 1902, ran a builders firm and lived at Hazeldean. **Isa** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1712 receiving money from the Hawick Parish Session 'for teaching poor lassies'. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1716 when David Miller was fined for calling her a liar in court. **J.** (18th/19th C.) resident at Raesknowe. He is listed as 'J. Andison' in when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **J.** (??–) born in Edinburgh, he was an apprentice at Innes-Henderson, from 1930, leaving for the London office of Braemar 4 years later and eventually becoming a director of the Edinburgh knitwear store Romanes & Paterson. He spoke at the 1979 Callants' Club dinner, his speech containing several Hawick nicknames. **J.** 'Tojo' (??–??) High School English and Arithmetic teacher of the mid-20th century. Known to be 'belt-happy', he was nicknamed after the Japanese military leader and Premier. **James** (17th C.) listed at Branxholme among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His son John was baptised in Cavers in 1696. **James** (17th/18th C.) son of Adam, schoolmaster in the Canongate, Edinburgh. In 1700 he and John Cochrane were accused of theft at Hawick fair and instructed not to return to the Town again. He is described as 'being about 16 years of age, of ane little stature, wanting ane ey'. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, living at Ramsaycleuchburn in 1699. His son John was baptised in 1699, with witnesses James Grieve (tenant in Commonside) and Walter Scott. Helen (b.1702), baptised in Hawick, was probably also his child. He is recorded as 'tenent in Ramsacleuchburn' in 1720 when his daughter Margaret married William Hogg in Hawick and when his daughter Helen married John Fairbairn in 1727. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Borthwickshiels in 1713 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. He may also be father of Thomas (b.1703), James (b.1706) and Isobel (b.1709). **James** (17th/18th C.) Rector of the Grammar School 1722–46. He was Highland bursar in 1721. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Elliot, miller at Hawick Mill. The General Assembly were considering sending preachers to Gaelic-speaking areas where Catholicism was believed to be spreading. He was examined for his profiency in Divinity in 1723, but the local Presbytery kept him, stating he had 'such an Aversion to, and unfitness for performing in publick, as seem'd to them to be very inherent in his temper and constitution'! In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for merchant William Tudhope. Also in 1723 he (along with the minister Charles Telfer) had a bond with the Session for '400 merks of ye poors money'. He served as a Bailie in the later 1720s. In 1725 and 1728 he witnessed baptisms for William Tudhope, in 1728 one for shoemaker Robert Oliver, in 1729 one for weaver Michael Jolly and in 1731 another for Robert Scott of Falnash. In 1740 he was 'Grammar Schoolmaster' when he witnessed a baptism for John Scott 'Hynd at Crumhaugh'. He also witnessed a baptism for Rev. William Somerville in 1741. In Edinburgh in 1723 (but also recorded in Hawick) he married Jean, daughter of the late John Kerr from Ancrum. His children included: Francis (b.1724), baptised in Hawick (although his wife's name is recorded as both Jean and Elizabeth). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Turnbull in Cavers in 1710. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ettrick Parish. He was tenant in Annelshope in 1726 and in Tushielaw in 1728. It is unclear how he was related to other Andersons of Tushielaw. He married Margaret Anderson and their children included Michael (b.1726),

John (b.1727) and James (b.1728). It seems likely he was closely related to Michael, who Scott of Satchells mentions as tenant of Annelshope in 1688. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1728, Howcleuch in 1733, Borthwickbrae in 1737, Chisholme in 1742 and Easter Alemoor in 1753. He may be the James who married Janet Dalgleish in Roberton in 1730. Assuming this was all the same James, he was father of Helen (b.1728), Janet (b.1731), Marion (b.1733), Isobel (b.1735), James (b.1737), John (b.1739), Michael (b.1742), William (b.1744), an unnamed child (b.1747), James (again, b.1749), John (again, b.1753), Thomas (b.1753) and James (again, b.1755). **James** (18th C.) shepherd at Whitslade. He married Isabel Elliot and their children included Helen (b.1744); and Jane (b.1747). **James** (18th C.) resident at Bellendean in 1761 when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish. He was probably related to the James recorded at Bellendean Rig in 1841. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included Helen (b.1744). **James** (18th C.) resident at Alemoor in 1762 when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish. This is only 7 months after the baptism of the son of James in Bellendean, suggesting that they were different men. One of them must be the James who married Helen Scott in 1757, and whose son Robert was baptised in 1758, as well as perhaps being father of Helen (b.1760). The other was probably father of Isobel (b.1758). **James** (1714/5–1782) tenant in Whitslade. In 1751 he married Catherine Linton (although she is transcribed from the gravestone as his sister), the marriage being recorded in Ettrick and Roberton Parishes; she died in 1780, aged 63. Children baptised in Roberton Parish who were probably his include: John (b.1753); Thomas (b.1753); James (b.1755), probably tenant in Hyndhope; Isobel (b.1758); Helen (b.1760); and Andrew (b.1762). Even although he was deceased by then, he could be the James recorded at Whitslade in Ashkirk Parish on the 1786–91 Horse Tax Rolls and in both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. He is buried at Borthwick Waas. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Rutherford in Hawick in 1758. Their children included: Margaret (b.1763), baptised in Crailing; and Helen (b.1765), baptised in Hawick. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children probably included Dorothy (b.1759), Nelly (b.1761) and Robert (b.1763). Perhaps the same James had a son Robert baptised in Southdean in 1760. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children probably included Michael (b.1759), James (b.1761) and William (b.1763). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Hannah Scott and their daughter Sarah was baptised in 1772. **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish who married Janet Riddell. Their children included James (b.1769), Magdalene (b.1771), Janet (b.1775), William (b.1777), Magdalene (again, b.1779) and George (b.1785). **James** (18th C.) weaver at Blackcleughmouth. His daughter Isabel was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1788. Janet (b.1783) and James (b.1786), also baptised in Hobkirk, were probably also his children. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Stobicote. He was one of the founding group of seceders, who met in Hawick in 1763, leading to the establishment of the Green Kirk. He is recorded at Stobicote on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse in 1797. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **James** (d.1798) dyer in Hawick. He died in 1798, the record saying that this was 'in Drink'. He may be the deceased James whose daughter Margaret died in 1800. **James** (18th/19th C.) carpet weaver who lived on the Loan. His daughter Mary married Thomas Baptie, who was letter carrier at Bonchester. **James** (1750–1844) born in Perth, he worked for the East India Company, along with his brother David. He was a Persian interpreter, associated with Warren Hastings, and some of his manuscripts are in Edinburgh University Library. After retiring he purchased Wilton Lodge in 1805 from Lord Napier. His land extended as far as what became Sunnyhill, as shown on Wood's 1824 map. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Roxburghshire volunteers from about 1808. He created the Avenue as an entrance to the main house around 1810. He was among the first to be listed on the 'Donations' page for the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He sold of some of the land separately, including the ground for the Free Kirk in 1843. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1814, and his family's gravestones can still be seen in Wilton Old Cemetery. His mother (or perhaps mother-in-law) Mrs. Grant, died at Wilton lodge in 1805. He married Catherine Grant and they had two children, both baptised in Wilton: Allan (b.1806), who died young; and Mary (b.1809), who inherited the half

Barony of Wilton and married David Pringle. He died in Bath. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Anderson and their children included William (b.1781). **James** (18th/19th C.) married to Rachel Douglas. Their son John (b.1779) was baptised in Wilton. Their other children were baptised in Minto: Isabel (b.1782); Janet (b.1784); Nancy (b.1786); and Rachel (b.1788). **James** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Lilliesleaf. He was recorded as 'younger' in 1790 when he was in dispute with the wife and daughter of John Hislop 'over weaving a breadth of plaid and defamation of his character'. He may be the son of James baptised in 1769. Perhaps the same James maried Janet Rankin and had children baptised in Lilliesleaf, including: William (b.1796); James (b.1799); and Helen (b.1801). **James** (18th/19th C.) from Cavers Parish, in 1798 he married Betty Turnbull in Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Hyndhope. He is probably the James, son of James and Catherine Linton, baptised in Roberton Parish in 1755. He married Helen Oliver, who died in 1827, aged 51. Their son William (1798/9–1818) was a student of divinity. The family are commemorated on a gravestone in Borthwick Waas Cemetery, along with James, tenant in Whitslade and Catherine Linton. **James** (18th C.) footman at Woll in 1786, when he was working for Charles Scott. He is probably related to the servant at Woll recorded in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Douglas in Hawick in 1798. **James** (b.c.1770s) nailer in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **James** (b.c.1780) resident of Crumhaughhill according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. **James** (b.c.1780) labourer in Newton according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Elizabeth Scott. Their children included William (b.1813). **James** (18th/19th C.) baker in Hawick. His name is the first on the list of 'Donations' to the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident at Twislehope. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is probably related to the William who was at Twislehope in 1799. **James** (b.c.1790) born in Roberton Parish, he was a shepherd in Wilton Parish. He was living at Boonraw Floors in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He had previously lived in Innerleithen. His wife was Marion (or Mary) and their children included Janet, George, Alexander, Robert, James and Elizabeth. **James** (b.1792/3) born in Cavers Parish, he was a farm worker at Kippielaw in Wilton Parish. His wife was Betty and their children included John, Margaret, Catherine, James and Ann. **James** (b.1796/7) born in Yarrow Parish, he was a farm worker living at Bellendean Rig in 1841. He was farmer at Easter Alemoor in 1861, when he was then listed as farmer of 900 acres. He married Margaret, daughter of John Sword and Janet Lunn. Their children included Janet (b.c.1836), Helen (b.c.1838) and Elizabeth (b.1840). He may have been the son of John, tenant of Drycleuch, born in 1795. It is possible he was related to the earlier James who lived at Bellendean. **James** (19th C.) resident of Castleton and Hobkirk Parishes. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer living at Templehall. He married Jean Jackson and their children included: Jean (b.1823); Betty (b.1825); John (b.1827); Betty (again, b.1829); Simon (b.1831); James (b.1833/4); Henry (b.1834); Eliza (b.1836); Jean (b.1839); Walter (b.1841); and William (b.1848). The first 7 children were born in Castleton, the other 3 in Hobkirk. **James** (19th C.) shepherd at Gorrenberry. He was listed as male head of his family in 1835–37. **James** (19th C.) grocer who bought 9 High Street about the 1860s, later selling it to James Hogg. He is probably the grocer who in 1873 donated a silver coin to the Museum. **James** (1867–1957) born in Brechin, he trained at the Independent College in Dublin and became Assistant Minister at Falkirk Evangelical Union Church in 1888. In 1894 he became minister of Emmanuel in Glasgow. He moved to Ballymena, County Antrim in 1901, Kingstown, Dublin in 1904, Albion Street, Aberdeen in 1909, Wardlaw Church, Glasgow in 1915, Albany Chapel, Edinburgh in 1917 and St. Andrew's, North Shields in 1919. In 1923 he became minister at Newcastleton Congregational Kirk, and left in 1926 to go to Shotts. **James** 'Jim' or 'Dimmer' (1931–2015) Council employee who acted as Halberdier 1959–2008. His other duties included winding the Town's clocks. His father also had the same nickname (which is apparently unrelated to being in charge of street lights!). He served with the K.O.S.B. and after the War worked for the Council's maintenance department. He was asked by Bill Allan to be a Halberdier to replace the retiring Alec Dobbie. He thus served the Town for 50 years, which is probably the longest ever for a Burgh Officer. He was also involved in the twinning with Bailleul, attending the Carnival for 40 years, with a bench there being dedicated

to his memory in 2017. **James** 'Jim' or 'Tio' (d.2008) Hawick character, whose catch-phrase was 'yo-ho'. Known for singing, especially 'The 5-bar gate' and 'The Exiles Dream' (to his own tune), he was sometimes one of the 'Ponderosa' men, along with his brother 'Wull the Darse'. **John** (16th C.) became holder of the benefice of Hassendean Kirk in 1544 when it was resigned in his favour by John Duncan. He then asked for 18 months prorogation to oust George Scott, who had 'intruded himself'. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Barnes in the Slitrig valley. In 1684 he was listed among men declared as fugitives for frequenting conventicles. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Thirlestane and brother of Michael in Annelshope. This is according to Scott of Satchells in 1688, who mentioned him twice – 'Wherreof John Andison was one; A Shepherd Swain that dwells at Thirleston'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Acreknowe on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith at Oakwood, descendant of smiths to the Scotts of Harden, who had come over from the Borthwick. His grandson, also John, was blacksmith at Ettrickbridge in the 19th century, and recounted (printed in the Border Counties' Magazine of 1880) a story about how he helped Scott of Harden escape from the dragoons, by leading them astray when they came in the dark to his smiddy. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ramsaycleuch. In 1716 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Clerk 'in Ramsa cleuch (burn)'. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Redfordgreen in 1723. He may be the John who married Bessie Telfer in Roberton in 1718. His children probably included Janet (b.1715), Jean (b.1719) and William (b.1723). **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1724 he married Helen Minto in Minto Parish. He may be the John recorded at Howcleuch in 1725 when his son James was baptised. Walter (b.1731), Isabel (b.1733), Jean (b.1735), William (b.1738) and Mary (b.1739), baptised in Minto Parish, may also have been his children. **John** (18th C.) weaver at Whitlaw in Hawick Parish. In 1719 he married Bessie Anderson, who was a servant to John Tait, tenant in Adderstonshiel; the marriage also announced in Kirkton Parish. Their children included: Jean (b.1720); Thomas (b.1721); Bessie (b.1724); and John (b.1728). The witnesses in 1720 were surgeon William Cunningham and Walter Scott (servant to Rev. Cunningham). It is possible that it was his daughter Betty who died in Hawick in 1781. **John** (18th C.) recorded being in Ashkirk Parish in 1742 when his marriage announcement to Margaret Waugh was made in Melrose Parish, with James Waugh as cautioner. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Clarilaw in 1744. In 1744 he witnessed the baptism of an illegitinate child for James Dodds in Clarilaw. He married Elspeth Douglas and their daughter was baptised in 1744, with witnesses Robert and Walter Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Appletreehall in 1759. He married Janet Turnbull in 1743 and their children included: Thomas (b.1745); James (b.1746); Margaret (b.1750); John (b.1752); Ebenezer (b.1755); and William (b.1759). The witnesses in 1759 were James Dryden and James Turnbull (perhaps related to his wife). He may be the John who, along with William, witnessed a baptism in 1742 for James Liddell in Clarilaw. He may be the John whose funeral expenses are mentioned in 1778. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Newton, Wilton Parish. He is recorded at Groundistone in 1770. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for William (resident of Appletreehall) in 1780. He married Jean, daughter of George Thorburn, smith at Ashkirk. Their children included: Jean (b.1770), who married Hawick hosier John Eckford; Michael; John (b.1773); and James (b.1780). George (b.1767), who was baptised in Wilton Parish was probably another son who died young. The witnesses in 1770 were Thomas Scott and Robert Scott. He may be the same as the farmer at Appletreehall, recorded as owner of 3 work horses according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls (where his name is 'Andison'). **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craikhope in 1781, Craik in 1785 and Parkhill in 1787. He married Bett Scott in 1780 and perhaps was married to a first wife before that. His children included an unnamed son (b.1777), Isabel (b.1778), William (b.1781), Walter (b.1783), George (b.1785), James (b.1787), John (b.1790) and James (b.1792). He could be the John whose unnamed child's death is recorded in Hawick in 1781. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Isabel Thomson in 1786. He may be the same as the Robert who was at Craik. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Flask in Ewesdale. He married Agnes Rae and their children included: Robert (b.1780); James (b.1783); and John (b.1785). The witnesses in 1783 were John Stoddart and William Armstrong. **John** (18th C.) resident at Milsingtonhaugh in 1790 and 1791, when he paid the cart tax in Wilton

Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Commonbrae according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (1745/6–1815) tenant farmer at Drycleuch. He married Helen Laidlaw, who died at Fanns in 1848, aged 83. Their children (baptised in Yarrow Parish) included: John (b.1791); William (1792–1804); James (b.1795); Janet (1799–1856), who married Thomas Scott and died at Broadlee; Robert (b.1803), who died in infancy; and William (again, 1804/5–28), who died at Fanns. The family are buried in Borthwick Waas. **John Kirton** of Tushielaw (1758–1816) son of Barbara and Dr. Alexander Kirton. His name is also written 'Kirkton'. He was one of the Commissioners of Supply for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805. He married Angel Price, but they had no children. He was succeeded in the lands of Tushielaw and Hislop by his great-niece Anne Verona Simmons. However, he was still listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls when he owned 2 horses. **John** (1769/70–1857) smith in Ettrickbridge, descendant of blacksmiths of the Scotts of Harden for several generations. He recounted a tale (published in dialect in the Border Counties' Magazine for 1880) of incidents involving the Laird of Harden, around the time of the ''45'. This story came down to him from his grandfather, who had been smith at Oakwood. He probably married Helen Laidlaw and their children included: John (b.1791); William (b.1792), possibly an engineer in Shoreditch; James (b.1795); Janet (b.1799); Thomas (1801–77), who was also a blacksmith; and Robert (b.1803). **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Woll. In 1797 he was listed among men of Ashkirk Parish balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Subst.' suggested that he did not actually serve. His name appears again in 1798 when he was selected, but with John Wade, weaver in Peebles, acting as his substitute, and this situation is confirmed in the amended list of 1799. He is probably related to James, footman at Woll, recorded in 1786. **John** (18th/19th C.) smith in Lanton. His wife and children are buried in Bedrule kirkyard in the 1810s and 20s. **John** (b.1795/6) shepherd at Wrae in Ewesdale. He was there in 1851. His wife was Mary and their children included Elizabeth, who married Stephen Doobie. **John** (b.1795/6) born in Hawick Parish, he was shepherd at Falnash Parkhead. He is recorded there in 1851. His wife was Agnes. He was succeeded as shepherd by his son William. **John** (b.1808/9) from Selkirk he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 15 Loan. He donated 'four Scotch coins' to the Museum in 1864. His children included William, Andrew and James. **John** (b.c.1815) tailor of Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was at about Back Road. His wife was Elizabeth and they had a daughter Mary. **John** (b.1814/5) son of shepherd Henry, he was born in Ewes Parish. He spent his early years working near Langholm, then moved to the shepherd's cottage at the Wisp Hill in 1841. He stayed at the Wisp until 1863. He married Betsy Scott (from Ettrick) and their children included: Mina; Henry, born at Lymiecleuch; Helen; Joanna; John; James; Betsy; and Francis. **John** (19th C.) from Hawick, he emigrated to Canada, settling in Galt. In 1860 he donated to the Museum 4 bank notes 'of Pennsylvania, while still a British Colony'. **John** (b.1825/6) son of James, he was born in Kirkton Parish. He worked as an agricultural labourer and stone quarryman. In 1861 he was living at 44 High Street. In 1866 he donated a Roman coin to the Museum. His wife was Margaret and their children included Mary, George, Betsy and William. **John** (19th C.) resident of Lynnwood Cottages. He donated some coins to the Archæological Society in 1857 and 1858 and graptolite fossils in 1861. Probably the same John donated a 'horse-shoe of the Border Mosstroopers found at a depth of 4 feet on Tinnis Hill, Liddesdale' in 1861. **John** (b.1842/3) son of solicitor Robert. In 1861 he was a 'Lawyer's Clerk (apprentice) with his father, living at 4 Sandbed. He is probably the clerk who in 1860 donated to the Museum a 'fine stone celt found in the Teviot at Weensland' and was a 'writer' in 1866 when he donated a Welsh newspaper. He seems likely to be the J. Anderson who in 1876 wrote 'Notes on the Infancy of the Newspaper Press' in the Archæological Society Transactions; he describes how he was educated in the old Grammar School and apprenticed as a solictor's clerk nearby. **Sgt.-Maj. John** (19th/20th C.) born in Hawick, he was a Boer War veteran and President of the Hawick Ex-Soldiers' Association. His sister Agnes married Robert H. Laidlaw. He emigrated to Hamilton, Ontario, and served with the 'Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry' in WWI. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1916, and lost a leg as the result of wounds. **Rev. John** (1869–1929) born at Findon, Gamrie, Aberdeenshire, son of Frank. He was educated in Gamrie and at the Presbyterian Colleges in London and Cambridge. He was licensed by London

Presbytery in 1896, became assistant at Brondesbury Church, London and was ordained at Bradford English Presbyterian Church in 1896. In 1900 he moved to Edinburgh London Road and he served with the Y.M.C.A. during WWI. In 1918 he became minister of East Bank Kirk in Hawick, and retired in 1922. In 1897 he married Isabella Chalmers. **John** (19th/20th C.) grandnephew of 'Wat the Drummer' and brother of Andrew. He retired from playing the fife in 1947 after 62 years service with the Drum and Fife band. **John** (20th C.) son of Andrew Ballantyne Anderson. He was also a fifer with the Drums and Fifes. **Joseph** (19th C.) from Glasgow, he was Precentor at Hawick Free Kirk 1879–83, being succeeded by Mr. Urquhart. **Judith** (b.1972/3) from Hawick, she has won the Hawick Golf Club Championship 17 times and the Border Women's County Golf Championship 9 times. She has also been Manager of the Scottish Ladies' Golf Team. **K. Ian** fifer with the Drums and Fifes, who has long been leader of the band. His father and grandfather before him were in the band. **Margaret** (d.1798) recorded when she died in Hawick. She was 'sister to little and s...lt', but it is hard to read her brother's nickname. **Mary** (d.1885) daughter of James Anderson, she inherited Wilton Lodge and the half Barony of Wilton. She was listed as 'Miss Anderson, Wilton Lodge' among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1858 she married widower David Pringle. Their initials 'DMP' were carved on the building during the 1859 alterations. In 1877 she donated to the Museum 'a view of the old Slitrig bridge'. **Michael** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son Michael was baptised in 1673. **Michael** (17th C.) tenant in Annelshope in the Ettrick valley. Scott of Satchells refers to him thus: 'George Curror in Hartwood-myres, He is a Religious Man; So is Michael Andison in Annalshope, And his Brother John in Thirlston'. He is surely related to the later Michael in Ettrick Parish and James, tenant in Annelshope. It appears that he had a brother, John, who lived at Thirlestane. It seems possible that he is the same man as Michael of Tushielaw. **Michael** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ettrick Parish. He married Marion 'Couplain' in 1707 and their children included: Margaret and Bessie (b.1707); and William (b.1709). **Michael** of Tushielaw (d.1719) purchased his lands in 1688, from Walter Scott of Tushielaw, who was his wife's brother. It is unclear where he came from, and where he was before he moved to Tushielaw. In about 1700 he is probably the Anderson of Tushielaw who it is said had a number of small cottages pulled down, making people homeless, in order to have Ettrick Hall built. He was listed on the Commission of Supply for Selkirskshire in 1690 and 1704. He acted as factor for Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane in the 1680s and 1690s. He contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1708 both he and his son Michael were listed as Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. In a 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish his lands were valued at over £500. In 1714 he resigned his lands of Tushielaw and Hislop to his eldest son, Michael, retaining liferent for himself. The entail mentions that he owned 'the lands of Hislops, Easter and Wester, and Ramsaycleughburn'. His wife's first name is not known. His children included: Michael, to whom he resigned his lands, but who predeceased him, with his son Michael succeeding; and possibly James (b.c.1693), tenant in Burncleugh, whose descendants claimed the estates in the 19th century. The existence of James, and whether he could claim a right as male-heir to this first Michael, became a central point in the court case of the 1820s and 30s. He is porbably also the Michael whose children included: John, who died in 1713, aged 28; and Isobel (b.1695), who married Walter Welsh of Lochquharret in 1717 and divorced him in 1733. It is possible that he was the Michael who married Margaret Nasymth in Edinburgh in 1682. **Michael** of Tushielaw (d.bef. 1719) son of Michael. He was 'younger' in 1708 when, along with his father, he was listed as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire, as well as on his own for Selkirkshire. He is probably the 'Michael Andison of Rashiegrain' listed in the 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish (separately from Michael of Tushielaw, who was presumably his father). In 1706 he married Henrietta, daughter of Patrick Porteous, Burgess of Peebles. Since Porteous had no sons, his wife became heir to Hawkshaw, Carterhope and Fingland in Peeblesshire. His children included: Mary (b.1708); and Michael (b.1710), who succeeded. He predeceased his father, the lands going to his son Michael. **Michael** (17th/18th C.) herd in 'Longtown' (i.e. Langtonheight) in Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth (or 'Bessie') Taylor, the marriage being recorded in both Ashkirk and Selkirk Parishes. Their children, baptised in Ashkirk, included: Robert (b.1705); William (b.1708); Mary (b.1714); Mary (again, b.1716); and Elizabeth (b.1719), who may be the Betty, daughter of

Michael, who married Thomas Boston in Edinburgh in 1738. **Michael** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Rutherford in Castleton in 1707. **Michael** of Tushielaw (d.1762) son of Michael. He also owned lands in Peeblesshire. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire in 1761. In 1732 he married Janet, 4th daughter of Sir James Nasmyth, Baronet of Posso. He had 3 sons: Michael, who succeeded; John; and Patrick, who later succeeded his nephew Michael, probably the Patrick baptised in Ettrick Parish in 1735, with no parents' names given. **Michael** of Tushielaw (d.1779) son of Michael. He was the 3rd in a line of Michaels (although this situation is certainly confused in some accounts). He married Isabella Colville. His children included: Michael (b.1736), who succeeded, but died young, to be succeeded by his uncle Patrick; Barbara (or 'Babie', b.1733), who succeeded on the death of her uncle Patrick, and was in turn succeeded by her only son John Kirton Anderson; and Christian (b.1734) or Christina, who married Gilbert Chisholme of Stirches in 1768. **Michael** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1766 he married Agnes (or Helen) Scott, who was also from Hawick Parish. Their children included William (b.1768) and Agnes (b.1772). He may be the Michael whose son John died in Hawick in 1776. The witnesses in 1768 were the whole congregation and in 1772 were John and George Scott (who were probably related to his wife). **Michael** (18th C.) maried Agnes Scott in Hawick Parish in 1781. **Michael** (18th C.) resident at Penmanshall in 1773 and 1775 when his sons John and Walter were baptised in Roberton Parish. Probably the same 'Mitchel' or 'Mitchael' was father of Margaret (b.1770), who was likely to be the same Peggy who married Thomas Scott in Deanburnhaugh. **Michael** of Tushielaw (18th/19th C.) Laird in 1810, when a case was brought against him for illegally fishing in the Rankle Burn and elsewhere. This became something of a local 'cause celebre' at the time, and was finally ruled upon by the Sheriff, who was Sir Walter Scott. The story told was that a trout jumped out of the Rankle Burn, and was struck with a stick and killed by one of his companions; he was acquitted of all charges. It is unclear how he was related to other Andersons of Tushielaw. He is probably the Laird of Tushielaw listed as a Commissioner in Selkirkshire in 1819. He may be the Michael who married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Scott in 1789 and whose children, baptised in Ettrick Parish, included Margaret (b.1790); James (b.1793); Isabel (b.1796); Thomas (b.1800), with the mother's name given as 'Isabel'; Jean (b.1805); and Euphan (b.1807). **Michael** (18th C.) maried Betty Turnbull in Minto Parish in 1788. **Michael** (b.1757/8) farmer at Gorrenberry. He was listed there among heads of households in the Parish in 1835 and 1838. According to the 1841 census he was living at Gorrenberry with William, Michael (listed as 'Schoolmaster') and Thomas, who were young enough to be his grandchildren. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Capt. Michael** (1770s–d.1814) young man befriended and brought up by Gilbert Chisholme of Stirches, from whom he purchased the estate in 1810. On his death 4 years later he bequeathed Stirches back to the Chisholmes, along with Sillerbithall, Nether Croft and Greenhall. He was probably either the brother-in-law or nephew of Gilbert Chisholme, since Chisholme's first wife was Christina, daughter of Michael of Tushielaw. He is listed at Stirches on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish; on the 1801 ballot he is also given the designation 'Hawick Vol', meaning that he was already a volunteer and hence was exempt from serving in the army. **Michael** (18th/19th C.) Hawick carrier who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Michael** (b.1770s) labourer at Appletreehall. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Subst.' suggests that someone substituted for him. His name appears again in 1798, with John Lockie of Cavers Parish acting as his substitute. This was confirmed on the 1799 list when he had moved to Newton. **Michael** 'Muckle Michael' (18th/19th C.) Denholm man who was known as a local rhymer. He had a brother, Wull, who was well-known as a poacher. He recited one verse about the 'bow o bale' on 5th November in Denholm – 'The Bough-a-bale 'll never fail, While burns grow trouts and gardens kail'. **Michael** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Todlaw in Cavers Parish, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It is possible he is the same man as 'Muckle Michael'. **Michael** (19th C.) married Isabel Linton in Cavers in 1834. **Michael** (1809/10–90) born in Denholm, he worked as a stockingmaker there. He could be the son of William and Betty Douglas who was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1810. From about 1830–60 he was the jailor of Hawick's old prison (where 5 and 6 Allars Bank were built). After this was closed when the Police Act came in, he moved to 8 Wellogate Place. In

1840 in Hawick he married Margaret Henderson, daughter of carrier James, and she died in 1891, aged 72. Their children were: William, who emigrated to Brooklyn, New York; Janet, who married tinsmith Robert Russell; William (b.1841); James (b.1843); Thomas D.; Elizabeth; Margaret, who married tanner James Scott; Ellen, who married Robert Simpson, Customs Officer in Glasgow; Charlotte, who married clothier Abraham W. Kerr; and Anne, who married manufacturer Adam Darling. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Ninian** (16th C.) recorded along with Robert of Howpasley in 1539. The pair received 289 sheep on behalf of Thomas Marjoribanks, which were owed to the King's grace by Patrick Murray of Falahill, 'Sanders' Murray and James Grieve. **Patrick** (d.1786) of Hazelhope (Hislop) and Rashiegrain, heritor of Hawick Parish in the 1740s. He was 3rd son of Michael of Tushielaw, but succeeded to the Tushielaw titles after the death of his nephew, Michael. He may be the Patrick baptised in Ettrick Parish in 1735 (with no parents' names given). His lands were valued at £549 4s in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was listed in 1780 as 'of Hislop, now of Tushylaw', on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire. He married Rachel Watt. He died with no male heirs, the estates going to his niece Barbara, leading to a legal battle in the 1830s. **Peter** (19th C.) from Tushielaw. The death of his wife is recorded in Hawick in 1804. It is possible he is the same man as Patrick. **Peter** (19th C.) from Lewisburn, England. He was listed as 'coal grieve' in 1841, among heads of households in Castleton Parish. **Rachel** (b.1788/9) born in Minto Parish, she was a shopkeeper at 40 High Street. Known for her kind nature, she was often imposed upon. A portrait of her by Charles Watson is in the Museum. She is recorded as a grocer on the 1841 to 1861 censuses, living at 44 High Street, and was unmarried. In 1861 her niece Wilhelmina Campbell was living with her. She was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. **Robert** (16th C.) notary who wrote the letter of asurance for the behaviour of the Turnbulls at Minto in 1595. **Robert** (17th C.) leased part of the farm of Todshawhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1693. **Robert** (1643/4–1707) tenant in 'Carritrige' (i.e. Carewoodrig). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Craikhope in 1736 and Wester Alemoor in 1741. He was surely related to George, who was also at Craikhope at the same time. In 1726 he married Isobel Riddell, who was also from Roberton. His children included: Bessie (b.1731); Helen (b.1736); John (b.1738); Robert (b.1739); and Robert (again, b.1741). **Robert** (18th C.) gardener recorded at Minto in the period 1778–88, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Lorraine in 1789, the marriage being recorded in both Kirkton and Roberton Parishes. She may be the Margaret (b.1769), daughter of John Lorraine and Ann Mitchellhill, who died in Hawick in 1794. **Robert** (d.1819) mason in Hawick. He was father-in-law to carrier Walter Scott. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1791. He was also listed as 'Andison', a carrier on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He was additionally a carrier when listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797; in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and he was still listed in 1801. He was a carter in 1816 when his unnamed child died in Hawick. **Robert** (b.c.1778) farmer at the West Port. He is recorded at about No. 5 Loan in 1841. His children included James, Margaret and William, but his wife must have already been deceased by 1841. **Robert** (b.1779/80) recorded as a widower at Wrae in Ewesdale in 1851. He was living with his grnddaughter Ann, who was born in Hawick. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded as proprietor of Abbotrule in Southdean Parish in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Robert** (b.1786/7) from Cavers Parish, he was a grocer and spirit dealer on the Crescent. He probably lived at 11 Slitrig Crescent, where his property is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He was listed as a vintner on the Round Close in Pigot's 1837 directory and as a publican on the Crescent in the 1841 census. In 1851 he was at about 11 Slitrig Crescent, and was on the Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Helen Rutherford in Cavers in 1839. Their children included Margaret (b.1829/30) and Robert (b.1831/2). **Robert** (b.c.1795) born in Selkirk, probably son of Charles and Betty Laidlaw. He was listed as a writer and notary of the Sandbed in Pigot's 1825/26 and 1837 directories, and at 'Teviot square' in Slater's 1852 directory. He was listed as a writer in Hawick on the list of subscribers for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was also listed as agent for the Insurance Co. of Scotland in 1825/6 and again in 1837. He lived at 4 Sandbed. He was a political agent for the Conservative Party in Roxburghshire. He was mentioned in the 1837 Commons

investigation into 'fictitious votes', since he had purchased land in Selkirkshire along with George Oliver, apparently only so that they could vote there. In 1851 he was listed as 'Procurator Admitted', practising in Roxburgh Sheriff Court. In 1852 he was listed on Teviot Square as agent for English & Scottish Law insurance, as well as Insurance Company of Scotland. In the 1850s he was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Hawick District. He married Isabella McClaine in 1839. Their children included: Charles (b.1840); John (b.1842); and Elizabeth (b.1847). **Robert** (b.1808) son of Robert and Marjory Michie. He was a mason living on Punch Bowl Close in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Helen, from Langholm. Their children included Robert, Mary, Margaret, Jemima, Janet, Hugh John and Beatrix. **Robert** (b.1811/2) from Cavers Parish, he was a stonemason in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 22 Howegate. In 1870 he was on the Loan when he donated to the Museum a coin of George III and also in 1876 when he donated another coin. His wife was Margaret R. and they had a stepson, Thomas Leithead. **Robert** (b.c.1820) coachman living at Northcroft in 1841. His wife was Isabella and their children included James, William and Isabella. **Robert Ballantine** (b.1858) son of Charles. He was educated in Jedburgh and at Edinburgh University and was a qualified lawyer by 1875. He became a partner with his father. After his father's death he followed in many of his appointments, e.g. as Secretary of the Jedforest Club, agent of the Royal Bank and Collector of Rates for Roxburghshire. He was also Honorary Sheriff Substitute for the county. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Macmillan of Changue, Ayrshire. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) Cornet in 1898, and Right-Hand Man the year before! He stood in (along with A. Turnbull) when that year's Right and Left attended a funeral. He is seen in the Gaylor film clips of the Common Riding of 1899. He moved to work at Bamford Mills near Rochdale, and took over as Chairman of the Hawick Exiles' Club there in 1904. **Stephen** 'Silent Stephen' (1847/8–1930) son of Stephen and Henrietta Telfer and brother of William. He was all his working life a warehouseman with John Laing & Sons. In later years he was active in public life, being on the Parochial Board, then the School Board and later a Councillor, Bailie and Police Judge. He was also verger of St. Cuthbert's for nearly 60 years, and was the oldest surviving member to recall the opening of the church. His nickname came from his taciturn nature, although he was also known for his 'pawky' humour. He married Janet Edmondson, who died in 1928, aged 76. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as one of the tenants of the lands of Deloraine and 'Wardishope' in Ettrick. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, mentioned in a Session record in 1635. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Howford in Ettrick Parish. Scott of Satchells mentions 'And Thomas Anderson is not smal, That dwells in the How-foord'. It is unclear if this means that he was tall or that his farm was successful. He may be related to Michael in Annelshope and John in Thirlestane, who are also mentioned. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He could be the Thomas who was recorded in 1712 when money was given to Bailie Martin by the Hawick Session to distribute to him 'for teaching poor lasses'. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for weaver James Beattie in 1707. He married Christian Wright and their children included: Robert (b.1706) and Archibald (b.1706); Robert (again, b.1707); and William (b.1713). The witnesses in 1706 were Archibald Gledstains of Whitlaw and James Gray in Whitlaw (which suggests he lived at Whitlaw). He may be the Anderson (with no forename given), weaver in Burnflat, whose daughter Christian was baptised in 1720, with witnesses Walter Paterson of Burflat and James Gray, tenant in Whitlaw. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Mabonlaw in 1710 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Branxholme Town. He married Bessie Renwick and their son William was baptised in 1713. The witnesses were Andrew and William Ogilvie. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Turnbull and their children included: John (b.1732); Mary (b.1736); and Helen (b.1738). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Earlside in 1741 when his son William was baptised. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Laidlaw and their children included Mary (b.1787). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Hawick. He married Mary Wilson in 1781 and she died in 1795. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He married Janet Wilson in 1793 and their children included: Isobel (b.1795); Thomas (1797–1873), also blacksmith at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot; Robert (b.1802); and Margaret (b.1805). He

is buried at Borthwick Waas. **Thomas** (1797–1873) son of Thomas, he was blacksmith at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot like his father. He is recorded with his family there in 1841, along with William Pow and 2 assistants (and Thomas Scott, who was probably his father-in-law). He was still there in 1861. He married Mary Scott (from Cavers Parish) in 1828 and she died in 1885, aged 86. Their children included: Thomas (b.1828); Robert (1830–58), also a blacksmith; John (1832–67), a surgeon; Janet (1834/5–86); and William (b.1836/7). The family are buried in Borthwick Waas. **Thomas** (b.1799) from Melrose, son of John and Mary Cumming. He was educated 'at a country school' and Edinburgh University. He was teacher at Roberton School from 1833. He was recorded there in 1837 and until the 1860s. In 1841 he was living at Roberton Schoolhouse, with his servant being Elizabeth Govenlock. In 1851 and 1861 he was still at Roberton Schoolhouse. He also served as Registrar and Inspector of Poor for the Parish. In 1844 in Roberton Parish he married Margaret Dall, who was from North Berwick. Their children were John (b.1845), James Dall (b.1849), Agnes Robertson Dall (b.1851), Thomas (b.1853) and Andrew Margrave (b.1855). **Thomas** (1800/1–67) frameworker who lived at Roadhead in Wilton. He was listed on Langlands Bank in 1861. In 1822 he married Isabella Scott, who was from Hawick Parish and died in 1835, aged 35. He secondly married Eliza Purves, who died in 1890, aged 68. Their children included: Charles (1829/30–88); Johnstone (b.1849/50); James (b.1852/3); Elizabeth (b.1854/5); Archie (1864/5–89); Robert (1869/70–88); John (1871/2–88); and 5 children who died in infancy. His family are buried at St. Mary's. **Thomas** (19th C.) son of Robert and Isabella Grieve. He was a plumber and slater in Hawick. **Thomas** (b.c.1810) warehouseman in Hawick, he was born in Wilton Parish. He was listed at Roadhead among heads of households in 1835–41. In 1841 he was living at Roadhead in Wilton and in 1851 and 1861 at 7 Walter's Wynd. In 1861 he is listed as a 'Finisher of Lams Wool Hosiery'. In Cavers in 1834 he married Margaret, daughter of John Michie, from Old Northhouse. Their children were: Isabella Cowan (1843/4–95); and Thomas (1837–1900), Sheriff-Substitute. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Sibella Common and their children included: Margaret (b.1834); and Sibella (b.1836). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of the Flex. In 1873 he donated a 1685 shilling of James II to the Museum. **Thomas** (1815/6–73) son of a Sandbed blacksmith, he was born in Fountainhall. He took over the business from his father, and was succeeded by Peter Clark. In 1851 he was a millwright at Upper Lynnwood. He married Jane Dobson, who died in 1891. Their children included John, Alexander, Thomas, George D., Jane D. and Elizabeth. His son was probably the 'Mr Thos. Anderson, jun., Orrock Place' who in 1867 donated to the Museum a 'hand celt found in Borthwick Water'. **Thomas**, J.P. (1837–1900) a native of Hawick, he was son of warehouseman Thomas and Margaret Michie. He served as the first Honorary Sheriff-Substitute for Roxburghshire. He was also Chairman of the Parochial Board. He was manager for Thorburn & Co., tweed merchants in Peebles and was later partner in the firm of Thorburn, Lowe & Anderson, retiring in 1878. He left much of his money to local institutions, through a trust that he set up. This trust paid for the erection of the Anderson Sanatorium (specialising in the treatment of tuberculosis patients), which was named after him. **Thomas Scott** 'Tom' (19th/20th C.) Master of the Jedforest Hounds from 1892 for 11 years. He wrote the books 'Holloas from the Hills' (1899) and 'Hound and Horn in Jedforest' (1909). **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) resident of Berryfell Plain. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Lance-Corp. Thomas** (d.1943) son of Thomas, who was killed in WWI. He enlisted in the Army, serving for 7 years, including 4 years in India. He lived at 3 Under Village and worked for the Post Office and the Pearl Assurance Company. He was called up again in WWII, serving with the 2nd K.O.S.B., lost an arm in fighting in France and was discharged. He died at the Anderson Sanatorium and is commemorated on the Hawick Roll of Honour. **W.** (18th/19th C.) drover in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Turner and their son William was baptised in 1673. **Walter** (17th C.) flesher listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Walter listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was recorded as a flesher when he witnessed baptisms for Thomas Wilson in 1705, for workman Robert Gledstains in 1708 and for weaver John Miller in 1725. He could be the same man as the merchant. **Walter** (17th C.) resident

of Hawick. In 1682 he was fined 'for ane egregious contumacy in not going to the tolbuith qn. charged thereto by the Bayleyeas ymselves'. He is probably the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He is probably the Walter who witnessed baptisms for fellow-merchant John Scott 'Whitegates' in 1707, 1713 and 1718. Also in 1718 his daughter Isobel married John Johnston, a merchant of Kelso, and in 1719 the couple were rebuked by Hawick Session for their 'irregular marriage' in Edinburgh. He is probably the Walter married to Isobel Wilson whose children baptised in Hawick included: Margaret (b.1683); John (b.1685); Margaret (again, b.1686); Jean (b.1689); and Robert (b.1690). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Denholm. His son George was listed on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Walter** (b.c.1780) labourer in Denholm accoring to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Walter** (b.1783/4) born in Roberton Parish, he was a mason. In 1861 he was a journyman mason living at 16 Buccleuch Street. His wife was Jane and their children included Margaret and Isabella. One of his daughters was probably the 'Miss Anderson, Buccleuch Street' who in 1867 donated to the Museum a copy of the 'Mercurious Caledonius' from 1661; this was potentially the first newspaper published in Scotland. **Walter** (b.c.1800) shepherd and later tenant farmer in Sundhope in Castleton Parish. He was appointed as a Parish elder in 1832 and listed as male head of his family in 1835–41. His wife was Janet Forsyth and their children included Jessie, John, Agnes, Margaret, Walter, Elizabeth, Barton and Mary. **Walter** 'Glaury Wat' (b.c.1813) resident of a hovel at the Kirk Wynd in the mid-19th century. His sister 'Bet' used to sell coal by the stone, while he drove a scavenger's cart. He is recorded as a carter on the Kirk Wynd in 1841, living with Elizabeth. **William** (15th/16th C.) resident of Dryden, probably the one near Teviothead. In 1502 John Turnbull in Dryden was surety for him and was fined for non-appearance at the Justiceaire in Jedburgh. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1651 he witnessed a baptism for James Nichol and Helen (who was probably related to him). **William** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Heap in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) resident at Clarilee in Southdean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Henry in Ashkirk in 1702. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded at Ramsaycleuchburn in 1704. His son Thomas was baptised in 1704, with witnesses Nichol Elliot (from Ewes Parish) and John Scott in Falnash. Margaret (b.1697) and James (b.1702) are probably also his children. **William** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Blackcleuch. In 1716 his daughter Janet was baptised in Hawick Parish. The witnesses were Robert Scott, tenant in Blackcleugh, and Beadle Walter Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Bowanhill. In 1726 his son Walter was baptised in Cavers Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Raesknowe in Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their son William was baptised in 1742. The witness was Robert Deans servant to William Thomson. **William** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Agnes Mark in Wilton Parish in 1744. They had a child baptised in Hawick in 1745, but with no forename given, and an unnamed son in 1746. He may be the William who in 1738 witnessed a baptism for William Gray, who lived at Clarilaw and in 1742 (along with John) witnessed another baptism for James Liddell in Clarilaw. **William** of Rashiegrain (18th C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Appletreehall in 1780. He married Agnes Rathie and their children included: Mary (b.1780); and James (b.1781). The witnesses in 1780 were John Anderson and George Scott. **William** (d.bef. 1790) Hawick resident who married Jean Scott. Their children included John (b.1747). His wife died in 1790. **William** (1721/2–81) died at Redmoss in Castleton Parish. His wife was Jane Graham, who died in 1814, aged 83. Their children included daughters Peggy and Jane, who died in infancy. They are buried at Ettleton. **William** (b.c.1765) resident of Kirkton Parish. In 1797 he was at Winnington Rig. In 1792 he married Janet Armstrong, who was from Hawick. Their children included: James (b.1793); John (b.1795); Janet (b.1797); William (b.1800); Adam (b.1803); Robert (b.1805); Alexander (b.1807), mason in Hawick; and Adam (b.1810). The 1797 and 1800 baptisms were performed by James Henderson 'dissenting Minr. Hawick'. On the 1841 census he was aged about 76 and living on Mill Bank with his wife Jane and son Alexander. He may be the same man as the carrier in Hawick. **William** (b.c.1770s) carrier in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was also

listed as a carrier in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Possibly the same William is a Hawick resident who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; he was listed after Michael, who was a carrier, and so was possibly related. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, who in 1792 married Margaret Graham, also from Hawick. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Twislehope according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was probably related to James, who was recorded at Twislehope a couple of decades later. **William** (b.c.1782) from Westerkirk, he was an agricultural labourer and shepherd in Roberton Parish. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at Craikshiel. He married Margaret Jackson and their children included: Betty (b.c.1820); Jane (b.1824/5); Mary (b.c.1825); Agnes (or Nancy, b.1826); Janet (b.c.1827); Williamina (b.1832); and another daughter (b.1841). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Betty Douglas and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: an unnamed child (b.1808); and Michael (b.1810). **William** (18th/19th C.) glove maker and leather dresser on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. A glover working with him (called 'Steffon') died in Hawick in 1811. **William** 'Wull' (18th/19th C.) known as a poacher around Denholm, he was brother of Michael the poet. He was said to be very fast, and to have a peculiar whistle that could summon the local dogs. He was described (in about 1830, reprinted in the Border Counties' Magazine in 1881) as 'a lang, lanky chield, just bones and muscle', who went barefoot and was dressed in rags. One story is told about 3 local gamekeepers and their helpers, who tried to ambush him while catching hares on Ruberslaw, and thought they had him trapped near the head of the Dean, but he jumped through a hedge, losing every stitch of clothing, and ran off stark naked. **William** (18th/19th C.) Hawick stocking-maker, who also worked as a teacher and merchant. He moved to Newcastleton and then to Buckholmside in Galashiels. He is probably the 'Andison, Mr. W. merchant, Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Mary Lang from Galashiels. Their son William was a missionary in Jamaica and Old Calabar. **William** (b.1794/5) born in Selkirkshire, he was farmer at Drinkstone. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. He was one of the first Trustees of the Congregational (then Evangelical Union) Kirk, from 1848. In 1851 he was recorded at Drinkstone as farmer of 800 acres and employing 4 men. His wife was Helen and their children included Mary, Charles and James. **William** (b.1815/6) originally from Ancrum Parish, he was a tailor at Chesters in Southdean Parish, recorded in the 1860s. In 1861 he was a tailor at Chester, employing 1 man. His wife was Ann and their children included Andrew, Margaret, William, Archibald and Janet. **William** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Anne Middlemas and their children included Andrew (b.1840), Margaret (b.1844), Helen (b.1845), William (b.1849) and Archibald (b.1853). **William** (b.1823/4) born in Ewesdale, he was son of shepherd John. He succeeded his father as shepherd at Falnash Parkhead. He was recorded there in 1861. His wife was Mina and their children included Barbara, John and Walter. **William Milroy** (b.1823/4) from Glasgow, he was Baptist Minister in Hawick, as well as a teacher. He probably became pastor of the church in 1852, taking over from Alexander Kirkwood. In 1861 he is recorded at 3 Slitrig Crescent. He left Hawick in about 1862, being pastor in Ilkeston for 2 years and later minister at Epworth (where he was still listed in 1885). He married Mary Johnston and their children included James, William Christopher and Emma A. **William** (b.c.1825) recorded as a 'Teacher' in Hobkirk in 1841. He was presumably a student assistant teacher and living with Mary, who was probably his younger sister. **William Christopher** (b.1857) son of William M., minister of the Baptist Kirk, he was born in Hawick. He attended St. Andrews University 1872–76 and was later at Edinburgh University. **William** 'Meddling Wullie' (19th/20th C.) son of Stephen and Henrietta Telfer and brother of Stephen. He was a hosiery worker in Hawick and also a keen sportsman who used to cycle annually to Langholm Common Riding. His son Robert belonged to the Brethren, and he also had 2 children who died in infancy **Rev. William Grant** (b.1920) born at Bridge of Allan, son of Robert and Ann Grant. He was educated in Bridge of Allan and Stirling, and at St. Andrews University, where he graduated M.A. in 1941 and B.D. in 1944. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Stirling and Dunblane in 1944, became assistant at Glasgow Cardonald St. Nicholas 1944–46 and then was ordained as minister of Dumfries Maxwelltown Laurieknowe in 1946. He moved to Motherwell Dalziel High in 1951 and was minister at the Old Parish Kirk 1959–70. In

1970 he moved to Stirling StĊolumba's. In 1945 he married Elizabeth (b.1924), daughter of G.F. Box and their children were Catherine Elizabeth (b.1946) and Sheila Christine (b.1949). **William** 'Will' (b.1929/30) born in Hawick, he was raised at East Redfordgreen. He worked as a shepherd boy for the Grieves of East Buccleuch. He was the last surviving witness of the terrible crash site of the Halifax bomber and its crew of 8 that came down near Craik. (formerly synonymous with 'Andison', also spelled 'Andersone', 'Andersonne', 'Andersoun', 'Andieson', 'Andirsoun', 'Andisone', etc. in older documents).

Anderson Place (*awn-dur-sin-plis*) *n.* part of Silverbuthall, built in 1968 and named after the Anderson Sanatorium that stood nearby.

Anderson Sanatorium (*awn-dur-sin-saw-nit-ō-ree-um*) *n.* originally a hospital for tubercular diseases, formally opened in 1911 and named after Thomas Anderson. It was built on the site of a former dilapidated building at Howdenburn, north-east of Silverbuthall. The additions to the existing house, together with new ward and administration blocks were designed by Alexander Inglis and funded by the trust established by local businessman Thomas Anderson. It was originally run jointly by the Town Council and the Parish Council. It had 2 wards of 6 beds each, along with a dining room, a large balcony, 2 summer-houses and walks laid out in the grounds. It became empty from 1956, was thereafter used by other hospitals for temporary accommodation, and demolished in 1966. The Sanatorium and surrounding area was also known as 'Howdenbank'; it is labelled 'Howdenbank Sanatorium' on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map. The hospital was operated by the South-east Regional Health Board from 1940, and dealt with fever cases from about 1948 (with tuberculosis treatment moved to the Fever Hospital in Burnfoot). In the 1950s a new long-stay ward was built and the hospital also dealt with problematic births; however it closed in 1956, with all former functions effectively transferring to Peel Hospital. The buildings served as a temporary maternity ward while the Haig Maternity Hospital was being renovated, and there was also a special school housed here briefly. The buildings ceased to be used in 1966 and were demolished in 1975, to be replaced by a children's playground. The name survives in the nearby Anderson Place (also called the 'Sanitarium', and sometimes written 'Sanitorium').

Andieson (*awn-dee-sin*) *n.* former local pronunciation, and sometimes spelling, of **Anderson**.

Andra (*an-dru*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Andrew – 'Signs o' simmer ... flights o' swallows ... callants cuttin' gress ... and ... Andra on the High Street!' [JCo].

Andrew (*an-droo*) *n.* **George** (17th/18th C.) servant to Douglas of Cavers. He married Margaret Martin and their daughter Agnes was baptised in Hawick in 1703. The witnesses were carrier John Aitken and gardener John Gardner. **George** (19th C.) married Martha Rutherford in Wilton Parish in 1846. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1576 as 'Johnne Andro'. He 'subscribes the act of caution for Johnne Turnbull of Mynto' (as well as for William Turnbull in Barnhills) in bonds relating to a feud among branches of the Turnbulls. This presumably means that he signed on behalf of Turnbull of Minto and Turnbull in Barnhills. It is unclear where he was from. **Rev. Peter** (1858–1927) son of James from Edinburgh. He studied at Edinburgh University and was minister at Newcastleton Congregational Kirk 1882–83. He attended St. Mary's College in St. Andrews 1884–5 and was Church of Scotland Minister at Friockheim 1888–1924. His name is given in one list as 'J.G. Andrew', so there may be some confusion here.

Andrew Irving's Well (*an-droo-ir-vinz-wel*) *n.* part of the town's former water supply, near 26 High Street. This may have been the High Street well that was rebuilt in 1737.

Andrew Oliver & Son (*an-droo-o-lee-vur-an-sun*) *n.* firm of auctioneers and livestock salesmen, established in 1817, and originators of the livestock auction mart system in Britain in 1847. The firm's business expanded dramatically after the tax on auctions was lifted in 1849. Their public sales happened originally on Slitrig Crescent, then in the Under Haugh, moving to Loch Park, then at a mart on Bourtree Place from 1862 and finally in the Weensland Road Auction Mart from 1883. 28,155 animals changed hands on a single day in 1884, and 60,000 over a 3-day sale in 1907. The Weensland Road premises could hold 100 milk cows and other animals inside, and in the pens space for 50,000 sheep and 1500 cattle. Farm produce was sold as well as stock. It was also known for its ram sales, starting in at least 1845. A new ring, called 'No. 1' was opened in 1921 to separate attested stock, and No. 2 ring was added in 1849. From 1952 there were also monthly sales of cars. This auction mart became one of the largest (and the oldest) in the country, ceasing in 1992. The company became incorporated in 1925 and ceased when the auction mart

closed. There are company records in existence covering the period 1859–1977.

Andrews (*an-drooz*) *n.* **George** (b.c.1770s) recorded as chaise driver in Hawick in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **George** (b.c.1815) handloom weaver living at about 18 Howegate in 1841. He could be the George who married Marsha Rutherford in Hawick in 1846.

Andrew the King (*an-droo-thu-king*) *n.* nickname for **Andrew Scott** in the 19th century – 'Here's Andra o' the King's Head clad In ancient garb, wi' cheery smile; Blind Wull gangs by wi' carefu' tread And Deedlie Stumps in gallant style' [HI].

And We Ride (*awnd-wee-rīd*) *n.* song written by Alan Brydon, first sung in public by him at the Balmoral Breakfast, after the Thursday Morning Hut in 2006. It was performed as part of the musical 'A Reiver's Moon' in 2007 and also appeared on the Scocha album 'Scattyboo' in 2011.

the Andy (*thu-awn-dee*) *n.* popular name for the playground area on the site of the former Anderson Hospital in Silverbuthall.

ane (*ān*) *pron., adj., arch.* one – 'Ane tryell and valuatioune maid of the lands within the parochine of Hawik ...' [PR1627], '... fyned for ane night rambling ... disgised in women's apparell ...' [BR1707], 'These to contract with proper workmen for building ane sufficient bridge over the Water of Teviot at the town of Hawick' [BR], 'My joys and cares are a' in ane, The bonny lass o' Reedsdale Glen' [JTe], '... O then, the ane least skilled might say, What Hawick wad suffer on that day' [AD], 'Then sall twa be in the field; the ane sall be taen, an' the ither left' [HSR], 'It is easier for ane camel til gae throwe the ee o' ane needle, nor for ane rich man til enter intill the kingdoom o' God' [HSR], 'For there's mony landlors in the land, And guid anes not a few, But ne'er a ane o' them to stand Compared wi' our Buccleuch' [WH], '... And ilk ane bring his dearie' [JT], 'This night brings ane and twenty years To our young Lord Buccleuch' [WH], '... For there is ane I dearly lo'e' (this early pronunciation had a French influence, and was common in Burgh Records until about 1720; cf. the now common **yin** and **yeh**).

ane an other (*ān-an-u-thur*) *pron., arch.* one another – '... nor yet pursue ane and other before the Sheriff, Commissar, or other judge, but before the Bailies of this Bruch in ther awin Court ...' [BR] (cf. **yin an other**).

aneath (*a-neeth, u-neeth*) *adv., prep.* beneath, below – '... And oure the bed aneath her sprung, A lang lean toothless brocke!' [JTe], 'And stretch'd aneath the hawthorn tree, Alang the sward sae cauld and green' [JTe], 'But, Lord be thankit, wit can live, Aneath a worset bonnet' [JoHa], '... An' lain aneath as lofty trees as sight did ever see' [JoHa], 'It wasna that they meant to scathe me, But just the pride to be aneath me' [AD], '... wharebie the peeple fa' anæth thee' [HSR], 'Forbye the spreading hawthorn and flower aneath the tree' [HSR], 'Aneath the pendit arches O' the auld Mid Raw' [JT], '... the labyrinth o' pipes an' sewers aneath the streets o' oor grey auld toon' [IWL].

anefald (*ān-fawld*) *adj., arch.* honest, sincere – '... that we sall serue the said Schir Walter and his airis lilalie and treulie, and tak and anefald, leill, trew and plane part with thame ...' [SB1595].

anent (*aw-nen'*) *prep., adv., arch.* concerning, about, in front, opposite – 'Act of the town council anent the merchants, 28th July 1662' [BR1662], 'Annent the egregious and insolent abuse committ by Walter Rowcastell upon William Scott ...' [BR1693], '... the minister earnestly desired the elders to tell their mind freely anent Wm. Whillance, Smith in Flex, and Wm. Leithhead, gardener in Fenwick, their supernumerarie marriage ...' [PR1714], 'A Dialogue Anent the Auld Brig' [WNK], 'But if I lang and loud should whine Anent the fate that now is mine ...' [AD], 'Anent thy testimonies I hae kennet o' auld that thou hest fuundet thame forevir' [HSR], 'I hae spokin owt anent my wayes ...' [HSR], 'Portray no token of our fears Anent the silent dead' [JEDM], '... an speerd anent the Haaick motor' [ECS] (from Old English).

aneth (*a-neth*) *adv., prep., arch., poet.* beneath – '... she gave up 'a' between them to the powers aneth, renouncing a' aboon'' [EM1820] '... and if asked where Yedie Wilson lived – 'In aneth mie' was the only definition he could give' [WNK], '... wi' somethin' white, that gaed a flaff noo an' than frae aneth it' [BCM1880], '... so that eis beiceecle steitert aneth um, an A thocht the sowl wad take a dwam, an kilt owre' [ECS], '... Or feeling aneth them the slither O' river-roun chuckies, moss clung' [WL], '... Till the prayers were said, and Wull was laid Aneth the sod sae green' [DH] (cf. the more common **aneath**).

angel (*ang-ul*) *n., v.* angle (note the lack of hard *g*).

angel-noble (*an-jel-nō-bul*) *n., arch.* an English coin bearing a figure of an angel. It was first minted in 1465, in gold, and with a value equivalent to 80 pennies – '... wnder the pane of

thre hundretht angell nobillis, be this out band, writtin at Hawik . . . ' [RBA1561].

the Anglin Club (*thu-awng-glin-klub*) *n.* Hawick Angling Club, founded in 1911, with premises at 5 Sandbed, formerly the Bridge Bar. The first such club on record started in August 1858, with the goal of protecting trout in the Teviot and its tributaries. It had a membership of 172, each paying 6 pence, and with William Ogilvie of Chesters as its first President and John Davidson as the first Secretary. This club folded at some point, to be replaced by the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association in 1881, a body formed largely of local landowners, who controlled fishing. The Hawick Angling Club was formed in October 1911 after representation had been made to the Upper Teviotdale body to form such a club, to administer licences and to help police the waters. Since then they have worked together to administer fishing permits. The Club took over the oversight of Acreknowe Reservoir and Wulliestruther Loch in the 1920s. The Club also had its own hatchery, with yearlings raised at the Allan Water Reservoir, running until the 1970s. The Club moved to their current Sandbed premises in 1969.

angul see **angle**

Angus (*awng-gis*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th/20th C.) lived at 80 High Street. He served with the K.O.S.B. at Gallipoli, where he was wounded. He later won the Military Medal in Palestine. **Andrew** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was recorded making a witness statement to the Magistrates about a case of a scuffle in the Kirk in 1685. He could be the Andrew born to George and Margaret Thomson in Hawick in 1648. He is probably the Andrew, married to Beatrix Gledstains, whose children included Walter (b.1676) and Margaret (b.1678). In 1680 he witnessed baptisms for Thomas Bridges and John Scott in Barn Knowe. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Lookup. Their children included George (b.1687) and Margaret (b.1688). Beatrix (b.1691) and Elizabeth (b.1694), with no mother's name given, were probably also his children. The witnesses in 1688 were wright Francis Gledstains and 'officer' John Stewart. **Andrew** (17th C.) Sheriff-Officer in Hawick. In 1689 he was in a group including James Scott of Brieryyards, Andrew Scott (brother of William of Clarilaw), Francis Scott in Branxholme and ex-Bailie James Gledstains, when weaver Thomas Turnbull insulted the 2 sitting Bailies. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1648 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Bell. He married Margaret Thomson and their children included: Margaret (b.1646); Andrew (b.1648); Margaret (again, b.1648); and an unnamed child (b.1653). **Isobel** (b.c.1775) recorded as being 'independent' at about 50 High Street on the 1841 census. She was living with Margaret, probably her daughter. Her husband must have been the 'Mr. Angus' whose property there was shown on Wood's 1824 map. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Coliforthill, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **John** (16th C.) holder of half a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. It is possible that he was the man of the same name who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Headshaw in 1531. **John** (1768/9–1850) farmer in Hawick Parish. He married Isabel, daughter of James Elliot, who was tenant at Little Whitlaw; she died in 1846, aged 73. Their children included: Catherine (1808/9–90), who married farmer James Bunyan; and Margaret (1811/2–59). They are buried in St. Mary's Kirkyard. **John** (18th/19th C.) butler at Midshiels in 1797, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **John** (b.1845/5) stockingmaker in Hawick, son of Robert. In 1873 he donated a copper coin to the Museum. **Oliver** (1936/7–2018) local Councillor. After serving in the Air Force, he worked as a costing clerk at Lyle & Scott's and then at Pringles for 40 years. He chaired Hawick Community Council before becoming a Scottish Borders Councillor for Wilton, chairing the housing committee. He later became Chairman of Scottish Borders Housing Association, with the boardroom at their Selkirk headquarters named after him. He was the Master of Ceremonies at the Exiles' Night for 28 years (until 2015). He was also been heavily involved with the local Boys' Brigade and Hawick Pipe Band (for which he was Drum-Major), as well as Lodge 424. He and his wife Anne celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 2010. Their children are Bill and Mary. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1702 and 1704 he witnessed baptisms for merchant Michael Scott, in 1703 for workman Robert Henderson and in 1709 for weaver Patrick Forman and for James Henderson in Weensland. Along with ex-Bailie John Binnie and glover John Hart, he was fined in 1702 for drinking after the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell. In 1704 there were 'letters of horning and poinding' against him in Selkirk, instigated by John Shaw; in 1707 he was 'sometime

merchant in Selkirk now in Hawick' when a Glasgow merchant was the assignee for the amounts due to him for the £500 that Selkirk paid to the Darien Scheme. He was a member of the Council in 1707, stated to have been absent during a meeting to discuss the fines on the 2 Bailies who had assaulted people at the Common Riding. He was also a member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Marion (b.1700); James (b.1702); and Agnes (b.1704). The witnesses in 1700 were John Scott 'Whitegates', James Scott (who may have been related to his wife) and ex-Bailie William Laing, in 1702 were baxter John Whillans and Bailie George Martin and in 1704 were Bailie James Scott and Walter Gledstains. He is probably the Patrick who in 1729 witnessed baptisms for John Scott, shoemaker Adam Kersel and weaver Michael Jolly. **Robert** (d.1853) Church Officer of Hawick Free Kirk from the time of the Disruption until his death. The congregation erected a headstone to his memory in St. Mary's churchyard. He may be the Robert who was a labourer living at Kirkyard in 1841 and 1851, married to Janet and with children Sibald, Jean, William, George, Jessie (or Janet), John, Elizabeth (or Betsy), Alison and Margaret. His widow and children were still living at 9 Kirkgate in 1861. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howpasley in 1789. He married Jean Pringle in Roberton in 1789 and their children included Robert (b.1789) and Jane (b.1792). They had further children Margaret (b.1794), William (b.1796), Elizabeth (b.1798), John (b.1801) and James (b.1806) in Yarrow Parish. His wife was probably from the Pringles who lived at Howpasley at the same time. **William** (19th C.) married Helen Rutherford in Hawick in 1847. He could be the William who in 1876 donated to the Museum a 'fuse of an Armstrong gun'.

Angus' Close (*aw-ng-gis-klōs*) *n.* passageway of the mid-19th century, located around 48 High Street.

an hing (*an-hing*) *adv.* et cetera, and so forth – 'can ee git some peis an tattis an hing for the tei?' (also **an thing**).

anither (*a-nith-ur, u-nith-ur*) *adj., pron.* another – 'They hae gard fill up ae punch bowl, And after it they maun hae anither . . . ' [CPM], 'Can sic men sing in heaven thegither Wha darena pray wi' ane anither . . . ' [JR], 'Weel, gin ye'd meet wi' ane anither, To hae a crack an' dram thegither . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . How mony frae the House of God Had stayed to take anither road' [AD], 'Quhat is thy beloefet mair nor anither beloefet, O thou fairist amang wemen?' [HSR], 'Whan thaye gaed frae ae natione til anither, frae ae kingdoom til anither peeple' [HSR], 'That's anither hour nearer the Common-riding . . . ' [DMW], 'This verra hour I'll gie't in hand – Anither still ye may command' [RDW], '. . . Maister Maxwell and his wife and bairn, and anither – an ill-faured loon . . . ' [JEDM], 'I'll sing ye yet anither sang O' Hawick among the hills . . . ' [GD], 'It brocht to mind anither day langsyne . . . ' [WL].

anker (*ang-kur*) *n., arch.* former unit of measurement for spirits equivalent to 30–40 litres, a keg containing this capacity – 'They went, and found 37 ankers of smuggled gin' [RM], 'There's yin Tam Elliot of Appletreehall, O' smuggling he's aye alike keen; But he lost five ankers, I've heard them say, When comin' frae Boomer wi' gin . . . ' [T].

the Annai (*thu-aw-nI*) *n.* former farm in the Borthwick valley, probably the same place as **Harden Anna**. The name is recorded in the mid-17th century and is clearly somewhere just to the east of Harden. It is recorded on 2 draft maps of neighbouring parishes in about 1650, with 4 'communicants' recorded there, namely John Gardner, Agnes Murray, Bessie Douglas and William Gardner.

Annals of a Border Club (*aw-nulz-ov-a-bōr-dur-klub*) *n.* book written by George Tancred of Weens and published in 1899, full title 'Annals of a Border Club, the Jedforest'. It is nominally the history of the dining club established in 1810 for country gentlemen around Jedburgh, which includes a large fraction of the most prominent localland-owners of the 19th century. However, the bulk of the book is actually a history of each of these families, and as such is an invaluable genealogical and historical resource.

Annals of Hawick (*aw-nulz-ov-hIk*) *n.* one of the most useful resources for early Hawick history, written by James Wilson in 1850, the full title being 'Annals of Hawick, A.D. 1214–1814. With an appendix, containing biographical sketches, and other illustrative documents'. It was compiled from Burgh records, kirk session books and court documents, and apparently stimulated others to write similar annals for other towns. 'Memories of Hawick' (1855) is essentially a giant addendum.

Annan (*aw-nin*) *n.* town at the head of the Annan estuary on the Solway, once an important

town in the Scottish West March, now a quiet market town. It has an ancient annual Riding of the Marches festival in early July. It is supposed to be the original home of scampi. In the 19th century, before the railway, Annan was often the initial destination for Teries emigrating by ship, small boats ferrying people from Annan to Liverpool and elsewhere – 'Through the Border ride an' rin, Seek frae Berwick owre to Annan, Fairer maids ye winna win, Dotards, can ye leave them stannin'?' [GWe] (Gaelic for 'quiet water').

Annandale (*aw-nin-dāl*) *n.* valley of the River Annan, stretching roughly from Moffat to the Solway. It was a major valley of the West March, held in early times by the Bruces, Lords of Annandale, and possessing a bloody history, including battles between the Johnstones and Maxwells – 'In Eskdale and Annandale, The gentle Johnstones ride, They have been here for a thousand years, A thousand mair they'll byde' [T].

Annan Street (*aw-nin-stree'*) *n.* spot on the banks of the Yarrow Water, just to the west of Yarrow Kirk. It is said to be where a tragic combat was fought, perhaps connected with the ballad 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow'. The murderer was said to be called 'Annan', hence the name. It is claimed that an inscribed stone was once dug up here, marking the fight between John Scott of Tushielaw and his brother-in-law Walter, 3rd son of Robert Scott of Thirlestane. It is clear that several stories are compounded here and whether there is any basis on fact for any of them is unclear. The area contains the Yarrow Stone, the Glebe Stone and the standing stone at Warrior's Rest (also known as 'Annan's Treat).

Anne (*awn*) *n.* (1655–1714) Queen of the United Kingdom from 1702, when her brother-in-law William III died. She was daughter of James II (of England), but had supported William and Mary (her sister) during the Glorious Revolution. She married George, Prince of Denmark, failed to produce an heir, and struggled with porphyria most of her life. Her reign saw the final Union of Scotland and England and the beginnings of the 2 party system of government, as well as the time of the oldest surviving Common-Riding Flag. Dr. Thomas Somerville (who was born in Hawick) wrote a history of her reign (see also **Princess Anne**).

Annelshope (*a-nelz-hōp*) *n.* farm in the Ettrick valley, just south of where the Rankle Burn joins the Ettrick. It was once part of the parish of Rankilburn. Annelshope Hill lies above, reaching 434 m. This is probably the farm of 'Auldshope' that was once a Crown property, leased to the Ranger of Ettrick Ward in the late 15th century; this was Walter Scott (son of Alexander) in 1487–92. It is probably where Adam 'of auldinnis hop' was in 1494/5, possibly the same Adam 'in aldinershop' who had remission for several rieving crimes in 1502. Thomas Cockburn was also a tenant there in 1494/5. The Ranger there was Walter Scott (probably of Buccleuch) in 1496–98. In 1539 Sir Walter Scott and his mother Elizabeth Ker warned their tenants there to remove themselves by putting 'stolls, jars and bowls outside their houses'. It was Crown property in 1541, occupied by Robert of Howpasley, but claimed by the Laird of Buccleuch, paying £22 yearly. It was still held by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1512, 1634, 1653 and 1661. According to Scott of Satchells Michael Anderson was tenant in about the 1680s. In the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties it was written 'Angleshope' and formed formed part of the northern boundary of West Buccleuch. James Anderson was tenant in 1726. It was valued at £540 in 1785. It seems that an exchange of land was made in about 1812 with the farm of Gamescleuch. It is easily confused (given the various spellings) with Eldinhope, which was also a Crown land – 'To the Piel and Hathern I will repair, To Analshope and Glengeber, To Whitup and to Black-grain, To Commonside, and Milsanton-hill . . . ' [CWS] (the name appears to have transformed from 'Andel-', which was a metathesised form of 'Alden-'; it was 'Aldanhop' in 1456, 'Aldanishop' in 1468, 'Aldanyshope' in 1477, 'Aldishop' in 1491, 'auldinnis hop', 'auldernischop' and 'auldinischop' in 1494/5, 'Aldanehop' in 1497, 'Auldishop' in 1502, 'Aldinishop' in 1512, 'Auldishoup' in 1539, 'Aldishope' in 1541 and 1634, 'Anelshope' in 1650, 'Aldeingshop' in 1653, 'Aldingshope' in 1661, 'Anelshope' in c.1680 and 'Andleshop' in 1726; it is marked 'Anlshope' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Andshop' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin of the first part may be Old English personal name 'Aldwine').

Annett Hill (*a-ni'-hil*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, to the south of the road near the ruins of Castleton Castle It may have previously been called **Arnot Hill**.

Annettshiel Sike (*a-ni'-sheel-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Castleton Parish, running to the north-east to join the Black Burn west of Newcastleton. There are remains of at least 13 small huts on terraces nearby. 'Annotschell' is listed in 1541 as a vacant land in the rental roll of Liddesdale.

Annfield Mills (*awn-feeld-milz*) *n.* Barrie & Kersel tweed manufacturing factory in the early part of the 20th century on Teviot Crescent. It was based at the north end of Teviot Crescent, on the corner with Croft Road. Barrie's moved to a new factory at Burnfoot in 1975.

Annfield Park (*awn-feeld-park*) *n.* field in Cavers, situated south of the big bend in the road after the modern Cavers Kirk, being the north (or west) side of the main avenue leading to Cavers village.

Ann Howard's (*awn-how-urdz*) *n.* former knitwear factory, based at Hernonhill House in the 1950s and 60s.

Annie Jolly's (*aw-nee-jo-leez*) *n.* former cottage at the Nipknowes end of the old curling pond at Hawick Moss. The last resident was Tam Jolly, who left in the early 1950s and the cottage was demolished in the mid-1960s. Nothing now remains of the cottage except for the popular name of the nearby 'Jolly Tree' and that of the field across the road, 'Cottage Park'. A plaque was placed there in 2011.

Annie's Well (*aw-neez-wel*) *n.* spring on Braidhaugh farm in Rulewater, located just above the site of the old steading there.

annual (*an-wul*) *adj., arch.* annual (note this older pronunciation).

annual rent (*an-wul-ren'*) *n., arch.* the rent paid on a property, often effectively meaning the interest on a loan (since it was formally illegal to charge interest, and hence this fee to the lender was the way around the law) – '. . . to infeft the said Walter . . . in an annualrent of 9 bolls victuals viz. foure bollis and twa firlattis meill . . . ' [SPB1579].

annuel (*an-wel*) *n., arch.* an annual rent – '. . . of all maner, cornes, cattell, and gudis, insicht, airschip gudis, dettis, sowmes of money, mailis, fermes, ressumes, annuellis, caines, casualeteis, and vther gudis' [SB1569].

An Old Hawick Close (*an-ōld-hIk-klōs*) *n.* painting of the early 19th century depicting a close adjacent to the old Town Hall.

anone (*a-nōn*) *adv., arch.* anon, forthwith – 'Anone he charged the Trumpeters, they should sound Booty-sadle, Just at that time the Moon was in her prime' [CWS], 'King Osbridge having Advertisement anone, Rais'd a new Army, and to the Scots he came' [CWS].

answerit (*an-se-ree', -ri'*) *pp., poet.* answered – 'He answiret an' said, I wullna: but efterwaird he ruet, an' gaed' [HSR].

antecestor (*an-tee-ses-tur*) *n., arch.* an ancestor – '. . . from quhence they wer solemly caried to Hauick church, and interrid ther amongest hes antecesters in this order' [SB1634].

an thing (*an-thinng*) *pron.* and the rest, and so on, et cetera – 'Watchin' them catchin the sawmon an' thing' [HNe1914], 'A'm fair muitteet oot wi wui weshin an ernin, an thing' [ECS], 'She'd a graund set-oot for oo – aa her guid cheenie an thing' [ECS] (also **an hing**).

Anti-Burgher (*an-tee-bur-gur*) *n., arch.* a member of the Sessession Church, which separated from the 'Burghers' in 1747 over the question of taking the Burgess Oath, *adj., arch.* relating to the Anti-Burghers (sometimes written 'Antiburgher').

the Anti-Burghers (*thu-an-tee-bur-gurz*) *n.* more properly known as the First Secession Church, a group who seceded from the main church following acts of the General Assembly of 1732, and then further split in 1747. They distinguished themselves from the Burghers (Second Secession) by considering it improper to take the Burgess oath, which asserted adherence to the true religion of the land. In Hawick they specifically objected to the use of the word 'God' in the Burgess oath. The local Anti-Burgher congregation began in 1763. Some of this congregation travelled to the church at Midholm, 9 miles distant. They tried unsuccessfully to get Richard Jerment and then Laurence Wotherspoon to be minister, but John Young was the first ordained (in 1767). They met at the Green Kirk in Myreslawgreen from 1765, and represented the first religious dissension since the secession from Rome. There was great animosity between the two secession churches in the latter part of the 18th century. However, they reunited as the United Seceders in 1820, but continued to preach in separate churches in Hawick. The church was rebuilt in 1823. The congregation moved to Orrock Church in 1874.

antrin (*an-trin*) *adj., poet.* occasional, rare – 'An' lambkins seek the scanty bield O' dyke an' hedge an' antrin tree' [WP].

Antroch (*an-troch*) *n.* former farmstead in the Jed valley, roughly opposite Edgerston Rig. It is 'Anterhauch' in the 1541 rental roll of Jedforest, valued at 12s 6d, with tenant David Laidlaw. It is 'Antreahawghe' in 1590 with another David Laidlaw as tenant. The tenant there in 1669 was Thomas Laidlaw, with Jacob Laidlaw there in 1694. Thomas Whillans was a weaver there in 1799 and John Whillans was a weaver there in 1811 (also written 'Antrock', it is 'Antwoch' in

1669; it is marked 'Antroope' on Blaeu's 1654 map and also marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

anunder (*a-nun-dur*) *prep., arch.* under – '*Anunder* is perhaps *in under*, 'quhat yr ye luikan' for anunder the bæd?' ' [JAHM], 'I satt doun anunder his skaddaw wi' grit delicht . . . ' [HSR], '. . . throwe thy næme wull we tramp thame anunder that ræise up agayne us' [HSR].

the Anvil (*thu-awn-vil*) *n.* fictional boat in William Easton's song 'The Anvil Crew'.

The Anvil Crew (*thu-awn-vil-kroo*) *n.* song written by William Easton about a group of local personalities who play with a raft on the Teviot. It is supposed that the tune was an invention of Easton himself, perhaps adapted from some other tune from around 1870. A hornpipe-style musical arrangement was made later by Adam Grant. The song was first recorded being sung at the Callants' Club dinner by Ex-Cornet W. Thomas Grieve in 1905 (accompanied by Adam Grant), then at a Hawick night in Edinburgh in 1906, and at the 1907 Colour Bussing by William P. Gaylor. Scocha recorded a version in 2001, with a guitar arrangement and some singable changes to the chorus. A new brass band arrangement was composed by Alan Fernie in 2015.

the Anvil Crew (*thu-awn-vil-kroo*) *n.* annual dinner and entertainment held in Denholm on the Friday of the Common Riding since 1953. It was said to have started as an alternative for those who could not get tickets to the official Cornet's Dinner, or else disagreed with how that event was conducted. Each member of the organising committee is part of the 'crew' of the Anvil. The first Captain was John C. Goodfellow, who started the tradition of serving for the same number of years as verses in the song, i.e. 5. The annual trip to the dinner in Denholm (with the bus being referred to as the 'boat') includes a stop at Hornshole on the way.

apairt (*u-, a-pār'*) *adv.* apart – '. . . quhilk council and communitie, removing thameselfis apairt furth out of the said Tolbuith, and after manniest voittis, all electit and choisit the said Robert Scott, callit of Goldielands, and William Scott, to be bailies . . . ' [BR1638], 'The chairs a' seemed a mile apairt From whaur the table stood . . . ' [WFC], 'The little body's kindly face wad licht And faa apairt in smile sae broad . . . ' [WL], '. . . apairt frae that hei didni dae verra much!' [IWL].

apern (*a-pern*) *n., arch.* an apron.

apon (*a-pon*) *prep., poet.* upon – 'Apon ane instriment o' ten strings, an' apon the psaltrie, apon the herp wi' ane solim suund' [HSR], '. . . he luiks doun apon a' the residenters o' the yirth' [HSR].

the Apostolic (*thu-a-pos-to-leek*) *n.* wooden hut at the foot of Dovecote Street and Laidlaw Terrace where the Evergreen Hall was later built, used for evangelical gatherings in the middle part of the 20th century. Also known as 'the Pentecostal'.

apostrophe (*a-pos-tro-fee*) *n.* the use of the apostrophe in dialect contractions is debated, with some (such as this book!) preferring to omit it at the ends of present participles, since the Scots never really had the final 'g' in the first place. A superfluous possessive apostrophe is sometimes used – '. . . and add an aixtrih apostrophe and talk about Burns's suppers. They say 'A'm gaun ti a Burns's supper'!' [IWL].

apotheck (*a-pō-thek*) *n., poet.* the entirety of something, usually in the phrase 'hail apotheck' – 'The hail apotheck did nae guid, These things Tam couldna' thole' [WFC] (deriving from a legal term; sometimes 'hypothec').

Apotsyde see **Appotside**

appairent (*a-pā-rin'*) *adj.* apparent.

appairently (*a-pā-rin'-lee*) *adv.* apparently – 'If ee pit thum a' the gither it's appairently astronomical the amount o' methane they produce' [We], 'Well, apparently, he took charge o the horn off Bert . . . ' [HD].

apperand (*a-pe-rind*) *adj., arch.* apparent, particularly in the phrase 'apperand air' – '. . . fyve hundir merkis for the mariage and tochir of James of Douglas, my sone and apperand are, wyth Jonet, the dochter of the said Dauid . . . ' [SB1470], '. . . James Gledstanis, sone and air apperand to Johanne Gledstanis of Coklaw . . . ' [SB1519].

Appletreehaa (*aw-pul-, ā-pul-tree-haw, -hawl*) *n.* Appletreehall, a community about a mile outside Hawick to the north, developed around a a yarn and hosiery factory, driven by power from the nearby burn. There was once also a blacksmith's there. The old factory was used for a while as a sawmill, but now only a few ruins remain of the once thriving village, while new houses have been built nearby. The origin of the name and the earliest records of the lands are unclear. The land of 'Appletrerig' was inherited by William 'de Chartres' (i.e. Charteris) in 1303/4 from his mother Agnes de Vesey, who had died there; the lands were held of the regality of Sprouston for a white sparrow-hawk or 5 'souz' and were worth 40 'souz' yearly. It is possible this refers to Appletreeleaves near Melrose, but since the de Charteris family held the half barony of

Wilton it seems likely that these lands were either the same as the later Appletreehall, or at the very least the name was transcribed from some other place at this time. This was probably the 'Apiltrie' that was resigned by Thomas 'Carnoto' (i.e. Charteris) and granted to William Maxwell and his wife according to a charter of King Robert, probably around 1320. Alexander Scott of Howpasley and Abington paid redemption money for these lands (as well as Midshiels) in 1470, with a quarter part being separately leased by Henry Turnbull. The superior of the lands was William Livingstone of Drumry from at least 1470, with the superiority being transferred to Alexander, Lord Home in 1494, who granted them to Walter Scott of Howpasley in 1502 (excluding 'half a merkland' to the north). The lands were owned by the Cunninghams in the second half of the 15th century, being inherited in 1482 by Elizabeth, daughter of George Cunningham of Belton; at that time was said to be 'then waste', but in time of peace was valued at £5 Scots. The Laird of Appletreehall was fined for non-appearance at the Court of the Justiciary in Jedburgh in 1493, but the name of the Laird is not recorded. The superiority was confirmed to Alexander, Lord Home in 1509/10 and forfeited by him in 1515 (after which he was beheaded), passing briefly to James Lundie, along with Midshiels and parts of Hassendean, and then back to the Homes. Robert Scott of Howpasley and his wife Isobel Murray had a charter of the lands (along with Midshiels) in 1536. In 1539/40 Robert Scott of Howpasly sold the lands there in 'le mains called le cot rig' to Janet Scott, widow of Robert 'Elwand'; at that time the tenant was William Bell. In 1543 the farm and the neighbouring farm of Chamberlain Newton, owned by Robert Scott, were raided by men from Tynedale, who stole a large number of cattle, sheep and horses, as well as removing goods from the houses and taking a dozen prisoners. In 1549 Robert Scott granted his 2 husband lands there to Hector, brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope; the lands were at that time occupied by Hector and David Turnbull and Patrick Gordon. The land were held for 1 penny Scotts, to be paid at the Feast of the Pentecost, if asked. In 1561/2 a largely illegible document in the Selkirk Protocol Books involves part of these lands and Midshiels. In 1562/3 Alexander Lord Home tried to have the Scotts of Howpasley removed as 'pretended tenants' who refused to leave and 'occupied the lands by violence'. The land were listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663. It was owned by the Turnbulls of Knowe in the mid-18th century. John Martin was living there in 1682 and John Scott in 1688. It was part of Hassendean Parish until 1690, after which it fell within Wilton. The householders listed there in 1694 were James Rodger, William Scott, John Turnbull and Robert Riddell, with Walter Sanderson and John Scott listed among the poor. In 1693 John Ker of Cavers Carre was served heir to his uncle, Robert, Lord Jedburgh, including annual rentals of 300 merks here, pertaining to Walter Scott (junior and senior) of Chamberlain Newton. Thomas Telfer was there in 1696. Walter Scott was there in 1705 and John Govenlock in 1706. James Hart was a tenent and William Crozier a weaver there in 1708. Robert Turnbull was a tenant there in 1711, Walter Veitch was there in 1718, William Riddell in 1722 and James Dryden in 1723, Adam Miller in 1724, Alexander Moore in 1724–27, John Waugh in 1725, James Scott in 1729, James Turnbull in 1730, Andrew Stewart in 1739, Adam Armstrong in 1747, John Anderson in 1759, John Hunter in 1764 and William Anderson in 1780. The lands and mill there were sold in the 1760s between Thomas Turnbull of Knowe and William Scott of Burnhead. The residents recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls are John Andison, George Hunter and Thomas Elliot, with John Reid, James Scott and James Crawford being listed as 'New Appletreehall'. Labourers Michael Anderson, Walter Robertson and Andrew Robertson were listed there in 1797. Wrights John Inglis and William Turnbull were there in 1801. In 1841 there were 15 separate households living there. Around 1935 a carved piece of sandstone was found in a garden here, believed to be a Romano-British deity, now in the National Museums of Scotland – 'Catch the laughter-waking chords In the lilt of Clovenfords, Or the lullaby of Apple-tree-hall. Hear the slumber song of Ewes, And the mirth of Yarrowfeus Ringing over furrow, tree and wall' [WL] (the pronunciation has become almost entirely anglicised and is never *-trī-* ; the name is first recorded in the early 14th century and was spelled 'Apiltrie' and 'Apiltrieriggis', with the modern version appearing in the late 15th century; it is 'Appiltrehall' in 1482 and 1494, 'appiltre haw' in 1502, 'Apiltrehall' in 1502, 1509/10, 1536 and 1539/40, 'appiltrehall' in 1510, 'Appiltrehall' in 1549, 'Apiltrehaw' in 1561/2, 'Appletriehall' in 1580/1, 'Apiltriehall' in 1611, 'Apletrehall' in 1621, 'Apletriehall' in 1663 and 1681, 'Appeltrehall' in 1682, 'Apelttreehall' in 1682 and 'Apeltree

hall' and 'Apeltrie hall' in 1694; Stobie's map of 1770 marks 'New Appletreehall' at the location of Newhouses, although whether this is an error is unclear; the origin of the name is presumably literal).

Appletreehaa Mills (*aw-pul-tree-haw-milz*) *n.* Appletreehall Mills, a hosiery yarn spinning factory run by Peter Wilson & Co. around 1825. Later it was a hosiery factory operated by Peter Laidlaw and much later it was converted to a sawmill.

Appletreehaa Road (*aw-pul-tree-haw-rōd*) *n.* Appletreehall Road, the beginning of the B6359, just past Burnfoot off the A7.

Appletreehaa Toonfit (*aw-pul-tree-haw-toon-fi'*) *n.* Appletreehall Townfoot, former name for part of the lands of Appletreehall. In 1788 (repeated in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) the lands were owned along with Crawhill by William Scott of Burnhead; the value was £417. It was later owned by the Watsons of Burnhead.

Appletreehaa Toonheid (*aw-pul-tree-haw-toon-heed*) *n.* Appletreehall Townhead, former name for part of the lands of Appletreehall. The trustees of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe are recorded as owners in 1788 (and on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), when it was valued at £250. It was later owned by the Dicksons of Alton.

Appletreehaugh (*aw-pul-tree-haf, aw-pul-tree-hawch*) *n.* an alternative version of **Appletreehaa**.

Appletreeleaves (*aw-pul-tree-leevz*) *n.* former farmstead just north of Galashiels. The lands were long held by the Darling family. The Scotts of Bueecleuch also held lands (or perhaps superiority) there in the 1500s. The farmhouse incorporates part of the 16th century Ladhope Tower and is used as an outbuilding for Galashiels Golf Club (there is no obvious connection with 'Appletreehall' near Hawick, although sometimes the 2 may be confused; it is 'Apiltreleis' in 1574).

appointit (*a-poin-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* appointed – '. . . to sett scaffolds upon their neighbour's ground, and ane time appointit them be the council to build the house in' [BR1660].

Appotside (*a-pot-sīd*) *n.* one of the early estates within Hobkirk Parish, the house being at the bend in the road between Harwoodmill and Highend, on the left bank of the Harwood Burn. In 1598 it was owned by Margaret Turnbull, termed 'Lady Appotsyde', when Hector Turnbull of Wauchope and his associates stole most of the livestock and goods from it. The feud increased over the next few years, with 3 men being killed. Over the period 1598–1605 the entire woods were cut down as part of this same feud, this including 1000 birch trees, 500 oaks, 300 alders and 400 hazels. The lands probably passed to the Lorraines of Harwood through Lady Appotside. By 1602 it was held by feu charter by James Hamilton of St. John's Chapel (who had the wardship of the minor Hector Lorraine). In the next few decades the lands were involved in 'wadsets' and other deals with James Hamilton's son Francis and son-in-law Rev. William Weir, as well as the Lorraines, who finally sold the main estate of Harwood to William Elliot in 1637, reserving Appotside for himself. It was owned by Edward Lorraine in 1643, when valued at £200. It was 'Apitside, or Apudside' in 1663, when valued at £200 and owned by William Elliot of Harwood. In 1654 part of the lands were still heritably owned by the Lorraines, with Walter Elliot of Harwood holding the rents in return for another loan. But in 1656 the lands were sold outright, with a small part reserved for Edward Lorraine of Harwood and his wife. There was a mill on the lands in the 17th century, perhaps the same as the later Harwood Mill. Edward Lorraine was still listed as owner in about 1663, when it was valued at £300. 'Apudsyde with mill thereof' was listed among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. The Laird of Harwood's tenants there were taxed for having 3 hearths in 1694. It was part of the estate of Elliot of Harwood in 1788, valued at £200. There was already no sign of the former house by the mid-19th century, but a red sandstone block, about 20 inches acros, dug up there was built into a wall of Harwood Mill. This was part of a stone cross-head, probably for a wayside cross, and was later moved to Harwood House. The only vestige of the name now is a plantation above Tythehouse farm labelled 'Abbotside Plantation' on the Ordnance Survey map (spelled 'Apatsyde', 'Apotsyde', 'Apitsyde', 'Appitsyde', 'Apudesyde', 'Aputsyde', etc.; it is 'Appothesyd' in 1598, 'Apotesyde' in 1606, 'Apethsyde' in 1610, 'Appothsyd' in 1630, 'Appothsyde' in 1631, 'Appitsayde' in 1632, 'Appiotsyde' in 1637, 'Apitside' in 1643, 'Abotsyde' in 1649, 'Appadcyde' in 1655, 'Apitsyde' in 1656, 'Apudsyd' in 1657, 'Appudsyde' in 1658, 'Appitside' in 1663, 'Apitsydemilne' in 1659, 'Apitside' in 1694, 'Apudsyde' in 1699, 'Apitsyd' about 1700 and 'Appottsyde' in 1707; it is 'Appotsyide' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Appotsyid' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Apotside' on Stobie's 1770

map; it has been suggested that the name is a corruption of 'Aldpethside', i.e. the place beside the old path).

Appotside Mill (*a-pot-sīd-mil*) *n.* former corn mill on the lands of Appotside in the 17th century. John Jackson was miller in 1632 and William Jackson the tenant there in 1637. The miller in 1654 was Andrew Turnbull and John Elliot in 1704. It may be the same place that was later known as Harwoodmill ('Appitsydemylne' in 1632, 'Apitsydemilne' in 1637, 'Appitsyde mylne' in 1654 and 'Abottsyde Mill' in 1657).

Appotside Moor (*a-pot-sīd-moor*) *n.* former farmstead near Appotside. It is recorded as 'Apudsidemoor' in the 1780s when William Inglis was there.

apprehendit (*aw-pree-hen-dee', -di'*) *pp.* apprehended – '. . . the Erle of Buccleughe caussit rais vpoun the lettres of horneing lettres of captioun, and apprehendit the said Robert Ellot' [SB1624], '. . . and being apprehendit, and judiciallie accusit, confessit the opening of his kist with false keys . . . ' [BR1641].

apprenteece (*aw-pren-tees*) *n.* an apprentice – 'A can mind ma pal saying ti mei yin day, when ei was an apprenteece plumber . . . ' [DaS].

apprise (*a-prīz*) *v., arch.* to appraise, estimate the value of – '. . . the said day to be apprised . . . and John Aitkin in Hawick, apprise the said meir, quhilks persones apprised hir to 20 mks money' [BR1641] (cf. **comprise**).

apprisit (*a-prī-zee', -zi'*) *pp., arch.* appraised – '. . . ane horse or meir, which war appreisit by Ritchie Hardie, wright . . . ' [BR1644].

appunctit (*a-pungk-tee'*) *pp., arch.* appointed – '. . . it is appunctit, aggreit and finaly endit betuix honorabil men, that is to say, Waltir Scot of Branxhelm . . . ' [SB1519].

Apreil (*ā-prī-ul*) *n., arch.* April – '. . . ffaithfullie maid and gevin vp be his awne mouth vpoun the ellevint day of Aprile, the zeir of God foirsaid . . . ' [SB1574], 'Yon are the hills that my hert kens weel, Hame for the weary, rest for the auld, Braid and high as the Aprile sky, Blue on the tops and green i' the fauld' [JBu], 'The blithe birds sing This Aprile night, And why they sing Is nae my wyte' [DH] (also spelled 'Aprile'; note accent on the 3rd syllable).

Apudside see **Appotside**

apurpose (*a-pur-pis*) *adv., arch.* on purpose.

aquawitie (*aw-kwa-wi-tee*) *n., arch.* aqua vitæ, 'water of life', whisky – '. . . for furnishings of certain acquawyttie and watters coft and receivit by him' [BR1642] (several spelling variants, and probably pronunciations, exist).

Arabs (*a-rubz*) *n., pl.* name formerly used to describe people from Weensland (the origin is unknown).

Arbon (*ar-bin*) *n.* **James** 'Jim' (1946–2015) son of ambulance-driver Richard and hand-sewer Mary, he was born at the Haig Maternity Hospital. He was educated at Hawick High School and then studied physics and mathematics at Edinburgh University. He qualified as a teacher at Moray House and then spent his whole working life as a maths teacher back in Hawick. After retiring because of ill-health in 2000 he still did provate tutoring. However, he was probably best He known in the town for his musical and theatrical abilities, appearing in countless operas, plays and pantomimes. He was described as 'a big man with a big heart'.

Arbuthnott (*ar-buth-no'*) *n.* **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 2 deeds of 1619 as schoolmaster in Hobkirk Parish. William Rutherford was master there in 1618, and so he must have taken over about the time he is recorded. It is unclear how long he remained in the area.

the Arcade (*thu-awr-kād*) *n.* part of the Exchange Buildings, on the south side, also known as the Exchange Arcade. It contained shops, the exit for the Marina (formerly the Palais de Danse entrance) and in its last years Bogart's pub. It was destroyed along with the rest of the building in 1992, but the stone doorway survives.

Archie see **Airchie**

Ardenlea (*awr-din-lee*) *n.* house on West Stewart Place, next to Kirklands Hotel. It was designed by J.P. Alison and built in 1896 (or 1898) for local solicitor T.H. Armstrong. It has 2 storeys plus an attic level and is in a Queen Anne style (unusual in Scotland) in red sandstone with polished ashlar dressings. It retains much of its original exterior and interior detailing. The house was used for a while as an annex to the hotel next door. It is a grade C listed building.

Arderydd (*awr-de-rith*) *n.* site of a battle of probably 573, mentioned in some Old Welsh sources. It is also known as 'Arderyth', 'Arfderydd', 'Atterith' etc. The combatants are unclear, although Gwenddoleu was defeated. His bard was Lailoken or Myrrdin, perhaps the same as Merlin of Caledonia, who went mad and hid in the forests of southern Scotland (as also alluded to in Leyden's 'Scenes of Infancy'). A later manuscript places the site between Liddel and Carwannok, possibly at Arthuret near Longtown

in Cumbria, although Leyden suggested it was Ettrick.

are (*awr*) *v., arch.* to till, plough – 'To *are* the fields, is a phrase of common use among the peasants in the south of Scotland, and signifies to *till*' [JL] (probably local form of 'ear', but unclear how common this was).

a'ready (*a-re-dee*) *adv., arch.* already – 'Galashiels has got clean ahead o's – they've nae less than twal thoosan a'ready for their Memorial' [BW].

areddies (*a-re-deez*) *adv., arch.* already – 'Fleis an midges an bummies war skiddlin an bizzin aboot ma lugs in cluds, areddies' [ECS], 'A've been ti Denum an back aa-the-gait, alreadies' [ECS], 'The new hew's off that waxclaith aareddies; it's aa raateet wui thae taackets on eer shuin' [ECS] (also written 'aareddies' and 'alreadies').

a'- see **aa-**

A Reiver's Moon (*a-ree-vurz-moon*) *n.* musical play written by Alan Brydon and Ian Landles, first performed in 2007. It is set at Harden in the 16th century and revolves around the characters of 'Auld Wat' and 'Muckle Moo'd Meg'.

Arfderydd see **Arderydd**

argee (*awr-gee*) *v.* to argue, dispute contentiously – 'deh argee, juist dae eet', 'hei's that muckle, naebody'll argee wi um', '... Chaffin and argyin; clashin oot praise and blame; Ca-in the ref., and goal-kicks that gaed gleyed!' [DH], '... so the only thing they should hev hed ti argee aboot was whae bought the steak pie at Hutton the butchers' [IWL] (also written 'argy'; cf. **airgee** and also see **argit**).

argee-bargee (*awr-gee-bawr-gee*) *v.* to argue, wrangle – '... but whae that day argee-bargeed wi Burns aboot the French philosopher Voltaire' [IWL], *n.* an argument, a lively dispute, usually suggesting impatience (an example of 'rhyming reduplication'; note the hard *g* sound).

argeement (*awr-gee-min'*) *n.* an argument – 'That he has found the pie She left him for supper-time, And winna, for godsake, try Auld argyments again' [DH] (also written 'argyment'; cf. **airgeement**).

argie see **argee**

argit (*awr-gee', -gi'*) *pp., adj.* argued – '... Then argyed 'off-side' wi' a Gala man, Till he tellt ye to gang Doon-bye ...' [DH] (there are spelling variants).

ark (*awrk*) *n., arch.* a large chest, especially that used to store for ground meal – '... I say trampled down in the ark, because this was literally done by two or three boys about the place' [RJT].

Arkinholm (*awr-kin-hōm*) *n.* area now part of the town of Langholm, which is flat land near the foot of the Ewes valley. It was site of the battle of 1455 in which the Black Douglases were defeated by the forces of James II, led by George Douglas, Earl of Angus (of the Red Douglases), along with Maxwells, Johnstones, Scotts, etc. James, Earl of Douglas escaped to England, but one of his brothers, Archibald (Earl of Moray), was killed in the battle and another, Hugh (Earl of Ormond), executed afterwards. All their property was declared forfeit, and this represented the end of the power of the Black Douglases. Included in this change was the transfer of Hawick (and much of Teviotdale) to the Scotts. The area was used for a while as a shooting range for Volunteers (also called 'Erkinholme'; it is 'Erkinhoome' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Arkle (*awr-kul*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1759–1823) Minister of Hawick Parish 1800–23. He was probably son of Lawrence 'Arkley' and Elizabeth Matters, born in St. Cuthbert's Parish. He was licensed by the Presbytery of St. Andrews in 1786 and was presented to Castleton Parish by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in late 1791, becoming minister there the following year. He is recorded at Castleton on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1800 he was translated to Hawick, where he was also presented by the Duke of Buccleuch. When it became known in Castleton that he was moving, and he told an elderly parishioner that this was the will of God, he was admonished by the suggestion that if he had been called to a parish with a lower stipend, he would not have moved! He preached his first sermon in Hawick on the first Sunday of 1800. He was Chaplain to the Roxburgh Volunteers from 1804. The Relief Church in Hawick was formed during his ministry. He was said to have been a supporter of Tom Jenkins, knowing him from when he first arrived in the district, and favouring him for the job of schoolmaster at Teviothead. In 1821 Charles Thomson became his assistant. In 1823 he performed a baptism in Cavers (probably at Caerlenrig). He published two of his sermons in Kelso in 1800 and in Hawick in 1806. He also wrote a description of Castleton Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account. He died unmarried. **Mrs.** (18th/19th C.) recorded as witness to some baptisms in Hawick Parish in 1801 and 1804. It seems likely that she was mother of Rev. James.

Arkleton (*ar-kul-tin*) *n.* farm in the Ewes valley to the east of the A7 between Mosspaul and Langholm. It was granted by Robert, Lord Maxwell, to Ninian Armstrong in 1537, having previously belonged to William Johnstone of Gretna. It was described as a 10-merk land in 1550, when the superiority was inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1619, by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and by William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. Ninian's Geordie Armstrong was there in 1569. Archie Armstrong 'of Arkilton' signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens and 'Geordie Armestrang of Arkiltoun' was recorded in 1587/8. Mungo Armstrong was recorded there in 1590. It was a seat of the Armstrongs until about 1610 and in 1611 was granted to William Elliot of Falnash (with Armstrongs still holding an interest). Ebie Armstrong, son of Ringan of Arkleton, was recorded in 1611. The 10-pound lands there were inherited in 1622 by Ninian Armstrong from his great-grandfather Ninian of Arkleton. In 1623 the farm was sold by Robert Elliot of Falnash to Adam Cunningham, then in the 1640s it was sold to Walter Scott of Harwood and Braidhaugh (followed by his son Francis), who were Chamberlains to the Scotts of Buccleuch. Walter Elliot of Arkleton recovered the lands for the Elliots in 1669 and it was valued at £700 in 1671. He probably had the tower rebuilt as a farmhouse, since a stone built into the present house shows the date 1676 and the initials 'W.E.' and 'K.F.' (for Walter Elliot and his wife Katherine Foster); additionally an old lintel was inscribed 'WALTER ELLIOT, ALL VERTVE TOIL, ALL EARTHLY VERTVE IS BUT TOIL AND PAIN, SO ALL IS LOSS UNLES THAT CHRIST WE GAIN'. Robert Scott was reocrded there in 1783. James Jardine was there in 1797. The former tower-house was demolished in the early 1800s and was said to stand to the left of the present house, by the archway to the stables. The modern farmhouse was built in 2 stages about 1860 and 1884, including a turretted tower; this may have been under the influence of architect Lewis Alexander Wallace, father-in-law of the owner William Scott-Elliot. James Jardine was farmer there in 1841 when William Elliot was shepherd. John Jardine was the farmer in 1851 and 1861. James Jackson was farmer in 1868. In 1964 the farm was sold by Walter Travers Scott-Elliot to Prof. John Higgs of Oxford. There are remains of an ancient settlement near the modern farmhouse. Arkleton Crag (or Hill) reaches a height of 521 m (1709 ft) above the farm. The Arkleton Trust was established at the farm in 1977, with the aim of promoting rural development (also spelled 'Arkletoun', 'Arkilton' and 'Arkiltoun' in early records, it is 'archiltoune' in 1504, 'Arkiltoun' in 1537, 'Arkyldon' in 1583, 'Arkiltoun' in 1590, 1611 and 1617, 'Arkletoun' in 1631, 'Arkiltoun' in 1651, 'Erkletoun' in 1661, 'Arkletowne' in 1663, 'Erckletoun' in 1695, 'arcleton' in 1707, 'Arkletown' in 1783 and 'Arckletoun' in 1785; it occurs as 'Arcleton' on Sandison's c.1590 map, 'Erkiltoun' and 'Erkiltoun feld' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Erkiltoun' and 'Arkiltoun' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Arcletoune' and 'Artletoune' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Arkleton Crags (*ar-kul-tin-krawgz*) *n.* rocky hills above Arkleton farm. The summit commands a view of the whole of the Ewes valley, as well as the Solway, and it is said that even the Isle of Man is visible from here.

Arkletonshiels (*ar-kul-tin-sheelz*) *n.* farmstead near Arkleton. There were Telfers there in 1841 and James Jackson was shepherd there in 1851. It is said that hill near there was used as a place of concealment for people of Ewesdale and was where a group were massacred when a traitor led English horsemen there (also 'Arkleton Shiels' and 'Arkletonshiells').

arle (*a-rul*) *v., arch.* to engage services, pay a sum to secure employment – 'He held out the shilling to arle the bit wench, In case it should enter her noddle to flinch' [DA], *n., poet.* a token – 'Shaw me an ærle for guid, that thaye whilk hæte me may see it an' be shæmet . . . ' [HSR] (also **erle**).

arles (*a-rulz*) *n., pl., poet.* payment for services – 'What were your arles, Tam: What did ye hain Efter a life's work For a maister's gain?' [DH] (cf. **erles**).

Armstrong see **Airmstrong**

Armstrong's Last Goodnight (*awrm-strōngz-lawst-good-nī'*) *n.* play by John Arden, based on the story of Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie. It was first performed in 1965, starring Albert Finney.

arni (*awr-ni, -nu*) *contr.* aren't – 'Arna ye meikle better nor they? [HSR], 'An' fearna them whilk kill the bodie, but arna yeable til kill the saul' [HSR] (also written 'arni', etc.; see the more common **erni** and **irni**).

Arnot (*awr-ni'-hil*) *n.* **Rev. Andrew** (1722/3–1803) from Milnathort, he entered the Theological Hall of the Anti-Burgher Synod in 1748 and in 1752 became the minister of the Secession church in Midlem. This was the nearest such

church to Hawick, and despite the distance, was attended by several people in the district. This included the wife of James Scott, farmer at Boonraw, who later left Wilton Kirk to become one of the founders of the Green Kirk in Hawick. He was recorded (in the Hawick Parish records for 1772) performing several baptisms for a Hawick couple in the period 1756–62. He was one of the visiting preachers to that new Hawick congregation in the early 1760s, before Rev. John Young arrived as Hawick's first dissenting minister. He is recorded baptising a child of Robert Smith in Wilton in 1770. He was said (by W.N. Kennedy) to be one of the ministers called to exorcise an apparent haunting in Ashkirk. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Oliver abd their unnamed childwas baptised in 1810. **James** 'Jim' band leader of the Drums and Fifes in the mid-20th century. He also played the pipes. His daughter June recounted some family memories as part of the 2021 virtual Common Riding. **John** (1712–74) born at Schaws Mill, he was the first minister of the Denholm Cameronian Chapel, the congregation formed out of strict adherents to Covenanter principles. It is uncertain when exactly he started preaching in Denholm, but he received a call in 1770 and was due to be ordained in 1774, but died before it could formally be carried out. He was succeeded by James Duncan. He is buried in Denholm, his gravestone reading 'Here rests from his labours Mr John Arnott, Preacher of the Gospel' (also written 'Arnott').

Arnot Hill (*awr-ni'-hil*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, according to the 1541 rental roll, when it was valued at 3 shillings and 4 pence and tenanted by Ninian Armstrong. It is surely the same location as the modern 'Annett Hill', a small rise on the south side of the road by the remains of Liddel Castle.

Arnott see **Arnot**

Arnside (*awrn-sīd*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule (Parish of Hobkirk), which were part of the land dispute in the Barony in 1561 and 1562. Its location is uncertain, but it appears to have been adjacent to Langburn and to the west of Whelpinside, hence probably more like the upper Slitrig valley than the Rule valley. There is a village of the same name in southern Cumbria (written 'Arnsyde' and also 'Irnesyde').

Arnton Fell (*awrn-tin-fel*) *n.* ridge in upper Liddesdale, running roughly south-west to north-east, with a triangulation pillar at the south-west summit, height 405 m. Below the pillar there are the remains of an old boundary dyke, around the head of Paddington Sike. There are also extensive rig lines in the area. The name probably evolved from 'Ernilton', with 'Erniltoun b. fell' marked in roughly the same place on Blaeu's c.1654 map. It is 'Ernton Hill' in an Archæological Society Transactions article in 1864.

aroon (*u-, a-roon*) *adv., prep.* around, in a circle, on every side – 'Lor', luck! wha's that sittin' by himsel', All heedless o' the bizz and fyke aroon' him' [JoHa], '... An' a' the countryside displayed Aroon' the Border Queen' [WFC], 'Where heath clad hills stand guaird aroon ...' [IWL] (also **aroond**).

aroond (*u-, a-roond*) *adv., prep.* around, round, encompassing, on all sides – 'let's gaun aroond the back', 'A henna seen her aroond here afore', '... Then chields their chairs draw aroond the fire' [JoHa], 'A' wreathed aroond wi' happy thoughts O' kindliness and love' [JoHa], '... Through freen'ships formed ower land and sea Wi' alien bonds aroond them tethered' [JEDM], 'They clustered aroond Hawick Moat Roond aboot the auld green Moat ...' [TK], 'Aroond the toun in lichtsome lilt There's music sweet and clear' [WL] (also **aroon**).

arrayment (*a-rā-min'*) *n., poet.* raiment, clothing – '... an' the smel o' thy arrayemints like the smel o' Lebanon' [HSR].

arreest (*a-reest*) *v., arch.* to arrest – '... after being convict before James Scott, one of the present baillies, of a riot, and arreisted' [BR1727].

arreistment (*a-reest-min'*) *n., arch.* the action of arresting, seizing of a debt – '... by the sd. John Hardie for qt. money was than to be receaved, by virtue of ane decreitt and arreistment following yr upon ...' [BR1693].

Arres (*aw-res*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) married Margaret Glass. Their daughter Ann Margaret was baptised in Hobkirk in 1843. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Bonnar in Bedrule in 1698. His children, baptised in Bedrule, included Janet (b.1698), Isobel (b.1702), James (b.1706), William (b.1710), Andrew (b.1714) and Margaret (b.1719). **James** (19th C.) married Jessie Mather in Cavers Parish in 1840. **Janet** (d.1835) sister of John and Robert (of Kirkton). She was probably niece of Daniel Mather, tenant at Ashybank. She married William Thomas Scott of Milsington and died in Edinburgh. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Ogilvie in Cavers in 1792. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Fairgrieve in Hawick in 1841. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded as tenant in Riddell in

1789. He married Agnes Cochrane and their children included: John (b.1777); William (b.1778); Robert (b.1781); Janet (b.1784); Joan (b.1787); Thomas (b.1782); and Adam (b.1789). **Robert** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Sword in Hobkirk in 1847 (also written 'Arras' and 'Aires'; see also **Ayres**).

Arres-Mather (*aw-res-maw-thur*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) son of Jessie Mather. His uncle Daniel left him his possessions when he died in 1869, so he became tenant of Hallrule and added the surname 'Mather' to his own. He lived at the farm for a few years, but eventually returned to his home in northern Scotland.

arri (*aw-ri*) *n.* an arrow – '... he ordeens his arras agayne the persikuters' [HSR], 'For thine arras stik faste in me ...' [HSR], '... Withoot e'en a gledge At the craik and pen-whussle O yon arraheid o geese ...' [DH] (there are spelling variants).

arseneek (*ar-se-neek*) *n.* arsenic – 'The pooder was produced an proved teh be arseneek!' [BW].

arse-verse (*ars-vers*) *n., arch.* a spell written on a house to ward off fire – 'Arse-verse, A sort of spell used to prevent the house from fire, or as an antidote to Arson, from which the term is supposed to be derived, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (the accents given by Jamieson suggest he may have meant this as 'arsy-versy').

the Art Club see **Hawick Art Club**

arteestic (*awr-tees-tik*) *adj.* artistic – 'Weel, there's an awfu' difference atween arteestic design an' a mill chumley, an aw've heard it ca'ed baith' [BW].

Arthur (*awr-thur*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1756 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. **Alexander** (1779–1829) evangelical preacher, who was part of the early Independent Kirk movement in Scotland. In the early years of the 19th century he travelled throughout Roxburghshire and regularly visited Hawick. In 1804 he became minister of the new Congregational Kirk in Dalkeith. **Rev. Robert** (20th C.) graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1936. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1939 and was ordained as minister of Orrock Kirk that same year. In 1945 he moved to Glasgow Rutherford Church and in 1975 moved to Dundee Old St. Paul's and St. David's. In 1939 he married Margaret Martin.

Arthur Airmstrong's (*awr-thur-ārm-strōngz*) *n.* department store housed in the converted St. John's Church on Oliver Crescent. It closed in 1993 and was taken over by Almstrongs, which itself closed in 2006 with demolition following in 2020, with plans for development as a business incubator festival.

Arthur Street (*awr-thur-stree'*) *n.* street lying between Trinity and Duke Streets, built around 1888 and named after Arthur Noble. At the corner, near the bottom of Trinity Steps was the former Trinity (or sometimes Weensland) branch of the Hawick Co-op.

as (*awz, iz*) *adv., conj., pron.* than – 'A'd rither gaun as stey here', 'When used after comparatives, as has the meaning of than: A'm bigger as yow' [ECS], 'It wad hah been naething till iz ti heh bidden aa nicht ti sei'd owre again, bonnier as ever' [ECS], 'But A'm gettin worse as Landles here ...' [CT], *conj., arch.* that – 'An sic veeshyis fechteen as it was, tui!' [ECS], 'Whow! sic a bleezer as it was ...' [ECS], 'It wasna leike as A was muitteet oot ...' [ECS] (see also **is**).

as accords (*az-a-kōrdz*) *adv., arch.* according to agreement, accordingly – 'And as to the irregular marriages bypast preceding the date hereof they refer it to the minister to pursue in their name as accords' [PR1721].

A'se (*aws*) *contr., arch., poet.* I will, I shall, particularly in the phrase 'A'se warran', meaning 'I'll warrant' – 'Ise tell ye o' a special brither, An' where ye'll fin' 'im ...' [JoHa], 'Ise warn a right, tight, swagg'rin', swearing fellow ...' [JoHa], 'Nae little 'daffin' and gabbin,' as the sang sings, gaed on amang the threesome, Ise warrant ye' [LHTB], 'Ev'n if it maun be sae, quo' Kate, What maun be, maun be, I's be sworn' [HSR], '... sae ye maun e'en gang yer ways doon-bye, and I'se warrant ye *He'll* let ye in yonder' [WNK], ''Aha!', think A, 'it'll no hev cood gar ends meet this bittie back, nih, A'se warran!'' [ECS], '... ee'll need a licht ti finnd eet, A'se warren' [ECS] (there are spelling variants, including 'I's' and 'I'se'; see also **s'** and **sall**).

the A7 (*thu-ā-see-vin*) *n.* main road north to Edinburgh and south to Carlisle, sometimes designated the A7(T), where 'trunk' means it is suitable for heavy vehicles. Passing through Hawick from north to south it followed Wilton Hill, Dovemount Place, North Bridge Street, High Street, Buccleuch Street and Buccleuch Road. In 2000 it was rerouted to pass via Commercial Road in the northerly direction and via Mart Street in the southerly direction (with new one-way detours). The approximate route has existed for many centuries, but has changed several times. The route through Hawick from the south went

from near the present entrance to Goldielands, via Martin's House, up the Longbaulk, down the Loan, across the Slitrig (by the Auld Brig or nearby ford), then the ford at the foot of Walter's Wynd, up Wilton Path and then via Stirches Road to Ashkirk. After 1741 it would proceed via the Teviot Bridge, avoiding the High Street, from 1816 along the New Road, avoiding the Loan, and from 1832 along the High Street and across the North Bridge, avoiding Wilton Path. Until the early 18th century the route went from Ashkirk to Selkirk to Darnick and then via a ferry, ford and bridge to Lauder, Oxton, Fala and via Dere Street to Dalkeith. It was dramatically improved after the Toll Roads acts of the mid-18th century, and particularly with the opening of the Scotch-Dyke to Haremoss Turnpike, after which it developed as a major passenger coach and carrying route. The new road from Selkirk to Edinburgh, via Fairnilee and Clovernfords was built in 1755. However, even in 1826 a guide book describes the route between Hawick and Selkirk as 'a most execrable road, ten miles in length'. The route from Galashiels to Stow, Heriot and Fushiebridge was not laid out until 1818 and the new road from Selkirk to Gala was completed in 1833. The part along the Ewes valley to Langholm was completed about 1770, and before that was little more than a bridle trail. The route up the Teviot valley used to cross the river at more than 10 fords before this road (with its bridges) was developed. It has continued to be (slowly) improved. It is now referred to as the 'Historic Scottish Borders' route owing to its historic state – 'Neebors: be wairned! – If ye'd bide leevin – Let's have Hawick High Street, No' A7' [DH].

ashair (*a-shār*) *v.* to assure – '. . . for wei are ashaired that whatever presents itsel' tae the human ei remains on the retina for an infinitismal fraction o' a second' [BW1938], '. . . But rest ashared, the real foke are coming back' [JuH] (also written 'ashare').

Ashby (*ash-bee*) *n.* **Rev. William A.** (19th/20th C.) from Walthamstow, he was assistant minister at Stirling Baptist Church and then minister of Hawick Baptist Church 1911–15. In 1911 a Women's Auxiliary was formed, with his wife as President. The Bible Class reached its highest attendance of 120. For a short period he required police protection, having spoken out against a particular Protestant lecturer, against the feelings of some townsfolk, which formed a mob outside his Church. He moved to Bridgeton, Glasgow in 1915 and was at Paisley Road Church 1918–23.

Ashcroft (*ash-kroft*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1808/9) from Canonbie, son of James. He was farmer at South Berryfell. In 1861 he is recorded as farmer of 400 acres there. He was living with his sister Ann and niece Elizabeth. **James** (b.c.1785) lime burner at Stobs Limery, Limekilenedge in 1841. His wife was Christy and their children included Alexander, Thomas, William and Anne. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Beattie in Castleton in 1841. **William** (b.1816/7) from Canonbie, he was a road contractor, living at Berryfell Gap in 1861. His wife was Jane and their children included James, Eliza, Isabella, Christian, Alexander and Helen. **William** (1892–1915) son of Alexander and Janet Kerr from Hopehouse, Ettrick. His father was born in Cavers Parish. He was brought up in Wilton Dean, he later lived on the Loan. He worked at Wilson & Glenny's and joined the Seaforth Highlanders. He was killed near Bethune and was buried in the Guards Cemetery, Windy Corner, Cuinchy, France.

ashet (*a-she'*) *n., poet.* a large plate for serving food – 'An' she, . . . said, Gie me here John Babtist's heæd in ane aschet' [HSR].

Ashiebank see **Ashybank**

Ashieburn (*aw-shee-burn*) *n.* farm on the south side of the Ale Water, between Belses and Ancrum. 2 Turnbull brothers from there were transported to Virginia in the 1660s as a result of a 'tumult' when James Scott (son of Walter in Catslack) was installed as minister, and their sister was 'whipped through the streets of Jedburgh'. Walter Scott of Clarilaw bought the farm sometime before 1700 and his great-grandson Henry Erskine Scott sold it before he died in 1847. James Gray of Ashieburn was there in 1788. William Cochrane was there in 1797, Walter Stoddart in 1799 and James Gray in the latter part of the 18th century.

Ashiestiel (*aw-shee-steel*) *n.* house next to Peel, on the south bank of the Tweed, dating from 1660, but with many later alterations. These were Crown lands in the late 15th century, leased by the Kers and then the Murrays in the early 16th century. Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst claimed he held the lands in feu in 1541, paying £26 13s 4d. James Dickson was recorded there in 1592. John Murray was there in the latter part of the 17th century and was persecuted for being a Covenanter. It was owned by Russells at the end of the 18th century and Col. William of Ashiestiel paid the land tax there in 1802.

Sir Walter Scott rented the property 1804–12 while Abbotsford was being built. The Ashiestiel (or Low Peel) Bridge, built in 1848, was at the time the largest single-span rubble arch bridge in the world – 'Brave Robin o' Singlee was cloven through the brain, An' Kirkhope was woundit, an' young Bailleylee. Wi' Juden, baith Gatehope an' Plora were slain, An' auld Ashiesteel gat a cut on the knee' [ES], 'The braw lads o' Faddonside, The lasses o' the Peel, And when ye gang to Thornilee Ye'll ca' at Ashiesteel' [DJG] (also written 'Ashiesteel'; it is recorded as 'Esschissteile' in 1444, 'Eschesteile' in 1456, 'Escheschele' in 1457, 'Eschistele' in 1468, 'Eschesteill' in 1541, 'Eschestill' in 1563, 'Eschesteill' in 1573/4, 'Esshesteill' in 1592, 'Eschiesteill' in 1601 and 'Eshisteill' in c.1680; it is 'Eshiesteill' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Esshystill' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and 'Eshysteill' on Adair's 1688 map).

Ashkirk (*ash-kirk*) *n.* village 6 miles north of Hawick on the A7, also the name of the surrounding parish. Here side roads connect to the Borthwick valley ('the Hill Road to Roberton') and over Woll Rig into the Ettrick valley. The earliest mention of the name is in 1116. Much of the area was owned by the Bishops of Glasgow from the 10th to 13th centuries, and the church is first recorded in 1170. Indeed it had the status of a Barony, owned by the Diocese of Glasgow until the Reformation. There is a charter of lands there to Orm of Ashkirk and his heirs, granted by William I in 1179. The perambulation of the pasture is described as being 'from Staniford to the cross, and from the cross to the great aldertree near the turf-ground – and thence as far as Illieslade – and thence to the small rivulet on the east side of Huntleie – and from the rivulet upwards to the rivulet of Akermere – and so upwards to the wenelachia of Richard Cumin – and so thereafter upwards to the sike which is next under Todholerig – and so from that sike which goes into the rivulet of Langhop – and thereafter as the boundary goes on the east side of Lepes between Askirke and Whiteslade into the Alne'. It was probably the 'Askrige' listed in a letter by Dacre listing places that were burned in 1514. It was once a country retreat of the Bishop, although ruins of the palace have been invisible since the 18th century. Lands there were owned by Robert Scott of Whitslade in 1643 (valued at £110 10s), as well as an additional 'six husband-lands' (valued at £133). These same lands were owned by Thomas Wilkinson in 1788 and sold to Archibald Cochrane in 1795. Along with Ashkirk Mill, Salenside and Kirkhouses, the teinds were valued at £80 in 1788. Alexander Scott is recorded as farmer there in 1797, when he owned 7 horses, and was still farmer in 1801, when his servant John Smail was mentioned. The village was once an important coaching stop but became quieter after the railway was built. Buildings are shown there on a map of Headshaw farm in 1829. A school was built in the village in 1837 (closed in 1992), and it formerly had its own post office. A village hall was built in 1979. Ashkirk is also the name of the surrounding Parish, which lay partly in Roxburghshire (about 2/3) and partly in Selkirkshire until 1891. The area was ransacked in 1514 by Dacre's men, specifically 'the watter of Ale, from Askrige to Elmartour in the said Middilmarchies, whirupon was fifty pleughes, lyes all and every of them waist now'. The 'Bishop's Stone' is a nearby marker. The University of Glasgow remained as superior of much of the lands of the Parish into the 20th century. The present church dates from 1790/1, with the interior renovated in 1893 and 1962. Above the village stands the transmission mast, originally erected in 1963, which provides FM radio to the Borders and Northumberland – 'Tell Ashkirk, and Satchels, Burnfoot, and the Kirkhouse, Howpasley, and Roberton, with Harden bold and crouse' [WSB] (the name first appears as 'Asheschyrc' in about 1120, in the late 12 century is 'Askirke', 'Eschechirca', 'Axekirche', 'Aschechircha' and 'Ashachirche', and is 'Askirk' in 1275, 'Askyrk' in 1319 and transcribed 'Askiek' in 1430; it appears in its modern form by the mid-16th century, although it is 'Eskirk' in 1529 and still 'Eskirke' in a charter of 1641; Gordon's c.1650 manuscript map shows 'Askirk' and Blaeu's 1654 map shows it as 'Askirck' on the south side of the Ale, while it is 'Askirch' on de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland and 'Askirk' on Adair's c.1688 map; it presumably derives from the ash trees in the church area; other exmples of spellings include 'Aschachirche', 'Aschechirche', 'Aschechyrc', 'Aschirche', 'Ashkirke', 'Askechirche', 'Askirk', 'Askirke', 'Askyrk', 'Axekirche', 'Eschechirca', 'Eschechircha', 'Eschirche', 'Eskirk', 'Eskirke', 'Hassechirke' and 'Heshchirche').

Ashkirk (*ash-kirk*) *n.* **Acolf** (12th C.) first known member of the family who held lands at Ashkirk as vassals of the Bishop of Glasgow. It is unclear whether he himself held local lands. His surviving sons were Huhtred and Orm. **Adam** (12th/13th C.) son of Orm, he also had a connection with Ashkirk. Based on the dispute in

the reign of Alexander II we know that he had a son William, but nothing much else is known about him. In the period 1170–90 he witnessed a gift by Anselm of Mow to Melrose Abbey; he is there 'Adam of Ashkirk, son of Orm'. He also witnessed an agreement in about 1188 between the Bihsop of Glasgow and Robert de Brus regarding several churches in Dumfriesshire. And in the period 1189–94 he witnessed a gift to St. Andrews Priory. **Sir Alexander** (13th C.) son of William and younger brother of Henry, from whom he was granted half the lands of Ashkirk following a dispute over Henry's legitimacy, according to an undated charter made before 1249. He was also granted lands in Lilliesleaf by Walter Riddell in the early 13th century. In a grant of lands by Walter Riddell to Melrose Abbey he is listed as a neighbouring landowner 'Alexandro de Askirke', brother of Henry. **Sir Henry** (13th C.) son of William and brother of Alexander. There was a dispute in the reign of Alexander II (sometime between 1214 and 1249) over his legitimacy and hence right to inherit the lands at Ashkirk. This was resolved when he granted half of Ashkirk to his brother, for his 'homage and service'. In 1253 he was one of a number of men who granted lands (Oliver Castle in Peeblesshire) to David de Graham. Sometime in the period 1248–58 he granted the lands of 'Bellingdene' (i.e. Bellendean in Roxburghshire) and Todrig (in Selkirkshire) to Coldstream Priory. **Henry** (14th C.) referred to as 'of Ashkirk' in 1363 when David II granted him lands in the town of Roxburgh that had previously belonged to Adam de 'Glentone' (possibly Glendinning). He was probably a descendant of the ealier Ashkirks, but appears no longer to have had any direct local connection. **Huhtred** (12th C.) son of Acolf and elder brother of Orm. Since Orm had a charter of Ashkirk, then presumably he held lands elsewhere, but it is not known whether these were local. What is known is that he has a son, also Huhtred, and a grandson, Richard. **Orm** (12th C.) son of Acolf and brother of Huhtred. A charter of William the Lion, probably in 1179, grants him lands and rights at Ashkirk. This was a continuation of what had been granted to the family earlier by King Malcolm. There is an existing description of the boundaries of the land as perambulated by the King's Constable Richard de Moreville and others. He is also recorded (as a neighbouring landowner) in a charter for the lands of Whitslade in about 1173. He had at least one son, Adam. **William** (12th/13th C.) son of Adam, he probably held the lands of Ashkirk. In the period 1204–07 he witnessed the charter of foundation for the Church of Hassendean. He had sons Henry and Alexander. **William** (16th C.) recorded on a marriage contract of 1526 in the Selkirk Protocol Books. He was one of the officials appointed to act on behalf of John Baird of Posso, and Janet Scott, daughter of Walter Scott of Howpasley. He may be the last of the family of Ashkirk on record in this area (written 'Askirk', 'Haschirch' and variants).

Ashkirk Brig (*ash-kirk-brig*) *n.* bridge over the Ale Water at Ashkirk. It was built about 1773 and had 3 arches. It was rebuilt in 1841 by Smith of Darnick.

Ashkirk Brigend (*ash-kirk-brig-end*) *n.* former farm near Ashkirk Bridge, also known as just 'Brigend'. A cottage of that name is located just to the east of the bridge, on the right-hand side of the A7. John Gray was farmer there in 1797, when it is 'Askirk Bridgend'. J. & J. Gray were recorded there in 1868.

Ashkirk Free Kirk (*ash-kirk-free-kirk*) *n.* former Free Church set up in Ashkirk in 1844, following the Disruption. The proprietor of the Haining gave land and a church was erected quickly. It lasted until 1909, when the congregation merged with Lilliesleaf United Free Kirk. However, a manse was not built until 1859, resulting in the minister having to walk from a great distance every Sunday; this is 'Kirklea'. The church underwent major renovations in 1898. The 'blotter registers' exist in the General Register Office for Scotland, including baptisms for the period 1844–1908. John Edmondson was the first minister, having 'come out' as parish minister at the Disruption. A roll of the ministry is: John Edmondston 1843–65; Alexander Giles was minister 1866–97; W.F. Bell 1897–1909.

Ashkirk Hill (*ash-kirk-hil*) *n.* hill immediately south of Ashkirk, reaching a height of 296 m.

Ashkirk Hoose (*ash-kirk-hoos*) *n.* Ashkirk House, large house on the slope just to the west of Ashkirk village, and east of Woll estate. It is not marked on Crawford & Brooke's 1843 map, but appears on the Ordnance Survey map of the 1850s. It was home to the Cochran family in the first half of the 19th century. In 1841 and 1851 it was listed as 'Ashkirk Cottage', with Cochrans there in 1841 and the Robson family in 1851. In 1861 it contined 19 rooms and the only resident was a housekeeper. A. Gibson was recorded there in 1868.

Ashkirk Kirk (*ash-kirk-kirk*) *n.* church in Ashkirk, centre of the surrounding parish. The

church there was recorded as early as 1170, and much of the land around the village was owned by the Bishops of Glasgow until the 13th century. There are records of the church being confirmed to Bishops of Glasgow by the Pope in 1170, 1174, 1179, 1181, 1186 and 1216. The early church was dedicated to St. Ninian, and probably stood on the same site as the current building. It was erected into a prebend of the Church of Glasgow in about 1275 and the charge became a perpetual vicarage, referred to as 'Vicarius de Haschyrche' in Bagimond's Roll. In 1401 and in about 1440 it was taxed at a value of 40 shillings. In about the 1440s the canon of the church was ordered to pay the vicar 9 merks. A record of 1448 complains of the non-payment of salary for the 'vicar of the choir' there; the Bishop describes how the 'fruits of the canonry and prebend' were so insignificant, as a result of which 'divine worship remained incompletely performed'. A small amount was to be allowed for 'the chaplain who should officiate at Ashkirk', from out of the tithes and other income that went to the person holding the canonry and vicarage. The prebendary of Ashkirk appears to have been vacant in 1502. The names of the actual preachers in the parish are not mostly recorded until after the Reformation. At that point the 'haill parsonage' was valued at £120. It was said that the old kirk was a low thatched building with an earthen floor. A new bell and bell-house was installed in 1648 and in the same year it was recorded that some sermons were held in the Kirkyard because of the appearance of the Plague. The church was rebuilt in 1790/1, designed by James Trotter. It contains oak pannelling in the pulpit and possibly also the Laird's Pew from the old Minto Church (coming to Ashkirk after the old Minto Kirk was demolished in 1831); there are initials there also, 'S/ GE' and 'D / (I)C' for Sir Gilbert Elliot of Headshaw (later Minto) and his wife Dame Jean Carre of Cavers, commemorating their wedding. Another panel bears the date 1702 and the arms of the Scotts of Essenside. More modern plaques are dedicated to other local families, such as the Scotts of Woll and Cochrans of Ashkirk. An old burial aisle of the Scotts of Todrig was removed in the 18th century. The aisle at the west end of the south side was added in the early 19th century. The exterior is harled, with red sandstone dressings, and it has a square bell-cote. Its interior was renovated in 1893 and again in 1962 by J. Wilson Paterson, and also contains a war memorial plaque. A pictorial window was installed in 1910, to the memory of Esther, wife of John Corse Scott of Synton. The organ was built by Basil Wilson. There is a silver font, dating from 1851, and a carved communion table. There is a gallery level, reached by 2 staircases. The manse was built in 1784. The churchyard contains some older headstones, including the enclosure of the Scotts of Synton, dated 1646, but rebuilt in 1887 for the Corse Scotts. It also contains 5 table-stones of 17th century style, as well as a headstone of a gypsy boy hanged for stealing a duck. The village also formerly contained a Free Kirk, operating from 1844 until at least 1908. Kirk Session minutes date back to 1711 and Parish registers to 1630. A Free Kirk was established in 1843, when John Edmondston walked out with much of the congregation. Records for the Free Kirk exist for the period 1844–1908. The Parish Kirk was linked with Bowden 1977–83 and linked with Selkirk Lawson Memorial in 1983 and with Selkirk and Caddonfoot from 1986, with the Caddonfoot link terminated in 1992. The oldest surviving communion token is a large lead oblong, with 'A.K.' incised, probably dating from the 17th century; another is square with 'A.K.' finely scratched, while a more recent one comes from 1839. A booklet about the church was written by Alasdair Allan in 1984. A roll of ministers of Ashkirk Kirk is: Richard, Vicar in 1258; Edmund of London, Prebend in 1319; William Bothwell, Prebend until 1390; Gilbert Bothwell, Prebend from 1390; James Watson, Caon and Prebend until 1408; John Gray, Canon and Prebend 1408–24; James Scrimgeour, Canon and Prebend c.1424–28; John Methven, Canon and Prebend from 1428; James Inglis, Canon and Prebend until 1430; Robert Lauder, Canon and Prebend from 1430; William Elphinstone, Rector from 1437; Simon of Dalgles, Canon and Vicar in 1448; James Heriot, Rector from 1505; William Watson, Vicar until c.1508; Richard Bothwell, Parson and Rector 1505–1549; David Scott, Vicar in at least 1516–28; Simon Shortreed, Vicar from at least 1532 until 1550; James Ker, Vicar from 1550; William Bothwell, Rector 1550–52; Adam Bothwell, Rector from 1552; John Reid, Vicar from 1552; John Muir, Rector c.1561–70; John Hamilton, from 1570; John Scott 1573–c.79; James Scott, Reader in 1575, Vicar in 1586; Thomas Cranston, Parson and Vicar 1579–82; Daniel Chalmers c.1583–85/6; Robert Scott, from 1585/6; Alexander Justice 1604–11; Alexander Hogg 1611–19;

Robert Cunningham, Reader in 1638; Alexander Reid 1619–c.49; Robert Cunningham 1649–62; Thomas Courtney from 1663; Archibald Inglis 1675–c.85; Robert Cunningham (again) 1679–c.85; Richard Scott 1685–89; Robert Cunningham (once again!) 1689–90; Robert Wylie 1691–92; Charles Gordon 1695–1710; Robert Lithgow 1711–29; Walter Stewart 1730–62; Simon Haliburton 1763–97; Thomas Samuel Hardie 1798–1810; Gavin James Hamilton 1811–37; John Edmondston 1837–43; Laurence Mackenzie 1843–54; William McLean 1855–60; William Grierson Smith 1861–70; John Chalmers 1871–94; James Daun 1892–1926; James Reekie 1926–53; John Freeland 1953–61; Ewan G.S. Traill 1961–69; Henry M. Jamieson 1969–76; Thomas W. Donald 1977–83; John W. Slack 1983–86; Ian M. Strachan 1986–95; James H. Sinclair (Associate) 1987–92; James W. Campbell 1995– (it is shown as 'K. of Askirck' on Blaeu's 1654 map in roughly the correct place, although 'Askirck' itself is marked on the south side of the Ale).

Ashkirk Loch (*ash-kirk-loch*) *n.* small lake between Drinkstone Hill and Ashkirk Hill, a couple of miles south of the village itself. Long Moss drains into it, and it in turns drains into the Woo Burn. It is 'Askirk Loch' in 1649 when listed among the lochs in Roxburghshire (it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Loch of Askirck).

Ashkirk Manse (*ash-kirk-mawns*) *n.* former manse for Ashkirk Kirk, later known as **Halkyn**. It was built in 1784, with later additions, and there is a carved lintel that says 'MWS 1748' (the initials referring to Mr. Walter Stewart). Rev. Stewart paid tax on 11 windows there in 1748 (presumably for an earlier building) and for 14 windows in 1753 (probably the newer building). The associated glebe lands consisted of 14 acres in the early 19th century.

Ashkirk Mill (*ash-kirk-mil*) *n.* former corn mill in Ashkirk, situated to the south of the road through the village, on the old mill lade. John Riddell was described as 'late of Askirk mylne' in 1580. In 1580/1 Walter Scott of Ashkirk sold the 'knaifschip and bannock' of the mill to John Scott in Aikwood for 5 years. It was valued at £84 in 1643, when owned by Robert Scott of Whitslade. James Home was owner in 1673. Thomas Brown was miller there in 1698. The miller in the early 18th century was Walter Scott. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for 'six husband lands and mill' there (and other lands in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. In 1762 George Helm was cottar there and Thomas Renwick was a tailor. John Scott, Alexander Neil, Thomas Henderson and John Oliver are recorded there in 1797 and John Oliver in 1799. Residents in 1801 included Adam Neil, John Oliver, William Scott and tenant John Scott. It was owned by Thomas Wilkinson in 1788, when the lands were still valued at £84. It was still recorded being owned by Thomas Wilkinson in 1811 (although probably sold before that), when the 'Six Husband Lands, and Mill of Ashkirk, and Multures' (together with Kirkhouses and Ashkirk) were valued at £529 10s. John Douglas was the tenant in 1825. In 1841 William Hobkirk lived there, as well as Thomas Gray being farmer, James Scott tollgate keeper and John Matheson vet and blacksmith. It was part of the property of Alexander Cochrane in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. James Melrose & Sons supplied a new pump in 1886 and water wheel in 1907, plans for both being in the National Archives. There was also a grain mill (built in the early 19th century) beside the garage, as well as a sawmill near the golf clubhouse (the corn mill is marked on Anslie's 1773 map; it is 'Askirk-mill' in 1678, 'Askirk Milln' in 1698, 'Askirk-mill' in 1788 and 'Ashkirkmiln' in 1797).

Ashkirk Pairish (*ash-kirk-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish centred around Ashkirk village, between Hawick and Selkirk. The village was formerly in Roxburghshire, while about 1/3 of the parish was in Selkirkshire (the former estates of Synton and Whitslade), but in 1891 it was all transferred to Selkirkshire, and a detached part of Selkirkshire included in the new parish boundaries. The parish is bounded by Selkirk, Lilliesleaf, Wilton, Roberton and Kirkhope parishes. The parish was part of the see of Glasgow until the Reformation. It is mentioned as early as 1116, and most of the lands (perhaps with the exception of North and South Synton) were confirmed to Glasgow several times in the 12th century. The rectory of Ashkirk was erected into a prebendary of Glasgow in about 1275. This was taxed at £5 in 1275 and £4 5s in 1376. The 'manors' of Lilliesleaf, Ancrum and Ashkirk were temporarily transferred by the English King to the Abbots of Melrose and Newbattle, as recorded in 1335/6. James IV confirmed the privileges of a free regality on the Barony of Ashkirk in 1490, held by the Bishop of Glasgow, but in 1641 Charles gave the same rights to Duke of Lennox. The bailiary of Ashkirk was gifted to Walter Ker of Cessford by the King in 1547 and in 1548 the Kers, along with English forces under Lord Grey burnt many of the houses

and crops in the Ale valley. From very early times the land was held by a family called 'Askirk', who were vassals of the Bishop of Glasgow. Later, and for several centuries, most of the land was owned by various branches of the Scotts. In 1644 the session excommunicated some of the Scottish Royalist leaders in the Civil War. In 1648 it is recorded that there was no church collection for 3 Sundays because of the Plague, with preaching in the kirkyard. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £5100 in Roxburghshire and £1600 in Selkirkshire. In 1678 the rents were valued at about £3200 in Roxburghshire and £1900 in Selkirkshire. In 1707 the value was £5181 18s 4d. The land around the parish formerly held many more extensive lakes, which were drained for agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries. The present church dates from 1791. In 1788 the feu-duty of Headshaw were still held by the 'College of Glasgow', this being one of the last vestige of the association of the Parish with Glasgow. Glasgow University held the superiority of some of the Parish lands until the 20th century. In 1803 there were 111 men in the parish aged between 17 and 55. In the New Statistical Account (written 1837) the Parish is described as having 5 masons, 2 carpenters, 2 tailors, 1 smith, 1 farrier and no public houses. Parish registers exist from 1630, but have considerable gaps. Early records of the Parish were described in an article by Frank Hogg in the Archæological Society Transactions in 1871. The population in 1755 was 629.

Ashkirk Road (*ash-kirk-rād*) *n.* name of streets in Middlesbrough and Strathaven. There is also an Ashkirk Drive in Larkhall and an Ashkirk Place in Wishaw.

Ashkirk Schuil (*ash-kirk-skil*) *n.* former school for Ashkirk Parish, situation downhill from the Manse. The earlier school was located near the Kirk since the late 16th century, and may have been in the ruined building to the east of the church, later used as a burial aisle for the Corse-Scotts of Synton; the keystone of the arched doorway is marked 'WS 1646'. The new parish school was built in 1837, and had a schoolhouse each side, for the 2 teachers employed there. There were about 45 pupils in the 1830s, when the teacher's house consisted of 3 rooms and a kitchen. The first record of a schoolmaster is Robert Cuthbertson in 1618. There was no schoolmaster in 1653 and the heritors agreed to contribute more to pay for a teacher, with Thomas White being appointed. From 1799 the schoolmaster was Jesse Elliot, who served for more than 40 years. The school closed in 1992 and the building became a domestic property, later converted into a bed and breakfast. A roll of Schoolmasters includes: Robert Cuthbertson, at least 1618–39; Thomas White, from 1653; John Shiel, 1709; James Wilson, at least 1719–24; Walter Scott, 1795–99; Jessie Elliot, 1799 to 1840s; James Scott, at least 1851–61; and James Smellie, 1860s.

Ashkirkshiel (*ash-kirk-sheel*) *n.* former farm steading near Synton Mossend, marked on the west side of Synton Loch on Ainslie's 1773 map. On a ridge just to the south is an ancient earthwork, probably a mediæval settlement, trapezoidal in shape, with a bank on 3 sides and a steep cliff on the other. The site was damaged by forestry, but is now open land again. A bronze sword-hilt and other artfacts were found there, suggesting earlier occupation.

Ashkirk Terrace (*ash-kirk-te-ris*) *n.* street in Ashkirk, one of only 3 named streets in the village.

Ashkirk Toll (*ash-kirk-tōl*) *n.* former tollhouse located about 2 miles north of the village itself, at the old boundary with Selkirkshire. This was an important stop on the main road north of Hawick, particularly before the railway was constructed. George Barclay was proprietor there in 1851 – '. . . And tramp tae Ashkirk Toll tae meet The sodgers coming in' [WLu] (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Ashkirktoon (*ash-kirk-toon*) *n.* Ashkirktown, farm to the left of the A7, just before Ashkirk village, on the south side of the Ale Water (it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Ashkirk Village Hall (*ash-kirk-vi-leej-hawl*) *n.* community hall in Ashkirk, built in 1979 to house the W.R.I., Women's Guild and playgroup. Since 2016 it has been run by a registered charity.

Ashleigh (*awsh-lee*) *n.* house at 3 East Stewart Place. It was home of Ivan Laing, the Olympian. It is now split into flats.

the Ashloanin (*thu-awsh-lō-nin*) *n.* street in Denholm, off the Loaning, where ash trees once grew. It was the location for council 'prefabs' at the end of WWII, and more housing development since then.

Ashtreis (*awsg-trīz*) *n.* Ashtrees, farm between the Rule and Jed valleys, off the road to the north of Chesters. It long belonged to the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, with Olivers holding it in fee from at least the mid-16th century. It was listed in 1538 among lands in Jedforest that had passed

to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'; at that time it was valued at 25 shillings. In 1539 George Rutherford of Hundalee had a charter of these lands, whose superiority had been forfeited by Archibald, Earl of Angus. 'Hobe Ollyver of Eshetres' was recorded in 1544. The Laird of Ashtrees was one of the local leaders of a raiding expedition of about 200 Olivers and others in 1583, probably in retaliation for having cattle stolen. Adam Scott of Ashtrees paid tax on lands in Southdean Parish in 1678. James Oliver was there in 1684. Thomas was the last Oliver of Ashtrees, dying in 1739, when it passed to his daughter and son-in-law John Scott. Scott's estate was valued at £33 6s 8d in the 1740s. In 1788 it was valued at £33 6s 8d, when held by Adam Scott. Edward Scott was there in 1799. Adam Scott was labourer there in 1801 and William Wilson was shepherd at 'Ashtree hill'. The Scotts held it through to the mid-19th century, and it passed to Dr. John Robson-Scott about 1858. Edward Hindmarsh (also known as 'Hymers') was farmer there in 1861 and 1868. There was formerly a tower house there. A set of 10 cairns are shown on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map, probably clearance heaps, but in any case now gone (it is 'Eschetreis' in 1538, 1539 and 1541, 'Eshetres' in 1544 and 'Ash-trees' in 1684; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Ashwell Place (*ash-wel-plis*) *n.* street in Newcastleton off South Hermitage Street, opposite Walter Street.

Ashybank (*aw-shee-, e-shee-bawngk*) *n.* hamlet on the A698, about half-way to Denholm. The area was burned by Hertford's men in 1545, along with much of Teviotdale. The road to Denholm used to pass to the south of here. The main farm was once part of the demesne lands of Cavers and was became a tenanted farm of the Cavers estate; there are deeds relating to it among the Douglas of Cavers papers in 1498, 1550 and 1671. It was sold by Sir William Douglas of Cavers to Robert Ker in Sunderlandhall and sold back in 1498 for 240 merks. However, there was still a dispute between the 2 families over the farm in 1538. In 1511 it was listed as one of the 2 'domain' lands of the Barony of Cavers, and again in 1558 when its 'liferent' was granted to Christian Kerr, widow of the former Laird of Cavers. The 'mains' lands of this name (along with the Coates) were inherited by Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. 5 people were listed there on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. William Leyden was there in 1702. The lands were liferented as part of the estate of Bonjedward by 1707, along with 'Cray's park'. James Smith was there in 1709, James Oliver in at least 1709–18, William Scott in at least 1723–30, William Hood in 1725, James Thomson in 1726, James Dryden in 1733–42, William Hall (herd) in 1733, Walter Waugh in 1734, George Turnbull in 1735–47, John Scott in 1742–49 and Robert Stavert in 1745. James Oliver was tenant in 1755 and (probably) another James Oliver in 1778. It was the site of the first local ploughing competition, organised by the Hawick Farmers' Club in 1786. The Mather family farmed there in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Nichol Ailey, Robert Easton, Robert Hill and Robert Miller were servants there in 1799 and William Maben and Thomas Ferguson in 1801. George Forsyth was farmer in the 1860s, and there were Taylors there in the early 20th century. The farm was taken over by the Haddon family shortly before WWII and jointly farmed with the Halls for a while. A flat bronze axe found here in the 19th century is in the Royal Museum of Scotland (also spelled 'Eshiebank', 'Ashiebank' etc. in earlier documents; the name is probably just the Old English 'æsc banke', meaning 'the bank of ash trees'; it is first recorded as 'Esschebank' in 1498, is 'Eschebank' in 1511 and 1558, 'Esschebank' in 1538 and 'Esshebanke' in 1545, and had similar spellings until the early 17th century; it is 'Eshiebank' in 1687, 'Eshibank' in 1698 and 'Ashibank' in 1716; it is on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map as 'Esshybanck', is on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Esshybanck', surrounded by a wooded area, and is hybanck' on Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland).

Ashybrae (*aw-shee-brā*) *n.* former name for a slope on the west side of the Dean Burn near Denholm, opposite the Well Brae and near the Burn Haugh. James Murray says that the earliest course of the road towards Hawick used to go this way, much higher up the Burn than the modern road, before passing into the fields of Honeyburn.

Ashy Burn (*aw-shee-burn*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising around Swarf Moss and running roughly north-west to become part of Whithaugh Burn.

asiament (*ās-ya-ment*) *n., arch.* an advantage in connection with land, easement – '. . . witht all frutis, asyamentis and pertinentis to the sayd landis off the Hepe . . . ' [SB1431].

aside (*a-sīd, u-sīd*) *prep.* besides, apart from, in comparison to – '. . . spanged the Yill owre a brig aseide a creeper-kivvert cottage' [ECS],

'. . . aside that, hei likes ti gaun walks in the Border hills' [IWL], *adv.* alongside of, close to, in the neighbourhood of – 'pit eet aside the other yin', 'We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug' [JJ].

aside o (*a-sīd-ō*) *adv., arch.* beside, by the side of – 'He stuid aside o' Meg' [GW], compared with – 'She's nae rinner ava aside o' Jean' [GW].

asinder (*a-sin-dur*) *adv., poet.* asunder – 'He broucht thame owt o' mirkniss an' the skaddaw o' deæth, an' brak thair bands asinder' [HSR], 'What therfor God heth joinet thegither let nae man pit asinder' [HSR].

the A68 (*thu-ā-siks-tee-ī'*) *n.* main road from Edinburgh to Darlington, passing through Jedburgh and crossing the Border at the Carter Bar. It follows the old course of Dere Street for a significant part of its length. The route through the Borders was turned into a major turnpike in 1768. It forms one of the main ways to get to Edinburgh from Hawick, connecting at Cleikham Inn via Denholm.

the A698 (*thu-ā-siks-nīn-ī'*) *n.* main road from Hawick to Kelso, beginning as Bourtree Place and Weensland Road, going through Denholm, past Jedburgh and on through Kelso. Something like the modern route was completed in the late 18th century. It was basically part of the road from Berwick to Carlisle.

the A6088 (*thu-ā-siks-ō-ī'-ī'*) *n.* a road that leaves Weensland Road just outside town and joins the main A68 road to Newcastle at the Carter Bar. It is the modern version of the centuries old route to Newcastle, which once went straight up the Wellogate.

As June Days Draw Nigh (*awz-joon-dāz-draw-nI*) *n.* book published by the 1514 Club in 2001, being a pictorial of the Common Riding.

ask (*ask*) *n., arch.* the newt or eft – 'Another creature which inspires much terror upon the mind of uneducated folks is the water-newt, in my district called an 'ask' ' [RB] (also **esk**).

askeet see **askit**

ask for (*ask-for*) *v.* to inquire after, ask after – 'tell yer mother A was askin for her', 'yer brother was askin for ee on the phone'.

Askirk see **Ashkirk**

askit (*aws-kee', aws-ki'*) *pp.* asked – '. . . and heirupoun askit instrument of me, notar public, befoir thir witnessis' [SB1574], '. . . of before she took them away she either made price with the pursuer, or askit his liberty to goe that lenth with them?' [BR1680], '. . . did they believe the Bible, ye micht as weel hae askit . . . ' [EM1820], 'A was honoured ti be askit ti propose this toast', '. . . Ah've askeet her an' she says ee can' [JCo], 'And when they askit him the time o day . . . ' [DH], '. . . they aye announce the taxis afore Jimmy's askeet ti favour the company' [IWL] (cf. **as't**; also spelled 'askeet').

ass (*as*) *n., arch.* ash, ashes – '. . . Till, sweatin', oot o' patience, frae the pipe He threw the ause, syne gaed his face a wipe' [JoHa], 'Aw daursay Willie, if it hadna been for thae asse buckets o' yours, ye might hae committed murder' [WNK], 'For I hae eeten assis like breæd, an' ming my drynk wi' greetin' ' [HSR], 'He gies snaw like woo', he skatters the haar-frost like assis' [HSR] (also written 'aass' and 'ause').

the Ass (*thu-aws*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Turnbull** in Bonchester.

assairt (*a-sār'*) *v.* to assert.

assignay (*a-sī-nā*) *n., arch.* an assignee – '. . . I deliuerit thaim to Walter Scot of Branxhelme, assignay to Jhon of Murray and Niniane of Murray . . . ' [SB1500], '. . . the said Robert as oy and air foirsaid, his airis, executouris and assignais . . . ' [SB1569], '. . . and for sasing to be gevin to the said David Scot his airis and assignais' [SPB1579].

assistar (*a-sis-tar*) *n., arch.* a supporter, someone who assists – '. . . taikand the burdene vpone ws, our mother, our haill kin, freindis, assistars and partakers, to haue remittit and forgevin . . . Robert Scot off Alanehaucht . . . ' [SB1581] (often used along with synonymous words in legal documents).

ass-midden (*as-mi-din*) *n., arch.* ash-midden, a refuse heap – 'A never uizd eet; A thraiv'd i the aass-middeen' [ECS].

the Associate Kirk o Hawick (*thu-aw-sō-see-i'-kirk-ō-hIk*) *n.* the Associate Church of Hawick, another name given to **the East Bank Kirk**.

assoilzie (*a-soil-yee*) *v., arch.* to absolve from the outcome of a legal action, pardon, assoil – 'Assoilzies Thomas Deans fra the claim persewit be Adam Scott, smith, against him . . . ' [BR1640], 'A burgess, charged with not being present at the riding and meithing of the common, pleads that he was at the Watch-know, and is assoilzied' [BR1644], 'Assoilzies Thomas Olifer, traveller, fra the claim persewit by John Scott, merchant . . . ' [BR1652].

A Song O' Hawick (*a-sawng-ō-hIk*) *n.* song written by Robert McCartney in about 1990. In the summer of that year a tape was played to Ian Seeley (by a carer at the Buccleuch Rest Home) of McCartney singing a song he had made up, set to

music by Billy Bell. It was transcribed by Seeley, and a piano accompaniment written. This was performed by the singing group 'Quintessence' several times before McCartney's death in 1996. The song was included in the 2001 Hawick Song anthology, with a 3rd verse finished off by the editorial committee, based on McCartney's sketch. It is sung by Bernie Armstrong on the 2013 CD 'The Mosstroopers'.

assith (*a-sith*) *n., arch.* satisfaction, compensation – '... as of the principal soume, ful assith and payment be made ...' [SB1470].

assithment (*a-sith-min'*) *n., arch.* satisfaction, reparation, particularly indemnification due to the heirs of a murdered person – '... and grantis ws to haue resauit full satisfactioun and assythment fra the saidis Robert and Williame ...' [SB1581].

assize (*a-sIz*) *n., arch.* a jury in a criminal trial, inquest.

as't (*awst*) *contr.* asked – 'A as't um already' (cf. **askit**).

asteer (*a-steer*) *adj., arch.* astir – 'I trow he was not half sae stout. But anes his stomach was a steer' [CPM].

astid (*a-stid*) *adv., arch., poet.* rather, instead – '... I had astil be ane dor-keeper in the hous o' my God, nor dwall in the tentes o' wicketniss' [HSR] (appears as 'astil', probably in error for 'astit').

astonishit (*a-ston-i-shee', -shi'*) *pp., poet.* astonished – 'An' whan the multitud hear this, they wer astonishet at his doctrin' [HSR].

astraye (*a-strī*) *adv., poet.* astray – 'I hae gane astraye like ane tint sheep ...' [HSR].

astrict (*a-strikt*) *v., arch.* to restrict the tenure, e.g. tenants were astricted to use a particular mill (Scots law term).

as weel see **is weel**

aswaip (*a-sweep*) *adv., arch.* aslant, slantingly – 'The dyke runs aswaip up the brae' [GW], 'He struck aswaip up the hill' [GW].

at (*a', aw'*) *prep.* at, to be 'at' a person is to talk to them about it, attempt to gain consent or scold – 'his mother'll be at um again aboot his glaury breeks', sometimes used for other English prepositions, with – 'she was roosed at um', from – 'The Minister with ye elders ordered some of their number to enquire at ye parents of poor scholars ...' [PR1721], 'The which days the Baillies and Councill have resolved to enquire at Robert Elliot of Midlaymilne ...' [BR1734], of – 'Yeh gowsty nicht (wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs) a turbleent woare as the ordnar dang doon the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment' [ECS], on – 'There, at the yeh hand, tooered the threeple Eeldons ...' [ECS], regarding, about – 'The said John Scott ... was called before the Session and enquired att why he did not appear ...' [PR1724], after, seeking – '... and paid some small thing to defray the charge the town had been at in that matter' [C&L1767], '... but gie's an idea. What sentiment do ye want to be at?' [BM1898] (cf. **it**; formerly spelled 'att'; in older documents someone described as 'at' a place, rather than 'of' or 'in', usually meant they were a temporary resident).

at (*a', aw'*) *adv., arch.* used after a verb to denote continuation, on, away – 'Hei blethert an blethert at, till A thocht ei'd never devalld' [ECS], 'A've ma bigcoat an ma nibbie an a guid perr o tacketty shuin, so it mae rain at, for ochts A care! – Lauch at! Ee'll finnd A'm richt for aa' [ECS].

at (*a', i', aw'*) *pron.* that – '... and at thai ar haldyn of baroun of Hawyk in chef ...' [SB1500], '... Caleb ... told them he had fulfilled his promise, but 'dinna let on what ye've seen, an' than ye can lauch at the next fallows 'at come oot'' [WNK], 'The bailies o' Hawick, sir, wad gang bare-knuckled a' their days, sir, raither than wear gluives 'it had been boucht by rubbin' honest men' [WNK], 'The baa at A keepeet' [ECS], 'Hei's a naisty bad yin, at is ei – A'll gae um a guid loondereen, at wull A' [ECS], 'Tell iz owre what 'at Wat said till ee this morneen' [ECS], 'Yon's aboot the snellist bit 'at A ever meind o be-in in o' [ECS], 'A'll tell ma faither, at wull A' [GW], 'Hei's a perfec' skemp, at is hei' [GW], who, whose (usually followed by a pronoun) – 'The man ăt hys weyfe's deid' [JAHM], 'The wumman ăt yee kæn hyr sun' [JAHM], 'The doag ăt yts læg was run ower' [JAHM], 'A heäle rewaird bey gie'n-(y)e fræ the Lord Gôd ŏ Yrsel, ăt (y)e've cumd tui lyppen (y)eirsel anunder 'ys wyngs!' [JAHM], 'The man at A was followin eis leed' [ECS], 'He's yin o' thaim at did it' [GW], can also be followed by 'o' – 'The hoose 'at the ænd o't fæll' [JAHM], 'The scheip at the tail o't was cuittit off' [JAHM], 'The beire-ruif at the roans o'd war blawn doon' [ECS], 'The sow at's hed the nose o'd rung hes gien owre howkin its puidge' [ECS], 'The hurlie at ei mendeet the trams o' [ECS], 'The trei at ee sei the top o'' [GW], 'The weeda at ee ken her bairn' [GW], *conj.* that – 'Though some threw their mou', as if at they'd spue ...' [JoHa], 'Oo leike the tuines at thay play on the Common-Reideen morneen' [ECS], 'Be shuir at ee gaun strecht hyimm' [ECS], 'A didna think at ei wad

dui'd' [ECS], 'A'll tell um 'at A'll no gaun' [GW], '... But it isna for that 'at the tear's in her e'e' [JJ], so (followed by a verb and then noun, the opposite to English) – '... A made a faiasable mael oot o pie-soop (a pickle grand thing, 'at war they!)' [ECS] (the 'who' and 'whose' forms are peculiarly local; also written ' 'at' and ' 'it'; see **it**, **that** and **yt**).

'at see **at**

at aa (*a-taw, u-taw*) *adv.* at all – 'that's nae guid at aa', 'Losh mei, Aw dinna ken at a', but ca' him nae neebor o' mine' [JEDM], 'In fact I'm no a great lover o mushrooms at a' ' [DH] (treated almost like a single word).

atap (*a-tap*) *adv., arch.* on top.

aten (*a'-en*) *pp.* eaten – 'ma worm got aten be the troot' (also **etten**).

Atheenic Mills (*aw-thee-nik-milz*) *n.* name used in the early part of the 20th century for a hosiery factory at Weensland, distinct from Weensland Mills. The building was constructed by Robert Turnbull in about 1906 and then shared by a number of separate manufacturers. The 'Atheenic' firm was run by William Boyd and manufactured wovan underwear in the period 1914–39. The firm wound up in 1954. The building ceased to be used in 1991 and was destroyed by fire in 1999.

athill (*a-thil*) *n., poet.* a noble, prince – 'In plece o' thy faethers sall be thy childer, wham thou mayist mak' athils in a' the yirth' [HSR], 'Athils hae persikutit me withoutten ane caus ... ' [HSR].

athoart see **athort**

the Athole Bar (*th*u-aw-thōl-bawr) *n.* public house at 17 Howegate in the latter part of the 19th century. There was also an Athole Bar at 56 High Street later that century.

Athole Cottage (*aw-thōl-ko'-eej*) *n.* small house in the hamlet of Kirkton, just east of the church. It served as Kirkton School until 1887, when a new schoolhouse was built.

athoot (*a-thoo', u-thoo'*) *prep., adv., conj.* without – 'ee're no gaun oot athoot yer coat ir ee?'.

athort (*a-thor', u-thor'*) *prep., adv., arch.* athwart, across, over – 'Athort the air it swirlin' sweepit; – At ilka nook snaw wreaths lay heapit' [RDW], 'Fornent iz, athort the fer seide o Teiot's flooery vale, Mintih Craigs ... brent raise ther skerrs' [ECS], '... lay felled and lang athort The Bleach' [DH].

athraw (*a-thraw*) *adv., arch.* contortedly, atwist – 'Lyin' athraw i' the bed' [GW].

Atkinson (*at-kin-sin, at-kee-sin*) *n.* **David**, M.B.E., J.P. (1897/8–1985) 'Davey' or 'Big Davey', a native of Glasgow, he came to Hawick in 1938 from Tweedmouth. He had been a professional football player for teams including Clyde and Dunfermline, before becoming player-manager of Berwick Rangers. He worked as transport manager for Hawick Co-op, being the first President of the Central Borders Co-operative Society, and retiring from 'the Store' in 1963. He was a member of Hawick Town Council, for South High Street ward, from 1944, made a Bailie from 1945, and was first elected Provost 1958–62, when James Henderson declined. His re-election as Provost in 1968 was decided on a draw of the hat! He served as Provost until 1975, being the last before reorganisation, and during 1975–77 he was referred to as 'Ex-Provost' at the Common Riding. He then went onto the District Council, being Vice-Convenor of Roxburgh District Council and of the Borders Regional Advisory Committee, and was also made an Honorary Sheriff Substitute. He retired from the Council in 1977 as Chairman, having worked on the Water Board, Police Board and Joint Area Fire Committee. Hawick honoured him with freedom of the town in 1970, and he received an M.B.E. in 1973. He was a member of the Legion and Liberal Clubs and an Honorary Life Member of the Callants' Club. He resided for a long time in the house attached to the former Store Dairy on Elm Grove. His portrait hangs in the Town Hall. **James** (18th C.) merchant of Newcastle who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1750. **John** (15th C.) appointed as one of the bailies to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to give sasine of Wolfelee to David Home of Wedderburn in 1479. **John** (b.1824/5) from England, he was a railway contractor, working on the Hawick to Carlisle railway. In 1861 he was living at Langburnshiels with his wife Elizabeth. He donated a bronze spearhead to the Museum, after it was found near the end of the Whitrope Tunnel. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Atyensone' in 1465/6 and 1483 when he was notary ('imperial and royal') to documents dealing with Denholm Mains. In 1468 he was described as 'M.A., clerk, Glasgow diocese' when he was notary for a document dealing with Harden in the Barony of Wilton. He was also notary in 1478 for a document relating to the Scotts of Branxholme and lands in Selkirk. In 1479 he was notary for a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee for the Homes of Wedderburn. In 1488/9 he was notary for an agreement between the Vicar of Hassendean and the Abbot of Melrose. In 1492/3 he was a notary when he witnessed the confirmation of Rutherford

and Wells to James Rutherford. In 1499 he was 'Patrick Atzensone, M.A.' when he was notary for Sir William Colville resigning the lands of Feu-Rule to Sir William Douglas of Cavers; he also notarised the granting of the lands to Andrew Ker in the following year. In 1503 he was notary in Jedburgh for an agreement between George Douglas, Master of Angus and Ralph Ker of Primsideloch. He is described as deceased in a disputed land case of 1533 referring to one of his documents. He may well have been attached to one of the local parish churches. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident, recorded in the Town Book of 1703, when he and 2 other men were ordered to 'pay into Baylyea Mertine sex pound per piece, ... for payt. of the officers, pyper, and drumers coats att the Common rydeing in annon 1702'. It is unclear why he was asked to contribute in this way, perhaps as a fine of some sort. His surname is recorded as 'Aitkinson'. **Simon** (15th C.) man whose progeny were bequeathed 12 lambs in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. He is listed as 'Symonis Atzinsoun'. **Walter** (d.1904) from Sowerby Bridge in Yorkshire, he was Bandmaster of the Saxhorn Band 1891–1904, during which period the band won prizes in 29 contests. He arranged 'The Border Queen', 'Teribus' and 'Hawick Among the Hills' for the band for the 1899 Common Riding. He also acted as Conductor for the Hawick Choral and Orchestral Society. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery (formerly the same as **Aitchison**).

Atkinson Road (*at-kin-sin-rōd*) *n.* part of Silverbuthall, built in 1960, named after David Atkinson.

at power (*at-pow-ur*) *adv., arch.* with all one's power, to the best of one's ability – '... The ix of Nowember 1587, be your freind at power, Lanse Armstrang, Larde of Quhythawch' [SB1587].

A True History ... (*a-troo-his-tu-ree*) *n.* 'A True History of several honourable families of the right honourable name of Scot In the Shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk, and others adjacent. Gathered out of Ancient Chronicles, Histories, and Traditions of our Fathers', a book in doggerel verse, written by Walter Scot of Satchells and first published in 1688. It was reprinted in Edinburgh in 1766 and in Hawick in 1786. Another reprinting, edited by John G. Winning and with extensive notes, was published in Hawick in 1894. The writer was 'Capt. Walter Scot, An old Souldier, and no Scholler, And one that can Write nane, But just the Letters of his Name'. He said it was dictated to local schoolboys when he was about 75. The book consists of two parts, 'Wats Bellanden' (78 pages) and 'Satchels's Post'ral' (132 pages); for some sections Scott says that his muse abandoned him and he continued in prose rather than verse. The book was a significant influence on Sir Walter Scott. It is one of the earliest known examples of local literature, as well as being a valuable family history. His version of early Scottish and Scott history is fanciful, but his recounting of more recent events is much more reliable. The first section ('Wat's Bellanden') contains a detailed account of the rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle in 1596, as well as the journey of the Bold Buccleuch to meet with Queen Elizabeth afterwards. It also gives the first published description of the legendary origin of the Scotts of Buccleuch (the bare-handed capture of the buck at the Buck Cleuch during a royal hunt). There is additionally a vivid narrative of the journey by sea of Earl Walter's body back to Scotland in 1633. All of these descriptions probably come from recollections of people who were there at the time. The second section ('Satchels's Post'ral') consists of sections dedicated to each of 36 gentlemen of the Borders living at the time Satchells was writing.

att see **at**

attacher (*a-ta-chur*) *n., arch.* one who performs an arrest – 'The diet against Robert Hardie is continued until ane inspection be taken, whether the town or regall officer was the first attacher' [BR1698].

atteen (*aw-teen*) *v., poet.* to attain – 'Sic wætin' is ower wunderfu' for me; it is hie, I canna atteen til't' [HSR].

attemp' (*aw-tem*) *n., v., arch.* attempt.

attemperit (*aw-tem-pur-i'*) *adv., arch.* temperately, moderately, without excess – '... Michael Briggs, George Rennicke, James Scott, and Walter Leythen did fulfill, attemperit, and obey, by ther finding sufficient cawtione' [BR1706].

attendit (*a-ten-dee', -di'*) *pp.* attended – 'And drucken Airchie swore, life-lang, Wull's funeral was the best Attendit that he'd ever seen And the maist faisible dressd' [DH].

attour (*aw-toor*) *adv., arch.* besides, in addition, moreover (often used in legal documents) – 'Ande attour, gif it beis fundin that the said Dauid nor his aieris may nocht be tennandis to me ...' [SB1470], '... and be fined likewise in £10 Scots, toties quoties, by and attour the expelling instantly out of the liberties of the said toun ...' [BR1699], '... to transport or cary any other colour, pencell, or standard ... under

the paine and penaltie of twenty pound Scotts, toties quoties, by and attour imprisonment dureing the baylyeas' will and pleasur' [BR1707], over, above – 'The sky attour her heid's a sunlit blue ...' [WL].

atwae (*a-twā*) *adv., arch.* in two – 'An', behald, the veil o' the temple was reen a-twae frae the tap til the boddum' [HSR], 'Hei cut it atwae' [GW] (also written 'a-twae').

atweel (*a-tweel*) *adv., arch., poet.* certainly, indeed – 'What think ye now? am I a witch or no? Atweel I bode nae ill to friend or foe' [CPM], 'Atweel he was couthie an' kin'ly, An' neebour folk likit him a'' [JoHa], '... d'ye think he wad hae ta'en the method he's ta'en? – na, atweel no!' [JTe], 'Our wa's atweel are waff enough' [HSR], 'The warld cries oot To oor herts atweel ...' [WL] (from 'I wot well').

atween (*u-, a-tween*) *prep., adv.* between – 'there's no much atween them in height', 'He pour'd a mournfu' melody, And aye he wiped the tears atween' [JTe], '... ye that dwall atween the chirabims, shyne furth' [HSR], 'As springs that gutter doon the hills, Atween owerhangin' fern and heather ...' [JEDM], '... the Mairches atween twae prood an towty countries ...' [ECS], '... Atween the clumps o' purple heather' [JBS], '... on the brae up atween the planteens' [ECS], '... Snakin' atween the Slitrig hills' [DH] (from mediæval English).

atween-hands (*u-tween-hawndz*) *adv., arch.* between times, at intervals – 'An so it is atween-hands, tui, whan A keek oot ov a slaistert woark-place wundih ...' [ECS].

atween the een (*a-tween-thu-een*) *adv., arch.* before ones eyes, with ones own eyes – 'I never yet hae seen Sae kind a man atween the een' [HSR].

at yeh whup see **whup**

at yin mae wi (*it-yin-mā-wi*) *adv., arch.* at breaking point, near the limit of something, at death's door – 'Hei's duist at yin mae wui'd' [ECS].

Auchmowtie (*ach-mow'-ee*) *n.* **James** (16th/17th C.) son of William, minister in Hawick. In 1609 he was served heir to his father's lands and rights. This included 12 bolls of grain from the Barony of Cavers, an annual rent of 3 bolls from a piece of land in Hindhousefield, a tenement in Hawick, annual rent of 10 merks 'de turre lie toure cum cauda lie tail' in Hawick and rentals from Barnhills, as well as rent from 2 tenements in Jedburgh. The right of rent that he held in Hawick appears to have come from 'the Toor with the Tail', presumably meaning lands connected with Drumlanrig Tower and an associated piece of land. **Rev. William** (d.bef. 1609) Minister of Mains and Strathmain in the period 1568–72. He served as Minister for the Parishes of Hawick, Wilton, Hassendean, Cavers and Kirkton (as well as possibly Hobkirk) from about 1574 until at least 1591, possibly the end of the century (although whether he served continuously is unknown). For this he received the stipend of £12 15s sterling, plus the Kirklands. He was thus one of the first post-Reformation ministers. He preached at the same time as John Sandilands and William Fowler (and perhaps others) held the position of Parson or Rector in Hawick, and Henry Scott, who was Reader. This may have meant that these others took most of the 'living' but may never have set foot in the Parish. Note that following the Reformation there was a shortage of suitable preachers, and so it was common for some of the acceptable pre-Reformation ministers to be assigned to several contiguous parishes. In 1575 he was assisted as Reader in Wilton by John Langlands, in Kirkton by George Douglas, in Hassendean by John Scott and in Cavers by William Slewman. In 1581 he was recorded as minister of Hawick when he was witness to the sasine for half the Barony of Wilton being transferred from James Langlands of that Ilk to his son Robert. He appears to be mentioned as minister at Duns in 1585. In 1589/90 he was listed among ministers with a special commission in Roxburghshire for getting people to adhere to the Confessions of Faith. In 1609 his son James was served as his heir of rent from lands in Hawick and Jedburgh (also written 'Auchinmoutie').

aucht (*awcht*) *v., arch.* to own, owns – '... with power to his said nichbour that aught the ground whereupon it standis, to cast downe the said dyck, and tak it away' [BR1640], '... An' curl my wig, an' cast some airs, My Lord will tell whae aught the hares' [JR], 'Ther maun bey sumbodie auwcht it' [JAHM], *pp.* owed, owned – 'Aich wow! gude gosh! wha's aught the gab, That's gifted sae wi' words prophetic ...' [JoHa], 'Quheae was auwcht ... the syller 'at ye fand?' [JAHM], 'Ther maun bey sumbodie auwcht it' [JAHM], 'Quheaell bey auwcht them (or aa them) a hunder yeir æfter thys?' [JAHM], *n.* ownership – 'Hei hesna a hunder pound in aa eis aucht. Note that we use this form as the sb., though in verb form we say ocht' [ECS] (older variant, cf. **awnd** and **ocht**; also spelled 'aught').

aucht (*awcht*) *n., arch.* eight – 'Item, vpoun the Manis of Quhytlaw, nyne drawand oxin,

price of the pece, aucht pudis' [SB1574], '... efter tryal taken and convict thereof be the bailies, and aucht days in the stockis' [BR1640], 'Item, the clark sal tak for every bill making twa shillings, and aucht pennies for the calling thereof frae the maker thereof' [BR1640], '... payment to him of ... aucht merkis worth of poulder, and aucht merkis worth of quhyt sugar ...' [BR1652], '... and sal lie aucht days in the stockis, and stand with ane paper with the theft written upon their forehead at the mercat-crosse' [BR], 'Gae pluck their beards wha bauldly screed, Wi' seven or aught tongues i' their head' [JR], ''Hawf-a-mutchin, honest man,' said the hostess, 'ye've had aucht half-mutchins'' [WNK] (an older variant of **echt**, **eit**, **aeight**, etc.; also spelled 'aught').

aucht (*awcht*) *pron., poet.* aught, anything at all – '... and ther it come til thy mind that thy brither heth aucht agayne thee' [HSR], 'An' now, when he's weddit, he'll need me nae mair; I maun gang to the puir hoose for aucht that he'll care' [JJ] (cf. **ocht**).

aucht (*awcht*) *v., poet.* ought – '... thae aught ye til hae dune, an' nat til leave the ither undune' [HSR], 'Thou auchtest therfor til hae putten my monie to the nifferers ...' [HSR] (cf. **ocht** and **oucht**).

auchtand (*awchtand*) *pres. part., arch.* owing – '... as concerning the inventar of his goodes, debtes auchtand to him and debtes auchtand be him' [SB1633].

aucht-day-clock (*awcht-dā-klok*) *n., arch.* an eight day clock – '... and like the clever Wag-at-the-wa', or more substantial Aucht day clock, was affectionately spoken of as 'she' ...' [JAHM].

auchteen (*awch-teen*) *n., arch.* eighteen – '... in the monethe off Apryle, the zeir of God jm vc threscore auchtein zeris ...' [SB1581] (also **aichteen**).

auchty (*awch-te*) *n., arch.* eighty – 'It was in the year o' the aughty sev'n Highchesters ca'd oot a' his men To meet the Shirra of Tividale At the Kirk o' Hassendean' [T] (also written 'aughty'; cf. **echty**, **eity**, **eichty** and **aeighty**).

auction (*awk-, owk-shin*) *n.* an auction (note the diphthong in the former pronunciation).

the Auction Mert (*thu-awk-shin-mer', -owk-*) *n.* Hawick's former auction market, for a long time the oldest in Britain, being established in 1817 by Andrew Oliver. It was particularly known for its lamb sales in August and September. The Mart moved to its final location off the end of Bourtree Place in 1883, and closed in 1992. The site was developed as the largest Safeway Supermarket in the Borders, built in 1993. An open market took place there on Saturdays from 1973 until the early 1990s, when it moved to the Haugh. The offices were turned into a funeral parlour, with the bull sculpture still remaining as a sign of its former use – 'There is life there in the market When the lambs are up for sale, With the bustle and the bleating Which the auctions must entail' [WFC], 'So they eyed oor Auction Mairt, Where fermers came wi' horse and cairt' [IWL].

the Auction Ring (*thu-awk-shin-ring*) *n.* main building at the former Auction Mart, being an octagonal roofed structure at the southern end of the sheep pens, where the sales were conducted.

auctoritie (*awk-to-ri-tee*) *n., arch.* authority – '... of ane act and decreit of the lordis thairof, and thair auctoritie to be interponed thairto ...' [SB1599], '... in high contempt of the said Baylyeas and town Counsell, their auctoritie, the said Thomas Hardie ... did wilfully desert and absent himself from carreing the said colour ...' [BR1706].

aught see **aucht**

Augist (*aw-, ow-gist*) *n.* August (note the pronunciations).

aul' (*awl*) *adj., poet.* old – 'The lambs loup as light by the aul' foggit thorn, The rose blooms as bright i' links o' the burn' [JoHa].

auld (*awld*) *adj.* old – 'It's now an unco ancient tale, Aye, near as auld as hill an' dale' [JoHa], 'Ye are young, and I am auld – ye have seen little, and I have seen much' [JTe], 'I hae been yung, an' nowe am auld ...' [HSR], 'O' auld hest thou layde the fuundatione o' the yirth ...' [HSR], 'Aw'm Pawkie Paiterson's auld grey yaud ...' [JSB], 'Some had thanked him, but thocht he was really ower auld, An' some were engaged, of the truth micht be tauld' [JJ], 'Nae sound I ever liked sae weel As cam' frae that auld spinnin'-wheel' [JJ], 'And the dearest spot on earth to me – Auld Hawick where I was born' [GD], 'But I like auld Hawick the best' [TK], 'Aw've yince or twice risked ma auld banes in a motor car' [IWL], 'There's a fine auld toon where the Slitrig flows doon ...' [IWS] (some placenames used this word to distinguish new from old, e.g. the Auld Brig, the Auld Caa Knowe, Auld Essenside, Auld Fodderlee, the Auld Glebe, Auld Howpasley, Auld Manse Lane, Auld Northhoose, Auld Stouslie and the Auld Toll-bar, and elderly people often had this epithet added to their nicknames, with many examples given below).

the Auld Alliance (*thu-awld-a-lI-ins*) *n.* historical accord between Scotland and France, which was one of the world's earliest mutual defence treaties. It was first signed in 1295, strengthened in the 14th century and continued until the Reformation. In a specific treaty of 1512 all Scottish citizens became citizens of France and vice versa. The alliance effectively ended with the death of Mary of Guise in 1560. The practical consequences of the alliance over roughly 3 centuries are extremely complicated (cf. **the Auld Enemy**).

Auld Alton (*awld-awl-tin*) *n.* another name for **Alton**, a former house, once belonging to the Scotts, about 3 miles north of Hawick. The ruins, dated 1675, are still visible near Alton Loch. The form of the house was similar to that of Westgate Hall in Denholm.

Auld Badie (*awld-bā-dee*) *n.* popular name for one of Hawick's resident poor in the early 18th century. Payments to him are regularly entered in the Session books, and although his full name is not recorded, he is probably **James Badie**).

the Auld Band of Roxburgh (*thu-awld-bawnd-ov-roks-bu-ru*) *n.* bond signed by prominent men in Roxburghshire in 1551. This involved swearing loyalty to their Queen, promising never to side with the English, and to deliver up all law-breakers under their control. It was signed in Jedburgh by most of the local Lairds, including Cranstons, Douglases, Elliots, Kers, Rutherfords, Scotts and Turnbulls. A further bond was signed in 1573, where the noblemen and landowners renewed their allegiance to the Crown.

Auld Belses (*awld-bel-seez*) *n.* Old Belses, part of the village of Belses in Ancrum Parish. James Brown was blacksmith there in the 1840s and 1850s.

Auld Braidlie (*awld-brād-lee*) *n.* Old Braidlie, farm in the Hermitage valley, situated up hill, to the north of the farm of (New) Braidlie. The original peel tower of Martin Elliot was somewhere near here.

the Auld Brig (*thu-awld-brig*) *n.* Hawick's only bridge for several hundred years. It was known as 'Slitrig Brig', or simply 'the Brig' when it was the only substantial bridge in the Town. Said to have been built originally around the 13th century (although more likely from around 1500), it had 2 semi-circular arches, the larger one having a steep slope on the west side, and the smaller arch having a gentler slope on the east side (with some confusing accounts of a third arch). It was intended for foot traffic only, being high and narrow and quite steep on the west side. It was traditionally said that the stone had come from Whitrope quarries, and indeed the stone of the bridge's ribs and the ashlar of the piers were found to be consistent with stones in the Whitrope Burn. There is a record of repairs to the bridge in 1744 and of the Council petitioning an agent of the Duke of Buccleuch regarding repairs in 1773, after damage from the great flood. During the flood of 1767 2 men were carried off from the Brig and drowned, while another dozen were rescued with the aid of a ladder. After the flood the bridge was hastily repaired, but without fully replacing the parapet wall; however, an old woman was blown over the side in a storm and died on the rocks below, so that the walls were rebuilt in about 1769. A story was long told of how the bridge was erected by a pious lady to help people get to St. Mary's. This story may have arisen because the main arch contained a sculptured female face under it, at the top, which was said to have been either the lady who built the bridge, or the effigy of a woman who had fallen from it; in the early 1800s the face was still distinct, but was defaced later. The bridge was described in 1839 in the New Statistical Account. It was surveyed by Smith of Darnick before its demolision, where it was described as 'done in a very imperfect manner'. The main arch had a 26½ foot span, and consisted of 3 ribs of freestone with 2 layers of flat slabs on top. The smaller arch had about a 12 foot span, and the central pier of hewn stone was founded on a high part of the rock in the Slitrig. The bridge itself was about 9 feet wide, although the roadway within the parapet was only about 6½ feet wide. Based on it style, the bridge probably dated from around 1500, when pointed Gothic arches were in fashion (although of course that may have replaced an earlier structure). The existing Canongate Bridge in Jedburgh is probably quite similar in construction. Hawick's bridge is certainly indicated on Pont's map of c.1590. There are at least 8 known sketches or paintings of the bridge, including one from 1776, which is the earliest known image of any part of Hawick. The bridge was used to facilitate access to St. Mary's and the rest of the western part of Hawick from the eastern side of the Slitrig. The main road once ran up the High Street, across the Auld Brig, down Silver Street and up the Howegate, this changing with the construction of Drumlanrig Brig in 1776. The Brig survived the great Slitrig flood of 1767, although the eastern arch was swept away, and 2 men were

carried off from it and drowned, when trying to escape by rope to Silver Street. The Auld Brig was finally demolished in 1851 to make way for the Exchange Buildings, amid much controversy, with a boy called Duncan being the last person to cross. A poetry competition in its honour was held in that year, with a silver medal being offered by the Magistrates. Many of the entries being published in 'Competing and other poems on the Auld Brig', and the prize was won by Agnes Douglas; a separate broadside called 'Auld Brig', written by C.E.S.P., was also printed at the same time. A Roman coin found during the demolition was donated to the Museum, as well as a trowel found beneath the foundations. Individual stones from the Brig are incorporated into 34 Loan, 48 Loan and the entrance to Old Manse garden. A plaque on the corner opposite the Tower marks the eastern end of the bridge, and was placed to commemorate 100 years from the demolition. The span of the bridge coincides roughly with the position of Tower Mills. The Snuffin used to take place on the bridge, and the present location approximates the old site. The Drums and Fifes also stop there to play 'Teribus' on the evening of the Thursday Night Chase, and take the route up Silver Street and down the Kirk Wynd (and formerly over the Auld Brig) on their march on the 'Nicht Afore the Morn' – 'Auld Brig ye've been a public gude For ocht I ken sin' Noah's flude' [WNK], 'From loom and last, from plough and stocking-frame, Responsive hearts feel crushed for very shame; Each bosom heaves that hears thy funeral knell – Relic of ancient times, for aye, Farewell!!!' [WNK].

Auld Brig (*awld-brig*) *n.* tune sometimes played by the Drums and Fifes on their march up the Loan when the curds and cream is ordered, 'Auld Brig o' Ayr' or 'Auld Brig o' Doon'??.

the Auld Brig Pool (*thu-awld-brig-pool*) *n.* former name for a pool in the Slitrig near the 'Auld Brig', and now under Tower Mills.

Auld Broughton (*awld-brō'-in*) *n.* nickname for a local character from around the mid-19th century, probably **Broughton Newell** – 'The Duke o' the Dean comes staggerin' doon; O' the ring i' the Haugh auld Broughton's boss, And Michael Wintrup gangs roond the toon, Cryin' siller that's squandered at Pitch and Toss' [HI].

the Auld Caa Knowe (*thu-awld-kaw-now*) *n.* name sometimes used for the original Caa Knowe, particularly when the site where the Burgess Roll was read was moved after the Division of the Common (when it was no longer within the boundaries of the Town's lands). There is a historical sketch, by Tom Scott in 1897, of the Burgess Roll being called here (see also **the Hero's Grave**).

Auld Cash (*awld-kawsh*) *n.* Old Cash, nickname for **William Oliver**.

Auld Castle Haa (*awld-kaw-sul-haw*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Westgate Haa**.

Auld Cluity (*awld-kli'-ee, -klu'-*) *n.* the Devil – 'Aw hadna sat lang when wha comes by but Auld Clutty himsel' ' [JHH] (also written 'Cluittie').

the Auld Coach-Hoose (*thu-awld-kōch-hoos*) *n.* the Old Coach-House, situated on the ground that was used to build the Corn Exchange in 1865.

the Auld Cross Keys (*thu-awld-kros-kīz*) *n.* the Old Cross Keys, name once given to the Cross Keys Inn on the High Street, to distinguish it from the inn of the same name at the Sandbed.

Auld Dand (*awld-dawnd*) *n.* nickname for a poor Hawick resident, who is recorded getting payments from the Kirk Session in the early 1700s. His full name is not given however. One entry reads: 'To old Dand to buy a wallet . . . 0 12 0'.

the Auld Drove Road (*thu-awld-drōv-rōd*) *n.* an ancient cattle driving route passing through Hawick, of which there are still traces. It ran south along the Slitrig, parallel to the B6399, and can be seen around Limekilnedge and elsewhere. To the north there is a wood between Hassendean and Lilliesleaf still called the Droveroad Plantation. There were other drove roads too in the area, some of which are still visible, including one near West Buccleuch, another through Deanburnhaugh, and the Thieve's Road near Dod farm (see also **drove road**).

Auld Dovemount (*awld-duv-mown'*) *n.* former property on part of Dovemount acquired from George Haliburton in 1810, the name 'Old Dovemount' appearing later in the century.

Auld Dovemount Well (*awld-duv-mown'-wel*) *n.* another name for **Dovemount Well**.

Auld Drumlanrig (*awld-drum-lawn-reeg*) *n.* nickname used for **Sir James Douglas** (c.1498–1578) in later life.

Auld Dunnerum (*awld-du-ne-rum, -run*) *n.* nickname of **James Cavers** (also written 'Auld Dunerun' and other variants).

Auldearn see **Aulderne**

aulden (*awl-din*) *adj.* olden – 'I hae taen serious thoucht o' the dayes o' auld, the yeers o' aulden times' [HSR].

the Auld Enemy (*thu-awld-e-nu-mee*) *n.* England – '... whan the Dooglas an the Scott wrait off a wheen auld scores an saw day-aboot wui the auld-enemy' [ECS] (cf. **the Auld Alliance**).

aulder (*awld-ur*) *adj.* older – 'hei's threi days aulder than mei', 'Eh, but if ye saw ma faither; hei's awfu' little, an' hei's fer aulder than mei' [JTu], 'Here's to auld Hawick, now grown aulder than ever, Yet the aulder she grows the mair and mair strang' [JEDM], 'And so, abune auld Dauvit, We played an aulder game, There in the airly stillness, Till it was time for hame' [DH], 'And then as A got aulder The game o golf A tried' [IWL].

Aulderne (*awl-durn*) *n.* village near Nairn that was site of a battle in 1645, part of the Civil War, in which at least 2,00 were killed in the Covenanter army by the Royalist army commanded by Montrose. The regiments of Loudon, Lothian and Lawers were attacking the Royalists up a steep bank and in the confusion were apparently attacked by their own cavalry. The Lowland companies, including the Teviotdale Regiment under Lord Lothian, suffered huge losses. Hawick men fought immediately under Douglas of Cavers for the Covenanters. Francis Gladstains, a young Lieutenant and his brother Capt. James Gladstains were slain, along with 'other hyne sister's sons of Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Shyriff of Teviotdale', as recorded in the Gledstains family bible. His victory in this battle emboldened Montrose, who travelled south, but was attacked by the Covenanters at Philiphaugh (the modern spelling is 'Auldearn').

auldest (*awld-ist*) *adj.* oldest – 'The auldest was a gutty blade, A thriving Grocer to his trade' [RDW], 'Ma auldest sister's washed the close, The other yin's dune the flair' [AY].

Auld Essenside (*awld-e-sin-sīd*) *n.* former settlement by an old track between Western Essenside and Essenside Loch, just north of Girnside Hill. It is still marked on the Ordnance Survey maps today, and aeriel photography shows a complex arrangement of multiple walls and boundaries. It is unclear of this is the site of a former village site or perhaps just a farmstead (clearly marked with 2 buildings on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Auld Falnash (*awld-fawl-nash*) *n.* nickname for **Gideon Scott**, Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, who resided at Falnash.

auld-farrant (*awld-faw-rin'*) *adj., poet.* old-fashioned – '... Auld-farrant een wi' a sense o' richt Are the kindly een o' oor ain wee Loo' [FL], 'He's a gey auld-faurant bodie, and he was think naething o' answering your question and then asking another ...' [RJYS], '... So, sune, may some auld-farrant sap Set my sangs frei, To cheat the deil O' the saul's desolation' [DH].

Auld Fodderlee (*awld-fo-dur-lee*) *n.* farm in the lower Rule valley, on the east side, near where Fodderlee Sike meets the Rule Water. This was once the main farm of Fodderlee (as marked on Stobie's 1770 map). Wester Fodderlee lies to the south and Easter Fodderlee to the east (see also **Fodderlee**).

the Auld Fyre Station (*thu-awld-fīr-stā-shin*) *n.* the former Fire Station on Commercial Road. It was built in 1913–14, with architect Alex Ingles, and had a distinctive brick tower. Used as part of the town yards since 1971, it was demolished in 2002 following a fire.

Auld Geordie (*awld-jōr-dee*) *n.* former Hawick resident, known for his abilities as a hunter. He died in the mid-1800s and is immortalised in a poem by Thomas Chapman – 'Fareweel to Geordie, nae mair shall we see him In Howgate, the Foreraw, the Kirk Wynd, or Loan; His dougie, puir creature, seems dowie without him, And a' folk that kent him are wae that he's gone'.

the Auld Glebe (*thu-awld-gleeb*) *n.* area in the West End, part of which was divided into allotments in the 1840s. It was formerly part of the glebe lands of Hawick Parish Church. In 1692 'the old Gleb land' of Hawick was leased by William Scott, apothecary, from the Duchess of Buccleuch. In the early 18th century the land was an area between the Loan and what became the New Road, lying to the west of Myreslawgreen. The last remaining piece, also known simply as 'the Glebe' was an open green next to the West-end Church at the left-hand side of the bottom of Green Terrace. It was used as a drying green and children's play area until built up in the latter part of the 20th century.

Auld Glebe Parks (*awld-gleeb-pawrks*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish that were part of Deanfoot. The 'four parks or inclosures called Old-glebe parks' are recorded in 1780.

the Auld Haa (*thu-awld-haw*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Westgate Haa** in Denholm.

Auld Harden (*awld-har-din*) *n.* former house on the Harden estate, located about 1 km north of the present Harden House, the area still marked as 'Old Harden' on the Ordnance Survey map. It was a 14th century peel tower of which nothing survives.

Auld Hawick (*awld-hIk*) *n.* name used to refer to a hypothetical ancient settlement near Hardie's Hill, considered to be the original location for the town, as described by Robert Wilson and James Wilson. It was also said to have been the place where the townspeople hid when the town was attacked. 'Hab o Hawick' apparently visited the location every Sunday, perhaps to commemorate the deeds of his ancestors.

Auld Hawick, Ma Border Hame (*awld-hIk-maw-bōr-dur-hām*) *n.* song with words and music by Ian Landles, written in a modern Hawick vernacular in 1996 and dedicated to Iain Scott. It is included in the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', sung by Ian Landles.

Auld Hawick, My Dreams (*awld-hIk-mI-dreemz*) *n.* song written at the request of two local ladies (Jean Armstrong and Jeannette Johnston) who wanted a Hawick song in the form of a duet. The words were written by Robert A. Laidlaw, appearing in the Hawick Express in 1851. The music was written (or was simply an 'arrangement' in his words) in the mid-1950s by Adam L. Ingles, influenced by the German song 'Die Lorelei' and the Victorian duet 'Whispering Hope'.

Auld Hawick Where I was Born (*awld-hIk-whār-aw-waz-bōrn*) *n.* song adapted from a poem written by George Davidson. The music is similar to 'They're Aye a-Teasin' me', arranged by Adam L. Ingles. It was first sung in 1950 at the Callants' Club Smoker by James Kennedy. Ingles also changed some of the words, and later altered the music to make it simpler, removing the 'piano symphony' at the end.

Auld Hill (*awld-hill*) *n.* popular name for part of the farm of Denholmhill, near the hind's house (used in 1863 by James Murray.

Auld Hobbie o Skelfhill (*awld-ho-bee-ō-skelf-hil*) *n.* local poet or minstrel of the 18th century, who left us with a version of 'The Braes of Branxholm', or 'Jane the Ranter's bewitching of Capt. Maitland to her Daughter', which appeared in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). It seems likely that he was Robert Scott, who was tenant farmer in Skelfhill at about this time. Another story is told (in William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821) of a lamb lost from a herd that was taken to Irthing Water to graze, with the man who looked for it perhaps being tricked into eating meat from the beast; the farmer who owned the herd was said to be 'Auld Hobby o' the Skelfhill', who may have been the same man. William Scott describes him as one of the Scotts from Skelfhill who 'was famed for his ready wit, and a fine vein for poetry'. Apparently the Duchess of Buccleuch was fond of conversing with him when she came to Hawick for the land-setting. On one occasion he sang her a 'catch' about the losses of her tenants during recent stormy winters, with some of her poorest tenants passing the window at the time, on their way to try to sell peats etc., far from home; because of his efforts, she became convinced to let them off with their rent. On another occasion he travelled to Denholm Fair to buy meal for the winter, but could only purchase half a load, and was then met by local inhabitants saying that they would starve if he took it away; feeling pity, he decided to sell it to the people in small measures at cost, leading to him being scolded by his wife when he returned to Skelfhill. He also farmed Doecleuch, and the shepherd there brought him a large quantity of sheep skins (corresponding to the entire flock), and asked if he would be rehired, to which Hobbie replied 'Would you have me give you a wage, for doing nothing'. He was said to abhor formal titles, and when someone called at his door asking for 'Mr. and Mrs. Scott' (meaning his son and daughter-in-law) he replied extemporaneously 'There is nought now a days, But Mr. and Mrs. Scott, and Miss Baby; 'Twas a better warld when there was nought, But the goodwife an' auld Hobby'. With this abundance of anecdotes, it seems clear that there really was a character of this name, who farmed at Skelfhill and wrote verse (also written 'Hobby').

Auld Hornie (*awld-hōr-nee*) *n.* the Devil.

Auld Howpasley (*awld-how-pas-lee*) *n.* farmhouse near the site of the former main residence of Howpasley, situated almost a kilometer up the Howpasley burn from the modern farm. The name is sometimes also used for the site of the 15th century peel tower, which stood just to the east of the steading, but of which nothing now survives. It was burned by the English in 1513. A little to the north-west are the remains of an ancient enclosure, about 15 m by 9 m in size. The track passing here is part of the former road leading over to Teviothead. In 1841 the residents recorded there include Pringles and Rodgers.

Auld Jethart (*awld-jeth-ur'*) *n.* Old Jeddart, farm off the A68, about 4 miles south of Jedburgh, supposed to have been the original location for the Burgh. It is believed that mound still known as 'Chapel Knowe' was the site of the chapel mentioned in a charter of 1165 being 'in the forest glade opposite Xernwingeslawe

(Mervinslaw)'. It was valued at 50 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539 and described as 2 steadings. In 1541 half of the lands were held by Agnes Lee and the other half by Gilbert Lee; additionally William Lee was tenant in 'Auld Jedburgh-heid'. John Waugh was tenant there in 1567. John Gotterson is listed there among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls (it is 'Auldjedburgh' in 1538 and 1539; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Old Jedbrugh', while Stobie's 1770 map shows buildings at 'Old-Jedburghtonwad' and 'Old-Jedburghtownfoot').

Auld Joseph (*awld-jō-zef*) *n.* nickname for a tramp who was a regular visitor to Liddesdale in the mid-19th century. His name came from the fact that his coat was patched with scraps of cloth of every colour.

the Auld Kirk (*thu-awld-kirk*) *n.* the old church of Hawick Parish, usually referring to St. Mary's, or in the late 19th century sometimes referring to the disused older Wilton Kirk – 'When rings the Auld Kirk bell we meet Upon yon gow'ny green!' [JT].

the Auld Kirk (*thu-awld-kir-kur*) *n., arch.* name used for the Established Church of Scotland to distinguish it from other Presbyterian denominations, particularly after the Disruption.

Auld Kirk (*awld-kir-kur*) *n., arch.* figurative name for whisky, particularly in the years after the Dirsuption (when Free Kirk members were more strictly teetotal) – '. . . believing sincerely in a wee drop o' the guid Auld Kirk' [JHH].

Auld Kirker (*awld-kir-kur*) *n., arch.* someone who stuck with the established Church of Scotland after the Disruption – 'A staunch Old Kirker, he and his later neighbour in Teviot Crescent, Bailie Fraser, did not leave at the Disruption . . . ' [JHH].

Auld Kirk Style (*awld-kirk-stīl*) *n.* name on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map for the Kirk Stile.

Auld Kirkyaird (*awld-kirk-yārd*) *n.* Old Kirkyard or Churchyard, next to St. Mary's Church, and previously part of the church grounds. The area now used as a street was once used for burials, with the surrounding wall and iron gates only being constructed in 1811. It became known as Kirkgate in the latter part of the 19th century, the name being discarded when the western approach to the Church was removed around 1882. It was renamed St. Mary's Place in 1946.

Auld Laidlaw (*awld-lād-law*) *n.* nickname for **William Laidlaw** later in life.

Auld Licht (*awld-licht*) *adj., arch.* relating to a particularly conservative group of Secessionists in the Scottish Presbyterian Church. The Burghers split in 1799 into the 'Auld Licht' and 'New Licht' Burghers, with the Anti-Burghers making a similar split in 1806. Later in the century, when these secessionist groups started to unite again, the 'Auld Licht' Burghers and Anti-Burghers largely ended up as part of the Free Church of Scotland – 'Mr Williamson subsequently attached himself to the Old Light party . . . ' [WNK], 'This did not please the 'auld licht' section of the congregation' [JTu] (sometimes written 'auld licht').

auld-like (*awld-līk*) *adj., arch.* old in appearance.

Auld London (*awld-lun-din*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Laidlaw**.

Auld Mag Lamb (*awld-mawg-lawm*) *n.* nickname, presumably for someone who had a stall at markets in Hawick. She could be the same Miss Lamb who sold 'rock bools' in Needle Street. Margaret Lamb, born in Wilton, was wife of James, living at 48 High Street in the 1861 census – 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI].

Auld Man Fox (*awld-mawn-foks*) *n.* nickname for a local farmer, probably in the 19th century – 'Kate the Cuddy Wife, Tammy Lauder, Wullie Gotterson, Jockie Eye; Auld man Fox was never madder Than when the callants chased his kye' [HI].

the Auld Manse (*thu-awld-mans*) *n.* the Old Manse associated with St. Mary's Church, on Old Manse Lane. It dates from 1763 (or perhaps 1765) and is a 2-storey L-plan building, fronting onto an enclosed garden. It housed 7 successive Parish ministers. Alterations were carried out in 1824 and it was enlarged in about 1835. It was sold by the church to William Kedie around 1850, when the new Manse was built on Buccleuch Road. The former Manse occupied the same site prior to 1763, built in 1713 and was 54 feet long, 16 feet high, made of hewn stone, with 5 chimneys and a thatched roof. Tax was paid on 24 windows there in 1748. Before that there was an earlier Manse, which was a long, narrow, relatively low, whitewashed, thatched (probably with turf) building, which may have had a brew-house and barn at one end, and a stable and byre at the other.

Auld Manse Lane (*awld-mans-lān*) *n.* Old Manse Lane, short street near St. Mary's Church. It was named after the church manse which was there until the middle of the 19th century, having been the parish minister's residence from 1763–1850. It was previously called Manse Lane, and is

also known by some as 'the Rampart'. There was once a ford over the Slitrig near the foot of this street. Part was demolished in 1970 and made into a small car park. On the dog-leg in the lane there is still a corner-stone on the building, a remnant of the days of wagons. Nos. 2, 4 and 6 are grade C listed buildings (formerly 'Manse Lane').

the Auld Man's Sate (*thu-awld-mawnz-sā'*) *n.* seat at the top of the Loan, offering a magnificent view of the town, and a welcome resting place for Hawick's elder statesmen. This is where the Drums and Fifes begin to lead the Cornet and his supporters back into Town on the Saturday of the Common Riding, after their visit to the Moor. A new seat (constructed by Bernie Armstrong, containing the words 'I Like Auld Hawick the Best', along with musical notes) was placed there as a memorial to Viv Sharp, and now referred to as 'Viv's Sate' – 'No more sliding down the helter skelter. No more kissing in the Chinese shelter. No, if you're looking for a place to meet, You'll find me sitting on the old man's seat' [DF].

the Auld Man's Steps (*thu-awld-mawnz-steps*) *n.* name sometimes used for the steps leading from the head of Twirlees Terrace to the Braid Road.

the Auld Mason (*thu-awld-māsin*) *n.* nickname for **William Scott** from Falnash Mill.

Auld Meldrum (*awld-mel-drum*) *n.* nickname for **James Turnbull**.

Auld Melrose (*awld-mel-rōz*) *n.* original site of 'Mailros' Abbey and St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on a peninsula formed by a bend in the Tweed, to the west of Bemersyde Hill and Scott's view. Founded in the 7th century, this was where St. Cuthbert first entered monastic life. The Chapel to St. Cuthbert was built there in the 11th century and continued in use for a couple of centuries after the abbey moved to the site of the modern Melrose. Today there are no signs of the former importance of the site, although there are many sculpted stones at Old Melrose farm.

the Auld Midraw (*thu-awld-mid-raw*) *n.* song, written as a poem by James Thomson in the 19th century, with music put to it around 2000 by Scocha – 'Old age may sigh, though youth may laugh, As cherished idol's fa'; Farewell, Farewell to hearth and hame In the auld Mid Raw' [JT].

the Auld Mid Raw see **the Mid Raw**

Auld Mill Toon see **Old Mill Town**

Auld Nancy (*awld-nawn-see*) *n.* nickname sometimes used for **Agnes Hewitson**, also known as 'Nancy Whutson' – 'Then Meg the Mantua sails along, Auld Nancy leads her cuddy aboot, And Gleska Jamie lilts a sang Tae Shauchles, Chinnie and Roll-aboot' [HI].

Auld Nick (*awld-nik*) *n.* Old Nick, the Devil – '... Despite o' ilka Tory trick, That might do credit to Auld Nick' [RDW], '... The donnert mortals never will learn, That kicking the pricks can only earn, A jaggy road to Auld Nick' [FL], 'The witches ... are generally depicted as ugsome, and bent on mischief, and even to be in firm compact with Auld Nick' [RM].

Auld Nickie Ben (*awld-ni-kee-ben*) *n., poet.* Old Nick, a name apparently invented by Burns for the sake of the metre – 'The wund gangs reeshlin' throwe the bents Cryin' 'I dinna ken ... I dinna ken ... Unless it's Auld Nickie Ben' ' [DH].

Auld Northhoose (*awld-north-hoos*) *n.* cluster of buildings on the high road between Northhouse and Priesthaugh. This was on the old route from Hawick to Teviothead and the south. It is now often on the route for the Mosspaul ride-out. Little remains of the once thriving weaving village that stood here. There were once many houses in the community, one estimate stating as many as 40. In 1874 it is described that 'Old James Miller', who grew up there, remembers that there were 15 houses, with only one ruinous one then remaining; 'Ten of these were occupied by weavers – a shepherd, a mason, a tailor, two labourers, three single women, who wrought out of doors in summer and who span in winter, occupying the others'. Blankets and shepherd's plaids were woven there up until about 1800. There was a teacher appointed to teach the children there in the 18th century. A decision was taken by the Synod of Merse and Teviotdale in 1669 to build a church there for the people of the higher parts of the neighbouring parishes (although this did not happen). It seems that there was also an ancient chapel in the area, perhaps connected to the Lordship of Ringwoodfield. There are now no signs of the church, although the ancient burial-ground, in front of the steading by the burnside, has turned up several rough-hewn gravestones and it is said there were burials there up until 1792. It is said that the population thinned out after an epidemic in the early 1800s (see also **Northhoose**).

Auld Orchard (*awld-or-churd*) *n.* Old Orchard, the farm at the end of the Braid Road, with a distinction made between the old and new parts. The 'new' part is the Georgian Mansion, dating from about 1800. The 'old' parts are some restored early 19th-century cottages, which are harled and lime-washed. Presumably they are on the site of older buildings.

the Auld Pairish Kirk (*thu-awld-pā-reesh-kirk, -paw-*) *n.* Hawick Old Parish Church, located on Buccleuch Street just outside the Burgh boundary, built in 1844 as a gift of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, because St. Mary's had become too small to serve the growing congregation. Its first minister was Rev. John MacRae. The building was designed in a Romanesque sryle by William Burn and constructed by Andrew R. Michie out of local whinstone, including an Italianate belfry. The adjoining Parish Halls built in 1885 in the same style (and the old Burgh boundary running between them). Henry Scott Riddell laid the foundation stone. It was known as 'Buccleuch Church' until 1936. The installation of the organ chamber and organ, along with substantial redecoration were carried out in 1893–97, to designs by J.P. Alison. In 1896 3 stained glass windows were placed in the church, designed by Ballantine & Gardiner and in memory of Gilbert Davidson and his family. The congregation was linked with Teviothead in 1972. The church became badly affected by dry rot and was closed in 1987, with a final service in 1989, followed by its demolition in 1992. The last minister was David L. Wright. The congregation merged with St. George's (now Teviot Kirk), and St. Mary's again became the Parish Church of Hawick. The adjacent Parish Halls still survive, some of the stone from the church was reused in the development of Lovel Court, and the wood from some pews was recycled for use in renovating Aikwood Tower. New housing was built there in 2001/2, named after ex-Provost Frank Scott, and incorporates the bell, which had originally hung in an italianate belfry. There is an existing communion token from the church bearing the date 1843. A roll of the ministers is: John MacRae 1844–92; David Cathels 1892–1925; John A.G. Thomson 1925–58; William G. Anderson 1959–70; David L. Wright 1971–.

Auld Plis Wud (*awld-plis-wud*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, listed as 'Old Place Wood' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Auld Race Course Park (*awld-rās-kōrs-pawrk*) *n.* name for the field on Hawick Common to the east of Pilmuir farm, where races used to take place at the Common Riding. Parts of the former racecourse (a long straight with loops at each end, extending into the neighbouring fields) can still be made out.

Auld Reekie (*awld-ree-kee*) *n.* Edinburgh, or someone from Edinburgh – 'Our Sovereign's arrived, and landed at Leith, What great decoration he'll find at Dalkeith, The canons were fired, made auld Reekie ring, And bands of musicians play'd 'God save our King'' [BY], 'A fine hervest monrin' saw me take the coach frae Auld Reekie and three 'oors or so later brought us into kenn'd landmarks' [JEDM], 'An' if ye taste auld Reekie's ale, Whan ye dislade your boxes, Nae doubt your worships winna fail To ca' at Lucky Knox's' [JR], 'The cart wheels squeaked and clattered On Auld Reekie's cobble stanes, As through the smoggy closes They delivered flesh and bane' [Sco].

the Auld Refrain (*thu-awld-ree-frān*) *n.* referring to the chorus of 'Teribus' or to the Old Song, i.e. the earlier version of 'Teribus', sung on the Friday morning – 'Join in the old refrain Shout Teriodin again and again' [JT].

auld sair (*awld-sār*) *n., arch.* an old score, grudge – 'The Border fairs, at a former period, were often the 'Meets' at which 'auld sairs' were settled' [WaD], 'Dinna rake up auld sairs' [ECS].

the Auld Sang (*thu-awld-sawng*) *n.* the Old Song, written around 1800, perhaps a little earlier, by Arthur Balbirnie; it thus only pre-dates 'Teribus' by about 20 years. However, there was probably an even earlier version, only the chorus of which survives. It also has a different chorus, 'Up wi' Hawick, its rights and common, Up wi' a' the Border bowmen! Tiribus and Tiriodin, We are up to guard the common'; this again suggests that the tune was old, but the desire to put words to it probably came from about this time. The song consists of 13 verses. Unlike Hogg's song, which focuses on the events at Hornshole, Balbirnie's words describe the contemporary riding of the Common. The 8th verse, about Rodgie of the Green Kirk, must have been added later. The 2nd last verse also gives a dig at the landowners who had profited at Hawick's expense after the Division of the Common. When consulting a map of the Common in 1900, the route of the Riding of the Marches was found to conform closely with the words of Balbirnie's song. It is Sung annually from the steps of the Tower (formerly at the back) on the Friday morning following the Cornet's breakfast, before the riders mount, with the Song Singer and 4 Principals taking it in turns to sing the verses. Until 1921 it was sung from an open window of a room in the Tower. In its early days it was sung from elsewhere, e.g. the Minister in 1839 writes that it was 'sung by the cornet and his attendants from the roof of an old tenement

belonging to the town, and loudly and enthusiastically joined in by the surrounding multitude'. It was filmed at least as early as 1929.

Auldshiels (*awld-sheelz*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, recorded on a rental roll of c.1376 in 'Quarterium de Ludne'. In 1632 this farm and 'Rouraltonholme' were possessed by John Scott. From Blaeu's c.1654 map it appears to be east of Greenshiels and north of Woolhope (it is 'Aldschelis' in c.1376, 'Aldscheillis' in 1632 and 'Oldshaels' in c.1654).

Auldshope see **Annelshope**

Auld Simmie (*awld-si-mee*) *n., arch.* euphemistic or jocular name for the Devil – '. . . and after experiencing for a brief space the incandescent kindness of auld Simmie, he suddenly awoke' [WNK] (see also **Simmie**).

Auld Soorhope (*awld-soo-ru*) *n.* nickname for **William Oliver**.

Auld Springkell (*awld-sprinng-kel*) *n.* nickname of a carrier for the nurseries in the early 19th century, whose real name was Turnbull. The nickname derived from his habit, when asked where he was bound on the road, of replying 'As fer as Springkell' (an area in Dumfriesshire). It was also written as 'Sprinkle'. His son James was known as 'Jimmie Springkie', and he also had a daughter, Margaret. He may be the Robert Turnbull, who married Mary Laidlaw and was later a shoemaker on the Loan.

Auld Stouslie (*awld-stooz-lee*) *n.* name for a former cottage at Stouslie.

Auld Tackets (*awld-taw-kits*) *n.* nickname in use in the 19th century, probably the same as **Jamie Tackets** – 'I cherish in my heart thy hills and howes, Auld Tackets' Planting and the Miller's Knowes' [WNK].

the Auld Toll-bar (*thu-awld-tōl-bawr*) *n.* popular name for the former toll-bar at Crumhaugh (now Parkdail), or later for the toll-bar facing the Old Parish Church. There was a white bar for closing the road, and the toll-house there was immediately to the west of Coble Entry.

Auldtoon Knowe (*awld-toon-now*) *n.* Oldtown Knowe, hill just to the south-west of Drinkstone farm, reaching a height of 284 m. It may have been named from the fort on its southern slopes.

Auld Tufty (*awld-tuf-tee*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the early 19th century. He may be the same as 'Tufty' Wilson, the Burgh Officer.

Auld Velvet Feet (*awld-vel-vi'-fee'*) *n.* nickname of **James Dalgleish**.

Auld Waas (*awld-wawz*) *n.* name for a field in the south-east part of Hawick Common, between Bottom Rog and Upper Acreknowe enclosures. The name may come from the site of Hawickmoor cottage, which is just to the north.

Auld Wark (*awld-wawrk*) *n.* former site of a fortification that predates Newark Castle, in the lower Yarrow valley, west of Selkirk. There is now no visible evidence of the site (it is 'Old Wark' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Oldworck' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and is 'Old Wark Castle Ruins' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Auld Wat o Harden (*awld-waw'-ō-har-din*) *n.* Walter Scott of Harden, called 'Auld Wat' because he lived to be 80 – '. . . And this ye may take as Wat Harden's word: Each stot they ha' stolen comes hame wi' a herd!' [WHO], '. . . Where in days of Border forays Wat o' Harden led his men' [GHB].

the Auld Wester Toll (*thu-awld-wes-tur-tōl*) *n.* another name for the Loan Toll, with tollhouse at 26 Loan. This served as the main western entrance to town before the New Road was built.

Auld Whitfield (*awld-whi'-feeld*) *n.* former farmstead to the west of 'New Whitfield', also known as **West Whitfield**. It was just south of the boundary of Wilton Common, with 'stones infixed at the back of said houses' forming the actual march line.

Auld Wulton Bank (*awld-wul'-in-bawngk*) *n.* house formerly at 25 Princes Street, built for William Watson of Dangerfield Mill. Since it is marked on Wood's 1824 map, it was built prior to that time. It was one of the oldest mansion-type houses in Hawick.

Auld Wulton Kirk see **Wulton Auld Kirk**

the Auld Yairds (*thu-awld-yārdz*) *n.* name used in Denholm for the original size of the plots of lands feued around the Green, comprising about 8¾ acres split among 47 people.

Auld Year's Night (*awld-yeerz-nī'*) *n.* the last night of the year, Hogmanay.

Auld Yid (*awld-yid*) *n.* pen-name of **Robert Wark**.

Auld Yiddie (*awld-yi-dee*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Jackson** from Fairloans, who was also known as 'the Hunter King'. He was mentioned by J.A.H. Murray in 1861 as 'the hunter king, 'Auld Yiddie' '.

the Auld Yin (*thu-awld-yin*) *n., arch.* the devil – 'But I hae claught a newer creed, An' dung the auld ane a' abreed . . . ' [JoHa], 'Whan ye gang in half fou, as sune as she begins at ye wi' her ill tongue get into an awful passion, and swear like

the auld ane' [WNK], 'Aw thought he would be on about the deil, for he never could let the auld ane alane a' his life' [RM] (written 'auld ane' and variants).

the auld yin (*thu-awld-yin*) *n., arch.* the old man of the house – '... Hop'n the auld-yin's drunk Himsel' hungert; no' a martyr' [DH] (also written 'auld-yin').

aumous dish (*aw-mis-dish*) *n., arch.* a wooden container, carried by beggars to ask for alms – 'The third was by use of the aumous dish, a small wooden bowl, ...' [V&M].

aumry (*awm-ree*) *n., arch.* an aumbry, a repository in a house, particulaly a recess in a wall – 'It deserves better than the derk o' an aumry' [DH], a cupboard – '... the bride's plenishings ... consisted of ... an 'aumry', or large press in two divisions ...' [DMW].

Aurelia (*aw-ree-lee-a*) *n.* fictional sweetheart of John Leyden, who serves as his muse in the epic 'Scenes of Infancy' – 'If thou, Aurelia, bless the high design, And softly smile, that daring hand is mine!' [JL], 'Ah! dear Aurelia! when this arm shall guide Thy twilight steps no more by Teviot's side' [JL].

Australeei (*aws-traw-lee-i*) *n.* Australia. Many local families emigrated to Australia from the 19th century, and the land became of great interest as stories and artefacts were sent back. In 1870 the Museum exhibited the following articles that had been purchased by the archæological Society: '6 war clubs, 2 paddles, 2 boomerangs, 2 cleaver-shaped weapons, 1 bow, 2 emus skins, and 2 emu eggs, from Liverpool Plains, New England; 1 kangaroo, 1 wombat, 1 oppossum, 1 native cat, 1 iguana (lizard); 7 birds, including hawk, laughing-jackass, $c.; 7 fishes, including parrot-fish, leather-jacket, deep-sea leather-jacket, &c.; 6 kangaroo skins, 2 sea-porcupines, 1 star-fish, 1 sea-horse, 1 dog-fish, 1 lizard, 1 blindworm, 1 centepede, 1 tortoise, 2 death-adders (preserved in spirits), from Botany Bay; sea-weed (in spiriits), from Gulf of Florida; 3 swords, made with sharks' teeth, from the South Sea Islands; 1 fishing line, made of human hair; 1 fishing-line made of barkl specimens of native bark plaiting, 2 ornaments of shell work, collection of shells, corl, fossils, &c.' – '... they're haudin Jock's foy up the stair abuin oo – hei's gaun away ti Australleeih i Setterday' [ECS].

the authentic (*thu-aw-then-teek*) *n., arch.* the original, authentic copy of a document – '... to give the said James a coppie of the samen and to keep the authentick qch is as follows ...' [PR1724].

author (*aw-thur*) *n., arch.* an ancestor – '... considering upon suchlyke occasions formerly, the said Laird of Gledstaines, his awthors and predecessors ... obtained allwayes when neid requyred the lyke libertie ...' [BR1704].

autograph (*ow-tō-graf, ow'-ō-graf*) *n., v.* autograph (note the diphthong in the pronunciation).

ava (*u-, a-vaw*) *contr.* of all – '... Let this year be the best ava' [RH], *adv., arch.* at all, ever, whatsoever, 'on earth', used to indicate impatience or insistence in a question – 'Young Mary looked up in wild amaze, But naething she said ava' [JTe], 'Maybe a wife to some swank herd or pleughman, Or joost as like ne'er to be wed ava' [JoHa], '... But the flower o' the flock it is no there ava' [JoHa], 'The milkness spoiled his last lampoon – The warst mischance ava' [WiSp], 'What is't gaunna turn to ava?' [WNK], 'Oh, Caleb, Caleb, it's no that ava, but, God forgie me, au puzzen'd the whisky' [WNK], '... But the wee dowie laddie has nae hame ava' [JT], '... Sic a far better view o' the men an' the tents. He said he kent naithing ava tae prevent's' [BM1900], 'What dui (or div) thay caa the man, ava?' [ECS], 'Whae's that, ava, rappin at the yett?' [ECS], '... 'Thank God!' quo' the lassie, hei's no deid ava'' [JJ], '... I wonder if it e'er was worn By onie ane ava' [TCh], 'The skies are blue, no clouds ava', When my lassie's by my side' [WFC], '... I hae nae need for yours ava – Sae scamper, Ingun Johnnie' [WP], '... There's nocht in them ava' [WL].

avail (*aw-vāl*) *n., arch.* value, worth – '... the said vmquhile noble Earle had the goodes, geir, sowmes of money and debtes of the availles and pryces after following ...' [SB1633], '... that noe inhabitants to buy from any vagrant persone or oyrs ye neighbours' servants, any goods of qtsomever sort or avail, wtout previously acquainting their masters' [BR1695].

avainge (*aw-vānj*) *v., arch.* to avenge.

A've (*awv*) *contr.* I've, I have – 'Nanny banged up and made for the door, saying hastily – 'Aw maun awa; aw've the cow to milk'' [WNK], 'A've a yin like that it hame', 'Aw've cleaned ablow the kitchen bed!' [IJ], 'A've bidden here sin kens whan' [ECS], '... Aw've got ma work, and the money's guid But aw'm shair there's something missing' [AY], 'Wull ye listen to what A've to say?', 'And now that Ah've come tae the end o' ma sang ...' [WAP], '... But aa've a little laddie now, As like um as a pei!' [DH], 'A've aye been awfih gratefih ...' [IWL], 'But A've power tae, A can dig, A can lift' [JuH] (also spelled 'aa've', 'Ah've'

and 'Aw've'; used in some contexts where the contraction would not be used in standard English).

Avenel (*aw-vi-nel*) *n.* **Gervase** (d.1219) Lord of Eskdale, son of Robert. In about 1185 there is a charter of confirmation by William the Lion of lands in Eskdale he and his father had granted to Melrose Abbey. In about 1190 he was witness to a charter for the lands at Hownam that were renewed to Melrose Abbey. At about the same time he is recorded as Constable of Roxburgh (presumably meaning he had responsibility at Roxburgh Castle). He witnessed a document for Melrose Abbey in 1208. He also witnessed a charter for King William granting the church of Roxburgh and another associated with Rutherglen. In 1214 he confirmed to Melrose Abbey grants of his father Robert for lands in Eskdale. His wife Sibilla, son and heir Gervase, and other son Robert, are also mentioned. Note that his wife and mother had the same name, but the surnames of neither of them are known. In 1215 he served as a prisoner for Scottish King in England. He was succeeded by a 3rd son, Roger and William was a 4th son. He was buried at Melrose. **Robert** (d.1184/5) Lord of Eskdale. He gained lands in upper and lower Eskdale from David I and was a benefactor to Melrose Abbey (giving them 'Tumloher' and 'Weidkerroc'), where he died. He served as Justiciar of Lothian around 1165. He witnessed a renewal of the gift of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the late 1160s. He also witnessed the confirmation of the lands gifted to Jedburgh Abbey in the late 1160s. He witnessed a royal charter for the lands of Whitslade around 1170, signed at Traquair. About the same time he witnessed a gift of lands at Hownam. He was witness to charters for Legerwood made by Walter Fitz Alan, in which his son Gervase is also recorded. In about 1185 there is a charter of confirmation by William the Lion of lands in Eskdale he and his heir Gervase had granted to Melrose Abbey. Shortly before his death he entered Melrose Abbey (presumably terminally ill) and there is a renunciation of the 4 merks that the monks of Melrose gave for the lands of Eskdale, these to be given as 'pittances' 4 times a year: on the day he came to the convent; the day he died; the 6th day from Nativity for his wife's soul; and on the day of the death of his son Gervase. He married Sybil (or 'Sibilla') and was succeeded by his son Gervase. He also had a son Robert (who was a clerk) and an unnamed daughter, who was mistress of William the Lion. His grandson Roger died in 1243, with the estate passing to the Grahams through marriage. His seal showed an armed knight on horseback. **Roger** (d.1243) son of Gervase and younger brother of Gervase, who must have died earlier. He succeeded his father in 1219 and was Lord of Eskdale. He confirmed his father and grandfather's grants of lands in Esksale to Melrose Abbey. He witnessed a grant of Walter Fitz Alan (the Steward) in the period 1212–37 and a document for Alexander II on about 1235. In about 1220 he witnessed a charter for Robert de Brus. Along with many other Scots nobles he signed a pledge to keep the peace with the English around the time of his death. He had a daughter who married Henry Graham of Dalkeith, and through her the family estates and titles passed to the Grahams. He is buried at Melrose Abbey (also written 'Avenell').

the Avenue (*thu-aw-vi-new*) *n.* the drive leading to Wilton Lodge from the gates at the end of Victoria Road, being a tree-lined avenue along the Teviot. It was created about 1810 by James Anderson of Wilton Lodge, with the cutting of the bank supervised by James Elliot, the Wilton schoolmaster. It is clearly marked on Wood's 1824 map. On the Saturday of the Common Riding the mounted procession rides through the gates and along the riverside, pausing near the Laurie Bridge, where the Principals stop to sing Teribus. The name is also given to a track through the woods at the top of the Nip Knowes, which horses take after the Chase.

avise (*a-vIz*) *n., arch.* advice, counsel – '. . . to cheis foure freyndis be baytht thair avisis incontinent efter the aggreans and freyndschip beis maid . . . ' [SB1527].

avisit (*a-vI-zit*) *pp., arch.* advised, decided – '. . . and beande thairwitht riple awisit come in agan befor me, and deliuerit that the saidis landis of Quhithop . . . ' [SB1500] (there are spelling variants).

avisandum (*a-vi-zan-dum*) *n., arch.* further consideration – 'With all which, great Avisandum was made upon the 25th January 1765' [DCW1765], 'Sheriff Orr said that he would take this motion to avizandum, and adjourned the diet until Thursday of next week' [HEx1924] (also written 'avizandum'; used in Scots law when the court decides to take further time for deliberation before reaching a decision).

avoid (*u-void*) *v., arch.* to depart from, keep away from – '. . . the sd. baylyea most discreitly desyred him to avoyd the roume and company' [BR1693].

aw (*aw*) *interj.* oh – 'aw deh tell is', 'aw ee sei'd aa', 'aw, diddums' (cf. **ach**, **och** etc.).

aw see **awe**
aw see **aa**
Aw see **A**

awa' (*a-waw*) *adv., poet.* away – '... The neibours vowed that I was fey, That my wits were awa' [JoHa], 'Nanny banged up and made for the door, saying hastily – 'Aw maun awa; aw've the cow to milk' ' [WNK], 'Heæven an' yirth sall pass awa, but my words sallna pass awa' [HSR], '... The roses hae faded awa' frae her cheeks' [JJ], '... And robin faulds his ragged pipes, Reckons his arles and airts awa' [DH], 'We hae gethered noucht in the hirplin ben, For aa that we've thrawn awa' [WL] (not very Hawick pronunciation).

awald (*a-wald*) *adj., arch.* said of a sheep that is in its back and unable to get up – 'Awald or awalt sheep. One that has fallen on its back, and cannot recover itself. If raised, it sickens, swellsm and dies' [JoJ], '... as we went round the hil, we spotted an awald (upturned) sheep' [JeC].

awand (*a-wand*) *pres. part., arch.* owing – 'Item, resting awand be William Quhite, of the prices of the vittalles sauld to him in the heid of the parochin of Hawik ... ' [SB1574], 'The dettis awand to hir Item Walter Scot of Askirk £3 ... ' [SPB1579].

awantin (*a-wan'-in*) *adj., arch.* wanting, missing – 'Puir auld Wattie Laidlaw! It was waesome ti think that hei was awanteen threh eis weelleikeet Aibbey doon i the howe' [ECS], 'But O he's awanting, mair fair than them a', My kindhearted laddie, my Willie's awa' [JoHa].

awat (*a-wat*) *adv., poet.* I know, assuredly – 'But noo awat, it is shallower far, When sae aft it's slaigered oot o' a jar' [WL].

awauken (*a-waw-kin*) *v., poet.* awaken – '... I sall be satisfiet whan I awauken wi' they likeniss' [HSR], 'Awauken up, my glorie; awauken, psalterie an' herp; I mysel' wull awauken earlie' [HSR].

away (*u-, a-wā*) *adv.* on, along, off – 'come away hame', 'C'away and slacken yer drouth and we'll drink tae the best o' dochters ... ' [JEDM], *v.* to go away, be going away, be off – 'A'm away ti the pub then', *interj.* exclamation of dismissal or incredulity, – 'away, a deh believe ee!', 'away an chase yersel', 'away wi ee', 'away hame an stop botherin iz!', 'Away! Oh, very good' [HD], *adj.* euphemism for dead (sometimes pronounced with an initial 'h', *hu-wā*; occasionally abbreviated **'way**).

away-put (*a-wā-poot*) *pp., arch.* set aside, removed – '... al fraude and gile away put, na remeid of law to be proponit in the contrare' [SB1470].

away-take (*a-wā-tāk*) *v., arch.* to take away, carry off – '... and confest ingenuously that she did come to the craime, and away tooke the said shoes ... ' [BR1680], '... consented to yr. cutting and away-taking of two trees growing upon the march dyke near Whitlaw' [BR1692], 'Elizabeth Miller, convicted of stealing and surreptiously theieving and away taking out of lockfast chists ... ' [BR1695], '... make in and away take of your Commone Muire of Havicke als many divots as will thatch his said stable ... ' [BR1705].

awe (*aw*) *v., arch.* to owe (sometimes written 'aw'; see also **aucht** and **ocht**).

awee (*a-wee*) *adv., poet.* a little – '... Come list a wee, for I would something say' [JoHa], 'There, rest a-wee, let's see what's to be seen' [JoHa], 'She daffed awee wi' sic as ye' [HSR], 'An' he gaed awee ferrer, an' fell on his face, an' præyet ... ' [HSR], 'Dan cried alood for mercy sair, An' pled time to repent, An' prayed Daith to haud off a wee An' no push for his rent' [AO], 'God gie us gumption to think awee ... ' [WL] (also written 'a wee' and 'a-wee'; not common in Hawick; see **wee**).

aweel (*aw-weel*) *interj., adv., arch.* well, well then, oh well, used to express agreement or continuation of a narrative – 'Aweel, aweel, joost as gude say't as think it ... ' [JoHa], 'Aweel, ye see, Andison was hemmed in wi' that auld hedge on the edge o' the wud ... ' [BCM1881], 'Aweel, maister sailor, if ee sweer tae that Aw'll take eer word for't ... ' [JEDM], 'Rain? Aweel, A've ma bigcoat an ma nibbie ... ' [ECS], 'Aweel – the piper waits to blaw, Ye wait there, smirkin', raw on raw ... ' [DH], 'Aweel ... fower or five months efter that, I was juist gaun off duty ... when ... ' [DH], 'Did ee say there's rum in this ... Aweel, Ah might come till't yit!' [JCo], 'Aweel, my advice and cure to you all is 'Be ye also ready' ' [RM], 'Aweel, Maister Wallace, it may be a disagreeable business to you, but no' tae me; sit down and crack the matter ower' [JHH], 'Ah weel, my man, I dinna doobt You'll meet a canny drowe ... ' [WL] (also written 'a-weel' and 'ah weel').

aweel-a-wat (*aw-weel-a-waw'*) *adv., arch.* assuredly, literally 'well I know' – 'A-weel-a-waet, it's e'en owre true' [HSR].

awit (*aw-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* owed – '... ane was broucht untill him whilk awet him ten thousan' talents' [HSR], '... an' fand ane o' his fella-servants whilk awet him ane hundret pence' [HSR].

awfi (*aw-fi, -fe, -fu*) *adj.* awful, terrible, fearful, shocking 'An if ee look back no that awfih mony years . . . ' [CT], 'With a yirlish skraik, with a squelch and a groan, And wi' cries that were dulefu' and awfu' ' [JTe], '. . . The Cat's an awfu brute' [WE], 'Ay whow mei, this is awfi, Danny Lad, New Year's day and no' a freen within miles and miles' [JEDM], unwell – 'A'm feelin awfi the day', remarkable, great – '. . . somebody's an awfi man for the rugby, an awfi man for the golf – there's nithin 'awfi' in the English usage aboot that' [IWL], *adv.* awfully, terribly, very, extremely – 'that cut looks awfi sair', 'The Brig and mei's been afa' grit since ever ma life began' [JEDM], 'Yeh thing ailed iz; A'd turnt awfih dry!' [ECS], 'A've aye been awfih gratefih . . . ' [IWL] (the word is more heavily used locally as an intensifier than in standard English; also spelled 'awfih', 'awfu' ', 'awfy' etc.; pronunciation of the final vowel sound varies; cf. the old **awfullies**).

awfih see **awfi**

awfi-like (*aw-fi-līk*) *adj., arch.* having an awful appearance – '. . . Thro' the darkness o' night, when they saw the bright eyes O' this strange-looking, awfu'-like bodie' [JoHa].

awfist (*aw-fist*) *adj.* most awful, most considerable – 'A heard the awfist lood noise', 'she's got the awfist skelly een', 'ee're the awfist laddie, so ee er', '. . . an hame he comes in the awfi'st temper threepin tae dae some evil deed (as hei ca'st) . . . ' [JEDM], 'The awfihest blatter o rain cam on, and A was amaist drookeet be A wan the lenth o the Sandbed' [ECS], 'The poet writes how on the walk hei hed the awfihest hatter ti shake umsel loose frae Mrs. Fair and Miss Lookup . . . ' [IWL] (also written 'awfi'st', 'awfihest', etc.).

awfu see **awfi**

awfullies (*aw-fu-leez*) *adv., arch.* awfully (cf. the modern **awfi**).

awfy see **awfi**

awhummle (*a-whu-mul*) *adv., arch.* turned over, upside down.

Awik (*a-wik*) *n.* spelling variant for Hawick used in an English letter of 1544/5, when it was said that the Laird of Buccleuch had 'grete garisonis' there.

awin (*a-win, ān*) *adj., arch.* own – '. . . naine able in my absence to hinder the disobedientis frome duelling paeceablye at thair awin houses' [SB1598], '. . . he sall haif the half of the said dyke upon his beighbour's ground, and the other half upon his awin . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . and the pursuer's oath, that he fed his awin geir, to his knowledge, in £6 for the boll . . . ' [BR1642] (older form of **ain**; the pronunciation is uncertain).

awmous dish (*aw-mis-dish*) *n., arch.* a utensil for collecting alms, beggar's bowl – '. . . his ain neive: and he could gar that turn oot twice to what his awmous dish could do' [BCM1880].

awn (*awn*) *v., arch.* to own.

awn (*awn*) *pres. part., arch.* owing (see the more common **awnd**).

awnd (*awnd*) *pres. part.* owing, due to pay – 'ee're awnd mei a fiver', 'A'm awnd um nowts', 'A'm awnd Andra, no Nan' (also **ownd** and see the verb **awe**).

awnership (*aw-nur-ship*) *n., poet.* ownership – 'Whiles hei saw a herlin soom, And whiles killt a troot – Niver o' his awnership Had hei a meenit's doot' [DH].

Awyke (*a-wik*) *n.* alternative spelling used for Hawick in one of Lord Dacre's letters in 1532 and Thomas Wharton's in 1542.

ax (*aks*) *v., arch.* to ask – ''Ax yer cuisin, Will Tinlin, he was he last Hawick man in't,' was the ready answer' [WNK], . . . but she hanged oor the bed, and roared and grat, an' grap ma airms, an' axed us to bed, till aw was clean wae for her' [WNK], 'Ax o' me, an' I sall gie thee the heæthin for thine heirskep' [HSR], 'An' thaye tempet God in thair hairt, bie axin' meæt for thair lust' [HSR], 'An' schui axt-us, 'Aa beg o' ye, læt-us gæther ahynt the scheirers, amang the stooks' ' [JAHM], 'A axt um if this was the Haaick Motor . . . ' [ECS].

axit (*aks-i'*) *pp., poet.* asked – 'The peeple axet, an' he broucht quails . . . ' [HSR], 'Than ane o' them, whilk was ane lawyer, axet him ane quastione . . . ' [HSR].

ay (*I, ā*) *adv., interj.* yes, affirmative – 'Ay, A ken', 'Ay, cheerio!', 'My thoughts I'll tell; aye! hang me if I dinna' [JoHa], 'Ay, penter lad, thraw to the wund Your canvas . . . ' [JBS], used as an expression of confirmation or assent – 'Ay! thon's the keind o bit!' [ECS], 'There's higher hills? Aye! . . . ' [DH], sometimes with two syllables – 'ay . . . ay', or diphthongally – '. . . whereas for ay (= yes) the Hawick pronunciation is e-ee, i.e. the sound of e (as in pen) plus the sound of ee (as in feet), pronounced quickly, without any break' [ECS] (sometimes spelled 'aye'; note the former pronunciation, which distinguished it from **aye**).

ay (*ā*) *interj.* eh, an exclamation representing a sound with a variety of meanings, often paired with another word – 'Ai heather! sic a yooky

waddeen; nae streiv!' [ECS] (also written 'ai'; see also **whow**).

ay see **aye**

ay see **eh**

aye (*ī, āee*) *adv.* always, ever, forever, constantly, henceforward – 'it's aye been', 'O raggit rascal, aye uncivil . . . ' [JoHa], 'For aye when they think o't, upright stands their hair . . . ' [JoHa], 'If, in a land that aye was free, And o'er a stream that bears the gree . . . ' [AD], 'Aye defend your Rights and Common' [JH], 'For ye hae the puir aye wi' yow; but me ye haena aye' [HSR], '. . . And the Slitrig aye filling wi' rain' [FH], '. . . That aye was kind to me' [FH], 'But through it a', betide what may, I'll cherish aye the same' [JEDM], 'Things canna lest aye' [ECS], 'Harp of the Border! Farethee-well for aye . . . ' [WiS], '. . . Aye comes there, sune or later' [DH], '. . . I'll aye hae a crust for my little broon doo' [DJ], '. . . A'll cherish aye its name wi pride' [IWL], 'Snodgin on, A wad aye geet seen the better about iz' [ECS], still, all the same – 'But aye he helde his face asyde; And aye his nez did squeeze . . . ' [JTe], 'Hei's aye as thrang as ever' [ECS], 'A'm aye workin doon at Weensland yet' [ECS], 'Dui the Scotts aye beide aseide ee?' [ECS], on all occasions, at any rate – 'Rowe some broon paiper roond eer buik; it'll aye keep eet threh geetin maigeet' [ECS] (this is a very common conversational adverb; sometimes spelled 'ay' or 'ey'; note the former pronunciation as a diphthongal combination of *ā* and *ee*, in distinction to **ay**).

aye see **ay**

a yin (*a-yin*) *pron.* one, a one, a special kind of the thing just mentioned – '. . . 'Gie's a yin, ir ee? Man a henna a yin ti gae ee! There was a yin was socht here threh Bosells last nicht' [ECS] (see also **yin**).

Aylehaugh Plantin (*āl-hawch-plawn-tin*) *n.* plantation along the road to the east of Dinlabyre Bridge in Liddesdale. It is marked on the 1862 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps.

Aylwin (*āl-win*) *n.* **Jean** (1885–1964) born in Hawick as Jean Isabella Griffin Aitkin, she was a housekeeper in the Town and was educated at George Watson's in Edinburgh. She became an actress, beginning in 1904 with a touring company and adopting a stage name. She later specialised in musical comedy, moving to London. She was in 'The Girls of Gottenberg' at the Gaiety Theatre in 1907, played Jean Lowther in 'A Scrape of the Pen' at the Comedy Theatre in 1912 and Mlle. Gobette in 'Who's the Lady' at the Garrick Theatre in 1913. She spent 1913 and 1914 touring Scotland and northern England in 'A Careless Lassie'. She also had a stint in New York and appeared as Mrs. Fanny Fullabloom in the 1910 film 'Winning a Widow', as well as the Mother Superior in the 1918 film 'The Greatest Wish in the World'. She married Col. Sir Alfred Rawlinson in 1913, as his 2nd wife; he was known as a pioneering motorist and aviator, as well as a sportsman and intelligence officer. She retired from the stage in 1923 and divorced Rawlinson in 1924. The composser Hubert Bath was named in the divorce case. She did some early radio broadcasts with the BBC and worked with missionaries in India and the Far East (also written as 'Alwyn').

ayoint (*a-yoin'*) *prep., adv., arch.* beyond (variant noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **yoint**, **ayount**, etc.).

ayond (*a-yond*) *prep., adv., arch.* beyond – 'Picters are like buiks when they are sent tae an auction sale – 'ee dinna get muckle ayond the cost o' the cairrage' [BW1938] (cf. the more common **ayont**).

ayont (*a-yon', -yont*) *prep., adv., arch.* beyond (in place, time or figuratively) – 'That honest Habby o' the hill, A wee bit west a-yont the mill . . . ' [JR], 'Streek oot yer wings, and strain yer sight ayont Thy usual powers . . . ' [JoHa], 'We trow it's a' a darksome clud, Ayont our frozen comprehension' [JoHa], '. . . to which came the ready rejoinder, 'Ou it's owre ayont Liddesdale' ' [WNK], '. . . Oh goodness! let it ne'er o'ergang, Ayont repenting' [RDW], 'There's not a flower on summer's plaid So fair as my wee daughter; May every virtue her attend Ayont the briny water' [TCh], 'In troth ye wad hae thought she had A something in her made her glad Ayont the course o' nature' [HSR], 'That excep your richtiousniss gae ayont the richtiousniss o' the Scribes an' Pharisees' [HSR], 'The e'enin' stern has risen ayont auld Ruberslaw, An' I've trystit wi' my lassie to meet her i' the shaw' [JJ], '. . . But it's what they want ayont the seas, Americans an' what not' [IJ], '. . . And Freedom's flowers, and winna bloom In lands ayont the sea' [JT], '. . . Or by the Dunk to Goldilands Ayont where waters meet' [WFC], '. . . Hawick Wattie's brocht another Spring. Oo saw'm himsel ayont the brig' [WP], 'The conduct o' the Cornet an the way hei carried oot heis duties war ayont reproach . . . ' [BW1974] (also **ayond** and **ayount**).

ayount (*a-yownt, -yown'*) *prep., adv., arch.* beyond, on the other side of, further on – 'The heat wasna cannie as A cam ti the main road, ayownt the Yill, again' [ECS], '. . . where it jookeet

doon threh the knowes away ayownt Buinster an Hobkirk' [ECS], 'The Slitreek comes threh ayownt Shankend' [ECS] (also written 'ayownt'; rarer form of **ayont**, see also **ayoint**, **yownt**, etc.).

Ayres (*ārz*) *n.* **Jessie** (19th C.) milliner recorded in Newcastleton in 1852. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Huggan in Cavers in 1782. **John** (18th/19th C.) from Ancrum Parish, in 1792 in Cavers he married Margaret Ogilvie. **John** (19th C.) slater in Newcastleton in 1852.

Ayton (*ā-tin*) *n.* Borders town just off the main road near Eyemouth, which once had the A1 going straight through it. The nearby red sandstone Ayton Castle was often held by the English, burned down in 1834 and was rebuilt in 1851 as a Scots Baronial fantasy for William Mitchell Innes, Governor of the Bank of Scotland; it also has a beehive-shaped dovecote. The town was the site of the signing of a truce between James IV and the Earl of Surrey in 1497. Ayton also has the ruins of the 12th century St. Dionysius' Church. Population (1991) 569. 'The History of Ayton – A Berwickshire Village' was published in 2018 (named after the Eye Water).

Aytoun (*ā-tin*) *n.* **William Edmonstoune** (1813–65) poet and Professor at Edinburgh University, he wrote 'From Edinburgh After Flodden'. Much of his work, such as the 'Firmilian' hoax, parodied bombastic poetry styles of his day.

ay whow see **whow**

ba see **baa**

baa (*baw*) *n.* a ball, the game of football – 'Ilk ane wad kick your silken ba'...' [JR], 'An' run aroon' it at the ba' when we frae schule wan free ...' [JoHa], 'Cam' ye straight alang the toon, Or doon the randy raw? Ha'e ye seen a truant loon Playin' at the ba'' [JT], '...Syne ilk wi' a skirl wad turn him roun' And pick up anither baa' [WL], 'I see the bands o' callants bricht, Gathered tae play wi' bools and ba'; While other yins wi' a' their micht Are racin' roond the Auld Mid Raw' [HI], 'The baa at A keepeet' [ECS], '...And whiles, gin we could boast a baa, I've seen oo play for oors at 'Still an' yow', Stottin't on Drummond's gable waa' [WL], a handball, usually about 3 inches in diameter, and made of leather, sometimes packed with moss, various traditional handball (sometimes football) games played in Border towns, particularly now Jedburgh, Denholm, Hobkirk and Ancrum, and Hawick before WWII. The game as played in Duns was described as early as 1834. There is a suggestion that the Alewater and Ettrick people played a game around Woll Rig in the 18th century. The game in Galashiels was played up to about the middle of the 19th century, between the residents from Galashiels and Melrose parishes, but was stopped when the ground at Hollybush farm was drained and enclosed. There were formerly also games played in Lilliesleaf, Melrose and St. Boswells. It was traditional in some Border towns for a couple to give money to sponsor a ball when they got married. Further afield, there were similar annual gsmes played on Shrove Tuesday in Alnwick, Chester-le-Street, Rothbury, Sedgefield, Wooler and other places in the north of England (note that the social event 'ball' is always pronounced *bawl*).

the Baa-baas (*thu-baw-bawz*) *n.* nickname for 'the Barbarians', a rugby team traditionally selected from among the 4 nations (more recently also from further afield), often to play touring sides.

baa-heid (*baw-heed*) *n., ins.* fool, idiot, stupid person.

Babbie (*baw-bee*) *n.* short form of the name Barbara – '...an' Babie has often said to me, that she will never court wi' them she canna lo'e' [JTe] (also written 'Babie').

Babbie the Cow (*baw-bee-thu-kow*) *n.* nickname for **Barbara Anderson**.

babble (*baw-bul*) *n.* an instance of talking nonsense – 'that was a right babble be the Chairman in the Hut this mornin' (this is slightly different than the usual English meaning, which is usually a collective noun).

babteeze (*bab-teez*) *v., poet.* to baptise – 'I indeed babteeze yow wi' water untill repentence ...' [HSR].

babteezit (*bab-tee-zee', -zi'*) *pp., poet.* baptised – 'Ye sall drink trewlie o' my cup, an' be babteezet wi' the babtizm that I am babteezet wi'' [HSR].

bacca see **bacci**

bacci (*baw-ka, baw-ki*) *n.* tobacco – 'The peats were hard, the 'bacco something wet, It wadna light, though Willie puffed an' spat' [JoHa], '...And had their crack and 'bacca blaw Like ony 'ither body On Young Year's Day' [TCh], '...I once got the job to 'ca' the bacca wheel' [JTu], '...that can prove hei didna steal his ticket, dog, bacca-pooch or his neebor's serk, gets the freedom of Liddesdale' [DH] (also written 'bacca', ''bacco', etc.).

bacci-shop (*baw-ka-, -ki-, -shop*) *n., arch.* a tobacconist's shop – 'The commercial kind are

pairt o' the stock-in-tred o' maist bacca-shops . . . ' [DH].

back (*bawk*) *v.* to bet, place a wager with someone – 'A'll back ee echpence that [etc.]' [GW] (not quite the same as the English usage).

back (*bawk*) *adj., arch.* falling behind, behindhand – 'The weather has been very bad. The crop is very back. Oats is a little above the ground yet grass very back' [TEL].

the Back Brae (*thu-bawk-brā*) *n.* former name for a road in Denholm, running along the south side of the Teviot between Denholm Mill and Denholm Bridge. It was a continuation of the street now called Denholm Mill.

the Back Braes (*thu-bawk-brāz*) *n.* the hillside between Moat Park and the Slitrig, southwest of the Village, and having a public footpath connecting to a footbridge. Up until about the mid-19th century there was a lane leading from the bottom of the Loan across the fields to this area – 'Backbraes and Scaurs from there take up the cry, and clean Jean's lobby hears its latest sigh' [WNK], '. . . And Back-Brae craws in the riggin' ' [DH] ('Back' presumably referring to their position relative to the Loan).

Backbrae Fitbrig (*bawk-brā-fi'-brig*) *n.* name sometimes used for the footbridge at the bottom of the Back Braes, also called **Lyle an Scott's Brig**.

Backbrae Lane (*bawk-brā-lān*) *n.* name for a former lane running from the Loan to the Back Braes. In 1864 W.N. Kennedy described how 'a barn at Backbraelane, now possessed by Andrew Ballantyne' was where the early Independent congregation met in Hawick.

Back Burn (*bawk-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Black Rig, to the east of Buccleuch, and runs eastwards, through the small Back Loch, to join Bellendean Burn near Redfordgreen.

Back Burn (*bawk-burn*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale that rises around North Birny Fell and runs roughly southwards to join Ralton Burn (it is marked on the 1817 Buccleuch survey).

the Back Dam (*thu-bawk-dawm*) *n.* former name sometimes used for the Slitrig Dam, i.e. the old mill lade running along the south of the Slitrig alongside Backdamgate and across the Tower Knowe to the old site of Hawick Mill ('back' presumably meaning relative to the High Street etc.).

Backdamgate (*bawk-dawm-gā'*) *n.* this area was first recorded in 1757 as the way to the Back Dam from Hawick Mill, hence the name. It was cleared of a garage, shops and old houses in the 1960's and rebuilt into housing for elderly residents. The 'Staney Brae' is part of what was formerly referred to as Backdamgate, and essentially the same road was also once called the Back Vennel. This is where the horses and riders leave from at the Ride-outs, with muster spilling over into Backdamgate (often also 2 words, 'Back Damgate', occasionally 'Back Dam gate' and sometimes just 'Dam Gate'; it is 'Dam Gate' on Wood's 1824 map and 'Back Damgate' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

backen see **baken**

back-end (*bawk-end*) *n.* distant part of something, rear portion, opposite of **fore-end** – 'In the bitter back end He will link doun the glen . . . ' [WL], '. . . A' the rest was a waste o' time Till the back-end o' July, When he saw it was suner derk at nicht; 'Oo're gettn't in!' said Dye' [DH], 'Howanever . . . another back-end comes roond, the leaves come birlin' doon . . . ' [DH], 'In the back end oo get nithert, When the cauld wunds stert ti blaw, An oor feet they get fair platchin, As oo slaister throwe the snaw' [IWL] (also written 'back end').

Backgate (*bawk-gā'*) *n.* modern name for **Bygate**.

back green (*bawk-green*) *n.* a shared grassy area behind a building – 'gaun an play in the back green, bit mind the weshin'.

backgrund (*bawk-grund*) *n.* background – 'And aye in the backgrund the music o' rinnin water – O' Teviot, Slitrig, Borthwick . . . river sangs that bide a lifetime . . . ' [DH], '. . . wi Adam Grant and Adie Ingles playin a piani duet 'Auld Hawick My Dreams' in the backgrund' [IWL].

backie (*baw-kee*) *n.* a piggy-back, ride on someone's back, or on the back of a bicycle – 'can ee gie's a backie hame?'.

backiewards (*bawk-ee-wurdz*) *adv.* backwards – 'A'm shair that clock's gaun backiewards', '. . . A was rale glad ti caa cannie an keek backiewards at the airt A'd comed' [ECS].

backins (*baw-kinz*) *n., arch.* the refuse of flax or wool, being the part remaining at the back of the comb – '. . . and the lint, on being heckled, was divided into two sorts – the 'fine-lint' and the 'backins', that is, the coarser parts left at the back of the comb' [JAHM].

backin-turf (*baw-kin-turf*) *n., arch.* fuel put on a fire at night to keep it going until morning.

backit (*baw-kee', ki'*) *pp.* backed – 'He'd sit in the lang backit chair, And glower oot owre his glesses . . . ' [WL].

backlaid (*bawk-lād*) *n., arch.* backload – '. . . Wi' a' his back-lade o' petition papers' [JoHa].

backlins (*bawk-linz*) *adv., arch.* backwards.

Back Loch (*bawk-loch*) *n.* small body of water to the south of the B711 just after Redfordgreen, with the Back Burn running through it (it appears to be 'Potloch' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

the back o (*thu-bawk-o, -ō*) *prep.* just after – 'A'll meet ee it the back o six', 'He'd left Edinburgh the back o nine . . . ' [DH], '. . . alas nae longer heid up the Nipknowes the back o teitime' [IWL].

back-oot-ower (*bawk-oo'-ow-ur*) *adv., arch.* backwards, head over heels – 'And bonnye Jeanye Roole, i' the shepherds armis, Fell back-out-owre in a swoone' [JTe].

the Back o the Mill (*thu-baw-kō-thu-mil*) *n.* former popular name for the footpath leading from the foot of Dovecote Street to the Little Haugh. The name derives from the path lying between the back of Teviot Crescent Mill and the Teviot. It was also once known as 'Chinnie's' after the owner of Teviot Crescent Mill. The path has also had other names (e.g. suggestive of its use by dog walkers) but none have stuck.

the Back o the Wuds (*thu-baw-kō-thu-wudz*) *n.* former name for a house near Crawbyres, presumably named for its proximity to Whitlaw Wood. Robert Stewart was there in 1797 (marked as 'Back of the Woods' on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Back o the Yairds (*thu-baw-kō-thu-yārdz*) *n.* 19th century name for an area previously called **Morlaw's Croft**, which lay to the west of Orrock Place (between the present Buccleuch Street and the Teviot) and included a path along the river to the Coble and the Spetchman's Haugh. The name was also applied to the pool in the Teviot beside the riverside path. Wood's 1824 map shows a dashed line around the area, including the houses at Orrock Place, and labelled 'Mrs. Crosbie'. It may be the same place recorded as 'the yard foots' in 1702 (also written 'Back-o-the-Yairds'; cf. **the Yaird Back**).

the Back Railway (*thu-bawk-rāl-wi*) *n.* former name for a short railway track running along Mansfield Gardens. The name was in use for the area in the mid-20th century, long after the siding had been dismantled.

the back raw (*thu-bawk-raw*) *n.* the two wing forwards (nos. 6 and 7) and the no. 8 position in rugby, specifically when in the pack or scrum.

the Backraw see **the Back Raw**

the Back Raw (*thu-bawk-raw*) *n.* row of pended tenements that occupied the north side (i.e. right-hand side on the way up) of what is now Drumlanrig Square. A blacksmiths shop here was the location of secret labour organisation meetings in the early 1800s. There were at least a couple of pubs there from early times too, where the Stag's Head and Holland House are now. A photograph of the Common-Riding procession of 1895 shows it before part was demolished to provide an opening to the properties behind – 'There's auld Rob Young o' the Back Raw, Hei's of'en shod ma clutes' [JSB].

the backs (*thu-bawks*) *n., pl.* nos. 9–15 in rugby.

the Back Side (*thu-bawk-sīd*) *n.* former name for the area of Wilton Common at the north end. The 1765 description refers to the part to the north side of the height of the common is 'called the back side of the common' – 'He fed his stepfather's horses on Whitehaugh head-room, or on the back-side of the common, where all the parish brought their beasts' [DCW1765], '30 years ago, he knows that John Scot, then tenant in Stirkshaws, herded his ewes on the back side of the common in the spring-season' [DCW1765].

backside foremost (*bawk-sīd-fōr-mōst*) *n.* reversed, the wrong way round (this appears to be Scottish; also 'backside foremaist').

Back Sike (*bawk-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins Borthwickbrae Burn just north of Milsington farmshouse.

Back Sike (*bawk-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the high land to the west of the Liddel valley, to the east of Hartsgarth Fell and Roan Fell. It runs into the Hartsgarth Burn. A sheepfold on the south bank has a carved inscription that reads '1820 Robert Elliot Tenant'.

Back Sike (*bawk-sīk*) *n.* another name for **Gibby's Sike**.

Backstanelees (*bawk-stān-leez*) *n.* alternative name for **Baxtonlees**.

Back Tyne (*bawk-tīn*) *n.* possible name for a piece of land in Ashkirk Parish. It is recorded being called 'baik thyne' in 1580/1 when occupied by John Scott in Aikwood (it may mean 'back meadow').

back up (*bawk-up*) *v.* to put more fuel on a fire, especially to keep it burning slowly until morning.

the Back Vennel (*thu-bawk-ve-nul*) *n.* former name for a road which ran from the ford across the Slitrig along what is now Backdamgate and the 'Staney Brae', in use in the 17th and early 18th centuries. It was part of the 'King's Common Street' linking the Howegate with the Newcastleton Road. It was continued across the Crosswynd to the top of Brougham Place by a lane that was later known as 'the Dirty Entries'. In 1737 it is

described as stretching 'from the Crosswynd head to the back dam' when it was marched on the authority of the Bailies, laying out march-stones 'making the entry ten feet wide at the straitest part'.

backwaird (*bawk-wārd*) *adv., poet.* backward – '. . . let thame be turnet bakwaird, an' putten til confushon, that desyre my skaith' [HSR].

backwairds (*bawk-wārds*) *adv., poet.* backwards – '. . . let thame be drein bakwairds, an' putten til shæme that wush me ill' [HSR].

the Back Wynd (*thu-bawk-wīnd*) *n.* an alternative name once used for Backdamgate??, damaged in the 1767 flood.

Bacon Jean (*bā-kin-jeen*) *n.* nickname in use in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

bad (*bad, bawd*) *adj.* ill, unwell – 'How's yer fither now? Hei's fair bad', 'A was fair bad wi the flu', 'I had a pickle ower much last nicht, and, man, I'm bad this morning . . . ' [AL], 'Oo'd say 'bad' for 'ill' – 'her man's bad', meanin hei's ill' [IWL], *adv.* badly – ' 'How er ee daein?', 'Och, no bad' '.

bad (*bad, bawd*) *pp., arch.* bid, invited – 'And bad the kerlyngs view it weel, He wad lette them see the proofe' [JTe] (also written 'baad').

bad for (*bawd-for*) *adv., arch.* very much for, strongly in support of – '. . . aw wuz fair bad for um, so a askeet um if hei wuz awright, ti which hei replied 'Yes I'm fine, but James has lost an arm and a leg!' [IHS], also used to effectively mean the opposite – 'An oo say 'A'd be bad for' daein some'in – 'what way er ee ga'i gaun?', 'A'd be bad for gaun that way', there's nithin bad aboot eet!' [IWL].

bade (*bād*) *pp.* stayed, lived, resided – 'oo bade up a lane in Dovecote Street', 'Born in the Haig, Jimmy's aye bade in Allars Crescent' [IWL], 'O, gif I kenned but where ye baide, I'd send to you a marled plaid' [BS], 'A'm comin hame, a'm comin hame, A've bade owre long a've bade owre long' [IWL] (sometimes spelled 'baide' and 'baed'; this is the past tense of **bide**; cf. **bidden**, which is the past participle).

Baden-Powell (*bā-din-pow-ul*) *n.* **Lord Robert Stephenson Smith** (1857–1941) soldier and founder of the Scout Movement. Famed for his part in the siege of Mafaking during the Boer War and for organising the South African constabulary. He formed the Boy Scouts in 1908 and with his sister Agnes the Girl Guides in 1910. Thereafter he devoted his life to the scouting movement, writing many books and travelling the world. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1910 during a visit when he inspected the patrols of Border towns amassed in Wilton Lodge Park. A short film clip survives of his visit to the Town. A specially illuminated Burgess ticket and silver-mounted casket were made for the occasion.

badge (*bawj*) *n., arch.* a badge given out indicating official status as one of the poor within a parish, allowing them to beg – '. . . might meet after sermon to hear ye list of ye poor read over, anent the badges to be given to the poor who are able to go through ye parish' [PR1725]. In Hawick in 1725 there were 24 such people in the Burgh and 21 in the country part. The badge was probably pewter, bearing the name of the parish and perhaps a 'P', and worn on the breast.

badger-baitin (*baw-jur-bā'-in*) *n.* a sport involving captured badgers being fought to the death with dogs, usually with bets being placed. It is now almost universally regarded as needlessly cruel, although was certainly practised locally. Apparently on New Year's Day in the early 19th century a badger would be released into a brock at the Loanhead, to be dragged out by dogs.

Badie (*bā-dee*) *n.* **David** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1649 he was one of 2 men chosen as collectors of the 'stent' on the west side of the water. Perhaps the same David 'Baddie' accused maltman John Hardie of stealing a boll of barley from him in 1658. His wife was Margaret 'Quarie'. Their son David was born in 1644. It seems likely he was father of James and also of Janet, who married William Lamb. **James** (17th/18th C.) married to Janet Scott. Their children included: David (b.1671); William (b.1673); Janet (b.1674); James (b.1677); John (b.1681); Bessie (b.1684); Isobel (b.1687); and Jean (b.1690). He is probably the 'James Baudy' recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He is probably the James, weaver, who witnessed the baptism of David, son of James in 1701 (probably his son and grandson). He is recorded in 1701 when he was one of those appointed by the Hawick Council to collect the 'stent' from 'west the water'. This suggests he lived in the West-end. He may also be the 'Auld Badie' referred to in later Burgh records. He is probably the James, resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is also probably the James recorded in 1704 when someone was fined for passing him counterfeit silver coins. **James** (17th/18th C.) probably son of James and Janet Scott, born in Hawick Parish in 1677. He married Elizabeth Simpson in Hawick in 1700, and their son David was born in 1701. Note

that either he or another James was a weaver who married Mary Wright in Hawick in 1702. He may also have been father of William (b.1704), Elizabeth (b.1706), Janet (b.1710), John (b.1710) and Jean (b.1713), with no mother's names listed. **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver of Hawick Parish, possibly the same as James, who married Elizabeth Simpson. In 1702 he married Mary Wright in Hawick Parish. Their children included Margaret (b.1707), and possibly David (b.1703, although with the mother's name listed as 'Christian Wright'). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, probably the son of James born in 1681. He married Agnes Richardson in Hawick in 1706 and their children included: Elspeth (b.1707); and John (b.1709) (see also **Baldie**; the name may be a variant of **Beattie**, but appears to be written consistently as a separate surname in the 17th and 18th centuries).

baet see **bate**

bag (*bawg*) *v., arch.* to bulge out, to swell or hang down like a bag.

bageet see **baggit**

Baggatte (*baw-ga'*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1243) cleric in Roxburghshire, his name first occurs as 'Master' when he purchased lands at Elliston (near St. Boswells), probably in the 1220s. In about 1230 he witnessed a charter of the lands of Camieston (also near St. Boswells), with his name given as 'Ada de Boggate'. He was witness to a charter relating to Melrose Abbey about the same time and another at Roxburgh in 1235, when he was listed among the burgesses of that town. By 1237/8 he had been appointed Sheriff of Roxburghshire, when he put his seal on a quitclaim in Kelso. He was also witness, along with the Constable of Roxburgh, to another document in about 1240. His burial is recorded at Melrose Abbey. It has been suggested that he could be the same man as **Adam Ovid**, but the idea that his surname is a variant of 'Bathgate' has been discredited.

bagger (*baw-gur*) *n.* occupation in the knitwear industry, someone who puts the finished garments into bags.

Bagget (*baw-ge'*) *n.* former designation for a branch of the Elliots. It occurs in a 1516 'respite' in the Register of the Privy Seal for William of Larriston and several other Elliots of Liddesdale, plus others of their kin 'of Elwald in Bagget'. 'Baggat' was another name for **Bygate** in Liddesdale.

baggie (*baw-gee*) *n.* a large minnow – 'that auld Champagne bottle'll make a grand baggie-bottle', '... the Slitrig ... the spot where their forbears fished for baggies, or played at tig among the clints' [HAST1861], '... no as meikle waiter in't as wad soom a baggie' [WNK], '... where A cood sei sic a gliff as A gien the baggies an preenheeds whan A shot ma dish inti the waeter' [ECS], '... wiggling his way upfield like a baggy up a Border burn' [BMc], 'And aa've stude Lang enough here, i' the shallows wi the baggies nibbling ma taes ...' [DH], 'Simmer mornins off oo set Catchin baggies in a net ...' [IWL], 'A bucket that rescued baggies and eels' [JuH] (also spelled 'baggy'; so-called because of its large abdomen and not because it is caught in a bag).

baggie-net (*baw-gee-ne'*) *n.* a net on the end of a stick, used for catching minnows.

baggit (*baw-gee', -gi'*) *adj.* swollen, over-full, usually referring to food – 'A'm fair baggit', 'Though feelin gey bageet, hei got umsel a haggis supper ... ti wash the pies doon' [IWL], fat, corpulent – 'Jock's a baggit boody' [GW], pregnant – 'Thro' dub or syke she never faggit, But ran wi' speed, Tho' she bout fu' o' whalps was baggit, But now she's dead' [JR] (also written 'bageet').

baggit (*baw-gi'*) *n., arch.* an insignificant, little person, a feeble sheep, a contemptuous term for a child.

baggy see **baggie**

Bagimond's Roll (*baw-gi-mondz-rōl*) *n.* taxation roll drawn up by 'Master Boiamund' in 1275 when sent by the Pope to impose a tax of one tenth of all church revenues throughout Scotland, for use in the Holy Land. The original does not exist, although the information has survived through copies. The insistence that the tax be levied according to the true worth of each benefice meant that the roll contains valuable historical data relating to the state of the nation. This includes a listing for benefices 'In Decanatu de Tevidaill: Rectoria de Haweik, Rectoria de Wiltoun, Rectoria de Minto, Rectoria de Abotrowll, Vicaria de Cassiltoun, Rectoria cum vicaria de Eddiltoun, Rectoria de Badrowll' of which Hawick was by far the most valuable at £16 and Wilton at £5 6s 8d. 'Rectoria de Askirk' and 'Rectoria de Ankrum' were listed separately, since they belonged more directly to the Archbishop (also spelled 'Bagimont' and other variants).

Bagraw Ford (*bawg-raw-fōrd*) *n.* ford on the Peel Burn, just north of Myredykes, in upper Liddesdale.

bags (*bawgz*) *n., pl., arch.* the abdomen, guts, stomach.

bailiary (*bā-lee-u-ree*) *n., pl.* the office of a bailie – '... it is actit, statut, and ordainit,

that no personne sall bruick the office of bailliarie longer nor the space of twa years together ...' [BR1648], '... there was ane vacancy and interregnum of the office of bailiary until ane new election ...' [BR1697], '... and from whom he allenarly deryves his power and office of Baylyearie, or else to the most honourbale Lords of her Majesty's Secret Counsell ...' [BR1706] (there are spelling variants).

bailie (*bā-lee*) *n.* a magistrate, municipal officer in Scotland similar to an English alderman. In Hawick there were formerly 2 standing Bailies, with all those who had once served referred to thereafter as 'Bailie so-and-so' or sometimes 'Late Bailie'. The word is now used as an honorary title for senior councillors. Formerly the word was also used to describe the person appointed by a Baron (or superior, including the Crown) to carry out legal functions on their behalf, such as the giving of sasine, also sometimes 'baron-bailie' (from Old French; formerly **baylyea**, also spelled 'bailly' etc., and still often incorrectly spelled 'baillie' today; see also **the Bailies**).

Bailie Court (*bā-lee-kōr'*) *n.* the magistrates' court in former times – 'He's been afore the Bailie Court, And fined for throwin' stanes; My pouch has suffered for his sport In breakin' window panes' [JT] (also **the Police Court**).

Bailie Depute (*bā-lee-de-pew'*) *n.* deputy to a town Magistrate, also meaning the official appointed by the local Laird to represent him in the town, or perhaps his deputy. The title was probably synonymous with 'Baron Depute'. In the 17th and 18th centuries the Duke of Buccleuch's Bailie-Depute resided in the Tower, e.g. George Scott of Boonraw held this office in 1668 and Walter Elliot in at least 1709–18. Walter Scott was recorded as 'late Baillie Depute' in 1743 (see also **Baron Depute**).

Bailie Hill (*bā-lee-hil*) *n.* the highest point to the west beyond the race course at the Mair. The enclosure there is known as 'Bailie's Hill'. For a few decades after the Division of the Common the reading of the Burgess Roll was moved to near here – '... Down the Bailie-hill we'll scamper' [AB] (also written 'Bailiehill' and 'Bailie's Hill').

Bailielee (*bā-lee-lee*) *n.* former farm on the south side of the Ettrick valley, roughly between Kirkhope and Ettrickbridge, on the Bailie Burn. In 1502 it was Crown property and referred to as the eastern part of Gildhouse 'vocati Balyelee'. In 1510 it was leased by Peter Turnbull. Andrew Ker of Greenhead tenanted the lands in 1541, paying £24. Gavin Eliott of Stobs held the steading in the 1570s and was sometimes referred to as 'of Bailielee'. It is 'Bailyieleyis' listed as part of the estate of Stobs when purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. It was 'Baillieley (alias Eastfield) when purchased by Gilbert Eliott from Gilbert Ker of Lochtour in 1609. It was listed among the lands held by the Eliotts of Stobs in 1657 and sold to Patrick Murray, Burgess of Edinburgh, in 1661. 'Nether Baillielie' and 'Over Baillielie' were listed among houses in Selkirkshire in c.1680. It was part of the estate of Scott of Harden until about 1746 – 'Hir face a smile perpetual wore, Her teeth were ivorie, Hir lips the little purple floure That blumes on Baillielee' [ES] (it is 'Bailyeley' in 1573, 'Baillielaw' in 1707 and 'Baillielees' in 1711; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Baillielie' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'N. Baillyly').

Bailie o Regality (*bā-lee-ō-ree-gaw-li'-ee*) *n., arch.* officer appointed by the Baron to have juristiction within a town, also known as the **Baron Depute**. Walter Scott of Harwood held this position in 1669 for the Douglases of Drumlanrig and shortly after 1675 the office was filled by an agent of the Scotts of Buccleuch. In 1686 Walter Scott of Alton was appointed by King James. This was on account of Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch losing her office of heritable Bailie for not taking 'the test'; it may be that before this the person acting as Bailie was known as the 'Baron-depute'. William Scott held the position in 1693. It is unclear whether there was ever a Regality Court held (in distinction to the earlier Baron Court). It is also unclear to what extent 'Baron Bailie' and 'Baron-depute' were synonymous with 'Bailie of Regality'. The appointment ended in 1747, when heritable jurisdictions were abolished – '... if he could not refrain from drinking to excess, he would be given up to ye bailie of regalite of this place, to censure him condignly ...' [PR1717] (see also **Regal Bailie** and **Baron Depute**).

bailierie (*bāl-yu-ree*) *n., arch.* the office or jurisdiction of a bailie – '... did all unanimously, una voce, act and ordain Walter Chisholme (Laird of Stirkshaws) to give over his office of baillzarie ...' [BR1660], 'We by thir presents binds and obleisses us and our successors in the office of baylyearie and toune counsell of the said brughe of Hawicke successive in tyme comeing heirafter to make dew and lawfull payment to the said schoolemaster' [HAST1902].

the Bailies (*thu-bā-leez*) *n., pl.* Hawick's 2 Magistrates from early times until the end of the

'Eternal Cooncil' in 1861, the number increasing to 4 Magistrates thereafter. They had both a legal and administrative function. The earliest records of election show that the Hawick Bailies were selected by the inhabitants gathered in the church and churchyard, sometime after Michaelmas (September 29th). Thus each new Bailie started his duties roughly at the beginning of October. Hawick originally had 2 Bailies (going back to the earliest records), selected annually from among the councillors, and also known as the Senior and Junior Magistrate. Each Bailie would usually serve for 2 years, first as Junior and then as Senior Bailie. In 1648 it was decreed that no person should serve as Bailie for more than 2 years concurrently, and then should wait at least a year before being on the short-list again. Over time there were complaints about abuse of office and how the business of the Town was sometimes decided in the inn of one of the Bailies. In 1670 it was resolved by the Council that the fines collected by the Bailies were for the use of the Burgh, but in 1673 it was switched back to having the fines belong to the Bailies 'conform to the ancient pratique of this burgh since the first ryse and beginning of magistracy within the same.' In 1673 the Bailies were indicted, along with other Hawick residents, for the riot at the riding of the fair. In 1697 there was a dispute over who had jurisdiction in the Town after one of the offices of Bailie became vacant. In 1718 there was a complaint that someone who had been elected Bailie was 'lying at the horn'. There were clearly disputes over the election process, with complaints in 1737 that many of the votes were from servants or minors; in 1748 the Council banned the practice of 'peuthering' (or canvassing), allowed it again in 1756, but once more banned it in 1765. In 1749 the Council resolved that no Bailie would henceforth be allowed to sell liquor during his time in office. In 1750 someone was elected who refused to serve. In 1771 it was resolved that only the heads of households could vote and no candidate would be admitted without the consent of the Council. In 1778 (after the Division of the Common) a large group of Burgesses objected to the way that the Bailies were elected. This legal action resulted in a declaration from the Court of Session in 1781, laying out the rules for the election of the Bailies on the 2nd Friday in October, from a 'leet' of 6 names drawn up the Wednesday before, with no Bailie being allowed to serve for more than 2 years consecutively. This process of election continued through the early 19th century. The election was usually held from 11 a.m. until about 3 p.m., and was followed by a celebratory dinner. The front row of the gallery in St. Mary's Kirk was reserved for the Bailies, from at least 1684 (when the 'Steeple Loft' was built), this custom continuing in the Old Parish Kirk until into the 20th. There are records of a dispute between the standing Bailies and sons of former Bailies over rights to this seating in 1708. There was also a dispute with the representative of the Patron (i.e. Scott of Buccleuch's Chamberlain), leading to the unauthorised removal of the Bailies' seat in 1734 and its subsequent rebuilding. In 1808 the Council resolved that the Bailie in his 2nd year of office was the Senior Bailie and should preside at Council meetings. In the days before there was a Provost, the 2 Bailies made the executive decisions in the town. They also served a judicial function, but it was not until about the 1830s that the office of Magistrate was coupled with that of Justice of the Peace. The number of bailies rose to 4 by the late 19th century, by which time they were often also J.Ps. Nowadays the title is purely honorary, and the Bailies are selected by the Provost's Council to serve the ceremonial role at the Common Riding. However, they still wear the traditional red velvet and ermine robes; there are 4 Bailies in robes, along with the Provost and the Acting Father (as Acting Senior Magistrate). Note that in the 18th and 19th century ex-Bailies were often referred to as 'Bailie' in public records, making it a little unclear who was the standing Bailie (sometimes 'late Baillie' was used, the context usually making it clear whether or not they were alive!). Simon Routledge, who was an early Burgess of Hawick, is recorded as Bailie in a document of 1448/9; he was presumably Bailie of Hawick. In 1452 the sasine for the Barony of Hawick was signed by 'Roberto Scot, Thoma de Blar, prefate wille de Hawik balliuis'; hence these 2 men were probably Bailies of Hawick at that time. The first definitive recorded Bailie was Adam Cessford in 1558, followed by Robert Scott in 1569. James Burne and David Scott were the Bailies in 1592, Robert Scott of Alton in 1603, Robert Scott of Alton and Robert Scott 'Marion's Hob' in 1612, Robert Scott and Adam Scott in late 1612, Robert Scott (probably a different one) in 1614, Robert Scott of Alton in 1619, Robert Scott and James Burne in 1622, Robert Scott 'Marion's Hob' in 1626, Robert Scott (again!) in 1627 and James Gledstains also within the 1620s. The following is a (probably incomplete) list per decade: (1630s)

Robert (or possibly George) Deans, Robert Scott, Robert Scott of Goldielands, William Scott 'at the Cross'; (1640s) ...; (1760s) John Haig – 'Forth the Bailies come to meet us, Wives and maidens out to greet us' [RSC].

the Bailies' Bible (*th*u-bā-leez-bī-bul) *n.* formerly a bible explicitly for the use of the Bailies of Hawick. It was purchased by Bailie Howison in 1734. In 1758 there is a record of money paid for 'binding, covering, and putting Psalms in the bailies' Bible, and postage'.

Bailie's Hill (*bā-leez-hil*) *n.* name of the field to the north of the racecourse containing Bailie Hill.

Bailie's Knowe (*bā-leez-now*) *n.* an old name for the Nipknowes, perhaps because the Senior Bailie would carry the Flag at the Chase there (also sometimes plural).

the Bailies' Loft (*th*u-bā-leez-loft) *n.* former name for the balcony seating on the western side of St. Mary's Kirk. This is where the Bailies would sit in the Kirk. The name was used for a smaller gallery in the pre-1763 church, this being distinct from the Wester and Parkhill Lofts, and was constructed in 1683, the first gallery to by built. The joiner was James Thorbrand, the cost was 200 merks Scots and it was built specifically for the use of the Bailies and Council, through an agreement with the Presbytery of Jedburgh. The name may also have been used for a specific bench seat in the Middle (or Steeple) Loft. It was ordained in 1735 that this front seat was for 'the Bailies for the time, old Bailies, clerk, and thesaurer', with no one allowed to sit there until these people first took their seats. In the new (late 18th C.) church it was also known as 'the Western Loft' or 'the Weaver's Loft', since the websters and merchants had also helped pay for it, and had seating rights.

bailieship (*bā-lee-ship*) *n., arch.* the office of bailie – '...that in caice he be guyltie of any mall adminstration ...during his bayleyship ...' [BR1706], '...adding sundry unfavourable prognostications as for the bailieship which had begun so inauspiciously for the virtuous town drummer' [WNK].

bailif (*bā-leef*) *n., arch.* a bailie in a town, a baron's representative – 'Witnesses ...George Martin Walter Grahqm Bailiffs' [PR1720], 'Paid to Bilife Howison for the Bible for the Bilifes in the church ...2 8 0' [BR1734] (various spellings; **bailie** is more common).

Bailleul (*baw-yool*) *n.* Hawick's twin town in France since 1973, selected because it is a border town (with Belgium) and of a similar size. Various twinning events have happened over the years, including school trips and exchanges. The Hawick Pipe Band regularly plays in the annual Bailleul Mardi Gras parade. Note there are about 10 other towns of the same name elsewhere in France. One of them, Bailleul-en-Vimeu in Picardy was the ancestral home of the Baliols, who owned Cavers in the 13th and 14th centuries and produced 2 Scottish Kings.

Bailleul Grove (*baw-yool-grōv*) *n.* street behind Leaburn Drive. Building began in 1986 and many houses were built around 2001. This is only the second 'Grove' in Hawick.

baillie see **bailie**

Baillie (*bā-lee*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1835) born in Gorebridge, he worked as joiner with the Buccleuch Estates in Selkirk before moving to Wilton. There in 1857 he married Ann, daughter of Martin Pott. Their children included: Mary; John (b.1858); Martin (b.1860); Alexander Simpson (b.1832); William (b.1864); James Little (b.1866); Agnes Simpson (b.1868); Robert (b.1869); Margaret Ann (b.1871); and David (b.1874). The first 3 children were born in Wilton and the rest in Selkirk. He worked as a joiner at Bowhill. **Dame Isabella** 'Isobel' or 'Bella' (1895–1983) born in Hawick at what is now No. 22 Princes Street. She was youngest child of master baker Martin Pott and Isabella Douglas. Her father had been born in Hawick, son of Alexander and Ann Pott. The family moved to Newcastle when she was 5. However, she can be seen hiding behind her mother's skirts in an 1898 photograph of her father's shop at what was then 8 Wilton Place. Showing early talent for singing, she won a scholarship to Manchester High School, where her family then settled. She worked as an assistant in a Manchester music shop and then in the Town Hall there. She became a singer and outstanding interpreter of oratorio, in particular Handel's 'Messiah', which she performed over 1,000 times, the first time at age 15. She first appeared in London in 1921 and studied in Milan 1925–26. She was also well known for renditions of Haydn's 'Creation', Mendelssohn's 'Elijah', and Brahms's 'German Requiem'. She sung British music too, and was the first singer of Vaughan Williams's 'Serenade to Music'. She returned to the Borders to sing in Galahiels in 1927 and in 1932 appeared in the Hawick Town Hall to sing with the Hawick Choral Society. In 1933 she was also the first British singer to perform at the Hollywood Bowl. He returned to Hawick for performances in

the Pavillion in 1936 and 1938, in St. George's Church in 1941 and in the Town Hall in 1946 and 1954. She taught at the Royal College of Music 1955–1957 and 1961–1964, at Cornell University 1960–61 and at the Manchester School of Music from 1970. She became a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1951 and was made a Dame Commander in 1978. Her autobiography, 'Never Sing Louder Than Lovely' was published in 1982 and ends with the words 'It has been a wonderful life and I would do it all again'. She returned to Hawick for a final time in 1979, giving 'an autobiographical talk with some singing' in the Town Hall. She married Henry Leonard Wrigley in 1917 and they had one daughter, Nancy. Her husband died in 1957 and afterwards she moved to London, where she died. A plaque at 13 Princes Street was unveiled in 2004. **John** (18th C.) postillion (i.e. coachman) at Midshiels in 1788, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **Martin Pott** (b.1860) baker in Hawick, son of Alexander. In 1881 he was lodging in Selkirk. His shop, Teviotdale Bakery, was at 8 Wilton Place (on the north side of the modern Prices Street), and called Teviotdale Bakery. It can be seen in a photograph of 1898, which includes his wife and daughter, Isobel, later famed as a singer. In 1885 he married Isabella Hetherington Douglas, who was from Selkirk. In around 1900 the family moved to Newcastle and then to Manchester. **Thomas** (b.1842/3) born in Hawick, he was a stockingmaker on the Loan. In 1871 he donated to the Museum a 'panel with four pictures of Virgin and child (Greek Church)'. He was living at 1 O'Connell Street in 1861. His wife was Isabella. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) resident of Sunnyside. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk.

bailyea see **baylyea**

bailzie see **baylyea**

Bailzie (*bāl-yee*) *n.* nickname for **James Scott** in the 16th century.

Bain (*bān*) *n.* **Agnes** 'Nanny' (18th C.) chambermaid at Burnhead in 1791, when she was working for William Scott. **Colin** (1978–) joined Hawick Boxing Club along with his childhood friend Colin Bain, when they were 11, later joining Hawick Royal Albert Boxing Club in 1998. He had more than 200 amateur fights, boxing for Scotland, with a highlight being winning the Scottish Lightweight Championship in Hawick Town Hall. He had 13 professional fights in 2003–06, winning 10, losing 2 and drawing 1. **George** (1881–1968) born in Scrabster, he trained as an artist in Edinburgh and joined the Queen's Rifle Volunteers, spending some of the summer of 1904 at Stobs Camp, where he made many sketches of army life there. He served in Macedonia during WWI, then became Principal Teacher of Art at Kirkcaldy High School. He is often referred to as the father of the Celtic art revival. **James** (19th/20th C.) Church Officer of St. George's Kirk 1887–1901. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Tower according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was also recorded as servant at Tower farm in 1801, when his illegitimate daughter Nancy was baptised in Cavers Parish. The mother of the child was Nancy Grieve (also written 'Bane').

bainch (*bānch*) *n., arch.* a bench.

bainefit (*bā-nee-fi'*) *v., n., arch.* benefit.

bainefit nicht (*bā-nee-fi'-nicht*) *n., arch.* a social gathering of the local upper classes in the 19th century, often involving tea and supper, with drinks like whisky punch much in evidence.

baird (*bārd*) *n.* a beard – 'A patriarch-leike body, . . . eis baird, wheite as the drieen snaw, flaffin i the wund' [ECS], '. . . an a baird sair needin a reddeenkaim' [ECS], 'Her e'en richt savage at me glared. She tried ti grab me by the beard . . . ' [WP], 'Scannin the sleek-back't Cauld; dichtin a mell; Sookin a fag-end throwe a threi-days' baird' [DH], *v., arch.* to rub the chin of someone with a stubbly beard, to work the jaw roughly with fingers and thumb as a kind of game enjoyed by boys (sometimes spelled 'beard' even when pronounced like this).

Baird (*bārd*) *n.* **Rev. David Wilson** (1871–1949) born in Port Glasgow, son of a Free Church minister. He was educated in Greenock and Edinburgh. In late 1898 he was ordained as minister of Wolfelee Free Kirk. In 1908 he moved to Ramsbottom in Lancashire, in 1918 to Blackhall in Edinburgh, in 1920 to Augustine in Greenock, in 1925 to Cross and in 1928 to St. Andrews North. He retired in 1947. In 1905 he married Minnie Anna McKnight Knox, from Antrim; she died in 1939 and in 1941 he secondly married Isabel Macleod Muir. His children included Anne Frances and Agnes Alexandra. **Margaret** (18th C.) housekeeper at Know in Minto Parish in 1789 when she was working for David Simpson.

bairdie (*bār-dee*) *n.* a man with a prominent beard, *arch.* a punishement given by boys, consisting of roughly rubbing the jaw (also **beardie**).

bairge (*bārj*) *n.* a barge, forcible effort – 'Be this, it wasna fer ti the heed o the brae – the hinmaist bit bairge ov a powe bringin iz alang . . . ' [ECS], *arch.* a strutting walk, *v.* to barge, move clumsily,

strut – 'We've weary bairg'd through mony lands, and battled wi' the brine' [JoHa], 'He gangs bairgin' aboot as if the hail place belang'd 'im' [GW], *arch.* to speak loudly or scoldingly.

bairk (*bārk*) *n., arch.* bark – '. . . and the bairk's a smooth cule grey, withoot a merk or a flaw' [DH] (see the more common **berk**).

bairkint (*bār-kin'*) *adj., pp., arch.* encrusted, plastered, caked – 'A reed, lowpin, broazy face leike a bermy bannih, sweet-begrutten an bairkent wui dirrt' [ECS] (cf. **barkint**).

bairn (*bārn*) *n.* a baby, small child, child in general – 'William Forster larde of Fowlesheils, taiken the burden upon me for my bairnes and servands' [CBP1584], '. . . And there beheld a little greene bairne Come o'er the darksome lea' [JTe], 'Whan ony o' the bairns were bad, The wheel aye seemed to hum sae sad' [JJ], 'The streets ye kent when ye were bairns . . . ' [WL], 'I am Clinty, Clinty, Clinty, and I've leev'd here bairn and man' [JEDM], ' 'The Cornet's first!' the bairns reply' [RH], 'Spare grund for the bairns? That's wice-like nae doubt; Juist think on the road's awfu' toll' [WL], 'And auld freends, and long-lost neebors, and bairns Hauf-mad wi the pleesure o'd . . . . . ' [DH], 'But we're a' stocking-makers' bairns and grand-bairns . . . ' [DH], 'Hawick folk would say 'bairn' rither thin 'wain' A would think' [IWL], in childhood – 'Here leeved Betty Whutson, bairn an' wuman' [HEx1921], having the nature of a child – 'Caleb asked Moffat if be had made his wife 'a guid bairn yet' ' [WNK], used contemptuously – 'ee're a muckle bairn, so ee er', *v., arch.* to make pregnant.

bairnie (*bār-nee*) *n.* a small child – ' 'It's I, Jamie Telfer o' the fair Dodhead, And a harried man I think I be! There's nought left in the fair Dodhead, But a greeting wife, and bairnies three' ' [T], '. . . An' bairnies bear their burdens frae the auld aik tree' [JoHa], 'Whan wunter nichts were lang an' cauld, Huz bairnies by the ingle sat' [JJ], 'Oor bonnie bairnie's past and gane, An' the hills are free frae snaw . . . ' [BM1898], 'And bairnies yet for auld lang syne Will vaunt your gutterblude and mine' [JEDM], 'Wi' kindly freends (some noo awa') An' bairnies playin' in the snaw' [IJ], 'Bonnie bairnies come awa' It's little I've to gi'e . . . ' [JT], '. . . Then did we rin wi' mimic flags, As proud as proud could be, And auld folks they cam' crowding out Us bairnies for to see' [??], 'The bairnies a' maun dance an' sing, An' rin strecht hame wi' tidings big' [WP], 'I heard a woman singing Attour her bairnies' chatter' [WL].

Bairnkine (*bārn-kin*) *n.* farm in the western Jed valley in Southdean Parish, between Langlee and Mervinslaw. It was also sometimes known as 'Burnkinford'. William Oliver from there was sentenced to execution for rieving in 1605. Andrew Oliver, younger there, was listed as a fugitive in 1684 for being a Covenanter, along with Richard and Robert. Andrew Oliver was there in 1690. Robert Clapperton and John Learmonth were servants there in 1797. Shepherd Robert Rutherford and family were there in 1841 and 1851. There was a toll-bar there in the mid-19th century, with Thomas Douglas living in the house in 1861. Robert Pringle was farmer there in 1868 (also spelled 'Barnkin', 'Barnkine' and 'Burnkine'; it is marked 'Barmkynn' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

bairnless (*bārn-lis*) *adj.* childless – 'A wifeless and a bairnless age Is no' in touch wi' ocht' [JEDM].

bairn-like (*bārn-līk*) *adj., arch.* child-like, childish – 'Howiver, it was nae uice o turnin roozd, an, bairn-leike, kickin up a waap' [ECS].

bairnly (*bārn-lee*) *adj., arch.* childish, doting on children – 'One day a rather bairnly neighbour and his wife were calling and had their first-born infant son with them' [JHH].

bairn's-play (*bārnz-plā*) *n., arch.* child's-play.

Bairnsfather (*bārnz-fa-thur*) *n.* **Adam** (d.c.1502) mentioned in 1493 at the 1493 Justiceaire in Jedburgh. Patrick Rodman from Rulewater had remission for several crimes, including stealing sheep from him and his brother John at 'Kelshop'. Rodman also had remission for stealing cattle from Alexander in 'Tullus', who may have been another brother. He is also recorded as Adam 'Barnisfader' in 1502 when several men had a remission for the murder of him along with Robert Brig, as well as stealing 200 sheep, 29 cows and goods from them. He was tenant at 'Kelshope' (possibly Kershope) with John 'Barnisfader'. Robert Brig was also killed by the group of Olivers from Lustruther, Jedburgh and Strynds and a Waugh from Mervinslaw. **John** (15th/16th C.) brother of Adam. The pair are recorded in 1493 as farmers at 'Kelshope' whose sheep were stolen by Patrick Rodman from Rulewater. He and Robert (presumably a son or brother) are also mentioned in 1502 when Robert Oliver in Strange had remission for stealing 33 cows, 200 sheep, 4 horses and other goods from them at 'Kelshop'. He and John were also recorded in 1502 when a group of 3 Olivers and a Waugh had remission for stealing livestock and goods from them at 'kelshop'. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) granted a

half husbandland of land in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. His surname is recorded as 'Barnisfather'. Perhaps the same Thomas 'Barnefather' was one of the complainants against Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons raiding lands across the Border (also written 'Burnisfader' and variants).

bairn-time (*bārn-tīm*) *n., arch.* the time when children are home from school, childhood generally.

baist (*bāst*) *pp., poet.* soundly beaten, defeated – 'He'd lost the mate he lo'ed the maist, In fechtin' fair he'd been sair baist' [WFC].

bait (*bā'*) *n.* food, refreshment, particularly used by tradesmen for their packed lunches etc., *poet.* to set animals to pasture – 'Says Parcy then; 'Ca' off the dogs; We'll bait our steeds and homeward go' ' [LHTB].

baith (*bāth*) *adj., pron.* both – 'hei hed fermers on baith sides o his faimily', '... as I ame sure thair is of the subjectis of baithe the realmes ...' [SB1598], 'This cannie year will mak ye braw, Throughout a' generations, Baith night an' day' [JR], 'The valour of a Briton is known baith far and near, Amang the rest nane more expert than Gordon's Fuzileers' [BY], 'We've tasted love an' friendship baith ...' [JoHa], '... I'll drink it in punch, baith the guid an' the bad' [JoHa], 'I wot not if in heaven or earth, Or baith, but madly came they forth ...' [AD], 'Let baith growe thegither until the hairst' [HSR], '... baith sma' an' grit beæsts' [HSR], 'The bit baith the wife an' me thocht maist amusin', Was tae stand at the place whar the tea was infusin' [BM1900], 'I ance had peace and comfort baith, But now, alas! I've nane ...' [DA], '... That got soakeet – baith inside an' oot' [RM], 'Ancrum Bridge, weel-kennd ti fisher-folk, is baith braid an strang' [ECS], '... Made dark baith hut and ha' ' [JT], 'And sune we'll baith come back again and ring, ring the bell' [WE], 'The redundant application of baith (= both) is to be noted in the expression: Baith the twae o thum' [ECS], 'Baith day and night, their weapons aye were bright And their slogan rang afar' [TK], 'I'll no be suire but it seemed to me They baith had supped at the barley bree ...' [WL], '... O' shapin' the claith For the bairns and us baith ...' [WL], 'Kirkup o' Langtoon hed nae equals at the pole jump an was renowned on baith sides o' the Border' [BW1974].

baith the twae (*bāth-thu-twā*) *n.* both – 'The faither an' sun war theare beath the tweae o' them' [JAHM] (redundant phrase).

Baitshiel (*bā'-sheel*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Baitschiell', with no tenant at that time. The precise location is unknown.

Baittie (*bā-tee*) *n.* local pronunciation of **Beattie** – 'The Wast End Beatties, or shood Aw write Baities, hev a direct link wi' the 1779 Cornet ...' [BW1979].

baittle (*bā'-ul, bā-tul*) *adj., arch.* rich with grass, lush – 'Rigs cover'd wi' fine baittle gress' [GW], 'He mak's me til lye doun in green an' baittle gangs; he leeds me aside the quæet waters' [HSR].

bak and fore (*bawk-awnd-fōr*) *adv., arch.* back and front, the whole of a property – '... ane tenement of land bak and fore with the yaird thairof liand in Hawik' [SPB1579].

bake (*bāk*) *n., arch.* a biscuit.

bake (*bāk*) *v., arch.* to knead dough or other substance by hand, to shape peats by hand and lay them out to dry – 'These are to give advertisement to all Burgesses within the Burgh of Hawick that they have liberty and privilege to bake bakes in all the Mosses ...' [BR1743], 'Paid 2 men and the officers for searching Winnington Moss, for baking bakes, and breaking and throwing the same in the moss' [BR1755], *n., arch.* peat that has been kneaded by hand and laid out to dry for use as fuel – 'The said day, Marion Robisone, spous to George Scott, pedder, was onlawed and amerciatt ... for bakeing of Bakes in the Common mosses ...' [BR1694], '... the inhabitants of Hawick went out to the Black Grain of Winnington Moss, where the bakes were made, where they broke and champed the bakes and threw many of them into the hole again' [C&L1767] (this specific meaning appears to be quite local).

baken (*bā-, ba-kin*) *pp., arch.* baked – 'Barley scones, baken of that season's meal, were eaten on St. Boswell's Fair day' [RM], 'Howt! A'm fair staad o laif, eend on. Let's sei a hyimm-backen scone' [ECS] (also written 'backen').

bakers (*bā-kurz*) *n.* once one of the 7 incorporated trades in Hawick, which until 1861 had two representatives on the Town Council. They were incorporated in 1741, and also sometimes called the 'baxters'. Hawick bread was very popular in the middle of the 18th century, with more than 60 working bakeries at that time and Hawick carriers taking it to most of the neighbouring towns and villages. In 1836 there were 6 bakers in the incorporation, with nothing being paid as an admission fee.

Baker Street (*bā-kur-stree'*) *n.* lane connecting the High Street with Teviot Crescent, made when the new 75 High Street was constructed, including a baker's shop, about 1868, replacing the

former Mather's Close. Until then there were two small shops at the top, with only a roughly 3 foot wide passageway connecting to the High Street. Named after this baker's, originally R. Young & Sons (after Mr. Young rejected the proposal to name it Young Street). It has been a one-way street since the 1970s. The Harlequins clubrooms are at No. 6 and the No. 10 Bar is at the foot of the street.

Baker's Corner (*bā-kurz-kōr-nur*) *n.* former name for a corner at Denholm Townhead, where there was a baker's shop through much of the 19th and 20th centuries, now being a general store and newsagents.

bakit (*bā-ki', -kee'*) *adj., pp.* baked – 'And the slow steam o' new-bakit breid . . . ' [DH].

Balbirnie (*bawl-bir-nee*) *n.* **Arthur** (b.1735) probably father of the Arthur who wrote the 'Auld Sang'. He was probably the Arthur, son of John 'Balbirny', who was born in Dairsie in Fife and the Arthur who married Margaret Russell in St. Andrews and St. Leonard's Parish, Fife, in 1764. His son Arthur must have been born around the early 1770s, but no record of his baptism can be found. It is unclear whether he came to Hawick to work as a foreman dyer in the carpet factory (and was carried on by his son) or whether it was his son who came to Hawick. Note that John, son of Patrick (both dyers) is recorded in Ferry-Port-on-Craig in Fife in 1782, and these could be relatives. **Arthur** (b.c.1770s) probably son of Arthur. He was listed as a dyer in Hawick in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799 and still on the list in 1801 (although his first name is recorded there as 'Aitken'). To be on the ballot list for the Militia he must have been between the ages of 19 and 30 at those times (and probably less than 19 in 1797, when he was not listed). He came to Hawick from Dunfermline (although precisely when is unknown, and it is possible that it was his father who first came) and worked as a foreman dyer in the Orrock Place carpet factory; he may have been brought to Hawick by William Robertson, one of the owners, who came from Dunfermline. Given the chronology, he could only have been working in Hawick from about 1790, and hence was not the earlier Arthur from Fife (who was therefore probably his father). He was writer of the 'Auld Sang', penned sometime in the late 18th century, perhaps shortly before 1800. Based on the words of the song, he must have ridden the marches several times. He is recorded as Arthur 'Bilbirnet', married to Sarah Thomson, whose daughter Catherine (or Katherine) was baptised in Hawick in 1799; she married needle-maker John Rae, lived on the Mid Raw and was said to have died around 1890. Since details of his death have not been found, it is possible that he returned to the Dunfermline area; an Arthur is recorded in 'Halkerston of Goatmilk' near there in 1806. However, it is also said that some of his family emigrated to America. **Arthur** (1815–91) born in Glasgow, son of George and Margaret Vance, he had a twin brother Thomas. His father was described as a 'silk dyer'; given his forename and coincidence of occupation, it seems likely he was related to Hawick's Arthur. He married Ellen Oswald in Dublin in 1843 and they do not appear to have had children. They arrived in Sydney, New South Wales in about 1855, where his wife was a dressmaker and he switched from being a dyer to a rent and charity collector. He died in Woolloomooloo (also written 'Balbernie').

Balcary (*bawl-kā-ree*) *n.* large house off Buccleuch Road, designed by J.P. Alison and built for the Laing family about in 1888/9. A studio and billiard room were added in 1891 and 1901, respectively. Patrick Laing lived there in the early 20th century. It was acquired by the Barnardo Charity in 1944 as a home for orphans, becoming a Barnardo's holiday home from the 1950s until 1974 when it passed to a Christian Missionary group. After renovations it opened in 2016 as an 8-room hotel, called Balcary House Hotel.

Bald (*bawld*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Andrew (b.1743) and Janet (b.1745). **John** (b.1811) born at Carsebridge, he worked as a commission agent in Liverpool. He first married a lady from Sweden and secondly married Miss Campbell. He had 15 children in all. He leased Wells House from 1865 for 11 years with his wife and family and was recorded there in a directory of 1868. He and his wife were involved in many local charities as well as Liberal politics. He became a life member of the Archæological Society in 1874. He moved to Kent, where he died in the late 1880s.

Baldhill (*bald-hil*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage in what is now Craik Forest, near the Rankle Burn, about mid-way between Craik and West Buccleuch. Bald Hill is just to the south-east. Robert Scott (d.1807) was shepherd there ('Beldhillshiel' is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Bald Hill (*bald-hil*) *n.* small hill on the north-side of the upper Borthwick valley, to the south-east of Baldhill cottage, between Crib Law and Coutlair Knowe. It reaches a height of 394 m.

Bald Hill (*bald-hil*) *n.* small hill on the south side of the Borthwick valley, between the farms of Philhope and Eilrig. It is essentially a western spur of Lodge Hill. Directly north of this hill, just south of the road, there are the remains of an enclosure, consisting of a bank and ditch, D-shaped in plan, about 60 m by 50 m, with the road destroying part of it.

baldie see **bauldie**

Baldie (*bawl-dee*) *n.* **David** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes Finlay (also recorded as 'Winla') and their children included: John (b.1738); Isobel (b.1740); and James (b.1745). The witnesses in 1745 were William Scoon (servant to Rev. Somerville) and Kirk Officer John Telfer. **George** (18th C.) married Helen Wilson in Hawick in 1775. **Margaret** (18th C.) Hawick resident, recorded in the Session records of 1752 when 'having never got a father to her child, the child now being well grown desires the Sacramant of Initiation and to take the vows upon herself'. After demonstrating sufficient biblical knowledge the child was baptised (also written 'Baldy'; this may be a variant of **Badie** or even **Beattie**).

bale-fire (*bāl-fīr*) *n., poet.* a beacon fire – 'Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide The glaring balefires blaze no more; No longer steel-clad warriors ride Along the wild and willow'd shore' [SWS], Why so fast round the balefire gathers the crowd . . . ' [JoHa], 'Old arch! oft has the clansman's tread Rung o'er thy river's rocky bed, When balefires rose, all glaring red, In midnight sky' [WiS], 'On the highest of the hill-tops, Through the country far and wide, Where bale-fires had flared, New beacons were prepared As a warning and a guide' [TK].

Balfour (*bal-fur*) *n.* **Alexander** of Denmylne (17th C.) son of Patrick. He was a lawyer in partnership with John of Pilrig. Around the time of the Reformation he acquired lands around Melrose Abbey and was then granted a charter of some of the Abbey's lands by Michael, who was probably his uncle. These lands had been forfeited by James, Earl of Hepburn. He was said in 1568 to have seized the great chest of Melrose with its 'charters and evidents'. A record of 1577 lists him as 'heritable feuar' of the Abbey's lands, including the kirklands of Cavers and Hassendean, as well as Friarshaw, Cringills and others. In 1584 he gave a charter of Colmsliehill to John Hoy. He married firstly Marion Balfour of Inchrye and secondly Janet Hay. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Michael. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Pringle Grace Haswell and their children included: John Haswell (b.1848); and Julia Mary (b.1853). **Michael** of Mountwhanney (d.1570) son of Andrew, his grandfather Michael having died at Flodden. He held the Rectory of Wilton in at least 1561–63, but appears to have been ousted and then restored in 1562. He was Commendator of Melrose Abbey 1564–68, taking over from James Balfour. In 1564/5 he was one of the curators of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, listed in a bond between the Scotts and Kerrs; his name appears there as 'of Burlye'. In 1568 he gave a charter to William Douglas for the lands of Crook near Cavers. He married Janet, daughter of David Boswell of Balmuto and was succeeded by their son Sir Michael.

Balfour-Oatts (*bal-fur-āts*) *n.* **Brian** (1966–) born in Edinburgh, he was brought up in Hawick, where he attended the High School. At age 18 he started to work for Sotheby's in London, later founding Archeus Fine Art. He became famous (or infamous) for his involvement with art forger Eric Hebborn, publishing his authobiography, followed by 'The Art Forger's Handbook' in 1997. He specialises in modern British and European artists and published 'William Scott: A Survey of His Original Prints' (2005).

Balgownie (*bal-gow-nee*) *n.* house on Buccleuch Road. The Scoon family lived there in the early 20th century. It has latterly been run as a residential home.

Balieff (*bā-leef*) *n.* **John** (b.1796/7) from England, he was listed as a master hatter and cap maker in Hawick in 1851. He lived at about 25 High Street. He was also listed as a hatter in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife Ann was born in Jamaica and they had a daughter Elizabeth.

Baliol (*bā-lee-ol*) *n.* **Sir Alexander** of Barnard Castle (c.1242–1278) son of Hugh of Barnard Castle and nephew of John, who was King of Scotland. He is easily confused with the man of the same name who was Lord of Cavers. He was listed as a crusader in 1270, and asked for his lands to be restored on his return in 1271/2. Also in 1271/2 he was listed as heir of his deceased brother Hugh, in his Northumberland lands. He married Eleonora (variously 'Alianora' etc.) de Genovra (or Geneve); she is mentioned several times in the 1279 assize roll of Northumbeland as 'Alianora de Bailliolo' or 'Alianora, quae fuit uxor Alexandri de Bailliolo'. He died without issue. **Sir Alexander** (d.c.1309) Lord of Cavers and Chamberlain of Scotland. He is often confused with another Alexander (d.1278) and there is also

a possibility (given his apparent longevity) that there are two generations confounded here. The most likely possibility is that he was son of Henry, who held the office of Chamberlain of Scotland, his mother being Lora (or Lauretta) de Valoines, who was co-heiress of extensive lands in England. However, it has also been suggested that he was second son of Hugh. However, he was probably the Alexander, 'son of Lora de Bayllol' who was given safe conduct by the English King in 1266. He first appears in Scottish records as 'Dominus de Cavers' in 1270. The lands may have been inherited from his father. He probably also continued to hold lands in England, although making Scotland his base; in English records he was sometimes referred to as 'of Chileham'. Also in 1270 he was 'de Caueres' when he witnessed a charter for Coldstream Priory. He is recorded in cases involving English lands in 1271 and 1272. In 1277 he was commissioned to serve in Edward's Welsh wars. In 1284 he was one of the Scottish Barons who bound themselves to receive Margaret 'the Maid of Norway' as queen if Alexander III failed to produce a son. Also in 1284 he was summoned to serve in Edward's army. He became Chamberlain of Scotland around 1287, succeeding John Lindsay, Bishop of Glasgow. He was involved with the Treaty of Salisbury in 1289 and the Parliament at Brigham in 1290 in which Edward I recognised the independence of England. He was at Cavers in 1291 when the Rector of Ford gave him a receipt there. He continued as Chamberlain under Edward's control until about 1294. He was Chamberlain of Scotland until at least 1296, and signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, when he is described as being from Roxburghshire. His seal is also attached to the Rolls, and consists of a 'voided escutcheon' with the name 'S'ALEXANDRI DE BALLIOL'. An existing receipt (in the National Archives) from the Chamberlain of Scotland is dated at Cavers in 1291. He was probably held captive in England along with his kinsman John (who was Scottish King). He probably served on the English side against Scotland around 1298–1301 and was present in the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300. In 1301 he was involved in capturing a dozen reivers on 'the moor of Alkirk', along with Sir Hugh de Audeley and Sir Robert Hastings. Also in 1301 he had a letter (dated at Cavers) to Edward I stating his concern that Scots forces under Sir John de Soulis threatened to destroy his lands. In 1301/2 he was directed to guard Selkirk Forest and was also one of 2 men appointed by Edward I to oversee the construction of a new castle at Selkirk; in 1302 he submitted a receipt to the English King for keeping Selkirk Castle. In 1302/3 his lands in Kent, Hertfordshire and Roxburghshire were seized by Edward, and he gave over his son Thomas as a hostage. He was again in the English King's service in 1304 and was summoned by Edward II in about 1307. In 1304 he sold Bennington to John de Binsted. In 1305 he petitioned Edward I regarding his rent of Hassendean, which he held for 5 years. He married Isabella de Chilham (or Chileham), widow of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Atholl, and through her obtained lands in Kent. His sons included: Alexander, his heir; 'William Balliol le Scot', progenitor of the Scotts of Scot's Hall; and Thomas. It is possible that the 'Roese de Chilham', from Roxburghshire, who also swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 could have been a relative. **Alexander** of Cavers (13th/14th C.) son and heir of Sir Alexander, who was Chamberlain of Scotland. It is hard to separate father and son in the records. He appears to have been a prisoner sent to London in 1303/4. A letter of 1304 from Edward I orders the Constable of Bamburgh Castle to 'have him guarded by trustworthy persons in the castle, not in irons, and with freedom tom play within the castle walls provided he is well guarded'. In 1310 Sir Alexander of Abernethy and 2 Lindsays were sureties for his loyalty to the English Crown when he was freed from the Tower of London. He may have had the lands of Cavers forfeited to the Earl of Mar. He may have married Isabel Stewart, Dowager Countess of Mar, but it is unclear when this would have been (since she had 3 other known husbands). His heir was Thomas, who was the last Bailiol Laird of Cavers. **Edward** (c.1283–c.1364) son of King John, recorded as being born at Cavers. He was also imprisoned when his father was captured, and was exiled to France. After many years he returned to claim the Scottish throne in 1332. After only a few months as King he was forced to flee half-clothed from nobles loyal to David II at Annan. He continued as a puppet King and gave much of southern Scotland to Edward III of England in 1334, including the castles of Berwick, Roxburgh and Jedburgh. He also surrendered all his titles to Edward III of England in 1356 in return for a pension. He died in France without an heir. **Sir Henry** (d.1246) son of Ingelram (or Ingram) and grandson of Bernard de Baliol. His mother (whose first name is unknown) was daughter and heiress of Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain of Scotland under William the Lion (who also

held the lands of Chamberlain Newton). He married Lora (or Loretta), daughter of Philip de Valoines, Lord of Panmure, who had been Chamberlain of Scotland. After the death of his brother-in-law in 1219 he became Chamberlain (as both his wife's father and mother's father had been). His name appears regularly in court records in the period 1223–44, and he may have resigned as Chamberlain (perhaps retaining the title) in 1231. In 1234 he succeeded to half of his wife's family's lands in 6 English counties. In the 1230s he is recorded many times in English records relating to these lands. He was an executor of Joanna, Queen of Scotland. He accompanied Henry III in the Gascon war in 1241. He may have held the Barony of Cavers, although this is uncertain. His sons probably included: Guy, who died young; Sir Alexander of Cavers, also Chamberlain; and William, 'le Scot'. His only daughter Constance married an Englishman called Fishburn. He was buried at Melrose. **Sir Henry** (c.1284–1332) 2nd son of John de Baliol (King of Scotland) and Isabella Plantagenet de Warrenne. He is supposed to have been born at Cavers. He swore fealty to Robert the Bruce, gaining the lands of Branxholme as a result in 1307 (except for the part already granted to Walter Comyn), with a confirming charter in about 1321. However, he did not hold the lands for long, and may never have been there, since they passed to the Earl of Strathearn before 1333. In about 1315/6 he led a force, along with Sir James Douglas and Sir William Soulis, which surprised the Berwick garrison on a foray to Melrose, inflicting heavy losses on the English. In about 1327 he was Sheriff of Roxburghshire when he witnessed a charter for Roger of Alton, and he was Sheriff in 1328 when he levied money from the freeholders of Jedburgh. He was killed at the Battle of Annan, and had no heirs. **Hugh** (c.1189–c.1229) probably eldest son of Eustace de Baliol of Barnard Castle (near Durham). He signed the Treaty of York (to uphold peace between Alexander II and Henry III) in 1237. He may have signed this at Cavers, suggesting that either he or another family member already owned the estates there. Most likely this was his brother Sir Henry, who was Chamberlain of Scotland. He granted 26 acres of land beside 'Heleychesters' (probably in Temple Healey) to the monks of Hermitage Chapel, confirming the grant made by his father Eustace. He married Cecily, daughter of Aleaune de Fontaines, and he gained the title of Lord of Bywell. These generations are uncertain, but probably his son John inherited the main titles, and his grandson John would become Scottish King. **John** (1250–1313) youngest son of John and Devorguilla of Galloway, and brother of Alexander and Hugh, who both died in the 1270s. His uncle Sir Henry and cousin Sir Alexander were Lairds of Cavers. He was married to Isabel Plantagenet de Warren at Cavers in 1290. On the death of Margaret in 1290 he claimed the Scottish throne (through his mother), being one of at least a dozen candidates. Edward I of England decided in favour of him, and he declared Edward his superior. For this he was nicknamed 'Turncoat' (or 'Toom Tabard', since his coat of arms was removed after he gave in to English demands). He later renounced this homage to Edward and made an alliance with France, leading to war with England. Defeated near Dunbar, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, but later released, dying at Bailleul-en-Vimeu in France. Scotland remained without a monarch for 10 years until Robert the Bruce acceded in 1306. His son Edward would later be King. His seal bore an 'orle'. **Thomas** (14th C.) probably son of Alexander. He was the last Baliol Laird of Cavers, and the last of the family mentioned in Scottish records. Details of this time are confused, but it appears that the lands were forfeited after Robert the Bruce took over, and Cavers went directly to the Earl of Mar. However, he was repossessed in the lands by Thomas, Earl of Mar (his half-brother or brother-in-law), son of Isabella, Countess of Mar. He may be the 'Sir Thomas' who received payment, through his wife Isolde, for his service to the English Crown in Scotland in the 1360s. He resigned the Cavers estate to the superior, William, Earl of Douglas in 1368, including lands of 'Yarlside, Singlee and Penchryse', and he was there referred to as brother of Thomas, Earl of Mar. He probably died childless. His seal bore an 'orle'. **William** 'le Scot' (c.1251–c.1313) brother of Sir Alexander of Cavers. He also served as Chamberlain of Scotland. His lands were restored in 1305 (also spelled 'Balliol', and formerly 'Bailloel', 'Baillol', 'Bailol', 'Balloil', 'Balloyl', 'Balyol', 'Baylloyll', 'Baylol', etc.).

Baliolhag (*bā-lee-ol-haw<u>ch</u>*) *n.* lands near Denholm that were granted to Thomas Cranston by the Earl of Mar sometime before 1375. The lands are recorded as 'Balleolhage', and surely related to the former owners, the Baliols of Cavers. These lands were granted along with Denholm and Denholm Dean, but the precise location is unknown. It was listed in an English description of Cavers

Parish in about 1380. It is probably the same as 'Balezehag' listed in the charter of the Douglases of Cavers in 1511 and 'Balzehage' in 1558. It is 'Balze Hag' in 1574 when included among the lands for which their were 'non-entry' in a discharge between Cranston of that Ilk and Douglas of Cavers. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698 (the ending may be 'Haugh' rather than 'hag'; it is 'le Baliol hag' in c.1380, 'Balezehag' or 'Balyehag' in 1511 and is transcribed 'Bailiehaigestoks' in 1687 and 'Bailliehaig-Stobs' in 1698).

balk see **bauk**

the Ball (*thu-bawl*) *n.* the Common-Riding Ball, held in the Town Hall, on the Friday evening of the Common Riding, following the Dinner. The dress code is formal evening wear, with ex-Cornets wearing their green coats. Reels and other dances are on the programme, with the Cornet and his Lass leading off the Grand March at 10.30 p.m. These proceedings are also watched from the balcony, the crowds for this once being as large as 500 people. At midnight the Cornet's Lass receives the Cornet's Sash, the men put on white gloves and the Principals, ex-Cornets and lasses dance their own special reel, the Cornet's Reel. Until the 1980s it was the tradition that the Cornet's Lasses would leave at modnight. The dancing carries on into the small hours of the morning. It finally ends with a gathering at the Moat near dawn, with the Principals climbing the Moat to sing 'Teribus'. It was in earliest times called the Cornet's Dance, and then the Race Ball, being designated the Common-Riding Ball by 1887. It used to take place in one of the local inns, moving to the Town Hall at the end of the 19th century, and also being held in the Exchange occasionally (e.g. 1889 and 1890). A second Ball used to be held for people who couldn't get tickets for the main one, this taking place in the Crown Hotel, Marina, and elsewhere, and was stopped in the 1980s.

the Ballad o Kinmont Willie (*thu-baw-lid-ō-kin-mon'-wi-leel*) *n.* Border ballad that tells the story of the rescue of William Armstrong from Carlisle Castle. This successful raid was the main reason for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch being given the epithet 'the Bold'. Details of the rescue are included in Capt. Walter Scott's verse history of the family, these probably being related by his father, who was one of the 33 chosen men.

ballant (*baw-len', baw-lent*) *n., poet.* a ballad – 'Sung their feats in muirland ballants; Scotia's boast was Hawick Callants' [JH], '... Listening her tales an' ballants auld' [JJ], 'O' pithy auld proverbs her mind is a mint, She sings them queer ballants that ne'er were in print' [JT], 'Let us sing the auld ballants that duly record How the brave-hearted Callants took buckler and sword' [CB].

Ballantine (*baw-lin-tīn*) *n.* **James** (1808–77) stained-glass window maker and poet from Edinburgh, bard of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Scotland, famous for the words of the song 'Castles in the Air' and poems such as 'Ilka Blade o' Grass'. He composed 'Hawick's welcome to Buccleuch' for the laying of the foundation stone for the Exchange Buildings in 1865, and gave a talk to the Archæological Society.

Ballantyne (*baw-lin-tīn*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Sinton and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1688. His surname is given as 'Bellenden'. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) labourer in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. Presumably the same Adam was a spinner on the Militia ballot list in 1801. He is probably the 'Woollen Slubber' living with his son Adam in 1841 and 1851. **Adam** (b.c.1810) 'pirler' living on the Howgate in 1841 and the Back Row in 1851. His occupation is sometimes transcribed as 'porter', but that is probably an error. He was son of Adam, who was living with him in 1841 and 1851. In 1861 his widow was living at '2 Back Row, Fifth Bacj house'. He married Robina (or Elizabeth) Scott, who was from Carterhaugh, and their children included: Jane (b.1825); John (b.1828/9); Mary (b.1832/3); Catherine (or Christian, b.1834/5); Robina (or Elizabeth, b.1836/7); Margaret (b.1839/40); and Helen (b.1841/2). **Adam** (b.c.1815) recorded as 'Porter' on the Howegate in 1841. He was the living **Adam** (1809–49) mason recorded in Newcastleton in 1837, son of William and Janet Armstrong baptised. He was brother of Francis, who was also a mason at the same time. He is probably the Adam, residing at Ovenshank who was rebuked along in 1832, along with his wife Janet Wilson, for 'antenuptial fornication'. He was listed among heads of households in Castleton Parish for the first time in 1838. Their children, baptised in Castleton, included: William (b.1832); James (1833–1906), also a mason; Margaret (b.1835); John (1838–1907); William (again, b.1840); Andrew (b.1843); Francis (b.1845); and Janet (b.1849). His wife and 4 children were living at about 3 Doncaster Street in Newcastleton in 1841 (and he was presumably

elsewhere during the census). In 1850 his widow was on the Castleton Register of Poor. By 1851 his widow was living at about 9 Langholm Street with 6 of their children, and was on 'Parish relief for children'. Some of his children emigrated to the U.S.A. and Canada. **Adam** (b.1836/7) stocking frameworker from Hawick. In 1861 he was visiting Boghall in Wilton. **Alexander** (b.1793/4) frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living with his brother Walter at about 25 Loan. **Alexander** (1826/7–1909) frame-worker in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on the Back Row with his mother Elizabeth and his siblings. The name of his father is uncertain, but based on his children's names may have been John. In 1861 he was living at 12 Back Row. He married Helen Ekron (1831–80) in 1851; she was daughter of James Ekron and Margaret Thomson and had been a servant with grocer Adam Turnbull before their marriage. Their children included: Margaret (b.1853); Elizabeth (b.1855); John (b.1857); Janet (b.1860); James Ekron (b.1864); Nelly Ekron (b.1866); Walter (b.1869); and Sarah Wemyss (b.1872). It is said that he moved to Philadelphia, where he had a jeweller's business. **Andrew** (b.1808/9) frameworker in Hawick. He was living at No. 13 Loan in 1841, 1851 and 1861. His wife was Helen and their children included Robert (b.1832/3), Janet (b.1834/5), Walter (b.1837/8), Andrew (b.1839/40) and Margaret (b.1842/3). He is probably the brother of 'Wat the Drummer' who married Nell, daughter of Robert Leithead. He may be the Andrew who in the 1860s owned a barn on 'Backbraelane' that had once been used by the early Independent congregation in Hawick. He may be the Andrew who in 1874 donated a glow-worm to the Museum. **Andrew** (b.1831/2) son of Thomas, he was a frameworker in Hawick. He married Mary Waugh in Hawick in 1851. Their children included Margaret (b.1851/2) and Andrew (b.1857/8). **Andrew** (1841/2–1929) nephew of 'Wat the Drummer', he joined the Drums and Fifes in 1853 when he was 11 years old and played for the following 73 years! For a long time he was leader of the band, and his drum is in the Museum. At the Colour Bussing ceremonies he recieved an engraved cane and purse for 50 years' service and a portrait after 60 years (both of which still exist), along with a further presentation of a wallet of notes in 1922. The portrait presented to him in 1912 is a large photograph of him in his uniform, carrying his drum. **Andrew** (1866–1926) son of Andrew, who was Burgh Chamberlain of Galashiels and also partner in a dyeworks there. He worked as a mill foreman in Hawick, living at 10 Mansfield Crescent. He was responsible for completing the Roll of Honour for Cavers and Kirkton Parishes. He was also organist and choirmaster at Kirkton Kirk, giving up in 1910 due to 'bank duties'. His wife was Margaret and their children included Andrew (d.1916). **Andrew** (1895–1916) son of Andrew, he was born in Galashiels. He was an apprentice draper with J. & A. Burnet in Hawick before working in London. He served with the Gordon Highlanders and was killed in action on the Somme. He is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial in France and on the Hawick Roll of Honour. **Ann** (19th C.) recorded in 1824 when her child died in Hawick. **Charles** (19th C.) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row. He married Elizabeth Roddon in Hawick in 1839 and their children included Margaret (b.1839/40). **David** (1718/9–1803) resident at the 'toll Bar' in 1795 when his son John died in Hawick. It is unclear which toll this was. He married Elizabeth Scott, who died in 1815, aged 85. Their son John died in 1795 aged 19 years according to the monumental inscription (but this seems likely to be an error). The family are buried in St. Mary's. Walter (1762/3–1825, and his wife Elizabeth Turnbull), on the back of the same gravestone, was perhaps also his son. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident at Shaws in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He married Isobel Grieve and she died in 1832. Their children included: Robert (b.1815); John Grieve (b.1816), who succeeded to Shaws. He is probably the 'Mr. Ballantine of Shaws' who was attacked by the mob in Hawick at the election of 1837. **David** (19th C.) married Margaret Smith in Hawick in 1848. **David** (19th C.) married Catherine Grieve in Hawick in 1853. **David** (19th/20th C.) resident at Shaws in the early 1900s. He was Convenor of the Liddesdale Agricultural Society and was a member of the local organising committee when the Highland Show came to Hawick in 1914. He also served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Elizabeth** (b.c.1795) widow recorded on the Back Row in 1841 and 1851. Her children included: Walter (1815/6–75); Margaret (b.1823/4); Alexander (b.1826/7); John (b.1829/30); and Elizabeth (b.1832/3), who married George Montgomery. The identity of her husband is unclear. She was also living with William, George and Jane Brown (probably her nieces and nephews) in 1841 and her niece Jane Brown in

1851. **Elizabeth** (b.1813/4) hosiery seamstress who was living on the Back Row in 1851. She was recorded as unmarried on the census, although she may have been a widow. She apparently had children with 3 different surnames: Ann Cumming; Andrew Linton; Elizabeth Wilson; Margaret Wilson; and Thomas Wilson. **Francis** (b.c.1749) from Castleton Parish. His children were born at Whithaughburn and Riccarton. He had a house built at 44 North Hermitage Street in Newcastleton. He married Margaret Robson, who died in 1827. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1776), who married William Ingles; Christian; Francis (1779–1853), merchant in Hawick; Isabel (1781–1866) , who married John Ingles, brother-in-law to her sister Elizabeth; William (1783–1863), who emigrated to New York and died in Smith Falls, Ontario; James (b.1786); and John (1789–1855), who married Mary Miller. He may be the Francis who was recorded as a Newcastleton mason in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Francis** 'Franky' (1779–1853) from Castleton Parish, son of Francis and Margaret Robson. He was listed as a merchant in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was apprenticed to 'Auld Cash' the Hawick banker. He is recorded as a grocer, spirit dealer and wine merchant at the Sandbed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be the 'Mr. Ballantyne' marked as owner of land off Langlands Road on Wood's 1824 map. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and was listed as a merchant when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may be the Francis mentioned regarding an insurance policy in Selkirk in 1828. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed as a 'dealer' as well as a grocer at 'Slitterick bdge.' In 1841 he was a grocer and spirit dealer on Slitrig Bridge and in 1851 on Teviot Square, with a house servant. It was said that the public grew to mistrust him over perceived irregularities after his employer died. This is partly because he took over much of Oliver's business, as well as his premises. It was suspected by many in Hawick that he had profited somehow, and this was the reason why 'Auld Cash' was in debt when he died. It was commonly held that Oliver's ghost haunted him in revenge, and this was even described in a poem (by David Waters) entitled 'The Twa Frien's or the Ghost of Coffer-Ha' ', in which he is implicated with his son-in-law Charles Thomson, in local vote rigging. He was also described in a second poem 'Francisco, or the Man of Brass' – 'Those days when first emerged from Liddell's bank A youth of stately mien both free and FRANK. Fraud in his heart and famine in his eye, He left his father's house without a sigh' [RDW]. It was said that he attended a dinner of the Hawick Farmers' Club, some of whom had lost money from the debts of 'Auld Cash', leading to some trying to hang him from a rope, and others having to cut him free. In 1837 he was one of the local men mentioned in connection with the arangement of 'fictitious votes'; he swapped his liferent in Selkirkshire for one in Roxburghshire with John Gray. He witnessed (from his window) the 'Tully's Mill' election riot of 1837, but although called to London as a witness, apparently could not (or would not) name any of the participants. On the 1841 census he is at Slitrig Bridge and at Teviot Square in 1851. He is listed at 'Market Place' on Slater's 1852 directory. He married Frances Brown, who died in Galway, Ireland in about 1868 (the gravestone said 1855, aged 84). Their children included: Janet (b.1804), who married Rev. Charles Thomson; and Margaret Brown (b.1810), who married George Sanderson. He died at Synton Parkhead. His wife could be the 'Mrs. Frank Ballantyne' who made the 'rebel' Common Riding flag of 1809. **Francis** (1805–74) mason in Castleton Parish, son of William and Janet Armstrong. He married Marion Nichol and their children included: Robert (1833–93); James (1835–1925); Thomas (1837–1923); Marion (1839–1909); Francis (1842–1932); Elliot (1848–1927); and Agnes (1854–1946). **Francis** (b.1815/6) from Castleton Parish, in 1851 he was a farm labourer at Shielswood in Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Archibald and their children included Janet, John, Mary, James and Margaret. **George** (b.c.1775) recorded as a servant at Essenside on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He was farmer at Wester Essenside according to the 1841 census. In 1851 he was a pauper and former farmer, living at Greendemmings Cottage in Selkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth (or 'Eliza') Wight in Yarrow in 1802 and their children included: Robert (b.1802); Euphan (b.1804); Janet (b.1806); Andrew (b.1807); Elizabeth (b.1809); Eliza (b.1810); Margaret (b.1812); Agnes (b.1814); David (b.1816); and Jane (b.1818). **George** (b.1788/9) from Eccles in Berwickshire, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1851 he was living at Cleethaugh in Southdean Parish. His wife was Agnes and their children included Catherine, Margaret and Mary. By 1861 the family were in Yetholm Parish. **George Deans** (b.1817/8) stocking-maker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the

Fore Row, in 1851 on the Loan and in 1861 at 15 Loan. He married Mary Anderson (or 'Andison') in Hawick in 1840 and she died in 1906 in her 85th year. Their children included: John (1840–42); Walter (b.c.1845); Jeanie (b.1850/1); Elizabeth (b.1852/3); George (b.1854/5); William (b.1856/7); Alexander (b.1859), who died shortly after birth; and Margaret (1860/1–1925). **George** (b.1832/3) born in Lilliesleaf, he was farm overseer at Newton in Wilton Parish. He was living there in 1861, with his uncle, Walter Scott. **George** (1883/4–1945) mason in Hawick. He is buried in the Wellogate Cmetery along with his daughter Jessie (d.1925), as well as Walter (presumably a close relative), his wife Catherine Taylor and their daughter Elizabeth (with no dates given). **Helen** 'Nelly' (18th C.) resident of Denholm. In 1788 her son James was baptised in Cavers Parish. There is no record of why only the mother's name was given (this being quite rare at the time). **Henry** (b.1812/3) born in Traquair Parish, he was a farm steward in Kirkton in 1851 and 1861. He was at 'Gilkeekit' in Selkirk Parish in 1841, where some of his children were baptised. He is probably the Henry who was farmer at Deanbrae in 1868. He married Ann (or Joan) Cairns, who was from Langholm. Their children included: Margaret (b.1836); Robert (b.1838); Isabella (b.1840); Margaret (again, b.1845); William (b.1848); Robina (b.1850); Jane (or 'Jeany', b.1853); Henry (b.1855/6); and Marion (b.1839/40). He is probably the 'late Henry Ballantyne, farmer, Middles, on the Cavers estate' who in 1903 was described as having been the Ettrick Shepherd's man-servant 'and aye drove the family cart to Yarrow Kirk'. **Henry** (b.1836/7) from Selkirk, he was a woollen spinner in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Dickson Street. His wife was Margaret (from Hawick) and their children included James, Andrew and Margaret Jane. **Henry** (19th C.) farmer at Deanbrae in the 1860s. **Isobel** (17th C.) recorded as 'cottar' at Birkhill in Hobkirk Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (b.1800/1) stockingmaker in Denholm. He was living around Leyden Road in 1841 and 1851 (when he was a widower). In 1861 he was a boarder with the McCullogh family in Denholm. He married Betty Ainslie in Cavers in 1823. Their children included: William (b.1824); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1826/7); Walter (b.1828/9); Euphemia (b.1830); Agnes (or 'Nancy, b.1832), who married Peter McNulty); James (b.1835); and Isabella (b.1839). **James** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Jessy Tait and their daughter Nancy Davidson was baptised in 1829. **James** (b.1806/7) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on the Loan with his wife Margaret and several children. In 1861 he was a labourer living at 15 Loan. He probably married Margaret Turnbull in Wilton in 1831. He is probably the stockingmaker who was in Jedburgh Jail in 1845 and 1846. His children included: Margaret (b.1830/1); John (b.1832/3); Adam (b.1833/4); James (b.1837/8); Mary (b.1843/4); Jane (b.1846/7); George (b.1848/9); and William (b.1852/3). **James** (b.c.1810) shoemaker in Hawick. He was recorded on Silver Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and on Buccleuch Street on the 1841 census. His wife was Helen and their children included: William (b.1830/1); Janet (b.1833/4); Margaret (b.1835/6); Isabella (b.1837/4); and John (b.1841). **James** (b.1819/20) from Sprouston, he was groom and gardener at Lethem in Southdean in 1861. His wife was Christian and their children included James, Agnes and George. **James** (b.1838/9) from Lilliesleaf, he was a ploughman in Southdean Parish. In 1861 he was living at Ashtrees with his wife Margaret, from Bedrule. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His surname is given as 'Bellendean' and 'Bellinden'. He marroed Bessie Scott and their children included: Helen (b.1701); and Jean (b.1704). Perhaps the same John was tenant in Rashiegrain in 1711 when he witnessed a baptism for Archibald Scott, tenant in Hislop. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. In 1763 he married Agnes Gowens, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: Agnes (b.1764); Janet (b.1766); John (b.1770); Christian (b.1773); Thomas (b.1776); Adam (b.1779); and Robert (b.1781). His forename appears to be transcribed 'Walter' when his son Walter was baptised in 1768. Witnesses to the 1764 baptism were weaver Thomas and Walter, who were surely related to him. In 1766 he and Thomas witnessed a baptism for Walter (suggesting they may have all been brothers) and he also witnessed a baptism for Thomas in 1771. He may be the John whose daughter Agnes died in Hawick in 1790. **John** (18th C.) resident at Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1764 and Greenbank in 1766. He married Elizabeth Neal in Roberton in 1762. Other children probably included Isobel (b.1764), an unnamed son (b.1766), Robert (b.1770) and Mary (b.1777). His surname is 'Ballendean' in 1777. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His

wife was a Telfer, with her name given variously as Mary, Isabel and Peggy. Their children included: Robert (b.1764); Margaret (b.1766); William (b.1769); and an unnamed child (b.1772). **John** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident who married Margaret Richardson in 1792. His wife was from Southdean Parish. Perhaps the same John is recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (b.c.1770) born in Hawick Parish, he was an agricultural labourer in St. Boswells. His wife was Jeanie and their children included John and Margaret, who were born in Southdean Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Nelly (b.1795) and Robert (b.1797). **John** (b.c.1790) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. He was living at Brox in 1841, with his wife Mary and son Archibald and in 1851 was living in Newcastleton with his wife and 2 grandchildren. Probably the same John married Mary Miller and their children included: Bella (b.1810); Margaret (b.1812); Francis (b.1814); and Helen (b.1816). **John** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Oliver in Wilton in 1812. Their children included: Robert (b.1813); and Alison (b.1815). **John** (1799–1891) son of Robert and Esther Elliot, he was born in Castleton Parish. He was listed as shepherd at 'Wheathaugh' among male heads of households in 1835–38, then in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Whitehaugh and in 1851 and 1861 was shepherd there. He could be the John of Newcastleton who donated a coin to the Museum in 1876. He married Elliot (1796–1876), daughter of John Cowan and Mary Robson. Their children included: Isabel (1823–39); Mary (1826–1918); Robert (1829–75); John (b.1831); Esther (b.1833), who died young; Esther (1835–1908); William (b.1839); and Ninian (b.1843). **John** (19th C.) married Lydia (or Leyden) Colledge in Cavers in 1825. Their children included: William (b.1826); possibly Walter (b.1828/9); James (b.1831); and Joan (b.1835), who married John Bettie and emigrated to New Zealand. His widow and children were living in Denholm in 1841 (probably the Canongate) and 1851 (probably Kirkside). His widow was still in Denholm in 1861, but she died in Takaka, New Zealand in 1881. He may be the John of New Zealand who in 1874 donated to the Museum 'a sea-horse and native ring'. **John** 'Soapy' (1802/3–1859) minstrel and fiddler at weddings and other gathering. He was a cousin of Wat the Drummer, and played fife in the Drums and Fifes. Better known as 'Soapy Ballantyne', his name is sometimes given incorrectly as 'George' (perhaps simply because he was so well-known by his nickname). The words for 'Pawkie Paitterson' are generally attributed to him. He is additionally said to have written the tune 'Hazeldean' that is played by the Drums and Fifes. He also sung a song about 'Widow Cumming', and presumably several others as well, but unfortunately none of them survive. He was said to have been in the procession in 1842 for the revival of Hawick Baa. He is probably the framework knitter from Selkirk who was living on the Howegate in 1841 and on the Back Row in 1851, with his wife Nancy (or Agnes), who was a widow living on the Fore Row in 1861; their children included George (b.1832/3), Thomas (b.1834/5), James (b.1838/9) and John (b.1843/4). He may be the Hawick stockingmaker who was in Jedburgh Jail in 1832 and 1843. He may be the stockingmaker John with William Laidlaw & Sons, who contributed to the Crimea War fund in 1855. Other than his musical prowess and his obscure nickname, nothing else is known about him. William Laidlaw recounted seeing him (perhaps in the 1830s) playing his fiddle from the Pant Well to the Sandbed, with 2 boys taking a collection for him. He is known to have died at his home at 9 Kirk Wynd and was buried at St. Mary's. **John** (b.1804/5) born in Cavers Parish, he was a mason in Wilton. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at Wilton Kirkstyle and in 1861 on Langlands Place. He was listed as a builder on Wilton Place in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 and 1861 he was living with his sister Elizabeth, who was widow of mason Walter Reid. He may be the son of Walter and Betty Turnbull who died in 1874, aged 68. He may have been in partnership with Robert Marshall for a while. **John** (b.1806/7) frameworker in Hawick. He was living at about 31 Loan in 1851. **John** (b.c.1810) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Loan and in 1851 he was a widower at about 31–33 Loan. His wife was Margaret (who died before 1851) and their children included Robert, William, John, Beatrix, Margaret and Jane. **John** (1807–85) resident of Castleton Parish, son of William and Janet Armstrong. He married Janet Nichol and their children included: William (b.1833); Janet (b.1854), who married Thomas Beattie; Francis (b.1847–1931); Elizabeth; John; and Adam. He emigrated to Canada. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Douglas in Hawick in 1839. **John Grieve** (b.1816) tenant at the Shaws near Newcastleton. He was farmer at Shaws in 1841. In 1851 and

1861 he is recorded as farmer of 3000 acres, employing 8 people. He was listed at Shaws among the gentry in an 1852 directory. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. He may also be the Ballantyne of the Shaws who was known as a great hunter, being mentioned in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865). He married Helen Moffat in 1849, and their children included: Jane Grieve (b.1850); Isabella Grieve (b.1852); Helen (b.1854); Mary (b.1857/8); and Margaret (b.1860/1). Perhaps he was the John G. who married Jean Scott and had a daughter Jessie in 1841. It was said that his cancer was removed by the action of the 'Singdean Plaster', but that the reaction was so severe that he did not survive the ordeal. **Rev. John** (1820–60) from Galashiels, son of James and Margaret Brown He was Burgher minister at College Street, Edinburgh. His brother James was a Relief Kirk minister. In 1851 he was ordained as minister of Lilliesleaf Secession Kirk (having preferred it to Coupar-Angus, and the congregation already having attempted to call 2 other ministers). He resigned only 3 years later, following a dispute over the introduction of the hymn book. He moved to Australia (with his brother), where he became minister of Emerald Hill, Melbourne and joined the Presbyterian Synod there. However, he returned to Scotland because of ill-health and died not long afterwards, being buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. His poem 'Stray Thoughts' was published in 'Living Bards of the Border' in 1859. **John** (19th C.) married Mary Bruce in Hawick in 1852. **John** (19th C.) married Mary Murray in Lilliesleaf in 1852. **John** (b.1830) son of Ninian, he was a farm labourer in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was living at Bygate with his wife Elizabeth (from Wamphray) and children Ninian, Jane and Elspeth Johnstone. **John** (b.1831) son of John and Elliot Cowan, he was an agricultural labourer at Whitehaugh in Castleton Parish in 1861. He married Betty Paterson in Castleton in 1853. Their children included: Elliot (b.1854); Thomas (b.1857/8); and John (b.1859/60). **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Goldie in Roberton Parish in 1854. **John** (1830–1902) son of Robert and Elizabeth Young, he was born in Galashiels. He emigrated to America, living in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he was a hosiery manufacturer. In 1856 he married Mary Hume (1835–1909), who was from Hawick. In 1868 he donated to the Museum a copy of 'Tragedies of Seneca' (1634). **John** (b.c.1830) frameworker in Hawick. He may be the son of Elizabeth, living with his mother and siblings in 1841 and 1851. In 1861 he was living at 7 Back Row with his wife, 2 sons an 4 railway worker boarders. He married Janet Hobkirk in Hawick Parish in 1854. Their children included: Robert (b.1854); and John (b.1856/7). **John** (b.1846/7) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1865 and 1868 he was recorded in Jedburgh Jail. **John** (19th C.) recorded as 'postrunner' in 1876 when he donated to the Museum a 'curious water-worn stone found in the Teviot'. **John M.** 'Johnny' (19th/20th C.) survivor of Gallippoli, he was Acting Father in 1935. He visited Gallipoli in a group of Hawick veterans in 1965. **Mary** (1834/5–60) buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. Her infant daughter Mary (b.1860) was also buried with her; she may therefore have died in childbirth. It is unclear who her parents were, but possibly Adam and Robina Scott. **Ninian** (1801–70) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish, son of Robert and Esther Elliot. In 1841 he was living at Broadleeburn Foot and in 1851 at Harden in Castleton Parish. By 1861 he was 'Grocer & Labourer' at Bridgehouse. He married Margaret Grieve and their children included: John (b.1830); Robert (b.1833); Margaret (b.1835); William (b.1837); Esther (b.1839); Adam (b.1841); and an unnamed child (b.1844). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His surname was given as 'Bellinden' when his daughter Margaret was baptised in 1695. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Harden in 1713 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Overhall in 1724. His wife was Margaret Scott and their daughter Agnes was baptised in Wilton in 1724. The witnesses were James Dickson and John Irvine. **Robert** (b.1746) resident of Pinglehole in Castleton Parish. He married Esther, daughter of shepherd Ninian Elliot. Their children included: Janet (b.1794), who married Archibald Scott; Jean (b.1797); John (1799–1891), who married Elliot Cowan and died at Saughtree Grain; and Ninian (1801–70), who married Margaret Grieve. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) skinner in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot list for the Militia. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. He was listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick. The death of a child of his is recorded in 1804. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was married to Margaret Hunter and their son David was baptised in 1823.

Robert (19th C.) recorded at Shaws in Castleton Parish among the gentry listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jane Scott in Roberton in 1827. **Robert** (b.c.1810) agricultural labourer in Hobkirk Parish. He was living at Hallrule in 1841 along with his wife Helen and children Robert, Helen and William. **Robert** (19th C.) originally from Lindean Parish, he worked in Wilton. In 1841 and 1851 he was a 'Slubber', living at Wilton Kirkstyle. He married Christian Rae in 1838 and their children included Walter (b.1832), Robert (b.1843), Thomas (b.1845) and John (b.1847/8). **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Andison in Hawick in 1841. **Robert** (b.1829/30) resident of Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was a farm labourer at Upperraw. He married Margaret Little in 1850 and their children included John (b.1851), William (b.1853) and Margaret (b.1857/8). **Robert** (b.1836/7) from Bowden, he was a stone mason in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 8 Howegate with his wife Jane and daughter Agnes. **Robert** (19th C.) member of the committee for Hawick Baptist Church around 1880. **Robert** (19th C.) farmer at East Middle and merchant in London. In 1893 he gifted an organ to Kirkton Kirk in memory of his parents, who had worshipped there for 40 years. His father was probably Henry, who was a farm steward in Kirkton. Perhaps the same Robert was in Ormiston when he contributed to the fund for reonvating Kirkton Kirk in 1906. **Thomas** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is recorded in 1764 when, along with Walter, he witnessed a baptism for fellow weaver John and in 1766 he and John witnessed a baptism for Walter (suggesting they may have all been brothers); all 3 men were surely related. He married Mary Brown and their children included: Margaret (b.1760); Janet (b.1763); Walter (b.1768); and Mary (b.1771). The witnesses in 1763 were William Brown (perhaps the town piper) and Walter Ballantyne (surely either his father or brother), in 1768 were Walter Ballantyne and Walter Weens and in 1771 were Walter Weens and John (perhaps his brother again). **Thomas** (b.c.1775) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Loan with his wife Betty and children Betty, Jean and Elizabeth. He could be the son of Watt, drummer (and probably piper), who was baptised in 1776. He could be the Thomas, stockingmaker in Hawick, who was in Jedburgh Jail in 1832. **Thomas** (b.1809/10) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on the Back Row with his wife Isabella and children. Their children included: Andrew (b.1831/2); and Maragret (b.1835/6). In 1851 his niee Jemima Ballantyne was also living with him. **Thomas** (b.1823/4) from Yarrow, he was a schoolmaster in Ashkirk Parish. In 1851 he was living at Birkwood. His wife was Margaret Dickson, who was from Ashkirk. **Thomas** (b.1826/7) from Eddleston in Peeblesshire, he was a woollen spinner and then foreman in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on Angus' Close on the High Street, along with his siblings Agnes, Janet, Robert, Margaret, James and Wemyss. By 1861 he was foreman in a woollen factory, living at Lynnwood Cottages with his wife Eliza and children Jane, Margaret, Jessie H., Thomas and John. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'curious bronze implement, found in a garden at Innerleithen'. He married Eliza Michie in Wilton in 1852 and their daughter Jane was baptised in 1853. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Berrybush. In 1685 he was charged, along with men of the upper Borthwick valley and elsewhere, with being a Covenanter. All the men took the 'Test' and promised not to frequent conventicles. It is unclear where he was from. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded in a marriage in Ashkirk in 1726. His wife's name is not given. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded as piper in Selkirk from at least 1727 until 1742. In 1733 his surname was 'Bellendean' when his salary as Selkirk Town Piper was recorded. In 1742 he was paid 'for salary and shoes (including 12s for Common Riding day)'. It seems feasible that he was related to the piper in Hawick of the same name a few decades later. He could be the Walter, son of Walter and Christian Dickson, baptised in Selkirk in 1704. He may also be the Walter who married Janet Nivison in 1726 and had a son Walter (b.1727), baptised in Selkirk. **Walter** (18th C.) married Isobel Dickson in Hawick in 1752. His surname is given as 'Ballanden'. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Dunn in 1754. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Ann Glendinning in 1766. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded as a weaver in 1764 when he witnessed a baptism, along with Thomas, for weaver John. In the same year he is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Walter Lorraine. He witnessed a further baptism for weaver Thomas in 1768. He also witnessed a baptism for weaver Thomas (perhaps his brother) in 1763, the other witness being William Brown (possibly the town piper). It is possible he is the same man as the Town Officer and piper. **Walter** 'Watt' (18th

C.) recorded as town drummer and possibly piper from at least 1751 until the 1770s, probably a relative of the later drummers. He may have overlapped in Town duties with William Brown, and it is possible that there were 2 Burgh Officers who shared responsibility for piping and drumming in the latter part of the 18th century. He is probably the town piper of 1777, whose version of 'Teribus' exists in a manuscript form (so labelled) now in the Museum. He was probably the last of the Town Pipers. He may be the Walter who married Mary Ekron (perhaps daughter of William Ekron) in Hawick in 1760 and she died in Hawick in 1800. Their children were: Mary (b.1761); Isabel (b.1766); Andrew; Elizabeth (b.1770); Alice; James; and Thomas (d.1776). The witnesses in 1766 were Thomas and John, who were surely relatives, perhaps his bothers. The weaver, Walter, who died in 1797, may have been his son (recorded as 'son to Decd. town piper'), or else was him. He could be the Walter who was deceased in 1791 when his daughter Janet died. **Walter** (d.1797) weaver in Hawick, who was recorded as son to the deceased Town Piper. He may be the same man as 'Watt' the town drummer, but was more likely to be that man's son. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker of the Midrow, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Walter** (1762/3–1825) married Elizabeth Turnbull. According to their gravestone in St. Mary's his wife died in 1824, aged 58 and their son John died in 1874, aged 68. On the other side of the same stone was David (1718/9–1803), who seems likely to have been his father. He was probably the Walter, married to Betty Turnbull, whose daughter Betty was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1809. He may be the resident of Cavers Parish whose son David was baptised in 1801. He may be the resident of Raesknowe who was victim of a crime in 1845. **Walter** 'Wat the Drummer' (1800–1881) famous town drummer. It seems likely that he was related to the earlier town drummer (and piper) of the same name, but the precise connection is uncertain. He joined the Drums and Fifes band in 1823 and played with them for 59 years. It was reported that he was missed in 1875, so may have been ill that year. When playing he always wore a dress coat, silk hat and black stock round his neck. He was also present at many other important events, for example the march of 1,000 Hawick workers to protest the 1831 elections in Jedburgh. He was sympathetic to Reform politics, but conservative about the Common Riding. He was also involved with the Chartist movement in 1840. He was said to have been in the procession in 1842 for the revival of Hawick Baa. His sister married James Richardson of 'Saut Haa'. There is a photograph of him taken (by J.Y. Hunter) the summer before his death. He could be the weaver recorded at about 31 or 33 Loan on the 1841 and 1851 censuses, living with his wife Margaret and daughter, also Margaret (who married James Brown); it is also possible he was the 59-year old Walter living at 28 Loan with his wife Isabella in 1861. Andrew, son of Walter, who died in Hawick in 1832, may have been his son. However, James Edgar's biography says that he had no family and was long a widower. His nephew Andrew Ballantyne and other relatives have also been long-time members of the Cornet's Band. It was said that in 1881 he remarked to a friend that he would not see another Common Riding, and this proved to be the case. He was immortalised in a verse of James Thomson's 'Border Queen' – '. . . And list again th' inspiring sgrain, Led on by 'Wat the Drummer' '. **Walter** (b.1803/4) born in Cockpen, Midlothian, he was a stocking framework knitter in Hawick. He was living at 25 Loan in at least 1841–61. He married Helen Turnbull, who was from Wilton. His brother Alexander and brother-in-law Richard Turnbull were living with them in 1851, as well as nieces Margaret and Helen Turnbull. In 1861 he was living with his wife Helen, brother Alexander and several boarders. He is a different man than the contemporary 'Wat the Drummer', even although they only lived a few doors apart. **Walter** 'Goold' (b.1815/6) frameworker in Hawick, said to be 'member of a well-known West End family who could trace their descent for many generations'. He was eldest son of Elizabeth, with his father's name being unclear. It was said that on the death of his father he took charge of raising his younger siblings. He was living with his mother and siblings in the Back Row in 1841 and 1851. In 1861 he was an unmarried head of household at 7 Back Row, living with several boarders as well as his nieces Elizabeth and Janet Crozier. John, who also lived at 7 Back Row in 1861, was probably his brother. He was well known for his connection with local athletic meetings, training many successful sprinters. He also served for many years as handicapper for local foot races. In 1873 he was presented (by Provost Nichol) with a stop-watch for his services to the sport. His nickname was given to him by his uncle David Brown, the story being that in his youth he took apart a stocking frame, saying he

was 'juist tryin' tae pit it richt', to which his uncle replied 'wei'll hae tae ca' ye Goold', that being the name of the only framesmith in Hawick at the time. He died on the Back Row in the home of his sister, Mrs. George Montgomery – 'Goold Ballantyne and auld Hawick Jock, Wattie Moudie, Jock Gray and a'; Jenny's Penny wi' plaid o' check, Betty Revel and auld Jean Law' [HI]. **Walter** (19th C.) married Isabella Scott in Hawick in 1854. **Wemyss** (b.1832/3) born in Wilton, his family came from Peeblesshire. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with Thomas and other siblings in Angus' Close. He worked as a woollen spinner in Hawick. By 1861 he was living at 8 Walter's Wynd. He married Helen Hogg in Hawick in 1854 and their children included Agnes, Margaret and Thomas. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their son James was baptised in 1728. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was in Denholm in 1761. His surname is written 'Bellinden' and 'Belindean'. His children included: James (b.1758); Helen (b.1761); George (b.1763); and William (b.1765). **William** (18th C.) recorded in 1771 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Thomas Cavers. This could be an error for 'Walter'. **William** (b.c.1765) from England, he was living on the Loan in 1841, with his wife Margaret. **William** (18th C.) married Nelly Dodds in Cavers Parish in 1788. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1792 he paid for his 'irregular marriage' with Elspeth Lamb. His surname was written 'Bellenden'. **William** (1783–1863) resident of Castleton Parish, son of Francis and Margaret. He married Janet Armstrong and their children included: Francis (b.1805); John (b.1807); Adam (b.1809), mason; James (b.1810); and William (b.1819). He emigrated (probably before the 1841 census) and died in Smith Falls, Ontario. **William** (b.1792/3) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on Silver Street with his wife Janet. **William** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Hawick. In 1813 there is a letter from James Grieve of Branxholme Braes, certifying that he enrolled in the 1st Regiment of Local Militia in 1809 and had served for 4 years. **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabella Bouglas and their children included John (b.1850) and Helen (b.1853). **William** (b.1826) mason in Denholm, son of John and Lydia Colledge. In 1861 he was living on Canongate. His wife was Agnes and their children included Elizabeth, Leyden, Margaret and John. **William** (19th C.) married Agnes Beattie in Wilton in 1852. **William** (1819–1912) son of William and Janet Armstrong, he was born in Castleton Parish. He married Euphemia Goodfellow (1819–64) and secondly married Rachel Long. His children included Robert R. (1842–92), Elizabeth (1843–1938), Janet A. (1846–1917), Willie (1861–1964) and Johnnie (1862–64). He died at the age of 94 in Gill, Colorado. A story published in the Storm Lake Pilot-Tribune recalls how he was at the election riots in Hawick in 1837 and was one of the witnessed called before to the House of Commons Committee, and in touring the sights of London he managed to get access to the House of Lords and broefly sat upon the throne there. **Rev. William Douglas** (b.1831) son of James, he was born in Hawick. He became a Presbyterian minister in Toronto, Ontario. He married Joanna E. Schoolbred **William** (1834/5–1914) born in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Wood Milligan (1836–82) in 1858 and secondly married Euphemia Telfer (1854–1923) in 1883. He had children born in Hawick, Wilton, Jedburgh and Dumfries. With his 1st wife his children were: Robert (1858–1936), who died in Hamilton, Ontario; Mary (1860–62); William Milligan (1862–98), who died in Columbus, Ohio; Jannatta Elizabeth (1864–67); Ann (1866–67); Alexander Milligan (1868–87), who died in Jednburgh; James (1871–1955), who died in Galashiels; Joseph (b.1873), who died shortly after birth; Joseph (again, 1875–1939), who died in Inverness; and Isabel Aitken (1879–1968), who died in Saskatchewan. Withn his 2nd wife he had further children in Jedburgh: John (1885–1962); Richard Telfer (1886–1967); Annie Turnbull (1888–1964); Alexander Milligan (1890–1917); Agnes Hay (1893–1971); Euphemia Telfer (1895–1977); and David Telfer (b.1897), who died in infancy. He was buried in Jedburgh. **William** (b.1836/7) born in Castleton Parish, perhaps son of Ninian. In 1861 he was a 'Stone Breaker' who was lodger at Berryfell Gap (spelled 'Balantyne', 'Balintyne', 'Ballanden', 'Ballandine', 'Ballantine', 'Ballantyne', 'Ballendean', 'Ballenden', 'Ballentin', 'Ballendine', 'Ballentine', 'Ballentyne', 'Ballindon', 'Bellenden', 'Bellinden', 'Bellingden', 'Bellinten', 'Billindean', etc. in early records; the origin for at least some of the people of this surname may be the Scott headquarters of Bellendean).

Balleny (*ba-le-nee*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory.

Balliol see **Baliol**

ballion (*bawl-yin*) *n., arch.* a box, especially one carried by a tinker on his back, a knapsack, bundle (from French).

ballit (*baw-li'*) *n.* ballot (note the pronunciation).

ballop (*baw-lup, baw-lop*) *n.* trouser-fly, formerly a button-up flap, now usually with a zip – 'yer ballop's open' (note 'open' is common, rather than 'undin' or 'doon'; also spelled 'ballup').

ballop relation (*baw-lup-ree-lā-shin*) *n.* a blood relation, ??.

Balmer (*baw-mur*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1767 he married Beatrix Scott, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: Robert (b.1767); James (b.1772), with the mother's name given as 'Mary'; and James (again, b.1776). The witnesses in 1772 were wrights Francis and Robert Paisley and in 1776 were 'Mr' John Laurie and Thomas Paisley. Probably the same George subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1824 when his wife died on the Cross Wynd. **George** (1818/9–81) hand-loom weaver who lived on the Loan. In 1841 he was living in the house of Isabella Scott, in 1851 he was on the Fore Raw, with his sisters Catherine, Beatrix and Agnes and in 1861 he was at 11 Fore Raw with his sisters Catherine and Beatrix. He is probably the George who presented to the Museum in 1856 a 'gold-plated sword' found at Flodden, and who was the 2nd listed member of the Archæological Society. He emigrated to America in 1866 and was made a Life Member of the Society at a meeting before his departure. In 1866 he also donated books to the Museum, as well as copies of the first editions of 'The Irish Felon' and 'The Hawick Observer', 'a curious tobacco pipe, 2 antique snuff boxes, and portable inkstand'. In 1867 he donated several Canadian coins, a pilot fish and a case of American moths and butterflies, as well as organising a number of donations from other people in America. He is buried at St. Mary's along with his sisters Beatrix (or Beatrice, 1815/6–1881) and Catherine (d.1884), with his sisters Agnes and Isabella (who died in the U.S.A.) also commemorated. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Robson in Hawick in 1789. **James** (b.1770s) weaver in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was also on the list in 1801. Possibly the same James married Euphan Scott and their children included: George (b.1808); and Robert (b.1810). He is probably the spinner whose daughter's death was recorded in 1824. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Minto in Southdean in 1828. **Joseph** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Liddesdale. In 1798 he is recorded as the substitute for William Turnbull in Newcastleton, on the ballot for serving in the Militia. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick Parish. He married Marion (also recorded as 'Helen') Knox and their children included: Isabel (b.1732); Isobel (again, b.1737); Walter (b.1739); Robert (b.1740); George (b.1742); Andrew (b.1744); and Robert (again, b.1746). The witnesses in 1742 were merchant John Ruecastle and Patrick Christie. **Robert** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Elizabeth Tudhope in 1762, who was also from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Ann (b.1763); James (b.1765); and Agnes (b.1767). The witnesses in 1767 were smith Robert Beattie and schoolmaster James Inglis. **Robert** (18th C.) smith in Cavers, recorded in 1779. His children included Janet (b.1779). **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Easter Barnhills according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Aitchison in 1688 and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1689. The witnesses were George Johnstone and Andrew Fletcher. He may be the same man as William 'Palmar' recorded in the Hassendean area in 1688. **William** (c.1799–1892) veteran soldier who was later a bugler with the Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps (Volunteers), and familiarly known as 'Balmer the Bugler'. He used to start the Common Riding races in the Haugh by sounding his bugle. A photograph of him exists. He may be the William who was living at Damside in the 1841 census and High Street in 1851, recorded as pensioner of the 92nd Highlanders and journeyman hand-loom weaver; if so he was (secondly) married to Janet Miller and had children Andrew, Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Thomas, Mary, Isabella and Ebenezer. He lived to the age of 93 and died at 12 Baker Street – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI]. His wife was probably the 'Mrs Ballantyne, Baker Street' who in 1877 donated to the Museum 'West Indian seeds and bone ornament'. **William** (b.1818/9) stocking-maker, born in Jedburgh. In 1841 he was living at Highchesters, in 1851 at 11 Teviot Crescent and in 1861 at 4 Tannage Close. He married Agnes Brown in Hawick in 1838 and their children included: Agnes (b.1839); Jean (b.c.1844); Isabella (b.c.1844); Jemima (b.c.1853) David (b.1857); Elizabeth (b.1860); and Wilhelmina (b.1863).

There were also 4 Brown children living with his family in 1841. **William** (19th C.) married Alison Wallace in Wilton in 1855 (also spelled 'Balmar', 'Balmers', 'Balmor' and 'Balmour').

the Balmoral (*thu-bawl-mo-rul*) *n.* the Balmoral Bar, pub at 1 Langlands Road. It closed in the 2010s.

bam (*bawm*) *n.* a foolish or crazy person (from Old English; perhaps a recent introduction).

bampot (*bawm-po'*) *n.* foolish or crazy person, idiot, nutter – 'hei's a right bampot that yin'.

ban (*bawn*) *v., arch.* to curse, swear, abuse – 'As he loefet bannin', sae let it cum untill him . . . ' [HSR], '. . . let thame een be taen in thair pryde, an' for bannin' an' leein' whilk thaye speik' [HSR], 'My Mither still may scauld and ban, And a' the men misca' ' [JT], 'And ban' at the gruesome auld carle that could steal Awa' frae his hame a bit laddie' [JT], *n., poet.* a curse – 'Butte mony unseemlye bann he gae, With lookes a foal might spean' [JTe], 'He snoukit up his barrel snoute, And gave a fearful banne' [JTe].

banani (*ba-naw-ni*) *n.* a banana.

band (*bawnd*) *n., arch.* a rope or straw twist used to bind corn – ' 'Mak' bands quo' Robin; while the sweat Like rain-drops trickled down . . . ' [JT], a bond in general, particularly used for a contract binding the parties together – '. . . and of al lettris and bandis made to me thairapoun . . . ' [SB1470], '. . . subscriuaris of this present band, on that vthir pairte, anent the slauchteris and vtheris caussis movit be the sonis of vmquhile Adame Scot of Alanehaucht . . . ' [SB1585], '. . . be this our band, subscriuit with our handis as followis, at Hawik . . . ' [SB1595], '. . . to give thair band to John Scott, tayleor, and towne tresawrer, which accordingly was done' [BR1707], 'Likewise delivered to our minister, Mr Robt. Cunningham, the bands belonging to the poor of the parish of Hawick . . . ' [PR1712], '. . . an' brak thair bands asinder' [HSR], '. . . thou hest loweset my bands' [HSR], 'Sae firm and fast were friendship's bands Tied o'er John Barleycorn' [JT].

band (*bawnd*) *n., arch.* a church choir.

band (*bawnd*) *pp., arch.* bound – 'Now they have tane brave Hobie Noble, Wi' his ain bowstring they band him sae . . . ' [CPM] (cf. **bund** and **bunn**; see also **bandit**).

bandin (*bawn-din*) *n., arch.* a kind of white cotton chord used for bands in garments.

bandit (*bawn-dee', -di'*) *pp., adj., arch.* banded, bound – '. . . The banes o' murderers an' thiefs, An' bandit leaders, Porcupine quills, an' withert leafs, Frae Leb'non's cedars' [JoHa], '. . . thaye ar bandet thegither agayne thee' [HSR].

the Band of Hope (*thu-bawnd-ov-hōp*) *n.* temperance organisation aimed at educating working class children against the evils of drink, with choirs, trips and lantern shows. Founded in Leeds in 1847, the Hawick branch was active in the late 19th century, until at least the 1890s. They met in Allars Kirk on Saturday nights, providing concerts and lantern shows for children. There were also meetings at the Congregational Kirk once it was opened on Bourtree Place, and later at Orrock Kirk – 'The Band o' Hope was suire to be a draw, To Orrock weekly we wad steer; Oor mates oot at the front to speak or sing, Was worth a mint o' gowd to hear' [WL].

the Bandstand (*thu-bawnd-stawnd*) *n.* ornamental platform designed for musical performances in Wilton Lodge Park, near the Boer War memorial. It was erected in 1893, shortly after the Burgh took ownership of the Park. It was built by the Glasgow firm McDowell, Steven & Co. (the same firm that later supplied the Fountain). It was demolished in 1965, the base was turned into a paddling pool around 1970 and after only a few years became a flower bed. A new bandstand was built near the same location in 2015 in commemoration of Zandra Elliot, and usually referred to as 'the Elliot Bandstand'. It is painted in blue and gold and topped with an ornamental weather vane. There was an earlier plain wooden bandstand in the Haugh in the latter part of the 19th century.

band-stane (*bawnd-stān*) *n., arch.* a bondstone, stone extending the thickness of a wall.

bandster (*bawnd-stur*) *n., poet.* a harvester who binds the sheaves – 'In har'st, at the shearing, nae youths now are jeering, Bandsters are lyart, and runkled, and gray' [JEM], 'The keen-edged sickle gleams, – low lies the grain, The bandster plies – the kindly farmer jokes; Cheered by his words the toiling oft-scorned train, With firmer force renew their quickened strokes' [JoHa], 'Wharewi' the mawer fillsna his han', nar the bandstir his bozim' [HSR] (cf. **banster**).

bandwin rig (*bawnd-win-rig*) *n., arch.* a ridge broad enough to be worked by a band of (usually) 4 reapers and a bandster.

bandy-leggit (*bawn-dee-le-gee'*) *adj.* bandy-legged, having legs that bow outwards at the knees.

bane (*bān*) *n.* bone – 'that'll be a grand bane for making soup', 'A'm workin ma fingers ti the bane', '. . . And for tae mend his auld fail dykes, Aw'll leave him ma auld banes' [JSB], 'And she

lap sae yald, and spanged sae hich, Her rigging banes did rattle' [JTe], '... The banes o' murderers an' thiefs, An' bandit leaders, Porcupine quills, an' withert leafs, Frae Leb'non's cedars' [JoHa], 'I'm sure I'm neither laith nor lazy, Though my auld banes be stiff and crazie' [JoHa], 'Twa lang bare jaws – the teeth were gane – The neck was naething but a bane' [RDW], '... my strencth fæils becaus o' mine inequitie, an' my banes ar consuumet' [HSR], 'As wi' ane sword in my banes mine enimies reproch me ...' [HSR], 'We win our bread wi' achin' banes, We lift and lay the ponderous stanes ...' [JR], 'And, oh! but's it's grand this reiving wark, The love o't's bred in the bane' [JBB], 'Yer bouk is unco sair faun in, The banes stick through yer tautit skin' [JJ], 'They clattered past my verra nose Wi' rattlin' banes an' drum-stick blows ...' [WP], 'Her banes were big and her shape was hidden In drab claes worn at her faither's biddin'' [WL], 'Now stiff and cauld beneath the clay Tam's banes repose until that day' [JCG], '... Invadin everywhere the agein' banes O' the year, stiffenin' the mairchin' step O' medalled veterans' [DH], 'The yin that blows the candle and sends shivers doon the banes o lone workers' [JuH].

baned (*bānd*) *adj., pp.* boned – 'ee're no fat, ee're juist big-baned'.

banefi (*bān-fi*) *adj., arch.* baneful – 'An' favouring fortune ever flies The banefu' curse ...' [JoHa].

banefire (*bān-fī-ur*) *n., arch.* a bonfire. At celebration times the 'Eastla' and 'Westla' parts of town would traditionally have rival bonfires, situated on the Tower Knowe and at Myreslawgreen in the 18th century. This took place at the 'King's Rantin' (i.e. 4th June) or on Midsummer Saturday (as recorded in 1716, when several people were fined by the Council for fighting). Gangs from each side of town would collect material (consisting of anything that would burn, including animal bones) for about a month beforehand, and raids on each other's fuel supply, as well as widescale battles, would not be uncommon (as described by Robert Wilson). This was a very old tradition, said to be connected with when the town was burned (although there is no evidence for this). It was probably a continuation of the Beltane festival, which had formerly involved bonfires on May Day and only transferred to June during the reign of George III. The Magistrates tried to suppress the bonfires many times (largely due to the fights and injuries). In 1792 when someone leased some of the Burgh lands, he was barred from allowing 'any bonefire to be burnt on said haugh'. The bonefires ended about 1800 when one of the sites (referred to as being at 'the Common Lone' in 1716, presumably at Myrselawgreen) was let as a garden, although their popularity had already waned by then. The spirit of the event was continued on Guy Fawkes Night (5th November), when several different parts of the town would mount their own bonfires, with local youths gathering 'salvage' and raiding each other's supplies. It is unclear when Guy Fawkes Night started to be celebrated in Hawick, but the practice of local gangs building their own bonfires continued until at least the 1970s – 'Several parties are fined for misdemeanours, riots, and bloodshed at the annual boon-fyr, on the west side of the Water of Slitrik ...' [BR1716], '... And a' the callants o' Hawick toon Will make banefires o' mei' [JSB], 'In Scotland with the form bane-fire, the memory of the original sense was retained longer; for the annual midsummer 'banefire' or 'bonfire' in the burgh of Hawick, old bones were regularly collected and stored up, down to c.1800' [JAHM].

bang (*bawng*) *adj., arch.* strong, violent, agile, active – 'I was happy an' healthy, an' stoot, yauld, an' bang; Ochon for the weary beginning o't' [JoHa], 'A stoot bang chap, a bang lass' [GW], '... a muckle big, bang fallih, braid-shoodert, rash an stuffy, that staapeet alang the Jethart road wui a taatih-steppin streide' [ECS], 'Bein', however, a big bang hizzy, it wad be safe tae increase probable hoosekeepin' bills ...' [JEDM], 'There are no 'Yauld, bang fallows' or 'Muckle leash fallows' now-a-days' [JTu], 'Herod the Tetrarch was thrawn as a cuddy, A big, bauld, bang, cantankerous buddie ...' [WL].

bang (*bawng*) *v., arch.* to beat, thump, knock, drub, to surpass – 'Or may I ne'er mair taste peat reek, I'll bang ye for a gimmer' [JoHa], 'I'll bang ye, for guid garsey laund, For ony kind o' cattle' [JoHa], 'That bangs a' print' [GW], 'That bangs a'' = that surpasses everything I have read or heard' [GW], '... Kirk session law, he bang'd it a', Did Cuillie Jock o' auld Blink-bonny' [DA].

bang up (*bawng-up*) *v., arch.* to surpass, overcome, jump up – 'Nanny banged up and made for the door, saying hastily – 'Aw maun awa; aw've the cow to milk'' [WNK], '... they gar iz bang up bleithe again an buckle tui in nettle-yirrnist!' [ECS].

Baniest James (*baw-neest-jāmz*) *n.* nickname for a local **James Turnbull** in 1601.

banish (*baw-neesh*) *v., arch.* to banish – '. . . and to be banished the toune in all tyme to come' [BR1689], '. . . are sentenced to stand at the crosse for a season, and be banished the town' [JW1700] (note that in standard English this would usually be followed with 'from').

banishit (*baw-ni-shee', -shi'*) *pp., arch.* banished – 'Item, whatsomever person committis the said theft . . . sal be banyshit the town, and lose their freedom for ever' [BR1640].

banjo (*bawn-jō*) *v.* to hit with a single hard blow, knock down – 'Hei was banjoed ootside Jock Reid's' (recent introduction from Western Scotland).

Bank (*bawngk*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Jed valley, roughly opposite Edgerston Rig. John Davidson was there in 1502. In 1541 William Oliver was tenant of half the lands, with John Laidlaw tenant of the other half, the whole being valued at 25s. Ninian Laidlaw was there in 1572/3 and Steven Laidlaw in 1590. The tenants there in 1669 were John Oliver and William Laidlaw. Robert Oliver was there in 1694 (it is 'the Bank' in 1571/2; it is 'Banck' on Blaeu's 1654 map, with 'Banckent' on the other side of the river).

Bank (*bawngk*) *n.* former name for a farm in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1643 it was part of the main Riddell estate, valued at £143. It is recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694, when William Scott was there. It was still recorded as part of the lands of Riddell of that Ilk in 1788. It is unclear where this was exactly.

Bankend (*bawngk-end*) *n.* former farmstead in Hobkirk Parish. Peter Smith was there in 1801.

Bankend (*bawngk-end*) *n.* former farmstead in the Ewes valley, near Mosspeeble. The area is now marked on maps as Bankend Wood, but the house is long gone. Ninian Elliot was there in 1685. It was occupied by Edgars in 1841.

Bank-end (*bawngk-end*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish. In 1779 2 sets of 'Five Bankend parks' and one more are listed, valued at £195, with the liferent held by Robert Trotter of Bush. They are probably distinct from the 'six parks or inclosures called the Bank-head parks' listed in a 1780 description of Deanfoot in Minto. The lands of 'Bank-end Parks' are still listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

the Bankend Kirk (*thu-bawngk-end-kirk*) *n.* former church in Sandholm, north of Newcastleton. It was built in 1808 and was the Parish Church of Castleton until 1952. It has recently been converted into a dwelling.

Bankend Plantin (*bawngk-end-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation in Hobkirk Parish, on the north side of the road to Harwood House, near to Tythehouse.

Banker Cash (*bawng-kur-kawsh*) *n.* another name for **Auld Cash**.

Bankheid (*bawngk-heed*) *n.* Bankhead, former name for lands in Liddesdale, near Hartsgarth. It is labelled on Gordon's c.1650 map and is 'Banckhead' on Blaeu's 1654 map. James Eliott was given the lands 'in wadsett' by his father in 1637, paying off the 'reversion' in 1639. It is possible that the name is a transcription error (perhaps for 'Blackhope'). This may be the lands where 'Johnne Armistrang of the Bankheid' was recorded in 1569.

Bankheid Parks (*bawngk-heed-pawrks*) *n.* Bankhead Parks, former name for lands that were part of Deanfoot in Minto. The 'six parks or inclosures called the Bank-head parks' are recorded in 1780 and the 'five' parks were part of a dispute over lands liferented to Robert Trotter in 1780, with a rental of £20.

Bank Hoose (*bawngk-hoos*) *n.* former name for a house in Hawick, occupied by John Turnbull in the latter part of the 19th century. It may be the same as **East Bank Hoose**.

the Bankie Rangers (*thu-bawng-kee-rān-jurz*) *n.* junior rugby team in the early 20th century, consisting of players from the Langlands Bank area.

bankin (*bawng-kin*) *n.* a bank, embankment, slope of land – 'Aa mind yince o' sei-in a wice-like esh-plant that was growin' on a steep cley bankin' . . . ' [DH], '. . . juist as Wilton Bank ferther along the bankin was built be the Watsons . . . ' [IWL], '. . . oo hed a sheet o' cardboard ti gaun skeitin' doon the bankin' on' [We].

the Bank o Scotland (*thu-bawngk-ō-sko'-lind*) *n.* Scottish national bank, with its first branch opening in Hawick in 1791 (or perhaps 1792) with William Oliver ('Auld Cash') as the first agent. This first branch closed in 1802, and was said to have had no safe, with the banknotes tied in bundles and kept under the counter. The former British Linen Bank building at 7 High Street became a branch in 1971. This is a grade B listed building.

banna see **banni**

Bannatyne (*baw-na-tīn*) *n.* **Rev. Thomas** son of Thomas of Newtyld, Forfar, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1594 and became minister of Ratho in 1606. He was then presented to Castleton Parish by the Lord Collector (Sir Gideon Murray) and Walter, Lord Scott of Buccleuch. Following some dispute over the promise

made by Sir Gideon Murray, he became minister there in 1607. In 1610 he was translated to North Berwick and then to Douglas in 1621 (he may have been related to the Edinburgh merchant and benefactor of the same name who lived 1570–1635).

the Bannatyne Club (*thu-baw-na-tīn-klub*) *n.* former organisation that published rare Scottish volumes, named after George Bannatyne, the great collector of 16th century poetry. It was founded by Sir Walter Scott in Edinburgh in 1823 and dissolved in 1861, having printed 116 separate books. Volumes of local relevance include records from Kelso, Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys, and the pre-Reformation Diocese of Glasgow, as well as works of broad Scottish interest, such as the 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ'. The Maitland Club was founded in Glasgow just 6 years later as the western version.

the Banner (*thu-baw-nur*) *n.* another name for **the Flag** – 'Hail to the banner that proudly floats o'er us . . . ' [JT], '. . . And gold as the curls of my little lass Watching the fluttering Banner pass' [JYH], 'Our gallant steeds, with impatient hoof, are waiting, each rider true, They love the banner that leads them on – the banner of red and blue' [JEDM], 'All hail tae the banner, unfurled tae oor view! In time-honoured manner we greet it anew' [CB].

the Banner Blue (*thu-baw-nur-bloo*) *n.* the Hawick flag, a gold saltire cross on a blue background with the date '1514' across it, and a thin vertical line straddled by the letters 'HC' at the bottom – 'Then honour to the gallant few who fought and suffered loss, Yet gave to us our banner blue Which bears the golden cross' [JI], '. . . Rearing on high the banner o' blue' [JEDM], 'Of Scott and Elliot, Hogg and Kerr, who took the Banner Blue . . . ' [NM].

The Banner Blue (*thu-baw-nur-bloo*) *n.* song with words by John Inglis and music by Joshua Taylor, published in 1892. It was originally called 'The Banner of Blue' and sung by James Haig at the 1894 Colour Bussing. Taylor wrote a complex accompaniment, which was simplified later by Adam Ingles. The song with the modern name was sung at the 1911 Colour Bussing. When first written the main line was '. . . which Bears the Crimson Cross', this being changed to 'Golden' when the Flag's colours were corrected.

Bannerman (*baw-nur-mun*) *n.* **Dr. George Gunn** (1859–1919) born in Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, son of farmer Alexander and Sarah Gunn, he was one of a family of 12. He qualified at Glasgow University as a doctor in 1885, practised in Glasgow for a year then came to Hawick as partner of Dr. Paterson in 1887. Dr. Robert Mair (famous as the only non-Teri Cornet) was also his assistant and later partner. He became a strong supporter of the Common Riding and was Acting Father in 1894. In 1892 he married Mary, eldest daughter of Luke Greenwood and sister to Jessie (who married William Oliver of Thornwood). They had 7 children, all born in Hawick: Johanna Scott (b.1892); Euphemia Cranston (b.1893); Sarah Gray 'Cissy' (b.1894), 2nd surviving daughter, who married Norman Laing; Jassie Greenwood (b.1897); Mary Greenwood (b.1899); Alistair Gunn (b.1903); and Lewis Greenwood (b.1905). **Helen Christine** 'Eileen' nee Barrie (d.2002) born in Hawick. She married Alastair in 1935. She was prominent in local theatrical productions, e.g. the Teri-Optimists in the 1930s. She was also long involved with local nursing and the Red Cross, for which she received the Coronation Medal, B.E.M. and M.B.E. She spent her last months in the Buccleuch Home. **Roderick William** 'Rory' (1964–) local solicitor. He served as President of Hawick R.F.C. 2012–14 and 2018–20.

banni (*baw-ni*) *n.* a bannock, round flat cake baked on a griddle. These were formerly of barley meal, sometimes with some pease meal, and were a staple in Scotland through to the early part of the 19th century 'Imagin iz: A reed, low-pin, broazy face leike a bermy bannih . . . ' [ECS], 'Thay hev gaen (gone) wui the bannih' [ECS] (also spelled 'banna', 'bannae' and 'bannih').

banni-rack (*baw-ni-rak*) *n., arch.* a wooden frame used for holding bannocks while toasting (also 'banna').

bannock (*baw-nuk*) *n., arch.* a round flat oat cake, griddle cake, small loaf – 'Ilk ane his portion on his bannock Gat handed by, baith Jock an' Sannock' [JR], 'An' keep ye frae the muckle deel, And a' bad bits, Gi'ye routh o' bannocks aye and kail, To steeve ye'r guts' [JoHa], an amount of meal sufficient to make a small loaf, one of the duties of thirlage – '. . . set to John Scot in Aikwod all the knaifschip and bannock of his miln of Askirk for a space of five years' [SPB1581] a (cf. **banni**).

Bannockburn (*baw-nuk-burn*) *n.* village in Stirlingshire, site of a famous battle of 1314 in which there was a decisive victory of the Scots over the English, effectively securing the throne for Robert the Bruce and being pivotal in Scotland gaining complete independence 13 years

later. The Scottish force of around 5,000, was split into 4 Divisions, the Borderers being under the young Walter the Steward, with James Douglas (the 'Black Douglas') being the real leader. The young Edward II of England had accepted a challenge to relieve Stirling Castle by midsummer's day. His army of perhaps around 20,000 mustered at Berwick, crossed the Border at Coldstream and marched towards Stirling, to be met by Robert the Bruce's force near the ford over the Bannock Burn. After several skirmishes the armies encamped and the main battle took place on the following day. Fighting was extremely fierce, and eventually the English were forced to flee. The young Edward was chased by James Douglas's force all the way to Dunbar Castle, where he escaped by ship. The Jethart staff is said to have played a key role in Scottish tactics. There is a tradition that the men of Jedburgh carried off a captured English standard. As a reward Bruce gave baronies in Teviotdale (which had been under English control) to several of his supporters about 1306 and they were probably able to take possession of these lands after Bannockburn.

The Banquet of Euphrosyne (*thu-bawngkwi'-ov-yoo-fro-zi-nee*) *n.* book containing a collection of Scottish and English verses, published in 1811 by Robert Armstrong of Hawick. Its full title is 'The Banquet of Euphrosyne: A selection of the most approved songs, Scottish and English' and it contains 276 pages. About half of the verses are from Burns, and it also contains verses by Hogg, Ramsay, Thomson and other popular Scottish poets of the time. A new edition was published in 1814.

banster (*ban-stur*) *n., arch.* a binder or 'bandster'.

Bantel (*bawn-tel*) *n.* toy and bicycle manufacturers, which had a small factory in Hawick in the latter part of the 20th century, and retain a presence in the Hawick Cycle Centre, 45–47 North Bridge Street.

banter (*bawn-tur*) *v., arch.* to rebuke, scold – 'Oh banter enough, last year when I nursed him through his illness in the fall . . . ' [JEDM].

bantie (*bawn-tee*) *n., arch.* a bantam, small domestic fowl.

banyel (*ban-yel*) *n., arch.* a bundle, package – 'Ane banyel o' myrrh is my weel-beloefet til me' [HSR], *n., pl., arch.* baggage – '. . . an A thocht the sowl wad take a dwam, an kilt owre, – banyels, creel, an aa thegither' [ECS].

bany-tickle (*bā-nee-ti-kul*) *n., arch.* a kind of stickleback.

bap (*bawp*) *n.* a bread roll – '. . . and others we called 'baps' with a slice of potted meat in between . . . ' [JRa], 'Ance happy o'er their baps and yill As for their sangs I hear them still' [RF] (not particularly Hawick).

bapteese (*bap-teez*) *v., arch.* to baptise.

Baptie (*bap-tee*) *n.* **Adam Marshall** (1857–1934) born in Hawick, he emigrated to become an early pioneer in Alberta, Canada. He moved to Calgary in 1888, where he ran a butcher's shop. He later ran a ranch and was appointed Homestead Inspector for the Cochrane Morley District. He married Susan McGrevey in 1890 and they had 5 sons and 3 daughters. **Alexander** (18th C.) tenant in Southdean. He is recorded as farmer at Old Southdean according to the 1787–90 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Mary (1731–89), daughter of William Grieve, farmer at Southdean. If he was father of the soldier Alexander, then he was living at Broadlee in Roberton Parish in 1782 when Alexander was born. **Alexander** (b.c.1785) from the Southdean area. He may have been son of the farmer at Old Southdean, born in Roberton Parish in 1782. He is recorded as tenant at Southdean on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He enlisted in the King's Dragoon Guards and was present at the Battle of Waterloo, after which he was discharged with a small pension. He then became schoolmaster at Falstone-on-Tyne, where he was called 'Old Sandy'. In 1805 in Southdean he married Agnes, daughter of blacksmith George Stevenson. Their son George (b.1823) was a blacksmith (like his mother's side of the family). His medal from Waterloo was donated to Jedburgh Museum by his son George. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son William was baptised in 1825. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Helen Richardson in 1838 and their children included Alexander (b.1839). **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Turnbull and their children included James (b.1669). **Archibald** (17th C.) tenant in Blackcleuch. In 1685 he was charged, along with other men of the upper Borthwick valley, with being a Covenanter. All the men took the 'Test' and promised not to frequent conventicles. He was probably from the Blackcleuch near Teviothead. He may be the Archibald, married to Agnes Turnbull, whose son James was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1669. **David** (17th C.) resident of Southdean farm according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He is probably the David whose son William was

baptised in Southdean in 1697. **Rev. George** (c.1641–88) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1661, he was licensed in 1665 by George, Bishop of Edinburgh. He was ordained at Southdean Kirk in 1670, as an Episcopalian minister. He complained to the Privy Council of being assaulted in 1676 in the churchyard of Abbotrule, resulting in letters issued for the arrest of several people. William Eliott (younger of Stobs), Charles Kerr of Abbotrule and the Deputy Sheriff of Roxburghshire were instructed to seize 5 women who were accused of attacking him. These were presumably locals who objected to having an Episcopalian in their Parish. He had daughters Magdalene (who married Benjamin McEwan in Edinburgh in 1709) and Elizabeth (who married wright David Crocket in Edinburgh in 1718). His will is recorded in Peebles Commissariot in 1688. **George** (b.1823) son of Alexander and Agnes Stevenson. He was a blacksmith to trade, helping his uncle Andrew Stevenson at Bonchester Bridge. He was recorded as a blacksmith's apprentice at Bonchester Bridge in 1841. He later worked for Mr. Veitch of Inchbonny. His most prized possession was his father's Waterloo medal. **George** (b.1821/2) from Ashkirk Parish, he was a coach driver in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at 4 O'Connell Street. He married Agnes Hardie in Hawick in 1848 and their children included Robert (b.1849/50). **James** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Badbie' and he is listed after John, who must have been related. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet 'Person' and their son William was baptised in 1635. **James** (17th C.) tenant in 'Fanesh' (i.e. Falnash). He married Jane 'Givin' and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Janet (b.1674); and Margaret (b.1678). The witnesses in 1678 were James Newbie and Adam Ogilvie. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Dodds and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1681. **James** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Muir in Roberton in 1754. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Southdean. He paid the Horse Tax there in 1794 and 1797. In 1797 he was also taxed for having 6 non-working dogs. Probably the same James in Southdean was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797 and was recorded as tenant in the 1799 list. On the 1801 Militia ballot list he was 'Mr James Babtie (R Y. C)' at Southdean, meaning that he was in the Yeomanry Cavalry and hence excepted from selection. He could be the James who married Elizabeth (or 'Lizzy') Riddell in Southdean Parish in 1803 and whose children included Alexander (b.1803), Walter (b.1805), William (b.1809) and Douglas (b.1811). In 1841 Elizabeth was a midwife living at Chesters with Douglas. **James** (b.1816) 2nd son of Thomas. He was shepherd at Lymiecleuch in 1861. He married Cecily Buckham in Hobkirk Parish in 1841. Their children were: Thomas (b.1841); Mary (b.1844); James (b.1846); Betty (b.1848); Katherine (b.1850); Cecily (b.1853); Robert; and Adam M. **James** (19th C.) married Beatrix Scott in Hawick in 1843. **James** (1846–97) son of James and Cecily Buckham, he was born at Tythehouse in Hobkirk Parish. He worked at Abbotrule and later was gamekeeper at Softlaw, assistant gamekeeper at Wolfelee and lastly worked at Hallrule. He may have lived at Wells Lodge. In 1882 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Joseph Paterson, farm steward from the Kelso area. Their children were: Grace (b.1883); James (b.1884) gamekeeper at Hallrule; Cecily (b.1886) born in Hawick; Christina (b.1887); Robina (b.1891); Margaret (b.1892); and Joseph (b.1894). He is said to have died of a 'chill' contracted at Weensmoor House. **James** (b.1884) eldest son of James. He was gamekeeper at Hallrule. **Jane** (b.c.1785) dressmaker at Howlands in Wilton Parish according to the 1841 census. **Jeremiah Hedley** (19th C.) married Rachel Proudfoot in Cavers in 1837. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Johne Badbie' in the 1526 remission for Borders men who had earlier attacked the Earl of Arran. He was probably related to James who was listed after him. **John** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Neal in Roberton in 1762. His surname is written 'Bellendean'. **John** (18th C.) married Betty Hobkirk in Southdean Parish in 1776. **John** (b.c.1750) resident of Deanburnhaugh. In 1841 he was recorded as a parish pauper and agicultural labourer, aged about 90. He was living with Janet and Betty, who may have been his granddaughter and great-granddaughter. He may be the John who married Elizabeth Hobkirk in Southdean in 1776, and whose son Thomas (b.1791) was baptised in Roberton Parish. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Riddell in Cavers in 1781. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Falnash in 1797, when he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs. **John** (b.c.1790) agricultural labourer in Wilton Parish. He was living at Parkhouses on the 1841 census. His wife was Isabella and their children included David.

John (19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Janet Turnbull and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1832. **John** (b.c.1810) tailor at Appletreehall. His wife was Jessie and their children included Janet. **John** (1811–90) eldest son of Thomas, he was an agricultural worker in the Rule valley and elsewhere, living at Haughhead, Swanshiel, Hawthornside and other places. He was said to be a real 'character', who would quote large parts of the Bible from memory. He is probably the John living at Haughhead in 1841, in the house of miller John Oliver, along with his wife Elizabeth and (probably) sister Ann. In 1841 he married Elizabeth, sister of the Oliver who was in Hislop & Oliver of Jedburgh; the marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Hobkirk Parishes. Their children were: Alison (b.1841); Thomas (b.1843); Mary (b.1845); and Elizabeth Oliver (b.1848). His wife died shortly after the birth of their 3rd child. He secondly married Betsy Renwick, who outlived him and died in Denholm. **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabella Beattie and their children included Robert (b.1840). **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Falside in 1612 when he was listed among local men accused of charging more than the allowed amount of interest; his name is omitted from the list of those found guilty. It is unclear whether this is the Falside in Southdean Parish or the one in Ettrick. **Robert** (b.1780/1) born in Hawick, he lived most of his life in Lilliesleaf Parish. He may be the Robert who was a herd at Hawkhass in Cavers Parish on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was a farmer at Chapel Muir in 1841 and a shepherd at Bewlie Moor in 1851 and 1861. His sister Jean was living with him in 1861. He may be the Robert who donated 'an ancient Scottish copper coin' to the Museum in 1866 and the 'Mr Barrie' who donated 'three partridges' in 1859. He married Margaret Grieve in Hobkirk in 1812 and their children included: Walter (b.1813), baptised in Hobkirk Parish; Janet (b.1815), also baptised in Hobkirk; George (b.1821), baptised in Ashkirk; Robert (b.1823), baptised in Selkirk; William (b.1826), baptised in Selkirk; Hannah (b.1828), baptised in Selkirk; Elizabeth (b.1832/3); John (b.1834), baptised in Lilliesleaf; and Thomas (b.1836), also baptised in Lilliesleaf. **Robert** (d.1852) 3rd son of Thomas. He worked as a labourer, living at Dykes in Cavers Parish in 1851. In 1849 he was listed among the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk. He married Jessie Clark at Harwood Mill. Their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, were: Margaret ('Maggie', b.1838); Mary (b.1841); Thomas (b.1845); William (b.1847); Bella Miller (b.1849); and Robert, who died young. He died at the Dykes. **Robert** (b.c.1824) from Selkirk, he was shepherd at Newton in Wilton Parish. He is recorded there in 1851 with his wife Jessie and son Robert. **Thomas** (b.1791) born at Gildis Green, Ettrick, but baptised in Roberton, son of John and Betty Hobkirk. He lived at Gilmanscleuch, Alemoor and Priesthaugh, and later moved to the Rule valley to be a shepherd, living first at Langburnshiels. From about 1840 (when the penny post came in) he became letter carrier for the Rule valley, carrying a mail bag daily from Hawick to Bonchester. He was a Cameronian, and had most of his children baptised at Buccleuch by a Cameronian minister. In 1841 he was living at Thythehouse and in 1851 was at 1 Kirkstyle, listed as 'Postrummer' (presumably 'postrunner' is meant). In 1811 he married Mary, daughter of James Anderson, who was a carpet weaver in Hawick. Their children were: John (b.1811); James (b.1816); Robert; Janet (1819–66), who married; Catherine (1821–50), who died unmarried at Kirkstyle, Hobkirk; Elizabeth 'Betsy', who was unmarried; Agnes, who married Thomas Simpson; Mary, who died in America; Isabella (b.1828), who married Alexander Bain and died in Florida; Wilhelmina ('Mina', 1830–96), died unmarried in Hawick; Helen (1833–56), died unmarried at Yethouse, Rulewater; and Jane ('Jeanie', 1836–57), also died at Yethouse, unmarried. **Walter** (18th C.) married Christian Ballantine in Hawick in 1775. **Walter** (1740/1–1833) resident of Newton in Wilton Parish. In 1780 he married Hannah Hood, and she died in 1823, aged 70. They are buried in Wilton Old Kirkyard. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son James was baptised in 1647. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet 'Chislie' and their children included Helen (b.1650). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Brown and their children included James (b.1676). **William** (17th C.) listed among the poor householders in Abbotrule who could not pay the Hearth Tax in 1694. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Janet Stoddart and their son William was baptised in 1796. Perhaps the same William married Janet Stoddart in Melrose in 1781 and had children: Barbara

(b.1782); and Isobel (b.1783), Elizabeth (b.1785), Margaret (b.1787) and Jean (b.1791), baptised in Galashiels. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son James was baptised in 1816. **William** 'Bill' (1929/30–2019) joined the Saxhorn Band at the age of 11, despite having no previous musical experience. He remained a member for 74 years, playing cornet and baritone horn. He worked as a knitwear tutor at the Henderson Tech. He married Audrey and they had children David and Cameron (also formerly 'Babtie', 'Babty' and other variants).

Baptist Church Lane (*bawp-tist-church-lān*) *n.* more formal name for **the Baptist's Openin**.

the Baptist Kirk (*thu-bawp-tist-kirk*) *n.* following the ideas of the Haldane brothers for total immersion by adults, baptist churches opened throughout Scotland in the latter part of the 18th century. In Hawick the Haldanes gave open air services at the Tower Knowe in 1798, leading to the formation of the Independent Church. One of the most ardent of the early Independents was tailor William Thorburn, who eventually led the group of Baptists that separated from that church in the 1810s. When Thorburn died there were only 4 worshippers left and they joined the revived Independent Church, which met on O'Connell Street. James Blair, formerly of Ayr, baptised the first person in Hawick in 1844, and others followed. The new Baptist congregation was officially formed in 1846, and consisted of 23 members. It began meeting as a Baptist movement in the lower flat of a house (No. 8) on Allars Crescent, with the support of John Turnbull, dyer. Alexander Kirkwood was the first pastor, although supplemented by others. The next pastor was Mr. William M. Anderson, who ran the church premises as a private school during the week. In 1879 a financial arrangement was made with the Hawick Home Mission to help support a pastor. The congregation moved to the Temperance Hall in 1880. Then a piece of land (previously a bowling green) was sold to the congregation on North Bridge Street at about half price by Prof. Elliot of Goldielands. The present church was built there in 1882–83, designed by Edinburgh architect David Crombie. In 1891 the hall and vestry were added and a balcony erected in about 1905. The church hall was used as a recreation room for soldiers billeted in the Town in 1915. A displayed Roll of Honour shows the names of members who served, and those who gave their lives in the Wars. A manse was built in 1919. In 1985 the remaining premises of the Hawick Home Mission were given for use as a new hall. A roll of the ministry is: Alexander Kirkwood 1846–52; (Robert Macmaster c.1852); W.M. Anderson, 1852–62; John C. Hawkins, 1862–71; J. Hewson, 1871–74; John C. Hawkins (again), 1874–80; William Seaman, 1880–96; James Hodgson, 1896–97; Joseph W. Kemp, 1898–1902; Donald McNicol, 1903–07; John Dick, 1908–10; William A. Ashby, 1911–15; William M. Robertson, 1916–19; John Moore, 1919–22; B. Poole, 1923–26; W. Lockyer, 1926–??; . . . ; Martin Smith, c.2018– .

the Baptist's Openin (*thu-bawp-tists-ō-punin*) *n.* Baptist Church Lane, beside the Baptist Church, running between North Bridge Street and Bourtree Place. It follows part of the original eastern boundary of the Burgh of Hawick.

Barbara Gray (*bawr-ba-ru-grā*) *n.* novel written by James Telfer, teacher at Saughtree, first published in 1835 and in 1862 included in his collection 'Tales and Ballads'. Telfer was said to have regarded it as perhaps his greatest work, although it made little impact with the public. The story highlights the harsh treatment of farm labourers from their masters, specifically an unprincipled laird splits up 2 lovers using a press-gang, but eventually gets his comeuppance; however, in keeping with the melodramatic fashio of the times, everyone dies at the end of the tale! The story contains some interesting dialect dialogue, particularly involving the mother of the heroine.

Barbauch Law (*bawr-bawch-law*) *n.* former name for a hill near Ashkirk (see also **Bareback-law**).

Barbersteed (*bar-bur-steed*) *n.* former land in Liddesdale, listed as 'Barbarstede' in a rental roll of c.1376 in the 'Quarterium de Ludne', probably around the Hermitage Water.

Barbour (*bar-bur*) *n.* **Robert** (20th C.) professional Town Clerk in Hawick 1938–68, who had previously been Depute Town Clerk in Airdrie. **William** (13th/14th C.) referred to as 'the barber' or 'Barbitonsori', it is unclear how he was might have been related to other local nobility. In 1315/6 King Robert granted him the eastern part of Philiphaugh and 'le Schelgrene', as well as the office of hereditary Constable of Selkirk (which he shared with William Turnbull). In 1317 he was further granted the 'villa and tenement' of Kirk Borthwick, which had previously been possessed by Adam of Hoddam; the grant also included the Lordship of Hoscote and part of the common of Girnwood and 'Heudouchheyth'.

This grant proves that there was already a chapel in the Borthwick valley at that time, and that the name 'Borthwick' precedes him. However, we know little about this man, and particularly about his family. In another document, the grant of 1317 for parts of the 'Kirkborthewyc' lands included a third part of the mill (said at that time to be in the barony of 'Minthow', i.e. Minto), and the payment of certain military service, plus a suit at court 3 times per year; the lands were also to be transferred from Roxburghshire to Selkirkshire. 'Ade Barbitonsoris' was granted lands in Dumfriesshire at the same time, and may have been a relative. In 1335/6 an English record states that he was to pay 12 shillings for his forfeited lands in 'Borthewyk and Myntowe', but no more, since the tenements of land in Minto were lying waste. His name is transcribed as either 'Barbour' or 'Barbitonsor' (which is Latin for 'barber'). It is possible that he was the ancestor of the Borthwicks of that Ilk, perhaps even father of Thomas of Borthwick. It is also possible that he was related to the later John Barbour (c.1320–95), cleric and writer of the poetical history 'The Bruce'.

Barclay (*bawr-, ber-klee*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Eck' (1954–) educated in Hobkirk and Denholm. He started work as an apprentice engineer with Turnbull & Scott's, but after 2 years joined the Scots Guards and served for 7 years. He was based in Germany for 3 years, served 2 tours in Northern Ireland and was one of the bearskin-headed guardsmen in The Mall for the Trooping of the Colour Parade in the Queen's Silver Jubilee year. He then worked for the Forestry Commission and as a lorry driver, then in 1984 started as assistant janitor at Burnfoot School, where he worked for 36 years, retiring in 2020. He has been involved with the Unite Union, the Scots Guards Association, the Ex-Sevicemen's Club and Hawick Rugby Club. He has been Halberdier since 2009. **Andrew Jeffrey Gunion** (1849–1943) born in Hawick, son of George and Jane Johnstone. He must have been named after Rev. Gunion of Allars Kirk. He spent 9 years at school in Hawick and graduated from Edinburgh University in 1870, becaming a mathematics teacher at George Watson's College. He was one of the men who proposed the founding of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society in 1883, and was that Society's third President. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1886. In 1892 he moved to Glasgow High School, where he became Head Mathematics Master, retiring in 1914. He later lived with his son in London, and lived to be congratulated on being F.R.S.E. for 50 years. He was also known as a keen golfer, being Captain of Wester Gailes Club. He married Janet, who was from Shotts. **Anthony** (18th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) of Edinburgh who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1761. He was probably son of John, writing-master in Dundee, who became Writer to the Signet in 1769 and died in 1811. **George** (1808–73) from Canonbie, he was a baker and publican in Hawick. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he is listed at about 27 High Street, by 1851 he was at Ashkirk Toll, but was at 22 Howegate in 1861. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Johnstone, who died in 1886, aged 78. Their children included: Andrew, who died in infancy; Janet (b.c.1834), who married Bailie John Richardson; Francis (b.c.1837), Edinburgh surgeon; John (b.c.1839), spirit merchant, proprietor of 'Barclay's'; David (b.c.1841); Margaret (b.c.1844), who married Alex Roy of Dunfermline; and Andrew Jeffrey Gunion (b.1849), teacher in Edinburgh and Glasgow. **G.** (19th C.) gamedealer who was Cornet in 1874. In the following year he was unable to take up his duties are Right-Hand Man. **John** (1837/8–1910) of Balgownie, son of George. He was a spirit merchant who became proprietor of the Royal Bar, where the 'Back room at Barclay's' was. He married Annie Henry, who died in 1935, aged 81. Their children were Lieut. John C. (of the R.A.F., killed in 1919), Lillias (became Mrs. Oliver, of Philadelphia), Margaret (married Robert Young) and Maud (married farmer Douglas Tait), as well as George, Jane Johnstone, Annie Ingram and Daisy, all of whom died young. **Margaret** (17th C.) local resident who was arrested in about 1678 for attending field conventicles. Hawick merchant Thomas Waugh and William Turnbull (from the Bewlie family) were arrested at the same time. They were condemned to be sold as slaves to the plantations. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. He was probably from the west side. His sur name is written 'Barklaw' (see also **Berkeley**).

Barclay's (*bawr-kleez*) *n.* pub at 1 Drumlanrig Square, which has had many names, including 'the Royal' and 'the Somewhere Else', with 'the Drop In' downstairs. It recently changed its name back to its old name of Barclay's, named after an early proprietor, John Barclay. It was renovated to the designs of J.P. Alison in the 1890s – 'In the back room at Barclay's The auld Stick

he stands Grasping the bell rope with cold, shaking hands' [WE], '... And your epic O' auld Henry and his lost battle Atween the medicine and Barclay's yill Gan a' unrecorded but in bruckle memory' [DH].

bardie (*bar-dee*) *adj., poet.* a minor poet – 'I could see that a bardie who had been born a hundred years ago was no use to him' [DH].

bare (*bār*) *adj., arch.* mere, measly, paltry – 'Did ee geet that for a bare penny?' [ECS], 'A expeckeet a letter, bit aa hei wrait iz was a bare postcaird' [ECS].

Barebacklaw (*bār-bawk-law*) *n.* former farmstead near Barbauch Law in Ashkirk Parish. William Inglis was farmer there in 1841 and 1851, and George Hogg in 1861 and 1868 (also written 'Barbachlaw').

barefit (*bār-fi'*) *adj.* barefoot, barefooted – 'The next Sabbath to stand at the kirk door with ane pair of scheittis about him, beirfutt and beirleggit' [PR1702], '... Wi' a bairnie baith barefit an' duddie' [JT], 'Barefit I skelpit owre the bent, The gorcock whirred an' flew ...' [ECB], '... a waaller o barefit getts; a wumman wui a bairn cairryin i the shawl 'A saw a barefit lad the day and maimory sent iz fer away' [IWL].

bar-filler (*bawr-fi-lur*) *n.* a person who puts ribs onto needles for loading onto frames in the knitwear industry. More specifically the job involves putting a skirt or cuff onto the comb-like bar, stitch for stitch, with the aid of a slack course, and transferring it onto the bearded needles of a knitting frame, so that the body and sleeve of a garment can be made. This was traditionally considered a woman's job.

Barga (*bar-gu*) *n.* town in the province of Lucca in Tuscany, Italy. It is the original home of many people who emigrated to Scotland around the later years of the 19th century, including several Hawick families, such as the Gonnellas and the Nardinis – 'Scores o Italians, some big some small yins, They sailed across the main, they came by bus and train' [IWL].

Barke (*bark*) *n.* **James** (1905–58) writer, born at Torwoodlee. He wrote extensively about Robert Burns, including several fictionalised novels, produced an edition of his songs and poems, and is perhaps best known for the biography of Burns and Jean Armour, 'Bonnie Jean' (1959).

barkened see **barkint**

Barker (*bar-kur*) *n.* **Alan** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at the corner of Noble Place and Glebe Mill Street in the mid-1900s. **Maureen** nee Armstrong (1937–2020) 2nd of 4 daughters of Andrew and Ruby Armstrong, she attended Wilton and Hawick High Schools. She worked at Braemar and also modelled fashions for the firm. In 1961 she married Sam and they had a son Keith (b.1962). In 1974 she started a ladies fashion shop on the Arcade, moving to the Sandbed in 1984 and retiring in 2002. She was Acting Mother in 1985. **Sam** Acting Father in 1985 to Cornet Ian Whillans.

barkint (*bawr-kin'*) *adj., pp., arch.* encrusted, caked in dirt, coated in blood or soot – 'Riven breeks an' barkint face, As black as a coal pock; Ye'll ken the creater ony place – It's our little Jock' [JT], 'A' barkened an' blackened wi' mony a score Was the face o' the wee sweep laddie' [JT] (cf. **bairkint**).

barley (*bawr-lee*) *interj., arch.* exclamation used to request respite in children's games, *n.* a truce, rest – '... an garrd the hyill yins devall an take a barley' [ECS] (cf. the English 'parley').

Barley Burn (*bawr-lee-burn*) *n.* small stream on the north side of the Hermitage valley, rising on the slopes of Greatmoor and Swire Knowe. It joins the Crib Burn near Braidliehope and they become the Braidlie Burn, which flows into the Hermitage Water. It has a small waterfall.

barm (*bawrm*) *n., arch.* yeast, usually obtained from a brewery and used in former times for baking bread and brewing 'treacle ale' – 'This cursed duty gars us roar, Just barm wi' water workin', Now may we p–ss for evermore, An' never dry our forkin' [JR], '... playing pranks, Fun working in ilk noddle Like baurm that day' [JoHa], '... True indeed he had been shot But wi' a cork, an' what he thought His life bluid oozing warm, Wasna bluid, but only barm' [FL], *v.* to ferment, also used figuratively – 'His conscience it barmed, and his carcase it shook ...' [JTe] (from Old English; also written 'baurm'; also **berm**).

barmie (*bawr-mee*) *adj., arch.* yeasty – 'The smeddum o' your barmie pills, Gars misers loose their poses, But wi' your carts ye send twa deils, Like to rive aff folks noses' [JR].

barmkin (*bawrm-kin*) *n., arch.* a defensive enclosure around a tower house – 'Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage castle, And Redcap was not by; And he called on a page who was witty and sage, To go to the barmkin high' [JL].

Barnes (*bawrnz*) *n.* farm in the Slitrig valley, which was taken over by Stobs military camp. It has Barnes Burn passing it and a hill-fort above it to the south-west. In 1622 the lands of Over and Nether Swinstead were among those sold by Robert Elliot of Redheugh to Gilbert

Eliott of Stobs; they were described as 'commonly called the lands of Hilend Barnes and Newtoun', suggesting that Barns was once part of Swinstead. In 1684 the tenant, John Anderson, was among the men fined for attending conventicles. 4 men were listed there on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. Adam Armstrong lived there in about 1716. Thomas Beattie was there in 1712 and Robert Cavers in 1720. The farm was valued at £193 15s 6d in 1788, when part of the estate of the Eliotts of Stobs. It was still valued at the same amount in 1813. Gilbert Corbet was farmer there in at least 1785–97. Peter Cairns was a labourer there and Robert Turnbull a servant in 1799. Robert Henderson was farmer in 1841, George Leitch in 1851 and William Oliver in the 1860s. John Burnet was there in the early 1900s. The fort measures about 120 m by 55 m, and consists of a double rampart, although it has been largely obliterated by cultivation. The farmhouse is now derelict. There are other places with similar names, e.g. the seat of the Burnets near Peebles (also spelled 'Barns'; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Barnes (*bawrnz*) *n.* **Ian Andrew** 'Barney' (1948–) born in Hawick, he was a lock for Hawick R.F.C. and was capped for Scotland. He was coach of Hawick, Edinburgh Academicals and the Edinburgh University team. **Mr. ??** (19th C.) gamekeeper at Wells. He shot a peregrine falcon near the Dunion in 1876. **Thomas** (19th C.) smith in Hawick Parish. He had an unnamed child who died in 1840.

Barnes Burn (*bawrnz-burn*) *n.* stream flowing through Stobs to the Slitrig (also 'Barns Burn').

Barnes Cottages (*bawrnz-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages located just to the south of Barnes farm (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Barnes Hill (*bawrnz-hil*) *n.* hill near Barnes Loch.

Barnes Loch (*bawrnz-loch*) *n.* small loch to the east of Southfield, flowing into Barnes Burn above Stobs military camp. It is also known as Stobs Loch. The area used to be known as 'Barnes Moss' before it was dammed.

Barnes Moss (*bawrnz-mos*) *n.* marshy area to the south of Barnes Loch and east of Dodburn Hill, and former name for the area before the stream was dammed to make the Loch and reservoirs. There was once a rifle range there, used by Stobs Military Camp. It was 500 yards long, with firing points every 100 yeards, and was once reached by a section of tramway (it is still 'Barnes Moss' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Barnes Mossend (*bawrnz-mos-end*) *n.* former farmstead near Barnes Moss. James Adam was a weaver there in 1799 and in 1801, when it was was 'Barns mosshead'.

Barnes Shiel (*bawrnz-sheel*) *n.* former farmstead near Barnes. It is recorded in 1790 when James Cavers ('Auld Dunnerum') was there.

Barnes Viaduct (*bawrnz-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* viaduct on the Waverley Line, just before Stobs. It was completed in 1860 by the North British Railway. It has 4 arches and earth embankments.

Barney (*bawr-nee*) *n.* nickname of **Ian Barnes**.

Barnglies (*bawrn-gleez*) *n.* farm on the River Sark, close to the Border, west of Canonbie. It was once home of a branch of the Armstrongs. In 1588 it was listed among houses ordered by the King to be cast down by his Lieutenant on the Border, on account to being the home of rebels (it is 'Barnglesche' in 1552, 'Barngleis' in 1579 and 1585, 'Barnegleis' in 1587/8 and 1605, 'Barnegleese' in 1606 and 'Barnegleische' in 1622; it is marked 'Barnglish' on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript map).

Barnhill (*bawrn-hil*) *n.* area at the northeast foot of Minto Crags, where the farm of Barnhills is now situated, in the Parish of Ancrum. It formerly held a tower, the home of Turnbull of Barnhill. The ruins of the tower are buried in the woods there. The farm was burned around 1500 by Peter Turnbull in Bonchester and others, when the tenant appears to have been George Rutherford of Longnewton. In the 16th and 17th centuries there were separate 'Easter' and 'Wester' parts. 'East Barnehill' and 'Weast Barnehill' were burned by Hertford's men in 1545. William Turnbull of Barnhills is recorded in the period 1578–85. In 1595 John Ker claimed he held the sasine of the lands there and complained that he was harassed by a group of Davidsons and Turnbulls, acting on behalf of the 'pretended tenant of the said landis', Dandie Davidson. The '10 merk lands' there were split in 1610 between the tenants of Spittal-on-Rule and the Grange. Hector Turnbull held the lands from at least 1531, and the Turnbulls held the lands until they were part of a loan with the Bennets of Chesters, with Ragwell Bennet buying Easter Barnhills in 1613 and William Bennet buying the lands outright in 1628. Gilbert Eliott gained the Wester part in 1618. In 1678 it was owned by Sir William Bennet and valued at £800, consisting of Easter and Wester Barnhills; they were still valued at £800 in the 1740s. William Brown was tenant there in 1683. Sir William Bennet of Rutherford sold it to Dr. William Rutherford in 1703, whose 3

daughters inherited the lands in the 1730s, from whom it passed to his son-in-law Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, and in 1749 sold to Walter Stewart, minister of Ashkirk. Walter's son Matthew inherited the lands of Wester Barnhills, which passed to his 3 sisters on his death and they sold it to Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto in 1797. In 1797 servants William Sclacer and James Banner were recorded there. In 1799 the residents included mason William Small, labourers Robert Cunningham and Thomas Renwick, weaver James Storie and smith Robert Dodds. The tenant in the late 1700s was Thomas Brockie, whose sons ran farms on the island of St. Helena and later farmed in Rule valley; he was recorded there in 1797, when he owned 6 horses. A plan in 1809 shows the land in detail, with the West and East farmhouses clearly shown, and the position of the modern farm buildings between them; it also shows a for across the Teviot joining a track towards Newton. Andrew Rutherford was there in the 1860s (often 'Barnhills', the name first appears in the 16th century and is probably from the Old English 'berern hyll', meaning 'hill with the barn'; it is 'Bernehill' in 1502, 'Bornhillis' in 1531, 'Berne Hillis' in 1541, 'Barnehyll' in 1548/9, 'Barnhillis' in 1553/4, transcribed 'Bamhillis' in 1571/2, 'Barnhillis' in 1562, 1576 and 1580, 'Bernhillis' in 1574, 'Bernehillis' in 1579/80 and 1581, 'Barnehillis' in 1581/2, 'the Bernhillis' in 1584/5, 'Bairnehillis' in 1595, 'Barnehills' in 1604, 'Bernehillis' in 1605, 'Bernhills' in 1610, 'Bernehilles' in 1618 and 'Barnehillis' in 1628; it is marked as 'Easter Barnehills' and 'W: Barnhills' on Pont's 1590s manuscript map, then 'Barnhills' on Gordon's c.1650 map and is 'Barhills' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Barnhills Bed (*bawrn-hilz-bed*) *n.* a rocky ledge at Minto Crags, named after the notorious riever Turnbull of Barnhills. He lived at Barnhills Castle below, a peel tower near where the Barnhills farm now stands, and was said to have used the ledge as a refuge (also sometimes 'Barnhill's') – 'On Minto Crags the moonbeams glint, Where Barnhills had his bed of flint; . . . 'Mid cliffs from whence his eagle eye For many a league his prey could spy' [SWS].

Barnhills Toor (*bawrn-hilz-toor*) *n.* former tower at Barnhill, once inhabited by a branch of the Turnbulls. It measured about 10.5 m by 7.5 m, with thick walls. The ground floor had a vaulted ceiling, 2 windows and gunloops.

Barn Knowe (*bawrn-now*) *n.* former farm of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It appears on the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574, between Branxholm and Whitlaw, suggesting that it is fairly local. However, it is possible what is meant is the small hill of this name on the opposite side of the Ettrick from Cacrabank, near Tushielaw Tower. In 1680 Margaret Martin from there was found guilty of trying to steal some shoes from a market stall in Hawick. John Scott and Robert Scott were also recorded there in 1680.

barnman (*bawrn-mawn*) *n., arch.* a thresher – 'Alexr Burnet Barnman to Mr Pringle . . . Bedrule' [LB1801].

Barn Pool (*bawrn-pool*) *n.* name for a pool in the Liddel Water, just to the south of where the Kershop Burn joins (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Barns see **Barnes**

Barns (*bawrnz*) *n.* possible name for a former farmstead on Branxholme estate, just north of the Castle, probably corresponding to **the Birns o Chaipelhill** (marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

the Barometer (*thu-baw-ro-mee'-ur*) *n.* barometer and thermometer, gifted to the Town by manufacturer Charles John Wilson in 1898, and fixed to the outside of the Town Hall.

baron (*baw-rin*) *n.* someone holding a barony from the Crown, with certain privileges, including administration of justice, collecting of taxes from markets, appointment of clergy, etc. In Scotland there was a distinction between Lord Barons or 'greater barons' and 'small' or 'minor barons'. Before 1587 any landowner whose lands had been erected into a barony (as opposed to being simply a Laird) could sit in Pariliament and enjoy certain other privileges, while after that date they chose 2 of their number from each county as Commissioners. Their privileges were almost completely lost after 1747.

baron bailie (*baw-rin-bā-lee*) *n.* official appointed by a baron to represent his interests in a barony or burgh (see also **bailie**).

the Baron (*thu-baw-rin*) *n.* nickname for **James Wilson** of the 18th century.

Baron Depute (*baw-rin-de-pew'*) *n.* official appointed to represent the interests of a Baron, essentially the same as a 'baron bailie' or bailie o regality'. He presided over the Court of Regality or Baron's Court, which had extensive jurisdiction over the Barony, causing many disputes with the Magistrates of Hawick. The position ended with the abolishment of regalities in 1747. In Hawick the position was held by: George Scott of Boonraw, 1668; Walter Scott of Harwood, 1669;

Thomas Rutherford, 1672; Robert Scott of Horsleyhill (probably), 1676; Gideon Scott of Falnash, 1677; Walter Scott of Alton, from 1686; William Scott, 1693; Gideon Scott of Falnash, 1700; Walter Elliot, 1709–18; Robert Howison, 1736; Walter Scott, 1740.

Baron o Hawick (*baw-rin-ō-hIk*) *n.* holder of the title associated with the lands of the Barony of Hawick. The Baron had local legal powers, and was supposedly the protector of the town. He held a court that decided on legal and ecclesiastical matters; in Hawick this was delegated to the Baron's agent, the Bailie (or Chamberlain) from at least the mid-17th century ('Falnash's court' is in the 1722 Parish records). In earlier centuries the court would have been a serious matter, trying cases as serious as killing and major theft, and with the ability to sentence wrongdoers to death. The baron also collected rent and other fees for fairs and markets, and for the use of his weighhouse (which was in the former Town House). This right of custom was abused on several occasions, leading to riots and legal challenges to the baron's authority. Locally the baron's power was usurped in the 18th century, when the Scotts of Buccleuch held most of the land in the Parish, although the title of Baron had passed to the Douglases of Queensberry. The formal end of the Baron's power came in the early 19th century. The first Baron was probably a member of the Norman Lovel family in the 1120s or 30s. However, it is unclear exactly when the barony was established and who the first Baron was. The Lovels of Castle Cary and Hawick succeeded for about the next 200 years. The barony went briefly to the Murrays (starting with Maurice, Earl of Strathearn) in the 14th century and then passed to the Douglases, probably through the marriage of Sir William Douglas (3rd Earl), to Joan Murray (daughter of Maurice Murray and widow of Sir Thomas Murray). Details of the first century of Douglas control are sketchy, because of family power struggles and disputes with the Crown, as well as the minority of some of the heirs. In about 1407 the Barony was granted to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig by the 4th Earl of Douglas. Yearly payment was to be an arrow in 'blench farm' on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The Barony was confirmed to Douglas of Drumlanrig by James I in 1412, the charter written in the King's own hand. After the first Douglas of Drumlanrig died in 1421 the barony was in the hands of the Earl of Douglas until being inherited by the 2nd William of Drumlanrig in 1427. There were then a series of Douglases of Drumlanrig, one of whom granted Hawick its 'burgh of barony' status. Those associated with being the 'generous donor' are Sir William Douglas, who was the 6th Douglas of Drumlanrig and Sir James, who was the 7th. The Barony was passed to the direct descendants of the Douglases of Drumlanrig, the Douglases of Queensberry, who still hold the title 'Lord of Hawick' today. However, the direct influence of the family on the Hawick area ceased in the 17th century, and the Barony (as distinct from the title of Baron) was granted to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch in 1675. An approximate list of Barons is: Ralph Lovel ??–c.1159; Henry Lovel c.1159–c.94; Ralph Lovel c.1194–c.1207; Henry Lovel c.1207–c.18; Richard Lovel 1218–53 (possibly 2 generations); Henry Lovel c.1253–62/3; Richard Lovel 1262/3–63/4; Hugh Lovel 1264–c.90; Sir Richard Lovel c.1291–c.1307; Probably granted to both English and Scottish noblemen 1310s–30s; Sir Maurice Murray c.1342–46; Sir Thomas Murray c.1358–61; Sir Archibald Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas, possibly 1362–c.1400; Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas, c.1401–c.07; Sir William Douglas, 1st of Drumlanrig, c.1407–21; Sir William Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig, 1427–44; William Douglas, 3rd of Drumlanrig, 1450–64; Sir William Douglas, 4th of Drumlarig, 1464–84; James Douglas 1484–98; Sir William Douglas c.1498–1513; Sir James Douglas 1514–78; Sir James Douglas 1578–1615; Sir William Douglas, 1st Earl of Queensberry, 1615–40; James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Queensberry, 1640–71; William Douglas, 1st Duke of Queensberry, 1671–95; James Douglas, 2nd Duke of Queensberry, 1695–1711; Charles Douglas, 3rd Duke of Queensberry, 1711–78; William Douglas, 4th Duke of Queensberry, 1778–1810; Charles Douglas of Kelhead, 6th Marquess of Queensberry, 1810–37; John Douglas, 7th Marquess of Queensberry, 1837–56; Archibald William Douglas, 8th Marquess of Queensberry, 1856–58; John Sholto Douglas, 9th Marquess of Queensberry, 1858–1900; Percy Sholto Douglas, 10th Marquess of Queensberry, 1900–20; Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, 11th Marquess of Queensberry, 1920–54; and David Harrington Angus Douglas, 12th Marquess of Queensberry, 1954– .

Baron o Wulton (*baw-rin-ō-wul'-in*) *n.* holder of the title associated with the Barony of Wilton, which was for most of recorded history split into two half baronies; the eastern part being similar to what we now think of as Wilton, and

the western part essentially being the northern side of the Borthwick valley. The first recorded Baron was probably Sir Roger 'de Wilton', although there is only weak evidence to connect him with Roxburghshire, and so it is possible that his lands were a different Wilton. But certainly we have Robert 'de Wilton' in the last years of the 12th century, followed by John, probably a second John, and then it appears the eponymous family failed in the male line. Lade Jane de Vesey was recorded as owner of part of the Barony in the late 13th century, and soon afterwards Alexander III gave the Barony jointly to her and to Sir Thomas de Charteris (probably her husband). Around the same time Edward I, then in control of Teviotdale, gave the Barony to William de Charteris and Walter de Pertchay (son of John of Wilton). Hence it may be that the splitting of the barony into two parts arose because of the heirs (perhaps 2 heiresses) of the last male 'de Wilton'. After Bannockburn Robert the Bruce gave it jointly to Henry Wardlaw and Gilbert Maxwell (with a confirming charter in about 1321). It was stated that the western half-barony (although this would make more sense if both half-baronies were meant) had previously belonged to William 'de Chartres' and Walter 'de Percehay' and it was held for $\frac{1}{5}$th of a knight's service and 3 suits at the King's court of Roxburgh. A later Thomas de Charteris was Baron in the mid-14th century, and this may have been related to family of Langlands. The history is clear from 1351, when James Langlands, husband of Margaret, resigned the lands to be granted to his son John. It is possibly (but purely conjecture) that Margaret might have been heiress of the half-barony, since in 1363 John Langlands is referred to as 'son of Margaret' when his father was already deceased; the eastern half barony and advowson of the Kirk were then given to John, son of Margaret, by David II, after being forfeited by William Maxwell (although this information is really only in an index of lost documents). James Langlands is recorded from at least 1427, although whether there is another generation between him and the earlier John is unclear. The history is clearer since 1451, when John Langlands was given the half barony, and the Langlands family were barons for about the next 3 centuries. The western half barony appears to have passed from Henry Wardlaw to John Scott of Thirlestane in 1483. Sometime before 1502 it was granted to the Earl of Bothwell, whose grandson Patrick Hepburn, the 3rd Earl, probably forfeited it along with his other estates and titles in 1538. It later passed to the Scotts of Buccleuch. An approximate list of known Barons (focussing on the eastern half barony) is: Sir Ralph de Wilton; John de Wilton; John de Wilton; Joan de Wilton; Walter de Percehay; Lady Jane de Vesey/Sir Thomas de Charteris; ... Henry Wardlaw/Gilbert Maxwell; ... Thomas de Charteris; John Langlands; ... James Langlands; John Langlands; Robert Langlands; Roger Langlands; John Langlands; James Langlands; Robert Langlands; George Langlands; John Langlands; George Langlands; Robert Langlands; George Langlands; Robert Langlands; George Langlands; and Robert Langlands.

the Baron's Folly (*thu-baw-rinz-fo-lee*) *n.* tower-like structure on top of Down (or Dwon's) Law (202 m, 663 ft), east of the A68 shortly before Lilliard's Edge. It was built in the 1780s as a summer house and observatory by Robert Rutherfurd of Fairnington, who had received the courtesy title of Baron of the Russian Empire after their war against the Turks in 1770.

the Baron's Toor (*thu-baw-rinz-toor*) *n.* name occasionally used for **Drumlanrig's Toor**.

Barony o Hawick (*baw-ri-nee-ō-hIk*) *n.* the Barony of Hawick, originally held by the Lovels since the 12th century, passing to the Murrays in the 14th century, then the Douglases (probably through marriage), and to the Douglases of Drumlanrig in 1406. The 'two parts' of the Barony are mentioned in 1264. An irregularity around 1412 meant that the inheritance of the Barony was not properly endorsed by the Crown (and this was not fixed until 1511). When inherited in 1427 the Barony was valued at 300 merks yearly. William, Earl of Douglas had a sasine for the Barony in 1446 (during the minority of Douglas of Drumlanrig). In 1450 it was inherited by William, son of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, and at that time was held of the superior, the Earl of Douglas, for payment of one arrow in Hawick Kirk on the day of the Assumption. It was regranted to William of Drumlanrig in 1459, after being in the King's 'for certain causes', and in 1464 was inherited by the next William of Drumlanrig. In 1484 it was inherited by James, son of William of Drumlanrig; the Barony at that time was in the hands of the King and was said to be waste, but in time of peace the Baron's lands were still valued at 300 merks. The Barony was again in the King's hands when granted to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1511; at that point the Baron's

possessions were East and West Mains, Crumhaugh, Kirkton Mains, Flex, 'Murinese', Ramsaycleuch and Broadlee, along with other lands held 'in tenandry', namely Howpasley, Chisholme, Whithope, Dryden, Commonside, Over Harwood, Emmettshiels, Teindside, Carlinpool, Nether Harwood, Weensland, Easter and Wester Hislop, Langheugh, Larristofts, Kirkwood, Harwoodhill, Whitchesters, Fenwick, Adderstone, Adderstoneshiel and Whames. These lands were incorporated into a Barony, for William's service to the King (although presumably this was a reincorporation), and the town of Hawick was then confirmed as having all the privileges of a burgh in barony. In 1514 the barony passed to James Douglas, who held the same 300 merks of lands and patronage of churches (for payment of an arrow at the Feast of the Assumption) and superiority of the Barony (for payment of a suit yearly at any of the 3 head courts of Roxburghshire). It was still said to be worth 300 merks in 1615, when the listed among the Baron's lands were 'Mairishauch', Shaws, Trowhaugh, Philhope, Eilrig, Teindsideburn and Slaidhills. Although the lands of the Barony passed to the Scotts in 1674/5, the title remained with the Douglases, formally belonging to the Viscountcy of Drumlanrig and held by the Marquess of Queensberry – 'it's caaed the Barony o Hawick cos Hawick's the best toon in the world, bar ony'.

Barony o Wulton (*baw-ri-nee-ō-wul'-in*) *n.* the earliest Baron of Wilton on record was Lady Jane Vesey, who may have been an heiress. She possessed the (eastern) half-barony, which was re-granted by King Alexander (III probably) to her and her husband, Thomas 'de Charteris'. In 1303/4 the eastern half barony was confirmed to belong to William de Charteris. It was then held for the fourth part of a knight's fee, and worth 10 merks yearly. At about the same time the other half-barony went to Walter 'de Partchay' (Percy). In 1306 the half baronies were given to Henry Wardlaw and Gilbert Maxwell. The western half Barony (essentially corresponding to northern side of the Borthwick valley) was held by the Wardlaws until the late 15th century, when it passed to the Scotts. The eastern half Barony went to the Langlands family from at least 1451 and was held by them for the next 300 years. There is another, unrelated, set of Barons of Wilton, the de Grays, in Hereford, which sometimes leads to confusion. In 1586 the lands of 'Overhill, Woltoun Burne and Woltoun Grene, called the half baronie of Woltoun' were referred to among the properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. The Barony was included among lands combined into the Lordship of Hailes according to the service of heirs for Francis, Earl of Buccleuch in 1634. The Barony was listed among the properties of the Scotts in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch.

Barr (*bawr*) *n.* **Alexander Craig** (b.1927) born in Glasgow, son of Dugald Reid, he was educated at Daniel Stewart's College and Edinburgh University. He graduated M.A. in 1947 and B.D. in 1950. He was a missionary assistant in Kildalton in 1948 and Kilmeny in 1949, then student assistant at Edinburgh Pilrig 1949–50 and licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1950. He assisted at Bathgate High 1950–52 and was inducted as the first minister of the new Burnfoot Church in 1952. In 1958 he moved to Methil. He married Agnes Morrison Robertson (b.1828).

Barran (*baw-rin*) *n.* **Sir John Nicholson** (1872–1952) grandson of a major clothing factory owner and benefactor to the city of Leeds. His father pre-deceased his grandfather and so he became 2nd Baronet of Barran in 1905. He married Alice Margarita Parks and later Esther Frances Fisher, and their children were Sir John Leighton, Elise Margarita, Edward Nicholson and Sir David Haven. He was educated at Winchester College and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1909 he became Liberal M.P. for the Hawick Burghs, and held the seat until it was dissolved in 1918. He was one of the chief guests at the 1914 quatercentenary Common Riding. He held the positions of Pariliamentary Private Secretary to the Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary, President of the Local Government Board and Postmaster-General. From 1910–16 he was Pariliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. He was also a J.P. in Yorkshire.

barrae see **barri**

Barrel Law (*baw-rul-law*) *n.* hill in the Ale valley, just west of Whitslade. It reaches a height of 384 m and has a triangulation pillar on top.

Barren Hill (*baw-rin-hil*) *n.* hill in upper Liddesdale, between Abbey Sike and the Caddroun Burn. It reaches a height of 313 m (it appears to be marked 'Barn Hill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey.

Barrelwell Pool (*baw-rul-wel-pool*) *n.* name for a pool in the Liddel Water just below Larriston.

barri (*baw-ri, -re, -ra*) *n.* a barrow – '. . . yaised ti hev races shovin' their paint barrihs up the Loan' [IWL], 'Ee ken, A'd ti push somethin up

the Loan the day . . . on ma barri' [DaS] (as with other words ending '-ow' in English, the last vowel sound varies).

barri beggar (*baw-ri-be-gur*) *n., arch.* a lame, imbecile, sick (or occasionally dead!) person formerly carried around between farms on a handbarrow in order to beg for money.

Barrie (*baw-ree*) *n.* **Adam** (1777–1825/6) son of Robert, he was born at Langraw, near Bonchester. Along with his brother George, he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. He farmed at Stonedge and at Deanbrae. His wife was Mary. Their children were: Adam (b.1807), who probably died young; Robert (b.1808), Archibald (b.1809) and Adam (b.1812), who all farmed at Spittal Tower and died unmarried; Isobel (1816/7–1855), who died unmarried; Walter (1819–49), baker who died in London and whose son was Walter Scott, Provost of Hawick; Thomas (1821/2–1908), also a farmer near Denholm; John (1823/4–1906), farmer at Thornbank, who died at Denholm; and George Camptown. **Alexander** (17th C.) one of earliest known local members of this family. His daughter Isobel was born in Ashkirk Parish in 1632. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) native of Hawick who taught English in Edinburgh. He was author of several school books, including 'A Spelling and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language for the use of Schools' (1794), 'A Spelling and Pronouncing Catechism' (1796), 'An Epitomie of English Grammar' (1800), 'The Tyro's Guide to Wisdom and Wealth with Exercises in Spelling' (published by George Caw in Edinburgh, 1800, with several further editions), 'A collection of English prose and verse, for the use of schools' (1800, and many other editions), and 'Concise spelling book, for the use of children' (1824). A portrait of him exists. It is possible he was related to Thomas, Rector of Hawick Grammar School. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) recorded in the Southdean Parish register in 1699. He is the earliest known family member in the Rulewater area, where they later tenanted many farms. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) listed as cottar at Dean Mill on the Langlands estate in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (18th C.) farmer at Langraw, near Bonchester. His children included: Walter (b.1745), who probably died young; Robert (b.1747), said to be the eldest son; Walter (again), who farmed Langraw along with his older brother; Thomas (b.1752); William (b.1749), who died young; and Helen (or 'Nellie', b.1754), who also died young. In 1748 he was living at Weensmoor. **George** (18th/19th C.) son to Robert from Weens. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797, the annotation appearing to say that someone was 'Subst.' for him. His name appears again in the list of balloted men in 1798, but John Crozier, servant in Scraesburgh, served as his substitute (but died in 1799, with Francis Armstrong drawn in his place). He farmed at Howahill and died without children. **James** 'Jamie' (1752/3–1829) joiner who was appointed as warden of the statue of William Wallace on the estate of the Earl of Buchan. He was also known as a poet and for being very loquacious. His book 'Poems on Various Subjects' was published in several editions. He lived in a 'foghouse' at Bemersyde, and sold some of his poetry to tourists. In 1786 he married Janet Johnston and they had 9 sons and 4 daughters, but all died when still fairly young. He is buried at Dryburgh. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Johnstone and their children included Violet Johnston (b.1841) and John (b.1842). **James** (b.1864) son of John and Helen Turnbull, he was born in Castleton Parish. He became a solicitor in Hawick and was author of author of 'Historical Sketch of the Hawick Golf Club' (1898). He was Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the club for many years, and also held the club record for some time. In addition he was Secretary of the Border Golfers' Association and also involved with the Tennis Club. He married Margaret Scott Nichol (whose father and brother were Provosts) and she died in 1942. **John** (17th C.) blacksmith at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He paid tax on 2 hearths there. He may be the John, resident of Wilton Parish, who married Janet Easton, and whose son John was baptised in Hawick in 1683. The witnesses were Thomas Miller and John Stewart and a child of Adam Miller and Bessie Barrie (possibly a relative) were baptised on the same day. Probably the same John was 'sometyme smith in Hawick, now in Mervinslaw' who pursued a court case against flesher George Renwick in Hawick in 1686. **John** (b.1816) son of Walter and Christian Jamieson. He was farmer at Hartsgarth in Castleton Parish. He was still there in 1868. He married Helen Turnbull. Their children were: Walter, farmer at Sundhope; Archibald, from Newcastlton; Robert, Managing Director of Leven Brothers; William Turnbull, doctor in Hawick; Christina Jane, who married Rev. J. Panton, minister at Langholm; and James, a solictor in Hawick. **John** (1847/8–1907) farmer at

South Berryfell. He may have been an older son of John from Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Lillico, who died in 1926, aged 78. Their children included: Christine (d.1907); John; Walter (d.1917) killed in action at Messines; Helen, Mrs. Turnbull (d.1966); and Margaret Ann, Mrs. Hall (d.1972). **Robert** (1747–1809) eldest son of George, born at Weensmuir. In 1772 he married Margaret, daughter of Adam Turnbull, farmer at Howa. At that time he lived at Sclenty, but moved to Langraw in 1773. In 1786 he had a 15 year tack of Langraw with his brother Walter; in 1801 they had a lawsuit with the new purchasers, the Olivers, over upkeep on the farm. He is probably the Robert listed as tenant of 'Stentyhaugh' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hobkirk Parish. He was at Weens in 1797 when his sons George and Adam were listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. He was at Langraw in 1801 when his son Walter and son-in-law Robert Renwick were on the Militia ballot. His children were: Nelly; George, who farmed at Howahill and died without children; Adam, who farmed at Stonedge and Deanbrae; and Walter, who farmed at Hawthornside. The Margaret Barrie who died in Hobkirk Parish in 1815 could have been his wife. **Robert** (b.1808) eldest surviving son of Adam. He farmed at Spittal Tower. He was listed there in 1851 and in 1861 is recorded there as farmer of 530 acres; he lived there with his mother Mary, brothers Archibald, Adam, Thomas and John, and sister Isabella. He died unmarried. **Robert** (19th C.) farmer at Hawthornside in the 1860s. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded in 1706 when he had a child born in fornication with Margaret Rule. It was baptised Agnes in Hawick, with witnesses weavers David Miller and David Taylor. His surname is written 'Berry'. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded in 1745 when Agnes Lorraine was cited by Kirkton Parish for becoming pregnant by him. He was said to have come over from 'the water of Roull' and to then be a married man in England. In 1748 it appears that he married Agnes Lorraine (although this seems unclear) and was rebuked for his sin; she may have been a daughter of John Lorraine and Margaret Glendinning. **Thomas** (18th C.) Rector of the Grammar School 1788–98. He replaced George Lamb in May of 1788, according to minutes of the Kirk Session. He was nominated by the Duke of Buccleuch and was examined by local ministers in Latin, Greek and French, with the conclusion that 'by proper application he may become a useful teacher'. He had to give up his Divinity studies, but may have started up again later. He resigned in July 1798, when he was replaced by James Kirk. Nothing else is known about him. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Teindside on the 1788 Horse Tax Rolls. It is possible he was the same man as the Rector of the Grammar School. **Thomas** of Hartsgarth (18th/19th C.) owner of the farm in the early 1800s. He was listed there as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. **Thomas** (1821/2–1908) son of Adam. He worked as a ploughman on the family farm at Spittal Tower. He may be the Thomas who acted as librarian in Denholm. **Thomas** (d.1913) contractor in Denholm. He left no heirs when he died and his business fell to the Crown. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish who got married in 1726, but with no wife's name given. His children included William (b.1726), Margaret (b.1728), Walter (b.1732) and James (b.1737). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Walter (b.1771), William (b.1773) and Helen (b.1775). **Walter** (d.1819) son of George. He was tenant farmer at Langraw along with his older brother Robert. He was recorded as tenant there in 1797 (along with Thomas Hope), when he owned 3 horses. He also paid the dog tax at Langraw in 1797. The owner of Langraw died before the lease expired in 1801, and there was a 2 year legal battle over the costs of repairs and rent. His children were: Helen (b.1791); George (b.1793); Alexander (b.1795), who was on the poor roll most of his life; and Betty (b.1798), who married mason Robert Scott. He died at Kirknowe. **Walter** (b.c.1780) stockingmaker in Denholm according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Walter** (b.1780) son of Robert, farmer at Langraw. He was recorded at Langraw on the 1801 Militia ballot. He was later farmer at Hawthornside. In 1813 he married Christian Jameson of Ashkirk Parish, and she died in 1858, aged 66. Their children were: Robert (b.1814), who died at Denholm; John (b.1816), who was tenant at Hartsgarth; Walter (b.1819); James (b.1821), farmer at Harden; Agnes, who married William Veitch of Inchbonny; Adam (b.1827), who died unmarried; Margaret, who married James Wilson, farmer at Cleuchhead and Cockburn; Walter (again, b.1830), farmer at Stonedge. **Walter** (1819–49) son of Adam, farmer at Stonedge. He was a baker, who died in London, and is buried in Brompton Cemetery. His son was Walter Scott, who became Provost of Hawick. **Walter** (b.1829) youngest son of Walter and Christian Jamieson. He was born at

Howahill. He moved to Highend farm in the Rule valley, and also tenanted Stonedge. He may be the Walter who is recorded along with Robert as tenant of Hawthornside in the 1860s. He married dressmaker Jane Hogarth. Their children were: John; Walter; Adam; Kate; Maggie and Agnes. **Walter Scott** (d.1912) born in Maldon, Essex, son of Walter and grandson of Adam. He was from an old Rulewater family and was educated in Bedrule. He joined the Royal Bank of Scotland in Hawick at age 15, then worked with Nixon & McKie and Wilson's. He then began a partnership with James Scoon, forming Scoon & Barrie, tweed manufacturers, Teviotdale Mills, J.L. Hood later becoming a partner too. He abandoned manufacturing, farmed for a while in Rulewater, then founded Barrie & Kersel at Annfield Mills, around 1900. In about 1879 he and James Scoon had a double cottage built on newly feud land at Loch Park. He gave 15 years service to Hawick Co-op, being secretary and general manager until 1887. He became a Councillor in 1889, a Magistrate in 1891, was Provost 1893–96, and re-entered the Council in 1904. He was a keen Common Riding supporter, being Acting Father in 1896, while he was still Provost. He carried the Flag from the Nipknowes to St. Leonard's in at least 1991–93. His Provostship saw much discussion about the new Fever Hospital and the demolition of the Coffin-End. He was one of the founders of Wilton Bowling Club, being first Vice-President, and presented a cup to the club in 1896. In addition he was a member of the Hawick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, and helped resuscitate Mosspaul Inn in 1900. He married Williamina Rae. Their children were Adam, plus 3 daughters. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Walter** (1879/80–1917) son of John, farmer at Berryfell. He was nephew of Dr. William Barrie. He was tenant farmer at South Berryfell and served during the Boer War, some African pieces he collected still being in the Museum. He won 4 races over 2 days at the 1914 Common Riding on his horse 'Exile' (this perhaps being a record). This included winning the 'Quater-Centenary Plate'. He was a territorial soldier, serving in the Lothian and Borders Horse (along with William Beattie). He served with the K.O.S.B. in WWI, where he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and was killed at Messines (on what would have been Common-Riding Thursday). He is buried at Kemmel, France. **William** (17th/18th C.) farmer who signed the call from Hobkirk Parish to Rev. Robert Riccaltoun in 1725. He may have been tenant at Hawthornside. His descendants were at Hillshaugh in 1771. **William** (b.1784/5) hosier of Denholm, recorded as a joint proprietor in the 1837 electoral roll. He was recorded as a stockingmaker at Westside in 1851. He could be the William recorded in 1852 as librarian of the Denholm Subscription Library. He married Janet Best and their children included Helen, Ann and Isabel. **Dr. William Turnbull** 'the Doctor' (1859–1935) son of John and Helen Turnbull. He was born at Hartsgarth in Castleton and graduated from Edinburgh University in 1880. He was a ship's surgeon for a while, but moved to Hawick in 1881, where he became assistant and then partner with Dr. McLeod and later Dr. McDonald. He lived at 18 Bridge Street. He was also Medical Officer for Teviothead Parish Council and Certifying Surgeon under the Factories Act. He was Hawick's first 'Free Gardener', being Medical Officer for the Lodge for many years. He was a guest at the 1890 Colour Bussing and was Callants' Club President in 1910. He was also involved with the Lawn Tennis Club, once Captain of the Golf Club and known for his dramatic talents. He was presented with 1,000 guineas, raised by public subscription, on the occasion of his jubilee of 1931. He may also have lived at Sundhope (also spelled 'Barry' and 'Bauray' in earlier documents).

Barrie an Kersel's (*baw-ree-an-ker-sulz*) *n.* former hosiery manufacturers with main factory at Annfield Mills, on the left-hand side at the end of Croft Road. The firm was established by Walter Barrie and Robert Kersel in 1903, originally to manufacture knitted hosiery and underwear. In the 1920s they introduced cardigans and sweaters, focussing on fashion from the 1930s. In 1962 the firm changed its name to Barrie Knitwear, known locally as 'Barrie's'.

Barrie's (*baw-reez*) *n.* knitwear company, formerly at Teviot Crescent, now based at Burnfoot Industrial Estate. It grew from Barrie & Kersel's, which changed its name in 1962. In 1966 it became part of Dawson International and moved to a purpose-built factory at Burnfoot in 1975. Concentrating on high-end fashions, the firm also supplies cashmere and luxury knitwear to many prestigious couture houses and designer labels (officially secret, but said to include Chanel and Hermes). The firm was taken over by Chanel in 2012.

barrin-oot (*baw-rin-oo'*) *n., arch.* former custom at Hawick Grammar School of the boys hiding in the school at lunchtime and locking the door, so they would get a half-day off. This was

generally done on the shortest day of the year until about 1868. The same tradition was also carried out in other local schools, surviving at Denholm and Roberton until the early 1900s, and in Hobkirk until the 1940s. It is also known elsewhere in Britain, being recorded at an Aberdeen Grammar school in the 16th century – ''Barring oot day' was still a subject of discussion, but no one seemed keen to try' [GOW].

barrin-oot day (*baw-rin-oo'-dā*) *n., arch.* day on which pupils annually carried out the **barrin-oot** tradition. This was typically the shortest day of the year, i.e. about December 21st.

Barry see **Barrie**

Barry (*baw-ree*) *n.* **George** (20th C.) from Hawick, he was Provincial Grand Master of the Masons 1936–41. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1405) member of the household of Cardinal Walter Wardlaw. He was Provost of Bothwell and also held the Prebend of Ancrum. In 1382 he was made Archdeacon of Lothian. In 1387 there was a request for him to be granted a benefice in Scotland; he was a licentiate in arts at that time. In 1392 he was given the Canonry of Brechin and permission to hold another benefice. He was dead by 1405 when the Prebend of Ancrum was granted to William Govan. His surname is recorded as 'de Baroy', 'de Barri' and other variants.

Barry Sike (*baw-ree-sīk*) *n.* stream joining the Dod Burn, south of Dod. It is part of the boundary line of the Catrail.

the bars o Ayr (*thu-bawrz-ō-ār*) *n.* a movement implying great speed, celerity – 'Hei was on ov a laarrie comin birrlin alang leike the bars o Ayr' [ECS] (also written 'bars o air').

Bar Sike (*bawr-sīk*) *n.* small stream rising on Goat hill and running in a roughly northwesterly direction to join the Southdean Burn to the east of Colterscleuch Shiel. The old farmstead of Aldery Bar used to be on its banks.

Bartle (*bar-tul*) *n.* **Robert** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. His surname appears to be written 'Bartlie', but that name is otherwise unknown locally.

Barton (*bar'-in*) *n.* **Rev. Angus** (1785/6–1861) born in Morton Parish, he was assistant in Edinburgh University Library. In early life he acted as a tutor to the young Lord John Russell. In 1822 he was presented to Castleton Parish by Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry and was ordained there as minister the same year. His name is incorrectly recorded as 'A. Burton' in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was very conservative in his views, making sure that the families of farmers sat apart from the families of shepherds and ploughmen at Communion. He insisted on punctuality and made sure that fast-days were properly observed. He was a close friend of 'Robbie' and 'Willie' Shaw (ministers at Teviotdale, then Ewes, and at Langholm), as well as Rev. Adam Cunningham of Eskdalemuir. He gave evidence at the inquest into the riots that took place in Hawick at the elecion of 1837. He received a doctorate from Glasgow University in 1856. He remained as minister at Castleton until his death. He wrote a description of the Parish for the New Statistical Account. **Edward** (b.1810/1) from Langholm, he was a local shepherd. In 1851 he was at Shankendshiel in Cavers Parish and at Harecleuchhead in Kirkton Parish in 1861. He married Margaret Donaldson and their children included: George (b.1834/5); Janet (b.1837); William (b.1839); Andrew (b.1841); Mary (b.1843); John (b.1846); Jane (b.1848); and David (b.1851). **Edward** (1874/5–1950) born at Teviothead, he was grandson of Archibald Anderson, farmer at Changehouse. His father was probably William. He was an apprentice in Hawick with Melrose's before becoming a marine engineer with Cunard, serving on the S.S. Lusitania and later as Chief Engineer on R.M.S. Mauretania. He served in the Boer War and WWI. His wife Eleanor (1883/4–1941) died in Bournemouth. After retiring he wrote several articles for the Archæological Society Transactions. His miltary awards and diaries (for 1898–1938) are in the Museum. **Joseph** (19th C.) married Mary Rutherford in Hawick in 1851. **William** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Borthwickshiels, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **William** (b.1808/9) from Eskdale, he was a shepherd in Castleton Parish. He was listed at Mount among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. In 1851 he was shepherd at Millburn. He married Agnes Turnbull and their children included: Thomasina Stave (b.1839); William (b.1841); Janet (b.1842); John (b.1845); Elizabeth (b.1847); Andrew (b.1848); James (b.1851); and Robert Elliot (b.1853). **William** (1839–1926) son of Edward, he was born in Hoddom Parish, but spent much of his youth in Cavers and Kirkton Parishes. He married Elizabeth Anderson and their children included Edward (b.1879). In 1871 he was at 'Coachhouse, Teviothead' when he donated to the Museum 'two amulets'. He died at Changehouse, Teviothead.

Barty-King (*bar'-ee-king*) *n.* **Hugh** professional historian. He has been commissioned to write histories for several organisations, including 'Pringle of Scotland and the Hawick Knitwear Story' (2006).

bass (*baws*) *n.* a workman's tool bag, particularly a heavy canvas bag that opened up with two handles, used by joiners, plumbers, etc. – 'A bass was a very strong harden bag wi twae haunles on eet, in it opened oot, like a sort o hauf circle, an ee putt yur tools inti'd' [DaS].

baste (*bāst*) *n., arch.* a beast – 'I'll toil like a baste, in a ditch or a drain, And give all the money to Molly M'Shane' [JT].

bastel (*ba-stul*) *n., arch.* a pended house, with the upper floor reached by an outside staircase and the lower floor having a strong arched roof with a hole for communication. Citizens would retreat into the upper floors in times of attack. There were once many on Hawick's High Street, with the last remaining pended house being at No. 51. The term is also applied to any strong stone tower, often used for securing prisoners – 'Every side of us disaster! Bastels burned and Dacre master!' [RSC] (from Old French).

basturt (*baw-stur'*) *n., imp., ins.* bastard – ??.

bat (*baw'*) *n., arch.* a blow, stroke, beating – 'Quo' Johnie Amrstrong, we will him hang, Fala, &c. Na' then, quo' Willie, we'll him slae. But up and bespake anither young man, We'll gie 'im his batts, and let him gae. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'A bat i' the mooth' [GW], state of health, condition, particularly in the phrases 'off his bat', meaning literally 'off his beat' and 'as aboot the auld bat', meaning 'in the ordinary state' – '. . . an pit yin that's off eis bat suin on the way o mends again' [ECS], position, situation – 'A guid (or easy) bat' [GW], 'An a wutchy-butterflei was makin the maist o its grand bat' [ECS] (also **let bat**).

bat (*ba'*) *n., arch.* a copestone, iron staple (short form of 'batten').

batch (*bawch*) *n., arch.* an amount of milled meal or flour for family use, a bale or number of bales of wool.

bate (*bā', bāt*) *v.* to beat – 'A bet oo could bate yow lot', 'Oh what can bate on a Wunter's nicht, A roarin' fire, a' bleezin' bricht' [IJ], to surpass – 'Yow yins'll finnd that gey hard to baet' [ECS], '. . . Or lookin' up at Wulton Kirk Man it's hard tae bate' [AY], *arch.* to harden by pressure or rubbing – *pp.* beaten – 'oor team got bate again', '. . . disnae really like bein' bate dis hei!' [JCo], '. . . But ye felt sae vexed for him when his team got bate That ye gie'd 'um half yer pie' [DH], 'Now Johnnie Broon he wore a froon cause Hawick had Gala bate' [HD], *n., arch.* a hardening caused by excessive rubbing or pressure, callus – 'A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS], 'Nochts ailed ma clutes, – nowther brizz nor bate ti make iz a lameter' [GW] (cf. **bet** and **baten**; also spelled 'baet').

bate (*bā', bāt*) *pp.* bit, did bite – 'The son added, 'it was me ye bate faither, was aw no guid game no to squeal!' [RM] (also written 'baet').

baten (*bā'-in*) *adj., pp.* beat, beaten, exhausted – 'she was weel an truly baten', 'it was off the baten path', *arch.* hardened through wear or pressure – 'Ma feet war baten wi' wearin' thae new shuin' [GW] (cf. **bet** and **betten**).

Bath (*bawth*) *n.* **Fr. Jeremy** ordained in 1993, he served in Kilsyth and Tranent before taking over as priest of Jedburgh and Kelso in 2001. He added Hawick to his responsibilities 2 years later, being priest at St. Mary's and St. David's 2003–08. During that time he also served Jedburgh, Kelso and Coldstream. He left for the parish of St. Andrews in Livingston.

Bathgate (*bawth-gā'*) *n.* **Adam** see **Adam Baggatte**. **William** (18th/19th C.) 'hynd' at Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799.

the Baths (*thu-bawths*) *n.* the Public Baths, also known as the Corporation Swimming Baths, gifted to the Town in 1912 by James Glenny, Charles John Wilson and George Murray Wilson of Wilson & Glenny Ltd. They included a swimming pool and private bathing facilities. Earlier proposals had been made for a public swimming facility, including at the Haugh around 1888. It is said that part of the reason it was built was to stop children swimming in the nearby mill lade. The design was by Alexander Inglis. A public clothes washing building (**the Steam**) was added in the early 1930s, and closed in 1981. The facilities were long in use as changing and washing facilities by the local junior rugby teams. The pool closed in 1982, when Teviotdale Leisure Centre opened. In 1985 the building was converted into a sports facility catering to small-bore shooting, boxing, etc.

Bath Master (*bawth-maw-stur*) *n.* former Council employee who was in charge of the Public Baths.

Bath Street (*bawth-stree'*) *n.* street off Commercial Road, named in 1930 after the Public Baths that were built there.

batin (*bā'-in*) *pres. part.* beating – 'oo were batin thum till half time'.

batter (*ba-tur, ba'-ur*) *n., arch.* to be 'on the batter' is to go on a drinking session, to be 'on the spree' – '... Till ten had struck, When Bob cries 'Lod, My chiels, we're on the batter' ' [VW], 'Randan = spree. (Cf. on the batter; on the fuddle; on the skeite, etc.)' [ECS].

battert (*ba-tur', ba'-ur'*) *pp., adj., arch.* battered – 'Ee meind what Jamie Tamson wrait aboot the guitter-bluid callants o Haaick an 'the battert gavel o the Auld Mid Raw?' ' [ECS].

Battle Hill (*bawi'-ul-hil*) *n.* Battle Hill, small hill just east of Caerby Hill in southern Castleton Parish, reaching a height of 253 m. It was stated in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858 that a great battle is said to have taken place here.

the Battle o the Brig (*thu-baw'-ul-ō-thu-brig*) *n.* name sometimes given for a fight between 2 bands of gypsies around the Auld Brig of Hawick perhaps in the year 1772 or 1773, described by a Mr. Simpson. It was fought between the Kennedy and the Taits. The Kennedys were led by Alexander Kennedy, his wife Jean Ruthven, father-in-law Little Wull Ruthven (also known as 'the Earl of Hell'), along with Muckle Wull Ruthven and many others, including women and children. The Taits were led by Auld Rob Tait, his wife Jean Gordon, Jacob Tait, young Rob Tait, etc. They were armed with cudgels, cutlasses and serrated pieces of metal on sticks. Jean Ruthven was wounded and the Kennedys retreated, leaving Alexander Kennedy alone on the bridge to battle the Taits. He was thrown new cudgels by on-lookers, until the melee was broken up by the arrival of the constables. Sir Walter Scott describes in 1819 a court case in which he defended a Kennedy who had killed an Irving in Jedburgh, the feud apparently going back 'to a desperate quarrel and battle on Hawick Green' some 40 years earlier, involving the grandfathers of both the assailant and victim; this was surely the same event.

the Battle o the Nile (*thu-baw'-ul-ō-thu-nīl*) *n.* battle of 1798 iat Aboukir Bay in the mouth of the Nile, where the British naval force led by Admiral Horation Nelson was victorious over the French fleet. Victory came on 3rd August, but word only reached Hawick on 5th October. This was seen as a major turning point in the French Revolutionary Wars, with everyone getting the day off and celebrations breaking out throughout the Town (although presumably not among the revolutionary sympathisers). The Hawick Military Association (volunteers), led by Capt. Gilbert Chisholme, and members of the local Yeomanry Cavalry paraded through the Town, with patriotic toasts at the Tower Inn. There were illuminations, including at Stirches House.

battles (*baw'-ulz*) *n., pl.* several minor battles and skirmishes took place relatively near to Hawick, and local residents played a major role in many other engagements further afield. Most of those of direct local relevance are described separately, including: Degastan 603; Alnwick 1093; Carham 1018; Halidon Hill 1333; Neville's Cross (a.k.a. Durham) 1346; Otterburn 1388; Homildon Hill 1402; Flodden 1513; Hornshole 1514; Skirmish Field (a.k.a. Darnick or Melrose) 1526; Solway Moss 1542; Ancrum Moor 1545; Pinkie 1547; Redeswire 1575; Dryfe Sands 1593; Aulderne 1645; Philiphaugh 1645.

Battlinburn (*baw'-lin-burn*) *n.* Battlingburn, small stream near Westshiels farm, south of Lestruther, in the headwaters of the Jed in Southdean Parish. It is 'Battling Sike' on the modern Ordnance Survey map. It rises near Black Hill and runs roughly east, through Peden's Cleuch, to join the Jed Water. Near its head is a linear earthwork, connecting it to the head of Wolfehopelee Burn. The Wheel Causeway also passes close to its source. A cottage near the stream was the home of 2 aunts of James Telfer of Saughtree. Commons in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A nearby cairn was supposed to be haunted by a 'spunkie' (i.e. 'will-o'-the-wisp'), and was removed in the mid-1800s. It is said that this spirit appeared at the moment of death of one of those elderly sisters (recorded as 'Botland B.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Battlin Sike (*baw'-lin-sīk*) *n.* another name for **Battling Burn**.

battock (*baw-tok*) *n., arch.* a tuft of grass, area of ground between two streams – '... Battocks of Earth, which have been throwen up for Keeping March' [MiR].

bauch (*bawch*) *adj., arch.* feeble, frail, sorry, weak – '... that I may ken howe bauch I am' [HSR], '... the sperit trewlie is wullin', but the flesh is bauch' [HSR].

bauchle (*bawch-ul*) *n., arch.* an old shoe, a shoe that is worn-down at the heel, a slipper – 'For if Ye dinna, he'll be but a bauchle in this world and a backsitter in the neist' [ES], 'A've seen 'im put on his auld bauchles an' gang in wi' his hands ti gumph troot' [GW], 'A baker near-by took his bauchles (baker's boots) for repairs ... ' [JHH].

bauk (*bawk*) *n., arch.* an unploughed ridge, narrow path separating pieces of land – 'Item, that na persone nor personnis scheir medowis, balkis, or haynit gers thifteouslie . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . on the west side of Langlands-dyke, and the baulk on the west side of Cala-burn, and the little space at Old Whitfield' [DCW1765], a joist, tie-beam stretching from wall to wall, a rafter of a hen-loft (usuall plural), a weighing beam – 'I've seen sma' schisms rise to great, An atom turn the bauk o' fate, And sink it in dispeace' [JoHa], 'Bauks and breds, A beam and boards for weighing bulky articles, as wool, &c., Teviotd.' [JoJ], the space between the beams and the roof, a loft – 'The school was once held in the loft or bauks of William Nichol's own house' [RRY] (also written 'balk' and 'baulk').

bauld (*bawld*) *adj., arch.* bold – 'O death! thou wreck of young and auld, How slie, and O how dreadfu' bald!' [CPM], '. . . Now, wha may ye be, bauld hunters, Who take this liberty?' [JTe], '. . . But the nor' wind that blew sae bauld, Sae chilly and sae bleak' [JoHa], 'Thou'rt bauld, I ken, because ye think that I Did jeer the thing I now do ha'lins seek' [JoHa], ' 'Now, by my sooth,' quo' bauld Walter, 'If that be true we soon shall see' . . . ' [JL], 'Syne strutting in guid plaiden hose, I look fu' baul' ' [JR], 'The heart that's happit, bien, and warm, – Wi' bearin' proud an' bauld . . . ' [JT], 'Within it rowed when winds were bauld, It kept me cosy frae the cauld' [TCh].

bauldest (*bawl-dist*) *adj., arch.* boldest – 'They'd cowed the bauldest o' the toon That lifted hand to pit me doon!' [AD], 'We ken yer ardent Teri bluid Will daur the bauldest fae . . . ' [WP].

bauldie (*bawl-dee*) *n.* a bald person, a very short hair-cut – 'ee didni half git a bauldie!' (also spelled 'bauldy' and 'baldie').

Bauldie (*bawl-dee*) *n.* nickname of **Archibald Irving**.

bauldly (*bawld-lee*) *adv., arch.* boldly – 'Gae pluck their beards wha bauldly screed, Wi' seven or aught tongues i' their head' [JR], ' 'Come on, come on!' Auld Ringan cry'd, 'Thy boast is bauldly said; But prove the vaunt – I am prepared', – Then drew his trusty blade' [JTe], 'I redde the note, syne up I flew And got my pipes, and bauldly blew' [JoHa], 'Auld Bailie Macnab's made a Justice o' Peace, And fu' bauldly he's drivin' the warld afore him' [EA].

baur (*bawr*) *n., poet.* a joke – 'Syne he up and he leuch at the baur he uttered, And missed the aith that the leddy muttered' [WL] (also written 'bar').

bawbee (*baw-bee*) *n.* originally an old coin worth six Scots pennies, it came to mean any small coin of little value – '. . . there's naebody in Hawick would trust 'the lads' the tenth o' a bawbee' [WNK], 'Hed nae routh o bawbees tae pit the time by', 'Well Mr. Prophet, I'll chuck you six bawbees, and that's enormous wastriveness . . . ' [JEDM], 'And ne'er frae the parish e'er sought a bawbee, – She's a wonderfu' body, auld Eppy M'Gee' [JT], '. . . But ye shall ha'e my blessin' a', An' ae bawbee' [JT], 'His wee bit grubby nieves were clenched, Twa baw-bees did they hold' [WFC], 'Across the road auld Shielie did us braw For bawbees we wad ware owre there . . . ' [WL] (also spelled 'baw-bee'; note stress on second syllable; also **bawbei**).

bawbei (*baw-bī*) *n., arch.* a bawbee, small coin (also **bawbee**).

bawbrek (*baw-brek*) *n., arch.* a kneading-board.

Bawden (*baw-din*) *n.* **John James** (1842–65) only son of John, from Tregohey, Cornwall, and Janet Crone, who later married John Fenwick. He was an apprentice with John Melrose & Sons. The story goes that during a break, the apprentice were throwing around turnips that had gathered in the dam during a spate, when one of them broke a window of the blacksmith's shop. John Melrose interrogated the lads, and when it came his turn he admitted he knew who had thrown the turnip, but refused to tell. Melrose dismissed him nevertheless, and he is supposed to have gone into a depression, leading to his early death in Langholm.

baxter (*bawk-stur*) *n., arch.* a baker. In Hawick the 'baxters' was another name for one of the 7 incorporated trades – 'Isobel Girdine, spouse to James Leythen, was onlawed . . . for ane ryott committ by her upon James Lands Baxter' [BR1684], 'Paid at making a libel against backsters, 3 gills, 0 9 0' [BR1732], 'The incorporations are 7, viz. weavers, tailors, hammermen, skinners, fleshers, shoemakers, and baxters' [RRG] (see also **bakers**).

Baxter (*bawk-stur*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (b.1882) born in Aberdeen, he was at Hackney Theological College 1902–07 and then did missionary work in China for the London Missionary Society. He became minister of the Hawick Congregational Kirk in 1927. His time as minister saw the church adopt its modern name from the former 'E.U. Congregational' title. In 1931 the sprinter (and missionary) Eric Liddell spent Christmas with his family in Hawick, and the church was so full for morning service with him that the Town Hall had to be hired for the

evening service. His only son Alexander Morrison was ordained and sent off to missionary work in China. He himself went back in 1933, acting as principal secretary for the London Missionary Society. He was at Trimley in Ipswich 1950–52 and then at Chingola in Rhodesia. **Rev. David** (d.1842) from Leslie in Fife, he was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1798 and ordained at Birnie in 1809. He was presented as minister of Lilliesleaf by James, Duke of Roxburghe in 1816. He remained there until his death. In 1834 he wrote a description of the Parish for the New Statistical Account. He married Ann, daughter of James Campbell of Edinburgh, and she died in 1848. Their children included: Margaret Campbell, who married Rev. Adam Gourlay, who succeeded as minister of Lilliesleaf; Jemima Nicolina, who married William King, minister at Nelson, Ontario; Maria Anne, who married Alexander Fraser of Edinburgh; Harriet, who married Joseph French, a chemist in Australia; John David, who died young; and Helen Frances, who married E. Naysmith Houston, a doctor in Australia.

Baxtongill (*bawk-stin-gil*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, adjacent to Hillhouse. On the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties it was combined with Hillhouse. However, it is unclear what part was Baxtongill, and whether there was a small stream of that name there.

Baxtonlees (*bawk-stin-leez*) *n.* another name for **Peel** in the upper headwaters of the Liddel, near the eastern border of Castleton Parish. The tower of 'Martin Crosiers of bakstonleis' is marked on Sandison'd c.1590 map of the Debateable Land. It was 'Baxtounlyis' among lands in upper Liddesdale that belonged to Jedburgh Abbey, as listed in the early 17th century. In 1607 it was purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from John, son of John Home of Carolsyde. John Colthart was there in 1622. A tower house is marked as 'Baikstonleys' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, near the head of the Liddel, to the east of Myredykes. In 1645 William, son of Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, was served heir to his father in these lands. However, by 1653, 1661 and 1663 it is listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch. In the 1678 Land Tax Rolls, John Elliot 'in Backestonelyes alias peel' paid tax on land valued at £160 in Castleton Parish; it was still £160 in the 1740s. By 1788 it was owned by Archibald Douglas of Douglas. The Land Tax Rolls of 1811 listed 'Backstonlees, Blackstonelees, or Peel', when it was still valued at £160 and owned by Lord Douglas. Later in the 19th century it was owned by John Elliot-Scott (also spelled 'Baxtonlies', as well as 'Backstanelees', etc.; it is 'Bastanley' in 1590/1, 'Baxstanelies' in 1622, 'Bextanleyis' in 1645, 'Bastounlyis' in 1653, 'Baxtounleyes' in 1657 and 1661, 'Baxtonelies' in 1663 and 'Brackiestounlees' in the 1740s).

baylyea (*bāl-yee*) *n., arch.* a burgh magistrate, this older form being common up to the early 18th century – '. . . to ye baylyeas and toune counsel of Hawick . . . ' [BR], 'The quhilke day the baylyeas and Counsell of this towne and brugh being conveined . . . ' [BR1673], '. . . in ane egregious abusing of William Layng, present baylyea . . . ' [BR1685], '. . . William Layng one of the present Baylyeas, and James Scott, littster, late baylyea there' [BR1686], '. . . the tuo forsaid Baylyeas of the said Brugh of Havicke and present Towne Counsell therof, late Baylyeas and Magistrats of the said towne and of the old Counsell and other inhabitants therein . . . ' [BR1692], 'Bailia John Hardie late merchant' [PR1800], 'Thomas Turnbull son to Ballia Thos. Turnbull Sandbed' [PR1811] (also written 'bailia', 'baillyea', 'bailyea', 'bailzie', 'balyea', etc.; this contains the old Scots consonant known as the 'liquid l'; cf. the more modern **bailie**).

Bayt Hawik (*bIt-how-ik*) *n.* town in Lebanon, with a familiar looking name! Also written 'Hāwīk', 'Haouik' and 'Haouîk'.

the B.Bs. (*thu-bee-beez*) *n.* the Boys Brigade, founded by Sir William Smith in Scotland in 1883, now a worldwide organisation. In Hawick it began in 1893 (although something with the same name is recorded in 1888), and there were once as many as 6 companies, with 4 surviving: 1st Hawick (Wilton Parish); 2nd Hawick (St. Mary's & Old Parish); 5th Hawick (Burnfoot Parish); and 6th Hawick (Trinity). Meeting spaces have included the Buccleuch Memorial, West Port Church, Hawick Parish Church, Wilton Church, Burnfoot Church and Trinity Church. The Denholm company was disbanded in the 1980s, but reformed in 2005. An important activity has been the annual camp. The Hawick B.Bs. were also involved in the formation of the Hawick Pipe Band. A tree in the grounds at Riddell has memorial plaques for men associated with the 46th Edinburgh Company. A local B.B. pipe band was founded in 1937. There is a memorial in Wilton Kirk to those who died in WWII, as well as 2 vases iscribed 'Presented to Wilton Church to commemorate 100 years of 1st Hawick Boys' Brigade 1893–1993'.

be (*bee*) *prep.* by, by the action of, by means of, not later than, along, with – '. . . of the said

burgh, be the tenor hereof, give and grant full power ... to Walter Scott ...' [BR1672], 'The qlke day, annent the supplicatione given in to the baylyeas and toune counsell be the skinners and glovers ...' [BR1694], '... these in Whitlahauch, Whitla and Flex, to meet at Flex be ten o'clock' [PR1716], 'Bie this I ken that thou faavorist me ...' [HSR], '... thaye that hae mæde ane covenant wi' me bie saacrifice' [HSR], 'Hei's been in the band twae year mair as mei be the way ...' [CT], '... which hei'd been fascinated be' [IWL], 'The grey auld toon be Teviotside ...' [IWL], '... And lood the lamentin' bi haughs and bi braes' [DH], *arch.* concerning – '... and informed the Session of present aggravating circumstances be this his crime ...' [PR1724], *conj., arch.* by the time that, before – 'The awfihest blatter o rain cam on, and A was amaist drookeet be A wan the lenth o the Sandbed' [ECS], 'Hei cam an cried on ee be ee was weel oot o the hoose' [ECS], than – '... fer better an brawer be what the auld yin was' [ECS], 'The sodgereen's a hantle different be the clerkeen' [ECS], 'Andrih's a different keind o a man aathegither be what ei's faither was' [ECS] (also written 'bie'; compare **by**).

be (*bee*) *v., arch.* to serve as material for – '... to ffurnish and provyd as cheape as he can als much cloath of ane colour as will be four coats for the tuo officers, pyper, and drummer' [BR1712] (cf. **bei**).

be- (*bee*) *prefix, arch.* used to form verbs, as an intensifier, to express transitive action or spreading around, e.g. 'befaa', 'begowk', 'behaud', 'bemain', 'beseek' and 'bestriddle', used to form adjectives or past participles to convey force, e.g. 'begrutten', 'besoucht', 'bespake' and 'betaen', used to form adverb or preposition relating to direction or motion, e.g. 'be-east', 'belyve' and 'be-sooth'.

the Beach (*thu-beech*) *n.* previous name for the Gretel bar, presumably because of its location near the river.

beacon (*bee'-n*) *n.* a beacon (note the common pronunciation with the second vowel swallowed).

the Beacon Denner (*thu-bee-kin-de-nur*) *n.* annual dinner at St. Boswells inaugurated in 1805 to commemorate the False Alarm. It was started after a group left the Monteviot toll-house without paying for their drinks, when they heard of the alarm. They were asked to return 12 months later to settle up. It took place at the toll-bar for a few years, then in St. Boswells itself, lapsing after 1879 and was revived for the centenary.

Beaconsfield Terrace (*bee-kinz-feeld-te-ris*) *n.* street in the West End, built in 1878 and named after Benjamin Disraeli (1804–1881), who was Earl of Beaconsfield and Prime Minister at the time. Earlier the street was referred to as Westport Road, and the region immediately to the east known as Wylie's Dub. The first houses were built by Messrs. Smith & Scott and the lower ones a little later by James Scott & Sons, builders (note the pronunciation differs from what Mr. Disraeli would have said; also spelled 'Beeconsfield').

Beaconsfield Terrace Lane (*bee-kinz-feeld-te-ris-lān*) *n.* lane behind Beaconsfield Terrace, reached from Green Lane. It is essentially the top houses of Beaconsfield Terrace, which are reached from the back (also known as 'Beaconsfield Lane').

bead (*beed*) *n., poet.* a glass of spirits – 'For now ye canna raise a plack To get a bead' [JoHa], 'Ilk rantin', rovin', ramblin' chiel, Wha likes a glass an' hizzie weel, Frae raking now he maun off peel, Nor taste the bead' [JoHa].

beadle (*bee-dul*) *n.* a paid officer in the Church of Scotland, acting as the minister's assistant, a verger, church caretaker. The duties formerly involved delivering messages, being the bell-ringer, attending baptisms and marriages and tidying the church, as well as perhaps being the gravedigger. In 1780 the beadle of Bedrule was censured for not digging the graves deeply enough, which 'occasioned a smell of putrefaction offensive to the senses of them who are at the Kirk door both without and within' (see also **beddal** and **bedrel**).

beal (*beel*) *v.* to fester, be filled with pain.

bealin (*bee-lin*) *adj.* festering, painful – 'A've got a bealin finger' [JT], 'A ken ma thoom's beelin, 'cause it's putt, puttn (throb, throbbing)' [ECS], very angry (also written 'beelin').

Beaumont see **Bowmont**

the Bean (*thu-been*) *n.* nickname of watchmaker **James Wulson**.

beand (*bee-ind*) *pres. part., arch.* being – '... to be haldin of me or myn. aieris, and beand tennandis to me and thaim of the sammyn' [SB1470], '... he beand oblist to remove and take away the said stane dyck within the space of seven years thereafter' [BR1640].

bear (*beer*) *n., arch.* barley, sometimes implying a course sort, commonly the six-rowed variety – '... the sewing of ane firlot of aits, half ane firlot of beir sewing seed, and lime ...' [BR1640], '... Helen Dodds and Jean Hislop for knocking of bear on the Lord's-day' [Ash1640],

'Bear-bread and Water the King allow'd for his Meat, But John Scot refus'd, and would not eat' [CWS], 'Trinity land in Hawick sett to Robert Scott of Horsliehill for 15 bolls victuall half meall half bear' [Buc1690], 'Thomas Howison, merchant, is fined for forestalling two bolis of beir from the Lady Newtoune, and ane from Gladstanes' [BR1699], 'You shall dispose of half their Gear, And Money get to spend by Year, Both Meal and Malt Corn and Bear, for your sweet bonny Lassie' [AHS] (also spelled 'beir' and 'bere').

bearded needle (*beer-deed-nee-dul*) *n.* a knitting frame needle with a hooked end that closes when flexed. So when the yarn is placed under and the beard is pressed the stitch can be cast off, enabling the process to continue and thus form a chain.

beardie (*beer-dee*) *n.* a man with a prominent beard (also **bairdie**).

beardie (*beer-dee*) *n.* a loach (see **katie-beardie** and **beardie-loachie**).

beardie-loachie (*beer-dee-lō-chee*) *n., arch.* a loach, Cobitis fluviatilis barbatula – 'A favourite pastime with many was 'gumping' for 'baggies', 'beardie-letchies' and trout, when the water was low' [HAST1908], '... as wad soom a baggie, sir, or a beardie loachie' [WNK] (named after the bristle-like barbels on this fish; there are several variants, including just 'beardie' as well as **katie beardie** and **lootchie**).

Beardy Jack (*beer-dee-jawk*) *n.* nickname for a tramp who was a regular visitor to Liddesdale in the mid-19th century. His party pieces were to sing 'Nelly Bly' and 'The Old Kentucky Home'.

bear the gree (*bār-thu-gree*) *v., poet.* to carry off the prize, take the honours – ''Mang ither toons she bears the gree ...' [JT], 'The first in arms, in art, and song, She aye has borne the gree; There's ne'er a land like Scotland yet – For Scotland aye was free' [JT] (a familiar phrase in the 18th and 19th centuries, e.g. Burns: '... may bear the gree, and a' that').

bease (*bees*) *n., pl., arch.* beasts – 'He's clear'd five hunder pounds by twa lots o' nowt bease' [EA], 'When Provost Milligan was reading ... he came to the word battalion ... and slowly spelled the long word as battle-lions. Glaring round, with staring eyes, he inquired: 'What sort of bease are they?'' [JHH], 'Bit fient a steekin bull ti yoke on ov a body, for the bease war mensefih' [ECS], 'There's deil a heid o' your braw beas's missin', Gie owre your havers, sit doon and listen!' [WL] (occasionally also singular, often with a qualifying noun; also written 'beas').

beast (*beest*) *n.* indiscriminate word for calf, cow, bull or bullock, a sheep or other farm animal – 'The Hawick Herd, coming his round with the beasts, came up to him in a passion and davered him with a staff' [C&L], '... Or ilka beast was bieldit, Or ilka flock made fauld' [WL] (cf. **baist**).

beastie (*bee-stee*) *n.* diminutive of beast, insect, crawling thing – 'He implored the men of law to let him 'see his bit beastie yince mair before they took it away'' [RM], 'A'm no gaun in there, it's ful o beasties', 'With ghaists and timid beasties, too, each season's varied mood ...' [WFC].

Beatieson (*bee'-, bā'-ee-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded as 'Ade Batesoun' among men who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in 1582. He must have been a supporter of the Armstrongs, who led the raid. Probably the same man was 'Archie Batesoun, called Nicoll's Archie' was also recorded in 1587/8 among Elliots and Armstrongs (probably from Ewesdale) who William Maxwell, Lord Herries, was ordered to present to the Privy Council. His father was presumably Nichol. **John** 'John o the Score' (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 among Armstrongs and about 500 others accused of raiding the farms of the Lairds of Prendick and Ryle in Northumberland. His surname is transcribed as 'Bateson' and it is unclear what his surname meant. Note that there is an Armstrong of the same nickname recorded in 1590 and so there may be confusion here. **William** (17th C.) named on a list of 'idle and masterless men' suggested by the Hawick Bailie to the Privy Council in 1627 as suitable for sending to the wars in Germany.

Beaton (*bee'-in*) *n.* **James** (1473–1539) 6th and youngest son of John of Balfour. He was also uncle of Cardinal David Beaton. He graduated from St. Andrews in 1493 and became Precentor of Dornoch Cathedral, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, Prior of Whithorn and Abbot of Dunfermline. He was also appointed Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, succeeding his brother David of Creich. In 1508/9 he was made Bishop of Galloway, but before being consecrated he was selected as the successor to Robert Blackadder as Archbishop of Glasgow. He was thus Archbishop in Teviotdale and following Flodden he became the country's senior churchman and crowned the infant James V. In 1515 he became Lord Chancellor of Scotland and was an important political figure during the King's minority. In 1522 he was transferred to the bishopric of St. Andrews. He helped convince the King to

ally the nation with France rather than England, thus incurring the wrath of Henry VIII. He died at St. Andrews. His seal bore an elaborate image of St. Kentigern, with shields and the words 'SIGILLUM JACOBI ARCHIEPISCOPI GLASGUEN'. **James** (1517–1603) son of James of Balfarg, who was a nephew of James, Archbishop of Glasgow. He was also a nephew of Cardinal David. He was educated in Paris and in 1550 was appointed Archbishop of Glasgow in 1550, although not yet being in priest's orders. He was consecrated in 1552, becoming the last Archbishop before the Reformation. Like those before him, his jurisdiction included Teviotdale. He stood on the side of the queen-regent Mary of Guise, and opposed much that was happening in Scotland. In 1560 he left for France, taking many of the documents and treasures of the diocese with him; most of the precious objects disappeared during the French Revolutioni (although he returned the mac to Glasgow University), but many of the documents, deposited in the Scots College there, eventaully were returned to Scotland. He was appointed ambassador to France for Mary Queen of Scots, and was a close ally for the rest of her life (one of the 'Four Marys' was his cousin). He forfeited his bishopric in 1570 and in 1574 was among the clergy declared as outlaws by the Privy Council. Somewhat bizarrely he was restored to the archbishopric and all its benefices in 1598 'notwithstanding that he has never acknowledged the religion professed within the realm'. He survived to see the Union of the Crowns, and died on a day when James VII was on his way to London. He is buried in Paris. **Janet** (see **Janet Scott**. **Robert** (b.c.1479) younger son of John, 4th of Balfour. The family name was also spelled 'Bethune' and 'Betoun'. His brother was Archbishop of St. Andrews. He was Abbot of Cupar and then Abbot of Melrose from shortly before 1510 until the early 1520s. In 1519 he assigned Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as bailie to the Abbey's lands of Melroselands. **S.** (19th C.) teacher at the Episcopal School. In 1874 he donated to the Museum a 'Family Bible, with the Apocrypha, Psalms, Hymns, and References, 1682, a fine and complete copy, containing a number of M.S., notes for nearly two hundred years' (formerly 'Betoun' and variants).

Beattie (*bee'-ee, bee-tee, bā'-ee*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1504) hanged at Dumfries for assisting the 'King's Rebels, at the horn, being of Eskdale in their Thefts and Treasonable deeds'. **Adam** (16th C.) listed as 'Adame of the Burne' in Monipennie's list of Borderers drawn up in the 1580s. He was from somewhere in Eskdale. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Riccarton in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Adam** of Hartsgarth (17th/18th C.) sold Hartsgarth and Langhaugh to John Oliver of Dinlabyre, probably in the early 1700s. He was probably the Adam who married a daughter of Christopher Irving, from whom he inherited Hartsgarth. **Adam** (18th C.) managed the farm of Hermitage for Robert Elliot in the mid-1700s. Elliot was farmer of an extensive set of farms centred on Braidlie. He is probably the Adam whose lands in Castleton Parish were valued at £233 6s 8d in teh 1740s. It is possible he was the 'Adam Beatie of Lehaugh' (perhaps Leahaugh in Liddesdale) listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. **Adam** (18th C.) married Jean Hair in Hobkirk in 1759. **Adam** (1800/1–79) son of William and Isabel Glendinning. In 1851 he was a carter on South Hermitage Street in Newcastleton. He married Helen Adams (1800/1–80). Their children included: William (b.1835), who died in infancy; William (1836/7–56); Archibald; Andrew; and Agnes. He could be the Adam, servant at Redheugh, charged as father of Jean Thomson's child in 1832. **Adam** (19th C.) married Isabel Grieve in Castleton in 1849. **Adam** (19th C.) labourer in Liddesdale. In 1861 he presented a large stone celt from Toftholm to the Archæological Society. There were 2 agricultural labourers of that name living in Newcastleton at the time. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Burnfoot in Eskdale. He was recorded in 1602 among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. **Alexander** 'Alie' (16th/17th C.) listed as 'oy' (i.e. grandson) of James Scott of Gilmanscleuch in 1609. He was one of the men (along with Walter Scott of Headshaw) who Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane and his tenants were bound not to reset, while they were 'at the horn' for not giving assurance not to harm Walter Scott of Tushielaw. This was part of the feud between the Scotts of Thirlestane and Tushielaw. He may also have had a brother William. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1787 he married Margaret Murray, also from Hawick. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as 'Andrew of Zerbyre' on Monipennie's 1580s list of Borderers. His lands were probably Yetbyres in Eskdalemuir. **Andrew** 'Dand', 'the Pain' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'Dandie Batie, callit the Peyne', among Borderers accused of crimes who

had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Andrew** 'Hugh's Andrew' (16th C.) listed among men ordered in 1588 to appear before the Warden in Dumfries. His name was recorded as 'Andro Batye, called Hew's Andro', so he was presumably a son of Hugh. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at court in Hawick and Peebles in 1605. He is recorded as 'Workman's Andro' along with men from Liddesdale and Eskdale. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He may have been the son of William born in Roberton in 1763. He was recorded at Craikhope in 1794. He married Jane Thomson in Roberton in 1793 and their children included: William (b.1794); and Jean (b.1797). **Andrew** (1787–1866) from Westerkirk, he lived at 'Elliotfield' (presumably Elliot's Field on the Slitrig) in the 1820s and 30s, and some of his children were born in Hawick and Cavers Parishes. He was later tenant farmer at Watcarrick. He married Isobel Jackson (1788–1875). Their children included: Jane (1813–32), who died at Elliot's Field; Agnes (1818–43); Helen (b.1821), born in Cavers Parish; Walter (1826–32), also died at Elliot's Field; Margaret (b.1827), born in Hawick Parish; William (b.1833), born in Cavers Parish and later farmer at Watcarrick; and Walter (again, b.1836). **Andrew** (1807–65) son of John and Cilia Hall. He was a flesher in Denholm. He rented a thatched cottage at the foot of the Loaning, adjacent to Robson the blacksmiths. In 1835 in Cavers he married Helen Ferguson (1817–82). Their children included: John (b.1837); Thomas (b.1839); Isabel (b.1841); John (again, 1843–1912); Cecil (b.1845); Helen (b.1849); George (b.1851); and Andrew (b.1858). **Andrew** (20th C.) son of John Beattie, his mother being Helen, he was born at 25 Loan. He was related to the Ekrons of Hawick. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's and the High School and apprenticed as a frameworker with Wilglen Knitwear, later moving to Lyle & Scott. He joined the 4th Battalion, K.O.S.B., and reached the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major. He was famed for his tidyness and nicknamed 'Little Nap' (or Wee Napoleon). He was awarded the M.B.E. and Belgian Croix de Guerre for service during the war. Along with a few other men he celebated the Common Riding in the town of Letzingen, Germany, using a flag provided by the ladies of Pringle's mill. He was on the Common-Riding Committee and also associated with Weens Home, the Burns Club and Lodge 424. In 1939 he married Peggie Sim (from Silloth) and their son Drew was a teacher at Selkirk High School. He lived at 15 Langhope Drive. He died at the age of 84. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) brother of John 'of the Scoir'. The pair were listed in 1602 among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. **Archibald** (17th C.) listed among the 'Deficients in Hauick Parich' in 1694. He appears to be at 'The mance of Hauick' and is recorded as 'Beger' (presumably meaning he was a beggar). **Archibald** (18th C.) tenant in Grainfoot. His son John (1751/2–77) is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Arthur** (16th C.) listed as 'Mungoes Arthure' in the list of Borderers from the 1580s. He is listed under 'Batisons of Cowghorlae'. He is 'Mungois Arthour Batie' when listed as a relief pledge for 'Alyis Hew' and 'Johhne the Braid' at a court held in Hawick in 1569. **Arthur** (17th C.) tenant at 'Chorlesoip' (probably Thorlieshope) in 1646 when he presented a bond for Adam Armstrong 'called Rattas in Blackhoip'. This was along with John 'in Ryndhill' who was probably a relative. **Arthur** (17th C.) resident at the farms of 'Gulenflatt & Greeholme' in Castleton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'David Bawty', hostler at Borthwickshiels. He was among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. It seems that he was inn-keeper at Borthwickshiels. **David** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1649 he was one of 2 men chosen as collectors of the 'stent' on the west side of the water. He witnessed baptisms in 1648 for Andrew Turnbull, in 1654 for William Hall and in 1656 for Robert Scott. He married Margaret Quarrie and their daughter Janet was married in 1644 (perhaps the Janet who married William Lamb). It seems likely he was father of James. **David** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded in Roberton itself in 1735 when his son John was baptised. **David** (18th C.) married Margaret Laidlaw in Wilton parish in 1739. Their children included David (b.1740). **David** (18th C.) tenant in Mangerton. His children William (1757/8–80) and John (who died in infancy) are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. He is probably the commissioner of the people, who in 1753 requested a supply of preachers from the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh. **Ebenezer** (18th/19th C.) tenant farmer at Oakwood, on the estate of Hugh Scott of Harden. He also leased other farms, including Middlestead. He was known as a breeder and drover of livestock.

The Border Counties' Magazine describes how he used to have a pet ram, who would eat with him and would butt all visitors to his farm; it was the terror of the neighbourhood until a packman, who was chased from the farm, was forced to take his 'ellwand' to it, crippling one of its legs. In 1820 he was fined for breaking a gate so he could use a road through Bowhill. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is recorded in a large number of letters of 1815–29 in the Walter Mason Collection; these refer to cases involving unpaid rents at Wollrig, Whitmuir and elsewhere, as well as a claim that he fathered a child with Mary Bell. In 1837 he accused Thomas Scott of stealing sheep from him. Also in 1837 he was arrested for resisting a Sheriff's Officer at his house at Oakwood Mill. He was a bachelor. **Edward** (16th/17th C.) fined along with several others in 1609 for harassing and threatening Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. He was referred to as 'callit of Calsay'; it is unclear where this was, although among his accomplices were Armstrongs of Liddesdale. **Francis** 'Francie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in Hudshouse in 1611 when 'Adie Rakkes' was cautioner for him at court in Jedburgh. **Francis** 'Francie' (16th/17th C.) recorded 'in Steill' in 1623 when he served as caution for Mungo 'in Carretrig'. He was probably tenant in the Steel in Liddesdale. **Francis** (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as possessor of lands in the Lordship of Liddesdale. These were Rockstead, 'Neirland' (probably Netherraw) and 'Podotoun' (probably Paddington). **Francis** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in an unnamed farm in Castleton Parish in 1694. This is listed between the farms of Langhaugh and Redheugh. **Francis** (17th C.) tenant at Peel in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Girnwood. His son William was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1703. David (b.1707) was probably also his son. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) cottar at Newton when his son John was baptised in Wilton in 1709. **Francis** (19th C.) from the Hawick area. In 1835 he emigrated to Canada with his family, settling in Puslinch, Ontario. He married Ann 'Andison' and their children included: William (b.1819); Robert (b.1821); Mary (b.1823); Euphemia (b.1826); and Margaret (b.1828). **Gavin** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'callit Gavine of ye Hill' when he was accused in 1622 of stealing a horse in 1620. However, he was acquitted. **Gavin** (17th C.) tenant in Overraw in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **George** (18th/19th C.) started a hosiery factory at Denholm in partnership with Archibald Dickson in 1793. He is recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as a stockingmaker in Denholm. By 1815 the firm had amalgamated into Dicksons, Beattie & Laings in Hawick, which became Dicksons & Laings on his retirement. He could be the George, stockingmaker in Hawick, who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the George who was one of the founders of the Denholm Subscription Library in 1805. **George** (18th/19th C.) shepherd in Castleton Parish. He was listed at Pinglehole when first recorded as a head of household in 1836. By 1841 he was shepherd at Larriston. **Helen** (18th/19th C.) servant at the Manse in Ewes in 1788. **Helen** (d.1838) resident of Hawick. The registration of her death gives her nickname as 'Helen the Cook'. **Hugh** (16th C.) listed as 'Hew Batie' on Monipennie's list of Borderers from about the 1580s. He is probably the 'Hew Batie callit Alyis Hew' who entered a pledge at a court in Hawick in 1569, along with 'Johnne the Braid'. This was for men of the surname of Bateson, as well as Thomson and Glendinning. His brother David was also listed as a relief pledge. He is probably the Hugh whose son 'Andro Baty' is recorded being released from ward before 1573 and whose son John was warded with George Maxwell of Newark in 1574. 'Aly Baty, sone to Hew in Blake[scheill]', listed among leaders of 'brokin men of the west marche' in 1586, was probably his son, as was 'Hew's Andro' recorded in 1588. **Hugh** (17th C.) tenant in 'Bridghouscleughhead' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. Perhaps the same Hugh took out a lease on the farm of Greens in 1682. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) servant on the Falnash estate. In 1720 Robert Welsh (who also worked on the estate there) confessed to the Hawick minister his sin of fornication with her, and went through the usual punishments. In 1724 she was threatened with excommunication if she continued to fail to appear for public rebuke; whether this was for the same or another transgression is unclear. In 1725 her daughter told the Session that her mother was helping the sick James Elliot in Bowanhill. If she was also guilty this seems to have passed unnoticed. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1724 when she was a teacher in Hawick. This was probably for teaching poor children somewhere in the Parish. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included David (b.1671), William (b.1673), Janet (b.1674),

James (b.1677), John (b.1681), Bessie (b.1684), Isobel (b.1687) and Jean (b.1690). He may be the James 'Budie' who in 1683 'craved lawborrowes' against Adam Brown, younger weaver', as well as against Patrick Briggs, worried that they intended violence aginst him (for unspecified reasons). Specifically he was concerned that 'himself, his wives, barnes, familie, and oyr his servants, in yrselves, estates, good name, goods, and gear, should be harmless and skaithless of the said Patrick Briggs' [BR1683]. In 1684 he was fined 'for somonding of divers and sundry of the trade of weivers before ane oyr judge qu. the Baylyeas'. **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1689 he witnessed a baptism (along with John Scott 'Whiteyetts') for Walter Anderson and another for weaver William Brown. He may be the James who in 1690 witnessed John Turnbull insulting Thomas Beattie. In 1700, along with weaver John, he witnessed a baptism for weaver John Briggs. Probably the same weaver married Mary Wright in 1702, both being from Hawick Parish; he was recorded as 'older' in 1707. Their children included Margaret (b.1707) and Janet (b.1710). David (b.1703), with the mother's name given as 'Christian' Wright, was probably also his child. Other children, baptised in Hawick, who could be his include Elizabeth (b.1706) and Jean (b.1713). The witnesses in 1707 were Thomas Anderson and James Paterson. He could be the James, son of James and Janet Scott, who was born in Hawick in 1677. His surname is written 'Badie'. **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1710 he is recorded as 'younger', presumably to distinguish him from the older man of the same name; however, it is unclear how they were related. The baptism of his son John is recorded in 1710, with no mother's name given and witnesses Bailie James Deans and mason John Napier. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Simpson and their children included David (b.1701), William (b.1704) and Jean (b.1713). The witnesses in 1704 were Michael Turnbull and weaver Mungo Swan. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Spittal in 1719 when he married Christine Scott, as recorded in Cavers Parish. **James** (17th/18th C.) smith in Hawick. He was recorded as a merchant in 1720, and 1722 when he witnessed baptisms for William Aitken and for wright Robert Robison. In 1723, along with another smith, John Scott, they were called to the session to explain their involvement with a 'scandal' committed in Ettrick Parish by a Janet Andison. He was listed in 1723 as 'innkeeper in ye Sandbed'; he therefore appears to have had multiple occupations. He married Janet Robson and their children included: Helen (b.1719); Jean and Margaret (b.1720); Sara (1721–99); an unnamed child (b.1729); and John (b.1730). The witnesses in 1719 were Town Clerk Walter Gledstains and merchant William Oliver, in 1720 were James Aitken, 'Duke' younger, and smith John Scott, and in 1723 were Robert Renwick and mason John Turnbull. He may be the James (possibly smith, but hard to read) who witnessed a baptism for James Ekron in 1758. He is probably the smith James who, along with smith Robert (perhaps his son), witnessed a baptism for mason John Kyle and Helen Beattie (perhaps his daughter) in 1759 and along with Robert in 1766 witnessed a baptism for Richard Hardie and Jean Beattie (probably also his daughter). The burial of his daughter Sarah is recorded in Hawick in 1799. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Borthaugh in 1733 and 1735. He married Agnes Miller, the marriage being proclaimed in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Bessie (b.1728), Robert (b.1730), Francis (b.1733) and Margaret (b.1735). The witnesses in 1733 were John and James Dryden and in 1735 were Francis and Patrick Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Borthaugh in 1751 and 1758. He married Bessie Moor in 1749 and their children included: Agnes (b.1749); James (b.1751); Mary (b.1753); Alexander (b.1755); Francis (b.1758); William (b.1760); and Janet (b.1763). The witnesses in 1751 were Walter and Robert Scott and in 1758 were George Hart and John Riddell. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Fairloans in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident recorded at Southdean on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 7 horses. **James** (b.c.1773) son of William and Janet Anderson, he was born at Craikhope. Most of his children were also born at Craikhope. He married Margaret Oliver, from Roberton. Their children included: Helen (1799–1879), who married Robert Shannon; William (1801–27), who married Janet Lunn; Janet Anderson (b.1802), who died in infancy; James (b.1803), who probably died young; Robert (1804–37), who married Margaret Storrie; Janet (1806–80), who married James William Rae; Andrew (1807–85), who married Mary McDougall; Margaret (1809–60), who married William Scott; James (1811–84), who married Elizabeth Elliot; and Agnes (d.1852), who married John Elliot. The family emigrated

to Canada, settling in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ontario. It is possible he is the James who was shepherd at Craikhope according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish (however, this may have been a younger James). **James** (18th/19th C.) son of mason Thomas, he was a stocking-maker in Denholm. Along with John, who was probably his brother or son, in 1815 he was recorded among Denholm men accused of 'mobbing and deforcing water bailifs' (i.e. poaching), but acquitted. **James** (b.1795/6) shepherd at Whitropefoot in 1851 and 1861. He married Isabella Telfer, who died in 1875, aged 77. Their children included: Barbary (1827/8–47); John (b.1834), who died in infancy; Agnes; John; and Arthur. **James** (b.c.1815) son of Walter. He was listed as a teacher in Newcastleton in 1841, living with his parents at about 12 North Hermitage Street. **James** (19th/20th C.) from Park House, Canonbie. In 1920 he purchased Singdean from the Buccleuch Estates. **John** (16th C.) listed as 'John the Braid' among the Beatties of the Shiel in the c.1580s list of Borderers. He lived somewhere in Eskdale. He is 'Johnne Batie callit Johhne the Braid in 1569 when he and 'Alyis Hew' were pledges for Batesons, Thomsons and Glendinnings at a court held in Hawick. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Burnfoot (on Ale) in 1579 when he witnessed the making of the inventory of Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. **John** 'Nichol's John' (16th C.) recorded in 1590/1 among men who Lord Maxwell was to enter before the Privy Council. He is 'Johnne Baty of the Scoir or Nichoil's Johnne'. He was specifically called out with a few others 'to make redress for the partes of all their steilfellowis'; there his name is given as 'Johnne Batesoun, called Johnne of the Score'. In 1602 he was 'Johnne Batie of the Scoir' when listed among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell; his brother Archie was also listed. **John** (16th/17th C.) servitor of Walter Scott of Harden, who wasin 1617 among those who Lady Bonnington complained had harassed her family. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Watcarrick (near Eskdalemuir). In 1675 James 'Holme' from Kelso was fined for accusing him of stealing 3000 plants from the 'plant market' in Hawick. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded being 'in Pack' (although it is unclear what place is meant). He married Helen Goodfellow and their children included John (b.1670) and Janet (b.1673). The witnesses in 1673 were John (who was surely related) and smith at Newmill, John Dryden. **John** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He could be the John, married to Marion Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included: John (b.1672); Thomas (b.1674); George (b.1676); Bessie (b.1679); Robert (b.1681); and Marion (b.1684). The witnesses in 1676 were Henry Haliburton and Thomas Scott and in 1684 were James Irvine and Thomas Waugh. He may be the merchant John recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Billhope in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1700, along with weaver James, he witnessed a baptism for weaver John Briggs. In 1705 he witnessed another baptism for John Bridges and his wife Janet Beattie (who was probably his daughter or sister). He could be the John whose daughter Helen married John Scott in Hawick in 1722. He could be the John 'Badie' who married Ages Richardson in 1706 and had children Elspeth (b.1707) and John (b.1709) baptised in Hawick. **John** (17th/18th C.) elder in Castleton Parish, recorded in 1698. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Agnes was baptised in 1705. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Newton in Kirkton Parish. His children included John (b.1709). **John** (17th/18th C.) schoolmaster in Wilton in at least 1710–14. His name is transcribed as 'Bealie', but it seems likely he was a Beattie. In 1713 he was paid for 'making two graves', suggesting that he had to take on additional Parish duties in order to eke out a living. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Margaret Scott in Kirkton in 1724. Probably the same John has a daughter Agnes baptised in Kirkton in 1725. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Miller and their son William was baptised in 1715. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jean Foster and their children included Jean (b.1727) and Robert (b.1729). **John** (18th C.) mason in Denholm, recorded in 1767 and 1770. His children probably included James (b.1759), Thomas (b.1760), James (again, b.1762), George (b.1765), John (b.1767) and William (b.1770). Possibly the same John is recorded in Denholm on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be related to John the stocking-maker recorded in 1815. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His son William was baptised in 1761. **John** (18th C.) married Jean Park in Roberton in 1765. **John** (18th C.)

resident of Castleton Parish who married Margaret Patterson. Their son Walter was baptised in 1784. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Jean Robson. Their daughter Helen was baptised in 1786. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Janet Common. Their daughter Sarah was baptised in 1791. John (b.1794) may also have been his son. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His children included John (b.1794). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Margaret Beattie. Their children included: Isabell (b.1794); David (b.1796); Edward (b.1801); Margaret (b.1803); and James (b.1807). **John** (b.c.1770s) wright at Nether Burnmouth according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Sunnyside according to the ballot the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Cilia (or Cicily) Hall in Kirkton in 1792 and their children included: John (b.1793); Betty (b.1795); Helen ('Nelly', b.1796), who married Cavers Schoolmaster George Scott; Christian (b.1800); Cecil (b.1798); Thomas (b.1803); George (b.1805); Andrew (b.1807); Margaret (b.1809); William (b.1812); and Janet and Mary (b.1816). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Margaret Nichol. Their children included William (b.1806) and Thomas (b.1808). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Mary Graham. Their son Walter was baptised in 1807. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Christine Armstrong. Their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1812. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their son William was baptised in 1814. **John** (b.1786/7) originally from Bewcastle, he worked as a shepherd in Roberton Parish. He is probably the John who was shepherd at Philhope according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. In 1841 and 1851 he was at Howpasley Comb (or 'Combe'). His grand-daughter Isabella Govenlock also lived with his family in 1851; she died in 1854, aged 14. In 1861 he was visiting Langlee in Ladhope Parish. He married Isobel Scott, said to be a niece of Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford; she died in 1848, aged 59. Their children included: Beatrix (b.1815); John (b.1817); James (b.1818); Adam (b.1820); Jane (or 'Jean', b.1821); Isobel (b.1823); Robert (b.1826); Andrew (b.1827); Janet (b.c.1829); Helen (b.1830), who married Walter Rutherford; and Peter (b.1833). For the baptisms of Robert, Andrew and Peter, his wife's name is given as Isobel Elliot, suggesting she may have previously been married to an Elliot. The family are buried in Roberton Cemetery. **John** (b.1800/1) warehouseman in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at 'New Glebe', which was on Liddesdale Road. His wife was Margaret and their children included Thomas, James, Agnes, William, Peter and John. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Anderson in Hawick in 1822 and their children included Betty (b.1822), Margaret (b.1825), Thomas (b.1826) and James (b.1827). **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Anne Johnston. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1826. **John** (19th C.) farmer at Todshawhaugh. He was one of the early elders of St. Andrew's Free Church. His daughter Jane Turnbull married farmer James Henderson. **John** (b.1814/5) from Dumfriesshire, he was farmer at Dodburn. In 1861 he was farming 900 acres there and employed 2 people. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included John, James, Andrew, Thomas and Charles. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Hare in Hawick in 1837. **John** (19th C.) one of 3 men who instigated the Hawick Home Mission in 1872. He was the first Vice- President when the Mission was formally founded in the next year. **John** (19th C.) married Joan Ballantyne in Cavers in 1835. Their children included Leyden and James. His wife (presumaby widow), 2 children and mother-in-law emigrated to New Zealand in 1874. **John** (1852–1933) born at Craik, son of William and Elizabeth Grieve. He lived in Hawick. In 1879 he married Mary McLean, from Glencairn. Their children were: Elizabeth (b.1880); Samuel (b.1884); and William (b.1887). **John** (1862–c.1945) from Hawick, he married Janet, daughter of Andrew Ekron. They lived in Clydebank during WWI, but returned to Hawick, living on the Loan, then on Drumlanrig Square and also at 2 Slitrig Place. Their children were: John; Elizabeth; and Andrew (1887–1973), who married Lillie Nichol Nivet. **John** (19th/20th C.) served as a regular soldier before WWI and was captured in the first days of the War. Along with an Englishman and 2 Russians he escaped from a German prison camp, made his way to neutral Holland and returned to Hawick in 1917. He lived on Yarrow Terrace. **Rev. John Donald MacFarlan Benny** 'Donald' (1896–1971) son of John B., a merchant

from Montreal, Canada. He was educated at McGill and Edinburgh Universities and licensed to preach in 1923. He was assistant at St. Cuthbert's in Edinburgh and served during WWI in the Canadian Royal Artillery. He was ordained at St. Mungo's and then translated to Wilton Kirk to be minister in 1931. He was an Air Raid Warden during WWII. He was minister of Wilton Parish until he retired in 1959. He married Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Harbiston Gray Wallace. They had a daughter Jean Elizabeth Mary (1936–2022) and another Catherine Isobel (b.1940), who died in infancy. Jean worked for a while in the former Manse on Wilton Hill, which had been turned into a children's home. A small area in the north-east of Wilton Kirk was named the 'Beattie Memorial Chapel' in his memory in about 1960. **John Armstrong** 'Jock' (1907–77) joiner by trade he is remembered as rugby player. He started playing informally on the Miller's Knowes, joining the Linden team that was formed of boys from that area. He played as a forward for Hawick R.F.C. in the 1930s, becoming captain. He gained 23 Scottish caps, the first in 1929 against France at Murrayfield. He also represented the South, the Barbarians and the Co-Optimists. He went on to be President of the S.R.U. Bill McLaren described him as 'the hardest hitting, hardest running forward I ever saw'. Beattie Court is named after him. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. She is recorded in about the 1720s when the Session paid 'To Marget Badies' children for fisik', meaning medicine for her sick children. **Margaret** (18th C.) already an old lady in 1788 when she gave evidence at the court proceedings to establish Maj.-Gen. William Elliot as head of the clan. She is said to have 'brought forward no evidence of the slightest value'. **Mary** (b.c.1790) recorded as toll-keeper and spirit dealer in 1841. She was at Wilton Toll, i.e. Dovemount Toll. She also lived with her daughter Margaret. **Mary** (18th/19th C.) listed as 'Miss Mary, Castleton' in 1821 when she subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. She could be the Mary who married Robert Armstrong and lived at Myredykes. **Mungo** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'in Carretrig' in 1623. Francie in Steel served as cautioner for him at the Justice Court in Jedburgh. He was accused of stealing 35 sheep from Mugo Wood in 'Sterkscheillhill', but was acquitted. **Nichol** of the Shiel (16th C.) listed by Monipennie in the 1580s roll of Borderers. He is recorded as 'Nicholl of the Scheill' near Langholm. In 1569 he was listed as a relief pledge for 'Alyis Hew' and 'Johhne the Braid' at a court held in Hawick. Also in 1569 he was one of the Beatties (along with Nichol 'in Carniesgill' and John, son to 'Wat of the Kerse') for whom 'Johnne Batie of the yairdis' was held as pledge in Glasgow Castle. In 1574 he was ordered to remain warded with John Maxwell of Nether Pollock. In 1578 his unnamed son was among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with William Seaton of Meldrum) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. He is probably the Nichol who signed a bond in 1584 with the English Warden, along with several other Beatties from Eskdale. He is 'Nickie Baty of the Scheill' when listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. His sons 'Andro and Jamie Batie' were listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He could be father of 'Nichoil's Johnne' recorded in 1590/1 being 'of the Scoir'. **Nichol** of Whisgill (16th C.) recorded in the 1584 bond of assurance as 'Nycoll Batie of Whisgyll'. It is unclear how he was related to the other 6 Beatties whose names are also listed. **Robert** (18th C.) smith in Hawick, probably son of smith James. He is probably the smith Robert who, along with smith James, witnessed a baptism for mason John Kyle and Helen Beattie in 1759 and another for William Dryden and Jean Knox in 1766; these seem likely to have been his sisters. In 1767 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Balmer. He may also be the Robert who witnessed baptisms for carrier Walter Aitkin in 1767 and 1772. He may be the Robert who married MarBalmour in Hawick in 1754. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Kirkton in 1752. **Robert** (18th C.) married Isabel Douglas in 1768. They were both from Hawick Parish. Their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1770. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Meadshaw in 1776 and Craik in 1771. He married Marion Linton in 1765 and their children (baptised in Roberton) included: William (b.1766); Margaret (1768–76); and Isobel (b.1771). He is buried in Borthwick Waas. **Robert** (18th C.) married Nelly Whillans in Southdean Parish in 1785. She was from Southdean and he was from Jedburgh. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Fairloans according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Probably the same Robert was a

labourer at Thirlieshope on the 1801 ballot list. **Robert** (b.c.1775) toll-keeper at the Note o the Gate. He was recorded there in 1841, along with his wife Margaret and daughter Isobel. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Thomson in 1827, the marriage being recorded in both Hobkirk and Jedburgh Parishes. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Storrie in Roberton in 1830. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jean Young in Lilliesleaf in 1833. **Robert** (b.1808/9) born in Castleton Parish, he lived at Flaskholm in Ewesdale. By 1851 and 1861 he was listed as a gamekeeper there. His wife was Agnes and their children included Margaret, Andrew, Elizabeth, Archibald, Janet, John and William. **Robert** (1809/10–91) tenant farmer at Wolfcleuchhead, he was son of William and Janet Telfer, who are buried at Watcarrick. In 1836 in Castleton he married Jane (or 'Jean') Crozier, who died in 1886, aged 78. Their son Robert died at Ropelawshiel when he was 26. Another son William farmed at Broughton and a third, John, lived in Yarrow. He himself is buried at Ettrick. He must have been one of the last residents at Wolfcleuchhead. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jane (or Jean) Young in Lilliesleaf in 1833 and their children included John (b.1834), Helen (b.1835), James (b.1836), Isabella (b.1837) and Jessie Edmondston (b.1839). **Robert** (b.1815) from Langholm, he was a tailor in Newcastleton. He is recorded as head of household in 1841. He was at about 18 Douglas Square in 1851 and on Doncaster Street in 1861. He was also listed on Pigot's 1852 directory. His wife was Jane and their children included James, Helen, William, Adam and John. He may be the John who married Jane Davidson in Castleton n 1850. **Robert** (b.1824/5) from England, he was shepherd at Pin, in southern Castleton Parish, in 1851. His wife was Jane. **Robert** (b.1828/9) from Stow, he was a carrier on the High Street in Hawick in 1851. He married Elizabeth Ewart in Hawick; she was from Castleton. They had children Jessie Scott, Mary Scott, Robert and John. He is probably the Robert listed as grocer on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. **Robert** (b.1829/30) from Dumfries, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Dickson Street. In 1853 in Wilton he married Eliza Leithead. Their children included James (b.1855/6). **Roland** 'James Rowie' (16th/17th C.) son of James. He was recorded in 1602 among Armstrongs, Beatties and others who were denounced for not paying taxes and fees to Lord Maxwell. He was there recorded as 'Rowie Batie, son of Jamie Hewie Batie', suggesting that his grandfather was Hugh. In 1613 he had 7 sheep stolen from his farm at Raeburn in Eskdalemuir. In 1616 he was one of the 'Persewaris' for the case against Jock Scott 'the Suckler'. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Hardie and their children included James (b.1674). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Wright and their children included: William (b.1678); John (b.1680); Francis (b.1683); Marion (b.1685); and Helen (b.1688). The witnesses in 1683 were John Liddell and Robert Wright. Perhaps the same Thomas appeared before the Hawick Bailies in 1684 for coming to the house of officer James Newbie, assaulting his wife and demanding drink. He may be the Thomas 'Bettie' who was insulted by candlemaker Thomas Turnbull in 1690, with Turnbull being fined 'annent ane provocation'; he was also fined the same day 'for ane ryott on John Trumble within the Tolbuith'. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His daughter Mary married William Turnbull in 1714. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Scott in 1699. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Barnes in Kirkton Parish. His children included Robert (b.1712). He is probably the Thomas whose marriage in Kirkton is recorded in 1712. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) town piper around 1700. He is recorded as 'pyper' on the list of contributors to the town bell fund in 1693/4. Walter was recorded as piper in Selkirk in 1737 and may have been related. In 1700 he was find £100 Scots for 'goeing upon the fair night playing wt. the great pype thorough th haill toun in company of some drunken persons' and for not remaining in prison. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Betty Wright in 1761. He could be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for James Black in 1764. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Betty Wright in Kirkton in 1761. **Thomas** of Meikledale and Crieve (1736–1826) owner of Hartsgarth farm and farmer at Meikledale. He was taxed for having a female servant in Meikledale in 1788–90. He was at Meikledale on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls, when he was taxed for 2 farm horses. Also in 1797 he was taxed for having 5 non-working dogs and a clock. He was a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. He supplied a version of 'Tamlane' to Sir Walter Scott and was also said to be responsible for introducing Gilpin Horner of Todshawhill into the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. He also left

a journal, which was recently transcribed by his great-great-great-great-grand-niece. He died in Langholm. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Renwick and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1774); Hugh (b.1776); James (b.1778); John (b.1780); William (b.1782); Michael (b.1784); and Thomas (b.1786). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1788 he married Agnes Lee, who was from Minto. His daughter Margaret was baptised in Cavers in 1790. He could be the mason Thomas who was deceased in 1815 when his son James was charged with poaching. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Dykecrofts in Castleton Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Anderson and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1797); Janet (b.1799); Barbara (b.1801); Andrew (b.1807); George (b.1809); and Lizzy (b.1811). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jean Oliver in Southdean Parish in 1802 and their children included: Robert (b.1800); Walter (b.1804); Betty (b.1805); John (b.1807); Thomas (b.1809); Nelly (b.1811); and Janet (b.1813). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Agnes Miller in Cavers Parish in 1828. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Armstrong in Castleton Parish in 1842. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Catherine Gledstains in Hawick Parish in 1850. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Jane Wilson in Hobkirk Parish in 1850. **Thomas** (1826–98) son of John and Elizabeth Andison. He was a hosiery warehouseman with Walter Wilson & Sons. In later life he owned several properties in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 5 Backdamgate. In 1855 in Wilton Parish he married Agnes Scott (who died in 1909, aged 78). Their children included: James; 2 sons who died in infancy; John of Broadview, mill manager with Wilson & Glenny's; Robert; and Thomas, whose son, also Thomas, was cashier at Pesco's and married Jean Anderson. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. He is probably the Thomas of the Howegate who in 1872 donated a 'curious beech know from Ormiston Parkhead' to the Museum. **Thomas** 'Tommy' (b.1839) son of Denholm butcher Andrew. He was also a butcher and also travelled to serve Rulewater from about 1855. He married the cook at Wells House. He had a son Andrew, who continued the family butcher's business in Denholm. **Thomas** (1848–1929) born in Harriethead in Eskdalemuir, son of Walter and Helen Scott. In 1882/3 he moevd his family from Craighill in Ettrick to Broadlee in Roberton Parish. They moved again to Ashieburn in 1903 and emigrated to Saskatchewan, Canada in 1907. Their children were: John Little 'Jack' (1871–1946), who died in Calgary; Mary Wight 'Mame' (1874–1951), who died at Nanaimo, British Columbia; Walter (1876–87); Helen Scott 'Nell' (1879–1971), died in Calgary; George Thomas Little (1882–92); William 'Bill' (1883–1969), born at Broadlee and died in Alberta; Robert Anderson 'bob' (1894–1973), born at Broadlee, died in Calgary; Nichol Aeneas McInnes (1894–1973), born at Broadlee, died in Calgary; Thomasina Little 'Dolly' (1896–1989), born at Broadlee, died in White Rock, British Columbia; and Hector McDonald (1900–88) born at Broadlee, died in British Columbia. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1861–1933) sculptor and artist. He was born in Hawick, son of the pioneering local photographer William and Helen Dalgleish. He drew portraits of 'Andrew the King', among others. He became a stone mason, who was responsible for stone-work on the Buccleuch Memorial among other buildings. He moved to Edinburgh with his family to obtain more regular work, and they stayed on Haymarket Terrace. He had studios on Shandwick Place and Belford Road in Edinburgh. He worked on the interior of the Usher Hall, part of the Scottish War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle, the Unknown Soldier at Carnoustie and the war memorial at St. Oswald's Parish Church in Edinburgh. He also completed the work on the Horse Memorial in 1921, adding the Latin inscription and some words about the sculptor, his son William, who had died in the War. He may be the 'Mr Beattie, mason', who in 1900 donated a collection of fossils to the Museum. In 1886 he married Annie Kate McMann (who died in 1929) and was living at 53 Lothian Road, Edinburgh at that time. Their only son was William Francis (b.1886), born in Hawick. He is buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. In 2023 the family memorial stone in Edinburgh's Dean Cemetery was cleaned up; this intricately carved stone was made to commemorate his children, with his wife's name and his own name being added later. **Walter** 'Wat of the Corse' (16th C.) listed on the 1580s roll of Borderers, along with other Beatties of the Shiel near Langholm. His lands were probably Corseholm on the Wauchope Water. **Walter** (18th C.) married Jean Cowan in Roberton Parish in 1730. **Walter** (b.1809/10) blacksmith at Hermitage Bridgend in at least 1841–1861. His son-in-law, Andrew Easton, assisted him. His wife was Eliza and their children include Helen,

Thomas, John and Mary Elliot. He is probably the Walter who married Elizabath Beattie in Castleton in 1846. **Rev. Walter** (19th/20th C.) attended St. Andrews Kirk and became a minister in Canada. **Walter** (1926/7–2001) son of Walter and Bella, he grew up in Myreslawgreen. He served with the K.O.S.B. in 1944–47, including time in Burma and India. He wrote a memoir of his life from 1943 to 1947, covering his time in the army. He worked on the railways, in Lyle & Scott's and finally at Lockie's (who had sacked him for enlisting in the army!). He married Jemima Thomson and they had children: Anne (b.1948), who married Bill Douglas; and Alan (b.1951). **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'Wm. Baitie in Toddiscleuchsyde' when he witnessed a disposition for William Elliot of Harwood (and the Binks) in 1659. And he was 'in Todisclouchsyd' in 1662 in the last testament of William Elliot of Harwood. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Jean Turnbull in Roberton Parish in 1705. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in Deanburnhaugh in 1715 when his son Thomas was baptised in Roberton Parish. Other children who could be his included Isobell (b.1711). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in Mabonlaw in 1717 when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in 'Ealmuir' (i.e. Alemoor) in 1717 when his son William was baptised in Roberton. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in Highchesters in 1720 when his daughter Anna was baptised in Roberton. **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Minto in 1742. **William** 'Will' (18th C.) tenant in Park. In about 1750 he was hired by Robert Elliot, farmer at Braidlie, to help with the mowing. **William** (18th C.) married Jean Harknerss in Roberton in 1764. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Crowhill in 1790. In 1787 he witnessed a baptism for George Shillinglaw, who also lived at Crowhill at that time. He married Euphan Douglas and their children included Adam (b.1785), Thomas (b.1787), Euphan (b.1789) and Margaret (b.1790), William (b.1793) and Archibald (b.1795). **William** (18th C.) married Jean Harkness in Roberton in 1764. He is distinct from the William who married Janet Anderson in 1762. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. He may be the same William recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a carrier operating weekly to Longnewton. He was probably father of the later carter William. **William** 'Will' (1734–1829) son of Andrew and Isabel Aitchison, he was born in Dumfriesshire. He farmed at Craikhope. He was recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at 'Clarkhop' in Roberton Parish, this presumably being a transcription error. A story is told (in 'Beauties of the Border') of him accosting some smugglers one morning at his farm, and refusing to drink when they offered it to him, suspicious they might poison him, but then his master ('Mr. C—') showed up; the group drank brandy together and he became drunk enough that he challenged his master to a contest for the best sheep of the flock. He received a 'premium' for serving one master for so long. In 1762 in Roberton he married Janet, daughter of James Anderson and Agnes Hastie. Their children included: Andrew (1763–1844), who married Jane Thomson and emigrated to Ontario; Agnes (b.1765), who married John Scott and remained in Scotland; Isabel (b.1767), who married Mr. Eden, and stayed; Elspeth (b.1770), who died in infancy; James (c.1773–1845), who married Margaret Oliver and died in Westminster Townsip, Ontario; John (1780–81); and John (again, 1782–1832), who married Christina McAdam and died at sea. He may also have been father of an unnamed son (b.1787) when he was living at Borthwickbrae Parkhill. **William** 'the Noted Beattie' (18th/19th C.) Hawick character who worked with Caleb Rutherford and 'Jean Caleb'. They used to put on shows, particularly involving a 'wild man of the woods'. He would dress in a flesh-coloured outfit (or sometimes a cow-hide or covered in treacle and feathers) and be fastened with chains, then Rutherford would introduce him to the paying customers as 'the Noted Beattie from Bengal'. He would also sometimes be seen by the customers to be eating raw bullocks liver. On other occasions he was exhibited as a deaf and dumb wizard, but on one occasion when asked by a customer how long he been unable to hear or speak, answered 'Aih lad, aw've been deaf and dumb better nor four years'. **William** (18th C.) married Betty Murray in Roberton in 1788. **William** 'Wull' (18th/19th C.) well-known poacher in the Denholm area. His dog, Bob, would attend the Cameronian Kirk, whether or not his master was present. This same dog is said to have sneaked into the minister of Wilton's house and stolen a leg of mutton. He is said to have taken exception to the 'Black List' of sins compiled by Rev. James Duncan, but claiming to the minister that poaching could not be on the list, since it was not mentioned in the Bible,

although adding that he heard Dr. Charters of Wilton claim that Duncan himself was a poacher, because he said that 'Duncan had entered his preserves, and quite relieved him of not a few foul birds'. It was said that his great-grandmother was wife of one of the Covenanter martyrs who died on Airdsmoss along with Richard Cameron. **William** (b.c.1780) journeyman wright in Lilliesleaf according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (1801–27) son of James and Margaret Oliver, he was born at Craikhope. He married Janet (1806–79), daughter of James Lunn and Elizabeth Telford; she later married Robert Nichol. Their only child was William (1827–76), who was born at Craik Faulds. **William** (1804/5–79) carter and road contractor in Newcastleton. He may be the 'William, junior, Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1841 to 1861 he was at about 11 Douglas Square. He married Helen ('Nellie') Beattie, who died at Dykes, Rulewater, on 1887, aged 74. Their children included: William (1829/30–74); John (1833/4–55); George, a carter; Arthur (1836/7–71); Thomas (1841/2–92); James; Mary (1844/5–89); Helen; Archibald (1848/9–80); Betty; Andrew; and John (again). He was charged as father of Betty Matthew's child in 1832, but denied it. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Kennedy in Cavers in 1823. Their children included: Margaret (b.1831); Oliver (b.1835); George (b.1838); and Isabella (b.1843). **William** (b.c.1810) born in Denholm, he was a baker there in at least the 1840s to 60s. He was based on Westside. He married Janet Davidson and their children included Cecil, Euphemia, Mary W. and John W. It was probably his mother who was the 'Widow Beattie' recorded as a baker in Denholm in 1837. **William** (1819–88) born in Hawick, son of Francis and Ann Anderson. He emigrated to Ontario along with his father in 1834. He was a farmer in North Dumfries Township. In 1844 he married Isabella Walker, who was from Oxnam, and they had 10 children. **William** (b.1821/2) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 11 Back Row ('Second Back House') with his wife Ellen and daughter Joanna. He could be the 'Mr Wm. Beattie, 15 Howegate' who donated an 'old gun-lock' to the Museum in 1871. **William** (1827–76) born at Craik Faulds, son of William and Janet Lunn. In 1841 he was a labourer with Walter Lunn at Meadshaw. He was a shepherd, living in Borthwickhead Schoolhouse in 1851. In 1850 in Roberton, he married Elizabeth (1827–96), daughter of John Grieve and Mary Glendinning. Their children included: William (1850–1929), who died in Bowden; John (1852–1933); Mary (b.1855), who died young; Janet Greve (1857–88), who died in Oliver Crescent, Hawick; and Mary Glendinning (1862–1954), who married Thomas Storey. **William** (1830–91) stockingmaker and pioneering photographer in Hawick. He was father and grandfather of sculptors Thomas and William, respectively. He took a photograph showing the landscape around Hawick in 1862 (which exists in the form of a published sketch, although the photo itself has disappeared). It is also possible that he was responsible for the 1857 Cornet's photo (but it is unknown for certain who the photographer was). His photographic studio was at 'Old Toll House', 11 Back Row roughly in the period 1855–60, and may then have moved to 4 Millport. He married Helen (or 'Ellen') Dalgleish, who was from Dalgleish. Their children included: Joanna (b.c.1857); Thomas (b.1861); and William (b.1863). He may be the William who in 1865 donated to the Museum 'a stone ball found in excavating the pier of Teviot Old Bridge' and the William of the Howegate who in 1868 donated fossil shells from North America and elsewhere. **William** (b.1831/2) agricultural labourer from Westerkirk. In 1861 he was living at West Cote with his wife Helen Gray and children Thomas and John. In 1873 he donated to the Museum 7 copper and 1 silver coin. **William** (19th C.) last publican at the Note o the Gate. In 1875 he donated a copper coin to the Museum. In 1878 he was fined for selling liquor on a Sunday. His license was taken away in 1883. **William** (1850–1929) son of William and Elizabeth Grieve. His children were born in Roberton Parish, some at Meadshaw. In 1875 in Minto Parish he married Christina Scott Heatlie, daughter of James Heatlie and Christina Scott. Their children included: Christina Scott (1875–1901); William (b.1877), who died in the U.S.A.; James Heatlie (1878–1929); Elizabeth Grieve (1881–1973), who married Frances Elliot; Janet (1882–1974), who married Thomas Dickson; Mary (1885–1989), who married Grigor John Cameron and died in Hawick; and John Grieve (1889–1909). **William** (19th C.) postman who served Ewesdale from Langholm. He survived an attack by Highwaymen near the Wrae Wood, but was later accidentally shot while cleaning the pistol that he kept for his protection. **William Francis** (1886–1918) sculptor, born in Hawick, only son of sculptor Thomas and Annie Kate. He was born at 5 Slitrig Bank. His father moved the

family to Hawick and he was educated at George Waton's and then attended the Edinburgh College of Art, where he eventually became a member of staff. He also joined the Brunstane Rugby Club and Portobello Amateur Rowing Club. In 1910 he joined the Lothian And Border Horse volunteer regiment. He set up business for himself as a sculptor in Edinburgh. In 1913 his plaster model for the 'Horse' monument was selected among many other submissions, and his statue completed in bronze, was unveiled in 1914. At the unveiling ceremony the manufacturer Peter Scott said in his speech that he 'was a young man with a great future before him and at no distant time would no doubt be one of Hawick's most distinguished sons'. However, he was called up when war broke out a few months later, and frustrated at remaining inactive he obtained a commission as 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Horse Artillery, being posted to France. It seems he also became betrothed to Lily Lamb in 1915, although he later changed his will to leave everything to his mother. In 1917 he was transferred to the 73/5 Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery and was awarded the Military Cross for carrying wounded soldiers under shell fire. He suffered from a gas attack in 1918, taking several months to recover, during which he was made a life member of the Lodge St. John No. 111 in Hawick. He rejoined his unit in September when he was promoted to Acting Major. Just 2 weeks later he was fatally wounded in action, dying only a few weeks before the end of the war. His grave is located at Tincourt Military Cemetery in France. Some confusion about his official rank led his father to seek confirmation about whether it was possible that a different William Beattie had been killed. When word reached Hawick, the Callant's Club laid a wreath in his memory at the Horse. His father later inscribed a permanent reminder of his loss into the base of the monument, 'Sculptor Major William F. Beattie M.C. R.F.A., a native of Hawick, born 1886, killed in France 1918'. In France the word 'Teribus' was added to his gravestone. His military sword is held by Lodge 111, where he was a member. In 2018 there was a procession and commemoration on the centenary of his death, with the horse draped in poppies. He is also commemorated on a memorial stone in Edinburgh's Dean Cemetery, carved by his father. **William** 'Bill' (20th C.) farmer at Singdean for about 10 years. His wife Betty died at the age of 43. Their children were Ken, Irving, John and Dorothy (formerly 'Baddie', 'Badie', 'Baittie', 'Baity', 'Batie', 'Batty', 'Baty', 'Beatiy', 'Beatty', 'Beaty', 'Betie', 'Bettie', 'Betty', 'Bety', etc.; see also **Badie**).

Beattie an Wylie's (*bee'-ee-, bee-tee-in-wī-leez*) *n.* former jeweller's shop at the west end of the High Street. It was run by Ronnie Beattie and Bill Wylie. The shop was robbed in 1986, on the same night as a jet crashed in Craik Forest, so there was limited police response. After a second robbery and flooding from the nearby Tower Hotel, the business closed in 1987.

Beattie Court (*bee'-ee-, bee-tee-kōr'*) *n.* part of the Meadows, refurbished in 1986, and at that time named after rugby player Jock Beattie.

Beattie's (*bee'-eez*) *n.* John Beattie & Sons, funeral business operating in Hawick since 1806. It was taken over in 2009 by Edinburgh based firm William Purves Ltd.

Beattie's Knowe (*bee'-eez-now*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, just north of Saughtree. Enclosures are shown there on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Beaty (*bee'-ee*) *n.* **R. Stuart** appointed an Assistant Designer at Pringle's of Scotland in 1950, becoming a Director in 1964. He retired in 1974 after 34 years with the company.

Beauties of the Border (*bew-teez-ov-thu-bōr-dur*) *n.* book written by William Scott, schoolmaster at Burnmouth in Liddesdale and published in 1821. It was essentially a follow-up to his popular 'Border Exploits'. It contained descriptions of the counties and districts that lay on both sides of the Border. Coming so early, it contains many anecdotes that are recorded for the first time, or not noted elsewhere at all.

beb (*beb*) *v., arch.* to drink in small quantities, sip, tipple – 'A saw um, thereckly, bebbin an taain oot ov a bottle' [ECS].

bebber (*be-bur*) *n., poet.* a tippler, excessive drinker – '... Behald ane man gormand an' ane wine-bebber, ane frien' o' publikins an' sinners' [HSR].

becam (*bee-kam*) *pp., arch.* became (cf. **cam**).

beck (*bek*) *v., poet.* to bow, bend – '... thaye hae sete thair eyne beckin' doun til the yirth' [HSR], 'Thaye that dwall in the wuldirniss sall beck afore him ...' [HSR].

Beck (*bek*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1770) from England, he was an innkeeper in Hawick. In 1825/6 he is recorded at the Grapes, Buccleuch Street, and in 1837 on Silver Street. In 1837 he was innkeeper of 'Beck's Inn', which was also known as the Coach and Horses. In 1841 he was living with his wife Nanny at about 4 Silver Street. **John** (b.c.1783)

younger son of William. He was a hosiery manufacturer of the early 19th century, operating in the High Street. He was listed as a hosier in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He is listed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His might be the property marked 'Beck' on the north side of the east end of the High Street on Wood's 1824 map. He married Margaret Walker and had children William, Thomas, Margaret and Helen. **Mary** (b.c.1780) vintner listed at West Port in Pigot's 1837 directory. She was listed as 'Independent' at the East end in the 1841 census. **Robert** (19th C.) flesher who was Cornet in 1834. He was either a descendant of William the manufacturer, or son of John and Agnes Wilson. He paid £23 for rent of the Bleachfield in 1832. He married Euphemia Thomson in 1835 (and so presumably gave up being Left-Hand Man). Their children included: John (b.1836); and Walter (1838–bef. 1881). It appears that he became a civil servant, being promoted from 4th to 3rd Class Customs Clerk in London in 1858. He lived at Peckham in South London. His daughters Jessie, Agnes and Euphemia worked as telegraphists, while Robert (b.c.1841) was a Shop's Steward. **William** (18th/19th C.) from Carlisle, he was apprenticed as a stockingmaker to Bailie Hardie in 1775. Afterwards he started out on his own, and by 1818 was producing 41,000 pairs of hose per year. His stocking shop was at the back of 21 High Street, off the Roond Close, the building still surviving intact. He became one of the most popular employers in Hawick, being the only manufacturer who refused to lower wages during the dispute that led to the 'Lang Stand Oot' of 1822. He was recorded as a stockingmaker in 1786 when he witnessed a baptism for currier Christopher Aitchison. There is a record of 1788 (with the Board of Trustees for Manufactures) of him asking for funds to purchase a frame for ribbed stockings. One of his frameknitting apprentices was John Pringle, halfbrother of Robert, founder of Pringle's; the letter of indenture as an apprentice from 1794 survives. He was a 'hosier' in 1812 when he witnessed a baptism for James Scott and Elizabeth Turnbull. He is still recorded as a stocking manufacturer on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His firm was declared bankrupt in 1821, but must have recovered. However, it collapsed in 1826, possibly related to bank failures at the time. A sale of his company's and personal effects took place in the Subscription Rooms in late 1827 (including the sale of his share in those Rooms). Since his household possessions were also being sold off, then probably he died in 1827. An engraved cup presented to him by his employees in 1819 is in the Museum. His stocking-shop was off the back of 21 High Street, and he is marked as owner there on Wood's 1824 map. In 1779 he married Margaret (or 'Peggy'), daughter of Walter Wilson (known as 'Haunless Wat') in Hawick. Their children included: William (b.1780), who died unmarried; Katherine (b.1781), who married Robert Douglas in 1800; Sarah (b.1783), who must have died young; John (b.1783), possibly a twin of Sarah; Sarah or Sally (b.1785), who married George Trotter; Margaret or 'Peggy' (b.1786), who married John Routledge and secondly M. Thompson; Betty, who married G. Farquhar; and Nanny (or perhaps Nancy), who married John Thorburn. Probably his wife was also the 'Mary' Wilson whose had further children Agnes (b.1794) and John (b.1798). He was said to be fond of good eating, and his house was a favourite eating place for friends and relations. In later life his wife was known as 'Auld Peggy Beck'. **William** (b.1780) elder son of manufacturer William. He was a stocking-maker in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799; on the 1801 ballot he is 'Junior Stockinger'. He was later described as a hosier and was Cornet in 1808. Like his father he was listed as a freeman of Carlisle in an election of 1816. He is said to have died unmarried. However, he may be the William who married Mary Cowen in Hawick in 1825.

Beck's (*beks*) *n.* William Beck's stockingshop. The building was constructed about 1800 and marks a transition between the cottage and factory industries. The firm collapsed in 1826 following bank failures. The upper floor of the building has small regularly sized and spaced windows, each of which would have provided light for a single stocking frame. It is hidden at the back of 21 High Street, and was converted into a dwelling by Dennis Rodwell for the National Trust for Scotland in 1991 as part of the 'Little Houses' scheme. It is a grade C listed building.

Bedda Cleuch (*be-du-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Castleton Parish, which flows into the Black Burn just north-east of Newcastleton.

Bedda Hill (*be-du-hil*) *n.* hill in Castleton Parish, to the west of Newcastleton, between the village and Hazelyside Hill. The area just to the south is called Bedda Flow. There is a field bank running round 3 sides of the hill, containing rig lines.

beddal (*be-dul*) *n., arch.* a beadle, minor church official – 'To John Scott, Beddal, for his shues dune again . . . £1 16 0' [PR], 'Wr. Scott the Beddel being laitlie dead, the minister thought convenient that John Scott son to the said deceast Walter should be admitted to supply the place' [PR1717], 'Thus a man was seen on a winter's night coming down the 'beddal's stair' . . . ' [JJV] (also written 'beddell'; see also **beadle** and **bedrel**).

Bedderule (*be-du-rool*) *n.* former spelling of Bedrule (indicating an extra syllable).

beddit (*be-dee', -di'*) *pp.* put to bed, confined to bed – '. . . The whaups a' beddit, and ilk lamb and yowe, Snug aneth the staur-licht, the haill nicht afore him' [DH].

bedesman (*beedz-mun*) *n., arch.* a Blue-Gown, a particular class of pauper who historically would receive alms from the Scottish Crown in return for prayer – 'Andrew had been a soldier in his youth, and came home a poor man – in fact, a beggar – an old blue-gown, or king's bedesman' [RJT].

bedfast (*bed-fawst*) *adj., arch.* bedridden – '. . . aw did get an awfu' fricht that nicht, an' aw'll ne'er deny that aw was bedfast for some days' [BCM1880].

bedlar (*bed-lur*) *n., arch.* a bedridden person, especially an inmate of a poor-house, also a church beadle or bellman – '. . . the old noted bedlar of Wilton, Wull Reid' [RM] (cf. **bedrel**).

bedler (*bed-lur*) *n., arch.* a beadle, church offider who attends the minister – 'On such occasions he was accompanied by his bedler, and the latter seconded the moral exhortation by physical demonstrations' [WNK] (see also **beddal** and **bedrel**).

bedrel (*bed-rul*) *n., arch.* a bedridden person (there are spelling variants; cf. **bedlar**).

bedrel (*bed-rul*) *n., poet.* a beadle, minor church official – 'And then he grippet the bedrel's spade, Ane pye therewith to seeke . . . ' [JTe], 'The bedral bodie forgets himsel' sae, That he gars the auld bell jingle-jangle right merrily' [JoHa], 'He sometimes preached for his brother minister in Hawick Kirk, when Rob Tinlin was bedral' [WNK] (also spelled 'bedral'; see also **beadle**, beddal and **bedler**).

Bedrule (*bed-rool, be-the-rul, -de-*) *n.* hamlet eight miles north-east of Hawick, beyond Denholm, on the river Rule, about a mile up from the Teviot. It is also the name of the surrounding parish. The early history is very uncertain, although it seems clear that the Barony was named after an early owner called Lady Bethoc. This seems likely to have been the daughter of Donald III of Scotland, who married Uchtred of Tynedale (although the story is complicated by the existence of a later Bethoc, wife of Ranulph of Nithsdale, also with a connection to the district). The daughter of Bethoc, Hextilda married Richard Comyn, and this family held the lands for several generations, from about 1160 until 1306. In that year John Comyn was branded a traitor and slain, with his lands later granted to Sir James Douglas (in the 'Emerald Charter') by Robert the Bruce. From sometime in the 14th century the lands were owned by the Turnbulls, possibly as vassals of Douglas. For most of the subsequent time it has been the centre of Turnbull country. However, in about 1528 part was sold by the Rutherfords to the Kers of Ferniehirst. Also in 1528 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme paid fees to the King for 'non-entry' of the lands and the right to arrange the marriage of the heir to the Lairdship; the Royal gift that followed included 'the tour, mylnes and fischeingis'. The area was burned by Hertford's men in 1545 and perhaps again by the English in 1571. The entire estate and barony passed to the Kers of Cavers Carre around 1623. In 1788 the set of lands were owned by John Ker of Cavers Carre, valued at £1900 16s 8d, including teinds valued at £268 16s 8d. The farmer there in 1785–94 was James Goodfellow and in 1797 was William Pringle, who started a quarry and limeworks on the farm, which also supplied lime to neighbouring farms. Also there in 1797 were servant John Gray, joiner John 'Fraiter' and shoemaker James Irvine. William Pringle was tenant in at least 1799–1801, with John Crow and George Helm as servants and Thomas Dodds a 'Barnman' in 1799, while in 1801 John Lamb and Thomas Cowan were servants and Alexander Burnet was barnman in 1801. The Barony was sold in 1801 to William Elliot of Wells and then in 1894 sold along with Wells to John Usher of Norton. In 1811 the 'Mains and Mill of Bedrule, Fourteen Husband Lands of the Town of Bedrule unsold, Corse Cleugh and Fulton' were valued at more than £1700. The minister of Bedrule formerly had the right to cut turf annually on the moor here. The present parish church was built around 1804, restored in 1876–77 and enlarged in 1914. The remains of Bedrule Castle are also near the church. The Parish Hall was built in 1922 by Sir Robert Usher, and since

then has been used for a wide variety of community functions, including W.R.I. meetings, Sundays School and parties. The hamlet formerly contained the schoolhouse and smithy, as well as the Parish Kirk and a farmhouse. There is also a War Memorial for the men of this Parish. The farm was run conjointly with the neighbouring lands of Fulton from at least the 19th century. Tenants were: W. Pringle, until 1826; Mr. Haliburton until 1827; Robert Brodie of Nottylees; George Simpson of Oxnam Row from 1846, and later his trustees; Thomas Aird Smith 1898–1921; A.B. Usher; and later H. Usher of Courthill. To the north of the farm are the possible remains of a settlement. William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, was probably from here. A shard of an ancient beaker found in the area is the Museum of Antiquities, and 8 flints in Hawick Museum – But little harness had we there; But auld Badreule had on a jack, And did right weel, I you declare, With all his Trumbills at his back' [T] (the name appears as 'Rule Bethoc' in about 1230, 'Bethroull' or 'Badrowll' in 1275, 'Rulebethok' in 1279, 'Bethocrulle' in c.1320, 'Bothroull' in 1342, 'Bethokroule' in 1354/5 and 1389, 'Bethouroil' in 1389, 'Bedorowll' in 1432, 'Bethokrowle' in 1448, 'Bethirrowll' in 1455, 'Berroul' in 1456, 'Betheroule' in 1470/1, 'Betheruill' in 1473, 'Bethirroull' in 1492/3, 'bethroule' in 1493, 'Bethroul' in 1494/5, 'Bethroull' and 'Badroull' in 1502, 'Badrowll' in 1504, 'Bethroule' in 1516, 'Bethrowll' in 1524/5, 'Bedrowll' and 'Bedrowlle' in 1528, 'Bethrowll' in 1530/1, 'Bedderoulle' in 1543, 'Bedrowle' in 1545, 'Bedoroule' in 1550/1, 'Bethieroule', 'Badderroull' and 'Betheroull' in 1553/4, 'Bedrewll' in 1557, 'Bedroull' in 1560, 'Badroull' and 'Bedrewle' in 1564, 'Bedderroule' in 1564/5, 'Bedreowll' in 1565, 'Bethrewll' in 1566, 'Bathroule' Bederowll' and 'Beddeirowle' in 1569, 'Bedrowle' in 1572; 'Badroule' in 1572/3 and 1576, 'Bedroule' in 1575, 'Beddrowll' in 1578, 'Beddroule' in 1580, 'Bedrowll' in 1581, 'Beddroule' in 1578/9, 1579/80, 1581, 1583/4 and 1584/5, 'Bedreule' in 1586, 'Bedroull' and 'Bedroule' in 1587, 'Bedreule' in 1591, the Laird himself spelled it 'Bedderroul' in 1602, it is also 'Badrewle' in 1602, 'Bethrewle' in 1605, 'Badreull' in 1607, 'Bedreull' in 1612, 1614 and 1618, 'Bedderreull' in 1617, 'Beddiruill' in 1619, 'Bedreull' in 1620, 'Badiereull' in 1623, 'Beddareull' in 1632, 'Bedrouell' in 1639, 'Bedreule' in 1649, 'Beddrewle' in 1662, 'Bedrowll' in 1668, 'Bedruell' and 'Badroule' in 1678, 'Beedrulle' in 1694, 'Bedreull' in the 17th century, 'Bedderule' in 1706, 'Bedderoul' in 1722 and 'Bedderule' in 1748; it is marked as 'Baddroull' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Badroul' and 'Bedroul' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, 'Baddroull' on Blaeu's 1654 map, and 'Baddroull' on Visscher's 1689 map; its origin is uncertain, suggestions including 'the building by the Rule' or 'Bethoc's place by the Rule', with the latter perhaps being the more likely because of some of the earlier versions; note the former local pronunciation, noted in 1837, *bethe-rul* is also closer to earlier spellings).

Bedrule (*bed-rool*) *n.* title of a Strathspey, written in 1984 by Betty Grant of Toronto, Ontario, in memory of her great-great-grandmother Elizabeth Turnbull Dickson who left Bedrule 150 years earlier to emigrate to Canada.

Bedrule (*bed-rool*) *n.* **Robert** (13th C.) recorded as 'Robertus de Rulebetoc' when he was on an inquest in about the 1260 for Simon of 'Lede'. It is unclear if he is related to the Rules or the later Turnbulls.

Bedrule Brig (*bed-rool-brig*) *n.* bridge over the Rule Water to the south-west of Bedrule village. It dates from the 18th century and is a grade C listed building.

Bedrule Castle (*bed-rool-kaw-sul*) *n.* former castle in the parish and barony of Bedrule, built by the Comyns in the 13th century, later held by the Turnbulls, and destroyed by the English in 1545. The grass-covered remains can be seen on the eastern side of the Rule Water, between the churchyard and the river. From the air there are clear outlines of an oval wall, about 60 m by 40 m, with gatehouse and 3 towers, although the north-eastern part has been obliterated by cultivation. The interior contains a cross-wall, as well as signs of 2 buildings. The gatehouse was reached by a road that wound up from the river on the west. The castle was visited by Edward I of England in 1298. John Turnbull of Bedrule was Laird in 1432, but the castle was probably held by his ancestors for at least a couple of generations before this. It is supposedly near the site where 200 of the Turnbull clan were brought before James IV, with halters round their necks in 1510. The castle was burned in 1570, along with others in Teviotdale, by the English force led by Lord Hunsdon and the Earl of Sussex. It is said that some stones in the Bedrule churchyard, bearing carved bull's heads, were saved from the ruins.

Bedrule Common (*bed-rool-ko-min*) *n.* former common lands in Bedrule Parish. Parishioners had the right to pasture here. However, it was divided in 1696, with the land shared out

among the main landowners, with the Rev. James Borland protesting that the minister had always had a right to use the common, but was being excluded from the division.

Bedrule Kirk (*bed-rool-kirk*) *n.* church in Bedrule, serving the surrounding Parish. It stands on high ground above the eastern bank of the Rule, with commanding views of the surrounding countryside. There must have been a chapel here since at least the 13th century. There was a dispute over patronage of the church with female descendants of Rutherford of that Ilk in the early 16th century. Patronage passed to the Kerrs of Ferniehirst later that century and then to the Kers of Cavers-Carre in the 17th century, (curiously) remaining with them even after they sold the Barony in 1801. Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was recorded as 'tacksman' of the parsonage and vicarage in the period 1568–72. At the end of the 18th century the old church was described as being partly below ground, with only slits for windown, so that it was like 'a family vault or damp cellar' and in 'a ruinous state'. The church was rebuilt on the same site in 1803/4, with extensive renovations carried out in 1876–77. It was then further renovated and enlarged in 1914, through the benefaction of Sir Robert Usher, with the architects being Leadbetter and Fairley. Inside hang panels bearing the arms of local families (Douglas, Elliot, Ogilvie, Oliver, Rutherford, Turnbull and Usher), and there are noteworthy stained-glass windows from 1922. There are two fragments of hog-backed gravestones inside, as well as another old stone with a carving of a robed figure and a sword. There are also many old Turnbull gravestones in the churchyard, including: a carved shield bearing the initials 'GK HT'; and one bearing a carved mallet and the initials 'GT HO 1618 IT MT 1638' (which we could speculate are George Turnbull and Helen Oliver, plus John Turnbull and Margaret Turnbull). The church also contains a memorial to Bishop William Turnbull, who was born in the parish and baptised there. A memorial stone pillar was erected there after WWI. There is also a memorial plaque to Anthony Fasson, who died when retreiving the 'Enigma machine' and codebook from a sinking U-Boat in 1942. The manse is located to the south-west of the church and was built in 1794, replacing an earlier building on which tax was paid for 13 windows in 1753 (and which was condemned by committees in 1792 and 1793). The minister's stipend included the vicarage teinds of the Baronies of Bedrule, Ruecastle and Knowesouth. The glebe lands consisted of about 4 acres of arable land, a steep wooded bank and the riverside, as well as a strip in front of the lodge for Wells estate. The church was transferred to the Presbytery of Hawick in 1947. The church was linked with Denholm and had a common minister from 1963; it was also linked with Minto in 1976. In 2003 the church was connected with Minto and Denholm into a wider region known as Ruberslaw, and this was extended to include Hobkirk and Southdean the following year. Free Church members in Bedrule were served by the Free Kirk in Denholm. Bedrule Women's Guild was one of the oldest women's Chirstian organisations in Scotland, being founded in 1892 by Lady Eliott of Wells, and merging with Denholm and Minto Guilds around 1999; a stained-glass window in the Church celebrated the centenary of 'the Guild'. Communion cups were gifted by Kerr of Newton and his wife in 1716. Communion tokens exist dating from probably before 1700; they are made of lead and round, with 'B.K.' incised on them, and an older 'B' in relief visible on some examples. A roll of the ministry is: Adam, Parson c.1230; Thomas Peebles, Rector in 1378; James Falsyde, Rector c.1413–c.17; James Newton, Rector in at least 1468–1492; John Kirkton until 1538; Sir William Todd at least 1541–57; William Kerr, Parson in at least 1562 and 1563; John Stewart c.1562; Sir John Douglas 1563/4; John Allan c.1567; John Oliver, 1569; George Johnston, minister 1575 (Reader vacant); John Turnbull, Reader 1576–78; George Turnbull, Reader 1579–80; Alexander Tait c.1585–91; William Galbraith c.1599; Joseph Tennant c.1601–c.21; David Fowls 1633–34; Henry Pearson 1635–39; Harry (Henry) Elliot 1640–c.53; vacant c.1653–58; Hugh Scott 1658–62; James Adamson 1664–89; James Borland 1690–1713; John Gilchrist 1714–46; George Dickson 1748–87; William Brown 1788–1836; Archibald Craig 1832–76; John Stevenson 1875–1923; James D. Gordon 1923–44; Thomas McGinn 1945–63; Robert Waugh 1963–74; James F. Falconer 1975–77; John T. Stuart 1978–84; Moira Herkes 1985–88; Thomas Preston 1989–92; William MacGregor Longmuir 1992–2003 (it is 'Beddroul K:' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Badroul K.' and 'Bedroul K.' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'K. of Badroull' on Blaeu's 1654 map, just north of the town).

Bedrule Mains (*bed-rool-mānz*) *n.* lands in Bedrule Parish, formerly belonging to the Turnbulls of Bedrule. In 1643 it was split into two

halves, each valued at £130, one half owned by William Turnbull of Bedrule and the other half by Thomas Turnbull (probably his son). Both halves were owned by John Ker of Cavers Carre in 1788.

Bedrule Mill (*bed-rool-mil*) *n.* former corn mill at Bedrule, located on the east side of the Rule Water and north-east of the modern farm of Bedrule. It is reached from the road by a bridge across the Rule. There has also been a sawmill further south and on the other side of the river. It is said that in fairly early times it was a 'pirn mill' making yarn, but this did not succeed, and so it reverted to a corn mill, but the farmers having become used to taking there grain elsewhere, it became vacant and was again rented by a manufacturer for making yarn before such manufacturing switched into the towns. It was owned by the Turnbulls of Bedrule until 1696 and was a separate farm until at least the mid-19th century. William of Bedrule was owner in 1643, when it was valued at £200. John Douglas was tenant there in 1674, when fined for selling meal in Hawick at 2 different prices on the same market day. William Ramsay was tenant at the end of the 17th century. It was owned by John Ker of Cavers Carre in 1788. George Waddell was tenant there in 1799. George Scott was tenant there in 1857. About 250 m to the north-east are the remains of a roughly rectangular enclosure, measuring 50 m across. Its west side falls steeply down to the Rule Water and on its south side is an unnamed ravine. The ramparts have been much reduced by cultivation, and the original entrance on the north-east corner is no longer discernible (it is 'Betherrool milne' in 1674; Blaeu's 1654 map shows one mill on each side of the Rule, perhaps identified with Bedrule Mill and Spittal Mill).

Bedrule Pairish (*bed-rool-pā-reesh*) *n.* Parish of Bedrule, lying near the centre of Roxburghshire, consisting of a roughly oval shape about 4 miles long from north to south. The original boundaries probably correspond to the lands held by Bethoc in the 12th and earlier centuries. It is bounded by the Rule on the west and the Teviot on the north-west. The extent of the Parish includes the Dunion, Black Law and Rubserlaw. The main estates were Bedrule, Ruecastle, Knowesouth and Newton. Before the Reformation it was a Rectory within the Diocese of Glasgow, taxed at £4 in 1275 and £3 8s in 1376. In 1643 the lands of the Parish were valued at £3943 13s 4d. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £3800, with the land valued at about £3500 in 1678. The Parish of Abbotrule was united to Bedrule, but in 1777 it was divided between Hobkirk and Southdean. The bounding parishes were then Minto, Ancrum, Jedburgh, Hobkirk and Cavers (and Southdean before the boundaries were rearranged in the 19th century). In about 1795 there were 6 weavers, 3 tailors, 2 wrights, 2 gardeners and 2 blacksmiths; one of the blacksmiths employed several people in the manufacture of nails. The Parish had villages at Bedrule, Newton, Ruecastle and Fulton, all of which were 'now much decayed, and the number of houses greatly diminished' by the late 18th century. There were 20 men listed there between the ages of 19 and 30 in 1799. In 1837 almost the entire adult population was engaged in agriculture, with 2 stocking-makers and 1 smith; there were no tailors, shoemakers, joiners or alehouses. The population was 297 in 1755 and 259 in about 1795. Baptismal and marriage records for the Parish start in 1690; pages going back to perhaps 1660 became unreadable, and the early birth records are fairly irregular. There are no existing heritors' records. The population in 1755 was 297.

Bedrule Sawmill (*bed-rool-saw-mil*) *n.* former sawmill at Bedrule, located on the west bank of the Rule Water, near the church. It should not be confused with Bedrule Mill, which is further to the north and on the opposite bank. A house near here was washed away in the flood of 1846.

Bedrule Schuil (*bed-rool-skil*) *n.* former school in Bedrule Parish, with schoolmaster's house attached. It may have been established in the early 17th century. James Mather was is the earliest recorded schoolmaster, mentioned in 1608 and 1609. In 1693 it was decided that money from a vacant stipend should be used to build a house for the Schoolmaster. In 1703 it was reported at the Presbytery that there was only a winter school in the Parish. In 1715 the amount given to the minister for teaching poor pupils was cut (perhaps meaning there were fewer who were unable to pay). In 1726 James Turnbull was replaced by a different James Turnbull. In about 1795 it is described that the schoolmaster's salary was 'a sorry pittance indeed' and the 'schoolhouse is almost a ruin'; it was also reported to be too small, with the schoolroom beign just 15 feet by 13 feet. There were 80 pupils in the 1830s. James Ker was master there in the latter part of the 18th century. James There were 43 pupils in 1866 and 39 in 1893. Records exist for the period 1873 to 1945. The former school and schoolmaster's house has been converted into a private dwelling. A roll of

masters includes: James Mather, 1608 and 1609; Alexander Hogg, at least 1691–1717; James Turnbull, 1717–26; (another) James Turnbull, 1726–33; William Bell, 1733–45; William Leyden, 1746–59; James Ker, 1759 to at least 1791; William Irvine, at least 1795–99; James Innes, 1799 to at least 1838; and William McNeil, 1855–92.

Bedrule Toon (*bed-rool-toon*) *n.* former lands in Bedrule Parish. This was 'Town of Bedrule' in 1643, when owned by Sir Thomas Ker and valued at £608, consisting of 16 husbandlands. Janet Turnbull, Marion Turnbull and Agnes Bell were recorded there in 1726. 'Fourteen husband-lands of the Town of Bedrule, at L. 18 each' were owned by John Ker of Cavers Carre in 1788.

beds (*bedz*) *n.* name for various hopscotch-like games, more often played by girls than boys – '... But beds were a ploy that wad keep them gang lang' [WL], 'Cockerossie, off oo ran, Beds, guesses, bools and kick the can ...' [IWL], 'Oo yaised to play beds, hopscotch ee wad say, bit oo caaed eet beds' [ME], the spaces chalked out as part of this game – '... git a piece o chalk an chalk the beds on the road an play' [ME].

be-east (*bee-eest*) *adv., prep., arch.* towards the east, on the east side, eastward from – '... with that piece of ground lying at the back of the said house, and be-east the same to the brae-head, bounded as therein mentioned, with the liberty of fog and feal in the commonty of Wilton' [DCW1742].

Bee (*bee*) *n.* **George** (1914/15–91) born and raised in North Berwick, he arrived in Hawick in 1932 as Assistant Burgh Surveyor. He served with the Royal Engineers and became Burgh Surveyor after WWII, retiring in 1975. He was involved with the Abbeyfield Society and was a Tweed Commissioner.

Bee (*bee*) *n.* nickname for **William Scott**, tailor.

Beeby (*bee-bee*) *n.* **Henry** born in Hawick at the Haig Maternity Hospital, he is a racehorse auctioneer, being Manging Director of Doncaster Bloodstock Sales. He was the Callants' Club dinner guest in 2010.

Beechhurst (*beech-hurst*) *n.* mansion-style house built for Edward Wilson in 1889, just outside Hawick on the Bonchester Road. The area here was formerly known as 'the Dodlins'.

the Beeching Report (*thu-bee-chin-ree-pōr'*) *n.* report of a committee chaired by Dr. Richard Beeching in 1963, called 'The Reshaping of British Railways', which led to the closure of the Waverley Line and other secondary railway lines. It has been suggested that not all the statistics used were sound and that there was some influence from the road lobby – 'Awfih vexed ti leave Hawick when his fither lost his railwayman's job thenks ti Dr Beeching' [IWL].

Beechlands (*beech-lindz*) *n.* house in Denholm that was formerly the Kirk Manse. It was sold by the church in the 1960s and renamed after 2 beech trees that grew in the field adjoining the property.

Beechwud (*beech-wud*) *n.* house on Wilton Hill. Edward Wilson lived there and later Dennis Elliot Aubrey Wilson.

Beechwud Cottage (*beech-wud-ko'-eej*) *n.* house in Sunnyhill.

the Beechwud Trophy (*thu-beech-wud-trō-fee*) *n.* bowling trophy donated in 1903 by manufacturer Peter Scott in order to encourage better relations between the town's 3 clubs. It was won for the 5th time by the Buccleuch Bowling Club in 1912, thus becoming that Club's property outright. After that Scott donated the Norwood Trophy.

Beeconsfield Terrace see **Beaconsfield Terrace**

Beedle (*bee-dul*) *n.* **John A.** Head Librarian in Hawick in the period 1981–96 and again from 2001. He previously worked with Northumberland and Durham County Libraries. He wrote an article on the centenary of the Library in the 2004 Archæological Society Transactions.

the Beef Tub (*thu-beef-tub*) *n.* name sometimes used for the deep and secluded ravine below Harden house, where stolen herds were concealed in rieving times (cf. the 'Devil's Beef Tub' near Moffat).

beek (*beek*) *n., arch.* a mouth, used contemptuously – 'A line o' verse ye winna read; But ance a-week, May gi'e a psalm an awkward screed, Wi' tuneless beek' [JR].

beek (*beek*) *v., arch.* to warm (especially before a fire), make warm, bask – 'Aince mair we bauldly beek oor a–s I' the warm sun; Ilk look is blythe, ilk tongue rehearses, Bad weather's dune' [JoHa], 'How dear to me that smiling brae, That beeks in morning's summer ray' [DA], '... smuillin-in laeuch at the brae-fit, little Bosells beekeet i the sun' [ECS], 'The warm sun beekin doun' [GW], 'How dear to me that smiling brae, That beeks in morning's summer ray ...' [DA], '... The lassie sits cosily beekin' her taes' [JJ], 'Thir roses, beekin Full-breistit i the summer air ...' [DH].

beek (*beek*) *v., arch.* to make up a fire (also **beet**).

beenge (*beenj*) *v., arch.* to bang into something.

beenger (*been-jur*) *n., arch.* a large specimen.

beengin (*been-jin*) *adj., arch.* large of its kind – 'A beengin' troot' [GW].

beer (*beer*) *v., arch.* to bear – '... whereo' ilka ane beers twons, an' ther isna ane kebbet amang thame' [HSR], 'Hei'd little need be hen-herteet that hed ti beer the ramstam onfaa ... ' [ECS].

beestin (*bees-tin*) *n., arch.* the milk drawn from a cow right after calving.

beet (*bee'*) *n., arch.* sheaf, bundle of flax ready for the mill – '... it was pulled up by the root with the hands, and tied up in beets or sheaves ... ' [JAHM].

beet (*bee'*) *v., arch.* to fix or make up a fire – 'Forbye, I hae the kiln to beet, Wi' fuel late and early' [HSR], to knot in a piece of yarn while weaving, *n.* yarn used for darning a web (cf. **beek**).

beetin (*bee'-in*) *n., arch.* yarn used for fixing the weaving, a bundle of weaving – '... the assortment of bundles which the weaver carried home from the warehouse was called the beating of his new web' [AJ] (cf. **beet**).

beet-mister (*bee'-mis-tur*) *n., arch.* a stop-gap, substitute (noted by J. Jamieson).

befaa (*bee-faw*) *v.* to befall – 'A bold attempt, they gave consent tho' danger should befa'; They would climb the lofty mountains to the hill Vitoria' [BY], 'There aye is something to atone In ilk mishap that may befa', And whilk still better is than none, Even though the meed should be but sma' ' [AD], 'May ill befa' the cankered loon, That winna mak' the pint stoup clatter' [GWe], 'In the midst o' the battle, Whatever befa' ... ' [MNR], 'Oor ain toun, oor ain toun Whatever micht befa' ' [WL].

befaan (*bee-fawn*) *pp., poet.* befallen – '... an' what was befaan til the possesset o' the deevils' [HSR].

beft (*beft*) *v., poet.* to beat – 'An' I wull beft doun his faes afore his fece ... ' [HSR].

beggar (*be-gur*) *n.* informal, patronising or mildly derogative name for a man or boy – 'Rin, ye beggar, or I'll hae to catch ye!'.

beggars (*be-gurz*) *n., pl.* paupers, collecting alms for a living, increasing as a social problem through mediæval times. There were laws prohibiting begging except by those wearing a badge that was only given to people who were sick or otherwise genuinely unable to work. One of these 'beggars badges' from Cavers in 1729 is in the Museum of Scotland. Acts were passed to control begging outside ones own Parish, as well as to encourage the Parishes to provide some relief for their own poor and invalided. Begging became a major cause for public concern in the Hawick of the 18th and 19th centuries. During these centuries beggars were mainly from Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Galloway and Ireland. It is said that around 1820 the only full-time professional beggar in Hawick was John Brown, but there were many match-sellers and itinerant pedlars who also begged. The first plan to stop begging and provide poor relief began in 1822. By 1837 there were about 150 permanent paupers and 500 occasional paupers supported in the Parish of Hawick.

beggit (*be-gee', -gi'*) *pp., poet.* begged – 'He gaed til Pilate, an' begget the bodie o' Jesus' [HSR].

begin o (*bee-gin-o*) *v., arch.* begin to, followed by the present participle – 'Dinna begin o catter-battereen aboot poleeteeks here!' [ECS], 'Thay've begun o howkin up thae fields an settin taatihs in thum' [ECS].

begither (*bee-gi-thur*) *adv., poet.* together – 'And wimples on as yin begither'.

begood (*bee-good, -gid*) *pp., arch., poet.* began – '... just as it begoud to get faughish derk' [LHTB], '... Untill the rector's wakeful cocke Begoude to clappe his wing' [JTe], 'Frae that time Jesus begoude til preach, an' til say, Repent ... ' [HSR], 'The motor dreiver ... beguid o kirneen an caain eis injin' [ECS], 'Salome slipped at her mither's glance, Oot on the fluir and begood to dance' [WL] (also written 'begoude' and 'beguid').

begowk (*bee-gowk*) *v., arch.* to trick someone, make a fool of.

begrutten (*bee-gru'-in*) *adj., arch.* tear-stained – '... which was crying bitterly and 'a' begritten oure' ' [EM1820], 'A reed, lowpin, broazy face leike a bermy bannih, sweet-begrutten an bairkent wui dirrt' [ECS] (also 'begritten').

beguid see **begood**

begunk (*bee-gunk*) *n., arch.* to cheat, delude, get the better of – 'An' Jesus answiret an' said untill them, 'Tak' tent that man begunk you' ' [HSR], 'An' mony fause prophets sall ræise, an' sall begunk mony' [HSR], to jilt.

beh (*be*) *v.* to bleat, baa – 'A black-faced yowe looks up frae her bite Beh-in' 'I dinna ken' ' [DH], 'There wasna a soond, till sudden there sterted A beh-in' and meh-in' thrae miles away ... ' [DH], *n.* the bleat of a sheep or lamb.

behald (*bee-hawld*) *v., poet.* to behold – 'Behald, thou art fair, my loefe, behald, thou art fair; thou hest dows' eyne' [HSR], 'The Lord luiks doun frae heæven; he behalds a' the sons o' men' [HSR] (also spelled 'behauld'; cf. **behaud**).

behaud (*bee-hawd*) *v., arch.* to behold (also **behald**).

behauden (*bee-haw-din*) *adj., pp., arch.* beholden (also spelled 'behadden').

behoove (*bee-hoov*) *v., arch.* behoof, benefit – '... payable at Michellmess nixt, for the use and behoove of the said towne' [BR1707].

behove (*bee-hōv*) *v., arch.* to be incumbent on someone, be a duty for someone – '... yt the said John Scott behoved to satisfie as an adulterer in sackcloth ...' [PR1714], to be necessary, have to be – 'Whereupon the said Bailie Ruecastle said that he behoved either to be drunken or mad ...' [PR1718], '... Langlands laugh'd, and said, He behoved to have peats some where' [DCW1765], *n.* behoof – 'The baylyeas ordained him to content and pay to their fiscall, or any oyr in yr name, for yr behove, ye somne of twenty pound Scott' [BR1689], '... for the use and behove of the poor of the said parish' [Wil1767] (used personally, rather than impersonally as in standard English).

behyiv (*be-hyiv*) *v., arch.* to behave.

bei (*bī*) *v., arch.* to be – 'What that wad bei for' [BW], '... Tae bei a pair o' butes' [JSB], '... An' dinna say ma common sense Is sma' as sma' can bei' [JCG], "Hei'll bei owre the knowe now' [JAHM], 'The gaird wad need ti bei richt an skeely ...' [ECS], 'A'll bei there in i meenint' [ECS], 'What that wad bei for' [HEx1921], '... hei'll bei on his way owre land an' sei tae take pairt in the annual festival' [BW1939], 'Tho' aa the michtie oceans wad bei ro'ed i' yin ...' [WFC], be (expressing a wish) – 'But, bey that as it may be, aw has just looted doon ...' [BCM1880], 'The Loard bey guid tuiye' [JAHM] (also spelled 'bey' and 'bie'; see also **beis**).

bei (*bī*) *n., arch.* a bee – '... The pansy's modest blush, the buzzin' bumble bei' [WFC], 'Whan div ee smuik the beis?' [ECS], '... An emmet ran up a blade o' gress And beis thrae the clover were hingin'' [DH].

beil see **biel**

beild see **bield**

bein see **bien**

bein ti (*bee-in-ti*) *adj. phrase, arch.* being present at – '... we had no ermon the minister being to asist at the administration of the sacrament of the Lords supper at Kirkton' [Wil1729].

beir see **bear**

beis (*bīz*) *v., arch.* is, are, shall be – '... and beis nocht tennandis til hym of the samyn' [SB1470], '... to be payit to the said James and his freyndis at termez as beis thocht expedient be baytht the saidis parteis ...' [SB1527], 'Item, whatsomever person that beis not present yeirlie at the common ryding and setting the faires, sal pay forty shillings ...' [BR1640], '... any person beis fund travelling, or out of the kirk, on an fasting or Sabbath, or working, he shall pay dubill penaltie and dub. punisht.' [Ash1643] (usually in subordinate clauses; see also **bei**).

belang (*bee-law<u>ng</u>*) *v.* to belong – '... considerin' what was his meanin' wi' regard to ane belangin' to me ...' [JTe], 'Alsua untill thee, O Lord, belangs mercie ...' [HSR], 'O Lord God, til wham vangence belangs ...' [HSR], 'Though what belang'd tae me and mine Is perish'd save in name' [JEDM], 'Then on my lads, there are sheep and steers, That belang na' the English men ...' [JBB], '... And it's here your hert belangs' [WL], 'Hearts will always be united In this toon where I belang' [DJ], to belong to, come from – 'she belangs the West End', 'the band belangs the community o Hawick', 'The woman who belonged this house was called Blythe ...' [JRa], '... We carena what belang them' [JT], 'Ah, puir deludit Maggie Broon! Ahe thocht the High Street Belnaged the Toon' [DH], 'Weel, aw'm aye sorry for thaim – especially if they belang the toon' [BW1939], to be a characteristic trait – 'Ee canna pass keind – it belangs eer foak, man!' [ECS], to be owner of something (i.e. transposing subject and object) – 'whae belangs that jaiket?'.

belangand (*bee-law<u>ng</u>-ind*) *pres. part., arch.* belonging, pertaining to one as a possession or appendage – 'the sayd landis off the Hepe belangand, or ony way mayand belang in tyme to coum ...' [SB1431].

beldame (*bel-dām*) *n., poet.* a grandmother – '... In her throat, wi' a pair o' lang plyers, he scrapt, But the canty auld beldame the whole affair stood' [TCh].

Beld Jamie (*beld-jā-mee*) *n.* nickname for **James Scott** recorded in 1526.

Beld Robin (*beld-ro-bin*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott**, son of John of Deloraine, also called 'Bellit Robin'. The meaning was probably 'bald'.

belike (*bee-līk*) *adv., poet.* perhaps, probably, seemingly – '... And belike they graped whaur they couldna see, And the nits were sweir to faa' [WL].

Belkirk see **Bellskirk**

bell (*bel*) *n., arch.* a soap bubble.

Bell (*bel*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Roughlee in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. **Adam** (1730/1–1802) resident of Bedrule Parish, where he is buried. His children included: William (1764/5–1800); Janet (1772/3–1808); a son who died aged 17; Margaret; and Adam (1773/4–1831). **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1777. **Adam** (b.1814/5) from Jedburgh, he was a tailor in Hawick. His business is listed on the Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was living with his cousin, Elizabeth Phaup, at West Toll-Bar. **Sgt. Adam** (d.1917) of the Seaforth Highlanders. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1916. He was killed in action at the Battle of Arras and is buried in Crump Trench British Cemetery, France. He is commemorated on a plaque in Ashkirk Kirk. **Alexander** (16th C.) listed in 1579 among men accused by the Bailie of Hexham of stealing 2 horses from near there. He was recorded as 'called Crat Bell', and the others named were Mungo Armstrong 'Flie the Gaist', Ninian Teviot 'of the Hilhous' and Ninian Armstrong 'Gawdie'. It is unclear where he came from. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Craikhope in 1721. In 1720 he married Margaret Clerk, who was also from Roberton. Their children included John (b.1721). These children, born to Alexander in Yarrow Parish, may also be the same family: James (b.1828); John (b.1730); Margaret (b.1832); and Isabel (b.1736). **Alexander** (18th C.) servant in Falnash. In 1728 he married Helen Henderson, who was also a servant there. **Alexander** (19th/20th C.) partner with Robert Milligan in the firm Milligan & Bell. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. Perhaps the same Andrew was recorded (by Pitscottie) in about the late 1530s as keeper of the King's sheep in Ettrick Forest. There were said to be 10,000 sheep and he 'made the king as good an account of them as if they had gone in the bounds of Fife'. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Whitfield in Wilton Parish. His son William was baptised in 1709. **Andrew** (b.1800/1) wood forester living at Wrae in Ewesdale in 1851. His wife was Agnes and their children included Margaret and Thomas. **Charles** 'Charlie' first Cornet after WWII. **David** (b.1770s) tailor recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **David** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Wight in Bedrule in 1802. **Euphan** (17th/18th C.) resident of Newton, recorded receiving poor money from the Bedrule Session in 1726. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Colterscleuch in 1724 and Skelfhill in 1729. His children, baptised in Cavers, probably include Andrew (b.1724), Robert (b.1727), Janet (b.1729) and Bessie (b.1731). **Francis** (b.c.1785) hand-loom weaver in Hawick, born outside Roxburghshire. In 1837 he married Jane, daughter of Robert Pringle and Ann Buckham. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row along with Jane. **Francis** 'Frank' (b.1828/9) from Hoddom in Dumfriesshire, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at Myreslawgreen with his wife Mary and son Alexander. He is probably the Frank who donated coins to the Museum in 1861, 1873 and 1874. **Francis** 'Frankie', 'Dodo' (20th C.) diminutive West End character of the mid-to-late 1900s, always wearing a peaked flat cap and greeting people with 'Yo-Ho . . . ' and his stick held high. He is famous for his comment 'Have ye seen the Struther, it's black wi swans?'. **George** (16th C.) recorded in Branxholme in 1586/7, among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **George** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1599 as a servitor of Hector Turnbull of Barnhills. He was a subscriber at Barnhills to a bond by John of Minto to enter the Lorraines of Harwood. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He witnessed baptisms for several other residents of Borthaugh: James Pott and William Telfer in 1721; Walter Riddell in 1724, William Lorraine in 1725, 1729 and 1731; James Scott and Thomas Wilson in 1729; and Thomas Thomson in 1732. He seems likely to be the George who married Jean Wilson in Roberton in 1712. **George** (18th C.) married Agnes Aitchison in 1727, the marriage being proclaimed in Bedrule and Minto Parishes. **George** (18th C.) house servant at Weens in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for William Oliver of Dinlabyre. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1795 he married Margaret Waldie, who was also from Hawick. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Muirfield, in Wilton Parish, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **George Hardy** (b.1774) son of John and

Anne Johnston, he was born in Graitney, Dumfriesshire. He was a hosier in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. His wife was Mary Wilson and they had children Helen (b.1807) and Agnes (b.1810) in Hawick. He could be the 'stockingmaker and plasterer' who died in Hawick in 1829. **George** (b.c.1770s) clogger in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **George** (1780–1859) eldest son of William and Markie Minto, he was born in Southdean Parish. He was recorded as son of William of Menslaws in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He took over farming Menslaws from his father. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819, when still junior of Menslaws. He is recorded there in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1837 he was noted as the only heritor of Bedrule Parish who was resident there. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Scott (son of Robert Scott of Sandyknowe and Barbara Haliburton) and Ann Scott (daughter of William Scott of Raeburn and Jean Elliot); she was thus a cousin of Sir Walter Scott the writer. Their children were: Ann Scott (1814–81); and Marky Minto (1816–38). The farm of Menslaws was sold the year after his death to Thomas Cockburn. **George** (18th/19th C.) keeper of a public house in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. He could be the George listed as a 70 year old cattle drover in Lilliesleaf in 1841. **George** (19th C.) miller and farmer at Southdean Mill in the 1860s. **Gideon William** of Fortune, W.S. (1805–77) son of William, who was a farmer in Berwickshire. He purchased the estate of Woll in 1863 from Mr. Ainslie. He married Barbara Leonora Dirom and was succeeded by his son William Scott. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) servant of Robert Deans in Hawick. In 1725 she was admonished by the Session 'for her unbecoming deportment in going the length of Bleckliesmont (probably Blackleemouth) in ye water Roule with Archibald Little, soldier, and was sharplie rebuked, seeing she was hired to shear in ye Landward'. **Isaac** (18th/19th C.) farmer servant to George Rutherford at Dykes in Cavers Parish. In 1819 he was accused of assault, along 2 other Bells from Maxton. **Isabella** 'Tibbie' (1793/4–1863) from Canonbie, she was housekeeper of Walter Scott, farmer at Bowanhill. Her headstone at Teviothead is curtly inscribed 'Tibbie Bell, Wat's housekeeper, died 16th December 1863, aged 69'. **James** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk in 1661 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Riddell (in the Fanns) and Janet Bell (probably a relative). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers. His children included Archibald (b.1701), Sarah (b.1703) and Thomas (b.1706). **James** (1782–1843) son of William and Markie Minto. He was recorded as 'son to Mr Bell' at Menslaws on the 1801 Militia ballot. He went to India in 1811 and became a successful indigo planter and merchant in Bengal. He may have married Clara Ewen in Calcutta in 1817 and certainly married Betsy Laidlaw in Jedburgh in 1828. Their only child was Dorothea Laidlaw (b.1832). He died on passage from India. **James** (b.1806/7) weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 29 High Street. His wife was Susan and their children included James, Matthew, Gilbert, Janet and Margaret. **James** (b.1808/9) from Minto, he was a grocer and spirit merchant in Hawick. In 1841 he was living in Melrose, in 1851 on the Howgate and in 1861 at 29 High Street '3d. Back House'. He is listed as a grocer in Slater's 1852 directory and a 'Seedsman Carter' in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included Jessie, Margaret and Thomas. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1829. **James** (b.c.1805) from Canonbie, he was a farm labourer in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was living at Dinleyhagufoot and in 1851 he was at Larriston and was already widowed. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Elliot and their children included: Janet (or 'Jessie', b.1835); Anne (b.1836); Anne (again, b.1837); James (b.1839); William (b.1841); Thomas (b.1842); Walter Scott (b.1843); Matthew (b.1843); and Margaret (b.1845). **James** (b.1818/9) from Langholm, he was a police officer in Hawick. In 1851 he was a frameworker lodging on Tannage Close. In 1861 he was a 'Police Officer & Chelsea Pensioner' living on O'Connell Street. He married Janet Fisher. **James** (b.1819/20) from Lochmaben, he was a framework knitter in Hawick. He was living at about 23 High Street in 1851 and 48 High Street in 1861. He was already a widower in 1851, with children including Andrew and George. **James** (b.1828/9) from Arbroath, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Mather's Close. He married Margaret Ballantyne (from Ireland) in Hawick in 1851 and their children included Helen, Robert, James, William and Isabella. He is probably be the Hawick stockingmaker who was in Hawick Jail

in 1846, 1847 and 1848. **James** (19th C.) married Helen Scott in Hawick in 1853. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Balmer in Hawick in 1853. **John** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. In 1398 he was involved in litigation over the benefice of Kinghorn. It was stated that he had earlier been presented to the Parish Church of Cavers, but this had not transpired and hence was to become invalid. His surname is written 'Bel'. **John** (d.c.1683) tenant in Whitchesters. His will is recorded in 1683. He is probably related to William, who was at Whitchesters in 1694, as well as the later John. He may be the John who, along with Walter, witnessed a baptism for John Henderson in Hawick in 1656. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for Walter Grieve in Hawick Parish in 1676. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for Marion Bell and her husband David Graham in 1671. He is probably the John who married Malie Wilson and whose daughter Janet was baptised in 1651, with witnesses John Henderson and Walter Bell. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Ramsaycleuchburn, where he is recorded in 1678. His wife was called Park and their son Thomas was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1678. **John** (17th C.) servant at Gorrenberry, presumably for Francis Scott of Gorrenberry. In 1684 he was listed among the men declared as fugitives for refusing to take 'the Test'. **John** (17th/18th C.) servant to Adam Elliot of Arkleton. He witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish in 1702. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded being at Whitchesters in about 1710, according to evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. He was probably related to the William recorded in Whitchesters in 1694. **John** (b.1824/5) woodman living at Wrae in Ewesdale in 1851. His wife was Jane (from Perthshire) and their children included Ann, Margaret, Janet and Robert. **John** 'Jock' (19th C.) local athlete who competed in Common-Riding games etc. He won many of the prizes for leaping competitions in the late 1850s and early 1860s. In 1860 he was first or second in most of the jumping competitions at the Common-Riding Games and in 1861 he won 4 of the 5 jumping competitions. He could be the 22-year old frameworker living with his step-father James Green at 30 Loan in 1861. **John** (b.1833/4) from Canonbie, he was a farm labourer living at Borthwickhead Schoolhouse in 1861. His wife Janet was from Roberton Parish. **John** (1871–1941) born at Ladylaw Place and raised in Lothian Street, he was son of John and Cecil Messer. He became a coach-builder by trade, but better known locally as a tenor singer. He was taught by Walter Fiddes Wilson, organist in Hawick. He was Precentor at Allars Kirk for 10 years from 1899, and performed widely at concerts etc. in Hawick and elsewhere. He was known for the musical lectures he gave in collaboration with Thomas Caldwell. 'Up wi' Auld Hawick' was composed for and sung by him at the 1903–05 Colour Bussings, and he also first sung 'Oor ain Auld Toon' in 1903. Despite that, he left Hawick for Edinburgh in 1909, to take up a position with Scottish Motor Traction. He died in Edinburgh. **Margaret** (d.1732) resident of Hobkirk Parish. Her gravestone in the kirkyard there was inscribed 'HERE LYS MARGRIT BELL, WHO, IN PRUDENCE DID EXCEL 1732'. **Richard** (18th/19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. The death of his child is recorded in 1824. **Richard** (1833–1909) local farmer, known for keeping a managerie. His brother-in-law was John Wilson, son of 'Christopher North'. He lived at Billholm, having the joint tenancy of that farm and Craikhope. In 1879 he moved to Castle O'er. He was also a keen antiquarian, and the first to record excavations at Castle O'er and Over Rig. He wrote 'My Strange Pets' (1905), which includes descriptions of his exotic hobby, as well as local farming stories. **Dr. Richard** (1897–1978), M.C., born in Newcastleton, he was educated at George Heriot's. He served with the 6th Border Regiment in WWI and was awarded the Military Cross. He returned to Edinburgh, qualifying as a doctor in 1924, settling into practice in Heydon Bridge, Northumberland. In WWII he served with the R.A.M.C. in Europe, where he met his wife Felicity. The couple had 2 daughters. He died at Hayden Bridge and is buried in Ettleton Cemetery along with George Dalgleish (d.1828) and family. **Rev. Robert** (1673/4–1755) son of John, minister at Smailholm, and said to have been a 'youth of promising parts', he graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1689 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Earlston in 1693. He was called to Cavers late that year and ordained as minister of Cavers in 1694, becoming the first minister there after the Revolution. In 1705 (or possibly 1703) he dissented over an Act of the Synod relating to Church governance (along with Alexander Orrock of Hawick and Robert Cunningham of Wilton). In 1706 he was one of the minority of ministers who protested against the Anglican Prelates sitting in the U.K. Parliament. In 1711 he performed a marriage in Hawick Parish (after the death of Alexander Orrock). In 1718 he

was one of those appointed to examine the new candidate for Schoolmaster in Hawick. In 1719 his servant Margaret Wilson got married in Hawick. In 1720, the Laird of Sharplaw wrote to the Lord Advocate regarding how to act against those few local 'nonjurant' ministers and their supporters, stating that 'Mr Bell, minister of Cavers, a gentleman of great piety, prudence, and learning (who was among the first that took the oaths), had a great hand in healing the breach'. He was translated to Crailing in 1721. In 1735 he was appointed one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland, but deprived for political reasons in 1744. He paid the window tax at Crailing Manse in 1748. He was 'father of the church' (i.e. the longest ordained minister in Scotland) when he died. He married Mrs. Kennedy and they had a son, John, who became minister of Gordon, and whose son became a clergyman as a condition of inheriting land from him. The earliest existing Cavers communion token, marked 'CK' ('Cavers Kirk') and '1699' dates from his ministry. **Robert** (18th C.) wright in Bedrule. He married Helen Young, who died in 1772, aged 72, and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Robert** (1730–1802) son of Thomas, he was born in Bedrule Parish. He was probably tenant at Menslaws before the present house was built. He is listed as 'of Mainslaws' in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 (although long deceased by then); he owned the farm, as well as 'Two Husband Lands at the Waulk Mill acquired from Cavers'. In 1750 he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Black. Their children included: William, who farmed at Menslaws; and Elspeth, who died in infancy. He died in Jedburgh and is buried in Ancrum. **Simon** (19th/20th C.) station-master in Newcastleton. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when, along with 4 others, he 'came in the King's Will for treasonably concealing and Stouthreif of ten score pas-pennys pertaining to the King, found in the Kirk of Mynto'. His surety was William Langlands, suggesting that he may have been from Wilton. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their children included James (b.1650), Janet (b.1652) and Helen (b.1658). Isobel (b.1647) and Isobel (again, b.1648), with no mother's name recorded, were probably also his children. The witnesses in 1652 were William Kedie and Andrew Sp... **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Minto Kames who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Howpasley in 1712 when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Rev. Thomas** (18th C.) minister of the Relief congregation in Jedburgh, where he succeeded Thomas Boston. He attended baptisms in the Hawick area, e.g. one at Appletreehall in 1771. He moved to Glasgow in 1777. His son James was a well-known geographer. **Thomas** (d.1840) dyer in Hawick, whose death in recorded in 1840. **Thomas** (19th C.) ran the licensed grocer's in O'Connell Street, taken over by Henry Hunt. His daughter was Margaret R. Bell of 9 Teviot Crescent. **Thomas** 'Tammie' (19th C.) one of 3 men who instigated the Hawick Home Mission in 1872. **Thomas M.** (19th C.) owner of Liddelbank, recorded in 1879. He later lived at Minsca in Dumfriesshire. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. John Black of Newcastleton. She died in Ontario in 1912. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Wilson and their children included John (b.1639), James (b.1648) and Janet (b.1650). He may be the Walter who, along with John, witnessed a baptism for John Henderson in 1656. **Walter** (17th C.) rented a third of the farm of Raesknowe in at least the period 1690–96. He was also resident at Raesknowe according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the Walter, married to Margaret Scott, whose children born in Hawick included: Marion (b.1670); Helen (b.1673); Margaret (b.1678); and Janet (b.1682). The witnesses in 1682 were David Graham (also tenant in Raesknow) and John Purdom. **Walter** (b.c.1814/5) from Dumfriesshire, he was a limeburner at Larriston in 1861 and was recorded at 'Larriston Lodge' in 1868. His wife was Jane and their children included Elizabeth, Margaret, Ann, Jane and Janet. **William** (15th C.) priest of St. Andrew's diocese who was notary for the 1469 sasine for Wolfelee for George Home of Wedderburn. He may have been associated with one of the local parishes. However, he also notarised 2 other documents for the Homes of Wedderburn in 1474. **William** (16th C.) tenant at 'le cot rig' in 'le mains' in Appletreehall in 1539/40. As recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Book, the farm was then purchased by Janet Scott, widow of Robert 'Elwand' from Robert Scott of Howpasley. **William** 'Willie Reidcloak' (d.1628) head of the Annandale family, he was Laird of Blackethouse. His mother was a daughter of William Graham of Carlisle, and granddaughter of 'Long Will' Graham. Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig and Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, were cautioners for him in 1582; he

is then stated to be 'in Blacathous, alias Reidcloik'. He is 'Will Bell of Blacathous' when listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. He is 'Reydcloik' in 1590 when there was a complaint against his brothers 'Jock' and Thomas for rieving and a further complaint against his brother John. He was involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, supposedly the man who carried off Kinmont on his horse, still bound in fetters. The English account of the raid refers to him as 'Willie Bell 'redcloake' ', who took part along with 2 of his brothers. In 1596 there is a complaint that 'Will Bell 'read clooke' ' led a raid into England, taking 200 cattle from Sark. The English Warden demanded a pledge for him in 1597. He was 'Reid Clok' when denounced as a rebel in 1598 for not appearing to answer complaints against the Bells. In 1602 his brother Fergy was to be entered as pledge for him and other Bells. **William** (17th C.) listed at Highchesters in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **William** (17th C.) resident at Whitchesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably different from the William at Highchesters. He is probably related to the Johns recorded at Whitchesters in 1683 and in about 1710. He is recorded in Whitchesters when he witnessed baptisms in 1689 for James Miller, 1700 for wright John Dalgleish in Alton Croft and in 1704 for Robert Rodger in Whitchesters. He probably also witnessed a baptism for William Scott in Whitchesters in 1696. He may be the William Bell who was fined for 'casting of peats and turffs in the common moss and mure, being not ane burgess'. His son Archibald was baptised in Hawick in 1700, with witnesses Robert Thomson in Newmill and James Davidson in Newbigging. Janet (b.1696), baptised in Hawick Parish, may also have been his child. He could be the William, married to Margaret Riddell whose children, baptised in Hawick, included John (b.1684) and Robert (b.1688); the witnesses in 1684 were Robert Riddell (probably related to his wife) and John Scott. **William** (17th C.) shepherd at Easter Groundistone according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Broadlee. In 1729 there is a report in the Roberton Parish session books of an argument between him and Robert Stewart, servant of Francis Coltert in Woodburn. He is meant to have struck Stewart on the Sabbath, but said he only used 'a tip with a small hors wand, being so much provocked with his ill tounge'. He is probably the William who was recorded at Woodburn in 1723. His children included: John (b.1723); William (b.1727); and Isobel (b.1730). **William** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Bedrule Parish. He moved there after being a private tutor. He was at Bedrule from at least 1733 and also served as Session Clerk. In about 1744 he was accused at the Presbytery of drunkenness, but there was a delay in the prpceedings against him 'by reason of the Pretender's Son and Parties of Rebels going through the country'. It was claimed that he was negligent in his duties, causing some pupils to be sent instead to private schools and that he did not open the school in summer. The accusations of drunkenness included a report that he was 'dancing about the town green with the children after him', which he put down to just merriment. He was removed from his positions as Precentor and Session Clerk, was publicly rebuked and was removed in late 1745, following further complaints about his behaviour, including that he was drunk while being examined by visiting ministers and elders. It is not clear what happened to him afterwards. **William** (1755–1836) son of Robert and Margaret Black. He became farmer at Menslaws, perhaps purchasing the farm that his father had tenanted before him. He may be responsible for buiding the new house there in about 1786. He is recorded as tenant there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. His son George was recorded on the Militia ballot in 1799 and another son James in 1801, along with 2 of his farm servants. He was also tenant of Ruecastle in the late 18th century. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. In 1774 in Southdean (or Abbotrule) Parish he married Markie, daughter of George Minto and Barbara Chisholme. Their children (baptised in southdean and Bedrule Parishes) were: Barbara (b.1775), who married William Johnstone and emigrated to Canada; George (1780–1859) who farmed at Menslaws; James (1782–1843), Indian merchant; Marky (1784–1860), who died unmarried; Margaret (1786–1829), who married Alexander, son of Robert Scott, tenant at Roughheugh Mill; Euphemia (1788–1841), who married James Tait; Minto (1790–1838), who married George, son of John Grieve and Isabella Turnbull and emigrated to Quebec; Dr. William (1792–1862), who was Inspector General; Jean (b.1794), who married George Elliot; Isabella (1797–1880); and Robert (1799–1834), who worked in India with his brother and married Adolphina Rabeholm.

He died in Jedburgh and is buried in Ancrum. **William** (18th/19th C.) local farmer. In 1795 he married Violet, daughter of Robert Scott of Orchard. Their marriage was recorded in both Crailing and Kelso Parishes. Their children included Robert (b.1797). **William** (b.1787/8) born in Jedburgh, he was miller at Southdean Mill (or Hundalee) for many years. In 1841 he was working as a joiner at Swinnie Moorfoot. He was listed as miller at Southdean in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was farming 53 acres and employed 4 people. He and his wife were original members of Wolfelee Free Kirk. He married Agnes Davidson and their children included: Janet; William, who purchased Hallrule Mill; John; and George. **Dr. William** (1792–1862) born in Bedrule Parish, son of William and Markie Minto from Menslaws. He graduated with an M.D. from Edinburgh University in 1812, entered military service, becoming Surgeon and eventually Inspector General of Hospitals. He served in Holland, China, Mauritius, India and Canada. He wrote several medical articles. He married Zébée Stewart, daughter of Gen. Alexander Gordon, in Montreal. Their children were Zébée Minto, Amy Gordon, Helen Symonds Dobree, William George Gordon and Rosie Annie Stewart. He died in Jedburgh. **William** 'Willie' (1828–66) from the Menslaws family, son of Robert and Adolphina Rabeholm. He was partly educated at Minto Parish school under William Grant. He became Chief-Constable at Leeds. He married Louisa Harriet Crozier and their children were Louisa Maria, William Edward and Alice Amelia. **William** (19th C.) mason at Wolfelee Glen in the 1860s. **William** 'Willie' (b.1831) born at Swinnie farmhouse, he was son of William (tenant of Southdean Mill) and Agnes Davidson (related to the 'Dandie Dinmont' family). In his youth he was known as the most powerful man in the parish. He purchased Hallrule Mill from Eliott of Stobs in 1855. He was still recorded at Hallrule Mill in 1868. From 1882 he was also joint tenant of Langraw, along with his son William. In 1852 he married Margaret, daughter of William Horsburgh, whose father farmed on the Hunthill estate. She died in 1904, aged 73. They had 7 children, 3 of whom died young, including: William (b.1856), the eldest son, who farmed at Langraw; Agnes (b.1858); Alexander Mein (b.1861), who farmed Town-o-Rule; Robert (b.1863); Ellen; and Agnes Janet (b.1865). **William** (b.1856) son of William, he farmed at Langraw. He became lame as the result of a fall. He married Agnes, daughter of William Ingles, shepherd at Priesthaugh. He had 3 children: Margaret, William (the eldest) and Thomas. **William Scott** (1859–1925) grandson of William Bell and Violet Scott, from the Falnash Scotts. His father Gideon William purchased Woll in 1863 from Mr. Ainslie. He succeeded to Woll from his father. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. He married his cousin Ella Evelyn Crawford. **Rev. William Frederick** (1863–1929) born in Edinburgh, he studied at the University and New College there. He was ordained as minister of Ashkirk Free Kirk in 1897. He moved to Tulliallan in 1909 and Forgandenny from 1914. He married Valerie Morant and their children were: Ivan Monteath (1906–77); and Valerie Hamilton (1909–87). **Rev. William Napier** (1873–1950) born in Glasgow, son of engineer David and Helen Napier. He graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1905 and was licensed to preach by Glasgow Presbytery in 1908. He was assistant at St. Andrews Parish in Glasgow for 2 years and was in 1910 ordained as minister of Saughtree Church. He was the first full minister of the Church, which at that time was erected into a separate parish from Castleton. He demitted his charge in 1920, when he was appointed as assistant to the Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Glasgow University.

Bella (*be-la, be-lu*) *n.* familiar name for Isabella.

Bellendean (*bel-en-deen*) *n.* area and former farm near the head of the Ale Water, not far from Alemoor Reservoir, which was the site of Bellenden, the gathering place of the Scotts; hence the family rallying cry 'A Bellendaine'. The main farmhouse lay to the south of the B711, near where the Bellendean Burn meets the Ale Water. In about 1250 these lands (along with Todrig) were gifted by Henry of Ashkirk to Coldstream Priory. Robert Scott exchanged lands at Glenkerry (on the Tima Water) for Bellendean with the monks of Melrose Abbey in 1415. This is probably the 'bellentyne' where Alexander Turnbull was recorded in 1494/5. George Nichol is recorded as the King's shepherd there in 1540 when he was paid for 5 bolls of grain; probably this was among properties that Scott of Buccleuch temporarily forfeited to the Crown. Along with other Buccleuch properties it was burnt by the English in 1543. George Nichol was the tenant farmer there in 1574 and the last testament of Sir Walter of Buccleuch lists all the livestock on the farm at that time. In 1581/2 a group of Elliots and Armstrongs stole 60 ewes from there, the farm then being the property of Dame

Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell. There were 10 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, Simon Nichol, Helen Grieve, Margaret Anderson, William Nichol, Helen Shiel, Helen Givenlock, James Nichol, Helen Anderson, Archibald Campbell and Margaret Forest. It was marked prominently on the map of the whole of Scotland that Robert Gordon drew for Blaeu's 1654 atlas. James Fletcher was a tenant there in 1685. The farms of Bellendean and Bellendeanshiels were part of Selkirk Parish until incorporated into Roberton Parish in 1689. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch the farm is shown (along with Henwoodie), covering 2572 acres and bounded by Borthwickbrae, Milsington, Girnwood, Meadshaw, Craik, Outersiderig, Hoscote, East Buccleuch, Whitslade and Redfordgreen. Thomas Nichol was recorded there in 1728, and Walter Elliot in 1736–41. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. James Anderson was there in 1757–61, Thomas Jackson in 1764, Robert Cranston in 1781 and John Sinton in 1785. In 1785 and 1803 it was valued at £306. James Burnet was farmer there in 1797 and was joint tenant with his son Robert from about 1830. John Thornburn was a labourer there in 1812 and William Riddell was shepherd there in at least 1812–15. Robert Burnet was farmer there in the censuses of 1841, 1851 and 1861. The farmhouse was demolished about the time that the Alemoor Reservoir was developed in the late 1950s, and there is now little sign of previous habitation between Alemoor and Redfordgreen. The Bellendean Burn follows the B711 near here, with Bellendean Shank on the south side of the road and Bellendean Rig on the north side – '(Over the pastures of Bellendean The wind wails a weary souch); Past the breezy uplands of Redfordgreen, On towards the peaks in the distance seen, Past the rushes of Clearburn loch' [TK] (former spellings include 'Bellendeane', etc., with 'Bellingdene' in about 1250, 'Bellyndeen', 'Bellinden' and 'Bellenden' in 1415, 'Belindene' in 1451, 'bellentyn' and 'bellentyne' in 1494/5, transcribed 'Balloden' in 1540, 'Bellanden' in c.1680, 'Belendean' in 1738, 'Ballendean' in 1781, 'Bellenden' in 1803 and 'Ballendean' in 1812; the origin is probably Old English 'belling denu, meaning 'the valley with the little hill', although the rallying cry has been suggested to be a corruption of 'Ad Bellendum', Latin for 'To Battle'; 'Bellenden' is shown on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Bellindean' on the 1650 parish map, 'Bellendenn' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Bellenden' on Ainslie's 1773 map; see also **Bellenden**).

Bellendean (*bel-en-deen*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) living at Ramseycleuch in Ettrick Parish in 1728. He married Mary Hoy and their children included Bessie (b.1728) and John (b.1729). **James** (d.bef. 1596) recorded as a late Burgess of Selkirk in 1596 when his daughter Margaret is mentioned in a sasine. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ettrick Parish. He was shepherd at Buccleuch Shiels in at least 1726–28. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Robert (b.1726); Isabel (b.1728); Helen (b.1731); and Thomas (b.1733). **William** (16th C.) recorded in 'Kirksteid' in Selkirk in 1580, with his surname given as 'Bellendene'. He was put in the Selkirk Tolbooth for a disturbance at the market and Gavin Wilkin and William Scott, younger, claimed that they should be freed from being his cautioners (also written 'Belenden'; this is probably the same as the surname **Ballantyne**, and a direct connection to the lands of Bellendean seems probable).

Bellendean Burn (*bel-en-deen-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Goose Loch and meets the B711 from the south near Redfordgreen, following the road for a while to meet the Ale Water.

Bellendean Rig (*bel-en-deen-rig*) *n.* ridge of high ground on the right of the B711 after Alemoor Loch, on the opposite side of Bellendean Burn from Bellendean Shank. Its peaks are Muckle Knowe and Little Knowe. A cottage near there was home to farm labourer James Anderson and his family in 1841 and 'Road Man' Alexander Amos and family in 1851.

Bellendean Shank (*bel-en-deen-shawngk*) *n.* hilly area to the left of the B711 just before Redfordgreen, on the opposite side of the valley from Bellendean Rig. It is now under forest. There are some enclosures on the lower parts beside the road.

Bellendean Shiels (*bel-en-deen-sheelz*) *n.* former farmstead near Bellendean, recorded in the 17th century when it was in a detached part of Selkirk, joining Roberton Parish in 1690 (recorded then as 'Bellingdone-sheels').

Bellenden (*bel-en-den*) *n.* former name for the original home of the Scotts of Teviotdale, near the head of the Ale Water, before they moved to Branxholme and adopted the name Buccleuch. The area may have given rise to some instances of the name 'Ballantyne', 'Ballantine' etc., since that was often spelled 'Bellenden' in earlier centuries. The modern name for the area is **Bellendean**. The 'Bellenden Banner' is an ancient

relic of the Scotts of Buccleuch, perhaps made in 1644 for the regiment of Earl Francis; it was also unfurled at the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815. The area inspired the rallying cry of the Scotts – 'Whitslade the Hawk, and Headshaw came And warriors more than I may name; From Yarrowcleugh to Hindhaugh-sweir, From Woodhouselee to Chester-glen, Troop'd man and horse, and bow and spear; Their gathering word was Bellenden' [SWS] (marked 'Bellendenn' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin is uncertain, and it may be that the name comes from its use as a gathering place, rather than the other way around; it is probably the 'Bellingdene' of c.1256; see also **Bellendean**).

Bellenden (*bel-en-den*) *n.* **Sir John** of Auchinvole (d.1577) eldest son of Thomas. He served as secretary to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In 1547 he was appinted as a Lord of Session, as well as Director of the Chancery and Justice Clerk. He was heavily involved in Scottish politics in the time of the Reformation and with the period of reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, up until the crowning of the infant King James. He acted as one of the curators for the young Sir Walter Scott, whose father had been killed in 1552. In 1564/5 he signed the bond between the Scotts and the Kers and was also mentioned in support of the further bond in 1568/9 (see also **Ballantyne**).

the Bellenden Banner (*thu-bel-en-den-baw-nur*) *n.* name sometimes used for an ancient banner of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It was probably made in 1644 for the regiment of Earl Francis Scott, when he took part in the siege of Newcastle, but may have been made for the funeral of Earl Walter a decade earlier. It was carried by Walter, son of Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford at the Carterhaugh Baa game of 1815. It was used as the subject of the poems that Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd wrote to mark the occasion – 'Then up with the banner, let forest winds fan her, She has blazed over Ettrick eight ages and more; In sport we'll attend her, in battle defend her, With heart and with hand, like our fathers before' [SWS], 'Then hail! memorial of the brave, The liegeman's pride, the Border's awe, May thy grey pennon never wave On sterner field than Carterhaugh' [ES].

Bellenden-Ker (*bel-en-den-ker*) *n.* **William** (1728–1805) 4th Duke of Roxburghe. He was 7th Lord Bellenden and succeeded his cousin John Ker, 3rd Duke in 1804, but died not long afterwards. He married Mary, daughter of Capt. Bechinoe (a marriage that offended the 4th Duke). There was then a legal battle over succession and the titles were dormant until 1812 when James Innes-Ker became the 5th Duke. He is recorded as deceased on the 1808 subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary.

Bell Hill (*bel-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of Selkirk. It contains the well-preserved remains of a hill-fort of the 'ridge-top' type. It is about 70 m by 30 m and had triple ramparts.

Bell Hill (*bel-hil*) *n.* hill to the south-west of Riccarton Junction, reaching a height of 348 m.

Bellingham (*be-lin-jum, -ling-*) *n.* small town in Northumberland, once a market centre for the area and the first sizeable community in the English Middle Marches along the North Tyne valley. It featured prominently in the history of Border raids, with Auld Wat of Harden raiding it in 1597. The 12th century St. Cuthbert's Church is famous for having a stone roof to prevent it being burned. Bellingham is now largely a tourist centre for Kielder Forest and the Pennine Way. It had a 'Riding of the Fair' tradition in September that died out in the early 1900s, but was revived in 2003. Population 1,200.

Belling Hill (*be-lin-hil*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, just north of Falside, reaching a height of 354 m (1,162 ft). The name has various spellings, including 'Beltein', leading some to suggest a fanciful connection with Beltane fire festivals. This is where the force of Sir Christopher Dacre was located in the skirmish at the Sclaterford – 'The sun beam is red on the Belling so brown – Can his redness be boding for good? Or can it be wrath, for the doings of death, This morn in the Klesly wood?' [JTe].

Bell-Irvine (*bel-ir-vin*) *n.* **James Jardine** (1857–1936) younger son of John of White Hill. He was a partner in the firm Jardine, Matheson & Co., and a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Hong Kong. He lived for a while at Minto House and later at Makerstoun. He married Eva Gertrude Percy and had children Ethel Mary and Eva Margaretta. There is a portrait of him by Samuel Henry William Llewellyn.

bellises (*be-li-seez*) *n., arch.* bellows (peculiar double plural).

Bell Kirk see **Bellskirk**

bellman (*bel-mawn, bel-mun*) *n.* in former times the duty of one of the Burgh Officers was to ring the morning bell at 5.30 a.m. and the evening bell at 8 p.m., as well as to announce proclamations etc. He apparently charged a lower fee than the drummer for announcements. He had charge of the 'deid bell', and would ring the 'passing bell' at St. Mary's at funerals. Along with the town

drummer, it was traditional for him to go round the town at Christmas, collecting money for ringing the bells for the year. In 1706 there were several men cited for carrying on during the ringing of 'the tenn hour bell' (in the evening) at St. Mary's. In 1707 it was decreed that he was to provide for oil for the clock and bell-ropes from his own income. In 1817 he was paid extra for also ringing the bells at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Known bellmen include: Jock Scott (recorded in 1612); William Scott (17th C.); Alexander Scott (early 18th C.); Alexander Young (early 18th C.); William Turnbull (early 19th C.); Robert Turnbull (early 19th C.); Michael Wintrup (mid-19th C.); Tom Cook (around the 1880s); and Samuel Lawrence (late 19th C.). Hawick's last bellman was Alexander Stainton, sometime around the turn of the 20th century.

the Bellman (*thu-bel-mun*) *n.* nickname for several Burgh Officers, e.g. **William Scott** in the 17th century or **William Turnbull** in the 19th century and **Alexander Stainton** into the early 20th century. In earlier times this officer of the Town would be given the task of walking the streets to tell of the deaths of citizens, using the 'Deed Bell'. Later the Bellman would broadcast messages from the Council about meetings, changes in utilities (like water being turned off), etc.

Bellom (*be-lom*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) French prisoner of war in Hawick. He is said to have been an ensign on the ship 'Ventura Felix NV' (although no record of a ship of that name seems to exist), which was captured in 1811, later being detained in Hawick. He lived for several years with Ann Ekron, and they had an illegitimate daughter, Adelina. **Adelina** (1816/7–97) daughter of Adam and Ann Ekron. In 1837 in Hawick she married Thomas Scott, who worked at Weensland Mills. They had children: Ann (who married Walter Kerr Sutherland); Thomas; Catherine; Adam; and Mary Ann. She is listed as a grocer on the Howegate in the 1851 census and was at 8–10 Loan in 1861. Her name is also sometimes given as 'Adeline'.

Bells (*belz*) *n.* former name for area on the Border with England, around Bell's Burn and Bellskirk. It is mentioned in 1551 in the document making Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme the Justiciar of Liddesdale, specifically being listed as one of the places on the boundaries of Liddesdale where meetings could take place with the English Wardens.

Bell's Burn (*belz-burn*) *n.* stream that follows part of the Border between eastern Castleton Parish and England, between Saughtree and Kielder. 2 polished stone axe-heads were found there while ploughing for forestry in 1970.

Bellshiels (*bel-sheelz*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish, situated south of Annett Hill and east of Byreholm and Newstead. Francis Nichol was a servant there in 1799 and shoemaker John Hardie was there in 1801. Mason William Oliver was there in 1821. There were 2 families living there in 1841 (it is 'Belshiels' in 1801; it is 'Bellshields' on Stobie's 1770 map and is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Bellskirk (*belz-kirk*) *n.* former church and village in the eastern part of Castleton, now situated in Northumbria to the north of Kielder village. It is recorded in a grant relating to William the Lion, and hence at that time was part of Scotland. It was used as a meeting point between deputies of the Wardens of the Middle Marches in 1590, there recorded as 'the Belles Kyrk'. The church must have been disused from at least 1604, when Castleton Parish was reorganised. The existence of gravestones was mentioned in the 19th century, but now nothing remains, although 'Bells Moor' and 'Bellsburnfoot' are still marked on the Ordnance Survey maps (also written 'Belkirk'; it occurs on mercator's 1595 map of Scotland as 'Bell kirk').

bellum (*be-lum*) *n., poet.* force, noise – 'And stand the bellum of the weather, Thro' moss, and moor, and bent, and heather' [JR].

bellum (*be-lum*) *n., poet.* a disrespectful epithet – '... Wi' what some bellums ca' the bottle, An' I ca' whusky, When 'boot yer plans ye freendly tattle, An' speech gets huskie' [JoHa] (possibly used in error for 'blellum').

Bellview (*bel-vew*) *n.* house in Denholm on Sunnyside. It used to have stones outside it marking where the tenants had buried their horses and pets.

belly-balm (*be-lee-bawm*) *n., poet.* salve for one's stomach, food – 'If sae, I dinna gie a d–mn For a' the affes, If I can get belly-bam, An' bonny laffes' [JR].

belly-band (*be-lee-bawnd*) *n., arch.* the loop of string in the middle of a kite.

bellyfi (*be-lee-fi*) *n.* a bellyful – 'A' roon' aboot stude the muckle black birds, Quiet and glutted wi' bellys-fi daith' [DH].

belly-thraw (*be-lee-thraw*) *n., arch.* colic.

Belmanshaws (*bel-mun-shawz*) *n.* hill just south of Acremoor Loch, reaching a height of

354 m. It is marked 'Bilming shaws' on a 1767 map of Langhope farm.

Belmondshaws (*bel-mond-shawz*) *n.* former name for lands in Cavers Barony as included in an English document c.1380. The lands are there written as 'Belmonddeschawes' and listed betwen Hummelknowes and Colifort.

Belses (*bel-seez*) *n.* hamlet in Ancrum Parish, and former small station on the Waverley Line, the second one north from Hawick. The settlement is split into New Belses and Old Belses, and is about 8 miles north-east of Hawick. There was also once a toll house here. The estate was formerly quite extensive and formed a separate Barony. It was a possession of the monks of Jedburgh Abbey from early times until the Reformation, purchased as part of those lands by Adam French in 1569, when its mill was also mentioned. It seems that there was once also a chapel here. Bartholomew Turnbull was recorded there in 1505 and Adam Gledstains in 1510. Hector Turnbull of Belses was recorded there in 1580, and other residents included John and William Bennet and James Cowan. It was still listed as part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. The superiors of the lands there were the Cairncrosses of Colmslie in the 16th century and Thomas Hamilton in the early 17th. John Buckham, Thomas Haswell, John Turnbull, Thomas Walker and William Waugh were all recorded there in 1502. There were Turnbulls there in the 16th–18th centuries, with George Turnbull of Belses being hanged in 1603 for a series of crimes, involving murder and theft. Andrew Scott of Aikwood inherited lands there from his father Robert in 1616, while George and Andrew Turnbull were tenants in some of the lands at about that time. George, portioner of Belses, complained in 1618 that he and his farm workers had been attacked there several times by the Middlemases of Lilliesleaf. Lands there were owned by the Kers of Cavers Carre in the 17th century. In 1643 lands there were owned by William Kerr, Earl of Lothian, Sir Thomas Kerr (valued at £291), Walter Scott in Shielswood (£130), David Scott in Newlands (£156) and 'Morrishall, his lands in Belses called Pinnacle' (£766 13s 4d). It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. In 1678 the 'Lands and mill of Belches' were valued at £1143 18s 4d and owned by Sir Thomas Kerr. William Wylie was a tenant there in 1684 when he was declared as a fugitive for being a Covenanter. Andrew Turnbull was there in 1688 and Robert Walker in 1731. James Wilson was farmer there in 1797, owning 14 horses. Also in 1797, Robert Dodds was a blacksmith there, John Douglas was a servant and James Scott was a joiner. Residents in 1801 included smith Robert Dodds, weaver James Storie, and hinds John Douglas, James Glendinning and John Fairbairn. Harry Davidson was Laird in the early 19th century. John Edmund Elliot owned New Belses in the later 19th century and it passed to the Marquess of Lothian. A boy was struck by lightning there in 1806. There was also once a corn mill there and also a small school, where Patrick Smith was recorded as teacher in 1719. There is an ancient earthwork in a wooded area between here and Rawflat. Once suggested to be Roman, that is unlikely, and now it has been largely destroyed by cultivation – 'Oo grumbled if oo got on a slow train, Stoppin' at Hassendean, Belses and Stow . . . ' [AY] (it first occurs about 1470 and has been spelled 'Belcheis', 'Belches', 'Belsheis', Bellshies', 'Belsches', 'Belschies', 'Belsheis', 'Belshes', 'Belshis', 'Belsis' and 'Belssys'; it appears to be 'Belchest' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, Gordon's c.1650 map shows 'Belshies', Blaeu's 1654 maps shows 'Belshiest'/'Betel' and 'Belshiesmill', while Stobie's 1770 map shows 'Bellshaes'; the origin of the name may be Old French for 'beautiful place', similar to the origin of nearby 'Bewlie').

Belses (*bel-seez*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the c.1376 rental roll, with a value of 20 shillings. They were among the lands owned by Jedburgh Abbey, but their precise location is uncertain In 1541 they still pertained to the Abbot of Jedburgh. In 1632 they were listed along with Westburnflat and Whithaugh as possessions of Lancie Armstrong. Weaver James Musgrave lived there in 1797. There was a small school recorded there in 1826 (it is 'Belsys' in c.1376, 'Belsis' in 1541, 'Belsches' in 1632 and 'Belshaws' in 1797; it is possible it is the same place as **Bellshiels**).

Belses Chaipel (*bel-seez-chā-pul*) *n.* former chapel in Belses. It was a property of Jedburgh Abbey, but never became a parish church. Its precise location is unknown.

Belses Hillheid (*bel-seez-hil-heed*) *n.* Belses Hillhead, former name for lands near Belses. In the 1799 Lieutenancy Book the men recorded there were hind John Clerk, servant John Archibald and servant James Easton.

Belses Mill (*bel-seez-mil*) *n.* former corn mill and farm just north-east of Belses. It lies on the

Ale Water, near where the railway crosses the river. Patrick Rutherford was recorded there in 1494/5. George Buckham was there in 1581. It was owned by the Kers of Cavers Carre in the 17th century. It was leased to John Buchan in 1632. John Turnbull in Standhill is recorded as owner in 1643, his lands valued at £200. John White was recorded there in 1683. In 1788 the 'Lands and mill of Belsches' in Ancrum Parish were valued at £1143 18s 4d and owned by John Ker of Cavers Carre. The men recorded there in the 1799 Lieutenancy Book were William Small, servant Walter Clerk and miller Hector Blaikie. An estate plan from 1826 shows the fields, namely North Park, South Park, Mid Park, Easter Park and the Haugh.i It was at that point owned by Sir Alexander Keith (it is 'Belses miln' in 1581, 'Belchesmilne' in 1683 and 'Bellsheismilne' in 1684; 'Belshies mill' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Belshiesmill' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Belses Muir (*bel-seez-mewr*) *n.* farmstead between Troneyhill and Rawflat. The eastern part was owned by Sir Alexander Keith in 1826, when an estate plan shows the fields there, namely Wester Shot, Mid Shot and Easter Shot. At that time the main (western) part, with the farmhouses, was owned by Henry Davidson. A small hill near here reaches a height of 211 m and has a triangulation pillar (also 'Belses Moor').

Belstanerig (*bel-stān-rig*) *n.* former lands in Ewesdale, described in 1663 as 'the landis of Wolffhope and pendicle theirof callit Belstanerig' in among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch.

belt (*bel'*) *v.* to beat with the fists – 'Gi'e 'im a guid beltin' ' [GW], to run headlong – 'Rinnin' owre the brae as hard as hei could belt' [GW] (more common than in Standard English).

the belt (*thu-bel'*) *n.* the tawse or leather strap used in Scottish schools to punish pupils by striking on the open palm, or in earlier times on the buttocks. Still common through the 1970s, the main manufacturer ceased production in 1982 and the practice was abolished in 1987 – 'oo got hunners o the belt frae George Barclay', A'm no feared o the belt, mei', *v.* to use the tawse – 'hei belted maist o the cless even the lassies' (not actually a belt!).

Beltane (*bel-tān*) *n.* ancient pagan festival on May Day, involving great bonfires to mark the beginning of summer. In Hawick they were suppressed towards the end of the 18th century due to riots between different parts of the community – '. . . and for my own part I would rather want corney work, till Beltin, as have the ill wishes of you poor half starved creatures . . . ' [WSB], used to describe one of the term-days, probably the same as Whitsunday – 'Item, to the thrie personis of the Forrest kirk, for thair Beltane terms last bipast . . . ' [SB1574].

Beltine (*bel-tīn, bel-tīn*) *n.* an alternative form of **Baltane** – 'Frae Beltine tide to Yule e'en, Through foul and fair we toil . . . ' [JT].

Belvedere (*bel-vi-deer*) *n.* small wood on Cavers Mains farm, about a quarter mile south-west of the farmhouse. It is on a piece of land forming a plateau at a height of about 550 ft, offering magnificant views over Teviotdale. A cairn there was excavated in 1895 (as described in the Border Magazine in 1896), which contained a burial cist with a well-preserved skeleton and some other artefacts; photographs taken by J.E.D. Murray are in the Museum. There is now little left of the original cairn, which may have been 20 m in diameter. An amulet found near there was donated to the Museum in 1861 (also perhaps spelled 'Belvidere'; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

belyve (*bee-lIv*) *adv., poet.* speedily, quickly, at once – 'She's gane to a neebour town the day on a bit errant, but she'll be hame belyve' [JTe], 'Thus did he live, thus did he thrive, An' turned a wealthy laird belyve' [RDW].

bemain (*bee-mān*) *v., poet.* to bemoan – 'He sat that night aside his friend, An' waefully his case bemained' [RDW].

Bemersyde Hoose (*bee-mur-sīd*) *n.* rectangular tower built around 1535, by the village of Bemersyde, near St. Boswells. Originally it was constructed there to protect the Monks' Ford (between Dryburgh and Old Melrose Abbeys). It was burned in 1545, rebuilt in 1581, and added to in 1690 with stone from Dryburgh Abbey. Further extensions followed in the 18th and 19th centuries, with a survey and alterations carried out by J.P. Alison in 1923, and reductions around 1960. For many centuries it was home of the Haigs, who died out in 1857, but was bought by the Government in 1921 and presented by a 'grateful nation' to Field Marshal Douglas Haig. Stone balls and pipe-heads found here were donated to the Museum in 1863. An old family bible of the Haigs was displayed at the Museum's temporary exhibition in 1866 and an old axe-head found here was donated to the Museum in 1872.

ben (*ben*) *adv.* within, to the inner part, any other than the present room, through in the other

part of the house – 'A'm ben in the bedroom, so ee'll heh'i dae eet yersel', 'er ee ben there?', 'The auld gudeman came stamplin ben, On battle he was bent . . . ' [JTe], 'And as they rax to bring ben the unkennt bairn . . . ' [DH], *n., arch.* the inner room, particularly in a 2-room house – 'A long low thatched cottage consisting of a but, a ben and a far-ben' [JAHM], '. . . baith in but and in ben' [JEDM], 'A but an' ben, wi' a passage atween then' [GW], *adj.* inner, *prep.* in, within – 'He was sweir to bid them ben . . . ' [WL] (from Gaelic).

bena (*bee-nu*) *contr., poet.* be not – '. . . in kase ther bena eneuch for us an' yow' [HSR], 'But præy ye that your flight bena on the Sabbeth-day' [HSR].

ben-a-hoose (*ben-a-hoos*) *adv.* in the inner part of the house, originally meaning the parlour or best room, but more recently just meaning further into the house – 'A'm ben ahoose, come throwe', 'Our auld guidman sits ben a house . . . ' [WH], *adj.* belonging to the parlour or inner part of the house – 'thaes the ben-ahoose chairs, no the yins fri in here' (sometimes also **ben-the-hoose**).

bender (*ben-dur*) *n., poet.* a hard drinker, toper – 'Lament him, a' ye bicker benders, Mourn for him, a' ye speerit venders' [JoHa].

bend-leather (*bend-le<u>th</u>ur*) *n., arch.* thick sole-leather.

bend-leather ice (*bend-le<u>th</u>ur-īs*) *n., arch.* ice that gives slightly when walking on it.

Benelandes (*be-nee-lawndz*) *n.* former place name in Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded in the early 13th century when it was part of a grant from Walter of Riddell to Melrose Abbey. The lands had previously been held in dowry by Matilda Corbet.

ben-end (*ben-end*) *n.* the inner part of a house – '. . . a bell rang, which brought Sandy from the 'ben-end' ' [JTu], ' 'I got the A B C', says Mr Michie, 'in the ben end of my father's house' [RRY].

bend-leather (*bend-le-<u>th</u>ur*) *n., arch.* thick sole leather.

bend-leather ice (*bend-le-<u>th</u>ur-īs*) *n., arch.* ice that partly gives and wobbles when one walks over it.

the Benign Bishop (*<u>th</u>u-bee-nīn-bi-shup*) *n.* nickname for **Ken Oliver**.

benison (*be-ni-son*) *n., poet.* benediction, blessing – 'Land of mountain and the lea, Of truth and hospitality, My benison I leave with thee, Thou leal-hearted Liddesdale' [DA].

benmaist (*ben-māst*) *adj., poet.* innermost, furthest in – '. . . And slinkit to the benmaist end To wat his mooth, stoure dry' [WL].

bennels (*be-nelz*) *n., pl., arch.* reeds, stalks of Phragmites communis.

Bennet (*be-ni'*) *n.* **Adam** of Chesters and Grange (16th C.) perhaps the first of the family to be associated with Chesters. His parents names are unknown. He married Catherine Scott (but it is unknown which branch of the Scotts she was from). Their children included: Philip, who succeeded and maried Janet Turnbull; and William, recorded in 1562 and 1564. **Adam** of Wester Grange (16th C.) 2nd son of Philip and younger brother of Mungo of Chesters. In a charter of 1595 he was granted the 10 merk lands of Wester Grange. He may have married another Bennet. His children included: William of Grubet, who married Margaret Eliott of Stobs; and Janet, who married Mark Pringle of Clifton in about 1616. **Alexander** of Chesters (18th C.) son of Andrew, who he succeeded. His only son was Robert, but he died in 1780 (with his will proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1794). It seems that Chesters went to his sisters Jean, Ann and Agnes. The 'Mrs Bennet of Chesters' listed on the role of people in Jedburgh taxed for having female servants in the period 1785–91 was probably his wife. She was probably also the owner of the 'Household Expense-book of Mrs Bennet of Chesters, extending over about 50 years' in the 18th century, which was donated to the Museum by John Scott of Rodono in 1863. **Andrew** (c.1696.–d.1758) Laird of Chesters, near Ancrum, son of Archibald. He had a grant of the lands of Chesters in 1719. He was one of the local landowners asked in 1739 to decide where to situate the new Teviot Bridge in Hawick. His lands were valued at almost £1000 in the 1740s. He married Dorothy, daughter of Alexander Collingwood in 1719; she was from 'Litill Rill' in Whittingham Parish, England. Their children were: Archibald (b.1720), who must have died young; Dorothy (b.1722); Barbara (b.1724), who married James Murray of Ewes, emigrated to the U.S.A. and was the great-great-great-grandmother of Franklin D. Roosevelt; Alexander (b.1727), who succeeded; Jean (b.1728); Thomas (b.1729); Ann (b.1731); and Raguel (b.1732). In 1737 he secondly married Ann, daughter of Robert Turnbull of Standhill, and they had children: Helen (b.1738), who married Archibald Douglas of Timpendean in 1765; Agnes (b.1739), who was unmarried; Isobel (b.1741), who married Archibald Hope, Convenor of Excise; John (b.1743);

and Robert (1744–94). His son Alexander's only son Robert (the obvious heir) died in 1780. Jean, Ann and Agnes may have jointly inherited the lands (there are records relating to their lands in Ancrum Parish among the papers of the Elliots of Minto in 1800 and 1801). 'Lady Chesters' paid the window tax at Chesters House in 1748 (suggesting he may have already been deceased) and 1753. The forename of Bennet of Chesters is left blank on the 1761 list of Commissioners of Roxburghshire (presumably because the succession was not clear at that point). **Archibald** of Chesters (17th/18th C.) son of Robert. He was 'younger of Chesters' in 1696 when listed along with his father on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was among the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700 and was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1704. In 1682 he married Barbara, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston, and she died about 1706. He secondly married Rebecca Langlands in Hawick in 1708; she was presumably from the family of the former Lairds of Langlands and possibly daughter of Rev. John of Wilton. In 1708, before his marriage, he gave money to Hawick Parish, including a crown piece. In 1711 their unclaimed 'pawnded' money was given to the Hawick poor box. His children (mostly with his first wife) included: John, who must have died before his brother; Andrew, who succeeded and married Dorothy Collingwood and Ann Turnbull; Barbara, who married Mark, son of W. Chisholme of Parkhill, who inherited West Fodderlee; and Anne, who married John Murray of Unthank. He was probably also father of Cecilia, who married John Rutherford of Capehope. He was still alive in 1713. It is possible he is the 'Chesters' mentioned among Jacobite prisoners in a letter of 1716 from John Rutherford of Knowesouth. **Sir David** of Grubet (18th C.) son of William. His son William was baptised in Eckford Parish in 1734. **James** (d.1550) priest associated with Hobkirk Parish. He was replaced by David Turnbull. **James** (d.bef. 1595) described as the deceased former resident of lands in Lilliesleaf when they were granted to Alexander Hogg in 1595/6. **Jean** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1580 when he a witness to Hector Turnbull of Belses giving sasine to his daughter Katherine. His own son William was also a witness. **Sir John** (16th C.) recorded in 1588 when the General Assembly reported on 'Professed Papists'. He was listed under 'Merse and Tiviotdale' and hence probably from the Bennets of Chesters. **Mungo** of Chesters (16th/17th C.) eldest son of Philip and Janet Turnbull. He is recorded in 1562 and 1564. In 1573 he was among men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm, although they were acquitted because Kerr had reset the fugitive Kerr of Ferniehirst. In 1576 he was listed along with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and his son Walter, as well as William Turnbull in Barnhills, in a dispute with William Ker, younger of Cessford, over lands in Nether Ancrum. Also in 1576 he was recorded among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Barnhills, Howden, Hallrule and Billerwell) who another group of Turnbulls (from Minto, Bewlie, Kames and Troneyhill) and others had a bond with, not to harm each other. In about 1583 he lost the liferent of his lands to Robert Ker, younger of Woodhead. In 1583/4 he was on a list of Borderers ordered by the Privy Council to render their houses for the King's use. He was mentioned on the list of men who were asked to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5 to explain how they had been helping to quiet the Border; his brother William is also on this list. He was listed on the roll of 'Landit Men' in about 1590 and on Monipennie's list of Border Lairds of about 1597. However, he was 'the late Mungo Bennett in Chasteris' in 1595 when his son Ragwell was in prison for his part in the shooting of a Bailie after a siege at Edinburgh High School (caused by not having their holidays extended). His children included: Ragwell, who succeeded; and William, mentioned in 1608 and 1612, who probably died without issue. **Patrick** (16th C.) servant of Adam Turnbull of Belses. In 1576/7 there was a complaint that Walter Turnbull in Firth, servant of John Turnbull of Minto, attacked him, despite there being a bond between the feuding branches of the Turnbulls. Walter Turnbull 'band him hand and fute, and thaireftir drew his swerd, quhairwith he cruellie hurt and woundit him ... and left him for deid'. His attacker was warded in Edinburgh Tolbooth until £1000 satisfaction was paid. **Philip** of Chesters (d.c.1560), probably son of Adam. He married Janet Turnbull, and they had sons: Mungo, who succeeded; Adam, progenitor of the Bennets of Grubet; James, progenitor of the Bennets of Levilands, who married Ann Ker of Yair; and William, mentioned as brother of Mungo in 1584/5, who may be the progenitor of the Swedish branch.

After his death his wife married Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. In 1562/3 she brought an action against William Bennet, who claimed to be 'tutor' for Mungo. He could be the Philip who along with Adam was witness to an indictment (relating to Kers and Handalee), probably from about the 1490s. **Ragwell** of Chesters (def.bef. 1670) son of Mungo in Chesters, his name is written 'Ragvel', 'Raguel', 'Raynell' and variants. He was one of 8 students who took part in the so-called 'Royal High School Riot' in Edinburgh and were imprisoned as a result, complaining about wrongful imprisonment in the Tolbooth.n 1595 and later released. He was regranted the '10 merklands of Chesters and Grange' in 1595. He is 'in Chesters' in a 1612 document listing men convicted of charging more than 12 percent interest on loans; he appeared to answer the charge and presumably paid a fine and was released. In 1613 he bought Easter Barnhills from John Turnbull. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. In 1623 he was the 'Raguel of Chesteris' who purchased Rawflat, Ryeknow and Abbotsmeadow from Walter Turnbull of Rawflat. Also in 1623 he was fined 100 merks for failing to appear before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. He was on a jury for a Liddesdale sheep-stealing case in 1624. He was listed in 1628 among the major landowners of Roxburghshire who met to elect M.Ps. William held the lands of Barnhills from 1628, and must have been either his brother or son. Also in 1628 William of the Grange complained to the Privy Council that despite a ban on wearing 'hagbuts and pistols', he 'constantly rides up and down the country armed with these weapons awaiting an opportunity to take his advantage of the complainer'; Andrew in Chesters was also named, and so presumably related. He had a 'resignation ad remanentiam' (i.e. to the superior's own hands) to William in 1631, and another to Thomas Turnbull in 1635. He is probably the 'Bagnel' (or 'Ragnal', transcriptions vary) of Chesters whose daughter Marian married Robert Scott of Burnhead in 1636. In 1637 Rev. William was returned as his next-of-kin, suggesting that he died by then, with no surviving heirs; however, it is also said that he was succeeded by his son Robert, who married Anna, daughter of Archibald Douglas of Cavers in 1652 and was served heir to him in 1670. He may also have had a daughter Isobel, who married Adam Rutherford of Kidheugh. **Robert** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Easton and their children included: Helen (b.1648); Bessie (b.1653); John (b.1654); and Bessie (again, b.1656). The witnesses in 1656 were Robert Laing and Adam Brown. **Robert** of Chesters (d.aft. 1703) son of Ragwell. He is probably the Robert recorded in 1643 as owner of 'his part of the Grange Paslet' in Ancrum Parish. He was a deeply religious man who attended communions given by Covenanter leaders such as Rev. John Livingstone. He was fined in 1662, after the Restoration. He is recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663, paying tax on £1460 for Chesters. In 1670 he was served heir to his father's lands of Rawflat, 'Ryknow' at the eastern end of Belses, with pasturage on Belses Common and Abbotsmeadow in Belses. In 1676 he was one of the local leaders in a covenanting meeting held near Selkirk. In 1677 he was arrested for supporting a conventicle meeting held near Chesters (involving the preacher John Welsh), and after refusing to pay the fine was imprisoned on the Bass Rock. In 1678 he paid the land tax in Ancrum Parish. In 1696 he and his son Archibald were on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1652 he married Anna, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, the contract being signed at 'Yearlsyde' (i.e. Earlside). His children included: Archibald, who succeeded; and Christine (or Christian, 1673/4–1708), who married Walter Scott, 2nd son of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh. He was still alive in 1703. He left some manuscripts (later in the hands of R.D. Turnbull of Deanburn), including a description of attending a communion at Wilton Kirk. Note that he is easily confused with Robert (d.1676), minister at Kilrenny. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ancrum Parish. He married Margaret Blaikie in 1729. His children included: John (b.1731); Isabel (b.1732); and Helen (b.1735). **Robert** (18th C.) had a 'decree arbitral of excambion' with Matthew Stewart for the lands of Barnhills in 1775. In 1780 he disposed the same lands to Alexander Allison 'in liferent' and Matthew Stewart 'in fee'. He could be the Robert of Chesters listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He could be the Maj. Robert who was living at Gala House in 1791. **William** (16th C.) son of John in Belses. In 1580 he was a witness to Hector Turnbull of Belses giving sasine to his daughter Katherine. His father John was also a witness. **William** (16th C.) brother of Mungo of Chesters. In 1584/5 he was among Turnbulls, Douglases and others who were charged to appear before the Privy Council. It has been suggested that he may have been progenitor of the Swedish branch of the family. **William**

(d.bef. 1637) son of Mungo and brother of Ragwell. He is recorded in 1608 and 1612 and appears to have led a wild life, finally being charged with murder. He must have died before Rev. William (probably his cousin) was declared next-of-kin of Ragwell. **Rev. William** of Grubet (c.1593–1647) son of Adam and grandson of Philip of Chesters and Grange. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1614 and became minister of Ancrum in 1622. He was a member of the Commission for maintaining Church discipline in 1634. He had the teinds of Kirk Yetholm in 1635. In 1638 he signed the 'Confessions of Faith', probably in Hawick. In 1641 he was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who signed a letter to the Privy Council relating to the raising of levies for sending troops to Ireland. He got in trouble with the church for exercising his rights as a freeholder to vote for a commissioner to the General Assembly. In 1637 he was returned as next-of-kin to Ragwell, who was probably his full cousin. He may be the 'Mr William Bennet, for Monsmaynes' recorded in the valuation rolls for Eckford Parish in 1643, as well as being owner of Broomhills in Ancrum Parish and lands in Yetholm Parish. At some point he acquired the lands and barony of Grubet, on Kale Water. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Eliott of Stobs. Their children included: Sir William, who succeeded to Grubet; Robert, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, who married Jean Colville; and probably Elizabeth, who married Sir John Scott of Ancrum. Janet, who married Mark Pringle of Clifton, was his sister. **William** of Barnhills (d.c.1653) probably a son of Ragwell. He held the lands of Easter Barnhills from 1613. He bought Barnhills outright (or perhaps just Easter Barhills) in 1628 and had a further charter for the lands in 1634. He cleared the loans on Barnhills with Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1629, in 1630 gave a 'precept of warning' against the tenants in Barnhills and Nether Ancrum and in 1631 had a ratification of his rights to the lands. There is a further deed of 1633 from William Turnbull, clearing the final transfer of the property from the Turnbulls to the Bennets. His son William inherited these lands in 1653. **William** (17th/18th C.) son of William, from whom he inherited the lands of Barnhills in 1653. He had a sasine for 'the lands of Barnhills and Dickeson's Brae' granted by the Duke of Lennox. He had a confirming charter in 1664 from the Archbishop of Glasgow. **Sir William** of Grubet (d.1707) son of Rev. William of Grubet and Margaret Eliott. He was served heir to his father in 1647, including the 10 merkland of Barnhills, as well as the Barony of Grubet and other lands. He must have succeeded when a minor, since there is a record from 1650 of Rev. Harry Elliot of Bedrule discharging a debt to Robert Pringle, his 'tutor testamentary'. He (as well as his mother Margaret Elliot) paid tax in Morebattle Parish in 1663 and he also paid there and in Ancrum, Eckford, Morebattle and Yetholm Parishes in 1678. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1670. He was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685 and 1690 and again in 1704, along with his son William. In 1703 he sold Barnhills to William Rutherford. He married Christian, daughter of Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange. Their children included: Sir William, who succeeded; Adam (d.1698); Sir John (d.1751); Jean (d.1710), who married William Nisbet of Dirleton in 1688; Christian, who married Charles, son of Alexander Stuart of Dunearn; and Elizabeth, who married Sir John Scott of Ancrum. **William** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1684, Nelly, sister of William Bryson, was fined for assaulting him. Specifically, she 'came in to his own dwelling-house, after or about 7 hours at night, and broke severall of his goods, and most grieviously provoked him yrby, and by calling of him of ane thieffe, and sundry oyr most insolent and contemptuous language'. **Sir William** of Grubet (d.1729) son of Sir William, whom he succeeded in 1710. He was born and lived mostly at Marlefield House. He was referred to as 'Captain' in his earlier life, being Captain of his own troop of horse. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Revolution and was appointed Captain of the eastern troop of militia in 1689. He was 'younger of Grubbet' when he contributed £300 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He was appointed one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1693 (when still 'younger of Grubbet'), serving until 1707. He was thus one of the M.Ps. in the last Scottish Parliament who voted for the Union. He was also M.P. for Roxburghshire 1707–8 in the first Parliament of Great Britain. He presented the Roxburghshire petition on Darien to Parliament. He was a patron of the poet James Thomson, who wrote an epistle to him. It is said that he was the basis for the character of William Worthy in Allan Ramsay's 'The Gentle Shepherd'. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Ker of Lochtour, secondly married Margaret, heiress of John Scougall of Whitekirk, and thirdly married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Hay. His children were: Helen

(b.1700), baptised in Eckford Parish; Sir William (d.1730), who had no children; Sir David (d.1741), who married Jean Ker and also had no issue; Robert (d.1733); and Christina, who may have married William Nisbet of Dirleton, who would have been her cousin. The 'cloth money for Margaret Bennet' recorded in Ancrum in 1726 is probably for his wife's burial. He is buried in the family aisle at Eckford, where the church has a painted armorial panel. His estates later passed to the Nisbet family. **William** (17th/18th C.) described as 'portioner of Ancrum'. He had a son James baptised in 1705 and an unnamed child baptised in 1709. Probably the same William is recorded giving 'cloth money' to Ancrum Parish (presumably for a burial). It is possible he is the same man as Sir William of Grubet. **William** (18th/19th C.) house servant at Liddel Bank in 1797, when he was working for William Oliver (also spelled 'Bennat'; see also **Bennett**).

Bennetholm (*be-ni'-hōm*) *n.* name for lands in Liddesdale, probably near the very southern tip of Roxburghshire, although the precise location is unknown. They are recorded as 'Bennetholme' in 1541, valued at 42 shillings and tenanted by William Forester.

Bennett (*be-ni'*) *n.* **Bishop George Henry** (1875–1946) born in the Antilles, he was ordained a priest in 1898. He came to Hawick from North Berwick, serving as priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1912–18. He started an early Mass, as well as the later one, assisted by Fr. Joseph West from the Dominican Convent. He became Bishop of Aberdeen and the North Highlands in 1918. He returned for the opening of the new Halls in 1930 and in 1944 to mark the centenary of S.S. Mary & David's Chapel. **Robert Brown** (1895–1949) from Edinburgh, he served as High School Rector 1945–47, coming from being head in Jedburgh. He organised the Youth Sports at the Common Riding of 1946. He left Hawick to take up the post of Director of Education for Roxburghshire, but died only 2 years later.

be-north (*bee-north*) *adv., prep., arch.* towards the north, on the north – '... cause lift the timber from that place and lay it down upon another place, be-north the Woolaw edge' [DCW1765].

bense (*bens*) *v., poet.* to walk with great energy, to bounce – 'Wi' pow now rid o' carking cares, He for the tavern benses' [JoHa].

bensel (*ben-sel*) *v., arch.* to dash, beat – '... the win's blew, an' bensellet agayne the hous, an' it fell' [HSR].

Benson (*ben-sin*) *n.* **William** (19th C.) general merchant on Douglas Square in Newcastleton in the 1860s.

bent (*ben', bent*) *n., arch.* coarse grass, common hair-grass, a hill covered with such grass – 'The breeze, that trembles through the whistling bent, Sings in his placid ear of sweet content' [JL], 'And naething seen but heighs and howes, And bent and birns' [JR], 'The gaet it lay far 'mang the bog, bent, an' heather ...' [JoHa], 'More dear to me thy frost-brown'd bent, My native Teviotdale' [JoHa], 'How changed the scene since warriors stern, Mail clad, rode over bent and fern' [WNK], '... but Caleb, feeling the danger imminent, took over the bent at full speed' [WNK], '... whus'lin' vera cheery, aw mind, as aw gaed ower the bent in the clear munelicht' [BCM1880], 'Barefit I skelpit owre the bent, The gorcock whirred an' flew ...' [ECB], 'Across the bents I lightly strode, And skipped o'er ilk knowe and craggie' [JT], '... The nag of the reiver was well nigh spent, With a dragging hoof and his nose to the bent' [WHO], '... The spring o' bent aneth the feet, The chime o' hill-burns ringin' [WL], also used figuratively – '... and there and then resolved on 'fooling him to the top of his bent' ...' [AM].

ben-the-hoose (*ben-thu-hoos*) *adv.* a variant of **ben-a-hoose**.

Bentpath (*bent-pawth*) *n.* town in the eastern part of Dumfries & Galloway, about 5 miles north-west of Langholm, birthplace of Thomas Telford and site of the first major ride-out in the Langholm Common Riding.

Bents Rig (*bents-rig*) *n.* name of an area to the north of Black Burn in Liddesdale, between Branch Cleuch and Mouly Sike.

benty (*ben'-ee, ben-tee*) *v., poet.* composed of coarse grass, covered with bent – 'Oh, Liddesdale, thou land of mist, I lo'e thy benty bogs and rushes ...' [TCh], 'Three lambs I hae on Crawbrae lair Will no be worth a benty-strae' [HSR], 'And they wad hev hides Like benty gress ...' [DH].

the Benty (*thu-ben-tee*) *n.* popular name for Bentpath, particularly during the festivities of the ride-out there, which is one of the major events leading up to Langholm's Common Riding, and traditionally an all-male event.

Benty Mosses (*ben-tee-mo-seez*) *n.* former name for 2 small boggy areas to the north west of Woolaw Moss in Wilton, marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common (presumably named after the grass).

berand (*berand*) *pres. part., arch.* bearing, conveying, displaying – '... Berand that Robert

Scot ane of the baillies of the burcht of Hawik . . . ' [SPB1579].

berk (*berk*) *n., v.* bark – 'if ee deh stop that dog berkin A'll swabble eet' (also **bairk**).

Berkeley (*berk-lee*) *n.* **Robert** (d.c.1199) brother of Walter, Chamberlain of Scotland. He witnessed a charter along with his brother for lands granted to Holyrood Abbey by William I. Also with his brother, he witnessed the grant of lands to Orm of Ashkirk in about 1170. He became Lord of Maxton, through marrying Cecily, daughter of Liulf and grand-daughter of Maccus. His daughter and heiress was probably Alicia, who married Hugo of Normanville. **Sir Walter** of Inverkeilor and Redcastle (c.1136–c.93) also referred to as 'de Barclay' and variants, and occasionally called 'William'. His surname probably came from the village in Somerset and he was from an Anglo-Norman family. Along with his brother Robert he came to Scotland in about 1165 and entered royal service. He held a large estate in southern Kirkcudbrightshire, including Urr. He witnessed the renewal of the grant of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the late 1160s. He witnessed the grant of lands to Orm of Ashkirk in about 1170. He was appointed Great Chamberlain of Scotland to William the Lion in about 1171, serving until his death (although alternating with Philip de Valognes). He thus held important national financial responsibilities, although little is known about the details during this period. He fought with William against the English in 1173–74, being present at the siege of Carlisle in 1174. He was listed among the 20 Scottish noblemen reuired to find hostages in the Treaty of Falaise. He was granted several estates for 'knight-service', notably Inverkeilor in Angus, later the Barony of Redcastle and Conveth (now Laurencekirk) in the Mearns. In addition he was also granted Newton, which was later the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. However, it is unknown whether he actually spent time in the Hawick area. This may be the grant of 'Neutun' in the period 1173–82 by king William (although it has been suggested this was rather Longnewton or Newton in Perthshire, these seem less likely, since we know he held Newton near Hawick). In the period 1179–90 he witnessed a grant for lands in Hassendean, involving Paisley Priory. From a kinsman, Robert of London (probably related to 'Eschina de Londonis' who held lands at Hassendean) he gained lands near St. Boswells and Haltwhistle in Tynedale. He also gained the Lordship of Urr in Galloway and probably had the motte and bailey castle built there. He may have first married an heiress of Ardoyne in Aberdeenshire and secondly married Eve, daughter of Uhtred, Lord of Galloway (who also married Robert de Quincy, Justiciar of Lothian); she later granted lands in Haddingtonshire to Melrose Abbey for the souls of her two deceased husbands and her brother Roland. He had at least 3 children: John, who predeceased him; Agatha, who inherited part of his lands and married Humphrey, son of Theobald de Adeville, who changed his name to Barclay; and another daughter of unknown name who married Enguerrand (or Ingram) de Baliol, probably younger son of Eustace de Baliol. His name stops appearing as a witness to royal charters in about 1193. It is unclear what happened to the lands of Chamberlain Newton after his death (also written 'Barclay' and 'Berkley').

berm (*berm*) *n., arch.* a drink made of yeast and other ingredients – '. . . but the gentlemen confess to having shared part of a quart between them, mildly explaining that it was hardly aill – it was only berm' [Ash1642] (also **barm**).

bermy (*ber-mee*) *adj., arch.* barmy, raised by yeast – 'Imagin iz: A reed, lowpin, broazy face leike a bermy bannih, sweet-begrutten an bairkent wui dirrt' [ECS], 'A face like a bermy banna' [GW].

bern (*bern*) *n., poet.* a barn – '. . . for they sawna, næther do they sheer, nar gether intill berns' [HSR], '. . . but gether the wheet intill my bern' [HSR].

Bernicia (*ber-ni-shu*) *n.* kingdom founded by Celtic peoples in perhaps the 4th century, also known as 'Bryneich' and other variants, it was the southern part of the lands of the Votadini. It was centred around modern Northumberland and Durham, stretching from the Tees to the Forth and had Teviotdale at its western edge. It was taken over by the Angles, who formally founded it in the year 547. By 654 (perhaps earlier) it had been united with the southern kingdom of Deira into Northumbria. Certainly by the 7th century most of Roxburghshire was under its control. It has been suggested that the Catrail may be a boundary separating Bernicia from the Britons to the south-west.

berry (*be-ree*) *n.* formerly referring to the gooseberry in particular – '. . . still remember with pleasure the handful of 'berries' they got from her when they were bairns' [RM].

Berry (*be-ree*) *n.* **Gordon** grandson of James. He was Chief Executive of the Scottish Arts

Council and retired to Singapore in 2007. He wrote 'From Kilts to Sarongs' about the influence of Scots in Singapore. He married Irene Ng and the couple settled at Hassendeanburn in 2015. **James** (b.1890) born in Hawick, his family lived at Mansfield Crescent. At the age of 12 his thigh bone was broken when helping to feed cows in a byre of dairyman Thomas Bell. He moved from Hawick and in WWI served with the Royal Scots Greys and the Royal Engineers, being awarded the Milatary Medal.

Berrybush (*be-ree-bush*) *n.* farmstead between the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys, lying on the Berrybush Burn, just off the B709. It was owned by the Crown from about 1456 until at least 1502, with Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, holding hald the lease in 1483 and Walter Scott holding the lands in 1513. William Stewart claimed tenancy of the lands in 1541, paying £12 yearly. Archibald Baptie was tenant in 1685 when he took 'the Test' in Hawick – 'Past Crosslee burn, then a weary wend Ere up to the summit he drew; Past the Berry Bush, round the famous bend Where the mighty mass of the Loch Craig End Loomed loftily into view' [TK] (it is 'Berybuss' in 1483 and 'Berybus' in 1541).

Berryfell (*be-ree-fel*) *n.* farm on the Newcatelton Road, about 8 miles south of Hawick, sometimes called 'South Berryfell' to distinguish it from North Berryfell. It is below Berryfell Hill, with the remains of an ancient fort, together with mediæval homesteads and enclosures nearby. A side road near here joins the A6088 near Hawthornside farm. John Jerdan was tenant there in 1694 and William Nisbet in 1733. John Lorraine lived there in 1725, James Laidlaw in 1738 and John Reid in 1776. James Douglas was in 'Berryfellhouse' in 1787. John Turnbull was farmer in at least the period 1780–1799. John Shiel was a servant there in 1799 and James Turnbull and Gideon Brunton were labourers there in 1801. James Turnbull was a shepherd there in 1803. Alexander Ashcroft was farmer in the 1860s. The fort and homestead are on a spur overlooking the Slitrig, between the farm and the river. The fort is about 100 m by 60 m, and has a rampart that has been partly obliterated by the later homestead; both have signs of hut circles. Just to the south of the farm (to the right of the main road after the farm) are the remains of extensive earthworks, about 60 m in diameter and with ramparts. There is also a linear earthwork on the opposite side of the B6399. Around the early 1800s a workman discovered a stone kist when digging ditches there and hoping it might contain treasure, he sneaked back when the other workers had gone him, but on finding it contained only a skeleton, he covered it back up. The top stone of a rotary quern, found there in 1872, is in the Museum; Mr. Dryden of North Berryfell farm dug up a heap of stones to the west of his farmhouse, finding an urn (which broke into pieces) and the quern. (the origin may simply be 'berry hill' or 'berg fell', i.e. 'hil hill', but the existence of the adjacent hill-fort suggests 'the hill with the fort', with the Old English 'byrig'; it is 'The Berrifell' in 1694 and 1776 and is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Berryfell Gap (*be-ree-fel-gawp*) *n.* former name for area near South Berryfell. William Ashcroft and his family were living there in 1861.

Berryfell Hill (*be-ree-fel-hil*) *n.* hill south of Hawick, off the Newcastleton Road to the east of Berryfell farm. It reaches a height of 393 m. Its western side has smaller ridges called Hare Hill and Little Hare Hill, while its eastern flank is called Ringlees Knowe, where there is a standing stone (probably not very ancient) and the remains of a settlement.

Berryfell Lake (*be-ree-fel-lāk*) *n.* former name for a headwater of Cogsmill Burn, south of Earlside farm. It flows in a roughly northerly direction, to meet other small streams and form Cogsmill Burn. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map and described in the Name Book (the meaning of the name is mysterious).

Berryfell Plain (*be-ree-fel-plān*) *n.* former farm near Berryfell, distinct from North Berryfell and South Berryfell. It was on the west side of the main road between Cogsmill and Berryfell, on the east side of Haits Hill. It is listed on the 1851 and 1861 censuses, when there were Scotts there. There were Andersons there in the early 1900s (also written 'Berryfellplain').

Berry Moss (*be-ree-mos*) *n.* marshy area to the east of Dryden Greenhill farm. 3 flint arrowheads, a square-shaped pounding stone and an anvil stone were found there, as described in 1927.

Berrymuir (*be-ree-mewr-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Bertoli (*ber-tō-lee*) *n.* **Johnny** (19th/20th C.) Italian immigrant, who lived in Hawick, and ran the chip shop at the foot of the Loan before WWII. His premises were at 5 Loan. He was interred during the War, with the local joke being that this was because he had made white puddings during the blackout. Unfortunately he died

on the boat on the way to the internment camp in Canada.

Bert's Cairn (*bertz-kā-rn*) *n.* relatively modern cairn on Teindside Hill, overlooking Northhouse. An inscribed stone bears the date 1880 and the letters 'BERT', along with what appear to be an hourglass and a plough (although now hard to read).

Johnny Italian immigrant, who lived

Berwick (*be-reek*) *n.* seaside town and historically important port, about 43 miles north-east of Hawick. Originally one of the 4 burghs of Scotland, it was long contested between Scotland and England, changing hands 14 times. One result of this is that it was famously at war with Russia for centuries. It has latterly been in England, although on the wrong side of the Tweed and its football team plays in the Scottish league. It is noted for the ancient town walls, 18th century Town Hall, ruined Berwick Castle and magnificent Royal Border railway bridge. This has 28 semi-circular arches of 61 feet 6 inches, is 2160 feet long and built 126 feet above the Tweed. It was designed by Robert Stevenson and built 1847–50. The road bridge over the Tweed there is mentioned as early as 1199. The second bridge lasted 1498–1609. The present bridge, adjacent to the railway bridge, has 15 arches and was built 1611–34. The concrete Royal Tweed Bridge was added in 1925–28. In the 18th and 19th centuries the town was an important destination for Hawick carriers, bringing salt herring and other goods. Population 13,500 – 'Through the Border ride an' rin, Seek frae Berwick owre to Annan' [GWe], 'In the Mersey near to Liverpool, the Great Eastern she lay, But she boarded was by Hawick roughs And brought to Berwick bay' [JCG] (Teries sometimes talke about going 'doon ti Berwick').

Berwick (*be-reek*) *n.* **A.** (18th C.) man who lived near Hawick in the summers and was one of the 'faggot voters' who voted for the Tory candidate in the elections of 1835 and 1837. He was attacked on both occasions by disgruntled people in Hawick, in 1837 having many of his clothes torn off and being beaten for refusing to swear against voting. His wallet was said to have been stolen, but actually returned to him later, when found in the street by a boy. He was said to be personally involved in setting up the system of fictitious votes in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Caithness. **John** (d.1354) Archdeacon of Teviotdale, known as 'de Berwick.

Berwick Cockles (*be-reek-ko-kulz*) *n., pl.* peppermint sweets tradionally made in Berwick, also called 'Ross's Berwick Cockles'. They are red and white striped, like humbugs, but with a softer texture.

Berwickshire (*be-reek-shIr, be-reek-shir*) *n.* county to the north of Roxburghshire, now part of the Scottish Borders, paradoxically not contaning the latterly English town of Berwick. It is sometimes synonymous with the term 'the Merse'.

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (*be-reek-shir-na-choo-rul-ists-klub*) *n.* local learned society devoted to natural history and antiquities, founded in 1831, and very much a predecessor for the Hawick Archæological Society. Its transactions contain many articles of relevance to Hawick and area. The club met a couple of times in Hawick in its early years, e.g. 1890, when they journeyed up the Slitrig.

the Berwick Smack (*thu-be-reek-smawk*) *n.* popular name for the waggon of Inglis', which carted goods between Hawick and Berwick in the early 19th century.

beseek (*be-seek*) *v., arch.* to beseech, be earnestly – 'Therefore we will beseeke your lordschip to take this in gude part and consider our case . . . ' [CBP1597] 'Saufe now, I beseik thee, O Lord: O Lord, I beseik thee sen' nowe prospiritie' [HSR].

Beshara (*be-sha-ru*) *n.* international school at Chisholme House since 1995, which runs residential courses in 'intensive esoteric education', mixing eastern religion and New Age philosophy. They follow the teachings of the 14th century Spanish philosopher Muhyddin Ibn Arabi, and have several other centres in Britain. They are also associated with 'Beshara Design Co. Ltd', based at 10 Bourtree Place.

beside (*bee-sīd*) *adv., arch.* besides, in addition – '. . . were extracted out of ye records of ye Session, and this day read over before them, beside his irregular marriage on the English side . . . ' [PR1720].

besom (*bi-, be-, bu-zum*) *n.* a broom – 'Then from the fleshers they brought Lamb and Sheep, Ale from the Ostler-house, and besoms for to sweep' [CWS], '. . . by mending broken kettles, pots, and pans, making horn spoons, besoms, &c.' [EM1820], 'A new besom sweeps clean; yes,, but only if it be heartily applied' [RJT], 'The Doctor with more zeal than discretion rebuked Geddes for his profanity by hitting him a blow on the face with his besom' [WNK], '. . . used to go about from place to place selling besoms, mugs, &c.' [FH], '. . . with a duster tied over the head of a

'buzom' [BB], applied to a woman who is a busybody, a lowly woman, a mishievous girl – 'look it that nosy besom looking oot her wundi', ' 'Come back this minute, you little besom!', shouted mother . . . ' [JeC], 'Yae day she sought him up for tea, For weel the besom kent His manners were deplorable, An' wi' regrets he went' [WFC], also used as a mild oath – 'o ya besom!' (also spelled 'bizzim', 'bizzum', 'buzom', etc.; J.A.H. Murray notes that the pronunciation of the 2 meanings was 'quite distinct in southern Scotch', with the broom being *-u-* and the woman being *-i-*).

the Besom Inn (*th*u-bu-zum-*in*) *n.* former inn near the bridge at Sclaterford. The name was said to be related to a sign of a broom indicating whether the excisemen were around. The building is now a private house (there is a place of the same name in Coldstream).

be-sooth (*bee-sooth*) *adv., prep., arch.* towards the south, on the south – '. . . over the soft ground, be-south the Priest-rigg and the Stintin knows, into the foord first mentioned' [DCW1765].

besoucht (*bee-sowcht*) *pp., poet.* besought – 'An' besoucht him that they micht onlie tuch the hem o' his garmint' [HSR], 'An' his fella-servent fell doun at his feet, an' besoucht him . . . ' [HSR].

bespake (*bee-spāk*) *pp., poet.* spoke – 'Then up an bespake the Lord Mangerton, What news, what news, sister Downie, to me?' [CPM].

Bessy Bell and Mary Gray (*be-see-bel-and-mā-ree-grā*) *n.* old song, published at least as early as 1769. It was long believed to refer to 2 young ladies who retired to Allanhaugh peel, and during a famine survived on oatmeal and a barrel of snails they had preserved with salt. However, it appears more likely that the ladies in the song lived at Lynedoch, near Perth.

Best (*best*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Bedrule toun', recorded receiving poor money from the Bedrule Session in 1726. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on the Knowesouth estate. Perhaps the same Andrew was listed along with James on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, in what appears to be 'rankyte'. **Ann L.** 'Annie' (b.1839) born at Velvet Hall in Northumberland, where her maternal grandparents were innkeepers. Her father was James Best from Hawick and her mother was Harriet Paxton. She was orphaned at an early age, and appears to have inherited her father's carrier's yard (at about 78 High Street), paying tax on it in 1855. In 1861 she was living with her aunt Elizabeth, wife of grocer William Brown, and listed as 'Land Proprietor'. **Isabel** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ruecastle, recorded receiving poor money from the Bedrule Session in 1726. **James** (17th C.) listed along with Andrew on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls for Bedrule Parish. Their surname and location appear to be 'besz' and 'rankyte', respectively. **James** (1668/9–97) smith in Bedrule Parish. He is buried in the churchyard there along with his wife Margaret, both of them dying on the same day. He is probably the James listed on the Hearth Tax records for Bedrule Parish in 1694. **James** (17th C.) tenant in 'Whiterige' in 1682 when the will of his wife Janet Harkness was recorded. This could be Whitriggs in Cavers Parish, although somewhere else in Roxburghshire is possible. **James** (17th C.) resident at Newton (near Stobs) in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) married Bessie Buckham in Bedrule in 1697. **James** (c.1810–bef. 1843) son of innkeeper Thomas and Margaret Rae. He was a carrier in Hawick, living at 'Wood Yard' (i.e., about 78 High Street) in 1841. Walter Scott was also a carrier at the same address at that time. In 1837 he was listed going to Kelso and Berwick from the High Street every Tuesday. He married Harriot Paxton (from Northumberland, who had earlier had a daughter, Margaret Ann, with a Thomas Scott), who died in 1842, aged 35. Their children included: Ann (b.1839); and Thomas, who died in infancy. He died in Kelso and is buried at St. Mary's. **John** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Wellie' along with other tenants of the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Parish of Cavers in 1621. It is possible this was 'Woollie' or 'Wells', but neither are in Cavers. **John** (1745/6–1822) lived for 32 years at Hudson's Bay. He died in Denholm and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. He could be the John, son of John, who was christened in Hobkirk Parish in 1747. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Denholm. He was Treasurer of the Denholm Subscription Library in 1812. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. He is probably the John who married Agnes Walker and had children Agnes (b.1818), Mary (b.1820) and Betsy (b.1822). **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ruecastle. She was given money from the Bedrule Parish poor fund in 1721 and 1722. **Margaret** nee Rae (b.1789/90) born in Stichill, she married Thomas. She was a publican at the Grapes Inn, according to the 1841 census. Her husband was not present at that time, but she was not listed as a widow. She was also listed as a vintner in

Pigot's 1837 directory and in Slater's 1852 directory, when she was at the Fleece Inn. She was a widow listed as innkeeper of the Fleece Inn in 1851. Her children were Jessie, Jane, Margaret (who married carter James Hay), Elizabeth, Hannah and Andrew. In 1861 she was also listed with her son-in-law James Hay and his 3 young children. **Robert** (1736–81) born in Bedrule Parish, son of Thomas. He was tenant farmer at 'Heatly' according to his gravestone in Bedrule kirkyard. His wife Isabel Scott died in 1816. Their children included: Margaret, who died aged 14; Thomas (1773/4–1805); and Robert and Helen, who died young. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Deans and they had an unnamed son baptised in 1686. **Thomas** (17th C.) smith in Bedrule. He was listed on the Hearth Tax roll for Bedrule Parish in 1694. He is probably related to James and William and likely to be the Thomas who married Bessie Buckham in Bedrule in 1690. His children probably included Janet (b.1691), William (b.1694), Marion (b.1696), Agnes (b.1699), Thomas (b.1702) and James (b.1705). Probably the same Thomas was an Elder in Bedrule in at least 1722–24. **Thomas** (18th C.) smith in Bedrule. He may have been the son of Thomas baptised in 1702. His children, baptised in Bedrule Parish, included Thomas (b.1729), Robert (b.1736), Agnes and Margaret (b.1739), and Janet (b.1742). **Thomas** (18th C.) blacksmith in Hallrule, possibly son of Thomas, smith in Bedrule. In 1761 he married Isabel 'miln' (either Mill or Milne), who was from Cavers Parish. Children born to Thomas in Hobkirk, who are probably his included Thomas (b.1762) and Janet (b.1767). **Thomas** (b.c.1765) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1788 he married Agnes Bunyan, who was also from Cavers. He and his wife were living in Minto village in 1841, where he was an agricultural labourer. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His daughter Agnes was baptised in 1783. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1841) shepherd and innkeeper in Hawick. He was probably the Thomas born to Andrew in Roxburgh in 1778. By 1841 his wife was innkeeper at the Fleece Inn, and so he was presumably deceased. He married Margaret Rae in Crailing Parish in 1806. Their children included: James, who married Harriet Paxton, but along with 2 children, appear to have died by 1843; Jessie, who married William Inglis; Jane, who married Anthony Boiston; Margaret; Elizabeth, who firstly married James Taylor and secondly married William Brown; Hannah; and Andrew. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He may be related to James and Thomas, who are also listed in the same parish.

bestial (*beest-ee-ul*) *n., arch.* a collective term for livestock – '. . . my Father living in a highland in Esdail-muir, and having no Rent at that time, nor Means to bring us up, except some Bestial' [CWS], 'That they had also the sole power of regulating the pasturage of the Common, and fixing the number of bestial to be sent' [BR1778].

best maid (*best-mād*) *n., arch.* a bridesmaid – 'Our Libby was Jean Robson's best maid' [TEL].

The Best O' A' (*thu-best-ō-aw*) *n.* song with words written by Kerr Hartop while a pupil at Hawick High School, and music written by teacher James Letham. It is rare among Hawick songs for being written in compound 6/8 time. It was first sung in public at 'The Big Sing' in 2011.

bestriddle (*bee-sti-dul*) *v., poet.* to bestride, lie across – 'Nae fleeching an' fondness, but glunching an' strife, Bestriddles the way o' a man wi' a wife' [JoHa].

bet (*be', bet*) *pp.* beaten – 'oo wereni bet yit', *arch.* 'Bit Border folk are no that easy bett . . . ' [ECS], hardened or bruised by pressure or overuse – 'A bet fit' [GW] (cf. **bate** and **betten**).

Bet (*be', bet*) *n.* diminutive form of the forename Elizabeth.

betaen (*bee-tān*) *pp., poet.* betaken – 'I opinet til my beloefet: but my beleofet had betaen himsel awa . . . ' [HSR].

betchell (*be-chul*) *v., poet.* to beat, break – 'Than did I betchell thame sma' as the stour afore the wund' [HSR].

betchellin (*be-chul-in*) *n., arch.* a beating, thrashing – 'Gee 'im a guid betchellin' ' [GW].

Bethel Baptist Kirk (*be-thel-bawp-tist-kirk*) *n.* small baptist group in Hawick that previously met in the building at the top of the Trinity Steps, and now has premises in Burnfoot (above the fish and chip shop).

Betherule (*be-thu-rool*) *n.* former spelling and pronunciation of Bedrule (having an extra syllable).

Bethoc (*be-thok*) *n.* (11th/12th C.) probable early owner of the lands of Bedrule, which were once 'Rulebethoc' and named after her. Bethoc may be an early variant of Beatrix and was a common Gaelic female name. She may have been the same as 'Bethóc', daughter of Donald III, King of Scotland, who was named after her great-grandmother, daughter of Malcolm II. She married Uchtred (or Huctred) son of Waldeve of Tynedale; their daughter and heiress Hextilda

married Richard Comyn, who was Justiciar of Lothian (and as a result of this connection John Comyn was one of the 13 claimants to the Scottish throne after the death of the Maid of Norway in 1290). The Comyns certainly owned the lands of Bedrule through the 13th century, making this connection likely.

Bethoc (*be-thok*) *n.* (12th/13th C.) another lady with an early connection to Bedrule. Although it has been suggested that she gave her name to the barony, it is likely to have been an earlier Bethoc. At the foundation of Jedburgh Abbey, she and her husband Randolph (or Ralph), son of Dunegal of Stranith (or Nithsdale), granted to the monks a 'carrucate' of land in Ruecastle, which was within their Bedrule boundaries. The suggestion is that she was daughter of Fergus of Galloway and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry I of England. However, there may have been more than one lady of the same name, with their stories confounded. She died before 1204.

betrayit (*bee-trā-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* betrayed – 'Than Judas, whilk had betrayet him, whan he saw that he was condemet . . . ' [HSR].

betten (*be'-in, be-tin*) *pp., arch.* beat, beaten (cf. the now more common **baten** and **bet**).

better (*be'-ur*) *adv., arch.* more, considerably more – 'It wants better as five meenints a threi' [ECS], 'Ee needna hurry – ee've better as haaf-an-oor ti feenish that woark in' [ECS], 'A was feerd A'd be owre lang, for it was better as a quarter efter fowr be the toon's clock' [ECS], 'Thay've been beidin at Spittal for better than a month now' [ECS] (usually with either 'as' or 'than'; used when estimating time and other quantities).

Bet the Guaird (*bet-thu-gārd*) *n.* nickname of **Elizabeth Airmstrong**.

Betty Cathrae's Well (*be'-ee-kawth-rāz-wel*) *n.* popular name for a former spring pump in Victoria Road.

Betty Johnny (*be'-ee-jo-nee*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI].

Betty Revel see **Revel**

Betty Shaftie (*be'-ee-shawf-tee*) *n.* resident of Hawick recorded in about the 1720s when she was given money from the Kirk Session, 'her son sick'. It is unclear if 'Shaftie' was a nickname or surname. There was an Elizabeth 'Shafftie' who married John Bitlestone in Melrose in 1691.

Betty the Bab (*be'-ee-thu-bawb*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick resident of the 19th century. Her fire tongs are in the Museum.

Betty Whutson (*be'-, bet-ee-whut-sin*) *n.* column in the Hawick Express, presented as a letter from a woman, written in dialect. It was originated by James Edgar, with later writers being Jock Dodds, Robert Laidlaw, Bert Leishman, R.E. Scott and Ian W. Landles. Originally the column was used as a mouthpiece for discussing locally controversial topics, but it grew into a local history discussion, with each writer putting his own stamp on the idea. The origin of the name is uncertain.

betwix (*bee-twiks*) *prep., arch.* between – '. . . as is contenit in the endentouris made betuix ws thairapoun' [SB1470], '. . . and finaly endit betuix honorabil men, that is to say, Waltir Scot of Branxhelm . . . ' [SB1519].

betwixt an (*bee-twikst-an*) *prep., arch.* between now and . . . – '. . . to enquire thereanent, betwixt and this day eight days, and to report betwixt and that time' [BR1734].

Bet Young see **Young, Elizabeth**

Bev (*bev*) *n.* informal abbreviation for the surname 'Berridge'.

Beveridge (*be-vu-reej*) *n.* **Anne** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'borne in Fyffe, seeking service' in 1700. She was listed among a group of 'vagabond persons wanting testificatts', who were suspected of being thieves at Hawick fair and were released from the Tolbooth after agreeing never to return to Teviotdale.

Beverley (*be-vur-lee*) *n.* Beverley Farm and School Co. Ltd., a boarding school in Bonchester Bridge that was used to house refugee children from the London Blitz, including First Minister Donald Dewar. It was based at Wolfelee House (which later burned down).

Beverley (*be-vur-lee*) *n.* **William** (b.1856) born at Kermeston, Aberdeenshire. He became a groom at age 14, then worked as a servant, coming to Wolfelee estate in 1879. He worked as butler for 12 years, then moved to Barnbarroch, returning to the area as Governor of Jedburgh Poorhouse in 1899. In 1886 he married Mary, only daughter of blacksmith William Pow, and they had no children.

Bevin Boy (*be-vin-boi*) *n.* a young man conscripted through ballot to work in the mines as part of National Service in Britain during 1943–48, following a measure introduced by Minister of Labour Ernest Bevin.

bevver (*be-vur*) *v., arch.* to shake, tremble – 'A drap o' the cratur, ye'll bring o' the auld, I'm bevering and growzing wi' terror and cauld' [JTe],

'The fisslin leafs trimmelt an bevvert i the simmer breeze' [ECS], 'The leaves bevvered i' the wund' [ECS] (also written 'bever'; from Anglo-Saxon).

bevvy (*be-vee*) *n.* any alcoholic drink, an alcoholic binge (recent introduction from the West of Scotland).

bewaure (*bee-wār*) *v., poet.* beware – 'Bewaure o' fause prophets, whilk come til yow in sheep's claethin' [HSR], '... Tak' tent an' bewaure o' the leæven o' the Pharises an' o' the Saducees' [HSR].

Bewcastle (*bew-kaw-sul*) *n.* town over the Border into Cumberland, named from being 'Bueth's Castle', and an important centre of cross-border conflict. The Castle had its 'Captains of Bewcastle', who were relatively independent leaders with special status. There was a nearby Roman fort (although it is over the wall into Scotland), and it is the site of the 8th century inscribed Bewcastle Cross (possibly the burial place of the Anglian King Alcfrith) – 'The Captain of Bewcastle hath bound him to ryde, And he's ower to Tevidale to drive a prey ...' [T], 'Bewcastle brandishes high his proud scimitar, Ridley is riding his fleet-footed grey; Hedley and Howard there, Wandale and Windermere, Lock the door, Larriston, hold them at bay' [ES].

Bewcastle Fells (*bew-kaw-sul-felz*) *n.* centre of the Debateable Lands on the English side, over the Border from Larriston Fells.

bewest (*bi-west*) *prep., arch.* to the west of – '... it was found therein specified that ye loft bewest the church door was allocat to the Mechanicks in ye toun as is att more length set down in Anno 1683 ...' [PR1717].

Bewlie (*bew-lee*) *n.* area roughly between Belses and Lilliesleaf. A drove road used to pass along the northern side of Bewlie Moor on its way towards Groundistone Heights and the Borthwick valley. Lands there were held separately by different families over the centuries, there apparently being a 'five-pound land' and a 'five-merk land" that were distinct. It was owned by the Riddells from at least the mid-16th century and passed to the Scotts of Harden in the mid-18th century. The remaining parts of Bewlie and Bewlie Moor were sold by Capt. Hutton Riddell in the late 19th century. John Scott was recorded there in 1528 and George Rutherford in 1580. John Allan was there in 1581. The Kirklands of Bewlie were given by Thomas Ker of Kippielaw to his son John in 1581. There were also Turnbulls associated with the land in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1643 Andrew Turnbull's lands there were valued at £364, Sir Walter Riddell's lands at £273 and James Riddell of Haining's lands at £390. Andrew Turnbull of Bewlie was recorded in the Land Tax Rolls in about 1663, with Walter Riddell also owning part of the lands. Walter Riddell is recorded paying tax on land valued at £273 there in 1678, with William Turnbull paying for another part, valued at £390, and John Riddell of Muselee paying for a third part, valued at £330. William Turnbull was a tenant there in 1684 when he was declared a fugitive for being a Covenanter. William Dodds, James Dodds, John Wight, Thomas Wight, William Riddell, John Dodds and Andrew Lowrie were listed there in 1694. In 1695 the 5-pound land there was inherited by Agnes Riddell (wife of John Nisbet) from her brother William Riddell. Archibald Elliot was smith there in 1737. The lands were owned by Adam Milne in the 1740s, when valued at £465 5s. Robert Wilson was owner in 1761. In 1779 the liferent of the superiority of the 'five-pound lands, and half a cott land in the town of Lilliesleaf, commonly called the five pound land of Bewlie' was granted to Charles Scott, younger of Woll, by Walter Scott of Harden, valued at £333. In 1788 the lands were in 3 parts, owned by William Riddell of Camieston (£465 5s, including teinds), Walter Scott of Harden (£333) and Charles Riddell of Muselee (£391 1s 2d). In at least 1787–97 Andrew Thomson was farmer there, with John Scott at Bewlie Mains. In 1797 Andrew Thomson and John Douglas were farmers there, while Robert Turnbull was at Bewliehill. William Storie was servant there in 1799 and James Scott in 1801. In 1813 the 'Five-pound land of Bewlie' was valued at £273 (plus £60 in teinds) and owned by Scott of Harden, while the main lands of Bewlie were valued at £330 (plus £61 in teinds) and owned by Charles Riddell of Muselee. Alexander Drummond was there in 1868. There were separate farms of Bewlie Mains and Bewlie Moor in the 19th and early 20th centuries. A wood there was formerly known as the Droveroad Plantation. Bewlie Moss was apparently used for field conventicles around 1680 and was the scene of a skirmish between Covenanters and dragoons. It is said that when workmen were enclosing the farm they found a circular cairn that contained partially burned bones – 'Elliot of Bewlies, some say, he's not a Gentleman, But I protest they do him wrong to his ninth Generation' [CWS] (the origin is probably from the Old French 'beau lieu', meaning 'beautiful place'; it is recorded at least as early as 1551 and is variously spelled 'Beaulie',

'Bewley', 'Bewly', 'Bewlye', 'Beulie' and variants in early times; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 maps as 'Beauly' and 'Beduly', although it is clearly 'Beauly' on Pont's 1590s manuscript).

Bewlie Bog (*bew-lee-bōg*) *n.* alternative name for Bewlie Moss. It was said to be the site of a deadly meeting between attendees at a field conventicle and the dragoons of Graham of Claverhouse, where 7 were slain and others mutilated – 'From Bewlie bog, with slaughter red, A wanderer hither drew, And oft he stopt and turn'd his head, As by fits the night wind blew' [SWS].

Bewlie Hill (*bew-lee-hil*) *n.* former farm near Bewlie. The area was a location for Covenanter meetings in the late 1600s; on one occasion Capt. Buckham and his dragoons attacked the worshippers, and 'killed seven and maimed others for life'. Robert Turnbull was tenant there in 1799 and his son John was also there. John Smith was a ploughman there in 1801. In 1811 the 'Lands in Bewlie, now called Bewlie-hill' were owned by William Riddell of Camieston and valued at £407. In 1861 David Gourlay was there, farming 184 acres and employing 8 people. He was also listed there in 1868. It was recorded as 'the 5 merk land of Bewlie & 2 merk land of Heidlaw' (also written 'Bewliehill').

Bewlie Mains (*bew-lee-mānz*) *n.* former name for a farmstead near Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish. John Scott was recorded there in the Horse Tax Rolls of 1787–97. Walter Falsyde was servant there in 1798. George Scott 'Student of Phisick' was there in 1799.

bey (*bī*) *prep., arch.* by (see also **be**).

bey see **bei**

the B.G.H. (*thu-bee-jee-ich*) *n.* popular name for the **Borders General Hospital**.

the Bhundu Boys (*thu-boon-doo-bōiz*) *n.* Zimbabwean 'jit' musical group, originally including Rise Kagona, Biggie Tembo, David Mankaba, Shakespeare Kangwena and Kenny Chitsvatsva. They were brought to Britain in 1986 by Hawick men Gordon Muir and their records licensed in the U.K. by Doug Veitch, using money from the Enterprise Allowance scheme. Their first concerts involved borrowed instruments and small audiences, and they lived with Muir's family for a while in Hawick (the rumour being that the Kenyan Commonwealth games team were in town!), even attending the Common Riding. But they soon became a national sensation, once opening for Madonna at Wembley Stadium. They also filmed a music video in one of the disused knitwear mills on Commercial Road, and recorded an (unreleased) version of 'Rumblin Brig' in Ireland in 1995. After a period of great success, the band had its share of tragedy, but surviving members still continue to produce music, with Muir as their manager.

bi see **be**

bible-brod (*bī-bul-brōd*) *n., arch.* a thick cover of a bible – 'Caleb repaired to Watty Elder the bookbinder, and begged a pair of 'Bible brods', which for upwards of fifty years had done service as the boards of a big Ha' Bible' [WNK].

biceecle (*bī-see-kul*) *n.* a bicycle – '...an fair soople; so that eis beiceecle steitert aneth um' [ECS] (there are spelling variants).

Bichat (*bi-kat*) *n.* **James** 'Jamie' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Jame Bichat', but it is unclear if his surname had other local variants).

bicker (*bi-kur*) *v., poet.* to move quickly and unsteadily, to quiver, tumble, pelt, quarrel – '...As it comes bickerin' o'er the brae' [JBS], '...In her hame whaur the Borthwick bickers by, She's the flouer o' aa the glen' [WL], *n., poet.* busy toil – 'The night came – the lave at the bicker were bizzie' [JoHa], a quarrel – '...Wha's watched the wheelings o' that quirky bicker, Wherein the stronger trample doon the weaker' [JoHa], a loud noise, sound made by rapid movement – 'In the drum beat my keen ear kens The bicker o' burns in the glens' [WL], *adj., arch.* busy, hurried – 'An' bicker hands, though e'er sae tight, Are easy broken through' [JT].

bicker (*bi-kur*) *n., arch.* a wooden vessel for holding liquid etc., a beaker – '...kists, barrels, tubbs, koags and bickers' [DMW1681], 'Lament him, a' ye bicker benders, Mourn for him, a' ye speerit venders' [JoHa], 'A'll taik a stap oot o yoor bicker = I'll reduce your allowance' [ECS], 'Some of those wooden bickers were bought by my mother at Mr Scott's roup, for holding pigs' meat' [RJR], 'John said, when telling ower the tale As he clawed oot his bicker, The look upon his maister's face Wad made an auld naig nicker' [FL].

bickerfi (*bi-kur-fi*) *n., arch.* as much drink as fills a 'bicker' – 'He's got a bickerfu' ' [GW], 'to get a bickerfi' means to be moderately drunk.

Bickerton (*bi-kur'-in*) *n.* **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Bikkertoun'.

Bickerton Plantin (*bi-kur'-in-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation to the east of Borthwickbrae, between the high and low Borthwick roads (it is marked 'Beckerton Plantation' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

bidden (*bi-din*) *pp.* stayed, resided – 'Bidden, meg sakes mei mother, bidden, how could Aw, an' yow a' eer lane on a Common Ridin' night?' [JEDM], 'A've bidden here sin kens whan' [ECS], 'It wad heh been naething till iz ti heh bidden aa nicht ti sei'd owre again' [ECS] (past participle of **bide**, more common than in standard English; see also **bade**; not to be confused with **budden**).

the biddin (*thu-bi-din*) *n., arch.* an invitation to attend a funeral (this was once the duty of the undertaker, going round the houses, this essentially serving as the death announcement before newspapers).

Biddle (*bi-dul*) *n.* **Barry** (20th C.) known locally for organising dances in the Drill Hall and elsewhere. He worked along with Bob Muirhead and others, and managed to attract national acts, such as Gerry & the Pacemakers and the Hollies.

Biddy the Hawker (*bi-dee-thu-haw-kur*) *n.* Hawick character of the 19th century – 'Auld Rob Young o' the Back Raw's there, Biddy the Hawker's sellin' preens; Wat Inglis is at his tricks yince mair, And there's baith Jock and Sandy Weens' [HI] ('Biddy' is usual a pet form of 'Bridget', which was often Irish in those days).

bide (*bīd*) *v.* stay, remain, reside – 'yow twae bide here', 'where div ee bide?', '... ordains to summon four young boys in North Synton for byding out of the kirk on ye Lord's Sabbath' [Ash1643], 'Sae at hame ye maun bide, And should it sae betide ...' [JTe], 'Nell said she didna care a preen At a' – for she was bidein'' [JoHa], 'He that wurks deceete sallna bide wuthin my hous ...' [HSR], '... for the wicketniss o' thame that byde in't' [HSR], 'When smiles flit o'er her bonnie face, Nae sadness bides with me' [WiI], 'I cries across, 'Just bide still where ye are ...'' [BCM1881], '... So Aw'd better bide away' [RM], '... For she kens he is waiting an' she mauna bide' [JJ], 'Folk are muckle ti mean that beide on aether seide o the Mairches' [ECS], 'Div ee leike ti beide up Ingland?' [ECS], '... The bairns no longer bide outside But haste indoors wi' all their guile' [WFC], '... That bids me thraw my pen aside An' let sic things as verses bide' [DH], 'He thocht, wi the fog, he'd better bide the nicht there ...' [DH], '... Where a' ma forebears yaised ti bide' [IWL], *poet.* to endure, stand – 'Ye shake yer head – thou anger canna hide it: Lunt, puff! quo' I; joost bite yer lip an' bide it' [JoHa], 'Auld Britain's sons are yet fu' yauld, We trow they weel could bide a whuther' [JoHa] (**stop** is used to refer to more temporary residence; also sometimes written 'beide'; cf. **bidden** and **budden**).

bide (*bīd*) *v., poet.* abide, stand, endure – 'And the guidwife sat till she couldna bide The clack o' the tongue at her ain hearthside' [WL].

bide-at-hyim (*bīd-a'-hyim*) *adj., arch.* stay-at-home – '... though perhaps not yet wholly unknown to 'beide-at-hyimm' Teries, are at any rate not now used with the same frequency ...' [ECS].

bidie-in (*bī-dee-in*) *n.* a live-in partner – 'Iain's no mairried bit hei's got a bidie-in'.

bidin-pliss (*bī-din-plis*) *n., arch.* living place, dwelling – 'An' he lut it fa' in the middle o' thair camp roun' aboot thair bydin'-pleces' [HSR].

bie see **be**

biel (*beel*) *n., poet.* shelter, home, refuge – 'O' whaup, o' plover, duck an' teal She was the dread; But each may keep their cosy beil' For now she's dead' [JH], 'The shepherd he maun brave the blast To seek his sheep a biel'' [JT], 'The rush and the nettle inhabit the shiel, No' a vestige o' wa' left the houseless to biel' [DA] (cf. **bield**; also spelled 'beil' and written beil'').

bield (*beeld*) *n.* shelter, protection – 'While health an' you do keep the field, A gude fu' wame, a cozy bield ...' [JR], 'For the vet'ran grounding arms Could there be securer bield?' [MC], 'And langin' look'd through the window pane At our cosie bield and our warm hearthstane' [JT], '... The bield o' brackens on the brae, O' heather on the heicht' [ECB], '... the God o' Jacob is our beild' [HSR], '... for thou hest been my defense an' beeld in the daye o' my truble' [HSR], 'Whow! sic a bleezer as it was, wui no a whuff o wund, an wui nae bield!' [ECS], 'The rime on a' the bields was thick. Like glue, my hand stuck tae my stick' [TD], *v., arch.* to shelter, protect, cover, make shelter – 'But hei has the Vertish to bield his back ...' [DH] (from Old English; also written 'beeld' and 'beild'; see also **biel**).

bieldit (*beel-dee', beel-di'*) *pp., adj.* sheltered – '... Or ilka beast was bieldit, Or ilka flock made fauld' [WL].

bieldy (*beel-dee*) *adj., arch.* sheltered, cosy – '... croonin the braeheeds hich abuin Tweed an forenent bieldy Dryburgh' [ECS], 'Wi' The 'Paul as a bieldy Limbo Where the lost drooths Dwell' [DH], 'But suire were the wa's and bieldy Frae the gusts that gae'd gurlin roun' [WL].

bien (*been*) *adj., poet.* comfortable, cosy – 'Sixty or seventy years ago this quaint old house was tenanted by a carrier and his wife, who were bien and comfortable for their station in life' [WNK], '... in our happy and bien mountain home ...' [HSR], 'But, bien aye and blythe, was the hame o' my father' [HSR], 'I'll thole nae wrang gif He is near To keep me bien and leal' [FL], 'The heart that's happit, bien, and warm ...' [JT], in good condition – 'And I've some chips baith bien and dry, That I'll fetch in a minute' [HSR], *arch.* pleasant – 'Bien and braw wui skuggin shaws ... the road gaed wundin doon' [ECS], prosperous, thriving (from the French; also spelled 'bein').

bien-lookin (*been-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* appearing comfortable.

biffy (*bi-fee*) *n., arch.* a toilet on a communal staircase.

big (*big*) *v., arch.* to build (a house, wall, etc.) – '... wes debursit be hir and umqhile Robert Scot in Paleis hir last spous for the biging of ane hall in Paleis' [SPB1579], 'Item, whatsomever person that minds to big ane stane dyck betwixt his nichbour and him ...' [BR1640], '... written to them by Walter Scott of Goldilands, quhair in he desyred liberty to bigg upon the topp of that pairt of the Common dyke quhich marcheth with his ground ...' [BR1675], '... An' watch'd the gooldie bring the doon to big her nestie wee' [JoHa], 'Where the blackbird bigs its nest, When the sun's far in the west' [JoHa], 'It's the young mair than the auld that big castles i' the air, let me tell ye' [JTe], 'Gif she be ane wa', we wull bigg apon hir ane palece o' siller' [HSR], 'Gif the Lord dinna bigg the hous, thaye laabor in vaine that bigg it' [HSR], 'New kirks are built God's name to praise, Yet what the matter? Men may big kirks here a' there days And nane be better' [DA], to make up (a fire), to stack – 'Twae-threi chiels war biggin furniter an plaeneesheen on ti laarries' [ECS] (also written 'bigg'; see also **biggit**).

big (*big*) *adj.* swollen-headed, especially through elevation in position, of a specified size – 'Man big; Wumman big' [GW].

big coat (*big-kō'*) *n., arch.* a great-coat, overcoat – 'A've ma bigcoat an ma nibbie an a guid perr o tacketty shuin, so it mae rain at, for ochts A care!' [ECS] (also written 'bigcoat').

the big end (*thu-big-end*) *n., arch.* the part of a school for use by the older pupils.

the Big Eit (*thu-big-ī'*) *n.* popular term for the main male and female principals in the Common Riding, namely **the Big Fower** and their partners (also sometimes called **the Cornet's Pairty**).

the Big Fower (*thu-big-fow-ur*) *n.* collective name for the Cornet, Right- and Left-Hand Men and Acting Father in the Common-Riding festivities. There are several traditional activities that are only carried out by these 4 men, e.g. leading the sing-song outside the Town Hall on Picking Night and at the Tower after each Ride-Out, displaying the Flag from the Town Hall balcony, singing the Auld Sang along with the official singer, leading the mounted cavalcade during the actual Riding of the Marches and singing 'Teribus' from the top of the Mote at dawn on the Saturday morning. They are supported in several of their activities, e.g. visiting hospitals and schools, by their partners, when they are known collectively as **the Big Eit** (cf. **the Big Threi**).

Big Frank (*big-frawngk*) *n.* nickname of **Frank Sheridan** – 'Wullie Dunlap and Big Frank creep Past us, and Cashie's near at hand; There's Kelso Wull and Wat the Sweep, And Wullie Goudlands leadin' the Band' [HI].

Biggar (*bi-gur*) *n.* town in South Lanarkshire in the upper Clyde valley. It received its Royal Charter in 1451 and still has its mediæval layout. The Cadger's Brig is reputed to date back to the 13th century and be named after William Wallace crossed it in disguise. Hugh MacDiarmid and John Buchan have connections with the town. Its Gala Week in early June includes a Common Riding with a Cornet, as well as the crowning of the Fleming Queen (after the tradition that Mary Queen of Scots crowned Mary Fleming 'Queen for a Day' in 1563). It is also home to the Broughton Ales brewery. Population (1991) 1,994.

Biggar (*bi-gur*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1785/6) originally from Cavers Parish, he was a carter at Mill Bank according to the 1841 census. In 1851 he was a carter on Allars Crescent and in 1861 was a widower at 1 Allars Crescent, working as a scourer at the dyeworks. He married Mary Wallace and their children included: Margaret (b.1808), baptised in Castleton; Isabel (b.1811), also baptised in Castleton; Robert (b.1815/6), born in Bedrule; John (b.1818/9), who became a shoemaker; and May (b.1827/8), born in Hawick. He was probably the Alexander recorded at 'Braes' in Hawick Parish on the 1801 ballot for the Militia; however, he must have been at least 18 years of age at that time and hence born no later than 1783. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Cunningham and their children included: Elizabeth

(b.1756); Robert (b.1758); John (b.1760); Elizabeth (again, b.1762), who married Walter Scott; and John (again, b.1767). **John** (b.1818/9) son of carter Alexander. He was a shoemaker of the Cross Wynd and later Backdamgate. In 1853 he married Isabella, daughter of spinner William Wilson. In 1861 the couple were living at 5 Howegate, with his mother-in-law, Janet Wilson. **John** (19th C.) hind at West Fodderlee. He was listed on the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Orchard in 1782. His children included: Alexander (b.1782); Margaret (b.1782); Mary (b.1783); and Mary (again, b.1785). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) Hawick innkeeper who is recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It is also recorded that in 1797 James Storie died 'at Robt. Biggars'. It is unclear which inn this was. He may be the Robert, son of John, born in Wilton in 1758. He may be the Robert who married Agnes Cowan, the marriage being recored in Hawick and Wilton Parishes and their children including Oliver (b.1787). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Thomson and their children included: Noah (b.1803); Robert (b.1805); and John (b.1808). **Robert** (19th C.) married Barbara Hardie in Hawick in 1840.

bigger (*bi-gur*) *n., arch.* a builder – 'The stane whilk the biggers rejecket, the same is become the capestane o' the nuik' [HSR].

Bigger's Brow (*bi-gurz-brow*) *n.* former name for a piece of high ground on Wilton Common. It lay roughly to the north of 'Caminshaw' (now Pisgah Hill) and southeast of Woo Law, and was recorded in the 1765 description of the common as 'Biggar's-brow'.

Bigger's Moss (*bi-gurz-mos*) *n.* former name for a small area of boggy ground in Wilton. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, just northeast of Todhsaw Moss, which is Mabonlaw Moss on modern maps (it is Biggers Moss' in 1764).

Bigget (*bi-gi'*) *n.* **Robert** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. It is unclear if he was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere.

biggin (*bi-gin, -geen*) *n., arch.* a building, cottage, house – 'Since I left your bonnie biggin', Snug and blen, genteel and tight, Frae the grun'-floor tae the riggin' Ilka thing looks unco bright' [JR], 'She had neirly flung the sportsmen a', An' howffed i' the howdie's biggin' ' [WiSp], '. . . where we were to pass the night, in 'ane clay biggin' ' ' [JAHM], 'For six and thirty years I've been The inmate o' this auld clay biggin, And though 'tis tenentable yet, It's turning gey bare o' the riggin' [TCh], '. . . We'll burn the biggings aboot their ears, But we'll hae them back again' [JBB], '. . . In a yin-end whunstane biggin' ' [DH], 'And as we gang by we will rap, And drink to the luck o' the bigging' [ES], 'At ilka turn a bit wanderin' burn, And a canty biggin on ilka lea . . . ' [JBu].

biggit (*bi-gee', -gi'*) *pp., arch.* built, erected – 'Thy nek is like the towir o' David, bigget for an ærmerie . . . ' [HSR], '. . . I wull liken him untill ane wyse man whilk bigget his hous upon ane roke' [HSR], (also written 'biggeet' and 'bigget'; this can be the past tense or past participle of **big**; cf. **bug** and **buggen**).

biggit waa (*bi-gi'-waw*) *n., arch.* a house, building – 'O' fire, meat, and biggit wa's, An' claes to keep us snug an' cantie' [JoHa], 'I'm glad that I'm in biggit wa's, Although they be but humble' [HSR], 'And thankfu' be this night we're safe Within a bigit wa' ' [JT].

the Big Green (*thu-big-green*) *n.* name sometimes used for the main Green in Denholm, to distinguish it from the adjacent 'Little Green'. The same name has been used by West-enders for Myreslaw Green.

Biggs (*bigz*) *n.* **Iain** Reader in Visual Art Practice at the University of the West of England, who has produced multi-media projects involving visual arts, writing and music. He has a particular interest in the relationship between identity and landscape, which led to inter-related projects focusing on Southdean Parish, specifically the publications 'From Carterhaugh to Tamshiel Rig: a Borderline Episode' (2004) and 'Eight Lost Songs' (2004).

big haa bible (*big-haw-bī-bul*) *n., arch.* the family bible, the large bible used in the main room of a house – 'Caleb repaired to Watty Elder the bookbinder, and begged a pair of 'Bible brods', which for upwards of fifty years had done service as the boards of a big Ha' Bible' [WNK] (the phrase was popularised in Burns 'Cotter's Saturday Night').

the Big Haugh (*thu-big-hawf, hawch*) *n.* the main area of the Common in town, also known as the Common Haugh, lying between the Teviot and Victoria Road. It is only a portion of what was once a much larger part of the Common, which was split into the Upper and Under Haughs

and stretched to connect with the Little Haugh across the river. It was formerly used for grazing, drying clothes, horse-racing etc. In 1817 the Council hired men (unemployed after the Napoleonic Wars) to build a dyke around the boundary and this was replaced in about 1870. It is now a car park, with a Saturday market, as well as the site for the Shows. The original plan for the route of the railway went down the middle of the Haugh, but this was changed due to strong local opinion.

the big hoose (*thu-big-hoos*) *n.* the main mansion in a district.

Big Jock (*big-jok*) *n.* popular name for a Common-Riding song-singer of the mid-19th century. In 1866 W.N. Kennedy and A. Michie's description of the Common Riding says that at the Sang Singin ceremony, 'for years past, the stentorian lungs of 'Big Jock' have made the place resound with the spirit-stirring ode celebrating the taking of the colour after Flodden'.

big-luggit (*big-lu-gee', -gi'*) *adj.* having large ears.

big-mowd (*big-mowd*) *adj., arch.* big-mouthed.

the Big Parade (*thu-big-pu-rād*) *n.* main event in the Year of Sport in 2012. This involved the Hawick Torch being carried in a procession of hundreds of schoolchildren, along the High Street to an event organised at the Volunteer Park. Local sportsmen and other dignitaries joined in the celebrations.

the Big Return (*thu-big-ree-turn*) *n.* event marking the pinacle of celebrations of 2014, the 'Year of Heritage', held on 15th May. More than 1300 local schoolchildren, in period costume, watched a re-enactment of the Battle of Hornshole and then walked back to the town. Later that day the new statue was unveiled at the Tower Knowe.

Big Sal (*big-sawl*) *n.* nickname for rugby player **Alister Campbell**.

bib schuil (*big-skil*) *n.* secondary school, the High School in Hawick.

the Big Show (*thu-big-shō*) *n.* main event in Vision 2014's Year of Industry in 2013. It involved a fashion show on Hawick High Street to showcase the work of schoolchildren on local industries.

the Big Sing (*thu-big-sing*) *n.* event that took place on the Monday of Common-Riding week in 2011, as part of the build up to the celebrations of 2014. Almost 2,000 school children joined with local performers in a huge sing-song at Mansfield Park. Scocha played, and the Cornet and Lass came in by helicopter.

the Big Threi (*thu-big-thrī*) *n.* collective name sometimes used for the 3 main prinipals in the Common Riding, the Cornet, Right-Hand Man and Left-Hand Man. The first known photograph of them is from 1857. A Council resolution of 1809 talks about 'The Cornet and his two men', making it clear that this tradition was already in place at that time. However, it is unclear whethere the previous 2 Cornets always had such duties, or if this practice started at some point (cf. **the Big Fower**).

Big Wud (*big-wud*) *n.* plantation around Borthwickshiels farm.

bike (*bīk*) *n.* a wild bee's or wasp's nest – '...And harried the byke o' the wild foggy bee' [JT], '...Whaur wild bees bumbed aroond a bike' [WFC], *poet.* a swarm, crowd – '...Wha keep aloof frae the vile canting byke' [JoHa], 'He was a man, there's few sic like, Wha never join'd the haughty byke' [JoHa] (also written 'byke'; cf. the more locally common **bink**).

bile (*bīl*) *n.* a boil – 'hei hed a muckle bile on his neck'.

bill (*bil*) *n., arch.* a written document, statement in writing, specifically in the phrase 'bill of complaint' – '...compearit Francis Scott of Castleside, and gave in his bill of complaint upon Margaret Scott of Castleside, his mother-in-law, for calling him theif and traitour' [Ash1639].

Billerwell (*bi-lur-wul, -wel*) *n.* farm north of Hallrule, formerly one of the main estates of Hobkirk Parish, and once in the barony of Feu-Rule. There were Turnbull Lairds there in the 16th century, e.g. Adam in 1502 and Thomas in the 1580s. It was 'Bulleruell' among among the Eliott of Stobs properties in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. Thomas Laik was recorded there in 1707. William Scott was there in 1758. In 1779 it was valued at £279 10s 6d. It was valued along with Hallrule in the county valuation of 1788. It was farmed by the Dicksons of Hassendeanburn in the 18th century and the tenants were the Thomsons in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It was then tenanted by Turnbulls, Thomsons again and then Meins in the early 20th century. In about 1795 it was listed among parts of Hobkirk Parish that were nearer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk. William Hunter was a farm servant there in 1801. In 1811 the farm still had the same value and was owned by Sir William Eliott of Stobs. A lodge was built there in the mid-19th century for Wells House. There was also once probably a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond. The

land may have given rise to the surname 'Bullerwell'; e.g. William is recorded in Jedburgh in the early 17th century. A spindle whorl from there is in Hawick Museum and Tom Scott's collection included a 'stone mould for casting rings' from there (note that in the pronunciation the stress is on the middle syllable; formerly written 'Bullerwall' etc.; it is 'Bullirwell' in 1502 and 1506, 'Bullerwell' in 1508, 'Bullorwell' in 1533, 'Bullerwell' in 1562 and 1593, 'Bullirwell' in 1576, 'Billirwall' in 1581, 'Bullerwall' in 1583 and 1605, 'Byllerwoll' in 1612, 'Bullerwoll' in 1619, 'Bullerwell' in 1707, 'Billerwill' in 1797 and 'Bullerwell' in 1801; it is 'Bullerwell' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, is on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Billerwell' and Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland as 'Bullerwell', but has its modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map; the origin may be related to an obscure first element plus a spring, but the nearest one is on the slopes of Ruberslaw at 'the Skouff').

Billholm (*bi-lum*) *n.* farm and hamlet between Eskdalemuir and Bentpath. Thomas Armstrong was there in 1752. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. The farm there was let along with Craikhope in the 19th century. There are several ancient settlements nearby.

Billhope (*bi-lup*) *n.* farm on the Hermitage Water, about half way along the road linking the B6399 with the A7. Formerly the main farm was further up the Billhope Burn, with another farm, 'Billhopefoot' nearer to the Hermitage. It was listed in a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 10 merks, and in a roll of 1541 with a value of 12 merks, when leased to Thomas Armstrong of 'Meriantoun' (i.e. Mangerton). A Laidlaw 'called Billop' is recorded in 1540 among Scottish rebels who had fled to England. 'Jame Billop' is recorded in 1569 as a tenant of Elliot of Falnash, and may have taken his name from the place. It was possesed by the Scotts of Buccleuch by 1632. A description of Roxburghshire written in 1649 states that this is the source of the Liddel Water. John Beattie was tenant there in 1694. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, covering 882 acres, bounded by lands of the Laird of Gorrenberry, Twislehope, Carewoodrig and Linhope. John Currer was recorded as farmer there in 1797 and George Hood was shepherd in 1799. Alexander Anderson was shepherd in 1861. It was traditionally celebrated as a place that was good for game – 'Billhope braes for bucks and raes, And Carit-rigs for swine, And Tarras for the guid bull-trout, If it be ta'en in time' [T] (also 'Bilhope'; the name is probably from the Old English personal name 'Billa'; it is probably the 'Bylhop' of c.1376, 'Billop' in 1516 and 'Bilhope' in 1541 and 1632; it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and on Stobie's 1770 map).

Billhope (*bi-lup*) *n.* **James** (16th C.) recorded as 'Jame Billop' in 1569 when he was a tenant of Gavin Elliot of Falnash. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded as 'Patricii Bylhope' in 1436 when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. Most of the other men listed were from relatively nearby.

Billhopefit (*bi-lup-fi'*) *n.* former farm where the Billhope Burn meets the Hermitage Water. It was said to be 'the wildest spot in Liddesdale in the winter time' ('Billopfoot' is marked on Gordon's map c.1650, 'Billop foote' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Billop foote' on de Wit's c.1680 map and 'Billhopefoot' on Stobie's 1770 map).

billie see **billy**

billie-hoy (*bi-lee-hoi*) *interj., arch.* billy-o, exclamation used to refer to an extreme standard of comparison – '... wui a yerk an a dunsh an a stech an a 'Parp!' – off leike billie-hoy on the lang rin 'by Teviot's flooery border' ' [ECS].

Billindean see **Ballantyne**

bill-man (*bil-mun*) *n., arch.* a soldier armed with a bill, or hooked axe – '... While billmen leather-jerkin clad Came bounding down the Dean' [JI].

billy (*bi-lee*) *n., arch.* a pal, chum, companion – 'When A was a callant, Ma billies an' I ...', 'There's freedom for me and my men Where the Liddel rins wild and free, Where my toor i' the heart o' the glen Is the pride o' my billies and me' [T], 'I'm come to 'plain o' your man, fair Johnie Armstrong, Fala, &c. And syne o' his billie Willie, quo' he' [CPM], 'My dear auld comrade, rantin' Willie, My frank and open-hearted billie' [JoHa], a fellow, lad – 'Still an on, thir billies hed a sair hatter ...' [ECS].

billy (*bi-lee*) *n., arch.* a spinning machine in use in the 19th century, being an improved version of the spinning jenny, also called a 'billy frame' – 'The rovings were pieced together by boys on a leather rubber at the back of the Billies ...' [JGW], 'Self Acting Billies followed the Hand Billies, as Self Acting Mules followed the Hand Jennies, and were adopted more or less rapidly ...' [JGW].

billyet (*bil-yet*) *n., arch.* a billetting order – 'Paid Mr Gladstains, elder, when bilyats were drawn, 1 0 0' [BR1721].

bin (*bin, būn*) *prep., arch.* above – ‘‘Here ‘Old Mortality’ was born’ Says the lettered stane bune the sma Conventicle o’ hens that bide . . . ’ [DH] (also written ‘bune’ and ‘’bune’; a variant of **abin**).

bin’ (*bīn*) *v., arch.* to bind – ‘He hæles the brokin o’ hairt, an’ bin’s up thair wuunds’ [HSR], ‘Weel, naither tae haud not tae bin’ was the wife! She donned her best bonnet, an’ lairger than life . . . ’ [BM1900].

bine (*bīn*) *n., arch.* a bin, bag, barrel.

bing (*bing*) *n., arch.* a heap, pile of earth, etc. – ‘. . . and that they must not spread peets or set any bings within the said mosses for the space of fifteen days . . . ’ [BR1743], ‘A’ ye wha doat on langsyne things, Wha heap auld armour up in bings’ [JoHa], ‘. . . they middel is like ane bing o’ wheet sett aboot qi’ lillis’ [HSR], ‘He gathers the waters o’ the se thegither as ane heep; he layes up the deip in bing-houses’ [HSR].

bingo (*bing-go*) *n.* religion particularly popular among senior women. It probably came to Hawick along with servicemen who had played it in the 1950s, and began to appear some time around 1960 in the social clubs (when they were relaxing their rules to allow women). It was originally called ‘tombolo’ and then ‘housey-housey’. It effectively replaced the whist drives that had previously been popular. By the mid-1960s there were several commercial venues in town, including Taddei’s and the Marina.

bink (*bingk*) *n.* a wasps’ or wild bees’ nest (locally more common than the general Scots **bike**.

bink (*bingk*) *n., arch.* a large shelf, kitchen dresser, plate rack – ‘There are few cottages in the parish where you will not find a handsome eight-day clock, standing beside a very neatly arranged bink of crockery ware’ [RAC], ‘And bring the bottle frae the bink, And fill wi’ furthy glee . . . ’ [JT], a bench – ‘James Lands, journeyman baxter, is convicted of breaking ane timber bynke’ [BR1688] (also written ‘bynke’).

Binks (*bingks*) *n.* farm at the south end of Teviothead, also called ‘the Binks’. The Gledstains family owned the lands in the early 16th century and there were Elliots there from the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Anthony Elliot was there in about 1590. Andrew Hislop was there in 1618. ‘Simon Ellot of the Binks’ was involved in a marriage suit with an illegitimate daughter of ‘Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairters’ of Stobs and was forced to sell the estate to Gilbert of Stobs about 1620. It is said that this was a ‘hand-fasting’ and the cheap sale was part of the deal if he was unsatisfied. However, Simon’s son William bought the estate back and it was held by a later Simon Elliot of Binks, who appears to have sold it to Christopher Irving, who was owner in 1678, when it it was valued at £300. Agnes Nichol was recorded as tenant in 1694. It was ‘Binckes’ when the superiority was owned by Sir William Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century, e.g. it was among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott from his father in 1692. It was in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron in 1687 and his brother Archibald in 1698. Walter Scott was there in 1709. The last Simon Elliot of Binks sold the land again, to John Elliot of Thorlieshope, sometime before 1718. John Elliot, designated ‘of Binks’, received a charter of the lands from Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1718. John Renwick was there in 1730, Archibald Henderson in 1749, William Robertson in 1755, John Scott in 1780 and Thomas Elliot in 1783. It was valued at £300 in the 1740s, in 1788 still in about 1811, when owned by John Elliot. James Veitch is recorded as farmer there in 1797, W. Armstrong in 1821 and John Elliot in the 1860s. ‘Genealogy of Elliot of Binks’ was published as a limited edition book in 1906 – ‘Ye Weepin’ Gods o’ Teviot Stane, Shed a’ yer tears in michty rain, An’ gie’s a flood ti whelm the Plain Frae Binks ti Tweed. I’ll dae the rest, consultin’ nane. Then they’ll take heed!’ [WP] (often formerly written ‘the Binks’; it is ‘Binkkis’ in 1519/20, ‘the Benkis’ in 1590/1, transcribed ‘Beukis’ in 1618, ‘the Benkis’ in 1627, ‘the Benckis’ in 1637, ‘Bynkis’ in 1648, ‘the Benckis’ in 1654, ‘the bainks’ in 1655, ‘the Benks’ in 1657, ‘Bynks’ in 1660, ‘Bincks’ in 1692 and ‘Bynks’ in 1709 and 1749; it is marked on Blaeu’s 1654 map, Jenner & Holland’s map c.1644 map and Visscher’s 1689 map of Scotland; elsewhere the name refers to a ledge in a cliff, but the local origin may be different).

Binks (*bingks*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick’s 1537 Charter (his name could also feasibly be ‘Banks’). **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded with suname ‘benkis’ in 1502 when his son was one of the men from whom Robert Rutherford in Todlaw had stolen livestock.

Binks Burn (*bingks-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on Knowes Head and the Far Height and runs to the west to join the Frostlie Burn just south of Tviothead.

Binks Haugh (*bingks-hawch*) *n.* name for the flat land between the main road and the burn to the south of Binks.

Binks Hill (*bingks-hil*) *n.* hill to the left of the A7 beyond Tviothead, south-east of Binks farm, between Binks Burn and Phaup Burn. It reaches a height of 332 m.

Binks Quarry (*bingks-kwa-ree*) *n.* disused slate quarry off the A7 about 1 mile south of Teviothead. It has been a popular place for geologists and fossil-hunters of the Silurian Age.

binnd (*bind*) *v.* to bind, *n.* a bind, size, build, capacity – 'Abuin ma binnd (= beyond my power, strength, ability)' [ECS] (note pronunciation with *i* not *ī*).

binnder see **collar-binnder**

Binn Field (*bin-feeld*) *n.* name for the large field on the Common south of the racecourse and opposite the turn-off to Williestruther cottage. The riders cross this field on their way to the Mair on the Friday of the Common Riding.

Binnie (*bi-nee*) *n.* **Andrew** 'Drew' (1935–) born in Port Glasgow, he grew up in Largs, and studied at the Glasgow School of Art and Jordanhill. In 1960, after National Service, he became a peripatetic art teacher for schools in and around Hawick. His wife Kathleen Scrimgeour worked as an art teacher at Hawick High School, where she had been a pupil. He became art teacher in Duns and Principal Teacher of Art & Design at Earlston. As an artist he has exhibited in The Royal Scottish Academy, the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts and the Society of Scottish Artists. In 2007 the Scott Gallery held an exhibition of his work. Hawick Museum owns his 1964 painting 'Hawick in Winter', as well as a landscape of the River Teviot and Pringle's Rodono Mill (formerly owned by Otto Weisz). The Duke of Edinburgh has 'House Among Trees, Bowmont Valley'. Since 1974 he has lived in Kelso. His eldest daughter, Carol, is an art teacher in Edinburgh. **Dr. G.A.C.** G.P. in Norham. After retiring he published 'The Churches and Graveyards of Berwickshire' (1995) and 'The Churches and Graveyards of Roxburghshire' (2001). **Bailie James** (17th/18th C.) served as Magistrate in the 1690s and early 1700s. He is referred to in 1702 as 'late baylyea', when he, Patrick Angus and John Hart were fined for drinking after the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell. It is possible his forename is an error for 'John', who was a Bailie at the same time. **James** (18th/19th C.) surgeon listed among heads of households in Newcastleton in 1835–41 and also in Pigot's 1837 directory. He left for Sydney, Australia in 1841. **James** (b.1804/5) from Greenlaw in Berwickshire, he was a basketmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Howegate, in 1851 on Silver Street and in 1861 at 2 Back Row. His wife was Jane and their children included James, John, Francis and Margaret. **James** (b.1830/1) son of James, he was a 'Wool Sluvver' in Hawick. He was living at 1 Kirkgate in 1861. He married Charlotte Martin in Hawick in 1851 and their children included Margaret, Jane, Agnes, Isabella and Charlotte. **James** (19th C.) trainer from Gullane, who ran horses at Hawick races for decades until 1876. In 1873 he was presented with a special medal 'for his Long Attendance and Integrity in running his horses at the meeting'; it is believed this is unique in the history of horse-racing. **Bailie John** (17th/18th C.) Hawick Magistrate at the end of the 17th century and also in 1701. He is referred to in 1702 as 'late baylyea', when he, Patrick Angus and John Hart were fined for drinking after the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell; his name is transcribed there as 'James', which seems likely to be an error. He witnessed baptisms in 1704 for tailor John Scott and for baxter Walter Boyd, in 1705 for shoemaker Walter Scott and in 1706 for baxter Walter Boyd, for Bailie Robert Hardie and for wright William Brack. He was thrown off the Council for his violent and abusive behaviour in 1706, specifically for 'his miscarriages, egregious, enormities and faults, viz., for his base traducing, abuseing, scandalizeing, and taking away of the good name and report of Robert Hardie, the oyr of the two present Baylyeas, by such intollerable and unutterable words, speeches, and expressions as neyr. should nor can well be repeitted'. This was probably related to the disputes over the Common Riding of that year. He was fined for 'breach of waird, into qlke he was incarceratt, and ryveing of the lock of the tolbuith doore, and ryveing up the daills of the loft of the sd. tolbuith', i.e. breaking out of jail, as well as for drunkenness and 'his many horrid and blasphamous oaths'. Probably the same John was listed 'eist the water' in Hawick in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is also probably the tailor called John who was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was listed as a tailor in 1685 when one of his children was baptised. He married Margaret Hogg and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1685, with witnesses Walter Gledstains and Robert Cowan. Probably the same John witnessed a baptism for

Thomas Turnbull in 1685 (also written 'Bennie' and 'Bynnie').

Binning (*bi-nin*) *n.* **John** (15th C.) cleric who was proposed as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1426, but does not appear to have taken up the position. His surname is written 'de Benyng'. **John** (16th C.) listed as 'calceario' (i.e. shoemaker) in the 1552 last testament of William Scott, younger of Branxholme. It is unclear if he was local or perhaps from Peebles or Edinburgh.

Binster (*bin-stur*) *n.* local name for Bonchester – '. . . where it jookeet doon threh the knowes away ayownt Buinster an Hobkirk' [ECS], 'The burn 'at rins throu' Binster rins' throu' ma heart' [JiR] (also written 'Buinster', see also **Bunster**; it is 'Boonester' in 1797).

Birchhill (*birch-hil*) *n.* former farm in the Rule valley, between Billerwell and Hallrule (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Birchlea (*birch-lee*) *n.* cottage above Stirches, by the roadside east of Heip Hill.

birdi (*bir-di*) *n.* birthday – 'Happy Birdi ti yowe, Happy Birdi ti yowe, Happy Birdi dear Haw-eek, Happy Birdi ti yowe' (note the lack of *th* in the pronunciation; also spelled 'Birdih').

birdih see **birdi**

birds (*burdz*) *n., pl.* ornithologists and twitchers should be able to regularly find the following species over a year in the immediate neighbourhood of Hawick (local names in brackets): Barn Owl (hoolet); Blackbird (blackie); Blackcap; Black-headed Gull (pick-maw); Blue Tit; Brambling; Bullfinch; Buzzard (nicht-hawk); Carrion Crow (craw); Chaffinch (shilfie); Collared Dove; Common Sandpiper; Coot; Cormorant; Dipper (witter craw); Fieldfare; Goldcrest (miller's thoom); Goldeneye; Goldfinch (goldie); Goosander; Great Black-backed Gull; Great Crested Grebe; Great Spotted Woodpecker; Green Woodpecker; Grey Heron; Greylag Goose; Grey Wagtail; Herring Gull; House Sparrow (sparri); Jackdaw (kae); Jay; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Lapwing (peesweep, peisweep); Little Grebe; Long-tailed Tit; Magpie (pyet); Mallard; Meadow Pipit (muir-cheeper, titlin); Mistle Thrush (throstle, throstle-cock); Moorhen (stankhen); Mute Swan; Nuthatch; Oystercatcher; Peregrine; Pheasant (pheesant); Pied Wagtail (witterwaggy); Pink-footed Goose; Raven; Redwing; Robin; Sand Martin; Sedge Warbler; Siskin; Skylark (laverock); Snipe (heather-bleat, mossbluitter); Song Thrush (mavis); Sparrowhawk; Starling (stirlin); Swallow (swalli); Swift; Tawny Owl (hoolet); Teal; Treecreeper (treicreeper); Tufted Duck; Whooper Swan; Wigeon; Woodcock; Woodpigeon (cushat); Wren (kittie); and Yellowhammer (yelli gillion, yorlin or yite). Other species are seen more rarely, including: Cuckoo (gowk); Curlew (whaup); Great Tit (ox-ei); Heron (huirn); Kite (gled); Patridge (paitrick); Red Grouse (muirfowl, muircock, muirhen); and Wood Warbler (tam-tit). Prof. Elliot of Goldielands wrote about local birds in 1876; he suggests that jackdaw and starling numbers increased dramatically over the 19th century, and that the thrush population was denuded by the prisoners of the Napoleonic wars. There was once a heronry at Wells. There were once several dovecotes in Hawick and the surrounding countryside.

birdsang (*burd-sawng*) *n.* birdsong – 'A siller cadence fills her mellow voice That fa's like birdsang on the ear' [WL], 'Wild-flo'oers, blood-stock, Border lore, bird-sang, Rough logic, prejudices, courtesy . . . ' [DH], 'It was a soft nicht, and birdsang seems to traivel better wi a souch o rain i the air' [DH].

Birgham (*bir-gum*) *n.* village between Kelso and Coldstream, a centre for Scottish-English diplomacy in the 12th and 13th centuries. The 1290 Treaty of Birgham arranged the marriage of the infant Margaret of Scotland to the English Prince Edward, and her death shortly afterwards led to the Wars of Independence. The name presumably relates to an early bridge across the Tweed there, although there is no trace of its existence.

birk (*birk*) *n., poet., arch.* birch tree – 'Where the rowan and the weeping birk perfume the evening air' [JoHa], 'But the brightest star I e'er see, it is my lassie's sell, When I meet her at the gloamin' in the Braw Birk Dell' [JoHa], 'The hawthorn and the birk, Jean, Spread fragrance through the scene' [RF], 'Roses wild the braes adorn, Aged tree and twisted thorn, Sweetly scent the early morn, Amang the birks o' Bleakburn' [DA], 'Among the birks o' bonnie Wells I looked, and, lo! I saw The ornamental trees of old Before the woodman fa' ' [TCh], 'Farewell ye hoary haunted howes O'erhung wi' birk and sloe' [TPr], 'The birk, the broom, and rowan clad by June's artistic skill' [JI], 'I pree my faring the birks amun . . . ' [WL], 'Beneath the birk, a patch o' moss Had caught his gleg, appraisin' e'en . . . ' [WP] (used in the name of local woods).

Birkcleuch (*birk-klooch*) *n.* former farm on Tarras Water, presumably where Birch Cleuch is marked on modern maps (it is 'Birk cleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

birken (*bir-kin*) *adj., poet.* composed of or relating to birch – 'Again my birchen pipe I'll blaw, And try to wake a simple strain' [JTe], 'Ye birken braes, the bowers o' love, Where cowslips grow and daisies spring' [JoHa], 'They hunted high, they hunted low, By heathery hill and birken shaw' [LHTB], 'Where the burnie rushes broon ower the rocky water-fa', An' weets the birken-boughs wi' its foamin' ' [JJ], '. . . till where in diminished stream it descends through the birken braes and hazel copses of Hagburn . . . ' [JAHM], 'The lilac blossoms in clusters braw, And the bluebells dance in the birken shaw . . . ' [WL] (also written 'birchen').

the Birkhill (*thu-birk-hil*) *n.* former group of cottages just to the south of Billerwell, in the Rule valley. The farms of Over and Nether Birkhill are referred to in 1562 in a dispute between Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst and Agnes Herries. James Owen was there in 1684 and George Turnbull in 1685. It was listed among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. William Scott was there in 1690. Walter Turnbull was tenant there in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694, with Robert Turnbull, William Scott and Isobel Ballantyne also listed (and Thomas Henderson being 'deficient'). The Herknesses were tenants there when Bonnie Prince Charlie's men pased through the Parish in 1745. It is probably also the same place later referred to as 'Castle Knowe' (it is 'Birk hill' in 1684 and 1694, 'birkhill' in 1690 and 'Birch-hill' in about 1795).

birkie (*bir-kee*) *n., arch., poet.* a spirited man, lively fellow, animated youth – 'Sic birkies may crack weel indeed, By chiels like me, Who never win ayont the creed, Or A, B, C' [JR], 'Our birkie answered weel the end, An' gain'd his master for a friend' [RDW], '. . . and ma twae yauld birkies wasna forty yards ahint him' [BCM1881], 'That shauchlin' birkie, lang an' thin, Seld a' his sowl for jinglin' tin' [WP].

birkie (*bir-kee*) *adj., poet.* covered in birch trees – 'We totter through the birkie bank, an' doiter owre the brae . . . ' [JoHa].

Birkiebrae (*bir-kee-brā*) *n.* cottage on the road from Teviothead to Falnash. It may also have been known as Falnash Mill (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Birks (*birks*) *n.* **Alvare** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His first name is also given as 'Alvera'. He married Euphan Turnbull in 1788 and they had a son James (b.1789). **George** (18th C.) footman at Langlands in 1786, when he was working for Gilbert Elliot, and in 1788 for Thomas Elliot. In 1793, 1794 and 1797 he was a groom at Minto House, working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **George** (18th/19th C.) nailer on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the same 76 year old pauper recorded at Allars on the 1841 census.

the Birks (*thu-birks*) *n.* name for a plantation to the east of Newton in Bedrule Parish.

Birkview (*birk-vew*) *n.* house on Main Street in Denholm, once the site of a draper's shop. It is now part of a 'Class C' listed building area. It may also have been called Briarglen.

Birkwud (*birk-wud*) *n.* Birkwood, name for former lands just to the south of Hawick. Part of them are described in a feu charter of 1433 as 'lands of Byrkwode called the oxgang, between water of Slyttryk and lands of Quhitelaw'. It was feued by William Douglas of Drumlanrig to Simon of Routledge, who is described as 'burgess of Hawik'. In 1447 the lands were feued by Simon to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, as confirmed in a sasine of 1448. The description is similar to the Duke's Wood or Whitlaw Wood of later centuries. It may also be the lands transcribed as 'Kirkwod' in the 1511 charter for the Barony of Hawick.

Birkwud (*birk-wud*) *n.* Birchwood, former farm near Ashkirk, on the Ale Water to the east of North Synton. The Birkwood Burn joins the Ale from the north there. In 1643 the lands were owned by Francis Scott of Synton and valued at £200. 4 separate men with hearths are listed there in the tax roll of 1694, namely James Dunlop, James Gray, George Telfer and William Dunlop. William Scott was cottar there in 1698. It was listed being owned by John Pringle of Clifton in 1788 (and still in 1811), along with North Synton. Alexander Heatley junior was a labourer there in 1799. Schoolmaster Thomas Ballantyne lived here in 1851 – Tam Bell comes up, wi' joyous face, An' says he's gaun to Birkwood, An' Lizzie Grey cries oot, 'Alas! I'm gaun to hungry Aikwood' [JoHa] (marked on Stobie's 1770 map, while Pont's c.1590 manuscript map shows 'Birksyde' further up the stream and Blaeu's 1654 map similarly shows 'Birksyid').

Birk Wud (*birk-wud*) *n.* Birk Wood, wooded area to the west of the Slitrig, running from Woodfoot south towards Stobs Castle. The wooded area immediately around the Castle was (and still is) called 'Stobs Wood'. This is probably the 'Birkwod' belonging to Robert Elliot of Redheugh that he accused George Henderson in Winnington and others of cutting down part of

during 1605, including 100 birches, 300 alders, 300 hazels and 400 willows. It was also 'Birkwoode' among the lands of Winnington purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot of Redheugh in 1622. It was mentioned in a list of woods included in a description of Roxburghshire written in 1649. 'Birkwode and Birkwodheid' are listed among lands on the Stobs estate in 1657. 'Birkwood' was valued at £58 2s 7d in 1788 and 1813, when still owned by Eliott of Stobs (marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Birkwudfit (*birk-wud-fi'*) *n.* Birkwoodfoot, former cottage in Kirkton Parish, probably the same as 'Stobs Wudfit'. Walter Wilson was a blacksmith there in 1797, Thomas Rae was a labourer there in 1799 and Robert Elliot was there in 1801. James Halliday (father of poet John) was living there in 1817. Wright John Grieve and blacksmith Walter Turnbull both lived there in the mid-19th century.

Birkwudheid (*birk-wud-heed*) *n.* Birkwoodhead, former lands near Stobs, presumably at the head of the Birkwood (it is 'Birkwodheid' in 1657).

birl (*bi-rul*) *v.* to turn, spin, twirl, reel, dance briskly – 'this time deh birl round till ee make yersel seek', 'He is the boy can gar them birlin rin . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . An' mony an ell birls roond the beam, Afore the whustle blaws' [IJ], '. . . What birlin warld's Ahint ilk pane!' [WL], to move quickly, hurry – '. . . it was nae teime owregane or oo war birlin owre the Trow Burn leike five ell o wund' [ECS], 'Hei was on ov a laarrie comin birlin alang leike the bars o Ayr' [ECS], 'Pavements for shoppin crouds, Tarmac for traffic birlin . . . ' [WL], 'Malt, saip, and soda, Sheep and kye, And bedroom-suites, Gang birlin bye' [DH], '. . . the leaves come birlin' doon, and afore ye ken where ye ir, ye're off . . . ' [DH], 'For as the grey clouds curl and birl A snell wund makes the ether swirl, And through the mist the flags unfurl To greet the sky, St. Andrews fly' [Sco], to pick knots etc. from the surface of cloth in finishing, *n.* a spin, turn, twist – 'gie'd a guid birl', '. . . wi an interestin' birl, where the ruit's hed to wun roond a stane' [DH] (from Old English).

birler (*bir-lur*) *n., arch.* someone working in a mill picking knots, irregular threads and dirt from the surface of cloth, as one of the last stages in its manufacture.

birlt (*bi-rul'*) *pp.* turned, spun, twirled – 'O! sae blythesome the hours as they slippit awa, When I birrl't aye at the spinning o't' [JoHa], 'Hei cam tui, an rallied, tho, an away ei birrlt, still buffin an smudgin inti eis sel' [ECS].

birlyman (*bir-lee-mun*) *n., arch.* local official for resolving disputes – 'This is the worst day e'er we saw; Fecks, I've a mind to try the law, An' birlymen set on the yard; Some shall pay for't, if I be spar'd' [JR].

birn (*birn*) *n., arch.* a burn, burnt mark, scorched heather – '. . . High up amang the heather cowes, Where winter girns And naething seen but heighs and howes, And bent and birns' [JR], a scorched stem of heather – '. . . aw had just looted doon to talk a birn oot o' ma shoe for a minute . . . ' [BCM1880], a brand on a farm animal – 'If in my yard again I find them, By Mahomet, I swear I'll pind them; Or catch them in a net or girn, Till I find out the boost or birn' [JR].

birn (*birn*) *n., arch.* a burden, load, especially something carried on the back of a person or animal – '. . . with lean horses loaded with peats and birns to sell, in order to get meal to fend their wives and bairns' [WSB].

Birneyknowe (*bir-nee-now*) *n.* shepherd's cottage in the hills behind Kirkton Hill, a few miles south-east of Hawick, with a small lake nearby (Buckstruther Moss), reached by a track just beyond Kirkton off the A6088. It was once part of the extended Cavers estate. James Greenshields was tenant there in 1684 when he was declared a fugitive for attending field conventicles. James Glendinning was there in 1716, James Dryden in 1725–26 and John Leyden in 1742. Thomas Oliver is recorded as farmer there in 1794–97, as well as William Helm in 1797. Gilbert Stevenson was a servant there in 1799. Residents in 1801 included William and Thomas Henderson and Thomas Hall. James Grieve was shepherd there in the early 19th century. John Tinlin was there in the early 1900s. The main route from Hawick to Newcastle used to pass here, between Ormiston and Forkins, until about 1830. This was also part of an old drove road (also spelled 'Birnieknowe'; it is 'Birnie-know' in 1684; it is 'Birnyknow' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin is probably 'birns' meaning burned stalks of heather etc.).

Birnie (*bir-nee*) *n.* **Fr. ??** (??–??) priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1947–56. He was known as a quiet, unassuming man. **Michael** (16th/17th C.) recorded as tenant at 'Fairnylies' in 1623 when he was entered to the Justice Court in Jedburgh, with cautioners John Elliot 'callit Dods' in Thorlieshope and John Turner in Nether Nisbet. He was accused of stealing 30 sheep from the land

of 'Fairnyleis' belonging to Walter Scott of Todrig, Simon Nichol 'in Fairnylies' and their sons. He was found guilty and ordered to be hanged. He may have been from Fairnielees in Rulewater. **Thomas** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick, probably son of William. His name was written both 'Birnie' and 'Burnet' (even on the same page of the Parish records!). In 1761 he was a shoemaker when he witnessed a baptism for Charles Rutherford. In 1761 (along with William, perhaps his father) he witnessed a baptism for William Oliver and Barbara (who was probably his sister) and witnessed another baptism for the same couple in 1772. He married Mary Hardie in 1755 and she died in 1811. Their children included: William (b.1756); James (b.1759); Robert (b.1762); James (b.1763); and Janet (b.1765). The witnesses in 1759 were the whole congregation. He could be the Thomas 'Burnett' who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **William** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He married Isabel Hardie in Hobkirk in 1726 and their children included: Thomas (b.1728); Isobel (b.1730); William (b.1736); and Robert (b.1741). The witnesses in 1741 were merchants Andrew Scott and William Oliver, junior. Alexander (b.1727), baptised in Minto, may also be his child. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isobel Wight and their children include Barbara (b.1738), who married William Oliver. In 1761 (along with Robert) he witnessed a baptism for William Oliver and Barbara (who was probably his daughter). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick, probably son of William. He married Janet Hardie in 1761 and their children included William (b.1761) and Janet (b.1770). He was the third male in his family to marry a Hardie. **William** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. His wife, who was an Ogilvie, died in 1798 (this was a local pronunciation for **Burnet**).

Birniecleuch see **Birny Cleuch**

the Birns (*thu-birnz*) *n.* short and more common form of **the Birns o Chaipelhill**.

the Birns o Chaipelhill (*thu-birnz-ō-chā-pul-hil*) *n.* place name of obscure origin near Chapelhill farm, about 4½ miles south-west of Hawick. It was described by Ninian Elliot in 1892, who had lived near here, but the name already almost having disappeared by then. It is identified as a steep-sided spur of land running roughly NE–SW from the hillside to the flat land around the Newmill Burn (the R.C.A.H.M.S. show the site being about 250 m south-east of the 245 m peak south of Chapelhill Covert, between the Newmill Burn and the farm road that passes the Branxholme Lochs). The top of the spur was once an Iron Age fort and later the site of a chapel. The date of the founding of this chapel is unknown, and it probably ceased to function in the late 16th century, following the Reformation. It may have been supplied by a chaplain from Hassendean and served the detached part of that Parish, which lay just across the Borthwick. It is unclear if it was in use at the same time as the relatively nearby chapel at Northhouse. The building is likely to have been of simple construction, since no ornate stonework has survived. According to the New Statistical Account it could still be traced in 1834 and the 1858 Ordnance Survey Name Book notes that the burial ground could still be seen. There are now no structural remains evident now, however, its outline may still be indicated by a patch of nettles in summer. A former track led to the top, going round the north side of the spur, possibly the route up to the chapel. A little to the north, i.e. east-north-east of the summit, the ruins of a farmstead are shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, probably the older site of Chapelhill farmhouse (a farmstead near there appears as 'Barns' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the site of the chapel is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

Birny Brae (*bir-nee-brā*) *n.* area in Castleton Parish, south-east of the B6357 near Riccarton, along the upper part of Shielden Sike. There is a circular enclosure there, as well as rig lines, showing signs of former cultivation.

Birny Cleuch (*bir-nee-klooch*) *n.* former name for a small stream in the Borthwick valley, lying between Eilrig and Howpasley (hence on the southern side of the valley). In 1616 it is described how some of a gang of Scotts met at 'Birnycleuche' (three quarters of a mile after the foot of Eilrig Burn) after riding from Hawick under cover of darkness to slaughter the sheep at Howpasley belonging to the Laird of Drumlanrig. It is probably the same stream marked 'Birny Sike' on the modern Ordnance Survey maps, running roughly north to join the Borthwick near Craik village (also written 'Birniecleuch' and 'Birniecleuche' in 1616; the origin is probably from 'birny', i.e. covered in burned heather stems).

the Birnyknowe (*thu-bir-nee-now*) *n.* former name of a small hill near the western boundary of Wilton Common, according to the description of 1765. It may be the same as Pisgah Hill.

Birny Knowe (*bir-nee-now*) *n.* small hill above Broadhaugh, on the southern side of the Teviot valley, being essentially a ridge to the north-east

of Broadhaugh Hill to the north. There is an ancient D-shaped rampart on the plateau linking this hill with Ringwood Hill. Inside the enclosure is a rectangular platform, suggesting this was a settlement of some sort (note a small hill of the same name in the Borthwick valley, and also that **Birneyknowe** has essentially the same name).

Birny Knowe (*bir-nee-now*) *n.* small hill between the Borthwick and Teviot valleys, just west of Branxholme Wester Loch. A linear earthwork runs from near the head of the Wood Burn to a marshy area near the Loch, a distance of about 350 m; it could be part of a boundary extending from the head of the Newmill Burn to a stream feeding into the Borthwick, and hence potentially a boundary connecting the 2 valleys (not to be confused with **Birneyknowe** or the hill of the same name near Broadhaugh).

Birny Sike (*bir-nee-sīk*) *n.* small stream joining the south side of the Borthwick Water just to the east of Craik village.

birr (*bir*) *n., arch.* a whirring sound, like that made by a revolving wheel, a violent whirring motion, force, rush, impetus – '... and have heard the 'birr' of the winding wheel indoors ...' [AL], 'Oot frae a' the roar an' rustle O' the factory's birr an' bustle' [RH], *v.* to move rapidly, bustle, whir, make a whirring noise, be in turmoil – 'But whan we a' were crouse an' weel, Fu' blithely birred the spinnin'-wheel' [JJ], 'A wheen fashious bummies birrin' aboot yin's lugs' [ECS], 'For the gutter bluid is stirring, As it stirs but once a year, When the drums and fifes are birring The Slogan through the air' [TK] (from Mediæval English).

Birrell (*bi-rul*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) Schoolmaster in Lilliesleaf, he lived at Oakbank in the village. He was also Parish Registrar. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. His only son Andrew Smith was killed at the Battle of Arras in 1917. **Rev. J.A.** (19th C.) assistant minister of Hawick Parish (under Dr. McRae) who left with part of the congregation in 1881, following internal dissention, and founded Wellington Kirk (later St. Margaret's) Church. Little seems to be known about him, but his wife may have been the Mary Birrell who died in Hawick in 1886.

Birrell's (*bi-rulz*) *n.* High Street confectioners at the corner of Walter's Wynd in the mid-20th century, part of a chain.

Birren Rig (*bi-rin-rig*) *n.* small hill to the east of Arkleton farmhouse. It contains a roughtly circular enclosure. It was also known as 'Birnridge'.

birrit (*bi-ri'*) *n., arch.* a brat, troublesome youngster.

birs (*birs*) *n., arch.* the gadfly.

birse (*birs*) *n., arch., poet.* bristle, anger – '... in sic a fear that he fand every hair on his head rise like the birses of a hurcheon' [LHTB], '... passing a small bunch of swine's bristles (such as are used by shoemakers) dipped in his wine glass, through his lips ... called 'kissing the birse'' [AAH], 'Wi' yelps an' queer uncanny whines His birsies rise, for whae can tell ...' [WFC], '... Her birss was up, and she coost her plan I' the teeth o' her prood and heidstrong man' [WL], *v., arch.* to put a bristle on, particularly in shoe-making – 'The shuimaker birsed his lingle-end' [GW] (from Old English; also spelled 'birs' and 'birss'; the Soutars of Selkirk formerly held a 'licking the birse' initiation ceremony).

Birselees (*birs-leez*) *n.* farm between Belses and Longnewton, about 10 miles north-east of Hawick, in Ancrum Parish. George Anderson was there in the early 19th century (also written 'Birsesleese' and variants; its origin is probably the Old English 'meadow belonging to Birse').

Birselton (*bir-sul'-in*) *n.* former name for an area bordering on Myreslawgreen in the 18th century, owned by Robert Oliver of Burnflat, and then his son baker and Bailie James Oliver. In the 1767 description of the bondaries of the Common lands and the depositions regarding privileges on the Common it is describe as belonging to both Bailie Turnbull and to Robert Oliver of Burnflat; presumably one of them in fact owned adjacent land, or the land had been split at some earlier time. James Oliver (Cornet in 1784) was recorded there in 1809 – 'Black Andra' and the Birsin' Badger, Tammy Roberton, Deevil Bell; The Blue Laird and the Gallopin' Cadger, Baillie Birsleton and the Mell' [HI].

birsle (*bir-sul*) *v., arch.* to scorch, roast, toast, (also written 'birstle'; see also **birsles**).

birsled (*bir-suld, sul'*) *pp., adj., arch.* scorched, roasted – '... So the farmer they followed, and soon they sat down To flagons of milk and scones birselled brown' [JCG], '... A plate o' stovie tatties birstled broon, A kail pot steamin' owre the fire' [WL], 'In the simmer oo get birsled, Oo get drooked bei autumn's rain, An then the wund turns snell yince mair, An the wunter comes again' [IWL], dried up, overcooked – 'ee're that late yer chips er aa birselt' (also spelled 'birsselt', 'birstled' and 'birselled').

birsles (*bir-sulz*) *n., pl., arch.* parts of potato that were burned on the inside of a pot, considered as the best part – 'Every night the 'grandest strooshies for birsels' took place' [HAST1861].

birst (*birst*) *n., arch., poet.* stress, difficulty – 'But I'll bear the birst o' the burden wi' thee, The brunt o' the scorn I hae brought' [JoHa].

Bishop (*bi-shup*) *n.* **Rev. Patrick** (16th C.) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1585, he became Parson at Minto in 1589 and was translated to Abbotrule in 1590 or 91. He also had responsibility for Hobkirk, Bedrule and Minto. John Bonar took over from him at Abbotrule in 1593 (spelled 'Bischope'). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the Howegate, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory.

bishops (*bi-shups*) *n.* ecclesiastical heads of the Diocese of Glasgow, which contained Teviotdale, and therefore had authority over Hawick and much of the surrounding area. The first bishops are recorded in the mid-11th century, and were appointees of the Archbishop of York. However, it was only by the late 12th century that the men carrying this title had any real involvement with Glasgow, or with Teviotdale. From 1492 the title was upgraded to Archbishop. After the Reformation there continued to be bishops within the independent Scottish Church, often in name only, with no obvious influence in the Borders, until Episcopacy was abolished in 1689. After this there were bishops within the Episcopal Church, and later in the Roman Catholic church. A roll of the bishopric is: Magsuen (or Magnus), late 1050s; John Scotus; late 1050s until c.1066; Michael c.1110; John Capellanus c.1115–47; Herbert of Selkirk 1147–64; Ingram 1164–74; Jocelin 1174–99; Hugh 1199–99; William Malveisin 1199–1202; Florence 1202–07; Walter Capellanus 1207–32; William de Bondington 1232/3–58; Nicholas de Moffat 1259; John de Cheam 1259–68; Nicholas de Moffat 1268–70; William Wishart 1270–71; Robert Wishart 1271–1316; Stephen de Dunnideer 1316–17; John de Lindsay 1317; John de Egglescliffe 1318–23; John de Linday 1323–c.35; John Wishart 1336–37; William Rae 1338–67; Walter Wardlaw 1367–87; Matthew Glendinning 1387–1408; William de Lauder 1408–25/6; John Cameron 1426–46; James Bruce 1447; William Turnbull 1447–54; Andrew de Durisdeer 1455–73; John Laing 1474–83; Robert Blackadder 1483–1508; James Beaton 1508–23; Gavin Dunbar 1523–47; James Hamilton 1547–48; Donald Campbell 1548; Alexander Gordon 1550–51; James Beaton 1551–70; John Porterfield 1571–72; James Boyd of Trochrig 1573–81; Robert Montgomery 1581–85; William Erskine 1585–87; James Beaton 1598–1603; John Spottiswood 1603–15; James Law 1615–32; Patrick Lindsay 1632–38; Andrew Fairfoul 1661–64; Alexander Burnet 1664–69; Robert Leighton 1671–74; Alexander Burnet 1674–79; Arthur Rose 1679–84; Alexander Cairncross 1684–87; and John Paterson 1687–89.

the Bishop's Stane (*thu-bi-shups-stān*) *n.* ancient boundary marker at Woll Rig, near Ashkirk, built into the base of a dry-stone dyke near the cattle-grid at the top of the Rig. It measures about 5 ft in length and 2 ft 3 in in width. It is on the old march dyke between the lands of Woll and Hartwoodmyres. The carved letters 'G.H.', possibly for 'Grieve of Huntly' are on one side (although this may be a relatively recent addition), and the wall forms part of the old march between Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. It is said that it once lay on the ridge of the hill nearby. The name suggests a connection with the Bishop of Glasgow, who formerly owned most of Ashkirk Parish. A story is told about Jamie Murray seeing a ghost there on a moonlight trip from Headshaw back to Ettrick; the story was written by 'C.' in the Border Counties Magazine of 1880, and is valuable for its early examples of local dialect.

Bishop Well (*bi-shup-wel*) *n.* spring in Ashkirk Parish, named for an association with the former Bishop's of Glasgow, who held the lands there. It is situated about 200 m east of the church, to the south of the road leading from the A7 through the village. A flint was found near here that was given to the Museum.

bit (*bi'*) *n.* a spot, place, small piece of ground – '... For we hae seen them bloom as braw in mony a ither bit' [JoHa], 'Yon's aboot the snellist bit 'at A ever meind o be-in in o' [ECS], 'It's a neice bit, Wultin Ludge' [ECS], '... Ti hit the bit; Ti come ti the bit' [ECS], '... some folk only hear yin tune because they stand at the same bit every year' [CT], 'Throwe time incomers came, Like Fazal Din and Gusto, And then ow're at the Haugh, There came a bit ca'd Presto' [IWL], place where someone lives, home, domicile – 'can A come roond ti your bit the morn?', '... aw'm fair driven to mairie, just to hae a bit to keep ma leister in' [WNK], 'Still oo a gaun away frae time ti time but what a wonderful bit oo've got ti come hame ti' [IWL], situation, position – 'A coodna wun off the bit aa day' [ECS], place, critical point – 'let is ken when ee git ti the guid bit', a piece, small amount (often 'bit of' in standard English) – 'In some bit cot, were it my lot, I'd spend my days wi' right guid will' [JoHa], 'Why shrink frae the skyte o' a cannie bit show'r' [JoHa], ''I haena been doin' onything in the writin' line this

bit back', he replied' [BM1898], 'I was only a bit lassie when I first met James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd' [BM1903], '... If hei brings the bit lassie on till the city there'll be a word a heid o' um, shair' [JEDM], 'Yeh bit sate on the keistane o the brig ...' [ECS], 'Bits o bairns; A bit lassie; Gie's a bit' [ECS], '... Aye singin' a cheery bit sang' [WAP], 'A wee bit stretch o' level grun' ...' [WP], '... For a' the cause o' auld Tam's woes Was juist a wee bit corn!' [WFC], '... As he trottit aboot on his short bit legs, Watchin' the rin o' play!' [DH], 'And there's gey often a nice bit decoration roond aboot the dial as weel' [DH], a short time, while – 'Now callants, patience a bit and yin at a time' [JEDM].

bit (*bi'*) *adj.* small, trivial, endearing – It was waefu' to hear his bit greetie' [JT], '... And know they'll gang their ain bit ways, Is just Life's testing cup' [WFC] (often inserted to add stress to a preceeding 'ain', with little meaning of its own).

bit (*bi'*) *conj.* but – 'A might be gettin on, bit A'm no deid yit!', 'Eh whow! Bit ma een are drumlie ...' [RM], 'Bit, nanetheless, it was glorious' [RM], 'Bit A was yap now, tui ...' [ECS], Eh, bit, A'll no pit up wui ir saying that ...' [ECS], except, unless – 'it's aa by bit for the whussle'.

bit see **buit**

Bitchlaw (*bich-law*) *n.* former farmstead in Cavers Parish, presumably near Bitchlaw Moss. Walter Davidson was farmer there in 1797 and in 1799 Thomas Telfer was a wright there. It is possible that 'Bitchlaw' is the same as 'Bleak Law', which is just to the north. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map already shows no signs of a dwelling in this area.

Bitchlaw Moss (*bich-law-mos*) *n.* marshy area near White Hill, to the north-west of Adderstonelee (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, roughly between White Hill and Bleak Law. It is 'Bitchley Moss' and 0.518 acres in the first Ordnance Survey Book of Reference.

Bithet (*bi-thi'*) *n.* **William** (14th C.) held the benefice of Cavers Parish from 1488. He was witness to a document of Melrose Abbey relating to Hassendean in about 1488/9, where his name is given as 'williame bithet vicar of Caueris'. Probably the same 'Beythet' (the first name being missing) was recorded as Vicar of Cavers when he witnessed the granting of the Barony of Cavers to Archibald Douglas in 1464. **Helen** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. Her name appears to be written 'nelle beythat'.

bits o (*bitz-ō*) *adj., arch.* mere, small, used depreciatively – 'She, too, began thinking o' some bits o' sins Committed by her an' a laddie' [JoHa], '... ther seam was ti girn the bits o moppies skiltin aboot' [ECS], '... bendin' oot the bits o' kinks, and shapin' the hannle to eer fancy' [DH], 'When we were bits o' bairns, And ring games were the thing ...' [WL] (this plural version does not occur in standard English; cf. **bit**).

bits o blood (*bitz-ō-blud*) *n., pl., arch.* literally specimens of good pedigree, i.e. mettlesome horses – 'Till round the Haugh our flag is flying; And some, their 'bits o' blood' are trying' [AB] (the phrase 'prime bits of blood and bone' was once well understood to refer to horses of high quality).

Bitstane Burn (*bit-stān-burn*) *n.* Bitstone Burn, stream in the Borthwick valley, rising on Easter Park Hill and flowing into the Borthwick Water just east of Roberton. It is also known as Bitstone Linn. On the eastern side of the lower part are the remains of a settlement, with a single bank, still visible on the north and east sides.

the Bittens (*thu-bi'-inz*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule, referred to as 'the Bittenis' in the 1562 document regarding the dispute over superiority of the lands. It is described as 'merchand with the Zarlesyde (probably 'Earlside') on the eist' (also written 'the Byttannis' in 1562.

Bitterbeard (*bi'-ur-beerd*) *n.* nickname of **William Kerr**.

bittie (*bi'-ee, bi-tee*) *n., arch.* a small portion, small amount of time, little bit – '...'ll no hev cood gar ends meet this bittie back, nih, A'se warran!' [ECS], 'Than A pandert up an doon a bittie, hed a bit crack wui yin an another ...' [ECS].

bittle (*bi'-ul, bi-tul*) *n., arch.* a beetle, a 'blinnd bittle' is someone with poor eyesight.

bittle (*bi'-ul, bi-tul*) *v., arch.* to beat clothes or cloth – 'A've been oot bittlin thae rugs; thay war fair stoor's sel' [ECS].

Bittle Wud (*bi-tul-wud*) *n.* former place name marked upstream from Over Riccarton on Blaeu's 1654 map.

bittlin-stane (*bi'-lin-stān*) *n., arch.* a stone used for beating clothes – 'He set himsel' down on our auld bittling-stane' [HSR].

bittock (*bi-tok*) *n., arch.* a small amount, little bit, portion – 'A bittock fether on, the road splet ...' [ECS].

bizz (*biz*) *v., arch.* to buzz, bustle – 'Lor', luck! wha's that sittin' by himsel', All heedless o'

the bizz and fyke aroon' him' [JoHa], 'The dinkit touns dandies around me cam' bizzin . . . ' [JT], 'Fleis an midges an bummies war skiddlin an bizzin aboot ma lugs' [ECS], *n., arch.* bustle, commotion – '. . . nor was there ony warden polis ti redd oot the bizz wui skeely maig' [ECS], 'I'll see that they're kept frae the bizz o' the streets, Gin you'll see that I'm top o' the poll' [WL].

bizzim see **besom**

bizzum see **besom**

blaa see **blaw**

blab (*blawb*) *n.* a blob, bubble, drop – 'I loved to see the rainbow bubbles soak The honeycomb like blabs o' dew . . . ' [WL], *arch.* a blister, pustule.

blabber (*blaw-bur*) *v., arch.* to babble.

black (*blawk*) *adj.* black in colour, dark in complexion or hair colour – 'John Cochrane, an auld lame tall black man, with some grey hairs in his heid . . . ' [BR1700], also in suggestive uses, evil, morally reprehensible, intense, to the utmost – 'black-affrontit', 'Black-burnin' shame' [JR], evil, immoral – 'Hei's gaun a black gate' [GW], to 'have the black dog on one's back' is to have a fit of depression.

Black (*blawk*) *n.* **Agnes** (18th C.) housekeeper for Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in Hawick. In 1765 there is an inventory of household furniture (presumably from Drumlanrig's Tower) handed over to her, including a pair of backgammon tables and a card table in the dining room, a bed with tartan curtains in the tartan room and some linen, 'birds eye, rose knot, dambroad, duke's garter, shagg knot'. This was about the time when the Scotts of Buccleuch abandoned their town house in Hawick. **Alexander** (b.c.1814) joiner from Berwick. In 1841 he was living at 'New Church', i.e. on Buccleuch Road. His wife was Mary and they had a son William. By 1851 they had moved to Kelso. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Agnes (or Ann) Thomson in Hawick in 1773. Their son Adam was baptised in Hawick in 1778. The entry was just after a birth for Robert Pringle and Helen Thomson (who may therefore have been his wife's sister). The witnesses were (probably, the name is hard to read) William Gledstains and James Elliot. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Sussana Scott in Wilton Parish in 1776. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Isabel White in Bedrule Parish in 1781. His son William was baptised in 1782. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Hogg and their children included: Walter (b.1788); William (b.1791); and James (b.1796). **Andrew** (b.1812/3) farmer at Ormiston in Cavers Parish. He was an agricultural labourer at Ormsiton in 1841 and farmer in 1861. He is probably the 'Outdoor Servant' who was in Cavers Manse in 1851. He donated a stone ball to the Museum in 1863. His wife was Helen. He may be the Andrew (b.1812), son of James and Agnes Reid, who was baptised at the East Bank Kirk. He could be the 'Mr A. Black', who in 1872 donated to the Museum an 'iron pot, from Harden house, said to be 'Wat's' porridge pot' having kept it in his family for more than a century. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Susannah Scott in Lilliesleaf in 1836. **Rev. Armstrong**, D.D. (1851–1923) born in Newcastleton, son of Rev. John and Mary Beattie. He was minister at Palmerston Place Church in Edinburgh 1876–92. He then moved to Birkenhead, Cheshire. In 1899 he became minister at St. Andrews's in Toronto and Chaplain for the Highland Regiment there. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Synton in 1797 when he was taxed for having 'a Cur'. **Prof. Ebenezer Charlton** (1861–1927) born in Newcastleton, he was the youngest of 7 children of Rev. John, minister at Castleton. He went to Edinburgh University when he was just 13, and studied there for 7 years, winning several student prizes. Among his classmates was the writer J.M. Barrie. He was one of the founders of the Edinburgh literary and philosophical society called The Symposium. He studied further in London and then spend 7 years living at Liddelbank. Travelling to North America in 1890 to give lectures, he was 2 years later appointed Lecturer at Harvard University. In 1894 he became Principal of the Language and Literature Department at the New England Conservatory of Music and in 1900 was appointed Professor of English Literature at Boston University. He received an honorary doctorate from Glasgow University in 1902. He published extensively on Shakespeare and other topics. He married Agnes Knox and they had 3 children. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) resident of Denholm. In 1784 she was accused of stealing half a bowl of grain from George and John Dryden in East Mains and passing it to William Douglas, who transferred it to Agnes Cranston. Although she maintained her innocence, she was rebuked by Cavers Parish. **George** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1772 he married Margaret Aitchison in Bedrule Parish. Their children included: Janet (b.1773); and George (b.1775). **George** of Menslaws (18th C.) owner of the mansion house at Lanton. He gained a small part of Lanton Common when it was divided in 1769. He is probably the 'Mr.

Black' who is said to have sold Menslaws in about 1786; however, in 1788 he is still recorded as owner of Menslaws, valued at £263 16s 3d, as well as the 'waulk-mill'. **George** (18th/19th C.) living at Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish in 1797 when his name appeared in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. He was also recorded as a servant at Ruecastle on the 1799 and 1801 Militia ballot lists. He is probably related to William, who was also at Ruecastle in 1801. **George** (1774/5–1817) cooper in Newcastleton. He is buried in Ettleton Cemetery beside Sarah, daughter of Thomas Martin of Whitehaven. **George** (1816–99) born at Silverbuthall, son of James and Margaret Liddell. In 1843 he emigrated to Canada along with his parents and siblings. He is recorded returning to visit Hawick in 1884. He married Mary Edgar in Canada and had 2 sons: James, who married Margaret Guthrie and Janet Rodger (whose family had come from the Hawick area); and George Douglas. **George** (20th C.) from Torrance, near Glasgow, he was Stationmaster at Hassendean from about 1934 and retired in 1966. He is buried in Minto. **Helen** (18th C.) teacher at a private school at Newton in Bedrule Parish in 1732. Her surname is recorded as 'Blaik'. **Helen** 'Nelly' (18th C.) resident of Hawick, who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). It is possible she was the same woman as Agnes, housekeeper to the Scotts of Buccleuch. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Chapelhill in 1728 and Todshawhaugh in 1732. His children included: William (b.1728); and James (b.1732). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Paterson and their children included: Thomas (b.1764); and Archibald (b.1766). The witnesses in 1764 were James Paterson and Thomas 'Baity' and in 1766 were Thomas and William (surely close relatives). **James** (18th C.) said to have been born near Hawick in 1749. He married Mary Turnbull (from Yarrow Parish) in Selkirk Parish in 1771. George Black, servant to William Aitchison (tenant in Hartwoodmyres) was cautioner for the groom, and John Turnbull (servant to Pringle of Torwoodlee) for the Bride; presumably George was a close relative. His children, baptised at Parkhouses in Wilton Parish, were: George (b.1774); Agnes ('Nancy', b.1776); Margaret ('Peggy', b.1779); and James (b.1781), farmer at Northcroft. James, Nancy and Peggy all later emigrated to Canada. He and his wife were buried in Old Wilton Cemetery. **James** (18th C.) listed as farmer at Broomiebraes in 1792, when he leased the farm from the Scotts of Buccleuch. He could be the James who married Betty Elliot, and whose children included: John (b.1795), Jean (b.1797), Anne Mary Douglas (b.1802) and James (b.1805), baptised in Wilton; and Robert (b.1809), baptised in Cavers. **James** (b.1781) son of James and Mary Turnbull, he was baptised at Parkhouses. He could be the James who was servant to Mr. Ormiston of Drinkstone according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. He worked as a labourer and roadman in Wilton and then became farmer at Northcroft near Stirches. He firstly married a Miss 'Reves', who died, and he secondly married Margaret Liddell (or 'Peggy Liddle') in 1811. The family were members of the Burgher Congregation, and their children were baptised in the East Bank Kirk. He is recorded at Northcroft in 1841, with his wife Margaret and children Robert, George, John, Helen and Mary. His children were baptised at Lockiesedge, Silverbuthall and Stellhouse. They were: James (b.1812); Robert (b.1814); George (1816–99), who returned for a visit to Hawick in 1884; John (b.1820); Helen (b.1822); and Mary (b.1825). In 1843 he and his wife, along with their younger children and 2 of his sisters (Nancy and Peggy) emigrated to Canada, to join his sons James and John. Most of the family are buried in Ayr, Ontario, Canada. **James** (b.1783/4) miller at Ormiston in Cavers Parish. He was born in Jedburgh. In 1851 he was a widower there, with his daughter Jane. Probably the same miller was living at Trow Mill Stables in 1841. He may be the James who married Agnes Reid in Cavers in 1810 and whose children, baptised in the East Bank Kirk inluded Jean (b.1811) and Andrew (b.1812). **James** (1811/2–59) grocer in Hawick, born in Wilton. He was recorded as an innkeeper on the Howegate (about No. 12) in 1851. He is listed as a vintner on the Howegate in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Agnes (from Westerkirk, who died in 1884, aged 86) and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. His children included: James (1833–36); and Elizabeth, who married James Notman. His wife is probably the widow Agnes Black listed as a grocer and spirit dealer at 7 Fore Raw in 1861, living with her young granddaughter Elizabeth Black. **James** (b.1812) eldest son of James and Margaret Liddell. He was an assistant road overseer living at Stellhouse in 1841. He married Janet (1813–57) from Roberton Parish, eldest child of Thomas Scott and Agnes

Leithead. Their children included: James (1833–36); Thomas (b.1835); Agnes (b.1837); James Scott (b.1839); and Margaret (b.1841). In 1842 he and his family, along with his brother John, emigrated to Canada. More children followed in Canada, and his wife died after the 11th child. He died in Blenheim Township, Ontario. **James** (19th C.) President of the Hawick Phonographic Association in the 1880s. Possibly the same James, son of James, was a greengrocer at 25 High Street. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Isabel Scott in Bedrule Parish in 1698. **Rev. John** (1801–79) born in Airdrie, probably son of John and Margaret Smellie. His father was an elder of the Parish Church of New Monkland. He went to Glasgow University when he was about 12 and entered Secession Hall in 1820. He was ordained as minister of Newcastleton Burgher Kirk in 1829. He describes his first visit to the area, explaining that he could not find Liddesdale on any map, but was told to make for Langholm and then ask for directions! In the troubled years before the passing of the Reform Bill, he was threatened with prosecution for his strong Liberal political views. Controversy during his ministry led to the establishment of an Evangelical Union Kirk in Newcastleton around 1850, as well as the Free Kirk around the same time. The church and manse were renovated in 1875, while he was minister. He continued the popular Sunday School established by his predecessor. He was said to be a strong speaker, but to give overly long sermons. He was also a great lover of literature, especially poetry and Border ballads. In 1848 he married Mary Beattie (1823–93), who came from Castleton Parish. Their children included: William (1850–70), who was lost at sea; Rev. Dr. Armstrong of Edinburgh (1851–1923); Mary (1853–1912), eldest daughter, who married Thomas M. Bell, sometimes of Liddelbank; Ann Agnes (1855–1939), who married John Christie; James Gavin (b.1857); Rev. John Waddle (1859–1912), minister in England and Canada; and Ebenezer (1861–1927). He had strong views on education and refused to send any of his children to school, educating themselves so that they all read Greek and Latin before they were 10 years old. He died suddenly while in his 51st year as minister. Shortly before his death there was a jubilee celebration for him in which he was presented with a portrait of himself, painted by William McTaggart, R.S.A., as well as a small marble bust. He was buried at Ettleton, with a long inscription on his gravestone. **John** (19th C.) married Marion Wallace in Southdean Parish in 1843. **Rev. John Waddle** (1859–1912) born in Newcastleton, 4th son of Rev. John. He was minister of the Presbyterian Church in England and then in Canada. He died in Boston, U.S.A. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Bessie Dodds and their children included: Robert (b.1681); and James (b.1684). The witnesses in 1681 were Robert Scott and William Lamb. **Robert** (17th C.) miller in Hassendean. In 1697 he was fined in Hawick 'for selling insufficient humil corne meils'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Orchard in 1720. He probably married Betty Douglas in Cavers in 1719. Their children included: William (b.1720); and James (b.1724). He is surely related to William who was also at Orchard. **Robert** (d.1899) bookseller, stationer and newsagent in Hawick. He published the 'Hawick Newsletter' briefly in 1846, mostly with material taken from the Galashiels-based 'Border Watch'. In 1857 he published the 'Hawick Times', which only lasted for 12 issues. His premises were at 17 High Street. He made several donations (including books) to the Archæological Society's collections and became a member in 1858. In 1865 he donated coins and a 'memory-sheet of great events', in 1868 a Russian coin and map of Roxburghshire, in 1871 'several geological specimens', in 1874 'two fossils from Wansbeck Valley', in 1875 '3 geological specimens' and in 1877 'two fossils, fucoids, from old red sandstone at Denholmhill, anelides, from Wilton dean; specimen of ice-polished stone, and copy of Page's advanced Text Book of Geology', as well as a 'fossil of the coal formation (Sigillaria oculata)', 'specimen of petrified moss, and several beautifully marked geological specimens' and 2 books. He was also listed as one of the people who would collect donations for the Museum. **Thomas** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Janet Cumming and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Isobel (b.1741); Jean (b.1743); John (b.1744); Janet (b.1745); Thomas (b.1747); and John (again, b.1757). The 1757 witnesses were Thomas Scott, Elder, and Charles Miller, weaver. He hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. He could be the Thomas who (along with William), witnessed a baptism in 1766 for James. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1691), Robert (b.1693), Isabel (b.1695) and William (b.1697). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Orchard on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the William whose

children, baptised in Cavers, included William (b.1696), Thomas (b.1698) and Mary (b.1705). **William** (17th/18th C.) married Elizabeth Scott in Bedrule Parish in 1706. Their children may have included John (b.1707), William (b.1711), George (b.1713) and Isabel (b.1720). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Eilrig in 1712 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Roberton Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick. His surname is written as 'Bleak'. He married Elizabeth Falsyde and their children included Thomas (b.1708), William (b.1711) and Adam (b.1721). The witnesses in 1708 were gardener William Scott and weaver Adam Brown, in 1711 were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and gardener James Falsyde (probably related to his wife), and in 1721 were John Stevenson and weaver Adam Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Elizabeth Brown in Bedrule in 1719. Their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1720. His surname is given as 'Blake' and 'Blakie', but he seems likely to be from the same family as the earlier William from Bedrule. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Orchard in 1723, 1726, 1729 and 1733. He probably married Janet Turnbull in Cavers in 1721. Their children included: Margaret (b.1723); Bessie (b.1726); William (b.1729); Janet (b.1731); James (b.1733); Mary (b.1735), who probably married Thomas Reid in Hobkirk in 1766; and John (b.1742). He is surely related to Robert who was also at Orchard. He could be the William, son of William, baptised in Cavers in 1696. **William** (18th C.) owner of the farm of Menslaws. He was recorded being of 'Mensless' among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761, his name there recorded as 'Blake'. He was probably succeeded by George. He may be the William whose daughter Janet was baptised in Bedrule in 1756. **William** (18th C.) married Helen Paterson in Hawick in 1763. **William** (18th C.) married Rachel Aitken in Wilton in 1768. His surname is recorded as 'Bleak' in 1781 when his wife Rachel Aitken died in Hawick. It is possible that the same man then married Margaret Aitken later in 1781. He could be the William who (along with Thomas), witness a baptism in 1766 for James. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Aitkin at the end of 1781 and their children included Thomas (b.1782) and Marion (b.1785). He could be the gardener William who in 1786 witnessed a baptism for gardener Robert Aitkin. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded being 'in Borthwickshiels at Ettric' in 1785, with his surname as 'Bleak'. His children included Nelly (b.1785). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Penmanshall in 1793. He married Margaret Inglis and their children included Walter (b.1793) and William (b.1810). **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at West Cote according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Ruecastle according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was probably related to George, who was also there in 1801. **William** (19th C.) married Helen Wilson in Hawick in 1846. In the 1847 collection of verses by John Halliday, 'The Rustic Bard', there is 'Epistle to W—m B—k, written shortly after his marriage', which could be a about him. **William** (19th C.) married Euphemia Nicholson in Hawick in 1840. **William Davidson** (d.1881) studied at St. Andrews University 1840/1. He was the first minister of the Congregational Kirk in Newcastleton in 1850, but only stayed there for about a year. He was then at Montrose, Kilmarnock, Dundee, Berwick-on-Tweed, Middlesbrough, Southport, Huddersfield and Crieff. He died in Langholm (formerly spelled 'Blake' and other variants and hence easily confused, or once synonymous, with **Blake** and **Blaikie**).

Blackadder (*blawk-a-dur*) *n.* **Sir Baldred** (d.bef. 1509) son of Adam. He leased the lands of Kershope in the Ettrick valley in 1488. He served as Marshal of the Royal Household. **George** (18th/19th C.) land surveyor who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. No location is given for him, so it is unclear where he lived. **John** (15th C.) said to come from barons on both sides, he was recorded in 1473 as Rector of Minto. He requested that the lay patronage of Wilton should not bind him from being promoted to any orders. **Rev. John** (c.1620–85) grandson of Adam of Blairhall, he became minister at Troqueer near Dumfries, but was expelled in 1662 and became famous as a preacher of field conventicles. He famously preached at Lilliesleaf Moor. In 1678 several tenants of the Cavers estate were fined for attending conventicles that he and others had preached. He was arrested in 1681 and imprisoned on the Bass Rock (along with Alexander Riddell, among others) where he died, and is buried at North Berwick. **Robert** (d.1508) younger brother of Patrick of Tulliallan in Fife, he studied at St. Andrew's University and Paris, becoming a licenciate in 1465. He was appointed Abbot of Melrose probably about 1471, the first

non-monk to hold the post, this leading to a dispute with the monks there, so that he resigned the abbacy in 1476. He was then Rector at Lasswade and in 1480 became Bishop of Aberdeen, then moved to become Bishop of Glasgow (and hence Hawick's Bishop) in 1483. His trip to Rome to be consecrated led to debts, which were repaid through additional 'benevolence' levied on subordinates in the Diocese. In 1492 he was elevated to Archbishop, the first of that title in the Glasgow Diocese; this followed disputes in Scotland over St. Andrews being elevated to an archbishopric 10 years earlier. In 1494/5 he was the Bishop of Glasgow who was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh (and again in 1502, when he was meant to give suit for his lands of Lilliesleaf). He was a prominent figure during the reign of James IV, travelling extensively to Europe as emissary. He helped negotiate the marriage of James with Margaret Tudor and was a godfather of the future James V. A letter of protection to his tenants and others while he travelled to Rome in 1504 gives a useful list of people associated with the Diocese, including many other members of the Blackadder family. The document also refers to a respite of his tenants, factors and servants for several crimes, especially for the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey, excepting those who actually slew him with their own hands; it is unclear exactly what local or national political conflicts led to these events. He died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 22 members of his entourage catching a contagious infection after their ship left Venice. His seal showed St. Kentigern, with a fish and shields, together with the words 'S' ROTUNDUM ROBERTI EPI. GLASGU'.

Blackadder's (*blawk-a-durz*) *n.* sweet shop at the foot of Wilton Hill in the mid-20th century.

black affrontit (*blawk-a-fron-tee', a-fron'-ee'*) *adj.* acutely embarrassed, grossly insulted, publicly hurt in pride and feelings – 'if ee dae that A'll be black affrontit' (also written 'blac-affronteet', etc.).

Black Andrew (*blawk-an-droo, -dru*) *n.* nickname of Andrew Scott, Cornet in 1724. The nickname may also have been in use later, including the mention in 'Hawick Immortals' – 'Black Andra' and the Birsin' Badger, Tammy Roberton, Deevil Bell; The Blue Laird and the Gallopin' Cadger, Baillie Birsleton and the Mell' [HI].

Black Andro (*blawk-awn-drō*) *n.* Black Andrew, hill in the Yarrow valley, south of Yarrowford, reaching a height of 501 m. It has Black Andrew Wood on its northern slopes, but is now marked 'Fastheugh Hill' on maps – 'I see the white clouds hover Above Blackandro's crest; I see the heath-bush cover The grey-hen's simple nest' [WHO].

black-avised (*blawk-a-vIzd*) *adj., arch.* black-faced, having a gloomy aspect (cf. **reid-avised**).

Black Baird (*blawk-bārd*) *n.* nickname for **Martin Elliot** in the late 16th century.

Blackbeard (*blawk-beerd*) *n.* nickname of a dyker, mentioned in 1634 when he was paid 40 shillings to mend the wall between Branxholme Town and the field of Branxholme. In a financial account of 1638–40 the cook at Branxholme also has the same name, suggesting some connection.

black betty (*blawk-ne'-ee*) *n., arch.* another name for **ginger wine** or some other dark, home-made drink – '... and a bottle of Black Sugar Wine, or Black Betty, as we called it' [JRa].

Black Bog (*blawk-bōg*) *n.* area to the left of the B6339 just before reaching Berryfell farm.

the Black Bull (*thu-blawk-bul, -bool*) *n.* pub at the Sandbed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It had a ballroom, which was popular for dances. Adam Scott was the landlord in the late 1700s. The original building was at the junction with the Howegate and was demolished in about 1814 to make way for the New Road. Thereafter it must have moved to some nearby location. The proprietor was John Hunter from at least 1825, Mary Hunter in 1837 and Walter Brodie by 1841. James Heriot was listed there in 1851 and 1852, and his wife Euphemia in 1861. For many years it was a stopping point for stage coaches passing through Hawick, and for carters leaving the town. It was located on the eastern side of the Sandbed, with a lane giving access to the Slitrig. The site was later occupied by Bailie Lawson's jewellery shop.

the Black Bull (*thu-blawk-bul, -bool*) *n.* former inn in Lilliesleaf. In 1837 the proprietor was Andrew Laing.

the Black Bull (*thu-blawk-bul, -bool*) *n.* former public house in Newcastleton, at 45 North Hermitage Street. The proprietor in 1825 was Thomas Mitchellhill, and his children ran it until at least the 1860s.

Black Bull Lane (*blawk-bul-lān*) *n.* name used in the 19th century for a lane leading from the Sandbed to the Slitrig, alongside the Black Bull Inn. It was referred to as 'Young the Baker's Close' around 1900.

Black Bull Pairks (*blawk-bul-pārks*) *n.* former name for fields opposite Shankend farm, being 2 fields enclosing 28 acres. This could be the 'Blackbell and Blackbill' listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century.

the Black Burn (*thu-blawk-burn*) *n.* stream in the upper Jed valley, essentially rising on the Carter Fell. There are several other streams of the same name, e.g. one near Newcatleton. A farm there, 'Blakburnys' was among those disputed by Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1538. It was 'Blakburn' in 1539 when it was among Crown farms to be let (Blaeu's 1654 map marks 'Black b.' and 'Inner Black B.' to the east).

Black Burn (*blawk-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream that flows into the Allan Water. It is mentioned as part of the description of the boundary of Ringwood, when given to Melrose Abbey in the 1160s. The precise location is unknown. However, a connection with Blackcleuch Loch seems possible.

Black Burn (*bleek-, blāk-, blawk-burn*) *n.* major stream that rises in the hills to the north-west of Newcastleton, fed by several 'Gills'. It passes under the main road and joins the Liddel Water just north of Newcastleton. In the upper section and on the adjoining Lang Gill there are waterfalls, which are spectacular after heavy rains. There was a natural stone bridge here, of which a sketch exists; it was about 55 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 28 inches thick. It stood spectacularly at 31 feet above the water level, but collapsed in 1810. The farm of the same name was shown in a survey of 1718, with old wood trees along the banks of the burn. The watershed of this burn contains many archæological remains, including boundary banks and ditches, enclosures, huts and sheep-folds of various ages. Fragments of a jet ring found there are in the British Museum; this could be the 'massy gold ring' found 'on the side of Blakeburn' more than 2 centuries ago, and suggested to have been from the Countess of Northumberland, who was said to have been robbed in the area in about 1570. Locally the name is pronounced 'Bleakburn' – 'Looking up the rugged dell, Where the mountain ravens dwell, Wildest grandeur – Nature's sel' – Is seen i' bonny Bleakburn' [DA] (also 'the Black Burn').

Blackburn (*blawk-burn*) *n.* farm about a mile north-west of Newcastleton. It is first recorded on a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 6 shillings. In 1541 the tenant was Martin Armstrong and the lands were valued at 6 shillings and 8 pence. The stream that passes here to join the Liddel is the Black Burn. The original farmstead was located on the south bank of the stream and is shown on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. At that point it was a farm of 499 acres, bounded by the Liddel Water, Copshaw Park, Millholm and Roan. It was described as having 'pasture one half thereof is indifferent good land but the other half is sorry boggie land'. There were formerly separate farmsteads at Blackburn, Little Blackburn, Old Blackburn and Blackburnfoot. John Armstrong was there in 1601. Walter Gledstains possessed the farm there in 1632. In 1694 Adam Glendinning was tenant and William Brown was also recorded there. James Ingles was farmer in 1797 and 1841 and Thomas Mason in the 1860s. Mason James Wishart was there in 1879. Futher up the stream are waterfalls. The original bridge across the stream collapsed in 1810. On the opposite side of the burn from the farmhouse are the remains of a former settlement. This may be the 'round-about' recorded on the farm in the New Statistical Account in 1839. There are also other remains of turf-walled huts and a shepherd's bothy there. Between the modern farm and the village there is another field system and remains of buildings, together with a kiln dug into the side of a gully. And to the south, by the Langholm road are the remains of another farmstead (the name presumably means 'dark stream'; it is 'Blakburne' in c.1376, 'Blaikburne' in 1541, 'Blaikburne' in 1632 and 'Blackburne' in 1694; 'Black dubbs' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map, while the stream 'Blaikburne' and the farms 'Blaikburnsyd' and 'Blakdubs' are marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map and it is also on Stobie's 1770 map).

Blackburn (*blawk-burn*) *n.* **Jeffrey** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Jaffrey Blackburne' in a list of associates of Robert Elliot of Redheugh who received respite for their crimes from the Privy Council in 1510. It is possible that his name is related to the lands in Liddesdale. **John** (d.c.1500) recorded as 'Johnne Blacburnne' in 1501 when 70 Armstrongs were ordered to appear in Selkirk to answer for his murder.

Blackburn Cottage (*blawk-burn-ko'-eej*) *n.* former cottage on Southdean farm. This could be the 'blak burn' where John Scott was recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. Robert Thomson was shepherd there in the mid-19th century.

Blackburnfit (*blawk-burn-fit*) *n.* former name for the area where the Black Burn joins the

Liddel, just north of the modern Newcastleton. The 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties shows a farmhouse near the foot of the burn, on the north side. There were once 2 cottages and an inn here. Gilbert Elliot was tenant in the mid-18th century and John Grieve in 1797. John Nichol was a mason there in at least 1799–1801 (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and on Stobie's 1770 map).

black burnin shame (*blawk-bur-nin-shām*) *n.* intense shame, the utmost ignominy – 'Black-burnin' shame thought at the session; L–d help us! now 'tis nae transgression' [JR], '. . . A meind o wunderin its folk didna think black burnin shame o its ongangeen!' [ECS].

Blackburnsteed (*blawk-burn-steed*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, probably close to the Black Burn and the modern Newcastleton. In 1541 the lands were valued at 45 shillings and possessed by the tenant of Purvinen.

Blackcastle Hill (*blawk-kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* hill just to the south-east of Ashkirk, on Synton farm, reaching a height of 277 m. At the south-west end of the summit is a section of rampart about 15 m long, and a less distinct bank along the south-east side, these being all that remains of the fort that gave the hill its name. There is also a hill-fort on a broad rocky ridge on the northern side. There are ramparts and ditches, but the site has been much denuded by cultivation. Inside are the remains of what may be a later settlement. The north-west slope of the hill shows cultivation terraces and the north-east side shows traces of rig-and-furrow lines. There are also quarries there, used in the 18th and 19th centuries for dry-stane dykes (also sometimes written 'Black Castle').

Black Charlotte (*blawk-shar-li'*) *n.* nickname of **Charlotte Elliot**.

Blackchesters (*blawk-ches-turz*) *n.* former farm in Southdean Parish, roughly opposite Roughlee. It is marked on Roy's c.1750 map to the south of Waterside. By the Shaw Burn, near Hilly Linn, there are the remains of an old tower house and settlement that is probably this same place. The tower is 11.5 m by 7 m and is attached to a longer building. There are also a couple of separate buildings, and then a little further south are 2 more farmsteads. William Common was recorded there in 1544. The 1694 Hearth Tax return lists 3 people at Blackchesters (it is 'Blackchester' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's c.1654 map, but has disappeared by the time of Stobie's 1770 map; also written 'Blackchester').

Blackcleuch (*blawk-klooch*) *n.* area above Teviothead, along the upper Teviot valley on the Merrylaw side road. There is a farm there, as well as a small stream called the Black Cleuch and the ridge Blackcleuch Rig above. In 1627 it is etimated to pay 'stock to 20 lb., vicarage 4 lb.; no corn'. Archibald Baptie from there was charged with being a Covenanter supporter in 1685. Robert Scott was tenant in at least 1704–24 and John Scott was recorded there in 1705. By 1707 the farm was valued along with Crumhaugh Hill at £266 13s 4d. Thomas Telfer was workman there in 1708 and William Anderson was shepherd in 1716. Robert 'Hutson' was there in 1741. The lands were owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh in the first half of the 18th century and passed to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1758. Gideon Forsyth is recorded as herd at the farm in 1797 and Robert Turnbull was there in 1801. It was valued along with Crumhaugh Hill (still at £266 13s 4d) in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, as part of the holdings of the Duke of Buccleuch. Shepherd William Murray and his family lived there in 1841 and 1851. Marl may have been collected from here around 1800 for soil improvement. Signs of a 'scooped settlement' were found on Blackcleuch Rig (marked as 'Blakcleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's 1654 map; also written 'Blackcleugh', it is 'Blackclugh' in 1705; note the confusion with **Blackcleugh** in Hobkirk Parish).

Black Cleuch (*blawk-klooch*) *n.* stream that joins Lurgies Burn in the upper Rule valley. A linear earthwork reaches from near here to Brown's Sike in the Slitrig valley.

Black Cleuch (*blawk-klooch*) *n.* stream in the northern part of Castleton Parish. It rises on Leap Hill, to the west of Whitrope, and runs south to join the Sundhope Burn.

Blackcleuch Loch (*blawk-klooch-loch*) *n.* small loch at the head of the Loch Burn, between Stobicote and Broadhaugh Hill. It is labelled 'Blackcleuch Moss' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Blackcleugh (*blawk-klooch*) *n.* general name for the area near **Blackcleughmooth**.

Blackcleugh Cottage (*blawk-klooch-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage at Blackcleugh. It was home of builder Andrew Waugh in the late 1800s.

Blackcleughmooth (*blawk-klooch-mooth*) *n.* Blackcleughmouth, former farm in Hobkirk Parish, just to the east of Forkins, consisting of just a few acres. It is near the mouth of Blackcleugh Sike and also known as 'Blacklee'. It was once part of the Barony of Abbotrule and sold

by William Kerr of Abbotrule to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1751. Weaver James Anderson was there in 1788. John Taylor was farmer there in 1797, with William Amos and James Rutherford wrights there in 1801 and Walter Taylor also there. John Elliot recorded there in 1800 and 1807. It was listed among the properties of Cornelius Elliot of Woollee in 1811. It was once on the main route between Hawick and the Carter Bar. An inn here was once known as the 'Changehoose'; it was built by William Kerr of Abbotrule and a stone above the door contained the letters 'W. K. Julie ye 1715'. The hamlet to the east is now known as **Cleuch Heid**, and is the location of the main farm for the Wolfelee estate (also spelled 'cleuch'; not to be confused with **Blackcleuch** near Teviothead).

blackcock (*blawk-kok*) *n.* male black grouse – '... The bee had flown from the bloom o' the ling, The blackcock's head was over his wing' [WHO].

Blackcockhaa (*blawk-kok-haw*) *n.* former farmstead in the headwaters of the Ale Water, also known as **Byreleehaugh**.

Blackcraig (*blawk-krāg*) *n.* area between Groundistone Heights and Satchells. The area contains the craig itself, along with a plantation of the same name and a boggy area called Blackcraig Moss. There was once a farmstead here, marked on Ainslie's 1773 map.

Blackcraig Moss (*blawk-krāg-mos*) *n.* boggy area near Groundistone Heights. It was once part of the Synton estate and was used by neighbouring tenants for cutting peat. Blackcraig Moss is already on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map (it is 'Blackragg moss' in 1765).

the Black Daith (*thu-blawk-dāth*) *n.* the Black Death, Bubonic Plague, or 'the Pest', which swept Europe in the mid-14th century. After devastating England in 1348–49, some in Scotland used the oportunity to attack, gathering at Selkirk in the Autumn of 1349 and raiding Durham. The retreating army probably brought the plague back with them, and there was a massive outbreak throughout Scotland in the Spring of 1350. At least 30% of the British population was killed, and it was the worst disaster ever to befall Britain. Further outbreaks occurred in the 1360s and 1370s and it only really died out in the 17th century. In 1363 it is said that the living of the parish 'on account of wars and pestilences brings no fruits'. The Plague also ravaged much of Scotland in 1514 after Flodden. There were several outbreaks in Edinburgh in the early 16th century, as well as Selkirk in 1535 and Jedburgh in 1536. There is an English record of a sickness dispersed through Teviotdale and the Merse in 1597, as well as occurring in Edinburgh and Carlisle. A letter of 1602 describing lands at Fulton (in Bedrule Parish) speaks about a farm being 'waist sen the pest tyme', suggesting the plague may have struck there some years earlier. The special taxes raised by the Bailies of Hawick, complained of by the Baron in 1612, was partly to repay the debts contracted 'the tyme of the visitatioun of the said toun with the plaige'. In the summer of 1636 the markets of Hawick, Melrose, Coldstream, Duns, Kelso and Selkirk were all closed because of an outbreak in the English Border towns; there is a record from Jedburgh that a watch was to be set on all the ports of the town. In 1637 there is a record of 'scavengers at the time of the plague ... in Quhitchester's lordship' and also of people in Branxholme and Wilton 'who had nothing to maintain themselves with in time of the visitation'. There was also a proclamation in 1638 given to the Sheriff of Teviotdale and others, with special powers to stop the movement of people (particularly across the Border), forcibly confine poor people and suspend markets. There were stated to be cases in Jedburgh and Crailing, and there must have been cases in the Hawick area too, although there are no specific records. There was a violent outbreak in Leith in 1645, which spread elsewhere. In Hawick there are records of a special watch for strangers being maintained at the ports in 1645, and the election of magistrates was held outdoors that year as a precaution. There were also laws enacted by the Council banning people from travelling too far for sheep shearing (presumably with concerns that they might bring back the Plague). Special collections for local poor victims was recorded in Ashkirk as recently as the summer of 1648, with sermons being conducted out of doors for 3 Sundays. In 1665 there is an order in the Town Book forbiding the inhabitants to cross the Border into Northumberland 'during the suspicion of the plague in England'. There is a local tradition that a mound near Midshiels is the remains of a cottage that was entirely covered over when it was discovered that the inhabitants has the plague. Another tradition 'in a wild and secluded spot in Teviotdale' (described in the Border Counties' Magazine') describes a shepherd's cottage, where the plague was contracted from a purchased piece of finery, and when the shepherd went for help, the neighbours instead buried the cottage, ignoring the cries of the shepherd.

Black Dod (*blawk-dōd*) *n.* name used for the northern extension of Ruberslaw.

Black Gate (*blawk-gā'*) *n.* name for an area at the head of a stream in western Liddesdale, just east of Watch Hill, in the headwaters of the Black Burn. Blackgate Rig is marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map (it is on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

the Black Grain (*thu-blawk-grān*) *n.* alternative name for **Blackgrain Moss** on Hawick Common, or perhaps for the stream passing through it; this second meaning is the same as **Gate Burn**. Burgesses were told they could cut their peat on the moss here in 1733. The name is used in the description of the boundaries of the Common in 1767 – '. . . and then westward by hillocks on the south side of the upper moss called the Black Grain, and thence west by hillocks to the Trowtlaw Ford' [C&L1767].

Blackgrain (*blawk-grān*) *n.* former lands in the Yarrow valley, presumably near Blackgrain Rig on modern maps. These were Crown lands in the latter part of the 15th centuty. In at least the period 1480–1501 it was leased by David and then Patrick Crichton, along with Catslack. In 1539 it was inherited by James Crichton of Cranston Riddell from his father, and was then valued at £71 16s. 8d., but 40 merks in time of peace. In 1541 it was valued at £70 3s. 4d. It passed to his widow Janet Beaton, and then to her 2nd husband Sir Walter Scott. It later formed part of the estates of the Scotts of Buccleuch. The tenant in 1574 was James Shiel, as recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. It was subject of a 'wadset' between Walter Earl of Buccleuch and Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank in 1622. It was surveyed along with other Buccleuch properties in 1718 (it is 'Blakgrayne' in 1460, 'Blacgrane' in 1471, 'Blakgrane' in 1489 and 'Blakgrane' in 1539 and 1550; it is 'Blakgranryp' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Blackgranryup' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Blackgrain (*blawk-grān*) *n.* former name for lands held by the Scotts of Buccleuch. The 1599 charter from James VI to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (referred to in a later 1693 charter) mentions 'the free tenement of Blackgrains' in Wilton Parish. And in 1604 Sir Walter Scott had another charter for 'the lands called the steadings of Blackgraine and others in parish of Wilton'. However the 'manor place of Blackgraine, within the said sheriffdome of Selkirk' is also mentioned, so there may simply be confusion here. However, this is clearly unrelated to Blackgrain Moss by Hawick Moor. In the 1653 and 1661 services of heirs for the Scotts of Buccleuch there is a description of a tenement of Blackgrain, with the rectorage and vicarage teinds of Castleton, being combined with lands in Wilton and Teviothead, into a tenement of Blackgrain. So it seems that this might be the same as the place in Castleton Parish. It is still mentioned along with Wiltongrain, Wiltonburn, Overhall, Frostylee, Linhope and Phaup, along with the patronage of Wilton Kirk, among the properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663; at that time the 'the tenement of Blackgraynes' contained all of these lands, according to the infeftment to the deceased Walter Scott, Lord of Buccleuch by King James VI '. . . To Whitup and to Black-grain, To Commonside, and Milsanton-hill, And Eilridge is left all alone, Except some Town Lands in Lanton' [CWS] (it is 'Blackgrains' in 1599 and 'Blackgrayne' and 'Blackgraynes' in 1663; 'grain' is an old Scots word for the branch of a stream, deriving from Old Norse).

Black Grain (*blawk-grān*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish, which rises on Black Height and flows in a southerly direction behind Kirk Hill to become part of the Tinnis Burn. There are old sheepfolds and turf walls in the area. This may be the place where a 'tenement of Blackgraine, with the personadge and vicradg teinds of the parisskirk of Edingtoun and Cassiltoun' is listed among properties inherited by Mary Scott of Buccleuch in 1653.

Blackgrain Moss (*blawk-grān-mos*) *n.* name for the boggy area to the east of the Caa Knowe, the southern part of Winnington Moss. The area is also marked on some maps as Lightpipe. It was formerly on Hawick Common, near the southern end, but after the Division lay just beyond the southern extent. In 1757 it was proclaimed by the Hawick Town Council that this area was not to be used for making 'bakes' (i.e. hand-made peat 'logs') and so a party led by the Bailies set out and broke up the 'bakes' on the Common belonging to the tenants of Hawick Shiel, Over and Nether Southfield and Longflat – '. . . the order was that no bakes were to be made in the Black Grain of Winnington Moss' [C&L1767].

Blackhaa (*blawk-haw*) *n.* former steading roughly between Howahill and Highend in Hobkirk Parish. The stream near there was formerly called 'Blackhaa Burn', running to the north-east, past Swanshiel. Andrew Nichol was farmer there in 1758.

Blackhaa (*blawk-haw*) *n.* Blackhall, former name for lands in the Ewes valley, near Mosspaul and Fiddleton. It is listed among the lands gained by Sir Simon Lindsay through marriage to Isabel (of unknown surname) during the reign of Alexander III, forfeited by him for supporting the English, but granted to his son John by Robert the Bruce in 1321. It is listed among the lands in Ewesdale held by Alexander, Lord Home in 1506 and 1509/10. It is further recorded in 1535 when superiority of parts of Ewesdale were confirmed to George, Lord Home, and also listed as part of the Lordship of Ewesdale about 1610. Tom Scott in Blackhall is recorded in 1569 and 1585 and his son Thomas in 1611. Andrew Elliot from here was among men accused of raiding into England in 1590. The lands were listed in 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 654 acres, bounded by Fiddleton, Unthank, Twislehope, Burnfoot and Carewoodrig. David Scott was there in at least the period 1787–97. James Beattie and John Jackson were there in 1841, Robert Byers and John Nichol were shepherds there in 1851 and John Govenlock was farmer in 1861. There are suggestions of an archæological enclosure just to the southy, but the banks may in fact be natural (it is 'Blakhall' in 1321, 'Blakhaw' in 1506; it is marked 'Blakhall' on Blaeu's 1654 map and Crawford's 1804 map just to the east of Fiddleton).

Blackhaa (*blawk-haw*) *n.* (Blackhall) **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (b.1703) daughter of John Blackhall, who was a shoemaker in Selkirk, and Catherine Currer. She married shoemaker Robert Oliver (c.1699–1764) in Hawick in 1728. Several items bearing her name have been passed down through her Wilson descendants. She was known as a great yarn spinner and it is said that she had a seat fitted in the open roof of her house, so that she could spin the yarn with much greater length. A story is told of how, during a period of local famine, she rode to Newcastle and back in the middle of winter, carrying yarn and blankets, which she sold for peasemeal, thereby feeding her family. **John** (d.bef. 1765) shoemaker in Selkirk. He was probably son of John 'elder' (recorded as a cordiner in Selkirk in 1716, 1718 and 1727), with his mother being Bessie Scott. In 1731 he and his son Thomas were involved in 'ane manifest blood and riot' in a house in Selkirk. He is probably the deacon of the Selkirk cordiners recorded in 1742 and the John involved in a court case in 1743 for 'drinking the Pretender's health'. In 1743 he is still 'elder cordiner' and in 1745 and 1649 both he and the 'younger cordiner' are recorded. He is probably the John recorded in a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1759. He was 'elder souter' in 1761. In 1752 he and Thomas (or perhaps his sons John and Thomas) were involved in property dispute in Selkirk, relating to a disposition of 1733. He married Catherine Currer and their children included Elizabeth (b.1703), John (b.1706), Thomas (b.1708), Jean (b.1711), Helen (b.1714) and Margaret (b.1716), His daughter Bessie (b.1703) married Hawick shoemaker Robert Oliver. Cordiner Thomas (probably his son) was accused of 'fighting, drunkeness and blasphemy' in Selkirk in 1737. John junior (probably his son) is recorded along with his wife Janet Fairbairn in 1742 and 1743. He was still alive in 1761 and may be the John recorded in Selkirk in 1762, but his son John was no longer 'junior' by 1765.

Blackheid (*blawk-heed*) *n.* nickname for **John Oliver** in the 16th century, as well as **Archibald Elliot**, **John Elliot** and **William Elliot** in the early 17th century.

Black Height (*blawk-hī'*) *n.* hill on the road to the west of Newcastleton, situated between Hazelyside Hill and Black Edge, reaching a height of 383 m.

Black Hill (*blawk-hil*) *n.* prominent hill just south of Earlston, reaching a height of 314 m and having a hill-fort and triangulation pillar. The hill is locally associated with ancient fire worshippers. There are many other hills of the same name.

Black Hill (*blawk-hil*) *n.* hill in Wauchope Forest, to the east of Hyndlee. It reaches a height of 359 m. On its western slopes is an ancient settlement, about 100 m by 60 m in size, and has a ditch and outer bank. It has been partly erased by cultivation and now by forestry plantation. There are also signs of cord rig on the hill.

Blackhoose Toor (*blawk-hoos-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* ruined tower up the Douglas Burn from the Yarrow, near Craig Douglas farm. Once a populous area of the Ettrick Forest, the barony of Douglasburn was seat of the Douglases from the 11th century, and scene of the 'Douglas Tragedy' ballad, where the 7 Douglas brothers fell. The lands of 'Garlacleuch et Blackhous' were Crown lands from at least 1456, tenanted by James Alemoor of that Ilk in 1484, then Robert, Lord Lyle, then James Alemoor of that Ilk and his son John from 1488. John continued to lease the lands until

taken over by Pringle of Tinnis in 1509. William Stewart of Traquair was tenant of the lands in 1541. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd lived at the farm here for about a decade at the end of the 18th century (spelled 'Blakhous' and variants; it appears on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Blackhouse'; there are many other places in Scotland with the same name).

Blackhope (*blawk-hōp*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, to the east of Saughtree. It was held by the Elliots of Redheugh in 1612, but part of the dispute between the Elliots and the Scotts. It was one of 3 farms that Scott of Buccleuch claimed Elliot of Redheugh had falsely added to his charter; however, it was still owned by the Elliots in 1637. Adam Armstrong, called 'Rattas in Blackhoip' was one of the last of the Border thieves brought before the Earl of Buccleuch in 1646. It was valued at £200 in 1678. William Davidson (merchant in Jedburgh) purchased the farm in 1688, after Robert Elliot of Larriston became bankrupt. William Glendinning was there in 1694. It was sold in 1786 (along with Over and Nether Larriston) by William Oliver of Dinlabyre to Col. William Elliot. However, William Oliver was still recorded as owner in the 1788 county valuation, when it was still valued at £200. George Scott-Elliot of Larriston was owner in 1811, when the valued was unchanged. John Dodd and family lived there in 1841. James Jardine was owner in about 1874 (it is 'blackhoup' in 1613, 'Blackhoip' in 1624 and 'Blackhoup' in 1637; it is marked 'Blaikhope' on Stobie's 1770 map; there are several places of the same name elsewhere, e.g. between Peebles and Heriot).

blackie (*blaw-kee*) *n.* the blackbird, Turdus merula – 'The blackie warblin' blithely, The lintie and the lark . . . ' [WL], 'The blackie's note, the cheepin' speugs oot 'mang the hedge . . . ' [WFC], '. . . Wi sparras cheepin gleg on the rones, the cocks crawin, And the blackies whusslin owre a' the braes and gairdens!' [DH], '. . . nae doot mavis and blackie sang on the top o the Jeddart gibbets i' the auld days . . . ' [DH], a black sheep – 'A blackie, as I watched it grew twa horns as big's a Kyloe coo' ' [TD].

Blackie (*blaw-kee*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1829/30) from Kelso, he was a groom in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 2 Brougham Place, where he was a 'Domestic Coachman'. His wife was Jane and their children included Isabella D. **George Stodart** (1834–81) brother of John Stuart, Professor of Greek at Edinburgh University. He was educated at university in Edinburgh and moved to Nashville, Tennessee in 1857, where he became Professor of Botany. In 1872 he donated to the Museum 'two flint arrow heads, a flint spear-head, and a piece of finely wrought and ornamented pottery, from ancient mounds in Tennessee', as well as a U.S banknote and in 1873 donated a 'valuable collection of Indian flint knoves, arrows, and spear-heads'. It is unclear what his Hawick connection might have been.

blackit (*blaw-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* blacked – '. . . I'd hold her withert face divine, Though e'er sae sair toil-blackit' [JoHa].

Black Jimmie's (*blawk-ji-meez*) *n.* popular name for a tailor's shop in Denholm in the late 19th century.

Black Jock (*blawk-jok*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

black keel (*blawk-keel*) *n., arch.* plumbago, graphite – 'Ruddle is 'reid keel', plumbago is 'black keel' ' [JAHM].

the Black Laird (*thu-blawk-lārd*) *n.* nickname for **James Ormiston**.

Black Law (*blawk-law*) *n.* hill about 10 miles east of Hawick, just south of the Dunion, and east of Bedrule, reaching 338 m and having a mast on top. There is a linear earthwork (not necessarily of great antiquity) running across the north side of the hill, which probably once joined the top of Knowesouth Burn with Greypeel Burn, hence marking a boundary extending from the Jed to the Teviot. Note that there are several other 'Black Laws' in the Borders and further afield.

Blacklee (*blawk-lee*) *n.* cottages south of Hobkirk, between Forkins and Cleuch Head. It was the location of a blacksmith's in the 19th and early 20th centuries and also a saw mill in the 19th century. This is essentially the same place as **Blackcleughmooth** and is now marked 'Blacklee Cottages' on the Ordnance Survey map. The hill there was called 'Blacknowe'. Joiner George Rutherford and family were there in 1851. The farmhouse there was near to the gate of Wolfelee and was last lived in by the Taylors (also spelled 'Blackley').

Blacklee Brae (*blawk-lee-brā*) *n.* former name for the road going uphill from Forkins and Blacklee Cottages to Cleuch Head. The main road from Hawick to Newcastle used to go this way before the early 1800s.

Blackleemooth (*blawk-lee-mooth*) *n.* Blackleemouth, former name for the area called 'Blackley' in Hobkirk Parish where there was once a blacksmiths. It is unclear if it was exactly the same place as **Blackcleughmouth**, which was

certainly nearby. William Elphinstone lived there in 1637 when it is recorded as 'Blacklyemouth' and he is alias 'Steytheveyage' (possibly a variant of Stanedge). William Shiel was 'cottar' there in 1694, with George Turnbull, Agnes 'Dax' and Margaret Paterson also residents. James Adamson was there in 1786. Walter Amos and James Rutherford were wrights there in 1799, while John Taylor junior and John Elliot also lived there. It incorporated part of the former farm of Unthank around the early 19th century. The smiddy was originally at Unthank, then moved to Forkins, only moving over to Blacklee around 1850. George Rutherford was joiner there in 1851. The small thatched cottage there was home to the Renwick family in the 18th and 19th century. The Pows were blacksmiths there in the latter part of the 19th century (it is 'Blacklyemouth' in 1637, 'Blackliemouth' and 'Blacklimouth' in 1694, 'Blackliemouth' in 1709, probably the place transcribed 'Blackliesmont in ye water Roule' in Hawick Session records of 1725 and 'Blacklymouth' in 1786 and 1799).

Black Linn (*blawk-lin*) *n.* name for an area of the Dawston Burn, not far north of the old viaduct.

Blacklock (*blawk-lok*) *n.* **John** of Leahaugh (1772–1837) born in Westerkirk, son of John and Janet Manderson. He was at Leahaugh in 1799 and 1801 according to the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish. He was owner of Leahaugh near Newcastleton, according to Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He married Margaret Scott and their children were: Janet (b.1807); Walter (b.1808); Hannah (b.1812); Margaret (b.1815); and Agnes (b.1817). **William** (18th C.) resident of Nether Tofts in Kirkton Parish. He married Peggy Scott in 1787 and their children included: Betty (b.1788); Peggy (b.1790); and Isabel (b.1792).

Black Ludge (*blawk-luj, -loj*) *n.* name sometimes used for the lodge house for Stobs estate, situated just to the right of the B6399, at the bend in the road nearest to Stobs House. The gate of the old estate is there.

blackmail (*blawk-māl*) *n., arch.* literally 'black rent', the illegal rent paid to a riever to buy protection – 'Gae seek your succour frae Martin Elliot, For succour ye's get nane frae me, Gae seek your succour where ye paid blackmail, For, man, ye ne'er paid money to me' [T] (this gave rise to the modern use of the word).

Blackmoorhaugh (*blawk-mewr-haw<u>ch</u>*) *n.* former lands in Rulewater, lying to the west of Templehall and Brewlands, and described in a bounding charter of 1567. It is described as extending to Wauchopebank ('Blakmurhauch' in 1567 and 'Blakmuirhawch' in 1604).

blackneb (*blawk-neb*) *n., arch.* a person having anti-Government political views, a closet revolutionary, particularly used as a derogatory term for a person refusing to volunteer against France in the years before and immediately after 1800. They wanted every man to be equal, and a fair division of wealth, and were essentially early socialists. The term might be applied to those with views such as Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson's, and was usually a term of contempt. They referred to themselves as 'the Friends of Universal Liberty'. Hawick meetings of like-minded people were often held in the Subscription Rooms in the early 19th century. Opponents claimed that they had all laid a claim to the lands that would be theirs when property was redistributed, and that 2 of them had even fought over a claim on Midshiels. Around the time of the False Alarm of 1804, the wife of a man of this political persuasion in Denholm was said to have urged him to volunteer because 'the vera bairns canna win to the door withoot a' the other bairns o' Denholm cryin' Blacknebs! Blacknebs!' – 'Dr Young was a keen politician, a Tory, and . . . had no sympathy with the nonsensical ravings or political cravings of the blacknebs' [WNK], 'In almost every locality, there were more or less a party of extreme politicians, known by the name of 'Blacknebs', who ardently desired the spread of revolutionary principles . . . ' [AM], 'There were in this town a number clled 'Blacknebs', who were disaffected towards the Government' [WaW].

black-nebbit craw (*blawk-ne-bee'-kraw*) *n., arch.* a carrion crow.

Blacknowe (*blawk-now*) *n.* former name for the hill at Blacklee near Hobkirk. Several ancient burial urns were dug up there in the 19th century.

the Black Palins (*<u>th</u>u-blawk-pā-linz*) *n.* popular name for the lane running from Bath Street to Albert place, after the black railings that were once there. The official name is 'Blackpaling Lane'. The palings on the Wilson & Glenny's side were removed after the 1959 fire, with a wide access road left in 1961. Iron studs were left to mark the width of the old public path, but disappeared after later devlopment for nearby supermarkets. With the demolition of all the buildings on the north side it became a one-sided street – '. . . before hurling home their neatly folded bundles up the Black-palings on a bogey' [BB],

'What's happened tae the Black Palings It could fair make ee greet' [AY].

Blackpool (*blawk-pool*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Cavers, precise location unknown. It is mentioned as part of the boundary description for the lands of Ringwood, which were granted to Melrose Abbey in the late 1160s. The description is fairly vague, but the suggestion is it was a pool in the Teviot, between the modern villages of Newmill and Teviothead; it is not impossible it is the same as the Horse Pool. It is listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers in an English document c.1380. Probably the same lands are referred to in a 1450 'letter of reversion' from Walter, son of Andrew Ker of Altonburn to William Douglas of Cavers. They were at that time worth £40. There was also a charter in the same year in which Douglas of Cavers granted Blackpool to Walter Ker, who appears to have been his nephew or grandson. The lands were held for one penny, payable at Christmas if asked. It is probably the place transcribed as 'Blakbull' in the confirming charter for the lands of Cavers in 1511. It is probably the 'Blaikbull' listed as part of the estate of Stobs purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. It is still 'Blackbull' in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron in 1687 and transcribed 'Blackhall' when his brother Archibald succeeded in 1698 (it is 'Blachapol' in the 1160s, 'Blackpoul' in c.1380 and 'Blackpule' in 1450).

the Black Pool (*thu-blawk-pool*) *n.* dark pool in the Tweeden Burn, to the south-east of Newcastleton.

Black Quarries (*blawk-kwaw-reez*) *n.* former quarries reached via a track off the top off Wellogate Brae, behind the Braid Road, and near Target Pond. The basaltic rock found here has been suggested to be part of the Acklington Dyke, a huge geological feature spewed out from the volcanoes around Mull about 61–55 million years ago.

Blacksidelees (*blawk-sīd-leez*) *n.* former farmstead near Mangerton. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it is part of the farm of Mangerton, but it is not clear which part. This could be associated with the 'Blackstone lee' where it is described in an English letter of 1596 that John Elliot of Copshaw had built a tower. It is also possible that it is the same as 'Baxtonlees' and Peel.

Black Sike (*blawk-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the Borthwick valley which joins the Hoscote Burn just below Girnwood Linn.

Black Sike (*blawk-sīk*) *n.* small stream in southern Castleton Parish, which joins the Tinnis Burn. On its banks are the remains of a small township, including 5 buildings, a possible corn-drying kiln, and several enclosures.

Black Sike (*blawk-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper waters of Liddesdale. It runs southwards to join the Liddel, close to the remains of Hudshouse, to the north of Dinlabyre. The woods there were formerly Black Sike Plantations.

Black Sike (*blawk-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, joining the Liddel on the north side of the valley, just upstream from Dinlabyre Bridge. A plantation there was formerly known as Blacksike Plantin.

Black Sike (*blawk-sīk*) *n.* short stream in Liddesdale, running into the Ralton Burn just above Raltonside.

black squad (*blawk-skwawd*) *n.* in a knitwear factory, those who get the dirtiest, specifically a term applied to the engineers and mechanics.

Blackstock (*blawk-stok*) *n.* **Rev. Robert** (1827–88) born in Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire, son of Peter and Margaret Oughterson, he was educated at Edinburgh University. He was schoolmaster at Brydekirk, was licensed to preach by Lochmaben Presbytery in 1853 and ordained as minister at Ladhope in 1858. He was translated to Lilliesleaf in 1881. In 1866 he married Joanna (who died in 1916), daughter of Robert Hall (a Galashiels builder) and Flora Sanderson. Their children were Flora Agnes, Margaret Josephine Oughterson (married Thomas Ovens of Galashiels), Joanna Hall, Christian Patricia (married John Crawford), Agnes Catherine Hall and Robert Patrick Hall (of Eskbank). He wrote 'Sermons Against Swearing' (1872), 'The Principles and Advantages of a National Church' (1879), 'Voluntaryism and Establishment' (1879) and 'Memorial Sermon for William Roberts of Netherby' (1879).

black sugar-witter (*blawk-shoo-gur-wi'-ur*) *n., arch.* liquorice juice – 'Blackshoogir-waeter = Spanish liquorice ('black sugar') dissolved in a bottle of water. The solution was often bartered by the children thus: – 'Black shoogir-waeter, a paep a sook!' [ECS] (sometimes called 'black witter'; see also **sugarallie witter**).

Black Tarras (*blawk-ta-ris*) *n.* another name for **Tarras Moss**. The lands there were made up of the farms of Lodgegill and Cooms. There were Elliots of Black Tarras in the 17th century (it was 'Blak terres' in 1541).

the Black Toor (*thu-blawk-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* name sometimes used for *Drumlanrig's Tower*.

Black Walter (*blawk-wal'-ur*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott** in the early 18th century.

Black Wat (*blawk-waw'*) *n.* nickname of **Walter Scott**, Cornet in 1765.

Blackwudhill (*blawk-wud-hil*) *n.* Blackwood Hill, hill to the east of the Ninestane Rig. On the western side, near the Roughley Burn are the remains of a settlement. This could be the 'Blacwd' listed in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale in the 'Foresta' section, with a value of 13 shillings and 4 pence.

blade (*blād*) *n., arch., poet.* a leaf of cabbage, lettuce, rhubarb, dock, etc., applied figuratively to a person – 'But be ye ploughman, be ye peer, Ye are a funny blade, I swear' [BS], 'Lament him, ilka heartie maid, Mourn for him, every canty blade' [JoHa], 'The auldest was a gutty blade, A thriving Grocer to his trade' [RDW], *v., arch.* to strip a large-leafed plant.

blae (*blā*) *adj., arch., poet.* dark blue, bluish-purple, discoloured through cold – 'They pass'd the muir of berries blae, The stone cross on the lee; They reach'd the green, the bonny brae, Beneath the birchen tree' [JL], '... Instead of poortith, cauld and blae, The curse o' barley-bree' [DA], 'And the sheep were sair wabbit afore they made fauld, And the puir herd was blae wi' the cauld' [WL].

blaeberry (*blā-be-ree*) *n., arch.* fruit of the bilberry, European blueberry (Vaccinium myrtillus) – 'Sine off we'd hie tae Minto Woods For blaeberries and slaes' [WLu], '... Under the haufblin stare O' blaeberries; the universe Starred wi' un-numbered galaxies O' tormentil' [DH], 'First of all, it was a boyhood hill, with racing cloud-shadows and blaeberries and the crying of whaups' [DH].

Blaeberry Plantin (*blā-be-ree-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation south of Wollrig farm. To the east there are remains of an enclosure and traces of old cultivation.

blae-fum (*blā-fum*) *n., poet.* nonsense, idle talk – 'It's a' blae-fum – he isna dead, But's thrivin' weel' [JoHa].

Blaeu's map (*blowz-map*) *n.* map of Teviotdale published by Dutch cartographer in Joan Blaeu (c.1599–1673) in 1654 as part of his 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', which was the most expensive book money could buy in the late 17th century. Although still crude, this is probably the first useful map of the area. There are also maps of nearby regions, including Ewesdale and Liddesdale. The Scottish maps published by Blaeu were based mainly on the manuscript maps of Timothy Pont (c.1560–c.1614), which were probably made within a few years of 1590. Thus the map refers to the places of about 60 years earlier than the publication date. Only one small draft section of Pont's mapping of Teviotdale survives.

blaewort (*blā-wur'*) *n., poet.* the bluebell, Campanula rotundifolia, sometimes also the bluebottle – 'Careless o' the blast sae bleak, Snawy drift or shower, Though the roses on their cheek Turn like the blaewort flower' [JT].

blaff (*blawf*) *n., arch.* an explosion – 'The gun gaed off wi' a blaff' [GW].

blaggerd (*bla-gerd*) *n., arch.* a blackguard, scoundrel – '... and rather angry at being so palpably caught, told Caleb he was a guid for naething blaggerd' [WNK], '... the biggest blaggerts aw've ever met except the Hawick anes' [WNK].

blaikent (*blā-kin'*) *adj., arch.* bleached, made pale, turned yellow by the Sun – 'Grass maun be blaekent ere it can be hay' [JoHa], turned back to its normal colour (of skin) after a sore, withered by frost – 'The tatae shaws are a' blaiken't' [GW] (also written 'blaekent').

Blaikie (*blā-kee*) *n.* **Francis** of Hermiston (18th C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. It is unclear where he came from or how long he owned these local lands. Robert Moffat was also an owner of part of Hermiston at the same time. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their children included Robert (b.1786). The witnesses were weaver Charles Scott and hosier Robert Scott (who were probably related to his wife). **George** (1785/6–1849) saddler at 3 Tower Knowe. He is listed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a saddler and harness maker on the High Street. In 1837 he was listed on the Tower Knowe. He married Isabella Scott, who died in 1861, aged 74. Their sons were: Robert (b.1814), who spent many years in Newcastleton; William (b.1817), also a saddler; George, coal merchant; Thomas, corn dealer; and John, who emigrated to Australia. They also had one daughter, Jessie, who married William Inglis. His widow Isabella was listed as 'Annuitant' in 1851. **Bailie George** (1820/1–97) 3rd son of saddler George. He was a Town Councillor and Bailie of the 1800s. He learned his father's saddlery trade, then became a tin-smith and ironmonger. His premises were at 2 Tower Knowe (later Turnbull the grocer's), then 46 and finally 67 High Street (which he sold

to the Co-op, to become their drapery store). In 1851 he was living on Backdamgate and in 1861 was at 2 Tower Knowe, employing 5 people, with his wife also keeping a'Temperance Coffee house'. He was recorded as an ironmonger and a tin-plate worker at Market Place in Slater's 1852 directory, and 'George Blaikie & Son' was listed as a saddler there. In 1869 he commenced as a coal agent, along with his son George, succeeding to the business of his son-in-law George Jobson. This grew to become the most extensive coal dealers in town, Messrs. George Blaikie & Co. Although said to be of a quiet disposition, he served as Town Councillor for 12 years, including several years as a Magistrate. He was one of the 6 elders of Hawick Parish Kirk who left along with the minister during the Disruption of 1843 to form Hawick Free Kirk. He became the first Treasurer of the new church, also serving as Session Clerk 1861–66 and again 1874–89. He was superintendent of the Sunday School at Hawick Parish Kirk, carrying on this task at Hawick Free Kirk after the Disruption, and continuing until 1889 (about 60 years in total). On his retirement from church activity he was presented with his portrait, which still exists. In 1843 he married Margaret Briggs Dryden, who came from Ewesdale and died in 1891, aged 73. Their children were: Jane Dryden (or 'Jeanie', b.1844), who married George Jobson; George (b.1846), also a coal merchant; John Wallace (b.1851), an ironmonger; and Alexander Brown (b.1856). **George Veitch** (b.1847/8) son of William, he lived in Manchster. He donated 'ten coins of various ages and countries' to Hawick Museum in 1862. **George** (1846–86) son of coal merchant George. He was a partner with his father, but pre-deceased him. He lived at Bridge House. He married Isabella Ward, who died in 1922, aged 72. Their daughter Margaret married Charles William Scott. He may be the George who donated a Roman coin to the Museum in 1862. **George H.** (d.1938) grandson of coal merchant George, he wrote the poem 'Our Borderland', dedicated to the Callants' Club. He held several offices in St. George's Kirk. **Hector** (18th C.) ferryman before the opening of the Teviot Bridge in 1741, taking passengers across the Coble when it was not fordable. He lived at the foot of what was known as Blaikie's Brae. In 1751 he is recorded at 'Boathouse' in Wilton Parish. He may have been a witness to a baptism for cooper John Miller in 1757. In 1761 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for William Nichol and Janet Blaikie (who was probably related, perhaps his sister). In 1764 he was said to have been formerly 'bedlar' (i.e. beadle). Probably the same Hector (although possibly his son) was listed in 1788 as owner of part of Roughheugh, valued at £9. In 1791 (along with Pater) he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, resident of Roadside in Wilton. He was also recorded at Roadside on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was still listed as owner of 'Part of Roughheugh, acquired from Langlands' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (although probably deceased by then), with the same lands later owned by David Hall. He married Agnes Scott in 1747 and their children included: Walter (b.1751); Patrick (b.1753); and Robert (b.1755). The witnesses in 1751 were Walter Turnbull and Andrew Irvine. **Hector** (18th/19th C.) miller at Belses Mill recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Hector** (b.c.1780) labourer in Wilton Parish, surely descended from the earlier Hector who gave his name to Blaikie's Brae. He is recorded as a labourer in Wilton Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot in 1801. He is at Roadhead among male heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and at Howdenburn in 1840. He is a 'Road man' at Howdenburn on the 1841 census. He married Margaret Leggat in Wilton in 1824. Their children included Robert (b.1822). **Henry** (16th/17th C.) notary public who wrote the bonds in 1599 (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. The cover of his protocol book from about 1600 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He is probably the notary recorded as 'Henry Blabrie' in the registration of a bond for the Gledstains in 1598. **James** (17th C.) recorded as 'Bleak' in 1687 when he had an unnamed child baptised in Hawick Parish. His wife was Elspeth Scott and the witnesses were Walter Scott of Goldielands and William Scott, apothecary, who may have been close relatives of his wife. His son Walter was born in 1692. He could be the James 'Bleakie' recorded as a gardener (possibly at Burnfoot, although this is unclear) on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. He could be the James 'Bleakie' who witnessed baptisms in Roberton Parish in 1680 and 1686 for John Sanderson and Margaret 'Bleakie' (who could have been his sister). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Burnfoot in 1721 and 'Calfoot' (probably the foot of Cala Burn is meant) in 1724. He married Agnes 'Hitoun', 'Heuton' or 'Helen' in Melrose in 1705. Their children included:

John (b.1706), baptised in Melrose, who gave evidence at the 1764 court proceedings for the division of Wilton Common; Janet (b.1707), who in 1730 married John Oliver in Oxnam Parish; their descendants emigrated to Canada in about 1840, settling in the area of Galt, Ontario; Agnes (b.1712); James (b.1713); Bessie (b.1718); Agnes (again, b.1721); and Isabel (b.1724). Most of their children were baptised in Wilton Parish. The witnesses in 1721 were William and James Scott and in 1724 were John Scott and Walter Scott. Perhaps the same James was living at Alton in 1709 when his son Patrick was baptised in Wilton. He may also have been father of Walter (b.1715). He is probably the James who was the common herd who lived at Calaburn from when the farmhouse was built in about 1718 and was herd for 11 years, still being at Calaburn in about 1729; he was described as 'a kind of trading man, and had sometimes more cows and horse, and sometimes fewer, for sheep he had none' and 'pastured his horse and cows at times on that grass, within his own dyke'. **James** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Falnash. He married Margaret Henderson. Their son Robert was born in 1726. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Appletreehall in 1744. He married Jean Cook in 1732, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. Their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1744, with witnesses John 'Rea' and James Dryden. He may be the James who in 1739 witnessed a baptism for Andrew Stewart in Langlands. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Langlands. He paid the cart tax in Wilton Parish in 1789. He is probably the 'James Blake in Hawik' who paid the tax in 1791 and who was also listed at Pathhead in Wilton as 'James Blaky'. Additionally, in 1791 he witnessed a baptism for William Dalgleish, resident of Roadside in Wilton. He married Janet Henderson and their children included: Peter (b.1760); James (b.1762); Patrick (b.1763); Walter (b.1765); Hector (b.1767); Robert (b.1770); Janet (b.1771); Robert (again, b.1773); Janet (again, b.1775); and Agnes (b.1777). The witnesses in 1770 was Charles and Walter Scott. Perhaps the same James was recoded as a stocking-maker at Roadhead in 1835, among heads of households in Wilton Parish; but his name does not appear in the 1840 list. Robert, stocking-maker at Roadside in 1840, may have been his son. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Stuart and their children included: Margaret (b.1789); Janet (b.1791); and James (b.1793). **James** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Hogg and their children included: Mary (b.1824); and an unnamed child (b.1826). **Rev. James** (b.1932) born in Hawick, son of Adam and Mary Millar. He was educated at Hawick High School, Aberdeen University and Edinburgh University (where he graduated B.D. in 1970. He was assistant minister at Edinburgh Gilmerton 1970–72, licensed by the Presbytery of Jedburgh in 1970 and became minister at Yell in Shetland in 1972. He became minister of the linked charge with Fetlar in 1975, moved to Aberdeen Middlefield in 1977, then to Aberluthnott with Laurencekirk in 1980 and St. Andrew's with Wallace Green with Lowick in 1986, retiring in 1997. In 1954 he married Sarah Scott Dunlop and their children were Norman Howieson, Iain Scott, Heather Anne Kane and Elizabeth Mary. **John** (16th C.) witness to a charter in 1549, when Robert Scott of Howpasley granted Appletreehall to Hector, brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope. He is recorded as 'Johanne Blaike'. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Rae in Ashkirk Parish in 1653. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick and Roberton Parishes. He married Catherine (or 'Kathren') Laidlaw and their children included: Thomas (b.1674), baptised in Hawick; and Helen (b.1686), baptised in Roberton. The witnesses in 1674 were Walter Grieve and Adam Laidlaw (probably related to his wife) and in 1686 were Thomas Laidlaw (also probably related to his wife) and a Scott (with no forename given). His name appears to be written 'Bleak', but it seems likely he was related to James and Margaret Blaikie, who are recorded in the same area at that time. **John** (b.c.1704) son of James, who was the first common herd of Wilton. His mother was Agnes 'Hitoun' and he was baptised in Melrose Parish. He gave evidence in the court proceedings for the division of the common in 1764. He lived with his father at Calaburn for most of the period 1718–29. He is probably the resident of Wilton Parish, who was at Netherhall in 1737. He married Janet Mitchellhill and their children included: Helen (b.1735); James (b.1737); and William (b.1739). The witnesses in 1737 were John Scott and James Dryden. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Anne Wood and their son James was baptised in 1810. **John** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Maxwell and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1838. **John** (1811–92) born in Hawick, he was a resident of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. His father died when he was 3 and

he was raised in the home of his maternal grandfather John Scott, who was a weaver. He became a 'piecer boy' at the age of 10, then worked with his grandfather, before joining one of the bigger Hawick mills. There he was said to be the 'first in Hawick to adapt a 'witch' or fancy head motion to a power loom'. He was brought to America in about 1847 to work in the Amesbury Manufacturing Company and later started manufacturing himself in Tolland, Connecticut. His sons purchased the Hyde Park Mills in Massachusetts, where he wove the first yard of cloth to end his weaving career. In 1832 he married Mary Maxwell, who was from Rutherglen and they had 4 children: Robert (b.1832/3); John S.; Agnes (b.1835/6); and Elizabeth (b.1838), baptised in Wilton. In 1841 the family were living at Dovemount. In 1871 he secondly married Jane Lowry. In 1864 he donated to the Museum a 'sword or dagger of a Confederate soldier found at Fort Macon'. His name is usually written 'Bleakie'. **John Wallace** (1851–99) son of George and Margaret Dryden. He was an ironmonger in Hawick. He married Isabella Leyden Scott, who died in 1912. **Joseph** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel 'Fowltin' and their children included: John (b.1773); Margaret (b.1775); and Mary (b.1777). **Joseph** (b.c.1840) mason in Hawick, son of Robert. In 1851 he was living in Wilton with his mother Janet and his siblings. In 1865 he donated 16 copper coins to the Museum. **Patrick** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Burnhead in 1752. He married Margaret Lowrie and their children included: James (b.1739); Agnes (b.1745); and Patrick (b.1752). The witnesses in 1752 were Robert and James Scott. He is probably the 'Peter' who in 1791 witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, resident of Roadside in Wilton. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1722 he is recorded at Todshaw when his son Hector was baptised. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Scott and their children included: Hector (b.1779); Agnes (b.1783); George (b.1785); Margaret (b.1788); Janet (b.1790); Robert (b.1792); Peter (b.1795); and Joseph (b.1797). He is probably the deceased stockingmaker Robert whose son George died in Hawick in 1815. **Robert** (18th C.) house servant recorded at Midshiels in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Capt. John Douglas. He was probably related to Samuel, who was also a servant with Douglas. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) wright on Damside, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be related to the Robert (1720/1–81) who is buried in Wilton Old Churchyard, along with his wife Janet Scott, and daughter Elizabeth. **Robert** (b.c.1793–bef. 1851) stockingmaker in Wilton. In 1841 he was living at No. 5 Wilton Bank. His widow and children were on Ladylaw Place in 1851 and 1861. He married Janet Rutherford in Wilton Parish in 1829 and their children included: Robert; James; George; Margaret; and Joseph. **Samuel** (18th C.) postillion at Midshiels in 1778, when he was working for Capt. John Douglas. He is probably the same man recorded as Samuel 'Sibbald' in 1779, making it unclear which surname is correct. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1816) resident of Hawick. He married Agnes Hardie in 1772 and their children included Isabel (b.1773). The death of his widow Agnes was recorded in 1816. **Thomas** (b.1825/6) corn dealer in Hawick, he was son of saddler George and Isabella Scott. In Slater's 1852 directory he is recorded as a corn dealer on 'Market pl'. In 1851 he was at 'Marketplace' with his mother, brother Robert and sister Jessie. In 1861 he was living with his mother and sister Janet at 3 Tower Knowe. **William** (17th C.) recorded as cottar at Ruletownfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname is written 'Blaicke'. **William** (1816/7–59) son of saddler George and brother of coal merchant George. He was a saddler himself in Hawick. He was one of the first deacons of Hawick Free Kirk, from 1844. In 1851 he was living on the Back Row. In 1861 his widow was 'Saddler Mistress' employing 2 people, living at '11 Back Row, First Back House', with 2 sons and a domestic servant. He married Margaret Veitch, who died in Manchester in 1897, aged 80. Their children included George Veitch (b.1847/8) and William Veitch (b.1848/9). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **William Veitch** (b.1848/9) son of William, he lived in Manchster. He donated 'a number of coins' to Hawick Museum in 1862. He had a son who died at Gallipoli (also formerly 'Blackie', 'Blaiky', 'Blaky', 'Bleakie', 'Bleckie', etc.; cf. **Blake**).

Blaikie's (*blā-keez*) *n.* saddlery shop at the Tower Knowe, which also had a hostelry in the cellar.

Blaikie's Acre (*blā-keez-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for lands in the East Mains of Hawick, i.e. possibly around Weensland. This is referred to as 'acram terre vocatam Blakatis ayker' in a

1557 charter for the Trinitylands. The lands were owned by Trinity Collegiate Church and leased to William Scott. In 1565/6 there was another lease to William Scott and his son Robert, the lands being there described as 'Blacatis-aker, in lie Eist-manis'. It may be the same place referred to as 'Ralphs aicker' in 1692 (it is possible this is 'Blake's Acre' or something else, since the origin of the name is unknown).

Blaikie's Brae (*blā-keez-brā*) *n.* name used since the 18th century for the road from the Coble pool up to Sunnyhill, now called Roadhead. Also used for the road along Sunnyhill to the Dean. Until about 1815 it was part of the main road to the Borthwick. Named after Hector Blaikie, who stayed there, and was the Coble ferryman at the bottom.

Blaikie's Temperance Hotel (*blā-keez-tem-pu-rins-hō-tel*) *n.* late 19th century, where ??.

blain (*blān*) *n., arch.* a scar or blemish, mark left by a sore.

Blain (*blān*) *n.* **James Alexander Hutchison** (1815–98) born on the day of Waterloo at Maybole in Ayrshire, he came to Hawick to teach in 1846 and became Headmaster of Wilton Public School. He was recorded at Wilton School House in 1851, with his family and a female servant. He wrote some poetry and referred to his house as 'Blainville'. His wife was Mary W. (from Monimail), and their children included William C., Margaret, Martha H., Thomas James S. and Robert M.W.F. He was buried in Wilton Churchyard, although when the road was widened his daughters moved his headstone to the garden at Blainville (also written 'Blane').

Blaine (*blān*) *n.* **Thomas J.S.** (19th/20th C.) chemist and druggist in Hawick, based at 5 High Street. He specialised in the manufacture of mineral waters, the manufacturing premises being on Commercial Road.

blair see **blare**

Blair (*blaār*) *n.* **Hugh** of that Ilk (d.bef. 1357) probably son of Roger, he held the lands of Blair in Ayrshire. According to 'Robertson's Index', during the reign of David II he had a charter 'of the forfaultrie of Eustace Lorane in generall'. This probably included the lands of Harwood in Roxburghshire, which his son had confirmed to him a little later. Lorraine probably forfeited the lands for supporting the English side, but the family regained them at some point within the next century. **James** of that Ilk (d.1375) son of Hugh. He is recorded in 1374 when he gained the lands that had been forfeited by Eustace Lorraine and had previously been granted to his father. This certainly included Cashogle in Dumfriesshire (according to a charter of 1374), but also 'Heroud' (i.e. Harwood in Rulewater) and other lands in Roxburghshire and Ayrshire. He was probably succeeded by a son who was also James. **James** of that Ilk (14th C.) son of James and probably bother of Sir John, progenitor of the Blairs of Adamton. In 1375 he had a charter for the lands of Cashogle in Dumfriesshire and Harwood in Roxburghshire, which had been granted to his father after being forfeited by Eustace Lorraine. However, the Lorraines probably recovered their lands of Harwood soon after (and certainly before the mid-15th century), and hence it is unclear if he ever had much local influence. He was succeeded by a son who seems to have been called both David and Hugh. **James** (15th/16th C.) clerk of Glasgow Diocese who notarised a sasine for George Douglas, Master of Angus in 1499. Possibly the same 'notar publik' was among the witnesses for the 1500 letter of appraising for the lands of Whithope, directed by William Douglas of Cavers and wrote the instrument of sasine in 1500 for Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme etc. He may be the same as the James of Glasgow Diocese who was clerk for sasines of Synton in 1508 and 1513 and witness to Douglas of Drumlanrig selling Broadlee in 1512/3. In 1507/8 he was the notary for the document relating to the tower in Hawick 'between the bridges', drawn up between Murray of Falahill and Scott of Whitchesters. In 1508 he was notary for the sasine giving Adam Hepburn the Lordship of Liddesdale and other lands. In 1511/2 he was notary for the sasine for the Barony of Hawick. He may be the same as the as the man with lands in Hawick who is mentioned in the 1530s. **James** (16th C.) named in the Charter of 1537 as having 1 'particate' on the north side and half a 'particate' on the south side of Hawick. He had some special status, since some other Burgesses were tenants of his. His heirs were to pay one penny Scots in 'blench farm' at the feast of Pentecost and to provide a lamp of burning oil before the parish church of Hawick at high mass and vespers, on all holy days, for the souls of the Barons of Hawick, the founders of the lamp. He was probably the clerk of Glasgow Diocese on a Feu-Rule sasine of 1531 (for the Lorraines of Harwood) and who was notary in a Jedburgh document of 1533 relating to Longnewton. It is possible that he was descended from the Blairs of that Ilk of Perthshire.

James (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Turnbull and their son Thomas was baptised in 1784. **Rev. James** (1797–1859) preacher from the Baptist Union born near Dunfermline. He preached at Saltcoats and Kilwinning, Ayr, Dunfermline and elsewhere. On his Borders preaching tour of 1844 he arrived in Hawick on Friday June 7th, and remarked that 'a heavy rain, and the tumultuous excitement of the people with a yearly amusement called the Common Riding, prevented the possibility of any good being done, as multitudes wre in a state of beastly intoxication'; however, he preached many times in the following week. He visited Hawick in 1844, when he baptised George Niven and again in 1845 when 5 people were baptised, the baptisms taking place in the mill dam in Slitrig Crescent. These events helped inspire the local Baptist congregation. **John** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick. The death of a child of his is recorded in 1815. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1482) recorded in 1472 when Sir Edward Bonkle, Provost of Trinity Collegiate Church (Edinburgh) brought an action against him for withholding the 5 merks of 'mails' owed to him for the lands 'pertenyng to the Kirk of Sowtrie' (Soutra, i.e. the 'Trinitylands'). He is described as 'dwelling in Hawick' in 1471. Probably the same Thomas is deceased in 1484 when John Waugh sold a 'tenement' to Robert, son of David Scott of Branxholme, which is described as being in the south part of Hawick, north of his own lands. Probably the same 'Thomam de Blar' was on the 1450 'retour' for William Douglas inheriting his father's Barony of Hawick. And in 1452 he was 'Thoma de Blar, prefate wille de Hawik balliuis' when he witnessed the sasine for the regranting of the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas; he was thus an early Bailie of Hawick. In 1455 he was 'Thomas de Blar' when he witnessed a document relating to the lands of Whitchesters, and in 1456 he was listed as a Burgess on a related document. He was probably related to the James who is listed in the 1537 charter. **Rev. Thomas** (c.1651–1736) minister of Coldstream, where he was translated from Tynninghame in 1686. He was deprived in 1689 for being an Episcopalian. He was afterwards responsible for more 'irregular' baptisms and marriages than any other clergyman in the Borders. This included a marriage between John Young and Margaret Clerk mentioned in the Hawick Burgh Records in 1706 and the marriage of James Scott (surgeon in Hawick) and Margaret Scott (sister of the Laird of Burnhead) in 1724. He himself married Christian Eliott, youngest daughter of the Laird of Stobs, and she died in 1729. Their son David is recorded holding a bursary of theology from Kirkcaldy Presbytery in 1692 and 1693. He was appointed to Cornhill and Branxton in 1728. Captain Ord composed this epitaph: 'Here lies the Reverend Thomas Blair, A man of worth and merit, Who preached for fifty years and mair, According to the Spirit. He preached off book to shun offence, And, what is still more rare, He never spoke one word of sense – So preached Tammie Blair'. **Walter** (15th C.) nominated as Archdeacon of Teviotdale when William Croyser was deprived in 1441. However, he never possessed the office, and was in litigation with Patrick Hume, in whose favour he resigned in 1446. **William** (15th C.) priest of the Glasgow Diocese who wrote the charter in 1452 for William Douglas of Drumlanrig resigning the Barony of Hawick into the hands of the King. He was also notary for an instrument of 1468 involving the Scotts of Buccleuch and the lands of Lempitlaw. It is possible that he was related to the Blairs recorded in Hawick in the 15th and 16th centuries. He may instead have been the William who moved from Linton to 'Carrall' about 1469. **William**, M.D. (19th C.) graduating M.D. from Glasgow University in 1863, he was a doctor in Denholm in the 1860s, also serving the neighbouring parishes.

blait (*blā'*) *v., arch.* to bleat, make a noise like a lamb – '*Blait*, to cry like a sheep. The Scottish peasantry likewise use *blea*, and *blair*' [JL] (also **blare** and **bleh**).

Blake (*blāk*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) married Christian Lamb in Wilton in 1854. He is probably the Alexander recorded as a labourer at Whitefield East in Wilton Parish in 1841. He may be the Alexander of Newstead who in 1861 donated to the Museum an old door handle from 'Fernielee [presumably Ferniehirst] Castle' and in 1876 donated a 'cannon ball and small cannon ball, found at Newstead'. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Liverpool who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was probably related to George, who also subscribed. He also subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border', along with Miss Isabella (perhaps his daughter). **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Liverpool who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was probably related to Archibald. **James** (17th C.) shepherd at Chapelhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname was written 'Bleack' and he

was surely related to Robert, shepherd at Todshawhill. **James** (18th/19th C.) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1789. He was listed as a carrier in Hawick, 'Blaik', on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (b.1799/1800) farm worker, born in Hawick Parish. In 1841 he was living at Borthwickbrae Cottages, in 1851 was a ploughman living in Denholm and in 1861 was in Ancrum Parish. He married Helen Miller and their children included Margaret, Andrew, Isabel, Jane, Helen, Alexandrina and James. **James** (b.1824/5) stone mason in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 12 Slitrig Terrace. His wife was Margaret and their children included Mary I., Wilhelmina and Thomas. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Porteous and their son William was baptised in 1639. The witnesses were William and Hugh Elliot. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Dayell and their children included John (b.1670) and Thomas (b.1673). The witnesses in 1673 were Walter Purdom and Francis Simpson. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Catherine Laidlaw and their son Thomas was baptised in 1674. **John** (b.1812/3–84) from Eskdalemuir, he was a farm worker and later farm steward in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Chisholme Lodge. He also lived at Milsington Shankfoot and was listed as a labourer at Deanburnhaugh in 1851. By 1861 he was a farm steward at Gilliestongues in Jedburgh Parish. He married Elizabeth Smith, from Hobkirk Parish, who died in 1883, aged 75. Their children included: William (1835–55); Peter (b.1837), who died in infancy; Peter Smith (b.1838), who died aged 10; Helen (b.1840); Jane (1843–59); Mary (b.1845); Walter Scott (b.1848), died young; and Mark (b.1852), died in infancy. They also adopted Margaret Smith (b.1852/3). He died at Cogsmill and the family are buried in Roberton Cemetery. **Robert** (17th C.) shepherd at Todshawhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname is written 'Bleack' and he was surely related to James, herd at Castleside. **Robert** 'Deef Robbie' (18th/19th C.) son of shoemaker Thomas (who died in 1816). He could be the Robert (b.1775), son of Thomas and Helen Anderson. **Thomas** (d.1816) shoemaker in Hawick. He was father of 'Deef Robbie', as recorded in the Hawick death register. He could be the Thomas, married to Helen Anderson, whose son Robert was baptised in Hawick in 1775. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) carrier in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He could be related to the earlier carrier Thomas 'Black'. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1792 he married Betty Porteous, also from Hawick. Their children included: William (b.1795); Margaret (b.1797); and Helen (b.1799). His surname is recorded as 'Blaik'. He is probably the same Hawick resident who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the Thomas, aged about 75, who is a farmer recorded on the Back Row in 1841, along with wife Elizabeth. He may be the carter of this name whose son James' death is recorded in 1804. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Liddell in Wilton Parish in 1812. **Thomas** (1812–81) son of Robert, who lived at Drumlanrig Place and farmed fields up the Loan, with his mother being Margaret Moffat. He married Janet Little in Southdean in 1844 and she died in 1891, aged 73. Their children were Margaret, Jane and another Margaret, who all died young, plus Helen, Betty and George (long manager of the Co-op grocery branch). He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. He could be the Thomas who in 1872 donated to the Museum 'a tusk found in the new bowling green'. **Walter** (c.1795–bef. 1851) thatcher in Wilton. He is recorded at Appletreehall among male heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and at Sunnybank in 1840 and 1841. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Archibald (b.1822); William (b.c.1825); Alexander Nivison (b.1827); Walter (b.1831/2); Elizabeth (b.c.1834); Margaret (b.c.1838); and Robert (b.1839/40). His children were born in Roberton, Cavers and Wilton Parishes. In 1851 his widow and 3 sons were living at 'Burn row No. 11' in Wilton Dean. **William** see **William Black**. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Betty (b.1734), Ann (b.1740) and John (b.1744). **William** (18th/19th C.) listed along with Robert Hardy and John Hardie as a carrier in Hawick, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His name is given as 'Blaik', and so it is possible this is 'Blaikie' or 'Black'. **William** (b.c.1765) shoemaker of the Midrow, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His name occurs as 'Bleak'. In 1841 he was a shoemaker living on his own on the Back Row (probably around the modern 10 Drumlanrig Place). He was possibly related to Thomas, who lived a few doors away **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Peggy Davidson and their children included Thomas (b.1820/1). **William** (b.1810/1) born in Roberton Parish, he was shepherd at Alton in Wilton Parish. He was recorded

there in 1851, was shepherd there of 'over 250 ½ ac. of Grass Parks' in 1861 and recorded there as farmer in 1868. He married Mary Hood (from Ashkirk) in Cavers in 1837 and their children included: William (b.1838); John (b.1844/5); Walter; Agnes (b.1847/8); Thomas (b.1849/50); and Andrew (b.1853/4). He and his son Adam donated coins to the Museum in 1861 (also written 'Bleak' and variants; see also **Blaikie** and **Black**, with which it was formerly easy to confuse).

Blake-bell (*blāk-bel*) *n.* another name for **Blakebillend**.

Blakebillend (*blāk-bil-end*) *n.* ridge overlooking the Slitrig near Shankend, containing one of the largest ancient fortified homesteads in the Slitrig valley. The site can be approached using an old military track from the viaduct. The ridge is north-east of Burnt Craig and has a roughly triangular earthwork enclosing an area of more than 3 acres, containing 5 hut circles. Part of the ramparts have been erased by cultivation and the interior was used as a mortar site during military training at Stobs Camp. A 'beehive quern' found there is in the Museum. There are linear earthworks extending to the north-west, north and south-west. On the north-west side there are signs of cord rig. There is also a cairn just to the south-west, where a flagpole was erected in the 20th century. On the south-west slope there are 5 water-filled hollows, probably firing positions for large calibre guns, as well as a few buildings associated with the target range. The lands are easily confused with the nearby Blackpool, probably listed as 'Blakbull' (along with others in southern Cavers Parish) in a 1511 charter of Douglas of Cavers. Both 'Blackpool' and 'Blackbill' are listed (along with Caveling) among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott of Stobs in 1592, showing that they were different places.

Blakeden (*blāk-den*) *n.* former place name in the upper Ale valley, recorded in the charter for the lands of Whitslade in about 1170. It may have been between Whitslade and Alemoor, and is referred to as the 'ortum de Blakeden' (i.e. the 'rise' or 'rising'). It is unclear where this may be, but the Bleakhill Burn would be one possibility (pronunciation is also uncertain).

Blakelaw (*blāk-law*) *n.* **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Nether Whisgills. Along with William Armstrong, he was accused in 1698 of travelling with laden horses on the Sabbath (also written 'Blaiklaw').

Blakenhall (*blāk-en-hawl*) *n.* **Simon** recorded as English Constable of Roxburgh Castle in 1306/7. His name is written 'de Blakenhale.

blamit (*blā-mee', -mi'*) *pp., poet.* blamed – '. . . on the sabbath-days the priests in the temple profan the sabbethm an' arna blamet' [HSR].

blan (*blawn*) *pp., poet.* stopped, ceased – 'Together they ran, or ever they blan, Fala, &c. This was Dickie the fool and he; Dickie cou'd na win to him wi' the blade o' the sword, But feld 'im wi' the plumet under the eie. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

Blance (*blans*) *n.* **Andrew Heddle** (1852–83) born in the Shetlands, he was a grocer in Hawick. In 1876 he married Margaret, daughter of Francis Napier Scott. Their children were: Gideon (b.1878); Francis N. (b.1879); and Janet Oliver (b.1880), He died at 5 Slitrig Bank in Hawick.

blanch-ferm see **blench-ferm**

Blanerne (*blaw-nern*) *n.* Blanerne Preparatory, former private school located in Spittal Towerburn from around 1954, closing in 1966. School Inspectors' Reports are in the National Archives.

blanket preachin (*blawng-ki'-pree-chin*) *n.* outdoor sermon held on the last Sunday in July beside St. Mary's Kirk of the Lowes in the Yarrow valley. It is said to have taken place since the time of the Covenanters, when they had to gather in secret under the shelter of blankets.

blare (*blār*) *n., arch.* the bleat of a sheep, *v., arch.* to bleat like a sheep, talk loudly (also 'blair'; cf. **bleh** and **blait**).

Blare see **Blair**

blash (*blawsh*) *n., arch.* a strong shower of rain, heavy fall of snow, sleet or hail, large quantity of liquid – 'She cuist a muckle blash o' waiter into the pot' [GW], 'Syne, crup thegither, hullerie, Under the shelter-brod, watchin the cauld blashes O wet snaw . . . ' [DH], weak, thin or poor tea – 'A blash of tea' [JAHM], 'That tea's perfec' blash' [GW].

blashy (*blaw-shee*) *adj., arch.* rainy, wet, weak (of a drink) – 'And what guid's that for chorkin feet? Blashy stuff, I'm shair' [DH].

blast (*blawst*) *n., arch.* a smoke of tobacco, a puff on a pipe – 'Sit inti the fire an' let's hae a blast' [GW], a loud noise, commotion – 'Gude kens how 'twill end at the last, But sairly I'm dreading a shiney; I doot it will end in a blast, For the deil's i' the lasses o Limey' [JoHa], *v., poet.* to smoke tobacco, puff on a pipe – 'Thus Habby an' his loving spouse Concerted matters in the house, While Grizzy at the fire was blastin', And Wattie aff his claes was castin' ' [JR].

the Blast (*thu-blawst*) *n.* nickname of **James Ekron**.

blast ee (*blawst-ee*) *interj., arch.* confound you, used to express anger or frustration.

blastin (*blaw-stin*) *n., arch.* a disease affecting cattle in which the udders swell or harden, cow-quake.

blat (*bla'*) *v., poet.* to blot – '... akordin' untill the multetud o' thy tendir mercies blat owt my wrang-gangin's' [HSR] (see also **blattit**).

blate (*blāt, blā'*) *adj., arch.* modest, bashful, reluctant, shy, timid – 'Mind, use her weel, and no be nautie To grip her strait, For poets maistly lack the faut aye O' being blate' [JoHa], 'Ye maunna be blate about accepting our offer' [JTe], '... the Ettrick Shepherd, in his whole manner and bearing, was much rather blate than foretsome ...' [HSR], 'I wull speik o' thy testimonies alsua afore kings, an' wullna be blate' [HSR], 'Whae can't bem fancy mei, blate Nannie Kaishie, mixed up in the likes o' this' [JEDM], '... And his welcome never blate' [DH], 'Aw've a mate, at helpin' folk she's never blate ...' [IJ], '... Find my slow fuit owre blate in time to stert' [WL] (origin uncertain).

blatter (*blaw-tur*) *n.* a heavy blow, noisy blast, clatter – 'And frae the dark and drumlie cluds, The rain-blast rushed in angry blatters' [JT], heavy shower of rain – 'The awfihest blatter o rain cam on, and A was amaist drookeet be A wan the lenth o the Sandbed' [ECS], *v., arch.* to rain so heavily as to beat on windows, etc. – 'I hear the great storm as it blatters the window, But cosy I sit by ma ain fireside. I think of far lands where the sky will be golden, But thank God it's here in auld Hawick that I bide' [IWL].

blatterin (*bla'-ur-in*) *adj.* raining heavily – 'But won or lost; sunshine or blatterin weet; How guid it's been, man, seiin them rin the ba!' [DH], *n.* a beating – 'And pray where are you going?' was the next question. 'To have a day's blattering at the French' ' [BM1899].

blattit (*bla-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* blotted – 'Let thame be blattet owt frae the buik o' the læivin', an' nat be writ wi' the richteous' [HSR].

blaver (*blā-vur*) *n., arch.* the cornflower – 'As blue as a blaver' [GW].

blaw (*blaw*) *v.* to blow – '... An' never spit, nor blaw your nose, But by the book' [JR], 'Now Tiriodin blaws the chanter, As rank and file the town we enter' [AB], 'He once was bright as Robin Hood, when he his horn did blaw; But then he fled, like Johnny Cope, from the hill Vitoria' [BY], 'For ilka wauf o' wund that blaws dings dauds o't on the lea ...' [JoHa], 'Rains tell it true, as pourin', fa'in', Wunds toot the tale, as roarin', blawin' ' [JoHa], 'The hills are white wi' snaw, And the frosty winds blaw' [JTe], '... I'd look doun on the daisy that blaws on the lea' [WiSp], 'Blaw up the trumpit in the new-muun ...' [HSR], 'He causet ane east wund til blaw in the heæven ...' [HSR], 'But fu' o' healh an' gladsomeness The gentle breezes blaw' [JJ], 'Oh, the fairest spot o' a' Where the blasts o' winter blaw' [TK], 'The trees will get their leaves o' green An' the simmer flowers will blaw' [BM1898], 'They garred the bugles blaw ...' [JEDM], '... wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs' [ECS], 'The bugler blaws his best, But the Last Post is date-styled already By the remorseless years' [DH], 'A-weel – the piper waits to blaw, Ye wait there, smirkin', raw on raw ...' [DH], *n.* a blow – 'yaise aa yer puff an gie'd a guid blaw', 'The rain cam' doon wi' sic' a blaw, He soon was unca droukit craw' [WFC], 'When the snell wind is nirlin sair, Blawin' in owre the muirland bare ...' [WL], 'At the very first blaw in the great Usher Ha' I declared tae mysel' 'twas a' by!' [DJ] (also spelled 'bla' ' and 'blaa').

blaw (*blaw*) *v., arch.* to brag, boast, show off – '... and nae mutton nor beif be blawin or presented to the mercat, under the pane of confiscation thereof' [BR1640], 'It's no everyin that can blaw aboot a menshion in the Charter!' [BW1979], *n., arch.* a boaster – 'Did ye ever hear sic a blaw as wee Sanny?' [ECS], to 'blaw in yin's lug' is to flatter someone.

blaw (*blaw*) *n., poet.* bloom, blossom – 'O weel I ken that smirking blush That gives your roses brighter blaw' [JTe].

blaw doon (*blaw-doon*) *n., arch.* a downwards draught in a chimney – 'And if ... there was a 'blaw doon' the church quickly got filled with smoke' [JTu].

Blawearie (*blaw-wee-ree*) *n.* cottage and road junction just north of Roberton, where a side road from the B711 passes near Harden to join the Ale valley road to Ashkirk. The road here reaches a height of 322 m (1,056 ft), and the nearby hill-top contains earthworks – 'The winding road to Roberton is little marked of wheels, And lonely past Blawearie runs the track to Borthwick-shiels' [WHO], '... What's ne'er been lost can aye be fund, On the hill abin Blawearie' [IHS/GoM] (there is another Blawearie farm near Bedrule, and two others in Northumberland).

Blawearie (*blaw-wee-ree*) *n.* small farm to the west of Wells in the Rule valley, once part of the extensive Wells estate. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but may not have existed much earlier. James Turnbull was shepherd there

in 1861. Thomas Oliver was the tenant farmer there in the early 1900s (also referred to as 'Blaw Wearie').

blawer (*blaw-ur*) *n.* a blower, hydro-extractor or spin dryer in a textile factory.

blaw-i-ma-lug (*blaw-i-ma-lug*) *n., arch.* flattery, a flatterer.

blawn (*blawn*) *pp.* blown – 'Sall I come in by the laigh gate, Or owre the wind-blawn heichts?' [WL], 'A wuz totally blawn away, bit the best wuz yit ti come . . . ' [IHS] (also **blewn**).

blaw up (*blaw-up*) *v., arch.* to flatter, convince someone of something which is not true, tease, hoax – 'Never heed um, mun, eis duist blawin ee up!' [ECS].

blawy (*blaw-ee*) *adj.* blowy – '. . . the wild Ballet o' weshings on blawy spring Mondays' [DH].

blaze (*blāz*) *v., arch.* to emblazon, celebrate, proclaim – 'Then he'l take a word alone, And so reward him with his Coyn; Which will cause the Clerk blaze him to the sky' [CWS].

Blazyca (*bla-zee-ku*) *n.* **George** (1952–2005) born in Hawick, he was son of Jerzy ('George') and Maria Grilli, who had settled in Scotland in 1946. His father was a signaller with Polish forces in Italy and was demobbed at Stobs Camp. He was educated at St. Margaret's and Hawick High School, where he was noted in debating competitions (under the mentorship of Jock Houston), and started what may have been Scotland's first underground school magazine, 'Withered Roots'. He attended Sussex University, where he graduated with a B.Sc. in Maths and Statistics and obtained a D.Phil. with a thesis on the Polish economy. He became Head of Department at Coventry Polytechnic/Greenwich University and became Professor at Paisley University in 1992. There he was founding Director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies. He was said to have a beautiful writing style and have been an eloquent speaker. He married Wendy in 1975 and their children are Rachel, Anna and Sam.

the Bleach (*thu-bleech*) *n.* the Bleaching Green, a common drying green and former bleaching green for linen goods, situated in the West End, south of the Loan. The land was gifted to the town by the Duke of Buccleuch on the occasion of the opening of the Allan Water works in 1865. It was built upon by the new Drumlanrig School in 1961 – 'Weel can I mind o' The Bleach and the wild Ballet o' weshin's on blawy spring Mondays' [DH].

The Bleach (*thu-bleech*) *n.* poem evoking the lost days of the communal drying green near the Mote, written by David Hill and first published in the Hawick Express in 1961. It is included on the tape 'Hawick Speaks' and on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', recited by Madge Elliot.

the Bleachfield (*thu-bleech-feeld*) *n.* once an enclosed area of the Under Haugh used for the public drying of clothes, but let to the Hawick Inkle Company in 1782 for 30 years. The linen tapes were then bleached here, given the area its popular designation. The name continued to be used long into the 1800s, for half a century after the area no longer served this use.

bleachin green (*blee-chin-green*) *n.* a place for communal laying out of washing to dry and bleach in the sun, a drying green.

the Bleachin Green (*thu-blee-chin-green*) *n.* popular name for two areas within Denholm. One is a former field on the southern side of the Loaning, once used for drying clothes and also for grazing, but now a playground. The other was on the right side after crossing the Dean Burn. Some of this survives as a grassy area, but the rest was taken up by the modern road.

the Bleachin Rivulet (*thu-blee-chin-ri-vew-li'*) *n.* small stream once running from a sluice in the mill lade across the Common Haugh to the Teviot, which can still be seen today joining the river. Townspeople used to be able to dry their clothes to the west of this stream. It was used as a 'runner' carrying excess water from the mill lade to the river, later becoming a covered drain that emptied above the Lawson Bridge. It was also known as the ?? Water Dam.

bleachit (*blee-chit, -chee'*) *pp., poet.* bleached – 'O whye art thou so pale, Marye, Thye cheike so bleichit and white . . . ' [JTe].

Bleakburn (*bleek-burn*) *n.* local pronunciation for **Black Burn**, north-west of Newcastleton.

Bleak Law (*bleek-law*) *n.* small hill to the south of Hawick, lying between Whiteacres Hill and Bitchlaw Moss. It reaches a height of 289 m.

Bleak Law (*bleek-law*) *n.* hill to the west of Hellmoor Loch, reaching a height of 371 m (it is marked 'Black Law' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

bleart (*bleer'*) *pp., poet.* blinded, stained with weeping – '. . . O bleart, ill-faurt, frem'd fiend, starvation – An empty purse' [JoHa].

bleater (*blee-tur*) *n., poet.* the snipe, Capella gallinago – '. . . Or heard the bleater's quavering song, Or miresnipe's scream, the reeds among' [JTe], 'The gloamin' star sought the blue eastern sky, And blurin' bleater blew his drone on

high' [JoHa] (see also **heather-bleat** and **moss-bluitter**).

bleck (*blek*) *n., arch.* soot, smut, mildew, a black man – 'A was that hungry A could a eaten a raw (or boiled) bleck' [GW], ; arch. to blacken – 'He's bleckit his face' [GW].

bleckie (*ble-kee*) *n., arch.* a blackguard, scamp, mischievous child – 'The little bleckie was fair upmade when A said 'Hyeh!' [ECS], 'A'll sort ee, yih little bleckie, for poww-in aa ma fairns (ferns)' [ECS].

blecknin (*blek-nin*) *n., arch.* blackening, blacking – 'A . . . got masel cleaned an spruisht . . . a lick o bleckneen on ma buits . . . ' [ECS].

blee (*blee*) *n., poet.* complexion, colour – 'Bright shall ever be thy blee, Ever cloudless be thy day: Maiden, I have said my say; Beauteous maiden, this to thee' [JTe], 'This fair gift shall keep thee free; It shall keep thee bright of blee' [JTe].

bleetch (*bleech*) *n., poet.* a blow, strike – 'But wisely judged by martial bleetch To fleg the congregation Frae sin that day' [JR].

bleeze (*bleez*) *v., arch.* to blaze – '. . . An', wi' a look that seems to say, 'I'm laith', Trys them with fire – they're bleezin', costly tapers' [JoHa], 'She seized the book, and pitched it in the fire; 'There bleeze', quo she . . . ' [JoHa], 'When bonfires bleezed on ilka side O' Slittrick at the Mayday tide' [AD], '. . . For the ingle bleezes brightly at our ain fireside' [JJ], '. . . Has set my hert alow Like a bleezing tap o' tow' [FL], 'Wha mak's his angils speerits, his messingirs ane bleezin' fire' [HSR], 'And in winter we wad gather round the bleezin' smiddy hearth . . . ' [JT], 'An' ontae a big bleezin' fire it was set – She stirr'd it wi' saut till it was boilin' het' [BM1901], '. . . O' bleezin coal fires loupin brawly . . . ' [WL], 'Nae bonfire on the village green Bleezed up when he was born . . . ' [WL], 'Aw yon frame workers and knitters Shaded frae the sun bleezin' doon . . . ' [AY], 'That auld Wull's bleezin blunderbuss Was silent now at last, And craws, frae Steele to Liddelbank, Micht ken their skaith was past' [DH], to be lit up – 'But sune – owre sune – we're on the bleezin Street. We stop and stert. The cronies drift awa' [DH], *n., arch.* a blaze – '. . . An' a' his saul was in a bleeze, To bless her faithful bosom' [JR], 'And leugh, and cried, as he trampet him down – He will be a sottering bleeze' [JTe].

bleeze-money (*bleez-mu-nee*) *n., arch.* a silver gratuity formerly given by Hawick pupils to their master at Candlemas to provide light and fire; whoever gave the most was proclaimed 'king' or 'queen' for the following year.

Bleeze-money Day (*bleez-mu-nee-dā*) *n., arch.* Candlemas, the day on which 'bleeze-money' was given to the schoolmaster. In the Hawick Grammar School of the 18th century, part of the day was devoted to cock-fighting by the master and scholars. Well into the 19th century there was also music and dancing in the school, with a diluted punch being partaken of by everyone, singing the rhyme 'Rum, punch, and toddy O, Is good for everbody O!'. It seems that the practice was finally stopped by the School Board in abotu 1885.

bleezer (*blee-zur*) *n., arch.* a very hot day, scorcher – 'Whow! sic a bleezer as it was, wui no a whuff o wund, an wui nae bield!' [ECS].

the Bleezin Rag (*thu-blee-zin-rawg*) *n.* former drinking club based opposite St. Mary's Church from about 1870.

bleh (*ble*) *v., arch.* to bleat, make a noise like a lamb, cry piteously – 'The road was thrang wui droves o nowt – aa keinds, untellin . . . rowtin an mehhin and blehhin' [ECS], *n., arch.* a bleat, noise like a lamb, cry of a child (also written 'blea'; cf. **blait**).

Bleiringhaugh (*blee-rin-hawch*) *n.* former farm near Spittal-on-Rule which was once part of Cavers estate.

blen (*blen*) *adj., poet.??* ?? – 'Since I left your bonnie biggin', Snug and blen, genteel and tight, Frae the grun'-floor tae the riggin' Ilka thing looks unco bright' [JR].

blenche-ferm (*blensh-ferm*) *n., arch.* a quit-rent, form of tenure in which someone holds land for a nominal sum or service, only given if requested – '. . . ar haldyn of baroun of Hawyk in chef, geifand a penny of the wsuale mone of Scotland at the Fest of Nativete of Sant Jhone the Baptist . . . ' [SB1500] (**alba firma** in Latin; also written 'blanch ferm' and variants).

Blenkhorn (*blengk-hōrn*) *n.* **Daisy Eva Farrar** (1885–1963) adopted daughter of John Farrar and Minnie. She was raised with the family from her first year. Her 'coming-of-age' party in 1906 involved over 1,000 guests at Stirches House, with a fireworks display and a huge bonfire on the Heap Hills. Nine months after her father's death she married Walter Brydon, probably against her father's wishes. She volunteered to work in a munitions factory during WWI, and her son Jimmy stayed with his grandmother at Stirches. Divorced in 1922, she died in Edinburgh. There is apparently an oil painting of her. **Daisy Eva Farrar Blenkhorn Amos** was named after her. **John Farrar** (1853–1909) born near Thirsk in

Yorkshire, he came to Hawick in the mid-1870s as a traveller for Armstrong & Diener. He later went into a partnership as Borthwick & Blenkhorn, then (with his brother-in-law John Richardson) established the tweed manufacturers of Messrs. Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. at Abbots Mill in Galashiels in 1880, moving to Eastfield Mills in 1893. He was thus a powerful tweed merchant in Hawick in the late 19th century. He became the Managing Director of the Company when it became limited liability in 1898. He lived at the Limes and Northville, before renting Stirches House in 1890, and purchasing the estate, along with Whitehaugh, in 1898. He had Stirches House rebuilt as his residence, and it was sold the Archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh when he died. He took little part in public life, although he was President of the St. Cuthbert's Church Club, and he entertained the cast of 'The Gutterbludes' at a complimentary dinner. He was also a member of the Buccleuch Hunt. He married Minnie Richardson, daughter of Robert and brother of John. They had no children of their own, but adopted Daisy Eva. His grave in the Wellogate Cemetery marked is marked with a white celtic cross. **Lilian Laurie Farrar Blenkhorn** (1912–2002) adopted daughter of Minnie. She came to Hawick as a Belgian refugee about 1915 and was adopted at some point during the War. She moved to 'New Stirches' (13 Laverockbank Terrace, Edinburgh) after the death of her adoptive mother in 1922 and was then raised by her aunt Esther. She married Ian Wilson Hunter and they continued to live at 'New Stirches'. She made one last return trip to Stirches in 1996. **Mina** 'Minnie' (1852–1922) eldest daughter of Margaret Lawrie and Robert Richardson, she married John Farrar at age 20. They adopted Daisy Eva in 1886, and she also adopted Lillian Laurie. She was associated with a number of local charitable institutions. She died exactly 13 years after her husband.

Blenkhorn Richardson (*blengk-hōrn-richurd-sin*) *n.* Blenkhorn Richardson & Co. Ltd., woollen manufacturers of Hawick, formed in 1881 and liquidated in 1975. The original partnership was between John Farrar Blenkhorn and John Richardson (whose sister Blenkhorn married). Their main premises were at Eastfield Mills on Mansfield Road. Minute books and other records covering 1881–1974 are stored at Heriot-Watt University.

Blenkie's (*bleng-keez*) *n.* popular name for Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., particularly their Eastfield tweed mill, which operated from 1881 until 1976. It apparently had the last mill whistle to sound in Hawick. The company was founded at Abbots Mill in Galashiels, establishing themselves in Hawick with the opening of the new factory (officially opened in 1883). Blenkie's became a public limited company in 1898. It down-sized following the death of John Farrar Blenkhorn in 1909, with the worsted spinning department sold off in that year. Much of their records are preserved at the heriot-Watt campus in Gala.

blent (*blen'*) *pp., poet.* blended – ''Twas here my childhood's days were spent, 'Twas here my wild ideas were blent' [JTe], '... Whose names with deeds of fame are blent Upon the marble monument' [HSR], 'Humour and faith weel blent thegither To match the maxter o' the days' [WL], '... Wi' love an' hunger strangely blent An' muckle glee' [WP].

blether (*ble-thur*) *v.* to engage in idle chat, blather, prattle – 'yow per wad blether aa day', 'Inspir'd by love, inspir'd by drink, How couthily they blether' [JoHa], 'Though they rattle ane's lugs wi' their bletherin' noise ...' [WFC], 'But dinna keep me bletherin here, says Hab' [DH], *n.* idle chat, foolish talk – 'oo hed a guid blether', 'Ye ask't my views o't, sae joost haud yer blether, Hopes o' yer favour ne'er my tongue shall tether' [JoHa], 'I wish tae guidness ee wad get alang the road tae the Too'r Knowe and no bother mei wi' eer blethers' [JEDM], '... whan ma lugs are staaed o throaply blethers an ma paap-o-the-hass is yookin ti let oot some richt, guid, braid Haaick' [ECS], 'Hei never tried tae hide his views in a blether o' words' [HEx1921], 'The crack was guid, no a feckless blether Aboot the chancy state o' the weather' [WL], a person who talks idly, a chatterbox – 'she was an awfi blether'.

blew-like (*bloo-līk*) *adj., arch.* bluish – '... the muckle Cairter – booksome an blewe-leike wui the ferness o'd – raise fer owre on ma left' [ECS].

blewn (*bloon*) *pp.* blown – 'that trei got blewn doon last night' (also **blawn**).

Bliburgh (*blI-bu-ru*) *n.* **William** (13th/14th C.) Clerk of the King of England from about 1290. His family was associated with Blythburgh Parish in Suffolk, and probably the Priory that was established there. Probably the same William was Rector of Ordsall 1277–97 and was also a Deacon. In 1290 he was mentioned in a letter describing jewels sent by Edward I to Queen Margaret, and again in 1291 in regard to expenses connected with English affairs in Scotland. He was appointed as the Parson of Cavers (in Glasgow

Diocese) from 1296/7, possibly after the previous incumbent failed to sign the 'Ragman Rolls'. He was there recorded as 'Willelmus de Bliburgo' and granted this right (which now lay in the hands of the King) by Alexander Baliol. However, it is unlikely if he ever played any role in the Parish, and may never even have visited Cavers. In 1305 he had a letter of protection for 'going beyond the seas'. In 1306 a writ from Edward I requests that Eymer de Valence try to maintain his rights to the church of Cavers. And in 1310 he was given permission to crenelate his house in Kent.

blicht (*blicht*) *n., poet.* blight – 'Then, even if the wather's a'richt, there's blichts, scabs, pests, and cusha-dowes to content wi' [DH].

blin (*blin*) *v., poet.* to blind – 'The tear my een a moment blin's . . . ' [JBS], *adj., poet.* blind – 'An' the blin' an' the lame cam' til him in the temple' [HSR], 'The fa' he got but peel'd his shin, And did nae mair; He's neither sick, nor sair, nor blin', Sae mind tak' care' [DA], *n.* the blind – 'An' gif the blin' leed the blin', baith sall fa' intill the dytch' [HSR].

Blinkbonny (*blingk-bo-nee*) *n.* farm about a mile south-east of Newcastleton, in Castleton Parish. It is possible that it corresponds to the farmstead previously called 'Spoutgills'. William Oliver was there in 1770. 'Cuillie Jock' was an old weaver there in the early 19th century and Betty Linton was the tenant around the same time. Labourer Robert Beattie and his family lived there in 1841. John Elliot was shepherd there in at least 1851 to 1861. The nearby Blinkbonny Height reaches 265 m (864 ft) (the name may not be very old and may have been transplanted from elsewhere; it is 'Blinkbony' in the 1841 census; there are places of the same name near Eckford, Nenthorn in Berwickshire and Newlands in Peeblesshire).

Blinkbonny (*blingk-bo-nee*) *n.* name for one of the newer houses in Sunnyhill.

blinnd (*blind*) *adj., v.* blind – 'er ee blinnd or what?', 'The dog hed a blinnd man leedin be a cheen' [ECS] (note pronunciation).

Blinnd Bettie (*blind-be'-ee*) *n.* nickname for one of Hawick's poor residents of the early 18th century.

blinnd-bittle (*blind-bi'-ul*) *n., arch.* someone who has impaired vision, a short-sighted person (cf. **beetle**).

Blinnd Burn (*blind-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Smasha Hill and runs in a roughly southward direction to become the Harden Burn.

blinnd-fauld (*blind-fawld*) *n., adj.* blind-fold – '. . . O' dookin blind-fauld in a basin For aipples, reid cheekit or green' [WL].

Blinnd Harrot (*blind-haw-ri'*) *n.* nickname for **Henry Elliot** of Harwood in his old age.

Blinndhaugh (*blind-hawch*) *n.* Blindhaugh, former lands near Blindhaugh Burn. The flat land just west of where Fanns Burn meets Blindhaugh Burn is called Blind Haugh. Robert Turnbull and Walter Wilson were there in 1502 (unless this was a different place of the same name). George Scott of Blindhaugh is recorded in the 1530s and 40s and signed a bond with other Scotts in 1550. In 1544 he gave the liferent of the steading of Blindhaugh to his wife, Margaret Turnbull, as well as the 'hail towr of blyndhauch fra the blyndhaich burn est to the vatter of aill est and soucht lyand'; at the same time his son Walter was assigned 'bradle a pendikil of blyndhaucht fra the blyndhauch burn vost to the march . . . eschynesyd with the pertinenches' (i.e. Broadlee, a pendicle of Blindhaugh). The superiority was then held by the Bishop of Glasgow. Thomas Shortreed and James Vogan were there in 1581, when the liferent was transferred from Isobel Turnbull, widow of John Scott in Blindhaugh to her son Walter Scott. Walter Scott of Blindhaugh signed the Scott clan bond in 1589 and Walter Scott of Woll had a charter for the lands in 1609 (it is 'blindhalch' in 1502, 'Blyndhauch' in 1538, 'Blyndhauch' in 1544, 'Blyndhaucht' in 1561, 'Blyndhaucht' in 1580 and 'Blindhaucht' in 1581).

Blinndhaugh Burn (*blind-hawch-burn*) *n.* Blindhaugh Burn, stream which rises near Akermoor Loch and runs into the Woll Burn. It is surely the 'rivulet of Akermere' listed in a charter of about 1170, granting lands to Orm of Ashkirk.

Blinnd Helen (*blind-he-lin*) *n.* nickname for a lady who received money from the Hawick Kirk Session in the early 18th century, along with her sister. Their full names are not recorded however.

Blinnd Henry (*blind-hen-ree*) *n.* nickname for a blind Hawick man of the early 19th century.

Blinnd Jamie (*blind-jā-mee*) *n.* nickname for **James Scott** in the early 19th century.

Blinnd Jock (*blind-jok*) *n.* nickname for a local blind man in the early 19th century, involved in a long-running practical joke with Jenny Crawshup.

Blinnd John (*blind-jōn*) *n.* nickname for **John Turnbull**.

Blinnd Johnie Miller (*blind-jo-nee-mi-lur*) *n.* nickname for **John Miller**.

blinnd lump (*blind-lump*) *n., arch.* a carbuncle (noted by E.C. Smith).

Blinnd Moss (*blind-mos*) *n.* Blind Moss, boggy area south-east of Shielswood Loch, just south of Cartshaw Moss. The land there drains into the Woo Burn. It is marked as 2 separate areas on a 1767 map of Shielswood farm.

Blinnd Robbie (*blind-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Elliot** in the early 19th century.

Blinnd Wull (*blind-wul*) *n.* nickname for **William Oliver** – 'Here's Andra o' the King's Head clad In ancient garb, wi' cheery smile; Blind Wull gangs by wi' carefu' tread And Deedlie Stumps in gallant style' [HI].

Blinnd Wullie (*blind-wul*) *n.* nickname for **William Turnbull**.

blink (*blingk*) *n., poet.* glimpse, glimmer, glance – The lightsome days o' happy years, The blinks o' langsyne' [JT], '... where juist the sunny blinks, keekin throwe atween the leafs, spurtelt the road ...' [ECS].

bliss (*blis*) *v., arch., poet.* to bless – '... But bliss me wi' the kindly smile, The fond love look o' Peggie' [JoHa], 'Bliss the Lord, O my saul; an' a' that is wuthin me, bliss his haly name' [HSR], 'But I say untill yow, Loe your enemies, bliss them that ban yow ...' [HSR] (see also **blissit**).

Bliss (*blis*) *n.* former lands in the Ewes valley, between the A7 and the river, just to the south of Wrae. It is listed as part of the lands of Ewesdale in about 1610. It was listed in 1670 among lands whose superiority was inherited by John Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. The lands are also listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663 (it is written 'Bliss' and 'Blisse' in 1663 and 'Blisses in Ewesdail' in 1670; not to be confused with **Bush** which is further north in Ewesdale).

blissit (*bli-see', -si'*) *pp., poet.* blessed – 'Blisset ar the meik: for they sall inherit the yirth' [HSR], 'Blisset is that man that mak's the Lord his trust ...' [HSR].

blithe (*blīth*) *adj., arch.* cheerful, happy, pleased – '... an ilka herd hed a bleithe word i the byegangeen' [ECS], '... they gar iz bang up bleithe again an buckle tui in nettle-yirrnist!' [ECS] (rarely used in English, except poetically).

blithely (*blīth-lee*) *adv., arch.* cheerfully, happily – '... boondin bleithely on wui ma airms shuggiein lowce threh ma oxters' [ECS].

Blondette's (*blon-dets*) *n.* pub in the former Gladstone's mill at 2 Union Street. It existed for only a few years before the building was demolished after the house at the corner of Union street burned down around 1988.

Blood (*blud*) *n.* **Sir Bindon** (1842–1940) son of William Bindon of Cranagher, County Clare and his 2nd wife, Margaret Stewart, who were married in Hobkirk. His mother was daughter of Robert Scott from Hawick, probably the Margaret baptised in Cavers in 1837. He joined the Royal Engineers and spent much of his career, also serving in South Africa.

Bloody Burn (*blu-dee-burn*) *n.* stream in Branxholme Glen, rising to the north-west of the Castle, as shown on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map. It may also be another name used for the Branxholme Burn (the origin of the name is unknown; see also the Bluidy Burn).

the Bloody Bush (*thu-blu-dee-bush*) *n.* name of a former path over Larriston Fells from Liddesdale into Northumberland, roughly mid-way between Newcastleton and Kielder. It is now marked by a pillar on the Scotland/England Border (delineated there by the edge of Kielder Forest) beside what is now a bike and hiking trail, but was once a more major route over the Border. The road was upgraded by Sir John Swinburne around 1830 and used to transport coal northwards. The name is said to refer to a former skirmish at the site, traditionally the slaughter of a party of Northumbrians who were resting in a thicket on their way home after a foray into Liddesdale. However, the stone was probably erected at the time of the toll road. There is also the remains of a former toll-house nearby.

Bloodylaws (*blu-dee-lawz*) *n.* farm in Oxnam Parish, just north of Swinside (there may have been a place of the same name near the head of the Liddel).

blootered (*bloo'-urd*) *pp., adj.* heavily intoxicated, extremely drunk.

blootert (*bloo'-ur'*) *pp.* very drunk, heavily intoxicated.

blouster (*blow-stur*) *n., arch.* a blast of wind (also **bluister**).

blowzy (*blow-zee*) *adj., poet.* looking fresh and plump – 'Then oot they gae, joy's picture drawn On a' their blowzie faces' [JoHa] (possibly a nonce word).

the Blúcher (*thu-bloo-chur*) *n.* German Battle Cruiser which was sunk by the Royal Navy at Dogger Bank in January 1915. 211 prisoners were sent to Stobs Camp, to remain there for much of the War.

blud see **bluid**

blude see **bluid**

the Blue Anchor (*thu-bloo-awng-kur*) *n.* former hostelry on the Howegate.

bluebell (*bloo-bel*) *n.* harebell – 'She danced before me and I followed, well content, To watch the blue-bells dipping on the mountain way she went' [WHO] (to be confusing, the wild hyacinth or wood hyacinth is called the bluebell in England and sometimes in Scotland too!).

Bluebell (*bloo-bel*) *n.* pseudonym of **John Byers**.

the Blue Bell (*thu-bloo-bel*) *n.* public house in the Round Close in the 19th century, also known as the Royal Oak.

blue bonnet (*bloo-bo-ni'*) *n., arch.* a flat-topped cap, generally made of coarse blue cloth, worn locally by most men around the middle of the 18th century, and gradually going out of fashion thereafter. The hat was considered to have special properties to ward off the influence of fairies and other malevolent spirits – 'This, in former times, in Teviotdale at least, was used as a charm, especially for warding off the evil influence of the fairies' [JoJ], 'An unchristened child was considered as in the most imminent danger, should the mother, while on the straw, neglect the precaution of having the blue bonnet worn by her husband constantly beside her. When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease, (the cause of which was usually ascribed to the malignant machinations of the fairies), she was said to be elf-shot, and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to 'dad her wi' the blue bonnet'. 'It's no wordie a dad of a bonnet,' was a common phrase when expressing contempt, or alluding to anything not worth the trouble of repairing' [EM1820] (see also **bonnet** and **bunnet**).

blue cloth (*bloo-kloth*) *n.* crude form of cloth woven during the developing days of Borders industry, e.g. in Galashiels in the early 19th century. It was also said that the first kind of woollen cloth made in Hawick for the external market was a coarse blue cloth, which was sent to Leeds to be finished. 'Blue bonnets', presumably made of such cloth, were once generally worn by men in Teviotdale, the practice ceasing in the latter part of the 18th century.

the Blue Laird (*thu-bloo-lārd*) *n.* nickname for **George Richardson**, **James Richardson** and probably other members of the same family. They may have had a field in the West-end – 'Black Andra' and the Birsin' Badger, Tammy Roberton, Deevil Bell; The Blue Laird and the Gallopin' Cadger, Baillie Birsleton and the Mell' [HI].

Blue John (*bloo-jōn*) *n.* nickname for **John Turnbull** in the early 16th century.

bluid (*blid, blūd*) *n.* blood – '...organisin the bluid transfusion sessions for mony years ...' [IWL], '...or drynk the bluid o' gaits' [HSR], '...he sall wasch his feet in the bluid o' the wicket' [HSR], 'When the Borderland was deluged ower wi' bluid' [JEDM], 'For the gutter bluid is stirring, As it stirs but once a year' [TK], '...till the brae-face was traisselt an the gress ran reed wui bluid' [ECS], 'I hing my heid afore Yarrow's Flooer, But to warm your bluid is within my pooer' [WL], '...born and bred till't, Wi' a Common Riding in the verra blude-stream ...' [DH], *arch.* the act of blood-letting, bloodshed – '...keip this our bonde for all quarrells, bloods and goods, contraversies or what trowbles that ever hathe bene bypast' [CBP1584], 'Impr. whatsomever person sal commit blud upon utheris within the freedom of Hawick, sal pay 5 pundis for the blud ...' [BR1640], '...in calling the said Wm. Scott a 'yallanger', which occasioned the committing of the blood ...' [BR1673], 'James Trumble onlawed in ane more than egregious bluid, committ by him upon the person of Robt. Wright, present baylyea ...' [BR1688], *v., arch.* to bleed, cause to bleed, assault with blood-letting – '...Robert Deans, late bailie, and Robert Scott ...being accused ...for bluiding aither of them uthers ...' [BR1640], 'Anent the alledgit blooding of Wm. Turnbull in the Newmylne of Slitrig ...' [BR1666], 'My heart bluids at the waefu' thocht For I can see how sair I grieve thee' [JS], 'There's ae thing sure, he's unco fond o' bluidin ...' [JoHa], '...An' rubs his elbow till it's nearly bluidin'' [JoHa], ''Od man! it's like bluidin' a bodie to deayth' [WNK] (also spelled 'blud' and 'blude').

bluid-tongue (*blid-tung*) *n., arch.* goose-grass, Galium aparine (see **sticky wullie**).

bluidwyte (*blid-wī'*) *n., arch.* a fine for the shedding of blood, the act of spilling blood – '...whatsomever person sal commit blud upon utheris within the freedom of Hawick, sal pay 5 pundis for the blud, and 5 pundis for the bludwyte' [BR1640], '...and unlawes James Chisholme conforme to the actis, both in blood and bloodwyte' [BR1666], '...and that in ane bloodwyt, in respect the said Robert Broun had his face very like to his good dame, and calling her witch, and him witches-gate ...' [BR1678], 'and yrfor came in the Baylyeas' will for the bloodwytt and provocatione' [BR1684] (there are spelling variants).

bluidy (*bli-dee*) *adj.* bloody, bleeding – 'The lousy Griersons o' the Crook, An' Douglas o' the Trows, An' Caddon wi' his bluidy lang shiers, Frae the clipping o' his ewes' [T], '... will prefer a coat o' his mother's hodden grey, to the ane he has been sae lang wearin' o' the flarin', bluidy scarlet' [JTe], '... bluidie an' deceitfu' men sallna leive owt hauff thair dayes' [HSR], 'Delifer me frae wurkers o' inequitie, an' saufe me frae bluidie men' [HSR], '... so that A was stannin on bluiddy Ancrum Muir' [ECS].

the Bluidy Burn (*thu-bli-dee-burn*) *n.* name for a stream next to Branxholme Castle. It once formed a natural defence to the Castle on the north side, but is now largely arched over (marked on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map as 'Bloody Burn').

bluidy-fingers (*bli-dee-fing-urz*) *n., arch.* the laburnum.

bluir (*blūr*) *n., v., arch.* blur.

bluist (*blūst, blust*) *n., arch.* a boast, boasting – 'Forbye the body's clean an' aiver, Wi' little blust, he's doonright clever' [JoHa], *v.* to boast, brag.

bluister (*blis-tur*) *n., arch.* bluster, blast of wind, a boaster – '*Bluister*, one who uproariously boasts of his own powers or doings' [JoHa], *v., arch.* to blow gustily, to boast – '... whan A'm seek-staaed o the ... preidfih bluistereen that a body offen hes ti thole' [ECS] (also **blouster**).

bluit (*bli'*) *n., arch.* a sudden gust of wind.

bluitter (*bli'-ur*) *n., arch.* a rumbling sound, gust of wind, flatulence, one who flatulates.

bluittered (*bli'-urd*) *adj.* blootered, drunk.

blunderbuss (*blun-dur-bus*) *n., arch.* a short musket with a flared muzzle, intended as a defensive weapon without the need to aim exctly, formerly a favourite weapon of coach guards – 'Whan hares about his cabbage flocked, His rusty blunderbuss he cocked' [JR].

blunkit blue (*blung-kee'-bloo*) *n., arch.* a grey or bluish-grey cloth – 'The blunked blue or hoddin grey, which the outer garments of our forefathers displayed ...' [RW] (cf. **blue cloth**; there are spelling variations, and it is also sometimes 'bloncat').

Blunt (*blun'*) *n.* **Matthew** (16th C.) tenant farmer at Hallrule. His house and yard 'in the greine' are mentioned in the document of 1562 dealing with the Baronial dispute over Feu-Rule.

Bluntwud (*blun'-wud*) *n.* Bluntwood, lands probably in Liddesdale, precise location uncertain. In 1476 Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus granted these lands, as well as 'Dalman' and 'the Crouke', to Robert Elliot of Redheugh. They had previously belonged to David Purdom. In 1541 the lands were said to belong heritably to a later Robert of Redheugh.

Bluntwud (*blun'-wud*) *n.* (Bluntwood) **Adam** 'Adie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1603 as 'Adie Bluntwode' when there was a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people; 'Cubbie's Archie', servant of Simon Elliot of Binks, was the leader of the group, which also contained Armstrongs. It is possible that 'Bluntwode' was his nickname rather than his surname.

blurrin (*blur-in*) *adj., arch.* emitting a mournful sound – 'The gloamin' star sought the blue eastern sky, And blurin' bleater blew his drone on high' [JoHa].

blush (*blush*) *n., arch.* a blister caused by chafing, *v.* to raise a blister by rubbing – 'A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS], 'A've blusht ma fit wi walkin'' [GW].

Blyth (*blīth*) *n.* **Andrew** (d.c.1685) tenant in Cavers whose will is recorded in 1685. **Andrew** (18th C.) farmer at Nether Tofts in Cavers Parish. He was listed at Nether Tofts on the Hearth Tax roll of 1694. He was the uncle of Isabella Scott, who was mother of Dr. John Leyden. He later lost his sight and Nether Tofts was taken over by Leyden's father, also John. It is said that he was fond of reciting ballads and tales to his young relative. He could be the Andrew whose children Janet (b.1698) and Helen (b.1701) were baptised in Cavers Parish. He may also be the Andrew whose son John was baptised in Bedrule in 1691. **Charles Faa** (1775–1861) husband of Esther Faa, he succeeded his brother-in-law William Faa as King of the Gypsies in 1847. He was succeeded by his daughter Esther Faa Blyth. **Charles** (b.1818/9) labourer in Hawick, originally from Kelso. In 1861 he was a 'Masons Lab' living at about No. 13 Loan and in 1866 was described as a basket-maker. He married Hannah White and their children included: William (1846/7–66); Margaret; Charles; David; Elizabeth; and John. **Sir Charles**, C.B.E., B.E.M., 'Chay' (1940–) famous Hawick-born yauchtsman. Brought up in Crumhaugh Road, he attended Drumlanrig and Hawick High Schools. He left school at 15 and began working at Lyle & Scott's, before joining the paratroopers at age 18, becoming a Sergeant 3 years later. In 1966 he rowed the Atlantic with Capt. Ridgeway in a 20 foot dory called 'English Rose III', from Cape Cod to the Aran Islands in

92 days. In 1970 he became the first person to sail round the world single-handedly 'the wrong way' in the 59 foot ketch 'British Steel'. Subsequently he has been involved in competing in and then organising many other yaucht races. For these achievements he received the B.E.M. and the C.B.E. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1971, as well as having Chay Blyth Place named after him, and in 1997 was knighted for services to sailing. In 2008 he was appointed chairman of the FirstScot Railway Stakeholder Advisory Board. He has written or co-written several books about his adventures, including 'Fighting Chance' (1967), 'Innocent Aboard' (1970), 'Impossible Voyage' (1971), 'Theirs is the Glory' (1974), and 'Challenge: the official story of the British Steel Challenge' (1993). He reads 'The Hill Road to Roberton' on 'Sounds of the Borders' (2012). **Dollie** (16th C.) listed among the tenants and other associates of Douglas of Cavers in 1541. Her name appears to be 'dolle blyt[h]' and she was probably related to Walter and William, who were also listed. **Esther Faa** 'Ettie' (d.1883) born between 1801 and 1804, second child of Charles, she was the last of the 'royal' Faa gypsy family. She lived a travelling life until crowned the Gypsy Queen, succeeding her uncle William Faa. Afterwards she lived in a small cottage in Kirk Yetholm. She visited Hawick in 1866, loaning her crown, royal robe, sword and slippers for a temporary exhibition put on by the Archæological Society and then along with her daughter Ellen, she 'received a number of ladies at the house of Mr David Watson, secretary to the Society, in the evening. She married John Rutherford ('Jethart Jock') and they had 12 children, including Charles Faa Blyth who returned to Kirk Yetholm to claim the gypsy crown – 'From hamlet to hamlet the sad tidings sped All over the Border that Esther was dead; In her 'Castle' at Kelso stern death laid her down, And took from her Highness both sceptre and crown' [TCh]. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Chisholme and their children included Margaret (b.1763) and Elspeth (b.1766). **Francis** (b.c.1780) farmer up the Loan. He is recorded at about No. 47 on the 1841 census, living with his wife Mary. Andrew, who lived in an adjacent house, could have been his son. He is probably the Francis recorded at Martin's House on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **James** (d.c.1690) smith at Cauldmill. His will is recorded in 1690. **James** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Clarilaw in 1725 and 1732 and Burnfoot in 1739. In 1721 he witnessed a baptism for James Lees at Clarilaw, in 1727 another for Andrew Martin at Clarilaw and in 1737 another for Thomas Stoddart at Burnfoot. He was living at Clarilaw in 1725. He married Elizabeth (or 'Bessie') Wight in 1718. Their children included: Margaret (b.1720); Isobel (b.1722); Bessie (b.1725); Mary (b.1727); John (b.1730); Bessie (again, b.1732); Christian (b.1735); Helen (b.1736); and Bessie (again, b.1739). The witnesses in 1725 were William and Adam Armstrong, in 1732 were John Scott and John Dryden and in 1739 were James Scott and Adam Brown. **James** (b.c.1780) labourer in Huntlaw in Minto Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **James** (b.1801) from Kirkton Parish, son of John and Janet Scott. He was farmer at Borthwickshiels from at least 1841. In 1851 he was farmer of 1200 acres there, and employed 8 labourers. By 1861 his widow was at Ettrickhill farm. His wife was Helen and their children included William (b.c.1825), James (b.c.1829), Margaret (b.c.1831), Walter (b.c.1833), John (b.c.1835), Thomas (b.c.1838), Elizabeth (b.c.1839), Robert (b.c.1844); and Jane S.P. (b.c.1849). **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Janet** (b.c.1790) from England, she was a grocer on Silver Street. She was recorded there in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 she was there, along with Helen, probably her daughter. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Cauldmill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was surely related to James, who was blacksmith at Cauldmill. **John** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was a resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He may be the John, married to Bessie Brown, whose children born in Hawick included Walter (b.1671) and Margaret (b.1673). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1693. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included John (b.1685), Christian (b.1697), Agnes (b.1700), John (b.1703) and Bessie (b.1705). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son John was baptised in 1702. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was tenant in Heap in 1719 and in Stirches from about 1724–33. He was recorded living at Silverbuthall in 1723 and

Stirches in 1728. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Wilson. He married Isobel Laidlaw in 1719, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton; his wife was servant to Thomas Hume in Commonside. Their children included Isobel (b.1720), Andrew (b.1723), Thomas (b.1725) and Helen (b.1728). The witnesses in 1723 were John Scott and John Wilson and in 1728 were Thomas Irvine and James Dryden. **John** (b.c.1770s) recorded at East Middle on to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. He is probably related to Thomas, who was farmer there in 1797. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1796 he married Janet 'Boe' (i.e. Bowie), from Hobkirk Parish. It is possible he is the 'George' listed in 1804 when the death of his child, 'John Bowies Grandchild' is recorded in Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Scott in 1795/6, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children (baptised in Kirkton Parish) included: Margaret (b.1796); Isobel (b.1798); Nancy (b.1799); James (b.1801), farmer at Borthwickshiels; Thomas (b.1801), probably twin of James; Andrew (b.1803); Janet (b.1805); John (b.1809); and Betty (b.1811). **Dr. John** (1815–92) son of William and Janet Walker, he was born in Hawick Parish. He is mentioned in the New Statistical Survey in 1839 in relation to information about the Town, and so had presumably already been there for a few years. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed as a physician and a druggist at 'Slitterick bridge'. In the 1841 census he is recorded as a physician in the same house as Walter Graham, and so he was presumably Dr. Graham's assistant. He became a Chemistry Professor at the Royal Agricultural College in 1847 and at Queen's College, Cork, in 1849. He converted to to the spurious practice of homeopathy, becoming Physician at the Dublin Homeopathic Dispensay and edited works of Justus von Liebig. He was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1863. He married Christina Dods Crooks in Paisley in 1845. Their children were Marion Helen, William Frances, Janetta Harriet, Peter Howard, John Graham, Christina Rosa and James Gibson Craig, all born in Dublin. He was made an Honorary Life Member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1863. A portrait exists of him. **Robert** (b.c.1844) son of farmer James, he was born in Roberton Parish. In 1861 he was an apprentice selesman with draper James Turnbull at 11 High Street. Probably the same Robert who donated a 'coin found in Inveresk churchyard' in 1872. **Thomas** (18th C.) along with Thomas Reid he rented Appletreehall, Knowetownhead and part of Clarilaw from Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1763. In 1771 he witnessed the baptism of a daughter of Andrew Hunter and in 1772 another baptism for William Douglas at Clarilaw. He is probably the Thomas who married Isabel Reid in 1761, both being from Wilton Parish. Their children included: John (b.1762); Walter (b.1764); Andrew (b.1766); Isabel (b.1767); Thomas (b.1769); John (again, b.1772); Barbara (b.1774); Agnes (b.1777); and Andrew (again, b.1782). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1797 he married Agnes Irvine, who was from Hawick. **Thomas** (b.1775) son of Thomas and Isabel Reid. He was from the family that was long associated with Cavers estate. It is said that as a boy John Leyden used to spend his holidays with him at Whitriggs. He was living in Minto Parish when his children were baptised. In 1861 he was living with his wife Ann at 'Whitriggs Cottars House' and was a former farmer. He is probably the Thomas who was tenant of East Middle on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was also recorded at East Middle in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Kirkton Parish'. He was surely related to John, who was on the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799. He was still at Whitriggs on the Militia ballot in 1801. He married Ann Armstrong and their children included: Joseph (b.1822); Sussanah (b.1819); and John (b.1825). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Jean Tait and their children included Jean (b.1802), Thomas (b.1804), Walter (b.1805) and William (b.1811). He may be the servant at Orchard recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Thomas** (b.1792) born in Wilton Parish, son of Walter and Betty Scott. He was farmer at Nether Tofts and at Whitriggs. He was farmer at Nether Tofts in 1841. In 1851 he farmed 550 acres at Whitriggs and employed 7 labourers, and in 1861 was employing 8 labourers. In later life he lived with his sister Agnes Little and nephew William. He is surely related to the Thomas who was previously farmer at Whitriggs. **Thomas** (19th C.) great-grandson of Thomas, who was friend to John Leyden. He became tenant farmer of Wolfelee in the late 1800s. He died quite young and his widow ran the farm and remarried to Hawick

wood merchant Mr. Robson. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was probably related to 'Dolle' and William, who were also listed. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Nether Tofts, recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. **William** (16th C.) listed among the tenants and other associates of Douglas of Cavers in 1541. **William** (17th C.) resident of Muckle Cote who was listed in the 1694 Horse Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) resident of the westside of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **William** (18th C.) recorded in Eastcote in 1772 and as tenant in Little Cote in 1776. He may have been a descendant of the earlier William who lived at Muckle Cote. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, probably included: William (b.1764); Margaret (b.1766); Katherine (b.1768); John (b.1769); Thomas (b.1772); and Janet (b.1776). **William** (18th C.) ostler in the Tower Inn (recorded as 'Hostler'), whose child died in 1798. He may be the William whose marriage in Wilton is recorded in 1792. His daughter Catherine died in 1804, while his wife Betty 'Bowlin' and his son William both died in 1811. **William** (b.c.1780) resident of Longnewton on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish. **William** (b.1824/5) born in Eskdalemuir, he was a shepherd, and then took over the farm of Whitriggs from his uncle Thomas. He was farmer there in the 1860s, and also a registered voter in Cavers Parish. He may also be the William who was farmer at Effledge in 1868 (also formerly written 'Bleeth', 'Blith', 'Blyhe' and 'Blythe').

blythe (*blīth*) *adj.* happy, merry, blithe – 'Auld and young sae blythe and gay' [RH], 'But yin blythe Easter morning I bo'ed to see his stane . . . ' [DH].

the B.M.X. Track (*thu-bee-em-eks-trawk*) *n.* track for use by Bicycle MotoCross riders, constructed at the top of the Miller's Knowes in 1985.

Boa (*bō-u*) *n.* former variant of **Bowie**.

boag (*bōg*) *n., arch.* a bug, louse – 'And do you mean to say, Mr Gotterson, that you have no boags in your property?' [DH] (also noted bu G. Watson).

Boag (*bōg*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1791/2) from Jedburgh, he was a greengrocer on the High Street. He is listed on Tait's Close (about No. 29) in 1841. By 1851 he was a coal merchant on Silver Street. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Scott, Mary (who married Peter Connel), Betty, Joan, Helen, William and Betsy. **Thomas Elliot** (19th C.) farmer at Lanton Tower in 1868 and Timpendean in 1878. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1698), John (b.1701) and Thomas (b.1705) (also written 'Bog'; see also **Bogue**).

boaggie see **bogey**

board (*bōrd*) *n., arch.* a table – 'A rhymin' friend, a private plae, A reamin' horn, the board to grace' [JR] (cf. the older **buird**).

board cloth (*bōrd-kloth*) *n., arch.* a table cloth – '. . . blankets, sheets, and table linen, servitors, board cloths, towells, spindles of worsted and 'straiken' yarn' [DMW1681].

boardin-hoose (*bōr-din-hoos*) *n.* room or building where garments were stretched on boards in a knitwear mill, usually before drying. The damp garments were stretched on boards their same shape and size and placed in a 'kiln' to dry. This method was effectively replaced with the Paris press.

the Board o Trustees (*thu-bōrd-ō-tru-steez*) *n.* the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufacturers was an organisation set up to encourage Scottish industrial policies, established in 1727. It was also known as the Board of Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland. Originally the organisation particularly focused on the linen trade, and in fact its exertions there led to the forming of the British Linen Company and later the British Linen Bank. It was very influential locally in the 18th and early 19th centuries, for example, giving out many grants to help new firms. Within about a year of being founded, the Board had set up 10 wool-sorting stations around Scotland, including one in Hawick, the Board paying salary for wool inspectors, who were responsible for scouring, combing etc. In 1734 it helped support the spinning school that had been set up in Hawick. In the next few decades it gave out several grants to help set up the carpet manufacturers in Hawick, and later it helped provide frames and other items for the fledgling hosiery industry. Until about 1843 the Board gave out many grants for equipment and 'premiums' for demonstrating quality of manufacture, many of the Hawick companies of the time benefiting.

boass see **boss**

bob (*bōb*) *n.* a shilling – 'it was tae bob for a fish supper in thae days', '. . . 'I'll bet you', quoth he, 'frae a bob to a croon, That I'll sune take

that big lump frae oot o' yere throat' [TCh], '... I can't even speak like that any more Because a bob is a thing of the past' [AY], 'Thrippences, tanners, bobs, florins, The odd halfcroon Come floatin' doon' [DH] (that's 5p in new money).

bob (*bob*) *n., arch.* a small bouquet of flowers.

bob-at-the-bowster (*bōb-a'-thu-bow-stur*) *n., arch.* an old country dance, often finishing off an evening's entertainment – 'Then wi' bob-at-the-bowster they ended the muster – Some thought it the best o' the fun, man' [JoHa], 'As they had no intention of going through 'Bob at the Bowster' before daylight was coming in ...' [WNK].

bobby-dazzler (*bo-bee-dawz-lur*) *n.* something that is excellent, someone who is strikingly attractive – 'she's a right wee bobby dazzler' (probably a recently introduced phrase, more common elsewhere).

Bobby Trot (*bo-bee-tro'*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character in the 19th century – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI].

bobstock (*bob-stok*) *n., poet.* a blockhead – 'My muse, though rustic, 's neither slack nor lame – Ye bokk-learnt bobstocks, daur ye say I lie?' [JoHa] (the meaning is uncertain).

bocht (*bocht*) *pp., arch.* bought – 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat, – if there was a mael o meat ti be bocht' [ECS], 'B. thocht to gie hersel' pleasure ance, An' bocht for some fifteen pence ...' [FL], '... and I bocht it at the sale. I got it reasonable ...' [DH], 'There was a whusper that eer that a horse threh a famous racin stable hed been bocht on the quiet for Haaick Muir' [BW1974] (cf. **bowt** and **boucht**).

bockit (*bō-kee', ki'*) *pp., poet.* spewed, gushed – 'He opinet the rok, an' the waters bocket owt; thaye ran in the drye pleces like ane river' [HSR] (cf. the more common **bowk**).

boddom (*bo-dom, -dum*) *n., arch.* bottom – 'And round the boddome o' the lifte, It rang the worild through' [JTe], 'An', behald, the veil o' the temple was reen a-twae frae the tap til the boddum' [HSR], '... people shake their heads and say 'He'll soon be at the boddom o' the pack!' ' [JAHM], 'Jethart lay hidden on the yeh seide at the boddom o the lang swaip that hed garrd mei pech' [ECS] (also written 'boddum').

bode (*bōd*) *n., arch.* a bid – '... it reached the limited thirteen and sixpence; Tom's excitement was intense; another bode was given ...' [WNK], an invitation – 'A bode ti the waddn' ' [GW], to bid, make an offer – 'Scotch adage: Bode a robe and wear it, Bode a poke and bear it' [JAHM].

Bodie's Law (*bō-deez-law*) *n.* small hill in the former Hassendean Parish, located between Horsleyhill and Hassendean Common farms. It reaches a height of 200 m and is also known as **Boodie's Law**).

bodin (*bō-din*) *pp., arch.* furnished with arms, armed, particularly in the phrase 'bodin in feir o wair' – '... were attacked by them 'and their complices, all bodden in fear of weir', armed with swords and other weapons ...' [BR1673] (there are spelling variants).

bodin (*bō-din*) *adj., poet.* forbidding, portentious, ominous – 'She lookit hiche to the bodynge hille, And laighe to the darklynge deane ...' [JTe], 'Auld Scotland heard the bodin' soun' And threw her crook away' [JT], 'And the boding sea at last All the morning music stills' [RSC].

bodle (*bō-dul*) *n., arch.* a small copper coin worth 2 Scots pennies, or about 1/6 of an English penny – '... a penny Scots for this article, a plack for another, a bodle for a third, and a groat for a score' [RW], 'Wee Jean o' the Coate gae a pun', A penny, a plack, and a bodle' [ES].

bodle-preen (*bō-dul-preen*) *n., arch.* a large pin – '... Wha'd drive a louse to Lunnon for its tallow, An' rake a' hell to save a bodle preen?' [JoHa], 'Everybody knows a boddle pin, but few, perhaps, are aware that a 'Willie Cossar', by which it is named ...' [HAST1866] (so called because of its cost; also written 'boddle').

Bodsbeck (*bodz-bek*) *n.* area in the Moffat valley immortalised in the Ettrick Shepherd's first novel, 'The Brownie of Bodsbeck' (mainly set on a Borders farm during the 'Killing Times'), hence used more generally to allude to supernatural creatures – 'Then a fairy slipped from the elfin ring Where her sisters danced on the Bodsbeck brae, And wept for the woe of petal and wing That the sun had stolen away' [WHO].

body (*bo-dee*) *n.* a person, human, sometimes implying inferiority, mild contempt or sympathy – 'It's a'thegither grand for Hoddies, But wae's my heart for farmer bodies' [JoHa], 'There came a queer bodie unto oor toon, When a' oor fowk were sleepin' soon' ' [JoHa], 'And they would nip a bodie up, Ere ane could think or pray, And out o' spite would set ane doon A thousand miles away' [JLu], '... were kinda sensible folks, for the' glowred mair at me than the minister, puir feckless body' [WNK], '... gave the 'silly body' two ounces of his best tea' [RM], 'Yet custom he could ne'er secure, Nae honest

bodie dits his door' [RDW], 'What queer auld bodies gathered there When the daily toil was dune' [JT], 'She's a douse kind o' body, auld Eppy M'Gee' [JT], '... a body can finnd the praicious scents o field an foggeege' [ECS], '... a grocer body gaun eis yirrints, gien iz the weel-wurn hail: 'It's a grand-day!' ' [ECS], 'The little body's kindly face wad licht And faa apairt in smile sae broad ...' [WL], 'They're that efficient, it fair scunners a body' [DH], '... and little enough she had to leeve for, puir body' [DH] (also written 'bodie').

body-kind (*bo-dee-kīnd*) *n., arch.* a person, human being – 'No a leevin sowl – no a body keind – did A sei aa-the-gate doon Jedseide' [ECS].

body o the kirk (*bo-dee-ō-thu-kirk*) *n.* the assembled company, any group of people – 'come an join the body o the kirk'.

the Boer War (*thu-bōr-wawr*) *n.* war of 1899–1902 between Britain and the descendants of Dutch settlers in South Africa. The rationale for the war was debated at the time and it had a lasting aftermath in the region. Many local men were involved, including Col. John James Scott Chisholme, who died in the first few weeks. A flagpole was erected in the middle of Wilton Lodge Park in June 1902 to mark the declaration of peace in South Africa. It remained there for many years. A memorial statue was built in 1903 in the Park.

the Boer War Memorial (*thu-bōr-wawr-me-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* memorial in Wilton Lodge Park to local men lost in the South African War, unveiled in 1903 by Lord Roberts, then Commander-in-chief of the British Army. The unveiling ceremony was a huge occasion, with 20 carriages transporting the officials and guests, and a crowd of several thousand, along with 300 Regular and Volunteer troops on parade. Part of the occasion was filmed. Subscriptions for the monument were raised from all over the Borders. It was also referred to as 'the Patriotic Memorial'. It was designed by John Nicholl Scott & Alexander Lorne Campbell, architects of Edinburgh (who also designed the Library), in collaboration with sculptor William Birnie Rhind, A.R.S.A. (and probably not his brother, Sir Thomas Duncan Rhind), and consists of a 12 foot high pedestal topped with a figure of a soldier grasping his rifle in readiness, with a machine gun by his feet (and is said to be the first statue anywhere in Britain to depict such a weapon). It is constructed out of Northumberland freestone. A tablet contains the names of 23 local men who fell in South Africa and the inscribed words 'You do well to keep their memories green. You do well to cherish the example they set, and to offer the only consolation to their relatives and friends, that they have not given their lives in vain – that the object for which they fought has been accomplished'. The cannons that originally flanked the monument were removed for scrap metal in 1940. The statue was broken in a gale in 1974 and repaired. There was a centenary ceremony there in 2003 – 'Seeventy eer's a lang time to stand guard, Wonderin what it was for ... And only the pipes can say, in lament, How it's aye the young lost deid we honour: Never a war' [DH].

bog-bluter (*bōg-bloo'-ur*) *n., arch.* the bittern (also **mossbluiter**; once relatively common, this bird has long been absent from the Hawick area).

bogey (*bō-gee*) *n.* a child's homemade cart – '... before hurling home their neatly folded bundles up the Black-palings on a bogey' [BB], '... and deliverin milk on a bogey afore schule ...' [IWL], a small two-wheeled vehicle, buggy – 'An fient a trap, boaggie, geeg, laarie, caager's cairt or hurlie cood A airt oot or hear tell-o gaun up Teiot' [ECS], a wheeled recepticle used for transporting partially finished graments between departments in a mill (also spelled 'bogie' and 'boaggie'; 'cartie' and other words are more common elsewhere in Scotland).

Bogfit (*bōg-fi'*) *n.* Bogfoot, cottage in the Ewes valley, near Brieryshaw. There were Welshes there in 1841.

boggie (*bo-gee*) *n., poet.* a small bog – 'The gloamin' star's o'er Whitop Hill, The glowlamp lights the boggie' [JoHa].

Boghaa (*bog-, bōg-haw*) *n.* Boghall, area just south of Groundistone farm, including Boghall Moss. The farm lands there were transferred from Hassendean Parish to Wilton in 1690. Tax was paid on 1 hearth there in 1694. The farmstead is shown clearly within Easter Groundistone in the 1718 survey of lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch; there it is referred to as 'a piece of land called Bogghall containing near 5 Acres which doth not belong to her grace'. Richard Scott of Boghall is recorded in 1722. William Goodfellow was there in 1727 and Robert Darling in 1733. Walter Scott of Boghall was there in at least 1739–57. In the period 1811–18 the daughters of James Scott of Boghall exchanged parts of the lands for those of Boonraw with the Duke of Buccleuch. Robert Scott Glendinning was farmer there in 1841 and 1851 and died there in 1900 in his 100th year. A set of deer antlers and boar's head found in the

nearby bog were for a long time in the farmhouse, but later found their way to Bowhill. There is also a separate Boghall near Castleton, and several further afield in Scotland (it is 'Boighall' in the early 1800s).

Boghaa (*bōg-haw*) *n.* Boghall, farmstead in Castleton Parish, on the Boghall Burn, which runs roughly north-west to join the Liddel Water near Dinlabyre. James Murray was a servant there in at least 1797–99. Near the head of one branch there is a ruined farmhouse marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. Peter Robson was there in 1835.

Boghaa Burn (*bog-haw-burn*) *n.* Boghall Burn, stream in Liddesdale, rising on the slopes of Hurklewinter Knowe and running roughly north-west, passing Boghall farmstead to join the Liddel Water at Dinlabyre.

Boghaa Moss (*bog-, bōg-haw-mos*) *n.* Boghall Moss, marshy area to the south of Groundistone farm and west of the former farmstead of Boghall.

bog-hay (*bōg-hā, -hī*) *n., arch.* hay that is obtained from boggy land, balks or road-sides.

bogie see **bogey**

bogle (*bō-gul*) *n.* a spectre, goblin, bugbear, phantom, bogeyman – 'deh gaun doon that lane, it's where the bogles bide', '... about supernatural appearances, or what are vulgarly styled bogles ...' [EM1820], 'Though when the bogle's right fun' oot, 'Twas but a sternie glentin' On a pool that night' [JoHa], '... 'Bout bogles, brounies, ghaists an' fays, an' kelpies o' the linn' [JJ], 'An' he, like Tam o' Shanter, Aboot him glowered wi' care Lest bogles catched him unaware' [FL], 'We hae' naething to fear the nicht; the bogle canna' cross the flood' [RM], '... hotchin wi bogles, up and doon the stairs, wee bogles, big bogles, auld and young bogles, Embra bogles, Border bogles, Fife bogles, Festival bogles, aa year and aa-age bogles ...' [JuH] (see also **bogle boo**, **boglie** and **boogle**; perhaps from Middle English 'bugge', bugbear, or Welsh 'bwgwl', fear).

Bogle (*bō-gul*) *n.* **Dr. Kenneth R.** educated at Hawick High School, he received a doctorate in history from Edinburgh University in 1997, with his thesis entitled 'Riding the Marches in Scotland'. In 1992 he wrote a paper for the Archæological Society about the last man to be hanged in Hawick and in 2004 gave a talk on Walter Sutherland. He is Midlothian Council Local History Officer and Archivist. His publications included 'Scotland's Common Ridings' (2004), 'Walter Sutherland: Scottish Rugby Legend 1890–1918' (2005), 'Midlothian' (2006), 'Andrew Dodds, the Midlothian poet: a new selection of his poetry' (2009), 'The Pentland Hills' (2010) and 'Scottish Rugby: Game by Game' (2013). He also contributed to 'The Green Machine: 125 Years of Hawick Rugby' (1998) and 'A Century of All Blacks in Britain and Ireland' (2006). **Rev. Thomas Cranston** (b.1939) son of David and Catherine Slaon, he was born in Hawick and educated at the High School. He attended St. Andrews University 1958–61, Edinburgh University 1962–64 (graduating B.D.) and 1966–70 (graduating C.P.S.) and Moray House 1970–71. He worked with youths in the 1960s and was a teacher 1971–83. He was licensed to preach by Shetland Presbytery in 1982 and ordained as minister of Caddonfoot with Selkirk Heatherlie in a fixed-term appointment in 1983. In 1986 he moved to Dumfries Lochside with Terregles and then to Fisherton with Maybole West in 1996. In 1976 he married Patricia Josephine McKenna (b.1949), daughter of Henry Peter Mullen and their children were Alan, Kristeen flora, Lindsay Catherine Sloan and Victoria Norma McKenna.

bogle aboot the stacks (*bō-gul-a-boo'-thu-stawks*) *n., poet.* a game like hide-and-seek, played around the corn stacks – 'At e'en, in the gloaming, nae younkers are roaming 'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to play' [JEM].

bogle boo (*bō-gul-boo*) *n., arch.* a hobgoblin, terrifying ghost – 'If a young swankie wi' his joe, In some dark nook play'd bogle-bo ...' [CPM], 'Will ye never close yer een? There's the bogle boo! Ye dinna' care a single preen – Ye wee croodlin' doo' [JT] (also 'bogle-bo').

Boglehole Haugh (*bō-gul-hōl-hawch*) *n.* former name for a haugh in Rulewater, lying above 'Commonside Park, shown on a map of 1772 (the name is presumably because a hobgoblin was supposed to inhabit a hole there).

bogle-rad (*bō-gul-rawd*) *adj., arch.* afraid of goblins and ghosts – 'The master being less 'bogle-rad' than his servants ... seized the wizard ...' [EM1820].

bogley (*bōg-lee*) *adj., arch.* boggy (note that the Scottish National Dictionary give the example of Smith's 'boaggly' for this word, but this is probably incorrect).

boglie (*bōg-lee*) *adj.* spooky, haunted, eerie – '... although the great body of the people laughed at the boglie stories that had frightened their forefathers ...' [RM], 'On the east of the farm ran the bogly burn; further along was the grave of a suicide, with parts of the coffin, and a few of the bones, scattered all around' [RJT], '... alang

bye a boaggly, gloomin planteen, where the whussellin wund gaed soachin throwe' [ECS] (also written 'boaggly' and 'bogly'; cf. **boogly**).

Bogliebarns (*bōg-lee-barnz, boog-lee-barnz*) *n.* house that stood on the site of 26–28 Weensland Road, once the only house between the Easter Toll and Weensland (e.g. on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map). Later it was named Brammelhall and demolished in 1902. In the early days of the Common Riding there used to be a horse-back procession out to here before the Friday morning Chase, said to commemorate the march to Hornshole (as the Chase up the Howegate commemorated the return). In the earliest times the Cornet would collect the Flag from the house of the Senior Bailie and then proceed out to Bogliebarns at a canter along with the unmarried men, while the married men left for the Moor. In later times the Cornet and supporters would go out, the Councillors etc. waiting at the end of Union Street on their way round Wilton. The tradition lapsed in the mid-19th century, being revived in 1887, and discontinued again after 1904, since the Bogliebarns had been demolished. It was briefly revived again 1934–36, however. The existence of this tradition supports the idea that the 1514 skirmish took place on the southern side of the Teviot (so in a sense it was at 'the Trows' rather than 'Hornshole'). The main route to Denholm used to pass through the location of Eskdaill Terrace (i.e. above the present Weensland Road) and rejoin near here (possibly named from its spookily isolated position, with the 'barns' perhaps associated with the nearby kiln; it is 'Booglie Barns' on the 1841 census).

the Bogs (*thu-bōgz*) *n.* former name for an area perhaps to the west of Clearburn and Kingside Loch, but south of Buccleuch (it is marked 'the Boggs' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'The Bogs' on Moll's map of 1745).

Bogue (*bōg*) *n.* **Mary** (b.c.1780) listed as 'Independent' in the 1841 census, when she was at about 51 High Street, living in the same house as grocer John Stenhouse. She was probably a widow of the man connected with draper's Bogue & Henderson listed on Buccleuch Street in 1837. **William** (1829/30–99) baker in Hawick. He married Euphemia Mathieson, who died in 1914, aged 68. Their children included: Louisa Mathieson (1870–1); and Margaret Hope (1852/3–1916). They are buried in the Wellogate (see also **Boag**).

Bog Well (*bōg-wel*) *n.* former name for a spring north-west of Kirkton Hill, near the boundary between Cavers and Kirkton Parishes.

Boig (*boig*) *n.* former name for a merkland of land in Cavers Parish that was part of the kirklands of Cavers. It was among the lands inherited by Archibald Douglas from his brother William in 1698. It is unclear where this was located.

boiled (*boild*) *pp., adj., arch.* having an extremely tired-looking face – 'One whose face is bleared or 'heavy'-looking (e.g., as a result of insufficient or of unrefreshing sleep) is said to be boiled i the face, boiled-leike, or boiled-lookin' [ECS].

boilin (*boi-lin*) *n.* a quantity required for a single boiled meal (of soup, potatoes etc.) – 'most farms allowed each employee to take 'a boiling' for their own home' [GM].

boil the pot (*boi-ul-thu-po'*) *v., arch.* to make soup – 'When mother was making broth she said she was 'boiling the pot' ' [JTu].

Boiston (*boi-stin*) *n.* **Anthony** (1816/7–1861) from England, he was son of John of Kirkley West Gate. He worked as a carrier between Newcastle and Hawick. In the 1851 census he was staying at the Fleece Inn, and in 1852 he is listed leaving Hawick for Newcastle every Tuesday from the Fleece. He later took over what had been known as 'Mrs. Inglis' ' (she was Jessie, the widow of William Inglis, and sister of his wife Jane) and changed its name to the Half-Moon Inn. He is listed there (64 High Street) in 1861. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Best and Margaret Rae. His widow was recorded as innkeeper of the Half-moon Hotel in 1868. He is buried at Ponteland in Northumberland.

Bolbeck (*bol-bek*) *n.* **Hugh** (d.c.1262) 2nd son of Walter and Sybil, he succeeded after the death of his brother Walter. He gave his permission for 2 charters in which his brother granted lands and a hermitage at 'Merchinlee' to 2 monks of Kelso Abbey, Roger and William; this would give its name to the Hermitage Water as well as the Castle. During his life the monks at the hermitage asked to be placed under the direct protection of the Pope. He is probably the Hugh who witnessed acharte in 1211/2, relating to the Scottish King's lands in Northumberland. He was appointed to an assize in Newcastle in 1228/9. In 1236 he was appointed Governor of Bamburgh Castle, and is recorded many times in English documents over the next 25 years. His daughters and heirs Philippa, Margery, Alicia and Matilda are mentioned in 1262/3 in a document relating to his lands. He may be the Hugh whose heir Cecilia is mentioned in 1287. **Walter** (11th/12th

C.) from a Northumbrian family. He witnessed 2 charters of King David and founded Blanchland Abbey in Northumberland. Hs is recorded as 'Gulaterio in Bolebec' when he witnessed a founding charter for Selkirk Abbey in about 1120. **Walter** (c.1140–c.86) second son and heir of Hugh. The family came from the North of England and may have had some local involvement; note that the 'Hawick' in Northumbria was in their Lordship. He was probably the Walter who is recorded (sometime before 1206) in the annals of Kelso Abbey setting up a monastic cell at 'Merchingburn', dedicated to St. Mary, for prayers to be said for the souls of him and his wife 'Sibilla'. This is suggested to have led to the renaming of the stream as Hermitage Water, and hence the naming of the castle there, built perhaps in the 1240s. He married Sybil de Vesey (probably related to the later Barons of Wilton) and they had at least one daughter, Isabel. His sons Walter and Hugh are also mentioned in related charters. **Walter** (d.c.1204) son of Walter and brother of Hugh. In 2 charters he granted 'the hermitage called Mecheleia' to William and Roger, monks of Kelso, some time before 1206. These were regrantings of the lands granted to Kelso Abbey by his father, the hermitage being what would become Hermitage Chapel. It was granted with the permission of his brother and heir Hugh, and one of the witnesses was his mother 'Sibilla'. He was succeeded by his younger brother Hugh (also written 'Bolbec', 'Bolebech' and 'Bolbech').

Bolburg (*bol-burg*) *n.* former name for lands that were near Westcoterig and Southdeanrig. It is recorded along with them in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540, when Richard Henderson was the King's shepherd there. It is possible that this is a mis-transcription for another farm.

Bold (*bōld*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) boot and shoemaker in Lilliesleaf listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. His widow and children were living in Galashiels in 1851. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1791 he married Jane Scott, who was also from Hawick (this could be a variant of **Boyd**).

the Bold Buccleuch (*thu-bōld-bu-kloo*) *n.* popular name for Sir Walter Scott, 1st Lord of Buccleuch, due in particular to his rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle jail in 1596 – 'My hands are tied, but my tongue is free, And whae will dare this deed avow? Or answer by the Border law? Or answer to the bauld Buccleuch?' [T], '... Tehy were all knights of mettle true, Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch' [SWS], 'History canna mate them, Read her pages through, Yarrow's dauntless outlaw, Ettrick's bold Buccleuch' [JBS], '... And high on the western rampart flew The Border flag of the Bold Buccleuch' [WHO], 'Of Scott and Elliot, Hogg and Kerr, who took the Banner Blue, Of them and many more besides, who followed Bold Buccleuch' [NM], '... Set the rustling robbers bustling From the Bold Buccleuch' [WL].

bole (*bōl*) *n., arch.* an opening through the wall of a house having a wooden shutter, a recess – 'It was a quaint old building, full of holes, boles and wee windows' [V&M], a wooden stopper to close up the opening when smoking hosiery.

Boles (*bōlz*) *n.* **Francis** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Ellen Murphy and their children, baptised in S.S. Mary & David, included Maryanne (b.1882), James (b.1884), John Joseph (b.1885) and Francis (b.1894).

boll (*bōl*) *n., arch.* unit of measure for dry goods, equivalent to four Winchester bushels (or firlots) for wheat or beans, six bushels for oats, barley or potatoes, or two bushels for salt! It was formerly used as a unit to value land, or to pay workers. The 'Linlithgow boll' was the standard unit for Scotland and was equivalent to 4 firlots. However, the Roxburghshire boll for oats and barley was 5 firlots and was apparently 1.0645 times bigger than the Linlithgow measure – 'Item, sawin vpoun the Kirkland of Hawik, threttene bollis aittis ...' [SB1574], 'Chaplehill sett to James Home for 18 bolls halfe beare halfe meall and 18 keans' [Buc1690], 'Thomas Howison, merchant, is fined for forestalling two bolis of beir from the Lady Newtoune, and ane from Gladstanes' [BR1699], '... The officer gott a boll of meall and fourty shills yearly ...' [GT], '... Walter Hyslop had for maintenance of his household 3½ bolls of oat-meal 23 peaks of bear-meal, a boll and a half of bear, and half a boll of peas' [JaT].

Bollinesburn (*bo-linz-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream on the southern side of the upper Teviot valley. It is described as part of the boundaries of Ringwood, when it was granted to Melrose Abbey in the 1160s. It is unclear where this was, but Northhouse Burn is an obvious possibility, or there could be a connection with Bowanhill.

Bolton (*bōl-tin*) *n.* **John** (14th C.) cleric mentioned in connection with Cavers in 1368. Since he was an English appointee, he probably merely collected the living of the Parish and never set foot there. Probably the same man was Rector of 'Bolton by Bowland' from 1330. He is also

recorded acting as Justiciar of Ireland in 1357 (also spelled 'Boulton').

Bonaparte (*bō-na-pawr'*) *n.* **Prince Louis-Lucien** (1813–1891), nephew of Napoleon, he was a French Senator, and also a great linguistic scholar. Henry Scott Riddell wrote a version of St. Matthew's Gospel in Lowland Scots for him. **Napoleon** (1769–1821) Corsican who rose from obscurity to become Emperor of France. He was finally defeated at Waterloo, which is commemorated by the Penielheugh monument. Some of the officers captured during the Napoleonic wars were prisoners of war in Hawick 1812–14. The ship that took him to St. Helena had among its crew John Robson, from Denholm. While he was exiled on St. Helena the British warships there were commanded by Sir Pultney Malcolm from Eskdale. And later the Governor of the island was Gen. Alexander Walker from Bowland, near Galashiels. After his death the Honourable East India Company's farms on St. Helena were run by George and David Brockie, sons of a Barnhills farmer. They apparently used the former Emperor's bedroom as a cattle-stall. When David returned to the Rule valley he brought with him a walking stick made from a tree that grew near the Emperor's bedroom and a wash-stand made from the bedroom door itself. His writing desk from St. Helena was later purchased by Hawick Provost Robert Fraser Watson, and used to be at Hassendeanburn. A 'Sprig of Geranium from Napoleon's Tomb St Helena' was donated to the Museum by Mr. Richardson of Lilliesleaf in 1858. The 'False Alarm' happened in 1804 during a time of concern over invasion by Napoleon's forces. Bet Young wrote several poems to commemorate his defeats. It is said that the grand-daughter of Robert Paterson ('Old Mortality') married a brother of Napoleon's. The Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III, is credited with making cashmere fashionable in the courts of Europe. Napoleon's pen case and blotter are on display in Abbotsford. Sir Walter Scott wrote a 9 volume 'Life of Napoleon' (1827) – 'Take up your glass and drink it out, May Bonnie get a drubbing bout; And every nation round about, Soon join with Alexander' [BY], 'Scarcely a cot could Cheviot claim That knew not dread Napoleon's name, Scarce farm or stell or shearing-stance But echoed with some jibe at France' [WHO].

Bonar (*bō-nur*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) dyer in Galashiels. He owned 'the westmost dwelling house at Rough-heugh with the small piece of ground in front thereof and the piece of ground at the back thereof'. This was possessed by his widow, Janet Blaikie and sold to John and William Thomline, probably in about 1763. **Rev. John** (16th C.) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1582 he became minister at Abbotrule in 1593 (although it is unclear if Patrick Bishop also still held some of the local benefices). However, he also had charge of Bedrule, Cavers, Hawick, Hobkirk, Minto and Wilton at about the same time. He was probably assisted in the various parishes by Readers, many of whom would have been trained as priests before the Reformation. In 1594 he was translated to Hassendean, but additionally had Cavers, Southdean and Kirkton in his charge, as well as perhaps Abbotrule and the ones he had care of previously. At the same time he may have held the benefice of North Ronaldsay. He was translated to Girton later that year or the next year. He was then translated to Gelston in 1597, when he also held Kelton. **John** (b.c.1780) carrier in Jedburgh. In 1841 he was living there with his wife Ann and daughter Betty. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed leaving from the Grapes in Hawick to go to Jedburgh every Wednesday. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694 (also written 'Boner' and 'Bonnar').

bonce (*bons*) *n.* head – 'is there owt in that bonce o yours?'.

Bonchester (*bon-ches-tur, bin-stur*) *n.* Bonchester Bridge, village about 7 miles south-east of Hawick, centred around the bridge over the Rule Water. It is usually the site of the first ride-out of the Common Riding each year. The modern farmhouse of this name is just above the bridge, to the east. The original location may be higher up at the head of Rob's Cleuch. The farm was in the old parish of Abbotrule and was once rented from the monks of Jedburgh Abbey. The lands were formerly split into Nether and Upper (or Over) Bonchester, recorded from the end of the 15th century. The original location of Over Bonchester could be the remains of a farmstead near the head of Rob's Cleuch. There were Turnbulls at Bonchester from at least the late 15th century. David Turnbull and Walter Turnbull were recorded as tenants there in 1493, Mark and Robert Turnbull in 1494/5 and Robert Turnbull in 1501. About 1502 Peter Turnbull from there was involved in the murder of James

Rutherford at the Kirk of Hawick. William and David Turnbull were also recorded there in 1502 and in 1503 Dand, David and Crystal. It was burned by Sir Thomas Wharton's men in 1543 and a tower there was burned by the English in 1545. William Turnbull was tenant in 1581. Residents listed there in 1619 included Adam Turnbull 'the Ass', 'Geordie's Willie' Turnbull, 'Ninian's Adie' Turnbull and 'Andrew's Tam' Turnbull. In 1643 Adam Turnbull, 'Clerk', was a tenant there, holding lands valued at £25, while Thomas Turnbull of Bonchester's lands were valued at £30. A farm to the east of here is marked 'Bonnechesterr' on Blaeu's 1654 map. The superiority of both farms were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. Robert Turnbull was tenant in 1694. William Renwick was mason there in 1799. William Laidlaw was farmer there in the mid-19th century. The farm of Nether Bonchester was held by a branch of the Scott family from 1632 until the mid-1700s, when it was sold by Thomas Scott to William Oliver of Dinlabyre. After that there were significant improvements, with the bridge being constructed to carry the new road from Hawick to Newcastle. The Over and Nether farms were among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. Andrew and Walter Amos were living there in 1801. The cottages at Bridge-end were built around 1800, to join the Horse and Hounds, which has been a coaching inn here since 1701. A stone pillar was erected in memory of locals who fell in WWI. There has long been a joiner's shop there. Along the lower part of Hob's Burn are the remains of an ancient earthwork. Since about the 1820s the village has been on the main route between Hawick and the English north-east, where the Rule Water is crossed. Before that time there was little development on the east side of the Rule, since the main road crossed further south near Forkins. It is only in relatively recent times that this has been used as the general name for the area. This may have been encouraged by the postmark of 'Bonchester' used in the area because of the location of the post office there (rather than 'Hobkirk'). A macehead-type ancient hammer found near there is in the National Museum of Antiquities (the origin is probably the Old English 'bun ceaster', meaning 'reedy fortification', presumably because of the rushy areas on the slopes of Bonchester Hill, with its Iron Age fort, however a p-Celtic derivation is also possible, like with 'Binchester' in County Durham; it is 'bonechester' in 1493 and 1494/5, 'Bunchestir' in 1501, 'Bonechestir' and 'bonchester' in 1502, 'Bewnchestre' in 1543, 'Bunchestir' in 1566, 'Bonechester' in 1618, 'Boonchaster' in 1684, 'Boonchester' in Hawick records of 1699 and 'Boonster' in 1797; it is 'Bonnechester' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Bonnechesterr on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Bonchester Brig (*bon-ches-tur-, bin-stur-brig*) *n.* Bonchester Bridge, the full name for **Bonchester**, or 'Binster', as it is sometimes called. The bridge itself was constructed in the early years of the 19th century as part of the new toll road from Hawick to the Carter Bar. It was built at the instigation of William Oliver of Dinlabyre, Sheriff of Roxburghshire. Before it was built the road from Hawick to Newcastle used to cross the Rule Water near Forkins.

Bonchester Brigend see **Brigend**

Bonchester Cheese (*bon-ches-tur-cheez*) *n.* a soft, mould-ripened, unpasteurised cow's milk cheese, with a rich creamy flavour and Brie-type texture. It was made from 1980 until 1999 by John Curtis at Bonchester, and won many awards, including British Cheese Awards bronze medal, and Champion Cheese at the Royal Highland Show. Another variety, 'Teviotdale Bonchester' was also made.

Bonchester Close (*bon-ches-tur-klōs*) *n.* street in Chislehurst, in the south-eastern outskirts of London. It borders on the former estate of Camden Park, which was once the residence of the Emperor Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte after the Franco-Prussian War, and is now the Chislehurst Golf Club. It is named after the large house there, which was purchased (new) by businessman Robert Laidlaw in about 1898 and called 'Bonchester' after his birthplace. The house was sold by Laidlaw in 1909 and later lived in by the parents of Malcolm Campbell, the land-speed record holder.

Bonchester Haughheid (*bon-ches-tur-, bin-stur-hawch-heed*) *n.* Bonchester Haughhead, house near Bonchester Bridge, also known as **the Nursery Hoose**.

Bonchester Hill (*bon-ches-tur-, bin-stur-hil*) *n.* hill overlooking Bonchester Bridge, reaching a height of 1,030 ft (314 m). The rocks it is formed from are mainly igneous. It is fairly steep on the west (Rule Water) and east (Fodderlee Burn) sides, shallower to the north and south. It is said that in about 1814 a deal fell thorugh by Clerghorn of Weens to purchase land on the slope from Kerr of Abbotrule, leading Ker to have all

the trees on the slope cut down to spoil the view from Weens. Robbie Burns walked to the summit on his Border tour in 1787, noting 'we traverse the country to the top of Bonchester, the scene of an old encampment'. The summit contains the ramparts of an Iron Age hill-fort, as well as later structures, with excavations in 1906 and 1950 showing signs of occupation over a wide range of periods. The original fort conisists of a stone wall around the summit (about 105 m by 85 m), with 8 circular huts inside, as well as banks and ditches outside. There are 16 additional hut circles between the fort and the defences, as well as other defences and 4 more huts, probably later. The fort may date from the 1st century, and appears to have been unoccupied during Roman times. There is a separate complex of earthworks on a northern spur of the hill, consisting of an oval structure (about 50 m across) and a larger roughly rectangular structure, with extensive defensive ditches; this complex has been partly obliterated by cultivation and quarrying, and although it has not been excavated, it is suggested to be no more recent than the 11th century. A little further to the west, in a wooded area at the head of Rob's Cleuch, are the remains of a farmstead, also quite mutilated, but consisting of 6 small buildings; it is possible that this is 'Ower Bonchester' or 'Bonchesterside'. On the north-west slopes are the remains of an ancient enclosure. Artefacts, including a ring-headed pin, brooch and bead, have been found on the hill. Note that there is a Bonchester Hill Street in Las Vegas, Nevada – 'While Bonchester in humble glory Uplifts its summits green and fair, Whose ancient camp reveals the story How British warriors one were there' [FMC] (farms at 'Bunchester law' and 'Hill' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, on the eastern side).

Bonchesterside (*bon-ches-tur-, bin-stur-sīd*) *n.* former farm a little to the north of the modern Bonchester Bridge. It is possible that it corresponds with Upper Bonchester. Adam Rutherford was tenant there in 1684 when he was listed among men declared fugitives for not conforming to Episcopalianism (marked 'Boonchestersyde' on Pont's c.1590 sketch and 'Bunchestersyid' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but absent from Stobie's 1770 map).

Bonchester Toonheid (*bon-ches-tur-, bin-stur-toon-heed*) *n.* Bonchester Townhead, former holding near Bonchester. Adam Turnbull 'in Bonechester tounhead' is recorded in 1618. This is probably the '... head', in Abbotrule Parish, where in 1643 Adam Turnbull held lands valued at £25, David and (presumably a separate) Adam Turnbull held lands valued at £30 and William Turnbull held lands valued at £44.

boncin bon-sin adj., arch. brazenly bold – 'She's a boncin' bizzim – aye gaun maisterin' aboot' [GW]

bondage (*bon-deej*) *n., arch.* serfdom, service due from a tenant to a superior, particularly the obligation of a farm-worker to provide a female outside-worker when the farmer requires help.

bondager (*bon-dee-jur*) *n., arch.* a worker pressed into service through serfdom, particularly a female worker provided through an arrangement between a cottager and the main farmer – '... and the hinds are bound to supply workers in the field when wanted, who are called bondagers' [RDA], 'I was a dyke-back gett: A bondager's wean, Wi' never ocht but the bothy-cat To ca my ain' [DH].

Bondington (*bon-ding-tin*) *n.* **William** (d.1258) probably from Peeblesshire, he was Rector of Eddleston and Archdeacon of Lothian. He served as Chancellor of Scotland from 1231 and Bishop of Glasgow from about 1232. He was thus Bishop in the area around Hawick. He was an important figure in the court of Alexander II. He travelled to Rome in 1240. His time as Bishop saw a significant increase in the assets of the Diocese. He was buried at Melrose Abbey. His seal bore the figure of a bishop with the words 'SIGILL. WILLELMI [DEI] GRA. GLASGUENSIS EPI'.

Bone (*bōn*) *n.* **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) chambermaid at Cavers in 1785, when she was working for Capt. John Douglas.

Bonello (*bo-ne-lō*) *n.* **Samuel** (19th C.) native of Nottingham, he was well known in Hawick from the 1840s until he left in 1862. A stockingmaker to trade, his eccentric habits included breeding cageless canaries in his house and preparing herbal nostrums. He was a boarder on the Crescent on the 1841 census and later lived in Underdamside, Upperdamside and Wilton Dean. He was a teetotaller and sometimes engaged in open-air preaching. When over the age of 70 he once walked from Nottingham and back to attend the Common Riding – 'All you teetotalers rise and sing The praises of your teetotal king, Who quenched his thirst at the mountain spring, The great Sam Bonella' [JTu] (possibly also spelled 'Bonella').

Bonjedward (*bon-jed-wurd*) *n.* village near the confluence of the Jed with the Teviot. It was also formerly the site of a house and estate that was long a seat of a branch of the Douglas family.

They differenced the Douglas arms by adding a red label of three points, the crest was a hand holding a scimitar and their motto was 'Honor et amor'. The lands were granted to Sir James Douglas in the 'Emerald Charter' of 1324. They were forfeited by Roger Pringle around the 1340s, and granted to William 'Pettiliok'. They were among the lands and titles whose superiority was held by Sir James Sandilands and passed to George Douglas Earl of Angus (and back again) in 1397 and 1404/5. In 1404 (possibly earlier if this was a regranting) the lands were inherited by Margaret Douglas from her half-sister Isabella, Countess of Mar; her husband Thomas Johnstone changed his name to inherit, and thus was started the line of Douglas of Bonjedward. 'Johannis Myrtoun' had a sasine for a villa there in 1458. Richard Hart gained some of the lands in 1458/9. William Kirkton had a sasine for lands there in 1483 and was also recorded as owner (perhaps of the superiority) in 1502. In 1493 it is recorded that crimes had been perpetrated against Thomas Rutherford and John Waugh there. It was listed in 1538 among lands in Jedforest that had passed to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'; at that time it was valued at £20. The town and 2 towers near there were razed by Hertford's men in 1545, along with the Laird of Bonjedward's house. Robert Pringle was there in the late 16th century. The Kirktons of Stewartfield held 3 husbandlands of land there in the early 17th century. The estate was long held by the Douglases, with many generations of Lairds recorded there. The 'Town and Mains' were valued at £2400 in 1643. In 1644 it is recorded that the 'pest' was 'brought by certain persons from England to Nisbitt and Bonjedburgh'. It seems to have been used as a garrison by the Royalists in 1655. The Laird paid tax on land valued at £4000 in 1663 and 1678. An 'account book of debursements for the laird of Bonjedburgh' is in the National Archives of Scotland. Tax was paid on 17 hearths for the main house in 1694, with a large number of people living on farms owned by the Douglases of Bonjedward. By 1707 the Laird of Wells had purchased more than half of the lands, consisting of the farm, mill and teinds of Bonjedward, part of Bonjedward Mains, and 'Ploughstilt'; the Laird of Bonjedward kept liferent of much of the lands. The estate (or perhaps just the superiority) was acquired by Rutherford of Edgerston in the period 1710–15. In the 1730s and 40s most of the lands were sold off by the creditors of George Douglas. John Douglas paid tax on 14 windows there in 1748. The last rights to the estate were sold to Archibald Jerdan in 1751 (but it took a number of years for the sale to be completed. Archibald Jerdan is recorded as owner of an estate there valued at more than £2400 in 1788. On the 1801 ballot for the Militia 10 men of relevant age were recorded there. Mr. Davidson was teacher there in 1802. John Talbot lived there in about 1830. The Marquess of Lothian purchased the lands in 1845. Admiral Charles Elliot, son of the Earl of Minto, lived here in the 1860s – 'Bonjeddart bauldly made him boun, With a' the Turnbulls strang and stout; The Rutherfords with grit renown, Convey'd the town of Jedburgh out' [CPM] (the origin is probably either from Gaelic 'bun', meaning 'at the rivermouth', or more likely Old English 'buna', meaning 'a reed', hence suggesting that this was the marshy 'Jedward', as opposed to the better site on higher ground; it is 'Bonjedburght' in 1324, 'Bonjedworthe' in 1341/2, 'Bonjedworth' and 'Bond Jedworthe' in 1397, 'Bonjeddeworthe' in 1407/8, 'Boun Jedvort' in 1458, 'Bune-Jedworth' in 1458/9, 'Bunejedwort' in 1464/5, 'Bonejudworth' in 1471, 'Bongedward' in 1475, 'Bonegedworth' in 1476, 'Bunjedworth' in 1482 and 1492, 'Bonegedworth' in 1483, 'Bon-Judworth' in 1485/6, 'Bwnjedworth' in 1499, 'bone Jedworth' in 1502, 'Bone-Jedworthe' and 'Bun Jedward' in 1504, 'Bonjedworch' in 1508, 'Bonne-Jedburgh' in 1536, 'Bonejedburgh' in 1538, 'Boynjedbrugh' in 1539, 'Boundjedwourth' and 'Bonjedwoorth' in 1544, 'Boneiedburgh', 'Bune Jedworth' and 'Bonejedburcht' in 1545, 'Bouniedworth' in 1547, 'Bunjedworth' in 1548/9, 'Bonjedburgh' in 1549, 'Bonejedburgh' in 1551, 'Bonejedburch' in 1553, 'Bonjedburch' in 1562, 'Bunjedburcht' in 1564, 'Bonejedburgh' in 1565, 'Banejedward' in 1568, 'Bone Jedburght' in 1569, 'Bonejedburgh' in 1572/3 and 1578/9, 'Bane Jedburgh' in 1575, 'Boun Jedward' in 1599, 'Bonejedburgh' in 1602, 'Bunjedwart' in 1622, 'Bonjedbrucht' in 1642, 'Bon Jedwart' in 1649, 'Bonjeddart' in 1676, 'Beansedbrugh' in 1699 and 'Boon Jedburgh' in 1748 and 1761; it is 'Bunjedburg' and 'Bunjedburgh' on Gordon's c.1650 maps).

Bonjedward Hoose (*bon-jed-wurd-hoos*) *n.* Georgian house near the confluence of the Jed and Teviot. It was built in the latter part of the 18th century, replacing an earlier tower. It was remodelled in the 19th century and used as a dower house by the Marquess of Lothian. It is built of cream-coloured sandstone rubble, with polished

dressings. The house also has a lodge, walled garden and stable yard. Former versions of the house were the home of the Douglases of Bonjedward. The estate later passed to the Rutherfords, the Jerdons and the Marquess of Lothian. In 1800 the estate consisted of several neighbouring farms, as well as farms in Eckford Parish.

Bonnar (*bō-nur*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1780) carrier, operating between Hawick and Jedburgh, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1837 he was recorded operating between Denholm, Hawick and Jedburgh. In 1841 he was living in Jedburgh. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Knowesouth in 1690 when he is recorded owing some money to the deceased Mark Turnbull, portioner in Fodderlee. A man of the same name is recorded having children baptised in Jedburgh about 30 years later, and was probably related.

bonnet (*bo-ni'*) *n.* a thick woven cap worn predominantly by older men – 'Whisht! I hear his doggie barkin', – Yon's his bonnet on the hill' [JT], 'The weet seeped throwe oor bonnets And lashed oor smertin' cheeks' [WL] (see also **bunnet** and **blue bonnet**).

bonnetie (*bo-ni'-ee*) *n., arch.* leapfrog played by boys piling their bonnets on the back of the stooper, whose place was taken by any leaper who dislodged a bonnet.

bonnet-laird (*bo-ni'-lārd*) *n., arch.* a person with a small holding that they farm themselves.

bonnie (*bo-nee*) *adj.* pretty, attractive, beautiful, appealing, pleasant to look at – 'Hawick's bonny wood and braes, You have left them a' dearie; Now you are in Portugal, You must obey the ca' dearie' [BY], 'Blythe is the blink o' her bonnie black ee' [JoHa], 'To see the lass that I loe best, The bonnie lass o' fair Skelfhill' [JoHa], 'that's a bonnie new hat', 'It first be torn not by the plough The ancient bonny green Moat-Knowe ...' [AD], 'And as for Peggy Duncan, She is a bonnie lass' [JSB], 'Bonnie for situatione, an' the joy o' a' the yirth, is Muunt Zion ...' [HSR], '... for it is pleesint, an' prayse is bonnie' [HSR], '... Oh bonnie toon on Teviot's side!' [JLH], 'Hey the bonnie, how the bonnie, Hey the bonnie mortcloth' [TP], '... Here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses!' [GWe], 'The Dean's still fine to look upon, The Slitrig's bonnie whiles ...' [WFC], '... Comes cheerily hame to his ain bonnie Jean' [WL], '... there is also a sound which lies midway between that [ō] and oo, a characteristic sound heard occasionally in the local pronunciation of bonnie, mony, etc.' [ECS], 'Bonnie troots a-plenty Hae frizzled in my pan ...' [DH], also used in an ironic sense, goodly, considerable – 'ee've made a bonnie mess o that heven't ee?', 'that'll cost a bonnie penny', 'Od, we're a bonny set! a bonny set, guid trewly?' [WNK], 'Hei's gaun a bonnie length' [ECS], 'A bonnie penny = A goodly sum of money; A bonnie wheen = A goodly few' [ECS] (also spelled 'bonny'; note the former slightly diphthongal first vowel).

The Bonnie Banner Blue (*thu-bo-nee-baw-nur-bloo*) *n.* song written in 2005 by Alan Brydon, with arrangements by Iain Scott and Ian Seeley. It was first sung by Iain Scott at the Mosstroopers' Dinner of 2005 and is included on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', sung by Iain Scott. It soon became popular, and is sung regularly at Common-Riding events. The words appear in the 2009 re-edition of the Hawick song book.

Bonnie Johnnie (*bon-nee-jo-nee*) *n.* nickname for **John Scott** in the early 17th century.

The Bonnie Lass o Branxholme (*thu-bo-nee-laws-ō-brank-sum*) *n.* ballad first published in a broadsheet about 1701, a version was later included in Allan Ramsay's play 'The Gentle Shepherd' (1725) and published in William Thomson's 'Orpheus Caledonia' (1733). It is also known as 'The Braes o Branxholme', under which title a different version appeared in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), which is stated to be 'from an old M.S. entitled 'Jane the Ranter's bewitching of Capt. Maitland to her daughter' by Old Hobby (or Robert) in Skelfhill'. The 'lass' was a daughter of 'Jean the Ranter', keeper of an ale-house at Scatterpenny; she was said to be washing clothes in the Teviot when noticed by the passing Capt. Maitland, who later married her. If the story was based on fact, then the man involved may have been Robert Maitland, who commanded a troop against the Covenanters. Maitland's daughter (and hence also the Bonnie Lass' daughter) Elizabeth married Robert Grierson of Lag, Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch. It has been suggested that the 'Poetical Museum' version is more authentic; it consists of 14 8-line stanzas, while Ramsay's published version contains only 5 8-line stanzas. The version of about 1701 may contain the first mention of Hawick in a poem (if it predates Robert Cunningham's 'Ode to Hawick') – 'As I came in by Tiviot side and by the braes of Branksome, There met I with a pretty Lass, that was both neat and handsome ... Then unto Hawick did we gang, And of the Way we thought not Long, Of us composed was the Song, My pretty bonny Lassie' [AHS].

Bonnie Prince Chairlie (*bo-nee-prins-chār-lee*) *n.* common name given in Scotland to **Charles Edward Stewart** or Stuart.

bonnier (*bo-nee-ur*) *adj.* prettier, more attractive – '. . . for a bonnier or a cleverer lass than Jeanie the sun never shane upon' [JTe], '. . . ti sei'd owre again, bonnier as ever, at the skrich o day!' [ECS], 'Oh the servants are bonnie an' dressed up tae kill An' the dressmaker bonnier still' [WAP], 'There's higher hills? Aye! But where'll ye sei A bonnier view o' the Border?' [DH].

bonniest (*bo-nee-ist*) *adj.* prettiest, most attractive – '. . . But fortune's bonniest roses red Aroon' ye wreathe' [JoHa], '. . . For the bonniest bit aboot her, Is the heart o' Mary Grieve' [JoHa], 'And aye i' my sweetest and bonniest strains I'd look doun on the daisy that blaws on the lead' [WiSp], 'Ancrum – where weel-putten-on Naiter's buskeet in er bonniest braws' [ECS].

Bonnie Teviotdale (*bo-nee-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* song written by John Halliday, with the music possibly by him also. The words do not appear in Halliday's collection of verse 'the Rustic Bard', and it is unclear when they were first published. The song is recorded being sung by Andrew Rutherford Oliver at the Richardson, Noble & Co. soiree on Old Year's Night 1874. It was first sung at a Colour Bussing by A. Caldwell in 1909. A new arrangement was published by Adam Grant in 1924, dedicated to Andrew Rutherford Oliver. Adam Ingles moved the key up, while further changes to the accompaniment are to be found in the 2001 'Hawick Songs'. Scocha recorded a version with a new guitar arrangement in 2001.

bonnily (*bo-ni-lee*) *adv.* prettily, pleasantly, attractively – 'And, oh! it bloomed sae bonnily . . . ' [JI], '. . . And silver snatched from Slitig when the sun blinks bonnily' [JYH].

Bonnington (*bo-nin'-in*) *n.* former seat of a branch of the Scotts. The lands are those near Peebles, although associations of some Scotts with similarly named lands near Kilmarnock and in East Lothian (just to the south of North Berwick) are also possible. The family were related to the Scotts of Aikwood, and they are mentioned in many more local records in the 16th and 17th centuries. The family first obtained these lands in 1552 when Janet Wylie and Marion Wylie each sold their halves of 'Bonnytoun called Bonnytoun Wylie' to Robert Scott 'in Aikwode' and Adam Scott his son. Robert held the lands 'of the Queen for service of ward'. They passed from Adam to his son Simon, and then briefly to Simon's brother John in 1624. The lands were inherited by William Burnet of Barns, grandson of 'Sym' Scott of Bonnington in 1627. The last of this line was Charles, who was a Commissioner of Supply for Edinburgh in 1678. However, Scott of Satchells says the Laird of Carnwath Mill was their representative in about 1688. A separate branch of the Scotts of Bonnington (in Lothian) was started by James, son of Lawrence of Harperrig and Clerkington, who provided Chamberlains to Scott of Buccleuch. The last of this branch was Gilbert Scott. Since the family Christian names are similar in the 17th century, it is easy to confuse the 2 separate families (also spelled 'Bonnitoun' etc.; it is 'Bonnytoun' and 'Bonnyntoun' in 1552, 'Bonyntoune' in 1557, 'Bonytoun' in 1562, 1572, 1581, 1591 and 1607, 'Bonyngtoune' in 1564, 'Bonyngtoun' in 1590 and 1593, 'Bonitoun' in 1594, 'Bonningtoun' and 'Bonytoun' in 1602, 'Bonnyngtoun' in 1603, 'Bonytoun' in 1617, 'Boningtoune' in 1642 and 'Bonnitoune' in 1651; there are several places of the same name, e.g. in Edinburgh, which was a Lairdship of another branch of the Scotts).

Bonniton see **Bonnington**

bonny see **bonnie**

Bonsor (*bon-sur*) *n.* **James Brian** 'Brian' (1926–2011) music educator, born in Hawick, son of manufacturer Tom. He joined a solicitor's firm, then served in WWII on minesweepers with the Royal Navy. Afterwards he trained at Moray House (gaining the L.R.A.M. in 1947), and qualified as a music teacher at Trinity College London in 1957. However, studies for the B. Mus. were interrupted by the sudden death of his father. He taught at Hawick High School for 17 years, becoming Music Advisor for the Borders' Region, before retiring in 1983. He published a large number of arrangements for recorder, the 15 volume 'Enjoy the Recorder' being particularly popular. He also wrote an opera, Shades of Night', as well as publishing compositions for piano, voice and junior ensemble. He received the M.B.E. in 2002 for services to teaching music, especially the recorder. He married Mary Hargreaves in 1966, and they had 1 son and 1 daughter. A commemorative CD entitled 'Bravo Bonsor' was released by the Society of Recorder Players in 2012. **James Clement** (1826–97) from the Leicester district, son of Richard and Mary. He had to leave the area after being involved in some

industrial difficulties, making his way to Liverpool, working his passage to Annan and then apparently walking to Hawick, where he entered the hosiery trade. He was the first person in the town to work a power rotary frame. In 1851 he is listed as a frame-worker living on the Backdamgate. In 1847 in Leicester he married Sarah Woodward (1830–89), and the family returned to Leicester for a while (being there on the 1861 census), but later settled permanently in Hawick. Their children were: Harriet (1847–49); Clement (1850–6); James (1852–1926) of Thorterdykes; Mary Ann (1855–1931), who may also have been called Margaret; John (1857–1913), wool buyer of Peebles; Sarah (1859–1939), who married John Boyd; Ada (b.1862), who died in infancy; Clement (again, 1865–1937), commercial traveller of Whitley Bay; and Thomas William (1867–1946), hairdresser. He died at 16 North Bridge Street. **James**, J.P. (1852–1926) son of James Clement and father of James Clement. He was a hosiery manufacturer and involved with early technical education in Hawick. In 1901 he was living with his family at 56 Loan, also known as Croft Cottage. By 1904 he had moved into Thorter Villa, the house that became Thorterdykes. As an employer, he was said to be the first to organise an outing for his workers, taking them to St. Mary's Loch in a charabanc. He also changed the starting time of work of the children in his factory from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. In 1882 in Edinburgh he married Margaret McAdam Dickson (1855–1918) and their children were: James Clement (1883–1963); John Dickson (1885–1973); Margaret Fergusson Dickson (1888–1951); Sarah Woodward (1890–1939); and Thomas ('Tom', 1894–1959). **James Clement**, J.P. (b.1884) son of James. He was a Councillor and President of the Callants' Club in 1933. He was a manufacturer and also involved in technical education. He was Treasurer for St. George's Kirk 1925–35 and Session Clerk from 1935 and wrote the booklet 'St. George's Church and Its Associations' (1938). He also wrote articles on local churchyards for the Archæological Society Transactions and was President of that Society. He also served as Honorary Sheriff-Substitute. He married Jessie Kerr Deans in 1910. They lived at Ellabank. **John Dickson** (b.1885) son of James and Margaret McAdam Dickson, he was a hosiery manufacturer. He was Cornet in 1912 and Acting Father in both 1920 and 1928. In 1972 he was made an Honorary Life Member of the Common-Riding Committee for 52 years of service. He married Annie Mary Wilson in 1916. **Stephen** (1968/9–) born on Drumlanrig Square, he was son of Brian and Mary. He graduated in Dentistry from Edinburgh University in 1992, entering into practice in Aberdeenshire in 2000, completing an M.Sc. in 2008 and taught at Dundee University and then Aberdeen University. He is a member of the Callants' Club. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1894–1959) son of James and Margaret Dickson. He also worked in the family manufacturing business. In 1918 he married Ann Tait Burnet (1893–1963) and their children were: Mary Paterson (1918–2001); and James Brian (1926–2011), populariser of the recorder (also sometimes written 'Bonser').

Bonsor's (*bon-surz*) *n.* hosiery manufacturers operating out of the old Subscription Rooms on Buccleuch Street as James Bonsor & Co. in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. For a while the company was known as Bonsor & Ashford, this partnership ebing dissolved at the end of 1903. Later the name was used to refer to their new factory off Green Lane, sometimes known as Buccleuch Mills. The business was eventually sold off to Lan-Air-Cel Blankets of Glasgow.

bon-vale (*bon-vāl*) *n., arch.* a farewell salute or entertainment – 'Paid 28 shillings Scots for ale, drunken by the soldiers that were taken down to Jedburgh, and their attendants, at the taking of horse, and bon-vale' [1697].

booch (*booch*) *v., arch.* to bark in a suppressed way – 'The road was thrang . . . wui nurrin teikes snackin an yowfin an boochin' [ECS] (also **bouch**).

Boodie's Law (*boo-deez-law*) *n.* hill in the former Hassendean Parish, between Horsleyhill and Muirfield (also called **Bodie's Law**).

Boog (*boog*) *n.* **Mr. ??** (18th/19th C.) weaver to trade, he was a distant relative of Robert Thomson of Billerwell farm, who left him £1200 at the end of the 1700s, a small fortune in those days. He managed to spend it all within about a year (with the aid of his 'friends') and eventually had to seek poor relief. **Thomas Elliot** (d.1893) only son of William. He is recorded as farmer at Tythehouse in the 1860s. He also farmed Lanton near Jedburgh. He married Isabella Halliday McNeillie of Castlehill, Kirkcudbrightshire. Their children were William Elliot, Agnes Halliday, Margaret Elliot. Robert David McNeillie, Anne Elliot, Thomas Henry, John Elliot (who succeeded to the lands at Peel), Richard Leigh, Helen Elliot and Thomas Elliot. On the death of John Elliot (maternal uncle of the children) they took the surname Scott so they could succeed to Riccalton. He later farmed at Timpendean and was

factor for Robert Elliot of Clifton Park, who was a distant cousin. **William** (19th C.) farmer at Sweethope. In 1836 he married Margaret (1810–39), 4th daughter of Thomas Elliot in Kirndean and Helen Scott, from the Scotts of Peel. Their only surviving child was Thomas Elliot (perhaps the same as **Boag** and **Bogue**).

boogle (*boo-gul*) *v.* to lurk, mess about, fumble – 'what're ee booglin aboot it?', 'The paraffin lamp in the close Tae stop booglin' aboot at night' [AY].

boogle (*boo-gul*) *n., arch.* a spectre, goblin, bogey-man (also **bogle**).

boogly (*boo-gu-lee*) *adj., arch.* relating to bogeys, haunted by spectres – 'The time for enchantments in Scotland has lang been fixed at Hallowe'en, but they're din, boogly enchantments . . . ' [DH].

book (*book*) *n., arch.* bulk.

book-a-bosom (*book-a-boo-zum*) *n., arch.* representative of the church who would go to outlying areas to perform baptisms and marriages – 'And these Friars being in use to carry the mass book in their bosomes, they were called by the inhabitants Bookabosomes. There is a man yet alive who knew old men who had been baptised by these Bookabosomes' [MGC1748] (the story relating to Ewesdale is repeated in a note in Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel').

Book of Psalms in Lowland Scotch (*book-ov-samz-inlō-lind-skoch*) *n.* book by Rev. Henry Scott Riddell. It was published in 1857, with the texts being taken from the authorized ('King James') version. Only 250 copies were printed, at the instigation of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who also printed Riddell's earlier translation of St. Matthew and later translation of the Song of Solomon. The language is an idiosyncratic mixture of genuine dialect words, borrowings from older Scottish works and what can only be described as oddly spelled English. Despite not being anything like an authentic local version of these texts, the work still contains a huge number of examples of pieces of vernacular from the Hawick area.

booksome (*book-sum*) *adj., arch.* bulky – '. . . the muckle Cairter – booksome an blewe-leike wui the ferness o'd – raise fer owre on ma left' [ECS].

bool (*bool*) *n.* a large black ball used in bowling – 'ee'r fower shots doon, wi' only yin bool left, what er ee gaun tae dae?', a child's marble – '. . . Wi' the bools and the peeries at the Auld Smiddy end' [JT], '. . . As long as each one had his bool, There was some game to play' [WFC], '. . . Aathing frae leather sookers and gless beads, To comics, bools and haberdashery' [WL], 'In my boyhood, it would have been, 'Chucks-mei yon glessy bools!' [DH], any other round object by analogy – 'But there's still a wee sweetie shop, That sells hame-made rock bools' [IJ], *v.* to bowl, play a game of bowls (from the French).

bool (*bool*) *v., poet.* to cry like a child – 'To bool, bule, To weep in a very childish manner, with a continued humming sound, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'There naething now is heard but boolin', Nought's seen but girnin' gabs an' scoolin' ' [JoJ].

booler (*boo-lur*) *n.* person who plays the game of bowls – '. . . when well over a hundred 'boolers' . . . would converge on the Teviot Crescent venue' [GM].

boolge (*boolj*) *n., v., arch.* bulge.

boolin (*boo-lin*) *n.* bowling, the game of bowls. Bowling was introduced in Hawick in the early 19th century and from about 1820 there was a green where Peter Scott's would later be built. Hawick Bowling Club was founded in 1854, the oldest in the Borders, originally playing on Allars Crescent. They then played then on a green on the east side of the south end of North Bridge Street (where an old ruined house had been demolished in the 1830s). This green can be seen in a photograph from the 1860s. The club moved to Buccleuch Street in 1874 and the piece of land on North Bridge Street was sold to the Baptist Kirk in 1880. Buccleuch Bowling Club was founded in 1872 to encourage the game among the working classes. Wilton Bowling club was established in 1895. A public bowling green was built in Wilton Park in about 1970. Note that a form of the game was played by gentlemen in the 18th century, with evidence, for example, that there were bowling greens laid out at Wells House around 1730 – 'The sun is shinin' day and night And there's boolin near aw the time . . . ' [AY].

bools (*boolz*) *n.* the game of bowling – 'When lang Tam Lowrie o' the Raws, now lying i' the mools, Sair loondert puir wee Jocky Bell for cheatin' at the bools' [VW], the game of marbles – 'The bools were a ploy oo wad play be the hoor' [WL], '. . . The road's nae good, forbye, for bools' [WFC], 'An the boys of course yaised ti play bools, in the middle o the road' [ME].

Boomer-men (*boo-mur-men*) *n., arch.* former popular name for smugglers, especially those who went to Boulmer in Northumberland to obtain their black-market goods.

boon (*boon*) *n., arch.* a band or set of reapers – '... For no a pair in a' the boon Wi' Rab an' me could shear' [JT].

'boon (*boon*) *prep., poet.* above – 'To bask in the sunshine, my love, o' thy favour, Were honour an' riches 'boon a' unto me' [JoHa] (cf. **aboon**).

boond (*boond*) *n.* a bound, boundary, limit – 'Langsyne, when mills were few, The district roon Was thirled to ane, an' a' within The legal boond ...' [FL], 'Yis, thaye turnet bak, an' tempet God, an' sete buunds til the Haly Ane o' Israel' [HSR], '... Thereafter, canny, rode the boonds, The weiser for an auld man's wounds' [MB], *v.* to bound (sometimes spelled 'bound').

boond (*boond*) *n.* a bound, leap – 'able to lowp ower muckle biggins in a single boond', *v.* to bound, leap – 'Like lichtnen flash she's through the yett, And far away she's boonded' [RH], '... boondin bleithely on wui ma airms shuggiein lowce threh ma oxters' [ECS].

boondary (*boon-da-ree, boond-ree*) *n.* a boundary – '... inside the boonderies o' oor ancient burgh' [BW1979], '... was yin o the last ti milk kye within the toon boondary' [IWL], '... But niver was thae ride again, the boond'ry o' thaer land' [MB].

boondit (*boon-dee', -di'*) *pp, poet.* bounded – 'Puir beast! how different is they plicht Sin' aince ye boundit, yauld an' licht ...' [JJ] (also written 'boundit').

Boonraw (*boon-raw*) *n.* district about 3 miles north of Hawick, around the farms of the same name. A document from 1481 mentioning sale of land at 'Bundray' is probably an old spelling. It was then in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton and sold for 300 merks by James Newton of Dalcove to Robert, son of Walter Scott of Headshaw. The associated instrument of sasine is in 1487. By 1504/5 the '6 merkland of old extent' was sold by David Hoppringle, Walter Scott of Howpasley, George Hepburn and William Middlemas to Robert Scott of Stirches. It was owned by Walter Scott of Synton in the early 16th century. The land was then owned by a branch of the Scotts through the 17th and early 18th centuries. Their motto was 'Reparabit Cornua Phœbe' and their arms had 2 mullets on a crescent. The arms were given by deed in 1700 to Scott of Harden, as heir. In 1610 it was described as a '6 merk land' when inherited by George Scott from his father Walter of Synton. In 1643 it was valued along with Stouslie ('but disjoined') at £67 3s 4d, along with Stouslie. The 'Lyfrenter of Boonraw' (perhaps the former owner, or his widow) was recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. In 1678 George Scott paid land tax on £291 for these lands, along with Stouslie. William Nichol was shepherd there in at least 1682–96. John Turnbull was shepherd there in 1708 and 1711. The last Scott of Boonraw, Archibald was ready to sell in 1714, and there was a plan proposed by the Hawick Kirk Session to the Duchess of Buccleuch's Chamberlain to purchase the lands as an investment for the 'Orrock Bequest'; however, this appears not to have happened and it eventually became part of the Buccleuch estates (its purchase described in a letter by the Duchess of Buccleuch around 1720). In 1718 it was surveyed along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, at that time consisting of an irregularly shaped farm of 418 acres, bounded by Newton, Galalaw, Stirches, Stouslie, Tandlaw, Drinkstone and Groundistone; the 2 farmhouses are clearly shown on the map. James Leithead was recorded there in 1723, William Lamb and James Ormiston in 1724, Robert Scott in 1729 and Robert Ormiston in 1733–38. It was farmed by the Ormiston family for several decades, as well as another branch of the Scotts. James Scott, farmer there, was involved with the establishment of the first Secession church in Hawick in the 1760s. William Marshall was living there in at least 1742–44, Robert Ormiston in 1746, James Scott in 1748, John Scott in 1751–58 and another John Scott in 1764–67. Ormistons were tenants through most of the 18th century, perhaps longer. In 1797 the farmers recorded there were Robert Ormiston, Walter Ormiston and Walter Scott. In 1799 William Ormiston was also living there and in 1801 the residents included James and William Ormiston. In 1788 (and still recorded this was in 1811) it was valued at £223 16s 8d, and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. It is now split into the houses at East and West Boonraw (several variants exist, including 'Boonrow', 'Bonraw' and 'Bownraw'; it is first noted in 1481 and 1487 as 'Bundray' and 'Bundraw', it is 'Bondraw' in 1504/5, 'Boyndraw' in 1505, 'Bundraw' in 1528/9, 'Bondraw' in 1610, 'boneraw' in 1638, 'Bonraw' in 1643, 'Bonraw' and 'bondrau' in 1678, 'Bondra' in 1680, 'Bounrawe' in 1686, 'Bonra' in 1696, 'Bondraw' in 1711, 'Bonraw' in 1718, 'Bonra' in 1720, 'Bounra' in about 1720, 'bondra' in 1723, 'boundraw' in 1724, 'Bundrau' in 1729, 'Bondraw' in 1733, 1738 and 1748, 'Bundraw' in 1742 and 'Bonra' in 1758; the modern spelling appeared by 1692; it is 'Bonraw' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin is possibly 'good reaping or ploughing land' in Old English or 'the

bondsman's house' or 'bondsman's corner' from Old Norse 'bondi vra', which might then imply a feudal relationship with Drinkstone).

Boonraw Burn (*boon-raw-burn*) *n.* stream that flows through the Boonraw area and then the Burnfoot housing scheme to join the Teviot opposite Haughhead. Burnfoot is named for being the end of this streams course.

Boonraw Floors (*boon-raw-flōrz*) *n.* former cottage near Boonraw. Stockingmaker William Brown and shepherd James Anderson lived there in 1841 and 1851. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map as 'Boonrawfloor', on the east side of the road between Stirches Mains and the 'Fower Road Ends', but is gone by the 1897 map.

Boonraw Road (*boon-raw-rōd*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1956, and named after the Boonraw Burn and district.

the Boonraws (*thu-boon-rawz*) *n., pl.* the farms of West and East Boonraw, just north of Hawick.

boontith (*boon-tith*) *n., arch.* a boon, something given in addition to wages (also **bountith**).

boor (*boor*) *n., arch.* a bower.

boord (*boord*) *n., poet.* a board – 'To stra'speys an' reels they jigged in wheels, till the auld boords did crack wi' the prancin' ' [JoHa], '. . . an' gif she be ane dor, we wull cloose hir in wi' boords o' cedar' [HSR] (cf. **buird**).

boorder (*boor-dur*) *n., poet.* a border – 'An' he broucht thame til the boordir o' his sanctuarie . . . ' [HSR].

the Boosie (*thu-boo-zee*) *n.* popular name for a thick plantation of fir trees just to the south-west of Newcastleton, also called **Boozie Plantin** – 'The joy of youth I felt yestre'en Down on yon bonny flowery green; And aye I turned my wishfu' een On the Bank aboon the Boosie' [DA].

Boosmill (*booz-mil*) *n.* former farm in Lilliesleaf Parish, on the Ale Water roughly opposite Hermiston, now marked as 'Bowismiln' on the Ordnance Survey map. It was once part of the possessions of the Riddells of that Ilk, e.g. being inherited by Sir Walter from his father in 1636 and being described as 'lie Maynes de Bouismilne' when inherited by Sir John Riddell in 1669. John Shiel and his brother were tenants there in 1684 when they were declared fugitives for being Covenanters. John Shiel was there in 1694. Simon Laidlaw was farmer there in at least 1773–94. Slater John Turnbull and tailor Thomas Turnbull were there in 1801. Andrew Elliot was farmer there in 1861, when it consisted of 186 acres – 'And memory loves to linger long By bonny Bossemill Haugh, Where merrily the river glides Past clumps of stately saugh' [FL] (the origin is probably from Old English for 'the mill belonging to Bowes' and first appears in 1596; it is 'Buismylne' in 1636, 'Buismill' in 1684, 'Boosmilne' in 1694 and 'Boosmiln' in 1773; it is 'Bewes Mill' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Booz mill' on Stobie's map of 1770).

Boosmill Hill (*booz-mil-hil*) *n.* hill just to the west of Bowismiln farm in Lilliesleaf Parish. This is probably the 'Beuse Mill Moss' referred to by James Murray in 1863. It reaches a height of 215 m and has the remains of a hill-fort.

boost see **buist**

'boot (*boo', boot*) *contr.* about – '. . . When 'boot yer plans ye freendly tattle, An' speech gets huskie' [JoHa], '. . . Sae they a' wonder'd sair 'boot the bodie' [JoHa] (see **aboot**).

boot see **bout**

bootch (*booch*) *v., arch.* to botch.

booth-mail (*booth-māl*) *n., arch.* rent paid for a booth at a market or fair – 'Samuel Newbie was ordered to pay 4 mark for both-meall quhil Whitsunday . . . ' [BR1658].

Bootrix Moss (*boo-troks-mos*) *n.* former name for a local boggy area, of unknown location. It was stated in 1857 that there was 'a copper camp kettle found in draining Bootrix Bog'. It is possible that the name is a variant of 'Buchtrig', perhaps being the same as 'Bught Knowe'.

Boots (*boots*) *n.* chemist's and general store at 76 High Street, built on the former location of the Pavilion Cinema. At one time it also ran a library (never pronounced *bits*).

the Boozie Burn (*thu-boo-zee-burn*) *n.* stream running through the Weensland area, passing under the main road to join the mill lade and thence the Teviot – 'The Bousy Burnie heard our vows, And prattlin', hastened to approve, And whispered to the Millers Knowes, 'Behold this pledge of perfect love' ' [WP] (from Old English for 'covered with bushes'; there are spelling variants).

Boozieburn Rifle Range (*boo-zee-burn-rī-ful-rānj*) *n.* shooting practice range set up around 1870 by the Hawick Volunteers near the head of the Boozie Burn. This led to the area being known as 'the Targets'.

Boozie Plantin (*boo-zee-plawn'-in*) *n.* wood on the west side of Newcastleton, across the former railway line from the village, also called **the Boosie** (cf. **bouzy**).

bord (*bōrd*) *n., poet.* a border, especially the hem of clothing – '. . . that gaed doun til the bords o' his garmints' [HSR].

bordel (*bōr-del*) *n., arch.* a bordello, brothel – 'The whole Camp they had their Paramours, And was full of Taverns, of Bordels, and Whoors' [CWS].

Border (*bōr-dur*) *n.* a boundary between geographical regions, locally referring to the Scotland/England border – The Border through, there's not a stream, Their hills and howes amang, Unhainted by the poet's dream, Unhallowed by his sang' [JBS], *adj.* relating to the Borders, near to the Scotland/England Border, particularly on the Scottish side – 'Ah, Tam! Gie me a Border burn . . . ' [JBS], 'In fancy oft I saw each hallowed grove Bristling with Border bows and Border spears' [GWe], 'Keeps aye croonin' owre an auld Border song' [JEDM], 'The language o pure Border Scots, ye can tell, Is a source o great pride an Ah speak it masel. It's maybe no 'pure' as Ah've telt ye at length Tho variety gies it its vigour and strength' [WaE], 'They are famed in Border story, They are full of Border life, And a grandeur and a glory, Begot of Border strife' [JCG].

the Border (*thu-bōr-dur*) *n.* the boundary between Scotland and England, area around this frontier – 'Dool and wae for the order sent our lads to the Border! . . . ' [JEM], '. . . As ony stream that fit may for o'er Frae Johnny Groat's unto the Border' [AD], 'Let Callants love, with honest pride, Their toon upon the Border' [JLH], ' 'Mang ither toons she bears the gree, The Queen o' a' the Border' [JT], '. . . And she left it to the Border in a soft grey mist' [WHO].

the Border Abbeys Way (*thu-bōr-dur-aw-beez-wā*) *n.* public footpath, linking the 4 Border abbeys, covering 68 miles (109 km).

the Border Union Agricultural Society (*thu-bōr-dur-yoon-yin-a-gri-kul-tew-rul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* organisation founded in 1813, with the main aim of improving the standard of stock and making other improvements in husbandry. There were originally 2 shows per year, serving the area between Hawick and Duns. Shows were held in mnay locations, but in 1869 moved permanently to Kelso. The Society purchased Springwood Park in 1953, where it runs its shows, as well as being host to other outdoor events.

Border ballad (*bōr-dur-baw-lid*) *n.* term used to denote a particular kind of traditional song, originating in the Borders, and often concerning raids or other conflicts. The precise definition of the term is unclear, and there is debate about which of the song should be considered as 'true' Border ballads. They probably originated in the 15th and 16th centuries, although they most likely evolved in the retelling. Several people collected the ballads in the 18th and 19th centuries, gathering verses from oral tradition, but often editing them before publication. Famous collectors include Sir Walter Scott, John Leyden, James ('Ettrick Shepherd') Hogg, Andrew Lang, Francis James Child and Arthur Quiller-Couch. Some had their first publication in Caw's 'Poetical Museum', printed in Hawick in 1784. The original authors are unknown, although tradition states that many were penned by the boy who was accidentally taken to Harden during a raid, and raised there. Examples of the more locally-based Border ballads (many of which are known in several variants, often with different titles) include: The Battle of Otterburn; The Braes of Yarrow; The Chevy Chase; Dick o' the Cow; The Douglas Tragedy; The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow; Hobbie Noble; Jamie Telfer in the Fair Dodhead; Jock o' the Side; Johnie Armstrong; Kinmont Willie; The Outlaw Murray; The Raid of the Redeswire; Tam Lin; and Thomas the Rhymer.

the Border Bards' Association (*thu-bōr-dur-bawrdz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* organisation of local poets, formed in January 1878 in a meeting at Murray's Temperance Hotel in Hawick. Members inluded Hawick's Robert Hunter, James Simson, Cecile McNeill Thomson and Elizabeth M. Sinclair. John Inglis was the last surviving member.

the Border Beacon (*thu-bōr-dur-bee-kin*) *n.* the Scottish Border Beacon Lodge, a local temperance society of the late 19th century. Part of the Good Templar movement, it was one of the last of the lodges to survive, existing into the early 20th century.

The Border Beacon (*thu-bōr-dur-bee-kin*) *n.* early, but short-lived periodical, based in the Scottish Borders. It was edited by James Dodds, printed by George Greig, Kelso, began in late 1835 and ran to just 5 issues. William Scott of Hawick was among the contributor.

the Border Bowmen (*thu-bōr-dur-bō-min*) *n.* gentlemen's club that existed in the Borders in the early part of the 19th century, along the lines of the Forest and Jedforest Clubs. The club jackets had buttons with 'B.B.' marked on them.

the Border Burghs (*thu-bōr-dur-bu-ruz*) *n.* another name for the parliamentary consituency known as the **Hawick Burghs**, which existed from 1868 until 1918. This name was in general use, and probably arose to assuage the feelings of the townspeople of Selkirk and Galashiels.

the Border Club (*thu-bōr-dur-klub*) *n.* social and non-political club in Hawick, established in 1890. A building at 9 High Street was constructed for the Club in 1900, with designs by J.P. Alison; this was a narrow site, using red sandstone, with a 2-storey oriel window with curved parapet above. Later the Club moved to rooms in the Exchange Buildings, in use until 1973. Then the club then moved to Jed Murray's former studio at 43 North Bridge Street, which had been designed by J.P. Alison and constructed in 1899–1900. Wives of club members bared all for a 2005 charity calendar. The first female Club President was in 2019.

Border Collie (*bōr-dur-ko-lee*) *n.* a breed of dog, developed in the Border country, having a wavy black coat with white markings, and often used for herding sheep – 'Though man may often curse and doubt you, not a herd could herd without you, faithful honest beast' [TD].

the Border Commission (*thu-bōr-dur-ko-mi-shin*) *n.* commission set up by James VI in March 1605 to bring order to the Borders. It consisted of 5 English and 5 Scottish commissioners, with garrisons in Scotland and England led by Sir William Cranston and Henry Leigh, respectively. These forces carried out a ruthless process of suppressing local rieving activity by execution and banishment. Probably hundreds were hanged over the next few years, and there was also a forced emigration of families to Northern Ireland. Many once prominent families on both sides of the Border were suppressed during this period, e.g. Armstrongs, Beatties, Bells, Carruthers, Croziers, Elliots, Irvines, Johnstons, Kerrs, Maxwells and Moffats.

the Border Coonties Association (*thu-bōr-dur-koon'-eez-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* also known as the 'Edinburgh Border Counties Asociation', this was an organisation of mainly expatriot Borderers based in Edinburgh. It was set up in 1865, largely through the efforts of Thomas Usher (who was secretary for more than 30 years), to model the Galloway Association. Their major purpose initially was to distribute book prizes to Border schools, particularly in Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire and Berwickshire. They met in Hawick in 1875. They were involved in celebrating events and preserving Borders history, including erecting monuments (such as at Trimontium) and purchasing property (such as Thomas the Rhymer's tower and the Leyden family cottage in Denholm). Other events included several centenary celebrations of famous Borderers and a Handicarafts' Exhibition in Hawick in 1887.

the Border Coonties Line (*thu-bōr-dur-koon'-eez-līn*) *n.* former railway line in the English North-east, eventually connecting with the Scottish Borders via the Hexam to Riccarton junction route. Construction began at the Hexham end in 1854, and it was absorbed into the North British Railway in 1860. It was extended to Riccarton in 1862, where it connected with the Border Union Railway's Waverley Line. The line consisted of a single track Passenger service ended in 1956, with closure of most of the line in 1958, and the section from Bellingham to Newcastle continuing to operate until 1963. Part of the line is under the Kielder Water.

The Border Counties' Magazine (*thu-bōr-dur-kown-teez-maw-gu-zeen*) *n.* magazine with a brief run, published in Galashiels and with the tag line 'A popular monthly magazine of the history, bibliography, poetry, folk-lore, etc. of the Border districts'. Th editor was Thomas Lister. It was only published in 1880 and 1881, lasting for about 18 months.

Borderer (*bōr-dur-ur*) *n.* someone who lives in or comes from near the Scotland/England border, particularly on the Scottish side.

The Borderers (*thu-bōr-du-rurz*) *n.* television drama set in the Scottish Borders in the 16th century and broadcast by BBC Scotland in 1969 and 1970. It starred Iain Cuthbertson as 'Sir Walter Ker of Cessford' and Michael Gambon as 'Gavin Ker of Slitrig'. There were 2 seasons, each of 13 50-minute episodes. The show was created by Bill Craig, and freely mixed fact with fantasy. All but 8 shows (all from the first season) may have been lost.

Border Forest Park (*bōr-dur-fo-rist-pawrk*) *n.* cross-Border park formed from the combination of Kielder and Wauchope Forests, with visitor centre in the old Kielder Castle.

the Border Golfers' Association (*thu-bōr-dur-gōl-furz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* organisation of golfers across the Scottish Borders, set up in 1893, with W. Rutherford of Crailing Tofts as the first President and James Barrie as Secretary. They organise annual competitions at different Border golf courses.

Border Heritage (*bōr-dur-her-i'-eej*) *n.* television production company based in Carlisle, which made video histories of Border clans, as well as releasing the Scocha CD and video.

the Border Horse Racin Association (*thu-bōr-dur-hōrs-rā-sin-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* body set up to run local 'flapping' meetings.

It began in January 1972, with founding members Donald Fairgrieve (Gala), Charles McCrerie and Murray Richardson. Their first race meeting was in the middle of July at Hawick Moor, the first race being won by a Horse called Moby Dick, owned by Andy Morgan and ridden by Murray Richardson. Many Border towns broke away from the B.H.R.A. in 1987 and so the Hawick Horse Racing Association was formed.

the Border Hunt (*thu-bōr-dur-hun'*) *n.* small fox-hunting group, formed in 1869 and covering parts of Northumberland and Roxburghshire, with the Hunt Master based at Otterburn.

Border Kinematograph (*bōr-dur-ki-ne-ma-tō-graf*) *n.* film company set up by David Gaylor in Hawick about 1899 and operating across local towns until about 1906. Gaylor's partner was local manufacturer Sime. There are 2 newsreels in the Scottish Screen Archive, each containing a set of captures of parts of local Common Ridings (Hawick and Selkirk) and other festivities and events. Gaylor set up a 12 foot screen and showed them at the Shows during the Common Riding, in the Exhange Hall, Selkirk, Jedburgh and nearby villages. Films may have continued to be shown until about 1917, although the last local clips appear to be from 1903. The films were shot on 35 mm stock, and were developed (by the foot) by Gaumont; hence they were expensive, but of very high quality for their day. The surviving clips represent some of the earliest moving images made in Scotland.

Borderland (*bōr-dur-land*) *n.* poetic name for the Borders, or more specifically its countryside – 'Dear borderland, I only know You have a spell that binds me so' [IJ], 'The Borderland, the Borderland, My first love and my last' [JEDM], 'My Bordeland, my Borderland, The sweetest spot I know' [DJ], 'Then join with me the dear refrain With willing heart and hand, And we will sing another strain To our dear Border Land' [JT], 'I sing a sang o' stately hills, that deck our bonnie Bordeland, (Bespangled a' wi' glistening rills) Thrae Berwick to the Solway's sand' [TK], 'Sweet Borderland! I think o' thee 'Mid a western city's din, And memories o' auld langsyne Stir tender chords within' [AO], 'Poor Leyden suffered death's eclipse Upon a foreign strand, The words upon his dying lips Were o' the Borderland' [JBS], 'There are landscapes much richer and warmer which the suns of the tropics nursed, but what can compare to the Spring in the air when the buds of the Borderland burst' [TD], 'My ain Borderland, My ain Borderland, Oh, weel do I like My ain Borderland' [JCG], 'Borderland, with pride I pledge thee, in thy matchless beauty dressed, When I cross that other border – this will be my last request, Lay me where the song of Teviot croons of joy and peace and rest' [GHB], 'This haugh, this dale, yea all this glorious land, Is home to me, God's given, guarded home, My Borderland' [WL], '... The Queen o' a' the Borderland, Auld Hawick, ma Border hame' [IWL], '... And we ride over our Borderland and we ride, and we ride and we ride' [IWL], 'This is our Borderland These are the hills we call our own Here are the hearts that beat as one Where we are home Here in our Borderland' [AlB].

Border Laws (*bōr-dur-lawz*) *n., pl.* a set of specific rules drawn up to try to keep peace on the Border, describing the juristiction of the Wardens of the Marches, etc. The earliest such laws date from 1248 and were called the 'Leges Marchiarum'. The laws were re-drafted several times over the next 350 years.

the Border Line (*thu-bōr-dur-līn*) *n.* imaginary line separating Scotland and England, about 60 miles (100 km) as the crow flies, but running to about 110 miles (180 km) long. It is roughly south-west to north-east in direction, from Solway to Berwick, but with many odd twists. The Border is mainly unmarked, but consists essentially of the Tweed, the Cheviot watershed and the Solway. It was only formally established in 1215 and has changed very little since – 'Our men will ride, abin the moss The strong and ancient borderline to cross, Invading force our men will spurn As the moon is glintin' off the burn' [AlB].

the Border Line (*thu-bōr-dur-līn*) *n.* book by broadcaster Eric Robson, published in 2006. It is a description of the Border, from the Solway to Berwick.

The Border Magazine (*thu-bōr-dur-maw-gu-zeen*) *n.* name of several former magazines. The first was published in Berwick in 1831 and 1832. The second illustrated magazine was published in Edinburgh in 1863 and 1864. Finally there was a more recent and longer running magazine published in Edinburgh and Glasgow from 1896 until 1939, initially edited by Nicholas Dickson. It was 'an illustrated monthly devoted to Border Biography, History, Literature, and Folklore', covering both sides of the Border. Additionally the 'Dumfries, Galloway, and Border Magazine' was published in 1843.

Border Motor Transport Company (*bōr-dur-mō'-ur-tran-spōr'-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* local

bus company, bought out by the S.M.T. about 1930.

Border pipes (*bōr-dur-pīps*) *n.* also called Lowland pipes, they were played over a wide area on both sides of the Border, with the peak in their popularity being the 17th and 18th centuries. Hawick's former town piper probably played these. They differ from the more familiar Highland pipes by being bellows-driven, having 3 drones on a common stock, and being quieter.

The Border Queen (*thu-bōr-dur-kween*) *n.* song written by James Thomson, with music by John Rutherford, published around 1880. The poem does not appear in the original 1870 version of Thomson's 'Doric Lays and Lyrics', but is in the 1884 revised version. It was first sung at the 1887 Colour Bussing by Scott Irvine, and has been sung at every one since. The tune was published at least by 1892, and the suggestion is that Rutherford wrote it before he emigrated to Australia in 1884. The words, which had earlier been tried with different tunes, poke fun at other Border towns, particularly Galashiels. It has also been referred to as 'Queen o' a' the Borders'. Adam Ingles made a minor alteration to the tune in the 1957. It is also a mainstay of the Saxhorn Band, using the 1935 arrangement by George Guy, which is closer to Rutherford's authentic version.

the Border Reivers (*thu-bōr-dur-ree-vurz*) *n.* professional rugby union side, set up in 2002 and lasting until the end of the season in early 2007. The team had started as 'Borders Rugby' in 2001, amalgamated briefly with Edinburgh as the 'Edinburgh Reivers' in the 2001–02 season. They were folded by the Scottish Rugby Union due to lack of financial support, despite attracting much larger crowds than the Glasgow side. They played their home matches at Netherdale in Galashiels, and their strips were white with red and black trim and black shorts and stockings. The strip was reminiscent of that of the 'South' side that last played in the 1990s. Scocha recorded a theme song for the team in 2002.

the Border Rifles (*thu-bōr-dur-rī-fulz*) *n.* the Borders Rifle Association, former volunteer unit, forerunner of the Territorial Army. They were founded in 1861 as the 1st Administrative Battalion, Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteers, becoming the Border Rifles in 1868. In 1881 they were linked with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, but transferred to the King's Own Scottish Borderers in 1887, becoming the 4th Battalion of the K.O.S.B. in 1908. The local companies were 'D' and 'E' and had their headquarters at the corner of the Mill Path and Allars Crescent. The 'Borders Rifle Association' also refers to a separate body, existing to support the volunteer corps and rifle shooting generally, and that administered an annual competition at Melrose. The First Service Company served in the Boer War, with 11 members also contributed to the Scottish Cyclist Company in that campaign. A booklet associated with a fundraising bazaar in 1902 contains interesting articles about their history.

the Borders (*thu-bōr-durz*) *n.* area of southern Scotland, below the central lowlands, and stretching across the country from coast to coast. It is also sometimes meant to include the neighbouring counties of England. After the Union of the Crowns, during the time of James VI (I of England), the use of the name was prohibited, with the term 'Middle Shires' to be preferred. However, despite the official ban the name has continued to be used – 'Oor hearts sigh for hame, and nae music's sae sweet As the soft lowland tongue o' the Borders' [WS], 'When I die, bury me low Where I can hear the bonnie Tweed flow A fairer place I never did know Than the rolling hills o' the Borders' [MM].

The Borders (*thu-bōr-durz*) *n.* CD single released by the band Scocha in 2002 as a theme for the (short-lived) Borders rugby team. The chorus is particularly good. The CD features 3 versions of the song, including the dance re-mix by Kirk Turnbull.

Borders College (*bōr-durz-ko-leej*) *n.* local further education institution. In 1984 several further education centres in the Borders Region were ammalgamated into the Borders Colleges of Further Education, which became the Borders College. Headquarters are in Galashiels with other locations in Hawick, Newtown St. Boswells, Duns and Peebles. The Hawick branch at the Henderson Building on Commercial Road was closed in and a new smaller building constructed below the old Cottage Hospital in 2009.

Borders Exploration Group (*bōr-durz-eks-plō-rā-shin-groop*) *n.* non-profit organisation founded in 1981. It is run by adult volunteers and arranges expeditions for young people, the trips often involving environmental or local community-based projects. Expeditions have been organised every 2 years to: Lesotho 1993; Ecuador 1995; Kenya 1997; Mongolia 1999; India 2001; Peru 2003; and Vietnam 2005. They built the 'Nan Lyle Academy' in a small village in Kenya. There have also been shorter European

and U.K.-based trips, as well as local training and fund-raising events. It was set up by Roger Hemming, Allan McGee and others.

Borders Faimily History Society (*bōr-durz-fā-mu-lee-his-tu-ree-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* organisation with the aim of encouraging the study of genealogy in the Scottish Borders. Founded in 1985, it publishes a magazine for members, provides records through its web-site, and has collated local monumental inscriptions, poor law records and other information.

Borders Forest Trust (*bōr-durz-fo-rist-trust*) *n.* charitable organisation set up in 1996 to manage some of the Borders woodland areas.

Borders General Hospital (*bōr-durz-je-nu-rul-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* hospital built in 1988 on the Huntlyburn estate just outside Melrose to replace Peel as the region's main medical centre. It was opened by the Queen. The facility has an accident and emergency department as well as units devoted to surgery, cancer treatment, strokes, palliative care and other areas of health. It is also the biggest building in the Scottish Borders (usually referred to as 'the B.G.H.').

Borders Health Board (*bōr-durz-helth-bōrd*) *n.* formed in 1975 as part of a new system of local government health boards, responsible for all medical and nursing services in the region. Their offices were in the Prudential Building until 1984, then at Springbank Clinic, before moving to the Health Centre in 1989.

the Borderside (*thu-bōr-dur-sīd*) *n.* general term applied to the lands around the Border – 'In a high Carrier my Lord did ride, To the Woodhouslies on the Border-side' [CWS], 'There is no men of all the men in this grey troop of mine But blind might ride the Borderside from Teviothead to Tyne' [WHO], 'Far away from forge and mill, Arm in arm with wood and hill, Lie the clachans of the Borderside' [WL].

Borders Music Festival (*bōr-durz-mew-zeek-fes-ti-vul*) *n.* music festival involving school children in the latter part of the 20th century.

Borders Region (*bōr-durz-ree-jin*) *n.* former local government administrative area in south-eastern Scotland, east of Dumfries & Galloway, south of Lothian Region, and with an administrative centre in Newton St. Boswells.

the Border Standard (*thu-bōr-dur-stan-durd*) *n.* newspaper launched by W. Morrison & Co. of Hawick in the early 1880s for circulation in the Langholm area. It was transferred to that area, but lasted only a few years, although there was a Gala newspaper of the same name later.

Border Television (*bōr-dur-te-lee-vi-shin*) *n.* local television station, which opened on 1st September 1961, being part of the Independent (i.e. commercial) TV network, interestingly serving both Cumbria and the south of Scotland (and later the Isle of Man). It provides local news and other programming, with headquarters in Carlisle, and Hawick's transmitter being near Selkirk.

The Border Tour (*thu-bōr-dur-toor*) *n.* travel book published in 1826 'By A Tourist', later identified as Kelso man John Mason. It was one of the earliest guide books to the Border country, and included a description of Hawick and district in this period.

the Border Union Railway Company (*thu-bōr-dur-yoon-yin-rāl-wi-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* consortium that tried to re-open the Waverley route in 1969/70. The bid failed due to overwhelming obstacles and probably lack of realism, adding further disappointment to locals.

the Border Union Railway (*thu-bōr-dur-yoon-yin-rāl-wi*) *n.* line from Hawick to Carlisle, owned by the North British Railway, opened in 1862, and together with the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway, becoming known as the Waverley Route. Debate over whether to go via Langholm or Newcastleton was heated and protracted, and although there were many advantages in the Dumfriesshire option, the Liddesdale plan eventually succeeded. The sod-turning ceremony in 1859 was a great cause for celebration in Hawick, with banners around the Town and a procession out to Lynnwood, including the Cornet in full uniform. The first sod was turned by Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the North British Railway Chairman. This was followed by a banquet of about 1,000 people in a marquee on the Under Haugh.

Boredon (*bōr-din*) *n.* **David** (13th/14th C.) cleric of Glasgow Diocese. He had the designation 'Master' when recorded holding the Church of Minto in 1302. His surname is written 'Boredona' and 'Boredhona'. He was already as Rector of Minto in 1302, when this was confirmed in a charter when Walter 'de Boredham' (probably his father or other close relative) granted half the Barony of Minto to Philip 'de la Ley'. **Sir Walter** (d.1312) from the family who took their name from lands in Alwinton Parish in Northumberland, he held the barony of Minto as well as lands in Northumberland and elsewhere in Scotland. He paid homage to Edward I in 1291, as 'Dominus Walterus Burdon' and in 1296, as 'Waultier de

Burghdon de Blakeder' (with lands in Roxburghshire, presumably Minto). He was Sheriff of Perth 1295/6 and was in command of Carstairs Castle and Sheriff of Lanark in 1301 and 1302. In 1302, he and his son Walter, granted half of the Barony of Minto to Philip 'de la Ley' and his son John; he is there recorded as 'Walterus de Boredona'. In the same grant it was confirmed that David (surely a son or other close relative) was Rector of Minto and that in future the 2 Barons would take it in turns to appoint Rectors of the Church. In 1305 he was a justice in Galloway. In 1308 he and Odard Heron was sureties for the good behaviour of Scotsman William 'Olyfart'. He was loyal to Edward II, probably leading to him losing his Scottish lands. Another branch of the same family held the lands of Blackadder in Berwickshire and his family were closely connected to the Umfravilles, Earls of Angus.

Borland (*bōr-lind*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1644/5–1713) graduating from Glasgow University in 1670, he became Schoolmaster and Session Clerk at Mauchline in 1673, quitting about 1680. He then officiated at Galashiels for a while. He became minister of Bedrule in 1690 and remained until his death. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1692. It appears that he preached in Hassendean Kirk in 1693. He married Marianne (or Mary Ann) Stevenson, who died in 1713 aged 66. Their daughter Margaret married Benjamin Haistie. He and his wife left £100 to the poor of Bedrule Parish. He is associated with a tale told of how a child at Minto Cragfoot was switched with a changeling by the fairy folk (recounted in the 1820 Edinburgh Magazine and later in the 1914 'Highways and Byways in the Border'), administering boiled fox-glove to the infant to reverse the spell!; however, he was not the first post-Reformation minister, as claimed in the story. The story is said to have been told to the author by a friend, whose great-grandmother was niece of the minister. His tombstone in Bedrule kirkyard has a long Latin inscription, describing him as 'a man of straight mind, open and generous by nature; distinguished in scholarly learning, as a young man he sought the way of truth through varied fortune; he continued steadfast amid the hostility of those pursuing him'. This suggests that he had been opposed by Episcopalians in the Parish. **Rev. Robert** (1849–1912) born in Dalserf, he was ordained as a minister of the Evangelical Union Congregation in Langholm in 1873. He moved to Kilmarnock in 1877 and joined the Church of Scotland in 1880, becoming minister at Ladhope in 1882, then Yarrow in 1883, where he remained until his death. In 1882 he married Ann, daughter of Andrew Haddon of Honeyburn. His publications included 'Yarrow, its Poets and Poetry' (1890), 'Border Raids and Reivers' (b.1898), 'The Ecclesiology of Yarrow' (1906) and 'The Religious Significance of Yarrow' (1906). He also edited 'James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd' (1898), a memorial volume (also written 'Bourland').

Born in the Borders (*bōrn-in thu-bōr-durz*) *n.* visitor centre adjacent to the Scottish Borders Brewery at Lanton Mill, off the A698. The brewery started in 2011, with the vistor centre opening in 2014.

borrel (*bo-rul*) *n., arch.* a hand tool for boring holes – '*Borrel*, a borer, or wimble; in common use; hence *borrel-brace*, a species of carpenter's wimble-shaft' [JL] (also written 'boral' and 'borel').

borrel-trei (*bo-rul-trī*) *n., arch.* the handle of a wimble (noted by J. Jamieson).

borrowed days (*borōd-dāz*) *n., pl., arch.* the 3 last days of March – 'But when the borrowed days were gane, The three silly hogs came hirplin hame' [JL].

Borrowman (*bo-rō-mun*) *n.* **George** (c.1815–45) from England, he was a draper at Backdamgate according to the 1841 census. He married Grace (1815–97), daughter of manufacturer William Laidlaw. Their children included: James (b.1838/9); William Laidlaw (b.1840); Jane (b.1842); Jessie Laidlaw (b.1843), the youngest daughter, who married James Black. In 1851 his widow and 4 children were living at 2 Melgund Place and by 1861 was at 61 High Street.

Bortha (*bor-thu*) *n.* poetic name for the Borthwick Witter – 'Where Bortha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand, Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand, Through slaty hills whose sides are shag'd with thorn, Where springs, in scattered tufts, the dark-green corn' [JL].

Borthaugh (*bor-tuf*) *n.* farm and house just over Martin's Bridge on the Roberton road, about 2 miles outside Hawick. The area was also once a small thriving hamlet, including a mill, smithy, joiner's shop and several houses, located on the haugh a little above the present cottages. It may also be the place referred to as 'Branxholme Woodfoot'. It is recorded as a home of Scotts in the early 16th century. There was a dispute in 1528 after George Scott died, since he confessed that he had not had dispensation to marry

his cousin, and so inheritance should go to Walter, eldest son by his second wife. A panel of other local Scotts decided in favour of John, the eldest son of his first wife, since he had never been declared to be illegitimate. The lands then passed from John Scott of Borthaugh to Roger Langlands of that Ilk. In a charter of 1531/2 Roger Langlands gives the lands to Alan Mossman, Burgess of Edinburgh, along with the attached mill, but within a few months it was sold on to the Scotts of Buccleuch. In late 1548 it was among the farms of Scott of Buccleuch that were burned by a band of Englishmen and Kers. The tenant in 1549 was Robert Scott, when it was among lands that were raided and burned by a group of Kers and Englishmen under Patrick, Lord Grey. In 1574 the farm 'and mills thereof' were listed among the lands of Scott of Buccleuch, valued at £10 'in time of peace' and 'held in chief' of James Langlands of Wilton in blanch, for payment of a penny Scots, if asked. James Scott was there in 1579. Scott of Satchells writes it as 'Bortoheugh' and says that Scott of Todshawhaugh derived from this family. There were 28 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely John Miller, Bessie Scott, Robert Scott, James Main, Margaret Graham, William Scott, Margaret Riddell, Robert Scott, Marion Scott, William Martin, Janet Telfer, David Miller, Margaret Inglis, Mary Miller, Robert Forrest, Margaret Scott, James Forrest, Adam Forrest, John Cavers, Margaret Henderson, Walter Hendry, Marion Miller, Andrew Riddell, Janet Inglis, Alison Scott, John Scott, Bessie Mathieson and Isobel Thomson. In 1690 the farm was rented to Robert and Patrick Hume, James Scott and James Ogilvie, and these men plus Robert Scott in 1691 and 1692. Robert Scott 'Scrivener' (presumably a lawyer), James Ogilvie, Robert Hume and James Scott were renting the farm in 1694, and also in 1696 and 1698, with widow Margaret Scott replacing her husband James. The Hearth Tax rolls list 12 separate households there in 1694. Archibald Riddell was recorded there in 1704, John Jackson in 1705, William Riddell in 1707 and John Riddell in 1712. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it consisted of 409 acres, bounded by Wiltonburn, Brieryhill, Overhall, the River Teviot, Todshawhaugh and Easter Highchesters. The small piece of land in the fork between the Teviot and Borthwick was also part of the farm at this time and it was also stated that 'there is very little meadow in this farm and the water hath done some damage by altering its cours'. In 1718 the main farmhouse was next to the mill, with the modern farmhouse being built further to the east at a later date. William Telfer was living there in at least 1721–38, James Pott 1721–24, Walter Riddell in 1723–29, Robert Cowan in 1717–64 (at least), James Scott in 1724–35, Walter Scott in 1725–29, William Lorraine in 1725–36, John Kersel and William Ker in 1727, William Helm and Thomas Wilson in 1729–33, James Beattie in 1733–35 and Walter Scott in 1741. Archibald Telfer died there in 1736. Walter Ker, James Beattie and James Pott were there in 1751 and Robert Cowan, James Beattie, William Telfer in 1758, Robert Cowan in 1765 and Walter Clerk in 1790. The lands were valued at £44 1s 8d in 1764, as part of the Buccleuch estates. In 1797 mason George Tait, mason William Scott and servant William Cochrane were there. Martin Pott was a servant there in 1799. In 1801 George Tait and William Scott were masons there and Alexander Tait was a servant to William Sibbald. John Sibbald was farmer there in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Dr. Walter Graham lived there in the 1850s and George Oliver was farmer in the 1860s. It is run as a Christian retreat and also a guest house, called (confusingly) Whitchester Christian Guest House and Retreat. The road to the Borthwick via Borthaugh was built in 1826, at the same time as Martin's Bridge. The slopes immediately north of the farmhouse are the possible site of a fort or other earthwork. A stone axe found here and reported in 1888 is in the Museum – 'The mistress of Bortugh cam' ben, Aye blinking sae couthy and canny; But some said she had in her han' A kipple o' bottles o' branny' [ES] (many older spelling variants exits, e.g. 'Borthauche', with the first perhaps being 'Borthauch' in 1526 and 1527, it is then 'Bourthaugh' in 1526/7, 'Borthauch' in 1527, 'Borthaucht' in 1528, 'Burthauch' in 1530, 'Borthhauch' in 1531/2, 'Borthauch' in 1549 and 1574, 'Borthaucht' in 1579, 'Borthwach' in 1690 and 'Bortough' in 1705; it appears on 1650 parish maps as 'Borthauch' and 'borthawche', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Borthauch' and is 'Burthough' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; the origin has been suggested as Old English 'fort meadow', but seems likely to be simply 'the flat land by the Borthwick').

Borthaugh Cottages (*bor-tuf-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages near Borthaugh farm. There were 9 separate households living there in 1841. They were listed as 'Borthaugh Hind's Cottages' in 1861.

Borthaugh Fitbrig (*bor-tuf-fi'-brig*) *n.* proper name for what was popularly known as **the Joogly Brig** and its modern replacement.

Borthaugh Hill (*bor-tuf-hill*) *n.* hill about 2 miles from Hawick, just north of the Roberton road, height 270 m. It marked the boundary between Wilton and Roberton Parishes. At the top is a hill-fort, about 120 m by 60 m in size, and formed of 3 stony ramparts, much mutilated by ploughing. A polished stone axe was found near here, and is still in the Museum; it was donated by John Deans and reported by J. Hardy in 1886.

Borthaugh Hoose see **Borthaugh**

Borthaugh Mill (*bor-tuf-mil*) *n.* corn mill attached to Borthaugh, mentioned in a charter of 1531/2. The mill lade is clearly marked on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. The mill was situated quite far to the west of the modern farmhouse. The tenant there in the late 18th century was George Tait. The lands were valued at £18 6s 3d in 1764, as part of the Buccleuch estates.

Borthaugh Road (*bor-tuf-rōd*) *n.* private housing development built in 1970 and named after Borthaugh Hill and Borthaugh House.

Borthaugh Wudfit (*bor-tuf-wud-fi'*) *n.* Borthaugh Woodfoot, house beyond Borthaugh, also referred to as Branxholme Woodfoot. There was once a blacksmith's here, run by 3 generations of the Pow family (perhaps taking over from the Humes, who were blacksmiths at Borthaugh at the end of the 17th century). William Riddell was there in 1759. The tenant recorded there in 1797 was Richard Thomson, while in 1801 John Thomson was living at 'Branksholm Wood foot' and John Thomson at 'Woodfoot' (assuming they were the same place). On the spur of land near there between the Teviot and Borthwick there is an ancient circular earthwork, about 60 m in diameter, but almost obliterated by ploughing (it may be the place marked 'Woodhed' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

the Borthwick (*thu-bor-theek*) *n.* usual name for the Borthwick Water and its valley. The area used to be more heavily populated than it is today, with many more small farms. The name is first recorded in the reign of William I, mentioned as one of the boundaries of the lands of Melrose Abbey. The original feudal motte and bailey may have been at Castle Hill (although it is now too obliterated to establish this with any certainty), with Borthwickbrae probably being the site of the early manor house, with the community served by the nearby Kirk Borthwick. Lands there were later granted to the Barbours, the Scotts and then the Borthwicks (who took their name from the area), at least by the early 15th century. In 1410 the lands of 'Borthwick and Thoft Cotys' were resigned by Robert Scott into the hands of the Duke of Albany and granted to Sir William of Borthwick (although how much earlier the Borthwicks may have held these lands is unclear). The valley was burned by the English in 1514, when it was described as 'the watter of Borthuike within the same Marche, beyng in lienth 8 myles, that is to sey from Borthwyke mouthe to Craikecrosse, wherupon was 200 pleughes'. It also appears from records that it was still fairly forested up until the early 16th century, being essentially an offshoot of Ettrick Forest; there were several cases of proprietors being fined for cutting down trees there. Craik, Howpasley and the rest of the upper Borthwick have always been remote, and are now at the entrance to Craik Forest. The lands were once a separate barony, still referred to as such as late as 1555/6. It gave its name to the family that held the barony in the 15th and early 16th centuries. Much of the valley was populated by branches of the Scotts from the 16th century. The Chisholmes of Chisholme were also once a prominent family there. A list of 'communicants' in the valley in 1650 exists, essentially forming a census of the adults of the area at that time. Until the mid-18th century there was a route from Langholm to Selkirk that crossed from Teviothead via Falnash to Howpasley, and then via Deanburnhaugh, Milsington, Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, Howcleuch and Harden, then behind Drinkstone Hill to Groundistone Height. However, the road along the valley was not properly developed until the early 19th century, and not until Martin's Brig was built (1826) did the main route to the valley go round the south of Borthaugh Hill. The area had two small ancient chapels, one at Kirk-Borthwick (near Borthwickbrae), with its churchyard at Borthwick Waas, and another near Chapelhill. The area was largely in Hassendean Parish, until Roberton Parish was created in the late 17th century. Parts of the valley have been included within the county of Selkirkshire at different times. A book 'Borthwick Water: two centuries of life in the parish of Roberton' was written by Kathleen W. Stewart in 1991, 'Roberton: the making of a parish' by George O. Wood in 1992 and 'Roberton Walks' in 2019 – 'He passed the peel

of Goldieland, And crossed old Borthwick's roaring strand' [SWS], 'The green woods of Borthwick with music shall ring, When the song birds awaken their harps in the spring' [TCh], 'Has Yarrow fairer banks than mine? Do Ettrick's waters purer flow? What summer scenes more beauteous shine Than where I, Borthwick, wand'ring go?' [AEM], 'Past hidden haunts (within fishers' ken) Of trout in the Borthwick's stream; Past verdant vales, and the famous glen Whence Wat o' Harden oft led his men A-raiding by moonlight gleam' [TK], 'As I came down on the Borthwick side The thorn stood white as a waiting bride . . . ' [WHO], 'Dear heart, in that serener air, If blessed souls may backward gaze, Some slender nook of memory spare For your old happy Borthwick days' [IWL] (the name occurs around 1200 as 'Bordewich', was later 'Borthwic', 'Borthwik', etc.; it is 'Borthewyk' in 1335/6, 'Borthwyk' in 1466, 'Borthuik' in 1533 and 'Borthik' in 1547/8; it is 'Borthaick R.' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Borthwick W' on Adair's c.1688 map; the origin is probably Old English 'bord wic', meaning 'the steading made of boards', although there may be influence from Old Norse 'bor').

Borthwick (*borth-wik*) *n.* hamlet in Midlothian, near Gorebridge and adjacent to Borthwick Castle. The name derives at an earlier time from the Borthwick region in the Borders, original home of the family who built the castle there in the 15th century. The surrounding parish in Midlothian was formerly called Lochorwalt or Locherwart and belonged to the Hays until purchased by the Borthwicks in the 15th century. They changed the name and transferred their main seat there from the Borthwick valley.

Borthwick (*borth-wik*) *n.* area near Duns that was the site of an L-shaped tower of the 16th century. There was probably an early connection with the lands in the Borthwick valley, possibly through the Borthwick family. The name first appears in 1502/3 and it was split into Easter and Wester portions soon after. The Cockburn family owned the lands for a couple of centuries. The castle remains were demolished by quarrying about 1979, following emergency archæological excavations. A cairn now marks the spot, and plays a role in the Duns Riding of the Marches ceremony.

Borthwick (*bor-theek*) *n.* **Alan** (14th C.) recorded along with Robert in 1362 as 'dominus Roberto et Alani de Borthwyk', when they acted as security for a loan to the Bishop of St. Andrews. He was thus a cleric of St. Andrews. His relationship to other Borthwicks is unknown. **Alexander Hay** (1775/6–1837) son of William. He succeeded his grandfather as farmer at Sorbie, when only 16. He was farmer at Sorbie in 1797 according to the Horse Tax, Dog Tax and Clock Tax Rolls. He later moved to Hopsrig, but also held the tenancy of the farms of Langshawburn, Mosspeeble and Lodgegill. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Agnes, eldest daughter of Thomas Chalmers. Their children included: Isabella, eldest daughter (1808–1827); Elizabeth (b.1809); William (b.1811); Thomas Chalmers (b.1813), who continued to farm at Hopsrig and Langshawburn; Walter (1815–25), 3rd son; Alexander Hay (b.1817), who farmed at Mosspeeble; Agnes Jane Helen (b.1820); and John James Malcolm (b.1822), who farmed at Tarong in Queensland, but returned to Scotland. **Alexander** (1798/9–1877) miller of Newmill on Teviot, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1836 he was listed as joint proprietor with Robert Hardie, farmer at Sorbie. In 1841 he was listed as a labourer at Newmill, living with his mother Jane, brother Thomas and younger family members Jessie and James. In 1851 he is listed as a farmer of 60 acres there, with his brother as miller and sister Helen as housekeeper. In 1861 he was farmer of 50 acres, employing 1 man, and was unmarried, living with his sister Helen and brother Thomas. It seems likely he was son of Thomas and Jane Little. **Alexander Hay** (b.1817) son of Alexander Hay, he was farmer at Mosspeeble. He was recorded there in 1841, 1851 (when he was a 'Pastoral Farmer' with 4 labourers) and 1861 (when he was farmer of 4000 acres, employing 3 shepherds and with 5 farm servants). He married Jane Murray in Westerkirk in 1856 (although this date is confusing). Their children included: William (b.1849), who emigrated to Australia; Alexander Hay (b.1857); and Janet (b.1859). **Alexander** (b.1836) son of Andrew, he was a tweed manufacturer in the partnership Borthwick & Blenkhorn from the mid-1870s until about 1880, and in Borthwick & Ingram in the 1880s. He was Treasurer for St. George's Kirk 1895–1914. He may be the 'Mr A. Borthwick, jun.' who donated who donated 'a vol. of 954 pages containing the arrangements between Charles I and his High Court of Parliament, dated 1643' to the Museum in 1866. **Alexander Hay** (b.1857) son of Alexander Hay and Jane Murray. He emigrated to Victoria, Australia along with

his brother William. Their uncle Jojn James Malcolm had goen to Australia earlier. He married, but had only 1 child, a daughter, Agnes (who died young). **Andrew** (1802/3–86) grocer and spirit dealer who lived on the High Street (No. 4, near the Tower Hotel) and later at 6 Allars Crescent. He is listed as a 'victual dealer' on the High Street in 1837 and as a corn dealer on Backdamgate in 1852. In 1851 he was living on Backdamgate. He married Agnes Oliver, who died in 1884, aged 77. Their children included Andrew Thomas (who died young), Andrew, Thomas (tweed merchant), Elizabeth Purdom (who married architect John Guthrie), Thomas and Alexander. They are buried in Wellogate Cemetery. Probably the same Andrew was one of the first deacons of St. George's Kirk, from 1844, also being Treasurer for the church for about 30 years. **Christopher** (b.1808/9) born in Hawick, he was recorded as teacher of mathematics at the Hawick Grammar School in 1837. In 1851 he was schoolmaster in Middlebie, Dumfriesshire. His wife was Bella and their children included Jessie, Alexander John and Thomas William. **David** (16th C.) Procurator (i.e. lawyer) acting for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in several cases in the 1540s, especially against the Kers. He is recorded as 'Maister Dauid Borthuik' as a procurator in the 1568/9 bond between the Scotts and the Kers. He is probably David of Locchill, who became Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1573. **George** (d.c.1446) probably son of Sir William, he was a cleric of the Diocese of Glasgow and later priest in the Diocese of St. Andrews. In 1406 he was recorded as kinsman of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany when given permission to hold a parish church, while already holding a canonry of Aberdeen. In 1414 he held the Parish Church of Douglas, a Canonry of Glasgow and the Prebend called Mofet, and a Canonry of Aberdeen and the Prebend called Abredour; he resigned these benefices to be made Archdeacon of Glasgow. He was a student of Paris in 1418 and had permission from the Pope for his ecclesiastical duties to be carried out for 2 years in his absence. In 1420 he is recorded as Rector of the Parish Church of Douglas in Glasgow Diocese who had swapped that with John 'Scenescalli' for the Archdeaconry of Glasgow, but wanted confirmation of this from the Pope. He had a passport of safe conduct from France to Scotland and back in 1408 and served as an envoy for the ransom of James I in 1423. He may also have served as an Archdeacon of Glasgow in about 1414 to 1446. In 1423 he was given the parish church of Lochorwart (now called Borthwick). **Grizel** nee Scott (16th C.) daughter of Sir Walter 'Wicked Wat' Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. Her mother was Janet Beaton. She married William, 7th Lord Borthwick, and is said to have had an unhappy marriage. In 1569 she was served heir to the superiority of her father's lands of Wilton Green, Wiltonburn and Overhall, as well as the alternate patronage of the Church of Wilton. She accused her husband of associating with Elspeth Preston. In 1579/80 she brought an action against her sister Margaret for the crimes of 'Incest and Adulterie' with her husband. She in turn was accused of the same crimes with Walter Scott of Tushielaw (possibly husband of another sister, or other close relative); however, 'the assyse was desert' (i.e. the trial was abandoned). She brought an action against her husband Lord Borthwick in 1582/3 for desertion and cruelty. These events point to some sisterly rivalry perhaps, but also foreshadow a later feud when Grizel of Thirlestane eloped with a later Walter of Tushielaw in 1616, with that Walter being killed by a group of Scotts (perhaps the inspiration for the Braes of Yarrow). In 1580 she is recorded owing £10 to Elizabeth Turnbull in Haining Castle (perhaps wife of Thomas Scott of Haining). She secondly (before 1593) married Walter, son of John Cairncross of Colmslie. Her son Walter Cairncross was declared a rebel in about 1610. Her seal of 1576 bears the inscription 'GRISSILIDIS SCOT' and has 2 stars and a crescent on a 'bend'. She was said to have been an early practitioner of the italic form of handwriting. **James** (d.c.1408) cleric, who was said to be of noble birth and hence may have been a son of Thomas of Borthwick and brother of Sir William. He was a student in Paris in 1390, already being B. Dec., and was in Orleans in 1394, when he was studying Canon Law. He held the position of Archdeacon of Lothian from at least 1390, probably appointed by Walter Trail, Bishop of St. Andrews. In the late 1390s he witnessed a charter of William Hay for the lands of Loquhariot (coincidentally, later called Borthwick). In 1398/9 he was appointed to serve on the council of the Duke of Rothesay. He was vicar-general for Bishop Trail and received a benefice from John de Hawick in about 1401. In the early 1400s he tried to have an exchange of benefices with Alexander of Lilliesleaf for the Church of Calder Comitis, but this may not have happened. He may have been replaced as Archdeacon of Lothian by William of Lauder in 1405. He was described being

'now on a sick bed' in 1408 when Richard 'de Cornel' petitioned to be made Archdeacon of Lothian. **James** (1570–99) 7th Lord Borthwick. In 1573 he was served heir to his brother William, Master of Borthwick, in the Barony of Borthwick, including lands in the counties of Selkirk, Edinburgh, Peebles, Lanark, Aberdeen and Berwick. He was probably a minor at this time, and it may be that he did not succeed until his father died in 1582. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He married Margaret, daughter of William Hay, Lord Yester and was succeeded by his oldest surviving son, John. **James** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Hawick Shiel, recorded in 1708 and 1716. He married Margaret Miller and their children included: James (b.1708); and Margaret (b.1716). The witnesses in 1708 were Walter Nixon and James Gray in Whitlaw and in 1716 were Simon Miller and Walter Nixon, also in Hawick Shiel. Agne (b.1714) and an unnamed child (b.1719) may also be his children. In about 1735 he was said to have fallen asleep on Hawick Common when the Town Herd, Mungo Armstrong, came past with the Hawick sheep and 'davered him with a staff, and hounded James Borthwick's gear with two dogs off the Common down the corn and meadow'. **James** (18th C.) cottar in Gilmanscleuch in 1752. He complained about a barber in Selkirk for unpaid rent. **James** (b.c.1790) from Langholm, he was a weaver in Newcastleton. He is listed among heads of households in the Parish in 1835–41. His wife was Elizabeth. **James** (19th C.) grocer at 70 High Street in the 1860s. **James** 'Jim' local football player and lifelong Celtic fan. He played for the Legion, the highlight of his career being when he scored 6 goals against Gala Rovers. He also played with Hawick Royal Albert in the East of Scotland League, winning the King Cup. He then managed Hawick Waverley and later Hawick United (after serving a 3-year ban for an incident with a referee), before joining the Albert committee. **Jemima**, O.B.E. (1868–??) born in Hawick, she was councillor and Bailie for several years, working in the Post Office and moving to London in 1888. In 1912 she was put in charge of the women's section of the new National Insurance scheme, and was awarded the O.B.E. in 1920 for service to the State. She retired to Hawick where she organised women's voluntary organisations, evacuees' accommodation and other social causes. **John** (b.1392/3) son of Sir William. In 1411 he was a clerk of St. Andrews Diocese and 'student in arts' when he was given permission to hold a benefice, although he was only 18 years old. He studied in Paris, graduated M.A. and was appointed Vicar of Linton, but there was a dispute that he had not taken holy orders in time. In 1417 he held the benefice of St. Mary in the Forest. He was recorded as 'Johann de Borthwik' in the 1440s and 1450s. He was presumably a brother of the Laird of Borthwick at that time. He could be the John 'de Borthwyk' listed along with Alan as a clerk of the Diocese of St. Andrews in 1444. Perhaps the same John 'M.A., bachelor of medicine, of the diocese of Aberdeen' had a request in 1405 for him to be given the church of Kinnoull. **Sir John** (d.bef. 1449) son of Sir William. He appears to have succeeded his father, since he was 'lord of ye same' when he witnessed a notorial instrument in 1440. However, he was dead before 1449, when Sir William was the laird, and later became 1st Lord Borthwick. **John** (15th C.) listed as 'John of Borthwic' in 1497 when he had remission for the slaughter of 'Vigeane Multare' and for fleeing to England afterwards, as well as 'tresson in the kingis person, birnyn and revasing of women except'. He could be the John of Borthwick of Crookston who (along with his brother Thomas) had a court case in 1494 with Alexander, son of Adam Hoppringle of that Ilk, for tearing down the tower house at Burnhouse. He was also mentioned in 1494/5 when David Waugh in Bedrule and Hawick had remission for stealing livestock and goods from his farm at Crookston. **Sir John** of Cineray (d.bef. 1570) known as an evangelical Protestant reformer, he was tried after he had already fled to England in 1540. He is likely to have been a descendant of the Lords of Borthwick, but the exact relationship is unclear. He married Margaret, daughter of the 4th (or 5th) William, Lord Borthwick. In 1538 he and his wife Margaret had a charter of the lands of Borthwickbrae, granted by his father-in-law. His children with Margaret included William, who was called to the succession of the Borthwick estates in 1570. In Geneva in 1556 he secondly married Jane Bonespoir and had at least one more child, Jane. **John** 5th Lord (1520–66) son of William, the 4th Lord. He was probably the last head of his family to own lands in the Borthwick valley. In 1543 he is recorded complaining about Walter Ker of Cessford being granted lands in Stow. In 1551 he was recorded as superior of the lands of Hoscote when they were inherited by Alexander, 5th Lord Home, and in the 'precept of sasine'

for these lands in 1555/6. Also in 1551 he witnessed an instrument relating to lands in Smailholm; Gavin and Michael were also witnesses and perhaps related. He was a Privy Counsellor and is recorded many times in association with council business in the 1540s to 60s. He also fought at Ancrum Moor. He was involved in the struggle for the Regency, being a supporter of James, Earl of Arran, and was for a while imprisoned in Dalkeith Castle, his wife luring Patrick, Earl of Bothwell as a prisoner at Borthwick Castle in retaliation. In 1547 he was to be excommunicated by William Langlands, a clerk from St. Andrews Diocese, but the priest was given rough treatment by the mob, urged on by the 'Abbot of Unreason'; he was thrown in the mill dam and made to eat the letters of excommunication, after they had been soaked in wine! He was Keeper of Liddesdale in 1560. He was one of the few Lords who dissented when the Confessions of Faith were read before Parliament in 1560. He married Isobel, daughter of David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford. His children included: William, who became the 6th Lord; Mariotta, who married Andrew Hoppringle of Galashiels; Isobel, who married Thomas Davidson and secondly William Hart; and Margaret, who married Patrick Hepburn, Parson of Kinoir. **John** 8th Lord (d.1623) son of James, he succeeded his father in about 1602 and had a charter for the main family lands in Midlothian in 1610. However, it was not until 1621 that he was served heir to his father's lands in Selkirkshire, namely 'the lands of Borthuik, alias Borthwickbre' with pertinents commonly called Slack and Westside of Howcleuch, united within the Barony of Borthwick. He married Lilias, daughter of Mark Ker, Earl of Lothian and was succeeded by his son John. **John** (d.c.1698) tenant in 'Newtoun upon Teviot water'. In 1683 he was 'in Newtonne Milne' when he confessed to bringing insufficient meal to the market and was 'onlawed and ammerciatt, conform to the acts of the town, in respect of his own confession and coming in the baylyeas will'. He may be the John, married to Isobel Laidlaw, whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick in 1670. His will is recorded in 1698. He is probably related to Thomas who was in Newton a little earlier. **John James Malcolm** (b.1822) born at Hopsprig near Eskdalemuir, son of Alexander Hay. He was descended from farmers at Howpasley. He emigrated to Australia in about 1845. In about 1850 he created the Tarong Station (covering 260 square miles), which was near Nanango, which had been farmed by fellow Borderer William Elliot Oliver. Together the two areas formed the region known as South Burnett in southern Queensland. He spent 12 years in Australia, but then returned to Scotland. He farmed at Billholm and probably elsewhere. In 1859 he married Isabella Bell. His eldest daughter Janet married William Johnstone, W.S. His nephews Alexander Hay and William settled in Victoria. **Nicholas** (d.bef. 1491) witness to a 'letter of assignation' for Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd in Edinburgh in 1451, where he is designated 'Nicholas of Borthwik'. In 1466 he had a Crown Charter of the lands of 'Balwolsy and Gordounehal' in Fife, along with his wife Ellen of Crichton. He was succeeded by his son John. **Robert** (14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1361. He is also recorded along with Alan in 1362 as 'dominus Roberto et Alani de Borthwyk', when they acted as security for a loan to the Bishop of St. Andrews; he was probably a cleric of that diocese. Also in the Exchequer Rolls for 1362 he collected the contribution from the Deanery of Haddington. His relationship to the contemporary Thomas is unknown. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1368) father of William 'de Borthwick', who appeared in court regarding the lands of Middleton. Sometime in the period 1357–67 he obtained a charter of the lands of Ligertwood (near Lauder) from John of Gordon, Lord of that Ilk. He was probably also associated with lands in Borthwick Water, which were certainly held by his son. It is unknown where he came from or who his parents were; however, it is possible that he was son of William Barbour, who was granted lands on the Borthwick Water in about 1314, changing the family designation to 'de Borthwick'. **Thomas** (15th C.) Prior of Luffness. In 1464 he wrote a letter of confraternity for George Rutherford and his wife Ellen. He was witnes to a sasine of 1473 where he is recorded as 'Friar Thomas Borthwik, prior of Lufnokis'. It seems likely that he was a younger son of the Borthwicks, possibly of William, the 1st Lord. **Thomas** (d.c.1686) tenant in Newton (probably the one on Teviot). His will was recorded in 1686. He is probably related to John, who was at Newton a little later. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw in Hawick Parish in 1676. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) son of William, who farmed at Raeshaw (near Heriot) and later at Howpasley. He could be the Thomas baptised in Melrose Parish in 1667. He farmed at Howpasley with his brother William. His name was among those local men accused of being Covenanters. He

married Isobel Laidlaw and in 1684 was one of those named at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh for attending field conventicles; along with his wife, he had to flee from the dragoons. It was said that the Covenanting martyr Andrew Hislop spent the night in their house in 1685 before being hunted down and shot by Claverhouse's men. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Ann Scott in 1705. Their children probably included Margaret (b.1706), Euphame (b.1708), Helen (b.1710), Ann (b.1713), Thomas (b.1715), Janet (b.1718), Jean (b.1720), Bessie (b.1722) and Thomas (again, b.1725). In 1722 it is recorded that he was meant to speak about the 'bill' before the Session from Adam Storie, but he was absent. He was an Elder in Bedrule Kirk in the 1720s and 30s. In 1724 he was selected to represent the Parish at the Synod in Kelso. In 1733 he described the delay in him pursuing payment of 'Wedderlies Bond'. **Thomas** (1707/8–93) younger son of William and Janet Scott. He farmed at Shaws in Ettrick Parish from 1732, and remained there until 1783. In 1760 he also started farming Langshawburn. He moved to Sorbie in Ewesdale, where he died. He married Jean Elliot, from Borthwickbrae; she was daughter of William, 2nd Laird of Borthwickbrae and she was also the niece of his brother William, who had also married an Elliot of Borthwickbrae. Their eldest son was William (1749/50–92), who pre-deceased him. He was succeeded as farmer at Sorbie by his grandson Alexander Hay. **Thomas** (1759–1816) son of Alexander, miller at Milntown, Langholm, and Margaret Anderson. He was farmer and miller at Newmill. He was recorded there in both the 1797 Horse and Dog Tax Rolls. In Hawick in 1798 he married Jean (or Jane) Little (1772–1849); she was also from Hawick Parish. Their children were probably: Alexander (c.1799–1877), farmer at Newmill; Helen (b.c.1801), housekeeper for her brothers at Newmill; Margaret (c.1802–77), who married Dickson Scott; Christopher; Jane (b.c.1810); Isabella (b.1811); and Thomas (b.c.1814), miller at Newmill. **Thomas** (b.1813/4) corn miller at Newmill. He was younger brother of Alexander, who was the main farmer there. He was still unmarried in 1861. **Thomas** (1843/4–77) son of Andrew, he was a tweed merchant. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) postmaster in Newcastleton. In 1841 his wife Janet Elliot was listed as 'Wife of Walter Borthwick Post to Langholm', living around 29 Montagu Street. His children included Helen, Thomas, Jesse and Walter. **Sir William** of Borthwick (bef. 1368–c.1417) son of Thomas, first of his family to be styled 'of Borthwick'. In 1368, while still a minor, he appeared in court in a dispute with Thomas of Hay over lands at Middleton and in about 1375 he witnessed a resignation of lands to the Countess of Mar and Angus. In 1378 he was in possession of the lands of 'Catkune' near Edinburgh. He witnessed the grant of Drumlanrig to William Douglas in the period 1384–88. He was Scottish Ambassador to England 1398–1413. He was recorded as a Border Commissioner in 1398 in an agreement for meeting their English counterparts. During the time of Robert III he had a charter for lands in the Barony of Kirriemuir in Forfar. In 1400 he was of 'Catkwyne' when he witnessed a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas. In 1401 he witnessed a charter at Dunbar for Sir of Swinton. He witnessed further charters for the Earl of Douglas in 1402. In 1405 he was one of the hostages for Archibald, Earl of Douglas, who was captured at the Battle of Shrewsbury. He also witnessed the charter of the lands and Barony of Hawick granted to Sir William Douglas of Hawick in about 1406. In 1407 he witnessed an indenture between Henry IV and Archibald, Earl of Angus, describing the conditions for the Earl's return to Scotland. In 1410 he was a Commissioner for agreeing a truce at the Border. In 1410 he was already 'of Borthwick' when he was granted the lands of 'Borthwic' and 'Thoftcotys' (possibly Hoscote) in Selkirkshire by the Regent Albany on the resignation of these lands by Robert Scott. He was thus one of the first of his family to have an association with any place called 'Borthwick', the name that they subsequently transferred to Midlothian. It is possible that the family was previously called either Scott or Barbour, given that these were the former owners of the lands in the Borthwick valley. However, probably the same Sir William was witness to a charter of the Countess of Mar in 1389 when he was already 'of Borthwick', so the charter of 1410 must have been a confirmation. He was 'Willelmo de Borthwic de Catkone milite' when he witnessed a charter in 1409/10 for the Earl of Douglas. He witnessed other charters and notorial instruments in 1411 and 1413. In 1410 and 1415 he received expenses at the Days of Marches. He was 'of Katkone' when witnessing charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. Around 1413 he witnessed a document for David Home of Wedderburn. In 1414 he witnessed a charter for Archibald, Earl of Douglas, his cousin. In 1415 he was among a group of supporters of the Earl

of Douglas who refused to pay customs to the King. He witnessed a charter for James Dundas in 1416, along with his son William. In 1417 he (along with his son and heir William) witnessed a charter for Archibald, Earl of Douglas. His children included: Janet, who married Adam Hepburn of Hailes (with Papal dispensation in 1411 because of their relatedness), and was thus the ancestor of the Earls of Bothwell; Margaret, who married Sir William Abernethy of Saltoun before 1413, owner of Teindside and Harwood, and then William Douglas, younger of Dalkeith (who would have been her sister's step-son, thus requiring papal dispensation); Sir William, who succeeded; George, who became Archdeacon of Glasgow; and John (b.1392/3), also a priest. Note that there may be 2 generations mixed together here. Another daughter of his (or perhaps of his son William) married Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgy. **Sir William** of Borthwick (c.1384–bef. 1439) son of Sir William. He was probably the second of his family to be 'of Borthwick', although it is possible there is one extra William in there. In 1412 he broke arrest and shipped his goods without paying custom. He was one of the Commissioners for negotiating a truce with England in 1413. He witnessed a charter along with his father in 1413. He is probably the William, son and heir of Sir William, who witnessed a charter for the Earl of Douglas in 1417, other witnesses being his father and Robert 'of Borthwyke'. He was Captain of Edinburgh Castle in 1420. He was a hostage for James I in 1421, was a Commissioner to negotiate for the King's realease in 1423 and was again a substitute hostage for James I in the period 1424–27. He witnessed several charters granted by James I around the 1420s. He was Knighted in 1424/5. He is last recorded in a bond by Sir William Crichton of that Ilk in 1434. In 1411 he married Beatrice, daughter of Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney; they had dispensation from the Pope because of being related in the 3rd degree. He may also later have married a daughter of Thomas Hay of Locherworth. His children included: Sir John, who died before 1449; Sir William, who became 1st Lord Borthwick; and Janet, who married Sir James Douglas, 1st Lord of Dalkeith and later 1st Earl of Morton, had a marriage contract with Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy (which was annulled because of his adultery) and secondly married Sir George Crichton, Earl of Caithness. Sir William Hay (possibly his father-in-law or brother-in-law) sold him the estate of Locherworth when he moved to Yester, and in 1430 the King granted permission for a tower to be built there; this was the original Borthwick Castle, a version of which still stands there to this day. Thus the family moved their centre to Midlothian, although they would retain lands in the Borthwick valley for several generations. **William** 1st Lord Borthwick (c.1412–83) son of Sir William and Beatrice Sinclair. He succeeded by at least 1449, perhaps after the death of his brother John. He was knighted in 1430 and became Lord Borthwick in 1452. In 1450 he had a 'composition of resignation' in the Exchequer Rolls. He witnessed a charter for James II in 1450/1. In 1458/9 he gained the lands of Glenegelt in Berwickshire. He was Ambassador to England in 1459 and 1461. In 1463 he was among the witnesses in Edinburgh to the charter erecting Branxholme into a Barony. He served as a justiciar 'on south half of Forth' in 1464/5, and in that capacity was mentioned in the sasine of that year for William of Douglases getting the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. Also in 1464/5 he was on the 'retour of service' for Archibald Douglas to inherit his father's Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh. He was an ambassador to England again in 1471. In 1473/4 he had remission for two of his sons, for unspecified crimes. He witnessed a confirmation of decreet for the Swintons in 1477. He married an unknown woman in 1426/7 and secondly married Mariota Hoppringle about 1458. His children included: Sir William, who became 2nd Lord; James, who lived at Glengelt; Sir Thomas, who lived at Collilaw and married Helen Rutherford; Alexander, who lived at Adislaw; John, who was 1st of Crookston; Margaret, who married Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood; and Agnes, who married Sir Archibald Dundas of that Ilk. **William** 2nd Lord (d.c.1484) son of William the 1st Lord, he appears not to have lived long as Lord himself (although these generations are confused). He is recorded as son and heir apparent of the 1st Lord when they witnessed a charter in 1468. He served as Ambassador to England in the 1470s. He was probably the Lord Borthwick who was witness to the confirmation of the transfer of the half Barony of Wilton from Henry Wardlaw to John Scott of Thirlestane in 1483. He may have been the Lord William who was an auditor in the Exchequer Rolls of 1483. He may have married a Hoppringle of that Ilk, but again, this could be confused with his father. His children included: Sir William, who became 3rd Lord; Catherine, who married William Cunningham, 4th Earl of Glencairn, and

whose son Alexander held the Barony of Hassendean; Mary, who married James Hoppringle of Galashiels, who must have been a cousin; Alexander, who married Margaret Lawson, lived at Nenthorn, died in 1513 and was father of William, 1st Laird of Soltray (i.e. Soutra); Agnes, who married Sir David Kennedy, 1st Earl of Cassillis, who died at Flodden; Adam; and Margaret, who married Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin. Some of these children may have been in the next generation. **William** 3rd Lord (d.1503) son of the 2nd Lord, although these generations are very confused, and even the numbering of the Lords is uncertain. He is recorded in a charter of 1483/4 as son of the late William. He held the office of Lord Auditor, Master of the Household and Privy Councellor, as well as being Conservator for at least 2 treaties with England. In 1488 he was one of the witnesses to the charter whereby James III regranted the regality of Cavers to William Douglas of Cavers. As Clerk of Accounts of the Royal Household, his name appears several times in the Exchequer Rolls in the 1490s. He would have been the superior of the lands of Hoscote when they were resigned to him in 1493/4 and then conferred on the Homes. In 1494 he was part of an indenture at Coldstream between the Scottish and English Commissioners. He was probably owner of the lands later called Borthwickbrae. In 1494/5 it is recorded that sheep were stolen from his farm of Lugate (near Stow). His wife's name is unknown. His children included William, who became 4th Lord; and Gavin of Fenton, who was illegitimate and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenton of that Ilk. However, it is hard to separate his own children from his father's children. **William** (d.1513) said to have been 3rd Lord Borthwick. He is on a list of men who were slain at Flodden. A tenement of his in Edinburgh was recorded in 2 transactions in 1502, one involving his sons William and Alexander. He had a sasine in 1503 for his lands of Borthwick near Edinburgh (and Herrit, Middleton, etc.), as well as Borthwick in Teviotdale. He was 'Willelmo domino Borthuik' when he witnessed a document relating to the Scotts of Whames and Muirhouse in 1505/6 and the William, Lord 'Borthuik' who had remission for theft and mutilation in 1506. He is said to have married Maryota de Hope Pringle and been succeeded by his eldest son William. **William** 4th Lord (d.1543) son of the 3rd Lord. However, it is possible there was another Lord William who died at Flodden, so even the numbering of the Lords is uncertain; there were about 8 generations all called William! He was a guardian of the infant James V after Flodden and was involved with securing a treaty with England in 1517. He was superior of the lands of Hoscote according to a charter of 1522. In 1530 he was involved in a conflict over his lands of Stow. In 1535 the King revoked several earlier charters relating to the lands held by the Homes, and so Hoscote (or perhaps its superiority) passed from him to George, Lord Home. Also in 1535 his servant, John Mark, had a horse violently taken from him, part of the rieving crimes for which Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was found not guilty. In 1538 James V confirmed the lands of Locherworth (where Borthwick Castle was built) to him, as well as the lands of Borthwick in Selkirkshire. He was a great lover of falconry. He probably married Margaret, daughter of John Hay, Lord of Yester. His children included: Thomas (possibly also known as Arthur), who married Mariot (or Majory), daughter of George, Lord Seton, but who died before his father; John, who married Isobel Lindsay and became 5th Lord; Catherine, who married Sir James Crichton of Frendraught; Janet, who married Alexander Lauder of Hatton; and Margaret, who married Sir John Borthwick of Cineray. **William** 6th Lord (d.1582) son of John, the 5th Lord (also sometimes referred to as the 7th Lord). He may have been the first head of the family to have no direct connection with the area which was the origin of their name, the Borthwick valley. He was superior of lands in Peeblesshire and was a great supporter of Mary Queen of Scots. He held the teinds of Borthwick Parish in Midlothian in 1567–71. In 1569 (along with Scott of Branxholme, Langlands of that Ilk and Scott of Thirlestane) he was one of the sureties for some Elliots, that they would enter into ward in St. Andrews. In 1573 he was surety for several Borderers and in signed the 'Band of Roxburgh'. He married Grizel, daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch, although he alleged that she was involved in an intrigue (with Walter Scott of Tushielaw) in 1579/80, while she brought a complaint of desertion and cruelty against him in 1581, including claims of 'stryking and dinging of her to the effusioun of hir blude in greit quantitie ... being than greit with chyld'. He was also accused of an intrigue with his wife's sister Margaret as well as Elspeth Preston. His children included: William, who pre-deceased his father; James, who became 7th Lord and married Margaret, daughter of William Hay, Lord Yester; William, again, who is recorded as 'tutor

of Borthwick' in 1599; and John and Alexander, for whom their brother William was cautioner in 1599. He died in Edinburgh from 'the French disease', i.e. syphillis. **William** (17th C.) said to have been a descendant of Lord Borthwick, he was tenant farmer at Raeshaw near Heriot. He fought a duel that resulted in the death of James Pringle, after which he hid out in Eskdale. After it seemed like he was safe from prosecution he became tenant at Howpasley. He died there, leaving sons William and Thomas, who continued on the farm. He could be the William whose children, baptised in Melrose Parish, included William (b.1664) and Thomas (b.1667). **William** (d.c.1684) tenant in Trow Mill. His will is recorded in 1684 **William** (17th C.) son of William. He could be the William baptised in Melrose Parish in 1664. With his brother Thomas he farmed at Howpasley. It appears that the brothers were Covenanter supporters, and had their farm taken away in about 1685. They moved to Glendinning, where he became tenant, retaining a few sheep after most of their livestock was taken away from them at Howpasley. A story is told of their persecutors capturing the sheep, but when no one was looking a shepherd allowed them to escape to the hills. In 1701 he married Janet, sister of David Scott of Merrylaw. They had sons: William, who farmed at Glendinning; Thomas, who farmed at Shaws on Ettrick Water; and probably Walter, who lived at Enzieholm. He could be the William, whose children baptised in Westerkirk Parish, included William (b.1702), Helen (b.1706), John (b.1708), Thomas (b.1709), Walter (b.1711), an unnamed child (b.1713), Janet (b.1716) and Bettie (b.1718). **William** (18th C.) son of William and Janet Scott. He farmed at Glendinning until 1753, when he sold his stock of sheep by public auction. He then purchased the small farm of Cassock, where he retired a ruined man at the age of 60. He may have later moved to Irvine and worked as a customs inspector. He married Margaret Elliot, who was from Borthwickbrae. They had 3 daughters and 2 sons, including Lieut.-Col. William, who was at the Siege of Gibraltar. **William** (1749/50–92) eldest son of Thomas, who farmed at Shaws and Langshawburn, and Jean Elliot, from Borthwickbrae. He is probably the William recorded at Sorbie on the Horse Tax Rolls in the period 1785–90. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Hay, portioner of Inveresk (her mother being Janet Smith). His eldest son Alexander Hay inherited the farms of Sorbie and Langshawburn. He died a year before his father Thomas (who is recorded at Sorbie in 1792). His widow is probably the Mrs. Borthwick who was recorded at Sorbie on the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. She secondly married Walter Lunn, merchant of Hawick, and was involved in the legal case against Lunn when he was declared bankrupt in 1799. **William** (b.1824/5) from St. Boswells, he was a tailor in Denholm. His shop was on Eastgate. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Margaret Scott, who was from Lilliesleaf. Their children included Catherine, Walter, Mary J., William S. and Charles. **William** (b.1849) son of Alexander Hay and Jane Murray. He emigrated to Victoria, Australia with his brother Alexander Hay. He became bank manager in Maffra, and eventually settled in Sale. He married Ada Maud Mary Bell and had many descendants, including several with the same family forenames (formerly spelled 'Borthick', 'Borthuik', 'Borthwic', etc.).

Borthwick Brae see **Borthwickbrae**

Borthwick Bank (*bor-theek-bawngk*) *n.* area near Borthwick Castle, known as a picturesque part of the Waverley Line (and now Borders Railway).

Borthwickbrae (*bor-theek-brā*) *n.* mansion and estate just west of Roberton. This may have been essentially the site of the estate in the Borthwick valley that was mentioned in the early 13th century and later passed through the hands of Barbours and Borthwicks into the 16th century. The ancient chapel of Kirkborthwick was located nearby. In 1538 it was granted to the protestant reformer Sir John Borthwick of Cineray and his wife Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Borthwick. It was still a property of Lord Borthwick when inherited by John (8th Lord), from his father James, and was still considered as part of the main family Barony of Borthwick in Midlothian, and had pertinents of 'Slak et Westsyde de Howcleuch'. In 1581 the lands were assessed for tax at £10. Robert Elliot was there in 1589. It was later owned by the Scotts, with the deceased William Scott of Borthwickbrae being recorded on the Land Tax Rolls of 1678, when his lands in Selkirkshire were valued at £960. There were 21 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Robert Scott, Margaret Scott, William Scott, Walter Scott, Andrew Rutherford, Walter Armstrong, John Scott, George Short, George Purdie, John Scott 'Edr.', John Scott 'Younger', Lilian Davidson, Janet Hislop, Adam Hislop, Janet Little, Margaret Little, Bessie Johnston, Mary Thomson, Margaret Elliot, Katherine Hislop and Bessie Little. A pew in Selkirk Kirk for the Lairds

was mentioned in 1676. It was owned by the Elliots (or Eliotts) from the end of the 17th century, the first Laird being William from 1698. The 4th Laird became Eliott-Lockhart, and the family produced M.Ps. for Selkirkshire. The main house is Georgian, built mostly around 1800 on the site of an earlier building. It is 3 stories, harled, and with Palladian windows on the wings. In 1887 the estate passed to Scott-Noble of Glebe Mills, with a new extension on the south side (and a new lodge) erected soon afterwards, designed by J.P. Alison. The Lairdship was formerly very important in the area, commanding a 'seating' in Roberton Kirk of 10 1/2 feet (2nd in size after Buccleuch) according to a list of 1701. This area was formerly called Kirk-Borthwick and was the site of the former parish church. It was where Sir Arthur Forbes' force stopped with their prisoner, Andrew Kerr of Chatto, before the pursuing English Commonwealth force caught up with them at Philip in 1653. Up until 1689/90, when Roberton was formed, it was part of Wilton Parish. Walter Turnbull was recorded there in 1711, Walter Haliburton in 1714, Robert Murray in 1718–21, James Donaldson in 1720–23, John Shortreed in 1720, Robert Scott in 1722 and Andrew Main in 1724. Walter Watson was there in at least 1723–34, James Riddell in 1734, James Noble in 1735, James Anderson in 1737, Robert Gledstains in 1742, James Murray in 1743–53, Alexander Arthur in 1756 and Thomas Common in 1761–63. John Clerk and John Henderson were listed there in the 1770s and John Waddell in the 1780s. In 1785 John Elliot paid the land tax on about £950 for the Borthwickbrae and the west side of Howcleuch, with Thomas Scott of Stonedge (Elliot's father-in-law) holding about half of it in liferent. Also in 1785 Elliot paid the portion of 'the feu duty formerly payable to Lord Borthwick'. John Scott was tenant there in the 1790s. The estate once extended to 4,345 acres, including Borthwickbrae, Greenbank, West Alemoor and Burnfoot, which were all in Selkirkshire. In 1802 William Elliot paid the Land Tax of £950 for Borthwickbre and the west side of Howcleuch. In 1812 Thomas Moffat was a butler there and Thomas Newton was coachman. There was a post office here in the early part of the 20th century. A perforated stone disc from there is in the Museum and an adder killed there was donated to the Museum in 1864 – 'Up to Borthwick Brae's wood-skirted height, Up to the summit climbed he, Yet oft he paused on his upward flight To gaze behind on the glorious sight That stretched to the Northern sea' [TK] (so-called presumably for the steepness of the 'High Road' which passes there; it is 'Borthuikbra' in 1573 and 1589, 'Borthuikbray' in 1581, 'Borthuikbrs' in 1589, 'Borthwickebre' in 1621, 'Borthwickebra' in 1644 and 'Borthickbrae' in 1694; it is marked 'Borthickbrae' on Gordon's c.1650 map, but incorrectly to the east of Hawick, is 'Borthikbrae' on Blaeu's 1654 map and has its modern form on Adair's c.1688 map).

Borthwickbrae Burn (*bor-theek-brā-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Whaupshaw and runs to the east to join the north side of the Borthwick Water near Borthwickbrae. On its south side, fairly near Milsington, there is an area where rig and furrow cultivation can be seen in aerial photographs.

Borthwickbrae Burnfit (*bor-theek-brā-burn-fi'*) *n.* farm, houses and former community where the Borthwickbrae Burn meets the Borthwick, and where 'the High Road' joins 'the Low Road'. It has also been known as 'Borthwickburnfit' and is called simply 'Burnfoot' by residents of the Borthwick valley (but there are too many other places of the same name!). Walter Coltart was there in 1736, Robert Cowan in 1742, John Stoddart in 1764–72, John Coltart and Alexander Heatley in 1772, John Coltart in 1775, James Robson in 1780 and Thomas Inglis in 1787. James Murray and Walter Laidlaw were farmers there in 1797 and James Murray lived there in 1798. Tailor Adam Miller and joiner James Murray were there in 1812. There was a blacksmith's there in the 18th to early 20th centuries, at the end of the row of cottages. William Cotherd (who lived to the age of 102) was smith there in the early 18th century, Thomas Anderson in 1797 and another Thomas Anderson in 1841. The smiddy was run by the Pow family from the mid-1800s and was a popular meeting place for the local youth. The estate was farmed by the Scott-Nobles through much of the 20th century. A neolithic axe head was found there, donated by Frak Scott in 1966, and is now in the National Museum (it is 'Borthwickburnfoot' in 1742; it is 'Borthwickbrun Foot' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Borthwickbrae Cottages (*bor-theek-brā-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* row of cottages past Roberton, popularly known as **the Cement Cottages**.

Borthwickbrae Heights (*bor-theek-brā-hīts*) *n.* popular name for the high ground roughly between Greenbank and Alemoor.

Borthwickbrae Parkheid (*bor-theek-brā-pawrk-heed*) *n.* former name for a farmstead above Borthwickbrae. John Ballantyne was there

in 1764, William Cowan in 1765, John Inglis in 1771 and Gideon Scott in 1772. Gideon Scott and Thomas Rae were there in 1774, when it is 'B. Brae parkhead'. John Rae was there in 1781, John Waddell in 1786, William Beattie in 1787, Peter Waldie in 1792, Adam Nichol in 1793, Walter Scott and William Lockie in 1798 and Walter Scott in 1800. Thomas Scott was shepherd there in at least 1808–1812 and George Carter also lived there in 1808 (also sometimes just **Parkhead**).

Borthwickburn (*bor-theek-burn*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Roberton Parish. William Sinton was there in 1714. It may be the same as **Borthwickbrae Burnfit**.

Borthwickburnfit (*bor-theek-burn-fi'*) *n.* another name for **Borthwickbrae Burnfit**.

Borthwick Castle (*borthwik-kaw-sul*) *n.* 15th century double tower near Gorebridge in Midlothian, known for its extremely thick walls. It was built by Sir William Borthwick in 1430, on the site of an earlier tower that had been owned by the Hays. The former name for the area was Locherworth, with the new name coming from the family, which in turn derives from the Borthwick Water area. Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Bothwell were besieged there in 1567, both managing to escape. Cromwell's army attacked it with cannon in 1650 and it was soon after abandoned. Restored in the period 1890–1914, it was used during WWII to store national treasures and converted into a hotel in 1973.

Borthwick Chaipel (*bor-theek-chā-pul*) *n.* name used by locals into the early 20th century for Borthwick Waas Cemetery (presumably referring to the ancient church).

Borthwick Court (*bor-theek-kōr'*) *n.* housing developed by Eildon Housing for elderly residents, built off Borthwick Road in the 1990s.

Borthwickhaugh (*bor-theek-hawch*) *n.* former name for an area in the Borthwick valley, whose precise location is unclear, but within the former bounds of Wilton Parish. John Harkness was living there in 1707. In 1709 William Harkness was recorded as tenant there, Later Walter Scott also lived there and John Scott was tailor there. In 1711 Wilton Parish appointed someone to act as teacher to the local children there and Isobel Ker was also mentioned as a teacher there in 1722 (it is 'Borthickhaug of M. . . law' and 'Borthickhaugh' in 1709).

Borthwickheid (*bor-theek-heed*) *n.* area near the head of the Borthwick Water. There was formerly a small school here, perhaps the same as the place also referred to as Howpasley School. In 1851 shepherd William Beattie was living at 'Borthwickhead School' with his wife and son. In 1861 teacher William Miller was there, as well as labourer John Bell and his wife.

Borthwick Hill (*bor-theek-hil*) *n.* former name for a hill between Branxholme and Hawick, perhaps referring to Branxholmepark Hill or Borthaugh Hill. It was stated in the time of James I that it was one of the places in Scotland where gold could be found, and Col. Borthwick (Director of Mines in the late 17th century) reported that copper was found on its northern side.

Borthwickian (*bor-theek-ee-in*) *n.* humorous word for a resident of the Borthwick valley – '. . . he told the unsuspicious Borthwickian that 'it was a tred regulation to have a dram ower the head o' the first boots' ' [WNK].

Borthwick Kirk (*bor-theek-kirk*) *n.* another name for **Kirk Borthwick**.

Borthwick Mains (*bor-theek-mānz*) *n.* farm 6.5 km west of Hawick, by the left-hand side of the road shortly before Roberton. It was also known as 'Borthwickshiels Mains' and was probably part of the demesne lands of the Baron of Borthwick. It was a 5-pound land when inherited by Walter Ker of Littldean, from his father Andrew Ker of Hirsel in 1575; it was then described as demesne lands of Borthwickshiels, called 'Mains', with another adjacent 5-pound land on the east side also inherited by Ker at the same time. 'Dande Ellott, younger in Borthuikmanis' was recorded in 1586/7. There were 30 'communicants' recorded at the farm in 1650, namely John Wilson, Margaret Scott, Margaret Riddell, Walter Riddell, Margaret Hislop, William Hislop, James Wilson, Christian Clerk, David Glendinning, Janet Kilpatrick, Margaret Hendry, Robert Learmonth, Agnes Hangingside, James Learmonth, William Noble, Margaret Armstrong, Malie Noble, Walter Riddell, Margaret Chisholme, Elizabeth Scott, Robert Riddell, Margaret Scott, Michael Scott, Chritsian Scott, Helen Scott, John Fenwick, Esther Scott, James Scott and Margaret Scott. The farm was part of the Harden estate in the 17th century and was in Hassendean Parish before Roberton Parish was formed in the late 17th century. It also appears to have formally been part of the Barony of Maxton when that was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. James Scott was there in at least the period 1703–17. Ownership of the lands passed from Gideon Scott of Highchester to Walter Scott of Woll in about 1707. Robert

Cowan was there in at least 1710–16, John Learmonth in 1717–34, Walter Hume in 1720–23, John Gowans in 1722, John Scott in 1723, Thomas Hobkirk in 1725, William Allan in 1726, Thomas Learmonth in 1727 and 1728, Walter Turnbull in 1727, John Taylor in 1729–36, George Turnbull in 1731 and George Scott in 1735. James Laidlaw was there in 1743, James Scott in 1752, James Hume and Walter Turnbull in 1762, James Murray in 1788–93 and Walter Murray in 1792. Thomas Elliot was farmer there in 1797, mason Andrew Chisholme was living there in 1798 and mason Thomas Scott in 1799. In the 1788 county valuation (and still on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) it was listed as 'Mains of Borthwickshiels', with Charles Scott of Howcleuch as owner and the valuation being £146 4s 9d (£168 in 1811, perhaps including the teinds). In 1812 Thomas Graham was tenant and John Whitelaw and John Waldie were ploughmen. Another Thomas Elliot farmed there in the 1860s. In the latter half of the 20th century it became the local post office. It was once the part of the demesne lands of the Barony of Borthwick. Here stands a mysterious stone, bearing a carving of a salmon-like fish, which was once in the Teviot at Commonside. It was believed once to be a Pictish stone, but it may in fact have served to mark fishing rights in the 6th or 7th centuries; it is 1.5 m high and roughly square in section (often formerly called simply 'Mains' or 'the Mains', also written 'Maines' or 'Mainse' and sometimes 'Borthwickshiels Mains'; it was 'Borthuikmanis' in 1586/7, 'lie Maynes de Borthwickscheills' in 1670 and 'Mainse' in 1762; it is 'The Maines' on a parish map of 1650 and is marked 'Mains' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it was presumably once the home farm for Borthwickshiels; there is another Borthwick Mains in Midlothian).

Borthwick Road (*bor-theek-rōd*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, connecting Charles Street with Fraser Avenue, built in 1952 and named after Jemima Borthwick.

the Borthwicks (*thu-bor-theeks, borth-wiks*) *n.* family that possibly originally came from Hungary (coming over with Queen Margaret, according to Hector Boece) and were granted lands in the valley of the Borthwick Water in the late 11th century. In the 14th century they acquired more lucrative lands elsewhere, moving their seat to Catcune, and building Borthwick Castle near Gorebridge about 1430, when the first Lord Borthwick was created. By this time they had no local presence, but were of great influence in Midlothian and elsewhere.

Borthwickshiels (*bor-theek-sheelz*) *n.* farm estate and former hamlet just north of Roberton. Before Roberton Parish was created it was contained within Hassendean. The estate was once part of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, and as such was forfeited by Sir Laurence of Abernethy in the reign of Robert II (in 1373/4), passing to Sir William de Lindsay. In the reign of James IV it appears to have been connected with an official of the Court. In the early 15th century the northern part of the estate was possessed by Sir Laurence Abernethy, then passed (probably through marriage) to Sir William Douglas of Strathbrock. About 1425 Douglas granted the (half) lands to George Crichton of Cairns, who sold them to the Kers. In 1433/4 there are 'letters of obligation' by Stephen Crichton of the Cairns and James of Parkle of Linlithgow promising that they would compensate Andrew Ker of Altonburn if the heirs of Sir William Douglas of Hawthornden tried to claim the lands. In 1444 all the lands were granted by George Crichton to Andrew Ker of Altonburn. However, the lands of 'Hardenwod', contained in the estate were still held in tenandry by Henry Wood, Chaplain (possibly of Kirk Borthwick or of Hassendean); in 1445 he leased his tenandry for 19 years to Andrew Ker of Altonburn. By 1502 they were owned by the Kers of Dolphinston. In that year 3 brothers from Liddesdale called Armstrong were tried for burning it and stealing 300 sheep, 60 oxen and cows, 20 horses and other goods. In 1526 part of it was detroyed in the raids led by the Earl of Angus to weed out thieves on the Border. And in 1543 it was burned by the English during the 'Rough Wooing', with 6 prisoners, 60 cows, and 10 horses taken. A man called 'Vogan in Borthuikscheillis' appears on a list of Border criminals in 1586/7, but with no forename given; James 'Vauch' and David 'Bawty, the oistlar, thair' (suggesting there was an inn of some sort there) are on the same list. James White was also there in 1587. In the late 16th and through the 17th century it was owned by the Scotts of Harden. In 1598 there was a dispute over the profits from the lands, which were claimed by Sir John Ker of the Hirsel, with Walter Scott of Harden then being 'at the horn'. Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras paid the land tax for £600 there in 1678 (when it was listed under Hassendean Parish). It was later owned by a branch of the Elliots and then the Potts of Todrig. There were 22 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Robert Elliot, Euphemia Hastie, Thomas Elliot, William Paterson, Michael

Gledstains, Margaret Stevenson, Robert Paterson, Malie Thomson, Archibald Paterson, Helen 'Haire', Margaret Paterson, Marion Scott, Janet Alastair, Robert Rule, Margaret Riddell, Bessie Rule, John Brydon, Helen 'Birrens', Malie 'Birrens', James Baptie and Bessie Murray. Robert Elliot was tenant here, as well as in Bewlie. His son (later Laird of Borthwickbrae) was probably the William who paid tax on 4 hearths here in 1694, with other residents being John Reid and James Noble. There were lands there, formally in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, which were inherited by Gideon Scott of Highchester in 1694. Thomas Scott was recorded there in 1710, Robert Learmonth in 1711, James Anderson in 1713, Adam Fletcher in at least 1718–24 and William Fletcher in 1721–29. Adam Scott paid tax for 16 windows there in 1748. Walter Scott was living there in 1762, David Scott in 1763–64, James Kidd in 1780–85 and Adam Robson and William Black in 1785. Alexander Pott was recorded as owner in 1789–97, with William Graham also a tenant there. Alexander and Robert 'Potts, Esqrs' were listed as owners in 1788, when it was valued at £600. Alexander Pott was still listed as owner in 1811. George Richardson and William Barton were ploughmen there in 1812. By about 1874 George Pott of Todrig was recorded as owner. The present main house probably dates from the 18th century, but with many alterations and additions (including some by J.P. Alison in 1913). There is also a walled garden. The estate became part of the new Parish of Roberton in 1690, having formerly been in the detached part of Hassendean. It appears to have been regarded as a Barony in its own right in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The house is located within an extensive plantation. A drove road used to pass near here as it went from Groundistone Heights to the upper Borthwick valley. A stone axe-head was found nearby in the 20th century – 'The winding road to Roberton is little marked of wheels, And lonely past Blawearie runs the track to Borthwickshiels' [WHO] (formerly spelled 'Borthwicksheilles' and other variants; it is 'Borthwickschelys' in 1373/4, 'Borthwykeschelys' in c.1425, 'Borthwikeschelis' in 1433/4, 'Borthwicsheillis' in 1445, 'Borthwikschelis' in 1471, 'Borthikschelis' in 1479, 'Borthwic Sheillis' in 1491, 'Borthuicschelis' in 1502, 'Borthuikschelis' in 1540, 'Borthuiksheills' in 1575, 'Borthuikscheilis' in 1587, 'Borthuikscheillis' in 1599, 'Borthwickscheillis' in 1643, 'Bortheicksheillis' in 1676, 'borthicksheals' in 1678, 'Borthwicksheilds' in 1685, 'Borthicksheels' in 1690 and 'Borthicksheils' and 'Borthuicksheillis' in 1694; it is 'Borthickesheills' on a 1650 parish map, appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Borthikshou', on Adair's c.1688 map as 'Borthwicksheels', and on Gordon's manuscript map c.1650 as 'Borthick sheels', although wrongly placed to the east of Hawick).

Borthwickshiels Horn (*bor-theek-sheelz-hōrn*) *n.* hill on the north side of the road opposite Borthwickshiels, the north-eastern spur being called **Kemp's Castle**. On the western side is an earthwork, about 65 m by 50 m, defined by an earthen bank, with entrance probably at the south-west. The interior has been quarried, but there is an arc-shaped bank, probably part of a circular enclosure. There are signs of cord rig and other cultivation on the western side.

Borthwickshiels Loch (*bor-theek-sheelz-loch*) *n.* small body of water to the west of Borthwickshiels itself, hidden from the road by trees. It was formerly known as Roberton Moss Loch.

Borthwickshiels Mains see **Borthwick Mains**

Borthwickslack (*bor-theek-slawk*) *n.* former farmstead marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Borthikslack', between Borthwickbrae and Howcleuch, possibly where Greenbank is now. It is also marked 'Slacke' on a draft map of the neighbouring parishes.

Borthwick Waas (*bor-theek-waz*) *n.* Borthwick Walls, ancient cemetery on the left-hand side of the road in the Borthwick valley, a couple of miles beyond Roberton. Nothing now remains of the associated chapel of Kirk Borthwick, which was probably on the other side of the road. The area around there was referred to as 'Borthwick Chaipel' as recently as the early 20th century. The churchyard originally covered a larger area than what is currently enclosed. It was cleared up and shrubbery planted at the expense of Robert Noble and members of the Grieve family about 1895. A story was told in 1872 about how a farmer riding back from Hawick saw an apparition standing on the wall, which leapt onto his horse behind him, and although he was so frightened he 'lay for weeks in a brain fever', it turned out that the woman was acxtually a 'manic widow' and not supernatural at all. A book 'An historical record of Borthwick Wa'as burial ground' was written in 1987 by Kathleen W. Stewart – 'The Grieves, the Potts and the Craws a' lie thegither in Borthwick Wa's' [T], or alternative version 'All the Potts and the Craws Lie within Borthwick

Wa's' [T], 'By Borthwick Wa's and Redfordgreen and on to wild Buccleuch . . . ' [WHO].

Borthwick Waas Kirk (*bor-theek-waz-kirk*) *n.* another name for **Kirk Borthwick**.

Borthwick Water (*bor-theek-waw-tur*) *n.* poem by William Landles, set to music by Adie Ingles. The poem was first published in 1935 in the Edinburgh Evening News and then the Hawick Express, and appeared later in Landles collection 'The Turn O' The Year'. The precise date when the tune was written is unknown. It is recorded being sung in duet by Alison Seeley and Etta McKean at a 1514 concert in 1987. The tune was published in 2001, from Ingles' manuscript, with a piano arrangement by Ian Seeley.

Borthwick Witter (*bor-theek-wi'-ur*) *n.* Borthwick Water, a tributary of the Teviot, which has its source near Craik and flows 16 miles (26 km) to near Martin's Bridge. It is formed from the Craikhope, Howpasley and Aithouse Burns, which rise near the Roxburghshire/Dumfriesshire boundary. An account of Roxburghshire written in 1649 states that it 'begins at Craikcorse, marching with Eskdale and runs into Tiot foreanent Gaudiland, quilk is 10 miles of length' – 'Borthwick Water, fairest daughter Of the moorland dew' [WL], 'We view these hills with greatest pride, Which rise up from Borthwickside, Long may we gaze and peace abide, In Borthwick Water' [JRE], 'Have you followed Borthwick Water, thro' the heather to the glen . . . ' [GHB] (the origin of the name is probably 'old farmstead' in Old English; it is 'aquam de Borythwyk' in 1420; it is 'Borthick fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Bosells (*boz-ulz*) *n.* local name for St. Boswells. The original settlement, adjacent to Newton St. Boswells, is an old village with a tree-lined village green, probably Scotland's largest at about 40 acres. It is also the name of the surrounding Parish and was formerly known as Lessuden. It was also a station on the Waverley Line. The village is known for its large livestock fair and for formerly holding the Buccleuch Hunt, with the Duke's stables and kennels there. It contains Lessuden House (the family house of the Scotts of Raeburn), the 1908 Scots baronial Braeheads House, and Dryburgh Abbey is nearby. It marks the beginning of Elliot Cowan Smith's 'Day's Dander Throwe Border Waeter-Gates' – 'As we gaed oot frae Bosells Tae climm the Bowden brae . . . ' [WL] (the name derives from a mediæval chapel dedicated to St. Boisel, recorded at least as early as 1551).

Bosells Fair (*boz-ulz-fār*) *n.* St. Boswells Fair was an important gathering of the country's gypsies on the village green on St. Boswells Day, July 18th, when they traded horses and other wares. It attracted people from all over the Borders and remains an important event for travelling people. It was the scene of the 'Great Riot' in 1849, when a young shepherd was killed by a railway navvy.

Bosells Fair Road (*boz-ulz-fār-rōd*) *n.* former name for the road running from southweat to northeast across Wilton Common, forming part of a drove road – '. . . the road called the Boswell-fair road, which enters the common on the south-west corner from Todshaw ground, and runs east to Salonside march, on the south side of the Cock Play' [DCW1765].

bosomer (*boo-zu-mur*) *n.* affectionate name for a mill frame used to make silk ladies underwear, also called a 'papper' (see **gore**).

boss (*bos*) *n., arch.* an upright wooden frame around which a stack is built during harvest.

boss (*bos*) *adj., arch., poet.* empty, hollow – 'An what A'd ti haud-sae, A Wasna boass, – if the truith be telld, A was riftin-fowe!' [ECS], 'I mind o' boss turnips like faces . . . ' [WL], deficient when usually full – ' 'a boos-nit (a deaf nut), a boss tree', etc.' [GW] (also written 'boass').

boss-heid (*bos-heed*) *excl., arch.* empty head, idiot.

boss-hertit (*bos-her-'-ee', -i'*) *adj., arch.* heartless – 'A thick-skull, rotten, black, boss-hearted squad' [JoHa].

boss-kill (*bos-kil*) *n., arch.* a 'stack-funnel', space in the centre of a hay- or corn-stack formed by a frame to enable drying (see **boss** and **kill**).

Boston (*bos-tin*) *n.* largest city in Massachusetts. Many locals emigrated to this area in the 19th century. Hawick exiles had their own Common Riding in the suburb of West Roxbury in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This is the area connected with **the Amairican Cup**. The Boston Border Club was active in the latter years of the 19th century.

Boston (*bo-, bow-stin*) *n.* **Hugh** (16th/17th C.) notary public. He was notary for the instrument of sasine for the lands of Crook in 1592; this was given by William Scott 'in Hawik', and so he was almost certainly a lawyer in Hawick at that time. In 1594/5 he was 'Hugh Boustoun, notary public' when he signed the bond in Hawick for Hector Turnbull of Clarilaw and Richard Turnbull not to harm Gavin Eliott of Stobs or William Elliot of Horsleyhill. He was also responsible for the 'bond of manrent' signed in Hawick in 1595, between

the Beatties and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme; his name is given there as 'Hugo Bowstoun'. He was also a notary (along with Henry Blaikie) in 1599 for the bonds written at Branxholme between Sir Walter Scott and the Armstrongs and Elliots. He is also recorded as a notary public in Hawick in 1604. **James** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1717 and 1718 he was 'Bollston' or 'Bowston' when he witnessed baptisms for Archibald Little and for candlemaker George Turnbull. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in Hassendeanburn in 1580, when he witnessed a transaction for Robert Scott of Alton, involving the East Mains of Hassendeanburn. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1678 when he paid the land tax on £78 for Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish. His surname is given as 'Boustonn'. 'Boston's half of Kirk-know' is still recorded in the 1788 county valuation, with part owned by Cornelius Elliot of Wolfelee and the rest by William Turnbull of Langraw. He may be the Thomas 'Bowstone' who married Elizabeth Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1693. **Rev. Thomas** (1676–1732) preacher and theologian, born in Duns, he became minister at Ettrick. He is said to have assisted in communion services at Cavers, preaching outside from the steps of the old kirk. He was involved in the 'Marrow Controversy', which led to the First Secession from the Kirk of Scotland. His writings, including 'Human Nature in its Fourfold State' (1721) were very influential in their day. He married Katherine Brown. Their youngest son Thomas went to Hawick Grammar School. His 'View of the Covenant of Grace' was printed in Hawick in 1788. **Rev. Thomas** (1713–67) son of the earlier preacher of the same name. He was born at Ettrick and sent to Hawick Grammar School for a while. It was said that his father gave him 2 instructions, not to leave Ettrick and not to marry into the family of Tushielaw; and he did both! He became minister at Oxnam, but left after disputes over whether he should be the next minister in Jedburgh. These arguments over patronage led to his involvement in establishing the Relief Kirk, with its first congregation in Jedburgh; this had the support of the majority of the inhabitants of Jedburgh and started the secession movement in the Borders. In 1738 he married Elizabeth, son of Michael Anderson of Tushielaw. Their son Michael also became minister of a Relief congregation, and 3 of their 4 daughters married Relief ministers. His 'book 'A View of the Covenant of Grace from the Sacred Records' was reprinted in Hawick in 1787. He was buried at Jedburgh Abbey. A letter of his from 1765 was donated to the Museum in 1863 (also written 'Boustoun' and variants).

the Boston Plate (*thu-bos-tin-plā'*) *n.* former race run at the Friday of the Common Riding from the late 19th century. It was one of the 'Cornet's Races', restricted to horses and riders who had followed the Cornet.

Boswell (*boz-wel*) *n.* **Ann** (18th C.) 'servitrix in Knowsouth', In 1735 it was reported at the Bedrule Session that she was to appear before the congregation 'for removing of her Confessed Scandal', but 'she was gone over the Border and yt no Accompt could be given of her'. **G.** (18th/19th C.) artist in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Janet** (b.c.1750) listed as a 90 year old pauper in Newcastleton in 1841, living at about 40 North Hermitage Street. She could be the 'J. Boswell, Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. She was surely related to 'Mr. G.', who also subscribed. **John** (1720/1–75) recorded as 'husband to Jean Kyle in Heughhead' on his gravestone in Ettleton Cemetery. His daughter Isabel is also buried there. **Thomas** (18th C.) house servant at Teviotbank in Minto Parish 1794, when he was working for David Simpson (also formerly 'Bosuell').

Boswell Cottages (*boz-wel-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages on the Wells estate, somewhere in the Rule valley in the early 1900s.

bot (*bo'*) *prep., arch.* without, except – '...nor clame ony mair of the said nyne hundreth merkis bot alanerly fyve hundir merkis' [SB1470], 'Item, that na persone nor personnis keip na swine nor geis within the bounds of this town, bot on the Common yeirlie ...' [BR1640], '...and bot prejudice of the generalitie hereof to oune and defend the two present baylyeas ...' [BR1706], '...and this bot prejudice to any other who can instruct right thereto by payment of money' [BR1707], 'An' thae things spak Jesus untill the multitud in parables; an' bot ane parable spakna he untill them' [HSR], *conj., arch., poet.* but – '...thair is no provision for ane schole, bot thair is verie great necessitie for a schole ...' [PR1627], '...and that only for themselves bot lykeways in name and behalfe of the haill toune and communitie thereof ...' [BR1684], 'Bot the season now confyning us to our housses and giveing us more leasur to mind and attend thess domesticke affairs ...' [BR1692], 'Demeter's bairn ne sessoun dwallt in Hell, Bot aye retournit for retour of Spring' [DH].

Botetourt (*bō-te-toor*) *n.* **Sir John** (d.1324) 1st Lord Botetourt and English Admiral. It has been suggested that he was an illegitimate son of Edward I. He was given possession of Hermitage and Liddesdale sometime between 1300 and 1306, dispossessing Johanna, widow of Sir John de Wake temporarily.

Botfield (*bot-feeld*) *n.* **Beriah** (1807–63) from Shropshire, he was a Conservative M.P. and became President of the British Archæological Association. In 1830 he anonymously published 'Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland during the Summer of 1829'. Near the beginning is a description of his journey through the Borders, including mention of Mosspaul, Branxholme, Goldielands, Dickson's nursery, Hawick, Ale Water, the Haining and Selkirk. He describes that Hawick 'though now a peacable and thriving town, still retains many vestiges of the modes adopted by the inhabitants in the construction of their houses, for security against the incursions of the English'.

bothert (*bo-th-urt, -ur'*) *pp.* bothered – 'Aye, so hei's gotten away, Auld Slack . . . Weel, hei got throwt Gey canny. But of coorse Hei was aye bothert Wi' his back' [DH].

Bothwell see **Earl o Bothwell**

Bothwell (*both-, both-wel*) *n.* **Adam** (c.1529–93) younger son of Sir Francis, who was Provost of Edinburgh. He was also uncle of the mathematician John Napier. He was educated at St. Andrews and in France. In 1552 he succeeded his brother William as Rector of Ashkirk, which was a valuable benefice at that time. He was appointed as Bishop of Orkney in 1559, but met with severe resistance from former Catholics there. He also suffered other set-backs, including capture by the English and a shipwreck (where he saved his life by leaping into the lifeboat in full armour). He became an extraordinary Lord of Session in 1564. He was the minister who married Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Earl of Bothwell and he was at the coronation of James VI. He was chastised for not attending to his diocese in Orkney. In Edinburgh he had 2 residences, the 'commendator's house' by Holyrood Palaca and a house on Byres' Close. He was also known to possess an impressive library. It is unclear how long he kept the benefice of the Rectory of Ashkirk. He married Margaret, daughter of John Murray of Touchadam and his children included: John, 1st Lord of Holyroodhouse; Francis of Over and Nether Stewarton; Jean; James; George; William; Adam; and Helenor. **Gilbert** (14th/15th C.) Perpetual Vicar of the church of Caldore, recorded in 1390 when he was given the Canonry of Glasgow and Prebend of Ashkirk. This was following the resignation of William, who was probably a relative. His surname is recorded as 'de Bothwyle'. **Richard** (d.1548/9) 2nd son of Richard, Provost of Edinburgh and Elizabeth Somerville. His elder brother Francis was a Lord of Session and maternal grand-father to Napier of Merchiston. He is listed as studying in Paris in 1500 and became Prebendar of the Diocese of Glasgow. He is listed as Rector of Ashkirk in records of the Diocese of Glasgow from 1505; however, it seems unlikely that he actually officiated in the Kirk at Ashkirk. He is probably the 'magistro ricardo boithvile' recorded as a witness to a pledge made at Hoppringle, recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1505. He was Parson of Ashkirk in 1507 when witness to a document at Holyrood in 1507 and Prebend of Ashkirk in 1510 when he was witness to a Glasgow charter. He was also Vicar of Peebles and Prebendary of the College Church of Corstorphine at the same time. He gave administrative service during the reign of James IV. He was Rector of Ashkirk in 1518 when he witnessed a letter of Queen Margaret to Master George Ker of Fairnilee. He also acted as Directory of Chancery for James V and was the first of the Ordinary Lords when the College of Justice was formed in 1532. He also held the degree of Doctor of Civil and Canon Laws and was Provost of 'Kirk-o'-Field' (i.e. St. Mary in the Fields) Collegiate Church. In 1534 and 1535 he was one of the commissioners for continuign the parliament, being chosen as one of the Lords of Articles in 1535. He was 'parsound of askirk' in 1536 when he let part of his kirklands to Simon Shortreed, who served as Vicar of Ashkirk. He was relieved of his duties because he was 'greitlie troubled be infirmate and seiknes' in 1539. Also in 1539 he gave money (raised from the house of David Wilson in Glasgow) to establish an anniversary to be celebrated 3 days after the feast of All-Souls. His name occurs regularly as a witness in the period 1525–48. His death is recorded on the 1st of January 1448/9, but he appears still to be Rector of Ashkirk in a 1550 record. **William** (14th/15th C.) recorded in 1390 when he resigned the Canonry of Glasgow and Prebend of Ashkirk. These benefices were given to Gilbert, who was probably a relative. His surname is given as 'de Bothwyle'. **William** (d.1552) son of Sir Francis, Provost of Edinburgh and his first wife, Janet Richardson. He appears to have succeeded his

uncle Richard as Rector of Ashkirk. He is probably the 'Rector de Askirk' who was among clerics and noblemen who ruled on a case before the Privy Council in Edinburgh in 1550. His death is recorded in 1552, when he was 'Mr. Will. Bothwell, rector' and was succeeded by his brother, who became Bishop of Orkney.

Bothwell College (*both-wel-ko-leej*) *n.* the Collegiate Church of Bothwell in North Lanarkshire, founded by Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1398. Like the other Collegiate Churches of Scotland it was founded by a wealthy landowner, partly for the salvation of their families. They operated almost like miniature cathedrals, run by a Provost and with a number of 'prebendaries', each having his own benefice, with their appointments often being in the hands of the founder's family. Thus Hawick became a 'prebend' of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell in 1447/8 (or perhaps 1443, confirmed in 1447/8), at the instigation of William Earl of Douglas (who was presumably the superior of the Hawick Baron of the day, Sir William Douglas, 2nd Baron of Drumlanrig). The Prebendaries of Hawick were to pay 6 merks of the ecclesiastical income to 2 'boy-clerks, to serve perpetually in the choir of the said church of Bothwele'. This connection lasted until the Reformation, although 'the kirk of Hawick and prebendaries of the colledge kirk thairof' are still mentioned among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. One of the early Provosts was Thomas Barry, who celebrated the Battle of Otterburn in Latin verse. Of the original building only the choir remains from pre-Reformation, and is now incorporated into Bothwell Parish Church.

Bothwell Court (*both-wel-kōr'*) *n.* part of Mayfield, built in 1971, and named after the Earl of Bothwell who Mary Queen of Scots visited in Hermitage Castle.

the Bothwells (*thu-both-welz*) *n.* the Hepburn family, as Earls of Bothwell, were important locally, as well as throughout Scotland, particularly in the 16th century. They took their name from the barony of Bothwell (in Lanarkshire, south-east of Glasgow); Hawick Church was a canonry and prebend of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell from 1447 until the Reformation. The Earls of Bothwell had the right of patronage at Hawick as recorded in charters of 1488, 1498, 1511, 1581 and 1585. They also had the alternate right of patronage of Wilton after they purchased part of that barony in 1494. They held lands in Liddesdale, including Hermitage Castle for 100 years from 1492. Mary Queen of Scots visited James, the 4th Earl in Hermitage in 1566 and married him in 1567. The 5th and last Earl of Bothwell was Francis Stewart.

bothy (*bo-thee*) *n.* a cabin, cottage, formerly applied to a building provided on a farm to house unmarried workers, now applied to a hut providing shelter for hill-walkers – '... In his bothy, Auld Time keeps open hoose, like a' guid men' [DH], 'Thinks the hauflin up in the bothy 'But it's snug here!' ' [WL], 'The Yowes seemed settled – naethin' bleatin'. The bothy stove would still my greetin' ' [TD].

the Bottler (*thu-bo'-lur*) *n.* nickname of **Tom Wulson**.

Bottom Rig (*bo'-um-rig*) *n.* name for the field on Hawick Common, near the southern end (but north of the Bull Field), containing part of Winnington Moss and the source of the Acreknowe Burn.

the Bottom Tent (*thu-bo'-um-ten'*) *n.* large beer tent near the the paddock at the Mair, distinguished from **the Top Tent**.

bouch (*bowch*) *n., poet.* bough, tree branch – 'The hills wer kiveret wi' the skaddaw o't' an' the bouchs o't wer like the guidlie cedars' [HSR], 'Bie thame sall the fowlis o' the heæven hae thair habitatione, whilk sing amang the bouchs' [HSR].

bouch (*bowch*) *v., arch.* to bark, to cough – 'He's bouchin' an' berkin' again' [GW] (also **booch**).

boucht (*bowcht*) *pp., arch.* bought – 'Than he that had gottan five talents gaed an' boucht an' sauld wi' the same' [HSR], 'The bailies o' Hawick, sir, wad gang bare-knuckled a' their days, sir, raither than wear gluives 'it had been boucht by rubbin' honest men' [WNK], '... ye stupid lubbard, ye've boucht yer ain kettle!' [JTu] (also spelled 'bowcht'; cf. the more common **bowt** and less common **bocht**).

boucht (*bowcht*) *n., arch.* an animal enclosure, sheep-fold, especially a pen used for ewes at milking time, *v.* to enclose ewes – '... and John Hyslop was hired 'to bought the Gorranberry ewes in milking time' ' [JaT] (also written 'bought'; cf **bucht**).

boude (*bowd*) *v., poet.* must, had to – 'Ilka ane boude hae her jo' [HSR] (cf. **bud**).

bouer (*boo-ur*) *n., poet.* a bower – 'Bluid blabs in the mossy bouer ... But true love's aye in the fleur' [WL].

bougar (*boo-gur*) *n., arch.* the tie-beam of a roof – '... and often tirled the thack to the bare bougars' [EM1820].

the Bough-a-bale see **the bow o bale**

Bouglas (*boog-lis*) *n.* **Arthur V.** (d.2011) recorded in 2007 reciting some of his own verses about the Drums and Fifes. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) butcher of Denholm, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be the Henry who married Isabel Purdie in Cavers Parish in 1825. **William** (b.c.1790) butcher in Denholm, recorded on the 1841 census and Pigot's 1837 directory. He may be the William who was the 32nd listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. He appears to have married Margaret Waddell in 1833 and their children included: Margaret (b.1834); Helen ('Nelly', b.1836); Wilhelmina ('Mina', b.1838); and Agnes ('Nanny', b.1840). He died before 1851, when his wife was a widow on Kirkside. **William B.** (19th C.) from Hawick, he became Governor of the County Prison in Linlithgow. In 1867 he arranged for a report on Linlithgow Common Riding to be sent to Hawick (and published in the Archæological Society Transactions (also written 'Buglass').

bouk see **bowk**

bouk (*book, bowk*) *n., arch.* bulk, the body, a carcass – 'For i' to free the bouk o' a' diseasive humours' [JoHa], 'For i' my bouk I bear the bluid O' whilk my country may be proud' [JoHa], '. . . 'The deæd bouks o' thy servents hae thaye gien til be fude until the fowles o' heæven . . . ' [HSR], '. . . he sall fill the pleces wi' the deæd boukes' [HSR], 'Yer bouk is unco sair faun in, The banes stick through yer tautit skin' [JJ], '. . . And wondered wha my bouk wad find, Deep laired within some mossy haggie' [JT], '. . . the sicht garrd the guitterbluid lowpin and puttin an stoonding throwe aa ma book' [ECS] (also spelled 'bowk' and 'book').

boulgie (*bool-gee*) *adj., poet.* bulging, bowing out – '. . . ye sall be sleyn a' o' ye: as ane boulgie wa' sall ye be, an' as ane waigglin' fense' [HSR].

Boulmer (*boo-mur*) *n.* seaside village in Northumberland. It was once well known for smuggling activity. It was said that it was used as the main port for Hawick smugglers, dealing in 'gin, silks, tobacco, cards, &c.' Some of the locals engaged in this business were referred to as 'Boomer men'. A Frenchman by the name of Daniell Fleury was effectively a pirate who would bring goods into the port and take away whisky – 'There's Jamie Tackets o' Hawick, And other two also; They saddled their horses on Sunday, And off to Boomer did go, And we'll a' to Boomer, to Boomer, And we'll a' to Boomer for gin' [T].

Boulton (*bool-tin*) *n.* **John** (14th C.) presented as Archdeacon of Teviotdale by Edward III in 1354. Little else is known about him. However, it is possible he was simply the same man as John 'de Boulton' who was Chancellor and Chamberlain of Berwick in 1354. He was also presented to the Church of Cavers (in Glasgow Diocese) by Edward III in 1368.

boun (*bown*) *v., poet.* to prepare, make ready – 'Bonjeddart bauldly made him boun, With a' the Turnbulls strang and stout . . . ' [CPM], '. . . And on her clog she toed the spurr, And boun' to join the ride' [JTe], 'In cappers, right canty, our steeds we bestride, And bowne to the Foray on our Border-side' [HSR].

bound see **boond**

bounder (*boon-dur*) *v., arch.* to bound, limit, to hamper, inconvenience – 'Fair bounder't wi' ticht claes' [GW].

Bountiff (*bown-tif*) *n.* **George** (b.1839/40) from Montrose, he was 'Schoolmaster & Organist' at St. Cuthbert's Schoolhouse in 1861.

bountith (*bown-tith*) *n., arch.* a bounty, bonus, reward, particularly an additional part of the remuneration for a servant or farm labourer, such as shoes and clothing – 'Item, mair to him of bounteith the said year, eight bolles oattes, pryce therof threttie sex pundes' [SB1633], 'A' bringing their bountith in hand To please the young bride's gudemother' [ES], '. . . to pay the nolt herd and gadman al his wages and bounthe, and the shepherd's bounthe, except shoon' [DMW] (several spelling variants exist; see also **boontith**).

Bour see **Bower**

Bourhill (*bōr-hil*) *n.* **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded as gardener in Synton in 1717. He married Jean Spotiswood and their children included John (b.1717).

Bourhooms (*bow-ur-hooms*) *n.* fortified house marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map, near the present Hermitage Cottage, on the opposite side of the Roughley Burn from Shaws (it also occurs on Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland and is marked 'Byholm' on later maps).

Bourtree Bank (*bōr-tree-bawngk*) *n.* houses up a pend off Bourtree Place, built in 1861.

the Bourtree Bush (*thu-bōr-tree-bush*) *n.* popular name for the last tree on Bourtree Place, surviving until the latter part of the 19th century.

Bourtree Hoose Seminary (*bōr-tree-hoos-se-min-u-ree*) *n.* ??.

Bourtree Place (*bōr-tree-plis*) *n.* street at the east-end of the old town boundaries, the right fork of the High Street at the horse. So-called because of the bourtrees, or elders, which grew there, the street was named around 1842. Historically this area marked the eastern edge of the

Burgh. It contains several shops and businesses, as well as the Congregational Church and Conservative Club. A railway bridge, with adjacent public toilets, crossed the street until demolished in the mid 1970s, to make way for Mart Street. The street marks the beginning of the route to Denholm, Jedburgh and Kelso (it is 'Bower Tree Place' in the 1851 census).

Bourtrees (*bōr-treez*) *n.* area that formed the eastern boundary of the town, according to the 1537 charter – 'Between the lands commonly called Bourtrees in the east ...' Named after the bountree or bourtree, which is an Old Scots word for the elder, a species often planted to mark boundaries. An item in the Town Book for 1688 describes the boundary being marked out bwtween lands at 'the east end of the Bourtries at the east end of the said town'. A photograph exists showing the last such tree, standing on the north side of Bourtree Place in the late 19th century. There are said to have been similar trees at the western and southern town limits, but if they existed they were already gone by the mid-19th century. In 1866 Rev. William Munro donated to the Museum 'part of the bourtree which formed one of the ancient boundaries of Hawick'.

Bourtrees (*bōr-treez*) *n.* surname that once existed in the Borders. In 1502 it is recorded that 'Jacobo bourtreis' (i.e. James Bourtrees) was a rebel, whom James Rutherford in Nisbet had remission for associating with. It is possible this is the same name recorded later as 'Bawtry'.

Bourtree Terrace (*bōr-tree-te-ris*) *n.* small street off Bourtree Place, named in 1896 and previously being part of Bourtree Place.

Bourtree Well (*bōr-tree-wel*) *n.* former public water source behind the Congregational Church, also known as 'the Steading Pump'.

bour trei (*boor-trī*) *n., arch.* the elder tree, Sambucus nigra, often used as a boundary marker, and traditionally said to ward off evil – 'I once heard a woman say, that having struck a bough of bower tree above her door head, she heard the witches and fairies 'greeting' at her door ...' [EM1820], 'Then with the boortree wand, she gave his beardy chaftis a stroke, – And oure the bed aneath her sprung, A lang lean toothless brocke!' [JTe] (also written 'bourtree' and 'boortree'; cf. **Bourtrees**; the origin is suggested to be a corruption of 'boun tree', from its use to mark boundaries, or from 'bower tree' from the ability of its branches to be bent into an arbour, but James Murray suggests that the meaning comes from the ease of extracting the pith from its branches to makes 'bores', i.e. pipes or play-guns).

boust (*bowst*) *v., poet.* to boast, triumph – 'O my God, I trust in thee: letna me be shæmet: letna mine enimies boust thamsels ower me' [HSR], '... an' a' the wurkers o' inequitie boust thamesel's' [HSR].

boustrous (*bowst-ris*) *adj., poet.* boisterous – 'An' whan the houir o' nune arryved, There cam' ane boustrous crewe ...' [WiSp].

bout (*boo'*) *n., arch.* mood, whim, fancy – '... thae thochts help iz ti cast ma dowth, tholemuiddy boot' [ECS] (also written 'boot').

bout (*boo'*) *n., arch.* a hank of thread, also called a 'gang', being the distance once up and down during warping.

bouzy (*boo-zee*) *adj., arce.* bushy, branchy, covered with bushes – 'A bouzy burn; a boozy bush' [GW], 'Bousie wi flourish, My rowan beams Like a drucken bride ...' [DH] (there are spelling variants).

Bovina (*bo-vī-nu*) *n.* town in Delaware County, New York State. It was a common arrival point for Hawick people who emigrated to the United States in the 19th century. It is said that the nearby hills (part of the Northern Catskills) may have reminded early settlers of Scotland. Once much more populous, the town today has a population of about 700 people. It was founded in 1820 from the amalgamation of parts of 3 other towns. The name comes from the Latin word for cattle, with the area known for its dairy products. Local families with a connection to this area include Coulter, Jardine, Kedzie, Ormiston, Scott and Thorburn.

bow (*bow*) *n., arch.* a bow, weapon used with an arrow (note the pronunciation).

bow (*bō*) *v., arch.* to walk crookedly, assume a bent shape – 'But yin blythe Easter morning I bo'ed to see his stane ...' [DH].

bow-a-bale (*bow-a-bāl*) *n.* a huge bonfire lit annually after the November fair on Denholm Green until about 1840, and continued later as a community event with fireworks on 4th November (and hence with no effigy of Guy Fawkes) – 'An immense bonfire of faggots and boughs, formerly (until c.1840) kindled annually in November on the village green of Denholm in Roxburghshire, was called the *Bale* or *Bowa-bale*' [JAHM] (see **the bow o bale**).

Bowanhill (*bō-in-hil*) *n.* farmhouse on the right-hand side of the main A7 at Teviothead, previously also known as 'the Knowe' or 'Henderson's Knowe', the hill itself being on the other side

of the road. The farmhouse and out-buildings were formerly situated near the crest of the hill (a few trees later marking the site). More recent buildings were constructed by the side of the road. This area is where the side road to Falnash and Hislop crosses the Teviot; before the mid-18th century this road was an alternative route to Hawick, crossing to the Borthwick valley via Lairhope and Old Howpasley. It was formerly part of the lands of Ringwoodfield, owned by Melrose Abbey. The farm was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718; at that point it covered 686 acres and was bounded by Colterscleuch, Southdeanrig, Binks, Rig, the River Teviot and Commonside. Simon Scott of 'Fernili' and Archibald Elliot of Gorrenberry rented it along with 'Grangia alias Stanyhetoun' in about 1557; it was valued at £5 at that time. James Grieve was tenant there until about 1619. It was recorded as still part of the lands of Ringwoodfield in the Lordship of Melrose in 1634, 1653, 1661 and 1663. Archibald Elliot and James Pott are recorded there in 1694, along with herd James Telford. Robert Nichol was tenant in at least 1714–20. Archibald Elliot is recorded there in 1701, was tenant there in 1722, renting from the Duke of Buccleuch, which was halved with James Elliot the following year. William Anderson and Robert Nichol were there in 1726 and Robert Welsh in 1731. In 1744 Archibald re-leased his half, with Isobel Scott (William Goodfellow's widow) leasing the other half. Gideon Forsyth was there in the 1780s and James Scott in 1792. Robert Gledstains was a labourer there in 1797, James Douglas was living there in at least 1799–1801 and William Gledstains was there in 1801. There was once a blacksmith's here, now converted into a museum and craft centre. It seems that the original Bowanhill farm was actually up on the hill, with 'Bowanhill Roadside' by the road. Archibald Elliot was there in 1791. In 1797 the farmer at Bowanhill itself was Archibald Elliot, with 'Roadside' being farmed by William Gladstones, Thomas Hogg and William Miller, and John Scott also recorded living there. J. Ingles was there in 1821. William Smith was a mason living at 'Bowanhillbridge' in 1851. Walter Scott was there in the 1860s (the origin of the name is probably Old English 'bogan hyll' meaning 'rounded or bow-shaped hill', cf. Bowhill; it is probably the 'Bowenhyl' listed in 1500, is 'Bowandhillen' in 1557, 'Bowandhill in 1564, is recorded with the modern name at least as early as 1609, 'Buenhill' in 1634, 'Buanhill' in 1653, is transcribed 'Bowmanhill' from a 1723 document, is 'Bouandhill' in 1726, 'Bowandhill' in 1781 and 1786 and 'Boanhill' in 1797; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Bowannhill', but not obviously in the right place; on the 1863 Ordance Survey map it is high on the hill to the east of the main road, with the modern Bowanhill being labelled Henderson's Knowe).

bowat (*bow-i'*) *n., arch.* a small lantern – 'Cautious burghers required to light themselves in the darkness by carrying 'bowats' or lanthorns in their hands' [JJV], 'Wi their nets and their leisters, their bowats and gegs, They seldom if ever get rest for their legs' [UB].

the Bowat (*thu-bow-i'*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

bowater (*bow-wi'-ur*) *n., arch.* person who fishes useing a bowat – 'Yer netters and bowaters, they are the boys For drinkin', fechtin' and makin' a noise' [UB].

Bowatsyde (*bow-i'-sīd*) *n.* former small holding on the Abbotrule estate. Jock Turnbull was recorded there in 1503. It is probably related to the area known as 'Bowset', which is referred to in the English report of the Sclaterford skirmish in 1513. It was part of the lands purchased from Jedburgh Abbey by Adam French in 1569 and part of the Lordship of Jedburgh inherited in 1587 by Alexander, Lord Home. The lands (or perhaps just their superiority) were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. The lands were later incorporated into the farm of Ruletownhead (it is 'bowosyd' in 1503, 'Bowatsyde' in 1567, 'Bowatside' in 1587, 'Bowatsyde' in 1588 and transcribed 'Bonnattsyde' in 1680).

bowcht see **boucht**

Bowden (*bow-din*) *n.* village lying between Selkirk and St. Boswells. The market cross, restored as a War Memorial, sits in the main street. Bowden people served as models for Tom Scott's painting 'Return to Hawick from Hornshole, 1514'. Poets Andrew Scott and Thomas Aird were from here, as well as Hawick's James Thomson. It is also the name of the surrounding parish, through which the Bowden Burn runs on its way to meet the Tweed. The church, originally dating from 1128, but rebuilt in the 17th–18th centuries and restored in 1909, includes the 'laird's loft' bearing the arms of the Kers of Roxburgh and a Norman arch (possibly a remnant of the earlier building) over a pew with memorials to the Kers of Cavers Carre. The Barony of 'Bolden' was granted by King David I to Kelso Abbey; it

comprised the lands of Bowden, Holydean, Midlem, Lilliesleaf, Clarilaw, 'Fawdon', Whitmuir, Whitelee and Newton. 'Bowden Kirk 1128–1978' (1978 and 1994) was written by J.S.M. Macdonald – 'And memory, roaring o'er the deep, In lonely hours will turn Back to the cloven Eildon's steep And banks o' Bowden Burn' [JT], 'Tillieloot, Tillieloot, Tillieloot o' Bowden! Our cat's kittled in Archie's wig; Tillieloot, Tillieloot, Tillieloot o' Bowden, Three o' them naked, and three o' them clad!' [T], 'Smoke and flame to Eildon sped On the moor by Bowden! Her cloak was grey and her shoes were red When they burned the witch of Bowden' [WHO] (the origin is possibly 'village dedicated to St. Bathan' or more likely the Old English 'bothl denu', meaning 'valley with a building'; it first appears in about 1120 as 'Bothendenam', then occurs as many variants, such as 'Boulden', 'Bothelden', 'Bouildene', 'Bowlden', 'Boweden' and 'Bowdein' until the end of the 17th century).

Bowden (*bow-din*) *n.* **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) Chaplain in Cavers. In 1502 William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. This could be connected with the death of Robert Oliver, for which Thomas senior, Thomas junior and Walter were declared as rebels at the same court sitting; William in Jedburgh was also fined in the next case, with no details being given. **Walter** (16th C.) listed in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. His name is given as 'Wattie Bouden', and 'Walter Bouden yhoungar' is also named. They probably served as factors or similar. 'litill Wattie of Bouden' was provided for in the will of Sir Walter Scott, although precisely what he received is unclear from the description 'he levis that to be done to him at the sicht of freindis'. **William Davis** (d.1944) served as Governor of Sierra Leone. He purchased Hobsburn in the 1920s and lived there with his sister, Mary Lee Milne. They are buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard.

Bowden Moor (*bow-din-moor*) *n.* hilly moorland area north-west of Bowden, on the slopes of the Eildons, through which the B6359 runs, reaching a height of 814 ft.

Bowden Road (*bow-din-rōd*) *n.* part of Stirches, at the top of Atkinson Road, built in 1974, named after the village of Bowden.

bowdie (*bow-dee*) *adj.* bandy, bow-legged – 'His bowdie legs raced owre the ground In breeks gey frayed an' old . . . ' [WFC] (also 'bowdy').

bowdie-leggit (*bow-dee-leg-ee', -i'*) *adj.* having bandy legs, bow-legged.

bowdy see **bowdie**

bowe (*bow*) *n., arch.* a boll, pod of flax, unit of dry measure (cf. **boll**; this was once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

bowel (*bow-ul*) *n.* a bowl (note the diphthong).

bowel-hive gress (*bow-ul-hīv-gres*) *n., arch.* the field lady's mantle, parsley breakstone, Alchemilla arvensis, once believed to cure inflamation of the bowel (known as 'bowel-hive').

Bower (*bow-ur*) *n.* **James** (b.1794/5) from Melrose, he was a worker on the farm of Burnhead. He is recorded among male heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41, being a 'hind' in 1835 and 'servant' later. By 1861 he had moved from Burnhead Cottages to Lees. His wife was Janet and their children included Isabella and Agnes. **John** (14th/15th C.) forfeited the lands of Wauchopehead that were granted by Robert III in 1404 to John Turnbull. His name was written 'Bour'. **John** (b.c.1780) resident of Hartsgarth according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. His name is written 'John B Bower'. **John** (b.c.1780) spinner at Damside according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. **William** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism for gardener James Scott in Hawick Parish in 1768. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Katherine Scott in Roberton Parish in 1789.

Bowerhope (*bow-ur-hōp, boor-up*) *n.* farm on the south side of St. Mary's Loch. It was among lands in Ettrick Forest owned by the Crown from about 1456 until the early 16th century. Sheep and goods were recorded being stolen from there in 1494/5. The Laird of Cessford was tenant there in 1541, paying £20 yearly. It was inerited by Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane from his son Sir Robert of Crookston in 1621 and still held by the Scotts of Thirlestane in 1667 (it is spelled 'Bourhop' in 1456 and 1502, 'Bourhope' in 1541, 'Bourhoip' in 1621 and 'Bourhope' in c.1680; it is 'Bourhope' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Bowering (*bow-u-ring*) *n.* **Mary** (d.c.1814) from Minto in Roxburghshire, recorded when her will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1815. She could have been a servant of Lord Minto, perhaps associated with Robert Raper, whose will was also recorded later in 1815.

Bower Rig (*bow-ur-rig*) *n.* ridge in Liddesdale, just on the left (south) of the B6357 road before reaching Dinlabyre. It is possible that nearby was the farm of 'bour', which was tenanted by James

Elliot on the 1694 Hearth Tax records, 'wt an kilne'.

Bowes (*bōz*) *n.* **Sir George** (1517–56) posthumous son of Sir Ralph of Dalden, Streatlam. He was involved in Border wars from an early age and was an important leader during the 'Rough Wooing'. He served as Governor of Berwick. He accompanied Lord Hertford on his raid on Edinburgh and other towns in 1544. He married Muriel, daughter of Lord Evers, but had no male heirs. **Sir Richard** (c.1497–1558) born at Streatlam Castle, County Durham. He became Warden of the English Middle and Eastern Marches in 1540, probably serving until his death. He wrote an account of the state of the East and Middle Marches in 1542. In the same year he was laying waste the Borders and involved in the battle at Haddon Rig, resulting in his capture. He also took part in Hertford's ravaging of the Borders in 1545. He led the force that raided the valleys of Ale, Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, Slitrig and Borthwick in 1547/8, particularly targeting lands held by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, with the support of Walter Ker of Cessford and other Kers; this included the burning of Newark Castle and the murder of Scott's mother (Elizabeth Kerr) in Catslack Tower. A relative of his (niece perhaps) Margery Bowes married Sir Ralph Eure, who was the next Warden of the English Middle Marches (there is some confusion over whether he was Richard or Robert).

Bowhill (*bō-hil*) *n.* the main seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, set in a 46,000 acre estate, about 3 miles west of Selkirk. The lands were forfeited by Douglases in the 15th century, and were Crown property around 1500, being assigned to the Murrays. It is recorded in 1502 that William Dryden from Slitrig Water stole a dozen sheep from there. After James Murray died at Flodden, half of it passed from his daughter to the Scotts of Aikwood. Michael Scott of Aikwood and Thomas Murray were each tenants in half the lands there in 1541, together paying £26 yearly. The lands were owned by a branch of the Scotts in the 17th century and valued at about £400 in 1678. In 1690 it passed to the Murrays, then to James Veitch, before the Scotts reacquired it in 1747. The present house was built in 1812 to designs of William Atkinson, William Burn and David Bryce, and enlarged later that century. Much of the stone came from Denholmhill Quarry. The estate was extensively landscaped by Thomas Gilpin, including the artificial loch and a considerable amount of tree planting. Queen Victoria was a frequent visitor in the 19th century. It was used as a military hospital in WWI and was also occupied by the army in WWII. It is open to the public in the summer and has an adventure playground. As well as a large collection of paintings, artefacts relating to Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd are also on display. The grounds contain an adventure playground, as well as what is probably the oldest ash tree in Scotland – 'Ca' up young Hob, of Gilminscleugh, Oakwood, and the Bowhill, Brave Hartwood, and Middlesteed, and Hainen's valiant Will' [WSB] (the name derives from Old English for 'curved hill'; it was 'Bolhill' in 1592 and 'Bouhill' in 1634 and 1694; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's c.1654 map).

bowf (*bowf*) *n., poet.* a bark, cough, loud exclamation – 'But she juist heezed her coats And cried Bowff, Ye toornie auld man!' [DH].

Bowholm (*baw-, bō-hōm*) *n.* former house belonging to a branch of the Elliots. Its probable location was pointed out by locals as 'Baholm', recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858. The location is in a wooded area just to the east of Shaws farm on the north side of the Roughley Burn in Liddesdale (as marked on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map). Note that it is distinct from the relatively nearby **Byreholm**. 'Hob of Bowholmes' is recorded in about the 1580s. Will Elliot, brother of Dandie of 'Bowholmes' was recorded in 1611. Archie Elliot 'of Bowholme' is mentioned in Circuit Court records in 1623. It may be the 'Bolsholme' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, where 2 men named William Armstrong were listed. It was included along with Over Closs, Byreholme, Millburn and several adjacent farmsteads when surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718 (it is 'Bowholme' in 1718).

bowie (*bow-ee*) *n., arch.* a hard, shallow dish, a round wooden vessel for potatoes etc. – 'But a great bowie on the table, An' ilk ane supp'd what he was able' [JR], 'A lady who had bought a wooden bowie was grieved to find it split in two through the stupidity of her servant' [WNK] (once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

Bowie (*bow-ee*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) received 6 shillings and 8 pence in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Ade Bowy'. **Rev. Adam McCall** (b.1928) son of John and Helen Hay. He was educated at Leith Academy, worked as an electrician 1942–57 and was in the R.A.F. 1946–48. He attended Glasgow University 1973–76, was licensed by Annandale Presbytery in 1976 and was ordained

at King Edward Church the same year. This was linked with Gamrie in 1978 and then he moved to Dull and Weem (with Fortingall and Glenlyon) in 1981. In 1988 he became minister of Southdean and Hobkirk 1988 and remained until his retirement in 1996. He was the first minister of the united parishes, and also had links with Cavers and Kirkton. In 1959 he married Ivy Lillian (b.1931), daughter of Elizabeth MacDonald and their children were Jean Elizabeth (b.1959), Alison Mary (b.1962) and Angus John (b.1972). **Agnes** 'Nanny' (18th C.) laundry maid at Cavers in 1785, when she was working for Capt. John Douglas. **Mrs. Agnes** (19th C.) recorded as owner of part of Howlands, along with Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, in the mid-1800s. She may have been the wife of blacksmith James. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Parkhill. The will of his wife Margaret Scott is recorded in 1682. **Andrew** (1802/3–76) son of William, he was blacksmith and vetinerary surgeon on the Fore Row. He became a Burgess in 1842. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as a blacksmith on 'Front Row'. In 1861 he was described as 'Horse shoer, West Port'. The public water supply near there was named 'Bowie's Well' after him. He had several children with Helen Tait (from Eilrig in Roberton Parish), although they never appear to have married. His sons include: James, also a farrier in Hawick; and Andrew (b.1827). **Andrew** (1827–88) son of Andrew and Helen Tait, he was born at Eilrig. In 1852 in Roberton he married Margaret Byers (1829–98). Their children included: James Tait (b.1852); Janet (b.1853); Helen (b.1855); John (b.1856); Henry (b.1858), who married Elizabeth Cochrane; Gilbert (b.1860); George (b.1862); Helen (b.1864); Maggie (b.1866); Andrew (b.1868); and John (b.1871), who married Annie Burns. He died at 8 Gladstone Street. **Andrew** (d.1947) son of James and Mary Best, he was a blacksmith and farrier on Havelock Street. He married Lily Fraser Douglas, who was from Appletreehall. They had 3 children, including James Tait (1928–2005) and Henry. When he died this ended what is said to have been centuries of local blacksmiths of the name 'Boa'. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Andrew L.** 'Andra' (20th C.) frame-worker at Pesco's and rugby player for Hawick R.F.C. He served with the Royal Marines in WWI and joined the Greens in 1919, playing for 13 seasons, including being Captain in 1924/5. He was also a great Sevens player, having 54 medals. He was long a member of Committees at Hawick R.F.C. and served on the South of Scotland Selection Committee. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) mason in Hobkirk Parish. He was one of the first residents of the cottages at Bonchester Brigend in the early 1800s. His son Thomas was also mason at Bonchester Bridge. His daughter Margaret married James Deans and was mother of Rulewater historian Walter Deans. He possessed an old sword that was said to have been used by his grandfather at the Battle of Killiecrankie, and later passed to his descendant James Smail. **Henry** (1858–93) son of Andrew and Margaret Byers. In 1879 he married Elizabeth Cochrane in Hawick, and she died in 1924, aged 70. Their children were: Andrew Tait (b.1879), who emigrated to Geelong, Victoria, Australia; David (1882–96); Maggie (b.1884); Henry (b.c.1886); and James Tait (b.1889), who married Barbara Hogg and lived in Hawick. **James** (b.c.1780) blacksmith recorded on the list for the Militia in Hawick in 1801. He is probably the James (b.1774) son of William and brother of John, who was blacksmith at the West Port. **James** (c.1822–70) blacksmith on the Fore Row in the mid-1800s, located by the gate to the Poorhouse. He was a younger son of blacksmith William, and brother of blacksmith Andrew. In 1860 he married Agnes, daughter of baker James Oliver; they appear not to have had any children. He died by committing suicide in a police cell. He was succeeded as blacksmith by James Kedie. His widow was still alive in 1881, living at 1 Drumlanrig Square. **James** (19th C.) farrier in Hawick, son of Andrew. He lived at Gladstone Street. He married Mary Best. Their son Andrew was a blacksmith in Hawick. **Janet** (b.1829/30) eldest daughter of Thomas, who lived at Bonchester Bridge. In the 1840s she became postmistress for the Rule valley, with her sister Margaret assisting. She was listed in 1849 as a member of the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk. In 1851 she is recorded as 'Side Post Mistress'. In 1857 she married Alfred Bibby Davis, who was in the Royal Engineers, and gave up the post office. **Janet** (19th/20th C.) domestic servant for Robert Fraser Watson. She received money from the will of her employer in 1904. **John** (17th C.) joint tenant along with Thomas Miller in Timbersidemill according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. They were recorded as having 'an kiln betwixt thm' and his surname is listed as 'Bue'. He could be the John 'Bo' married to Helen 'Kaidyie' (i.e. Kedzie) whose son William was baptised in Hawick in 1681. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Paterson in Ashkirk Parish in 1699. **John**

(17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Knowes in 1705. He was 'John Buie' when his son Archibald was baptised in Cavers. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf, whose surname was written 'Bowey'. In 1709 he married Janet Scott in Ashkirk Parish. **John** (18th C.) married Bessie Gray in 1723, the marriage recorded in both Roberton and Kelso Parishes. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Vair in Minto Parish in 1744. **John** (18th C.) blacksmith in Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Cavers itself in 1776 (with his surname as 'Boe'). He married Christina Watson, who died in Hawick in 1811. Their children included: Margaret (b.1770); William (b.1772), who was blacksmith on the Fore Raw in Hawick; James (b.1774); John (b.1776); Christian (b.1778); James (b.1782); and Isabel (b.1785). **John** (18th C.) tenant in Glebe in Southdean Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised there in 1776. **John** (b.c.1770s) dyer in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (c.1800–41) eldest son of William, who was blacksmith on the Fore Raw. He may also have been a blacksmith, like his father. In 1841 his wife is listed as 'Bell Scott' on the Mid Raw and the family surname given as 'Boa'. By 1851 his wife was a widow at about 13 Loan. He married Isabella, daughter of John Scott and Isabella Turnbull; she died in 1876, aged 76. Their children included: Isabella (c.1826–97), who married William Turnbull and secondly John Ogilvie; William (c.1828–88), who died unmarried; Walter (c.1834–75), also a blacksmith, who married Jane Anderson; Margaret (b.c.1836), who married Robert Balmer; Elizabeth (c.1838–86), who appears to have lived with Richard Whellans; and Joan, who married George Edmonson. **Margaret** (b.1832/3–1905) daughter of mason Thomas. She helped her sister Janet run the post office at Bonchester Bridge. In 1855 she married James Smail in Hobkirk; he was a banker from Jedburgh who wrote under the pseudonym 'Matthew Gotterson'. Their children were: Jessie Scott Boa Smail (b.1857); George Rutherford Smail (b.1859); Thomas Scott Smail (b.1863); Merlin Mill Smail (b.1863); Elliot Redford Smail (b.1865); James Reid Smail (b.1869); Johanna Crosby Smail (b.1870); and Maggie May Sterling Smail (b.1873). She died just 9 months after her husband. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Thomas** (c.1783–1849) mason in Hobkirk Parish, residing at Bonchester Bridgend. He was recorded there on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was son of Gilbert and his sister Margaret was mother of local historian Walter, who was his apprentice. In 1841 he was living at Bonchester Bridge with his wife and 2 daughters. He was said to be one of only 2 residents of Brigend who stayed in their houses during the flood of 1846. He probably married Jessie Scott of Cavers Parish in 1828. His widow Janet (possibly the same as 'Jessie') was one of the original members of the congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk; she was living at '3 Bonchester Bridge' in 1851. His children were: Janet (b.1828/9), who became postmistress in Bonchester in the 1840s; and Margaret (b.1832/3) who assisted her sister, and later married James Smail from Jedburgh. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded in 1719 as 'servitor' in Langside in Cavers Parish, when he married Margaret Grieve, 'servitrix' to William Ogilvie in Branxholme. His wife may have been daughter of Walter Grieve and Blenche Borthwick. His children (with no mother's name given) probably included: Robert (b.1721), baptised in Hawick; and Mary (b.1723), William (b.1731) and Walter (b.1732), baptised in Kirkton. **Walter** (18th C.) blacksmith at Cavers in the 1750s. He had a child who 'drowned in a bouie' in 1752. **Walter** (b.1834/5) blacksmith, who lived at 50 Loan in 1861. He married Janet, daughter of frameworker John Anderson. Their children included Jane and John. He also had a step-son George Bell. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, where his name is recorded as 'Buie'. He married Janet Shiel and their children included Thomas (b.1650) and Agnes (b.1652). The witnesses in 1652 were Thomas Vogan and William Donald. **William** (17th C.) listed at Alton Croft among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the William who married Bessie Bell and who sechildren baptised in Hawick included Marion (b.1685) and Janet (b.1686). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1709 he married Margaret Anderson, who was from Ashkirk Parish. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Glendinning in Ashkirk in 1746. **William** (1772–1859) born in Cavers Parish, son of John and Christina Watson. He was blacksmith at the West Port. It is said that the family were hereditary smiths to the Douglases of Cavers, and it was a 'Boa' who shod the horses that went to Otterburn. He was a smith in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. In 1841 and 1851 he is recorded at the top of the Fore Row (around the modern 17 Drumlanrig Square). In 1799 he married Margaret Hogg, who came from Sanquar, Dumfriesshire; she died in 1854, aged

80. Their children were: John (b.c.1800), who married Isabella Scott; Andrew (b.c.1802), also a smith; Margaret (c.1805–64), who married William Kennedy; William (b.c.1811), who married Mary Renelson; Euphemia (b.c.1820), who married Robert Murray; and James (c.1822–70), another smith, who married Agnes Oliver. He was said to be 89 years old when he died, which is either an error, or he was christened a few years after he was born. He is buried at St. Mary's. **William** (b.c.1810) younger son of blacksmith William. He was also a blacksmith in Hawick, located on the Mid Raw in 1841 (when his surname is given as 'Boe'). He married Mary Renelson (or Ronaldson) in 1835. Their children included: Richard; William, who died young; Euphemia; and Andrew, who also died young (formerly often written 'Bo', 'Boa', 'Boe', 'Bowey' and variants).

Bowie's Well (*bow-eez-wel*) *n.* former public water supply at the foot of the Loan, near West Port. It was once one of the main public wells in the town centre, and named after Andrew Bowie, the Smith at West Port the early 19th century.

bowit (*bow-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* bowed – '... an' they bowet the knee afore him, an' mocket him, sayin', Hail, King o' the Jews!' [HSR].

bowk (*bowk*) *v.* to retch, gag, vomit, spew up – 'Ei says ei's leike ti bowk. A dinna wunder at eet; ei ett till ei was leike ti burst' [ECS], '... afore the self-proclaimed sei-fishin expert was bowkin owre the side' [IWL], to belch, to emit smoke – '... whan A keek oot ov a slaistert woark-place wundih on ti bowkin lums' [ECS], *n.* a retch, incidence of vomiting – 'An' syne he gaed a fearfu' bowk, An' bang'd them a' for spuein' Clear drink that day' [JoHa].

bowk see **bouk**

Bowknowe (*bow-now*) *n.* former farmstead south-east of Synton. George Scott was tenant there in 1635. James Scott was there in 1792, Robert Hogg in 1841 and John Scott in 1851. Its location is marked today by the plantation called Bowknowe Strip (it appears incorrectly as 'Howknow' on Ainslie's 1773 map and is probably the 'Bowhouse' on the 1841 census).

Bowland (*bow-lind*) *n.* former station on the Waverley Line north of Gala, near the Bowshank Tunnel. There were Pringles there from at least the late 15th century. The castellated house there was built in the early 19th century.

Bowmaker (*bō-mā-kur*) *n.* **John** (15th C.) cleric who claimed some of the rights of the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale around 1424, against William Crozier. He lost the battle in 1428 (including having to pay legal costs to Crozier), and was probably never actually Archdeacon. He may have been related to the near contemporary Walter, of the same surname, who was Abbot of Inchcolm and historian.

Bowmont Burn (*bō-mon'-burn*) *n.* also known as the Bowmont Water, a stream that runs from near Windy Gyle on the Border, past Yetholm and on into Northumberland. The first substantial bridge was built in the 1830s between Kirk Yetholm and Town Yetholm. The area had a reputation for being a favourite haunt of fairies (noted for example by Sir Walter Scott), with stones of certain shapes found there being called 'fairy cups and dishes' – 'That day I left the Bowmontside My heart beat sad within me; Each ferny glen and rugged peak I grieved to leave behind me' [TCh], 'The floods are down in Bowmont Burn, the moss is fetlock-deep ...' [WHO], 'And my heart a shrine has sought her That will last life's little day – At the foot of Bowmont Water, Bowmont Water – far away' [WHO] (also sometimes spelled 'Beaumont').

the bow o bale (*thu-bow-ō-bāl*) *n.* annual bonfire that used to take place on Denholm Green, until the mid-19th century, when the Green was finally enclosed. This was possibly a ceremony left over from the days of Beltane bonfires, but took place on 5th November, the time of the winter fair in Denholm, and the eve of the fair in Jedburgh. A verse recited by 'Muckle Michael' had the following couplet: 'The Bowe-a-bale 'll never fail, While burns grow trouts and gardens kail' [JAHM] (also written 'Bough-a-bale' and variants; it means literally a pile of boughs; see also **bow-a-bale**).

Bowset (*bow-, bō-se'*) *n.* former name of an area in Abbotrule (probably associated with Bowshot Hill and the stream at its foot) where Lord Dacre and his men were pursued by the Sheriff of Teviotdale and a force of about 1200 men in late 1513. It has also been suggested that 'Bowset' referred to the Bowmont Water, but that seems less likely. A solitary ash tree there marked the site of 'Old Bowset', a farm that is recorded as 'Bossithill' in 1643 when James and Helen Turnbull were proprietors. It was 'Bowitsyid' among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. It was 'Bosathill' in 1694 when shepherd James Riddell was 'deficient' in paying the Hearth Tax there. It was still 'Bossithill' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls when owned by Charles Kerr of Abbotrule; it was listed along with parts of Ruletownhead

and Burnkinford, which were partly in Southdean Parish and partly in Hobkirk, which had previously been owned by George Elliot, with a total value of about £224. Shepherd Robert Rutherford's family were at 'Ruletownhead (Bowshot)' in 1851. The site of the skirmish is also known as 'Sclaterford', on the road over the Fodderlee Burn, and a memorial was erected there around 1900. The farm of 'Bowatsyde' is probably the same place, being a small holding that was later incorporated into Ruletownhead.

Bowshank Tunnel (*bow-shangk-tu-nul*) *n.* tunnel on the Waverley Line north of Galashiels, the only major tunnel between Hawick and Edinburgh, 249 yards long.

Bowshot (*bow-, bō-se'*) *n.* former farmstead on the side road between Ruletownhead and Easter Fodderlee. There is still a cottage with that name on the Ordnance Survey map, beside Bowshot Wood. Slightly further up the hill there is another building marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. This is the area also known as 'Bowsett'.

Bowshot Hill (*bow-, bō-se'*) *n.* small hill in the former Abbotrule Parish, east of Fodderlee and just west of Faw Hill. It reaches a height of 297 m. The summit contains the possible remains of a fort, now levelled by cultivation, but still visible as a shallow semi-circular depression. A solitary ash tree on the hill marked the site of the old farmstead of 'Old Bowset'. The nearby farm was still known as 'Bossithill' in the 19th century.

bowsome (*bow-sum*) *adj., arch.* willing, compliant – 'A bowsome lad' [GW].

bowsterous (*bow-ste-ris*) *adj., arch.* rowdy, boisterous.

bowster (*bow-stur*) *v., arch.* to bolster.

bowt (*bowt*) *pp.* bought – 'Aw felt like the felleh that bowt the pub an kept it tae izsel' [MB] (cf. the older **boucht** and **bocht**).

bowt (*bowt*) *n., arch.* a bolt, the phrase 'bowt o' knitteen' is a length of woven tape, sold in a folded skein.

the box (*thu-boks*) *n., arch.* the poor box in a church – 'The Session ordered that John Scott called Herd should have out of ye Box for helping to buy ane horse for carrying his motherless child in ye countrie in ye summer season' [PR1714], '. . . that anie person who hath received charitie out of ye Box when they die, their household plenishing should be rouped . . . ' [PR1722] (often capitalised).

boxin (*bok-sin*) *n.* boxing, once a popular spectator sport at local fairs, with a booth set up at the Haugh during the Common Riding in the 19th century. Hawick Boxing Club met in the former Fever Hospital at Burnfoot and later at St. Cuthbert's School.

box-master (*boks-maws-tur*) *n., arch.* a treasurer, especially of a trade guild – 'They contain few entries of any interest, being principally registers of the election of deacons and box-masters . . . ' [DMW].

Boyd (*boid*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) from Jedburgh, in 1794 he married Betty Ballantyne, who was from Hawick. Their son Alexander was baptised in Jedburgh in 1804. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (c.1930–) newspaper columnist who used the pseudonym Minerva, author of 'The way we were, sketches of a Hawick childhood' (1982). **James** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1510/1 to a letter of acquittance by George Scott of Whames and Borthaugh, written in Edinburgh. **James** of Trochrig (d.1581) elected as Archbishop of Glasgow in 1573, he served until his death. However, it is unclear whether he played any ecclesiastical role in the Borders. His eldest son Robert was Principal of both Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. His seal showed an elaborately presented St. Kentigern, with the words 'SIGILLUM JACOBI BOYD ARCHIEPISCOPI GLAS'. **James** (17th C.) 'baxter' whose widow Beatrix Turnbull is listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. His children with Beatrix Turnbull included: Walter (b.1673); William (b.1675); Thomas (b.1677); John (b.1679); Andrew (b.1681); William (again, b.1683); James (b.1686) **James** (17th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1686 he was appointed, along with fellow wrights John Tudhope and Robert Cowan, to examine the sled that John Barrie claimed had been stolen from him by George Renwick. appointed in 1686, along with John Tudhope, as 'marchers of the toune betwixt neighbour and neighbour annent the marching of yr. yards and gavell, being joyned to John Hardie, William Purdome, and William Paysley, who were former marchers'. He may also be the James listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 (although probably drawn up 2 or 3 years earlier), when he paid tax on 2 hearths. **James** (17th C.) Hawick resident married to Margaret Scott. Their children included: Janet (b.1653); Margaret and Christian (b.1670); and James (b.1688). There is a big enough spread in ages that there is probably an error here. **James** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Helen 'Bo' (or Bowie). Their children included Andrew (b.1705). The witnesses in 1705 were

Walter (perhaps his father) and shoemaker Walter Scott. **James** (17th/18th C.) baker in Hawick. In 1714 he married Christian Marshall, who was from Ormiston Parish. **James Fleming** (19th/20th C.) Governor of the Hawick Poorhouse in the early 20th century. **John** (17th/18th C.) Hawick 'flesher'. In 1711 he was fined, along with Robert Cowan, of being found in an alehouse on the Sabbath. **John** of Flex (18th C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was probably nephew of Bailie Robert, who sold Flex in 1768. **Bailie Robert** (18th C.) baxter (i.e. baker) of Hawick who was a Magistrate in the 1730s and 40s. He owned 11 High Street, which he sold to Walter Wilson ('Haunless Wat'). He is probably the Robert who (along with William Tudhope) witnessed baptisms for William Davidson and for Robert Ker in Hawick in 1731. He is probably also the Robert who, along with Richard Turnbull, witnessed baptisms for Robert Thorburn and William Grieve (in Fenwick) in 1733. He witnessed baptisms in 1737 for wright James Winthrope, in 1739 for weaver William Roger (when he was 'Bailie'), in 1742 (when he was 'present Bailie', along with Francis Gledstains) for Rev. William Somerville, for merchant John Ruecastle and for Excise Officer Patrick Panton, and in 1743 (when he was 'late Baillie') for writer James Weir. He was also involved with the bond for the Teviot Bridge in 1740. He may be the same Robert, recorded as an innkeeper in Hawick in 1745 (for the celebration of the birth of Lord Whitchester). He was listed as present Bailie in 1745 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Lawson. He paid tax for 20 windows in Hawick in 1748. He purchased the Flex in 1751, and in the 1750s was involved in a petition to the Commissioners of Supply for a reassessment of the 'cess' between his lands and those of Whitlaw owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1751 he was one of 4 men appointed by the Session as trustess for Francis Ruecastle's estate. In 1753 there is a record of march stones being set out at the burnside to mark the boundary between the Flex and the Common. He is probably the Bailie who witnessed a baptism for blacksmith John Ker in 1758 and who also hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1759. He was one of the defenders in the action of 1767 brought by the Duke of Buccleuch against the Bailies of Hawick and the neighbouring landowners regarding the division of the Common. In 1768 his nephew, John, tenant in Mertoun Parish, sold his lands there. **Robert** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. In 1742 he witnessed a baptism for smith William Young and in 1743 another for skinner John Currer. He could be the Robert who married Betty Boyd in Hawick in 1752. **Robert** (18th C.) married Mary Thomson in Minto in 1748. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Beatrix Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (b.1771); Walter (b.1772); and William (b.1775). The witnesses in 1771, 1772 and 1775 were the whole congregation. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Myredykes according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jane Hume in Wilton Parish in 1848. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) gardener at the Flex and also a drummer. He may be the son of James and Beatrix Turnbull baptised in Hawick Parish in 1677. He was described as 'drummer to ye Toun of Hawick' in a baptismal record of 1713, suggesting that he held this official position at that time. He married Elspeth Gardner and their children included: Magdalene (b.1699); Elizabeth (b.1702); John (b.1705); Robert (b.1708); James (b.1710); and Beatrice (b.1713). The witnesses in 1699 were baker Walter Boyd (surely a relative) and gardener John Gardner, in 1705 were James Scott 'Colifort' and weaver William Miller, in 1708 were Francis Henderson and Francis Paterson, both in Flex, and in 1713 were carrier Walter Ruecastle and cook James Wright. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Isabel Easton in Wilton Parish in 1762. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) 'baxter' in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1699 for gardener Thomas (who was surely a relative, perhaps his brother) and in 1705 for shoemaker Walter Scott. Probably the same Walter witnessed a baptism for carrier James in 1705, who was probably a close relative. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1701); William (b.1704); Robert (b.1704); Mary (b.1706); James (b.1708); and Gideon (b.1710). The witnesses in 1704 and 1706 were Bailies Robert Hardie and John Binnie and in 1708 were merchant William Craig and baxter William Hodge. He may be the Walter, son of James, baptised in Hawick in 1673. **Walter** (d.bef. 1781) recorded in 1781 when his son Robert died. **Walter** (19th C.) one of the people who helped resuscitate the Common Riding around the 1880s, being a founding member of the Ceremonial Committee. It was his suggestion that the Colour Bussing be moved from one of the local inns to the Town Hall. He also acted as a Steward at the Races and was an occasional singer. He could be the Walter who in

1876 donated a 'Russian copper coin' to the Museum. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Horsleyhill. In 1798 he was listed as substitute in the Militia for William Clerk from Southfield. He presumably therefore served in the Militia. **William** (b.1770s) wright in Hawick. He was recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. However, he must have returned since 2 unnamed children of his died in Hawick in 1808. He is probably the William, married to Ann 'Punton', whose son Robert was baptised in Hawick in 1808. **William** (b.c.1770s) tanner in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Cavers House according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Rev. William** (19th C.) minister at Milnathort and Forrest Hill, London. In 1875 he obtained the degree of LL.D. from Greenville College, U.S.A. He was the first preacher in 1889 at the 'Ern Kirk', which was the start of the United Presbyterian congregation in Wilton, which would become Wilton South.

Boyes (*boiz*) *n.* **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded as 'Boyis' when he was still owed some fee in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. It is unclear whether or not he came from close to the Hawick area, like a large fraction of others listed. **John** 'Jock' (19th/20th C.) drystane dyker in the Liddesdale area.

Boyken Burn (*boi-kin-burn*) *n.* stream joining the Esk near Bentpath. This was the site of the chapel at 'Boykin' which in 1391 was endowed with some lands by Adam 'de Glendonyng' of Hawick. The settlement there is recorded on Blaeu's c.1654 map and Roy's mid-18th century map, but was abandoned before 1810.

Boyle (*boi-ul*) *n.* **Edward** (??–) Head Janitor at Hawick High School, awarded an M.B.E. for services to education in 1997. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in Woll in 1579/80. He was a witness in Kirkhouses for a case between Dalgleishes and Scotts. He was also in Woll in 1580 when witness to a transaction for Isabella Turnbull, widow of John Scott of Blindhaugh.

the Boys Brigade (*thu-bōeez-bree-gād*) *n.* full name for **the B.Bs.**, established in Hawick in 1893.

The Boy With the Flag (*thu-bōee-with-thu-flawg*) *n.* Common-Riding song written by Darren Johnstone and performed at concerts from 2015.

brace (*brās*) *n., arch.* the fireplace, mantlepiece – 'Hoot aye, there's plenty, Neddie's on the brace' [JoHa], 'A think A'll gang an buy that vaiz; it nate neebers thon yin on the brace at hyimm' [ECS].

brack (*brak*) *n., arch.* a fall of snow or rain – 'Up to the knowes ayont the slack, Where winds had swept an ebber [shallower] brack' [HSR].

brack (*brak*) *n., arch.* a division of land in crop rotation – 'A strip of uncultivated ground between two shots, or plots of land, Roxb. Bauk synon.' [JoJ].

Brack (*brak*) *n.* **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Hood in 1704 and their children included Agnes (b.1704). **William** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. His son Thomas was baptised in 1706, with witnesses Bailie John Binnie and merchant Walter Wilson (also written 'Braike').

Brackenridge (*bra-ken-rij*) *n.* **William** (b.1829/30) from Yorkshire, he was farmer at Liddelbank in southern Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was recorded as farmer of 1150 acres, employing 12 people. He was still there in 1868.

brackit (*brak-ee', -i'*) *adj., poet.* salt, bitter – 'When first it met the ladye's eyne, Suspensive joy was beaming, But when she saw what was within, The brackit tear was streaming' [JTe].

Bradley (*brawd-lee*) *n.* **Rev. Patrick** (1783/4–1841) from Ireland, he was a convert from Catholicism to Protestantism. He was called to Yetholm and Lilliesleaf Secession churches, accepting the latter, where he was ordained as minister in 1817 (after the congregation had already called 2 other ministers). He remained at Lilliesleaf until his death. He is incorrectly listed as 'David' in Pigot's 1837 directory. In the 1841 census he was visiting Rev. John Black in Newcastleton. He was said to have been a strong critic of James Douglas of Cavers' proposal to fund a travelling preacher to address local people in the summers. In 1820 he published a letter describing the experiences of his conversion, published in 'The Protestant' (1833).

brae (*brā*) *n.* a hill, hill-side, slope, steep bank, sloping road – '. . . through the Cala-burn, to the head or brink of the brae or bank on the west side of the burn' [DCW1765], 'Hawick's bonny wood and braes, You have left them a' dearie . . . ' [BY], 'Didst thou ne'er long to come again Unto thy native braes' [JoHa], 'Roses wild the braes adorn, Aged tree and twisted thorn . . . ' [DA], 'Twa willin' hearts can overcome The steepest brae o' life . . . ' [TCh], 'He'll play nae mair aboot the hills Nor patter doon the brae . . . ' [BM1898], 'The

braes that it laps seem glintin o' gold . . . ' [JEDM], 'The primrose on the sunny brae . . . ' [JEDM], 'Owre the lang brae frae Stouslie, Frae the Mains o' Stirches doon . . . ' [WL], '. . . Niver a brae to pech up ower Niver a view . . . ' [DH], 'And pu'ed the sprigs o' heather bloom Frae aff her braes sae green' [JSE], 'In July days doon its bumpy braes A've whiles on waxcloth slied' [IWL], 'We don't say twenty-two, Oo ca eet toonty-twae, We don't stroll down the hillside, Oo dander doon the brae' [IWL], 'It seems like only yesterday, Ma fither led mei ower the brae' [ABo] (the word occurs in many local place names, e.g. Ashybrae, the Back Brae, the Back Braes, Birkiebrae, Birny Brae, Blacklee Brae, Blaikie's Brae, Borthwickbrae, Branxholme Braes, Broomiebrae, Burgh Brae, Burnbrae, Burnflat Brae, Chesters Brae, Chisholmebraes, Commonbrae, the Crawbrae, Deanbrae, the Flex Brae, Gowanbrae, Green Cafe Brae, Haggishaa Brae, Hawick Brae, Hawthornside Brae, Hospital Brae, Hutchin Brae, Jenny Walker's Brae, the Killin Hoose Brae, Kilnbrae, the Kinnin Braes, Lairhope Braes, Langsidebrae, Manse Brae, Manuel's Brae, Minti Brae, Mossbrae, Peelbrae, the Policeman's Brae, Reid Acre Brae, Roadheid Brae, Rosalee Brae, Shaw's Brae, Singley Brae, the Staney Brae, the Stellhoose Brae, Turlenbrae, the Vertish Brae, the Well Brae, Wellogate Brae, Whey Brae, Whitehaughbrae, Whitehillbrae and Wudbrae).

brae-face (*brā-fās*) *n., arch.* breast of a 'brae', hill-side – '. . . 'whan billies fell seide-be-seide till the brae-face was traisselt an the gress ran reid wui bluid' [ECS].

brae-fit (*brā-fi'*) *n., arch.* foot of a 'brae' – '. . . smuillin-in laeuch at the brae-fit, little Bosells beekeet i the sun' [ECS].

brae-hag (*brā-hag*) *n., arch.* a steep bank with an over-hanging edge of turf – 'It builds a very large nest of clay, beneath a 'brae-hag', or stuck on the side of a bare scaur' [PJE].

brae-heid (*brā-heed*) *n., arch.* head of a 'brae', top of a slope – '. . . croonin the braeheeds hich abuin Tweed an forenent bieldy Dryburgh' [ECS].

Braeheid (*brā-heed*) *n.* former farmstead in Southdean Parish near Chesters. Thomas Oliver was the tenant there in 1669.

Brae Heid (*brā-heed*) *n.* hill in upper Teviotdale, just to the north-west of Lairhope and north of Lairhope Braes. It reaches a height of 370 m.

Braemar (*brā-mawr*) *n.* originally Innes, Henderson and Company, Knitwear Manufacturers at Victoria Mills on Victora Road, and now at Burnfoot. They famously supplied the 1953 Mount Everest expedition with jumpers and underwear. The company effectively amalgamated with Pringle's as part of the Dawson group in the late 1960s. Papers relating to the period 1891–1966 are stored in the Museum. The Museum also has the clocking-in clock from the factory.

Braemar Cottage (*brā-mawr-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage on Westgate in Denholm, so-called because Braemar Knitwear had a small factory there in the years after WWII. From 1986 it housed the Post Office.

braes (*brāz*) *n.* a hilly upland area – '. . . Is where the braes are buskit braw' [TK] (also the plural of **brae**.

the Braes (*thu-brāz*) *n.* former name for an area in Hawick. Alexander Biggar was there on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. It may be another name for the Allars area, where Biggar was later.

Braes Cottage (*brāz-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage on the right-hand side of the A7 just after Branxholme Braes farm. This is probably the 'Braes' where Alexander Biggar was living in 1801.

braeside (*brā-sīd*) *n.* a hillside – '. . . in the warm sun-light, stands the old herd's house on the bleak brae-side' [JAHM], 'During one of those perilous times, they were hotly pursued along a braeside . . . ' [RM], '. . . and served to while away many an hour on some sunny braeside or around the cottage hearth on a winter's night' [BM1907].

The Braes o Branxholme see **The Bonnie Lass o Branxholme**

braid (*brād*) *adj., arch.* broad – 'hei wrote eet in the braid auld Hawick tongue', '. . . The English rogues may hear, and drie The weight o' their braid swords to feel. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], 'When a' the power of gude braid claith Frae blunders scarce can free us' [JR], 'Na, no for a' the Duke's braid lands, Wad I gang through the Miller's hands' [RDW], '. . . in the throwegangs, an' in the braid wayes I wull seek him . . . ' [HSR], '. . . but thy commandement is excessivlie braid' [HSR], '. . . a muckle big, bang fallih, braid-shoodert, rash an stuffy . . . ' [ECS], '. . . an ma paap-o-the-hass is yookin ti let oot some richt, guid, braid Haaick' [ECS], 'Uncle Braid got his name because hei grew up ti be unco braid', 'A big, braid smile lichts up his face, Ilk step's fraught wi' decision . . . ' [WP], '. . . Where the braid backed hills forgether' [WL], 'Sall I come skirtin' the braid muirs . . . ' [WL] (the word occurs in place names such as Braidhaugh, Braidlie and Braid Road).

braidclaith (*brād-klāth*) *n., arch.* broadcloth, fabric of fine worsted – 'To hap ye'er a–e gude

breeks in store May'e hae, wi' braid-claith coats galore' [JoHa], 'A something, that looks something like a man, Made up o' braid-claith, shinin' boot, an' brooch' [JoHa].

Braid Crossroads (*brād-kros-rōdz*) *n.* name sometimes used for the junction at the top of Wellogate Brae, with Braid Road to the left, the Cross Road to the right, and the 'Well o the Gate' ahead.

Braidgairhill (*brād-gār-hil*) *n.* Broadgairhill, farm in the upper part of the Ettrick valley, south of Kirkhope (it is 'Braidgairhill' on a c.1680 list of houses in Selkirkshire).

Braid Haaick (*brād-hIk*) *n.* subtitled 'A treatise on the verncular speech of Hawick', an extensive glossary of Hawick words, together with a description of pronunciation and grammar, written by Elliot Cowan Smith. It was published in the Archæological Society Transactions in 1927, several years after Smith's death. It represents the first thorough study of the specific dialect of Hawick, building on Sir James Murray's earlier and more general work 'Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland', and being used heavily (while in manuscript form) in George Watson's 'Roxburghshire Word Book'. It begins with the apology: 'It is with hesitation that one who has been long resident furth of the land of his birth would venture to profess himself a judge of the continuing purity or the growing adulteration of the vernacular speech of his native district'. But the article demonstrates how serious a student of the local vernacular Smith was, despite his relative youth. He says that 'Braid Haaick constitutes a potent and prolific part of the upper Teviotdale vernacular, which itself is one of the purest and richest branches of the vernacular of Scotland'. His habit of collecting words and meanings peculiar to Hawick was encouraged by the articles and lists that appeared in the local press in preparation for George Watson's dictionary. He includes an attempt to use spelling to indicate pronunciation, since 'the representation of the Scottish vernacular is marred by the tendency to Anglicize its spelling'.

Braidhaugh (*brād-hawf*) *n.* Broadhaugh, farm on the left of the A7 just past Newmill. There were Dalgleishes there in the early 16th century. William Dalgleish was recorded there in 1502 and 1508. 'Ade Dalglesch in Braidhauch' and 2 other family members received remission for associating with rebel Turnbulls in 1507. And Thomas Dalgleish 'in Braidhaugh' was recorded for stealing horses in 1510, as well as resetting other Dalgleishes. The Laird of Branxholme's servant 'Hob Dalgleis' was killed there around the 1570s by a group of Scotts from Allanhaugh. Tenants in 1620 were Thomas Lauder and Thomas Aitchison. This was the home of Walter Scott, a Chamberlain of the Earl of Bucleuch in the 1630s and 40s. It was recorded as part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1653, 1661 and 1663. About that time the land tax value was £684 for 'Braidhaugh or the present tennent of falsnasch'. The Hearth Tax records of 1694 list Gideon Scott, James Nichol, herd James Murray and Robert Scott. Francis Gledstains was there in 1707. Gideon Scott of Falnash, Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch, lived there in the early part of the 18th century. It was surveyed in 1718, when it consisted of 674 acres and was bounded by the Allan Water, Stobicote, Northhouse and the River Teviot; woods of mainly ash trees were also marked. James Grieve was there in 1724. William Turnbull was there in 1729. Robert Elliot was there in at least 1747–48 and James Reid in 1747. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. The Ogilvie's were tenants in the 18th and early 19th centuries, with Robert Ogilvie recorded there on the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls, and Wiliam Ogilvie the farmer on the 1851 census. Andrew Chisholme was a servant there and James Miller a drainer in 1799. James Hobkirk is recorded as farmer there in 1868. Some flints found there are in the Museum collection. There is a cairn and possible settlement revealed by aerial photography on the hill to the north-east, as well as signs of several settlements around Broadhaugh Hill to the south-east. It seems reasonable to suppose that this is the same place as 'Ryngwoodchat' (probably 'Ringwoodhaugh'), which was a property of the Scotts of Branxholme and Buccleuch. Certainly the lands were still listed as part of Ringwoodfield in the Lordship of Melrose among Buccleuch possessions in 1634. There may have been a tower near the present farmhouse (the name appears as 'braidhalch' in 1502, 'Braidhauch' in 1507, 'Braidhaucht' in 1585, 'Braidhauch' in about 1599, 'Braidhaughe' in 1620, 'Broadhauche' in 1637 and 1652, 'Braidheugh' and 'Braidhauch' in 1634, 'Braidhaucht' in 1640, 'Braid Hauche' in 1646, 'Braidhauch' in 1651, 1661 and 1663 and 'Broadhaug' in 1707; it is 'Braidhauch' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is already anglicised on Stobie's map of 1770; the origin is clearly from the Old English 'broad flat land by the river').

Braidhaugh (*brād-hawch, -hawf*) *n.* Broadhaugh, farm near where the 'Note o the Gate' road branches off the A6088 just past Bonchester. It was formerly part of the Barony of Abbotrule and was enlarged with part of the commonty of Mackside. It was apparently once known as 'Spain', the name being given as a joke by the Elliots of Wolfelee. There were Turnbulls here in the 16th and 17th centuries, e.g. William over at least 1603–27. In 1622 James, son of William Turnbull in Braidhaugh, was accused of stealing cattle from Earlside; in 1627 William and his son James promised to atone for causing a disturbance at Abbotrule Kirk. It was valued at £80 on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. John Douglases was tenant in the 18th century. In the 1707 valuation it was included in the estate of William Kerr of Abbotrule. It was listed among the properties of Cornelius Elliot of Woollee in 1788 (and still in 1811), valued at £128 6s 8d. Tenants in the 19th century included John Telfer, Thomas Grierson, Thomas Storrie, Charles Renwick, and then John Waldie into the 20th century. It was sold by William Kerr of Abbotrule to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1751. The old farmhouse was demolished in the early years of the 19th century (with the stone used for dykes) and could still be seen a century ago on the left side of the road; the newer farmhouse was built at the upper end of the haugh, about a quarter of a mile further up. It contains a piece of land called 'Thornton' and also the 'Ffoull Well' – 'What errand hath brought thee to Braidhaugh Brow, And where is that theif Wat Harden now?' [WHO] (it is 'Braidhauch' in 1603 and 1611; it is 'Braidhauch' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript and marked 'Braidhauch' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Braidhaugh Cottages (*brād-hawf-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages at Broadhaugh in the Rule valley.

Braidhaugh Hill (*brād-hawf-hil*) *n.* Broadhaugh Hill, hill south of Broadhaugh farm, making a ridge betwen the Teviot and Allan valleys. It reaches a height of 279 m and has signs of an ancient settlement on its western side (as well as another on Birny Knowe just to the north-east). This measures about 150 ft by 115 ft, being composed of a low bank and ditch and with perhaps a couple of hut platforms inside.

Braidhaugh Park (*brād-hawf-pawrk*) *n.* name used for a field near the farm of Braidhaugh in the Rule valley, near where the old farmhouse stood.

Braidie (*brā-dee*) *n.* **Marjorie** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. She was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when she was owed half a year's fee. It is unclear if she was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere.

braidit (*brā-dee', -di'*) *pp.* braided – '... Hae the same leme o colour As Mimi wore at her corsage And braidit in her hair' [DH].

Braidlee see **Braidlie**

Braidlee see **Broadlee**

Braidlie (*brād-lee*) *n.* **William** (13th C.) recorded as 'de Bradelaye when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. His lands were in Roxburghshire and could correspond to Braidlie on the Hermitage Water. His seal showed a tree supported by two hares and the name 'S'WILL'I DE BRADELEY'. Henry 'de Bradeley' was part of a panel at Wark in Tynedale in 1287 and another in 1289/90, while John 'de Bradely' swore fealty to Edward I at Berwick in 1291; these men could have been relatives.

Braidlie (*brād-lee*) *n.* farm near where the burn of the same name meets the Hermitage Water. William 'de Bradeleye', who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, may have been an early owner. It is listed as a 5-pound land on a c.1376 rental list among the charters of the Douglases of Morton. In 1428/9 the lands were given by William, Earl of Angus, to Archibald Douglas of Cavers and granted by a later Earl of Angus to William Douglas of Cavers in 1470, with sasine given 2 years later. 'Andree Elwald et aliis' were the tenants in 1541, when the lands were valued at 8 merks. In the mid-16th century Martin Elliot of Braidlie was the leader of that clan. Around that time there was a feud with the Scotts of Buccleuch, which lasted several years. This led to an area around Branxholme being burned and pillaged in 1565, probably including Hawick, i.e. 'the Brodies' who are recorded in a letter of the time burning Hawick were probably none other than the Elliots of Braidlie. The original peel tower was near Old Braidlie, while the newer farmhouse (sometimes called 'New Braidlie') lies closer to the Hermitage Water. John Robison was tenant there in 1694. Andrew Kyle and William Kyle were farmers there in 1797, John Graham was a servant and David Kyle was a shepherd. In 1799 John Kyle was also there and John Linton and John Purdom were servants. In 1801 David Kyle was shepherd, John Kyle drover and John Linton also shepherd. In 1812 the tenant was Walter Amos and George Hume and Thomas Douglas were also there. Arthur Kyle was farmer in the 1830s and

40s, David Kyle in 1851 and James Graham in 1868 (also spelled 'Braidley', 'Braidlee', 'Braidsley', 'Braidily' etc.; the name probably derives simply from the Old English 'brad leah', meaning 'broad clearing'; it is 'Bradle' around 1376, 'Bradele' in 1428/9 and 1470, 'Bradelye' in 1472, then is recorded in 1511 and many times in the 16th century as 'Braidley' etc.; it is 'Breadlie' in 1694 and 'Broadlee' in 1797; it appears on Blaeu's c.1654 map as 'Braidlres' and is 'Broadlee' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Braidlie (*brād-lee*) *n.* older name for **Broadlee** by Deanburnhaugh or near Ashkirk.

Braidlie Burn (*brād-lee-burn*) *n.* stream on the north side of the Hermitage valley, formed from the Crib Burn and Barley Burn and joining the Hermitage Water between Braidlie and Gorrenberry. It is marked 'Braidley Burn' on the Ordnance Survey map.

Braidlie Burnfit (*brād-lee-burn-fi'*) *n.* Braidlie Burnfoot, former farmstead by the foot of the Braidlie Burn. John Minto was shepherd there in 1851.

Braidliehope (*brād-lee-hōp*) *n.* farmstead located up the Braidlie (or Braidley) Burn from Braidlie farm in the Hermitage valley. The cottage is now derelict. Alexander Easton was shepherd there in 1835. William Armstrong was there in the mid-1800s. William Little was shepherd there in 1851 and Charles Scott in 1861 (also written 'Broadleehope').

Braidlies (*brād-leez*) *n.* former name for lands adjacent to Brieryyards in the Barony of Hassendean. In 1637 they were inherited along with Brieryyards by William Scott of Chamberlain Newton, from his father John Scott of Brieryyards. The lands were in Wilton Parish in the 18th century. In the early 18th century the lands were owned by the Laird of Hartwoodmyres and later in the century by David Ogilvie of Brieryyards. James Douglas was tenant in about 1716–36, with William Turnbull tenant after him. James Graham was living there in 1739, a different James Douglas 1747–48, and John Oliver in 1787. It is unclear exactly where these lands were (note this is easily confused with the farms of Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish and Roberton Parish; it is 'Braidleyis' in 1637, 'brodlees' in 1721, 'Broadlees' in 1739 and 1747, 'Broadlees' in 1765 and 'Breedlees' in 1787).

braid-lippit (*brād-li-pee'*) *dj., arch.* broad-brimmed – '... and used to declare that 'she never felt sae bricht at onything as when she saw Willie Wilson's braid-lippit hat coming by the window' ' [DMW].

Braidmeadows see **Broadmeadows**

Braid Road (*brād-rōd*) *n.* last part of the road from Orchard to the Wellogate, running behind Orchard Terrace. Presumably named for its relative breadth at some point. A 'retouched flint' found here is in the Museum.

Braid's Andrew (*brādz-an-droo*) *n.* nickname for **Andrew Scott** in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

Braidsley see **Braidlie**

Braid Sword (*brād-sōrd*) *n.* nickname for **Andrew Armstrong** at the end of the 16th cenury.

Braidwood see **Broadwood**

braiken (*brā-kin*) *n., arch.* bracken – 'Far frae the hames o' men, Up brae an' breakan glen' [HSR] (also written 'breakan').

brainch (*brānch*) *n., v., arch.* branch – '... wui derk fir planteens that ... aamaist pletteet ther brainches abuinheed' [ECS], 'The Blackie's on His up-stage brainch The auld egg opera Begins' [DH], 'Auld rowan they have maimed Wi surgery your brainches ... ' [DH], 'Jist as the terror reached my hainch, I jumpit high an' grabb'd a brainch' [WP] (also **brench**).

brainyell (*brān-yel*) *n., arch.* an uproar, outburst – 'Na, never na! never afore, Was seen sic a brainyell o' riot and revelry' [JoHa].

braird (*brārd*) *n., arch.* the first sprouting of young grains, turnip etc. – '... and as soon as the breard arose in the spring, and the beasts were close herded, he the deponent drove the cows and ewes under his charge, daily to Wilton common' [DCW1765], '... and depones the tenents of Weensland, after the braird in the spring, sent their eild sheep to the Common ... ' [C&L1767], 'But whan the braird was sprung up an' broucht furth frut, than kyeth the tares alsua' [HSR], *v., poet.* to spring, sprout – '... thou makist it saft wi' shoors; thou blissist the brairdin' o't' [HSR] (also written 'breard').

brairds (*brārdz*) *n., arch.* the coarsest part of the lint or flax material, the short **tow** drawn out straight in carding, also used to refer to the best part of the flax after the second heckling – '... a more minute subdivision was made of the material into the lint, – the brairds, the a'tegether tow, and the coarser tow' [JAHM].

braissle (*brā-sul*) *v., arch.* to struggle, work hastily and noisily, exert oneself – 'Hei wad think A was fond, – braisslin on an stressin masel that gait in ony sic waather' [ECS], 'Braisslin' up a

lang stey brae' [GW], *n., arch.* a bout of exertion – 'A had a sair braissle wi' the wund' [GW] (also written 'braissil'; also **brassle**).

braith (*brāth*) *n.* breath – 'haud on a meenite while A catch ma braith', 'Ee're sure o' nowt. Gie the laddie his braith' [JEDM], '... an' a' the host o' thame bie the bræth o' his mooth' [HSR], '... thou takist awa thair breæth, thaye dee, an' return til thair dust' [HSR], '... till there was nochts left o the nerrest-hand loch bit paddihs, fishes stankin for braith, an glet' [ECS], 'Wei are the recipients an' the keepers o' a heritage an' a tradition which is as the braith o' life' [BW1939], '... a big thing covered in tarpaulin and the whole toon waited with bated braith ti sei what mystery was ti be revealed' [IWL], 'A braith o' simmer wafted by An' set me on tae thinkin' [IJ], 'I felt the verra clam o' daith Come grabbin' at my scanty braith' [WP], 'But you, my lad, are a sicht owre herty To hae the braith o' your life desert ye' [WL], '... For want o' braith or lear' [DH], 'And though players come and players go, Wi my last braith I'll prophesy ...' [DH].

braithe (*brāth*) *v., arch.* to breathe – '... where yin braiths God's air clear an no suddlt wui suitty flichts' [ECS] (also written 'braith').

braithless (*brāth-lis*) *adj.* breathless – 'Maps ... Souchin' and flappin' like brithless concertinas ...' [DH].

Braithwaite (*brāth-wā'*) *n.* **Michael Elliott** (1941–2023) born in Northumberland, he studied Mathematics at Cambridge University and worked for a large accountancy firm in London. Ill-health made him consider a move to a more rural area and in 1969 he came to Hawick having an aunt who lived at Old Orchard. He worked as a chartered accountant with Welch's, retiring in 2006, and lived at Clarilaw. His interest in botany led to informal studies of the local countryside, which later became formal surveys. He was secretary and then chairman of the Tweed Valley branch of the Scottish Wildlife Trust for 25 years and Berwickshire recorder for the Botanical Society for Britain and Ireland for over 35 years. He handed over part of Denholm Dean to community ownership in 2019. He was a member of the Hawick Round Table and Probus Club, Secretary of the Jedforest Hunt and Elder of Denholm Church. He married Patricia ('Paddy') in 1985. He wrote extensively on topics related to wildlife, and also occasionally turned his thoughts into verse. He co-wrote 'Botanist in Berwickshire: An Annotated Check-list of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Berwickshire' (1990) and 'Change in the British Flora 1987–2004' (2006), and published 'A Railway Flora of Teviotdale' (1974), 'Eildon hills' (1976), 'The Wildflowers of a Berwickshire Bard: George Henderson of Chirnside (1800–1864)' (2012), 'A Short Flora of Berwickshire' (2014), 'The Flora of Hawick Burgh' (2015), 'The Railway Flora of Teviotdale Revisited' (2015), 'Howes and Knowes, an Introduction to Berwickshire Place-names' (2016) and 'Hopes and Haughs: an Introduction to Roxburghshire Place-names (2017). His botany books are illustrated by his own photographs. He also published 3 books of poetry, 'Michael's Meditations' (2018), and 'Solitude Twin-pack' (2021) and 'The Border Lane' (2021).

brak (*brawk*) *pp., arch.* broke – '... promeist be him to bring haill, saif and sound to Hawick, quhilk he brak, drownet, and lossit be the way' [BR1652], 'They ran their horse on the Langholm howm, And brak their spears wi' meikle main ...' [CPM], ''No, – they're the king's', baul'd out the clerk, An' brak his inkhorn, wi' a jerk' [JR], 'Meg Rough, the buffster, silence brak, – Come on, says Meg, let's hae a crack' [JoHo], 'Jesus tuik breæd an' blisset it, an' brak it, an' gae it til his discipels' [HSR] (cf. **brik**).

Bramber (*brawm-bur*) *n.* **Charles** 'Charlie' (19th C.) English stockingmaker who came to Hawick in the mid-1800s and was one of those who helped introduce cricket to the Town.

bramble (*brawm-bul*) *n.* blackberry, particularly the fruit rather than the bush (also **brammel**).

Bramblehaa see **Brammelhaa**

bramlin (*brawm-lin*) *n.* a kind of striped worm used as bait in fishing – 'A was fishin wi a bramlin worm' (spelled various ways; related to the English 'brandling'.

brammel (*braw-mul*) *n.* another name for the **bramble** (also spelled 'brammle').

brammel (*braw-mul*) *n., arch.* a striped worm found in dunghills and used as fishing bait, a brandling worm – '... The sair-dwined corpse o' a brammle worm!' [DH].

Brammelhaa (*braw-mul-haw*) *n.* Bramblehall, a house that stood on the site of 26–28 Weensland Road until 1902, previously being known as Bogliebarns. It was named after stockingmaker John Bramwell, who was also known as 'Johnnie Brammel'. The name continued in use for the area long after the house was gone. It was also the site of rabbit baiting in the late 19th century (also spelled 'Bramblehaa', etc.).

brammle see **brammel**

Brammlehall see **Brammelhaa**

Brampton (*brawmp-tin*) *n.* town in northern Cumbria that hosts what is Hawick's closest train station, 37.5 miles as the crow flies.

Bramwell (*braw-mul*) *n.* **David** (b.1819/20) thong-maker, living on Wilton Path in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Isobella Robson and their children included Isobella and Euphemia. **James** (b.1803/4) carter on Under Damside. His wife was Jessie Lamb and their children included John (b.1827), James (b.1840) and Elizabeth Torrance (b.1842). **John** 'Johnnie Brammel' (18th C.) English stockingmaker who first made lambswool stockings in Hawick in 1785, his house at Bogliebarns being referred to as 'Brammelhall'. The death of his wife Sally is recorded in Hawick in 1799 (also written 'Bramell').

Branch Cleuch (*brawnch-klooch*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale that rises on the slopes of Roan Fell and flows roughly south-east to join the Black Burn near Kiln Knowe (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, with 'Branchcleuch Bogg' between here and Kiln Syke).

Brand (*brawnd*) *n.* **James** (1843–1908) born in Culross, he trained at the Church of Scotland Normal College in Glasgow and came to Hawick in 1866 as assistant to James C. Mudie. This was for the private school that ran at the former Subscription Rooms (now the Halls for the Catholic chapel). He left to form his own school after a clash of personalities, being based first in the Baptist Chapel in Allars Crescent, then at 10 Union Street and later expanding into property at the other end of Union Street. This was called Teviot Grove Academy, but familiarly known as 'Brand's School'. It is said that he provided such strong competition that Mudie was forced to leave Hawick. The school took boarders, some of them from other parts of the country. The school ran as a private institution until 1895 when taken over by the School Board, with Brand becoming Rector of the senior part of the Buccleuch School, which ran technical and art classes in the Buccleuch Memorial. He was also a private music teacher, as well as serving as Session Clerk for Hawick Parish. He retired in 1906. He married J.E.D. Murray's older sister Isabella A. (1849–97). Their children were James (a nurseryman in Vancouver), Murray (paymaster at Woolwich Arsenal), Ira (who married a Sheldon), Alice (who married another Sheldon), May (who became a teacher) and Jessie.

brand (*brawnd*) *n., poet.* a sword – '... Her line o' males shall pass away Wi' the halbert, brand and spear, Ane doitit race the distaff ply, an' petticoats shall wear' ' [T], 'I'll keep my ain head wi' my hand And my neck frae the hanging tree As lang as I waiggle a brand – And wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T], Then was there nought but bow and speir, And ilka man pull'd out a brand ... ' [CPM], ' 'Now take thy brand', thou proud pricker, 'And hand to hand we'll fight; For one of us shall surely die, And God assist the right' [JTe].

brander (*bran-dur*) *n.* a grid-iron used for cooking, a drain cover, especially an iron grill type – 'ma bool went doon the brander', 'Item, ane brander for ane goospan. Item, ane rosten brander ... ' [SB1651], '... or clairty wui lifty glaar an creeshy glet threh fooel seidaer an brander' [ECS], an iron frame for protecting the piers of a bridge from heavy flotsam – 'Paid a pint of brandye, when the brander of the middle pillar [of the new Teviot Bridge] was in the water' [BR1741], *v., arch.* to cook on a grid iron, grill food – 'I'll heck them brandered, boiled, or basted' [DH] (from Old English).

brandin (*bran-din*) *n.* former method of punishment, last administered in Hawick in 1697. Offenders would be branded with a letter prominently visible, typically on the face. The 'H' branding iron was unfortunately not preserved – '... and at the east end of toun to be burned on the chick with the letter H ... ' [BR], '... never again to be seen ... within the Burgh of Hawick ... and if they do on the contrair, they consent to be branded with ane hott iron on the face' [BR1700].

Brandside (*brawnd-sīd*) *n.* former name for lands near Winnington Rig. They were listed as 'Brandsyde' as part of the Lordship of Winnington in 1610. 'Bransidebrae' was listed among the lands in the Barony in the late 17th century and it is transcribed as 'Branksydbrae' in 1670.

Brand's Schuil (*brawndz-skil*) *n.* private school at 10 Union Street in the latter part of the 19th century, run by James Brand, and also known as the Teviot Grove Academy. It was the continuation of the Academy previously located at the Subscription Rooms. In 1895 the premises were taken over by the School Board for use as part of the secondary school.

brang (*brawng*) *pp., poet.* brought – 'He brang me til the wassail-ha', an' his bannir ower me was loefe' [HSR], '... ther she brang thee furth that buure thee' [HSR] (this used more as the past tense; cf. **broucht**, **browt** and **brung**, which are past participles).

brangle (*brawng-gul*) *v., arch.* to squabble, quarrel – '... hold them a cause to dissolve or brangle as yow meane the indent ...' [SB1597].

brank (*brawngk*) *n., arch.* a kind of bridle, halter '... and with the branke of the naige struck the said Agnes Ritchisonne upon the head, to her great hurt' [BR1659], 'Many of the weapons ... were of a much more primitive and unwarlike character than the sword, such as 'brank of ane naig'' [DMW], '... and whenever the horses got within the common-dykes, they used to pull the branks off their heads' [DCW1765], '... As country lands be all array'd, Wi' branks and brecham on ilk mare. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], 'Ma collar lay roond ma craigie as wanrestfih as branks an brecham roond a yaud' [ECS].

branks (*brawngks*) *n., pl., arch.* bridles, halters, the mumps – '... the skeleton ... 'was perfect, but gey frush, that his chaft blades were like the branks o' a cow'' [WNK], instruments of punishment shaped like bridles – '... being a kindred invention to the jougs, branks, and other obsolete implements of punishment then in use' [WNK], 'I refer to the branks used for the punishment of scolds, shrews, witches, and other feminine offenders' [DMW] (see also **brank**; the plural form was often used as a singular noun).

branksome (*brawngk-sum*) *adj., arch.* strutting, marching demonstratively.

Branksome (*brawngk-sum*) *n.* area within Poole in Dorset. It is named after a house, Branksome Tower, which was inspired by Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. Branksome Park is an adjoining (and affluent) suburb of Poole.

Branksome Hall (*brawngk-sum-hal*) *n.* independent girls school in Toronto. It was founded in 1903 by Margaret Scott (whose local connection is unclear), who named the school after Branxholm, presumably inspired by Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. The school was originally situated at 102 Bloor Street, later relocating to a 13-acre campus in the Rosedale district. The school opened an Asian branch in Korea in 2012.

Brannan (*braw-nin*) *n.* **John** (1861/2–1915) lived at the Round Close. He served in the 7th Battalion K.O.S.B. and died at Gallipoli. At age 53, he must have been one of the oldest men killed at the front line. His son Andrew died 2 months later at Gallipoli.

branny (*braw-nee*) *n., poet.* brandy – 'The mistress of Bortugh cam' ben, Aye blinking sae couthy and canny; But some said she had in her han' A kipple o' bottles o' branny' [ES].

Branxholm see **Branxholme**

Branxholme (*brank-sum*) *n.* estate centred on Branxholme Castle, which was owned by the Lovels, the Baliols, the Murrays and the Inglises before passing to the Scotts. The first record of the lands is at the end of the 12th century, when Henry Loval granted 2 'oxengangs' of land there to the canons of St. Andrews. Sometime shortly after Bannockburn the lands were granted to Sir Henry Baliol, except for a part that went to Walter Comyn. However, the lands were restored to the Lovels in about 1346 and some time after that were acquired by the Inglis family. In 1420 (and confirmed at Cavers Kirk in 1431), in the reign of James I, half of the lands were exchanged between the Scotts and the Inglises for Mudiestone in Lanarkshire. It is said that this followed Sir Thomas Inglis complaining of incursions by the English, and that after the trade Sir William Scott remarked that 'the cattle of Cumberland were as good as those of Teviotdale' (but in fact the trade was between the fathers of these two gentlemen). The half lands are described as being 'from the river of Branchselme to the water of Borythwyk, and as the water of Teveot runs' (although this description seems obscure), including the lands of 'Steyll', 'Lonnehyll', 'Holstruther' and 'Meyrle' (all of which are lost names). In 1446, in the reign of James II, the other half was granted to Sir Walter Scott and his son Sir David to be held in 'blanch' of the Crown, for the payment of a red rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist. The land has been owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch since then. It originally lay within the Barony of Hawick, but was erected into a separate Barony in 1463. The Barony was created to include all the major lands of Sir Walter Scott at that time, i.e. Lanton, Lempitlaw, Eilrig, Eckford and Whitchesters, as well as Branxholme itself. Payment was to be one red rose 'as blench farm' at the feast of John the Baptist. The feudal superior of the new Barony was Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch, while the neighbouring Barons of Hawick were the Douglases of Drumlanrig; for some period around then it may also have been considered to be part of the Lordship of Whitchesters. In 1484/5 there is reference to the 'three head courts' of the barony (but it is unclear how these legal functions were divided). When the lands were inherited by Walter Scott from his grandfather David in 1492 they were described as being then waste, and valued at 24 merks yearly in times of peace. In court cases of 1493 and 1494/5 the 'Elliots of Branxholme' are mentoned. The Scotts of

Buccleuch moved their main seat there in the last years of the 15th century. The farm was burned (but probably not the tower) and raided around 1510 by John Dalgleish and English thieves, including 'Black John' Routledge. An English raiding party burned the tower, farm and neighbouring farms in 1533/4 (as reported by Clifford). The 'barmeykin' and farm was again burned in 1544, when the English took 600 cows, 600 sheep, 200 goats and 30 prisoners, as well as killing 8 men. It was described as a '24 merk land' in 1553/4, when inherited by Walter Scott, from his grandfather, Sir Walter; the mansion and mill are also mentioned. In 1570 the castle was partly destroyed by Scott's men, to stop it falling into the hands of an English force, who then blew up some of the foundations. Along with Whitchesters the estate was valued at £44 in 1574. 'Branxhelme, Eister and Wester, with fortalice, maner place, and wodis therof' are mentioned in 1586. Pont's map of the 1590s shows an enclosure around the estate, including much of the present Branxholme Park, and some of Branxholme Braes, with much of it being wooded. It was re-erected as a Barony in 1599, when the 'reddendo' to the superior was one red rose. The name is also used for the hamlet near there, previously having many more houses, and sometimes being referred to as 'Branxholme Town'. By 1634 the Barony included the lands of Branxholme itself, as well as Eckford, Buccleuch, Lanton, Whitchesters, Lempitlaw, Rankleburn, Eilrig and Kirkurd. Adam Ogilvie and William Hope were there in 1684. The Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 lists the householders there as John Elliot, Andrew Ogilvie, James Ogilvie and Jean Scott, as well as James Anderson and Walter Scott listed among 'the poor'. Tenants in 1702 included James Ogilvie, John Scott and William Scott. John Scott was tenant there in 1709 and Walter Cook also lived there. In 1711 Andrew Ogilvie was tenant and John Cavers was herd. The tenant farmer through much of the 18th and 19th centuries was the Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, whose official residence this was from about 1767. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls the tenants were Adam Ogilvie and Thomas Graham. In 1678 the Barony (along with the free teinds of Hawick Parish) were valued at about £4700, and still had the same value in 1811. Robert Cook was given money to teach some poor children to read in 1701, suggesting there was a small school, at least temporarily. It was stated in 1838 that the largest tree in Hawick Parish was an ash situated near the Castle. A stone disc with a hole through it, from here, is in the Museum. The area was used as a setting for one of Allan Ramsay's songs 'The Bonnie Lass of Branksome', based on an earlier ballad – 'As I cam' in by Teviotside And by the braes of Branksome, There first I saw my booming bride. Young, smiling, sweet, and handsome', 'Do the phantom horsemen gather at the foot o' Branxholm Brae? Does the minstrel from the Castle sing again his stirring lays?' [GHB], 'Yet, there it stands in black and white, That Henry Lovel, Branxholme's lord, Two oxen gang of land did gift, According to his promised word' [JCG], 'Neath yon hill's shade in a flowery glade, Stands Branxholme's massive tower, Where of old the Knight in armour bright, Arrayed him for the field of flight And left his lady's bower' [JI] (almost interchangeably spelled 'Branxholm'; the name first appears in 1183 as the Latinised 'Branchuella' and about 30 years later as 'Brancheshelm', then around 1315 as 'Brankishelme', with the substitution of 'holm' soon after; it is 'Branchselme' in 1420, 'Branxhelme' about 1430, 'Brankishelme' in 1435, 'Brangisholme' and 'Brankishame' in 1446, 'Brankisholme' in 1447, 'Branxhelm' in 1456, 'Brankyshelm' in 1461, 'Branxelme' on 1463, 'Branxhame' in 1475/6, 1478, 1500, 1501 and 1502, 'Branxhaim' in 1479, 'Brankishame' in 1481, 'Branxhelme' in 1482, 'Branxelme' in 1484, 'Branxeme' in 1492, 'Branxhame' in 1492 and 1493, 'Branxame' in 1494/5, 'Brankschayme' in 1500, 'branxhame' in 1502, 'Branxham' in 1510, 'Branxhelme' in 1500, 1523 and 1526, 'Branxhelm' in 1517 and 1524, 'Branxhame' in 1525, 'Branxelme' in 1527, 'Branxhelme' in 1528, 'Branxhame' and 'Branxhelme' in 1529, 'Branxelm' in 1530/1, 'Brankhelm' in 1539, 'Brankisholme' in 1540 and 1564, 'Branxhelme' in 1543 and 1550, 'Branxhame' in 1550, 'Branxhelme' in 1569 and 1580, 'Brankisholme' in 1574, 'Branxelme' in 1585, 'Branksholme' in 1633, 'Branxom' in 1734 and 'Branxome' in 1740; it is already 'Branxholme' in 1549; it appears on Mercator's 1595 map as 'Brank lam', Gordon's c.1650 map shows 'Branxholm' with a castle symbol, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'Branxholme Cast.' in a wooded area and 'Branxholme L.' above; the origin is probably 'Branoc's shelter' or perhaps 'Branoc's land by the stream', with 'Branoc' being an Old Welsh personal name).

Branxholme Braes (*brank-sum-brāz*) *n.* farm on the right hand side of the road a little beyond Branxholme, formerly part of the Branxholme estate. In 1621 it was granted by Robert

Elliot of Redheugh to his uncle, Gavin Elliot of Brugh. In 1631 Gavin's widow sold the lands to William Eliott, younger of Stobs. It was farmed by Grieves in the 19th century. 'Auld Hobbie o Skelfhill' wrote the poem 'the Braes of Branxholm' – 'Came ye, lads, by Branxholme Braes, Whaur Teviot, gentle river, Glides among the saughs and slaes' [GWe] (also spelled 'Branxholmbraes' and 'Branxholm Braes').

Branxholme Brig (*brank-sum-brig*) *n.* bridge over the Teviot near Branxholme, by the junction with the road to Haysike, and also known as Michie's Bridge and sometimes Goldielands Bridge. It was probably built as part of the new turn-pike road around 1762 and was repaired in 1820 by Smith of Darnick. A footbridge near Branxholme was swept away in a flood.

Branxholme Brigend (*brank-sum-brig-end*) *n.* Branxholme Bridgend, farm and scattered houses near Branxholme Bridge, at the road junction between the A7 and the Haysike road. The Michie family were here for many generations. A side road also leaves the A7 near here to reach the Borthwick valley near Milsington. This is probably the same place as 'Goldielands Bridge End', where Hugh Michie was recorded in 1797.

Branxholme Castle (*brank-sum-kaw-sul*) *n.* castle 3 miles south-west of Hawick, hereditary seat of the Scotts of Buccleuch since the middle of the 15th century. It may have been originally built by the Lovels, who certainly owned the land from the 12th century. It passed to Sir Henry Baliol in 1307, then to the Earl of Strathearn around 1333 and soon after to the Inglis family. It passed to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1420, and soon became the principal residence of the Scotts. Hawick Kirk then became the burial place of the family for several generations. The residence was strengthened and extended by Sir David Scott in the late 15th century. The Scotts must have expanded the Castle in the 15th century, since by 1463 the documents of the Scotts were made at the 'capitale messuagium' (i.e. principle dwelling house) of Branxholme, and no longer at Rankleburn. The tower was for centuries the centre of power in Upper Teviotdale, and is presently one of the homes of the 9th Duke of Buccleuch. However, the family stopped using it much after they purchased Dalkeith, and for a while it became the residence of the Duke's Chamberlain. The house used to be bigger, with the original tower burned in 1532 by the Earl of Northumberland, probably burned again in 1544 by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun's men, and blown up in 1570 by the Earl of Sussex' force. A corner tower remains of the original, and most of the rest dates from rebuilding carried out by Sir Walter Scott and his wife Margaret Douglas 1571–1576. A plaque over the doorway (moved from its original location on the north of the courtyard) reads 'IN VARLD IS NOCHT NATURE HES VROUCHT YAT SAL LEST AY THAIRFORE SERVE GOD KEIP VELL YE ROD THEY FAME SAL NOCHT DECAY SCHIR WALTER SCOT OF BRANXHOLME KNYCHT, MARGARET DOUGLAS 1571', as well as another with the arms of Scott and Douglas marking the work they undertook, the inscriptions reading 'S(I)R W. SCOT UMQ(UHI)L(E) OF BRANXHEIM KNYT SO(N)E OF S(I)R WILLIAM SCOT OF KIRKURD KNYT BEGANE YE VORK OF YIS HAL VPON YE 24 OF MARCHE 1571 ZIER QUHA DEPAIRTED AT GOD'S PLESOUR YE 17 OF APRIL 1574' and 'DAME MARGRET DOUGLAS HIS SPOUS COMPLEITTIT THE FORSAID VORK (IN) OCTOBER 1576'. The main building is 3-storeyed and Z-shaped, with 2 towers, the stronger and probably older one called 'Nebsie'. A tower of the walled castle courtyard is known as 'Tentyfoot', and tradition says that there were once 4 towers in all. In 1694 tax was paid on 5 hearths at the main house here. Charles Scott paid tax for 40 windows there in 1748 (when it was called 'Branksholm house'). Additions were made to the north side and to both ends from 1790. Alterations by William Burn from around 1836 included blocking up the arched doorway. It can be seen in 2 sketches from around 1800 and 1808, before the Victorian improvements. A 'curious iron instrument' found in a vault there was donated to the Museum in 1861. It is a grade A listed building. The tower is well known as the main location for Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' – 'Nine-and-twenty knights of fame Hung their shields in Branksome-Hall, Nine-and-twenty squires of name Brought them their steeds to bower from stall' [SWS], 'O'er Branxholm tower, ere the morning hour, When the lift is like lead so blue, The smoke shall roll white on the weary night, And the flame shine dimly through' [JL], 'The morning star with flickering light Looks down on Branxholme's ancient tower' [RHL].

Branxholme Common (*brank-sum-ko-min*) *n.* former name for farmland near Branxholme. In 1802 it was leased to James Hume along with Chapelhill.

Branxholme Easter Loch (*brank-sum-eestur-loch*) *n.* the eastern of the two Branxholme Lochs, on the slopes of Chapel Hill, west of Branxholme. It is sometimes called just 'Branxholme Loch' or 'Easter Loch', to distinguish it from Chisholme or Wester Loch. It was formerly used as a site for collecting marl for improving soil in the fields of the farms attached to Branxholme. The whole loch was drained, and only restored once the marl was exhausted, around 1850. A small cottage to the south-east is called Loch Cottage. John Laidlaw was a labourer living there in 1812. Thomas Laidlaw and family were there in 1841. The plantation to the south is Loch Rig and the one to the north is Loch Strip (it is marked just 'Branxholme L.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Branxholme Gate (*brank-sum-gā'*) *n.* former name for a cottage near Branxholme, probably at Branxholme Lodge. James Robson was shepherd there in 1851.

Branxholme Hall (*brank-sum-hal, -haw*) *n.* romantic name for Branxholme Castle – ''Gar seek your succour at Branksome Ha', For succour ye'se get nane frae me! Gae seek your succour where ye paid black mail, For, man! ye ne'er paid money to me'' [T], 'If any one should say to me That Branxholme Hall held many a ghost I would reply with levity That those who thought so sure were lost' [JCG].

Branxholme Knowe (*brank-sum-now*) *n.* country house between Baranxholme Park and Branxholme Castle. It was once home of J.G. Winning and has recently been available as a holiday unit.

Branxholme Loch (*brank-sum-loch*) *n.* actually Branxholme Easter and Wester Lochs, located about 4 miles south-west of Hawick and a mile apart. They are reached along a road, with several gates, which leads from the Teviot to the Borthwick via Chapelhill. The lochs flow into the Newmill Burn. There is also a cottage by the Easter Loch, tenanted by the Douglas family in the 19th century. The name is often just applied to the Easter Loch, with the Wester one sometimes called 'Chisholme Loch'. A record of 1796 states that a lease was arranged (with neighbouring tenant farmers) for 'Branxholmlock on account of clearing the Marle therein of Water'. In 1841 the cottage at 'Wester Branxholm Loch' was occupied by Douglases.

Branxholme Mains (*brank-sum-mānz*) *n.* former name for the 'home farm' at Branxholme. It is recorded in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as 'Manis of Branxholme', and the amount of grain grown there is noted. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, the farm consisting of 467 acres, bounded by Branxholme Park, the River Teviot, Branxholmetown, Todshawhill and Todshawhaugh; the map shows some lines of planted trees, which are described as 'some timber trees as Ash and Sycomer and abundance of young thriveing wood'. In 1627 it was described as ppaying about 32 bolls of grain. In 1671 it was leased, along with Branxholme Park, to James Scott, as well as John Scot, James Allan and perhaps others. In at least the period 1672–77 it was leased to Walter Scott of Harwood. In 1691 it was leased ('without the Park of Branxholme') to William Scott of Burnhead and others and in 1696 to Andrew and James Ogilvie and John Scott. In 1735 'that part lately inclosed by a stone dyke' was leased to Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill and the rest to William Ogilvie (it is 'Branxholme Maynis' in 1627, 'Branxholme Maynes' in 1671 and 'Branxholmemaines' in 1735).

Branxholme Muir (*brank-sum-mewr*) *n.* land near Branxholme, consisting of the higher ground to the north. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, at that point consisting of 671 acres of high moorland, bounded by Whithope, Todshawhill, Branxholmetown, Chapelhill, Reggs, Harwood, Vales, Hott, Outer Slaidhill and Easter and Wester Parkhill. In 1671 it was leased to William Scott, having previously been leased by James Chisholme. In 1672 the east end was leased to James and Andrew Chisholme and the west end to William Scott of Hartwoodmyres. In 1677 the east end was leased by Andrew and James Chisholme and the west end by James Scott. In 1691 and 1696 the east end was leased by Andrew and Walter Chisholme and in 1691 the west end was leased to James Scott. In 1735 the east end was leased to William and Walter Chisholme and the west end to William Elliot of Borthwickbrae. It was the subject of a dispute between Sir James Stewart and John Elliot of Borthwickbrae in the period 1743–60 and in 1763–64 between Henry, Duke of Buccleuch and the heirs of Chisholme of Parkhill (it is 'Branxholme Moore' in 1718).

Branxholme Park (*brank-sum-pawrk, -pārk*) *n.* farm on the right-hand side of the road just before Branxholme Castle, long a tenanted farm of the Branxholme estate. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, consisting of 215 acres, bounded by the Borthwick Water, a small part of Goldielands,

the River Teviot, Branxholme Mains and Todshawhaugh. At that time it was stated that the farmland was 'much incombered with young thriveing wood as Ash Burch and Willow'; the plan shows trees along the south, east and north sides of the farm. It was home to the Grieve family for several generations, the first lease being signed in 1691 by Walter Grieve. The land is first referred to in 1649 as a 'park', the suggestion being that it was used as a deer park for the Branxholme estate. In 1694 the householders there were Walter Grieve, John Telfer and Robert Scott. William Allan was there in 1712. Walter Grieve paid tax for 12 windows there in 1748. James Grieve was tenant there in 1797, and was recorded having 11 work horses on the farm. Walter Govenlock was also there in 1797, Thomas Helm in at least 1799–1801 and William Scott, Thomas Rutherford and John Scoon in 1801 (it is 'Branxom park' in 1737 and 'Branksholm park' in 1748).

Branxholmepark Hill (*brank-sum-pawrk-hil*) *n.* hill to the north of Branxholme, reaching a height of 250 m and having a triangulation pillar. In 1857 a silver coin of James I was donated to the Museum, 'found on east side of Branxholm Park hill'.

Branxholme Pot (*brank-sum-po'*) *n.* old brass vessel belonging to the Scotts of Buccleuch, presumably once from Branxholme. It is recorded at Dalkeith in the 1661 inventory of Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch as 'Item, ane great pot of brase called Branxholme Pot, much worne, haveing a hole in the bottome'.

Branxholme River (*brank-sum-ri-vur*) *n.* stream near Branxholme, mentioned in the 1420 charter of half of the lands of Branxholme. Since the Teviot and Borthwick are also referred to, then this must be the name for either the stream which runs through Branxholme Glen (also known as Bloody Burn) or perhaps Newmill Burn.

Branxholme Road (*brank-sum-rōd*) *n.* part of Silverbuthall built in 1965, named after Branxholme Castle.

the Branxholme Stakes (*thu-brank-sum-stāks*) *n.* prize race at the Common Riding, replaced by the Medway Cup in 1927.

Branxholme Toon (*brank-sum-toon*) *n.* former name for the village around Branxholme, or more specifically for the farm of Branxholmtown. This was located about half a mile west of the castle itself, or coming from Hawick, the farm was on the right-hand side of the road, just before Newmill. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it consisted of 252 acres, bounded by Branxholme Mains, the River Teviot, Castlehill, Chapelhill, Branxholme Muir and Todshawhill. The modern farm of Branxholme Braes encompasses the lower land that was once part of this farm. The tenant farmer there in 1574 was John Martin, when the inventory of livestock was recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Steven Scott was tenant there in 1611. Another John Martin was there in 1623. In 1627 it was described as paying '32 bolls in stok and teynd; estimat to pay 16 in stok, 4 in parsonage, 7 lb. 10 sh. in teynd' in an average year. There were Scoons recorded there from at least 1671–1735. In 1671 it as leased by Margaret Murray, John Richardson (younger and elder), William Hope, Partick Scoon, James Allan and James Martin. In 1677 the tenants were Patrick and Robert Scoon, William Hope, James Richardson and Margaret Murray. In 1690 the farm was leased to Janet Wilson, John and Patrick Scoon, James Craw and Robert Richardson (with Richardson being replaced by William Nixon in 1691 and then Andrew Wilson in 1692). There were also Craws, Nichols and Scotts there in the early 18th century. On the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls the householders listed there were Walter Wilson, James 'Crinklaw', Patrick Scoon, John Scoon, Andrew Laidlaw, James Craw and Walter Scott, as well as Robert Richardson being listed among 'the poor'. In 1698 Andrew Wilson's widow took over his part. James Laidlaw was there in 1702. James and Walter Craw, Margaret Riddell and Scotts were there in 1708. John Riddell, Thomas Anderson and James Crow were all there in 1713. Robert Scott, Walter Crow and John Nichol were recorded there in 1717. John Craw and John Wilson were tenants there in 1723. The cluster of houses is clearly shown on the 1718 survey, in the same location as 'Branxholmtown' marked on today's Ordance Survey map. Robert Scott was tenant there in 1720 and other residents included Robert Scoon and James and Walter Crow. In 1725 the tenants were James Craw, Robert and Walter Scoon, John Wilson and Walter Craw. In 1735 the tenants were James Craw, Robert and Walter Scoon and John Wilson. Robert and Walter Scoon were still tenants in 1742. In the 1740s the tenants included James Craw, John Craw's widow and John Wilson. Charles Scott was tenant in 1748. Robert Crawford who died in 1767 was tenant there. Andrew and Walter Robson

were living there in 1801. The settlement at 'Branxholmtoun' was significantly bigger in the 17th and 18th centuries than it became later. It even had its own teacher around the 18th century. By the mid-19th century it was already reduced to 8 or 9 houses. It was once the home for the retainers of Scott of Branxholme. The road from the head of the Borthwick valley into Hawick used to pass by here – 'Branxholme Town, which at one time was occupied by the Buccleuch retainers, had been reduced to about eight or nine dwelling-houses when I knew it first' [NE] (also written 'Branxholmtown', 'Branxholmtoun', 'Branxholmetoune' and variants).

Branxholme Waltz (*brank-sum-walts*) *n.* only piece of pure piano music composed by Adam Grant. He wrote this in about 1880, dedicating it to the Duchess of Buccleuch and it was published in 1882.

Branxholme Wester Loch (*brank-sum-wes-tur-loch*) *n.* the western of the two lochs in the hills above Branxholme, and the source of the Newmill Burn. It was also formerly known as Chisholme Loch. The 'Wester Loch House' listed in 1774 must have been a cottage near here. Widow Isabella Douglas and several children were here in 1841 and 1851 (it appears to be labelled 'Chishamra L.' on Blaeu's 1654 map, while the Easter Loch is marked simply 'Branxholme L.').

Branxholme Wud (*brank-sum-wud*) *n.* former name for the wooded area near Branxholme, which may have once been more extensive. This is listed in a description of Roxburghshire written in 1649 – 'The Woods are Branksholm Wood . . . ' [MMGC1649].

Branxholme Wudfit see **Borthaugh Wudfit**

Branxholm Terrace (*brank-sum-te-ris*) *n.* original name for the lower houses in Dalkeith place, the name deriving from the Barony of Branxholm. The name was discarded in 1882.

Branxholmtown see **Branxholme Toon**

Branxton (*brangs-tin*) *n.* village in Northumberland, near Flodden Field. The site of the battle is immediately to the south of the church, the graveyard of which is supposed to contain many of the bodies of those who died there. A granite memorial cross on top of Branxton Hill marks the site of the battle.

brasent (*brā-zin'*) *adj.* brazen, insolent, shameless, impudent, cheeky, audacious – 'deh be si brasent', 'Ach, ye're no' foolin' me, Ye brazent hag, Wi your wrunkled hide . . . ' [DH], '. . . But brash and brazent she raised her voice And tell't her grim and deevilish choice' [WL] (also spelled 'braisent', 'braisant', 'brazent', etc.; related to English 'brazen-faced').

brash (*brawsh*) *n., arch.* an effort, spurt, attack – 'Up-bye, as A paat on a bit aixtra brash, a grocer body . . . gien iz the weel-wurn hail' [ECS].

Brash (*brawsh*) *n.* **Robert** (d.1843) outside passenger on the 'Defiance' stagecoach between Carlisle and Edinburgh, which overturned in Selkirk. He died from his wounds a little later. There was a court case in which his wife claimed damages from the operators of the coach, the case apparently hinging on whether he supported his family or the other way around, and including a consideration of whether he lived immorally with his female servant. His wife and 2 children received damages in 1844 from Steele & co.

brassle (*bra-sul*) *n., arch.* a struggle, exertion, toil – 'A sair frassle wi' the wund' [GW] (also written 'brastle'; cf. **braissle**).

brat (*braw'*) *n., arch.* a coarse apron worn for dirty household work (see **scodgie brat**), *pl.* clothing, tattered garments (from Mediæval English).

brat (*braw'*) *v., arch.* to cake or harden by heat, particularly in the phrase 'brattit grund'.

bratchet (*braw'-chi'*) *n., arch.* a mischievous or cheeky child (noted by J. Jamieson).

brattie (*braw'-ee*) *n., arch.* a rag, a rageddy person, ragamuffin – 'Sic a brattie! Sic a sain! Bit A never goamed the folk, an A never luit bat' [ECS] (this word is not common, and it is unclear if this meaning is what Smith intended).

brattle (*braw'-ul, braw-tul*) *n., arch.* a loud clatter, rattle, crash – ' 'My yard's destroy'd wi' cursed cattle', quoth Habby, wi' an unco brattle' [JR], 'The thocht o' hills an brattlin' burns Where grows the heather bell, lassie' [FL], *v., arch.* to clatter, clash, rattle, rush noisily – 'In fright, to his neebours he brattl'd wi' speed . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . Skippin' round the corner, Brattlin' down the brae' [JT], 'The thochts o' hills an' brattlin' burns Where grows the heather bell, lassie . . . ' [FL].

the Brave Douglas (*thu-brāv-dug-lis*) *n.* popular name for Sir James Douglas, Lord of Douglas, who died in 1330, carrying Robert the Bruce's heart back to the Holy Land. He was also known as Sir James 'the good' and sometimes as 'the Black Douglas'.

braw (*braw*) *adj.* fine, good, handsome, excellent, splendid, attractive – 'Say, am I doom'd to live my lane, Amang sae mony braw things? [JR], 'The King has come to see us a', Our Highland

lairds and ladies bra' [BY], 'And she was kind, and she was fair, And she was bonny, blithe, and braw' [JTe], '... An' valleys unmatched in verdure sae braw' [JoHa], 'Oh the fairest spot o' a'! Where the braes are buskit braw' [TK], 'It lies among fair Scotia's hills And mountains aye sae braw' [??], '... And lasses trig and braw' [JT], 'Na na! I'll never leave this bed Till I am laid awa', But wi' that glint o' scenes lang fled I'm feelin' fine an' braw' [ECB], 'Bien an braw wui skuggin shaws an bonnie busses' [ECS], '... At lasses and lads sae braw' [JEDM], '... And tunin their twae-fauld thrapple up, Unite in a braw duet' [DH], 'The lilac blossoms in clusters braw, And the bluebells dance in the birken shaw ...' [WL], *adv., poet.* well, finely – 'Bad luck to that hour when I lang'd to gae braw ...' [JoHa] (there is no real English equivalent to this word).

Braw Braw Lads (*braw-braw-lawdz*) *n.* song voted most likely to be playing in Hell.

brawer (*braw-ur*) *adj.* finer, more attractive – '... they juist paat up a moniment fer better an brawer be what the auld yin was' [ECS].

brawest (*braw-ist*) *adj.* most attractive, finest – 'Where tenting ewes is a' the trade, The brawest dress the tartan plaid' [DA], 'Noo bide a wee, ye Teries a', An' hearken to a sang O' dear auld Hawick's brawest spot, When summer days are lang' [WFC], 'Nae walin' blithely the brawest bloom, It was Murray's Meg – or the tree o' doom' [WL].

Braw Lad (*braw-lawd*) *n.* a male from Galashiels, also the name of the principal during the Galashiels 'Common Riding' – 'Then let the 'Braw Lads' come the morn And ilk ane bring his dearie' [JT].

brawly (*braw-lee*) *adv., arch.* finely, excellently, very well – 'He flourish'd brawlie every day, Was makin' money just like hay' [RDW], 'And brawly we can ca' our pins, In time o' need' [JR], 'An' thou, dame Fortune, kens it too fu' brawly ...' [JoHa], '... O' bleezin coal fires loupin brawly ...' [WL], '... The wood glowed brawly, weel alight' [WFC], 'Ma kinsmen are true, an' brawlie, At glint o' an enemie, Round Park's auld Turrets they rally, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T].

braws (*brawz*) *n., pl., arch.* fine clothes, Sunday best – 'Ane famed for beauty an' for braws, Some chap now gets a haud on' [JoHa], '... To wed wi' an auld man, for ease, braws, an' siller' [JoHa], 'Come lo'esome Spring wi' a' your braws, To cleed the hill and lea ...' [JT], 'Ancrum – where weel-putten-on Naiter's buskeet in er bonniest braws' [ECS], beautiful things in general – 'The blush o' morn, the braws o' eve, The blossoms o' April ...' [JoHa].

braxie (*brawk-see*) *n., arch.* a disease of sheep, specifically a generally fatal intestinal inflammation, the meat of an animal that has died of disease, often purified before eating by packing it in salt – 'We have had foot-and-mouth disease ... rinderpest, loupin' ill, braxy, lung disease, hail, snow, and frost ...' [RB], *adj., arch.* relating to such meat – 'Fresh meat was fushionless stuff, never to be compared with a piece of braxy ham or pickled bacon' [JaT] (also written 'braxy'; from Anglo-Saxon).

bray (*brā*) *n.* liquid in which tripe is cooked, tripe stock or gravy – 'On winter nichts we micht be bid to gan, When derkness broucht an end to play, To fetch frae Teenie Elder's by the Haugh, A can o' tripe in piping brea' [WL] (there are various spellings; cf. **bree**).

brazen (*brā-zin*) *adj., arch.* made of brass – '2 July, Robert Murray collected 36s in a brazen laidel, and given into the poor contribution' [Ash1648].

brazent see **brasent**

Breaken Toor (*bri-kin-toor*) *n.* another name for **Prickinghaugh** tower near Larriston.

brecham (*bre-kum*) *n., arch.* a horse collar, ungainly neckwear – '... As country lands be all array'd, Wi' branks and brecham on ilk mare. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], 'The Scottish 'breacham', or neck collar, is the Latin 'bracchium'' [RG, perhaps in jest], 'Ma collar lay roond ma craigie as wanrestfih as branks an brecham roond a yaud' [ECS].

brechan see **brecken**

breckan see **brecken**

brecken (*bre-kin*) *n., arch.* bracken – 'Sae I will steal me bye the hill, an' thro' the brechan shaw ...' [JoHa], 'The bonny green breckens, the pride o' the lea, Are a' touched wi' decay and beginning to dee' [DA], '... That reeshles throwe the breckan And wafts the heather's tang' [WL], '... Wi' cloods that sailed Loutin to their shaddas Like swans briestin the surges O' breckan. And heather-cowes ...' [DH], '... and breckans i the derk o the wud' [DH] (also written 'brechan' etc.).

breckeny (*bre-ki-nee*) *adj., arch.* brackeny, covered with bracken – 'The lav'rock sings sweet on the flower-mottl'd lea, The summer sun beats on the brechanie brae' [JoHa], 'O, send me to yon heather cowes, Send me to yon breckeny knowes' [DA] (also spelled 'brechanie').

bred (*bred*) *n., arch.* a board, plank – 'Payd to John Pringle, wright, for a bred to hands of clock £.0.6.0' [PR1732], book boards – 'Caleb repaired to Watty Elder, the book-binder, and begged a pair of 'Bible breds'' [WNK] (also **brod**).

bree (*bree*) *n., arch., poet.* liquor, whisky, gravy, brew – 'I ha'e been dancin' to the deil Through love o' barley bree' [JT], 'And still the spark that's in their throat Can never quenchéd be, Although they try to slocken't out Wi' draps o' barley-bree' [DA], 'Ponds are glowrin', rivers green wi' the bree o' snaw . . . ' [WL] (cf. **bree**).

breed see **breid**

breed (*breed*) *n., arch.* breadth – 'It is likewyis 2 mylles in breid in some pairts of ye parochine' [PR1627] (also **breedth**).

the Breedin Cage (*thu-bree-din-kāj*) *n.* former popular name for a house at 28 High Street, so-called because many newly married couples started their homes there in the 19th century.

breedth (*breedth*) *n.* breadth – 'Ilk sei-throwe, clatchy, slice the hairs-breedth same. Nae crusty 'door-step' now, and oot to play' [DH] (see also **breeth**).

breek (*breek*) *adj.* relating to trousers – 'Pit eer penny i eer breek pootch, or than ee'll loss't' [ECS].

breek (*breek*) *n., arch.* an instrument for breaking up lint or flax, generally by bringing one toothed part down onto another toothed part by use of a handle – 'After the lint was dried it was broken with a brake or breek, an implement somewhat upon the principle of a turnip-cutter' [JAHM] (also written 'break' and variants; see also **lint-brake** and **lint-breek**).

breekband (*breek-bawnd*) *n., arch.* trouser waistband – '. . . they find a parallel to the feats of their own cherished hero Wallace, whose canniest blow clove Englishmen to the breekbands at least' [WNK].

breek-erse (*breek-ers*) *n.* trouser-seat – 'ee've ripped the breek-erse oot o they new troosers', 'hei was drookit ti the breek erse'.

breek-ersed (*breek-ersd*) *adj.* broke, skint, lacking in funds, impecunious – 'A wad buy ee a drink, bit A'm breek-ersed' (from the phrase 'skint to the breek erse').

breek-feet (*breek-fee'*) *n., pl., arch.* trouser-bottoms – 'Ma top-coat an ma breek-feet ir aa jaapeet wui glaar' [ECS].

breeks (*breeks*) *n., pl.* trousers, occasionally underwear – 'Jock's peed eis breeks', 'Item, ane clock of black velvot, with ane doublet and breikis thairto . . . ' [SB1633], 'Ane other thro' the breeks him bare, While flatlins to the grund he fell . . . ' [CPM], 'They tried the fig-leaf breeks 'tis true, After their great transgression . . . ' [JR], 'To hap ye'er a–e gude breeks in store May'e hae, wi' braid-claith coats galore' [JoHa], 'Desire's the demon that lurks i' their breeks, For pure as the morning is Meggie M'Givelry' [JoHa], '. . . Wi' elbows out – his waistcoat bare – His breeks were cloutit here and there' [RDW], '. . . had slain single-handed, 'splitting them', he said, 'doon to the heid band o' the breeks at every blow'' [AM], 'If ee'er cummin' inteh the big choir ee'll hev teh get the lang breeks on!' [AMA], 'The old breeks fluttered in the breeze Held by the buttons on the knees' [WNK], '. . . An' a per o' glaury breeks' [RM], 'The bluid ran trickling doon his breeks, The tears ran coorsing doon his cheeks' [FL], 'His waistcoat and breeks o' comely green . . . ' [DH], '. . . Tho' black is my face like my breeks and my sark . . . ' [DJ].

breek thigh (*bree-thI*) *n., arch.* a pocket on the thigh of breeches – 'Dickie's tane leave at lord and master, Fala, &c. And I wat a merry fool was he' He's bought a bridle and a pair o' new spurs, And pack'd them up in his breek thigh. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

breekum-foogie (*bree-kum-foo-gee*) *n., arch.* someone wearing shorts or ragged trousers.

breemin (*bree-min*) *adj., arch.* desiring the boar (of a sow), in heat – 'The rankest poison in the world is the broth of a brode sow a-breeming' [JL] (from Mediæval English).

breeng see **breing**

breer (*breer*) *n., arch.* briar – 'Nae roses are bloomin' upon the sweet breer That scented the zephyrs when simmer was here' [TCh].

breest see **breist**

breeth (*breeth, arch.*) *n.* breadth (also **breedth**).

Breetish (*bree'-ish, bree-tish*) *adj., n., arch.* British.

breid (*breed*) *n.* bread – 'Our cleidinge is too coarse, daughtere, Our breide is far too browne . . . ' [JTe], 'Ye feed thame wi' the breæd o' teærs . . . ' [HSR], '. . . let thame seik thair breæd alsua owt o' thair waiste pleces' [HSR], '. . . The field in need we tax for bread, Our drink's the caller well' [JaHu], 'And the slow steam o' newbakit breid . . . ' [DH], '. . . Or got reekin' new breid frae the Store' [AY], '. . . Made suire at the howff His breid and bed' [WL], 'Wae-worth yon Plastic Breid that's sellt the-day, In sliddery greaseproof, wi a fancy name' [DH], 'It's time thae changed the

system, Back tae hame delivery, For milk, breed an' bairns Tae weer the Cornet's livery' [MB].

breidcrumb (*breed-krum*) *n.* a breadcrumb – 'This morning it was the butchers, For half a pund o' mince, Mixed a' up wi' breidcrumbs It daes ee mair than yince' [AY].

breing (*breeng*) *v.* to bring – 'did ee breing eet wi ee?'.

breinge (*breenj*) *v.* to barge, act without thinking, rush forward recklessly, plunge, drive with a rush – 'hei fair breinges at eet', '... And heather-cowes, Buddit for besoms, breenged wild At the back o' the hill' [DH], '... an scared Davey's horse, an it breinged an charged streit through the middle o the Band' [IA] (also written 'breenge').

breist (*breest*) *n.* breast – 'A calf-skin doublet grac'd their breast, Just rough as it cam aff the beast' [JR], 'And caulde thatte breiste whiche once did seime A paradise to winne ...' [JTe], 'Ane banyel o' myrrh is my weel-beloefet til me; he sall lye a' nicht atween my breists' [HSR], '... To halse hir necke, to pat hir brieste, Or fondle atte hir knee' [WiSp] '... An' morning's firstling sunbeams Dance on the river's breist' [JJ], '... Wakes in my breist the tenderest stound nae mair' [WL], '... But streeked their breests and preened each wing, Their voices cracked, they couldna sing' [WFC], the front part of a structure – 'Paid Walter Scott for putting up the brest in the bilifes' loft' [BR1734], *v.* to breast, reach the top of a hill – 'I'll look again on Cornets braw, I'll watch them as they breist the brae' [JRE], '... But it hirpled alang like a sair dune man Or it breested Fala-hill' [WL], '... But still the singing clear and shair Comes breistin abune the tides o nicht ...' [DH] (also spelled 'breest' and 'briest').

breistit (*brees-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* breasted – 'O, never a Cornet as prood as Rob Ever breistit the Nipknowes Brae ...' [DH].

brek (*brek*) *v., arch.* to break – 'Item, whatsomever person that sall be committed in waird, and brekis the Tolbuith ...' [BR1640], *n., poet.* a break – 'There's a twae-heidit mavis in Westmorland That sings at the brek o day ...' [DH] (old form, with a short *e* vowel, also used poetically; cf. **brik**).

brek (*brek*) *n., arch.* a breach, the breaking of a promise – '... incase we or oure foirsaidis be convict in the brek of any pointe of the samyn ...' [SB1599].

Bremner (*brem-nur*) *n.* **Lawrence** (b.1803/4) from Selkirk, he was a sawyer in Wilton in 1840 and 1841, living at Howdenburn. By 1851 he was a carrier living at Orchard and by 1861 was back at Howdenburn. His wife was Elizabeth ('Betty') and their children included James, Ann, Thomas, John, Robert and Margaret. **Rory** (1961–) Edinburgh-born TV comedian and impersonator, who got married to sculptor Tessa Campbell Fraser (of the Borthwickshiels family) in Hawick in 1999. He became patron of the Borders Forest Trust in 2008. He purchased Crailing House in 2009. In 2009 he officially opened the Borders Textile Towerhouse in Drumlanrig's Tower.

brench (*brench*) *n., arch.* a branch (of a tree, family, etc.) – '... ws Robene Ellot of Reidheuch, Martine Ellot of Braidley, Jok Ellot of Copschaw, and Williame Ellot of Gorrumberrie, principallis of oure brenche ...' [SB1599], 'She sendet owt hir bouchs untill the se, an' hir brenches untill the river' [HSR] (also **brainch**).

Brenlands (*bren-lindz*) *n.* house in Howdenburn, built at the location of the former Fever Hospital.

brent (*bren', brent*) *adj., arch.* sheer, precipitious, bold, forward, shameless, brazen – 'A brent huzzie!' [GW], 'Old Hawick was nothing if not characteristically Scotch – brent, plain spoken almost to rudeness, caustic and ever independent' [JHH], *adv.* straight, directly, steeply – '... on the tother the road gaed brent doun inti thick planteens abuin Bedrule an Denum' [ECS], 'The Germans cam brent on' [GW].

brent-faced (*bren'-fāsd*) *adj., arch.* brazen, shamless.

brether (*bre-thur*) *n., pl., arch.* brothers, brethren – '... and als, I, the said Roberte Scot of Alanehaucht, for my self, and takand the burdin on me for my saidis brether and remanent personis ...' [SB1585].

brethren (*breth-rin*) *n., pl., arch.* the members of the Presbytery, i.e. the body of ministers appointed to administer the district of the Presbyterian Kirk – '... in 1683, the brethren of ye presbyterie mett and did allocat to the heritors their seats in ye body of ye church' [PR1714] (see also **brether** and **brithren**).

the Brethren Fellowship (*thu-breth-rin-feli-ship*) *n.* evangelical group meeting in Slitrig Hall, Old Manse Lane, with their local origin dating back to the 1870s. They are also referred to as 'Plymouth Brethren' or 'Christian Brethren'. Their practices include full body baptism (some previously carried out in the nearby mill lade!) and Communion. They held popular 'lantern shows' in the mid-20th century. Another group

known as 'the Brethren' met in Oliver Place in the late 19th century. There was also a 'House of Brethren' on the north side of Eastgate in Denholm at the end of the 19th century, with mill workers travelling from Hawick to worship there. The 'Needed Truth' (so-called from their monthly magazine) separated from the 'Open' Brethren in 1888.

brew (*broo*) *v., arch.* to dye a coat or similar article (used jocularly).

Brewbuss (*broo-bus*) *n.* former farmstead, probably in the upper Jed valley near Roughlee. It is recorded in 1669 as 'Brewbuse' when the tenant was William Laidlaw. Probably the same place was 'Breirbus' in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538, valued at 20 shillings. It was part of the five steadings of 'Fawsyde, Rouchleis et Brerebus' with past rentals claimed by William Douglas in 1538 and 1539 (it is 'Breirbus' in 1538 and 'Breirbusk' in 1539; it is unclear where exactly this was or what the name means, although 'Briar bush' seems possible, given the earlier spellings).

Brewer (*broo-ur*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) servant to Mr. Craigie of Kilgraston, who was cashier for the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1757 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for mason William Ekron.

the Brewer's Plate (*thu-broo-urz-plā'*) *n.* race at the Common Riding in at least 1856, 1857 and 1860, held on the Friday. It may be the same as the race called the 'Innkeeper's Purse' in other years.

the Brewery (*thu-broo-ur-ee*) *n.* Hawick had a brewery in Slitrig Crescent, between the present Nos. 16 and 19, which closed in 1879. It is shown in a painting of Hawick by J.B. Pringle in about 1850. John George King was brewer there in the mid-19th century, with Robert Winter taking over from him. Part (No. 18) was converted into a church hall for St. Cuthbert's, while Nos. 17 and 19 are private houses. The lower ground floor ceilings and higher upper floor ceilings are remnants of its use as a brewery, and part of a hoist can still be seen above one of the upper windows. There was also a brewery down Walter's Wynd marked on Wood's 1824 map.

Brewery Haugh (*broo-ur-ee-hawch*) *n.* area between the main road and the Slitrig, where St. Mary's Church Hall and parts of St. Cuthbert's were built. It was named after the nearby brewery, and was possibly once used as a pasture for their horses. The area was also sometimes known as 'Chalmers' Haugh (after the mid-19th century brewery owner) and 'St. Cuthbert's Haugh'. There were once fairs held there, and the area was used for drilling by the Dumfries Militia during the Crimean War (see also **Whusky Hooses**).

Breweryhooses (*broo-ur-ee-hoo-seez*) *n.* Breweryhouses, a name sometimes used for **Whusky Hooses**. The existence of a 'stillhouse and brewhouse on east side of the water of Slitridge' (recorded in 1738) may explain the confounding of the names. 'Brewery' is marked on Wood's 1824 map.

Brewhoose (*broo-hoos*) *n.* (Brewhouse) **James** (16th C.) tenant at 'Glenpyot', recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. This could be the lands of Glenpyet in Yarrow.

Brewlands (*broo-lindz*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of the Harwood estate, and probably adjacent to Templehall. In a feu charter of 1567 they (along with Templehall) are recorded passing by the superior James Sandilands (Lord Torphichen) to Andrew Turnbull, having been resigned by Agnes Turnbull and her husband Thomas Home. These lands were confirmed to his nieces in 1604, when Templehall and Brewlands are described as being west of Wauchope and north of the Rule Water (it is 'Brewlandis' in 1604).

Brewlands (*broo-lindz*) *n.* former name for part of Raperlaw. They are 'Brewlandis in Rapperlaw' in 1569 (when among the lands sold by Jedburgh Abbey to Adam French) and the 'Brewlands of Raperlaw' in a listing of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670.

Brewster (*broo-stur*) *n.* **Sir David** (1781–1868) born in Jedburgh, son of the rector of the Grammar School there. It is said that he had an early infatuation for Mary Somerville, who also lived in Jedburgh, and learned to make a telescope with James Veitch of Inchbonny. He went to Edinburgh University at the age of 12 to study theology, but eventually became a physicist (amongst other things). He invented the kaleidoscope and a precursor of the Fresnel lens, improved the stereoscope and discovered the law of angle of polarization of light (known as the 'Brewster Angle'). He wrote biographies of several eminent scientists, as well as many other books, including one discussing life on other planets. He also experimented with early photography, published over 2,000 papers and became one of the foremost scientists of his day. Additionally he edited the 18 volume 'Edinburgh Encylopædia'

(writing many of the science articles himself), which was very influential at the time. It was said that he considered purchasing the villa of Allars near Jedburgh, but was fearful of the mill-stream that runs in front of the house, and instead had a house built near Melrose, which he called 'Allerly' (presumably after the Jedburgh site); however, his 15-year old son drowned in the Tweed near his new house. Locally known as 'of Allerly', he was a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire in the 1860s. He was also a Vice-President of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association and was at their first annual dinner. He was made a Burgess of Jedburgh in 1864. An early photographic portrait of him exists and a portrait was gifted to Jedburgh by his daughter. **James** (c.1735–1815) Rector of Jedburgh Grammar School 1771–1803. He married Margaret Key and they had 6 children, inlcuding Sir David and 3 other sons who were ministers.

breycht see **bricht**

Briar Lea (*brI-ur-lee*) *n.* villa on Wilton Hill. It was the home of the Montgomery family, who had 2 sons killed in WWI.

bricht (*bri<u>ch</u>t, brī<u>ch</u>t*) *adj., arch.* bright – 'His bricht een dancing gleg . . . ' [??], '. . . his waist is als bricht iviry owerlayde wi' sapphires' [HSR], 'An' the sunne rase bricht thatte mornynge . . . ' [WiSp], 'For Heaven's ain licht wad make them bricht If they were sung by you, lassie' [FL], 'O lay me doon 'mang the daisies bricht; O let me sleep by my lover's side' [FGS], 'Now a' is richt, the day is bricht . . . ' [RH], 'I fummled wi' the bricht daisies . . . ' [DH], '. . . watchin the cauld blashes O' wet snaw wi bricht een' [DH], 'His een grew bricht, and his senses dimmer, And noucht wad please till the saucy limmer . . . ' [WL], 'Sae fair is her form and sae bricht are her een . . . ' [DJ] (occasionally spelled 'breycht').

brichten (*bri<u>ch</u>-tin*) *v., arch.* to brighten – '. . . An' I like the winsome bit smile That brichtens the look o' her een' [FL].

brichter (*bri<u>ch</u>-tur*) *adj., arch.* brighter – 'For her the roses bloom a brichter hue . . . ' [WL].

brichtest (*bri<u>ch</u>-tist*) *adj., arch.* brightest – 'That feathery moss o' brichtest green, Sae innocent wi' faultless sheen . . . ' [WP].

brichtly (*bri<u>ch</u>t-lee*) *adv., arch.* brightly – 'Lasses' een sae brichtly glancin' . . . ' [RH].

brick see **brik**

the Brick Hooses (*<u>th</u>u-brik-hoos-eez*) *n.* three tenement blocks, being Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Wilton Crescent (on the left hand side going up the hill), which were built in the 1850s and demolished in the 1970s, during the remodelling of Princes Street. They were constructed using bricks from the Stirches Brick works.

brickie (*bri-kee*) *n.* a bricklayer – ??.

bridal (*brī-dul*) *n., arch.* a wedding, a wedding feast – 'It is ordainit that no person that is to be marryit set their bridall till the minister be first advertiset' [Ash1641], 'At brydels, whan his face we saw, Lads, lasses, bridegroom, bride and a' ' [CPM], 'And O, for blessings, never threshe, If ye wadna the brydle thole, For she'll ride ye post to the clutye deil, And he to the reikye hole' [JTe], 'The kingdoom o' heæven is like untill ane certain king, whilk made ane bridal for his son' [HSR].

the bride's pie (*<u>th</u>u-brīdz-pI*) *n., arch.* former name for the principal dish at a wedding. A large slice, the 'first cut', was distributed amongst the company.

Bridge see **Briggs**

the Bridge Bar (*<u>th</u>u-brij-bawr*) *n.* public house formerly at 5 Sandbed, where the Angling Club is now located.

Bridgehaugh (*brij-haw<u>ch</u>*) *n.* former name for an area between the Vennel and the Howegate, through which a footpath led in the 17th century. The same or similar area was also known as 'Wylie's Dub' or 'the Dub'. It may also be essentially the same area that was refered to in Hawick's first existing sasine of 1558, when Alexander Scott sold to James Scott a 'tenement' of land having the Common Vennel to the west and 'the hill path on the south' (also spelled 'Bridghaugh').

Bridgehoose see **Brighoose**

Bridge Hoose (*brij-hoos*) *n.* large house situated at the western end of the Sandbed, used for most of its existence as a hotel and restaurant, currently Sergio's and a dry cleaners. It was built in the first half of the 19th century, appearing on the Ordnance Survey map in 1857 and being extended to form an L-plan building by the 1890s. It was used for a while as the offices for auctioneers Andrew Oliver & Sons, then as the home of James Oliver and family. Later it was a surgery, a girls' hostel, launderette and restaurant. It is a grade C listed building.

Bridgehoose Burn (*brij-hoos-burn*) *n.* stream that runs roughly south, to the east of Steele Road, to join the Liddel Water near Dinlabyre (see **Brighoose**).

Bridgehoose Plantin (*brij-hoos-plawn-tin*) *n.* plantation along the road and railway line just to the north-west of Dinlabyre (see **Brighoose**).

Bridge Hotel (*brij-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel in Bridge House at the Sandbed since at least the late 19th century.

Bridge Hotel Lane (*brij-hō-tel-lān*) *n.* name sometimes used for the lane leading from the Sandbed to the river, along the side of the Bridge Hotel.

Bridges see **Briggs**

Bridge Street (*brij-stree'*) *n.* name sometimes used for **North Bridge Street**.

Bridget (*bri-ji'*) *n.* **Thomas** (b.1827/8) from Stirling, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Scott (1824–70) in Hawick in 1848 and they were living on Ladylaw Place in 1851. She was probably the 'Mrs Bridget, Ballarat, Australia' who in 1869 donated to the Museum 'coral off rocks near Sydney, bottle of preserved seaweed found floating on the coast of Florida, and specimen of auriferious quartz'. He secondly married Christina Pollock in Ballarat in 1872.

Bridget Danny Hoo (*bri-ji'-daw-nee-hoo*) *n.* nickname of a lady who kept a lodging house in Denholm in the late 19th century. This was on the Canongate, 2 doors north-east of Leyden's Cottage.

Bridgewater (*brij-waw-tur*) *n.* **John** (13th/14th C.) English cleric, with his surname written 'de Bruggewater'. In 1319 he was presented by Edward II as Prebend of Lilliesleaf Church. In 1324 or 1325 he was Parson of Toller Porcorum in Dorset when he granted land in Bridgewater in Somerset.

bridie (*brī-dee*) *n.* a semi-circular pie made of flaky pastry filled with cooked minced beef and onions – 'A like Miller's bridies better than their cheese an ingan pies', '... famously sent a boy for toonty Senior Service tipped saying 'if you can't get that anything else will do' and the boy came back wi twae pies and a bridie!' [IWL].

Bridieyairds (*brī-dee-yārdz*) *n.* former variant of **Briery Yairds** – 'And there were three wives in Midshiells, And three in Bridieyairds; And they're awa to the Kirk o' Hassendean, And left baith wheel and cairds' [T], 'There are three wives in Hassendean, And ane in Braddie-Yards, And they're away to Gittenscleugh, And left their wheel and cards' [DJG] (also spelled 'Briddieyards').

brie (*bree*) *n., poet.* a brim – 'O whar gat thou these targats Johnie, That blink sae brawly aboon they brie ...' [CPM].

Brierieyards see **Briery Yairds**

Brierlee (*brI-ur-lee*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Jed valley. It was situated near Edgerston Rig, off the modern A68, by the Brierlee Cleuch. 'John Ladlay of Breerbushe', recorded in 1544, may have been from there. The farms of 'brier bus and wod' are listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls (it is probably the 'Breerly' marked much further west on Blaeu's c.1654 map and is on Stobie's 1770 map).

Brieryhill (*brI-ur-ee-hil*) *n.* farm along the Wilton Burn beyond Overhall, long the home of the Aitchisons. The track over to Whitehaugh Road is well known for varieties of wild flowers. Part of a drove road used to pass near here. Walter Langlands from here signed the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638. There were 8 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely George Scott, James Scott, Robert Henderson, John Thomson, John Scott, Bessie Nichol, Helen Nichol and James Clerk. It was home to a branch of the Langlands family in the 17th century and probably the 'Bridiholl' listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls when Thomas Scott was the tenant and Helen Henderson was a cottar there. John Scott was recorded there in 1724 and John Turnbull in 1741. The estate was valued at £81 3s 10d in the 1740s. William Scott had sasine for the lands in 1739 and William Scott 'of Brirhole' is recorded on the 1786 Horse Tax Rolls, with the same Dr. William Scott being owner in 1788 when it was valued at £81 3s 10d. John 'Merk' was farmer there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. The farm was owned by George Pott of Todrig in 1811 (when it was still valued at £81). John Turnbull was tenant farmer in the early 19th century. It was later sold to the Aitchisons, who farmed there through much of the 19th century. A plan of the estate exists from an 1857 survey, including the names and areas of various fields, called Back of House Park, Garden Park, East Garden Park, Fore Hill Park, Back Hill Park, Fore Park, Murrayshall Park and Scaw Mill Park – 'We sought the dell and hawthorn shade, On bonnie Briery Hill' [JI], 'Roond the back o' Briery Hill Doon past the Wulton Burn Yin o' the bonniest sights o' aw Wi' peace roon every turn' [AY] (also referred to as 'Brieryhole' and formerly spelled 'Bridiholl', 'Breiriehole', 'Brierehole', 'Brierie-hole', 'Brierihole', 'Brirrieholl', 'Bryireholl', etc.; it is 'brierieholl' on a 1650 parish map, 'Brirriholl' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Brierihole' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Brierihole' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Brieryhill Road (*brI-ur-ee-hil-rōd*) *n.* popular name for the road leading from Netherhall up to

Wilton Dean. Before the Park was purchased by the Council, the public would have to walk this way to get round the estate.

Brieryhole see **Brieryhill**

Brieryards see **Briery Yairds**

Brieryshaw (*brI-ur-ee-shaw*) *n.* former settlement on the main road through the Ewes valley, to the north of the church and school. It was valued at £90 in 1671. On the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties, it is explained that the farm had corn land intermixed with that of Kirkton and they shared 583 acres of pasture, with no marches, but this farm holding 1/3 of the lands, and hence 1/3 of the animals in the combined herd. It was owned by the Laird of Byrecleuch, whose name is not given. James Scott was there in at least the period 1787–97. Jane Scott was living there in the cottage in at least the period 1841–61. In 1841 and 1851 John Dryden was blacksmith there, James Sword was joiner and Andrew Thomson was a road surveyor. There was a blacksmith and post office here on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map. Thomas Gaskell was farmer there in 1868 (it is 'Bryeryshaw' in 1718).

Brieryshaw Hill (*brI-ur-ee-shaw-hil*) *n.* hill opposite Arkleton in Ewesdale, being essentially the south-eastern shoulder of Stake Hill. It contains the remains of a hill-fort, which commanded a view up and down the length of the entire valley. It measures about 64 m by 57 and has a double rampart. There are remains of a separate enclosure about 100 m to the south and the south-west side of the hill shows signs of rig-and-furrow.

Briery Yairds (*brI-ur-ee-yārdz*) *n.* estate, with its mansion house built near Hornshole, overlooking the Teviot, formerly in the Barony of Hassendean. It is reached from a driveway just to the north of Hornshole Bridge, and situated to the north-east, overlooking the caravan park. 'Johanne de Cauerhyll de Breryzardis' witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456. Cuthbert Glencairn had a sasine for the lands in 1492. In 1510/1 the lands were granted by James IV to Master John Murray of Blackbarony, after they were forfeited by Cuthbert Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn. There were Douglases there around the time of the Hornshole incident and through the 16th century. It was burned along with much of the rest of Teviotdale by Hertford's men in 1545 (probably the closest place the raiding party came to Hawick). Robert Douglas inherited lands from his father John Douglas of Brieryyards in 1606. John Scott was recorded as tenant there in 1611, and Scotts held the lands through the 17th century. It is among loands whose superiority was inherited by Thomas, Earl of Haddington in 1634. In 1637 William Scott of Chamberlain Newton inherited these lands (along with Braidlees) from his uncle John Scott of Briery Yards; at that time they were valued at 100 shillings, and included a mill. In 1643 and 1663 the lands were valued at £260 and owned by John Scott. In 1678 it was combined with Hornshole (in Hassendean Parish) and valued at £360. In the 17th century the superiority was held by the Hamiltons, Earls of Haddington, along with other lands previously possessed by Melrose Abbey. Lands here were still listed as being part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1680 (a vestige of a connection with Melrose Abbey). The land there was part of Hassendean Parish until assigned to Wilton in 1690. The estate formerly owned land in the town, near where Croft Road and Lothian Street were built. Tax was paid on 4 hearths there in 1694, when William Scott was probably Laird; other residents recorded there at that time were Adam Morton, John Goodfellow and Thomas Henderson. It was purchased by William Ogilvie in 1705. Thomas Liddell was there in 1722, Thomas Scott in 1724, Robert Graham in 1737 and Adam Laidlaw in 1741. The lands were valued at £360 in the 1740s. William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres was living there in 1742 and David Ogilvie paid the tax on 12 windows there in 1748. William Turnbull was tenant in 1727–45. John Hume was there in 1765 and Robert Oliver was recorded as a resident there in 1770. In 1783 the lands passed to the Turnbulls of Fenwick through marriage, and this family sold them at the end of the 19th century. It was later home of historian David Dundas Scott, Provost Robert Fraser Watson and then his brother Thomas Lindsay Watson. Lindsay Watson had the old house demolished and a new house built using some of the same stones (also spelled 'Brierieyards', 'Brieryyards', 'Briery-yards' and 'Brierie-yards'; it is 'Breryzardis' in 1456, 'Breryyardis' in 1492, 'Breriyardis' in 1510/1, 'Brerezardis' in 1517, 'Bryeryards' and 'Breare Yardes' in 1545, 'Brery-yardis' in 1551, 'Brieryards' in 1588, 'Breeryyard' in 1603, 'Brariezairdis' in 1606, 'Brerieyairdis' in 1611, 'Breiryairds' in about 1621, 'Bririezardes' in 1633, 'Breiryairdis' in 1634, 'Bririzairdis' in 1637, transcribed as 'Breriyairds' in 1638, 'Brierzairds' in 1640, 'Briddieyards' in 1643, 'Breidieyairdis' in 1646, 'Breiryairdis' in 1648 and 'Breiryeards' in 1649, 'Breirie yards' in 1663, 'Brierrieyeards'

and 'Breiryardis' in 1670, 'Bridieyerds' in 1678, 'Bririyeards' in 1681, 'bririeyairds' in 1683, 'Bridyeyeards' in 1689, 'briryards' in 1724, 'Bririyards' in 1742 and 'Brierieyards' in 1765; it appears twice, as 'Breyyards' and 'Bryryyards' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript, is marked 'Bririyards' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Brieriyards' on Stobie's 1770 map).

brig (*brig*) *n.* a bridge – 'To spent in Michael Stevenson's, with the magistrates, at petitioning the mending of the auld brig, damaged by the flood . . . ' [BR1773], 'Auld Brig shake hands, I maist can greet To see ye harried sae complete' [WNK], '. . . Hae stood, and still as lang might stand As ony brig in a' the land' [AD], Jookin' here a sturdy brig or there a cauld' [JEDM], 'The road splet, an, ti the richt, spanged the Yill owre a brig' [ECS], '. . . Hawick Wattie's brocht another Spring. Oo saw'm himsel ayont the brig' [WP], a gap between two things, particularly stacks of peet – '. . . to take no more ground to spreed peets next the moss side than the breadth of eight elns, and to leave sufficient briggs . . . ' [BR1743] (from Old English).

Brig (*brig*) *n.* **George** (16th C.) recorded in Langnewton in a marriage contract of 1581/2 between his daughter Katherine and James, son of John Melrose. The couple were to be given John Melrose lands in Langnewton, lying between those of 'Jock the Laird' Robson and William Robson 'the officer'. The witnesses included John Scott in Aikwood, and Thomas and Robert 'therei' (probably meaning in Langnewton, who were surely relatives). **James** (15th/16th C.) listed on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1581 when he witnessed a marriage contract for the son of William Robson. **Robert** (d.c.1500) killed along with Adam 'Barnisfader' at 'Kelshope' (probably Kershope) by a group of Olivers and others from Strynds and nearby, who had remission for their crimes in 1502. In a second entry in 1502 the named assailants were Robert Oliver in Lustruther, Robert, son's brother of David Oliver, James Oliver and Robert Waugh in Mervinslaw. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1580 when he witnessed a tack for land in Langnewton between Patrick King and Stephen Bulman. In 1581/2 he witnessed a marriage contract involving George Brig in Langnewton, with Robert as another witness. **Thomas** (16th C.) probably tenant in Langnewton. He is mentiobed in 1581/2 when he witnessed a marriage contract involving George Brig, with Robert being another witness (see also **Briggs**).

the Brig-end (*thu-brig-end*) *n.* popular name for a former hostelry at the west side of the Auld Brig, or more generally for that area. Shoemaker John Oliver is described being from 'Bridge end' when he died in 1787. By the middle of the 19th century it had become a private dwelling – 'For upwards of a century the Brigend was a hostelry of no mean repute' [WNK].

Brigend (*brig-end*) *n.* another name for **Ashkirk Brigend**.

Brigend (*brig-end*) *n.* Bridgend, former name for the public house at Bonchester Bridge. It is stated that there was an inn there from 1701. The tenant of the farm there was George Stevenson in 1797. In at least 1799–1801 Andrew Ker was a wright there, James Martin was a smith in 1799, Thomas Bowie was a mason in 1801 and Adam Armstrong was a smith in 1801. A new house and joiner's shop were built by James Chisholme of Hobsburn in the early years of the 19th century. However, it was soon changed into a public house, with the joiner, Robert Turnbull, talking over as proprietor. This was around 1820, when the new toll road was opened. The Turnbull family also ran a grocer's shop there, which, from 1835, was used as the first post office in the Rule valley. The rest of the row of cottages was built a little while after the pub (now the Horse and Hounds) by William Oliver of Dinlabyre. Other early residents were mason Gilbert Boa, road contractor William Laidlaw and blacksmith George Stevenson (also written 'Briggend', it is 'B. Bridgend' in 1797 and 'Bonchester bridge end' in 1799).

Brigend see **Hermitage Brigend**

Brigend Hoose (*brig-end-hoos*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Bridge Hoose**.

Briggend (*brig-end*) *n.* Bridge-end, former settlement near Darnick which had a rudimentary bridge consisting of planks across 3 piers, for a long time it must have been the only bridges across the Tweed between Peebles and berwick. It probably did not survive Hertford's army in 1545, and although the settlement is marked on Pont's 1609 map, there is no bridge there. It is explicitly mentioned in 1629 as being already ruined and was romanticised by Sir Walter Scott in 'the Monastery'. For some time afterwards there was a ferry across the Tweed at this location until the bridge was built at Darnick in 1750, and then replaced shortly afterwards.

Briggs (*brigz*) *n.* (Bridges, Briggs) **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Riddell and their children included: John (b.1641); and Adam (b.1648). **Adam** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He could be the Adam, son of Adam and Agnes Riddell, born in Hawick in 1648. He is probably the Adam who (along with Patrick) witnessed a baptism for Andrew Jardine and Janet Bridges in Hawick in 1678. He also witnessed a baptism for weaver Thomas in 1685. **James** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick, who who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for gardener George Lamb in 1760 and the James who witnessed a baptism for Thomas in 1768. **John** (16th/17th C.) weaver in Hawick. He was a witness, along with another weaver, Walter (presumably a relative), for a sasine of 1610. **John** (17th C.) weaver listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is probably related to the earlier weaver called John. In 1713 he is described as 'weaver att the easter kirkstyle'. He married Janet Beattie (or 'Badie') and their children included: Margaret (b.1700); James (b.1703); Isabella (b.1705); John (b.1707); Jean (b.1710); and Margaret (again, b.1713). The witnesses in 1700 were weavers James and John Beattie (surely related to his wife), in 1705 were weavers John Beattie and Adam Scott, in 1707 were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and Archibald Graham in Raesknowe, and in 1713 were John Watson (Clerk to the Regality) and carrier Walter Ruecastle. **John** (17th C.) flesher recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. In 1683 he was fined for insulting William Paisley and Michael Turnbull, 'calling of them two drunken elders'; he and William Paisley were also fined for assaulting each other. He is also listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. Probably the same John was a resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He may be the John whose children born in Hawick included: Marion (b.1703); Andrew (b.1706); and John (b.1710). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Liddersdale in 1700. He may be the John whose daughter Helen married John Scott in 1722. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Lamb in 1781. Probably the same John married Isobel Scott (who was from Roberton Parish) in 1767 and their children included Isobel (b.1769), John (b.1773), John (again, b.1775), Robert (b.1776) and Betty (b.1779). He may be the John who witnessed a baptism in 1771 for James Laidlaw. He is probably the John whose child was buried in Hawick in 1772. **Bailie John** (1810/1–87) probably son of weaver Robert. He was a Magistrate of the mid-1800s, of whom a portrait exists. He was a tailor by trade and was an early Trustee of St. George's Kirk. There were people of the same name at Mabonlaw in the mid-17th century. He was recorded at about 1 High Street in 1841 and on the Howegate in 1851 (when he employed 3 men). He was also listed in Slater's 1852 dirctory. He married Wilhelmina, sister of Provost John Nichol, and she died in 1865, aged 52. He later moved to Glasgow. He is probably the Bailie John who liked to tell the story of his father Robert, who once attended the church in Teviothead, when the minister, Rev. Thomas Dyce, shouted 'Briggs, are you here the day! What news have ee from Hawick?' **Col. John** (1825–93) 2nd son of Col. J.F. of Strathairly, he distinguished himself in India, retiring on full pay as Lieutenant Colonel. He was tenant at Linthill for a few years and then at Bonjedward. He was a keen follower of the Buccleuch Hunt, but became permanently lame after his horse fell on him. He married a daughter of A. Lamont of Knockdow and secondly Louisa, daughter of Capt. Briggs. He was a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire and a member of the Jedforest Club. He wrote 'Heathen and Holy Lands' (1859). In later life he lived in Hampshire, where he died. **Michael** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick, with surname sometimes written 'Bridge' or 'Bridges'. He was recorded as a 'merchant' in 1712. In 1716 he was rebuked by the Session for being at a late night drunken brawl, although he stated he 'was the Ridder who went from his house to make peace betwixt the said Wm. Olifer and Thomas Hugan'. He is probably the Michael who witnessed baptisms for James Jolly, Andrew Jardine and William Gardner (along with Adam Jardine) in 1705, for weaver Andrew Richardson in 1706, for James Jolly in 1707, for weaver Mungo Swan, for weaver Thomas Turnbull and for weaver Thomas (surely related) in 1708 and for weaver Jasper Richardson in 1709. He married Helen Allan (from Cavers Parish) in 1709 and their children included: Janet (b.1710); Rachel (b.1712); Thomas (b.1714); Jean (b.1717); and Helen and John (b.1719). The witnesses in 1710 were James Scott 'Doctor' and merchant John Oliver and in 1712 were James Jardine and John Scott 'Doctor'. It is probably that

he was the Michael, son to flesher Thomas, who was listed among the young men who were fined for their part in the disturbances at the Common Riding of 1706. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Douglas and their children included James (b.1671) and Janet (b.1674). **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. Probably the same Patrick had a 'lawborrows' against him in 1683, with weaver Adam Brown, younger, afraid that he would harm him or his family; he found a cautioner and hence was not imprisoned in the tolbooth. In 1693 he gave evidence before the Magistrates when John Hardie was accused of assaulting Steven Greenshields in St. Mary's Kirk. He is probably the Patrick listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and the resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He could be the Patrick, married to Bessie Anderson, whose children born in Hawick included: John (b.1678); William (b.1681); Patrick (b.1684); and Mungo (b.1687). The witnesses in 1678 were Thomas Lunn and William Swan. He could be the Patrick who witnessed baptisms in 1678 (along with Adam) for Andrew Jardine and Janet Bridges, in 1684 for Andrew Jardine and Janet Goodfellow and in 1689 for Walter Paterson of Burnflat and Margaret Elliot, as well as for William Bryson. **Robert** (b.1770s) weaver recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. He was recorded as a carpet weaver in Hawick on the 1801 Militia ballot. He could be the Robert, son of John and Isabel Scott, who was baptised in Hawick in 1776. He is probably the Robert, weaver in Hawick (and father of Bailie John) who was said to have attended the church in Teviothead, when the minister, Rev. Thomas Dyce, shouted 'Briggs, are you here the day! What news have ee from Hawick?' **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Martin and their son John was baptised in 1634. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Grizell Bridges and their children included Jeanie (b.1635), John (b.1637) and Janet (b.1639). **Thomas** (17th C.) butcher in Hawick. He was fined in 1685 for a 'blood committ by him upon the said Michael Trumble', with Turnbull also fined for assaulting him. In 1692 he was one of the butchers in Hawick who gave evidence that James Halliday was selling bad meat. Perhaps the same Thomas was listed in 1694 when he was taxed for 2 hearths on the west-side of Hawick; he is listed separately from Thomas the weaver. He could be the 'flesher' listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He could be the man listed on the rental records for the farm of Branxholme Town in 1690, where he was 'in Hawick' and a cautioner, perhaps for Robert Richardson. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for the Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1694 and the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for John Tait in 1696. He was presumably the flesher Thomas whose son Michael was among those fined for their part in the disturbances at the 1706 Common Riding. He could be the Thomas, married to Janet Douglas, whose sone Michael was baptised in Hawick in 1687. **Thomas** (17th C.) weaver listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He was an elder of Hawick Kirk. In 1708 and 1711 he witnessed baptisms for weaver Andrew Jardine, younger (whose mother Janet Briggs was surely related to him, perhaps his sister). In 1717 he was charged with collecting money 'westward from the bridge to the foot of the play la', suggesting he lived in this area perhaps. He must have been older than the Thomas born in 1680, but could have been the father. He could be the Thomas, married to Margaret Wigholm, whose children born in Hawick included: Janet (b.1670); an unnamed child (b.1672); William (b.1673); Margaret (b.1676); Isobel (b.1678); Thomas (b.1680); and another unnamed child (b.1683). The witnesses in 1678 were Robert Lauder and James Bridges and in 1680 were Andrew Angus and shoemaker John Scott. He could be the Thomas who witnessed baptisms for Andrew Porteous in 1684 and 1688 and for Walter Gledstains in 1684. **Thomas** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick. He was contemporary with the Thomas who married Margaret Wigholm (both having children in the same year), hence making it hard to separate them. He himself married Jean or Janet Foster, with their children including Margaret (b.1683), John (b.1685) and Isobel (b.1688). The witnesses in 1683 were William Foster (surely related to his wife) and Robert Wright, and in 1685 were Adam (surely a relative) and John Stewart. **Thomas** (17th C.) referred to as 'younger, weiver' in 1686 when he was fined for 'abstracting and resetting of lyme from the church style building' (i.e. stealing cement from a building at the Kirk Style) having been seen by Bailie Laing. He is also listed as 'younger, weaver' among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **Thomas**

(b.1680) probably son of Thomas and Margaret Wigholm. He married Jean Cook in Hawick in 1707. He was a weaver in Hawick when his son Thomas was baptised in 1708, with witnesses Michael (surely a relative) and James Wilson, 'servitor Horslihill'. It may be that there are 2 generations of Thomases confused with each other here. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. In 1712 he witnessed a baptism for mason John Napier. **Thomas** (18th C.) weaver who married Isobel Waugh in Hawick in 1724. His wife was also from Hawick. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1610 he was witness to a sasine in Hawick, along with John and others. **Walter** (b.1815/6) listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as a shoemaker on the High Street. In the 1851 census he was a shoemaker at around 7 Tower Knowe. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory as a shoemaker on the High Street. His wife was Betsy. **William** (d.c.1684) weaver in Hawick. His will is recorded in 1684. He is probably the William who was on the Council in 1668 and also the weaver called William who was elected to the Council in late 1648. He may be the William who witnessed baptisms in 1648 for Andrew Turnbull and for James Lunn. Probably his relatives (perhaps including himself) were the 3 people named 'Bridgs' who were imprisoned in the Tower by the Bailie of Regality in 1668, for 'ryving of others hares', with the Bailies of Hawick requesting their release; they appealed to the Supreme Court for the fine imposed on them. He is probably the William who married Bessie Brown, their children including: Helen (b.1636), who probably married Mungo Swan; Patrick (b.1639); William (b.1646); and Janet (b.1652), who probably married Andrew Jardine. In 1673 and 1680 he witnessed baptisms for weaver Andrew Jardine and his wife Janet Bridges, who may have been his daughter. In 1678 he witnessed a baptism for Francis Scott and Isobell Bridges (who may have been another daughter). In 1680 he witnessed baptisms for Francis Scott and James Lunn. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Marion Elliot. Their children included William (b.1646). Itis possible there is an error and his wife was Marion 'Scott', making him the same as the William whose daughter Isobel was baptised in 1647. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Marion Scott. Their children included Isobel (b.1647), who may be the Isobel who married Francis Scott and had children baptised in the 1670s and 1680s. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Janet Goodfellow. Their children included: Bessie (b.1671); William (b.1673); Helen (b.1680); and James (b.1688). The witnesses in 1673 were William Swan and Andrew Jardine and in 1678 and 1680 were William Swan and Mugo Swan. He is probably the William, son of William and Bessie Brown, baptised in Hawick in 1646, with Andrew Jardine being his sister Janet's husband (note that this was sometimes formerly written 'Bridge', 'Bridgs' and 'Bridges').

Brighoose (*brig-hoos*) *n.* Brighouse or Bridgehouse, former place name for an area on the opposite side of the Liddel valley from Dinlabyre. Brighouse Burn runs south under the old railway line, past Cleuch Head and Steele Road to join the Liddel Water near Dinlabyre. There were formerly 2 fortified houses here, marked on Pont's 1608 map as 'Brighouse' and 'Brighousecleughhead'. There were Nixons at the first in the early 1500s and the second was occupied by Croziers. In the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale it is valued at 16 shillings and the tenants were Alexander Nixon and 2 William Nixons. William Nixon, his son William, together with George, Ringan and Dandy Nixon, are also recorded there in 1544. Rowie Nixon was in Brighouscleuchheid' in 1622, and William Elliot was also a tenant there. In 1667 (and apparently again in 1691) it was inherited by William Elliot of Dinlabyre, having earlier been held by his great-grandfather William of Hartsgarth. William Nichol and William Johnstone were at 'Bridghouse' in 1694 and Hugh Beattie was tenant in 'Bridghouscleughhead'. In the 1718 survey of lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch the former farmstead was combined with Nether and Over Steele, along with other small farmsteads; it was there written as 'Robsland alias Brighouse'. Patrick Oliver died there in 1779, Robert Oliver was farmer there in 1797 and Alexander Oliver was labourer in 1801. Labourer William Hardie lived there in 1835 and labourer and grocer Ninian Ballantyne in 1861. The site of the first house is indicated beside the Bridgehouse Burn on an 1816 estate map of Liddesdale and on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map, while the second has been suggested to have been at Cleuch Head, but there is no obvious sign of anything of great antiquity there (it is 'the Brighous' in 1516, 'Brighows' and 'Brigehows' in 1544, 'Brighous' in 1667, 'Brigihouse' in 1691 and 'Bridgehouse' in 1797; 'Brighouse' and 'Brighousecleughhead' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Bridghouse' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Brighoose Burn (*brig-hoos-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising near the Steele and running southwards to join the Liddel near Dinlabyre.

Brighoose Plantin (*brig-hoos-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation along the Brighouse Burn in Liddesdale, to the north-west of Dinlabyre.

the Bright Eyed Daughters (*thu-brī'-Id-dow'-urz*) *n.* organisation set up in 2008 by Judith Murray and Lesley Fraser with the aim of helping to educate the schoolchildren and townspeople of Hawick about the Common Riding. They have an annual dinner at the end of May, starting in 2010. They also support the Mosstroopers' gymkhana, provide blankets for the Lasses, have organised events for schools and arranged for upgraded landscaping for the Hornshole Monument in 2014. Their song is 'Where Teviot Tummels Doon'.

the Bright Eyed Lasses (*thu-brī'-Id-law-seez*) *n.* pseudonym used by Lesley Fraser and Judith Murray.

Bright Street (*brī'-stree'*) *n.* street in the West End, very steep at its upper end. It was built around 1880 and named after reformer John Bright (1811–89), who helped to repeal the Corn Laws; Bright was brought up a Quaker and attended Ackworth School in Yorkshire, where some of Hawick's Wilson family also were sent at about the same time. The entrance to the Convent (later St. Margaret's Home) is about half-way up the street.

brigs (*brigz*) *n., pl.* Hawick's first bridge was the 'Auld Brig' across the Slitrig, built possibly as early as the 13th century (but more likely around 1500), and demolished in 1851. A document of 1507/8 refers to a tower in Hawick, owned by the Scotts of Whitchesters that was mysteriously described as 'between the bridges', suggesting that there was another bridge in the town at that time. A sasine of 1622 refers to 'the king's highway which leads between the bridges'. In 1701 there is a record of Burgh debts 'for repairing of the two bridges', but what the other bridge was is unknown (although it is possible it is simply the main bridge over the Slitrig Dam at the bottom of the Backdamgate). There were certainly various bridges across the mill lades, these 'damm brigs' being mentioned as early as 1704. In the early 18th century there is a record of payment towards construction of a bridge at the 'Hackman's Dubb', the location of which is also unknown. In 1715 it is recorded that a man and horse were hired to carry sand to repair the 'bridges' (making it clear that there was more than one). A Session record of 1721 refers to both 'ye Bridge' and 'ye Meekle bridge', but it is unclear if they refer to 2 separate bridges. The first bridge over the Teviot was built in 1741 at the Sandbed, and rebuilt in 1865. The bridge at Hornshole, the next down the Teviot, was completed in 1774, and the North Brig in 1832. In 1802 the Council decided not to build 2 new bridges across the Slitrig on account of lack of funds. Other nearby road bridges across the Teviot include Martin's Brig (1826), Branxholme Brig, the bridge at Broadhaugh, Teindside Brig, the bridge towards Falnash, and the bridge to the Merrylaw road. There is also a suspension footbridge near Branxholme Castle and other footbridges near Commonside, across both the Teviot and the Allan Water near Newmill, across the Borthwick near Roberton and at the Snoot, and several small ones in the upper Teviot beyond Teviothead. The Waverley Bridge was added near the North Brig in 2000. Footbridges within Hawick include Victoria Brig (1851), the Lawson Brig (1886), Mansfield Brig (1888), Langlands Brig (1894), the Laurie Brig (1924), the James Thomson Brig (2005) and McLaren Brig (2018), all across the Teviot, the Slitrig footbridge to the Back Braes path, and later the 'Joogly Brig' across the Borthwick. A more practical bridge (than the Auld Brig) across the Slitrig, called the Slitrig Bridge (later renamed Drumlanrig Bridge) was completed in 1777. Tower Mill was built over the Slitrig in 1852, with the adjacent Kirkstile bridge replacing the Auld Brig. The Exchange Buildings were also built over the Slitrig in 1865. Slitrig Crescent Brig was built in 1864 (once the site of a former footbridge called the 'Wyre Brig'), the bridge to Lynnwood House around 1860, Crawbyres Brig came later and Hummelknowes Brig was built in 1869. The footbridge behind Lyle & Scott's was built for workers in the West-end in about 1957. Other Slitrig bridges include those at Whitlawhaugh, Colislinn, Wudfit Brig, and at Stobs Castle. There are also many small footbridges across the streams in the vicinity of Hawick, as well as across the mill lades within the town. Local railway bridges were the Slitrig Viaduct ('Six-Airch Brig'), the Mill Peth Brig, the Loch Park Road Brig, the Bourtree Place Brig and the Station Viaduct, while road bridges across the railway included the Wellogate Brig and the Melgund Brig. In the late 18th century there were only 2 bridges in the entire Parish of Bedrule. Denholm had a chain suspension bridge from 1827, replaced by the Teviot Bridge completed in 1865. Many of these bridges

have of course been repaired, extended or replaced entirely.

Brig Sike (*brig-sīk*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising around Ewe Knowes and running south to become part of Ryedale Burn.

brik (*brik*) *v.* to break – 'hei minds o brikkin the odd wundi, yaisually wi bricks', 'sticks an stanes'll brik yer banes, but names'll never hurt ee', 'Thou briks the bolts to miserie, An' bars th door on decencie' [JoHa], 'O smile, my dear lassie, and greet nae for me, Or you'll brik the fond heart that for ever is thine' [JoHa], 'Let us brik thair ban's asinder . . . ' [HSR], 'Brik thair teeth, O God, in thair mooth . . . ' [HSR], '. . . o' her gaun tae the well for witter, yince ower often whereby she may fa' and brick a leg or airm . . . ' [JEDM], *n.* a break, breach – 'there was a brik in up it the bank, when somebody threw a brick in', 'the brik o frost' is a thaw' (also spelled 'brick'; the past tense is **brak**).

brikker (*bri-kur*) *n.* a breaker, large wave – '. . . a' thy waves an' thy brikers hae gane ower me' [HSR], – 'The brikers o' deæth cam' roun aboot me . . . ' [HSR].

Brik Neck (*brik-nek*) *n.* Break Neck, sloping area to the south-west of Whitfield and Calaburn farms. It is cloe to the former farmstead of Old Whitfield (the origin of the name is obscure).

brint (*brin'*) *n., poet.* cash, money – 'As for mysel', I'd be content, Wi' but a cannie share o' brint' [JoHa].

brintle (*brin'-ul*) *n., poet.* cash, money – 'Their oh's, an' ah's, and pridfu' selfish canting – Joost gie them brintle, they'll the lave do wanting' [JoHa], 'Another day's work ye shall ne'er hae frae me – Then oot wi' yer brintles quo' Donald M'Gee' [JoHa].

Brisbane (*briz-bin*) *n.* **James** (1792–1862) from Dumfries, he was a hairdresser in Hawick. In 1810 he enlisted in the 91st Regiment of Foot and served in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. He served for over 6 years, and was discharged for poor eyesight and being undersized (he stood just 5 feet 1 inch tall). He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as a hairdresser on the High Street and on Silver Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He is recorded at 2 Silver Street in 1841, 1851 and 1861, also being listed as a Chelsea Pensioner. In 1811 he married Christian Hislop, just before being deployed in the army, and she lived with her family in Hawick; she died in 1823 at the age of 28. Their children were: William (1811–90), who emigrated to Andes, New York; Margaret (1818–1901); James (b.1820), who presumably died young; and Robert (1823–97), who emigrated with his brother. In about 1834 he secondly married Mary Elder and their children included: Isabella (1834–52); and James (again, 1835–1907), who studied medicine at Glasgow University. He is buried at St. Mary's. **James** (1835–1907) son of hairdresser James, he was born in Hawick. He was a druggist's apprentice in Hawick in 1851 and later studied medicine at Glasgow University. In 1861 he was a doctor living in Galashiels. He died in Ormskirk. **Sir Thomas Makdougall** (1773–1860) born near Largs, he had a strong connection with the Kelso area, marrying Anna Maria McDougall (or 'Makdougall'), heiress of Makerstoun, and apending that family name to his own. He was educated in Mathematics and Astronomy at the University of Edinburgh, and joined the army in 1789. He had a distinguished military career, becoming Major-General and was also Governor of New South Wales 1821–25, establishing a constitution for the colony, and building the first astronomical observatory in Australia, at Parramatta. The Brisbane River in Queensland and the city on its banks were named after him. He returned to Scotland in 1825, taking up the life of a country gentleman. He was President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1832 (succeeding Sir Walter Scott) and collected honorary degrees and other recognition for his scientific work, e.g. the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. He built an astronomical and magnetic observatory at Makerstoun, and was the first President of the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society, which set up a museum in Kelso in 1898. There is a sundial to his memory in the village of Makerstoun. **William** (1811–90) born in Glasgow, son of James, who was a soldier in the British Army, with his mother being from Hawick. He and his mother were sent to live in Hawick shortly before the battle of Waterloo. He grew up in Hawick, emigrating to America in 1839. He initially lived in Delaware County, New York, but after about a decade moved to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and in 1859 moved again to Minnesota, settling in the town of Wilton (whose name seems to be a coincidence). There he had a farm and became active in politics, representing Waseca County in the state legislature in 1867 and 1871. He was also school district director, town supervisor, assessor, town clerk, justice of the peace, and president of the anti-horse thief society. In 1873 he donated to the Museum 'granite from Dubith, Minnesota, and two specimens of stone found in his

own farm'. In 1832 in Ancrum he married Janet Scott (b.1809/10), who was from Minto Parish and their children included Isabel Catherine, Helen, James, Hannah, Janet, Alexander, William Robert, Margaret, John Young and Thomas.

Brisk (*brisk*) *n.* horse owned by Rev. John Laurie, minister of Hawick 1757–83. As described by W.N. Kennedy in 1861, it was said that this animal 'by a sort of prescriptive right carried the cornet and the colour' for at least 20 years. Apparently on the first year when the horse was too old to perform these duties, it leapt over hedges on Common-Riding morning, galloped to the Mercat Cross and neighed loudly for attention. Afterwards 'he continued as great a favourite as ever with all the young and old boys who loved The Common-riding'.

brit see **bruit**

the Britannia Airms (*thu-bri-taw-nee-u-ārmz*) *n.* hostelry at 72 High Street running for a few years in the mid-to-late 19th century.

brither (*bri-thur*) *n., arch.* brother – '... And thus the night they a' hae spent, – Just as they had been brither and brither. With my fa ding diddle, la la dow diddle' [CPM], 'Ise tell ye o' a special brither, An' where ye'll fin' 'im, An' nane sae vera far of neither – At dainty Denha'm' [JoHa], 'Our arms grew sair wi' shakin' hands – We a' were brithers sworn' [??], '... Peter, an' Andrew his brither, castin' ane nett intill the se, for they wer fishers' [HSR], 'I bure mysel as thouch he had been my frien' or brither ...' [HSR], 'Accept the enclosed, my freend, my brither – Perhaps ye'll never get anither' [WiD], 'Let ithers tell o' secret signs Wherebye they ken a brither' [RH], 'Is't no the joiner's son, Young Simon's aulder brither?' [WL], 'Let only now the best in Rab be treasured in each home, And be the bond of brither Scot no matter where he roam' [WFC] (not common Hawick pronunciation).

brithren (*brith-rin*) *n., pl., poet.* brothers – 'A' ye my brithren o' oor frosty Nor'lan, Cake-crunchers a', the plagues o' brose and kail aye' [JoHa], 'I wull declare thy næme untill my brithren ...' [HSR], 'I am becum ane fremet untill my brithren, an' ane forener until my mither's childer' [HSR] (see also **brethren**).

the British Chronicle (*thu-bri'-eesh-kro-nee-kul*) *n.* first newspaper established in the Scottish Borders. It was founded by James Palmer in Kelso in 1783. It was also known as **the Kelso Chronicle** and the Union Gazette.

British Linen Bank see **British Linen Co.**

British Linen Co. (*bri'-eesh-li-nin-kō*) *n.* British Linen Company, the former name of the British Linen Bank. It was the first bank to establish a branch in Hawick, in 1783. This was under the management of Bailie Thomas Turnbull at 29 High Street. It later moved to 18 High Street where it remained until the middle of the 19th century, with Gilbert Davidson the agent for a long time. In Wood's 1824 map the bankers listed are 'Messrs. Dickson & Davidson', and it appears to be the main bank in town. A new building was constructed for the bank at 7 High Street (previously the 'Ruecastle Tenement') in 1862, designed by David Cousins, the company's official architect. The building is unusual for its first floor balcony and is Category B. The bank was founded in Scotland in 1746, was taken over by Barclays in 1919 and acquired by the Bank of Scotland in 1969. The Hawick branch has been a Bank of Scotland since 1971.

the British Lions (*thu-bri'-eesh-lI-inz*) *n.* touring rugby team, formed in 1888 (but not named until 1924), and with players selected from among the 4 home nations.

the British Public Hoose (*thu-bri'-eesh-pub-leek-hoos*) *n.* hostelry with luncheon rooms on Wilton Path in the latter part of the 19th century.

Britton (*bri'-in*) *n.* **Lilias** (d.2019) wife of Rev. Stanley, she became the first female President of the Archæological Society in 2001. **Rev. Stanley** (d.2019) minister at the Congregational Church in Hawick.

briz (*briz*) *v., poet.* to bruise, press, squeeze, rub together – 'I mind o' hard frosts and clear munelicht, O' brizzin numb neives on my breeks' [WL], *n., arch.* a bruise, contusion – 'Nocht ailed ma cluits ... A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS] (also written 'brizz').

broad (*brōd*) *adj.* strikingly regional – 'hei speaks broad Hawick' (cf. the older **braid**).

Broad (*brōd*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Ferguson in Cavers in 1815. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Ann Miller in Hawick in 1787. **James** (b.c.1770s) farmer at Horselee according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. He was surely related to John, who was farmer there in 1797. He could be the James, married to Betty Broad, whose daughter Isabel (b.1813) was baptised in East Bank Kirk, or the James, married to Nelly Govenlock, whose daughter Betty (b.1814) was baptised in

East Bank Kirk. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at Horselee in Kirkton Parish according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797. Michael is listed before him and so surely related. Probably the same John was living at Hoscoteshiel in 1800 and had the following children baptised in Roberton Parish: Mitchel (b.1797); James (b.1800); and John (b.1803). He is probably the John 'Brodie of Hascoteshiel' who had a whisky still in a sod house he built in a secluded area. He is said to have met Mr. Easton of Alemoor when returning home one night and when asked if he was not afraid to go home alone at night said 'Deed, Maister Easton, there's twae things that awm no feared for the night, and that's the deevil and the gauger. Wi' esqueba we fear nae evil'. **Michael** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Horselee in the Slitrig valley, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the Michael who married Nelly Leithead in Wilton in 1799. Perhaps the same Michael (born 1788/9 in Hawick Parish) was later a carpenter and glazier in Galashiels. **Michael** (19th C.) married Agnes Telford. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included Mary (b.1820), Walter (b.1821) and Annie (b.1823). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Laidlaw in 1778. He was at Outersideshiel when his daughter Christian was baptised in 1780. **Walter** (19th C.) married Agnes Miller. Their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Nelly (b.1789); Michael (b.1790); and Betty (b.1792). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Euphan Easton in Wilton Parish in 1807. His surname is recorded as 'Braid'. **William** (b.c.1790) agricultural labourer in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on Walter's Wynd. He may be the William who gave some donations to the Museum in 1863. He married Isabel (or 'Bell') Henderson. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: Jessie Scott (b.1827); Andrew (b.1829); and Michael (b.c.1835).

Broadfoot (*brōd-foo', brād-fi'*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) married Nelly Dryden in Hobkirk Parish in 1759.

Broad Law (*brōd-law*) *n.* highest hill in the Borders, reaching 2,756 feet (840 m) at its broad summit east of Tweedsmuir.

Broadlee (*brōd-, brād-lee*) *n.* farm across the Borthwick from Deanburnhaugh, with nearby earthworks. It was contained in Hawick Parish until the Parish of Roberton was formed in 1689/90. In 1479 the lands were held by Robert Turnbull of Broadlee, and it then extended to a 'five merk land of old extent'. Either the same or a later Robert Turnbull is recorded there in 1498. Sandy, Sim and Rob Turnbull are all recorded there in 1503. This is probably the 'Braidle' recorded as part of the property of the Baron in the 1511 charter for the Barony of Hawick. Alexander, 3rd Lord Home purchased the lands in 1512/3 from Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1535 the King revoked several charters relating to lands of Alexander, Lord Home (who was beheaded in 1516), including the lands here, being granted by James Douglas of Drumlanrig to the deceased Gavin Jardine. However, in 1523/4 sasine was given to George Lord Home and in 1551 it was confirmed as one of the lands inherited by Alexander, 5th Lord Home, with Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig as superior, held 'blench for a red rose on 24th June'. In 1535 this is probably the 'Braidlee in the Forest' where a group of Armstrongs stole sheep from John Hope and John Hall, the King's shepherds; these same 2 men were recorded being paid for grain in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540. In 1572 and 1594 it was included in the list of lands belonging to the Baron of Hawick, Douglas of Drumlanrig. It was sold to Martin Elliot of Prickinghaugh and Braidlie in about 1606, the 4000 merks being paid to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1607. In 1615 it was listed among the Baron's lands, and also had the 'pendicles' of Philhope and Eilrig attached to it; this connection further confuses the Braidlie that was seat of the Elliots in Hermitage (who also once owned Philhope), with this farm on the Borthwick. The mill there is also mentioned in 1615 among the Baron's properties. In a 1627 valuation is was 'estimat to 50 lb. in stok, 10 lb. in teynd'. In 1643 the teinds were valued (along with Leap Hill, Woll and Castleside) at £208 and owned by Robert Scott of Heap. In the mid-17th century it was separately formed out of 'Wester Broadley', 'Mid Broadley' and 'Easter Broadley'. There were 14 'communicants' recorded there in 1650 (with surnames Armstrong, Chisholme, Clerk, Hope, Hutton, Martin, Scott, Shiel, Spence and Wylie), when it was also labelled 'The thrie braidlies'. In 1650 the reversion with the Elliots was exercised by James Douglas, Earl of Queensberry, and it passed out of the hands of the Elliots. However, it was still recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, when John Elliot (brother to Elliot of Falnash) paid tax on £216. William Elliot of Philhope paid the land tax on £216 there in 1678. It was part of the estates of Chisholme of Stirches and there were Chisholmes of Broadlee around 1700. The

Hearth tax rolls for Hawick Parish record 'Breadlie not Listed yet paid yr', but the tenant's name is not given. Walter Elliot was recorded there in 1726, William Bell in 1727, Andrew Lauder in 1731, John Welch in 1732 and James Scott in 1742. Thomas Stavert was living there in 1753–63, James Brydon in 1765, John Hislop in 1767, Thomas Davidson in 1772, Alexaner Baptie in 1782, John Graham in 1785, Andrew Goodfellow and John Graham in 1793 and Thomas Graham in 1794. In the 1788 county valuation (and still in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) it is listed among the possessions of William Chisholme of Chisholme, and valued along with Philhope at £216. Tailor Thomas Miller was there in 1801. Walter Amos was tenant in 1812. Thomas Jackson and his family were there in 1841. There is an extensive set of ancient earthworks to the north-east of the farmhouse, roughly oval in shape, about 50 m by 53 m in size, and consisting of an inner and outer bank. 'Extracts fm Broadlee farm book' was a paper read by Alexander Michie to the Archæological Society in 1858, but it is unclear if this book survives (it is 'Bradelee' in 1479 and was formerly 'Braidle', 'Braidlea', 'Braidlee', 'Braidley', 'Braid Ley', 'Braidleyis', 'Braidlie', 'Braidlies', 'Broadlies', 'Broadly', etc., and later 'Broadlea'; it is 'Braidlies' on a 1650 parish map, while Blaeu's 1654 map records 'W. Braidly' and 'P. Braidly', although this may be an error for 'E.'; the name may derived from 'Braidlie' on the Hermitage Water, through the Elliots of Braidlie, who acquired the nearby Philhope in the mid-16th century).

Broadlee (*brōd-lee*) *n.* former farm in Askirk Parish, near Broadlee Hill. It was once part of the Whitslade estate, with Scotts there in early times. Alexander and John Scott 'in braidlee' are recorded in 1493 and in 1494/5, separately John and John son of Alexander Scott; this was probably the farm in Ashkirk Parish. George Scott of Blindhaugh assigned the liferent (along with Castleside) to his wife Margaret Turnbull and then to be assigned to his son Walter; it was specifically described as 'bradle a pendikil of blyndhaucht fra the blyndhauch burn vost to the march . . . eschynesyd with the pertinenches'. The superiority was then held by the Bishop of Glasgow. 'Mar. Scott, for Braidlies' was listed in the 1643 county valuation, with the lands valued at £160. Probably the same 'Goodwife of braidlie' paid tax on £160 in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. The men listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls are William Grieve, Andrew Scott and John Scott. John Scott was tenant in 1724. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the lands (and others in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. It is listed in 1788 being owned by Thomas Wilkinson and valued at £160; the teinds of the lands (along with Castleside) were £62. It was owned by Cochrane of Ashkirk in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was valued (along with Salenside and Castleside) at £519 (it is 'bradle' in 1544, 'Braidley' in 1609, 'Breadlie' in 1694, 'Broadlie' in 1724 and 'Braidlies' in 1788; it is marked 'Braidlie' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Braidly' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Bradlee' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Broadlee Burn (*brōd-lee-burn*) *n.* small stream that runs roughly north past the farm of Broadlee to join the Muselee Burn.

Broadlee Burnfit (*brōd-lee-burn-fi'*) *n.* former farmstead near Broadlee in the Borthwick valley. It could have been located where the Broadlee Burn meets the Muselee Burn, between the farms of Broadlee and Muselee. It is also possible that it is the same place as Broadleeshiel. Robert Scott was recorded there in 1771 and John Scott, as well as cooper James Scott, in 1781. Walter Currie and Andrew Geddes were there in 1787 and John Graham in 1793 (it is 'Broadlie burnfoot' in 1771 and 1781 and 'Braidly burnfoot' and 'Broadly burnfoot' in 1787).

Broadlee Dean (*brōd-lee-deen*) *n.* name for the wooded area of the Muselee Burn between the farms of Muselee and Broadlee.

Broadlee Hill (*brōd-lee-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of Ashkirk, reaching a height of 265 m and containing a hill-fort. The structure lies to the south-west of the summit, and is oval in shape, about 90 m by 60 m in size. The ditch on the north-west side is particularly impressive. There are also some small enclosures at the north-eastern and south-eastern ends. Just south of the farm are the remains of a possible farmstead. On the south-eastern slopes and also to the north-east and east are signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Broadlee Loch (*brōd-lee-loch*) *n.* small lake in the hills between Deanburnhaugh and Northhouse, above Broadlee farm, and with the Catrail passing nearby. It was drained in the 19th century to provide 'marl', and was then known as 'the Marl Loch'. However, it was later restored to a lake, and used (along with the nearby Philhope Loch) to boost the water level in the Teviot for Hawick's water-powered mills. Apparently a shepherd was retained to open the sluice gates when required. The old road from the head of the Borthwick to Hawick used to pass near here.

Broadlee Moss (*brōd-lee-mos*) *n.* high area between Broadlee Loch and Philhope farm. The hills there reach a height of 297 m.

Broadleeshiel (*brōd-lee-sheel*) *n.* former farmstead near the farm of Broadlee in the Borthwick valley. William Laidlaw was there in 1728 and James Glendinning in 1729. Robert Scott was living there in at least 1762–71 (it was 'Broadlie shiel' in 1762).

Broadley Bank Park (*brōd-lee-bawngk-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of Newton in Bedrule Parish, according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

Broadlie see **Braidlie**

Broadmeadows (*brōd-, brād- me-dōz*) *n.* house and estate in the Yarrow valley, between Yarrowford and Newark Castle. It was once owned by the Crown and leased to Raph Ker in the late 15th century. It remained Crown property until at least 1502, with the 'fermes' owed by Patrick Murray in 1512. However, William, son of James Scott 'of' Broadmeadows was recorded in 1502, suggesting that there was an earlier generation of Scotts who owned land there. Andrew Ker of Greenhead was occupier in 1541, paying £30 yearly. It was once a seat of the Murrays of Philiphaugh and Falahill, with Patrick Murray having a sasine in 1589 and Sir John Murray in 1620. Marion Scott and her husband James Donaldson 'of Braidmeadows' are recorded in 1619. In 1624 it was granted by Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh to Andrew, son of William Scott in Fauldshope, who became Andrew Scott of Broadmeadows. Andrew sold it to his father William Scott of Tushielaw in 1648 and in 1676 Andrew's half-brother William Scott of Broadmeadows had permission to build a loft in Selkirk Kirk. In 1695 the estate passed to the Balfours through the heiresses Isobel and Jean Scott. In 1678 the lands were valued at about £1600. It passed again through an heiress to the Scotts of Woll, who sold it in 1803 to John Boyd, who built a new mansion house. James Laidlaw was tenant there in the late 18th century and John Nichol was shepherd there. Sir Walter Scott attempted to purchase the farm in about 1805. Keith Pringle (4th son of Alexander of Whytbank) enlarged the house in the late 19th century. The remains of an 18th century dovecote are now roofless. The nearby youth hostel there was opened in 1931 as the first S.Y.H.A. hostel (it is 'Brademedow' in 1456, 'Brademedo' in 1468, 'Braidmedo' in 1488, 'Brademedow' in 1490, 'Braidmedou' and 'braidmedois' in 1502 and 'Braidmedois' in 1541; it is curiously marked 'Fraidmedowis' on one of Gordon's c.1650 manuscript maps, but 'Braidmeedowis' and 'Braidmedow' on others, and is also 'Fraidmedowes' on Blaeu's 1654 map; there is a place of the same name in Berwickshire).

Broadwood (*brōd-wood, brād-wud*) *n.* **Andrew** (c.1816–89) son of William and Mary Shiel, he was probably born in Selkirk. He was an agricultural labourer at Burnfoot on Ale in 1841. In 1851 he was at Burnfoot Shiel in Ashkirk Parish, with his elderly parents, his sister Isabella and son William. He had a son with Jane Baptie, William, who was born in Hawick in 1839 and baptised by Rev. Adam Thomson of Hawick in 1840; it is possible that they never married. In 1854 he emigrated to Canada, with his parents, sister, son and boarder Jessie Nichol and there he was a farmer in Maryborough Township. He died in Toronto Junction, Ontario. His descendants lived in Ontario and Manitoba, Canada. **Andrew** (b.1833) son of William and Beatrice Cunningham, he was baptised in Heriot Parish. He was an agricultural labourer in Cumbernauld in 1851 and in 1861 he was an 'Oil Extractor', living on Bourtree Place in Hawick. He was also described as a ploughman at Drinkstone in some baptismal records. He married Jane Dalgleish in Melrose in 1854. Their children included: Margaret (b.1855), baptised in Selkirk, but died in infancy; Beatrice Cunningham (b.1857), baptised in Hawick; James Henry Shudie (1858–60), baptised in Hawick, with his name changed from Robert Dalgelish; William (b.1860), baptised in Hawick; Robert (b.1862), baptised in Wilton and joined the army; Andrew (1863–65), baptised in Wilton; John (b.1865), baptised in Wilton; and Mary (b.1869), baptised in Hawick, also died in infancy. **Walter** (b.1806) son of William, he was baptised in Traquair Parish. He married Janet Little (1814–86) in Kirkton Parish in 1839, when both were living at Adderstoneshiel. They also lived at Sunnyside, but shortly afterwards emigrated to Ontario. He worked as a butcher at North Dumfries Township near Galt, Ontario. **William** (1768–1854) son of Andrew and Marion Crombie, he was born in Pencaitland. He was an agricultural labourer, living at Newhall, Ashiestiel, Glonmade, Dryhope, Slade and elsewhere. In 1841 he was living at Sunnyside in Cavers Parish and in 1851 he was living at Burnfoot Shiel in Ashkirk Parish, with his wife and adult children Andrew and Isabella. The whole family emigrated to the Waterloo area of Canada in 1854 and he died shortly afterwards. He seems

to have had an illegitimate son William with Mary Johnston in 1795. He later married Mary Shiel (1780–1871), who was from Ettrick. Their children included: Mary (b.1805), baptised in Traquair Parish, who married John Scott in Stow; Marion (b.1806), baptised in Yarrow, who married David Farquharson; Walter (b.1808), baptised in Traquair Parish, who married Janet Little in Kirkton; Agnes (b.1810), also baptised in Yarrow Parish; Isabella (1815–1900), baptised in Hawick, who married James Braidwood in Maryborough Township, Ontario; Andrew (b.c.1816), baptised in Selkirk, who married Jane Baptie and lived at Ashkirk; Elizabeth (b.c.1820), born in Stow, who was a servant at Kirkton in 1841 and at 5 Slitrig Crescent in 1851; and Joan (b.1822), baptised in Selkirk, who was a servant of Rev. Rodgie of the Green in 1841 and married Alex Murray in Hawick in 1854. Several members of the family emigrated to Canada and he died in Galt, Ontario. **William** (b.c.1795–1865) illegitimate son of William and Mary Johnston, he was probably born in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was at Hermiston House Cottage in Currie and in 1861 he was a widowed shepherd living at Horsleyhill. He married Beatrice Cunningham (c.1795–1859), who died at Bourtree Place. Their children included: Margaret (b.1824), who married William Mowbray; and Andrew (b.1833), baptised in Heriot, some of whose children were baptised in Hawick. He died at Drinkstone. **William** (1839–92) son of Andrew and Jane Baptie, he was born in Hawick and baptised by Rev. Adam Thomson of East Bank Kirk, as recorded in Ashkirk Parish. He emigrated to Ontario to join other family members in Maryborough Township and became a farmer. There he married Mary Ann Haight and their children were Silas Andrew (b.1867), Florence Agnes (b.1869) and Gertrude Bogart (b.1874). He died at Toronto Junction, Ontario (also written 'Braidwood').

Brocholey (*brok-lee*) *n.* former settlement in Liddesdale, located on the south-western part of the Hermitage valley to the west of Longhaugh. The name occurs from the 14th to 16th centuries in several variants and it appears to have been abandoned by the early 17th century. It was valued at 8 shillings in a rental roll c.1376, and also in 1541, when the tenant was Robert Elliot. It is probably the settlement of around 10 buildings whose remains are on the east bank of Thief's Sike (it is 'Brocholey' around 1376, 'Brokellie' in 1541 and marked 'Brocol' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

brocht (*brocht*) *pp., arch.* brought – 'she was brocht up in Denum', 'See, ha'e! there's a letter the post laddie brocht . . . ' [JJ], 'Aw was born at the 'Green' and she was brocht up at the Kirkstyle' [JEDM], '. . . Yet strengthening ties o' kinship Had brocht me back at last . . . ' [DH], '. . . Has that calm-breathin' hour in its peacefulness brocht' [JJ], 'Hawick Wattie's brocht another Spring . . . ' [WP], 'It brocht to mind anither day langsyne . . . ' [WL], 'But Wull's departure brocht, alas! Nae glad millennium . . . ' [DH] (cf. **broucht**, and the more common **browt** and occasional **brung**).

brock (*brok*) *n.* the badger, Meles taxus –'The stinkan brockke wi' his lang lank lyske, Shotte up his gruntle to see' [JTe].

Brockhoperig (*bro-kup-rig*) *n.* farm in the upper Ettrick valley, between Cossarshill and Shorthope (it is 'Brokupridge' in c.1680).

Brockie (*bro-kee*) *n.* **David** (b.1796/7) son of Thomas and brother of George. In 1825 he joined Thomas on the island of St. Helena, as clerk for the East India Comany's farms there. When he returned to the Rule valley in 1833 he brought with him a walking stick made from a tree that grew near the former Emeror Napoleon's bedroom and a wash-stand made from the bedroom door. In 1852 he was a factor at Minto Kames as reported in a court case related to the late David Nisbet. In 1861 he was at Minto Kames, farming 1,000 acres and employing 11 people. His wife was Jessie and their children included: Catherine; and Thomas, who was farmer at Hawthornside. **George** (19th C.) son of Thomas. About 1823 he was chosen by the Governor of St. Helena (Gen. Alexander Walker, of Bowland near Galashiels) as superintendent of the East India Company' farms on the island, not many years after Napoleon's death. He hired his brother David as his clerk. They converted Longwood, the former Emperor's house for agricultural use, with cattle in his bedroom and gots in the saloon. They remained until 1833 when the company's charter expired. On his return he married Catherine, only daughter of Robert Symington, farmer at Edstoun, near Peebles. This was against the wishes of her parents, and was apparently an elopement. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Barnhills in the late 1700s, moving to Prieston (in Bowden) in his last years before retirement. He is recorded there in the 1789–97 Horse Tax Rolls for having a saddle horse. He also owned 6 farm horses in 1797. He married Mary Nisbet and they lost a daughter in her youth. Their son George married Catherine

Symington, and they also had other sons, including David. **Thomas B.** (19th/20th C.) son of David, he was tenant farmer at Hawthornside. He was on the Committee of Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club from 1905. In 1872 he married Anna Henderson Renwick, daughter of William and Isabella Usher (sister of Thomas from Melrose Parish). They had 2 sons and 4 daughters, most of whom emigrated. He was actively involved with the Hobkirk School Board.

Brockie Law (*bro-kee-law*) *n.* hill on the farm of Hyndlee, just to the east of the B6357 and south-east of Hyndlee. It reaches a height of 366 m. A fairy story was once told about this area (the name could relate to the badger).

brod (*brōd*) *n., arch.* a board, table, piece of wood, collection plate – 'Payd to Andrew Turnbull for putting on the letters in the brod in the Quire of Hawick' [PR], 'Paid to John Pringle, Wright, for a brod to hands of clock . . . 0 6 0' [BR1732], 'Paid James Wintrope for falding brods in Bailies' loft, 1 14 0' [BR1735], 'Paid Andrew Turnbull, elder, for building in the brod at the steeple head, &c., . . . 0 2 0' [BR1755], '. . . it's as fit to be yokit i' the cart as ever ye was to be inside the brods o' a poopit' [WNK], 'Syne, crup thegither, hullerie, Under the shelter-brod, watchin the cauld blashes O wet snaw . . . ' [DH], 'Wi' halesome fare my brod You've set . . . ' [WL] (also **bred**).

Brodie (*brō-dee*) *n.* **Alexander Bryden** (1821/2–67) born in Selkirk, he was son of Walter, publican at the Black Bull in the Sandbed. He was a grocer in Wilton. In 1851 and in Slater's 1852 directory he is listed at Ladylaw Place. In 1861 he was on Albion Place (probably the north side). His wife carried on the grocer's shop until 1897. He probably firstly married Margaret Laidlaw, who died around 1845; their children included Walter and George (b.1845). In 1848 in Wilton he secondly married Mary (b.1819), daughter of Andrew Govenlock from Jedburgh. Their children included Elizabeth (b.1850), Helen (b.1853), Catherine (b.1854), Andrew (b.1856), Jane (b.1858), Peter (b.1860), Robert (b.1862) and Mary (b.1864). **Andrew** (1856–1928) son of Alexander and Mary Govenlock, he was a knitwear manufacturer in Hawick. His company was known as A. Brodie & Co., with its 'Kumfy' brand, which was taken over by Innes, Hennderson in the 1920s. He married Barbara (1853–1928) daughter of farmer James Cairns. They had a son Alexander (b.1881). **Rev. B.** principal teacher of the Wilton Lodge Academy 1892–98, and the West End Academy before that, running the schools along with his wife. **George** (18th C.) married Bella Thomson in Minto in 1787. **James** (b.1781/2) from Westruther, he was farmer at Deanfoot in Minto Parish. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1851 he was farming 225 acres and employing 10 labourers. His children included James (b.1807), Mary (b.1809), Giles (b.1809), Stuart (b.1820) and Agnes (b.1823). **James A.** (19th/20th C.) foreman printer with the Hawick News, he was well known as a promoter of the Temperance movement and the Friendly Societies in the town. He acted as Session Clerk for St. George's Kirk 1924–35 as well as helping run the Sunday School there. **Michael** (19th C.) local architect who designed the Buccleuch Hotel in 1882 and the frontage of the main Hawick Co-op Store in 1885. He practised in at least the 1860s to 80s. He also designed the Old Parish Church Halls about 1883, as well as the South U.P. Church in Langholm. He was still alive in 1901. **Peter** (b.1792/3) born in Legerwood, he was farmer at Clarilaw near Bowden. He was known as a fighter in his youth. In later life, he was said to have weighed 23 stone and at the Wisp Club once called Elliot of Lymiecleuch a 'toom hemlock', leading to a bet over who weighed more, with Elliot winning by a pound. **Peter** (b.1811/12) born in Selkirkshire, he was a mason in the Dean. He was living at 13 Burn Row in 1841 and 1851, which was just called Wilton Dean in 1861. His wife was Annie and their children included Janet, Helen, Agnes, Jean, Margaret, Walter, Elizabeth, Annie, Betsy and William. **Robert** (19th C.) from Nottylees, near Kelso. He was tenant farmer at Bedrule, taking over from Mr. Haliburton in 1827 (shortly after William Pringle) and remaining until about 1846. He did not carry on the limeworks started by Mr. Pringle. **Robert** (19th C.) listed as 20th member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1856. **Walter** (1786–1849) born at Sunderland near Selkirk, son of Peter and Mary Murray. He was innkeeper at the Black Bull on the Sandbed. He is recorded there in 1841, along with his wife Helen and chidren Jane, Alexander (innkeeper in Innerleithen) and Helen. He married Helen Brydon (1787–1873). Their son Alexnder (b.c.1821) became a grocer in Wilton. Their daughter Margaret (d.1842) appears to have had an illegitimate son (Robert Brodie Wilson) with cabinetmaker Walter Wilson. The family are buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant farmer at Upper Keith in East Lothian.

In 1793 he purchased Gatehousecote and Over Bonchester from Charles Kerr of Abbotrule. He combined them into a farm he called Chesterhill, although the purchase was never completed (either because he could not come up with all the money or because of haggling over the sale), and he eventually had to give up his Rulewater ambitions. Nevertheless he is recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, as owner of 9 horses. He is probably the William of Gatehousecote recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. He had a son, John.

the Brodies (*thu-brō-deez*) *n.* name recorded for a group who burned Hawick in 1565, stated in a letter from the Earl of Bedford to Sir W. Cecil. It is uncertain who they were (there are no obviously relevant local occurrences of the name 'Brody' in those times). The most likely is that what was meant was 'the Braidlees', i.e. the followers of Elliot of Braidlie, who was feuding with the Scotts of Branxholme around then. This raid may have been what led to the ambush of the Scotts at Ewes Doors.

broken men (*brō-kin-men*) *n.,pl., arch.* term applied to men who have no feudal superior and live in a lawless and impoverished condition, outlaws – 'Forasmikill as it is understand to my Lord Regent and Lordis of Secrete Counsall how the thevis and brokin men inhabitantis of the contreis of Liddisdaill, Ewisdaill, Eskdaill and utheris . . . ' [RPC1567], 'Sundry brokin men and utheris, inhabitantis of Liddisdale, having of late made incursions into England . . . ' [RPC1593].

the Bromyleaks (*thu-brō-mee-leeks*) *n.* former name for an area between the main B6399 and Hermitage Castle.

the Bronze Age (*thu-bronz-āj*) *n.* period between the Stone and Iron Ages, characterised by the use of bronze tools and weapons, lasting in Britain from around 2300 B.C.E. until about 750 B.C.E. There is plenty of evidence of occupation in this period in the Tweed and Teviot valleys and their tributaries, including cairns, stone circles, burial cists, standing stones, axe heads, bronze pins and ornaments, pottery and beads. 3 bronze shields found near Yetholm were one of the most impressive Borders discoveries, and a mirror was found near there in 2004. The Hawick Museum has a flanged axe from the Middle Bronze Age, as well as other artefacts from a similar period. There are 9 Bronze Age burial cairns situated around Smasha and Whitfield Hills, a few miles west of Hawick, each being about 30 feet in diameter and only 2 or 3 feet high.

broo (*broo*) *n., arch.* brow – '. . . And mither's got nae broos to kiss, For nane o' them were greetin' On Young Year's Day' [TCh] 'The croon o' contentment is light on her broo' [WAP], 'His lang drawn face an' furrowed broo Support his waefu' manner . . . ' [WP] (not partcularly Hawick pronunciation).

broo (*broo*) *n., poet.* soup, broth – 'I'd plunge the boiling liquid through, Wi' haly mettle; Till little should be left but broo, In a' the kettle' [JR], '. . . young people being urged to partake largely of the broth by the old saying, 'The strength is all in the broo' ' [RJT].

the broo (*thu-broo*) *n.* the dole, unemployment benefit, or the office where people sign on for the dole.

broo-band (*broo-bawnd*) *n., arch.* a brow-band – 'It was interesting to see the more elderly of the women . . . in many cases wearing the 'broo-band' . . . ' [V&M].

brook (*brook*) *v., arch.* to possess, have the use of – '. . . and considering what large room and share they brook and possess of ye said kirk, they earnestly desired that the school might be built in anie other convenient place' [PR1714].

brookable (*brook-u-bul*) *adj., poet.* bearable, able to be borne – 'Verilie I say untill yow, It sall be mair brookable for the lan' o' Sodom an' Gomorrha in the day o' judgement nor for that citie' [HSR].

Brooklands (*brook-lindz*) *n.* one of the newer houses on Sunnyhill Road.

Brooklands (*brook-lindz*) *n.* house on the corner of West Stewart Place, facing Wilton Hill. It was for some time an Abbeyfield Home for the elderly.

the Broom (*thu-broom*) *n.* farm on the Teviot near Ancrum. It was purchased in the 1790s by Thomas Ogilvie of Chesters and William Brown was tenant there in 1797. Mason Thomas Scott and servant Robert Henry were also recorded there in 1797 – '. . . And that day he'd been a' the way doon at the Broom' [UB].

Broombauks (*broom-bawks*) *n.* former farmstead to the west of Hass, near the boundary between Southdean and Jedburgh Parishes. The stream there is Broombauks Burn. There are signs of stock enclosures, rig lines and an ancient farmstead there.

Broom Cavers (*broom-kā-vurz*) *n.* former farm near Caverton in Eckford Parish. It is unconnected with Cavers Parish, even although there were Douglases there in the 17th century.

Broomhaa (*broom-haw*) *n.* Broomhall, former farmstead just north of Greensidehall, identified with the more modern Broomiebrae and Broomieknowe. Archibald Turnbull was there in 1759 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Broomhill (*broom-hil*) *n.* farmstead to the south-west of the modern Flex and directly south of the old Flex house. There is now no sign of the former farmhouse, although its location is still easily seen on maps. Walter Martin was tenant there in 1797 and John Martin was there in 1799 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map and J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777).

Broomhills (*broom-hilz*) *n.* farm in the upper Jed valley, just east of Chesters. Rev. William Bennet owned the lands in 1643, valued at £800. There were 2 hearths recorded there in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Thomas Mein farmed there around the 1860s. Some ancient urns were unearthed here around the mid-19th century (also called 'Broomhill', it is written 'broonhils' in 1694; marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Broomholm (*broo-mum*) *n.* farm about 2 miles south of Langholm, which was held by the Maxwells and farmed by the Armstrongs in the 16th century. John Byres and Mrs. V. Pattersin were there in 1821. There is a nearby Roman fort, covering about 4¼ acres and occupied roughly from the years 85–100 (it is 'Brumholme' in 1585 and 'Bromholme' on Sandison's c.1590 map).

Broomiebrae (*broo-mee-brā*) *n.* former farmstead near Greensidehall, once part of the estates of the Scotts of Whitehaugh. The farmers there in 1792 were Robert Scoon, Andrew and James Waugh, James Black and Robert Renwick. John Young was a servant there in 1799. Robert Scoon was there in 1812. It was later the name of a villa-style residence reached off Stirches Road (also called 'Broomie Brae' and 'the Broomiebraes'; probably the same as 'Broomhall' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Broomiebraes Spring (*broo-mee-brāz-spring*) *n.* former water supply in Wilton, near Broomiebrae, but its precise location uncertain – 'O, few folk mind now o' the Broomiebrae Well, O, few folk mind now o' the Broomiebrae Well; Yet in my young days mony a story we'd tell As we a' sat aroond the Broomiebrae Well' [JCG].

Broomieknowe (*broo-mee-now*) *n.* lands owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch from the 16th century, possibly the same as the farm of this name between Langholm and Canonbie. It is recorded as 'Brwneknow' in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. Thomas Armstrong was there in 1682.

Broomieknowe (*broo-mee-now*) *n.* house off Greensidehall Road, just west of the former U.P. Manse. It was for a while the residence of Provost Mitchell, then purchased by Sir Thomas Henderson and rented for the use of the minister of St. George's before being gifted to the church as its new Manse in 1925. This is also the name of a house in Denholm, once a blacksmith's.

Broomielaw (*broo-mee-law*) *n.* ?? – 'Westward Ho! We're bound for Canada Where the mighty mountains rise; Ships await us at the Broomielaw To take us to our prize' [JEDM].

Broomlands (*broom-lindz*) *n.* house on the left off Stirches Road, shortly after Raeson Park. It was built for manufacturer Francis E. Wilson in about 1880 and is now divided into flats.

Broomlands (*broom-lindz*) *n.* former place name, recorded in the 1760s along with Clarilaw, in a dispute over teinds between William Scott of Burnhead and Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. Probably the same Broomlands was given in a charter, along with Pinnacle, from Robert Scott of Howpasley to Hector Turnbull in 1550.

Broomscleuch (*broomz-klooch*) *n.* former name for lands in the upper Slitrig valley. It is listed in 1607 as 'Brumesclewis' along with 'Brounishall' (probably Broon's Hill), 'Roberthill' and other lands sold by Hector Turnbull of Stanedge to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs.

Broomshaugh (*broomz-hawf*) *n.* former name for part of Salenside in Ashkirk Parish. The 1753 sasine of Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall refers to the 'twenty shillingland, or thereby, of Salinside, called Breaths Langshot and Broomhaugh'. In 1815 they are described as 'the twenty shilling land of Salenside called Wreathlongshot and Broomshaugh'.

Broomy Hill (*broo-mee-hil*) *n.* another name for **Broomhill**??.

broon (*broon*) *adj.* brown – '. . . hei was aye broon as a berry' [IWL], 'The black and the broon Ran nearest the toon' [JP], 'And in amang the buds o' a broon hazel tre, It's up there gat a wee bird, and sang a sang to me' [TDa], 'In a howm, by a burn, where the broon birks grow, And the green ferns nod when then wild winds blow' [JoHa], 'Where the burnie rushes broon ower the rocky water-fa', An' weets the birken-boughs wi' its foamin' ' [JJ], 'Here's to our married lads and here's to our horses! Here's to the black yins, the broon, and the grey!' [JEDM], 'A hankie at his chowks, and a thick broon chowe . . . ' [DH], 'Doon comes Robin wi' his auld broon fiddle, Turns he a lichtsome air

. . . ' [WL], 'Attired in a cloak o' a licht reddish-broon . . . ' [DJ] (also spelled 'broun').

Broon (*broon*) *n.* (Brown) **Adam** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. Other men named include Scotts and Turnbulls. He may be related to John, who is also listed there. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in Hermiston in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction between John Johntone of Hermiston and Patrick Johnstone. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Renwick and their children included: Robert (b.1644); Isobell (b.1647); Isobell (again, b.1649); and Adam (b.1652). If he was father of weaver Adam, then he was probably also a weaver. He probably witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Bennet in 1656. He was probably the Adam who, along with William, witnessed a baptism for John Oliver in 1680. He was probably the 'Adam broun headhous elder' who witnessed a baptism for weaver Thomas Tinlin in 1705. **Adam** (17th C.) weaver who was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He is probably the 'younger, weiver' who in 1683 was held in the tolbooth after James 'Budie' had 'craved lawborrowes' against him, 'dreading personal an bodyly harme'. He was also recorded as 'Adam Brown, younger, weiver, called of Headhous' when he was sentenced to the stocks in 1683; this was for insulting the Bailies in court after breaking out of the tolbooth and running 'up and down the town . . . more like ane made and distracked man than a reasonable person, who formerly had solemnly made and given his burgess oath'. He may be the Adam who was a quartermaster of the weavers in 1707. In the baptismal record of 1703 he is 'headhouse in hawick', in 1706 is 'called headhouse', in 1707 is 'headhouse younger' and in 1709 he is 'distinctionis causa called headhouse younger weaver in Hawick'. He witnessed baptisms for merchant William Black in 1708 and for tenant Gideon Amos in 1714. He is probably the Adam 'headhouse' who witnessed baptisms for Archibald Paterson, tenant in the Flex, in 1722 and 1729, and a baptism for weaver William Turnbull in 1724. He married Bessie Murray and their children included: Nicholas (a daughter, b.1700); Benjamin (b.1702); and Agnes (b.1703). In 1706 he appears to have secondly married Janet Buchan, who was also from Hawick, and had further children including: Blench (b.1706); Adam (b.1707); and James (b.1709). The witnesses in 1700 were merchants Walter Elliot and Robert Brown (probably a close relative), in 1702 and 1703 were carrier Andrew Clerk and weaver William (probably also related), in 1706 were Bailie Robert Brown and flesher Robert Renwick, in 1707 were Robert Tinlin and Thomas Tinlin and in 1709 were wigmaker Richard Miles and weaver James Scott. Other children may have included: an unnamed daughter (b.1690); Bessie (b.1697); and John (b.1711). He could be the Adam, son of Adam and Malie Renwick, born in Hawick in 1652. **Adam** 'Heidhoose' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He is surely related to the earlier Adam 'called of Headhous' (but cannot have been the son born in 1707). He is recorded as 'Young Headhouse' in 1719 when he married Isobell, daughter of Francis Paterson in Flex Their children included Bessie (b.1720) and Adam (b.1722). The witnesses in 1720 were smith William Young and 'fowler' Archibald Little. It is possible he is the Adam who witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1739 for James Graham in Braidlees and for James Blyth in Burnfoot. **Adam** (18th C.) married Marion Buckham in Bedrule in 1747. **Adam** 'Yedie', 'Auld Simmie' (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He already had his nickname in the early 1800s when a story is told (by W.N. Kennedy) of Rev. John Young falling off his horse when it was startled in his stable, with someone heard laughing outside, to which the minister said 'I'm not like you, I fell and have risen again, but when you fell it was for all eternityi', meaning that he knew 'that it was the person Yedie Brown, called Auld Simmie, who was laughing'. It seems unlikely that this was Yedie the artist, but it is possible. **Adam** 'Yedie' (c.1790–1853) born in Hawick, son of Tom and Beatrix (or 'Beattie') Kyle. His father was a Burgess, and was said to dissaprove of his interest in drawing, so that he would hide away by the Teviot at the Sandbed, drawing on slates, and painting using crushed up stones. He apprenticed as a shoemaker, but was more interested in painting and fishing. He never received any instruction in art, but was completely self-taught. He gave up shoe-making, after encouragement by the assistant minister, Charles Thomson. He was said to have a great ability to tell funny stories, but detested getting up early in the morning, and a tale is recounted of how he scared his father one early morning by setting up a sheep's head with a theatrical costume. In another story, an example of his aversion to whisky as a young man, he was asked to return to Town from the Loanhead, to

procure a bottle of whisky for his friends on a hot day, but instead came back with a load of treacle toffee, which they proceeded to put down his shirt in revenge. In the late 1810s he painted the scenery for some amateur dramatic productions that took place in the Town Hall. He painted several portraits of local worthies in the early 1800s, perhaps particularly in the period 1820–22; the 'Brown Gallery' in the Museum is composed of portraits collected in the early years of the Archæological Socity, including those of Wullie Gotterson, Robbie Davidson, Wull Slush, Wull the Cutler (twice), Robert Rutherford, and an unnamed girl. There are also paintings (somewhere) of Wullie Bulloch, Nannie Cumming and John Brown. Although relatively crude, these are amongst the earliest likenesses of inhabitants of Hawick. There are also miniatures of Mr. & Mrs. Turnbull of Allars, Isabell and Margaret Elliot of the Cross Wynd, and Miss Grieve of Howden, Selkirk. Additionally he painted 'Leistering on the Teviot' and 'Scene in the house of James Ruickbie the poet', which are also in the Museum (while 'At Hornshole' and 'Scene in the Sandgate of Newcastle' are additionally referred to as being donated to the Museum in 1863, but their present whereabouts are unknown). At the age of 30 he became paralysed in his right side, and retaught himself to use his left hand. He subsequently left Hawick, living in Alnwick for a while, where he married Eleanor Longstaff and had a second family. He later moved to Newcastle to become a portrait painter; he is described as a portrait painter from Scotland living in All Saints, Newcastle according to the 1841 census. However, he also seems to be referred to as 'Ralph' in the 1851 census, suggesting he may have changed his name (or used that as his artist's name, or else it was simply a mistake). He married Agnes Scott in Hawick, and she was born in Ashkirk Parish around 1782. Their children included: Thomas (b.c.1810), who married Jane Guthrie and was a shoemaker; William (b.c.1820), who married Isabella Ferguson and was also a shoemaker; and James S. (b.c.1822). Their children William and Beatrix died as infants in 1815 and 1816. His wife Agnes appears to be living alone in the 1841 and 1851 censuses, and although she was listed as a widow, it may be that they divorced (and he abandoned his young family). In Alnwick in 1832 he married Eleanor, daughter of William Longstaff and Eleanor Forster; his 2nd wife died in about 1843. They had 4 children together (2 before they were married): Adam; Charles; James; and Agnes (b.1837). Little is known about his later life, although W.N. Kennedy (writing in 1863) says that he remained cheerful through ill-healh and poor circumstances, and that the phrase 'as lichtsome as Yedie Broon' became popular in Hawick. He died in Newcastle in the 1853 cholera outbreak and was buried in a mass grave in St. Anne's Churchyard there. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Buckham in Bedrule in 1697. **Alexander** (18th C.) employed as manufacturer in Hawick, relating to the spinning school and early industry supported by Douglas, Eliott, Chisholme and other local gentry. In 1738 he was 'Master of the Woollen Manufactory at Hawick' in a letter preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was overseer for the company from about 1738, but was forced to resign in 1742 due to concern over performance of his duties. **Alexander** (18th C.) recorded as Session Clerk and Schoolmaster of Hawick Parish in 1751. Nothing else is known about him. **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) servant at Earlside according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He may be the Alexander, married to Janet Jackson, whose son Stewart was baptised in Cavers in 1810. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Esq. Orchard' in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. His portrait, by William Irving of Longtown, was exhibited in Carlisle in 1824. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Browns. **Alexander** (19th C.) local beggar. He is identified (by Rev. Robert Young) as the person mentioned in a story by Frank Hogg in 1876. On arriving at a manse near Hawick and taking ill, the minister took him in and treated him well for a few days. But when he was put into a cart and conveyed towards Hawick, he leapt out and disappeared through a plantation. **Alexander** (b.1819/20) from Cavers Parish, he was a labourer at Old Fodderlee in Hobkirk Parish in 1861. His wife was Janet and their children included Alexander. He is probably the agricultural labourer who was living at Abbotrule Stables in 1841 and may be the Alexander who later lived on Damside. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Damside in Wilton. In 1872 he donated to the Museum a number of copper coins and a sliver coin 'found under a heap of stones which Mr Brown removed for the purpose of making a march dyke ... on the farm of Bedrule'. He also excavated 2 'sepulchral cairns' on the farm of Bedrule, which included urns that fell to pieces, as well as a stone cist, each apparently containing

'what looked like bone-dust, or burnt bones'. It is possible he is the Alexander of Trinity Street who in 1900 donated 4 copper coins to the Museum. **Alexander Laing** 'Sandy' (b.1851) manufacturer of Galashiels who was brother of Andrew Haddon's mother. He was born in Selkirk, son of William and Marjory Donaldson Laing. He was Liberal M.P. for the Border Burghs 1886–92. He beat G.O. Trevelyan in the 1886 election with the narrow margin of 30 votes, the election being fought largely on the Home Rule Bill, with Trevelyan then a Unionist and Brown a Liberal. He was defeated by Thomas Shaw in 1892. He married Esther Brown, daughter of the minister of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire. **Andrew** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was a resident of the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is probably the weaver Andrew who witnessed a baptism for the Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1694 (suggesting that he was an Episcopalian). In 1705 he witnessed a baptism for workman Robert Gledstains. Also in 1705 he was quartermaster of the weavers when they passed an act to prohibit any of their members from taking more than one apprentice at a time. **Andrew** (1672/3–1750) resident of Castleton Parish. He and his wife Betsie Turnbull are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Andrew** (17th C.) shepherd at Whitlaw in 1740. He married Agnes Scott and their children son Andrew (b.1740) was baptised in Hawick. He is probably the Andrew who married Agnes Scott in Minto Parish in 1733. Other children who may have been his, with the mother's name not given, are: Bessie (b.1734), baptised in Hobkirk; William (b.1737) in Hobkirk; Isabel (b.1738) in Jedburgh; Marion (b.1739) in Cavers; Helen (b.1744) in Crailing; Christian (b.1745) in Minto; George (b.1747) in Jedburgh; Adam (b.1748) in Minto; and Andrew (b.1750) in Jedburgh. The witnesses in 1740 were shoemaker William Wright and Robert Scott, servant to Rev. William Somerville. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Wilson and their son John was baptised in 1785. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) from Harbottle, in 1791 he married Margaret Dryden (or perhaps Leyden) from Cavers. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) from Ashkirk Parish, in 1798 he married Margaret Scott in Hawick. **Andrew** (d.1799) mason in Hawick. He married Margaret, daughter of John Leithead and their son William was baptised in Hawick in 1799. In the record of his death he is 'mason son in law to John Leithead'. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) servant at Whitriggs, according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. **Ann** (b.1801/2) from Edinburgh, she was a teacher in Denholm. In 1861 she was 'Teacher of Day School' at 'Deanburn Cottage Day School', with her sister Elizabeth as her assistant. **Archibald** (19th C.) from Hawick, he emigrated to Philadelphia, where he was a merchant. In 1858 he donated a native American stone hatchet to the Museum and in 1866 some American money. **Archibald** (b.c.1810) from Ancrum, he was farmer at Craggs in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1851 he was recorded there as farmer on 70 acres, employing 1 labourer. He was still recorded there in 1868. **Carl** (19th/10th C.) writer of the poem 'A Hawick Common-Riding Toast'. He is probably the same as 'Karl'. **Charles** (18th C.) described in 1733 as 'late servant to Cavers'. In 1733 in Cavers Parish he married Ann Lamb and their daughter Ann was baptised. **Charles** (b.c.1800) foreman at Nixon's Mill. He was living by the factory in 1841. He married Margaret Ferguson and their children included: John (b.c.1820); Thomas (c.1823–1911), who married a granddaughter of Robert Burns; and Charles (b.c.1830). **Clement** (19th C.) born at Bankhousestone in Midlothian. He was a boarder at Yarrow School, along with his brother Tom. He was from the Tower Inn in Hawick, and so presumably son of innkeeper Billy. He became long guard on the mail coach from Edinburgh to Langholm and was later an innkeeper in Langholm. In 1851 he was keeper of the Crown Inn in Langholm. His wife Agnes was from Wilton Parish. **David** (18th/19th C.) recorded as a servant at Timpendean on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He was uncle of Walter 'Goold' Ballantyne, so either he married a Ballantyne, or he had a sister Elizabeth who married a Ballantyne. His children included William (b.1823/4), George (b.1831/2) and Jane (b.1835/6). He is supposed to have given the nickname to his nephew after the young Walter took apart a stocking frame, saying 'wei'll hae tae ca' ye Goold', that being the name of the only framesmith in Hawick at the time. **David** 'Gallopin Davie' of Rawflat (1800–69) eldest son of Peter of Rawflatt and Margaret Elliot. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1823 and farmed at Hundalee. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. About 1846 he moved to Wales to work as an estate agent and died there. He married Miss Bedford from Ireland, then later Margaret Shortreed, and also married a third time. **David**

'Dave' first Cornet from Stirches, being selected in 1979. He worked with Lyle & Scotts, then helped train racehorses with Alistair Whillans, before becoming a builder's labourer in Edinburgh. He married his Lass, Margaret McLeod. **George** (16th C.) tenant farmer at Hallrule, mentioned in the 1562 Feu-Rule Baronial land dispute. He is probably an ancestor of the later Browns at Hallrule. **George** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Hallrule on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably related to Walter, who was also listed there. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident in Harden. He married Helen Douglas in Roberton in 1712 and their children included Elspeth (b.1713). **George** (18th C.) contracted by Sir Gilbert Eliott (on behalf of local gentlemen interested in manufacturing in the Hawick district) in 1736 to use some looms for manufacturing coarse, tarred wool. He appears to have been replaced by Alexander Brown by 1739. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1776 and 1780. His children included Betty (b.1772), George (b.1774), Christian (b.1776), Christian (again, b.1778) and an unnamed child (b.1780). **George** (18th/19th C.) son of William, landlord of the Tower Hotel. He was Cornet in 1811. **George** (19th C.) apparently a native of Jedburgh who became Cornet in 1854. He took over the grocery business at 9 High Street from Robert Thomson, and was thereafter referred to as 'Cornet Broon'. **George** (1815–86) son of James and Lizzie Hope, he was born at the Carterhaugh Toll Bar. At age 15 he ran away to Canada, returning 11 years later with a French-Canadian wife (Margaret Egan, 1825–1901) and starting a long series of jobs. He first became toll-keeper of the Tweed Toll (between Gala and Selkirk), moving to Whillan Toll (between Gala and Stow) after a year, then to Belses, Deanbrae, Hawick Wester Toll, Deanbrae and Wester Toll again. While the railway was being built he drove a cart to Whitrope for James Turnbull (grocer) and later for John Young (baker). After that he ran a greengrocer's shop at 43 High Street, where he also kept cows. He later moved to the Crown Close, where he still kept cows, and sold fresh herring in season. His children were Mary Ann (who died young), James (controller of Greenock Post Office), John (who became an engineer), George (a wool-sorter of Slitrig Bank) and Mary (who married William Davidson, Provost of Haddington). **Grace** (1938–), B.E.M. Born and raised in Newcastleton, her family moved to Langholm. She worked with solicitors Stevenson and Johnstone and then joined the staff at Langholm Town Hall, eventually becoming Depute Town Clerk. After Reorganisation she became Registrar in Langholm. She has been the longest serving member of Langholm, Ewes and Westerkirk Community Council, as well as volunteer with several local clubs and instutions. At Burns suppers she is known as a reciter of 'Tam O' Shanter'. She supported local elections for about 60 years and organised the ceremonies when Neil Armstrong was awarded the Freedom of Langholm. In 2017 she received the British Empire Medal for voluntary service in the communities of Langholm, Ewes and Westerkirk. **Hector** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He was probably related to Thomas, who was also listed in the same place. **Hector** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton and may be related to the man of the same name in Minto Parish. **Isobella** (b.1811/2) originally from Selkirk, she is listed as grocer in Denholm from 1837 until at least the 1860s. She probably lived on Sunnyside, and was living alone in 1851. **James** (15th/16th C.) appointed as attorney to Sir William Douglas to represent him at the giving of sasine for the Barony of Hawick in 1511/2. His name is recorded as 'Jacobo Browne' and the ceremony took place at the Mote. He is probably the same 'Jacobo' who was witness to the baronial sasine for Hawick in 1514. **James** (16th C.) mentioned in one of Hawick's first existing sasine of 1558. It is stated there that he owned the lands to the north of those being transferred, suggesting perhaps around the modern Buccleuch Street. He may have been related to Thomas, who held lands according to the 1537 Charter. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in the Wems, undir Watt of Hoppisburne', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He probably lived at Weens and was a servant or dependent of Walter Turnbull of Hobsburn. **James** (17th C.) recorded in the 1643 valuation of Roxburghshire. His lands in Hawick were valued at £6. He may have been related to Robert, who was also a landowner in Hawick at the same time. **James** (17th C.) recorded as resident at 'mylnholme' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear whether this was was 'Millholm' (or Millburn) near Hermitage village or the much further south Millholm. **James**

(17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1694 he witnessed a baptism for James Inglis. He married Isobel Brown and their son John was baptised in 1694. Perhaps the same John also married Margaret Stavert and had further children Sarah (b.1696) and Thomas (b.1706). The witnesses in 1694 were John (probably a relative) and Patrick 'Dunce'. **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1703 he was fined for being found drunk in the house (i.e. pub) of Robert Brown after 10 o'clock, as well as 'for swearing and cursing their'. He is probably the James who married Margaret Bridges in 1703. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1705, with witnesses mason John Napier and weaver Adam Jardine. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Helen (b.1717); Janet (b.1719); Agnes (b.1722); and James (b.1724). **James** (18th C.) tenant in East Burnfoot on Ale sometime in the period it was owned by Walter Scott, namely 1715–37. He could be the James baptised in Wilton in 1716 to George and Helen Douglas. **James** (18th C.) recorded as mealmaker in Fanns (in Ashkirk Parish) in 1747 when he had a bond with the officials in Selkirk. There were discharges in 1742, 1749 and 1757, then another bond in 1757, with the discharge in 1760. **James** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1761 he married Janet Fletcher, who was from Wilton Parish. Their children included: William (b.1762); Andrew (b.1766); William (again, b.1768); James (b.1769); Walter (b.1772); and Betty (b.1776). The last 4 children were baptised in Yetholm. The witnesses in 1766 were baker John Kedie and shoemaker John Oliver. Perhaps the same James had a daughter Betty baptised in 1780, with witnesses William Riddell and Thomas Brown (perhaps both shoemakers, but hard to read). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Thomson in 1785 and their children included: Robert (b.1788); Margaret (b.1785); Agnes (b.1790); and Andrew (b.1793). The witnesses in 1793 were 'Special Congregation'. **James** (18th C.) 'hind' in Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1789. He could be the James, married to Mary Turnbull, whose children James (b.1784) and Agnes (b.1785), were baptised in Lilliesleaf. William (b.1784), Mary (b.1787) and Margaret (b.1789) could also be his children. **James** (b.1775) son of shoemaker Thomas. He was listed in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. His brother John was also listed. However in 1799 he was listed among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and was still on the ballot list in 1801. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Eastcote according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd who married Lizzie Hope (from Cavers) and became proprietor of the East End Toll Bar in Hawick. They later moved to the Selkirk Toll Bar. Their son was George, toll-keeper and shopkeeper of Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the 'Woollen S.W.J.' listed at around 60 High Street on the 1841 census, with wife Margaret and children Margaret, Agnes, Mary, George, James, William and Robert. **James** (b.1796/7) from Selkirk, he was blacksmith at Old Belses. He was recorded there in 1841 and in 1851 was a Master Blacksmith employing 1 man. His wife was Helen and they had at least 11 children, including: Isabella (b.1824/5), who married Robert Ainslie; Andrew (b.1827/8); Jane (b.1828/9); Helen (b.1830/1); Ann (b.1831/2); Janet (b.1833/4); John (b.1838/9); James (b.1839/40); and Walter (b.1843/4), minister at Braid Church in Edinburgh. His wife was a widow at Old Belses in 1861. **James** (19th C.) married Jane Ballantyne in 1838, the marriage recorded in both Hobkirk and Melrose Parishes. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Ballantyne in Hobkirk in 1849. **James** 'Jamie Cant' (1846/7–91) poor, struggling individual, who was a familiar sight on the streets in the late 19th century. He was a simpleton who rarely worked, and was a pal of 'Hawick Wattie'. He stayed in various lodging-houses, spending most of his life in Hawick, where he died in the Poorhouse. He was photographed with a sandwich-board by J.Y. Hunter in about 1890, advertising the photographer's own business – 'See their eyes are sairly swollen And they've lost baith hair and skin, They're Jamie Cant and Pally Wattie, Come, let us run them in' [WE]. **James B.** (1832–1904) known by the pen-name 'J.B. Selkirk' or the initials 'J.B.S., he was a poet and essayist from Selkirk. He was also an artist and lover of music, and had an interest in ecclesiastical matters. Born in Galashiels, his family moved to Selkirk when he was a boy. He wrote 'The Last Epistle to Tammus' (better known as 'A Border Burn'), and many other poems with a Border flavour. His books included 'Yarrow and Other Poems' (1869), 'Poems' (1896), 'Bible Truths and Shakespearian Parallels' and 'Ethics and Æsthetics of Modern Poetry'. He spoke at

the 1884 franchise rally in Hawick held at Loch Park. He was a Deacon and last surviving member of the corporation of weavers in Selkirk; it was while the old English flag from Flodden was in his possession that it was framed and preserved behind glass. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Buckham. He is buried in Selkirk Auld Parish Kirkyard. 'J.B. Selkirk, 1832–1904: centenary reflections' was compiled by Wilma Derry and edited by Avril Jack in 2005. **James** (d.1915) only son of James, who was an insuranceman living at 15 Gladstone Street. He was Quartermaster Sergeant with the 1st Battalion K.O.S.B., being a professional soldier for 12 years and secretary of the Army Temperance Association while serving in Lucknow. He was killed early in the Gallipoli campaign. **James** (b.1894/5) son of labourer William and Agnes Richardson. He was a blacksmith's hammerman. In 1920 he married Janet Halliday Waldie. **Janet** (17th C.) cottar at Newton in Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Janet** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, valued at £1 16s 7d. It was owned by Lord Minto in 1811. **Janet** (b.1808/9) daughter of Rev. William of Eskdalemuir. After the death of her father she lived with her mother at 17 Buccleuch Street. In 1873 she gave permission for Dr. Brydon to write an article for the Transactions based on her father's 'Memorabilia of the Parish of Eskdalemuir, begun by William Brown 1793'. Perhaps the same Janet is recorded in about 1874, along with Mrs. Rodgie, as owner of part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick, perhaps around Buccleuch Street; it is unclear how she was related to other Browns, or if she was connected to Rev. Rodgie. **Jean** (17th C.) resident at Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. She was probably widow of a former tenant farmer there. **Jean** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Jean** (18th C.) chambermaid at Orchard in 1791, when she worked for Willian Elliot Lockhart. **John** (15th C.) Canon of Glasgow, he was appointed to Lilliesleaf Kirk in 1480, succeeding Robert Turnbull. He is said to have entered 'the great gate with the key of the same, and touching the baptismal font, the chalice, the book, and the other ornaments, according to use and wont'. He probably still held the benefice in 1489 when there was a dispute about teinds with Walter Ker of Cessford and James Riddell of that Ilk. It is possible he was the same John who was nominated as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1479, but not confirmed. **John** (15th C.) witness to a document of 1484/5 giving lands in Mangerton to Walter Scott of Branxholme and also witness to a document relating to Whitchesters. He could be the same man as 'Johannes Broune' who was among the local men who were rewarded by the King in 1463/4 for the capture of John Douglas of Balvery. He may be related to Adam who was also listed there. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was probably related to Thomas, who was also listed. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as a farm worker of George, portioner of Belses. In 1618 there was a compaint that he and David Turnbull were tending the animals at Belses during Sunday worship when a group of Middlemases from Lilliesleaf 'unhonnestlie strak and dang thame and brak their headis, to the effusioun of thair bloodis'. **John** (17th C.) recorded as Procurator Fiscal of Hawick in the 1660s. **John** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1660 he was fined by the quartermasters of the incorporation 'for weaving linen for ten penneyis the elne against their will'. After complaining to the Bailies, 'the haill weavers except John Browne to pay the somme of £6 Scots'. He could be the John who married Janet Johnston and had children William (b.1648) and Marion (b.1652) baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1652 were James (probably related) and Andrew Rutherford. **John** (17th C.) resident of the Hassendean area that was still part of Roberton Parish in the 1680s. There he witnessed baptisms for William Turnbull in 1683 and for George Knox in 1684. **John** (17th C.) tenant at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He could be the John who witnessed baptisms for John Taylor in 1690, for John Renwick in 1691 and for James (probably a relative) in 1694. **John** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1740 for flax-dresser William and wright (at Branxholme Park) James Riddell and another in 1745 for miller James Scott. He may also be the John who in 1772 witnessed a baptism for Hugh Anthony (whose mother was Margaret Brown). He married Margaret Graham and their son William was baptised in Hawick in 1742. The witnesses were dyker William Elliot and 'junior w...' William Turnbull. **John** (18th C.) recorded receiving poor money in Bedrule PArish

in 1729. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Gibson in Wilton Parish in 1748. **John** (18th C.) recorded in the Hawick Town Treasurer's book of 1767 when he was paid 'for going post to Edinburgh with a letter'. It is unclear what his occupation was, but presumably it included travelling. **John** (18th/19th C.) carrier of Denholm, listed along with Alex Hogg, in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. They went from Denholm to Edinburgh every Monday fortnight. **John** (b.1777) son of shoemaker Thomas. He was recorded in 1797 and 1798 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. His brother James was also listed in 1797. The annotation 'Serving' in 1797 suggests that he was already serving and in 1799 he appears to be listed as someone who had been balloted in 1797 and was serving. He is easily confused with other contemporary Johns, e.g. the beggar painted by Adam Brown. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Scawmill. He was recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. He could be the John who married Janet Robson in Wilton in 1795 or the John who married Catherine Martin in Wilton in 1800. **John** (b.c.1790) carter on the Kirk Wynd. His wife was Helen, and their children included Beattie, Ann, Helen, Thomas, Janet, Mary and Agnes. He could be the same man as the Denholm carrier. **John** (c.1782–c.1840) Hawick man who became a well-known beggar. It was said that he started begging from an early age and by the mid-1820s was the only professional beggar in Hawick. He supposedly enlisted in the army and deserted many times, after spending the cash inducements; although he usually got away, he was also flogged several times after being caught. He spoke a combination of Yorkshire and Scottish dialects, and spent time in towns on both sides of the Border. He also had a dog called 'Hawick'. He was sometimes a seller of 'spunks', and pretended to be many things during his life in order to extort money. He faked being deaf and often had his jaw tied up with flannel and wore an old hat and handkerchief on his head. There is a story (recounted by W.N. Kennedy) of how, after a long absence, he reappeared in Hawick about 1820, disguised as a preacher, trying to collect money from the assembled crowd, but was soon recognised by the residents. He was said to have been a stout, large boned man in his prime. In 1816 Christian Scott died in Hawick, and was recorded as 'mother to John Brown the Deserter'. He may therefore be the John born to John Brown and Christian Scott in Ashkirk in 1770. It is possible he was the labourer recorded in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. A painting of him by Adam Brown is in the Museum. He may be the 'Packman' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1840. **John** (18th/19th C.) publican in Denholm, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **John** (1806/7–40) father of William of Alloa. He married Janet Sprot, who died in 1849, aged 47. They also had a daughter, Janet, who died in 1848, aged 19. He is buried in St. Mary's kirkyard along with his wife and daughter. He may be the 'Packman' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1840. **John** (19th C.) Hawick resident who married Elizabeth Ekron in 1835. **John** (19th C.) resident of Outerside farm. In 1872 he donated to the Museum an 'upper stone of bowl-shaped quern' that he found when casting peat on the farm. **John** (b.1832) from Haddington, where he was helped in his education by Dr. John Cook, minister there. He was assistant teacher at Haddington for a while and then attended the Normal School, being admitted to Educational Institute of Scotland in 1847. In 1854 he was appointed as Schoolmaster in Newcastleton, and a few years later a new, larger school was built. He was recorded living at 'Schoolhouse, Douglas Square' in 1861. He also served as Librarian, Registrar, Collector of Rates, Inspector of Poor and Heritors' and Session Clerk for Castleton Parish. He was also Superintendent of the Parish Church Sunday School from 1855 until 1903. He retired in 1900, after 51 years as a teacher and 46 in Castleton Parish; there was a celebratory dinner for him in Newcastleton. In 1903 he retired from his additional posts as Inspector, Clerk and Collector; the first entry in the death Register after he retired was his own. His wife was Jane Amos, and their children included Anna Jane and Janet Young. **John Brotchie** (19th C.) from Edinburgh, he moved to Hawick to be a tailor. He was given the nickname 'Topper Broon' on account of the top-hats he would wear. In 1886 he married Elizabeth Gracie. Their children were: Mary Ann (b.1887), who married a Swinton; Elizabeth Alice (b.1888); Isabella (b.1890), who died young; John (b.1893), who was injured during WWI; Ada (b.1897); Freddy (1903–92); and Isa (1905–88), who married Robert Spowart. **John** (19th/20th C.) son of George and Mary Egan. He was an apprentice with John Melrose & Sons, and became second engineer on the Cunard ship 'Umbria'. In Liverpool he was nicknamed 'Little Brown', to distinguish him from another John Brown of Hawick. **John** (19th/20th C.) Hawick man who worked in Liverpool and was known as 'Big Brown' to

distinguish him from the other Hawick John. He was also sometimes nicknamed 'Caliper' on account of his bandy-legs. **John** 'Foosty Broon' or 'Jocky Foost' (20th C.) shopkeeper of a general store at the foot of Wellington Street in the mid-20th century. The shop was well known for stocking everything, including very old sweets, etc. The shop window also contained hand-written epithets, such as 'the end of the world is at hand'. In later life he suffered from mental illness, being often seen on the streets talking to inanimate objects. **Karl** (19th/20th C.) psudonym of **Charles Stewart**. **Keith** wrote the article 'Double modals in Hawick Scots' in 'Dialects of English' (1991) edited by P. Trudgill & J.K. Chambers. **Keith** 'Chugger' (1958/9–) Hawick man known for his renditions of 'The Mosstrooper's Song'. He was made Mosstrooper of the Year in 2022. His nickname came from 'Chugga-Boom' the name of the car of the 'Ant Hill Mob' in the cartoon series 'The Wacky Races', this being altered to 'Chugger Broon'. **Lowenger** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His forename is unusual. In 1796 he was described as 'Drainer in Ormiston'. His children included John (b.1796) and Helen (b.1798). **Lyle** (d.1598) servant of Lady Margaret Lorraine of Harwood. He was killed during attacks on the Lorraine estates by members of the Turnbull Clan, brought about through quarrels with Lady Margaret, herself a Turnbull. His farm was burned and had 30 cows, 60 sheep and 5 horses stolen from it, according to the trial of 1606. His name is recorded as 'Lyell Broun'. **Margaret** nee Moffat (1762/3–1855) daughter of James, who farmed at Craik and Garwald, she was born at Eskdalemuir. She was a resident of about 17 Buccleuch Street in 1841 and 1851. She was widow of Rev. Dr. William, and must have come to Hawick after his death in 1838. She is listed as 'Ind.' and 'Annuitant', and in and 1852 directory was listed among the local gentry. She lived on Buccleuch Street with her daughter, Janet. **Rev. Marina D.** minister at St. Mary's in Hawick from 2010. **Mary** (18th C.) cook and housemaid at Minto in 1789 when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. She was listed as 'Margrat' in 1791 and still cook at Minto. **Matthew** (b.1799/1800) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a farmer who lived at Weensland Cottage. He is recorded there in 1841, along with Thomas and Christy (his parents) and Isabel (his sister). In 1851 he was at Newton in Wilton Parish, with his mother and sister. By 1861 he was a carter at 8 Bridge Street (possibly being equivalent to 4 Dovecote Street). **Capt. Percy George**, C.B.E. of Weens (1874–1954), born in Edinburgh, son of a Naval Commander. He served in the Royal Navy, becoming Lieutenant in 1896 and Commander in 1908. He served on several ships during WWI, and was in command of H.M.S. Champagne when the ship was lost to a submarine attack in 1917 with the loss of over 50 lives. The Court Martial concluded that he had remained with his vessel until it sank from under him and he was awarded the C.B.E. for his action. He retired with the rank of Captain in 1919. He married Mary Hutchins (c.1874–1935). He was living at Weens from at least 1936 and served as Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Peter** (d.1822) farmer at Rawflatt and later at Newton in Bedrule Parish. He was one of the original members of the Jedforest Club. He is recorded at 'Newton etc.' on the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned no fewer than 15 horses. He was additionally taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. He was appointed as one of the trustees for Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester when he got into financial difficulties; the trustees sold off that farm in 1779; he was referred to at that time as 'in Minto'. He is described in the Old Statistical Account as a tenant farmer who had 'in the course of a few years, shewn how much may be done by improvement in this parish'. He was at Newton in 1801 when his servant John Rutherford was listed on the Militia ballot. He was a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. In 1799 he married Margaret (b.1774), daughter of Robert Elliot of Harwood and Elizabeth Pringle. Their children were: David, who worked as an estate agent and died in South Wales; Robert, who died young; Peter, who also died young; Elizabeth Pringle, who married Jedburgh surgeon Gavin Hilson; Jane, who married James Pott of Potburn; Eleanor, unmarried, buried at Ancrum; and Margaret (b.1817), who married Robert Pringle from Bairnkine. He died suddenly when visiting Edgerston. **Rev. Peter** (d.1871) from Hutchesontown in Glasgow. He became minister of Allars Church in 1825, and was called to Wishawtown in 1831 (although he may not have left until 1833). In 1863 he moved to Victoria, Australia, becoming minister of Hawthorne and was appointed Professor of Exegetical Theology at Melbourne for his last 5 years. He wrote a history of the parish of Cambusnethan and was for several years the editor of 'The Christian Journal'. A sketch of him exists. **Richard** (14th C.) owner of lands in 'Ermildon' (i.e. somewhere

around Arnton Fell) in Liddesdale, according to a c.1376 rental roll. The list includes 'Locus Ricardi Broun', valued at 12 shillings. **Richard** (16th C.) recorded in Headshaw in 1580 when he and John Thomson acted as cautioners for Walter Scott of Headshaw to make payment to Thomas Ker of Kippielaw. Probably the same Richard was recorded as occupier of a husbandland in Ashkirk in 1580/1, which Walter Scott in Ashkirk held, and offered to Walter Scott of Headshaw. In 1581 he was 'in Askirk' when he 'licensed his heirs and assignees' to build on his tenement in Selkirk. Also in 1581 he was recorded as former occupier (along with George Easton) of Salenside Croft and 'Skakriggis', lands that were then assigned to John Scott in Kirkhouses by Walter Scott of Ashkirk. **Richard** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Rowlespittell' (i.e. Spittal-on-Rule) in 1610 when he received part of the lands of Barnhills and 'in Reullspittell' in a 1612 list of men convicted of charging more than the allowed rate of interest on loans. He failed to appear in Edinburgh to answer the charge and was denounced as a rebel by the Privy Council. **Richard** (d.1930) from Broxburn, he came to Hawick Free Kirk (St. George's) as Precentor in 1892, serving in that capacity until he retired in 1920. His daughter Susan (later Mrs. Whitelaw) later filled the position of church organist. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569 when listed among those for whom Sir Walter acted as cautioner in Hawick, before the Warden. He was probably related to Thomas, who was also listed. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1599 as a servitor of Hector Turnbull of Barnhills. He was a subscriber at Barnhills to a bond by John of Minto to enter the Lorraines of Harwood. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1640 he and 2 others, 'Wm. Frater, and Steven Omond', had to make public repentance for playing at 'nineholes' (i.e. nine men's morris) on Sunday. Perhaps the same Robert married Helen Thomson and had children baptised in Ashkirk, including Bessie (b.1647), James (b.1652) and Isobel (b.1657). The witnesses in 1652 were John 'Fraiter' and James Kedie. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in the 1643 county valuation, when his lands in Hawick were valued at £4. He may have been related to James, who was also a landowner in Hawick at the same time. He could be the Robert, married to Helen Swan, whose daughter Bessie was baptised in 1649. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Veitch and their children included: Jean (b.1653); and Marion (b.1671). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant at Whitehaugh in Wilton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Mains according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Bailie Robert** (17th/18th C.) Junior Bailie in 1706 who carried the Flag back through the town at the Common Riding, after the Senior Bailie, Robert Hardie, had carried it out. This is because the Cornet-elect refused to carry it, perhaps from its dishevelled state. Also in 1706 he was Magistrate when ex-Bailie John Binnie was fined for bad behaviour. In 1707 he and the other Bailie, Robert Ruecastle, were fined by the Council for assaulting others during the Common Riding. Such censure by the Council of their own Magistrates is surely unprecedented, and although the incident is not described in detail, it presumably had something to do with the disturbances at the Common Riding the year before. In 1707 he and Robert Ruecastle witnessed a baptism for tailor William Donald and he also witnessed a baptism for Thomas Tinlin. In 1710 he was given custody of the Charter Chest, which contained the new Flag, with the 2 Bailies holding the keys. He was an ex-Bailie on the Council when the bond was granted (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He is probably the merchant on the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694 and who was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is also probably the merchant who witnessed a baptism for weaver Adam (perhaps a relative) in 1700 and another baptism in 1702. He may be the merchant who is recorded in 1703 when weaver James Brown was fined for being drunk in his house after 10 o'clock; he presumably kept a public house and they may have been related. He witnessed a baptism for weaver Thomas Tinlin in 1704, when he was described as a merchant (and not Bailie, suggesting he had not yet served as Magistrate). He witnessed further baptisms in 1706 for weaver Adam Brown 'Headhouse' (who may have been related), in 1711 for cooper Alexander Weens and in 1712 for smith Thomas Oliver. His name was also spelled 'Browne'.

Robert (18th C.) wright in Bedrule. His daughter Helen was baptised in 1731. Robert (b.1729), Janet (b.1733), Elizabeth (b.1736) and Margaret (b.1739), baptised in Bedrule, were probably also his children. **Robert** (d.bef. 1799) weaver in Hawick. He was recorded at the Sandbed in 1772. He married Agnes Scott in Hawick in 1755, and the family were members of the Associate Kirk in Midlem (with several baptisms later written into the Hawick Parish records). Their children were: unnamed (b.1756); Walter (b.1758); Margaret (b.1760); James (b.1762); William (b.1766); Robert (b.1768); and Nelly (b.1772). The early baptisms were performed by Rev. Arnot, the 1756 and 1758 ones performed at Midlem, the 1760 one at Whitehaugh, and the 1762, 1766 and 1768 ones in Hawick. The 1766 one was performed in Hawick by Rev. Morrison of Norham and the 1768 one by Rev. Young. The 1772 baptism was recorded in Wilton Parish and performed by Rev. John Young of the Green Kirk. His wife Agnes Scott died in 1799, by which time he was already deceased. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Robrt (b.1757), James (b.1758), John (b.1760) and Robert (again, b.1762). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Todrig in 1787 and 1789 and Hoscote in 1792. He married Magdalen (or 'Mady') Inglis and their children included: Margaret (b.1783); Adam (b.1787); Hannah (b.1789); William (b.1790), spirit-dealer in Deanburnhaugh; and David (b.1792). He is probably the Robert who was at Middlestead in Selkirk Parish when his daughter Mary was baptised in Roberton in 1781. He is probably the 80-year old Robert living in Deanburnhaugh in 1841. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) hind at Pinnacle recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Coliforthill according to the ballots for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded in about 1800 when he was discharged as a private in the Hawick Volunteers 'for having refused to pay the fines incurred by him'. **Robert** (b.1804/5) from Langholm, he was a farm worker in Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1841 and 1851. In 1861 his widow was living at Harden. He married Mary Lockie and their children included: Elizabeth (b.c.1834); Janet (b.1836); Henrietta (b.1838); William (b.c.1840); Robert (b.1842); Margaret (b.c.1844); James (b.1846); George (b.1849); Mary (b.1852); and Jane (b.1855). His first few children were baptised in Ettrick Parish. **Robert** (b.1824/5) from Cavers Parish, he was a grocer and tailor in Lilliesleaf, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He was on the south side of Main Street in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Agnes and they had children Jessie, Robert and Margaret. **Robert** (19th C.) farmer at Muselee in the 1860s. He could be the Robert (d.1901) commemorated at Borthwick Waas. **Robert Laidlaw** 'Magenta Robbie' or 'Magenta Robert' (d.1906) native of Hawick, who worked as a stockingmaker, but spent his last 25 years as a pedlar, selling odds and ends from his 'tin carpet bag'. One story tells of his nickname coming from the colour he decorated his stockingmaker's lamp during the 1863 royal wedding celebrations, but a perhaps more likely alternative is that it derives from his mother's referring to him as 'Ma gentle Robbie'. He had a woe-begotten expression and an aversion to soap and water, and was known as a harmless, simple-minded soul. There are several amusing stories told about him, e.g. that when he had a child born, and his friend first asked if it was a boy, and when that guess was wrong, said that it must be a gilr then, Robbie said 'Here, wha has tel't ye?' He is said to have written on the census that 'widower, as his wife was living in America' and on another occasion written his age as '50 and 8', the number thus being recorded as '508'. Appearing in his night-clothes at the entrance to his close and was told by a passing policeman that it was 5.30 a.m., to which he said 'I'll need to awa back an' rise'. He was a regular attender of the West Port Kirk, where he would dress in a white tie and kid gloves. He applied for the post of Inspector of the Poor, claiming that he knew more about them than anyone else. He was immortalised in poems by Robert Murray and William Peffers. He was buried in the pauper's section of the Wellogate, where a cairn was erected in the 1980s. **Samuel** 'Sam' (19th C.) English stockingmaker who came to Hawick in the mid-1800s and was one of those who helped introduce cricket to the Town. He is probably the spirit dealer at about 17 Howegate, listed on the 1841 census; he was living with Sarah, probably his wife. **Thomas** (15th C.) listed among the Roxburghshire men who had remission in 1488/9 from James IV for their support of the previous King, especially on the battlefield at Stirling. Most of the men appear to have been closely associated with Douglas of Cavers. In 1493 he was described

being 'in Minto' when, along with George Davidson in Raperlaw, he had remission for stealing livestock, as well as for associating with the former Duke of Albany and for stealing sheep along with James Elliot before his earlier remission; his surety was Walter Scott of Whitchester. Possibly the same 'Thomas Brun' was listed on the 'retour of inquest' for Robert Elliot inheriting his grandfather's lands of Tillilee and Cauldcleuch in 1497/8. He may be the Thomas in Cavers who, along with Walter Scott in Newhall Burnhead, was surety for George Turnbull in Weens in 1502. **Thomas** (16th C.) owner of 3 particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. Perhaps the same Thomas was listed in 1541 among associates of Sir James Douglas of Cavers. **Thomas** (16th C.) one of the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for them in Hawick, that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. He was probably related to Hob, who was also listed. **Thomas** (17th C.) Hawick resident recorded in 1650 when Walter Scott was fined for striking 'his dure, in the night, and desiring him to cum out for his hanging'. It is not known which Walter Scott this might have been, and what the nature of the argument was. He could be the Thomas married to Helen Deans (whose daughter Margaret was born in 1648) or the Thomas married to Helen Swan (whose daughter Helen was born in 1652). **Thomas** (17th C.) Hawick resident mentioned in a court case of 1673. William Scott was accused of striking his brother Robert Scott, apparently because he (Thomas) had called William a 'yallanger', 'the provocation being 'given' be Robert Dicksone, shoemaker, and the said Thomas Broun being contumacious'. **Thomas** (17th C.) servitor to John Wilkie in Hassendean. In 1684 he was named as a fugitive for being a Covenanter. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. Presumably the Thomas listed as owner of a hearth at Craigend (in the same Parish) was a different man; the will of Thomas 'in Minto Craigend' is recorded in 1694. **Thomas** (17th C.) blacksmith at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull in 1686. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) miller at Ashkirk Mill, recorded there in 1698. He married Isobel Hislop and their children included: William (b.1691); Isobel (b.1698); Jean (b.1701); John (b.1703); and Thomas (b.1705). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Synton. He married Isobel Brown and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included: Jean (b.1701); and John (b.1703). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Janet (b.1731), Thomas (b.1733), Robert (b.1736), Anna (b.1739) and Helen (b.1742). **Thomas** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Margaret Douglas and their children included Isabel (b.1779), Mary (b.1781) and Margaret (b.1788). The witnesses in 1788 were weaver John Elder, senior, and John Elder, junior. In 1794 his mother 'Old Mrs. Brown' died. **Thomas** 'Tom' (d.1823) shoemaker, probably on the High Street. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for James (perhaps a brother) in 1780. He was appointed as a Burgess of Hawick in 1782. In 1784 he witnessed a baptism for fellow shoemaker James Cheap. He may be the Thomas who in 1791 witnessed a baptism for gardener James Kyle (perhaps his brother-in-law). He is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owning a work horse. He married Beatrix Kyle in 1773 and their children included: William (b.1774); James (b.1775); John (b.1777); Janet (b.1780); Helen (b.1782), who could be the shoebinder living on the Howegate in 1841; Agnes (1785–87); Margaret (b.1787); Adam (b.c.1790), who was a shoemaker and portrait painter; and Walter (b.1793). The witnesses in 1774 and 1775 were the whole congregation and in 1793 were gardeners James Kyle (perhaps related to his wife) and John Hardie. His sons James and John were both listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797; John appears to have actually served. The death of a grandchild of his is recorded in 1805. **Thomas** (1794/5–1870) flesher on the Cross Wynd. He is listed there in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was on the Cross Wynd with his wife Agnes (or Nancy) and children Beatrix, Thomas and William. In 1851 and 1861 he was a butcher at 10 Cross Wynd. He married Agnes Laidlaw and their children included: Beatrix Kyle (b.1831); Thomas (b.1834); Margaret (1837–40); and William Laidlaw (b.1840). His wedding celebrations took place in the Fleece Inn, and it is said that (along with his best man) he broke with protocol in inviting the minister's wife to join them for dancing in the ballroom. Based on the naming of his children, it seems likely he was a late child of

shoemaker Thomas and Beatrix Kyle (and therefore that he was a brother of the painter Yedie). **Thomas** (b.1810/1) boot and shoemaker in Hawick, son of the painter Yedie, with his mother being Agnes Scott. He may be the Thomas who was listed (along with Archibald, presumably a close relative) in Pigots 1837 directory. He married Jane Guthrie in 1835. In 1841 he was at about 16 High Street, living with his wife Jane and daughter Margaret. In 1851 they were listed at 3 High Street (although this may be a different numbering scheme). By 1861 he was listed as a shoe salesman (and widower) at 76 High Street. **Thomas** 'Tom' (b.1813/4) born in Stow, he was farmer at Ruletownhead. He was a keen horseman, huntsman and shooter. Once, returning from Hawick in a hurry, he went over the parapet at Hallrule Brig, and although unhurt, his friend John Usher marked the letters 'T.B.' into the stone to mark the event. He is recorded as Judge at the Common-Riding Races in at least 1859, 1860 and 1861, and was also a Steward in 1858. In the 1861 census he was farmer of 430 acres, employing 9 people. He was recorded at Ruletownhead in a directory of 1868. Never a successful farmer, he spent his last years selling farm merchandise. He married Ellen Kerr and their children included Thomas, Mary J.P., Robert Kerr and William. **Thomas** (b.1823/4) stockingmaker, son of John, who was a carter. In 1841 he was living with his parents and siblings on the Kirk Wynd, on 1851 on the Howegate and in 1861 at 13 Back Row. He was probably the stockingmaker on the Loan who donated a Confederate States banknote to the Museum in 1863. He could be the 'Tom' of the Howegate who was remembered in a poem by Thomas Chapman – 'The winds round the mountains of Teviotdale sigh, And down in the woodlands the cushats complain, And warm tears are streamin' frae mony an eye, For Tammas o' Howgate that's now frae us gane' [TCh]. **Thomas** (d.1890) teacher in Ancrum and then in Hawick. He worked at the Science and Technology School, being assistant to Mr. Pitcairn in the teaching of senior classes. He was replaced by Mr. A.S. Williams in the 1880s. He also wrote some poetry, as well as a biography of Leyden. He published 'St. Mary's Loch, A Poem' and 'The Battle of Ancrum Moor' in Hawick in 1889. He could be the Thomas of whom John Guthrie painted a portrait. He died at Bonjedward. **Thomas** (c.1823–1911) born in Hawick, son of Charles and Margaret Ferguson. He moved to Dumfries with his father and brother to help set up a hosiery firm and became a foreman carder. This was the first factory in Dumfries to manufacture tweed yarn. In 1857 he married Jane Emma Burns, who was a daughter of Robert, eldest son of the poet Robert Burns. In about 1870 he moved with his family to Canada, where his elder daughter Isaballa Ferguson became ill and died. He worked at McCrae's Woollen Mill in Guelph. About 8 years later they returned to Scotland and in 1903 moved into Burns old house in Dumfries, acting as caretaker for the museum there (with Andrew Carnegie supplying them with £60 per year). His surviving daughter, Jean Armour Burns (1864–1937), was said to bear a strong resemblance to her famous ancestor, and was the last legitimate descendant of the Bard. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Hallrule on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably related to George, who was also listed there. **Rev. Walter** (b.1843/4) born at Old Belses, 11th child of James, the blacksmith there. He spent part of his childhood in Selkirk and attended school at Lilliesleaf. He was a blacksmith up until he was about 25, then in 1867 started training for the ministry. He was minister at the South U.P. Church in Galashiels from 1877 and then minister of the Braid Church in Edinburgh from 1886. He also served as Moderator of the Edinburgh Presbytery. **Walter** (d.1930) from Lilliesleaf, he was ordained as 1st minister of Galashiels South U.P. Church in 1877. The new church there was opened in 1880. He turned down the chance to move to Glasgow and then Edinburgh, but in 1886 he went to the new congregation at Braid, Edinburgh. He retired in 1919 and there was a celebration of his jubilee in 1929. **William** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. In about 1420 there was a Papal decree to give him the perpetual vicarage of Lilliesleaf when it became void after John of Kirkmichael received another benefice. He already possessed the Archdeaconry of Orkney. He visited the Pope personally in Florence in order to be given these benefices. Perhaps the same William was subject of a request for a benefice on Kelso Abbey in 1403. He may also be the same as the William, student for many years in Paris and elsewhere, who requested a benefice from Dunkeld in 1394, although already holding Hilton church in St. Andrews Diocese. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Bennet and their children included: Bessie (b.1640): William (b.1643); and Margaret (b.1649). He may be the William who in 1654 witnessed a baptism for William Hall. **William** (d.c.1683) tenant in

Barnhills. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Peebles in 1683. **William** (d.c.1684) tenant in Minto Mill, whose testament is recorded in 1684. **William** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Helen Elliot and their children included: James (b.1687); and an unnamed child (b.1689). Andrew was a witness in 1687 and hence presumably related. The witnesses in 1689 were James Beattie and William Swan. He was listed as a weaver on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He could be the William who, along with Adam, witnessed a baptism for John Oliver in 1680. He was witness in 1702 and 1703 to baptisms for weaver Adam (who was surely related). **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. He could be the William in Menslaws whose wife was Margaret 'Roughheath', her will being recorded in 1687; her surname may be a variant of Routledge. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Mill in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. In 1694, along with James Pringle, he witnessed a baptism for William Tait. He is probably the William who married Janet Somerville and had children Thomas (b.1688) and William (b.1691). His wife's name appears as 'Elizabeth' in 1688, with witnesses possibly Andrew ... and James .... **William** (17th C.) resident at Blackburn in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records **William** (17th/18th C.) probable resident of Hawick (the entry is hard to read). He is recorded in the Wilton Session records for 1706 as 'Post' when he was paid for the purchase and carriage of a session book. Perhaps the same William was 'servant' in 1716 when he (along with innkeeper William shiel) witnessed a baptism for wigmaker John Norville. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was in Highchesters in 1731 when his son James was baptised. He could be the William who married Margaret Scott in Roberton in 1730. **William** (18th C.) resident at Scawmill in 1733 and 'under Miller' in Hawick in 1741. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Mary (b.1733); John (b.1735); Sarah (b.1741); William (b.1743). The witnesses in 1733 were James Scott and John Dryden and in 1741 were writer Thomas Watson and merchant Charles Tudhope. **William** (18th C.) flax-dresser in Hawick Parish. He married Helen Riddell from Wilton Parish in 1736. Their children included: Margaret (b.1738); and William (b.1740). The witnesses in 1740 were shoemaker John (probably a relative) and wright James Riddell (perhaps related to his wife). **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Thomson in Minto in 1740. **William** (18th C.) Town Piper in Hawick. He was recorded as piper in 1745 and also 1756–57. However, it may be that he overlapped with Walter Ballantyne, and that the pair shared responsibilities for piping, drumming and other duties of the Burgh Officers. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism, along with Walter Ballantyne, for Thomas Ballantyne in 1763. He married Mary Allan and they had daughters Jean (b.1743) and Margaret (b.1745). The witnesses in 1745 were shoemaker John Scott and carrier John Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1774 he married Jane Hardie and their children included: Christian (b.1775); and William (b.1777). **William** (18th C.) farmer in Minto Parish. In 1780 it is recorded that he was in possession of the lands of Kameside Park. **William** (18th C.) tobacconist in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1781 and 1792. His brother Peter died in 1809. **William** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. His son Robert died in 1798. **William** (18th/19th C.) heckler in Hawick. He married Isobel Beattie in 1775 and her death is recorded in Hawick in 1815. Their children included Helen (b.1780). **William** (d.bef. 1809) heckler in Hawick. He married Helen White in Hawick Parish in 1785 and she died in 1809. He may be the merchant who witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert Renwick in 1781. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Elliot and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1811. **William** (b.c.1770s) shoemaker in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. He was still on the list for the Militia ballot in 1801. He was listed as a shoemaker at the Sandbed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (b.c.1780) stockingmaker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. His wife was Allie and their son Henry was baptised in Hawick in 1801. The witnesses were baker John Wilson and printer Robert Armstrong. **Rev. William** (d.1836) minister of Bedrule, from Greenlees. He was usher at an academy in France and another near London, became teacher at George Watson's Hospital in Edinburgh and was licensed to preach in 1782. He then became tutor for the family of Sir John Stewart of Allanbank. He was presented to Bedrule Parish in 1787 and became minister there the following year. He remained Bedrule's Minister until his death, serving for 48 years. He wrote a long and detailed

description of the Parish for Old Statistical Account. In it he gives lengthy footnotes in which (among other things) he berates local landowners from being absent from the church where they hold land, and as a result neglecting their responsibilities to support the fabric of the church, the school and the poor. He paid the Horse Tax at Bedrule Manse in the period 1789–97. His servant Alexander Lockie was recorded in 1799. It was said that his obstinacy led to him being involved in several law-suits, which led to him losing money. Archibald Craig was appointed as his assistant and successor in 1832. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. He paid the land tax at Lanton Moor in 1813. In 1813 (at Kirkton Manse) he married Janet, eldest daughter of Archibald Henderson of Mackside, and she died in 1839. Their children were: Janet (b.1814); Alison Cockburn (b.1816); Robert Rutherford (b.1818); and Archibald Henderson (b.1820). He is described as having great literary talents. He was also apparently an obstinate man who became involved in many lawsuits. He published 'The Pronouncing Testament' (1796), which was 'an edition of the New Testament on an original plan'. **William** 'Billy' (d.1839) landlord of the Tower Inn in the first half of the 19th century. He was recorded there in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was known as somewhat of an irascible character. He is said to have owned the first 'gig' (i.e. two wheeled carriage) in Hawick. He was also one of the founding members of the Wisp Club. His children must have included Clement and Tom, who boarded at the school in Yarrow, and George, who was Cornet in 1811. His son William junior died in 1817. He is probably also the 'Mr Brown Tower inn' whose illegitimate child with Isabel Miller died in 1810. He is probably the 'Mr Brown, Tower Inn, Hawick' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is buried in St. Mary's churchyard. There seems to be some uncertainty about whether he died in 1839 or 1842. He is probably the 'W Brown, Hawick' whose portrait was painted by William Irving and is in the Museum. His wife is recorded dying in 1821; she is said to have taken the young Tom Jenkins under her wing, when his sponsor James Swanson died. **Rev. Dr. William** (1764–1835) son of Peeblesshire stonemason William, whose 2nd wife was an aunt of Thomas Carlyle. He was licensed to preach by Stirling Presbytery in 1791, he became minister of Eskdalemuir in 1792. He received a doctorate from Aberdeen in 1816. In 1797 he married Margaret, daughter of James, farmer at Craik and Garwald; after his death she lived in Hawick, and died in 1855. Their children were: James (1798–1820), Lieutenant in the 10th Native Infantry in Madras; Robert (b.1803); Margaret (b.1804), who married John Scott in Westerkirk in 1830, but was widowed and later lived in Hawick; John (1805–23), who died while a student at Edinburgh University; Janet (b.1808), who lived in Hawick and Alison (b.1811), who married Dr. Walter Graham and lived on Buccleuch Street and later at Borthaugh. His widow, daughters Janet and Margaret, Margaret's 2 children (James, b.1832 and Margaret, b.1833) and a servant were living at 17 Buccleuch Street in 1841 and his widow, daughter Janet and house servant were there in 1851. In 1861 his daughters Janet and Margaret were with his other daughter Alison at Borthaugh. His publications include 'Antiquities of the Jews' (2 volumes, 1820), and accounts of the Parish of Eskdalemuir for the statistical accounts. He left a manuscript register of events in his parish, covering the years 1793–1809. This includes much of interest to the folklorist, including an account of the appearance of the mysterious creature Gilpin Horner at Towdshawhill (not the one near Hawick), which inspired Sir Walter Scott, and a description of the 'Gonial Blast'. Extracts of it appear in the Transactions for 1873. **William** (b.1790) born in Roberton Parish, son of Robert and Magdalene Inglis, he lived at Deanburnhaugh. In 1841 he was recorded there as an innkeeper and spirit dealer and in 1851 as a meal dealer. He married Barbara Neil and their children included: Isobel (b.1815); Magdalene (b.1817); Robert (b.1819); Alexander (b.1822); Margaret (b.1824); Adam (b.1825); Mary (b.1830); and Barbara (b.1833). **William** 'Will' (18th/19th C.) butler at Wolfelee House. He was one of the original members of the congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk. He was ordained as one of the first two elders there in 1850. He is probably the William, formerly in the service of Elliot of Wolfelee, who died at Causewayfoot, Wolfelee in 1861, 'at and advanced age'. **William** (b.1807/8) from England, he was a grocer in Hawick. In 1861 he is listed as a 'Grocer (Master)' at 4 Mid Row. He married Elizabeth Best, widow of James Taylor. **William Wells** (c.1814–84) fugitive slave from Kentucky who became a leading speaker for the abolition of slavery, as well as a writer, being usually credited with writing the first novel by an African American. As part of his European tour he visited Hawick

in 1850, collecting many anti-slavery signatures, as described briefly in his 1855 book 'Sketches of Places and People Abroad'. **William** (19th C.) married Isobel Beattie in Kirkton Parish in 1837. **William** (19th C.) manufacturer in Galashiels. In Wilton in 1848 he married Margery Donaldson Laing (1827–1911, only daughter of Alexander Laing and Janet Roger. Their 8th child was Margery Laing Brown (1864–1964), who married Andrew Haddon in 1903. **William** (b.1820/1) son of Yedie and Agnes Scott. He worked as a shoemaker, which had been his father's initial trade. In 1861 he was listed as a 'Boot Closer' living at 52 Loan with his family, as well as his brother James. He married Isabella Ferguson and their children included Christina and Agnes. **William**, J.P. (1837–1908), Hawick native, son of John and Janet Sprot. At the age of 13 he apprenticed to draper Richard Rutherford, went to England briefly and moved to Alloa in 1856. Apparently he intended to go Stirling, but the steamer only took him as far as Alloa, where he immediately secured work as a draper. He soon opened his own shop, which prospered and in 1887 he switched to being an auctioneer and valuator (or house factor). He lived at Argyll House in Alloa. He was an active member of Alloa Parish Church and a staunch Conservative in politics. He maintained a close connection with Hawick and was a regular contributor to the Common Riding in the 1880s. He was also and a frequent donor of artefacts to the Museum, e.g. Swedish coins and Norwegian bank notes in 1866, several foreign coins in 1867, '24 specimens of New Zealand ferns, mounted on cards' in 1873 and 'a pair of Esquimaux fur trousers, for leggings and boots' in 1877. He and his wife narrowly escaped suffocation in a gas leak in 1895. They had one child, a son, who died in his youth. He lived at Salisbury House, Forth Street in Alloa, where he died. He bequeathed money (£1,500) to his native town, which was used to build the Brown Fountain, near to where he was born. He also left money to support the Common Riding, Cottage Hospital and St. Mary's Kirk. In 1899 he erected a gravestone for his father, mother and sister in St. Mary's kirkyard. **Rev. William** (1865–1940) son of builder Andrew, he was born in Montrose. He attended St. Andrews University 1883–90, was licensed by Brechin Presbytery and was ordained as minister of St. John's Kirk in Hawick in 1894. Hoewver, he was but transferred to Campsie in 1902 and then went to Dunbar in 1918 (formerly spelled 'Broun', 'Broune' and 'Browne').

brooncaitis (*broon-kI-tis*) *n., arch.* bronchitis.

Broondeanlaws (*broon-deen-lawz*) *n.* hill in Jedburgh Parish, reaching a height of 1358 ft (the origin is probably Old English 'bruna dun', meaning 'the brown hill'; it is first recorded as 'Broundoun' in 1451).

the Broon Fountain (*thu-broon-fown'-in*) *n.* the Brown Fountain, in the middle of Drumlanrig Square, part of an ornamental garden on the site of the Auld Mid Raw. Money for the fountain was bequeathed by William Brown, who had moved to Alloa (and hence the stonework incorporates the arms of both Hawick and Alloa). The design was by J.P. Alison, and consists of an ornamental fountain incorporating a clock, with the dome topped by a weather vane. It was built in 1910–12 by John Marshall & Sons, with the granite carving by Mackay & Morren from Aberdeen. Iron ornamentation on top of the corner columns has since been removed. It is a grade B listed building.

the Broon Gallery (*thu-broon-gaw-lu-ree*) *n.* name sometimes used (coined perhaps by W.N. Kennedy) for the Museum's collection of paintings of local personalities painted by Adam Brown. The nucleus was the portraits of of Wullie Bulloch and Robbie Davidson, donated by William Nixon of Lynnwood in about 1860. Other paintings by Brown followed in the next few years, including portraits of John Brown, Nannie Cumming, Wull the Cutler, Wullie Gotterson and Wull Slush, as well as scene at Hornshole, in the house of James Ruickbie and 'leistering' in the Teviot', plus a portrait of an unknown girl and a view of the Sandgate of Newcastle.

Broonhills (*broon-hilz*) *n.* Brownhills, former farmstead in Southdean Parish. James Sinton was a weaver there in at least 1799–180 (it is 'Brounhills' in 1801).

Broonlie (*broon-lee*) *n.* (Brownlie) **Rev. Charles** (b.1865–1904) born in Glasgow, son of engineer John and Agnes Dyer. He was educated at Glasgow University and licensed by Paisley Presbytery in 1893. He was ordained at Laurieston Chapel, Falkirk in 1896 and became minister of St. Margaret's in Hawick in 1898. He married Mary Jackson (who died in 1904) **Rev. Robert** (c.1589–1645) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1610, he was presented to Kirkton in 1619 and became minister there in 1620. However, the settlement appears not to

have gone smoothly, since Walter McGill (minister of Cavers) was inhibited 'to mak ony molestation or hindrance in the premises directlie or indirectlie'. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1638 and was one of the Commissioners appointed for the Presbytery of Jedburgh. Also in 1638 he signed the 'Confessions of Faith', probably in Hawick. He was murdered by members of Montrose's army a day or two after the Battle of Philiphaugh, 'being living at home in his awin hous in a most sober manner'. The perpetrators were led by William Murray, brother of Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine. He married Margaret Lumsden, and she and his fatherless children petitioned Parliament several times for support in the following years. One of his daughters married Thomas Turnbull of Tofts.

the Broon Man o the Muirs (*thu-broon-mawn-ō-thu-mewrz*) *n., arch.* fantastical creature that inhabits the moors, said to be malicious and clad in brown – 'Brown dwarf, that o'er the muirland strays, They name to Keeldar tell! – The Brown Man of the Muirs, who stays Beneath the heather-bell' [JL].

Broonmoor (*broon-moor*) *n.* Brownmoor, farm in southern Selkirkshire, situated between Hartwoodburn and Middlestead, on the road off west of the A7 towards Ettrick just before Selkirk. The high ground to the south, between here and Headshaw Loch is known as Brown Moor Heights, and reaches 308 m. This could be the 'Brown Moor' whose church dues (presumably from the owner at that time) are recorded in Hawick Parish in 1762. The region was covered in rig and furrow marks, as well as small quarries and boundary features, as determined in an assessment in 2014, before planting with forestry.

Broonrig (*broon-rig*) *n.* Brownrig, former house in Liddesdale, on the east bank of the Hermitage Water, just south of Shaws (marked as 'Broungrigg' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

broon sauce (*broon-saws*) *n.* a sauce popular in fish and chip shops in Scotland, something like a mixture of 'H.P.' sauce and vinegar.

Broon's Hill (*broonz-hil*) *n.* Brown's Hill, hill in the upper Slitrig valley, on the east of the B6399 between Shankend and Langburnshiels, with Brown's Sike to the north. On the north side of the hill is a linear earthwork, probably a boundary marker connecting Brown's Sike to Black Cleuch. This is probably the 'Brounishall' listed among lands sold by Hector Turnbull of Stanedge to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1607.

Broon Sike (*broon-sīk*) *n.* former name for a stream and lands in Hobkirk Parish, lying somewhere between Birkhill and Hallrule. It is mentioned in the Baronial dispute of 1562 as 'Brounsike'. It is possible that this refers to 'Brown's Sike' in the upper Slitrig valley, just over the hill from other places mentioned in that document.

Broonsteed (*broon-steed*) *n.* Brownstead, former house in Liddesdale, just to the north of Park. In 1541 it was valued at 14 shillings and tenanted by Robert Elliot (it is 'Broneiston' in 1541 and marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Brounstead').

Brophy-Parkin (*brō-fee-par-kin*) *n.* **Caroline**, M.B.E. (1960/1–), Captain in the local Salvation Army. In 2020 she received an M.B.E. for the services to the community in Hawick during the Covid-19 response. She is married to Ian Parkin and together they have 6 children.

brose (*brōz*) *n., arch.* porridge-like dish of oatmeal or peasmeal mixed with boiling water, milk or fat – 'Let's gie the Bridegroom a sheep's head But gie the bride brose and butter' [ES], 'Ye sourmou'd fo'k pang'd fu' o' prose, As e'er a wabster was o' brose' [JR], 'But stuff my wame wi' guid kail brose, To fleg the caul' ' [JR], '. . . it was reckoned lucky . . . to give her a breakfast of brose in the morning . . . ' [EM1820], 'The Thistle was sharpest, when they come to blows, But now they both miss, with Roast Beef or Brose' [BY], 'We've rowthie baith o' brose an' kail . . . ' [JoHa], 'I liked to see the big man twirl the poke, And stap it fu' o' sugar and brose meal' [WL], sometimes treated as plural – 'A've owre few brose!' [JAHM] (from French via Mediæval English).

brosy (*brō-zee*) *adj., arch.* porridge-fed, stout, fat and limp, puffy – 'Imagin iz: A reed, lowpin, broazy face leike a bermy bannih . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'broazy' and variants).

brotch (*brōch*) *n., arch.* a spindle, a slender person, especially in nicknames – 'But Kate, the brotch, she was a thin ane, Sat still an' heard ilk ane's opinion' [JoHo], ' 'Hang ye,' cried Tibbie the Brotch to a company of women who seemed marshalled under her generalship' [RM].

brother-german (*bru-thur-jer-min*) *n.* a full brother, sharing both the same mother and father (common in legal documents from the 17th century and earlier).

brother son (*bru-thur-sun*) *n., arch.* son of a brother, nephew.

Brotherstane (*bru-thur-stān*) *n.* (Brotherstone) **Patrick** (16th/17th C.) servant of William Middlemas of Lilliesleaf. In 1617 George Douglas of Friarshaw and George Douglas in Lilliesleaf complained that he, John Rutherford and James

Middlemas threatened him at his house, but failed to break down his door. This was part of an ongoing feud.

brotten (*bro'-in*) *pp.* brought – 'it was brotten ower fri Amairica'.

brouch (*brow<u>ch</u>*) *n., arch.* a ring around the Moon (also **bruch**).

broucht (*brow<u>ch</u>t*) *pp., arch.* brought – '...and because nane claimit the said meir, the said Adam Gowanlock broucht the said meir to the mercat-crose of Hawick ...' [BR1641], '...for thaye ar confuundet an' broucht untill shæme that soucht my skaith' [HSR], 'He broucht thame owt o' mirkniss an' the skaddaw o' deæth ...' [HSR], '...A gowden hairst to my humble sawin', Broucht hame in eternitie' [WL] (also spelled 'browcht'; cf. **brocht**, along with **browt** and **brung**).

brough (*brow<u>ch</u>*) *n., arch.* a burgh – '...within ye said toune and brough of Hawicke ...' [BR] (cf. **brugh**).

Brougham (*broom, brow-<u>ch</u>um*) *n.* **Lord Henry Peter** (1778–1868) born in Edinburgh, he helped found the Edinburgh Review, then moved to London where he entered Parliament, becoming a Liberal leader. He fought against the slave trade, and for religious equality, as well as introducing educational and legal reforms, particularly as Lord Chancellor (1830–34). Specifically, he was the champion of the Reform Bill, which vastly increased the number of people eligible to vote. He visited Hawick in 1834, being made an Honorary Burgess, and later Brougham Place was named after him.

Brougham Place (*bro-, brow-<u>ch</u>um-plis*) *n.* street running uphill at the north end of the High Street, with buildings constructed around 1837, and named after Lord Brougham. Earlier it was known as the Minister's Entry and sometimes Milligan's Path, but more popularly in recent times as the Cafe Brae. The row of houses was built entirely on the south side, with Trinity Church and the former St. Mary's Infant School on the north side. At the corner with Melgund Place there was a grocer's shop in the mid-1900s, run by Mrs. Carlin. The Drums and Fifes march here on the Thursday night, near the position of the former Easter Toll, and stop for the traditionally refreshment of rum and milk. The bridge over the railway at the top of the street gives access to 'the Terraces', but was closed to traffic in 2013 (note the local pronunciation differs from Lord Brougham's own).

broun see **broon**

brouster (*brow-ster*) *n., arch.* an embroiderer – 'Item, to Williame Archibaldis, brouster, sex £ xiij s. iiij d.' [SB1574].

brout see **browt**

brow (*brow*) *n., arch.* favourable opinion – 'Bit A hedna muckle brow o'd ...for the rummelleen o'd an the clairty, creeshy look o'd wad heh gien a body the scunners' [ECS].

browcht see **broucht**

Brown see **Broon**

Brownlie see **Broonlie**

browst (*browst*) *n., arch.* a brewing of malt liquor, tea, etc. – 'At other times it was the fermenting vat which held a browst of home-brewed treacle ale ...' [WNK], 'Ee canna be boss efter sic a browst' [GW], '...An' let every sinner suffer By drinking the browst that they brew' [FL], the brewing of a storm – 'For a' had borne a fearsome browst O' raging wind and weather' [HSR], a hotch-potch, the consequences of one's actions.

browt (*brow'*) *v.* brought – 'hei browt up his whole denner', 'whae browt her onyway?', 'Thae browt 'im a mount for heiz got the smittal Juist half the size o' a donkey at Spittal' [MB], '...his fither dei'd young and James and his brothers were browt up be their struggling mother' [IHS], (cf. the older **brocht** and **broucht** and the occasional **brung**).

Brox (*broks*) *n.* farm to the north of Newcastleton, just after Sandholm, on the right between the main road and the old railway. In 1699 Jean Henderson was a resident there, who was rebuked for 'Sabbath profanation'. Weaver James Brydon lived there around 1840. Labourer John Grieve and family lived there in 1841, as well as John Ballantyne and family. The Liddesdale Stone (an early Christian gravestone) was found there in 1933. Just to the north-west are the foundations of a building marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map (it is 'Brocks' in 1699 and 'Brocks' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Bruce (*broos*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Hassendeanbank, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 12 horses. He married Janet McLean and their daughter Margaret was baptised in Byrness in 1813. **Rev. George** (d.1795) from Rothiemay, Banffshire, he became Schoolmaster of Forglen and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dalkeith in 1734, becoming minister to the congregation in Newcastle that same year. In 1742 he was suggested as minister at St. James's Island, South Carolina, but declined. In 1744 he was presented by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto as assistant and successor to John Ritchie

at Minto, and he was ordained as minister early in 1745. He paid the window tax at 'the mance' in Minto Parish in 1748. He was translated to Dunbar in 1766 (although there was some opposition, largely because of the weakness of his voice), where he remained until his death. He married Elizabeth Hall (who died in 1770) and their children were George, Sarah, Gilbert and Thomas. He wrote 'Personal Religion, a Necessary Qualification in a Minister of the Gospel' (1943), as well as an account of Dunbar Parish. He gave £50 for the poor of the Parish in 1751, and a further sum of £100 for the Schoolmaster in 1795. **James** (d.1447) son of Robert, a landowner from Clackmannanshire, he was Rector of Kilmany and Archdeacon of Dunkeld. He became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1441 and then was translated as Bishop of Glasgow (and hence Hawick's bishop) in 1447. However, he must have held the office for only a few months before he died, his successor being William Turnbull. He is buried in Dunfermline. **James Semple** (1870/1–1950) born in Bhangalpore, India, he was educated in London and worked for the Chartered Bank of India, Aunstralia and China, working abroad and eventually becoming the London manager. He bought the Chisholme estate in 1927 and retired there 3 years later. He served as President of the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, and the Hawick branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was also responsible for handing over the land at the Snoot to the Youth Hostel Association. **James**, M.B.E. (1908–92) born in Hawick, son of a railway signalman. He was educated at Hawick High School, was an apprentice gardener at Alnwick Castle, and then went to Howick Hall, Northumberland. He became an expert horticulturalist, whose fame spread. During WWII he gave advice on food production at military camps and elsewhere. He became President of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, and was awarded the M.B.E. He later became Head of the College of Agriculture teaching section, based in Edinburgh and later Penicuik. He and his wife Amy retired to Craster in Northumberland. He had a reputation as a great teacher and speaker at W.R.I. meetings. He also presented the BBC radio series 'The Scottish Garden', chaired 'Gardener's Forum', and contributed to other programmes. **John** 'John o Skye' (18th/19th C.) originally from Skye, he was a labourer in southern Scotland. He was subject of an Archæological Society article by Alexander Michie in 1872, where he was said to be 'a tall, powerful, rolicking fellow, full of frolic'. In about 1806 he was working at the lime-works at Limekilnedge and would go to Stobs Woodfoot smiddy to have his tools repaired. At about that time he and 'Barney' Harkness had an illicit still in a deserted house between Kirkton and Adderstonelee; it was to be raided by the excisemen, assisted by 'Auld Dunnerum', whose 14-year-old daughter overheard the plan and ran off to warn them, so that they managed to hide everything in Birneyknowe Moss. He also narrowly escaped being discovered with a small key near Langburnshiels, when he saw the excisemen coming in the distance, hid his load in the ditch and nonchalantly walked past them. Becoming too well known as a smuggler, he left the Kirkton area and probably returned to Selkirk, where he worked as a labourer among other jobs. However, in about the mid-1810s he became a hedger and ditcher on the Abbotsford estate and would occasionally act as piper for Sir Walter Scott. One such occasion in 1818 is described by J.G. Lockhart in his biography of Scott. He also accompanied Scott on trips to Edinburgh and Galashiels, where he would enable the writer to make a dramatic entrance. On one such occasion in Galashiels, he recognised the same girl who had saved hime from the excisemen and danced with her in the street (probably this was Christian Gill, nee Cavers); she described meeting him once again as an old itinerant musician begging for money. He was said to be unreliable as an employee and he and Scott eventually fell out, after which he took to the road as a wandering piper. It is unclear whether he is the same or distinct from John (b.1776), resident of Selkirk, who married Agnes Philip and had children, baptised in Selkirk, including: John (b.1803), who moved to Hawick; Katherine (1809–91), who died at 8 Gladstone Stree; Thomas (b.1810); Margaret (b.1812); James (b.1815); and William Robert (1821–90), who emigrated to Iowa, U.S.A. This 'mason named Bruce' was said to have helped a servant of Sir Walter Scott escape from a mob at the election in Selkirk, leading him through the ballroom of the inn, out a back window and then through several gardens to the safety of the fields; if this was the same man as the former Abbotsford employee it is peculiar not to have stated that. **John** 'Nixon's John' (1803–59) from Selkirk. His father was said to have been a mason who helped Sir Walter Scott's servant escape from an angry mob at the election in Selkirk (possibly in 1830). However, there may be confusion here with John

'o Skye', or if they are the same then the accounts do not fully match. He worked for Nixon's mill and later for Wilson of Ladylaw. His mother is recorded dying in Hawick in 1840. He was living on Walter's Wynd in 1841 and on the High Street in 1851, with his wife Agnes and son William. He died at Ladylaw Place. **Peter** (19th C.) shepherd at Swinnie for about 30 years. He married Mary Whillans. His children included: Thomas, who emigrated to near Canterbury, New Zealand and called his house 'Inchbonny'; Joan, who married William Haig and died in Galashiels; Robert, who farmed at Fodderlee; Helen, who was housekeeper for Daniel Mather at Hallrule and married David Scott, mason and parish registrar; Peter, who was ploughman at Hallrule and then joint tenant at West Fodderlee with his brother Robert; and Mary, who married James Sinton. **Robert** see **Robert**, King of Scotland. **Sir Robert** (d.1332) illegitimate son of King Robert I, 'the Bruce'. In 1322 he was given the Lordship of Liddesdale (following the fall of William de Soulis) and probably held it until his death. He died at the Battle of Dupplin Moor. **Robert** (b.1843) son of Peter, he was born at Swinnie. At age 3 he was rescued from a well by his sister. He started working on the farm of Mr. Davidson at age 9. He worked as shepherd at other farms in the area, then in Northumberland and on the Cheviot. He became a tenant farmer in 1880 and went into business with John Wight of Jedburgh in 1883. He added several other sheep farms, including West Fodderlee in 1887, Dodburn in 1889 and Priesthaugh in 1901. In 1891 he married Joan, daughter of Robert Wood, and had 3 sons and 2 daughters. His wife was recorded as owner of West Fodderlee in the Land Tax Rolls of around the end of the 19th century. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) Hawick man who served for 8 years as a regular soldier during the Boer War. During his WWI service he kept a diary (against regulations), providing a valuable first-hand account of conditions at Flanders and elsewhere. He returned to Hawick as a postman. **Wallace** (1844–1914) born in New York State, he attended Yale University, practiced law, but decided to become a writer and poet. He married in 1870, the couple spending time in Europe, including Scotland, on their honeymoon. Afterwards he lectured on Scottish (and other) literature in America. He was the poet at the unveiling of the Burns statue (by Sir John Steele) in Central Park, New York in 1880. He was appointed U.S. Consul in Edinburgh in 1889, remaining in that position for 4 years. In 1893 he was a guest, along with Sir William Renny Watson, at the Common Riding, essentially inviting himself! During his visit a U.S. flag (although with only 20 stripes) flew on the High Street. He talked at the Colour Bussing (with Watson being unable to attend), as well as the Dinner. Also in 1893 he helped get the statue of Abraham Lincoln erected in Edinburgh, the only monument to the American Civil War outside the U.S. His poetry includes such pieces as 'The Ettrick Shepherd', 'To Mary Queen of Scots' and 'Scott's Greeting to Burns'; he also wrote 'The Auld Brig's Welcome' for the unveiling of the Burns statue in Ayr in 1891. **William** (b.c.1800) carrier on the Kirkstyle in 1841 (formerly 'Brois' and variants).

the Bruce see **Robert**

Bruce Court (*broos-kōr'*) *n.* part of Mayfield, built in 1971 and named after King Robert the Bruce.

bruch see **brugh**

bruch (*bruch*) *n., arch.* a halo round the Sun or Moon – '... hang another caal, leike a bruch roond a muin' [ECS], 'A bruch roond the muin's a sein o bruckl weather' [ECS] (also **brouch**).

Bruciana's (*broo-see-a-nuz*) *n.* chip shop half way up the Howegate, on the right-hand side in the mid-20th century. It was purchased in the 1940s by the Nardini brothers – '... Pies and peas at Bruciana's and tackets at Michael Graham's ...' [AY].

bruckle (*bru-kul*) *adj., arch.* brittle, easily broken, crumbling, uncertain, unsettled, frail, weak – 'The Duke had him a visit paid, Ev'n in right bruckle weather' [HSR], '... And your epic O' auld Henry and his lost battle Atween the medicine and Barclay's yill Gan a' unrecorded but in bruckle memory' [DH].

bruckleness (*bru-kul-nis*) *adj., arch.* brittleness – 'and wi' a nameless ... bruckleness ... In yin corner (atween Lilliesleaf and Ancrum) ...' [DH].

brugh (*bruch, browch*) *n., arch.* a burgh – 'The Court of the bruche and towne of Hawick, halden within the Tolbuith thereof, upon the 5th day of October 1638 ...' [BR1638], 'Item, that nane keippe any caldit, scabbit, or other seik bestis within this bruch ...' [BR1640], 'Item, that na inhabitant within this Bruch, complain to any judge nor the Bailies for any offence committed ...' [BR1640], '... that we shall never, in tyme coming hereafter, be seen, by night or by day, wtin the brugh of Hawick ...' [BR1700], '... wer each of them, conform to the acts of parliament and brugh, fyned and onlawed ...' [BR1710],

'And waits from Slitricke his tribute to receive; Within this Brugh, and noe wher els he'ill have . . . ' [RRC] (an example of metathesis; also spelled 'bruch', 'bruche', 'brughe', 'brught', etc.; see also **brough**).

Brugh (*bruf, bruch, browch*) *n.* another name for Burgh Hill and surrounding area near Dodburn. The lands here were formerly a seat of a branch of the Elliots, who were once very well represented in and around Hawick. It was probably a 2-storey bastle house of the 16th century, the ruins of which were used to built dykes in the 1760s when the farm was joined with Priesthaugh; in 1809 Robert Scott of Skelfhill remembered it as 'a muckle ha' house'. It was said to have been on the south shoulder of Burgh Hill (as confirmed in the survey map of 1718), although there is nothing now to suggest that a house was located there. The land was leased by Scott of Branxholme from Melrose Abbey in 1500 for 19 years, along with other lands, except for the 'chaplainry of St. Malachi and meadow lying within steads of Stobycot and Staneholm' (possibly the old chapel at Northhouse). The King's shepherd there, George Henderson was recorded being paid in the Exchequer Rolls for 1540. 'Young Robert Scot of Alanehauch' paid rental for it to Melrose Abbey in 1557; it was worth £4 at that time. It is recorded as tenanted by Robert Scott of Allanhaugh in 1560 and was owned by Gavin Elliot in 1595. In 1597 it was described as part of Ringwoodfield. It became part of the Buccleuch estates in 1632 and was described as part of the extensive lands of Ringwoodfield in 1634, 1653, 1660 and 1661 and still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1663 and 1693. James Glendinning was tenant there in 1684 when he was declared a fugitive for attending field conventicles. 'Margrat Scott in Brugh' was listed as resident of Doecleuch on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. The Elliots of Brugh could not have lived here for very long, but the title 'of Brugh' continued to be used long after. The farm was surveyed in 1718 and a plan exists. At that time it consisted of 375 acres and was bounded by Dodburn, Peelbrae, Skelfhill, Doecleuch and Stobicote. John Nichol was living there in 1733. Masons Walter and James Elliot were recorded at 'Brough Shankfoot' in 1799 (also referred to as 'the Brugh'; it is 'the Burghe' in 1500, 'lie Burgh' in 1540, 'The Burgh' in 1557, 'Brughe'in 1621, 'Burghe' in 1623, 'Burgh' in 1693, 'Browgh' about 1705, 'Brough' in 1710, 'Bruough' in 1718 and 'Burgh' in 1733; it is still 'Brughhill' in 1875; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map on the east side of the Allan, north of Skelfhill and on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Burgh' on the opposite side of the Dod Burn from the farm of Dodburn; the origin of the name is obscure, but may be connected with Old English 'burh' meaning a fortification).

Brugh Shankfit see **Shankfit**

brui (*bri, brū*) *n., arch.* broth, soup (this is pronounced with a long drawn-out sound at the end).

bruid (*brid*) *n., v., arch.* brood.

bruik (*brik*) *n., arch.* a brook.

bruikit (*bri-, brū-kee'*) *adj., pp., arch.* variegated, mottled – A bruikit sheep' [GW].

bruiky (*bri-, brū-kee*) *adj., arch.* grimy, dirty.

bruimstick (*brūm*) *n., poet.* a broomstick – ' 'Bout auld witch wives, at Hallowe'en, on bruimsticks set astride' [JJ].

bruise (*brooz, brūz*) *n., arch.* a once traditional horse- or foot-race at a country wedding, with the bride's handkerchief as prize. It often took place between the church or bride's house and the groom's house – '. . . and a stirring scene was always presented in running the 'broose' or 'bruise', as it was variously called, the prize being, originally, a bowl of spiced brother or brose; but, latterly, consisting of a handkerchief or ribbons presented by the bride' [DMW] (perhaps related to **briz**).

bruisslt (*brū-sul'*) *pp., arch.* sweated from exertion – '. . . As hei bruisslt and whewed the bullet-shells, and bang't the drum away' [DH].

bruisy (*broo-zee*) *adj., arch.* overfed with brose, having a fat and flaccid face.

bruit (*bri'*) *n.* brute, animal of various sorts – 'can ee no git that bruit o yours ti shut up?', 'Yow take mine an' aw wull gee the stubborn brit a skelp . . . ' [MB], also used as a mild oath – 'ya bruit, A juist aboot snecked ma finger in the door' (also spelled 'brit').

bruit (*broo', broot*) *n., arch.* a report, rumour – 'Sir, upon some bruites before my entry here, they being that yow should have bin of purpose to have pursued my life . . . ' [SB1597], **v.**to spread news, report – '. . . had heard the report bruited abroad through the medium of the barker . . . ' [AM], '. . . it became bruited abroad that a person had been nominated to attend and judge of the quality of the spiritual food presented' [WNK], '. . . and as Palmer had heard the report bruited abroad through the medium of the barber and his friends, he the more readily fell into the snare' [AM], '. . . inkeeper at Denholm, the fame of which was bruited both far and near, about forty years ago' [JCG].

bruize (*brūz*) *v., arch.* to scorch, burn – '...whan the bruizzin, frizzlin heat turns frush things tewd an rizzert' [ECS].

Brumingam Jack (*bru-ming-gum-jawk*) *n.* nickname for a tramp who was a regular visitor to Liddesdale in the mid-19th century, said to be 'the most notorious of the fraternity'. He would go around cleaning clocks for people, sometimes taking it apart and not porceeding until a bottle was produced. He would also help with agricultural jobs and he was a great story-teller. One popular story was of how he was asleep in a cemetery and scared off some body-snatchers, who left behind their horse and cart, which he was then able to sell.

Brumrig (*brum-rig*) *n.* **Thomas** (16th C.) listed as a cook in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, when he was owed for his fee. It is unclear whether or not be was local. His surname may be a variant of Brownrig.

brumstane (*brum-stān*) *n., arch.* brimstone – '...wi a guff a wat strae and neeps and a glisk o brumstane ...' [DH] (cf. **brunstane**).

brumstany (*brum-stā-nee*) *adj., poet.* relating to brimstone – '...He kenned he wad burn like a brumstany match, And lang the red pit had been gapin'' [JTe].

Brunemore (*broon-mōr*) *n.* recorded as 'super Dod', i.e. on the Dod Burn, when it was used as part of the description of the boundaries of Ringwood in the 1160s. The precise location, or identification with any other place is unknown. However, a connection with the lands of Brugh seems not unreasonable (the origin could be the personal name 'Brun' or 'brown', plus 'moor').

brung (*brung*) *pp.* brought – 'did 'ei bring eet? aye, 'ei brung eet', '...the King hes brung me intil his chammers' [HSR], '...let thame be turnet bak an' brung til confuusion that devæise my skaith' [HSR], '...to which you have all 'brung hame like laden bees' the honey of your research' [HAST1861], 'Expected mei tae herken tae tidin's hei hed brung ...' [MB] (less common than **browt** and the olderi **brocht** and **broucht**; **brang** is also used as the past tense).

brunstane (*brun-stān*) *n., arch.* brimstone – 'And the brunstane leme came frae their throats, And syngit his drakit tail' [JTe], 'Oh, had I Hitler by the neck, My vengeance on his life I'd wreck. I'd burn him in a brunstane seck, For he has murdered Johnnie' [WP] (also **brumstane**).

brunt (*brun', brunt*) *adj., pp., arch.* burned, burnt – '...and said measures ordained to be sequestrate till 29th of May and then taken to the cross and brunt altogidder' [BR1676], '...whipped and scourged thorough the haill toune, and brunt in the cheik wt. the letter 'H'' [BR1697], 'Given to a Stranger that had all brunt ...0 12 0' [PR], '...but the reason was, the lads couldna get away, an' Katie had a brunt fit, an' Alice was bedfast wi' the cauld' [JTe], '...brunt-offerin' an' sin-offerin' thou hestna requæiret' [HSR], 'As therfor the tares ar' getheret an' brunt in the fire, sae sall it be in the en' o' the warld' [HSR], 'The lights brunt blue – up banged the door, The chairs did dance athort the floor' [RDW], '...And brunt broon in the lang droot Are the neep shaws' [WL].

brunt (*brun'*) *n., poet.* an attack, a shock – 'Poor Johny's heart began to dunt, He though the ghaist incivil, But love can stand a desp'rate brunt, And whiles outbraves the devil' [JR].

Brunt Burn (*brun'-burn*) *n.* stream in the headwaters of the Ralton Burn in Liddesdale. It rises near North Birny Fell and flows roughly south (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Bruntfield (*brun'-feeld*) *n.* **William** (d.bef. 1693) surgeon in Hawick. His widow Elizabeth Burn is listed among those contributing to the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. She is recorded as 'widow of Wm. Burnfield, chirurgeon'. **William** (17th/18th C.) glover in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for James 'Badie' in 1701, another for merchant Walter Weens in 1704 and one more for glover James Scott in 1705. He married Jean Hart in Hawick in 1711. Their children included: Elspeth (b.1712); John (b.1714); Andrew (b.1716); William (b.1718); an unnamed child (b.1719); and Elizabeth (b.1721). The witnesses in 1714 were Bailies James Scott and James Burn (also written 'Burntfield').

Brunton (*brun'-in*) *n.* **Mr. ??** Hawick man who became Mayor of Beaconsfield, South Africa. He returned to Hawick for the 1891 Common Riding. **Rev. David** (1842–1936) born at Kinfauns, Perth, son of David and Janet Dewar. He was educated at Ruthwell Free Church School and Edinburgh University. He was licensed by the Free Church Presbytery of Dumfries in 1871, became assistant at Cambusnethan and Dundee St. Paul's. He was ordained at Lochend and New Abbey in 1872, moved to Wishaw in 1874, resigned in 1894, moved to Hurlford Mauchline Road in 1907 and then Lethendy in 1910. In 1912 he became minister at Roberton Free Kirk ('the Snoot Kirk') and remained until 1925. He was known as a preacher of the old school and

was the last regular minister there. **Gideon** (b.c.1780) labourer at Berryfell in Cavers Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was described as 'somewhat lame'. **James** (b.c.1815) born at Whitlee, he was farmer at North Berryfell. In 1861 he was recorded as farmer of 340 acres. His wife was Mary, and their children included: John; Margaret; Mary; and Betsey. **John** (1751/2–1833) mason who died in Jedburgh. He married Elizabeth Robison, who died in 1836, aged 82. Their children included: Thomas, who died young; William, who died aged 17; and Charles, who died aged 25. They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **John** (1770/1–1856) farmer at North Berryfell. He married Margaret Wilson, who died in 1855, aged 81. They married in Gordon Parish. Their son Thomas, joiner in Hawick, was born in 1804. **John** (19th C.) mason at Doveshaugh Cottage in Hobkirk Parish in the 1860s. **John** (19th C.) mason in Hawick in the mid-1800s. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. **Thomas** (1752/3–1810) mason in Lanton. He married Isabel Rutherford, who died in Edinburgh in 1825, aged 72. He is buried in Bedrule along with mason William, who was probably his son. **Thomas Maclay** (b.1804–77) son of John and Margaret Wilson, he was born in Stichill Parish. He was a joiner in Hawick, listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and on the Round Close in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 8 High Street, was on the Round Close in 1851, employing 15 men and 5 apprentices, and was at the foot of the Round Close in 1861, employing 16 men and 6 boys. He married Jane Turnbull and their children included: John (1833–1909), who married Helen Gray; Margaret (1837–77), who married David Pirnie; Elizabeth (or Betsy, b.1842); Helen (b.1846); and James (b.1852). **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Lanton Mill. Two of his children are buried in Bedrule kirkyard, one aged 19 in 1736 and another 2 years later. **William** (18th C.) from Peebles, in 1787 he married Katherine Russell in Hawick. His name is given as 'Mr.' and his wife as 'Mrs.' (suggesting she was previously married). **William** (1777/8–1853) probably son of Thomas, he was a mason, who died at 'Bonneyrigg'. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **William** 'Billy' (1945/6–) known for his long association with Hawick Legion and also as a darts player. When the Legion moved their base from the Park to Burnfoot in 2019 they named their new ground 'Brunton Park' in his honour. He ran the No. 10 Bar for a while and later Thorterdykes Roadhouse.

Bruntroads (*brun'-rōdz*) *n.* alternative form of **Burntroads**.

brussen (*bru-sin*) *pp., arch.* burst – '... Tho' they shou'd a brusten and broken their hearts Frae that tryst Noble he would not be Fala, &c.' [CPM] (also written 'brusten').

Bryce (*brīs*) *n.* **Robert** (b.1814/5) originally from Lanark, he was Hawick's single post official in the mid-19th century and also worked on stocking frames. In 1841 he was a stocking weaver living on the High Street, in 1851 was a 'Woolen Frame Work Knitter' on Tannage Close and in 1861 he was 'Letter Carrier No 1' living as a lodger at 1 Melgund Place. He donated 2 coinds to the Museum in 1858. He appears to have remained unmarried.

Brydon (*brī-din*) *n.* **Adam** (d.c.1687) tenant in Dodburn. His will is recorded in 1687. **Adam** 'Aedie o Aberlosk' (1766–1841) son of William, tenant farmer at Aberlosk in Eskdalemuir. He made significant improvements to the farm and later became joint tenant of Locherben farm (in Closeburn Parish) with James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. He is described in 'The Shepherd's Calendar' in Hogg's 'Winter Evening Tales'. He had a reputation as a hard drinker. He is also infamous for writing to King George IV to complain that he had walked 30 miles to pay his taxes, but had been unable to get the official to take the money, and hence he was enclosing the sum of £27; he requested that the receipt be sent care of Andrew Wilson, butcher in Hawick, suggesting some location connection, and he ended with 'P.S. This way of taxing farmers will never do'. He married Margaret Armstrong in 1799. Their children were William, Janet, Adam, Elizabeth, Margaret, David, James and Robert. **Adam** (b.1814/5) shepherd at Haughhead just outside Hawick. In 1841 he was living at Muirfield and moved to Haughhead before 1851. His wife was Janet or Jessie and their children included Margaret, Euphemia, Jessie, Mary and James. His children were also born in Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf parishes. **Agnes** (17th/18th C.) recorded in about the 1720s when the Hawick Kirk Session paid Helen Sanderson for waiting on her for 11 weeks. Presumably she was either seriously ill or had a difficult pregnancy. **Agnes** (18th C.) lady's maid at Minto in 1789 when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Alan Gilbert** (1961–) born in Hawick, he has

worked in the textile industry, and written several technical articles and a book on card clothing. He trained at the Scottish College of Textiles and was later visiting professor at Leeds University. Known locally as a musician and singer, he wrote the words and music for the popular song 'The Bonnie Banner Blue' in 2005, and has written many others, including 'Old Jock', 'A Man O' Mony Pairts', 'Return From Hornshole', 'One Call of a King' and 'Where Teviot Tummles Doon'. He published a novel 'The Keeper of Teviotdale' in 2006, and co-wrote 'Walking in the Land of the Reivers' (2011) with Ian Landles. He was a member of the band 'Scocha' for several years, writing many songs, and playing a wide variety of instruments on their recordings. He also co-wrote the musical play 'A Reiver's Moon' with Ian Landles in 2007. **Alexander** (b.c.1775) listed as a weaver in Newcastleton on the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. He is distinguished from the 'Junior Weaver' who was also on the ballot list. He was living at about 21 South Hermitage Street in 1841. He married Betty Jackson and their children included: William (b.1799); James (b.1802); John (b.1805); Alexander (b.1810); and Adam (b.1814). **Alexander** (1775/6–1856) weaver in Newcastleton. He was probably the Alexander recorded as 'Junior Weaver' in Newcastleton on the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801; he was thus distinct from the slightly older Alexander. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at about 39 South Hermitage Street and was recorded receiving parish relief in 1851 and 1855. He married Elizabeth Scott, who died in 1866, aged 82. Their children included: Mary (1810/1–61); Margaret (1818/9–1900); William (1822/3–41); and Helen (1828/9–99). They are buried in Ettleton. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded being 'of Woll' in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction involving Robert, Burgess of Selkirk. He may have been associated with 'Well' in Selkirk rather than Woll. David 'of the Well' is also recorded in 1580. **Gavin** (17th/18th C.) married a Halliday in Roberton Parish in 1712. **George** (18th C.) tenant in Hermiston, recorded in a court case in Selkirk in 1762. **George** (18th C.) married Janet Hume in Roberton Parish in 1784. **George** (b.c.1780) gardener at Hassendeanburn according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. **George** (b.c.1810) joiner at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1841. His wife was Eliza and their children included Eliza and James. **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of Castleside in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **James** (15th/16th C.) resident of Selkirk, married to Janet Turnbull. In 1533 he assigned a tenement in Selkirk to his wife and also to his som James. He could be the late James 'of the well' whose son Richard is recorded in 1542. **James** (17th C.) merchant Burgess of Hawick who is recorded in a sasine of 1671, along with his unnamed spouse, resigning a tenement in Hawick. This may be the same tenement that passed to Robert Oliver in 1713. Perhaps the same James is recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He may be the James recorded in 1683 when clothing belonging to him, beaing bleached at the side of the Teviot, was ruined by a group of men throwing stones; they were fined £100 Scots for the damages. He is probably the merchant James whose widow Agnes Riddell is recorded in 1693/4 on the subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. Their children baptised in Hawick Parish included John (b.1670), Robert (b.1676), John (again, b.1683), Elspeth (b.1684) and James (b.1688). The witnesses in 1676 were Robert Hardie and Robert Cowan and in 1683 were Bailie James Deans and John Riddell (perhaps related to his wife). He is probably the deceased James, 'sometimes merchant in Hawick' recorded in 1708 when his daughter Margaret had an illegitimate son John baptized. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Todshawhaugh in 1725 when his daughter Janet was baptised. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Kirkton Parish in 1755. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee in 1765. He married Mary Park in Roberton in 1764. His children included William (b.1765), Walter (b.1768) and Janet (b.1770). He could be the James recorded at Redfordgreen in 1791 in a letter preserved in the Walter Mason collection. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Kirkton Parish in 1755. **James** (18th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1765 when he witnessed baptisms for Adam Leyden and for John Kedie. **James** (b.c.1770s) tailor at Scawmill. He was recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. In 1801 he was still listed as a tailor at 'Scawmill burn', but labelled 'Hawick Vol', suggesting that he was excepted from service because of already being in the volunteers. Perhaps the same James married Bell Liddell in Wilton Parish in 1796. **James** (1816–83) son of Alexander (1777–1856) and Elizabeth Scott (1784–1866), he was born in Castleton Parish. He was listed as

a weaver in Newcastleton among heads of households in 1835–37. In 1838–41 he was at Brox. He was also Church Officer in Castleton. He moved to Wilton Dean before the time of the 1841 census. In the 1851 census he is recorded at Dean Fore Row No. 6 and was on Dean Road in 1861. He married Esther Laidlaw (b.1821) in Hawick and their children included: Alexander (b.1839); Jane (b.1841); Elizabeth (b.1843); William (b.1847); John (b.1850); Mary (b.1853), who married Peter Scott, founder of Pesco's; and James (b.1855). **James** (b.1816/7) tailor in Ashkirk Parish. He was living at Dryden in 1843. In 1851 he was living at Haughhead Cottage, and employing 3 people. His wife was Agnes Riddell and their children included: William; Walter (b.1841); Isabella (b.1843), baptised at Wester Essenside by Rev. George Lawson of Selkirk; Helen (b.1846); Agnes (b.1848); James (b.1850); and Francis (b.1853). The witnesses in 1843 were John Douglas, tenant in Easter Essenside and Thomas Anderson, tenant in Burnfoot. **James** (19th C.) married Esther Beattie in Wilton Parish in 1839. **James** (1824/5–90) Hawick grocer. Originally from Ashkirk, he trained as a grocer with John Stenhouse on the High Street, and then worked for John Goodfellow on Buccleuch Street, as well as in Dalkeith. He set up his own business at the Station Buildings, which was a successful grocer's for about 40 years. He was a keen abstainer and churchman. He also farmed at Dimpleknowe and Satchells. He married twice, secondly to a daughter of John Murray from Hobkirk Parish. He is buried at Ashkirk. His shop can be seen in a photograph taken around the 1880s. **Dr. James** (1834–1905) born in Hownam Parish, son of William and Anne Dalgleish. He grew up at Whitslade and went to Roberton School, then St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities. He spent 2 years as demonstrator at Surgeon's Hall and resident at the Royal Infirmary. He came to Hawick as a doctor in 1858. His practice was based at 4 Sandbed. He was a member of the first School Board (where he was almost a lone voice supporting science education), President of the Archæological Society and published poetry anonymously in the local press. He was also police surgeon. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'Chinese skull . . . found among the ruins of a village sacked by the Taepings' (presumably the Taiping Rebellion). In 1869 he published an account of his excavation of the group of cists discovered at Teindside, as well as the 'Examination of a Sepulchral Cairn at Shaws, Selkirkshire' and in 1873 he published a description of archæological remains around Hawick for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. In 1871 he gave a paper on querns, motivated by recent finds at Commonside and Boonraw, and in 1872 described 'A Newspaper Seventy Years Ago'. In 1874 he donated to the Museum a 'photograph – Napoleon I., after death' and in 1875 a silver coin . In 1877 he gave a paper on 'The Shearers and the Rings' of Hownam. He was a friend of Henry Scott Riddell and edited 'The Poetical Works of Henry Scott Riddell' (1871), also writing a memoir as the preface and speaking at the centenary celebration in Hawick. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. His house was at 2 Slitrig Crescent. He was known for always giving a shilling to tramps who would sing 'Scotland Yet'. He married Mary Middleton (b.1840), who was English. Their children were: William (b.1860), who also became a doctor; Annie (1863–1932), who died in Hawick; an unnamed child (b.1865); James (1866), who died in infancy; Mary Middleton (1868–1910), married Dr. David Murray, who became his partner about 1901; Janet Robina (1871–1936), who died in Hawick; James (1875–80); and Walter (c.1882–1962), who was a tweed merchant and married Daisy Blenkhorn. He is seen in his 'gig' on the High Street in a photo taken shortly before his death. His wife could be the 'Mrs Brydon' who in 1860 donated to the Museum 'two flint arrowheads, and two stone knives used by the Indians for skinning deer'. **James** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at No. 8 High Street around the 1950s. **John** (16th C.) notary in Selkirk. He was also referred to as 'chaplain of Glasgow'. His 'protocol' book along with Ninian (his brother) covers the period 1526–36 and a separate book of his covers 1530–37. He probably had a tenement of land within Selkirk. A document of 1527/8 refers to both John 'younger' and John 'elder', these probably including the burgess and bailie recorded at different times, and distinct from the notary and priest. In 1530 he was 'chaplain in Fairnele' (i.e. Fairnilee). He is probably the John, son of the deceased Thomas and brother of Ninian, recorded in 1531/2. William was Vicar of Selkirk at the same time and may have been related. In 1535 he and his wife were appointed executurors for the will of John Turnbull, Vicar at Benedochy; this suggests that his wife may have been Turnbull's sister. **John** (16th C.) local notary. He was notary for documents of the Scotts of Harden in

1553 and 1576 (although this date may be an error). He was 'Schir Johne Bryden, notar publict' in 1568/9 when he witnessed the bond between the Scotts and Kers, signed in Melrose. He may be the same man (or close relative of) the John 'Brydin' who was a notary in the 'Selkirk Protocol Books' in the period 1530–37. **John** (18th C.) recorded as tenant in Langhope in 1784 when he accused someone in Selkirk of non-payment of a bill. **John** (19th C.) married Mary Scoon in Hawick Parish in 1845. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) daughter of James, merchant in Hawick. In 1708 her illegitimate son John was baptised, who she had conceived with William, son of John Scott 'Cloaks', on common-Riding night in 1707. Robert Scott, 'Wyndhead' gave evidence that the couple 'were togither a considerable time alone in her Mothers Stable'. William Scott fled the country and since she was 'furious and not compos mentis', then the Kirk Elders 'made faith for ye child's education'. The witnesses in 1708 included David Miller and James Gray in Whitchesters. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) notary in Selkirk. Along with John (who was probably his brother) he kept a 'protocol' book for the years 1526–36, which included many documents of relavance to the families of the Hawick area. For example, he was notary in an action against Patrick Murray of Falahill (with procurator John Scott, Vicar of Hawick) in 1530, a witness to the document where Robert Scott of Howpasley sold his lands of Birkenside to Andrew Ker if Primside in 1532 and served as notary in 1536 for a transaction between Walter Scott of Roberton and Michael Scott of Aikwood. In 1534 he was procurator for his kinsman John Brydon. In 1536/7 he was recorded owning some rigs of land in Selkirk; his nephew John is also mentioned. Probably the same Ninian was also notary in his protocol book for 1536–64. He may be the Ninian who was brother of John and uncle of John's son John, according to a Selkirk record of 1562. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Dickson and their child Christian was baptised in 1646. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Todshawhill. His son William was born in 1748 and daughter Helen in 1751. **Robert** (c.1810–76) born in Kirkhope Parish, he was described as a labourer in Hawick Parish in 1835. He was an agricultural labourer at Harwood (probably Harwooddsykefoot) in 1841. He became steward at Highchesters farm, being recorded there in 1851, 1861 and 1868. In Wilton in 1835, he firstly married Isabella, daughter of Robert Scoon, farmer at Todshawhill. He secondly married Jane McMorran who died at Union Street in 1871, aged 40. His children included: Margaret (b.1835), baptised in Hawick; and Walter (b.1838), baptised in Wilton, who died aged 20. He died at New Woll, Ashkirk. There is a gravestone for his family in Borthwick Waas. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Beattie in Roberton in 1851. **Robert** (1827–1904) son of William, farmer at Whitslade. He was shepherd at Whitehillshiel in Kirkhope Parish. He married Margaret Beattie in Roberton in 1851 and their children included William (b.1852). In 1869 he assisted with the excavation of the burial cist found on Shaws farm. **Robert** (1938/9–2018) 'Rob' son of Bill, he was Cornet in 1964 and Captain for Hawick R.F.C. As a rugby player he was a member of the 'Magnificant Seven' who wont 10 consecutive Sevens tournaments in 1966/7. He served for 2 years with the K.O.S.B. and worked for the family joinery business on Drumlanrig Square. He was Jubliee Cornet in the Quincentenary year, 2014. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Braiden merchant in Hawick' on a 1684 list of men declared as fugitive for religious non-conformity. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded along with Mary Park as owner of 2 horses at Hoscoteshiel in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Rawflat recorded in the 1799 Lieutenancy Book. **Thomas** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Meadshaw, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **Thomas** (b.1788/9) born in Ashkirk, he was a mason at Appletreehall. His wife was Mary and their children included Agnes, James, Mary, Janet, Elizabeth, Jane and Thomas. By 1861 his widow and several children were living on Havelock Street. **Thomas L.** (19th/20th C.) baker of 16 High Street. He had taken over the business that was originally his uncle's, George Paterson, at 53 (or 55) High Street. His daughter Maisie married Charles Oliver of Bucklands. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) Town Clerk of Selkirk, who some suggest was the only survivor of Selkirk's 80 volunteers who went to Flodden. This story is somewhat contradictory to the 'Fletcher' version. However, it is certainly the case that there were prominent Brydons in Selkirk at that time. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded as herd at Merrylaw in 1764. His children included Betty (b.1764), Isabel (b.1764). **Walter** (b.c.1770) agricultural labourer in Wilton Parish. He is listed among male heads of households in 1835, when he was at Stirches. He was then shepherd at Midshiels

in 1840 and on the 1841 census was at Littledean. His wife was Helen Grieve, and their children included Walter and Margaret. **Walter** (b.1813) son of Walter and Helen Grieve, he was shepherd at Burnfoot. He is recorded there among male heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. In the 1841 census he was living at Burnfoot Mill and in a similar location in 1851. He married Elizabeth Pringle, who was from Southdean. Their children included: Isabella (b.1840); Helen (b.1842); and Walter (b.c.1846). **Walter** (1882–1962) son of Dr. James, he became a tweed merchant with Innes, Chambers & Co., becoming for a while director of Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. He married Daisy Eva Farrar Blenkhorn in 1910, divorced her in 1922 and remarried Mary Hamilton. He became a farmer and photographer, becoming a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He lived at Ladylands, Selkirk and is buried in the Wellogate. He may be the Walter who wrote a piece of Hawick-set fiction for the Border Magazine in 1904. **William** (15th/16th C.) notary to a charter of 1510/11 by David Scott of Hassendean. He is recorded there as 'William Bryding'. Perhaps the same 'Sir William', presbyter of the Diocese of Glasgow was a notary in 1508 for an instrument of sasine for lands granted to Sir William Cranston, with the superior being Sir John Stewart of Minto; this has been discussed as possible evidence of the existence of the Selkirk man (said to be Town Clerk of Selkirk) who was the only man from Selkirk who returned from Flodden. It seems unlikely he was the same man as the notary of 45 years later, but may well have been related to him. He may be the Vicar of Selkirk who is recorded in 1528 as a witness to an agreement between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and James Murray of Falahill and witnessed other documents in Selkirk in the period 1528–36. This included, for example, the marriage contract between John Scott in Hawick (for his daughter Janet) and Thomas Johnstone, son of a Selkirk Burgess. The Vicar of Selkirk was recorded in 1534 as brother of Robert and uncle to another William. **William** (15th/16th C.) Vicar of Auld Roxburgh. George Ker, Rector there, renounced the perpetual vicarage of Auld Roxburgh to him in 1520. In 1530 he was sold the lands of Philhope by Christian Inglis, with the consent of her husband Thomas Inglis. He was recorded in transactions in Selkirk in the period 1527–34; it is unclear whether or not he was the same man as the Vicar of Selkirk. In 1540 he resigned the Vicarage of Auld Roxburgh in favour of Thomas Ker, with witnesses including Gilbert Ker of Primside, George Ker of Linton, Thomas Ker in Sunderlandhall and Andrew Ker in Auld Roxburgh. At the same time the Kers agreed to pay a yearly sum to William, Vicar of Selkirk, perhaps confirming that the Vicars of Selkirk and of Auld Roxburgh were the same man. **William** (16th C.) notary in 1556 for a document relating to the land of Nether Harden passing from Simon Scott of Fenwick to William Scott of Harden. He was probably a local man, given the names of the witnesses. He may be the William whose son and heir Robert is recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Book in 1561, and who was deceased in 1576 when Robert was served as his heir. **William** (16th C.) probably related to the earlier William. He was notary for a bond in 1585 (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. Part of his protocol book from the late 1580s is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. **William** (18th C.) resident at Craik. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included James (b.1762), Marion (b.1764), Thomas (b.1767), Walter (b.1769) and Adam (b.1771). He may be the William who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **William** (1740/1–1818) weaver in Newcastleton. His children included Janet (1774/5–1804). They are buried at Ettleton. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Nichol and their children included William (b.1761), Jean (b.1763), Janet (b.1768) and Mally (b.1773). **William** (1798–1873) born in Yarrow Parish, son of Robert and Helen Hall. He was farmer at Whitslade in Ashkirk Parish. In 1841 he was a labourer at Ramseycleuch in Ettrick Parish. In 1851 he was farmer at Whitslade of 24 arable acres and 1200 acres of pasture, employing one farm servant. In 1861 he was farmer of 1200 acres, employing 3 labourers. He was there at the Ordnance Survey of 1858 and still there in 1872. He married Anne Dalgeligh (from Ewes) and their children were: Robert (1827–1904), shepherd at Whitehillshiel; Janet (1829–71); Walter Dalgleish (1831–1904), who died at Winningtonrig; Dr. James (1834–1905), who died in Hawick; Helen Hall (1836–1923), who married William Middlemas and moved to England; John (1839–1919), who died in Roberton; an unnamed child (b.1841); Anne Dalglesih (1844–1931), who died in Ashkirk; William (1846–1918); and Marion (1851–1930). His wife donated geological specimens to the Museum in 1861. **William**

(19th/20th C.) Hawick Doctor. He gave an address at the 1891 Colour Bussing. **William** 'Bill' (20th C.) Cornet in 1935 who was Left-Hand Man twice, repeating his duties in the first post-war Common Riding of 1946. He worked for the family business of joiners and undertakers and was also nicknamed 'Bunny'. He married his Lass, Jean Butler and their son Rob was Cornet in 1964 (formerly spelled 'Bridon', 'Bridone', 'Bryden', 'Brydene', 'Bryding', 'Brydone', etc.).

Brydon's (*brī-dinz*) *n.* James Brydon & Sons, grocer's shop at 8 High Street, established in 1852 and in existence into the mid-20th century. James Brydon also had a grocer's shop at Station Buildings for over 40 years. The name was later used for the joiners, furniture removers and undertakers business at 12 Drumlanrig Square.

Bryson (*brI-sin, brī-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Sandy' (18th/19th C.) one of the Halberdiers in the early 19th century, overlapping with Caleb Rutherford and 'Tufty' Wilson. There are 2 letters to him in 1815 as 'Officer, Hawick', preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He accompanied Rutherford and Wilson in 1824, for the last 'drumming out of town' to take place in Hawick. He may be the 'A. Bryson, constable' recorded being paid by the Town Treasurer in 1794 for 'pressing baggage-carts for soldiers'. He is probably the Alexander whose mother-in-law Margaret Govenlock died in Hawick in 1797. He is probably the Alexander who married Agnes Rutherford in 1779. **Helen** 'Nelly' (17th C.) sister of William. In 1684 she was fined for assaulting Thomas Bennet. **John** (18th C.) thatcher in Hawick. In 1755 he was paid for '11 thrave for thatching the schoolhouse'. He may be the John, son of Walter, born in Hawick Parish in 1712. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Helen Murray and their children included: Helen (b.1741); Agnes (b.1743); Jean (b.1745); and John (b.1760). The witnesses in 1741 were merchants Andrew Scott and William Oliver, junior. **Patrick** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. He was probably from the west side. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) carrier and merchant in Hawick. He is probably the Walter born to William and Agnes Smith in Hawick in 1680. He was recorded as a merchant in Hawick in 1709 and 'tenent in Hawick' in 1717. He was listed as a merchant in 1720 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver James Scott and Janet Bryson (probably related to him, perhaps his sister or half-sister) in Hawick. He was recorded as a carrier in 1725, asking the Session for relief to help 'to pay the quarter wage for one of his twins latelie brought forth'. He married Janet Wilson in 1708, and their children included: William (b.1709); Agnes (b.1711); John (b.1712); William (b.1715); Abraham (b.1717); Walter (b.1719); James (b.1721); Thomas (b.1723); and twins Walter (again) and Helen (b.1725). The witnesses in 1709 were weavers John Richardson and Andrew Jardine, in 1712 were gardener James Falsyde and flesher Robert Deans, in 1717 were innkeeper Abraham Watson (who the child may have been named after) and wheelwright Adam Thorbrand, in 1721 were merchants Francis and Robert Scott and in 1725 were candlemaker John Scott and wright Adam Thorbrand. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes Smith and their children included Walter (b.1680). The baptismal witnesses were John Tinlin and Robert Scott. Perhaps the same William later married Janet Scott and had at least 2 further children. **William** (17th C.) recorded in 1684 when his sister Nelly was fined for assaulting weaver Thomas Bennet. **William** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. He was probably from the west side. He is probably the William, married to Janet Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick included Janet (b.1686) and William (b.1689). Helen (b.1692) may also have been his child. The witnesses in 1689 were Patrick Bridges and Michael Turnbull. His daughter Janet may be the wife of James Scott, who was son of John Scott 'Laird', with children baptised in 1712–24.

Brythonic (*bri-tho-neek*) *n.* a group of Celtic languages, including Welsh, Breton and Cornish, and also referred to as 'p-Celtic', to distinguish it from the 'q-Celtic' or Goidelic group, which includes Irish Gaelic, Scots Gaelic and Manx. The ancient Northumbrian language once spoken throughout the Borders was part of this subdivision, and bore great similarity with modern Welsh. Some remnants in local place names probably include Caerlenrig, Minto, Penchrise and several other hills and rivers.

the B6357 (*thu-bee-siks-thrī-fIv-see-vin*) *n.* road from Jedburgh to Annan, passing through Bonchester, the Note o the Gate, Newcastleton and Canonbie. It is one of Britain's longest B roads.

the B6359 (*thu-bee-siks-thrī-fIv-nīn*) *n.* road beginning just north of Hawick on the A7 as Appletreehall Road and going through Hassendean and on to Lilliesleaf and Melrose, where it ends.

the B6399 (*thu-bee-siks-thrī-nīn-nīn*) *n.* road beginning as Liddesdale Road, continuing along the Slitrig valley towards Newcastleton, ending at the junction with the B6357 at Sandholm. Since the re-routing of the A7, the start of the road is officially the roundabout at Mart Street, continuing along Bourtree Place and including the High Street. The road was designated in the 1920s.

the B6405 (*thu-bee-siks-fow-ur-zee-rō-fIv*) *n.* road running from Denholm to Hassendean.

the B711 (*thu-bee-see-vin-yin-yin*) *n.* beginning at 'Mertin's Brig', it is the road leading to Roberton and the Borthwick valley, which continues via Greenbank Toll to reach the upper Ettrick valley at Tushielaw Inn. It was constructed in 1826 with the toll-house at Greenbank also dating from that time.

bubble (*bu-bul*) *v.* to cry, snivel, weep – 'she hed a wee bit bubble ti hersel', 'hei bubbled and gret like a bairn'.

bubbly (*bub-lee*) *adj., arch.* having a snotty nose – 'A bubbly nose an' dirty face, This youth o' Liddesdale did grace' [RDW], snivelling, blubbering – 'Some bubblie bumle, wi' a brainless head, In shape o' man, but void o' manly merit' [JoHa].

bubbly-jock (*bu-bu-lee-jok*) *n.* a turkey, particularly when served for dinner on special occasions such as Christmas or New Year – 'He asked me if I had ever seen a turkey mesmerised . . . upon which he made a dive at a promising young 'bubbly jock' . . . ' [RB], 'Birsselt an scowdert, leike a bubbly-jock duine weel in ov an oven' [ECS].

Buccleuch (*bu-kloo, ba-kloo*) *n.* hamlet on the B711, about 15 miles west of Hawick, being the original seat of the Scotts of Buccleuch, and now split into the farms of West and East Buccleuch, on opposite sides of Rankle Burn. The 'Buck Cleuch' lies on the Clear Burn, just to the east. The traditional origin of the name (first written down by Capt. Walter Scott) involves an early ancestor seizing a buck with his bare hands while hunting with the King; although there may be a germ of truth in this account, it is unfortunately too similar to other fanciful stories from separate families to be taken at face value. The original 'castle' (more likely a fortified house) was close to East Buccleuch, the foundations being uncovered when the modern farmhouse was built in the early 19th century. Sometime around 1490 (shortly before the death of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch) the manor house there was ruined by Simon Routledge and his son Matthew (who appear to have been tenants at the Trows), when they stole a large amount of livestock and food. It seems the house was never rebuilt, and the family seat of the Scotts moved to Branxholme. However, the name survived in the main title of the Scott family, and they continued to own the lands there. Andrew Dickson was recorded there in 1494/5. In 1502 the Laird of Buccleuch presented John 'holyne' as suitor for his lands here. In 1517 the lands were described as being in 'waste', but valued at £20 in times of peace. In the Exchequer Rolls for 1540, there is a record of payment for 20 bolls of grain from 4 pastures in Buccleuch. The tenant farmers in 1574 were Simon and William Nichol. In 1653, along with Rankilburne, the farm was recorded with a value of £20. The lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme according to the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. In about the 1680s 3 or 4 brothers by the name of Nichol were turned out of their farms here, accused of being Covenanters; additionally James Grieve, tenant farmer was fined 12,000 merks and forced off the farm, although he returned after the Revolution. 'Wester and Easter Buccleuchs' are listed among houses in Selkirkshire in c.1680. In 1694 the farms of 'Easter and Wester Buckcleuchs' are listed on the Hearth Tax rolls, with 10 hearths between them. The 2 farms were surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, bounded by Bellendean, Henwoodie, Whitslade, Craik, Wolfcleuchhead, Langshawburn, Dalgleish, Broadmeadows, lands held by Scott of Harden, Annelshope and Deloraine. (the origin is probably English for 'an opening in a height', but could be 'buck's ravine' too, if one insists on romance; it was once spelled interchangeably as 'Buccleugh'; it is 'Buccluche' and 'Bukcluch' in 1431, 1446 and 1449, 'the Buccluche' in 1436, 'Bukcluche' in 1443, 'Bukclouch' in 1448, 'Bukcluch' and 'Bukcluth' in 1470, 'Bukclucht' in 1475/6, 'Bukcleuch' in 1488, 'Bukclewcht' in 1491/2, 'Buckcluche' and 'Bukcleuiche' in 1494/5, 'Bukcleuch' in 1504, 'Bukclewch' in 1515/6, 'Bucclucht' in 1517, 'Bukcluche' in 1519, 'Bukcleuche' in 1525, 'Balcleuch' in 1530, 'Bukclewch' in 1540, 'Bukclewth' in 1543, 'Bucclucht' in 1553/4, 'Bukclewch' in 1564 and 1569, 'Bukcleucht' in 1564/5, 'Bukcleuch' and 'Buckleuch' in 1574, 'Bukclewch' in 1576, 'Bukcleuche' in 1577, 'Bukcleucht' in 1579, 'Bukcleuch' in 1587, 'Bakeleuch' in 1597, 'Baclughc' in 1597 in a letter by the Laird himself, 'Balcleuch' in 1599, 'Bugcleugh' in 1611, 'Balcleuch' in 1618, 'Bacleugh' in 1627, 'Bugcleuche' in 1628, 'Buckleuch' and 'Buccleughe' in 1634, 'Buckcleughe' and 'Balcleugh' in 1648, 'Buckleugh' in 1649, 'Bacleugh' in 1659, 'Buccleuche'

in 1661 and 'Buclugh' in 1705; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Buckcleuch', is 'Buckcleugh' on Adair's c.1688 map, while 'Waster Buccleugh' and 'Easter Buccleugh' are marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Buccleuch (*bu-kloo, ba-kloo*) *n.* name used to refer to the Chief of the Scotts, i.e. Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. The exact title of the head was Laird, Lord, Earl and finally Duke – '. . . And how full many a tale he knew Of the old warriors of Buccleuch' [SWS] (see **the Duke o Buccleuch**).

the Buccleuch Airms (*thu-bu-kloo-ārmz*) *n.* former Newcastleton inn, located at 47/48 North Hermitage Street. It existed from at least the 1830s to the 1860s. Thomas Pott was inn-keeper there in 1837 and James Telfer (or Telford) in 1852.

Buccleuch Boolin Club (*bu-kloo-boo-lin-klub, bō-lin-klub*) *n.* lawn bowling organisation, formed in 1872 to encourage the game among the working men. Its greens and clubrooms lie immediately west of those of the Hawick Bowling Club. The Clubhouse was built around 1891 to designs of J.P. Alison.

Buccleuch Burn (*bu-kloo-boo-burn*) *n.* another name for the Clear Burn, joining the Rankle Burn at Buccleuch just after the 'Buck Cleugh' itself. Until recently it was possible to trace an old mill lade from the burn.

Buccleuch Estates (*bu-kloo-e-stāts*) *n.* corporate organisation which manages the estates of the Buccleuch family. Buccleuch Estates Limited is part of the Buccleuch Group, Chaired by the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, with the Earl of Dalkeith as Managing Director. The modern estates are split into the Boughton, Bowhill (including Branxholme), Dalkeith, Langholm (including parts of Liddesdale and upper Teviotdale) and Queensberry parts.

Buccleuch Grammar Schuil (*bu-kloo-graw-mur-skil*) *n.* name used for Hawick High School after it moved to Buccleuch Street (about 1860), having previously been called the Grammar School. The name was changed to Buccleuch Higher Grade School in 1908 and Hawick High School in 1915.

the Buccleuch Handicap (*thu-bu-kloo-hawn-dee-kap*) *n.* race formerly run on the Saturday of the Common Riding, from at least the 1880s. Its length was 1½ miles.

Buccleuch Higher Grade Schuil (*bu-kloo-hI-ur-grād-skil*) *n.* name adopted by the secondary part of the Buccleuch School following major rebuilding 1906–08. It would be renamed 'Hawick High School' in 1915.

Buccleuch Hoose (*bu-kloo-hoos*) *n.* building in Newcastleton, constructed in 1856 as part of the Duke of Buccleuch's planned town, for use as a library and community space. It was bought by the Unionist Club in the 1920s. It was later run as a social club and learnig centre, then fell into disrepair. It was acquired by the Newcastleton Distict and Community Trust in 2016, with plans for conversion into a digital hub and tourist bunkhouse.

the Buccleuch Hotel (*thu-bu-kloo-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel at 1 Trinity Street, formerly having its address as Weensland Road. It was designed by local architect Michael Brodie and built in 1882, funded by auctioneer, James Oliver. It was run as a temperance hotel by Mr. & Mrs. Reid in the latter part of the 19th century, and used for several Common-Riding dinners etc.

the Buccleuch Hunt (*thu-bu-kloo-hun'*) *n.* largest local fox-hunting group, formed in 1826, and based at St. Boswells. The National Archives have records for 1827–60.

Buccleuch Kirk (*bu-kloo-kirk*) *n.* name sometimes given to the Auld Pairish Kirk in Buccleuch Street. It was built 1844 as a gift of the Duke of Buccleuch, with the foundation stone laid by Henry Scott Riddell. The name 'Buccleuch Church' was used until 1936, when it became 'Old Parish'. The building was demolished around 1990 (see **the Auld Pairish Kirk**).

Buccleuch Kirk (*bu-kloo-kirk*) *n.* alternative name for **Rankilburn Chaipel**.

the Buccleuch Loft (*thu-bu-kloo-loft*) *n.* another name for the **Duke's Loft**.

the Buccleuch Memorial (*thu-bu-kloo-mu-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* officially 'The Buccleuch Memorial Science and Art Institute', it was built after subscriptions were raised to build a suitable memorial following the death of Walter Francis, 5th Duke of Buccleuch. It was opened by the 6th Duke and Duchess in 1887, and gifted to the Town as an adult educational institution. It was built at the corner of Duke Street and Bridge Street in an italianate style, designed by John Guthrie and with sculpted stone-work by Thomas Beattie. The main entrance was surmounted by the figure of a stag (from the Buccleuch crest). The interior had a large lobby, with a small room on the right side and several smaller rooms to the left, with 2 larger rooms farther in. The top floor had a

gallery extending round 3 sides with 3 dome windows in the roof, the largest having an 11 foot diameter. The level underneath was enterted from Duke Street. The upper floor housed the Museum until 1910, while the rest was used by the South Kensington Science and Art Classes. The interior and interior Museum room can be seen in photographs of about 1890. When the Archæological Society moved out the Town Council took over full contral and the building was known as the Buccleuch Memorial Technical Institute. It was then used extensively for textiles training courses. The building was also used by the Boys Brigade and various bands etc. The Vertish Hill Sports procession used to leave from there. It was gifted to Roxburgh Education committee by the town in 1951 and continued to be used for evening classes and the like, but by 1963 had become too hard to upkeep. It was demolished in 1969 and replaced in 1971 with the splendid new Tax and Social Security building. The old Buccleuch coat of arms has been built into a wall of the Scott Gallery, and another piece of stonework, including the Hawick coat of arms, was preserved in a gable of Drumlanrig Hospital, and then moved to the bottom of the 'Hunder Steps' – 'His thoughts went back ower fifty years And in eis mind ei saw them still Where was the Buccleuch Memorial Wher eid spent happy days at the schuil?' [AY].

Buccleuch Mill (*bu-kloo-mil*) *n.* former corn mill at Buccleuch, presumably serving the former Barony and Parish there. There are still traces of the walls in the shape of a small mound about 8 m by 4 m. It is said that no corn ever grew near there – 'Had heather-bells been corn of the best, The Buccleuch mill would have had a noble grist' [CWS].

Buccleuch Mills (*bu-kloo-milz*) *n.* knitwear factory on Green Lane, formerly Elliots, Bonsor's and Sybil Gentleman's, and more recently Glenhowe. It was built in 1862 as the stocking shop for William Elliot & Son. part having small windows for handframe knitting. It is 3 storeys high, each floor having 14 windows on a side, with each window formerly being for an individual hand-frame worker. The western part was added later in the 19th century and its wider windows match the machine-based methods of later production. The mill ceased operating in 1999.

the Buccleuch Muniments (*thu-bu-kloo-mew-nee-mints*) *n.* formal name for the records of the Scotts of Buccleuch, particularly used by William Fraser in his 2 volume summary of the documents. This archive is an invaluable source of local information, since it preserves many documents relating to the area around Hawick from centuries when few other papers survive. The muniments were contained in charter chests kept at Branxholme and then moved to Dalkeith, but moved for protection to the Bass Rock in 1651 and Edinburgh Castle in 1666. They were held at Wemyss Castle during the minority of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. They were then stored for safe-keeping in a new stone building on Parliament Close, but caught in the great fire in Edinburgh in 1700; they were rescued by the Earl of Melville, who badly burned his hand and arm in the process. The index is available through the National Archives of Scotland.

Buccleuch Nurseries (*bu-kloo-nur-ser-eez*) *n.* former commercial plant nursery on Lynnwood Road/Slitrig Crescent, now the site for the Stonefield housing estate. It was run by John Forbes on land rented from the Duke of Buccleuch, running from 1879 (after Forbes moved from his present location at Havelock Nurseries). The nurseries went through various changes and finally closed in 1968. They grew a wide range of plants for sale, including hot houses etc. (in greenhouses), and supplied customers from all over Britain. It was for a while the largest grower of Penstemons in the world, offering 550 varieties in 1900. It was also known for its antirrhinums, delphiniums, gaillardias, pansies and phloxes. It was renamed the Royal Nurseries for several years in the early 20th century, and often known locally as Forbes' Nurseries. Prominent from the railway, the nurseries were also open to visitors, and there were sales on the premises, although most of the business was in supplying distant customers. Some species from the nursery colonised nearby pieces of ground, explaining the presence of some odd plants in that area, even today.

Buccleuch Park (*bu-kloo-pawrk*) *n.* cricket field behind a high unsightly wall between the High School and the Volunteer. It has been the headquarters of the Hawick and Wilton Cricket Club since 1860. Hawick Rugby Football Club originally played their games there 1873–85. A rugby match there in 1879 may have been the first sporting event to be played under floodlights in Scotland.

the Buccleuch Pipers (*thu-bu-kloo-pī-purz*) *n.* name used around 1900 for the pipe band in Hawick, probably the ex-Servicemen's Band.

Buccleuch Place (*bu-kloo-plis*) *n.* short street off Buccleuch Street, being the continuation of Beaconsfield Terrace, with houses built in 1879.

the Buccleuch Playin Fields see **the Playin Fields**

the Buccleuch Quoitin Club see **the Quoitin Club**

Buccleuch Road (*bu-kloo-rōd*) *n.* name given in 1905 to the part of the New Road that lies within the town boundaries and is the continuation of Buccleuch Street.

Buccleuch Schuil (*bu-kloo-skil*) *n.* new school buildings on Buccleuch Street, gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch to replace those of the Grammar School on Orrock Place. The Duke of Buccleuch gave the land and offered to pay for the erection of the new school and schoolmaster's house in 1859, and it was built by 1860. The school was enlarged in 1875 and a new infant department added. It was further enlarged in 1884 and remodelled in 1906–08, being renamed Buccleuch Higher Grade School. For several years, starting in 1895 the Secondary School was run from Teviot Grove on Union Street. The school finally became 'Hawick High School' in 1915. Originally there was also a primary school there. A new infant building was added in 1875, enlarged in 1876 and in 1886, and ran until the 1940s. A large fraction of the early building was destroyed in the fire of 1925. The school started a tradition of singing the Common-Riding song on the Thursday in 1872, which led to the Cornet's visits to the schools that day. William Pitcairn was Headmaster in the late 1800s and early 1900s and William Forsyth was acting Headmaster 1906–08 – 'Oh! where are a' the laddies noo? We were a merry crew That day we marched in rank and file Tae oor new schule – Buccleuch' [WLu] (also known as 'Buccleuch Public School').

Buccleuch Shiels (*bu-kloo-sheelz*) *n.* former name for a cottage near Buccleuch. Thomas Nichol was there in 1720 and Robert Bellenden was herd there in at least 1726–28 (it is 'Buccleugh Sheals' in 1728).

the Buccleuch Star (*thu-bu-kloo-stawr*) *n.* former semi-junior rugby team. It was run by Pesco's, and existed for only a couple of years before WWII.

Buccleuch Street (*bu-kloo-stree'*) *n.* street that begins the New Road towards the south and was named in 1815 after the local Ducal family of Buccleuch. The first building there may have been what now forms the central portion and offices of Pesco's, built shortly after 1816 for a firm of local solicitors. No. 2 is also an early building, once housing the Burns Inn. The terraced block of Nos. 8–20 were built around 1820, constructed of whinstone with sandstone dressings and painted tabbed margins. They also involve some elegant details (e.g. the fanlight at No. 10 and the former Grapes Close at No. 16). Across the street stands the Chapel of Saints Mary and David and the adjoining hall, formerly the Subscription Rooms and the Commercial Inn. Further down the street was the Old Parish Church, as well as the High School. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 are grade C listed.

Buccleuch Terrace (*bu-kloo-te-ris*) *n.* street in the West End, off Beaconsfield Terrace, with houses built around 1903. It includes St. Margaret's Primary School.

Buccleuch Terrace (*bu-kloo-te-ris*) *n.* street in Newcastleton off South Hermitage Street.

the Buccleuch Vaults (*thu-bu-kloo-vawlts*) *n.* burial chamber of the Scotts of Buccleuch at St. Mary's Church for about two centuries. The last burial there was that of Walter Scott, 1st Earl of Buccleuch in 1633, and the vault was sealed up after the church was rebuilt in 1763. The site is said to have been attached to the choir, perhaps beneath the eastern stair leading to the Duke's Loft. Rev. Somerville in 1738 writes 'I only find their bodies in lead coffins, having sheets of lead with names and arms fixed to the heads of their coffins'. Its position was described in 1863 by a family (unnamed) with an adjacent burial place, who stated they had had an arch built at the east end of the south wall when the south wall was moved 6 feet in 1763. James Wilson stated that this was because the 'south front-wall' of the new church in 1763 was found to interfere with the burial vault of the Scotts of Buccleuch, and that this 'Duke's Arch' formed in the wall was still visible in the 1850s.

Buccleuch Works (*bu-kloo-wurks*) *n.* name sometimes used for the hosiery manufacturing premises of James Bonsor & Co., on Buccleuch Street, also known as **Buccleuch Mills**.

Buccleugh (*bu-kloo*) *n.* alternative spelling of **Buccleuch**, common until the early 19th century.

Buchan (*bu-kin*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) surveyor of ale in Hawick. In 1713 the Bailies heard a case of assault that he brought against John Kerr, servant to Walter Pringle of the Roughheugh Waulk Mill. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) stocking-frame maker in Hawick, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Alistair** son of Morris, Acting Father in 1974. He was Jubilee Acting Father in 2024. **John** (17th C.)

farmer at Belses Mill, recorded in 1632. **John** (1875–1940) Scottish journalist, biographer, novelist and statesman, born in Perth. Probably most famous world-wide for his novel 'The Thirty-Nine Steps' (1914), he is locally better known for poems such as 'The South Countrie'. He was later M.P. for the Scottish Universities and Governor-General of Canada. He became Baron Tweedsmuir in 1935. The John Buchan Centre is located at Broughton near Biggar, which was where his grandfather preached, his parents first met, and was the family childhood holiday home. **Morris** Acting Father in 1950. **William** (1729–1805) born in Ancrum, son of James, who owned a small estate and was tenant of another farm. His mother was probably Jean Turner. His grandfather had spent time in exile in Holland before the Revolution. He attended a local grammar school (prsumably either Jedburgh or Hawick) and apparently acted as a physician in Ancrum village while still in school. He went to Edinburgh University, initially intended for the Church, but graduated in medicine. He then worked in Yorkshire and Edinburgh. In 1769 he published 'Domestic Medicine', which was unusually written in lay language. It became one of the most popular books of its sort for several decades, with 19 editions and over 80,000 copies published in his lifetime and translations appearing in most European languages. He is mentioned in a line of Burns poem 'Death and Dr. Hornbrook'. He later moved to Edinburgh and was buried in Westminster Abbey. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. In 1794 he married Betty Aitkin, who was from Hawick.

bucht (*bucht*) *n., arch., poet.* an animal enclosure, sheep fold, particularly used for gathering ewes for milking – 'Yestreen I saw them whan we milk'd the ewes, He drave them to the bught out o'er the knows' [CPM], 'At bughts, in the morning, nae blythe lads are scorning, The lasses are lonely, and dowie, and wae . . . ' [JEM], 'The yowes they lap out owre the buchte, And skippit up and downe' [JTe], '. . . except the remains of its tower, which are still standing, and sometimes used by the tenant as a bught for his sheep' [RWB], '. . . For the sun is shining on bucht and bower And I'll find thee a mother in Kirkhope Tower' [WHO], *v.* to enclose animals, particularly to gather ewes for milking – 'Weel, it was the custom to milk yowes i' thae days, and my faither was buchtin' the Brockalaw yowes . . . ' [LHTB] (also written 'bught'; the word occurs in some place names, e.g. Bught Knowe, Bught Shank and Bught Sike; also **boucht**; from Dutch).

Buck (*buk*) *n.* **John O.** (19th/20th C.) Treasurer of Hawick Baptist Church 1899–1916.

Buckbean Sike (*buk-been-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale. It rises on the southern slopes of Hazelyside Hill, flowing roughly south to become part of Stanygill Burn (the 'bean' part of the name is obscure).

Buck Cleuch (*buk-clooch*) *n.* deep ravine of the Clear Burn, just off the B711 east of the farms of Buccleuch. This is where traditionally a young Scott seized a buck with his bare hands and presented it to the King. There was once a mill on the burn, with traces of the mill lade still visible. The cleuch is about 100 feet down at its deepest part. A small crook at the steepest part, 'about halfway between the East house and the Mill dam ford' (according to the Ordnance Survey Name Book) is said to have been the specific location where the buck was slain (in fact the name probably has a different etymology, and was used synonymously with 'Rankelburn' when referring to the lands of the Scotts).

bucket (*bu-ki'*) *n.* bin, pail, especially wastepaper bin or garbage bin – 'it's your turn ti pit the buckets oot', 'if ee deh behave, A'll pit aa yur toys in the bucket', '. . . she said her faimily wad juist pit it in the bucket and she wanted it ti come back ti Hawick' [IWL].

the Bucket (*thu-bu-ki'*) *n.* nickname, 19th century??.

bucketfi (*bu-ki'-fi*) *n.* bucketful – 'go'an git another bucketfi coal', '. . . they brocht hyim muckle bucketfis o mussels' [IWL].

Buckham (*bu-kum*) *n.* **Adam** (d.c.1683) tenant in West Lees, probably the one in Hobkirk Parish. His will is recorded in 1683 and that of his wife (although his surname is transcribed there as 'Benholme' for 'Buckholme') in 1681. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant somewhere close to Bonchester, according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Abbotrule Parish. He could be the Adam who married Isabell Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1691 and whose children Isabel (b.1693) and Jean (b.1701) were baptised in Bedrule. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Janet (b.1769) and Janet (again, b.1772). **Adam** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Mervinslaw according to the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He was also recorded as shepherd at Mervinslaw on the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. **Adam** (19th/20th C.) one of the survivors of the Gallipoli Campaign, who visited the region in a group of Hawick veterans in 1965. **George** (16th C.) tenant at Belses

Mill in 1581. He witnessed a transaction between the Haliburtons in Ancrum and the Haliburtons of Muirhouselaw. **George** (d.c.1686) tenant in Hallrule. His testament is recorded in both 1684 and 1686. **George** (18th C.) coachman listed at Wells in 1791, when he was working for Gilbert Eliott. Probably the same George was gardener at Weens in 1792 (for William Oliver of Dinlabyre). **George** (d.1819) son of James, he was a yarn merchant of the early 19th century, running the company George Buckham & Co. Ltd. The firm continued until his death. The Museum has ledgers from 1818–20. He may have originally come from Manchester. Either he or perhaps his son subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Margaret Goodfellow (1792–1826) in East Bank Kirk in 1813. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1702. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Whitriggs in 1722 when his daughter Agnes was baptised in Cavers Parish. **James** (18th C.) married Christian Buckham in Bedrule in 1742. **James** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included: Mary (b.1745); and Jean (b.1747). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Isabel (b.1743); and Isobel (again, b.1753). **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son James was baptised in 1755. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Howison (or 'Jean Huison') in 1754 and their children included: William (b.1761); Janet (b.1761); Isabel (b.1764); Janet (again, b.1767); and Ann (b.1771). The witnesses in 1764 were mason William Howison and shoemaker William Elliot and in 1771 were the whole congregation. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Armstrong and their children included George (b.1784). **James** (d.1831) labourer who owned 12 Back Row. His sisters were probably Isobel (who died in 1829) and Ann (who died in 1820, wife of Robert Pringle). He either gave or sold his property to the Pringle family. His property is marked on Wood's 1824 map, to the east of Robert Pringle's. **James** (18th/19th C.) cooper of the Howegate, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1502. Thomas Haswell was surety for him, and he was also surety for himself, and fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **John** (17th C.) owner of Belses Mill, as recorded in 1643. His lands there were valued at £200 and listed in Ancrum Parish. **John** (1691/2–1764) tenant in Bedrule. He married Mary Oliver in 1719 and she who died in 1757, aged 63. Their children included: Isobel (b.1720), John (b.1721) and Robert (b.1725), who died young; William (b.1722); Margaret (b.1724); Gilbert (b.1728); Isobel (again, 1730–57); and John (again, b.1727), tenant in Bedrule. He was an Elder of Bedrule Kirk in at least the period 1729–35. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. He could have been the tenant of Bedrule at the time a story of the fairy folk was told; the farmer's wife gave her only bit of barley to a fairy, and later had it replaced by a quantity that kept her and the reapers in bread throughout the harvest. **John** of Overtonbush (1726/7–79) tenant in Bedrule. He was probably son of the earlier John. He married Agnes Dunlop in 1765 and she died in 1814, aged 75. She could be the 'Mrs Buchham', farmer's wife at Bedrule, who (according to Robert Murray in 1872) described seeing a 'little woman dressed in green' who asked to borrow a capful of meal, and when she obliged, she found that the repayment of the loan gave enough grain for the whole season. Their children included: Isabella (b.1766), who died aged 17; John (b.1768); Jean (b.1771); Mary (b.1769), James (b.1772) and Agnes (b.1777), who all died young; Mary (again, b.1774); Joan (b.1779); and William (1775–1799) who died off the coast of Africa. His family are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **John** 'Jock' (19th C.) local 'toper' of the mid-1900s, mentioned in William Easton's 'The Anvil Crew' and 'Run Them In'. It is unlcear how he was related to other Buckham's. His memory was revived in J.C. Goodfellow's burlesque poem 'The Voyage of the Great Eastern' – '. . . And Captain Menty walked the deck, While Buckham mann'd the wheel' [WE], 'Jock Buckham to the Fleece is gane To sleep among his rags . . . ' [WE], '. . . For Captain Fraser walked the deck And Bucham turned the wheel' [JCG]. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded at Belses Mill in 1621. He accompanied Andrew Halburton of Muirhouselaw when he was attacked by a group of servants of Ker of Langnewton. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Town o' Rule in 1694. He may be the same man as Robert of West Lees. **Robert** of West Lees (18th C.) heritor of Hobkirk Parish in the early 1700s. He was recorded as Laird there in 1738 (when his servant William Turnbull's child was baptised) and in 1745. He may be the Robert who married Margaret Hutton in Hobkirk Parish in 1732. His daughter Janet married Robert Scott in 1756. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Bedrule in 1753. **Thomas** (b.c.1780)

shepherd at Honeytown according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1801. **William** (17th C.) recorded at Hallrule on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was listed for 4 hearths, suggesting he was the main tenant on the farm at that time. **William** (b.c.1795) agricultural labourer in Cavers Parish. He was at East Middle in 1841. His wife was Janet and their children included Walter and Helen (also written 'Buckam', 'Buckholm', 'Buckholme', 'Buckhome', 'Buckolm' and 'Bukhelme').

Buckholm (*bu-kum*) *n.* village just north of Galashiels, with the nearby ruined Buckholm Tower dating from the 16th centry, a former home of the Pringles. A carved stone bears the date 1582. The tower overlooks the valley towards Torwoodlee and was the location for the last 'laying' of an evil spirit by an ordained Church of Scotland minister (the origin is probably Old English 'bucca helm', meaning 'the buck's shelter'; it is first recorded as 'Buchelm' about 1200).

buckie (*bu-kee*) *n., arch.* an obstinate or disobedient youngster.

Buckie (*bu-kee*) *n.* **James** (15th C.) listed among local men as witness to the 1464/5 sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. His name is recorded as 'Jacobo Buky'. **James** (18th/19th C.) Hawick man who took part in amateur theatrical performances in about 1820. It is possible that his surname was Buckham. **Robert** (15th C.) listed as 'Robert Buky' among the Roxburghshire men given remission in 1488/9 for their support of the deceased James III. James was also listed right after him. Most of the men appear to have been associated with Douglas of Cavers.

the Buck Inn (*thu-buk-in*) *n.* public house at 31 High Street before the National Bank was built there. It was also known as the White Hart.

the Buck Inn (*thu-buk-in*) *n.* public house in Newcastleton. John Watson was proprietor in 1837.

buckler (*buk-lur*) *n., poet.* small round shield, usually worn on the arm – 'Sword and pike and buckler ready Heart as high as hands are steady' [RSC], 'Let us sing the auld ballants that duly record How the brave-hearted Callants took buckler and sword' [CB], 'Tak' haud o' sheeld an' buklir, an' stan' up for mine helpe' [HSR].

buckle ti (*bu-kul-ti*) *v., arch.* buckle down, apply oneself, get to work – '...they gar iz bang up bleithe again an buckle tui in nettle-yirrnist!' [ECS].

Bucklands (*buk-lindz*) *n.* area behind Burnfoot, between Burnhead and the Teviot, consisting of the former estate around Bucklands House. The area had been previously known as Burngrove, and before that as 'Crawhill' and was once the location for a corn-mill. It formed part of the estate of the Scotts of Burnhead, until the house was sold in 1887. William Scott Watson was there in 1868.

Bucklands Hoose (*buk-lindz-hoos*) *n.* Victorian villa, home of the Watson family (who inherited from the Scotts of Burnhead) and then the Glenny's. It was formerly known as Burngrove. The grounds contain a square tower-shaped dovecote, dating from about 1800; it is now roofless, and contained 240 stone nest boxes. The main house has been demolished.

buckrone (*buk-rōn*) *n., arch.* buckram, coarse linen stiffened with gum – ' '...and after him ane old mane in a murning goune, cariing a staffe, a Gumpheone one buckrone' [SB1634].

the Buck Stane (*thu-buk-stān*) *n.* standing stone on Buckstone Rig, on the right-hand side of the B6399 just before Hermitage village. It is a wedge-shaped slab of limestone, about 1 m tall, situated on a spur to the north of Buckstone Rig. Whether there is any connection with other nearby ancient sites (such as the Ninestane Rig) is unknown.

Buckstane Moss (*buk-stān-mos*) *n.* boggy area near the Buck Stone, just north of Hermitage village, between the White Dyke and the Whitrope Burn. There is an old sheepfold on the hillside there.

Buckstruther (*buk-stru-thur*) *n.* another name for the Picmaw Moss in Cavers Parish, which is a pond just to the east of Adderstonelee Moss. In 1861 it is described as 'the deep and once extensive loch of Buckstruther' (it has the same root as 'Wulliestruther', 'Crawstruthers' and 'Holstruther').

bud (*bud*) *v., arch.* had to, was compelled to – 'The trey bud faa quhan the ruit was lowst' [JAHM] (cf. **boude**; past tense of **bid**).

bud (*bud*) *n., poet.* a bribe – 'In whase han's is mischeef, an' thair richt han' is fu' o' budes' [HSR].

budden (*bu-din*) *pp., arch.* bid, bidden – 'Than Jospeh, bein' ræiset frae sleep, did as the angil o' the Lord had budden him ...' [HSR], 'Sae they tuik the moneye, an' did as they wer budden' [HSR] (not to be confused with the past tense of **bide**).

buddie see **buddy**

buddy (*bu-dee*) *n., arch.* a body, person – 'Herod the Tetrarch was thrawn as a cuddy, A big, bauld, bang, cantankerous buddie' [WL] (also written 'buddie').

bude (*bood*) *v., arch., poet.* behoved – '... And ilka ane boude hae her joe' [HSR], '... To it their corn bude take to grind, Whether or no' they had a mind' [FL] (also written 'boude').

Budge (*buj*) *n.* **Albert Victor.** (1901–1967) born in Hawick at 3 Morrison Place, son of printer George. He worked in the knitwear industry, for the firm of Innes, Henderson & Co., which became Braemar. He was a church organist at St. Margaret's and conductor of the Braemar Choir, as well as being associated with the P.S.A. Male Voice Choir. In 1951 he wrote the music for 'My Borderland', the words coming from David Johnston. He is buried at the Wellogate Cemetery.

buff (*buf*) *v., arch.* to stuff, puff, burst into laughter, chortle – 'Hei buff't oot inti a laugh' [GW], 'Away ei birrlt, still buffin an smidgin inti eis sel' [ECS].

buff (*buf*) *n., poet.* silly talk – '... Butte, with the kente was in his neif, He kaimed the kerlyn's buffe' [JTe] (this word is obscure).

Buffalo Bill (*bu-faw-lō-bil*) *n.* erstwhile cowboy and showman, Col. William F. Cody, whose Wild West Road Show came to Hawick in 1904, and was marched up to Whitlaw Haugh by the Saxhorn Band.

buffer (*bu-fur*) *interj.* euphemism for 'bugger' – 'oh, ya buffer!'.

buffer (*bu-fur*) *n., arch.* the first person in a line of people 'swingling – '... and the first, who was called the buffer, taking a handful of the lint swingled at it for a while and then handed it to the next' [JAHM] (also **buffster** and see **swingler**).

buffing (*bu-fing*) *n., poet.* breeches, a puffed part of breeches – 'But Jesu, gif the folk was fain To put the buffing on their thighs ...' [CPM].

the Buffs (*thu-bufs*) *n., arch.* informal name for the Royal Antediluvian Order of the Buffaloes. There were 2 branches in Hawick, Slitrig Lodge (No. 9858) and Teviotdale Lodge (No. 10417).

buffster (*buf-stur*) *n., arch.* in 'swingling' lint, the person who first breaks the lint and throws it to the 'heckler' – 'Meg Rough, the buffster, silence brak, – Come on, says Meg, let's hae a crack' [JoHo] (also **buffer**).

buffy (*bu-fee*) *n., arch.* chubby, fat – 'Clautin' wi' your buffy hands, Touslin' mammy's hair' [JT].

bug (*bug*) *pp., arch.* built – 'The pyet was a wiley bird, and she bug up the wa'; But the craw was a dirty beast, and she pu'ed down a'' [T] (rare form for past tense of **big**, noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **biggit**).

buggen (*bu-gin*) *pp., arch.* built – 'I hae sad, Mercie sall be buggen up forevir ...' [HSR], 'Jerusalem is buggin as ane citie that is compak thegither' [HSR], '... the whulk, A unk, maun heh been buggen keinda jingle-jointeet ...' [ECS], '... lang or monie a massy jumpeet-up toon was buggen or thocht o' [ECS] (also written 'buggin'; past particple form of **big**; cf. **bug** and biggit).

Buggerback (*bu-gur-bawk*) *n., arch.* nickname for **George Elliot** around 1600.

bught see **bucht**

Bught Knowe (*bucht-now*) *n.* hill in Castleton Parish, just to the west of Riccarton (the name surely comes from 'bught' or 'bucht', an animal enclosure).

Bught Knowe (*bucht-now*) *n.* hill on the south side of the Hermitage valley, west of the farm of Dinlees, being essentially a north-eastern projection of Din Fell.

Bught Knowe (*bucht-now*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, on the left-hand side of the A6088 shortly before reaching the A68. There is an ancient boundary bank nearby.

Bught Knowe (*bucht-now*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of Newton in Bedrule Parish, according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 (written 'Bought Know').

Bught Shank (*bucht-shawngk*) *n.* spur between the Hermitage Water and the Gorrenberry Burn. There are 2 enclosures there, one about 130 m in diameter, with 2 hut platforms, and the other 75 m, probably a stock-pen.

Bught Sike (*bucht-shawngk*) *n.* small stream on the western side of southern Liddesdale, which joins Todhunter Grain north-west of Whisgills farm.

Bught Sike (*bucht-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Castleton Parish, which rises on Larriston Fells and joins Little Warrington Sike before running into Larriston Burn. There are 6 shieling huts, 2 turf enclosures and a sheepfold along its banks.

Buglass (*boog-lis*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) police officer in Denholm in the 1860s.

buhll see **bul**

buid (*bid, būd*) *v., arch.* must, is behoven, *pp.* had to, behoved – 'A smirr o' rain was fa'in' That buid to spoil the day' [WL] (also written 'bid'; the past tense is **bud**).

buik (*bik, būk*) *n., arch.* a book – 'Beuks, pictures, an', but gude kens what a', Frae Moses doon to Roman Cato ...' [JoHa], '... What do ye mean? gosh! wad ye burn the buik?' [JoHa],

'Than said I, Lo, I cum; in the volum' o' the buik it is writtan o' me' [HSR], '... an' he was readin' a buik that he keepit lookin' doon on ...' [BCM1880], '... wad stert the huirn oo read aboot in oor buiks' [ECS], 'Yet they had their picters – aye, an' a wheen weel selected buiks ...' [BW1938], 'But nought will scare him frae his neuk, Or gar him rair, But hearty dunts wi' the big buik, Or fervent prayer' [DA], '... Til buiks were set in higher store Than aither gowd or gear' [WL] (also written 'beuk'; the pronunciation might be between *i* and *oo*).

buik-board (*būk-bōrd*) *n., arch.* a bookshelf, shelf for holding bibles in a church – 'Paid Bailie Walter Scott for the book-board in the tolbooth, ... 0 1 6' [BR1755].

buil (*bil*) *v., arch.* to weep, bawl.

the Buildin Society see **the Workin-Men's Buildin Society**

builer (*bi-lur*) *v., arch.* to roar, bellow.

buin (*bin*) *adj., arch.* upper, high – 'The buin side o' the road' [GW] (cf. **abin**).

buiner (*bin-ur*) *adj., arch.* higher, more high.

buinmaist (*bin-māst, -mest*) *adj., arch.* highest, uppermost – '... Ruberslaw's michty noal, wui plewed rigs an planteens ... an Peden's Poopit buinmaist' [ECS] (sometimes 'buinmest' and also 'buinermaist').

Buinster see **Binster**

buir (*būr*) *pp., arch.* bore – 'A blyther lad ne'er buir a drone, Nor touched a lill ...' [CPM].

buird (*būrd*) *n., arch.* a board, table – '... Thomas Turnbull deponed, after he was solemnly sworn, that he saw him have ane purse at the buird ...' [BR1642] (also **boord**; formerly pronounced with a deep vowel containing elements of *i* and *ā*).

buirdlie (*bird-lee*) *adj., arch.* stalwart, muscular and heavily built, burly, powerful – 'hei was a buirdlie laddie o twal', 'And Ringan had ance been a buirdly wight, and that the baron knew; But now he was an auld fail'd man, Yet still his heart was true' [JTe], '... but, though generally more buirdly men, the shepherds ... were no match for the Sutors, and their Hawick allies' [AAH], 'How mony buirdly chiels were born, And lasses trig and braw' [JT], 'The showman was Billy Purves a big buirdly man. The clothes of the landlord, as the saying goes, would hardly look at him' [RM], '... Bit the buirdly Borderer snodged on a guid yin' [ECS], '... And buirdly bummies pub-crawled in the clover' [DH], '... A buirdly auld falla wi' muckle to sell, And muckle to gie wi' his crack' [WL] (also written 'buirdly').

buirdly see **buirdlie**

buiry (*bū-ree, boo-ree, bi-ree*) *v., arch.* to bury (note the usual vowel sound is similar to the French 'peu').

buist (*boost, bist*) *n., arch.* tar or branding mark on sheep – 'If in my yard again I find them, By Mahomet, I swear I'll pind them; Or catch them in a net or girn, Till I find out the boost or birn' [JR] (also written 'boost').

buit (*bi'*) *n.* a boot – 'deh come in here wi they buits on', 'Assoilzies George Makwetie fra the claim persewit be John Scott, pethar, for a half dozen of butes, mae or fewer, allegit taken away fra his crame in Hawick' [BR1655], 'Sae Aw wull leave him ma shank banes Tae bei a pair o' butes' [JSB], 'Wi' bags an' portmanties the hale place was strawn, Claes, caps, buits, an' bowls in amang them were thrawn' [BM1900], ..., a shed i ma hair, a lick o bleckneen on ma buits, an a skuff doon wui a claes-brush' [ECS], 'A pair o' buits (were aye ower nate), Twa walking sticks, a roller skate ...' [IJ], '... And if there hed tae be a fight It was yin tae yin and nae buits' [AY], a holder for a flag – '... with ane buit to carrie the staff or standard in, and offered to grippe at and carie the said Colour' [BR1706] (also written 'bute').

bul (*bul*) *n.* a bull (note the pronunciation; also spelled 'buhll' and often 'bull', even when the local pronunciation is meant).

the Bul (*thu-bul*) *n.* nickname for **Thomas Airmstrong** in the 16th century.

bul-baitin (*bul-bā-tin*) *n.* formerly popular sport involving a tied bull and some biting dogs. This took place in the High Street using a ring in the inverted base of the old Mercat Cross to secure the bulls. The practice was discontinued in 1781/2.

bulbater (*bul-bā'-ur*) *n., arch.* anything large, specifically a big spinning top – 'We used to make yin [top] oot o' a pirn wi' a tacket in the bottom. Some had big bullbaters that took some lickin'' [HAST1958], 'In my boyhood, it would have been, 'Chucks-mei yon glessy bools!' Or 'Chucks-mei yon bull-bater top'' [DH].

Bulderbainsteed (*bul-dur-bān-steed*) *n.* possible name for lands in upper Liddesdale, recorded c.1376 on a rental roll as part of the area then known as Ermildon. It was recorded as 'Buldirbaynstede', and valued at 4 shillings.

the Bul Field (*thu-bul-feeld*) *n.* name for the field at the southern-most end of the present boundaries of the Common. It contains a marshy

area and small pond, and in the corner is where the sod is cut at the Common Riding.

bul-gress (*bul-gres*) *n., arch.* brome grass, Bromus mollis and similar species (also sometimes 'bul-gerss').

the Bulfinch (*thu-bul-finch*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

bull see **bul**

the Bull an Butcher (*thu-bul-in-boo-chur*) *n., arch.* former name for an inn in Hawick, probably the same as the White Hart at about 31 High Street. The name appears in Slater's 1852 directory, but could not have been in use for very long. It was used as a departure point by carriers.

Bullerwell see **Billerwell**

bullie (*bu-lee*) *n., arch.* bullfinch.

Bulloch (*bu-lok*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Allan. Their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: John (b.1739); Elizabeth (b.1742); and William (b.1746). He may be the son of William born in 1713. His wife could be the Agnes who died in 1780. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Dryden in Hawick in 1768. He is probably the John whose daughter was buried in Hawick in 1772. He may be the son of John born in 1739. He is probably the carrier to Liddesdale whose son John died in Hawick in 1787. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. The deaths of his children John (d.1821), William (d.1829), Janet (b.1832) and Thomas (d.1832) are recorded. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) apprentice shoemaker according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, described as an 'Armorrour' in 1713 and 'brasier' in 1719. His wife was Jean Robson and their son John was baptised in 1713, with his name appearing to be written 'Dulloch' in one entry. The witnesses in 1713 were smith Thomas Huntly and tailor John Little. Probably the same William secondly married Jean, daughter of Thomas Turnbull, in 1716. Their children included: Jean (b.1717); Bessie (b.1719); Helen (b.1721), who perhaps married John Thorburn in 1756; and Thomas (b.1724). The witnesses in 1719 were carrier John Simpson and wright James Gledstains. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes and their son William was baptised in 1770. **William** (18th/19th C.) tailor recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was a stockingmaker 'late Taylor' who was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. On the 1801 list he was 'Apprentice Stocking Maker'. He could be the same man as 'Wullie'. **William** 'Wullie' (18th/19th C.) last member of an old Hawick family, he worked as groom for William Nixon. A portrait of him giving a bowl of oats to Nixon's horse 'Molly' (or 'Moll'), painted by Adam Brown, is in the Museum. It is said that he had a strong passion for only 2 things: sitting on the back of Moll; and drinking whisky, which he would deny doing more persistently the drunker he got (also written 'Bullock' and 'Bulough').

bully (*bu-lee*) *n.* a bully (note pronunciation).

Bullysteed (*bu-lee-steed*) *n.* possible name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Bulaystede' in a rental roll of c.1376, when it had a value of 8 shillings. The precise location is unknown, but probably on the west side of the Hermitage Water.

Bulman (*bool-min, -mun*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1727 he married Bessie Laidlaw, who was also from Ashkirk. **Peter** (b.c.1800) grocer and spirit merchant in Denholm. His shop was on Main Street. His wife was Agnes, from Bo'ness, West Lothian. Their children included Robert (who farmed at Nether Tofts), Peter, William, James and John. He died before 1851, when his widow was still a grocer in Denholm. **Robert** (15th C.) witness to a document relating to Whitchesters for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456. He is recorded there as 'Robertus Buleman'. The document probably refers to the retour for John of St. Michael a few years earlier. **Robert** (b.c.1768/9) from Bowden, he was farmer at Denholm Hall. He is probably the Robert (senior) listed as a shopkeeper in Denholm in the directory of 1837. His wife was Alison, who came from England. His children included: Robert, farmer at Westgatehall; and Mary, who married joiner James Elliot. He was still alive in 1851. **Robert** (b.1803/4) son of Robert, he was farmer in Denholm. In 1841 and 1851 he is recorded at the west side of the village, farming at Westgatehall. By 1861 he had taken over from his father at Denholm Hall (i.e. Eastgate). He is probably the Robert junior recorded as a shopkeeper in Denholm in 1837. He may also have been the Robert who served as a carrier between Denholm and Edinburgh once a fortnight at that time. In 1868 he is recorded at 'Denholm Farm'. He married Ann Hardie in 1834 and they had a son Robert. **Robert** (b.1830/1) son of Robert and Agnes. He was recorded as vintner and grocer at the Crown in Denoholm in a directory of 1852, presumably helping his mother. He was later farmer at Nether Tofts. In 1861 he is recorded as farmer of 650 acres there, employing

4 people. He was recorded at Tofts in a directory of 1868. **Stephen** (16th C.) recorded in 1580 when he leased an acre of land in Langnewton from Patrick King. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Stobs Castle according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was listed as a 'Valet' at Stobs on the 1801 Militia ballot.

Bulman's Scar (*bool-munz-skawr*) *n.* former name for a right of way from Denholm Brig to the ford (which was slightly down river). It had a stile at both ends (probably named after the Bulman family who farmed at Denholm Hall).

Bulmer (*bul-mur*) *n.* **Sir Ralph** of Wilton (c.1491–1558) from Yorkshire, he succeeded his uncle Sir John. The family estate in Cleveland is unrelated with the Wilton in Hawick. Along with Sir Oswald Westropp, he led English forces that burned Hawick in 1547/8. The Earl of Surrey made him marshal for the vanguard before entering Scotland. Everything was burned, including the houses and corn, as well as a tower containing its owner James Young and 10 others. Over 30 prisoners were taken, along with much booty. The Kers (including the Lairds of Cessford and Ferniehirst) colluded with him in the burning of Teviotdale in 1547/8. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Tempest. He is also mentioned in the English ballad 'Lord Ewie' – 'A noble Knight him trained up, Sir Rafe Bulmer is the man I mean; At Flodden field, as men do say, No better capten there was seen' [T] **Sir William** of Wilton (1465–1531) son of Sir Ralph. He was present at Flodden and was High Sheriff of Durham and of Yorkshire. He was in joint charge, along with Sir Thomas Tempest, of the force that burned Jedburgh in 1523; Tempest was his grandson's father-in-law. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who was hanged for treason.

bul-reel (*bul-reel, bool-reel*) *n.* a reel danced only by men – '... a band of young men, under the inspiration of a midnight carousal, adjourned to the angle fronting the minister's door, shouting riotously and dancing bull reels' [WNK], '... A was stannin on bluiddy Ancrum Muir. Nae cannie daffin bull-reel splore that fearfih fecht' [ECS] (also called a 'ram reel').

the Bul Reel (*thu-bul-reel, bool-reel*) *n.* specific reel danced by the Common-Riding Principals at the Ball and after returning from the Mote, as well as formerly at the Games. The tunes used are traditionally 'Stumpie' and 'Kate Dalrymple'.

bul-wand (*bul-wawnd*) *n., arch.* a weed that grows among meadow-grass, hay or corn, the ragwort.

bum (*bum*) *v.* to hum, make a humming sound, throw something with a booming sound, knock – 'If there's a greater bore, it is The monologuish woman; She'll deave yer vera soul wi' din Till baith yer lugs are bummin' ' [FL], *n., arch.* a hum, drone, booming sound – 'His drone its last deep bum hath bray'd For Davie's dead' [JoHa], '... ti the droang o the Toon's clock an the bumm of the jumboes; whan the mills was skailin ... ' [ECS].

bum (*bum*) *v.* to brag, boast – 'when hei won the pools hei was bummin aboot it a ower the toon', 'hei was never yin ti bum umsel up', '... The music smilin' in our face, What greater bliss Can a' the bummin' warldly race Enjoy than this' [JR], *arch.* to hum, buzz – 'Or like the bussie bussing bumming Bee, Or like the fruitless naught respected Flee' [CWS], *n.* contemptuous name for a boaster – 'there's nae need ti be sic a bum'.

bumbaze (*bum-bāz*) *v., poet.* to confuse, bamboozle – 'The grindings o' a knittin frame At times bumbaze the heid' [WL].

bumbee (*bum-bee*) *n., arch.* bumblebee, bee – '... Like bumbees that follow the queen o' the hive' [JT], 'The bum-bees skeered him frae the bike, The win' blew sair upon this fike' [WFC] (cf. the more common **bummie**).

bum-clock (*bum-klok*) *n., arch.* cockroach.

Bumma Rae (*bu-ma-rā*) *n.* nickname in use in Hawick in the 19th century, perhaps referring to a perceived boastful quality – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI].

bummelt (*bu-mul'*) *pp., arch.* bungled, messed up – '... Whilk dang puir Yeddie's head agee, Till drunk he tummilt, An', as oor sacred authors gree, Life's garden bummilt' [JoHa].

bummer (*bu-mur*) *n.* a boaster, an overseer, manager – 'hei was the heid bummer in the mill' (it is unclear if this comes from 'bum' meaning 'to hum', or the word for boasting, or perhaps both).

bummie (*bu-mee*) *n.* a bumblebee, bee – 'hei kept bummies for a time', 'Fleis an midges an bummies war skiddlin an bizzin aboot ma lugs' [ECS], '... And buirdly bummies pubcrawled in the clover' [DH], to 'pit bummies in somebody's heid' is to give someone an idea or a bee in their bonnet (also sometimes **bumbee**).

bummie (*bu-mee*) *interj.* euphemism for 'bugger' – 'oh ya bummie, that was ma finger'.

bummie-bike (*bu-mee-bīk*) *n.* a bee's nest.

bummie-bink (*bu-mee-bingk*) *n.* a bee's nest.

bummle (*bu-mul*) *v., arch.* to bungle, mess up – 'A muckle bummlin' ass' [GW].

bummle (*bu-mul*) *n., poet.* a blundering, clumsy person – 'Some bubblie bumle, wi' a brainless head, In shape o' man, but void o' manly merit' [JoHa].

bummler (*bu-mu-lur*) *n., arch.* a bungler.

bumple (*bum-pul*) *n., arch.* a bundle, gathered lump in a clothing – 'A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS].

bumply (*bum-pu-lee*) *adj., arch.* puckered, gathered up, mis-fitting – 'bumply breeks' [GW].

bumptious (*bum-shis*) *adj.* boastful, arrogant, showy (slightly different meaning than in standard English).

bunce (*buns*) *n., v., arch.* bounce – 'I'd gie their manners sic a hearty pull, As'd bring them buncing into braid daylight' [JoHa].

bund (*bund*) *pp.* bound, did bind – 'Whanas his mither Mary was bund in wadlock troth til Joseph . . . ' [HSR], 'An' whan they had bund him, they led him awa . . . ' [HSR], '. . . Bund up his cloures And, so it is said, Made suire at the howff His breid and bed' [WL], 'And there cam to my mind, Watchin this odds on duel Wi a machine that was bund to wun i' the end, . . . ' [DH] (past tense of **binnd**; see also **band** and **bunn**).

bunden (*bun-din*) *pp., arch.* bound – '. . . to be bundin and oblisit . . . to the rycht honorabill Schir Walter Scot of Branxholme . . . ' [SB1595].

the Bungle (*thu-bung-ul*) *n.* nickname recorded for an Armstrong of Liddesdale in 1590, probably **Andrew Airmstrong**.

bunker (*bung-kur*) *n.* a wooden box for storing coal in early-to-mid 20th century houses, also known as a 'coal bunker', a counter-top or work-surface beside the sink in a kitchen – 'dinni wash they cups the now, jist pit them on the bunker', 'Every window bunker in the neighbourhood was laid under contribution, and it mattered little whether the subject was penny history literature, . . . ' [WNK], *arch.* a bench, pew – 'The council condescend to make up a new table, with bunkers round about, in the tolbooth . . . ' [JW1719].

bunn (*bun*) *pp., arch.* bound (also **band** and **bund**).

bunnet (*bun-i'*) *n.* a bonnet, particularly a flat-topped cap worn by older men. In the 18th century, those worn by working men would have been of blue worsted, with the employers sometimes wearing black; however, since the 19th century a checked pattern has been the norm – 'hei probably even wore his bunnet ti bed', '. . . Whan Habby gave him time o' day, Took aff his bannet, looked grave; My Lord said, 'Hab, what would you have?' ' [JR], 'Get away wi' ye or I'll fling yer bunnet in the glaur, and there it's' [JEDM] (also written 'bannet'; see also **bonnet**).

Bunster (*bun-stur*) *n.* local name for Bonchester, as recorded by Walter Deans in the 1880s. The variant **Binster** is more common today.

bunter (*bun-tur*) *n., arch.* a disreputable woman – 'There are still many old bunters going about the country pretending to be skilled in fortune-telling and divination . . . ' [EM1820].

buntie (*bun-tee*) *adj., poet.* probably referring to a style of jacket with a tail – 'He cam' to Hawick without a groat, In Denholm-blue short, buntie coat' [RDW].

buntifully (*bun-ti-fu-lee*) *adv., poet.* bountifully – '. . . the richteous sall be roun' aboot me; for thou sallt deel buntifullie wi' me' [HSR].

Bunyan (*bun-yin, -yee*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Sandy' (d.bef. 1777) gardener in Hawick, and also Beadle in the Kirk. He was said (in a talk by W.N. Kennedy in 1862), to have been the bedler to Rev. Thomas Sharp, but since Sharp was incumbent in only the years 1784–89, it must have been an earlier minister that he served, probably Rev. James Lawrie. In 1757 he witnessed a baptism for blacksmith Robert Young. In 1759 and 1760 he was listed as 'Church officer' or 'Kirk Officer' when he witnessed several baptisms in Hawick Parish. He also witnessed further baptisms in 1761 and 1762. In 1764 he witnessed baptisms for weaver Charles Scott, for Robert Scott, for merchant John Hardie and for William Nichol (when he was again 'officer'). He witnessed baptisms in 1765 for John Kedie and for Robert Easton and in 1766 for William Scott. In 1766 he witnessed a baptism for William Burnet, another in 1767 for Andrew Scott and in 1768 another for fellow gardener Charles Turnbull. He is probably the 'Alex. Bunzie' recorded in the description of the flood of 1767, when 2 houses to the west of his were swept away, this being somewhere near Towerdykeside. He witnessed further baptisms in 1771, 1772 and 1774. He married Elizabeth (or 'Lizzy') Scott, who died in 1777. Their children included: Janet (b.1741); Janet (again, b.1743); Agnes (b.1745); and John (b.1747). His surname is given as 'Bonzie' and 'Bunyan'. The witnesses in 1743 were dyer Robert Pringle and Pringle's servant George Campbell and in 1745 were merchant John Ruecastle and William Scoon. His household 'bicker' was used for many purposes and became locally famous; it was said that

'men, animals, and things were likened to Sandy Bunyan's bicker, fit for onything, ready for onything; or naething comes wrang t'ye, ye're like Sandy Bunyan's bicker'. **George** (1839–75) son of James. He was a Hawick barber like his father. In 1856 he donated to the Archæological Society an old gun found at Hermitage, as well as stuffed animals. He donated a Chinese teapot in 1857, a fossil in 1858, a duck and drake in 1859 and further items in the 1860s. He continued to care for the Museum's natural history collection and was presented with a silver snuff box for his service to the Society. **James** (18th C.) resident of Spittal in 1728 when his son James was baptised in Cavers Parish. He was a mason in Spittal in Cavers in 1721 when his daughter Isabel was baptised in Bedrule (with his surname given as 'Bunnie'). An unnamed child (b.1719) and Robert (b.1721), baptised in Cavers was probably also his child. He was surely related to John, who was at Spittal-on-Rule at the same time. **James** (18th C.) joiner at Spittal, recorded in 1787. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Agnes (b.1787). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at West Cote. He was listed along with John on the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was recorded as owner of 7 farm horses. His surname is listed as 'Bunzie'. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Effledge in Kirkton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He was probably either father or brother of Thomas, who was also recorded as farmer at Effledge in 1797. He is probably the farmer James who was at Effledge according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799. He could be the James, son of James, who was baptised in Cavers in 1772. **James** (1795/6–1832) eldest surviving son of Thomas, farmer at Cavers Mains. He took over as farmer of Cavers Mains from his father and then later was tenant at Stirches Mains. He paid the Horse Tax at Westcote in 1797. In 1820 he married Catherine Angus, probably daughter of agricultural labourer John at Broomhill. Their children were: Thomas, who died aged 21; John (b.1828) who was a clerk; Jemima Catherine (1828–1920), twin of John, who died at Wellogate Manse, home of her 2nd cousin Rev. Ainslie; Isabella, who married her cousin Thomas Bunyan, who was a warder at the Tower of London; and Margaret Elizabeth (1833–1902). His widow and 3 children were living at Broomhill in 1842, with John Angus, and at about 50 High Street in 1851; most of the family lived in Hawick later. His wife died in 1890, aged 81. They are buried in St. Mary's Kirkyard. **James** (b.1810/1) from Jedburgh, he was a barber in Hawick. In 1841 he was recorded at 29 High Street and was listed on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Mary, who died before 1851. Their children included James, Mary, Ann, Isaac, George, Jane and Andrew. He could be the James who was an early member of the Archæological Society, and of whom a portrait exists, dying at Stirches Mains in 1889; he donated specimens of coral to the Museum in 1859. **Janet** 'Jenny' (b.1743) daughter of Sandy Bunyan, the Kirk Beadle. W.N. Kennedy described that she was 'slightly crazed, and, in her father's illness, or absence from home, she did not deem it derogatory to her dignity to perform the duties effeiring to his public offices', including grave-digging and ceremoniously carrying the bible to the puplit and closing the kirk door. **John** (17th C.) married Agnes Melrose 'At Minto' in 1693, as recorded in the records of Melrose Kirk. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Lillico in Bedrule in 1719. He is probably the John recorded in Spittal in 1727 and 1730. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, probably included John (b.1724), Margaret (b.1727), Bessie (b.1730), Elspeth (b.1733). **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Spittal. He is recorded as 'Bunzie' when he was listed as owner of 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the John listed along with James at West Cote on the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (1828–1915) born in Cavers Parish, son of James and Catherine Angus. He trained as a Solicitor's Writing Clerk, and then worked for the Commercial Bank. He donated items to the Museum in 1857 and became a member of the Archæological Society in 1862. He could be the Mr. Bunyan who visited Kelso Museum in 1857 and immediately suggested that the Hawick Archæological Society obtain a room, shelves and display cases (which suggestion was unanimously accepted). He later moved to a bank in Liverpool. He shared lodging with another bank employee who was found guilty of embezzlement. During the trial the judge remarked how surprising it was that he could have lived and worked with this man but known nothing about it; this unjust criticism apparently preyed on his mind, causing him to have to give up working altogether. **Robert** (18th C.) probably name for farmer at Ashybank in Cavers Parish. He is recorded on the 1787 Horse Tax Rolls as 'Bonie' and in 1788 as 'Burn', his name being hard to transcribe. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) mason who was one of the tradesmen selected

in 1713 by the minister and heritors to report to the Presbytery on the state of Hawick Manse. He is probably the mason in Cavers Parish recorded in an Edinburgh marriage record when his son Robert married Margaret Ker, servant to George Douglas of Friarshaw, advocate in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Teindside. In 1762 he was witness for the baptism of twins of Adam Hutton. In 1792 he witnessed a baptism for Town Clerk James Inglis and Helen Bunyan (perhaps his daughter). He was recorded as farmer at Teindside in the period 1785–97, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was taxed for having 2 work horses. **Thomas** (1753–1823) tenant farmer of Spittal-on-Rule and later Cavers Mains and Templehall. He was recorded at Spittal on the 1794 Horse Tax rolls. He was an early member of the Relief Kirk in Jedburgh, becoming one of the founders of the Relief Kirk in Hawick. He was a Trustee and Bondholder, presiding over the Session, and generally being regarded as the founding father of the church. In 1787 he married Betty (b.1767), only surviving daughter of James Veitch and Betty Murray (thus connecting all 3 of the families that farmed Spittal-on-Rule). He was stated to be from Minto Parish at the time of the marriage, which was recorded in bother Minto and Cavers Parishes. Their children were: John (b.1788), who died young; Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1791), who married Thomas Rutherford, farmer at Ancrum Craig; Jane (b.1793), who died young; James (b.1795), who succeeded his father at Cavers Mains; Thomas (b.1801); and Jane, again (b.1805), who was a teacher. **Thomas** (b.1770s) tenant in Effledge in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. He was surely related to James, who was also recorded as farmer in 1797. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at West Cote according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was listed as tenant at West Cote. He could be the Thomas whose children baptised in Cavers included Jane (b.1793), James (b.1795), Thomas (b.1801) and Jane (again, b.1805). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Jamieson and their son Thomas was baptised in 1820. **Thomas** (b.1801) younger son of Thomas and Betty Veitch. He was tenant farmer at High Tofts. He married Margaret Telfer in 1823. Their eldest son was Thomas, who became Chief Warder at the Tower of London and married his cousin Isabella Bunyan. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Nelly Henry and their children included James (b.1834) and Archibald (b.1835). **Thomas** (19th C.) eldest son of Thomas, tenant at High Tofts. He was Sergeant-Major with the 79th Highlanders, serving in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. He was later Yeoman Warder at the Tower of London, for 14 years and Chief Warder for 16 years. He had a son, James, who was a banker in London (formerly spelled 'Bonze', 'Bonzie', 'Buinya', 'Bunion', 'Bunnion', 'Bunyeon', 'Bunzie', etc.).

Bunyan's Close (*bun-yinz-klōs*) *n.* passageway off the High Street, recorded in the 1860s, but of uncertain location. It was possibly near 50 High Street where the Bunyan family kept a library.

Bunzie see **Bunyan**

burd (*burd*) *n.* bird – 'I mean the hubbub 'boot yon braw-built kavie, Where sits a clocker trim, and twa-three burds' [JoHa] (occasional spelling to emphasize the pronunciation).

burdie (*bur-dee*) *n.* a little bird, affectionate term for a bird – 'The lammies are springing, the burdies are singing Their amorous notes i' the hazelly shaw' [JoHa].

burding (*bur-ding*) *n., arch.* a burden – '... for our selffis, and takand the burding vpoun ws for our haill surname of Batyis cumit of the hous of Cowchquhairglen ...' [SB1595].

Burge (*burj*) *n.* **Richard** 'Dick' (19th/20th C.) British Lightweight Boxing Champion and owner of Blackfriars Ring. He was one of the more famous boxers to appear in exhibition matches at Hawick Common Riding in the latter part of the 19th century.

burgess (*bur-jis*) *n.* a freeman of a town – 'Item, that ilk freeman's heir that is to be admitted burgess and freeman within this Bruch, sal only pay the wyne to the Bailies, with pertinents' [BR1640], 'The quhilke day, John Gledstaines of Hillisland, and John Scott, smith, wer admittit and creat Burgesses and gave thair Burgess Oaths' [BR1692], *adj.* relating to burgesses – '... and the money payd out of the burgess money by Baylyea Ruecastell at the pryces aftermentionat ...' [BR1707] (see also **Burgesses**).

Burgess (*bur-jis*) *n.* **Robert** (19th C.) man who gave evidence at the investigation into the election riots in Hawick in 1837.

Burgesses (*bur-ji-seez*) *n., pl.* freemen of Hawick. They had the right to trade within the

Burgh, to graze cows and take turfs from the Common, and to vote to select the two magistrates. Admission as a Burgess involved a sum of money (for a long time 40 shillings Scots), with first sons automatically allowed to become Burgesses, while second and later sons, and sons-in-law had to pay a higher fee (£4 Scots; by the end of the 17th century the fees were £4 and £8 Scots). In 1836 it was reported that the fees were £1 (sterling) for the son of a Burgess, £2 for a son-in-law and £4 for anyone else. Being made a Burgess was also sometimes an inducement, e.g. in 1694 when 2 men who had been selected from Hawick to serve in the militia were admitted for free. Only Burgesses could trade within the town, and for a long time only the sons of Burgesses could be Cornet. They essentially constituted the town's middle class. A dispute between many Burgesses followed the 1777 Division of the Common, with a decision by the Court of Session clarifying the rights of the Burgesses to elect the Bailies and other Officers. In 1781 it was decreed that no one from the countryside would be admitted as a Burgess unless they came to reside in the Town. Before 1855 the Magistrates and Council elected a number of Burgesses to assist the Junior Bailie in riding the marches, and they also had to carry out posts at the Watchknowe. The first Burgess on record is Simon Routledge in 1433, suggesting that Hawick was already a Burgh then; there are similar records of 1447 and 1454. In the sasine of 1452 for the regranting of the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig, Thomas Blair is described as a Bailie of Hawick, and then occurs this list of 4 names: 'Johanne Walch, Roberto Falconar, Thoma de Lutherdale, Roberto Wchiltre, burgensibus'. 4 Burgesses listed on a document relating to Whitchesters (made at St. Mary's) are Simon Routledge, John Waugh, Thomas Blair and Thomas Lidderdale. Robert Cessford is recorded as a Burgess in 1490. A list of those who contributed to the new kirk bell in 1693/4 is likely to be essentialy a list of burgesses at that time; it contains 180 names (with the ordering of the names being according to who gave the most money, hence many of the east-end merchants are near the beginning and west-end weavers come later). 60 Burgesses voted in the election of the Bailies in 1702. In 1715 there were 82 Burgesses, Bailies and Councillors who took an oath to the new King. In 1769 144 Burgesses and owners of particates signed the statement made regarding the Town's legal position on the Common, and there were said to be about 200 Burgesses in 1770. However, another estimate puts the number at as many as 407 Burgesses in 1770 and 437 recorded a little later. There were 211 in 1803, when a large number of elligible men were admitted (including sons above the age of 16) just before electing the Town Clerk. However, there were only 144 in 1860 just before they were made obsolete – 'They met in the Kirkyard and loaning, Old burgesses loyal and true' [RSC], 'So much to sing, dear town, in the long years, Do you remember, in your old grey heart, The burgess-men who smiled at craven fears And on the field of Flodden played their part' [JYH].

Burgess Oath (*bur-jis-ōth*) *n.* oath of fidelity taken on admittance as a Burgess, recorded in the Town Book of 1681, and unchanged since then. The words are 'I promise and swear I shall be a true and faithful Burgess of the Burgh of Hawick. That I shall defend the liberties thereof in all time coming with my body, goods, and gear; be obedient to the Magistrates and their successors in office; that I shall give the Bailies and Council of the Burgh the best advice I can when they ask it of me. I shall conceal that which they impart to me. I shall colour no man's goods under colour of my own, as I shall answer to God. So help me God'.

the Burgess Roll (*thu-bur-jis-rōl*) *n.* list of Burgesses read by the Town Clerk for generations at the Ca' Knowe during the Common Riding. The penalty for non-attendance at the reading was £10 Scots. The roll was traditionally read at 12 noon. After the Division the Roll was read at Bailie's Hill for a while. In the early part of the 19th century the list was read out by the Town Clerk from in front of the Town Herd's tent on the Moor, the names being repeated loudly by one of the Burgh Officers. The practice was discontinued before the middle of the 19th century – 'And voice calls to voice by the spirit mound Where the Burgess-Dead keep trysting-ground, And the Roll to the winds is given' [JYH].

burgess silver (*bur-jis-sil-vur*) *n., arch.* the money taken in by a burgh as fees from burgesses – 'On balancing the Treasurer's accounts for his 'intromissions with the Burges Silver', he is found to have on hand £83 Scots' [JW1656].

burgess ticket (*bur-jis-ti-ki'*) *n.* the document affirming the status of a burgess, also given to honorary burgesses – Our magistrates appropriate speech, Announced with deliberation; A Burgess Ticket did present, A mark of adoration' [BY].

burgh (*bu-ru*) *n.* a town with a charter, granted by the monarch or by a noble, allowing the townspeople certain privileges, such as the right to hold a market (cf. 'borough' in England). They were abolished during local government reorganisation in 1975.

the Burgh (*th*u-*bu-ru*) *n.* term used to refer to Hawick, particularly in the period when it had its own Town Council. Hawick achieved its 'burgh of barony' status when granted its first burghal charter, probably by Douglas of Drumlanrig sometime in the 15th century, with a restatement of its status in 1511 and a regranting of its charter in 1537. The date of the first charter is unknown, but must be before the first record of a burgess in 1433. The confirming charter of the Barony of Hawick granted to William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1407 includes 'also the burgh of Hawick, as freely as the granter or any of his predecessors had enjoyed', suggesting that it was not a burgh of barony at that time. Because of wording in the 1537 Charter, the legal status of the Town was assumed to be the same as that of a Royal Burgh (specifically the right of the Bailies to accepted resignations of land and grant infeftments, independent of the Baron), except for not having its own member of Parliament. However, this status was questioned at various times, e.g. 2 advoctates were consulted in 1667 regarding the tenure of the Burgh. In 1770 the number of houses belonging to Burgesses was 206, valued at more than £31,000. The assessment for the poor rates in 1814 was £3717. In a case of 1807 it was established that the Burgh was independent of the Baron.

Burgh Assessor (*bu-ru-aw-se-sur*) *n.* former official of the Town Council who annually prepared the property valuation rolls, based upon which the Town's rates were levied. This position would have existed from the 1860s until 1975. Andrew Scott held this post for a while in the late 19th century.

Burgh Brae (*bu-ru-brā*) *n.* former name for a road off Princes Street, also called Farthing Row.

Burgh Chamberlain (*bu-ru-chām-bur-lin*) *n.* formerly the Town official in charge of receiving rents etc., another title for town treasurer.

Burgher (*bur-gur*) *n., arch.* a Burgess – '. . . intimation being made to all the Burghers, and none objecting, Mungo Armstrong, town herd, was continued in that office for the ensuing year' [BR1724].

Burgher (*bur-gur*) *n., arch.* a member of the Secession Church that believed one should take the Burgess Oath, and separated from the 'Anti-Burghers' in 1747, *adj., arch.* relating to the Burghers.

the Burghers (*th*u-*bur-gurz*) *n., pl.* group who seceded from the church after 1747 in opposition to the patronage system, but were a little more liberal-minded than the Anti-Burghers, considering it proper to take the Burgess oath, which asserted 'the true religion professed within the realm'. They are sometimes referred to as the 'dissenting seceders', or the Second Secession Church. In Hawick the church probably grew out of a splinter group of the Anti-Burghers at the Green Kirk in about 1770, with adherents originally attending meetings in Selkirk. The East Bank (or East End) Burgher congregation was founded in 1773 and the East End Meeting House was built at what is now Trinity Gardens in 1780. There was great animosity beteen the two secessionist churches in the latter part of the 18th century, but they reunited in 1820. However in Hawick they continued to preach in separate churches (although the congregations would attend the other when a minister was away). The names 'Burgher' and 'Anti-Burgher' continued to be used for the 2 congregations for many decades afterwards, being synonymous with 'East-End' and 'West-End'. There was also a Burgher congregation in Lilliesleaf.

Burgh Hill (*bu-ru-hil*) *n.* hill rising to 314 m (1,003 ft) near Dod farm, site of a stone circle, as well as a hill-fort with a large standing stone in its interior, other earthworks on the eastern side by the road and an extensive settlement on its southern slopes by the Allan Water. The fort is situated on the south-west summit; it measures about 100 m by 30 m, and has 2 massive stony ramparts, with quarries and ditches. The standing stone does not appear to be related to the hill-fort, although it is inside it. A smaller settlement occupies the north-east half of the hill-fort's interior, containing a hut-circle and 2 other possible hut platforms. The stone circle is located on a shelf near the summit, and is egg-shaped. It has about 25 stones, with 13 still standing, in a ring measuring 16.5 × 13.4 m. One stone stood at least 1.5 m tall. The settlement to the east lies on the opposite side of the road from Dodburn Filter Cottage, straddling an unnamed sike. It extends about 140 m by 110 m and is a complex collection of enclosures, banks, ditches and mounds. Excavations in the early 1980s turned up numerous objects showing occupation from Iron Age to the post-mediæval period, and foundations were found for several round-houses, with

multiple rebuilding phases. The settlement complex to the south lies on the east bank of the Allan Water, and covers about 120 m by 105 m, defined by 2 banks and a ditch, best preserved on the north-west side. An oval enclosure inside suggests multiple phases of occupation, but it is hard to make out details because of agricultural development, erosion from the river and the now marshy ground. A drainage ditch cut in 1985 resulted in an archaeological excavation (note the area is also known as 'Brugh' and pronounced *bruf*; it was written 'Brough Hill' in 1861).

the Burgh Improvement Act (*thu-bu-ru-im-proov-min'-awkt*) *n.* another name for the **Police Act** of 1861.

the Burgh Members' Plate (*thu-bu-ru-mem-burz-plā'*) *n.* race ran on the Friday of the Common Riding in the late 19th century.

burgh o barony (*bu-ru-o-baw-ri-nee*) *n.* a burgh that was granted its charter by a nobleman rather than the crown (cf. Royal Burgh) – Hawick achieved this status at least by 15th June 1511, probably early in the 15th century.

Burgh Officer (*bu-ru-o-fee-sur*) *n.* in former times an employee of the Town, responsible for delivering official messages, as well as assisting the Sheriff Officer in maintaining law and order. It appears to have long been traditional that there are 2 such men. They would sometimes act as Sheriff Oficers themselves, assisting in Jedburgh and being the equivalent of the local police force. Duties sometimes also included being drummer, bellman or lamplighter, and the title is often synonymous with 'Halberdier'; however, in the early 18th century it seems that usually there were 2 officers, along with a drummer and a piper. The officers would announce deaths, as well as other events, such as the killing of a bullock. The last time an offender was 'drummed out of town' by the Burgh Officers was in 1824, with a sign pinned to him saying 'for pretending to be deaf and dumb'. In 1836 it is recorded that the three Burgh Officers were paid a total of £6 8s annually, with more than £7 for new clothes and almost £3 for 'Officers' extra jobs'. Formerly they had blue-grey coats with mulberry trim and brass buttons, replaced later with the familiar brown and yellow (for reasons that are unknown, with James Wilson in 1858 berating whoever was responsible for losing the traditional colours). Now this is an honorary position during the Common Riding. One of them delivers the official letter to the Cornet-Elect each year, receives a new shilling (the actual allowance given in the early 19th century) in return and transmits the acknowledgement back to the Provost's Council. In earlier times they also had official duties to perform for the Kirk Session, e.g. assisting during Communion days. It also seems that in early times each of the 2 Officers was assigned to a specific Bailie. There are records of Burgh Officers going back to the early 17th century. In 1702 the 'town's officer, piper, and drummer' were each allowed £6 Scots for new coats, showing that at this time they were separate positions. In order to save money (because of the debt from Teviot Brig) in 1747 the Council agree that the officers should only have 'coarse home-made cloth coats, and coarse hats', costing no more than 3 half-crowns and 14 pence, respectively. In 1753 the 2 officers were allowed an annual salary of 10 shillings 'on account of their age and infirmity'. In 1806 the Officers were prohibited from being present at the Council meetings. The post of Burgh Officer (for one of the 2 Halberdiers) remained officially within the Council until 1996, with the last 3 men being Robert Naylor, Bill Allan and George Milligan (see also **Halberdiers**).

the Burgh of Hawick (*thu-bu-ru-ov-hIk*) *n.* name given to one of the aircraft in the British Caledonian fleet in 1971. It was a BAC 1–11 type 201 AC, registration G–ASJH. It was later operated in the U.S.A., broken up at Southend, used to film an aircraft crash, and the hulk possibly now resides at St. Leonard's, Bournemouth.

Burgh Records (*bu-ru-re-kōrdz*) *n.* official records of the Town. The earliest existing Town Book begins on 1st October 1638 and is called 'The Court Book of the Towne & Burghe of Hawick'. It was carried on by 4 successive Town Clerks until 8th October 1681, with many other books coming later. Additionally there were books of Town expenditures kept by the Burgh Treasurer. Although the early records are scanty, the entries are full of historical colour, and become more comprehensive as time progresses. The records from before 1638 were probably lost through the incursions of 'Englishmen and thieves'. These books are still stored in the Town Hall. Excerpts from the books make up a large part of James Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick' (1850) and some are also included in his 'Memories of Hawick' (1858), as well as in a series of early articles by William Norman Kennedy (1861) and David McBurnie Watson (1867–68) in the Archæological Society Transactions and in Craig & Laing's 'The Hawick Tradition of 1514' (1898).

There has never been a full transcription made of the books.

the Burgh Seal (*thu-bu-ru-seel*) *n.* the official seal of Hawick, being the precursor of the town Coat of Arms. The design was carried out by John Sanderson, lapidary of Edinburgh, in 1817, in consultation with John Oliver, Town Clerk. It is composed of an open bible, with 1514 flag on the left and crowned heart on the right, with a lighted lamp over all on a black background. This was originally surrounded by a garland bearing the words 'Sigillum Burgi de Hawick' (Burgh Seal of Hawick), and surmounted by a castellated crest. Larger and smaller versions were made, both engraved onto pieces of jasper from Roberts' Linn. Several later variations were used, until the design was formally entered in the Public Register of Arms and Bearings in 1929. Note that a printing error in Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick' (copied in the Marquis of Bute's 1850 catalogue of seals) attributed part of Queen Mary's seal to Hawick's; this was corrected by Craig & Laing. In 1957 a scroll with the slogan 'Tyr-ibus Ye Tyr Ye Odin' was added. After Reorganisation Hawick lost its Burgh status and in 1977 the crest was changed to a coronet depicting leaves and pine cones, appropriate for use by a Community Council. An old carved plaque with the arms and the inscription 'Burgi de Hawick' is located on a wall near the bottom of the Hunder Steps.

Burgh Surveyor (*bu-ru-sur-vā-ur*) *n.* position under the old Town Council, being a person with engineering qualifications in charge of roads, sewage, etc. The last such official was George Bee. In earlier times there was someone appointed to be surveyor of weights and measures at the markets, the first such appointment being in 1774.

the Burgh Yaird (*thu-bu-ru-yārd*) *n.* workshops and storage yards of various council departments, situated between the western end of Commercial Road and the river. The first of the buildings was erected in 1885.

Burgon (*bur-gin*) *n.* **Alex** (1930–2020) born near Berwick, son of blacksmith James. He moved to Newmill with his parents in 1947 and helped his father at the smiddy. He joined the K.O.S.B. in 1953 as part of National Service, leaving as Lance-Corporal. He shod many horses in the Borders and also made trailers and horse boxes. In 1973 he moved the business to Loch Park and the firm did lots of work for Swinton the builders, as well as fixing snowploughs and grass-cutters. His skill with metal was recognised when he was asked by the Agricultural Training Board to run a welding course. He had the house 'Anvilla' built on Wellogate Brae in the mid-1970s. He retired in 1990 and sold his business, but devoted much of his time to restoring vintage cars. He was also known as a keen Mason, being Right Worshipful Master of Lodge 111 1967/8 (including the 200th anniversary celebrations), a member for 60 years and writing a history of the lodge in 1994. He followed the Cornet, was a member of the Probus Club and was an Elder at Teviothead Church. He was also a popular speaker at Burns Nights and lecturer on the subject of Gallipoli (where his father had served). He married Margaret Millar in 1953 and had 3 children, Mary, Sandy and Evelyn.

buriet (*bi-ree'*) *pp.* buried – 'I dinnae want buriet in Wulton, boys, For although it's faisable near, I'd never ken o' a meenit's peace When I heard them roar and cheer' [DH].

burk (*burk*) *v., arch.* to murder so as to leave no marks on the body – '...Still toddlin on, an' zealous workin, Whether't be saving souls or burkin'' [JoHa] (named after the murderer William Burke).

burler (*bur-lur*) *n.* occupation in the tweed industry, similar to a **specker** in knitwear, a person who removes small imperfections in a garment. 'Burling irons' are essentially large tweezers.

burleyman (*bur-lee-mun*) *n., arch.* official of a town charged with enforcing the laws, another name for a Burgh officer or specially appointed Burgess. The word was formerly used in Hawick to refer to a number of Burgesses who were selected by the Magistrates to ride the marches, armed with spears or swords. The word is still used in Selkirk's Common Riding – '...ordeine John Hardie, maltman, and John Tudhope, wright, two ordinary sworne burleymen of the said town and brughe ...' [BR1688], 'May 4. Spent in Mr Weir's, in establishing 6 burlemen for the town, ...0 1 6' [BR1747], 'The Marches shall be rode as usual, and the Burleymen to be appointed and to dine as usual' [BR1809], 'Burley-men and halberdiers, and 'Drums i' the Walligate Pipes i the air ...' [DH] (from 'burgh law-man').

the Burleymen (*thu-bur-lee-min*) *n., pl., arch.* 12 men formerly appointed by the Council to accompany the Bailies in riding the marches. After the Division of the Common in 1777 the appointment became a courtesy one. From the end of the 18th century they rode the marches with only the Junior Bailie, accompanied by the Burgh Officers and 4 men carrying the 'flaughter spades'. They

were last appointed in 1854, and after 1856 attendance of the Burleymen and Magistrates at the riding of the marches was discontinued.

Burlington Hoose (*bur-lin-tin-hoos*) *n.* name sometimes used for 25 North Bridge Street, formerly G. Allen Robinson's photographic studio. It was later the location of photographer William Scott Andison Ingles and then Redmayne the tailor.

burly-heidit (*bur-lee-hee-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* rough in appearance – 'a burly-headit fallow' [JoJ].

burn (*burn*) *n.* a stream, brook – 'Ah, Tam! Gi'e me a Border burn . . . ' [JBS], 'Gie me the bonny broomy knowe, The burn that roond it rins, Wi' plash and spurt and peaceful purl, And mony outs and ins' [JEDM], '. . . bye seike an deike an waeter; bye burn an brig an haa' [ECS], '. . . The Rhine, the Thames, the Amazon; of these all children learn But, how many know the magic of a lively Border burn?' [TD], 'Oh, ee're juist ma little troot i the burn' [DH], '. . . when the licht never fades beyond the under-water twilicht o a clear-rinnin burn' [DH] (from Old English; most local streams are known as 'Burn', with larger ones being 'Water' and smaller ones being 'syke').

Burn (*burn*) *n.* **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) cook and chambermaid at Synton in 1786, when she was working for Charles Riddell. **Elspeth** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. She is probably the 'Elizabeth Burne, widow of Wm. Burnfield, chirurgeon' listed among those contributing to the new Kirk bell in 1693/4; it is unclear who her husband might have been, but his surname was probably 'Bruntfield'. **Bailie James** (16th/17th C.) Hawick Magistrate in 1592, 1619 and 1622 (although it is possible the later ones were his son). He is probably also the Bailie of Hawick (along with Robert Scott of 'Auldtown') who was involved with the years long dispute with Douglas of Drulmanrig over a bond of 1601. **Bailie James** 'younger' (17th C.) probably the son of the above. He was on the 'leet' for the election of the Bailies in 1638 and was also mentioned the following year when he was one of 2 Hawick men who gathered money for the soldiers in the town. He was also probably the Councillor who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. He was Bailie in 1640/1, along with James Scott. In 1641 (while he was Bailie) he was put in the stocks for attacking Margaret Ross, 'Nurse' and cutting her forehead, apparently because he believed her to be a witch! He accused her of being responsible for the death of a child and for bewitching his wife. He was probably the same James who was Bailie in 1648/9. He is probably the James who was a Bailie in the 1650s and 60s and who was a 'late bailie' when he was part of the Commission to discuss the division of the Common with agents of the Earl of Queensberry in 1672. He is probably the James who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1671 for Robert Wright, and in 1673 for Robert Dickson and Patrick Scoon. He is probably the Hawick Bailie of that name recorded in deeds in 1663 and 1673. He may be the 'Burn' (no forename given) who was Magistrate in 1675 when he was among the men named to go to check on the boundary wall being built by Walter Scott of Goldielands, to ensure that the Common was not being encroached upon (however, this could be the next generation). He may be the James who married Marion Scott, and whose children born in Hawick included Margaret (b.1643), Bessie (b.1644), Isobel (b.1647), Walter (b.1649), Marion (b.1650) and Marion (again, b.1652). It is possible he is also the James, married to Christian Scott, whose children included Margaret (b.1637) and Elspeth (b.1639); the witnesses in 1739 were William Scott (perhaps related to his wife) and John Liddersdale. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism in 1639 for John Scott and Janet Scott. **Bailie James** (17th/18th C.) glover and Bailie in Hawick. He was recorded being Bailie several times in the 1710s and 1720s, specifically in 1713 and 1720. He was probably father of the next James. In 1706 he and glover John Scott were paid £20 Scots for providing coats 'for the use of the two officers, pyper, and drummer, att the Common-ryding in 1705'. He was probably the 'Burne' who was Bailie at the 1709 Common Riding and was Bailie when the bond was granted by the Council (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He witnessed baptisms for fellow glover James Scott in 1702, 1707 and 1709, for Janet Bruntfield in 1703, for gardener James Falsyde in 1704, and with fellow glover William Bruntfield for another glover, Alexander Hislop, in 1705. He was recorded as Bailie in 1709 when he witnessed baptisms for Walter Gledstains, called 'Walter Alison' for wigmaker John Scott and for Bailie Robert Ruecastle, in 1712 for merchant Michael Scott and for John Wilson in Branxholme Town, in 1713 for Town Herd Adam Hobkirk, in 1714 for Bailie James Scott and for William Bruntfield, in

1715 for carrier Walter Deans (when perhaps incorrectly listed as a flesher), in 1718 for Robert Deans, in 1720 for smith William Whillans and for merchant Francis Scott, and in 1723 for shepherd Walter Dalgleish, for merchant Andrew Turnbull and for apothecary Walter Scott. He may be the same Bailie Burn who, in 1716, was rebuked for being at a late night drunken brawl at the house of Thomas Huggan, the rebuke being particularly sharp because he was both a Magistrate and an Elder! He was probably the 'Bilife Burne' recorded in 1723 when he was asked by the Council to 'take instruments against Stobes' (probably for encroachments on the Common). He may have been the only surviving son of Robert and Marion Burn, who inherited the lands of Croft Angry in 1728 and sold them to Walter Scott (of the Crumhaugh branch). In 1728 he gave a tenement and other lands in Hawick to Ann, Duchess of Buccleuch, in 'liferent'. He was also recorded as a skinner in Hawick, mentioned in 1743 as being recently Bailie; in that year he granted a disposition to Robert Scott, youngest son and heir of Walter Scott, uncle of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh, for the lands of 'Croftangry'. He is also recorded in Edinburgh marriage records, when his daughters Beatrix married James Wilson in 1748 and Christian married Gilbert Gardner in 1751. He may also be the Bailie Burn recorded in 1734 as asking the Chamberlain (Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill) about why he removed the Bailies' seat in the Kirk. He married Christian Gledstains in Hawick in 1700. Their children included: Robert (b.1701); Francis (b.1703); Marie (b.1705); James (b.1706); Beatrix (b.1708); Alexander (b.1710); Francis (again, b.1712); Andrew (b.1713); Christian (b.1715); John (b.1717); Walter (b.1721); and James (again, b.1723). The witnesses in 1708 were weaver David Miller and gardener James Falsyde and in 1712 were Bailie Robert Ruecastle and wright Francis Gledstains and in 1717 were Bailie James Scott and wright James Gledstains (who may have been related to his wife). **James** (b.c.1780) resident of Longnewton on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 among a number of local people fined for using weights that were lighter than the standards. Specifically her 'quarter of ane pound wanted ane drop and a half'. Her name was recorded as 'Burnes'. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed among a large number of men from Liddesdale and elsewhere who pledged their behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498. He is recorded as 'mekle Johne Burn in Branxholm', so he was presumably a tenant at Branxholme who was large in some way. **John** (b.1781) son of Rev. William of Minto. He was recorded on the ballot for the Militia in 1801, along with his brother Robert. **Marion** (b.1652) daughter of James and Marion Scott. She married Robert in 1678. Their son Alexander was born in Hawick in 1680 and Robert in 1685. In 1728 the lands of Croft Angry were regranted to her only surviving son, James. She could be the Marion who payed for 2 hearths on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 and the 'Maryon Burne, widow' listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **Martin** (16th/17th C.) listed among men of Teviotdale declared as fugitives for not appearing before a court in Jedburgh in 1606. He was recorded as 'Martyne Burne in Swenesteidis', which is probably Swinstead. **Mungo** (16th C.) listed in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. He may have served as factor or similar. **Nichol** (17th C.) said to have been one of the last of the wandering minstrels of the Borders. In 'The Roxburghe Ballads', reprinting broadsheets of the 1600s, published in 1847, the ballad called 'Leader Haughs and Yarrow' is attributed to 'Burne the Violer'. His name is usually written 'Nicol Burne', although there is no documentary evidence of who he was and when exactly he lived. It is possible that his name is confounded with the Scottish theologian of the 16th century. It is said that in his old age he found shelter with the Scotts of Thirlestane (or perhaps the Maitlands of the other Thirlestane). **Robert** (17th C.) witness for a baptism for Rev. Patrick Cunningham in Hawick in 1680. **Robert** (b.1783) younger son of Rev. William of Minto. He was listed on the 1801 Militia ballot (meaning he must have been at least 19 by then), where it states that he was an apprentice to 'Dr Lindsay' (perhaps a doctor in Minto). **Thomas** (16th C.) owner of $1\frac{1}{2}$ particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Walter** (d.bef. 1793) gardener in Hawick. His daughter Elizabeth married John Nourse in Edinburgh in 1793, and his daughter Janet married David Jackson there in 1794. He may be the Walter recorded in 1770 when 'Mr Glaidstains' was paid 'for toul at Walter Burns' port'. He may have been the Walter, son of James, who was born in Hawick in 1721. He may be the Walter who was manservant to William Scott of Whitehaugh, and who was owed wages after his employer's death in 1750. Possibly he was the Walter who married Janet Kerr

in Wilton in 1752 and whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included Mary (b.1757), James (b.1759), Janet (b.1761) and Elizabeth (b.1763). He was probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism (along with Archibald Henderson) for John Scott in 1765. He may be the deceased Walter 'Brown' whose wife Janet Kerr died in Hawick in 1800. **William** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when a group of men, led by John Sinclair, came in the King's will for attempting to steal a trove of coins found at Minto Kirk. Although his name is listed, it is crossed out. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Rev. William** (1744/5–1826) also referred to as 'Burns', he was born in Northumberland, although the details are unknown. It is said that his parents carried him out to the fields for safety and rocked him there in his cradle while the Highlanders came past in 1745. He graduated in Arts and qualified as a minister of the Episcopalian Church. In his early days he had the support of Henry Percy, Duke of Northumberland. He was for a while minister of a Church of England congregation and was later made minister of Pottergate Presbyterian Church, Alnwick in 1769. He was presented to Minto Parish (as successor to Thomas Somerville) by Sir Gilbert Elliot in late 1773, was admitted there the following year, and remained for the rest of his life. A new manse was built for him in 1773. He became a Burgess of Jedburgh in 1778 and obtained a doctorate from Glasgow University in 1786. There is a letter from him in the Walter Mason collection from 1791. He paid the horse tax in Minto Parish in 1785–88. His sons Robert and Andrew were on the Militia ballot in 1801. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Margaret Ogle in 1771, and she died in 1836. Their children were: Anne Lockhart (1772–1847); George Percy (1773–1800), who died in Dominica; Margaret (b.1775); Isabella (1776–1842), who married John Leyden from Denholm; Anna Maria (1778–1854), who married Archibald Elliot and lived in Jedburgh; John, who died young; John (again, b.1781); and Robert (b.1783). He wrote a description of Minto Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account, but nothing else survives that he wrote while at Minto. He was said to be 6 feet 5 inches tall and broad-shouldered, and never missed a sermon through ill-health until 2 weeks before his death. He was buried in Minto Churchyard (formerly written 'Burne'; see also **Burns**).

burnbrae (*burn-brā*) *n., arch.* slope down which a stream flows – 'The hames that sent the reek asclent The burn-brae heughs aboon' [HSR] J. Jamieson describes it as 'The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs').

Burnbrae (*burn-brā*) *n.* former farm between the Rule and Jed valleys, lying to the west of Ashtrees (marked 'Burntbrae' on Stobie's 1770 map, with 'Burnkinfoord' marked just to the south-east).

Burne see **Burn**

Burnet (*bur-ne'*) *n.* **Alexander** (1615–84) son of a minister in Lauder, he became chaplain to John Stewart, 1st Earl of Traquair. He fled to England after the National Covenant, then to Europe, returning to Scotland after the Restoration. He became Bishop of Aberdeen in 1663 and Archbishop of Glasgow in the following year. As supreme ecclesiastical, he held superiority over local lands. In 1664 he gave a charter of confirmation to William Bennet for the lands of Barnhills. He had a hard-line policy against non-conformity and was forced to resign as Archbishop in 1669. He moved again to England, but was reappointed to the Glasgow archbishopric in 1674. He is probably the 'Bishop of glaskow' who paid tax on land valued at £18 in Ashkirk Parish in 1678. He left again in 1678 to become Archbishop of St. Andrews, where he was buried. **Rev. Alexander** (b.1653) son of Edinburgh advodate Robert and Katherine Pearson, he was ordained minister of Crossmichael in about 1672. He was presented to Kirkton in late 1683, installed as minister in early 1684, but was translated to the Second Charge of the Canongate in 1685. He became minister of the first charge at Canongate 2 years later, but was deprived in 1689 for refusing to relinquish Episcopacy. He married Elizabeth Kirk, who died in 1696 and is buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard. **Alexander** (18th C.) workman in Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He was at Wiltonburn in 1747. He married Janet Martin in Roberton in 1737. Their children included: Walter (b.1738) and John (b.1744), baptised in Hawick; and Margaret (b.1747) and Janet (b.1755), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1738 were weaver John Scott and Andrew Turnbull and in 1747 were Andrew Irvine and James Scott. **Alexander** (b.c.1780) 'Barnman' to William Pringle at Bedrule according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Alexander** (1791–1876) born at Crosslee in Selkirkshire, son of Andrew and Isabel Nichol, he was a shepherd at Penchrise. He was there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1841 he was living with his daughters Helen and Jane. In 1861 there were 8 railway labourers

also staying at the farm. He firstly married Elizabeth Cranston, who died in 1841. Their children included: Andrew (b.c.1815); Helen (b.c.1817); Jane (b.c.1827); Samuel S. (b.c.1839); and Elspeth (b.c.1841). He secondly married Elizabeth ('Betsy') Scott and their children included Margaret (b.c.1850), William (b.c.1852), James (b.c.1855) and Betsy (b.c.1858). He died at Galt in Ontario, Canada. **Alexander** (19th/20th C.) resident of Adderstonelee. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish who married Margaret Hume in 1777. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1777. He could be the same Andrew 'Birinet' who in 1774 witnessed baptisms in Hawick for William Turnbull and for Thomas Turnbull. **Andrew** (b.1829/30) born in Traquair, he was a local shepherd. In 1851 he was a shepherd living in the home of Walter Scott, farmer at Wiltonburn, with his future wife Helen Johnstone being a kitchen-maid there. He was shepherd at Teinsidebrae in 1861, and probably at Adderstonelee afterwards. In 1901 he was a retired shepherd living at Adderstone Cottage. In 1851 in Wilton Parish he married Helen Johnstone, who was from Cavers Parish. Their children included: Andrew; John (b.1857), who was a shepherd at Newton near Stobs; Robert Mitchell (b.1859); James (b.1862); Helen (b.1864); Mary (b.1867); Thomas (b.1870); and Thomas (again, b.1872). His wife was probably one of the '5 Johnstone sisters' whose 1910 photograph is in the Museum. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in 'Wheathop' in 1701, when he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Shiel (probably the minister of Roberton). His name appears to be 'Burnit' and he was probably tenant in Whithope in the Borthwick valley. **James** (d.1833) recorded as owner of a horse at Bellendean in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He also paid the horse tax there in the same year. He was joint tenant of Bellendean along with his son Robert from the 1820s until his death. **James** (19th C.) listed as a shoemaker on the Howegate in Pigot's 1837 directory. He must have been related to Robert, who was also listed. **James** 'Jim' (b.1856) son of shoemaker William. Like his younger brothers William and Robert, he played rugby for Hawick. He died in Wyoming. **James** (1825/6–98) from Gattonside, he was an architect. In about 1854 he became architect for the Buccleuch estates in Eskdale and Liddesdale. He worked on many buildings in those areas, both for the Duke and for others. He lived at Ewesbank in Langholm and died there. **James** (1891–1916) youngest son of shepherd John with his first wife Euphemia McLean. He worked as a railway surfaceman at Shankend. He served with the Black Watch in WWI. He was wounded at Loos in 1915 and was killed in action in the next year. He is commemorated on the Loos Memorial and the Slitrig War Memorial. **James** (19th/20th C.) lived at Langsyde in Hawick. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Jess** see **Jessie Crawford**. **John** (15th C.) resident of Tushielaw, recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. He was allowed to compone for pillaging Montbenger with the Scotts of Ewesdale, and resetting the 'traitor of Leven' and stealing sheep from William Hall in Tushielaw. His surety was Adam Scott of Annelshope. **John** (1857–1917) born in Wilton Parish, son of Andrew and Helen Johnstone. In 1901 he was shepherd at Newton near Stobs. In 1906 he was at Barnes when he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. His first and last ride in a car was when he got a lift from Stobs to Hawick by Dr. Hamilton, who scared him out of his wits by driving fast. He appears to have married Euphemia McLean and their children included: Andrew (b.1881); Samuel (b.c.1884); Helen (b.c.1885); John (b.c.1888); and James (1891–1916), killed in action in France. He secondly married Jessie, daughter of blacksmith Robbie Davidson and had at least one other child, Jessie (b.1900, married name Crawford), whose early stories about her family were transcribed. **Mr. ??** (19th C.) tenant farmer at Pilmuir in the mid-to-late 1800s, when it was the location for the 'Curds and Whey' at the Common Riding. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Edinburgh. In 1763 he married Elizabeth Scott, who was from Hawick. **Robert** (1790–1862) shoe and boot-maker of the Howegate, son of William and Wilhelmina Ogilvie. Thomas, also a shoemaker, was thus his brother. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He is at about 1 Howegate in 1841 and 1851, along with William, his nephew. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a shoemaker on the Howegate, along with William. In 1861 he is recorded as a farmer, unmarried, living with his nephew William. **Robert** (b.c.1805) son of James, he was farmer at Bellendean like his father before him. He was there in 1841, in 1851 was listed as farmer of 1716 acres, employing 4 labourers and in 1861 was farming 1000 acres and emplying 3 labourers. He married Janet (or 'Jessy' Paterson) in 1830. Their children included James (b.1831), Margaret

(b.1832), Francis (b.1834), Isabella (b.1836), Helen (b.1836), Robert (b.1840), Ann (b.1842) and George (b.1846). **Robert** (b.1860) son of William and Joan Smith. He was a prominent rugby forward. He played for Hawick R.F.C. from about 1882 and was Captain in 1887. He represented Britain in the side that toured Australia and New Zealand (for about 6 months!) for the first time in 1888. The team apparently also played some 'Australian Rules' games to help cover their costs. He later settled in Australia. **Thomas** (18th C.) see **Thomas Birnie**. **Thomas** (b.1784) son of William and Wilhelmina Ogilvie. He was a shoemaker on the Howegate, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. he married Alison Storie. In 1841 he was on the Kirk Wynd, along with wife Alison and children William (who also became a shoemaker), Alexander, Mina and Mary. Robert, who was also a shoemaker on the Howegate, was probably his brother. The death of his infant son is recorded in 1822. **Thomas** (1785–1864) from Yarrow, he was a shepherd. In 1841 he was living at Castleside in Ashkirk Parish, on the 1851 census he was at Midlem Mill and in 1861 was a retirned shepherd at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Hastie (1788–1872) who was from Eskdalemuir, but died at Teviothead. Their children included Margaret, Thomas, Andrew, William and Janet (who married William Cochrane). **William** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Willhelmina Ogilvie in 1784 and their children included: Thomas (b.1784); Alexander (b.1786); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1788); Robert (b.1790); Mary (b.1793); and James (b.1795). His wife 'Menie' died in 1798. **William** (d.1795) saddler in Hawick, whose death is registered. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1791 he married Helen Ward, who was from Selkirk Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) carrier in Hawick, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the William, married to Janet Hardie, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included: Isabel (b.1766); and John (b.1768). The witnesses in 1766 were mason Andrew Turnbull and Alexander Bunyan. **William** (b.1823/4) shoemaker on the Howegate, cousin of William who was shoemaker at the Kirk Wynd. He is recorded with his shoemaker uncle Robert on the Howegate in 1841 and 1851. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a shoemaker on the Howegate, along with Robert. He also farmed at Pilmuir. James Haining states that his shop was at 5 Howegate. However, in 1861 he was at 18 Howegate with wife Joan and children Margaret R., Jane, James and Robert. He donated a coin to the Museum in 1863, 'two adders, preserved in spirits' in 1868, a mammoth tooth in 1872 and a 'Welsh fishing reel' in 1877. He married Helen Joan, daughter of blacksmith James Smith. Their children included: Margaret Kennedy (b.1852); Jane Gardiner (b.1854); Jessie Oliver (b.1856), who probably died young; James 'Jim' (b.1858), who died in Wyoming; Robert (b.1860), rugby forward, who settled in Australia; William Hewitson (b.1862), rugby back, who moved to Lauder; Alexander Smith (b.1864); and John Smith (b.1868). His sons Jim, Robert and William were known as rugby players in Hawick. He is buried in Wilton Old Churchyard. **William** (1828–1916) son of Thomas and Alison Storie. He was a a shoemaker, last surviving member of the 'eternal' council, and one of the last two surviving Hawick Burgesses. He was cousin of another William, who was shoemaker on the Howegate. His premises at the top of the Kirk Wynd (No. 2) were formerly where the Episcopalian meeting house had been in the 18th century. He was later at 30 Drumlanrig Square. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Ann, Alison and Mina. Note that he is easy to confuse with the other shoemaker William (probably his cousin). One of them donated at least one coin to the Museum, as well as the 'leather holster used in carrying the town's standard since 1780' in 1862. **William Hewitson** 'Billy' (b.1862) son of William and Joan Smith. He played as a halfback for Hawick R.F.C. in the late 19th century. He also represented Britain on their 1888 Australia tour, along with his brother Robert and 'Lal' Laing. He later kept the Temperance Hotel in Lauder (also written 'Burnett'; note that this may have been locally pronounced **Birnie**).

the Burnets (*thu-bur-netz*) *n.* well-known shoe-making family of the 18th and 19th centuries. Their shop was on the Howegate. They regularly attended Border fairs and markets. William was about the last of the line.

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* Burnfoot, area in the north-east part of Hawick, which was a former farm, developed as a housing estate after the War. The land there has a long history, being traceable back to the 15th century. The farm of Burnfoot, and part of Burnhead, was purchased in 1947, increasing the area of the Town by about 50%. It now houses around 1300 families, or about a quarter of the town's population, being the largest municipal housing undertaking in the Scottish Borders, but also one of the most deprived areas.

The estate contains a primary school and community centre, a cluster of shops, two churches and also an industrial estate at its eastern extremity. Burnfoot is its own ward for local council elections, and also has a separate Community Council. The former farm of Burnfoot, was named for being situated close to the foot of the Boonraw burn. In the late 1400s the Scott Lairds were referred to as 'of Nether Newhall', this being the earlier name for the area ('Over Newhall' being Burnhead). The first record of the lands being granted to the Scotts is in 1484, when they were part of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. It is unclear when the farm there was established, and who owned it in earlier times. The 'Guidman of Burnefute' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. Adam Scott owned the lands in 1643 when they were valued at £312. They also had the same value in 1663 and 1678. The lands were part of Hassendean Parish until 1690, when they transferred to Wilton, and they were still contained within the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. Robert Thomson and Robert Deans were living there in 1697. Robert Dickson was gardner there in 1709. Adam Scott of Burnfoot and Gavin Plummer sold the land to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1712. James Blaikie was there in 1721, Walter Scott in 1736, James Liddell in at least 1736–39, James Blyth in 1739, William Turner in 1741 and James Murray in 1747–51. The lands were valued at £156 in the 1740s. The 2 halves of Burnfoot were each valued at £156 in 1788 and 1811. There were Turnbulls there in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thomas Rule was servant there in 1797 and Robert Inglis and George Turnbull in 1799. Note that there is an entirely unrelated Burnfoot farm not far away in the Ale valley (sometimes called Burnfoot-on-Ale to distinguish it), another out along the Borthwick (also known as Borthwickbrae Burnfoot), a former one nearer to Roberton (also known as Roberton Burnfoot), and one more north of Langholm, as well as many Burnfoots elsewhere. Our local one was sometimes formerly referred to as 'Burnfoot on Teviot' to distinguish it – '... As dowie I gang for the Burnfit bus' [DH], 'By Burnfoot, yes, Burnfoot, for that's where I belong It's where I live ... and where I'll die, it's why I sing this song It has no history of its own, no tales of yesteryear ... But half the folk in Hawick live there, so kindly lend an ear ...' [NM] (the origin of the name is simply the foot of the stream; it is 'Burnefute' in 1550, 1561, 1585 and 1609, 'Burnfute' in 1551, 'Birnfutt' in 1553/4, 'Burnfitt' in 1643, 'Burnfoott' in 1663, 'the Burnfoot' in 1693 and 'Brunfoot' in 1697; it is marked 'Burnfoot' on Blaeu's 1654 map, with another 'Burnfoote' marked near to Hassendean, which is probably an error deriving from Pont's c.1590 manuscript).

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* Burnfoot, farm on the south side of the Ale valley, just where the Woo Burn joins. It was a seat of the Scotts of Burnfoot in the late 16th century and through the 17th. Residents recorded there in 1581 were David Shortreed, Walter Shortreed, John Dunlop and William Winthrope. Walter Scott of Burnfoot was owner in 1643, when the lands were valued at £400. Robert Scott of Burnfoot paid tax on the same value in the 1663 and 1678 Land Tax Rolls. In 1694 the Laird paid tax for 3 hearths there and there were also 3 other tenants listed (Andrew Mark, Robert Mark and Jean Brown). James Hill was tenant in 1697 and James Henderson was her in 1698. In the early 18th century it was inherited by Walter Scott, from his uncle, also Walter Scott. Walter Scott lived there himself in the period 1715–37 and sold it in 1736 to the Laings, Chamberlains to the Duke of Buccleuch. John Laing was owner in the 1740s, when the lands were valued at £400. Andrew Irvine was tenant of 1/4 of the land in about 1748–52. A track to the south from here, meeting 4 other tracks on Wilton Common, was marked 'Burnfoot Road' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common. Hector Cockburn was there in 1765. Adam Armstrong was farmer there in at least 1797–1801. It was owned by Mrs. Elliot of Borthwickbrae in 1788 (and still recorded this way on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), when valued at £400. In the 1830s it was the property of Allan Eliott Lockhart of Borthwickbrae. Adam Scott was farmer there in the 1860s. In 2011 a 13th century copper and clay sword pommel was discovered on the farm. It is occasionally referred to as 'Burnfoot on Ale' to distinguish it from other Burnfoots, especially the area in Wilton Parish only about 4 miles away – 'Tell Ashkirk, and Satchels, Burnfoot, and the Kirkhouse, Howpasley, and Roberton, with Harden bold and crouse' [WSB] (probably the 'Burnefute' of 1557, 'Burnfyt' in 1579, 'Burnefuyt' in 1579/80 and 'Burnfitt' in 1638; it is marked 'Burnfoote' on Blaeu's 1654 map and a mill is also marked there).

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* see **Hassendean Burnfit**.

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* name in use locally for **Borthwickbrae Burnfit**.

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* Burnfoot, farm in the Ewes valley, just east of Fiddleton Toll, on the back road to Hermitage. This was probably site of the

tower of 'Archie of Whitehaughe' (probably an Armstrong), recorded in 1590. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 1105 acres, bounded by Blackhall, Eweslees, Linhope and Carewoodrig. Mrs. Little was there in 1797. Alexander Pott was there in 1841.

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* farm in Eskdale. The estate was given to Rev. Robert Malcolm to supplement the meagre stipend when he became minister at Ewes Kirk. The cottage was extended by his son George to accommodate his family of 17! Most of the present house dates from the 1850s to 1880s. It was the home of the '4 Knights of Eskdale', sons of George. The house later fell on rough times, with Mary Palmer Douglas (nee Malcolm) being owner until her death in 1949 and the Palmer Douglas's selling it in 1962. It has since been renovated and changed hands several times.

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, near the foot of the Tinnis Burn. In 1541 it is listed as 'Burnfute' in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, when it was valued at 2 merks and tenanted by Simon Forester. It is probably the 'burnfoott' in Castleton Parish listed on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694, with Archibald 'Arckstrong' as tenant, and Francis Elliot as another householder there (it is 'Tinnisburnfoot' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Burnfit (*burn-fi'*) *n.* former name for a farmstead near the foot of the Larriston Burn in Castleton Parish. This is probably the 'Burnfit, in dominio de Liddisdaill' that in 1667 (and apparently again in 1691) was inherited by William Elliot of Dinlabyre, having earlier been held by his great-grandfather William of Hartsgarth (it is 'Burnefoot' in 1691 and it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Burnfit Carnival (*burn-fi'-kar-ni-vul*) *n.* annual festivities organised in the Burnfoot housing estate since 1969. It was started by the Burnfoot Residents Association, and later run by the Community Council. The festival includes a procession, headed by a Carnival Cornet and Carnival Queen. The main area used now is the site of the former primary school buildings.

Burnfit Cottage (*burn-fi'-ko'-eej*) *n.* former cottage near the farm of Burnfoot the Ewes valley. James Scott and family were there in 1841.

Burnfit Cottages (*burn-fi'-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* small group of houses built in 1967 on the site of former railway cottages at the eastern extremity of Burnfoot, near where the road to Hornshole crosses the Boonraw Burn.

Burnfit Cutting (*burn-fi'-ku'-in*) *n.* cutting through the rock near Burnfoot, to allow the A7 to pass to the west of the Hillend Plantation. This is one of the best places in the vicinity of Hawick to see the folding of the underlying Silurian strata.

Burnfit Haugh (*burn-fi'-hawch*) *n.* flat area down Mansfield, further down than the area formerly referred to as 'Mansfield Park', it was largely developed for sewage and gas works in the latter part of the 19th century. Part of the land was purchased by the Burgh from Wilton Church in the late 1870s and the rest owned by the Duke of Buccleuch until the early 20th century.

Burnfit Industrial Estate (*burn-fi'-in-dus-tree-ul-ee-stā'*) *n.* area developed in 1968 between the old railway line and the road, containing an abattoir and several factories, including over the years Barrie's, Slumberdown and Bantel.

the Burnfit Jungle (*thu-burn-fi'-jung-gul*) *n.* popular late 20th century name for the footpath along the north side of the Teviot between Mansfield and Hornshole – 'The wand'rin' Burnfoot path is graun', Lang by the river's side, To the weel kent Brig o' Hornshole, Where herts beat fu' wi' pride' [WFC].

Burnfit Kirk (*burn-fi'-kirk*) *n.* Burnfoot Church, built in 1955 by the Church of Scotland National Extension Committee to serve the new council estate. The site chosen is the highest point in the housing scheme. The church was designed by Alison & Hobkirk and has an entrance arch that has been described as having an arts-and-crafts influence. A new Parish of the Church of Scotland was formed out of part of Wilton, and the original building was a temporary wooden hut constructed on Fairhurst Drive in 1951. The church was granted full status in 1966, but linked with Wilton in 1973. A 50th anniversary booklet was published in 2001. The congregation was linked with Wilton in 2004. The church runs Girls' and Boys' Brigade units. A roll of the ministers is: Andrew C. Barr 1952–58; James W. Duncan 1958–66; Donald MacKay 1966–72; George Watson 1973–78; Colin Forrester-Paton (assistant and successor) 1970–83; James M. Cowie 1984–96; Charles Finnie 1997–2019.

Burnfit Manse (*burn-fi'-mawns*) *n.* former manse at 29 Wilton Hill.

Burnfit Mill (*burn-fi'-mil*) *n.* former corn-mill in Burnfoot, existing in the 17th and 18th centuries and also sometimes called 'Wester Burnfoot Mill'. It was situated near the foot of the Boonraw Burn, and on the opposite side of the

Teviot from Haughhead. Robert Roger was there in 1612. Thomas Deans was tenant of the mill and mill lands in the early 18th century. The Duke of Buccleuch's tenant there from at least 1722 until about 1750 was James Scott, also miller at Crawhill and later miller at Hawick Mill. Archibald Goodfellow was also recorded there in 1744. In 1748 the Duke of Buccleuch arranged for the exchange of a part of his 'Trinity lands' with a piece of Mansefield that he wanted for carrying water to his mill, presumably referring to a mill lade. Thomas Deans was tenant of the mill and mill lands in the mid-18th century. Robert Liddell was living there in 1770 and James Linton in 1801. Farm workers Alexander Tait and Walter Brydon lived there in 1841. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, with the mill lade and sluices indicated (it is 'Bruntfoot Mylne' in 1705 and 'w: burnfoott miln' in 1722).

Burnfit Mill (*burn-fi'-mil*) *n.* probable corn-mill at Burnfoot on Ale. It is recorded in 1581 that Margaret Scott, widow of William of Burnfoot, resigned her liferent 'of Scheilliswod with half the miln called Burnefuytmilne with pertinents' in the Barony of Ashkirk, to her son William. Also in 1581 William Scott in Burnfoot gave half of the mill to his future wife Janet, daughter of William Scott in Huntly (it is 'Burnefuyt Mylne' in 1581).

Burnfit Mill Haugh (*burn-fi'-mil-hawch*) *n.* former name for a meadow near Burnfoot Mill, essentially the same area as **Burnfit Haugh**.

Burnfit Road (*burn-fi'-rōd*) *n.* Burnfoot Road, once a country lane leading towards Minto, it was realigned and houses built in 1949–58, forming one of the main roads of the Burnfoot housing scheme.

Burnfit Roadhoose (*burn-fi'-rōd-hoos*) *n.* public house on Burnfoot Road, often known simply as 'the Roadhoose'. It opened in 1958 and became a central hub for social activity in the community. It was closed for several years, but reopened in 2015 as Burnfoot Community Hub.

Burnfit Schuil (*burn-fi'-skil*) *n.* Burnfoot Primary School on Kenilworth Avenue, built 1952, and serving the neighbouring area. It was refurbished extensively in 1995. Recently it was renamed the Burnfoot New Community, and incorporates a community centre. Records for the period 1951–75 are in the National Archives.

Burnfitshiel (*burn-fi'-sheel*) *n.* Burnfootshiel, former farmstead just to the north-east of Shielswood Loch and south of Burnfoot-on-Ale.

Burnflat (*burn-flaw'*) *n.* area around the meadow adjacent to the Smaile Burn, overlapping with Haggishaa, although perhaps a little further south. The name is specifically used to refer to the former group of houses along a lane reached from the northern end of the Golf Course, which was famous as the birthplace of 'Old Mortality'; the houses consisted of a single row of low cottages. The piece of land so named was originally bounded by the Common, the Slitrig and the Smaile Burn. It was feued by Simon of Routledge (Hawick's first known Burgess) in 1433 and sold to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1448/9; it was said to extend as far as the Smaile Burn. The area marked the eastern boundary of the Common in the 1537 charter, and there is a historical sketch of it by Tom Scott in 1898. In 1627 it was 'estimat to pay 4 bolls in stok, 1 in teynd'. It was described as a 'one merk land' in 1653 when granted to William Scott of Horsleyhill. At least some of it appears to have been part of Rev. Patrick Cunningham's lands in the 1678 county valuation; by 1788 George Oliver is recorded as owner of that part at Burnflat valued at £40. James Hobkirk is recorded as a 'casier coater to Walter Paterson' (i.e. road-layer living in a cottage) there in 1708. Walter Paterson asked the Bailies and Council to mark the boundary between his lands there and the Common in 1713, and 17 stones were then set out. The lands were still valued at £40 in the 1740s. It was said to have been sold by William Paterson in 1753. Part of the land there was gained by Robert Oliver after the Division of the Common. Ebenezer Scott was living there in 1797. George Oliver held the lands according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, when they were valued at £40; John Oliver of Borthaugh held the lands in about 1874. Until the early 20th century the houses there were separated from those at the top of the Loan by about quarter of a mile of fields. These houses were incorporated into the Burgh boundaries in 1861, and the cottages can be seen in a photograph of about 1900 (and others later). They fell into a dilapidated condition, some were demolished about 1939, the Paterson cottage being preserved, but also demolished following a fire in 1991. More recently there has been housing development to the west of Burnflat Brae, and a new development called Paterson Gardens in 2006. The area was also site of the worst Common-Riding accident in 1919, when the brakes failed on a bus returning passengers from the Mair, killing 3 men on board and 2 boys who were walking past (also spelled 'Burnflatt' in older

documents; the name occurs at least as early as 1433 and is 'Burneflatt' in 1713).

Burnflat Brae (*burn-flaw'-brā*) *n.* road running through the Burnflat area, being the continuation of Rosebank Road. The first house was built in 1856, with others following in 1865. The street was previously known as 'Haggishaa Brae', with the newer name adopted in 1868, although the former name is still used interchangeably. Further houses were built in the 1990s, when the Drive and Lane were also added.

Burnflat Drive (*burn-flaw'-drīv*) *n.* small development of houses to the west of Burnflat Brae, built in the 1990s.

Burnflat Lane (*burn-flaw'-lān*) *n.* short street of housing off Burnflat Brae, lying to the north of Burnflat Drive, developed in the 1990s.

Burnfoot see **Burnfit**

Burnfoot (*burn-foo'*) *n.* house and farm about 4 miles up the Esk from Langholm, home of the Malcolms, including the famous Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm (1769–1833) for whom there is a memorial obelisk on Whita Hill. There are several other farms or settlements with the same name around Scotland.

the Burnford (*thu-burn-fōrd*) *n.* specific part of Burnflat where Hawick Common began, being next to the roadway at the bottom of the Vertish. This must have once been where the road to the Common crossed the Smaile Burn. The 1514 Club erected a cairn to mark the site in 1987, this being the boundary of the Common lying closest to the Town. The cairn was built from granite setts formerly used in the High Street – '... the Common Haugh and Common Muir of Hawick, lying betwixt the Burnfoord upon the east, Troutlawfoord upon the west, the dykes of Goldielands and Fenwick upon the north, and the syke of Winding-Toun Moss upon the South' [BR1734] (formerly written 'Burnfoord').

burngate (*burn-gā'*) *n., arch.* a small watercourse – 'To our right and left on either side of the hill, are two lovely burngates, down which rushes the mossy water ...' [BM1904], 'Great indeed have been the changes in this burngate' [JBB].

Burngrains (*burn-grānz*) *n.* steading on the Meikledale Burn, just above the farm of Meikledale, to the west of the A7 in Dumfriesshire. It was described as a 5-merk land in 1550, when the superiority was inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1619 and still held by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. It was a home of a branch of the Elliots around 1600, with Andrew being recorded there in 1595. It is listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 1375 acres, bounded by Kirkton, Bush, lands owned by Sir William Johnstone, Stennieswater and lands of the Laird of Arkleton. It was occupied in 1841. Just to the north-east are the remains of a settlement on a terrace (it is 'Burngranes' in 1550, 'Burnegranes' and 'Burgranes' in 1608 and 'Burnegraynes' in 1663; it is marked on Crawford's 1804 map).

Burngrove (*burn-grōv*) *n.* area in Wilton that had previously been called 'Crawhill' and later became Bucklands. It was also referred to as Burngrove Park. John Turnbull was shepherd there in 1851. It is part of what was formerly known as Burnfoot or Nether Newhall. It is also the name of a house in Wilton Dean.

Burnham (*burn-ham*) *n.* **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) Sheriff of Lincolnshire. In 1292 he was appointed by Edward I as Keeper of Ettrick Forest. However, Alexander de Sinton is recorded as Sheriff of Selkirk (and probably also Keeper of the Forest) in 1293. He was also Constable of Jedburgh Castle according to a document in the period 1295–8 and was mentioned in a court case of the English armny at Berwick in 1296. His name is usually written 'de Burnham'.

Burn Haugh (*burn-hawch*) *n.* flat land around the area where the Dean Burn meets the Teviot in Denholm, i.e. the field on the left of the main road, between Honeyburn Burn and the Dean Burn.

burnheid (*burn-heed*) *n.* the area near the source of a stream.

Burnheid (*burn-heed*) *n.* Burnhead farm and surrounding area, comprising the land just north of Burnfoot, and deriving its name from the Boonraw Burn. A 16th century 3-storey peel tower is incorporated into the north-eastern end of the house. The first-floor barrel-vaulted rooms and second storey walls remain, with evidence of a parapet-walk on the northern gable; the original tower had one more level, and the roof is entirely modern. It measures about 9.5 m by 7 m. A large cupboard in the room on the upper floor was known as 'the laird's bedroom'. The construction was similar to that of Goldielands. The farm was for centuries in the hands of a branch of the Scotts, descended from James of Kirkurd, who was second son of Sir Walter, the 6th Laird of Buccleuch. The lands were formerly called 'Over

Newhall' and were granted to James by the superior of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton in 1484. Walter Scott 'in le newhalburnhed' was recorded in 1502. It is sometimes stated that an early owner was 'Hobbie Elliot', but this is confusion with the place of the same name in Liddesdale. The lands were valued at £156 in 1643 and in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls (and listed under Hassendean Parish). William Scott of Clarilaw was owner in 1678, when the value was the same. The lands appear to have been possessed by the Scotts of Burnfoot until 1692 when it became a separate Lairdship. The lands were in Hassendean Parish until they became part of Wilton in 1690. Tax was paid for 3 hearths for 'Burnhead his hous' in 1694, with the other householders (probably tenants) there at the time being Robert Scott and William Scott. Part of the area was also farmed by the Minister of Wilton. James Murray was a weaver there in 1709 and George Scott a shepherd. John Miller was recorded there in 1726, Archibald Scott in 1726–36, Adam Armstrong in 1728, William Fulton in 1747 and Patrick Black in 1751. The estate of Robert Scott of Burnhead was valued at £380 in the 1740s. The farm itself was still valued at £156 in 1788, when owned by William Scott (who is also recorded there in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls). William Turnbull was a servant there in 1801. The lands passed from the Scotts of Burnhead through the female line to the Watsons in 1815. The mottos of the Scotts of Burnhead are 'In recto decus' and 'Nemo sibi nascitur'. Thomas Usher and William Young are recorded as farmers there in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Adam Young was farmer there in 1841 and 1851 and William Scott in 1868. A painting exists showing what the tower looked like around the early 19th century. The farmhouse was added to the tower in 1858 – 'When oo' passed Burnheid and ower the Knowe by Galalaw me heart began tae loup, loup, loup and I could fain hae grutten' [JEDM] (it was 'Burneheid' in 1579/80; a place of this name is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map and also Pont's 1590s manuscript, but close to Standhill, which may have been an error; there are many places of the same name in Dumfriesshire and elsewhere).

Burnheid (*burn-heed*) *n.* former lands of the Elliots, probably in Liddesdale and not the place of the same name near Hawick. It is unclear which Burn is referred to in the name, but it seems that the family of that designation were intimately related to the Elliots of Ramsiegill. The earliest reference seems to be in 1581, when Jock's Willie Elliot was released from ward for the 'gang of Bernheidis', with Hob Elliot (brother of Gavin's Jock of Ramsiegill) remaining as pledge for the 'haill gang of the Burnehedis'. In a letter of 1583, written by the English wardens, the branch called 'the Borneheedes' is listed as Jock of Ramsiegill, 'Curst Hobbe', Adam 'Condus', Archie of the Hill, Jock of the Hill and Jock 'Halfe loges'. The earliest known Laird was 'Hobbie Ellott', who was accused of engaging in a foray in 1584, with 'Bramche' of the Burnhead, complaining of a raid on his lands by the English perhaps a few years later. This 'Hobbie' was probably the same as 'Robin Ellott the laird of Borneheades' recorded in 1589 and may be the same man as 'Ill Hob', who was a son of Gavin of Ramsiegill. 'Gawins Jok' was listed (along with 'Ade Cowdais') under that heading in Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs. However, there is no sign of the placename after the late 16th century, making it impossible to guess where it might have been (it is 'Bernheidis' in 1581, 'Burneheades' in 1584, 'Borneheades' in 1589 and 'Burnheedes' and 'Burne heades' in 1590).

Burnheid Road (*burn-heed-rōd*) *n.* Burnhead Road, the furthest part of Burnfoot, with houses built 1953–60, and named after the adjacent farm.

Burnheid Sike (*burn-heed-sīk*) *n.* Burnhead Sike, small stream to the south-east of Wolfelee Hill, which runs roughly south to join the Wolfelee Burn. Near the head of the stream there was a ditch that ran north-east towards the head of the Spar Sike, being crossed by part of the Wheel Causeway. It was probably a land boundary, but has been destroyed by forestry planting. There are also sheepfolds and enclosures in the area.

Burnheid Toor (*burn-heed-toor*) *n.* Burnhead Tower, small 16th century fortified house, incorporated within the modern farmhouse at Burnhead. In lay-out and construction it is similar to Goldielands Tower. It is a grade B listed building.

Burnhoose (*burn-hoos*) *n.* Burnhouse, former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in c.1376 as 'Burnehouse', with a value of 3 shillings and 4 pence. In 1541 it was 'Burnehous' (and separately 'Burnhous' along with 'Gilschaw'), and vacant at that time.

burnie (*bur-nee*) *n., poet.* a small stream or an affectionate term for a stream – 'Deep in the glen, a burnie winds its way, Where saughs and osiers mirk the face o' day' [CPM], 'I wander'd down the burnie side, Until my feet were wet wi' dew' [JTe], 'The daisies are re-appearing, the burnies gush in tune; Like crystal clear they'll sparkle, An' 'twere

the month of June' [JTe], '... Whilst 'mongst the bushes, by her burnies sheen, As gloaming covers 'the wild glen sae green' ' [JoHa], '... An' by the burnie meet wi' her, the fairest, best o' a' ' [JoHa], ... Let's wander by the burnie's side, Or on the uplands green' [JJ], 'Where the burnie rushes broon ower the rocky water-fa', An' weets the birken-boughs wi' its foamin' ' [JJ], '... And its burnies rinnin' free Is the fairest spot o' a' ' [TK], '... The soond o' the wee burnie's wimple' [WS], 'How oft I walk where Burnies rin, where darting trouts jouk out and in' [JCa], 'There's the little burnie sighin' By the cosie bracken bed ... ' [JT].

Burnkinford (*burn-kin-fōrd*) *n.* former farmstead in Abbotrule Parish, also known as **Bairnkine**. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map, close to the modern Ruletownhead. Thomas Sinton was a labourer there in 1799. It was listed on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls along with parts of Ruletownhead and 'Bossithill', when owned by Charles Kerr of Abbotrule and split between Southdean and Hobkirk Parish; the lands had previously been owned by George Elliot, with a total value of about £224.

Burnmooth (*burn-mooth*) *n.* farm just south of Saughtree (not to be confused with the other farm of the same name, which lies much further south in Castleton Parish). This may be the farm where 'Will Ellot of the Burnmouthis' resided in 1563/4, when he was accused of crimes against an Englishman. 5 sheep of John Nixon's were stolen from there about 1624. It was one of the farms possessed by Gavin Elliot in 1632. It is probably the Burnmouth where Robert Young lived in 1694 and where James Hall lived in 1699. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it appears to be combined with Highhouse, Hightrees, Harden and Howden. The farmhouse seems to be in the same place as the modern one and the combined farm covered 881 acres, bounded by Thorlieshope, Larriston, Riccarton, Pinglehole and Saughtree, with a small part on the north side of the Liddell. George Elliot was there in 1748. It is probably the Burnmouth where John Elliot paid tax for 13 windows in 1748 and where William Pott was a farm servant in 1801. John Elliot was farmer there in 1851 and 1861 and there were 8 huts nearby housing railway workers at that time. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a ford instead of the current bridge over the Liddel, as well as stepping stones. There was once a tower there according to Pont and Blaeu. There is a block there, which is a triangulation marker (marked 'Bournemouln' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Upper Burnmouth on Stobie's 1770 map; it was 'Burnemouth' in 1624 and 1662).

Burnmooth (*burn-mooth*) *n.* lands in the south part of Castleton Parish, to the west of Kershopefoot, formerly split into Upper and Nether Burnmouth. It is now marked on maps as the farm of Under Burnmouth. Note the confusion with the other Burnmouth further north in the same Parish, near Saughtree. In 1541 it was valued at 20 shillings, with tenants James and Henry Henrison. In 1634 the 20-shilling lands of 'Burnemouthe' were inherited by Margaret from her father Archibald Douglas of Greena. William Elliot was indweller there in 1687. John Armstrong was there in the mid-1700s. This is probably the Burnmouth where John Elliot is recorded as farmer in 1797 and the 'Nether Burnmouth' where Adam Armstrong was farmer at the same time. William Scott, mason and author of 'Border Exploits' lived at the schoolhouse there, and it was the birthplace of his son Andrew, Professor of Oriental Languages at Aberdeen University in 1800. John Byers was recorded as Schoolmaster there and Thomas Armstrong was a labourer, on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Thomas Waugh was farmer there in 1841 and 1851. John Murray was farmer in 1861. There was a small school there, by the main road, which is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. The Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 lists the 'Lands of Burnmouth, standing in name of William Oliver of Dinlabyre & forming part of Greena', being owned by the Duke of Buccleuch and valued at £101 14s (it is marked as 'Bacrmouth' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Baermouth' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, while 'Nether Burnmouth' is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Burnmooth (*burn-mooth*) *n.* Burnmouth, a village south of Eyemouth, partly at the foot of the cliffs. Two treaties were signed here between Scotland and England in 1384 and 1497.

Burnmooth Schuil (*burn-mooth-skil*) *n.* small school at Under Burnmouth, south of Newcastleton in the 19th century. It served pupils in the southern part of Castleton Parish. It opened in 1805. In the 1830s there were about 20 pupils. William Scott was teacher there from 1810, and still recorded in 1837 and 1841. James Lewis was there in 1851 and John Hardie in the 1860s.

Burn-Murdoch (*burn-mur-doch*) *n.* **Rev. Aidan Michael** (1935–2023) son of Dr. Hector and Katharine Mary Bruce. He attended Trinity College, Cambridge and became an Episcopalian

Priest in Durham, then Tutor at Ridley Hall and lecturer at Bishop's College, Culcutta. He served congregations in Cambuslang, Uddingston, Eyemouth and Gower in Wales. He was Rector of St. Cuthbert's Kirk in Hawick 1970–77, moving afterwards to Swansea. There was said to have been a split among members of the congregation during his time as Rector. He retired in 1997, but had post-retirement posts in Jedburgh and Eyemouth. He married Susan Henderson and their children were Rachel Margaret, Alastair Michael and Colin John. He later married Aleksandra Grazyna Górna and Sarah Cheriyan. He died in Bothwell.

Burn Park (*burn-pawrk*) *n.* name of the field on Hawick Common to the left of the road after the entrance to the racecourse.

Burn Raw (*burn-raw*) *n.* former name for a row of houses in Wilton Dean. These were the houses on the low road alongside the burn, close to the green. The name is recorded in 1841 and 1851, but disappeared by the time of the 1861 census.

Burnrig (*burn-rig*) *n.* former place name in Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded as 'Burnerig' in the early 13th century when it was part of a grant from Walter of Riddell to Melrose Abbey. The lands had previously been held in dowry by Matilda Corbet.

burns (*burnz*) *n., pl.* streams. Those joining the Teviot from the north include (not omitting the larger Waters): Deep Grain; Mid Grain; Lang Grain; Rashie Grain; Rams Cleuch Burn; Commonbrae Sike; Hare Sike; Black Cleuch Burn; Falnash Burn; Dryden Burn; Weens Sike; Kid Sike; Teindside Burn; Harwood Sike; Vales Burn; Newmill Burn; Branxholme Burn (or Bloody Burn); Borthwick Water; Wilton Burn; Dean Burn; Stirches Burn; Boonraw Burn; Hassendean Burn; Cockerscaur Burn; Grinding Burn; Minto Burn; Craigend Burn; Barnhills Burn; Chesters Burn; Ale Water; Nisbet Burn; and Tinkler Burn. Those joining the Teviot from the south include: Wester Cleuch Burn; Mid Cleuch Burn; Easter Cleuch Burn; Mare Sike; Giddenscleuch Burn; Frostlie Burn; Nest Burn (and Dovecote Burn); Northhouse Burn; Howden Cleuch Burn; Allan Water; Fenwick Burn; Haysike Burn; Slitrig Water; Kirkton Burn (or Trow Burn); Honey Burn; Dean Burn; Rule Water; Newton Burn; Knowesouth Burn; Timpendean Burn; Jed Water; Oxnam Water; and Kale Water. Tributaries of the Slitrig include: Flosh Burn; Leap Burn; Lang Burn; Langside Burn; Hope Sike; Penchrise Burn; Gibby's Sike; Cogsmill Burn; Barnes Burn; Pagton Burn; Horsley Burn; Acreknowe Burn; Flex Burn and the Smaile Burn.

the Burns (*thu-burnz*) *n.* remote shepherd's cottage in Southdean Parish, on the Black Burn, to the east of the hill-fort system at Tamshiel Rig. The older name for the cottage was Tamshielhaugh. Labourer Charles Scott was there in 1841. William Telfer and family were there in the 1860s. Some large square stones found there (described by J. Edgar in 1934) were suggestive of the existence of a bridge, but if so it is unclear to what road or century it might belong.

Burns (*burnz*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1778/9–1862) originally from Hownam Parish he was an agricultural labourer and shepherd in Lilliesleaf, Wilton and Cavers Parishes. In 1841 he was at Shankendshiels and in 1851 and 1861 was living on Sunnyside. In 1803 in Bedrule he married Agnes (or Nancy) Jeffrey, who was from Stichill; she died in 1867, aged 83. Their children included: John (b.1806), who lived near Ancrum and then in Wilton; James (b.1811); William (b.1813), tailor in Hawick; Thomas (b.1815); Alexander (b.1820); Robert (b.1824); and George (b.1826). **Alexander** (b.1820) born in Wilton Parish, son of Alexander and Agnes Jeffrey. He married Janet Nichol in Castleton in 1858. He was a shepherd living at Sunnyside in 1861. Their children included Alexander (b.1860/1). **Alexander** 'Sandy', 'the Skipper' (19th/20th C.) worker in Pesco's and rugby player for Hawick R.F.C. He became an apprentice frame-worker in 1899 and was later a Shop Foreman, serving at Pesco's for more than 50 years. He was a half-back for the Greens and was Captain in the 1907/8 and 1908/9 seasons, leading the team that year's Scottish Championship to a grand total of 305 points for to only 44 against. He had to give up rugby due to a shoulder injury, but was on the committee for many years. **Alexander** (20th C.) owner of the Royal Bar at the top of the Howegate. **Andrew** (b.1850) son of George and Jane Mein, he was born in Selkirk, but grew up in Hawick, where his father ran the Railway Hotel. He worked as a woolsorter and was Cornet in 1869, following his half-brother John Ferguson in 1861. **Daniel** (b.1812/3) from Ireland, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living in Upper Row in Wilton Dean and in 1861 at 23 Loan. In 1865 he gave evidence at the trial for the robbery at the Museum. He is probably the 'Mr D. Burns' who in 1874 donated to the Museum 'Johnny Hope's chair'. His wife was Mary (from Annan)

and their children included Helen, James, Margaret, Mary and John. **George** (b.1811/2) born in Jedburgh, he was a hotel keeper in Selkirk, being at the Crown Inn there in 1851. He subsequently moved to Hawick, becoming proprietor of the Railway Hotel in Wilton. In 1861 he is recorded there with his wife Jane, and children Betsy, Andrew (who was Cornet in 1869), Agnes and Helen. Later in the 1860s he was proprietor of the Victoria Hotel and was listed at the Crown Hotel in Hawick in 1868. His widow Jane was hotel-keeper at the Crown in 1871. He was step-father of John Mein Ferguson, who was Cornet in 1861. **James** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was living on Main Street with his wife Janet and sons James and George. **John** (b.1806–89) son of Alexander and Agnes Jeffrey, he was born in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1841 he was at Broom Moor near Ancrum. In 1851 he was a woollen factory nightwatchman on Upper Damside and in 1861 was a Master Gardener at the same address. He married Janet Rae and their children included: Christian; Agnes (b.1836), who married Thomas Rutherford; Margaret (b.1839); and Alexander (b.1841). In 1866 he secondly married his cousin Betsy, daughter of George Swanston. **Robert** 'Rabbie' (1759–1796) poet from Ayrshire, son of a tenant farmer, he became the most famous poet in Scotland, writing often in a Scots dialect. He never visited Hawick, but on his Borders tour of 1787 he came as close as Wauchope and Wells, walking up to the summit of Bonchester Hill and to Wolfelee Hill. Other local connections are: Burns' brother Gilbert declined an invitation to a celebratory dinner in 1820 (the letter is in the Museum, written to Bailie Robert Armstrong); Adam Armstrong from Hobkirk (and dux at Hawick Grammar School) married Isabella Lindsay from Jedburgh, who is written about in Burns' journal; Thomas Brown, born in Hawick around 1823 married Burns granddaughter Jane Emma, and for a while was caretaker at Burns House in Dumfries; Gavin Turnbull, also a poet and friend of Burns, was born in Hawick in 1764; the lines 'Your pin wad help ti mend a mill In time o' need' is said to have been inspired by the mythical story of the giant haggis served at Haggishaa; Burns mentions Teviotdale in one poem ('Epistle To J. Lapraik'); a cup and saucer belonging to the poet were exhibited in the Museum in 1859; Burns Road in Burnfoot was named after the poet in 1953; Francis George Scott set many of his poems to music; and James Thomson wrote 'The Star o' Robbie Burns' in 1879. There were celebrations around Scotland to mark his 100th anniversary, with Hawick being no exception. Businesses closed at 2 p.m., with the main dinner being in the Tower Hotel (intended for 80, but more tickets having to be sold), with the 'immortal memory' being given by Henry Scott Riddell. There was also a dinner at the Commercial Inn for 400 people, and smaller gatherings at the Crown, the Plough, the Ewe and Lamb, the Half-Moon Hotel and the Railway Hotel. In Denholm about 140 people gathered in the Old Swan Inn, in Lilliesleaf 220 people gathered in the school, and in Newcastleton there were soirees in the Grapes Hotel and the Commercial Inn – 'Let kings and courtiers rise and fa', This world has mony turns, But brightly beams aboon them a', The star o' Robbie Burns' [JT], '. . . The frailty of mankind he kent, baith cottar and the laird, So render thanks for Rabbie Burns, and for the works he dared' [WFC], 'They'll hae oor puddens oot by turns, We'll get oor paiks! A' owre-the-heid o' Rabbie Burns, Yon king o' raiks!' [DH]. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) Hawick man who was known as a singer and acted as a judge at the Common-Riding Races. **Rev. Stewart** (1855–1935) born in Dundee, son of bank manager William and Marjory Gray. He was educated in Dundee and at St. Andrews University and licensed by the Presbytery there in 1878. He was assistant at Portmoak and at Lady Yester's in Edinburgh and was ordained as minister at St. Mary's in March 1880. Only a few months later he had to deal with the church being closed for more than a year following the fire of November 1880. He organised a bazaar to raise funds for a manse in 1884. He was a guest at the 1890 Colour Bussing. He demitted his charge in 1925. He married Elizabeth Carruthers Murray, daughter of teacher William, and she died in 1934, aged 71. Their children were Janet Murray Dow (or 'Jenny', a nurse in Edinburgh) and Marjory Gray (who died young). **William** (1813–73) born in Wilton Parish, son of Alexander and Agnes Jeffrey. He was a tailor on the High Street. In 1841 and 1851 he was on Tait's Close, near 29 High Street and in Slater's 1852 directory he was on the Punchbowl Close (either next door, or perhaps the same address is meant). In 1851 he was employing 5 men and by 1861 he was at 30 High Street. In 1873 he donated to the Museum 'a number of the Reading Mercury, 1723'. He married Agnes Crawford (from Ashkirk) in 1836 and she died in 1891, aged 71. Their children included: Agnes

(b.1837), who married Thomas Robson; Alexander (b.1838); James (b.1841); Helen (b.1845), who married John Mackenzie; Catherine Bunyan (1846–1919); John (b.1849), who married Catherine Blackwood Cooper; Margaret (b.1851), who married Alexander Glen; William (b.1853); Thomas (b.1855), who married Jane Bruce; Walter (b.1857), who married Isabella Hendry Drummond; Robert (b.1860), who married Margaret Clark Ker; George (b.1863), who died in infancy; and Georgina Jeffrey (b.1865). **William** (b.1819/20) blacksmith in Lilliesleaf. He is recorded there in 1852. In 1861 he was a blacksmith, probably on Main Street in Lilliesleaf (recorded as 'Burn'). His wife was Frances and their children included James, Sarah Hall, Jessie Davidson, Andrew Hall and George. **William** (19th/20th C.) resident of Sunnyside. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. (also written 'Burnes').

the Burns Club (*thu-burnz-klub*) *n.* a social organisation devoted to preservation of the memory of Robert Burns, the Hawick club being founded in 1878. This followed a more informal club that lasted a few years from 1862, and even earlier dinners in the Tower Inn on Burns night, which had started in 1815 (and had addresses usually delivered by Robert Wilson). The club moved location regularly through the rest of the 19th century, and was teetotal for a while! It first had its own premises in the Howegate in 1895, then purchased property at 12 Teviot Crescent in 1899, becoming a member of the Scottish Burns Federation in 1914, moving into the present purpose-built premises in 1928 (with this date carved above the main door), and women admitted from 1958. The building on Albert Road was designed by George Scott and built by J. Marshall & Co. It was constructed on part of a lane leading to the river and also on the site of a public toilet; the site had earlier been the location for Hawick's first gas works. Pringle Hall was added in 1963, named after Alexander Pringle, treasurer for 37 years, and the Hunter Lounge was named after Tom Hunter who was Secretary for 19 years. A bust of Burns (by Alex Pirnie) was recently placed above the front door. The club has effectively replaced a Labour Party club in town through much of its history. A centenary booklet, 'A Hundred Years are Gane and Mair' was written by R.E. Scott (1978).

burnside (*burn-sīd*) *n.* the banks of a stream – '...and it appeared to be offendit, for it left the house and gaed away down the burn side' [LHTB], 'By moor and moss and river, To the swish of swathed grass, And burnside reeds aquiver, The dead mosstroopers pass' [RSC].

Burnside (*burn-sīd*) *n.* former name for lands around Hassendean or Chamberlain Newton, for which Alexander Lord Home was superior in 1562/3 when he tried to remove his 'pretended tenants'. A mill there is also mentioned. It may be associated with Burnfoot or Burnhead.

Burnside Moss (*burn-sīd-mos*) *n.* area in Liddesdale, to the south of the foot of Hartsgarth Burn.

the Burns Inn (*thu-burnz-in*) *n.* former hostelry at 2 Buccleuch Street, run by Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson in the first half of the 19th century. The building dates from the early 1800s, was later the house and shop belonging to James Elliot, and was restored in 1992. It forms the end block of Buccleuch Street. The pub sign showed a half-length portrait of the Bard with the motto 'The muse found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah found Elisha, at the plough, and cast her inspiring mantle over me'.

Burns Night (*burnz-nī'*) *n.* the evening of the anniversary of Burns birth, 25th January, when Burns Suppers are often held. The first such event in Hawick was in 1815 in the Tower Inn, and this group held an annual event for several years. There were entertainments in the main hall of the Commercial Inn for Burns centenary in 1859, as well as many celebrations elsewhere (e.g. in the barn at Weens, apparently without alcohol!). The celebrations have been a regular annual event in Hawick since at least the formation of the Burns Club in 1878. Nowadays many of the Town's social organisations hold their own event, so that the calendar at the end of January can be very full.

Burns Plantin (*burnz-plawn'-in*) *n.* former plantation (now deep within the forest) in Southdean Parish, located on the north side of the Black Burn, south-east of Charlie's Knowe. There is an oval earthwork there, surrounded by a ruined wall of earth and stone. It may be an Iron Age settlement.

Burns Road (*burnz-rōd*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, connecting Burnfoot Road with Queen's Drive, built in 1953 and named after Robert Burns.

Burns Supper (*burnz-su-pur*) *n.* feast held on or near Burns Night, traditionally consisting of haggis, recitations of Burns poems, oat-cakes and whisky, often following a formal schedule.

Burnt Craigs (*burn'-krāgz*) *n.* hilly area on the north-east slopes of the Pike, lying south-east

of Penchrise and about 6 miles south of Hawick. A plantation lying between Penchrise Pen and the Pike is known as Burnt Craig Wood (also sometimes 'Brunt Craig').

Burntroads (*burn'-rōdz, bur-in'-rōdz*) *n.* former name for an area around Liddesdale Road and extending beyond the old railway line to the south-east (origin suggestive of a track through a burnt moor).

the Burnt Troot (*thu-burn'-troo'*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

burrow rudes (*bu-rō-roodz*) *n., arch.* cultivated land pertaining to a burgh – 'Item, tua lands in Burrow rudes, estimat to pay 8 bolls in stok, 2 bolls teynd' [PR1627].

Burt (*bur'*) *n.* **Rev. David William Gilmour** (b.1964) born in Paisley, son of James Simpson and Margaret Anne Gilmour. He was educated in Paisley and at Glasgow University, where he graduated B.D. and Dip. Min. He was licensed by Paisley Presbytery in 1987, was assistant at Paisley St. George's 1983–85 and Paisley St. John's 1985–87, and was ordained as minister of St. Mary's and Old Parish Kirks in 1989. He also took over responsibility for Cavers and Kirkton in 1996. He remained until 1998, when he moved to Hillhouse.

burthen (*bur-then*) *n., arch., poet.* a burden – 'Now of all Beasts that ever were or are, None can for goodness with a Sheep compare, Indeed for Bone and Burthen I must grant, He's much inferiour to the Elephant' [CWS], 'And the Session taking to their consideration that Mr Purdom their Clerk being an old man and not likelie to be long a burthen to them' [PR1724], 'Each chaunts by turns the song his soul approves, Or bears the burthen to the maid he loves' [JL].

Burton (*bur'-in*) *n.* **Henry** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Howpasley, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Liddell in Wilton Parish in 1781. **John** (b.c.1780) gardener at Wilton Lodge according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He could be the John, married to Margaret Scott, whose daughter Isabel ws baptised in Wilton in 1805. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. The Elizabeth listed as 'Ind.' in 1841 may be his widow. **Robert H.** (1885–1950) local athlete who competed in the 800 m at the 1912 Stockholm Olympics. He was probably born in Hawick (although some sources suggest Aberdeen). He lived for a while at Tweedmouth, working as a timber merchant's clerk, before moving back to Hawick, where he joined the Teviotdale Harriers. He represented Scotland in half-mile races 6 times in the period 1908–12, won the Scottish half-mile championship 3 times and was Border quarter-mile champion for 4 successive years. He was said to have been one of the first British athletes to have experimented with the use of oxygen during training. He qualified for the 1912 Olympics in a trial held at Celtic Park. However, he disappointedly came last in his heat in Stockholm, and did not compete again at the national level. He was a Lieutenant in the Postal Service during WWI. He died in Berwick. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Lustruther on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) butcher at West Port, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the Loan, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (b.c.1784) shepherd, recorded at Newbigging in Hawick Parish in 1851. His wife was Elizabeth (this name may have been synonymous with **Brunton**).

Burnwinyett (*bur-win-yet*) *n.* former name for lands in Jedforest. The precise location is uncertain, but it appears on a rental roll of 1541 between Waterside and Wadeshill. Part of the farm, valued at 22s was tenanted by William and George Waugh and another part, 'valued at 6s 6d was tenanted by Edward Waugh (it is 'Burwynyet' and 'Burwinyet in 1541).

bush (*bush*) *n.* a bush – 'Yae day at least he'll miss the jostle, The fecht and push, And hear the blackbird's cheery whustle Frae ilka bush' [RH] (note the pronunciation with *u* rather than *oo*; cf. **buss**).

Bush (*bush*) *n.* former farm east of Bonchester hill. 'Patte Ollyver of the Bushe' is recorded in 1544. Probably the same place is referred to as Bushhouse in the Feu-Rule lands dispute of 1562 (probably 'Bushous' in 1562; it is marked as 'Buss' on Blaeu's 1654 map and located just north of Ashtrees on Stobie's 1770 map).

Bush (*bush*) *n.* farm in Ewesdale, near where the Meikledale Burn meets the Ewes Water, between Meikledale and Arkleton. It was formerly known as 'Park' and then after about 1600 as 'Park o Buss' or 'Buss', with the anglicised form appearing later. The tower of 'Runion of ye buss' is marked on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land. 'Arche Scott' was recorded there in 1569, as well as Ninian Armstrong. 'Anse Scott of the Busse' (perhaps the same man) is listed by Monipennie in about 1594 and Walter Scott,

'called Watt of the Bus' was declared a fugitive in 1642. It was 'Park alias Buss' in 1670 when the superiority was inherited John Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale and by William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. Christopher Armstrong was there in 1679. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 338 acres, bounded by lands of the Laird of Arkleton, Kirkton and Burngrains. 3 separate houses are shown in 1718. George Henderson was there in 1794–97. Charles Scott from Hawick was farmer there in 1841 and 1851. John Jackson was farmer in the 1860s (also 'the Bush', it is 'Buss' in 1569 and 'Buse' in 1663; it is marked as 'Buss' on Blaeu's 1654 map and on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Bush see **Overton**

bushel (*bu-shul*) *n., arch.* a bushel (note pronunciation).

Bush Hill (*bush-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of Staney Hill and south of Old Northhouse, reaching a height of 331 m.

Bushhoose see **Bush**

Bush o the Linn (*bush-ō-thu-lin*) *n.* waterfall near the foot of the Liddel Water – 'The sang of the mavis rings loudly and cheery, As he mingles his notes with the 'Bush o' the Linn' ' [DA].

busk (*busk*) *v., poet.* to adorn, dress neatly, prepare – '... For gear to feed, an' busk them gran' an' gaily' [JoHa], 'I'll busk ye braw wi' furs o' bear. I'll deck yer bonnie strecht black hair ... ' [WP], 'She has nae rowth o' gowd set to her name, Nor jewel stanes to busk her braw ... ' [WL] (from Old English).

buskit (*bus-ki'*) *adj., arch.* dressed, equiped, adorned, prepared, made ready – ''O Geordie man, quo' Kate, as she Half-busket tript alang the floor' [HSR], 'Threh the mids o thir verra busses ... ' [ECS], 'The shilfies frae the buskit thorn ... ' [DH], '... Getting buskit for the Ball' [DH], 'Oh the fairest spot o' a'! Where the braes are buskit braw' [TK], 'Sax twalmonds were gane, when a braw strappin' lad Cam' to our door buskit fu' gaudy' [JT], 'There grows an ash by my bour door, An' a' its boughs are buskit braw' [TDa], '... But the hert is stane that disna warm To the auld gray buskit mither' [WL] (also written 'busket'; from Old English).

buss (*bus*) *n., arch.* a bush, shrub – 'A rountree bus' oot o'er the tap o't' [JBS], 'She denned at last in a scrogye buss, The cruke had held hir there' [WiSp], 'Caleb to!d Rob confidentially that the bailie 'had nae mair heart or soul than a holly buss' ' [WNK], 'It's a slip frae aff the bonnie buss In oor kailyaird' [RH], 'Bien an braw wui skuggin shaws an bonnie busses ... ' [ECS], '... It kinnled till a burnin' buss The thorns on Hardie's Hill' [DH], 'The bird-watchin man i the berry-buss Sweirs at the jags and grunts ... ' [DH], 'We'd creep amang the busses too, Whaur rasps and brambles grew' [WFC], a tuft – 'A buss o' threshes; a nettle buss; a fern-buss' [GW] (cf. **bush**).

buss (*bus*) *v.* to bedeck, dress – 'It's no' because its boughs are bus't in ony byus green ... ' [JoHa], '... he spied Wull sitting on the opposite side on a rock near the mouth of the Trow burn and intently engaged in 'busing' a hook' [WNK], 'A bonnie bride needs-na muckle bussin' ' [GW], to tie coloured ribbons on a flag, particularly in Hawick Standard – 'The steeds are proudly prancing, and the flag our fathers won, With ribbons gay, by beauty bussed, is shining in the sun' [??], 'And because I like weel the gude auld sang, The bussing and the chasing; I'll gi'e yer fill, Wi' richt guid will, To fit ye for the racing' [JEDM], 'His blood may fire, and fire it must, When he receives wi' sacred trust The brilliant banner, duly bussed, The nicht afore the morn' [JMS], 'Syne chairge ye your glasses, and join the refrain – Lang life tae the lasses whae bussed it again!' [CB] (from Old English).

Buss (*bus*) *n.* older name for the farm of **Bush** in Ewesdale.

bussie (*bu-see*) *adj., arch.* busy – 'Or like the bussie bussing bumming Bee, Or like the fruitless naught respected Flee, That cuts the subtile Air so swift and fast, Till in the Spiders-web he's fetter'd fast' [CWS].

buss-tap (*bus-tap*) *n., arch.* a bush-top.

bussy (*bu-see*) *adj., arch.* bushy – '... telld the coorse o bonnie Teviot, wumplin bye paster an pairk an bussy dean' [ECS].

but (*bu', but*) *n., arch.* the outer room or kitchen, especially of a two-roomed house – 'Lang may they hae their share O' the pleasures o' life baith in but and in ben' [JEDM].

but (*bu', bi'*) *conj.* except, save only, unless – 'There's no a day gangs by but what Complaints come pourin' in ... ' [JT] (see also **bot**).

but-an-ben (*bu'-in-ben*) *n., poet.* a 2-room cottage – '... he having very frequently comto my father's ... happy and bien mountain home of the but-and-ben' [HSR], *adv.* backwards and forwards, through the house – 'Blyth, blyth, blyth, was she, Blyth was she but and ben; Weel she lo'ed a Hawick gill, And leugh to see a tappit-hen' [T], '... A lassie sings at her darg forbye, As

she busies but and ben' [WL] (not particularly Hawick).

Butcher's Corner (*boo-churz-kōr-nur*) *n.* former name for a corner at Eastgate, Denholm, where there were 2 butcher's shops in the 19th century.

butchin (*booch-in*) *n., arch.* the slaughter of animals for meat, butchering, butchery – 'We fed a yoke of oxen and sold them. Butching is a good business here' [TEL].

bute see **buit**

but-end (*bu'-, but-end*) *n., arch.* the outer part of a house – 'The scholars all passed through the but end or dwelling-house proper' [RRY].

Butler (*bu'-lur*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1838/9) son of William and Mary, he was a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. He later lived in Wilton and Hawick and worked as a foreman of steam frames. In 1841 the family were at Roadhead. In 1869 he married Agnes, daughter of Walter Grieve and Mary Oliver, and she died in 1914. Their children included: William (b.1870); Mary (b.1872); Walter Grieve (b.1874); John (b.c.1876); and Margaret (b.c.1878). In 1891 they were living at 21 Beaconsfield Terrace. **William** (b.c.1800) stockingmaker who lived on Roadhead in Wilton in 1841. He was probably the William who was one of the 6 elders of Hawick Parish who left in 1843 to form Hawick Free Kirk. His wife was Mary and their children included Debora, John, Margaret and Andrew. He may have been the same 'W. Butler' who found a denarius of Vespasian on the slopes of Ruberslaw. **William** (19th C.) Hawick tailor, son of Crimean War and Indian Mutiny veteran Andrew. He married Janet Shepherd and their daughter Margaret married John Burns Elliot.

Butrig (*boot-rig??*) *n.* former name for lands near Hawick in the Barony of Hassendean. It is recorded in the revocation of a charter to James Lundie in 1535, along with Appletreehall, Midshiels, Crawhill and Cottlaw. It is unclear precisely where it was situated.

butt (*bu'*) *n., arch.* a ridge of agricultural land – '... from the foord aforesaid up Cala-burn, by the south end of some riggs or butts of cornland in Mervinslaw-moss, to a pit dug on the north side of Cala-burn' [DCW1765].

butt (*bu'*) *n., arch.* target, often plural and referring to an archery target range – '... fourtie shilling being deduced for the buttis bigine' [BR1658] (cf. Silverbuthall, Dangerfield).

Buttercup Dairy (*bu'-ur-kup-dā-ree*) *n.* former tea-room at 25 High Street, owned by the Buttercup Dairy Company of Edinburgh, which has shops all over Scotland. The decoration involved lots of green and white tiling. The company also owned the Teviotdale Dairy for a while.

butterflee (*bu-tur-flee*) *n., poet.* a butterfly – 'His butterflees, o' every kind, Their different names to think ye'll mind ...' [JoHa].

butterflei (*bu'-ur-flī*) *n.* a butterfly – 'An a wutchy-butterflei was makin the maist o its grand bat, jikkerin aboot threh flooer ti flooer' [ECS].

Butterhaa (*bu'-ur-haw*) *n.* cottage in Minto Parish, north of the village, roughly between Cleuchhead and Hillend. It appears as an address in the 1841–1861 censuses.

the Butterman (*bu'-ur-mawn*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott** in the late 17th century.

buttie (*bu'-ee*) *n., arch.* buddy, friend – '... Replaced a buttie, sad bereaved, An' acolade o' toon received' [MB].

by (*bI*) *prep.* except, besides – 'A'll take them by that yin', before, within – '... word got roond and by a year fri then ... oo ended up wi a ful set o flutes' [IA], *arch.* in comparison with – 'Sic birkies may crack weel indeed, By chiels like me ...' [JR], *adv.* past, aside, over – 'they rasps er by their best', 'that's another Common Ridin by then', '... for going bye the church on the Lord's day, neglecting worship, and compassing her own ends' [Ash1640], 'Sweet summer now is bye, And cauld winter is nigh' [JTe], 'The hiring sune is a' got bye, An' fol look unco happy' [JoHa], 'After the job was bye, he entered the house ...' [WNK], 'For lo, the wuntir is bye ...' [HSR], ... til a' thar sair wandrethes be gane bye' [HSR], '... where yin canna sei bye yin's neb' [ECS], 'The day's wark is by and the heart has grown licht' [JJ], 'His drums and bell are baith laid by – Tama-Linkin's dead' [JCG], 'It's a' by for another 'eer' [DH], '... And the Teviot still rins bye' [WL], '... Yet still A can hear ma mother's cry 'Come in, eer bedtime's lang since by'' [IWL] (sometimes spelled 'bye'; formerly sometimes **bey**; cf. **be**).

by (*bI*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise or admiration – 'By!! The gaird wad need ti bei richt an skeely at the merreen' [ECS] (probably a variant of the English 'boy').

bye see **by**

byegangeen see **bygaungin**

Byehass Fell (*bI-haws-fel*) *n.* hill between the upper Borthwick and Teviot valleys, reaching a height of 422 m. It is located south-east of Howpasley Hope and north of Ramsaycleuchburn.

Bye Hill (*bI-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of Mosspaul, with Penangus Hope lying to its south. It reaches a height of 498 m.

Byers (*bI-urz*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. His son William was baptised in 1701. **Andrew** (b.1807/8) from Ancrum Parish, he was a shoemaker recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was at about 23 Loan in 1841, on the Back Row in 1851 and at 5 Tannage Close in 1861. He married Janet Cunningham and they had daughters Janet and Elizabeth (or 'Betsy'). **Helen** (1824/5–1912) wife of Thomas Murray, who was a brother of Andrew, John and William, who were teachers in Hawick. She must have been related to her mother-in-law, who was also Helen Byers. After her husband Thomas died in 1862 (aged only 37) she supported the family by making boys' suits. It is said that many townsmen received their first suits from her. She was known as a staunch Evangelical Union member and a woman of forceful character. She lived in Lothian Street. Her children included William, George, Mary, John (who became an accountant) and 2 who died in infancy. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Lawrence and their son James was baptised in 1689. The witnesses were William Redford and George Turnbull. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Robson and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1696. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. His children included Dorothy (b.1705); and Jean (b.1708). **John** (b.c.1780) Schoolmaster at Burnmouth according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **John** (1879–1968) writer of the song 'The Cornet and his Men'. Born in Newcastleton, his family moved to the upper Teviot and he attended Teviothead school. He was sometimes known as The Bard of Liddesdale. He started writing poetry at 17, publishing regularly in the Hawick News, Southern Reoprter, Border Magazine, etc., often under the alias 'Bluebell'. He married Esther Scott from Liddesdale, and moved to Canada in 1913, where he wrote for the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star, but returned in 1920. He published a book of poetry 'Hamely Border Musings' in 1931, another 'The Liddesdale Drow' in Hawick in the 1940s and a book 'Liddesdale: historical and descriptive' in 1952. **Richard** (18th C.) married Isabel Wily in Ewes Parish in 1722. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1723. **Richard** (18th C.) recorded getting married in Ewes Parish in 1750, with his wife's name not given. **Robert** (b.1781/2) born in Canonbie, he was shepherd at Blackhall in Ewesdale in 1851. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Clark in Ewes Parish in 1807 and their children included: Andrew (b.1808); William (b.1810); Robert (b.1813); and Helen (b.1814). **Walter** (19th C.) married A. Irvine in Ewes Parish in 1836. **William** (d.1720) recorded dying in Ewes Parish. **William** (d.1727) recorded dying in Ewes Parish. **William** (d.1783) recorded dying in Ewes Parish. He may be the William who maried Bessie Cowan in Ewes in 1742 and had a child Christian (b.1743), or the William who got married in Ewes in 1782 with no wife's name given. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Hope and their son William was baptised in 1776. **William** (d.1806) recorded dying in Ewes Parish (also sometimes 'Byres' and 'Byars').

bygane (*bI-gān*) *adj., arch.* bygone, past – '... within the baronie of Branxhelme and scherefdome of Roxburgh, of all zeiris and termes bigane that the samin hes bene in my hands ...' [SB1569], '... 19 merkis Scots for byegane quarter wages due to him for teaching of his sons in the schole several quarters bygane' [1657], '... some tymes under cloud of night, and some tymes in open day, for ane considerable tyme and space bygane ...' [BR1697], '... It wi' the past is blended, An' bygane days' [JoHa], 'What blithe like lads an' grey haired sages, Ye've carried in the bygane ages' [WNK], Round bygane days, and ilka thing, That breathes o' Auld Langsyne' [JT], '... steepeet i the lore o the byegane days' [ECS], '... I'd sit and mourn ower bygane joys wi' mony a weary grane' [JCG] (also written 'byegane'; cf. **bygaun**).

Bygate (*bI-gā', ba-gi'*) *n.* former name for a farm and area on the east side of the Hermitage valley, north of Leahaugh. It is now sometimes marked as 'Backgate' on maps. The family of 'Elwald in Bagget' is mentioned among a list of Liddesdale Elliots in 1516. In 1541 it was valued at 18 shillings and the tenant was James Elliot. Hab Elliot possessed the lands in 1632. Walter Lorraine was tenant there in 1677. Thomas Scott was tenant in 1694, with John Young also listed as resident there. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, covering 154 acres, bounded by Cleuchhead, a common (on the south) and the Hermitage Water; the farmhouse is shown near the south boundary of the farm. John Elliot 'in Baggot' was the eldest son of William in Park, born around 1731. The farm was given to John

Elliot by the Duke of Buccleuch when he took the lands of Copshaw Park to build Newcastleton. Probably the same John Elliot was farmer there and elsewhere according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Bygatewood was an old farmstead between Bygate and the Steele. There is an earthen-banked field system between Bygate Sike and the Steele Road (it is probably the 'Bagget' recorded in 1516, 'Baggart' in 1541, 'Baggat' in 1632, 'Baggett' in 1694 and 'Baggot' in the mid-18th century; Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'Bygate' and 'Býgate wood', while 'Baggitt' is on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Backgate' is on Stobie's 1770 map).

Bygate Sike (*bI-gā'-sīk*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish. It rises on the Steele and flows roughly south-west to join the Hermitage Water.

bygaun (*bI-gawn*) *adj., arch.* passing, going by, *n., arch.* the act of passing – 'Aw'll maybe pick up a bit wifie o' ma ain in the by gaun . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . A chiel cam whusslin' free And sallied in the bygaun . . . ' [WL] (also written 'by gaun' and 'by-gaun'; cf. **bygane**).

bygaungin (*bI-gawng-in, -een*) *n., arch.* bygoing, passing, going past – 'An ilka herd hed a bleithe word i the byegangeen' [ECS] (spelling varies; cf. **bygaun**).

by gock (*bI-gok*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise (euphemism for 'by God'; also **my gock**).

byke see **bike**

bylie (*bī-lee*) *n., arch.* a bailie, magistrate – '. . . so the Bylies hed teh dae something aboot eet' [BW1961] (see **bailie**).

byordinar (*bI-or-di-nur*) *adj., arch.* extraordinary, extremely unusual, *adv.* extraordinarily, unusually – '. . . bit man, it's byordnar het for huz yins that's walkin!' [ECS], 'Sic a byordnar grand bit for a sledge-skly or a yoke-a-tuillie!' [ECS], 'A byordnar braw hoose' [ECS], '. . . for onybody, comin' by, micht think eer antics were a bit by-ordinar!' [DH], 'The tother by-ordinar station I have in mind is Riccarton' [DH] (also written 'by-ordnar').

bypast (*bI-pawst*) *pp., arch.* past, gone by – '. . . quhairof he hes ressauit fra the said Laird at Mertymes last bipast, tua ky . . . ' [SB1574], '. . . for all quarrells, bloods and goods, contraversies or what trowbles that ever hathe bene bypast' [CBP1584], '. . . and for a happie issue to these bypast bloody warrs' [PR1712], '. . . alledgeing that the spaidmen, thorough their inadvertence att the rydeing of the Common upon Friday last byepast, had transgressed and encroached upon his property' [BR1713], 'According to intimation read publickly upon ye tenth day of March last by past . . . ' [PR1717], 'Signed an account to John Robinson for killing moles in Stobs grass parks and policy ground, for the byepast year of £2' [RGr] (also written 'by past').

byre (*bī-ur*) *n.* a cattle-shed, barn – 'Up the Loan they went like fire Till they came ti Hardie's byre' [T], '. . . Nor ever made the smallest stop, Till ance he reach'd the byre' [JR], 'A dandert aboot amang the auld byres an smiddie-ends an yetts' [ECS], 'The door o' the byre was open, And strang was the stench o' kye' [WL], 'From Cheviot's crest the wind blew cold And whirled the drift round byre and fold' [WHO] (from Old English).

Byrecleuch (*bīr-klooch*) *n.* former name for lands in the heawaters of the Tarras Water, north of Lodgegill and east of Arkleton. Byre Cleuchs and the Byrecleuch Burn are shown on modern maps. In the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties it is explained that the Laird of these lands owned the farm of Brieryshaw. Also the farm of 'Byercleughwater' was combined with Mosspeeble at that time and a farmhouse was shown, perhaps near the modern Lodgegill farm (it is 'Byercleuch' in 1718; it appears on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Byr-cleuch' and 'Byrecleugh' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Byreholm (*bīr-hōm*) *n.* farm on the B6357 just west of old Castleton. In 1541 it was valued at 26 shillings and 8 pence and tenanted by Hector Armstrong. James Glendinning was there in 1623. In 1632 it was possessed by Walter Scott. Walter Lorraine was tenant there in 1673 and a Pringle in 1677. In 1694 John Robison was tenant and James Elliot also resident there. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, covering 102 acres, bounded by lands of the Laird of Whitehaugh, Castleton Glebe and the Liddel Water; the farmhouse was in about the same place as the modern one. The map is at a bigger scale than others because there were small pieces of land intermixed with it beloging to Cocklaik farm and to the Laird of Whitehaugh. Note that it is also listed along with Bowholm in the separate survey of Over Closs (although this may be an error, it does demonstrate that it was distinct from Bowholm). Thomas Riddell was there in 1799. 'Little Hobbie o the Castleton' lived there in the years around 1800. Thomas Oliver was there in 1821 and Thomas Niven was carter there in 1835 (it is 'Byrholme' in 1541 and 1632, marked

on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Byrchoom' and 'Byerholme' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; see also **Bowholm**).

Byrelee Burn (*bīr-lee-burn*) *n.* stream in the headwaters of the Ale Water, rising near Kingside Loch.

Byreleehaugh (*bīr-lee-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead on the Byrelee Burn, near Crooked Loch, at the head of the Ale Water. The farm was also called Blackcockhaa. Gamekeeper John Lockie was living there in 1841.

Byrelee Hill (*bīr-lee-hil*) *n.* hill on the southern side of the upper Ale valley, on the left of the B711 just after Alemoor Loch. It reaches a height of 369 m.

Byresteed (*bīr-steed*) *n.* former name for an area near Saughtree, marked as a tower on Blaeu's c.1654 map. Its position could be on the south side of Saughtree Fell, where some streams enter the Dawston Burn below Black Linn. In 1541 it was valued at 32 shillings and tenanted by Croziers. It was one of the farms possessed by Gavin Elliot in 1632. It is associated with the farms of Saughtree and Pinglehole on the 1718 map of Scott of Buccleuch properties. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755 (it is marked 'Byrsted' and 'Byrestedds' on 17th century maps and is 'Byersteeds' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; it is is 'Byresteid' in 1541 and 'Byresteids' in 1632).

byre-wumman (*bī-ur-wu-min*) *n., arch.* a dairy-maid – 'Women's wages in the country ran from £3 to £4 a year; byrewomen got £4 . . . ' [V&M].

Byrness (*bIr-nes*) *n.* first village over the Border on the A68, south of Catcleuch Reservoir and on the Pennine Way – 'Reeling, weary and travel stained, The Byrness lands they had scarcely gained . . . ' [WHO].

byus (*bI-is*) *adj., arch.* extraordinary, wonderful – 'It's no' because its boughs are bus't in ony byus green; For simmer sairs it little now – it's no what it has been' [JoHa], 'A byous clever callant' [GW], 'It's no' because its boughs are bus't in ony byus green, For simmer sairs it little now – it's no' what it has been . . . ' [JoHa] (also spelled 'byous', etc.).

by wi (*bI-wi*) *adv.* over and done with – 'But efter the enquiry was a' feenished and bye-wi . . . ' [DH] (also written 'bye-wi').

ca see **caa**

ca' (*kaw*) *contr.* can't, cannot – 'A ca' dae eet', 'ee ca' say that', 'quiet! A ca' hear masel think', '. . . But now a ca sei owt at a', Except for a great big muckle wa' ' [IWL], '. . . Howts there's still an 'oor ti gaun, mun ee ca' be that cliver' [We], 'Ee cah mak a pairty happen wi naebody there' [JuH] (shorter form of **canni**, also written 'ca' and 'cah'; this is common in Hawick, but not used elsewhere in Scotland).

caa (*kaw*) *v.* to call – 'hei got ca'd up in 1939', 'ee caa that clean?', '. . . Wi' what some bellums ca' the bottle, An' I ca' whusky' [JoHa], 'Deep ca's untill deep at the noyse o' thy waterspoots . . . ' [HSR], 'May that grim that is ca'd Nick . . . ' [JoHa], chiel 'As for me, I wull ca' apon God . . . ' [HSR], 'But the music o' my Lizzie's voice is pleasanter to me As she ca's hame the kye i' the gloamin' ' [JJ], 'hei was caad aa that's bad' [ECS], 'When one is unable for the moment to recall the name of a person or thing, the difficulty is got over by the use of the phrase: How caa ee um? ('er or 'd) or What is't ee caa um? ('er or 'd)' [ECS], '. . . In this place ye ca' your hame' [WL], 'Whae ever heard a real auld Teri Ca' Hawick Muir dull?' [RH], 'The doctor had been ca'd in . . . ' [DH], to name – 'But how ca'd they the man we last met, Fala, &c. Billie, as we came o'er the know . . . ' [CPM], 'Whae's the bairn caad for (= named after)?' [ECS], to visit – 'Whan oo're owre at Galih, oo'll caa on thum' [ECS], 'And noo ilka day she ca's in while I wark . . . ' [DJ], to slander, villify – 'hei was caaed for aahing', '. . . Chaffin and argyin; clashin oot praise and blame; Ca-in the ref, and goalkicks that gaed gleyed!' [DH], *n.* a call – 'Hawick's bonny wood and braes, You have left them a' dearie; Now you are in Portugal, You must obey the ca' dearie' [BY], 'Oo'll yiblins baith get a ca' ' [JEDM], 'Yet the thought comes like a crack That I heard the Teviot's ca' ' [TK], '. . . For ever at the beck and ca' Of all the win's that blaw' [WFC], 'I'd gladly ca'm my dearest cronie, My darlin' Ingun Johnnie' [WP], '. . . the radio was playin 'The Soft Lowland Tongue . . . ' which felt like a ca right back ti Hawick' [IWL] (sometimes written 'ca' ').

caa (*kaw*) *v.* to drive, propel, strike – 'caa they nails inti the waa', 'Skipping games, too, were firm favourites . . . it being our turn to 'ca' the rope' ' [BB], 'I winna lo'e the laddie that ca's the cart and pleugh' [HSR], 'The Teviot it runs wimpling by Tae ca' the busy mill, Where Jenny stands beside her loom, And works with heart and will' [VW], 'A ran richt in ti'd an caad eet yownt owre' [ECS], 'Ca'in his pownies throwe fair and foul By the clints o' Robert's Linn . . . ' [DH], to set

in motion, start machinery, power – '... an, whan the motor dreiver ... beguid o kirneen an caain eis injin' [ECS], specifically used to express the movement of the yarn carriage on a hand knitting machine – 'hei ca'd a hand-knitter in Pesco's', to pull twine, spin flax, to swing a skipping rope – 'The wainches war caain the towe' [ECS], to wash clothes hurriedly – 'She's gaen inti the wesheenhoose ti caa throwe thae claes' [ECS], 'Ca' throwe thae claes' [GW], *n.* the act of driving, a drive – 'gie'd a guid caa' (also spelled 'ca' ').

caa (*kaw*) *n., poet.* a calf – 'There's naething left in the fair Dodhead, But a greeting wife and bairnies three, And sax poor ca's stand in the sta', A' routing loud for their minnie' [T].

caa cannie (*kaw-ka-nee*) *v.* to take it easy, relax, be careful, use moderation – 'caa cannie wi that milk, there's no much left', 'caa cannie when ee're on that ruif', 'Whan A tuik the kaik, an turnt keindih pechlt, A was rale glad ti caa cannie ... ' [ECS], 'This ca' canny policy they've been indulgin' in in the past is unfair to the country at lairge' [BW] (often used as an imperative).

caa doon (*kaw-doon*) *v.* to knock down, demolish.

caaed (*kawd*) *pp.* called – 'can ee mind what her sister's caaed?', 'I'd rather be ca'd Hobie Noble ... Before I were ca'd traitor Mains' [CPM], 'An there's other families in Hawick caed 'Turnbull', an when oo speak aboot them oo caa them 'Trummel' ' [DaS], 'Hei said they ca'd um Chairlie Broon – Mind, it could hev been a lei ... ' [DH], '... And if we get an itchy spot, In Hawick oo ca'd a plook' [IWL] (also spelled 'cad', 'ca'd', 'caed'; cf. the older **callit** and the rarer **ca't**).

caa eer gird (*kaw-eer-gird*) *v., arch.* to carry on vigorously with an enterprise.

caa for aahing (*kaw-for-aw-hing*) *v.* to curse, swear at, call names, blame insultingly – 'efter hei lost the money, his wife caaed um for aahing'.

caain (*kaw-in*) *n.* a strike, blow, knock – 'She gien um an awfih caaeen' [ECS] (also 'caaeen').

caa in (*kaw-in*) *v.* to drive in, propel, ram – 'Hei's ootbye caain-in a wheen stuckeens' [ECS].

the Caa Knowe (*thu-kaw-now*) *n.* place where the Burgess Roll was traditionally read after the perambulation of the marches, being the extremity of the Common, at a site also known as the Hero's Grave. This was formerly the location of an ancient cairn, which was broken up for stones in 1811, and apparently a burial cist was found. Some flints and a bronze spearhead were also found nearby in the late 19th century. The implication of this connection between this important location on the Common and an ancient burial mound is that the site was locally significant for many centuries. And although there is no explicit evidence of continuous use, there is also no indication of when the site was adopted for the mustering of the Burgesses. The reading of this roll became officially unnecessary after the division of 1777, and was specifically impossible at that site, since ownership had been transferred to the Duke of Buccleuch. The ceremony was nevertheless still carried out, although moved to near the top of Bailie's Hill, and for many decades the original site was known as the 'Auld Caa Knowe'. The Callants' Club erected a cairn to mark the spot in 1911, and the site and access path were given to the town by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1937. The plaque reads '1537 – Ca' Knowe – 1937. On this spot, from the granting of the Charter by Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1537 until the division of the Common in 1777, the Burgess Roll was called at the Annual March Riding. The cairn was erected by the Hawick Callant Club 1911. The ground was gifted to the Town of Hawick by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch – October 1937'. It remains an important symbolic location on the Friday of the Common Riding, although the riders only come as close as the extremity of the modern Common, a little to the north, for the Sod-Cutting ceremony – '... and that all Burgesses attend the Baillies to-morrow at the Call Know, and at ye Cross on foot or horseback, under the penalty of ten pounds Scots' [BR1743], '... at the Common-Riding all the Burgesses of Hawick were called over by name from a Roll at the Callknow, and if any of them were absent the Magistrates might have fined them ... ' [C&L1767], 'At the Ca-knowe we halt a little; Slack our girths, and ease the cripple' [AB] (often written 'Ca' Knowe', or 'Ca'-knowe', and meaning simply the 'call hill'; it could be 'the great Know' along the south side of which the old boundary of the Common was described to run in 1767).

the Caa Knowe Stakes (*thu-kaw-now-stāks*) *n.* race run at the Common Riding, starting in 1907.

caal (*kawl*) *n., arch.* a pall of smoke – '... an, ferrer up the waeter yet plain ti ma aiger lookeen, hang another caal, leike a bruch roond a muin' [ECS].

caa on (*kaw-ōn*) *v., arch.* to drive a nail into a body (this was entered into the Oxford English Dictionary by Murray).

caa ower (*kaw-ow-ur*) *v.* to tip over, topple, spill – 'whae caaed ower the flooer pot?', '... gettin

hersel ca'd owre yince when a ruck came owre the touch line' [IWL] (also in the Oxford English Dictionary).

caa'st (*kawst*) *contr.* calls it – '... threepin tae dae some evil deed (as hei ca'st) ere the night's oot ...' [JEDM] (cf. **dis't**, **is't**, **was't**, etc.).

caa-throwe (*kaw-throw*) *v., arch.* a quick wash – 'A gaed the colour't things a ca'-throw' [GW].

caav see **cauf**

cabbitch (*kaw-bich, kaw-beech*) *n., arch.* cabbage – 'The spelling is, in most cases phonetic, and shows that the local pronunciation has been then, as now, distinctive, ... cabitch plants, purtates, leeks, cabitch seed ...' [DMW] (note the *ch* rather than *j* sound).

caber (*kā-bur*) *n., arch.* long, slender tree-trunk, beam, rafter – '... and though it gard the divots stour off the house riggins and every caber dunner ...' [EM1820] (from Gaelic).

Cabourne (*ka-boorn*) *n.* **M.** (18th/19th C.) French prisoner of war based in Hawick. His forename does not appear to be recorded. He had a daughter, Isabella, with Jane Paterson, who was a sister of Robert 'Pawkie' Paterson. She married David S. Park, toy merchant and grocer in Hawick (and her name was sometimes recorded as 'Cabrown'). On his daughter's death certificate his occupation is listed as 'butler', suggesting perhaps that he remained in the Town after the other French prisoners left (also written 'Cabourn').

cacky (*kaw-kee*) *adj., imp.* dirty, relating to excrement.

cacky-aggie (*kaw-kee-aw-gee*) *n., imp., ins.* an effeminate man, homosexual.

Cacra (*kaw-kra*) *n.* area around the confluence of the Rankle Burn with the Ettrick Water, below Cacra Hill, which reaches 471 m. The farms of Cacrabank and Cacraside are there. The area was once part of the parish of Rankilburn – 'A Buck did come that was so run, Hard by the Cacracross, He mean'd to be at Rankelburn, Finding himself at loss' [CWS] ('Kacralaw Hill' and 'Cacrabanck' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Cacrabank (*kaw-kra-bawngk*) *n.* farm near where the Rankle Burn meets the Ettrick Water, just west of Cacra Hill. The lands there were held by the Crown from at least 1456. Sir David Scott held the lease here as his fee for being Ranger of Ettrick Ward, from at least 1471. In 1484 William Scott held a 'stead' at 'Cacrabank' as ranger of the Ettrick district of Ettrick Forest and the fee from this farm was still being assigned to the Ranger (then Walter Scott of Howpasley) in 1497. John Scott of Thirlestane paid fermes to the King's Chamberlain for the lands in 1539. William Scott and his mother were tenants in 1541, paying £18 yearly In the early 17th century it was held by the Scotts of Tushielaw. By the 19th century it was part of the Buccleuch estates – 'Past Cacra Bank, that casis sweet With its foliage flowers an' a'; And past where the Rankle and Ettrick meet, And the pools that lazily lap the feet Of the banks at Tushielaw' [TK] (it is recorded as 'Causcrusbank' in 1456, 'Calfcrubank' in 1468 and 1469, 'Calcrufbank' in 1471, 'Caulfcrufbank' in 1473, 'Culcrufbank' in 1476, 'Calfcrufbank' in 1480, 'Calcrufbank' in 1488, 'Kalcrufbank' in 1492, 'Calfcrufebank' in 1497, 'Caufcrufbank' in 1502, 'Calfcrubank' in 1513, 'Calkerrybank' in 1539, 'Caucrobank' in 1541 and 'Cancrobank' in 1633; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

cad see **caaed**

The Caddie's Ghost (*thu-kaw-deez-gōst*) *n.* comedic play written by J.E.D. Murray for a Golf Club fund-raising bazaar in 1894. Its success led to him becoming an honorary life member of the club.

caddle (*kaw-dul*) *v., arch.* to strain?? – 'oo'll caddle they tei leaves off'.

caddle (*kaw-dul*) *n., arch.* a set, particularly in the game 'papes' – 'Note: a caddle o paips, a cass of paips = a set of four 'paips'' [ECS].

Caddonfit (*kaw-din'-fi'*) *n.* Caddonfoot, a village 3 miles west of Galashiels, where the Caddon Water meets the Tweed. There is a fine example of an ancient oak tree nearby. It is also the name of the associated parish. The parish church was built in 1861 (designed by David Rhind) and extended in 1875.

Caddroun Burn (*kaw-drin-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near the Note o the Gate and follows the B6357 for a while, through the Caddroun Potts, to join the Liddel Water. To the south-west of the railway culvert are the remains of an old settlement, consisting of 2 separate enclosures containing several hut circles; this could be the former farm of 'Hellcaudrounburn'. This old name suggests that the gorge was once the 'Hell Cauldron', i.e. having an association with the Devil. An old hollow way runs north-west for about 250 m from this settlement, crossing the railway; it was once suggested it was part of the Catrail. There were 5 huts there housing railway workers on the 1861 census (also written 'Caldron'; it is 'Helcaudron burne' in c.1590 and marked 'Hellcadrenn b.' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

the Caddroun Pots (*thu-kaw-drin-pots*) *n.* a series of cavities in the rocks of the Caddroun

Burn, which joins the Liddel Water about 2 miles north of Saughtree. This could be the site of 'Cadafits' where labourer Thomas Storie was recorded living in 1801 – '... the softness of the rock has enabled the stream to hollow it out into deep circular pots or caldrons in which it boils and bubbles on its onward course. The country people call these the Cauldron Pots' [JAHM].

the Cadet Hall (*thu-kaw-de'-hal*) *n.* wooden building near the foot of Dovecote Street, used by the Army Cadets.

cadge (*kaj*) *v.* to try to get something for nothing, beg, mooch – '... onybody fund cadgin was teh bei gein fower-pence ... an then putten oot o the toon' [BW1961], '... unless hei could cadge a hurl on the scaffie cairt' [IWL] (from Middle English).

cadger (*ka-jur*) *n.* someone who is always cadging, a sponger, beggar, disagreeable person – 'hei's jist a cadger that yin', an itinerant pedlar, *arch.* a packman, carrier – '... Like gentlemen ye must not seem, But look like corn caugers gawn ae road. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], '... in respect of John Scott, Borthaugh, and James Scott, cadger, their declaration ...' [BR1642], 'Lang syne ye saw the cadger's horse, Come trottin' doon the road' [JRE], 'The old donkey of the cadger went in a field near the church' [RJT], 'And gone is the bustle of cadgers and postboys, No human tide now that so high once did flow' [WMc], 'An fient a trap, boaggie, geeg, laarrie, caager's caairt or hurlie cood A airt oot' [ECS], 'The cadger whoa'd his powny cairt Fornenst the 'Pig and Sty'' [WL] (also written 'cauger').

Cadger Ford (*ka-jur-fōrd*) *n.* former ford over the Harden Burn in Liddesdale (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Cadger's Hole (*ka-jurz-hōl*) *n.* area on the south side of the Ale valley, along Esdale Sike, just to the west of the Hill Road to Roberton.

Cadger's Moss (*ka-jurz-mos*) *n.* former name for a boggy area just to the west of Shielswood Loch. It is marked on a 1767 map of Shielswood farm and distinct from Cadger's Hole, which is about a mile to the southwest.

the Cadger's Well (*thu-ka-jurz-wel*) *n.* former water source in Wilton, located near the 'Stell Hoose' which was at the bottom of Wilton Hill. The area had been drained in 1826. The well was started in the dry summer of 1842 and used until the early 20th century. The name derived from James Hislop, a 'cadger' (or carrier) who lived there.

Cadger's Well (*ka-jurz-wel*) *n.* area in the upper Ale valley, cut through by the Esdale Sike and joining the Ale Water close to Whitslade.

the Cadora (*thu-ka-dō-ru*) *n.* extensive cafe on the south side of the High Street in the mid-20th century, run by Guido Taddei. Popular with young people in the weekend afternoons and early evenings, it has latterly been a bingo parlour.

caed see **caaed**

Caerby Hill (*kār-bee-hil*) *n.* hill to the south of Newcastleton, just to the east of Sorbietrees and adjacent to Blinkbonny Height. It reaches a height of 268 m and is marked 'Carby Hill' on modern maps. It is quite detached from other hills, and on a clear day its summit commands views of Cumberland and the Solway. It is crowned with remains of an ancient settlement inside an oval stone wall about 250 feet across, with signs of at least 6 circular hut foundations. It may have been a pre-Roman fort with a later settlement; some of its stone were said to have been removed to build a nearby dyke. There is also a meandering linear earthwork around the hill, possibly marking a boundary (like the Catrail), which may be the 'fossa Galwalensium' mantioned in a 14th century charter relating to nearby lands. There is also a field system, with clearance cairns around Couper Cleuch to the south (also written 'Carby Hill'; 'Carboch' is marked as a hill on Blaeu's c.1654 map and it is 'Kerbie Hill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Carbe Hill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Caerlaverock Castle (*kar-la-ve-rok-kaw-sul*) *n.* castle at the mouth of the River Nith, south of Dumfries, seat of the Maxwells, who were often Wardens of the Western March.

Caerlenrig (*kar-, kār-len-rig*) *n.* former settlement that lay about half a mile to the west (i.e. up river) of the present Teviothead. This was the common general name for the area until about the time the Parish of Teviothead was established in 1850, and was centred on the old chapel of St. Mary's of Caerlenrig (which lay inside the present Teviothead churchyard). Here is where Johnnie Armstrong and 40 of his men were hanged and buried in 1530 by the boy King James V. A memorial opposite the church was erected in 1897, and an older memorial stone marks the nearby grave-site. The lands were owned by Walter Scott of Howpasley in 1504. The village was raided by Dacre's men in late 1513 and again in 1514, when it is described as 'the two Townys of Carlangriggs, with the demaynes of the same, wherupon was 40 pleughes'. Archibald Grieve

and William Davidson were there in 1618. The £5 lands of 'Carlingrigrig' was among purchases by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Douglas of Cavers in 1620. In 1641 the 5-pound 'Chaplands de Carlangrig' was inherited by James, 1st Earl of Annandale from his father John, 2nd Earl of Annandale. From at least the mid-17th century the area was owned by the Elliots. Gavin Elliot paid the land tax on £500 there in 1678 (at that time it included Merrylaw, which was disjoined sometime before 1788). It was listed as 'Carlanerickrigg' among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott of Stobs in 1692 (when it was still a 5-pound land). There was a chapel there from at least 1719, with regular services happening from 1721, but this was by a supply preacher for many years. John Shortreed and William Scott were there in 1729 and Andrew Rae in 1730. The name continued to be used for the 'Chapel of Ease' where Sunday services were held in the early 19th century, while the area was still part of Hawick Parish. The name is now used mainly for the farm that lies on the ridge. It was also sometimes referred to as 'Rig' or 'Rigg'; this was the name in 1748 when tax was paid on 11 windows by Andrew Oliver and on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when George Pott was the owner. It was valued at about £366 13s 4d in 1788. James Glendinning was there in 1772. It later became part of the Buccleuch estates. It is said that when the foundations were dug for the farm (in about 1790), some urns were unearthed and coins were found, claimed to be Roman, but probably of later date. Also near here in 1856 a Roman coin was found, an aureus of Vespasian, as well as a perforated stone disk, now in the Museum – 'With hempen cordis grit and lang They hangit braw Johnie Armstrang, And thretty-six o' his companie At Carlenrig were hung fu' hie' [T], 'There is ane at the Carlenrigg, Might sof'en the heart o' auld Simey' [JoHa] (there are many spellings including 'Callendrick', 'Carlanrickrig', 'Carlangridge', 'Carlenridge', 'Carlendrige', 'Carlenrigg', 'Carlenrig', 'Carlenrick', etc.; the name is recorded as 'Rig' in 1504, 'Carlanrig' in 1508, is 'Carlangryg' in 1509, 'Carlanerik' in 1511, 'Carlangrig' in 1554, 'Carlanerig' in 1558, 'Carlanrikrig' in 1618, 'Carlenrick rige' in 1678, 'Carlenrickrige' in 1699, 'Carlenridge' in 1694, 'Callendrick' in 1719, 'Callendridgerigg' in 1726, and 'Carlanrickrig' in 1788; it is marked 'Carlanryik' and 'Carlangrig' on Blaeu's 1654 maps; it may derive from the Celtic 'caer', meaning fort, plus the Old English 'long' and the Scots 'rig' or Old Norse 'hrygg' for a ridge, this being suggested since the long ridge here is quite a striking geographical feature; an alternative origin is Old Welsh 'cair', meaning an enclosure, plus the Old Welsh 'lanerc', meaning a piece of cleared land).

Caerlen Rig (*kar-len-rig*) *n.* long ridge to the south-west of Teviothead village, giving its name to the former settlement of Caerlenrig. A rod runs along the eastern side of the ridge, connecting Teviothead with Merrylaw and Teviot Stone. It is flanked by the Teviot River and the Limiecleuch Burn. At the north-eastern point of the ridge are signs of an old hill-fort, while near its south-western end is an enclosure, about 200 ft square, cut through by the road.

Caerlenrig Kirk (*kar-len-rig-kirk*) *n.* chapel at Caerlenrig, near what is now called Teviothead at the confluence of the Teviot with the Frostlie Burn. The oldest chapel was dedicated to St. Mary and lay within the present churchyard. A lintel from this building stands in the minister's glebe. This building was certainly pre-Reformation, and possibly 15th century. The 'chaplainry of Carlangryg' was listed in the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers in 1509 (and confirmed as 'Carlanerik' in 1511). A 'Chapel of Ease' was erected near there (on the Thorneyhaugh by Falnash) for the outlying parts of Cavers and Hawick Parishes in 1715. Sermons were led once a month by the Cavers Minister until a preacher was appinted there. There were petitions to the Presbytery in 1719, 1722 and 1738 for the appointment of a temporary preacher to until they could get a permanent one. It was described as a 'barbarously rude rectangular building a greater resemblance to a cowshed or a granary than a house of God'. It was rebuilt in 1799 (or perhaps 1789) on the other side of the stream. This building subsequently became the schoolhouse. Communions there were carried out alternately by the ministers of Hawick and Cavers, who would also celebrate marriages and baptisms there (with help from other local ministers). The present church was built in 1855/6 and is situated just a little west of the original chapel. There has long been a burial ground there, but how long back it goes is uncertain.

Caerlenrig Manse (*kar-len-rig-mans*) *n.* former name for Teviothead Cottage, used on the 1841 census. It was a manse for Caerlenrig Kirk, built largely at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch around the 1830s.

Caerlenrig Righeid (*kar-len-rig-rig-heed*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage at the head of the Caerlen Rig. This may be the 'Callendridgerigg'

where Patrick Hume was in 1726. John Glendinning was there in at least 1783–86 (it was 'Carlenrige-rigehead' in 1783).

Caerlenrig Schuil (*kar-len-rig-skil*) *n.* former school in Caerlenrig, which eventually became Teviothead Primary School. It was built and initially supported by the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge in 1755, with their support withdrawn in about 1767. A report from 1767 records 49 pupils (with twice as many boys as girls), aged from 5 to 28, although some had only infrequent attendance. It seems to have struggled through (perhaps without a permanent teacher) until 1803 when it became formally a second parish school of Cavers, with a prescribed salary. It became the school of its own parish in 1850, and thereafter was known as Teviothead School. A roll of Schoolmasters includes: Arthur Elliot, 1755–57; Thomas Wilson, 1758–61; John Pott, 1762–63; and John Riccarton, 1764/5.

Cæsar (*see-zur*) *n.* one of a series of Roman Emperors who once ruled over a large part of Europe, including Hawick. A worn sestertius coin of Marcus Cæsar, dating from 155–6 was found by S. Scott in his garden in MacLagan Drive about 1965.

the Cafe (*thu-kaw-fee*) *n.* name often for the small building serving refreshments in Wilton Lodge Park. It was erected in the 1930s, originally as a bowling pavillion. Later it was the sales kiosk for the putting green and trampolines, as well as serving as a small cafe. Closed in 2014 it was rebuilt in 2015.

the Cafe Brae (*thu-kaw-fee-brā*) *n.* popular name for Brougham Place, after the Green Cafe at the bottom of the brae.

caff see **cauf**

Caidyea see **Kedie**

caif (*kāf*) *adj., arch.* tame, particularly of birds – 'An a feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen . . . cockeet eis luggie an cheepeet-in rale kaif an innerly' [ECS], 'This onfa' o snaw'll make the birds caif' [GW] (also written 'kaif').

caim see **kaim**

the Caiplane Dykes see **the Chaiplane Dykes**

caird (*kārd*) *n.* a card – 'hei hauds aa the cairds', 'Threi ha'pence, a cork, an' a race caird . . . ' [RM], 'Jennet got a caird yince threh a fortune-tellin game . . . ' [BW1961].

caird (*kārd*) *n.* card, a toothed devide for carding wool, a set of wire teeth used to disentangle fibres before spinning – 'They're a' away to Hassendean, And left their woo and cairds' [CWS], '. . . one and a half dozen trenchers, pair of clatts and cairds, heckles, reels, dishes and ladles' [DMW1681], *v.* to card, comb fibres – 'Tarry woo's ill to spin, But caird it weel and draw'd sma', and tarry woo's the best o' a' ' [T].

cairdboard (*kārd-bōrd*) *n.* cardboard.

cairl see **carle**

Cairl (*kā-rul*) *n., arch.* Carlisle.

cairn (*kārn*) *n.* a man-made heap of stones, once in memory of the dead, and now marking the tops of any hill frequented by hill-walkers – 'The grave is green, and round is spread The curling lady fern; That fatal day the mould was red, No moss was on the cairn' [JL].

Cairncross (*kārn-kros*) *n.* **Alexander** (1637–1701) from the family of Cowmull, he was a dyer in the Canongate in Edinburgh, later becoming parson of Dumfries. He was appointed Bishop of Brechin in 1684 and within a few months was promoted to Archbishop of Glasgow. However, disputes with the Lord Chancellor over penal laws against Catholics led to his removal in 1687. However, following the Revolution he was back in favour and became Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland in 1693, remaining until his death. **George** (1884–1939) son of James. He took over the family aerated waters manufacturers in 1927. In 1907 he married Janet Edmondson. Their daughter Joan married Richard Wilkinson. The family business was sold after his death. **George** (b.1886) son of Robert and Ann Waldie. In 1907 he married Hannah Murray. Their children were: Robert (b.1908); George Gunn (b.1909), hosiery director; John (b.1909) twin of George; Hannah (b.1911), married Thomas Gray, Calcutta; Thomas (b.1917); James (b.1913); William Lumsden (b.1921), worked for the Foreign Office; and Murray Waldie (b.1930). **Hugh** (18th C.) recorded as owner of the lands of 'Hilslope and Lilliesleaf' in Melrose Prish in the 1740s, valued at more than £900. **James** (c.1847–1927) son of John and Jane Martin and grandson of Thomas from Jedburgh. He was probably born in Selkirkshire. He lived in Langholm, and worked as a wool spinner, but moved to Hawick and started Cairncross Lemonade Works, taking over the factory that had previously belonged to Aitken & Learmonth at 16 Kirk Wynd. He lived at 14 Loan. In 1872 he married Grace Irving in Dumfriesshire and their first few children were born in Langholm. Their children were: Jane (b.1874), who married Adam Murray in Hawick in 1903; John (1875–1917), who emigrated to

New Zealand, and died in WWI; Thomas (1878–1930), who had several children who lived in Hawick; and David (b.1880), born in Hawick, a gardener, who moved to Carlisle; James (1882–1943), who married Jane Holywell Milligan in Hawick in 1913; George Henry (1884–1939), who married Janet Edmondson in Hawick in 1907; Janet Elliot (b.1888), who married William Hunter in Hawick in 1908; and William (1890–1946), who married Wilhelmina Oliver Reid in Glasgow in 1919. He may also have married a second time. He can be seen in an old photograph, delivering his wares by cart at Myreslawgreen. **James** 'Jimmy' (1910–61) born in Hawick, son of Thomas. He had a tailor's business in Hawick. He played draughts as a youth and won the Hawick Chess Club Championship within 12 months of learning the game. He became known as a chess player, particularly in 'correspondence chess', sharing 1st place in the 1946/7 British Correspondence Chess Championship. During WWII he served as an Air Gunner in the R.A.F. In 1947 he moved to Lesmahagow, working for Skelton and Sons nylon factory, where he has been brought to train locals on the knitting machines. He returned to Hawick in 1958, working for the Post Office. **Corp. James Dobson** (1920–42) only son of Robert and Elizabeth from Hawick. He was a member of 3rd Hawick Boys' Brigade, winning the King's Medal as Staff Sergeant and he played rugby for the Linden. He worked as a joiner with Beattie's. He served with the Royal Engineers in WWII. He was one of a group of 34 men who volunteered for a commando raid (Operation Freshman) on the German heavy-water plant at Vermork, Norway (portrayed in the 1965 film 'The Heroes of Telemark'). This was planned to sabotage the production of atomic bombs, but proved to be disastrous, with all the commandos and aircrew ending up dead, and the site being subsequently reinforced. Corp. Cairncross was on one of the 2 gliders that crashed; only 9 men survived and he was one of 4 men who were seriously injured, subsequently being treated by locals, before becoming prisoners of war. At Lagårdsveien jail they were given lethal injections before being tortured by the Gestapo and then strangled or shot. The 4 bodies were sunk at depth off Kvitsøy Island and have never been recovered. He is remembered at the Brookwood Memorial and on a memorial stone at Eiganes Cemetery in Stavanger, as well as on a rose bowl that was in the West Port Kirk, and on his parents' gravestone in the Wellogate Cemetery. Some of those responsible for his death were tried for war crimes in Oslo in 1945. He had 3 sisters who lived in Hawick: Jean; Mrs. Mary Bell; and Mrs. Anne McConnell. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. He is probably the same as John in Colmslie, who tenanted lands held by Melrose Abbey and was brother of Robert, Bishop of Ross. In 1547 he purchased lands in Smailholm from John Home in Cowdenknowes. In 1551 he and his son William signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He married Helen Abernethy and was succeeded by his son William. **John** (1807–69) son of Robert and Jean Anderson. He was a machine cleaner in Hawick. He had a brother George, and another brother of unknown name. He was a stockingmaker living on Dovemount in 1841, was living with his wife and children on Ladylaw Place in 1851 and on Dickson Street in 1861. He married Jane Hall in Wilton in 1843 and she died in 1892. Their children were: Robert (b.1843), warehouseman; Sarah Hughes (b.1844); John (1853–1917); and Jane (b.c.1856). **John** (1875–1917) eldest son of James, who started the aerated waters business in Hawick. He was born in Langholm. In 1901 in Wilton he married Agnes Beck Thomson; she was daughter of Adam and Agnes Thomson. He worked for a while in the furnishing department of Hawick Co-op. He emigrated to New Zealand, where he was a motorman and carpenter. He rowed in his spare time and was a member of the Tauranga Chamber of Commerce. He served in the 3rd Battalion of the 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade. He was killed in action and is buried in Berks Cemetery Extension in Belgium. His wife Agnes returned to Scotland and died in Portobello in 1922. **Nichol** (16th/17th C.) 3rd son of William of Colmslie. In 1613 he leased the lands of 'Mylnerig' and 'Park' in Belses. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 as tenant in Melroselands. He had remission for 'communicating with the traitors of Leven'. It is unclear where his farm may have been located. Perhaps the same Robert is recorded in 1494/5 as tenant in 'le sowtar croft de melros', which could have been a piece of land associated with the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Soutra. **Robert** (16th C.) servitor of the Laird of Buccleuch. He is listed among the 180 supporters of Sir James Johnstone who had a respite in 1594 for killing Lord Maxwell and others at Dryfe Sands. He is recorded as 'Robert Carnecorce'. It is possible that he was the same man as Robert of Colmslie. **Robert** of Colmslie

(d.c.1574) brother of Walter, who owned lands in Wilton Parish. In 1603 his son Walter was served heir to these lands of his brother, and he was described as deceased by then. He was succeeded by his son William. **Robert** (b.c.1770) recorded as bookbinder when he was on the list in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. On the 1801 list he was recorded as a stationer. He was recorded in the 1820s as a bookseller in the High Street. In 1841 he was a bookbinder on O'Connell Street, living with Helen, Hislop and James, who were probably his children or grandchildren. He was recorded as 'Book Binder' in 1824 when his child died in Hawick. He may be the Robert who married Jean Anderson and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Helen (b.1806) and John (b.1807). **Robert** (1843–90) son of John and Jane Hall, he was a hosiery warehouseman. He married Ann Waldie in 1868, and she died in 1923. Their children, whose births were registered in Wilton, were: John Waldie (1869–1916), who lived for a while in India; Jane Hall (b.1872); Christina Dobson (b.1870); Ann Messer (b.1874); Sarah (b.1876); Alice Hay (b.1878); Isabella (b.1880); Maggie (b.1883); Mary Gray (b.1883); Robert (b.1884), father of James Dobson who died in WWII; George (b.1886); and James Dobson (1890–1908). **Robert** (b.1884) son of Robert and Ann Waldie. He worked as a shop assistant at Green's in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Laidlaw in 1920 and their children were: James Dobson ('Jimmy', 1920–42), who was killed folling Operation Freshman in Norway; Mary Culbertson Laidlaw (1921–1995); Ann Waldie (1923–2012); Jane Laidlaw (1924–2001); and Elizabeth (1925–1977). The family lived at 14 Teviot Cresecent. **Thomas** (1878–1930) son of James, the Hawick lemonade maker, he was born in Langholm. His children were: John (1909–68) who brought up his nephew Irving; Guidion Jamieson (1912–43) killed in action, and buried in Egypt; Thomas (1914–44), also died during WWII, married Sarah E.W. Scott and had a son Irving; George, who had a daughter; James, tailor and known as a chess player; William, worked as a hall porter at the Tower Hotel; and Mary Ray (b.1920). **Walter** (d.c.1603) owner of the farms of Wilton Green, Wiltonburn and Overhall, with alternating rights of patronage in the Kirk of Wilton. In 1603 his nephew Walter (son of his brother Robert of Colmslie) was served as his heir in these lands. He may be the Walter who, along with Robert Scott of Haining, served in 1587 as cautioner for Walter Chisholme of that Ilk. He is probably the Walter recorded in 1590 as cautioner for the delivery of certain Armstrongs and Elliots, and in 1592 as surety for John Scott of Foulshiels (when he was 'in Lugatt'). He is probably also the Walter in 'Lugat' (in Stow Parish) who served as a cautioner for Walter Chisholme of that Ilk in 1590/1. He is probably the Walter, brother of the late Robert of Colmslie who was a witness to the payment of a fine by Sir Walter Ker of Cessford (because of George Ker not marrying Sir Walter of Branxholme's sister Janet) in 1576/7. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Colmslie and hence brother of William of Colmslie. In 1603 he was served heir to the lands in Wilton owned by his uncle Walter. These were explicitly Wilton Green, Wiltonburn and Overhall, with rights to the church. However, since these lands were resigned to Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1604, it may be that he sold them almost immediately. In 1619 there was a complaint against him for not removing himself from Colmslie and other lands, with his heir James also mentioned. In 1620 he and his sons Robert and Nichol were involved in a dispute with the Kers of Cavers Ker and elsewhere. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) from Westerkirk Parish, in 1794 he married Janet Gowan from Hawick. **William** of Colmslie (16th C.) probably son of John. He may have been the family member who was first granted Colmslie. In 1515 he was alread 'of Colmislie' when he had a tack relating to lands in Ross. He may be the William who witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1530. He was granted the temporality of the Bishopric of Ross in 1538. In 1541 he was warned to remove his tenants from certain lands in Berwickshire. In 1544 he had an agreement with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme over lands at Colmslie, Langlee and Housebyre. He was granted lands in Housebyres, Melrose in 1547. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He married Marion Pringle. They had 7 sons and 2 daughters: Robert, who succeeded; James of Allanshaws; Nichol of Calfhill; John, who was a clerk; George; Charles; Walter; Elizabeth; and Margaret. He also had a natural son, 'Meikle Hob'. **William** of Colmslie (1558–c.1626) son of Robert, whom he succeeded in 1574. The lands of Wilton Green and Wilton Burn were confirmed to him in 1586, but appear to have passed to other family members and were resigned to Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1604. In 1602 he was the first named in a list of Cairncrosses complained about by Mitchelsons in 1602; be was stated to be 'brother-son of Walter' and

others listed included his heir James and brothers Alexander and John. He married Grizel, daughter of Sir Walter, 9th Laird of Buccleuch. His eldest son was James and he was succeeded by his grandson William (presumably son of James) in 1626. His 3rd son was Nichol, who was a Burgess of Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. In 1682 he married Elspeth Mackie and their children included: John (b.1683); Elizabeth (b.1685); and Walter (b.1687). The witnesses in 1687 were Thomas Cowan and William Helm (also written 'Cairnecorse', 'Cairnicorse', 'Carncors', 'Carnecorce', 'Carnecroce', 'Kerncross', etc.).

Cairncross's (*kārn-kro-seez*) *n.* Cairncross Lemonade Works, manufacturer of Cairncross Aerated Waters at 16 Kirk Wynd in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was run by James Cairncross, who came from Langholm and took over the factory formerly run by Aitken & Learmonth. Water came from a well sunk on the premises from which they made aerated drinks, ginger beer and lemonade. George Henry Cairncross took over the factory in 1927, but it was sold after his death in 1939, after which production ceased.

Cairns (*kārnz*) *n.* **Francis** 'Frank' (18th C.) local character who was well known at the Common Riding for annually walking in front of the Town Clerk, spade in hand, cutting divots. He would do this 'as far as the top of the Upper Haugh, and cast stones into the water at the Yard-back, the Coble Pool, and Wilton Dam'. It is possible he was the same man as the Beadle of Hawick Kirk, or his father. **Francis** (d.bef. 1829) weaver in Hawick. He married Isabel Middlemas in 1773 and their children included: Euphan (b.1774); James (b.1777); and Francis (b.1783). The witnesses in 1783 appear to be George Swan and Walter Nichol. In 1768 he was witness to a baptism for fellow weaver John Smith. The death of his son James, also a weaver, is recorded in 1829. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1815 he was appointed 'Kirk Officer and Sexton' (i.e. 'beadle'), succeeding the deceased Rob 'the Naig' Tinlin. He could have been the Francis, son of Francis and Isabel Middlemas, born in Hawick in 1783. He is probably the Frank who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Francis** 'Frank' (19th C.) herd at Hawick Muir in the mid-1800s. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Bessie (b.1696) and Adam (b.1700). Perhaps the same George has a daughter Agnes (b.1702) baptised in Wilton. **George** (d.bef. 1721) wright of Minto. His son Adam married Elizabeth Hamilton in Edinburgh in 1721. It seems likely that another son was George, who succeeded him as wright. **George** (d.bef. 1760) wright of Minto parish, recorded in 1760 when his daughter Isobel married Thomas Dobson, shoemaker of Selkirk. He was probably son of the previous Minto wright, also George, and was probably the same George who married Bettie Boa in Minto in 1724. Their children probably included Helen (b.1726), James (b.1727), William (b.1730), Isabel (b.1732), Margaret (b.1738), Agnes (b.1740) and Bessy (b.1743). **George** (18th C.) married Isabel McCulloch in Minto in 1739. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Orchard in 1786. **George** (18th C.) married Mary Hardie in Hawick Parish in 1782. **George** (b.c.1786/7) farmer at Greenbraeheads, probably son of John, who was farmer there earlier. He is recorded there in 1841, along with his sister Betty and George, probably his son. In 1851 he was farmer there of 21 acres. **George** (19th/20th C.) timber merchant in Denholm. He was partner in the firm Cairns & Welsh, which also operated buses to Hawick. **Isabel** (b.c.1810) recorded as a school mistress on the Fore Raw in 1841. She was living with Francis and Janet, who were probably her children. **James** (17th C.) married Isobel Rutherford in Ashkirk Parish in 1637. **James** (b.1714/5) herded in Tandlaw and other farms around Wilton Common in about 1726–35. He was recorded in Huntlaw in 1764 when he was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common; he also gave evidence regarding the former uses of parts of the Common. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Orchard in 1733 and 1744. He married Helen Taylor in 1732 and their children, baptised in Cavers, included: Robert (b.1733); John (b.1736); Margaret (b.1739); Helen (b.1744); Robert (b.1746); Elizabeth (b.1748); Isabel (b.1750); and Mary (b.1753). In 1762 he witnessed a baptism for William Scott and Margaret Cairns (who may have been his daughter). **James** (18th C.) married Janet Scoon in Hawick Parish in 1791. **James** (b.c.1765) farmer at Hawick Moor, who may also have acted as Town Herd. He is listed as joint tenant of 'Hawickmuir' in 1834 and along with his son James as joint proprietors on the 1837 electoral roll. In 1841 he was listed there as 'independent', with

his sons James and William as farmers. He married Beatrix (or 'Beaty') Turnbull (b.1767). Their children, the last 5 of whom were baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: James (1803/4–87); Betty (b.1806), baptised in Cavers; John (b.1808); William (b.1809); Robert (b.1811); Janet (b.1813), who married Denholm stocking-maker William Robson; and Beatrix (b.1816). He may be the son of John, baptised in Cavers Parish in 1764. **James** (b.c.1770s) stockingmaker at Roughheugh according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. In 1801 he was a stocking-maker at Damside. He may be the James who married Isabel Walker in Wilton Parish in 1810. **James** (1777–1829) weaver in Hawick, son of Francis. He was recorded as a weaver in Hawick on the 1801 Militia ballot (and hence was distinct from the stockingmaker of the same name in Wilton). He could be the James, married to Jane Nichol, whose daughter Mary was baptised in Hawick in 1800. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area who married Margaret Ainslie. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: John (b.1805); Margaret (b.1807); James (b.1809); and William (b.1811); Alexander (b.1814); and George (b.1817). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area who married Helen (or 'Nelly') Muir. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: John (b.1812); James (b.1816); Esther (b.1819); and William (b.1822). **James** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker living at Sauthaa in Wilton. He was listed among heads of households in 1835 and 1840, but not in 1841. He was presumably related to the other Cairnses in that area. Probably the same stocking-maker James was one of 5 men tried for rioting during the 1837 elections in Hawick; he was found guilty and imprisoned for 18 months, the longest sentence given, largely because he was found to have personally committed some of the assaults. **James** (1803/4–87) son of James, he took over as farmer at Hawick Moor. In 1851 he was listed as farmer of 420 acres, including 40 arable acres, employing 2 labourers. By 1861 he was the town Herd, probably succeeding after the death of Andrew Ormiston in 1853. He remained unmarried. He may be the James who in 1865 donated to the Museum 'Chinese umbrella; and walking-stick, cut from Herne's oak' (an ancient tree at Windsor, blown down in 1863). **James** (19th C.) married Jean Weir. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: George (b.1828); John (b.1829); and Andrew (b.1832). **James** (19th C.) married Mary 'Mirder'. Their son William (b.1831) was baptised in East Bank Kirk. **James** (19th C.) married Mary Beattie in Cavers in 1841. **Jessie T.** (b.1789/90) toll-keeper at Deanbrae Toll in 1861. She lived there with her daughter Agnes and grand-children. **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Heap. His daughter Margaret was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1711. The witnesses were shepherd William Aitkin and weaver William Stewart (and his 'wife being very sick'). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Timersidemill in 1721. He married Bessie Scott and their children included: James (b.1718); Anna (b.1721); and William (b.1731). The witnesses in 1721 were John Scott and Robert Wilson. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Thorburn and their children included: Janet (b.1785), who married Andrew Dryden; John (b.1793); Margaret (b.1795); Elizabeth (b.1798); and Annie (b.1806). **John** (18th C.) recorded being 'in Hawick' in 1790 when he married Isabel Fairbairn in Melrose. Robert Grierson acted as cautioner. **John** (18th C.) farmer at Greenbraeheads in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. George, who was farmer there in 1841, was probably his son. **John** (b.c.1770s) wright in Greena according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1806. **John** (18th/19th C.) weaver at Roadhead in Wilton. He is listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. In 1840 and 1841 he was listed as a warehouseman in Hawick, but still attending Wilton Kirk. He may be the John who married Isabel Easton in Wilton Parish in 1835. **John** (b.c.1796/7) from Kirkton Parish, he was a farm worker in Teviothead. In 1841 he was a labourer at Teindside Bridge. By 1861 he was shepherd at Linhope Braehead. His wife was Agnes, from Ashkirk. Their children included William, Helen, Alexander, Thomas, Agnes and Joanna. **John** (b.c.1805) coachman at Hassendeanburn. In 1841 he was living at Lurden Cottages with his wife Margaret and children Ann, Mary, James and Andrew. **John** (b.c.1810) grocer and spirit dealer at the West Port. He was recorded there in 1841, probably at No. 5 Loan. In 1851 he was a gardener on Bourtree Place. His wife was Isabel and they had children Janet, Elizabeth and Francis.

Rev. John Ballantyne (b.1942) born in London, son of William. He was educated in England, attending Bristol University 1961–64 and New College 1969–73. He was assistant at Elgin St. Giles' in 1973 and ordained by the Presbytery of Elgin in 1974. He became minister of Ewes and Westerkirk with Langholm in 1975 and took on the combined charge with Canonbie in 1980. In 1985 he moved to Dumbarton Riverside. He served as Moderator of the General Assembly in 1999–2000. In 1968 he married Dr. Elizabeth Emma Bradley (b.1943) and their children were William Bradley, Benjamin Thom and Daniel James. He published 'Keeping Fit for Ministry' (1989). **Peter** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Barnes according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Whitlaw. He married Isobel Hobkirk in Cavers Parish in 1703. Their children (baptised in Hawick) included: William (b.1704); and John (b.1706). The witnesses in 1704 were William Henderson in the Flex and James Gray in Whitlaw and in 1706 were James and Dand Gray in Whitlaw. His eife could be the woman of the same name described as 'widow in whitchesters' when she married tailor Robert Gledstains (in Raesknowe) in 1714. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Hummelknowes Mill in 1709 and 1715. His children included: James (b.1709); and William (b.1715). Robert (b.1719) was probably also his child. **Robert** (18th C.) weaver recorded as resident of Orchard in 1749, 1755 and 1757. He married Isabel Scott in Cavers in 1743. Their children included: Robert (b.1744); Helen (b.1746); Elizabeth (b.1749); Margaret (b.1750); James (b.1755); John (b.1757); and George (b.1760). Thomas, who lived in Wilton, was probably also his son. He was probably related to James who was at Orchard at about the same time. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for Thomas in Wilton in 1780. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Wiltonburn. He is listed on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. He may be the Robert who married Mary Martin in Wilton in 1799 or the Robert who married Mary Baptie in Wilton in 1807. **Robert** (b.c.1780) labourer at Winnington Rig according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. The annotation 'Married' was added to his entry. He could be the Robert who married Mary Martin in Wilton in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Nelly Dickson and their son James (b.1809) was baptised in East Bank Kirk. **Robert** (b.c.1800) agricultural labourer living at about 9 North Hermitage Street in Newcastleton in 1841. He could be the 'R. Cairns, Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jean Hope in East Bank Kirk in 1824. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Margaret Lillico and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: Janet (b.1827); Helen (b.1829); and Agnes (b.1832). **Robert** (b.1822/3) shopkeeper on the Back Row according to Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was a 'Jobbing Gardener & Green Grocer' at 8 Mid Row. He married Margaret Lamb in Hawick Free Kirk in 1848 and their children included Janet (b.1848), William (b.1851/2), Isabella (b.1852/3), Robert (b.1854/5), James (b.1856/7) and Margaret (b.1858/9). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded in Hoscote in 1711, 1716 and 1721. He may have married Margaret Wilson in Roberton in 1710. His children probably included William (b.1711), Thomas (b.1713), James (b.1716), John (b.1721) and Jean (b.1724). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton, probably son of Robert and Isabel Scott. He was living at Wiltonburn in 1780. He married Mary Williamson (or 'Willison') in 1778 and their children included: Betty (b.1779), who may have had a child with James Swanson in 1797; Robert (b.1780); William (b.1782); Thomas (b.1784); Isobel (b.1785); James (b.1788); Margaret (b.1793); and Mary (b.1800). Unnamed sons born to Thomas in Wilton (with no mother's name given) in 1779 and 1780 were probably also his. The witnesses in 1780 were James Ker and Robert Cairns (perhaps his father). He could be the same Thomas as the farmer at the Dean. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Wilton dean', according to the Horse Tax Rolls. It is unlear precisely where he farmed. He may also be the weaver at the Dean who had sisters Janet (who married Andrew Dryden) and Margaret (who married James Kerr). **Thomas** (b.c.1785) hosiery worker in Wilton Dean. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835, when he was hosier and elder of the Kirk. He was living on Fore Row in Wilton Dean in 1841, along with children Jessie, Isabella and Margaret. **Thomas** (b.1816/7) from Kelso, he was a millwright in Hawick. In 1856 he donated a duck to the Museum. In 1851 he was recorded at 3 Bridge Street (which was probably on the west side). His wife was Margaret and

they had a son, James. By 1861 he was listed as a 'Pauper (Millwright)' at 12 Slitrig Crescent. **Thomas** (19th C.) recorded at Langsidebrae in 1868. He is probably the son of John, shepherd at Linhopebraehead, born in about 1835. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Redford in 1695 and their children included: Margaret (b.1696); Francis (b.1698); Thomas (b.1701); John (b.1704); and William (b.1706). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He presumably had a local connection. **William** (b.1789/80) from Yetholm, he was a hand-loom weaver in Wilton. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835, when he lived at Pathhead. By 1840 he was listed at Salt Hall and he was there on the 1841 census. In 1841 he was a widower and pauper hand-loom weaver on Pathhead. He married Margaret Douglas in 1811 and their children included: John (b.1812); Robert (b.1819); Jane (b.c.1820); William; Sophia (b.1827); and Isabella. Most of their children were baptised in Jedburgh. **William** (b.c.1785) baker at the top end of Walter's Wynd. He is recorded there in 1841, along with his wife Margaret. Probably the same baker William is listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. **William** (1809/10–1853) farm labourer who assisted his brother James at Hawickmoor. In 1843 in Hawick he married Jane Little (1816–99) and their children included twins James and Walter, John, David, Beatrix, Jane, Margaret and Barbara (1853–1928, who married Andrew Brodie). He may have died in a farming accident. His widow continued to live at Hawickmoor after his death. **William** (b.1821/2) grocer and spirit dealer at 60 High Street in 1861. His wife was Isabella and their children included Armstrong Scott, Thomas, Margaret and William (also formerly 'Carns', 'Kairns' and 'Kerns').

Cairns' (*kārn-zeez*) *n.* chemist's shop at the Sandbed in the mid-20th century.

Cairn Sike (*kārn-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper Slitrig valley. It runs into Langside Burn between the Pike and the Maidens. An earthwork there is about 195 ft by 140 ft and has a double bank. It has been partly destroyed by quarrying, some of the stone being used for sheepfolds there. It is fairly close to the Catrail, to the south, at Hawkhass Linn there is an earthwork, and to the east is the remains of a farmstead.

cairriage (*kā-reej*) *n.* a carriage – 'Ai heather! sic a yooky waddeen; nae streiv! Set thum up wui ther cairreege an perr!' [ECS], 'At Chirnside she was juist like a'body else i the cairrage . . . ' [DH], means or cost of conveyance – 'Picters are like buiks when they are sent tae an auction sale – 'ee dinna get muckle ayond the cost o' the cairrage' [BW1938], *arch.* behaviour, conduct – '. . . and with many intollerable, injurious, and opproprius words, speeches, and cariages, publickly abuseing the then present Baylyeas . . . ' [BR1706] (also written 'cairridge' and 'cairreege').

Cairriage Hill (*kā-reej-hil*) *n.* former name for a hill near Peelbraehope, perhaps the same as what is now marked on maps as 'the Pike' (it is described as part of the Catrail's route in Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick', although in 1858 W.N. Kennedy states that 'no such place as Carriage hill is known in the locality where us is said to exist').

cairridge see **cairriage**

cairrie see **cairry**

cairrier (*kā-ree-ur*) *n., arch.* a carrier, conveyor, transporter of goods, usually by pack-horse or cart. They were the lorry-drivers of a past age. Carts only started to appear locally about 1760 and Hawick became a centre of the carrying trade in the 18th and early 19th centuries, particularly after the opening of the toll-road connecting Carlise with Edinburgh. Before the opening of the railway Hawick had 30 different carriers operating, and there were about 80 in Roxburghshire as a whole. The occupation could also be dangerous, with one carrier robbed at gun-point and tied to a tree near Branxholme in 1808 – 'An' plied wi' his cairrier cairt' [??], (also **cairter**).

Cairrier's Enclosure (*kā-ree-urz-en-klō<u>sh</u>oor*) *n.* former name for a field to the north of Minto village (marked 'Carrier's Inclosure' on a 1766 map of Minto estate).

cairrit (*kā-ree', -ri'*) *pp., adj.* carried – '. . . And then, i' the hush as they cairriet him off, A whisper cam' frae Dye' [DH], '. . . ee putt the hammer heid throwe the haunles an then ee cairrit eet like that ti yur job' [Da], elated, carried away, enraptured – 'A was fair cairreet!' [ECS] (also spelled other ways).

cairry (*kā-ree*) *v.* to carry – 'they cairried on singin inti the wee sma oors', 'And then a hush as they cairred um off', 'The big tin trunk ablow the bed That can cairry aw creation . . . ' [AY], '. . . And the feck o' the trock they took away, Ye wadna hae cairried hame' [WL], '. . . when the train cairryin the Scottish Olympic team stopped on its way sooth ti London' [IWL], *arch.* to carry oneself, behave – '. . . and was told that

he should not reside in ye toun or parish if he carried not inoffensivelie' [PR1717], '... and they both promised to carrie christianlie in time coming' [PR1721], sometimes used with the subject and object switched – '... a wumman wui a bairn cairryin i the shawl' [ECS], to elate, elevate the spirit, *n.* a carry, lift – 'go'an gie's a cairry hame wi the messages', '... for fear it was ma hinmaist chance o a cairrie ti Haaick' [ECS] (also spelled 'cairrie'; see also **cairrit**).

cairry on (*kā-ree-ōn*) *v.* to carry on, misbehave, fuss – 'ony mair cairryin on an A'll cancel Christmas', 'For sleekit dealin' and cairryin' on, There never yet was a man like yon' [WL], *n.* a carry on, fuss, to-do – 'That year efter that cairry on, ee ken, wi Denum ...' [MA].

cairry oot (*kā-ree-oo'*) *n.* carry out, takeaway food or drink – 'let's git a cairry oot afore the bar closes'.

cairry oot (*kā-ree-oo'*) *v.* carry out, conduct – 'Iz for helpin ony young lad oot wi' heis expenses in cairryin oot the mony duties ...' [BW1974].

cairt (*kārt*) *n.* a cart – 'Oor aa gaun ti Denum On Sandy Fussy's cairt' [T], '... Says aw half alood – aw'll e'en harness auld Nell Tae the little spring cairt, an' the wife an' masel' ' [BM1900], 'The cadger whoa'd his powny cairt Fornenst the 'Pig and Sty' ' [WL], '... aye hopin that a scaffie cairt gaun up the Nipknowes wad stop and gie her a lift' [IWL], *v.* to cart – 'Armstrong raised his fit and sent um flyin oot inti the street onti the top o a heap o dung that was lyin at the close mooth ti be cairted away' [IWL]. It is stated in 1839 that some of the older pairhsioners of Hawick could remember a time when there was only one cart in the whole Parish, and that was the one owned by the Minister.

Cairtann Burn (*kār-tin-burn*) *n.* stream marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, meeting the Teviot from the south near Commonside and having the farms of 'West cotrigg', 'Sudarig' and 'Stonyhelme' along it. It may correspond with the Cromrig Burn.

cairt-door (*kār'-dōr*) *n., arch.* the tail-board of a cart.

cairter (*kār'-ur, kār-tur*) *n.* a carter – 'My Geordie was then a braw, spanky lad, And his calling was that of a cairter' [GF] (also **cairrier**).

Cairter (*kār-tur*) *n.* (Carter) **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Parkhead in 1808. He married Isabella Scott in Roberton in 1808 and their children included: Isobella (b.1808); and Marion (b.1811). **Walter Gordon** (1889–1936) born in Ontario, Canada, he was son of Jack and Jennie Fife. He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario and left for Scotland to complete his education as a Presbyterian minister. He was ordained in 1920 as minister of St. John's Kirk in Hawick. In 1929 he was translated to Carluke. He married Agnes Mildred James and had a daughter, Esther Muriel Fife.

the Cairter see **the Carter**

cairt-rack (*kār'-rawk*) *n., arch.* a cart-wheel rut (see also **rack**.

cairtridge (*kār'-reej*) *n.* a cartridge (see also **cartrich**).

Cairtshaw Moss (*kār'-shaw-mos*) *n.* Cartshaw Moss, area to the south-east of Shielswood Loch, with Blind Moss to the south.

Cairtstane Shot (*kār'-stān-sho'*) *n.* Cartstone Shot, former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, listed as 'Cart-stane Shot' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

caishin (*kā-shin*) *n., arch.* caution, security, bail – 'Right you are, mother, money down it shall be, and I'll be caishun for it' [JEDM], 'Ti be kaishin or ti stand kaishin = to stand security (as by giving one's name as security for another's debt)' [ECS] (also spelled 'caishun', 'kaishin', etc.; cf. **caution**).

caiver (*kā-vur*) *v., arch.* to be incoherent, like a person near death (also 'kaiver').

Cake (*kāk*) *n.* **Rev. Simon** (1961/2–) served with the British Army and became an Anglican minister. He was Curate at Jarrow in the Diocese of Durham. In 2019 he became Rector of St. Cuthbert's Church in Hawick, serving the 'A7 Centre of Mission'.

Cake Day (*kāk-dā*) *n., arch.* Hogmanay, so-called because of the former tradition of children being given oat-cakes, gingerbread (and later fruit), etc. on this day – 'Country children in Scotland still 'seek their cakes' on Hogmanay or 'Cakeday' ' [JAHM].

the Ca-Knowe see **the Caa Knowe**

Cala (*kaw-la*) *n.* poetic name for **Kale Witter** – 'Through richer fields, her milky wave that stain, Slow Cala flows o'er many a chalky plain' [JL].

Calaburn (*kaw-la-burn*) *n.* farm on the Cala Burn, north of Whitehaugh, where the 'Forty Fits' track leaves the main road. The farmhouse is shown on the west side of the Cala Burn on the 1764 map of Wilton Common (which seems like an error). A farmhouse was built there in about 1717, before which the land was known as 'Mervinslaw-moss'; the tenant there became the

'common herd' for taking cattle from all the tenants of Langlands to graze on Wilton Common. James Blaikie was the first common herd, serving for 11 years, until 1729, followed by Robert Tudhope. James Noble was there in 1744, Robert Easton in 1746, James Robson in at least 1748–65, and Robert Cowan in 1797. At the 1765 division of Wilton Common the lands here were alloted to the Laird of Langlands and then sold to George Turnbull. It was then passed to his daughter and her husband, George Scott. Land there was part of the Langlands estate held by Lord Napier in the early 1800s. Masons John and Andrew Thomson were there in at least 1799–1801 and also mason George Thomson in 1801. The farm was sold by the Scott family in 1832. In 1841 it was listed as the separate farms of Lower and Upper Calaburn. Thomas Robson (d.1805), son of James, was probably farmer there. William Ramsay was proprietor of 94 acres there in 1851 and widow Jane Riddle was there in 1861. J. Govenlock was farmer there in 1868. In the 19th century it was owned by William Aitchison of Linhope and his son, William Aitchison of Brieryhill (Stobie's 1770 map shows 'Nether Calaburn' at the present farm location and 'Upper Calaburn' much further to the north).

the Cala Burn (*thu-kaw-la-burn*) *n.* stream that runs through Wilton Dean, with its picturesque waterfall behind the Museum, and joins the Teviot. It is more familiarly called the Dean Burn or Wilton Dean Burn. The upper section formed part of the boundary of Wilton Common, marked by rigs and pits – 'Where the gentle breezes rustle Through the Violet Woods serene, And the Cala Burn comes dancing Down the glen at Wilton Dean' [WL] (the origin of the name is obscure).

Cala Burnheid (*kaw-la-burn-heed*) *n.* area near the boundary of the former Wilton Common, located northeast of the farm of Calaburn. It is recorded in the 1765 description of the common.

Cala Dyke (*kaw-la-dīk*) *n.* former boundary running from north of Whitfield farm to near Rotten Moss, making up part of the outline of Wilton Common. It is unclear if it was a turf wall or ditch – '. . . and from the east end of Cala-dyke all the witnesses agreed the said dyke was the march the whole way southerly or southwest' [DCW1765].

Cala Knows (*kaw-la-nowz*) *n.* former name for a hilly region, probably just north of Calaburn farm. It is mentioned in the 1765 description of Wilton Common.

Calco see **Kelsi**

calcul (*kal-kewl*) *n., arch.* calculation, estimate – '. . . till they were both perfectly satisfied of the truth and justness of every particular of the calculs of measure and value' [DCW1765].

Calderwood (*kawl-dur-wood*) *n.* **Rev. Walter Macfarlane** (1908–2004) born in Edinburgh, he was son of Robert Sibbald, minister at Cambuslang. He was educated at Glasgow High School, Glasgow University (where he graduated M.A. in 1929) and St. Andrews University (where he grauated B.D. in 1932). He was licensed by the Presbytery of St. Andrews in 1932 and was assistant at Edinburgh Morningside 1932–34. He was ordained as minister at St. Mary's Kirk in 1934–54. He served as pastor for the prisoners of war in Wilton Camp. From 1954 he was minister at the Foreman Church in Leven, serving there until 1973. In 1952 he married Isobel Hood Stewart (b.1921) and their children were Robert Stewart (b.1953) and Margaret Sybil (b.1954).

Caldron Hole (*kawd-rin-hōl*) *n.* hilly area near Dryden Fell, above the headwaters of the Back Burn, north of Teviothead. There is a linear earthwork there, running west for about 500 m from here to a small ravine at the head of the Philhope Burn.

Caldwell (*kawld-wel*) *n.* **Corp. Andrew** (1875/6–1915) son of William and Euphemia, he was a member of Hawick Saxhorn Band. He lived at 8, The Village. He married Robina Banner and they had 3 children, Euphemia, Jessie and Robina. He served with the 1/4th K.O.S.B. He was killed in Gallipoli on the 12th of July 1915. He is commemorated on the Helles Memorial and the Hawick Roll of Honour. **James** (1880–1956) Hawick man who emigrated to Wanganui in New Zealand, where he collected his poetry in 'A Wheen Thoughts' (1933). He was for a while a mill foreman in Galashiels. He married Agnes Burns Ferguson and they had a son William. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Denholm in 1722. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Robert (b.1717), John (b.1720) and James (b.1722). **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as resident at West Lees on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was surely related to Thomas, who was also listed there. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism in the Hassendean area for Patrick Young in 1688. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Stonedge on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, along with Robert. They were each taxed for a hearth. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He witnessed baptisms

for William Martin, George Collin and Robert Thomson in 1687 and for James Waugh in 1688. **Thomas** (1854–1915) born in Galashiels of Irish descent, son of William and Sarah McQuaid. His father was a cloth broker and the family moved to Hawick when he was young, living at 6 Kirk Wynd. He was writer of the words for 'Up wi' Auld Hawick' and 'Oor ain Auld Toon' around 1900. He originally trained as a pupil teacher at Drumlanrig School, but had to work in the mills after his father's death. He worked for a while as a stationer, and became known as an orator and Liberal supporter. He was involved in the East Bank Literary Society and was heavily involved in the local Irish Home Rule debate in 1886. In 1893 he moved to Edinburgh as a political organiser in the staff of the Scottish Liberal Association. He was a founder member of the Callants' Club as well as the Hawick Liberal Club, and was an avid member of the Edinburgh Borderers' Union. He was Right Worshipful Master of Lodge St. James B.U.R.A. 424 around 1890. He was particularly known for the musical lectures he gave in collaboration with tenor John Bell. He organised the erection of the James Thomson memorial, and unveiled it in the Wellogate Cemetery in 1899. He is himself buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. He was probably father of Thomas Brydon (b.1878) and James (b.1880) **William** (b.c.1810) from Ireland, he was a 'broker in clothes' at 6 Kirk Wynd in 1861. He moved to Hawick from Galashiels. He married Sarah McQuaid and their children included John, Sarah, Margaret, Isabell, Mary, William, Thomas and Samuel (also written 'Calduel', 'Caldwells', 'Coldwell' and 'Coldwells').

Caldwell's (*kawld-welz*) *n.* A. & A. Caldwell, toy and sweet shop in Innerleithen, which sells ice cream using a unique family recipe – 'The Borders are blessed wi ice cream o a sorts, Pelosis, Lombardis and Taddeis and Fortes. Guid though they a ir, ti mei it would seem Theres no yin fit ti compare wi Caldwells ice cream' [IWL].

Caldwell Sike (*kawld-wel-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises on Saughtree Fell and runs roughly to the south-east to join the Dawston Burn between Dawstonburn Viaduct and Black Linn (not to be confused with **Cauldwell Sike**).

Caleb (*kā-leb*) *n.* nickname for **Caleb Rutherford**, this perhaps not being his actual Christian name.

Caledon (*kaw-le-dōn*) *n., poet.* romantic name for Scotland, popularised by Ramsay and Burns – 'Ye sons of hardy Caledon, that wear the kilt and plaid, Come on, with target and claymore, in tartan bright array'd' [JoHa].

Caledonia (*kaw-le-dō-nee-u*) *n., poet.* literary name for Scotland – 'Now lasses see to-morrow night, That all your candles do burn bright; Let every heart beat with delight, Now the King's in Caledonia' [BY], 'When far beyond the Atlantic wave, I wander 'mid Canadian snows, My breast shall warmest shelter give, To Caledonia's fairest rose' [JoHa], 'In the south confines of Caledonia's land Famed Hawick upon a pleasant spot doth stand' [RRC], 'They graced a Wallace in the fight For hardy Caledonia's right' [JoHa], 'Thy temple is the earth and sky Of Caledonia the free . . . ' [HSR] (from the Roman name for part of Scotland).

calender (*kaw-len-dur*) *n.* someone who operates rollers used to press and finish cloth (also written 'callanderer' and variants; there are several instances of this occupation in Hawick in the 1841 to 1861 censuses).

calfs (*kawfs*) *n., pl.* calves.

Calfield (*kawl-feeld*) *n.* farm just to the west of Langholm. It was home to a branch of the Armstrongs in the 16th century and Scotts in the 18th century. The name may formerly have been written 'Calfhill' and variants. It was probably the 'Calfhills' that was burned by English raiders in 1599, along with Whithaugh.

Calfshaw (*kawf-shaw*) *n.* area to the north-west of Falnash in upper Teviotdale. The Calfshaw Burn is there, with Calfshaw Headto the north-west, reaching a height of 403 m and having a triangulation pillar. This may be where the lands were of Adam Turnbull 'de Calfshaw', who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456. It is 'Calfshawis' in 1464 when Simon Dalgleish had a sasine for these lands, as well as those of Falnash. It was inherited by Walter Scott of Langshaw from his father Francis in 1690, along with part of Falnash, Tanlaw Naze and Langhaugh. Note there is also a place with the same name above Fairnilee in the Tweed valley, south-west of Galashiels.

Calfshaw Burn (*kawf-shaw-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on Calfshaw Head and flows roughly south-east, past Falnash, to join the Falnash Burn and hence the Teviot.

Calfshaw Heid (*kawf-shaw-heed*) *n.* hill between the upper Teviot and Borthwick valleys, to the north of Lairhope. It reaches a height of 403 m and is topped by a triangulation pillar. The slopes to its north-west are also referred to as Philhope Fell and Crib Head is the hill to the south-west.

calker (*kaw-kur*) *n., arch.* a dram of spirits, bumper – 'There we'll get a guid cauld calker, Frae a man that is nae Quaker' [AB]. Note that the practice of public distribution of drink to the riders is recorded at least as early as 1725 when the Minister tried to suppress it! (origin uncertain; also written 'cauker' and other variants; the word occurs in R.L. Stevenson's 'Tresure Island' and its meaning is given incorrectly in some glossaries).

Callaghan's (*kaw-lu-hunz*) *n.* Callaghan's Irish Bar at 20–22 High Street, run by Brian Callaghan.

callan' (*kaw-lin'*) *n., poet.* a young man – 'Sic sappy callan's ne'er are right, But whan the glass is fillin' ' [JR].

callant (*kaw-len', -lun', lin'*) *n.* a young man, youth – '... May each Teri be a callant in his heart for evermore' [TC], 'And a' the callants o' Hawick Loan ... ' [JSB], 'If it be gowd that makes a man, Then, faith! I'm but a callant' [JoHa], '... its no sae often as many gude friends meets, we'll just make a nicht o'd, an bury the callant the morn' [HAST1871], 'Then it was a band of Callants (With no thought to gain renown) Marched to meet some English gallants Who had come to storm the town' [TK], 'They met the boasting English here: Though they were Callants then ... ' [JEDM], 'Long may it run, long may each Callant's heart Throb through the years until that festal time ... ' [JCG], '... the wainches jumpin the tow, an the callants daein kittles' [ECS], 'Where can any joy surpass The callants doon at Mansfield' [RMc], ' 'Hawick callants' ever true Ever noble, ever brave, 'Hawick callants' never knew What it was to be a slave' [JAHB], 'A Cornet, symbolic o mony a lang-lost callant In fremmit fields ... ' [DH], 'A guid place for wild strawberries yon, when I was a callant' [DH], 'And the stories tell of the English who fell At the hands of the callants from home' [IWS], boyhood, state of being a 'callant' – 'The far off Hawick o' callant days ... ' [JEDM], 'O callants! Toom are your braggin' speeches When eident woman your hert beseeches' [WL], 'Then A went as a young callant wi ma fither and ma uncle Andra ti the Archæological Society's meetins ... ' [IWL] (Dutch origin, related to the modern Dutch 'klant', meaning 'customer'; often capitalised when referring to Hawick's youth collectively).

The Callant (*thu-kaw-lin'*) *n.* poem written by 'Matthew Gotterson' and published in the Scotsman and Hawick Advertiser in 1889, originally entitled 'The Hawick Callant'. The pseudonym is one used by Jedburgh-born James Smail, and so it is presumed that these verses are also his. It is composed of 5 verses, discussing Hawick specifically, and hence it is unclear why Smail would have written it, leaving open the possibility that someone else used his pseudonym (or if Smail did write it, there must have been a specific reason for him to do so, since he had no obvious direct connections with the Town). The third verse on its own (the one least focussed on Hawick) is traditionally sung at the Callants' Club annual dinner, with music arranged by Adam L. Ingles in the mid 1970s. It is included on the CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' (2006), sung by Bert Armstrong. The words were erroneously attributed to J.E.D. Murray in the 2011 Hawick Songs book.

callants' baa (*kaw-lintz-baw*) *n., arch.* the handball game once played in Hawick on the Saturday preceeding the main 'men's baa'.

the Callants' Club (*thu-kaw-lintz-klub*) *n.* formed in 1904, after a circular letter was sent out at the end of 1903 by 10 local men: Martin Dechan; Tom Ker; Adam Laing; A.H. Drummond; J.E.D. Murray; T.D. Darling; Walter Scott; William N. Graham; Hugh Anderson; and James Edgar. This was partly in concern over the possible effects of the new Stobs army camp on the traditions of the town. The first meeting was held in the Buccleuch Hotel. The aims are explicitly 'the cultivation of local sentiment; the preservation of the ancient customs and institutions of the town of Hawick, and of its history and traditions; the fostering of local art and literature; the commemoration of important local incidents, and the perpetuation of the memories of worthy townsmen'. The membership is limited to 200 ordinary members (originally 100), plus honorary members. The President is elected annually, the first being Tom Ker. The annual dinner, held every year since 1906, except for the war years, features a prominent Scotsman as main guest (and artefacts from Gallipoli are displayed). They also organise a congratulatory Smoker for the Cornet, the first one being in 1904, and always have a meeting after the Colour Bussing. One of their first public acts was to raise money for the Provost's Chain in 1906, which they have followed with a series of fund-raising causes. The Club has long organised a wreath-laying at the Horse to commemorate the local men who fell at Gallipoli on 12th July 1915. They annually award prizes for a school essay competition (since 1957) and a

shield to the shop-front with the best Common-Riding window display. The club celebrated its centenary in 2004 with a series of events (and a female Provost being invited to the annual dinner for the first time). A history of the Club's first 50 years was published in 1954 and the Centenary volume in 2004 – '... Scotia's boast was Hawick Callants' [JH].

Callant's Song (*kaw-lintz-sawng*) *n.* song with words and music by Ian Seeley, written in 1994 for Ronnie Nichol, and first performed at the 1514 Club Dinner that year by Elliot Goldie. This was the first local song written by Seeley, and was based on an exercise he developed for the music examination at the High School, using his own words. Seeley himself notes the resemblance to the style of Thomas F. Dunhill. It is included on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', sung by Elliot Goldie.

Callender (*kaw-len-dur*) *n.* **James** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Hume in Roberton Parish in 1703.

Callendrick see **Caerlenrig**

caller (*kaw-lur*) *adj., arch.* fresh, cool, refreshing – 'The sun is up, the morning fresh and fair, 'And halesome it's to snuff the cauler air' ' [CPM], 'The cauler breeze frae off the fells, Will lead the dogs to the quarry true' [LHTB], '... The field in need we tax for bread, Our drink's the caller well' [JaHu], '... the forenuin air was caller an clear' [ECS], 'And caller-clear rins Tei'ot, where Kind Providence sae wicely placed it' [DH], 'And there's mony a less pleasant and mair fashious way o' spendin' a caller wunter efternune ... ' [DH], 'I'll rax me doun my nibbie stick And seek the caller air' [WL], 'How oft our braw lads and lasses hae gane In the saft caller shades in the gloaming' [RF], 'The water that cam' frae'd was caller and clear ... ' [JCG], *v., arch.* to cool, freshen – 'Dyce's attention being called ... he drily remarked 'She needna caller her shanks the day for ought she'll get!' [BM1909] (from the Middle English 'calver').

calligo (*caw-li-gō*) *n., arch.* calico, a kind of printed cotton – '... qh was yn prohibit ... any forraigne cloaths, stuffs, hats, caps, stockings, gloves, calligoes, buttoons ... ' [BR1702].

callit (*caw-lee', -li'*) *pp., arch.* called – 'But the said Margaret Tullie denies that she callet her witch, but she grantit she callet her thief ... ' [Ash1635], '... viz. William Scott at the Croce, Robert Scott, callit of Goldielands, present bailies' [BR1638] (cf. the modern **caaed**).

calm (*kawm*) *n., arch.* another name for heddles, the small cords through which the warp is passed in weaving, or the set of these – 'To find a calm to suit the reed, when there is not the same number of threads in each split ... ' [BCM1881].

calsay (*kawl-see*) *n., arch.* causeway, paved road – 'Item, that ilk man keippe the calsay before his awin dure and heritage, under the pane of 40 shillings, bye the payment for keeping thereof' [BR1640] (see also **causa** and **causey**).

calumniat (*ka-lum-nee-a'*) *pp., arch.* calumniated, made false statements about – 'William Elliot of Belie, ye understand the man, He's married with the sister of Scot of Sinton, Who him calumniats with a mis-report, I'le say he is a Liar in his Throat' [CWS].

Calvert (*kal-ver'*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.c.1795) toll-keeper at Whitrope Bar in 1841. His wife was Elizabeth Bell. **William** (19th C.) from Carlisle, he married Jane Wylie and their children included Ann (1865–1919), who was the ancestor of several Carruthers in Hawick. It is unclear if he is the same man as the bandmaster. **William** (19th C.) 3rd Bandmaster of Hawick Saxhorn Band, serving in that role in 1866–71. He was brought back as Bandmaster in 1878 to save the floundering band, which had briefly dissolved. By 1880 he was jointly leading the Hawick and Langholme bands. He lived in Langholm for most of his life, where he was agent of the Prudential Assurance Company and in 1889 was running a small shop. He married Jane Johnstone, who died in Langholm in 1904.

cam (*kam*) *v., arch., poet.* came – 'And cam' and swabbled mei' [JSB], '... Till they cam fra hill and shaw' [JEDM], 'The heat wasna cannie as A cam ti the main road' [ECS], 'But they cam' and condemned it and garred mei flit' [DH], 'But Aa cam' back later on, mind ye, and got the nibbie!' [DH], 'She cam' tae my door when the frost and the snaw ... ' [DJ], '... Gaed hauntin' Herod, and truith to tell, He cam by a scunnersome end himsel' ' [WL] (also written 'kam'; used as the past tense, while 'comed' was the past participle).

Cambustoun (*kam-bus-tin*) *n.* former name for lands listed as part of the estate of Stobs when purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. It is unclear where these lands were, or whether there is simply a transcription error.

Camehill (*kām-hil*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of 'Langhassendean' in Hassendean Parish. Langhassendean was given to Neil Cunningham by his father William in 1457, except for this part.

Camerrell (*ka-mu-rel*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) tenant of the farms of Simon Elliot in Dod Burn, listed in a bond of security signed at Hawick in 1569. It is unclear what the modern transliteration of his name would be.

Cameron (*ka-mu-rin*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** 'Alex' (1845–1911) born at Pluscarden, Elgin, son of John and Janet Ross. He was educated at Pluscarden, Elgin, Aberdeen University (where he graduated M.A. in 1869), Aberdeen Free Church College and Glasgow Free Church College. He was licensed by the Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow in 1874, became assistant at Greenock Middle Free Church 1874–75 and was minister at Greenlaw West 1875–1902. He became minister at the Roberton Free Kirk ('the Snoot Kirk') in 1906. He collapsed and died during evening service and is buried at Borthwick Waas. His grave can be seen in an old postcard. **Alexander Durand** 'Sandy' (??–) history teacher at the High School who wrote many educational books on Scottish history in the 1970s and 80s. **Donald** (b.1828/9) from Inverness-shire, he was a butler at Wilton Lodge in 1861. Probably the same Donald was an innkeeper in Hawick in the 1860s. He was a witness at the trial for the robbery at the Museum in 1865. **Donald** fictional character in 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'A sailor belonging to the Western Highlands'. **Evan** (1845/6–71) graduating M.B. from Glasgow University in 1869 and M.D. in 1871, he went to Denholm as a doctor. However, he died the same year, at the age of 25. **John** (d.1446) of unknown origin, he was Provost of Lincluden and official of St. Andrews, later becoming a Canon of Glasgow, secretary to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Wigtown (later 5th Earl of Douglas) and Rector of Cambuslang. In 1424 he became secretary to King James I, then Keeper of the Privy Seal. He was elected as Bishop of Glasgow in 1425, as successor to William Lauder. However, the Pope claimed the right to select his own appointee, and so he wasn't consecrated as Bishop until 1427. He was thus Hawick's Bishop, remaining until his death. He was a close advisor of the King, including involvement in some unpopular policies involving limiting ecclesiastical liberty, and was accused of improper conduct by the Pope. A strong opponent at this time was William Crozier, the Pope's candidate for Archdeacon of Teviotdale. He served as ambassador to England in 1429, 1430 and 1431. He travelled to the Continent in 1433 and was involved in negotiations to reconcile the Scottish Crown with the Papacy, remaining there for about 3 years, including a period of banishment. He returned to Scotland after the assassination of James I and was Chancellor for the yong James II. He then became embroiled in Douglas politics, and was accused of plotting against the King. Although he kept his bishopric, his power was severely reduced. He died at Glasgow Castle. **Patrick** (15th C.) listed among the Roxburghshire men given remission in 1488/9 for their support of the deceased James III. Most of the men appear to have been associated with Douglas of Cavers. His surname is recorded as 'Camroun'. **Richard** (c.1648–80) born near Leuchars in Fife, his family moved to Falkland, where he became shoolmaster, having been educated for that vocation from an early age. There he became aquainted with some field preachers, and later moved to Edinburgh. In 1675 he was appointed as chaplain and tutor for Sir William Scott of Harden. He supposedly accompanied Lady Scott to Roberton Kirk, but refused to enter to hear an 'indulged' preacher (perhaps John Colt), and next day left to join the Covenanters. In fact he was probably dismissed from Harden, but the next year became chaplain to Lady Douglas of Cavers. In 1678, at the house of Henry Hall at Haugh-head, he was licensed to preach by 4 non-conformist ministers. He became one of the most prominent Covenanter leaders, inciting people in the Scottish south-west to openly oppose the government. He fled to Holland for a while, and on his return led a small band of followers who openly renounced their allegiance to the King. He was hunted down at Airds Moss and killed, his head and hands being put on public display in Edinburgh. Many of his followers were later given an amnesty and formed the Cameronian Regiment. His radical style of religion was called Cameronianism, and many churches professing to this branch of worship sprang up, including one in Denholm. So although he does not seem to have returned to Teviotdale after 1678, he nevertheless continued to influence the area long after his death. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Abbotrule Parish. As a Covenanter he had to flee the region. He was captured and, along with Andrew Gordon, was banished to America. **Dr. William** 'Bill', M.B.E. (??–) from a Highland family, educated in Glasgow and Edinburgh, he came to Hawick in 1958 as a partner with Dr. Milne, serving as a G.P. for 30 years, and being awarded the M.B.E. in 1987.

Cameronian (*ka-me-rō-nee-in*) *n.* term sometimes used synonymously with 'Covenanter',

more precisely a follower of the Rev. Richard Cameron, who was a prominent Covenanter who denounced Charles II, and was killed at the battle of Aird Moss (and who was chaplain and tutor at Harden). His followers were also called 'Reformed' or 'Free Presbyterians', and later the terms 'Dissenters' and 'Independents' were also used.

the Cameronian Chaipel (*thu-ka-me-rō-nee-in-chā-pul, -chā-pul*) *n.* chapel in Denholm used by a local congregation of strict Covenanters, who refused to join the Presbyterian Church. There must have been a meeting place from around 1690, but the purpose-built chapel was erected in about the early 1740s, behind the Poplar Neuk on the Small Green. It had seating for 230 and 3 pulpits, with the preacher's house adjoining the chapel. The site was given by the Laird (probably Archibald Douglas) and the Douglas family worshipped there until the late 19th century. The congregation petitioned to join the Reformed Presbytery in 1769, the letter being signed by Walter Stott, James Hobkirk, John Scott, John Johnston, William Stott and William Henry, with the appointment of Elders being sanctioned in 1770. The first permanent minister was John Arnot (d.1774), followed by James Duncan (1774–1830). After he died the building was used by the Denholm Congregational Church. It became known as the 'Independent Chapel' and by the end of the 19th century as the Meeting House or the Mission Hall. By the 1920s services were held alternately here and at the Free Kirk. But after the reunion of the United Free Church with the Established Church in 1929 the old Cameronian Kirk was closed. The building was used for a while as a blacksmith's, before being demolished after WWII. The adjoining manse still stands and was renamed Elmbank (often just referred to locally as 'the Chaipel').

Cameron's (*ka-me-ronz*) *n.* architect's firm, established in 1982 as Duncan Cameron. In Hawick they worked on the blocks of flats and sheltered housing at Elm Grove, Teviot Court and Wilton Path.

Camieston (*kaw-mee-stin*) *n.* hamlet about a mile south of Newton St. Boswells. In about the early mid-1200s land there was granted to Philip 'de Leya' (the origin is simply 'Cameis' town', since it is recorded belonging to the Chames or Cameis family in the late 12th and early 13th centuries).

Caminshaw (*kaw-min-shaw*) *n.* former name for a high area in the southwest part of Wilton Common. This was close to Mabonlaw and Todshaw, and it was said the tenants of those farms regarded it and Greenhill as their 'headroom'. Although the location is mentioned several times in the description of Wilton Common when the lands were divided, it does not appear on any associated map. It lay to the west of Woolaw Moss and hence appears to correspond to the modern Pisgah Hill (which is not mentioned in the description of Wilton Common) – '. . . and the herds hounded their horses from the moss-side, or Caminshaw' [DCW1765] (it is possible that this was once 'common shaw', i.e. the wood on Wilton Common).

cammel (*caw-mel*) *v., arch.* to argue, dispute – '. . . the skirls an the dirls, the raameen an the raackeen an the cammelleen, the daads an the dunts an the skraucheen an the skreeveen' [ECS], 'A strooshie o' foak cammellin' an' fechtin' amang yin another' [GW].

Campbell (*kam-bul*) *n.* **Alister** 'Sally', 'Big Sal' (1959–) born in Hawick on New Year's Day, he was raised in Burnfoot, where he first started playing rugby. He played for the P.S.A., the for the Linden and had his debut for Hawick R.F.C. at the age of 18. He played in the 2nd row, for a while alongside Alan Tomes. He won 7 top-flight titles with the Greens. He also played for the South and had 15 international caps for Scotland, including being part of the 1984 Grand Slam team. His playing days were ended in 1989 when he broke his leg in a game against Melrose. He later coached for the P.S.A. **Alexander** (18th C.) servant to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. In 1732 he became a Burgess of Edinburgh, gratis, 'for good services'. **Archibald** (c.1507–58) 4th Earl of Argyll, son of Colin, the 3rd Earl. He was Justice General of Scotland, a title that was hereditary at that time. In 1535 he presided over a Justiciary Court in Jedburgh. **Archibald** (18th C.) Excise Officer. He witnessed a baptism in Hawick for baxter William Elliot in 1763. Perhaps the same Archibald who was one of the witnesses for the 'irregular' marriage of George Wallace and Margaret Waugh, recorded in Wilton in 1736. **Capt. Archibald** (18th/19th C.) of the 42nd Highland Regiment (i.e. the Black Watch). He was made an Honorary Burgess, along with 2 fellow officers, when they passed through Hawick shortly after the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. **Archibald** 'Archie' (1824–1904) born in Hawick, son of Duncan and Isabella McLean. He later moved to Glasgow. In 1848 he helped create a cricket club in the Kinning Park area, which became the

Clydesdale Cricket Club, now the city's oldest surviving sporting organisation, with their orginal ground being sold to Glasgow Rangers Football Club. He also helped found Clydesdale Football Club in 1872 and was first President of the Scottish Football Association. **Bruce T.** (1956/7–) Cornet in 1980, he worked as a printer in Hawick. In about 2001 he purchased the firm of Scott & Paterson, 9 High Street. He later assumed sole ownership and retired in 2023. **Capt. ??** (18th/19th C.) recruiting officer for the 91st regiment in Hawick, who became involved in the 1809 disputed Common Riding on the 'royalist' side. He refused to let his servant David Lawrie act as fifer for the 'rebel' Cornet's party. As the party of the 'royalist' Cornet rode up the Loan he was pelted with 'a reeking bucketful, neither of milk nor butter, from Jennie Mitchellhill's byre' and was the object of the 'cleistering' of the mob, causing him to retreat to the Tower Hotel. Campbell was a common name in this regiment, and so it is difficult to guess his first name. He is probably the Captain Campbell whose child's death is recorded in Hawick in 1822. Perhaps the same Captain, 'adjutant of the Regiment N.B. Militia' was mentioned in records related to the balloting of men in 1799. **Donald** (d.1562) son of Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyll and Elizabeth Stewart. He was trained at St. Andrews and by 1525 was appointed Abbot of Coupar (although not without dispute). He was later Senator of the College of Justice and a member of the Privy Council. In 1548 he was nominated as Archbishop of Glasgow, with more dipsute, and he was never consecrated. He also sought the bishopric of Brechin, but appears never to have succeeded there either. He became a Protestant, and is said to have left 5 illegitimate sons. **Duncan** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabella McLean and their son Archibald was baptised in 1824. **George** (18th C.) servant to dyer Robert Pringle in Hawick. He (along with his master) witnessed a baptism for gardener Alexnder Bunyan in 1743. **Rev. James Wilson** 'Jim' (b.1954/5) born in Falkirk, son of Graham and Williamina Wilson. He was educated in Falkirk and studied teaching at Calendar Park College 1972–75. He worked as a teacher 1975–78, but went back to university later, graduating B.D. from St. Andrews in 1992. He was licensed by Falkirk Presbytery in 1992, was assistant at Erskine 1992–93, was at Bethesda Church, Aberdeen, U.S.A. 1993–94 and at Bearsden New Kilpatrick 1994–95. He was ordained as minister of Ashkirk with Selkirk in 1995. In 2010 he left for Ceres, Kemback and Springfield in Fife. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Jon Cambell in Newtoune' in 1623 when, along with Andrew Allan in Headshaw, he acted as cautioner for Mungo Scott in Castleside. It is unclear which Newton this was. **Corp. John** (17th C.) recorded in 1688 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish for Robert Elliot in Harwood. **John** (18th C.) worked as private tutor in Edinburgh. He became assistant preacher to Rev. Simon Haliburton at Ashkirk, perhaps in the 1780s; he was described as being 'an old preacher' with very different habits than those of his very formal and sober employer. **Rev. John** (1778–1857) younger son of Rev. William of Lilliesleaf, where he was baptised. He is recorded in 1798 as 'Mr John Campbell Student in Divinity Lilliesleaf' on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia; however, John Bryce, shoemaker from Currie Parish, served as substitute for him in the Militia. He was licensed to preach by Selkirk Presbytery in 1800 and became minister at Selkirk in 1806, being presented by James, Duke of Roxburghe; this was dspite members of the Lilliesleaf congregation petitioning the Duke to appoint him as his father's successor at Lilliesleaf. In 1809 he married Jane (d.1873), daughter of Richard Sherriff, farmer near Stow. He wrote about the Parish of Selkirk for the New Statistical Account. He died in Bridge of Allan. **John** (b.c.1805) cattle-dealer at Alton. He was listed there among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. On the 1841 census his wife was Elizabeth and they had a son John. **John** (1817–70) baker of 10 High Street, taking over from Robert Grierson. In 1851 he married Wilhelmina ('Mina') Michie, who died in 1880. Their children were Neil (died young), John (Cornet in 1877), William (died in Australia), Robert, Neil, Beatrice, Isabella and Walter. **John** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Sarah Harrison and their children included: Elias Johnes (b.1849); Agnes (b.1852); and Robert (b.1854). **John** (1858–81) son of baker John and Wilhelmina Michie. He was elected Cornet in 1877 at a public meeting, after the Council had refused to make any appointment following a street accident the previous year. He died only 4 years later and is commemorated in a poem by Thomas Chapman. **John** (1872–c.1950) from Walkerburn, he was a baritone singer. In 1933 he recorded 4 Hawick songs in Edinburgh, with Philip Kiddie on the piano. These may be the earliest recordings of 'Bonnie Teviotdale', 'Up wi' the Banner', 'I Like Auld Hawick' and 'The

Border Queen'. **Neil** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of the Plough on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Perhaps the same Neil was living in Lilliesleaf on the 1841 census. **Rev. Reginald Franklin** (b.1951) born in Edinburgh, son of Edward Crichton and Phyllis Gwendoline Franklin. He was educated at Boroughmuir, Edinburgh University and Moray House, and worked briefly in catering. He was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1977 and was assistant at Largs St. John's 1977–79. In 1979 he was ordained as minister of Castleton and Saughtree with Newcastleton Congrgational Church from 1979. He moved to Cumbernauld Kildrum in 1989 and demitted in 1993. In 1977 he married Rosemary Anne Walker (b.1954), daughter of George Adamson and they had a son Neil Alexander (b.1987). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) lawyer who leased the lands of Roberton from Gideon Scott of Highchester in 1705. **Rev. Robert** (19th C.) ordained in 1846, he was the first incumbent of the Episcopal Church in Hawick, 1847–54. He had been master of St. John's School in Jedburgh and was transferred to Hawick a year after the Episcopalian mission was first set up. Services took place in the Grammar School, Inglis' Ball-room (i.e. the Half-Moon Hotel) and then the new Episcopalian Church School. He also taught a school on the High Street (probably the one on Half Moon Yard) 1846–53, being assisted by R. Robertson. In 1851, along with Mr. Dickerman (the Duke of Buccleuch's chaplain), he started a mission in Selkirk, which became the Church of St. John's the Evangelist there. In the 1852 directory he was listed as master at the Episcopal School on Damside. He left Hawick for Glen Almond or perhaps St. Ninian's in Perth and was later at St. Andrews, Aberdeen. A photograph of him exists. **Robert** (b.1822/3) born in Cavers Parish, he was a cattle dealer living at Stintyknowe in 1851. In 1861 he was at Whitehaugh farming 200 acres and employing 3 people. His brother David, a mason, was living with him. In 1868 the pair of brothers were farmers at Greensidehall. He married Alice (or Alison) Govenlock and their children included John. **Thomas** (1777–1844) poet, born in Glasgow, where he was educated, he spent some time in Edinburgh where his contemporaries included Sir Walter Scott and Dr. John Leyden. He lived most of his life in London and was a much recited sentimentalist of Victorian times, e.g. 'The Pleasures of Hope'. He was said to have worked for a while as secretary to Lord Minto. He spent the night in Hawick at the inn owned by local poet James Ruickbie after they had met by accident near Colterscleuch. A story is also told of how he drafted the first sketch of 'Lochiel' while visiting Minto. **William** (17th/18th C.) servant to Archibald Douglas of Cavers. He was made a Burgess of Edinburgh, gratis, in 1719. **Rev. William** (1727–1804) son of William, a surveyor with H.M. Customs in Kirkcaldy (there is some confusion over whether he was born in 1727 or 1737). He was educated at Edinburgh University, licensed by the Prebytery there in 1758 and in 1759 ordained as minister of the Low Meeting in Berwick. He came to Lilliesleaf in 1760, where he was presented by John, Duke of Roxburghe, and he stayed until his death. He was a large man with a very loud voice, known as 'Roarin Willie', but said to be one of the most popular ministers in the district. In 1788 he is recorded owning part of Midlem in Bowden Parish. By that time he had also acquired the lands of Friarshaw in Lilliesleaf Parish (probably from Riddell of Newhouse), valued at £285 13s 4d; he also held other lands acquired from Riddell of Newhouse (valued at about £28) and teinds valued at £60. He also purchased lands in Lilliesleaf from Alexander Chatto. He was said (by W.N. Kennedy) to be one of the ministers called to exorcise an apparent haunting in Ashkirk. He was also known for his drinking, with a story being told of how he was discovered by a parishioner asleep at the roadside one morning after a hard night, and when asked if it was him, replied 'Whisht, woman, it's a wager'. The oldest known Lilliesleaf communion token is from his incumbency, bearing the date 1796. He is recorded on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls, in 1797 having 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He is also recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811 as having acquired land in Lilliesleaf Parish from Riddell of Newhouse, with a value of £28 2s 9 $^{10}/_{12}$ (probably Friarshaw, perhaps in sterling). In 1759 he married Margaret, only daughter of Alexander Home, the minister of Stichill, and she died in 1813. Their children were: Agnes, who married William Scott, writer, in Edinburgh in 1779; William, who became a legal apprentice in Edinburgh in 1777, but died 4 years later; Alexander (b.1763); Edward (b.1765), who died in the East Indies; Jean (b.1767), who married Thomas Tod; Robert (b.1768), a Captain in the Royal Navy; Margaret (b.1770), who married William Farquharson, a doctor in Edinburgh; David (b.1772); Elizabeth (b.1773); George Home (b.1775), who died young; Marion, Marjorie or 'Mannie' (b.1776), who married Robert Gillan,

the minister of Hawick in Edinburgh in 1798; John (b.1778), who became minister at Selkirk, although members of the Lilliesleaf congregation had petitioned the Duke of Roxburghe to appoint him as his father's successor; Janet or Jessie (b.1779), who died young; and William Scott. He wrote a description of Lilliesleaf Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account. His descendants presented a new pulpit to Lilliesleaf Kirk. **William** (b.c.1814) from outside Roxburghshire, he was listed as a 'type founder' on the Howegate in 1841, living with Ann, probably his wife. He presumably made printer's type for one of the early publishers in Hawick. **Rev. William Francis** 'Frank' (1957–2017) born in Paisley, son of William Cross and Marjorie Margaret Sheelagh Nelson. He was educated in Rutherglen and Cambuslang and graduated B.A. from Strathclyde University in 1976. He then worked as an accountant, was Secretary for Queen's Park F.C. 1979–81, was a legal assistant and administrator for Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council. He graduated B.D. from Glasgow University in 1988, was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1988, was assistant at Ayr Auld Kirk 1988–89 and in 1989 was ordained as minister of Irvine Relief Bourtreehill. In 1991 he became minister of Ancrum, taking on the linked charge of Lilliesleaf in 1994 and the further linked charges of Crailing and Eckford in 1999. He was known for refereeing local football matches. In 1991 he married Alexis Carnegie (b.1957), daughter of Edward Graham and his wife had 3 children from a previous marriage.

the Camp Burn (*thu-kawmp-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Borthwick from the south-east, between Deanburnhaugh and Philhope, about a mile or so after Broadlee farm. There is a picturesque waterfall by he road. About 150 m up the stream, on the right hand side are a series of earthworks, apparently once known as 'Africa'. The suggestion that this was once a Roman (or British) camp presumably gave rise to the name of the stream. In fact it appears to be a fortified homestead of early mediæval date, covering almost an acre, overlain with several later buildings, whose foundations can still be made out. 3 other sets of building foundations can be found on the opposite bank. A rough stone ball found near here is in Hawick Museum.

Camping Hole (*kawm-pin-hōl*) *n.* popular name for a field at Spittal-on-Rule. The name is probably related to the large stones that were said to have been unearthed there from time to time.

Campioncroft (*kawm-pee-in-kroft*) *n.* former name for lands that lay within the East Mains of Hawick. Adam Cessford occupied these lands in 1557, when they are 'Campiouncroft' in a charter relating to Trinity Collegiate Church. In 1565/6 the lands were still occupied by Adam Cessford, but tenanted by William Scott, and said to lie in the lands of East Mains (it is unclear where exactly the lands were, or the origin of the name, although it seems likely it derives from Old Scots 'campioun', a champion, perhaps associated with a reaping competition).

the Camp Knowes (*thu-kawmp-nowz*) *n.* former popular name for a series of hills to the west of Ashkirk that contain hill-forts. This could be the 'kempis knowis' recorded in 1536 as part of the kirklands of Ashkirk when (along with 'clewis') it was renated for 20 shillings per year by Richard Bothwell, Parson, to Simon Shortreed, Vicar.

the Camp Knowes (*thu-kawmp-nowz*) *n.* former name of an area near the head of the Ewes. This was where James V and his men encamped in 1530 before their murderous meeting with Johnnie Armstrong and his followers.

Camp Knowes (*kawmp-nowz*) *n.* hill just to the south-east of Clarilaw in Bowden Parish. It contains Blackchester fort, as well as a triangulation pillar, and reaches a height of 152 m.

Campknowe Plantin (*kawmp-now-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation on the former Synton estate, east of Ashkirk, and south of Synton Mains farm. Just to the east of the plantation, on the northern slopes of Blackcastle Hill, are the remains of a hill-fort and later enclosure within it. It lies at the northeast end of a rocky ridge and is complex in form, but partially destroyed by cultivation and the former plantation.

Campknowes (*kawmp-nows*) *n.* farmstead in the Ewes valley, located about 200 m south-west of Fiddleton. Road-maker William Johnstone and his family were living there in 1841 and 1851. The name probably derives from earthworks that were formerly there; this had already been obliterated by the plough in 1875, although it is said that an old battle-axe and stone coffin had been found nearby. A cist was also discovered some time before 1912 (perhaps the same one), containing human remains, flints and arrow-heads.

Camp Plantin (*kawmp-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation adjacent to Alton Pond, just north of Newhouses farm. It is named after the earthwork at its southern corner.

camshauchelt (*kam-shaw-chel'*) *pp., poet.* crooked, distorted – 'As for sic as turn agley til thair camshauchelet wayes, the Lord sall leede thame furth wi' the wurkers o' inequitie' [HSR].

Camys see **Minti Kames**

can (*kin, kawn*) *v.* can (note the usual pronunciation) – 'what can ee dae aboot yer kin?'.

can (*kawn*) *n., arch.* a wooden vessel for holding liquids – 'Can is a wooden decanter. 'Kit, cap and can' is a phrase used to express all kinds of meat and drink' [JL].

Canada (*ka-nu-du*) *n.* large, thinly populated country in North America. Many Borderers emigrated there, particularly in the early-to-mid 19th century. A focal place for emigrated was the area of Galt (now part of Cambridge, adjacent to Waterloo) in Ontario. In the 1808 death register there is recorded 'Mr Stanley Canadian's Child' and 11 days later 'Miss Lindoe – a Canadian'; what these Canadians were doing in Hawick (and why they died) is not known. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau's mother was an Elliot, who can trace her roots back to Robert Elliot, whose father was at 'Hargleclughhead' when he was baptised in Hobkirk Parish; this could be Harecleuchhead near the original southern boundary of Hawick Common. The regions of Vancouver, Galt and Toronto have all held their own versions of Hawick Common Riding.

the Canadian Stakes (*thu-ka-nā-dee-in-stāks*) *n.* race run on the Saturday of the Common Riding in the later 19th century with prize money raised by subscriptions of exiles in Canada.

Candelles (*kawn-delz*) *n.* former name for lands, probably near Falnash. It was recorded in a 1464 sasine of Simon Dalgleish for 'Fallinesch, Candelles, Calfshawis, et tribus husbandiis in Mynto'. It thus seems likely that it was near to Falnash and the adjacent Calfshaw, but the location is now lost (the spelling an pronunciation are uncertain).

Candlemas (*kan-dul-mis*) *n.* one of the Scottish quarter days, falling on 2nd February, commemorating the purification of the Virgin Mary. In former times candles were blessed on this day. It was also sometimes called 'Bleeze-money day' in local schools, and in the 18th century was celebrated with cock fighting.

Candy Jean (*kawn-dee-jeen*) *n.* Hawick character of the mid-19th century, perhaps a seller of confectionary – 'Peggy Duncan and Jenny Din, Nellie Herkness and Mensie Mein; The Wilton Priest wi' his coat o' skin, Staney Stewart and Candy Jean' [HI].

cangle (*kawng-gul*) *v., poet.* to dispute, argue – 'I'll fight wi' the bodie an' cangle, Till I get him laid i' the mou'd' [JoHa].

canker (*kawng-kur*) *v., arch.* to fret, become bad-tempered, make cross – 'May ill befa' the cankered loon, That winna mak' the pint stoup clatter' [GWe].

cankert (*kawng-kur'*) *pp., arch.* bad-tempered – 'Yer driver, drookit wi' the rain, An' whyles halffou, Turns canker't, an' his temper gane Wreaks't a' on you!' [JJ].

cankersome (*kawng-kur-sum*) *adj., arch.* bad-tempered, cantankerous – 'In dreary short December days He's cankersome and grippy . . . ' [TCh].

canna see **canni**

cannae see **canni**

canneh see **canni**

canni (*kaw-ni, -ne, -nu*) *contr.* cannot – 'A canni dae eet', 'ee canni shove yer granny off a bus', 'A canni git ony satisfaction', '. . . But the bonny brode, by the bridegroom's side, I canna speak her beauty' [JTe], 'An' muckle mair I canna name, In troth I think but little shame . . . ' [JoHa], 'Now landlords a' may sair lament, For tenants canna raise the rent' [JoHa], 'If ee canni mind the line make eet up!' [IWL], '. . . Weel, Aw canneh gaun the day' [RM], '. . . where yin canna sei bye yin's neb' [ECS], 'It canna bring back joy to me . . . ' [WE], '. . . Oppression canna make it swuther' [JEDM], 'But I canna resist looking for them' [DH], '. . . That siller canna buy' [WL] (also spelled 'canna', 'cannae', etc., and having varying pronunciation; **ca'** is an even shorter form).

cannie (*kaw-nee*) *adj.* careful, easy-going, cautious, – 'she's an awfi cannie sowl', 'I ken he was cannie an' clever, An' great was the wit o' his pow' [JoHa], '. . . That cannie voice we kenned sae weel' [JJ], 'Haud laigh wi' the stubble, But cannie and clean There's nocht without trouble, Ye mauna complain' [GWe], 'Thinks I, I'd better canny gang The nicht is young, the morn's lang' [WP], 'And what better river than oor Te'iot itsel' . . . Rinnin canny and clear for the maist pairt' [DH], '. . . gangin' gey canny, for the bairk's soft ablow grund' [DH], 'Ah weel, my man, I dinna doobt You'll meet a canny drowe . . . ' [WL], astute with money – 'ee'll no get onyhin oot o him, ei's ower cannie', comfortable, pleasant – 'The heat wasna cannie as A cam ti the main road' [ECS], favourable, without unpleasant consequences – 'Aw'll tell ye hoo't was made, but dinna mention't owre again, for ony sake, for it's no canny to speak o't' [WNK], *poet.* skillful, dexterous – 'At every

shout a grove of spears was flung, From cany bows a million arrows sprung' [JL] (also spelled 'canny' and 'cany'; the origin is obscure; it was formerly used as part of several nicknames).

Cannie Davie (*kaw-nee-dā-vee*) *n.* nickname of **David Cuthbert** – 'Baith auld and young are mixed I trow – Rob Lurgie lingers wi' the lave, Caleb and Clinty seem cronies now Wi' Hornie Robbie and Cannie Dave' [HI], 'Puir Cannie Davie, simple lad, Was forward brought, his case was bad – He'd begged a bawbee in the street . . . ' [JCG] (also 'Dave').

the Canniegate (*th0-kaw-nee-gā'*) *n.* local pronunciation for **Canongate** in Denholm – '. . . an seine A gaed stairgin up the 'Canniegate!' ' [ECS].

cannie on (*kaw-nee-ōn*) *interj.* be careful, steady on.

cannier (*kaw-nee-ur*) *adj.* more careful, more cautious with money – 'Shoot me yersel, faither; ye'll do it cannier than the French' [RM].

canniest (*kaw-nee-ist*) *adj.* most careful, shrewdest – 'their own cherished hero Wallace, whose canniest blow clove Englishmen to the breekbands at least' [WNK].

Cannie Wattie (*kaw-nee-waw'-ee*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott** of the Salt House.

the Cannie Wumman (*thu-kaw-nee-wu-min*) *n.* nickname of **Mrs. Scoon**.

cannily (*kaw-ni-lee*) *adv.* carefully, cautiously – '. . . And herd them cannily, stot and stirk, Frae the Tweedside braes in the rowk and mirk' [WL].

cannin (*kaw-nin*) *v., arch.* being able to – '. . . an, bairn-leike, kickin up a waap at no canneen geet a hurl' [ECS], 'Wi' him no cannin' wun hyim' [ECS], wi' the railway strike' [GW] (an example of the use of additional modal verbs in Hawick; also written 'canneen').

Canning (*kaw-ning*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Edinburgh who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He presumably had a local connection.

canni've (*kaw-ni-uv, -niv*) *contr.* can't've, cannot have – 'Ee canni've got that in Hawick, did ee?'.

cannle see **caunle**

Cannoby (*kaw-nō=bee*) *n., arch.* local pronunciation of **Canonbie**, *adj.* relating to Canonbie – 'Ha! cries the learned reader, this is fine, To write of horses, cows, and Cannoby brood swine' [JR], 'Likewise, James Turnbull, Canabi Mills' [HAST1866].

the Cannon Inn (*thu-kaw-nin-in*) *n.* popular name for **the Ordnance Airms**, a Hawick hostelry of the early 19th century, situated in part of 12 High Street. But about 1840 it had become a grocer's shop, run by William Laidlaw, and later was where the Royal Bank was built in 1857/8.

canny see **cannie**

Canonbie (*ka-nin-bee*) *n.* smal town in Dumfries & Galloway, about 2 miles from the Border, on the River Esk and the A7. The Cross Keys was a 17th century coaching inn. The priory from which it gets its name was founded by David I in the 12th century and destroyed in 1542. The town, as well as 'the grund wher the cloister, housis, bigingis, and yairdis of Cannabie wer situate, and ar now demolisched' were listed in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. It is also the name of the surrounding parish, which was joined with Roxburghshire in 1672, but must have been returned soon after. It is said that when the English Wardens claimed the area as English the residents objected, declaring they had always been Scottish. The established church there was part of the Presbytery of Hawick for part of the 20th century. In the 16th and 17th centuries the area was a stronghold of the Armstrongs Population (1991) 390 (it is 'Canoby' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561 and 'Canabie' on Gordon's c.1650 map; it is 'Cannaby' in 1578 and 'Cannabie' in 1580; see also **Cannoby**).

Canongate (*kaw-nin-gā'*) *n.* street in Denholm, being the continuation of Sunnyside and Leyden Roads. The name possibly relates to the monks of Melrose who owned lands there in the 14th century. It was well-known as the location of Mrs. Mack's shop in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and all the houses there were thatched until about 1900 (also sometimes 'the Canongate').

Canongate Brig (*kaw-nin-gā'-brig*) *n.* ancient stone bridge in Jedburgh, built in the 16th century, and probably quite similar to Hawick's former Auld Brig.

Cant (*kawn'*) *n.* **Charles** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, whose wife was Abigail (with no surname). Their son James was baptised in 1692. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1694 he witnessed a baptism for James Inglis. He married Isobel Brown and their children included William (b.1693) and Isobel (b.1698). Isobel (b.1698), baptised to John and Isobel 'Hislope' is probably also his child.

cantel (*kan-tel*) *n., arch.* a head, especially the crown – 'A planteet masel i the machine, takin tent no ti crack ma cantel as A claam in' [ECS].

cantie (*kawn-tee*) *adj., arch., poet.* cheerful, merry, lively, pleasant, comfortable – 'A thousan' blessins wi' a row, Light, canty Andrew, on your pow' [JR], 'Nellie Nisbet, a douce canty auld body, kept the Cross Keys' [AL], 'My canty, witty, rhyming ploughman, I hafflins doubt it is na true, man' [BS], '... An' try to rouse her up, till cantie She sing some couthie, kindly rantie' [JoHa], 'Hale be your heart, my cantie cheel', May gudeness gie ye maut and meal' [JoHa], 'Blithe wi' their canty cheer, Fond frien' an' neeber dear ... ' [HSR], 'Oh! the canty auld bodies, sae friendly and free, Come back to my mind as I look on the tree' [DA], 'But this night I maun' tak' it and tune again, And lilt ye ance mair a canty bit strain' [VW], '... An' we're a' sae croose an' cantie round our ain fireside' [JJ], 'I'll bide content and canty there – A day frae Hawick's a day wasted!' [DH], 'But Meg was canty, and settled crouse, And she made a hame o' her guidman's hoose' [WL] (also written 'canty'; perhaps related to Low German and Dutch words).

cantiest (*kawn-tee-ist*) *adj., arch.* merriesty, most pleasant – 'This is the lesson Royal toun, That the cantiest scholar lairns ... ' [WL].

cantily (*kawn-tu-lee*) *adv., arch.* cheerfully, pleasantly – '... Met beasts at play, and drave them a' away, And cantilie settled doon' [TK].

cantrip (*kawn-trip*) *n., arch., poet.* a magic spell, charm, trick, antic, piece of mischief – '... and burning the heart of one of the horses that had died through their mischievous cantrips' [EM1820], 'For witchcraft he had mony charms, Each cantrip he could foil: He said that every haggard witch Should burn in tar and oil' [JLu], '... although he could not fix with any certainty upon the witch whose cantrips were thus fatal to his kye' [HAST1861], '... and if 'Spunk the Miser' ... tries ony o' his cantrips, up'll gaun the knuckles and he'll get sic a dight ... ' [JEDM], '... And cuts sic cantrips in the air' [JBS], 'Treetops toss in the wind's cantrips flung ... ' [WL] (from Old Norse; often plural).

canty see **cantie**

cap (*kawp*) *n., arch.* a wooden bowl – 'A cap is turned out of one piece of wood ... 'Kit, cap and can' is a phrase used to express all kinds of meat and drink' [JL], '... the grey mare he is represented as craving with a few oats in a caup' [WNK] (also written 'caup').

cape (*kāp*) *v., arch.* to cover with a cope – 'Pd in, part for caping the cloke lynx [clock chain], 3 0 0' [BR1733].

cape-house (*kāp-hows*) *n., arch.* a small erection on top of a building – 'The Cape-house-door they burst in twain; Then down the Stairs they come amain" [CWS].

Capellanus (*ka-pe-la-nus*) *n.* **Henry** (13th C.) recorded as 'Henry de Chapeleyn' in Roxburghshire when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. His seal bire a 6-leafed figure and the name 'S'HENRICI CAPELLANI'. It is unclear where he came from in Roxburghshire. **John** (d.1147) Tironensian cleric, possibly of Norman origin, who was chaplain of King David I. He became Bishop of Glasgow and established Glasgow Cathedral. It seems likely he had some involvement in the establishment of the Tironensian monastery at Selkirk in 1113, and certainly is mentioned in the charter. He was the first Bishop of Glasgow who is known to have had local influence. He had a serious dispute over authority with the Archbishop of York, even travelling to Rome at one point. Around 1136 he gave up being Bishop, but returned a year or 2 later. He was buried in Jedburgh Abbey, whose foundation he presided over. **Walter** (d.1232) chaplain to William the Lion, he became Bishop of Glasgow after the resignation of Florence in 1207. He thus has authority over the Hawick area. He was one of 4 Scottish Bishops to visit Rome in 1215 and returned in 1218 to seek absolution from te excommunication placed on the whole Kingdom of Scotland. He had the church of Ashkirk confirmed to bim in 1216 by Pope Honorius III. He was later investigated for obtaining the bishopric by bribery and for nepotism and maintaining an immoral household, but the case appears to have been dropped. He may also be referred to as being 'of St. Albans'. His seal bore the figure of a bishop standing on a crescent, with one hand raised and the othe holding a crozier, and with the words 'SIGILL. WALTERI DEI GRA. GLASGUENSIS EPI.' (the name simply meant 'chaplain', and hence may never have been a surname).

Capelrig see **Cappitrig**

capestane (*kāp-stān*) *n., poet.* a copestone – 'The stane whilk the biggers rejecket, the same is become the capestane o' the nuik' [HSR].

capfi (*cawp-fi*) *n., arch.* a capful, quarter of a peck, a standard measure for dry goods – '... was sent by his father to Hawick, with one shilling to purchase a stone of barley-meal, a capful of salt, a pound of butter, and a pennyworth of tobacco' [SM1816].

the Capon Trei (*thu-kā-pon-trī*) *n.* ancient oak tree located off the A68 just south of Jedburgh. It is supposed to be one of the last oaks of

the original Jed Forest. Its trunk has a circumference of about 10 m, but has split and decayed, and the tree limbs are supported on props. It was much damaged in a storm of 1882. It is visited during the Jedburgh Common Riding – 'I'll roam again by the Eildons three, And muse by the classic Jed; I'll seek the shade of the Capon Tree, To make my noontide bed' [JBB] (the name may be a corruption of the 'Capuchin Order' of monks).

Cappercleugh (*kaw-pur-klooch*) *n.* settlement at the junction of the Yarrow and Meggat valleys, at the north-west corner of St. Mary's Loch (also written 'Cappercleuch').

Cappitrig (*kaw-pee'-rig*) *n.* lands in Hassendean Parish, referred to in a charter of about 1537 when the eastern half of the Mains was returned from David Scott 'in Clarelaw' to William Scott of Hassendean. The lands were bounded on the east by the Grinding Burn and on the west by 'Our Lady Land' and lay close to Hassendean Tower. In 1538 2 letters of reversion relating to these lands were stolen from a box belonging to William Scott of Hassendean in Edinburgh by Thomas Turnbull of Rawflat. A (presumably related) dispute in 1540 was between William Scott and Thomas Turnbull (farmer at Rawflat) over a 'wadset' for 'Nether Copit Rig' and the lands of 'Easter Mains called Coppit Rig'. In 1556 there was a sasine for the lands of Hassendeanbank and 'Capelrig' to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford and his wife Isabel. In 1604 the lands of 'Easter and Wester Cappitrig' were given to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, probably to pay off the debst of Robert Scott of Hassendean. The lands of 'Easter and Wester Copetrig with pertinents', in the Barony of Hassendean, are still listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663. By 1684 the superiority was held by the Earl of Roxburghe, continuing in 1696 (it is 'Capitrig' in 1537, 'Coppitrig' in 1538, Coppit Rig' in 1540, 'Cappitrig' in 1604 and 'Copetrig' in 1663).

Cappuck (*kaw-puk*) *n.* farm a few miles east of Jedburgh, site of a small Roman fort, occupied in the 1st and 2nd centuries, where pottery fragments and 3 inscribed stones were excavated. The fort is situated on on Dere Street. There were Riddells here in the 19th century (the origin of the name is uncertain, with the first element perhaps meaning 'chief' and the second being from the Old English 'huc', meaning a point of land; the name is first recorded in 1602).

Captain (*cap-tin*) *n.* nickname for **Thomas Turnbull** recorded in the early 1680s.

Captain Menty (*kap-tin-men-tee*) *n.* fictional character in William Easton's song 'The Anvil Crew' – 'And Captain Menty walk'd the deck, While Buckham mann'd the wheel [WE].

caption (*kap-shin*) *n., arch.* legal apprehension, an arrest warrant – '... the Erle of Buccleughe caussit rais vpoun the lettres of horneing lettres of captioun, and apprehendit the said Robert Ellot' [SB1624].

Carborne (*kar-bōrn*) *n.* **John** listed in 1544 as 'Clemyt Crossers man', when he was among local men who gave their assurances to the English. It is unclear where they lived, or which Clement this was, although lands near the Slitrig are likely, and it is possible it was Clem Crozier of Stobs. It is also unclear if this surname has a modern equivalent.

Carby Hill see **Caerby Hill**

cardit (*kawr-dee', -di'*) *pp.* carded, combed fibres – 'O wae to the day that I first cardit woo', O dool to the weary beginning o't' [JoHa] (see cf. **caird**).

Cardonnel (*kawr-do-nel*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1820) from Northumberland, he studied medicine, but became an antiquarian and numismatist. He published 'Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland' in 1788. This included a sketch of old Hassendean Kirk (also known as 'Adam Mansfeldt de Cardonnel-Lawson').

carefi (*kār-fi*) *adj.* careful – 'be carefi what ee wush for, ee might juist git eet', 'Ilk bodie that is carefu', thuthfu', Can no' get time to take a mouthfu' ...' [JoHa] (also spelled 'carefu' etc.).

careni (*kār-ni*) *contr.* care not, don't care – 'I carena tho' your worships kend it, A doggerell piece I just hae endit' [JR], 'But I fear ye carena for me, Willie, But I fear ye carena for me' [JTe], 'But I carena to gang back to leeve, My hert wad be but wae To miss the hert that made for me The bield below the brae' [FL], 'The Bewcastle reivers sweer They carena for Harden's lord ...' [TK], ' 'Bout forest trees let Gala brag, We carena what belang them' [JT] (also written 'carena' etc.).

Carewud Rig (*kār-wud-rig*) *n.* spur of land in the upper Hermitage valley, being a northern projection of Geordie's Hill, between the farms of Carewoodrig and Billhope on the road from Fiddleton to Hermitage. There are the remains of a rectangular enclosure there and on the north bank of the Carewoodrig Burn there is a 'burnt mound'.

Carewudrig (*kār-wud-, kā-ru'-rig*) *n.* Carewoodrig, farm on the road from Fiddleton to the Hermitage valley. It is probably the place marked

'Kerriot rigg' in the headwaters of the Ewes valley on one Blaeu's 1654 maps and may be the place labelled 'A common cald Cars-ceud' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Carsclud Hill' on another of Blaue's maps. Mungo Beattie was there in 1623. John Hall was shepherd there in the late 18th century. Robert Scott was farmer there in 1797 and John Nichol was tenant in 1841. By 1851 it was the home of shepherd John Telfer and family and John's son John was shepherd there in 1861 – 'Billhope braes for bucks and raes, And Carit-rigs for swine, And Tarras for the guid bull-trout, If it be ta'en in time' [T] (it is 'Carretrig' in 1623, 'Carritrigg' in 1718, 'Kerritrig' in 1797; 'Carrotrigg' in 1841 and 1851 and 'Carwoodridge' in 1861 and 1907; the earlier forms probably represent the local prounciation; an alternative form of the traditional rhyme has 'Carit haughs', but this place is surely meant').

Carewudrig Burn (*kār-wud-rig-burn*) *n.* stream that follows the road between the Hermitage valley and Fiddleton, running into the Ewes Water near Burnfoot farm.

Carewudrig Hope (*kār-wud-rig-hōp*) *n.* area in the upper part of the Hermitage valley, north of the farm of Carewoodrig and south of Tudhope Hill. Near where the Carewoodrighope Burn joins Craigy Cleuch there are 4 enclosures, and a little to the south-east is an area of rig and furrow. Where Ashy Sike joins the burn there is a small building platform and nearby the remains of an old quarry.

Carey (*kā-ree*) *n.* **Henry** Lord Hunsdon (c.1524–96) son of Mary Boleyn, cousin of Elizabeth I, and possibly the illegitimate son of Henry VIII. He was Governor of Berwick and Warden of the English East Marches, later Lord Chamberlain. He served as Warden of the English East March 1568–96, being Lord Warden General from 1589. 2 letters from him to Queen Elizabeth and her Lieutenant describe the raid into the Scottish Borders made by forces led by him and the Earl of Sussex as reprisals following the 'Northern uprising'. Their men laid waste to the countryside around Hawick in April 1570, causing the inhabitants to unthatch their houses and burn the thatch themselves to avoid helping the enemy, before fleeing. They destroyed what remained, but left Drumlanrig's Tower intact, including the Town's goods that were stored inside. They also found Branxholme abandoned and burned, but nevertheless decided to blow up part of it, describing it as 'a very strange howse, and well sett; and very pleasant gardens and orchards abowt ytt, and well kept, but all destroyed'. In contrast he was also patron of the Globe Theatre in Shakespeare's time. **Sir John** (d.1617) 2nd son of Henry, Lord Hunsdon. He was Marshal of Berwick and Deputy Warden, becoming Warden of the East Marches in his own right in 1601. He succeeded his brother George as 3rd Lord Hunsdon in 1603. **Sir Robert** (c.1561–1639) son of Henry, Lord Hunsdon. He became deputy Warden of the English West March in 1593 and of the East March in 1595, becoming Warden in 1596. From 1598–1603 he was Warden of the Middle March, being known for keeping order and strictly enforcing the law. He was involved in a major incident with the Armstrongs at Tarras Moss in 1601. Later he supposedly rode 300 miles in 2 days to tell King James that Elizabeth was dead. He wrote some memoirs, which contain fascinating details of life on the Border in those times, and many of his exploits have been fictionalised by P.F. Chisholm (also written 'Cary').

carfuffle (*ka-fu-ful, kur-fu-ful*) *n.* disorder, shambles, confused situation, state of agitation – 'hei's in a right carfuffle', *v.* to ruffle, discompose, to become ruffled or perturbed – '. . . his lang black goun hang straucht to his cutes ne'er i' the least curfufled' [EM1820].

carfufflt (*kur-fu-ful'*) *pp.* ruffled, confused – 'But, sir, my brain hath been sae tufflt, An' my puir musie sae corfufflt' [JoHa].

cargi (*kawr-gi, kawr-ge*) *n.* cargo (also spelled 'cargih').

Carglass (*kar-glis*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, first recorded in a rental roll of c.1376 as 'Carglas', with a value of 24 shillings. It was 'Carglais' in 1541 when described as being leased to Alexander Armstrong (son of 'Ill Will') and valued at 24 shillings. The location is uncertain, but probably close to Mangerton.

Carham (*kaw-rum*) *n.* Northumbrian village on the Tweed. It was the site of a battle between the Danes and the English in 833, and nearby there was also the battle in 1018 between the Scots and Strathclyde armies, under Malcolm II, and the Northumbrians under Uchtred. The resulting defeat of the English led to the Borderline being set at the Tweed, and the Lothian and Borders areas being included in Scotland. The nearby Redden Burn has marked some of the Borderline since 1222, and its crossing was a regular meeting point for Wardens of the East Marches. The village is now also the end of the Tweed Raft Race.

cark (*kark*) *n., arch.* worry, anxiety – 'The toun life's a stuffy life Hedged roon wi' cark and care' [WL].

Carkettle (*kawr-ke'-ul*) *n.* **John** of Marcle (16th C.) convicted in 1570 of failing to join a gathering of the royal army that had been ordered at Hawick in October of that year (spelled 'Carketill').

carkin (*kar-kin*) *pp., poet.* troubled, anxious – 'Wi' pow now rid o' carking cares, He for the tavern benses' [JoHa].

carl (*kaw-rul*) *v., arch.* to serve a bitch with a dog – 'If she could get hersel' but carl'd, In time o' need, She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the warld, But now she's dead' [JR].

carle (*kaw-rul, kā-rul*) *n., poet.* an old man, fellow, churl – 'The crabbit carle wadna speak, His swelling wraithe did puffe . . . ' [JTe], ' 'Now canting carle', the Pricker cried, 'I'll scourge thee like a hound' ' [JTe], 'Thou art a scandal-raising carl, As e'er set foot into the warl' ' [JoHa], ' 'Twas cauldrife death that gruesome carle, that closed her een sae blue' [WE], 'Wi' banker Cash, a daintie carl, Wha was owre guid for sic a warl' [RDW], 'Oh, death, thou art an unco carl, What ailed thee at puir Davie?' [TCh], 'Auld carl Time has laid his paw Fu' heavy on your pow' [JT], 'The carl rade tae Aberdeen, To buy white breid But lang or he cam back again The carline she was deid' [DH], '. . . Hae thocht o' yon auld cadger carle And keep your wits aboot ye' [WL] (also written 'carl').

Carlenrig see **Caerlenrig**

Carles (*kaw-rulz*) *n.* **Richard** (17th C.) recorded at 'Rule' in 1643 in the valuation of Abbotrule Parish. His lands were valued at £10. His surname may be a transcription error.

Carleton (*kaw-rultin*) *n.* **Thomas** (1547–98) Land Sergeant of the Barony of Gilsland. He was appointed Governor of Carlisle Castle in 1592, and was in that post during the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was involved in a feud with the English Warden, Lord Scrope. He was accused of treason for helping the Scots free Kinmont, and although nothing could be pinned on him, he was removed as Governor of Carlisle Castle. In 1598 he haboured David 'Carlin' Elliot, who had killed a man called Ogle; the Ogles killed Elliot and when he pursued them he was shot dead.

carlin (*kawr-lin*) *n., poet.* an old woman – '. . . tumblit heels owre head and startled up auld liart carlins' [EM1820], 'An if ye meet wi' Whisky Meg, That honest hearted carlin, Gude faith your cares will get a fleg, Though baith the deil an' Merlin Ye meet that day' [JR], 'The carl rade tae Aberdeen, To buy white breid But lang or he cam back again The carline she was deid' [DH] (also written 'carline'; the word occurs in place names, such as Carlin Hole, Carlinpool and Carlin Tooth).

Carlin (*kawr-lin*) *n.* **Rev. John Henry** (20th C.) minister of Newcastleton Congregational Kirk from 1942. He had previously been minister in Lerwick.

the Carlin (*thu-kawr-lin*) *n.* nickname for **David Elliot**.

Carlin Hole (*kawr-lin-hōl*) *n.* area in the upper part of Hope Sike in the Slitrig valley, lying just on the left-hand side of the B6399 after Berryfell farm. It is possible this is the 'Carlinghall' listed among lands sold by Hector Turnbull of Stanedge to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1607. It is probably also the 'Carlinghoill' listed as part of the lands of Stobs purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from his half sisters in about 1608.

Carlinpool (*kawr-lin-pool*) *n.* location mentioned in a charter of 1494, along with Teindside, Harwood and Slaidhills, when they passed from John Abernethy to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. The tenant in 1502 was David Turnbull. In 1511 the lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick, Douglas of Drumlanrig. However, in 1559 and 1572 they were included among the lands held 'in property' by the Baron. In 1585 the lands were confirmed to Francis, Earl of Bothwell (along with Harwood, Teindside nad Slaidhills). In 1594 its name appears on a list of lands belonging to Sir James Douglas, Baron of Hawick and it was still listed in 1615. The same lands passed to the Scotts of Buccleuch before 1634 and are listed in the 1653 and 1661 services of heirs for the Scotts of Buccleuch and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. The precise location is uncertain (it is 'Carlingpule' in 1494, 1502, 1585 and 1594, 'Carlynpule' in 1511, 'Carlingpule', 'Calynepule' and 'Carlyngpule' in 1572', 'Carlingpule' in 1615 and 1634, 'Carlingpoole' in the 17th century, 'Carrlingpoole' in 1653, 'Carlingpooll' in 1663 and 'Carlingpools' in 1693; a connection with the nearby 'Horse Pool' or more distant 'Caerlenrig' are possible).

Carlin Tooth (*kawr-lin-tooth*) *n.* peak in the Cheviots, to the east of the Note o the Gate, in the southern part of Southdean Parish. It reaches a height of 551 (1,801 ft), is capped with a triangulation pillar and is essentially where the Jed Water rises – '. . . there is another rmote peak among the same range of mountains which the shepherds

call the Carlin-tuth ...' [RG] (the name is presumably 'hag's tooth', as it sounds).

Carlintooth Rig (*kawr-lin-tooth-rig*) *n.* hill on the south side of the upper Hermitage valley, between Ewe Hill and Wetherhorn Hill. It reaches above 400 m.

Carlisle (*kar-līl*) *n.* city in Cumbria, on the River Eden, approximately 42 miles south of Hawick along the A7. It was a Roman stronghold at the end of Hadrian's wall, and has been consistently English since annexed by William Rufus in 1092. It was the county town of Cumberland, with its cathedral built in the 11th to 15th centuries, and its castle facing Scotland. The Tythe Barn, beside St. Cuthbert's Church was built around 1500 and was recently restored. The Guildhall Museum is contained in a house dating from 1407, while the 17th century Tullie House is also now a museum. The Citadel is the twin-towered southern entrance to the city, replacing earlier gates in the 19th century and partly designed by Thomas Telford. Carlisle Great Fair was established in 1353, takes place in August, and has evolved over the centuries. Stage coaches ran south there from Hawick after the opening of the toll road about 1770, and a regular service between Carlisle and Edinburgh started in 1807 after the repeal of the toll acts. It formed one end of the Waverley Line, linking Hawick with the west of England, and now is the starting off point for journeys down the M6. It is also headquarters for Border TV – 'Then on we helde for Carlisle toun, And at Staneshaw-bank the Eden we cross'd; The water was great and meikle of spait, But the nevir a horse nor man we lost' [T], 'Bless all railway junctions In their northward functions. Bless the cheery man in blue Who shouts the sequence loud and true Ending with Carlisle' [DH] (note the pronunciation usually stresses the first syllable; traditionally Teries talk about going 'up' to Carlisle, presumably because of the railway).

Carlisle Castle (*kar-līl-kaw-sul*) *n.* mediæval fortress in the city of Carlisle, where it commanded the English side of the western Border. The original wooden construction was built around 1093, with the first stone construction in the 12th century, and construction continuing for several centuries. The castle fell to David I's forces in 1135 and to Alexander II in 1216, with Robert the Bruce being Governor there at the end of the 13th century. It was the residence of the English Warden of the Western Marches in the 14th to 16th centuries. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned here in 1568, as were Jacobite supporters in 1746. Locally the castle became well known because of the rescue of Kinmont Willie by 'the Bold Buccleuch' and a large party of Scotts, Armstrongs and others in 1596. The Border Regiment Museum is also housed here – 'And when we left the Staneshaw-bank, The wind began full loud to blaw; But 'twas wind and weet, and fire and sleet, When we came beneath the castle wa' ' [T].

Carlyle (*kar-līl*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (c.1721–1803) eminent divine of his generation, from Prestonpans, who became minister at Inveresk. Among his classmates in Edinburgh was Sir Gilbert Elliot (later of Minto). He was involved with the Scottish literati, and had a hand in promoting John Home's play 'the Tragedy of Douglas'. He was also an acquaintance of Hawick's minister James Laurie, writing about him in less than glowing terms in his autobiography. In 1767 he penned verses for the birthday of the Duke of Buccleuch. He also visited Hawick a week after the flood of 1767. **David** (18th/19th C.) clogger at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Robert** (d.1996) Hawick man who worked in the textile mills as well as on the railway. He was a member of Hawick Archæological Society, contributing to the Field Section and helping to organise excursions. Along with John Cannon, he worked to save Dangerfield Mill. Some of his memories of growing up in Hawick were published in the 2016 Transactions. **Thomas** (1795–1881) Scottish writer and philosopher. Born in Ecclefechan in Dumfriesshire. He had a strong Calvinist upbringing, but had a crisis of faith while studying for the ministry at Edinburgh University. He taught mathematics and began writing essays and fiction, especially while living at Craigenputtock. He later moved to London. His maternal aunt Isabella ('Tibbie') married Hugh McKinnon, a stocking-maker in Hawick; she died in 1842. He visited Minto in 1838, and describes getting a coach from Hawick (also spelled 'Carlisle').

Carmichael (*kar-mī-kul*) *n.* **George** (d.c.1484) treasurer of Glasgow Diocese. In 1477 he requested to the Pope that he be be allowed to hold 3 incompatible benefices, since at that time he already held a non-major dignity along with the Parish Church of Wilton. He was elected to the office of Bishop in 1483 after the death of John Laing. However, he was never consecrated, since Pope Sixtus IV wanted to appoint the next bishop himself, which he did for Robert Blackadder. He may have died on the way to appeal the Pope's

decision. **Sir Hugh** (d.bef. 1627) son and successor to Sir John. He is probably the Hugh, 'junior of that Ilk' who was deputy Keeper in 1590. In 1590/1 he was cautioner for William Elliot of Falnash in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and leaders on the Border, for failing to produce certain fugitives. He was ambassador to Denmark and became a Privy Councillor. He also became Warden of the West Marches about 1602, it is said to avenge his father's murder. He married Abigail, daughter of William Baillie of Lamington. His children included Sir John, Margaret, Anna and Jean. **James R.** (b.1824/5) from Berwick, he was a solictor in Hawick. He was briefly in partnership with George Potts (who died in 1851), the pair being involved with the inventory of the deceased John Nixon in 1849. The firm of Potts & Carmichael are listed as writers and notaries on Buccleuch Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He was the first agent of the Royal Bank of Scotland in town, up until the late 1860s (with Walter Haddon taking over), with premises at 14 High Street. He served as Procurator-Fiscal for the Justices of the Peace in Hawick in the 1860s. He was also Hawick District Secretary for the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce in the 1880s. He was an early player of tennis in Hawick. In 1852 he married Jane, daughter of Charles Scott, farmer at Milsington. Their children included James R., Thomas and Euphemia R. **John** of that Ilk (d.1584/5) son of William, he succeeded his grandfather, William of that Ilk. In 1551 he (and his son John) witnessed the regranting of Wauchope to David Turnbull. He was one of the witnesses to the testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. Also in 1574 he was a witness for the Turnbulls in their bond of service with Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus. He appears to have been Keeper of Liddesdale in 1579. In 1580 there was a 'commission' given to him as Keeper 'for the punishment of dissobedient personis within the bounds of Liddisdaill and Tyndaill bewest the Streit', with the 'fencibles' of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire ordered to meet him in Hawick on 15th December. In 1580/1 the position of Keeper and Warden of the Middle Marches was given to William Ker, younger of Cessford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, 6th Lord Somerville. He secondly married Elizabeth Seton. His children included Sir John (who succeeded), Archibald and Mary. **Sir John** (d.1600) son of John of that Ilk and Elizabeth Somerville. In 1551 he (along with his father) witnessed the regranting of Wauchope to David Turnbull by the Earl of Angus. He was Warden of the Scottish West and Middle Marches and took part in the Raid of the Redeswire. He was apparently a favourite of the Regent Morton, explaining his appointment to the Wardenship over the usual Border leaders. In 1578 he and John Cockburn of Ormiston gave caution that they would apprehend Martin Elliot of Braidlie and he additionally served as cautioner for Gilbert, brother of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. He also acted as Keeper of Liddesdale, being appointed in 1578, the proclamation made at the market crosses of Hawick and other Border towns. In 1581 he was still 'younger of that Ilk' among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. After the Redeswire skirmish he was sent to York to placate Queen Elizabeth, but released soon afterwards. In 1587 he served as a cautioner for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch after he was released from prison in Edinburgh Castle. In 1589 it was stated that the taxes from the King's lands in the Borders were to be assigned to him, as Warden of the West March. He is named in 1590/1 in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and leaders on the Border, for failing to produce certain fugitives. He was reappointed Warden of the Marches in 1598. He was killed by a group of Armstrongs at Raesknowes near Lochmaben, apparently on his way home from a football match. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich. Their children included Sir Hugh (who succeeded, and was also Warden of the West Marches), Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth and James (who died in a duel) – 'Carmichael was our Warden then, He caus'd the country to convene . . . ' [CPM]. **Thomas** (19th C.) Captain Commandant of the local Border Rifles in the late 1880s.

Carmure (*kar-mewr*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster in Hawick in 2 deeds of 1631. He was also 'M.A.', and so may have been a minister later or earlier.

Carnarvon Street (*kar-nar-vin-stree'*) *n.* street in Wilton, built in 1879. It originally had eight cottages and a larger 2-storey building. It was named after statesman and essayist Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon (1831–90), who was colonial secretary when Canada was granted confederation, as well as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Originally named Maxwell Street until 1882, it has always had an industrial component, including Buccleuch Printers for example.

Carnegie (*kar-nā-gee*) *n.* **Andrew** (1835–1919) born in Dunfermline, he moved with his family to the U.S.A. at age 8, started working at 13, and eventually became a multi-millionaire in the steel industry. He gave away most of his wealth to public works, particularly involving education, and including Hawick Public Library. He was made an Honorary Burgess upon the Library opening in 1904, stating 'I declare this library open and free to the people, and this I do in the firm faith that to generation after generation it must prove an ever-increasing harvest and blessed fountain from which only healing waters shall flow for the good of the people of Hawick'. The Museum renovations in 1959 were also helped by the Carnegie Trust.

the Carnegie Public Library (*thu-kar-nā-gee-pub-leek-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* another name for **the Library**.

Carolshiels (*ka-rul-sheelz*) *n.* former name for **Corrie's Shiel**.

Caron (*kaw-ron*) *n.* **Alexander** (c.1333–98) cleric who held the benefice of Cavers Parish for a couple of years. His designation is given as 'de Caron' and variants, and he may have come from one of the places called 'Carron'. He studied in Paris along with his brother John, studying for a B.A. under Walter Wardlaw and becoming M.A. in 1358/9. He probably studied civil law in Orleans and returned to Paris, where he was Proctor of the English Nation in 1363. In 1362 he was given the Church of Creich in Fife. He was in Scotland by 1366 when he was a guarantor for Robert Chisholme relating to lands in Moray. In 1367 he and Gilbert Armstrong were elected to represent the clergy of St. Andrews. He may be the Alexander 'Scot' who was back in Paris in 1370 to make a petition. He exchanged Creich for Kilmany in Fife in 1566/7. He was presented to Cavers Church by Melrose Abbey, probably in 1372/3 and resigned at the request of William, Earl of Douglas in 1374. He then held a lesser benefice, perhaps Kinkell in Aberdeenshire and also obtained a Canonry of Aberdeen. He graduated as Doctor of Canon and Civil Law by 1380/1. He was a Papal Chaplain at the time of his death. He was a nominee for the position of Abbot of Melrose but apparently took a lesser position at St. Andrews so that Mr. Matthews, the Clerk of William Earl of Douglas could be appointed.

Carpet Close (*kawr-pi'-klōs*) *n.* passageway running from Orrock Place through to a path leading over what was formerly Morlaw's Croft (also known as the 'Back o the Yairds') to the Coble. It still exists, but with no public access. Before the New Road was built in 1815, a favourite walk used to be through Carpet Close to the Coble Pool and the Spetch (named after the adjacent carpet manufacturers).

carpets (*kawr-pits*) *n.* carpet manufacturing begun in Hawick in 1752 and was once the main industry in town. Its fame soon spread, and orders came in from far afield. Hawick carpets were noted for their quality. Several manufacturers existed in the late 18th century, also making other heavy woollen articles, such as table covers, rugs and articles used by saddlers. The main factory, however, was in Orrock Place, started by William Robertson, who was brought in from Dunfermline. It operated from 1752–1806 and gave its name to Carpet Close. By about 1776 the firm was operating 14 carpet-making looms. A partnership for the development of the local carpet industry was started in 1759 by John Elliot of Borthwickbrae, Walter Elliot of Ormiston, Thomas Turnbull of Minto (and Burnfoot) and William Robertson of Dunfermline, with the latter acting as manager. The original stock was £400, and this had risen in value by a factor of 10 by 1777. These gentlemen can be regarded as the founding fathers of Hawick's knitwear industry. The partnership was renewed in 1779 between John Elliot, William Robertson and Thomas Turnbull (second son of the previous partner). The trade fell off after the death of 2 of the main partners and when war and banking restrictions raised the price of wool. However, the business was partially replaced with blanket manufacturing and Turnbull's was carried on from the dyeing department of the old Hawick Carpet Company. The last carpet made in Hawick was in 1844. Some artefacts of carpet manufacturing are preserved in the Museum, including 'pair of shuttles used in the old carpet loom' donated in 1868 – '. . . and the carpet in the white bedroom, which was woven at Hawick . . . the former days were better than now, in so far as pertained to the durability of the fabrics turned out by the looms' [RJR].

Carr (*kawr*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Tom** (1912–77) born at Allendale, Northumberland, he became a colliery blacksmith. After the War he worked in Newcastle, but then sustained a back injury, which required a change of occupation. His wife sent some of his drawings to a publisher that she

met by chance while he was in hospital, and he received a commission to illustrate a book on hunting. He later moved to Dean Cottage in Southdean Parish and became well known as an artist, particularly for hunting scenes in a range of media.

Carre (*ker*) *n.* surname spelling variant used by some of the Lairds of Cavers Carre; see **Ker**.

Carr-Ellison (*kawr-e-lee-sin*) *n.* **John Ralph Stockley** (b.1867) 2nd son of Capt. Ralph of Hedgely Hall, near Alnwick. He farmed at Wauchope for 5 years and then at Greenriver (i.e. Hobsburn) for about the same period. He inspired the formation of the Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club in 1905. In 1900 he married Alice Ursula, daughter of Frederick A. Lang of Toorak in 1900. He was a very keen rider with the Jedforest Hunt, serving as Whip 1897–1903. However, he left the area soon after this.

the Carres see **the Kerrs**

the Carriage Hill (*thu-kāreej-hill*) *n.* name used for **the Pike**, which is crossed by the Catrail. The name was used by Alexander Gordon in the 18th century, William Scott in describing the route of the Catrail and in the New Statistical Account of 1839.

carribald (*ka-ri-bawld*) *n., poet.* a term of abuse of uncertain meaning – 'Some tore by his spalds, and some pulled by his neck, Till the carribald skybald was riven to wreck' [JTe].

Carrick (*kaw-reek*) *n.* **John** 'Ginkin' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'Johannis carrok vocatis ginkin' and Johannis carrok alias Jinkin'. He was among the men who Adam Scott of Tushielaw had remission for resetting for stealing sheep from farms in Peebleshire in 2 separate cases. Specifically at the Justice-aire in Selkirk he was said to have stolen 140 sheep from Manorhope. His nickname was an old word for a trick.

Carrie (*kaw-ree*) *n.* **George** (b.c.1795) born in Earlston, he was a millwright in Lilliesleaf. His sons William and Thomas also worked there as millwrights, while George became a joiner in Melrose (this name may be the same as 'Currie').

carrier see **cairrier**

carrit (*kaw-ri'*) *n.* carrot (note the pronunciation).

carritch (*kaw-rich*) *n., arch.* the catechism, a book containing basic Christian principles in question and answer form, once the foundation of education – 'He's never out o' some mischief, He'll no' gang to the schule, He tore his carritch leaf frae leaf To mak' a dragon's tail' [JT].

Carritrig see **Carewudrig**

Carruthers (*kaw-ru-thurz*) *n.* **Archibald** (15th C.) bequeathed 30 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Archibaldo Carutheris'. **Christopher** (b.1831/2) from Tinwald in dumfriesshire, he was a teacher. In 1861 he was 'Schoolmaster of Cavers par.' in Denholm. He was living with his sisters Mary and Jemima. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) ploughman at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. His surname is written there as 'Carudas'. He may be the Henry who was a servant at Easter Barnhills on the ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish in 1801. Probably the same Henry had a child William baptised in Ancrum in 1802. **Henry** (b.1816) 3rd son of William and Agnes Davidson. He was shepherd for most of his life, but later became tenant farmer at Netherhall, near Wilton Lodge, where he died. In 1861 he was recorded as shepherd at Wolfelee Townhead. His wife was Jane (from Yarrow) and their children included Catherine and Agnes D. He is probably the Henry, Elder of St. Andrews Kirk, who was said to be a descendant of a Covenanter from Eildon village named Williamson. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **James** (17th C.) Chamberlain to the Earl of Annandale. In 1673 he leased part of the farm of Todshawhill. **Joseph** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Bessy Hardie and their children included: Janet (b.1744); and an unnamed child (b.1746). The witnesses in 1746 were flesher Robert Hardie and merchant James Hardie (who were probably related to his wife). **Martin** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Betty Wilson and their children included: Betty (b.1760); and William (b.1764). **Martin** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Margaret Fairbairn and their children included: William (b.1776); and John (b.1778). **Robert** (16th C.) servant to Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton. He is listed in 1535 as 'Robert Carutheris' among a list of men denounced as rebels for stealing cattle and goods from Craik. In 1535/6 he is listed as a servant of Simon Armstrong when Simon was re-convicted of the same crime. **Robert** (b.1811) son of William and Agnes Davidson, born at Limekilnsyke. He was shepherd at Upper Langhouse in North Tyne, Singdean and Hindhope. He developed ill-health when relatively young and died at Langburnshiels. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) coachman

who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. It is unclear where he lived. **Thomas** (1820–96) youngest son of William and Agnes Davidson, he was born at Limekilnsyke. He was a shepherd at Langburnshiels, being for many years the managing shepherd at Langburnshiels and Wauchope for Daniel Mather. He was recorded at Langburnshiels in 1868. He also spent 17 years as manager at Hyndlee. He then moved to Athole Cottage, Kirkton. From about 1848 he was one of the first Trustees of Hawick Congregational Kirk. In 1863 he reported finding peculiar lines of stones, which were examined by members of the Hawick Archæological Society. In 1848 at Wolfelee Glen he married Margaret, daughter of dyker John Dalgleish, and she died at Athole Cottage, Kirkton in 1892, aged 66. They had 5 sons and 2 daughters, including: William, shepherd at Phaup; John, farmer at Barrow in Coquetdale, who married Christine Thomson; Jane; Thomas, farmer at Dodd, then in Northumberland; and Robert, who moved to Deadwater and married Kitty Dagg. **Thomas** (b.1857) son of Thomas and Margaret Dalgleish. He started his working life as shepherd at Cleuchhead in Rulewater. He then became tenant farmer at Dod (owned by Mr. Pott) and later Featherwood, Rochester, Northumberland. He married Elizabeth Colcleuch Usher at Weensmoor in about 1880; she was eldest daughter of Thomas Usher of Eildon. Their children included Thomas Usher. He gave an account of his family tree to Tancred of Weens. **William** (18th C.) shepherd from Eildon. In 1773 he married Margaret Cochrane. Their children included William, who was born in Bowden Parish, and whose descendants lived at Langburnshiels in Rulewater. He died at Langburnshiels. **William** (b.1780) son of William and Margaret Cochrane, he was born in Bowden. It is said that he went to college, but decided to pursue the calling of a shepherd and moved to Langburnshiels in Rulewater. In the 1841 census he was an agricultural labourer at Langburnshiels. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Davidson and Catherine Williamson. Their children were: William; Robert, also a shepherd; Catherine, who married shepherd John Wilson; Henry (b.1816), shepherd at Netherhall; Thomas, who died in infancy; Thomas (b.1820), who was also a shepherd; and Margaret (b.1824), who married John Halliday, the 'Rustic Bard'. He lived until at least age 70. **William** (b.1809) eldest son of William and Agnes Davidson. He was older brother of Thomas, who was head shepherd on the Wauchope estate. He worked as a labourer and was living with his brother on the 1861 census. He is probably the W. Carruthers who donated several items to Hawick Museum in 1861, including 2 stone rings dug up at Robert's Linn, some fossils and part of a stone quern. In 1876 he donated 'two stone rings dug up on Windburgh near Robert's Linn, Lignite and other two fossils and fragment of a quern'. **William** (b.c.1850) eldest son of Thomas and Margaret Dalgleish. He became a shepherd at Phaup, Teviothead. He married Jane Routledge of Plashetts. They had 4 sons and 1 daughter (formerly 'Carutheris', 'Crutheris' and variants).

Carryshiels see **Corrie's Shiel**

Carse (*kawrs*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Wilson and their children included Elizabeth (b.1781)(, Margaret (b.1785) and an unnamed child (b.1786). His name is also written 'Crass' and could be a variant of a locally more familiar name.

Carshop see **Kershop**

Carswell (*karz-wel*) *n.* **William** (14th C.) recorded as 'Kareswell', he could be connected with the lands of Cresswell in Hassendean Parish (which may have given rise to the name 'Kersel'). Alternatively he could be related to the Kerrs. He married Isabel, Countess of Mar, widow of Donald, 12th Earl of Mar, and also widow of Geoffrey Mowbray. In 1347 he and his wife were granted by Edward III the Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire and Keepership of Roxburgh Castle. In 1348 he received lands which had belonged to his deceased wife, until her son Thomas (Earl of Mar) came of age. He was still Sheriff of Teviotdale in about 1356. He also held the Barony of Roberton (not the local village) and Lordship of Kenback.

the Carter (*thu-kawr'-ur*) *n.* popular name for the Carter Bar – '... Nature's Wardens of the Marches – The Cairter, Catcleuch Shin, Peel Fell, Penchrise Pen, Skelfhill Pen, an the lave' [ECS], 'The rough road runs by the Carter ...' [WL], 'The long line of the Carter, Teviotdale flung wide, And a slight stir in the heather – a wind from the English side' [WHO]. 'Here on the crest of the Carter, Far though her children may roam, Scotland with arms wide open, Welcomes her wanderers home' [WL] (also 'the Cairter').

the Carter Bar (*thu-kawr'-ur-bawr*) *n.* hill of 418 m (1,371 ft) near the Border crossing point of the A68. An upright boulder, erected in 1982 and taken from Craighouse Quarry, marks the Scotland/England Border there. The viewpoint by the roadside gives a stunning panorama across

the southern counties of Scotland. In 1834 the minister of Southdean wrote that 'there is perhaps no entrance to Scotland more picturesque than the one of which we now speak ... no doubt greatly enhanced by the uninteresting country which must be traversed before entering into Scotland'. It was near here that the 'Raid of Redeswire' took place in 1575, and a footpath leads from the main road to the Redeswire Stone, which marks the site. In the 18th century the area was operated as a trading post for buying and selling coal. The road to here from Hawick used to pass up the Wellogate, past Ormiston, Birneyknowe, the Forkins, Blackcleugh and Chesters until the 1820s, when the modern route of the A6088 was constructed. There was a toll here in the early 19th century, which was the only public house in Southdean Parish – 'Driving through Northumberland and o'er the Carter Bar Rest a while beside the border stone Gaze on Scotland's Eden, these hills and valleys are The ones I love, the best I've ever known' [KS] (also 'the Cairter Bar').

the Carter Burn (*thu-kawr'-ur-burn*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish. It rises to the north of Carter Fell and the Border and runs roughly north-west to join the Jed Water. There are several old sheepfolds and enclosures along its length, and a farmstead near where Martinlee Sike enters. Old red sandstone outcroppings in this area were used for building stone.

Carter Fell (*kawr'-ur-fel*) *n.* mountainous ridge lying along the Scotland/England Border, reaching a height of 556 m (1,824 ft), with the northern peak rising to 579 m (1,899 ft) – 'From Carter Fell and Cheviot to lone St. Mary's Lake They failed not at the summons, who knew the black mistake' [RSC], 'The road that runs by Kale and Jed across the Carter Fell' [WHO].

Carterhaugh (*kār'-, kawr', kawrt-ur-haw, -hawf, -hawch*) *n.* flat area about half a mile long, where the Yarrow and Ettrick meet, below Bowhill and adjacent to Philiphaugh. In 1502 William Turnbull, in Branxholme, had remission for being involved in stealing cattle, horses and goods from the Murrays there. In 1541 it was listed among the lands 'that war assignit for the keping of the hous of Newwerk and now ar occupiit be the tennentis'. The Scotts of Buccleuch long owned the lands, as recorded e.g. in 1653, 1663 and when they were surveyed in 1718. It was the scene of the famous poem 'Tamlane' and for many years the site for various rustic sports – 'O I forbid you, maidens a', That wear gowd on your hair, To come or gae by Carterhaugh, For young Tam Lin is there' [T].

the Carterhaugh Baa (*thu-kawr'-, kār'-ur-hawf-baw*) *n.* famous football game of Monday 4th December 1815, between those from Selkirk, led by Sir Walter Scott (Sheriff of the county) and men from the rural half of the shire, led by the Earl of Home, with the Ettrick Shepherd as lieutenant. Contingents from other towns, including Hawick joined the Soutars, and adopted fir twigs as their emblem, while country folk from Ettrick, Tweeddale and beyond joined the shepherds of Yarrow, and donned a sprig of heather. The organisation was by Bailie Ebenezer Clarkson and Robert Henderson of Selkirk, and the reasons for holding the contest were obscure even at the time. There is a suggestion that the idea for the game arose out of an after-dinner conversation at Bowhill, perhaps to recreate the ancient feudal spirit. The game itself was started by the Duke of Buccleuch, with upwards of 2,000 names entered on the lists of players! The Buccleuch banner was unfurled there, probably the first time 'in the field' for 2 centuries (and perhaps being a new 'A Bellendaine' pennant made for the occasion). The 'hails' were about a mile apart, with that of the Sutors being the Ettrick. The Hawick contingent of about 100, led by Rob 'General' Reid, walked over to take part, stopping at Selkirk for refreshments. They supposedly hailed the first ball for the Soutars team, although one account says it was hailed by Robert Hall, a Selkirk mason, with much help from the Hawick men. There was then an interval, with refreshments provided in a large booth at the periphery of the field. The shepherds hailed the second, aided by Gala switching sides, the ball being pushed through the crowd by brute force. Sir Walter Scott was generally believed to have influenced the Gala men to change allegiance. The second game was much longer, bad-natured and violent than the first. A third game was avoided, probably to stop further fighting breaking out (with a suggestion of staging it with just 100 men selected from each side not being accepted). However, as daylight faded there were more flare-ups of violence, with some stone-throwing and many duckings in the river. The event was celebrated in a poem by James Hogg (set to music by Scocha in 2004), as well as others by Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd, all of whom were in attendance. Henry Scott Riddell was also there, and provided notes that Robert Murray used to describe the events in 1863. James Ruickbie also wrote a celebratory

poem. A handball and a Yarrow flag-staff (donated to the Museum in 1877 'from a gentleman in the possession of whose family it has been for the last fifty years') were returned to Hawick as trophies, but their whereabouts are no longer known. A commemorative recreation was staged in 2015, with a special ball being made for the occasion, thrown up by the current Duke of Buccleuch, whose pennant was again on display – 'We met our opponents (their badge was the heather), Assembled in thousands on Carterhaugh Plain' [JH], 'Then hail! memorial of the brave, the Liegeman's pride, the Border's awe! May thy grey pennon never wave On sterner field than Carterhaugh!' [ES], 'Then strip lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather, And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall, There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather, And life is itself but a game of football' [SWS].

Carterhoose (*kawr'-, kār'-ur-hoos*) *n.* Carterhouse, farm in Southdean Parish, situated on the right of the A6088 shortly before coming to the A68. A quern of mediæval type was found while digging there, as described in 1994.

Carter Quarry (*kawr'-ur-kwa-ree*) *n.* former quarry near the Carter Bar, also known as **Meadowcleugh**.

Cartlidge (*kar'-leej*) *n.* **Joseph B.** (b.1834) born in Edinburgh, he became a photographer and worked in Hawick in the period 1866–67. He may have been managing the studio for William Walker. He had previously worked for the Edinburgh Photogrpahic Company, which had also employed John Aitken.

cartoosh (*kawr-toosh*) *n., arch.* a short jacket formerly worn by women (hence the nickname 'Sibbie Cartoosh'; also **cottoush**).

cartrich (*kawr'-rich, kawr-treech*) *n.* a cartridge (note the *ch* rather than *j* and cf. **cairtridge**).

carvey (*kar-vee*) *n., arch.* a caraway seed, especially used as a decoration in confectionary – '. . . gingerbread men and horses, adorned with carvey eyes and acoutrments' [WNK].

case (*kās*) *n., arch.* condition – '. . . to keipe and maintain the common toune knock in the steeple in ane good going order and sufficient caise and condition for knocking and chopping hourly . . . ' [BR1706] (also written 'caice').

Case (*kās*) *n.* nickname for **John Turnbull** tenant of Nether Bonchester.

cashie (*kaw-shee*) *adj., arch.* flabby, flacid (said of food) – 'A cashie turnip; cashie mutton' [JAHM], of inferior quality (said of goods), unprincipled (of a person) – 'A cashie fellow' [JAHM], delicate, unable to bear fatigue (of sheep).

cashie (*kaw-shee*) *adj., arch.* forward, cheeky, talkative (noted by J. Jamieson who says 'This, I suspect, is originally the same with 'Calshie' ').

Cashie (*kaw-shee*) *n.* nickname in the 19th century (presumably different from 'Auld Cash' and realing to **cashie**) – 'Wullie Dunlap and Big Frank creep Past us, and Cashie's near at hand; There's Kelso Wull and Wat the Sweep, And Wullie Goudlands leadin' the Band' [HI].

cashmere (*kawsh-meer*) *n.* a garment knitted with wool from the Asiatic goat, having extremely fine fibres (mean diameter $< 18.5\,\mu$m), and representing the luxury end of the knitwear industry.

Cashmere is Scottish (*kawsh-meer-iz-sko'-eesh*) *n.* promotional film made in 1973 by Martin Kane Production, lasting 17 minutes. Directed by Abel Goodman and narrated by Bryden Murdoch, it describes the connection between cashmere and Scotland, shows various Scottish scenes, and with some garments modelled by Joanna Lumley. The knitwear was supplied by Pringle of Scotland, Ballantyne of Peebles, Braemar, Barrie, Glenmac and J. & D. McGeorge.

cass (*kaws*) *n., arch.* a set of 4 cherry stones used in the game of 'papes' – 'Note: a caddle o paips, a cass of paips = a set of four 'paips' ' [ECS].

Cass (*kaws*) *n.* **Mark** of Cockpen (17th C.) from Northumberland. In 1658 he purchased the lands of Templehall in Hobkirk Parish from William Ker, Earl of Lothian.

cassa (*ka-su*) *n., arch.* a pavement, causeway, cobbled street – '. . . and the great highway, on which so much of the carters' labour was expended, is still vulgularly pronounced 'cassa' ' [RG] (see also **causa** and **causey**).

cassay see **causey**

cassayer see **causeyer**

cassen (*kaw-sen*) *pp., arch., poet.* cast – 'Why art thou casen doun, o' my saul?' [HSR], '. . . he haed awa sair casan doun, for he had grit haudins' [HSR], 'But thou hest casen aff, an' putten us til shæme . . . ' [HSR], '. . . ilka trie . . . is hewet doun an' casan intill the fire' [HSR] (also written 'casan' and 'casen'; it is combined with several different prepositions; compare **casten**).

cast (*kawst*) *v., arch.* to cast, reappear, to swarm (of bees), to dig, especially to cut pieces of peat or sods and cast them up with a spade – '. . . to the thorter dikes to cast divots, and he went to the Myreslawgreen, and did cast there contrar the proclamation made against casting

there' [BR1666], '... to the futer better distinguishing of marches betwixt his propertie and town's commontie, did sett down the sds. marches by casting of divots ...' [PR713], '... and when Langlands himself was casting peats in said moss, his tenant did not allow his horse to be teathered within said dyke' [DCW1765], '... did cast peats in the Common Mosses and turff and diviot on the Common Muir of Hawick ...' [C&L1767], 'Deed aye, for I mysel' hae seen Folk casting peats in Myreslawgreen' [WNK], to clear out a ditch or other watercourse – 'The water has been out of the [Slitrig] dam these five days, which offered a favourable opportunity for casting it, which has been done' [RRe], to fade (said of coloured cloth), to throw off (clothing) – 'Troth, Tam, lad! ye may cast the sark the morn ...' [JoHa], to consider, assess, plan – '... and the bailies, appoint stent-masters, to cast on the sum laid on the town of Hawick as unfrie traders, by the act of the Committee of Parliament' [BR1699] (see also **cast oot**, **cast up**, etc.).

casta (*kaws-tu*) *n., arch.* the stem of a cabbage (also **castie**).

casten (*kaws-ten*) *pp., arch.* cast – 'A party is fined for away taking six gang of divatts off the common of Hawick, which were casten for the use of the common kill' [BR1680], '... the crose and the Tolbuith stair to be amended, and the Tolbuith to be casten with lime' [BR1737], 'Langlands had casten, by his servants, on the head-room of Whitfield, be-west the Cala-burn, a certain quantity of turfs' [DCW1765], 'But thou hest casten aff an' abhorret, thou hest been verra angrie wi' thine anaintet' [HSR] (also written 'castin'; see also **cassen**, **castit** and **cast up**).

caster (*kaws-tur*) *n., arch.* someone who casts peats.

castie (*kaws-tee*) *n., arch.* the stem of a cabbage (also **casta**).

castit (*kaws-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* cast – 'An' he wadna; but gaed an' castet him intill prisen till he shud paye the det' [HSR].

Castle (*kaw-sul*) *n.* **Andrew**, pseudonymous column in the Hawick News, generally stirring up controversy.

the Castle (*thu-kaw-sul*) *n.* popular name for several buildings around Hawick, usually being the tallest in the area. There was a 'Castle' near the top end of what is now Drumlanrig Square. It has also been a name for the high house on Morrison Place overlooking the bowling clubs, as well as the highest building on Lothian Street, the one at the top of Wellington Street and the former large tenement building up the Dean. Additionally, the old baronial house at the east side of Denholm had this popular name.

Castle Cary (*kaw-sul-kā-ree*) *n.* town in Somerset, formerly the main seat of the Lovel family. It lies a few miles north-west of Wincanton and almost directly between Bristol and Weymouth. Little is known of the town until Norman times, when it was allocated to Walter de Douai, who probably built the first 'motte and bailey'. After his death it passed to Ascelin Gouel de Percival, then (at least according to some accounts) to his sons Robert and William, who probably built the first stone keep about 1130. It passed to William's son Ralph, who changed the family name to Lovel. Note, however, that these early generations are very uncertain. The castle was about 78 feet square, and may have been similar to the original Tower built by the Lovels in Hawick. Nothing survives of the castle itself except for significant earthworks, the stone having been reused for local building. This tradition continued with the 'Castle Rise' development obliterating part of the earthworks around 2000. These remains are reached from the town centre along a footpath known as 'Paddock Drain', and includes the 'motte' on which the castle was built. The 'Horse Pond' and the 'Park Pond' are both remnants of the ancient castle moat (note, an actual 'moat', not a 'motte'!). Park Pond is the source of the River Cary, the spring there, 'Lady's Spring', being once considered holy and dedicated to the Virgin Mary (perhaps with a connection to the later dedication of St. Mary's in Hawick). Other notable buildings in the town are the Round House and the Market House. The founder of the MacMillan Cancer Foundation was born here. Like Hawick, the town's former market day was Thursday. And Castle Cary's dominant local industry was also textiles, starting with wool, then flax, and also horsehair (it now has the only horsehair product manufacturers in the U.K.). Other (mainly coincidental) similarities with Hawick include: a train station (which survived the Beeching Report); seats to enjoy the view from the hill above the town; a High Street, as well as a Victoria Road and an area called 'the Sandbanks'; a public area known simply as 'the Park'; and a merger with the neighbouring town, Ansford in this case. Population approximately 2,700 (there is another place of the same name near Cumbernauld).

the Castle-End (*thu-kaw-sul-end*) *n.* another name for 'the Castle', which was somewhere near

the top end of 'the Raws' or the bottom of the Loan.

Castlehill (*kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* former name for a farm on the north side of the Teviot above Newmill, perhaps associated with what is now called 'Whitcastle Hill'. The name thus seems likely to have been connected with earlier fortifications on the hills above, rather than having anything to do with the nearby Branxholme Castle. Robert Turnbull from there was charged in 1494/5 with stealing sheep. Scott of Castlehill (with no forename given) is listed by Scott of Satchells among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch in perhaps the late 1500s. In 1627 the farm is described as paying 16 bolls in 'stock and teynd'. Alexander Paterson was tenant in 1671, Robert Thomson in 1690, William Nixon in 1692, William Gray in 1694, Walter Scott in 1696 and Walter Wilson in 1698. Archibald Riddell and William Gray were listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls, with James 'Bleack' as shepherd. Walter Wilson was there in 1700 and William Clerk in 1719. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. At that time it consisted of 77 acres, bounded by Branxholme Town farm, the River Teviot, Newmill Burn (with Harwood farm on the other side), How Meadow farm and Chapelhill farm. There was a farmhouse marked near the middle of the land. The farm may once have been more extensive, perhaps including How Meadow and other higher parts, extending towards Whitcastle Hill (it is marked 'Castel hill' on Blaeu's 1654 map; also written 'the Castlehill', it is 'le castel hil de branxame' in 1494/5, Castelhill' in 1627 and 'Castalhill' in 1694).

Castlehill (*kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* former home of a branch of the Scotts, near Ashkirk, presumably adjacent to Castleside. Scott of Satchells lists 'Scot of Castlehill' as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch (this probably relating to sometime around 1600), and possibly related to the Scotts of Northhouse. George Scott 'callit of Deringstoun' had sheep stolen from 'his landis of Castell-hill' in 1613 (however, it is possible this was the lands near Branxholme); perhaps the same man was 'Geordie in Castelhill' listed among fugitives in 1618.

Castlehill (*kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* former name for lands in Jedforest. In the 1541 rental roll of Jedforest it was tenanted by John and Robert Waugh, paying 22s yearly. The precise location is unclear, but it was listed between Wattie's Spinnels and Lethem (it is 'Castelhill' in 1541).

Castle Hill (*kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* small hill in the Borthwick valley, lying on the north side of the water, just to the south of Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, and south-west of Borthwick Waas cemetery. It is a tree-covered knoll, reaching a height of 176 m, and has been suggested to have been the original location of the castle of the local feudal lords. It was also associated with the name 'Africa' (although not known as such locally, and that is also attached to the archæological remains at the Camp Burn), and had been claimed to be the remains of a motte and bailey. Now too much obliterated by cultivation, it is impossible to attach a date, or to guess as to the original extent of the earthworks.

Castle Hill (*kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* hill in a bend of the Ale Water, just to the north of Ancrum village. A fort occupies the flat top of the hill, to which it presumably gave its name. It may be an enclosed settlement dating from the Dark Ages.

Castle Hill (*kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, being essentially the south-west projection of Swarf Hill, about 2 miles east of Newcastleton.

Castle Knowe (*kaw-sul-now*) *n.* name for a small rise just to the north-east of Cavers House, with another called Court Knowe nearby. It was said to have contained a ruin, visible in the mid-18th century, possibly being a watch-tower.

Castle Knowe (*kaw-sul-now*) *n.* hill just to the south of Billerwell, in the Rule valley. Probably the same place was also formerly called 'the Birkhill'.

Castle Law (*kaw-sul-law*) *n.* hill just to the south-east of Hummelknowes farm, reaching a height of 700 ft. The hill-fort there probably measured 75 m by 45 m, but has been partly obliterated by quarrying, although extensive ramparts are still visible. It surely had some association with the nearby fort on Kaim Law.

Castle Lodge (*kaw-sul-loj*) *n.* name sometimes used by locals for **Stobs Lodge**.

Castle O'er (*kaw-sul-ō-ur, -ow-ur*) *n.* hamlet about 9 miles north-west of Langholm, which gives its name to the surrounding forrest. It is named after the nearby extensive Iron Age hillfort, the earlier name being Overbie or 'Yetbyre'. The Deil's Jingle (linear earthwork) and King Shaw's Grave (ancient cist) are also nearby.

Castle Park (*kaw-sul-pawrk*) *n.* name for a field on the south (or east) side of the main avenue leading to Cavers.

Castleside (*kaw-sul-sīd*) *n.* farm just to the south-west of Ashkirk, opposite Salenside. In the

16th century it was part of the lands of Blindhaugh, held by George Scott of Blindhaugh, with the superiority held by the Bishop of Glasgow; it was described as 'the castelsyd with the ... be south the vatter of aill the ... part of blyndhauchburne' and was assigned to George's youngest son John. It was home of a branch of the Scotts in the 17th century. Alexander Winthrope was there in 1580. Isabel Turnbull, widow of John Scott in Blindhaugh, received the liferent of the lands in 1581. The lands were valued at £160 in 1643 and owned by Francis Scott; also in 1643 the teinds were valued (along with Leap Hill, Woll and Broadlee) at £208 and owned by Robert Scott of Heap. It was valued at £160 according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. In 1694 there were 3 tenants listed there. John Cuthbertson was a tailor there in 1698. The teinds were valued (along with Broadlee) at £62. Walter Noble was there in 1710. William Easton was cottar there in 1719 and George Kyle in 1762. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the lands (and others in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. James Fairbairn was farmer there in at least 1789–1801. It is listed in 1788 being owned by Thomas Wilkinson and valued at £160. Thomas Johnstone was a servant there in 1801. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was valued (along with Salenside and Broadlee) at £519. Robert Scott was farmer there in 1841 and 1851. G. Murray was farmer in 1868. There were formerly two ancient encampents there, but one was obliterated by ploughing in the early 19th century (it is 'Castlesyd' in 1607, 'Castelsyde' in 1609, 'Castellsyde' in 1623, 'Castellsyde' in 1634, 'Casthillsyde' in 1638, 'Castillside' and 'Castellsyd' in 1663 and 'Castalside' in 1694; it is marked on Baleu's 1654 map as 'Castelsyid' and is also on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Castleside Hill (*kaw-sul-sīd-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of Ashkirk and just north of Essenside Loch. The summit contains the remains of a hill-fort or prehistoric settlement, measuring about 66 m by 60 m, with an entrance on the north-east side. It contains several circular hut platforms, which have been cut into the sides of 3 natural rocky spines. Traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation are all round the summit. There are also remains of a rectangular building on the south-west side. An 'ancient mill' found near the 'square camp' on the summit was presented to the Archæological Society in 1856 by John Douglas of Easter Essenside.

Castle Sike (*kaw-sul-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises on Hermitage Hill and roughly south-east to join the Hermitage Water. It effectively forms the eastern side of the defences of Hermitage Castle and has been partly diverted as a result. Further up the stream are the remains of a farmstead.

Castlesteed (*kaw-sul-steed*) *n.* name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded as vacant in the 1541 rental roll. The location is uncertain, but presumably near the site of either Liddel Castle or Hermitage Castle (it is 'Castelsteid' in 1541).

Castleton (*kaw-sul'-in*) *n.* mediæval village around Liddel Castle on the Liddel Water, about 2½ miles north-east of Newcastleton. In the 12th century it consisted of an earth and timber Norman Castle (home of the de Soulis family, and sometimes called Liddel Castle), the church of St. Martin and several houses around a village green. The land was granted to Jedburgh Abbey some time before 1165 and was part of the Barony given (or perhaps regranted) to Ranulph de Soulis by David I in the early 12th century. Edward I stayed here in 1296 on his expedition through Scotland, collecting the signatures that survived as the Ragman Rolls. The 'Villa cum toll' is listed in a c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale, with a value of 12 merks, and 'Molendium', i.e. the mill worth 58 merks. The village was once fairly substantial and gave its name to the surrounding parish. The church was demolished at the beginning of the 19th century, and another built a mile further down the valley in 1808, with alterations in 1885. Walter Scott paid tax on 2 hearths there in 1694. John and George Murray and Thomas Oliver were farmers there in 1797. It is said that the village was abandoned in the late 18th century when Newcastleton was built, but that the turf-covered ruins of houses were still visible in the early 20th century. The original burial ground is still in use and the new church has a hearse house attached. Little else of the village or castle survives except earthworks, and a stone stump that was the base of the former market cross. It is still possible to see a hallowed-out road on the north-east side of the graveyard and leading down to the river. There is also an area of rig lines to the west (occasionally written 'Castletown' it was formerly 'Castletoune' etc.; there are several other Castletons and Castletowns in Britain; the name derives simply from the Old English 'castel tun' and first appears as 'Casteltoun' in 1220 and 'Cassiltoun' in 1275, 'Cassiltoun' in 1586, 1653 and 1633 and 'Cassiltoune' in 1662 and 1663, 'Castelltoun' in 1661 and 'Cassiltone' in 1663; it is 'Castelton' on Sandison's c.1590 map and it is still 'Casteltoun'

on Blaeu's 1654 map, but appears on Coronelli's 1689 map of Scotland as 'Castletóu').

Castleton clogs (*kaw-sul'-in-klōgz*) *n.* clogs from Castleton, used as an epithet by people from neighbouring rural areas. It was said that visitors to upper Liddesdale would be asked where they were from, and after replying 'Castleton', the following question would be 'then where are your clogs?'.

Castleton Croft (*kaw-sul'-in-kroft*) *n.* former name for lands near Castleton in Liddesdale. It is recorded in 1541 as 'Cassiltoun croftis', with no tenant at that time.

Castleton Cross (*kaw-sul'-in-kros*) *n.* ancient village cross of Castleton. It is about a 2½ feet high base, 28 inches square, with a more recent concrete shaft inserted, and lies in an area of rough pasture to the south of the road opposite the site of the Castle.

Castleton Kirk (*kaw-sul'-in-kirk*) *n.* church of Castleton Parish. It existed from about the middle of the 12th century, was dedicated to St. Martin and before the Reformation belonged to Jedburgh Abbey. Rights due to 'the chaplain residing at the church of Liddel and the prior residing there' are described in a document of Glasgow Diocese in 1220 (although the names of these people are not given). The 'vacariis de Casteltoun' is also recorded in 1324. At the Reformation the revenue from the parsonage of Castleton were directed towards Jedburgh Abbey's priory in Canonbie, with a perpetual Vicar serving the parish. In 1604 it was united with the Kirks of Ettleton, Wheel-kirk and Bellskirk. There were also once chapels at Hermitage and Dinlabyre. After the Reformation the patronage of the Church passed from Jedburgh Abbey to the Earl of Home, then to Sir John Ker of Jedburgh then the Earl of Bothwell and by forfeiture to Scott of Buccleuch by 1632. In 1649 part of Cromwell's army stayed a few nights there and they 'brak down and burnt the communion tables and the seats of the kirk; and at their removing, carried away the minister's books, to the value of 1000 merks, and above, and also the books of the session, with which they lighted their tobacco-pipes, the baptism, marriage, and examination rolls, from October, 1612, to September, 1648, all which were lost and destroyed'. They also took the church bell, leaving it at Stanwick in Cumberland. The original church was in Castleton itself, in the middle of the graveyard, and was demolished in the early years of the 19th century, although some stones from it may have been built into the new churchyard wall (one of which used to clearly read 1621). The former Manse lay 'on the summit of a stupendous rocky precipice impending over the Liddal'. Both the original Kirk and Manse are shown on a 1718 survey of the farm of Byreholm (for the Buccleuch estates); the church is beside the place marked 'Cemy' on the modern Ordnance Survey map and the Manse between there and the river, with the Glebe lands stretching along the riverside. The new church was built at the confluence of the Liddel and Hermitage Waters in 1808. It was rebuilt in Newcastleton village in 1885, with a stone of date 1808 built into the back wall. It is still there, on Montagu Street in Newcastleton, sometimes called 'Newcastleton Kirk'. The Manse was at 23 Langholm Street. Another small church was built at Saughtree in 1872. Newcastleton also contained a Secession Church (built 1801–04, later part of the United Presbyterian Church), a Congregational Church (built 1850) and a Free Church (built in 1853). The history of the various churches in the parish is a complicated one! The congregations were merged into a united charge in 1946, with the Castleton building being closed in 1950 (because of dry rot) and the former St. John's mission church became the parish kirk. In 1976 there was a union into Castleton and Saughtree Parish, and from 1993 it was called Liddesdale Parish Church. Recently the church merged into the charge of Canonbie United, Newcastleton and Saughtree. The Olivers of Dinlabyre donated 4 sacramental cups to the Kirk in 1748. A roll of the ministry is: William Cotes, from 1535; Archibald Elliot, recorded in 1557; James Oliver, from 1559; Martin Elliot 1574; (vacant in 1575); Richard Thomson 1604–c.1606; Thomas Bannatyne 1607–10; Walter Scott 1612–49; Andrew Pringle 1650–89; Robert Armstrong 1693–1732; William Armstrong 1733–49; Simon Haliburton 1751–63; Robert Rutherford 1763–90; Thomas Martin 1791; James Arkle 1792–1800; David Scott 1801–22; Angus Barton 1822–61; James Noble 1861–83; William Vassie 1883–1917; John Morrison McLuckie 1918–26; Harold Andrew Cockburn 1927–31; Allan McDonald Craig 1931–60; Archibald Lamont 1961–64; Bryden Maben 1965–76; Mr. Galbraith 1976–79; Reginald Campbell 1979–89; Alan Reid 1989–2008; Stephen Fulcher 2009– (it is 'Cassiltounkirk' in 1649; 'Casteltoun K.' is on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map, in the original location).

Castleton Manse (*kaw-sul'-in-mawns*) *n.* manse for Castleton Parish at 23 Langholm Street

in Newcastleton. The former Manse was probably near to the older chuch, at the junction of the Liddel and Hermitage Waters; in 1694 tax was paid on 3 hearths there and in 1748 it was taxed for 18 windows. In 1821 William Scott describes how the ruins of the old Manse and garden could still be seen on a precipice overlooking the Liddel. In 1839 the glebe was described as consisting of between 20 and 25 acres.

Castleton Moor (*kaw-sul'-in-moor*) *n.* Castleton Muir, area of moorland to the south of the former settlement at Castleton. Lands there were recorded as 'Cassaltoun Moore' in 1541, with a value of 5 merks. A long cist was discovered there, as described in 1982.

Castleton Pairish (*kaw-sul'-in-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish centred on the former village of the same name, containing Newcastleton, and being the southernmost parish in Roxburghshire. It was bounded by England, Dumfriesshire and parts of Teviothead, Hobkirk and Southdean. It is almost synonymous with 'Liddesdale', the Liddel Water running through it roughly from east to south. It was also the largest parish in the south of Scotland, and approximately 1/7th of the area of Roxburghshire. It was a Vicarage within the Diocese of Glasgow, taxed at £3 in 1275 and £3 8s in 1376. In 1600 the Parish was stated to have been 'waste' for many years. The Parish was reorganised in 1604, theafter containing the areas that had been served by Ettelton Kirk, Wheel Kirk and Bellskirk. It then became the largest parish in southern Scotland. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £15,500. After the Reformation it was part of the Presbytery of Jedburgh, in 1743 becaming part of the Presbytery of Langholm and Synod of Dumfries, even although it lay politically within the County of Roxburghshire. There are Parish records from 1749. A Secession Church was established in the parish in the 1750s and a branch of the Free Church in the 1840s; at one point there were 6 places of worship in the district. Hiring days were formerly 2nd Friday of April for men and Fridays before the 17th of May and 8th of November for women. There was also once a lamb fair on the Friday before the 2nd Wednesday of September and other livestock fairs on the Thursday before the 2nd Tuesday in October and the 3rd Friday in November. There are Session minutes existing from 1660. Baptismal records for the parish begin in 1749 and marriages in 1759. The population in 1755 was 1507. In 1803 there were 315 men in the parish aged between 17 and 55 (it should not be confused with parishes of the same name in Derbyshire and Dorset).

Castleton Schuil (*kaw-sul'-in-skil*) *n.* school in Castleton Parish. The old building is adjacent to the former Parish Kirk, just by the conjunction of the Hermitage and Liddel Waters. On its north gable there is a stone inscribed with the date 1621 and bearing a shield. John Oliver is recorded as Schoolmaster in 1778. There were about 100 pupils there in the 1830s. Richard Fraiter was hired in 1707. William Scott was Schoolmaster up until his death in 1761. Mr. Forsyth was master in the early 1800s. William Telford was teacher at Castleton in 1837.

Castleweary (*kaw-sul-wee-ree*) *n.* farm and former hamlet south of Teviothead and just beyond Binks, where the Phaup Burn joins the Frostlie Burn. Jean Scott, first wife of James Cavers 'Auld Dunnerum', came from here. David Scott was living there in 1777. Thomas Grieve was a labourer there in 1797, while William and Gilbert Grieve were labourers there in 1799. John Scott, roadman, lived here for 40 years in the latter part of the 19th century. For a while it was the place used for changing horses on the stagecoach. There may once have been a tower-house there (mentioned in the New Statistical Account in 1839), but there are now no traces of it – '... But when near Castleweary the poor horse broke down, So they called on the farmer, a man of renown' [JCG] (it is written 'Castleweayr' in 1777).

the Castle Well (*thu-kaw-sul-wel*) *n.* old name for a spring near the road at Ormiston, the name being in use until the early 20th century. It was situated immediately north of the site of the castle, separated from it by the driveway to the modern farmhouse – 'The Shining Dove's-foot is a pretty frequent tenant in rocky places ... at the Castle-well, Ormiston' [JAHM] (presumably related to Cocklaw Castle; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, north-east of the house).

cast oot (*kawst-oo'*) *v.* to fall out, disagree, quarrel – 'she cast oot wi her mother'.

Castrum (*ka-strum*) *n.* local name for Coldstream.

cast up (*kawst-up*) *v., arch.* to befall, appear, gather for a storm – 'Thae derk cluds ir castin up for rain' [ECS], to reappear, turn up again – 'Hei'll cast up again leike a bad hapney' [ECS], 'Hei aye casts up at mael-teime' [ECS], to taunt, bring up something reproachful, 'throw in one's teeth' – '... after all three brethren, especially Michael, first had casten up his good dame to him, and

called him witches-gate . . . ' [BR1678], 'She's aye castin up auld sairs' [ECS].

cast yow (*kawst-yow*) *n., arch.* a ewe that is unfit for breeding.

casuality (*kas-wal-i-tee*) *n., arch.* a casual charge or payment, specific payment from a tenant – '. . . of all maner, cornes, cattell, and gudis, insicht, airschip gudis, dettis, sowmes of money, mailis, fermes, ressumes, annuellis, caines, casualeteis, and vther gudis' [SB1569], '. . . since thair is ane laurge toune which has no common gudes at this tyme, nor casualties wherebie they may sustene a scholemaister . . . ' [PR1627], '. . . to be payd out of the first ready money that can be had out of the burgess money or other towne casualities' [BR1698], '. . . since thair is ane large toune whiche has no common gudes at this time not casualties wherebie they may sustene a scolemaister' [RRC].

the Cat (*thu-kat, thu-ka'*) *n.* fictional pirate boat in William Easton's song 'The Anvil Crew' – '. . . here was the Cat wi' her sails all set Awaiting for her prey [WE].

ca't (*kawt*) *pp., poet.* called – 'Letna me be shæmet, Lord, for I hae ca't apon thee . . . ' [HSR], '. . . o' wham was born Jesus, wha is ca't Christ' [HSR], *contr.* call it – 'But jingle-jangle on wi' wordie clatter – Ca't what ye like, its often meant to flatter' [JoHa] (cf. the more common **caaed**).

cat an bat (*kaw'-an-baw'*) *n., arch.* the game of tipcat, where a small piece of tapered wood is struck with a bat so as to jump up and then hit while in the air – 'They cauna play at cat and bat, And a' their girrs are hid the noo' [WFC].

cat an clay (*kaw'-an-klā*) *n., arch.* method of building construction in which wickerwork was plastered with clay – 'In the hamlet of Deanburnhaugh sixty years ago there were twenty-one chimneys, constructed on what is known as the 'cat and clay' principle; that is, a wisp of straw mixed with clay, was laid upon a super-structure of wood fastened to the wall, each side about three feet long, the centre piece being about 3½ feet, and on that was laid the pieces of straw and clay, tier upon tier, gradually narrowing until the top was reached' [HAST1909].

catch a plack (*kawch-a-plawk*) *v., arch.* to make money – 'If by it he can steal a groat Or catch a plack' [JR] (also 'catch the plack').

catch'd (*kawchd*) *contr.* catch it, receive punishment, be scolded – 'ee'll catch'd when yer fither gets hame'.

catched (*kawchd*) *pp.* caught – 'Dav' Jackson catcht Nell Cameron's catte In cruicket Sandy's byre' [WiSp], 'A catched threi troots', '. . . she tried teh escape bit was catched an put on trial' [BW], '. . . had I not . . . spring out of the way, . . . I would, to use a common phrase, have 'catched it' severely' [HAST1866], 'They returned home quite crest-fallen, and hardly made a reply to the girl's anxious enquiry 'if they had catched the smugglers' ' [AM] (also written 'catcht'; used interchangeably with the English 'caught').

catchy (*kaw-chee*) *adj., arch.* changeable (of weather), enexpectedly showery, unsettled.

Catcleuch (*kaw'-klooch*) *n.* area around the Carter Bar. Catcleugh Shin (544 m, 1,742 ft) is a hill in the Cheviots, just south of where the A6088 meets the A68. Catcleugh Reservior in further down the A68, about 3 miles into England. The Byrness church has a plaque commemorating the 63 people who died during its construction 1891–1904 (also spelled 'Catcleugh'; 'Catcleuch' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Cat Cleuch (*kaw'-klooch*) *n.* small stream which rises on Catcleuch Shin and runs roughly northwards, crossing the A6088, to become part of Shaw Burn (the name may be related to the wild cat).

Cat Cleuch (*kaw'-klooch*) *n.* small stream in the upper Hermitage valley. It rises on Catcleuch Brae and flows southwards to join the Hermitage Water between Gorrenberry and Twislehope.

cate (*kā'*) *v., arch.* to be in heat, desire a mate, especially of female cats – 'The cat's a-catlin' ' [GW].

the Catechism (*thu-kaw-te-ki-zum*) *n.* a book giving a summary of Christian doctrine in question and answer form. Until the late 19th century every member of a congregation was expected to know this by heart, and it formed the basis of Sunday School education. Before the mid-1800s the minister would annually visit and catechise each member of the congregation. The 'Longer Catechism' was approved by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1648; it consisted of 196 questions. The 'Shorter Catechism' was also adopted in 1648; it consisted of 107 questions and was intended for 'Catechising Such as Are of Weaker Capacity'. This was almost always the form used, and was locally referred to as the 'carritch'.

Cat Gair (*kaw'-gār*) *n.* area at the head of Cat Sike in the upper Borthwick valley, now deep within Craik Forest. It lies to the north-west of

Wolfcleuchhead. Catgair Edge is marked on modern maps, being the north side of Ewelair Hill.

Cathels (*kaw-thulz*) *n.* **Rev. Dr. David** (1853–1925) born at Arbroath, he was son of Hohn and Katherine Boath. He was educated in Dundee and at Edinburgh University and licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1881. He assisted Dr. McRae in Hawick for a year, then became minister of Kirkton from 1882. However, he moved back Hawick as minister in 1892. In 1913–14 he visited and confirmed the Church of Ichang on the Yangtze in China. He was appointed Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1924. In late 1924 he unveiled the memorial to Rev. Johnman in St. George's Kirk, and gave a eulogy on his former colleague. He was also involved in the Vertish Hill Sports and other local activities. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1925, along with Earl Haig, but died that same year. His published sermons are 'Ourselves and Our Times, a Guild Sermon' (published in Hawick, 1887), 'Christian Manhood' (Hawick, 1889), 'Landmarks: a Common-Riding Sermon' (Hawick, 1895), 'Honour the king: a sermon preached in Hawick Parish Church' (Hawick, 1897), 'The Reformation and John Knox' (Hawick, 1905) and his Moderator's address for 1924, 'The Permanent and the Transitory'. He married Mildred Margaret (who died in 1901), daughter of Peter Gardner and ecndly Margaret Agnes (who died in 1940), daughter of John Hewat of Edinburgh. His children were: Katherine Stuart, who married Capt. Harold Mansfield; Mildred Margaret Lindsay, M.B., C.M.; John Howard Crawford (1884–1967), who served with the Royal Engineers; Jane Gardner, who married James Johnstone, M.B.; and Louis Patrick (d.1939), Rector of St. Peter's, Peterhead. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery – 'Then upon the Sabbath day Ti the Pairish Kirk oo made oor way Reverend Cathels, grim and dour, Sermons went on owre an hoor' [IWL]. **Louis Patrick** (d.1937) son of Rev. David. He joined the 1/4th Battalion K.O.S.B., serving as a Lieutenant in WWI and was one of the few offciers to survive the Gallipoli campaign. He wrote many letters to his father, parts of which were published, providing a valuable record of conditions during the war. He was later Rector of St. Peter's, Peterhead.

Catheugh (*kawt-hewch*) *n.* name for a place in the eastern part of Castleton Parish. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map on the south side of the Tweeden Burn, just to the west of Tweedenside. James Henderson is recorded there in 1611, when Robert Scott, Bailie of Hawick, was cautioner for him at court in Jedburgh. John Armstrong was also recorded there in 1611. It is probably the place mentioned in about 1645 when two robbers were surprised by Elliot of Park and Henderson of Catheugh, and were 'challenged at Catheugh and Cringlefold, until they came to Carshope, from whence they stole threescore sheep'. 'Lancie Armstrong, called of Catheugh' was recorded as a robber of farms and livestock in about 1645. The place was listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax records when James Armstrong was tenant. It was listed as part of the farm of Sorbietrees on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch (it was 'Catheuch' in 1611).

Catheugh (*kawt-hewch*) *n.* farmstead in the Ettrick valley, lying between the main road and the river near Hutlerburn. These were among the Ettrick Forest lands owned by the Crown from about 1456 (it is 'Catkermach' in 1456).

Cathide Sike (*kawt-hīd-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins Muckle Swine Cleuch, which joins the Caddroun Burn near Singdean.

Catho Knowes (*ka-thō-nowz*) *n.* place-name mentioned in John Halliday's poem 'The Gloamin' Star's o'er Whitop Hill'. This is probably set near Whithope in the Borthwick valley, but the precise location of these hills is unknwon (or even whether they were an invention of Halliday's).

Catholicism (*kath-li-si-zum*) *n.* branch of Christianity, with ecclesiastical centre in Rome, often referred to as 'Roman Catholicism' by Protestants and Episcopalians. Hisorically the split between Catholics and Protestants was wrapped up in national and royal politics and culminated with the Reformation of 1560, when the Scottish Parliament refuted the authority of the Pope and made celebration of Mass illegal. However, the suppression of the Catholic religion was less bloody than in England, Catholic Priests were allowed to keep ⅔ of their income and monasteries were allowed to retain some property. It is worth remembering that before the middle of the 16th century, all Teries would have been Roman Catholics (and this includes the first few decades of Cornets!). However, the Catholic church did not grow again in Hawick until the early 19th century, largely because of an influx of Irish workers. A group fof about 200 were 'discovered' in 1837 by William Wallace, the private chaplain of Traquair. They had been making do with hiring a private hall (possibly the Subscription Rooms) and with visiting a priest in either

Traquair or Edinburgh. After this period an Edinburgh priest, Stephen Keenan, visited every 3 months, while Wallace struggled to raise money for a chapel in Hawick. who then endeavoured to raise funds to provide a chapel. Most of them were Irish immigrants or of fairly recent Irish descent. They had been making do with hiring a private hall (possibly the Subscription Rooms) and with visiting the priest at Traquair or in Edinburgh. Stephen Keenan from Edinburgh thereafter visited every 3 months. In 1840 William Wallace said of Hawick: 'the seeds of animosity seem never to have been sown here, and that if attempted to be sown now, they would not prosper in a soil so adverse to their growth'. Unlike in the major Scottish cities, Teries can be proud of their lack of sectarianism. When S.S. Mary & David's was built on Buccleuch Street in 1844 it was the first Roman Catholic Chapel in the Borders. Hawick also saw the arrival of 2 sets of nuns, the Dominican Sisters, associated with the Convent at Myreslawgreen and St. Margaret's Home, and the Augustinian Sisters, associated with St. Andrew's Convent and Nursing Home at Stirches House. Both sets of nuns have now departed.

Cathrae (*kath-rā, -ree*) *n.* **Adam** (19th C.) married Isabel Carruthers in Wilton in 1837. **Andrew** (1835–64) son of slate merchant William. He was born in Wilton and trained as a writer's clerk. He moved to Australia by 1853, where he set up the firm of merchants Mark & Cathrae, based in Melbourne. He later moved to India, where he ran the Wilton Tea Factory in Hindustan; there is a still a 'Wilton Tea Estate' School near there. He was deceased by 1870 when Laing & Irvine sued his family members to recover a debt for goods sent to his firm in Melbourne in the 1850s. **Jenny** 'Jenny Trantlicks', 'Jenny Trankletts', 'Jenny Ern-yetts' or 'Jenny Airn-yetts' (19th C.) of unknown birthplace, she was once a familiar street figure. She had one leg shorter than the other and walked with a stick. She was known to be very pugnacious and was regularly taunted by the youth of Hawick. For a while she lived at Southfield, where an iron gate was erected to stop her continually burning the wooden gate for firewood, hence the cry 'Ern Yetts! Ern Yetts!' used to torment her. She died in Mill Port and is buried in the Auld Kirkyard. It is possible she was the Janet born in 1809 to Thomas Cathrae and Agnes Armstrong. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hoscote in 1712 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. His surname is written 'Cafrea'. He is probably the John who married Bessie Inglis in Roberton in 1705. **John** (1807–bef. 42) son of slate merchant Thomas, he was a Hawick stockingmaker. His son James was transported to Australia in 1844 after several problems with the law, and still has living descendants there today. **John Hislop** (1838–1916) son of slate merchant William. He lived in Newfoundland, Canada. In 1866 he donated to the Museum the 'antlers of a deer shot near Trinity Bay, Newfoundland'. He died in Chicago. **Martin** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton parish. He was at Chisholme in 1710, when his surname is written 'cafrea'. His children included: Martin (b.1704); Isabel and Margaret (b.1706); and Martin (again, b.1710). Probably the same Martin had a son William baptised in Hawick in 1714. **Martin** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Wilson in 1755 and their children included: Betty (b.1760); and William (b.1764). **Martin** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Fairbairn (or 'Freebairn') and their children included: Thomas (b.1774), slater; William (b.1776), stockingmaker; and John (b.1778). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Junk in Roberton in 1713. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Clarilaw in 1751. In 1751 he witnessed a baptism for James Dodds, resident in Clarilaw. He married Jean Mack and their son Martin was baptised in 1751, with witnesses James and William Scott. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1754. **Thomas** (1774–1825) son of Martin and Margaret Fairbairn. He became a slate merchant who had a yard on Cathrae's Haugh, adjoining the Upper Haugh, and owned other land along the edge of the Common Haugh. He was listed as a 'Sclater' at Roughheugh on the list for the Militia ballot in Wilton Parish in 1799 and at Damside on the 1801 Militia ballot; his brother William was listed before him in 1801. On Wood's 1824 map he is owner of a field on the north side of the modern Victoria Road and another to the west of Wilton Mills off the modern Commercial Road. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In Pigot's 1825/6 directory he is listed as a slater on Damside. He married Agnes Armstrong in 1802, and their children were: John (b.1803); William (b.1805); John (again. b.1807); Janet (b.1809), who married miller John Fiddes; Margaret (b.1812); Thomas (b.1815), who worked as a miller and grocer; and Agnes (b.1817), who was

a seamstress. His wife Agnes (age 60) was living on Damside at the 1841 census, along with Thomas and Agnes. **Thomas** (b.1815) son of Thomas and Agnes Armstrong. In 1851 he was a journeyman miller with his brother-in-law John Fiddes at Roughheugh. In 1861 he was listed as 'Licensed Hawker for Groceries' on Wilton Path. **Thomas** (b.1831) son of William, he worked as a commercial traveller (probably as a coal merchant) before becoming a local newspaper editor. He had the house Rillmount built on West Stewart Place. In 1861 he was listed as 'Newspaper Editor' at 61 High Street. He was editor of the 'Hawick Advertiser' 1857–74 and had several apparentices who went on to bigger things. He was probably the Thomas who was Clerk to the Course at the Common Riding in the 1850s and in 1860. He was Secretary of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce from the 1860s until at least the 1880s. In 1870 he and his sister Agnes Isabella were sued by Laing & Irvine to recover money for goods sold to his deceased brother Andrew. He was also known for having literary talents, writing 'History of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club' (around the 1870s), as well as compiling the early discussions of that Club, which were later published in 1909. Additionally he published a booklet for the centenary celebrations held for Sir Walter Scott at Branxholme in 1871. He is probably the Thomas who married Jessie Haig in 1853; their children included Martin and William (who died in infancy). He died in Newcastle. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who was in Closses in 1725. He married Helen Harkness and their children included John (b.1725), Andrew (b.1728) and Isobel (b.1737). His wife's name is transcribed as 'Isobel' in 1737. The witnesses in 1725 were Rev. Charles Telfer and William Williamson and in 1728 were Archibald Paterson and William Stoddart. He could be the William who was paid by the Kirk Session in about the 1720s 'to help to pay his father's funeral'. **William** (b.1776) son of Martin. He was listed as a stockingmaker at Roughheugh on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish and a stockingmaker at Damside on the 1801 Militia ballot; his brother Thomas was listed after him in 1801. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Scott in 1803 and their children included Martin (b.1804) and Adam (b.1805). His widow could be the Elizabeth living on the Crescent in 1841, along with her daughter Isabella. **William** (1805–1862) son of Thomas and Agnes Armstrong. He succeeded his father Thomas as a slate merchant in Wilton and was also a bank teller at the British Linen Bank. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840, with the address changed from 'Back Damside' to 'Wilton Grove'. He is listed as a slate merchant in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He built the house called Wilton Grove in the early 19th century. He was an early Trustee of St. George's Kirk and also acted as the first Clerk of the Deacon's Court of that church. He could be the William who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably the William who donated coins from the 'South American colonies' to the Museum in 1862. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1830 and their children included: Thomas (b.1831); Margaret (b.1832); Andrew (b.1834); William (b.1836); John Hislop (1838–1916); Agnes (b.1839); Jessie Turnbull (b.1845); Walter (b.1846); and Agnes Isabella (b.c.1848). They were at Wilton Grove in 1841 and 1851 and his wife was dead by the 1851 census (also formerly 'Cafrea', 'Cathrea', 'Cathree' and 'Cathrie').

Cathrae's Haugh (*kath-rāz-hawch, hawf*) *n.* land that adjoined the Upper Haugh, so-called because Cathrae's slate-yard was once there. It was later developed as Albert Mills and later as Mactaggart's skinworks.

Catlee (*kaw'-lee*) *n.* former steading, near Wauchope, on the Catlee Burn. A Turnbull from there (first name illegible) was accused of being a riever in 1530. In 1540 among Scottish rebels listed as being in England we find 'Pait Trumbill called Catle elder, Pait Trumbill called Catle younger, Jame Trumbill, young Pait's brother' and other Turnbulls. George Turnbull was there in 1567 and 'Eckie' Turnbull in 1586/7. It is probably the 'Catlie' listed among the Liddesdale possessions of Thomas Kerr of Ancrum in 1632. It was once part of the estate of Wauchope, and was part of the set of lands sold by William, Lord Cranstoun to Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1659. In 1677 it was described as a 'pertinent' of Wauchope. It was part of the estate of Wolfelee when purchased by William Elliot in 1730. In 1788 (and continued in 1811), it was listed (along with Catleeshaw) among lands owned by Cornelius Elliot, valued at £233 6s 8d (possibly related to the wild cat; it was 'Catlie' in 1530, 'Catle' in 1540, 'Catlie' in 1541, 'Catlie' in 1567, 'Catley' in 1677 and 'Catly' in 1788; note that it is easy to confuse with 'Gatliehill' on the Hermitage Water).

the Catlee Burn (*thu-kaw'-lee-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near the 'Note o the Gate',

formed by the Hyndlee and other streams, passing Hyndlee and Wolfelee to become part of the Rule Water at Forkins. On the west bank of the stream, in the trees near Hell's Hole, are a fairly extensive group of cultivation terraces, now partly destroyed by forestry plantation (also written 'Catley Burn' or 'Catleyburn'; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Catleeshaw (*kaw'-lee-shaw*) *n.* former remote steading adjacent to the lands of Catlee in upper Rulewater. In 1677 it is described along with Catlee as a 'pertinent' of Wauchope, contiguous with the lands of Woolee. It was listed along with Catlee on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (recorded in 1659 and 1730 along with 'Catlee', it is 'Cattleyschaw' in 1677 and 'Catlyshaw' in 1788).

Catley see **Catlee**

Catlie see **Gatliehill**

Catlockhill (*kaw'-lok-hil*) *n.* former name for lands that were later called Branxholme Brae. This is probably the 'Catslak' menioned in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574, when the tenant was Roland Wilson. It is probably the 'Catslockhill' mentioned in the ballad 'Jamie Telfer'. The name was apparently still known to Mr. Grieve, tenant of Branxholme Park in the early 19th century (according to a marginal note in his 1802 copy of 'The Minstrelsy of the Border') – 'And when he cam' to the Catslack hill He shouted loud, and cried weel hie, Till out and spak' him William's Wat, O wha's this brings the fray to me?' [T] (written 'Catlochill' by Grieve; it should not be confused with **Catslack**).

Catraeth (*ka-trāth*) *n.* battle of the late 6th century, commemorated in the epic poem 'the Gododdin', which has been called the oldest Scottish poem (although it was written in ancient Welsh). The battle was between a band of Britons from near Edinburgh who set out to meet the invading Saxons. It was once speculated to have taken place at Hawick Moor, but is more likely to have been at Catterick in North Yorkshire (also 'Caltraeth' etc.).

the Catrail (*thu-kaw'-rāl*) *n.* an earthenwork ditch, which passes near the sources of the Borthwick, Allan, Slitrig and Teviot Waters. Its most easterly part ends near Robert's Linn bridge (actually at the Flosh Burn) beside the Hawick to Newcastleton Road, and it runs intermittently for about 12 miles to Hoscoteshiel, near Girnwood farm on the Borthwick. It was first described by Alexander Gordon in his 'Itinerarium'. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps (supported by the writings of Gordon, John Russell, Alexander Jeffrey and Francis Lynn) marked it extending across the Ettrick, Yarrow and Tweed valleys, via Stanhope Law, Linglie Hill (near Selkirk) and Rink Hill to near Torwoodlee (west of Galashiels). It was also suggested that it continued beyond Robert's Linn into Liddesdale. However, these extensions were not supported by subsequent investigations and excavations (and in several cases old roads and minor ditches were mistaken for parts of the structure). W.N. Kennedy, J.A.H. Murray and other members of the Hawick Archæological Society investigated it thoroughly in the 1850s and 1860s; they also noted the perhaps surprising fact that its existence did not seem to be known to the local shepherds. James Smail spent many days trying to trace its path, and wrote about it for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1880. The exact course of the feature between Girnwood and Robert's Linn is also uncertain, but it seems clear that the line of the earthwork is continued in places by streams. There are many other ancient ditches in the area, and some uncertainty about precisely which features may be part of the Catrail; some are probably of the same period, but with uncertain relationship. The ditch is around 9 ft wide, with a low bank on each side, but the width and height vary considerably (and today few parts can be discerned that are more than 6 ft wide and ½ m wide). Local legend suggested that it was created by the Devil, who lived at Hellmoor, with his mother as housekeeper; he killed her in a rage when he found his porridge not to be ready and dragged her around, making the ditch, and threw her into the Devil's Cauldron on Stonedge farm. It was also formerly associated with the Picts, hence sometimes called the 'Pict's Work Dyke', and was considered to be a defensive barrier. However, clearer heads have prevailed, and it now seems likely to have been merely a boundary ditch (as first pointed out by W.N. Kennedy in 1858). It (and perhaps related ditches) was surveyed by Francis Lynn in 1898 and in the 1980s part within the Stanishope forest was excavated. Other linear earthworks in the area mark the boundaries between farms, but the extent of the Catrail means it must have marked a more significant boundary. It probably dates to the time of land disputes between Northumbrians or Bernicians (to the north-east) and the native Britons of the hillier regions to the southwest. There are similar boundary features elsewhere, e.g. 'Herits Dyke' and 'Boon Black Dyke' in Berwickshire and others with names such as 'Black Dyke' or 'Deil's Dyke' – 'The next ane was

ane careless scemp, Moss-muddled head and tail; Ye might trowed him the ghaist o' a' gurly Pict Wha had sheughed i' the grit Catrail' [T] (parts are marked on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Cattrail'; the origin of the name is obscture, but the first syllable could be from the old Celtic 'cad', meaning 'battle' and the ending perhaps being the Celtic 'eil, which is associated with fences).

Catrail Edge (*kaw'-rāl-ej*) *n.* area just to the west of the Pike, near where a piece of the Catrail is visible. The 'edge' is now along the side of the forest.

cats-an-kitlins (*katz-an-kit-linz*) *n., pl., arch.* catkins, flowers of the hazel or willow.

Cat's Cleuch (*kats'-klooch*) *n.* small stream that rises near Shiel Knowe to the west of Saughtree. It runs roughly south-west to join Fawhopeknowe Sike. It also gave it's name to Catscleuch Culvert on the railway line.

Catshawhill (*ka'-shaw-hil*) *n.* farmstead in Liliesleaf Parish, south of Firth. It is probably the lands in Raperlaw owned by David Davidson in 1643. John Douglas was owner in 1678, when the lands were valued at £195. John Douglas was still there in 1694. Another John Douglas was owner in the 1740s when it was valued at £195, and was still owner in 1761. It was bought by Thomas Turnbull (who worked in the Hawick carpet trade) in the mid-18th century, but sold after a few years for a large profit. William Smail was owner in 1788 and Thomas Smail was owner in 1797 and still recorded there in 1811. Alexander Walker was servant there in 1799 and Walter Gray in 1801 (it is 'Catchahill' in 1694, 'Catshahill' in 1761 and 'Catchahill' in 1799).

Catslack (*ka'-slawk*) *n.* tower and farm by the Catslack Burn, in the Yarrow valley, about 15 miles from Hawick. It was once owned by the Crown and stocked with the King's sheep, it was leased to the Crichtons of Cranston-Riddell in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. In 1494/5 3 men called Mark from Tinnis had remission for the murder of John Tennant there. William Scott was there in 1531/2. In 1539 the lands 'with the tower and fortalice thereof' were inherited by James Crichton of Cranston Riddell from his father. At that time they were valued at £71 16s. 8d., but 40 merks in time of peace. In 1541 it was valued at £70 3s. 4d. There was a discharge in 1542 for rentals of these lands (and others) associated with Janet Beaton (who had married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme), widow of the older James Crichton. In 1550 it was among lands leased to Janet Beaton by her son James Crichton for 19 years. In this tower Lady Elizabeth, the widow of an earlier Sir Walter of Buccleuch, was burned to death in 1547/8 by a band of English, supported by the Kers of Cessford and elsewhere. John Scott was tenant there when he was in dispute with William Elliot of Horsleyhill in 1563, and in 1574/5 Elliot was forced to vacate the lands. John Scott Catslack was recorded in 1580. In 1581 Robert Crichton of Sanquhar had a charter for these lands, along with Montbenger and others. William Scott 'in Lies' was also called 'of Catslac-knowe' by Scott of Satchells (sometime around 1600) when listed among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch; he was said to be descended from the Scotts of Dryhope. The lands were still mentioned when James Scott (son of Walter 'in Catslak') was minister of Kirkton in the early 17th century, although they were still recorded as part of the Buccleuch properties in 1634, 1653, 1663 and 1693. William Scott of Catslack held lands in Hassendean Parish in 1643, valued at £52. Walter Scott of Catslack paid tax on lands with the same value in 1663 and John Scott of Catslack in 1678. 'Catslackknow' and 'Catslackburne' are on the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties. David Scott was recorded there in 1718. By 1788 the lands that had been in Hassendean and held by the Scotts of Catslack were also known as 'Millmae', 'Mewmaw' or 'Lees' and owned by Scott of Burnhead. In 1785 and 1802 they were valued at about £330 and £880, respectively. James Riddell was there in 1794. Walter Forsyth was there in 1821. 2 brothers, Charles and Walter Scott were farmers there into the mid-19th century, both living into their 90s. Note that the place of a similar name mentioned in the ballad 'Jamie Telfer', may be 'Catlochill' near Branxholme (it is 'Catslak' in 1456, 'Katsclak' in 1459, 'Cattisslak' in 1488, 'catslak' in 1494/5, 'Catslak' in 1501 and 1510, 'Cattislak' in 1539, 'Catslak' in 1541, 1542 and 1550, 'Catislake' in 1649, 'Catislack' in 1663 and 'Catslucke' in 1678; 'Catslack' and 'Catslack B' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps).

Catslack-knowe (*ka'-slawk-now*) *n.* name of farm that appears to have been syonymous with **Catslack** (it is 'Catslaknow' and 'Cattislaknow' in 1620).

the Cat's Pool (*thu-kawts-pool, -pil*) *n.* deep pool below the Cauld, on the south side (the other side formerly being the 'Ladies' Pool'). The name came from its supposed use for drowning unwanted cats in weighted sacks. It was notorious as the site of accidental drownings, but has

been largely filled in – '. . . Like gumpin' eels ablow the Albert Brig, Or 'katies' in the deep Cat's Pule' [WL] (also written 'Pule').

cat's-wesh (*katz-wesh*) *n., arch.* a cursory face wash.

Cattanach (*kaw-te-nach*) *n.* **Rev. David Lynedoch** (1882–1969) son of Peter Lorrimer and Jane Bladworth Hardie, he was born in Edinburgh. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1904, was licensed in 1911, then was assistant at Park Parish in Glasgow before becoming minister of Golspie in 1913. During WWI he served as a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery. He was translated to Hobkirk in 1922 and remained as minister there until 1953. He was Chaplain of the Scots Memorial Church in Jerusalem 1933–34. He married Dorothy Agnes Leechman (b.1887) in 1914. Their daughter Isobel Mary Lorimer died in 1929.

catter-batter (*kaw'-ur-baw'-ur*) *n., arch.* a quarrel, commotion – 'The lauchs dee'd doon and the bawdy clatter, There cam a hush owre the catter-batter' [WL], *v., arch.* to wrangle – 'Dinna begin o catter-battereen aboot poleeteeks here!' [ECS].

cattle stent (*kaw'-ul-sten'*) *n., arch.* fee paid for cattle grazing on the Common – ' 'Cattle stent' . . . the 'grass-mail' (rent) paid by burgesses when their cattle depasture on the burgh muir [of Hawick] . . . ' [BR], 'Grass-mail of cattle belonging to the burgesses, sent to pasture on the common muir, called cattle stent, £50 13s 0d' [BR1836].

the Cattle Tryst (*thu-kaw'-ul-trīst, -trist*) *n.* name sometimes used for the cattle fair held on the 3rd Tuesday in October near Thorterdykes, when drovers would stop with their cattle on the way to southern markets. This was started in 1785 at the suggestion of the Hawick Farmers' Club. Although it was never hugely successful, it ran for a few decades (it is a little unclear whether or not this was separate from the horse fair) – 'There is a weekly marker and 4 fairs, besides a tryst, established, within these few years, for black cattle, &c. in October, between Falkirk tryst and Newcastle fair, which promises to succeed' [RRG].

Catto (*kaw-tō*) *n.* **Alexander Gordon** (19th C.) Schoolmaster at Hassendean around 1850.

cat-wuttit (*kaw'-wu-tee'*) *adj., arch.* small-minded, spiteful.

Caudle Sike (*kaw-dul-sīk*) *n.* small stream lying to the north-west of Riccarton farm. It rises on Arnton Fell and runs to the east, through Caudlesike Culvert on the former railway line, to join Riccarton Burn. The narrow part is known as Caudle Cleugh (and so marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

cauf (*kawf*) *n.* a calf (also 'caaf').

cauf (*kawf*) *n., arch.* chaff – '. . . over the 'Cauf Roads' – i.e., the top of the hill, having been the place for winnowing corn' [RJR], 'The ungodlie arna sae: but ar like the caff, whilk the wund dræives awa' [HSR], 'Let thame be as caff afore the wund . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'caff' and other variants).

cauf-grund (*kawf-grund*) *n., arch.* one's place of birth – 'An the road swaipeet doon afore iz. Ay! doon ti ma caav-grund o Teviotdale' [ECS].

cauk (*kawk*) *n., arch.* chalk.

cauky (*kaw-kee*) *adj., arch.* chalky, made of chalk, covered with chalk dust – 'A cauky bool' [GW] (also 'caukie').

caul (*kawl*) *adj., poet.* cold – 'As for the meat if it was caul, The gudeman rave it spaul frae spaul' [JR], 'What mak's ye spae o' caul' an' want?' [JoHa] (short form of **cauld**).

cauld (*kawld*) *adj.* cold – '. . . get it agane to me, or else I will try it with my cauld sword' [BR1642], 'The Flowers of the Forest, that fought aye the foremost, The prime of our land, are cauld in the clay' [JEM], 'The dew is damp, and the wind is cauld, My child, it is not good for thee' [JTe], 'And stretch'd aneath the hawthorn tree, Alang the sward sae cauld and green' [JTe], 'Lambs lie thick as new netted herrin', A' cauld as lead' [JoHa], 'Where the ance warm heart is a cauld, cauld clod, And the beateous and brave lend a green to the sod' [JoHa], 'An' because inequitie sall be routhe, the luve o' money sall growe cauld' [HSR], 'Whan wunter nichts were lang an' cauld . . . ' [JJ], 'It was my gude auld grannie's gifte (Wha now lyes cauld in clay)' [WiSp], '. . . it's no our feet man that's cauld at a', it's the sermon that's cauld' [BP], 'A made a faiasable mael oot o pie-soop, . . . caald flesh, picklt ingans . . . ' [ECS], 'In thae days the players washed in cauld witter' [IWL], '. . . There we'll get a guid cauld calker' [AB], 'Now stiff and cauld beneath the clay . . . ' [JCG], 'Yet we may weel be friends at heart; Though friendship's name is cauld . . . ' [JT], '. . . His beard was white. His heid was bald. His face was pale as if 'twas cauld' [TD], 'But cauld are the airms that are roond my dear, An' wi' cauld, cauld kisses his lips are worn' [FGS], *adv.* completely, entirely – '. . . everybody running to see the man 'that killed the monkey cauld deid' ' [WNK], *n.* the cold, a viral infection often leading to a runny

nose and sore throat – '... It gi'ed me sic an awfu' cauld, Sae hearse I cou'dna speak' [JoHa], '... but the reason was, the lads couldna get away, an' Katie had a brunt fit, an' Alice was bedfast wi' the cauld' [JTe], 'A'm dei-in o the cauld', '... oo get *the* cauld, oo gain alang *the* street ...' [IWL], coldness, a cold environment – '... and if ye sud be dune afore aw return, raither than wait i' the cauld ye'd better begin't again' [WNK], 'They're left to sorrow, pain, and shame, Hung'r and cauld' [JoHa], 'He thraws furth his ice like morsils; afore his cauld wha can stan' ' [HSR], '... And for tae keep him frae the cauld Aw'll leave him ma auld skin' [JSB], ' 'Mong forms and faces new to me, Through winter's cauld, through summer's sheen' [GWe], 'The witch of the cauld with a silver comb Sat smoothing her locks of the tumbled foam' [WHO], 'Through summer's sun and winter's cauld Braw Ruberslaw looks doon ...' [WFC] (sometimes written 'caald' and poetically 'caul' '; see also **caul** and **cauldit**).

cauld (*kawld*) *n.* a weir or dam on a river, particularly one used to divert water into a mill lade controlled by a sluice. Hawick had at least 6 of them at one time: the Coble Cauld, Laidlaw's Cauld, Wilton Mills Cauld, Weensland Cauld, Lynnwood Cauld and Slitrig Cauld – '... The waves wi' water-rack were borne, And caulds and causeways up were torn' [AD], 'Jookin' here a sturdy brig or there a cauld' [JEDM], 'Over the caulds or across the weirs foaming, Soiling the hems of your skirts as you run ...' [WL], *v., arch.* to lay stones along the bank of a river to try to stop flooding – '... and the stones were handy for caulding the river' [RJR].

the Cauld (*thu-kawld*) *n.* popular name for **the Coble Cauld** – 'You'll hear me roar or softly sigh, And sing my Border lullaby, For such is life – I am the Cauld!' [WFC], 'It's nocht like what it used to be I doot I' getting auld, There's no a sowl to be seen now Doon at the cauld' [DH].

Cauldcleuch (*kawl-klooch, kawld-klooch*) *n.* Cauldcleuch Head is 1,996 feet (619 m) high, and is the highest peak within Roxburghshire (the only higher places are on the boundary with England). It is situated 10 miles south-west of Hawick and is an imposing backdrop to many local views in that direction. It is the source of the 'Cauld Cleuch', which runs into the Priesthaugh Burn, which in turn feeds into the Allan Water. The lands there were given to the monks of Melrose by William, 1st Earl of Douglas in about 1358; the part granted was listed as 'caldcluch inferiori' (or 'Nether Cauldcleuch'), suggesting that there was also a 'greater' or 'upper' Cauldcleuch. 'Caldclues Oure and Nethere' were listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers in an English document c.1380. The lands were inherited (along with Tillielee) by Robert, grandson of Robert Elliot in 1497/8, and at thatr point were held of the Laird of Cavers. They formed part of the Lairdship of Ringwoodfield, along with Priesthaugh, Stobicote, etc., as recorded in a document of 1500 and other later charters. The lands were listed as part of the Barony of Cavers in 1511. Along with Southdeanrig, the lands were rented from Melrose Abbey by Scott of Synton and Elliot of Thorlieshope in 1557; at that time it was valued at £3 6s 4d. In the 17th century the superiority was held by the Hamiltons, Earls of Haddington, along with other lands previously possessed by Melrose Abbey. The lands were still part of the Lordship and Regality of Melrose in 1634, 1653, 1663 and 1690. They were still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. The lands may have given rise to a surname, recorded around 1600 – 'Her bosom, winter's whitest snaw, That drifts o'er lofty Cauldcleugh wild' [JoHa], 'An a merk on the shooder o' Cauldcleuch To show where the cloudberries growe ...' [DH] (also sometimes 'Caldcleuch'; 'Caldeclouheued' is recorded in an English document listing the boundary of lands in the Cheviots in 1255; it is 'Caldcluch' in 1497/8, 'Cauldcluch' in 1500, 'Caldcleuch' in 1557 and 1640, 'Cawcleuch' in 1653, 'Caldcleuche' in 1660, 'Caldcleuch' in 1663 and 'Caldcleugh' in 1687 and 1698; the name of the cleuch is presumably because it is a cold and wind-swept location).

Cauldcleuch (*kawld-klooch*) *n.* **Henry** (16th/17th C.) constable in the Parish of Gullane in 1617. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Braidwoodshiels in 1658 and portioner in Blainslie in the early 1660s. He is mentioned in records of the Regality of Melrose. Thomas, who is also listed in some of the same records was his brother. **John** (d.1612) minister at Newburgh and Edbie and Master of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. He was part of the General Assembly in 1586 and became Professor of Theology at Glasgow. In 1593 he was in dispute with others in the University of St. Andrews over the claim of a professorship. Perhaps the same John (son of John) inherited lands in Ugstoun in Lauderdale in 1602, and was married to Katherine Hardie. He gave evidence at a trial for witchcraft in 1610, stating that the defendant was long 'suspect to be ane wicket woman, and ane Sorcerer'. In 1612

there was a complaint against him and another man, that they had not paid compensation and so should be apprehended. His name may have derived from the lands in southern Roxburghshire. **John** (17th C.) weaver who served as an apprentice in Edinburgh from 1643 until 1655. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Blainslie near Melrose in at least the 1650s and early 1660s. He held 3 husbandlands there, with teinds payable to the superior. He was also tenant at Braidwoodshiels, with his brother James. **William** (16th/17th C.) servant and shepherd of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Lufness. He was tenant at Easter Gemmilshiels and recorded in 1601 when sheep were stolen from there (also written 'Caldcleuch', 'Caldcleugh' and 'Caldcleughe').

caulder (*kawld-ur*) *adj.* colder – 'Wunters were ian awfih lot caulder back then wi mosses and ponds aroond the toon raigularly freezin owre' [IWL].

cauldest (*kawld-ist*) *adj.* coldest – '... An' warm eneuch to thaw The cauldest frost an' snaw' [FL].

Cauld Faulds (*kawld-fawldz*) *n.* alternative name for **Cawfaulds**.

Cauldhoose (*kawld-hoos*) *n.* Coldhouse, former house between the Stintyknowe and Drinkstone farm, near where 'Coldhouse Kipp' is marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map. The house is long gone, but the site can still be discerned. There is also the remains of a hill-fort nearby. Scott of Satchells said that Robert Scott of Howford received the lands of 'Cowdhouse' for his service (probably in the late 16th century). Marie Scott was liferenter there according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, when it was valued at £40. William Scott of Coldhouse paid land tax on £40 in 1678. The lands became part of Wilton Parish when Hassendean was suppressed in 1690. William Scott, younger of Coldhouse, was recorded in 1743, when he was granted 'Little Drinkston and Tanlawrig, commonly called Cowdhouse'; it was at that time in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. Robert Scott paid tax on 11 windows there in 1748; he was Laird through much of the 18th century and lived to about the age of 90. The lands were valued at £80 in the 1740s. It was stated in 1765 that the owner of the land 'holds a head room along his march with the common' and the Laird gained a small part of Wilton Common (to the southwest of the house) in the 1765 division (perhaps corresponding roughly with the 'head room'). The lands of Coldhouse and Tandlaw were at that time valued at £80. James Scott was living there in 1765 and Walter Scott in 1780. Rev. Robert Scott of Innerleithen is recorded as owner in 1788 (and still listed that way in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), when it was still valued at £40. Thomas Cranston is recorded as farmer there in 1797 and James Wilson was a labourer there in 1799. The Scotts of Coldhouse also had a residence in Edinburgh in the early 19th century, in Shandwick Place. John Nichol was farmer in 1835. There were Dalgleishes and Lockies there in 1841, but it was abandoned soon afterwards. The family of Scott of Coldhouse became connected with Chisholme House in the early 19th century, and also gained some fame through Alexander, who was a friend of Lord Byron's (formerly written 'Cowdhouse' etc., it is 'Coudhouse' in 1643, 'Cowdhouse' in 1678 and 1686, 'Coldhous' in 1690, 'Coldiehouse' in Hawick in 1736, 'Coudhouse' in 1748, 'Cowdhouse' in 1765, 'Coudhouses' in 1797, 'Coudhouse' in 1799 and 'Cowdhouse or Coldhouse' in 1811; it is 'Cowdhouse' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and a house is marked 'Coud house' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common and is 'Coldhouse' on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

Cauldhoose Kipp (*kawld-hoos-kip*) *n.* Coldhouse Kipp, a ridge above Stirches, running north-east to south-west. There are the remains of a fort on top, with main ditches 380 ft apart, as well as evidence of other earthworks. The entrance appears to have been at the north-eastern end, although there has been damage caused by cultivation and quarrying (probably from 'kip', meaning the point of a hill).

cauldit (*kawl-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* having a cold, sick, diseased – 'Item, that nane keippe any caldit, scabbit, or other seik bestis within this bruch ...' [BR1640] (also written 'caldit').

Cauld Kail (*kawld-kāl*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI] (the origin is obscure; cf. **Cauld Pottage**).

cauld-like (*kawld-līk*) *adj., arch.* cold.

cauldly (*kawld-lee*) *adv.* coldly – '... I thocht I wad gang daft wi' joy, yet cauldly turned away ...' [JCG].

Cauld Mill see **Cauldmill**

Cauldmill (*kawld-mil*) *n.* hamlet on the A6088 just outide Hawick, in a picturesque setting, at the junction with the road to Cavers. It formerly had a blacksmith's shop, now a private house. Andrew Blyth was blacksmith there until about 1690. William Aitken was there in 1704, James

Pott in 1709, John Flemington in at least 1720–31, Adam Miller in 1723, William Whillans in 1728 and William Oliver in 1747. John Oliver was a wright there in 1777–96. Another John Oliver was mason there in 1801. James Smith was blacksmith there in the early 19th century and Robert Scott in the mid-19th century. One of the corn mills of Cavers estate was there in the 18th century. A Nissen hut was relocated there from Stobs, but was destroyed by fire in 2020 – 'Horsleyhill and Cauldmill, Syne owre the Orchard braes; Crawbyres Brig and Hummelknowes, The hedges, hips and slaes' [WL] (it is 'Caldmylne, Cavers' in 1690, 'Kaldmilne' in 1694, 'Caldmills' in 1723 and 'Caldmill' in 1747 and 1782; it appears to be marked 'Calmill' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map as well as Blaeu's 1654 map, although possibly on the wrong side of the Kirkton Burn; it is unclear whether the name relates to being cold, or a weir, or something else).

Cauld Pottage (*kawld-po'-eej*) *n.* nickname for **Janet Scott**.

cauldrife (*kawld-rif, -rīf*) *adj., arch., poet.* cold, chilly, disaffected, indifferent – 'Ere stormy age, exert wi' rigour, His cauldrife lash . . . ' [JR], '. . . Least cauldrife want should find you oot, Come your ways hame' [JoHa], ' 'Twas cauldrife death that gruesome carle, that closed her een sae blue' [WE], '. . . Stirs na an echo in my cauldrife hert' [WL], 'Gleanin' what little comfort's gaun Frae the cauldrife compromise That though as mony as ever get shot, There's fewer get baked in pies' [DH], '. . . And mony generations syne, Cauldrife, I should hae lairnt to care' [DH], 'A feel the cauld, so A'm a cauldrife cratur' [ME].

Cauldshiels (*kawld-sheelz*) *n.* small loch south of Tweedbank, below a hill of the same name. The lands there were owned by a branch of the Kers from at least the late 15th century. In 1502 William Scott in Fenwick had remission for stealing sheep from there, belonging to Ralph and Robert Ker (Abbot of Kelso). In the same year William Scott in Broadmeadows had remission for stealing sheep from there belonging to the Abbot of Kelso and William Lowry. This is probably the 'Caldschelis' which was among the places listed in the 1535 trial of Robert Scott of Allanhaugh, accused of leading raids and stealing livestock from a number of farms. It is 'Caldsheil Loch' in 1649 when listed among the lochs in Roxburghshire (it is 'cal schelis' in 1502).

Cauldside (*kawld-sīd*) *n.* former fortified house in Liddesdale, on the west bank of the Liddel just south of Riccarton farm and opposite the modern Larriston farm. It seems likely it is related to Caudle Sike, which is further north, near Riccarton Tower; it is possible it is an alternative name for that tower-house (marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Caldsyd' and Visscher's 1689 map as 'Caldsyde'; the name probably relates to being cold and wind-swept).

Cauldside (*kawld-sīd*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, just into Dumfriesshire. Poet David Anderson spent the first 7 years of his married life living there, and wrote a poem about it in 1838. John Little and Michael Clarke were there in the early 19th century. George and William Armstrong, David Little, Robert Martin, John Scott and David Warwick were there in 1868 – 'It would have ta'en Sir Walter's skill To tell his beauties a' – Each waving field and wimpling rill 'Roun' bonnt Cauldside-raw' [DA].

cauld steer (*kawld-steer*) *n., arch.* a drink made of cold water or sour milk and oatmeal.

Cauldstruther Moss (*kawld-stru-thur-mos*) *n.* former name for a boggy area just south of Wilton Common, mentioned in the 1765 description of the boundaries. It may correspond to the modern Leahead Loch (it is 'Caldstruther-moss' in 1765).

Cauld Well (*kawld-wel*) *n.* Cold Well, spring to the east of Salenside farm in Ashkirk Parish. Coldwell Plantation is nearby.

Cauldwell Sike (*kawld-wel-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises on Cooms Fell in western Liddesdale and runs roughly eastwards, eventually joining the Black Burn (not to be confused with **Caldwell Sike**).

Cauldwell Snab (*kawld-wel-snawb*) *n.* Coldwell Snab, slope on the southern side of Hermitage Hill, to the north-west of Hermitage Castle ('snab' is an Old English word meaning a steep, short slope).

Caulker Grain (*kaw-kur-grān*) *n.* stream that rises on the north side of Hartsgarth Fell and flows roughly north-west to join Chapel Grain south of Twislehope farm (it is marked 'Cawker Grain' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

caunel see **caunle**

caunle (*kaw-nul*) *n.* a candle – 'now blaw oot yer birdih caunles', ' 'A curse on them that invinted cannle light', 'Aye' was Caleb's ready response, 'and them that invinted day light too for working in' ' [WNK], '. . . such scriptural questions as 'Whaur was Peter when the cannle gied oot' ' [WNK], '. . . licht the cannle as he thought he fand a snarl comin' owre the briest beam' [DMW], 'For thou wult licht my canel

. . . ' [HSR], '. . . that coodna haud the cannle ti Ancrum for wurth!' [ECS], 'Snot that cannl; it's aa gaun ti creesh – there's a waister on't' [ECS], 'I mind o' boss turnips like faces, Wi' cannle stoups lichtin the een' [WL] (also spelled 'cannle', 'caunel', etc.).

causa (*kaw-za*) *n., arch.* a street, particularly one laid with cobblestones rather than flagstones, *v., arch.* to pave with cobblestones – '. . . cassaing the meikle gutter stone cas' [BR1695] (many spelling variants exist, see **cassa**, **causey**, **calsay** and **the causa croon**; from Old Norse).

the causa croon (*thu-kaw-za-kroon*) *n., arch.* to keep or take 'the causa croon' is literally to keep to the highest part of the street, i.e. the middle, hence figuratively it means to stay aloft, to maintain an air of respectability – '. . . to avoid the unsightly channels, preferred walking on the crown or 'top rigging of the cassay' ' [V&M], 'After getting drunk he used to parade the fair, keeping the crown of the causay' [WNK], 'She aye has kept the causa croon, And ever independent' [JT], 'New fashions tak' the causa croon' [JT], 'He yet might keep the causa' croon Alang wi' decent folk' [JT] (see also Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd: 'sic a man . . . will maybe keep the croun o' the causey longer than some that carried their heads higher').

causa-stane (*kaw-za-stān*) *n., arch.* paving stone, cobble-stone, portion of a road – '. . . an the pluiffin ter froes up atween the causa-stanes' [ECS].

cause (*kaws*) *v., arch.* to cause to be done – '. . . and having caused proclaim her several tymes at the parish kirk door of Hawick upon Sondays . . . ' [BR1641].

Causewayfit (*kawz-wā-fi'*) *n.* Causewayfoot, former cottage near Wolfelee, also known as 'Causeyfit'.

causey (*kaw-zee, kaw-zā, kaw-see*) *n., arch.* a cobbled street, cobble-stone, formerly meaning a road suitable for wheeled traffic – '. . . to help mend the channels and caussays from their respective foordoors upon each syd of the street to the tope rigging of the cassay . . . ' [BR1715], 'Baptd. a Child to John Hobkirk Casway layer in Ormistown named Marrion' [Cav1761], '. . . While the muckle horse snorted, clattin' the causays' [DH], *v., arch.* to lay stones, pave – '. . . the middle o't being casset wi' loefe . . . ' [HSR] (spelled 'cassae', 'cassay', 'casway', 'causay', 'caussay' and other variants; also pronounced **causa** and **calsay**; it occurs in some place names, e.g. 'Causey Grain Head', 'Causeyrig' and 'Wheel Causey'; from French).

causeyer (*kaw-zee-ur*) *n., arch.* a road-maker – 'Walter Henderson, cassaer, admitte burgess, whose fee of admission was paid by cassaeing of the meikle guttur stone cas' [BR1695], '. . . before these witnesses Archibald Paterson casaer in Flexs and Henrie orrock' [PR1715], 'Paid Alexander Scott for ales to the cassers (paviors)' [BR1721] (also written 'cassaer', 'cassayer' and variants).

Causeyend see **kaw-zee-end** n. former name for an area in Hawick, perhaps at the east end of the High Street. James Scott, dyer and Bailie, lived at the 'Casaend' around 1700. In 1704 John Scott is recorded as 'taylor in Hawick near to ye Casyend' and presumably the same tailor John was designated 'casae end'

Causeyfit see **Causewayfit**

Causey Grain Heid (*kaw-zee-grān-heed*) *n.* Causeway Grain Head, hill in the headwaters of the Teviot and the Giddenscleuch Burn. Other nearby features are called The Shoulder, Haggis Side and Corbie Shank. The name probably derives from the road that used to cross the pass here. It partly follows the road that was used to connect the Esk and Teviot valleys (the Read Roads) before the 18th century, but is probably earlier. It may also be connected with the claimed Roman road in this area. It has been suggested that it was built for the monks of Melrose Abbey to connect their Teviotdale and Eskdale churches.

causey-gress (*kaw-zee-gres*) *n., arch.* meadow grass, poa annua, which pops up as a weed in unfrequented streets.

causey-layer (*kaw-zee-lā-ur*) *n., arch.* a road-maker – 'Count and reckoning is made with Paterson the casseylayer' [JW1704].

Causey Rig (*kaw-zee-rig*) *n.* Causeway Rig, ridge in the southern part of Southdean Parish, north of Wheelrig Head. It lies near the Wheel Causeway. There were several linear earthwork crossing between the Raven Burn and Piper Sike, but they are now lost in the forest.

causit (*kaw-zi-, -zee'*) *pp., arch.* caused – 'The said John compearit, and said it was Marion Dickson, his mistress, that causit him put on ye mill' [Ash1640].

caussay see **causey**

caution (*kaw-, kā-shin*) *n., arch.* Scots law term for a security or guarantee, bail – '. . . and six shillings and aught pence for ilk act of cattione within the town' [BR1640]', '. . . till they found

cautione for their better and more peaceable behaviour in the futur' [BR1706] (the spelling varied; cf. **caishin**).

cautioner (*kaw-, kā-shi-nur*) *n., arch.* a surety, sponsor, guarantor – 'The said day, Williame Scott of Burnefute, upon the watter of Aill, actit him as caw˜r and souertie for Geordie Jonsoune in Eschinsyd ...' [JW], '... he most contemptuously at his owne hand, wtout any cawne. of laborrowes fir violent breake the sd. prison' [BR1683], 'Borthauch ... The other halfe for as much to Robert Home (James Home his Cautioner) and to Margaret Scott relict of the deceased James Scott thr (Adam and Walter Scott in Overhall her cautioners) ...' [Buc1696] (Scotts Law term).

cave (*kāv*) *v., arch.* to butt or strike with the head or horns.

Cave (*kāv*) *n.* **Walter** (1814/5–53) mason in Hawick.

Caveling (*kāv-lin*) *n.* former place name in southern Cavers Parish. It is 'Cauillyne' among lands in the Barony of Cavers resigned in 1368 by Thomas Baliol to his superior William, Earl of Douglas. It was included in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380. Archobald Douglas was recorded there in 1502. It is listed (along with Langside, Blakebill, Singley, etc.) in a charter of Douglas of Cavers in 1511. It was purchased along with Bailielee in 1551 by Gavin Elliot (later of Horsleyhill) from Gilbert Kerr of Primside. His son David was a tenant there in the 1560s. In 1564 it is recorded that the lands pertained heritably to both Gavin Elliot (son of Robert of Horsleyhill) and William Douglas of Cavers, with David Elliot (son to Gavin of Horsleyhill) living there. In 1573 William Douglas of Cavers complained to the Privy Council that the 5 merk land there was 'violentlie occupiit' by Gavin, brother of William Elliot of Horsleyhill, with Elliot claiming he had 'rycht and titill thairto'; Douglas was encouraged to pursue the matter with the Lords of Session. Also in 1573, William Elliot of Horsleyhill sold the lands to his uncle William (later also of Horsleyhill). William Elliot settled the lands on his son, who was also William, who sold them to Gavin Eliott of Stobs in about 1603. They remained among lands listed in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron in 1687 and when his brother Archibald succeeded in 1698. It is further listed among lands owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century, e.g. when inherited by Sir William Eliott in 1692. It is unclear exactly where it was or how it should be pronounced (also written 'Cavelling', 'Cavilling', 'Kaveling' and 'Keveling'; it was transcribed 'Canelynge' in c.1380).

Caverhill (*kā-vur-hil*) *n.* **George** (16th C.) tenant in Whitehaughbrae in Selkirkshire in 1581/2. He resigned his tenement in Selkirk to David Thomson in North Synton. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johanne de Cauerhill' in 1420 when he witnessed the charter for the half barony of Branxholme passing to the Scotts of Buccleuch. In 1426 he was on the inquest for the lands of Eilrig, along with several other local men. He is probably the same 'Johanne de Cauerhyll de Breryzardis' who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Branxholme in 1456; he was thus Laird of Briery Yards. **John** (15th C.) listed in the 1488/9 remission for Roxburghshire men for helping the former King, James III. His surname is recorded as 'Cavirhill'. Several of the other men were associated with Douglas of Cavers. **Joseph** (18th/19th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish for William Easton in 1797. He may have been the son of Thomas baptised in Jedburgh in 1775. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) nephew of Andrew from Jedburgh. He was resident of Bonjedward according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he had 2 carriage or saddle horses. He also paid the 1797 dog tax. He married Jane Jerdan and their only son Archibald adopted the surname Jerdan as heir to his grandfather. He secondly married Jane Douglas (or 'Jean', who died in 1797, aged 38) and heir children included Elizabeth (b.1783), Janet (b.1786), Beatrix Janet (b.1787), William (b.1789), Sussana (b.1790) and Joan (b.1792).

Cavers (*kā-vurz*) *n.* settlement about 3½ miles east of Hawick, and also the name of the surrounding parish, which is extensive, and includes Denholm. The area was formerly a barony, mentioned at least as early as 1353/4 and described in detail in about 1380 when the English Crown claimed the lands. It was referred to as a 'regality' in documents in the period 1432–88. The village was once much more heavily populated, with at least 5 public houses. The densest population was along the main avenue, the 'Townhead' being by the Old Kirk, with the market square and 'Cavers Cross' nearby. It is still possible to see the outlines of old houses in the field alongside the avenue that leads to the modern houses; the last of these, a low mortarless structure, was still visible in the 1930s. The town may have been burned by Dacre's men in 1535. It was burned by Hertford's men in 1545 and largely demolished by

the English in 1596, probably never fully recovering after that. There were 12 residents listed there on the 1694 Horse Tax rolls. The area gave rise to a surname, which is still quite common locally; one of the earliest examples is 'William de Caueris', who was an Edinburgh juror in 1402. The village and parish was centred on the estate, which was owned by the Baliols from perhaps the 12th century, being conferred on the Douglases at least as early as 1328. The Barony passed to William, Lord Douglas in 1352/3. On the death of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas at Otterburn the lands went to his sister Isabella, who granted them to her nephew Archibald (illegitimate son of James). However, the lack of confirmation by King Robert III led to confusion over the Barony. There was an investigation in 1401, referring to a grant of the Barony in 1374. Final confirmation came from James I in 1412, and Archibald became 1st of Cavers. William Douglas of Cavers resigned the lands to King James III to be regranted in 1488, just a few days before the King was assassinated. In 1464/5 the lands were valued at 500 merks Scots, and were held of the Crown for annual payment of a red rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (24th June). In 1509/10 the lands (including Denholm, Denholm Mains, Rulewood, Fowlerslands, Stobs, Feu-rule, Cavers Moor, Gilsland and Whitriggs) were again 'recognosed' to the King, but the Barony was regranted (in a charter of 'novodamus') to James Douglas in 1511. This grant included the lands, castle, manor and mill of Cavers, but no longer included Rutherford and Wells. At that time there were 2 'domain' lands, namely Cote and Ashybank. The central part of the Barony became the main estate within the Parish. The Douglases continued to hold this estate into the 20th century, although it became much diminished in size. The Barony and Teinds were valued at £4800 in 1643, with the full estate of the Douglases of Cavers being £7250. The Cavers estate was once very extensive, including, in the 18th century the corn mills at Cauld Mill, Trow Mill, Denholm Mill and Spittal Mill. The Douglases of Cavers had a crest with a hand holding a broken spear and their motto was 'Do or die'. The estate was once over 10,000 acres, and eventually left the Douglas family hands entirely when the last part was sold off by James Palmer-Douglas in 1975. A book 'Cavers: a keek in the window' was written by Jean Muir in 2000 – 'Then oot spak the dread weird wyf, Wi' stern prophetic e'e:– 'Curse, curse, on bloody Cavers hoose, An' a' her progeny. Her line o' males shall pass away Wi' the halbert, brand and spear, Ane doitit race the distaff ply, An' petticoats shall wear' ' [T] (first appearing as 'Kaveres' in the early 13th century and then often spelled 'Caveris' or 'Caueris' until the 15th century; it is 'Cavres' in 1290, 'Kauirs' in 1291, 'Cauerys' in 1353/4, 'Cavris' in 1389, 'Caueris' in 1397, 'Cauerys' in 1412 and 1431, 'Caueris' in 1428/9, 'Cauerys' in 1450, 'Caverys' in 1464/5, 'Cauers' in 1500, 'Caverris' in 1545, 'Caueris' in 1553/4, 'Cawerse' in 1565, 'Kaverse' in 1574, 'Cawers' in 1586, 'Kaveris' in 1601 and 'Caveres' in 1643; 'Cauers' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Cavers' and 'Caver' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript maps, while 'Cauers Castel' and 'K. of Cauers' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin of the name is probably 'the enclosures' like Cavers Carre in Bowden Parish and Caverton in Eckford Parish, but there are too many possibilities, including forts etc., to guess reliably what these enclosures could have been; James Murray suggested that the name is older, going back to ancient Britain).

Cavers (*kā-vurz*) *n.* hymn written especially for Cavers Kirk by A. Ballantyne in the early years of the 20th century. This was probably Andrew Ballantyne, who was for a while the organist at Kirkton Kirk. A modern setting was arranged by James Letham of Melrose.

Cavers (*kā-vurz*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded as witness to a charter of 1448 for lands in Linlithgow, in which Thomas and his son John are mentioned. So he may well have been related. He is referred to as 'keeper of common seal of the burgh'. He is also witness to a 1451 Linlithgow charter. **Adam** (1780–1866) son of Robert, who was a 'fail dyker' and Margaret Henderson. He was born at Denholm and worked as a youth at Palace Hill, under a harsh master. After carrying coal across the Carter Bar and leaving his chains there for the next trip his employer docked money from him, causing him to enlist in the army at age 16. He joined the 3rd Light Dragoons, was sent to Ireland and served in the Peninsular War. The regiment was also sent to Waterloo, but did not make it in time. Wounded in the knee and lip, he was discharged in 1821 with a lump sum, but a small pension. Later in life Elliot of Wolfelee worked to have his army pension increased. He leased the farm of Langhaugh Walls from Scott of Wauchope following the death of his father. He moved as tenant of Swanshiel in 1840, but had to give it up after

a year, and 4 of his children had to be hired at Hawick Hiring Fair. In 1841 he was at Swanshiel, was at Newton Cottages (in Bedrule Parish) in 1851 and by 1861 had moved to Stichill. He married Janet Clerk in 1825, she being 20 years his junior (she had a brother Tom and a sister Peggy). It is said that his wife was a foolish and untidy woman. His sons were: Robert (b.1827), who died during blasting in the Australia goldfields, and whose daughter married John Short, farmer at Hartshaugh Mill; Adam (b.1830), who emigrated to America in 1849; Walter (b.1834), who appears to be confused with his uncle Walter in Tancred's 'Rulewater' book; James, who probably died young; and William (b.1839), probably the son who was born deaf and dumb. He also had daughters: Isobel Minto ('Bell', b.1824); Joan (b.1829); Margaret ('Meg', b.1832), whose married name was Richmond; Janet (b.1836); and Elizabeth ('Bess', b.1841). **Adam** (1830–1901) son of Adam. He was educated at Hobkirk School and started working as a 'cowboy' at Bedrule Mill at the age of 11. He emigrated to Canada at age 18, then tried farming in Iowa and worked on the Panama railway. There he escaped the fever that decimated the workforce, but spent 160 days adrift on a ship in the Pacific before reaching San Francisco. He went from California to the Australian goldfields, then returned to Scotland after his brother Robert was killed in a blasting accident in Australia. He returned to America in 1855, settling in Iowa and marrying Caroline Ingmundson. They sold up in 1873 and travelled the world, including returning several times to the Rule valley. He died on a visit to Bournmouth. His wife contributed to several Rulewater charitable funds, including the Ewen Fund for a parish nurse. He left several diaries, including a summary of his family history written in 1897. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1719. **Andrew** (15th C.) Abbot of the Monastery and Convent of Lindores (in Fife). He is recorded in 1490 in a charter founding the chaplainry and altar of St. Blusius in the Parish Church of Perth and another charter for the parish church of Perth in 1491. He had a charter for lands in Fife in 1503. **Aymer** (13th/14th C.) listed as 'aymero de cauers' when he was witness to a gift of a tenement in Berwick in the period 1309–19. **Christian** (b.1793) daughter of James 'Auld Dunnerum'. It seems likely she is the daughter who was still alive and in her 80th year when Alexander Michie wrote about her in 1872 (in an article about John 'o Skye' Bruce). She recounted stories about both her father and John Bruce, who was a regular visitor to the Kirkton area when she was young. At the age of 14 she overheard the excisemen discussing with her father a plan to raid an illicit still run by Bruce and his friend 'Barney' Harkness in a deserted house between Kirkton and Adderstonelee. She ran there barefoot to warn the men, who hid everything in Birneyknowe Moss and hence escaped discovery. Let that day she inquired the disappointed excisemen 'if they had catched the smugglers'. Bruce later became a labourer and sometime piper for Sir Walter Scott, and on one occasion when Scott was at a dinner in Galashiels, Bruce was piping on the street and recognising her, danced wildly with her, to the amazament of the crowd, then explaining that she had once saved him from prison. She also met Bruce one last time in Galashiels when he was an old man, living as an itinerant musician. She married and settled in Galashiels and seems likely to be the Christian (also called 'Cathrine'), married to John Gill, whose children baptised in Gala included John (b.1816), George (b.1819), Robert (b.1824), Isabella (b.1826), David (b.1829) and Betsy (b.1832). **David** (16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh recorded in 1580 in a charter for land at Newbattle. His wife was Christina Clerk. **Denis** (15th/16th C.) had sasine of the lands of Mugdrum in Fife in 1504. His name is recorded as 'Dionisio Caveris'. **Dionysius** (15th/16th C.) exchanged part of the lands of Mugdrum in Fife in 1506. He was surely related to William, who held lands in the same place in 1503. Probably the same 'Dionisius' held land in Perth in 1535. **Ebenezer** 'Eben' (c.1765–1828) son of Walter and Jane Crozier, he was born in Kirkton Parish. He is said to have fought for the Empire in the American War and received a grant of land on the Chippaway Creek as a reward. In Canada he married Amy Cohoe and (1779–1858) and their children included Margaret, Deborah, Ebenezer, Walter E., Elizabeth, Isabella and Amy. He was a store-keeper in Thorold, Niagara, Ontario, and is buried there. **Euphan** (b.1768) daughter of Robert, she was baptised in Kirkton Parish. She could be the Euphan who paid into Wilton Kirk in 1794, perhaps for a burial. **Francis** (1763–1810) son of James and Isabella Coulthard. His brother was James, 'Auld Dunnerum'. He was a shepherd at Peelbraehope and Ropelawshiel. He married Euphemia Hogg in Roberton Parish in 1789. Their children included: James (1789–1875), shepherd, baptised in Ettrick; Thomas

(1791–c.1840), ploughman; Francis (b.1793), baptised in Kirkton; Margaret (b.1796), baptised in Kirkton; William (1798–1873), baptised in Kirkton, shepherd; and John (1801–80), baptised in Cavers, who emigrated to Ontario, Canada. He was buried in Wilton Old Cemetery. **Francis** (1813/4–1874) eldest son of Thomas and Helen Scott, he was a gardener at Wilton Dean. He was living at Pathhead in 1861. In Hobkirk in 1847 he married Agnes Scott (1819–1903) from Ewes. Their children included Thomas F.S., George S., James, Adam S., William and John (b.1859). He was assaulted by Walter Murray while walking from Hawick to Wilton Dean and died 3 weeks later, with Murray being imprisoned. **Francis** (b.1819/20) born in Cavers Parish, he was a shepherd at Hardlee on Hyndlee farm in Southdean. He was appointed as elder of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1851. He married Euphemia Armstrong in Castleton in 1849. Their children included: Helen (b.1851), baptised in Jedburgh; James (b.1854), baptised in Southdean; and Thomas. **Francis** (b.1828/9) son of shepherd William. He was also a shepherd around Ashkirk, being at Headshaw in 1861. He married Janet Smith in Hawick in 1854 and their children included Margaret, John, David and William. **George** (d.c.1500) probably tenant at Synton. In 1502 David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirches, had a remission for a raid on Synton that resulted in the death of him and George Newton. **George** (b.1832/3) younger son of John and Margaret Cleghorn. He was born in Jedburgh Parish, although his family spent most of their lives in Teviothead. He was listed as 'Horsekeeper' in 1851, being a visitor to William Scott, shoemaker, and as a youngester he was a postboy at Mosspaul. He later worked as a fire brigade driver in Glasgow, but for about 45 years was a coachman in Moffat. He drove a 'four-in-hand' excursion coach from the Annandale Hotel to St. Mary's Loch. He also drove an omnibus to the mineral wells near Moffat. He was well known in the Moffat area as 'Cavers'. He was also an abstainer and was uncle to Mrs. Gibson, who ran the Temperence Hotel on Bridge Street in Hawick. In 1854 in Hawick he married Annie Richardson. Their children included John, Walter, George, Margaret, Robert, Annie, James Richardson and Thomas. **George** (19th C.) game-dealer at 44 High Street. He was Cornet in 1879. **Henry** (1800–61) born in Hawick Parish, son of Newcastleton joiner John and Jane Douglas. He was a carter in Newcastleton from at least 1835 and was listed as a carter and lime burner at about 46 South Hermitage Street in 1841. In 1851 and 1861 he was just a carter. He married Violet (1805–72), daughter of James Turnbull and Betty Oliver. Their children were: John (1827–1901), draper, who moved to Luton; Elizabeth (1829–43); Jane (1831–68), who was housekeeper for her brothers in Luton; James (1833–1903), carter; Thomas (1835–1906), also a draper in Luton; Beatrix (1837–71), who had 2 children with Thomas Bulman; Robert (1840–85), joined his brothers in Luton; Esther (1842–47); and Elizabeth (b.1844) who married grocer and farmer James Riddell. **James** (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Jame Caveris'. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1724 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Liddell and Isobel Cavers (who was surely related to him) and in 1729 another for John Kerel, resident of Drinkstone. His daughter Agnes was baptised in Wilton in 1708. **James** (18th C.) farmer or shepherd in Roberton Parish. He was 'in Horsecleugh' in 1761 and 'in Harden' later in the 1760s. He married Isabella Coulthard. Their children included: John (b.1761); Francis (1763–1810), shepherd at Peelbraehope and Ropelawshiel; James 'Auld Dunnerum' (b.1765); and Walter (b.1767). **James** 'Auld Dunnerum' (1765–1863) oldest inhabitant of Hawick in his day, reaching 98 years of age. He was born at Harden, son of James and Isabella Coulthard. He worked as an agricultural labourer for most of his life, but also had other jobs. He was apprenticed as a weaver at Northhouse. He later wandered around England, then returned to Barnes and lived in an old house known as 'Dunnerine Haa'. He took up weaving there and was also a teacher; his wife Jean Scott assisted him as teacher. After his second marriage in 1825 he stayed at Woodfoot, Lightpipe and Broomyhill. Stories were told about his strength, which was legendary. Admiring a large leg of beef in a butcher's shop in Hawick, the owner offered him a knock-down price if he could carry it to Woodfoot unaided on his back. On another occasion his daughter was attacked by a savage dog at Northhouse, so he walked directly there, asked the owner for the loan of an axe and dispatched the animal with a single blow. He also worked as a peace constable for Sir William Eliott of Stobs, sometimes assisting the excisemen in chasing smugglers. He moved to Hawick in 1831, where he had odd jobs.

In 1841 he was living on the Backrow with his wife Jane and by 1851 they were on Kirkwynd. Later in life he was a seller of stationery and almanacs around the streets of Hawick, and was still doing this on his 97th birthday, when some of the townspeople collected a purse of money for him; he is recorded replying that he 'had gane lang aboot, and wad gang langer yet, and though now gotten somewhat stiff in the joints, he hadna a pain in a' his body'. In 1788 in Cavers Parish he married Jean Scott (1760–1813), who was from Castleweary (also in Cavers). Later, in 1825 in Kirkton, he married Jean (d.1855), daughter of James Bole and Margaret Scott. His children included: James (1790–1861), who emigrated to Galt, Ontario, and died there; Christian (b.1793); David (1795–1874), who worked as a waiter in Edinburgh; Isobel (b.1797); Walter (b.1799); Robert (b.1801); John (b.1803); Jane (b.1826); Margaret (b.1829–52); Isabel (b.1832); Joan (or Joannah, b.1834); Walter Martin (b.1842), who also emigrated to Galt, Ontario; and James (again, b.1849), who died young. When his first son James was born he was living at Barnes Shiel in Kirkton Parish. He is probably the man referred to by W.N. Kennedy in 1862, when discussing someone alive who claimed to remember the Hawick Flood of 1767 and 'had a son born to him when his eldest was 56 years of age'. He enjoyed his full faculties until near his death and was buried in Wilton Old Kirkyard. A portrait of him exists, painted by Mr. Scott and presented to the Museum in 1863. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Greenholm according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **James** (1780–1866) son of Robert and Margaret Henderson, he was born at Hummelknowes. He emigrated to Canada in 1808 to join his uncle Eben. He worked as a carrier of goods around Niagara, but returned to Scotland in 1812. 4 years later he went back to Canada with his brothers Robert and William. He once fell through the ice on the St. Lawrence and was saved it is said 'by an Indian pulling him out by his hair', although his daughter and her husband were drowned. He died near Montreal. **James** (b.1784/5) born in Wilton Parish. He served in the Dumries Militia 105–11. **James** (1789–1875) born in Ettrick Parish, he was eldest son of Francis and Euphemia Hogg. He was a shepherd at Stanishope and Hawkhass, and an Elder of Allars Kirk. He firstly, in 1813, married Jane Watson, who died in 1830. Their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, were Margaret (b.1815); Euphemia (b.1817); Francis (b.1819); Walter (b.1821); Jane (b.1824); and Helen (b.1827). He secondly married Janet Jackson, although they had no children. An early photograph of him exists. **James** (19th C.) farmer at Cogsmill, recorded in 1860 when he rented a field from Robert Grieve. **James** (1833–1903) son of Henry and Violet Turnbull, born in Castleton Parish. He worked as a carter and railway labourer. In 1856 he married Jane Corbett (1830–1901). Their children were: Henry (1856–1947), who was a railway guard and died in Carlisle; Margaret (1859–1930), who married railway guard Robert Milligan; Violet (b.1861), cook for the Laings at Ivy Bank in Hawick; Janet (b.1863); John (b.1865), died young; John (b.1867); and Thomas (b.1869), also died young. **James MacPherson** (1850–1910) born in Hawick, son of grocer Robert. He emigrated to Canada, originally working for the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Garry and Winnipeg. He ran a general store and post office in Manitoba from 1883, calling his business 'Deloraine' after his homeland. This was moved from 'Old Deloraine' to the modern location of the town in 1886/7. He married his brother John's widow, Frances Jane Vincent and they brought up her 3 sons, Robert, John (or 'Jack) and James. They also had children Frank, Elizabeth, Reta and Douglas. **John** (15th C.) Burgess of Linlithgow, son of Thomas. He is recorded in a charter of 1448 for land in Linlithgow and also as witness to a charter of 1454 in Edinburgh. **John** (15th C.) Canon of Scone, he became Prior of Blantyre in 1472 and Prior of Inchmahome in 1473. **John** (15th C.) notary to a sasine for lands in Hassendean Parish in 1483, given by William Douglas, Laird of Cavers. He is described as 'John Caveris, MA, clerk, Glasgow diocese'. In 1487 he was notary for a sasine involving the lands of Boonraw in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. He was also witness to another Hassendean sasine of 1494, where he is 'priest, clerk'. He was probably attached to Hassendean Kirk at that time. **John** (15th/16th C.) Chaplain of Linlithgow, witness to a mortification of 1497 (for the upkeep of a lamp at the parish church). Thomas 'de Cavers' was also a witness, suggesting that they were related. The pair also witnessed 2 other transactions in Linlithgow in 1497. Probably the same John was also witness to a discharge of 1494 in Linlithgow. **John** (16th C.) recorded as a witness in Selkirk in 1562. **John** (16th C.) 'indweller' in Hawick, recorded as 'Jhonie Caveris' in a court case of 1574. The other men listed were John Scott

and Allan Deans. This may have been in connection with a raid of some sort, with the bond set at £1000 each. **John** (17th C.) resident of Selkirk. He is recording holding lands there in 1627. Probably the same 'merchant burgess of Selkirk' sold property in Selkirk in 1630, with the consent of his wife Bessie Waugh. **John** (17th C.) flesher in Selkirk, recorded in a 'deecree arbitral' of 1663. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Bessie Martin and their children included: Robert (b.1671); and Margaret (b.1674). The witnesses in 1671 were both called Walter Gledstains. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Winningtonrig. His children, baptised in Kirkton Parish, included Thomas (b.1707), Helen (b.1707) and Thomas (again, b.1708). He could be John, tenant on the Cavers estate, who was imprisoned for being a Covenanter in 1679. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was herd in Branxholme in 1711. He married Janet Scott in Hawick in 1709 and their children included: Walter (b.1711); and Esther (b.1713). The witnesses in 1711 were Andrew Ogilvie in Branxholme and his son William Ogilvie. He could be the John at the Flex, who (along with John Goodfellow) witnessed a baptism for John Irvine (tenant at the Flex) in 1741. He could be the John who in about the 1720s was given £3 11s by Hawick Session 'for 2 Sheetts for ym also tobaco and pipe', presumably for the funerals of 2 of his children. **John** (17th/18th C.) teacher at a small school at Edgerston. He probably started in 1707 when there was an appeal to the Jedburgh Session to raise money for a salary. He was likely still there in 1710 when the teacher at Edgerston received payment of 5 shillings. **John** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1723, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1742, 1743 and 1745 (suggesting that he may have been an elder of the Kirk). He was recorded in a sasine in 1739, when he was owed rent for a tenement. His daughter Isobell inherited this tenement from him, and she married skinner John Currer. He married Marion Newbie (perhaps widow of David Young) in 1714, with children including Helen (b.1715), John (b.1716), Mary (b.1719), Isobel (b.1720), Anna (b.1722) and Bettie (b.1724). He could also be the John who married Elspeth Young in 1725, with children including Walter (b.1729). The witnesses in 1720 were glover John Scott and candlemaker John Scott. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Easton in Wilton Parish in 1729. **John** (18th C.) resident at Rigend in Wilton Parish. In 1771 his son Thomas was baptised in Roberton. He is probably the John who married Janet Graham in Roberton in 1768 and whose daughter Elspeth was baptised in Wilton in 1769. The witnesses were James Dryden and Gavin Turnbull, and the location appears to be 'Whithaugh moor' (although it is hard to read). Perhaps the same John was living at Philhope in 1774 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Roberton Parish. Margaret (b.1776), baptised in Roberton, was probably also his child. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Francis' Well in Wilton Parish, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps he was the John from Wilton Parish who in 1791 married Christian Hardie, from Hawick Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Newton in 1790 when he was involved in a dispute with a shepherd in Greenhead. It is unclear which Newton this was. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee Burnfoot in 1793. He married Margaret Ballantyne in 1792, the marriage being annouced in Roberton and Yarrow Parishes. Their children included: Katherine (b.1793); and Agnes (b.1797). He could be the John recorded as owner of a horse at Deanburnhaugh in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (b.1764/5) resident of the Hawick area. In 1858 he was 93 years old when he donated items to the Museum, including a horn spoon that had belonged to his grandmother. He could be the John, son of Walter, who was baptised in Kirkton in 1765. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd in Teviothead and Hawick Parishes. In 1793 he married Elizabeth Hislop, from Yarrow. Their children included: Elizabeth (1794–1881), who married James Nichol; Robert (1801–71), a grocer in Hawick; John (d.1865), who was an ostler; and Jane (d.1861), who married frame-worker John Howison. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Threephead in 1808. He married Jane Scott and their children (baptised in Roberton) included: Margaret (b.1805); and John (b.1808). **John** (c.1769–1846) joiner in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was at about 46 South Hermitage Street. In 1798 in Hawick he married Jane (or Jean, 1771–1855), daughter of James Douglas. Their children were: Henry (1800–61), a carter; Christian (1801–55), who married Edward Paterson; Beatrice (1803–34), who died in Gross Isle (probably the quarantine station in Quebec); Robina (1806–77), who married William Kyle, carter and farmer; James (1807–41), who died in Ontario; Thomas (1810–79), who emigrated to Beckwith, Lanark, Ontario; Mary (1812–72), who married Adam Pringle; John

(1814–79), who emigrated to Bathurst, Lanark, Ontario; and Jane (1815–41). **John** (b.1801/2) born in Cavers Parish, he was a shepherd at Hayside, near Drinkstone. He was there in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Agnes Gregor, from Canonbie. Their children included Francis, John, James and Catherine. **John** (1802/3–65) son of shepherd John. He was born in Teviothead and was ostler at the Change House there. His address in 1851 and 1861 is given as 'Coach Station'. He married Margaret Cleghorn, from Ancrum. Their children were: John (b.1820), horse-breaker and coachman; Mary (b.1822), who married Andrew Harvey; Elizabeth (b.c.1823), who married John Wright in Minto and then James Robertson in Glasgow; Margaret (b.1826), who married Newcastleton joiner Robert Kerr; Jeanie or Jane (b.1827), who moved to Melrose and married James McHenry; Charlotte (b.1829), married John Rodgerson in Teviothead; George (b.1831), who worked at Mosspaul, was fire-brigade driver in Glasgow and coachman in Moffat; Agnes (b.1832), probably married John Grieve, and later lived at Yetholm; Janet (b.1834/5); and Robert (1837–59), journeyman tailor in Wilton. **John** (1820–73) eldest son of John and Margaret Cleghorn. Born near Lauder, he worked as a coachman and horse-breaker. He lived in Melrose and elsewhere. In 1852 he married Catherine Allan, from Haddington. Their children were John, Helen and Allan. His wife died in 1887, and was then described as 'Keeper of a Temperance Hotel' in Hawick. **John** (1827–1901) son of Henry and Violet Turnbull, he was born at Dykecrofts in Castleton Parish. He was a draper, moving to Luton in England, along with his brother Thomas and sister Jane. In 1873 in Pacras, Middlesex, he married Mary (b.1829), daughter of William Nichol, farm overseer at Thorlieshope. He was buried in Castleton. **John** (1828–58) son of Thomas and Helen Scott, he was probably born in Wilton. He trained as a tailor. He married Sarah, daughter of George Duncan and they emigrated to Massacusetts. Their children were: Thomas Francis (c.1848–1861); Janet (b.1850), who married Thomas Binns; Ellen (1852–55); Sarah (b.1854), died in infancy; George Duncan (1855–79); Allen (b.1856), probably died young; and Helen (c.1857–90). He died in Boston and his wife returned to Hawick with most of the family. She remarried to Thomas Rattray in 1871. **John** (1846/7–84) son of grocer Robert. Along with his brother James, he emigrated to Manitoba, Canada. In about 1878 he married Frances Jane Vincent and had sons Robert, John and James. He was killed in an accident, and his widow married his brother James. **John Scott** (b.1859) son of Francis and Agnes Scot, he was born in Lincolnshire. In Hawick in 1886 he married Elizabeth (b.1865), daughter of George Waldie and Mary Leithead. **Mungo** (16th C.) indweller in Selkirk, recorded in 1580 and in 1580/1 when he witnessed a transaction along with his brother William. In 1581 he loaned money to Gilbert Helm and in return was assigned an acre of land in Selkirk. Perhaps the same Mungo was a Burgess of Selkirk in 1618 in a financial case, with his son John also mentioned. **Sir Reginald** (13th C.) witness to an agreement between Sir Hugh Abernethy and Sir William Douglas, signed in Edinburgh in 1259. This involved a piece of land in Chamberlain Newton when the sister of Hugh Abernethy married Hugh, son of William Douglas. His name is given as Dominus 'Reginald Cauers'. It is unclear whether he might have been from Cavers or was perhaps a cleric associated with Cavers Kirk. He may have been related to Thomas, who was recorded in about 1264. **Richard** (15th C.) recorded in 1459 when he was fined for fishing in the King's waters in the Lincluden area of Dumfriesshire. **Robert** (14th C.) cleric of Glasgow Diocese. Described as 'de Cavers', he was probably from Cavers, but his family connections are unknown. He was at university in Paris for his B.A., M.A. and Licentiate of Arts, graduating in 1382/3. His activities in Paris may be confused with those of Robert de Cardeny, with either of them being the Robert 'Scot' who is recorded there. He may be the Robert who was at a university meeting in Paris in 1385. In 1394 (or 1395) he was a priest who was a Master of Arts when given the promise of a benefice from the Bishop of Glasgow; the officials at Avignon who were responsible included Henry Wardlaw (from Wilton, later Bishop of St. Andrews). **Robert** (15th C.) Chaplain in Cavers. He was recorded in 1456/7 when he was witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert Graham to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus; his name was recorded there as 'Robert of Cauers, chapellan' with the sasine witnessed at Cavers. He was also recorded as 'roberto de caverys' in 1464/5 when he was one of the witnesses of the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to Archibald Douglas. He may have been Chaplain to Douglas of Cavers, rather than being associated with Cavers Kirk. He may be the earliest recorded man of the name who is associated with the Cavers area. **Robert** (d.bef. 1510)

Burgess of Paisley. His brother Thomas (Burgess of Linlithgow) resigned lands in Paisley in 1510. **Robert** (17th C.) listed first in 1650 among 'communicants' at Roughheugh. He may thus have been the miller there. The second person named was Bessie Laing, who may have been his wife. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1727. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Barnes farm. His son Robert was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1720. He is probably the Robert who got married in Kirkton Parish in 1708, with no wife's name given. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish, who got married in 1751. The following children, baptised in Kirkton with no mother's name given, are probably his: Margaret (b.1753); Isabel (b.1755); Robert (b.1758); Jean (b.1762); Euphan (b.1768); and Adam (b.1770). **Robert** (1750–1823) born in Kirkton Parish, son of Walter and Jane Crozier. His brother Eben fought in the American War then settled at Chippaway Creek, Ontario. He worked as a 'fail dyker' (i.e. making turf walls) and lived in various places, mostly around Cavers Parish. In 1778 he was at Spittal Tower, in 1780 at Hummelknowes, in 1782 at Denholm, in 1791 at Whitriggs and in 1795 at Tythehouse. Around 1800 he became tenant (for the Scotts of Wauchope) at Langhaugh Waas ('the Waas'), and was responsible for bringing supplies to Wauchope House once a week from Hawick. He also kept a small shop selling tea, tobacco, sugar, etc. He married Margaret, daughter of Adam Henderson of Weens, and she died in 1830, aged 78 (having been described as a 'cross auld body'). Their sons were: Walter (b.1778), who worked in the Hawick nurseries; James (1780–1866), who emigrated in 1808 to join his uncle Eben and died near Montreal; Adam (1782–1864), who served in the army and later took over the lease of 'the Waas'; William (1791–1827), who later joined James in Canada and died in an accident; and Robert (b.1795), who kept a whisky still, emigrated and died in Canada about 1860. **Robert** 'Rob' (b.1795) youngest son of Robert and Margaret Henderson, he was born at Tythehouse in Hobkirk Parish. He had a whisky still on the moors. In about 1816 he went to Canada with his brothers James and William. He rented a farm near Montreal with William, who died in an accident in 1827. He smuggled goods to the U.S.A., worked on the St. Lawrence Canals, and was a watchman for the Bank of Montreal. His family lost track of him in 1860 and the location of his death is unknown. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) merchant who was recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. An unnamed child of his died in Hawick in 1797. It is possible he is the same Robert who was a grocer and meal dealer on the Midrow on Pigot's 1825 directory. **Robert** (1801–71) son of John and Elizabeth Hislop. He was a grocer and spirit dealer at 11 Howegate. He is listed on the Howegate in Pigot's 1837 directory, and may be the grocer listed on the Midrow in 1825/6. He was also a Howegate grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. He was at 11 Howegate in 1851 and 1861. He appears to have become bankrupt in 1868. He married Elizabeth MacPherson, from Ruthwell in Dumfriesshire. Their children included John (1846–84), who died in Manitoba, Canada; Agnes Wilson (b.1849), who died young; James McPherson (1850–1910), who emigrated to Deloraine, Manitoba; and Elizabeth Hislop (1853–63), probably the 'Miss Cavers, Howegate' who donated 2 American coins to the Museum in 1860. He died at Wellington Street and is buried at the Wellogate. **Robert** (1827–54) eldest son of old soldier Adam, he was born in Hobkirk Parish at Langhaugh Waas. In Bedrule Parish in 1847 he married Helen, daughter of Edward Hymers. In 1851 he was listed as a labourer at Fastcastle in Cavers Parish. His children were: Margaret (b.1847/8), who married John Short of Hartshaugh Mill; Jessie (b.1849/50); and Helen (b.1851/2). In 1853 the family sailed to Melbourne, but he was killed in a blasting accident on the Australian goldfields within a year of his arrival. A 4th daughter, Robina (b.1854) was born after his death. The family returned to Scotland, and in 1861 were living at Ashtrees in Southdean Parish, with his wife's parents. **Simon** (13th/14th C.) listed in 1298 among about 80 archers who were sent from Berwick to Roxburgh by Sir W. de Beauchamp and Sir J. de Drokenesford. He is recorded as 'Simon of Cavers'. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded as Sheriff of Roxburghshire in the Exchequer Rolls of about 1265. His name is given as 'Thome Kauer'. He may have been related to Sir Reginald, who was recorded in 1259. **Thomas** (15th C.) Burgess of Linlithgow, recorded in a charter of 1448, between Isabella de Murray and his son John de Cavers for land in Linlithgow. This is one of the earliest instances of this surname; it seems reasonable to believe that he was related to William who was recorded earlier that century in Edinburgh. He is also a witness to a 1454 charter in Edinburgh, along with John, who must have been related. **Thomas** (15th C.) Burgess of Linlithgow,

recorded in a bond of 1472, paying annual rent to the Bailies and Burgh of Linlithgow. He was also recorded as a customs collector in Linlithgow in the period 1479–86. He may be the same as the earlier Thomas, or more likely a younger relative. Probably the same Thomas was Bailie in Linlithgow in 1487, held a tenenement there in 1495 and witnessed a Linlithgow record of 1497. He was probably related to John, Chaplain of Linlithgow. He may be the same Thomas, Burgess of Linlithgow (and brother of deceased Robert, Burgess of Paisley) who resigned some land in Paisley in 1510. **Thomas** (15th C.) Burgess of Linlithgow, recorded in 1531. He was probably related to the earlier Thomas. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) resident of Hawick. He was recorded as 'Thom' in Hawick when entered before the Privy Council in 1574, but this probably a mistranscription for 'Jhonie', indweller in Hawick. **Thomas** (18th C.) farmer in Hawick. He married Beatrix Scott and their children included: an unnamed child (b.1766); and Robina (b.1771), who married blacksmith Andrew Richardson in Canongate, Edinburgh in 1797. The witnesses in 1771 were Hugh Turnbull and William Ballantyne. **Thomas** (1791–c.1840) son of Francis and Euphemia Hogg. He was born in Ettrick Parish and worked as a ploughman around Hawick, settling in Wilton Dean. In 1813 he married Helen Scott (c.1792–1870), who was from Hobkirk, illegitimate daughter of joiner William Scott and Elizabeth Ingles. Their children were: Francis (b.1814); Helen (b.1815); James; John, who emigrated to Massachusetts; Margaret (who married Hugh Hall); Elizabeth; Thomas; William; Euphemia; and Jane. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1631. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Todshawhaugh. In 1680 he was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Horselee in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th C.) listed as shepherd at Whitfield in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the Walter recorded at Mabonlaw in 1697 when his daughter Helen was baptised. The witnesses were Adam Scott and Walter Miller. **Walter** (18th C.) married Margaret Thomson in Wilton in 1756. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Jane Crozier and their children included Robert (b.1750) and Ebenezer (b.c.1765), who emigrated to Canada. Agnes (b.1761), William (b.1763) and John (b.1765), also baptised in Kirkton (with no mother's name given) could also be his children. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1762 for Walter Scott in Newbigging. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Jane (b.1761) and Betty (b.1764). The witnesses in 1761 were Gideon Veitch (from Roberton Parish) and Margaret Scott (probably related to his wife, but it was still very unusual for a woman to serve in this role). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Greenbank in 1767 and 1771. He married Isobel Coltart in Roberton in 1760. Their children included Margaret (b.1767), William (b.1770) and Walter (b.1771). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1778. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at the Holt (in upper Teviotdale) according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of 'Tytehouse Ford' in Hobkirk Parish according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. **Walter** (b.1778) born at Spittal-on-Rule, eldest son of Robert and Margaret Henderson. He worked in the Hawick nurseries, where he learned gardening. He was then a hind on the Oxnam Water and later was tenant at Harwood Mill. He was there when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is recorded as miller at Harwood Mill in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He finished there in 1839, then farmed at Swanshiel and at Tower farm in Cavers Parish. The Laird of Wolfeless sued him over the rent for Swanshiel, which ruined him. In 1841 and 1851 he is recorded as farmer, living at the Dykes. He married Margaret Clerk, who had saved money as a servant on the Wauchope estate. He had no children. **Walter** (b.c.1780) servant at North Synton according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) baker on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Walter** (19th C.) married Margaret Park in Hawick in 1846. **Walter** (19th C.) shepherd at Ravenburn on Hyndlee farm. He was among the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849. He was still alive in 1906. **Walter** (b.1834) son of old soldier Adam, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He took a short lease of Harwood Mill, which was next to his father's farm of Langhaugh Walls. He was later at Swanshiel and then Tower farm in Cavers Parish. He had no children. **William** (14th/15th C.) recorded as a juror in Edinburgh in 1402. He is probably the first known person with this surname, written 'de Caueris' in this case. It is unclear what

his connection was with Cavers, but there seems little doubt that the name derives from the area to the north-east of Hawick. **William** (15th C.) Burgess of Perth who was witness to a confirming charter in 1434 for the Earl of Douglas. He also witnessed an instrument of 1449, his name being recorded as 'Caweris'. This must be one of the first instances of the surname, 'de Caueris' being the explicit form. Probably the same Burgess of Perth is mentioned in a charter of 1434. **William** (15th/16th C.) had a grant of part of Mugdrum in Fife in 1503. He was surely related to Dionysius, who held land in the same place in 1506. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1580/1 when he witnessed a transaction along with his brother Mungo. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Hardie and their son John was baptised in 1644. **William** (17th C.) listed as miller at Roughheugh Mill in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the William, who, along with John, witnessed a baptism in Wilton in 1696 for Thomas Napier. **William** (17th C.) recorded at Stirches in a baptismal record of 1682. He married Margaret Reid and their children included: Bessie (b.1682), baptised in Roberton Parish; and Thomas (b.1695), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1682 were William and Robert Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Selkirk. He and his wife Anna Horner are recorded in a lawsuit over debt in 1723. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Barnes in Kirkton Parish. His children included 'Elander' (b.1719) and Walter (b.1721). He is probably the William who married Margaret Drydon in Kirkton Parish in 1718. **William** (1791–1827) born at Whitriggs, son of Robert and Margaret Henderson. In about 1816 he and his brother Robert emigrated to Canada with their brother James (where their uncle Eben already lived). He and Robert rented a farm near Montreal, but he fell from a wagon during harvest and was killed. **William** (1798–1873) born in Kirkton Parish, son of Francis and Euphemia Hogg. He worked as a shepherd in several places before settling in Ashkirk. He married Mary Hunter from Tinwald, Dumfriesshire. Their children were Francis, Mary, Elizabeth, Euphemia and David. In 1851 he was shepherd at Langtonheight (but was absent for the census). He died at St. Boswells. **William** (b.1817/8) born in Wilton Parish, he was a shoemaker in Lilliesleaf. In 1851 he was on the north side of Main Street and employing 10 men. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Margaret and their children include Margaret, Jane, Janet and Martha. **William Bruce** 'Billy'. A farmer, he served as Cornet in 1949, with Della Hamilton as his lass. His grandfather was Cornet in 1879 (formerly also spelled 'Caveris', 'Caverse', 'Cavors', 'Cawers', etc.; the surname presumably comes from Cavers Parish, but some have suggested it may come from Cavers Carre in Bowden Parish).

Cavers Auld Kirk (*kā-vurz-awld-kirk*) *n.* older church of Cavers Parish, the name being used to distinguish it from the newer building, erected in 1822. The building was largely rebuilt in the 17th century, a lintel bearing the date 1662 (signifying either a renovation or conversion to a Protestant Kirk), although it stands on the site of much earlier buildings, dating back to at least the 12th century. It was originally cruciform in appearance, the northern transept being the Eliott Aisle and the southern one being the Glestains Aisle (or 'Porch'), this being demolished in the latter part of the 18th century. The altar at the east end was converted into the Douglas Aisle, with Laird's Loft above, also in the mid-17th century. The loft was reached by an outside staircase. A long slit in the northern end there, sometimes referred to as a 'lepers' squint' would have given a view of the sermons in pre-Reformation times. After the new kirk was built in 1822, the old building was used for many purposes, including as a school, started by the Laird's wife in the 1840s. It later became a church and community hall, used for Women's Guild meetings, dances, whist drives and carpet bowling, among other activities. In 1952 the floor collapsed due to dry rot and skeletons were found underneath. The last church service was held here in 1962. An entrance was constructed on the northern side in relatively modern times. The building was recently converted into a private residence.

Cavers Carre (*kā-vurz-kawr, -ker*) *n.* seat of the Kers (or Carres) of Cessford, in the Ale valley between Lilliesleaf and Belses. It is possible it is the 'Kaueres' in Lilliesleaf mentioned in a charter of Walter of Riddell in the early 13th century. The lands were once part of Clarilaw, which was owned by Melrose Abbey. The estate passed to the Kers in 1550, after which the addition of 'Carre' distinguished it from the Cavers near Hawick that was owned by the Douglases (although it was still just 'of Cavers' in many records). It was listed among the principal houses

on the Ale in 1649. Tax was paid on 36 windows in the former house in 1748. The current house dates from about 1800 and is a forbidding square 2-storey block built on the remains of an earlier house. The grounds contain a dovecote dated 1532, but probably much more recent. Some old stones in the house come from previous buildings, including armorial bearings from 1532 with the names of Ralph Kerr and Marion Haliburton. The estate eventually passed to the Riddells through marriage. A plan of the estate from 1791 is in the National Archives (the name derives from the Old English 'cafor' and means 'enclosures belonging to the Ker family'; it first appears in 1567 as 'Cauers' and has its modern spelling from 1607; it is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map as 'Keuers', on Gordon's c.1650 maps as 'Kavers' and 'Kevers' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Keuerrs', showing a mill on the Ale there).

Cavers Castle see **Cavers Hoose**

Cavers Coach Hoose (*kā-vurz-kōch-hoos*) *n.* former coach house for the Cavers estate, now a private dwelling just to the north-east of the old church.

Cavers Cottages (*kā-vurz-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* former name for cottages in Cavers Parish, where a small girls' school was located in the 1860s.

Cavers Cross (*kā-vurz-kros*) *n.* a large stone bonded with iron, adjacent to Cavers Old Churchyard, which is reputed to have stood at the heart of the former village. Its base can probably be seen in a photograph of about 1860, and it still exists by the old churchyard, although now little more than a crumbling stump. Assuming it occupies its original site, this was probably the market square for the village. A public well was also nearby, now covered up in an adjacent garden.

Cavers East Ludge (*kā-vurz-eest-luj*) *n.* former lodge building for the main house at Cavers, located just to the north-east. It may be the 'Estloidge' where James Leyden is recorded in 1698. Gamekeeper Robert Elliot lived there in the mid-19th century.

Cavers Hoose (*kā-vurz-hoos*) *n.* ancient home of the Douglases of Cavers, now a roofless ruin. Its history goes back to the 12th century, when the estate was owned by the Baliols, and some evidence of the lower part of a structure of perhaps this age was uncovered in the mid-19th century. It has been held by the Douglases since 1352, a significant dwelling being built by Sir Archibald Douglas in the 14th century, which was one of the early principal homes of the Black Douglases. This early structure was sometimes referred to as the Warden's Tower (and partly survives on the south-east side). A document of 1432 refers to 'the old manor place, on the south side, near the kirk', suggesting that at that point there were 2 distinct structures. For generations it was the home of the Sheriff of Teviotdale, and sometimes Warden of the Middle March. The house suffered much in turbulent times, for example being burned by Dacre's men in 1542, apparently with the help of the Scotts. For centuries it held the Douglas Banner from Otterburn, together with Percy's captured 'gauntlets' (actually a lady's gloves, presumably given to Percy as a favour before going to battle). James VI stayed there on a return visit to Scotland in 1617. In 1694 tax was paid on 14 hearths at the 'place of Cavers & offices houses' on the estate. In 1748 Archibald Douglas paid tax for 76 windows there (a huge number compared to other local mansions) and 73 windows in 1753. It was a 5-storey tower-house, altered in the 17th century and converted around 1750–56 into a classical mansion for Archibald Douglas, joining the newer Sheriff's mansion to the older Warden's Tower. Estate offices and outbuildings were also constructed in this period. In the late 18th century there were as many as 10 domestic servants working there (including carriage drivers, grooms and gardeners, but over and above all the agricultural workers on the estate), so running the house was a substantial operation. William Boyd was a servant there in 1799. The house can be seen in a photograph of about 1860, when it consisted of 'a large square mass of buildings, fronting the north-east, with a narrow wing projecting behind, the whole quadrangle being completed by a courtyard and outhouses'. It was extended 1885–7, with architects Peddie & Kinnear, to become a Scottish Baronial mansion. The removal of the first-floor vault uncovered a 'piscina' niche of about 13th century date, possibly a remnant of the tower of the Baliols. It was said to have once been surrounded by a natural moat, with a hollow still visible on the south-east and south-west sides. It also contained an unusual double staircase, a newer square staircase winding around an original steep spiral one. In the north-west corner was the spacious dining room, 2-storeys high, which contained family portraits, as well as 'St. Peter' by Rubens. Other legends include a supposedly haunted roon, the suggestion that a secret tunnel led to a nearby giant ash tree, and (unfounded) stories of the house being partly destroyed by Cromwell's men. In the

20th century the condition of the house became quite dilapidated and it was partially demolished in 1952/3. However, the demolition mainly removed the newer parts, while the solid walls of the older keep survived the blasts. The grounds contain the old church and kirkyard as well as the remains of the 'Douglas Tree'. The location of the house is about 150 m south of the old church. The house used to contain several historical artefacts, including the Douglas Banner (from Otterburn), 'Percy's Gauntlets' and an old bell inscribed 'AD 1635 AMOR VINCIT OMNIA' – 'Green Cavers, hallow'd by the Douglas name, Tower from thy woods! assert they former fame!' [JL] ('Cauers Castel' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Cavers Kirk (*kā-vurz-kirk*) *n.* parish church of Cavers, founded in the early 12th century or before. It was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is recorded in 1116, when it was the property of the Glasgow Diocese. However, in 1358 (with confirmations in the following several years) it is recorded being transferred to the monks of Melrose Abbey, with the 'advowson' being given by William, 1st Earl of Douglas, and confirmed by James, the 2nd Earl; at that time the church was referred to as 'ecclesie de Magna Caveris'. The earlier grant of James, Earl of Douglas and Mar was confirmed in 1388 (according to a transumpt of 1442), with glebe and chapels, and a provision for a vicar-pensioner. In 1402 it was stated that the church had been annexed to Melrose by Clement VII for 10 years in order to raise money to repair the war-ravaged Abbey. An investigation into the status of the Kirk in 1404 confirmed that it was in the Diocese of Glasgow, but belonged to Melrose Abbey. It was permanently united with Melrose Abbey by Benedict XIII (the Antipope), with the church of 'Meikle Cavers' again confirmed to Melrose in a papal bull of 1419; both the parsonage and vicarage were held by Melrose Abbey, with the charge being served by a vicar-portioner. The Abbey continued to hold superiority over the kirk lands until the Reformation. It was recorded in 1669 that the Parish 'has no reader or schoolmaster for want of a house, no Kirk bell nor communion tables nor church bible'. The presently existing building dates from 1662/3 (with a lintel marked '1662' being over the west door), although the lay-out and perhaps parts of the walls (particularly the north wall and north-west corner) date from an earlier building. The west wall and parts of the south wall are clearly contemporary with the 1662 date, but much of the rest was reconstructed after the 17th century. It can be seen well-preserved and ivy-clad in a photograph from the 1860s. This old building (see also **Cavers Auld Kirk**) was later used as a community hall, with lectures in the winter, and then became the church hall. It was last used for a church service in 1962. Largely abandoned since the 1960s, it became increasingly dilapidated, and was re-roofed in 2005. The Manse was listed as being 'waste' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 and listed among the 'deficient' in the Parish, with 3 hearths recorded; in 1748 tax was paid on 17 windows there and 14 windows in 1753. The graveyard has been in use since at least 1626. The main (eastern) vault beside it contains generations of the Douglases of Cavers, while another (northern) side vault holds some of the Eliotts of Stobs (and is still owned by the Eliotts). A former third (southern) vault contained the Gladstains of Cocklaw, but was pulled down by the heritors in the 18th century. There are many old gravestones of other local families in the overgrown and neglected churchyard, some dating to the 17th century. A recumbant slab from the 13th century is now too weathered to make out details. One old stone, arranged perpendicular to the others, was known as the 'Priest's Grave'. Near the churchyard gate is the remains of the 'Cavers Cross'. The new Parish Church is situated on the main road through Cavers; it was built in 1822 to replace the older building. An organ was added in 1893. In 1924 its main entrance was changed with the addition of a porch on the south side and the ornamental pinnacles on the roof were lowered. The interior was remodelled in 1928, the pulpit being moved from its original central location and the gallery being reduced in size, with the Cavers family seat placed in the middle. An illuminated memorial scroll was added after WWI, and the cemetery was extended in 1967. The manse is situated just to the west of the new church and was built in 1813. A building across the road from the church was formerly the beadle's house. Note that Teviothead Church was sometimes referred to as Cavers 'chapel-of-ease' before the new Parish was established there in 1850. A new church hall was built at Cogsmill in 1933. A link was formed with Kirkton in 1954, with St. Mary's added in 1976. This link was broken in 1988, with a new link formed with Hobkirk, then the link renewed with Hawick (St. Mary's and Old Parish) in 1996. It was instead linked with Trinity in 2004. The church possesses 4 plain communion cups, purchased in 1776, as well as 2 pewter tankards bearing the same date, and 2

communion plates were gifted in 1947 in memory of Archibald Palmer-Douglas. The oldest communion token recorded is from 1699, round, made of lead, and with the initials 'C.K.' and traces of stars. The church contains the funerary hatchment of Theresa, wife of Sir William Eliott of Stobs. The church bell bears the date 1710 and a large 'V' enclosing an indecipherable symbol. A roll of the ministry is: Dolfinus, Parson c.1170; William de Bliburgh, from 1296/7; William de Clyf 1319; William of Tofts, Parson in 1336/7, Rector in 1363; John de Govan c.1364–c.68; John de Boulton 1368; John Gandon 1372; Alexander de Caron 1372–74; Matthew Glendinning c.1374–c.87; Hugh Rae 1387–89; Henry Wardlaw, Rector at least 1389–98; Simon de Mandeville, Rector 1403–1405; Roger de Edinburgh, Rector 1405–06; James Watson, Rector 1406–08; William Crozier, from about 1418; Sir John de Redford, from about 1428; William Forester, about 1450; Fergus MacDowell, from about 1465; Wiliam Bithet, Vicar in 1464/5 and 1488; James Newbie, about 1500; Patrick Bowden, Chaplain in 1502; David Scott, Vicar in at least 1535–41; James Yule, Curate in 1542; William Lamb, Parson 1546/7; Andrew Scott, Vicar in 1545; William Auchmowtie (Minister, along with several neighbouring parishes), from 1574; William Slewman, Reader in 1575; Patrick Dunbar, Reader 1576–78; William Slowen, Reader 1579–80; John Watson, Dean 1580s–1599; William Clerk 1599–1602; Walter McGill 1603–51; James Douglas 1647–1658; James Gillan 1658–62; Archibald Douglas 1664–73; Thomas Somerville 1674–c.89; vacant c.1689–94; Robert Bell 1694–1721; Hugh Kennedy 1723–37; Charles Douglas 1738–45; Thomas Scott 1747–62; Thomas Elliot 1763–1808; James Strachan 1809–40; William Grant 1840–53; Alexander Munn McColl 1854–66; Alexander Davidson 1866–76; George B.S. Watson 1876–1923; William Kenneth Grant 1924–54; William Welsh 1954–76; Duncan Clark 1976–83; Alexander McCartney 1985–88; Adam Bowie 1988–96; David Burt 1996–98; William Taylor 1998– (it is 'St. Cuthbert of Caverys' in 1402; it is 'K: of Cauers' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Cavers Knowes (*kā-vurz-nowz*) *n.* farm near Kirkton, a few miles east of Hawick. It was once a tenanted farm on Cavers estate. The boundary between Cavers and Kirkton Parishes used to pass through the farm, the steading on one side and the house on the other. It is probably the place near Cavers, 'viz. le Knowes on the south side of the same' where an agreement was witnessed between Scott of Buccleuch and Douglas of Cavers. John Bowie was there in 1705 and John Oliver in 1745. Gavin Dryden was farmer there in 1797 and his sons Walter and Robert were recorded there in 1799 and 1801. George and Robert Hogg were farmers in the 1860s. There is a hill-fort to the south-west, overlooking the main A6088 – 'Little Cot, Muckle Cot, Crook and the Trows, Worchart, Wormston and Cavers Knowes' [T] (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is just 'Knows' in 1745, is 'Caverse knows' in 1797 and is 'Cavers know' in 1799).

Cavers Magna (*kā-vurz-mawg-na*) *n.* former parish of mediæval times, 'Big Cavers', distinguished from 'Cavers Parva' which corresponded to Kirkton. The term 'Meikle Cavers' was also used (it was 'Magnacaveris' in 1404).

Cavers Mains (*kā-vurz-mānz*) *n.* farm to the north-east of Cavers itself, once part of the estate, presumably once the 'home farm' of the Douglases of Cavers. Locally it was sometimes called just 'Mains'. It was once split East and West parts, with Cavers West Mains formerly a lint-spinning centre. James Wilson was living there in 1737. To the south-west of the farmhouse is a small wood called Belvedere and the remains of a burial cairn (where a cist with a skeleton and some artefacts were found in 1896). An amulet found near here was donated to the Museum in 1861. Immediately to the east of the farmhouse a linear cropmark has been revealed in aerial photography, connecting with the side of the nearby site of a Roman temporary camp. Aerial photography also revealed signs of a separate enclosure in a nearby field.

Cavers Manse (*kā-vurz-mānz*) *n.* former minister's house in Cavers Parish. In 1771 it was repaired, rethatched and a new byre built. In 1780 it was given a new wooden roof, covered with slate. A new manse was built in Cavers village in about 1813 and is now a private house.

Cavers Moor (*kā-vurz-mūr, -moor*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Cavers. The 'moor of Cavers' is referred to in 1296 in an ordinance from the English King to his March lieutenant. In 1307/8 this is probably the 'Caversmore' where Adam, grandson of Thomas of Liddesdale, took an English prisoner and held him for ransom. It is listed as 'Caueris Mure' in 1509/10, among the holdings of James Douglas, part of the Barony since the time of King David. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. It is unclear precisely what location they

correspond to now (it is 'Caversmore' in 1307/8, 'Caverismure' in 1511, 'Caversmuire' in 1687 and 'Caversmuir' in 1698).

Caver's Moss (*kā-vurz-mos*) *n.* former name for marshy land to the north of Acremoor Loch, with Caver's Hill further to the north-west (it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Cavers Pairish (*kā-vurz-pā-reesh*) *n.* Cavers Parish, containing the former village of Cavers, as well as Denholm and a large amount of rural area. The Parish was once much larger in extent, covering a region about 20 miles wide in the east-west direction, with the southern part detached from the 'main' part by the parish of Kirkton. It included land as far as Teviot Stone and Merrylaw, as well as Mosspaul on the south side of the upper Teviotdale valley, until Teviothead Parish was formed in 1850, and hence once stretched all the way to Dumfriesshire. After 1850 the bounding parishes were Minto and Bedrule on the north, Hobkirk on the east, Castleton on the south and Hawick, Wilton, Kirkton and Teviothead on the west. Presumably the land was once held by a single baron, this setting the boundaries. However, by the time of the Douglases of Cavers the Barony, while quite extensive, appears to have been significantly smaller than the Parish. An instrument of 1404/5, confirming a 'process executorial' of 1392/3, attached the Parish to Melrose Abbey. The total valuation of the Parish in 1643 and 1743 was about £19,000. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £16,500. In 1803 there were 279 men in the parish aged between 17 and 55. The Free Church congregation at Denholm broke away in 1843. Church records for baptisms and marriages exist dating from 1694 and minute books from 1758; however, early registration was fairly irregular. There is an existing beggar's token from 1799, in the Museum of Scotland. The population in 1755 was 993.

Cavers Parva (*kā-vurz-pawr-va*) *n.* mediæval parish, 'Little Cavers', probably corresponding to what was later known as Kirkton. The church was 'Ecclesia de parua Cauers' on Bagimon's Roll of 1275 and 'Petyt Cares' on the 1296 Ragman Rolls.

Cavers Schuil (*kā-vurz-skil*) *n.* former school in Cavers Parish. There was a school here since at least the 1660s and it was recorded that in 1669 there was no schoolmaster. It was in early times situated in the area of Cavers Townhead, then moved to Little Cavers as Denholm grew in population, being rebuilt there in 1781, including an inside staircase to the Schoolmaster's rooms. In 1802/3 moved to Denholm itself, initially in the middle of the Green. Thereafter it is more often referred to as 'Denum Schuil'. There were more than 90 pupils there in the 1830s and the Schoolmaster's house had 2 rooms a bed-closet and a kitchen. Three generations of the Oliver family were Schoolmasters there: the first James Oliver was teacher during the Covenanter days, his son James Oliver was Schoolmaster in the early 18th century (from at least 1702) and then Ebenezar Oliver in the 1760s. There was also a smaller school for girls, set up by James Douglas of Cavers in the mid-1800s; in 1861 the teacher there was Elizabeth Telfer, with Margaret Grierson as assistant. A roll of the Schoolmasters included: James Oliver, c.1670s; James Oliver, at last 1699–1735; Ebenezer Oliver, at least 1739 until 1796; Andrew Scott, 1798–1805; George Scott, 1820s to 50s; Christopher Carruthers, 1861; and John Greenfield, 1860s.

Cavers Toonfit (*kā-vurz-toon-fi'*) *n.* Cavers Townfit, cottage on the Denholm to Cauldmill road, at the bottom of the avenue that was once the main street of Cavers town. It was built long after the town had been abandoned, but preserved the name.

Cavers Toonheid (*kā-vurz-toon-heed*) *n.* Cavers Townhead, buildings near Cavers Auld Kirk, once being at the 'head' of the town of Cavers. It was also once known as 'Muckle Cavers'.

Cavers View (*kā-vurz-vew*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, connecting Burns Road with Eildon Road, built in 1953 and named after the Cavers district that can be seen across the valley.

Caverton (*kā-vurtin*) *n.* area in Eckford Parish, between Kelso and Morebattle, containing the farms of Caverton Hillhead and Caverton Mains and the hamlet of Caverton Mill (where there are remains of a windmill). The lands were recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1328. The Barony formerly belonged to the Soulis family, later the Stewarts and Fotheringhams and was acquired by the Kers in 1473. James Pott was recorded as owner in 1502 and Robert Ker was also recorded there in the same year. Walter Ker of Cessford was superior of the Lordship where in 1540. 'Dandie Young called of Cavertoun' is recorded in 1601. It is said that the Duke of Roxburghe hid the family valuables there during the passage of the army of Prince Charles in 1745. An old British fort is in the area and it was the site of one of the beacons around 1800 (the origin of the name is probably the Old English 'cafor tun', meaning 'farm by the enclosure'; it first occurs

as 'Cauerton' in about 1260 and 'Cavertone' in 1296).

caw see **caa**

Caw (*kaw*) *n.* **George** (d.c.1823) printer and publisher who moved to Hawick from Edinburgh in 1782 or 1783, publishing Hawick's first books. He is probably the 'George Caw, printer, Edinburgh' whose name appears on the list of subscribers for the 1780 publication of the sermons of Rev. John Young, minister of Hawick; this may be a connection that brought him to Hawick. It seems likely he was a close relative of Alexander, a bookbinder active in Edinburgh in the 1770s and 1780s, and John, who was also a bookbinder in Edinburgh. The first book he published in Hawick seems to have been 'The True State of the unhappy controversy about the Burgess Oath, being a discourse delivered before the Associate Presbytery of Earlston, at Kelso, the 8th day of October 1782, etc.' by the same Rev. John Young. His printing office was described as being at the 'East End of the town'. In 1784 he published 'A display of genuine Christianity, and Christian love, &c' by Rev. James Hervey. In the same year he published 'The Poetical Museum', which was the first genuinely significant volume published in Hawick and influenced Walter Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'. It also contains the names of many local people who subscribed to the book (as well as William Caw, shoemaker in Kincardine, who ordered 20 copies and was surely a close relative). In 1786 he printed the 3rd edition of Scot of Satchells' 'History of the Scotts', which he probably edited himself. The last book he published in Hawick appears to have been 'View of the Covenant of Grace', by Rev. Thomas Boston in 1788. About this time he returned to Edinburgh to publish 'The Edinburgh Juvenile Library' amongst other things. However, in 1791 he published 'articles of Hawick Friendly Society'. He was at Liberton Wynd in directories in 1805/6 and for many years afterwards, then he was a partner with Henry Elder at the Stamp Office Close 1817–21. His name lastly appears in 1822 as 'Caw & Elder, Lyon Close, High Street'. He might be the George whose death is recorded in Leith in 1823.

Cawfaulds (*kaw-fawldz*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton parish, on the Hassendean Burn, just to the north-west of Horsleyhill. The lands are 'Calffald' in about 1621 when John Scott of Brieryyards had a charter for them from the Commendator of Melrose and 'Calffalds' in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when George Hood was tenant there. It was owned by the Ogilvie's in the 18th century. Robert Liddell was there in 1727 and James Turnbull in 1728. William Easton was tenant for a few years around 1740. Labourer James Paterson lived there in 1841 and William Potts was farmer in 1851. Jessey Michie died there in 1846, when it was written 'Cauld Faulds' (it is 'Cafalds' in 1709, 'Caffields' in 1727, 'Coldfolds' in 1728 and 1736, 'Calf-faulds' in 1765, 'Calffolds' in 1840 and 'Calfolds' in 1841; it is marked 'Calffaulds' on Stobie's 1770 map, and also on the 1762 map of Hassendean Common).

Cawsya (*kaws-ya*) *n.* former name of lands near Falnash. It is mentioned along with the lands of Falnash and Tanlaw Naze, confirmed in to Simon Dalgleish in a charter of 1511. It is 'Caulschaw' in 1635 when Margaret, wife of William, younger of Falnash, was granted annual rent from the lands, along with Falnash and Tanlaw Naze. It is further mentioned in 1647 along with the same lands when it was inherited by Archibald Elliot of Falnash from his great-great-grandfather Archibald and in 1675 when inherited by Archibald, son of Archibald Elliot (when transcribed 'Canscha'). The location is uncertain (the pronunciation is also unclear).

Cawthorne (*kaw-thōrn*) *n.* **Anthony** (1966–) born in Yorkshire and studying at the Wimbledon School of Art, he has lived in the Scottish Borders from the late 1980s. His work is mainly abstract, including landscapes in an abstract style, as well as more non-pictorial works. His 1997 painting 'The Drumlanrig Bridge' is in the Hawick Museum collection.

ceelinder (*see-lin-dur*) *n., arch.* a cylinder.

ceemetry (*see-mi'-ree, see-mu'-ree, see-mi'-u-ree*) *n.* a cemetery.

ceepher (*see-fur*) *n., arch.* a cipher, a troublesome person, someone of no account.

ceety (*see-tee*) *n., arch.* a city – '... parrackeet in ov a ceetie, mang reekin lums an chowkin smuists' [ECS], '... wui the wuddles an the vexes o woark i the mids o a michty ceetie fer away sindert' [ECS] (also written 'ceetie').

ceevil (*see-vul*) *adj., arch.* civil.

ceevilised (*see-vul-Izd*) *adj., arch.* civilised – 'Teries a' owre the ceevilised warld look tae ae wee toon be Tei'otside each 'ear at the Common-Ridin' ...' [BW1939].

celebrat (*se-li-bri'*) *pp., arch.* celebrated – 'The Sacrament of the Supper of our Lord was celebrat with great decencie and semely order to ye great pleasure of all persons' [PR1717].

the Cement Cottages (*thu-su-men'-ko'-ee-jeez, -see-men'-*) *n.* popular name for Borthwickbrae Cottages, a row of cottages between Roberton and the Snoot. The local post office was here for many years.

the Central Hotel (*thu-sen-trul-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel built in 1894–95 on the site of the earlier (temperance) Washington Hotel and part of the area formerly known as the 'Coffin End'. It was built following the entrepreneurial plans of George Luff, who occasionally made public speeches from its balcony. It was also sometimes known as 'Luff's Hotel'. The architect was J.P. Alison, and the dormer-heads carry details of Alison, Luff, the builder and the Provost of the day (W.S. Barrie). It is notable for its Dutch-style gable and its balcony balustrade, originally with 'Central Hotel' in stonework, replaced later with 'Prudential'. The building was constructed of red sandstone with Westmorland slate, and was built by Bell & Turnbull. It served as a hotel for only about 20 years. It gave its name to Central Square and became occupied by the Prudential Assurance Co. in about 1919.

the Central Rooms (*thu-sen-tral-roomz*) *n., pl.* rooms at 3 O'Connell Street, also known as Johnstone's tea rooms, which were used for temperance weddings and other social gatherings in the early 20th century. It became the location of the Hawick British Legion clubrooms.

Central Square (*sen-trul-skwār*) *n.* former name for the open area where the Horse is now located, the name not being sign-marked and going out of use after the monument was built. It was named after the Central Hotel, which later became the Prudential building. There was once a large ornamental lamp roughly where the Horse was later built.

centre (*sen'-ur*) *n.* one of two back positions in rugby, one on each side, playing at nos. 12 and 13.

the Ceremonial Committee (*thu-se-re-mō-nee-al-ko-mi'-ee*) *n.* organising body of the Common Riding, formed in 1887 to formalise aspects of the town's historic festival. The first meeting was held in the studio of J.Y. Hunter, and included James Edgar. The motivation was to separate the traditional aspects from those of the already existing Race Committee. It was not popular in all quarters, and referred to by some as the 'Serio-Comic Committee'. It was constituted under the Race Committee until 1890, when it became a Town Council committee. However, it had taken over running the Cornet's Races (rather than the others) from the beginning. Much of the detail of the present day Common-Riding festival was defined in the early years of this committee. The committee was reconstituted in 1898 and was redesignated a sub-committee of the Common-Riding Committee when reorganised in 1908.

certes (*ser-teez*) *interj., poet.* certainly, assuredly – 'It gliffs the auld, it gliffs the young, And, certes, 'tis nae freak; At dark midnicht, on passers-by, 'Twill through the hedgerows keek' [TCh], 'The Tawbernacle! man, my certy, ye'se Tawbernacle nane here no ane o' ye' [WNK], ' '. . . Gin I'm no Airchie, certes sirs, I've fund a bonny cairt' ' [WL], also in the exclamation of surprise or emphasis 'my certes', literally meaning 'I'm sure' – 'My certes! the gress didna grow 'neth oor feet, Wi' the hurry oo made oo were clean in a heat' [BM1900], 'In A gaed ti fill ma empy keite, for my certies! A was howe!' [ECS] (also written 'certies', 'certy', etc.).

certies see **certes**

certification (*ser-ti-fee-kā-shin*) *n., arch.* a warning, particularly in the phrase 'with certification that' used to introduce a penalty for non-compliance – '. . . each Councillor to ride the said Marches yearly alongst with the Magistrates, with certification that if they fail or neglect to do so . . . they are to forfeit their Councillorship . . . ' [BR1759].

cess (*ses*) *n., arch.* a tax, typically on land, roughly equivalent to rates – '. . . cast of poors cess upon the Heritors and Tenants of the Parish of Hawick for one quarter commencing the 26th February 1768' [PR], 'Frugal temperance urged no cesses . . . ', *v., arch.* to tax, rate or assess.

cess-book (*ses-book*) *n., arch.* a tax record book – 'Mr James Simson minister of Wilton . . . craved, That as his possession was not rated in the cess-books, the commissioners might find, and give a valuation to him for himself and his successors in office' [DCW1765].

Cessford (*ses-furd*) *n.* village in Eckford Parish, on the Jedburgh to Morebattle road, lying on the Cessford Burn. Cessford Castle, ancestral home of the Kers is just to the north-east and Hobbie Ker's Cave is in a steep bank by the stream. A former ash tree there was for a long time pointed out as the 'Jethart Justice Tree'. The estate belonged to Roger Mowbray before about 1325, then was granted by Robert the Bruce to Edward Marshal, before passing to the Sinclairs. It then changed hands several times (e.g. being in possession of James newton in 1502) until coming into the possession of the Kers in the mid-15th century. The

castle was among many burned by the English in 1544 – 'While Cessford owns the rule of Carr. While Ettrick boasts the line of Scott, The slaughter'd chiefs, the mortal jar, The havoc of the feudal war, Shall never, never be forgot!' [SWS] (the origin of the name is probably the Old English 'cess worth', meaning 'homestead by the peat bog'; it first occurs as 'Cessworthe' in 1296; it is 'Cesseworth' in 1325, 'Sesworth' in 1415/6, 'Cesfurde' in 1448, 'Sessfurde' in 1469/70, 'Cesfurd' in 1472, 'Cesfurde' in 1525, 'Cesfuird' in 1547/8 and 'Cesfurd' in 1552 and 'Cesfurde' in 1564/5).

Cessford (*ses-furd*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded as a Bailie in 1558. He is the first documented Bailie, in the earliest known detailed sasine relating to Hawick. This is also one of the first known instances of the surname Cessford. Presumably the same Adam is recorded as occupier of the lands of Campioncroft lying in the East Mains of Hawick in 1557 (and still recorded as occupier in 1565/6). He may be the same as the Adam Cessford listed in Hawick's 1537 charter as holder of half a particate of land on the south side of the main street (with rentals due to James Blair). **Agnes** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Probably the same Agnes was living at Newton in 1726 when she received poor mony from the Bedrule Session. **James** (16th C.) holder of a quarter particate of land on the south side of Hawick according to the 1537 Charter. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair. It is possible that the same 'Jacobo Cesfurd' was shepherd on the King's lands of Commonside and Dryden who was paid £5 for 7 bolls and 2 firlots of grain according to the Exchequer Rolls of 1540. **James** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1785–90. **Janet** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Janet** (17th C.) resident at Whitchesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (16th C.) owner of a particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. Probably the same John was also holder of 2 particates on the north side, and separately listed as holder of another particate on that side (so there may be 2 men of the same name). It seems likely that he was related to Adam, James, Janet and William, who are also listed. **John** (17th C.) owner of a tenement somewhere in Hawick, recorded in 1635. It was to the west of the piece of land once owned by John Deans. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Hobkirk in Bedrule Parish in 1748. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in 1490 resigning a 'tenement' in Hawick in favour of Robert Scott of Branxholme. This may be the first known Hawick sasine, and the first recorded use of the surname. The fact that he is recorded as 'burgess of Hawick' suggests that the Town was already a Burgh in 1490. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was a cooper in Stonedge in 1739. His children included Janet (b.1737), Magdalen (b.1739) and James (b.1742). **Robert** (18th C.) married Beatrice Scott in Hobkirk in 1761. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Probably the same Thomas had a daughter Margaret baptised in Cavers in 1695. **William** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1511/2 sasine for the Barony of Hawick. His name is recorded as 'Willelmo Cesfurde'. He was probably a prominent man in Hawick at the time. He may be the same as the William who is recorded owning a quarter of a particate of land on the south side of Hawick in 1537. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair. **William** (18th C.) resident of Boosmill in Lilliesleaf. His children included: Agnes (b.1787); Margaret (b.1788); and an unnamed child (b.1789) (spelled 'Cesfoord', 'Cesfurd', 'Cesfurde', 'Cessfurd', 'Cessfurde', 'Sesfoorde', 'Sessford', etc., in early records).

Cessford Castle (*ses-furd-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruined 'L'-shaped tower, about 10 miles east of Jedburgh. It was the ancestral seat of the Kers from the mid-15th century until their chief (now the Duke of Roxburghe) moved to Floors Castle around 1650. It was attacked by the Earl of Surrey in 1523. A key found there was donated to the Museum in 1900.

the Cessfords (*thu-ses-furdz*) *n.* popular name for an important local family, referring to the Kers, rather than the Kerrs of Ferniehirst.

chack (*chawk*) *n., arch.* a snack, hurried meal – '. . . Caleb came to a dead halt, and, . . . said – 'Awm gey yap enow, an' wad be nae the waur o' a chack' ' [WNK], '. . . sei Ancrum, an geet a chack o something ti serr as an off-pit' [ECS].

chack (*chawk*) *n., arch.* a bruise made by nipping, a slit in the edge of a cotton-reel for inserting the thread – '. . . A spaik o' Pharaohs chariot-wheel, The chack o' auld Deborah's reel, He'll let you see' [JoHa], a clicking sound – '. . . and the 'chack-reel', . . . with a spring or catch so arranged as to indicate the completion of the cut by a 'click or 'chack' ' [DMW], *v., arch.* to make a notch, to nip or bruise the skin, snatch with the teeth –

'They guddled and chackit about his flanks, Till tired of the play' [JTe], to clack the teeth, make a clicking sound.

chack (*chawk*) *v., poet.* to check – 'Then him I'd chase to get it back, Lest he it a' in holes wad chack' [TCh].

chackit up (*chaw-kee'-, -ki'-up*) *pp., poet.* geared up a horse – 'She chakyt him up with the red snaffle bitte; And O, she satte him fair' [JTe] (this use is obscure).

chaff (*chawf*) *v.* to chatter – '... On the shundered bank where the Robbies stand, And chaff, and champ their shuin' [DH], '... Chaffin and argyin; clashin oot praise and blame; Ca-in the ref., and goal-kicks that gaed gleyed!' [DH].

chaff-bed (*chawf-bed*) *n., arch.* a bed having a mattress filled with chaff. These were common among the labouring classes until the early 20th century. The chaff was replaced about twice a year, and in Hawick the banks of the Slitrig were once used as the dumping ground.

chaft (*chawft*) *n., arch.* cheek, chin, jaw – 'The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, And gepit wi' girning joye' [JTe], 'My thin, wan chafts, an' hollow rayless e'e, Is 'neugh to make ye hae distaste for me' [JoHa], '... Hail, as on chafts it peppers dirlin', Nae joke indeed' [JoHa], 'Though houghs grow thin and chafts fa' in, And hair grows white and scanty' [MG], '... aw've seen the day when aw wad hae daddit yer chafts for that trick' [WNK], '... the skeleton ... 'was perfect, but gey frush, that his chaft blades were like the branks o' a cow'' [WNK], '... His chafts were fa'en in, an' his teeth were a' gane' [JT], '... where the caller air ud seek roses back ti the chafts o the palliest peenge' [ECS], 'Hello callant! What heh ee eer chafts tied up for? A forker gaed inti ma lug, i herrst, an it's aye been sair sinseine' [ECS], '... I've seen oo ventur oot as fer as that, And come, chafts champin', cheery doon' [WL].

chaier (*chī-ur*) *n., arch.* a chair – 'Pow eer chaier forrit tĕ the feier' [JAHM] (note the extra vowel sound).

chaimical (*kā-mee-kul*) *adj., arch.* chemical – '... isteed o caimeecal-laden cluds, a body can finnd the praicious scents o field an foggeege, flureesh an flooer!' [ECS] (spelling varies).

Chain see **Sheen**

chaipel (*chā-pul*) *n.* a chapel (also spelled 'chapel').

Chaipel (*chā-pul*) *n.* Chapel, former name for lands in Lilliesleaf parish, presumably once attached to the Kirk there. A small tower there was dismantled in about 1830; there is a tradition, which says that in the mid-18th century it was lived in by a witch, and when she died there was a terrible storm. There is still a farm of that name there today, between Lilliesleaf village and Bewlie. It was the main home of the Middlemas family in the 16th and early 17th centuries. William Middlemas was there in 1622. It was rated at £390 in 1643. Walter Scott of Chapel had lands valued at £668 in 1643, 1663 and 1678; these lands consisted of Chapel itself at £390, £200 of 'acres in Lilliesleaf' and 'Portions-croft' valued at £78. It was listed among the principal houses on the Ale in 1649. 'Thomas Scott in Chapell wt his tenants' paid tax for 7 hearths in 1694. James Black was living there in 1728. George Thomson was farmer in at least the period 1787–97. It was owned by Edgar Hunter of Linthill in 1788, by William Riddell of Camieston in 1811 and passed to William Currie of Linthill before 1874. Andrew Thomson was living there in at least 1799–1801. Andrew and Thomas Oliver were farmers there in the 1860s. It was formerly referred to as Lilliesleaf Chapel and Chapel Middlemas (Pont's c.1590 manuscript map shows 'Chapell, Gordon's c.1650 maps show and 'Chapel' and 'Chapell', while Blaeu's 1654 map also shows 'Chapell' near here; it is 'Lillislie Chapell' in 1619, 'Lillisleif Chappell' and 'Lilislie-Chapell' in 1622, 'Chappell' in 1643, 'cheppell' in 1678, 'Chappell' in 1798 and 'Chapple' in 1797).

the Chaipel (*thu-chā-pul*) *n.* popular name for S.S. Mary & David's Catholic Chapel in Hawick or for the Cameronian Chapel in Denholm.

Chaipel Burn (*chā-pul-burn*) *n.* side stream of the Northhouse Burn, which runs past Old Northhouse, also known as Chapelcleuch. It rises in a moss between Staney Hill and Bush Hill, flows roughly northwards to Old Northhouse, then turns to the west to join the Northhouse Burn (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Chaipel Cross (*chā-pul-kros*) *n.* another name for **Shiplaw Corse**.

the Chaipelflat (*thu-chā-pul-flaw'*) *n.* former name for lands near Hallrule Mill, recorded as 'chaipp elflat' in the 1562 Baronial dispute over lands in Feu-Rule.

Chaipel Grain (*chā-pul-grān*) *n.* Chapel Grain, stream in the headwaters of the Hermitage Water. It rises at Grain Head, on the border with Dumfriesshire, and runs northwards to join the Twislehope Burn near the farm of Twislehope (it is 'Chappel Grain' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; there is no obvious connection with a chapel).

Chaipelhill (*chā-pul-hil, chaw-pul-hil*) *n.* farm above Branxholme, reached via the narrow road near Branxholme Bridge. The farm and the adjacent hill presumably got their name from the former chapel at 'the Birns o Chaipelhill'. The farm was home of a branch of the Scotts from at least the 16th century. Scott of Satchells lists Walter Scott 'of Chappel-hill' as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch. Robert Martin was there in 1623. In 1627 it is described as paying 'in stok and teynd 15; estimat in stock to 8, in teynd 2, and vicarage 3 lbs'. Robert Armstrong was tenant in 1641. There were 9 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Edmond Scott, Robert Goodfellow, Adam Martin, Marion Liddell, Christine Scott, Jean Scott, Helen Moscrop, Bessie Armstrong and Helen Martin. Walter Scott ('Reid Wat') leased the farm in at least the period 1671–77. James Hume was tenant there in at least the period 1690–98. James Hume, Robert Turnbull and John Hislop were listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. William Gotterson was there in 1710, James Hume in 1718–20 and Simon Nichol in 1721. James Hume's widow and son James became tenants in 1723. William Hume was also there in 1723 and James Telfer in 1726. James Hume was tenant in 1735 and Charles Scott in 1748. John Nivison was living there in 1743–52. John Craw was recorded there in 1761, William Gledstains in 1762 and 1763, James Nichol in 1764–65, Robert Lawson in 1774, Charles Miller in 1775 and John Davidson in 1790. James Hume was farmer there in 1792, replaced by his son James by 1795. There is a record of a 'march fence with wester Parkhill' being erected in 1794/5. Robert Douglas was ploughman there in 1812. In 1850 it was described as being in disrepair and unleasable, but James Paterson was farmer in the 1860s. There is an extensive series of hill-forts and settlements nearby, on the ridge between the Teviot and the Borthwick. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it consisted of 75 acres, bounded by the farms of Branxholem Muir, Banxholme Town, How Meadow and Reggs. The former farmhouse (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but of which there are no visible remains) was to the south of the road, overlooking the 'Birns of Chapelhill', which was once a fort and later a mediæval chapel. It was part of Hawick Parish until being included in the new Roberton parish in 1690. The main road went past here formerly, to avoid the boggy land around the Teviot. A set of 'wafer irons' (or 'gauffres', used for making communion wafers) engraved 'I H C', said to be found here, are in the Museum. A 'Roman finger ring' made of 2 metals was found in the hill-fort in the 19th century, but susequently lost – 'I've watched the warning beacon glow On Chapelhill and Borthwickbrae, And Borthwick's sons arise and go All eager for the deadly fray' [AEM], 'Sall I come skirtin' the braid muirs When the gloamin' tide is still, And meet the track aboon Whitehaugh Or the road by Chapelhill?' [WL] (it is 'Chappelhill' in 1618, 'Shappelhill' in 1684, 'Chaplehill' in 1690, 'Chappelhill' in 1692, 'Chappellhill' in 1702, 'Chapilhill' in 1710, 'Chappel hill' in 1720 and 'Chapplehill' in 1797; it is 'Chapellhill' on a parish map of 1650 and is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map; note that there are other Chapelhills in Dumfries & Galloway, in South Lanarkshire, in East Lothian, near Cockburnspath and near Peebles.

Chaipel Hill (*chā-pul-hil, chaw-pul-hil*) *n.* hill between the Branxholme Lochs, with a triangulation pillar, reaching 313 m. The farmhouse of Chapelhill is about a mile to the east. The area was used as a meeting place for hunting by the Duke of Buccleuch's hounds in the 19th century.

Chaipelhill Kirk (*chā-pul-hil-kirk*) *n.* former chapel at **the Birns o Chaipelhill**.

Chaipel Knowe (*chā-pul-now*) *n.* Chapel Knowe, small hill just west of Lethem in Southdean Parish. It is said that there was once a chapel there, although no traces of it survive. Just to the west of the hill are the remains of an enclosed settlement, consisting of 3 rock-cut platforms that originally contained wooden roundhouses, within a stony bank. It may be attributed to the first millennium B.C.E.

Chaipel Knowe (*chā-pul-now*) *n.* Chapel Knowe, small hill in the southernmost portion of Castleton Parish, just to the east of the Muir Burn, on the farm of Ryleahead. There are remains of a chapel nearby, probably the 'Chapelknowe, on the borders of Canonby' noted in the 1795 Statistical Account of Scotland.

Chaipel Moor (*chā-pul-moor*) *n.* Chapel Moor, the high ground between Satchels and Huntlaw, lying to the south of Bewlie Moor, about 5 miles north of Hawick. It is now marked only by the name of a plantation to the southwest. 'Chapelmoor House' is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map. A drove road used to pass by here (it is unclear what the connection with a chapel might have been).

chaipel o ease (*chā-pul-ō-eez*) *n.* a church built in a particular for location the convenience

of those who live far from the parish church. The term was particularly used in the early 19th century to refer to Caerlenrig (Teviothead) church, which was used for Sunday services while it was part of Hawick Parish, although communions etc. were still only held at St. Mary's.

the Chaipel Park (*thu-chā-pul-pawrk*) *n.* Chapel Park, the local name for a field behind Cogsmill School that has been identified with the Chapel of St. Cuthbert mentioned by Reginald of Durham in the 12th century. The area was also called 'Cogs Knowes'. A stand of trees was planted there about 1830 to mark the position of the ancient chapel.

the Chaiplane Dykes (*thu-chā-plin-dīks*) *n.* former name for small streams or ditches to the north of Templehall in Rulewater, described in a 1567 bounding charter ('caiplane dykis' in 1567 and 'the chaplannie dyke biggit towart Titois Renis' in 1604).

chairge (*chārj*) *v.* to charge – 'hei was chairged wi peein up a close', '... as we sall be chairged, coniunctlie and seueralie, sall releiue the said laird of Balcleuch ...' [SB1599], 'Syne chairge ye your glasses, and join the refrain – Lang life tae the lasses whae bussed it again!' [CB], 'Chairge ye wae oor flag Safe Oot, tae Safe back tide ye in' [MB], *n.* a charge – 'whae deied an left yow in chairge?', an ecclesiastical appointment – '... his second chairge was Hawick Congregational Kirk' [IWL], *arch.* a burden – 'Of these the first half-dozen are bracketted 'all these can work some', although one is credited with being 'a charge' ...' [JJV] (see also **chairgit**).

chairge an dischairge (*chārj-an-dis-chārj*) *n., arch.* account of payments made, literally the income received and the record of monies paid out – '... charge and discharge thereof being calculated together, rests in the said John Scott's hands ...' [BR1639].

chairgit (*chār-jee', -ji'*) *pp., poet.* charged – '... so presently she was chargit before the presbytery at Selkirk again Wednesday next, and there to be hard mair calmly' [Ash1639], 'An' charget them that they shudna mak' him kennet' [HSR], 'Than charget he his discipels that they shud tell nae man ...' [HSR] (also written 'chargit').

chairity (*chā-ri'-ee*) *n.* charity.

chairiot (*chā-ree-i'*) *n.* a chariot.

the Chairity Ball (*thu-chā-ri'-ee-bawl*) *n.* annual charity fund-raising event held in the early 19th century in the Town Hall, usually in April.

chairk (*chārk*) *n., arch.* a harsh grating noise, *v., arch.* to creak, grate, make a harsh grating noise – 'But the childer o' the kingdom sall be casan out intill outer mirk: ther sall be greetin' an' cherkin' o' teeth' [HSR], '... an than a chairkin road-injin ...' [ECS] (also written 'cherk'; from Mediæval English; cf. **chirk**).

Chairlie (*chār-lee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Charles – 'Chairlie was richt, the Bible law Is licht to guide oor pilgrom feet ...' [FL], 'Hei said they ca'd um Chairlie Broon – Mind, it could hev been a lei ...' [DH].

Chairlie o the Crescent (*chār-lee-ō-thu-kre-sin'*) *n.* nickname for **Charles Scott**, linen manufacturer.

Chairlie's Hill (*chār-leez-hill*) *n.* Charlie's Hill, a small hill in Southdean Parish, just to the north of the main A6088 after Southdean Lodge. It is a small knoll among the higher Southdean Law to the west, Steel Knowe to the east and Southdean Rig and Charlie's Knowe to the south. Note the confusion with the separate Charlie's Knowe (which name it might also sometimes have). It reaches a height of 251 m. Here, on the west side of Jordan Sike are remains of rig lines, shooting butts, stock enclosures and boundary banks. To the south-west of the summit is an old farmstead, with 2 buildings and a couple of enclosures. It is said that the name came from a shepherd there, and the area was once the site for a market, frequented by people from both sides of the Border. It is possible this was the 'chairleis' where Ingram Oliver is recorded in 1493.

Chairlie's Knowe (*chār-leez-now*) *n.* Charlie's Knowe, hill to the north-west of Newcastleton, being on the lower slopes of Roan Fell. To the south-west is a broad terrace where there are at least 26 small cairns (also known as 'Charlie's Know').

Chairlie's Knowe (*chār-leez-now*) *n.* Charlie's Knowe, hill in Southdean Parish, lying between the A6088 and the Black Burn, reaching a height of 258 m. Tamshiel Rig (and ancient remains) lie just over the Black Burn to the south.

Chairlie's Sike (*chār-leez-sīk*) *n.* stream that runs eastward through Newcastleton golf course and is then diverted around the village to join the Liddel Water. There are ruins of a saw-mill there, by the Langholm road, with a mill-lade system rising high in the hills to the west. On a terrace to the south, in an area of rough ground on the golf course, are the remains of a settlement, about 60 m by 50 m and containing foundations for perhaps 4 round houses.

Chairlie Speedy (*chār-lee-spee-dee*) *n.* nickname for **Charles Spalding**.

chairm (*chārm, chā-rum*) *n., v.* charm – 'chairmed, A'm shair', 'Yon Chairman's chairmin, in't ei?', 'This stream has to huz a chairm o' its ain . . . ' [JEDM] (also **cherm**).

chairter (*chār-tur*) *n.* a charter – '. . . ploittit aganis the said Erle of Buccleughe ane manifest falsit, and caussit vitiat the said dispositioun and chairtour . . . ' [SB1624], *v.* to charter.

the Chairter (*thu-chār'-ur, chawr-tur*) *n.* usually referring to the Town Charter of 1537, the oldest surviving document in Hawick, in which Sir James Douglas granted parcels of land to named individuals as well as confirming the Common. This was sometimes previously referred to as 'the Magna Charta' of the Burgh. The first English translation was made by Town Clerk Walter Gledstains in 1704 (and published in Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825). The following family names (with modernised spelling) occur as 'particate' holders: Alison, Angus, Binks, Blair, Brown, Cessford, Chalmers, Chapman, Connell, Deans, Douglas, Fair, Fairneylaw, Fawlaw, Gladstone, Henderson, Hepburn, Howburn, Liddersdale, Martin, Morlaw, Morton, Paisley, Paterson, Prendergast, Ruecastle, Routledge, Scott, Short, Stewart, Storie, Turnbull, Waugh, White, Wilson, Wylie and Young. They are listed on the north and south sides 'of the public street' (which probably meant the High Street, extending along the Tower Knowe, Silver Street and the Howegate) and it may be that the ordering gives further information about the locations of the plots; certainly we know that John Morlaw held land just to the west of Alexander Paisley's land, and those entries are adjacent in the list. There is also a confirming charter, as required by law, issued by Queen Mary in 1545, when she was only 2 ½ years old, which is also preserved in the Town Hall, and is essentially identical, apart from the preamble and signatories. An earlier charter of 1511 grants the Barony of Hawick to James' father, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. This royal charter also records the fact that Hawick had the liberties and privileges of a 'burgh barony'; if there was a related charter from the Baron to the town then it was lost. However, this could have not been the original, since there are Burgesses of Hawick recorded in documents of 1433, 1447, 1453, 1454 and 1490. Because Douglas of Drumlanrig took possession of the Barony around 1412, this suggests that the earliest Burgh charter was granted sometime in the period 1412–33. The fact that the existence of an earlier charter was ignored for centuries (as well as the mention of burghal status in the 1511 baronial charter) is entirely due to there being no copy in the Burgh Records, nor any mention in most of the earliest town histories. The 1511 document describes the lands forming the barony of Hawick, makes clear the powers vested in the Magistrates, and states that William Douglas and his heirs are to be paid an arrow 'in blench-ferme' annually at the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The 1537 and 1545 charters were long held in a spacial box, called the 'Charter Chist'. It was stated in 1652 that 'the burgh's two charters, and extract thereof, under the hands of the Clerk Register, with informations for advocates in Edinburgh, of the privilege of the said charters, and freedom of Hawick, are delivered over by the widow of the deceased custodier to the newly appointed custodier thereof'; it is unclear who these custodians were, and unfortunately the additional 'informations' have been lost – 'A soulless cynic is he, that would try to wrest from us, Our birthright charter sealed with blood, and survived in – Teribus' [??], 'Guard the grey auld toon you cherish, See its charter rights allowed' [IWS].

Chairter Box (*thu-chār'-ur-boks*) *n.* another name for **the Charter Chist**.

the Chairter Chist (*thu-chār'-ur-chist, -kist*) *n.* official chest in the Town Hall, used to hold the Charter and other valuable items. This included the Flag at one time, as recorded in the Town Book in 1710, when it was entrusted to Robert Brown, with the keys held by 2 of the ex-Bailies. In 1715 it is recorded that ex-Bailie Robert Ruecastle should have custody of the 'charter little chest', with 2 other ex-Bailies holding the 2 keys. It is unclear how often the chest itself was renewed. The existing one was moved from the Town Hall into storage in the Library. It was inadvertently cleared out after local government Reorganisation in 1975, and in 1978 was spotted for sale in an antique shop by R.E. Scott. It was then reacquired for the Town and is now in the Museum (also 'Charter Box', etc.).

Chairters (*chār'-, chawr'-urz*) *n.* (Charters) **Andrew** 'de Charteris' (13th/14th C.) probably son of Sir Robert and nephew of Thomas (the Chancellor). He was forced to give homage to Edward I in 1296. He was father of William, who inherited the half Barony of Wilton from Thomas (who was probably his brother or other close relative). He was listed in 1297 along with Robert the Bruce and other Scottish nobles invited to

accompany the English King on an expedition to Flanders. An inquest of 1303/4 lists William's mother as Agnes de Vesci, who was thus presumably his (Andrew's) wife. He is probably the Andrew who was deceased in 1314 when his lands in Wiltshire were granted to his son Robert. **Andrew** (1914–2011) born in Newcastleton, son of a railwayman, he was educated at Hawick High School, boarding with a local family through the week. In 1933 he enlisted in the Scots Guards and later joined the Dumfries County Police, but was recalled to the Army during WWII, serving in the Cameron Highlanders. As a constable he starred in the government film 'Country Policeman', with a distinctive red handlebar moustache. As a result he was referred to as the 'Best-known Bobby'. He served as bodyguard for visiting dignataries to Dumfriesshire. He was director of studies at the Scottish Police Colleges, Deputy Chief Constable of Ayr Burgh Police and Chief Superintendent with Ayrshire Constabulary. He retired in 1971 with the Queen's Police Medal. He later worked in security. His interests included racing pigeons, Ayr United F.C., for which he was Honorary President, and Burns, being President of Ayr Burns Club. **Sir John** of Amisfield (d.c.1639) son of Sir John and Agnes Maxwell. He held huge estates near Dumfries and was Warden of the West Marches in the reign of James V. In 1602 he and Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig served as sureties for each other not to harm various people. In 1605 and appointed as one of the 5 Scottish Commissioners given responsibility to ruthlessly carry out the pacification of the Borders. He was one of the local Commissioners in 1623. His son Sir John was with the royalist forces at Philiphaugh in 1645, and was captured and beheaded in 1650. **Sir Robert** of Amisfield (d.1536) son of John and Elizabeth Somerville. In 1530 he accused Sir James Douglas, Baron of Hawick (and his own son-in-law) of treason. There being no witnesses, the crime was decided by single combat in a jousting tournament, before James V (in a loose sense this was a 'Hawick vs. Wilton' jousting contest!). In 1530 he also served as surety, along with Walter Scott of Branxholme, for John Johnstone of that Ilk. About 1540 he was one of the sureties for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme when he arranged to be released from ward. He married Marion Johnstone and was succeeded by his son John, 9th of Amisfield (who secondly married Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig). **Robert George Beattie** 'George' (1953–) born in Hawick and educated at the High School, he studied chemical engineering at Heriot-Watt University. He worked for Shell, Mars and Boots, then joined Safeway in 1995 and was C.E.O. of the Welcome Break business 2002–05. **Robin** (1930–2013) Hawick born and bred, and worker in the knitwear industry, he played centre for Hawick at age 17, and was capped 3 times for Scotland. He was educated at Drumlanrig and the High School and worked for the family firm, Scott & Charters, where he became managing director. He went on to be, variously, committee member, selector and coach for the P.S.A., the Y.M., Hawick, the South, Scotland and the British Lions, being President of the Scottish Rugby Union 1992–93. He was also a keen lawn bowler. He had 3 children with his wife Nan, Robert, Douglas and Jill. **Rev. Dr. Samuel** (1742–1825) son of Thomas, minister from Inverkeithing and Christian, daughter of James Wardlaw of Luscar. He was thus directly descended from the early Barons of Wilton. He was orphaned of both parents at age 4 and raised by his maternal grandmother, Jean (nee Morris), to whom he succeeded to the estate of Luscar about 1756. He was also supported by his uncle (and namesake) Samuel Charters, Solicitor of the Customs of Scotland. He was educated at Glasgow University (where he went quite young) and licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1764. He lived in Rotterdam for a while, then was ordained to Kincardine-in-Menteith in 1769. It is said that his appointment was violently opposed, but when he left the entire congregation were in tears. He was presented to Wilton Parish by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in late 1771 and moved there early the following year. His move to Wilton Parish Church was apparently through the influence of Lord Krames. He remained as Wilton's minister for 52 years; it was said that he decided 'that he might be more happy, and virtuous, and useful by remaining in the shade'. In 1784 he turned down a move to the Church of St. Andrew's in Glasgow, declining the Chair of Moral Philosophy, where he would have been successor to Adam Smith. He received a doctorate from Glasgow University in 1789. In 1791 he gave a speech in the General Assembly proposing the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (a popular cause in Hawick at the time). In 1793 he headed the pro-peace side of a public meeting held in Hawick to discuss the possibility of war with France. In 1796 he spoke up on behalf of Wat Inglis, who was being detained in Kelso after his prank about revolution breaking out in Hawick had turned serious. His published

sermons tend to focus on issues relating to everyday life, causing his colleague Dr. Young of Hawick to say (although not naming him explicitly) that his sermons bear 'no more relation to the gospel of Christ than the discourses of a heathen philosopher'. He worked hard to dispell superstitions among his parishioners, with one influential sermon preached against belief in witchcraft, fairies and ghosts. He advocated freedom of worship for Catholics and the dissenting churches. He also spoke against slavery and was so opposed to it that he refused to eat sugar himself and gave his servants twice the price of in order to encourage them to buy other commodities instead. He was also outspoken on the side of peace with France in the late 18th century (although he contributed a large sum (£80) to the subscription to support the war effort, and so shared in his contemporaries' aversion of the French Revolution). He became known for the good relationship he had with most of the dissenting ministers in Hawick and neighbouring towns. At about the same time as Thomas Sharp of Hawick Parish (although perhaps slightly earlier, and certainly before James Henderson and David Russell) he set up one of the first Sunday Schools in Scotland; this is mentioned in the British Chronicle or Union Gazette for 1786, and although no names are given, the 2 Sunday Schools were surely started by the ministers of Hawick and of Wilton. He was certainly on record discussing a Sunday school in Wilton in 1788. In the early years this would last almost all day (led be he himself), but was hugely influential in teaching local children to read. He also set up a circulating library for his parishioners, operating out of the Manse to start with, and later with space in the parish school, managed by the Schoolmaster. The books were loaned out freely and he left the library to his congregation; it was said that he instructed it to be sold after his death and the proceeds used to buy bibles for the poor of the Parish. He was described as being a 'wag from birth' who 'seldom carried his waggery into the pulpit'. In delivering sermons his voice was described as 'low, solemn, and monotonous'. He was known as an eccentric, with an even temper and very deliberate habits, being described as 'slow, grave, and solemn in his manner, though delightful and instructive as a companion'. He was of the 'Moderate party' in the church and his sermon style was said to be 'laconic, consisting of very short sentences'. His sermons were short and involved his personal interpretations of scripture, which some considered to be too far from orthodoxy. In appearance he was 'staid and upright' with 'slow and firm step' and wearing 'knee breeches and hose of black'. When pressed to perform on social occasions, he would sing 'Willie Wastle dwalt on Tweed'. There are several stories told about his exploits around Hawick, some involving people who would steal from the Glebe lands, this motivating him to erect a sign saying 'Thou shalt not steal'. One story is told of the 'Tata Sermon', when he preached on paying debts, after several parishioners had not paid him for potatoes dug on his land; this 'Craving Sermon' was preached several times and was even published. He once saw Jock Rae up a tree and asked him what he was doing there, to which Rae replied 'Naething, Sir', and he retorted 'Strange man, John, all that trouble for nothing'. When a stackingmaker asked him to sign a death certificate for his brother, there being a legacy at stake, he wrote 'He says his brother is dead – S. Charters'. It is said that his lack of 'the evangelical' may have led many Wilton Parishioners to seek the Secession and Relief Kirks in Hawick. His coach driver and servant for about 40 years was Andrew Leggatt, and Anti-Burgher, who never heard him preach. In 1788 he paid tax for having a female servant and for having a chaise-driver in 1797. He was listed on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls, having 2 horses by the end of this period. He was among the first to be listed on the 'Donations' page for the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. He published several of his sermons over a long period of time, many collected in the 2 volume 'Sermons' (1786, 1794, 1809, 1816), as well as 'Sermon preached before the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge' (1779), 'A Sermon on Intercession, and an Instruction concerning Oaths' (Hawick 1785, running to 3 editions), 'A Sermon on Alms' (1788, 1795), 'Two discourses on the revolution' (Hawick 1793), 'Sermon preached before the Society for the Sons of the Clergy' (1798), 'Sermons and Meditations suited to the Lord's Supper' (Hawick, 1807), 'An Historical Sermon on the Revolution, 1688' (Hawick, 1812), 'Sermon on Backsliding' (Hawick, 1812), 'Sermon on the Duty of Making a Testament; to which is added the Form of a Testament, with Directions for making it valid, according to the Law of Scotland' (Hawick, 1812) and 'A Sermon on Devout Retirement' (Hawick, 1825). His sermon on almsgiving was published in many compilations, e.g. Hunter's Miscellany, which was edited by his niece. 'An

Instruction concerning Oaths' was drawn up following a complaint from the Sheriff to the Presbytery that many of the lower classes failed to understand the significance of an oath. In 1810 he edited Richard Baxter's 'Compassionate Counsel to Young Men', which was published in Hawick. He is said to have written the part on religious education in 'Loose Thoughts on Education' (1781) by Lord Kames, who had been his parishioner (and who is said to have helped get him presented to Wilton Kirk). He also wrote an 'Essay on Bashfulness' (Hawick, 1815), which was published anonymously, as well as contributing a sermon to Gillan's 'Scottish Pulpit', and a description of the Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account. Despite these published works, he gave instructions that his unpublished manuscripts should be destroyed immediately following his death, and this was complied with. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He was a close friend of the historian Thomas Somerville (born in Hawick), who married his cousin Martha Charters. He was also a mentor of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, whose writings were very influential in his day. The poet William Knox dedicated his book 'The Harp of Zion' to him. He met with romantic disappointment in early life (finding that when he finally plucked up courage to declare himself, the object of his affections was already betrothed to another). Late in life, in 1786, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Scott of Burnhead, who was heiress of Crawhill (and probably Burnhead). When she died in 1815, she left her husband an annuity of £300. It is said that this money was often used for local charitable causes. It is also said that he refused to enroll as a freeholder, although he could have claimed the right to vote through his wife's lands. His elder sister Jean died at Wilton Manse in 1806; she was married to James Hardie of the Customs and was mother of Rev. Thomas Samuel Hardie (whose published sermons he edited). His niece, Miss Hardie, acted as his housekeeper in his final years. Another niece, Mrs. Semple, wrote some biographical notes about his life. His portrait (painted by Agnes Douglas, donated in 1866), as well as his hat and flask (donated by Walter Wilson in 1862), are in the Museum – 'There is Lord Napier o' the Lodge, And Gawin in the Hall, And Mr. Charters o' Wilton Manse, Preaches lectures to us all' [DJG]. He was buried in an aisle below the gallery in Wilton Kirk that he had partly paid for. **Sir Thomas** 'de Charteris' (d.bef. 1295) probably either son or brother of Sir Robert. The family name at that time was also sometimes Latinised 'de Carnoto' and presumably derived from Chartres in France. He was an ecclesiastic clerk who was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland by Alexander III in 1280. He appears to have been confused in some local histories with the Thomas, who was Baron of Wilton, and is fancifully connected with 'Thomas de Longueville' who was an ally of William Wallace. Although this Thomas was not directly associated with Wilton, details of these generations are vague; however, it seems that the although the connection between Longueville and Langlands may be spurious, a family connection between the Langlands and the Roxburghshire 'de Charteris' families is possible. His connection with Wallace is probably the source of the legend of the Wallace Thorn. He was ward for Andrew of Amisfield, who may have been a nephew. In 1291 there was an order (by Alexander Baliol) for the payment of his salary as former Chancellor of Scotland. **Sir Thomas** 'de Chartres' (d.1302) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296, where he is described as being from Roxburghshire. His seal bears a 'fess' (i.e. horizontal band) and the words 'S'TOMAE DE CARNOTO MILITIS'. He was probably the first of the family who was Baron of Wilton. He conjointly held the half Barony with Lady Jane de Vesey, his wife, the grant being in the reign of Alexander III. It is possible that his wife had inherited the lands from the 'de Wilton' family. His succession as Baron was determined by a jury in 1303/4, about a year after his death. It is there stated that he died 'beyond the Mountains' in Scotland on Tuesday before the feast of St. Andrew a year earlier, and at that time he was an enemy of the King. The Wilton lands passed to William 'de Chartres', who must have been a nephew or similar relative. **Thomas** 'de Charteris' (d.1346) appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland by David II in 1342. He witnessed an Edinburgh charter in 1344 (along with Sir Maurice Murray, Baron of Hawick at the time), where he is described as 'de Carnoto'. He was killed at the Battle of Durham. **Thomas** (1830/1–84) originally from Berwick, he was a baker and confectioner at 66 (or 68) High Street. He married a daughter of merchant George T. Pringle. She had carried on her father's business until she got married in about 1878 and after her husband's death she moved to Liverpool. **William** 'de Chartres' (13th/14th C.) probably son of Andrew, with Agnes de Vesci being his mother. He was probably the William

'delle counte de Rokesburgh' who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, along with 5 men of the same surname, including Thomas, who was also from Roxburghshire. His seal shows a 6-rayed figure and the name 'S'WILL' D'CHARTRIS'. He appears to have been captured at York in 1300 and was imprisoned at Nottingham Castle. In 1303 King Edward ordered an inquisition to be made into the succession to his lands (there is a suggestion that he may have been deceased at this point, but this appears to be incorrect). The inquest was held at Roxburgh, and found that he had inherited the half barony of Wilton, which had been held by his ancestor Thomas and Lady Joan de Vesci (who must have been closely related to his mother, perhaps her sister). He also inherited 'Appeltrerig' in the regality of Sprouston from his mother, who died 2 years before the inquest. He was at that time stated to be 'a rebel who had come to the King's peace'. He had to pay homage to Edward I in 1304, where he is described as being from Roxburghshire. He appears to have joined Robert the Bruce in 1306, but nevertheless Bruce rewarded Henry Wardlaw with the half Barony after Bannockburn. In the grant to Wardlaw, it is described that the halfbarony formerly belonged to him and 'Walter of Percehay' in feu and heritage (the Latin form is 'de Carnoto'; early spellings are 'Charteris', 'de Charteris', 'de Chartres', etc.).

chalder (*chawl-dur*) *n., arch.* a unit of dry measure consisting of about 16 bolls, but varying depending on the type of goods – 'The present stipend, decreed in 1820, consists of 16 chalders, and L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements' [RDB], 'The system of awarding in Scotch chalders, converting these into imperial weights and measuresm and then converting them into money, as drawn by the minister, is unworthy of an eightened age' [NE] (from Old French).

chalmerlain (*chal-mur-lān*) *n., arch.* a chamberlain, steward of a nobleman – 'Payand thairfoir zeirlie, the said Gilbert and his airis to me, my factouris or chalmerlains in my name . . . ' [SB1591].

Chalmers (*chawm-urz*) *n.* **Rev. Daniel** (d.1586) recorded being presented to the paronage and vicarage of Ashkirk in 1585 on the death of Thomas Cranston. However, he was only there for about a year before his own death (although there is some confusion, since he may have started in 1583). **Hector** (b.1802/3) from Cockpen in Midlothian, he was manager at Hawick Brewery on Slitrig Crescent. He is listed there in the 1851 census. In Slater's 1852 directory he is incorrectly listed as 'Walter, brewer and maltster, Crescent'. His wife was Louisa Brown and their children were: James (b.1836/7); Louisa (b.1839/40); Walter (b.1843/4); Catherine Helen (b.1846); and Hector (b.1848). **Hector** (1848–1943) painter who attended school in Hawick, being the son of the owner of the brewery that was once at the 'Brewery Haugh'. The family left Hawick at some point. **James B.** (19th C.) resident of Edinburgh who probably had a Hawick connection. Sometime before 1865 he donated to the Museum 48 foreign and British coins and a medal. He also donated a Moorish coin, a foreign bird and an 'Indian water-jar, from Goolah' in 1867 and 'bolt from the 'Royal George', several fossil shells, &c., two Moorish coins, copy of the 'Statistical Account of Roxburghshire', as well as 'An Enquiry into the Causes of the Miscarriage of the Scots Colony at Darien, 1700', 'some numbers of a work on Conchology' and Roman and other coins in 1868. **John** (17th C.) Hawick resident who married Janet Ovens. Their son John was baptised in 1673, with the witnesses being notary Andrew Rutherford and James Thorbrand (who was a Bailie). **Rev. John** (1826–94) born in Coltraine, Perthshire, son of farmer James and Jane Gray. He graduated from St. Andrews University in 1852 and was licensed by the Presbytery there in 1857. He spent six years as assistant classical master at Madras College, St Andrews. In 1863 he became minister at Newtyle and in 1871 was translated to Ashkirk. He married firstly Emily Rose Mason (daughter of a vicar from Ipswich), who died in 1864, and secondly Margaret Steels from Forfar, who died in 1918. His children were Walter James Mason, Rose Margaret (who married the minister of Forteviot), Henry William (who became a marine engineer), Louisa Jane (who married a banker in Buenos Aires), Edward Ernest (who ranched in Argentina and drowned in Loch Shiel), Richard Mason (architectural draughtsman, who died in New Jersey), John Steele (who moved to South Africa), Mary Elizabeth, Susan Agnes and Edith. **Robert** (16th C.) owner of 1 particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He could also have been 'Chalmer' or 'Chamber'. **Rev. Dr. Thomas** (1780–1847) perhaps the most distinguished theological writer of his time, born in Fife, he became a minister in Glasgow and eventually helped found the Free Church. At university he was a close friend of William Berry Shaw, who became

minister at Roberton. His first appointment was as assistant to Thomas Elliot at Cavers 1801–02. During part of that time he stayed in the Roberton Manse with his old friend Rev. Shaw, and then he lodged in Hawick, in an old house near the confluence of the Slitrig and Teviot belonging to the Kedie family (of bakers). Locally, Rev. Samuel Charters of Wilton was one of his mentors. This period is described in his memoirs. Once, when preaching in Hawick, he quoted from the 'Vicar of Wakefeild' shocking the congregation; on another occasion he gave a private lecture on chemistry to 'which all the elite of the town and neighbourhood that the room could accommodate were invited'. After he left Hawick he continued to correspond with 2 of the daughters of Thomas Kedie, who had been very young when he stayed with them for 3 months. He left to become minister at Kilmany and later became Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh. He was the senior minister who introduced Rev. John Aikman Wallace to the Parish of Hawick in 1833. He visited Cavers and Hawick again shortly before he died. He was known for his work supporting the destitute, but Robert Wilson argued vehemently against his system of supporting the poor only through voluntary contributions.

Chalmers' Haugh (*chawm-urz-hawf*) *n.* another name for **the Brewery haugh** after the owner of the brewery there in the mid-19th century – 'Whiles blythe in Chalmers' Haugh we'd play, Whiles speel up the Back Braes' [WLu].

chamberlain (*chām-bur-lin*) *n.* a factor or steward for a landowner. In the Borders the Scotts of Buccleuch specifically used the title Chamberlain to refer to their main factors, there being several different appointees to cover the different regions, Teviotdalehead, Eskdale, Ettrick Forest, etc. Rental records and accounts for the various Chamberlains of the Scotts of Buccleuch exist in the National Archives from 1609.

Chamberlain (*chām-bur-lin*) *n.* **Sir Joseph Austen** (1863–1937) son of Joseph and half-brother of Prime Minister Neville. He followed the Cornet on the Friday of the 1888 Common Riding and attended the Dinner, when he was a Liberal Unionist candidate for the Border Burghs. He also passed the Cornet on the canter round the racecourse! This was hardly popular and perhaps scuppered his chances of election victory. Despite initially being selected as a local candidate, he switched to East Worcestershire and was M.P. there from 1892 until his death and held many important positions in government, including Chancellor of the Exchequer, leader of the Conservative Party and Foreign Secretary. For his part in the Treaty of Locarno he was given a knighthood and shared the Nobel Peace Prize.

Chamberlain Newton (*chām-bur-lin-new'-in*) *n.* former name for an area north of Hawick that became 'Newton' or **the Nitton**. It was granted to Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain to William the Lion sometime before 1182. The addition of the word 'Chamberlain' came later, but probably derives from this period. Walter Berkeley left no male heirs, and it is unclear if either of his daughters inherited the lands after his death in about 1192, or they went to someone else. In 1259 lands within the feu of 'Chabirlaynneutone' are mentioned in a Douglas charter (when gifted by Hugh Abernethy when his sister married a Douglas). The Ragman Rolls of 1296 lists 'Robert Grundi de Neuton', which probably refers to the same lands (and who gave his name to Groundistone). The lands were later erected into a Barony and were of considerable extent, containing much of the northern part of Wilton Parish, as well as Hassendean Parish, and even Borthwickshiels was part of it in the late 14th century. In 1335/6 there is an English record of tenements of lands there held by David of Lindsay. In 1340 the lands were forfeited by Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus and granted by Edward III to Sir John of Stirling. In about 1380 there was confirmation of a grant of the lands by James of Lindsay to William of Lindsay. At about the same time the lands of 'le Estpart' of Groundistone were described as part of this barony. In 1383 it was included in a lists of lands from which rentals were paid to the Ward of Roxburgh Castle. It was a 40-pound land in 1501 when relief was granted to Alexander, Lord Home. Adam Turnbull was tenant there in 1502. In at least the period of the 1460s to 1480s the Baron was Lord Lindsay of the Byres. By 1506 the Baron was Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. In 1510/1 the lands of Over and Nether Newhall (which correspond to Burnhead and Burnfoot) were described as being in this barony. In 1511 the Barony was confirmed to Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. The lands of Nether Harden are described as belonging to it in 1540, while Harden appears to be part of Wilton in 1525 (with Stouslie and Groundistone in this Barony). In 1528/9 the lands are described as pertaining to Simon Turnbull, servant to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. It is probably the place transcribed as 'Chauerbenton' in an English letter of 1543, describing how it and Appletreehall were

raided by men from Tynedale. In the latter half of the 16th century, there was a dispute over rights to the tenancy of the 2 halves of the farm. A 6 merk land there was owned in 1567 by George Turnbull of 'Wowlie', who had a case to force off David Elliot (probably possessor of the other half). In 1573 one half was possessed by Margaret Turnbull, widow of David Elliot, and the other half was sold by George Turnbull, Burgess of Jedburgh, to Gavin Elliot of Bailielee. Margaret Turnbull sent her sons Walter and John Scott to attack James Storie, the servant of Gavin Elliot, injuring him severely; John Scott was decelared a fugitive for non-appearance. William Scott of Chamberlain Newton is recorded in 1581 and Walter Scott of 'Chalmerlane Newtoun' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. The Barony was confirmed to Francis, Earl of Bothwell in 1585 and was transferred to the Earl of Buccleuch after Bothwell forfeited his lands, being listed among the possessions of Buccleuch in 1632 and 1634. The Barony is still listed among the Scott possessions in 1653 service of heirs of Mary Scott of Buccleuch and in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. Walter Scott's lands there were valued at £266 13s 4d in 1643. Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton paid tax on his lands valued at £1182 in Hassendean Parish in 1678; as well as Newton, this included Pinnicle, Midshiels, Appletreehall and Crawhill. The farm was listed as 'Newton, or Chamberlain Newton' in 1788 and 1811, when owned by William Irvine and valued at £238 (also spelled 'Chamberlane Neutoune' etc.; the name first occurs as 'Chambirlayn neutone' in 1259, then is 'Chambrelein-Neuton' in 1335/6, 'Chambirlayne-newton' in c.1375, 'Chamberlein-Neuton' and 'Chambeyrlayn-newtoun' in c.1380, 'Chambirlayn-newtona' in 1383, 'Chawmerlayn-newtoun' in c.1425, 'Chawmerlayne-newtoun' in 1433/4, 'Chaumerlan-newtovne' in 1444, 'Chawmerlayne-newtone' in 1445, 'Chaumerlan-neutoune' in 1455, 'Chaumerlanneutone' in 1456, 'Chaumerlane Newtoune' in 1471, 'Chawmerlanewtoun' in 1479, 'Chawmerlane Newtoune' and 'Chamerlane Newtone' in 1484 and 1494, 'Chawmerlane Newtoun' in 1501, 'Chalmerlane-Newtoune' in 1502, 'Chalmerlane-Newtoun' in 1511, 'Chalmerlen-newtoun' in 1528/9, 'Chalmerlane Newtoune' in 1532, 'Chalmerlane-Newtoun' in 1535, 'Chalmerlen Neutone' in 1540, 'Chalmerlennewton' in 1550/1, 'Chalmerlane-newton' in 1566, 'Chalmerlane Newtoun' in 1573, 'Chalmirlane-newtoun' in 1575, 'Chalmerlane Newtoun' in 1581, 'Chalmerlan-Neutoun' in 1585, 'Chalmerlanenewtoun' in 1585 and 1664, 'Chalmerlane-Neuton' in 1592, 'Chalmerlane Newtoun' in 1594, 'Schamlennewtoun' in 1606', 'Chalmerlane-Newtoun' in 1607, 'Chamberland-Neutoun' in 1610, 'Chalmerlane-Newtoun' in 1634 and 1637, 'Chamerlayne Newton' in 1643, 'Chalmerlane Newtoune' and 'Chalmerlaine Newtoune' in 1663, 'Chalmerlan-Newtoun' in 1661, 'Chamerlayne of Newtoun' in 1678 and 'Chamberlandneutoun' and 'Chamberland-Newtoun' in 1693, while the modern form 'Newton' is only established by the 17th century; it is 'Chalmerlangnoutoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript and 'Chalmerlangneuton' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the name means simply 'new farm belonging to the Chamberlain', probably referring to Walter of Berkeley, who was Chamberlain about 1170–93, but other connections cannot be ruled out, e.g. Alexander Baliol, Lord of Cavers, who was Chamberlain of Scotland 1287–96).

the Chamberlain's Hoose (*thu-chām-burlinz-hoos*) *n.* former house near the top of the Fore Raw, occupied by Walter Laing, Chamberlain to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, in the early 18th century. It was used as a mission in the early 19th century and removed in 1871 to improve the premises of the West Port Church. The house exists in an old sketch by Mr. Fowler of Longview.

Chambers (*chām-burz*) *n.* **A. Gordon** (20th C.) High School Rector 1968–84. **Mr. ??** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was presumably a minister of some sort, but his name seems otherwise unrecorded. **Frederick Edward Hathway** (d.1905) woollen merchant in Hawick at the end of the 19th century, in partership with Alexander Innes. He was buried at Pucklechurch in Gloucestershire. **Robert Maxwell** (1831–1878) local engineer whose premises were built at the end of Carnarvon Street, which was named Maxwell Street after him from 1877 for a few years. **William** (18th C.) groom at Minto in 1793, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. In 1794 he was listed as a footman.

chammer see **chaumer**

champ (*chawmp*) *v.* to chew noisily, grind – 'hei was obviously champin it the bit ti get hame', '... a stane-nappin injin ... – skrunshin – chaampin – haanshin – nickerin – dirrlin – snokerin – an reesellin' [ECS], 'His goings were mysterious like, Noo champin' wi' a brick ...' [WFC], '... I've seen oo ventur oot as fer as that, And come, chafts champin', cheery doon' [WL], to

trample, mash – 'champ they tattis, wull ee?', '... they broke and champed the bakes and threw many of them into the hole again' [C&L1767], 'An' for their great transgression, War sent to bridewell to champ sand, Till the infernal session Should sit neest day' [JR], 'What makes them rin aboot like things dementit, An' champin' smash amang the dirty puddle' [JoHa], 'The hedges an' plantin's that grew roond her hame, Are champit a' doon by the num'erless rabblery' [JoHa], '... On the shundered bank where the Robbies stand, And chaff, and champ their shuin' [DH], *n., arch.* a piece of ground trodden into a bog, quagmire – '... or the snaw-brui's strampeet inti a caald-broon platch, a chaamp that turns foats an cuittiekins soappin-wat an lauchs at tacketty shuin' [ECS], 'This ees an unfeel road, a perfect chaamp o glaar' [ECS], 'The fitba' field 'll becam a perfec' champ' [GW], 'Thon plew'd field 'll be a perfec' champ whan the thow sets in' [GW].

champies (*chawm-peez*) *n., arch.* mashed potatoes with milk and butter – 'The boy was asked what he got to his breakfast? 'Potatoes'. What do you get to your dinner? 'Potatoes'. What do you get to your supper? 'Champies-billy' [RJT].

Champion Doug Veitch (*cham-pee-in-dug-veech*) *n.* see **Douglas Veitch**.

champit (*chawm-pee', -pi'*) *adj.* trampled, mashed, particularly said of potatoes – 'In this farm house for seven nights a week, the supper consisted of 'champit 'tatoes' and milk, the farmer partiarchally surrounding the pot with his knees' [HAST1861].

chance (*chans*) *n., arch.* fate, fortune, lot – 'And my chance was with my Command to pass, To the English-side call'd Burgh under Bowness' [CWS].

chandler (*chānd-lur*) *n., arch.* a candlestick – [Margaret Drummond was convicted of stealing] and brass chandler' [BR1697].

change (*chānj*) *n., arch.* a short form of **change hoose**, i.e. a public house (even if not actually a place where horses were changed) – '... in prophaning the Sabbath-day yesterday by tarreing the tyme of Divine service in the house of Geo. Renwicke, who keips ane change' [BR1702], '... ane gross immoralitie and misdemwanour, in prophaneing the Sabbath-day ... by tarreing the tyme of Divine service in the houss of Geo. Renwicke, who keips ane change' [PR1712].

the Change Field (*thu-chānj-feeld*) *n.* a field at the Nipknowes, opposite the 2nd hole at the Vertish, sloping up to Crumhaughhill Road. The origin of the name is uncertain. The field is one of two on the right-hand side of the Nipknowes that belong to the Common and are marked with a plaque.

change hoose (*chānj-hoos*) *n., arch.* a small tavern, ale house – 'The sd. day Bailie Scott, Walter Wilson, and the two John Swans, were appointed to perlustrate ye toun the ensueing month of Septr. to see if any were useing change houses after 8 o'clock at night' [PR1713], 'In Innerleithen, hei bade in a thatched inn or changehoose as inns were cad then as they were centres o coachin activity and where horses wad be changed ti maintain the speed o the coach' [IWL] (the name deriving from being an 'exchange house', i.e. a place of trade, as well as being where horses would be changed).

Changehoose (*chānj-hoos*) *n.* Changehouse, a ruined cottage to the right after crossing Teindside Bridge on the A7 south of Hawick. It was once used for changing the post-horses on the stage coach, and was presumably also a public house. In the 1851 and 1861 censuses it is listed as 'Coach Station', with John Cavers being the ostler there. Archibald Anderson was farmer there in the mid-19th century. The area is also known as 'Mossy Knowe' and has the remains of an enclosure to the west and a 10 m diameter burial mound to the south. This mound was excavated (described by J. Brydon in 1872) and found to be largely natural, but with some worked flints and calcined bone discovered. There were places of the same name beside Hassendean Kirk and near Wolfelee House.

the Change-hoose (*thu-chānj-hoos*) *n.* the Changehouse, a former inn in the Rule valley, near 'Cleuch Heid' or Blacklee, probably opposite the entrance gate to Wolfelee House. This was on the main route from Hawick towards the Carter Bar and Newcastle. The inn saw much activity in the years before the new road was built. In the early 18th century there was an annual horse race run nearby, and the inn is where people would gather for betting.

Changesflat (*chān-jeez-flaw'*) *n.* place in Liliesleaf Parish, recorded as 'Ch'ngisflat' in the early 13th century when it was part of lands granted by Walter of Riddell to the monks of Melrose Abbey.

Channelkirk (*chaw-nul-kirk*) *n.* hamlet and parish north of Lauder (containing Oxton), being the former north-west corner of Berwickshire. The A68 goes through here, and the main route from Hawick north to Edinburgh passed this way

for centuries, including the 'Girthgate' or road that the monks of Melrose used to travel north.

Channelstane Knowe (*chaw-nul-stān-now*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, essentially being a rise in the slopes of Larriston Fells, roughly between Larriston and Dinlabyre farms.

chanter (*chawn-tur*) *n.* the part of a bagpipe on which the melody is played by fingering – 'Now Teri Odin blaws the chanter As rank and file the town we enter' [AB], '... An' wale yer sweetest, best-gaun reed, Yer loodest chanter – let it screed' [JoHa], 'The wail o' the chanter's a bairn's penny blether, The girn o' the drones is a lood bellin' coo ...' [WL].

chantie (*chawn-tee*) *n., arch.* a chamber-pot.

chap (*chawp*) *v.* to knock, strike, rap – 'whae's that chappin at the door?', to strike (said of a clock) – '... and now for mending of the knocke and putting her to chap again' [BR1701], 'A dinna ken what ails this auld wag-at-the-waa; it'll no chaap the day ava' [ECS], '... then when St. Mary's chaps again the next mornin at 6 o'clock ...' [CT], '... A chappin' clock that went ower fast' [IJ], to shake or knock a pile of papers to make them tidy, *arch.* to chop, cut small – 'The guid auld days: The twalmonth Chapped in twae Atween the CommonRiding And the New 'Eer' [DH], to bruise by nipping – 'A chappit ma finger' [GW], to strike a bargain with someone, *n.* a knock, blow, rap, strike of a clock – '... (Pause, bell strikes six) Well there's the 'chap' onyway, so I wish the chap wad come' [JEDM], '... Nannie, an auld freend, will be roond the Ramparts at the chap o' six ...' [JEDM], 'An so, efter a smert hurl, oo clattert inti Hawick High Street duist on the chaap o six ...' [ECS] (also **chop**).

chapel see **chaipel**

Chap Landles (*chawp-lan-dulz*) *n.* familiar name of **J.C.G. Landles**.

Chapman (*chawp-mun*) *n.* **David** 'Chappie' founder member of the band Scocha. Born and educated in Hawick, he has long been a sales manager in the knitwear industry. **Janice** (1858–) educated at Wilton and Hawick High Schools, she trained as a teacher in Falkirk and had her first job in Galashiels. She later became head of Burnfoot Primary School. She was Chair of the Vision 2014 project, being heavily involved in organising all of the 'Big' events. In 2011 she received the Provost Council's Achievement Award. She is married to David. **John** (d.bef. 1453) mentioned in a sasine of 1453. His property on the south side of Hawick was east of the 'tenement' which passed from John Turnbull to Robert 'Wayte'. **John** (15th/16th C.) notary in Selkirk, son of Richard. His notebook covering the period 1511–47 is the earliest of the 'Selkirk Protocol Books', recording many transactions with relevance to local people, including those in the Hawick area; this was part of the load of paper saved from burning in 1940 by the actions of Bruce and Walter Mason. In 1526 he inherited his father's lands in Selkirk and gave one part to Robert (presumably a relative) and another part to his brother William. Probably the same John was chaplain in Fairnilee in 1530, when sasine for lands in Selkirk were given to his brother James. In 1531/2 the yards in Selkirk belonging to both 'master John' and 'sir John' were recorded, making it clear that there were 2 contemporary priests of the same name. In 1541 his brother James was recorded. **Simon** (d.bef. 1502) recorded as 'Symonis Chepman' in the Register of the Privy Seal in 1502 when William Scott 'in Hawick' received a pardon for his murder. However, in the records of the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh Scott was put to the horn and his goods confiscated, following an announcement at the market cross in Jedburgh; his name there is 'symonis chepnam'. It is unclear who he was, or whether he was local to Hawick. However, he was probably closely related to the Simon recorded as a landowner in Hawick's 1537 Charter, holding 1 particate on the south side. **Thomas** (b.1806/7) from England, he was recorded as 'Carter (Railway)' at Gillbraehead in Castleton Parish in 1861. His wife was Mary. **Thomas** (b.1846) born in Lanarkshire, he was raised in the Yetholm area and became a constable in the Hawick police force. He published many poems under the name 'Joseph', was a prize-winner in the Verter Well competition and was presented with a purse of gold by the farmers of Upper Teviotdale. His book 'Contentment and Other Verses' was published in 1883. It contains a large number of poems, many of which are partially in dialect, including verses about Hawick personalities and Borders scenery. He married Margaret Watson and their children included: Margaret (b.1870); William (b.1872); and Thomas Alexander (b.1881), who was born in Hawick. He may have secondly married Annie Jeffrey and had son John baptised in Hawick in 1891 (formerly also 'Chepman').

chappin (*chaw-pin*) *adj.* unable to play at one's turn in a game such as dominoes or cards, indicated by knocking on the table, hence out of luck in general – 'if ee hink ee're gettin ony mair ee're chappin', '... For if thae raid tae claim oor booze, wad find that thae waur chappin' ...' [MB].

chappin (*chaw-pin*) *n., arch.* a liquid measure equal to half a Scots pint – 'The puder plate qch contained ye water for baptizeing of Children was bartered for a Chappin stoup' [PR1711] (also **choppin**).

chappin-stick (*chaw-pin-stik*) *n., arch.* a stick used for hitting.

chappit (*chaw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* chapped, struck – '...that he was verra fer throuw – he never leuch but when the clock chappit' [DMW1867], '...and before St Mary's clock had 'chappit' seven the shops were opened ...' [JJV].

the Charabanc Disaster (*thu-sha-ru-bawng-dee-zas-tur*) *n.* motor accident at the Nipknowes in 2019. A motorised charabanc (i.e. primitive bus) originating in Dumfries, was being used to ferry passengers to and from the Moor on Common-Riding Friday of 1919. On its way down after the Races, filled with passengers, and with crowds of other people on their way home, its brakes failed, and in attempting to avoid a horse-drawn vehicle near the foot of Haggishaa Brae it struck a wall and overturned. This resulted in the deaths of 3 passengers and 2 young boys who were bystanders, as well as injuries to 21 others. This was a big blow to the Town in the first Common Riding after the horrors of WWI. The disaster was commemorated 100 years later in 2019, with a memorial plaque being unveiled near the site.

Charles (*chaw-rulz*) *n.* name of 3 Kings of the United Kingdom. **Charles I** (1600–49) King from 1625. Son of James VI (I of England). He battled with Parliament for several years, and his marriage to a Catholic French Princess also made him unpopular. In 1637 he tried to force a new prayer book (and Episcopacy) on Scotland, leading to the signing of the National Covenant and rebellion. This boiled over to the Civil War in England, and Charles' forces were defeated by Cromwell's New Model Army at Naseby in 1645. He surrendered to the Scottish army at Newark a year later. His refusal to sign the Covenant sealed his fate, however, and he was handed over to the English and executed. **Charles II** (1630–85) King from 1660. Son of Charles I, he escaped to France on the execution of his father in 1649, but returned to Scotland in 1650, where he was proclaimed King, after agreeing to sign the Solemn League and Covenant. On his way south he knighted Gilbert Eliott of Stobs on Largo sands. However, his Scottish army was defeated by Cromwell's forces at Worcester in 1651 and he fled again to France. After the dissolution of the Commonwealth he returned to claim the throne in 1660, usually referred to as 'the Restoration'. However, he effectively became the first monarch to be less powerful than Parliament. His reign also effectively saw the political parties of Tory and Whig form themselves from the Cavalier and Roundhead supporters. He married Catherine of Braganza, but only had illegitimate children by several mistresses. These included James, Duke of Monmouth, later the 1st Duke of Buccleuch. Charles died of a stroke, converted to Catholicism on his death-bed and was succeeded by his brother James VII. **Charles III** full name Charles Philip Arthur George Windsor, he spent most of his life as Prince-in-waiting, but became King in 2022. His accession was proclaimed from the balcony of the Town Hall, with the Provost, Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lord Lieutenant and Halberdiers present. He visted Hawick in 2013 and in 2019, when he opened Scott & Charters factory at Burnfoot.

Charlesfield Halt (*chaw-rulz-feeld-hawl'*) *n.* former siding on the Waverley Line before St. Boswells.

Charles Street (*chaw-rulz-stree'*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, connecting McLagan Drive with Hillend Drive, built in 1950, named after Prince Charles, who was born in 1948. Until 1985 it was the only 'Street' in the Council housing schemes.

Charlton (*chawrl-tin*) *n.* **Matthew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Murray and their children included: John (b.1709); Helen (b.1713); and Thomas (b.1718). The witnesses in 1718 were Walter Scott and Walter Nixon, both in Hawick Shiel. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in the 1643 county valuation as owner of lands in Hobkirk valued at £16 13s 4d. He is listed as 'Thomasyne Charletoune in Rouletoun', but since 'Charlton' is not known as a local surname, it is possible that this is a transcription error.

the Charter see **the Chairter**

Charteris see **Chairters**

Charters see **Chairters**

the Chartist Association (*thu-chawr'-ist-aw-sō-see-ā-shin, -chār-*) *n.* radical political movement founded in Hawick in Novemeber 1838, following a public meeting by James Dodds (Free Church minister of Dunbar) in the Under Haugh a month earlier. The national working-men's movement was inspired by William Lovett's 'People's Charter'. In Hawick the first President was Charles Hunter and the first Secretary John Amos

Hogg. They founded the Chartist Store the following year, which became Hawick Co-op.

the Chartist Schuil (*thu-chawr'-ist-skil, -chār-*) *n.* private school in Hawick that lasted a short time around 1842, taught by M. Davies.

the Chartist Store (*thu-chawr'-ist-stōr, -chār-*) *n.* the Hawick Chartist Provision Store, the original name for what became the Hawick Co-operative Store, with its first shop at 1 Silver Street from 1839 (of which there is a sketch by T.H. Laidlaw). It grew out of the Chartist Association, with all subscribers members of that organisation. At first it was only open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons. It moved to the Sandbed in 1842 and the shop at No. 7 there remained a Store for more than a century. In the flood of 1846 a large quantity of meal, flour, sugar, soda, etc. was lost.

the Chase (*thu-chās*) *n.* a ride at full gallop through the Nip Knowes, possibly representing the victorious callants of 1514 or the men of Hawick chasing off intruders (or both). The first of the Cornet's Chases takes place on the Thursday evening of the week before the Common Riding (also called the Ordering of the Curds and Cream), followed by one each morning of Common-Riding week. At the Thursday Night Chase the married men go first, led by the Acting Father, followed by the unmarried men, led by the Cornet. The first 3 morning chases are fairly quiet affairs, usually attended by only a few supporters, with no galloping and with the Hut being a relatively quiet affair. On the Wednesday the Cornet gets the practice flag at St. Leonards and takes it to the Mair and round the race course. The Thursday morning Chase is the second important one, when the Cornet first rides with the (unbussed) flag. However, the Friday Chase is the main one, with the Acting Father leading the married men first, followed by the Cornet with the unmarried men. When the married riders pass the Cornet to prepare for the Chase, this is the only time that anyone is allowed to pass the Flag. After the Friday Chase the Acting Father gets to carry the Flag to St. Leonard's. Before the Town was so developed the Chase was held from the foot of the Loan to Haggishaa Brae, with crowds lining the roadside. A supporter was unhorsed by a cow on the Loan in the Thursday night Chase of 1859. A spectator was killed at the Wednesday morning Chase of 1868 and another at the Thursday Night Chase of 1876. The Chase was moved to its present location after that. It was said that the turn-out was so poor in 1874 that many people predicted that the event would die a natural death. There also used to be another Chase from the Cross Wynd to the Wellogate, after the return from the Moor on the Friday, on the way to the Song Singing, which was discontinued from 1877. The Chase was first filmed around 1902 and there are good film clips from 1929 and the 1930s. The riders divide at Rosebank Road, with the married men going first, led by the Acting Father, then the unmarried men, led by the Cornet, followed by the Right- and Left-Hand Men. The crowd can tell when the Chase has started by the marshal lowering a white flag at the first rise near the golf clubhouse – 'I almost feel my mother's hand Wha led me oft tae see That glorious chase on mettled steeds By lads wha aye were free' [WLu], '... Then at the Nipkowes ta'en oor place Ti sei the stirrin Cornet's Chase' [IWL], 'morning is breaking, folk already waking Climbing the Nipknowes at the fence to take their place Horses are nearing, loud grows the cheering Friday morning chase' [IWL].

chaser (*chā-sur*) *n., arch.* a male sheep that chases ewes, particularly said of a sheep with only one testicle (with the amorous behaviour said to be caused by this condition).

chasteese (*chas-teez*) *v., arch.* to chastise.

Chaston (*chas-tin*) *n.* **A.G.** Director appointed to Pringle's in 1934.

Chatto (*chaw-tō*) *n.* hamlet south of Hownam in eastern Roxburghshire. John of Chatto was witness to a charter in 1357/8. It was long a Lairdship of the Rutherford family and was acquired by James Ker in 1595 (the origin is probably from the Old English personal name 'Ceatta' plus 'hoh' for 'height'; it first occurs as 'Chattehou' around 1200 and is 'Chattow' in 1428/8).

Chatto (*chaw-tō*) *n.* **Alexander** of Mainhouse (18th/19th C.) lived near Kelso. In 1783 he is recorded as owner of 'four farms' in Lilliesleaf Parish, including some land that had been formerly held by the feuars, as well as Newhouse. These lands were sold by him and his son John to Mark Sprot of Riddell. In 1788 he was explicitly listed as owner of Lilliesleaf Mill (valued at £167), 'Twenty soums on Liliesleaf' (valued at £60), 'Lands in Liliesleaf disjoined from the feuars before 1678' (valued at £180 15s), teinds of these lands (valued at £71 13s 4d) and some other lands in Lilliesleaf (valued at about £70). His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Potts. His 2nd daughter, Agnes, married William Oliver of Dinlabyre. His youngest daughter, Isabella Mary, married Charles, lord Sinclair. **David** (16th C.) listed among the occupiers of the

lands of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **John** (17th C.) recorded at Woodhouse on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls.

chaulks (*chawks*) *n., arch.* a sluice, particularly one controlling a mill lade – '...the mid chaulks which were built across the dam ...' [JTu] (a peculiarly Roxburghshire word, perhaps from 'caulk' or 'chack'; also written 'chacks', cf. **checks**).

chaumer (*chaw-mur*) *n., poet.* a chamber – '...the King hes brung me intil his chammers' [HSR], 'Wha layes the kipples o' his chammers in the waters ...' [HSR], 'Ee'r daylight peeps within my chaumer is heard thy vile unearthly clamour' [HAST1913] (also written 'chammer').

Chay Blyth Place (*chā-blīth-plis*) *n.* council development being part of the Meadows, off Burnfoot Road, built in 1973 and named after yaughtsman Sir Chay Blyth.

Cheam (*cheem*) *n.* **John** (d.1268) from Surrey in England, he was Archdeacon of Bath and Papal Chaplain. He was appointed as Bishop of Glasgow in 1259, in opposition to the originally elected Nicholas de Moffat. His appointment was objected to by King Alexander III, but the next Pope (curiously, Alexander IV) refused to budge and he remained. He was thus the ecclesiastical head of the church in the Hawick area for almost a decade, but it is unclear if he ever visited the region. He witnessed the Treaty of Perth in 1266. After continued objections by the Canons of Glasgow he resigned in 1267 and died in France (often written 'de Cheam').

Cheap (*cheep*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Christian Laidlaw and their children included: Margaret (b.1774); David (b.1777); and Ann (b.1784). The witnesses in 1784 were shoemaker Thomas Brown and Kirk Officer Thomas Miller.

Cheap John (*cheep-jōn*) *n.* nickname for a character who frequented the Common-Riding fair in the mid-19th century. A description of the stalls at the Moor in 1855 states 'Cheap John of gingerbread notoreity was there, giving some of his gingerbread and all his obscenity for nothing'.

cheatery (*chee-tu-ree*) *n., poet.* deceit, fraud – 'His mooth is fu' o' banin', deceite, an' cheeterie ...' [HSR] (also **cheatry**).

cheatery-packery (*chee-tu-ree-paw-ku-ree*) *n., arch.* deception, fraud, chicanery (also written 'cheaterie-paukerie'; cf. **joukerie-paukerie**).

cheatry (*cheet-ree*) *n., arch.* the practice of cheating – 'The Chronicle may err, some men may be preferr'd, In every Science there is some Cheatry; For if an Inferior man to a Clerk shall come, And possess him of such Gallantry' [CWS] (also **cheatery**).

check (*chek*) *n., arch.* brass disk stamped with an employee's works number and placed in a box at the factory entrance each morning. They were familiar to workers in Hawick for many decades, but their use was discontinued around the 1950s when time clocks were introduced.

checker (*che-kur*) *n.* someone who performs the final examination of garments in the textile industry.

checks (*cheks*) *n., pl.* a sluice used to regulate water in a mill lade (formerly **chaulks**).

cheek-blade (*cheek-blād*) *n., arch.* cheek-bone (cf. **blade** and **jaw-blade**).

cheek-o-the-fyre (*cheek-ō-thu-fīr*) *n., arch.* side of a fireplace, hearthside.

cheekit (*chee-ki', cheek-ee'*) *pp.* cheeked – '...For aipples, reid cheekit or green' [WL].

cheen (*cheen*) *n.* a chain – 'there's the Provost wi his fancy cheen roond his neck', 'The skulls o' elk-deer, bisons, tups, Fund i' the mosses, Worm-eaten dudds, auld cheens, an' raips, Fossils o' fishes' [JoHa], 'For God's sake stand back; if he gets roused an' breaks his cheen he'll worry every soul o' us' [WNK], 'Thy haffets ar wonsome wi' raws o' juils, thy nek wi' cheens o' gowd' [HSR], 'God setts the rewfu' an' lane in families: he brings owt thae whilk ar bund in cheens' [HSR], 'The dog hed a blinnd man leedin be a cheen' [ECS], 'The sprigget-pant on the lamp-post wi' an ern cup hinging aseide eet be a cheen' [HEx1965], 'O1 Hassendean needs a Provost's Cheen And Jedfit wants Hawick Muir!' [DH], '...when a wheen gallant mosstroopers had been yerkit and the corps hingin in cheens, mebbe!' [DH].

cheeni (*chee-ni, -nee*) *n.* china, porcelain – 'she aye kept her best cheeni on the top shelf' – 'careful o that, it's made o cheeni', '...An' gar yer cheeny duggies rin For ither shelter, While imps o' mischief smugly grin Ti see sic welter' [WP] (also spelled 'cheenie' and 'cheeny').

cheep (*cheep*) *n.* a squeak, chirp, whisper – 'A'll no hear another cheep oot o yow', to 'play cheep' is to make a sound – 'Against her behests They daurna play cheep, An' wherever she gangs They follow like sheep' [FL], *v.* to speak softly, chirp – '...cockeet eis luggie an cheepeet-in rale kaif an innerly' [ECS].

cheeper (*chee-pur*) *n., arch.* the cricket, the bog-iris, Iris pseudacorus (from the sound made by children using its leaves).

cheerer (*chee-rur*) *n., arch.* a glass of spirits and hot water, toddy, dram – 'Another cup of ale and another cheerer, as Dinmont termed it in his country phrase, of brandy and water' [SWS], 'Athens' Senate chose the mountain: Ours prefer the running fountain, Sirpling down the shining cheerer, Sinding their ideas clearer' [JH], 'Ilk wi' a 'cheerer' o' the best, To help the crack, and raise the jest' [RDW].

cheerfi (*cheer-fi, cheer-fu*) *adj.* cheerful – 'she's an awfi cheerfi sowl', 'Nae cheerfu' smile, nae joyful sound – The Callants are away' [WP] (also spelled 'cheerfu' ' etc.).

cheerio (*chee-ree-ō*) *interj.* goodbye, the most common Hawick parting word – 'cheerio the now'.

Cheese (*cheez*) *n.* nickname for who old Hawick character who exists in an early photo.

cheese (*cheez*) *n., arch.* sorrel leaves eaten in layers as a children's delicacy.

cheese-an-breid (*cheez-in-breed*) *n., arch.* green shoots appearing on hedges, especially the hawthorn – 'No that A was hert-hungry nih, aether; or thance A micht heh been gaun pookin 'cheese-an-breed' off the hedges ti nattle at' [ECS].

Cheese-wame (*cheez-wām*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Henderson**.

Cheese Well (*cheez-wel*) *n.* spring near Woo Law, north-west of Whitfield farm, also known as 'Woolaw Well'. It appears on the 1764 map of Wilton Common. The origin of the name is unclear.

cheet-cheet (*chee'-chee'*) *n., arch.* a cat, informal call to a cat.

cheetie-puss (*chee'-ee-poos*) *n., arch.* a cat.

cheggy (*che-gee*) *n.* a chestnut, particularly when used for playing 'conkers'.

cheier (*chī-ur*) *n., arch.* a chair – 'This sound (cf. Dutch and Flemish usage) is used occasionally among aged people in chei-ir (= chair), bei (= be), and in other instances' [ECS], 'Here, ma little man, dinna stand on ony o the cheirs or ee'll ratt thum wui eer buits' [ECS] (also written 'cheir'; note the triphthong).

chennel (*che-nul*) *n., arch.* a channel – 'Than the chennels o' the waters wer seen . . . ' [HSR], gravel – '. . . trinnlin alang owre its staney chennel' [ECS], pavement, paved sidewalk or street – '. . . Like a chennel-topped clog dance' [WL], 'I mind o' bare taes on het chennels . . . ' [WL].

chennel-bed (*che-nul-bed*) *n., arch.* a river bed.

chennel-stane (*che-nul-stān*) *n., arch.* a paving-stone, a curling stone.

the Chennel Fleet (*thu-che-nul-flee'*) *n.* soubriquet for a group of merchants in the early 1800s who used to walk back and forth together along the High Street, exchanging news and gossip. They would parade the 'chennel' roughly between the Cross Wynd and Crown Hotel, particularly in the time around when the mail coach would arrive at the Tower. The members were mostly merchants from around the 'Cross' area, and included Treasurer Scott.

cherity (*che-ri'-ee*) *n., arch.* charity – 'The discriptiovne of Valter Scot of Govdilandis his qvalities. . . . Heir lyis bvreit mamheid & cheritie . . . ' [MI1596].

cherk see **chairk**

cherm (*cherm, che-rum*) *v., poet.* charm – 'Whilk wullna herken til the voyce o' chermers, cherm thaye nevir sae wyselie' [HSR] (also **chairm**).

Cherry Cottage (*che-ree-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage on Sunnyside in Denholm.

Cherry Lair (*che-ree-lār*) *n.* small hill in Craik Forest, just north of Craik Cross Hill and south of Post Office Knowe.

chese (*chees*) *v., arch.* to choose – '. . . the saidis parteis ar oblist . . . to cheis foure freyndis be baytht thair avisis . . . ' [SB1527].

chess (*ches*) *n., arch.* a window sash or section, specifically either section of a window that slides up and down in 2 halves vertically (from the French).

Chesser (*che-sur*) *n.* **James** (b.1823/4) from Cramond, he was listed in 1861 as a public bath and washhouse keeper in Hawick. He was living at 17 High Street, with his wife Elizabeth and daughters Mary and Margaret, as well as brothers-in-law David and James Paterson. He was probably also the partner in the slaters, plumbers and glaziers Chesser & Henderson, listed in Slater's 1852 directory.

chesset (*che-se'*) *n.* a cheese press, a mould for cheese.

Chester Cleuch (*ches-tur-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, between the old railway and the Liddel, just north-west of Dinlabyre.

Chesterhall (*ches-tur-hawl*) *n.* former farm near Ancrum, once a seat of a branch of the Turnbulls. There is another farm of the same name just north of Bowden.

Chesterhill (*ches-tur-hil*) *n.* name adopted for the combined farms of Gatehousecote and Over Bonchester when they were purchased from Charles Kerr of Abbotrule by William Brodie in 1793. However, since the purchase was never formally completed, the lands went back to Ker, and the

name was only briefly used. It is recorded as 'Chesterhall' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, with 'Mr. Broady' owning 9 horses there, as well as 'over Chesterhall', with Thomas Fleck owning 1 horse. Thomas Miller was recorded as servant there in 1797. It was also 'Chesterhall' in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799, with Robert Riddell and James Minto servants there.

Chesterhoose (*ches-tur-hoos*) *n.* former name for a farmstead near Chesters in Southdean Parish. In 1684 Adam Storie was tenant there when he was listed among men declared as fugitives for attending field conventicles.

Chester Knowe (*ches-tur-now*) *n.* small hill just to the north-east of Southfield, which was once near the edge of the old Common boundary and reaches a height of 826 feet. It contains the remains of three enclosures, a fort and another earthwork, partly obliterated by small quarries. The fort measured about 300 ft by 170 ft and had 2 sets of ramparts. The (presumably) later earthwork at the north-east of the ridge is about 220 ft by 125 ft. An enclosure lies within the boundaries of the fort, another to the south, a fifth structure overlies the south-west end of the fort, and there are fragments of other banks on the site also. This suggests occupation over an extended period. There is another probable fort less than a kilometre to the north-west, near Newbigging (the name, like other occurences of 'Chester' suggests a fort).

Chester Knowes (*ches-tur-nowz*) *n.* farm in Lilliesleaf Parish, north of Friarshaw. R. Elliot was recorded there in 1868. There are earthworks to the north and west of the farm, partly obliterated by ploughing, but once consisting of an oval region with double ramparts. There is also clear signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation there (also written 'Chesterknowes').

Chesters (*ches-turz*) *n.* village at a crossroads of the A6088 on the way to the Carter Bar, about 10 miles from Hawick, and on the Jed Water. The village developed around this corner in the road, where the A6088 meets the Jedburgh road. Before the early 19th century, when the new road to the Carter Bar was built, the main settlement in the Parish was at Southdean. The Southdean parish church, built in 1876 is here (off the road towards Jedburgh), containing the super-altar stone from the original 'Souden Kirk' removed in the 1910 excavation of the first church (which is in the old hamlet of Southdean). The second parish church was also built in this hamlet in 1690, and its roofless walls stand in the churchyard, which is further along Chesters Brae. There is also a stone war memorial at the crossroads. The farm of that name goes back at least to the 16th century; George Oliver was tenant in the 1570s and William Oliver in 1669. James Stewart, John Oliver, Thomas Oliver (smith), Agnes Oliver, Thomas Oliver, Agnes Law and (another) John Oliver were listed there in 1694, plus Andrew Ainslie and John Rule listed among the poor of the Parish. The horse-owners listed there in 1797 were Robert Reid, James Rae, John Douglas, Thomas Oliver, Gilbert Oliver, John White and John Whillans. George Oliver was tenant in 1799 and John Oliver was a wright there. Residents in 1801 included 'husbandmen' William Whillans and George Oliver and wright James Dunn. It is said that there was once a tower in the village. Note that there are several other places of the same name, e.g. one in Ancrum Parish and another in Northumberland, on the River Tyne, site of the best preserved Roman cavalary fort in Britain (most instances of the name Chester are related to the Old English 'ceaster', meaning 'fort'; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Chesterr' and on Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland as 'Chester').

Chesters (*ches-turz*) *n.* village on the north bank of the Teviot south-west of Ancrum. The estate was long owned by the Bennet family. It was valued at almost £1500 in 1678. There was a nursery-garden for trees there around 1738–48, one of the earliest in Scotland. 'Lady Chesters' paid tax for 27 windows there in 1748 and 19 in 1753. The current Chesters House was built 1787–90 for Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, with designs by William Elliot. The estate was landscaped and replanted at about the same time. In 1788 the estate was valued at £965. The Bennets of Chesters developed a nursery here in the 18th century, rivalling that of the Dicksons of Hassendean. There are some nearby remains of ancient forts nearby – 'Dear to us too as you linger by Chesters, Hugging the haggs where the still grayling lie; Dear where you dance through the gray Denholm arches, Lapping the piers in your hurrying by' [WL] (also formerly written 'Chesteris'; the name probably derives from the Old English 'ceaster', meaning 'the forts' and appears at least as early as 1595/6; it is 'Chesters' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript, as well as on Gordon's c.1650 map and is 'Chestars' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Chesters (*ches-turz*) *n.* former name for lands possibly associated with the forts on Whitcastle Hill and Todshaw Hill. It is mentioned as

'chestris' as forming part of the boundary of the lands in the Barony of Hawick that Richard Lovel granted in about the 1190s to the canons of St. Andrews, lying between Whithope and Whames.

the Chesters (*thu-ches-turz*) *n.* former name for lands, to the west or north of Templehall, west of Wauchope, as described in a bounding charter of 1567. Presumably he name is unrelated to the more familiar Chesters to the east of there.

Chesters Brae (*ches-turz-brā*) *n.* name for the road running east-west along the A6088 and continuing through the village after the main road bends to the south. It contains most of the houses in Chesters village.

Chesters Kirk (*ches-turz-kirk*) *n.* alternative name for Southdean Parish Church, located in the village of Chesters. It is to the north-west of the cemetery. It was built in 1690, with just part of the west end surviving (this probably once having a belfry). It is said that the entrance, at the west end of the south wall, was moved from the older church of Souden.

Chesters Toor (*ches-turz-toor*) *n.* former tower in Chesters village, Southdean Parish. In 1859 (in the Ordnance Survey Name Book) it was said that a delapidated wall near the cemetery was the remains of a tower. This could be the fortified house marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map, but nothing else is known about it, and there is now no sign of the wall.

cheviot (*chee-vee-i'*) *n.* a white-faced breed of sheep with short, thick wool, common on Border hill farms, going back perhaps 300 years and once providing the main raw material for the tweed industry. The breed gained in popularity and supplanted the black-faced sheep locally by about the end of the 18th century. Its thick fleece led to a higher quality wool, which helped propel the Borders woollen manufacturing business to the forefront. Local tradition (passed on by William Oliver of Langraw) suggested that the origin of the breed was in the 'Thirteen Drifty Days', when a large fraction of the Borders sheep perished, and the desperation to restock farms led to the new mixed breed – 'A' ye wha live by bonnie Teviot, And work 'mong foreign woo' and cheviot' [RF].

the Cheviot (*chee-vee-i'*) *n.* highest hill in the Cheviots, 2,674 feet (815 m) high, often referred to as 'High Cheviot'. It is situated about 25 miles from Hawick, and gives a handy rhyme for Teviot! – 'O'er the vales of Tweed and Teviot, 'Tween Moffat hills and lofty Cheviot' [JH], 'Now four-and-twenty times I've seen the rose Her annual beauties shed on summer's breast; As oft I've numbered winter's drifting snows, Rear cloud-like wreaths on Cheviot's shaggy crest' [JoHa], 'Where fate invites them to the dread repast, Dark Cheviot's eagles swarm on every blast' [JL], 'The sun would peer o'er Cheviot's fell, And deeper dye the heather bell' [JTe], 'This is the portal of wonder, Beckoning early and late, Over the threshold of Cheviot, Beauty and brotherhood wait' [WL] (the name is recorded as 'Chiuiet' in 1181, with 'High Chyviot' in 1255; it probably has a pre-English origin, perhaps the Brythonic for 'ridge' with the extra suffix 'ed' that 'Teviot' also gained).

Cheviot Road (*chee-vee-i'-rōd*) *n.* street in the West End, built around 1930 and named after the Cheviot Hills.

the Cheviots (*thu-chee-vee-its*) *n.* the Cheviot Hills, to the south-east of Hawick and largely within the region of Northumberland, just over the Border, with some of the highest peaks marking the Border itself. They stretch for about 35 miles and are a favourite stomping ground for hill walkers. The major Scottish streams that rise there are the Hermitage and Liddel, which drain to the Solway and the Teviot and Beaumont, which run into the Tweed. A description of Roxburghshire in 1649 suggests that they may have been called the Cocklaw Hills at that time – 'The Mountains therein are the Cocklaw, from qlk there runs a full track of hills going along westward dividing Scotland fra England' [MMGC1649] – 'Our native land – our native vale – A long and last adiue! Farewell to bonny Teviotdale, And Cheviot mountains blue' [TPr].

Chevy Chase (*che-vee-chās*) *n.* traditional ballad about the Percys of Northumberland hunting in Douglas territory on the Scottish side of the Cheviots, being essentially an English version of the 'Battle of Otterburn'. Douglas' men meet and oppose Percy's men, and a battle ensues, which leaves both leaders dead (although the 'Otterburn' ballad has Percy surviving and being captured).

Chevy Chase (*che-vee-chās*) *n.* name of an old coach that ran between Edinburgh and the Borders, specifically from Newcastle, via the Carter Bar and Jedburgh. It was running daily in 1834. Its last run was in 1848.

Chew Green (*choo-green*) *n.* site of several Roman camps and a small permanent fort, dating from AD 80. They lie to the east of the Carter Bar, not far over the Border into Northumberland, on Dere Street.

Cheyne see **Sheen**

chickenweed (*chi-kin-weed*) *n., arch.* the chickweed, Stellaria media.

Chief (*cheef*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott**, farmer at Overhall at the end of the 17th century.

the Chief (*thu-cheef*) *n.* nickname for **James Scott** in the 18th century.

the Chief (*thu-cheef*) *n.* another name for **the Chief's Pool**.

Chief Guest (*cheef-gest*) *n.* official guest at the Common-Riding ceremonies, with the specific duty of making a speech at the Colour Bussing, right after the Cornet has been given the Flag. Another ceremonial duty is to present the Cornet and Acting Father with riding crops at the Mair on the Friday. There were always guests at Common-Riding events, and from the 1880s there were several short speeches after the Bussing of the Colour. The practice of having a single main speaker at the Colour Bussing only happened several years after it became a public event, with the first such speech being given by Robert Purdom in 1894 and the first person named to the position being in 1900. The extension of the invitation to be 'Chief Guest' for the entire Common Riding happened much later. A list since 1900 is included in an appendix.

Chief Magistrate (*cheef-ma-ji-strā'*) *n.* formerly the Senior of the two town Magistrates, another name for Senior Bailie. After the Council was reconstituted in 1861, the term was also sometimes used to refer to the Provost.

the Chief's Pool (*thu-cheefs-pool*) *n.* a shallow pool in the Teviot in the Crumhaugh area, said to have been used for bathing by a former Laird of Crumhaugh. However, the name seems likely to be associated with Walter Scott, farmer at Overhall at the end of the 17th century, whose nickname was 'Chief'.

chiel (*cheel*) *n., arch., poet.* a child, often a little boy, lad, young man, fellow – 'My father (rest his saul!) has left me gear, And a' the chiels about me had a steer' [CPM], '... To thank ye, Andrew, for your rhyme, Sic chiels as you wi' wit sublime ...' [JR], 'Now see that ye do treat him weel, And shew yourself both kind and leal, That he may love each Scottish chiel, When far from Caledonia' [BY], 'Hale be your heart, my cantie cheel', May gudeness gie ye maut and meal' [JoHa], 'Lament him, ilka piper chiel, Wha makes auld Scotia's bagpipe squeel' [JoHa], 'How mony buirdly chiels were born, And lasses trig and braw, Aneath the pendit arches O' the auld Mid Raw' [JT], 'And often we speak o' the wee barefit chiel, Wi' the cowl and the auld sooty plaidie' [JT], 'Soem sodger-like chiels were there superintendin', An' ane wi' his coat off was constantly mendin'' [BM1900], 'A met twae awfih sairious-on chiels ...' [ECS], 'He was a funny sort o' chiel, A queer ane, Heather Jock; And antiquarians fain wad ha'e The auld fish pock' [TCh], 'When a chiel sings Annie Laurie with its tender, sweet refrain Till the tears are on their eyelids and – the drinks come round again' [WHO], 'And the chiels come frae far airts' [??], 'But aye in hert o' ilka chiel Is hained the neuk maist dear' [WL] (also written 'cheel'; note that the plural is 'chiels'; cf. **chield**).

chield (*cheeld*) *n., arch.* a child, young man – 'The fears of being detected had caused the 'twa chields' to give many a suspicious look over their shoulders ...' [EM1820], 'You now will see an altered chield, Wi' sense, and mense, and wisdom filled' [JoHa], '... the young chield with the beggar on his back having made the round of the kirkyard 'hailscart', was on the point of returning ...' [WaD] (less common than **chiel**).

childer (*chil-dur*) *n., pl., arch.* children – '... and the parents to be liable for their childers' onlaw' [BR1707], '... therefor the childer o' men pit thair trust anunder the skaddaw o' thy wings' [HSR], 'Let his childer be faetherliss, an' his wyffe ane widaw' [HSR], '... what gars ye keep sae mony dogs aboot the house? ... Bless you, Mr. Bailie, these are my childer!' [RM].

Childknow (*child-now*) *n.* former lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. It is recorded in 1788 as belonging to Edgar Hunter of Linthill and valued at £101 19s 4d (including the teinds). An adjacent piece of land, 'Part of the muir of Childknow' was valued at £33 9s 2d and owned by Robert Dickson of Huntlaw. These had previously been the parts of the lands of Raperlaw owned by Walter Turnbull in 1643 and James Middlemas in 1678. It was also recorded in the 1811 as part of the lands inherited by the heirs of Edgar Hunter of Linthill, with the smaller area purchased by Robert Dickson of Huntlaw from Dr. Hunter of Linthill (it is 'Chieldknow' on a 1766 map).

the Chinese Dragon (*thu-chī-neez-dra-gin*) *n.* popular name for a sequence of sheds used by Aimers the joiners, which stretched along the south side of Northcote Street in the latter half of the 20th century. They were originally constructed as Glendinning's dance academy, later a dry cleaning business, then Aimers the joiners and lastly Wood's. They were demolished in the 1980s and replaced with a small public garden.

the Chinese Shelter (*thu-chī-neez-shel'-ur*) *n.* wooden shelter in Wilton Lodge Park, on the Avenue near the Laurie Bridge, officially called the Henderson Shelter. It was built in 1930 and presented by the sister of James Henderson of Wilton Burn, who was Mrs. Mark Currie. It originally had glass panels, which were removed in 1965. It was renovated in 2015 – 'No more sliding down the helter skelter. No more kissing in the Chinese shelter' [DF].

Chingills (*ching-ilz*) *n.* former seat of the Armstrongs in Liddesdale, located to the east of Mangerton, perhaps on the north side of the Tweeden Burn. However there may be confusion with 'Glengills' or 'Gingillis', which was in Ewesdale between Arkleton and Langholm and also with 'Ginglenwells' on the Hermitage Water. It is also possible that more than one place was meant by the name. In the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties the farm of 'Jengles' is shown to the east of Whithaugh and south of Dykecrofts. It covered 49 acres and had a share (with Greens and Yethouse) of a common of 116 acres. It was surely related to the stream there called Near Jingle Sike (it had a wide range of spellings, or perhaps was hard to transcribe from documents; it is 'Chyngillis' in 1556, 'Cheingyllis' and 'Cheynegillis' in 1557, 'the Gyngillis' in 1579, 'Chyngillis' in 1580, 'Gingillis' in 1580/1, transcribed 'Gryngillis' in 1585, 'the Gingillis', 'the Chengillis' in 1607 and 'Chinglis' in 1622; it is 'Chingils' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and 'Jengles' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; the origin could be the Scots 'chingle', meaning shingle or gravel; see also **Gingills**).

chink (*chingk*) *n., ins.* a derogatory term for a Chinese or other Asian person, *adj.* Chinese, particularly referring to food.

chinkie see **chinky**

chinky (*ching-kee*) *n., ins.* derogatory term for a Chinese take-out or restaurant. The first chinese restaurant in Hawick was the Red Rose in the 1960s and the first take-away was the Lam Wah, which opened in 1977 at 5 High Street.

chinnie (*chee-nee*) *adj., ins.* having a prominent chin – 'Jim was aye in trouble frae Chinnie Weir' [IWL].

Chinnie (*chee-nee*) *n.* nickname for several local people, including mill-owner Thomas Laidlaw in the mid-19th century – 'Then Meg the Mantua sails along, Auld Nancy leads her cuddy aboot, And Gleska Jamie lilts a sang Tae Shauchles, Chinnie and Roll-aboot' [HI] (also written 'Chinny').

Chinnie's (*chee-neez*) *n.* former name for the path built alongside the Teviot, joining the foot of Laidlaw Terrace to the Victoria Bridge. It was named after the nickname of Thomas Laidlaw, owner of the mill that was built there. It was also known as 'the Back o the Mill'.

chippie (*chi-pee*) *n.* a fish and chip shop, usually being a take-away, but sometimes having tables. Hawick has had a huge number of these over the years, with the height of popularity probably being the 1950s and 60s. There were at one point 11 shops between Silver Street and the top of the Loan. There have been fish and chip shops on: Bourtree Place; Dickson Street; Dovemount Place; Drumlanrig Square; Green Terrace; the High Street; Howegate; Kenilworth Avenue; the Loan; Oliver Place; Silver Street; Waverley Terrace; Weensland Road; and Wilton Path. Denholm also once had a chip shop – 'Hei could buy chips in Langholm, and when hei got hame tae Hawick they were still hot' [JCo].

chippit (*chi-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* chipped – '... And the muckle Nipknowes trei chippit doon ...' [DH].

chirk (*chirk*) *v., arch.* to make a grating noise (cf. **chairk**).

chirl (*chirl*) *n., arch.* cheap of certain birds, particularly the robin – 'The robin's chirl in wunter' [GW], 'The bird ga'e a chirl' [GW], 'I'm nae Franciscan: He does the preachin Wi sma frail chirls ...' [DH], *v.* to chirp like a robin – 'The chirlin' o' the birds' [GW], 'The robin chirl't an' flew off' [GW], '... While doon in thon hedge The spugs are chirlin Aboot spring-cleaned sins' [DH] (also sometimes **churl**).

Chirnburn Sike (*chirn-burn*) *n.* name for a stream to the south of Colifort in the Slitrig vally. It is given as 'chyrnburn syik' in a sasine of 1550 and could be another name for Horsley Burn or a smaller water feature near there.

Chirndean see **Churnton**

Chirnside (*chirn-sīd*) *n.* town in the middle of Berwickshire, near the confluence of the Blackadder and Whiteadder, and having woollen mills for local industry. The nearby Ninewell's estate of the Homes is where David Hume came from, and has a surviving 16th century Dovecote. Its common lands were divided in 1807. Population (1991) 1,253. 'Chirnside: A Borders Village' was published in 2019.

chirr (*chir*) *n., arch.* a prolonged trill, characteristic of a grasshopper, etc., *v., arch.* to make a trill – 'There were butterflies to chase, gresshoppers chirred ...' [DH].

chirt (*chir'*) *v., arch.* to squirt – 'The tea chirtit oot' [GW], *n., arch.* a squirt, squirting movement (cf. **jirt**).

Chisholm see **Chisholme**

Chisholme (*chi-zum*) *n.* estate on the south side of the Borthwick valley, about a mile beyond Roberton. It was the seat of the Chisholme family from the mid-13th century until 1624, with Chisholmes living in the immediate area long afterwards. It is recorded in an English record of 1335/6, when the 10 merk land had been forfeited into the hands of the English King by Alexander 'de Cheshelme'. In 1502 the superiority of the lands was held by William Douglas of Drumlanrig. The lands were listed in 1511 among the lands held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick (Douglas of Drumlanrig), this continuing in the list for the promise of infeftment in 1559 and retour of Sir James Douglas in 1572. The Laird of 'Chesholme' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. The lands are stil listed among those held by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. The lands passed from the Chisholmes to the Scotts of Buccleuch in the early-to-mid-17th century and was among lands confirmed to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch in 1686. It was valued in 1627, paying '120 lb., vicarage 20 lb.', listed along with Parkhill and Lairhope. There were 4 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Robert Little, James Little, Margaret Little and Bessie Murray. In 1678 Chisholme and Woodburn were together valued at £433 6s 8d. Thomas Riddell, Martin Cathrae and Walter Crozier were there in 1710, William Paterson in 1731, William Heatley in 1736, James Anderson in 1742, James Deans in 1743, William Elliot in 1773 and John Dunlop in at least 1771–75. Chisholme and Woodburn were valued together £433 6s 8d in the 1740s. About 1784 it was purchased back by William Chisholme (a descendant of Walter, 1st Laird of Stirches), who had made his fortune in the West Indies. It remained with this family for almost another century, being sold to the Dicksons around 1860. In 1788 (and still in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) it is listed along with Woodburn among the possessions of William Chisholme of Chisholme, and valued at £433 6s 8d. James Scott was overseer there in 1812. In 1827 it was bought by James Bruce. Most of the present-day plantations around the estate date to the early 1800s. In about 1874 the owner is recorded as William Richardson Dickson of Alton. There is a plan of the estate by Andrew Hogg in 1826. The lands were originally in Hawick Parish, but passed to Roberton in 1689/90. Chisholme House, in the centre of the estate, was built in the mid-18th century on the site of a much earlier house. A 'military musket, with date on it (1743)' found there was donated to the Museum in 1866 (the name first occurs as 'Chesehelme' in 1254, later becoming 'Cheshelme', 'Chesholm', 'Chesholme', 'Cheisholme' and variants and is 'Chisholme' by about 1650; it was 'Chashelme' in 1451 and 'chishame' in 1502; it has its modern spelling on a 1650 parish map and is marked 'Cheesehoom' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin is probably 'sheltered place where cheese was made' from Middle English 'cese helm' and with the later substitution of 'holm').

Chisholme (*chi-zum*) *n.* **Adam** of Newton (17th/18th C.) owner of the lands of Newton in Bedrule Parish. He stood in as cautioner in the testament of 1690 for Mark Turnbull and Bessie Kerr, when William Turnbull, shoemaker in Jedburgh, failed to appear. The heiress of Mark Turnbull was Helen, who married Walter of Parkhill, who was surely related to him. **Agnes** (1751–1817) youngest daughter of Thomas, surgeon in Selkirk. She was thus a great-great-granddaughter of Walter, 1st Laird of Stirches. She is also sometimes named as Margaret, but that seems to be an error. She married Rev. William Scott, minister of Innerleithen, who was a son of Robert Scott of Coldhouse. Their son William inherited the Chisholme estate. **Alan** (16th C.) recorded as 'Allen Chisholme in Parkhill' in 1581. He served as one of the witnesses to a 'letter of slains' in Hawick, whereby Robert and James Scott forgave the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Over Southfield for the murder of their brother George. It is possible he was the same man as the Alexander in Parkhill recorded in the following decade. **Alexander** (13th C.) recorded in about 1250 as witness to a grant by Henry of Ashkirk of Bellendean and Todrig to Coldstream Priory. His name is recorded as 'Allexandro de Cheshelme'. It is unclear how he was related to the John (usually given in family trees) who was nearly contemporary. **Alexander** (14th C.) son of John, he was the 4th Chisholme of that Ilk. He is described as 'Laird of Chisholme in Roxburgh and Paxtoun in Berwickshire' on a record relating to a Tweed fishing dispute in 1335. He had to pay an annual rent of 15 shillings to the English King for Chisholme in the period when the Scottish Borders was largely conceded to Edward III; his 10 merk land of 'Cheshelme' was then said to be forfeited into the hands of the English King. He was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1359. His son

and successor was Sir Robert (note there is great uncertainty in these early generations). **Alexander** (14th/15th C.) younger son of Sir Robert and brother of John. He is recorded in 1368 when he paid homage to the Bishop of Moray. In 1391 he resigned as Constable of Urquhart Castle in favour of his son Thomas. In 1436 (by which time he must have been quite old, or this date is incorrect) he inherited most of the Highland estates of his brother John; at the same time the Roxburghshire lands went to their younger brother Robert. He married Margaret de la Ard (or Aird), Lady of Erchless, daughter and heiress of Weyland of the Aird. Their children were: Thomas, who succeeded and was Constable of Urquhart Castle; and Margaret, who married Angus, son of Godfrey of Uist and Garmoran. **Alexander** of that Ilk (15th C.) probably son of Robert. He was listed on a 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick in 1424. In 1427 he was on the 'inquest of retour' for William Douglas in the Barony of Hawick; he is there recorded as 'Alexandrum de Scheisholme'. Probably the same Alexander (no designation given) was the first witness of the 'instruement of sasine' making William of Drumlanrig the new Baron of Hawick in 1428/9 after the death of his father. In 1429/30 he was of 'Scheysholme' on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. He was witness in 1431 of a document transferring the lands of Heap between Langlands and Scott. He wrote a letter of 'attestation' to this, where he is recorded as 'Alysander off Chesholme off that ylk'. He witnessed a charter of Grahamslaw for Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1443, witnessed a lease for lands in Borthwickshiels in 1445, witnessed the charter between Inglis of Manor and Scott of Buccleuch in 1446 and in 1447 he was witness to a charter of Margaret Cusing to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1451 he was witness to a document dealing with property in Edinburgh passing to Walter Scott of Kirkurd, and also on the charter exchanging Milsington with Heap. His daughter was probably 'Katherine of Chisholme' who is recorded in 1459 as wife of the deceased Walter Hailburton of Kinrossy (and 1st of Pitcur); she was said to be co-heiress of Alexander, suggesting that he was succeeded by 2 or more daughters (or had a later son perhaps). In 1432 it seems likely that his daughter Katherine (or Catherine) married her cousin, Walter Haliburton, who was son of Sir John Haliburton and Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas. **Alexander** of Parkhill (16th/17th C.) youngest son of George of that Ilk. He is probably the man recorded as 'Alexandro Chishelme in Chishelme' in 1567 when he was one of the witnessed for the marriage contract between Elizabeth, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Thomas, son of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. He is probably the Alexander 'of Park' who in 1580 witnessed an agreement between William Scott of Whitehaugh and Walter Scott of Headshaw. In 1580 he witnessed an agreement involving George, son to Walter of that Ilk. He is recorded in a sasine of 1595 granting half of Ferniehirst to John Scott. He is described as 'bailie in that part'. He may be the 'Alexander of Piehill' (mis-spelled or transcribed) in a 'respite' by King James VI for the murder of Lord Maxwell at Dryfe Sands in 1593. He married the 7th daughter of Walter Scott of Synton and Whitslade. He was said by Capt. Scott of Satchells to have been the 3rd husband of the youngest daughter of Walter Scott of Synton and Whitslade, who bore him 12 or 13 children. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1720, when he was involved with a case of debt. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included William (b.1739), Marion (b.1741) and Margaret (b.1744). **Andrew** of Parkhill (17th C.) mentioned in a Hassendean Parish list of landowners in 1666. He was probably the 'Chisholme, portioner of Parkhill' who was recorded in a teind agreement with the curators of the Duke of Buccleuch in the late 1660s. In 1678 he paid the land tax for Easter Parkhill. He is also recorded in 1680 when his son John became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh, and in 1681 when his son William became a tailor's apprentice there. He is probably the same Andrew of Easter Parkhill who was a local landowner in the mid-to-late 1600s. He is also recorded as Andrew of Parkhill in a bond of 1682. He is probably the Andrew who rented the east end of Branxholme Muir in 1691, 1696 and 1697, along with Walter (possibly his son). He may be the Andrew who witnessed a baptism for Walter Lorraine in Hawick in 1655. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1674. He may be the Andrew who, along with Robert, witnessed a baptism in 1654 for Walter Riddell and Margaret Chisholme. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Selkirk. In 1680 he was tutor to Margaret, daughter of the deceased Robert Smail, Deacon of the cordiners in Selkirk. **Andrew** (17th C.) wrote to Walter Earl of Tarras from Coldhouse in 1693. Precisely who he is unclear,

since the connection between Coldhouse and the Chisholmes was not until much later. He may be the Andrew who married Margaret Scott in Wilton Parish in 1686 (as recorded in Roberton) and whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton in 1688. It is therefore possible that he married a Scott of Coldhouse. He may be the Andrew who witnessed a baptism in 1687 for Robert Scott and Barbara Scott (perhaps the couple who lived at Tandlaw). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1713 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He may also be father of William (b.1711), Janet (b.1715). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Harden in 1721 and Mabonlaw in 1728. His children included: John (b.1721); Walter (b.1724); and Andrew (b.1728). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1749 he married Margaret Scott, who was also from Roberton. Probably the same Andrew had a son Walter baptised in Roberton in 1750. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident at Craik who married Bett Scott in Roberton Parish in 1772. Their children included: an unnamed daughter (b.1773); and Andrew (b.1774). In the 1774 baptismal record he is listed as 'junior', suggesting that his father was also Andrew. He could be the Andrew who rented the Hawick mortcloth in 1772. **Andrew** (18th C.) mason in Roberton Parish. He was living at Borthwick Mains in 1798. He married 'Ketty' (or perhaps 'Betty') Elliot in 1797 and their children included Andrew (b.1797), Isabella (b.1801) and Thomas (b.1804). **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) servant at Broadhaugh according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He could be the Andrew whose children Andrew (b.1802), Robert (b.1803) and Nelly (b.1806) were baptised in Cavers Parish. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Esther White. Their children included Walter (b.1817) and Peter (b.1820). **Andrew** (19th C.) married Isabel Gibson in Wilton Parish in 1848. **Barbara** nee Bennet (18th C.) wife of Mark, who she married in 1714. Her father was Archibald Bennet of Chesters. She is recorded as owner of West Fodderlee in 1788 (when she must have been quite old), valued at £78 9s. **Charles** (1783–1823) of Chisholme, illegitimate son of William, the Laird of Chisholme, who had purchased the estate after making his fortune in the West Indies. He was thus also a direct decendant of Walter, 1st Laird of Stirches. He was a writer with the East India Company and was left £20,000 by his father after his death in 1802. He was referred to in his father's will as his 'son or reputed son'. He was living at Queen Anne Street, Middlesex in 1801. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1814 and was one of the subscribers to the Subscription Rooms. He was among the first to be listed on the 'Donations' page for the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. In 1819 he became a candidate for the Linlithgow Burghs (consisting of Linlithgow, Lanark, Selkirk and Peebles). He was said to be very popular in Selkirk, 'being withal a remarkably handsome man, he was one of the best canvassers that ever sought support. He spent liberally to gather votes, e.g. paying for free drink at all the pubs in Selkirk from 6 p.m. until 10 a.m. the next morning. Although nominally a Tory, he had some views that were more Liberal, which may have influenced his sponsors, who ended up favouring a different candidate. After failing even to garner enlough support in Selkirk, he abandoned attempts to sit in Parliament. He received the news of his imminent defeat in Selkirk while visiting James Anderson at Wilton Lodge. He married Helena Anne Ellice, sister of the Liberal M.P. for Coventry (Edward Ellice), but they had no children. After his death the estate went to his sister's son, William Scott, who changed his name to Chisholme. In 1825 his widow married Walter Burrell of West Grinstead Park. She was probably the 'Mrs Chisholme of Chisholme' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Christina** nee Anderson (d.1800) daughter of Michael Anderson of Tushielaw. She was also known as 'Christian'. A story is told of her youth, when she played a trick on Lord Monboddo in Edinburgh, taking his wig with the use of a kitten lowered out a window on a ribbon! In 1768 she married Gilbert of Stirches. She was known for her beauty and referred to as 'one of the three belles of Scotland'. In 1785 she and her husband came across the balloonist Vincent Lunardi near Alemoor, when they were riding from Tushielaw to Stirches. She rode for 3 miles or so in the balloon, descending at Redfordgreen, and afterwards Lunardi was entertained at Stirches. In 1799 she gave the formal presentation of a standard to the Hawick Military Association at a ceremony held on the Common Haugh. **Christina Madeline** (19th C.) one of the last of the Stirches family, elder daughter of John and sister of Col. John James. In 1869 she married Robert Pringle (1832–99), M.D., son of William and grandson of John, 7th of Whytbank (with David of Wilton Lodge being his uncle). **Edmund** (15th C.) youngest son of

Robert of that Ilk and Marion Douglas of Drumlanrig. He founded the Chisholmes of Cromlix in Perthshire. This branch were hereditary bailies of the Lordship of Dunblane, producing 4 bishops and several knights, eventually terminating in an heiress who married General Drummond, Lord Madderty. **David** (17th C.) Schoolmaster in Selkirk. He was 'late schoolmaster' in 1663 when he had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk. **Frederick Diener** (1838–89) born in Wilton, son of William. From his name he must have been related to the Diener family. He married Wilhelmina Stevenson. In 1861 he was a journeyman joiner living at 5 High Street. His wife was Wilhelmina and their children included John and William. **George** of that Ilk (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to Richard Rutherford being served heir to his grandfather in 1499. This is confusing, since Robert was probably Laird at that time. He could have been Robert's son George, but he was youngest of 3 brothers and so would not have been described as 'of that Ilk'. However, 'Georgis Chesam of that ilk' is also recorded as an evaluator of Whithope in 1500 and witness to a sasine for Scott of Branxholme the same year, so he seems to have been Laird of Chisholme, even if his relationship to his near contemporaries is unclear. **George** (d.1536) 12th of that Ilk, son of Robert, he succeeded on the death of his brother John. In 1526 he was among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned for an attack on the Earl of Arran; other Chisholmes listed there were Gilbert, James and George. He was a close ally of Scott of Buccleuch, taking part in the Battle of Skirmish Field in 1526, when they failed to wrest the young James V from the control of the Earl of Angus. He was cited to appear before the High Court accused of treason and murder (of Ker of Cessford), but escaped punishment and had remission on the accession of James V. He could be the George recorded as one of 'our sheriffs in that part' in 1529/30 in a transaction in Selkirk involving Gilbert. In 1530 he was listed among parishioners of Stow. In 1531 he receved a charter of 'Chisholme, Chisholme Middon, Mouslie, Woodburn, Merrynier' (possibly Merry Naze) and other lands. 'The brether of vmquhile the Laird of Chisholme' is recorded in the 1564 contract between the Scotts and the Kerrs, which suggests that he was a half-brother of William Cranston of that Ilk. In 1517 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Langlands of that Ilk. He had 4 sons and 2 daughters: Walter, who succeeded; John, who became Comptroller of the Artillery; William, who was associated with Melrose Abbey; Alexander of Parkhill; Elizabeth, who married William Scott of Hassendean; and Mary, who died unmarried. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in the long list of Borders men who had remission in 1526 for attacking the Earl of Arran. He is listed separately from George of that Ilk. But it is unclear where he came from. **George** (16th C.) son of John and grandson of Robert. In 1541 his father gave him the tenement in Selkirk that had belonged to his grandfather Robert. He still held a tenement in Selkirk in 1544. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as natural son to the deceased Walter of that Ilk (although Walter appears to have lived until 1588). This was a transaction in Selkirk in which he acknowledged the receipt of 800 merks from James Pringle in Hoppringle for sheep, cattle and crops at Bowland and Crumside. In 1580 he was natural brother of Walter of that Ilk when his servant '[blank] Dewer' witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **George** (d.c.1596) recorded as 'hird' to Sir Robert Ker. He was slain 'in plain daylight' by Tom Storie 'in Killaime', Tom Armstrong 'Boltfoot and Jamie Armstrong 'how neif'. Ker stated he 'was his chief guide to Killam and Woller' and was killed in England when returning home. **George** of Woodburn (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as being 'of Wodburne', which may have been the lands in the Borthwick valley. 'Ralff Hair in Wodburne' was accused of stealing 17 sheep from him, but was acquitted. **Gilbert** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. He could have been related to James and George, who are listed shortly after him. He may be the Gilbert recorded in Selkirk in 1529/30 when he gave sasine to James Pringle in Tinnis (with George acting as one of the 'sheriffs in that part'). **Gilbert** 'Gibbie' (1748/9–1826) 20th of that Ilk and of Stirches, son of John and Margaret Scott of Synton. When his brother died in 1761 he returned from college, and on reaching majority moved to London, where he lived a fashionable (and extravagant) life. After his marriage he moved to Stirches. With his father's permission he sold some of the estate to William, son of Dr. Chisholme of Selkirk. However, he retained Tushielaw (although this was perhaps only as tenant), and would often stay there. In 1785 he and his wife came across the hot-air balloon of Lunardi, when they were riding from Tushielaw to Stirches; Mrs. Chisholme rode in the balloon for

a few miles and Mr. Chisholme entertained the balloonist at Stirches. In 1788 he was listed as 'Younger of Stuckshaws' under 'Votes of Rutherfurd of Edgerston' among the voters of Roxburghshire. He was taxed for having a male servant (a house servant and groom) in the period 1785–97, as well as for having a female servant in 1785 and 1786, 2 in 1787 and 1788 and 1 in 1789–94. In the years 1792–95 he was listed in the Carriage Tax Rolls and he is recorded in the 1786 and 1788–91 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 carriage horses. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he was owner of 2 farm horses and 3 carriage or saddle horses; he also paid tax on 3 non-working dogs in the same year. In 1791 he witnessed the baptism of one of Lord Napier's children at Wilton Lodge. In 1798 he was the main force behind raising the Hawick Military Association (Volunteer Corps) and was its Captain Commandant; there is a portrait in miniature of him wearing the uniform of the corps. In 1799 his wife formally presented the corps with its Standard. About 1800 he was one of the local men contributing (£10 10s) to the subscription for the war against France. When a peace treaty was signed with France in 1802, the volunteers presented him with a silver cup. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He was a keen sportsman, keeping a pack of hounds with which he hunted locally for many years. He was said (by the minister of Ettrick) to be 'a somewhat pompous gentleman'. He also had a reputation for living a little beyond his means. He was forced to sell Philip, Rouchhope and Broadlee, and in 1810 even parted with Stirches to the young Capt. Michael Anderson, a close friend (and probably relation) of the family. Anderson died in 1814, leaving the estate back to Gilbert, along with lands at Galalaw, Sillerbithall, Nether Croft and Greenhall. In 1768 at Posso he married Christina, 2nd daughter of Michael Anderson of Tushilaw (and probably brother of the later Michael). She was described as 'one of the three belles of Scotland', and died in 1800, leaving no children. In 1802 he secondly married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of John Scott of Whitehaugh, and she was still living at Stirches House in 1841. They had 2 sons, John (1810–68, who succeeded) and Gilbert (who died unmarried in 1820) and 2 daughters, Margaret Scott (who died unmarried in 1854) and Christian Anderson. There were portraits of both him and his wife in Stirches House. The Museum has the ceremonial hat he wore as commander of the local volunteers. **Helen** nee Turnbull (18th C.) daughter and only heiress of Mark Turnbull and Bessie Kerr. Her inheritance is described in the testament of her parents (who died in 1689), recorded in Peebles, with the information given up by her husband, Walter of Parkhill. She inherited West Fodderlee and part of Ruletownhead from her father. She was recorded as Helen Turnbull, married to 'W.' (for Walter) whose son Mark had a nuptial contract in 1714, in which he inherited some of her lands in Abbotrule Parish. She was recorded as 'Mrs. Hellen Chisholm' in 1748 when she paid the window tax at Newton in Bedrule Parish. **Henrietta** (d.1783) daughter of William of Broadlee. In 1732 she first married Robert Mercer, commission clerk of Selkirkshire (also referred to as 'commissary clerk depute at Selkirk'). In 1737 she was widow of Robert Mercer when named in a lawsuit brought by the miller of Selkirk. She is probably the Henrietta, who, along with Thomas and William, was involved in court cases brought by John Todd and Isabel Scott in Selkirk in 1739. In 1741 she secondly married Andrew Lang, who was a lawyer in Selkirk. They had a son John and 4 daughters. Her 2nd husband drowned in the Ettrick in 1753, leaving her to raise a young family. John became Sheriff-Clerk of Selkirkshire. She had several discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk in the period 1754–82; some of these were in the name of her son John. In 1770 there was a particular receipt for supplying wine and claret to the Bailies of Selkirk. **James** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. He could be the James in Kershope (in Ettrick) who witnessed an agreement for John Scott being responsible for the death of Walter Down in 1540/1. **James** (16th/17th C.) second son of Walter, he was the progenitor of the Chisholmes of Heyershope in Peeblesshire. He was Master of the Horse to Buccleuch and one of the gentelemen in attendance to the King. He could be the James, brother of the Walter of that Ilk, who witnessed an agreement in Selkirk involving his brother in 1580 and another in 1580 involving the Scotts of Blindhaugh. He is probably the 'James Chessam servant to Bucklwghe' recorded in 1587 when Lord Hunsdon stated that he and the Laird of Mangerton save Captain 'Bellowsis' from being killed in a fray, and instead had him taken prisoner. It is possible he is the James who witnessed a document for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in Edinburgh in 1591. He is easily confused with his distant cousin Sir James

of Cromlix, Master of the King's Household; in an English letter of 1593 it is stated that he was excommunicated by the Scots, but the Ambassadors of Denmark were arranging his travel to Spain, because the English refused, with Lord Cary thinking he should have been helped out because 'he could have done better service for us then he wyll doe against us'. **James** of Girnwood (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1605 as surety for Sir James Murray of Falahill in a dispute with the Burgh of Selkirk. Presumably he held lands in Girnwood in the Borthwick, although Scotts held most of those lands at that time. **James** 'Jamie' (16th/17th C.) recorded being in Hawick in 1611 when 'Hob Scot', Bailie of Hawick, served as cautioner for him in Jedburgh. Perhaps the same James was owner of 2½ acres of 'Jedburghside and Hawickgate' (in Jedburgh), which later belonged to Thomas Waugh. **James** of Parkhill (17th C.) eldest son of Walter of Parkhill. He is listed along with his father in 1633 when they owed more than £300 to the Earl of Buccleuch. He is recorded in a list of 'communicants' of the Borthwick valley in 1650, where it appears his wife was Margaret Scott, their son was Walter and there were other Chisholmes among the total of 16 living on the lands of Parkhill. In 1663 he is recorded in the Land Tax Rolls for Hawick Parish, paying £200 for lands there (presumably Parkhill). He is also recorded in a list of major residents of Hassendean Parish in 1666 along with Andrew of Parkhill, who may have been his son or brother. His wife was Margaret Scott, and they had a son Walter, who was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1646. He could be the James who leased part of the farm of Branxholme Muir before 1671, and was renting the east end along with Andrew in 1672 and 1677. He could be the James 'laird' who in 1677 was fined by the Hawick Bailies for moving the march-stones between his lands and those of Patrick Cunningham; however, later that year he complained to the Privy Council about the 'oppression' committed on him by the Bailies. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1661 he and Walter witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk Parish for John Johnstone in Alemoor. He could be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Isobel Liddell and their children, baptised in Hawick, included Helen (b.1670), William (b.1673), Jane (b.1674), William (again, b.1677), Robert (b.1678) and James (b.1680). **James** (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1666 when he was involved in a fight in St. Mary's Kirk with William Turnbull. He was sleeping in the church, when Turnbull pulled on his bonnet, causing him to fall out of his seat and grip at Turnbull's leg, to which Turnbull reacted by striking his fingers with his staff, whereupon he drew a knife and cut Turnbull's leg (church attendance was more exciting in those days!). He was found guilty and Walter of Stirches was his cautioner. He may have been the same as the later merchant, who was possibly a son of Walter of Stirches. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Aitkin and their children included: John (b.1684); William (b.1686); and Agnes (b.1688), who may have married Robert Mein in 1716. He may be the James who was deceased in 1716 when his daughter married Robert Mein. The witnesses in 1688 were Bailie James Scott and Walter Purdom. **James** (17th/18th C.) herd in Ashkirk. He married Margaret Helm and their children included Janet (b.1695) and Isobel (b.1697). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1703. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for David Scott in Merrylaw in 1708. **James** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick, as stated in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1704, when his daughter Jean married George McFarlane. He was probably a son of Chisholme of Stirches, possibly Walter the 16th Laird and may have been the James who married Isobel Liddell in 1674. It is possible he was the James listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He may also be the 'James Chisholm, laird' listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. Probably the same James 'Laird' who in 1673 was found not guilty of 'the alleat ryott' on Janet Gledstains, wife of Henry Haliburton, wright on Hawick; this was based on evidence given by traveller George Mack... and Robert Clapperton, servant to Bailie James Scott. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Betty Thomson and their children included Maly (b.1709), James (b.1715) and Margaret (b.1717). Perhaps the same James earlier married Isabel Paterson and had a son George (b.1707). **James** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott, 'Whyndhead'. **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Betty was baptised in 1745. **James** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick, perhaps related to the earlier shoemaker of the same name. He witnessed baptisms in 1761 for gardener John

Ainslie and for William Scott. He married Margaret Young and their children included William (b.1762). The baptismal witnesses were merchants Thomas Wilkie and Richard Purdom. He may be the James who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **James** of Stonedge (1744–1812) son of Thomas, surgeon in Selkirk and great-great-grandson of Walter, 1st Laird of Stirches. He trained for the medical profession, like his father and his elder brother William. He followed William (with whom he appears to have been confused in some accounts) out to Jamaica and became owner of the Greenriver plantation there, as well as others in the Clarendon area. He returned to Scotland around 1793, purchasing the estate of Stonedge from Robert Lisle, where the main house was at that time called Hobsburn. He renamed the house 'Greenriver', after his plantation. He built many of the farmhouses on the estate, as well as a walled garden by the main house. He is recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and when he paid tax in 1797 for having 2 male servants. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 (and still listed in 1819). However, he also lived at 5 Portland Place in London. In 1802 he inherited his brother's interests in further plantations in Jamaica. He probably had the coaching inn (modern Horse and Hounds) at Bonchester Bridge rebuilt in the early years of the 19th century. His wife died in 1802 at their home in Portland Place, London. Their only child Mary Agnes (b.1784) married Charles Lord Sinclair (also written 'St. Clair) in 1802 and on his death the estate of Stonedge (and Greenriver) passed to her husband. To confuse matters, he was upset at his brother William (who had purchased the old family estate), leaving Chisholme to his illegitimate son Charles, and hence referred to himself as 'of Chisholme' after his brother's death. He made a will in 1803 and the documents relating to his sugar plantations are in the National Library of Scotland. He died in London, being then described as 'of Chisholme and Stonedge'. **James** (18th/19th C.) carrier operating between Selkirk and Hawick, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He ran between the towns twice a week. In 1837 he was leaving from the Black Bull in Hawick, bound for Selkirk, every Tuesday and Friday. He may have lived in Selkirk. **James** (19th C.) married Mary Ballantyne in Castleton in 1850. **Janet** (15th/16th C.) wife of Sir Archibald Napier of Cromlix. She was mentioned in a charter to her husband of his extensive lands in 1511. He died at Flodden. She was daughter of Sir Edmund of Cromlix in Perthshire. **John** (13th C.) called 'de Chesehelme', he was mentioned in a 1254 papal bull connected with the diocese of Glasgow, and was one of the earliest of the family to have lands in Roxburghshire. He is thus often the first Chisholme given in family genealogies. He was married to Emma, daughter of William de Vetereponte (or Vipont), Lord of Boulton in East Lothian. He obtained lands at Paxton through his dowry, along with the fishing rights of Brada-la-Tweed, thereby establishing the family in Berwickshire. He may be the 'Johannes de Chesholme' listed in an inventory of Coldingham Priory in perhaps about 1280. His son and successor was Richard. **Sir John** 3rd of that Ilk (13th/14th C.), called 'de Chesolm' in Berwickshire. Son of Richard, he signed the Ragman Rolls along with his father in 1296. In about 1298 he is listed as owner of lands in Paxton in an inventory of Coldingham Priory. He is probably the 'John de Cheseholm', whose black horse was valued at 12 marks in a list of English war horses prepared in 1300/1, following the march of Edward I into Scotland. He fought under the banner of Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, where Sir William de Vetereponte (related to his grandmother) was killed. He thereby forfeited his estates to the English Crown (which passed them to Ralph Home and Sir Robert Manners), being referred to in an English record of 1317 as 'our Scottish enemy and rebel'. In 1313 Thomas of Coldingham was ward of his heir in the lands of Paxton. In 1317 Mariota Fraunceys had a charter for her rights to lands in Paxton forfeited by him; these lands and fishing rights were described in an English inquisition in 1315, but were at that time 'waste and ruined'. He regained his lands from King Robert in 1320 along with lands in Nairn; this may have been the start of the family's association with the North. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, who was Constable of Urquhart Castle. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander of Roxburgh and Paxton. **John** (d.1436) eldest son of Sir Robert, he may have been the first Chisholm to drop the 'de'. He was referred to as 'de le Ard' or of the Aird, and is mentioned several times during his father's lifetime. After his father's death (probably in the 1390s) he succeeded to the family lands in the Borders as well as the Highlands. He married Catherine, daughter of Bisset of that Ilk, through whom he obtained several additional Highland estates (particularly in the Aird). In 1413 it appears he resigned

the Chisholme estate to his brother Robert. His only child was Morella (or Muriel), who married Alexander Sutherland, Baron of Duffus; she succeeded to the lands of Quarrelwood, Clunie and Clova in Moray, which had been acquired by her great-grandfather. Further 'pleadings' of 1512 describe the descendants who still had a right to claim the lands of Chisholme in Teviotdale, as well as Paxton and others. The rest of his lands were inherited by his brother Alexander, who established the Strathglass family line, which continued as Highland chiefs. **John** (15th C.) 9th of that Ilk, eldest son of Robert and Marion Douglas. His brothers were Robert, William and Edmund. He could be the 'Johanne de Cheshelme' who witnessed a document for Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, in 1450; this also involved Walter Haliburton of Gask and his wife Katherine 'of Cheshelme', daughter of Alexander, who was probably related to him. He supported the Royal cause during the rebellion and in return received lands at 'Muryneis' (probably Merry Naze) in 1458. He was one of the witnesses for a charter of William, Lord Borthwick in 1461. In 1463 he was on the panel of retour for Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, as heir to his father. In 1442 he married Janet, daughter of Erskine of Reidholm. He was succeeded by Robert and also had several other children. **John** (15th/16th C.) notary public on the 1505 charter where Robert Scott of Stirches was granted the lands of Boonraw by the superior of the lands, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. It was witnessed in Edinburgh, but it is unclear which church he might have belonged to. He may be the same 'Master John', 'writer of household books' who is recorded in association with the Exchequer Rolls in at least 1508–13. **John** (d.c.1520) second son of Robert, he went to Flodden along with his brother Robert under their overlord Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. His brother was killed there, but he managed to return with the family pennon, the lance-head of which remained in the family until at least the early 20th century. The family arms were later supported by two knights in armour, representing these brothers. He succeeded to the estate in 1517, but died a few years later in a Border fray. He would have been 11th of that Ilk (although he is skipped in some histories). Unmarried, he was succeeded by his younger brother George. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1530 when he, Thomas and several others swore in Selkirk that William Scott of Todrig owed no more than a mark to the deceased Stephen Lauder. He may be the same as John 'in Pelgait' recorded in 1529 as witness to Robert giving sasine to his son John. **John** (16th C.) eldest son of Robert. In 1529 his father gave him sasine to his tenement in Selkirk. After his father's death he was to pay a yearly amount to Adam Ker of Shaws; John 'in Pelgait' was among the witnesses. In 1541 he was heir to the deceased Robert when he gave the same tenement to his own son and heir, George. He could be the John recorded as 'Jok' when his property neighboured that of a transaction in 1561. **John** (d.bef. 1579) recorded in Mountbenger in Yarrow in 1579. His widow Helen Brydon appointed John in Eldinhopeknow and Thomas Hislop, Burgess of Peebles, as his executors. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Eldinhopeknow in Yarrow in 1579 when he was appointed as an executor for the deceased John in Mountbenger (who may well have been a relative). He promised to make full account and payment to the other John's widow. He was also recorded in 1580 as supplier of wool in the testament of John Dawson. **John** (d.c.1615) son of George of that Ilk. He resided at Woodend of Wemyss. He served as a political agent for Queen Mary at the French Court. His name occurs frequently in the diary of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross. He was Director General of Artillery and Collector of Salt Duties. He was also referred to as Controller of the King's Ordnance. He was 'comptrollar of the said artailyearie' in 1565. On the accession of James VI he was reappointed as Comptroller of the Artillery. Also in 1567 he was granted the lands of Kingswerk and others. On returning from France in 1571 he was captured by the reformers in Leith and underwent torture, but escaped to Edinburgh Castle. In 1573 he was Controller of the Ordnance in Leith. He had his estate restored to him by Act of Parliament in 1592. His eldest son and heir was James. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Ferniehirst. In 1622 he witnessed a document relating to Trinlyknowe for the Pringles and Riddells. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1638 as 'Controller and Collector of Temporal Taxes' in a letter to the Burgh of Selkirk. He was probably related to the earlier John who held a similar position. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **Rev. John** (c.1643–1701) apparently deplored minister of Lilliesleaf who was brought in to replace the ousted Covenanting preacher. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1663, was licensed in 1667 and became minister at Lilliesleaf in 1674, replacing William Wilkie who refused to conform

to Episcopacy. In 1674 he witnessed the baptism of a son of Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland by Rev. Francis Scott of Minto (and later Hassendean), with other witnesses being Rev. James Gledstains of Yetholm and Hawick Schoolmaster John Purdom; presumably all were strong Episcopalians. He was cited by the Privy Council in 1681 for dissuading the magistrates of Selkirk (or perhaps Peebles) from taking the Test. He was deprived in 1689 for not 'praying for William and Mary' (i.e. remaining an episcoplian) and for not observing the thanksgiving. His children included Robert: Schoolmaster in Selkirk; Eupham, who married James Pringle, writing master in Edinburgh in 1716; Esther, who married Francis Toward, music master of Edinburgh in 1725 and also 'Mr.' Thomas Wilkie in Edinburgh 1731, who may have been related to the previous Lilliesleaf minister; and William (b.1682). He is recorded as witness to a Gledstains birth in Hawick in 1674. Whether he was related to the local Chisholmes is unknown. He died in Edinburgh. It is possible that he was the 'Mr. Chisholme' who served as Hawick Parish Schoolmaster for a short period the late 1660s, before John Purdom took over in 1669. A set of documents relating to disputes over teinds between him and the Earl of Roxburghe are held in the Roxburghe archives. **John** (d.c.1679) recorded at Kirkstyle of Ewes when his will is listed at the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1679. **John** (17th C.) son of Andrew of Parkhill. In 1680 he became an apprentice skinner in Edinburgh. **John** (17th/18th C.) first regular preacher at Teviothead 'Chapel-of-ease', starting in about 1720. In May of that year he was 'preacher at ye meeting house in Ridge' when he witnessed a baptism for Francis Scott from Harwood. He also witnessed a baptism for John Nichol in Commonbrae later in 1720 and was 'preacher at Carlangridge Chappel' when he is recorded filling in for the absent minister in Hawick. Whether he lasted as long as the arrival of John Laurie in 1738 is unknown, as is his subsequent history. **John** (1682–1755) 18th of Stirches and that Ilk, son of William. He witnessed the will of Bessie Scott, widow to Walter Scott of Whitehaugh, when he was 'younger'. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1698 as 'of Stirkshaws, younger' along with his father William. In 1713 he purchased his cousin's share of the lands of Broadlee, Philhope and Rouchhope; he resided at Broadlee, while his mother continued to live at Stirches. In 1719 he rented the farm of Eilrig for 7 years. In 1728 he paid for the bells of St. Mary's to be rung on the death of his wife (Mary, Broadlee being in Hawick Parish). In 1734 he had a sasine for the lands of Chisholme in liferent, with his son John being granted the lands 'in fee'; the succession was to go to his eldest son John, then his 2nd son William and finally to any heirs of John. Also in 1734 he witnessed the marriage of John Oliver of Dinlabyre (his nephew) and Violet Douglas. In 1735 he appears to have been factor for the spinning school set up in Hawick to promote textile manufacturing. Not long after his mother died in 1736 he moved to Stirches. In 1739 he was among the local landowners asked to decide where the Teviot Brig in Hawick should be built. It is said that a group of Highlanders from the Jacobite army visited Stirches in 1745, and although he was a sympathiser and treated them well they returned the favour by driving off his cattle and taking other victuals, so it was said that 'not one cloot was left on the estate'. His Stirches estate was valued at £430 in the 1740s. In 1747 and 1748 he witnessed baptisms for the Wilton Minister, James Simpson. He paid the window tax at Stirches in 1748. He married Mary (or Marion), daughter of John Oliver of Dinlabyre in 1707; his sister Mary married William Oliver of Dinlabyre, and hence his wife Mary was sister-in-law twice to his sister Mary! His children included: Agnes (b.1708), baptised in Wilton; John, who succeeded; William (b.1715), baptised in Wilton, his 2nd son, mentioned in 1734; James (b.1717), baptised in Roberton; and Adam (b.1720), also baptised in Roberton. The witnesses in Wilton in 1708 were the Lairds of Whitehaugh (William Scott), Galalaw (Adam Scott) and Hartwoodmyres (William Ogilvie). **John** 'Laird' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is 'Young Laird' in 1710 and 'called Laird' in 1712 and 1720. He is definitely not the same as the Laird of Stirches, but a Hawick resident with the nickname 'Laird'. In 1723 he witnessed (along with smith John Scott) a baptism for gardener John Tait. In 1709 he married Margaret Armstrong, who was also from Hawick; he was there recorded as 'commonly called young Laird Chisholm'. Their children included: James (b.1710); John (b.1712); Robert (b.1715); John (again, b.1720); and Elizabeth (b.1721). The witnesses in 1712 were Bailies George Martin and Robert Hardie and in 1720 were merchant William (who was probably related) and smith John Scott. **John** (1712–94) of Stirches, 19th of that Ilk and 4th of Stirches, son of John. In 1734 he

was granted Chisholme 'in fee', while his father John held the liferent. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1750 while still 'junior of Stirches'. He succeeded his father in 1755. In 1759 he witnessed a baptism for John Miller in Wilton. He was also a local Justice of the Peace around the 1760s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761, as well as for Selkirkshire (incorrectly as 'of Kirkshaws'). He was one of those involved in the action against Henry, Duke of Buccleuch over the division of Hassendean Common in 1762. He was also one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765; at that time his estate was valued at £214. He was taxed for having 2 male servants in 1778 and 1 in 1779. He was also recorded at Stirches on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1785 and 1787 (but Gilbert was recorded there in 1788). He was recorded as owner of Stirches in the 1788 county valuation, valued at £214 10s. He is probably the Mr. Chisholme from 'Sterchos' who subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. In 1736 he married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Scott of Synton and Margaret Elliot; she died in 1792. His sons were: John (b.1737), who served in India and predeceased him; Alexander (b.1741), who died young; Gilbert (b.1743), who succeeded; and William (b.1749), who also served in the army. The witnesses to the 1737 baptism were William Scott of Whitehaugh and Alexander Scott of Synton. He was interred beside his wife in the family vault at Wilton. **John** (1737–1761) eldest son of John, 19th of that Ilk. He was a young officer, being Captain in the 79th Regiment and A.D.C. to Gen. Draper in India. He distinguished himself in the defence of Madras in 1759, but died of fever at Arcot 2 years later at age 24. **John** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: William (b.1762); Thomas (b.1763); Gilbert (b.1765); and Christian (b.1768). **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1789 he was recorded at Hermiston. His children included Janet (b.1787) and Robert (b.1789). **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Newton in Bedrule Parish. He is listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **Capt. John Scott** (1810–1868) of Stirches, son of Gilbert and Elizabeth Scott of Whitehaugh. He was born at Sciennes House, Edinburgh. He was Captain of the 4th Roxburgh, Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps (Volunteers), having the men regularly train at Stirches. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. In 1852 he succeeded to the estate of his maternal uncle James Scott of Whitehaugh, with the condition of adding the name 'Scott' to his own. These lands included Whitehaugh, Whitehaugh Moor and Mains, Mervinslaw, Leeheads, Heip, Greensidehall, Broomiebrae and Scawmill. He gave a piece of ground at Parkhillhaugh as the site for the Snoot Kirk in the 1840s. He was also a Captain in the local (Dumfries) Militia from 1856. He discussed the history of his family with the Archæological Society in 1859, as well as giving his views on the origin of the name 'Hawick' in 1860. He was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 186o. A Conservative in politics, he was generally popular with even the Liberals in Hawick. He tried to establish a pottery works at Stirches, during a time of depression in the tweed industry, turning it into a brick and tile works when the quality of clay was found to be inferior. He served as a Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace, Tax Commissioner and member of the Police Board for Roxburghshire. He was also Chairman of the Carlisle, Langholm and Hawick Railway Company, arguing against the Newcastleton line of the North British. In 1840 he married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Walker of Mumrills in Stirlingshire. They had 4 children, who were baptised in Wilton Parish: Christina Madeline (b.1841), who married Robert Pringle; Elizabeth Scott (b.1843); Gilbert Walter (b.1845), who must have died young; and John James (b.1851), who succeeded. His daughters are probably the 'Misses Chisholme of Stirches' who each showed a painting in the 1866 Museum temporary exhibition. His wife lived until the late 1890s, and one of her last acts was to return the standard of the Hawick Military Association to Hawick. His internment at Wilton Cemetery was one of the first military funerals seen in Hawick. He wrote some notes on his family genealogy, particularly squashing the idea that all Chisholmes were derived from the Highland line; some of this is contained in a letter he wrote following a talk by J.A.H. Murray, where the origin of his surname was mentioned. In 1866 he loaned to the Museum for its temporary exhibition several items (which may now be lost): 'a number of old document from the family muniment chest, including chsrters by James VI., dated 1575, by Walter Scott of Buccleuch, dated 1612, by the Earl of Bothwell, dated 1558; a tack of the vicarage tiends of Stirches, signed by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth; a marriage contract of a lady of the family and an ancestor of the present Sheriff; a burges ticket

of the city of Edinburgh, presented to William Chisholme of Stirches in 1685; a spear head of the pennon carried by Robert Chisholme of that Ilk at the battle of Flodden, where he was slain; and the watch and spectacles which belonged to the Mrs Chisholme of a hundred years ago'. There is a portrait of him in his Volunteer Captain's uniform. **John** (b.1833/4) wool spinner in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 5 Teviot Crescent with his wife Janet and daughter Agnes R. **John** (19th C.) shepherd near Saughtree. He discovered part of a boundary cross in the Abbey Sike in 1880, which was later given to Hawick Museum. Afterwards he moved to become a farmer in North Tyne. **Col. John James Scott** 'Jabber' (1851–1899) only son of John Scott and last of the local line of Chisholmes, 21st (or perhaps 22nd) of that Ilk and 7th of Stirches. He inherited the lands of Stirches and Whitehaugh, as well as others. His name is written into the Land Tax Rolls in the mid-19th century, as owner of these lands, as well as 'Nethercroft' (perhaps Netherhall) and parts of Silverbuthall. He was born in Hawick, but educated elsewhere, and entered the army in 1872. He was recorded as owner of part of Easter Heap and Nethercroft in about 1874. He served in the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, seeing much foreign service including in Afghanistan, where he was decorated. He was transferred to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers in 1884 and for 2 years was Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras. He was wounded in battle on at least 2 occasions. He retired from the army in 1899, but raised a regiment of Imperial Light Horse and travelled to South Africa as their Colonel to take part in the Boer War. He was killed in a charge at Elandslaagte during the first few weeks of the War, leading the race for the summit, waving a red silk scarf tied to a walking-stick. Wounded in the leg and lung, his last words were 'My fellows are doing well' (before a bullet pierced his brain), this apparently reversing the tide of battle. A brass memorial plaque is in Wilton Church, and a pencil portrait by Melton Prior hangs in the Town Hall. The Museum also has the scarf that was found beside his body and was gifted to the Town by his brother officers (he is also referred to as 'Scott-Chisholm'). **Margaret** (16th/17th C.) nurse to Mary Scott, Lady Bonnington. In 1617 among the complaints made against the supporters of Walter Scott of Harden, was that she was attacked at Newhouse, where the assailants 'schamefullie and unhonnestlie strak and dang hir and left hir lyand for deid'. **Mark** (17th/18th C.) eldest son of W. (either Walter or William) and Helen Turnbull. In 1714 he married Barbara ('Barbry') daughter of Archibald Bennet of Chesters. That year he inherited the lands of West Fodderlee and part of Ruletownhead, which had been his mother's. He had 3 daughters: Barbara, who married George Minto, farmer at Langside and later at Ruletownhead, and she was mother of Lt.-Col. William Minto; Helen, who married Thomas White, a Jedburgh merchant; and Dorothea, who married Walter Turnbull of Firth. He is probably the 'Mr. Chisholme, Parkhill' who paid tax for 12 windows in Abbotrule Parish in 1753 (presumably for either Ruletownhead or West Fodderlee). He may also be the Mark of Parkhill who was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761 (and must have been quite old by then). **Mary** (17th C.) along with Margaret Turnbull she was accused of witchcraft in Lilliesleaf in 1650. It was reported that they went to Selkirk for trial by the ministers and elders 'quhairupon markis of Satan was found upon them both'. Their fate is not recorded. **Mary** of Stirches (b.1684) daughter of William the 17th of that Ilk. In 1708 she married William Oliver of Dinlabyre in 1698. Note that her brother John married Mary, sister of her husband (who was thus her sister-in-law twice!). Her son was John and her daughter Mary married John Scott of Synton. **Michael** (16th C.) became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1565. In 1567 he had one third of the fruits of Paisley Abbey. He served as surety before the Privy Council in 1571. In 1572/3 he was 'Maister Michaell Cheisholme burges of Edinburgh' when he was surety for Walter of that Ilk. He thus seems likely to have been closely related to Walter. He is recorded in 1573 as a Bailie of Edinburgh. Perhaps the same Michael, Burgess of Edinburgh, was recorded as a cautioner in 1592 and 1595. He was also Dean of Guild, as recorded in 1603 when his daughter Margaret's husband Alexander Walker became a Burgess in Edinburgh. **Mr.** (17th C.) Hawick Schoolmaster from some period after 1665 until 1669. He probably only served temporarily between the formal appointments of Walter Martin and John Purdom. His first name is not recorded, but the timing is right for this to have been John, who was licensed to preach in 1667 and became minister of Lilliesleaf in 1674. **Rev.** (d.c.1646) recorded as minister of Ewes Parish in the early 1640s. This was according to Walter MacFarlane, as printed in 'Geographical Collections' in 1748, with no other record known and no first name given. He was said to have died in office and John Lithgow

took over in 1646. **Richard** (13th C.) called 'de Chesholme' (or variant spellings), son of John, he is the second known Chisholme of that Ilk. He signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, swearing fealty to Edward I of England. His seal on the Rolls gives his name as 'S'RICARDI DE CHEISELM' and shows a boar's head. His sons were: Sir John, who succeeded; and Alexander, recorded forfeiting lands at the same time as his brother Sir John, and also Adam of Paxton. **Richard** (c.1338–c.68) priest associated with the Diocese of Moray, he was stated to be of noble birth and hence presumably from the family of Chisholme of that Ilk. He may have been a younger brother of William, who was also a priest. He succeeded William in the Church of Nevay in Angus (st. Andrews Diocese) in 1362 and was confirmed in the same Church of 'Neuet' or 'Neveth' in 1363. He studied in Paris in the 1360s. He resigned Nevay in favour of Dunbarney in Perthshire in 1367. He was a clerk in the service of the King of Scotland in the early 1360s and again in 1368, when his name last appears. His name is recorded as 'de Cheshelm'. **Sir Robert** (d.c.1366) son of Alexander, he was 5th of that Ilk. He fought at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346 and was taken prisoner there. He witnessed a charter for Thomas, Count of Angus in about 1361. He married Anna, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood in Morayshire who was Governor of Castle Urquhart, and through whom he gained Highland estates. A dispute with the church regarding the payment of multures for his lands in Quarrelwood was not resolved until 1390. His known children are: Sir Robert, who succeeded; and William, who became Treasurer of Moray. His seal bore a horizontal stripe between 3 boars heads. **Sir Robert** (d.c.1390) son of Sir Robert, he was 6th of that Ilk, and was also referred to as 'Lord of Chesholme'. He was named after his maternal grandfather, Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood (now Quarrywood), whose lands in Inverness, Nairn and Moray he inherited in 1366. He was knighted by David II in 1357 and made Constable of Urquhart Castle and Sheriff of Inverness-shire in about 1359. He witnessed a charter for the Earl of Angus in about 1358. In 1362 he granted lands to the Church of Inverness for the benefit of the poor. He was still Keeper of Urquhart Castle in 1364 and 1365. In 1368/9 he witnessed a charter for Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus. He is described as Justiciar of the Regality of Moray in a document of 1376 and he is recorded on a document relating to the lands of Badenoch in 1380. He resigned some lands in the Barony of Urquhart in 1382 and further lands in Inverness-shire in 1386. He was Sir Robert of 'Cheshelme' when he witnessed a charter in Forfarshire about 1390, and appended his seal to a document of 1393 relating to the lands of Aldrochty. He married Margaret, daughter of Haliburton of that Ilk (possibly Sir Walter) in Berwickshire. Their known children are: John, who succeeded, but died without male issue; Alexander, who succeeded to the northern titles and is the progenitor of the Chisholmes of Strathglass; Robert, who succeeded to the Roxburghshire lands and continued the Border line; and Janet (or Joneta), who married Hugh Rose of Kilravock in 1364, the marriage contract proving that Sir Robert was at that time head of both the northern and southern branches of the family. **Robert** (d.1438) son of Sir Robert and younger brother of John. He was given the Chisholme estate by his brother in 1413, including lands of 'Chisholm, Chisholm Mill, Chisholm Meadow, Muselie and Parkhill'. A breve from the Chancery of James I in 1436 directs the Sheriff of Teviotdale 'To serve Robert de Chesholme, brother of John of Chesholme, in all lands, etc., in which the latter died vest'. It is somewhat unclear whether he was older or younger than his brother Alexander (who inherited much of the lands in Inverness-shire). There is also some uncertainty about how the family estates were split between the brothers (and Morella, the only child of the oldest brother, John) and which branch of the family has claim to seniority. In 1442 either he or a later Robert was one of the men who gave a decree on a document relating to the Stirling family. He married Marion, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, Baron of Hawick. He had 4 sons: John, who succeeded; Robert, the 2nd son, whose descendants have not been traced; William, the 3rd, Vicar of Pettinain; and the youngest, Edmund, who founded the Cromlix (Perthshire) branch of the family. **Robert** (14th/15th C.) priest of Moray Diocese. In 1429 he was given the benefice of 'Kyrkynenloch' and the Deanery of Caithness. He is described in one papal decree as 'of noble race on both sides'. It is unclear how he was related to other Chisholmes. **Robert** of that Ilk (15th C.) witness in 1456 to a document relating to Whithchesters made at Branxholme for the Scotts of Buccleuch. He was clearly recorded as 'Roberto de Chesholm de eodem'. However, this disagrees with published genealogies, which suggest that John (son of Robert) was Laird at

that time. It is possible he is the same as the earlier Robert if the year of his death is in error. Perhaps the same Robert 'of Chesholme' witnessed the transumpt of a charter at Roslin in 1447. **Robert** (d.1517) 10th of that Ilk, son of John. He married Jane (or Janet), said to be a daughter of Elliot of Larriston. They had 3 sons and 1 daughter: Robert, who died at Flodden; John, who succeeded, but died unmarried; George, who succeeded his brother; and Mary, who possibly married William Scott of Harden and was mother of 'Auld Wat'. **Robert** (d.1513) eldest son of Robert. He went to Flodden under Douglas of Drumlanrig and was killed there, while his brother John returned with the family pennon. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) resident of Selkirk, recorded as witness in 1528. In 1529 he gave sasine to his eldest son John of a tenement in Selkirk. John in 'Pelgait' was one of the witnesses. Probably the same Robert had property in 'Pelhyll' in a document of 1530/1. He may be the Robert who was deceased in 1541 when his heir John and grandson George inherited a tenement in Selkirk. **Robert** (d.bef. 1580) Burgess of Selkirk. In 1580 he was deceased when Robert Scott of Haining gave sasine to his wife (Dame Scott of Haining) of an annual rent of 18 shillings coming from his lands at 'lie Peilhill'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as indweller in Selkirk in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction there. He witnessed further transactions in 1581 and 1581/2. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Esther Scott and their children included: Francis (b.1634); Helen (b.1637); Andrew (b.1640); Robert (b.1643); and John (b.1646). He may be the same Robert whose lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £4 in 1643. He could be the Robert who, along with Andrew, witnessed a baptism in 1656 for Walter Riddell and Margaret Chisholme (perhaps his daughter). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their children included Janet (b.1643), Margaret (b.1645) and James (b.1647). His wife's surname is transcribed as 'Scot' in 1645. **Robert** (17th C.) notary in Selkirk, recorded in 1659. Probably the same Robert is recorded in about 1660 in Selkirk for an account relating to his wife. **Robert** (1653–c.87) second son of Walter of Stirches and brother of William. He was a lawyer who became Sheriff Clerk of Selkirkshire and the first of this branch of Chisholmes of Selkirk. It was his great-great-grandson who re-purchased the Chisholme estate in 1784. He was recorded as Sheriff Clerk of Selkirk in 1680 when he had a discharge for payment of his wife's account to the Burgh. In 1683 he was 'collector of the supply and excise to treasurer of Selkirk'. In 1684, conjointly with his brother William, he purchased Philhope, Rouchhope and Broadlee. He was Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1686, and in Selkirkshire may have been referred to as 'Chisholme of Philhope'. He had 2 sons, Walter and William, both of whom suceeded. **Robert** (17th C.) son of William, portioner of Parkhill. In 1649 he was served heir to his father's lands of East Parkhill. He was proprietor of Chisholme Mill in the list of 'communicants' of the Borthwick valley in 1650. He may have been married to Esther Scott and had children William and Jean; William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1643. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 at Philhope, among those 'not Listed yet payd yr'. He may have been a descendant of the Lairds of Stirches who purchased Philhope in the 1680s. He could be the Robert whose daughter Miriam was baptised in Roberton in 1706. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) Rector of Hawick Grammar School 1718–21. He had previously been Schoolmaster at Selkirk; he is recorded there in 1697, 1698, 1702, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1712, 1714 and 1717 when receiving his salary, and in 1711 as witness to a baptism. He had another discharge with Selkirk in 1719, with the bond dated in 1716. He also served as a Bailie in Hawick in the 1720s. He demitted his position in 1721, when he is described as 'master and director of the school of Hawick'. James Anderson took over as Rector. He is probably the 'Mr Chisholme' who in Hawick in 1729 witnessed baptisms for weaver Walter Tinlin and for tailor Thomas Wilkie. He was then Rector of Jedburgh Grammar School, serving there 1721–29. He appears to have been fairly well off, because he loaned money to Jedburgh Council; this bond was later owned by Patrick Scott of Ancrum. He was essentially forced out as Rector of Jedburgh because of something to do with his conduct, although evidence was given that he had had 'a distemper in his body which had effected his head some time previously'. A later Robert who was 'Doctor' (i.e. assistant) at Jedburgh Grammar School 1737–39, and then Master of the English School 1739–58, may have been his son. It is not clear which branch of the Chisholmes he came from. **Robert** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1716 he married Elizabeth, only daughter of the deceased Bailie Patrick Richardson. Their children included: Bessie (b.1717); James (b.1718); Bessie

(again, b.1721); Anne (b.1723); Mary (b.1725); Elisabeth (b.1726); Ann (again, b.1728); and an unnamed child (b.1730). The witnesses in 1718 were John Turnbull and Andrew Cowan; his wife's surname is incorrectly given as 'Chisholm' in a different record of 1718, when the witnesses were merchants Robert Robson and William Oliver. The 1725 baptism was witnessed by cooper John Aitkin and weaver William Miller, the 1726 one by Robert Aitkin and William Chisholme and the 1728 one by Robert Elliot, the Laird of Harwood. He may be the 'Robin' who witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull in Broadhaugh in 1729. **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Selkirk. In 1737 he was involved in a case over debts. Probably the same Robert proceeded against debtors in Selkirk in 1739. In 1751 he was cited in Selkirk for non-payment for wool and also for keeping of 'an useless and unnescessary dog which destroyed lambs belonging to complainers'. He is probably the Robert recorded accused of debt in Selkirk in 1736. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Black in Roberton in 1741. **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1768, along with weaver Francis Cairns, he witnessed a baptism for another weaver, John Smith. He could be the Robert who married Agnes Carr in Hawick in 1752. He could also be the weaver whose wife (perhaps a second wife) Isabel Little died in Hawick in 1804, by which time he was deceased. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Mains in 1765 and Howcleuch in 1767. He married Isobel Coltart in Roberton in 1764. His children included Isobel (b.1765) and Andrew (b.1767). **Robert** (d.bef. 1791) described as 'Eggman' in Hawick in 1791 when his son Robert died. Presumably he was a supplier of eggs (or else this was a nickname). He could be the carrier who witnessed a baptism for carrier James Tudhope in 1765. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for William Richardson. **Robert Scott** (19th C.) listed as owner of Chisholme house, among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was also recorded at Chisholme among the Roxburghshire signatories to an acto of parliament in 1844. He was probably the 'R.Chisholme, Esq. of Chisholme' listed as a landowner in Roberton Parish in 1841. He must have been from the branch of the family who were related to Robert Scott of Coldhouse. He may have been son of William Scott Chisholme and perhaps father of the later man of the same name. The Robert Scott Chisholme (with the usual local spelling), Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, recorded from the 1850s to 70s was also surely related. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Isabella Chalmers and their children included: Isabella (b.1821); Margaret (b.1823); Charles (b.1824); Jane (b.1827); Robert (b.1829); Helena (b.1831); and Thomas (b.1833). **Thomas** (14th C.) son of Alexander and grandson of Sir Robert of that Ilk. He is recorded as 'de Chesholm' in several documents in the late 1300s. In the period 1391–95 he received payments for the custody and maintenance of Urquhart Castle. In 1389 he is recorded on a document relating to the 'Wolf of Baddenoch' and his wife Euphemia, Countess of Ross. He also appears as witness along with William Treasurer of Moray, who must have been a near male relative. He was Thomas 'de Chesehelme', son and heir of Margaret 'de le Ard of Ercles', who had an indenture with William of Fenton for lands in several northern counties, including Inverness-shire. He could be the same Thomas who was a customs officer in Inverness in at least the period 1410–18. He married Margaret, daughter of Lauchlan Mackintosh. His children were: Alexander, Lord of Kinrossy, Strathglass and the Aird; and Wiland of Comar, who succeeded and whose son Wiland was the first to be known as 'The Chisholm'. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded as a Bailie of Edinburgh in 1498/9. His name is recorded as 'Thomam Schesolme'. It is unclear how he might have been related to the local Chisholmes. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as tenant of the lands of 'Quhitehill Bra, alias Cathmurlee' in Ettrick. These lands were associated with Newark Castle. He was probably related to other Chisholmes of Selkirk. He could be the Thomas recorded in 1530 when he, John and several others swore in Selkirk that William Scott of Todrig owed no more than a mark to the deceased Stephen Lauder. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Girnwood in 1710 and 1716. He married Isabel Murray in 1708 and their children included: Walter (b.1710); John (b.1712); Janet (b.1714); James (b.1716); and Thomas (b.1719). **Dr. Thomas** (d.1773) only son of William, who was 2nd son of Robert, Sheriff-Clerk for Selkirkshire. He was hence great-grandson of Walter of Stirches. He became a surgeon in Sekirk and was also Dean of Guild there. In 1736 his father passed lands in King's Croft to him and then a year later he assigned them to his brother William. In 1737 there was claims against him for debts in Selkirk; he was described as 'chirurgeon apothecary in

Selkirk'. He was also described as Dean of Guild in Selkirk in 1737. He is probably the Thomas, who, along with William and Henrietta was involved in court cases brought by John Todd and Isobel Scott in Selkirk in 1739 and another protest against him brought by Mary Murray. In 1743 Robert Riddell requested more time to pay off debts to him. Also in 1743 he and John Veitch were subjects of a complaint that they had taken the Selkirk Town Drummer and Piper to gather a mob when Andrew Pringle (of Yair) was speaking. In 1762 he had a court case against a Selkirk resident for debt. In 1731 he married Agnes Ballantyne. Their children were: Charles, who died at St. Helena; William, who made his fortune in the West Indies; James of Stonedge, who also spent time in Jamica; Margaret, who died in infancy; Ann, who died aged 22; and Agnes (or Margaret), who married Rev. William Scott, minister of Innerleithen, who was a son of Robert Scott of Coldhouse. His broad-brimmed hat was donated to the Museum in 1858. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Betty Telfer and their children included: Janet (b.1767); and George (b.1772). Walter (b.1757) and Thomas (b.1759), with no mother's name given, were likely also his children. Probably the same Thomas was recorded at Lilliesleaf in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: Betty (b.1765); Robert (b.1767); William (b.1769); Margaret (b.1771); and Joseph (b.1774). **Thomas Stevenson** (b.1832/3) son of William, he was a joiner living at 6 Tannage Close in 1861. In 1859 he married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Hamilton. Their children included Isabella. **Walter** (d.1588) 13th of that Ilk, referred to as 'Baron of Chisholme'. He succeeded his father George in 1536 and was infefted in 1538. He may also have been half-brother of William Cranstoun. However, he was part of the band of Scotts and others who were bound over not to harm Sir Peter Cranston in 1557 after trying to kill him near St. Mary's; the nature of the feud with the Cranstons is unclear (but it is romanticised in Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'). In 1553/4 he was listed among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. In 1558 he was 'alleget baille deput' of Melrose Abbey in a case involving a dispute in the parish church of Melrose over a precept delivered to occupiers of the Abbey's mills and yards; he said that 'gyf ony man or officer execute ony siclyk precept at the said prior and brether command he suld stuw his luggis'. He was a strong supporter of Queen Mary, commanding some Border cavalry who assisted at Langside after her escape from Lochleven Castle in 1568. In 1568/9 he was one of the supporters of Walter Scott of Branxholme listed on the contract to try to end the feud between Scotts and Kerrs, with the Kerrs of Hirsel and Corbet having to appear at Melrose Kirk to apologise. He was warded in 1571 according to the records of the Privy Council. He shared in several exploits with Scott of Buccleuch and in 1571 accompanied the young Buccleuch on the raid on Stirling in which his horse was shot but he escaped. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. There are also frequent complaints against him by the English wardens. In 1572/3 he swore allegiance to the Crown and Regent, and gave assurance that he would not support Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst; his surety was Michael, Burgess of Edinburgh, who must have been related to him. Also in 1573 he signed the 'Band of Roxburgh'. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement for a dispute between Adam of Bonnington and Robert of Haining, witnessed at Todrig Shank, along with Walter Scott of Goldielands, John Scott of Roberton and William Dalgleish in Crookston. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. Also in 1581 he witnessed a 'letter of slains' in Hawick whereby Robert and James Scott forgave the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Over Southfield for the murder of their brother George. In 1581 he and his wife Agnes Borthwick gave sasine of her liferent of Bowland in Stow to William Tait; one of the witnesses was James Borthwick in Bowland (who was surely related to his wife). He is probably the 'lard of Chesholme' listed in 1586 among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1587 he appears as a guarantor for bills submitted by Englishmen regarding raids by Archibald, son of Gavin Elliot of Falnash, and others. Also in 1587 Robert Scott of Haining and Walter Cairncross served as sureties for him. He is probably 'L. of Chesholme of that ilk' listed in Monipennie's c.1594 (but put together earlier) compilation of Border lairds. He married Ann, daughter of William Scott of Chapelhill and their children were: Walter, who succeeded; James of Hayerhope in Peeblesshire; and an unnamed daughter. The date of his death is uncertain, since he is

stated in genealogies to have died in 1588, and yet in 1579 he was recorded as 'umquhile Walter Chisholme of that ilk' when his natural son George acknowledged the receipt of money from James Pringle in Hoppringle; additionally he was deceased in 1580 when his son George was warned to receive redemption money for an annual rent from Bernard Barker in Melrose, with witnesses including Alexander in Parkhill, James his (Walter's) brother and Wattie Scott of Hassendean. Later in 1580 George is recorded as brother of Walter of that Ilk. it is possible that there are 2 generations of Walters compounded here. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in Haining in 1580 when he was part of an agreement made in Selkirk involving the bark of the wood called 'Hislieside' bought from Robert Scott of Aikwood. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale. He was surely related to William, who was also at Essenside. **Walter** (d.1618) 14th of that Ilk, son of Walter. He is probably the Laird of Chisholme accused of being on a raid on Bewcastle and Gilsland in 1588, along with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the young Laird of Whithaugh, when they are said to have run into English watchmen and killed 4 of them. He was infefted in his father's estate in 1589. Also in 1589 he complained about being 'put to the horn' for not paying the tax on his lands of 'Bowshank and Borland in the shire of Edinburgh' (possibly Bowshank and Bowland north of Galashiels), but had subsequently made payment. He would have been the Laird listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in 1590. He is named in 1590/1 in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and leaders on the Border, for failing to produce certain fugitives; his cautioners were Robert Scott of Haining and Walter Cairncross of Lugate (near Stow); he and Will Elliot of Falnash were also ordered to present Will's bbother Archie Elliot to the court. He is included in a list of those implicated in the slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands in 1593. His tenants Thomas Tait ('in Bowland') and others instigated letters of 'horning' against some Hoppringles in 1597 for stealing sheep. In 1599 he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. He was Bailie Depute of the Regality of Melrose in the early years of the 17th century, holding the Bailie Courts. In 1607 he was referred to as the appointee of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who was 'Bailie Principal'. He was also said to be 'alwayis secund and thrid of consanguinite discendand from the said hous of Bukcleugh'. He was accused of attacking a crippled vendor at Melrose market in 1616, along with his son James and others; however, they were all exonerated because of lack of proof of the claims made against them. In 1617 he was among a list of Border Lairds denounced as rebels for not appearing before the Privy Council, but appeared later to be responsible for his tenants and servants. He married Margaret, daughter of John Graham of Newark. His children included: Walter, who succeeded; and James. **Walter** (d.1652) 15th of that Ilk, son of Walter. He was the last direct owner of the Chisholme estate. Being a minor at the death of his father, the estate was under the control of his feudal superior, Douglas of Drumlanrig, who had the right to arrange his marriage. On Walter refusing to marry a daughter of Robert Dalyell of Elliock (later the Earl of Carnwath) the wardship passed to her brother William Dalyell. Walter married Margaret Stirling, was unable or unwilling to settle the required fine and the estate passed to Dalyell in 1624. He became a soldier of fortune, accepting a commission in a regiment commanded by the Marquess of Hamilton about 1631. He went to Germany, fighting under Gustavus Adolphus, then fought for Sweden at Lutzen, before serving about 10 years in the army in Holland, returning only in 1642. He was a Royalist supporter in the civil war, joining Montrose with a body of Border cavalry, being wounded at Naseby and returning to Scotland when Charles surrendered. He again served in the King's army in 1648 and was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston. After a long imprisonment at Lancaster Castle he was banished overseas and died several years later at Breda in the Netherlands. His children included: Walter, who suceeded; and William, who settled in the North of England. **Walter** of Parkhill (17th C.) listed in 1627 as one of 9 men charged with performing a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick. He is recorded in Selkirk in 1629. In 1630 he was the 'Walter Schisholme in Parkhill' who was assignee of Mary Borthwick, widow of Alexander Pringle of Smailholm. In 1633 he was listed as owing more than £300 to the Earl of Buccleuch; his eldest son James was also listed. He was also listed in a 1643 valuation of lands in Hawick Parish, with his lands valued at £200. He is probably the same Walter of Wester Parkhill who was a local landowner in the mid-to-late 1600s.

He was presumably descended from Alexander of Parkhill. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. A headstone for his children Elizabeth (d.1652) and Walter (d.1620) is one of the earliest legible in Bedrule kirkyard. It is unclear how he was related to other Chisholmes. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Lidderdale, and their children baptised in Hawick included William (b.1647). Perhaps the same Walter witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in 1654. **Bailie Walter** (d.1681) 16th of that Ilk, eldest son of Walter (the last family owner of the Chisholme estate), he was the first of Stirches. He was a successful merchant in Hawick, becoming a member of the council when little over 20 years old. He signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. In 1646 he was ordained to pay £5 for his fine, in contempning the Bailies' ordnance to go and convey James Elliot, sodger, to Jedburt to his cullors'. He was thus presumably not a supporter of the Covenanter army. Probably the same Walter was elected to the Council in 1648. He also apears to have acted as Procurator Fiscal for Hawick in the 1640s. He was a Bailie in the 1650s and in 1660 he was Bailie when he promised that he would not disobey the Burgh's rules regarding 'the question of neighbourhood for theiking' between him and James Thorbrand (presumably owner of neighbouring land). He built Stirches House from the much cruder tower that existed previously. In 1650 he married Margaret, only daughter of Maj. James Balderstone, through whom he gained a considerable fortune (however, this may be confusion with his son William, who married Mary Brotherstone). This enabled him to purchase Stirches (or 'Stirkshaws') from Thomas Scott of Whitslade in 1660. In 1660 he had a charter for the 'six-merk land of Stirkshaws', granted by Thomas Scott of Whitslade; he had the lands in liferent, with his son William holding the lands in fee and he was described at that time as 'late bailie burgess of Hawick' (although incorrectly called 'William' in the description of the division of Wilton Common a century later). Also in 1660 he is referred to as 'Laird of Stirkshaws' in the Town Book when the Council unanimously ordered him to resign as a Bailie; the precise reason for this unusual occurence is not explained, but perhaps it was simply because he was going to be living in Wilton. In 1662 he was appointed by the Council to 'stent the town in £100 for discussing the suspension against the town of Jedburgh'. He was described as a 'late bailie' when he was part of the Commission to discuss the division of the Common with agents of the Earl of Queensberry in 1672. His children included: William (b.1652), the eldest son, who succeeded; Robert (b.1653), who founded the Selkirk branch of the family; and possibly James, merchant in Hawick. His wife may be the 'widow Chisholme' who paid tax for 2 hearths on the east side of Hawick in 1694. **Walter** recorded in 1661 he and James witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk Parish for John Johnstone in Alemoor. He could be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** of Parkhill (17th C.) perhaps son of Andrew of Parkhill. He married Helen Turnbull, the heiress of Mark Turnbull (portioner of Fodderlee) and Bessie Kerr. In 1690 he gave information for the testament describing the assets of his wife's parents when they died the previous year. He was probably the Walter, married to Helen Turnbull, whose children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included Helen (b.1684) and Helen (again, b.1686). The witnesses in 1684 were Francis Scott in Branxholme and James Ogilvie. He and his wife's son Mark inherited some of the same Abbotrule lands through a marriage contract in 1714. He could be the Walter who leased the east end of Branxholme Muir along with Andrew (perhaps his father) in 1691, 1696 and 1697. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Abbotrule Townhead according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Selkirk Parish. He married Isabel Tait and their children included: William (b.1700); James (b.1702); Marion (b.1704); Walter (b.1706); Christian (b.1708); Robert (b.1710); John (b.1712); and Margaret (b.1714). He may be the Walter who was recorded in 1702 in Selkirk receiving payment for supplying rope for the town boat. He may also be the Walter whose wife Isobel 'Creacher' is recorded in a discharge of 1734. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) eldest son of Robert (Sheriff Clerk for Selkirkshire). He was served heir to his father in 1688, including the lands of Philhope, Rouchhope and Broadlee. However, he died unmarried and they passed to his brother William. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hoscote in at least the period 1703–1710 and at Chisholme Mill in 1713. Parish in 1702. His children, baptised in Roberton, probably included some of: Mary (b.1703); Margaret (b.1703); Robert (b.1704); an unnamed daughter (b.1705); Andrew (b.1710); Thomas (b.1710); and Margaret (again, b.1713). **Walter** (18th C.) leased the east end of Branxholme Muir along with William in 1735. He may have been brother of William of Parkhill. It is also possible he is

the same as the Walter who leased Branxholme Muir 4 decades earlier. **Walter** (18th C.) listed as gardener at Burnhead in 1785, and 'Rideingman' in 1786, when he was working for William Scott. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded as miller, along with David Fiddes, at Roughheugh Mill, in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the Walter whose mother died in 1795. **Walter** (19th C.) recorded as the 42nd member of the Archæological Society in 1856. His designation appears to be 'Union St'. **William** (c.1334–c.1401) church official recorded several times in the 1360s to 1390s and said to be of noble birth, so certainly related to the Chisholmes of that Ilk. He was possibly a younger son of Alexander of that Ilk and brother of Sir Robert, although it has also been suggested that he was a son of Robert. He was B.A. and Licentiate of Arts at Paris 1353/4, under Walter Wardlaw (from the Wilton family, and hence effectively a neighbour) and in 1354 Wardlaw allowed him to delay paying his fees. He was at some other university before 1360 and then Paris again until about 1363. In 1360 there was a request by King David 'on behalf of his clerk, William de Cheshelm, licentiate in arts, and S.C.L. of noble birth' for a benefice in St. Andrews Diocese, although he already held the Church of 'Nevet' (i.e. Nevay in Angus). In 1361 he was made perpetual vicar of Falkirk in St. Andrews Diocese. In 1364 he had permission to travel to England to study (probably in Oxford) and again in 1365 to go on a pilgrimage to Amiens. By 1367/8 he was B. Dec. and a fully qualified priest. He was granted the Treasurership of Moray in 1368, confirmed in 1370/1 and still held the position in 1399. After spending time on the Continent, he was back in Scotland by 1371, and seems thereafter to have spent his time in Moray. He was Proctor to the Bishop of Moray in 1375 and a witness in Moray in 1378. He further served as witness at Elgin in 1389/90 and served as Chancellor to the Earl of Moray in 1390. In 1394 he was 'priest, M.A. bachelor of canon law, of noble birth' when there was a request for him to be granted a canonry of Ross, although aleady holding the Treasurership of Moray and a canonry and prebend of Aberdeen. His name sometimes occurs along with Thomas 'de Chesholm', who was surely a close relative. He is recorded as witness to a deed involving the Burgh of Elgin in 1399. In 1400/1 he was referred to as 'papal subcollector' when he was granted a Canonry and Prebend of Spynie in Moray. He was William 'de Cheseholm' in 1402 when it was reported that his death had left vacant the Prebend of Spynie in Moray. He was succeeded in the Church of Nevay by Richard, who may have been a younger brother. **William** (14th/15th C.) monk recorded in 1386 receiving payment for the Abbot of Paisley. He was later Abbot of Paisley, holding this position until about 1414. He was distinct from the contemporary priest of the same name, and it is unclear how he was related to other Chisholmes. **William** (15th C.) 3rd son of Robert and Marion Douglas of Drumlanrig. He trained for the church and became Vicar of 'Pettin' (probably Pettinain in Lanarkshire). **William** (15th/16th C.) leased a quarter of the eastern lands of 'Warmwod' in Ettrick Ward in 1479. Probably the same William was recorded in 1499 when he was granted the dues from lands in Ettrick Forest. He continued to receive payments from Crown lands in Ettrick Forest in 1502–07. Perhaps the same William had remission (along with Robert and John Davidson) for the murder of James Wilkinson at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Willelmo Chesem' as witness to a sasine in Edinburgh in 1502. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to documents in Selkirk in 1526/7 and 1532. Perhaps the same William was recorded in 1532 in connection with the theft of sheep at Selkirk. He may be the William who in 1539 acted as warden in Falside for a dispute between different Scotts over the lands there; it seems he represented Thomas (son of Adam) and Robert of Howpasley. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'Volle Chesholme Quhithauch bray' in 1540/1. He was presumably a resident of Whithaughbrae in Ettrick. He was one of the men agreeing that John Scott was responsible for the death of Walter Down. Dick, George and William, from Peebles, were also listed, and may have been related. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Whitslade in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. He could be the William recorded owning land in Selkirk in 1580/1. **William** (16th/17th C.) 3rd son of George of that Ilk. He was trained as a cleric and associated with Melrose Abbey. It is said that a tower in the ruins was called 'Chisholme's Tower' after him. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale. He was surely related to Walter, who was also at Essenside. **William** (17th C.) portioner of Parkhill near Chisholme. In 1649 his son Robert in Chisholme Mill was

served heir to his lands of East Parkhill. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Robert was born in 1647. **William** (17th C.) notary recorded in Selkirk in 1664 and 1668. **William** (17th C.) son of Andrew of Parkhill. In 1681 he became an apprentice tailor in Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) son of Robert, tenant in Chisholme Mill, and probably grandson of William, portioner of Parkhill. In 1643 he became an apprentice merchant with David 'Admistoun' in Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) recorded at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (1652–1707) 17th of that Ilk and of Stirches, son of Walter (note that Tancred gets these early generations confused). He was named as holder of Stirches 'in fee' in 1660, when his father Walter purchased the estate from Thomas Scott of Whitslade (with Walter retaining the liferent). He paid the land tax on £214 in Hassendean Parish in 1678. He is probably the William, son of Walter 'of Strittshawes' in a bond of 1682. In 1684, along with his brother Robert, he purchased Philhope, Rouchhope and Broadlee. He trained as a lawyer, working for many years in Edinburgh and becoming a Burgess of that city in 1685. In 1690 he was one of the heritors (along with his son John) accused of instigating the riot at the de-roofing of Hassendean Kirk. He was the Laird in 1694 when the tax was paid on 4 hearths for 'Stirkshaus his house'. In 1698 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire, and was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700. In 1704 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Selkirkshire, being referred to as 'of Broadlies' and also 'of Stirkshaws' in his capacity as Laird of Philhope. He married Mary, heiress of James Brotherstone of Glencairn, at age 18, and she died in 1736, aged 83 (her father may have been the minister of Glencairn, in Dumfriesshire, who was deprived in 1662 and died before 1679); the bells were rung for 'Lady Stirkshaw's burial' in 1734, which may have been her. His children were: John, who succeeded him; and Mary (b.1684), who married William Oliver of Dinlabyre. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Ann Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1702. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1702 he married Lillias Littlejohn. **William** of Broadlee (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of Robert, who was Sheriff-Clerk for Selkirkshire, and grandson of Walter of Stirches. He inherited part of the lands of Philhope, Rouchhope and Broadlee from his brother Walter. He could be the William who had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1707 and a representation to the Magistrates and Council there in 1720, as well as a claim for a debt in 1720 and accounts in 1721 and 1732. In 1713 he sold his interest in the Borthwick lands to John of Stirches, his cousin. In 1723 he is still 'of Broadlie' when he had a case against Selkirk merchant James Riddell for debt. He is probably the William, who, along with Thomas and Henrietta was involved in court cases brought by John Todd and Isabel Scott in Selkirk in 1739. In 1702 in Selkirk he married Ann, sister of John Rutherford of Knowesouth, who was sister-in-law of Isabella Scott of Raeburn and daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth. Their surviving children were: Thomas, who was a surgeon in Selkirk; and Henrietta (or 'Heny'), who in 1732 married Robert Mercer, commission clerk of Selkirkshire and secondly, in 1741, married Andrew Lang, lawyer of Selkirk. Other children included: Grissel (b.1703), baptised in Roberton Parish; Robert (b.1715), baptised in Selkirk; and Christian (b.1716) also baptised in Selkirk. Other children, baptised in Roberton, who could be his include: Isobel (b.1704); Helen (b.1705); Gideon (b.1707); Andrew (again, b.1707); Andrew (b.1711); and Isobel (b.1712). It appears that he secondly married Mary Murray; in 1736 the couple assigned to their son Thomas (surgeon and Dean of Guild in Selkirk) their lands in King's Croft, which a year later passed to their other son William. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as a 'student' in 1680 when he and another student witnessed 2 baptisms in Hawick Parish. It seems possible that he was connected with the Parish Kirk in some way. **William** of Parkhill (17th/18th C.) owner of half of Fodderlee in 1707. This probably included the lands of West Fodderlee and Ruletownhead, valued together at £175. He is probably the same as William of 'Easterparkhill' recorded in the early 1700s in a summons by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott of Coldhouse in 1709. He is described as an 'indweller' in Canongate Parish in Edinburgh when he married Janet McLellan in 1721. He is also probably the 'W. Chisholm' recorded in a post-nuptial contract with Helen Turnbull in 1714 when his wife's lands of West Fodderlee and part of Ruletownhead were inherited by their son Mark (who married Barbara, daughter of Archibald Bennet of Chesters). There is also a Walter of Wester Parkhill recorded becoming heir in 1682; this may have been his father. He is probably the William who leased the

east end of Branxholme Muir along with Walter in 1735. There may be more than one William compounded here, but earlier Williams in Parkhill were probably his ancestors. It is possible that his wife was the Helen recorded paying the window tax at Newton in Bedrule Parish in 1748. **William** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1716 for carrier Walter Gledstains, in 1719 for William Sanderson, tenant in Hawick, in 1720 for John 'called Laird', who was surely related to him, and in 1723 for tailor Thomas Wilkie and Margaret Purdom (perhaps his sister-in-law). He may be the William who in 1726 witnessed a baptism for tailor Robert. In 1712 he married Elizabeth Purdom, who may have been daughter of Schoolmaster John Purdom. Their children included: John (b.1713); Margaret (b.1714); John (again, b.1717); James (b.1719); William (b.1721); Robert (b.1723); and Elizabeth (b.1726). The witnesses in 1726 were Henry Orrock and Bailie Purdom. He may be the William who rented the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1760. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as Magistrate in Selkirk in 1723 and 'late Bailie' there in 1737. His wife was a Murray, mentioned in 1737. He probably also the William who had a complaint with a Selkirk resident in 1736 and a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1732. He is probably the William, married to Mary Murray, whose children baptised in Selkirk included: Elizabeth (b.1727); Jean (b.1729); and John (b.1731). **William** (18th C.) 2nd son of John of that Ilk and Stirches. In the 1734 instrument of sasine for Stirches, he is named as his father's 2nd son and younger brother of John. **William** (18th C.) son of William and brother of Dr. Thomas. In 1737 his brother assigned to him the lands in King's Croft in Selkirk that had belonged to their father. **William** of Chisholme (1737–1802) 2nd son of Thomas, surgeon in Selkirk, and descendant of Walter of Stirches. He was educated in medicine and made his fortune in the West Indies, where he was owner of Thomas's River, North Hall, Health Crawl and Breadland Pen in Clarendon, Jamaica. He also had a part share in Trout Hall, Green River, Troys and Chisholm's Mammee Gully pen in Jamaica, with his brother James being the main owner. At this time these plantations would have been worked using slaves from Africa. He returned to Scotland in around 1780, perhaps in 1783. He then purchased the old family lands of Chisholme from Sir James Stewart of Coltness. By 1788 he also owned the adjacent lands of Easter Parkhill and Chisholme Mill. He paid the land tax for Philhope in Roberton Parish in 1785. In the 1788 draft valuation for the county of Roxburghshire, he is recorded as owner of Philhope, Broadlee, Chisholme, Woodburn, Easter Parkhill and Chisholme Mill, with a combined value of £782 13s 4d. He is described as rich and living in London in a document of 1788, stating that he was a voter in Selkirkshire and about to be added as a voter in Roxburghshire, being 'obliged to the Duke of Buccleugh for his vote in Roxburghshire'; the description adds that he 'says he is head of his clan'. He was recorded as 'William Chisholm of Chisholm Esqr.' in 1797, when taxed for having a footman. He is recorded as owner of Chisholme on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, where he owned 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse; he also paid the dog tax at Chisholme in the same year. In 1802 he paid the land tax at Philhope. He was still listed on the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 as owner of Chisholme, Woodburn, Chisholme Mill, Easter Parkhill and Broadlee. He died at Carlisle on a trip to London, where he had a house at Queen Anne Street. He is said to have claimed himself as the head of the Chisholme Clan, although that honour formally lay with 'The Chisholme of the North'. He never married, but had an illegitimate son, Charles, who succeeded to the estate, and to whom he left £20,000. He also left £20 each to the poor of the Parishes of Selkirk and Roberton, with his plantations going to his brother James. **William** (1749–1823) 4th son of John, 19th of that Ilk and Stirches. He was an ensign in the 51st Regiment, serving under his relative Lord Heathfield. He was present at the capture of Minorca and served in the American War. He retired as Captain. He married Maria, only daughter of Capt. Charles Eddington. He died at Sheffield. **William** (1785–1834) of Chisholme House, descended from the Selkirk Chisholmes and Walter, 1st laird of Stirches, through his mother Agnes (not Margaret as suggested in some sources), youngest daughter of Thomas. There are some contradictory accounts, perhaps confusing him with his uncles William and James. His father was Rev. William Scott, minister of Innerleithen, who was a son of Robert Scott of Coldhouse. He changed his surname when he inherited (or perhaps purchased) Chisholme House after the death of his cousin Charles in 1823. He was probably succeeded by his son Robert Scott Chisholme, who is recorded as owner of Chisholme in 1837 and in the 1840s. **William** (b.1803/4) yarn scourer in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Walter's

Wynd. He married Mary Oliver in 1825, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Walter (b.1826); William Oliver (b.1828); Thomas Stevenson (b.1833); James (b.1835); and Frederick (b.1838). **William Scott** (19th C.) probably the son of Robert Scott Chisholme, and perhaps grandson of the previous William Scott Chisholme. He was descended from Robert Scott of Coldhouse. He was recorded as owner of Chisholme in a parliamentary record of 1853, but also as 'younger' of Chisholme in 1838. He was said to have been the last of the family to own Chisholme House, with the house remaining in the family until 1871. It seems likely that he was son of Robert Scott Chisholme who was owner in the late 1830s and into to the 1840s. **William** (19th C.) married Isabella Henderson in 1850, the marriage recorded in both Bedrule and Kelso Parishes. **William Oliver** (19th C.) smith and machine-fitter in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 1 Melgund Place. He married Christian Thomson in Wilton in 1853. Their children included George (b.1851), Margaret G. (b.1854) and Mary O. (also spelled 'Chisholm', along with other earlier spellings such as 'Cheisholm', 'Cheisholme', 'Chesam', 'Chesame', 'Cheseholm', 'Cheseholme', 'Cheshelm', 'Chesholm', 'Chesholme', 'Chesolme', 'Chesseholme', 'Chishom', 'Chishome', 'Chisim', 'Chisime', 'Chism', 'Chisolm', Chizhom', etc.; 'Chisholme' is the usual spelling for the Border branch of the family).

Chisholmebraes (*chi-zum-brāz*) *n.* former farmstead near Chisholme, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when the farmers were 'Messrs. Turnbull & Elliot'.

Chisholme Hoose (*chi-zum-hoos*) *n.* Georgian mansion about 6 miles west of Hawick in the Borthwick Water area, now used by a religious group. It is reached off the side road connecting the Borthwick and Teviot valleys via Branxholme Loch. The estate was the original seat of the Chisholme family from about the middle of the 13th century until 1624. It was part of Hawick Parish until annexed to Roberton in 1689. There was once also a blacksmiths near here (at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot). The current house was built in the mid-18th century by the Chisholmes, later passing to the Douglases and the Homes. Around 1784 it was bought by William Chisholme, a descendant of the Chisholmes of Chisholme, who had made his fortune in the West Indies. Around 1860 it was bought by the tustees of William Richardson Dickson (related to the Hassendean nurserymen family), and inherited by his daughter Blanche Margaret when he died in 1881. The Henderson family modernised it at the end of the 19th century, and it lay empty from the 1950s until bought by the Beshara School in 1973. The house is 3 1/2 stories with Palladian windows flanking a collonaded porch. 1909 additions were by J. Jerdan & Son.

Chisholme Loch (*chi-zum-loch*) *n.* early name for Branxholme Wester Loch. The name was still in use in the early 20th century (it appears to be marked 'Chishamra L.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Chisholme Mill (*chi-zum-mil*) *n.* former farm on the Chisholme estate, perhaps near where the Snoot Kirk was built, presumably once having a corn mill. Robert Chisholme is recorded as tenant in 1649. There were 7 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Robert Chisholme, Esther Scott, John Wishart, Janet Little, William Chisholme, Katherine Scott and Jean Chisholme. Along with much of the area south of the Borthwick it was transferred from Hawick Parish to Roberton in 1690. Since 1707 the lands were part of Easter Parkhill rather that Wester Parkhill. Walter Chisholme was there in 1713 and John Murray in 1720. 'Chisholme Milne or Parkhill' was valued at £133 6s 8d in the 1740s. In 1788 it was listed as one third of the former lands of Wester Parkhill, and at that time back in the hands of Chisholme of Chisholme, valued at £33 6s 8d; in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was still listed in the same way. In about 1874 the owner is recorded as William Richardson Dickson of Alton. (also written 'Chisholmemilne', 'Chisholmmill', 'Chisholm milne', 'chisom-milne' and variants; it is 'Chisholme mylne' on a parish map of 1650).

the Chisholmes (*thu-chiz-umz*) *n.* Clan that originated in Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, but gained prominence in the Highlands. The earliest record is of Alexander de Chesholme in 1248, and they were possibly a Norman family that acquired Border lands in the 12th century. The original seat was at Chisholme, in the Borthwick valley, about 6 miles from Hawick, which they held until the 17th century. The family continued as Chisholme of that Ilk and Stirches, with the local family dying out when their last chief was killed in the Boer War in 1899. Meanwhile the Highland line, began in the 14th century, has thrived. The local family motto is 'Vi et Virtue' (by strength and by worth). The arms contained a boar's head, the crest being an armoured arm,

with 2 knights as supporters. The carved family coat of arms from old Stirches House is in the Museum. Many Chisholme graves are at Roberton cemetery, while the 18th and 19th century members of the main family are in old Wilton cemetery (also spelled Chisholme and other variants).

Chisholme's Toor (*chi-zumz-toor*) *n.* former name for a tower in the ruins of Melrose Abbey. It has been suggested that it was named after William, 3rd son of George Chisholme of that Ilk, who was associated with the Abbey in the mid-to-late 16th century. It may have been an example of lodgings that were built within the ruins of the Abbey and was still visible in the mid-18th century.

the Chisholme Wud (*thu-chi-zum-wud*) *n.* name used locally for the woods around Chisholme House, planted in the 19th century.

Chisnell (*chiz-nel*) *n.* **Rev. P.D.** Superintendent of Hawick Home Mission from 1957 until 1962. He was the first such permanent pastor since an unsuccessful attempt a couple of decades earlier. He moved to St. Monan's Congregational Church.

chist (*chist*) *n.* chest, part of the upper body or large box – 'A've got a right pain in ma chist', 'it's bad for yer chist', 'its in the chist o drawers', 'Elizabeth Miller, convicted of stealing and surreptiously theieving and away taking out of lockfast chists . . . ' [BR1695], 'Kist = chest. But note chist o drawers, and note chist = the human chest' [ECS], 'A'd aye a bad chist' [CoH] (cf. **kist**).

the chistin (*thu-chis-tin*) *n., arch.* a chesting, undertaker's term for arranging a body in a coffin. There would formerly be a short service when this happened (also **kistin**).

chitter (*chi-tur, chi'-ur*) *v.* to shiver, tremble with cold, chatter, rattle, vibrate – 'Robbie tried a verse, though his teeth were chittering . . . ' [WNK], 'He shook the frost frae his chitterin' wing, Syne thow'd his taes, and began to sing' [JT], 'I keekit roond the stane wi' caution An chitterin' fear . . . ' [WP], 'For it's chitterin work wi cleek and stick, But naebody's there . . . ' [DH], 'Some'll wade, chitterin', 'bune their kneis, Leatherin Esk wi saumon-fleis' [DH], '. . . Chitterin, oor shivery bite oo ate Didni get back hyim till late' [IWL].

chitterin (*chi-tur-, chi'-ur-in*) *n., arch.* a shivering, chattering.

chitterin-bite (*chi-tu-rin-bī'*) *n., arch.* a snack eaten right after swimming outdoors (also **chitterin-piece** and **shivery bite**).

chitterin-piece (*chi-tu-rin-pees*) *n., arch.* a piece of bread eaten immediately after outdoor swimming to stop shivering.

chitty (*chi'-ee*) *n.* a signed note indicating a small debt, specfically used in the mills as a docket issued by supervisors to piecers for time lost outside the worker's control, e.g. machinery breakdown or waiting for work.

choise (*choiz*) *v., arch.* to choose – '. . . and after manniest voittis, all electit and choisit the said Robert Scott, callit of Goldielands, and William Scott, to be bailies . . . ' [BR1638], '. . . when requyred by ane quartermaster of their own trade, two of which they are yeirly to choyce . . . ' [BR1694] (also written 'choyce'; cf. the earlier **chese**).

chokit (*chō-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* choked – '. . . an' the thors sprang up, an' choket them' [HSR] (also **chowkit**).

cholera (*ko-le-ru*) *n.* Hawick first suffered an epidemic in 1832, when there was an outbreak in January and February, contained to the West-end, where 4 people died, and a worse outbreak in October. In 1832 there were together 79 cases, claiming 39 lives. Dr. John Douglas wrote a detailed account of the outbreak of that year, including his own symptoms. Thousands of Scottish emigrants to Canada fell victim to the disease in 1834. In an outbreak in 1840 there are 10 people listed in the Town's death register on the same day. There was another minor outbreak in Hawick in 1847. But the most devastating epidemic was in 1849, when there were 558 cases in the area over a period of about 15 weeks, resulting in 197 victims, 141 from Hawick and 56 from Wilton. In addition there were 29 fatalities in Denholm and many more in other local villages. The entire group of Irish navvies working on the railway, who drank from a spring that fed into the Teviot near the goods yard (later Mansfield Mills), died from the disease. The Hawick and Wilton victims were buried in a mass grave in the Wellogate Cemetery, with no ceremony, although a commemorative plaque was erected in 1999. In attempts to ward off the illness, tar barrels were burning in the streets and tar pitchers up the closes. A house on what became Morrison Place was used to treat some of the afflicted and was known as the 'Cholera Hospital'. A description of the 1849 tragedy was written by Rev. J.A. Wallace. The outbreak began in Orrock Place with the wife of an Irish navvy named Crombie (or Crummie), buried on the last day of July, and it lasted much of the year (with the final

death on 18th November). Walter Wilson was the most prominent townsman who died, with people from all walks of life struck apparently indiscriminately. The High Street closes and the 'Raws' were particularly hard hit. Nearby villages and rural communities were also not immune, with William Kiddy, the minister of Lilliesleaf Secession Kirk dying in 1849. One positive outcome was the building of new housing, such as at the Terraces, along with the Allan Water reservoir and eventually a sewerage plant.

chollers (*ch-lurz*) *n., pl., arch.* the gills of a fish, the wattles of a cock.

choosen (*choo-zin*) *adj., arch.* chosen – 'For the Lord hæs chusin Jacob untill himsel' . . . ' [HSR].

chop (*chop*) *v., arch.* to strike, rap, knock – '. . . for mending and putting of the toun's knocke to goe and to chope after she had stood dumb and mute for about twelve yeirs tyme' [BR1701], 'Francis Henderson, smith . . . bound and obliged himself to keipe and maintain the common toune knock in the steeple in . . . sufficient caice and condition for knocking and chopping hourly night and day' [BR1706] (used interchangeably with **chap**).

choppin (*cho-pin*) *n., arch.* a measure corresponding to half a Scots pint – '. . . ane peck of insufficient humillcorn meill, out of which there was dight ane choppin dish full of rouch seids' [BR1675], '. . . bartered it for a chappin stoup' [PR1711], 'To be allowed the poor that dies, a chest, 4 yds. of linen, and a chopin of whisky' [Wil1780] (also written 'chopin'; see also **chappin**).

choppit (*cho-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* chopped – '. . . and he choppit at James Chisholme's fingers with his staffe that was in his hands' [BR1666].

the Choral Society see **Hawick Choral Society**

chork (*chork*) *v., arch.* to squelch, make a squelching noise – 'Crosbie and Tudhope, honest core! Lang may ye casks be corkin', Lang may John Barleycorn's gore, Amang your thumbs be chorkin' [JR], 'And what guid's that for slorkin feet? Blashy stuff, I'm shair' [DH], 'My feet were fairly chorkin' Inside my platchin' shoon . . . ' [WL].

chorus't (*kō-rist*) *contr.* literally 'chorus it', i.e. sing it as if in a chorus, utter in unison – 'And up wi' Hawick three times three, The loon that winna' chorus't' [JT].

chow see **chowe**

chowe (*chow*) *v.* to chew – 'A ca' chowe this girsel', 'Robbie, ma man, chow at that till aw come back, aw'm gaun to get mysel' warmed' [WNK], '. . . And chowed your programme to bits insteed, Till the Final was a' but dune' [DH], '. . . eat it a' up, for aw chowed it a' masel' ' [RM], ' 'The hale 'pothetic I could eat, Afore you'd wink your een, Sae Mrs. Blearie chow on that, I'm no' sae auld – or mean' ' [WFC], 'His back was bent. His legs was bowed. His fingers, like as they'd been chowed . . . ' [TD], '. . . And chowed your programme to bits insteed' [DH], 'Like a chow'd moose (= mouse), said of a worn-out or debauched person' [GW], *n.* a chew – 'gie'd a guid chowe', 'He was asked for a 'chow o' toffy,' when he proceeded to open his parcel . . . he was seized and . . . half of his treacly compound was then inserted in the inside of his shirt-breast . . . ' [WNK], 'Nid-nid-noddin', and the haill nicht afore him, A hankie at his chowks and a thick-broon chowe' [DH] (also spelled 'chow').

chow-gaw (*chow-gaw*) *n., arch.* a sheep with bad teeth preventing proper chewing.

chowk (*chowk*) *v.* to choke – 'deh chowk on the banes', '. . . parrackeet in ov a ceetie, mang reekin lums an chowkin smuists' [ECS], 'And what's a rabbit's chowkan dance Compare't wi snares o circumstance' [DH], '. . . May ye a' chowk, and deid doon-fa'! – Jock! Tam! or Wullie . . . ' [DH], 'Now Hawick's aye chowked wi cars And the plan that wad relieve eet Means hevin ti move the Horse Whae-ever wad hev believed eet' [IWL].

chowkit (*chow-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* choked – 'When yin day, guzzlin' at a pie, The fand him, a' his lane, Black i' the face as a damson ploom And chowkit on a bane' [DH] (also **chokit**).

chowks (*chowks*) *n., pl., arch.* the under part of the face, chops, jowls – '. . . an, dicht as A micht, dreeps rowld doon owre brow, haffets an chowks, forbye' [ECS], 'What aboot muckle lang horns an big thick chowks then?' [BW1961], 'Wi try-cle on eer chowks. Better, daur-say, Brocht, factory-fresh (sei telly) til eer hame . . . ' [DH], 'A hankie at his chowks, and a thick-broon chowe . . . ' [DH] (although related to the word 'cheeks', it may have its origin in the Old Norse for the jaw).

chowky (*chow-kee*) *adj.* choky – '. . . a haiggle on alang streets chowky wui cluds o shairny stoor an smuirrin reek' [ECS].

Christentie (*kri-sen-tee*) *n., poet.* Christendom – 'Now fare thee weel sweet Mangerton; For I think again I'll ne'er thee see. I wad betray nae lad alive For a' the goud in Christentie. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

the Christian Brethren see **the Brethren Fellowship**

Christie (*kris-tee*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bonjedburgh Mill. He was selected for the Militia ballot in 1797, as confirmed in 1798. **Patrick** (18th C.) recorded as 'maltster' in 1742 and 1745 when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for gardener Robert Balmer and for Charles Scott of Crumhaugh. **William** (19th C.) head gardener at Wells in the 1860s (also written 'Christy').

Christie's Hill (*kris-teez-hil*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Cristishill' in the 1541 rental roll. It was valued at 5 shillings and tenanted by the Laird of Mangerton. The name presumably relates to Christopher Armstrong. 'Chrystishill' is listed among the possessions of the Sheriff of Teviotdale in 1632, and 'Crystishill' among the possessions of Kerr of Ancrum in the same document. The location is uncertain, but it appears to be close to Mangerton.

Chrystie (*kris-tee*) *n.* **Jean** (b.1786/7) keeper of a lodging house on Kirkyard (probably St. Mary's Place) in 1841. By 1851 she appears to be married to James, from Ireland (described as a 'weaver, now hawker'). **Marion** (1947–) County Commissioner for Roxburghshire Guides and Hawick R.F.C. Secretary. Born in Lancashire, she worked in the police force and moved to Hawick in 1973. Sometimes nicknamed 'Mrs. Bucket' (or Bouquet) for putting cress on the buffet at a Hawick rugby function. **Robert** 'Rob' born and bred in Hawick, he played rugby for the P.S.A. and the Linden. He became well known as coach of Melrose R.F.C. He was also Head Coach for Scotland Club XV. He was inducted into the Borders Sporting Hall of Fame in 2018 (also 'Christy').

the Christies Quaich (*thu-kris-teez-kwāch*) *n.* rugby prize, competed for annually by Primary 4 and 5 teams from local schools, gifted by Chrysties Furnishing.

Christison (*kris-tee-sin*) *n.* **John** (16th/17th C.) servant 'in the Nutoun' recorded in 1606. Since this was related to the feud between the Grahamslaws of Little Newton and Turnbulls in Rulewater, the place is likely to have been the Newton near Bedrule.

Christmas (*kris-mis*) *n.* a gift of money or a present at Christmas time, often said to a child – 'there's yer Christmas hen, deh spend eet aa it yince' ('New Eer' and 'Common Ridin' can have the same meaning).

chuck (*chuk*) *n., arch.* a stone, particularly a water-worn quartz pebble, *n., pl., arch.* a game played by girls using a bouncing ball and such stones.

Chuck (*chuk*) *n.* pet form of Charles – 'Chuck Whullins was a pop'lar felleh, Beloved o' the blue and yelleh, Vociferous in Teri Mission Tae uphaud the Hawick tradition' [MB].

chuckie (*chu-kee*) *n.* a river stone, particularly one suitable for throwing – '. . . Or feeling aneth them the slither O' river-roun chuckies, moss clung' [WL] (cf. **chuck** and **yuck**).

chuckie (*chu-kee*) *n.* a hen – 'I mean the hubbub 'boot yon braw-built kavie . . . For chuckie's wants to tax the kail an' brose' [JoHa].

chucks mei (*chuks-mī*) *interj., arch.* I choose, 'bags I', used by youngsters to claim something as their own – 'In my boyhood, it would have been, 'Chucks-mei yon glessy bools!' Or 'Chucks-mei yon bull-bater top' ' [DH] (used as the title for David Hill's 1957 Archæological Society lecture).

chuffed (*chufd*) *adj.* pleased, thrilled, delighted – 'Ai'm fair chuffed', 'she was fair chuffed ti sei her name in the paper', 'They were chuffed ti bits ti get a packet o snuff' [HD] (informal use throughout Britain).

chuffy (*chu-fee*) *adj., arch.* chubby around the cheeks – 'We've rowthie baith o' brose an' kail, Whilk mak's us chuffie, sleek, and rantie' [JoHa], 'A bit beekin callant, eis chuffy chowks aa fairnytickles, an eis airm up ti shade eis een . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'chuffie').

chuffy-cheekit (*chu-fee-chee-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* having chubby cheeks – 'For we hae played aneath its shade a chuffie-cheekit bairn' [JoHa].

chug (*chug*) *n., poet.* a tug, jerk, pull – '. . . But ne'er a chug or nibble felt, Nae fish seemed willing to come near' [WFC], *v.* to tug, pull, *imp.* to practice self-abuse.

chuggy (*chu-gee*) *n.* chewing gum.

chumla see **chumli**

chumli (*chum-li, chum-lu*) *n.* a chimney – 'Fu' cozie we will seat oursel's – the chumla is fu' wide' [JJ], 'How the wund's souchin' i' the chumla heid!' [JAHM], 'Weel, there's an awfu' difference atween arteestic design an' a mill chumley, an aw've heard it (the War Memorial) ca'ed baith' [BW] (also spelled 'chumla' and 'chumley'; note that **chumni** is now more common).

chumli-brace (*chum-li-brās*) *n., arch.* a mantlepiece, beam supporting a 'cat-and-clay' chimney in a cottage – '. . . gang away in and help yere mistress to gather up the bits, and pit them on the chimlabrace for an ornament' [WNK].

chumli-can (*chum-li-kawn*) *n., arch.* a chimney pot.

chumli-lug (*chum-li-lug*) *n., arch.* the fireside – 'We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug' [JJ] (also 'chumla lug').

chumli-neuk (*chum-li-nook*) *n., arch.* the fireside, corner of a fireside.

chumni (*chum-ni*) *n.* a chimney – 'Santy comes doon the chumni' (cf. the older **chumli**).

chumnis (*chum-niz*) *n.* chimneys – a list of main mill chimney stacks in Hawick includes: Turnbull's (demolished 1990); ??.

Church Lane (*church-lān*) *n.* short lane in Burnfoot, off Hillend Drive, named for its proximity to Burnfoot Church.

Churchill Road (*church-hil-rōd*) *n.* part of Silverbuthall, connecting Branxholme Road with Silverbuthall Road, built in 1966, and named after Sir Winston Churchill (1874–1965).

churl (*chu-rul*) *v., poet.* to chirp, twitter, make soft sounds – 'Do they craik and churl and gossip, there, I' the gethering derk . . . ' [DH].

Churnton (*churn-tin*) *n.* possible name for a farmstead near Chisholme House, perhaps on the other side of the Churnton Burn (marked 'Chirndenn' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Churnton Burn (*churn-tin-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on the north side of Chapel Hill and runs past Parkhill to join the Borthwick Water just a little updater from the Snoot.

chute (*shoo'*) *n.* a playground slide – 'ee're gittin ower big for that chute'.

cinch (*sinch*) *adj.* easy, requiring little effort, not difficult – 'that test it schuil the day was cinch' (the *adj.* form, as opposed to the *n.*, is not standard English).

cipher (*sI-fur*) *n., arch.* a monogram – '. . . with blacke staues in ther hands, and one them the defunct's armes and ciphers in Buckrone' [SB1634].

cipree (*sI-pree*) *n., arch.* a cloth of gold – 'Item, The defunct's coronett, ouerlayd with cipres, caried one a veluet cusheon, by S^{r} John Scot of Scotstaruet' [SB1634], '. . . and one the coffin the defunct's Helmett and coronett, ouerlayed with cipres, to show that he wes a souldiour' [SB1634].

the Circuit Court see **the Commissioners' Court**

cistren (*sis-trin*) *n.* a cistern.

the Citadel (*thu-si'-aw-del*) *n.* the Salvation Army meeting place at 6 Croft Road, occupied since 1962. It was constructed there after the 'Wee Thea' picture house burned down. The building is interesting for having a 2-storey frontage on a street with 3-storey tenements. The first Salvation Army meetings in Hawick had been in the Temperance Hall from 1905, actually on the same site.

Citizen o the Year (*si'-ee-zin-ō-thu-yeer*) *n.* award given by Hawick at the AGM of the Community Council in May, decided through the votes and nominations of townspeople. The award was first given in 1998 to Madge Elliot. Subsequent winners have been: May Butler and Margaret Potts (jointly 1999); Ian Landles (2000); Frank Scott (posthumously 2001); Bill McLaren (2002); Jean Wintrope (2003); Julie Forrest (2004); Zandra Elliot (2005); Derek Reid (2006); Anne Scott (2008).

the Civic Reception for Returned Teries (*thu-si-veek-ree-sep-shin-for-ree-turn'-tee-reez*) *n.* official name for **the Overseas Night**.

Civishill (*si-vis-hil*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale. They are listed along with Tinnisburn among lands possessed by Thomas Kerr of Ancrum in 1632. It is unclear what this corresponds to on modern maps.

clachan (*klaw-chin*) *n., poet.* a small village, hamlet – 'He sits in the lurkin' pleces o' the clauchans . . . ' [HSR], 'An' Jesus gaed about a' the cities an' clauchans teachin' in their synigogues . . . ' [HSR], 'He has setten the clachan tykes on hir, An' she's aff an' away like fyre' [WiSp], 'Yeh bit sate on the kei-stane o the brig; yeh deek at the gurlin Yill: an A hoyed strecht for the 'clachan' ' [ECS], 'Wenches and hauflins, singin' aa and lauchin', Thrawin' to the wind ilk care, Trip to the green at the bottom o' the clachan On the day o' the Hiring Fair' [WL], 'Far away from forge and mill, Arm in arm with wood and hill, Lie the clachans of the Borderside' [WL] (also written 'clauchan').

clack (*klawk*) *n., poet.* gossip, scandalous chatter – 'And the guidwife sat till she couldna bide The clack o' the tongue at her ain hearthside' [WL].

Clack (*klawk*) *n.* former name for a branch of the Scott family around the 17th and 18th centuries, also written **Glack**, in paticular for **Robert Scott** of Fenwick – 'Clack and Alton did both accord, To present their Service unto my Lord' [CWS] (the origin could be Old Welsh 'clag', meaning 'stone').

claes (*klāz*) *n.* clothes – 'git yer claes back on ya daftie', '. . . opening of his kists, and stealing out of ane of them £40 money, with sindry linings and claes . . . ' [BR1641], 'When Nell and Susan came to bleach their claes, And spread them by the burn upo' the braes' ' [CPM], ''Twas in thae blest an' happy days Whan poor fo'k could get meat an' claes' [JR], 'Gie claes to him wha's back is bare, An' wit to a' wha's scant o't' [JoHa], 'O' fire, meat, and biggit wa's, An' claes to keep us snug an' cantie' [JoHa], 'Thaye

share my claese amang thame . . . ' [HSR], 'A' thy claes smelle o' myrrh an' aloes an cassia . . . ' [HSR], 'Wæsch-yersel than, an' ræd-yersel up, an' pyt on (y)eir guid clease, an' slyp doon tui the bærn' [JAHM], 'To Mysie, his servant, deep-blushings, he says: 'The morn ye maun lay oot my best Sunday claes' ' [JJ], '. . . wui stoory claes aa tairgets an spatches an faizzent-ends, an skluiffin shuin wurn inti bauchels' [ECS], 'A ghastly spectre syne appeared, (Clad i' the last claes o' the dead, . . .)' [RDW], 'Then in simmer claes bedecked Tae the Vertish Hill oo trekked' [RMc], 'In the rush o' modern days Oo've nae need o' sodger claes' [JEDM], 'There's claise to mend, the house to clean – This night I'll no win through' [JT], 'Wi' bags an' portmanties the hale place was strawn, Claes, caps, buits, an' bowls in amang them were thrawn' [BM1900], 'The day wore on, and hand in hand The bairns limp hame, Wi' draggled claes, and spirits heich Efter their game' [WFC], 'So ye'll ken I've got scarlet And gowd for gaun-away claes: Ye should bide, if ye can' [DH], 'Her banes were big and her shape was hidden In drab claes worn at her faither's biddin' ' [WL], '. . . Claes wi ma brothers A'd ti share Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL] (also spelled 'claise').

claes-brush (*klāz-brush*) *n.* a clothes brush – '. . . an a skuff doon wui a claes-brush' [ECS].

claes-peen (*klāz-peen, -pin*) *n.* a clothes peg – 'Claes-pins = clothes-pegs' [ECS].

claes-pole (*klāz-pōl*) *n.* a clothes pole, pole to which a clothes-rope is attached (often 'clothes prop' outside Scotland).

claes-tow (*klāz-tow*) *n., arch.* a rope for hanging out clothes (noted by E.C. Smith).

clagam (*kla-gum*) *n., arch.* a sticky sweet made of treacle, treacle toffee – '. . . and on Hopekirk Ba' morning the kraim-wives regularly took up their station in the kirkyard and exposed their wares of gingerbread, tam trott, and clagam on the old through stones' [WaD].

claimit (*klā-mee', -mi'*) *pp., arch.* claimed – '. . . and because nane claimit the said meir, the said Adam Gowanlock broucht the said meir to the mercat-crose of Hawick . . . ' [BR1641].

clairk (*klārk*) *n.* a clerk (cf. **clerk**).

clairt (*klār'*) *n.* dirt, mud – '. . . Throwe drumly foreign dub and clairt – A day frae Hawick's a day wasted' [DH], 'And ca'd them for a dirty clairt Frae Muter Howey's Horse and cairt . . . ' [DH], *arch.* dirty wool – 'Wi' clott'd clairts they gather in To renovate for weavin' . . . ' [TCh] (cf. **clart**).

clairty (*klār'-ee*) *n.* dirty, muddy – 'deh bring yer clairty feet in here' – '. . . or clairty wui lifty glaar an creeshy glet threh fooel seidaer an brander' [ECS] (also written 'clairtie').

claise see **claes**

claith (*klāth*) *n., arch.* cloth – 'Grey claith £1 the ell; 28s. Scots for 3½ ells of sarking lyneing' [BR1638], 'Item, that na wabster sal gif any claithe to the walker without consent . . . or has tryit to haif done wrong to any claith, sal pay £10 . . . ' [BR1640], 'Lang syne, whan decent gude grey claith, Did hap the laird an' tenant baith' [JR], 'Sir, you'll receive, by Jamie Veitch, A wee bit claith for dressin' . . . ' [JR], '. . . For ilka shop o' claith is toom – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'To mak the pattern o' the claith Kenspeckle o' its ilk' [WL] (also written 'claithe'; see the older **cloath**).

claithe (*klā<u>th</u>*) *v.* to clothe – 'I wull alsua claethe hir preests wi' salvatione . . . ' [HSR], 'Wharfor, gif God sae claethe the gerse o' the field, whilk the day is . . . ' [HSR], 'I claithed my braes in brichtest green: I reared thae willows by my stream . . . ' [WP] (see also **claithit** and cf. **cleed**).

claithin (*klā-<u>th</u>in*) *n., arch.* clothing – '. . . with ane auld cleathing of claithes for his fie [i.e. fee] . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . What modesty wad now be safe Beneath sic shabby claithing?' [JR], 'An' wabster lads now leave the loom, An' doff their creeshie claithin' ' [JoHa], 'Bewaure o' fause prophets, whilk come til yow in sheep's claethin' ' [HSR], 'The King's douchter is a' glorious wuthin: her claethin' is o' wroucht gowd' [HSR], '. . . There was meikle claithin' riven at the Auld Smiddy end' [JT].

claithit (*klā-<u>th</u>ee', <u>th</u>i'*) *pp., arch.* clothed – '. . . the Lord is claethet wi' strencth wharewi' he hæs girthet himsel' . . . ' [HSR], '. . . thou art claethet wi' honor an' magistie' [HSR].

claiths (*klāths*) *n., pl., arch.* clothes, garments – '. . . with ane auld cleathing of claithes for his fie [i.e. fee] . . . ' [BR1640].

claiver (*klā-vur*) *v., poet.* to talk foolishly, idly or nonsensically – 'Now firm an' fast gets on the wark O' claiverin' and drinkin' ' [JoHa], 'They wad think precious little o' iz if they saw mei standin' here claverin' tae the likes o' yow onyway . . . ' [JEDM], 'Open the door Cow Jean, ye auld claverin' thief . . . ' [JEDM], 'Dinna sit claiverin' Doon at the dyke Or folks will be haiverin' There's some lad ye like' [GWe], *n., arch., poet.* idle talk, a gossip, idle talker (usually plural) – '. . . He was sae furthy, blythe, an' gabby, An' sae put aff the road wi' claver' [JR], '. . . For hearty sang, or funnie claver, He's scarce

a fellow' [JoHa], 'An' string fine words up wi' a great palaver, Whilk at the bottom's oft a senseless claver' [JoHa], 'Clashes and clavers Are no worth a plack' [GWe] (also written 'claver').

clamm (*klawm*) *pp., arch.* climbed – '... wher finding the doors clos'd and the familie in bed, he clamb in att the window' [PR1708], 'A planteet masel i the machine, takin tent no ti crack ma cantel as A claam in' [ECS], 'And whan they cam to the fair Dodhead, Right hastily they clam the peel; They loosed the kye out, ane and a', And ranshackled the house right weel' [T], '... We hand in hand thegither Clam' up the green kirkhill' [DH], 'As up the dark lum, at the carle's comman', He clam' wi' his wee black feetie' [JT] (also written 'claam', 'clam' ' and 'clamb'; this is mostly the past tense, with the past particple being **clumm**).

clammer (*klaw-mur*) *v.* to clamber.

clan (*klawn*) *n.* local or family group having the same surname and united under a chief, particularly in the Borders and Highlands (although there is some dispute, most commentators agree that the Border families were indeed 'clans'), a coterie, group of people – 'The first and foremost in the van Where truant laddies flock; The leader o' the ranger clan Is our little Jock' [JT].

Clan Douglas (*klawn-du-glis*) *n.* knitwear manufacturers and wholesalers, formerly based at 76 Princes Street and specialising in luxury cashmere. The premises were formerly owned by William Flockhart and also associated with Lochcarron. It is now occupied by a moving company.

clank (*klawngk*) *v., arch.* to snatch, clutch, seize noisily – 'At the Haggisha' we rank up, Weaver Will's auld bonnet clank up' [AB], to eat noisily – 'He's taen eleven cups o' tea and eight shives o' bread, an' he's clanking away as if he hadna seen meat for a fortnight' [WNK], strike, beat – '... Ye'se hae clank doon, in black an' white, Frae fit to head, In guid roun' numbers, new ootright, A poet's creed' [JoHa], 'But guid or bad, they clank away, An' little think o' tholin' ' [JoHa], *n.* a blow, knock – 'He wan 'im sic a clank' [JoHo].

clap (*klawp*) *v.* to pat or stroke affectionately, especially a dog – 'can A clap yer dog mister?', '... wui the nurlin hackin clap o Jock Nipneb's nitherin neeve' [ECS], *n.* an affectionate pat.

clap (*klawp*) *v., arch.* to flop, plank, set abrubtly – 'For you must know, 'tis far below his rank, To clap his breech on a repentance plank' [JR], 'A cruikeet ma hoach an clappeet masel doon ... ' [ECS].

clappit (*klaw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* clapped – '... yin o the bonniest an pleesantest bits 'at ever A've clappeet een on o' [ECS], '... a limbo for locomotives, clappit doon withoot regaird for the comfort o man nor beast' [DH].

Clapperton (*klaw-pur'-in*) *n.* **Chalmers Moyes** educated at Hawick High School, he worked in the Geography Department at Aberdeen University. He edited 'Scotland a new study' in 1983. **James** (17th C.) Councillor who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. In 1649 he was one of 2 men chosen 'collectors of the stent of the east wattir'. He is probably the James who married Margaret Hardie and whose children born in Hawick included Robert (b.1648), Isobel (b.1651) and Helen (b.1652). **John** (17th C.) Hawick resident recorded in 1644 when his horse was valued at 40 merks when provided for the Covenanting army 'in case the horse come nocht back again or be lost'. He is probably the John, married to Margaret Douglas, whose daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick in 1634. **John** (c.1705–bef. 1778) labourer on farms near Hawick Common. From about 1731 he lived at Closses and Sea Croft. In 1767 he gave evidence regarding the earlier use of Hawick Common; he was described as married at that time. He is probably the Thomas whose son Adam was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1727. His son John died in Hawick in 1777 and his wife Janet 'Fallow' in 1778. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant at Bairnkine in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire, with the annotation 'Subst.', presumably meaning that he did not serve in the Militia. His name appears again in 1798, but Walter Rule (son of painter William Rule) from Jedburgh served as substitute for him (with his name being incorrectly listed as 'John'). **Robert** (b.1802/3) born in Selkirkshire, he was foreman at the woollen mill in Wilton Dean. In 1841 he was living at Burn Row, Wilton Dean and in 1851 was at No. 1, with his occupation now 'Manufacturer of Woollen Yarn'. His wife was Margaret and their children included Adam, Gilbert, John, Elizabeth, Janet, Margaret, Helen and Agnes. **Thomas J.** (1879–1962) sculptor from Galashiels, who settled in London. He is responsible for the statue of Robert the Bruce at the entrance to Edinburgh Castle, as well as for 'the Border Reiver' statue in Galashiels, 'the Fletcher' and Mungo Park memorials in Selkirk, and the war memorial at Minto. He put in a design for the 1514 Memorial in Hawick, but was unsuccessful. In 1939 he also sculpted the bronze of Jimmie Guthrie that

stands in the Park. There is a permanent exhibition of his life and work in Old Gala House.

Clare (*klār*) *n.* **Richard** (b.c.1286) grandson of the Earl of Gloucester and nephew of Margaret de Clare, Countess of Cornwall. Sometime between 1306 and 1311 he obtained the 'benefice' of Hawick church, along with several others, at the insistence of his aunt and with the Pope's permission. He was thus Rector of Hawick for several years, although it is doubtful if he ever set foot in the town; he was Canon, Rector or Prebendary of churches all over Britain, including Penkridge (near Lichfield), Youghal (in Ireland) and Dunmowe (in Essex). He resigned Hawick probably in 1311. He may be the Clerk who was granted lands in Hertfordshire by Richard de Clare, Lord of Thomon in Connaught. He should not to be confused with his more famous ancestor the Earl of Pembroke (often written 'de Clare').

clare constat (*kla-rā-kon-stat*) *n., arch.* deed formerly executed in Scots law by a superior to complete the process of inheritance of lands of a vassal. Normally this would mean that the vassal was recently deceased. The term usually occurs in the phrase 'precept of clare constat', and the words derive from the opening Latin of the deed, meaning 'it is clearly established' – 'The session petitioned the Duchess of Buccleuch to grant a precept of clare constat to archibald Scott of Boonraw . . . ' [PR1714].

Clarilaw (*klā-ree-law??*) *n.* hamlet on the B6359, about 3 miles north-east of Hawick. John Scott held the lands in the late 15th century, and Adam Scott of Clarilaw was probably a younger son of James Scott of Kirkurd. The Scotts of Alton were derived from this branch of the family. Simon Turnbull is recorded there in 1493. There were Turnbulls there in the 16th and 17th centuries, the last Turnbull Laird probably being Hector, who was last recorded in 1619. For a while there were two separate farms, known as 'Wester Clarilaw' and 'Easter Clarilaw', with the west part being held by Scotts and the east part by Turnbulls. The west part passed back to the Scotts of Burnhead (descended from Hassendean and ultimately Buccleuch) through Hector Turnbull's daughter Elizabeth marrying Robert Scott, tenant of Burnhead. This western part may be the same as the lands referred to as 'Cresswell'. Robert Scott in Clarilaw was listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. The 'Mounkland' was referred to as being in Clarilaw in about 1620. In 1643 William Scott of Clarilaw was owner of lands valued at £156, while Hector Turnbull of Clarilaw's lands were valued at £273. In 1678 the east part was still valued at £273, but by then owned by Scott of Buccleuch, while the west part was valued at £182 and held by another William Scott of Clarilaw. William Dickson was living there in 1682 and William Scott in 1688. When the lands were transferred to Wilton Parish from the suppressed Hassendean in 1690 it was referred to as 'The two Clerilaws', suggesting it was at that time separated into 2 farms. The eastern section was part of the estates of the Duchess of Buccleuch by the end of the 17th century. Lands there owned by the Duchess of Buccleuch were leased to James Dryden and Thomas Henderson in 1692. Residents recorded there in 1694 were James Dryden, Thomas Dryden and Thomas Henderson; separately listed (and hence presumably the other farm) were Andrew Rodger, William Dickson, Walter Scott, John Armstrong, Walter Turnbull, William Scott and shepherd John Turnbull; additionally John Johnston was listed among the poor. Walter Turnbull was there in 1696. William Armstrong was there in at least 1703–34. William Henderson was there in 1704 and 1709, James Douglas in 1709, William Coutart in 1708, William Crozier in 1711, James Lees in 1721, John Lamb, James Dryden in 1724–37, Thomas Liddell in 1724–29 and James Blyth in at least 1724–39. Gideon Turnbull was there in at least 1724–33, Thomas Henderson 1724–29, and Andrew Martin 1724–27. Andrew Harkness was there 1727–29 and Thomas Liddell and Andrew Martin in 1727, as well as Robert Scott of Burnhead living in the main house in at least 1721–27. Robert Gibson was there in at least 1730–36, James Graham was there in 1737, Robert Easton in at least 1737–44, William Gray in 1738, Andrew Smail in 1741, and James Liddell and William Lunn in 1742. John Dodds and John Anderson were there in 1744. James Dryden re-leased the lands from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744, when there was also a declaration about what to do if the adjacent Hassendean Common was divided. John Martin was there in 1748, James Dodds and Thomas Cathrae in 1751, William Douglas and Thomas Douglas in 1772 and John Scott in 1780. There was an examination of the boundary between Easter and Wester Clarilaw in 1781. John Gray was a labourer there in 1801. A schoolmaster was recorded there in 1803. Peter Scott was there in 1835 and there were 6 households living there in 1841. There was a village school there at one time, run by Wilton Parish. There was also once

an annual Clarilaw Flower Show. The road from there to the Turnpike via 'the Nitton' is recorded being improved in 1775. A bronze dish and a brass 3-legged pot were discovered here in the 19th century, possibly being mediæval, and are in Kelso Museum (also spelled 'Clarelaw', 'Clarylaw', 'Clerilaw', 'Clarilau', etc.; it is 'Clarelaw' in 1526 and c.1537, 'Clarylaw' in 1594/5, 'Clarielaw' in 1606, 'Clarrielaw' in 1689 and 'clarila' in 1704; 'Clarylaw' appears on Pont's c.1590 manuscript, while Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map have transcribed the name 'Corylaw'; the origin may be the same as for the other Clarilaw).

Clarilaw (*klā-ree-law*) *n.* farm in Bowden parish, about mid-way between Midlem and Longnewton. The land was once owned by Melrose Abbey, and included Cavers Carre. This is probably the 'Clarelaw' mentioned in 1535 when Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was accused of leading a raid to steal livestock and burn it, along with other places. Until about the 18th century there were 21 cottages here, each with 2 1/4 acres of land and pasture for 2 cows, with the rent being 2 bolls of meal yearly (the origin of the name is probably the Old English 'clæfre hlaw', meaning 'clover hill'; it occurs from about 1300 and was also spelled 'Clarylaw'; it appears on Gordon's c.1650 maps as 'Corylaw' and 'Corilaw' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Corylaw').

Clarilaw Hill (*klaw-ree-law-hil*) *n.* hill to the right of the road between Appletreehall and Clarilaw, reaching a height of 550 ft. The southern ridge contains the remains of a fort, which once measured approximately 300 ft (90 m) by 100 ft (30 m), but is now much eroded. Aerial photography has revealed some cropmarks on the north-west side of the hill. There are also quarries there, as well as a small pond on the west side.

Clarilaw Road (*klaw-ree-law-rōd*) *n.* former name for the road from Appletreehall to Clarilaw.

Clarilaw Schuil (*klaw-ree-law-skil*) *n.* former school at Clarilaw, run by Wilton Parish. It was founded in about 1780 and in the 1830s had more than 70 pupils. In 1803 the salary fir the Schoolmaster was set at 100 merks. John Hewitson was Schoolmaster there from about 1839 and James Stewart in 1861. It may have closed around 1968.

Clarilee (*klā-ree-lee*) *n.* former farm in Jedforest, perhaps on the Willowford Burn, east of Fodderlee, above Bairnkine. It was listed along with Swinnie in 1538 and 1539 among lands in Jedforest that had passed to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'. This is probably the 'Clarely' where George Oliver was listed among the Border Lairds on Monipennie's c.1590 list. In 1610 Adam Robson was found guilty of stealing a cow from Dan Oliver here. William Anderson was there in 1694 (marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Clarÿly; also written 'Clairilu', 'Claralee' and 'Clarelee').

Clark (*klawrk*) *n.* **Rev. Duncan** (1914–84) born in Glasgow, son of Archibald and Ann, he was educated at Kent Road School and served in the R.A.F. 1940–46. He attended Aberdeen University 1960–64, became assistant minister at Aberdeen West of St. Nicholas 1962–64, was licensed by Aberdeen Presbytery in 1964 and was in that ordained as minister at Balilingry. He moved to Hawick in 1971 to become minister at St. Mary's Kirk. He also had responsibility for Cavers and Kirkton from 1976. He remained as minister until his death (see also **Clerk**).

clart (*klawrt, klawr'*) *n., poet.* dirt, mud, soil, sloppy mess – 'Owt o' the clart delifer me, an' letna me synk . . . ' [HSR], *v.* to muddy, cover with dirt (perhaps from Middle English, cf. **clairt**).

clarty (*klawr-tee, klawr'-ee*) *adj., poet.* dirty, muddy – '. . . His clarty wife aye whistled saft Whene'er he gar to speak' [WFC].

the Clarty Burn (*thu-klawr-tee-burn*) *n.* local name for the 'East Burn' near Denholm (noted by G. Watson, presumably a small stream on the east side of the village).

the Clarty Hole (*thu-klawr-tee-hōl*) *n.* local joke name for 'Carlty Hole', the farm that Sir Walter Scott turned into Abbotsford.

clash (*klawsh*) *v., arch.* to strike, slam, crash – '. . . a reeking bucketful, neither of milk nor butter, from Jennie Mitchelhill's byre, was clashed round the ears of the discomfited captain' [AM], '. . . then oot the hoose hei gaed, clashin' the door ahint um' [JEDM], *n., arch.* a strike, crash.

clash (*klawsh*) *n., arch.* a common gossip, tittle-tattle – 'Clashes and clavers Are no worth a plack' [GWe], 'Country clash still reports that Captain Swanson, as a payment in advance, received in kind . . . ' [WNK], 'Wi' the wale o' his stock he will gie ye the clash Frae the countryside far aroun' . . . ' [WL], *v.* to gossip, tell tales – '. . . Wha clear'd them a' wi' ready cash, Whilk made baith town an' country clash' [RDW], '. . . Chaffin and argyin; clashin oot praise and blame; Ca-in the ref., and goal-kicks that gaed gleyed!' [DH].

the Clash (*thu-klawsh*) *n., arch.* nickname for **Clement Nixon** around 1600.

clash-ma-claver (*klawsh-mu-klā-vur*) *n., arch.* a gossip, tattler – 'Keep thee clismaclavers to

theesel', an' be hanged to thee!' [JTe] (there are spelling variants).

clat see **claut**

clats (*klats*) *n., pl., arch.* two short wooden handles with metal teeth attached, used for teasing wool – '... one and a half dozen trenchers, pair of clatts and cairds, heckles, reels, dishes and ladles ...' [DMW1681].

clatch (*klawch*) *n., arch.* a wet mass, mire, untidy mess – 'a muckle glaury clatch', a muddy pile, dung, mire etc. raked into heaps – '... that he did cast peats and make clatches in Winnington Moss' [C&L].

clatchy (*klaw-chee*) *adj., arch.* muddy, miry, dirty – 'Ilk sei-throwe, clatchy, slice the hairsbreedth same. Nae crusty 'door-step' now, and oot to play' [DH], 'A' day, they raiked aboot the clatchy yaird, Focht owre a hauf-drooned clocker, mobbed a craw ...' [DH].

clatter (*klaw'-ur*) *n.* a blow, thump – 'And juist like oor rugby team Ool stand for oor toon Ee can gee oo a clatter Bit oor no biding doon' [AlB] (somewhat different from the usual English meaning).

clatter (*klaw'-ur*) *n., arch., poet.* gossip, defamatory talk – '... Don't please me metter, Than a' Mess John's religious jerk, An solemn clatter' [JR], 'To end this jargonaic clatter, An' mak' it somewhat fousome matter ...' [JoHa], '... Me that's a kind o' rambling deil – Sae says the country clatter' [JoHa], *v.* to gossip – '... I canna help thinking that they are better employed dancing thegither in ae end o' the barn than the minister, an' maybe an elder or twa, in the other clattering owre the toddy-bowl' [WNK].

clatter-banes (*klaw'-ur-bānz*) *n., pl., arch.* bones used as castanets, rattling bones – 'They're hashin' away like the clatter-banes o' a duik's back!' [GW].

clatterer (*klaw'-ur-ur*) *n., arch.* a gossip, prattler.

Clatterin Brows (*klaw'-ur-in-browz*) *n.* former farmstead west of Coldhouse and northwest of Stintieknowe, perhaps also known as 'Threephead' – '... relates the annals of a very notable swingling at a place called Threephead or Clatterin' Brows, near Stinty Knowes' [JAHM] (it is marked 'Clateringbrow' on Stobie's 1770 map).

clattert (*klaw-tur'*) *pp.* clattered – 'An so, efter a smert hurl, oo clattert inti Hawick High Street duist on the chaap o six ...' [ECS].

claught (*klawcht*) *pp., poet.* grasped, clutched – 'But I hae claught a newer creed, An' dung the auld ane a' abreed ...' [JoHa], 'Though woman, too – I'm bound to say't – Hae claught some bits o' failin's' [JoHa].

claut (*klawt*) *v., arch.* to claw, scrape, scratch, tear – 'Clautin' wi' your buffy hands, Touslin' mammy's hair' [JT], '... While the muckle horse snorted, clattin' the causays' [DH], *n., arch.* a claw of a cat or other animal (also spelled 'clat'; cf. **claw**).

claut (*klawt*) *n., arch.* a lump, soft stodgy mess, clot of dung or earth – 'It wad take ... a richt claat o creesh, ti cleester a cloor gotten that gait!' [ECS], 'A clat o' shairn' [GW] (also written 'claat').

claver see **claiver**

claw (*klaw*) *n., arch.* a clause (perhaps from 'clause' being mistaken for a plural).

claw (*klaw*) *v., arch.* to scratch (particularly the head) to relieve irritation – 'Lang may they live and thrive; and now Jean she claws an auld wife's pow ...' [AHS], ''I'll hunt the brute', an' he hotched, an' leuch, An' clawed his tawtie heid' [WiSp], 'The leader of the train got oft A crackit croon to claw, Against the battered gable O' the auld Midraw' [JT].

Claygate (*klī-ye'*) *n.* hamlet between Langholm and Canonbie, to the east of the A7 near Hollows (not the pronuciation).

Clayhills (*klā-hilz*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th C.) originally minister of Monifieth, he was translated to become minister of Jedburgh in 1574. At that point Oxnam, Nisbet, Crailing and Southdean were also under his charge, although they all had separately appointed Readers. He was also appointed a Visitor in the bounds of Teviotdale and was a member of 12 separate Assemblies in 1574–89. In 1589/90 he was listed among ministers with a special commission in Roxburghshire for getting people to adhere to the Confessions of Faith. It is unclear when he ceased to be responsible for Southdean. He was translated to Eckford in 1593 and back to Mionifieth in 1599.

clean (*kleen*) *adj.* absolute, complete, pure, adv. absolutely, totally – '... 'yin o thae watch-knowe hichts, clean abuin haugh an howe' [ECS] (more common than in standard English).

clean eer feet (*kleen-eer-ffe'*) *interj., arch.* deal with the small things first – 'Advice given by a certain Teri to a fellow-townsman, and meaning: Methodically tackle and finish off the smaller duties lying immediately ahead so as to clear the way for the main objectives' [ECS].

Clean Jean (*kleen-jeen*) *n.* local character of the early 19th century of unknown identity – '... Backbraes and Scaurs from thence take up

the cry, And clean Jean's lobby hears its latest sigh' [WNK].

clean worker (*kleen-wur-kur*) *n.* employee of a knitwear factory who works with garments after they have been washed (in distinction to **greazy binnders**, etc.).

cleanin (*klee-nin*) *n., arch.* placenta of an animal, afterbirth.

the Clear Burn (*thu-kleer-burn*) *n.* stream that flows from Clearburn Loch to meet the Rankle Burn at Buccleuch, sometimes also called Buccleuch Burn. It was supposedly a 'cleugh' on this burn, the Buck Cleuch, which gave rise to the name for locally dominant Scotts.

Clearburn Loch (*kleer-burn-loch*) *n.* small loch on the Roxburghshire/Selkirkshire border on the right-hand side of the B711 a few miles beyond Alemoor Loch, near Buck Cleuch. It is mistranscribed 'Cloburn Loch' in 1649 among the lochs in Selkirkshire. It is discussed in Andrew Lang's 'Angling Sketches' in a chapter called 'The Bloody Doctor' (marked 'Cleeburne L.' on Blaeu's 1654 map, although shown connected to the Ale).

Clearlands (*kleer-lawndz*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll as 'Cleirlandis', and listed (first) along with the other lands of 'Robsteid, Thomscotsteid, Cranswat, Gusbank, Hurklebuss', with tenants William Elliot, David Elliot, Bartholomew Nixon and Ninian Elliot, valued at 5 merks. They were presumably a set of adjacent small steadings, but their location is uncertain.

Cleary (*klee-ree*) *n.* site of a probable fortified house, just to the west of Adderstoneshiels Cottages, with perhaps an earlier house a little further north, to the east of Mid Hill, where the pasture is called 'Old Town Park'. John Crozier was recorded as being of 'Cleerie' in 1544. There were excavations in about 1905 which uncovered some pieces of 16th and 17th century stonework, now in Adderstoneshiel farmhouse. A field there has been called 'Cleary' or 'Cleerie' until recent times.

cleck (*klek*) *n., arch.* cheek, insolence – 'Gie's nae mair o' eer cleck, ye yip!' [GW].

cleck (*klek*) *v., arch.* to hatch, said of a bird, particularly a hen.

cleckin (*kle-keen*) *n., arch.* a collection, large gathering, crowd – '... Save what I nibble frae my time for sleepin', Wi' gathering gear to feed 'fushoo' the cleckin' [JoHa], 'A cleckeen o guidweives at a gairdeen-yett whuttert ti other whan they eyed iz' [ECS] (also 'cleckeen').

cled (*kled*) *adj., arch.* clad, clothed – 'Item, A trumpet cled in the defunct's Liuerey, rydingone horsse back, sounding' [SB1634], 'A gairdeen cled wui bonnie flooers' [ECS], 'By the policies o Ancrum Hoose – fair cled o treis' [ECS], '... garlanded in floo'ers, cled in bonny green mantles' [DH], thickly covered, thronged – 'There an awfih strooshie i the street the nicht; it's fair cled wui foak' [ECS], 'A gairdeen cled wui bonnie flooers' [ECS].

cleed (*kleed*) *v., arch., poet.* to clothe, cover – 'I ken thy ways owre weel to think I'll get Ought frae thee that'll help to cleed, or eat' [JoHa], 'Weels on thee, my ain tartan plaidie ... Pure as thy green, through life may clead me' [JoHa], 'Come lo'esome Spring wi' a' your braws, To cleed the hill and lea ...' [JT], 'Yon gowd o' Martinmas Cleeds timely daith ...' [DH], '... And the dour grosert cleeds his thornis fell With gentle grene ...' [DH], 'Weavin' a wob to hap oor banes And cleed us snod and braw' [WL] (also written 'clead'; present tense of **cled**, noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **claithe** and **cleedit**).

cleedin (*kleed-in*) *n., poet.* clothing – 'Our cleidinge is too coarse, daughtere, Our breide is far too browne, Butte ye withe gentillfolkis shall dyne, And weire a sylken gowne' [JTe], 'I mæde sackclaith alsua my cleedin', an' I becam' ane biewurd til thame' [HSR], 'An' the same John had his cleedin' o' camel's hair ...' [HSR].

cleedit (*klee-dee', -di'*) *pp., poet.* clothed – 'Naket, an' ye cleedet me; I was siek, an' ye vesitet me; I was in prisen, an' ye cam' untill me' [HSR].

cleefe (*kleef*) *v., poet.* to cleave – 'Thou didist cleefe the fuuntan an' the flude ...' [HSR], 'He cleefet the rok in the wuldirniss ...' [HSR].

Cleehope (*kleep*) *n.* former name for an area near Saughtree, probably on the banks of the **Cliffhope Burn**. It is listed in c.1376 on a rental roll of Liddesdale, valued at 4 pounds and is valued at 5 merks on the 1541 rental roll, with no tenant at that time. 'Over and Nether Clifhoupis' were among lands granted to Scott of Harden by John Home, Abbot of Jedburgh, in about the 1530s. It was 'Cleishope' among lands in upper Liddesdale that belonged to Jedburgh Abbey, as listed in the early 17th century and by 1653 held by the Scotts of Buccleuch (it is 'Clehop' in c.1376, 'Cleifhope' in 1541 and 'Cleishope' in 1653; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Cleopp hill' and 'Cleuopshead', but there are no farms in the area in Stobie's 1770 map).

cleek (*kleek*) *n.* a hook or hook-shaped object, often home-made, particularly one used for

poaching – '... this incantation, 'Wi' cramps and cleeks may he be pest, An' o' diseases be a nest' ' [EM1820], 'I've gotten mony flaips an' fa's, Baith cleek and cross ... ' [JoHa], '... Jamie, as the activest of the two, ran off to obey Caleb's behest, and was back in a couple of minutes with the cleek in his hand' [WNK], 'When he appeared, a cleek and a fishing lantern were found in his possession' [HAd1868], *v.* to hook, snatch, poach, steal – 'Though soul an' conscience baith should kelter, I'll cleek a shillin', When Meggy's coy, 'twill help to melt her, An make her willin' ' [JR], 'Now mind, aul' luckie, That I am not writin', To cleek ye'r favour by the crook o' fame' [JoHa], 'Ane wi' his nibbie cleeks a lass, An' makes her o'erlins tum'le' [JoHa] 'Caleb seeing the desperate emergency of the case, muttered in Jamie's ear – 'Now, ye soul, up the rigging wi' ye, and cleek up the frying-pan' ' [WNK] (from Old English; some old examples of this instrument exist in the Museum, e.g. one donated in 1910).

Cleekimin see **Cleikum Inn**

cleek-in-the-back (*kleek-in-thu-bawk*) *n., arch.* lumbago, rheumatism, back pain – 'To keep them hale frae cramp an' cleeks, They sheath'd their thighs in gun-mou'd breeks' [JR].

cleeks (*kleeks*) *n., pl., arch.* cramp in the legs – 'To keep them hale frae cramps an' cleeks, They sheath'd their thighs in gun-mou'd breeks' [JR], 'Wi' cramps and cleeks may he be pest, An' o' diseases be a nest' [HAST1912].

cleek-the-pursie (*kleek-thu-pur-see*) *adj., poet.* thieving – 'An' Robin Hood an' a' his band, O cleek-the-pursie gentry ... ' [JoHa].

cleester see **cleister**

Cleethaugh see **Cleithaugh**

cleg (*kleg*) *n.* a horsefly, a large fly the female of which sucks blood – 'A got an awfi cleg bite up the Borthwick', 'Midges are a great annoyance both in the morning and evening; and in the summer Clegs abound' [BNC1889], '... In time o' clegs her tail she'd cock And gallop off frae a' the flock' [TCh] (from Old Norse; also spelled 'clegg').

the Cleg (*thu-kleg*) *n.* nickname for **George Elliot**.

clegg see **cleg**

Clegg (*cleg*) *n.* **Libby**, M.B.E., from Newcastleton, she is a Paralympic sprinter. She won a silver medal in Beijing in 2008, silver again in London in 2012 and gold in Rio in 2016. She has also had success in the World Championships and Commonwealth Games. In 2017 she received the M.B.E. for services to athletics and charity.

Cleghorn (*kleg-hōrn*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1765) younger son of Alexander of Fairliehope and brother of Thomas. He was grandson of George, who lived at East Drygrange house and married to Katherine Shiell in 1685. He was a merchant in Edinburgh. He purchased Weens estate from the trustees of John Armstrong in 1760 and almost immediately made some improvements. He was listed being 'of Weins' among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. Becoming ill, a change of air was recommended to him, but he only got as far as Newcastle when he died. His nephew David (son of his elder brother Thomas of Fairliehope) succeeded to the estate. He was cousin of Thomas, who purchased Weens later. **Andrew** (b.1806/7) born in Yarrow Parish, he was a joiner and millwright in Ashkirk. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was at Sandyhaugh and was still recorded there in 1868. He married Margaret Ballantyne, and their children included William, Eliza, Margaret, Euphemia (who probably died young), George (described as 'Lame & Dumb from birth', as well as being blind), Thomas, Andrew, Jane and James. **David** of Fairliehope and Weens (b.c.1740) son of Thomas of Fairliehope in Peeblesshire. He was nephew of Adam of Weens, whom he succeeded in 1765. However, he sold Weens to William Sharp in 1767. **Frances** (1829–70) youngest daughter of George of Weens and Maria Catherine Dalton. She wrote poetry, including 'The Emblems of Futurity' and 'The Valley of the Rule', printed in her brother's book 'Rulewater and its People'. She had a lingering illness in the last years of her life, and died unmarried. **George** of Weens (1781–1855) 2nd son of Thomas and Mary Yule. He was grandson of James, who was 3rd son of Thomas and Katherine Shiell. Although his older brother James had succeeded to the Weens estate, he exchanged the lands for others with his brother a couple of years later. He was a well-known local landowner and involved with local politics as a Liberal supporter. He trained for the law, but never practised. A great lover of art, he spent about 6 months a year in Italy for several years, apparently driving there in his yellow post-chaise. From 1810 he was Captain in the 1st Regiment of Roxburghshire Militia. He was probably the George, W.S., who was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1813, but later withdrew. He took part in the Hawick celebrations for the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. He was a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was also heavily involved

in plans for the National Monument of Scotland (which ultimately foundered). In 1822 he married Maria Catherine, 3rd daughter of Col. John Dalton of Sleningford Park near Ripon (and her niece married James Henry Innes-Kerr, 6th Duke of Roxburghe); they met at the Granby Hotel in 1821, on his way back from Rome and she died in 1866, aged 68. The couple lived for a while in London and Edinburgh, since Weens had been let to Maj. William Elliot of Harwood. Their children were: Mary Norcliffe (1822–54), married her cousin Lieut.-Col. Charles Dalton; Susanna (1824–60), married George Mellis Douglas and died in Quebec; Cecilia (b.1826), born at Weens and baptised in Hobkirk, a lover of poetry, who married Arthur Campbell of Catrine; Frances (1829–70), also born at Weens and baptised in Hobkirk, who wrote some poetry and died unmarried; George (b.1831), who succeeded to Weens and took the surname Tancred; James Charles (b.1833) of Hawburn, born at Weens; Thomas Angus (b.1835), also born at Weens, who died on return from China; and John Dalton (b.1835), twin of Thomas, who married Sarah, daughter of Col. Hawley from U.S.A. He moved to Weens House. His wife gave money to set up the 'Sclenty Schuil'. He published 'Strictures upon Ancient and Modern Art' in 2 volumes. He died at Weens and was buried at Hobkirk. **George** (see **George Tancred**). **Capt. James** of Weens (1778–1852) son of Thomas. He was educated in Edinburgh and Paris and entered the 21st Fusileers in 1796. He became a Captain in 1803 and retired in 1807. He is said to have had a large library. He succeeded his father in 1813, but 2 years later exchanged the Weens estate for other lands with his brother George. He purchased Hawburn, near Melrose, leaving it to his widow. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1813. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819, when still 'younger of Weens' (although that was probably out of date). He lived most of his life in Paris and married Marie Seraphina Despards, but they had no family. They are buried in Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris. **James Charles** (b.1833) 2nd son of George of Weens. He was born at Weens, and baptised in Kelso. He was educated at Edinburgh and Addiscombe, being in the same classes as his 18-month older brother. He entered the 7th Madras Cavalry as a Cornet in 1852. He returned to India from leave during the Mutiny, retiring soon afterwards. He travelled extensively and was known as a great reader and good sketcher. He inherited the farm of Hawkburn near Melrose from his uncle George, but later sold it. He also lived for a while at Hundalee. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1864. In 1869 he married Sarah, youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Walker, minister in County Derry. They had 1 son (Charles Angus of the Royal Artillery) and 5 daughters. He lived mostly at Twickenham and in Bedfordshire **John** (1768–1842) local shepherd, at Falnash and probably elsewhere. He was son of Thomas and baptised in Yarrow Parish. He married Isabella Oliver (1777–1851) at Ettrick Bridgend in 1799. In 1831 he emigrated with some of his family to Guelph, Ontario; the family had attended Caerlenrig Chapel and had a letter of recommendation from Gavin Turnbull, who was minister there. His children (the first 5 baptised in Ettrick Parish, the 6th in Roberton Parish and the rest in Hawick Parish) were: Janet, who died young; Thomas (b.1801), who married Agnes Matheson in Guelph; John, who married Christina Brydon in Hobkirk and died in Guelph; Helen (b.1804), who married Walter Laidlaw; Elizabeth (b.1806), who died young; William (b.1808), who married Ann Anderson and also lived in Guelph; Eliza, who stayed in Scotland; Robert Laidlaw (b.1811), who moved to Guelph and married Mary Quarry; Oliver (b.1813), also died in Guelph; James (b.1818), married Agnes Quarry in Guelph; and Elizabeth (again, b.1824), who died young. **John** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Jane was baptised in 1832. **John Dalton** (b.1835) son of George of Weens and Maria Catherine Dalton. He was an identical twin of Thomas Angus; they were born at Weens and baptised in Hobkirk. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and University. He worked in Liverpool for a while and then went to the United States. In 1870 he married Sarah, daughter of Col. Ralph Hawley. Their children were Dr. Charles D. and Sarah. **Thomas** of Weens (1741–1813) 2nd son of James from East Drylaw, his mother being Malvina Angus (whose brother John married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge). He was cousin of Adam, who had owned Weens in the 17th century. He was a businessman in partnership with Alexander Home, retiring shortly after his marriage. His business included being coachmaker in Edinburgh. He sold his Edinburgh businesses to John Learmonth of Dean (who built the Dean Bridge in Edinburgh). He purchased the estate of Weens in 1804, from the trustees of the recently deceased Adm. Thomas Pringle, this including feu-duties formerly held by Kerr of Abbotrule. In

1805 he added Town-o-Rule and Hallrule Mill to his estate, as well as the 'north-east park of Hallrule' and Hallrule Mill, purchased from John Wilson. He was a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. In 1778 he married Mary (1753–1836), eldest daughter of George Yule of Gibslees; his wife was a great-granddaughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum. Their sons were: James (b.1778), who inherited Weens; and George (b.1781), who exchanged Weens with his brother. He died at his house in Edinburgh and is buried there. **Thomas Angus** 'Tom' (1835–60) son of George of Weens and Maria Catherine Dalton. He was an identical twin of John Dalton; they were born at Weens and baptised in Hobkirk. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and University. He worked in an office in Liverpool and in about 1858 went out to China to work in the tea business there. However, it is said that the climate did not suit him, and he died on the voyage home a couple of years later.

Cleikum (*klee-kum*) *n.* pertaining to the Devil, or more specifically to a ceremony in Innerleithen, supposed to be ancient, but popularised by Sir Walter Scott in his novel 'St. Ronan's Well' (1823). In the book the 'Cleikum Club' met in the 'Cleikum Inn'. At St. Ronan's Border Games there is the 'Cleikum Ceremony' in which a local schoolboy plays the part of St. Ronan, holding the 'Cleikum Crook' with which he 'cleikit him' by the leg or neck perhaps.

Cleikum Inn (*klee-kum-in*) *n.* former hostelry at the junction of the A698 (Denholm to Jedburgh road) with the A68 near Ancrum, and also the name given to the junction and general area. The more famous inn of the same name was in Peebles (now the Cross Keys), run by Marion Ritchie, who was the original of 'Meg Dods' in Sir Walter Scott's 'St. Ronan's Well' (and was a psuedonym for the author of 'The Cook's and Housewife's Manual' in 1826). It was given the name by Scott himself in about 1825. The inn hosted the Cleikum Club, which included Scott as a member, and organised some of the first Burns Suppers. This spawned the renaming of inns throughout Scotland, e.g. near Carfraemill and in Longelly, Fife – 'Hear the melody begin At the door of Cleikiminn, East a mile or so of Timpendean' [WL] (also spelled 'Cleekimin', 'Cleikiminn' and other variants; 'Cleikum' is an old name associated with trying to catch the Devil or 'cleik um').

cleisher (*klee-shur*) *n., arch.* a large specimen, whopper – '. . . he wad gi'e 'im a maud-neuk fu' o' fairns – an' muckle cleishers tae!' [HAd1861].

cleister (*klī-stur, klee-stur*) *v., arch.* to besmear, bedaub with something – '. . . finding himself the object of the pelting, or rather as an eye-witness calls it, the cleistering of the angry mob' [AM], 'It wad take a vast o sow-same, a richt claat o creesh, ti cleester a cloor gotten that gait!' [ECS], *n., arch.* a mass of semi-liquid stuff, viscid mess, any sticky compound (also 'cleester'; from Low German).

Cleithaugh (*klee-taw, -hawf, tawch*) *n.* former farm in Jedburgh Parish, near Mossburnford. It was valued at 24 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539. James Ainslie is recorded there in 1541, when it was valued at 25s. Roger (or Ralph) was there in 1590 and Thomas around 1600. Andrew Ainslie was tenant there in 1669, William Ainslie in 1694 and another Ainslie in 1738. There were Amoses there in 1797, when it was listed as part of Southdean Parish. John Sinton was a servant there in 1799 and Walter Henderson in 1801. James Wilson was farmer there in 1841 and labourer Robert Hobkirk's family lived there. James H. Pringle was farmer in the 1860s. The main house had 12 bedrooms. John Lang purchased the house from the Duke of Roxburghe in 1923, including a home farm. In 1958 it became the Jedforest Hotel, promoting itself as 'The First Hotel in Scotland' and was more recently called Mossburn House (also written 'Cleethaugh', it is 'Cleithauch' in 1538 and 1539, 'Cleithauch' and 'Cleethaucht' in 1541, 'Clethaugh' in 1797 and 'Clitehaugh' in 1801; the origin is probably Old English 'clæte halh', meaning 'burdock haugh', and first occurs in the late 16th century).

Clemenson (*kle-min-sin*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) groom at Minto in 1791, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot.

Clement's Hob (*kle-mintz-hōb*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Elliot**, one of 10 Liddesdale rievers captured in Hawick in October 1567. Possibly the same man was mentioned in Maitland's 'Complaint Against the Thieves of Liddesdale' – 'There is ane callet Clement's Hob Fra ilk pair wife reifis the wob, And all the lave, Quhatever they haife' [SRM].

Clement's Will (*kle-mintz-wil*) *n.* nickname of **William Nixon**.

clengit (*klen-jee', -ji'*) *pp., adj., arch.* found not guilty, acquitted, cleared, cleansed – 'Item, q^{r} Adame Turnbull, miller in Hartshauchmylne, is accusit for ye thiftuous steilling of thrie ky, . . . perteining to Gilbert Ellot of Stobbis . . . Clengit thairof' [JW] (also written 'clenzit').

Clennel (*kle-nel*) *n.* **Luke** (1781–1840) born at Ulgham in Northumberland, he was apprentice to Thomas Bewick, becoming well known as an illustrator of works on natural history. In 1812 he produced an illustration of Hawick for Sir Walter Scott's 'Border Antiquities'. It is a view from roughly the foot of Tannage Close, and is one of the earliest views of the town. He also made a sketch of the Auld Brig, published in the same book in 1814, which was copied as a vignette for James Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick'. This view is drawn from below the bridge, roughly near the Burns Club.

Clennell Street (*kle-nel-stree'*) *n.* ancient drove road over the Cheviots, linking Kelso with Morpeth. It goes up the Bowmont valley, crossing the Border at Outer Cock Law and then proceeding southwards to Alwinton. It was also once known as 'Ermspeth'.

Clepane (*kle-pān*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual pension. It is unclear if he was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere, and whether his surname is variant of something more familiar.

clerk (*klerk*) *n.* a clerk, secretary – 'whae's the new Clerk o Works?', 'hei was Clerk o the Course at the Mair', '. . . and none to enter therein until the baillies for the time, old baillies, clerk and thesaurer for the time, be first sitt down' [BR1735], *arch.* a cleric, especially an assistant priest in a parish before the Reformation (note pronunciation; cf. **clairk**).

Clerk (*klerk*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Turnbull** in Bonchester.

Clerk (*klerk, klārk, klawrk*) *n.* **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) notary for the 1512 charter where Roger Langlands of that Ilk sold his lands of Mervinslaw to William Inglis of Langlandshill. He was probably from in or around the Barony of Wilton and may have been attached to Wilton Church. Probably the same Alexander was notary in 1511 (in Edinburgh) to a confirming charter for Simon Dalgleish of Falnash. **Alexander** (18th C.) from Edinburgh, he was foreman at Dickson's nurseries in Hawick from about 1768 for several years. **Allan E.** (b.1842/3) born in Roberton Parish, he was a joiner in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 Allars Crescent with his sister, Christina (widow of tailor John Elliot). In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'fac-simile of Confession of Faith, and letter of Nürger, the German poet'. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Milsington in the Borthwick valley. In 1684 he was one of the Covenanters named at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh for attending field meetings. Along with his wife, Margaret Bell, he had to flee from the dragoons. However, he and his wife are recorded having a child baptised in Hawick Parish in 1685 (so presumably they escaped persecution). **Andrew** (17th C.) carter in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was a resident of the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1698 he was fined for 'carreing the ground of the Common and muckeing the arable land with the same contrair to all former practique in the said town'. It is possible that he was the Andrew, who leased part of the Kirklands of Hawick in 1692. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1702 and 1703 for weaver Adam Brown, in 1704 for merchant Adam Turnbull (who was at the Westport) and wright George Haliburton, in 1706 for weaver John Swan and in 1712 for smith Thomas Oliver. He could be the Andrew, son of John and Jeane Elliot, born in Hawick in 1650. He could also be the Andrew, married to Marion Ruecastle, whose children born in Hawick included Walter (b.1679), Agnes (b.1680) and John (b.1682). **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick. He was listed as merchant on the west-side of Hawick (and separate from another man of the same name) on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when was taxed for 2 hearths. He (or the other Andrew) is listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. In 1706 his daughter Margaret married John Young, also a merchant in Hawick, in an 'irregular' marriage, which took place in England. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1688. He could also be the Andrew, married to Margaret 'Bell', whose unnamed child was baptised in 1685. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Colterscleuch in 1718 when his son John was baptised. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) stocking-maker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded in the 1740s as owner of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, valued at £33 6s 8d. He was still listed in 1788 as owner of lands that had formerly been held by the feuars of Lilliesleaf, still valued at £33 6s 8d. In the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811 he is listed as holder of lands among those owned by Sprot of Riddell in about 1874. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as servant at Raperlaw and Netherraw in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Archibald** (b.1791/2)

from St. Boswells, he was a blacksmith living at about 69 High Street in 1851. He was listed as a High Street blacksmith in Slater's 1852 directory. He was a widower, with children Robina, Margaret, Archibald and Robert. **Beatrix** (18th C.) resident if Wilton Parish. In 1744 she and her husband Thomas (surname missing) were at Burnhead when her son James was baptised. The witnesses were James Dryden and Walter Scott. **David** (19th C.) married Helen Hardie in Hawick in 1838. **Ebenezer** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Harden Anna in 1781. His children included William (b.1778) and James (b.1781). **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) resident of Newton, recorded receiving poor money from the Bedrule Session in 1726. **George** (16th/17th C.) resident of Crosscleuch. In 1615 he was one of the supporters of Walter Turnbull of Bedrule who were declared as rebels for not removing themselves from the lands of Huntliehill then owned by Stewart of Traquair. **James** (16th C.) Hawick resident mentioned in the will of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574, probably a merchant of some kind. He was owed £14 5 shillings for his services. **James** (17th C.) resident of Colterscleuch on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (1698/9–1761) tenant in Whitslade. He appears to be in Mabonlaw in 1737. His daughter Marion (who married William Scott, tenant in Parkhill) died in 1798, aged 68. He is probably the James who married Agnes Shortreed in Roberton Parish in 1731 and whose children included: Janet (b.1732), baptised in Ashkirk; Marion (b.1734); and Margaret (b.1737). He is buried in Borthwick Waas. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott in Hawick in 1764 and their children included: John (b.1765); and Margaret (b.1767). The witnesses in 1767 were Andrew Turnbull (senior) and glazier William Turnbull. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Winnington Rig according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. **James** (b.c.1780) servant to Adam Armstrong at Burnfoot according to the ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish in 1801. He may be the James who married Isabel Lumsden and whose son David was baptised in Ashkirk in 1809. **James** (b.c.1780) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living in 'Allers', which probably meant the Mill Path. His children included Betty (b.c.1810) and William (b.c.1820). **James** (19th C.) married Christian Rutherford in East Bank Kirk in 1823. **James** (b.1844/5) son of William, he was a druggist in Hawick. In 1866 he donated an ancient Scottish copper coin to the Museum. **Janet** (16th/17th C.) received money from the Wilton poor box in 1705. **John** (16th/17th C.) servitor of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, recorded in 1599 when he witnessed a charter at Branxholme. Possibly the same 'Johanni Clark' was listed in the testament of William, younger of Branxholme, in 1552. **John** (17th C.) elected to the Hawick Council in late 1648. There were at least 3 men of that name in Hawick at that time: John married to Janet Langlands, whose children included Jean (b.1641), William (b.1642), Agnes (b.1644), Anna (b.1650), Walter (b.1652), John (b.1656); John married to Malie Shiel, whose children included Margaret (b.1648); and John married to Jean Elliot, whose children included Andrew (b.1650) and Ninian (b.1670). William (b.1647), with no mother's name given, may also have been his son. One of the Johns witnessed a baptism in 1652 for George Nichol. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is recorded being 'at ye westport' in 1704 and 1706 when he witnessed baptisms for Hawick's first known Cornet, James Scott 'Laird' (whose mother was probably Janet Clerk, and hence possibly related to him). The other witness in 1704 was James Scott 'Westport', who was Cornet in 1705. He is probably the John whose son John was baptised in Hawick in 1696. It is likely that he was involved with the Common Riding, perhaps even once Cornet himself. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, son of Walter. He married Isobel Armstrong in 1712. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Mary (or Marion) Lunn and their children included: Margaret (b.1725); Mary (b.1726); and Janet (b.1731). The witnesses in 1725 were Bailie Robert Ruecastle and saddler Francis Ruecastle. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Overhall in 1752. He married Isabel Hoy and their children included: Walter (b.1752); Thomas (b.1753); Janet (b.1756); George (b.1758); John (b.1759); Isabel (b.1762); Christian (b.1765); and Bessie (b.1768). The witnesses in 1752 were James and Robert Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Borthwickbrae in 1772 when his son James was baptised in Roberton Parish. He could be the John who married Jean Scott in Roberton in 1771. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Roughheugh in 1780. He married Margaret Pott in 1770 in Hawick Parish. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included: John (b.1770); Betty (b.1773); William (b.1775); William (again, b.1776); James

(b.1778); Robert (b.1780); and Betty (again, b.1781). The witnesses in 1780 were John and William Thomline, operators of the Waulk Mill at Roughheugh (suggesting that he worked there). **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Lochend, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. William, who was recorded at Lochend in 1797 may have been his son. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant in 1794 and 1797 at Templehall, when he paid the Horse Tax. He is listed along with Thomas, with his name appearing first, so they were probably father and son or brothers. The pair also paid tax on 3 dogs in 1797. His servant William Rutherford was recorded at Templehall in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Fulton in Bedrule Parish. In 1797 he paid tax for having 2 non-working dogs. He may be the John who married Janet Rutherford in Bedrule in 1793. **John** (18th/19th C.) hind at Belses Hillhead recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1797 he married Isabel Easton, who was also from Hawick. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included: John (b.1805); and William (b.1809). **John** (19th C.) farmer at Lymiecleuch in 1868. **Rev. John Ashfield** (1874–1921) educated in Ireland, he was licensed to preach by Omagh Presbytery in 1901. He became assistant at Creevan and was ordained as minister there in 1902, but demitted in 1916. He was then assistant at South Leith and Craigmillar and 'locum' at Tranent from 1917. In 1919 he became minister of Hobkirk Kirk, but drowned in a boating accident on the Norfolk Broads only 2 years later. **L. M.** born in Hawick, he is known as a painter of fishing scenes. **Mary** 'Mary the Bishop' (d.1799) her death is recorded in the Hawick Parish register. **Mr. ??** (19th C.) tenant farmer for a short period at Mackside. He hunted with the Jedforest hounds. **Mr. ??** (19th C.) grocer and spirit merchant of Dickson Street. In the 1880s he presented the Cornet with a bottle of brandy after the return to Town following the Thursday Chase. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) resident of Bedrule. In 1502 Martin and John Oliver in Strange were accused of stealing a cow from him. **Peter** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Peter** (b.1816/9) from Glenholm in Peeblesshire, son of George. In 1861 he was gardener and overseer at Woll Cottages. In a directory of 1868 he is listed at Woll Rig. His wife was Rachel and their children included Margaret and George Alexander. **Peter** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1836. **Peter** (19th C.) blacksmith at the Sandbed, succeeding to the business of Thomas Anderson. **Robert** (17th C.) married Margaret Hill in Ashkirk Parish in 1653. Their daughter Helen was baptised in 1655. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ramsaycleuchburn, recorded in 1716. Perhaps the same Robert had a child with Jean Graham in 1710, the baptism labelled with 'fornicators', and with witnesses merchant John Hardie and Robert Elliot of Caerlenrig. The mother's name is not given in 1716, but the witnesses were John Anderson (also at Ramsaycleuch) and 'Mr Tho: Hume' in Commonside. Perhaps the same Robert had a son Robert baptised in 1716. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Penchrise in 1729. His children (baptised in Cavers Parish) included William (b.1729) and Margaret (b.1732). He could be the 'Clerk in Tower' (with no forename recorded) whose daughter Agnes was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1742. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Synton Pathead according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Robert** (1820/1–1905) hosiery manufacturer. He was son of William and Jane Murray (she was the aunt of Sir James A.H. Murray's father and also of local historian Robert Murray). In 1851 he was living on Wilton Path and listed as a frame-worker. He was also listed as a greengrocer on Wilton Path in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was at 1 Kirkwynd, with occupation given as grocer and wool hosier. His house was later at 13 Allars Crescent. He married Margaret Johnstone, who died in 1881, aged 57, and he remarried to Sarah Beattie. He had 12 children with his first wife, including William (who married Christian Amos), Peter, Andrew (who married Agnes Dickie), John (who moved to Sheffield), Robert (slater and builder in Cowdenbeath, who married Christina Copeland), David, Joseph (stockingmaker of Hexham, who married Mary Grieve), Mary (laundry keeper at Corbridge-on Tyne, who married mason David Crozier), Jane (who married Hexham postmater John Aitchison) and Margaret (who married bricklayer John Bell), as well as another Joseph and Jane who died in infancy. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) son of hosiery manufacturer Robert, he became a slater and builder in Cowdenbeath. He married Christina Coplend, and they had no children. He left £5,000 to the Cottage Hospital, the largest donation it had received at the time. **Thomas** (15th C.) witness

to a charter in the Barony of Wilton in 1454. He is recorded there as 'Thoma Clerc'. Most of the other witnesses were local men. Since his name appears after the Chaplain of Wilton, it is possible he was a clerk of the diocese. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1635. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) weaver with Walter Richardson. He is recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Templehall along with John in 1794 and 1797. The pair also paid tax on 3 dogs in 1797. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son John was baptised in 1660. **Walter** (17th C.) married Margaret Dryden in Roberton Parish in 1687, they probably lived in the former Hassendean Parish. Their son James was baptised in 1687, with witnesses Thomas Henderson and John Dryden. In 1687 he witnessed a baptism in Roberton for James Scott and Janet Elliot. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) servant in Commonside. In 1706 he married Marion Dalgleish, another servant in Commonside. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Borthaugh in 1790. He married Janet Turnbull in 1776. Their children included: John (b.1777); Margaret (b.1779); Walter (b.1784), farm steward at Mabonlaw; William (b.1787); and William (again, b.1790), a mason at Harden Cottage. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) servant at Belses Mill according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801 in Ancrum Parish. **Walter** (b.c.1780) resident of Whitchesters according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. He was described as 'Weak Mind' and hence presumably unfit to serve. **Walter** (1784–1853) born in Wilton Parish, son of Walter and Janet Turnbull, he was farm steward at Mabonlaw. He was one of the founders and first elders of the Relief Kirk in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was recorded as an agricultural labourer at Mabonlaw. He married Margaret Hunter and their children included: Christian (b.1828); Andrew (b.1830); Adam; Janet and Allan E. **William** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded being 'in dēnū', which is probably an abbreviation for 'dennum', i.e. he lived in Denholm. **William** (16th C.) servant of the Laird of Buccleuch recorded in Selkirk in 1580. He may be the William who received sasine for 2 husbandlands in Selkirk in 1579 and who witnessed other transactions in Selkirk in 1580. **Rev. William** (d.c.1640) local minister. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1595 and became minister at Cavers in 1599, but was not presented to the vicarage there until 1601 (when Dean John Watson, portioner of Melrose demitted). In the following year he was a member of the Assembly and was translated to Wilton on the last day of 1602, following the death of John Langlands. There is also a suggestion (in James Wilson's 'Hawick and its Old Memories') that he was jointly minister at Cavers and Wilton in 1599 and 1601. In 1607 he refused a call to Castleton and Ettleton Kirks (the letter of presentation from Walter, Lord of Buccleuch survives), the stated reason being an unfulfilled promised by Sir Gideon Murray. He is also recorded being presented to Borthwick in 1612 and gaving half of that living to Francis McGill. In 1627 he was part of a report on the state of the Kirk and Parish of Wilton. In 1632 he donated £20 towards building the library at Glasgow University. In 1633 he was owed money and grains for the year from the estate of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. It is unclear exactly when he died, but he left a widow, his second son was John and other sons were Andrew and William (who became a Hawick Burgess in 1640). When his son was made a Burgess he is not recorded being deceased, but must have died soon afterwards. **William** (17th C.) son of Rev. William, he was made a Burgess of Hawick in 1640. **William** (17th C.) Schoolmaster of Hobkirk Parish. He was recorded in 1681 when he subscribed the names of the witnesses at Hartshaughmill for a bond between Walter Lorraine and Walter Scott in Wauchope. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in Colterscleuch. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for James Laidlaw in Harwood. Probably the same William was in Southdeanrig in 1708 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Grieve, tenant in Colterscleuch. He may also be the William recorded as 'workman in Castlehill' who married Janet Wilson and had children Andrew (b.1719) and Gideon (b.1721). The witnesses in 1719 were the William Thomsons, older and younger (at Newmill). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Mains in 1714. His children included: John (b.1714); and Walter (b.1724). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1792 he married Betty Ledgerwood, who was from Selkirk. Their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1793, witnessed by the

Burgher Congregation. **William** (b.1770s) servant at Southfield. He is recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia; this is annotated 'Subst.', suggesting someone substituted for him. His name appears again in 1798, with William Boyd in Horsleyhill serving as substitute for him. In 1799 he was listed again among men balloted in 1797 for whom there were substitutes. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lochend in Cavers Parish, perhaps son of John, who was farmer in the same place in 1797. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia, with 'Subst.' suggesting that he may not have served; his name appears again in 1798, with William Waugh, weaver in Hawick, acting as his substitute, as confirmed in the amended list of 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Belses Mill recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Betty Scott in Kirkton Parish in 1800 and their children included: William (b.1806); James (b.1808); Robert Ebenezer (b.1811). **William** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Bella Miller and their children included: Betty (b.1812); Margaret (b.1814); Jess (b.1816); and Walter (b.1818). **William** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Christian Rutherford and their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1828. **William** (b.1777) born in Bowden, son of Robert and Margaret Wilkie. He was an agricultural labourer in Hawick. He was living at Wilton Damhead in 1841 and Upperdamside in 1851. He married Jane (or 'Jeany'), daughter of Andrew Murray (and hence the great-aunt of Sir J.A.H. Murray). Their children, baptised in the East Bank Kirk, included: Robert (b.1821), hosiery manufacturer; Margaret (or Mary, b.1830), who married tailor George J. Riddle; Isabella Henderson (b.1830), twin of Margaret, who married John Christison and later David Smith, and died in Australia; Andrew, who emigrated to Australia, farming at Tarnagulla, in Victoria and marrying Isabella Bell; and Elizabeth, 'Betsy', who married Thomas Ferguson. **William** (b.1790) born in Wilton Parish, son of Walter and Janet Turnbull. He was a mason living at Harden Cottage in 1841 and 1851. He was born in Wilton Parish. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Armstrong in 1822 and their children, baptised in the East Bank Kirk, included: Helen (b.1823); James and Walter Cavers (b.1828); and James (b.1831). He was surely related to Walter, who lived at Mabonlaw at the same time. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He presumably had a local connection. **William** (19th C.) married Christian Scott in 1841, the marriage being recorded in Wilton and Roberton Parishes. **William** (b.1820/1) son of James, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Allars Crescent and in 1861 he was living at the Episcopal Schoolhouse. He married Helen Scott in Hawick 1844 and their children included James (b.1844) and Isabella J.A. **William** (19th/20th C.) official Common-Riding Song Singer 1883–1906 (also written 'Clark' and formerly 'Clerke', 'Klark', etc.).

Clerkcroft (*klerk-kroft*) *n.* former piece of land in Minto parish, mentioned in 1634. In that year it was among lands whose superiority was inherited by Thomas, Earl of Haddington. It was previously in Hassendean, mentioned as such in a retour of 1637. In 1640 it was listed along with 'Kerswell' (i.e. Cresswell) among lands whose superiority was inherited by Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington and then by his son John in 1645. It was further listed in 1670 as 'the lands of Clerkcroft Kersual'. It was therefore presumably adjacent to **Cresswell** (the origin is possibly just 'land belonging to the clerk', suggesting glebe lands for the assistant minister, and may also be related to 'Clerklands').

clerkess (*kler-kes*) *n.* female clerk – 'she worked is a clerkess in Pesco's'.

clerkin (*klerk-in, -een*) *n.* the act of being a clerk – 'The sodgereen's a hantle different be the clerkeen' [ECS].

Clerklands (*klerk-lindz*) *n.* hamlet about 8 miles norh of Hawick, between Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf, with an ancient fort site nearby. They were formerly owned by the monks of Melrose Abbey, being adjacent to the lands purchased from Adam, son of Adam of Durham, consisting of 'Thodholesid' and 'Standestanerig'. This was confirmed by Walter Riddell of that Ilk in the 13th century. Walter Hislop was recorded there in 1543. Tenants listed there in 1562 were William Kedie, Humphrey Kedie, James Aitchison and David Riddell. James Riddell was also recorded there in 1563 and Robert Riddell in 1580. John Veitch was tenant there in 1590. Alexander Scott of Clerklands was recorded in 1593/4. Walter Waugh was there in 1679. Part of the lands (specifically Easter Clerklands) were included among the properties of the Riddells of that Ilk, e.g. when inherited by Sir John Riddell in 1669; in 1643 they were valued at £182.

The other parts were later owned by the Veitch and Scott families. The lands there were part of the estate of North Synton until 1641; in 1642 they were inherited by Helen, daughter of George Veitch of Clerklands. John Scott of Clerklands paid tax on £180 on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls and £182 in 1678. The 1694 Hearth Tax rolls states explicitly that the lands were not listed (suggesting perhaps an owner who also held lands in another parish). John Dunlop was tenant there in 1718. Andrew Kerr was owner in the 1740s when the lands were valued at £182. Robert Young was there in 1785 and William Walker in 1788. The eastern part was inherited by James Elliot of Ormiston, son of Walter Elliot and Margaret Currer. The western part was leased by the Riddells of that Ilk to Simon Laidlaw in 1773. The western lands were acquired by Sir John Buchanan Riddell from Thomas Currer before 1788, when they were valued at £182. Andrew Smail was a wright there in at least 1797–99. James Lambert was farmer there in the mid-19th century. In 1851 the farm consisted of 575 acres. On the crest of a ridge to the west are the remains of a hillfort, measuring about 60 m by 30 m (the origin is probably just 'the lands belonging to the clerk' or 'cleric'; it first appear as 'Clerkisland' in the early 13th century, and is 'clerklandis' in 1493, 'Clerklandis' in 1502, 'Clerklandes' in 1562, 'Clerklandis' in 1669, 'clarklands' in 1678 and 'Clairkland' in 1694; it appears on Pont's c.1590 manuscript, Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Clerkland').

Clerkleap (*klerk-leep*) *n.* area with cottages in southern Castleton Parish, just south of Mangerton. J. Little was there in 1821 and labourer John Elliot and family lived there in 1841. There were 9 huts here housing railway workers on the 1861 census (it is 'Clarcleep' in 1841).

Clerk o Works (*klerk-ō-wurks*) *n.* paid official of the old Town Council who acted as overseer for the town builders etc.

Clerk's Banks (*klerks-bawngks*) *n.* former name for land adjacent to Hobkirk Church and churchyard, later called the braes of Kirknowe. In 1604 it was described as 'the wood called Clerksbank' when part of the lands of Wester Swanshiel included in a charter to Hector Turnbull. It was 'Clerksbankis' when inherited by Hector's grandson Adam Turnbull of Hartshaugh and a wood named 'Clerksbank' in 1683 when inherited by Gilbert Eliott of Craigend from his father Archibald.

Clerkson (*klerk-sin*) *n.* (Clarkson) **Alison** local champion with the Hawick Bowling Club. Originally a darts player, she was introduced to darts in 1978 by her husband-to-be Les. Along with Eve Scott, she was the first Hawick woman to with the Scottish Ladies' Championship in 1996. She is a winner of the Rosalee Cup as well as several club titles. **Les** (1952/3–) Hawick man known for his skills on the bowling green. He was won 20 titles at the Borders Championship level, won the Pow Cup twice and He represented Scotland at the age of 24. In 2017 he was part of a four that won the Scottish over-55s title. He also played rugby for the Harlequins and snooker for the Con Club team. His wife Alison is also a keen and successful bowler.

Clerk ti the Regality (*klerk-ti-thu-ree-ga-li'-ee*) *n.* former office to support the Bailie of Regality, who was the Baron's official within a Burgh, such as Hawick. It was also known as the 'Clerk of the Regality'. The person holding the position was trained as a 'writer' and would act as clerk to the Baron's Court or Court of Regality. The position probably ended with the abolishment of regalities in 1747. John Watson held the office in the early part of the 18th century (certainly the years 1713–19) and Thomas Watson from 1720, still being recorded in 1757.

Clesslee (*kles-lee*) *n.* former tower in Southdean Parish, located where the Pinkie Burn meets the Jed Water. There were formerly 2 cottages on the site, called Clessleypeel (recorded in the 1859 Ordnance Survey Name Book), which could be the 'Cleslyped' marked on Stobie's 1770 map. James Sinton was resident at 'Clessleepeel' in the late 18th century. William White was farmer at 'Clesspool' in Southdean Parish on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. There is now a mound there, with evidence of banks, some of which are probably walls of the cottages and some from the much older tower. Clessley Plantation is still marked on the modern Ordnance Survey maps, to the north-east. In 1850 an iron dagger 'found under a cairn near Chesley Peel, Jed Forest' was donated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Note that Hindhaughhead Tower and Slack's Tower were quite nearby – 'Fair Ellen she rose, put her kirtle on, Just by the skriche of the day; From her casement high, she turn'd her blue eye, And looked to the Klesly brae' [JTe], 'It is said to have been quarried at Klesly, on the farm of Falside, on Jedwater, and conveyed to Hopekirk on a sled drawn by a team of four oxen' [WaD] (also 'Klesly' and variants; 'Clessleypeel' is marked on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map).

Clessleeheid (*kles-lee-heed*) *n.* lost place name, recorded on Stobie's 1770 map near the head of the River Jed in Southdean Parish, and probably associated with a former tower at 'Clesslee'. (the origin is probably 'the head of the clearing by the river Glass', suggesting that the upper part of the Jed was once known by this name; however, another possibilty is 'gless', which is an old Celtic word for 'stream'; it is actually labelled 'Cleslyped' on Stobie's map).

clesp (*klesp*) *v., n.* clasp.

cless (*kles*) *n.* class – 'she was in ma cless it the schuil', ' 'Two two's are four', confirmed the cless' [DH], 'There cam a man o' the preachin' cless, Ae day to the royal coort, nae less . . . ' [WL], *v.* to class – '. . . for the stockingmakers o' oor auld toon were clessed amang the maist intelligent an' mentally wide-awake workin' men in the hale country' [BW1938].

Clesslee (*kles-lee*) *n.* site of a former peel tower in Southdean Parish (cf. **Cleslyhed**.

cleuch (*klooch*) *n., arch.* a gorge, ravine, narrow glen, invariably containing a stream – '. . . opposite to the Cleuch on the east side of the Dimples' [C&L], 'The ravished cleugh, in brushwood lost, Unenter'd, save by midnight ghost' [JTe], '. . . But, in the dingle of the cleugh, I left them to their will' [JTe], '. . . And on its tide, borne from afar, Wi' rumbling rocks frae cleugh and scar' [AD], 'He kenn'd a' the knowes, a' the cleughs, a' the cairns, These hills were his hame – here he reared a' his bairns' [DA], 'The oaks in the cleuch stood golden-red, The ripening nuts on the hazel hung . . . ' [WHO], '. . . Still mebbe, wi a glint o late snaw in the deepest cleuchs' [DH] (also spelled 'cleugh'; the pronunciation formerly had a long diphthong merging *ū* and *oo*; the word survives in several local placenames, e.g. Birny Cleuch, Blackcleuch, Buccleuch, Cauldcleuch, Colterscleuch, Crosscleugh, Doecleuch, Gamescleuch, Giddenscleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Howcleuch, Lurgiescleuch, Lymiecleuch, Ramsaycleuch, Shirenscleuch, Thornycleugh, Todscleuch, Whinney Cleuch, Wormiecleuch and Wormscleuch; sometimes only part of the course of a stream is referred to as a 'cleuch').

Cleuch (*klooch*) *n.* former fortified house marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as being on the south bank of the Teviot valley, approximately opposite Dryden, and hence close to Colterscleuch (so the names may be related).

Cleuchfit (*klooch-fit*) *n.* Cleuchfoot, former name for a house in Roberton village, just after the Forman Memorial Hall, on the right-hand side of the road. It may be the same place called Roberton Woodfoot in 1841 and 1851.

Cleuch Heid (*klooch-heed*) *n.* Cleuch Head, hamlet near where the B6357 ('Note o the Gate') meets the A6088, about 8 miles south-east of Hawick, south of Hobkirk and east of Forkins. It was formerly known as 'Blackcleughheid'. James Wilson was farmer there in the 1860s. There may have been a small threshing mill here, powered by water from a pond. There was a girl's school there in the mid-19th century, established by Mrs. Elliot of Wolfelee, and with Miss Gibson as the teacher. In 1958 Walter Armstrong ploughed up a 'discoidal flint knife' there, which is now in the National Museum of Antiquities.

Cleuch Heid (*klooch-heed*) *n.* shepherd's cottage on Brighouse Burn, just to the east of Steele Road in Castleton Parish. Hob Crozier from there was declared a fugitive in 1605. This could have been the site of the fortified house at 'Brighousecleughhead', which was once held by the Croziers. This is probably where Dr. Elliot of 'Cleughhead' lived, when visited by Sir Walter Scott on his trip to Liddesdale in 1797. It is probably also the 'Cleughead' and 'Cleugheads' where John Elliot (perhaps the same Elliot) was farmer in at least the period 1785–97. Walter Robson was there in 1835. There were 6 huts there housing railway workers on the 1861 census. A funerary urn was said (in the Old Statistical Account) to have been found in an ancient cairn here (it is marked 'Cleughhead' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and on Stobie's 1770 map).

Cleuchheid (*klooch-heed*) *n.* farm situated to the north of Minto House, also called **Minti Cleuchheid**. It is situated near the end of a cleuch, with an adjacent mill pond; it is possible that it may be essentially the same farm as formerly known as Minto Mill. It was once a home of the Earl of Minto's family. The farm was valued at £102 7d in 1779 and £109 in 1788 and 1811. Alexander Scott lived there in 1799. The small body of water to the north was once a mill dam (marked 'Cleughheed' on Stobie's 1770 map, it is 'Cleugh-head' in in 1779, 1788 and 1811).

Cleuchheid (*klooch-heed*) *n.* Cleuchhead, name used for the main farm on the Wolfelee estate. It was farmed by Adam Pott in the early 18th century, later Thomas Shortreed, Thomas Scott (uncle of Sir Walter) until 1810, then was farmed directly by the Elliots of Wolfelee, also the Wilsons and then the Blyths (it is 'Cleuch-heide' about 1605).

Cleuchheid Sike (*klooch-heed-sīk*) *n.* Cleuchhead Sike, small stream in Liddesdale, rising on the southern slopes of Arnton Fell and running south into Bridgehouse Burn. The farmstead of Cleuchhead is on its eastern side.

Cleuchside (*klooch-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, probably close to Steeleroad-end, perhaps associated with Cleuch Heid near there. It is listed in 1632 among lands possessed by Hab Henderson, along with Todscleuch, Fairside and Tailside, and described as 'Cleucheside otherwayes designed Falset' (there is a farm of the same name in Oxnam Parish, and probably elsewhere).

cleugh see **cleuch**

clever see **clivver**

cleverality (*cli-vur-a-li-tee*) *n., arch.* cleverness, a clever person, know-it-all, *adj.* clever – 'Let cleverality, mockreef folk that are unco smert . . . ' [ECS] (used as an adjective, transferred from the noun).

clew (*kloo*) *n., arch.* a ball of yarn – '. . . ilk ane of them not to reill any yarns out of clewis without the sight of the owner . . . ' [BR1643] (from Middle English and related to the modern word 'clue').

clew (*kloo*) *pp., poet.* clawed, scratched – 'The kimmer kerlyn didna youcke The places which she clew . . . ' [JTe] (this word is obscure).

Clews (*klooz*) *n.* former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish. In 1536 this was part of the kirklands of Ashkirk and rented for 3 years (along with 'kempis knowis', together valued at 20 shillings) by Richard Bothwell, Parson, to Simon Shortreed, Vicar. Robert Scott of Headshaw was infefted in these lands (along with Crawknowe) in 1605. In 1643 the lands were valued, along with Headshaw and Crawknoww, at £760 10s. They were inherited by Mary Scott, wife of Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw, from her bother John Scott of Headshaw in 1691. Along with Headshaw, Dryden and Crawknowe they were included in a royal charter to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1705. The lands were among those inherited by Sir Gilbert Elliot from his father in 1778, but the liferent was immediately disponed to Dr. William Elliot (the name could refer to 'cleuchs'; it is 'clewis' in 1536, 'Clevis' in 1605, 'Cleuches' in 1643 and 'Clewes' in 1691).

Clews Burn (*klooz-burn*) *n.* small stream in Ashkirk Parish adjacent to the former farm of Clews. It may be the same as the stream that passes through Headshaw Loch.

cley (*klī*) *n.* clay – 'He brang me up alsua owt o' ane horrabil hole, owt o' the glarie claye . . . ' [HSR], 'Aa mind yince o' sei-in a wice-like esh-plant that was growin' on a steep cley bankin' . . . ' [DH], 'The waters o' oor life Stir cley alang their course . . . ' [WL], 'In frae the fields, My shoon wi' cley sae clortit . . . ' [WL] (also written 'claye'; note that the diphthong was formerly closer to 'ā-ee' than 'u-ee').

clichen (*kli-chin*) *n., arch.* something that is very light, comparatively speaking (noted by J. Jamieson).

clierts (*klīurtz*) *n., pl., arch.* a disease affecting the glands of cattle or pigs (from Old Dutch).

Cliffhope (*klif-hōp*) *n.* small valley of the Cliffhope Burn in the very uppermost portion of Liddesdale. It lies between Mid Hill and Lamblair Hill. This was an earlier name for the cottage called Saughtree Grain. The farm there was listed in 1632 among the lands owned by the Earl of Buccleuch, inherited by Mary and Anne Scott in 1653 and 1661 and in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch was listed among the Scott possessions in the 'lordschip of Liddisdaill, abacie of Jedburgh, and schirrefdome of Roxburgh'. However the lands of 'Ovir et Nether Cleifhoippis' were inherited by Sir William Scott of Harden from his father Sir Walter in 1642. The farm was combined with Dawstonburn on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. Together they covered 2218 acres and were bounded by Singdean, Hudshouse, Saughtree, Stitchelhill and 'Leys' (it is 'Cleifhop' in 1632, 'Cleiffhopes' in 1661 and 'Cleifhope' in 1718).

Cliffhope Burn (*klif-hōp-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Dawston Burn just after Singdean on the Note o the Gate road. It is fed by several smaller streams, including Alison Sike and Dorothy Sike. The former farm of **Cleehope** were probably on its banks (it is written 'Cliphope' by James Smail in 1880).

Clifford (*kli-furd*) *n.* **George** (1558–1605) 13th Lord Clifford and 3rd Earl of Cumberland, son of Henry, 2nd Earl. In 1603 he was appointed Warden of the English West and Middle Marches and also Lieutenant-General of Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland and the town and county of Newcastle. He married Margaret Russell, daughter of the Earl of Bedford and was succeeded by his brother Francis. **Henry** (1493–1542) 11th Lord Clifford of Clifford and 1st Earl of Cumberland. He was Lord of the English Western Marches 1525–27. He reported a raid he led into the Borders in February 1533, which included buring Branxholme and neighbouring farms, and capturing some servants of the

Laird of Buccleuch. He married Margaret Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury and then Margaret Percy, daughter of the 5th Earl of Northumberland (the previous English Warden), and was succeeded by his son Henry. **Robert** (d.1314) 1st Lord of Clifford. He served as 'Keeper of the Marches in the north towards Scotland' from 1296. In that year he was directed by the English King to 'keep the March of Scotland till three weeks after Easter next, taking hostages of Selkirk forest, the moor of Cavers, the vales of Lidel, Esche, Ewes, Annand, Moffat, Nith and Galloway'. He married Maud de Clare and his children were Roger (who succeeded), Robert and Idonea (who married Henry, 2nd Baron Percy). **Thomas** (c.1363–91) 6th Baron de Clifford, son of Roger the 5th Lord. He was jointly Warden of the English Marches along with Ralph Neville (Earl of Westmorland) from about 1388. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord de Ros and was succeeded by his son John, the 7th Lord.

clift (*klift*) *n., poet.* a cliff – 'And on the mountain clifts, Proud wave thy thistle tufts' [HSR].

Clifton Park (*klif-tin-pawrk*) *n.* former estate in Linton Parish. Although the house is demolished, the tudor-style north lodge and avenue of lime trees survive. The lands were owned by the Pringles, passing to the Elliots of Harwood through marriage.

clim see **climm**

climm (*klim*) *v.* to climb – '... To climm in spirit up the heichts Where caller breezes blaw' [WL], 'But green gress for sturdy shoon To clim where grouse are skirlin' [WL], 'Some pech wi beagles owre the leys, And think it pleesant – But Aa ken only yin clim's treis To catch a pheasant' [DH], 'A love ti climm the Vertish braes Where yince A sledged in callant days' [IWL], 'Climmin up the balcony. Clinging be their nails tae the cliff' [JuH], *n.* a climb – 'A beguid the climm as A meent ti end eet ...' [ECS] (also written 'clim').

clink (*klint*) *n., poet.* money, cash – 'He lost his kail, his time, his clink, His face made black as h–ll wi' ink' [JR], '... When, d–n them, were't no' for their clink, What would they be?' [JoHa].

clint (*klint*) *n., arch.* an outcrop of rock, projecting rock in a river, cliff, crag – '... and made the runner of said Cala-burn the march northward to a pit at the foord in the burn, immediately above same clints and craigs in the bed of the burn' [DCW1765], '... the Slitrig ... the spot where their forbears fished for baggies, or played at tig among the clints' [HAST1861], 'Ca'in his pownies throwe fair and foul By the clints o' Robert's Linn ...' [DH], ' 'Mang rugged rocks and slippery clints, A queer and awkward place to hide' [VW] (possibly from Danish; it occurs in local place names 'Clinthead', 'Clints' and 'Clintwud').

Clint (*klin', klint*) *n.* former popular name for a large rocky outcropping in the Slitrig, where Clinthead was built. It is now under the road near where Silver Street meets the Kirkstile.

Clintheid (*klin'-heed*) *n.* house where generations of the Oliver family lived, who were shoemakers, tanners and tailors. More than one house stood on the site that was built on a rock ('Clint') at the Silver Street end of the Auld Brig. The location was essentially where the Exchange Bar was built. It was lastly the home of 'Robbie Clinty', famous from the J.E.D. Murray song and the William Norman Kennedy 'Auld Brig' poem – 'I mourn thee in my hour of need, Warm-hearted patient, old Clint-head' [WNK].

Clintheugh Linns (*klin'-hewch-linz*) *n.* stream in the headwater of the Tweeden Burn in south-eastern Liddesdale. It rises around Thwartergill Head and is fed by smaller streams, such as Newstell Sike and Claymore Sike.

the Clints (*thu-klints*) *n.* ancient earthwork near Chapelhill farm, just to the north of the road passing the 2 Branxholme Lochs, on the south-east slopes of Whitcastle Hill. It is oval in shape, measuring about 40 m by 30 m, being surrounded by a ditch and bank and with an entrance at the north-east. This is probably the remains of a settlement. Small quarries on the south side of the knoll probably gave the site its name (it is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

the Clints (*thu-klints*) *n.* another name for **Clintwood** in Castleton Parish.

Clints Cottage (*klints-ko'-eej*) *n.* small house in the hamlet of Kirkton, situated to the east of the A6088, just south of the Kirkton road junction. It was built on the original site of Kirkton School.

Clintwud (*klin'-wud*) *n.* former farm or fortified house in Castleton Parish, near Dinlabyre, once a seat of a branch of the Elliots. The site has been identified by locals as a rocky eminence enclosed by some sheepfolds, to the east of the 'homestead moat' marked on the Ordnance Survey map. It has also been suggested that the de Soulis family were there before moving to Liddel Castle, but that seems unlikely. William Elliot, 'soune to Arche of Clintwood' was among Scotsmen handed over the English Deputy Warden in 1597. Archie Elliot was still there in 1613. James

Elliot possessed the lands in 1632. In the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch lands it appears to be combined with Kirndean and Flicht. The Old Statistical Account describes a round earthwork near here, where a surrounding wall was removed in 1793 to build dykes and a brass instrument and small sword were found. The New Statistical Account states that 'the castle of Clintwood, on the farm of Flight, appears to have been a very strong building'. The notes for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club's visit to Liddesdale in 1869 describe it as 'the castle of Clintwood or the Clints, in the fork of two streamlets, forming the Boghill-burn, which falls into the Liddel at Dinlabyre'. However, it is unclear if any building of great significance was ever in this region (the name probably derives from the Old Danish 'klint', meaning 'rock' or 'cliff'; it is marked 'ye Clints' on Sandison's c.1590 map; it is 'Clyntwod' in 1611 and 1613 and 'Clintwod' in 1632).

clinty (*klin'-ee, klin-tee*) *adj., arch.* abounding in 'clints', relating to 'clints'.

Clinty (*klin'-ee, klin-tee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Oliver**, subject of 'Clinty's Song', also sometimes called 'Robbie Clinty'. The name derived from the old name of the family house, Clinthead, which stood close to the foot of the steps of St. Mary's. He also features in some of the poems written about the Auld Brig, e.g. in William Norman Kennedy's 'Dialogue Anent the Auld Brig' and appears briefly in Jed Murray's 'The Gutterbludes' – 'I am Clinty, Clinty, Clinty – fra ma hoose upon the rock' [JEDM].

Clinty's (*klin'-eez*) *n.* bar, or bistro, which opened in the early 1990s at 4 Tower Knowe in the heavily ornamented former Commercial Bank building. It closed in 2002 and converted into the Bank restaurant, which closed after only a couple of years to become a bridal shop.

Clinty's Pool (*klin'-eez-pool*) *n.* former pool in the Slitrig near where 'Clinty' lived. David Miller drowned there in 1810 – '...or a lively game of 'tig' among the clints from the Towergateside Cauld and Clinty's Pool downwards' [WNK] (W.N. Kennedy stated in 1861 that 'Clinty's pots have been quarried away to nothingness').

Clinty's Song (*klin'-eez-sawng*) *n.* song written for the play 'The Gutterbludes' in 1905, with words by J.E.D. Murray and music by Adam Grant. This comic song was first performed in the play by William Turnbull, and has been a favourite ever since; since the character only really appears in the play to sing this song, it is suspected that this was written in simply as a vehicle for Turnbull, who was well known at the time for stage monologues. The inspiration for the song was Robert Oliver, nicknamed 'Clinty', who would have been known personally to the generation before the writers of the song. It was first performed at a Colour Bussing in 1908, again sung by William Turnbull, and published in sheet music form that same year.

clipe see **clype**

Clipher (*klī-fur*) *n.* **Thomas** (17th C.) indweller of Weens, recorded as being the 'bailie in that part' for Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge in a sasine for Hobsburn in 1693.

clipped (*klipd*) *pp., arch.* diminished by clipping (said of coins) – 'A party is fined for giving some of the border false, clipped, and counterfeit siller to James Badie ...' [JW1704].

clipper (*kli-pur*) *n., arch.* person formerly in the knitwear industry, responsible for cutting off the loose fibres from cloth after fulling and drying – '...it was handed over to the 'clipper', whose apparatus consisted of a long narrow stool or bench, the top of which was cushioned, and a pair of large and peculiarly shaped shears, about 18 inches long in the blades, and curved to fit the top of the cushion' [DMW].

clippie (*kli-pee*) *n., arch.* a talkative woman.

clippit (*kli-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj.* clipped – 'clippit sheep'll growe again', '...But death her thread of life has clippit, For now she's dead' [JR], 'But kindness an' fondness sair clippit their measure, An' energy gae to my toil-stiffent limbs' [JoHa].

clitter-clatter (*kli'-ur-klaw'-ur*) *n., poet.* rattling noise, continuous clatter, chatter, animated talking – 'The Bowmont stream is wimplin' clear, For a' the clitter clatter About the royal staplers here That dirty a' the watter' [TCh].

cliver see **clivver**

clivver (*kli-vur*) *adj.* clever, bright, quick-witted – 'that wasni verra clivver, was eet?', 'She says she has a cliver bairn, Fer forrit for his age' [IJ], in good health – 'hei's no feelin awfi clivver efter last night' (also spelled 'cliver', etc.; see also **no verra clivver**).

clivverly (*kli-vur-lee*) *adv., arch.* speedily, readily – 'Blythe Bobbie, the butcher, gaed in for a shave, the barber got cuttl't, syne croppit him cleverly' [JoHa].

cloath (*klōth*) *n., arch.* cloth – '...and that no weiver make any linnen cloath, of the price of ten shillings Scotts, or above, under the breadth of ane ell and 2 inches' [BR1683], '...the Counsill instruct the town treasurer to furnish and provide, as cheap as he can, as much cloath of

same colour as will be four coats for the officials previously named' [BR1712], '... all plenishing, cloaths, sums of money or victuals of any sort ...' [Wil1767] (see also **claith**).

clock (*klōk*) *n., poet.* a limper, hobbler – '... And the warst clock of this companie, I hope shall cross the Waste this day. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

clock (*klok*) *n., arch.* a beetle – 'Clocks o' ilk colour an' dimension, An' speeders past my comprehension, Mawkflees – to name wad be pretension Owre high in me – And muckle mair, if I should mention, Ye'd swear I lee' [JoHa] (also in some English dialects).

clocken (*klo-kin*) *adj., poet.* brooding (said of a hen) – '... Gin clocken hens ye really canna want them' [JoHa].

clocker (*klo-kur*) *n., arch.* a beetle, especially a large one – 'I mean the hubbub 'boot yon brawbuilt kavie, Where sits a clocker trim, and twathree burds' [JoHa], 'A' day, they raiked aboot the clatchy yaird, Focht owre a hauf-drooned clocker, mobbed a craw ...' [DH].

clocker (*klo-kur*) *n.* a mechanical device for determining the number of knitting courses between the fashionings, usually consisting of a pawl and ratchet.

the Clocker (*thu-klo-kur*) *n.* nickname for **William Crozier**.

the Clocker (*thu-klo-kur*) *n.* former cottage in Hobkirk Parish, to the north of Templehall.

Clockerhaa (*klo-kur-haw*) *n.* Clockerhall, former farmstead, lying just to the south of Todshawhaugh (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Clockerhaa (*klo-kur-haw*) *n.* Clockerhall, former cottage to the north of Hassendean.

Clocker Plantin (*klo-kur-plawn'-in*) *n.* small plantation in Hobkirk Parish, on the side road between Forkins and Highend.

the Clock Keeper (*thu-klok-kee-pur*) *n.* former official position in the Burgh of Hawick. John Jackson was recorded as 'knokkeiper' in 1608. Francis Handerson was hired in 1702, with a salary of £6, the official records stating that '... he shall keep the Town's knocke in the steeple in ane good going order and sufficient case and condition, without cracke or flaw for knocking and choping hourly night and day'. A report of 1836 tates that the annual salary was still *£6*. Frank Rutherford served from 1869.

cloft (*kloft*) *n., poet.* a fissure, parting, cleft – 'The nimble limb the clofts could climb' [HSR].

clogs (*klōgz*) *n., pl.* wooden footwear, common in Hawick before the 20th century. The clanking noise they made was once a familiar sound around the town. Wooden-soled shoes came back briefly while leather was scarce during WWII.

cloit (*kloi'*) *n., poet.* a hard and sudden blow or fall – '... But got a cloit upon my pow, That nearly spoil'd my sang' [JT] (alternative form of **clout**).

cloke (*klōk*) *v., poet.* to disguise, cloak, cover up – 'Carmichael bade them speak out plainly, And cloke nae cayse for ill nor gude ...' [CPM].

Clommel (*klō-mel*) *n.* **Thomas** (15th C.) resident of Minto, recorded in 1494/5 at the Justiceaire held in Jedburgh. He 'came in the King's will' for stealing a pig from Adam Thomson out of Grange, with his surety being Adam Scott in Wolfehope. This surname is otherwise unrecorded locally, although it could be the same as **Clennel**.

clood (*klood*) *n.* a cloud – 'Lang syne it was, Thon souchin simmer's day, Wi' cloods that sailed Loutin to their shaddas' [DH] (see also **clud**).

Cloon Craig (*kloon-krāg*) *n.* name for a particular rocky outcropping on the southern side of Ruberslaw. The reflection of the Sun off a fissure there was used by the residents of Toon-o-Rule to tell the time of day.

cloor see **clour**

cloot (*kloo'*) *n.* a piece of cloth used as a washcloth, duster, etc., rag, nappy – 'oo'll juist yaise yer auld shirt is a cloot then', 'a bonnie face sets a dish cloot', 'It's nat'rl colour quite is lost In diff'rent clouts and patches' [JR], 'An' than a bit o' plate had cutit yin o' her muckle taes, and aw tied a cloot on't ...' [WNK], '... Wi' a cloot that's dipped in paraffin' [IJ], 'Whip her in, whip her oot, Sax merks in a clout' [JP], 'A bairn cleaning door handles with brasso and a cloot ...' [DH], a garment, article of clothing – 'ne'er cast a cloot till May is oot', 'I recall heavy winter 'cloots' being thankfully cast-off ...' [BB], 'The black gudewife o' the Braes Gie baby clouts no worth a button' [ES], *v., arch.* to patch clothing (also spelled 'clout'; cf. **clootit**).

cloot see **cluit**

clootie-dumplin (*kloo'-ee-dum-plin*) *n.* a rich steamed fruitcake served as dessert, traditionally steamed in a cloth.

clootit (*kloo-tee', -ti'*) *pp., adj., arch.* patched, mended – '... clothed in a thread-bare coat, an old-fashioned hat, and a pair of shoes rent, and clouted' [JR], 'The herd flang aff his clouted shoon, And to the nearest fountain ran

. . . ' [LHTB], '. . . Wi' elbows out – his waistcoat bare – His breeks were cloutit here and there' [RDW] (also 'cloutit').

clort (*klōr', klort*) *v., arch.* to make dirty, muddy – 'In frae the fields, My shoon wi' cley sae clortit' [WL] (not common Hawick pronunciation, cf. **clart** and **clairt**).

close (*klōs*) *adj.* muggy, humid (of the weather) – 'it's awfi close the day in't eet?'.

close (*klōs*) *n.* an enclosed place, paticularly a confined entryway leading off a main street, often opening into a courtyard, a common passage for a group of houses – 'oo bade up the same close in Northcote Street', '. . . of all the pountis contenit in ane contraik of alienatione of the tour cloiss halff manes of Herdmenstoun' [SPB1536], '. . . and sett ane ladder in his neighbour's close or yaird where they cannot win to tur and theik . . . ' [BR1660], 'The paraffin lamp in the close Tae stop booglin' aboot at night' [AY], '. . . And in ma mind a sei again A berefit boy in Myreslawgreen Gaun ditterin hyim, withoot a care Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL], hence 'up a close' is used figuratively to indicate being in a quandary or hopeless position – 'But we're away up a close again. So let's get back to Scotland . . . ' [DH], *adj., arch.* enclosed – 'At a closs strait place, there they did stay, Where they knew the English could not get by-way' [CWS].

Closehooses (*clōs-hoo-seez*) *n.* Closehouses, former farm in Hassendean Parish, recorded in a charter of 1516 as being '1 merkland' when being gained by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme after forfeiture by Alexander, Lord Home. Its location is uncertain, but it may be related to Westerhouses (the origin may be 'houses by an enclosure').

closemooth (*clōs-mooth*) *n.* the opening to a close – 'Now at ilk corner ready staund, Or i' close-mooths keep sentry' [JoHa].

closes (*klō-seez*) *n.* there are now only a few officially named passageways in Hawick, mainly off the High Street, But in former times there were a huge number of these, giving access to what was usually poorer housing, often popularly named after someone who lived there. It is unclear when the first feature was given such a name in Hawick, but there were surely closes by the 17th century. Many closes off the High Street (as well as Silver Street, the Howegate and the Sandbed) sprang up through the 19th century, as housing expanded in the spaces behind the main street. In the mid-1800s almost every house along the High Street had a passageway through to the back (as seen on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map), and many (if not all) of these had popular names associated with the residents. Before street addresses were formalised, these close names would be given as the place of abode. Many of them had multiple names, and the location of some of the closes are now uncertain. Most have disappeared as the properties were redeveloped, with perhaps only the Crown Close and Round Close surviving. A list of former closes includes: All Was Others Close; Angus' Close; Bunyan's Close; Carpet Close; Cochrane's Close; the Croon Close; Dalgleish Close; Dickson's Close; Ewen's Court; Factory Close; Fleece Close; Graham's Close; Grapes Close; Gunsmith's Close; Guthrie's Close; Henderson's Pend; Hessel's Close; Irvine's Close; Kemp's Close; Kyle's Close; Linton's Close; Mather's Close; Mershall's Close; Miller's Close; Moncrieff's Close; Nichol's Close; Printer's Close; Punch Bowl Close; Quaker's Close; Reid's Close; the Roond Close; Shaw's Close; Sinton's Close; Tait's Close; Tannage Close; the Toor Close; Turk's Close; the Wide Close; the Wide Pend; Wull the Bellman's Close; and Wulson's Close. Denholm contained the Doctor's Pend.

Closs (*klos*) *n.* former fortified house in Liddesdale, on the Roughley Burn not far from the Ninestane Rig. In 1632 it is 'Over and Neather Closse alias Welshaw, sett to Johne Scott and Gawin Ellot'. The farm of 'Ouercloss' was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718. It was combined with Byreholm (although this may be an error), Bowholm, 'Wallshaw', Flasket, Millburn and Millburnholm, extending to 1295 acres, bounded by Roughlee, Toftholm, Hermitage, Sundhope and Stitchelhill. The house is shown near the modern Hermitage Cottage (marked 'Closs' on Gordon's c.1650 map, then as 'O. Closse' and 'N. Closs' on Blaeu's 1654 map and on Visscher's 1689 map as 'Closse').

Closses (*klo-seez*) *n.* former farm bordering on the old Common, between Whitchesters and Sea Croft, near the head of the Weatland Burn. A building on modern Ordnance Survey maps is marked 'Closses Cottage', along the track to the south-east of Whitchesters farm. Interestingly the lands there appear to be part of Hawick Common on a map made for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718. William Cathrae was there in 1725. Thomas Huntly was tenant there in the period 1729–64 – 'John Glendinen and Andrew were ordered to gather in the touns following, in ye landward part of ye parish, viz., Crumhaugh,

Goldielands, Fenwick, Alton Crofts, and Whitchesters, together with Closses' [PR1717] (also written 'Clossis'; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; there is a farm of the same name near Canonbie; the origin of the name may be from the fact that this was an enclosed space, bounded on 3 sides by the Common).

clour (*kloor, klowr*) *n., arch., poet.* a blow, thump – 'Richt ower frae Frostylee To Kersop in Siccan Stour, We garr'd the Southrons flee Wi' mony a clash and clure' [TK], 'An' gien an taen was mony a clowr, An' dreadfu'-lookin' gashes' [JoHa], the result of a blow, a bruise, swelling – 'Another fell the harrows o'er, And raised upon his shins a clower' [HSR], '... Nor gi'e a thocht to the awfu' cloors, That may empty oor saddles ere lang' [JBB], 'It wad take a vast o sowsame, a richt claat o creesh, ti cleester a cloor gotten that gait! [ECS], '... A spielin' callant riskin' screeve and cloure' [WL], *v., poet.* to bruise, dent – 'Sir Harry wi' nimble brand, He pricket ma cap ajee, But I cloured his heid on the strand, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T] (also written 'cloor', 'cloure', 'clowr' and 'clure').

clout see **cloot**

Clovenfords (*klō-vin-fōrdz*) *n.* village 3 miles west of Galashiels, with an 18th century coaching inn, having a statue of Sir Walter Scott in front (apparently made of papier-maché). The main road from Hawick through Selkirk to Edinburgh used to go via Clovenfords until 1818, when it was re-routed through Gala. This was also where a vineyard was established in 1869, producing grapes until 1959. In 1873 James Wood of Galashiels donated to the Museum 'a number of iron hammers, spear heads, &c.' found here – 'Catch the laughter-waking chords In the lilt of Clovernfords ...' [WL].

Clover Field (*klō-vur-feeld*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. It is listed as 'Colver Field, or Mill Shot'.

clowns (*klownz*) *n., pl., arch.* butterwort plants, Pinguicula vulgaris – 'This is named Sheep-root, Roxb., also Clowns. It is said to receive the former name, because, when turned up by the plough, the sheep greedily feed on it' [JoJ].

clowr see **clour**

the Club (*thu-klub*) *n.* organisation of some sort that existed in Hawick in the middle of the 18th century, perhaps a forerunner of the Hawick Farmers' Club. In 1749 it helped the Town deal with the debt incurred by building the Teviot Bridge – '... and of £4 sterling borrowed from the Clubb in Hawick ...' [BR].

clubhoose (*klub-hoos*) *n.* a clubhouse – '... Wi' the worthies in the clubhoose At the Vertish Hill' [IWL].

clubs (*klubz*) *n., pl.* organisations, particularly referring to private licensed ones with their own premises. In Hawick this has included the Border Club, the Burns Club, the Con Club, the Ex-Club, the Legion, and the Liberal Club, as well as the 2 Masonic Lodges and several sports clubs. Up until fairly recently they tended to be restricted to male members – 'Much marvelled I that any one should think That Clubs were only there that men might drink. There are, said I, low 'Pubs' as well as Clubs, From touch with which all decent men will shrink' [JCG].

clud (*klud*) *n., arch.* a cloud – 'We trow it's a' a darksome clud, Ayont our frozen comprehension' [JoHa], 'O! haud up thy heart till the clud be away, There's sunshine ayont it will shine yet on thee' [JoHa], 'And the merl is i' the wud, And the lav'rock's i' the clud' [JTe], 'In the dayetime alsua he lede thame wi' ane clud, an' a' the nicht wi' ane licht o' fire' [HSR], 'Thy mercie, Lord, is in the heævens, an' thy faithfu'niss raxes untill the cluds' [HSR], 'The laverock frae the fleecy clud Pours out his early sang' [JT], 'When nature gathers overhead, In dark and gruesome cluds, Then bursting, fills the Teviot's bed, With heavy rolling floods' [VW], 'But gi'e to me the hills and heath, The cluds that fleck the lea' [JEDM], 'The spray descending like a clud O'er the Bank aboon the Boosie' [DA], 'In a far Scots moor 'neath the siller mune, A plover's cry in the cluds abune ...' [JYH], 'A pickle blewe reek threh the hoose-lums o Denum draigglet in a swutherin clud' [ECS], *v.* to cloud – 'I hate to be always a-thrawin' my mou', An cludin' my brow, wi' the gummie o' care' [JoHa] (also **clood**).

cludgie (*klu-jee*) *n.* a toilet, particular one outside (a Western Scottish word, not particularly Hawick).

cludie (*klu-dee*) *adj., poet.* cloudy – 'He spak' untill thame owt o' the cludie piller ...' [HSR].

cluff (*kluf*) *v.* to cuff, strike, usually with the open hand directed to the head – '... a good sound cluff o' the lug was by him a daily form of chastisement' [IWL], 'Jack cluffed his lugs wi' common sense, Subdued him in the present tense ...' [FL], *n.* a cuff, slap with an open hand – 'A'll gie ee a cluff ower the lug'.

cluit (*kli', klū', kloo', kloot*) *n., arch.* a hoof, division of a hoof – 'There's auld Rob Young o' the Back Raw, Hei's of'en shod ma

clutes' [JSB], 'This alsua sall pleese the Lord mair nor ane stot or bullok that heth cluts an' hoorns' [HSR], '... Thae Tory priests are very diels For mischief, roguery and cunnin', Their cloven cloots they've shown at Lon'on' [RDW], 'He will leave us nae doots That his tongue wad clip cloots ...' [WL], a foot – 'Wi' shoeless cloots, an' sockless shanks, Fu' fast they on did toddle' [JoHa], 'Guid-bethankeet, tui, nocht ailed ma cluits' [ECS], (also spelled 'clute' and 'cloot'; the pronunciation varies).

cluity (*kli'-ee, kloo-tee*) *adj., poet.* hoof-like, having the nature of hooves – 'The sabille gowne hang his tayle, And hidde his cluty heele' [JTe], '... For she'll ride ye post to the clutye deil, And he to the reikye hole' [JTe].

clumm (*klum*) *pp.* climbed – 'they've clumm the stairs ti the great club-hoose in the sky' [IWL] (the past tense is more often cf. **clamm**).

the Clump o Firs (*thu-klump-ō-firz*) *n.* former name given to a landmark near Ruberslaw. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls describes the boundary between Sir William Eliott's and John Wilson's parts of Outer Hallrule being 'in a straight line to the top of Ruberslaw, passing close by the Clump of Firs, the east fence of which is the march'.

the Clumps (*thu-klumps*) *n.* area just over the old railway line from Stobs Castle.

Clunaig (*kloo-nāg*) *n.* one of the newer houses in Sunnyhill, at 5 Dean Road, built in the 1960s in a modernist style.

Clunie (*kloo-nee*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) barber in Hawick. In 1680 he was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. He was also mentioned in 1682 as one of the Covenanter fugitives assisted by Lady Cavers. And in 1684 he was on the list of men declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He may be the same 'John Clunies, bower in Hawick' whose son William became an armourer's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1680. **Rev. John** (1708–84) minister at Whitekirk. His lands of Eilrig were valued at £500 in the 1740s. In 1759 he sold Eilrig in the Borthwick valley to the Duke of Buccleuch; how he came to hold these lands is unclear. He is listed as 'John Clunie Eilridge' among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married twice and had 8 daughters and one son, James. **Rev. John** (18th C.) recorded as Precentor at Markinch and then licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1784. He was presented to Ewes Kirk by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in 1790, but translated to Borthwick Parish in 1791. **William** (17th C.) son of John 'Clunies, bower in Hawick'. In 1680 he became an apprentice armourer in Edinburgh. It is possible that his father was the man recorded as a barber in Hawick in 1680 (also written 'Cluny').

clute see **cluit**

cluve (*kloov*) *pp., poet.* cleaved – '... And her coutter phiz it cluve the aire A yirde afore the brocke' [JTe].

Clyde see **Morris Clyde**

Clyde's Linn (*klīdz-lin*) *n.* former name for a waterfall in the upper part of Denholm Dean, north-west of the farmstead of Todlaw. It is referred to by James Murray in 1863 and is 'Clyde Linn' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. There is an earthwork a little to the north.

Clyf (*-klif*) *n.* **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded as holding the living of Cavers Parish in 1319, being given it by the English King Edward II. It is unlikely that he ever set foot in Cavers. He was recorded in 1319 being presented by Edward II as Prebend of Kilbride, as well as Precentor of Glasgow (probably unsuccessfully). He bought the manor of Theydon Bois and land in Epping Heath in 1323 (often written 'de Clyfe').

clype (*klīp*) *n.* a tell-tale, informer, grass, snitch – 'ee're juist a wee clype, yow', *v.* to tell on, inform on someone, tattle – 'whae clyped on is?', 'She's aye claipin' ' [GW], 'Whilst times the cheaters wad git caught, or git cliped oan, an they'd git the belt for their bother' [We] (from Old English; also written 'clipe' and variants).

clyte (*klī'*) *n., arch.* a smart blow – '... But his head got a heartsom' clyte That dinnled baith dour and deep' [TK].

the Coach an Horses (*thu-kōch-an-hor-seez*) *n.* former hostelry at the Tower Knowe in the early-to-mid 19th century. The water from the 1846 flood reached the stables here. The site became the new Commercial Bank at 4 Tower Knowe around 1852. The pub also had an entrances from Silver Street at the back. John Beck was innkeeper there in the 1830s. The last proprietor was James Shiel, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. It was one of the sites in Hawick used as a departure point for carriers.

the Coachhoose (*thu-kōch-hoos*) *n.* the coach-house for the Tower Hotel, situated where the Exchange Buildings were built (as seen in a photograph of 1860).

coachin (*kō-chin*) *n.* the business of transporting passengers by stage-coach. Hawick became a coaching centre in 1762, with the opening up of the road between Carlisle and Edinburgh. The

first regular service was started in 1800 on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, the coaches leaving both Carlisle and Edinburgh at 2 a.m., and meeting in Hawick. The initial cost was 37 shillings and the speed was an astonishing 6 miles per hour. Coaches also started operating at about the same time between Kelso, Jedburgh and Edinburgh. The Tower Knowe was the main stopping point in town, and a scene of much activity 3 times a week for the first half of the 19th century, rising to become daily. The stages (where the horses were changed) either side of Hawick were at Ashkirk and Teindside. Several years after they started they became mail (as well as passenger) coaches, perhaps in about 1807. The mail coaches carried up to 8 passengers (4 inside and 4 outside), and the guards wore scarlet jackets, hats and top boots, all trimmed with gold braid; they also carried pistols and a blunderbus in case of attack, as well as a timepiece and a tin horn to announce arrivals. Two of the regular coaches used between Hawick and Carlisle in the 19th century were called 'the Engineer' and 'the Favourite'. Walter Wilson, William Nixon several other local manufacturers, along with Mr. Croall of Edinburgh ran a cheaper, rival coach service between Hawick and Edinburgh in the years 1823–46. By the 1830s the journey time between Carlisle and Edinburgh was reduced to 9½ hours. In the 1840s there were the 2 mail coaches, as well as 3 private coaches, called the 'Standard', 'Defiance' and 'Engineer'; the Defiance overturned in Selkirk in 1843, leading to the death of a passenger travelling on the outside. All the coaches ceased operating after the Waverley Line was completed. The final run from Hawick to the south was with 'the Engineer' in 1862, with a great crowd sending them off from the Tower Knowe. Once the railway disappeared again, the coach essentially returned as the No. 95 bus.

Coach Park (*kōch-pawrk*) *n.* name for a piece of land on Minto estate. It was listed in 1811 along with Spoutburn Park, with a joint value of £43 14s 6d.

coal-coom (*kōl-koom*) *n., arch.* coal dust – '. . . bar yeh haaflang chaap as black as Eppie Suittie (wui a face aa coal-coom . . .)' [ECS] (see also **coom**).

coalie-back (*kō-lee-bawk*) *n.* a piggyback (from 'coal-back'; also **collie-bag**).

coal neddie (*kōl-ne-dee*) *n., arch.* a pony used for carrying coal, particularly those travelling between Northumberland and Hawick. Droves of these small, sturdy ponies would carry 2 or 3 bags (or creels) of coal, each weighing about 5 stones, from Northumberland, usually over the Carter Bar. Some coal also came via Canonbie and down the Teviot valley. Once in Hawick they would be lined up at the 'Auld Brig' waiting for customers. Ponies continued to be used until at least 1814. The coal brought in this way from Plashetts and other colieries was much cheaper than the Lothians coal, a situation that only changed with the coming of the railway to Hawick in 1845. These ponies were often commandeered by followers of the Cornet in the 19th century.

the Coal Pit Haugh (*thu-kōl-pi'-hawch*) *n.* name for a field in Hobkirk Parish, on the former farm of Unthank. The name comes from a former proprietor who sank a pit to look for coal, but instead opened up a useful new spring.

coal-rake (*kōl-rāk*) *n., arch.* a rake for coal – 'Mr Cunningham is fined for deforcing the officers with ane collraicke' [BR1676] (this is the first mention of coal in the Town Book).

coal-smush (*kōl-smush*) *n., arch.* coal-dross, coal dust and small pieces of coal generally found at the bottom of a coal scuttle – 'Coal-smush = coal-dross (Cf. coal-coom)' [ECS] (see **smush**).

Coat o Airms see **Burgh Seal**

the Cobble (*thu-ko-bul*) *n.* erroneous spelling and pronunciation sometimes used for **Coble** – '. . . Or watch my ball from the Cricket Field right into the Cobble soar – But I'd like to be the Cornet' [JYH].

Cobden (*kob-din*) *n.* **Richard** (1804–1865) M.P. for Stockport, he was a great advocate of free trade and a founding member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, helping to repeal those laws. Hawick made him an Honorary Burgess in 1844.

coble (*kō-bul*) *n., arch.* a flat-bottomed rowboat, skiff – 'Wi' neither masts nor sails equippit, Line some auld coble' [JR]. The Laird of Langlands had such a boat for ferrying people and goods across the Tevio. In 1721 Andrew Thompson, wright in Rutherford, was paid for making a coble for the town of Selkirk (from Old Welsh; see also **cowble**).

the Coble (*thu-kō-bul*) *n.* popular name for the **Coble Pool** or **Coble Cauld**.

the Coble Cauld (*thu-kō-bul-kawld*) *n.* weir at the west end of the Common Haugh, built to divert water for the mill lade system to the north of the river passing through Wilton (and ultimately coming out at Mansfield). It was formerly referred to as 'Langlands' Cauld'. An early version is shown on Wood's 1824 map, labelled 'Rough Heuch Dam Cauld'. In its modern form

it was constructed in the early 1960s, with the addition of a salmon ladder through the middle. It is often just referred to as 'the Cauld'.

Coble Entry (*kō-bul-en-tree*) *n.* narrow vennel that used to lead from Buccleuch Street to the Coble Pool, being an extension of the lane from Myreslawgreen (the 'Common Vennel') described in the 1537 Charter. There was once a well at the head of the lane. It was closed in 1948 and removed entirely in 1951 with the extension of the High School. At the same time a new lane along the water-side from the Coble Pool to the Lawson Bridge was constructed. A stone tablet on the wall outside the school marks its position.

cobleman (*kō-bul-mun*) *n., arch.* a man who uses a 'coble', usually to transport people and goods across a river or for salmon fishing. As well as Hawick, Kelso had a 'cobilman' recorded in 1648 and Selkirk had a 'cowbellman' recorded in 1679.

coblemen (*kō-bul-men*) *n., pl., arch.* ferrymen at the Coble Pool. The first boatman on record is John Stoddart 'cobilman to the lard of Langlands' in 1576 and 1578/9, and further recorded in 1586/7 and again 1605. The boatman in the late 17th century and early years of the 18th was William Scott; in 1694 he was listed 'in Boathouse' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls and in 1709 was 'Boatman in Couble haugh'. Andrew Marshal was living at 'boathouse' in Wilton in 1725. Hector Blaikie was the last boatman. It is possible that the boatman was originally there mainly to ferry the Langlands family across the river, as well as to exercise their salmon fishing rights.

the Coble Pool (*thu-kō-bul-pool*) *n.* part of the Teviot near the Cauld, usually describing the area just above it. Its name comes from the ferry boat or coble that was used as the main way across the river when it was not fordable, prior to construction of the Teviot bridge in 1741. There is a boatman on record from at least 1576, with the last becoming redundant when the bridge was built. When frozen the pool was sometimes used in the 19th century for curling matches. It is the scene of the Dipping of the Flag and previous boundary marking ceremonies at the Common Riding – 'You know me well – I'm harnassed to the Coble Pool And haste the waters when they're full . . . ' [WFC].

Coble Pool Lane (*kō-bul-pool-lān*) *n.* another name for the **Coble Entry**.

cobwob (*kob-wob*) *n.* a cobweb.

Cochran (*kok-rin*) *n.* **Col. Alexander** of Ashkirk (1814–1903) eldest son of Archibald, he was the 5th Baronet. He served as a Justice of the Peace and Commisioner of Supply in Roxburghshire around 1860. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1861. He was also a Justice of the Peace in Midlothian, on account of his other estate at Linkfield. He appears to have lived mostly in England as a career military man, but some of his children were born at Ashkirk. He was recorded in about 1874 as owner of the lands in Ashkirk that had previously been owned by Thomas Wilkinson, including Ashkirk Mill, Salenside and Castleside. He married Fanny, daughter of C. Batsford. He secondly married Margaret, eldest daughter of Charles M. Caldecott of Holbrook Grange. His children included: Rear-Adm. Charles Home (1850–1930) of the Royal Navy; Lieut. Alexander (1848–1911) of the Royal Navy, who succeeded to Ashkirk; Archibald (1852–1885); Bertha Susan (b.1854); Evrard; Frances Margaret; Hermine Louisa; Cecil Geraldine; Ernest Frederick; Paul John; Randolph Alexander Grey; and Herman Randolph Purves. **Lieut. Alexander** (b.1848) eldest son of Alexander of Ashkirk. He served in the Royal Navy. He married Flora Curling Davison. Their children were: Alexander Charles Purves, who succeeded; Bertha Gabrielle; Flora Cecil, who married Ninian Lewis Elliot, grandson of Roxburghshire M.P. John Edmund Elliot and great-grandson of the 1st Earl of Minto; Rosamond; and Margaret Lucia (b.1892/3), who married Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant. In 1881 the family were living at High Park Featherhead, St. Helens, Hampshire. **Col. Alexander Charles Purves** (b.c.1879) son of Alexander, he was born at Stewkley in Buckinghamshire. He owned Ashkirk House and also property at Inveresk. He was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Selkirkshire in 1939 and also served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married Florence Hurd. Their children were probably Alexander, Daphne and Euphen Flora. **Archibald** of Ashkirk (18th/19th C.) owner of the lands and mill of Ashkirk, as well as the Barony, which include Salenside, Broadlee, Castleside, Leaphill, Rhymer's Croft, Rye Croft, Roundhaugh and Lawhope. He bought these in 1795. He and his son, Archibald, younger, were listed as Commissioners of Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He planted more than 40 acres of woodland on his estate at Ashkirk. **Archibald** of Ashkirk (d.1841) son of Archibald. He is recorded as proprietor in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was also a merchant in the Fisherrow in Edinburgh. He went through

bankruptcy proceedings in 1824. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Somerville, but she died in 1804. In 1813 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Purves of Purves Hall in Berwickshire, and she died in 1833. Their children were: Alexander (b.1814), who succeeded; Alexander's elder twin, who died in 1816; Mary (b.1816); Euphemia (b.1818), who married Sir Alexander Milne; and Vice-Adm. Thomas (b.1819). In 1841 the residents of 'Ashkirk Cottage' were Robina (probably his sister), as well as Mary, Euphemia and Thomas (his children) and 3 servants. He is buried at Inveresk. **Charles Home** (1850–1930) son of Alexander of Ashkirk. He served in the Royal Navy. He was awarded the Ashantree Medal 1873/4, the Jubilee Medal 1897 and the Coronation 1902. He received the Royal Humane Society medal in 1883 from jumping overboard to save a man on a cold, windy night (note this spelling for the family of Baronets, although there are variants such as 'Coughran'; see also **Cochrane**).

Cochrane (*kok-rin*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: Margaret (b.1795); Thomas (b.1779); and John (b.1801). **Andrew** (19th C.) tailor of 59 High Street. He was from the same family as the wife of Bailie James Douglas and also the 'Laird' Cochrane who lived in Brougham Place. In 1861 he was at 4 Orrock Place, with his wife Margaret and children James, William B. and Isabella S. **David** (b.1825/6) from Edinburgh, he was a frameworker in Hawick. He was living at 9 Back Row in 1861. His wife was Margaret Cumming and their children included Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, John and Helen Cumming. **Emily Mabel** (19th/20th C.) nee Purdom, daughter of Hawick solicitor Robert. She married Gala manufacturer Walter Francis, who was a Captain in WWI and died in 1917 in Gaza. She had at least 4 children: Helen; Walter, who died aged 2; Robert, who died aged 21 in a motorcycle accident; and Archibald 'Archie' Leman (1909–88), who became an internationally-recognised epidemiologist, with the 'Cochrane Collaboration' set up after his death to systematically study randomised trials. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. Along with James Laidlaw, Andrew Henderson and others, he had joined the Scottish army that went to England to support the Royalist cause against Cromwell. When they returned to their homes they were adminished by the Session and forced to publicly acknowledge their sin. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, probably the Hassendean part. He married Margaret Renwick and their children included Agnes (b.1684), Margaret (b.1686) and Thomas (b.1688). The witnesses in 1684 were James . . . and George Scott and in 1686 were James Veitch and James Turnbull. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1700 along with James, son of Adam Anderson, Schoolmaster on Edinburgh Canongate, when they were accused of theft at Hawick fair and instructed never to return to the Town. He was described as 'ane old, lame, tall, black man, with some grey hairs in his head, lame in both elbows, and having ane cutt in the brow'. Presumably the same 'John Cochran, vagabond, and having noe residence' was released from the Tolbuith the following day, along with several other supposed thieves. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Dunlop and their children included: Thomas (b.1779); and an unnamed child (b.1784). He may be the weaver whose daughter Isabel was baptised in 1789. James (b.1796), with no mother's name recorded, may also have been his child. **John** (1739–1823) farmer at East Lilliesleaf. He is recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls for 1787–97 as owner of a saddle horse. He is also recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 6 farm horses and he paid tax for having 3 non-working dogs at Lilliesleaf in 1797. He is probably the John, tenant in Lilliesleaf, whose son John was baptised in 1789. He is probably also the John who married married Janet Knox (1756–1813) and whose children included: Janet (b.1778); Margaret (b.1780); William (b.1782); and William (b.1784). He died in his 80s. He and his wife were buried at Bowden. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He got married in 1796; his wife was also from Hawick, but her name is not recorded. **John** (18th/19th C.) carrier, listed in Pigot's 1825 directory operating along with Thomas Winthrope, between Hawick and Langholm. He could be the 88 year old farmer recorded on the Mill Path in the 1841 census. He could be the John who married (wife's name hard to read) in Hawick in 1796. **Rev. John** (1789–1832) minister of Hawick Parish 1823–32. He was son of John, farmer at Easter Lilliesleaf. He was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed by the Presbytery of Selkirk in 1811, becoming an assistant to James Stalker, minister at Lilliesleaf. He was then minister at Falstone (Northumberland) and at North Shields (succeeding his uncle, Walter Knox), before moving to Hawick. He was presented by the trustees of Walter Francis,

Duke of Buccleuch (perhaps the first minister on record not to be presented by the patron) in the middle of 1823 and installed a few months later. He joined in the partnership to share a 'gig' with William and Walter Wilson, Joseph and William Nixon, Town Clerk John Oliver and John Elliot; after a few years he bought the vehicle outright. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. It seems there are fewer anecdotes recounted about him than many of his predecessors. He married Jessie Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Thomas knox, farmer of Lilliesleaf, and sister of William Knox the poet. A silhouette portrait of him and his family exists. His eldest daughter Barbara was mother of Peter Redford Scott Lang, who was Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews. His other children were Jessie Knox and Jane Ayres. W.N. Kennedy in 1862 described him thus: 'As a minister and as a man he was neither faultless nor impeccable, yet it seldom falls to the lot of any one to attain such an eminence of universal respect and esteem . . . his appearance was prepossessing, well-made, robust, portly, and dignified, searching grey eyes, and dark hair grizzled with white'. A marble tablet erected in his memory states he was 'simple and unobtrusive in his demeanour, unsuspecting and affectionate in his disposition, pious without austerity, and charitable without ostentation'. **Robert** (b.c.1780) joiner in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1693 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Isabell (b.1746), Janet (b.1749), Mary (b.1751) and John (b.1754). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Mry Boyd in Hawick in 1843. **William** of that Ilk (14th C.) son of Glosmus (or Cosmus). In 1360 he received a charter for the lands of Langnewton from John Lindsay, Lord of Dunrod. In 1377 he granted the Barony of Langnewton to Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton and Lochleven. He married Marion Dalyell, who gave a charter of some lands in Langnewton to Sir Henry Douglas in 1392. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Peterson and their children included John (b.1656). Probably the same William witnessed a baptism in 1652 for James Donald. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included John (b.1739), William (b.1741), Margaret (b.1743) and 'Nanse' (b.1755). **William** (18th C.) tenant at Newton in Kirkton Parish. He was recorded there on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1789–94. **William** (b.1770s) servant at Borthaugh. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He paid the cart tax in 1791 and subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. He may be the William who paid the Horse Tax at Ashieburn in 1797. **William** (1784–1851) son of John and Janet Knox, he was baptised in Lilliesleaf. He worked as a ploughman at Faldonside, Oakwood and elsewhere. He married Margaret Gilroy and their children probably included Willaim (b.1804). In 1851 his widow was living in Selkirk with their grandson William. **William** (b.1786/7) carpenter, who was originally from Midlem. In 1841 he was 'Ind.' on Brougham Place, in 1851 was 'House Proprietor' at '2 Brougham Place (Cochrane's) and in 1861 was 'House Carpenter' at 4 Brougham Place. In 1865 he donated to the Museum a half-crown of Charles II from 1677 and in 1867 donated part of the elm tree which grew on Slitrig Old Bridge'. He married Agnes Hope, who was from Ancrum and was deceased by 1861. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1828/9), born in New York; and Isabella (b.1829/30), born in Wilton. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Walker in Lilliesleaf in 1827. **William** (1804–85) son of William and Margaret Gilroy, he was a farm servant at Caddonlee. In Melrose in 1842 he married Janet (1810–92), daughter of Thomas Burnet, who was shepherd at Hermiston. Their children were Thomas (who was a mill foreman in Galashiels), John (who emigrated to Michigan, U.S.A.), William Whitelaw (b.1848), Maggie (domestic servant at Elm House) and Jane. By 1861 the family had moved to 'Bewliehill Avenuefoot' in Lilliesleaf Parish, where he was a ploughman. They later lived at Bewliehill Cottages, Teviotbank, Ashybank, Parkhouses and Bucklands Gate Lodge. In old age and poverty he was involved in a dispute with the Poor Inspector of Wilton over whether he was eligible for poor relief from Bowden Parish, since his birthplace was questioned, his baptism being recorded in Galashiels Parish. He died at 16 Wilton Place and his wife died at 3 Albion Place. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Brown in Hawick in 1849. **William** (1846–1928) son of William and Janet Burnet. He grew up at Caddonlee and Bewliehill and became a forester on the Minto estate. In

1880 he married Helen (or 'Ellen') Amos Lang, who was born in Hobkirk Parish and worked as a housekeeper at Hassendeanburn. They moved to Denholm and also lived for a while at 14 Wilton Place in Hawick. By 1891 he was a roadman living at Leyden's Cottage in Denholm. His wife died just a few weeks after him and they are buried in Denholm. **William Elliot Armstrong** (19th/20th C.) lived at 4 Douglas Square, Newcastleton. He was a Major in the 1/4th Battalion of the K.O.S.B. He took command when Lieut.-Col. John McNeile was killed in the attack of 12th July 1915, and wrote an account of the events in the Batallion war diaries. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire (formerly written 'Couchrone', 'Cowchrine', etc.; see also **Cochran**).

Cochrane's Close (*ko-krinz-klōs*) *n.* passage beside Cochrane's Innery, near the Crown Hotel on the High Street.

Cochrane's Innery (*kok-rinz-i-nu-ree*) *n.* tenement also known as Cochrane's Row, immediately west of the Crown Hotel. It was once kept as an inn, at one point by local poet James Ruickbie, and demolished in 1861 to make way for an extension to the Crown.

coci-nit (*kō-ki-ni'*) *n., arch.* coconut – 'Thus coakih-nit taiblet = cocoanut candy' [ECS].

cock (*kok*) *v., arch.* to draw back, retract, eat one's words.

Cock (*kok*) *n.* nickname of **John Wigholm**.

cock-a-leekie (*ko-ku-lee-kee*) *n.* a soup made from fowl boiled with leeks and other vegetables.

cock-bird (*kok-burd*) *n., arch.* a cock chicken, a puny youngster.

cock-bird hicht (*kok-burd-hicht*) *adv., arch.* of small height, but implying cheeky or daring.

cock-brui (*kok-brū*) *n., arch.* the broth of a boiled cock.

Cockburn (*kok-burn*) *n.* former name for lands that were near Northhouse and Stobbicote. It is recorded along with them as 'Cokburn' in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540, when William Henderson was the King's shepherd there. It is possible that this is a mis-transcription for another farm.

Cockburn (*kō-burn*) *n.* **Alexander** of Ormiston (15th/16th C.), 2nd son of Sir John, whom he succeeded in about 1470. He leased the lands of Craik to Robert Scott of Eilrig in 1477 for 6 years. He was Sheriff in Midlothian, as described in a charter of 1477/8. His son and heir was John. He was listed as a debtor for the Master of Abernethy in 1491. He may be the Laird of Ormiston who was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5. He was probably the same Alexander of Ormiston Hall to whom Robert Scott of Allanhaugh owed 100 merks in 1500, with the lands of Whitchesters as security. He was still alive in 1503 when his son John witnessed a retour for Helen Rutherford of that Ilk. **David** (15th C.) received 10 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed among servants of the Laird. It is possible this was the same man as David of Henderland, recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. **George** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Alton on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. Probably the same George married Margaret Shiel, and had children, baptised in Roberton Parish, including: Margaret (b.1683); William (b.1686); and Hector (b.1687). The witnesses in 1686 were William Shiel (surely related to his wife) and Thomas Liddell. Mary from Alton, who married Walter Scott in Wiltonburn in 1713, may also have been his daughter. He was probably father of Hector in Burnfoot-on-Ale, who described in 1764 how he had seen Wilton Common perambulated when he was about 15; he must therefore have died before 1692, when his widow remarried to James Shortreed, described as step-father to Hector. **Rev. Harold Andrew** (1895–1958) son of George Hanna, Schoolmaster in Paisley, and Isabella Brodie Marshall. He served in WWI as a gunner with the Royal Field Artillery. He graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1921 and B.D. from St. Andrews in 1924. Licensed by Paisley Presbytery in 1925, he became assistant at St. Michael's in Dumfries. In 1927 he was ordained as minister of Castleton Parish, remaining until translated back to Dumfries in 1930. He served as liaison officer between Protestant churches in Britain and the U.S.A. in 1942 and was awarded the Norwegian Freedom Medal in 1947. He married Isabella, daughter of Dr. William Henry Manners. Their children were Eileen Mary and George Hanna Michael. He died in Dumfries. **Hector** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Dunlop and their children included George (b.1724), James (b.1726), Jean (b.1728), Katherine (b.1733), Margaret (b.1736), Agnes (b.1738) and Elizabeth (b.1742). Probably he was the Hector 'in Burnfoot of the water of Ale' when he was among those selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765; he was then 'aged 80, or thereby'. He lived most of his life near Wilton Common and remembered in about 1700 seeing the boundaries perambulated by Scott of

Falnash, the Laird of Scotsbank, Thomas Halliday (Clerk of Selkirk), the Lairds of Langlands and Whitehaugh, Robert Easton and 'Muckle Robin' Scott; at that time he was living with his step-father, James Shortreed. **Sir James** of Skirling (d.1588/9) son of Sir William of Skirling, he succeeded on the death of his brother Sir William. He was granted the lands of Dawyck and Synton in 1552, which had been forfeited by James Veitch of Dawyck. He was recorded as 'Jacobo Cokburne de Scraling. In 1566 North Synton was granted to John Fleming of Boghall. He married Janet Herries, co-heir of William Herries, 3rd Lord Terregles and was succeeded by his son Sir William. **John** (d.bef. 1512) probably son of John and perhaps grandson of Alexander. He is described as 'of Ormiston of new' in 1507/8 when he appears to have been given the lands of Whitslade (or perhaps just the superiority) by Robert Erskine. In 1508 he was granted the lands of Ormiston, on their resignation by his father John. He is described in 1508/9 as son and heir of John of Ormiston when he was granted the lands of Craik in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. He may have been the same John who witnessed a charter for Henry Wardlaw of Wilton in 1483 (or this may have been his father). It is possible he is the John 'ga richtly ben' (presumably a nickname) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5; probably this is also the 'Johannis cokburn gareluhene' (likely mis-transcribed) in Milsington in 1502 when Walter Scott of Buccleuch was fined for his non-appearance in court at Jedburgh. He may also be the 'Johne Cokburne' who was among the men who had respite in 1504 for involvement in the death of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. He married Margaret Hepburn, who may have been daughter of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, and was probably succeeded by his son Sir John. **Sir John** of Ormiston (d.1583) son of William and Janet Somerville. He served as Secretary of State. He was usually referred to as 'Ormiston', so that the contemporary James Ormiston of that Ilk was called 'Black Ormiston'. In 1535 his lands at Craik were raided by a group of Armstrongs, who were denounced as rebels for stealing about 100 cattle and taking 3 of his farm servants prisoner, this was followed a few months later by another raid by the Armstrongs in which 2 oxen (possibly the only 2 left!) were taken. He had remission for assisting the Earl of Hertford in 1544. He is probably the John styled 'formerly of Ormiston' in a charter of 1548/9 in which Walter Scott of Branxholme (and his wife Janet Beaton) gained the lands of Easter Craik that he had forfeited through treason. However, he must have been rehabilitated. He was recorded in a bond of assurance along with the Earl of Bothwell and others in 1561. He was implicated in the murder of Rizzio in 1566. In 1567 he had a charter of the lands of Easter Craik, granted by James, Earl of Bothwell (presumably seized back from the Scotts of Buccleuch). There was a confirming Great Seal charter of the Easter Craik in 1573/4. In 1570 he and William Lauder of Haulton were meant to have 2 Elliots warded with them, namely Hob Elliot, son to 'Elder Will', and John Elliot of Heuchhouse; however, the men were not produced, as stated in 1578/9 when several Elliots were fined. He served as surety in 1571, 1575 and 1577, as well as for Elliot of Braidlie in 1576 and 1577. He was on an assize in 1582. He married Alison, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder. His children included: Sir John of Ormiston (c.1544–1626), who was Lord Justice Clerk; Samuel, who married Elizabeth Douglas; Barbara; Sibyl, who married Sir John Cockburn of Clerkington; and Janet. **Sir John** of Ormiston (c.1544–1626) son of Sir John. He became Lord Justice Clerk. In 1587 he served as cautioner for William Ker of Cessford (Warden of the Middle March), John Molle of that Ilk, Lancelot Ker of Gateshaw and Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun. In 1592/3 he was Justice Clerk when named as a commissioner for appointing the Warden of the West Marches. In 1594 he was appointed a deputy justice for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. He appeared in court in 1595 to represent 7 shoolboys (including Malcolm, who was probably his son), complaining of being unfairly imprisoned for the murder of a Bailie during the siege at Edinburgh High School. In 1597 and 1598 he was listed on documents for Robert of Swinton. He firstly married Janet, daughter of Alexander Home of Manderston and secondly married Elizabeth Bellenden. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as labourer in Lilliesleaf in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Peter** of Henderland (14th C.) 3rd son Alexander of that Ilk and Langton, he was a descendant of the Piers who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1298. His name was written 'Piers de Cokburn' and variants. He is well-known because of the ancient gravestone, which long survived in the family chapel at Henderland, near St. Mary's Loch, and was often confused with the grave of his rieving descendant, William. His wife was Marjorie, who may have been a de Soulis, and inherited lands in Eskdale

and Annandale. He was succeeded by another Peter. **Peter** of Henderland (14th/15th C.) son of Peter. In 1383 he had a renewal charter for his father's resignation of all of his lands. He held lands in Selkirkshire (including Dalgleish), Peeblesshire (including Kirkurd), Annandale and Eskdale. He was superior of the lands around the Tima Water, which the Scotts swapped for Bellendean with the monks of Melrose in 1415; he was recorded then as 'Petrus de Kokburne'. He probably had the chapel built at 'Henderland in Rodonna', dedicated to his parents. His daughter Maragret married Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, and his own lands of Kirkurd may then have been merged with the lands of the Scotts there. His sons were: William, who succeeded; Edward; and Thomas, perhaps the Thomas who was made Chaplain of St. Michael in Peebles in 1462. His seal bore an ermine and 3 cocks. **Piers** of Henderland (d.1529) said to have been hung as a riever over the gates of his own house by the men of James V. Sir Walter Scott adds 'tradition says, that Cockburne was surprised by the king, while sitting at dinner'. His wife Marjorie is then meant to have gone to the 'Dow Glen' to contemplate drowning herself, as remembered in the ballad 'Lament of the Border Widow'. A stone in the old graveyard at St. Mary's Loch is said to have been inscirbed 'Here lyes Perys of Cockburne and his wife Marjory'. It seems that the story is loosely based on the execution of William of Henderland in Edinburgh in 1530, with confusion over his forename and artistic license in describing the circumstances of his death. **Rev. Samuel** (d.c.1624) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1600, he became minister at Kirkmichael (Banffshire) in 1601 and was translated to Minto in 1609. In 1613 he was ordered by the Presbytery to pay back the minister of Hownam for a book of his! In 1619 he witnessed a bond between Adam Turnbull in Bonchester Townhead and Walter Lorraine in Gatehousecote. William Wishart served as his assistant in the period 1613–18. He is described as 'verie seik' in 1623 and died before August the following year. He had a son, Andrew, and a daughter, Helen. **Thomas** (19th C.) from the Duns area, he purchased Menslaws in 1860. However, he sold it again soon afterwards. He was a major landowner in Bedrule Parish in the 1860s. In about 1874 the land tax for Menslaws was paid by his trustees (suggesting he was deceased by then). **Rev. Thomas** (c.1842–1923) born in Berwick, where he attended the Wallace Green Presbyterian Church. He was ordained in 1869 as minister of the West End or 'Green' Kirk, moving to Orrock Place with the congregation 5 years later. His time as minister saw the new church opened in 1874 and the Manse being replaced in 1875. He retired in 1905. He married Ann Betram and their children were: Joseph Ernest (b.1875); Bertram (b.1876); Annie Cowan (b.1878); and Arthur (b.1881). In 1907 he secondly married Jemima Euphemia Millar Linn. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Doveshaughmill according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. **William** of Henderland (15th C.) son of Piers of Henderland. Walter Scott of Buccleuch's wife Margaret Cockburn was his sister. In 1446 he witnessed the charter of Branxholme for his brother-in-law Sir Walter Scott; he was there 'Willelmo de Kokburne de Henrilands'. He was witness to a 1447 feu charter of the lands of Birkwood near Hawick, where he is referred to as 'Hanerland'. In 1449 he was 'Willelmi de Cokburn de Henrilande' when he witnessed another charter for Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was a supporter of the Black Douglas and forfeited some of his lands in the 1450s as a result. In 1451 either he or his son William paid a fine for killing the King's deer in Ettrick Forest. He had a sasine for Henderland and 'Bothill' in 1457. In 1468 he resigned his lands of Lempitlaw to David Scott, heir of Walter. In 1470/1 he was one of the witnesses to the decision to acquit Andrew Ker of Cessford of the charges of assisting the King's enemies. He married Egidia or Gelis, daughter of Fraser of Overtoun. His children included: William, who succeeded and married Katherine, daughter of George Rutherford of Chatto; Gilbert of the Glen; Marjorie, who married Walter Scott of Synton; Margaret, who married John Lindsay of Wauchopedale and secondly William Hay of Tallo; and Geilis, who married Alexander Murray of Shillinglaw. He was probably the grandfather of the famous riever of the same name. **William** of Henderland (15th/16th C.) eldest son of William and Egidia Fraser. Jointly with his wife he held the lands of Sunderlandhall, and he succeeded to all his father's estates in the period 1480–5. This included part of North Synton, which had been forfeited by Veitch of Dawyck. He is probably the William, Laird of Henderland who in 1498 served as surety for Edward, and in 1502 was surety for John and David. He was 'Willelmo Cokburne de Hennyrland' when witnessing a transaction in Edinburgh in 1503. He married Katherine, daughter of George Rutherford of Chatto. Their children were: William, who

succeeded, and was killed as a reiver; John, who succeeded to Glen; Margaret, who married John Veitch of Dawyck; and Christian, who married Robert Scott of Whitchesters. **William** of Henderland (d.1530) son of William and Katherine Rutherford. He was Laird of the lands of Henderland, as well as Sunderland in Peeblesshire. He is notorious as a reiver, although there is little reason to believe his behaviour was any different than other Border Lairds of the time. It does seem that he had financial difficulties, and was forced to sell some of his properties in the early 1500s, e.g. part of Bold to John Murray of Falahill. In 1518 and 1519 he was warded, and released only when his tenants complained that they were being attacked in his absence. Supposed to return to prison after 3 days, he evaded capture for the next decade. In 1529 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was charged by the King to apprehend him. In 1530 he was arrested along with Adam Scott of Tushielaw, and hung in Edinburgh as an example to other rievers of the time. He was explicitly convicted of high treason, in bringing Englishman Alexander Forester, his son and others to plunder lands in Scotland, as well as convicted of theft, reset, etc. He was hung in Edinburgh (probably not on his own door, as in the tradition) and his head fixed to the Tolbooth there. His lands and goods were confiscated, and in 1532 granted to James, brother of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, although his son William tried to have these restored, and eventually recovered some of them, with the help of Scott of Buccleuch. The story of his death was the basis for the ballad 'The Border Widow's Lament', and an old stone at Henderland is meant to commemorate him and his wife Marjory; however, the name of his real-life wife is not recorded, and it is not even clear if the ballad originally related to him at all. Note that his name is given incorrectly as 'Piers' (the name of some of his ancestors) in several Border histories. **William** of Ormiston (16th C.) son of John. Some Kers were charged with causing trouble while hunting deer at night on his farm at Ormiston in 1528. He married his cousin Janet Somerville. He was succeeded by his eldest son John (formerly spelled 'Cobburn', 'Cobron', 'Cokburn', 'Cokburne', 'Kokburne', etc.).

Cockburnspath (*kō-burnz-pawth*) *n.* village in Berwickshire, surrounding a market square with mediæval cross surviving. The nearby Pease Bridge was the highest in the world (nearly 39 m or 130 ft) when constructed in 1786. The 15th century ruined Cockburnspath Tower is also close by (locally it is 'Co'path').

cock-eid (*kok-īd*) *adj.* cock-eyed, cross-eyed, having squint eyes.

cocker (*ko-kur*) *n., arch.* someone who trains cocks for fighting. 6 were charged in 1863 after a public fight at the Nipknowes, 4 being found guilty of cruelty to animals, effectively ending the local activity.

cocker (*ko-kur*) *v., arch.* to oscillate, rock, teeter.

Cocker (*ko-kur*) *n.* **James** of Hawick (17th/18th C.) recorded as a yoeman in a lease in Lancashire in 1709. This may be 'Hawick' in Northumberland.

Cockerheugh (*ko-kur-hewch*) *n.* former farm near Hassendeanbank, precise location uncertain, but presumably close to Cocker Syke. Robert Scott of 'Cochehaucht' is recorded in 1484/5. It is described as a 'merk land in Hassendeanbank' in 1556. William Turnbull of Knowe had a sasine for the lands in 1556, probably being the same 'piece of land in Hassendeanbank' which he held since 1536. His son Thomas of Knowe inherited the lands in 1622 and they were part of the lands included along with Knowe in the 1643 valuation of Roxburghshire. They were next inherited by Thomas Turnbull in 1655, who sold them to John Scott of Brieryyards and his sons in 1656. Walter Scott of Cockerheugh paid land tax on £52 2s there in 1678. Along with much of the area it became part of Minto Parish in 1690, when Hassendean was suppressed. John Scott is recorded there in the 1690s and Robert Turnbull in 1694. Walter Scott of Cockerheugh is recorded in 1721 when his sister Bessie married Walter Scott, uncle to Crumhaugh. Walter Scott, late of Cockerheugh, is recorded in 1743. By 1788 the lands were owned by the Duke of Roxburghe. It is probably the place referred to by Lord Minto when talking about John Leyden – '. . . or seen anything more like a ship than a pair of trows in Cocker's haugh pool'. W. Turnbull from there was witness to a baptism in Hawick in 1796. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was owned by the Duke of Roxburghe and still valued at £52 (also 'Cockersheugh'; it is 'kokerheugh' in 1694; not to be confused with 'Cockleheugh' near Melrose).

cockerossie see **cockie-rosie**

Cockerscaur Burn (*ko-kur-skawr-burn*) *n.* stream that runs into the Teviot from the north, between Teviot Bank and Hassendeanbank. It is named after the cliff by the Teviot there.

Cocker's Scaur (*ko-kurz-skawr*) *n.* popular name for a cliff-like bank of the Teviot near Denholm, referring to a steep part on the north side

of the river shortly before coming to the village (the name was used by James Murray in 1863).

Cocker Sike (*ko-kur-sīk*) *n.* former name for a small stream near Hassendean, and name of a farmstead there, recorded in 1655. It is probably the same as **Cockerheugh** (also written 'Syke').

cockery (*ko-ku-ree*) *adj., arch.* unstable, shaky.

cock-fightin (*kok-fī'-in*) *n.* sport, usually involving gambling, in which cocks were enticed to fight with steel spurs fastened to their feet. It was popular locally until well into the 19th century. The Nip Knowe Woods and Thorterdykes were the most frequent locations, with the Nag's Head Inn being used in inclement weather (with the floor covered in turf). The last public meeting was at the Nipknowes in 1863 (12 years after it was prohibited by act of Parliament), with 36 birds and over 500 spectators. In the late 18th century the master and pupils from the Grammar School used to gather on 'Bleeze-money Day' (Candlemas) for this activity. This was sometimes in the schoolroom itself and also at the Little Haugh, with the school forms being arranged around a ring. Each schoolboy had to supply a cock, and 200–300 birds might be involved in all. The Schoolmaster would profit from the entry money and the dead cocks. This practice ended about 1780. There is also mention of a similar activity being traditionally organised in Lilliesleaf, with the Schoolmaster getting money from the fights to supplement his wages; this suggests the same thing happened in many neighbouring parishes. Dr. Charters (of Wilton) worked to abolish the sport entirely. Some of the rural place names containing the word 'Cock' may have been associated with this sport – 'The youth whose foul does moniest pay Is victor ca'd for year and day. But he whose cock disdains to fight, Or flies away must bear the slight Of fugy coward, whilk oft breeds Among the youths mischievous deeds' [JoHo].

Cockie (*ko-kee*) *n.* nickname of **James Scott** in the 17th century.

cockie-leekie see **cock-a-leekie**

cockie-rosie (*ko-kee-ro-see, ko-ke-ro-see*) *n., arch.* game played by children riding on each others shoulders – '... Kick the can, Still, and Coker Ossie Then oo went for a walk'i [AY], 'Cockerossie, off oo ran, Beds, guesses, bools and kick the can, Kep-a-gush and gainin grund, Skatin on the curlin pond' [IWL] (many spelling variants exist).

cockit (*ko-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* cocked – 'A feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen ... cockeet eis luggie an cheepeet-in rale kaif an innerly' [ECS], '... wi his heid cockit off at the side ... listenin ...' [DH].

Cock Knowe (*kok-now*) *n.* small hill just to the south of Mangerton in Liddesdale.

Cocklaik (*kok-lāk*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, situated north of the farm of Ovenshank, between the Liddel and Hermitage Waters. The name was surely associated with the nearby Cock Law. In the 1541 rental roll it is valued at 10 shillings and tenanted by Simon Elliot. It was still a separate farm in 1718, when surveyed along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. At that time it consisted of 341 acres, bounded by Whitehaugh, the Liddel Water, Powisholm and a piece of common ground (on the north); the farm also possessed 3 small pieces of land on the other side of the Liddel, adjacent to Byreholm. There were 2 farmhouses marked, one corresponding to the modern Mains and the other a few hundred metres north-east, both on the banks of the Liddel. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755 (it is 'Coklaik' in 1541; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Coklak', Blaeu's c.1654 map as 'Coclak' and is on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Cocklaike'; the name could mean a place where cock fighting took place, with 'laik' meaning 'sport').

Cocklaw (*kok-law*) *n.* tower that has been identified with Ormiston, just outside Hawick. The ruin was covered up when the present farmhouse was built in the 18th century, with only the grass-grown mound in front of Ormiston house remaining. This was the site of the 'Siege of Cocklaw' in the Summer of 1403. King Henry IV had granted the Percy family some lands in southern Scotland (although technically still in Scottish hands), perhaps to placate them. As a result a force led by the younger Henry Percy, known as 'Hotspur' (and possibly his father), laid siege to 'Cocklaw Castle'. The Duke of Albany (Robert Stewart), the Scottish Regent, threatened to send a great army to relieve Cocklaw, and King Henry essentially refused assistance. This led the Earl of Northumberland and his son 'Hotspur' to hatch their plot against the English King, entering an alliance with Albany and the Earl Douglas, which led to the Battle of Shrewsbury and Hotspur's death. The siege itself apparently lasted a few weeks, with the owner James Gledstains absent, but his esquire John Greenlaw putting up a gallant defence (Greenlaw is presented as the owner of Cocklaw in Wilson's fictionalised account of the siege). It has been suggested that the whole

episode was simply a ruse to gather allies for the attack on the English throne. The tower was mentioned by Bower in his continuation of the 'Scotichronicon', written about 1440. An earthenware jar containing many coins of a date preceeding the siege were found in the mid-19th century close to the site of the old tower (and is in the Museum). An 'iron ornament' found there was donated to Museum in 1875. The lands near Hawick were probably named after the Cocklaw in Lanarkshire (a few miles north of Biggar), adjacent to the ancestral lands possessed by the Gledstains of that Ilk. These may be among the lands inherited by Margaret Turnbull and passed to the Gledstains family through marriage in about the 1390s (and hence had only been occupied by the Gledstains for a few years before the famous siege). The estate originally consisted of Orchard, Ormiston and Hummelknowes and was in the hands of the Gladstains from around 1400 until sold about 1741 by relatives of the last Laird. Stories of the ghost of a white lady were told about the place in the early 19th century, and a spring there was called the Castle Well until relatively recently. J.E.D. Murray wrote a play called 'Kirsty o' Cocklaw Castle'. A romanticised version of the story of the siege appears in 'Wilson's Tales of the Borders' and it featured as an episode of the TV series 'The Borderers' in 1970. There are several other Cocklaws, including the one north of Biggar, a ruined 15th century Tower near Corbridge, another peel tower near Hexham, lands near Morebattle, a farm near Ayton, another in the hills north of Moffat, in East Lothian and in the Cheviots (also spelled 'Coklaw', 'Cocklawis' and other variants; the origin seems likely to be Old English 'cocc hlaw').

Cock Law (*kok-now*) *n.* hill in the upper Borthwick valley, lying to the west of Old Howpasley, and reaching a height of 343 m.

Cock Law (*kok-law*) *n.* area in Liddesdale, lying just to the north of old Castleton, the hill there reaching a height of 169 m. It is probably related to the former lands of 'Cocklaik'. The New Statistical Account reports in 1839 the existence of a circular earthwork near there (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Coklak' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Coclak').

cockle (*ko-kul*) *v.* to cock a limb or joint – 'A'm hirplin the day cos A cockled ma ankle'.

cockle (*ko-kul*) *v., arch.* to chuckle in triumph, to crow.

Cocklecooty (*ko-kul-koo'-ee*) *n.* former name for the Victorian villa known as the Coille about 2 miles north-east of Hawick. The nearby Cocklecooty Cottage is off the road between Bucklands and Hassendean. Robert Walker was farmer there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls (also written 'Cocklecootie', it is 'Cocklecokie' in 1797 and is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

cock ma dye (*kok-maw-dI*) *n., arch.* a cocky person – 'A cocky character was usually dubbed as a 'Cock ma dye' ' [WL].

Cock o the North (*kok-ō-thu-north*) *n.* tune that the Drums and Fife's play at specific times during the Common Riding. The tune is known by several other names, including 'Jumping John', and dates back to at least the 17th century. The name was a nickname for the Duke of Gordon, and the tune was later associated with a Gordon Highlanders piper who won the Victoria Cross in 1897 for continuing to play after being shot in both legs. It is one of the tunes specifically played on the Saturday, when the band lead the Cornet and mounted supporters down the Loan after they return from the Moor.

the Cock o the North (*thu-kok-ō-thu-north*) *n.* nickname in use around the beginning of the 19th century.

Cockplay (*kok-plā*) *n.* name for one of several remote local area, some of them called 'Cockplay Hill' or 'Cock Play'. There is one behind Drinkstone Hill, just to the west of Long Moss; it is 'the Cock Play' in the description of the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765 and is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map, as well as modern maps. There is another above Merrylaw, one north-east of Hellmoor Loch, another behind Milsington, and two more above the Hermitage Water, as well as one west of Langholm, one in Cumbria and several in Northumberland (sometimes 'Cock Play'; the name presumably relates to areas where wild fowl could be found, more specifically a lekking site for black grouse, or perhaps where cock-fighting or some similar former activity took place, rather than the modern connotation).

Cockplay Hill (*kok-plā-hil*) *n.* hill to the south of Twislehope in the upper Hermitage valley. It reaches a height of 477 m and lies to the north of the higher Wetherhorn Hill (it is marked 'Cockplay' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; note there is another hill of the same name just about a mile to the west, in Dumfriesshire).

Cockrig (*kok-rig*) *n.* area on the south side of Ale Water, between Esdale Sike and Harehope Sike. It is marked on a map of Shielswood farm in 1767.

cock's comb (*koks-kōm*) *n., arch.* the adder's tongue, Ophioglossum vulgatum (said to be from its resemblance to the comb of a cockrel).

cock's kaim (*koks-kām*) *n., arch.* a red poppy, especially Papaver rhœas, the cuckoo flower, Orchis mascula.

Cockslands (*koks-lawndz*) *n.* lands in the village of Lilliesleaf, recorded in 1654 when inherited by James Pringle of Torwoodlee from his father George. The name is given in the service of heirs as 'Cockslandis', but it is possible this is an error for Clerklands.

Cocks Pairt (*koks-pār'*) *n.* Cockspart, former name for an area to the east of Robert's Linn, on the farm of Langburnshiels – '... (where three lairds' lands meet, named the Duke of Buccleuch, Stobs, and Harwood) vulgarly called Goks' pairt or Cocks part' [WaD] (described as part of the possible course of the Catrail in Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick'; it is marked as 'Cockspairt' on Blaeu's 1654 map, somewhere near Saughtree).

cockstride (*kok-strīd*) *n., arch.* a short length, space or amount of time – 'The days keep in a cockstride every nicht efter the Fair' [GW], 'Juist an hoor an' a cockstride frae here' [GW].

cod (*kōd*) *n., arch.* a pillow, cushion – '... feather beds, bolsters and cods some of which were stuffed with worsted ...' [DMW1681].

codlin (*kod-lin*) *n., arch.* a codling, young cod.

cod-ware (*kōd-wār*) *n., arch.* a pillow-case – '... did entice her to take some meale from her master, and give her ane cod-waire to put the samen in' [BR1690].

co'erlet (*cōr-li'*) *n., poet.* a coverlet, bedspread – 'Then Dickie's com'd hame to his wife again, Fala, &c. Judge ye how the poor fool sped, He has gi'en her threescore English punds For the three auld co'erlets was tane aff her bed. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

coff (*kof*) *v., poet.* to buy, purchase – '... but gang ye rather til them that sell, an' coff for yoursels' [HSR], '... sen' the multitud awa, that they may gae intill the clauchans an' coffe themsels vittels' [HSR] (also written 'coffe').

the Coffin End (*thu-ko-fin-end*) *n.* a group of low, wooden buildings, mainly used as shops, which extended from the end of Bridge Street to roughly where the Horse now stands. The shops were reached by descending a few steps from street level. They can be seen in a photograph of around 1890 (mainly housing Turnbull's coal merchants), and were demolished around 1894, when the Central Hotel was built. George Luff had offered to demolish them at his own expense if the Town granted him a liquor licence; although the offer was refused, he was granted a licence after improving his hotel and remained true to his word, demolishing the buildings and gifting the piece of land to the Burgh. The nickname came from the tapering shape of the group of buildings, which is still partly retained in the Prudential building, later the Coffin End coffee shop and then the gift shop Rum and Milk.

coft (*koft*) *pp., arch.* bought, purchased – '... mair 30s. for skins coft and receivit by him at Whitsunday last ...' [BR1642], '... the thrie barrels of strong watters coft be the said John Scott ...' [BR1656], 'Mind they congregatione, whilk thou hest coft o' auld ...' [HSR], '... een til this mountan whilk his richt han' had coft' [HSR] (from Mediæval Dutch).

cog (*kōg*) *n., arch.* a pail, bowl, wooden vessel for holding porridge, broth etc. – '... kists, barrels, tubbs, koags and bickers' [DMW1681], 'Then up cam' the wife o' the Mill Wi' the cog and the meal, and the water' [ES], 'Whan cottars liv'd on cogs o' brose, An wi' stow-struntin' tied their hose' [JR], 'Nae knives nor forks war then in vogue, Nor ilka ane a diff'rent cog' [JR], 'It was a wooden cog in which the clothes were washed, and the children scrubbed, the cow was milked into it at night, and in the morning it was the medium of carrying out the ashes' [WNK], 'An' aye we ca'd the ither cog, An' toom'd the reamin' horn!' [JT] (also spelled 'koag', etc.).

coggie (*kō-gee*) *n., poet.* a small wooden vessel, diminutive of 'cog' – 'An' gie to every heartie chiel, A free unscrimpit coggie' [JoHa] (cf. **knaggie**).

coggle (*kō-gul*) *v., arch.* to rock, totter.

coggly (*kō-gul*) *v., arch.* unsteady, tottering – '... or maun heh cowblt on ov a gey coaggly foond' [ECS].

Cogs Knowes (*kōgz-nowz*) *n., pl.* local name for hills near Cogsmill schoolhouse (the name could be a corruption or euphemism for 'God's Knowes', connected with the chapel of St. Cuthbert there).

Cogsmill (*kōgz-mil*) *n.* hamlet on the Newcastleton Road, past Stobs. Little now remains of what was once a thriving village, except the community hall and former school. There were once several more houses, including a post office, which also served as a shop, as well as a school and blacksmith's. In the early 20th century there was a post office, which was also a small shop. The church hall (for Cavers Parish), later a community hall, was built in 1933. The local branch of the

W.R.I. was founded in 1934. For much of the 20th century there was a public phone box there. In a circle of trees behind the school lie the remains of what has been traditionally identified with the chapel of St. Cuthbert that is mentioned in 12th century writings. The village has also been the site of Ride-outs during the lead-up to the Common Riding. Philip Scott was recorded there in 1709 and John Nisbet in 1721. James Cavers was there in 1860 (it is 'Cogsmiln' in 1710 and 1721).

Cogsmill Burn (*kōgz-mil-burn*) *n.* stream which rises from several smaller streams around Berryfell Hill and flows in a roughly western direction, through Cogsmill, to reach the Slitrig near Stobs.

Cogsmill Cottage (*kōgz-mil-ko'-eej*) *n.* former name for a cottage to the south of the main road, west of the main part of the hamlet of Cogsmill (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Cogsmill Gate (*kōgz-mil-gā'*) *n.* former name for a farmstead near Cogsmill.

Cogsmill Hill (*kōgz-mil-hil*) *n.* name for a hill near Cogsmill, possibly the one also called 'Denholm Hill'.

Cogsmill Hall (*kōgz-mil-hawl*) *n.* hall in the hamlet of Cogsmill. The original building was a wooden hut, erected by the Laird of Cavers in 1859 to provide Sunday services for railway workers in the area. In 1877 the old building was bought by the Schoolmaster for use as a hayshed and the newly constructed school doubled as the district hall. A new hall was built in 1933 and monthly Sunday services continued there until at least the 1950s. The hall is still in regular use by the local W.R.I., as well as for other community events.

Cogsmill Post Office (*kōgz-mil-pōst-o-fees*) *n.* former village post office in Cogsmill, which also served as the only shop in Slitrig Water. It stood near the main road, in the former schoolhouse, at the corner of the side road to the later school building and was demolished in the latter part of the 20th century. In the early 1900s it was run by Mrs. Rutherford.

Cogsmill Schuil (*kōgz-mil-skil*) *n.* former school at Cogsmill, near to the site of St. Cuthbert's Chapel. There had long been a school run informally in that area, but it was not founded until 1829. It was run by Cavers Parish and later by the combined Cavers and Kirkton School Board. The schoolroom and schoolmaster's house were built by public subscription. It had more than 40 pupils in the 1830s and in 1841 was referred to as 'Slitrig Cavers'. Thomas Shiel was Schoolmaster from 1829. William MacNeill was teacher there 1849–55. James W. Scott is recorded as Schoolmaster (as well as postmaster) there in 1857 and until at least 1877. Andrew Oliver was Schoolmaster in the 1880s. George Skea was Schoolmaster in at least the years 1903–06. In the early 1900s there was a Mr. Scott, followed by a Mr. Wordhaugh. A new building was constructed as a school and house for the master in 1880, replacing an earlier schoolhouse (which stood close to the main road, to the south). The building was also used for occasional Sunday sermons for the local area and as the district hall for community events until 1933, when a purpose-built hall was built. The school closed in 1961 and the building was then converted into a private dwelling.

cogster (*kog-stur*) *n., arch.* in flax making, someone who breaks the lint with a swingle and throws it to the heckler.

Coila (*koi-la*) *n.* Pictish King of the 2nd century, possibly the original for 'Old King Cole' and origin of the 'Kyle' district in Ayrshire. The word was used by Burns as the name for his muse, and is sometimes used for all of Scotland – 'Give me the hills where Ossian lies And Coila's Minstrel sang' [HSR].

the Coille (*thu-koil*) *n.* J.P. Alison designed home, easily seen from the Denholm Road below Crow Hill. It was built for manufacturer William Boyd Sime around 1910 and was formerly called Cocklecooty.

coinye (*koin-ye*) *v., arch.* to coin – '...being £11 money of this realme thereintil, being three 4 merk peices coneyst (i.e. coined) with the milne rynd ...' [BR1642] ('coinyit' would be the normal past tense, but several variants existed).

Coit Acre (*koi'-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for an acre of farmland in Lilliesleaf Parish. It was rented by William Middlemas (tenant farmer at Friarshaw) to John Redford in 1563.

Coitlaw see **Cottlaw**

Coklaw see **Cocklaw**

Coldhouse Kipp see **Cauldhoose**

Coldingham (*kōld-ing-hum*) *n.* village near the coast in Berwickshire, partly hidden in a valley. The Mount is probably the 'Holmelenoll', a Norman motte where courts were held. Population (1991) 512.

Coldingham Loch (*kōl-ding-um-loch*) *n.* loch near the sea in Coldingham Parish, Berwickshire. It is 22 acres in size and used for fishing and an important site for wildfowl.

Coldingham Priory (*kōl-ding-um-prI-o-ree*) *n.* ancient priory near Coldingham, founded by King Edgar in 1098 and dedicated to St. Mary. An earlier monastery may go back to the 7th century, established by St. Abba (or Ebba) who ran it until her death in 683. The nuns are supposed to have cut off their lips and noses to preserve their honour when the vikings attacked in 870. It was sacked by King John in 1216, burned by the English in 1430 and 1544 and demolished by Cromwell in 1648. It was then reconstructed in 1661 and partially rebuilt 1835–58 to form the parish church. From the 16th century the priory and estates were run by the Homes.

Coldinghamshire (*kōl-ding-um-shIr*) *n.* unofficial name for the area around Coldingham in Berwickshire, once governed separately from the priory.

Coldstream (*kōld-streem*) *n.* town on the River Tweed in Berwickshire, being for a long time the first reliable ford upriver from Berwick. Hence it was a historic crossing point for the Tweed and has a strong military past. It is said that many notable people (including royalty) spent nights in the town while waiting for the ford to be crossable. The town gave its name to the Coldstream Guards in the late 17th century. It is built around a large Market Place. The area once had a Priory, founded in the mid-12th century, run by Cistercian nuns, who were said to have buried many of those who died at Flodden; the buildings were destroyed by Hertford's men in 1545 and the last Prioress resigned in 1588. The town became a Burgh of Barony in 1621. The main bridge over the Tweed was built 1763–66, making the town one of the main Edinburgh to London routes, since it was the first bridge built between Berwick and Peebles. The bridge also has the Marriage-house at its north end, a reminder of times when the town served as the eastern version of Gretna Green for eloping couples from England. The 'Ba Green' on the English side of the Tweed is part of Scotland, won, it is said, in the baa games formerly played between this town and Wark. Coldstram Civic Week started in 1952 and includes a ride to the Flodden Memorial. A huge sycamore tree nearby is supposed to have been planted to commemorate those lost at Flodden. The local pronunciation is 'Castrum'. Population (1991) 1,746. 'Second to None – a History of Coldstream' was published in 2010 (the origin of the name is related to the fact that a bridge was only built across the Tweed there in 1766).

cole (*kōl*) *n., arch.* a hay-rick, straw bundle.

Coliburn (*ko-lee-burn*) *n.* lands that were part of the former extensive Lairdship of Ringwoodfield, somewhere in or near the upper Teviot valley. It is not impossible it is connected with Colifort. It is transcribed 'Co ... burne' in the 1634 service of heirs, 'Coatburne' in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch and 'Coatburn' in the 1693 charter to James Scott, Earl of Dalkeith (it is 'Coilburn' in 1621, 'Coilburne' in 1653 and 'Coliburne' in 1660 and 'Coitburne or Coilburne' in 1661).

Colifort (*ko-lee-for'*) *n.* former farm in the Slitrig valley, recorded as early as 1428, with the name surviving in 'Coliforthill'. This area is probably the 'Colyfordland', half of which is included in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380. It was 'Collifurdlandis' in 1509/10 when listed as part of the lands of John Gledstains of that Ilk going back to much earlier charters. The 'twenty shilling land of Collefurd' is recorded in a 1511 charter of the Douglases of Cavers and was mentioned again in 1539. Elizabeth Scott 'of Colinfurd' was probably there in 1540. In 1550 William Scott, son of Wat 'of Teviotdale' took sasine of the lands from James Douglas of Cavers; it is described as lying between the 'routlyn syik' on the north, 'chirnburn syik' on the south and the Slitrig on the west. Hob Scott 'callit of Colyfurd' was hanged for theft and related crimes in 1564. William Scott, 'sone to Wyll of Collefurde, callit Reid Wyllie' witnessed a document in Hawick in 1585. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698; at that time along with Coliforthill it was described as a 20-shilling land. James Scott 'colifert' was recorded on the 1694 Hearth tax rolls in Hawick and in the Hawick Parish records of 1704–13. Thomas Stavert was farmer there in at least 1785–93 (the origin is probably from the Old English personal name 'Cola' plus 'ford', since the spellings often ended with 'd' rather than 't' until about 1700, e.g. it appears as 'colefurd' in 1550, 'Collefurd' in 1562, 'Collifurd' in 1550 and 'Collefoord' in 1687; there is some confusion over the origin of the name, since the nearby hill contains a fort; it is 'Collifort' on Gordon's c.1650 map and is often spelled that way later).

Coliforthill (*ko-lee-for'-hil*) *n.* farm on the Slitrig a few miles outside Hawick, with a hillfort nearby. It was part of he Barony of Cavers, whose superiority was long held by the Douglases. It was for a time the home of a branch of the

Gledstains family. James Gledstains of Cocklaw served as surety for the residents there in 1574. It was valued at £266 13s 4d in 1643, when owned by William Gledstains 'of Collifirthill'. By 1678 the owner was William Douglas 'of Collifordhill'. Walter and William Glendinning and Walter Martin were there in 1694. Gilbert Amos was tenant in the early 18th century. In the mid-18th century it was occupied by Thomas Stavert, it is said as a reward for military services rendered to the Duke of Buccleuch. It was still valued at about £267 in 1788 when owned by Archibald Douglas of Adderstone and in 1811 when owned by Douglas of Cavers. James Angus and Robert Brown were servants there in 1799 and Robert Stavert and Robert Brown in 1801. James Scott was farmer there in the mid-19th century. A stone ball found there is in the Museum. The remains of the hill-fort are on the crest of a ridge, now almost obliterated by cultivation, but with the western apex surviving (also spelled 'Califordhill' and variants, being 'Colyfurdhill' in 1574, 'Colliforhill' in 1678, 'Collefuirdhill' in 1687, 'Collifarte hill' in 1694, 'Collifordhill' in 1698, 'Colliford-hill' in 1788, 'Collyfordhill' in 1797, 'Coleyfordhill' in 1799, 'Coleyforthill' in 1801 and 'Colliford Hill' in 1811; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Collyfort hill' and on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Collifordhill').

Colishead (*ko-liz-heed*) *n.* **James** (17th/18th C.) reprimanded by Hawick Session in 1715 for harbouring John Faa, who had failed to produce a 'testificate' of his marriage.

Colislinn (*ko-leez-lin*) *n.* house 2½ miles from Hawick along the Slitrig, built in the Scottish Baronial style in 1896 by the Haddon family as a country retreat. The initials of Walter Haddon and his wife Caroline Ross are carved above the front door. The architect was J.P. Alison. The land was formerly part of Coliforthill farm, sold by Douglas of Cavers to the Haddons in 1896. In the 20th century it was home to the Young family. It is now available as a self-catering luxury holiday property. It is named after the nearby waterfall. The land was formerly part of Coliforthill farm, sold by Douglas of Cavers to the Haddons in 1896. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a ruined building and enclosure to the south of the house – 'There comes from Slitrig's source a mourneful din, Replied to by a groan from Coli's Linn' [WNK] (see also **Collie's Lynn**).

Collace (*ko-las*) *n.* **Robert** (16th/17th C.) described as 'reader of Hassinden' when he married Janet Blaikie in Edinburgh in 1606. The minister at this time is recorded as John Mader, so it was unclear who had the 'living' and who was actually the minister. In deeds of 1613 and 1632 he is recorded as Schoolmaster in Hassendean Parish. He may have been one of the Collaces of Balnamoon near Brechin (also spelled 'Collas').

collar-binnder (*ko-lur-bin-dur*) *n.* a person who attaches collars to garments in the knitwear trade, using a machine that makes a link chain. This was part of the clean side of the mill, after the wool had been washed, and traditionally a woman's job. Also sometimes called a 'linker'.

collation (*kō-lā-shin*) *n., arch.* formal admittance to a benefice – '... Mr Thomas Cranstoun minister of goddis worde having in his hands ane collation and institutionne of the parsonage and vicarage of the parish kirk of Askirk' [SPB1580].

colleck (*ko-lek*) *v., arch.* to collect (also written 'colleck' ').

colleckit (*ko-le-kee', -i'*) *pp.* collected – '... cursing the woman's 'lang tongue, which she micht hae keepit cannie till the happinnies had been collecket' [WNK], '... The hempies, too, when young and glaickit, And strung in bands, like gems colleckit' [AD] (also **collectit**).

collectit (*ko-lek-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* collected – '... won ... be Wricht, the wrestler, whae collecteet anither ten bob' [BW1974] (also **colleckit**).

Colledge (*ko-leej*) *n.* **Adam Norman McLeod** (1872–1965) born in Summershall Edinburgh, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Darling. His grandfather William was born in Denholm, and his great-grandfather Joshua was probably brother of Denholm stocking manufacturer Thomas. After his father died his mother raised the family in Selkirk, where he became a solictor's clerk, later moving to Annan. Keen on music, he became organist at Lamlash Parish Church, then at the Episcopalian Kirk in Edinburgh and at Walkerburn. Meanwhile he carried out formal training at St. Mary's Cathedral Edinburgh, gaining the A.L.C.M. diploma in 1901 and L.L.C.M. in 1903. In 1901 he became organist for the Old Parish Church, succeeding K.E. Reinle. He was a private music teacher in Hawick, living at 6 Dakers Place. He quickly became a part-time music teacher in Hawick schools, obtaining a full-time appointment at Hawick High School by 1907, remaining until his retirement in 1937. He lived at 6 Douglas Road and later 'the Poplars' in Denholm. Apart from music, his other great love was horse-riding, and he was an enthusiastic follower at Hawick and Selkirk Common Ridings as well as

of the Buccleuch Hunt. In 1928 he who wrote the music for 'The Mosstrooper's Song', with words by J.E.D. Murray. He married Agnes Lily Grierson, from Jedburgh. Their son Tom (1902–83) was Acting Father in 1953 and married Margaret Elizabeth Douglas Scott. **Joshua** (1766–1851) resident of Cavers Parish. It seems likely he was a brother of Thomas, who lived in Denholm at the same time; he also married a Leyden, his wife being Isabel. In the 1789 record of their marriage, his forename is given as 'John' and his wife's as 'Mellow'. Their children included: Jean (b.1795); Mary (b.1796); Isabel (b.1798), who married James Munn; Thomas (b.1800); Grace (b.1802); Anna (b.1803); William (b.1805), a surgeon in Edinburgh; Elizabeth (b.1807); Joshua (b.1809); James (b.1812); and Joshua (again, b.1815). **Joshua Leyden** (b.1815) born in North Leith, son of Joshua and Isabella Leyden. He was a stocking-maker in Denholm. In 1851 he was living at about Kirkside. He emigrated to New Zealand. In 1857 he donated 'trophies from the Eastern war' to the Hawick Archæological Society. In 1877 he was in London when he donated a 'South American hunting knife'. He married Elizabeth Farquhar from Hawick. Their children included: Elizabeth Isabella (b.1838), who died young; Isabella Leydon (b.1839), also died young; Joshua Leydon (1841–86); Elizabeth Farquhar (1842–99); Isabella Cowen (1844–89); Peter Farquhar (b.1846), died in infancy; Margaret (b.1847); Catherine (b.1849); and James Farquhar (b.1853), died young. He died at Dunedin in New Zealand. **Joshua Leydon** (1841–86) son of Joshua, he was born in Edinburgh. In 1861 he was 'Manufacturer's Clerk' living as a boarder at 5 Cross Wynd. **Thomas** (d.1841) probably the first hosiery manufacturer in Denholm, at the end of the 18th century. Andrew Scott was an apprentice with him. He married Janet Leyden. She was a widow living in Kirkside in Denholm in 1841 and 1851 (aged 79). Their children included: Janet (b.1796), who married stockingmaker Robert Scott; Grace (b.1797); Jane (1799–1893), who married farmer Andrew Haig; William Wilson (1802–72), who died in Lanark; Mary (1804–72), who married grocer John Mack and then Jedburgh shoemaker James Halliburton; Leyden or Lydia (b.1806), who married John Ballantyne and died in New Zealand; and Betty (b.1808) (also written 'Collidge').

collie-bag (*ko-lee-bawg*) *n.* a piggyback (a variant of **coalie-back**).

the Collie failure (*thu-ko-lee-fāl-yur*) *n.* economic disaster across Britain in 1875, following the failure of Alexander Collie & Co., woollen merchants of Manchester and London, with liabilities estimated at about £3,000,000. It was devastating for the Hawick knitwear industry of the time.

Collie Linn (*ko-lee-lin*) *n.* name for part of the Ale Water near the farm of Dimpleknowe (note the similarity to **Collie's Lynn**).

Collier (*kol-yur*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant at Grange in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name is listed as 'Collyer' and he paid tax for 2 hearths. He could be the Andrew who had children Janet (b.1691) and Andrew (b.1693) baptised in Bedrule Parish. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Isabel Leyden in Cavers in 1713. **Andrew** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick Parish. In 1722 he was witness to a baptism for Walter Scott in Fenwick. In 1719 he married Agnes, daughter of the deceased Walter Scott, who had been Beadle of Hawick Kirk. Their children included: Katherine (b.1720); Margaret (b.1722); Violet (b.1724); Agnes (b.1731); Robert (b.1737); and Andrew (b.1740). Additionally, Margaret (b.1741) and Christian (b.1746), baptised in Cavers, may have been his daughters. The witnesses in 1720 were masons John and Andrew Turnbull. He could be the Andrew, son of James, baptised in Bedrule in 1693. His surname is also written 'Colwort'. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Helen Brown and their children included: Andrew (b.1772); Christian (b.1773); and Margaret (b.1775). **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) resident of Whitriggs in Cavers Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Her surname is transcribed 'Coiliart'. **Gideon** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Ormiston in 1772, when his daughter Mary was baptised. Perhaps the same Gideon had a daughter Violet baptised in Cavers in 1753. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Whitlaw. His wife was Christian Turnbull and their children included: James (b.1699); Andrew (b.1702); and Janet (b.1704). The witnesses in 1699 were Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield and glover John Hart and in 1702 were James Lamb and Dand Gray in Whitlaw. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Freeman in Hawick in 1762. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of London, who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. Another 'J. Collier, London' was also listed, and so there must have been a local connection to the family. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, possibly the son of Andrew and Agnes Scott born in

1737. He married Margaret Inglis and their children included: Janet (b.1774); Thomas (b.1777); and Margaret (b.1779). He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for Hawick weaver Charles Scott in 1766. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant to Walter Richardson, recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area (also formerly written 'Coalyart', 'Colliart', 'Collyieart', 'Colwort', 'Colyier', etc.).

Collier's (*kol-yurs*) *n.* former grocer's shop at the corner of Wellogate Brae and Wellogate Place in the mid-1900s.

Collier's Plantin (*kol-yurs-, ko-lee-urz-plawn'-in*) *n.* former name for an area of trees in Wilton near Burnfoot Mill. It was named after a man called Collier who committed suicide there about 1817 (and his daughter is also recorded as taking her own life in 1855). It once held an old hovel, which until the late 19th century was about the only house between Hawick and Burnfoot (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, just to the south of the railway line, roughly opposite Weensland Mill, so further west than Burnfoot Mill).

collie-shangie (*ko-lee-shawng-gee*) *n., arch.* a dog fight, uproar, disturbance – '... the fitting of the seats with doors, by which each shepherd could keep his fidus Achates beside him, was the first blow ... to the almost weekly collie-shangie' [RJR].

Collie's Lynn (*ko-leez-lin*) *n.* place name in the Slitrig valley, possibly an older name for the Horseley Burn and for a waterfall there. The name survives in the house **Colislinn** (possibly related to **Colifort**; it is referred to by W.N. Kennedy in 1857 and J.A.H. Murray in 1861).

Collie Sike (*ko-lee-sīk*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising near Hazelyside and flowing into the Hartsgarth Burn to join the Hermitage Water. On the western bank there are the remains of what may be a chambered cairn, as well as a homestead, some lazy-beds and a sheep-fold. To the south there is a separate ruined building.

collifloor (*ko-lee-floor*) *n.* cauliflower.

Collifort see **Colifort**

Collin (*ko-lin*) *n.* **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton, when it contained Hassendean. His surname is written 'callime'. In 1687 he 'had a sone baptized gotten in fornica[tio]ne wt Issobell Magowins', with witnesses Thomas Caldwell and Thomas Lockie. Later that year he married Isobel 'Gowins' in Roberton Parish. **William** (17th C.) recorded at Horsleyhill in 1682 when one of his children was baptised in Roberton Parish. His name was written 'colline'. He married Grisel Scott and their children included: William (b.1680); Janet (b.1682); and Bessie (b.1687). The witnesses in 1682 were John Noble and Thomas Robson and in 1687 were John and Robert Noble.

Collingwood (*ko-lin-wood*) *n.* **Sir Cuthbert** of Eslington (c.1540–96) son of John, he was Sheriff of Northumberland and Commissioner for the English West and Middle Marches. He was taken prisoner by the Scots at the Raid of the Redeswire, but released soon afterwards. This is celebrated in the ballad – 'But if ye wald a souldier search Among them a' were ta'en that night, What name sae wordie, to put in verse, As Collingwood, that corteous knight'. In 1587 he led a group of 800–900 men into Teviotdale (without the knowledge of the Warden), presumably intending to raid the area. However, the Borderers were warned in advance and emptied their houses, so that he returned to England with nothing. Then Scott of Buccleuch and Ker of Cessford led a band over the Cheviots to Eslington, attacking the town and taking prisoners. He rode out with his sons and servants, was attacked, and then a group including Captain 'Bellowsis' fought with the Scots, several being killed on both sides and around 150 Scots prisoners being rounded up. One of his sons was wounded and another taken prisoner. He married Dorothy Bowes and was succeeded by his son Thomas. His descendant of the same name was second in command of the navy at Trafalgar and famous for writing the letter that gave the news of the death of Admiral Nelson.

collogue (*ko-lōg*) *v., poet.* to chat together, be in league – 'The World, The Flesh, and the Deil are colloguin' there, As the Auld Year patiently stands to thole his assize' [DH].

collop (*ko-lup*) *n., poet.* portion of food, slice of meat – 'For the Cat will find out to her cost We're a most expensive collop' [WE].

Colmslie (*kōmz-lee*) *n.* ruined 16th century tower a few miles north of Galashiels, very close to Hillslap and Langshaw towers. It was the original home of the Cairncrosses of Colmslie and later a stronghold of the Borthwicks – 'Colmslie stands on Colmslie Hill, The water it flows round Colmslie Mill; The mill and the kiln gang bonnily, And it's up with the whippers of Colmslie' [T] (the origin is probably Old English 'cumb leah' for 'the

clearing in the valley', and is first recorded in 1160).

colour (*ku-lur*) *n.* flag, emblem – '. . . and voted Thomas Hardie, merchand, to be ensigne and to carrie the colour' [BR1706], '. . . Routed them and took their colour' [JH], 'Thus we boast a Moor and Colour, Won by feats of hardy valour' [JH].

colour (*ku-lur*) *v., arch.* to represent falsely, pass off goods as one's own – 'I shall colour no man's goods under colour of mine own, as I shall answer to God' [BR1681], *n.* pretence, semblance, especially intended to mislead – 'We doubt not bot your lordschip sicklick, under coloure, will shawe favoure unto us, seeing wee are mynded to keip' [CBP1597].

The Colour (*thu-ku-lur*) *n.* original name for part of James Hogg's song about Hornshole, now known as 'Teribus'. It was published along with 'Flodden Field' (which has the same chorus, but is not now sung) in 1819. Although of course taking much poetic license, it nevertheless gives one of the earliest accounts of the events of 1514, including the first published mention of a connection with Hornshole. The publication was in Kelso rather than Hawick, with the two political verses removed, to be re-inserted decades later. The third edition of Hogg's verses was entitled 'Flodden Field and the Colour; or Hawick's Common Riding', and was printed in 1829. Hogg's last revision was published in 1837, and since then the order of the verses has changed considerably, for example the original first verse, 'Hawick shall triumph 'mid destruction . . . ', has been moved towards the end, and the original second verse, 'Scotia felt thine ire, O Odin . . . ' is now the first.

the Colour Bussin (*thu-ku-lur-bus-in*) *n.* event in the Town Hall on the Thursday evening of Common-Riding week, tickets being available by ballot. It is perhaps the highlight of the ceremonial part of the Common Riding, with a format that has been largely unchanged for over a century. The Cornet's supporters traditionally fill the gallery, and are each given a ribbon by the Maids of Honour. At 7 p.m. the Burgh Officer asks the audience to stand as the Provost and Magistrates are played in by the Drums and Fifes, followed by the Lasses and the Maids of Honour. The Cornet's Lass carries the flag and 'busses' it on the stage, by tying ribbons of blue and gold to the head of the staff as it is held by the Right- and Left-Hand Lasses. She then passes it to the Provost as Chief Magistrate, saying that she hopes he finds it 'well and truly bussed'. The Provost presents it to the Cornet, charging him to 'ride the meiths and marches of the Commonty of Hawick according to ancient custom', and to return the flag 'unstained and unsullied'. The Cornet's Lass is also presented with her badge of office and puts the sash on the Cornet to complete his uniform. The Provost chairs the schedule of entertainment, introducing the Chief Guest, who gives their speech. This is followed by a programme of singing and recitations, ending with the Song Singer leading 'Teribus'. The Drums and Fifes then play out the Principals and dignitaries, after which the Burgh Officer then reads the Proclamation from the balcony to the crowds outside. The Cornet then begins his procession round town, accompanied by the Saxhorn Band and the Drums and Fifes, stopping at the Horse to 'buss' the flag on the statue. This involves the Cornet clumbing a ladder to tie blue and yellow ribbons onto the statue's flagpole. The Cornet then removes his hat and raises it 3 times, leading the crowd in cheers. The origin of the bussing cermony is surely quite ancient, although it is not mentioned in the Burgh Records until 1809, when it was stated that 'the Cornet and his two men shall wait upon the Chief Magistrate the evening before the Common-Riding day to know the hour of his riding next day, and may then dress the Colour'. Before the Ceremonial Committee was formed the Colour Bussing was much lower key, being performed at the Senior (or sometimes Junior) Bailie's house until 1861, with the Bailie refusing to allow this custom the following year. In 1855 it is recorded that at the house of the Chief Magistrate 'the young ladies of the town had a manful struggle for the coveted honour of sewing on the first ribbon' (suggesting that there was no Cornet's Lass appointed for the task). Until 1886 the ceremony occurred at an inn selected by the Cornet. It moved to the Council Chambers in 1887, with 'Teribus' sung from the window immediately afterwards, followed by the Cornet's Walk and then musical entertainment and speeches in the Town Hall afterwards. The concert after the Bussing was tried out in the main Town Hall as a public event in 1894, although not repeated the following year. The Colour Bussing ceremony was first performed in the main Town Hall (but only by the Cornet's invitation) in 1896, and was a public event from 1897. The first admission charge was made in 1906. Two separate ceremonies were carried out in 1914, 1919 and 1920, due to demand. 'Bussing' the flag on the Horse monument began in 1923 and loud speakers were introduced outside the Town Hall in 1928.

The 1933 Colour Bussing was held in the Volunteer Park (part of which was filmed), while the 1934 ceremony was broadcast on BBC radio. The events were shown on TV screens visible from the Street since about 1990 and transmitted live to the Heart of Hawick since 2014 – 'Come lads, get on with your work and let's hear no more about the Buller-Cussing!' [RM], '... if that pride to evident at the Colour Bussing could be bottled and sold, the town would be worth a fortune!' [ZE] (sometimes hyphenated as 'Colour-Bussin').

Colquhoun (*kol-koon*) *n.* **Rev. James** (18th/19th C.) first minister of the secession church in Lilliesleaf. He was minister of the Relief congregation of Campsie, but was involved in some sort of dispute and was suspended. He was minister of the Congregational Church in Perth for 5 years and then in 1801 became minister at North Shields. His appointment at Lilliesleaf in 1808 was not sanctioned by the Relief Synod, because of his earlier suspension by Glasgow Presbytery. This resulted in the congregation being cut off and later becoming part of the 'Burgher' Kirk. He remained in Lilliesleaf until 1814 (being 'ultimately suspended for intemperance'), returning to England where he stopped being a minister. He may be the Rev. Colquhoun who died in Hull in 1829 and was brother of Rev. Dr. John Colquhoun of South Leith.

Colt (*kōl'*) *n.* **Rev. John** (d.bef. 1688) second son of Adam, minister of Inveresk and Elizabeth Johnston. His father had previously been minister of Borthwick Parish in Lothian (making for some possible confusion). He was licensed by Dalkeith Presbytery in 1635, became minister of Longnewton in 1642 and appears to have continued there until about 1665. He was minister at Roberton during the time of the reinstatment of Episcopalianism (i.e. rule by bishops), roughly 1660s–80s. The parish was instituted in 1659, but suppressed again in favour of Hassendean in 1666, and not reinstated until 1690. Although it is unclear exactly when he served as minister, he appears to have been the first one, and may have started in 1663. He is recorded in a letter of late 1663 discussing financial matters with the Earl of Lothian, so he was still minister of Longnewton at that point (although could have held overlapping positions). He seems likely to be the 'indulged Presbyterian minister', preaching at Roberton Kirk in about 1675, who Richard Cameron refused to hear preach at Roberton, leading him to be dismissed from his position as chaplain to the Scotts of Harden and pursue his 'Cameronian' agenda. He is recorded doing penance for immorality in Lilliesleaf Kirk in 1682. He married Margaret Douglas and their children included John, Rebecca (who married George Cleland, minister of Morton) and Margaret. His daughter Rebecca is recorded receiving support from the Kirk Session of South Leith in 1688. The date of his death is unknown.

Coltart (*kōl-, koo-tur'*) *n.* **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as tenant in 'Quhelerig', which is probably Wheelrig. He and Andrew Armstrong 'Quhythauche' were accused of stealing lambs from 'Partburne'. He was found guilty of resetting the animals and ordered to be branded on the cheek. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Francis** (18th C.) farmer in Woodburn in the Borthwick valley in the early 18th century. He is recorded at Woodburn in 1727, 1732, 1737 and 1742. In 1724 he married Isabella Young. Their children included: Mary (b.1727); George (b.1732); John (b.1734); an unnamed child (b.1737); Isobel (b.1737), who probably married James Cavers; William (b.1739); Agnes (b.1742); and Agnes (again, b.1745). **Francis** (b.c.1770s) servant at Headshaw according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He is probably the Francis who married Agnes Glendinning and whose daughter Isabel was baptised in Ashkirk in 1798. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Whithope in 1763, Whitfield in 1765 and Todshaw in 1767. He married Jean White in Roberton in 1758 and their children included William (b.1763), Jean (b.1765) and Francis (b.1767). **Gilbert** (17th C.) resident at Stobicote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Heidshaw' when he (along with several others) gave security for Mungo Scott of Castleside in 1623. His name was written as 'Coutart'. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for Walter in Ashkirk Parish in 1651 and another for James Donald in 1652. He is probably related to William, who died in the same parish in 1765, aged 102. **John** (17th C.) resident of Shielswood in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. His name is written 'Coutert'. **John** (18th C.) resident at 'Borthwickburnfoot' (i.e. Borthwickbrae Burnfoot) when Robert (b.1772) and William (b.1775) were baptised. He was probably the John who married Margaret Cowan in 1766 and whose other children included: Francis (b.1769); Jean (b.1770); John

(b.1777); and Agnes (b.1782). **Walter** (17th C.) resident Ashkirk Parish. In 1661 he witnessed baptisms for John Dykes and for John Hislop. He married Jean Brown and their children included Jane (b.1651), Bessie (b.1657) and Isobel (b.1660). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. His name is listed as 'Couthart'. He is surely related to James, who was at Headshaw earlier. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for John Veitch and Jean Coltart in 1689 and another for James Murray and Helen Nivison in 1690. Probably the same Walter married Isobel 'Heline' or 'Hellam', with children including Janet (b.1689) and Mary (b.1692). The witnesses in 1689 were Robert Hope and James Murray. **Walter** (1698/9–1781) smith at 'Brickhall' (although it is unclear where this is) according to his gravestone in Borthwick Waas Cemetery. He may have been son of William, who was smith at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He is recorded at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1736 and 1741. He married Agnes Reid in Roberton Parish in 1733 and she died in 1780, aged 69. Children baptised in Roberton Parish who were probably his are: William (b.1736); James (b.1738); Margaret (b.1741); Margaret (again, b.1745); Jean (b.1747); Robert (b.1751); and twins Walter and Robert (b.1756). **Walter** (18th C.) married Betty Rae in Roberton Parish in 1762. He was at Harden Burnfoot in 1771. His children included Francis (b.1771), who may be the Francis 'Coulter' who emigrated and settled in Delaware, U.S.A. **William** (1662/3–1765) smith at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He is buried in Ancrum Parish, where it is recorded that both he and his wife Margaret Renwick (d.1749) died at the age of 102. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Clarilaw in 1708. His children included: Margaret (b.1707); and John (b.1708). **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as servant in Commonside in 1722. In that year his daughter Margaret was baptised in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. His wife was Janet Allan and they also had a daughter Agnes (b.1724) baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1722 were 'Mr' James Hume in Commonside and James Grieve. It is possible he is the same man as the smith at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Northhouse in 1726 when his daughter Bessie was baptised. Other children who were probably his include John (b.1723) and William (b.1732). **William** (1701/2–62) wright at Langhaugh in the Rule valley. He married Agnes Mair, who died in 1757, aged 62. Along with his wife and daughter Helen, he was recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. The family name was spelled both 'Cowtard' and 'Colthard'. **William** (d.1770) resident of Rulewater. He married twice, his second wife being Janet Armstrong in Langside. Their daughter was Elizabeth, who married mason Alexander Dalgleish. His name is 'Coltherd' in the parish register. He died at Hillshaugh. He could be related to the William 'Coltherd', smith at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, who had a tombstone in Ashkirk Kirkyard recording that both he and his wife died at the age of 102 (also written 'Coatard', 'Coltard', 'Colter', 'Coltert', 'Colthart', 'Coltherd', 'Coutart', 'Coutert', 'Couthart', 'Coutherd', 'Couthird', 'Coutterd' and variants; see also **Coulter** and note the possible confusion with **Collier**, which was also written 'Colwort').

Colterscleuch (*kol-turz-clooch*) *n.* area on the A7 just before Teviothead, once the site of a toll bar. This part of the road was upgraded in the mid-1990s, and formerly a notoriously bumpy stretch. The farm there has long belonged to the Duke of Buccleuch. Ninian Elliot was tenant there in 1590. Scott of Satchells describes that John Robertson lived at 'Cauterscleuch', perhaps in about 1680. 4 people were recorded there in 1694. It was surveyed as part of Buccleuch properties in 1718; at that time it consisted of 593 acres and was bounded by Northhouse, Southdeanrig, Bowanhill, Commonside and the River Teviot. Andrew Clerk was there in 1718, Francis Bell in 1724, John Pott in 1732 and William Scott in 1753. William Grieve was tenant in the mid-1700s. There was a Tully there in the late 18th century. James Ruickbie ran the toll-house there in the late 18th century, and Gideon Murray after that. In at least 1794–97 the farmer there was John Little, with John Turnbull being a shepherd at the same time. William Scott was a servant there in 1796, Thomas Elliot in at least 1799–1800 and John Little was tenant in at least 1799–1801. Other residents in 1801 included James Storie and Andrew Little. Henry Elliot and his son William were farmers through much of the 19th century, followed by Henry's daughter Margaret, and then his daughter Joanna's sons, called Harrison. Three flints found on the farm here are in the Museum, as well as a perforated stone disk. A burial cairn on the farm (near the Cromrig Burn) was described in 1857 by W.N. Kennedy. It was said to be tenanted by Jock Grieve in one version

of the ballad 'Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodheid' – 'He has turned him to the Tiviot side, E'en as fast as he could drie, Till he cam to the Coultart Cleugh, And there he shouted baith loud and hie' [T], 'Coltherdscleugh and Cauldcleuchheid Sae lang's ye mind thae words Loupin oot at ye fae the hauf-inch Tweeddale map Ye've sma cause tae be warsellin wi sair heid Ower the demise o the guid Scots tongue' [LSF] (also written 'Colterscleugh'; a house near there is marked 'Cleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map, while 'Cauthirscleuch' is marked by Blaeu closer to Colterscleuch Shiel and 'Cousoldcleuch' is marked between; it is 'Couthwartiscleuch' in 1590, 'Couterscleugh' in 1694, 'Colterscluch' in 1708, 'Coltherds cleuch' in 1724, 'Coltherdscleugh' in 1732, 'Coultres Cleugh' in 1744, 'Coltherdscleuch' in 1753, 'Coulterscleugh' in 1797, 'Colthers cleugh' in 1799, 'Coltherdscleugh' in 1800, and 'Coltherdscleuch' in 1821; the origin is probably related to the 'coulter' of a plough, perhaps from the shape of the land).

Colterscleuch Monument (*kol-turz-clooch-mo-new-min'*) *n.* name sometimes used for the Henry Scott Riddell momument on Dryden Fell above Colterscleuch.

Colterscleuch Shiel (*kol-turz-clooch-sheel*) *n.* farmstead in the hills high above Colterscleuch Cottage, near the head of the Cromrig Burn. It has long been derelict.

Coltman (*kōl'-min*) *n.* **Charles** (b.1817/8) English stockingmaker who came to Hawick in the mid-1800s and was one of the men who helped introduce cricket. In 1841 he was living at Dovemount. He married Charlotte Page in Hawick. Their children included Frederick, Charles (b.1855) and George (b.1861). **F.** (19th/20th C.) along with his bowling partner W.M. Pennycook, he was the first winner of the Pow Cup in 1905. **James** 'Jim' (??–) a gas-man by trade, but well known as a local artist, particularly for the 'Rum and Milk' comic strips, other contributions to the Hawick News, and caricatures, some of which were published in 'Yow Yins' (1999). He also provided the sketches for the 'Hawick Common Riding' and 'Airchie Oliver's Birthday Cairds'. **John** (1933/4–) painter in Hawick. He served his apprenticeship with Scott the painter, then worked at Pesco's, the Co-op and for himself. He married Nora in 1960 and the couple celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in 2020. Their children are Alan (b.1967) and Alison (b.1970). **John L.** 'Jake' (??–) wrote 'First hundred: Teviotdale Harriers Club centenary, 1889–1989' (1989). **Marjory H.** (??–) wrote 'Lest We Forget: Tom Scott, R.S.A. – His Link with Hawick Common-riding' in 1991 and 'Tom Scott, R.S.A.: the Scottish Borders artist (1854–1927)' in 1996.

Colville (*kol-vil*) *n.* **Andrew** 'Shovie' Hawick football player. He was sweeper at Hawick United for 6 years and also played for the Albert. son of Robert of Ochiltree. He exchanged Ochiltree for East Wemyss in 1529. He was appointed Comptroller before 1527, then Directory of the Chancery in 1529. He was Auditor of the Exchequer and in 1538 served as Comptroller for the lands of Jedforest that the Crown had gained. For his work on these accounts he was granted a fee, as well as the 'fermes' from Stryndis, Lethem and Wester Harelawcleuch. He became a judge of the College of Justice in 1532 and was one of the Commissioners for the truce of Newcastle in 1533. He was found guilty of treason in 1539 for supporting the Douglases0 **James** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Longnewton, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was listed as a 'Householder West quarter Longnewton' on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish. **Robert** of Oxnam (14th C.) son of Sir Robert of Oxnam and Ochiltree. His father witnessed a charter relating to the town of Roxburgh in the 1330s. In 1354 he witnessed a charter of Robert of Alton relating to the chantry at the Church of Roxburgh. He was witness to a charter of 1357/8 granting the lands of Altonburn to the Kers, a few years after being given up by the Rules. He also witnessed further lands being granted to the Kers by the William of 'Blakdene' in 1358. In about 1370 he witnessed a grant of lands in Lessuden to Melrose Abbey. He witnessed the grant of Drumlanrig to William Douglas in the period 1384–88. In 1390 he witnessed the charter by John Turnbull of Minto, granting Minto to Sir William Stewart. He was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas. **Sir Robert** of Oxnam and Ochiltree (d.bef. 1466) son of Robert of Oxnam and Margaret. He had the lands of Feu-Rule granted to him by Andrew Ker of Altonburn in 1453. Also in 1453 he had a bond of loyalty with the same Andrew Ker. In 1464/5 he was on the panel that ruled on the argument over the lands of Flex between William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Alexander Gledstains. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar. **Thomas** (d.1219) son of Philip. He witnessed several undated charters of gifts to Melrose Abbey and the Church of Glasgow around

the 1190s and early 1200s. His seal bears the legend 'THOME DE COLLEVILLA SCOTTI' and he is referred to as 'Thomas de Colevilla cognomento Scot' when he donated land to Melrose Abbey. He therefore joins a long list of men for whom 'Scot' was used as an additional name. He was imprisoned in 1210 for plotting against the King, but was redeemed. In about 1215 he donated land at 'Keresban' (Carsphaim in Galloway) to Vaudey Abbey. He had 7 children, John, William, Thomas and 4 unnamed daughters. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Willelmum Colwele' in 1427 when he was on the 'inquest of retour' for the inheritance of the Barony of Hawick. He is listed beside Turnbulls, Kers and other local men, and so is probably related to the Colvilles of Feu-Rule. **Sir William** (d.1508/9) grandson of Sir Robert. In 1488 he witnessed the charter for the Barony of Branxholme. In 1499 he resigned half the lands of Feu-Rule into the hands of their superior, William Douglas of Cavers, in order to transfer them to Andrew Kerr of Over Crailing. He had a representative stand in for him at the Justice-aire in 1502, for his lands of Maxton. He also held the Barony of Oxnam and in that capacity granted sasine of Maxton Craig to William Turnbull (son of Adam of Philiphaugh) in 1504. His daughter Elizabeth married Patrick Colquhoun and granted to her son-in-law, Robert Colville of Cleish, the reversion of the lands of Feu-Rule. In 1511 (by which time he was deceased) his daughter and heir Margaret granted lands in Oxnam to Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. (formerly 'Coleuile', 'Colvil', 'Colvill', 'Colwil' and variants).

Colvin (*kol-vin*) *n.* **Mr.** (18th C.) recorded as a dancing-master called 'Colvine' in 1751 when he paid the Hawick Town Council for renting the 'for three months' liberty of the tolbooth for dancing in'. There is no other record of him, and so he may have gone round other towns giving dance lessons. There was a family of this surname in Kelso at about the same time. **Rev. Robert Francis** (1827–88) youngest son of Robert, minister of Johnstone in Annandale. He was educated at Glasgow University, became minister at Johnstone in 1852, resigned in 1854, was Chaplain in Bombay 1854–58, then minister at Kirkpatrick-Juxta 1865, resigning 1876 and living in Edinburgh without a charge for the next 8 years. In 1884 he became minister at Teviothead, where he remained until resigning in 1887. He died in Edinbugh. He married Helen Brown of Edinburgh and their children were Alice Mary, Annie Edith (missionary in the Calcutta Free Church), Robert Francis, Constance Helen, Marion and William.

Colwort see **Collier**

Combe (*kōm*) *n.* farmstead in Craik Forest, just south-west of Craikhope, also known as 'Howpasley Comb'. The stream there is Comb Sike, with Comb Hass just to the south. Andrew Anderson was living there in 1762. John Beattie was shepherd there in the mid-19th century (it is 'Coom' in 1762, 1841 and 1851).

Combe (*kōm*) *n.* **John** (b.1825/6) from Edinburgh, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Bourtree Place. His wife was Margaret and their children included Jessie, Elizabeth, Francis, Margaret and Ann. In 1873 he donated a copper coin to the Museum. **Rev. Neil Robert** (1949–2023) born in Stockport, son of Robert Davidson and Betty Wylie, he grew up in Nottingham. He studied at Dundee University (B.Sc., 1971) and Sheffield University (M.Sc., 1973), worked in Information Science 1971–75 and was a Library Systems Analyst 1975–78. He became a member of the Church of Scotland congregation of Sandyford Henderson Memorial in Glasgow and trained for the ministry at Glasgow University (B.D., 1981). He was licensed to preach by Glasgow Presbytery in 1981 and was assistant at Chryston near Glasgow before being ordained as minister of St. George's West (then combined with St. Margaret's and Wilton South and Roberton) in 1984. His charge became Teviot linked with Roberton in 1988 and this extended to include St. Mary's & Old Parish in 2013. He became Moderator of the Jedburgh Presbytery in 2008 and was School Chaplain at Drumlanrig. He retired in 2015 and wishing to continue to live in the Borders, he moved to Galashiels. In 1978 he married Janet Kirsteen (b.1952), daughter of James McLaren Fraser and their children were Esther Joy (b.1981), Hannah Elizabeth (b.1983) and Jonathan Paul (b.1985). **Walter** (1892/3–1915) son of Walter and Margaret of Teviot Crescent. He is the only Hawick man killed on 12th July 1915 who has a known grave, at Skew Bridge Cemetery.

combination (*kom-bin-ā-shin*) *n., arch.* word formerly used to refer to a trade union – 'Such combinations were at one time illegal, and queer schemes had to be adopted to evade the law' [RM].

Combination Acts (*kom-bin-ā-shin-actz*) *n.* also known as the 'Combination Laws', a set of Parliamentary Acts passed in 1800 which essentially made it illegal to form trade unions, and

made it difficult for workers to organise meetings. On one occasion the acts led to a meeting at the Little Haugh being officially chaired by a dog (Jock Paisley's dog). The Acts were used against strikers in Hawick in 1817 and during the 'Lang Stand Oot' of 1822–23, but were repealed in 1824.

the Combination Pairhoose (*thu-kom-bin-ā-shin-pār-hoos*) *n.* main poor house for the Hawick area, being a residential facility for the sick and poor, situated at the top left-hand corner of Drumlanrig Square. It was a long range of buildings, erected in 1856/7 to serve the needs of 11 neighbouring parishes, eventually extended to 13 (Ashkirk, Canonbie, Cavers, Ewes, Hawick, Hobkirk, Kirkhope, Kirkton, Langholm, Lilliesleaf, Minto, Roberton, and Wilton). The building was designed to accommodate up to 133 inmates. It was built out of whinstone, with red sandstone dressings. The building was used by the military authorities during WWI. After 1930 it became the Drumlanrig Poor Law Institution, and served the whole of Roxburghshire. As social welfare norms changed it was converted to a care facility for the elderly and disabled, becoming Drumlanrig Hospital. The building had the Burgh coat of arms from the Buccleuch Memorial incorporated into its gable in the early 1970s. It ceased to be used as a hospital in 1994, and has been unoccupied since 2001.

combinations (*kom-bin-ā-shinz*) *n., pl., arch.* a one-piece undergarment with long sleeves and legs – 'The daft cavortin' o' combinations . . . ' [DH].

the Combined Trades (*thu-kom-bīnd-trādz*) *n.* name of the informal team that started during WWII and was renamed 'Hawick Trades' when it joined the Border Junior League in 1946.

Comb Knowe (*kōm-now*) *n.* hill on the south side of the Borthwick valley, across from Borthwick Mains farm. It is essentially a northern spur of Easter Park Hill.

come (*kum*) *v., arch.* to match, equal, surpass – 'Come that, if ee can!' [ECS], 'Ee canna come that!' [GW], to prosper – 'My, hasn't oor Jim com'd on?' [GW], used redundantly in greetings – 'Come nih! Come guidnicht!' [ECS], 'Come, guidday!' [GW], *arch.* to become – '. . . ane foir meir, quhyt mainet and quhyt taillet, cuming 4 yeir auld . . . ' [BR1641], *prep.* until has come, referring to a future event – '. . . to be present here in ye Church of Hawick upon Friday come eight dayes . . . ' [PR1718].

come (*kum*) *n., arch.* a thaw.

come aheat see **aheat**

come alive (*cum-a-līf*) *v., arch.* to come to life, revive (note the pronunciation).

come-at-wull (*kum-it-wul*) *n., arch.* an illegitimate child, person who comes unbidden, newcomer – 'She's a come-o'-wull – born on the wrang side o' the blanket, pair bit lassie!' [GW], '. . . and she maunna think nae mair o' that neer-dae-weel, come-at-wal o' yours, Cow Jean . . . ' [JEDM], 'And kinship, family, the old tree of Scotland, Branched into sib and sept, cousinry and come o' wull . . . ' [DH], a plant that grows spontaneously, a cat or other animal that wanders into a house (there are several spelling variants, such as 'come o will'; also **cummie-wull**).

come can tell (*kum-kin-tel*) *adv., arch.* who knows? – 'they've been daein that since come can tell'.

comed (*kumd*) *pp., arch.* came – 'Then they're com'd on to the poor fool's house, Fala, &c. And they hae broken his wa's sae wide . . . ' [CPM], '. . . bot he lived only eight months ther, having comd thither from Virginia' [GlBi], '. . . A was rale glad ti caa cannie an keek backiewards at the airt A'd comed' [ECS] (also written 'comd'; this was used as the past participle, while the past tense was **cam**).

come-doon (*kum-doon*) *n.* a come-down – 'Restless, aimless, bored, unhappy and doubtless finding life back at Mossgiel an awfih come-doon, hei bade only twae weeks' [IWL].

come eet (*kum-ee'*) *v.* to try something on, attempt to hoodwink – 'deh come eet wi mei'.

come in will see **will**

come on (*kum-ōn*) *v.* to do well, prosper – 'Thon yins hev come on since oo kennd thum i thir puir-days' [ECS].

come speed (*kum-speed*) *v., arch.* to succeed, meet with success, achieve one's aims – 'Yet at's beginning he did come speed, And vanquish'd his Enemies on the South-side Tweed' [CWS].

come ti (*kum-ti*) *v.* to come to, recover from a state of unconsciousness, to regain composure.

comfortit (*kum-for-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* comforted – '. . . ma saul wadna be comfirtet' [HSR], '. . . Rachel greetin' for hir childer, an' wadna be comfortet, becaus they arna' [HSR].

comins (*ku-minz*) *n., pl., arch.* the dried radicles of malted barley, the last milk drawn from a cow.

comman' (*ko-mawn*) *v., poet.* to command – '. . . comman' that thae stanes be made breæd' [HSR].

commandit (*ko-mawn-dee', -di'*) *pp., poet.* commanded – 'Thou hest commandet us til keepe thy preceeps eidentlie' [HSR], 'But forasmeikle as

he hadna til paye, his lord commandet him til be sauld' [HSR].

the Commercial (*thu-ko-mer-shul*) *n.* popular name for **the Commercial Inn**.

the Commercial Bank (*thu-ko-mer-shul-bawngk*) *n.* the first Hawick agent for this bank was John Oliver, the Town Clerk, around 1820, in premises at 11 Buccleuch Street (now Pesco's). This was the first building erected on the New Road after it was opened up. George & James Oliver were listed as local agents of the bank in 1852 and 1868. The purpose-built Hawick branch was constructed at 4 Tower Knowe by James Harkness, builder, in 1852. It was probably designed by David Rhind, the Commercial bank's official architect (and not as sometimes attributed to John Dick Peddie, who worked with the Royal Bank, which this building would later become). The design is enhanced through Italian-style ornamental stone-work by Alexander Pirnie. The building was renovated and enlarged in 1935, when Armstrong's ironmonger's shop on the corner was demolished. The renovations involved intricate interior fittings by Scott Morton & Co. The bank later became the National Commercial, and amalgammated with the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1969, with the branch closing in 1986. The building then houses Clinty's bar, followed by the Bank restaurant, and has an unprecedented view down the High Street. It is a Category B listed building.

the Commercial Inn (*thu-ko-mer-shul-in*) *n.* Hawick inn of the mid-19th century, on Buccleuch Street, opposite the Grapes Inn, at about No. 13. Robert Watson was innkeeper there in 1841 and his wife Isabella was proprietor there in 1852, James Wood in 1856 and James Govenlock in 1865. Its assembly rooms (previously the Subscription Rooms) were used for lectures and other entertainments. The building was later used as Brodie's school and several other uses (also sometimes called the 'Commercial Hotel', as well as just 'the Commercial').

the Commercial Inn (*thu-ko-mer-shul-in*) *n.* former name for a hostelry in Newcastleton. It was probably at 17 Douglas Square, having previously been the King's Arms, and later the Liddesdale Hotel. John Scott was proprietor in at least the 1860s to 80s.

Commercial Road (*ko-mer-shul-rōd*) *n.* originally part of the Common, being the Under Haugh, it was developed for industry through the 19th century, particularly in the period 1871–74. The owners paid feus (rent) to the Town, and later purchased parts outright. Many feus continued to be paid into the Common Good fund until the Land Tenure Act of 1974. The street was opened to traffic in the 1870s, named in 1884 and once had granite setts that were only replaced by tarmac in 1962. Previous to the naming, the north side was referred to as Common Haugh and the south side as 'Teviotside Road'. Before the North Bridge was built the road used to split in two, part leading up to the bridge level and the other part leading along the riverside through a small arch. Nos. 16, 18, 20, 24 are grade C listed, and 31 and 32 grade B listed.

commissar (*ko-mee-sar*) *n., arch.* a commissarry, official delegate, representative of a Burgh, deputy of a Bishop – '. . . nor yet pursue ane and other before the Sheriff, Commissar, or other judge, but before the Bailies of this Bruch in ther awin Court . . . ' [BR1640], 'A party is fined by the bailies for giving summons to another before the Commissar' [JW1678].

commission (*ko-mi-shin*) *n., arch.* delegated authority, charge to perform a task – 'By Walter Earl of Tarras and Francis Scott of maingertoune, Jon Scott of Gorrenberrie, Jon Scott of Woall John Scott of Rennaldburne, mr David Scrimgeour of Cartmore, Gideon Scott of Outersyde and mr duncan mcarthur of Bardryne conforme to Comission granted to them or any five of them for tht effect. By the said Dutches of Buccleuch' [Buc1692], '. . . the Baillies and Councill hereby impower Bailie Roucastle and Walter Scott of Crumhaugh to concert with Robert Paisley, wright, anent the rebuilding of the Bailie's seat . . . , whereanent they have hereby full commision' [BR1734].

Commissioner (*ko-mi-shi-nur*) *n.* a person appointed to represent a county at the Scottish Parliament, essentially the antecedent of Members of Parliament. This followed an Act of 1427 proscribing that 2 such men should be selected from among the 'small Barons', although it was not fully enforced until after a new Act of 1587. A set of disputes led there to be no Commissioners appointed when the small Barons and free-holders were ordered to convene to make appointments in 1628. Roxburghshire thus had 2 presentatives to the Scottish Parliament until the dissolution of that body in 1707, with perhaps 2 extra Commissioners being appointed in the last decade or two. The word 'Commissioner' was also used to refer to the 10 members of the commission set up in 1605 by King James to bring law and order to

the Borders. The 5 Scottish Commissioners met in Hawick in August of that year.

the Commissioners Court (*thu-ko-mi-shi-nurz-kōr'*) *n.* Commissioners' Court of Judiciary of the Sheriffdoms of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles and Dumfries, and the Stewartries of Kirkcudbright and Annandale, also known as the Circuit Court. It may have replaced the 'High Court of the Judiciary' or King's itinerant 'Justice-aire' for which there are local records in the period 1493–1513. The Commissioners' Court existed from at least the 16th to the 19th centuries, and typically met twice a year at Jedburgh or Dumfries. By the 19th century the area had been extended to include Ayrshire. Originally it mainly heard cases from the wildest rieving regions of Liddesdale, Annandale, Nithsdale, etc. From the time Hawick was a Burgh the Magistrates would deal with crimes committed within the Town's boundaries, but rural cases, and later more serious crimes, would be dealt with by the Circuit Court. The Border Commission met in Hawick in August of 1605. Copies of the proceedings from 1622 and 1623 were preserved in the Town archives, probably because Hawick Town Clerk Gilbert Watt had been Clerk to the Circuit. The Commissioners at that time were Walter Scott of Buccleuch, Sir Andrew Kerr of Oxnam, Sir William Seton of Kylesmure, Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh and William Lord Cranstoun. Commissioners in 1623 included James Maxwell of Kirkconnell, Sir William Grierson of Lag and Sir John Charteris of Amisfield. The text of this 'Commissionaris Court Buik' is transcribed in a supplementary part of James Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick' (1850).

the Commissioners o Supply (*thu-ko-mi-shi-nurz-ō-su-plI*) *n.* organisation set up in each county to collect land taxes and raise the local militia, following the Act of Convention in 1667. Individuals were usually appointed on an annual basis. They were later concerned with the upkeep of roads and bridges, the success of the harvest, maintaining law and order, overseeing the erection of schools and ensuring that military quotas were met. The Head Court of the Commission was held on the first Tuesday of October each year. Early lists of Commissioners for the county of Roxburghshire are useful information about the most prominent landowners of the time. Their responsibilities were largely taken over by the newly created County Councils in 1889. In Hawick they made contributions in 1761, 1762 and 1763 to help pay off the debt incurred by building the Teviot Bridge.

commit (*ko-mi'*) *pp., arch.* committed – '... the said Wm. Payslay was onlawed in ane ryott committ by him upon the sd. Johne Briggs, and the said John in ane ryott committ by him on the sd. Wm. Payslay' [BR1683], '... in ane egregious and most insolent ryott committ by him upon Adam Young ...' [BR1685], '... and was in a most sharp manner told if he committ the like fault in time comeing he should not reside either in toun or ye Landward part of this parish' [PR1718].

committee (*ko-mi'-ee*) *n., arch.* committee (note accent on the last syllable).

the Committee (*thu-ko-mi'-ee*) *n.* informal name for **the Common-Ridin Committee**.

the Committee Room (*thu-ko-mi'-ee-room*) *n.* name usually applied to the building inside the Paddock at Hawick Mair, from the roof of which the Cornet waves and then displays the Flag.

committei (*ko-mi-tī*) *n., arch.* a committee – '... but for sic a monument as th' committei hae decided on, aw'm thinkin' th' Pairk wad bei th' place for it' [BW].

committit (*ko-mi-tee'*) *pp., arch.* committed – '... for the slauchtir off wmquhill George Scott, our brother, committit be the said Robert and Williame ...' [SB1581].

common (*ko-min*) *n.* a tract of land belonging to the community, as described in a town charter and used by the citizens for certain purposes, e.g. pasturage and peats – '... That some day they, Like mei, will turn grey, Yet Commons they'll ride for a', Yet Commons they'll ride for a'' [JEDM], *adj.* relating to the common, public – '... and, as common herd, he took in beasts from all parts of the old parish of Wilton, and from none else' [DCW1765].

the Common (*thu-ko-min*) *n.* Hawick's common land. When granted in 1537 it consisted of about 1,549 acres in the 'Common Moor', together with land at Myreselawgreen and beyond, and other parts within the Burgh boundary, particularly the flat land on the west of the Teviot. The Common Moor extended from the Vertish to the current racecourse, and to beyond the 'Caa Knowe'. It was described in the 1537 Charter in pidgin French as 'le common hauch et le common mure de Hawick', making it clear that these rights pre-dated the charter. The Common was certainly granted earlier than 1537, and most likely at least as early as the first (lost) charter giving Hawick its 'burgh of barony' status in the 15th century; it may even have existed as communal

land before the granting of any charter. The earliest description is 'between Burnford on the east, Troutlawford on the west, and the syke of Wintownmoss on the south, and the ditches of Goldelands and Fynnik on the north sides from the one to the other'. A map surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718 shows the estimated outline at that time, bounded by Burnflat, the Slitrig, Little and Meikle Whitlaw, the lands of Eliott of Stobs, the farms of Over and Nether Southfield, Newbigging, Whitchesters, Alton Croft, Goldielands, Crumhaugh and the West Mains; there are some minor differences compared with the map drawn up by J.P. Alison in the 1890s and the area was stated to be 1706 acres. In 1734 it was described as 'lying betwixt the Burnfoord upon the east, Troutlawfoord upon the west, the dykes of Goldielands and Fenwick upon the north, and the syke of Winding-Toun Moss upon the South'. The boundary of the old Common stretched for over 10 miles in length. The Common was certainly granted earlier than 1537, and most likely at least as early as the first (lost) charter giving Hawick its 'burgh of barony' status in the 15th century; it may even have existed as communal land before the granting of any charter. In about 1766 the Council reserved some higher ground for plantations, but they were not planted until almost 60 years later, covering about 60 acres. Following a legal opinion about ownership from advocate James Montgomery, parts of the Common at Myreslawgreen were first feued in 1766 and in the same year small pieces of the Common were let, adjacent to the lands of the neighbouring tenants, in an attempt to prevent encroachment onto the Moor. This led to clashes with the tenants of the Duke of Buccleuch and a formal legal action to discussion the division of the Common was brought by the Duke's agents in 1767. In that year a small party (including legal representatives from both sides) walked around the full Common, pointing out the precise boundaries; this was commemorated by a walk around the old boundaries in 2017. After 1777 the Common Moor was reduced to 1,084 acres (or in Scots measure, 852 acres, 1 rood and 28 falls), the other roughly $\frac{1}{3}$ went to neighbouring landowners; parts were then enclosed and used to generate rent for the town, while preserving certain rights of access and use for fairs and the Common Riding. The Trysting Ground (now Thorterdykes) was feued in the late 18th century and part of the Under Haugh (now Commercial Road) was sold off in 1847. Also in 1847 a field of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres at the west of the Vertish Hill was sold to the heritors of Hawick Parish and exchanged with the Duke of Buccleuch for a piece of land that was used for part of the Wellogate Cemetery. Until the mid-19th century the 'cattle stent', collected for animals being grazed on the Common, provided part of the Burgh's income; additionally there was a quarry on the Common, stones from there being sold off. J.P. Alison drew a map of the Common, which was published as part of Craig & Laing's 'Hawick Tradition' book (1898). Norman R. Kennedy also drew up a plan of the Common in 1949 and Frank Scott drew up another map of the state in 1977, with field names included – 'We've a Common, we'll defend it From the spoiler evermore' [TC], 'T for Teri, O for Odin, H for Hawick and C for Common' [T], '... Aye defend your Rights and Common' [JH], 'Purse and person we'll support him, Round the Common we'll escort him; Still preserving peace and order, Like the bowmen of the Border!' [JH], 'Ride the Common, Hawick Callant, Mounted, hold the banner high' [IWS].

Common (*ko-min*) *n.* **A.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Burnmouth in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He must have been related to 'Miss A.' who was also at Burnmouth and subscribed. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. His name is given as 'Adame Cawmande', among a list of Olivers from Jedforest. **Adam** (b.1782) son of John, farmer at Highend. He was recorded there on the 1801 ballot for the Militia, along with his brother Thomas. He was later tenant farmer at High Tofts in Kirkton Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was living there with his brother Andrew and sister Janet. In 1851 he was farmer of 405 acres, employing 3 labourers. **Andrew** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Over Whitton in Hownam Parish, who was ancestor of the Southdean Commons. He may have been son of James and Isobell Lindsay. He married Agnes Sharp and their children were: Christian; James, farmer at Wolfehopelee; John; Richard; Janet; and Margaret. **Andrew** (b.1783/4) from Hobkirk Parish, he was farmer at High Tofts. In the 1833 electoral roll for Hawick he was listed, along with Adam, as a joint tenant of lands owned by Andrew Dickson of Alton. In 1841 he was farmer at High Tofts with his brother Adam. **Andrew** (b.1796) eldest son of James. He was said to be a great reader, knowledgeable about local folklore and keen on wild flowers. He farmed at Westshiels in Southdean Parish from at least 1841. In 1861 he was recorded there as farmer of 950 acres.

He was still farmer at 'Westhills' in a directory of 1868. He married Isabella Murray. Their children were: James; John, who emigrated to New Zealand; Margaret, who married George Balfour, a Jedburgh grocer; William, who became a marine engineer; and Andrew, who served as a volunteer in South Africa. **Andrew Ainslie** (1841–1903) son of a surgeon, he was born in Newcastle Upon Tyne, but was related to the family of Southdean Parish. He trained as an engineer, then became a professional astronomer. He was involved with early astro-photography, eclipses and telescope making. He received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1884, later becoming the Society's Treasurer and then President. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and also received an honorary degree from St, Andrew's University. In later years he also worked on gun sights and rangefinders. He lived at Ealing and died of a heart attack. **David** (17th C.) resident of Falside according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) housemaid at Cavers in 1785, when she was working for Capt. John Douglas. **J.** (18th/19th C.) listed as 'Miss J. Burnmouth' in 1821 when she subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He must have been related to 'A.' who was also at Burnmouth and subscribed. **James** (b.1751) eldest son of Andrew. He farmed at Wolfehopelee and then at Easter Fodderlee around 1812–30. He was at Wolfehopelee on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. He married Isabella Wood around 1795 and their family of 8 were born at Wolfehopelee. Their children were: Andrew, who farmed at Westshiels; Mary, who married Kennedy Storie and emigrated to Guelph, Ontario; William; Agnes, who lived into her 90s; Richard, 'Dick', said to have been a bit of a character; Janet; Christian, who married James Irvine; and Adam. **James** (b.c.1780) labourer at Dinlabyre according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. Shepherd Thomas is also listed there and may have been his brother. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Pott and their children included: John (b.1817); Thomas (b.1822); Adam (b.1825); and Janet (b.1828). **James** (b.1843) eldest son of Andrew. He was tenant farmer at Dykeraw and Westshiels in Southdean Parish. In 1895 he married Elizabeth Oliver from Newcastleton. They are probably the Mr. and Mrs. Common of Dykeraw who were said to be often provide refreshments to members of the Jedforest Hunt. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1571/2, listed among men for whom William Oliver in Lustruther was pledge. **John** (18th C.) mason in Hawick Parish. In 1724 he witnessed a baptism for weaver William Turnbull. He married Ann Shiel and their children included Helen (b.1721) and an unnamed chile (b.1730). **John** (b.1754) tenant farmer in Rulewater, he was probably the 2nd son of Andrew and Agnes Sharp. Around 1778 the small lands of Highend, Little Gledstains and the Sneep were combined together and he was the tenant. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he was recorded as tenant of Highend and Midburn, and owner of 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Millburn in 1797. His children included Thomas (b.1780), Adam (b.1782), Andrew (b.1784), James (b.1796), Christian, Janet (b.1779) and Margaret (b.1778). Other sons, John (b.1788) and Richard (b.1790), were baptised in Hobkirk Parish when he was at Highend. Additional children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish at about the same time were presumably also his, namely Janet (b.1786), Robert (b.1792), Sibella (b.1794), Robert (again, b.1798) and Jean (b.1800). He was recorded at Highend in 1799 when his son Thomas was on the ballot list in the Lieutenancy Book and in 1801 when sons Thomas and Adam were on the Militia ballot. **John** (b.1788/9) from Hobkirk Parish, he was a local farmer. He was probably son of John, tenant at Highend and other farms in Rulewater. In 1841 and 1851 he was at Middlemoss in Ewes. In 1861 he was at High Tofts in Kirkton Parish, farming 390 acres and employing 2 labourers. He married Euphemia (or Elspeth) Turnbull and their children included Cecilia, John, Esther, James, Thomas, Elizabeth and Francis. **John** (b.1804/5) born in Castleton Parish, he was tenant farmer at Meikledale. He was recorded there in 1841, by 1851 was farming 2000 acres, with 6 employees and in 1861 was farming 2200 acres with 2 shepherds and 4 other servants. In 1851 his niece Helen Dalgleish (a widow) was his housekeeper. By 1861 he was a widower, with children Elizabeth, Margaret, Agnes and Richard. He was still at Meikledale in 1868. He may be the John who married Anne Jardine, and whose son James (b.1823) was baptised in Castleton Parish. **John** (19th C.) married Anne Elliot in Castleton Parish in 1853. **Richard** 'Dick' (18th/19th C.) farmer at Burnmouth. He was a Kirk Elder in Newcastleton around 1800. He had a bond with Haddington distiller Archibald Dunlop in 1823. He married Margaret Armstrong and their children included: Thomas (b.1780); James (b.1782); Andrew (b.1785); Richard (b.1789); Nelly (b.1794);

Johnn (b.1797); and (b.1802). **Richard** 'Ritchie' (19th C.) tenant at Westshiels in Southdean Parish. His father and the wife of 'Sookin' Sandy Airmstrong were sisters. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of Falside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Borthwickbrae in 1761, 1763 and 1764. He married Janet Laing in Roberton in 1760. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included David (b.1761), Nelly (b.1763) and Thomas (b.1764). **Thomas** (b.1780) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of John. He was listed as son of John from Highend in Hobkirk Parish according to the Militia ballots in 1799 and 1801. He was later an agricultural labourer in Kirkton Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was at High Tofts. He married Mary Shiel in 1810 and their children included: Janet (b.1812); Mary (b.c.1815); John (b.1817); Andrew (b.1820); and Thomas (b.1823). **Thomas** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Dinlabyre according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. Labourer James is also listed there and may have been his brother. **William** (16th C.) recorded at Blackchesters in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. His surname was given as 'Cawman', and he was only one of 2 Commons listed among many Olivers of Jedforest. **William** (b.1849) son of Andrew, farmer in Southdean. He was a marine engineer. In 1889 he married Janet McNeil, daughter of farmer Robert Boyd. Their children included Andrew Ritchie and Norman (also written 'Commoun'; the name is probably the same as the earlier **Comyn**).

Commonbrae (*ko-min-brā*) *n.* area in the upper Teviot valley, reached by the side road at Teviothead. The farm there is where Commonbrae Sike joins the Teviot, and Commonbrae Hill is above. In a Hawick Parish valuation of 1627 it is listed along with Rashiegrain and Wormscleuch, valued jointly 'in stok 120 lb., in teynd 20 lb'. Part of these lands were owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh in the 17th century. This could be the 'Couny' transcribed among a list of lands in upper Teviotdale that were part of the Barony of Cavers when inherited in 1687 and 1698. The lands were among those inherited by Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane from his brother Walter in 1695. Walter Elliot was there in 1705–08. By 1707 it was valued along with Rashiegrain at £261 19s 4d. John Nichol was there in 1720. They passed to Turnbull of Fenwick in the mid-18th century. Ninian Elliot was shepherd there in the mid-18th century. In 1788 it was owned by William Turnbull of Rashiegrain. John Anderson was farmer there in 1797. In 1811 it was still valued (with Rashiegrain) at about £262. Walter Murray and his family lived there in 1841. A receipt relating to the poor rates from there in 1875 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection (marked 'Comonbrae' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it was 'Cowmonbrae' in 1675 and 'Commonebrae' in 1695).

Common Cleuch (*ko-min-klooch*) *n.* small stream that joins the north side of the Hermitage Water just north of the farm of Shaws. There were formerly several pieces of common ground in Liddesdale that were shared by neighbouring farms, which could explain the name.

Common Cleuch (*ko-min-klooch*) *n.* small stream that joins the south side of the upper Hermitage Water to the east of Twislehope.

the common coffin see **the common kist**

common good (*ko-min-good*) *n.* funds and lands that can only be used for the benefit of the whole community, derived from the common – '. . . all the fynes and amerciaments that shall be exacted and taken be the baillies of thice burgh . . . be applied and maid furthcummund as ane common good for the propper use and benefire of this burgh . . . ' [BR1670], '. . . since thair is ane large toune whiche has no common gudes at this time not casualties wherebie they may sustene a scole-maister' [RRC] (here 'good' is in the sense of 'goods' and so 'common guid' would be incorrect).

the Common Good (*thu-ko-min-good*) *n.* Hawick's community fund, with the Magistrates and Town Council formerly acting as trustees, and now administered by the Council – 'Hawick Common Good canni be yaised ti benefit other toons'. The pecuilarly Scottish concept of the Common Good dates back to the 1491 Act of King James IV. Hawick's Common Good consists of the lands that were granted to the Town through receiving Burgh of Barony status in the 15th century, and subsequent changes to those lands and rights. Historically the income from Hawick's Common, which became the Common Good funds, arose after the Division of the Common in 1777. After this point lands were enclosed and parts let to individuals, typically on a yearly basis, as well as revenues from market stands etc. Hawick's Common Good also includes moveable assets, such as Burgh regalia, and paintings and other gifts that were donated to the Town prior to Reorganisation in 1975. The administration of

the Common Good by the local authorities has been a matter of constant debate since the 1970s.

the Common Haugh (*thu-ko-min-hawch, hawf*) *n.* part of Hawick Common occupying the flat land on the Wilton side of the Teviot (the Little Haugh on the south side was generally not included in what was meant by the 'Common Haugh'). The reason why the townsfolk of Hawick would have common land on the Wilton side of the river is unknown; however, it is referred to in the earliest charters, and so presumably goes back to at least the 15th century. This part of the Common was unaffected by the Division of 1777, although a part was let to the Inkle Company soon afterwards as a bleaching field. The original Haugh stretched from the Coble all the way up to where the North Bridge now stands. Most of the northern part was feued and then sold off in the latter part of the 19th century, forming Commercial Road. It was divided into the Upper and Under Haughs, part of the former being what has more recently referred to as the Common Haugh or Big Haugh. The Upper Haugh used to have a small stream running across it, used to carry excess water from the mill lade. The area to the west of this drain was formerly used as a drying green. In the early 19th century Robert Wilson argued that part of it should be used as housing, with some green space preserved, to solve Hawick's overcrowding problems. The land has been used for common drying, sports events, temporary army purposes, fairs, sports events and more recently a car park and Saturday market site.

the Common Haugh (*thu-ko-min-hawch, hawf*) *n.* former name for a piece of land on Deanfoot farm. It was recorded in 1780 as 'the haugh called the Common-haugh' and presumably lay on the north bank of the Teviot.

commonie (*ko-mi-nee*) *n., arch.* an ordinary marble, i.e. a common kind, distinguished from a 'glessy', 'steelie', etc.

the common kist (*thu-ko-min-kist*) *n.* shared coffin for those who could not afford one of their own. Session records of 1723 state 'seeing ye Box is burdened frequently by paying of coffins to strangers, and maintaining of ye poor, ... the coffin commonly called ye common coffin should be made use of unless they be persons of good character'. Up until about 1770 the poor of Hawick Parish were all buried in the same coffin, which had bolts that could be pulled out to release a false bottom as the coffin was lowered into the grave. The same strong, roomy, oak coffin was said to have been used for centuries.

the Common Loft (*thu-ko-min-loft*) *n.* name sometimes used for **the High Loft** in St. Mary's Kirk.

the Common Lone (*thu-ko-min-lōn*) *n.* former name for **the Loan**, used up until about 1860.

the Common Moor (*thu-ko-min-moor, -mewr, mūr*) *n.* another name for the main part of **the Common**. The phrase 'le commoun hauch et commoun mure de Hawick' occurs in the 1537 charter.

common ridin (*ko-min-rī-din*) *n.* the marking of the boundaries of a town's common, also called the riding of the marches. This is carried out in many Border towns in a ceremonial manner, long after the marking itself has become unnecessary. Locally, only Hawick and Selkirk have ancient traditions with a continuous history. Some Border towns, such as Lauder and Peebles, have reinstated older traditions, while others have less ancient traditions, such as Langholm, or institued similar festivals in the 20th century, such as Galashiels, Kelso, Jedburgh and Melrose. These events no longer take place in the English Border towns, although many parishes in England used to have a perambulation of the boundaries on Ascension Day (and some still do). Other Scottish towns with similar march-riding traditions include Annan, Dalkeith, Lanark, Linlithgow, Rutherglen (discontinued in the 19th century) and Sanquhar. Edinburgh's tradition was held from at least 1579 until 1718, with a one-off in 1946 and revived in 2009. Hawick's festival was exported to the Boston area, the Guelph/Galt and Toronto areas in Ontario and the Vancouver area in British Columbia, with exiles and their families holding their own festivals for many years in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are also reports of gatherings of Teries on Ceylon and Australia in the first half of the 19th century (note that the original meaning of 'ride' in this context was 'to fix boundaries', but it became compounded with riding on horseback).

common ridin (*ko-min-rī-din*) *n.* a monetary gift given at the Common Riding, particularly to children – 'here's yer commin ridin son' (cf. **New Year**).

the Common Ridin (*thu-ko-min-rī-din*) *n.* ceremony that links the traditional marking of Hawick's Common lands with the celebration of the victory at Hornshole in 1514. Each year an unmarried young man is chosen to be Cornet; records of the Principals go back as far as 1703,

with the riding of the town's marches first mentioned in 1640, and it is clear that the ceremony had been going on long before. In 1706 it is referred to as an 'ancient custom and practive of the said town for many generations and hundreths of years past'. It is recorded having taken place each year since 1703, with the exception of the 1915–18, 1940–45, 2001, 2020 and 2021. The earliest descriptions are of a party armed with swords and pistols setting off at noon to ride the boundaries of the Common. Nowadays the Cornet leads his supporters on horseback on a series of Ride-outs in the weeks before the main three days in early June. This starts with the Colour Bussing on the Thursday night, the actual riding of the marches on the Friday and the return of the Flag on the Saturday. Previous to 1752 (when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced) the Common Riding took place on the last Friday in May, but is now the first Friday after the first Monday in June. The popularity of the ceremony has fluctuated over the years, with the Council debating whether to continue the Common Riding in at least the years 1786, 1790, 1791 and 1794. There were major disputes in 1706, 1790 and 1809, and much arguing amongst the Council in the second half of the 19th century. The accompanying celebrations have always involved alocohol, with the Hawick minister complaining in 1723 of 'that scandalous practice of distributing strong Liquor to one another in the open street to an excessive measure'. A report of 1836 states that the cost to the Burgh was *£14* 2s. In 1840 there were almost 100 unmarried men in the Cornet's party and about 60 in the Magistrates' party. However, over the next few decades the popularity of the ceremonies waned. In the 1850s about the only connection with the municipal authorities was that the Town Clerk read the Burgess Roll. In the late 1800s the local clergy, with only a few exceptions, vehemently attacked the Common Riding from the pulpit. Several of them refused to attend functions when specifically invited, causing great resentment, particularly because almost none of the incumbents were from Hawick. In 1891 the Council withdrew its support, only reinstating it after 2 public meetings. The popularity rose again at the beginning of the 20th century. Hawick's Common Riding is the first of the other similar Scottish Borders events of the summer. Interestingly, in the early 20th century, the actual riding of the marches was tried on both the Thursday and the Saturday, finally moving back to the Friday in 1934. Hawick Exiles held Common-Riding celebrations for many years in the Boston (1877 until at least 1926, perhaps intermittently), Toronto (1921 until at least 1927) and Vancouver (from 1920 for a few years) areas. There are also records of a celebration at Hespeler, Ontario in 1889 and annual dinners in Brisbane from 1890, as well as elsewhere. Early histories can be found in the books by R. Wilson (1825) and J. Wilson (1850, 1858) and article by W.N. Kennedy and A. Michie (1866) and D.M. Watson (1867) – 'Item, quhatsumever persoune that beis not present yeirlie at the Commoune ryding and setting the ffairis sall pay fourtie schillingis . . . ' [BR1640], 'The said say the Common rydeing was ordained to be upon Fryday, . . . James Scott, called laird, was voted to cary the pencell' [BR1703], 'This colour or its emblem has been carried round the marches of the burgh property at the Commonriding ever since' [RW], '. . . Where its brave sons the flag they pride in Bore off to grace the Commonridin' ' [AD], 'Absent Teries' thoughts fly homewards On each Common Riding morn' [TC], 'It's no in steeds, it's no in speeds, It's something in the heart abiding, The kindly customs, words and deeds, It's these that make the Common Riding' [RH] (sometimes hyphenated as 'Common-Riding', although that is probably only correct when used adjectivally, and occasionally written as one word 'Commonriding'; note that the stress is always on the first word, not the second; see also **the Ridin o the Mairches**).

Common-Ridin (*ko-min-rī-din*) *adj.* relating to the marking of the boundaries of Hawick's Common or the ceremonies taking place each year in June – 'No colour to be carried on the Common-Riding day, but the town colour allenarly' [BR], '. . . remembered so fervently each June during the annual 'riding of the marches', the Common-Riding celebrations' [RES], 'Here's much good cheer, join in the fun, There's laughter in the air, The Haugh goes smiling once a year, At Common-Riding Fair' [WFC] (more often hyphenated when used adjectivally than as a noun).

the Common-Ridin Committee (*thu-ko-min-rī-din-ko-mi'-ee*) *n.* committee that organises the Common-Riding events, with a large part of the responsibility falling on the Secretary. Originally the Race Committee was the important organisational body, with Common-Riding events being arranged by the Council and by the Cornet and his Right- and Left-Hand Men. A Ceremonials Committee was established in 1887,

at a public meeting in April, followed by the first Committee meeting in J.Y. Hunter's photogrpahic studio, with Hunter as the first Chairman, James Edgar as the first Secretary and Walter Boyd and others also present. They immediately took charge of the Cornet's Races, as well as the other ceremonial aspects, and saved the Common Riding from the downward spiral into which it had descended. The annual public meeting in April was a focal event, but detracted from business of the committee; it was reorganised in 1908 with the main Committee consisting of 22 members appointed by the Town Council, and being composed of 3 sub-committees: Ceremonial; Race; and Games. Since local government Reorganisation the Common-Riding Committee has operated independently of the Council. At the end of 2003 the General and Ceremonial Committees were amalgamated. It is also referred to simply as 'the Committee'. It was formally disolved in 2019 and reconstituted as a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation, with the numbers reduced from 37 to 29.

the Common Ridin Denner (*thu-ko-min-rī-din-de-nur*) *n.* official name for **the Denner**.

the Common Ridin Sang (*thu-ko-min-rī-din-sawng*) *n.* name used for both Arthur Balbirnie's song of about 1800 and James Hogg's of 1819, also known respectively as 'The Auld Sang' and 'Teribus'.

Common Ridin Week (*ko-min-rī-din-week*) *n.* main week of events at the Common Riding, beginning with the Kirkin and continuing through to 'the Seterdi'.

common-ridiny (*ko-min-rī-di-nee*) *adj.* related to the Common Riding, enthusiastic about Hawick's annual festival – '. . . and as her man isni that Common-Ridiny she askeet iz if A wadn'i like ti gaun wi er' [BW1995].

commons (*ko-minz*) *n., arch.* the common people, body of citizens – '. . . Mr. Alexr. tuik the people, bothe gentill men and gentill women, and ye commonis both man and woman and causit thame yeild up thair hands and sweir thame selfs to be faithfull servands' [Ash1638].

commons (*ko-minz*) *n.* lands used by a whole community. Most burghs and many baronies had such lands, with specific rights of pasturage, peat-cutting etc. enjoyed by the citezens, often with special rights enjoyed by burgesses. Locally these 'commonties' were mostly 'divided' in the later part of the 18th century, driven by the major landowners, who typically gained land in exchange for allowing the citizens to build walls and develop the rest. Minto Common still existed in 1695, disappearing some time in the following century. Bedrule Common was divided in 1696. Hassendean Common was lost entirely in 1762–63, Wilton Common in 1764–65, Lanton Common in 1769, and many others in the Borders around the same time. Of course Hawick lost 30% of its own Common in 1777, after years of wrangling and legal battles. The annual perambulation or riding of the boundaries of commons tended to die out after divisions; Hawick's Common Riding survived in ceremonial form, probably because of the additional connection with the 1514 Flag.

Commons (*ko-minz*) *n.* **Peter** (1916–45) born in Hawick, son of Patrick Commons and Bridget Falls. He was a Private with the K.O.S.B. and was killed during the liberation of Brunssum in the Netherlands.

Commonside (*ko-min-sīd*) *n.* farm and hamlet about 8 miles south-west of Hawick on a side road off the A7. It was once the site of a major ford across the Teviot. Teviotdale Lodge Country House is near there and a footbridge crosses the Teviot nearby. The carved stone at Borthwick Mains was once here. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch; at that time it consisted of 1911 acres, bounded by Outer Slaidhill, Inner Slaidhill, the River Teviot, Falnash, Woodburn, Chisholme, Philhope and Broadlee. The farm buildings were rebuilt in the mid-19th century, replacing those built in the late 18th century, with earlier buildings there going back for centuries. The lands were said to be among those (along with Dryden and Harwood) gained by the Muirs of Rowallan through marriage with an heiress of the Comyns. There is no original document to confirm this, but it is stated in a 17th century family history by poet and politician Sir William Muir; if true it would suggest that the name of the farm may come from the Comyns. The lands were given in 1462 (along with Dryden and Over Harwood) in security for a loan by Stephen Scott of Muirhouse to Robert Muir of Rowallan. The loan was fully discharged in 1477 by Robert Scott of 'Dogehauch'. Adam 'howatson' and Alexander Turnbull were recorded there in 1494/5 and Alexander Turnbull was still tenant there in 1502. In 1511 the lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick; this continued until at least 1572. However, it seems that there may have been 2 parts of the lands with separate owners. In 1574 they were listed among the lands of Scott of Buccleuch, but held 'in chief' of Sir James

Douglas of Drumlanrig (for payment of a penny Scots), and valued at £5 'in time of peace'. The lands were owned by George Scott of Borthaugh in the early 16th century and were sold by Alan Mossman, Burgess of Edinburgh, to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1532. James Cessford was shepherd of the King's lands there in 1540 when he was paid for grain. John Scott in Commonside signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. It was described as a 40-shilling land in 1591 when leased by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme to Gilbert Elliot. 'Wester Comounsyde' was released to Gilbert Elliot in 1603. The lands are stil listed among those held by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. In 1627 the farm was described as a '12 lb. land' paying '240 lb. in stok, 48 lb. in teynd'. It was tenanted by Harry Stewart, son of Francis, Earl of Bothwell in the 1640s. The lands were listed in 1663 (and confirmed in 1686) among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. Grieves farmed there in the 17th century and then Scotts in the 18th. The householders listed there in 1694 were James Grieve, William Grieve and John Waugh. Thomas Hume was there in 1719. William Coltart was there in 1722. It is said that turnips were first grown locally at this farm in 1764. Walter Riddell was there in the 1780s. Charles Scott is recorded there in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, with 10 horses on the farm. John Riddell was also there in 1797 and Charles Hart in 1801. Archibald Scott was there in 1841, with 5 servants. In the mid-19th century there was a small community of people living in the neighbouring cottages, including Gamekeeper Alexander Robertson, tailor William Wylie, gardener John Morton, labourer David Scott and farm steward John Michie, with their families. J. Stevenson was farmer there in 1868. In the 1860s there were 2 cairns on the farm, close to the road, which were deconstructed to build dykes, with an iron spearhead discovered by Rev. Henry Scott Riddell being donated to the Museum. One stone of a quern and the possible site of an ancient cremation were discovered there in about 1870 (found when digging a drain on the lawn in front of the house). Flints, stone beads and hammers have also been recorded being discovered on the farm in the 19th century – 'Warn Wat o' Harden, and his sons, Wi' them will Borthwick water ride; Warn Gaudilands, and Allanhaugh, And Gilmanscleugh, and Commonside' [T], 'The lasses o' Lin'op are braw, An' them o' Mosspaul they are bonnie; There's Haz'lop an' Fa'nash an' a', Aul' Commonside yields na to mony' [JoHa], 'The three Scotts o' Commonside, The Tamsons o' the Mill, There's Ogilvy o' Branxholm, And Scoon o' Todgiehill' [DJG] (the name appears at least as early as 1462, where it is spelled 'Colmanside', it is 'commonesid' in 1502, the 'Colemanside' in 1508/9, later being 'Comansid', 'Commounside', 'Commonnsyde', 'Commounsyde', 'Commonsyde', 'Comonside', etc., it is 'Commosyde' in 1510/1, 'Commonside' in 1511, 'Commounsyde' in 1540, 'Commounside' and 'Commounsyde' in 1572 and 1591, 'Commounsyd' in in 1574 and 1594, 'Commonsyd' in 1615, 'Commounsyd' in 1643, 'Comonsyd' in 1663, 'Cammansyde' in 1686 and 'Coumonsyde' in 1694; it is marked as 'Comonsyd' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, while 'O. Comonsyid' and 'N. Comonsyid' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin is probably 'Colman's slope' from an Old Irish personal name or the surname 'Comyn' and Old English for 'slope').

Commonside Bankheid (*ko-min-sīd-bawngk-heed*) *n.* cottages to the east of Commonside farmhouse. Tailor William Wylie, farm labourer John Welsh, mason William Smith, weaver Walter Richardson and labourer James Graham lived there in 1841. It is marked just 'Bankhead' on modern maps.

Commonside Lynn (*ko-min-sīd-lin*) *n.* former farmstead near Commonside. William Robson lived there in 1841.

Commonside Park (*ko-min-sīd-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Rulewater near Blackleemouth, between the Catlee and Harwood Burns, shown on a map of 1772.

commonty (*ko-min-tee*) *n., arch.* Scots law term meaning a piece of land having common rights by more than an individual person, another name for **common** – 'Men bound together in runrig commonty And in the old unity of hall and hallan, tholing together . . . ' [DH].

the Commonty (*thu-ko-min-tee*) *n., arch.* Hawick's Common land – '. . . upon account whereof some difference betwixt the Earl and the town anent the Commontie, whereunto the town has undoubted right and possession' [C&L1673], '. . . betwixt the landes of Burneflatt, which is his propertie, and the Commontie of the said towne . . . ' [BR1713], '. . . the Baillies and Council prohibite and discharge and Burgesses of the Burgh to keep or pasture on the Commonty of Hawick any number of sheep, &c, exceeding twenty . . . ' [BR1733] (also written 'Commontie').

the Common Vennel (*thu-ko-min-ve-nul*) *n.* appellation in the 1537 charter for the path running from the Coble Pool to Myreslawgreen, which formed part of the Town boundary. It

probably followed roughly Morrison Place and Coble Pool Lane: 'lying between the lands commonly called Bourtrees on the east and the common vennel at Myrselawgreen on the west parts'. It is also mentioned in a sasine of 1558. In the 18th century it is said that the Common-Riding procession would ride down here from Myreslawgreen to the Coble Pool to cast stones and earth into the water (note this is 'Common' as in **common**).

commune (*ko-mewn*) *v., arch.* to meet with. discuss, confer – '... and agreed that Falnash, Bailie Martin, Bailie Scott, and W.R. Purdom, and John Swan should commune with ye said Bailie ...' [PR1718], '... ye Brethren of ye Presbyterie went into ye kirk and communed among themselves ...' [PR1722].

communicant (*ko-mew-nee-kin'*) *n., arch.* someone who takes part in communion. Historically, this only applied to adults (although the precise age is not clear). An important local list of comminicants exists from 1650 for the Borthwick valley (made up as part of discussions to suppress Hassendean Parish and create a new Parish of Roberton); it clearly contains only adults, and lists wives with their maiden surnames.

communion (*ko-mewn-yin*) *n.* celebration of the Eucharist, formerly an important event in the calendar. In Hawick this was held annually (although with exceptions), often following the harvest, usually in October, but the date changed regularly, depending on convenience and other events. In the mid-17th century it was held twice a year, in March and August (at least in Ashkirk Parish). It appears to have sometimes been held in a tent erected in the churchard. For about 50 years after the Reformation the morning service started as early as 5 a.m. By at least the 1720s there was also an associated fast day, on the Saturday before the Sunday Communion. In those days there was an extended series of lengthy sermons on the Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with other local ministers helping out; the Sunday service started at 9 a.m. and rarely concluded before 6 p.m., although there was a 1 hour break in the middle! Seen as a time of general celebration, some people attended communions in several neighbouring parishes. Previous to about 1700 one strictly needed to have been issued with a token in order to attend that parish's events, but this seems to have been relaxed later; there are even records of tokens being given to neighbouring ministers to distribute. In former times the wine used was a claret, and in relatively large quantities. It is unclear what kind of bread was traditional locally, with barley bread, short-bread and seasoned loafs of various sorts noted throughout Scotland.

communion token (*ko-mewn-yin-tō-kin*) *n.* specially produced coin-like token that was given to church members, and possession of which entitled the bearer to take communion. They were often made of lead, or an alloy, and were fairly plain in early times, eventually having elaborate inscriptions. They were important in the Protestant Church for about 2 centuries. finally being replaced with printed cards. Many local early examples still exist. Records show that 420 such tokens and a stamp were made for Hawick Kirk in 1751. Cavers Parish has examples dating from 1699 and Kirkton has 2 heart-shaped examples from 1734 and 1761. Mr. Heatlie donated his collection to Hawick Museum in 1901 (also just **token**).

Community Cooncil (*ko-mew-ni'-ee-koon-sul*) *n.* independent voluntary body set up to deal with local matters, organise community activities, etc. It began after Reorganisation in May 1975, partly to act as a watchdog for local affairs. Bizarrely there is a separate council in Burnfoot.

the Community Gallup (*thu-ko-mew-ni'-ee-gaw-lup*) *n.* community horse riding track built in Nip Knowes Field, on the right just before St. Leonard's, in 2003.

comovit (*kō-moo-vee', -vi'*) *pp., poet.* moved to anger or other strong feeling – 'The heæthin frennet, the kingdooms wer comuvet ...' [HSR].

compac (*kom-pak*) *adj., poet.* compact – 'Jerusalem is buggin as ane citie that is compak thegither' [HSR].

the Companion (*thu-kom-pan-yin*) *n.* the 'Companion to Hawick and District', written by R.E. Scott, with original sketches by the author. It was first published in 1970, revised in 1981, then again in 1998 by Frank Scott, with a 4th edition in 2010, updated by Frank's 3 sons. It is the definitive modern Hawick guide.

compairt (*kom-pārt*) *pp.* compared – 'hei looks the pairt, it least compairt ti yow onywi', 'And what's a rabbit's chowkan dance Compare't wi snares o circumstance' [DH] (note the pronunciation).

compass (*kum-pis*) *v., arch.* to consider, plan – 'Jean Gibson, in Dryden, for going bye the church on the Lord's day, neglecting worship, and compassing her own ends' [Ash1640], '... that he had used a great deal of pains with the inhabitants in

presuading of them to proper measures for compassing that design' [PR1724].

compear (*kom-peer*) *v., arch.* to appear before a court – 'Compeired before the bailies, Robert Deans, late balie, and Robert Scott in Grundiston ... for bluiding aither of them uthers ...' [BR1640], 'Compeared the haill Council, and voluntarily of their awin free will ...' [BR1644], '... who, all of them, being lawfullie cited and sommoned, personally apprehended, to compeir before the said Robert Hardie, baylyea' [BR1706], 'Upon citation compeared John Scott – Soger – to answer for his sin of adultery' [PR1714] (Scots law term; also spelled 'compeir' etc.; see also **compearand** and **compearit**).

compearance (*kom-pee-rins*) *n., arch.* appearance before a court – '... in respect of both, their compeirances, confession, and coming in will for the same' [PR1706], '... in respect of his compearance confession and judiciall producing of ane testimoniall ...' [BR1706].

compearand (*kom-peer-ind*) *v., arch.* appearing before a court, presenting oneself – '... and the said Samuel Newbie compeirand personallie acknowledged and confest ...' [BR1669], '... David Young was fyned ... for not compeirand when personally sumond to compeir ...' [BR1707].

compearit (*kom-peer-i'*) *pp., arch.* appeared before a court – 'The quhilk day, comperit ane honest young man, Alexander Scot, sone and aer to Stevin Scot ...' [JW1558], '... compeirit Johne Scot ane of the baillies of Hawik forsaid' [SPB1579], 'The said John compearit, and said it was Marion Dickson, his mistress, that causit him put on ye mill' [Ash1640].

compeir see **compear**

compellit (*kom-pe-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* compelled – '... him they compellet til bear his cross' [HSR].

competeetion (*kom-pe-tee-shin*) *n.* a competition – '... In ony competeetion A never make the cut' [IWL].

competent (*kom-pe-tin'*) *adj., arch.* suitable, appropriate – '... and that Bedrule had a comptent salary 'considering the place'' [RGl], '... the said Kirk Session should have the power to ... give the said Janet Wight such a competent allowance as they should judge proper for her subsistence ...' [PR1751] (this shade of meaning no longer in use).

complainand (*kom-plā-nand*) *pres. part., arch.* complaining – '... to mak satisfaction to al parteis complenzeande eftir the forme and tenor of an Act extract be ...' [SB1500].

compleen (*kom-pleen*) *v., arch., poet.* to complain – 'O! slighted love is ill to thole, And weel may I compleen' [JTe], '... ye hae been a bairn that never yet, by either word or deed, gae me cause o' compleening' [JTe], 'Oh, the cluds then grew starless an' black, An' my hert could do nocht but compleen!' [FL], '... And farmers now nae mair compleen Of asses feeding on their clover' [TCh], 'I murn in my compleenin an' mak' ane noyse' [HSR].

complice (*kom-plis*) *n., arch.* an accomplice, associate – 'They and their complices, all bodden in feir of weir, armed with swords and other weapons invasieff ...' [BR1673], '... complain agt. Margitt Drummond and Elizebeth Miller, their adherents, complises and resetters, for stealing out of the complainers' housses ...' [BR1697].

compliment (*kom-plee-min'*) *v., arch.* to present, give as a gift – '... that Walter Elliot, late Baillie Depute of the Regalitie, had complimented to the toun as much oak as was ane axtree to the great church bell' [BR1721] (this sense already archaic in standard English).

compone (*kom-pōn*) *v., arch.* to compound, to settle a dispute by making a payment. This word is particularly used in old legal documents, e.g. in the itinerant courts of many centuries ago. Componing appears to have been used as a way of avoiding formal fines or other punishment for crimes and it seems hard to avoind the conclusion that this was often an abuse of the system by those with powerful connections.

composition (*kom-po-zi-shin*) *n., arch.* a fee, particularly that paid for admission as a burgess – 'Walter Turnbull, English Schoolmaster in Hawick, was sworn and admitted heritable burgess of this Burgh in common form, and his composition past from, for his service in the place' [BR1737].

comprise (*kom-prIz*) *v., arch.* to appraise, assess value, particularly of agricultural goods – '... their declaration, that they comprised the said corn to three half firlots aits, and in £7 for the boll thereof' [BR1642], 'Sic lyke, there is comprised ane seck pertaining to Andrew Leyden, to 20s. ...' [BR1644], '... and ordeines four men appoynted by the Baylyeas to compryse the said skaith' [BR1688] (cf. **apprise**).

compt (*komt*) *n., arch.* a count, accounting, inventory – '... Robert Scott of Allanehauch, his gudschir, my tutour for the tyme of all comptis of the intromissioun ...' [SB1569], 'The quhilk day, in presence of the bailies and council, the haill comptes for the receipt of the monies for advancing of the sodgers ...' [BR1644], particularly in

the phrase 'compt and reckoning', meaning a formal statement of expenditures – '... another to pay £7, 16s. as compt and reckoning for a boll of wheat' [BR1638], '... to see right compt and reckoning done and perfyted betwixt John Hardie and the sd. Walter Rowcastell ...' [BR1693], '... the toun counsell did take in the accompts of Baylyea Graham, and after compt and reckoning did find that ...' [BR1701], *v.* to reckon, enumerate, make an account – '... being all comptit and allowit, rests in the hands of William Liddell, merchant ...' [BR1644].

comptable (*kom-ta-bul*) *adj., arch.* accountable – '... that as he should answer to God he would make them all compteable to him for ther intromissions' [PR1718] (also spelled 'compteable' etc.).

compter (*komp-tur*) *n., arch.* a counter, count – '... the haill compter for the receipt of the monies ...' [BR] (from the French).

the Comrades (*thu-kom-rādz*) *n.* popular name for the 1/4th K.O.S.B. Gallipoli Comrades Association, which was established in 1933, following more informal meetings starting in 1925. Based in Hawick, it included men from around the Borders, and had the aim of fostering 'the old-time comradeship' and paying 'annual tribute at the local war memorial to the Comrades who made the supreme sacrifice'. The main event in the calendar was the annual dinner on 12th July. To mark the 50th anniversary in 1965, there was a parade of members from the Drill Hall to Trinity Church for a special service, followed by remembrance at the War Memorial. Inevitably membership dwindled over the years and in 1974 the Callants' Club took over the administration of the Association's affairs (and ownership of the decorative shell-case displayed every year at their dinner). The last surviving Comrade, John Murray, passed away in 1992. A memorial plaque, recognising the 'loyalty of the members of the Hawick Gallipoli Comrades Association' was unveiled near the Horse in 1988.

Comrade's Haa (*kom-rādz-haw*) *n.* wooden and corrugated iron hall erected in September 1921 at the lower end of the East Bleaching Green in Denholm by the Comrades of the Great War (later the British Legion) for recreational and social uses. The building had previously been the Y.M.C.A. at Stobs and was moved to Denholm. It later became a grocer's shop.

Comyn (*ku-min*) *n.* **John** 'the Red' (d.c.1277) son and heir of Richard. He owned tha family lands in Galloway, Liddesdale and Nithsdale. He was also known as 'Kirkintulloch' and succeeded his uncle, William Earl of Monteith as Lord of Badenoch. It is possible he also held lands in Roxburghshire, possibly inlcuding Bedrule (although there is a suggestion that his uncle Walter held this Barony). He made a grant to Melrose Abbey in 1250. He is listed in the 1256 assize roll for Northumberland, holding lands near Corebridge. He was an important figure during the minority of Alexander III, being appointed Justiciar of Galloway in 1258. In 1258/9 he was among Scottish noblemen who signed a bond with some of their Welsh counterparts. He was part of the Scottish force, also led by John Baliol and Robert Bruce, who helped Henry III against the rebellious English Barons in 1264. Several of his supporters were killed at York in 1268, but the 2 Kings forced the citizens to pay him compensation. He may also be the 'Johanni Comyn' of whom someone held lands at Newcastle on the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. He may have been the Comyn who had Bedrule Castle built, since it certainly existed by the late 13th century. He married firstly Eva (whose surname is unknown) and secondly Alice de Lindsay. His children included: William, who married a daughter of the Countess of Monteith, but died without issue; John 'the Black', who succeeded; Alexander, who signed the Ragman Roll of 1296; John, described as 'junior'; Robert; Alice; and 5 unnamed daughters. **John** of Badenach 'the Black' (d.c.1302) second son and heir of John 'Red' Comyn. In 1277 he succeeded his father as Lord of Badenoch. He may have owned the lands of Bedrule among others, including Tynedale. In 1279 Alexander III confirmed a grant by him of the lands of 'Rulehalch'. He was present at Roxburgh in 1281 when the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Alexander III was agreed on with the King of Norway. He was one of the Magnates Scotiae who maintained the title of the Princess of Norway in 1284 and one of the 6 Guradians of Scotland appointed after her death. He was probably the Sir John who was witness in 1284/5 to a resignation of lands by Simon Cornet, along with Sir John of Buchan, Sir William of Kirkintilloch and Sir William de Soulis. He swore loyalty to Edward I of England in 1291 and 1296, where he is Sir John 'Dominus Johannes de Badenach, senior'; his seal read 'S'SECRETI JOH'IS CVMIN' has an equestrian sybmol, with garbs on shields and trappings. He and his son John junior were listed in 1296 among Scotsmen who were to be removed from their lands in Northumberland. He was one of the 13 claimants for the Scottish

crown, through being descended from Bethoc, daughter of Donald III (and through whom he may have inherited Bedrule). But he later supported the claim of Baliol (who was coincidentally connected with Cavers, neighbouring Bedrule). He was security for his brothers Alexander and Robert and his son John in 1297, after their capture by the English. He married Marjory (also referred to as Eleanor), sister of King John Baliol. He had a daughter called Dornagilla (who married Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway) as well as his heir John. He died at Lochindorb. **John** 'the Red' of Baddenoch (d.1305/6) son of John 'the Black', but called 'Red' like his grandfather. He was also nephew of John Baliol and married a cousin of Edward I of England. He held numerous lands, including the part of Tynedale and possibly the Barony of Bedrule. He swore fealty to Edward I in 1291, with his seal reading 'S'JOHANNIS COMYN' and showing an eagle. He may be the John of Scraesburgh who swore fealty to Edward in 1296. He was part of the Scottish army that invaded Cumberland, but he was captured by the English at Dunbar in 1297, along with several other Comyns and many other Scottish nobles. He was appointed sole Guardian of Scotland in 1302. Following supposed treachery, he was slain by Robert the Bruce and his supporters at Dumfries. After his death, King Robert granted all of his lands to Sir James Douglas, and thus Bedrule passed to the Douglases. His married Joan, daughter of William de Valence. Their children included: John, who was killed at Bannockburn; Adomar, who swore allegiance to Edward I in 1296; Elizabeth, who married Richard Talbot and Sir John Bromwych; and Joan, who married David, Earl of Atholl. **Marion** (14th C.) wife of John Langlands of that Ilk. In 1363 she had a charter for the lands of Milsington and Outerside, which had been held by her deceased husband. Her name is recorded as 'Mariote Comyne' and 'Cunyne'. It is unclear how she was related to other Comyns. **Richard** (d.1180) son of William and nephew of William, who was Chancellor of Scotland. In 1144 his uncle gave him Northallerton Castle and later the castle and Honour of Richmond in Yorkshire. In 1145 he married Hextilda (or Hestilla), daughter of Uchtred (son of Waldeve), Lord of Tynedale and Lady Bethoc. His mother may have been a granddaughter of Donald III of Scotland and held the Barony of Bedrule (which was probably named after her). He gained the Barony of Bedrule through marriage to Hextilda; this passed to his son William and remained with the Comyns for a few generations. He became Justiciar of Lothian and witnessed many charters in the reigns of Malcolm IV and William I. He was also Lord of Tynedale, with the grant of his lands in Tynedale being confirmed to his great-grandson John by the English King in 1261/2. He is listed as holder of a 'wenelachia' (near Todrig) that neighboured the lands granted to Orm of Ashkirk in about 1170. He was 'Ricardo Cumin' when he witnessed a royal charter for the lands of Whitslade at Traquair about 1170. He was captured along with the Scottish King in 1174 and was a hostage for the King in the Treaty of Falaise; he was a witness to the document whereby King William of Scotland yielded the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh and Stirling to King Henry of England. With the permission of his wife he gave lands to the monks of Hexhamn, Kelso and Holyrood. He died sometime between 1179 and 1182. His children with Hextilda included: John (d.1150s), who is buried at Kelso Abbey; William, Earl of Buchan; Odinel (or Odo), who was a priest; Simon, mentioned in 1166; Idonea; Ada; and Christien. His wife also married Malcolm, Earl of Atholl; genealogies are confused about which marriage was first, but since she was Countess of Atholl in the 1150s, that marriage must have been first and his was second. **Richard** (d.c.1249) eldest son of William. He witnessed several charters along with his father, who died in 1233. Thereafter he inherited the family lands, perhaps including Bedrule. Along with 2 of his brothers he was a guarantor for a 1244 treaty with England. His only known child was John (although these generations are uncertain). **Walter** (c.1190–1258) son of William, Justiciar of Scotland and brother of Richard. He was Lord of Badenoch and was also known as the Earl of Menteith after marrying Isabel, Countess of Menteith (probably daughter of Earl Maurice). He held great political power in Scotland, particularly during the minoroty of Alexander III. In 1244 he was involved in a feud over the murder of his relative Patrick, Earl of Atholl, which almost brought Scotland into a war with England. In 1258 he was involved with others in establishing a relationship between Scotland and Wales. He established a Priory on the Isle of Inchmahome. He had a son Henry, who predeceased him. According to the English, he died after his horse stumbled and fell on him; however, there were those in Scotland who believed he was poisoned. His widow secondly married English

knight, Sir John Russell. His wife had a daughter Isabella (probably with her second husband, although possibly with him); she married William Comyn of Kirkintilloch. **Sir Walter** of Rowallan (d.1332) said to have been holder of lands in the Barony of Hawick during the reign of Robert the Bruce. He specifically held a portion of Branxholme, consisting of 7 pounds and 6 pennies worth of land; the rest went to Sir Henry Baliol. Before 1329 Sir Maurice Murray, Earl of Strathearn was granted the ward of these lands, along with the town of Branxholme, and perhaps the Barony of Hawick. It is unclear how he was related to other Comyns or what these lands near Hawick were. There is an undated charter in which he granted part of Rowallan to William Sturgess. He probably died at Arran, killed in support of Edward Baliol. His estate of Rowallan was inherited by his daughter (perhaps Isabella), who married Adam Mure. **William** (c.1160–1233) son of Richard, Lord of Tynedale and Hextilda, who was a grand-daughter of King Donald III. He inherited his father's lands in Northumberland and Scotland, which probably included Bedrule from his mother. He was an envoy to England for William the Lion and also served as Sheriff of Forfar and Justiciar of Scotland. He married Marjory, Countess of Buchan, thereby becoming Earl of Buchan. He founded Deer Abbey in Buchan, and made grants to several religious orders, including Dryburgh. In 1221 he witnessed a charter granting dowry lands to Joan of England (the new Queen of Scotland), including Jedburgh, Hassendean and Lessuden. Also in 1221 he was granted by the English King a weekly market at his manor of Thornton in Tynedale. In 1230 he witnessed a charter by Henry, King of England, confirming that King Alexander of Scotland had granted his Tynedale lands to his younger sister Margaret for marriage. Other transactions involving him make clear his connection with Roxburghshire, through for example Hownam, Lessuden and Muirhouselaw. He had 4 sons and 1 daughter with his first wife (whose name is unknown): Richard, who succeeded to most of the lands and titles; Walter, Earl of Menteith; William; David; and Jean. His children by his second wife were: Alexander, who succeeded as Earl of Buchan; William; Fergus; Idonea; Agnes; and Elizabeth. **William** (13th/14th C.) son of John 'the Black'. He was appointed as Keeper of Selkirk and Traquair Forests in 1291/2 by Edward I. However, Thomas de Burnham was appointed only a few months later. He died without issue. (also spelled 'Cumyn' and 'Cumin', the name derives from 'Comines' on the France-Belgium border, and may also be connected with the surnames **Cumming** and **Common**).

the Comyns (*thu-ku-minz*) *n.* family that was locally important in early times, and related to the modern Cummings, Common, etc. The first mention is of a Norman family, granted lands in Northumberland, and in the 12th century they gained lands in Scotland, including at Bedrule. It seems possibly that the original 'Bethoc' of Bedrule was part of the Canmore family of Scottih Kings, into which the Comyns married. In the late 13th century John Comyn was one of the claimants of the Scottish throne, because of this connection. In 1306 John 'the Red' Comyn was killed (probably by Robert the Bruce) and they were branded as traitors, with their influence in Scotland soon being over. It is suggested that Walter Comyn, 4th Earl of Menteith may have been involved in construction at Hermitage Castle. Marion 'Cumyne' was the wife of John de Langlands in the 14th century, and they held local lands at Milsington and Outerside, as well as Langlands. It is possible that the family of 'Common', known from at least the 16th century in Jedforest and Rulewater, were related.

Conacher (*ko-na-chur*) *n.* **Alexander** (1803–73) son of John and Margaret Borrie, he was born in Tullybelton, Auchtergaven, Perthshire. He was at Little Cavers as a forester in 1841 and then worked in Hawick as a dyer. He lived on Allars Crescent, then at 1 Village and lastly in Wilton Place. He was said to have been a strict Calvinist. He married Margaret (or 'Mary') Scott and their children were: John Craig (b.1825), who emigrated to Australia and took the surname Scott; Peter (b.c.1827–1904), who died on the Isle of Wight; Alexander (1829/30–94), who also went to Australia, dying at Creswick, Victoria, and also took the surname Scott; Robert (b.1836/7); Susan (b.1838/9–55); and Elizabeth (b.1844/5). **Mungo** (b.c.1880) born in Dumfriesshire, he had a joiners business at 6 Mansfield Crescent. His business went bankrupt in 1906. He emigrated to Alberta, Canada right after that. **Thomas Dewar** (19th/20th C.) teacher in Hawick who lived at 10 Lothian Street. Isabella Govenlock Buchanan brought a paternity suit against him in 1895 (also written 'Conachar' and 'Connacher').

concait (*kon-sā'*) *n., arch.* conceit.

concaive (*kon-sāv*) *v., arch.* to conceive.

conceivit (*kon-see-vee', -vi'*) *pp., poet.* conceived – '. . . for that whilk is conceivet in hir is o' the Haly Ghaist' [HSR].

the Con Club (*thu-kon-klub*) *n.* a social and political organisation, Hawick Conservative Club, situated for over a century at 22 Bourtree Place. The club began in 1895, meeting in the Temperance Hall. The memorial stone for the new Bourtree Place premises were laid by the Countess of Dalkeith in 1897 (as can be seen in photographs). The site there was formerly stabling etc. for the Wellogate fields farmed by the landlords of the Tower Inn. The design for the new building was by J.P. Alison and it includes a large Doric-columned entrance porch. The club was known as the Hawick Constitutional Club until its name was changed, only in 1970. The building contained a billiard room on the lower level, with 6 full-sized tables, plus a bar, other small rooms, and a large hall upstairs. The roof of this function room is held up by a concealed cast-iron frame. There was also a second-floor flat, which was originally the residence of the club master. The building was converted into a Weatherspoon's restaurant in 2011 and renamed 'the Bourtree'. It is a grade B listed building. The club meanwhile moved to smaller premises on Croft Road.

concrete (*kong-kree'*) *n.* early concrete houses in Hawick included a block of flats on the corner of Union Street and North Bridge Street (built by Charles Drake and demolished after a fire in the 1980s) and the Congregational Manse on Orchard Terrace (built in 1874 with material supplied by Charles Drake's Patent Concrete Building Company).

condeetion (*kon-dee-shin*) *n., arch.* condition – '. . . an' keep hissel' mair or less in that condeetion durin' the twae days at least, if no' gey weel intae the next week' [BW1939], '. . . I think that a wat airy simmer and a dry August are the best condeetions . . . ' [DH], 'And a' sorts and condeetions o traivellers are bustling aboot wi bags and trappins' [DH].

condemit (*kon-de-mee', -mi'*) *pp., poet.* condemned – 'For bie thy words thou sallt be justifiet, an' bie thy words thou sallt be condemet' [HSR].

condenser (*kon-den-sur*) *n.* a machine in the knitwear industry, combining the functions of the billy and piecing machines. It was introduced to Britain in around the 1840s, after initially failed attempts to copy machines seen in America by Thomas Roberts of Galashiels and Simeon Bathgate of Selkirk. Once perfected, it was quickly adopted by Hawick manufacturers.

condescend (*kon-dee-send*) *v., arch.* to assent, agree, acquiesce – '. . . the soum of two hundreth merks Scotts as the pryce condescended and agreed upon betwixt Mr John Langlands, minister at Hawick, and me . . . ' [BR1684], '. . . to nominat and condescend upon fit and qualified persons for examination of Mr Robert Chisholm schoolmaster of Selkirk . . . ' [PR1718], 'Bailie Graham being summond to compeare this day and not appearing, the Session unanimously condescended and agreed that . . . ' [PR1718].

condescendence (*kon-dee-sen-dins*) *n., arch.* an agreement, specifically a written statement of facts – 'Mr James Simson minister of Wilton, for himself, produced a condescendence of the real rent of his manse and glebe' [DCW1765].

condign (*kon-dīn*) *adj., arch.* fitting, suitable – '. . . that ane condigne inquest of faychtfull burgessis of the said burcht . . . ' [SPB1579].

condignly (*kon-dīn-lee*) *adv., arch.* suitably, fittingly – '. . . if he could not refrain from drinking to excess, he would be given up to ye bailie of regalite of this place, to censure him condignly . . . ' [PR1717].

Condosus (*kon-dō-soos*) *n.* place name mentioned in the royal charter for the lands of Whitslade in about 1170. It lay on the south of the Ale Water, although the precise location is unclear. The description appears to define the lands of Whitslade proceeding along the Langhope Burn as far as 'Condosum' on the south side of the Ale (which does not make much sense!).

Conevethe (*kōn-veth*) *n.* **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johan de Conevethe, persone del eglise de Alnecrom' when he paid homage to Edward I in 1296. He was thus an early parson of Ancrum Kirk. His name appears twice, and these are apparently the same man, although the second name is transcribed 'Corweth', but also parson of Ancrum. His seal is a 'vesica' with an eagle standing on a scroll and the name 'S'JOH'IS DE CONVETE CLERICI'.

the Confessions of Faith (*thu-kon-fe-shinz-ov-fāth*) *n.* formal name for the document denouncing episcoplianism, signed in 1638. A different copy was made for each district, signed first by the major aristocrats, then by M.Ps. and lastly by the local men. The local one is believed to have been signed in Hawick, and preserved for centuries at Cavers House. It is 32 inches by 28 inches in size. It reads 'Confession of Faith, subscrybed at first by the kingis majestie and his household in the year of god 1589. Thairefter by persons of all rankis . . . and now subscrybed in the yeir 1638 by

us noblemen, barons, gentlemen, burgesses, ministers, and commones undersubscrybeing, togidder with our resolution, and promeis for the causis efter specified to mentein the trew religion and the kingis majestie . . . ' The first local signature is Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, and there follows at least 79 other names. Some appear to have signed in blood. It was transcribed by Sir James Murray for an article in the 1863 Transactions, and contains a valuable record of the most important men of the Hawick area at that time.

confessit (*kon-fe-see', -si'*) *pp.* confessed – '. . . and being apprehendit, and judiciallie accusit, confessit the opening of his kist with false keys . . . ' [BR1641], 'Agnes Riddell, in Ashkirk . . . compeared and confessit ye breach of ye Lord's Sabbath in gatherin of shairin' [Ash1640].

confiscate (*kon-fis-kā'*) *pp., arch.* confiscated – '. . . and what corns they find insufficient, be the same meill, beir, or other corns, shall be confiscate' [BR1656].

confoond (*kon-foond*) *v.* to confound – 'My auld guidman is hard an' stiff, an' cauld as an ice pillar – Confoond the day I wed wi' him, for ease, braws, an' siller' [JoHa], 'Let thame be confuundet an' putten til shæme that seik efter my saul' [HSR], 'Confoondit by philosophy, I gove't at him, he glowert at me, And, Ah, he had an eller ee!' [DH].

confoondit (*kon-foon-di', -dee'*) *pp., arch.* confounded – ''An impudent jaud!' said Sandy. 'A confoondit hussy!' said Jock' [WNK].

conform to (*kon-fōrm-too*) *adv., arch.* in keeping with, in accordance with – '. . . conform to the supplication given in by the craft to the Bailies and Council of this Bruch thereanent' [BR1640], '. . . John Scott, Southfield, was onlawed and amerciatt conforme to the acts and practique for abusseing the marches of Hawicke . . . ' [BR1677], '. . . and yrfor onlaws him, conforme to the old acts of the towne' [BR1683], '. . . Conforme to Commissione granted to them for that effect by the sd [said] Dutches & Charles Lord Cornwalls her husband' [Buc1690], '. . . upon the Fryday befor, being the 24th day of the said moneth, conforme to ancient custome had elected and voted . . . ' [BR1706], '. . . conform to ye desire of the other two hammermen concerned' [PR1715].

confuise (*kon-fūz*) *v., arch.* to confuse.

confusion (*kon-fū-z̲in*) *n., arch.* ruin, downfall – 'A party is fined because he did drink the militia confusion' [BR1669].

confushion (*kon-fu-shin*) *n., arch.* confusion – '. . . let thame be turnet bakwaird, an' putten til confushon, that desyre my skaith' [HSR], 'Aw canna conceive hoo they aw got tae bed Unless the confushion was somehow outredd' [BM1900].

the Congregational Kirk (*th̲u-ko n̲g-gree-gā-shin-ul-kirk*) *n.* church on Bourtree Place with a complicated early history. Its roots in Hawick lie with the Independent Church formed after the visits of evangelical preachers (such as James and Robert Haldane and John Aikman in the late 18th century). Although this went defunct, evangelical preaching was continued by itinerant preacher Francis Dick from about 1824. A church was founded in 1836 in O'Connell street, partly from members of the Independent Church, which sided with the Congregational Union of Scotland, a group having strong temperance leanings. It originally had 15 members and met in an upper flat of either 3 or 5 O'Connell Street, with William Munro as minister. It lasted until around 1877, although never with a large congregation, and had dwindling numbers in the later years. A separate congregation formed in 1842 (as the 2nd Congregational Church, hence presumably before the demise of the 1st), following the interest in evangelical preaching and the temperance movement, with William Dobson as minister for a year or two. It is unclear how long this 2nd church lasted (and how it was related to the later Evangelical Union Kirk), but not long past 1845. In Spring of 1848 John Rutherford of Kelso took up the invitation of William Munro to preach a 'mission' in Hawick. Joined by Rev. John Kirk of Edinburgh (with relief from several other preachers), the intense series of prayer meetings and sermons lasted 7 weeks, moving from O'Connell Street to the East bank Kirk and finally expanding to the Subscription Rooms, and leading directly to the founding of the Evangelical Union Kirk in Hawick (which became formally part of the E.U. in 1859, became the E.U. Congregational in 1897 and finally changed its name to the Congregational in 1930). Apparently some dispute led to Mr. Munro withdrawing his support for the 'mission', hence the forming of the E.U. Kirk, separate from his own, which lasted perhaps into the 1870s. The first meeting of the new E.U. Kirk was in May 1848, led by Rev. John Hunter Rutherford in the Subscription Rooms, with 45 founding members (perhaps mostly having come from Rev. Munro's Congregational Kirk). Further meetings were held in the Town Hall during Common-Riding week! The evangelism of the early ministers hed a hostile reception from Hawick's more established churches, this only really

changing in the time of Rev. David Hislop. The church was originally run by 6 Deacons. Disputes over association with the E.U. rather than C.U. led to 25 members leaving for Mr. Munro's C.U. church in 1859. The schism was finally healed by a positive vote in 1894 and formalised in early 1897. A chapel was erected in O'Connell Street in 1848–9 (now a doctor's surgery), designed by Robert Hobkirk and built by James Hobkirk (farmer at Broadhaugh). The interior can be seen in a photograph of 1892. The present church was built in Bourtree Place in 1893–4, following an abortive plan to build next to the Buccleuch Memorial a few years earlier. The architect was J.P. Alison, and the Early Gothic-style design includes some fine interior detailing as well as adjacent church halls. It is a grade C listed building. The foundation stone was laid by John Wilson, M.P. for Govan and President of the Evangelical Union. A manse was built on Wellogate Brae in 1874 (an early concrete building, with material supplied by Drake's Patent Concrete Company). An organ was added to the church in the mid-1920s. A Handbook of the Hawick Church was published in 1889 and 'Congregationalism in the Border District, 1798–1898' in 1898. Note that there was also a Congregational Church in Newcastleton, the congregation being established in 1849, and another in Denholm, which used the Cameronian Chapel from about 1830 until about 1876. An approximate roll of the ministers is: William Munro 1836–73 (earlier Congregational Kirk); W.L. Walker 1873–76 (earlier Congregational Kirk); W. Matheson 1877 (earlier Congregational Kirk); Archibald (or Alexander) Duff 1849–56; James Proctor 1857–58; Robert Mitchell 1860–64; David Hislop 1864–1902; Winning Russell (assistant) from 1894; W.J. Ainslie 1903–21; Æneas Anderson 1922–27; Alexander Baxter 1927–33; John Safely 1934–41; George Burill Hewitt 1942–??; Douglas Malcolm Rogers 1969–71; Stanley Britton ??.

the Congregational Manse (*thu-kongree-gā-shin-ul-mawns*) *n.* manse of the Congregational Church, built in 1874 by Drake's Patent Concrete Company, being one of the first concrete buildings in Hawick.

conjunct (*kon-jungkt*) *adj., arch.* acting together, joint – 'Robert Scott, callit of Goldielands, was admitted to be conjunct bailie with William Scott at the Crose, quhill Robert Deans, lait bailie, convaleces of his sickness . . . ' [BR1640], 'This, with the Pensioners Revenues off the Estate, was near thirty-six thousand merks a year, which his Son Lord Walter, and his Son Earl Walter did truely pay all their times the Conjunct-fee' [CWS], '. . . gave in a conjunct bond for the money by himself and Mr James Anderson, Schoolmaster' [PR1723], '. . . granted by the said George Langlands to the said Francis Allan, and Janet Scot his spouse, and longest liver of them two, in conjunct-fee and liferent . . . ' [DCW1742].

conjunct feftment (*kon-jungkt-feft-min'*) *n., arch.* joint enfeoffment – '. . . in the barony of Caueris, in coniunet fefftment, gyff thai canne be gottine resignit in the ourlordis handis . . . ' [SB1519] (there are spelling variants).

conjunctly (*kon-jungkt-lee*) *adv., arch.* together, conjointly – '. . . and ilk ane of thame, coniunctlie or seueralie, my lauchfull procuratouris, commitand to thame full power . . . ' [SB1569], '. . . grant full power . . . and to James Burne, Walter Chisholme, Walter Purdome, and James Thorbrand, late bailies, thereof, conjunctlie . . . ' [BR1672], 'Oversouthfield sett the half to Robert Scotts father & sone contly [conjunctly] & Seally [severally] . . . ' [Buc1692] '. . . an other Bond granted by Walter Scott of Woole and the now deceast Sir William Scott of Harden, conjunctly and severally . . . ' [RAO] (used in older legal documents, often in the phrase 'conjunctly and severally', i.e. 'either together or separately', which is often abbreviated).

Conn (*kōn*) *n.* **James** (19th/20th C.) lawyer born in Kilmarnock. He came to Hawick around 1900 as a partner with Haddon & Turnbull, and was appointed Collector of Police Rates for the town. He was Acting Father in 1910 and served on the local Military Tribunal during WWI.

Connell (*ko-nul*) *n.* **James** (d.c.1875) Chamberlain for the Duke of Buccleuch for Eskdale and Liddesdale in the period 1851–75. **Peter** (19th C.) grocer on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He could be the 'Peter Conley' from Ireland, listed as a handloom weaver in 1841, or the younger Peter, listed in 1851 as a general labourer, who married Mary, daughter of John Bogue, and had children: William (b.1855); Isabella (b.1860); Andrew (b.1861); Thomas (b.1863); and Mary Anderson (b.1866). **Patrick** (b.1810/1) from Ireland, he was a tailor on the Howegate, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he is listed at about 17 Howegate as a 'Clothier & Pawnbroker'. His wife was Agnes, and their children included Mary, John, Hugh, Peter, Agnes and Margaret. **Thomas** (16th C.) owner of a particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537

Charter. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair.

Connelly (*ko-nu-lee*) *n.* **Owen** (??–) wrote 'Seven Score Years, Hawick Saxhorn Band 1855–1995' (1995).

connex (*ko-neks*) *n., arch.* an item of property connected with another, always used along with 'annex' – '... particularly of the lands and barony of Wilton, ... cum annexis, connexis, dependencies, grassings, pasturages, with common pasturage, free ish and entry' [DCW1751] (a Scots law term).

Connon (*ko-nin*) *n.* **Alexander Bain** (d.1950) from the Free Church, he was minister of Edinburgh St. James's from 1914, moving to Galston Erskine in 1932. He became minister of St. Margaret's Church in Hawick in 1936 and became minister of the join charge of St. Margaret's and Wilton South 1940–44. He was also held a short-term ministry at Moyness 1947–48.

consecrat (*kon-se-kra'*) *pp., arch.* consecrated – 'Unto the prospect of your Wisdom eyes, I consecrat these silly Lines ... ' [CWS].

conseeder (*kon-see-dur*) *v., arch.* to consider.

conseedert (*kon-see-dur'*) *pp., arch.* considered – 'The tramp stoppit and conseedert the offer' [DH].

Conservative Reading Room (*kon-ser-vu-tiv-ree-ding-room*) *n.* reading room at the Tower Knowe, listed in 1837, with Alexander Oliver as Secretary (note that the Hawick Reading Room was separate).

considerance (*kon-si-de-rins*) *n., arch.* consideration – 'Todschawhauch sett to mr Thomas Scheill for 16 bolls bear only & 18 banes there being two bolls doune on former considerans' [Buc1692].

consignation money (*kon-sig-nā-shin-mu-nee*) *n., arch.* an amount given to the church by a couple as a pledge that their marriage would take place, and returned following the ceremony, or kept by the Session if the wedding failed to take place – '... lest ye consignation money and the collections be stollen in ye silence of ye night, Bailie Ruecastle made report yt he had taken th boxes ... into his house' [PR1711].

the Consolation Scramble (*thu-kon-so-lā-shin-skrawm-bul*) *n.* race formerly run on the Saturday of the Common Riding, from at least the 1880s. It was open to all horses that had failed to win any races earlier at the meeting.

constitut (*kon-sti-tew'*) *pp., arch.* constituted, appointed, – '... Aduocattis Commissaris of Edinburcht specialie constitut for confirmatioun of testamnetis ... ' [SB1574], established, started, formally opened – 'This day the session met & was constitut' [Wil1706], 'The meeting was constitut with prayer' [PR1715], 'The Session being Constituted they Continue the former Appointment on Adam Richardson ... ' [Bed1731] (also written 'constitute').

consuim (*kon-sim*) *v., arch.* to consume.

consultit (*kon-sul-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* consulted – 'An' consultet that they micht tak' Jesus bie cunnin', an' kill him' [HSR].

contemp (*kon-temp*) *n., poet.* contempt – 'He teems contemp apon princes, an' causes thame til dander in the wuldirniss ... ' [HSR], 'Remuve frae me reproch an' contemp; for I hae keepet thy testimonies' [HSR].

contemn (*kon-tem*) *v., arch.* to condemn – '... is a great dammadge to your petitioners, and contemning and disobeying their quartermasters, who derive their rights from your Honours' [BR1722] (also **contemp**).

contempn (*kon-tem-pin*) *v., arch.* to condemn, refute as false – '... was ordained to pay £5 for his fine, in contempning the Bailies' ordnance to go and convey James Elliot, sodger, to Jedburt to his cullors' [BR1646] (also **contemn**).

contendit (*kon-ten-dee', -di'*) *pp., poet.* contended, strove – 'Puir Ebey contendit for skin and for bone, And his howls might have riven the heart of a stone' [JTe].

content (*kon-ten'*) *v., arch.* to satisfy, especially through payment – '... the said Dauid and his aieris sal content and pay to me or myn aieris the some of sevin hundreth merkis' [SB1470], '... the said Walter Scot, his kyn and freyndis, sall content and pay ... ' [SB1527], 'Decerns James Tudhope, William Hardie, cowpar, and Adam Martene, to content and pay to Gilbert Watt ... ' [BR1642], to contend – 'Then, even if the wather's a'richt, there's blichts, scabs, pests, and cusha-dowes to content wi' [DH].

contentation (*kon-ten-tā-shin*) *n., arch.* satisfaction, particularly involving a payment – '... and £10 usuaill mony of Scotland in ful contentationne and paiment of all the stane houss callit the peill and cloiss ... ' [SPB1536], '... to haue resauit full satisfactioun and assythment fra the saidis Robert and Williame ... for the said slauchtir, to our contentatioun and our awin plesour ... ' [SB1581].

contentit (*kon-ten'-ee', -i'*) *pp., adj.* contented, happy – 'they'll no be contentit till they're greetin', *arch.* satisfied through payment

– '. . . contentit in the forsaid precept 40 dais afor this instant terme of vytsonday' [SPB1533].

continue (*kon-tin-ew*) *v., arch.* to remain – '. . . and ordaines him to go to the stockis immediately, and yrin to continue during the sd. regall baylyea his will and pleasure' [BR1693].

continwally (*kon-tin-wa-lee*) *adv., poet.* continually – 'Let his childers be continwallie stravaigers an' beg . . . ' [HSR], 'Natheless I am continwallie wi' thee: thou hest haudden me bie my richt han' ' [HSR].

contrair (*kon-trār*) *adj., arch.* contrary, opposite to 'The said day, Marion Robisone . . . was onlawed and amerciatt . . . for bakeing of Bakes in the Common mosses contrair to the Acts and Status of the town and Brugh' [BR1694], '. . . and hereto consents yt. if we or any one of us faill and doe the contrair, or be sein wtin the sd. town ans shire, to be branded wt. and hott iron in the face' [BR1700], '. . . youne unmarried men and lads of the said towne, who drew in ane faction by themselves, and contrair to all ancient custome and practicke . . . ' [BR1706] (also **contrar**).

contrak (*kon-trak*) *n., arch.* a contract, agreement – '. . . of all the pountis contenit in ane contraik of alienatione of the tour cloiss halff manes of Herdmenstoun' [SPB1536].

contrar (*kon-trar*) *adj., arch.* contrary, opposite to – '. . . and bindis and obleissis ws never to cum in the contrar heiroff, vndir the pane of periurie and defamatioun for ever' [SB1581], '. . . compeared James Burne, the other of the said bailies . . . indicted be the procurator-fiscal of Hawick, contrar to the acts of Parliament, and contrar to the acts of the said Bruch . . . ' [BR1641], '. . . acknowledged the trespass of their irregular marriage by useing such a method contrar to ye Acts of parliament made thereanent' [PR1724] (also **contrair**).

contrarisome (*kon-trā-ree-sum*) *adj., arch.* perverse, contradictory.

contumacy (*kon-too-mu-see*) *n., arch.* stubornness, wilful obstructiveness – '. . . for ane egregious contumacy in not going to the tolbuith qn. charged thereto by the Bayleyeas ymselves' [BR1682], '. . . aggst the Baylyea's officer when he came by command to poynd and more in oyr tenn punds Scots for ane contumacie . . . ' [BR1693], 'A woman is fined £10 Scots, for contumacy in disobeying the balies' command . . . ' [JW1718] (also written 'contumacie').

contumeliously (*kon-too-mee-lee-is-lee*) *adv., arch.* scornfully, spitefully, insultingly – '. . . the sd. Walter came into the company most rudely, violently, and masterfully, and most contumeliously abused the sd. regall baylyea . . . ' [BR1693].

the Convent (*thu-kon-vin'*) *n.* St. Andrew's Convent, now operating as St. Andrew's Nursing Home. It was built for John Blenkhorn on the site of Stirches House, designed by J.P. Alison, and sold to the Archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh when Mrs. Blenkhorn died in 1922. The Augustinian Sisters of the Mercy of Jesus, from St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill, Sussex, purchased it in 1926. They are a nursing order, caring for the sick and elderly. The convent and nursing home was dedicated it to the Sacred Heart and opened by the Right Rev. Mgr. Mullan. Many alterations were subsequently made to the building. Mary Dominic, Mary Immaculate, Mary Veronica and Mary Basil were there in the 1980s. In 2004 the last 2 nuns (Sister Mary Margaret and Sister Mary Assumpta) returned to the mother house of the convent at Burgess Hill in Sussex, The nursing home was then taken over by private management. The other Convent in Hawick was St. Margaret's of the Dominican order, off Myreslawgreen, which began around 1912 (operating for the previous 3 years at 14 Buccleuch Street), with the nuns leaving in 1987.

conveeviality (*kon-vee-vee-a-li'-ee*) *n.* conviviality – '. . . It's the conveeviality o' the thing that plays the plisky' [V&M].

convene (*kon-veen*) *v., arch.* to summon before a court – '. . . and for which, having been conveened before the Council about ten days ago, the sd. Matthew Foulden deisred the favour of eight days to produce legall testimonialls . . . ' [BR1738].

conveniency (*kon-vee-nee-in-see*) *n., arch.* convenience – '. . . should commune with ye said Bailie upon anie day this week with their conveniencie . . . ' [PR1718] (also written 'conveniencie').

convenit (*kon-vee-nee', -ni'*) *pp., arch.* gathered, assembled – 'The said day the parochine being weill convenit, in presence of thame all . . . ' [Ash1638], 'The quhilk day the haill inhabitants being all convenit within the kirk and kirkyard of Hawick . . . ' [BR1646].

conventicle (*kon-ven'-ee-kul*) *n., arch.* a religious meeting, especially a secret one held by the Covenanters of the 17th century – '. . . and not frequent house and field conventicles hereafter . . . ' [BR1685].

converse (*kon-vers*) *n., arch.* conversation – '. . . att the foresaid intimation all are to be warned to shun unnecessary converse with these persons or anie of them' [PR1724].

convertit (*kon-ver-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* converted – '. . . an' shud understan' wi' their hairt, an' shud be convertet, an' I shud hæle them' [HSR].

convict (*kon-vikt*) *pp., arch.* convicted, found guilty – '. . . sal pay 5 pundis for the blud, and 5 pundis for the bludwyte, efter tryal taken and convict thereof be the bailies . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . after being convict before James Scott, one of the present baillies, of a riot, and arreisted' [BR1727], '. . . whereas we stand convict of severall crimes, such as stealing of cheese, clothes, tobacco, and picking of locks within the burgh' [BR1743].

convoy (*kon-voi*) *v., arch.* to escort, accompany, convey – '. . . The Rutherfoords, with grit renown, Convoyed the town of Jedburgh out' [T], 'Puir Jeannie! nae lad to convoy her has come; But it isna for that 'at the tear's in her e'e . . . ' [JJ].

cooch (*kooch*) *n., v., arch.* couch.

cood see **could**

cooer (*koo-ur*) *v., arch.* to cower – 'The maist feck o the hooses cooer coothy on the tae hand . . . ' [ECS].

Cook (*kook*) *n.* **Rev. Alistair** minister of St. Mary's & Old Parish Church, linked with Teviot and Roberton. He arrived in 2017. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Wilson and their children included: Isobel (b.1645); Robert (b.1648); James (b.1651); and Margaret (b.1654). **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Martin and their son Robert was baptised in 1682. One of the witnesses was William Purdom. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Agnes Campbell in Hawick in 1843. **E. David** (??–) from Hawick, he is a Baptist theologian, with a particular interest in medical ethics. He received a B.A. from Arizona State University, then an M.A. at Edinburgh, followed by a Ph.D. there in 1973. He is a Fellow of Green College, Oxford and Holmes Professor of Faith and Learning at Wheaton College. He has written several books, e.g. 'The Moral Maze' and articles and was interviewed on 'Da Ali G Show' in 2000. **George** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Cuke'. **Ian** 'Cookie' (d.2022) from the Kelso area, he worked for the Water Board in Hawick. He was the official at the Cutting o the Sod ceremony for about 40 years. He was in charge of the Flachter Spade, and even used in the years 2001 and 2020, when the Common Riding was cancelled. **James** (17th C.) resident of Acreknowe on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name appears to be written 'Cuock'. **James** (b.1786/7) born in Wilton Parish, he was a greengrocer on O'Connell Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at 3 O'Connell Street (perhaps the modern No. 13). By 1861 he was a retired grocer at 3 O'Connell Street. He married Helen Smail in Roberton in 1820 and their children included: Cook (b.1821); Thomas (d.1838); and Janet (b.1834). **James** (19th C.) married Janet Jackson in Cavers Parish in 1826. **John** (17th C.0 resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Brown and their son James was baptised in 1646. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He probably lived near Hassendean Mains. **John** (18th C.) resident of Newton in Wilton Parish in 1731. He married Janet Hardie in Minto Parish in 1727. Their children included: John (b.1728); Janet (b.1731); and Thomas (b.1733). The witnesses in 1731 were John 'Thoms' and John Scott. **John** (b.c.1710) shepherd at Whitchesters. He had been there for 23 years in 1761, when he was one of 3 men chosen to perambulate the boundary between Fenwick and Alton Croft in order to regularise it. He gave evidence at the court case for the division of the Common in 1767; he was then said to have been shepherd at Whitchesters for 27 years, ending in 1764. After that he lived at 'Millside' (although it is unclear where that might have been). He may be the John, son of Walter, born in Hawick in 1710. He may be the John, married to Margaret Wilson whose children, baptised in Hawick, included William (b.1737) and Marion (b.1739). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Greensidehall in 1797. He married Janet Ferguson in 1795 and their children included: William (b.1795); and John (b.1797). Perhaps the same John was recorded as labourer at Wiltonburn on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included: Adam (b.1804) and Robert (b.1808). **Kelly** (18th C.) cook and maid at Cavers in 1791, when she worked for George Douglas. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Catherine Laidlaw and their children included: John (b.1651); and Robert (b.1672). **Peter** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabella Deans in 1832 and their children included William (b.1836) and Janet (b.1844). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Isobel Scott and their children included Helen (b.1685) and Jean (b.1687). The witnesses in 1685 were William

Wilson and John Telfer and in 1687 included Walter Scott of Alton, who may have been related to his wife. In 1689 he witnessed the baptism of an illegitimate child for Walter Scott of Altoncroft. He could be the Robert recorded as resident at Whithope according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the Robert in Branxholme who was given £3 10s. in 1701 'for teaching poor lads to read' and the Robert in Branxholme who witnessed baptisms in 1705 for carrier Robert Scott (also in Branxholme) and for William Oliver, 'servitor' in Todshawhaugh. **Robert** (1771/2–1845) innkeeper in Hawick. He was listed as a vintner on the Sandbed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was proprietor of the Plough Inn on the 1841 census. Margaret, who also lived there, may have been his sister. He married Janet Lockie, from Cavers Parish, and their children (baptised in Roberton Parish) included: Jane (b.1804); Agnes (b.1805), who married a Scott; Margaret (b.1807); Janet (b.1810); William (b.1813); Mary (b.1815); James (b.1816); and perhaps Elizabeth (b.c.1820). Burgh Officer Thomas was also their son. In 1851 his widow Janet was living with their daughter Agnes Scott. **Robert M.** (1851/2–95) baker in Newcastleton. He married Lillias Finney, who died at Biggar in 1930, aged 77. **Ronnie** (1914–2008) 'Cook o Hawick', from Myreslawgreen, he was a baker to trade. He lived for about 50 years in Langholm, but still answered the phone 'Cook o Myreslawgreen'! A great old character, he was taped by Ian Landles, these audio recordings providing a wealth of stories about Hawick between the wars, and including many examples of dialect usage (some of which are quoted in this Word Book). David Stevenson called one of his racehorses 'Cook o Hawick' after him. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Dovemount in 1790. He married Janet Pott in 1790 and their children included: James (b.1786); and John (b.1790). **Thomas** 'Tom' (19th C.) son of Robert and Janet Lockie. He was landlord of the Bridge Hotel and also served as Burgh Officer and Bellman. He is recorded at the Bridge Hotel in 1875. He acted as Halberdier in the 1880s, for many years along with Michael Wintrup and after that with Fraser Richardson. Like many of his predecessors he was known as a great wit. He may be the Thomas who married Elizabeth Brown in Hawick in 1870. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded at Greensidehall in 1708 and Alton Croft in 1710. His children included John (b.1706), Jean (b.1708) and John (again, b.1710). His daughter may be the Jean who married James Blaikie in Minto in 1732. He may be the Walter, married to Jean Mitchel whose children included: Margaret (b.1710), baptised in Hawick; and Isobel (b.1718) and Helen (b.1720), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1710 were John and Walter Dalgleish. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Branxholme recorded in 1709 when he married Bessie Dryden. His wife was also from Hawick Parish. Their children included: John (b.1710); and Isabel (b.1716). He may have also been father of the later gardener Walter. **Walter** (18th C.) gardener at Branxholme. In 1762 he (along with Thomas Cowan) witnessed a baptism for gardener John Kyle. His wife was Isobel Stavert and their children included Bessy (b.1738) and Isobel (b.1740). The witnesses in 1740 were William Veitch (gardener at Branxholme for Robert of Midlem Mill) and John Telfer ('Coater there'). He may have been related to Robert, who was earlier associated with Branxholme. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wiltonburn. He married Agnes Crawford in 1769 and their children included: John (b.1770); and Robert (b.1772). The baptism in 1772 was conducted by Rev. John Young of the Green Kirk and the witnesses were James Scott and Adam Crawford. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Brydon in Wilton Parish in 1796. **William** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Dalgleish in 1837 and their children included Robert (b.1839). **William** (19th C.) married Helen Nisbet in Hawick Parish in 1853. **William** (19th/20th C.) manufacturer of aerated waters at 13 Teviot Crescent. **William** 'Willie' (19th/20th C.) one of the last 2 men to work on stocking frames in Denholm (the other being John Stafford). They worked in a building to the east of the Fox and Hounds (formerly also 'Coock', 'Cooke', 'Couke', etc.).

Cooke (*kook*) *n.* **Thomas** (1752) founder of Cook's Circus, which is first recorded in Ayrshire in 1784, but toured extensively. Many members of the family performed in equestrian and other acts. His son Thomas Taplin Cooke became owner, followed by his son William Cooke. The circus had a semi-permanent home in Edinburgh from 1835. He is probably the man mentioned in the donation to the Museum by Councillor Smith of Selkirk in 1876: 'training switch of Mr Cook senr., the celebrated equestrian.

cookie (*koo-kee*) *n.* light round, plain bun (not a hard biscuit from Dutch).

Cookswing (*kooks-wing*) *n.* former name for a cottage on the Borthwickbrae estate, to the

right of the 'high road' before the sharp bend towards Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. It is mentioned on the 1841 census as one of the Borthwickbrae Cottages.

coom (*koom*) *v., arch.* to come.

coom (*koom*) *v., arch.* the dust or residue from burned coal or peat, a flake of soot (see also **coal-coom**; J. Jamieson notes the use of 'coom' on the bars of a grate to foretell the arrival of strangers).

Coomb Edge (*koom-ej*) *n.* hill between the upper Jed valley and upper Liddel valley, to the east of Singdean. It reaches a height of 444 m (it is marked 'Coom Edge' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Coomb Shank (*koom-shaw<u>ng</u>k*) *n.* hilly region in the upper Hermitage valley, to the east of Geordie's Hill. On the eastern slopes, near where the Twislehope and Billhope Burns meet there are the remains of a settlement, with enclosures and hut circles, largely obliterated by ploughing.

Coomb Sike (*koom-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises on Coomb Edge and joins the Wormscleuch Burn in upper Liddesdale.

Cooms (*kooms*) *n.* farm located where the Cooms Burn meets the Tarras Water, on the east side of Ewes Parish. There were Elliots of Cooms in the 18th and 19th centuries. Robert Elliot of Redheugh sold it to Humble Lamb of Ryton in the early 19th century. John Ogilvie was farmer there in 1841 and still there in 1868 (also sometimes 'Coombs', it was 'Cowmes' in about 1748; it is marked 'coumes' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Coumm' on Blaeu's 1654 atlas and 'Coumes' and 'Combes' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

cooncil (*koon-sul*) *n.* council – 'Cooncil cancelled celebration, Muckle tae Hawick's indignation . . . ' [MB], 'The cooncil, whae hed awready elected a Cornet and due ti their apparent disregard for some o the ancient customs and traditions o the toon hed galvanised . . . Hogg . . . ' [IHS] (also spelled 'coonsul', etc.).

the Cooncil (*<u>th</u>u-koon-sul*) *n.* Hawick Town Council before 1975, thereafter referring to Roxburgh District Council or Borders Regional Council, and since 1996 Scottish Borders Council (see **the Toon Cooncil**).

the Cooncil Chambers (*<u>th</u>u-koon-sul-chām-burz*) *n.* meeting room in the Town Hall, formerly used by the Town Council. In the old Town House the Chambers were reached by an outside staircase and consisted of a large room with adjoining ante-room. The modern chambers are at the front of the first floor, with its balcony over the front entrance.

the Cooncil Hoose (*<u>th</u>u-koon-sul-hoos*) *n.* another name for the Town House or old Town Hall – 'Received from Mr Clarke for use of council-house when delivering his lectures, . . . 0 10 6' [BR1785], '. . . when they were assembled in the Councel-house' [C&L].

cooncil hooses (*koon-sul-hoo-seez*) *n., pl.* houses built by the council, generally low cost and usually rented to the tenants. The earliest council development was at Oliver Park. Silverbuthall was a large housing estate developed after WWII, shortly followed by Burnfoot, then Mayfield in the 1960s and Stirches in the 1970s. Subsequent government policy changes have seen many houses purchased by their tenants.

cooncillor (*koon-su-lur*) *n.* a councillor – 'hei was a cooncillor for thirty-yin year', 'Ah sei it's time for the coonclir's expenses again' [JCo].

coonjure (*koon-jur*) *v.* to conjure – 'He coungers our kyloes, and causes our kebs, And a fearfu' auld carl is Johnie Nip-nebs' [HSR], to overawe, intimidate – '. . . whan the grewsome gaishener ov a geizart, i the girnin Daith's Heed, coonjert wui its moween an its skeeletin-maigs aa the braw folk wheengin an dancin' [ECS] (also written 'counger' and variants).

coonsul see **cooncil**

coont (*koon'*) *v.* to count – 'if ee'r no fri Hawick ee deh coont', 'ir ee coontin eersel?', '. . . we ar cuuntet as sheep til the slauchter' [HSR], 'The Lord sall cuunt, whan he writes up the peeple . . . ' [HSR], '. . . ideas long since outmoded like corporal punishment and teachin bairns ti coont and spell!' [IWL], 'By ages oo coont the time it has roll'd' [JEDM], 'And the teacher said, 'If ye canna coont, Ye'll never can tell the score?' ' [DH], 'The ways o' tounsfolk coont wi' me, But nane o' them owre muckle' [WL], *n.* a count – 'He took his slate wi' grand decision, An' blattered doon his coonts like hail . . . ' [FL], 'Oo've hed ever sae mony ill coonts an ill spelleens at the skuil the day, bit A got thum aa richt' [ECS], 'The sixth and seeventh A fair lose coont . . . ' [IWL], thickness or 'grist' of yarn, larger numbers expressing higher quality (see also **coontit**).

coontable (*koon'-a-bul*) *adj., arch.* accountable – '. . . in the hands of Alexander Young . . . he always being countable therfor conforme to former acts and practicqs' [BR1696].

coonter (*koon'-ur, koon-tur*) *n.* a counter – 'Doon in the bar, a wee bit explore ahint the coonter' [JuH].

coontit (*koon'-ee', koon-tee'*) *pp., arch.* counted – 'hev ee coontit how money riders there er?',

'An' that was cuuntet untill him for richteousniss untill ganæratians forevirmair' [HSR].

coontless (*koon'-lis*) *adj.* countless – 'hei touched the lives o coontless folk', '... To 'Scenes of Infancy' his thochts Wad wander coontless times' [WL], 'In the course of life's long journey Coontless myriads oo meet Maist ir destined ti bide strangers Nameless faces in the street' [IWL].

coonty (*koon'-ee, koon-tee*) *n., adj.* territorial division for administrative, judicial and political purposes. Specifically, Scotland was divided into 33 counties following the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1889, Hawick being in Roxburghshire. County Councils ceased to exist after 1974, but the old counties are still used for land registration and some other purposes – '... an thegither oo turnt ti the richt for the Teiot an the coonty toon' [ECS], 'The auld kirk bell's no long rung. A' the shairper 'Gentry o' the Coonty'll be throngin' in ere long' [JEDM].

the Coonty Cooncil (*thu-koon'-ee-koon-sul*) *n.* county council, specifically Roxburghshire County Council, set up in 1889 following the Local Government (Scotland) Act to deal with roads, some policing and legal administration, health and sanitation supply. Jedburgh was adopted as the county town, but there was an unsuccessful proposal to substitute it for Hawick in 1891. Its powers were extended through the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929, when it took over education and poor law from the parochial councils, as well as some further power from the Town Councils. It was replaced by Roxburgh District Council in 1975. Papers from the County Council are in the Borders Archive.

the Coonty Police Station (*thu-koon'-ee-po-lees-stā-shin*) *n.* county police station, which was on the Mill Path at the end of the 19th century.

the Co-op (*thu-kō-op*) *n.* Hawick Cooperative Society, which began as a local branch of the Chartist Association formed in 1838, opening its first shop in Silver Street in 1839. Its success led to the lowering of food prices throughout the town. Specialising in general provisions to start with, the Society eventually sold almost everything. The drapery and shoe departments opened at 65 and 67 High Street in 1873. The main shop, 'the Store' opened on the High Street in 1885, covering Nos. 65–67, redesigned by Michael Brodie and having a decorated stone frontage. It eventually stretched from 65–71 High Street, from Tannage Close to Baker Street, and closed in 1987 after more than a century. In its hey-dey it employed close to 100 staff, and was the envy of other Border towns, with its modern fittings and the vacuum tubes to move accounts quickly between floors. It ca be seen in a picture of about 1886. There were also further general shops in the Sandbed, Havelock Street, Wilton Place, Myreslawgreen and the bottom of Trinity Steps (the Weensland Store), plus a grocery shop at 62 High Street and stableyards on Orchard Terrace. The Hawick Society merged with others, first becoming Hawick & Jedburgh Cooperative Society, eventually becoming part of the Scottish Co-op, which in turn merged with those in England. Customers were also stake-holders, receiving an annual dividend and later collecting stamps to redeem for goods. However, by the 1980s there was little to distinguish the Co-op from any other supermarket, and it was running at a loss. Once the biggest shopping institution in Hawick, the one at Burnfoot is all that remains. However, the Co-op purchased the Summerfield supermarket chain, and so in recent years the store on Croft Road has effectively become a Co-op.

cooper (*koo-pur*) *n., arch.* a horse dealer – 'Laird, 'horse-couper' and farmer, Wullie was a familiar figure at all the horse-fairs of the Borders ...' [DH] (there are spelling variants).

cooper-word (*koo-pur-wurd*) *n., arch.* the first word – '... and taking the Cupar word of him, she said – "Is'nt it an awfu' thing, doctor, that aw'm to be reproached wi' sic a slander' [WNK], 'A took the cooper-word o' 'im, an' ga'e 'im a bit o' ma mind' [GW] (referring to the bargaining of horse-dealers).

Cooper (*koo-pur*) *n.* **Rev. Charles Guthrie** (1882–1959) born in Broughty Ferry, son of George and Helen Janet Conacher. He graduated from St. Andrews University in 194 and was licensed to preach there in 1907. He became assistant at Ayr and was ordained at St. David's, Kirkintiloch in 1909. He worked in the Royal Army Chaplains' Department 1914–22. He was translated from Strathbungo to Wilton Parish Kirk in 1926, to be assistant and successor to Rev. John R. Wilson. He moved to Paisley Abbey in 1930 and was given a Doctorate of Divinity from St. Andrews in 1932. He was heavily involved in social work organisations. He celebrated his Jubilee in 1959 and was presented with a television set (but died only a couple of months later). He married Mary Stuart Lyall Whitelaw. His children included: Guthrie Stewart (b.1913); and George Douglas (who died aged 8), **George** (15th/16th C.) notary public in 1512 for the 2

charters granted to William Cranston by James Douglas of Cavers in Edinburgh. These were for the lands of Denholm and for Fowlerslands and Little Rulewood. **Rev. Matthew** (17th/18th C.) minister at Lilliesleaf. He studied at Glasgow University, graduating in the late 1670s, was then Schoolmaster at Mauchline and Ochiltree. He became Lilliesleaf minister in 1691 and was translated to Ochiltree in 1695. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Welsh in Hawick in 1849 (spelled 'Couper').

Cooper Cleuch (*koo-pur-klooch*) *n.* ravine in upper Liddesdale, through which the Abbey Sike runs, before reaching the B6357.

Cooper Kerr's (*koo-pur-kerz*) *n.* popular name for a former shop at the east end of the south side of the High Street. It was later the shop of Mr. Borthwick.

Cooper Knowe (*koo-pur-now*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Cooper Street (*koo-pur-stree'*) *n.* former name for a few houses at the north-eastern end of Main Street in Denholm.

Cooper's Well (*koo-purz-wel*) *n.* spring just to the south of the Snoot in the Borthwick valley.

coor (*koor*) *v., arch.* to cower – 'The craw coored ower the dry stane dyke, Whaur wild bees bumbed aroond a bike' [WFC].

coord (*koord*) *n., poet.* a cord – 'The pruud hae sete hiddlinslie ane girn for me, an' coords . . . ' [HSR].

coorie (*koo-ree*) *v., poet.* to snuggle, huddle – 'He cooried syne and made a cast, And let his line drift doon, to dream . . . ' [WFC].

coorit (*koo-ree', ri'*) *pp., poet.* cowered – 'The todde he came frae the Screthy holes, And courit fou cunninglye' [JTe], 'A like eet here, coorit, tight, ma stane waas, ma streit jaicket' [JuH] (also written 'courit').

coorse (*koors*) *adj.* coarse – 'But better truth in e'er sic coorse attire . . . ' [JoHa], specifically referring to language, bad, wicked – 'that Billy Connolly can be gei coorse'.

coorse (*koors*) *v.* to course, flow – '. . . It coorses on through weels and ills, Oppression canna make it swother' [JEDM], 'The bluid ran trickling doon his breeks, The tears ran coorsing doon his cheeks' [FL], *n.* a course – 'Tae veesit the camp of coorse a' the folk ran, Sae no juist tae be ahint Robin, ma man' [BM1900], 'A cood wale oot Rule Waeter's coorse feine, – merkeet wui raws on raws o treis' [ECS], 'In coorse o' time he thocht to gang An' see St James' Fair . . . ' [FL], 'The auld ways appear tae their coorse ti have run' [??], '. . . an maist o' that was the results o' the horse racin on the new coorse at the Muir' [BW1974], a horizontal row of stitches in knitwear (see also **of coorse**).

coorser (*koor-sur*) *adj.* more coarse.

coorsest (*koor-sist*) *adj.* coarsest – '. . . To be coosily cled In the coorsest o' hodden grays' [WL], 'They're dirty craws that dwall i' the Dean, The coorsest craws that ever war seen' [DH].

coort (*koor'*) *v.* to court, woo, carry on a romance – 'That's one for you. How's the coortin' gettin' on Danny?' [JEDM], 'To the Lover's Lane, where at parting day I coorted my love in the gloaming grey' [TC], '. . . for his granny had yince been coorted be Harry Lauder' [IWL], '. . . a shy man whae disni coort publicity' [IWL], *n.* a court – '. . . Haud coort aboon the sturt and strife' [WL], 'At the Polis Coort on Monday They will stand before the bar' [WE].

coort (*koor'*) *n.* a court – 'Ye that stan' in the hous o' the Lord, in the cuurts o' the houss o' our God' [HSR], 'The Tetrarch turned as white as daith, But afore the coort he had taen his aith' [WL].

coortin (*koor'-in*) *adj., v.* courting, pursuing a courtship – 'there were aye coortin couples up the Park', 'The coortin' lass has little need to tell. I see it in the radiance o' her face . . . ' [WL].

coory (*koo-ree*) *adj., arch.* timid.

coosily (*koo-zi-lee*) *adv., poet.* cosily – '. . . To be coosily cled In the coorsest o' hodden grays' [WL].

coost (*koost*) *pp., poet.* cast – '. . . Till her stockings she coost them and gave them for bail, And I carried them hame to your mother' [JTe], . . . howe thou didist afflick the peeple an' cuust thame owt' [HSR], '. . . She coost in mair than they!' [WL] (also **cuist**).

cooter (*koo-tur, koo'-ur*) *n., arch.* a coulter, blade that cuts ahead of the ploughshare – 'Tam pleughs without cooter or sock, The horses he sometimes doth tiney' [JoHa], 'Well, we had special socks for the ley, an couters for the ley, an when ye gaed on tae stubble, ye used the bigger rougher type' [TH] (also **coulter** and variants).

coothy see **couthy**

cootle (*koo-tul, koo'-ul*) *v., poet.* to handle carefully, caress, cuddle – 'Syne wi' cootlin' and coaxin', sae pauky and slee, They get some queer story frae Eppy M'Gee' [JT] (see also **cuttle**).

cop (*kop*) *n., arch.* a cup, bowl – '. . . 2 shillings said money for each half peck, and 1 shillings for each copefull' [BR1729].

Copas (*kō-pus*) *n.* **Janet** listed in 1837 as operating 'Copas' Circulating Library' on the Sandbed in Hawick.

cope (*kōp*) *n.* top course of a wall, coping, a copestone, *v.* to lay with copestones.

Copeland (*kōp-lind*) *n.* **John** (d.1363) from the land of 'Coupland' near Wooler. However, he also held lands in Scotland, including Ormiston in Roxburghshire. He was probably at the siege of Dunbar Castle in 1338. In 1340 he was in the group of English soldiers, under Thomas Grey and the garrison of Roxburgh, which routed the Earls of March and Sutherland. He is credited with capturing the young King David at the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346. Thereafter he was knighted by the English King and given an annuity as well as additional lands. From 1347 he was Governor and Constable of Roxburgh Castle, and also referred to as Sheriff of Roxburghshire. He also acted as Sheriff of Northumberland, and in 1352 was given the collectorship of the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick and Peebles, as well as collecting fee-farm rents in Roxburghshire. He was several times appointed to a commission for arranging or keeping truces with Scotland. In 1353 he was ordered to resign the offices of Governor and Constable of Roxburgh and Sheriff of Roxburghshire in favour of Henry de Percy. He is recorded as 'Johanni de Coupland' in about 1354 when he and his wife 'Johanne' were granted the lands of 'Haletonburne' (i.e. Altonburn) by Adam of Rule. In 1357/8 he granted these same lands to John Ker, who thus became the first of the Kers of Altonburn. He was associated with the garrison at Berwick in the late 1350s and in 1359 was appointed as a Lieutenant to the Wardens of the East Marches. In 1361 he was reappointed as Sheriff of Roxburghshire and became Warden of the Marches. It is unclear how he died, but he was possibly slain by other Englishmen in 1363 on Bolton Moor. He was buried at Carham, but his widow had his body moved to the Priory of Kirkham. He married Joan (or Joanna), sister of Henry del Strother of Kirknewton. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Wilton Lodge in 1797, when he was working for Lord Napier. Also in 1797 his name appears on the list of those on the ballot to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was still at Wilton Lodge among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'.

Copelaw Gair (*kōp-law-gār*) *n.* evocatively named hill region, south-east of Eskdalemuir – 'Scotland Sheet Five is a square o' singing waters, And names that are sangs, gin ye've a lug to hear: – Copelaw Gair, Langtae, Byehass, Ladder Law, Brunt Rigg, Lamblair, Cauld Face, Blaeberry . . . ' [DH].

copfi (*kop-fi*) *n., arch.* a cupful, bowlful – '£4, and £4, 16s. for the boll of malt; a firlot of malt 45s.; ground malt a groat the copful' [BR1638].

Copit Rig see **Cappitrig**

the Coppers (*thu-ko-purz*) *n.* house outside Roberton, between Howcleuchshiels and Greenbank, which was the local police station until 1931.

Coppitholme (*ko-pi'-hōm*) *n.* farm, or possibly mill, marked on Blaeu's 1654 map on the south side of the Borthwick near Roberton. It is unclear what this corresponds to on modern maps.

Copshaw (*kop-shu, -shee, -shaw*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, now used as an alternative name for Newcastleton. In 1541 the farm there was valued at 5 merks and tenanted by Robert Elliot. Jock Elliot was 'callit Copschaw' in 1580. Tom Armstrong was recorded there in 1587/8 and 1590/1 – 'oo drove oot be Copshaw', *adj.* someone or something from Newcastleton – 'she was a Copshaw lassie' (this name goes back to at least 1541, when it is 'Copschaw'; it is 'Copeschaw' in 1580, 'Copschaw' in 1580, 1581, 1584 and 1599, 'Coppshaw' and 'Capschaw' in 1607; it is 'Copshawes' on Sandison's c.1590 map and 'Copshaw' on Gordon's c.1650 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'Copshaha', 'Copshaw' and 'Copshaw pk').

Copshaw (*kop-shu*) *n.* nickname for **Francis Elliot**.

Copshawholm (*kop-shu-hōm*) *n.* familiar name for Newcastleton, so called because it was built on the site of three former holdings, Copshaw Ha', Copshaw and Copshaw Park. In 1597 an indenture was signed at 'Copshawe Holme' in which pledges were made for the delivery of 5 Scotsmen to the English Deputy Warden, by the Lord of Liddesdale, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. The farm of 'Copshaholme' is explicitly listed under the Liddesdale possessions of Thomas Kerr of Ancrum in 1632 – 'Great-uncle Wull at Copshaw Holm, Wha dealt in swine and kye, Relished 'bune ony butcher-meat, A denner o' crawpie' [DH], '. . . Till the lost joy that gar'd me roam I recaptur' by Copshawholm' [WL] (the name derives from the Old English 'copp sceaga', meaning 'wood by the summit'; it occurs at least as early as 1541 as 'Copschaw', while 'Copshawe Holme' occurs in 1597 and 'Parke callit Copshaholme' in 1632; it is on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Copshaw' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Copshaha', 'Copshaw' and 'Copshaw Park').

Copshawholm Fair (*kop-shu-hōm-fār*) *n.* hiring fair held in Newcastleton. At one point there were 3 of these a year, in April, May and november. The fairs were held twice yearly, in May and Novemeber, in the early and middle parts of the 19th century and later became yearly, lasting until 1912. It is also the name of a song, written by David Anderson in 1830, to the Northumbrian pipe tune 'The Wild Hills o' Wannie', which celebrates the occasion. These were the highlights of the year for the country folk, with 'shows' and other attractions, as well as the actual hiring of farm labourers.

Copshawholm Kirk (*kop-shu-hōm-kirk*) *n.* name originally used for the Secession church that was later called **Newcastleton Burgher Kirk**.

Copshaw Park (*kop-shu-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands close to the modern Newcastleton, also known as 'Park'. It appears as 'Copshepark' on the 1694 Hearth Tax records, with Walter Scott the tenant there at that time. It is 'Copsha park' and 'Copshepark' in 1718 in a survey carried out for the Duchess of Buccleuch. At that time it consisted of 527 acres and was bounded by the Liddel Water, Millholm and Blackburn. The house is shown along a strip of young wood, surrounded by a grove of ash trees (see also **Park**).

Copshaw Place (*kop-shu-plis*) *n.* street in Newcastleton off South Hermitage Street, opposite Stopford Street.

Copshaw Toor (*kop-shu-toor*) *n.* former tower at the modern Newcastleton. It has been suggested that is lay just beside the Langholm road, on a bend just outside the village, but there is no proof of this – 'We'll no tarry lang by Copshaw Toor, Nor linger at Mangerton keep; Noo the heels o' oor nags kick up the stoor On the bridle track worn and deep' [JBB] (the tower is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map opposite and slightly south of Whithaugh and between 'Copshaha' and 'Copshaw pk').

Copshaw Tub (*kop-shu-tub*) *n.* principal in the Newcastleton summer festival, which is effectively a spoof of the Common Ridings in Hawick and Langholm. It started in 1998, founded by 9 locals. The 'Tub' is elected in May and leads a bicycle cavalcade during the traditional music festival, accompanied by the 'Flake'. The village flag, prominent in the festivities, carries the motto 'Purious Bunkumos' (the name is an ice-cream-inspired joke).

Copshie see **Copshaw**

the Coquet (*thu-ko-ki'*) *n.* river in Northumberland, in the east of what was the English Middle March, with principal town Rothbury. There was no direct path from the head of the Coquet valley into Scotland, although the river rises only about a mile from the Border.

Coquetdale (*kō-ki', -kit, -dāl*) *n.* valley of the river Coquet in Northumberland, known for being picturesque, formerly part of the English Middle March – 'In Coquetdale, Reed and Tyne We drive a prey wi' glee, And lunder the lubberts like swine, And wha daur meddle i' me?' [T].

Corbet (*kōr-bi'*) *n.* **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Barnes in Cavers Parish. Probably the same Gilbert was recorded as 'Distiller' in 1757 when he witnessed a baptism for Hawick distiller and merchant John Aitchison. He paid the Horse Tax at Barnes in 1785–94. In 1788 he was listed under 'Votes of Sir Francis Elliot' among the voters of Roxburghshire (suggesting that he was given freehold of some land in order to vote in the county). He was recorded as owner of 6 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **Matilda** (12th/13th C.) probably daughter of Walter, Lord of Yetholm and Morebattle. She was wife of William of Ryedale, or Riddell. She is recorded in a charter of unknown date (but sometime around 1200) in which Walter of Riddell granted lands in Lilliesleaf that she had previously held in dowry. This included 'Lintedikes', 'Benelandes', 'Burnerig', 'Kaueres' and 'Ch'ngisflat'. Her dowry lands are mentioned as neighbouring properties that were gifted to Melrose Abbey in the period 1185–1215, where she is recorded as 'matilde corbet'. Sometime in the period 1214–40 she resigned her lands in Lillieleaf to her superior Patrick of Riddell. She may have secondly married Philip Seton and had a son, Alexander Seton. 'Rogier Corbet' from Roxburghshire signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296 and could have been related; he held the lands of Fairnington (also written 'Corbett').

Corbett (*kōr-bi'*) *n.* **Raymond** (d.2007) rugby columnst for the Hawick News, using the pseudonym 'Waverley'. He played for Hawick R.F.C. and was also a keen golfer and bowler.

corbie (*kor-bee*) *n., arch., poet.* a crow, sometimes also a raven – 'He looked o'er fell, and looked o'er flat, But nothing, I wist, he saw, Save a pyot on a turret that sat Beside a corby craw' [JL], 'The auld gray corbie hoverit aboone, While tears downe his cheeks did flowe' [JTe], 'For a raven, Sir, as it's kenned by every body by the name of a corbie craw . . . ' [JTe], 'Now croupin' corbies bauld are swearin', Guid

weather's dead' [JoHa], '... his olks ar thyk curlet an' blak als ane corbie' [HSR], '... His hair was black as the corbie's wing, His dark eyes deep as the Hellmuir water' [WHO], 'Then haste on our tracks; ye may gather at least Some shred of the bones where the corbies feast' [WHO] (also 'corby'; occurring in some place names, e.g. 'Corbie Shank' and 'Corbyhaa').

Corbie (*kor-bee*) *n.* nature columnist for the Southern Reporter, a pen-name for Douglas Methven in the latter part of the 20th century and early 21st.

the Corbie (*thu-kor-bee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Liddersdale**.

Corbie Shank (*kor-bee-shawngk*) *n.* spur at the head of the Wrangway Burn (in the headwaters of upper Teviotdale), lying between Causeway Grain Head and Haggis Side. There are signs of an old road near here.

Corby Burn (*kor-bee-burn*) *n.* small stream in Hobkirk Parish. It rises in Stonedge Forest and runs roughly eastwards, past Harwood House, near where it joins the Harwood Burn (the name may be associated with crows or ravens).

Corbyhaa (*kor-bee-haw*) *n.* Corbyhall, former shepherd's cottage to the south of Stonedge, in Stonedge Forest. James Douglas, tenant there, was buried in Hawick in 1829. The Ordinance Survey maps show a small building and an enclosure, and there is an old quarry to the north (the name is probably a jocular one from being a small cottage on Corby Burn).

corce (*kōrs*) *n., arch.* a body, corpse – 'When the corce came to Hawick, the burial-place, the company were all invited to dine in the Tower' [HAST1866].

cord (*kōrd*) *n.* one of several ropes traditionally held by male friends and relatives and used for lowering a coffin into the grave, now carried out symbolically.

cordiner (*kōr-di-nur*) *n., arch.* cordwainer, explicitly someone who works in cordwain, i.e. Cordovan leather, but often synonymous with 'shoemaker'. In 1722 the 'cordiners' of Hawick petitioned the Council to be incorporated separately from the shoemakers (who were those cobblers making single-soled shoes). Together they had been an incorporation from early times, with the original date unrecorded in the Burgh Records – 'The said day, it is statute and ordained that the cordiners shall try this market for insufficient leather and unbarkit shone ...' [BR1643], 'Robert Hardie, cordener, fyned for ane night rambling ... disgised in women's apparell, qrby he terrified and afrighted several persons' [BR1702] (several spelling variants exist).

core (*kōr*) *n., poet.* a party, company – 'Weel may ye greet, ilk social man, The king o' a' your core is gane' [JoHa].

Corkie (*kor-kee*) *n.* nickname for tailor **William Scott**.

corky-noddled (*kor-kee-no-duld*) *adj., poet.* thoughtless, flighty – 'What mak's ye spae o' caul' an' want, To gliff puir corky-noddl'd flatties?' [JoHa].

Corlaw Burn (*kor-law-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Teviot Stone and flows to the west to eventually join the Meggat Water. There is a linear earthwork there, about 590 m in length.

Cormack (*kor-mawk*) *n.* **Mr. ??** Headmaster at St. Cuthbert's School from about 1945 until 1948.

corn (*kōrn, kō-rin*) *n.* generic term for grains, including wheat and also oats – '... and south west side of the said corn-riggs or butts, and from that pit up the west side of the said corn-land by pits, to a bank betwixt the moss and the corn-land' [DCW1765] (plural sometimes **corns**).

corn (*kōrn*) *v., arch.* to feed with oats, used in the phrase 'waur ti witter than ti corn' applied to an alcoholic – 'A maun heh been woare ti waeter as ti corn, a hantle, for A'll ouwn A was dry again' [ECS].

cornet (*kōr-ni', kor-ni'*) *n.* a young man in certain towns in south-east Scotland chosen to be standard bearer. This includes Langholm, Lauder and Peebles, as well as (of course) Hawick, and the exiles' communities in the Boston and Vancouver areas in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

the Cornet (*thu-kōr-, -kor-ni'*) *n.* principal during the Common Riding, representing the young man who returned from Hornshole with the Flag. By tradition he must be a 'Teri', unmarried, and remain so for the following 2 years. Usually he has been a mounted supporter for several years previously. The first known list of Cornets was published by John Elder (in Edinburgh) in 1836, along with Hogg's 'Teribus', and contained the names from 1719 to 1835 only; it is unclear who compiled the list, or who added the extra names later, when it was extended in 1868 and beyond. The first recorded Cornet, in 1703, was James Scott, 'called Laird', although it is clear there had been Cornets long before that. However, it may have been that the Cornet was previously not such a central figure. Until 1784 the Cornet and some of his supporters rode the marches armed

with pistols. In the early days it was traditional for the Cornet to be chosen alternately from the 'Easla' and 'Wasla' sides of Hawick. And once appointed the Cornet was allowed to sell spirits from his house, without a licence, in order to raise money. Until the mid-19th century only the sons of Burgesses were elligible, therafter it could be any man born in Hawick. After 1993 the rule changed to having birth registered in Hawick and born of parents living in Hawick. Before 1865 one of the Cornet's duties was to collect funds for the races. He first started to get an allowance from the Committee in 1856, with a token amount now being given annually. Originally the Cornet was selected by the Town Council by voting from a short list, but more recently he has been chosen after considering the nominations forwarded by the previous 2 years' Cornets. In 1706 the Cornet-Elect refused to carry the flag due to its state of disrepair, and so the Bailies had to do the duty. Disputes led to there being two Cornets in both 1790 and 1809, and almost again in 1825. The Council declined to elect a Cornet in both 1856 and 1877 (with the election being at a public meeting instead), and there were further votes over whether to elect a Cornet in 1857, 1860, 1862, 1876 and 1878, leading to a virtual severance of ties between the Common Riding and the Council until the 1880s. Previous to 1891 the Cornet wore white trousers, then changing to white riding breeches and top boots. He traditionally wears a green coat, with unknown origin. A photograph taken about 1894 show a group of 20 Cornets, this being supplemented with another dozen individial photographs and issued as a postcard in 1905. A medal has been presented to the Cornet since 1895, a riding since 1906 and more recently also a badge – '. . . and nominat James Scott, called of Westport, to be Corronett for that year' [BR1705], 'We'll follow oor Cornet, follow oor Cornet, follow oor Cornet roon' ' [DJ], 'While 'here they come' is heard the cry, 'The Cornet's First' the bairns reply' [RH], 'Then rally around the good old flag – let the slogan ring out again! I'll try to behave like a Cornet brave, you will follow, I know, like men' [JEDM], 'The Cornets, God bless them, all Gentlemen, true, They still guard the Pennon and new life imbue' [WFC] (from Old French 'Cornette', the ensign of a company of cavalry).

the Cornet-Elect (*thu-kōr-ni'-ee-lekt*) *n.* designation for the young man selected to be Cornet, used before the official Picking. Since the name is meant to be secret the phrase is rarely used except in relation to the Picking itself. Note that in the late 19th century the term was used for referring to the Cornet in the days leading up to the Friday of the Common Riding itself (also 'Cornet Elect').

the Cornet's Badge (*thu-kōr-nits-bawj*) *n.* badge of office of each new Cornet, presented to him during the congratulatory Smoker on Picking Night. The design shows the town coat-of-arms in blue and yellow, with the year written below (distinct from **the Cornet's Medal**).

the Cornet's Band (*thu-kōr-nits-bawnd*) *n.* popular name for the drum and fife band, from the fact that they march directly in front of the Cornet during some Common-Riding ceremonies.

the Cornets' Board (*thu-kōr-nits-bōrd*) *n.* large oak plaque, placed in the pend at the Tower in 2014, containing the names of all known Hawick Cornet's. It was commissioned by the Callants' Club and made by Alec Cuthbertson, with lettering by Ray Nichol and Colin Wilson.

the Cornet's Breakfast (*thu-kōr-nits-brek-fist*) *n.* ceremonial breakfast on the Friday morning, for the Cornet and guests, joined by the Drums and Fifes after their march round the old town. Principals from neighbouring towns are also invited, and there is a simulataneous breakfast for the Provost, Bailies and guests. The breakfast took place for the last time in the Cornet's own house in 1885. The event really took off when Rev. John Thomson (of St. John's Kirk) accepted the invitation to attend in 1887, when it was held in the Buccleuch Hitel. It later took place in the Tower Hotel, while the Provost and guests breakfasted in the Town Hall. Most recently the breakfast has been held at Robbie's. After the breakfast the oak leaves are distributed and the Old Song is sung at the door of the Tower. After the Chase the Cornet and followers have a second 'breakfast' of curds and cream at St. Leonard's.

the Cornet's Chair (*thu-kōr-nits-bōrd*) *n.* ornamental oak chair specially designed for the Cornet to sit on during the quincentenary Colour Bussing. It was made by local craftsman Alex Cuthbertson (with additional help from Hawick Upholstery and Wilson Signs) and gifted to the Common-Riding Committee. It contains the dates 1514–2014 and the words 'Lest We Forget'. Embarrassingly left out of the 2014 ceremony, it was first used in 2015.

the Cornet's Chaplain (*thu-kōr-nits-chawp-lin*) *n.* title used to refer to the minister officiating at the Kirking of the Cornet ceremony.

the Cornet's Chase (*thu-kōr-nits-chās*) *n.* name given to the part of the Chase involving the Cornet and the unmarried men, distinguishing it from the Acting Father's Chase. This particularly refers to the Thursday and Friday mornings, when the Cornet carries the Flag – '. . . The road is cleared, and now the Cornet's chase Attracts all eyes. Now to the Nipknowes' crest The eager horses with their riders fly, All madly striving hard to do their best' [JCG].

the Cornet's Crop (*thu-kōr-nits-krop*) *n.* race-crop presented to the Cornet on the Friday of the Common Riding, the tradition beginning in 1906. It has been inscribed before presentation since 1958. A crop is also presented to the Acting Father each year.

the Cornet's Dance (*thu-kōr-nits-dans*) *n.* the earliest name for **the Ball**.

the Cornet's Denner (*thu-kōr-nits-de-nur*) *n.* formerly another name for **the Denner** and in more recent times for **the Greetin Denner**.

Cornetship (*kōr-ni'-ship*) *n.* the position of being Cornet – 'In 1853, during the cornetship of Mr John Scott, the Common-Riding was celebrated in the old style on the Haugh for the last time' [HAST1865], 'His acceptance of the cornetship he had made conditional upon there being 30 horsemen to accompany him' [AM], 'Mosstroopers in their hunders folleed Chairlie Bell that June, Honoured in nineteen forty-six wae Cornetship o' toon' [MB], 'It's a hunder eer this eer sin their ancester, Geordie Cavers, was the first o' the name teh gaun the Cornetship' [BW1979].

the Cornet's Kirk Parade (*thu-kōr-nits-kirk-pu-rād*) *n.* the procession of the Common Riding Principals and their supporters from the Council Chambers to the Kirking. There is a specific order to be followed, with the Cornet first, flanked by his Right- and Left-Hand Men, then the Acting Father, then ex-Cornets, ordered by year of office, then ex-Acting Fathers by year of office, and finally the rest of the supporters. Everyone except for the Principals walk in pairs.

Cornet's lad (*kōr-nits-lawd*) *n.* phrase formerly used to describe any of the young men invited to attend the Common-Riding festivities.

the Cornet's Lancers (*thu-kōr-nits-lawn-surz*) *n.* piano tune written by T. Tinniswood, as an amalgamation of Common-Riding songs. It was published in Hawick by W. & J. Kennedy in 1896, under the title 'The Cornet's Lancers' Quadrille'.

the Cornet's Lass (*thu-kōr-nits-laws*) *n.* partner of the Cornet during the Common Riding. She is selected by the Cornet, and does not have to be from Hawick. Although she does not ride, she plays more of a role in Hawick than in most other Border town festivals. Most importantly, at the Colour Bussing ceremony, she carries in the Flag and ties the ribbons on it, saying 'Provost . . . , I very much appreciate the great honour conferred upon me in being allowed to present this ancient banner and trust you will find it well and truly bussed'. After that she puts the sash on the Cornet to complete his uniform. She also lays the wreath at Hornshole, attends most of the functions, and generally supports the Cornet. She also returns for the next 2 years to support him as Right- and Left-Hand Man. For these 3 years she also helps make all the ribbons that decorate the Principals and their horses, as well as the lads in the gallery, etc. at the Colour Bussing. At the Colour Bussing the Flag is held by the 2 previous Cornet's Lasses as the new Lass tied on the ribbons. At the Ball she partners the Cornets in the Grand March, and wears his sash during the dancing of the Reel. The position only gained importance with the rejuvenation of the Common Riding in the 1880s, when the Colour Bussing became a more ceremonial event. The first known Lasses are from this period, and are recorded as the person who bussed the colour and as the Cornet's Ball partner. It is unclear when the term 'Cornet's Lass' began to be applied. However, in earlier times there was not a clearly defined role, e.g. in 1855 'the young ladies of the town had a manful struggle for the coveted honour of sewing on the first ribbon'. Previous to about 1890 the Lasses would only attend the Moor in an informal capacity, and even then mostly just on the Saturday. The Cornet of 1893 (W.P. Scott) started a tradition of the Cornet presenting his Lass with a bracelet (the design probably being his own). The Lass was first given a modest allowance in 1973, and has been presented with a special brooch at the Colour Bussing since 1957. There was an exhibition of Lasses' memorabilia in the Museum in 1989 – 'We'll pledge his health, his Lass as well and give them our salute' [NM].

the Cornet's Lasses Association (*thu-kōr-nits-law-seez-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* the Cornet's Lasses and Acting Mothers Association, also known as the 'Ex-Cornet's Lasses and Ex-Acting Mothers Association'. It supports Common-Riding activities and gives a forum for those who have held these offices to reconnect. It was started in 1954 by Ex-Cornet's Lass Peggy Davidson,

with Acting Mothers invited to join in the following year and the name officially changed to include them in 1998. They hold a dinner to celebrate the start of events on Picking Night, presenting badges to the new Cornet's Lass and Acting Mother. In 2014 the association arranged for a commemorative stained-glass window to be made, which is in the Museum.

the Cornet's Lass's Badge (*thu-kōr-nits-law-seez-baj*) *n.* badge or brooch presented to the Cornet's Lass each year at the Colour Bussing. The first year this was done was 1957, with each surviving Lass being given a brooch that year.

the Cornet's Lass's Lunch (*thu-kōr-nits-law-seez-lunch*) *n.* lunch for the 8 Common-Riding Principals taking place on Kirking Sunday.

the Cornet's Medal (*thu-kōr-nits-me-dul*) *n.* gold medal memento presented since 1895 to each cornet at the Dinner on the Friday (already referred to as 'customary' in 1899). It bears the Burgh coat of arms, crossed halberds, oak leaves, Burgh motto, date and Cornet's name. When it was first issued, several of the previous Cornets had Rutherford the Jewellers also make medals for them, and so earlier examples exist than the first one presented. When the original batch (die-stamped from Birmingham) ran out in 1997, Hamish Smith made a hand-made replica, and has done so annually since then (note, it is distinct from **the Cornet's Badge**).

the Cornet's Pairty (*thu-kōr-nits-pār'-ee*) *n.* name sometimes used to refer to **the Big Eit**.

the Cornet's Races (*thu-kōr-nits-rā-seez*) *n.* the races at Hawick Mair that are specifically for horses and riders that have followed the Cornet. Some of these races are also restricted to married or unmarried men. The races were for a long time organised and officiated by members of the Ceremonial Committee. The prizes have often been silver-mounted riding crops, etc.

the Cornet's Reel (*thu-kōr-nits-reel*) *n.* another name for **the Reel**.

the Cornet's Room (*thu-kōr-nits-room*) *n.* name used to refer to a side room for entertaining the Cornet's guests during the Ball. Formerly in the Tower Hotel and moving to other venues, the last year there was such a room was 2003. The phrase is also used to describe a private room used by the Cornet's party at other times, e.g. after returning from the Mair on the Friday. This has been located in the Queen's Head and the Angling Club.

the Cornet's Sash (*thu-kōr-nits-sawsh*) *n.* crimson silk sash worn by the Cornet during the Common Riding. The origin of the tradition of wearing the sash is unknown. He gets it from his Lass just before the Provost gives him the Flag at the Colour Bussing on the Thursday evening. At midnight during the Ball he gives it to his Lass, who wears it while they dance the Reel, and then returns it to him. A new sash was sent from Nottingham by William Nixon in 1806, which is still preserved. It is possible that this was the first one, and also the beginning of the wearing of a formal uniform of any sort by the Cornet; this is simply unknown. George MacNee presented a new sash in 1898 and in 1959 a new sash was made by hosiery apprentices at the Henderson Tech.

the Cornet's Schottische (*thu-kōr-nits-sho-teesh*) *n.* piano tune written by T. Tinniswood, ?.

Cornet's Silver Challenge Cup (*kōr-nits-sil-vur-chaw-linj-kup*) *n.* cup presented at the Common-Riding race meeting, for a race run over 6½ furlongs. It is also known as just 'the Cornet's Challenge Cup' and was bought by public subscription in 1888. The original was kept by Mr. Robson of Havelock House in 1892, after winning it 3 times. A new one was then provided by the Ceremonial Committee in 1893, with the stipulation that it would not become the winner's property, even if won 3 times! This cup stands nearly 2 feet high, has the Burgh arms engraved upon it and is topped by a model of the Cornet holding the Flag aloft. It was supplied by Lawson the jeweller. The winner of the cup also received a gold medal.

the Cornet's Stables (*thu-kōr-nits-stā-bulz*) *n.* stables used for the horses of the Common-Riding Principals during the main 6 weeks of ride-outs and Common-Riding week. It was situated on Rosebank Road until 1993, moving then to off the Mill Path.

the Cornet's Sweepstakes (*thu-kōr-nits-sweep-stāks*) *n.* former race run at the Common Riding as part of the Cornet's Races, from at least 1894.

the Cornet's Tie (*thu-kōr-nits-tI*) *n.* neck-tie chosen each year by the Cornet-Elect, and worn by many supporters during Common Riding functions and during the following year. The Cornet gives his input to the design of the tie while he is 'Cornet Elect'. Traditionally it is only revealed in a shop window right after the 'Pickin' and not worn until the Kirking and then not again until the Colour Bussing. Ties go back to the late 19th century, but there is a continuous run from

only 1914 onwards. In recent years they have been made by Lochcarron. In 1953 the Cornet reverted to wearing stock instead of a tie during Common-Riding Friday and Saturday, but from 1957 this has been left to the Cornet's choice.

Cornet's Up (*kōr-nits-up*) *n.* traditional toast that ends Common-Riding dinners etc. The Cornet, Right- and Left-Hand Men, and all ex-Cornets present stand on their chairs and each sing a verse of 'Teribus', while the rest of the company stand. This happens at the Dinner, as well as at the Overseas Night (but not the Colour Bussing, for example). The Cornet always finishes with 'Peace be thy portion, Hawick for ever! . . . '.

Cornet's Walk (*kōr-nits-wawk*) *n.* perambulation by the Cornet and followers around the town after the Colour Bussing. The traditional route starts at the Town Hall after the Proclamation has been read. The Saxhorn Band, Drum and Fife band and Halberdiers lead the Cornet and his followers. Usually the 2 previous Acting Fathers join the current Acting Father on the walk. It proceeds along the High Street, with a stop to tie ribbons on the Horse, then continues along Bridge Street to Princes Street, and then down Wilton Path via the Sandbed to Grape's Close, back to the Sandbed and up to the Loan Old Toll Bar, then via the Kirk Wynd, Slitrig Bank, Old Manse Lane, Kirkstile and back to the Town Hall along the High Street. The precise route has changed over the years. The march is led by the Drums and Fifes and the Saxhorn Band playing alternately. Following the walk many of the children proceed to the Shows. In former times there were two additional walks, one after the Picking, and one after the May hiring fair. Both were discontinued in the 1880s, but the one after the Picking was reinstated later. In 2002 the Walk was tried out before the tying of the ribbons at the horse.

the Corn Exchange (*thu-kōrn-iks-chānj*) *n.* built in 1865/6 on the banks of the Slitrig to conduct agricultural business as well as to provide an entertainment venue. The land was gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, the decision to build came in 1861, and money was raised by subscription to a private company. In that year W.N. Kennedy read a paper to the Archæological Society about the history of the location. The Duke of Buccleuch contributed £150, this being the money that the Town Council had paid him to purchase outright the customs that he had historically collected from Hawick merchants. The design was by John T. Rochead, and included a large open structure, together with a corner tower and lower adjacent structure. There were many delays in construction, including the collapse of the arch during building work in 1863. The foundation stone was laid in 1865 to great jubilation, with a public holiday, 310 Freemasons in attendance, and a glass 'time capsule' placed in the stone. It served many purposes over the years, but principally as a municipal entertainment complex rather than an agricultural hall. In about 1910 it was acquired for showing 'moving pictures', and was renamed the King's Theatre in 1920. Subsequently called the Odeon, the Classic and then the Marina, it became a bingo hall and then a nightclub, 'Humphrey's'. The building largely burned down in 1992, with only a small part remaining, the rest being turned into a car park. A coat of arms bearing the date 1865 had previously been removed to behind the War Memorial in the Park.

the Corn Laws (*thu-kōrn-lawz*) *n., pl.* set of tariffs and trade restrictions passed into law in Britain in the period 1815–46. The first main bill was enacted in 1815, when the price of wheat and other grains was low, with the intention of helping domestic farmers, and particularly rural landowners. This was broadly unpopular in Hawick, especially after the disastrous crops in 1816 and 1817, which drove up the price of domestic grains, causing considerable hardship. The laws also meant less disposable income, which affected the local hosiery and tweed industries. Opposition in Hawick (and elsewhere) was effectively a forerunner of the political turmoil around the later Reform Act. There was a petition to repeal the laws, sent from Hawick to the House of Commons in 1817. Hawick's first Provost was a prominent member of the Anti-Corn Law League, formed in 1837 and his brother James wrote a book about the subject in 1840. Robert Wilson wrote about the situation in his 'History of Hawick' and manufacturer Walter Wilson (brother of James and George) described the local circumstances around the laws in his 1874 talk to the Archæological Society. Bright Street was named after one of the most active anti-Corn Law politicians. The laws were finally abolished in 1846.

the Corn Mill (*thu-kōrn-mil*) *n.* Hawick's main mill for grinding corn, built around 1805 and still surviving on the Mill Path. It is a 3-storey building of whinstone with red sandstone dressings, while the adjacent Mill House is 2-storey. The mill was powered by 2 water wheels, using Slitrig Dam, and was the last use of water power

in Hawick when discontinued in 1965. Through much of the 20th century it was owned by W. Grieve & Son. It was re-developed in 2002 into housing for older people. It is a grade B listed building. An earlier Corn Mill stood at Mill Port, and was largely swept away in the great flood of 1767. Wood's 1824 map labels this as the 'Flour Mill', with the 'Corn Mill' being a separate building on the modern Allars Crescent.

Cornmill Court (*kōrn-mil-kōr'*) *n.* housing developed by Eildon Housing in the old Corn Mill building in 2002.

corn-pickle (*kōrn-pi-kul*) *n., poet.* a grain or ear of wheat – '... an' his discipels wer ane hungeret, an' begoude till pu' the corn-pickles an' eet' [HSR].

corns (*kōrnz, kōr-inz*) *n., pl., arch.* collective term for cereal plants or grains – 'Item, that na persone nor personnes bring in, be themselfis, yr servandis, na cornes, nuther their awin nor otheris, in the nicht ...' [BR1640], '... for the preserving of his cornes from being eaten and destroyed and obleist him not to wrong the meiths and marches of the samen' [BR1675].

corny work (*kōr-nee-wurk*) *n., arch.* food made of grain – 'Nae kin kind o' cornie wark has crossed his craig [= throat] for twa days' [JoJ], '... and for my part I would rather want corney work, till Beltin, as have the ill wishes of you poor half starved creatures ...' [WSB].

corp (*kōrp*) *n., arch.* a body, corpse – 'Come see the place Whaurin the corp was laid' [WL].

the Corporation (*thu-kor-po-rā-shin*) *n.* also called the 'Burgh Corporation', former name for the Town Council, in use through the 18th and 19th centuries, and occasionally in the 20th.

the Corporation Baths see **the Baths**

corps (*korps*) *n., arch.* a corpse, often treated as a plural – "... the corps were sett in the church ther, ... transported to hes auen hous of Branksholme, quher they remained till 11 day og Junoo, in anno 1634, from quhence they wer solemnly carried to Hauick church' [SB1634], '... marched they from Branxholm to Hawick Church, where, after the funeral-sermon ended, the corps were interred amongst his ancestors' [SB1633].

correck (*co-rek*) *n., arch., poet.* to correct – 'Whan thou wi' rebuiks dest correck man for iniquitie ...' [HSR].

corrie (*co-ree*) *n., poet.* a hollow between hills – 'To his shiel in the corrie the shepherd has wended – The bleat of his lambkins dies faint on the gale' [Fi], 'And Chamberlain, when hei comes back, Frae hilend glens and corries ...' [JCG], 'There's men that chase the fox on nags, Crawl Hielan' corries efter stags ...' [DH] (occurring in the place names 'Corrie's Shiel' and 'Corrie Sike').

Corrie (*ko-ree*) *n.* **George** (18th/19th C.) wright in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **James** (18th C.) gardener at Cavers in 1778, when he was working for James Douglas. His name appears to be 'Corie'. **John** (d.1917) born in Langholm, he played for Langholm R.F.C. from an early age, moving to Hawick in 1912. He worked at Noble's and played for Hawick R.F.C. as a forward until WWI started. He was called up to the Lancashire Yeomanry in 1914, and kept a war-time diary. Honorably discharged in 1916, he re-enlisted in the Machine Gun Corps, became a tank driver, was promoted to Lance-Corporal and was killed during the taking of Messines Ridge (on what would have been Common-Riding Thursday). His diary was returned to his sweetheart, Lizzie Rutherford, who never married.

Corrie's Shiel (*ko-reez-sheel*) *n.* former farmstead in the hills near Hartsgarth, above the Hermitage Water. It is probably the place recorded as 'Carryschelis' on a rental roll c.1376. It could be the same place marked as 'Herusheels' on Blaeu's c.1654 map around the Ralton Burn In 1479 the lands were granted to Robert Elliot of Redheugh, along with 'Layhalcht' (probably Leahaugh) and Hartsgarth. It was possessed by the Elliots of Redheugh in the 16th century (written 'Carolschelis' in 1479, 'caraschele' in 1489, 'Careschel' in 1526, 'Carriescheill' in 1613, 'Corrischeill' in about 1624 and 'Carriescheill' in 1637).

Corrie Sike (*ko-ree-sīk*) *n.* stream that runs north to join the Frostlie Burn near Castleweary, in the headwaters of the Teviot. There was formerly a farmstead here, called **Corriesike**).

Corriesike (*ko-ree-sīk*) *n.* former farmstead by the stream of the same name, in the headwaters of the Teviot. It belonged to Gledstains of Cocklaw in 1561 when rented to Archibald 'Willat', also recorded as 'Arche Ellott'. It was purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Douglas of Cavers in 1620, along with Langbyre, Giddenscleuch and Caerlenrig. It was 'Corrysyke' owned by the Eliotts of Stobs in the latter part of the 17th century. The lands were included among those of Lymiecleuch (along with Langbyre and Giddenscleuch) when sold by William Eliott of Stobs to a group of Elliots in 1670, but may have been bought back shortly afterwards. It was included in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron in 1687 and his

brother Archibald in 1698. It was among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott of Stobs from his father in 1692 (marked 'Corysyick' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it could be the 'Corrisheuche' recorded in 1494/5, is 'Corresyke' in 1561, 'Corresik' and 'Corresyke' in 1569, transcribed combined with Binks as 'Corisykbinks' in 1687 and 'Corrissykebank' in 1698 and 'Corrysyck' in 1692).

corrup' (*ko-rup*) *v., adj., arch.* corrupt – 'Thaye ar corrup, an' speik wicketlie anent oppressione . . . ' [HSR], '. . . but ane corrup trie bringith furth ill frut' [HSR].

Corronett (*kōr-ni'*) *n.* first recorded spelling of the word 'Cornet', from the 1704 Burgh Records.

corse (*kōrs*) *n., arch.* a cross, market cross, wayside cross – '. . . and thairof gert mak opin proclamatioun at the merkat cors of Jedworth . . . ' [SB1500] (in place names, e.g. Corsecleuch, Corse Grain and Shiplaw Corse).

Corsecleuch (*kōrs-klooch*) *n.* former farm on the east side of Rule valley, between Bedrule and Fulton, also known as **Crosscleugh**.

Corsecleuch (*kōrs-klooch*) *n.* former lands in the upper Yarrow valleys, near Tibbie Shiel's Inn, now known as 'Crosscleuch'. The lands were assigned to Adam Scott of Tushielaw and his son Walter in 1513. John Scott in Thirlestane was tenant in 1541, paying £12 yearly. The Scotts were 'kindly tenants' of the lands for about a century, with Robert Scott of Thirlestane purchasing them from Alexander, Lord Home, in 1590 (it is 'Crocecleuch' in 1541; 'Crascleuch' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Corseflat (*kōrs-fla'*) *n.* name formerly applied to the flat fields in the 'carse' of the river, between Longbaulk Road and the Teviot, in the general area of the playing fields. This could be the 'Corsback' listed among the lands of the Scotts of Crumhaugh in 1696.

Corse Grain (*kōrs-grān*) *n.* stream in Craik Forest, at the extreme western edge of Roxburghshire. It leads from Craik Cross Hill to the north, joining the Northope Burn. The name presumably derives from the wayside cross that was formerly on the road there.

Corses (*kōr-seez*) *n.* former farm near Ashkirk.

Corse Scott (*kōrs-sko'*) *n.* **John** (1756–1840) of Bughtrig, born John Corse, he changed his name after marrying Catherine Scott of Synton. He owned the Synton estate and was proprietor of Synton Mill in the early 19th century. When in India he was in charge of his company's elephants, and contributed elephant skulls to the East India Company museum in 1801. His valet, footman and coachman were listed at Synton on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was listed as owner of Synton and Synton Mill in the Land Tax Rolls of 1803. He was also the Capt. Scott of Synton who commanded one of the 2 local volunteer units that was mobilised at the False Alarm of 1804 and mustered in Hawick. He was listed as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805 and 1819. In 1808 he was on the subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary (for 3 copies). He was a major heritor of Ashkirk Parish, as recorded in a complaint of 1814 about payment for work done on the Manse. He was a Director of the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1816. Pigot's 1825/6 directory lists him as proprietor of Synton. He and his wife both subscribed to Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1828. He planted about 230 acres of woodland on his estate. His sons were: John (b.1801), who succeeded; Henry; Lt. Col. Alexander (b.1804), of the Bengal Native Infantry; Maj. James (b.1810) of the Bengal Native Infantry; Robert (b.1812); and Edward Williams (b.1820), who also served in India. His daughters included: Helen Eliza (b.1802), who married William Downe Gillon, M.P. for Linlithgow and Falkirk; Catherine (b.1806), who married Edward Binny Glass; and Margaret (b.1808), the youngest, who married David Laird of Strathmartin. **John** of Synton (b.1801) son of the first Corse Scott of Synton, he was born in Edinburgh. He was a Commissioner of Selkirkshire in 1819 when still younger of Synton. In 1844 he wrote letters to the Duke of Buccleuch relating to the trapping of foxes. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He became a life member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1862 and donated a stone celt to the Museum in 1864 (found in a square of peat, dug up on Synton Moor). He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1881. He married Mary Baptie and was succeeded by his son John. His daughter Jane married James Turnbull, W.S. in 1867. **John** of Synton (b.1854) son of John, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He served in the 7th Dragoon Guards. In about 1874 it is recorded that his curators paid the land tax for Satchells. He became a member of the Jeforest Club in 1882, and was also a member of the Forest Club. He was J.P. for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. In 1880 he married Esther Jane, daughter of Dr. Robson Scott of Ashtrees. His wife died in 1910 and a

memorial window was installed in Ashkirk Kirk. He was succeeded by his son John. **Capt. John** of Synton (d.1888) son of John. He married Eugenia Margaret Camaron Money and they had 3 children. He died at Dharmsala in India, while being 2nd in command of a battalion of Gurkhas. **Maj. John Michael** of Synton (1882/3–1917) eldest son of John. He fought in WWI and died in Macedonia. His younger brother Alexander also died in 1919 of disease caught during WWI. He was probably father of Violet, who married Herbert Eustace Johnston-Stewart in 1912.

Corson (*kōr-sin*) *n.* **Rev. George** (1789/90–1868) from Burnhead, Dumfriesshire, he became second minister of Allars Kirk in 1820. Following a dispute with owners of the bonds for the church building, he was locked out of his church by some of the congregation (although ultimately supported by the rest). He subsequently resigned in 1824, joined the Established Church, became English Master of Irvine Academy and died at Hillhead, Glasgow. He may have had a son who became minister at Govan. An early photograph of him exists.

Corvie (*kor-vee*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) footman at Wilton Lodge in 1797, when he was working for Lord Napier.

cosie (*kō-zee*) *adj., poet.* warm and comfortable – 'Fu' cozie we will seat oursel's – the chumla is fu' wide' [JJ], 'Happit cosy, trig and sweet, Fifty bairns are waur . . . ' [JT], '. . . At our cosie bield and our warm hearthstane' [JT] (there are spelling variants; this was common first in Scots and probably popularised in English through Burns 'To a Mouse').

Cospatric see **Gospatric**

the Cossack (*thu-ko-sawk*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century.

Cosser (*ko-sur*) *n.* **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident in Parkhill in 1717 when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton Parish. It is possible that his surname is an error for some more common name. **William** (18th/19th C.) simpleton from Ettrick, known for his violent nature. A 'Willie Cossar' was what a 'boddle pin' was called in Etttick, apparently because he had met a young woman on Michmoor and picked out both her eyes with such an implement (also written 'Cosser').

cot (*ko', kot*) *n., arch.* a cottage, small house – 'And toiling lab'rersm sweating, sought The shelt'ring cot or farm' [JTe], 'In humble cot, and lordly dome, 'Twas silence, loneness all . . . ' [JoHa], 'In some bit cot, were it my lot, I'd spend my days wi' right guid will' [JoHa], 'Oh, were it mine, upon thy bank, Fair stream, in some sweet cot to dwell . . . ' [AD], 'After her husband's death she left Hawick and took a cot house on the Stobs estate . . . ' [WNK], 'Over bien cot an' ha', Soft may the evenings fa' ' [HSR], 'The remote shepherd's cot at Wolfcleuchhead, near the source of the Borthwick, often boasted that its humble walls afforded a safe retreat to the venerable Peden' [JAHM], '. . . Of the wives and mothers that sadly sit Deeply brooding in cot and ha' ' [JBB], '. . . Although humble be out lot, Yet the great we'll envy not, With contentment in our cot, bonnie lassie O' [DA], Sae o'er my cot I winna mourn, O' cots like this there's nae repairin'; I ken it's destined to come down, But let it fa', I am nae carin' ' [TCh] (the word is often used as part of local place names, e.g. Eastcote, Gatehousecote, Hoscote, Stobicote, West Cote).

Cotecleuch (*ko'-klooch*) *n.* former cottage in Cavers Parish, located just north of West Mains, and close to the modern Kinninghall Cottages (it is 'Cotcleugh' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Cotes (*kōts*) *n.* **William** (16th C.) presented to the Vicarage of Castleton in 1535. His name was written 'Cottis'.

the Cotes (*thu-kōts*) *n.* former name for the farms of Little Cote, Muckle Cote, East Cote and West Cote, being part of the Cavers estate on the south bank of the Teviot. This could be the 'with cotiers' listed along with the demesnes of Denholm in a c.1380 document. In 1511 'the one called Cott' is listed as one of the 2 'domain' lands of the Barony of Cavers, and again is one of the two 'mainssis' in 1558, when the liferent was confirmed to Christian Kerr, widow of the former Laird of Cavers. The area was burned by Hertford's men in 1545, perhaps the closest they came to Hawick itself. The 'mains' lands of this name were inherited (along with Ashybank, as the other mains land) by Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698 (it is 'Cootes' in 1545 and 'the Coat' in 1687 and 1698).

Cotfield (*ko'-feeld*) *n.* farm in Lilliesleaf Parish. The Stewarts of Hermiston were owners in the mid-19th century. Someone called Mackintosh was recorded there in 1868. A story is told (by Frank Hogg in 1876) of how once a female beggar was carried in a rough handbarrow from the farm of Huntlaw to here, in the days when beggars were passed from place to place.

Cotlaw see **Cottlaw**

the Cottage (*thu-ko'-eej*) *n.* abbreviated name for **the Cottage Hospital**.

the Cottage Hospital (*thu-ko'-eej-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* Hawick Cottage Hospital, overlooking Buccleuch Road, built by public subscription, on land gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, and opened by the 6th Duke and Duchess in 1885. The main instigator for the hospital was Dr. J.R. Hamilton, and although there was some early opposition, a series of health lectures were used to raise an initial fund, with a committee formed to gather the rest of the money. The memorial stone was laid with full masonic honours by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Earl of Mar and Kellie in 1884 (a photograph of the event exists). The building was designed by John McLachlan (of Edinburgh), who later designed the hospital in Coldstream; the design has particularly interesting downpipes on the arts-and-crafts style barge-boarded gables. After opening it served the health needs of Hawick for accidents and non-infectious cases, with X-ray and physiotherapy departments added. It also had a dispensary in its earliest years. Patients had to be recommended by a subscriber and doctor, except in the case of emergencies. There were initially 12 beds, but that number soon had to be increased, reaching a maximum of 30. Alexander Inglis and J.P. Alison were both involved with alterations in the early 1900s. The Esmond Elliot wing was open in 1924 (by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII), with construction finished in 1926, and the James Henderson Memorial building (housing an X-ray department) was opened in 1933. The Silver Jubilee in 1935 was marked with several fund-raising events. The hospital was taken over by the National Health Service in 1948. In the 1950s Oakwood House was used as part of the Hospital and a new physiotherapy department was built on the former tennis courts. Major renovations were carried out in 1965/6. D.W. Cameron wrote an article on its first hundered years in 1985. The hospital was run by the Borders Health Board, and from 1987 the majority of surgical cases were transfered to the B.G.H. In the period 1985–9 the community radio station Radio Roxburgh was run out of space there. Minor treatments moved to the Hawick Community Hospital in 2005 and the hospital finally closed in 2007. The Borders College purchased the land and developed their new Hawick Campus at the Buccleuch Street level, opening in 2009. Hospital records are achived for the period 1884–1948. Some items from the hospital are in the Museum collection, including the ceremonial trowel used by the Prince of Wales in 1924.

Cottage Park (*ko'-eej-pawrk*) *n.* name for the field at St. Leonard's where the horses are kept while their riders are in the Hut. It is named after the former cottage ('Annie Jolly's') across the road by the old curling pond.

cottar (*ko-, kō-tur*) *n., arch.* a tenant who lives in a cottage having only a small amount of land, and works for the landowner at harvest in lieu of rent – 'He and his cottars were in the use to cast their peats in the long moss of Wilton common' [DCW1765], 'The cottar lassie paid nae charge, But Lairdy he paid double' [JRE], '... got his peats and turf ... from the mosses and muir in the Common, as did the other cottars' [C&L], 'It's hard terms at present, of this I am sure, That puir cottar bodies find it ill to endure' [JCG] 'Oh, love dispels the gloominess Of cotter and of king' [WiI], (also formerly written 'coattar', 'cotter' and variants).

Cottlaw (*ko'-law*) *n.* former name for lands near Hawick, listed along with Midshiels, Appletreehall and Crawhill in the 16th and 17th century. In 1562/3 it was one of the lands around Chamberlain Newton and Hassendean that the superior Alexander Lord Home tried to remove his 'pretended tenants' from. It may be the same place as 'Courthill' (also called 'Coitlaw'; it is 'Cotlaw' in 1535 and 1562/3, and 'Coitlaw' in 1611).

Cotton's Patent Frame (*ko'-inz-pā'-in'-frām*) *n.* knitwear frame patented by William Cotton of Loughborough in 1864. With some modifications over the years it became the main manufacturing machine in Hawick for almost a century. It could knit up to 10,000 loops per minute, and allowed garments to be shaped automatically.

cottoush (*ko-toosh*) *n., arch.* a loose-fitting jacket formerly worn by women at work – 'A short gown, jerkenet, cottoush' [JoHo] (see also **cartoosh** and **Sibbie Cartoosh**).

couch (*kowch*) *v., arch.* to lower a spear to a resting or attacking position – 'For a bolder or a sterner man Had never couched a spear' [??].

couch (*kowch*) *n., poet.* a cradle cloth – '... Whose croup and cantle could scarce be seen For a couch's spoil and its silken sheen' [WHO].

could (*kood*) *v.* auxiliary verb, more heavily used locally and also in some no-English senses, been able to – ' Thay haena cuid gaete eane', they have not been able to get one' [JAHM], ' 'Aha!', think A, 'it'll no hev cood gar ends meet this bittie back, nih, A'se warran!' ' [ECS], past or conditional tense – 'If wey hæd cuid cum' [JAHM], 'Hei wadna cood get' [GW], also use as a double modal

with 'might' – 'Yince an A'd wun there, A thocht, A micht mebbies cood geet a hurl the lenth o Hawick' [ECS] (also spelled 'cood' and 'cuid').

coulden (*koo-din, -d'n*) *contr.* couldn't, could not – 'coulden ee jist forget aa aboot eet?', 'hei could be Cornet, coulden 'ei?' (note the pronunciation with the swallowed second syllable; see also **shoulden** and **wudden**; this form is used inquiringly and always precedes the pronoun, cf. **couldni**).

coulden've (*koo-di-nuv, kood-'n-uv*) *contr.* couldn't've, could not have (also **couldni've**).

couldna see **couldni**

couldni (*kood-ni, -na*) *contr.* couldn't, could not – 'ee couldni gie's a lift hame, could ee?', '... the logistics o sendin a chair frae London in the mid 18th Century couldna hev been easy' [IWL], 'O! we hae been amang the bowers that winter cou'dna bare ...' [JoHa], 'I couldna' thole the wa's ower-grown, And what is gane forgot' [JEDM], 'There couldna be a fairer sicht on Forth or Clyde or Tay, But my heart is homing south for the Border' [JYH], 'Ee couldna afford tae fling owts oot ...' [AY] (also spelled 'couldna' etc.; this form always follows the pronoun, cf. **coulden**).

couldni've (*kood-ni-uv, -niv*) *contr.* couldn't've, could not have (also **coulden've**).

coulter (*kool-tur*) *n.* a cutting-blade on a plough – 'Assaults were common; the weapons ... 'ane cultar irne' ...' [JW1649], 'Paid James Gledstains for making ye coulter 2 14 0' [BR1735] (also **cooter**).

Coulter (*kool-tur*) *n.* local nickname, probably of the 19th century – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI] (perhaps related to 'Coulter's Candy' or to a 'cooter', i.e. a blade of a ploughshare or a big nose).

Coulter (*kool-tur*) *n.* **Francis** (1771–1846) from the Hawick area, he may be the son of Walter 'Coltart' and Betty Rae who was baptised at Harden Burnfoot in 1771. He married Nancy Glendinning (b.1771). Their children were: Isabella (b.1798); Elizabeth (b.1800); Agnes (b.1802), who married James Miller; Walter (b.1804); Mary (b.1806); James (b.1808); Ellen (b.1810); David (b.1813); and William (b.1817). In about 1800 the family emigrated to Albany, then Stamford and finally Bovina, Delaware County, New York. His grandson James A. was born in Bovina in 1834. The road on which the family lived was called Coulter Brook (see also **Coltart**).

Coulter's Candy (*kool-turz-kawn-dee*) *n.* confection formerly made by Robert Coltart, who was based in the Melrose and Galashiels areas. He travelled around selling his wares at fairs and other events throughout the south of Scotland. The candy was aniseed-flavoured, but the recipe was lost on Coltart's death in 1890. He would also sing a jingle as a form of advertisement, which he is said to have been composed himself – 'Ally bally, ally bally bee, Sittin' on yer mammy's knee, Greetin' for anither bawbee, Tae buy some Coulter's Candy' [T].

Coulter Sike (*kool-tur-sīk*) *n.* small stream on the north-west side of Newcastleton. It flows roughly southwards to join the Liddel Water.

the Countess of Minto (*thu-kown-tes-ov-min-tō*) *n.* 265 ton barque built at Whitby in 1839, which sank off Macquarrie Island (between Tasmania and Antarctica) in 1851 while collecting guano.

county see **coonty**

coup see **cowp**

coupar see **cowpar**

couper (*kow-, koo-pur*) *n., arch.* a dealer in horses or cattle – '... hearing the complaints of quirky horse coupers, redressing the wrongs of the oppressed, and generally acting as terror ro evil doers' [RM].

couple (*ku-pul*) *n., arch.* one of the sloping rafters that form 2 sides of a triangle to hold up a roof – '... an paraffin lamps hangin frae the couples or hangin frae the beams ... the old Scotch word wis the couples' [TH], 'Went down to Newmill ... and inspected the byre roof ... it will want two or three couples in the old kiln' [RGr], 'She describes it as a peculiarly rude erection, the cupples of which seemed to rest upon the ground; the space where the walls should have been, seeming to be supplied by turfs filled up under the cupples' [HAST1875] (also written 'cupple').

Courthill (*kōr'-hil*) *n.* farm and surrounding area, a couple of miles north-east of Hawick, between Appletreehall and Hornshole. James Turnbull was recorded as a resident there in 1770. It was the home of Thomas Usher and Isobel Pott from 1794, originally as tenants, and passed through their descendants to the present day. John Oliver was a servant there in 1797, Thomas Hutton in 1799, John Turnbull in at least 1799–1801 and William Douglas in 1801. There are fairly complete farming records dating back over 200 years (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Court Hill (*kōr'-hil*) *n.* hill reaching 586 ft (179 m), about 1/4 mile (400 m) south-west of Courthill farm, commanding a wide view of the surrounding countryside. The summit contains remains of a hill-fort, mutilated by quarrying and a cart track. It is about 400 ft (120 m) by 200 ft (60 m), with a probable entrance on the east and consists of a double rampart. The interior contains several hut circles and apparent courts with surrounding banks. It is unclear whether the remains represent settlement at one epoch or over a range of different times (there is no obvious connection here with the site of an ancient court, and hence the origin of the name is unclear; it us not known how old the name is).

Court Knowe (*kōr'-now*) *n.* name for a small rise just to the north-east of Cavers House, with another called Castle Knowe nearby. Whether the name was connected with a courtyard or a legal court is unknown.

Courtney (*kōr'-nee*) *n.* **Rev. Thomas** (17th C.) son of Rev. David and Margaret MacCall. Graduating from Edinburgh University in 1636, he became minister of Mertoun in 1640 and was recorded as minister at Kirkandrews (in England) in 1661. In 1663 he became the first new minister of Ashkirk after the re-establishment of Episcopacy (and after the removal of Robert Cunningham). He was still minister in 1667, but gone before Archibald Inglis arrived in 1675. He may have also remained minister of Mertoun 1663–67, and held a sasine of the 'kirklands of Home' in 1668. He married Barbara Hamilton (also written 'Courtie').

Court o Session (*kōr'-ō-se-shin*) *n.* Scotland's supreme civil court, based in Edinburgh, also known as the College of Justice, consisting of an Outer House and an Inner House that hears appeals. It was the national court thatheard the case of the division of the Common in 1766.

Cousaldsyid (*cow-sald-sīd*) *n.* house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, just south of Braidhaugh, the modern identification of which is unclear.

coushed (*kooshd*) *adj., arch.* ?? – 'A'm gettin' aboot sick o'd, this Canadian wunter's a coushed' [JEDM].

Cousin (*ku-zin*) *n.* **Margaret** (15th C.) daughter of William (who must have been an important landowner, but no identification has been made). She was wife of Simon Routledge according to a charter of 1447 in which the 'Cusinglands', which were her dowry lands, were conveyed by her husband to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Her son and heir is stated to be Robert Scott, which means she must have previously been married to a Scott; it is not impossible that she was widow of Robert Scott of Rankilburn, making her step-mother of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, with her son perhaps being Robert of Haining (but this is all speculation). In the accompanying sasine she is stated to be daughter and heir of William 'Cusyne'. Her name is given as 'Mergareta Cusing' and 'Mergrete Cusyne' (formerly written 'Cusyne', 'Cusing' and variants).

cousing (*kow-zing*) *n., arch.* a cousin, kinsman – 'I, Schir Walter Scott of Branxhelme, knycht, be the tennour heirof, grantis me weill content, satisfeit and payit be my cousing, Robert Scott . . . ' [SB1569], 'My worthy Cusing, I must to thee commend, Him who of his Talent surely has made ten' [CWS] (also written 'cusing'; cf. the later **cuisin**).

Cousinlands (*ku-zinlandz*) *n.* lands referred to in a charter of 1447, when they were sold to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch by Margaret Cousin. The lands were referred to explicitly as being commonly called 'Cusingisland, in the town and territoty of Brankishame, on the north part thereof, in the barony of Hawick'. The 'precept' between Margaret Cousin and her son Robert Scott was signed in Hawick. It is possible this is the same as the house marked 'Cousaldsyid' on Blaeu's c.1654 map (it is 'Cusingisland' and 'Cusynlandis' in 1447).

Couston (*kow-stin*) *n.* **James** (d.1679) from Southdean Parish. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge.

cout (*koo', kow'*) *n., arch.* a young horse, colt, a mildly contemptuous term for a young man – '. . . an' sittin' upon ane ass, an' ane cowt, the fol o' ane ass' [HSR], 'He yet might keep the causa' croon Alang wi' decent folk – A raggit cout a race has won, And sae might little Jock' [JT], 'The eddy, in which he perished, is still called the Cout of Keeldar's Pool . . . and the popular epithet of *Cout* . . . is expressive of his strength, stture, and activity' [JL] (also spelled 'cowt').

Coutard (*koo-tur'*) *n.* variant of the surname **Coltart**.

the Coutard Fund (*thu-koo-tur'-fund*) *n.* fund set up in the mid-19th century to help poor residents of Hobkirk Parish. It was established

form a £1,000 bequest by John and William Dalgleish in memory of their mother Elizabeth Dalgleish, nee Coutard.

coutcher (*kow-chur*) *n., arch.* a base fellow, someone who lies down – '... who ansuerit the deponner that Gib wes bot a feible coutcher and wald never do the turne' [SB1624].

couter (*koo-tur*) *n., arch.* the blade of a plough – '... Auld pleughs that wanted couters, new wheels that wanted rings' [JT], a humorous name for the nose – '... And her coutter phiz it cluve the aire A yirde afore the brocke' [JTe].

couthie see **couthy**

couthily (*koo-thu-lee*) *adv., arch., poet.* pleasantly, agreeably – 'Inspir'd by love, inspir'd by drink, How couthily they blether' [JoHa], 'Aye, they tell it still when the tale they raise, Hoo the pair lived couthily aa their days' [WL].

couthy (*koo-thee*) *adj., arch., poet.* pleasant, affable, agreeable, kind – 'The mistress o' Bortugh cam' ben, Aye blinking sae couthy and canny' [ES], '... An' try to rouse her up, till cantie She sing some couthie, kindly rantie' [JoHa], 'The sternies, blinkin' bonnie, tell the couthie hour is nigh' [JoHa], '... couthie an' blythesume sall ye be, an' weel sall it be wi' ye' [HSR], '... Wi' a couthie bit smile, and a kind word to a'' [JT], '... And to our hearts there's none so dear As couthie, kind September' [TCh], 'Twa had rase high in the warld's een, But ane was puir: They cracked o' wisdom whaur they sat Sae couthie there' [WL], snug, comfortable – 'The maist feck o the hooses cooer coothy on the tae hand ...' [ECS] (also spelled 'couthie' and 'coothy').

Coutlair Knowe (*koo'-lār-now*) *n.* hill in Craik Forest, about midway between Craik and Buccleuch. It reaches a height of 418 m and has a triangulation pillar on top.

Cout o Kielder (*koot-ō-keel-dur*) *n.* ballad about the young Laird of Kielder, particularly known from the version collected by John Leyden. In the story Kielder rode to Liddesdale and was invited into Hermitage Castle by Sir William de Soulis, who then tried to kill him. Kielder escaped, but was drowned in 'the foamy linn', i.e. a pool in the nearby river. This happened about 1290, and he is supposedly buried in a low mound at Hermitage Chapel – 'And now young Keelder reached the stream Above the foaming linn; The Border lances round him gleam And force the warrior in' [JL], 'If all be true which records tell, The 'Cout' of Kielder here is laid; In that deep pool, 'tis said, he fell, And it we wond'ringly surveyed' [TCh] (see **cout**).

Cout's Pool (*koots-pool*) *n.* pool in the Hermitage Water, just upstream of where the bridge crosses for access to Hermitage Castle. It is here that legend says 'Cout o Kielder' was drowned.

Coutstane Linns (*koot-staān-linz*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising on Wilson's Pike and running westwards to become the Harden Burn.

the Covenant (*thu-ku-vin-an'*) *n.* an artcicle of faith, particularly referring to the 'Confessions of Faith and Bond of Union for the maintenance and defence of Presbyterianism' (or National Covenant) of 1638 and the 'Solemn League and Covenant' of 1643. The principle was to bind the Scottish nation together in defence of its religion against the interference of the King. The 1638 Covenant was signed in Hawick by Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Sheriff of Teviotdale, and essentially all the local Lairds, Bailies and Ministers; this was a verbatim copy of the one signed in Greyfriars' Churchyard, and may already have been signed by several noblemen before it reached Hawick. The signing of this document was taken very seriously at the time and it was probably read at each of the local churches, with the congregations swearing to uphold it (the event in Ashkirk being thus recorded); however, by the 1660s those clinging to their principles were outlawed, heavy fines were imposed on local nobles, ministers were ousted, and preaching by them declared illegal. Hawick officially repudiated the 'Solemn League and Covenant' in 1681, the tailors and weavers took the 'Test' in 1684 and others followed, but Covenanting feelings continued to be strong among some. The Covenant signed in Hawick was held by the Douglases of Cavers, but eventually acquired by the Museum. The document is on sheepskin, measuring 36 inches by 30 inches. A facsimile was donated to the Museum by John Davidson in 1861.

Covenanter (*kuv-in-an'-er*) *n.* an adherent of the National Covenant of 1638 or the Solemn Legue and Covenant of 1643, which established the organisational structure and principles of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland (note that formerly the accent was on the 3rd syllable).

the Covenanters (*thu-kuv-in-an'-erz*) *n.* in the 17th century a group of Presbyterians who supported one of two agreements intended to defend and extend their religion against the rules of Charles I, and in particular the Anglican-type prayer-books he attempted to introduce in 1637. Almost all prominent men of Teviotdale signed

the Covenant of 1638. It led to great complications in Scotland's relationship with England during the English Civil War, and also fervent passions, culminating in the massacre at Philiphaugh. Hawick collected monies for the Covenanter's army in 1639 and 1641 and local soldiers were recruited through the 1640s. Sheriff Douglas raised a strong force in Teviotdale to fight for the Covenanters' ideals, eventually fighting alongside Cromwell's Ironsides, with several locals being at Aulderne in 1645. When Charles II assumed the throne, lay patronage returned, the Covenant was declared treasonous, and the tide turned. The remaining Covenanters had to hold secret meetings in the countryside, and many people were persecuted and died fighting for their beliefs. The Rule valley was a local Covenanting centre in the mid-to-late 17th century, and a band of fugitive Covenanters, led by Turnbull of Standlaw, successfully laid siege to Drumlanrig's Tower in 1679. Other local landowners who were sympathetic to the Covenanting cause were Scott of Harden and Douglas of Cavers. Preachers William Veitch and George Bryson hid in a remote part of Southdean Parish. After their disastrous defeat at Bothwell Brig in 1679 many local men were captured, including about a dozen who perished when the ship they were being transported to America in wrecked off the Orkneys; there is a monument to this disaster near the spot the ship went down at Deerness. Into the early 1680s proclamations were fixed to the town market crosses bearing the names of those accused of frequenting Conventicles; this was the 'Killing Times', when attending field conventicles was punishable by death. The Town Council repudiated the Solemn League and Covenant in 1681 and a long list of fugitives was declared in 1684, including many from Hawick and neighbouring areas. The tailors and weavers in Hawick petitioned the Council to let them take 'the test' (against Covenants, etc.) en masse, which they did in 1684. In the following year 9 local farmers took the same 'test' in Hawick, in the presence of Sir William Eliott of Stobs, the Earl of Lothian's Lieutenant. The number of followers (and hence harsh punishments) declined in about 1686 after the death of Alexander Peden. And the whole situation turned around again with the Revolution of 1689/90 and the re-establishment of Presbyterianism. Many of the Episcopalian ministers were ousted and those surving Presbyterians who had been ejected in the 1660s were restored. The Cameronians continued for a while as the lingering extremists of the Covenanter days (including a group around Denholm) and would ultimately join the Free Kirk. The history of the period was later romanticised, partly due to the work of Hawick-born Robert Paterson, immortalised by Sir Walter Scott as 'Old Mortality', who travelled the country erecting graves to Covenanter martyrs.

cover points (*ku-vur-points*) *n., pl.* set of 6 or 8 needles on a knitting frame that transfer the selvedge stitches to fashion part of the garment either narrower or wider (cf. **tickler**).

covers (*ku-vurz*) *n., pl.* bedsheets, blankets – 'when it was thunnerin ootside, A pulled the covers ower ma heid'.

covert (*kō-ver'*) *n., poet.* a hiding place, concealment – 'O quit not covert of the wall – Avoid the range, my May!' [JTe].

covet (*kō-vi'*) *v.* to covet (note pronunciation).

covey (*kō-vee*) *n., arch.* a covey, flock of birds (note pronunciation).

cow (*kow*) *v., arch.* to upbraid, scold, snub, surpass – 'For either gimmer, hogg, or croak, By George, I'll g'ye a cowin' ' [JoHa], 'They'd cowed the bauldest o' the toon That lifted hand to pit me doon' [AD], 'That cows th gowan = that surpasses all belief' [GW].

cow aa (*kow-aw*) *v., arch.* to surpass, beat everything – 'Hech sirs, what science now has brought to pass, And what cowes a' – a Palace built o' glass' [AD??], 'That cows a' " [GW] (also written 'cowe aa').

the Cow (*thu-kow*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century. There was also separately **Robbie the Cow** and **Babbie the Cow**.

Cowan (*kow-in*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1717 for tailor Robert Chisholme. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) journeyman smith recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Andrew** (1768/9–1848) shepherd at Northhouse. His wife was Hannah Gillespie (1778/9–1849). They are buried at Teviothead. **Rev. Andrew Hutton** (1820–85) born in Kilmarnock, he studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He was licensed in Cupar in 1852 and assisted in Regent Square, London. He was ordained at Denholm Free Kirk in 1844, but left for Troon in 1846. He married Catherine Bedingfield Collyer in 1848 and

they had 3 daughters. He died in Troon. **Elliot** (b.1825) son of William and Anne Henderson, he was born in Castleton Parish. He became a hosiery worker in Hawick, but married Jeanie Hunter and took over his father-in-law's farming activities up the Loan. The family were living at about 5 Drumlanrig Place in 1861, when he was a warehouseman. He married Jane Hunter in 1853 and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1903. Their children included: William (b.1853), who probably died young; Thomas (b.1856), who carried on the farming; Margaret Dodds (b.1859); Annie Henderson (b.1861), who married John Smith, plumber and Cornet; Mary (b.1864); Janet (b.1867); and Agnes (b.1870). His grandson Elliot Cowan Smith was named after him. **James** (16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1580 when he a witness to Hector Turnbull of Belses giving sasine to his daughter Katherine. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Agnes (b.1703) and Elspeth (b.1705). **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'indweller in —uch' in 1700 when he was imprisoned in the Tolbooth after spending 10 days in the stocks. This was for stealing 2 sheep from Robert Scott in Selkirk. Sentence was passed by Gideon Scott of Falnash, acting as Regal Bailie for the Duchess of Buccleuch, and he was banished not only from Hawick, but from 'the bounds of sd. regalitie and all other bounds of royaltie, baronie and other lands qrsomever wtin the kingdom pertaining to the sd. Duchess'. **James** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1701 John Scott, 'of Whytyetts' was fined for not prosecuting litster John Scott for assaulting him. In 1707 he was witness for a baptism for fellow tailor John Hardie. He was recorded in 1724 being paid 'for ribbons to the race, mell, and calk'; given that this was in late May, it seems likely that it was connected with the Common Riding, although the meaning of 'mell' (perhaps a mallet given as a booby-prize) and 'calk' (perhaps chalk used for marking for races) are obscure. He married Marion Falsyde in 1706 and their children included: Margaret (b.1705), born in 'forn.'; John (b.1707); and James (b.1715). The witnesses in 1705 were Henry Orrock and merchant James Weens and in 1707 were glover John Scott and John Hardie. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for John Swan in Hawick in 1695. He could also be the tailor who was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1694 as a result of volunteering to be one of the Militia men for the Burgh. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was herd at East Burnfoot (on Ale) from at least 1715 until 1722. He was herd at Drinkstone 1723–26 and then became ill and his family dispersed. However, he must have recovered because he was herd at Salenside in the years 1739–42, then moving to East Burnfoot. His children included William (b.1715) and at least one other son. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded in Hoscote in 1733 and Deanburnhaugh in 1737. He married Margaret Clerk in 1728 and their children included: William (b.1729); Jean (b.1731); Isobel (b.1733); Thomas (b.1735); an unnamed child (b.1737); William (b.1738); and Elizabeth (b.1740). **James** (1861–1924) son of James and Alison Lees, he was born in Castleton Parish. He was a stonemason. He married Janet (1863–1947), daughter of James Cavers; she died in Hawick. Their children were: James (b.1886); Jane (b.1888); Frank (1890–1917), who served with the K.O.S.B. and died in Palestine; and Alice (b.1889). **John** (18th C.) married Janet Paterson in Ashkirk Parish in 1651. **John** (17th/18th C.) Burgh Officer of Hawick recorded in 1723. That year he was given money by the Session because he was 'at present labouring under a sad and severe sickness'. He may have been the John born in Hawick in 1670 to Thomas and Margaret Waugh. **John** (18th C.) recorded 'in Guildiesgreen' in 1765 when he was among the men selected to perambulate Wilton Common. It is unclear where he lived. **John** (18th C.) part of the group of 3 men and 1 woman who were jailed in Edinburgh for their conduct in opposing the arrival of the new minister of Castleton Parish, Simon Haliburton, in 1751. He was surely related to William, who was also imprisoned. The group were soon released. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Rae in Hawick in 1773. **Katherine** (18th C.) recorded at Woodburn in 1765 when her daughter Isobel was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Margaret** (1801–62) resident of Newcastleton, son of William and Alison Hardy. She married Walter Armstrong (1800–34), who was a mason in Castleton, son of mason John and Isabella Marshall. She was a 'Widow & Teacher' on North Hermitage Street in 1841 and in 1851 was listed as a mason's widow, receiving parish relief. **Mary** (18th/19th C.) resident of Borthaugh in Roberton Parish. Her son Robert (b.1806) was baptised in Roberton in 1808, with 'the mother being Sponcer'. It is possible she was the Mary, daughter of Robert, baptised in 1765. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded at the 1623 Circuit Court when Simon Wilson (Priesthaugh),

John Martin (Branxholme Town) and William Cowan (Craik, his brother) were surety for him. He was described as 'Hob Cowane in Ailmure'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1686 he was appointed, along with fellow wrights John Tudhope and James Boyd, to examine the sled that John Barrie claimed had been stolen from him by George Renwick. Perhaps the same Robert was fined in 1688 for allowing his horse to graze in 'Westport's corne'. He was listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably also the Robert listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He is probably the wright who was fined in 1700 for 'breach of the fair, in throwing of ane stoupe full of wine, and striking at William Aitkin'. In 1710 he was witness for a baptism for wright Andrew Winthrope. In 1711, along with John Boyd, he was fined for being found in an alehouse on the Sabbath. He could be the Robert who married Helen Fowler and whose children born in Hawick included Bessie (b.1679), John (b.1681), Robert (b.1686) and Helen (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were 'cordiner' John Scott and tailor Walter Gledstains. He is probably the Robert who witnessed baptisms for James Brydon and William Scott in 1676, John Glendinning in 1678 and for taylor John Binnie and for Thomas Turnbull in 1685. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Borthwick Mains, where he was recorded in 1710 and 1716. He is probably the Robert who was married in Roberton in 1702. His children included: Bessie (b.1702); Adam (b.1704); Thomas (b.1706); John (b.1716); and Helen (b.1719). He could be the Robert from Roberton Parish who paid for the use of the Wilton mortcloth in 1705. **Robert** (b.1696/7) resident of Wilton Parish. He was 'the late Walter Scott of Harden's riding servant, while he was laird of Whitfield, and lived at Harden; that was when he was about 12 or 14 years old. In about 1708 he was a servant to James Murray, herd in Whitfield; he recalled a dispute then over turf cut in the 'headroom' of Whitfield for the use of the Laird of Langlands and these were burned at the instruction of the Laird of Whitfield. He moved to Borthaugh in 1714 and was there until at least 1764. He was married in 1718, with no wife's name recorded. Perhaps the same Robert also married in Wilton in 1715, also with no wife's name given. He is probably the Robert who was married to Marion Scott and living at Borthaugh in 1724 and 1732. Their children included: Margaret (b.1720); Jean (b.1722); Helen (b.1724); an unnamed son (b.1728); Robert (b.1730); and John (b.1732). The witnesses in 1724 were William Turnbull and James Scott; in 1724 he also witnessed a baptism for James Scott at Borthaugh. The witnesses in 1732 were John Scott and John Dryden. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Riddell at Borthaugh. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for William Scott in Whitfield in 1741. He was probably the Robert who was 'in Borthaugh' in 1764 when listed among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common; he also gave evidence regarding the former uses of the common. He recalled the event in his youth when he was with Walter Scott of Harden and saw timber stacked on Wilton Common, intended for a herd's house. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1742. His children included: Margaret (b.1740); Robert (b.1742); Gilbert (b.1746); Jean (b.1748); and Agnes (b.1755). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Borthaugh. He may have been related to the earlier Robert who was at Borthaugh. He married Janet Nichol in Wilton Parish in 1757 and their children included: Robert (b.1758), Janet (b.1761); William (b.1763); Mary (b.1765); Robert (b.1768); Helen (b.1770); John (b.1772); James (b.1775); and Thomas (b.1778). The witnesses in 1758 were John Scott and Walter Ker and in 1770 were John 'Matthewson' and Robert Ormiston. Perhaps the same Robert was farmer at Calaburn in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 horses. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Waugh and their children included: Margaret (b.1671); Thomas (b.1679); Jane (b.1681); Marie (b.1684); and Thomas (again, b.1685). The witnesses in 1671 were James Thorbrand and John Cowan. It is possible he was the Thomas 'couine' who witnessed baptisms in 1687 in Hassendean for Robert Stewart and for William Cairncross. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their children included Anna (b.1696) and Elizabeth (b.1707). Janet (b.1705), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elspeth Grieve and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1706. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1709 he was a gardener at Todrig. His children included Thomas (b.1709). He is probably the same as the Thomas who married either Bessie Scott or Elspeth Grieve. **Thomas**

(18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1762 he (along with Walter Cook, gardener at Branxholme) witnessed a baptism for gardener John Kyle. He also witnessed a baptism for gardener John Storie in about 1765. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant to William Pringle at Bedrule according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1767 he married Jane Scott, from Hawick Parish. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) from Craik, he stood as caution for his brother Robert ('Hob') in 1623, along with 3 men from Priesthaugh and the Branxholme area. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Telfer and their children included William (b.1690) and Isobel (b.1693). The witnesses in 1690 were John Scott and Andrew .... **William** (d.c.1706) herd in Southfield. He married Marion 'Bleak'. He was already deceased when his daughter Agnes was baptised in 1706. The witnesses were Robert Scott in Newbigging and Gilbert Elliot in Southfield. He could be the William listed at Whitchesters among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) herd in Hawick Parish. He may have been son of the earlier William. In 1713 he was herd in Nether Southfield when his son Thomas was baptised, with witnesses John and Walter Scott, tenants in Whitchesters. **William** (18th C.) resident at Parkhill in 1743 when his son James was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1743. Helen (b.1740) and Margaret (b.1746) were probably his daughters. **William** (b.1715) son of James, he was baptised in Roberton Parish. He was herd at Overhall in 1727, then farm servant at Mervinslaw 1728–30, Burnfoot 1731–32, Shielswood 1734–38, Salenside 1739–42 and Easter Burnfoot 1742–46. He was resident of Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1764 when he was one of the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common; he gave evidence regardinghis recollections of the use of Wilton Common and stated he was then 48 years old. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. Along with John and 2 others he was imprisoned in Edinburgh for opposing the ordination of Simon Haliburton as the new minister in 1751. The group were soon released and returned to Liddesdale. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Anne (also known as Agnes) Henderson. Their children included: John (b.1812); Francis (b.1815); Margaret (b.1816); Walter (b.1818); William (b.1821); George (b.1824); and Elliot (b.1825). He is probably the William, son of John and Mary Robson born in Castleton in 1786. He appears to have been deceased before the 1841 census. He could be the William who was shepherd at Kershope on a list of heads of households in 1835–41 (also formerly 'Couan' and 'Coine').

Cow Andrew (*kow-an-droo*) *n.* nickname for someone in the early 19th century.

Cowanlaw (*kow-in-law*) *n.* former farm in Ettrick. In 1541 it was 'occupiit be the said William Scott into Tuschelaw, payand thairfore viij libris'. It is unclear exactly where this was.

Cowarthoose (*kow-ur'-hoos*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, probably near Saughtree. It is listed as 'Cowarthous' (or perhaps 'Colbarthous') in the 1541 rental roll, valued at 20 shillings and with Thomas Crozier as tenant.

cowble (*kow-bul*) *n., arch.* a small flat-bottomed rowing boat (see also **coble**).

cowble (*kow-bul*) *v., arch.* to float in an undulating manner, rock – '... the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment ... maun heh been buggen keinda jingle-jointeet, or maun heh cowblt on ov a gey coaggly foond' [ECS].

cowbler (*kow-blur*) *n., arch.* a cobbler.

cow-cakes (*kow-kāks*) *n., pl., arch.* the wild parsnip – 'Cow-cakes, wild parsnip, Roxb., Loth.' [JoJ].

cow-cracker (*kow-kra-kur*) *n., arch.* the bladder campion, Silene latifolia – 'The Bladder Campion ... common name in the Border district, where it is an abundant plant, is the Cow-cracker' [JAHM] (mentioned by James Murray in 1863).

Cowdenknowes (*kow-din-nowz*) *n.* 15th century tower on the banks of the Leader Water near Earlston, home of the Homes, also called Coldingknowes. Some items found in its dungeon were donated to the Museum in 1900. It is still occupied, although the house has been much added to. It is well known through the 17th century song 'The Broom o' the Cowdenknowes', also known by other names such as 'Ewe-buchts', and having multiple variants. A lintel bears the date 1574, with initials of Sir James Home and Violet Ker Home – 'More pleasing far are Cowden Knows, My peacceful happy home; Where I was wont to milk my ewes, At eve among the Broom' [CPM] (it is 'Coldaineknollis' in 1525, 'Coldane-knollis' in 1536, 'Coldaneknowis' in 1541 and 'Coldenknowis' in 1552 and 1564/5).

Cowdhoose see **Cauldhoose**

cow-gress (*kow-gres*) *n., arch.* clover, especially the ziggzag trefoil, Trifolium medium (also 'cow's gress').

Cow Haugh (*kow-hawch*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Cowdhoose (*kowd-hoos*) *n.* a former spelling of **Cauldhoose**.

Cowdie's Knowe (*kow-deez-nowz*) *n.* former name for a small hill on the north-east side of Hobkirk churchyard. In this direction of the kirkyard was the burial place of Elliot of Harwood. It is said that an old baptismal font stone used to stand here, before being moved to Weens garden.

cowdow (*kow-dow*) *n., arch.* a young cow or ox – '. . . and a nag of lyart colour, two oxen, three cows, one cowdow, ten auldscheip, six lambs now in the possession of the said Andrew [of Friarshaw]' [SPB1581].

cowe (*kow*) *n., arch.* a twig of heather, bush – 'High up amang the heather cowes, Where winter girns' [JR], 'O, send me to yon heather cowes, Send me to yon breckeny knowes' [DA].

Cowe (*kow*) *n.* **Rev. George Elphinstone** licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1939, he was assistant minister at Edinburgh Lockhart Memorial. He was ordained as minister of Kirkton in 1940. He served until 1950 when he was translated to Yarrow. In 1940 he married Agnes Rarity Cathie. A copy of his will is in the Borders Archive.

Cow Grain (*kow-grān*) *n.* small stream to the north of Saughtree Fell. It joins Hodgson Sike, then Alison Sike and becomes part of the Dawston Burn. The 1718 Buccleuch survey shows a nearby area as 'Cow Brae'.

Cowie (*kow-ee*) *n.* **Rev. James Morton** (b.1948) born in Aberdeen, son of Arthur and Margaret Grey Morton. He was educated in Aberdeen and worked in accountancy 1966–70. He then attended Aberdeen University, graduating B.D. in 1974. He was at the United Theological Seminary in New Brighton, U.S.A. 1974–75 and Edinburgh University 1975–76. He was licensed to preach by Abrdeen Presbytery in 1976, was assistant at Crieff St. Michael's and St. Ninian's 1976–78 and ordained as minister of Fordyce in 1978. He became minister of Burnfoot Kirk in 1984. He left in 1996 to become Community minister at Edinburgh Craigmillar and also Chaplain to the Thistle Foundation. In 1972 he married Margaret (b.1948), daughter of Robert Davidson and their children were Gayla (b.1978) and Calvin (b.1980). **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Wilton Lodge in 1799 and 1801, when his name appeared on the ballots for the Militia. Probably the same John married Isabella Carruthers and their children included: Margaret Mary N. (b.1799); William (b.1801); and Anne Napier (b.1802).

the Cowie (*thu-kow-ee*) *n.* fairy that is said to have inhabited the farm of Gorrenberry. According to legend it was a helpful spirit, which assisted with work about the farm, which belonged to the Elliots at that time. However, it would also lament loudly as a portent of a coming death. When the last Laird, Adam Elliot, perished after falling from his horse when fording the Hermitage Water, it is said that the Cowie wailed louder than ever, and then was heard no more.

Cow Jean (*kow-jeen*) *n.* fictional character in J.E.D. Murray's play 'The Gutterbludes', also known as 'Jean Kaishie'. She sings the song 'Oor Gutterblude', otherwise known as 'Cow Jean's Oration'.

Cowladyhaa (*kow-lā-dee-haw*) *n.* Cowladyhall, former farm above Branxholme Park, reached by the side road connecting the Teviot and Borthwick valleys. There were probably Scoons there in the mid-19th century. A building is shown there as ruined on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

cowlock (*kow-lok*) *n., arch.* a cowlick, protruding lock of hair.

Cowman (*kow-mun*) *n.* **Adam** 'Ade' (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1541. His part of the farm was valued at 25s.

the Cowney dogs (*thu-kow-nee-dōgz*) *n., pl.* breed of pale-headed terrier, said to have originated in the Hawick area near the beginning of the 19th century, then travelling to England, perhaps being the precursors of the 'Bedlington' and 'Dandie Dinmont' breeds.

cowp (*kowp*) *v.* to spill, overturn, topple, tip, pour, empty out – 'cowp them inti this bowel', '. . . knocked at the kitchen door and inquired of the opener – 'Lassie, where'll aw coup the tatties' ' [WNK], 'She ran up to the pat an' tried to coup it, While ever anon she raired an' she roupit' [BM1901], 'He'd whine and bark, upon me loup, And in his nonsense while he'd coup' [TCh], '. . . When you're taken by the oxter and you're couped into a chair' [WHO], *n.* a spill, tumble – 'A'm pairched, let's gaun an get some cowp-age', 'They'll rue the coup as sure's a gun, The neist big flude 'ill how them fun' [WNK] (from French via Middle English; also spelled 'coup'; see also **cowpit**).

cowp (*kowp*) *v., arch.* to barter, exchange, expose for sale – 'Couped his cow and twenty shillings for 6 bolls of oats' [HAST1866], 'She had seen Dyce frequently standing amongst the herds couping

knives at the kirk end' [BM1909] (also written 'coup').

cowpar (*kow-pur*) *n., arch.* a cooper, maker of barrels – 'Decerns ... William Hardie, cowpar, ... to content and pay to Gilbert Watt, notar-public, five half-firlots aitts ...' [BR1642].

Cow Park (*kow-pawrk*) *n.* field on the Minto estate. It was valued at £43 14s 6d in 1779 and 1811. The rental was £12 in 1780. It was also listed in 1779 as 'Cow–park' in a description of the boundaries of Minto Townhead.

the Cow Park (*thu-kow-pawrk*) *n.* name for the grassy field south of the road to St. Leonards farm. It may also have been a former name for a field at the west end of Hawick Muir. The name was in general use in the 18th century for fields enclosed for cattle.

the Cow Park (*thu-kow-pawrk*) *n.* former name for area around Timpendean farmhouse, shown in a map of 1791.

cowpit (*kow-pee', kow-pi'*) *pp., adj.* spilled, tipped, overturned – 'whae cowpit the milk ower?', '... An' cowpit the lappert milk he got His vyttles owre to synd' [WiSp], 'Now nih! Look what ee've duin; ee've cowpeet eet!' [ECS], 'Whan naigs an troopers – the deed-ruckle glutherin i ther weizants – war cowpeet inti ilka seike' [ECS] (also written 'cowpeet').

cow plat (*kow-pla'*) *n.* a cake of cow dung – 'A stood right in a muckle cow plat' ('pat' would be more common elsewhere).

cow quakers (*kow-kwā-kurz*) *n., arch.* quaking grass, Briza media.

cow's gang (*kowz-gawng*) *n., arch.* a cow's walk, a certain amount of land on which a cow grazes – 'In Hawick district the rent of a cow's walk or grass is known as the cow's gang or cow's gress' [ECS] (see also **gang**).

cow's gress see **cow-gress**

cow-shairn (*kow-shārn*) *n., arch.* cow-dung (see **shairn**).

cowshen (*kow-shin*) *n., arch.* caution.

cowslem (*kow-slem*) *n., arch.* the evening star – 'An ancient name given to the evening star, Roxb.' [JoJ] (parhaps from 'cow's leam', i.e. the light for bringing the cows home).

cowslip (*kow-slip*) *n., arch.* water avens, Geum rivale.

cowstic (*kow-stik*) *adj., arch.* caustic.

Cowston (*kow-stin*) *n.* **Hugh** (16th/17th C.) clerk of Hawick, probably the first Town Clerk on record. In 1612 'Hew Cowstoun' (also recorded separately as 'Constoun') along with the 2 present Bailies and one ex-Bailie, were the subject of a complaint by the Baron of Drumlanrig (and Hawick) about imposing taxes without the Baron's permission. He was summoned before the Members of the Privy Council and produced a local Act dated 29th October 1612 to show that the taxation had been agreed by the 'haill communitie of the towne of Hawick'.

cowt see **cout**

Cozan (*kō-zin*) *n.* **Patrick** (16th C.) notary public and cleric of the Diocese of Glasgow, who made out a Hawick sasine of 1558, which is one of the earliest existing (the name may correspond with the modern 'Cousin' or 'Cosens' and may also be the same as 'Cowston').

crabbit (*kra-bee'*) *adj.* bad-tempered – 'The crabbit carle wadna speak, His swelling wraithe did puffe ...' [JTe], 'she was aye crabbit in the mornins'.

crabbitness (*kra-bee'-nis*) *n., poet.* bad-temperedness, irritability – '... Butte, girning vengeance, aye she cried, – Youre crabbitness ye'se rue' [JTe].

crack (*krawk*) *v.* to talk, chat, gossip, have a conversation – '... has seen Walter Scot, old Whitfield, ly on a heathery know within the moss, or on a green know at the side of the moss, cracking to the workers' [DCW1765], '... But yet for a his cracking crouse, He rew'd the raid of the Red-Swire' [CPM], 'The phantom gave a ghaistly smile, Said, 'Johny fear nae evil, But stand an' crack wi' me a while, I'm not the horned devil'' [JR], 'First comes the fond look, then the kind couthie crack, The weel-taen-wi' joke, an' the sweet-relish'd smack' [JoHa], 'Aweel, Maister Wallace, it may be a disagreeable business to you, but no' tae me; sit down and crack the matter ower' [JHH], 'Thus wi' cracking and wi' joking ...' [RH], 'To breathe the air, sae fresh and pure, And crack o' auld lang syne thegither' [RH], *n.* a chat, talk, free and easy conversation – '... for I wadna gie the crack i' the kirkyaird after, for a' the rest o' the service' [WiS], 'Weel, gin ye'd meet wi' ane anither, To hae a crack an' dram thegither ...' [JoHa], '... To ony freend wha liked to ca', An' spend in crack an hour or twa' [JoHa], '... to declare that 'he wadna gie the crack in the kirkyard for twa days' preachin'' ' [JJV], 'We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug' [JJ], 'The crack was couthy, cronies thrang While he had coins to clink ...' [WL], 'The crack gauns deid. The hindmaist, weariet, feet Are mine. Yin mair, yin less: that's mortal law' [DH], '... forever owre-heard at their scandalous crack by Auld Dunbar ahint the hedge ...' [DH], 'But

ma trials ir sune forgotten As A hev a crack and gill . . . ' [IWL], an entertaining or scandalous tale – ' 'In heartsome cracks we'll pass the hours away', Till Kate, at dinner, brings our curds and whey' [CPM].

crackin-indie (*kraw-kin-in-dee*) *n., arch.* chewing gum.

crackit (*kraw-kee', kraw-ki'*) *adj.* cracked – 'they crackit their heids thegither' – '. . . A crackit croon to claw' [JT], 'Oot ower by the Nine Stane pass We followed some English loons, But maist o' them fell in the grass Wi' broken or crackit croons' [TK].

Crackknowe (*krawk-now*) *n.* former farmstead in Ashkirk Parish. It is written in the 1694 Hearth Tax roll as 'Cracknooll' (or perhaps 'Crackuooll') and appears in the list between Ashkirk Mill and Dryden, with 4 tenants there. They were Robert Pringle, Francis Elliot, David Leithead and Thomas Gray. In 1698 Walter Gillis was recorded as tenant in 'Crack know'. It is unclear exactly where this was.

Crackspear (*krawk-speer*) *n.* nickname for **Henry Nixon**.

craft (*kraft*) *n., arch.* an incorporated trade – '. . . the haill hamermen within the said brough and friedome therof convein and meitt together at ilk tyme they shall be required be the dicones or quartermasters of the sayd craft . . . ' [BR1686].

Craft (*kraft*) *n.* nickname for **James Wilson**.

Crag Bank (*krag-baw<u>ng</u>k*) *n.* steep slope on the east side of Wolfehopelee Hill, between Wolfehopelee and Hyndlee.

Craggs (*kragz*) *n.* farm in Lilliesleaf Parish, also known as 'Lilliesleaf Craggs'. It lies just to the east of the village. William Gray was there on the 1797 Horse Tax rolls and also his son John in 1801. James Alexander was farmer there in 1841 and Archibald Brown in the 1850s and 60s.

Craggy Squair Moss (*kra-gee-skwār-mos*) *n.* former name for a boggy area to the west of Woolaw Moss, draining into the Woo Burn. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common (the meaning of the name is obscure, but could be 'craggy swire moss').

Craggy Wells (*kra-gee-welz*) *n.* former name for several springs to the north-west of Coldhouse, feeding into the Stinting Burn. They are marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common and the description of the boundary of the Common gives the name as 'Craigiewell' and 'described the march from a pit and stake on the Craigiewellhead' (see also **the Craigie Well**).

Cragwood (*krag-wood*) *n.* former place name that was once home of a branch of the Turnbulls. In 1534 it was'Cragwod in water off roul' when Rlizabeth Ker, wife of John Waugh of Heap renounced her claims to part of Heap and also these lands in exchange foe annual payments. In a 1540 list of Scottish rebels who had fled to England 3 sons of 'Cragwode' are mentioned, namely 'Pate', 'Hodghe' and 'Ade'. We might speculate that 'Cragwode' himself was also a Peter. They were listed with Turnbulls from Catlee, and so they may also have been from the upper Rulewater.

the Craggy Burn (*<u>th</u>u-kraw-gee-burn*) *n.* name sometimes used for a stream near Hawick Mossbrow. It was mentioned in descriptions of the Common given in the court case brought in 1767, but it's precise location is unclear.

craig (*krāg*) *n., arch., poet.* a crag, cliff, projecting rock, rocky ground – 'There levels low, here craigs sublimely wild, Round which the winds, untained, gamboling play' [JoHa], 'O they may sing o' ither lands Wi' craig and wild ravine' [JEDM] (the word is used in local place names, e.g. Alemoor Craig, Burnt Craigs, Craig Hill, Dean Craig, Minto Craigend and Skelfhill Craig).

craig (*krāg*) *n., arch., poet.* neck, throat – 'An' in they gae to weet their craigs, Wi' porter, yill or whusky' [JoHa], 'It's all away down Craig's Close; i.e. swallowed' [JAHM], 'A new guid-son is a thoucht mair cheery Than thrawin' craigs i' the mornin' eerie' [WL] (also **craigie**; from Dutch).

Craig (*krāg*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, specifically the Hassendean part. In 1688 he witnessed a baptism for James Main (who may have been related to his wife). In 1681 his son William was baptised in Roberton, with no mother's name given and witnesses Thomas Scott and John . . . . He married Isobel 'Maine' and their children included: Adam (b.1683), James (b.1687) and Bessie (b.1688). The witnesses in 1683 were William Martin and Thomas Robson, in 1687 were Dand Elliot and James Scott and in 1688 were John Hardie and James Main. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at 'Falsecastle' (presumably Fastcastle) in 1717. His children included: Isabel (b.1712); Bessie (b.1714); Margaret (b.1716); and Bessie (again, b.1717). **Rev. Allan McDonald Craig** (1892–1963) born in Mortherwell, son of Daniel and Margaret MacDonald. He was educated in Carluke, at Dalziel High School, at Glasgow University (where he graduated M.A. in 1913) and Glasgow College (where he received a Diploma in theology in

1919). He served with H.M. Forces during WWI. He was licensed to preach in 1919, became assistant at Stirling North that same year and was ordained as minister of Waterbeck in 1920. In 1925 he moved to Comrie St. Kessog's. In 1931 he became minister of Castleton Parish Kirk. From 1946 he became minister of the united charge, including the congregation of old Castleton Kirk. In the 1950s he wrote papers on the medical history of Castleton Parish in the 18th century. He retied as minister in 1960. In 1920 he married Jane Tweedie Forsyth (b.1891), who was the first President of the Parish Guild, formed in 1932. Their children were: Neil Douglas (b.1922); and Isobel Jean (b.1929). **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. His name is written 'Craige'. **Rev. Archibald** (1781–1876) minister of Bedrule. Born at Coldingham, son of a farm labourer (who was apparently living near Prestonpans the day of the battle of 1745). It was said that he almost died in the harsh winter of 1794. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1810, and there became an expert in Greek. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Chirnside in 1812 and became assistant to Rev. William Brown at Bedrule in 1832, taking over in 1836 and remaining until he died. He was recorded living in Bedrule Manse in 1851, along with a house servant. He read in several European languages, as well as ancient Hebrew. He published 'A Monody to the Memory of Joseph Hume, Advocate' (1819), 'Introduction to Greek Accentuation' (1832), and a translation of 'Apollonius Rhodius' (1876). He also wrote some other verse, for example 'The Piper of Coldingham'. In addition he kept a diary, some excerpts of which were published in an article by Rev. John Thomson in 1877. He wrote a description of the Parish for the New Statistical Account; this contains much useful information c.1837, including a brief discussion of dialect, with some examples, ending with the condescending statement that 'these peculiarities of dialect are, of course, generally confined to the lower ranks of the people, – although, such is the effect of habit and imitation, you hear sometimes people, from whose education and rank you might augur differently, utter the same harsh and barbarous sounds'. He was known for his generally conservative views, including on locally hot topics, such as enfranchisement. He insisted on being driven to Jedburgh to vote for the Conservative candidate in the election of 1874. He lived to the age of 95, being able to clearly recall incidents from his early life until the end. He died unmarried in the Manse and is buried in Bedrule churchyard. **John** (1832–1919) proprietor of Craig the chemists at 17 High Street. He was born in Ayrshire, served an apprenticeship as a chemist in Castle Douglas and studied at the Apothecaries Hall in Glasgow. He moved to Hawick in 1855, setting up his chemist's shop on the High Street. He was a lodger living at 6 Cross Wynd in 1961. He was Honorary Divisional Secretary of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society. He was also an Elder at Allars Kirk for 45 years. From about 1870 he produced aerated waters from premises at 22 Buccleuch Street, and these were sold in his own shop, as well as many other local locations. Bottles still exist for 'Craig's Stone Ginger'. A 'codd bottle' for lemonade is in the Museum, labelled 'Lemonade, J. Craig, Chemist, Hawick'. He married Margaret Graham Notman and their son 'R.S.' was a prominent local lawyer. **Joseph** (b.1834/5) born in Southdean Parish. In 1861 he was a farm steward at Dolphinston. He married Jessie Mather Maben (daughter of farmer William Maben) and their children included Robert (b.1861). **Mrs. M.C.** (19th/20th C.) writer of 'Enclosures, with special reference to a Border Survival', published in Hawick in 1896. This was based on a lecture she gave to the Archæological Society and includes a particular theory of the origin and purpose of the Catrail. She was also one of the people present at the excavation of the cairn at Belvedere on the Cavers estate in 1895. **Margaret Graham** nee Notman (1839–1914) daughter of William Notman and Joan Helm. She was born in Hawick and was a teacher there, living at 17 Allars Crescent in 1861. She married pharmacist and aerated waters manufacturer John Craig. She was a member of Hawick School Board. **Mary W.** from Stow, she wrote 'The Border Burnings – The Story of the Witchcraft Trials of the Scottish Borders' (2008). **Matthew Robert Smith** 'R.S.' (1867–1921) Hawick-based advocate, with premises at 22 Buccleuch Street. He was son of chemist and aerated waters manufacturer John. He was writer of the words for 'Safe oot, Safe in' and 'Teribus: The Ballad of Hornshole and the Fight of 1514' (better known as '1514') as well as poems such as 'The Mosstroopers', 'A Border Town', 'Queen of the Moorlands', 'To Teviot', 'Teviot', 'A Dream of Flodden' and 'St. Mary's'. He co-wrote the book 'The Hawick Tradition of

1514' (1898) with Adam Laing and wrote 'Hawick and the Borders' (1927), as well as his collected poems 'In Borderland: Border and Other Verses' (1899 and 1922). The careful research behind 'The Hawick Tradition of 1514' led to an end of the 19th century criticism of the lack of historical basis for the Common Riding. In addition he wrote the introduction to the 1907 edition of the collected poems of John Inglis. He emigrated to Australia in the period 1899–1905, thereafter living in the south of England, where he died. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Rev. Neil Douglas** (b.1922) born at Waterbeck, son of Rev. Alan McDonald, minister in Newcastleton. He was educated at Comrie, in Newcastleton and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. in 1942 and B.D. in 1945. He was with the Church of Scotland Huts and Canteens and was licensed by Hawick Presbytery in 1945. He was ordained in 1947 as minister of St. Andrew's Kirk. In 1953 he moved to Carstairs and in 1961 to Dalbeattie Craignair. In 1947 he married Florence Grimmond Sproul and their children were: Alison Forsyth (b.1948); and Alan Robert McDonald (b.1952). **R. Hunter** (19th C.) minister of Newcastleton Congregational Kirk 1891–95. **William** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He witnessed baptism in 1708 for baxter Walter Boyd and in 1713 for carrier William Rae. He married Mary Roderick and their children included: Janet (b.1707); William (b.1709); and Mary (b.1714). The witnesses in 1709 were baxter John Whillans and William Hodge (formerly written 'Craige').

Craig-Broon (*krāg-broon*) *n.* (Craig-Brown) **Thomas** (1844–1922) born in Galashiels, son of James Brown, publisher of the Border Advertiser. He was educated at Edinburgh University, was appointed as editor of the Border Advertiser shortly after graduating, but shortly moved to Selkirk where he had a wool-spinning business at Yarrow Mill. He was President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce and served as Provost of Selkirk 5 times. He purchased the old prison of Selkirk and presented it to that town for use as a library. He contributed several historical articles to local learned societies and his most important work was his comprehensively researched, 2-volume 'History of Selkirkshire' (1886). He also edited the 'Letters of Mrs. Cockburn, 1713–1794' (1900). His house at Woodburn contained an unrivalled collection of books connected with the Scottish Borders, as well as relics from the 'Souters' incorporation and many sketches by Tom Scott. He married a daughter of Archibald Craig and thereby changed his surname. The couple had 4 sons and 1 daughter.

Craig Douglas (*krāg-dug-lis*) *n.* farm on the Yarrow Water, between the Gordon Arms and St. Mary's Loch, also called Douglas Craig. Blackhouse tower is up the Douglas Burn to the north. It was formerly also known as 'Douglas Craig'. There was once a tower here, one of the seats of the Earls of Douglas, which was destroyed by James II in 1451. The lands were owned by the Crown after being forfeited (along with much of Ettrick Forest) by the Douglases. It was leased to Alemoor of that Ilk in the late 15th century and to John Murray and David Pringle in the early 16th century (formerly written 'Douglascrag', 'Dowglascrag' and variants).

Craigend (*krāg-end*) *n.* name formerly used for part of Minto, presumably because of being at the (north-east) end of Minto Crags. Gilbert Eliott of Stobs ('Gibbie o the Gowden Garters') and some of his descendants were sometimes called 'of Craigend'. Thomas Young was tenant there shortly before 1502 when it was burned by a group of Scott, Armstrong and Turnbull rievers. 'The Cragge End' at Minto was burned by Hertford's men in 1545. It is listed as part of the estate of Stobs when purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. A later Gilbert Eliott (also of Hartsgarth) had a charter of the lands in 1638. In 1643 it was valued (along with Deanfoot) at £660. Dying without male issue, it was inherited by his nephew Archibald, whose son Gilbert inherited it in 1683, when it is described being valued at £8 10 shillings of new extent, and included a piece of land called 'lie Grassland', as well as common pasture rights in Minto. Gilbert Eliott in turn sold it to Lord Tarras. To confuse matters, the lands were among those purchased in 1703 by Sir Gilbert Elliot (a different, but related Gilbert), who united them with Minto into the Barony of Minto and Craigend. This could be the 'Craigend' or 'Craighead' where the Douglases of Cavers held 4 acres of land, as recorded in 1687 and 1698. There are 10 men listed there in the 1694 Hearth Tax records, owners of 12 hearths. In 1779 (and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), there are several separate pieces of land listed there as part of the Minto estate, including 'Craigs' (valued at £73), 'Mill Banks' (£91 5s), 'Haugh be-east Spittal-road' (£65 14s), 'Three Parks at Craigend' (£125 18s 7d), 'Craigend haugh' (£18 5s), 'Mill haugh' (£45 19s 10d) and 'House and yeard' (£1 16s 6d), all having the liferent held

by Sir John Stewart of Allanbank. In 1780 the boundary of the former 'Craigend and Minto-mill farms' was described as being 'Stobbedge planting dyke', Cleuchhead farm, Lillielaw Park, the road from Minto to Jedburgh, Spittal and Barnhills. Gilbert Sharp was a mason there in at least 1799–1801 (it is 'Cragend of Mynto' in 1502 and 'Cragend' in 1638; a tower on Pont's manuscript map of the 1590s appears to be marked 'Kragend', distinct from 'Minto Craig', but is not on Gordon's c.1650 map or Blaeu's 1654 map).

Craigend Burn (*krāg-end-burn*) *n.* small tributary of the Teviot in Minto Parish, between Minto Crags and Barnhills farm. The site of the former Barnhills peel-house is probably on its banks. Although on the east side of Minto Crags, it may be that the farm of Craigend was on the west side.

Craighill (*krāg-hil*) *n.* **James** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw, along with his mother Marion. in a rental roll of 1541. Their steading was valued at 12s 6d. **Marion** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in 1541, along with her son James. Her name is recorded as 'Mariote Craghill'.

Craig Hill (*krāg-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of the Rankle Burn, a mile or so north of Buccleuch, having rocky outcroppings on its western side and reaching a height of 384 m (it is marked 'Kraig Hill' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Craighope Burn (*krāg-hōp-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on Black Knowe Head and flows north to join the Yarrow. Despite being a fairly small water feature it is listed in a 1649 description of Selkirkshire among the main streams feeding the Yarrow – 'Craighope Water falls off a Mountain called Caplaw and runs into Yaro beneath Deuchar foreanent the Tynnes' [MMGC1649].

craigie (*krā-gee*) *n., arch.* neck – 'Ma collar lay roond ma craigie as wanrestfih as branks an brecham roond a yaud' [ECS] (diminutive of **craig**).

craigie (*krā-gee*) *adj., arch.* craggy, rocky – '. . . But I missed my fit in a craigie slit, And fell ower the lugs wi' a plash' [WaD] (also written 'craigy').

Craigie (*krā-gee*) *n.* **John** of Kilgraston (d. bef.1762) son of Lawrence of Kilgraston and Anne Drummond of Megginch. He was described as Commissioner and Cashier to Buccleuch. In 1757 his servant Alexander Brewer witnessed a baptism in Hawick. In 1762 his widow Mrs. Alice Powell (alias Scott) received £200 sterling from the Scotts of Buccleuch as part of an agreed half-year's rents from the Barony of Hawick and other parts of the Buccleuch estate. He may also be the John who married his cousin Anne, daughter of Lawrence Craigie. Robert Craigie, advocate, had worked for the Scotts of Buccleuch in the 1730s, and was presumably related. **John** of Kilgraston (18th C.) Edinburgh advocate, probably son of the earlier John of Kilgraston. He feued the lands of Howpasley and others from Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in 1763. He also served as Chamberlain of the Duke for Eskdale and Canonbie for at least the period 1760–66. He served as Commissioner and Cashier for the Duke of Buccleuch during the first court case for the division of the Common in 1767. His son John was Deputy Comissary General for Lower Canada. **John** (18th/19th C.) eldest son of John, who was Commissary-General of Lower Canada, and Susan Coffin. He was Sheriff-Substitute for Roxburghshire 1835–61. In this capacity he was present in Hawick at the election of 1837, in which the crowd attacked several of the Tory voters. He tried to close the poll (which he really did not have the authority to do), but was pressed to reopen it; he called in the military to help keep the peace. He bought Jedbank. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Henry Hutton and assumed the additional surname 'Moreton'. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1836.

the Craigie Well (*thu-krā-gee-wel*) *n.* spring on the eastern boundary of Wilton Common, mentioned in the 1765 court case. It lay near the Inner Grey Hill, at the boundary of the 'headroom' of Drinkstone farm (see also **Craggy WElls**).

craigit (*krā-gee', -gi'*) *pp., poet.* necked – 'Back cam' the soople spugs And ate the auld breid, But puir lang-craigit hernseugh Had mair pride than greed' [DH], '. . . O yon arra-heid o geese, Straucht-craigit and shair, I' the reid-rosie, the caller, the clear, Sunset air!' [DH].

Craigmore (*krāg-mōr*) *n.* original name for the villa **Woodnorton** in Sunnyhill.

Craigmount (*krāg-mown'*) *n.* private school for girls, based at Minto House from 1952–66. The school originally leased the house, purchasing it in 1962, but went into liquidation 4 years later. The school appears to have existed elsewhere before it moved to Minto, since School Inspectors' Reports from 1931 are in the National Archives.

Craig Pool (*krāg-pool*) *n.* pool in the River Teviot, located in a bend to the south just near Ashybank (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Craigs (*krāgz*) *n.* former name for a farm on the Minto estate. It is listed in 1779 (and later in 1811) as part of the estate of Lord Minto, valued at £73, and appears to have been associated with Craigend. It was stated that Sir John Stewart of Allanbank had held the liferent of these lands.

Craig's (*krāgz*) *n.* chemists at 17 High Street for several decades at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th, proprietor John Craig. It was also the name for the aerated waters manufacturing plant at 22 Buccleuch Street. This was taken over by partner David Michie in 1919, following the death of the founder John Craig. In 1948 Mitchell sold the firm to the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, with Henry Mitchell continuing as manager. Production in Hawick was halted in about 1960, with the former factory being used as a warehouse and distribution centre for 'Hendry's' line of sodas. It finally closed in 1978, the premises later being used by Wilson Signs and C.C.T. Motors. It is said that the artesian well sunk 100 ft below the factory (to provide the basic material for the carbonated water drinks) is still there.

Craigview (*krāg-vew*) *n.* large house just to the south of Denholm. It was built for the Walter Scott of Lyle & Scott, and is now called Denholm Lodge.

craik (*krāk*) *n., arch.* a rasping or croaking noise, grumbling talk – 'A ray now on their souls had dawned, Which their keen craik silenced' [HSR], '... Withoot e'en a gledge At the craik and penwhussle O yon arra-heid o geese ...' [DH], *v.* to croak – 'Do they craik and churl and gossip, there, I' the gethering derk ...' [DH], to complain, harp on about.

Craik (*krāk*) *n.* village on the Borthwick Water, about 11 miles west of Hawick, and beside Craik Forest. The site was formerly a farm, with the first known owner perhaps being Henry Turnbull 'de Crak', who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1431. It was owned by the Cockburns of Ormiston from at least the mid-15th century to the mid-16th century. John Morton was recorded there in 1502. In 1508/9 it was granted to John, son of John Cockburn of Ormiston, and was at that time included in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. It is recorded in the early 16th century being occupied by Robert Scott of Howpasley. In 1535 the farm there, belonging to John Cockburn of Ormiston, was raided by a large group of Armstrongs and others, who stole 70 oxen, 30 cows and other goods, and took away 3 of the farm servants 'detaining them against their will for a certain space'. In 1548/9 Walter Scott of Branxholme (and his wife Janet Beaton) had a charter of the lands of Easter Craik, which had been forfeited by John Cockburn (for treason). But in 1567 the Earl of Bothwell (then superior of the lands) granted them back to Cockburn of Ormiston, including the mill there, this being confirmed in 1573/4. It is unclear who owned Wester Craik in the 16th century. Walter Scott was tenant there in about 1610 and William Cowan in 1623. By at least 1643 it was owned by the Scotts of Branxholme and Buccleuch. There were 12 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Adam Pott, Malie Dickson, John Hislop, Helen Thomson, John Nichol, Robert Laidlaw, Bessie Elliot, William Laidlaw, Marion Grieve, William Stoddart, Bessie Pott and Janet Laidlaw. Tax was paid on 4 hearths there in 1694. William Ogilvie was there in at least 1713–27, James Murray in 1720, George Dickson in 1720–22, Andrew Goodfellow in 1721–33, William Park in 1726 and Walter Stewart in 1733. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it was combined with the lands of 'Winniecleuch' (i.e. Whinney Cleuch'); at that time it covered 2620 acres and was bounded by Borthwick Water, Wolfcleuchhead, Buccleuch, Henwoodie common and Meadshaw. It was later the home of the Potts and was leased from the Buccleuch Estates by Walter Scott of Merrylaw in 1744. Robert Scott and William Rieve were there in 1742 and John Watson in 1743. There was flood damage reported in the area in 1745. John Nichol was there in at least 1762–66, Walter Currie in 1762, William Brydon in 1762–71, Robert Beattie in 1771, Andrew Chisholme in 1774 and John Anderson and Walter Currie in 1785. John Grieve inherited the farm from his uncle George Pott and his son George Grieve was farmer there in at least 1787–94. The farm was valued along with Whinneycleugh and Midshiels at about £667 in 1785 and 1802, and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. Residents there in 1812 included shepherds James Grieve and Robert Waugh and ploughman Walter Scott. About 1819 it passed from George and Walter Grieve to their sister Jane and her husband William Moffat. Thomas Douglas and family were there in 1841. John Moffat was farmer there in the 1860s and 70s. The small cluster of houses was built up after WWII to provide accommodation for forestry workers. However, they are now mainly used as holiday homes, or by people commuting into Hawick. A Roman road leads

from near here across Craik Cross Hill to a Roman fort by the White Esk River. This was part of a main east-west highway until the 19th century. A Halifax bomber crashed nearby in 1944, marked by a plaque in the car park, on a cairn erected in 1994 (the origin is probably the Old Welsh 'creic' for 'rock', although the Gaelic for 'fell' has also been suggested; the name first definitely appears in 1508/9 and spelling variants include 'Craick', 'Craike' and 'Creak'; it is 'le craik' in 1502, 'Crayk' in 1610, 'Crek' in 1713, 'Creak' in 1725 and 1726, 'Craick' in 1742, 1771 and 1785, and 'Creak' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; it is 'Craike' on a 1650 parish map, 'Craik' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Craick' on Blaeu's 1654 map and Adair's c.1688 map).

Craik (*krāk*) *n.* **Adam** (13th/14th C.) listed as 'Adam de Crake' in an inquest of 1303/4 for inheritance of the half barony of Wilton. Given that most of the other men were local, this is likely to be the Craik in the Borthwick valley. He was probably related to the slightly earlier James. **Adam** (14th C.) listed as 'Ada de Craykes' in an inventory of Coldingham Priory in 1371. **David** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Dawe Crak' in 1500 when he witnessed a letter of appraising for the lands of Whithope, directed by William Douglas of Cavers. **James** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'James de Crak' of Selkirkshire when he swore fealty to Edward I of England in 1296. This could well be Craik at the head of the Borthwick valley, which at that time was probably in that county. There are also 2 other men of the same name listed, Henry (of Dumfriesshire) and John (of Edinburgh), who may have been related. **Richard** (14th C.) recorded in 1335/6 when he was pardoned by Edward III for crimes in Scotland, along with Eustace Lorraine and William Falsyde. His name is listed as 'Rico de Crake' and it is possible he was a descendant of James. **Walter** (14th C.) recorded in an inventory of lands associated with Coldingham Priory in 1343. His surname is given as 'de Crayk', but it is unclear if he was connected with Craik or somewhere else. In 1348 he was 'de Crek', owner of lands in Fishwick in another Coldingham Priory, and in 1350 he was 'de Crayke'.

Craikburn (*krāk-burn*) *n.* former name for a cottage near Craik, perhaps on the Craikhope Burn. Francis Elliot was recorded there in 1788.

Craik Cross (*krāk-kros*) *n.* one of the highest points in Craik Forest, 1,482 ft (451 m), once used as a Roman signal station. The Roman road can easily be followed from Craik village to the summit here, sometimes being a cambered grassy causeway and sometimes a hollow track. At the summit a roughly square mound just beyond the boundary fence marks the signal station. Forest tracks then follow the Roman road all the way to Eskdalemuir. There was presumably once a wayside cross here that gave its name to the hill, but there is no evidence of where this may have been or when it disappeared. It was a significant boundary marker in the 16th century, with reports of the English attack on upper Teviotdale in the spring of 1514 being described as being from the mouth of the Borthwick to here, and later Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being appointed Warden of the Middle Marches from here to Minto Crags – 'Atween Craik-cross and Eildon-tree, Is a' the safety there shall be' [T], 'Craik-cross repent, Eldon relent, And so may Ettrick head; – Let Ruberslaw to Jedburgh shaw, Sad news, that Whitslade's dead' [CWS], 'On my hills the moonbeams play From Craik-cross to Skelfhill-pen, By every rill, in every glen' [SWS] (it is marked as 'Craik crosse' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'craicks cors' on Adair's c.1688 map; it is 'Craike-cross' in 1514, 'Craykcorse' in 1540, 'Craykcorse' in 1550 and 'Craikcorse' in 1649).

Craik Faulds (*krāk-fawldz*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage on Craik farm, located to the north of Craik village. The last shepherd there was Robert Byres. The house has been a ruin since at least the middle of the 20th century. A bike track now passes near there.

Craik Forest (*krāk-fo-rist*) *n.* man-made forest straddling the Scottish Borders and Dumfries & Galloway Regions, about 10 miles to the west of Hawick. It was mainly planted in the 1960s and 1970s, and many of the trees matured by the 1990s. It is managed by the Forestry Commission. The Borthwick Water and Rankle Burn both have their source there. It contains several hills, including Craik Cross Hill and Black Knowe, and a picturesque waterfall on the Wolfcleuch Burn. There are extensive woodland walks (Policy Wood, Green Ride, Aithouse Burn, Wolfcleuch Waterfall, Drove Road and Crib Law) as well as mountain bike trails (Wolfcleuch Loop and Crib Law Trail.

Craikhope (*krāk-hōp*) *n.* herd's cottage in Craik forest, up above Howpasley, below Ladder Law. The farm was listed along with 'Noirhop' in the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish; together they were estimated at '100 lb., vicarage 16 lb'. There were 4 'communicants' listed there in 1640, namely William Little, William Little 'Younger',

Margaret Nichol and Bessie Nichol. It formed the most distant part of Hawick Parish, until Roberton was created in 1689/90. It was listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. There is a survey in 1718, along with other Scott of Buccleuch farms; at that time it covered 1077 acres and was bounded by Howpasley, Longshawburn, Wolfcleuchhead, 'Mudlaw' and the Borthwick Water. Alexander Bell was there in 1721, John Nichol in 1723, William Moffat in at least 1726–36, Thomas Park in 1728, George Anderson in 1731–36, Robert Anderson in 1736 and James Scott in 1742. The tenant there reported that floods had damaged the crops in 1745. It became a 'led' farm, rented along with Billhope in Eskdale, which had a larger farmhouse. James Scott was there in 1742, Robert Renwick in 1753–57, William Dickson in 1762 and William Beattie in 1763–80. John Anderson was there in 1781 and Andrew Beattie in 1794. It is probably the 'Clarkhope' listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, with William Beattie as farmer. James Beattie was living there in 1799 and perhaps a different James Beattie was shepherd there in 1812. In 1841 it is recorded that one resident was 'Traveler' Sarah Brown and her 5 children named 'Gilles', and Alexander Armstrong and family were also there. The shepherd there was Andrew Glendinning in the mid-19th century and his grandson James in the late 19th and possibly early 20th centuries. The dilapidated cottage was turned into an outdoor education centre by the local Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme group about 1980 (it is recorded as 'Craich-hope' in 1690, 'Creakhop' in 1723, 1726 and 1728 and 'Craickhope' in 1757, 1781 and 1851; it is 'Craikehope' on a parish map of 1650, 'Craukehope' on the Buccleuch survey of 1718 and is 'Craickhope' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Craikhope Burn (*krāk-hōp-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Howpasley and Wolfcleuch Burn to form the Borthwick Water. It passes the old farmstead of Craikhope. It is fed by smaller streams, including Hazely Sike, Comb Sike, Ladder Cleuch, Garnel Sike, Gulf Sike, Sheil Cleuch and Little Shiel Cleuch. Kidd's Scar is a cliff on the steam.

Craik Moor (*krāk-moor*) *n.* high area between Craik village and Craik Cross, with the Roman road running through it. A millstone was found by the side of Craik Cross Road there, reported in 1974. There is also a place with the same name above the Hownam Burn – 'Upon the Water of Borthwick, which has its rise from Craikmoor, there are some few Steeds belonging to this Shire' [MGC1680].

Craikshiel (*krāk-sheel*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage in what is now Craik Forest, just to the east of Ropelawshiel. John Laidlaw was recorded there in 1712, Jame Murray in 1718 and Henry Mitchellhill in 1726. William Anderson and family were there in at least 1841–61 (it is 'Craikshiels' in 1712 and 'Creaksheils' in 1718 and 1726).

Craik Sike (*krāk-sīk*) *n.* small stream joining the north side of the Borthwick Water just to the east of Craik village.

Crailing (*krā-lin*) *n.* village a few miles east of Jedburgh, and also the name of the surrounding parish. The more recent parish contains the ancient parishes of Crailing, Nisbet and Spittal; Crailing and Nisbet were united in 1606 (despite being separated by the Teviot), and there is an existing communion token labelled 'C.N.K.' from 1699. There were once 2 mediæval hospitals here, at Cralining Spittal (near Monteviot) and at Spittal (in the extreme north). The estate of Crailing was once a seat of the Cranstouns. The Marquess of Lothian, with residence at Monteviot House, has long been the major land owner of the parish. The village has a church dating from about 1775, as well as formerly a Free Kirk (now Lothian Hall) and a school. The 1803 Crailing House (designed by William Elliot) also stands above the Oxnam Water there; it may have been built near the site of the former castle of the Cranstons. There was formerly a toll at the village on the main Hawick to Berwick road. A bridge was built over the Oxnam Water here in the 1830s, replacing an inconvenient old bridge and ford (the origin of the name is uncertain, perhaps meaning 'slope by the river Crai or 'the ridge at the corner'; it first occurs as 'Crailingis' in about 1147).

Crailing Court (*krā-lin-kōr', krā-lin-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, off Roxburghe Drive, built in 1976 and named after the village of Crailing.

craitur see **cratur**

cramesye (*kra-me-see*) *n., arch.* crimson cloth – '. . . carried the bible from the manse to the pulpit, clad in a conspicuous mantle of cramesye, and threading her way with impressive dignity' [WNK].

Crammond (*kraw-mind*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) Steward for the Common-Riding Races in 1861. **Kenneth W.** Depute Town Clerk in Hawick from 1969, having previously been senior legal assistant in Inverness. He became Director of Administrative and Legal Services of Roxburghshire District Council and Chief Executive from 1987. **William**

(13th/14th C.) son of Simon, son of Nicholas. He was 'de Cramond' after he acquired the lands of that name in Midlothian, some time before 1278. He was qualified as 'Master' by 1278, although it is not known where he was educated; he was then recorded being a clerk of the King's wardrobe when witnessing a charter. He was also still in the royal service at Scone in 1282/3. He was recorded several times in the period 1288–90 as a clerk to Alexander Baliol, Chamberlain of Scotland. By 1296 he held the Church of 'Wynchedurris', which was the same as Ewes Doors, or the Over Kirk of Ewes. He was the William 'de Cramund', clerk in the county of Edinburgh, who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. He had his lands in Dumfriesshire and Midlothian (Cramond and Clermiston) restored in 1296; these lands are referred to in accounts after his death in the period 1335–37. He no longer held Ewes Doors in 1319 (at least as far as the English were concerned. He had an illegitimate son and heir, Laurence. He was probably dead by 1329 when his son was paying relief to the Scottish Escheator (also written 'Cramond').

cramp (*krawmp*) *n., arch.* an iron spike – '. . . this incantation, 'Wi' cramps and cleeks may he be pest, An' o' diseases be a nest' ' [EM1820].

Cramptlands Croft (*krampt-lindz-kroft*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of East Mains, hence perhaps somewhere near Crumhaugh Hill. They were sold in 1684 by Patrick Cunningham to Alexander Hislop, who disponed them to his wife Bessie Ruecastle in 1688. The lands were bounded by 'the King's hie streat' on the east, 'the Burn called the ever Burn' on the south and 'the arable lands' of the Duke of Buccleuch on the west and north.

crane (*krān*) *n.* a crayon.

crane (*krān*) *n., arch.* the cranberry, Oxycoccos palustris – 'Ye broomie howes and cranered fens, The rural cot, and lofty ha' ' [JoHa], 'When simmer came blythesome I milked the yowes, Or stackit the peats on the crane-cover'd flowes' [JoHa].

Cranksteale (*krawngk-steel*) *n.* possible name for a piece of land in the Barony of Cavers. This is the way the name is transcribed when Cavers was inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and it is 'Cranksewell' when Archibald Douglas succeeded to the Barony of Cavers in 1698. However, it may be a transcription error for another place.

cranreuch (*krawn-rooch*) *n., poet.* hoar frost – 'When munelicht glintin on the beads o' cranreuch . . . ' [WL], 'There wasna snaw on the braes then, But the cranreuch glistened white . . . ' [WL].

Cransfield Drive (*krawms-feeld-drīv*) *n.* short street in Ashkirk, one of only 3 named streets in the village.

Cranston (*kran-stin*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded as resident of Oakwood in 1494/5 when he had remission for several crimes. This included stealing sheep from Harthern and from Yair, stealing goats from Glensax, resetting George Henrison and plundering Fastheugh. The Junior Laird of Cranston (possibly William) served as his surety. He may be the Adam 'in elinburn' who served as surety for David Lauder at the Jusitice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Andrew was baptised in 1631. **Agnes** (18th C.) resident of Denholm. In 1784 Betty Black was accused of stealing half a bowl of grain from George and John Dryden in East Mains and passing it to William Douglas, who transferred it to her. Betty was rebuked by Cavers Parish. **Alastair Gerald** (1949–) born in Hawick, he has lived most of his life near Lilliesleaf. He played centre for Hawick R.F.C. and also served as Captain. He was capped 11 times for Scotland in the period 1976–81. He was associated with the Borders rugby team. He was elected Councillor for Hawick and Denholm in 2012. **Alexander** (16th C.) brother of John of that Ilk. He witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1581/2. **Alexander** of Mordiston (16th/17th C.) received lands of Midshiels, Appletreehall, 'Coitlaw' ('Courthill' perhaps) and 'Cranlaw' ('Clarilaw' perhaps) in the Barony of Hassendean from Philip Scott of Dryhope in 1611 (through a 'letter of revision', suggesting he had previously owned the lands and they were being held 'in wadset'). There is a confirming charter from him to Scott of Dryhope in 1617. It is unclear how long he was superior. His great-great grandson James, Lord Cranston, was served as his heir in 1681. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) one of the Bailies appointed by Sir James Douglas of Cavers in 1512 to give sasine of the lands of Denholm to William Cranston of that Ilk. He was also witness to the 2 related charters. It is unclear how he was related to other Cranstons. **Andrew** (1969–) born in Hawick, he attended Drumlanrig and the High School. He then studied art at Manchester Polytechnic and Grays School of Art in Aberdeen and graduated with an M.A. in painting from the Royal College of Art in 1996. He has had several solo exhibitions, including one in 2013 inspired by his grandfather's memories of living at the Wilton Lodge Stables, and the painting of it made by his uncle Walter. **Charles** (15th/16th C.) recorded

in 1512 as 'Karolo Cranstone' when he was witness to the charter of Denholm given to William of that Ilk. He was probably related to the other Cranston witnesses, Andrew and Patrick. **Gavin** (18th/19th C.) shepherd from Yarrow. He married Christian Elliot, who was probably daughter of Walter Elliot, farmer at Henderson's Knowe at Teviothead. Their children, baptised in Yarrow Parish, included: Janet (b.1812); Isabel (b.1813); James (b.1815); and Walter (b.1816). Based on letters to Christian's brother Thomas, they were at Philhope in 1818, Harwudsikefit by 1823, and still in Scotland in 1833. **George** (17th/18th C.) contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He is listed being 'in Baxtounleyes', which could be the farm near the edge of Liddesdale later known as Peel. **George** (18th C.) tenant in Nether Crailing. In 1764 he was one of 3 men chosen to perambulate the lands of Wilton Common and value each plot. **George** of Longnewton (18th C.) listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He was recorded in 1788 as liferenter of part of the Ancrum Parish lands of Sir George Douglas. He was probably one of the men added to the voters' roll for purely political reasons. **Henry** (17th C.) probably a younger son of Sir William (although he may be the next generation), and brother of Lord John. In 1627 (referred to as 'Harry') he was part of the marriage contract between William, son of Simon Elliot of the Binks and Christian Grahamslaw, whose own father had died. He himself married Margaret Wauchope about 1653. In 1643, 1644, 1648 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. He is probably the 'Hendrie Cranstoun, vncle to the Lord Cranstoun' who named on the Commission to suppress the thieves on the Border in 1648. He may have been partly the insipration for 'Henry of Cranstoun' in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. **Isobel** (17th C.) inn-keeper in Ashkirk. In 1642 she was accused by the kirk Session of selling ale after sunset, but denied this. **James** of that Ilk (d.c.1494) son of Sir Thomas, succeeding after his older brother William died. He may be the Laird of Cranston who was assigned the 3 steadings of Redford in 1480 for 11 years. He was probably succeeded by his cousin John. **James** Master of Cranstoun (d.1633), 2nd son of Sir William, the 1st Lord. He assisted his father (and brother Sir John) on the commission to keep peace on the Border in the 1610s. He married Elizabeth Makgill of Cranston Riddell, and secondly Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bothwell. His son William became 3rd Lord Cranstoun, while his daughter Isobel married Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and Margaret married a Cockburn of Clerkington. **James** (d.bef. 1688) 4th Lord Cranstoun, son of William. In 1642 he was probably the James, Master of Cranston, who was named to a commission to try a large number of Borders fugitives. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother (gratis) of Glasgow in 1666. He paid the land tax in Crailing, Hobkirk, Jedburgh and Smailholm Parishes in 1678. By this time the family's lands in Cavers Parish were in the hands of the Douglases of Cavers. In 1678 he was one of the Commissioners for Roxburghshire charged with raising money for the King, and again in 1685. In 1679 he was served heir to John, Lord Cranston, who was his grandfather's brother and in 1681 he was served heir to his great-great grandfather Alexander of Mordiston. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Roxburghshire for prosecuting Covenanters. Like generations before him, he still owned land locally. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Don of Newton. Their oldest son William became 5th Lord and married Jean Kerr, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Lothian. Another son Alexander died without issue. **James** of Crailing (d.1773) 6th Lord Cranstoun, son of William and Jean Ker, daughter of the 2nd Marquess of Lothian. He retained superiority over lands in Rule Water, e.g. granting a disposition for Wolfelee in 1740. His estate was valued at more than £6000 in the 1740s. In 1767 he sold off his last local estate, Wauchope, to Walter Scott of Howcleuch, in order to pay off debts. The family had held Wauchope for more than 150 years. He married Sophia, daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Abscourt, Surrey. His sons William and James in turn succeeded, and since neither of them produced an heir, succession then went to his younger son Charles' son James. The family soon also sold off Crailing, and so held no land in Roxburghshire. **James** (1800/1–74) son of mason Thomas and Agnes Smail. He was a mason and farmer at East Lees in Wilton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41, when he was at Lees. In 1851 he was farmer of 16 acres at East Lees, as well as mason. In 1827 he married Susan Scott, who was probably a daughter of millwright Gideon Scott. Their children included: Thomas (b.1828); Gideon (b.1829); Mary (b.1831), who married blacksmith William Pow; Agnes (b.1832); William (b.1834); James (b.1836); Margaret (b.1838); Helen (b.1839); John (b.1841); and Jane (b.1845).

He died at Blacklee in Hobkirk Parish. **John** (14th/15th C.) squire of the Earl of Douglas. In 1403, after his father's death, he was granted the town and lands of Sprouston by Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas. His father is stated to have been Sir William, but this may be an error for Thomas. **John** of that Ilk (d.aft. 1494) son of William, and probably nephew of Sir Thomas, succeeding from his cousin James. He held lands in and around Denholm. He leased the Weststead of Gildhouse in 1479. In 1483 William Douglas of Cavers gave him the lands of 'Fowlarislandis' and half of Denholm Mains. He was Bailie of Ettrick Forest, and for his fee had the rental of the farm of Kirkhope in the period 1473–90. He also leased Redford, Mount Common and Langhope in the 1480s, was responsible for the 'grassums' of 'Weststeid of Langhop' and was involved with the customs from Selkirk and Jedburgh. In 1492 the lands of 'Gildhouse' and Middlestead were assigned to him. In 1494 he was on the panel for Alexander Erskine inheriting Synton. He was succeeded by his son Sir William. Another son John married Agnes Whitlaw (and may be the John who witnessed the sasine for Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell in 1508). Thomas, recorded in 1494/5 as brother of Lord Cranston, may also have been his son. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as brother to the Laird of Cranston in 1504 when he was surety to enter a man to answer for a murder. He was presumably brother of Sie William and son of the previous John. This John married Agnes Whitlaw, and may be the John who witnessed the sasine for Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell in 1508. It is possible he is also the John recorded in 1502 when the Olivers in Strange were allowed to compone for stealing a horse from him from Crailing. **John** of that Ilk (d.1552) son of Sir William. He held lands at Denholm. In 1521 he had a 'precept of clare constat' of the lands of Denholm, 'Fowlersland', Little Rulewood and others from Douglas of Cavers. In 1525 he was on the panel for the succession of the Gordons of Stichill. In 1526 he had a charter of the lands of Smailholm and Sprouston. Also in 1526 he was part of the remission for a large number of Borderers (led by Walter Scott of Branxholme) for fighting against the Earl of Arran. Additionally he was named in the letter of treason, nominally written by King James V, for his role in the Skirmish at Melrose, led by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. However, in 1526/7 he was among the local lairds given remission for mustering their supporters at Melrose (i.e. Skirmish Field) and Linlithgow. Additionally there was a document of 1526/7 directing Archibald, Earl of Angus and others not to harm him, as well as Walter Scott of Branxholme, Walter Scott of Synton and their followers. Also in 1527 he was witness to a bond of friendship between William, Lord Borthwick and Walter Scott of Branxholme, and was also mentioned in a document made at Selkirk, in which he is requested to appear at 'his principal dwelling house of Kirkhoup'. In 1528 he and his wife had sasine for their lands in Smailholm and Sprouston. In 1528/9 he purchased lands in Smailholm from Robert Lauder of that Ilk; William of Lauder was one of the witnesses. In 1530 he was one of the Border Lairds who submitted themselves to the King to keep better order. Also in 1530 he was recorded as a witness in Selkirk to proceedings taken against Patrick Murray, Sheriff of Selkirk. He was recorded as superior of lands in Denholm in 1535 when giving a precept of sasine. In 1540 he paid Katherine Scott of Colifort in redemption for 4 husbandlands in Denholm. In 1541 he is probably the Laird of Cranston recorded in 1541 as tenant of Shaws, 'Elineburne', Kirkhope, 'Fawdschele' and 'Fawdograns' in Ettrick. Also in 1541 he complained about servants of David 'Frissaill' stealing from his house in Selkirk. In 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He could be the John who witnessed a lease at Branxholme in 1550 and the John mentioned in the inventory of goods after the death of William Scott of Kirkurd in 1552. He was recorded in a precept of sasine in 1551 as superior of Smailholm. He married Jean (or Janet), daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch and was succeeded by his son Sir William. Robert, brother of Sir William, is recorded in 1560, and hence presumably was another son of his. He also had an illegitimate son, Capt. John. **Sir John** of that Ilk (16th C.) son of Sir William. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1574 he had a discharge with William Douglas of Cavers for rentals on his lands of Denholm Mains, Little Rulewood and Fowlerslands, and for non-entries of lands in the Lordship of Denholm, including Denholm Dean, 'Balze Hag' and Stobs. Also in 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott, as well as his great-grandfather Sir Walter Scott; he also served as an executor for the will of Sir Walter Scott in 1574. In 1581 he was probably the 'J. Cranstoun of that Ilk' among men who denounced their bonds

with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In 1581 his daughter Margaret was involved in a transaction for lands in Thirlestane and Hopehouse. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. Also in 1583/4 he was fined for not presenting at trial Walter and Thomas, sons of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. In 1584/5 he was documented refusing to subscribe to a bond for the Barons to assist the Warden of the Marches, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He witnessed the 1586 marriage contract between Margaret Ker and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1589 he was surety for Walter Turnbull of Bedrule. In 1589/90 he was listed as one of the leaders in Roxburghshire charged with seeing that people subscribed to the Confessions of Faith. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1590 his cautioner was William 'fiar of that Ilk'. He gained lands at Kirkhope in 1592. In 1600 he was accused, along with William, his son and law and James Douglas of Cavers, with resetting Thomas of Morriston. He married Margaret Ramsay of Dalhousie and had 6 children. His son John died without issue and the family lost their lands at Denholm. His daughter Sarah married Sir William the 1st Lord Cranstoun, while Margaret married Sir James Douglas of Cavers, Elizabeth married William Douglas and Jean married Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. **John** (d.bef. 1648) 2nd Lord Cranstoun, son of Sir William. He assisted his father on the commission to keep peace on the Border in the 1610s. He was served heir to his father in 1627, this including the Regality of Sprouston, as well as lands in Smailholm, Nether Crailing, Langton and 'Fawodscheill'. He also became Laird of 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee), which included 'Over Wolley', 'Natherwolley' and 'Wolfhipley', and held other local lands (or the superiority of these lands in some cases), including Wauchope, Langhaugh, Denholm, Denholm Mains, Rulewood, 'the foulleris lands' and Stobs. He resigned these lands in 1636 in order to pass them to his nephew William. In 1643 he was one of the men appointed Colonel of Foot for Roxburgh and Selkirk. His lands in Cavers Parish were valued in 1643 at £1850, in Hobkirk (consisting of Wauchope and Catlee) at about £1670 and in Southdean at £1000; he also held lands in Crailing and Smailholm Parishes. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Scott, 'the Bold Buccleuch', and later Helen Lindsay of the Byres, but died without an heir. Having no children, he was succeeded by his brother James' son William. **John** (b.c.1685) recorded in Saughtree in 1683 when his will is listed in the Peebles Commissariot. **Rev. Michael** (d.1631) son of Rev. Thomas, who was minister at Ashkirk. He was ordained in Selkirk in about 1580. In 1580 he was witness to a couple of transactions in Selkirk, one of them explicitly stating that he was son of Thomas. In 1581 there was an agreement among lairds and their tenants to pay him for a year. He was translated to Liberton in 1585 and then Cramond in about 1590. In 1596 was imprisoned for 'stirring up a tumult and uproare' in Edinburgh. He remained as minister at Cramond until his death in 1631. He married Agnes Murehead, whose brother was minister at South Leith. His children included Nathaniel, Caleb, Jean, William and Margaret. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1512 to the charter to William Cranston of that Ilk for the lands of Denum. He was probably related to the other Cranstons who were witnesses, i.e. Andrew and Charles. He was also one of the Bailies appointed by James Douglas of Cavers to give sasine to William Cranston. **Peter** (16th C.) Chaplain and factor of the Church of St. Mary of the Forest. He was 'Sir' (or 'domino') because of his status as a priest who lacked a masters degree. In the 1540 Exchequer Rolls it is recorded that he was paid for the teind lambs and teind wool bought for the King. Also in 1540 he is probably the chaplain Cranston who witnessed an agreement between Katherine Scott of Colifort and John of that Ilk. He was said to be an enemy of the Scotts, perhaps being suspected of involvement in the 1552 murder of Sir Walter Scott. In 1554 he was witness to a memorandum regarding the murder of Richard 'Luderdaill'. In 1557 a band of about 200 Scotts and others broke open the doors of the Kirk of the Lowes at St. Mary's Loch looking for him. Later many of the Scotts paid fines for this crime, including Scotts from Allanhaugh, Burnfoot, Haining, Harden, Howpasley, Synton and Thirlestane; the attempt to kill him was unsuccessful and the Scotts had to pledge not to harm him or his servants in future. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Murray and their children included Thomas (b.1724), Agnes (b.1726) and Jean (b.1728). The 1724 baptism was carried out at Wester Essenside. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1730. **Robert** (18th

C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Bellendean in 1781. He married Ann Lees in 1780, the wedding being recorded in both Roberton and Selkirk Parishes. His children included Margaret (b.1781). **Stephen** (1980/1–) attended Denholm and Hawick High Schools. He played rugby for the Wanderers and then joined Hawick R.F.C. when still at school. He was part of the team that won the championship in 2000/1 and 2001/2, as well as the Scottish Cup. He joined the Border Reivers in 2002 and played there as a professional for 4 years. He played in a Scotland side against the Barbarians in 2004 and he toured with the national side, although injuries prevented him getting a cap. He runs his own joinery company in Hawick. He married Joanne and has children Evie and Sam. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1409) son of John, and great-grandson of the first known Cranston. He may have been the first of the family to have local lands. He was granted the lands of 'Little-Rulwod near Denum' by William, Earl of Douglas during the reign of David II; these may have been lands once owned by the family of Rule. In 1368 he witnessed a resignation of lands in the Barony of Cavers by Thomas Baliol to his superior, William, Earl of Douglas. Sometime before 1375 (perhaps 1368) he was granted the lands of Denhom, Denholm Dean and 'Balleolhage' by Thomas, Earl of Mar and Lord of Cavers; this excluded the domain lands of Cavers and the lands of Stobs. There was a confirming charter for 'Foullerysland in Denum, and Little Rulwod near Denum' in the 10th year of the reign of Robert II (i.e. c.1380). And sometime in the period 1384–97 he was granted the lands of Falnash in Roxburghshire and others in Tranent by James Sandilands, Lord of Calder and John, Lord Haliburton. His wife's name was Marion and their sons were William (who succeeded) and John. If the sasine for John was dated 1403 (and not 1413 as stated by the 'Scots peerage') and this John was really his son (and not the son of Sir William as stated), then he was dead by 1403. **Sir Thomas** of that Ilk (d.c.1473) son of William. He was Receiver-General of the King for the area south of the Forth from about 1426. He served as a Scottish ambassador to the Court of Eric, King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 1426 and helped negotiate with the English. He was the first to be called 'of that Ilk'. He may be the Thomas who was listed on a 'retour of inquest' in 1424 in Hawick for lands of Hownam. And in 1427 he was on another panel for the inheritance of the Barony of Hawick. He had a charter of the lands of Denholm in 1428. In 1429/30 he was on the 'retour' for the lands of Caverton. In 1430 he witnessed a charter between Andrew Rule of Primside and Andrew Ker of Altonburn. In 1432 he was specially deputed by the King as Bailie of Cavers to assign sasine of the Barony to William Douglas. Also in 1432 he had a charter for lands in Sprouston, from Archibald, Earl of Douglas. He was witness to a charter involving the Inglis family in lands at Branxholme etc. in the Barony of Hawick in 1435, a sasine for Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee for the Homes of Wedderburn in 1436 and a sasine for the lands of Grahamslaw in 1436/7. In the 1436 sasine he is 'of Denum' and it was also witnessed by George and James, who were probably related. He was granted the lands of Denholm by Thomas, Earl of Mar, for faithful service, having to pay a yearly amount of one penny of silver. This was confirmed in a charter of 1441. He witnessed a charter for lands in Primside for the Kers of Altonburn in 1439. He had a further charter for lands in Sprouston in 1446, for his services to William, Earl of Douglas. In 1446/7 he witnessed a document for Oswald Abernethy, regarding the lands of Teindside and Harwood. Also in 1446/7 he had an obligation with George of Caverhill over lands in Nether Crailing. He was witness to a feu charter of 1447, for the lands of Birkwood (possibly the present day Duke's Wood) between Simon of Routledge and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Also in 1447 he witnessed a decree about James, Earl of Douglas being older than his twin Archibald; another Thomas and William were also witnesses and probably relatives. He was recorded as Constable of Edinburgh Castle and customs officer for the King in the 1440s and 50s, being receiver of rents on Crown lands south of the Forth. He was one of the signatories of the Border laws document drawn up in 1449. He witnessed a charter for the Earl of Douglas in 1449 and another for for Douglas of Cavers (for the lands of Blackpool) in 1450. He was one of the Conservators in 1451 for the truce with England. In 1451/2 he had a charter for the Barony of Greenlaw in Berwickshire. He was probably the Laird of Cranston who was on the panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh in 1456. He was appointed Bailie of Ettrick Forest from 1456, for which he had the rent of Kirkhope for his fee. In 1458/9 he had a discharge with Archibald Douglas of Cavers over his lands of Denholm Mains, Little Rulewood, Stobs, Denholm and Fowlerslands. He was appointed Warden of the Marches in 1459. He also

rendered the accounts of the Bailies of Jedburgh and Selkirk in the 1460s. In 1463/4 he witnessed the document rewarding a number of local men for the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. In 1464/5 he was on the inquest for the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburghshire to Archibald Douglas. Also in 1464/5 he was involved in the court case betwen William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Alexander Gledstains over the lands of Flex; he acted as 'forespekare' for Gledstains at the justice aire. He transferred Denholm Mains to his son William in 1465/6, and made a deal with Archibald Douglas for half of it shortly afterwards; the family held lands at Denholm for over 200 years. He witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1468. Also in 1468 he was on Parliamentary inquest for Roxburghshire 'gif he be hale' (suggesting he was already elderly and failing). He was still listed as Bailie for Ettrick Forest in 1471, for his fee having the lease of Kirkhope. His eldest son William pre-deceased him, so he was succeeded by his younger son James. Mary, who was probably his daughter, married Sir Richard Maitland, while another daughter married Patrick Ruthven of that Ilk. A 'natural' son, also William, is mentioned in a 1461 document. Another son, George, is mentioned in 1469 in relation to a fine remitted to him in Ettrick Forest. The widow of the late Thomas is mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501, and so she may have still been alive at that point. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1502) brother of Lord Cranston, probably Sir William, and hence son of John. In 1494/5, along with James in Jedburgh, he had remission for the crime done at Denholm to James Grahamslaw of Newton; Walter Ker of Cessford was his surety. In 1502/3 his cousin William Cranston was recorded in a sasine in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (16th C.) 2nd son of William of that Ilk and brother of John. In 1536 he had sasine for the lands of 'Elburne alias Veststeid of Langhoip' in Ettrick Forest. Ninian and Robert were witnesses and possibly clerics that were related to him. **Rev. Thomas** (d.1585) minister of Borthwick in 1567, he was translated to Liberton in 1569, then went briefly to Peebles, returned to Liberton and was translated to become Parson and Vicar of Ashkirk in 1579. He is recorded being presented to the vicarage there on the death of John Muir. A record in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1579/80 states that he had 'ane collation and institutionne of the parsonage and vicarage of the parish kirk of Askirk', with the Reader, John Scott, taking him to the kirk 'and thair to place him in the pulpat and deliver the buk of god in his hands', giving him possession of the parsonage and vicarage, as well as the 'manss gleib and kirkland'. It seems clear therefore that he had the fruits of the Parish, while John Scott was probably actually the deliverer of sermons etc. He was also presented to Annan in 1580, but appears not to have accepted the move. There were a set of complaints made against him to the Assembly of 1580, alleging negligence, holding improper communions and private baptisms, having readers perform the examinations of the congregation, etc. (in other words he was holding on to pre-Reformation ways). In 1580 his son 'Mr. Michael was recorded as a witness in Selkirk'. In 1581/2 he witnessed a transaction that was recorded in Selkirk. Another transaction was witnessed by him in his house in Selkirk in April 1582 (suggesting that he lived in that town, rather than in Ashkirk). He was still recorded as minister in 1582 (in a document relating to the former Bishopric of Glasgow). Although he continued as minister at Ashkirk for a while, he was translated back to Liberton again some time between 1582 and 1585. He married Janet Liddell, Lady Makerstoun and later Janet Mowbray. His son Michael became minister of Selkirk in 1580 and then moved to Liberton like his father. Another son, Andrew, became Schoolmaster at Peebles, and there was also a daughter, Isobel. He may have held some of the benefices of Ashkirk until his death. He was probably from the local family of the Lords Cranston and may be the 'Maister Thomas Cranstoun' who in 1541 claimed to hold in feu the lands of 'Elineburne' in Ettrick (also claimed by John, Lord Cranston). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) notary public in Roxburghshire. In 1696 he was involved with the legal proceedings to divide Bedrule Common. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Coldhouse (Wilton Parish), recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the mason, married to Agnes Smail, whose son James (d.1874) was also a mason and farmer; he married Agnes Smail in 1796 and their children included Nelly (b.1795), William (b.1796), Janet (b.c.1801, who married William Pringle), Walter (b.c.1804) and Thomas (b.c.1811). **Thomas** (b.c.1811) son of Thomas. He was listed at Newton among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. In 1840 he was listed at Pityhouses and in 1841 at Parkhouses. In the 1841 and 1851 censuses he was a journeyman mason, living at Parkhouses in Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Ormiston

and their children included Elizabeth, Agnes, Helen, Margaret and Isabella. **Walter** (b.c.1803/4) mason at Appletreehall, probably son of Thomas and Agnes Smail. He was listed at Appletreehall among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. He married Mary Glendinning and their children included Thomas (also a mason), Janet, John, Agnes, Helen (b.1837/8, who married John Tait), Margaret, Christian, Isabella, William and Mary. **William** (d.bef. 1428) son of Thomas, he must have also held lands near Denholm. He is easily confused with a nearly contemporary Sir William. He witnessed a charter for Haliburton of Dirleton in 1409. He was 'Lord of Denum' in 1417 when he witnessed a chartrer for the Earl of Douglas. Another William, possibly a relative, was recorded as a notary for an instrument in the presence of the Regent Albany in 1410. He was father of Sir Thomas, who succeeded. **Sir William** (d.bef. 1413) recorded in 1413 when John 'son of the late Sir William' is recorded in a charter. In 1419 there is confirmation of a charter to him by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, for the lands of Nether Crailing. **William** of Crailing (d.c.1466) eldest son of Sir Thomas. He had a charter for Nether Crailing from Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1434. He could be the William who was among the conservators for the truce with England in 1451. He was witness to a Linlithgow sasine for the Scotts of Branxholme in 1451/2. In 1464/5 he was 'William of Cranstoun of Crayling' when he was on the panel for the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers. His father transferred the lands of Denholm Mains to him in 1465/6, but he died soon afterwards, and the estates were later inherited by his brother James. **William** (d.bef. 1483) father of John of that Ilk, as recorded in a document of 1483 relating to Denholm Mains. He was probably brother of Sir Thomas of that Ilk. **Sir William** of that Ilk (c.1478–1515) son of John. In 1499 he was witness to the resignation of the lands of Feu-Rule by Sir William Colville into the hands of their superior, Sir William Douglas of Cavers. In 1500 he was 'Wilzem of Crenston' when among the men chosen to value the lands of Whithope. In the years 1498–1501 he gave the accounts for Selkirk, Jedburgh and parts of the related counties, according to the Exchequer Rolls. He served as Coroner for Roxburghshire and had sasines for Sprouston, Smailholm and Nether Crailing. He was also assigned the 'Weststede' of Langhope in 1499 and 1501. In 1502 he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, failing to 'give suit' for his lands of Smailholm. In 1502 he also served as surety for James Davidson in Sprouston and was recorded as 'coronator principalis de Jedworth' when he was fined several times for failing to arrest James Moffat, John Rutherford, Edward Oliver, David Turnsull of Wauchope and James Bell. Also in 1502 George Armstrong of Ralton was convicted of stealing sheep from him at Helmburn. Also in 1502 he presented his servant, also called William, at the Justice-aire in Selkirk. He received further payments for Crown lands in 1504. In 1506 he was on an inquest in Jedburgh and in 1508 was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. Also in 1508 he had a sasine for 2 husbandlands called 'the Stewart lands' in the Lordship of Crailing, with precept given by the superior, Sir John Stewart of Minto. He was fined in 1510 along with 35 others for 'destroying the Woods of Ettrik-Forest'. He feued the lands of Kirkhope and Howford in 1510, and acted as pledge for Patrick and Thomas (probably his sons). In 1512 he had charters from James Douglas of Cavers, for the 10 pound land of Denholm, as well as for Fowlerslands and Little Rulewood. He married Margaret Hume and was succeeded by his son John. **Sir William** of that Ilk (d.bef. 1569) son of John and Janet Scott, who was daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1553/4 he was 'William Cranstoun of Smalem Knycht' listed along with several Scotts and others in a pledge made by the Kers not to harm them. He was also listed among the Rutherfords in an assurance not to harm the Kers. He appeared, along with Walter Chisholme of that Ilk, as cautioners for his brother Thomas, who was to remain in ward in Edinburgh as their pledge. In 1535 he was one of the 'bailies in that part' dealing with a sasine for lands in Denholm. He could be the 'Wylle Cranston' listed among Borderers who swore allegiance to the English in 1544. Alexander Hoppringle of Newhall was charged with killing cattle on his lands in 1556. In 1560 he was stated to have been present when Rutherfords killed Andrew Ker of Corbethouse, and as part of the agreement for ending the family feud his brother Robert was to ask forgiveness of James Ker of Corbethouse. Also in 1560 he was named on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords; additionally Sir Andrew Ker of Littldean agreed to ask forgiveness from him and his brother Robert for being present at the slaying of their uncle, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In

1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. In 1563 he and his brother James and 'George Wodderat, in Lawder' were charged with attacking lands of Alexander Hoppringle of Craigleith, trying to kill him. In 1563/4 he served as cautioner for John Gledstains of Cocklaw. He is probably the 'Lard of Cranstoun' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1564/5 he was listed among the supporters of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in a contact with the Kerrs (and there is referred to as brother of the deceased Laird of Chisholme). He may also have been a half-brother of Walter of Elphinston. He had 8 children, including: Sir John, who succeeded; Marion, who married Robert Scott of Aikwood and then John Home of Crumstane; and Margaret, who married Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. He is probably the William of that Ilk, whose grand-daughter Margaret Cranston married Sir James Douglas of Cavers in 1580, and whose great-grandson Sir William Douglas of Cavers was served as his heir to some lands in 1629. **William** (d.1567/8) held the benefice of Kirkton Parish until his death, when it was presented to George Douglas. He was presented to the Parish in 1550, following the resignation of Archibald Heriot. He may only have held the 'living' rather than the ministerial duties. It is also possible that this is the same as Sir William of that Ilk. He is said to have died in 1563, although was not replaced until about 4 years later. **Sir William** (c.1560–1627) son of John of Morriston, he became 1st Lord Cranstoun. He is probably the 'fiar of that Ilk' who was cautioner for Sir John of that Ilk in 1590 and for Walter Turnbull of Bedrule in 1592. He was 'fiar of that Ilk' when he had a dispute with Arthur Scott in 1593, and besieged the house at Thirlestane, where a messenger had taken refuge. More specifically, he complained about Arthur Scott of Gamescleuch, James Scott of Gilmanscleuch and James' son Robert, who led about 200 people to Ittack him when he tried to take sasine of 'Fawodscheill' and then chased to Thirlestane the messenger bringing legal warnings against them. In 1594 Robert Ker of Kippielaw was surety for Arthur Scott to answer his complaint. In 1594/5 he was cautioner for James Scott of Hundleshope. In 1595 he was 'apparent of that Ilk' when ordered to appear in court to resolve a feud with the Lauders. In 1596/7 he was 'The Laird of Crenston' when he brought charges to the English Warden against Lionel Heron, presumably for raiding his lands. In 1600 he was accused, along with John of that Ilk and James Douglas of Cavers, with resetting Thomas of Morriston (presumably a close relative); he was described as 'fiar of that Ilk' and son-in-law of John of that Ilk. In 1600 he sold 'Elinburn, Schawis alias Middelsteid of Gield in Ettrick forest' to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1601 he complained about several Englishmen stealing his livestock. He is probably the 'Cranstoun' who signed the bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace in 1602. Also in 1602 he surety for Mark Turnbull of Bewlie and Hector Turnbull in Firth to re-enter ward in Edinburgh. In 1605 he purchased the superiority of lands in Rulewater (including Stonedge) from the Earl of Angus. Also in 1605 he purchased Over and Nether 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee) from Sir George Home, and a few years later he also bought Wauchope. He was appointed chief of a new police force of 25 horsemen by an English/Scottish commission set up in March 1605. His men spread terror, scouring the Borders for criminals, who were tried at special 'courts' in Hawick, Jedburgh, Peebles and Dumfries. 32 men were hanged in the first year alone. His tactics also included the first forced emigration (to Ireland) of Border families. Local men who were hanged during his period of control include Thomas Turnbull of Harwoodtown and Archibald Crozier of Brighouse of Cleuchhead. For his 'good deeds' he was created the 1st Lord Cranstoun in 1609. He was later part of the local Commissioners' Court, where more reasoned justice was meted out. He sometimes met with resistance, however, for example reprimanding the Bailies of Jedburgh for not imprisoning his captives. Correspondence shows that he was living in Denholm during some of that period. In 1608 he sat in Parliament as a minor baron for Roxburghshire. In 1612 it was described that those assisting him in his Border commission included 2 of his sons (Sir John and James), one of his brothers (John), 2 other Cranstons, an Elliot and an Armstrong. In 1618 he was among 4 prominent local men selected to try 2 murderers in Jedburgh. In 1618 he was listed among commissioners appointed by the King to keep law and order in Teviotdale and in 1619 was appointed as a Commissioner for Teviotdale, in the absence of Robert, Earl of Roxburghe. In 1623 he was a Commissioner on the Justice Court. He married Sarah Cranston, daughter and heiress of Sir John of Cranstoun and was succeeded by his son John, who married Elizabeth Scott of Buccleuch.

Another son was Harry, and one of his granddaughters married Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. **William** (17th C.) 3rd Lord, son of James, he succeeded his uncle John. In 1649 he was served heir to some of his grandfather William's lands. He was last of the family to own the 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee) estate. He also held the superiority of lands in Rulewater. He accompanied Charles II south in 1651, was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London. Before leaving he made a private arrangement with Gilbert Elliot, younger of Stobs (and including his father William) to sell his lands of Woollee and Stonedge, confirmed by his Commissioners in 1659 (when Sir Gilbert also receive Over and Nether Wells and Macksideshaw). He may have sold the lands of Denholm and Spittal to Sir Archibald Douglas in 1658, after his family had held them in feu for generations. He paid the land tax on property in Cavers, Crailing, Hobkirk, Jedburgh and Southdean Parishes in 1663 (e.g. £1000 in Southdean). He married Mary Leslie, daughter of 1st Earl of Leven; she is recorded in a deed of 1663. His children included James (the 4th Lord). Although his estates were seized, his wife and children were given an allowance by Cromwell. **William** (d.1726/7) son of James, he became 5th Lord Cranstoun. He was probably the Lord Cranston whose name heads the list of those on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1696. He married Jean, eldest daughter of William Kerr, 2nd Marquess of Lothian. They had 5 daughters and 7 sons, including James of Crailing, who became 6th Lord Cranstoun, and William Henry, who achieved some notoriety. **William Henry** (1714–52) 5th son of William, 5th Lord Cranstoun, and brother of James, the 6th Lord. He was thus ancestor of the family that had been important in Cavers and Rulewater. He was said to be unnatractive in appearance, short in stature and scarred by smallpox. While he was in the army he secretly married Anne Murray from Leith, who was a Catholic, but disowned her a year later after she gave birth to a daughter. His wife brought a court action against him, which she won. While this was ongoing, still married, he formed an attachment with Mary Blandy, a promising heiress from Henly-on-Thames. Their relationship forbidden by her family, Mary poisoned her father, perhaps with the help of William Henry, for which she was hanged in 1752. He fled to France and Belgium, where he died in miserable circumstances, perhaps through taking poison himself (also spelled 'Chranston', 'Craniston', 'Cranstone', 'Cranstoun', 'Cranstoune', 'Cranystoun', 'Crenstone' and 'Crenstoun').

the Cranstons (*thu-kran-stinz*) *n.* family that takes its name from Cranston in Midlothian (although Lanton was also formerly known as 'Cranston'). Elfric de Cranston is the first on record about 1170. The family owned land around Edinburgh and also in Roxburghshire. In particular, Sir Thomas received lands around Denholm in the early 15th century, and the family held them until purchased by the Douglases in the mid-17th century. The family failed in the direct male line and the heiress, Sarah, married Sir William, from another branch of the family, who became first Lord Cranstoun. It was he who was in charge of the force that ruthlessly hanged rievers in the early 17th century. After that the family had little local involvement, and the Lordship ended with the death of the 11th in 1813. There is a family tomb at Melrose Abbey. The family motto is 'thou shalt want before I want' – 'Then Tiviotdale came to wi speed, The sheriff brought the Douglas down, With Cranstane, Gledstane, gude at need, Baith Rule-water and Hawick town' [CPM], 'Johnstone and Maxwell also cam Their wooing skill to prove, And young Cranstoun, of Crailing, too, But he never told his love' [JTe] (spelled 'Cranstoun' in earlier documents).

Cranswat (*kranz-waw'*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll along with the other lands of 'Cleirlandis, Robsteid, Thomscotsteid, Gusbank, Hurklebuss', with tenants William Elliot, David Elliot, Bartholomew Nixon and Ninian Elliot, valued at 5 merks. They were presumably a set of adjacent small steadings, but their location is uncertain.

crap (*crap*) *n., poet.* a crop – '... where there waur, on the other side o' the hedge, a fine crap o' new cut hay, put up in rucks' [AAH], 'Says the auld laird 'We'll hae nae crap This drookit year' ' [WL], 'For aa that I've sawn I've a guid crap gathered, The hervest has aye come roun' ' [WL] (not particularly Hawick).

crap (*crap*) *pp., arch.* crept (also written 'craap'; cf. **creepit** and **cruppen**).

crappin (*kra-pin*) *n., arch.* a person's stomach – ' 'Twill warm your crappin' ' [HSR], 'I've gi'en ye meat wi' sugar sweet, Your little crapin's fu' ' [JT].

cratur (*krā'-ur*) *n., arch.* creature – '... As flower, an' herb, an' leevin' cr'ature (Wi' doughty care), That crawl in earth, or soom in water, Or wing the air' [JoHa], 'Fleis an midges an bummies

. . . kittle craiters (mae ways as yin) . . . ' [ECS], 'He owned a bit land near the side o' the waiter, No worth tippence a year to ony puir craitur' [JCG], 'Eh! what a fuilish cratur, For little does she ken, She'll no be happy later, Wi' a' her bairnies gane' [IJ], '. . . Ye'll ken the creater ony place – It's our little Jock' [JT], 'As roon it ran wi stertan een, A waesome squeal the craiter gien' [DH], 'A wiry wee cratur and yauld. Wi' his bundle and shears At the guidwife he speirs Gin we're aa keepin' clear o' the cauld' [WL], an alcoholic drink – 'A drap o' the cratur, ye'll bring o' the auld, I'm bevering and growzing wi' terror and cauld' [JTe] (there are various spellings, including 'craitur', 'craiter', etc.).

craturie (*krā'-ur-ee*) *n., poet.* a small creature – '. . . and wha does he see, but a little, wee creaturie; a' clad i' green, and wi' lang hair, yellow as gowd, hingin' round its shoulders' [LHTB] (also written 'creaturie').

crave (*krāv*) *v., arch.* to beg, ask for, request by a court – 'Seeing the said James, her husband, was of late craved and required to pay the bygone rents . . . ' [PR1721].

craw (*kraw*) *n.* a crow or rook – 'We'll trust in Him wha feeds the craws, An hope He still will gie us plenty' [JoHa], 'There fairer seems the tunefu' race, Mair fair the very craw . . . ' [DA], 'Threi craws sut upon a waa . . . ' [T], '. . . And Back-Brae craws on the riggin' ' [DH], 'The craw coored ower the dry stane dyke . . . ' [WFC], *v.* to crow, caw, croak, boast, brag – 'And well this night may Robber's Law Take off his hat and loudly craw . . . ' [MP], 'E'en now I hear them crously crawin', I' the lum-head . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . becaus mine enimie desna crouslie craw ower me' [HSR], '. . . That this nicht, afore the coke craw, thou sallt disown me thrice' [HSR], '. . . she's been croose eneuch tae craw' [JEDM], 'We rise today, to-morrow fa', O'er those that's doon we need not craw' [TCh], 'He crawed and flappit ower the dyke, An' roosed the bees ayont the bike' [WFC], 'O' Juden Murray, ye craw and threep Like a struttin' cock on the midden heap' [WL].

Craw (*kraw*) *n.* (Crow) **A.H.** (19th C.) printer with the Hawick Express, eventually becoming a partner with James Dalgleish. He was secretary of the Golf Club for many years in the latter part of the 19th century, and also served as Club Captain. He was additionally a Church Warden at St. Cuthbert's. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Allan, and their children included: John (b.1640); Janet (b.1643), perhaps the husband of John Roger whose son John was born in 1674; and Robert (b.1644). In 1639 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Martin. **George** (18th C.) weaver who was living at Weensmoor in 1776. He married Mary Scott in 1774, the marriage being recorded in both Hobkirk and Bedrule Parishes. His children included: James (b.1775); Archibald (b.1776); and George (b.1777). **Helen** 'Nellie' (18th/19th C.) member of the family from the Branxholme area. She told some of her family stories to James Grieve of Branxholme Park, including the connections with the 'Bonnie Lass o Branxholme'. Grieve wrote in 1821 that 'during her lucid intervals [she] was very intelligent'. She may have been the Helen (b.1763), daughter of James, or perhaps an earlier generation. **James** (17th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably the tenant farmer at Hawick Shiel mentioned in evidence given in 1767 about the former state of the Common; he apparently complained to Auld Falnash about their flocks being disturbed by the Hawick Town Herd when they encroached upon the Common. **James** (b.1656) son of William and Margaret Murray. He is recorded in the period 1690–93 as tenant of one fifth of the farm of Branxholme Town, and $^2/_5$ in 1694–97. He is probably the James listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was later a tenant at Branxholme Town along with his brother Walter. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for a Grieve in 1698 and for James Storie (undermiller at Newmill) in 1700. In 1707 it is recorded that he was provided with the timber that he needed (presumably for building purposes). In 1707, 1708 and 1713 witnessed baptisms for Walter in Branxholme Town (probably his brother). In 1710 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott, carrier in Branxholme Town. In 1712 both he and Walter were summoned to appear before the Hawick Session for breaking the Sabbath, his specific crime being that he gutted herring on Sunday evening 'thinking they would spile if lying ungutted until ye Monday'. His 'servant' John Riddell was also implicated, as well as William Wilson, servant to Alexander Thomson, Whitchesters. This being their first offence, they were let off with a mere rebuke. He is probably the James who was in arrears for rental of Branxholme Town in the period 1713–18. He is probably the James who in 1719 witnessed a baptism for tailor James Scott. He was still renting in 1725. In 1715–24 he was witness to several baptisms for the Scoon family, also tenants at Branxholme Town.

He was probably also the James in Branxholme Town who witnessed the baptism of John Wilson's son William in 1705 (suggesting that Wilson's wife Margaret Craw was his sister or other close relative). In 1720 he and Walter witnessed a baptism for Robert Scoon (also in Branxholme Town) and he (along with Walter Scott) also witnessed a baptism for Walter Scoon. In 1723 he appealed to the Hawick Session to provide support for Archibald Riddell, who had moved to Roberton, but had no income. He and Walter witnessed baptisms in 1725 for Andrew Wilson (servant to Falnash) and for William Mitchellhill in Branxholmtown. In 1728 the rental arrears he was owed was lessened, but in 1729 he was made to pay his neighbours for encroaching on their lands. He married Marion Scott and their children included: Bessie (b.1702); and Marion (b.1704), who married Adam Hogg in 1725. His wife Marion is recorded on a gravestone in Borthwick Waas Cemetery, stating that she died in 1707, aged 42. He secondly married Janet Turnbull and their children included: Mary (b.1710); William (b.1711); Bessie (b.1713); Janet (b.1717); Francis (b.1721); and Robert (b.1723). The witnesses in 1711 were Robert Scoon and John, also tenant in Branxholme Town (perhaps his brother), in 1713 were Elders James Gray and Andrew Riddell, and in 1723 were John Craw and John Wilson, tenants in Branxholme Town. Other children that were probably his (with no mother's name given) are James (b.1715) and John (b.1719). He may be the James who was recorded leasing half of Branxholme Town farm in 1735; it seems probable that he was son of a previous tenant in Branxholme Town. Probably the same James was also in arrears for rent on Branxholme Town in 1742. **James** (18th C.) tenant in Todshawhill. He was also recorded in Whithope in 1764. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Janet (b.1761), Helen (b.1763), Bessie (b.1764), and James (b.1766). **James** (18th/19th C.) mason in Roberton Parish. He was living at Harden in 1798 and 1800. His wife was Helen Scott. Their children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Mary (b.1796); John (b.1798); Scott (b.1800); Walter (b.1803); Elizabeth (b.1806); James (b.1809); and Thomas (b.1811). **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Branxholmetown. In 1711 he witnessed a baptism for James, who was also tenant at Branxholme Town (and probably his brother or other close relative). In 1712 he was 'fowler in Branxholm toun' when he witnessed a baptism for John Scott, younger in Weens. In 1724 he married Joan (or Jean) Shiel in an 'irregular marriage' at Carham, and afterwards refused to give anything to the poor box as a fine. It was suggested that Joan was from Kelso, but alternatively it is possible this was the same as Jean, daughter of Thomas Shiel, tenant in Todshawhill, related by marriage to the 'Bonnie Lass o Branxholme'. He was surely related to James and Walter, who were also in Branxholmtown at about the same time; in 1725 they both witnessed the baptism of his son William, who may have been 'Blinnd Wullie'. He replaced Walter as tenant at Branxholme Town in 1726. He could be the John whose widow was recorded in rental arrears for Branxholme Town in 1740–42. **John** (18th C.) married Bessie Little in Roberton in 1758. He was living at Chapelhill in 1761 and Whitecleughside in 1763. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: James (b.1759); Walter (b.1761); and Mary (b.1763). **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Bedrule according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant at Branxholme Town, who is also described as a 'servant' there. He was recorded as tenant 'in Branxhomtoun' in baptismal records of 1707, 1708 and 1710. According to the Buccleuch records he was renting part of Branxholme Town in 1708 and was in arrears in the period 1712–17; at that time he was renting $\frac{1}{5}$ the farm with John Wilson. Also in 1712, along with his brother James, he was summoned to appear before the session for breaking the Sabbath; the offence involved transporting a load of herring along with William Wilson (servant at Whitchesters), arriving at Hawick on the Sunday morning. He and James witnessed baptisms in 1720 for Robert Scoon (in Branxholme Town) and in 1725 for William Mitchellhill (also in Branxholme Town). He was still renting part of Branxholme Town in 1725, but was replaced by John Craw in 1726. He and James witnessed a baptism in 1725 for Andrew Wilson (servant to Falnash). He is probably the Walter in Branxholme Town whose daughter 'Margrie' (i.e. Marjory or Margaret) was baptised in Roberton in 1717. He is probably the Walter recorded in 1746 still being in arrears for rent from Branxholme Town from 1726. He married Janet Hastie in 1706 and had children William (b.1707), James (b.1708), William (again, b.1710), John (b.1713), Margaret (b.1715), Francis (b.1717), Mary (b.1720) and Martha (b.1724). 'Margrie' (b.1717), baptised in Roberton Parish, may also have been is child. The witnesses in 1707 were

Robert Thomson in Newmill and James in Branxholme Town (probably his brother), in 1708 were Robert Graham and James again, in 1710 were Robert Thomson in Newmill and William Ogilvie in Branxholme, and in 1713 were James (again) and James Gray (tenant in Whitlaw). **Walter** (18th C.) shepherd at Fulton. An old tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard recorded the deaths of his young daughter Isobel and young sons Thomas and Hector in the early 1780s. **William** (1618/9–71) buried in Borthwick Waas Cemetery, where he had one of the earliest readable gravestones, with his name spelled 'Crou'. He is described as a 'guner', with the back of the stone depicting a gun, a dog and 2 birds (although none of this now legible); this presumably meant that he was a gamekeeper, perhaps on the Branxholme estate. He was surely related to the later John, who was recorded as a 'fowler' in 1712. His wife Margaret Murray died in 1707, aged 77. He is said to have been a gamekeeper for Buccleuch; a story is told of his struggle to get his cottage repaired, so he dragged a fallen tree in front of the Duke's carriage and when accosted said 'a pity a Craw couldna take a bit stick to its nest withoot being quarrelled for't', which eventually resulted in him getting a new cottage (however, the same story is also told, more credibly, about the much later 'Blinnd Wullie', who was probably his descendant). James (b.1756) was his son. He is buried along with James' wife Marion Scott. **William** 'Wullie' or 'Blinnd Wullie' (18th C.) son of a Branxholm gamekeeper, and said to be descendant of Jean the Ranter. He may be the William, son of John and Joan Shiel, born in Hawick Parish in 1725. He was described in the diary of James Grieve of Branxholme Park, as recounted in Sir Walter Scott's 'The Antiquary'. At one time he carried all the bread from Hawick out to Branxholme Park, and "laid the town of Hawick under contribution for bawbees, and he knew the history of every individual'. He was blind, but said to have the gift of second sight. For example, he is meant to have predicted the time that the Highland host of 1745 passed Branxholme Cross. He produced rhyming couplets about local families, and some of his poetry was said to have been published, but lost. He wandered the Borders, walking with the aid of 2 sticks. He had the free use of a house at Branxholme Town, and spent much time in Hawick, where he would make scurrilous rhymes about people until they gave him a small coin to go away! In order to get his cottage repaired he is meant to have dragged some tree branches across the road in front of the carriage of the Duke and his Chamberlain and said 'Aw daursay it's come to a puir time o' day when a Craw canna get a grain to build a nest wi', for a the trees there is at Branxholme' (however, the same story is told of an earlier William, probably an ancestor). His portrait hangs in the Museum and he is buried in Borthwick Waas. When once locked in to his cottage (for some misdemeanour) he apparently climbed up to the joists himself, after which the cottage was known as 'The Spider's House'. When 'Rob the Naig' (the Beadle) sat next to him in Hawick Kirk, he is said to have uttered 'The likes o' this I never saw, A 'Naig' set doon to herd a 'Craw' ' [RM]. **William C.** (19th C.) printer and publisher from Dumfries, he was proprietor of the Hawick Express for a few years towards the end of the 19th century (formerly spelled 'Cra', 'Crae', 'Crou', 'Crow', 'Crowes' etc.).

the Craw (*thu-kraw*) *n.* nickname for **Wullie Craw**.

craw-bell (*kraw-bel*) *n., arch.* the daffodil, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus – 'Mid yellow crow-bells, on the riv'let's banks, Where knotted rushes twist in matted ranks' [JL].

the Crawbrae (*thu-kraw-brā*) *n.* former name for part of Hallrule farm. In the mid-19th century workmen making a quarry there discovered 2 Roman bronze coins of the emperor Maximinus.

Crawbyres (*kru-bīrz*) *n.* area around Crowbyres Cottages and Crowbyres Bridge. Thomas Turnbull was farmer there in the 1860s. There was once a curling pond near there. There may also have been a mission set up near here to cater to the navvies working on the railway about 1860. Near here a line of boulders was visible, marking the division between 2 layers of glacial till – '. . . While Greenbraehead (in older time Priestcrown), To meek Crowbyres sends the signal down' [WNK] (note the usual pronunciation puts accent on the second syllable).

Crawbyres Brig (*kru-bīrz-brig*) *n.* bridge across the Slitrig just outside town on the Newcastleton road. It is a grade C listed building – 'In through the knowes o' bracken That huddle roun' Winnington Rig: Or slowly alang the ribboned road That saiddles Crawbyres Brig?' [WL].

Crawbyres Cottages (*kru-bīrz-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* Crowbyres Cottages, along the Slitrig just south of Hawick, once occupied by railway workers.

Crawbyreshaugh (*kru-bīrz-hawch*) *n.* Crowbyreshaugh, former name for part of the East

Mains of Hawick, presumably a flat piece of land by Crowbyres. It was recorded in 1822 when William Scott in Milsington complained to the Duke of Buccleuch over interference with his rights of 'tack' of the lands.

Crawbyres Pond (*kru-bīrz-pond*) *n.* Crowbyres Pond, a curling pond on the opposite side of the Slitrig from Crowbyres Cottages. It was opened in December 1890, with the first stone thrown by ex-Provost Milligan. It can be seen in a photograph of 1902. Whitlaw Gardens is there now.

Crawdenford (*craw-din-furd*) *n.* another name for the place on the Fodderlee Burn also known as the Sclaterford.

Crawfieldsteed (*craw-feeld-steed*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Crawfeildsteid'. It is unclear where these lands were.

craw-fit (*kraw-fi'*) *n., arch.* crowfoot, plant of the ranunculus family with white or yellow flowers.

Crawflat (*craw-flaw'*) *n.* former lands in upper Liddesdale, recorded in a rental roll of c.1376 as part of the area called Ermildon. It was listed as being valued at 14 shillings. Note that there is a Crow Sike just to the east of Steele Road, which may be associated.

craw-flooer (*kraw-floor*) *n., arch.* crow-flower, common name for the hyacinth – 'The swift-pinioned swallows hae left the auld shed; The craw-flower and blue-bell sae bonnie are dead . . . ' [TCh].

Crawford (*craw-furd*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) received 1 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He may have been a local man. It is possible that the same Adam was killed by Robert Scott of Whitchester; Scott was allowed to 'compone' for the crime at the Justiceaire in Jedburgh in 1494/5. **Charles** (16th/17th C.) servitor of Walter Scott of Harden, who was in 1617 among those who Lady Bonnington complained had harassed her family. He was decribed being 'in Kirkhoupe'. **James** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf in 1787. He could be the same farmer who was later at Appletreehall. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at New Appletreehall, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 work horses. He is probably the James who was married to Janet Elliot and whose daughter Janet was born in Wilton Parish in 1784. Perhaps the same James was recorded at Clarilaw in 1790 and secondly married Nelly Armstrong, with children including John (b.1788) and James (b.1790). **James** 'Jimmy' (20th C.) band leader of the Drums and Fifes. **Jessie E.** nee Burnet (1900–73) born at Newton Cottage, Barnes, near Stobs, daughter of shepherd John, with her maternal grandfather being blacksmith Robbie Davidson. She moved to Denholm with her mother in 1922. She was a teacher in Lilliesleaf and then in Denholm. She was known as an authority on local history and traditions, contributed to the Scottish National Dictionary and acted as Registrar for Denholm. She gave an account of early stories from her life and gathered from her family, relating to Appletreehall, Stobs and Cogsmill in particular; a version was published in the Archæological Society Transactions. She married William G. Crawford (who died in 1967) and they lived at Ruberslea in Denholm. They are buried in Denholm Cemetery. She was known as 'Miss Jess Burnet' for much of her life, because of her time as a teacher. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Hownam in 1702, the couple both being from Ashkirk. Their children included Robert (b.1703); and Christian (b.1706). He may be the John 'late tenant in Draydian', buried in Ashkirk Cemetery, who died in 1744, aged 78; his son Robert, tenant in Branxholme Town was buried beside him, the inscription saying that he died in 1767, aged '363 years'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Hummelknowes in 1776 and 1779. His children included Alison (b.1776) and Janet (b.1779). **Kevin** 'Beak' Denholm resident and long-time supporter of the Denholm Baa. **Mary** (19th/20th C.) recorded as 'mistress' at Ashkirk School in Slater's 1903 directory. **Matthew** (16th C.) farmer at Weens. 'Mathew Crawfurdis dwelling hous and zaird' are listed in the 1562 Baronial dispute for lands in Feu-Rule. **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in 1549 as chaplain and notary for a charter for lands in Hassendean Parish, granted by Robert Scott of Howpasley to Hector, brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope. He was thus presumably chaplain of Hassendean or a nearby kirk. In 1554 he was the notary for an instrument granting an acre of land in the Barony of Cavers to Archibald Elliot of Gorrenberry and for the following letter of reversion; he was there described as a Persbyter of the Diocese of Glasgow. It seems likely he was the same man as 'Sir Patrick Crawfurd', who was notary for a transaction in Selkirk in 1562 and was the 'vicar perpetual' of Longnewton who died in 1565. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, probably in the Branxholme

area. He married Helen Martin and their children included: Marion (b.1640). She is probably the Marion who had an unnamed child with John Paterson in 1673. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Woll in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. **Robert** (c.1695–1732) minor Border poet, son of Patrick and descended from the Crawfords of Drumsoy. He was a friend of Allan Ramsay and William Hamilton. His pastoral poems 'Tweedside' and 'The Bush aboon Traquair' remained popular throughout the 18th century. **Robert** (d.1767) son of John who was tenant in Dryden in Ashkirk Parish. He was tenant in Branxholme Town. His headstone in the burial ground is marked 'Here lyes ... Robert Crawfurd ... died Sept 7 1767 aged 363 years'; this is presumably a mason's error for '63'. Probably the same resident of Branxholmtown was one of the founding group of seceders, who met in Hawick in 1763, leading to the establishment of the Green Kirk. **Robert** (d.bef. 1816) wright in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). In 1792 he was mentioned as husband of Betty Weens, who was found guilty of stealing a shirt, but absolved. He married Betty Weens, who died in Hawick in 1816. Their children included: Mary (b.1773); Elizabeth (b.1775); Christian (b.1777); Janet (b.1781); and Robert (b.1786), who was probably the joiner. The witnesses in 1773 were John and Adam, who were surely related. **Robert** (b.1785/6) joiner on the Loan, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was probably son of wright Robert. He may be the 'Mr. Crawford' whose piece of land is shown on the right side of the top of the Loan on Wood's 1824 map. He is recorded at about 44 Loan in 1841 and 1851. He must have also worked as an undertaker, being recorded as such in 1857. His wife was Margaret. **Thomas** (d.c.1680) merchant in Edinburgh, referred to as 'junioris' and 'merchant burgess of the said town'. In 1681 his son Thomas inherited his lands of 'exterioibus et interioribus de Slaidhills, superioribus et inferioribus de Harwood' (i.e. Outer and Inner Slaidhill and Over and Nether Harwood) in the Parish of Hawick. It is unclear how he acquired these lands. He could be the Thomas who was admitted a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1654, and whose son Thomas was admitted in 1675. **Thomas** (17th C.) son and heir of Thomas, merchant in Edinburgh. He was served heir to his father's lands of Slaidhill and Harwood in 1681. **Thomas** (17th C.) son of Thomas. In 1683 he was served heir to his grandfather's 300 merlklands of Slaidhill and Harwood in 1681. Presumably his father had already died by then. **Rev. William** (1682–1737) minister of Wilton Parish. He was born in Kelso, graduated from Edinburgh University in 1700 and was licensed by Dalkeith Presbytery. In 1711 he argued for appointment of ministers by election rather than presentation. He was called to Wilton in 1712, ordained in the middle of the following year, and remained until his death. At the very end of 1712 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for William Crozier (weaver in Clarilaw) and was recorded as 'preacher'. In 1718 he was one of those appointed to examine the candidate for Schoolmaster in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Andrew Scott in Hawick in 1722. In 1723 his servitor John Wilson accused a Selkirk couple of stealing clothes. He witnessed 2 baptisms in Hawick Parish in 1730. A copy of his lectures on the Catechism, apparently from 1709, was donated to the Museum in 1860. He published 'Dying thoughts in three parts' (1738, reprinted in Hawick in 1814), 'Christ the Power of God, and the wisdon of God, a sermon' (1731), 'A short Manual against the Infidelity of this age' (1734), 'Zion's Traveller, or the Soul's Progress to Heaven' (1743), a 2 volume 'The Works of William Crawford' (1748) and a 'Short Practical Catechism, to be answered by the Young People in the Congregation of Wilton' (1834). The last of these must have been very familiar to a generation of Wilton school children. He was apparently of a delicate constitution and described as 'a person of great modesty, piety and worth' and beloved by his parishioners. It is also sometimes suggested that he set up the first Sunday School in Scotland in the 1730s (although this may be a confusion with Samuel Charters half a century later). He married Helen Riddle, daughter of the Laird of Muislie (i.e. Muselee) in Edinburgh in 1716 and she died in 1751, in her 68th year. Their children included David, who died in 1720, aged 2. Note that there is some disagreement about the years of his birth and death. The inscription on his monument in Wilton Kirkyard contained a long panegyric in Latin. **William** (18th C.) gardener at Wells in 1778, when he was working for William Nassau Elliot. His name is given as Walter in 1779 (formerly 'Craford', 'Craufoord', 'Crawfoord', 'Crawfurd' and variants).

Crawgill (*craw-gil*) *n.* **Henry** (15th C.) listed among a large number of men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name is given as 'henrici crawgil', but the surname is otherwise unknown locally.

Crawhill (*kraw-hil*) *n.* Crowhill, former name for an area in Wilton around Crow Hill. The general area later became known as Burngrove and then Bucklands. It was farmed by the Scotts of Burnhead, and there was also a corn-mill there. The lands there may also have been known as 'Crawhall'. It is probably the 'Crawlawhill' recorded in 1535 when there is a revocation of the charter giving superiority of lands in Hassendean, together with Appletreehall and Midshiels, to James Lundie; instead they passed back to the Homes. In 1611 the same lands are resigned by Philip Scott of Dryhope to Alexander Cranston. Robert Scott of Falnash was living there in 1733 and James Scott in 1738. Mrs. Betty Scott paid the window tax for 11 windows there in 1748. John Scott was there in 1751–64 and William Beattie in 1780. William Scott of Burnhead owned the lands (along with Appletreehall Townfoot) in 1788 and still according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. Document of 1762 and 1765 describes a dispute over the sale of 'Easter Crawhill, commonly called Easter Burnfoot', between Thomas Turnbull of Knowe and William Scott of Burnhead. Thomas Laidlaw was a labourer there in 1799. The lands were owned by William Scott Watson in about 1874. Rev. James Scott, minister at Perth and great antiquarian, was born here, son of Robert Scott of Falnash. Stockingmaker John Turnbull and family are recorded at 'Crowhill Pk.' in 1841 – 'One day I was fishing at bonnie Crawhill, An' trying my best twa three trouts to kill' [UB] (it is 'Crauhill' in 1611, 'Crahill' in 1733 and 'Crowhill' in 1764; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Craw Hill (*kraw-hil*) *n.* small hill between Bucklands and the Coille, which formerly gave its name to the general area. It reaches a height of 139 m. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map as a small wooded hill.

the Craw Hill (*thu-kraw-hil*) *n.* popular name for hill by Wilton Dean, probably the one adjoining Overhall Road. It contains an extensive earthwork, about 90 × 50 m (partially destroyed by quarrying), as well as a smaller enclosure to the south, measuring about 33 × 27 m.

Crawhill Mill (*kraw-hil-mil*) *n.* former corn-mill in the area once known as 'Crawhill', being further down the Teviot than Burnfoot Mill, and roughly where Bucklands now stands. In the early 18th century it was tenanted by James Scott, who later moved to Hawick Mill.

Crawknowe (*kraw-now*) *n.* former lands in Ashkirk Parish. There are deeds relating to the lands among the papers of the Elliots of Minto. George Waugh was there in 1579/80 and was 'Geordie Vauch in Crawis Know' in 1586/7. Robert Scott of Headshaw had a charter for the lands in 1605. In 1643 the lands were valued, along with Headshaw and Clews, at £760 10s. In 1691 they were inherited along with Clews in Ashkirk Parish by Mary Scott, brother of John of Headshaw. There were 2 poor people listed there on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. It was included (along with Headshaw, Dryden and 'Clews') in lands ratified by royal charter to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1705. The lands were among those inherited by Sir Gilbert Elliot from his father in 1778. In 1780 'Infield Crawknows' was listed among the lands in Dryden and Clews whose liferent had been given to Dr. William Elliot. It is probably the 'Crawnous' where shoemaker Walter Young is recorded in 1788 and where James Young was in 1794. The name was later used for the house that held the village blacksmiths, recently converted to a pub. John Matthewson was living there in 1868 (it is 'Craw know' in 1579/80, transcribed 'Crawknok' in 1605, 'Crawknows' in 1643, 'Cranknow' in 1691 and 'Crawknow' in 1705).

Craw Knowe (*kraw-now*) *n.* Crow Knowe, hill to the north-east of Limekiln Edge, reaching a height of 427 m.

Craw Knowe (*kraw-now*) *n.* Crow Knowe, small hill in Liddesdale, just over the Liddel from Riccarton Mill (note that this is not far from the other hill of the same name).

crawpei (*kraw-pee, kraw-pī*) *n., arch.* meadow vetchling, Lathyrus pratensis, having yellow flowers and pea-like pods – 'While in summer the crawpea and nodding blue bell, Are lovingly twined round the auld Verter Well' [VW].

craw plantin (*kraw-plawn-tin*) *n.* a noisy place, din – 'it soonds like a craw plantin in here the night'.

craw road (*kraw-rōd*) *n., arch.* the direct way, as the crow flies – 'He got . . . shelter in a garret for three days and three nights, after which he took the craw road to Stirling' [RM].

Crawshope (*kraw-sup*) *n.* former lands in the Lairdship of Ringwoodfield, recorded in 1621, 1634, 1653, 1661, 1663 and 1693. It is included as part of the farm of Braidhaugh in the 1718 survey of properties of Scott of Buccleuch, but it is unclear which part corresponded to Crawshope. 'Braidhaugh and Crawshope, lying in Tiviotdalehead' were listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick

in 1755 (it is 'Crowishoip' in 1634, 'Crawishope' in 1661, 'Crowishoipe' in 1663 and 'Crawship' in 1718).

Crawshup (*kraw-shup*) *n.* **Jenny** (19th C.) credulous individual from Hawick, often the butt of practical jokes, particularly an elaborate one involving her potential marriage to Blind Jock. She had been married to a Mr. Brown, became hen-keeper for Mr. Pringle, Schoolmaster, and worked at Wilton Mills (the name could be 'Kershope' or she may have been associated with the lands of Crawshope).

Craw's Moss (*krawz-mos*) *n.* Crow's Moss, small boggy area on the Minto estate. It was opened as a marl pit in 1755 and used by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto to fertlise 200 acres, possibly the first done locally. In 1780 there was a description of the lands of Minto Muir Parks, describing that 'Crowsmoss' was part of the northern boundary, adjacent to 'Walrigpark' and near the road connecting Lilliesleaf and Jedburgh. It is probably associated with the modern Crowbrae Plantation.

Craw Sike (*kraw-sīk*) *n.* small stream to the east of Steele Road in Liddesdale. It runs into Bridgehouse Burn.

craw steps (*kraw-steps*) *n.* stepped stonework running up the side of a gable.

Crawstruthers (*kraw-stru-thurz*) *n.* part of Hawick Common Moor, lying near Wulliestruther and Reedwell Knowes, but whose precise location is no longer known. One possibility is that it was part of the boggy area which became Wulliestruther Loch after damming in the early 19th century. It was mentioned in depositions given in 1767 regarding the former use of the Common, and there it was stated that the road to Lineart Moss lay on its north side (the name derives from Old Scots 'struther', meaning a marsh, with the prefix probably suggesting crows or perhaps a sheep-fold from the Gaelic).

creamie-terter (*kree-mee-ter'-ur, -ter-tur*) *n., arch.* cream of tartar.

creat (*kree-a'*) *pp., arch.* created, appointed – '...John Gledstaines of Hillisland, and John Scott, smith, were admittit and creat Burgesses and gave thair Burgess Oaths' [BR1692], 'The said day Michael Trumble was admitt and creat burgess upon the accompt that he built the stone stair that goes up to the steiple' [BR1714].

creater see **cratur**

creddle (*kre-dul*) *n., arch.* cradle – '...the insect-world Hummed wi' a busyness that became a creddle-sang' [DH].

creein-trough (*kree-in-trof*) *n., arch.* a trough used for crushing barley – 'At Singdean we are shown a rather remarkably home-made-looking spade for cutting foot-drins; and the shepherd has an old 'creeing-trough,' for husking bear or barley' [BNC1889].

creel (*kreel*) *n.* a basket, especially a wicker basket used by anglers for carrying fish or by gardeners for collecting potatoes – ''Tis thought they ken the verra creel O' Lean Yeddie Gibson' [T], 'Wull has gotten a creel like a muckle big kist, And swears he will filled – let us a' dae oor best' [UB], 'If saugh wands are not at hand to enable him to engage in his favourite recreation of making children's baskets and tatoe creels ...' [WNK], 'Come wi' ye're rods, come wi' ye're creels, When ye ha'e time for sportin' ...' [TCh], a basket worn on the back for carrying produce – '...as he just went out with graip and creel to his father's tata field ...' [RM], '...an A thocht the sowl wad take a dwam, an kilt owre, – banyels, creel, an aa thegither' [ECS] (from Old French or Gaelic).

creelfi (*kreel-fi*) *n., arch.* the fill of a creel – 'She bought from James Thompson ... ane creillful of salt' [BR].

the Creelman (*thu-kreel-mun*) *n.* nickname of **George Turnbull** in Bedrule Parish.

creenge (*kreenj*) *v., arch.* to cringe.

creeper (*kree-pur*) *n.* a device in weaving that keeps the cloth moving through the machine. Formerly also an alternative name for a 'creepin cloth', onto which 'cardings' were connected, while it was continually in motion, to feed the carded wool into the 'slubbin billy'; before the mid-1800s this job was done by children, who worked long hours, and whose fingers would sometimes bleed as a result of the repeated action of the threads and the roughness of the cloth of the creeper.

creepie (*kree-pee*) *n., arch.* a low stool, once ubiquitous throughout Scotland, the usual design having 2 flat sides with notches cut to make legs and with the top overhanging on the other 2 sides. They were used at home and also in church until part way through the 18th century – '...or sat on the stools or 'creepies', which they either brough with them each Sunday or set aside in the church' [JJV], 'She sat on a creepie a' huddled thegither, Wi' her haunds roond her knwwes claspit in ither' [BM1901].

creepit (*kree-pi', -pee'*) *pp.* crept – 'Sae or twa towmonts by had creepit, The gear and Cash accounts he keepit' [RDW], '...Then quietly creepit

into kirk, Wi'oot ae sound or ca' ' [WFC] (also written 'creepeet'; cf. **crap**, which is the past tense and **cruppen** the past participle).

creeple (*kree-pul*) *n., arch.* a cripple – 'John Rae creeple in ye toun had a child baptized called Elizabeth . . . ' [PR1708], 'Paid to Walter Scott, beddall, for taking away creples £0 3s 6d, and he was ordered to take ye creeples out of ye toun' [PR1711], 'To a creple that did truble us no more, 2s' [PR], '. . . ye Box was much prejudiced both by hiring horse for taking away of creeples . . . and other indigents in ye toun and landward part of ye parish' [PR1721] (there are spelling variants; what exactly was done with these unfortunates is unclear).

creesh (*kreesh*) *n., arch.* grease, fat – 'Gang coole i' the same creesh ye hette, Or haith, ye'se rue youre raide' [JTe], 'It wad take a vast o sowsame, a richt claat o creesh, ti cleester a cloor gotten that gait!' [ECS], 'Snot that cannl; it's aa gaun ti creesh – there's a waister on't' [ECS], *v.* to grease, oil, 'ti creesh someone's loof' means to pay or bribe someone – 'For, by mysel', gin that he dreads yer puirish, An' hasna wherewitha' to creesh his loof wi' . . . ' [JoHa].

creeshy (*kree-shee*) *adj., arch.* greasy – 'An' wabster lads now leave the loom, An' doff their creeshie claithin' ' [JoHa], '. . . or clairty wui lifty glaar an creeshy glet threh fooel seidaer an brander' [ECS], *n., arch.* a greasy person, especially a mill-worker.

creest (*kreest*) *n., arch.* a crest, a boaster, self-important person, *v., arch.* to brag, boast, assume airs.

creestin (*krees-tin*) *adj., arch.* boastful, self-important, bumptious – 'He's a creestin' craitur' [GW], 'Monie a creestin bit wui a guid ruice o itsel A ken that coodna haud the cannle ti Ancrum for wurth!' [ECS].

creetic (*kree'-ik, kree-tik*) *n., arch.* a critic.

Creighton (*crī'-in*) *n.* **Penny** nee Halfpenny (1934/5–2020) from a family with close Hawick connections, she grew up in the Govan area of Glasgow. She landed the job of driving the Beatles around when they were in the city on tour. In 1967 she moved to Hawick with her partner and son Cameron. They lived on Ivanhoe Terrace, Hassendean Court and Marmion Road. She worked as a telephonist at Pringle's, later joining their public relations team. In 1981 she started working for Borders Police at Wilton Hill. In 1988 she was on the night shift when calls started coming in about the Lockerbie air disaster, and she coordinated the emergency services single-handedly in the early stages of the response. The events of the next few traumatic days, including documenting the personal effects of victims, left a lasting impression on her and she retired from the police in 1993. From about 2000 she lived in Leadhills, near her son. She died in Biggar.

the Crescent (*thu-kre-sin'*) *n.* original name for Slitrig Crescent, and popularly used long after the name was officially changed to distinguish it from other crescents (also sometimes just 'Crescent').

the Crescent Brig (*thu-kre-sin'-brig*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Slitrig Crescent Brig**.

Crescentfit (*kre-sin'-fi'*) *n.* Crescentfoot, name used for a while for houses at the east end of Backdamgate, e.g. in the 1861 census.

Cresswell (*kres-wel*) *n.* former lands in Hassendean Parish, with precise location uncertain, but approximately corresponding to later farm of Wester Clarilaw. Around the 1220s these lands were granted by Christina (daughter of William son of Adam of Hassendean) to Hugh, brewer of Hassendean. The land was held for a penny, to be paid annually at Pentecost. It is also possible that this was the 'Croswaldef' which was granted by Walter of Berkeley to William, son of Richard in about 1190 (although it has been suggested this was a different place in Kirkcudbrightshire). 'Symund de Cresseuelle', who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, could have been associated with these lands, and may have been a descendant of Hugh. The lands may be connected with the surname 'Carswell' (perhaps even leading to the local name 'Kersel'), which may have originated even earlier in a place of the same name in Renfrewshire; however, there are Crosswells elsewhere, and it may be that the name was transplanted between some of them by the same family. One of the earliest known is Alexander 'de Cressewell' who witnessed a charter at Loch Kindar in about 1198. 'Rogerus filius Simonis de Cressewell' and 'Robertus le Serjuant de Cressewell' are recorded in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland, suggesting that the place of the same name there (on the coast between Amble and Ashington) may be connected with the same family; they held the Northumberland estate and were still a prominent Northumberland family into the 19th century. As another example, William 'de Cressewell' was Chancellor of Moray from about 1294 and precentor there later. The name was still used for the Hassendean lands in about 1621 when Gavin Turnbull had a charter for them from the Commendator of Melrose; he paid

the yearly sum of 13s 4d. It was listed along with the lands of Clerkcroft in 1640 when the superiority was inherited by Thomas Hamilton, 3rd Earl of Haddington. The lands of 'Clerkcroft Kersual' are recorded in 1670, when they were still part of the Lordship of Melrose, and were inherited in the same year by Charles Hamilton, Earl of Haddington. There is a 1767 inventory of writs belonging to William Scott of Burnhead for the 'Lands formerly called Kerswill of Hassendean now called Clarilaw' (it is 'Cressewelle' in the 1220s 'Kerswell' in about 1620 and 'Kerswell' in 1634, 1640 and 1670).

Cresswell (*kres-wel*) *n.* **Adam** see **Adam Kersel**. **Robert** (13th C.) listed in 1296 in an English document with the names of men dewlling in Scotland whose servants were to be removed from their lands in Northumberland. Many of the other names were from Roxburghshire or nearby. He was listed in 1296 as a Scotsman holding the lands of 'Heburne' in Northumberland; his name is given there as 'Roberti de Cressewelle'. He was captured at Dunbar in the same year and imprisoned at 'Hardelaghe' (i.e. Harlech) Castle. He may well have been a close relative of Simon. In 1303/4 he had his lands in England returned to him; he had acquired those from John 'Daguillon' and his wife Joanna. Perhaps the same Robert 'de Creswelle' had his horse appraised in Berwick in 1311/2. Note that an earlier Robert Cresswell, recorded in 1248, was an English knight. **Simon** (13th C.) recorded in the 1256 assize roll of Northumberland. He was son of 'Roberti de Gresewell' and gave lands in 'Grescewell' to the Priory of Tynemouth. His name is also written 'Kercewell' and 'Cressewell'. These were presumably lands in Cresswell in Woodhorn Parish in Northumberland. Nevertheless, it seems likely he was a direct ancestor of (or even the same man as) the Roxburghshire Simon of 40 years later. 'Rogerus filius Simonis de Cressewell' is on the asszie roll of Northumberland in 1279 is surely his son. John 'de Cresswel', who owned a free tenement in 'Rothewell' is also mentioned in 1256 and presumably related. **Simon** (13th C.) recorded as 'Symund de Cresseuelle' when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. His lands were in Roxburghshire and could be the place of that name in Hassendean Parish. His seal bears an 8-rayed figure and the words 'S'SYMONIS D'CRESVILE'. Another swearer of fealty in 1296, David, of the same designation but in the county of Lanark, may have been related. In 1300 he was 'Simone de Cresseville', when he had his lands restored to him. Another potential relative is Robert 'de Cresswelle', who is also mentioned in 1296 and is recorded in 1303/4, having his lands in Northumberland restored. **William** (12th/13th C.) witness in about 1200 to a renewal of lands and rights in Hownam and Mow to Melrose Abbey. Probably the same William witnessed 2 other documents for Melrose Abbey in about the 1210s. It is unclear if he was connected to the local Cresswell lands.

the Crib (*thu-krib*) *n.* area just north of Lairhope in the upper Teviot valley, with Crib Sike passing through it and Crib Head to the north.

the Crib Burn (*thu-krib-burn*) *n.* small stream on the north side of the Hermitage valley near Braidlie. It rises on Cauldcleuch Head and joins the Barley Burn to become the Braidlie Burn.

Crib Heid (*krib-heed*) *n.* hill between the Teviot and Borthwick valleys, just to the north of Lairhope. There is a linear earthwork there, stretching at least 160 m, from the deep gully at the head of Crib Sike to a hollow that drains down to Philhope Loch.

Crib Law see **the Crib Law o Craik**

the Crib Law o Craik (*thu-krib-law-ō-krāk*) *n.* hill just to the north-west of Craik village in the upper Borthwick valley. It reaches a height of 424 m (1,389 ft) and contains a fire tower. A forest walk leads from Craik village to its summit. The hill has a fairly conical form, but this is now obscured by forestation. It was formerly in Selkirkshire, until the boundary was moved to the north (also called just 'Crib Law'; there is another hill of the same name in the Lammermuirs).

Crichton (*krī'-in*) *n.* **Alexander** (15th C.) listed as a witness in 1464/5 to the sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. He is recorded there as 'Alexandro Crechtoune'. Perhaps the same Alexander witnessed a transumpt for the Swintons in 1462. **Alexander** (d.1588) Rector of Abbotrule in 1539. He was also recorded as Parson of Abbotrule when he was witness to a document of the Homes in 1552 and another charter confirming transfer of the lands of Harden in 1559 (although this may be 1550). In 1556 he was 'rector' of Abbotrule when he witnessed another document for Alexander Lord Home. Also in 1555 Alexander 'Creychton' brought an action against 12 Turnbulls for spoliation of his glebe lands. He probably served the Parish until the time of the Reformation. He was recorded being 'at the horne' in 1562. He may be related to the

later Rev. Alexander. **Rev. Alexander** (d.1605) minister of Abbotrule up until 1605 when the parsonage and vicarage of that parish is recorded being presented to Joseph Tennant. He probably held the position since about 1595 when John Bonar was translated to Girton. It is possible he was directly related to the earlier Alexander (but is unlikely to be the same man, who was meant to have died in 1588). **Daniel** (b.c.1785) gardener at Minto House. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Catherine. **David** of Cranston Riddell (d.bef. 1485) Keeper of Edinburgh Castle and Ranger of the Ward of Tweed. He held a lease of the King's lands of Catslack in 1460. He was granted lease of the Crown lands of Montberger, Catslack and Blackgrain (in Yarrow) in 1480. He married Margaret Shaw and was succeeded by his son Patrick. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **George** of Cairns (d.1454), 1st Earl of Caithness, eldest son of Stephen of Cairns. He was Sheriff of Linlithgowshire and was later Lord High Admiral of Scotland and Keeper of Stirling Castle. In about 1425 he was granted the lands of Borthwickshiels by his father-in-law Sir William Douglas of Strathbrock (whose daughter's name is unknown). In 1433/4 he sold half of these lands to Andrew Ker of Altonburn; he was then referred to as 'of Blackness'. He confirmed this with another charter in 1444, in which he granted all of Borthwickshiels to Ker. He secondly married Janet, daughter of Sir William Borthwick of that Ilk, widow of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith. He was succeeded by his son James (despite serious disputes between father and son). He also had a daughter, Janet, who married Robert, 2nd Lord Maxwell. **James** of Cranston Riddell (16th C.) son of Sir James and Janet Beaton, who became wife of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1540 he succeded to the lands of Montbenger, Blackgrain and Catslack (in Yarrow). In 1550 he leased the lands of Cranston Riddell, Catslack, Montbenger and Blackgrain for 19 years. This was with the consent of his curators, William Scott of Kirkurd and Walter Scott of Synton. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johanne de Creichtoun' in 1453 when he witnessed a sasine at Milsington. Many of the other witnesses were local men. **Sir Patrick** of Cranston Riddell (15th C.) son of David. He succeeded his father as Master Ranger of Tweed in 1485. He was also Keeper of Edinburgh Castle. He leased the Crown lands of Catslack, Montbenger, and Blackgrain until at least 1510. His son and heir was James of Cranston Riddell and he had other sons, David, Robert and William. **William** (b.1829/30) from Perth, he was a bookseller in Hawick. He became a member of the Archæological Society in 1857. He was living at 32 High Street in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included John B., Isobel F. and Margaret (spelled 'Crechtone', 'Creichtoun' and variants; see also **Creighton**).

cricket (*kri-ki'*) *n.* sport, played with a bat and ball, with 11 players on each side, popular throughout the Commonwealth countries as well as on Buccleuch Road. The game was introduced into Hawick around 1844 by English textile workers, including Val Godfrey, Thomas Esplin, Henry and Alfred Hunt, Joe Stafford, Jack (or John) and Henry Turvill, Sam Brown, Charles Coltman, Charlie Bramber and William Newbury, with 2 of the first Hawick-born players being Jim Fiddes and Dandy Henderson. It was played informally, particularly on the Brewery Haugh and the Upper Haugh, and originally bowling was under-hand. Another important instigator was Thomas Rawlinson, who came to work in Hawick from Yorkshire in about 1849. Three teams were formed in 1849, Hawick, Western Star and Wilton. The Hawick club was reorganised at a meeting in the Printer's Close, by the apprentice law clerks there. The first game was the last Saturday in July (when the first case of cholera occurred). Other local teams included Albert and St. Cuthbert's. Hawick amalgamated with the local Englishmen in 1850 to become Hawick Teviotdale, and then amalgamated again with Wilton (perhaps in 1859). They were gifted Buccleuch Park in 1860 and have been there ever since. The first match between Hawick and another town may have been against Langholm in 1860. An M.C.C. team visited Hawick in 1904, captained by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. A book, 'History of the game of cricket in Hawick' was written by John Scott in 1889.

cried (*crId*) *pp., arch.* to be cried means to have one's name read out in church as an announcement of a forthcoming wedding, to have one's banns read. The local tradition was that the name was read on 3 separate occasions, and it was considered unlucky for the woman to attend church those days – 'Ther names'll be cried i Sunday' [ECS] (see **cry** and **cries**; **names-gaein-in**).

cries (*crIz*) *n., pl., arch.* banns, announcements of a forthcoming wedding, especially in the phrase 'pittin in the cries'.

the Crimean War (*thu-krī-mee-in-wawr*) *n.* war of 1854–56 with Britain, France and Turkey fighting to stop Russia controlling the Dardanelles. A story is told of a naval engineer from Hawick touring Sabastopol after the siege there ended in 1855, and finding a Common-Riding bill pinned up to a door there. A bonfire was lit at the Tower Knowe in celebration of victory, nearly setting fire to one of the houses. This would be the last bonfire there. The hillside at Gala law was also set on fire, and took many years to recover.

crimpson (*krimp-sin*) *adj., arch.* crimson – 'Item, a horsse with a footemantle of crimpsone weluet embrodered with siluer' [SB1634].

crine (*krīn*) *v., arch.* to shrink, shrivel – 'His photo ... very imperfectly represents him – he must have crined very much' [BM1898], 'Frae summer, whan the scorchin' heat Crines a'thing up, Till winter, whan the cruel sleet Cuts like a whup' [JJ].

Cringle Law (*kring-gul-law*) *n.* one of the highest hills to the south of the 'Hill Road to Roberton', between Whitslade and Shielswood. It reaches a height of 353 m. On the unnamed peak to the east there are the remains of a settlement. It appears to be labelled 'Clench a law' on a 1767 map of Shielswood farm.

Cringles (*kring-gulz*) *n.* former farm in Lilliesleaf Parish. Robert Scott was recorded as tenant there in 1585. In about 1620 Andrew Riddell of that Ilk had a charter for half of these lands from the Commendator of Melrose, with Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane having a charter for the other half. It is recorded in 1643 as 'Cringles, or Cringlaws', when owned by the Riddells of that Ilk and valued at £100. It is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map just to the east of North Synton. In 1643 the lands were valued at £156 and owned by Robert Scott of Satchells. In 1663 it was valued at £156, split between William Ormiston and John Riddell. The lands were still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1670. According to the 1678 Land Tax Rolls, the lands were valued at £100 (with no owner's name given). In 1788 it was owned by Sir John Riddell. The area today is marked with North Cringles Strip and South Cringles Plantation (spelled 'Cringills' in 1564, 'Cringillis' in 1585 and in about 1620, 'Cringills' in 1643, 'cringilles' and 'Cringelly' in 1663 and 'Cringlis' in 1670; it is 'Cringills' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Cringils' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Cringills' on Blaeu's 1654map).

Crinklaw (*kringk-law*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'Merton' and they had an unnamed child baptised in 1708. **James** (17th C.) resident at Branxholme Town according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. There is a man of the same name who had children baptised in Jedburgh Parish in the 1680s and 1690s. **James** (b.c.1780) servant to Admiral Pringle at Weens, according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. His name there is recorded as 'Krinklaw'. He is probably the James who married Elizabeth Watson and had children including: Margaret (b.1804) and William (b.1805), baptised in Jedburgh; and Betty (b.1807), John (b.1809) and Mary Harriot Elliot (b.1811), baptised in Minto. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (when it contained Hassendean). He married Margaret Brunton in 1682 and their children included John (b.1682) and William (b.1683). The witnesses in 1686 were James White and John Hope.

Crink Law (*kringk-law*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, to the left of the A6088, just before the turn-off for Lethem. It reaches a height of 301 m. The area is a rich archæological landscape, particularly on the north-west side, with a scooped settlement (perhaps from the first millennium B.C.E.), prehistoric field system, rig lines, remains of 3 buildings and several banks and enclosures. There are also patches of cord rig visible on the north-east side, along with the remains of 2 turf-walled buildings, 2 turf huts and several enclosures and boundary banks. And on the northern slopes are a square enclosure and disused quarry.

cripple (*kri-pul*) *n., arch.* the crupper of a horse, i.e. the leather strap passing under a horse's tail to secure the saddle – 'At the Ca' knowe we halt a lttle; Slack our girths and ease the cripple' [AB].

Cripple Meg (*kri-pul-meg*) *n.* nickname for **Margaret Scott**.

crivvens (*kri-vinz*) *interj.* mild exclamation of surprise (perhaps shortened form of 'Christ defend us').

croak (*krōk*) *n., arch., poet.* an old, barren ewe – '... Russian deuks, and Solan geese, O' a Siberian Crock, a fleece' [JoHa], 'For either gimmer, hogg, or croak, By George, I'll g'ye a cowin' ' [JoHa], 'Our croaks and our hoggs in the spring time might dee' [HSR], '... and teeth did the duty for knife and fork on the rare occasions when they were called into requsition by the death of the 'crock-ewe' ' [JJV] (also 'crock').

Croall Bryson's (*krōl-brī-sinz*) *n.* Croall, Bryson & Co. Ltd., motor dealers, mechanics and at one time bus operator. Their garage was at 1

Earl Street and in the former Tower Inn stables. The firm also had a set of garages across the Borders, eventually reduced to just one in Kelso.

crock see **croak**

croft (*kroft*) *n., arch.* a small-holding, a piece of high quality land kept under crop – '... with power to any that finds them in their skaithe, corne yairds, or croftes, within the said space ...' [BR1640], '... and the croft or aiker and one fourth pairt of ane aicker lyand by west the said water and the said path leading thereto' [BR1688] (the word appears in many local place names, some of which are of unknown location, e.g. Alton Croft, Castleton Croft, Cramptlands Croft, Croft Angry, Croft Road, Crumbletoon Croft, Dovecote Croft, Dykecroft, Jamieson's Croft, Kill Croft, the Lang Croft, Matthew Henderson's Croft, Monk's Croft, Moat Croft, Morlaw's Croft, Nichol's Croft, Northcroft, the North Crofts, Poodercroft, Porteous Croft, Rhymer's Croft, Roon Croft, Rye Croft, Salenside Croft, Sea Croft, Temple Croft, Weens Croft and West Sooth Croft).

the Croft (*thu-kroft*) *n.* former name for a field in Denholm on the north side of Eastgate, opposite the police Station.

Croft Angry (*kroft-awng-gree*) *n.* older name for the region known later as 'the Allars', delineated by Backdamgate, Cross Wynd, Millpath and the Slitrig mill lade. Held by the Scotts of Crumhaugh for many years, it was last referred to in the mid-1800s. In 1678 it was the 'tocher' given by James Burn when his daughter Marion married Robert Burn (presumably a cousin or other relative). In 1728 it was granted to Marion and Robert's son James Burn, who sold it to Walter Scott (formerly tenant in Crumhaugh and uncle of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh). By 1743 it had passed to Robert Scott, Walter's youngest son with his first wife. It is then described as 'now enclosed and turned into an orchard or garden, with houses thereon, and others, including the mill that is presently occupied by the said Bessie Scott (2nd wife of Walter) as liferentrix thereof'. The name occurs in several other parts of Scotland, but its origin is uncertain, and may not all be the same; the ones in Edinburgh and Wigtown have both also been written 'Croft-an-Righ', with the Edinburgh house at Abbeyhill (once the residence of the Regent Moray) said to mean 'field of the King'. Also note that 'Chrystal Croftangry' was the fictitious editor of the 'Chronicles of the Castlegate' used as a pseudonym by Sir Walter Scott, and this may have popularised the name elsewhere in Scotland from the early 19th century. The name is preserved through a house on Allars Bank (it was 'Croftangry' in 1728 and 1743).

Croft Cottage (*kroft-ko'-eej*) *n.* former cottage that stood a little north of Denholm Kirk until the early 1900s. In its last years it was occupied by a thatcher. Also the name of a house at the top of the Loan on the right hand side.

Croft Field (*kroft-feeld*) *n.* new street on the north side of Denholm, leading to Croftfield Court.

Croftfield Court (*kroft-feeld-kōr'*) *n.* new street in Denholm, off Croft Field.

Croft Lane (*kroft-lān*) *n.* alley off Croft Road, between Oliver Crescent and North Bridge Street.

Croft Plantin (*kroft-plawn'-in*) *n.* forestry plantation in Southdean Parish, a little north-east of Southdean Lodge. Nearby is a quarry, some hollow ways and a track leading north to the Jed Water, which might be part of a drove road.

Croft Road (*kroft-rōd*) *n.* street off North Bridge Street, named in 1877 and developed from 1880. Before that it existed as a narrow lane. The name derived from the croft (or field) belonging to the Brieryyards estate, used as a nursery, which was in the area now between Oliver Crescent and Dovecote Street. The street had the Post Office at its corner for about a century, while No. 6 has been the Temperance Hall, 'Wee Thea' and Salvation Army Citadel. No. 1 is grade C listed.

Crofts (*krofts*) *n.* **James** see **James Scott**, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch.

Crombie (*krom-bee, kru-mee*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) cleric of St. Andrews Diocese. In 1632 he was notary for the charter of Harwood, sold by Edward Lorraine and Rev. William Weir to Gilbert Eliott, as well as the sasine for Appotside and Tythehouse. He was also notary mentioned in the document whereby Edward Lorraine sold Harwood outright to William Elliot in 1637. Probably the same Andrew was Sheriff Clerk in Jedburgh and married to Bessie Turnbull. **Archibald** (18th C.) Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire. He may have been son of John, who earlier held the same position. He signed a 'bond of tailzie' from Robert Scott of Falnash to his son Gideon in 1736; this was along with 'Will', who was probably his son. He was somehow a relative of the Gledstains of Cocklaw and gained the lands of Orchard from them, which he sold to Robert Howison in 1744. **John** (18th C.) Sheriff Clerk of Teviotdale, based in Jedburgh, in the 1690s and early 1700s. He may also have served

as 'curator' for the Laird of Whitlaw around 1711 (with his surname recorded as 'Crumbie'). He contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. **John** (d.1849) Irish navvy, living at the Sandbed (probably Orrock Place). He apparently died of 'gluttony' on July 29th 1849, with his wife Margaret being buried 2 days later, her death was caused by cholera (although there is some confusion over whether he was in fact the first cholera victim). His name is also given as 'Crummie'. **Margaret** nee Miller (d.1849) wife of John. She was Hawick's first victim in the devastating cholera epidemic. She is buried in the cholera section of the Wellogate Cemetery. **Robert** (18th C.) 'postillion' (i.e. in charge of the coach) at Borthwickbrae in 1792, when he was working for William Elliot Lockhart. His name appears to be written 'Crumbie'. **William** (17th C.) son of John. He was Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire in 1668 when involved in clearing a debt between John Turnbull of Knowe and John Turnbull of Minto. He was recorded in a deed of 1673. He is probably the William who paid the land tax for the stock of Bankend in 1678. **William** (18th C.) possibly son of Archibald. He was listed as 'William Crumbie of Ormstone' among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. It is possible he was a son of Archibald, who held the lands of Ormiston. He is probably the William who paid the window tax in Jedburgh in 1748. He is probably the 'Will' who, along with Archibald, signed a 'bond of tailzie' from Robert Scott of Falnash to his son Gideon in 1736 (also formerly 'Crummie' and 'Crumbie').

Cromdale (*krom-dāl*) *n.* **Cristin** (d.bef. 1393) Canon of Moray, who was Prebendary of Botary, Master of Ballencrieff, Papal Chaplain and also Rector of Hawick. His name is written 'Cromdoll' and may be connected with Cromdale in Moray. He became Canon of Moray in 1364 and was probably Rector of Hawick after John Leche, who held the benefice until at least 1378. In 1389/90 was given a Canonry and Prebend of Moray, with dispensation to retain 'the parish church of Hawiyk' in Glasgow Diocese, as well as the 'Red Spittal' ('Rubeum nuncupatum') in St. Andrews Diocese. He was also recorded as 'Christian de Cromdale, papal chaplain', whose death left a Canonry of Moray vacant in 1393. He died at the Papal court and was probably succeeded in Hawick by John Scott. **John** (c.1320–c.63) from Dunkeld Diocese, he was kinsman of King David II, and may have been related to the Rector of Hawick. He held benefices in Aberdeen from at least 1345, was involved in embassies for the Scottish King in 1350 in 1357, and witnessed charters in 1358 and 1359 (also 'Cromdole' and variants).

Crom Rig (*krom-rig*) *n.* hilly ridge to the left of the A7, south of Commonside. Its slopes contain old signs of cultivation, including 'cord rig' and enclosures. There is an earthwork, probably the remains of a settlement on the north-east side of the ridge, at a height of about 260 m, measuring about 60 m by 50 m. Lower down, about 180 m to the north-east are the remains of a farmstead, and nearer to the road is another enclosure. The farmstead has a larger double-walled building and 2 smaller structures, and may have been a mediæval fortified house. South of the peak there is a linear earthwork about 340 m in extent, stretching between the Cromrig Burn and part of the Nest Burn. Like the nearby Catrail, this was probably a boundary ditch continuing a line marked out by streams. At the north-east end of the ridge, near the road to Skelfhill, is a mound; this was excavated in 1869, and although found to be essentially natural, some flat stones, pieces of flint and decayed human bones were found. All of these archæological features suggest that the area was once a more significant site.

Cromrig Burn (*krom-rig-burn*) *n.* stream that meets the Northhouse Burn from the south before joining the Teviot. Crom Rig is a long ridge between the burn and the Teviot, above Colterscleuch Cottage, having earthworks and an old farmestead on it. A mound by the lower banks of the stream was described by W.N. Kennedy in 1857, excavated sometime before 1872 and found to contain worked flints and calcined bones. Another adjacent cairn was dug out before 1856 and found to contain an urn with bones; the stream is referred to in 1856 as 'Cromrigg or Cromlech Burn' (possibly marked as 'Cairtann B.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Cromwell (*krom-wul, -wel*) *n.* **Oliver** (1599–1658) born in Huntingdon, of fairly humble beginnings, he converted to Puritanism, became an M.P., and began criticising the royalty. He then led the New Model Army in the English Civil War. In the early 1640s Scottish Covenanters fought alongside him, but his men fought against Scottish forces in the 1650s. He became Lord Protector and resisted being named King. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, but after Charles II resumed the throne, his body was exhumed and hung, with his head remaining on display for the next 20 years. Hawick soldiers fought alongside Cromwell's Ironsides in the 1640s. He may

have visited Hawick himself in 1648. Part of his army, under Colonels Bright and Pride stayed in Castleton for a few nights in 1649, during which time they ruined the church and lit their pipes using the session books. During the time of the Commonwealth some of the Parliamentary army were quartered in Hawick in 1651/2. One resident ('Lord Olifer') is on record for refusing to act as guide for them to Langholm.

Cronin (*krō-nin*) *n.* **Arthur** (20th C.) shopkeeper on Wellington Street, who later became Registrar in Hawick.

croo (*kroo*) *v., arch.* to coo (like a dove).

crooch (*krooch*) *v.* to crouch, huddle up – 'He crooched an' streekit as wi' bile, An' threepit wi' himsel' the while' [WFC], 'Sae Wull sat crooched wi' his hurdies chilled, His heid wi' the black forebodin' filled' [WL], 'Croochin wi scaly claws lockit ticht to the spaik . . . ' [DH].

crood (*krood*) *n.* a crowd – 'a muckle crood gethered ti sei the tyin o the ribbons', 'But, gudesake, see what draws yon crood thegither, A' swarmin thick, joost like a bee-hive' [JoHa], '. . . An', heedless o' the crood that roon' him bus'les . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . for I had gane wi' the crood . . . wi' ane crood that keepet haly-day' [HSR], 'An' as they gaed awa frae Jericho, ane grit croowd folloet him' [HSR], 'This is to inform ye a' that if Maister Melrose o' Hopehill is present in the crood that hei is wanted at yaince . . . ' [JEDM], 'Pavements for shoppin crouds, Tarmac for traffic birlin . . . ' [WL], '. . . And, O, what croods ilk Sabbath day Wi' me a special day o' healin' ' [VW], '. . . Like a chip, garrin' his words Soond half-defiant, less than half believed By the silent crood' [DH], *v.* to crowd – 'What memories crood upon my brain Familiar form I see' [JT], 'And the thoucht's croudin' my heid noo – For the warld's a sorry sicht . . . ' [WL] (also spelled 'croud').

crooded (*kroo-deed*) *adj., pp.* crowded – '. . . how it was yince a gey crooded hame' [IWL] (also **croodit**).

croodit (*kroo-dee'*) *adj., pp.* crowded – 'When I'm scunnered by a' the stramash O' the thrang, croudit streets in the toun . . . ' [WL] (also **crooded**).

croodlin doo (*krood-lin-doo*) *n., arch.* a wood pigeon, a term of endearment – 'And yet ye winna close yer een – Ye wee croodlin' doo' [JT].

crook (*krook*) *n., arch.* a pot-hook – '. . . ane pot and flaggon, ane pynt stoup, crook, girdle and pot coffer' [DMW1681], 'The thoughtful guidwife . . . ran in to hing on the frying-pan on the crook . . . ' [WNK], 'Come haste and mak' a clean hearth-stane, Gar shine the crook and swey . . . ' [DA] (see also **cruik**).

crook (*krook*) *v., arch.* to make lame – '. . . run after Mungo Armstrong's dogs and beat them off either with stones or a stick, and crooked one of the dogs, and he minds that dog's name was 'Company' ' [C&L1767].

Crook (*krook*) *n.* former name for a farm on Cavers estate, marked at roughly the present location of Trowburn Cottage on Stobie's 1770 map. John, son of Simon Routledge in the Trows was recorded being here in 1502. There are deeds relating to the lands from as early as 1523 and 1529/30 (not a century earlier, as appears to have been written) when Routledges held half of the lands of Crook. In an instrument William 'Routlech', son of the deceased John, resigned all rights to his half of these lands, the 'kyndness' of which was held of James Routledge. It thus appears that the Routledges held land here from some years earlier. In 1568 there is a charter from the Commendator of Melrose Abbey granting the abbey's 'three merk lands' there to William Douglas. Other residents mentioned in 1568 and 1569 are William Paterson and Walter Scott. Probably the same William Douglas was recorded in 1574 when it was recorded in the testament of Walter Scott of Branxholme that there was a dispute over the tithes at Crook. In 1581 William Douglas 'of Cruik' and his wife Elizabeth Scott granted several pieces of land to their son James; this included a small herb garden ('hortulo herbario') called the 'Taillyard' on the west, a barn called 'Trone et Troneland' in the north, perhaps a small orchard, and 'lie onesett de Cruik'. In 1592 lands there were inherited by Martin, son of William Douglas; the lands were then part of the Lordship and Regality of Melrose, with superior being James Douglas of Lochleven, Commendator of Melrose. Other residents at that time were Simon Routledge and Robert Thorbrand. In the 17th century the superiority was held by the Hamiltons, Earls of Haddington, along with other lands previously possessed by Melrose Abbey. The lands were still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1670. Residents (called Grierson) from there were supposedly involved in the riot at the deroofing of Hassendean Kirk in 1690. John Douglas was listed there in 1694. It could be the 'Cruik' recorded in 1698 when Archibald Douglas was served heir to the Barony of Cavers, including 3 merkland of land there that were among the kirklands of Cavers. William Kinnaird was there in 1730, Francis Riddell in 1737–41, Thomas

Douglas in 1741, Walter Scott in 1745 and Adam Henderson in 1773. The name seems to have disappeared not long after this – 'Little Cot, Muckle Cot, Crook and the Trows, Worchart, Wormston and Cavers Knowes' [T], 'The lousy Griersons o' the Crook, An' Douglas o' the Trows, An' Caddon wi' his bluidy lang shiers, Frae the clipping o' his ewes' [T] (the name presumably comes from a curve in the burn there; it is 'le cruk' in 1502, 'Crouk' in 1529/30, 'Crowk' in 1553/4, 'Cruik' in 1572, 'the Cruke' in 1565, 'Cruik' in 1568, 1574, 1581 and 1601, 'Cruke' in 1575, 'the Cruiks' in 1584, 'Cruik' in 1640 and 1670 and 'Cruke' in 1694; it is marked 'Cruck' on Pont's c.1590 map and 'Cruick' on Blaeu's 1654 map, between Cauldmill and Trows, but probably incorrectly placed on the western side of the Kirkton Burn; note that Douglas of Crook could easily be confused with Douglas of Cruixton/Crookston in Forfarshire; there are several places of the same name elsewhere).

Crookedhaugh Moss (*kroo-ked-hawch-mos*) *n.* boggy area just to the north of Priestrig farm, between Fiddle Hill and Coldhouse Kipp. It is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map, while 'Cruickedheugh-sike' is mentioned in the 1765 description of the boundaries of Wilton Common).

Crooked Loch (*kroo-ked-loch*) *n.* small loch on the Roxburghshire/Selkirkshire border about 8 miles west of Hawick, between Windylaw Loch and Kingside Loch. A small stream to the south is Crookedloch Sike (it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Crooked Wat (*kroo-ked-waw'*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott**, Town Herd of Hawick in the early 18th century.

crookit (*kroo-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp.* crooked – 'Dav' Jackson catcht Nell Cameron's catte In cruicket Sandy's byre' [WiSp], 'Some cruikit beam aboot the moon Was said ti play on Robbie's croon' [WP], 'Grand auld cruikit sneeshin' horn, Worthy sic a glorious morn' [RH] (also spelled 'cruikit').

Crookit Bank (*kroo-kee'-bawngk*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Cruikit Bank' on the 1541 rental roll. The lands were valued at 10 shillings and 8 pence and tenanted by William Armstrong. The location is unclear, but it is listed between Whithaugh and Mains, and is probably the 'Cruckhanck' shown to the south of Whithaugh on Blaeu's c.1654 map, on the west side of the Liddel Water, roughly opposite the modern Florida. It is possible this was the 'Crouke' among lands granted in 1476 to Robert Elliot by Archibald, Earl of Angus.

Crooks (*krooks*) *n.* **George** (19th/20th C.) long-time resident of Rulewater. He worked for a while as ploughman to John Waugh at Highend. He was well-known as a singer of humorous songs at local concerts. In later life he lived next to the blacksmith's shop in Bonchester Bridge. In 1879 he married Elizabeth Burrel, whose father was a farm steward in Berwickshire. They had 3 sons and 2 daughters. George worked in Weens garden and James in Harwood garden. **Peter** (1799–1844), W.S., daughter of Peter, gardener at the Dean in Edinburgh. He became Writer to the Signet in 1821. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and hence presumably had a local connection. In 1824 he married Marion, daughter of Peter Dods.

crook-trei (*krook-trī*) *n., arch.* a transverse bar built into a fireplace to hang a crook from – '. . . she clung with amazonian resolution to the crook-tree and refused to be removed . . . ' [RW].

croon (*kroon*) *n.* a crown, monarch, royal headdress – 'An' whan they had plettet ane croown o' thorns . . . ' [HSR], '. . . The wud hei weers like a croon' [DH], 'The croon o' contentment is light on her broo' [WAP], 'See the grey auld toon claim her ancient croon As the Queen o' the auld Scottish Border' [IWS], top of the head – 'An awkward squad, into my croon, Thence tumblin' oot, I note them doon' [JoHa], 'A grey hair here and there, lanely, mark'd the bald croon, O' this queerlookin' hurklin' bodie' [JoHa], 'The leader of the train got oft A crackit croon to claw, Against the battered gable O' the auld Midraw' [JT], '. . . And, oh! his croon got many a knock, For scaur on scaur had Davie' [TCh], '. . . Was said ti play on Robbie's croon' [WP], crest, highest point – 'the causa croon', '. . . to pay the sand and stones for their respective interests to the Crown of the Cassey' [JW1721], a coin formerly worth five shillings – 'can ee len is half a croon?', 'She'd gotten sax pun' but a croon, An' hauf-a-croon o' erles' [JoHa], 'Ee couldna afford tae fling owts oot, No wi' rents at half-a-croon' [AY], an old Scottish coin of value 13 shillings 4 pence, *v.* to crown – 'The Mermaids, croon'd wi' cockleshells, Heave a' their pows aboon' [JL], '. . . Wi' high-croon'd hats by stern rays torn, O' auld witch wives' [JoHa], '. . . croonin the braeheeds hich abuin Tweed an forenent bieldy Dryburgh' [ECS].

croon (*kroon*) *n., poet.* a lament, wail, bellow – 'We'll gie the sang anither croon, And wish lang life to auld Blink-bonny' [DA].

the Croon (*thu-kroon*) *n.* the Crown Hotel formerly at 20–22 High Street, next to the 'Croon Close'. It was tenanted by Robert Hay in the early 19th century, then by his wife Ann, followed by his daughter Mrs. Jane Grieve from 1848 until 1866 (also helped by her husband Robert Grieve). In 1861 the building to the west, which had been Cochrane's Innery, was demolished to make way for an extension to the hotel. Jane Burns was proprietor in 1871. It was altered to designs of J.P. Alison in the early years of the 20th century. Later it became a popular dance venue. The hotel closed in the late 1980s and the ballroom was destroyed in a fire in 1990. It was converted to offices (the Crown Business Centre) in 1993. The building is distinctive for its French style mansard roof, with the upper dormer making this one of the few 5-storey buildings on the High Street. The mosaic flooring in the entrance to No. 22 still proclaims this as the Crown Hotel. Apart from that the only part of the original interior surviving is the staircase. A solid iron key, of mediæval type was found was found when digging the foundations for the hotel, and is in the Museum. Around 1992 a well was discovered under the south-east end of the former hotel.

the Croon Buildins (*thu-kroon-bil-dinz*) *n.* the Crown Buildings, government offices opposite the Library on North Bridge Street, built in splendid 1974 architectural style, housing the Inland Revenue and Department of Social Security (also sometimes 'Town Buildings').

the Croon Close (*thu-kroon-klōs*) *n.* Crown Close, passageway off the east side of the High Street, named for its proximity to the Crown Inn, later Crown Hotel. This right of way originally gave access to the stables which served the inn, as well as a blacksmith's. Before the latter part of the 19th century the close did not exist, access to the stables being via Backdamgate. The area surrounding and behind the close was redeveloped in the 1990s. An old building behind the High Street there was once the Hawick Advertiser printworks and was recently converted into a private dwelling.

the Croon Hotel see **the Croon**

the Croon Inn (*thu-kroon-in*) *n.* former public house in Denholm, at 3 Main Street. Robert Bulman was there in 1853 and James Elliot was proprietor in the 1860s.

the Croon Inn (*thu-kroon-in*) *n.* former public house in Newcastleton, at 8 Douglas Square. It was listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories, when Thomas Scott was the landlord. John Richardson was inn-keeper in 1852, Richard Murray in 1861. It had a ballrron, which was the first place used by Newcastleton Free Church in 1850.

Croon Lane (*kroon-lān*) *n.* a name sometimes used for **the Croon Close**, e.g. as the address for Telfer's the blacksmiths.

the Croon Plantin (*thu-kroon-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation in the Rule valley. It lies just to the east of the B6357, where it joins the A6088, south of the farm of Braidhaugh, and north-east of Cleuch Head.

croons (*kroonz*) *n., pl.* crowns, heads of state. In the earliest times for which there are records, Hawick would have been in the Kingdom of Bernicia, which became part of Northumbria perhaps around 600, and part of Scotland in 1018. The union of the crowns meant that Hawick's monarch was also that of England from 1603. The early information is quite uncertain, and the dates given below are one interpretation of the available information (and spelling also varies). Hawick's Kings and Queens have been: Esa (c.500, possible 1st King of Bernicia); Eoppa (c.520–c.47); Ida (547–59); Glappa (559–c.60); Adda (c.560–c.68); Æthelric (568–72); Theodoric (c.572–c.79); Frithuwald (c.579–c.85); Hussa (c.585–c.593); Æthelfrith (c.593–616); Edwin (616–32); Eanfrith (c.632–c.33); Oswald (633–42); Oswiu (642–70); Ecgfrith (670–85); Ældfrith (685–704); Eadwulf (704–05); Osred I (705–16); Coenred (716–18); Osric (718–29); Ceolwulf (729–37); Eadberht (737–58); Oswulf (758–59); Æthelwald Moll (759–65); Ealchred (765–74); Æthelred I (774–79); Ælfwald I (779–89); Osred II (789–90); Æthelred I (again, 790–96); Osbald (796); Eardwulf (796–806); Ælfwald II (806–08); Eardwulf (again, 808–10); Eanred (810–41); Æthelred II (841–44); Rædwulf (844); Æthelred II (again, 844–48); Osberht (848–63); Ælle II (863–67); Ecgberht I (867–72); Ricsige (872–76); Ecgberht II (876–78); period of the Norse Kingdom of York, unclear whether they held sway over the Borders; Eadulf (?–913); Ealdred I (913–30); Osulf (930–63); Waltheof (963–970); Uchtred (995–1018); Malcolm II (of Scotland, 1018–34); Duncan I (1034–40); Macbeth (1040–57); Lulach (1057–58); Malcolm III (of Scotland, 1058–93); Donald III (of Scotland, 1093–94); Duncan II (1094); Donald III (again, 1094–97); Edgar (1097–1107); Alexander I (1107–24); David I (1124–53); Malcolm IV (of Scotland, 1153–65); William I (1165–1214); Alexander II (1214–49); Alexander III (1249–86); Margaret (1286–90); John Baliol (1292–96); Robert I (1306–29); David II

(1329–71); Edward Baliol (1332–38); Robert II (1371–90); Robert III (1390–1406); James I (1406–37); James II (1437–60); James III (1460–88); James IV (1488–1513); James V (1513–42); Mary I (1542–67); James VI (1567–1625); Charles I (1625–49); Oliver Cromwell (Lord Protector, 1653–58); Richard Cromwell (Lord Protector, 1658–59); Charles II (1660–85); James II (of England, 1686–89); Mary II (1689–94); William III (of England, 1689–1702); Anne (1702–14); George I (1714–27); George II (1727–1760); George III (1760–1801); George III (1801–20); George IV (1820–30); William IV (of England, 1830–37); Victoria (1837–1901); Edward VII (of England, 1901–10); George V (1910–36); Edward VIII (of England, 1936); George VI (1936–52); Elizabeth II (of England, 1952–).

Croontail Plantin (*kroon-tāl-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation in Hobkirk Parish, to the north of the Croon Plantin. It is in irregularly shaped plantation to the east of Braidhaugh farm.

Croon Wud (*kroon-wud*) *n.* Crown Wood, area of woodland, covering about 13 hectares, south of Bonchester Bridge and near the farm of Cleuch Head. It is managed by the Borders Forest Trust.

croose see **crouse**

crooshie (*kroo-shee*) *n., v., arch.* crochet.

crooshie-peen (*kroo-shee-peen*) *n., arch.* a crochet needle (noted by E.C. Smith).

crop (*krop*) *n., poet.* crops, produce of the land – 'Dear Grizzy, how shall we get fendit, Whan a' our crop an' kail are endit?' [JR].

crop for corn (*krop-for-kōrn*) *n., arch.* an omnivorous apetite, eclectic interest – 'As he knew I 'had a crop for a' corn' of a like nature, he brought it to me' [RB].

cropt (*kropt*) *n., arch.* the yield of a season – 'Item, be the tennentes of Branksholme of the rentes therof, the cropt jm vjc threttie ane yeares . . . ' [SB1633], 'Set at Hawick the 20th April 1733 for cropt one thousand seven hundred and thirty four payable between Yuill and Candlemas 1735' [Buc1735].

Crosar see **Crozier**

Crosbie (*kroz-bee*) *n.* **James** (b.1814/5) from Tinwald in Dumfriesshire, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at Kirkyard, in 1851 on the Kirkwynd and in 1861 at 5 Mid Row. His wife was Mary and their children included Margaret, Isabella, Elizabeth, James, Janet, Walter, Jean and Mary. He may be the James who donated a coin to the Museum in 1865 and the Mr. Crosbie who in 1875 donated a 'highly ornamented flint-lock pistol'. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabella Best and their Alexander was baptised in 1840. **James** (19th C.) boot and shoe maker recorded in Newcastleton in 1852. He could have been the brother of teacher Robert. **John** (17th C.) married Marion McKlellan in Ashkirk and had a daughter Isobel (b.1650). His surname is written 'Corsbie'. **John** (18th/19th C.) gamekeeper at Orchard Cottage in 1797, when he was working for Robert Scott. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Janet Hardie, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: John (b.1795); Rebecca (b.1796); and Thomas (b.1796). The witnesses in 1796 were Bailie John Hardie (perhaps his father-in-law) and W. Turnbull, Cockerheugh. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as brewer in Hawick on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he had 3 working horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. He may be the same man as John Crosby who married Janet Hardie in Hawick in 1794. During a time of famine he is said to have allowed the poor of the Parish to take turnips from a field he had at Moat Croft. **John** (18th/19th C.) painter on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 register. He could be the John who married Janet Rutherford and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Catherine (b.1827) and John (b.1829). **John** (19th/20th C.) woollen merchant of 8 Howegate. He married Nellie, daughter of baker John Young. **Mrs. ??** (18th/19th C.) marked on Wood's 1824 map of Hawick as owner of land at Orrock Place. She was presumably a widow, but it is unclear who her husband was, although it is possible it was the brewer John recorded in 1797. **Robert** (b.1827/8) born in Hawick, he was a frameworker in Wilton Parish. In 1861 he was living at Dovemount. He married Margaret Armstrong and their children included: Agnes (b.1854); Thomas (b.1856/7); and Isabella (b.1859/60). **Robert** (b.1825) born in Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, son of Robert and Jean Sales. He was a teacher in Newcastleton (but not at the Parish School). In 1851 he was living on North Hermitage Street with his mother Jane and brother James. In an 1852 directory he is incorrectly listed as John. Perhaps the same Robert was in Liverpool in 1864 when he presented an albatross to the Museum. **Thomas** (b.1796) son of John, he was a frameworker in Hawick. The family were on Slitrig Crescent in 1851 and at the Dean in 1861. He married Agnes, daughter of James Elliot (who in 1861 was a Chelsea Pensioner, living with his

family). Their children included John, James, Robert, Thomas, Janet, George, William, Mary, Agnes and Walter (formerly 'Corsbie', 'Crossby', etc.; see also **Crosby**).

Crosbie Bow (*kroz-bee-bō*) *n.* nickname of the 19th century – 'There goes Magenta (whose face is woe) – Whose tales wi' simple fun are gay, And there's Jock Buckham and Crosbie Bow, And Tammy Porritch and Uffie Rae' [HI].

Crosby (*kroz-bee*) *n.* **Thomas E.** 'Tom' (20th C.) Cornet in 1950. **Thomas N.** 'Tom' (20th C.) established the chemist's business on North Bridge Street in 1951. He was cousin of the 1950 Cornet and Acting Father in 1961. He broke his leg at Denholm Ride-out, so that he was unable to carry the Flag. He was also a member of Lodge 424. His wife was Maimie and their daughter Ruth was Cornet's Lass in 1972 to Philip Murray. He served as President of the Mosstroopers' (1960) and Callants (1975) Clubs (see also **Crosbie**).

Crosfield (*kros-feeld*) *n.* **Rev. George Philip Chorley**, O.B.E., 'Philip' (b.1924) son of James Chorley Crosfield, with his mother being Marjorie Louise. He was educated at George Watson's, Selwyn College, Cambridge and Edinburgh Theological College. He became an assistant priest at St. David's Episcopalian Church in Edinburgh and then at St. Andrews. He became the Rector at St. Cuthbert's in Hawick 1955–60. He also served with the Royal Artillery. He married Susan Martin of Sedlescombe, Sussex. He left Hawick in 1960 to become Chaplain at Gordonstoun School. He was later made was minister at St. James' in Penicuik and later and Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral in Edinburgh. He retired in 1990, and continued to work with St. James' in Penicuik. He married Susan Mary Jullion Martin and had 1 son and 2 daughters.

Crosier see **Crozier**

cross (*kros*) *prep., arch.* across – '... and from thence, along Stously march, to the head of Heip-loan; then cross that loan to Whitehaugh's march' [DCW1765].

Cross (*kros*) *n.* **Mary Ann** 'English Mary' (19th C.) Hawick resident of the mid-1800s. Her name presumably referred to her place of origin. She married Charles Affleck, Hawick stockingmaker.

the Cross (*thu-kros*) *n.* Hawick's 'Mercat Cross', also the former popular name for the area around the Cross, basically meaning the centre of town. 'The Town Hall' is the modern equivalent. The Cross itself was removed in 1762 and in 1793 a 'tree to liberty' was planted there. The 'Police bounds' of the town in the early 19th century were taken to be within 1000 yards of the Cross – '... and ther in publocke markitt tyme of day to sett att the crosse for the space of two hours with the said pan about her necke' [BR1693], 'Bailies Martin and Ruecastle were ordered to gather from ye Cross upon both sides of ye toun even unto the bridge' [PR1717], 'Payd for lead to the Cross building' [1730], '... and the present Baillies for the time to take their horses at the Cross, respectively, yearly, in all time coming' [BR1735].

Crossar see **Crozier**

Crosscleugh (*kros-klooch*) *n.* hamlet that formerly stood between Bedrule and Fulton tower. The minister of Bedrule formerly had the right to cut turf annually on the moor here. It is probably the 'Corscleuch' listed among Crown lands in the Exchequer Rolls in the latter half of the 15th century. It was settled by the Turnbulls before 1490, with John Turnbull being assigned the lease by the King in that year. It was destroyed by Hertford's men in 1545. In 1571 it was granted to Margaret, daughter of John Home of Cowdenknowes, along with Fulton. George Turnbull was tenant there in 1516. There were Turnbulls farming there at the beginning of the 17th century when it was described as consisting of 'twa rowmes'. George Clerk was there in 1615. In 1619 John and William Turnbull, as well as Thomas Ainslie, were tenants there when they were among a group of Turnbulls accused of cutting down wood on a neighbouring farm. It was among lands owned by Sir Thomas Ker in 1643, valued at £160. It was part of the lands held by the Kers of Cavers Carre in the 17th century and still owned by John Ker of Cavers Carre in 1788. John and Robert Rutherford were weavers there in 1799. It was among lands owned by William Elliot of Bedrule in 1811 (also written 'Corsecleuch'; it is 'Corsclewch' in 1456, 'Corscleuch' in 1490, transcribed as 'Crossebewghe' in 1545, is 'Crocecleuch' in 1571 'Crocecleucht' in 1602, 'Corscleuch' in 1619 and 1623, 'Corscleugh' in 1643, 'Corseclewgh' in 1672, 'Corriscleuch' in 1678 'Cariscleugh' in 1684, 'Corscleuch' in about 1795 and 'Corse Cleugh' in 1811; it is marked 'Corscleuch' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Cors-cleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Corscleuch' on Blaeu's 1654 map; there are places of the same name elsewhere, e.g. near St. Mary's Loch).

Crossgill Sike (*kros-gil-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale that rises on Priest Hill and runs southwards to join Whithaugh Burn.

Crossgreen Entry (*kros-green-en-tree*) *n.* name for road running north-south in the middle of Chesters village (labelled on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map).

Crosshaa (*kros-haw*) *n.* Crosshall, former name for a house at the site in Stirches where the Heap Cross was located, near the end of Guthrie Drive. Thomas Turnbull was farmer there in 1797 (marked 'Crosshall' on Stobie's 1770 map, to the east of the main road, shortly before Stirches House).

the Cross Keys (*thu-kros-keez*) *n.* former inn at the Sandbed, favourite hostelry of James Hogg and friends in the early 19th century. It was at the Buccleuch Street side of the Sandbed, at No. 11, on the south side of the Plough Inn, in a building that later became an office of Mactaggarts. It was started by William Aitchison and his wife Mary Shortreed (parents of Elliot the local poet) in about 1784, and he was still proprietor in 1825. Nellie Nisbet was also a well-known proprietor. It is easy to confuse with the hostelry of the same name on the High Street.

the Cross Keys (*thu-kros-keez*) *n.* former public house on the High Street. It was recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory when the proprietor was William Armstrong (although this may be confusion with the pub of the same name on the Sandbed). It might be the place where Robert Scott was recorded in 1766. Its newly built stables near the Millport were carried off in the 1767 flood. This was probably the same as the inn of that name started by Walter Wilson ('Haunless Wat') at 9 High Street; Walter's death is recorded at 'Auld Cross Keys' in 1795. It is probably the place where George Turnbull was recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 work horses. This is probably the Cross Keys where William Graham and Adam Robson were hostlers in 1799. John Turnbull was proprietor in the early 19th century. The newly built stables for the inn were carried away by the flood of 1767. W.N. Kennedy told a story about a group of gentlement drinking in the "Cross Keys Hotel" at the end of the 18th century, stating that it was where draper James Turnbull's shop then was, meaning 11 High Street.

the Cross Keys (*thu-kros-keez*) *n.* inn situated on Main Street in Denholm, overlooking the Green. It was built in 1800 as a bakery and later became a coaching inn. It is today a local pub, with bed an breakfast accommodation, and is a regular venue for folk music. There were once stables in the back. The proprietor in 1861 was John Turnbull and later in the late 19th century was Mr. Anderson (also sometimes called the 'Auld Cross Keys').

the Cross Keys (*thu-kros-keez*) *n.* former public house in Newcastleton, probably located at 48 South Hermitage Street. The location, on the corner of the square, now has a bank. John Armstrong was proprietor in 1837. Joseph Pattison was inn-keeper there in the 1840s and 50s.

the Cross Keys Inn (*thu-kros-keez-in*) *n.* public house in Lilliesleaf. It is situated on the west side of the village, on the north side of the Main Street. It was built in the 18th century. James Young was innkeeper for at least the years 1841 to 1852.

Crosslee (*kros-lee*) *n.* farm in the Ettrick valley, just north of Tushielaw. It was once part of the parish of Rankilburn. It was formerly Crown lands, assigned to William, son of Alexander Cockburn of Lanton until 1488 and then William Veitch of Dawyck and his son John. This is probably the steading of 'Corsley' in Ettrick Forest where in 1575/6 Walter Veitch of North Synton complained that he was due the 'mails'. In the 18th century it was farmed by Walter Byrdon, friend to the family of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. When surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718 it was 'Craighill alias Corslee' and there was a common between this farm and Tushielaw. 'Auld Jock Gray' and his son 'Daft Jock Gray' lived there in about 1800. There were Goodfellows and Scotts there in the 19th century (it was 'Corsle' in 1488, 'Corslee' in 1492, 'Corslee' in 1541, 'Corslies' in 1650 and 'Corslie' in c.1680; there is a farm of essentially the same name on the Gala Water).

the Cross Port see **Crosswynd Port**

the Cross Road (*thu-kros-rōd*) *n.* former name for Wester Braid Road, called that either because it crossed Wellogate Brae or because it crossed from the Wellogate towards the Slitrig.

the Cross Roads (*thu-kros-rādz*) *n.* name sometimes used in the 19th century for the Tower Knowe.

cross-trei (*kros-trī*) *n., arch.* a cross-beam – 'Paid whisky when putting up the cross-tree in the Fleshmarket, L.0 1 4' [BR1755].

the Cross Well (*thu-kros-wel*) *n.* former public water supply at the bottom of the Cross Wynd, fed by the spring at the 'Well o Gate'. The site is marked by a stone, bearing the date 1755, which was moved to the pavement in the 1980s. There is a resolution recorded in 1755 to 'bring in a well to the Cross from the Wellygate' and a further

record to erect a street well at the Cross in 1783 (which may have been a re-construction). Its position can be seen in the existing photograph of the old Town House in about 1880 – 'Several men have at present employed lifting the old lead pipes from the cross well to the fountain head in the well-o-gate' [RRe].

Cross Wud (*kros-wud*) *n.* small wooded area between the farms of Wollrig and Outer Huntly. This is probably connected with the place referred to as 'the cross' in a charter of about 1170, in which the pasture granted to Orm of Ashkirk is described. It is possible that the 'cross' was an early marker in roughly the same position as the Bishop's Stone, which is just a little to the north-west of the wood.

the Crosswynd see **the Cross Wynd**

the Cross Wynd (*thu-kros-wīnd*) *n.* street named after the Market Cross that used to stand in the middle of the High Street at the bottom of this road. It was once the site of the South Port (at least partially removed in 1732, and fully removed in 1762 along with the Cross) also called the Crosswynd Port, and the beginning of the main road to Newcastle until the 1830s. It was later referred to as the Policeman's Brae for the police station there. Further up the street the name changes to Allars Bank and then Wellogate Brae. There used to be a second Chase here on the Friday of the Common Riding, after the races were finished in the Haugh, the practice discontinuing when the races were moved. However, the cavalcade still goes up the street before the Song Songing ceremony. The street may have been where the first weaving factory was set up in Hawick, in about the middle of the 1700s. Allars Church was on the south side behind the Town Hall from 1810–1947. Nos. 2 and 4 are grade B listed buildings (also written 'Crosswynd').

the Cross Wynd Kirk (*thu-kros-wīnd-kirk*) *n.* popular name for **Allars Kirk**. It was formally known as the Cross Wynd United Presbyterian Church after 1847, when the Relief Church merged with the Secession Church, and the name was officially changed to Allars soon afterwards.

Crosswynd Port (*kros-wīnd-pōr'*) *n.* name sometimes given to **Sooth Port** or the 'Cross Port'. The name is recorded in 1732 when lime was taken there, presumably to repair it, and there is also a record of 'what was spent that night the Cross Port was taken down'. It could only have been partly taken down, since in 1762 there is a record of payment to labourers 'for taking down the Cross, and Cross Wynd Port' and also for auctioning off the materials from there; it took 2 days to dismantle the structure and the stone and timber was sold for 11s 6d. This was part of the removal of all the Town's ports during a time when roads were being improved, e.g. the Edinburgh and Carlisle Turnpike Roads (also written 'Cross Wynd Port').

crottle (*kro-tul*) *v., poet.* to crumble, cover in small fragments – 'But naebody's seen him In the caller pule First crottled wi' soil, Then white – the auld fule!' [DH].

croud see **crood**

croun see **croon**

croupier (*kroo-pee-ā*) *n.* a person who assists the chairman at a dinner, often being involved with drink orders.

crouse (*kroos, krows*) *adj., arch.* lively, bold, cheerful, pleased with oneself, conceited – '... But yet for a his cracking crouse, He rew'd the raid of the Red-Swire' [CPM], 'May happiness make yours his house, And may she thrifty be and crouse' [JoHa], 'We Wullie, the cowherd, sae hardy and crouse ...' [JoHa], '... An' we're a' sae croose an' cantie round our ain fireside' [JJ], '... Sae in oo baith walkit, as crouse as could be, An', losh man, it was a fine sicht for tae see!' [BM1900], 'There, yoint the waeter, an fell croose an canty on the brae-face, lay Ancrum!' [ECS], '... By guid-wives, crouse wi saip's salvation' [DH], 'But despite the power o' a', she's been croose eneuch tae craw' [JEDM], 'She's a douse kind o' body, auld Eppy M'Gee, A crouse kind o' body, auld Eppy M'Gee' [JT], 'But Meg was canty, and settled crouse, And she made a hame o' her guidman's hoose' [WL], *adv.* boldly, proudly, arrogantly – 'deh craw si crouse', ''Ye needna craw sae crouse, Tam', said an old weaver ...' [MrsO] (also written 'croose'; from German via Middle English).

crously (*kroos-lee*) *adv., arch.* cheerfully, boldly – 'E'en now I hear them crously crawin', I' the lum-head ...' [JoHa], '... And ride tae Mycelaw Green sae crously' [AB], 'He laughs at switches, belts and tawse, And ne'er a bantam cock, Sae proudly struts sae crously craws, As our little Jock' [JT], '... becaus mine enimie desna crouslie craw ower me' [HSR] (also written 'crouslie').

Crow see **Craw**

crowdie (*krow-dee*) *n., arch.* a mixture of oatmeal and water, eaten uncooked – 'Sae weels on thee, my tartan plaidie, While I hae pith to work for croudie I'll wear thee, and I will be proud o'e' [JoHa].

Crown see **Croon**

crowp (*krowp*) *v., arch.* to croak, speak hoarsely, make a noise like a frog – 'Now croupin' corbies bauld are swearin', Guid weather's dead' [JoHa].

the crowp (*thu-krowp*) *n., arch.* croup.

crowpit (*krow-pee', -pi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* hoarse, croaky – 'And he croupit sae queer when he offer't to talk, That the youngsters, affrighted, did yelloch and jauk' [JoHa], 'A crowpit cough' [GW] (also written 'croupit'; cf. **roupit**).

Croyser see **Crozier**

Crozier (*krō-shur, -zur, -shee-ur*) *n.* **Adam** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Adam Croser' and 'Crosar' in the Register of the Privy Seal in 1510 as an associate of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. A group of Liddesdale men were given respite for their crimes for 19 years to come. 'Liell Croser' is also listed, so possibly his son or brother. He is also listed in another remission given to Robert Elliot of Redheugh and his associates in 1515/6. **Adam** (16th C.) resident of Adderstoneshiel in 1544, when he was among Scotsmen who pledged allegiance to Henry VIII. John is also listed, and so probably a close relative. **Adam** 'Ade' (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Adde Crossyer Marke Crosser sone', with his brother Archie also listed, although it is unclear who Mark was. **Adam** 'Ade' of Adderstoneshiel (16th C.) recorded in the records of the Privy Council in 1571, when there was 'relief at the hands of'. He was 'Ade Crosar of Edderstonsheills'. It is possible he was the same man as 'Megat's Ade' or 'Kate's Adie'. **Adam** 'Megat's Adie' (16th C.) listed as one of the tenants at Hummelknowes in a bond of security signed at Hawick in 1569. His name is given as 'Ade Crosar, alias Meggaittis Ade', suggesting perhaps that his mother was Margaret, or that his father's nickname was 'Megat'. He was surely related to the other Croziers listed. In 1574 he was 'Adie Crosar callit Megettis Adie', listed among Croziers in Earlside who William Douglas of Cavers was fined for not removing. He is listed in 1578 as 'Adie Crossar, callit Megattis Adie' among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with Lord Claude Hamilton, Commendator of Paisley) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1579 he was 'Adie Crossar, callit Megottis', when stated to be in ward within 'Traif' castle. In 1587/8 was recorded as 'Adie Crosar, called Megitt's Adie' when held in ward (with the Laird of 'Audy') as part of an attempt to quell unrest on the Border; however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. **Adam** 'Kate's Adie' (16th C.) listed in 1574 among accused thieves who resided at Earlside. His name was recorded as 'Kaitis Adie'. 'Kate's Jock' was also there (and presumably his brother) as well as 'Cock's Clem' and several other Croziers. He was also accused in 1590 along with Martin's Clem, John and Archie, as well as Airchie Elliot of the Hill, of rieving from John Hall of Otterburn. His mother was presumably Kate. **Adam** 'the Pleg' (16th C.) recorded as 'Eddye Croser the Pleg' in 1590 when he was among a group of Croziers accused of stealing goods and livestock from Englishman Nicholas Storie. Others listed were John of Staneshiel, 'Quentin's Airchie' and Quentin's brother Hob. His nickname may indicate that at one point he was a pledge for someone else. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded along with 'Quentin's Airchie', 'Adie's John' and Hob Armstrong 'the Tailor', when they were accused of stealing horses from John Heron of Chipchase. His name is recorded as 'Edward Croser alias Adey Farlamdes'. It seems likely he was 'Adam' rather than 'Edward', but the meaning of his nickname is unclear. **Adam** (17th C.) resident near Redheugh on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Adam** (19th/20th C.) born in Hawick Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1901 he was living at Adderstoneshiels Cottages. His wife was Catherine and their children included Agnes and Janet. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th C.) recorded as son of Edward when he was among family members who supported the English Crown in 1544. It is unclear where their lands were. **Andrew** 'Dand' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'Andreas Crosar alias dand'. He and Matthew were convicted in Jedburgh of stealing 30 sheep from James Dalgleish from 'camys' (perhaps Minto Kames) and were sureties for themselves. **Andrew** (d.1509) convicted for killing Robert Scott of Synton, Adam Turnbull in Chamberlain Newton, Adam Turnbull called 'Gaberlunzie' and John Fenton of that Ilk. He also stole a horse and other goods from Thomas Bell 'in Baginw' and brought in 'Englishmen and Traitors of Levin' to raid Blindhaugh and to raid the farms of Alexander and James Chalmers. For these and other crimes he was drawn and hanged in Edinburgh. He could be the same 'Andrea Crosare' recorded in 1507 among rebels, which some members of the Dalgleish family had remission for associating with. Perhaps he was one of the 2 Andrews who were

listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5: one after James, 'turni'; and the other not immediately beside other Croziers on the list. **Andrew** 'Dandy' (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Dande Crosyer Martyne Crosyer sone', with Martin perhaps being resident at Earlside. **Andrew** 'Dandy', 'Richardtoncleucht' (16th C.) one of the 10 thieves apprehended in Hawick in October 1567 by the Earl of Murray and taken to Edinburgh tolbooth. His surname is transcribed as 'Grosar', which is surely an error. His nickname probably derives from the lands of Riccarton Cleuch, where Croziers were tenants in 1541. **Andrew** 'Mark's Andra' (16th C.) listed in a 1569 bond of security signed at Hawick by 'Clame Crosar' and his tenants. His name is given as 'Andro Crosar alias Markis Andro'. His father was presumably Mark. He must have been related to the other Croziers named in the bond. **Andrew** 'Part's Dand' (16th C.) tenant of the Hummelknowes area listed in a 1569 bond of security if 1569 along with 8 other Croziers (probably relatives). His name is recorded as 'Dande Crosar alias Parttis Dande', so he was presumably Andrew, son of someone with a nickname of 'Partt' (perhaps an error for 'Pate', i.e. Patrick). **Andrew** 'Maddy's Dand' (16th C.) among men accused of stealing cattle from a farm at Huntly in 1581/2. His name is listed as 'Dandie Crosar, callit Maddeis Dandie'. He was declared a rebel after not appearing to answer the charge. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) resident of Toftholm. In 1623 his son Hob appeared before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Andro Croser, called Jeans Andro, in Greinis' when he appeared before the Commissioners' Court in 1623. He presumably lived at Greens in Liddesdale and had a mother called Jean. **Andrew** (1825/6–1909) son of William and Margaret Elliot, he was a clogger in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was with his brother Robert (also a clogger), and in 1861 was at about 24 South Hermitage Street. He married Isabella Inglis and she died in 1929, aged 101. Their children included: Margaret (1850/1–1907); Isabella (1851/2–91); William; James; and Robert. He and his wife are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. He and his brother were singers at the Burns centenary dinner in Newcastleton. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Arche Crosser Markes sone', with his brother Ade also listed, although it is unclear who their father Mark was. He could be the same man as 'the Piat'. Probably the same 'Archie Crosar callit Markis Archie' was listed in 1574 among men residing at Earlside, who William Douglas of Cavers was supposed to have removed from there. A separate 'Archie Crosar thair' is also listed. **Archibald** 'Airchie the Piat' (16th C.) tenant of the Hummelknowes area recorded in 1569 as 'Arche Crosar alias Arche the Pyatt', his nickname presumably coming from some perceived similarity with the magpie. In 1574 he is 'Archie Crosar callit the Pyott', listed after Barty in Kirkton and Mirk Hob in Penchrise. This was among Croziers who William Douglas of Cavers had been ordered to remove from his lands. **Archibald** 'Gib's Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many Elliots. His name is listed as 'Arche Croser 'Gibs Arche' ', meaning that his father was Gilbert. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1584 when, along with Clem, he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, 'for all the Crosers in Liddesdale'. He may be the Archie along with Will who was accused of raiding into England in 1590; they were acquitted by their oaths, referred to the oaths of Robert and Martin Elliot, but then found guilty when Robert refused to swear. He is probably the Archie accused in 1590, along with Martin's Clem, John and 'Kate's Adame' Croser, as well as Airchie Elliot of the Hill, of rieving from John Hall of Otterburn. He may be the 'Archie Crosar' listed among residents of Earlside in 1574, when their superior was fined for not removing all the Croziers accused of being thieves. He may be the same as one of the other Archies. **Archibald** 'Quentin's Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when the English Warden accused him and 'Illwilled Will' of stealing cattle from 'Medupp'. He was also accused in 1590 of stealing livestock and goods from Englishman Nicholas Storie; others listed include his brother Hob, John of Staneshiel and Adie 'the Pleg'. Additionally in 1590 he and 'Adie's John' were accused of stealing sheep from the Herons of Chipchase, and along with 2 Liddesdale Armstrongs he was accused of stealing more sheep from the same place 2 days later, as well as stealing horses 6 months later, cows after that, and horses on 2 earlier occasions; he was there recorded as 'Whyntynes Arche', 'Whyntons Arche' and similar. He was also accused by William Hall of 'Gersomffeld' in 1590 of rieving at 'Steward sheile', along with Hob Elliot of

Staneshiel and others. Additionally in 1590 he was among a group of Elliots, Armstrongs and Croziers, said to be 200 strong, who were accused of raiding the towns of 'Allenton' and 'Linbriggs', taking 100 cows, 20 horses and 20 prisoners. He was also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. Also in 1590 he was listed along with other Elliots, Croziers and Armstrongs, accused of taking cows and horses from the tenants of Woodhall and Netherhouses in England. In 1590/1 he was 'called Quinten's Archie' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. It is unclear which Quentin was his father. He may have been brother of 'Quentin's Hob', recorded in 1595. **Archibald** 'Airchie', 'Henheid' (16th C.) listed in 1590 along with Elliots, Armstrongs and others accused of taking cows and horses from the tenants of Woodhall and Netherhouses in England. His name is recorded as 'Arche Croser 'Henhead' ' and the other Crozier listed was 'Quentin's Airchie', who may have been related. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Bowholm (16th C.) recorded in 1591 as part of a group (mostly of Elliots) accused of plundering from Jeffrey Taylor and the tenants of Scaleby. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (d.c.1605) farmer at Brighouse of Cleuchhead in Rulewater. He was one of the local men hanged following the draconian efforts of Border Commissioner Sir William Cranston to stamp out lawlessness. **Bartholomew** 'Barth' (16th C.) father of Matthew, who gave his assurance to the English in 1544, along with many other Croziers from the Slitrig valley and elsewhere. His brother (or possibly son) Hugh was also listed, and he was probably the same Barth whose son John was also named. **Bartholomew** 'Barty' (16th C.) resident of Kirkton. He is recorded in 1574 among Croziers who had been ordered by the Privy Council to be removed from William Douglas of Cavers; Douglas was fined for their non-removal. He is listed as 'Barty Crosar in the Kirktoun'. He was probably related to the earlier Barth. **Clement** (16th C.) recorded in 1531/2 when he and Simon Armstrong had remission from the King for burning Little Newton, as well as the 'tresonabil taking of Walter Scot of Branxhelm, knycht, in cumpany with Inglismen'. **Clement** 'Clem' (16th C.) recorded in 1532 as 'Clemme Crosar' along with Martin (to whom he was surely related), Elliots and Foresters, who were the subject of a commission ordered by the King to capture them, for the killing of Thomas Dalgleish and Adam Turnbull in Teviotdale. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Clements. **Clement** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with Elliots who were accused of having killed Englishman Robert Hall at 'Tredermayn'. It is unclear when this event occurred. He could be the same as one of the other Clements. He could be the 'Clemy Croser' from Liddesdale mentioned in another English document of 1541, listing English rebels who had been reset in Scotland; these men included Robsons, Dods and Charltons. He was listed along with Robert Elliot of Thorlieshope (perhaps a neighbour) and also John, who was surely related to him. **Clement** (16th C.) tenant of Byrestead according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Robert is listed first, and then also Leon and Gilbert. Either he or a different Clement is also tenant of 'Culigrath' (or 'Kilgarth') on the 1541 rental roll. He may be the same as one of the other Clems. **Clement** (16th C.) recorded as 'Clemyt Crossier' in 1544 when he was the first known owner of the lands of Stobs. He was among Scotsmen who pledged allegiance to Henry VIII, and one of the first Croziers listed. He must have shortly afterwards sold them to the Gledstains family. He was probably the same 'Clement Crosers' whose farms of 'Hoble Knowes' and 'Gallaslande' in the Slitrig valley were among those burned by the English in 1547/8. He may be the same as the Clement recorded in 1531, or the later 'Clame' tenant in Hummelknowes. It seems likely he was the Clement who headed a list of 4 Croziers who in 1537/8 had a bond not to harm John Gledstains of that Ilk, or his friends or servants, with Elliots being the cautioners; the other Croziers were brothers John and Adam, as well as James, son of Ninian. He may be the Clem who, in 1544, had servants Willie Young, John 'Carborne' and James 'Hindemers', who were also listed on the bond of allegiance with the English, as well as 'Hobbe Elwode Clemyt syster sone', presumably meaning that his sister was an Elliot. It seems likely he was the Clement who, in 1548/9, was sent (along with Adam Scott of Burnfoot and William Scott of Harden) by the Laird of Buccleuch to visit Alexander MacDougall, probably to extract a horse from him. **Clement** 'Clem' (16th C.) listed in 1544 among those who supported the English Crown. He was recorded as 'Cleme Crosyer his brother', probably meaning he was brother to Jeffrey, or perhaps William. In any case, he seems distinct from Clem of Stobs. **Clement** (16th C.) son of John, he was listed

among several other closely related family members in a list of Scotsmen who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. His brothers may have included Jamie, Martin and John. Based on the 1544 list be may have been grandson of 'Cock', and seems distinct from Clem of Stobs and Clem, brother of Jeffrey (or William). However he may be the same as one of the later recorded Clems. **Clement** (16th C.) listed in 1544 as Gib Crozier's son, among the local men who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. His brother (or possibly his father's brother) Willie is also listed. It is unclear who their father Gilbert was. **Clement** 'Clame' (16th C.) recorded as one of the men who signed the bond of security in Hawick in 1569. Thomas Ker was surety for him. He clearly lived locally, given the Scotts and Elliots of the lands south and west of Hawick who also signed. He was probably the same as the 'Clame Crosar in Hammilknowis' who was surety for his tenants in 1569, these being 8 other Croziers. In 1578/9 he was 'Clemme Crossar, sumtyme in Hummyll Knowis' when the Privy Council restated that he was to be entered into ward with John Maxwell in Nether Pollock, with John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk, as surety; however, 'young Clemmy Crossar has not re-enterit in ward', and so his cautioner was fined. He could be the 'Clemie Croser' accused by the English of stealing cattle and taking Thomas Routledge prisoner in 1581. He could be the 'Clemye Croser' recorded in 1584 when, along with Airchie, he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, 'for all the Crosers in Liddesdale'. **Clement** 'Cock's Clem' (16th C.) listed among the tenants near Hummelknowes in a bond of security signed at Hawick in 1569, hence clearly distinct from the proprietor Clame Crosar in Hammilknowis'. His name is given as 'Clemme Crosar alias Cokkis Clemme'. His father's nickname was thus probably 'Cock' (like John Wigholm in Liddesdale around 1500). His brothers John and 'Rowy' are also listed, and he was probably related to the other 6 Croziers also named in 1569. Also in 1569 it is recorded that the Lairds of Cessford and Buccleuch were sureties for 'Cokkis, Clame Crossar and Rowy Crossar in Yairdsyde' (i.e. Earlside). In 1574 he is recorded as 'Clemme Crosar callit Cokkis Clemme in Yarlside', listed first among men accused of crimes who Douglas of Cavers was fined for not removing from his lands; they were specifically meant to have 'removit thame selffis, thair wyiffis, cornis and guidis outwith the Swyris'. His brothers John and 'Rowy' were again listed along with other Croziers residing in Earlside, Kirkton and Penchrise. He was 'Clemmie Crosar, callit Cokis Clemmie' listed in 1578 among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with John Edmondson of that Ilk or William Douglas of Cavers) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. **Clement** 'Clement's Clem' (16th C.) listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. His nickname suggests that his father was also Clem. He may be the 'young Clemmie Crosar' listed in 1578 among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Clements. **Clement** 'Neble's Clemie' (16th C.) indicted in 1584 for raiding with 100 others in the Middle Marches, stealing 300 oxen and 49 horses, 'spoiling' 30 'sheles' and taking 20 prisoners. His name is given there as 'nebles Clemey'. He was also complained about in 1587/8 for a raid on Tynedale in 1584 (perhaps the same one), along with Elliots, Armstrongs and about 300 others, accused of stealing 800 cows, 60 horses and 500 sheep, burning 60 houses and killing 10 men. His brother 'Rowie' was among a large group of Elliots, Armstrongs, Croziers and others accused of rieving in 1590. He is recorded among Borderers in Monipennie's list of the 1580s as 'Nobles [or 'Nebles'] Clemeis Croser'. It is unclear if his father was nicknamed 'Neble' or 'Noble', or whether his nickname was 'nebless' (i.e. noseless). **Clement** 'Martin's Clem' or 'Martin's Clemie' (16th C.) listed among men accused in 1590 of stealing horses from Middleton Hall in England in the previous year. He was named along with men associated with Elliots of Redheugh and others. Thomas Laidlaw of Haugh was also charged with resetting him, along with William Oliver of Lustruther and others. He is recorded as 'Martin's Clemie' in 1590 when he was among a group accused of taking livestock, goods and prisoners from the Pott's of Carrick; others listed include Elliots of the Hill, James Douglas of Earlside, Thomas Laidlaw of 'the Hawghe' and John Henderson of Plenderleith. Along with his father Martin he was also accused of rieving from 'Borne' in Redesdale in 1590, along with the Elliots of the Hill and others. His name was also given in 1590 along John Elliot of Heuchhouse and Gib Foster of Foulshiels, who were accused of stealing livestock and a detailed list of items

from a servant of Sir John Forster. He was further accused in 1590, along with other Croziers and Airchie Elliot of the Hill, of rieving from John Hall of Otterburn. He was futher listed in 1590, along with Nixons, Nobles and Shiels, accused of stealing from the tenants of 'Lynbrigges'. Also in 1590 Thomas Laidlaw of Haugh was accused of having reset him (and William Oliver of Lustruther) in the previous year. He could be the Clement, listed along with his father Martin 'late of Baxtoun lee' among a group of Teviotdale men accused in 1590 of a raid on Woodburn. Perhaps the same Clement was accused of further raids in 1595. **Clement** of Burnhead (16th C.) listed in 1590 along with a group of Armstrongs accused by Ralph Anderson of 'Davisheile' of stealing oxen and ransoming an Anderson prisoner. He is recorded being 'of Bornheades', which is probably Burnhead in Liddesdale. **Cock** (16th C.) important member of the local Crozier family in the first half of the 1500s. His sons Clem, 'Cock', John, Lyle, Rowie and Thomas are all recorded about the 1540s to 1560s, some clearly in relation to Hummelknowes and other lands around the Slitrig valley. It is unclear whether 'Cok' or 'Coke' was a nickname or a short form of some forename. It is also possible that there was more than one man of that name at about the same time, since there is no direct proof that all these brothers were sons of the same man. **Cock** (16th C.) brother of John and presumably another son of 'Cock'. He was listed among several other closely related family members in a list of Scotsmen who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. His brother 'Lyell Crosyer' was also on the list, and other brothers may have included Clem, Rowie and Thomas. **David** (15th C.) brother-german of William, archdeacon of Teviotdale. He was Abbot of Newbattle 1423–43. His brother acted as Proctor for him in 1422/3. **David** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He may have been related to James, who is listed after him. **David** (15th/16th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He was listed 'apud tempilhal', i.e. at Templehall. He was also recorded as 'at the Tempilhall' in 1498 when he pledged good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, along with a large number of Croziers, Elliots, Armstrongs and others. It seems likely this was Templehall in Rulewater, but this is uncertain. **Edmond** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 when his son 'Dyke' (presumably Dick) was among local men who gave their support to King Henry VIII. **Edmond** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He was 'sumtyme in Bedroull'. **Edward** (15th C.) recorded as 'Senior' among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. This suggests that there was also a younger contemporary Edward. **Edward** (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Edwarde Crossier Martyne son', with Martin perhaps being resident at Earlside. It is possible he was the same Edward whose son Sandy is also listed in 1544. **George** (15th C.) brother of Jack, he was listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Gilbert** (15th C.) recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He was probably related to other Croziers who were listed there. **Gilbert** (16th C.) tenant of Byrestead according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Robert is listed first, and then also Clement and Leon. **Gilbert** 'Gib' listed in 1544 as 'brother son' to John, among many local Scotsmen who gave their assurances of support to the English. His brother Tom is also listed. It is unclear which brother of John was their father. He could be the Gib whose son Clement (and probably other son Willie) is also listed, although this seems likely to be other people of the same generations. **Hugh** (16th C.) either brother or son of Barth. He was listed in 1544, among local family members who gave their assurances to the English, his name appearing as 'Hewe'. His nephew (or brother) Matthew was also listed. **Ingram** (15th C.) recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5, with the Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage being fined. There are 2 men of the same name listed: one right before William, James and Andrew; the other along with George, David, Quentin, Jack, John, Matthew and Lyle. **Ingram** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 when his son 'Rane Crosser' (probably Ringan, i.e. Ninian) was among the local men who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. It is unclear how he was related to other Croziers. **James** (15th C.) recorded as 'Jacobi Crosare' in 1436 when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. **James** (15th C.) proposed as Archdeacon of Teviotdale on the resignation of William 'Croyser' in 1440. It was said that they

were kinsmen, although the preise relationship is not known. It appears that nothing ever came of this plan. **James** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He may have been related to David, who is listed before him. He may be the James whose son William is also later on the list. **James** (15th C.) recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5, with the Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage being fined. He is listed as 'Jacobi crosar turni' (and separately from another James). It is possible that he resided at Turn near Stobs, or alternatively the designation was a nickname. **James** (15th C.) listed among men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name was given as 'longi Jacobi crosar', his nickname of 'Long' presumably to distinguish himself from other Jameses. **James** (16th C.) son of Ninian. At a Justiciary Court held by the Keeper of Liddesdale in 1537/8 he is named along with brothers Clement, John and Adam, swearing not to harm John Gledstains of that Ilk, or his friends or servants, with the Elliots of Redheugh as cautioners. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Jameses. **James** (16th C.) recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as tenant of the lands of Dawston. **James** (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Jame Crosyer Martyns brother', with Martin perhaps being resident at Earlside. He may be the James whose son Lyle is also listed in 1544 and also the James whose son Rowie is listed. **James** 'Jamie' (16th C.) son of John, he was listed among several other closely related family members in a list of Scotsmen who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. His brothers may have included Clement, Martin and John. He appears to have been grandson of 'Cock', and may have been the same as the later 'Taylor'. **James** 'Jamie the Taylor' (16th C.) one of the tenants of the Hummelknowes area listed in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. He was probably related to the other 8 Croziers listed. His name is given as 'Jame Crosar the tailyeour', suggesting he may actually have been a tailor, rather than this being a nickname. **James** 'White Lips' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1597 among defendants in cases brought by the English Wardens involving raids by men of Liddesdale. His name is given as ' 'Whitlipps' Jame Crosier'. **James** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He was recorded being 'in Hasindane', which is presumably Hassendean. **James** (17th C.) resident of Minto Kames who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Toftholm in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. William was also listed there and so probably closely related. **James** (18th C.) married Christian Beattie in Castleton in 1766. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Lymiecleuch according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **James** (b.1795/6) joiner in Newcastleton. He was listed as a wright in Newcastleton in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 and 1851 he was at about 10 Doncaster Street. He married Jeanette Scott, who died in 1848, aged 53. In 1850 he secondly married Margaret Turnbull. His children included: William (1832/3–41); and Elizabeth (1832–89). In 1851 his step-daughter Margaret Blacklock (b.1836) was living with them. **Jeffrey** (16th C.) tenant of the lands of Swansdale in Liddesdale in 1541. His name is recorded as 'Jaffray Crosar'. It is possible he was the Jeffrey whose sons Quentin and Willie and brother (or other son) Clem were among the Croziers who gave their support to England in 1544. **John** (15th C.) mentioned in 1493 as one of the accomplices that helped George Heiton of Gateshaw in stealing sheep from Yair. He may already have been a rebel at that time, but it is unclear how he might have been related to other Croziers. **John** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name was given as 'Jac crosar'. He is probably the 'Jak' whose brother George was also recorded in 1494/5. **John** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1497 for a document dealing with the lands of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. Quentin is also listed, so probably a relative. Perhaps the same John was listed (separately from 'Jack') among men of Liddesdale in 1494/5. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with Clement. They were accused of resetting English fugitives in Liddesdale. **John** (16th C.) mentioned in 1541 when his son Matthew was listed among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. His cousin Matthew Hunter was also listed. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1544, with a connection to 'Cleerie', which was near Adderstoneshiel. He could be the same as the tenant of Hummelknowes. He is probably the same as 'John Crosier of Agerstonesheldes' who was

the first Crozier listed among many local men swearing allegiance to Henry VIII. **John** (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'John Crossyer Thome Crossyer sone', along with other Croziers of the Slitrig valley, although it is unclear who his father Thomas was, or where they resided. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1563/4 along with Thomas and 3 Elliots. They were to be presented by John Gledstains of Cocklaw to answer accusations brought against them by Englishman William Selby. It seems likely that he lived in the Slitrig valley. **John** (16th C.) brother of 'Clemme' and 'Rowy', listed among the tenants of Hummelknowes in a bond of security signed at Hawick in 1569. He was also listed along with his brothers Clam and Rowie (along with other Croziers) as tenants of William Douglas of Cavers at Earlside in 1574, when Douglas was fined for not having them removed. Since Clement was known as 'Cokkis Clemme', then presumably their father's nickname was 'Cock'. This makes it likely he was the same as 'Cockes John Crosers', who was listed as possessor of the lands of 'Askar Knowe' (probably Acreknowe) in 1547/8 when they were burned by the English (unless this was an earlier generation). He may be the same 'John Crosyer' who was taken prisoner 'with above xxx. other of the best sort' in this English raid on Hawick and the Slitrig valley. He is probably the 'John Crosyer Cokis Crosyers sone' who was among Croziers who supported England in 1544; also listed were his brothers Lyle and 'Coke', sons Clement, Jamie, Martin and John, and 'kynsman' Matthew Hunter. He is probably also the John whose servants, Quentin Crozier, Thomas Crossier and 'Wille Redde' are also listed in 1544, along with his nephews Gib and Tom Crozier. He must have thus been an important leader in the clan at that time. He may be the John who witnessed (along with a Bailie of Hawick and others) a bond for entering Elliots as prisoners with Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1546. He may be the same as 'Cokkis John' who appears on Monipennie's c.1594 (but probably drawn up in the 1580s) list of Border chiefs. **John** (16th C.) son of John, he was listed among several other closely related family members in a list of Scotsmen who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. His brothers may have included Clement, Jamie and Martin. **John** (16th C.) son of Barth, he was among the local men who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. He is presumably distinct from the other Johns listed in the same document. **John** 'Adie's John' (16th C.) recorded in 1590 as 'Eddies John'. Along with Martin's Gib Elliot and Will Elliot of Heuchhouse, he was accused of stealing from William Henderson of 'Fallofeeld'. Additionally in 1590 he and 'Quentin's Airchie' were accused of stealing sheep from the Herons of Chipchase, as well as of stealing horses from the same place 6 months later, later also stealing cattle, and having stolen other horses 2 years before; he is there recorded as 'Eddies John' and 'Adams John'. He was also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. It is unclear which Adam was his father. Perhaps the same man was in 1590/1 listed as 'brother-son of Martine' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council; he was listed right after Quentin's Airchie. **John** 'Kate's Jock' (16th/17th C.) listed in 1574 among Croziers residing in Earlside. 'Kate's Adie' was also listed and hence presumably his brother. They were among a list of men accused of being thieves who were to be removed from their lands. **John** (16th/17th C.) accused in 1590, along with Martin's Clem, Archie and 'Kate's Adame' Croser, as well as Airchie Elliot of the Hill, of rieving from John Hall of Otterburn. Probably the same John is on a list in 1590 of Elliots, Nixons and others accused of rieving from William Robson of 'Allerweshe'. Perhaps the same John is recorded in 1595 among Elliots, Nixons and others of Liddesdale and upper Teviotdale accused of raids into England. **John** of Staneshiel (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1590 when he was accused of stealing livestock and goods from Englishman Nicholas Storie. Others listed include 'Quentin's Airchie', his brother Hob and Adie 'the Pleg'. **John** 'the Friday Thief' (d.bef. 1642) recorded in 1642 when his brother Will was listed among Borders thieves who were to be captured and tried. He was probably from somewhere around Liddesdale. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and they had an unnamed child in 1671. **John** (17th C.) resident at 'Julian' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Nether Greena in Castleton Parish in 1697. He was rebuked, together with Archibald and James Armstrong in Haughhead, for not observing the Sabbath. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Young in 1767 and their

children included: Janet (b.1755), possibly an error for 1775; Jane (b.1768); Margaret (b.1770); and Robert (b.1773). His wife died in Hawick in 1778. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Rutherford and their children included: Richard (b.1782); Christian (b.1784); and William (b.1791). **John** (18th C.) groom at Midshiels in 1788, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Phaupknow' (i.e. Fawhope Knowe) in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was shepherd there on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls, when he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs. He was also shepherd at Phaupknowe on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **John** (b.1774/5) from England, he was a shepherd in Castleton. In 1851 he is recorded at Leahaugh and listed as 'Formerly Shepherd'. In 1861 he and his wife were living with their daughter Christian and son-in-law William Elliot at Scotch Kershope. He married Isabel Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1791); Betty (b.1800); John and Robert (b.1803); Christian (b.1805), who married shepherd William Elliot; and John (b.1808). **John** (b.c.1775) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. I He is recorded as a shepherd at Tweedenhead among heads of households in 1835–41. In 1841 he was at Tweedenhead with his wife Elizabeth. **John** (c.1770s–99) shepherd in Scraesburgh. He was substitute for George, son of Robert Barrie at Weens, to serve in the Militia for Hobkirk Parish. However, he died before serving, with Francis Armstrong, shepherd at Longburnshiels, was drawn in his place. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kershope in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **John** (b.1808/9) shepherd at Hartsgarth and Whithaugh Mill. He was listed as shepherd among heads of households in Castleton in 1840 and was at Hartsgarth in 1841. In 1851 and 1861 he was shepherd at Whithaugh Mill. His wife was Nancy (or Agnes) Oliver. Their children included: John (b.1837); William (b.1839); Christian (or Catherine, b.1841); Isabella (b.1843); Thomas (b.1845); Robert (b.1846); Janet (b.1848); Walter (b.1850); an unnamed child (b.1854); Elizabeth (b.1854); and James Armstrong (b.1860/1). **John** (1822/3–63) draper in Newcastleton. In 1851 and 1861 he was living on North Hermitage Street. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory as a draper, and may also be the same John listed as a grocer and spirit dealer. He married Margaret Nichol, who died in 1910, aged 87. Their children included: John (b.1847); Marion (1848–65); Sibella (b.1850), who died in infancy; James (b.1852); William (b.1854); Margaret (b.1856/7); Thomas Nichol (b.1859/60). **John** (19th C.) married Agnes Beattie in Castleton in 1840. **John** (b.1824/5) wood sawer in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living on Whitchester Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included George (b.1859/60). **John** (1861/2–1906) mason in Newcastleton. He married Annie Ashley Davenport, who died in 1935, aged 70. Their children included: Margaret (1893/4–1956); and Mary (1901–06). **Leon** (16th C.) tenant of Byrestead according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Robert is listed first, and then also Clement and Gilbert. **Lyle** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Liell Crosar alias Schevill' when he pledged good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498. He was probably from somewhere around Liddesdale. He may be the same 'Liell Croser' listed in 1510 among associates of Robert Elliot of Redheugh receiving respite for their crimes; Adam is also listed, so probably a near relative. He may be the same Lyle recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Lyle** (15th C.) brother of Adam, he is recorded among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. Another Lyle is listed separately. **Lyle** (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Lyell Crosyer James Crosser son', with James perhaps being a brother of Martin of Earlside. **Lyle** (16th C.) brother of John and presumably another son of 'Cock'. He was listed among several other closely related family members in a list of Scotsmen who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. His brother 'Coke Crosyer' was also on the list, and other brothers may have included Clem, Rowie and Thomas. **Lyle** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism for Robert Elliot in Hawick in 1639. His name is written 'Lyall Crozer'. **Lyle** (17th C.) recorded among a 1642 list of fugitives as 'Lyell Croser'. His son (whose name is not transcribed) was also listed. He was probably from somewhere around Liddesdale, and the name suggests that he was descended from the earlier Lyle. **Mark** (16th C.) local Crozier, probably of the Slitrig valley. In 1535 Robert Haig was charged with stealing from the Haliburtons of Mertoun in 1521 and resetting horses with him, Martin (probably a relative) and 'ane callit Elwand, common thieves and traitors of Liddisdale'. His sons Ade and Archie were listed in

1544 among members of the family giving their support to England. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded in 1532 along with Clem (to whom he was surely related), Elliots and Foresters, who were the subject of a commission ordered by the King to capture them, for the killing of Thomas Dalgleish and Adam Turnbull in Teviotdale. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Martins. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded in 1535 when the Lords of Council accused Robert Haig with stealing from the Haliburtons of Mertoun in 1521 and resetting horses with him, Mark (probably a relative) and 'ane callit Elwand, common thieves and traitors of Liddisdale'. His name is written 'Mertyne Crosar'. He may be the same as one of the other Martins. **Martin** (16th C.) tenant of Riccarton Cleuch, along with Patrick, as recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Probably the same Martin and Patrick Crozier were also tenants of the neighbouring lands of Riccarton (along with Roland and William Elliot). **Martin** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 as 'Martyne Crosyer of Yarsaye', when he was among Olivers, Nixons, Croziers and others who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. Given that he was named along with Croziers of Adderstoneshiel and Stobs, it seems likely that his lands were Earlside, or 'Yairlside', as they were then known. He appears to have been an important leader of the clan, since his brothers Patrick and James, and sons Dandy, Hob and Edward were also named in 1544. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded as son of Willie when he was among family members who gave support to the English in 1544. It is unclear if this was Willie son of Jeffrey, or some other William. **Martin** (16th C.) listed among the local men who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. His name was given as 'Martyne Crossyer Wille Crossyers sone', and he was presumably distinct from other Martins mentioned there. It is unclear which William might have been his father. **Martin** (16th C.) son of John, he was listed among several other closely related family members in a list of Scotsmen who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. His brothers may have included Clement, Jamie and John. He appears to have been grandson of 'Cock'. **Martin** (16th C.) listed as possessor of the lands of 'Thornebogg' on the Slitrig valley in 1547/8, when they were burned by the English. He was probably related to Clement, who was at Hummelknowes, and 'Cockes John', who was at Acreknowe. Perhaps the same man was recorded in 1574 as 'Martene Crosar his broder in Hawik', after Clem in Hummelknowes; this was in a list of men who had been ordered to be removed from local lands, these 2 men in particular being the reponsibility of James Gledstains of Cocklaw. **Martin** (16th C.) listed as 'Martine Crossar in Beddroule' in 1576 when Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule was surety for him. There was a promise that he, his son Martin, younger, and Archie Thomson (servant to Turnbull of Bedrule) should refrain from theft; the promise was deemed to have been broken by 1578/9. **Martin** of Baxtonlees (16th C.) recorded as 'late of Baxton lee' when there was a complaint against several Borderers for stealing livestock from Woodburn in England in 1589. His son Clement is also mentioned, and this may be 'Martin's Clem'. His tower in the upper Liddel valley is recorded on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land as 'Martin crosiers of bakstonleis'. It is unclear how he was related to other Croziers. He was indicted for raiding 'Borne' in Redesdale in 1590, along with his son Clement, as well as Elliots of the Hill and 20 others. In 1590/1 he was 'Martine Crosar of Bastanley' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He may be the same Martin in Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs. **Mary** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw Mill in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Matthew** (15th C.) son of Quentin. He is listed among many men from Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Matthew** (15th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He is listed separarely from the son of Quentin. **Matthew** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 at the court in Jedburgh. He and Andrew were convicted of stealing 30 sheep from James Dalgleish from 'camys' (perhaps Minto Kames) and were sureties for themselves. **Matthew** (16th C.) son of John. He was listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. The others listed were Armstrongs, Elliots, Nixons and others of Liddesdale. **Matthew** (16th C.) son of Barth. He was among local family members who gave their assurances to the English in 1544. **Ninian** (16th C.) probably a Crozier of the Slitrig valley or Liddesdale. At a Justiciary Court held by the Keeper of Liddesdale in 1537/8 his son James is named along with brothers Clement, John and Adam, swearing not to harm John Gledstains of that Ilk, or his friends or servants. He may be the same as the son of Ingram, or otherwise related to him. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th

C.) probably name for 'Rane Crosser Engram Crossers son', listed in 1544 among many local family members who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He may be the Ninian 'of Schawis' listed on the bond of 1560 to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords; he was to shake hands and ask forgiveness from Thomas Haitlie, brother of the Laird of Mellerstain. He signed the bond 'at the pen led by the notar', meaning that he could not write himself. **Ninian** (18th/19th C.) shepherd and labourer at Kershope, on the English side. He is listed among heads of households in Castleton Parish in 1836–38. **Patrick** (16th C.) tenant listed after Martin in the lands of Riccarton and Riccarton Cleuch. They were probably father and son or brothers. He could be the 'Patan Crosyer Martyns brother' listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who gave their support to England. His son Quentin was also listed. **Patrick** 'Pate' (16th C.) local family member who gave his assurances to the English in 1544. He was son of 'Wille Crosyer', although it is not clear where their lands were. His brothers (or possibly his father's brothers, since the wording is ambiguous) Hob and Rowie, also signed the bond of allegiance. **Philip** (16th C.) recorded as 'Philippo Crosar' in 1541 on the rental roll of Liddesdale. He was tenant of Hudshouse. **Quentin** (15th C.) tenant in 'hirdmanstoun' listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He may have been from Hermiston. It is possible that Matthew 'filii quintini', recorded in 1494/5, was his son. Perhaps the same Quentin was listed as 'Quyntin Crosar' in 1497 when he was one of the Liddesdale witnesses for a precept of sasine for Robert Elliot of Redheugh; John was also listed, so probably a close relative. **Quentin** (16th C.) listed as 'quintino crosar' in 1550 when he was witness to a sasine for Douglas of Cavers, for the lands of Colifort. He may have been related to the earlier Quentin. It is possible he was the 'Qwinten Crosyer Patte Crossyer sone' listed in 1544 among men who gave their support to the English Crown. **Quentin** (16th C.) son of Jeffrey and brother of Willie. In 1544 he was among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **Quentin** (16th C.) listed in 1544 as 'John Crossers servaunte', among many local Scotsmen who gave their assurances of support to the English. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Croziers. He could be the Quentin who was father of Archie, recorded in 1590 and Hob, recorded in 1595. **Quentin** (17th C.) resident at Mains in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Richard** 'Lang Dick' (16th C.) listed among local men who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. His name is given as 'Lange Dyke Crossier' and his nickname was presumably to distinguish him from the other Dick who was listed. **Richard** 'Dick' (16th C.) listed as 'Dyke Crossier Emond Crosiers son' in 1544 when he was among a group of Croziers, Olivers, Nixons and Halls who gave their assurances of support to the English. His father was presumably Edmond. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant of Byrestead in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Also listed as tenants were Clement, Leon and Gilbert, some of whom may have been related. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Hobe Crossier Martyne son', with Martin perhaps being resident at Earlside. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) local family member who gave his assurances to the English in 1544. He was son of 'Wille Crosyer', although it is not clear where their lands were. His brothers (or possibly his father's brothers, since the wording is ambiguous) Pate and Rowie, also signed the bond of allegiance. **Robert** (16th C.) prisoner recorded in 1548 when a group of Liddesdale Elliots had a bond to hand him over to the Laird of Ferniehirst. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** 'son o Cockston' (16th C.) one of the 10 thieves captured in Hawick in 1567. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) son of John. He was listed in 1574 among Croziers and others who had been ordered to be removed from the lands of Douglas of Cavers. His name appears as 'Hob Crosar, sone to Johne Crosar'. He may be the same as one of the other Hobs. **Robert** 'Hob of Ricarton' (16th C.) listed among Border chief's in Monipennie's compilation puyblished about 1594. He is the first of the 'Crosers', along with Martin, 'Cokkis' John and 'Noble Clemeis'. He may thus have been the chief of the family at that time. He may be the Hob recorded in 1590 among a group of Elliots, Nixons and others accused of taking livestock and goods from Over Warden in England. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) son of Quentin. He was accused in 1590 of stealing livestock and goods from Englishman Nicholas Storie; others listed include his brother 'Quentin's Airchie', John of Staneshiel and Adie 'the Pleg'. He was also listed in 1595 among men of Liddesdale and upper Teviotdale accused of raids into England; he was listed there along with Will 'Greathead', to whom he may

have been related. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) resident of Cleuchhead. He was listed among Liddisdale men declared as fugitives for not attending a court in Peebles in 1605. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew in Toftholm. In 1623 he appeared before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Renwick and their son William was baptised in 1641. Bessie (b.1648), with no mother's name given, was probably also their child. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant of 1/3 of Overhall in at least about 1716–19, as described in 1764 in the court proceedings for the division of Wilton Common. His name was transcribed as 'Corsar'. **Robert** (b.1716/7) workman in Hawick, one of the 6 representative Burgesses appointed to perambulate and define the boundaries of the Burgh's land in 1767, during proceedings for the division of the Common. He married Margaret Bridges and their children included John (b.1741), Jean (b.1743) and Isobel (b.1746). The witnesses in 1743 were baker Robert Scott and merchant Charles Tudhope. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. He could be the son of John and Janet Young baptised in Hawick in 1773. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) butcher in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Rutherford in Hawick in 1837. **Robert** (b.1800/1) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Mid Row, in 1851 on the Back Row and in 1861 at 7 Back Row. He married Agnes Ballantyne in Hawick in 1835 and their children included Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, Isabella, Christopher and Janet. **Robert** (b.1802/3) carrier in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was at around 6 Doncaster Streetm with wife Rebecca and children John, Katherine, James, Isabell, Betty and Thomas. **Robert** (b.1818/9) clogger in Newcastleton, son of mason William and Margaret. He appears to have been recorded as a clogger in Pigot's 1837 directory (unless that was an older relative) and in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 and 1861 he was at about 25 South Hermitage Street. His brother Andrew also worked at a clogger, while other brothers William and Archibald were masons. He married Elizabeth Inglis, who died in 1908, aged 83. Their children included: William (1853/4–92); James (1854/5–1920); John (b.1857), who died in infancy; Adam (b.1859), who died in infancy; Margaret (1861/2–80); and Andrew (1866/7–1941). The family are buried in Ettleton. **Robert** 'the Gover' (19th C.) known as an athlete, his name appears in the Common-Riding Games in 1857 and 1860. He won the 250-yards hurdles and foot race round the course at the Moor in 1860 and the foot race around the course in 1864. He is probably the stockingmaker who was son of Robert and step-son of Joseph Barton; he was in Hawick Jail in 1847 and 1848 when still a schoolboy, and who was living with his mother and sister at 3 Old Manse Lane in 1861. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th C.) recorded as 'Rowe Crossyer James sone' in 1544 when he was among family members who gave their assurances to England. James may have been brother of Martin of Earlside, but there may well have been another contemporary James. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th C.) local family member who gave his assurances to the English in 1544. He was son of 'Wille Crosyer', although it is not clear where their lands were. His brothers (or possibly his father's brothers, since the wording is ambiguous) Pate and Hob also signed the bond of allegiance. He could be the 'Rowie' whose son Thomas is also listed in 1544. **Roland** (16th C.) listed as 'Rowy Crosar' among the tenants of Hummelknowes in a 1569 bond of security signed in Hawick. His brothers Clem and John were also listed, and he was likely to be related to several of the others. His name is given as 'Rowy', probably a short form of Roland, but this is not certain. Their father's nickname was probably 'Cock'. Also in 1569 he is recorded as 'Roway Crossar in Yairdsyde' (i.e. Earlside), along with 'Cock's Clem', when the Lairds of Cessford and Buccleuch were sureties for them. In 1574 he was listed along with his brothers Clem and John, among tenants of William Douglas of Cavers at Earlside, when Douglas was fined for not having them removed. He was also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'; there he was 'Rowie Croser brother to 'Nebles' Clemye'. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Hartsgarth. In 1611 he was 'Rowie Croser in Harthskarthburnfute' when failing to appear at court in Jedburgh; Roger Scott, Captain of Hermitage was fined for his non-appearance. In 1622 Robert Elliot of Redheugh acted as his cautioner at the Justice Court in Jedburgh, and this was continued in 1623. **Thomas** (16th C.) probably a Crozier of the Slitrig area. In 1544 his son John was among locals who gave their support to the English Crown. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as 'Cokis Crosser son' in 1544 when he was among

local family members who gave their assurances to England. His father was presumably the same 'Cock' who was father of Clem, John and Rowie. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant of 'Cowarthous' (probably near Saughtree) in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) listed in 1544 as 'Thome Crosser John Crossers servaunte', among many local Scotsmen who gave their assurances of support to the English. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Croziers. **Thomas** 'Tom' listed in 1544 as 'brother son' to John, among many local Scotsmen who gave their assurances of support to the English. His brother Gib is also listed. It is unclear which brother of John was their father. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) listed in 1544 as Gib Crozier's son (or possibly his brother, since the wording is ambiguous), among the local men who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. His brother (or possibly his father's brother) Clement is also listed. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) recorded in 1544 as son of 'Rowie' when he was among local men who gave their support to King Henry VIII. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) recorded in 1563/4 along with John and 3 Elliots. They were to be presented by John Gledstains of Cocklaw to answer accusations brought against them by Englishman William Selby. It seems likely that he lived in the Slitrig valley. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 'Hilhous' in 1623 when he appeared before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. He was probably from Hillhouse in Liddesdale. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Smith and their children included Robert (b.1641). **Thomas** (b.1788/9) dyker of Branxholme Park who was elder in Allars Kirk. In one famous incident he kept the key for the church, preventing a former elder (who had become a revivalist minister) from giving the fill-in sevice while the regular minister was out of town, to the amusement of many of the congregation. In 1841 he was listed as a grocer at Martin's House. In 1851 he was a dyker living at Todshawhill. His wife was Elizabeth (from Yarrow) and their children included Isabella. Janet, whose death is recorded at 'Meertons house' in 1840 was surely related to him. **Whinton** (16th C.) said to be from Liddesdale, he is mentioned in the first verse of the ballad 'The Death of Parcy Reed'. Assuming that he existed, his forename was probably just a variant of Quentin, which was known in the family; indeed he may be the same as one of the documented Quentins. In the ballad he is taken prisoner as a young man by Parcy Reed, believed to have been Laird of Troughend in Redesdale. The leader of the Croziers vows to take revenge and Reed is betrayed by 3 men of the name Hall and killed by the Croziers. **William** (c.1389–1461) cleric of St. Andrews Diocese, but probably associated with the family of the Liddesdale area. His name was written 'Croyser' and variants. He was brother-german of David, Abbot of Newbattle, and also related to James and Robert, as well as Robert 'de Lythow' and the Earls of Douglas. He graduated B.A. in Paris in 1406/7 and M.A. in 1409. He was one of the first masters of Philosophy when teaching began at St. Andrews University in 1410 (with the founder being Henry Wardlaw, from Wilton). He was a Licentiate of Theology by 1423/4, so that he must have continued his studies, perhaps at a mixture of Paris and St. Andrews. In 1415/6 he had dispensation to hold 3 incompatible benefices, and this was repeated in subsequent years. He was first promised a benefice in St. Andrews Diocese in 1412, but this never seems to have materialised. In 1413 he was granted a safe passage through England, perhaps being involved in negotiations for the release of the Earl of Douglas from captivity. He was promised Kirkgunzeon in Kirkcudbrightshire in 1413/4 and promised his 'annates in papal chamber' in 1414. Also in 1414 he was presented to Tarbolton Church by Melrose Abbey, but another patron put forward a different candidate and litigation followed. He was promised the Prebend of Obney in Dunkeld in 1415, which he held shortly afterwards, and although he lost it in 1424, he held it again 1426–30. In 1417 he was witness to a document at Melrose Abbey and he was recorded in Edinburgh as part of legal proceedings with the Abbey in 1418; these are rare examples of proof of him being in Scotland, rather than on the Continent. In 1417/8 he was promised a benefice in Moray, but this also did not transpire. In 1417/8 he was 'resident in the Roman Court' when he requested that he be given the benefice of 'Magna Cavers'; he already held a Canonry and Prebend of Dunkeld and the Parish Church of Kinkgunzean, and was litigating to get Tarbolton Church and the Precentorship of Moray, hence was instructed to resign his claim to Cavers (i.e. he was probably bought off). He was nominated as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1418, winning out over rivals, including Edward Lauder (who instead became Archdeacon of Lothian); he took over from John Scheves in 1419. In that year he was given permission to have a deputy visit his Archdeaconry of Teviotdale, and

this was renewed for 10 years in 1422 (hence making it unclear how much time he ever spent in the area). There were also complicated disputes over Innerleithen, Gogar, Lothian Archdeaconry, Ross Prebend, Fetteresso and other benefices in the period 1418–24. In 1423/4 he was at the Council of Siena along with Andrew de Hawick and he served as envoy to Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1424. In 1424 he was again given Kirkgunzeon (which was connected with Holm Abbey across the Border), as well as Glenbervie. In 1424–26 there was a dispute over Kirkgunzeon with Patrick Lethe, but he prevailed, and in fact that church was annexed to Teviotdale Archdeaconry in 1435. He was restored to the Archdeaconry in 1425 after being mistakenly deprived (as discussed in a papal decreet of 1429), with Andrew de Hawick being promised the benefice instead. In 1425 he was said to have illegally held the Church of Dunkeld for 10 years and described as 'alleged priest'; however, in 1428 he won his legal battle over the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale, including costs from John Bowmaker. In 1426 he secured the promise of a benefice that had been resigned by John Kirkmichael (perhaps Lilliesleaf). He appears at this time to have been in dispute with John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow, leading ti him having a passport of safe conduct from Bruges through England in 1429 to deliver Papal letters. He also tried to become Rector of Lilliesleaf in 1430, but after disputes in the 1430s, this benefice went to others. He was additionally in dispute with Thomas Greenlaw and Gilbert Forester over the Archdeaconry of Lothian, eventually hold that along with Teviotdale from 1431. In 1430 he was given the benefice of Arbuthnott and in 1431 the Prebend of Ancrum. In 1432/3 he witnessed the aoth of William Turnbull (later Bishop of Glasgow) as Papal Chamberlain and he and Turnbull had safe-conduct promises for Papal business afterwards. His disputes with Bishop Cameron continued in the 1430s, although Papal emissaries to Scotland argued for the charges of treason against him to be dropped. In 1439 there were dispensations given to some of his 'nephews and friends' in Scotland. He was appointed Papal nuncio to Scotland in 1439/40, but probably did not travel there. In 1440 there is mention of him resigning the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale in favour of his kinsman James and Lothian in favour of another relative, Robert 'de Lythow'; however, nothing seems to have come of this. In 1441 he was deprived for adherence to the council of Basel, and condemned for treason in the papal courts of Florence. He set out for Scotland to resolve issues between the Roman and Scottish courts, but was imprisoned in Strasbourg in 1444 However, his Scottish benefices were restored again in the late 1440s, after litigation with Walter Blair and Patrick Home. In about 1451 he visited Scotland again to secure his Archdeaconry of Teviotdale, with William Turnbull now Bishop of Glasgow. In 1452/3 he witnessed a document for James, Earl of Douglas at Dumfries and had another letter of safe passage through England in 1453. By 1455 he had lost all his local possessions, and was probably living in the Lyons area. He was was still referred to as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1460 when he resigned benefices in France in return for an annual pension. He was by then an invalid living in Avignon, and he died soon after.

William (15th C.) recorded among many men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire held in 1494/5. In fact 2 men of this name are separately listed, but with no other designation. One is listed after Andrew, son of Quentin and the other is listed between Ingram and James. A third was son of James.

William (15th C.) son of James, listed among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5.

William 'Willie' (16th C.) listed in 1544 among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Wille Crossyer Jefferays sone', although it was unclear who his father Jeffrey was. He may be the William whose son Martin was also listed in 1544 (although that may be another of the Willies).

William 'Will' (16th C.) local man whose sons Pate, Hob and Rowie gave their assurances to the English in 1544. It is unclear who he is, or where he lived, but other men listed were in the Slitrig valley. Note that the phrase 'his brother' is also ambiguous, and so some of these men may have been his brother, rather than sons.

William of Riccarton (16th C.) listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. He is recorded there as 'Will Croser of Ryckerton'.

William 'Ill-willed Will' (16th C.) recorded in 1590 as 'Will Croser, called ill wild Will, belonginge to Martin Elliott'. Along with 'Quentin's Airchie' and Martin's son Sim Elliot, he was accused of stealing 8 cows from 'Medupp'. He was presumably a servant of Martin Elliot of Braidlie.

William (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 among Elliots, Nixons and others of Liddesdale and upper Teviotdale accused of raids into England. He is recorded as 'alias greathead' in accusations for 2 raids, one along with Hob, son

to Quentin. He may be the Will along with Archie who was accused of raiding into England in 1590. He may also be the man whose name is transcribed as 'Wille Croyme' in 1590 in a complaint against Nixons, Elliots and others for a raid in 1588. **William** 'Will' (17th C.) brother of John 'called the Fryday theefe'. In 1642 he is on a long list of Borders 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift' who were to be captured and tried. **William** (17th C.) resident at Toftholm in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. James was also listed there and so probably closely related. **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver at Clarilaw, where he was recorded in 1711 and 1712. In 1708 he married Janet, daughter of Walter Turnbull. Their children (all but the first baptised in Hawick) included: Marion (b.1711), baptised in Wilton; James (b.1712); Bessie (b.1715); Margaret (b.1718); and Janet (b.1721). The witnesses in 1712 were 'Mr William Craford preacher' (newly appointed minister of Wilton) and Robert Huntly (servant to Rev. Cunningham), in 1718 were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and tailor James Gledstains, and in 1721 were Walter Scott ('uncle to Crumhaugh') and shoemaker Robert Elliot. He could be the same man as the weaver at Appletreehall, whose daughter Agnes was baptised in Wilton in 1708. William (b.1713), baptised in Cavers, could also be his child. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1786 he was living at Wolfcleuchhead. He married Katherine Little and their children included: Thomas (b.1786); William (b.1790); and Helen (b.1792). **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Langburnshiels, who later became a country trader. In 1814 he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Smith (farmer at Hartshaugh Mill) and Mary Scott, 'the Flooer o Rankleburn'. They had several children, including William, who was landlord of the Tower Hotel in Hawick. In later years he and his wife lived at Harwood Lodge. He may have been known as 'the Clocker'. **William** (b.c.1780) mason in Newcastleton. He is probably the mason William in Newcastleton recorded on the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was one of the builders of the Holm Brig. In 1841 he was living at about 25 South Hermitage Street. He married Margaret Elliot (1769/70–1745), who was born at Deeburn. Their children included: John (b.1804); William (b.1806), also a mason; Mary (b.1810); James (b.1812), who probably died young; Robert, clogger; Archibald, mason; and Andrew, clogger. **William** (b.1791/2) born in Castleton Parish. In 1851 and 1861 he was a cattle dealer living at Harwood Lodge in Hobkirk Parish. His wife was Margaret and their children included Thomas and Margaret. He could be the William, resident of New Harwood in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Smith in Hobkirk Parish in 1814. **William** (b.c.1795) grocer recorded at Martin's House in 1841. **William** (b.1807/8) mason in Newcastleton, son of the earlier mason William. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. His brother Robert was a clogger, and in 1851 he was living with him and 2 other brothers on South Hermitage Street. **William** (c.1825–77) son of shepherd William, he was long time hostler of the Tower Hotel and also driver of the mail coach. There is one story told of how, during a snowstorm, he steadfastly arrived with the coach in Hawick nearly 6 hours late. He was the last driver of the coach south from Hawick in 1862. In 1873 and 1875 he was one of the Stewards at the Common-Riding Races. He was advised to take a trip to Australia to help with his failing health, but died on the outward journey. He was buried at sea, and a memorial was erected in the Wellogate cemetery. A portrait of him exists (there are many early spelling variants, including 'Corser', 'Crosar', 'Crosare', 'Croser', 'Crosier', 'Crossar', 'Crosser', 'Crossier', 'Crossyer', 'Crosyer', 'Crowser', 'Croyser', 'Crozar', 'Crozer' and incorrectly as 'Groser').

the Croziers (*thu-krō-shurz*) *n.* family that was locally prominent during rieving days. In the 15th and 16th centuries there were many men of that name in Liddesdale, e.g. at Byrestead and Riccarton Cleuch. They were also tenants of Hummelknowes and nearby farms in the Slitrig valley. In 1494/5 among more than 80 men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justiceaire there were 22 Croziers. In 1553 they gave in 'thair plegis for gud reule'. Members of this surname lived on both sides of the Border. In Northumberland the Liddesdale Croziers were infamous for their involvement in a vicious murder in revenge for the capture of one of their own, as recounted in the ballad 'The Death of Parcy Reed' – 'Now Parcy Reed has Crosier ta'en, He has delivered him to the law; But Crosier says he'll do waur than that, He'll make the tower o' Troughend fa' ' [LHTB].

Crozier's Acre (*krō-shurz-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for an acre of land at Hassendean. It was given in warranty by Thomas Turnbull (tenant farmer of Hassendeanbank) to John Turnbull of Knowe in 1655 against money borrowed, and is described as 'the acre of land called Croseris Acre, lying in Cockersyke, at the east end of the Knowe meadow'.

crucifiet (*kroo-see-fI'*) *pp., poet.* crucified – 'An' they crucifiet him, an' pairtet his garmints, castin' lots . . . ' [HSR].

cruddle (*kru-dul*) *v., arch.* to curdle.

cruds (*krudz*) *n., pl., arch.* curds.

Cruickshank (*krook-shawngk*) *n.* **Arthur R.I.** (1932–2011) palæontologist, who latterly lived in Hawick. Born in Kenya, son of Scottish expatriates, he was educated in Scotland and spent holidays in Coldstream as a youth. He studied zoology at Edinburgh University, followed by a Ph.D. at Cambridge, returning to Edinburgh as lecturer, then to Napier College, before moving in 1967 to the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa. He became a specialist in the Permian and Triassic periods, and particularly dicynodonts (herbivorous land vertebrates). He returned to Scotland in 1978, taking up a number of temporary posts, working for museums and the Open University. Living for a while at Minto and then Jedburgh, he helped catalogue ancient buildings in the Borders, and catalogued and rearranged geological and natural history specimens in Hawick Museum. He became a member of the Archæological Society. After his wife was appointed as a librarian in Rugby, he worked with Leicestershire Museums, focussing on plesiosaurs, and he travelled extensively to compare the British species with those found elsewhere. In 1963 he married Enid, daughter of Hawick solicitor and Denholm farmer Andrew Haddon, and their children are Peter, Susan and David. They moved to Denholm in 2006 and then to Hawick. **David** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1689 he was 'onlawed tenn pounds for committing ane ryott in presence of Baylyea Wright, and also for speicking unrevered language of the Counsell and Toune-Clarke, and for his disobedience to ye sd baylyea'. He had a daughter Helen in 1691. **Phoebe** (d.1930) widow of Rev. Charles Alexander Davidson of St. Andrews and Lhanbryde Church. She died in Hawick at the age of 93 (also written 'Crockshanks' and 'Croockshanks').

cruik (*krūk, krook*) *v., arch.* to bend, crook – 'A cruikeet ma hoach an clappeet masel doon' [ECS], 'There's a feck o' braw bit nuiks Where the silvery Teviot cruiks' [TK], 'Ti cruik yin's hough, to bend the thigh, in the act of sitting down or in lying' [GW], *n.* a bend, crook, nook – '. . . An' bringe the cruke, an' eke the lynkis Doon frae the rannel trie' [WiSp], an iron hook for suspending a pot over a fire, especially in the phrase 'as black as the cruik' (see also **crook**).

Cruik see **Crook**

cruikit see **crookit**

cruik-trei (*krik-, krook-trī*) *n., arch.* a bar placed horizontally across a fire for a pot 'crook' to hang from – '. . . though to quote our old friend John Turnbull 'they wad neid a gaye lang cruick-tree' ' [HAST1864].

cruise (*krooz*) *n., poet.* a kind of oil lamp – '. . . Owre it had wastit mony an houre, An' mony a cruise o' oyle' [WiSp] (**cruisie** is more common).

cruisie (*kroo-zee*) *n., arch.* an iron lamp with a rush wick, consisting of two bowls, one above the other, suspended from a bar – 'But the wyse tuik oulie in their crusies wi' their lamps' [HSR], '. . . In ilka hoose a cruisie licht, in ilka heart a prayer' [JYH], '. . . 'Twas Maggie's cruzie, flaming bright, Its beams across the muirland throwing' [JT] (there are examples in the Museum, one donated by C.M. Wilson in 1871; also spelled 'crusie' and 'cruzie').

cruit (*kri'*) *n., arch.* a decrepit or misshapen person, undersized child or animal, runt.

cruivle (*krū-vul*) *n., arch.* a sour-tempered person (also written 'cruivvle'; pronounced with a deep vowel containing elements of *i* and *ā*.

Crumbirche (*krum-birch*) *n.* former lands in the upper Teviot valley, mentioned as part of the boundary of Ringwood, when it was given to the monks of Melrose in the 1160s. The precise location is unclear, but it seems possible this the same as Crummiecleuch Rig or perhaps Cromrig (the name suggests an origin as 'crooked birch').

Crumbletoun Croft (*kru-mul-toon-kroft*) *n.* former farmstead near Hawick, the name being used after the farmhouse itself was gone. It is mentioned by James Wilson in 1850 and J.J. Vernon in 1900, by which time the location was already uncertain (also written 'Crumbletown Croft').

Crumelknowes (*kru-mul-nowz*) *n.* house at the top of Crumhaughhill. The name was invented for the house when it was built in 1954/5 for Provost James Henderson. To the south-east of the farm are some irregular hollows that may be the result of quarrying.

Crumhaugh (*krum-uch*) *n.* flat land by the Teviot below Crumhaugh Hill, more or less corresponding to the modern Parkdaill. It is possible that the lands here were the 'Crumesethe' (or 'Crumseche') that were recorded in 1165 as part of the possessions of the monks of Jedburgh Abbey. The lands were given by James Douglas of Drumlanrig to his son and heir William in 1494; at that time valued at 40 shillings 'of old extent'. William Turnbull was recorded there in 1502. In 1511 the lands are listed among those held by the Baron 'in property', this continuing in the lists recorded in documents of 1559 and 1572. In 1627 it was described as paying '20 bolls aits; estimat to 8 bolls victuall in stok, 2 bolls teynd'. The tower and land here was once the domain of the Scotts of Crumhaugh, who were descended from the Scott of Goldielands (although the precise succession of the generations in the 16th and 17th centuries is quite uncertain). The lands of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh were valued at £1116 13s 4d in 1678. William Elliot was tenant there in 1716 (in 1720 was 'late tenent', but was still there in 1729) and Walter Inglis was servant there in 1719. Adam Mark was there in 1724, Andrew Leithead in 1725 and Robert Scott in 1742. The lands of Charles Scott of Crumhaugh were valued at £1223 16s 8d in the 1740s. This branch of the Scotts died out in 1809. In former times the main road into Hawick was over the Longbaulk, while Crumhaugh (where one of the few Teviot river fords was located) had a Toll Bar with a turnstile to prevent the passage of horsemen, sometimes referred to as 'the Auld Tollbar'. John Martin is listed there among the poor of Hawick Parish in 1694 (origin probably Old Welsh for 'crooked, winding' or Old English for 'low lying land in the bend of the river'; the name first appears as 'Crumhawch' in 1494 and is 'Crumhauch' in 1502, 1511 and 1514, 'Crumhawcht' in 1511/2, 'Crumhauch' in 1572, 'Cruhauch' in 1594, 'Crumbhauch' in 1615, 'Crummuch' in 1733 and 'Croumach' in 1737; it is marked 'Crummhauch' on Blaeu's 1654 map; there is an unrelated place of the same name in Lanarkshire).

the Crumhaugh Aisle (*thu-krum-uch-I-ul*) *n.* former name for the part of the pre-1763 St. Mary's Kirk below the steeple. This was the burial place of the Scotts of Crumhaugh and Goldielands, and was used as an additional seating area in the church – 'Walter Purdom to collect in ye Bailies Loft, Crumhaugh Isle, Parkhill Loft, and porch' [PR1718].

Crumhaughill see **Crumhaugh Hill**

Crumhaugh Hill (*krum-uch-hil*) *n.* hill, farm and surrounding area, being the heights along Longbaulk Road (the 'Lumback'), named after the haugh at its northern base. The highest point of the hill was once the 'Watch Knowe', site of the warning beacon in former warring days, and where sometimes a beacon was lit for special celebrations. The farm is probably the 'towne in Tevedall caulyd Cromokhilles', which was burned by an English raiding party led by Robert Forster in 1542. By 1707 it was valued along with Blackcleugh at £266 13s 4d. By the late 18th century it was part of the Buccleuch estates. James Oliver, ironmonger in Hawick was tenant there. The tenant of the farm in 1797 was Walter Scott, and he was recorded having 6 horses at that time. James Anderson lived there in 1801. James Hogg was tenant in the mid-19th century. It is still valued (with Blackcleugh) at £266 13s 4d in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, as part of the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch (but mistranscribed in 1788 as 'Crumhaugh-hott'). A set of 13 urns was unearthed in about 1818, found when levelling 'a hillock between the site of the old farm house of Crumhaugh, and the old road to the south'; these were disposed of after discovery. A 'little wheel' from the farm, once used to spin lint, was presented to the Museum by Mrs. Hogg in 1863. Some flint and stone artefacts from the area were donated to the Royal Museum of Scotland by Mrs. I. Turnbull in 1948/9. In the 1950s and 60s it had a TV receiving mast for a local TV relay company run by Frank and Alec Lawrence. The farm was the location for the Curds and Cream repast (i.e. the Friday morning 'Hut') in 1860 – '...As Southern wrongs did Border breasts embolden, And balefires lighted Crumhaugh's midnight gloom' [JAHM], '...Or spellbound stand on Crumhaugh Hill And view the silvery Teviot' [JCa] (also written 'Crumhaughhill').

Crumhaughhill Road (*krum-uch-hil-rōd*) *n.* street developed in 1933 and named for leading to Crumhaugh Hill (also sometimes with a single 'h', 'Crumhaughill').

Crumhaugh Hoose (*krum-uch-hoos*) *n.* sheltered housing built in the early 1990s, taking some of the residents from Drumlanrig Hospital.

Crumhaugh Plantin (*krum-uch-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation at Crumhaugh, being situated opposite Parkdaill, immediately to the left of the A7 when leaving Hawick. The knoll there contains the remains of a mediæval farmstead and older long house.

Crumhaugh Road (*krum-uch-rōd*) *n.* street in the West End built around 1930, and named after Crumhaugh. This is confusing both because it isn't near Crumhaugh and because it can be confused with Crumhaughill Road.

Crumhaugh Toor (*krum-uch-toor*) *n.* tower possibly once in the Crumhaugh area, overlooking Parkdaill, marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map as being in Crumhaugh Plantation, but of which there is no sign. The site of this low hill was excavated by the Archæological Society during 1962–65 and found to contain evidence of a 16th or 17th century farmstead built on the site of a roughly 14th century long house, with no evidence for any stronger building.

crummie (*kru-mee*) *n., arch.* diminutive or affectionate term for a cow.

Crummie see **Crombie**

Crummie (*kru-mee*) *n., arch.* a pet name for a cow, sometimes one with crooked horns – 'It was a wooden cog in which the clothes were washed, and the children scrubbed, the cow was milked into it at night, and in the morning it was the medium of carrying out the ashes, before being put in requisition for Crummie's matutinal meal' [WNK].

Crummie Cluech (*kru-mee-klooch*) *n.* small stream on Skelfhill farm, with Crummiecleuch Rig above it (the name derives from 'crommie', meaning a cow with crumpled horns).

cruppen (*krup*) *pp., poet.* crept – 'Syne, crup thegither, hullerie, Under the shelter-brod, watchin the cauld blashes O wet snaw . . . ' [DH].

cruppen (*kru-pin*) *pp., arch.* crept, shrunk, shrivelled (this is the particple form; cf. **crap**, the past tense, and **creepit**, which is the more general past form).

cruppen-thegither (*kru-pin-thu-gi-thur*) *pp., arch.* shrunk together, shrivelled, huddled up with cold or age – '. . . whan aathing's dinnellin an cruppen-thegither wui the nurlin hackin clap o Jock Nipneb's nitherin neeve' [ECS] (see also **crup-thegither**).

cruppock (*kru-pok*) *n., poet.* a crisp oat cake – 'And kebbucks and cruppocks enow, But Jenny Muirhead brought a capon' [ES].

crup-thegither (*krup-thu-gi-thur*) *v., arch.* shrink together – 'Syne, crup thegither, hullerie, Under the shelter-brod, watchin the cauld blashes O wet snaw . . . ' [DH].

crutshy (*krut-shee*) *n., v., arch.* curtsy.

cruzie see **cruisie**

cry (*krI*) *v.* to call, shout, summon – 'juist come in when ee're cried', '. . . by crying themselves and hounding others to say publicly and loudly, to hollow out at windows, and to hoot the bailies' [BR1706], 'A'll heh ti cry ti thae bairns – it's teime for the skuil' [ECS], '. . . O' wund and sun and rain, and the fer-away cryin' o' sheep' [DH], to visit, call on a house – 'Hei cam an cried on ee be ee was weel oot o the hoose' [ECS], *n.* a call, shout (see also **cried**, **cry on**, etc.).

cry in (*krI-in*) *v.* to visit – 'Ti cry in = to call to or summons a person at his door when delivering a message or seeking his company' [ECS], 'A'll cry in as A gaun bye the morn's morneen' [ECS], *n.* a passing visit – 'Meind ti gie's a cry-in i the bye-gangeen' [ECS] (also written 'cry-in').

cry off (*krI-of*) *v.* to cancel, call off – 'the game was cried off it the last meenit'.

cry on (*krI-ōn*) *v.* to call, summon – 'The Scotsmen cry'd on other to stand, Frae time they saw John Robson slain . . . ' [CPM], 'It was at ma tung-ruits ti cry on the hoattery affair' [ECS], to visit, call on – 'Cry on iz whan the denner's ready' [ECS], 'He comes in when he's cried on, An' never teers his claes' [IJ].

cry the burley (*crī-thu-bur-lee*) *v., arch.* to make a proclamation, call for a truce – 'Where the muircock cries its burley Owre the heather plaided braes' [WL]'.

cry the kirn (*crī-thu-kirn*) *v., arch.* to give cheers on the annual reaping being completed – 'To cry the kirn. After the kirn is won, or the last handful of grain cut down, to go to the nearest eminence and give three cheers, to let the neighbours know that the harvest is finished, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (see also **kirn**).

cry up (*krI-up*) *v., arch.* to proclaim the elevation of something or someone – 'But when a Courtier did any valiant fate; He was cry'd up to th' stars, and made Lord of State' [CWS].

C.S.Y.S. (*see-es-wI-es*) *n.* Certificate of Sixth Year Studies, an optional extra year of typically three courses taken after Highers, fairly equivalent to English A Levels, but done in only one year.

the C37 (*thu-see-thrī-see-vin*) *n.* designation for a short piece of road along Union Street, connecting the B6399 (Bourtree Place) to the C134 (North Bridge Street), with a length of only about 0.2 km.

cubbert (*ku-bur'*) *n.* a cupboard.

the Cud (*thu-kud*) *n.* nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI] (the meaning of the nickname is unclear).

cuddie (*ku-dee*) *n., arch.* a donkey, ass – 'Thaye gie drynk til ilka beæst o' the feeld; the untæmet cuddies slocken their drouth' [HSR], '... the request of the heritors to Mr Hamilton to see that the laddies, when they attended school, kept their cuddies out of the churchyard' [HAST1871], 'Till hersche he grew, an' then he blared 'Richt like ane cuddy asse' ' [WiSp], 'Jock, the cuddie's tail's off' [RM], '... Yet gild the cuddy ower wi' gowd, We'll never make it wider' [DA], '... Twae six month stints o cuddy-work Slockened wi drams and yill' [DH], '... Still ower a pint ei'll reminisce wae some auld Teri buddy, The year the horses hed the cough and Cornet hed the cuddy' [MB] (also spelled 'cuddy').

cuddie-ass (*ku-dee-aws*) *n., arch.* a donkey, ass – ''What i' the world is the Hawick toon naig wantin' the day'. 'I'm sent as a messenger to a kirk cuddy-ass', was the ready rejoinder' [WNK].

cuddie-laid (*ku-dee-lād*) *n., arch.* a heavy load, such as might be carried by a donkey (noted by E.C. Smith).

Cuddie Sike (*ku-dee-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Roberton village, running roughly from the main road south to the Borthwick Water.

cuddy see **cuddie**

Cuddy (*ku-dee*) *n.* nickname for **James Hogg** in the late 18th century.

Cuddyfit (*ku-dee-fi'*) *n.* nickname for **James Scott**, who was Bailie many times in the mid-18th century. His name came from the location of his house at the foot of the Howegate.

the Cuddy Ford (*thu-ku-dee-fōrd*) *n.* former name for a ford across the Slitrig, presumably used by carts etc. which were too big for the Auld Brig.

cuddy-lowp (*ku-dee-lowp*) *n., arch.* leap-frog – 'A favourite was cuddy-lowp, lo'ed be us a' ' [??].

Cud Gutter (*kud-gu'-ur*) *n.* very small stream on the south side of Dawston Burn near the old viaduct. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

cuff (*kuf*) *n.* lower part of a sleeve or stocking, usually a one-and-one ribbed piece.

cuff (*kuf*) *n.* a blow with the open hand, sometimes coupled with 'dry', meaning that the blow does not cause bloodshed – '... the peat-leaders used to defend their horses at the pasture the best way they could, and sometimes they went the length of cuffs' [DCW1765], 'Item, whatsomever person that committs ryottis, in giving of dry cuffis and straiks ... ' [BR1640].

cuffit (*ku-fee', -fi'*) *pp., poet.* beaten with the open hand, smote – 'Sayin', Prophecie untill us, thou Christ, Wha is he that cuffet thee?' [HSR].

cuid (*kid, kūd*) *v., arch.* could.

cuif (*kif, kūf*) *n., poet.* a fool, simpleton – 'The silly cuif, it ser's well; He brew'd – e'en let him drink the yill' [RDW], '... I return him his taunt wi' my jeers – The cuif shouldna meddled wi' me' [JCG].

cuil (*kil, kūl*) *v., arch.* to cool, *adj.* cool – 'A cood heh fund eet i ma hert ti heh stoppeet an gane in for a dook, isteed, i the cuill, silver Teiot' [ECS], '... Wi cule sphagnum moss to shork atween bare broon taes ... ' [DH] (also written 'cuil', 'cuill' and 'cule').

Cuillie Jock (*kū-lee-jok*) *n.* nickname for an old weaver who lived at Blinkbonny in Castleton Parish in the early part of the 19th century. David Anderson wrote a poem about him – 'Cuillie Jock o' auld Blink-bonny, Cuillie Jock o' auld Blink-bonny, Nane drives a shuttle better through Than Cuillie Jock o' auld Blink-bonny' [DA].

cuil-the-loom (*kil-thu-loom*) *n., arch.* a person who is lazy at their work, an indifferent worker – '... he had been a regular 'cool-the-loom' ' [RM] (see **cuil**).

cuintrie (*kin-, kūn-tree*) *n., arch.* country.

cuintrie-side (*kin-tree-sīd*) *n., arch.* countryside – '... they'd think as muckle, an aa, o a cuintrie-seide where yin's sicht can spang owre dizzens o meiles' [ECS].

cuir (*kūr*) *n., v., arch.* cure.

cuir (*kūr*) *n., arch.* charge, care, spiritual oversight – '... the bands belonging to the poor of the parish of Hawick lent out by the deceast Mr Alexr. Orrok the time of his serving the cure of ye sd parish' [PR1712].

cuirious (*kū-ree-is*) *adj., arch.* curious.

cuisin (*ki-zin*) *n.* a cousin – ''Ax yer cuisin, Will Tinlin, he was he last Hawick man in't,' was the ready answer' [WNK], 'There's eer cuisin Eck frae Selkirk in the tent' [JCo], 'Aw've a cuissin, scraggy, soor, ill-natur'd bissom Fou' o' fauts, a sad, sad case ... ' [IJ] (also spelled 'cuissen', 'cuysin', etc.; cf. the earlier **cousing**).

cuissen see **cuisin**

cuissen (*ki-sin*) *pp., arch.* cast (cf. **cuist**, which is the past tense).

cuissen-doon (*ki-sin-doon*) *adj.* downcast, disheartened, sorrowful – 'And I mind o' the days that yince hae been And my hert's sair cuissen-doon' [DH] (see also 'cassen').

cuissen-oot (*ki-sin-oo'*) *part., arch.* casting out, falling out, cast out, fallen out – '... twae prood an towty countries 'at canna grei an are aye

cuissen-oot' [ECS], 'Oo never goam other, now. How? – ir ee cuissn oot, sae?' [ECS].

cuist (*kist*) *pp., arch., poet.* cast – 'Ye maun ken 'at the *Deil* an' his mither aince cuist oot some bit aboot Galashiels' [WNK], 'Though death suld cuist her shadow in my gate . . . ' [WL] (this is the past tense, see also **coost**; **cuissen** is often the past participle).

cuistrel (*kūst-rul*) *n., arch.* a fool, silly person.

cuit (*ki', kit, koo'*) *n., arch.* ankle – 'I work away i' the spinnin'-mill Up to the cuits in ooder' [DH], '. . . his lang black goun hang straucht to his cutes ne'er i' the least curfufled' [EM1820], 'Wi' ma kit i' the rib o' ma naig, Ma sword hingin' doon by ma knee, For man I am never afraid, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T] (from Low German or Dutch; sometimes 'cute' and 'kit').

cuitikins (*ki-tee-kinz*) *n., pl., arch.* cloth gaiters, splatterdashes – '. . . a chaamp that turns foats an cuittiekins soappin-wat an lauchs at tacketty shuin' [ECS].

Culbertson (*kul-bert-sin*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) married Margaret Lillico in Bedrule in 1733. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Aikenhed. Their son John was baptised at the East Bank Kirk in 1810. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish married to Jean Wigholm. Their son John was baptised in 1648. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish married to Agnes Beattie. Their son James was baptised in 1670. **John** (b.c.1795) hosiery worker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about the Crown Close with his wife Cecilia. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Wester Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish married to Bessie White. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1642. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. **Thomas** (b.1859) born in Newcastleton, son of Robert (who was from Morebattle and whose family had been blacksmiths) and Anne Riddell (whose family were Border shepherds). Brought up in Oxnam, at age 14 he became the pupil teacher there, moving after 5 years to the Edinburgh Training College, and becoming qualified as a teacher in 1881. He worked at Denholm School for about 4 years, returned to further education at the University of Edinburgh and in 1886 was appointed Schoolmaster at Hobkirk. He was elected a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland in 1901. He also served as Inspector of Poor and Registrar for Hobkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Nichol, who was from Denholm. They had 2 sons and 1 daughter. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Stalkers in Kirkton Parish in 1755 (also written 'Culbertsone', this could be simply a variant of **Cuthbertson**).

Culgate (*kul-gāt*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale written as 'the tuelf schilling land of Culgatis' in 1586. They were said to be occupied by Martin Elliot of Braidlie, and then leased by Francis, Earl of Bothwell, to 'Wille Ellot, sone to vmquhile Willie Ellot, callit the Tod'. It is unclear where these lands were, but one possibility is that they are the same as **Kilgarth**.

Culling (*ku-ling*) *n.* **William** (17th C.) cottar at Horsleyhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname could be a transcription error for some more familiar name.

culyie (*kul-yee*) *v., poet.* to fondle, cherish – '. . . thay culyie wi' thair tung' [HSR].

cum (*cum*) *v., arch.* to come to a person's attention – 'Tyll all and syndry off qwam the knawlege thir presentis letterys ma to cum, gretyng . . . ' [SB1431], 'Till all and sindry quhais knaulage thir present lettris sal to cum . . . ' [SB1470].

cumber (*cum-bur*) *n., poet.* a hindrance, encumbrance, entanglement – 'Up raise the laird to red the cumber, Which wadna be for a his boast; What should we doe wi sic a number, Five thousand men into an host' [CPM].

Cumbria (*kum-bree-a*) *n.* county in the extreme north-west of England, over the Border from Dumfriesshore and Roxburghshire. The county was formed in 1974 from Cumberland and parts of neighbouring counties. It contains Carlisle, the Lake District and the western end of Hadrian's Wall. The name comes from the Cumbric language once spoken there, essentially ancient Welsh, which was also spoken in Hawick and into the Lothians. The name is etymologically related to the word 'Cymru', the modern Welsh name for Wales. The area corresponded with the English West Marches, and incursions over the Border into the Scottish West and Middle Marches were common until into the 17th century. The Cumbrian dialect shares many similarities with Border Scots.

Cumbric (*kum-brik*) *n.* form of the p-Celtic language spoken in southern Scotland and northern England, essentially the same as what is also called Northumbrian. Its distinction from Old Welsh is based on very limited evidence, mostly just place names. It probably differentiated after Wales broke off into a separate kingdom in the 7th century, and was likely to have been displaced by

Anglo-Saxon in the 11th century, although perhaps with pockets surviving longer.

Cumisbodinn (*kumz-bō-din*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll. The location, pronunciation and spellings are all uncertain.

cummie-wull (*ku-mee-wul*) *n., arch.* a 'come-o'-will', an illegitimate child, an animal that appears unbidden, a plant that sprouts spontaneously (also **come-at-wull**).

Cumming (*ku-min, ki-min*) *n.* **Agnes** 'Nannie' (1788–c.1851) daughter of Jean, and sister of Katie, she was the last of the family to run the hardware shop on the Howegate (around No. 4). She never married, but was a popular shopkeeper, and in her later years was sought out for stories of old Hawick. There is an amusing story of a horse getting into the shop and her sister panicing outside, shouting to her 'If you're leevin' speak, and if you're dead shoot your head out at the window!' She also used to tell of the day that James Know ran past her shop-door to raise the 'False Alarm' in Hawick in 1804. She is listed on the Howegate in Pigot's 1837 directory and in the 1841 census. By 1851 she was listed as a 'Retired Hardware Merchant'. She is still listed on the Howegate in Slater's 1852 directory, but may have been deceased by then. Her portrait, by Adam Brown, is in the Museum. **Catherine** 'Katie' (b.1793) daughter of Jean and sister of Nannie. W.N. Kennedy describes her as 'an old spinster in the Howegate, remarkable for her unbending Calvanism, sound theology, good needles, snuff-taking and nasal obstructions, who judged everything under the sun as she did her needles, by their eyes and points'. She was an Anti-Burgher and disapproved of anything she deemed theologically unorthodox, stating about a child baptised in its parents house on account of its illness, 'point o' fack, an' in the eye o' the gospel an' the law, that bairn's nather mair nor less than a sooking Pagan' and referred to a non-Anti-Burgher publication as being 'fou o' inseepeedity'. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded as a cottar in 'Langton/ (i.e. Langtonheight) in 1717 and 1724. He married Isobel Scott in 1715 and their children included: Margaret (b.1717); Robert (b.1722); Robert (again, b.1724); and Andrew (b.1726). The baptism in 1717 took place at Langton, the child 'being weak'. **Francis** (b.c.1760) agricultural labourer, living at Clarilaw in Wilton Parish in 1841. His wife was probably Helen, and they also had a daughter Helen. **George** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Bewlie. In 1716 he had a tack (jointly with Thomas Riddell) for lands in Bewlie from John Nisbet of Nisbetfield. **James** (18th C.) married Helen Elliot in Ashkirk Parish in 1744. His name is written 'Cummine'. It is unclear how he might be related to other local Cummings. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Janet Fairbairn (probably in 1757) and their children included: Nelly (b.1758); and James (b.1759). **James** (b.1788/9) from Bedrule Parish, in 1861 he was an agricultural labourer living at Clarilaw with his niece Helen Rutherford. **Jean** nee Stevenson (1762–c.1825) son of Robert Stevenson and Agnes 'Red'. She married Robert, but must have long survived him, because she was known as 'Widow Cumming' for many years. She was proprietor of a shop on the Howegate in the late 1700s and early 1800s, which sold almost anything edible or useful. She was described by W.N. Kennedy in an early Transactions and was also the subject of a song by 'Soapy' Ballantyne (which unfortunately does not survive) in the first years of the 19th century. She was an early member of the Relief (Allars) Kirk. In later years she used an ear-horn to help her hearing, and this is preserved in the Museum. Her sister Betty and her daughters Agnes ('Nannie') and Catherine ('Katie') were all known as eccentrics. She is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as 'Jane Cummings, smallware dealer, Howgate', and her place is marked 'Cumming' on Wood's 1824 map. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Elspeth Elliot. Their children included: Janet (b.1689), who probably married William Hutton and had children in the 1720s. **John** (17th/18th C.) mason in Jedburgh. In 1719 he married Anna, daughter of workman John Shiel from Hawick. Their daughter Agnes (b.1724) was baptised in Hawick. **John** (c.1800–bef. 1841) weaver living on the High Street in 1841. His wife was Mary and their children included Janet, Margaret, Mary, William and Elizabeth. In 1851 his widow was living at 'Facing Teviot', probably meaning the back house of 11 High Street. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet 'Dunlape' in 1706. Their children included Elspeth (b.1708), who probably married John Brown in 1727. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Katherine Scott and their daughter Sarah was baptised in 1775. **Robert** (b.c.1760) possibly son of Walter, he was born in Hawick. In 1788 in Hawick Parish he married Jane (b.1762), daughter of Robert Stevenson and Agnes 'Red'.

Their children included: Agnes (b.1788); Robert (b.1790); and Catherine (b.1793). He is probably the merchant whose death is recorded in 1794. His wife was 'the Widow Cumming', who became known as an eccentric who kept a shop on the Howegate. He is probably the merchant Robert whose son Robert died in Hawick in 1811. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Mary, daughter of Alexander Lillico and Isabel Douglas, who was from Hobkirk. Their children included: Isabell (b.1809); Margaret (b.1811); William (b.1813); Alexander (b.1815); Mary Marion (b.1818), who married Alexander Smith; and Helen Catherine (b.1820). **Robert** (c.1805–67) born in Ashkirk, probably son of Robert. He worked as a woolsorter and lived on O'Connell Street. In 1827, in Wilton Parish, he married Isabella, daughter of Walter Laing and Janet Brown. Their children were: Robert (b.1828), who married Helen Dodd; Walter (b.1829), who married Jane, then Isabella Deans, and finally Mina Nelson, and died in Ontario; Janet (b.1831), who married Ormiston Hardie; Margaret (b.1838), who died young; N.H.; Margaret (again, b.1843), who married Alexander Greig and died in Ontario; and Elizabeth (b.1845), who died in Ontario. In 1857 he emigrated with his wife (and some of his family), and they both died in Ontario, Canada. **Robert** (1828–85) from Hawick, he was son of Robert and Isabel Laing. He worked as a skinner, being listed at about 77 High Street in 1851. In 1861 he was working at Cumledge Mill in Duns. In 1848 he married Helen Lennox Dodd, and she died in 1914, aged 85. Their children were: James Laidlaw and Alexander Greig, who both died young; Isabella (1849–1918), who died in Hawick; Janet (1851–1918), also died in Hawick; Robert (1853–1929), joiner, who married Christina Goodfellow and moved to Sheffield; John Dodd (1855–1913); Margaret (b.1857); Walter (1860–1937); Edward Dodd (1862–86); Elizabeth (1864–89); Francis Bell (1869–1940), a draper's traveller; and Eleanor Lennox (b.1873), who married Thomas Henderson Brotherstone. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Robert** (1853–1929) born in Hawick, son of Robert and Helen Dodd. He moved to Sheffield to work as a joiner. He married Christina Goodfellow in Wilton in 1878 and they had 7 children. **Walter** (19th C.) married Isabella Deans, their son Robert was baptised in Hawick in 1854 (also spelled and pronounced 'Kimming'; other alternative forms include 'Cumine', 'Cuming', 'Cummin' and 'Cummine'; it is possible that this name is a variant of **Common** and **Comyn**).

Cummings Hill (*ku-minz-hil*) *n.* small hill between the Rule and Jed valleys, situated to the north of Belling Hill and roughly between Westerhouses and Mervinslaw. It reaches a height of 302 m and has an enclosure and quarry on its north-eastern side.

Cumming's Pend (*ku-minz-pend*) *n.* former name for a close on the Howegate, presumably associated with Jean Cumming. 'An antique spoon found in the walls of Cumming's Pend' was donated to the Museum by W.N. Kennedy in 1862.

cundie see **cundy**

cundy (*kun-dee*) *n., arch.* a covered drain or gutter at the side of the street, particularly one for receiving rain water, a conduit – 'ma bool's doon the cundy', '... Doon the cundies o' The Loan' [DH], a rabbit hole – 'Jim had seen him sit down at one end of a cundy, while he put the dog in at the other' [RM] (also written 'cundie').

cundy-hole (*kun-dee-hōl*) *n., arch.* a hole through a wall for the passage of sheep – 'I mind whan neighbour Hewie's sheep, Through Wattie's cundy-holes did creep And eat the corn an' tread the hay, That Hewie had the skaith to pay' [JR].

the Cunnin Craftsman (*thu-ku-nin-krawfts-mun*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Airmstrong** in a record of 1621.

Cunningham (*ku-ning-hum*) *n.* **Sir Adam** of Woodhall (d.1639) Commissary of Dumfriesshire and one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He purchased Arkleton from Robert Elliot of Falnash in 1623. In 1633 he also had a charter for the lands of Meikledale and Meikledale-hope. However, there was a case before the Court of Session in 1727, claiming that his original purchase was merely a 'wadset' and hence that the Earl of Nithsdale (Maxwell) retained a right to reversion (i.e. repurchase the property). **Adam** (17th C.) son of Sir Adam. He sold Meikledale and Meikledale-hope to to Walter Scott of Braidhaugh in 1643. In 1651 he sold Arkleton to Walter Scott of Harwood. **Sir Alexander** (d.1488) son of Sir Robert. In 1452 he helped James II defeat the Douglases and was thereby had his lands erected into the Barony of Kilmaurs and became Lord Kilmaurs in 1460. In 1462 he granted lands in Edinburgh to Sir John Cockburn. He confirmed a land transfer at Hassendeanbank in 1464 and in 1464/5 a record shows him as Baron of the eastern part of Hassendean, protesting to the King that the land should be formally pledged to him. However, royal letters of the 1470s charge him to yield up lands to George Cunningham, which

had formerly belonged to his father, William of Belton. He later became the 1st Earl of Glencairn. He married Margaret Hepburn (daughter of the Master of Hailes) and was succeeded by his son Robert. **Alexander** 5th Earl of Glencairn (d.1574) son of William and Katherine Borthwick (daughter of the 2nd Lord Borthwick, who still held lands in the Borthwick valley). He succeeded as Earl in 1548 and was confirmed in the Barony of Hassendean in 1551, as heir to his grandfather Cuthbert. In 1556 he granted the lands of Hassendeanbank and Capelrig to Sir Walter Ker and his wife Isabel. In 1557 he granted lands in Kilmaurs, the sasine listing several other Cunninghams. He wrote a poem called 'The Hermit of Allareit or Loretto, near Musselburgh', which expressed his anti-Catholic sentiments. He was among the prominent men of the nation who signed the document declaring James as Monarch (in place of Mary) in 1567. He is also said to have been responsible for defacing the Chapel Royal of Holyrood when Mary Queen of Scots was taken to Loch Leven in 1567. He firstly married Johanna, daughter of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, and secondly Janet, daughter of John Cunningham of Caprington. He was succeeded by his son William. **Rev. Alexander** of Hyndhope (17th C.) from the family of the Earl of Glencairn. He graduated from St. Andrews in 1631 and was appointed as minister at Ettrick in 1641. He refused to conform to Episcopalianism and moved to his estate. His wife's name is unknown, but their children included: James of Hyndhope (1651–1709); Alexander (1654–1737), diplomat and historian; Walter, who became a stationer's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1667; and Elizabeth, who in 1671 married Adam, son of William Scott of Galalaw. **Alexander** (18th C.) cooper in Wilton Parish. He was living at Leaheads in 1747. It was said that in about 1754 he built a 'dyke on the north end of the west side of Heip-loan, which lies betwixt Stously and Leeheads'. He married Janet Hood in Wilton in 1742 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1746); Janet (b.1748); and Jean (b.1756). The witnesses in 1746 were James Dryden and Walter Scott. **Andrew** (b.1785/6) from Mertoun in Berwickshire, he was farmer at Jerusalem near Lilliesleaf. His wife was Isabella and their children included Janet and Isabella. **Charles Alexander** (19th/20th C.) son of James, from whom he inherited the Abbotrule estate in 1891. He was recorded as owner of part of Abbotrule in the Land Tax Rolls from about the end of the 19th century. He attended Harrow and entered the Army in 1899, joining the Leicestershire Regiment, but fell into ill-health in Egypt and retired in only 1904. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married a daughter of John M. Barwick of Lowhall. His children were: Sybil, who married her cousin Mr. Church and settled in Northern England; and Violet, who rode with the Jedforest hounds. **Cuthbert** (d.1540/1) 2nd Lord Kilmaurs and 3rd Earl of Glencairn, he was son of Robert. In 1492 he had a sasine for the lands of Hassendeanbank and Brieryyards. He may be the Laird of Hassendeanbank fined for not being present at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. He led his clan in an attack on Irvine in 1499 and in 1503 had the title Earl of Glencairn restored by James IV. He was granted the lands and half Barony of Hassendean in 1510/11. However, in 1511 he forfeited the lands of Briery Yards, 'by reason of having alienated the greater part of them'. The lands of 'Lang Hassindean' (also referred to as 'Eister Hassindene') were confirmed to Elizabeth Cunningham by him in 1514. In 1512 he gave a charter of half the lands of Hassendeanbank to Thomas Elphinstone and his wife Janet Turnbull. He was present at the Battle of Flodden and is said to have managed to escape from the battlefield. He was wounded in 1526 trying to rescue James V from the Douglases at the Battle of Linlithgow. In 1540 he was superior of the lands of Hutton, which he assigned to the Homes of Wedderburn. In 1492 he married Marion (or Marjory or Mary), daughter of Archibald 'Bell-the-Cat' Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus. Their children included: William, who became 4th Lord; and Alexander. **David** (19th C.) valet to Lord Napier. In 1860 he donated to the Museum a 'very fine Stone Celt from bed of a stream in Selkirkshire', as well as 'Spanish Military Spurs, and Chinese Locket'. **Elizabeth** (15th C.) daughter and heir of George of Belton. She married John, Lord Hay of Yester in 1469. In 1480/1 she claimed lands in Hassendean from Alexander, Lord Kilmaurs, superior of the half Barony of Hassendean. She had a 'retour' for Appletreehall in 1482 and was finally given the lands of 'Ester Langhassindene' in 1483 in a sasine of William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburgh. Alexander, Lord Home gained her lands at Appletreehall in 1494. Her husband died in 1508 and in 1511 David Scott 'of Gallowlaw' claimed a right to her lands in Hassendean, which were confirmed to her in 1514. The sasine mentions 'and tower thereof', suggesting that these lands contained Hassendean Tower. The 'precept of sasine'

of 1514 refers to the lands of 'Eister Hassindene', which are probably the same, and confirmed by the Baron Cuthbert Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, who must have been a distant relative. She was mother of Sir John Hay, 2nd Lord of Yester, who died at Flodden. **Francis** (b.1646) youngest son of Rev. Robert, minister of Hawick. His father was already deceased when he became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh with John Rankine. **Francis** of North Synton (d.c.1691) recorded on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690. In 1691 his sister Maria was served as his heir to the lands of North Synton. **George** of Belton (d.bef. 1482) son of William of Belton. Royal letters from the 1470s charge Alexander Cunningham, Lord Kilmaurs to give him the lands in the eastern half of Hassendean, which had been held by his father. He also held the lands of Appletrehall. His daughter and heiress Elizabeth married John, Lord Hay of Yester. **George** (b.c.1770s) spinner in Hawick. He also worked as a manager at a woollens factory, perhaps Nixon's. He is probably the weaver recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in 1799 and listed as a dyer on the 1801 list. In 1795 he married Betty Cook from Melrose, with Robert Heymers as cautioner. She died in 1840, around the same time as a cholera outbreak in Hawick. Their children included: Beatrice (b.1796), who married William Broadwood; Anne (b.1799), who married Robert Kennedy; Margaret (b.1800), who married Thomas Turnbull; Helen (b.1808), married John Lunn; Janet (b.1810), married Andrew Byers; Andrew (b.1812); William (b.1814); and Catherine Nixon (b.1815), married William Scott. **George** (b.1842) born at Lynnwood Mill on the Slitrig. He became a clerk with the railway at Jedburgh in 1857, being appointed Superintendent of the Western District of the North British Railway in 1884, retiring in 1907. **Sir James** (13th/14th C.) son of Gilbert and nephew of Robert (whose head was put on top of Lochmaben Castle by the English in 1299). In 1316 he was granted the lands of Hassendean by King Robert I, presumably in reward for support at Bannockburn etc. This was confirmed in a charter of 1321. He held Hassendean in feudal and military tenure, for the payment of £11 at Whitsunday and Martinmas. **James** (14th/15th C.) holder of the lands of Hassendeanbank, which he resigned to Sir William of Kilmaurs. A charter of 1409 describes him as son and heir of the deceased 'Christal Cunningham', relative of Sir William. **James** (c.1552–1631) 7th Earl of Glencairn, son of William, grandson of Alexander. The family owned extensive lands and titles in Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, Ayrshire, Stirlingshire and Dumfriesshire, as well as the half Barony of Hassendean. He is recorded in 1588 and 1591 requesting that individuals produce charters to lands they owned within Hassendean, suggesting perhaps that he was a tough Baron. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He was confirmed in the Barony in 1599, as heir to his grandfather Alexander (who had died about 15 years earlier). In 1601 he issued a warning to Alexander, Lord Home, Robert, Lord Roxburgh, Walter Scott 'of Edislaw' and others to remove themselves from lands in the Barony of Hassendean. And in 1603 he issued a 'summons of removing' to a large number of Scotts, plus some Douglases, Eliotts and Turnbulls who are described as 'pretended tenants'; he must have been unsuccessful in this attempt. He is recorded in 1604 still being the superior of the eastern half barony of Hassendean, and he is confirmed to his rights in Hassendean in 1610. In 1610 he granted some lands in the Barony of Kilmaurs. He resigned Hassendean to the King in 1613 in favour of his son William, who succeeded in 1618 and a 'bond of relief' for these lands is recorded in 1622. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy and was succeeded by his son William. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1688. **James** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, with a value of £2 14s 11d. In 1811 it was owned by Lord Minto and valued at £1 16s 7d. Probably the same James had a daughter Eupham baptised in Minto in 1783. **James** (b.1809/10) from Lanark, he was an agricultural labourer. He was a 'General Labourer' at Turn in Kirkton Parish in 1851 and a ploughman at Westerhouses in Southdean Parish in 1861. His wife was Mary (from Castleton) and their children included: John (b.1839/40); Mary (b.1842/3); James (b.1845/6); Sarah (b.1847/8); Agnes (b.1849/50); Jessie (b.1851/2); and Georgina (b.1856/7). In 1861 his wife donated to the Museum a brass sword handle and silver coin of Edward I, found in the old tower at Southdean. **James W.B.** (1846–91) son of John and Eleanor Brodie, he came from the Hyndhope family. He was tenant farmer at Grahamslaw. He was a cousin of David Henderson, from whom he inherited the Abbotrule estate in 1887. He had the main house internally renovated, and

the lands improved in various ways. However, he was in the house for only about a year before he died. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. He married Julia Dinsdale, daughter of John Marshall Barwick of Lowhall, Yeadon. The Abbotrule estate was inherited by his son Charles Alexander. He also had 2 daughters. He was buried at Southdean. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Robson and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1644. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Howpasley in 1711 when his son Alexander was baptised. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded as a student in 1722 when he witnessed at least 4 baptisms in Hawick. In 2 cases he was witness along with student Robert, who was presumably his brother. He was likely to have been a son of the minister, Rev. Robert. **John** (b.1842/3) from Galashiels, he was Assistant Schoolmaster in Lilliesleaf in 1861. **Keith** local police sergeant. He played for Hawick and Wilton Cricket Club for 35 years, being on the first XI in the years 1974–2005. **Maria** (17th/18th C.) sister of Francis of North Synton, she was also known as Margaret. In 1691 she was served heir to her brother's 50-shilling land of North Synton. In the same year she married Gideon Elliot, surgeon pharmacist and Burgess of Edinburgh, who was 3rd son of Thomas Elliot, Laird of Bewlie and tenant of Borthwickshiels. **Neil** (15th C.) son of William, who granted him lands at 'Langhassendean' in 1457. It is unclear how he was related to the other family members who held land in that parish. **Rev. Patrick** (1636–c.1706) probably eldest son of Robert, the Hawick minister and Margaret Shaw. He is recorded as residing in Hawick after he graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1666. In 1669 he was a Burgess in Hawick and stated to the Council that thereafter he would no longer sit in the Baron's Court (this presumably being considered to conflict with his interests as a Burgess). He is mentioned in the court case following the disturbances at St. Jude's Fair in Hawick in 1673, when there were disputes between the Baron's tenants and agents and the townspeople; the court case mentions 'in special occasion of some debates and differences between them and Mr Patrick Cunningham, vassal to the Earl'. He is probably the Patrick (named explicitly as 'Mr') who was fined for reproachful language against the Bailies in 1676, 'saying that in spite of them, and they were hanged, they should not poind him upon their decreet, and that he had been £1000 out of their way already, and would be another, and would make them stand where they should tremble'. He was additionally fined that year 'for deforcing the officers with ane collraicke'. In 1677 James Chisholme was fined by the Hawick Bailies for moving the march-stones between their properties. In 1678 his lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £126 13s 4d; the precise location of these lands is unclear, but by 90 years later they are recorded being separated into parts owned by George Oliver at Burnflat, as well as parts owned by Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick, by John Scott (at Allars) and by Walter Scott. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Jedburgh, becoming minister at Lochrutton in 1684 and being presented to Kirkton in late 1686 and installed there the following year. He remained in Kirkton until his death, and appears to have been one of the few local ministers not to have been 'outed' during the Revolution of 1689. However, whether he carried on as minister continuously is unclear. In 1684 he is described as 'Mr. Patrick Cunningham burgess in Hawick' when he sold 'Cramptlands Croft' (in the East Mains of Hawick) to Alexander Hislop. In 1692 he paid the feu duty on the 4 acres of land in Hawick that had been feued to his father by the Earl of Buccleuch. In 1694 'Mr Patrick Cuningham for an kiln' is recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls for the west-side of Hawick Parish. It was stated in 1767 that lands he had once possessed were then partly in the hands of Bailie Turnbull; they were still referred to as 'Mr. Patrick Cunningham's Lands in Hawick' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, when 2 parts were owned by Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick and valued jointly at £47 13s 4d; Walter Scott owned another part, valued at £28 1s, and the part called 'Allers Garden' was owned by John Scott and valued at £10 19s. He married Marion Turnbull, with their sons, baptised in Hawick, being: Robert (b.1669), who became minister of Wilton and later Hawick; Thomas (b.1671), who probably died young; John (b.1680), who may be the man who became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1727 (although he could not have been born in 1680); and William (b.1682). The witnesses to the 1671 baptism were 'Mr' George Scott and 'Mr' Archibald Gledstains, and in 1680 were Robert Burn and William Laing as witnesses. It is possible that his son was the William, writer in Edinburgh, who wrote and witnessed the Orrock bequest. **Rev. Patrick** (18th C.) probably related to one of the local ministers, perhaps son of Rev. Robert of Wilton and Hawick. In 1742 he

was described as Chaplain to Col. Stewart's Regiment in service in Holland, when, along with ex-Bailies John Scott and Thomas Turnbull, he sold the lands of East Mains of Hawick to the Duke of Buccleuch; this is probably related to lands connected with Rev. Robert in 1649 (hence he was likely to have been an ancestor). His lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £86 13s 4d in the 1740s. In 1762 he was 'chaplain to one of the regiments in the service of the States General' when Rev. Henry Erskine of Roberton had a commission to grant his lands 'below the middle of the barony of Wilton ... south of the water of Teviot' (possibly near the Sandbed) to Walter Scott, after previously being possessed by James Irving; given that Henry Erskine was married to Janet, daughter of Rev. Robert, if he was also a son of Rev. Robert, then Erskine would have been his brother-in-law. In 1763 he is still recorded in documents relating to teinds on his lands in Hawick, by which time he was Chaplain to Col. Villegas's regiment in Holland. Probably the same 'Mr Patrick' was recorded as a heritor of Hawick Parish in 1725 (since the earlier Rev. Patrick died about 20 years before that). He inherited the lands of his forebears in Hawick and he is the 'Mr. Patrick' whose lands were still named after him in the early 19th century. Perhaps the same Patrick was listed as 'student' in 1716 when he witnessed a baptism for a child of the deceased Adam Turnbull, merchant in Hawick. He is probably the 'Mr Cunningham' who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Rev. Charles Telfer in 1730. **Sir Robert** of Kilmaurs (d.c.1450) son of Sir William. In 1413 he was granted the lands of Kilmaurs, 'Lambrachton', Kilbride, 'Skelmorele' and 'Polqwharne' in Ayrshire, Redehall in Edinburgh, 'Ranfarule' in Renfrew and Hassendean in Roxburghshire. His brothers Thomas, Alexander and John are also mentioned, as well as their cousins Sir Humphrey and Archibald. In 1422 he is recorded as superior of lands in Larkshire. He married Anne Montgomery and was succeeded by his son Alexander, Earl of Glancairn. Another son, Archibald, is recorded as witness to a document for Alexander in 1452. **Rev. Robert** (d.1656) graduating from Glasgow University in 1608, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Haddington in 1617 and was presented to Hawick Parish by Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in April 1625. In 1627 he was one of 9 men charged with performing a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick. He was the minister who first recorded the need for a school in Hawick in 1627 and signed the National Covenant at Hawick in 1638. He was a member of the Assembly in 1638, being one of the Commissioners appointed for the Presbytery of Jedburgh and was also on the Commission in 1647. In 1633 he was owed £266 13s 4d for his stipend from the deceased Earl of Buccleuch, and £14 8s for the communion. He is recorded in the Land Tax Rolls paying £20 for 'the crofts of land' in Hawick Parish in 1643, as well as being recorded as one of the owners of part of West Mains and paying an additional £66 13s 4d for other lands in Hawick. In 1648 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Bell. A document of 1649 from Francis, Earl of Buccleuch records teinds of lands in Hawick given to him. In 1692 his son Patrick paid the feu duty on the 4 acres feued to him by the Earl of Buccleuch. He married Margaret Shaw and their children were: Patrick (b.1636), minister of Kirkton; Catherine (b.1635); Thomas (b.1637); Margaret (b.1639); James (b.1640); Alexander (b.1643); Anna (b.1644), who may have died in 1662 and been buried in Greyfriars, Edinburgh; and Francis (b.1646), who is recorded becoming an apprentice in Edinburgh in 1663. The witnesses to the 1640 baptism were James, Earl of Queensberry and Rev. Alexander Reid, minister of Ashkirk (whose wife was also a Shaw). His widow discharged payment to Sir William Scott of Harden for building and repairing the manse in 1665. **Rev. Robert** (d.c.1690) minister of Ashkirk. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1642 and was admitted to Ashkirk Parish in 1649. When he was appointed he 'desiret that all public scandals unsearched out might be represented, that so all faults of eccelesiastical cognizance committed since the late minister's death, might be censured according to the order and discipline of this church'; this led to a period of regular and extreme victimisation of apparent sinners in the Parish, using the jougs or stool of repentance. In 1654 he was one of the local men who signed an attestation about the 'carriage and deportment of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch'; this was part of efforts to have the fines reduced on the Buccleuch estate that had been imposed by Cromwell for the Earl supporting King Charles. He was ousted from Ashkirk in 1662 for opposition to Episcopacy, and probably forced to leave the limits of the Presbytery of Selkirk. Nevertheless, he was 'indulged by the Privy Council' (i.e. reinstated) in 1679, although deprived again in 1685 (and must have overlapped for a while with Archibald Inglis). In 1678 he is recorded

as owner of North Synton, valued at £600. However, he survived past the Revolution and became Presbyterian minister again in 1689 for about another year (he was certainly dead by July of 1691). He married Elizabeth Scott in 1654 and she died in 1661 (it is unclear which branch of the Scotts she came from). Their only surviving daughter was Mary, who married Gideon Elliot, surgeon in Edinburgh. However, Margaret (b.1657), William (b.1659), Margaret (again, b.1660) and Francis (b.1661), all baptised in Ashkirk Parish, were also his children. The baptismal witnesses in 1657 were 'Thomas ...' and 'Mr Robert ...', who was presumably the local Schoolmaster or one of the neighbouring ministers (but not the earlier Rev. Robert, who died the previous year). It is interesting that there are 3 separate local ministers of the same name who lived in the same century, with no clear indication that this one was related to the others (although probably the Wilton and Hawick minister was grandson of the Hawick one). **Rev. Robert** (c.1668–1722) probably son of Patrick, minister at Kirkton, and hence grandson of the previous Rev. Robert of Hawick. He may be the Robert 'student' who witnessed 2 baptisms in Hawick in 1682. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1689 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Selkirk in 1693. He became minister of Wilton in 1694 (having also received a call to Selkirk), becoming the first minister after the Revolution, and filling a vacancy of over 5 years. He had to deal with several matters of discipline early on, but soon became a popular minister. He joined Alexander Orrock (plus Robert Bell of Cavers and possibly Robert Scott of Roberton) in a protest against an Act of the Synod in 1705 (or possibly 1703) relating to the government of the Church. In a 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish, his lands there were valued at more than £80; this was probably the croft of land granted to his grandfather by the Earl of Buccleuch. In 1711 he was one of the witnesses to the Orock bequest. His servant in 1712 was Robert Huntly and his gardener in 1715 was Walter Paterson. In 1714 Anne Douglas, 'Nurse to Mr Rot Cunningham' was married in Hawick. In the 1718 survey of the properties of the Duchess of Buccleuch he is recorded as 'Mr Robart Kilinggame', who owned 2 acres, 1 rood and 1 perch within the East Mains of Hawick (but the precise location is not described). He was called to Hawick Parish in late 1711 and moved across the Teviot in 1712, despite efforts of the Wilton Parishioners to keep him, and debates at the Presbytery for several months. This included an initial vote against the call to Hawick, which was appealed by Gideon Scott of Falnash, the Duchess of Buccleuch's representative; there was also an objection by the Hawick Bailies and others that he could not be heard in the west-end of the Kirk. Nevertheless, he became the only minister to move over the Teviot, and against his own preference. He appears to have been more diligent than his predecessor in exacting fines for various transgressions. He acted to suppress 'irregular marriages' and non-observance of the Sabbath in any form and also increased the eldership from 8 to 19. Like other ministers in the south of Scotland after the Revolution, he was sent north, for priods up to a few months, to praach to congregations that were still without a minister of their own. He is the first Hawick poet of which there is authentic record, writing the poem 'Ode to Hawick' in 1710; it is also known as 'Lines written on the situation of the burgh and town of Hawick'. Originally in Latin, the poem was translated to English by Town Clerk Walter Gladstains. He was recorded as a Hawick Parish heritor in 1718 when the new Hawick Schoolmaster was appointed. In 1714 his servants Robert Henderson and Andrew Turnbull witnessed a baptism and his servant Walter Scott witnessed another in 1720. He was often in ill-health in later years, and so helped by an assistant, Charles Telfer, who would eventually succeed him. In 1721 he went to Cornwall for his health, but died a year later. He married Marjory Ker of Sunderland Hall, and their children included: Robert (b.1704); Jean (b.1707), who married bookseller Arthur Armstrong; Alexander (b.1713); and Janet, who married Henry Erskine, minister of Roberton. William (b.1703), Marion (b.1706), Elizabeth (b.1708) and Marjorie (b.1710), baptised in Wilton Parish, were probably also his children (but may not have survived). It seems likely that Patrick, who is recorded in around the 1720s as owner of some of the same family lands in Hawick (and was later a military chaplain), could have been another son. Additionally John, listed as a student in 1722 when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick, may have been one more son. He is buried in St. Mary's churchyard. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) labourer recorded in Barnhills in 1799. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles in the early 1900s. He lived at Branxholme, but owned the farm of Menslaws. He was earlier managed of the Earl of Home's estates in Jedforest. He also serve

on Roxburghshire County Council. He had one son and several daughters. **Sir William** of Kilmaurs (d.bef. 1415) cousin (distant possibly) of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, who was Governor of Scotland. He was son of William and Margaret Danielston. He was Sheriff of Ayrshire. Among other holdings, he was superior of the half barony of Hassendean, as confirmed by Robert III in 1399. He witnessed charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. In 1409 he confirmed lands at Hassendeanbank to John, son of Adam Turnbull. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Danielston of that Ilk and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert of Kilmaurs. Other sons (named in the 1413 charter to Sir Robert) were Thomas, Alexander and John. He may have been the Sir William whose daughter Margaret married Fergus Macdowell of Makerstoun. **William** (15th C.) described as 'Laird of Beltoun' in a charter of 1457 where he gave some lands in Hassendean to his son Neil. His son and heir George was one of the witnesses. It is unclear how he was related to the Cunninghams of Kilmaurs, who held the eastern half Barony of Hassendean. His brother was Thomas (possibly of Wemys). **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502. He is listed there as Laird of the feu lands of Kilmaurs, and was fined for failing to appear to 'give suit' for his lands of Hassendeanbank. It is possible that he was the same as William, son of Cuthbert, but it seems more likely he was from an earlier generation, perhaps son of Alexander. **William** (15th/16th C.) Parson of Hawick, witness to the 1519/20 marriage contract between Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and James Gledstains. He is listed as 'Master Wilzaime Cvninghaim, persoune of Hawyk' and 'Sir Johanne Hardy, chaplane' is listed as well. He clearly had a masters degree and was the main clergyman at that time, presumably replacing Alexander Newton, who is recorded as Vicar in 1514. **Sir William** 5th Earl of Glencairn (d.c.1548) son of Cuthbert. In 1525, while still Master of Glencairn, he was part of a group (including Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch) who had remission for a breach of peace and crime committed by them in Edinburgh, upon condition that they submit to punishment by the King, and help in 'repressing of murmurs among the people and among strangers'; on the back of this document is an obligation to them for 'the slauchtir of Duchemen, etc.' In 1527/8 (when still Master of Glencairn) he was one of the men listed as caution for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme during his exile to France. In 1531 he was 'lord of fee of the lands of Glencarn and superior' of Hassendeanbank when he granted those lands to Walter Ker of Cessford. He succeeded his father as Earl of Glencairn in 1540; this included being Baron of the half lands of Hassendean. In 1519 (before he succeeded) he gave a 'precept of clare constat' for Hassendeanbank to William Elphinstone, and in 1543 had the lands resigned to him by Walter Ker of Cessford, to be regranted in 1543 to Walter and his wife Isabel. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542 and was said to have been involved in the assassination of Cardinal Bethune in 1544. He was succeeded by his son Alexander after only a few years as Earl. Another son was Robert, recorded as a witness in 1540. **William** (c.1575–1631) 8th Earl of Glencairn, son of James. He was confirmed in the half Barony of Hassendean in 1618. However, he appears to have sold the Barony in 1622 to James Scott from Leith. He married Janet, daughter of Mark Kerr, Earl of Lothian and was succeeded by his son William, 9th Earl. Other children included Robert (Usher to King Charles II, who married Anne Scott of Scotstarvit), Elizabeth (who married Sir Ludovic Stewart of Minto), Margaret, Jean and Marion. **William** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He is listed as owner of 4 hearths along with John Haliburton, but it is unclear who they were or why they were listed together. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism in 1707 for John Turnbull 'oye' to Rev. James Kerr of Abbotrule, along with apothecary Walter Scott. He was recorded as 'notar' in 1708 when he witnessed a baptism for John Little, tailor in Hawick. Perhaps the same William witnessed baptisms for William Mitchellhill (workman in Branxholme Town), for Walter Inglis (servant in Crumhaugh) and for William Langlands in 1719. Perhaps the same William was 'son to Mr Cuningham' in 1720 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Henderson and 'son to our Minister' when he witnessed baptisms (along with Walter Scott) for shoemaker Robert Porteous, merchant Andrew Turnbull and weaver Robert Jolly; he was probably also the 'Chirurgeon' in 1720 who witnessed (again along with Walter Scott, sevant to the minister) another baptism for weaver John Anderson. It seems likely he is the William baptised in 1682, son to Rev. Patrick (the spelling

varies as 'Cunyngham', 'Cuningham', 'Cuninghame', 'Cunningame', 'Cunninghame', 'Cunynghame', etc.).

curator (*kew-rā'-ur, -rā-tur*) *n.* a curator of a museum or similar institution, an administrator of someone else's affairs, a guardian (note accent on the 1st syllable, rather than the 2nd).

curch (*kurch*) *n., arch.* a kerchief – 'Item, sax plain hand cursches' [SB1633].

curds an cream (*kurdz-in-kreem*) *n.* traditional dish that was formerly a staple of the working classes, and was eaten across Britain, appearing for example in Shakespeare's 'The Winter's Tale', Act IV, Scene IV.

the Curds an Cream (*thu-kurdz-in-kreem*) *n.* dish that the Cornet charges the tenant of St. Leonards farm (or now a local caterer) to prepare after the Chase on the Thursday evening before the week of the Common Riding, to be eaten the following Friday. The Thursday night Chase is hence sometimes referred to as 'the Ordering of the Curds and Cream'. The dish is served at the Hut on the Friday morning. In the distant past this ordering (and hence the 'Hut') happened at a neighbouring farm to St. Leonard's, with several other farms being recorded in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1855 it is recorded that at Whitchesters, the riders 'were plentifully entertained with that cooling and delicious beverage, if we may so speak, 'curds and cream'. Since 1912 the event has solely taken place at St. Leonards farm. The eating of curds and cream during the riding of the marches was probably customary since the early days. The ordering used to be an informal visit to a farm by the Cornet and his Right- and Left-Hand Men. The first official ordering of the curds and cream (i.e. the first real Thursday night Chase) was instituted by J.E.D. Murray in 1888. He carried out the formal duty for almost 50 years, often with an original poem – 'So then get to thy byre, friend Thomas Reid, And let every milk pail ream, That morning spread ye This table ready Wi' plentiful curds and cream' [JEDM], 'A rich repast of curds and cream awaits The cavalcade, who, all with hearty glee, Enjoy the fare for them so kindly spread Beneath the awnings of a grand marquee' [JCG].

curfew (*kur-few*) *n.* the bells of St. Mary's, Wilton and the Town Hall used to ring a nightly curfew, celebrated in James Jamieson's poem 'The Aicht O'Clock Bell'. The ringing of the 8 o'clock curfew bell was certainly an ancient tradition and may have originated in Norman times. In the 18th century the public houses were supposed to close on the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell. Wilton Church ended the tradition by the first years of the 20th century, but the tradition continues at St. Mary's – '. . . When Hawick he pass'd, had curfew rung' [SWS], 'There's the old Kirk of St. Mary's that still peals the curfew hour, And has seen the Slitrig raging, with majestic, awful power' [WFC].

curfuffle see **carfuffle**

Curhaugh (*kur-hawch*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Curhauche'. It is unclear where these lands were, but possibly related to Caerby Hill and the lands near there labelled 'Carboch' on Blaeu's c.1654 map.

Curle (*ku-rul*) *n.* **Dr. Alexander Ormiston** (1866–1955) son of Alexander, whose family held lands around Melrose. He went to Cambridge University. Like his older brother James, he was trained in the law, but became well known as an archæologist who excavated extensively around Scotland in the early 20th. He made spectacular discoveries at Traprain Law, Newstead and elsewhere. He is the only person to have held positions at the 3 main Scottish historical institutions. He was Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Director of the National Museum of Antiquties of Scotland and Director of the Royal Scottish Museum. He led the important investigation of the Hawick Mote in 1911, confirming its Norman origin, as well as excavations at Ruberslaw. In 1908 he wrote an article for the Scottish Historical Review describing the 1729 rental book of the factor of Wells House. In 1898 he married Katharine Wray, 2nd daughter if George Tancred. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Trow Mill, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 horses. His surname is recorded as 'Currle'. His son James was recorded on the Militia ballot in 1797–1801. **James** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Trow Mill, son of the farmer there. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. He was also listed on the 1801 Militia ballot. **James** (1862–1944) eldest son of James and brother of Alexander. He owned several pieces of land around Melrose, Gattonside, Darnick and Newstead (the family home at Priorwood was later turned into a Youth Hostel). He was a Melrose solicitor who was a self-taught archæologist. In the years 1905–10 he led an excavation of Trimontium, raising money

through the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (the Hawick Archæological Society gave £10). This was an important and influential study, published as 'A Roman Frontier Post and its People. The Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose' (1911). His notebooks were discovered recently and made available on the internet. He was on the first Roxburghshire County Council and was a member of the Jedforest Club. **Richard** (17th C.) one of the tenants in Mervinslaw according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. His name was given as 'Ritchart Curles' and he was listed along with John, who was probably his son or brother. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Redford and their children included Janet (b.1689). **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded at Mervinslaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **William** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Baptie in Southdean in 1840 (also written 'Curl').

curlin (*kur-lin*) *n.* game similar to bowls on ice, sometimes called the 'roarin game'. It is unclear how early it may have been played locally, but a record of 1684 states that Sir William Scott, younger of Harden 'was playing at the curling with Riddel of Hayning, and others'. It was formerly played in Hawick at Hilliesland, on the Coble Pool, at Laidlaw's Cauld and at Loch Park. A pond was opened near St. Leonard's in 1866 and a new one at Crowbyres in 1890. A pond at Borthwickbrae Heights was used by residents of the Borthwick, where the game was extremely popular in the 19th century. There were other local clubs based at Branxholme, Rulewater, Hassdendean and Minto. The Hawick Curling Club was established in 1803, with patronage by several prominent local gentlemen, including Rev. Dr. Young and Provost Milligan. A minute of 1812, when there were 13 official members, mainly discusses the process of betting on the outcome of various short games; in 1826 members of the club were engaged in a wager over whether Dovemount Well was higher than Hassendean Pond! The game died out locally before about the time of WWI. There are some examples of old local curling stones in the Museum. One stone used in Hawick was called 'the Whaup', since its handle was like a curlew's bill, and another stone was called 'the Toon Clerk'. An 'antique stone inscribed 'Geo. Wat. Henderson 1772' ' was donated to the Museum by saddler Mr Strother.

the Curlin Pond (*thu-kur-lin-pond*) *n.* pond near St. Leonard's farm, used from 1866 until the new pond at Crawbyres was opened in 1890. Thereafter it slowly became abandoned, although still used for skating sometimes, this lasting until the 1960s. After 1890 it was scythed annually for thatch, the job being later taken on by the Town Clerk. The pond had a sluice gate at one end that would open automatically when the water level got too high, emptying into Wulliestruther. There was an earlier curling pond at Loch Park and another in the hills behind the Miller's Knowes.

Curlin Pond Plantin (*kur-lin-pond-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation to the south of the road after Greenbank, on Borthwickbrae Heights. The former curling pond is situation within the woods there (marked clearly on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

curlit (*kur-lee', -li'*) *pp.* curled – 'The pert little eskis they curlit their tails, And danced a myrthsome reele' [JTe].

curly-doddy (*kur-lee-do-dee*) *n., arch.* any of various plants having a rounded flower head – '... Scabious, of which the larger (Knautia arvensis) is familiarly known as Curly Doddies' [JAHM].

Curly Hogg (*kur-lee-hōg*) *n.* nickname in the 20th century.

curmudd (*kur-mud*) *adj., arch.* snug, comfortable – 'Sittin curmudd ahint, an geetin a hurl for nochts, twae-threi bleitheleike fallihs ... smokeet their claey peipes' [ECS].

curney see **curny**

curny (*kur-nee*) *adj.* curranty, containing currants – 'she made a grand curny banni', 'There's a sugar bool an taffy, tipenny pies, curney scones an' Hawick bakes ... ' [JEDM], 'A made a faisable mael oot o pei-soop ... wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen owre-an-abuin' [ECS], 'Douce as a curny dumplin' Sat The Moat' [DH] (also spelled 'curney').

curny banni (*kur-nee-baw-ni*) *n.* a rich curranty cake with a pastry covering – 'A sheive o' curnie-banna' [ECS] (cf. **Selkirk banni**).

curpin (*kur-pin*) *n., poet.* rump, crupper of a horse – '... if I had my leg yence owre him, if I don't make his cirpin crack, it's a pity' [JTe].

curran (*ku-rin*) *n., poet.* a currant – 'The tossilit curran weips hir teirs of blude, Nae primroisis will starre the wanhope wud ... ' [DH].

Currer (*ku-rur*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His son Andrew was baptised in 1742. **Andrew** (18th C.) tenant in Whitrigs. He is recorded there in 1781, 1783, 1784, 1786 and 1794. He married Betty Riddell and their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Margaret (b.1781);

Andrew (b.1783); Walter (b.1784); Thomas (b.1786); Janet (b.1788); George (b.1790); Margaret (again, b.1794); Robert (b.1798); and John (b.1800). **Andrew** (19th C.) married Bell Hardie in Cavers Parish in 1839. **George** (16th/17th C.) tenant at Hartwoodburn. In 1627 he was forcibly ejected from the lands that he leased from the Earl of Home, this by a band led by Walter Scott of Whithaugh, who claimed some right to the lands. He must have been ancestor of the later George. **George** (17th C.) tenant at Hartwoodmyres, recorded in 1692 when his son Thomas witnessed a document. In 1695 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Selkirkshire when he was 'off Hartwoodburn'. Probably the same George paid the land tax on Lindean in Selkirk Parish in 1678. He is probably the George who in 1693 witnessed a baptism for John Scott, younger of Gilmanscleuch. He seems likely to be the man referred to by Scott of Satchells in 1688: 'George Curror in Hartwood-myres, He is a Religious Man' and 'George Currors then a Shepherd Swain, That gains both Corn and Store, And doth afford both Bed and Board, And much relieves the poor; In Hart-wood-myres his Barns and Byres, And Shepherds do remain'. It was probably his son George who had a 'special retour' to his father in 1713. **George** (18th C.) tenant at Hartwoodburn. His daughter Margaret married Walter Elliot of Ormiston in Roberton in 1735. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Lockie (or Turner, or perhaps both) and his children included: William (b.1701); Isobel (b.1706); Isobel (again, b.1722); and Agnes (b.1724). **James** (18th C.) eldest son of William and Anna Elliot. He was tenant at Stanedge when recorded in a discharge of money to William Elliot of Harwood in 1725. It is possible he was the James whose children included: Henry (b.1727), baptised in Hobkirk; James (b.1728), baptised in Hobkirk; Robert (b.1731), baptised in Bedrule; Margaret (b.1733), baptised in Bedrule; Helen (b.1735), baptised in Bedrule, who married Hawick shoemaker John Oliver; and Elizabeth (b.1737). He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1766 for shoemaker John Oliver and Helen Currer (who would therefore be his daughter). **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Mary Hogg. Their children included: Ann (b.1767); and Isabel (b.1767). **John** (d.1776) skinner in Hawick. He paid tax for 11 windows in Hawick in 1748. He married Isabel, daughter of merchant John Cavers. Their children included: Thomas (b.1742); Mary (b.1743); and Margaret (b.1745). The witnesses in 1743 were workman Robert Boyd and flesher Robert Tudhope and in 1745 were surgeon Robert Scott and flesher Robert Tudhope. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Billhope in Castleton Parish, recorded on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. He is probably the John from Castleton who in 1788 in Cavers Parish married Margaret Jackson. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant 'in Buckeleugh' recorded as witness to the marriage of Anna Elliot of Harwood and William Currer, tenant at Hyndhope. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) son of George, tenant at Hartwoodmyres. In 1692 he witnessed the marriage contract between William and Anna Elliot of Harwood. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded at 'Kirkhouse' in letters to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791. He may have lived at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish. **Thomas** of Ormiston (18th/19th C.) listed in 1785 and 1787 as 'Curar' when he paid tax for having a female servant at Ormiston in Cavers Parish. He also paid the Horse Tax at Ormiston in 1785–97. He may also be the Thomas recorded in the Horse Tax Rolls at Yair in 1785–88. In 1788 he had a cook and chambermaid. In 1788 his lands of Ormiston were valued at £675 15s 4d and he also owned 'Overnscloss' in Selkirk Parish, as well as Clerklands in Ashkirk Parish (valued at £182). He also appears on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, where his name is recorded as 'Curror'. He is probably the 'Thos Curror Esq' who in 1799 and 1802 witnessed baptism for William Scott in Flex. He is probably the same man as Thomas of Brownmuir (who paid tax on that place in 1802). He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. He is also recorded as a freeholder on the 1811 Head Court held in Jedburgh and was still listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He may be the Thomas from whom Clerklands (in Ashkirk Parish) was acquired before 1811. He also held the lands of Deanbrae in Cavers Parish in about 1811. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Ormiston. The will of his wife Margaret Easton is recorded in 1686. Although it is unclear if this is the Ormiston near Hawick, he may be related to the later Currers of Ormiston. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Chisholme in 1710 when his daughter Bessie was baptised. **William** of Whitmuir (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1691 in a bond with James Shiel, miller in Southdean Mill. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Hyndhope in the Ettrick valley. In 1692 he married Anna, daughter

of Henry Elliot of Harwood. Robert and Thomas, son of George were witnesses, so presumably close relatives. Their son was James, recorded as tenant at Stanedge in a discharge of 1723. He may be the same as 'William Currior in Halydean' who witnessed a bond for Elliot of Harwood in 1693 and 'William Curror in Newhouse' who witnessed the marriage contract of William Elliot of Harwood in 1700 (also written 'Curror', 'Currour', etc.; formerly mixed up with the name **Currie**).

Currie (*ku-ree*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1840) resident of Stintyknowe. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was described in 1827 as a 'hosier, manufacturer of lambs wool hose, shirts, drawers, dresses'. He was listed as a manufacturer among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and as a hosier when he died. He married Elizabeth Borthwick (1794–1836). Their children included: William (b.1813), who married Anne Lugton; Martha (b.1814); Robert (b.1815), hosiery manufacturer; David (b.1820/1); Adam (b.c.1825); Margaret (b.1827/8); Eliza (b.1830/1); Jeannie (b.1833/4); and Lawrence (b.1836). He died at Stintyknowe, where several of his family are recorded living in 1841. **Andrew** (18th C.) tenant farmer of Hallrule. He is recorded as 'Andrew Curror in Harule' in 1758, among parishioners in Hobkirk Parish who were asked to provide broom for thatching the roof of the kirk. He was also ordered to buy '42 ells of harden at Selkirk Fair at 2d per ell, with 500 tacks', presumably also for the church ceiling. The family were originally of Brownmoor (Dumfriesshire) and later of Howden. His son George married Elizabeth Sibbald, Jean married Andrew Blaikie in 1768 and Margaret married Robert Oliver of Ancrum in 1763. A story is told of how he always used to gather his family and labourers together for a meal after the day's work, when he would pray for the devil to be chained to protect the crops for the season, until some of the youthful diners sneaked into the loft and rattled a chain during this prayer! He may be the 'Andrew Currier, town of Rule' who subscribed to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included James (b.1774) and unnamed children born in 1793 and 1799. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) recorded as servant to 'Mr Currie' at Hallrule on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He is probably the son of George, farmer at Hallrule, who was baptised in 1777. **Andrew** (1812–91) native of Ettrick Water, who was a sculptor. He was said to have known the Ettrick Shepherd personally. He was apprenticed to a millwright in Denholm and later lived at Darnick. He also became known as an antiquarian and donated casts of Roman artefacts to the Museum in Hawick in the early 1860s, being made an honorary member of the Archæological Society for 1860. He was responsible for sculpting the Ettrick Shepherd's memorial near St. Mary's Loch, as well as the statues of Mungo Park in Selkirk and Robert the Bruce at Stirling Castle, and the figures of Edie Ochiltree and Old Mortality on the Scott Monument. **Archibald** (17th C.) tenant in Abbotrule in 1685 when his wife Margaret Ker's will was recorded. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Hallrule, according to the Horse Tax Rolls in 1786 and 1789–97. Note that his name appears to be written 'Currer' on some of these records. He is recorded in 1797 as owner of no less than 17 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid tax on 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He is probably the 'Mr Currie' at Hallrule who had 4 servants listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He is probably the George whose children, baptised in Hobkirk, included Agnes (b.1776), Andrew (b.1777), Margaret (b.1779), Jane (b.1780), Mary (b.1782), Betty (b.1784) and Isabel (b.1787). **George** (19th C.) millwright in Lilliesleaf in 1852. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. He is probably the James whose children, baptised in Bedrule, included: Helen (b.1702); Isabel (b.1706); John (b.1704); Margaret (b.1709); and John (again, b.1716). In 1726 it is recorded that 'James Curry in Ruecastle & family' were recipients of poor money from the Bedrule Session. **James** (17th/18th C.) farmer at Brugh in Hawick Parish. In 1741 his daughter Agnes married glover David Donaldson in Edinburgh. **James** (18th C.) teacher at a private school at Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish in 1759. He may have been related to the earlier James from Bedrule. **James** (19th/20th C.) resident of Nether Tofts. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **John** (16th/17th C.) resident of Todshawhaugh who was accused by the Earl of Buccleuch in 1628 of cutting down trees on his lands. He was named along with Walter Scott of Todshawhaugh and James Donaldson in Cavers. **John** (17th C.) recorded as an 'indweller' at Weens when he was witness to a Rulewater sasine in 1631. His son Thomas was also a witness. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Wight in Hawick in 1844. **John** (b.1838/9) partner in a

small hosiery firm with his older brother Robert. In 1851 he was lodging at the Commercial Inn and listed as a commercial traveller. **Lawrence** (19th C.) member of Hawick Archæological Society from 1857. **Mark** (1845–1916) tweed merchant, probably son of John Bunyan and Janet Wright. As a monitor, he assisted with the school run by William Murray, which became St. Mary's School. His firm was Currie, Lee & Gawn. In 1876 he donated to the Museum a case containing 'twenty-three South American bird skins'. He had a large double cottage built for him at Loch Park in about 1879. He married Janet, daughter of farmer James Henderson; she may be the Mrs. Curie who presented the 'Chinese Shelter' to the Town. **Richard** (17th C.) recorded as 'Richerd Currill in Mervingislaw' when he witnessed a document for William Elliot of Harwood and Appotside in 1657. **Robert** (b.1815/6) born in Wilton, son of Adam and Elizabeth Borthwick, he was a hosiery manufacturer. He was listed as a stocking-maker at Damside among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. In 1841 he was listed as a hosier on Wilton Damside. His partnership with his brother John was listed on Allars Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was living at about 16 Buccleuch Street, and listed as a manufacturer of woollen hosiery, employing 26 men. He married Jane Linton in 1839 and their children included Eliza, Sarah and Robert. **Samuel** (b.1802/3) from Dumfries, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Cross Wynd. His wife was Ann and their children included William Joseph (who competed in the shot putt at the 1857 Common-Riding Games), Margaret, Agnes, Ann, John, Samuel and Thomas. **Thomas** (16th C.) Burgess who was recorded as witness to a sasine in Hawick in 1579, when Robert Johnstone sold a tenement to David, brother of Walter Scott in Chamberlain Newton. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1768) and Betty (b.1771). **Lt.-Col. Thomas** (d.1815) probably son of farmer Andrew. He served at the Battle of the Nile under Sir Thomas Trowbridge of the Culloden where he was Captain. He was later promoted and after retiring he lived at Town-o-Rule farmhouse. He is buried in Hobkirk cemetery. **Thomas** (b.1791/2) millwright in Lilliesleaf. In 1851 he was on the north side of Main Street. His wife was Agnes and their children included William, Jessie, Jane, George, Thomas, Helen, Robert and John. **Walter** (18th C.) resident at Craik. His son George was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1762. He is probably the Walter 'Corrie' who acted as sponsor for tha baptism of a child of Robert Aitchison in Roberton in 1771. He may have been father of the later Walter. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Craik in 1785 and Broadlee Burnfoot in 1787. He was married in 1784, although his wife's name is not recorded. His children included Walter (b.1785) and James (b.1787). **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. His name appears to be written 'Currey'. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Craik. The death of his daughter Isabel is recorded in Hawick in 1804. **William** (18th/19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. The death of his son Walter, also a stockingmaker, is recorded in 1799. **William** of Linthill (d.1858) from Lanark, he purchased Linthill in 1822 from William Riddell. He married Jane Falconer. Their children included: Charles Russell (1825–55), the eldest son, who died while on duty with the Edinburgh County Militia; Jane Falconer (b.1826), who married John Cowan; George Falconer (b.1827), who died young; Mary (b.1829), who married Walter Riddell-Carre, as his second wife; William (b.1831); and Helen. **William** of Linthill (1831–89) son of William. Either he or his father was a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire, as well as a Tax Commissioner for the county. He lived at Linthill in Lilliesleaf Parish, and was recorded there in Slater's 1852 directory. He was recorded at Linthill in a directory of 1868. In the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 he was owner of lands in Chapel, Porteous Croft and other lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, including those formerly owned by William Manuel and Thomas and John Telfer. He married Mary Margaret Hunt. His wife partly funded the local village hall and her nieces provided Lilliesleaf Kirk with a communion table. He is buried in Lilliesleaf Kirkyard (formerly written 'Curry', possibly formerly also written 'Curror', and hence perhaps sometimes the same as **Currer**).

Currie Hall (*ku-ree-hal*) *n.* village hall in Lilliesleaf, also called Currie Memorial Hall, situated next to the school. It was built in 1900, funded by a donation in 1891 from the Curries of Linthill, with architects Dunn and Findlay.

Curriescleugh (*ku-reez-klooch*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Cavers Parish. It formed one quarter of the lands of 'Hundlecleugh',

and were purchased in 1716 by Walter Scott (uncle of Walter of Crumhaugh) from Walter Scott of West Port.

cursit (*kur-see', -si'*) *pp., poet.* cursed – 'Gang awa frae me, ye curset, intill evirlastin' fire . . . ' [HSR].

cush (*kush*) *n.* a scaredy cat, coward – 'ya muckle cush, there's nithin ti be feared o' (see also **cushie**).

cusha see **cushat**

cushat (*ku-, koo-sha', koo-shat*) *n., arch.* wood pigeon – 'Ye burnies poplin through the grove, Where cushats coo and linties sing' [JoHa], '. . . Where the cushat tells his tale Of love unto his dear, O' [JoHa], 'The cushat's wing circles O'er grove-bordered meads' [JJW], 'And long I'd sit contented, and gaze o'er Borthwick's vale, While the cusha and the cuckoo notes come stealing o'er the dale' [JCa], '. . . and at early dawn, the amorous cushat 'makes music that sweetens the calm' ' [WaD], '. . . to be charmed with the songs of larks and linnets, merle and thrush, and cooing cushat dove' [RJT], 'The shilfie's warble and the cusha's cry Wake woodland echoes from the feathered throng' [TK], '. . . And cushats croon in Cavers woods the green-gowned hills amang' [JYH], '. . . While sweet, the cushat's coo is heard The distant forest trees among' [JCG], 'Then, even if the wather's a'richt, there's blichts, scabs, pests, and cusha-dowes to content wi' [DH] (also spelled 'cusha').

cushie (*koo-shee*) *n.* diminutive or affectionate form of 'cushat', a little dove – 'Frae oot o' her throat. Had ye seen hoo she stared, For it maist was the size o' a cushie doo's egg' [TCh].

cushie (*ku-shee*) *n.* a coward, usually an insulting term used by children (diminutive form of **cush**).

cushion (*ku-shin*) *n.* a cushion (note pronunciation).

cust (*kust*) *pp., poet.* cast – 'He cust owt the heæthin alsua afore thame . . . ' [HSR], 'An' he cust doun the pieces o' siller in the temple . . . ' [HSR].

Cust (*kust*) *n.* **Lady Florence** (19th C.) wife of Lieut. John Cust, and daughter of the 3rd Earl of Harewood. Her daring feat of horsemanship is commemorated in the Ewes valley on Buss Heights, above Wolfhope Burn, not far from the farm of Bush. A stone at the edge of a precipitous summit states: 'This stone commemorates Lady Florence Cust's daring ride straight down this brae with the Eskdale Hounds, 20th February, 1861'; the stone was said to have been carried to the spot on a sled and toasted in whisky. Florence Point and Cust Point in northern British Columbia were named after her in 1865 – 'I mark this spot on this wild fell, That fathers to their sons may tell How once a youthfull English bride Taught the rough Borderers to ride'.

custodier (*kus-tō-dee-ur*) *n., arch.* a custodian – '. . . of the said charters, and freedom of Hawick, are delivered over by the widow of the deceased custodier to the newly appointed custodier thereof' [BR1652].

customer (*kus-tu-mur*) *n., arch.* a tailor or weaver who works for private customers rather than in a factory – 'Walter Eliot tacksman of ye milne and customer of Hawick, desired yt a part be found out in ye Church . . . ' [PR1712].

customer-work (*kus-tu-mur-wurk*) *n., arch.* work done for private orders, rather than in a factory setting – 'The lint was then spun on the wheel, and sent to the weaver, who did 'customer-work', a profession (like the others) also now extinct . . . ' [JAHM].

Cusyne see **Cousin**

cut (*ku'*) *n., arch.* a group of sheep allocated to a specific pasture – '. . . linen yarn being ordered to be reeled on a ten-quarter or 90-inch reel, and tied up in cuts of 120 threads or rounds of the reel' [DMW], '. . . when I was tenant of the farm of Craikhope . . . there was very great difficulty in conveying hay to one particular 'cut' of sheep' [RB], the area of pasture adopted by a particular group of sheep.

cut (*ku'*) *n., arch.* a certain quantity of yarn, perhaps varying among different weaving towns, but generally about 300 yeards in length. 1 'cut' equals 120 'threads' and 12 'cuts' is equal to one 'slip'.

cut see **near cut**

the Cut (*thu-ku', -kut*) *n.* popular local name for the road built from Denholm towards Hassendean Station.

Cut at the Black (*ku'-i'-thu-blawk*) *n.* nickname for **William Scott** of Deloraine.

cute see **cuit**

cuth (*kooth*) *v., arch.* could – '. . . becaus I cwth fynde nor apprehende na mar mowabil gudis of the said Philpis . . . ' [SB1500] (spelled several different ways).

Cuthbert see **St. Cuthbert**

Cuthbert (*kuth-bur'*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was tenant at Langlands in at least 1742–47. He married Mary Cooper and their children included: Isobel (b.1734); isobel (b.1736); May (b.1738); William

(b.1740); Robert (b.1742) and Margaret (b.1742). The witnesses in 1742 were John [. . .] and Robert Easton. In 1764 it was stated that he had cut peats in Woolaw Moss within the previous 20 years. **David** 'Cannie Davie' (1855–1900) born in Leslie, said to be a simpleton he loitered around in Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels at the end of the 19th century. He disliked work and was often drunk, dying in Dysart Poorhouse. J.C. Goodfellow wrote a poem about the injustice of the Hawick Magistrate sentencing him to 21 days in Jethart Jail for begging, when a wife-beater was fined only a few shillings – 'To puir Cannie Davie, O Hawick be kind, To work or to want he was never inclined' [RM]. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included Adam (b.1774) and Elizabeth (b.1776) (also written 'Cuthberte').

Cuthbertson (*kuth-burt-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Alec' or 'Cubby' local joiner, known for his craftsmanship. He presented a ceremonial lectern to the Council in the early 2000s and the ornamental chair for use at the Colour Bussing in 2014. He also gifted several hand-crafted items to the 1514 Club (including a piano stool in memory of Adie Ingles) and Burns Club and created the Cornets' Board by Drumlanrig's Tower. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk, who in 1642 confessed to the Session there that he and George Allan had shared part of a quart of ale after sunset, purchased from Isobel Cranston. Probably the same James witnessed a baptism in 1651 for James Aitchison. **John** (17th C.) married Isobel Fletcher in Ashkirk Parish in 1692. **John** (17th C.) leased half of the farm of Todshawhaugh in 1672 and 1673. Perhaps the same John witnessed a baptism for John Scott and Janet Jackson in Hawick in 1673. **John** (17th C.) tailor at Castleside in Ashkirk Parish. In 1691 he witnessed a baptism for James Rutherford. He married Isobel Fletcher and their children included Robert (b.1694), Bessie (b.1698), Jean (b.1703), George (b.1706) and Agnes (b.1708). The witnesses in 1694 were William and Andrew Fletcher (probably related to his wife). **Robert** (17th C.) Schoolmaster and reader in Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded as Schoolmaster there in deeds of 1618 and 1629, the first teacher on record. He was also recorded as 'reader of Ashkirk' when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He may be the Robert who married Margaret Turnbull in Ashkirk Parish in 1636. **William Fergusson**, F.S.A., 'W.F.' (1885–1947) librarian of Hawick Public Library from 1929, previously working at Cambridge University Library. He wrote poetry, much collected into 'Just Ebb and Flow' (1930) and 'Teries All, Poems, Hawick and the Borders' (1946). He also wrote the children's books 'Teri at the magic isle, adventures of the black cat' (1944), 'Teri on the prowl, more adventures of the black cat' (1946), and 'Naughty Coyote' (1947), which he illustrated himself. He died when on holiday in Girvan.

the Cutted Sike (*thu-ku'-eed-sīk*) *n.* name given in the 1767 description of the Common for the upper part of Fenwick Burn, near Whitchesters farm. It formed part of the old boundary of the Common – '. . . and then north by hillocks along Whitchester March to the cutted Syke' [C&L1767] (also written 'Syke'; it is unclear if this is intended as a name, or simply a description).

cuttelt (*ku-tul'*) *pp., poet.* sharpened, whetted – 'Thy rough and ready weapon's nane sae blunt, 'Twill staun' a rattle 'gainst their cuttl't gullies' [JoHa], 'Blythe Bobbie, the butcher, gaed in for a shave, the barber got cuttl't, syne croppit him cleverly' [JoHa].

cutter (*ku'-ur*) *n.* someone who cuts material in a textile mill, specifically the person who cuts the neck shape before the collar is attached.

cut-throwe (*kut-throw*) *n., arch.* a short-cut – 'He'd a bonny cut-throwe on Mansfield Brig, And away, like a blue-tailed fly . . . ' [DH].

cuttie (*ku'-ee, ku-tee*) *n., arch.* a short clay pipe – 'When siclike things they've gotten right, Their cuttys next they're luntin' ' [JoHa], '. . . Wi' her cutty fuffin' i' her mouth, in the auld airm-chair' [JJ], a short-handled horn-spoon, a short, stumpy girl, affectionate term for a small child (also written 'cutty').

cuttie stool see **cutty stool**

cuttikens (*ku-tee-kinz*) *n., pl., arch.* gaiters – 'Before he had gone many yards he was walking on his stocking soles, the uppers flapping uselessly on the top of his feet like a pair of 'kuttikens' ' [WNK] (also written 'kuttikens').

Cuttin the Sod (*ku'-in-thu-sōd*) *n.* ceremony performed by the Cornet at the outermost part of the town Common, where the 'Three Lairdships' meet, at the end of the Bull Field beyond what was once called Winnington Moss. This is on the Friday of the Common Riding, during the Riding of the Marches itself, and before proceeding to the Moor. In the past there would have been many sods turned over to mark different parts of the Common. Now there is a ceremonial sod turned

over in the corner of a field, at the southern extremity of the Common, a nearby plaque marking the spot. A ceremonial implement, 'the Flachter Spade', is used for the task and the 25-year Cornet observes the event, giving a short speech afterwards. A ceremony of cutting a sod at the western extremity of the Common was inaugurated in 1905, but was soon abandoned. The ceremony may also symbolically replace the calling of the Burgess Roll, which used to take place at the Caa Knowe, further south (and no longer within the Town's Common) – 'Then ride the mairches; cut the sod, An' dip the flag in Teviot water' [IJ], '... Mindin' o' the Cornet whae'd lang syne cut oor sods' [MB].

cuttit (*ku'-ee', kut-i', -tee'*) *adj., pp.* cut – 'An' than a bit o' plate had cutit yin o' her muckle taes, and aw tied a cloot on't ...' [WNK], '... an' thaye that be curset o' him sall be cutet aff' [HSR], 'For he hæs brokin the yettes o' brass, an' cutet the bars o' ern asinder' [HSR], *arch.* abrupt, sharp in reply – 'A cuttit craitur' [GW], '... all hennis, cockis, and caponnes, be cuttit and schorne in the wing, and all young foulis be cuttit in the foir toe ...' [BR1655] (also written 'cutit').

Cuttin Sike (*ku'-ee'-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Fanna Hill, joins Lang Sike and then becomes part of Singdean Burn.

cuttle (*ku-tul*) *v., poet.* to smirk, smile at ingratiatingly – 'To Cuttle, To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner, Teviotd.' [JoJ], '... Wha to be nearest, first to catch her glance, They caper, cuttle, mountebankial dance' [JoHa] (see also **cootle**).

cuttlet see **cuttelt**

cutty (*ku'-ee, ku-tee*) *adj., arch.* stumpy, short, particular in the terms 'cutty-pipe' and 'cutty-spuin' – 'O how ye did revive our hope, Whene'er ye fill'd the cutty stoup!' [JR].

cutty stool (*ku'-ee-stool*) *n.* a short backless seat often with 3 legs, where those guilty of immoral behaviour would be castigated by the church elders – 'Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer belonged to the united associate church, he ought to have taken a public rebuke on the cutty stool ...' [RW], '... how little has been accomplished either for virtue or for religion, by the disgusting penance of the 'cutty stool' ...' [RW], 'A weel filled pipe, a cutty stool, A gude peat fire lowing bonny' [DA] (also spelled 'cuttie stool').

cuysin see **cuisin**

c'way (*kwā, kōwā*) *contr., arch.* come away, come here – 'Ye'll maybe say – 'C'way, now, drop yer folly, Why tauk o' matters ye ken nought aboot?'' [JoHa], ''Co' way an aw'll gie thae a gill, an' tell ye a' about it,' said Moffat' [WNK], in a spirit of grateful enthusiasm, 'C'way nih, hurry up or oo'll be owre lang! What teime is't, sae?' [ECS], 'Howt! c'way hyimm an never heed thum; thay're duist taikin a len o ee' [ECS] (there are spelling variants; see also **quay**).

the C134 (*thu-see-yin-thrī-fow-ur*) *n.* designation for a piece of road along Duke Street and North Bridge Street Union Street, formally connecting the A698 to the B6399.

'd (*d*) *contr.* it – 'Gie the man'd' [JAHM], 'The callant an yow micht dui'd eersels' [ECS], also used redundantly after a noun, with a repeated 'eet' – 'Gae mei'd eet! ... Gae mei'd! is equally common ... but never Gae mei eet!' [ECS] (variant of the enclitic *'t*, often used after a voiced sound).

dab (*dawb*) *v., arch.* to peck, pierce, aim at – 'What bool wull A dab at?' [GW], throw a missile – 'He dabbit a stane at iz' [GW], '... wui the efternuin sun daabin sheddihs oot owre the knowes an fells' [ECS], '... As callants and candidates rive divots frae opposite banks And daub them dourly at yin another ...!' [DH] (also written 'daub'; see also **dabbit**).

dab see **let dab**

dabber see **dauber**

the Dabber (*thu-daw-bur*) *n.* nickname of **Elec Airmstrong**.

dabbit (*daw-bee', -bi'*) *pp., arch.* aimed at, threw – 'He dabbit a stane at iz' [GW], '... but when he daubit his bonnet at her when she askit ...' [DH] (also written 'daubit').

dab-haund (*dawb-hawnd*) *n.* an expert, someone skilled in a particular activity – 'hei's a dab-hand it dominoes'.

dacent (*dā-sin'*) *adj.* decent – 'It was nae place, they said, for daicent folk, an' they professed tae bei unaffected by the allurement o' Biddell's Ghost Illusion or ony ither o' the showman's wares' [BW1939], 'And we never even got A dacent fa' o' snaw ...' [DH] (also written 'daicent').

Dacre (*dā-kur*) *n.* **Sir Christopher** (c.1470–c.1540) 3rd son of Humphrey, 1st Lord Dacre. He is sometimes referred to as 'Cristell', 'Kerstiale' and variants. He was Sheriff of Cumbria and later Northumberland and Deputy Warden of the East Marches. He was brother of Lord Thomas, who led part of the English force that ravaged the Teviot valley in late 1513. His force effectively arrived as reinforcement from Belling Hill when Lord Dacre's attachment was surprised by

the Scots at the Sclaterford. He also assisted his nephew, William on the Border. He was part of the force that assailed Ferniehirst in 1523. In 1534 the pair were accused of using his Scottish contacts to further his family's English feuds. They were imprisoned in the Tower of London, but later acquitted, and he was pardoned in 1534. He is last recorded in 1540, and it is not known if he married or had offspring. **Leonard** (c.1530–73) son of William, 3rd Baron of Gilsland and brother of Thomas. He was one the main promoters of the so-called 'Northern rebellion' against Queen Elizabeth in 1569. He was pursued by the Earl of Hunsdon in early 1570, hiding for a while in Bedrule Castle and eventually fleeing to Flanders. Lord Hunsdon's men 'burnt also Bedrowle, which was the first howse that Leoanard Decres took for hys succor, when he fled out of Ingland'. He died in Brussels. **Philip** (15th/16th C.) brother of Lord Thomas. He was Captain of Norham Castle. He led part of the detachment that laid waste to the Border in 1513, having a force of 300 men, which burned Ruecastle, 'with all the cornes in the same and thereabouts, and wan two towres in it, and burnt both roffe and flores'. He was captured by the Scots at Flodden. **Ranulph** (c.1290–1339) also known as 'Ralph', he was son of Sir William and 1st Baron Dacre. In 1331 he was appointed High Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Carlisle Castle. He was succeeded in turn by his sons William, Ralph and Hugh. He commanded the English troops at the Battle of Dornock in 1333. He was given lands in Annandale by Edward Baliol, but lost them in 1334; however, he had his father's land of Crailing restored to him in 1334/5. **Sir Thomas** (d.1525) 2nd Lord of Gilesland (or Gilliesland). English nobleman and Hawick arch-villain, from an old Cumberland family, with their seat at Gilsland. He was appointed as Deputy Warden in 1485 and Warden-general of all the English Marches in 1509, and was reputedly cruel and fierce in this role. His main residence was then at Harbottle Castle, and he was also Bailiff of Hexham. He fought at Flodden, where he commanded the reserve forces and supposedly found the body of James IV. He led several bands of raiders into Scotland, to ransack towers, pillage towns and burn crops, himself writing that 'there was never so mekill myschefe, robbry, spoiling, and vengence in Scotland than there is nowe, without hope of remedye; which I pray our Lord Gode to continewe'. His men served under the Earl of Surrey at the Battle of Flodden. There were raids within a few miles of Hawick recorded in November 1513 and May 1514. He wrote to the English Privy Council on 17th May 1514 describing the destruction of Liddle, 'Ludder' (uncertain what this is), Caerlenrig, Ewes, Teviot down to Branxholme, Borthwick from Borthwick mouth to Craik Cross, and Ale valley, describing that 'all, and euery of them, waist now, and noo corne sawne upon none of the said grounds'. The events at Hornshole could well have been during this campaign. In his own words to Henry VIII: 'In the next (moon)light, I shall, God willing, perform the said raid, and in the meantime shall cause small raids to be made, which shall be as great annoyance to the Scots as a great raid shall be, and thus shall your money be employed to the best I can and to the greatest hurt and destruction of the Scots'. He was personally present at the burning of Jedburgh in 1523. He married Elizabeth of Greystoke and was succeeded by his son William. He was killed in a fall from his horse – 'So much to sing. Do you remember fearfully Dacre's red bull's full-throated routing roar, And Teviot's pastures pillaged piteously Blasted and broken, swept and savaged sore?' [JYH], 'Yet when bold Dacre sent a force By Hornshole to raid, Two hundred Callants bravely marched, Nor any disobeyed' [WFC]. **Sir Thomas** (bef. 1527–66) eldest son of Sir William, he was 4th Lord of Gillesland and Greystoke, but only for 3 years. There is another contemporary Sir Thomas, who was an illegitimate son of Thomas, 2nd Lord Dacre; as a result he was sometimes referred to as 'younger'. He may be the Thomas (cousin of Thomas Wharton) who accompanied Sandy Armstrong and others in burning Dumfries in 1542. He was knighted at Roxburgh in 1547. He appears to have spent most of his life assisting his father as Warden of the West Marches. A bond of 1558 by him and his son and heir 'Christoll' promises to present a certain Englishman to John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He died intestate, his heir being the 5 year old George. His widow married the 4th Duke of Norfolk. **Sir William** of Cumberland (13th/14th C.) granted Crailing by the Bishop of Durham in 1310. He was succeeded by his son Ranulph. **Sir William** (d.1563) 3rd Lord Dacre of Gilsland, he continued as Warden of the West Marches for several years after his father Thomas's death, probably serving 1549–53. He is probably the Lord Dacre who led a raid on Eskdale in 1527, with 2,000 men, although this was resisted by the Armstrongs. Along with Sir Christopher (his uncle), they led a force that burned Denholm and Cavers in 1535 (supposedly

with the assistance of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm). He married Elizabeth Talbot and was succeeded by their son Thomas. His lead coffin was stolen out of Lanercost Priory in 1775.

dad see **daud**

dadge (*dadge*) *n., arch.* ?? – 'Slush . . . darted at the dages as they whirled past' [WNK].

dae (*dā, di*) *v.* to do – 'what're oo gaun ti dae?', 'dae eet yersel', 'deh dae'd if ee deh wa'i', '. . . gie's a rale auld country yin; oo ken ee dae'd fine' [JEDM], 'a Brass Band tae play in front o' the Cornet wad never dae!' [WtD], '. . . And that Aw dae weel ken' [JSB], '. . . Mixed a' up wi' breidcrumbs It daes ee mair than yince' [AY], '. . . in juist the same way as we dae in dowie November' [DH], 'Sae it semed that the least the lad could dae Was to lift a wheen kye in the forenicht gray' [WL], '. . . Jist listen for a meenite and ee'll can dae eet tae' [IWL], 'A really felt privileged ti be daein eet' [HD] (earlier generations pronounced it more like *dū*; cf. **dui**, **dis** and **div**).

daecent (*dā-sin', -sint*) *adj.* decent – '. . . sae gaun yer ways Mr. Paddy, and let daecent folk alane' [JEDM].

dae'd (*dād, did*) *contr.* do it – 'A seen ee dae'd', 'hei canni dae'd either', 'dinni dae'd then', 'Mind . . . Aa wadna dae'd nowadays. Lod-sakes-mei, no' [DH], '. . . and she sent her dowter Lady Sybil Scott to dae'd insteid . . . ' [IWL] (also **dae't**).

daein (*dāin*) *pres. part.* doing – 'what er ee daein in here?', 'how're ee daein?', *n.* a doing – '. . . a bit that saw weild toozy dae-eens lang or monie a massy jumpeet-up toon was buggen or thocht o' [ECS], a beating – 'they gien um a right daein'.

dael see **dail**

dae oot (*dā-oo'*) *v.* to decorate, adorn, clean out – 'it's your turn ti dae oot the hamster's cage', 'hei din oot the shop wundi every Christmas'.

dae't (*dā', dāt*) *contr.* do it – 'Mind . . . Aa wadna' dea't nowadays' [DH] (**dae'd** is more common).

daff (*daf*) *v., arch.* to jest, play, sport, frolick – 'Nae daffin', nae gabbin', but sighing and sabbing, Ilk ane lifts her leglin and hies her away' [JEM], 'The bummies sterteet ther kittleen an daffeen again . . . ' [ECS], 'The lads an' the lassies are laughin' sae clear – Are laughin', an' daffin', an' cuttin' the corn' [FGS].

daffin (*daw-fin*) *n., arch.* frolicking, fun, playing – 'Nae little 'daffin' and gabbin,' as the sang sings, gaed on amang the threesome' [LHTB], 'Her daffin's a gane, an' her frolicsome ways; Her smile's aye the same, tho' it's seldom she speaks' [JJ], 'The laughin' and daffin' o youth's happy days When his cheeks deepest line was a dimple' [WS], '. . . While block and stithy rang wi' our daffin' an' our mirth' [JT], *adj., arch.* playing, frolicking – 'Nae cannie daffin bull-reel splore that fearfih fecht . . . ' [ECS].

daft (*daft*) *adj.* foolish, silly, mad – 'deh be daft', 'He seems seat-bound by some unkent-o' spell; Gude faith! he's daft, wud mad, the deil confoun' 'im!' [JoHa], 'Maist likely blockheads, dull, insensient, saft, E'en, sirs, wha kens but some might ca'd ye daft?' [JoHa], '. . . weel, he's no daft exactly, but yet he's a wee bit simple' [WaB], 'They're only a set of daft bodies – it's just the foot racing' [HHD], 'Day-auld lambs totter on daft lang legs . . . ' [WL], overly fond of something – 'hei's fitbaa daft', 'Just bide a week or twa ye'll see they'll a' be daft tae come . . . ' [T], '. . . the daft berries That ripen the wrang road roond in colour frae ocht else' [DH].

daftie (*daf-tee*) *n.* a foolish, stupid or crazy person – 'Linda was jumping up and down like a daftie, just like her father was!' [BMc].

daft-like (*daft-līk*) *adj., arch.* foolish, reckless.

daft man (*daft-mawn*) *v.* to ignore, to be ignored – 'A askit um a favour, bit hei daft manned is'.

daft on (*daft-ōn*) *adj.* crazy for, exceedingly keen on – 'Hei was a keen member o the Territorials and daft on motor bikes' [IWL].

daft on (*daft-ōn*) *v.* to act silly, muck about – ??.

Daft Geordie (*daft-jōr-dee*) *n.* nickname used for King George III of the United Kingdom.

Daft Jamie (*daft-jā-mee*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Anon Jock Bewlie shuffles by, And Hie Hi hobbles ahint pell-mell; There's Jamie Jolly watchin' a skly, And Daft Jamie ringin' St. Mary's bell' [HI].

Daft Jock Gray (*daft-jok-grā*) *n.* nickname for **John Gray** or 'Grey', a travelling beggar with a gift for making rhymes and singing them in the early part of the 19th century. 'Daft Jock Grey's Song' had words published in 'Memoir of Robert Chambers' (1871) and included in Frank Hogg's 1873 article on local songs. It contains reference to many places and people in the Hawick area (the surname is also written 'Grey').

Daft John (*daft-jōn*) *n.* man who was bequeathed 3 shillings in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Daft Jhon', with no indication of his surname.

Daft Robbie (*daft-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Oliver**.

Dagg (*dawg*) *n.* **Anthony** (b.c.1795) carter in Newcastleton. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living ar about 43 South Hermitage Street. His wife was Isabella, who died before 1861. Their children included Sally, Margaret, Michael (1831/2–93) and James. **William** (b.c.1810) born in England, he was a farm worker at Larriston in 1841. His wife was Jane and their children included Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, Catherine and Margaret.

daggy (*daw-gee*) *n., arch.* drizzling, misty, moist – '. . . or the daggy drowe comes drifflin on an a smairggin rowk feiles ilka thing' [ECS].

daibble (*dā-bul*) *v., arch.* to dabble – '. . . an the flichterin burdies daibbelt an dookeet' [ECS].

daich (*dāch*) *n., arch.* dough – 'Hae ee eneuch o' daich?' [JAHM] (also **deuch**).

daidle (*dā-dul*) *n., poet.* an apron, bib – 'Yon kitchen lass at Wulton Ludge Lilts bonny in her harden daidle' [DH].

daidle (*dā-dul*) *v., arch.* to dawdle, dally, linger – '. . . A'd ti turn away for aa ma offpitteen an daidelleen' [ECS].

daidlt (*dā-dul'*) *pp., arch.* dawdled, dallied – 'Sae onwards I daiddlt, as inwardly crooning Some sang – wha will doot it, that love was the theme?' [JoHa].

daiker (*dā-kur*) *v., arch.* to saunter, walk aimlessly – 'A cood fain heh dwinglt, an daikert aboot in sleepery Bosells' [ECS].

daiker (*dā-kur*) *n., arch.* a set of 10 hides, a dicker – '. . . three dacre of gret hart hides, one dacre of gait bukkis . . . ' [RBA1537] (there are spelling variants).

dail (*dāl*) *n., arch.* a deal, plank – '. . . do hereby ordain every merchant in Hawick to take up no more room on the fair days or weekly markets, than the length of ane fir daill . . . ' [BR1662], '. . . he is lykeways fined for . . . ryveing up the daills of the loft of the sd. tolbuith' [BR1706], '. . . there was only a fir dale atween mei an eternity!' [RM] 'A never saw sic a thin craittir; she's as skleff as a fir dael' [ECS] (also written 'dael' and 'dale'; cf. the later **deal**).

dailicate (*dā-lee-ki'*) *adj.* delicate.

daintith (*dān-tith*) *n., arch.* daintiness, a dainty, delicacy – '. . . if your taste be like mine, hare soup will be rather a daintith' [JTe], '. . . an' letne me eet o' thair dainteths' [HSR] (also 'dainteth').

dairt (*dār'*) *n., v.* dart (cf. the more common **dert**).

dairth (*dārth*) *n.* dearth, scarcity, dearness of food.

dais (*dās*) *n., arch.* a crude seat of some form – '. . . and adjourned to the front door, . . . where there were a series of daises (raised sod-seats)' [RJR].

daith (*dāth*) *n.* death – 'ee'll be the daith o mei', 'hei's dei-in a daith oot there', 'Aye, Aw kent it was a' bye. Aw heard the daith rattle' [AMA], '. . . yin likes tae sei the daiths' [JTu], '. . . for loefe is strang as deæth' [HSR], 'Til free thair saul frae deæth . . . ' [HSR], 'But years flew on; auld Dan grew frail; Ae day he cam' nigh to Daith; (Though he lived by Daith's fell industry Dan didna' like his braith)' [AO], '. . . the fiftieth anniversary o the daith o Jimmy Guthrie' [IWL], 'Listenin' wi battered lugs to births and daiths' [DH], '. . . Quiet and glutted wi' bellys-fi daith' [DH], 'The muckle oak is stark and gaunt as daith . . . ' [WL], 'Clashing swords and fighting tae the daith' [JuH] (also written 'deayth').

daithless (*dāth-lis*) *adj.* deathless – '. . . But they've left us the licht o' the mune And a daithless memoree' [TK], '. . . Clad in its daithless minstrelsy' [JBS].

daithly (*dāth-lee*) *adv.* deathly – 'It was daithly still, in there' [DH].

daiths (*dāths*) *n., pl.* deaths. The number of deaths recorded in the Parish of Hawick in 1791 was 71, and it was exactly double that in 1836, although skewed in the following year because of cholera. When someone was known to be dying the Minister in 1839 said that an old custom was for the friends and family to gather at the house and worship together, singing a few verses of Psalm 107.

daiver see **daver**

Dakers (*dā-kurz*) *n.* Rev. John Rose (1827–1899) a native of Dundee, he was Episcopalian minister in Brechin 1852–3. He was then minister of St. Cuthbert's Episcopal Church 1854–82, being the incumbent when the new church was built on Slitrig Crescent. He introduced morning services 3 days a week and a daily evening service. His sister was the first recorded organist and choirleader of St. Cuthbert's. He was also a Director of Hawick Working Men's Building & Investment Co., Ltd., as well as being President of the Archæological Society, having joined in 1856 (as the 43rd member). He gave a talk on 'Mediæval Guilds' in 1874 and Dalkeith House and Newbattle Abbey in 1877. He gave evidence before a Parliamentary Commission about the effects that local child labour had on education. He left Hawick in 1882 for Cumbrae, becoming Rector of St. Andrews and Canon of Millport Cathedral.

In 1892 he retired to Clifton near Bristol. Dakers Place is named after him. In 1862 in Hawick he married Frances Margaret, daughter of John Scott, who was a doctor in Edinburgh. Their children were: Hugh John; Cuthbert Carrique; Francis Scott; Bernard William, a surgeon who died in East Africa; Mary Louisa; and Margaret Charlotte. **Frances Margaret** nee Scott (19th C.) daughter of John Scott, who was a doctor in Edinburgh. Her mother was Louisa Plimer, and she owned a watercolour miniature of her mother and other portraits by her grandfather Andrew Plimer. In 1862 in Hawick she married Rev. John Rose of the Episcoplian Kirk. In 1866 she loaned some items for the Museum's temporary exhibition: 'rare specimens of Chinese, Turkish, Dutch, and Dresden crockery-ware; Indian (Sorat) workboxes, carved ivory, and sandal wood card cases, antique medicine chest, found on the battle-field of Culloden, and a portrait of the late Dr Scott'.

Dakers Place (*dā-kurz-plis*) *n.* street in the Terraces, with houses constructed in 1880, named after Rev. J.R. Dakers.

Dalcove (*dal-kōv*) *n.* farm near Makerstoun, on the north bank of the Tweed. A tower here was razed by Hertford's men in 1545. James Newton of Dalcove owned lands at Boonraw in the late 15th century (it is 'Dawcofe' in 1481, 'Dalcow' in 1484, 'Dawcofe' in 1494 and 'dalcof' in 1502).

dale see **dail**

dale (*dāl*) *n.* a river valley, used locally to split the Borders into its major watercourses, hence Eskdale, Ewesdale, Liddesdale, Teviotdale and Tweeddale.

Dalfernocksgill (*dal-fer-noks-gil*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Dalfernokisgill' in the c.1376 rental roll. They are listed under the 'Foresta' Section, with a value of 40 pence. This is probably the lands of 'Dalferno' that were leased by Simon and Christopher Armstrong according to a rental roll of 1541, with a value of 20 shillings.

Dalgetty (*dawl-ge-tee*) *n.* **Sgt.** (18th/19th C.) local man who was a member of the Curling Club in 1812. He was presumably serjeant in some military unit. Perhaps the same man is recorded in these lines by Bet Young: 'Hawick, it's a trading town, and loyal men therein, The first of their adventures, they march'd to serve their king. So well Dalgaty he can tell, they march'd to him full speed, So many of our Hawick men wears yellow and the red'.

Dalgleish (*dawl-gleesh*) *n.* former name for lands in Ettrick Parish, on the Tima Water, near the border with Dumfriesshire. This may be the original location that gave rise to the surname. Note that it was included for a long time as part of a barony, along with Synton and Whitslade, even although it is on the far side of Selkirkshire; so it was essentially a detached part of the Barony of Synton, through annexation. The Nether Dalgleish and Over Dalgleish Burns, with their adjacent farms, are still marked on the Ordnance Survey map, near Tima Loch on the B709. In 1383 Peter of 'Koeburn' (Cockburn of Henderland) resigned the superiority of 'Dalgles' (the annual rent from the lands or a pair of gilt spurs) to Thomas Erskine of Dun. There was already a family by the name of Dalgleish living there in 1407 and Simon 'of Dalgles', was Vicar of Ashkirk in the early 15th century. It was inherited by Alexander Erskine in 1489 and the Erskines continued as superiors through to the early 17th century. In 1507/8 the land passed from the Erskines to John Glendinning, Coroner of Eskdale. Simon Glendinning (also Coroner of Eskdale) owned the lands in 1540 when he acknowledged payment from his tenant, John Scott of Thirlestane. It was owned by the Scotts of Thirlestane in 1609 and tenanted by Matthew Graham and William Dickson, with his mother Margaret Scott. It was annexed to the Barony of Synton and inherited by Margaret, daughter of Robert Scott of Whitslade in 1647. It was inherited by Thomas Scott of Whitslade in 1655. Thomas and Adam Scott were there in 1797. It was part of the Buccleuch estates in the 19th century (the name was formerly 'Dalglise', and variants, being 'Dalgles' in 1415 and 1418, 'Dalglesche' in 1507/8, 'Dalgleische' in 1609 and 'Dalgleiss' in 1635 and 1647; 'Dalgleisshes hill' is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map; it has been suggested that the origin is 'de l'eglise', i.e. an association with church lands, however the initial 'dal' may be Cumbric for 'haugh', with 'gless' being a stream).

Dalgleish (*dawl-gleesh*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He may be related to other contemporary Dalgleishes. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded being in 'candill neis' in the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502. He served as surety for himself, but was fined for not appearing. It is unclear where he lived, perhaps 'Candle Naze'. **Adam** 'Ade' (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Ade Dalglesch in Braidhauch' in 1507 when he received remission for receiving and communing

with Simon Turnbull, Robert Turnbull and others. Thomas and William are also mentioned, and so may have been his sons or brothers. In 1507 he separately had remission for associating with 'Willelmo Dalglesch', 'Andrea Crosare' and rebels of the 'Levin' (probably the Leven valley in Cumbria). This seems likely to be the Braidhaugh on Teviot (but it is not impossible it was the one in the Rule valley). He may be the Adam who was listed in the 1526 remission that a large number of Borderers had for attacking the Earl of Arran. He may also be the 'Adam Dauglesche' listed in the Exchequer Rolls for 1501, when he had a fine remitted for absence from Jedburgh Aire. He was surely related to William, who is recorded in Braidhaugh at about the same time. **Adam** (16th C.) owner of the lands of Deuchar in Yarrow, according to a rental roll of 1541. He could be the Adam who witnessed documents in Selkirk in 1528, relating to Lewenshope. He is also recorded 'in Dewquhair' when acting as a witness in Selkirk in 1539. In 1539 he was recorded as 'gudschir' to Elizabeth (daughter of Marion Dalgleish) in a marriage contract with Walter, son of Robert Scott in Howford. Elizabeth was separately described as his niece, and hence he was presumably brother of Marion. His son James was also a witness. In 1540 he witnessed a transaction between Simon Glendinning of Dalgleish and John Scott of Thirlestane. **Adam** of Deuchar (d.bef. 1618) said to have been murdered by James and William, sons to John Scott of Newark. In 1618 there was an instruction given to Walter Scott, Lord of Buccleuch, to apprehend the 2 men, with his widow Helen Donaldson and daughters Isobel and Marion, making the complaint. **Adam** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Hoscote in 1718 in 1720 and Outerside in 1725 and 1727. His children included: William (b.1718); Adam (b.1720); Helen (b.1723); Maly (b.1725); William (again, b.1727); and Archibald (b.1730). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) married Mary Elliot in Roberton in 1723. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Ann (b.1741), William (b.1745), George (b.1747). Mary (b.1743), baptised in Jedburgh, may also be his child. **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Hardie in 1750, both being from Wilton Parish. **Adam** 'Yeddie' (18th C.) warder at Oakwood Tower in 1745, according to a story told about the Laird of Harden escaping the dragoons there, after he was on the run following the 1745 Jacobite rebellion. He could be the Adam, son of Walter, born in Yarrow Parish in 1694. **Alexander** (1754–93) son of John, he was baptised in Kirkton Parish and was a mason of Rulewater, living at Hillshaugh. His brother John was also a mason, while William may have been another brother. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Coutard, and she died in 1835. They had sons John (b.1787) and William (b.1792), who became merchants in London, as well as a daughter Janet (b.1790). **Alexander** (b.1799/1800) stocking-maker in Wilton. He was listed among heads of households at the Dean in 1835. He was living at Coldhouse in 1841, perhaps the last person to do so. By 1851 he was on Wilton Kirkstyle. He married Margaret Lockie and their children included Jane (b.1819), Walter (b.1821), John (b.1825), James (b.1828), Mary (or Marianne, b.1831), Margaret (b.1834) and Alexander. **David** (15th C.) witness to a sasine of 1484/5 for Mangerton lands going to the Scotts of Branxholme. Given the other signatories, he was probably a local man. It seems likely that he was related to the earlier clergymen John, Thomas and Simon. He may be the 'Dauid Daugles' who witnessed the last will of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch in 1491/2 (unless that was 'Douglas'); he was also listed among those owing Sir David money. He may be the David from whom Gilbert Scott was said to have stolen a horse (according to a remission for Adam Scott in 1502). **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1550 as 'Dauid Dalglece' when he witnessed a document for Scott of Branxholme. He may be related to the earlier David. **David** (d.bef. 1580) recorded in Harehead and deceased in 1579/80. Thomas in Deuchar (who was surely related) made an agreement for his family and associates, along with Simon Scott of Gamescleuch, against Robert Scott of Burnfoot and Robert Scott of Burnhead. This agreement pertained to his 'suddane slauchter' and was witnessed at Kirkhouses (presumably near Ashkirk). Judges were appointed on both sides to rule on the agreement. **George** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Blackgraine' when he was Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch in the period 1622–24. **George** (1752/3–1828) resident of Newcastleton. He married Violet Elliot (1744/5–1832), who was daughter of William Elliot in Park. Their children included: William (1789/90–1869), who married Jean Beattie and died at Gillside. He is probably the resident of Newcastleton recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (15th C.)

recorded as 'Jacobus de Dalgless' in a record relating to Glasgow Diocese in 1478. He was a Bailie of Glasgow. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 being 'in Vodende' (probably Woodend). Along with Adam Scott in Whitehope he was witness to a transaction between Scott of Buccleuch and Douglas of Cavers. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident at Outerside in 1710. He married Mary Armstrong in Roberton in 1700 or 1701 and their children included: Michael (b.1702); Janet (b.1704); and Mary (b.1710). **Dr. James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'Mr James Dalglies Doctor of ... [probably Phisick]' in 1722. He was then witness to a baptism in Hawick for Walter Scoon, tenant in Branxholmtown. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Outerside in 1763 and 1766. His children included: William (b.1758); Janet (b.1759); John (b.1761), Jean (b.1763); James (b.1766); and George (b.1768). He is surely related to the earlier James in Outerside. **James** (18th C.) resident of Goldielands. In 1777 he married Mary Scott, who was also from Hawick Parish. Their children: included Mary (b.1778), baptised in Hawick; and Adam (b.1780), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1778 were Adam Hart and William Dalgleish. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Ruletownhead according to the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **James** (b.1770s) resident of Langlands. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia; his name appears again in 1798, but by 1799 someone had substituted for him, although it is unclear who this was. In the amended list in 1799 he had moved from Langlands to Mervinslaw. However, he is probably the mason listed at Langlands Dean on the 1801 Militia ballot; the annotation 'Hawick Vol' suggests that he was already a volunteer and hence exempt from serving in the army. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded as a labourer at Whitriggs in 1800. His children included James (b.1800). **James** (b.1791/2) born in Wilton Parish, he was a spinner in a woollen mill and father of publisher James. He was precentor of Wilton Kirk for many years. One of his daughters frequently contributed poems to the local press. He was listed among heads of households at Damside in 1835–41. He married Betty Turnbull in 1812. Their children were: Walter (b.1813); Thomas (b.1815); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1817); James (b.1819); William (b.1821); John (b.1823); Alexander (b.1825); Jane (b.1827); and Helen (b.1830). **James** (b.c.1805) woollen factory foreman. He lived on Teviot Crescent. His wife was Jean and their children included Rebecca, John, Christian, Ann and Mary. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son William was baptised in 1827. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1839 he married Helen 'Bailiff'. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Dickson and their son James was baptised in 1853. **James** (b.1816/7) from Symington, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1851 he was a widower living with his brother John at Slitrig Cottage. In 1861 he was living at '8 Howegate, Second Back House'. His wife was Isabella and their children included Anne. **James** 'Auld Velvet Feet' (1819–1897) bookseller, printer and publisher. He was son of James and Betty Turnbull, and was born in Upper Damside. An apprentice printer with John D. Kennedy, he started his own business when only 18 in a shop at the foot of 'the Tunnel', where he sold whisky and bibles. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a bookseller, stationer and printer on the High Street. He was the original publisher of 'The Hawick Advertiser' (Hawick's second newspaper, and the sole one existing for a period of over 15 years), which he started in January 1854, selling it to James Haining 6 months later. He then went to Langholm to start a tweed business, but was unsuccessful and returned in 1857, when he took over the stationary business from Haining. After Haining refused to take his son William into partnership, he started 'The Hawick Express' in 1870 and later published the 'Hawick Monthly Advertiser' for a short period. He continued in business at 11 High Street until 1892. He then severed his link with the Express and went into business as a stationer at Oliver Place with his son William. He was an early Trustee of St. George's Kirk and served as Treasurer 1873–76. He was also for a while on the 'Eternal Cooncil'. He is probably the James who wrote 'The Rich and the Poor, A Sermon for the People, By a Layman'. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'historical sketch illustrative of Confessions of Faith', as well as copies of James Wilson's 2 Hawick history books. He married Elizabeth Nichol (sister of Provost John), who died in 1891, aged 71. Their children included: Mary (1844–59); Elizabeth (b.1846), who married Robert Blair; Margaret (1849–52); Jane (1851–52); Isabella Nichol (1853–74); James (1856–97), who became a doctor in Reading; and William Nichol (1860–1933), who worked with his father. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Helen Dickson and their son James was

baptised in 1853. **James** (1856–97) son of Hawick bookseller and publisher. He became a doctor in Reading. He may be the 'Mr James Dalgleish, jun., High Street' who in 1876 donated to the Museum a 'one pound note of Leeds Bank, 1809'. **James** (1900–59) local tenor singer. He was born in Gala, oldest of a family of 8, who were brought up in Brougham Place, with his father being clubmaster at the Liberal Club. He had brothers Harry, who was a painter, and George, who had a shoe shop in Hawick. He worked in Wilson & Glenny's and ended up owning a butcher's shop in Gala. He used the pseudonym 'Allan Ramsay' and was also known as 'the Border Tenor'. He sang with the Selkirk Opera. He toured America with an operatic company and also sang solo. He made several records for the Beltona label, mostly in about 1932, usually using his own arrangements. These recordings included: 'The Hawick Common Riding, Parts 1 & 2' (Bel 1796); 'The Selkirk Common Riding, Parts 1 & 2' (Bel 1797); 'Braw, braw lads o' Gala Water & Border Ballad' (Bel 1798); 'Jedburgh Songs & Langholm Common Riding' (Bel 1834); 'Dumfries guid Nychburris Day, Parts 1 & 2' (Bel 1835); 'Peebles Beltane Queen Festival, Parts 1 & 2' (Bel 1836); 'Gala Toon & Bonnie Kelso' (Bel 1837); and 'Hawick Cronies & Hawick' (Bel 1838). In 1923 he married Ethel Gwynn Thomas, with both of them being described as 'music hall artistes', and she also recorded for Beltona as 'Gwen Thomas'. They divorced in about 1950 and he later married Dien Bodika, who was Dutch. **John** (d.c.1413) Canon of Glasgow, recorded in 1405. In 1406 he asked for confirmation of his Canonry and Prebend of 'Alcrum' (i.e. Ancrum), which he held after the death of Thomas Barry. In 1408 he was in dispute with another priest, William Govan, over a Canonry of Glasgow and Prebend of Ancrum; the Pope ruled in his favour. In 1413 these benefices were vacated by his death. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johannes de Dalgles' in 1438 when he was served heir to his brother (also a chaplain) Thomas' property in the Burgh of Irvine. He is also recorded in Glasgow Diocese records in about 1465 and in 1477. He may have been related to the slightly later David and James. **John** of that Ilk (d.c.1495) recorded in 1494 when he received remission for his crimes. He was probably succeeded by his son John. He must have been a descendant of the earlier Simon. **John** of that Ilk (15th C.) recorded in 1495 as son and heir of the late John of Dalgleish. Probably the same 'Johannis Dalglesch' was recorded in 1507 along with Robert and Adam receiving remission for associating with 'Wilelmo Dalglesch', 'Andrea Crosare' and rebels of 'Levin'. He may be the same John who was hanged in 1510 for being involved in many crimes, including the burning of Branxholme (with some Englishmen) and Ancrum (with the Armstrongs), stealing sheep from Thomas Murray, stealing horses, cattle, grain and other goods from Branxholme, stealing cattle from John Scott at Northhouse, stealing horses from Philip Fawlaw, associating with 'the Armstrangis' and with Simon Turnbull, resetting William and Simon Dalgleish and assisting English thieves, including 'Black John' Routledge. He must have been related to the other nearly contemporary family members, such as Simon, Thomas and William. William might have been his father. **John** (16th C.) servant to George Ker, who was assistant to Walter Ker of Cessford. In 1581/2 Walter Scott (probably of Goldielands) came to Hermitage and got their help to track the gang that had raided Harwood on Teviot. In 1582 he was 'servitor to the Laird of Cesfurde' when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **John** (16th C.) recored in 1562 being 'in Douchquair' (i.e. Deuchar) when he rented the farm of Whitehope (in Yarrow) from Robert Scott of Howpasley. He is listed in 1579 as a debtor to the deceased James Liddersdale, Burgess of Selkirk. He was tenant in Whitehope in 1582 when his farm there (along with those of Montbenger and Deuchar) were attacked by a gang of Armstrongs and their followers. He was probably related to Thomas in Deuchar. He may be the John of Deuchar who signed the bond between Border lairds in 1602. **John** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed as 'servant and officiar of the forrest' in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. **John** (17th C.) tenant in 'Carsope' (probably Kershope, perhaps the one in Yarow). In 1685 he was charged, along with other local men, with being a Covenanter. All the men took the 'Test' and promised not to frequent conventicles. **John** (17th C.) resident at Peelbrae in Cavers Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (17th/18th C.) wright at Alton Croft. In 1710 he (along with Walter) was a witness for Walter Cook in Alton Croft and in 1716 (along with William Turnbull) was witness for John Wilson, younger tailor. He married Bessie Cowan and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Marie (b.1700); Euphan (b.1702); and probably John

(b.1704) and Beatrix (b.1707). Walter, who was a later wright in the same place was probably also his son. The witnesses in 1700 were Walter Martin and William Bell in Whitchesters and in 1707 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Bailie Walter Elliot. He is listed as wright at Alton Croft in 1720 when his daughter Elizabeth married George Turnbull 'Young Whitegates'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He was probably a mason, like his sons Alexander and John. He married Janet Henderson in 1749 and their children included: William (b.1749); Robert (b.1751); Alexander (b.1752), a mason in Rulewater; Janet (b.1753); Agnes (b.1758); and John (b.1760), also a mason in Hobkirk Parish. He may have secondly married Margaret Currier in 1761 in Kirkton and had another son Thomas (b.1764). **John** (b.1760) son of John and brother of Alexander, he was baptised in Kirkton Parish. He was also a mason, like his brother, and lived at Tythehouse farm. He married Margaret Scott and had children: Margaret (b.1789), who was a teacher in Wilton; John (b.1792), mason and dyker at Swanshiel; and Janet (b.1796). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Turnpikeside in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was also on the Militia ballot at Turnpikeside in 1801. **John** (1787–1850) son of Alexander, born at Bankend in Hobkirk Parish. Along with his brother William he went to London and the pair became successful merchants there. They made a bequest to the 'Coutard Fund' in memory of his mother Elizabeth Coutard, to help the poor of the Parish. **John** (b.1792) son of John and Margaret Scott. He was resident of the Harwood estate and related to the other Dalgleishes of Hobkirk Parish. He had many jobs, including mason and dyker. In 1851 he was an agricultural labourer living at Swanshiel. In 1861 he was a widower living with his daughter Mary's family at Hobkirk Glebe, Chesters. In 1815 he married Jean (or Jean), daughter of Thomas Smith, farmer at Hartshaugh Mill, and she died at Swanshiel in 1860, aged 66. Their children included: John (b.1815); Thomas (b.1817); Mary (b.1820), wife of William Short of Hartshaugh Mill; Andrew (b.1822); Helen Elliot (b.1824); Margaret (b.1827), who married Thomas Carruthers; James (b.1829); Robert William (b.1832); Peter (b.1833), who married Violet, daughter of William Oliver from Langraw; Jane (b.1835), who married Adam Scott, shepherd at Shankendshiels; and Archibald (b.1839). He died at the age of 87 at Hyndlee. **John** (b.1811/2) from Symington, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at Slitrig Cottage with his wife Mary, step-daughter Mary Corbett, daughters Ann and Margaret, and brother James. In 1861 he was living at the back house of 12 Howegate. **John** (d.1892) son of John and Mary Veitch, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. His death certificate was witnessed by his 'Uncle in Law' James Davidson. **Keith** (1983–) Hawick-born jockey and trainer. He was named Apprentice Jockey of the Year in 2002, after riding 50 winners in the previous season. He rode over 200 winners on the flat, including winning at Ascot. He then became the first jockey to fail a random breathaliser test, and was forced to retire in 2004 (aged just 21!) after not managing to keep his 6 ft 1 in frame below 9 stones. He returned later in 2004, with a brief career as a jump jockey. He then got involved with horse training, taking over at Belstane Stables in 2011. He had 52 winners in the 2012 Flat season and became the champion trainer in Scotland in 2016, with 80 winners. He won more than 970 races over both codes and in 2017 became the first trainer in Scotland to have more than 100 winners in one year. **Kevin** (1972/3–) chef from Hawick. Son of Jim and Ida, he attended Wilton and Hawick High Schools, then Borders College, working at Rendezvous Bistro on Wilton Path. He trained at the Savoy under Anton Edelman, and was later appointed head chef at Scortulloch House, Darville, then at Troon's Loch Green Hotel. In 2000 he was appointed as head chef at Ackergill Tower, near John O'Groats and later moved to the Chester Hotel in Aberdeen. **Louise** (1981–) rugby player from Hawick, playing scrum-half or stand-off. She played for Edinburgh University and then Melrose before joining R.H.C. Cougars. She has represented Scotland more than 50 times. She works as a P.E. teacher. **Marion** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 when there was a marriage contract between her daughter Elizabeth and Walter, son of Robert Scott in Howford. Adam of Deuchar was described as 'gudschir' (i.e. grandfather or other senior male relative) of her daughter; however, Adam was separately recorded as Elizabeth's uncle, and hence was presumably her brother. Adam was one of the witnesses, as was his son James (and hence her nephew). The marriage contract stated that she was to recieve $1/3$ of the lands of Howford. In fact she married Robert Scott in Howford, and hence the marriage contract was between a daughter of her previous marriage (with an unknown husband) and her new stepson. In 1539/40 she was ordered by

her brother Adam of Deuchar to remove her servants and goods from her third of the lands of Deuchar. In 1540 there was still a dispute with Adam over the lands in Deuchar, and the contents of her house are listed in detail (in the Selkirk Protocol Books) when they were removed, providing a useful indication of the property of the tenants class at that period. **Mungo** (15th/16th C.) listed on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. He is recorded as 'Mongo Dalglesche' and his brothers William, Robert, Alaxander and John are also listed, as well as separately James, Robert, another Robert, John, another James and Adam. He is probably the 'Kentigerno Dawglesche' when appointed as one of the Bailies for infefting David Scott in the lands of his father, Sir Walter of Branxholme in 1528. He is probably the 'Kentigerno Dalglesch' recorded in 1511, when his father, Simon of Falnash, had a confirming charter for his lands of Falnash, Tanlaw Naze and 'Cawsya', as well as a 40-shilling land in the town of Minto; this was with his consent and that of his wife Elizabeth Elphinstone. **Mungo** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Quintigernus Dalgleis' in 1616. He was served heir to his grandfather, who was also 'Quintigerni' in a 40-shilling land in the town of Minto. His grandfather may have been the Mungo recorded in the 1520s, unless that was an earlier generation. It is also not impossible that he was the Mungo recorded as tenant in Winningtonrig in 1622. **Mungo** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Windingtonerig' (i.e. Winnington Rig) in the 1622 Circuit Court records when Archie Henderson was accused of stealing 4 of his sheep. **Narda** (1950/1–) born in Israel, in 1987 she came to Chisholme House for a 6-month course, where she met her husband and they were married in Hawick in 1989. She spent time in Oxford, where she designed and made clothing and in 2007 moved back to Hawick, running a boutique at 2 High Street and later opening a contemporary art gallery at 3 Silver Street. She is also a painter and poet. She had children: Neshem, who works in broadcasting; Rotem, who was killed in Sinai in 2004; and Hannah, an astrophysicist. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) Prebendary of Bothwell, recorded in 1503. His relationship with the other Dalgleishes is unclear, but his connection with Glasgow Diocese makes direct relationship to Simon etc. very likely. **Pearl** (1960/1–) Hawick hairdresser. She trained at Telford College, worked for John Rae's on the High Street, then started her own business at 13 O'Connell Street in 1980, closing in 2022. **Peter** (b.1833) son of John and Jean Smith, he was a mason at Swanshiel. In 1851 he married Violet, daughter of William Oliver, hind to the Laird of Langraw. Their children included: Helen (b.1852); John (b.1855); John (again, b.1857); and Jane (b.1860). **Robert** (15th C.) listed among Borderers who were captured by Patrick Dickson, Bailie of Peebles, 1482/3. The others were several Elliots and Robert Turnbull. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1503 as 'Rob of dalglesch in dridane'. He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 12 cows and 40 sheep) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He probably lived at Dryden near Teviothead (but a different place could be meant). **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded along with John and Adam when they received remission in 1507 for associating with William Dalgleish, Andrew Crozier and rebels of 'Levin'. His name was listed as 'Roberti Dalglesch'. He was probably related to the family of Braidhaugh. In 1510 either he or another Robert was 'in Howdane' when he had remission for associating with John Davidson; this same Robert in Howden had remission in 1493 for his earlier suppor of the Duke of Albany. He may be the same Robert who is listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran; this name is listed twice (which could be an error). **Robert** (16th C.) brother of Thomas of Deuchar. In 1579/80 (along with his brother and others) he witnessed the installation of the new Parson and Vicar in Ashkirk. **Robert** 'Hob' (d.1570s) servant of the Laird of Branxholme at Braidhaugh. He was killed by a group of Scotts from Allanhaugh, setting off a feud in which David, son of Adam Scott of Allanhaugh, was killed (apparently by accident) by Sir Walter during his minority. The feud was patched up by a bond in 1585. Given the close connection with the Scotts of Branxholme, this seems like to be the Braidhaugh on Teviot, rather than the one on Rule. **Robert** (b.1821/2) from Langholm, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1872 he donated to the Museum a 'curious iron implement, found at Denholmhaugh'. In 1861 he was living at 17 Allars Crescent. His wife was Matilda and their children included Elizabeth, James, Robert, Thomas, William and Isabella. **Simon** (14th/15th C.) he was 'de Dagles' in 1387 when there was a request by the Bishop of Glasgow for a benefice for him in the gift of the Abbot of Kelso. He is recorded

as 'Symon de Dalgles' in 1407 when he witnessed a charter by Robert, Duke of Albany for lands of 'Hawdene and Yethame' to 'John de Hawdene'. He may be the earliest known Dalgleish and may have been father of the Ashkirk Vicar. He witnessed charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. He is probably the 'Symon of Dalgleish' who was listed on a 'retour of inquest' in 1424 made in Hawick for lands in Hownam and the 'Symonem de Dalgles' on the panel for deciding on the inheritance of the Barony of Hawick in 1427. In 1429/30 he was on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. Perhaps the same man was 'Symon of Dalglese, canon and official of Glasgow' when he witnessed a transumpt of a charter for Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1400. **Simon** (d.1475/6) possibly son of the earlier Simon, he was certainly an early member of the family from 'Dalgleish' in Selkirkshire. Probably the same 'Simon de Dalgles' was notary for the sasine giving William Douglas the Barony of Cavers in 1432, and also notary for a sasine of lands of 'Silwynislandis' in 1436. He is recorded as 'Master Simon of Dalgles' in 1448 when he was Canon and Prebendary of Glasgow and Vicar of Ashkirk. He was recorded as 'licentiate in decreets, precentor and official general of Glasgow' in 1459 in a 'transumpt' relating to the Earldom of Lennox, and as an official of Glasgow Diocese in 1460/1 when he authenticated a copy of the same document. He was Precentor of Glasgow from sometime in the period 1456–71 probably until his death. He was 'Symore de Dalgles, Judge and Official of Glasgow' in 1459 and 'Master Simon of Dalgles' in another Glasgow document of 1462. He may have been a son of the earlier Simon. It seems likely he was related to the roughly contemporary clergymen David, John and Thomas 'of Dalgles', as well as William of Falnash. **Simon** (15th C.) probably son of William of Falnash. In 1464 he had a sasine for the lands of 'Fallinesch, Candelles, Calfshawis, et tribus husbandiis in Mynto'. He thus must have succeeded to the lands of Falnash and Minto that has been held by William. Calfshaw is adjacent to Falnash, and presumably the same is true of 'Candelles'. **Simon** of Falnash (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1511 when James IV confirmed a charter for the lands of 'Fawnesch, Cawsya, et Tandilnes' in Roxburghshire, with the consent of his son Kentigern and his son's wife Elizabeth Elphinstone. His lands were presumably those of Falnash and Tanlaw Naze, with the meaning of 'Cawsya' being less clear. He also held a 40-shilling land in the town of Minto. Perhaps the same 'Symone Dalgles' was witness to the 1505 charter of Boonraw, granted to Robert Scott of Stirches by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. He seems likely to have been succeeded by his son Kentigern (or Mungo). **Simon** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1510, along with Walter, when Thomas in Braidhaugh was accused of stealing horses. Probably the same 'Symon Dalgles' is also listed in 1510 along with William as 'Thieves and Traitors of Levin' in the conviction of John Dalgleish for associating with several different rebels and other crimes. **Simon** (b.c.1770s) wright in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. It is possible he is the Simon who married Janet McDougall in Eckford in 1801 and had several children baptised in and near Kelso in the early 1800s. **Thomas** (15th C.) Chaplain, recorded in 1438 when his brother John (also a chaplain) was served heir to his lands in Irvine. **Thomas** (15th C.) witness in 1455 to the document attesting that John of St. Michael inhertited Whitchesters from his father, signed in Hawick. Another witness was William, so probably a near relative. He is surely the same Thomas who witnessed a related document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456. William was again listed right after him, as well as a second William (one of whom was surely William of Falnash). **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) farmer at Braidhaugh, perhaps the one on Teviot. He is recorded in 1510 for stealing horses, with his kinsmen Simon and Walter also mentioned. He is also recorded as 'Thome' in 1507 along with 'Ade Dalglesch in Braidhauch' and William, receiving remission for associating with Simon and Robert Turnbull. In 1510 he was imprisoned with the promise that he would be hanged if surety could not be found. At the same time he was convicted, along with William, also in Braidhaugh, of stealing livestock and goods from the Laird of Crookston, as well as for resetting Walter. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1516 receiving remission for his crimes, along with several Nixons and other men from Liddesdale. It is unclear if he is the same man from the Rule valley. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1532) killed along with Adam Turnbull, when a group led by Clem Crozier, Martin Crozier, Hob Elliot of Ramsiegill, Sym Forester and Johnnie Forester from Liddesdale raided 'within the boundis of Teviotdale'. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) tenant in Deuchar on the Yarrow Water. In 1578/9 there was a complaint that he had not paid the 'mails' on his farm,

he made a marriage contract for his daughter Elizabeth with Andrew, son of the deceased John Brydon 'of the Well', he made another agreement on behalf of the deceased David in Harehead and Simon Scott of Gamescleuch, against Robert Scott of Burnfoot and Robert Scott of Burnhead, and also witnessed the installation of the new Parson and Vicar in Ashkirk. In 1580 he gave sasine of land in Deuchar to Helen, daughter of John Scott of Catslack and also gave sasine of Deuchar Mill to his wife Marion Scott. In 1582 his farm was raided by a group of Armstrongs and others, and he was taken hostage, along with Adam Scott from the nearby farm of Montbenger. His son John is also mentioned, as well as John 'in Quheithoip', who was probably related. He was was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. **W.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Whitropefoot in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **Walter** of Greenwood (15th C.) resigned the lands of Greenwood, which were granted to Adam Turnbull by a charter of James II in 1439. This is probably Girnwood in the Borthwick valley. **Walter** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as an accomplice of James Turnbull, brother of the Laird of Whithope. Their crimes included stealing sheep from Bowhill and also for stealing doors and windows from Howpasley. It is possible he is the 'Wantoun' Walter recorded in 1494/5, when William Dickson in Ladhope was convicted for resetting him and William Scott, with surety being Walter Scott of Howpasley. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) mentioned in 1510 along with Simon when their kinsman Thomas in Braidhaugh was accused of stealing horses. Also Thomas was accused of resetting him at 'the time of the Theft if xvj oxeb from the said David [Hoppringle of Tinnis], furth of Bochill'. **Walter** (17th C.) married Bessie Scott. Their children, baptised in Hawick, include: William (b.1643); Janet (b.1641); Margaret (b.1646); Janet (b.1651); and Helen (b.1652). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) wright at Alton Croft, probably son of John. In 1710 he and John were witnesses for Walter Cook in Alton Croft. He may be the 'servitor' who witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish for Walter Paisley in 1712. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott in Fenwick. In 1723 he married Helen Armstrong, who was from Castleton Parish. Their daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick in 1725, with witnesses Robert Grieve in Fenwick and William Turnbull in Over Southfield. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Castleton Parish. He married Bessie Lamb in Wilton in 1721 and their children, included Jean (b.1723), baptised in Hawick, with witnesses Bailies George Martin and James Burn. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott in Hawick in 1799 and their children included Agnes (b.1799), Elizabeth (b.1801) and Walter (b.1804). The witnesses for the baptism in 1800 were the congregation and in 1802 and 1804 were Mrs. Arkle and Isobel Scott (both women, which was highly unusual). He is probably the weaver listed in Hawick on the Lieutenancy Book for 1799; in 1800 he was selected in place of John Scott, who could not be found, but produced George Liddell as a substitute. **Walter** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Hartsgarth according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. Perhaps the same Walter married Janet Easton and had children baptised in Castleton, including: Janet (b.1806); Betty (b.1809); John (b.1811); William (b.1813); and Jean (b.1816). **Walter** (19th C.) married Anne Dobson in Wilton in 1838. **Walter** (19th C.) from Potburn on the Ettrick Water. He published several poems in the Hawick newspapers, which were collected with other contributions in 'Poems and songs' (1891). He is probably the son of farmer John recorded at Potburn in the 1861 census, aged 32. **William** (15th C.) Steward to the Bishop of Glasgow in 1452 and later also Steward to the King. He was probably related to the other contemporary Dalgleishes, possibly a son of Simon. Probably the same 'Wilelmo Dalgles' witnessed a charter in Wilton in 1454 and a document in Hawick in 1455. **William** of Falnash (15th C.) had a sasine for Falnash in 1456, before which the farm had been temporarily in the King's hands. He was witness to a sasine of lands near Branxholme in 1461. He is recorded as 'Wyl Dalgles of the Fallyn Eche', and since all the other signatories are local, this is probably the Falnash in upper Teviotdale. He must be one of the 2 Williams who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch (made at Branxholme) in 1456. He is probably the William who had a sasine for lands in Minto in 1457. He was probably succeeded by Simon, who had a sasine for Falnash and other lands in 1464. Either he or a son may have been 'Wilzam of Dalgles with Hector Armistrangs bruther' who pledged good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498, along with a large number of men from Liddesdale and elsewhere; they are listed right after John Burn 'in Branxholm'. **William** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Braidhaugh (probably on Teviot, but possible the

one in Rulewater). In 1502 Walter Scott of Buccleuch was surety for him at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, and was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded in 1507 in the Register of the Privy Seal as 'Willelmi Dalglesch' along with Adam and Thomas 'in Braidhauch' when they received remission for associating with Turnbull and other rebels. He could be the same as 'Willelmo' who was one of the rebels who Adam and other Dalgleishes separately had remission for associating with, also in 1507; however, this may be a different William. It seems likely that the same William 'common Thief' was one of those rebels who John Dalgleish was convicted of assisting in 1510, particularly in the theft of 80 sheep from Thomas Murray; he was also mentioned along with Simon, who could have been his brother or other close relative. Also in 1510 he and Thomas, both 'in Braidhauche' were convicted of stealing livestock and goods from the Laird of Crookston and imprisoned to await execution if surety could not be found. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Crookston. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement for a dispute between Adam of Bonnington and Robert of Haining, signed at Todrig Shank, along with Walter of Goldielands, John of Roberton and William Chisholme of that Ilk. **William** (17th C.) listed at Over Southfield among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the William born to Walter and Bessie Scott in Hawick Parish in 1643. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Yarrow Parish. He married Agnes Kedie in Ashkirk Parish in 1702. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1704 he married Agnes Grieve, who was from Hawick Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at 'Porter Lodge' in 1790 (but it is unclear what that meant, perhaps the lodge for Wilton Lodge or another mansion). In 1791 he was at Roadhead. He married Peggy Dalgleish and their children included Walter (b.1790) and Ann (b.1791). The witnesses in 1790 were 'Mr. Scott' and 'Mr. Johnston' and in 1791 were George Scott and James Blaikie. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Tythehouse, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He also paid the dog tax there in 1797. He could be the William (b.1749), son of John, who was baptised in Kirkton Parish, and whose brother John was a mason at Tythehouse. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Kirkton, according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Abbotshaws in Castleton Parish in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **William** (1792–1849) son of Alexander, born at Bankend, on the Harwood estate in Rulewater. Along with his brother John he moved to London, becoming a successful merchant. They bequeathed the 'Coutard Fund' of £1,000 to help the poor of the Parish, as well as a gift to the Hobkirk Library. This fund was set up in memory of their mother Elizabeth Coutard. His cousin Margaret Dalgleish married Wilton Schoolmaster James Turnbull. **William** 'Willy' (b.1827) son of James, labourer at Tythehouse and Mary Falside. He was a carpenter with Douglas Taylor at Bonchester Bridge for many years. His mother died giving birth to his twin siblings, James and Mary, when he was about 4. He married Jane Buckham and their sons were James (shopkeeper in Hawick) and Robert (in Lord Provost Gibson's workplace in Edinburgh). He left the Parish after Douglas Taylor left. **William** (19th C.) son of publisher James. He was said to be rather simple, and although he went into partnership with his father in the Oliver Place stationers, he ended his days selling newspapers on the streets of Edinburgh. **William** (19th/20th C.) grandson of carpenter William. He lived at Hillshaugh and was probably raised by his grandfather's 2nd wife, Margaret Buckham. He married Janet Wilson, daughter of the shepherd at Birney-Knowe and Bella Elliot. Their children were Isabella, James (carpenter in Denholm), William, Robert and Margaret. **William** (19th/20th C.) helped James H. Haining with transcriptions of the monumental inscriptions in St. Mary's Kirkyard (formerly spelled 'Dagleish', 'Dalgees', 'Dalgles', 'Dalgleis', 'Dalgleische', 'Dalgleishe', 'Dalglesch', 'Dalglesche', 'Dalglese', 'Dalgless', 'Dalgliesh', 'Dawgleis', 'Dawgles', etc.).

Dalgleish Close (*dawl-gleesh-klōs*) *n.* passage off the High Street in the middle of the 19th century, position uncertain, but named for James Dalgleish.

Dalkeith see **Earl o Dalkeith**

Dalkeith Hoose (*dawl-keeth-hoos*) *n.* large stately home north-east of Dalkeith, on the banks of the Esk, one of the main residences of the Scotts of Buccleuch, but recently leased to the University of Wisconsin. It was probably first built in the early 14 century, owned by the Grahams and then the Douglases, becoming for a while known as 'Dalkeith Palace'. It was bought by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1642 and largely rebuilt 1701–11 for Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch

by architect James Smith, with later later additions by John Adam and James Playfair. The Duchess would occasionally visit her tower in Hawick during the time she stayed there. King George IV was entertained there during his visit to Scotland in 1822 – 'Our Sovereign's arrived, and landed at Leith, What great decoration he'll find at Dalkeith . . . ' [BY].

Dalkeith Place (*dawl-keeth-plis*) *n.* street in the Terraces of the Wellogate, built in 1870 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company, and named after the title 'Earl of Dalkeith' borne by the heir of the Dukes of Buccleuch. The lower houses were called Branxholm Terrace until 1882.

Dall (*dawl*) *n.* **Margaret** (d.1930) member of Wilton Kirk. A commemorative stained glass window is in the church.

Dallmeyer (*dawl-mI-ur*) *n.* **Andrew** (1945–) born in St. Boswells, he became a well-known actor, writer and director. He has directed more than 50 productions and written over 40 plays, including 'The Boys in the Back Room' (1982).

dally (*daw-lee*) *n., arch.* a rod used in the process of tying sheaves of corn together – 'Dally, the stick used by one who binds sheaves, for pushing in the ends of the rope, after they have been twisted together, Bord.' [JoJ], '. . . dally pin, an instrument formerly used in binding the sheaves of corn – disused for nearly a century' [HAST1868].

Dalmahoy (*dawl-ma-hoi*) *n.* **Alexander** of that Ilk (15th C.) probably son of Robert. His main lands were in the Lothians. In 1484 he had a lease of half the lands of Douglas Craig. The lease was joint with his son, also Alexander. He also leased Altrieve at about the same time. **David** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1512 charter where Roger Langlands of that Ilk granted Mervinslaw to William Inglis of Langlandshill. He was probably a resident or near neighbour of the Barony of Wilton. Probably the same man is recorded among the many Borders men who had remission in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. David is also listed, so surely a relative. **William** (16th C.) merchant in South Synton. He is recorded as a witness in Selkirk in 1581. In 1581 his wife, Katherine Scott, who was widow of Robert Scott of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas Scott, with his consent.

Dalman (*dal-mun*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, probably the same as the later **Demainholm**. The lands of 'Dalmayne per forincecum [i.e. for outsiders] et vi lbr piperis' and 'Dalmaynemore' are recorded as part of the 'Foresta' area, with a value of 10 shillings.

Dalrymple (*dawl-rim-pil*) *n.* **David** of Westhall (1719–84) son of Hew, Lord Drummore. He was a lawyer in Edinburgh, who was raised to the Bench as Lord Westhall and lived at Advocate's Close in Edinburgh. In 1779 he is listed as liferenter of Minto Hills, Hawthorn Park and Mailchester Park. This was almost certainly just a ploy by Elliot of Minto to get supporters of his on the voters' roll for Roxburghshire; the lands were valued at £438 2d, just over the required £400. Despite objections by Patrick Kerr of Abbotrule, his name was added to the list of freeholders in Roxburghshire. However, he was deceased in the draft Land Tax Roll of 1788, but listed as having held the liferent of Minto Hills farm and other lands in Minto Parish. Any local connection is unclear (although one of the Lady Elliots of Minto was a Dalrymple), but he was probably just a Whig friend of Elliot of Minto. **Sir John** of Cousland (1726–1810) advocate, chemist and author, he was eldest son of Sir William of Cranstoun and was also known as Baron Dalrymple. He was a co-founder of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was disponed lands within the Barony of Minto by Sir Gilbert Elliot; this was probably merely for the purposes of allowing him to vote in Roxburghshire and hence to support the candidacy of Elliot. After lengthy discussion he was allowed to be enrolled as a voter, although the vote was only 28 to 22. His 'property' consisted of the liferent of Kames, Kameside Park, Muir Park and Minto Muir Parks, valued at £441 13s 3d (just over the £400 required to be considered a free-holder).

Dalton (*dawl-tin*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) listed as a vintner on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory.

Dalton's (*dawl-tinz*) *n.* popular name for the Exchange Bar, because John Dalton was proprietor in the years around 1900.

Dalyell (*daw-yel*) *n.* **Sir Robert** (d.1639) of Elliock and that Ilk, eldest son of a prominent Lanarkshire family, his father being Robert of that Ilk and his mother Janet Hamilton. He sat in Parliament in 1628 as Lord Dalyell and became the first Earl of Carnwath just before he died. The family gained lands from the Chisholmes, but may have also held other local estates. There was certainly a connection between this family and

that of the deceased Sir William Douglas of Hawick. He married Margaret Crichton and their children were: Robert, who succeeded; Sir John of Glenae and Newton and later of Amisfield; James; Thomas; William; Margaret; Mary; and one other daughter. **Robert** (d.1654) eldest son of Robert, he was 2nd Earl of Carnwath. He was a Privy Councillor, but was later charged with treason and forfeited his estates (although late recovered them). He is supposed to have convinced King Charles to flee at the Battle of Naseby. He was captured at Worcester and imprisoned in the Tower of London, dying while still a prisoner. He is listed as owner of land (along with Robert Scott of Hartwoodmill) in a 1643 valuation of Hawick Parish (the lands being valued at £533 6s 8d). He married Christian Douglas, daughter of Sir William of Hawick, and their children were: Gavin, 3rd Earl of Carnwath; William, who died unmarried; and Anna, who married John Hamilton of Preston. He secondly married Katherine, daughter of John Abingdon of Dowdeswell. **William** (d.bef. 1647) son of Sir Robert and brother of Robert. His sister was offered in marriage to Walter Chisholme of that Ilk, by right of his feudal superior Douglas of Drumlanrig. When Chisholme refused, the wardship of the estate was given to William, and after the required fine was not paid he gained the Chisholme estate (in the Borthwick valley) in 1624. The lands may have passed to his brother Robert later (also spelled 'Dalzell' and 'Dalziel').

dam (*dawm*) *n.* a lade, mill-race, more specifically used to refer to an open stretch of water in a lade – 'oor mother aye telt oo no ti play near the dam', 'King Joseph he fought manfully, but then at last he ran; He may thank an honest miller by the means of his mill dam' [BY], 'This is the maist damnable cry I've gi'en this day, for the dam will hae tae be dammed tae get the horse oot, so will Maister Melrose o' Hopehill please come forrit at aince tae assist in gettin' the dammed horse oot o' the dam' [JEDM], 'Wellington Street, that's a thing o' the past Where the dam ran deep and wide' [AY] (this usage seems to be peculiarly local).

Dam Brig (*dawm-brig*) *n.* former name for an area of Hawick, presumably relating to the bridge over the 'dam' or main mill lade running alongside the Slitrig. It seems likely this bridge went over the lade at the Backdamgate, but the foot of the Mill Path is also possible. In 1704 the 'dam brigs' are mentioned in the Burgh Records. In 1719 merchant Andrew Turnbull was 'att ye Damme bridge'.

dam brod (*dawm-brōd*) *n., arch.* a board for playing draughts, the game itself – 'The Draft-board. It was generally called the Dam-broad . . . ' [RJT], '. . . while he was open all the year round to a hand at dambrod, at which he was the crack player in the town' [WNK], 'Jethart Castle! A body was need ti ken'd off leike as Wattie Laidlaw kennd eet, for ti tell owre, off-luif, aa its dambrod-checkeet story' [ECS] (sometimes 'broad' and also written as one word or hyphenated).

dame (*dām*) *n., poet.* an unmarried woman – '. . . amang thame wer the yung dames playin' on timbrils' [HSR].

Damfit (*dawm-fi'*) *n.* Damfoot, house on the left-hand side of the road at the beginning of Newmill. It was once near the end of the lade for the mill there. John Inglis was joiner there in the mid-19th century.

Dam Gate (*dawm-gā'*) *n.* another name for Backdamgate. It is marked thus on Wood's 1824 map.

Damheid (*dawm-heed*) *n.* former name for an area in Wilton near the head of the mill dam. The name occurs in the 1841 census.

damnify (*dam-ni-fI*) *v., arch.* to damage, injure – 'All owners of cocks and hens are ordained to clip their wings and toes instantly, under the pain of five grots, toties quoties, besides damages to the party damnified' [BR1701].

dampnage (*damp-nij*) *n., arch.* damage, injury – '. . . alswele of costis, skathis, expensis, dampniagis and interessis . . . ' [SB1470], '. . . for the skath, dampnage and byrnyng of the place of Kershop . . . ' [SB1500].

the Damside (*thu-dawm-sīd*) *n.* area alongside Wilton Dam, with the main street renamed Victoria Road in 1864. Also called 'Upper Damside', it bordered the Upper Haugh and lay along the top stretch of the mill lade. The lade crossed Victoria Road near the end, before what became the supermarket. The name also appears to have applied to the lower part of Wilton Path. Residents there included William Turnbull in at least 1751–59, James Scott around the 1760s, Robert Stewart in the 1770s, Thomas Turnbull in 1772 and James Knox and James Wilson in 1780. George Weir was a wright there around 1784 and James Knox was gardener there at the end of the 18th century. n 1797 Thomas Rae was a weaver there and Walter Dickson was a slater.' John and William Purdom were hosiers there in the early 19th century. In 1825/6 Robert Blaikie was a wrigth

there, Thomas Cathrae was a slater and Andrew Walker was a cooper. Dr. Robert Douglas had his premises there in the early 19th century. The male heads of families there in 1835 were James Anderson, James Aiktin, Alexander Corbet, James Dalgleish, Robert Dryden, Thomas Filmer, David Fiddes, Thomas Goodfellow, Walter Grierson, William Purves, John Purdom, Martin Potts, Joseph Renwick, James Scott, William Scott, James Turnbull, Gavin Tudhope, George Wallace and George Young (sometimes just 'Damside'; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map of Roxburghshire, and is on Wood's 1824 map).

dancit (*dawn-see', -si'*) *pp., poet.* danced – 'We hae pipet untill yow, an' ye haena dancet: we hae murnet untill yow, an' ye haena lamentet' [HSR].

Dand (*dawnd*) *n.* short form of Andrew, e.g. the nickname given to **Sir Andrew Kerr** of Ferniehirst (also **Dand**).

dander (*dawn-dur*) *n.* a stroll, leisurely walk, wander – 'A'm juist gaun for a dander up the road', '. . . an ma lang Dander throwe the Bonnie Borderland, mang Howes an Knowes, an alang the Waeter-gates, – cam ti an end . . . ' [ECS], *v.* to wander about, stroll, saunter – 'He dander'd downthe banks o' Tweed . . . ' [JR], 'As daund'ring oot to take the air, I met a maid, sae sweet, sae fair . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . And daunder hameward through the plantin' ' [RH], 'Restless it wandered, baith oot and in dandered . . . ' [TCh], 'Lo, than wad I dander fer aff, an' bide in the desart' [HSR], 'Let thame dander up an' doun seikin' fude . . . ' [HSR], 'To his threats of vengeance and imploring remonstrances, Caleb coolly told him they were going to hae 'a dander up the Wallygate till dinner time' ' [WNK], 'You may linger by the Teviot, An' roon' by Wilton Park, Or up the Loan to Vertish Hill – An' daunder hame at dark' [WFC], '. . . and, sune, ye're daunderin' alang gledgin' aboot frae yin side to the t'other as ye gaun' [DH], 'I've rowth o' time to dander on And to the hills I'm heidin' [WL], '. . . But A daunder owre the green braes O' the Vertish Hill' [IWL] (also spelled 'daunder'; cf. the less common **danner**).

dander (*dawn-dur*) *n.* temper, anger, spirit – '. . . when Jamie's 'dander' – inflamed by alcohol – was roused . . . ' [RM].

dander (*dawn-dur*) *v., arch.* to bounce a child on the knees, *n., arch.* the act of bouncing on the knees.

dandert (*dawn-dur'*) *pp.* strolled, wanderer – 'O we hae been amang the bowers that winter cou'dna bare, An' we hae daundert i' the howes where flowers were ever fair' [JoHa], 'An' even the laddies wad stop in their play, An' stand still mim-mou'ed, whan she daundert their way' [BM1901], 'A dandert aboot amang the auld byres an smiddie-ends' [ECS] (also written 'daundert').

Dandie (*dawn-dee*) *n.* former pet form of Andrew, also occurring as 'Dand', 'Dande', 'Dandy', etc. (see also **Dand**).

Dandie Dinmont (*dawn-dee-din-mon'*) *n.* breed of terrier, long and low in shape, with a distinctive silken top-knot and scimitar-shaped tail. The breed is an old one, with its origins in the Border country, where the dogs were probably raised to kill vermin. Similar dogs appear in the 1770 Gainsborough portrait of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. It is called after the character of the same name in Sir Walter Scott's novel 'Guy Mannering' (1814). He was a farmer who kept this sort of terrier, and is at least partly based on James Davidson, farmer of Hyndlee, and perhaps also by Willie Elliot, farmer at Millburnholm. Every modern example can trace its ancestry back to 'Old Ginger', which was born on the Haining estate near Selkirk in 1842. The breed was popularised by Scott's novel, and the Dandie Dinmont Club, formed in Melrose in 1876 claims to be the oldest continuously existing breeders' club in the world (also erroneously written 'Dandy Dinmont'.

dang (*dawng*) *pp., poet., arch.* smote, overcame, struck, blew with great force, pushed forcibly – 'When they cam to the Stanegirthside, They dang wi' trees, and burst the door; They loosed out a' the captain's kye, And set them forth our lads before' [T], 'Lockt in a box – but few may see – Is Eve's first glance o' wanton glee, Whilk dang puir Yeddie's head agee . . . ' [JoHa], 'Yeh gowsty nicht (wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs) a turbleent woare as the ordnar dang doon the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment' [ECS], '. . . She kept the lads a' jumpin' crazy An' dang them a' ' [WP] (past tense of **ding**; cf. **dung**, the more usual past participle).

Dang (*dawng*) *n.* **Michael** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Todscleughside, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 4 horses. He also paid tax for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797.

dangel (*dawng-ul*) *v., n.* dangle (note no hard *g* sound).

Dangerfield (*dān-jur-feeld*) *n.* name of the 'haugh' which defined the boundary of the Common at its north-west end, probably the site of an archery range in former times. On Wood's 1824 map the area so marked lies between the

mill lade and the track that became Commercial Road, stretching from about Watson's Mill to Wilton Mills. Carrier Robert Miller was there in the late 1700s.

Dangerfield Mills (*dān-jur-feeld-milz*) *n.* spinning mill and tweed factory built by Wilson & Watson's in 1804, on land next to the Common Haugh, off the present day Commercial Road, with address 24 Commercial Road. When the partnership ended in 1818, the mill became the main part of William Watson & Sons. There was a fire in the drying house and gas works there in 1842. The main building was constructed in 1860, with the ground floor still being empty when a concert was held for the Volunteers, with over 1,000 people seated and gas lighting specially installed. The Carding Shed was constructed 1872–73 for Watson's and extended in 1882 with a yarn store and weaving shed. There was also the Watch House, constructed in 1882. The main building was 3-and-a-bit stories and into the 21st century contained some original machinery, including Platt spinning mules, and an external vertical driveshaft, leading to a lineshaft driving system running the length of the upper floors of the building. This represented probably the oldest collection of spinning machines in working order in the Borders. In its hey-day (around the 1870s) the mill employed about 600 people. Steam engines were first installed in 1873 and they still operational in 1937. Some of the buildings were demonished in the 1960s to make way for the Henderson Technical College. The mill was sold to Thuleknit in 1983, to make yarn for their factory in Jedburgh. However, the firm went into liquidation in 1991 and the spinning machines lay idle. The building was largely empty in the latter 20th century, and as a 'Category A' listed building, there were some attmpts to save it. However, the carding shed and then the spinning mill were destroyed in fires (probable deliberately set) in 2003 and demolished in early 2004, the site being developed for Sainsbury's supermarket. Some items from the mill are preserved in the Museum.

the Danger Signal (*thu-dān-jur-sig-nul*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century.

Daniel (*dan-yul*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) married Anne Smith in 1830, as recorded in both Bedrule and Jedburgh Parishes.

danner (*daw-nur*) *adj., arch.* to wander, stroll – '... An' we hae dannert i' the howes where flowers were ever fair' [JoHa] (cf. the more common **dandner**).

Danny Fisher's (*da-nee-fi-shurz*) *n.* former fruit shop opposite the Baptist's Opening – 'Danny Fisher's fruit shop And the dog dish at Too'er Knowe' [AY].

Danny o the Dean (*daw-nee-ō-thu-deen*) *n.* nickname for Daniel Stewart of the Dean in the 19th century.

Darcy (*dawr-see*) *n.* **Sir Anthony** (d.1517) Frenchman who was appointed Lord Warden General of the Scottish Marches in 1516 in place of Lord Home, who was executed for treason through the orders of the Regent Albany. In 1517 he was killed by Sir David Home of Wedderburn in revenge, at the farm of Swallowdean in Berwickshire, his head being displayed atop Home Castle. He is also referred to as 'De la Bastie' or 'Seigneur de la Beauté'.

darg (*dawrg*) *n., arch., poet.* a day's work, more specifically the amount of turf that can be cast with one spade in a day, formerly part of the lease agreement for a farm – 'The schoolmaster's salary is L.26 sterling, with the usual quantity of garden ground, and six days darg of turf' [RAC], 'He has the right to cast 10 darg of turf annually, viz. 6 on the muirs of Fulton, Corscleugh and Bedrule ...' [RWB], '... the proud though poor inheritors of toil and daily darg' [HAST1863], '... and their fingers were often worn and bleeding long before their daily 'darg' was done' [DMW], '... and this included the right to one darg of turf from the common on Ruberslaw ...' [JAHM], 'Bannockburn was the best summer day's darg Scotland ever did' [HA1869], 'Mair din than darg' [RJT], 'And some dear day, when my darg is dune, Oh it's back that I wad be ...' [JYH], '... A lassie sings at her darg forbye, As she busies but and ben' [WL].

Dargavel (*dawr-ga-vul*) *n.* **Rev. John** graduating from Edinburgh University in 1665, he became minister of Southdean in 1667. He was translated to Prestonkirk in 1670, but after only 1 week in office he was accused before the Kirk Session (by Isabel Cruickshanks) of 'immorality', and was probably deposed soon afterwards (also written 'Darngavel').

the Darien Scheme (*thu-da-ree-in-skeem*) *n.* name often given for the Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies, set up in 1695 to establish Scotland as a world trading nation, specifically by establishing a colony, 'Caledonia', on the Gulf of Darién on the Isthmus of Panama. In contemporary documents it is sometimes (confusingly) referred to as 'the African Company'.

A huge amount of money was raised in Scotland, with the promise of huge returns and national glory. It is estimated that 25–50% of all money circulating in Scotland was collected for this venture. However, it was ill-conceived from the outset and poorly planned, with disease and a siege by Spain resulting in abandonment of the colony by 1700. This financial failure virtually ruined Scotland at the time, and may have led to weakened reistance to the 1707 Act of Union. Many of the Borders gentry (including Douglases, Elliots, Riddells, Rutherfords and Scotts) contributed substantial amounts to the cause, as well as the Burgh of Selkirk.

darlin (*dawr-lin*) *n.* darling.

Darling (*dawr-lin*) *n.* **Adam** (1855/6–1908) apprentice with William Watson's, he became a manager of Ballantyne's in Innerleithen in 1888, and a partner in Kedie, Darling & Co. in 1898. He lived at Langside (39 Weensland Road) and married Anne, daughter of Hawick jailor Michael Anderson. Their children were Thomas (Cornet in 1900), Agnes Reid of the Buccleuch Hotel), Anderson (commercial traveller who married Jane Thompson), Adam (a sheep farmer in America), George (also emigrated to America), Rita (who became Mrs. Lindsay), Michael and Jemima. **Rev. Robert** (1668/9–1716) born in Galashiels, he was son of Andrew and brother of Hew, minister of Innerwick. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1685. He was ordained as assistant and successor at Ewes Kirk in 1694. Although called to Gask in 1699, he did not accept the call, but remained at Ewes until his death. Apparently not liked by some of his parishioners, he was nicknamed 'the malignant'. In 1697 he married, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Urquhart, merchant in Linlithgow. Their children included: Rev. James, minister of Kintore; Elizabeth, who married Edinburgh gardener John Harley in 1741; and Alison, who married sailor Robert Spence in Edinburgh in 1745. He is buried in Ewes Kirkyard. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers and Wilton Parishes. He was living in Denholm in 1729 and 1730 and at Boghall in 1733. He married Agnes Young in 1729, the marriage being proclaimed in both Cavers and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: Adam (b.1730), baptised in Cavers; and David (b.1731) and Helen (b.1733), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1733 were John Noble and Walter Scott. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Wiltonhall' in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) slater in Hawick. He married Helen (or Nelly) Smith, who died in 1808. **Thomas D.** (d.1951) son of Adam. He was Cornet in 1900 and one of the founder members of the Callants' Club in 1903. He married Agnes (d.1953) daughter of the Buccleuch Hotel proprietor William Reid, who had been his Cornet's Lass. It is possible that he is seen in an old photograph outside his premises in the building next to the Auction Mart offices. He worked for the family firm of Keddie, Darling & Co., riverside Mills He later worked as a commercial traveller in Huddersfield. He was also President of Hawick R.F.C. in 1910/1. Both he and his wife were present in Hawick as Jubliee Cornet and Lass. He was buried in Wellogate Cemetery.

Darnick (*dawr-nik*) *n.* village that is essentially the western part of Melrose. It contains the 1595 Darnick Tower (home of the Heitons, covetted by Sir Walter Scott and much altered in the 19th century), and the 16th century Fisher's Tower (altered in the 18th century). It also had railway sidings in the days of the Waverley Line. The battle of Skirmish Hill (located between Darnick and Melrose) in 1526 is sometimes called the Battle of Darnick. The village was also burned by Hertford's men in 1545. There was an ancient bridge near there (at 'Briggend'), which was the only bridge across the Tweed between Peebles and Berwick, but probably destroyed in the early 16th century. There was therafter a ferry and then a bridge from 1750. The village was also on the main road north from Hawick to Edinburgh until 1755. A boy was killed by lightning there in 1770 (the origin is Old English 'derne wic'. meaning 'the hidden dwelling' and it is recorded as early as 1124).

dauber (*daw-bur*) *n., arch.* a large kind of marble – 'The chalky dingin' the dauber, The dauber duntin' the chalk' [WL] (also written 'dabber').

daud (*dawd*) *n.* a lump, chunk, large piece – 'hei took a muckle daud o cake', 'A jist like soup wi dauds in eet', 'For ilka wauf o' wund that blaws dings dauds o't on the lea . . . ' [JoHa], 'He up an' wan at Tam a daud, An' curs'd him for a liar' [JoHa], '. . . darted at the dauds as they whirred past' [WNK], 'Kit's taen a muckle daud oot o' ma a-apple' [BB], ' 'Skinny' or 'grey' – ee even got a choice: Succulent dauds o lestic-sided dough' [DH], a heavy blow, thud – ' 'It's no wordie a dad of a bonnet,' was a common phrase used when expressing contempt . . . ' [EM1820], '. . . the skirls an the dirls, the raameen an the raackeen an the cammelleen, the daads an the dunts an the skraucheen an the skreeveen' [ECS], '. . . Aye the

whun stude: dour shoodert, Waitin for the next daud . . . ' [DH], *v., arch.* to stike, beat, jolt, dash, pelt, drive – '. . . aw wad hae daddit yer chafts for that trick' [RM], '. . . an shuin wheite o stoor, for aa ma dichteen an daaddeen' [ECS], '. . . but the way the rain wad gar the weeds come daudin up in his gairden chastened his elation' [DH] (also spelled 'dad' and 'daad').

daudit (*daw-dee', -di'*) *pp.* beaten, pelted, dashed, driven – 'Od hang ye, sir, aw've seen the day whan aw wad hae daddit yer chafts for that trick!' [WNK], 'And scatter my ashes yonder, boys, Where they'll get weel daudit-in . . . ' [DH], 'Are gien an annual dicht, and daudit back again Into the cupboard . . . ' [DH].

daudle (*daw-dul*) *v., arch.* to bedraggle, be spoiled by being wet – '. . . and if 'Spunk the Miser', the dawdlin' auld body that Maxwell wants tae mairry her, tries ony o' his cantrips . . . ' [JEDM] (also spelled 'dawdle').

daudle (*daw-dul*) *n., poet.* a small lump of mud or other substance – 'Thae lifted daddles, ready for a whack . . . ' [JoHa] (also written 'daddle'; the meaning is uncertain and the word rare).

Daun (*dawn*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1853–1927) born in Whitehouse, Aberlour, son of farmer George. He graduated from Edinburgh University and became a teacher at Comrie Public School and in the Merchant Company Schools in Edinburgh and was also a Tutor at Floors Castle. He was licensed to preach by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1887 and became assistant minister at St. Aidan's in Edinburgh. He was ordained as assistant and successor (to John Chalmers) at Ashkirk in 1892 and took over as minister 2 years later. He retired in 1926 and died unmarried in Edinburgh in the following year.

daunder see **dander**

daunton (*dawn-tin*) *v., poet.* to subdue, terrify, depress, overcome – 'The heart scauds and sorrows that poortith maun dree Couldna daunton the blithe heart o' Eppy M'Gee' [JT], 'I'm suire nae hand daur fash or daunton me . . . ' [WL].

daur (*dawr*) *v., arch.* to dare, ventured, challenge – 'For faix! should e'er a faeman daur To drive a nail into her timmer' [JoHa], '. . . Then wha daur say we should na loe oor auld aik tree' [JoHa], 'No power on earth daur say us nay, no system ever will' [DJ], 'Had some been here that now are gane, Nane daured o' me tae touch a stane' [AD], 'Wi' the richts o' auld Scotland whae daur interfere, Sae lang as she boasts o' a brave Volunteer!' [BM1900], 'I'm suire nae hand daur fash or daunton me . . . ' [WL], '. . . A Hawick man makes a cannie friend but roose him if ye daur' [T], 'Wha daur meddle wi' me? Wha daur meddle wi' me? Oh, ma name it's wee Jock Elliot, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T] (also written 'daar'; the past tense is 'daured' or **durst**).

dauren (*daw-rin*) *contr.* daren't, dare not (used emphatically or interrogatively, cf. **daurni**).

daurna see **daurni**

daurni (*dawr-ni, -na*) *contr.* daren't, dare not – 'ee daurni gaun oot in this weather', 'We mayna stand, we canna stand, We daurna stand alang wi' thee; The Crosiers haud thee at a feud, And they wad kill baith thee and we' [LHTB], 'As for the place we darena name, 'Twas just a slit down frae the wame' [JR], 'I kenna, I canna, I daurna tell here, But mair there's aboot it that's wondrous queer' [JoHa], '. . . But ever since that fearfu' night He daurna sleep without a light' [RDW], 'He hasna got a copper so he daurna' ring the bell' [WE], 'At yin-and-eleevinpence-hap'ny a bag Ee daurna pit eet higher' [AY], 'They crept to bed to dream o' things They daurna tell – We auld folk smile, for a' these pranks We did oorsel'!' [WFC], 'Yet still, as I think on the seasons I've wathered, I daurna weel gie a froon . . . ' [WL] (also spelled 'daurna', 'daurnae', etc.; cf. **dauren**).

daursay (*dawr-sā*) *v., arch.* literally 'dare say', but often treated as one word – '. . . and addressed the flying apostle by saying, 'aw daursay John yer congregation's better t'ye nor a hantel aw could name . . . '' [WNK], 'Aw daursay no'; if hei wad bring his pirnie hei wad never ken but hei was in his bed' [JTu], '. . . Better, daur-say, Brocht, factory-fresh (sei telly) til eer hame, twae hunder miles, than frae some mercat-krame . . . ' [DH].

daut (*daw'*) *v., poet.* to pet, fondle, caress – 'The voice o' the cuckoo Makes the heart fain; O, let me daut thee, And ca' you my ain' [TCh].

dautie (*daw'-ee*) *n., poet.* dear, favourite – 'My blessing be upon ye, Wattie, On' a yer freens, an' favourite dawtie . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . she is the ae dautie-bairn o' hir that buure hir' [HSR] (also written 'dawtie').

Dauvit see **Davit**

daver (*dā-vur*) *v., arch.* to stun with a blow to the head, confound, stagger about as if stupefied – '. . . when Mungo Armstrong, the Hawick Herd, coming his round with the beasts, came up to him in a passion and davered him with a staff' [C&L1767], *n.* a blow, stun – '. . . if any person was unfortunate enough to come within the range of its sweep, he got the benefit of a clean daiver' [WNK] (also spelled 'daiver'; cf. **dever**).

davert (*dā-vur'*) *pp., arch.* stunned, confounded – '. . . maist deeved an daivert an donnert wui the rummellin dunner o an eend-on bizz' [ECS], 'We spared na the Bewcastle fry, Left maist o' them davert or dead . . . ' [TK] (also written 'daivert').

David (*dā-vid*) *n.* name of 2 early Scottish Kings. **David I** (1084–1153) youngest son of Malcolm III, he succeeded his brother Alexander I and was succeeded by his grandson Malcolm IV. He grew up in Norman England and had earlier been Earl of Cumbria, ruling an area south of the Clyde and Forth. He established the abbeys at Selkirk (later moved to Kelso), Jedburgh and Melrose. He resided for a while at Jedburgh. He gave land grants to many Anglo-Norman families, entirely changing the feudal landscape. This included the Lovels in Hawick and the de Charterises in Wilton, as well as the Riddells and many other local families. He was succeeded by his grandson Malcolm IV – 'Efter a while, David cam up frae the Sooth Wi scarcely yin guid Scots word in his mooth, Accompanied bie Norman-French freends in wee bands, He settled them here an gied them wide lands' [WaE]. **David II** (1324–71), King from 1329, son of Robert the Bruce. When Edward de Baliol, with English support, was victiorious at Halidon Hill in 1333, he forced the young King to move to France. He returned in 1341, invading England in 1346 in the interests of France. He was imprisoned after Neville's Cross, remaining in England for 11 years, returning in 1357 when a ransom treaty was signed at Berwick. There then followed a period of dispute with some of his noblemen, in which he tried to make a son of Edward III successor to the Scottish throne. In fact he was succeeded by his nephew Robert II. Thomas de Charteris (of the Langlands family) was his High Chancellor 1342–46. He granted the Barony of Hawick to Maurice Murray in the 1330s and later to Thomas Murray, and he knighted Robert Chisholme of that Ilk in 1357.

Davidson (*dā-vid-sun*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) received 1 merk in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Ade Dauyson'. **Adam** (17th C.) property owner in Lilliesleaf Parish. He paid tax on £101 according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1663. He was surely related to Andrew and David, who were also listed. **Agnes** (b.1798/9) from Minto Parish, she was a temperance hotel-keeper in Lilliesleaf. In 1851 she was living on the south side of the village with daughters Margaret, Jemima and Andrew. In Slater's 1852 directory she was listed as proprietor of a 'temperance coffee hse' in Lilliesleaf. **Alan** 'Taburner' (15th/16th C.) one of a number of Turnbulls and others who were fined in 1502 for failing to appear to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver. He was described as 'tawbonare', i.e. his nickname was 'player of the taburn' or drum. Several of the others mentioned were from Rulewater, suggesting that he may have been from the Rulewater Davidsons. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) resident of Whitriggs. His son James was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1718. Isabel (b.1720) was probably also his child. **Alexander** (b.c.1780) shoemaker at Netherraw according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Rev. Alexander** (1828–76) son of John, a forester of Mintlaw, and Ann Ross, he was educated at Edinburgh University and became a teacher at the Royal Caledonian School in London. He was appointed assistant minister at Melrose and at Bedrule, probably in the early 1860s. He was then ordained as minister of Cavers in 1866 and remained there until his death. He died unmarried. **Alexander** (b.1831/2) from Midlothian, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 5 Melgund Place with his wife Margaret, children Isabella and Nichol, mother Margaret and sister Jessie. He may be the Alexander who donated a coin to the Museum in 1870. **Alison** (b.1789/90) owner of a house on Slitrig Crescent. She was already a widow by 1841. Along with her daughter Jessie, she ran a school in their house. In 1851 Jessie is recorded as a teacher of English, Music and French. She was still alive in 1861, when they were at 1 Slitrig Bank. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) tenant in Minto Kames. He was listed 1576 among a group of Turnbulls (led by John of Minto) and others who had a bond with another group of Turnbulls and others (in Barnhills and elsewhere), not to harm each other. He is recorded as 'alias Dand' in Kames in 1580/1 when he borrowed 100 merks from Walter Turnbull of Bewlie, giving Turnbull liferent on his 5 pound land in Belses called 'Myre quarter'. Probably the same 'Dand Davidsoun in the Cames' was among a group of Davidsons and Turnbulls who in 1595 harassed the tenants of John Ker of Barnhill, on behalf of 'Dandie', who was 'pretended tenant' of Barnhill; he was one of the main instigators and his sons George, Ralph, James and Henry were also listed. Also in 1595 he was recorded as 'David Daviesoune of the Cambes' among Turnbulls and others for whose behaviour John Turnbull of Minto made a bond of assurance. He was recorded as 'David' (presumably another transcription error) 'of the Kamis' in

1601. His son Henry was maimed in the skirmish between Turnbulls and Kerrs and their supporters at Jedburgh Rood Day; his sons 'George, Raff, James and William' were also involved. **Andrew** (16th C.) tenant in Raperlaw. He was recorded in Selkirk in 1580/1 as witness to a wadset between 'Dand' of Kames and Walter Turnbull of Bewlie. **Andrew** 'Dandie' (16th/17th C.) described in 1595 as 'pretended tenant' in Barnhill. John Ker of Barnhill complained that his tenants in Barnhill were being harassed by a gang of Davidsons and Turnbulls, led by Dand in Kames (who was therefore clearly a different man). **Andrew** (17th C.) described as 'in Raperlaw' when he feued lands of Raperlaw from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning in 1632. Ralph was also mentioned and so was probably a relative. He is listed in the 1643 county valuation, with his lands in Raperlaw being valued at £65. He is probably related to David who also held lands there at the same time. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded in Lilliesleaf on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the Andrew whose son Thomas was born in Lilliesleaf in 1691. He may have been the Andrew who was listed in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. He is probably the Andrew who paid the land tax for part of Raperlaw in 1678; he may have been related to Ralph of Greenhouse who also paid the land tax for another part of Raperlaw. Probably the same Andrew was portioner of Lilliesleaf in 1678 when he served as tutor to John, son of the deceased William Gray in Lilliesleaf. It seems likely that the same Andrew was paid by the Lilliesleaf Session in 1702 for the use of his house as a schoolhouse for the previous half year. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident at Newbigging in 1710. Along with Thomas (probably a close relative) he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for George Glendinning. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident at Howcleuch in 1752 and Parkhead in 1763 when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Murray in Roberton in 1750. His children included Bettie (b.1751), Andrew (b.1752), Robert (b.1754), Isobel (b.1758), Andrew (b.1761) and Jean (b.1763). **Andrew** (18th C.) owner of part of Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. He paid the window tax for Greenhouse in 1748. In 1769 he sold the farm of Greenhouse to Walter Turnbull of Firth. He was probably related to Walter who was in Greenhouse in 1694. In 1788 his lands were valued at £256 18s 10d, split itno 4 parts: 'Ralph Davidson's part of Greenhouse', valued at £104; 'A. Davidson's part of Greenhouse', valued at £65; teinds, purchased from the Duke of Roxburghe, valued at £41 5s 6d; and lands that had previously been owned by the feuars of Lilliesleaf, valued at £46 13s 4d. He was further recorded as former owner of 'Part of Davidson of Greenhouses' Lands in Lilliesleaf' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls when owned by William Riddell of Camieston, with another part owned by Robert Laidlaw in Kingledoors. **Andrew** (b.1821) son of William and Barbara Laidlaw, who lived at Spittal-on-Rule. He was a ploughman at Burnfoot in Wilton Parish. He married Eliza Irving, who came from Ewes. Their children included Eliza H.B., Jane, Agnes Jessie (b.1857) and William F. **Archibald** (19th/20th C.) commercial traveller with Innes, Henderson & Co., he held offices at St. George's Kirk in the early 1900s. **David** see **Dand**. **David** (17th C.) listed in the 1643 county valuation, with his lands in Raperlaw being valued at £195; he may be related to Andrew who also held lands there at the same time. He may be the same Davidson 'of Kaymes' recorded owning land at Belses and Raperlaw in the 1626 tax roll of the Abbacy of Jedburgh. It is possible that these are transcription errors for 'Dand'. **David** of Newlands (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as owner of lands in Hassendean Parish valued at £80, with his designation transcribed 'Newlawes'. These same lands were held by the Marquis of Douglas 'for Newlands' in 1678 and were later transferred to Minto Parish. He was a landowner in Lilliesleaf Parish, where he paid tax on £200 according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. He was probably related to Walter who was tenant at Newlands in 1632. **David** (19th C.) proprietor of Wells Sawmill from 1863. **Douglas** (1806/7–75) farmer at Wooplaw in Southdean Parish. He was son of Richard, who farmed at Swinnie. He married Isabella Sinton, who died at Chesters in 1885, aged 64. **Edgar** (b.c.1780) weaver in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Elizabeth** (b.1798/9) born in Lilliesleaf Parish. She was the head of the household at West Boonraw farmhouse in 1841 and 1851. **George** (15th C.) tenant in Raperlaw. In 1493 he was given remission, along with Thomas Brown in Minto, for stealing livestock, as well as for associating with the former Duke of Albany and for stealing sheep along with James Elliot before his earlier remission; his surety was Sir Robert Ker. In 1494/5 he had remission for a set of crimes, including: stealing livestock from Crookston with

the 'traitors of Leven'; stealing sheep from Trabroun; resetting Christie Taylor and other Englishmen; burning Standhill; stealing cows and horses from David Murray; and common theft before the date of his previous remission. His sureties were John Rutherford of Edgerston and Ralph Ker. He was surely related to James, who was also recorded at Raperlaw in 1494/5. In 1502 he had 2 horses and 14 sheep stolen from him from Raperlaw by the Olivers in Strange. Additionally he had 20 sheep stolen from Raperlaw by Nixons, with Thomas Rutherford in the Grange having remission for resetting the thieves. **George** (16th C.) recorded on a list of occupiers of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **George** of Birnyrig (16th C.) listed in 1583/4 among some Borderers for failing to appear before the Privy Council. He may be the Davidson of Birnyrig who was ordered in 1567 to present his son James to answer allegations of raiding into England, along with Dame Janet Beaton's (Lady Buccleuch) servant. He was surely related to David in Birnyrig, and David's brother Willie, who were declared fugitives in 1605. **George** (16th/17th C.) tenant somewhere around Belses. In 1603 George Turnbull of Belses was accused of a long list of crimes, including stealing 5 sheep belonging to his servant. **George** of Kames (16th/17th C.) one of the men (along with Robert Scott of Thirlestane, Gavin Elliot of Brugh and others) who broke out of Selkirk jail in 1625. It was stated that he did not help with the escape, being 'compelled by fear of his life to swear that he should conceal their flight'. He may be the son of Dand in Kames recorded in 1595 and 1601. **George** (17th C.) tenant of Harry Riddell (portioner of Bewlie) in 1665, along with Walter and James Wright. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton, or the part corresponding to Hassendean Parish. He married Isobel Bennett and their children included: William (b.1680); Ralph (b.1683); and Walter (b.1687). The witnesses in 1687 were Patrick Dodds and John Hardie. Probably the same George was listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (1721/2–1816) farmer at Hyndlee. He was father of James, the inspiration for 'Dandie Dinmont'. He is probably the George, farmer at Roughleeneuk, recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls for 1790–97. He is recorded as owner of 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse at Hyndlee on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. He married Helen Jerdon, who died in 1803, aged 72. Their children included James (1764/5–1820). He died at the age of 94, and is buried in Oxnam. **George** (b.c.1820) farm steward at Easter Lilliesleaf in 1841. **George** (b.1822/3) from Old Machar in Aberdeenshire. In 1851 he was a teacher of English and Geography, living on the Round Close. His wife was Jessie, from Stow. It is possible he was son of James, who was a teacher in Newcastleton. **George** (19th C.) married Isabella Michie in 1853, as recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **George** (b.1836) son of George and Catherine Hughs. He was a wool spinner in Hawick. In 1851 he was living in Jedburgh with his mother and brother Somerville. He married Esther Kersel (1837–83) in Hawick in 1855. They had 7 children: Margaret (b.1855), baptised in Wilton; and George, Katherine, Adam, John, William and James Maxwell. He died in Ontario, Canada. His wife secondly married Andrew Hewie in 1872. **George** (1846–1923) writer of many poems, including 'Auld Hawick where I was Born', which was adapted as a song by Adam L. Ingles in 1950. He was born in Hawick, son of William and Mary Tait. He worked as a plasterer, following his father's trade. Developing an interest in poetry he became Masonic Bard to Lodge 111, where he would often recite his own pieces. He died at 24 Bridge Street and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **George** (d.1927) secretary and director at Wilson & Glenny's. He was also a Trustee of Allars Kirk. His daughter Isabella married William Coutts Hunter. **Rev. George** (1855–1936) from Dundee, son of an engine-driver. He worked as a clerk in a factory in Dundee and attended St. Andrews University 1875–79. He was ordained as minister of Allars Kirk in 1883. He moved to Flinders Street Church, Adelaide in 1897, later becoming Moderator of South Australia and receiving a doctorate. While in Hawick he wrote a poem entitled 'I'll never play golf any more'. His wife led the Sunday School at Allars, and they raised two sons, Dan and Lundie, in Hawick. He visited Hawick again in 1909 when there was a reception for him. He died in Adelaide. **Gilbert** (1833–96) local banker (with the British Linen Bank) and farmer. He was son of banker and farmer William. He served as Treasurer for the Cottage Hospital. He was a contributor to the Common Riding in the 1880s. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1879. He left a sum of money to the town for an amenity that all townspeople could enjoy. This led to the construction of the ornamental fountain in front of the Museum. 3

stained glass windows were also placed in the Old Parish Church, in his memory, and in memory of his mother and father. **Gilbert** (19th/20th C.) probably son of banker Gilbert. He was farmer at Burnhead in the 1910s. Perhaps the same Gilbert was at Barnhills in 1906 when he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Harry** of Belses (1755–1837), W.S., on of James, merchant in Dysart, he became a Writer to the Signet in 1781. He was Sheriff-Substitute for Midlothian 1791–1820. At some point he purchesed the Belses estate. He was listed there as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805, and along with his son James in 1819. In 1811 his lands of Belses were valued at £600. He owned Old Belses according to a map of 1826, with New Besles and Belses Mill beloging to Sir Alexander Keith. He married Ann Gillespie. **Henry** (16th/17th C.) son of Dand of 'the Kamis', presumably Minto Kames. He was recorded in 1595 along with his father and brothers George, Ralph and James, along with several Turnbulls, when John Ker of Barnhill complained that his tenants in Barnhill were being harassed by them. In 1601 he was maimed by having his right hand cut off, this being in a fight between Turnbulls of the Minto area and Kers in Jedburgh, part of an ongoing feud between the 2 families. His brothers 'George, Raff, James and William' were also involved. In 1610 he and 'Ralff' were named by the Privy Council when a commission was appointed to apprehend them and 8 Turnbulls, for not finding caution following being found guilty of the murder of Thomas Kerr of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. **Isaac** (18th/19th C.) tailor on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **James** (15th C.) recorded as parish clerk of Wilton when he was witness to a Peeblesshire sasine in 1489. Probably the same James is witness to a sasine in the Parish of Ettleston, Peeblesshire in 1488, where George 'Davidsoun' is also listed. **James** (15th C.) tenant in Raperlaw. In 1494/5 he was allowed to 'compone' for a series of crimes: stealing 40 sheep from the Knoxes of 'Cordlane'; stealing 40 sheep from Sandystanes; stealing 40 cows and 100 sheep from George Rutherford of Longnewton; bringing in the Fosters and Taylors to steal from David Murray in Standhill; stealing a black ox from Thomas Minto in Minto Common; stealing a young bull from Robert Youn in Minto; bringing in other Englishmen to steal cattle and goods and to burn the home of Patrick Rutherford in Belses Mill; and common theft and reset before the date of his earlier compounding. His sureties were John Rutherford of Edgerston and Ralph Ker. He was surely related to George, who was also recorded at Raperlaw in 1494/5. He is recorded in the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. Perhaps the same James was mentioned in 1510 when his wife, a Ker, was fined for not giving suit for her lands of 'camys' (possible Minto Kames) at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh. **James** (15th/16th C.) resident of Sprouston, recorded at the Justiceaire held in Jedburgh in 1502. His was a fairly unusual case, since he had remission for the crime of destroying goods belonging to John Cordiner, during the time he was comitting adultery with John's wife. His surety was William Cranton of that Ilk. **James** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Whitmuirhall. In 1502 he had remission for involvement in the murder of Robert Liddell and for stealing various items from him. Ralph Ker of Primsideloch was his surety. **James** (16th C.) acted as surety for several men renting the lands of Raperlaw in 1564. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Birnyrig, near Jedburgh. He was warded in 1571, according to the records of the Privy Council. In 1578/9 there was a reminder at the Privy Council that several men had pledged to present him within 15 days; they were Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. John Rutherford of Hunthill, John Turnbull of Minto and Richard Rutherford, Provost of Jedburgh. He himself pledged (along with some of the same men and others) that his brothers Robert and George would 'behave tham selffis as guid and dewtifull subjectis'. However, they were found in 1578/9 not to have 'compeired' before the Council. George, his 'bastard sone' was listed in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes; John, also 'in Birnerig' and John's brothers George and Hob, were also listed and so probably related. He was listed (along with Turnbulls of Rulewater) in 1590 among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587. The family appear to have continued with their ways, since John 'callit in Birnyrig' was banished from Scotland at the Jedburgh Circuit Court in 1622. **James** (16th/17th C.) son of Dand in Kames. He was recorded in 1595 when John Ker of Barnhill complained that his tenants in Barnhill were being harassed by him, his father, his brothers George, Ralph and Henry and several Turnbulls. They were declared rebels for non-appearance. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Hislop and their children included: Bessie (b.1648); Janet (b.1651); and William (b.1653). **James** (17th

C.) tenant in Deanbrae. His will was recorded in 1686. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel recorded in at least 1687–1716. He was also resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He married Margaret Nichol and their children included: George (b.1687); James (b.1698); and James (again, b.1716). The baptism in 1698 was witnessed by William Henderson and William Hood and the one in 1706 by Simon Miller and Walter Scott, tenants in Hawick Shiel. Other children who were possibly his included Robert (b.1692), Isobel (b.1695), Agnes (b.1703), Thomas (b.1706) and Bessie (b.1708). It is possible he was also the same man as the farmer at Newbigging. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded in the period 1690–98 as tenant of half of the farm of Newbigging, along with his sister Margaret. He was also listed as resident at Newbigging according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He served as an elder of Hawick Kirk. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for William Bell in Whitchesters and in 1702 another for blacksmith George Scott. In 1711 he was 'in Newbigging' when his daughter Beatrix married James Sanderson. He was also at Newbigging in 1713 and 1714 (along with Walter Scott) when he witnessed baptisms for James Sanderson (also in Newbigging). He was tenant in Newbigging in 1714 when he witnessed baptisms for William Williamson, herd in Whitchesters and for John Hobkirk in Whitchesters. In 1717 he was appointed (along with Walter Nixon) to collect monies from 'Hawickshiels, the two Southfields, Allan Haugh milne, Newbigging, and Raes-knowes'. He was still tenant in Newbigging (along with Walter Scott), when they both witnessed a baptism in 1718 for John Nichol (who lived at Allanhaugh Mill). In 1718 he was described as 'in Newbigging' and quite aged. He also witnessed a baptism in 1720 for Walter Scott, tenant in Newbigging. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for John Armstrong (probably in Raesknowe) in Hawick Parish in 1676, along with Robert Riddell (perhaps also in Newbigging). Given that Beatrix was his daughter, his wife was Lillie Scott and their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: Margaret (b.1672); Marion (b.1676); an unnamed son (b.1679); Andrew (b.1681); and Beatrix (b.1686). Robert, recorded a little later in Newbigging, was probably his son. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Cavers itself in 1780. His children included: Thomas (1778); and Margaret (b.1780). It is possible he is also the James, married to Margaret Nichol, whose son Thomas was baptised in Cavers in 1765. **James** (18th C.) house servant at Stobs in 1785, when he was working for Sir Francis Eliott. **James** (18th/19th C.) first man to feu the land of Gib's Nose in 1768. The 'Mrs. Davidson' labelled as owner on Wood's 1824 map was presumably his widow or the widow of his son. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Sea Croft on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was probably related to William, who was at Whitchesters at the same time. He was probably the James recorded in 1771 when he paid the Hawick Council for 1500 divots (presumably from Hawick Common). **James** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Fodderlee, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. His son Thomas was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797 and 1799. **James** (1764/5–1820) son of George, who was tenant farmer at Hyndlee. He himself farmed at Hyndlee and was partly formed the basis of the character Dandie Dinmont in Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering'. He was a keen fox hunter, said to have the best hounds on the Border. He named 2 of his best terriers 'Mustard' and 'Pepper' after their colours. However, he did not hunt with a pack, with with just a couple of hounds, a couple of terriers and a shepherd or two to help him. He is said to have been very independent of character, as well as superstitious, keeping a fast day on the anniversary of when his house at Roughleeneuk was struck by lightning with no injuries. After Sir Walter Scott's book became popular he received 'Dandie Dinmont' as a nickname. His children were boarders at the Yarrow school where James Scott was master. He hunted last in 1819, mounting 'Dimple' and going out with his old greyhound-foxhound cross 'Nimrod' for a chase on Deadwater Fell. He died the following year and is buried in Oxnam, where his gravestone includes the nickname. **James** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker in Hawick. His wife Helen Crombie (or 'Nelly Crummies') died in Hawick in 1816. Their children included John (b.1776) and Agnes (b.1778), both baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish. He may be the 'Jamie' who was a devoted member of the Green Kirk, who is meant to have said 'there's just ae road to Heaven, and that's up the Green Wynd'. **James** (b.c.1770) tailor on Fore Row in Wilton Dean. He was recorded there in 1841 along with Isabella, probably his wife. **James** (1782–1854) son of Richard and Janet Turnbull, he was born in Southdean Parish. It is possible he was the James who was shepherd at Jedhead in the 1801 Militia ballot. He became a grain, provision and wine merchant of the Sandbed, and later

a draper in Silver Street. He was cousin of James Davidson of Hyndlee, who was the model for Sir Walter Scott's 'Dandie Dinmont'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was listed as a woollen draper on the Silver Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and was a retired cloth merchant on Silver Street in 1851. He was one of the founders of the Relief Church in Hawick. He married Agnes Mundell (who came from Newcastleton), and their children included: Margaret (b.1842); Helen (b.1844); Mary (b.1848); Allison (b.1848), who appears not to have survived; and Richard (b.1850). His widow was 'Proprietress of Property' living at 4 Silver Street in 1861. **James** (b.1783/4) born in Lanton, he was a carter on the Kirk Wynd, and recorded as a groom at the Village in 1851. He married Margaret Pringle. Their children included Ewen and Helen. He was in the Combination Poorhouse in 1861. He could be the 'Jamie' described (by Robert Murray) in 1863 as one of the greatest supporters of the Anti-Burgher Kirk, saying that 'there's just ae road to Heaven, and that's up the Green Wynd'. **James** (b.1787/8) from Caverton, he was a Schoolmaster in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was living at about 35 South Hermitage Street. In 1851 he was 'Feuar or Small Farmer formerly a Teacher'. His wife was Jane (from Forfar) and their children included George (who assisted in the school), Jane, Mary and James. Elizabeth (probably his mother) was also living with the family in 1841. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Janet Wilson and their children included George (b.1813), John (b.1815) and Helen (b.1817). **James** (b.c.1800) farmer at Greensidehall. During the election 'riots' of 1837 he had his coat torn and was knocked down. He was one of the men who went down to London to give evidence at the inquiry. He was at Greensidehall in 1841. His wife was Margaret, and their children included Richard, Adam, Janet and John. **James** (19th C.) farmer at Ormiston Lochend in the 1860s. He was also a registered voter in Cavers Parish. **James** (19th C.) Hawick resident who married Helen Ekron in 1851. It is unclear who his wife's parents were. **James** (1831/2–1899) known as a quiet man, he worked as a woolsorter and later as a coal merchant. He was associated with the Evangelical Union Church and the Hawick Home Mission. He married Elizabeth Laurie, who died in 1862. They had 4 daughters: Barbara Scott, who married coal merchant John Turnbull; Jane Gould; Christina, who married John Cairns, Director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.; and Lizzie, who married Robert Oliver. His brother-in-law John R, Laurie wrote some lines in his memory and John C. Goodfellow wrote 2 sonnets about him. He lived at Dalkeith Place and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery – '... And thus through life's alloted span he lived, And died as he had lived, a gentle man' [JCG]. **James Norman Grieve** 'Norman' (1931–) first person born in the Haig Maternity Home. His middle names were presumably taken from Norman Grieve, who gave money for the establishment of the hospital in Hawick. He attended Hawick High School and Edinburgh University and played rugby for Hawick R.F.C. (where he was part of the multi-winning Sevens team in 1953/4) as well as Edinburgh University (where he was part of a title-winning side in 1953/4). He played cricket for Scotland in 1951 and rugby for Scotland 1952–54. He was also Captain of the Scotland squad for one match. He trained as a doctor and moved to New Zealand, living in Whangārei. In 1995 he received the Queen's Service Medal for public services. **Jessie** (b.1820/1) teacher at the Crescent in 1852, along with her mother Jessie. She is recorded in 1851 as a teacher of English, Music and French at about 2 Slitrig Crescent and in 1861 as a teacher of music, dancing and French at 1 Slitrig Bank. It seems likely that she and her mother ran a small school for girls. She produced a pen and ink sketch of St. Mary's Kirk in about 1850; it was drawn from near the bottom of the Mill Path and shows the area before there were any houses along Slitrig Bank and Old Manse Lane. She presented a frame containing 32 'original pencil sketches of celebrated characters' to the Archæological Society in 1863. Her poems 'True Happiness' and 'Lines Suggested by a Visit to a Churchyard' were published in 'Living Bards of the Border' in 1859. **John** (15th C.) member of the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. He was recorded as 'Johannem Dauidsone'. **John** (15th C.) tenant in Minto recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. He was allowed to 'compone' for several crimes: stealing 10 sheep from Archibald Rutherford; common theft committed with James Turnbull; stealing a horse from the same James Turnbull; stealing 100 ells of woollen cloth from Spittal-on-Rule; and reset of thefts 'old and new'. His surety was Robert Scott of Whitchester. **John** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Bank. His sons William and George were listed along with him (as well as Christopher

and James, son of Richard, as well as Douglases from Bonjedward and Swinside) when they had remission for oppressing Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in Birnerig' when listed among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. His brothers George and Hob are also listed. It is unclear where Birnierig was located, but his name appears first on a long list, and right before some Scotts of Ewesdale. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster at Minto in 1616. **Rev. John** (17th C.) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1628, he became minister of Southdean in 1635. He gave £10 towards building the library at Glasgow University in 1636. He signed the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638. He was confined to his parish (rather than ousted) in 1662 for refusing to conform to Episcopacy, and in 1666 was deprived 'for fornication' (although it is possible this was an excuse to get rid of a Covenanter). He married Agnes Mitchell, who died in 1640, aged 30. **John** (17th C.) listed at Whithope among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in the Flex. He was recorded as tenant in Flex in 1714, 1716, 1718 and 1722. He married Jean Gledstains in Hawick in 1713 and their children included: George (b.1714); Walter (b.1716); Bessie (b.1718); John (b.1720); and George (again, b.1722). The witness in 1714 was smith William Whillans, and the witnesses in 1716 were tailor Walter Gledstains (probably related to his wife) and Beadle Walter Scott, in 1718 were John Gledstains of Whitlaw and his brother William Gledstains, and in 1722 were Archibald Paterson in Flex and merchant James Aitken. Bessie, who married Archibald Paterson in 1714, may have been his sister. **John** (18th C.) tenant in 'Knowsowth', i.e. Knowesouth. He was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Scott of Whitehaugh in 1753. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Howcleugh in 1780, although his wife was at Eildrig (an unusual baptismal entry). Perhaps the same John was living at Chapelhill in 1790. He is probably the John who married Margaret Inglis in 1777 and had children: Walter (b.1778); John (b.1780); Betty (b.1783); Thomas (b.1790). His wife is probably the Margaret (b.1755), daughter of John Inglis, who lived at Broadlee and Eilrig. **John** (18th C.) recorded in Raperlaw in 1784 when he was involved in a case over non-payment of a bill in Selkirk. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1787 he married Betty Rutherford, also from Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Davidson in 1797. **John** (b.c.1780) resident of Leecroft in Hawick Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) plasterer in Hawick. His daughter Christian died in 1808. **John** (b.1793/4) blacksmith at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was at about 1 Orrock Place in 1841, living with his wife Esther and children Walter, Mary and James. He was also there in 1851 and listed as a blacksmith on Teviot Square in Slater's 1852 directory. **John** (b.1803/4) from Cavers Parish, he was a joiner in Denholm, probably on Canongate. In 1851 he was living at Spittal-on-Rule. He married Janet Archibald. **John** (1824–84) plasterer, who originally worked with his father William. He was an early Trustee of Hawick Free (later St. George's) Kirk. He may also have been the same John who was the first Secretary of the Congregational (then Evangelical Union) Kirk, from about 1848. Additionally he could be the John who was the first Secretary of the Angling Club, 1858–60. For the Museum's temporary exhibition of 1866, he 'exhibits a series of models in stucco, of cornices, corbals, and other plaster work, executed and principally designed by himself, and from sketches by Mr J.T. Rochead', as well as casts of the Elgin Marbles. He was living at 11 Allars Crescent in 1861 and later lived at Wellogate Villa. In 1871 he was described as an 'architect and surveyor, modeller and plasterer and cement musher' employing 5 men. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Scott, the Kelso man who published the evangelical newspaper 'The Christian'. His son John became a relgious publisher and he also had a daughter. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Hume in Bedrule Parish in 1849. **John** (b.1832) son of banker and farmer William. He was farmer at Adderstoneshiel. In 1861 he was recorded there, farming 1200 acres and employing 9 people and was recorded there in 1868. He married Anne Stavert and their children included Jane A., Margaret, William and Andrew. **John** (b.1842) born at Burnside, he was son of William and Euphemia Pow. In 1867 in Teviothead he married Betsy, daughter of Gavin Pow. They lived in Hobkirk and Wilton Parishes where they had 4 children: Betsy (b.1868); John (b.1868); Euphemia (b.1869); and Gavin (b.1871). They then emigrated to Ontario and had 4 more children, Walter, Jean Laidlaw, William and Robert James. **John** (b.c.1868) probably son of John.

He was farmer at Adderstoneshiel in the early 1900s. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. His wife Sarah came from England. **John** (d.c.1933) son of plasterer John. He trained in the offices of 'The Christian' newspaper and became manager of Oliphants, Ltd., another religious publishers. **John** (1963–2017) born in Hawick, son of Pym and Isabel, he grew up in Newcastleton and attended the High School. He spent a brief period in the R.A.F., attended teacher training college in London and worked for 24 years for the Northumbria Police. In 2005 he emigrated to Canada, settling in Abbotsford, British Columbia. He was killed in the line of duty. Highly regarded by his colleagues and adopted community, his memorial service was attended by thousands. **Joseph** (18th C.) of Southdean, made an Honorary Burgess in 1777. **Joseph** of Stewartfield (18th/19th C.) listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He was probably son of the Scottish antiquary and lawyer, John, who co-founded the Royal Society of Edinburgh. **Margaret** (17th C.) sister of James. In 1690 she was recorded as joint tenant, along with her brother, of half the farm of Newbigging. In 1692 she was still leasing part of the farm, with her brother 'James being caut[ione]r for his sister for this year', and in 1694 and 1698 they were leasing half of Newbigging 'conjunctly and severally'. She was also listed at Newbigging among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Margaret** 'Peggy' (d.1986) Cornet's Lass to Tom Winning in 1919, in the first Common Riding after the war. She founded the Cornet's Lasses and Acting Mothers' Association in 1954 and was Captain of the 1st Hawick Guides. She was unmarried, and stayed near her brother in Berwickshire. **Marion** (16th C.) tenant at 'Esslesche', probably Effledge, when in 1535 she had 7 cows and oxen stolen on these lands by William Scott 'in Layk'. Arthur Douglas and Thomas 'Fresall' are also mentioned as being in the same lands. **Ralph** (15th/16th C.) brother-in-law of William Turnbull of Minto. He was recorded in 1530/1 as cousin of the deceased Adam Grahamslaw, when his widow Agnes Davidson and heir Elizabeth received money from him for a third of 'Chames' within the Lordship of Minto. In 1531 he was granted the non-entry of 'Nukland' (probably Nut Bank) in the Lordship of Minto by William Turnbull and his son William. This land paid 9 shillings yearly. In 1538 he renounced all claims to Grahamslaw and a third of 'Chames'; the witnesses included Simon Shortreed, George Scott in Blindhaugh and Robert Scott in Howford. **Ralph** (16th/17th C.) son of Dand in Kames. He was recorded in 1595 when John Ker of Barnhill complained that his tenants in Barnhill were being harassed by him, his father, his brothers George, James and Henry and several Turnbulls. He was referred to as 'Raff' when, along with several of his brothers, he was part of the attack by Turnbulls and others on Kers in Jedburgh in 1601. In 1610 he and his brother Henry were named, along with 8 Turnbulls, when the Privy Council appointed a commission to apprehend them, since they were still 'unrelaxed from hornings' following the murder of Kers and Grahamslaws. **Ralph** of Greenhouse (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He paid the land tax for part of Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1678, this being valued at £104, and being the lands then known as Greenhouse. He was probably related to Andrew, who was recorded as owner of another part of Raperlaw in 1678. He was listed in 1680 among local men convicted for being Covenanters, the accusations including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'; however, he did not appear in court, and was presumably in hiding at that point. He may have been the same 'Ralff Daviesone in Raperlaw' recorded in 1632 when he feued part of Raperlaw from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. It is possible that he was related to the 'Raff', son of David of Kames, who was part of the attack by Turnbulls and others on Kers in Jedburgh in 1601. Either he or a later Ralph was the former owner of 'Ralph Davidson's part of Greenhouse', recorded among the properties of Andrew Davidson in 1788 and Robert Laidlaw in 1811. **Richard** (1763/4–1838) tenant farmer at Swinnie. His children were baptised in Southdean Parish. He married Janet Turnbull (1772/3–1860) and their children included: James (b.1782); an unnamed child (b.1786); William (1789/90–1838), who died at Gladstone Terrace, Edinburgh; John (1794–1866), tenant in Arks; Richard (1797–1852), who also farmed at Swinnie; George (b.1796); Agnes (b.1799); Walter (1801–05); Mark (b.1802); Helen (1804–62), who died at Southdean Mill; Walter (again, 1805–47), who died in Australia; Douglas (1807–75) tenant in Wooplaw; and Jane (b.1816). The family are buried in Oxnam. **Richard** (1797/8–1852) 4th son of Richard and Janet Turnbull. He was farmer at Swinnie, and was related to the 'Dandie Dinmont' family, being a great-nephew of James

Davidson. He hunted with the Jedforest Hunt and had terriers that were derived from those of his great-uncle. His daughter Agnes married William Bell, miller of Southdean Mill. **Robert** (15th C.) mentioned at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. Edward Turnbull in Bedrule had remission for stealing a cow from him at Newton. This seems likely to be the Newton in Bedrule Parish. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) tenant of lands for which the superior was Alexander Lord Home, recorded in 1562/3. He was one of the 'pretended tenants' who refused to leave Midshiels, Appletreehall, Broadlee, 'Cotlaw', Burnside and mill, and 'occupied the lands by violence'. He could be the man of the same name who was among Borderers who swore allegiance to the Crown in 1572/3, with William Ker of Caverton as surety. **Robert** (17th C.) Covenanter supporter and fugitive. He was hired by 'the Good Lady' Cavers as her gardener, which was cited as part of the evidence of her crimes when she was arrested in 1682. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was living at Newbigging in 1711 when he witnessed a baptism for John Wilson, tailor there. He was surely related to James, who was tenant in Newbigging in the 1790s. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. In 1744 he married Agnes Bell, who was also fom Minto, the marriage being proclaimed in both Cavers and Minto Parishes. Their children, baptised in Minto, included George (b.1746), Eupham (b.1751) and Helen (b.1755). **Capt. Robert** of Pinnaclehill (18th C.) brother-in-law of Cornelius Elliot and cousin of Adam Ogilvie. He was in the Bengal Army and made a small fortune in the East Indies. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788. He was Captain in the Kelso Volunteers. Probably the same Robert of Pinnaclehill was listed as a Deputy-Lietenant for Roxburghshire in 1797 and 1798 and a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. In 1780 he married Helen, daughter of William Elliot of Wolfelee. His daughter Margaret maried James Elliot of Wolfelee. **Robert** (18th C.) farmer at Mervinslaw, recorded on the 1790–92 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Woll Rig, recorded as owner of 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (1778–1855) labourer, born in Lempitlaw, who lived much of his life at Morebattle. He is remembered for his poetry, published in 3 collections during his lifetime, the last being 'Leaves from a Peasant's Cottage Drawer' (1848). **Robert** 'Robbie' (1789–1836) well known Hawick figure of the early 19th century, regularly pushing his wheelbarrow between Nixon's mill and warehouse. In his 1868 article, W.N. Kennedy describes that he 'belonged to a class whom it would be unjust to stigmatise as idiotic, but who yet are some degrees removed from those who possess common sense'. His father was a stockingmaker and Beadle (presumably at Hawick Kirk, since that is where Robbie attended). Several stories are told about his fixed habits, and slow mental capacity. He was said to have treated everyone on familiar terms, irrespective of their rank and to have been a firm favourite with the townsfolk of the day, with everyone greeting him as he passed with his cart. There is an Adam Brown portrait of him in the Museum, although no known portrait exists of his employer, John Nixon. **Robert** 'Robbie' (1845–1921) son of Walter, blacksmith at Newmill. He went to Appletreehall as a blacksmith journeyman. In about 1874 he became blacksmith at Stobs Woodfoot. When the miltary bought the estate in 1903 and the old smiddy was demolished, he moved to Whitlaw Haugh. In 1866 he married Jane, daughter of James Grieve, from Newcastleton; she died relatively young. They had 4 boys and 4 girls (mostly baptised in Wilton Parish) including: Elizabeth (b.1867); Walter (b.1869), who emigrated to the U.S.A., sent for his Galashiels sweetheart and farmed at Red River; Mary (b.1871); and Jessie (b.1873), who married shepherd John Burnet. 2 of the daughters emigrated to the United States, but both returned, one marrying Jim Duncan from Aberdeen, who became joiner at Appletreehall. 2 brothers also went to South Africa (including Jim). There is a photograph of him in his working apron, beside his 2nd daughter, taken in about 1897. **Samuel George** (19th/20th C.) Hawick doctor of Buccleuch Street. Near the end of the first decade of the 1900s he became partner with Dr. David Murray, who died in 1911. **Stephen** (d.bef. 1563) recorded as deceased in 1563 when his son William witnessed a marriage agreement in Lilliesleaf in 1563. This was for another William 'of Haitharlandis'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Little and their children included Bessie (b.1678) and Margaret (b.1680). The witnesses in 1680 were Michael and William Turnbull. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Stobicote in 1716 when his son Walter was baptised. Perhaps the same Thomas married Margaret Waugh in Cavers in 1716. Perhaps the same Thomas along with Andrew in

Newbigging witnessed a baptism in Hawick for George Glendinning in 1710. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Pott in 1717 and Margaret Pott in 1730 (the marriage being recorded in Cavers Parish). He was in Lymiecleuch in 1730. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was herd in Denholm in 1753. His children included Nelly (b.1753). Perhaps the same Thomas married Janet King, lived at Denholm Dean and had children Thomas (b.1747), Helen (b.1753), Agnes (b.1756), Janet (b.1758) and Thomas (b.1761). If these are all the same man, then the 1753 baptism is recorded twice, 2 months apart. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Broadlee in 1772 when his son Thomas was baptised in Roberton Parish. He may be the Thomas who married Isobel Miller in 1763 and also had children Walter (b.1770) and John (b.1782). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) son of James, farmer at Fodderlee. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797 and also appears at Fodderlee on the list in 1799. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) recorded as servant to 'Mr Currie' at Hallrule on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Thomas** of Milnholm (18th/19th C.) one of the founder members of the Wisp Club in 1826. **Thomas** (b.c.1825) shoemaker on the Sandbed in 1841 and living at the Village in 1851. His wife was Helen and their children included James, Ewen, Thomas and John. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1838–70) born probably in Oxnam Parish, son of shepherd Jonah and Frances. His father used to walk 15 miles evey Sunday to attend the Relief Kirk in Jedburgh. His father moved to near Ancrum when he was 11, and he attended school there, before moving on to Jedburgh and Edinburgh University. He then trained for the United Presbyterian Church and became a 'probationer', but ill-health forced him to stop preaching in 1866. He became known as a poet and writer of songs. A memoir and collection of his poems etc. was published by James Brown. A memorial was erected in Oxnam Churchyard by his friends. **Thomas** (1846/7–93) merchant in Newcastleton. He married Margaret Oliver, who died in 1937, aged 87. They are buried at Ettleton. **W. Douglas** (19th/20th C.) Director at Pesco's 1916–66. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant at Newlands who had a feu-contract with Thomas, Lord Binning in 1632. In 1665 he was later recorded as tenant of Harry Riddell (portioner of Bewlie) along with George and also James Wright, when they made an agreement with neighbouring tenants regarding the boundaries between them. He was probably related to David, tenant of Newlands in 1663. **Walter** (17th C.) listed at Falnash Mill among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Perhaps the same Walter, married to Marie Little, had a son Walter baptised in Hawick in 1685, with witnesses James (probably a relative) and William Chisholme. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded at Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may have been related to the earlier Ralph of Greenhouse. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Walter** (17th C.) listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Wilkie in Hassendean in 1683. **Walter** (b.c.1770) blacksmith at Newmill. He is listed there in 1841 with children Walter, Christian and Betty. He is probably the Walter who married Mary Grieve in Hawick Parish in 1790. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bitchlaw, in Cavers Parish, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. **Walter** (b.1807/8) blacksmith at Newmill (on Teviot), son of Walter, who was blacksmith there before him. He is listed there in 1851 and in 1861 he was employing 2 people at Newmill. He married Elizabeth Nichol and their children included: Walter (b.1839); John (b.1741); Mary (b.1843); Robert (b.1845), blacksmith at Stobs Woodfoot; Jane (b.1846); William (b.1849); Helen (b.1853); James Grieve (b.1856); and Alexander (b.1858). **Walter** (b.1815/6) weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at Weensland Mills, in 1851 on Slitrig Crescent and in 1861 at Lynnwood Cottages. He worked at Lynnwood Mills and set music to the song 'Lean Yeddie Gibson'. He is probably the Walter of Lynnwood Mill who in 1858 donated the snuffbox of 'Jean Caleb' to the Museum and in 1864 donated 'a pair of antlers, petrifactions, &c.', as well as coins in 1865 and 1867. He may be the Walter whose presence was reported as being a great miss at the 1875 Common Riding. He married Agnes Scott and their children included: Margaret, who died young; James (b.1841); James (again, b.1843); Joan (b.1845); Margaret (b.1849); William (b.1853); and Walter (b.1855); as well as adopted children Margaret and Thomas Stavert. Some of their children were baptised at Hawick Free Kirk. **Walter** (1815/6–61) plasterer. He was living at the West Port in 1841, probably No. 5 Loan. In 1851 he was on the Backrow and at 52 Loan in 1861. He married Isabella Sharp, who died in 1859, aged 46. Their children included Margaret, John (b.1835),

Agnes, Gilbert (b.1839), Janet (b.1841), James, Willian and Helen. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Walter** (b.1832/3) born in Wilton Parish, he was farm steward living at Eastcote in i1841. **Walter** (19th/20th C.) originally from Hawick, he trained as a pharmacist, then moved to Dundee, where he bought a bankrupt chemist's in 1897. He built this into a thriving set of chemist's and veterinary shops across East Central and North East Scotland. **Rev. Walter** (b.1875) born at Sunnyside in Cavers Parish, son of William and Mary Douglas. He was educated at Kirkton, Oxnam, Smailholm and then Edinburgh University, graduating in 1913. He taught in several schools before being licensed as a minister in 1914 and became minister at the Tron Kirk the following year. In 1906 he married Rosetta Ann, daughter of Lorenzo Padgett and Frances Beaumont. His children included: Lorenzo Douglas; Frances Mary; and William Leslie Beaumont. **William** (15th C.) described as one of three bailies 'in that part' in a document on 1448 in which Stephen Scott of Castlelaw gained the 'Burrellands' in Eckford. He was son of the deceased Richard, Burgess of Jedburgh. **William** (16th C.) occupier of land in Denholm in 1535, along with Archibald Turnbull and James Hobkirk. These lands were inherited by Janet Scott, widow of Walter Scott. **William** (16th C.) resident of somewhere in Teviotdale. He was recorded in an English letter of 1542 as a leader of a raid, along with George Young, and described as 'oon of the Pringles'. They robbed a village in England, but were intercepted on their return and 14 men captured. **William** (16th C.) recorded being 'of Haitharlandis' in 1563 when Walter Riddell of that Ilk was involved with finding him a wife, since he held lands of Riddell's in ward and relief. In fact he was offered to choose between Janet, eldest daughter of John Middlemas in Lilliesleaf and Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Ker in Kippielaw. It was surely unusual to be given such a choice. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1563 as son of the deceased Stephen when he witnessed a marriage agreement in Lilliesleaf in 1563. This was for another William 'of Haitharlandis'. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Philhope in 1579 when he witnessed the transfer of Rough-hope and Philhope from John Turnbull to Martin Elliot. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in Lempitlaw', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of Caerlenrig in 1618. Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down 60 alder trees from his lands of Gorrenberry, with other men from upper Teviotdale (including Archibald Grieve in Caerlenrig) also being accused of stealing timber; he was ordered by the Privy Council to pay the Laird of Buccleuch £40. Probably the same William is described as 'in Carlanrig' in 1632 when he and several others feued the lands of Westbarns from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. **William** (17th C.) merchant and Bailie in Jedburgh. In about 1688 he bought the lands of Blackhope (in Liddesdale) from Robert Elliot of Larriston, who had become bankrupt. There may have been a further charter of adjudication for the lands in 1695. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Holt. His wife was Janet Aitkin and their son Adam was born in 1702 and the baptism was witnessed by Adam Elliot of Arkleton and his servant John Bell. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Waugh and their children included: Janet (b.1719); William (b.1721); and Robert (b.1723). Perhaps the same William had a daughter Margaret baptised in Hawick in 1731, with witnesses William Tudhope and Robert Boyd. **William** (1754/5–1807) portioner in Lanton. He married Agnes Turnbull, who died in 1849, aged 92. Their son George was also portioner in Lanton, and married Margaret Main. They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard, with their names inscribed on a stone bearing 17th century initials of Turnbulls. **William** (18th C.) footman at Stobs in 1786–88, when he was working for Sir Francis Eliott. In 1791 he was listed as a house servant at Stobs and was a footman again in 1797. **William** (1781/2–1871) portioner in Lanton, son of William. He married Margaret Main, who died in 1850, aged 66. They are buried in Bedrule. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Whitchesters on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was probably related to James, who was at Sea Croft at the same time. **William** (18th/19th C.) agricultural labourer who lived at Spittal-on-Rule. In 1815 he married Barbara Laidlaw. In 1841 the family were living in Roxburgh and in 1851 were at Howden Moor. Their children (baptised in Cavers Parish) included: William (b.1817); Jeanie (b.1819); Andrew (b.1821); Agnes (b.1823); John (b.1826); Walter (b.1828); George (b.1831); James Laidlaw (b.1834); Thomas (b.1838); and Barbara

(b.c.1848). He and his wife are buried in Bedrule Cemetery. **William** (b.1792/3) banker of Hawick, of whom a portrait exists. He was born in Lilliesleaf Parish. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was an insurance agent for the British Fire Office, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory for Hawick. He is probably the partner of 'Dickson and Davidson' who were listed as Hawick agents of the British Linen Bank in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was also a farmer. He was listed as the Duke of Buccleuch's tenant in Ropelawshiel in 1837, and is probably the William who was tenant at Adderstoneshiel in the 1860s. He may also be the William who owned West Boonraw in 1850. He could be William who became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1859. In the 1841 census he is a bank agent on the High Street, and in 1851 was at about No. 18. He married Jane Aitkin, from Kirkton Parish. Their children included: John (b.1832), who farmed at Adderstoneshiel; Gilbert (b.1833), also a banker; Jane Amos (b.1836); and William (b.1842). In 1861 he was at 18 High Street. **William** (b.1803) of the family of plasterers, son of John and Janet Thorburn. He was listed as a plasterer on the Howegate in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and on the Loan in 1837 and 1852. He was living at 41 Loan on the censuses for 1841–61. He is probably the William who in 1861 donated to the Museum an amulet 'found near head of Loan'. He married Mary Ekron in 1823, and they had 4 children together. Mary died in 1830 and he secondly married Mary Tait, having 8 more children. His 12 known children are: John (b.1824), also a plasterer; William (b.1826), who emigrated to Australia; Andrew (b.1827), also went to Australia; Helen (b.1829); Janet (b.1834); Catherine ('Kitty', b.1836); Walter (b.1838); Isabel (b.1839); James (b.1840); Mary (b.1845); George (b.1847), who carried on the business; and Agnes (b.1849). **William** (1822/3–97) from Kelso, he came to Hawick at the age of eight and worked as a weaver. Around 1875 he and his brother-in-law (Adam Paterson) went into partnership in Haddington as a tweed manufacturer. About 1883 he started his own business in Oliver Crescent. He married Helen Paterson, who died in 1903, aged 83. Their children included William (who became Provost of Haddington), Jeanie (who married Walter, son of barber Frank McKenzie). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery and Helen (b.1860). **William** (1863–1938) son of manufacturer William, he was born in Hawick. He worked as a designer with his uncle's firm Adam Paterson & Sons, West Mills, Haddington, and became Provost of that town. He married Margaret Beatrice Brown, who died in 1936, aged 76 (formerly spelled 'Dauidsones', 'Davidsone', 'Davidsonn', 'Davidsson', 'Davidsoun', 'Davidsoune', 'Davison', 'Davisonne', etc.).

Davie Aathings (*dā-vee-aw-thingz*) *n.* former nickname for a man in Hawick, probably a shopkeeper – 'Here's Soapy Ballantyne and Wull Slush, Here's Todd Lowrie and Peggy Neill; Davie A'-things and auld Kush-Mush, And Jenny A'-things is here as weel' [HI].

Davie wi the Tod's Tail (*dā-vee-wi-thu-tōdz-tāl*) *n.* literally 'David with the Fox's Tail', nickname for **David Scott** of Howpasley.

Davies (*dā-veez*) *n.* **Douglas S.** 'Doug' (1899–1987) son of Hawick saddler George, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. He played at No. 8 for Hawick R.F.C. and was capped 24 times for Scotland, as well as representing the British & Irish Lions. He died on the Isle of Man. **Edmund Frank** 'Trotsky' (1900–51) born in India, he entered the Army after WWI and served in Ireland, Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and Palestine. He was evacuated from Dunkirk in 1941 and in 1943 was in Hawick (presumably at Stobs Camp). There he was asked to volunteer to lead a Special Operations Executive mission to the Balkans, parachuting into Albania to help the resistance there. This eventually led to his capture and imprisonment, with him becoming the highest-ranking prisoner at Colditz. He was liberated in 1945 and returned to active duty, with many decorations. He died after a stroke in Wales. **George** (1817–72) butcher at 6 High Street. He came from Granton and was born in Pathead, Midlothian. He is listed (as 'Davis') in Slater's 1852 directory, with flesher's shops on the High Street and the Howegate. In 1841 he was living in St. Cuthbert's Parish in Edinburgh, in 1851 on the High Street, being a 'Flesher employing 3 servants'. In 1861 he was living at Howlands and was a butcher and farmer with 7 employees. He first married Hannah Telford, but she died in 1846. In 1848 in Roberton he married Margaret Scott, who died in 1876, aged 53. She was daughter of William Scott, tenant of Girnwood, and a descendant of the Scotts of Milsington. Their children included: Annie, who married Provost John Nichol; William, who died in infancy; John, who continued the butcher's business; Hannah (b.1856); Walter (b.1859); and George (b.1859), who was a saddler. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. He

can be seen outside his shop in a photograph of 1860. **George** (1837/8–1933) minister of the Newcastleton Evangelical Union Church 1883–86. He was later a Baptist minister. He secondly married Elizabeth Isabella Cassells in Edinburgh in 1885. **George** (19th/20th C.) son of butcher George. He was a saddler at 6 High Street, where his father's butcher's shop had been. He later farmed at North Sinton. His shop was taken over by Joseph Stothart. His son George bought North Sinton. His other children were Douglas (a rugby player), Hannah, Mrs. Tom Gray (of Dryhope) and Mrs. Pate (from near Duns). **Hannah** (19th/20th C.) daughter of George and Margaret Scott. She inherited the tenancy of Girnwood from her uncle Walter. She later purchased the farm and bequeathed it to her nephew Provost William Scott Nichol. **Walter** (d.1940) son of butcher George. He farmed at Glendearg, Eskdalemuir, then at Bush, Ewes from 1901 and lastly at Harwood. He married Jeanie, daughter of John Wilson, farmer at Greenbanks. Their children included Walter (who also farmed at Harwood), John (who lived near Duns), Elizabeth (who married George Scott Easton of Todrig), Jeanie, Annie (who moved to New Zealand), and Margaret (who became a nurse).

Davington (*daw-vin-tin*) *n.* hamlet in Dumfriesshire, on the White Esk, about 6 miles south of Ettrick. The lands were formerly part of the estate of the Scotts of Thirlestane, being retained by the senior branch of the family when they lost the main estate in the mid-17th century. Legal battles among descendants of the Scotts of Davington led to final debts, and the farm was sold to James Beattie in 1784. A meteorological observatory was built nearby in 1904–07 and the Kagyu Samye Ling Tibetan Centre from 1967 – 'Warn Davington, and Rennelburn, with Tandhill bold and free, To meet me in full armour, the morn at Woodhouselee' [WSB] (also written 'Davinton').

Davis (*dā-vis*) *n.* **Edward** (b.c.1815) coach driver from England. He was at Mosspaul on the 1841 census. **John** (18th C.) footman at Riddell in 1794, when he was working for Lady Riddell. Probably the same man is listed as 'Thomas' at Riddell in 1797. **William** (19th/20th C.) wrote 'Textbook of Hosiery', published in Hawick in 1908.

Davit (*daw-vi'*) *n., arch.* Christian name, usually a pet form of David 'Dauvit had dwalt i' the Mid Raw And plied wi' his cairrier cairt Jinglin' raig'lar ilk a week Owre-bye the Copshaw airt' [DH] (there are several spelling variants, e.g. 'Daavid' and 'Dauvit').

daw (*daw*) *v., poet.* to dawn – 'There the first streak o' life it upon me did daw' ' [JoHa], 'Quhill the daye daw, an' the skaddaws flie awa . . . ' [HSR], '. . . mair nor thaye that watche for the dawin' o; the daye' [HSR] (also written 'daw' ').

dawalt (*da-wawl'*) *pp., arch.* tired, wearied – '. . . whan the bruizzin, frizzlin heat turns frush things tewd an rizzert, an leify folk dawallt an waaf' [ECS], 'A was keindih dawallt oot, but A've gaen ti the spriggit and swaibblt masul weel up wui waeter' [ECS] (also written 'dawallt'; the verb is 'daul', from Old English).

Dadmundsteed (*dad-mund-steed*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, listed in a rental roll of c.1376 in the 'Quarterium de Ludne' (roughly the western side of the Hermitage Water). The name is recorded as 'Dawdemoundstede', but the pronunciation, and precise location, are unknown.

Dawson (*daw-sin*) *n.* **Archibald** (c.1820–54) tailor in Hawick. He is recorded at about 23 High Street in 1851. He married Mary Scott, who died in 1892, aged 70. Their children included Matthew, Mary, Thomas, Janet, Mary (again) and Robert. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **William** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Frogden, in Linton Parish. He was sent to England to learn new farming methods, coming back to farm at Frogden in 1753. He soon introduced the successful farming of turnips, as well as new grasses and other methods, which proved successfully, and were adopted by many of his neighbours. He is sometimes called the Father of Scottish Agriculture.

Dawson International (*daw-sin-in-ter-naw-shi-nul*) *n.* cashmere firm, established in the 1870s by Bradford mill owner Joseph Dawson. It grew to be a multi-product company, including Scottish manufacturers such as Ballantyne, Pringle and Barrie. It purchased Pringle of Scotland in 1967, initially seeing boom years for Scottish knitwear. However, the movement of senior management out of Hawick was extremely unpopular in the Town, and blamed for the inability of the firm to cope with foreign competition. Pringle's was sold in 2000, although Dawson held on to Barrie's. At one point it employed more than 3,000 people. The original Joseph Dawson business was sold in 2004. By 2012 down-sizing had led to the firm's finances being dominated by pension liabilities and it went into administration.

Dawstane Burn see **Dawston Burn**

Dawston Burn (*daw-stin-burn*) *n.* stream that flows into the Liddel Water at Saughtree. The general area is commonly associated with the 603 Battle of Degastan. A fortified house near here is marked as 'Dastenburn' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Dasten burn' on Blaeu's map of c.1654. However, there is no evidence for where exactly this may have been located. In the Liddesdale rental roll of 1541 it is 'Dawistoun' and valued at 20 shillings, with James Crozier as tenant. 'Dastoun burne' is listed among lands once held by Jedburgh Abbey. In 1632 the farm is listed among lands owned by Scott of Buccleuch and also the lands possessed by Hab Henderson. In 1694 Alexander Armstrong was tenant and Robert Armstrong was also residing there. The farm was combined with Cliffhope, on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. Together they covered 2218 acres and were bounded by Singdean, Hudshouse, Saughtree, Stitchelhill and 'Leys'. There were 19 huts housing railway workers there on the 1861 census (formerly 'Dawstane' etc., it is 'Dastounburne' in 1632 and 'Dastonburne' in 1694; the farm of 'Dastonburne' is on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Dawstane' is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; the name may derive from the Old English æt Dægsan stan', meaning 'at the stone of Dægsa', identifying it as the site of the Battle of Degastan, occurring as 'æt Egesanstane' or æt Dægstane' in Bede about 730 C.E.; it should be stressed that this is little more than a supposition).

Dawstonburn Abbey (*daw-stin-burn-aw-bee*) *n.* abbey or chapel suggested by several writers to have existed near the former Dawstonburn railway viaduct. This idea perhaps grew from the discovery of stone crosses near there, one in 1850 and another about 30 years later, these probably being boundary markers. Both were donated to Hawick Museum, and one of them may be the head use for the reconstruction of the Hawick Mercat Cross. There is no physical evidence that there was a reigious building here. However, the property did originally belong to Jedburgh Abbey, which explains the names Abbey Sike, Abbey Knowe and Abbey Park recorded nearby; it is possible that the abbey had a grange here. About a mile above the Dawstonburn Viaduct, on the left bank, are the remains of what is probably a farmstead.

Dawstonburn Brig (*daw-stin-burn-brig*) *n.* bridge over the Dawston Burn in upper Liddesdale. It is where the B6357 crosses the stream, north of Saughtree. It is shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Dawstonburn Grain (*daw-stin-burn-grān*) *n.* name given in 1841 for the cottage at **Saughtree Grain**.

Dawston Rig (*daw-stin-rig*) *n.* area in Liddesdale, about 11 miles south west of Hawick, near the B6357, on the Dawston Burn. It is suggested to have been the site of the Battle of Degastan in 603. It may also be associated with 'Dalstanys', recorded on a rental roll of Liddesdale c.1376 (also written 'Rigg'; the name is possibly a corrupted form of 'Degastan'; a house there is marked 'Dastenrigg' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Dawstontoon (*daw-stin-toon*) *n.* Dawstontown, farm in upper Liddesdale. Alexander and William Armstrong were there in 1699.

dawtie (*daw'-ee, daw-tee*) *n., arch.* a little darling.

Dax (*dawks*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) resident at Blackleemouth according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It seems likely that her surname was an error for some more familiar name.

day aboot see **sei day aboot wi**

Dayholm (*dā-hōm*) *n.* place near Kershope, once an important meeting on the Border, and said to be the spot where the Day of Truce was held in 1596, when the English captured Kinmont Willie Armstrong. It is situated in a bend in the Kershope Burn, where Damming Beck joins it from the north (also known as 'the Dyholm of Kershop'; it is probably the 'Darholme' marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map on the English side opposite Ragarth; it is 'Dayholme' in 1551).

Daykins (*dā-kinz*) *n.* **James** (b.1810/1) from Jedburgh, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 3 O'Connell Street, and was a widower by 1861. He married Margaret Tait and their children included Elizabeth, William, Anne, Thomas, John Bell, Helen and Matilda. **John** (b.1811/2) from Jedburgh, he was a stockingmaker in Appletreehall in 1861. His wife was Ann (from Lanark) and their children included John. **John** (1853/4–1924) father of John Brunton. He was born at Appletreehall and employed by the Ushers as a farm steward at Orchard and Sunnyside. He moved to farm at Howden, near Jedburgh about 1888. He married Bessie Brunton, who died in 1936, aged 82. Their sons were: John Brunton (1883–1933); Samuel S. (1884/5–1940) farmer at Ulston; and James (1885/6–1914). The family are buried at Castlewood Cemetery, Jedburgh. **John Brunton**, V.C. (1883–1933) born at Dodlands Cottage on the road out to Bonchester, son of John and Bessie.

The family were associated with the Orchard and Sunnyside farms, until moving to Howden near Jedburgh when he was about 5 years old. He enlisted in the Lothian and Border Horse and served in France and Greece during early WWI. He was promoted to Lance-Sergeant, but succumbed to trench fever and was discharged after the Somme in 1916. He then re-enlisted in the Westminster Dragoons and transferred to the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment, where he was promoted to Corporal and Acting Sergeant. He was noted for bravery at Solosmes, where he took 25 prisoners and a machine-gun post single-handedly. He was later awarded the Victoria Cross for this action, Hawick's only association with this prestigious medal. He was also awarded the Military Medal in November 1918 and presented with the V.C. in 1919. He became an Honorary Burgess of Jedburgh, where the captured guns were mounted at the Castle until melted down during WWII. He carried on the family farm at Howden, but died in an accident with his own shotgun. He never married. He is buried in Jedburgh and his medals were presented to the Regimental Museum. He was recognised in Hawick in 1982, when Daykins Drive was named after him. A commemorative paving stone was unveiled in Jedburgh in 2018. **William** (b.1835/6) son of James, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 Tannage Close. His wife was Janet and their children included Margaret and Wilhelmina. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'finely preserved silver coin of Charles I, found at Hawick Moat'.

Daykins Drive (*dā-kinz-drīv*) *n.* street built off Weensland Road in front of the Mansfield House Hotel in 1982. It was named after WWI hero John Daykins.

daylicht (*dā-licht*) *n., arch.* daylight – '... An' mony a ane at gray daylichte Did to the scule resorte' [WiSp], 'And the auld Moat, ... Waitin for daylicht and her dancin Callants ...' [DH].

Day Sike (*dā-sīk*) *n.* stream joining the Hermitage Water between Hermitage Castle and Braidlie. There are the remains of a small building on the east side and remains of a farmstead on the west side. An old boundary dyke crosses from here to Lady's Sike on the east.

dazy (*dā-zee*) *adj., arch.* dozy, stupefied – '... and in simulated anger burst out with – 'Ye dazy deevil, whats keepit ye; theyre oot o' a' patience waiting; gie'st here, and gae way for the rest' [WNK], uncomfortably cold or raw – 'Daisie, Daizie, applied to the weather; as 'a daisie day', a cold raw day, without sunshine; Roxb., Dumfr.' [JoJ] (also written 'daisie' and 'daizie'; cf. **deazy**).

de' see **deh**

deacon (*dee-kin, dee'-n*) *n.* a master, chairman or quarter-master in a guild, sometimes also called a 'deacon of trade'. There were formerly 2 of these selected annually for each of Hawick's 5 (later 7) incorporated trades, and they also sat on the old Town Council – 'Haveing conveined the toune counsell and old and young late baylyeas ... togidder with the deacons and quartermasters of the haill trades' [BR1703]. It appears that in some of Hawick's Trades there may have been a Deacon Convener, serving as effectively the President, together with 2 quarter-masters. Unlike the Magistrates, who were always thereafter called 'Bailie', the title of 'Deacon' lapsed once the person retired from office, according to the old lines 'Bailie aince, Bailie aye, Deacon aince, Deacon die' [T], '... the haill hamermen within the said brough and friedome therof convein and meitt together at ilk tyme they shall be required be the dicones or quartermasters of the sayd craft ...' [BR1686] (note the occasional pronunciation with the second vowel sound swallowed).

deacon (*dee-kin, dee'-n*) *n.* a Protestant layman who assits the minister, in Presbyterian churches ranking below the minister and elders.

Deacon Convener (*dee-kin-kon-vee-nur*) *n.* title for the senior of the 2 deacons (or quartermasters) of a Trade, or for the President of the Trade, with the other office-bearers called quarter-masters. It may be that different incorporations have different numbers of and titles for their ofice-bearers. In Hawick he served as a member of the Town Council in the 18th century. The annual election was the highlight of the calendar of each Trade, being a grand social occasion.

Deacon Dandy (*dee-kin-dawn-dee*) *n.* Hawick character of the mid-19th century, presumably someone named Andrew who was possibly Deacon of one of the local churches – 'Deacon Dandy, man but ee'r handy – Yer wit never seems tae desert ye, For ee soon got relief wi' 'Bet the Gaird's' beef, Deacon Dandy' [T].

Deacon Dryden (*dee-kin-drI-din*) *n.* nickname for **James Dryden**.

dead see **deed**

Deadhaugh see **Deedhaugh**

Deaf Shepherd (*def-she-purd*) *n.* Edinburgh-based folk group who recorded a version of 'Pawkie Paiterson' on their second album 'Synergy' (1997).

deal (*deel*) *n.* a plank or board cut to a standard size – 'Keep as near tae th' Land as ye can, for mind there's naething but a fir deal atween us an' eternity' [JTu] (cf. the older **dail**).

dean (*deen*) *n.* a dale, especially the deep, wooded valley of a small river, glen – 'She lookit hiche to the bodynge hille, And laighe to the darklynge deane . . . ' [JTe], '. . . telld the coorse o bonnie Teviot, wumplin bye paster an pairk an bussy dean' [ECS] (it is 'dene' in English; the word is more common in place names than in modern speech, e.g. Bellendean, Deanbrae, Deanburnhaugh, Denholm Dean, Hassendean, Kirndean, Littledean, Singdean, Timpendean and Wilton Dean).

Dean (*deen*) *n.* **Robert** (13th/14th C.) Parson of Wilton Church, who was one of the signatories of the Ragman Rolls in 1296 (i.e. he was among the list of Scottish nobility and clergy who swore fealty to Edward I at Berwick). His name is recorded as 'Robert de Dene persone del Eglise de Wilton'. It is possibly that the 'Dene' refers to Wilton Dean, but there are many other possibilities. Note that his name has also been transcribed 'Done'. He is the earliest clergyman of Wilton of whom we have any record.

the Dean (*thu-deen*) *n.* familiar name for **Wulton Dean** – 'We'll soon gang by the Dean, my lass, And I'll hold your hand in mine, The flo'ers and trees will be in bloom, As in days o' auld lang syne' [WFC].

Deanbrae (*deen-brā*) *n.* farm on the A6088 (Bonchester road) between Cauldmill and Kirkton. It was formerly the site of one of the tollbars for the main road south via the Carter Bar. At the junction with the main road is the war memorial for Cavers and Kirkton Parishes, unveiled by Archibald Palmer Douglas in 1920. It seems likely that this was the home of William Douglas 'of Denbray', who was listed in 1488/9 among those Roxburghshire men given remission for their support of the former King, James III. John 'Long' (probably 'Young') 'in Denbray' is also listed in the same remission. The same William Douglas 'in denebraa' is recorded in 1494/5, as well as John Young, 'scissor' (probably carver) there. James Douglas 'called of Deynebray' is recorded in 1592, and may have been brother of the Laird of Cavers. James Laidlaw and John Aitchison were there in 1716, George Robertson in 1722, Thomas Thomson in 1726, Adam Hart and Walter Nichol in 1733, and John Flemington in 1738. The land was once part of Gladstains estate, which bordered on Cavers, but was sold to the Douglases of Cavers by Archibald Crombie of Gladstaines in 1744. James Davidson was there in 1686. Walter Turnbull and Walter Laidlaw were listed there in 1694. The main house here was the residence of Archibald Douglas of Cavers in the 18th century. John Thomson was farmer there in 1797, while Adam and James Scott were servants in 1799 and William Wilson in 1801. George Turnbull was farmer in 1841 and Henry Ballantyne in the 1860s. Adam Oliver was there in the early 1900s. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls for Cavers Parish state that these lands were included 'in Valuation of Ormiston (in name of Thomas Currer)', but later sold to the Douglases of Cavers and valued at about £95. There was also once a tollbar here (it is 'Deynebray' in 1592 and 'Deanbrea' in 1686; the origin of the name is surely 'dean' plus 'brae', even although it really has neither of these features).

Deanbrae Mill (*deen-brā-mil*) *n.* former knitwear factory on Weensland Road.

Deanbrae Toll (*deen-brā-tōl*) *n.* toll-house at Deanbrae in the 19th century, part of the main road from Hawick to the Carter Bar. This is problem the 'Deanbraebarr' where joiner Adam Smail and weaver James Scott were recorded in 1801. Jessie Cairns was the toll-keeper in 1861.

the Dean Burn (*thu-deen-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Borthwick from the north-west at Deanburnhaugh. One of the streams in the headwaters appears to have formed part of the Catrail, with the section coming up from Girnwood stopping just near the stream.

Deanburn (*deen-burn*) *n.* lands listed as 'Deneburne' as part of the estate of Stobs when purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. 'Denecraig' was also listed, and it seems likely these lands were associated with Dean Craig near Cogsmill, rather than connected with the Dean Burn near Denholm.

the Dean Burn (*thu-deen-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Teviot at Denholm. It rises on Hawthornside Hill and runs roughly northwards, being joined by Hallrule Burn and Hawk Burn before flowing through Denholm Dean. A footbridge was built across it in 1780.

the Dean Burn (*thu-deen-burn*) *n.* name probably most often used for the **Cala Burn**, which runs through Wilton Dean. There are many other streams with the same name, e.g. one near Hawthornside and the one in Denholm – '. . . He would give the great Pacific for the Dean Burn's waterfall' [GHB].

Deanburn Cottage (*deen-burn-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage in Denholm, to the south of Westgate Hall. It may also have been referred to as 'Deneburn'.

Deanburnhaugh (*deen-burn-haf*) *n.* hamlet where the Dean Burn meets the Borthwick Water, once a thriving community, which now consists of only a few houses. It was referred to locally as 'the Haugh'. The road running through the old village was part of the main drove road between the Scottish Midlands and the North of England, passing from Groundistone around the west of Hawick to the upper Borthwick valley and Eskdalemuir. Near the bridge can still be seen parallel dykes from the droving days. The area was part of Wilton Parish until Roberton was formed in 1689/90. A list of residents of Roberton parish and their distances from the nearest church, compiled in 1658, shows 30 people residing at here and Hoscote together. John Scott was recorded there in 1722, John Laidlaw in 1743, John Hislop in 1769–72 and George Turnbull in the 1770s. John Cavers was recorded as owner of a horse there in 1797. Thomas Scott was recorded there in 1800. George Scott was a joiner and merchant there in the early 1800s and James Gledstains was a labourer there in 1812. It had over 100 residents at its peak in the early 19th century and in the 1851 census there are 58 people listed as residents, when there were more than 20 houses. Part of the lands there were owned by Douglas of Cavers and sold off in the period 1875–1924. Part of the old village can be seen in a photograph from the mid-19th century. There was once a pub, grocers, joiners, cobblers and a post office. The joiners shop of Matt Rodger operated well into the 20th century. Part of a quern found here is in the Museum (it is 'Deansburnhaugh' in 1797).

Deanburnhaugh (*deen-burn-haf*) *n.* land around the Dean Burn, south of Denholm. It was covered in several feet of sand following a flood in 1846. The land was owned by Douglas of Cavers, and sold off in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Deanburn Hoose (*deen-burn-ko'-eej*) *n.* house in Denholm, to the south of Westgate Hall, also known as Deanburn Cottage.

Dean Burn Raw see **Burn Raw**

Dean Craig (*deen-criāg*) *n.* rocky ridge overlooking the Cogsmill Burn, just to the left of the B6399 after Cogsmill. There are the remains of a settlement there, containing at least 4 platforms of timber houses. This is probably the land of 'Denecraig' listed as part of the estate of Stobs when purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608.

Dean craw (*deen-craw*) *n., ins.* mildly derogatory name for a person from the Dean, particularly a child – 'They're dirty craws that dwall i' the Dean, The coorsest craws that ever war seen' [DH], '. . . now daein' residential qualification to become an adopted 'Dean Craw' ' [IWL] (perhaps referring to the crows there).

Deanfield Court (*deen-feeld-kōr'*) *n.* sheltered housing complex built on the grounds of Deanfield House in 1973 with an extension in 1987. Princess Margaret visited the facility in 1974.

Deanfield Home (*deen-feeld-hōm*) *n.* Residential Home and Day Centre based on the site of Deanfield House in 1987. The building has colourful elevations and a wrought-iron spire. It is formally known as Deanfield Residential Care Home.

Deanfield Hoose (*deen-feeld-hoos*) *n.* house on Roadhead, formerly the home of Charles John Wilson of Wilson & Glenny's. Although there were plans for a mansion here from 1850, the house was finally built in about 1879 for Charles Wilson, designed by John Guthrie. The name seems likely to have come from Deanfield in Perthshire, which was where Margaret Watson (2nd wife of George Wilson) lived. The house was demolished in 1973 to make way for an old-folks home. The site was redeveloped in 1987 as a sheltered housing complex and day centre. Additional social housing, comprising 16 new flats were constructed there in 2017.

Deanfield Lodge (*deen-feeld-loj*) *n.* lodge house for Deanfield, probably built around the same time as the main mansion. It was also demolished in the 1970s and stood roughly where the small car park is situated.

Deanfit (*deen-fi'*) *n.* Deanfoot, farm and lands in Minto Parish, directly between the village and the Teviot. Along with Craigend they were sold by John Turnbull of Minto to Gilbert Elliot of Craigend in the mid-17th century. In 1643 they were valued along with Craigend at £600. When inherited by Gilbert Eliott, son of Archibald, in 1683, they were a 50-shilling land of new extent, and came with rights to pasturage on Minto Common. In 1779 the liferent of these lands was disponed by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto to Robert Trotter of Bush, as part of a plan to add Whig supporters to the Roxburghshire voters' roll. The lands explicitly included 'the haugh called the Common-haugh, mains, and

Long-haugh parks, Minto-bank, Yethope park, the six parks or inclosures called the Bankhead parks, and four parks or inclosures called the Old-glebe parks'. The boundary was formed by the Minto-to-Hawick road, Hassendeanbank, Denholm Haugh, the Teviot, the Minto-to-Jedburgh road. In about 1788 the lands were described as 'Lillilaw park', 'Squarehaugh park', 'Lake's-haugh', 'Main's-haugh', 'Longhugh', 11 'Bank-end parks', 'Nutbank', 'Hutcher's river-side' and 'House and yeard', valued together at £433 17s 10d. John Wilson was farmer there in at least 1797–1801, Robert Melrose in 1799, James Brodie in 1851 and James Amos in the 1860s. There was once a mill there (perhaps the same as 'Minto Mill'), with a mill dam just to the north-west of the farm. The road running past the farm is called Deanfoot Bank, from where a track leads to Spittal Ford. Near this track there are signs of rig and furrow cultivation (it is 'Deanfute' in 1683).

Deanfit (*deen-fi'*) *n.* Deanfoot, former name for a farmstead in Cavers Parish, presumably at the foot of Denholm Dean. William Moffat was living there in 1777.

Deanfit (*deen-fi'*) *n.* Deanfoot, former name for lands that were probably somewhere in the Borthwick valley. The lands were among those inherited by Gideon Scott of Highchester in 1694.

Deanfit Mill (*deen-fi'-mil*) *n.* former mill at the corner of Victoria Road and Roadhead, being part of Howlands Mills, with its distinctive square tower. The mill at the western end of Victoria Road was originally called 'Howlands Mill', but changed to 'Dean Mill' in the 1913. The whole was incorporated into Victoria Mills just before WWII, while the name 'Deanfit' continued to be used for the part at the foot of Roadhead. Despite some efforts to have the tower incorporated into the design of the new hospital, it was all demolished in 2004.

Deanheid (*deen-heed*) *n.* former farm on the Cavers estate, between East Middle and Denholm Hill, and near the head of Denholm Dean. Walter Turnbull was there in 1717, James Telfer in 1722, Thomas Turnbull in 1736–37 and Archibald Learmonth in 1737. In a field to the south-west are signs of an old enclosure of some sort.

Deanheids (*deen-heeds*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of Whitehaugh estate. In 1580 these lands of 'Deneheids' were among those in the Barony of Wilton set to William Scott of Whitehaugh by Walter Scott of Headshaw. In 1698 William Scott of Whitehaugh had a sasine for 'Deanhead' as well as other lands in Wilton Parish, as heir to his father Walter.

Dean Mill (*deen-mil*) *n.* former name for a corn mill on the Cala Burn in the Langlands estate. The precise location is unknown, so it is unclear if it was in the same place as the later spinning mill (but that seems likely). The area is recorded in 1650 when there were 18 'communicants' there, namely Robert Langlands, Margaret 'Per', George Langlands, Adam Langlands, Margaret Langlands, John Mitchell, John Ross, Patrick Hardie, Robert Turnbull, James Pearson, Marion Scott, Bessie Riddell, Isobel Little, Margaret Scott, Janet 'Morling', William Scott, Janet Scott and Margaret Scott; at that time it seems that the name was probably synonymous with Dean village. In the 1694 Hearth Tax records the area is listed as having a tenant, 2 cottars, a shepherd and a resident in the boathouse, as well as the house of Langlands of that Ilk. Adam Wright was recorded there in 1729 (it was 'Deanemilne' in 1650, 'Dean milne' in 1694 and 'Deanmiln' in 1729; it was marked 'Denmill' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

the Dean Mill (*thu-deen-mil*) *n.* the Dean Spinning Mill, the only real industry to develop in the area of Wilton Dean. It was situated on the Cala Burn, with proprietor John Scott in the early part of the 19th century. William and Oliver Thomas were listed there in Pigot's 1837 directory, manufacturing both woollens and hosiery. The buildings were demolished by the Laird of Langlands in 1860. In its last few years it was used as a store-house, and also held an illicit whisky still. The mill pond was filled in to provide a drying green and play area for the tenants. The 'Deanfit Mill' was also sometimes known as 'Dean Mill'. In the 17th century there was a 'Deanmilne' on Langlands estate, probably a corn mill situated on the Cala Burn.

Dean Mills (*deen-milz*) *n.* later name for Howlands Mill, at the western end of Victoria Road, and also known as the 'Deanfit Mill'. It was built by Greenwood, Watt & Co. in the 1880s, with the design by John Manuel. In 1911 it was sold to Sime, Williamson & Co., and by 1913 the name was changed from 'Howlands Mill' to 'Dean Mills. In the late 1930s it was sold to Innes, Hendesron & Co., and incorporated into their Victoria Mills. Empty through the 1990s, it was demolished in 2004 to make way for the new hospital.

Dean o Guild (*deen-ō-gild*) *n.* magistrate in a Scottish Burgh appointed onto the town guilds to resolve trading disputes. By about the mid-19th

century the main duty was to supervise the erection of new buildings to ensure they conformed to the law. It was then synonymous with the Master of Works. Hawick's Dean of Guild was originally a public official appointed by the Council. Sometime in the later 19th century it became a position taken by one of the elected councillors, with the responsibility of dealing with building plans. James Turnbull held the position before his death in 1797. The position was done away with before Reorganisation, with the last perhaps being 'Bull' Finlayson.

Dean Road (*deen-rōd*) *n.* road that is the continuation of Sunnyhill Road, named after Wilton Dean. It was once part of the main road to the Borthwick.

Deans (*deenz*) *n.* **Agnete** (16th C.) listed in 1552 among the people owed money in the last testament of William Scott, younger of Branxholme. It is unclear whether 'Agnete' was a first name, or whether it referred to a relative on the father's side. **Allan** (15th/16th C.) appointed as special Sheriff of Roxburghshire in order to administer the sasine for the Barony of Hawick for Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1511/2. His name was recorded as 'Alanus Denis' and sasine was given at the Mote. He is probably the 'Alano Denys sergiando' who witnessed the 1514 sasine of the barony of Hawick for James Douglas of Drumlanrig; he was thus an official of some sort, perhaps even Burgh Officer, but more likely an official of the Sheriff. **Allan** (16th C.) possibly related to the other early Deans. He was one of 4 Hawick 'indwellers' named in a court case (recorded in the register of the Privy Council) in Leith in 1571/2, and again in 1572/3 and 1574. They had to swear allegiance to the Crown, suggesting that they had been supporters of the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, and perhaps involved in Borders raids. His name is there recorded as 'Allane Denys' and Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig acted as their cautioner in 1572/3. Possibly the same 'Allane Dennes' of Hawick is mentioned in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. Probably the same Allan was witness to a sasine in Hawick in 1579, when Robert Johnstone sold a tenement to David, brother of Walter Scott in Chamberlain Newton. Also in 1579 he was involved in an agreement made in Selkirk with Walter Turnbull of Rawflat, in which Turnbull made arrangements for how to pay him back for the £80 borrowed from him. In 1582 he was recorded as Burgess of Hawick when he was warned by Alexander Weens to appear at Hawick Kirk to receive redemption money for an annual rent on lands in Hawick and also Weens Croft; this agreement was made at his house in Hawick and recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books. He may also be the same 'Allane Deins' who witnessed a bond of 1594/5; this was drawn up by James Gledstains of Cocklaw to prevent fighting between local Turnbulls and Elliots and was signed along with Robert Langlands of that Ilk and William Scott if Allanhaugh, suggesting that he was a man of some importance in the Town. **Allan** (17th C.) resident of Hawick who in 1621 was acquitted by the Privy Council along with 2 others of regularly carrying a pistol in public and shooting his neighbours' doves and fowl. His name is given as 'Allan Deanes callit the millair in Hawik' (so it is unclear if he was actually a miller or not). The other men were smith Robert Armstrong and 'Geordie's Hobie' Scott. He may have been a descendant of 'Johne Deanis'. He was also on a list of men suggested by the Hawick Bailie as fit to be sent to the war in Germany in 1627. However, when produced by the Bailie before the Privy Council he was charged 300 merks caution for appearing again if required, and dismissed; presumably he was therefore not sent to the wars. His caution money was paid by George Deans, servitor to Robert Burnet, advocate, who seems likely to have been a relative living in Edinburgh. He may be the Alan in Hawick who was accused by the Earl of Buccleuch in 1628 of cutting down trees on his lands at Branxholme or Trinitylands. Probably the same Allan was still a local miller in 1641 when his servant Margaret Ainslie is recorded having confessed to stealing money from him. He may be the Allan who (along with Robert) witnessed a baptism for James Tudhope in 1639. **Allan** (17th C.) grandson and heir of Robert, who was a Burgess of Hawick. In 1622 he had a sasine for a piece of waste land adjacent to the Slitrig in the middle of Hawick, which had belonged to his grandfather. He could be the same as one of the nearly contemporary Allans. Perhaps the same Allan, Burgess of Hawick, was recorded in a deed with skinner Andrew in 1663. **Allan** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was married to Janet Scott. Their children included: Walter (b.1636). **Allan** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was married to Agnes Gledstains. Their son Allan was born in 1648. **Allan** (17th C.) 'traveller' of Hawick who was accused of not being at the 'riding an meithing of the Common, upon the 24th of May, 1645', but was let off since he was at the Watch

Knowe. However, he was warned not to do the same again in future, otherwise he would have double the punishment. It is unclear if 'traveller' meant a peddlar or something like a commercial traveller. **Andrew** (17th C.) named on a list of 'idle and masterless men' suggested by the Hawick Bailie to the Privy Council as suitable for sending to the wars in Germany in 1627. When produced before the Privy Council by the Bailie he was one of the men who were found 'not fit for the wars' and dismissed. **Andrew** (17th C.) skinner, who was recorded in a Hawick Magistrates Court case of 1642, when he was forced to pay debts and expenses to Walter Robson. Probably the same skinner was recorded in a bond with Allan in 1663. **Andrew** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was married to Margaret Oliver. Their children include: John (b.1641); George (b.1643); Malie (b.1647); Thomas (b.1650); and Robert (b.1650). **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Margaret Nichol in Bedrule Parish in 1692. Their children included: Thomas (b.1696); and Robert (b.1701). He could be the Andrew who witnessed a Hassendean baptism for Walter Sanderson in 1683 and another for Francis Scott in 1687. **Andrew** (20th C.) from Galashiels, where he owned a grocer's shop. He moved to Hawick before WWII, where he was also a grocer. He later purchased the Victoria Hotel, which he ran until the 1960s, later leasing it to Drybrough & Co. **Colin** (1955–) Hawick-born rugby player in the Hooker position. His debut was in 1973 and he went on to make 316 appearances, including serving as Captain. He first played for Scotland in 1978 and gained 52 caps, being part of the 1984 grand-slam winning side. He also played for the British Lions and was awarded the M.B.E. for services to rugby in 1988. He managed a window firm and published an autobiography, 'So you're a hooker then' (1987). He later moved to Oundle in Northamptonshire. He married Katie and had children Henry and Charlie. **D.D.** (19th/20th C.) first Secretary of Wilton Bowling Club. **Edward** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism for Francis Paterson in Hawick in 1687. He was listed as 'student', but it is unclear what that meant. **Francis** (1769/70–1851) butcher of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. He was at about 5 High Street in 1841. In 1816 he (and baker William Duncan) were found accused of 'falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, as also of contriving and executing wicked projects, and deceitful and false machinations, and also of forgery', and found guilty of some of these charges. He firstly married Helen (Nelly) Wilson in 1799, and secondly Margaret Turnbull. His children were: George (d.1800), whose death is recorded in Hawick; Wilson (b.1801); George (b.c.1807), also a butcher and farmer; an unnamed child (d.1809); Robert (b.1815), butcher and farmer with his brother; and Agnes (b.1816), unmarried, who lived with her brothers. His sister-in-law Jean Wilson died in Hawick in 1800. He may also be the Francis whose illegitimate child with Margaret Duncan died in Hawick in 1816. **Francis** (1831–1900) son of Robert. He succeeded his father as Hawick Postmaster, but only held the position briefly. He was recorded as 'Mr Francis Deans P.O.' when listed as 24th member of the Archæological Society in 1856 and when he donated 2 coins to the Museum. He was postmaster in Paisley from the mid-1860s. He could be the 'Sergt. F. Deans' who is listed as best shot in the Hawick Corps of Rifle Volunteers in 1863. In Gala in 1857 he married Catherine Gowans (1838–1928) from East Linton, Prestonkirk, East Lothian; she was heavily involved in the Primrose League of Scotland. They had at least 11 children, the first 4 of which were born in Hawick: Joanna Frances (1858–1925), who married chemist Gustav K. Hohbach; Robert Rutherford (1860–1922), who married twice; Ellen Rutherford (b.1861), who died unmarried in Edinburgh; Capt. James Gowans (1863–1930), who became a vet and moved to County Durham; George Henry (b.1870); Catherine Gowans (1871–1927), who married Maj. Joseph Robert Crone; Francis William (1875–1955); and Nora (1879–1969). **G.** (17th C.) recorded as Bailie when the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council' was signed. This may be an error (in 'Annals of Hawick') for 'R.', since Robert Deans was replaced as Bailie a few months later, when he was convalescing from illness. **George** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1617 when he was served heir to his father John, Burgess of Hawick. **George** (17th C.) recorded in the 1643 valuation of Roxburghshire when his lands in Hawick were valued at £19 10s. As a landowner, he was presumably a prominent citizen in the Town at that time and was surely related to Bailies of this family. **George** (17th C.) Hawick resident whose daughter Janet was born in 1646. **George** (17th C.) Hawick resident. In 1685 he defied the Bailies, refusing to take a message for Graham of Claverhouse to Galashiels to act against the Covenanters. He was also charged with using irreverent language to the Bailie, 'menacing

him with ane great stone in his hand' and refusing to go to the Tolbooth when instructed. He is probably the George who married Agnes Scott and whose children baptised in Hawick were: Janet (b.1673); Robert (b.1675); George (b.1678); Walter (b.1680); Agnes (b.1682); and Margaret (b.1687). The witnesses in 1673 were James (presumably related) and Mr. Walter Gledstains and in 1680 were 'students' Charles and Walter Scott (perhaps related to his wife). He may be the flesher of that name on the 1673 list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **George** (17th C.) possibly son of Robert and Susanna Scott. He was married to Agnes Scott and their children include: Janet (b.1673); Robert (b.1675); George (b.1678); Walter (b.1680); Agnes (b.1682); and Margaret (b.1687). **George** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. **George** (17th C.) skinner who is listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. Probably the same George is listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He is likely the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick recorded in the Town Book of 1703, when he and 2 other men were ordered to 'pay into Baylyea Mertine sex pound per piece, ... for payt. of the officers, pyper, and drumers coats att the Common rydeing in annon 1702'. This is presumably either the burgess money that he owed, or it was a fine of some sort. He may be the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was Cornet in 1707, being the first Cornet to carry the new Flag. This is the Flag containing the date '1707', which is the oldest existing specimen. In 1712 he married Jean Purdom (also from the Town of Hawick) and she secondly married William Oliver in 1720, so he was presumably deceased by then. He was probably father of Christian (b.1714), who was baptised in Hawick Parish. **George** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Cuthbertson in Bedrule Parish in 1717. **George** (1708–85) flesher in Hawick, son of Robert and Janet Cook. He is probably the 'George Deans and Son' whose 3 houses near the Auld Brig were carried off by the flood of 1767; after the bridge was repaired he was given permission 'to rebuild their houses upon the said walls of the said bridge'. He is probably the George who witnessed baptisms for mason Andrew Turnull and Agnes Deans (likely his daughter) in 1765 and 1767. He was 'Senr' when he witnessed a baptism for his son George in 1778. He married Isabel Oliver in 1730, and she died in 1796. Their children included: Robert (b.1731); George (b.1732); Agnes (b.1735); William (b.1737); James (b.1740), who died young; James (b.1742); and Janet (b.1747). The witnesses in 1732 were William Elliot and John Elliot and in 1742 were William Oliver ('junior merchant') and merchant John Ruecastle. **George** (1731–1816) flesher in Hawick, son of George and Isabel Oliver. His death at the age of 85 is reported in the Scots Magazine. He was said to have been present at the market in Edinburgh during the rebellion of 1745, and was also reputed to be able to walk from Edinburgh to Hawick in 7 hours. His death record in Hawick clearly states that he was son of the deceased flesher George. He was 'Junior Flesher' in 1759 when one of his children was baptised. He is probably the George 'junior' who witnessed a baptism in 1765 for shoemaker Robert Oliver. He was still recorded as 'Junr Flesher' in 1778. He also witnessed a baptism for William Jackson in 1793. In 1758 in Wilton Parish he married Janet Allan (1739–1811), who died in Hawick. Their children included: Janet (b.1759), who married John Goodfellow; Isabel (b.1760); George (b.1764), shoemaker; Margaret (b.1767); Agnes (b.1773); Robert (b.1777); and Agnes again (b.1778). In the 1764 baptismal record he was a farmer. The witnesses in 1759 were the whole congregation, in 1777 were Andrew Turnbull and Robert Aitken and in 1779 were George 'Senr' (his father) and William Purdom. He was witness to a couple of the baptisms of children of his daughter Janet. **George** (1764–1827) according to a family tree he was master shoemaker in Hawick and son of flesher George. In 1793 he married Janet, daughter of Archibald Douglas and Janet Kedie. Their children included: Janet (b.1792); and Betty (1793) and possibly Robert. He was probably the shoemaker George whose son George died in Hawick in 1795. He may be the George, shoemaker in Hawick, who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **George** (b.1806/7) son of butcher Francis. He took over from his father, moving from about 5 High Street to 8 Allars Crescent. He lived there with his brother Robert and sister Agnes. He also farmed at High Tofts in Kirkton Parish. Late in life, in 1866, he married Marion Nichol, from Tundergarth. Their children were: Francis (b.1866), who died young; Wilhelmina Nichol (b.1868); Margaret Turnbull

(b.1870); Marion Jean Nichol (b.1875); and Francis (d.1850), who emigrated to the U.S.A., and died at Arminto, Wyoming. **George** (1833/4–98) son of printer Robert. He trained as a clerk and in 1861 was working as a cashier in a woollen factory. He was a clerk in 1860 when he donated a coin of Charles II to the Museum. He is probably the George listed as postmaster in Hawick in 1868. In 1876 he was at 'Post-Office' when he donated to the Museum a 'native tobacco pipe from British Columbia'. However, he later moved to Australia. **Gideon** (b.1819/20) son of Robert, he was also a joiner in Minto Parish, based at Horsleyhill. In 1861 he was living with his mother Margaret, sisters Janet and Agnes, nephew Robert Graham and niece Margaret. In 1867 he donated to the Hawick Museum an 'ancient pair of scallopers, the frame of the baptismal font used in the East-end Meeting House [suggesting he was a member of that church], and two stone whirls for hand spindles'. He is probably the 'Ged Deans, clerk' who donated 2 old coins to the Museum in 1860. He may be the Gideon who married Jane Dryden in Wilton Parish in 1861. **Helen** (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1641. Isobel Morlaw was ordered to pay money that she owed as her fee for a period in the previous year, 'but assoilzied fra her hois and schone' (i.e. stockings and shoes).i Presumably she was a servant of Morlaw's. **Isabel** (18th C.) chambermaid at Branxholme in 1785 and 1786, when she was working for Adam Ogilvie **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish who married Isobel Henderson. Their son Thomas was born in 1679. He witnessed a baptism for James Sanderson in 1681. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who was married to Margaret Rule (or 'Rowll'). Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1694, with witnesses Robert and Andrew Mark (who lived at Burnfoot on Ale). **James** (17th C.) shepherd at Wester Groundistone according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Burnfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (d.1705) joiner in Wilton Parish. He was buried in Wilton Old Churchyard. His gravestone was partly illegible, but the opposite side described the burial of Walter Deans, late tenant of Howahill (and his family), who were therefore surely related. **Bailie James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as a Bailie in 1678 and 1685, 'late Baylyea' in 1685 and Bailie again in 1692 and 1694. He was 'late baylyea' in 1688 when he assisted Bailie William Scott in appointing 2 men to mark the boundaries between lands at the east end of Hawick. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland (Town Clerk of Hawick) along with wright Walter Gledstains in 1677. He was Bailie in 1678 when he witnessed another baptism for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland. Probably the same 'Deanes' also witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland (along with 3 other former or present Bailies) in 1681. He witnessed baptisms for James Brydon in 1683, for William Elliot in 1685, for James Lethem in 1689, another for the Gledstains in 1694, for wright Robert Scott and for flesher Thomas Wilson in 1700, for Robert Wright and for Bailie Robert Wright in 1702, for Robert Scott 'Pope' in 1704, for carrier Walter Gledstains in 1706, for gardener Walter Paterson in 1707, for Robert Lamb in 1708, for James Beattie in 1710, for workman William Gledstains in 1712 and 1714 and for Andrew Waugh in 1714. In 1713 he was one of the men selected to identify the boundaries around the Common Haugh after a complaint by the Laird of Langlands. He was still alive in 1715. He is probably the James who served as Procurator Fiscal in Hawick in the 1670s. He was 'present baylyea' on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell (although it is unclear if this was 1693 or 1694). He was probably the 'Bailyea Deans' listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In 1697 he was one of 4 men who protested against the continuing of Robert Ruecastle as Bailie, through there being a vacancy and on account of an agreement made with the Commissioners of the Duchess of Buccleuch, until a new election for Bailie was held. He appears to have still been Bailie during the 1710s. He was probably son or brother of Robert, since he was involved in a dispute in 1715 over the right to sit in the pew allocated to Robert in 1683, and for which he gave Robert half a boll of barley. Probably the same Bailie James witnessed baptism for William Henderson in Newbigging in 1717, for Andrew Waugh, tenant in Hawick, in 1719, and for merchant James Simpson in 1721. He may have been the James born to Robert and Margaret Watt in Hawick in 1644. He may be the James, married to Margaret Routledge, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish includes: Margaret (b.1670); an unnamed child (b.1674); and Gilbert (b.1675). He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for George (perhaps his brother) in 1673, and the James in 1676 who (along with John, who was surely related) witnessed a baptism for Walter Oliver and another for Walter Gledstains (the Town Clerk), as well as the James

who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Scott in 1678. He was also 'balyie' when he witnessed a baptism for tailor Walter Gledstains in 1688. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Jean Scott in 1705. Their children included James (b.1707). **James** (18th C.) resident recorded at Chisholme when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Goodfellow in 1738 and their children included: Janet (b.1743); and Margaret (b.1747). **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Margaret Cowan in 1758. Their children included: Jean (b.1763); and Robert (b.1766). **James** (1768–1855) born in Roberton, 3rd son of Walter and Janet Douglas (of the Trows family). Like his father he was a cattle dealer. He lived in one of the cottages at Hobkirk Kirkstyle. He moved to Opens in Hobkirk Parish later in life (being recorded there in 1851) and lived into his 80s. In 1821 (at the age of 53) he married Margaret 'Boe' (or Bowie), who was born in Minto Parish in 1777. His only child (born when his wife was 46) was Walter, historian of the Rulewater district. He died at Kirkstyle and his wife died there 2 years later. He was said to always be seen wearing a high hat, swallow-tail coat with brass buttons, breeches and leggings. **James** (19th C.) married Christian Lang in Cavers Parish in 1827. **James** (b.1805/6) born in Roberton, he was a farm worker. In 1841 he was living at Highchesters Mill, in 1851 was at Wiltonburn Cottages and in 1861 was a shepherd (of 633 acres) at Whitfield in Wilton Parish. In 1861 he presented to the Museum 'a hawk slain in mortal combat by two hooded crows'. He may be the 'J.' who donated '4 old Scottish copper coins' to the Museum. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included: Peter (b.1830); Robert Elliot (b.1832); Margaret (b.1835); Isabella (b.1838); Janet (b.1841); and Charles Kinnear Greenhill (b.1845). **Capt. James Gowans** (1863–1930) son of Hawick postmaster Francis and Catherine Gowans. He trained as a vet and served with the R.A.V.C. in WWI. He was also Scottish Amateur Boxing Champion. He moved to County Durham. He married Ethel Helenora Crone, cousin of his veterinary ex-partner Maj. Joseph Robert Crone (who married his sister Catherine Gowans Deans). He had a daughter, Mary Gowans, and a son, James Robert Crone, who died young. **Janet** (b.1790/1) from Minto Parish, she was a dressmaker and teacher of sewing and similar subjects in Lilliesleaf. Her daughter Margaret Turnbull was also a teacher. **John** or 'Johne Deanis' (d.1546). His tombstone is in St. Mary's churchyard, stating 'Heir lyis ane honest man, Johne Deanis, qvha vas tenant kyndlie of Havik Miln and slan in debait of his nichtbouris geir, the zeir of God, MDXLVI' i.e. he was killed defending his neighbours goods (perhaps cattle) from raiders in 1546. Tradition suggests that he was slain near Skelfhill. The tablestone is particularly elaborate, suggesting that the townspeople paid for its erection as a tribute to his sacrifice. He may have been the same John Deans mentioned in the 1537 charter and hence great-grandfather of Robert from the early 17th century. He was surely related to other near contemporary people of the same surname within Hawick, e.g. the 'John Denys' who was a witness to the 1512 sasine where Harden was transferred from Walter Scott of Synton to his brother William. The tombstone was replaced with a replica in 1930/1, with the original in the Museum. **John** (16th/17th C.) holder of 2 particates of land on the north side of the public street according to the Burgh Charter of 1537. He was great-grandfather of Robert, who was served as heir to his 2 tenements (or particates) in Hawick in 1613 (and had a further charter in 1635). He owned one of these 2 tenements himself. It seems likely he was the same man as the John (d.1546) with the elaborate memorial stone in St. Mary's Kirkyard. It seems likely that he is closely related to Allan and Allan's late grandfather Robert who are recorded in 1622. **John** (d.c.1617) Burgess of Hawick. His son George was served as his heir in 1617. He was surely related to the other nearly contemporary Deanses. **John** (17th C.) Hawick resident married to Margaret Aitchison. Their children included Margaret (b.1670); George (b.1672); Isobell (b.1675); and Bessie (b.1678). He may be the John who (along with James, who was surely related) witnessed a baptism for Walter Oliver in 1676. He may be the John recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Young in Bedrule Parish in 1706. Their children included: Janet (b.1707); George (b.1710). **John** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker in Denholm. His occupation is recorded in a baptismal entry of 1796, one of the earliest mentions of that job title in Denholm. He married Mary Turnbull and their children included William (b.1796), James (b.1801), Isabel (b.1804) and Margaret (b.1808). **John** (19th C.) resident of Whitfield. In 1863 he donated to the Museum a 'stone celt, found in British hillfort on

Borthaugh Hill'. **John** (b.1824/5) from Berwick, he was Head Gardener at Teviot Lodge. He was recorded living in Jedburgh in 1851 and was at 'Teviot Lodge Gardener's House' in 1861. Probably the same John was living at Mayfield Lodge in 1876 when he donated to the Museum the 'Guide to Carnoustie'. He married Christian Fairgrieve. Their children were: George A.; Robert; Christian; Isabella (b.1857); Jane (b.1860); and William (b.1864). **John** (b.1828/9) born in Minto Parish. He was a joiner at Riddell Cottage in Lilliesleaf Parish. His wife was Agnes and their children included Robert and Walter. **John** (19th C.) Director of the Hawick Working Men's Building Society and also President of the Hawick Co-op for a while. **Peter** (16th C.) listed among people who were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. He is recorded as 'Petro Denis'. **Peter** (b.1820) farm worker in Roberton Parish, he was son of Peter and Isabella Elliot. He was not baptised until 1827. In 1841 he was living at Hardenburnfoot and in 1851 was 'Game Guard' at Todshawhill. He married Agnes Elliot in 1842 and their children included: Janet Elliot (b.1843); Peter (b.1845); Henry (b.1847); Walter Elliot (b.1850); James (b.1855); and Isabella (b.1857). The last 2 children were baptised in Teviothead. **Peter Young** (19th C.) listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as a druggist on the High Street. **Robert** (16th C.) described as 'Robert Denis, surgeone' when witness to a 1558 sasine relating to a land transfer in Hawick. He may well have been related to the other men of the same surname who lived at a similar time. He may have been the grandfather of Allan, recorded in a sasine of 1622; he had a 'clare constat' from William Douglas of Drumlanrig for a piece of waste ground in the centre of Hawick, between the 'King's Highway' and the Slitrig. Given the forename, he could have been son of John (owner of 2 particates in Hawick) whose great-grandson Robert was served as his heir in 1613. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) inhabitant of Hawick. He was served heir to his great-grandfather John in 2 tenements (or particates) of land in Hawick in 1613. This John seems likely to have been the man named in the 1537 Burgh Charter, and potentially the same man with the elaborate memorial stone (from 1546) in St. Mary's Kirkyard. Presumably the same Robert had a confirming charter for 2 tenements in Hawick in 1635, granted by the Earl of Queensberry, one of which had been owned by his great-grandfather John. It is possible that he was the same man as Bailie Robert. **Bailie Robert** (17th C.) described as at the East Port in the 1638 'leet' for the election of the Bailies. He may have been Bailie along with William Scott of the Cross at the time of the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council' (although apparently signed by 'G. Deanis, Bailie' and with Robert listed on the Council). In April he was replaced as Bailie by Robert Scott 'callit of Goldielands', while he 'convaleces of his sickness'. In late 1640 he is described as 'late bailie' when he was fined for injuring Robert Scott of Groundistone, specifically 'bluiding of the said Robert Scott upon the cheek and hand'. He may be the Robert who inherited 2 tenements that had belonged to his great-grandfather John, as recorded in 1613 and 1635. He may be the Robert who witnessed baptisms for William Hardie in 1641 and 1654. He may also be the Bailie who was called the Burgh Officers to come to deal with Samuel Newbie, who was disrupting the game of 'kyles' that he and his friends were playing in 1660. He may be the Bailie recorded in a hereditary bond in 1663, and also the Robert 'in Hawick, elder' recorded in another bond in 1663. He may be the Robert who (along with Allan) witnessed a baptism for James Tudhope in 1639. **Robert** (17th C.) married Susanna Scott in Hawick in 1634. Their children were: Margaret (b.1636); Robert (b.1639); Bessie (b.1640); Anna (b.1643); George (b.1644); John (b.1645); Isobell (b.1647); Allan (b.1648); and Mary (b.1649). He could be the same man as the Bailie recorded in the 1630s and 1640s; he was on the 'leet' for choosing the Bailie in 1638, in one of the first entries in the Town Book, and was described as being at the East Port. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was married to Margaret Watt. Their children include: Isobell (b.1640); Margaret (b.1642); James (b.1644); John (b.1646); Janet (b.1647); Isobell (b.1649); and Robert (1653). He could be the Robert who was Councillor in 1668. **Robert** (17th C.) described as 'lister' (i.e. dyer) in 1648 when he was elected on the Hawick Town Council. He is probably the same as one of the other Roberts. He served as Bailie during the 1650s. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident, married to Agnes Scott. Their daughter Helen was born in 1651, with witnesses Thomas and Robert Scott (who were probably related to his wife). He may be the Robert who witnessed baptisms for William Ruecastle and Marion Scott in 1648 and for Robert Scott in 1652. Perhaps the same Robert is recorded in 1656 (along with David Scott) as witness for a baptism of William Scott and Margaret

Preacher. **Robert** (17th C.) advocate who served as procurator for Walter Lorraine for a bond with Walter Scott in Wauchope in 1681. The bond was signed at Hartshaughmill, which suggests he was a local man. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'particat man of ye lands of Hawick' when allocated a pew in St. Mary's Kirk in 1683. James (presumably either his son or brother) gave him 'ane half boll of beer for ye building of said pew' and was involved in a dispute over it in 1715. Possibly the same Robert is recorded in 1725 when his servant Helen Bell was rebuked by the Session. He may have been the Robert born to Robert and Margaret Watt in Hawick in 1653 or the son of Robert and Susanna Scott born in 1639. Given that he was a 'particat man', he was probably a direct descendant of John, who owned 2 particates in the 1537 Burgh Charter, and whose great-grandson Robert was served as heir in 1613. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Burnfoot in 1697. He married Janet Laidlaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694. Their children included: Jean (b.1695); and Isabella (b.1697), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1697 were 2 William Scotts. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Isabel Lamb in Cavers Parish in 1701. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) son of George and Agnes Scott according to a family tree (and hence born in 1675). He was a skinner in Hawick. He married Janet Cook in Hawick in 1705 and their children included: Janet (b.1705); George (b.1708), flesher in Hawick; Robert (b.1710); James (b.1713); Margaret (b.1715); and Agnes (b.1718). The witnesses in 1710 were Bailie James Deans (perhaps related) and merchant Walter Oliver and in 1718 were Bailie James Burn and Robert Glendinning. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1712 for Walter Bryson, in 1714 for weaver George Wight, in 1715 for carrier Walter (who was probably related), in 1722 for John Glendinning in Whitchesters and in 1723 for workman Andrew Leithead. It is possible he is the same man as the skinner. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) miller in Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Lamb in Cavers Parish in 1701 and their first child Arthur (b.1703) was baptised in Hawick Parish. The witnesses in 1703 were Walter Elliot, Bailie to the Regality of Hawick and fellow miller James Paterson. The couples' other children were born in Bowden, including: Maddie (b.1709); Gilbert (b.1711); and Robert (b.1715). He may be the Robert, 'servant to the said Wm Thomson' (at Newmill), who in 1742 witnessed baptisms for William Anderson in Raesknowe and for William Thomason at Newmill. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Turnbull in Cavers Parish in 1731. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Nevison in Roberton Parish in 1733. **Robert** (18th C.) married Isobell Gray in Ashkirk Parish in 1739. **Robert** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He had a legal case with a Selkirk merchant recorded in 1746. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Barbara Ormiston in 1776. **Robert** (18th C.) married Betty Clerk in Roberton Parish in 1790. **Robert** (b.1782–1850s) joiner at Horsleyhill. He was recorded as 'Junr. Wright' on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish; this suggests that his father may also have been Robert. His wife was Margaret and their children included: Gideon (b.1819/20), who carried on the joinery business; Archibald; Margaret; Janet (b.1825/6), who was deaf and dumb; John; Agnes (b.1830/1); and William. **Robert** (1797–1879) born in Glasgow, although a family tree has him as the son of Hawick shoemaker George and Janet Douglas. He was a printer and one of Hawick's early postal workers, being sorter and deliverer for Robert Armstrong. His printer's business was at 8 Buccleuch Street, although in 1841 he is listed as residing on Silver Street. He was involved with the Relief Kirk and a portrait of him exists. He married Helen Rutherford (1800–76). Their children were: Alison (b.1822); Janet (1823–96), who married manufacturer James Wilson; Agnes (b.1825); Francis (b.1831), who was also postmaster in Hawick; George (c.1834–98), who moved to Australia; and Robert Rutherford (1840–1910), who was a banker and died unmarried. **Robert** (b.1815) son of Francis and younger brother of George. He was a butcher with his brother on Allars Crescent. They also farmed at Tofts. **Robert Rutherford** (1840–1910) younger son of postmaster and printer Robert. He worked as a banker, with Allahabad Bank. He died unmarried. **Robert Rutherford** (1860–1922) son of postmaster Francis, and nephew of the earlier Robert Rutherford. He was born in Hawick, and the family lived at 44 Loan. However, they soon moved to Paisley, where he grew up. He worked as a stevedores manager in Lancashire, married twice and died in Southport. With his first wife, Lucy Jane Roberts, he had children Robert Rutherford and Marjorie Milsom. **Robert W.** (19th/20th C.) one of the survivors of the Gallipoli Campaign, who visited the region in a group of Hawick veterans in 1965. **Thomas** (17th C.) mentioned in a Magistrates Court case of 1640 in which he is absolved of paying the costs claimed

against him by Adam Scott, smith. It seems that he was a servant, who had a dispute with Scott, the record saying 'that he offered his service to him, quha wauld not receive him, except he wauld gif him of his ...'. **Thomas** (17th C.) Hawick resident, married to Margaret Gledstains. Their children included: Margaret (b.1679); and Bessie (b.1680). **Thomas** (17th C.) Hawick resident whose daughter Margaret was born in 1692 and son Thomas in 1696. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Renwick in Bedrule Parish in 1702. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1705. Their children included: Henrietta (b.1706); George (b.1707); and John (b.1709). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) tenant of Wester Burnfoot Mill in Wilton Parish. He married Janet Gray in 1703 and their children included Jean (b.1717). Although the mother's name is not given, his children were: David (b.1704); James (b.1708); Isobell (b.1712); and Walter (b.1713), farmer at Howahill. **Thomas** (1764–1817) son of Walter. He was farmer at Howahill, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 4 horses. He also paid the dog tax at Howahill in 1797. His death is recorded in Hobkirk Parish and he is buried in Wilton Old Churchyard. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He was so described in 1713 and 1714. He married Isobell Scott in 1712. They were both described as being 'in the town of Hawick'. Their children included: George (b.1713); Agnes (b.1715); and Agnes (again, b.1720). The witnesses in 1713 were baxter William Hodge and Henry Orrock and in 1715 were flesher Robert Deans (possibly his brother) and flesher and Bailie James Burn. He may be the Walter born in 1680 to George and Agnes Scott. He is probably the carrier recorded in 1707 when he was fined by the Council for calling Adam Thorbrand to the Court in Jedburgh when the case was already being considered by the Court in Hawick. **Walter** (1713–90) son of Thomas, he was born in Wilton Parish. He became a cattle dealer in Hawick and was also tenant at Howahill and Highend. In 1762, 1764, 1767, 1771 and 1774 he was recorded at Howcleuch. He appears to have married late in life. In 1761 he was stated to be from Roberton Parish when he married Janet (although her name is recorded as 'Isabel' in Hawick Parish), daughter of Robert Douglas, from the Trows family; she died in 1799. Their children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Janet (b.1762); Thomas (b.1764); Robert (1767); James (b.1768), father of local historian Walter; Agnes (b.1771); and Walter (b.1774). The family are buried in Wilton Old Churchyard; their names are recorded on the back of the headstone of joiner James Deans, who must have been related. **Walter** 'Watty' (1823–1904) son of James and Margaret Boa, he was born in Rulewater, but descended from the Hawick family. He was said to be an odd, quiet child, and was taken under the wing of the governess at Weens. However, he received little formal schooling, and was soon helping his uncle Thomas, who was mason at Bonchester Bridge. He worked with his uncle as a mason, and grew to have an appreciation of ruined buildings in the district. He also later worked as a grocer, living at Kirkstyle, Hobkirk. He became known as an antiquarian, particularly an authority on everything to do with the history, families and folklore of Rulewater. He was encouraged in these pursuits by James Smail of Jedburgh, who married his cousin Margaret Boa. He wrote 'The Old Kirk and Kirkyard of Hopekirk' in 1874, 'On Bonchester, Rule Water' for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1887 and 'Memorials and Reminiscences of the Parish of Hobkirk' in 1895. He helped with the description of the Slitrig valley when the Berwickshire Club met at Hawick in 1890. In 1892 he described a supposed track connecting the upper Rule valley with the Slitrig near Berryfell, speculating (unfortunately with no real evidence) that it could be connected with the Catrail. He also provided information for Tancred's 'Rulewater' book. For a long time he was in charge of the Hobkirk kirkyard, which was adjacent to his house, and he could describe every stone and the family who were buried there. He also collected curios from the district. In 1860 he donated to the Museum a 'Stone Sling Ball'. In 1859 he married Margaret Armstrong (from Hartsgarth) in Newcastleton; she had previously been housekeeper for Daniel Mather at Hallrule. Their children were: James (b.1860); Christina (b.1862); Margaret Boa (b.1868); and William (b.1872). There is a photograph of him with George Tancred in 'Rulewater and its people'. **William** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1511/2 sasine for the Barony of Hawick. His name is recorded as 'Willelmo Denis'. He was probably a prominent man in Hawick at the time, and may have been related to Allan, who acted as attorney for the sasine. **William** (18th/19th C.) Denholm man who had a poem included in James Ruickbie's 1826 'Poems'. Another poem (addressed to Elliot Aitchison) was included at the end of James Murray's 1863 article on Denholm, dated 1819. There was

an article about him in the Transactions for 1960 (formerly the name was spelled 'Deane', 'Deanes', 'Deanis', 'Deannes', 'Deens', 'Deine', 'Deins', 'Denis', 'Denys', etc.).

Deans an Simpson's (*deenz-an-sim-sinz*) *n.* stationers at 9 Oliver Place. There was also a printing press there in the mid-20th century. The business was originally started by William Simpson around 1870 as a bookbinder, paper-ruler and ledger-maker, being carried on by his sons as E.W. & W. Simpson. The business was bought in 1959 by Billy Deans Ellis of printers R. Deans & Co., and renamed 'Deans and Simpson'. In 1976 the shop was purchased by Peter Horne and Alan Graham and became Hawick's premier stationers. Graham retired in 2002 and Horne in 2020.

Dean's Brae (*deenz-brā*) *n.* place said to have been named for being the location of the killing of John Deans, who was 'slan in debait of his nichtbouris geir' in 1546. The location is unknown, but it was near Skelfhill, as described by W.N. Kennedy in 1858.

Dean's Cleuch (*deenz-clooch*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddesdale, running west to join the Roughley Burn to the west of Stitchelhill.

Deanshill (*deenz-hil*) *n.* area near Kershope, recorded in 1583 as the residence of 'Joke Armestronge called the Lordes Joke.

Deans o Teviotdale (*deenz-ō-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* pre-Reformation head of the church in Teviotdale. The list of Deans includes: John, c.1195–1205; Richard, c.1210–28; Walter, c.1230; Geoffrey, c.1240–51; and William, c.1260.

Deans Weekly (*deenz-week-lee*) *n.* free advertising sheet published by R. Deans & Co. in Hawick in the erly 1930s. It ran for 49 issues, but was stopped after complaints by the Scottish Newsagents' Foundation and was effectively replaced in 1932 by the Hawick Week-end Advertiser.

Deansyde (*deen-sīd*) *n.* red brick house by the A698 (Denholm road) immediately after Honeyburn. It may have been designed by J.P. Alison. Andrew Haddon lived there in the early 20th century and it was the residence of the minister of Cavers Parish after WWII.

Deansyde see **Denesyde**

Dearden (*deer-din*) *n.* **Edward** (1802/3–76) from England, he was a weaver in Hawick. He came to Hawick in about 1836, following John Wilson going to the Rochdale area to learn about weaving flannel. He was listed as a weaver at Weensland among heads of households for Wilton Kirk in 1840 and 1841. In 1841 (recorded as 'Edmund Derden') he was living at Weensland Mill Cottage. He was later a watchman of the Kirkwynd, and was fatally injured at the Loan during the Thursday night Chase of 1876 by the Acting Father's horse – 'Auld Edward Dearden met demise, Nae chance against the horse's size' [MB]. He married Helen Goodfellow and their children included Thomas (b.1840), Sara (b.1844) and John (b.1847).

dearie (*dee-ree*) *n.* a dear, sweatheart, darling – '... And ilk ane bring his dearie' [JT], '... With bliss life's moments seemed complete That night by Liddle wi' my dearie' [TCh].

Dearlyburn (*deer-lee-burn*) *n.* area just north of Horsleyhill, around the Dearly Burn, which flows into the Hassendean Burn. There is a contract of 1763 to the heritors of the Commonty of Hassendean relating for building a bridge across this stream. In 1861 George C. Hardie was living there with his family (also written 'Deerly').

Dearly Burn (*deer-lee-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Groundistone and flows roughly eastwards to join the Hassendean Burn.

dear year (*deer-yeer*) *n., arch.* a year of famine, when the price of meal was high, particularly at the very end of the 18th century – 'In the winter of one of the dear years at the close of last century, and at a time when oatmeal was 7s 6d a-stone ...' [WNK], 'The best proof of the serious nature of the emergency is to be found in the fact that even yet old people in referring to the last two years of last century speak of them as the 'dear years' [WNK].

the Dear Year (*thu-deer-yeer*) *n.* popular term for the year 1800, when there was famine and war, and food riots in Hawick, as well as elsewhere around Britain. 1799 was a year of heavy rain (186 days locally), and there was a great drought the next summer. There was a shortage of food, a general increase in prices and distilleries were stopped by Act of Parliament. James Ruickbie commemorated this with a poem on the death of whisky, and the reopening of the distilleries with another, the 'Resurrection of Whisky' – 'Our fathers never saw, nor we, their hapless sons, till now, a time so big with woe' [JR].

Deaton (*dee'-in*) *n.* **Sir Angus** (1945–) born in Edinburgh and brought up in Bowden, he attended Hawick High School in the period 1957–9. He took the Waverley Line to school every day and also worked at Pringle's as a summer job. He also attended Fettes College and then Cambridge University. He worked at Bristol

University and then moved to Princeton University in 1983, where he became Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of International Affairs. He was awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Economics for analysis of consumption, poverty and welfare. He was knighted in 2016 for services to research in economics and international affairs. As a further Hawick connection, his mother was the sister of Danny Nuttal's wife. He returned to visit Hawick High School (along with fellow Nobel Laureate Richard Henderson) in 2022.

deave (*deev*) *adj., arch.* to deafen – 'If she could get hersel' but carl'd, In time o' need, She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the warld, But now she's dead' [JR], 'Let preachers rare an' ranters root Till deaved wi' their ain clatter' [VW], 'If there's a greater bore, it is The monologuish woman; She'll deave yer vera soul wi' din Till baith yer lugs are bummin'' [FL], ''An' whaur the deevil's Bengal?' was the next query, to which came the ready rejoinder, 'Ou it's owre ayont Liddesdale'' [WNK], '... maist deeved an daivert an donnert wui the rummellin dunner o an eend-on bizz' [ECS], 'I stood in the mids' o' the merket square, Deeved by the thrang o' the Gooseberry Fair, And I sichted a couple o' colliers there, As merry as weel may be' [WL] (also spelled 'deeve'; cf. the more common **deifen**).

deazed (*deezd*) *adj., arch.* having lost its strength, rotten, shrunk – 'A deazed sack, deazed wood, cheese, etc.' [GW].

deazy (*dee-zee*) *adj., arch.* uncomfortably cold – 'Deasie, a term applied to the weather; as, 'a deasie day', a cold, raw, uncomfortable day, Roxb.' [JoJ] (cf. **dazy**).

debait (*dee-bā'*) *n., arch.* action in defence of others – 'Heir lyis ane honest man, Johne Deinis, quah was tenant kyndlie of Havik Miln, and slan in debait of his nichtbouris geir, the zeir of God, MDXLVI' [MI1546], legal dispute – '... vnderstanding ws to be innocent of all slauchteris and vtheris debaittis movit be the sonis of the said vmquhile Adame Scott ...' [SB1585].

debitor (*de-bi-tur*) *n., arch.* a debtor – '... And further, it is hereby provided and declared that in case the above named persons, debitors in the Bonds above mentioned, shall be likely to prove insolvent ...' [RAO].

the Debateable Land (*thu-dee-bā'-u-bul-lawnd*) *n.* former name for part of the western Border country, especially a strip of land between the Rivers Esk and Sark, which was claimed by both kingdoms before 1603. It comprised much of the Parish of Canonbie, about half of Morton and all of Kirkandrews. An earthen rampart, Scots Dyke, was built to divide the Debateable Land. It was explicitly 'debated' between 1450 and 1552, but the name stuck. It was known as the most lawless area in the land, and occupied by the Elliots, Armstrongs, Rutherfords, Croziers, Turnbulls and other families (also spelled 'Debatable' and sometimes plural 'Lands', it is 'the Debaittabill Land' in 1618 and still 'debaitable landis' in 1661).

debauch (*dee-bawch*) *n., arch.* a debacle – 'That a man or wumin should bei sae misguided as tae yase the occasion for a debauch shouldna bei laid at the door o' the festival' [BW1939].

de Bliburgh see **Bliburgh**

de Bolton see **Bolton**

de Bondington see **Bondington**

debosherie (*de-bō-shu-ree*) *n., arch.* debauchery – 'There was this day a Fast for ... suppresing of debosherie, cursing, swearing, and blaspheming the name of God' [PR1722].

de Braidlie see **Braidlie**

debурse (*dee-burs*) *v., arch.* to disburse, pay out – '... the two hundred merks allowit by the Earl of Queensberry and debursed be the town of Hawick ...' [BR1644], '... and the payt of Baylyea Richardson of three pounds sterling qh was debursed by him for the bell' [BR164].

decait (*dee-sā'*) *n., arch.* deceit.

decaive (*dee-sāv*) *v., arch.* to deceive.

de Cardonnel see **Cardonnel**

deceesion (*de-see-shin*) *n.* a decision – 'it was a gei hard deceesion ti make'.

December (*dee-zem-bur*) *n., arch.* December (note the disappearing use of *z* rather than *s*).

decern (*dee-sern*) *v., arch.* to adjudge, decree – '... and decernit to have the stenth of thair decreit thairof ...' [SB1569], '... were decerned and ordained to remaine in prison' [BR], '... therefore was decerned in ane unlaw of £20 (Scots), and to lie 8 days in the stockis' [BR1642], 'Decerns Thomas Oliver to content and pay to James Scott, lorimer, 3 half firlots of aitts eitten by his guids and geir ...' [BR1642], '... in respect qrof the baylyeas has descerned and ordained their haill moveable goods and gear be sequesterate ...' [BR1689] (Scots law term; also 'descern').

deces (*dee-sees*) *v., arch.* to die, become deceased – '... and gyff it happynis the said Johanne Gledstanis, zoungar, to decess, and the said lardship of Coklaw to cum to the airis famail ...' [SB1519] (there are spelling variants).

Dechan (*dee-kin*) *n.* **Bailie Martin**, J.P. (1852–1915) chemistry teacher and public analyst, who

was a Bailie, as well as Acting Father in 1903. He was born in the High Street, where the Royal Bank was later built, son of a farmer who left Ireland during the famine. He grew up in Gotterson's Innery and then at Langburnshiels (where he had a daily 7-mile walk to and from school). After working as a hind at Hummelknowes and Burnhead (where his reading was encouraged), he became a tweed finisher with Walter Wilson, later taking science and art classes at Teviot Grove and qualifying as a teacher of chemistry. After teaching classes in various locations in Selkirk and Galashiels, he took over the practical chemistry lecture room and laboratory of the Buccleuch Memorial, and gave up his factory job to become a full time chemistry teacher in 1884. He also continued to study himself, publishing several papers, becoming a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and being elected a fellow of the Chemical Society of London in 1885. He served on the School Board for 9 years, pressing for educational opportunities for all classes. He then became a Town Councillor (the first Roman Catholic in any local town), soon becoming a Bailie. He was partly responsible for establishing technical schools in Hawick and Galashiels. He became public analyst for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire and the Burghs of Melrose and Kelso, as well as District Analyst for Selkirkshire under the Board of Agriculture. Along with W.P. Kennedy, he took over science classes in the reorganised Buccleuch School around 1900, and prizes for scholarship in science were set up in their memory by former pupils. As well as this, he was an enthusiastic Common-Riding supporter, and can be seen riding near the head of the Procession in the 1899 Gaylor film. He was one of the main instigators for founding the Callants' Club, and would have been the first President had he not insisted that the first should not be a Roman Catholic, in case that caused controversy. So instead he was the first Vice-President and the second Club President. He married Catherine Murphy and their children included: Patrick (b.1875); and George (b.1886).

de Charteris see **Chairters**

the de Charterises (*thu-du-chawr'-ur-is-eez, -chār'-urz*) *n.* family name of the Earls of Wemyss and March, deriving from Chartres in France, with multiple possible spellings. William de Chartre accompanied William the Conqueror to England, his son or grandson following David I to Scotland, and being granted lands in Dumfriesshire. The family received the half-barony of Wilton in the late 13th century, holding it for a few decades. There is a complicated relationship with the Longuevilles and the Langlands family, with the likelihood that they are all one and the same. Sir Robert Charteris fought a duel with Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1530. Later the family dropped the 'de' (spelled many ways, including 'Chartres' and the modern 'Charters'; family members are included under **Chairters**).

de Cheam see **Cheam**

declarator (*de-kla-ri'-tōr*) *n.* a juidicial decision, specifically an action raised to decide upon a legal right – '... has raised a process of declarator and division of the said Commonty before the Court of Session ...' [BR1769] (Scots law term).

de Clare see **Clare**

de Clyf see **Clyf**

decrete (*dee-kree'*) *n.* a decree, decision, judgement – '... to be fullie content and pait thairof efter the forme of the said decret, as ze wil answer ...' [SB1500], '... aganis the said Robert Ellot ..., obteinit decreit of removeing thairvpoun, denuncit him rebell, and pat him to the horne' [SB1624], 'Item, for everie decreit extracting within £20, six shillings and aucht pennies ...' [BR1640], '... by the sd. John Hardie for qt. money was than to be receaved, by virtue of ane decreitt and arreistment following yr upon ...' [BR1693], 'Spent in Bailie Hardy's at decreting deficiencies [i.e. defaulters] for the brig over the Slitrig at the Tower Knowe, 1s' [BR], 'Double of Ane Extract of the Decreet Demolishing the kirk of Hassendean, and planting and erecting the kirk of Robertoune, modulling the said paroch', '... by the decreet arbitral following on this submission, the town of Hawick was cut out of a considerable part of their Commonty ...' [C&L1780], *v., arch.* to decree, order – '... forsamekile as it is be the Lordis of our Cownsaile decretit and deliuerit that Philpe Twrnbull ...' [SB1500], 'Spent in Bailie Hardy's at decreting deficiencies [defaulters] for the brig' [BR1776] (spelling variants include 'decreet').

decript (*dee-kript*) *adj., poet.* I Was once a man, though now I'm none but a poor decript one; Fifty seven years, Arms I did bear Abroad, or in Scotland' [CWS].

ded (*ded*) *n.* dad – 'wait tell eer ded gits hame', 'Div ee ken Ken Dodd's ded's deed?'.

ded (*ded*) *v.* did, used for emphasis – 'ee ded sot', 'she never ded gaun back', 'Aw suppose they'll enjoy'd juist the same iz oo ded when oo was wee' [BW1961], '... which hei ded in 1925' [IWL],

'... As aw ded on that first Common Riding efter the war' [MB].

deddy langlegs (*de-dee-lawng-legz*) *n.* a daddy longlegs, harvestman, or sometimes a cranefly – 'it was a muckle lang-leggit deddy langlegs' (cf. **jenny langlegs**).

Dedrig see **Deedrig**

deduce (*dee-doos*) *v., arch.* to deduct, subtract – '... fourtie shilling being deduced for the buttis bigine' [BR1658].

de Dunnideer see **Dunnideer**

de Durisdeer see **Durisdeer**

de Edinburgh see **Edinburgh**

de Egglescliffe see **Egglescliffe**

dee (*dee*) *v., poet.* to die – 'But ye sall dee like men, an' fa' like ane o' the chiefs' [HSR], 'I sallna dee, but leive, an' speik furth the warks o' the Lord' [HSR], '... An' the happy e'enings spent within't I'll mind until I dee' [JJ], 'O love that winna' dee ...' [JEDM], 'I fain would be Till the day I dee Where the Slitrig and Teviot meet' [TK], 'And will be till I dee mysel', And meet wi' her again' [WE], 'The muirland wide and the wind blawn free This be my rest when I come to dee' [WL] (cf. the locally more common **dei**).

Dee Burn (*dee-burn*) *n.* stream off Hermitage Water, to the east of Braidlie, reached from the road via a footbridge. The farmhouse of Deeburn was formerly there, once home of the Elliots (it is marked as 'Debrun' on Stobie's 1770 map).

deed (*deed*) *adj.* dead, not alive – 'ee deh want ti bother wi that pub, it's deid the night', '... he hæs mæde me til dwall in mirkniss, as thae that hae lang been deæd' [HSR], '... It gibbers like a deed man's ghost' [JBS], 'But Robbie's deid this mony a year' [WP], ''Eer deid' says Tam, wi a tremendous shock, 'Aye, aw'm here tae tell ee what it's like' ...' [AY], 'The padre mouths the words, And a deid leaf settles on his shooder ...' [DH], '... But they're a' deid, And now insteid, Oo've juist got Safeway' [IWL], dead, abrupt, exact, absolute – 'ee're deed slow an stop, yow', *adv.* dead, absolutely, suddenly, directly, extremely, to an advanced degree – 'hei stoppit deed', 'Deed-auld; deed-teird (tired), etc.' [ECS], 'Even the grannie's no deid-auld' [GW], '... and stop Auld Time himself, deid in his tracks' [DH], *n.* death – 'hungert ti deed, swutten ti deed, wrocht ti deed, etc.' [ECS], 'Hei hunger't his-sel ti deid' [GW], 'The sweet was duist hailin off iz till A was nerrhand swutten ti deed' [ECS], a cause of death – 'To be the deid of any one' [JAHM], cause of some misdeed – 'He was the deid o't' [GW], dead people collectively, the height of something – 'Afore ye're numbered wi' the deid, About the auld folks gie's a screed' [WNK], *n., arch.* a dead person – 'Summa of the dettis awing to the deid ...' [SB1574] (also often spelled 'deid').

deed (*deed*) *interj., arch.* indeed – ''Deed Sir, I'm dowie eneugh when I'm my lane ...' [JTe], '... she very quietly replied 'deed Sir, he's away to the Relief'' [HAST1864], 'Deed it's ma opeenion Tam Weens is gane clean gyte ...' [DMW], ''Deed hae we', said the midwife, 'and what do you want wi' him'' [AM], 'Deed, Maister Easton, there's twae things that awm no feared for the night, and that's the deevil and the gauger' [RM], '... a grocer body ... gien iz the weel-wurn hail: 'It's a grand-day!' 'Deed ay!' says A' [ECS] (also **deed aye**).

deed as a mauk (*deed-iz-a-mawk*) *adj., arch.* literally 'dead as a maggot', absolutely lifeless, stone dead – '... aw felled every yin o' them as cauld dead as a mack' [RM] (also spelled 'mack').

deed aye (*deed-I*) *interj., arch.* yes indeed – 'Deed ay, for I mysel' hae seen Folk casting peats in Myreslawgreen' [WNK], ''It's a grand day!' 'Deed ay!' says A' [ECS] (also written 'deed ay'; see also **deed**).

the Deed Bell (*thu-deed-bel*) *n.* hand-bell once belonging to the Magistrates, which was used when someone died. The Burgh Officer (or perhaps the Kirk Beadle) would walk the streets, lifting his hat, ringing the bell and announcing 'I hereby take ye to wit, that ... our brother/sister, departed this life at ... of the clock, according to the pleasure of our Lord'. The bell would then be placed on the deceased's bed until they were interred. The bell bore the date 1601, and was made in Holland, inscribed 'R.S.I.D. HAWICK' around the neck (probably the initials of the magistrates of the time, likely Robert or Richard Scott and James or John Deans or Douglas) and 'JAN, BVRGUS.HVIS.HEFT.MY.GEGOTE.ANNO.1601' around the rim (i.e. 'Made by John Burgushouse in 1601'); the same man made the Earlston Kirk bell in 1609. It is said that it was paid for with a bag of 'doits' amassed from years of Kirk collections. When the main Kirk bell was recast at great expense in 1693 it was enacted that 'neither the great Bell nor hand deid bell' should be used for anyone other than those on the list of subscribers or their successors; hence it was kept in the Treasurer's house. It is recorded being mended in 1722, with an iron handle added to make it easier to use with one hand. It was used until about 1780, apparently twice escaped being

melted down, and was donated to the Museum by the Town Council in 1858. It is said that a servant in the house where it was kept gave it mistakenly to a dealer in old iron and the master of the house scoured the iron stores in Edinburgh to fetch it back. The tradition of using the bell was said to have been a relic of pre-Reformation times, suggesting that there would have been an earlier bell. Note that in 1694 the Council approved the use of a 'litle hand Bell for the use of the toun concerning the goeing through the toun'; if this was the same bell, then it had already been in use for almost a century, and the Council was just clarifying the payment for its use. Since the last bellman, Alexander Stainton, died in 1926, there certainly a later bell in use in Hawick through the 19th century, but for announcements other than deaths. There was also a similar bell in use in Denholm until at least the 1830s.

deed-chap (*deed-chawp*) *n., arch.* clicking sound made by the death-watch beetle, supposed to be a portent of death (also **deed-rap**, **deed-ruckle** and **deed-watch**).

deed claes (*deed-klāz*) *n., arch.* a set of clothes made from yarn spun by a new bride and hidden away, to be only brought out secretly or when needed at her funeral.

Deedhaugh (*deed-hawch*) *n.* former name for an area between Croft Angry and Usuchhaugh, named in the 1537 charter, and corresponding today roughly to the area around Slitrig Crescent and perhaps including Wellogate Cemetery. This was once where the town's archery targets were, and it was also used for other games and sports. It may have once been where some of the Common-Riding festivities once took place, hence its continued use as the site of the Song-singing ceremony. The origin of the name is obscure, but may refer to an area associated with some unrecorded battle or burial (perhaps similar to the Deed Haugh near Spittal-on-Rule, which was the scene of the execution of a number of Turnbulls in 1510, although 'deid' could also just mean 'flat').

Deed Haugh (*deed-hawch*) *n.* area near Rulemouth, similar to the 'Rulehaugh' where many Turnbulls were said to have met their end in 1510. The story is that about 200 of them met there to ask for pardon from the King (James IV), dressed only in linen sheets and with nooses around their necks. But instead, one in ten of them were hanged. Bishop Lesley reported that the King rode from Edinburgh to Rulewater, where 'he tuik divers broken men, and brocht them to Jeduart; of quhom sum wes justifiet: [executed] And the principallis of the trubillis cum in lyning claythis, with nakitt sordis in thair handis, and wyddyis about thair neckis', and they were sent to various castles of their neighbours 'in ward'; it is therefore unclear whether any men were actually hanged at this spot. The field was also called 'Deadman's Haugh' – 'There'll be Turnbulls on Ancrum Moor Frae Barnhills ti Normandy, Ti avenge the Deidmans Haugh N' the Auld Enemy' [IHS].

the Deedhaugh Well (*thu-deed-hawch-wel*) *n.* a former public water supply on Slitrig Crescent. The spring was believed to be somewhere in the rising ground that is now the Wellogate Cemetery. The well was in the plantation strip along the Slitrig Bank, and the water was regarded as having medicinal properties. At some point the well was piped to the other side of the road, and it was said that the water was never the same. This supply was much used to ward off cholera during the 19th century and existed into the early 20th century.

deed-hoose (*deed-hoos*) *n., arch.* a mortuary (noted by E.C. Smith).

deed kist (*deed-kist*) *n., arch.* a coffin – '...the body was stretched at length until the 'dead kist' or coffin was ready' [V&M].

deedle (*dee-dul*) *v., arch.* to jiggle, jerk around, dance to and fro – '...tho their chafts war ditherin an beverrin leike as they war pairlt, wui the awfih deedelleen an joaggleen o that rampaajin laarrie' [ECS] (also **diddle**).

Deedlie Field (*deed-lee-feeld*) *n.* Deadlie Field, flat area on the east side of the Rule Water near Fulton. 'Deadlie Dean' lies just to the south.

Deedlie Stumps (*deed-lee-stumps*) *n.* nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Here's Andra o' the King's Head clad In ancient garb, wi' cheery smile; Blind Wull gangs by wi' carefu' tread And Deedlie Stumps in gallant style' [HI].

deedlie-weg (*deed-lee-weg*) *n.* a wastrel, ne'er-do-well, frisky person – 'Deh git in a strooshie ower thaim, they're jist a bunch o deedliewegs' (perhaps from 'diddle', to jig about; this appears to be a particularly Hawick word; G. Watson notes it as 'Deedlie-wag').

deedly (*deed-lee*) *adj.* deadly – '...I the said Walter sall do siclike suffrage as vse and custume is of deidly feid ...' [SB1527], 'The deidliest knuckler was share tae take hame ...', 'Dear alike in childhood's prattle, And the deidly din of battle' [RK], 'He didna coont on the layman's sword That sprang frae its scabbard free, An wi' ane swift an' deidly stroke Made his heid frae his

body flee' [FL], *n., arch.* deadly persons, especially in the phrase 'against all deedly' – '... and leiffull actionis aganis all deidlie, the Kingis graces auctoritie allanerlie exceptit ...' [SB1585].

deed man's bellows (*deed-mawnz-be-lōz*) *n., arch.* the bugle, Ajuga reptans.

deed man's bells (*deed-mawnz-belz*) *n., arch.* the foxglove.

deed man's hand (*deed-mawnz-hawnd*) *n., arch.* the spotted palmate orchis, Orchis maculata.

Deedman's Haugh (*deed-mawnz-hawf*) *n.* another name for **Deed Haugh**.

deed o (*deed-ō*) *n., arch.* culprit (even applied to inanimate objects), the cause of something – 'A lookeet aabits for't, bit A fand eet i the hinder-end. The press was the deed o'd' [ECS].

deed-rap (*deed-rawp*) *n., arch.* death-rattle, a mysterious knocking sound, said to be a premonition of death – 'Did the deed-raap soond throwe its gampy ends, A wunder, i the nicht efter guid King Alisaunder's waddeen-foy?' [ECS] (see also **deed-chap**).

Deedrig (*deed-rig*) *n.* former name for lands in the eastern part of Hassendean, whose precise location is uncertain. They were recorded in a charter of 1510/1 when confirmed to David Scott of Hassendean and referred to as the '20 shilling land called le Dedrig'. In 1532 they were described as the '20 shilling lands of Deidrig in the half barony of Hassendean' when confirmed to William of Hassendean, along with Easter Hassendean and Over and Nether Newhall. The lands were transferred from Robert Scott of Hassendean to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1604. They were still owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1661 and 1663, when they were still described as a 20 shilling land, lying within the Barony of Hassendean (it is 'Deidrig' in 1532 and 1661 and 'Dedrig' in 1663).

deed-ruckle (*deed-ru-kul*) *n., arch.* death-rattle – 'Whan naigs an troopers – the deed-ruckle glutherin i ther weizants – war cowpeet inti ilka seike' [ECS] (also **deed-chap** and **deed-rap**).

deed-thraw (*deed-thraw*) *n., arch.* death throe, agony of death – 'Sprawling in thair deid-thraws upon the ground' [JW1619], 'Yin comprehensive tairm Covers them a' – Birth-pangs, rheumatics And deid-thraw!' [DH].

deed-watch (*deed-wawch*) *n., arch.* ticking sound made by the death-watch beetle, said to portend death (also **deed-chap** and **deed-ruckle**).

Deedwitter (*deed-wi'-ur, ded-waw'-ur*) *n.* Deadwater, general name for the area near the Border, to the east of Saughtree. The stream there is one of the sources of the North Tyne, and the name comes from the fact that it is flat for some distance, hence the water flows only slowly through this boggy area, sometimes called Deadwater Well. There is the farm of Deadwater on the road between Saughtree and Kielder, with Deadwater Fell and Deadwater Moor above being the heights on the Border between Liddesdale and Tynedale. A sulphurous spring in the area (in the upper part of Thorlieshope farm) was used for the cure of skin conditions in the 18th century and early 19th centuries, and visited annually by people from Hawick. The 'spa' there was kept by William Jardine in 1841 but the baths were later dismantled – '... the balefu influence o the Stanes can be felt as fer doon as Deidwaitter' [DH].

deef (*deef*) *adj.* deaf – 'er ee deef?', 'speakin ower much makes ee deef', '... To a' that's guid they're deef an' blind, They only like to stab an' teer' [FL], 'But I as ane deef man heærdna, an' I was as an dum man that opinetna his mooth' [HSR], '... thaye ar like the deef eddart that stapps hir lug' [HSR], 'Hauf-daized, like deef auld men, listenin' ...' [DH], *n., pl.* deaf people – 'The blin' get their sicht, an' the lame gang, the lepers ar cleanset, an' the deæf hear ...' [HSR] (also spelled 'deif').

Deef an Dumb Asylum (*deef-in-dum-u-sI-lum*) *n.* institution built in 1825, where??.

deefen (*dee-fin*) *v.* to deafen – 'there was a deefenin cheer when Hawick scored the wunnin try'.

deefenin (*dee-fi-nin*) *n.* deafening, the material placed between the floorboards and the ceiling below to reduce transmission of noise, often mortar, soot, etc.

Deef Robbie (*deef-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Blake**.

Deefy Danny (*dee-fee-daw-nee*) *n.* nickname for **Daniel Fisher**.

deek (*deek*) *n., arch.* a peek, peep, concealed look – 'Yeh bit sate on the kei-stane o the brig; yeh deek at the gurlin Yill' [ECS], *v., arch.* to notice, look at – '... And every modest grace and sweet allied, He deemed most meet to deek a poet's bride' [JoHa] (a Romany word).

deelt (*deel'*) *pp.* dealt – 'He hæsna deelt sae wi' onie ither natione ...' [HSR], 'Thou hest deelt weel wi' thy servant ...' [HSR].

the Deep Corner (*thu-deep-k=or-nur*) *n.* popular name for a pool in the Ale Water, near a

sharp bend in the river close to the Jubilee footbridge.

Deep Gill (*deep-gil*) *n.* stream in the headwaters of Twislehope Burn in the upper Hermitage valley, south of Twislehope Hope. It rises near Mid Hill, being formed from Muckle Sike and East Grain (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Deephope (*dee-pup*) *n.* farm on the Tima Water, just south of Ettrick village. It was formerly part of Rankilburn Parish. It was a Crown steading, said to be part of Mount Common. In 1486 it was leased to William Scott, and then to was Stephen Scott by 1492. In 1499 it was released to Stephen Scott, with an obligation for him to pay the arrears. Stephen Scott was still recorded there in 1502. In 1510 it was again assigned to Stephen Scott. In 1541 it was 'Montcolmone, alias Deiphope', when occupied by William Scott. Adam Scott from there was recorded in 1573 and Archibald Scott of Deephope in 1581. Walter Scott of Deephope was said to have been one of the men in the raiding party that freed Kinmont Willie in 1596 (it is 'Deiphop' in 1486, 1492, 1499, 1512 and 1581, and 'Deiphoip' in 1573; 'Deepup' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Deep Pool Brae (*deep-pool-brā*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Deep Slack (*deep-slawk*) *n.* hill in the upper Borthwick Water, about 3 km north of Craik village, reaching a height of 362 m.

deepth (*deepth*) *n., arch.* depth.

deer-hair (*deer-hār*) *n., arch.* the club-rush, a coarse kind of grass that bears small yellow flowers, Scirpus cæspitosus or the spike-rush Eleocharis cæspitosa – 'At the Skelf-hill, the cauldron still The men of Liddesdale can show; And on the spot, where they boil'd the pot, The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow' [JL].

Deer Park (*deer-pawrk*) *n.* name given to fields to the south-east of old Cavers house. Presumably this used to be the deer park for the estate.

Deer Park (*deer-pawrk*) *n.* former name of area to the north of Hermitage Castle, once a deer park for the occupier of the castle, probably bounded by the White Dyke.

the Deer Park (*thu-deer-pawrk*) *n.* Jedforest Deer and Farm Park, a visitor attraction on Mervinslaw Estate, off a side road between Jedburgh and the Carter Bar. As well as deer there is a petting farm, adventure playground and birds of prey demonstrations.

dee't (*dee', deet*) *pp., poet.* died, perished – '... I wad hae deet owtricht in mine afflickshon' [HSR], 'An' last o' a' the woman deet alsua' [HSR].

deevance (*dee-vins*) *n., poet.* annoyance, nuisance – 'Ye're fairly staw't – I carena, gae thy way w'ye; My din's a deevance – thankye sir, gude day t'ye!' [JoHa].

deevil (*dee-vul*) *n.* devil – 'whae the deevil din that?', '... Forcing, wi' force, ill upon evil, Let be a muse was vex a deevil' [JoHa], 'Puir thoughtless deevil, hear ye how ye whussles ...' [JoHa], 'Newfangled deevils never heed them' [WNK], '... and in simulated anger burst out with – 'Ye dazy deevil, whats keepit ye'' [WNK], 'She'll ca' mei a drucken auld deevil ...' [RM], 'As they gaed out, behald, they broucht til him ane dumb man possesset wi' ane deevil' [HSR], '... my doughter is grievouslie vexet wi' ane deevil' [HSR], '... and the deevil dirt Sent roarin' yince again' [DH], 'When deevils drive, ane needs maun rin; And sae I ran to Maggie Miller' [JT] (cf. **deel**).

Deevil Bell (*dee-vul-bel*) *n.* nickname in use around the 19th century – 'Black Andra' and the Birsin' Badger, Tammy Roberton, Deevil Bell; The Blue Laird and the Gallopin' Cadger, Baillie Birsleton and the Mell' [HI].

deevilish (*dee-vul-ish*) *adj.* devilish – 'You ask o' my name, sir, some sairly misca't, Yet I'm deevilish prood o't mysel ...' [JoHa], '... But brash and brazent she raised her voice And tell't her grim and deevilish choice' [WL].

Deevil's Shin (*dee-vulz-shin*) *n.* Devil's Shin, the name of a field at the edge of Hawick Common, being an area of moorland to the north-west of the racecourse.

deevision (*dee-vi-shin*) *n.* a division – '... afore gettin his ain fowre-deevision frame at Pringle's' [IWL].

defalcation (*dee-fal-kā-shin*) *n., arch.* deduction, reduction – '... and this to be paid befor or with the burgess money, and to be payed bot any defalcatione' [BR1694], '... under the paine and penaltie of tenn merks Scotts ... for ilke faylyer, and that bot defalcation ...' [BR1707].

deficient (*dee-fi-shin'*) *adj., arch.* a defaulter – 'Spent by bailies at ordering officers to poind the deficients for the clock, ... 0 1 4' [BR1761].

deforce (*dee-fōrs*) *v., arch.* to prevent an officer of the law from performing his duty, impede by force – 'Item, whatsomever person that sal deforce the officer in execution of his office, efter tryal sall pay £10 money, and wardit during the bailies' will' [BR1640], 'Mr Cunningham

is fined for deforcing the officers with ane collraicke' [BR1676], '. . . in masterfullie deforcing and taking the hors from him when he was poynding him . . . ' [BR1688].

deforcement (*dee-fōrs-min'*) *n., arch.* the act of deforcing, i.e. using force to prevent an official from performing their duties – '. . . onlawed in ane deforcement of yr. officer when he come to poynd for his fyne . . . ' [BR1693].

defunct (*dee-fungt*) *n., arch.* a deceased person – 'Item, A trumpet cled in the defunct's Liuerey, ryding one horsse back, sounding' [SB1634](usually with 'the').

Degastan (*de-ga-stan*) *n.* battle of 603 between Æthelfrith and a combined army of Dalriadan Scots and Strathclyde Britons under King Aedan. Victory by the Angles probably determined that English rather than Gaelic became the language of the eastern Borders. The site is believed to be at Dawston in Liddesdale, about 11 miles from Hawick. Although few details are recorded the two bands are surmised to have met in the valley of the Dawston Burn, close to the road to Kielder Water before it enters England. Another location suggested (by Jeffrey) for the battlefield is 'Dawstones or Daegstons', located on the farm of Florida, close to Castleton. And a third suggestion is Dalston near Carlisle.

de Gray (*du-grā*) *n.* Barons of Wilton in Hereford in the 13th to 16th centuries, not to be confused with the Barons of the local Wilton.

deh (*de*) *v.* don't – 'deh come eet wi mei', 'deh tell is', 'A deh ken', 'deh worry yersel', 'deh git yer knickers in a twist', 'if ee deh like eet, ee deh hev ti hev eet', 'ee deh ken where that's been', 'And if A deh feel juist the ticket . . . ' [IWL], '. . . deh forget oo've played for yin Cornet twice' [CT], 'Deh gaun there. Ee cah mak a pairty happen on yer lane' [JuH] (also written 'de' '; effectively a shortened form of **dinni**; cf. **divven**, which is used interrogatively).

de Hawick (*du-hIk*) *n.* **Adam** (12th C.) recorded as 'Adam de Awic' towards the end of the 12th century. This was in a charter of the Priory of Durham relating to the lands of Leam. **Adam** (13th C.) described as 'Senescallo de Hawhic' (i.e. steward) when he witnessed a charter of John, son of Ylif (or Eilif) of Ellliston (near St. Boswells) in the reign of Alexander II (sometime between about 1220 and 1243). His relationship to other 'de Hawicks' is unknown. The title of 'steward' suggests he was an official of the Abbot of Melrose in particular lands (acting like a Bailie of Regality). **Alexander** (12th/13th C.) witness to a charter of Robert of Pollock to Melrose Abbey around 1200. **Andrew** (b.c.1375–1425) apparently of noble birth (according to one papal record), although his lineage is unknown. He was also said to be from the Diocese of St. Andrews, and hence not directly connected with Hawick. He was probably related to John, the pair having adjacent petitions accepted by the Pope in 1401, when they were both in the household of the Duke of Rothesay. He was made promised a canonry of Dunkeld in 1394 (which he took up in 1400/1), and was also incumbent of Ruffil parish before he was 20, probably to support his studies abroad. He was perhaps at Avignon as Scholar of Decreets, but only became Bachelor of Decreets in about 1421. In 1394 he was in the service of Sir John de Remorgny, Ambassador to the Scottish King. He was promised canonries in Aberdeen and in Moray in 1394, although may not actually have taken them up, for he is again petitioning for a canonry in Aberdeen in 1403 and 1406. In 1395 it was recorded that he was to give the oath of fealty to the Abbot of Dunfermline on being made a notary. In 1399 he was given the Hospital of Ruthven, with annexed church. From 1406 he acted as secretary to the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, which must have been a position of great responsibility. He was one of the witnesses to the charter to William Douglas of Drumlanrig for the Barony of Hawick in 1406 or 1407. In 1409 he was made Rector of Liston (i.e. Kirkliston) and resigned Ruffil in Dunkeld (which was of lesser value), although he had dispensation to also hold a second benefice in the following years; this was confirmed in 1408 and extended several times until being set for life in 1425. In 1409 he was 'first secretary and keeper of the seal of the duke of Albany, governor of Scotland' when he requested permission to hold Liston Church along with another benefice. Also in 1409 he witnessed the charter granting lands at Hassendeanbank to John Turnbull at Ayr. In 1412 he had dispensation to hold Liston for another 2 years. In 1413 he had permission to hold another benefice, in addition to Liston and in 1418 he was given a pension of 200 gold crowns from the Priory of St. Andrews. He witnessed a charter for Margaret Anernethy (daughter of William Borthwick) in 1413. In 1415 he had a passage of safe-conduct to travel to England to negotiate for the release of the Duke of Albany's son. Through to 1417 his name appears frequently in the Register of the Great Seal as a witness to charters issued by Albany; for example, in 1409 he was witness to

a charter involving lands in Hassendean, in 1410 witnessed the resignation of the lands of Borthwick by Robert Scott and the grant to Sir William of Borthwick, and in 1413 to a charter for succession of the lands of the Cunninghams of Kilmaurs (including the Barony of Hassendean). His name also appears many times in the Exchequer Rolls in connection with the Duke of Albany, in the period 1404–17. In 1418 he had bestowed upon him the generous pension of 200 gold 'scudi' deriving from the Priory of St. Andrews. He also acted as Auditor of the Exchequer for 8 years, but did not attend in 1418 and had been replaced by 1420. He travelled to France in 1418 (along with John Lethe) as an envoy of the Duke of Albany and continued on to the (wrong) Papal court in Spain, but hearing of the declaration of Scotland's obedience to Pope Martin, he returned to Scotland. In 1419 he was accused of adhering to 'the child of iniquity Peter de Luna' (i.e. the Antipope) and deprived of Liston, but eventually reinstated and paid the old incumbent Edward Lauder in 1419/20. In 1419 he was again Albany's envoy, this time to Pope Martin V in Italy, and when Albany died in 1420, he remained in Italy, probably never returning to Scotland again. In 1420 he 'exhorted the faithful' to help build a bridge between Linlithgow and Edinburgh, near Liston Church. Also in 1420 he was assigned the Canonry and Prebend of Kincardine, although he already possessed Canonries of Glasgow, Dunkeld and Murray, together with several Prebends and was Rector of Liston. In 1422 he was in litigation over Kincardine Church in, was denied the Provostship of the Church of Edinburgh, stated that he wanted to 'restore any injuries' and also requested that the Pope let him make a will to disperse his goods and wealth. In 1423 he was 'General Rector of the doctors and scholars of the University of Siena' when pursuing studies in Canon Law; he was then given the prebend called 'Glasgow Primo' and in 1424 he asked the Pope for confirmation of this prebend. In 1424 he also accepted a vicarage prebend in Moray. He was promised the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale in 1424 (being proposed after the apparently mistaken removal of John Croyser), but never took up the position, suggesting that he died around then; however, there was litigation among several men at this time, and it is unclear if he ever formally took possession of the Archdeaconry. Also in 1425 John Gray was appointed Rector of Liston, made vacant by his death. He was recorded in 1425 recently dying in Rome after having been in the Court there for a long time and described as 'papal chaplain'. He gifted an altar-cloth to Glasgow Cathedral. **Geoffrey** (13th C.) mentioned in a dispute of 1279–80 involving the Earl of Cornwall and rights on the rivers Ure and Ouse. Among those appointed to serve on the Yorkshire jury were 'Willelmus Lovel et Galfridus de Hawyk'. It is therefore possible that he was a Lovel. **Henry** (15th C.) recorded as one of the members of the inquest relating to Culross in 1448/9. His name is there written 'Henry Hawyke'. **Hugh** (12th/13th C.) mentioned in an entry in the Roll of Expenses of King John of England in 1209. This is one of the earliest dated examples of the appellation 'de Hawic' (spelled this way here). He may be the same as the person appearing as a witness to a charter of Robert de Lundris of Ruthven Church in the 'Registrum de Aberbrothec' sometime in the period 1180–1214. **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded as 'Hugonem de Hawyk' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. He was probably associated with the Northumberland Hawick. **John** (12th C.) mentioned in a charter granted by Anselm de Molla (i.e., Mow) to Melrose Abbey in the reign of William I, where one of the witnesses was Roger, son of 'John de Hawic'. This was in the period 1170 to 1190. He is probably also the John of Hawick who witnessed the charter of Henry Lovel of 2 oxgangs of lands in Branxholme to the Priory of St. Andrews in the period 1163 to 1183. It is possible he was from the Lovels of Hawick. **John** (14th C.) received a letter of presentation to the Church of Hawick from Edward III of England (as holder of the lands belonging to the heir of Richard Lovel) in 1355/6. He is the only known example of someone clearly within Hawick itself having the appellation 'de Hawick'. He may also have been mentioned in other documents of the time, e.g. in a letter of safe conduct for him and 4 mounted companions to visit various holy places in England in 1365/6. Nothing more is known about him, although he may be the same person as John Fleming who is recorded as holding the Church of Hawick until 1363. **John** (c.1366–1431/2) priest probably from St. Andrews Diocese, and hence presumably not directly connected with Hawick. Note there is at least one other contemporary John with whom he can be easily confused. He was probably related to Andrew, the pair having adjacent petitions accepted by the Pope in 1401, when they were both in the household of the Duke of Rothesay. He was among Scotsmen granted a letter of protection by Richard II in 1379/80, along

with several other Scottish clergymen, in order to pursue studies for a year at Oxford; he was described as 'John de Hawewyk, Clerk'. He also studied at Paris and was Bachelor of Decreets by 1390/1; he was sometimes later known as 'Master', but that was probably just a courtesy title. He served as chaplain and household servant for Cardinal Walter Wardlaw in the 1380s. He was given permission to hold 2 benefices in 1390/1, extended in 1404 and 1408. He is mentioned many times in Glasgow Diocese records from 1384 until 1410. He petitioned the Pope for a benefice in Paisley in 1384 and again in 1387 when he was already Vicar of Dunlop (after resigning Lintrathen in Angus), this being vacated by Henry Wardlaw, later Bishop of St. Andrews; in 1391 he asked the Pope for confirmation of the benefice. It was then stated that he had studied Canon Law for 5 years in Oxford and Paris and to have been a chaplain of Cardinal Walter Wardlaw. In 1387 he asked for a canonry of Aberdeen, but seems instead to have obtained a living in Glasgow. In 1390 he was also recommended to the Prebend of 'Casteltarris' (Carstairs). In 1391 his surname is transcribed 'de Harunk, familiar of cardinal Walter' when another priest was given his former cure of 'Lintrecyyn' Parish Church. He was back in Scotland in 1394 and in the service of Bishop Glendinning of Glasgow by 1396. In 1394 he was a Canon of Glasgow when his surname is transcribed 'Haubic'. He was a Canon of Glasgow who is recorded witnessing a deed relating to the Hospital of Polmadie in 1395. He held the office of Precentor (or Chanter) 1398–1429, probably succeeding Henry Wardlaw in about 1403, when Wardlaw was promoted to Archdeacon. However, he appears to have been dispossessed around 1403–6 by William de Lauder. In about 1402 he resigned the prebend of Carstairs in exchange for Renfrew. He was in litigation with William Lauder over the Precentorship of Glasgow in 1403 and in 1404 he was petitioning the Pope to reinstate him. He resigned Dunlop sometime before 1404 and in 1405 exchanged benefices with William Glendinning, gaining the Prebend of 'Pectyn and Brachlyn' (Petty and Brackly) in Moray and resigning the Prebend of Renfrew. His canonry of Glasgow was confirmed in 1406. In 1408 he had been forced to resign Dunottar on account of not having Papal permission. He was Precentor of Glasgow in a charter of 1408, where he is described as 'Sir John of Hawik, presbyter and notary public'. He was living as a cathedral dignitary in Glasgow in 1408. In 1409 he received the further Canonry of 'Moy' in Moray, giving up his other benefice in Moray. In 1410 he was again made Precentor of Glasgow and also held Dunlop, but gave up Carstairs. He held Dunnottar in Kirkcudbright before 1408 and was Vicar of Mearns after 1409/10. In 1418 he was still Precentor of Glasgow and Vicar of Mearns, although he resigned Mearns in 1422 to give it to the student Nicholas 'de Oturburne'. In 1422/3 he was a witness in Glasgow for a deed associated with the University of St. Andrews; another witness was John, 'Provost's Chaplain' acting as notary, and hence presumably distinct. He witnessed a charter for John Maxwell in 1423 and witnessed further documents for Glasgow cathedral until 1429/30. In 1431 he was described as Canon of Glasgow when he resigned some of his other benefices. In 1436 'David Cadw' was presented to the Precentorship of Glasgow, vacated after his death. He presented a chalice and a cope to Glasgow Cathedral. **John** (c.1370–1431) from St. Andrews Diocese, he may have been connected to Andrew, and was distinct from a contemporary John. He was stated to be of noble birth. He was appointed as Papal chaplain in 1393, when given the title 'Master', but this may have been a courtesy title. He was a Scholar of Decreets at Avignon in 1394, as well as scholar in law. He was Vicar of St. Mary's, Edrom, in Berwickshire and Kinkel in Aberdeen, and is recorded as sending no less than 4 petitions to the Pope in 1394, when his surname is recorded as 'de Awik', 'Hawyk', etc He asked for a canonry in Moray, a canonry in Aberdeen, a canonry in St. Andrews and a benefice in the gift of the Bishop of St. Andrews. He is referred to as priest of noble birth, honorary papal chaplain and scholar of Decreets and Law at Avignon in 1394. He was promised a Deanery in Brechin in 1394/5, but never received this position. In 1396 he complained to the Pope that Bishop Walter Trail was keeping the fruits of 'Edyrhame' (i.e. Edrom) for himself, after falsely claiming that he owed money to the Bishop. In 1399 he became Rector of Kinkell when he was also given the Canonry and Prebend of 'Duple' (i.e. Dipple) in Moray Diocese. He also had the support of Prince David (Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of King Robert III) in petitioning for a canonry of Dunkeld in 1399 and 1401. He resigned Edrom about 1401, since in 1419 John Brown is said to have unlawfully held the vicarage of Edrom for 18 years after it was vacant following his resignation. He was Rector of Kilmany by 1402, but was in litigation with 4 other priests over the fruits from that parish. He still held

Kilmany in 1429, but there was then legal action to remove him as a result of being excommunicated for assaulting the Vicar of Kilmany at mass; however, he seems to have retained Kilmany until his death. His death 'outwith the Roman Court' was recorded in March 1429 (perhaps in error) and again in 1431/2, with Kilmeny being left empty by his death. However, in 1430 he is described as 'a certain son of iniquity' who attacked the Vicar of Kilmany in the church during High Mass and was sentenced to excommunication, but continued to take part in masses and hence was to be removed from the Rectory of Kilmany; in 1431 he was replaced in Kilmeny. He is 'John Hawik' in a law suit debating who has the living of 'Kylmany' Church in the Diocese of St. Andrews in 1432. Shortly after his death there was a further arrangement to exchange Kilmany for Kirkmahoe Prebend in Glasgow Diocese. **John** (14th/15th C.) notary public who is recorded in legal documents connected with the Diocese of Glasgow in the years 1408–50. He was specifically recorded in 1413 (relating to Andrew Kinglass), 1429, 1440, 1446/7 (relating to a mill in Glasgow) and 1450. He held the Church of Carluke in Lanarkshire in 1431. He was clearly distinct from the Johns born around 1366 and 1370. **John** (14th/15th C.) Vicar of Saltoun in East Lothian, mentioned in 1414 as receiving money on behalf of Patrick of Abernethy, nephew of the Regent Albany. He is noted as 'domini Johannis Hawike' and appears to be distinct from the other Johns. **John** (14th/15th C.) mentioned in a petition of 1416 by William de Coluny. On 1417 he apparently had a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Abernethy and Vicarage of 'Celessy' when he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Sodar instead. **John** (15th C.) precentor of Glasgow who appears in the records of the College of Glasgow in 1435. Perhaps this is confusion with the Precentor of the same name who died about 1432. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1448 as 'Johanne de Havic' when he was witness to the sasine for Birkwood and Burnflat. The other witnesses were all Scotts, and so it seems likely he was a local man. **John** (15th C.) Vicar of Dunlop in Ayrshire in the period 1431–55. He held property in Glasgow in 1431 and 1442. He was recorded as Bachelor of Decreets by 1434 and may have been an early member of Glasgow University in 1451. His name appears in a deed of the vicarage of Glencairn in 1454, 'Magistro Johanne Hawyc, baculario in decretis, vicario de Dunlop'. He resigned the Vicarage by 1477, when the new holder of the benefice promised to give an annual pension to his servant Richard Hutchison. He surely cannot be the same John who was Vicar of Dunlop much earlier, but they may have been connected. **John** (15th C.) seaman who is recorded (along with John Christison) in the Exchequer Rolls of 1459 in connection with 2 voyages to transport wheat and barley from Findhorn to Leith. **John** (15th/16th C.) notary and presbyter who is also referred to in some documents as a chaplain (assuming these are the same person) in Glasgow Diocese records of 1507–13. **Malcolm** (d.bef. 1459) recorded as Rector of Yetholm Church in 1435 in Glasgow Dioces records, where he is described as 'Dominus Malcolmus de Hawyk'. He is recorded in 1459 as being the deceased 'Malcolm de Haluik (recte Hawik)' when Qunitin Weir had a petition for the rectory of 'Zethem' and other benefices. **Margaret** (14th C.) nun of the priory of Nesham in County Durham. In 1350 she was referred to as 'Dame Margaret Hawyck' when listed among the nuns charged with electing an abbess. She is probably from the Little Eden family. **Margaret** (d.1334) recorded in a register of wills. She was married to 'John de Apeton' and her will of 1334 (perhaps one of the dates is an error), drawn up in London, says that her mansion should be sold for the upkeep of the Church of St. Dionisius, with Isabella Godchap as the preferred purchaser. **Margaret** (14th/15th C.) daughter of Walter of Little Eden. She is said to have married William Brus (1372–1427). Her daughter Maud married William Marshall. **Patrick** (14th/15th C.) friar ('fratris Patricii de Hawic') recorded being paid the pension due to the Master of the Hospital of St. Laurence of haddington in 1413. **Robert** (13th C.) listed as being 'of Hawic' in 1230 in relation to an assize held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It seems likely that he was associated with the Hawick in Northumberland. **Robert** (13th C.) recorded as 'Roberto de Hawick' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. He was somehow associated with prisoners in Newcastle Castle, but is unclear if he was Scottish or English. He could be the same man as the Robert who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. Alternatively he could be a descendant of the Robert recorded half a century earlier. **Robert** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls of 1296, appearing as 'Robert de Hawyk' in Roxburghshire (also transcribed as 'Hanwyk', which is clearly an error). His seal bears a lion coiled within 2 squares and the name 'S'ROB'TI DE HAVWIC'. **Robert** (14th/15th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh. His name

appears frequently as witness to deeds in connection with St. Giles Church. He was deputy of the Collector of Customs and deputy Chamberlain to John Stewart, son of the Regent Albany in 1406 and deputy of Sir John Forrester in the period 1410–21, his name appearing several times in the Exchequer Rolls. In 1410 he was in charge of the masons who demolished Jedburgh Castle and also in renovations to Edinburgh Castle. Thus he appears to have been acting as Master of Works. From 1422–25 he was Collector of Customs for Edinburgh and 'deputy of clerk of coquet and of tronar'. In 1428 he was on a jury for an inquisition in Edinburgh. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Robertus Hawyk' on a list of 'determinants' at St. Andrews University 1443/44, among the 'licentiates' in 1445 and in a further document in 1446. **Roger** (12th/13th C.) mentioned as witness to a charter of Anselm de Molla to Melrose Abbey during the reign of William I (around the 1170s), where he is referred to as son of 'John de Hawic'. He is probably the same Roger, son of John of Hawick, who witnessed a charter about the same time wherein Henry Lovel granted lands in Branxholme to St. Andrews Priory. **Roger** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Capitane of the Airmetage' (i.e. Keeper of Hermitage Castle) when he failed to appear at the 1612 court case dealing with the death of Jock Elliot of Liddesdale in Hawick. **Simon** (12th/13th C.) witness to a charter granting a dowry of Torpenhow in Cumberland to the daughter and son-in-law of Philip de Valognes. This was perhaps made at a session of Roxburgh sheriff court (because of the list of witnesses). It is undated, but given sometime in the period 1195 to 1205. His name appears as 'Simone de Hauuic', and it is possible he was a Lovel. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded as being a member of the Monastery of Dundrennan in the Exchequer Rolls around 1460 in connection with a gift from the King for service to a sick member of the King's retinue. **Walter** (13th C.) mentioned in a charter of Coldingham Priory, around the 1240s, relating to a land exchange between Chisholmes. He is referred to as 'Waldef de Hawic'. **Walter** (14th C.) recorded in the 13th reign of Edward I (i.e. about 1285) in the 'Calndar of Inquisitions Post Mortem' for Northumberland, the will of Margery de Gosbeck. He was 'Walter de Hawik' and gave 4 shillings service for the manor of 'Hawik'. **Walter** (14th C.) mentioned as witness in a charter of 1340 involving the Prior and Convent of Durham. He may be the same person mentioned 2 years later being admitted to the 'first tonsure' by the Bishop of Bisaccia, on the authority of the Bishop of Durham. **Walter** (14th C.) recorded in 1360 as being of 'Hauwyk' when he directed his attorneys Nicholas Bagot and William of Rypon to deliver sasine of the manor of 'Hauwyk' to Alan of Strother. This was done at Durham, so the place was presumably Hawick in Northumberland. Possibly the same Walter is mentioned in a bond of 1373 to Sir William de Claxton (in the Diocese of Durham), along with John de Sadbergh and William de Blacden. **Walter** of Little Eden (d.c.1430) held lands near Horden in County Durham, which had been in his family for some time. About 1417 the manor was conveyed to him in trust. His son Walter and brother William are also mentioned. His wife appears to have been Joan, and his heiress was also Joan, who married Robert Rhodes of Newcastle. In 1426 he settled the estate on his trustees and went to fight for Henry VI in France. English fortune in France changed, Joan of Arc was burnt at the stake, and he never returned to England. Probably the same 'Walteri Hawyk' was listed in a Durham Priory inventory in 1430, associated with the lands of Hawthorn. He is recorded in 1437 in an inquisition relating to the inheritance of the late Thomas de Haddam in Durham. Little Eden passed from his daughter to Robert Rhodes and then to John Trollope of Thornley. **William** (13th/14th C.) Chaplain of Berwick Castle recorded in 1311/2. There is an English record of his salary and candle allowance in that year. Probably the same Chaplain is recorded in 1306 being paid for travelling from Dumfries to meet the English Chamberlain to inform him of the death of John Comyn. **William** (14th C.) recorded (along with Walter) on a list of 56 people admitted to 'first tonsure' in Durham Priory records in 1340. **William** (14th C.) mentioned in letters of safe conduct to England of 1362 (along with 2 companions and 3 horses), 1367 (with one lad and 2 horses) and 1369, where he is stated to be a merchant. This may have been the same 'William de Hawyk' who was magistrate of Edinburgh and seems to have acted as treasurer for the city in the period 1367–69, when there were monies collected to pay the Edinburgh portion of the King's debt. **William** (d.c.1441) clerk in the Diocese of St. Andrews. He was recorded as a 'Determinant' at St. Andrews in 1421. He was first Rector of the Church of Guthrie, dedicated to St. Mary, which was a prebend of the Cathedral of Brechin. This also gave him the Canonry of Guthrie; however, he petitioned in 1423 for this to

be confirmed because of a dispute arising over him inadvertently not being a 'tonsured clerk' when the gift was first given. In 1425 Patrick Lethe requested the Canonry and Prebend of Guthrie on account of his marriage contract with Janet, daughter of John 'de Grymisby, cursor of the Pope'. He was recorded as Canon of Brechin in 1430 when he was given the vicarage of 'Inchstur' as well as Inverkeilor. In 1431 he also asked to be given the vicarage of Markinch, as well as Glencairn. Also in 1431 he was 'present in the Roman Court' when acting as a cautioner for a debt of the Bishop of Brechin. His name is recorded in deeds for 1434. Probably the same 'William de Hawyk' is recorded in a dispute over the Canonry of Brechin in 1444, more than 3 years after he died (also spelled 'Hawyk', etc.; some of these people may also have had surnames that are simply not recorded; see also **Hawick** and **the Hawicks**).

de Heriz see **Herries**

dei-in (*dī-in*) *pres. part.* dying, *n.* the dying – '... on till the derkeneen rowed its hap roond deed an dei-in' [ECS].

deid see **deed**

Deidhaugh see **Deedhaugh**

deidly see **deedly**

Deidman's Lea (*deed-mawnz-lee*) *n.* field near Newark Castle, west of Selkirk, where about 100 prisoners from Philiphaugh were killed and burned in 1645.

deif see **deef**

deil (*deel*) *n., poet.* the Devil – For she'll ride ye post to the clutye deil, And he to the reikye hole' [JTe], 'I ha'e been dancin' to the deil Through love o' barley bree' [JT], 'Aw thought he would be on about the deil, for he never could let the auld ane alane a' his life' [RM], '... An' keep ye frae the muckle deel, And a' bad bits' [JoHa], '... For here's a truith to shame the deil – A day frae Hawick's a day wasted!' [DH], a devil – '... '... And you may ken it pleased me weel, Me that's a kind o' rambling deil' [JoHa], '... He said the little fiddling imps Were neither deils nor men' [JLu], a personification of mischief, distinct from the Devil himself – 'The devil is only evil, and that continually; but the deil is believed to be sort of 'Brownie', or little elf, doing good or evil to parties, very much according to the treatment received' [RJT], used for emphasis, to express negation, impatience, surprise or irritation – 'Deil thank your pot to wallop brown, While mine boils thin and bluely ...' [JR], '... When callants grow up, there's the deil to pay, Sae early in the mornin'' [WFC] (often 'the Deil').

deil a (*deel-a*) *adv., poet.* not a, no – '... For deil a button's frae the throat, Down to the nether end on't' [JR], 'Auve kenned tham stand the plates, but diel a woman can bide the tea dishes being broken' [WNK], 'There's deil a heid o' your braw beas's missin', Gie owre your havers, sit doon and listen!' [WL].

deil-be-lickit (*deel-bee-li-ke'*) *pron., poet.* nothing at all – '... An' here, I'm sure, there's deil-be-lickit For mouth or back, Sae stocking-making, faith I'll stick it, Ay, in a crack' [WiD].

deil-ma-care (*deel-mu-kār*) *adv., poet.* no matter, for all that – 'But deil-ma-care, I'll rather dree their peltin', Than join sic curs intheir vile coz'nic yelpin'' [JoHa], '... a deil-ma'-care sort of fellow named Stewart – a mannot entirely unknown in Hawick, as he latterly resided here for many years' [AAH].

the Deil's Jingle (*thu-deelz-jing-gul*) *n.* linear earthwork located near Castle O'er in Eskdale. It may be similar in age and function to the Catrail, although only appears to exist as a short section, running roughly north-south on the east side of the White Esk.

the Deil's Pool (*thu-deelz-pool*) *n.* former name for a deep pool in the Borthwick Water, location unknown. It may also have been called **the Dell's Pool**).

the deil's wund (*thu-deelz-wund*) *n.* wind supposed to blow when Satan was about – 'One evening the deil's wind, as it was proverbially called, having begun to blow ...' [EM1820].

De la Bastie see **Darcy**

de la Ley see **Ley**

delate (*dee-łā'*) *v., arch.* to accuse, denounce before a court or kirk session – '... to resett Gipsies, Vagabonds, Randie beggars, and idle persons who have no stated residence of living and to delate and report information of all such, &c' [PR1711], 'The Minister delated John Scott, beddell, as Guiltie of Drunkenness ...' [PR1724], 'Elders were ordered by the minister to search the town and 'to delate the absentees'' [JJV], 'He would cause delate him to the circuit ensuing, if he walked not more submissively and obtempering to the laws both of God and man' [JW] (Scots law term).

del'd (*deld*) *interj., arch.* dash it, damn it – 'He sometimes would say 'Dod deld!'. Sometimes 'Deverr desht'. And if he was very upset, he descended to 'Dod deld devert desht!'' [JeC] (euphemism, probably a variant of the English dialect 'dall').

delicht (*dee-li<u>ch</u>t*) *v., n., arch.* delight – 'I satt doun anunder his skaddaw wi' grit delicht . . . ' [HSR], 'Delicht thysel alsua in the Lord; an' he sall gie thee the wushes o' thine hairt' [HSR], 'Hosts with patriotism warming, Hearts and hames delichted charming' [RK].

the Dell's Pool (*<u>th</u>u-delz-pool*) *n.* pool in the Borthwick Water, said to be a place of evil spirits (see also **the Deil's Pool**).

Deloraine (*de-lo-ran, -rān*) *n.* area around where the Deloraine Burn meets the Ettrick Water, where the farms of Easter and Wester Deloraine are. It was a Crown land from at least 1456, assigned to George Lauder in 1488, Sir David Scott of Buccleuch in 1490, Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell in 1491 and Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1499. John Scott of Deloraine is recorded in 1493 and he and Robert of Deloraine in 1494/5. It remained Crown property until at least 1504 when it was let to the son and widow of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Walter Scott of Buccleuch held it in 1512. In 1541 these lands and 'Wardishope' were occupied by Thomas Anderson, John Dickson, William Laidlaw and others, paying £72 yearly. George Anderson was there in 1581. It was possessed by the Scotts from at least 1543, becoming an Earldom in 1706, with the title held by the younger sons of Scott of Buccleuch, and dying out with the 4th Earl in 1807. 'Wester and Easter Dalorrens' are listed among houses in Selkirkshire in c.1680. West and East Deloraine are shown in the survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1718, when the farms covered 2700 acres and 1002 acres, respectively. Scott of Satchells states that William Scott, 'Cut-at-the-black', was among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch and was given the lands of Nether Deloraine for his service. The lands inspired Sir Walter Scott's fictional character William of Deloraine, of whom there was a stained-glass representation at Silverbuthall House, now in Drumlanrig's Tower. West Deloraine was tenanted by Walter Laidlaw (d.1712). The farm of Over Deloraine, later called 'West Deloraine', was farmed by descendants of the Scotts of Singlie in the 19th century. East Deloraine was tenanted by John Grieve (of Killburn) from 1800. In 1802 Nether Deloraine was valued at £854 and Wester Deloraine at £1049 (perhaps derived from St. Orran, with the initial element possibly being the Cumbric 'dal' meaning 'haugh', however, it has also been suggested that the name comes from an association with the family 'de Lorraine'; it is 'Dalloryane' in 1456, 'Dalloriane' in 1468 and 1471, 'Dallorian' in 1488, 'Dauloriane' in 1490, 'dalloryane' in 1493, 'Dalorian' in 1494, 'Delloraine' in 1494/5, 'Dauloriane' in 1499, 1501, 1502 and 1512, 'Dellorien' in 1594, 'Dalloriane' in 1494/5, 'Dallorane' in 1581, 'Dolorian' in 1634, 'Doloriane' in 1653, 'Dolleriane' in 1661 and 'Dalorin' in 1784; it is marked 'O. Dallorean' and 'N. Dallorean' on Blaeu's 1654 map, while only 'N. Dallorean' is marked on one of Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Dalorrens' on 2 others; it gave its name to a town in Manitoba, Canada).

Deloraine Court (*de-lo-rān-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, off Guthrie Drive, built in 1977, named after an area in Selkirkshire, which was an Earldom in the 18th century and inspired the character in Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' – 'Then William of Deloraine, good at need, Against a foe ne'er spurr'd a steed' [SWS].

Deloraineshiel (*de-lo-rān-sheel*) *n.* former name for a cottage near Deloraine. James Sinton was shepherd there in at least 1729–37. Michael Johnston was there in 1753. The cottage was rebuilt in about 1853, at a site about a mile north-east of the original location. It is now run as a holiday home (also called 'Deloraineshiels').

Delorne (*de-lōrn*) *n.* local variant of **Deloraine** – 'Ah! would I might read by yonder star That wheels on the crest of dim Delorne The gleam of the blades on Carter Bar Bringing me homeward my eldest born' [WHO].

deludit (*dee-loo-dee', -di'*) *pp.* deluded – 'Ah, puir deludit Maggie Broon! Ahe thocht the High Street Belnaged the Toon' [DH].

dem (*dem*) *v., arch.* to dam, stem – 'Trying to dem the stream' [JAHM].

Demainholm (*dee-mān-hōm*) *n.* farm in Castleton Parish, a couple of miles south of Newcastleton. It is probably either the 'Dominium inferius' or 'Dominium superius' on the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale, in the section attached to the Mangerton estate. It was 'Dalman' when, along with Bluntwood and 'the Crouke' it was owned by David Purdom and then in 1476 granted by Archibald, Earl of Angus to Robert Elliot of Redheugh. It was part of the lands of the Elliots of Redheugh and Larriston until passed to James Eliott, who married the heiress in 1637. It seems to have been the main dwelling place of Robert Elliot of Redheugh in about 1624. In 1677 it was sold by Robert Elliot of Larriston to John Elliot, who continued to own it into the early 18th century. It was valued at £200 in 1678. It is probably the 'Manholme' listed in 1694 when tax was paid for 4 hearths there. The lands belonged to

John Elliot in the 1740s, when valued at £200. They later became part of the Buccleuch estates and have been partly planted as woodland. A Mr. Paterson was recorded as owner in 1788. Andrew Kyle was there in 1792 and Adam Armstrong in 1797. Thomas Hall was a servant there in 1797 and Robert Turnbull in 1801. Robert Pott and Matthew Little were owners in 1811, when it was valued at £200. It was farmed by Joseph Armstrong in the 1830s and 40s and Thomas Scott in the 1850s and 60s. By about 1874 it was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. John Holliday was tenant in the early 20th century (also written 'D'mainholm'; it is 'Damainhoõ' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is recorded as 'Dalman' in 1476, 'dawmane' in 1489, 'Dalemane' in 1526, 'Demayne Holme' in 1583, 'dowmane' in 1613, 'Dowmanie' in about 1624, 'Demaynehelme' in 1624, 'Dowmaynholme' in 1637, 'Manholm' in 1718 and 'De Mountholm' in 1797).

demit (*dee-mit, -mi'*) *v., arch.* to resign, give up an office, hand over.

demn (*dem*) *interj.* damn, used to express mild irritation, contempt or disappointment – 'demn, A didni wun again', 'Wi' a gledge at the sky As the cutty reeks, A demm at a thistle And on wi' his breeks' [DH], *adj.* damned – 'wull ee git they demn things oot the road', 'ee're a demn nuisance yow', '. . . was heard ti say 'A loved ma wife that much that A yince demn near tellt her!' ' [IWL] (cf. **dern** and **desh**).

demned (*demd*) *adj., pp.* damned – ' 'Fair fa' ma honest, sonsie face!' – Look at your ain – a dem'd disgrace!' [DH] (also written 'dem'd').

de Moffat see **Moffat**

de Molle see **Molle**

dempster (*demp-stur*) *n., arch.* an officer of a court who announces the sentences – ' 'Hawick forever and independent', a formula . . . handed down from one dempster to another . . . ' [RM] (Scots law term).

Dempster (*demp-stur*) *n.* **James** (b.1821/2) from Clackmannan, he was a weaver in Hawick, living at 1 Brougham Place in 1851. In 1861 he was a 'Woolen Warper' at 2 Melgund Place in 1861. In 1858 he donated an 'old fringe-loom' to the Museum. His wife was Agnes and their children included Charlotte, Andrew, Agnes, Walter P., Christina and James. **John** (16th C.) witness to a 1622 sasine in Hawick for Allan Deans. He is recorded as 'mollitore', i.e. 'miller'.

demuired (*de-mewrd*) *adj., arch.* sad, downcast – '. . . whan A turn dowie an hum-jum or take a demuirrd dwam, fair leike ti faa off the spake wui the wuddles an the vexes o woark' [ECS].

den (*den*) *v., poet.* to den, hide, escape into a den – 'You mind when Robin and his gang, To rob you denn'd the trees amang' [JoHa], 'The day it seem'd short, and the night seem'd nae lang, As joy, peace an' plenty I denn'd them amang' [JoHa], 'We've den'd 'aneath the blooming slaes, And row'd amang the ferns' [JT].

Dena (*dee-na*) *n.* poetic name for the Dean valley around Denholm – 'Dena! when sinks at noon the summer breeze, And moveless falls the shadework of the trees, Bright in the sun thy glossy beeches shine, And only Ancram's groves can vie with thine' [JL].

Dene see **Dean**

Dene Road (*deen-rōd*) *n.* road leading out of Denholm to the south, also known as Dean Road. The beginning of the road is the location for the village's war memorial, as well as public toilets, and has no pavement. There are also footpaths leading into Denholm Dean.

Denesyde (*deen-sīd*) *n.* former farm in the Rule valley, also known as Nether Hawthornside, lying on the left-hand side going up Hawthornside Brae. It was part of the old barony of Feu-Rule and its exact boundaries are not known. In 1562 'Johnne Turnbullis peill thair' is described, when assigned to Agnes Herries as superior. Thomas Turnbull was recorded there in 1586/7. Robert Turnbull was recorded there in 1611. It was 'Deansyde' among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. There were Turnbull Lairds there until about 1715, when Adam Turnbull fled, due to a combination of debts and having been a Stuart supporter (written 'Deansyd' in 1562 and 'Deynesyde' in 1586/7).

Denholm see **Denum**

Denholm (*den-hōm*) *n.* municipality in Quebec, Canada, about 40 km north of Gatineau. The area is popular with summer cottage vacationers. It was named in 1869, after the village near Hawick. Several mines once operated nearby. The population is a few hundred.

Denholm Drive (*de-num-drIv*) *n.* name of a street in Wishaw.

Denholm Hill (*de-num-hil*) *n.* hill just before Cogsmill, on the left-side of the B6399, reaching a height of 863 ft. The name is confusing, since there is no obvious link with Denholm. The hill contains the remains of 2 hill-forts, the later one

being a roughly 310 ft by 120 ft enclosure, with extensive ramparts and ditches and signs of a rectangular building inside. To the south-west is the earlier fortified structure, largely obliterated by the other one. A stone axe was found here and is in the Museum (cf. **Denumhill**).

deniet (*dee-nI-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* denied – 'But he deniet afore them a', sayin', I kenna what thou sayest' [HSR].

denner (*de-nur*) *n.* dinner, often meaning the main meal of the day, traditionally served at mid-day – '... Behald, I hae prepairet my denner; my ousen an my fatlins ar killet, an' a' things ar readie' [HSR], 'Madam', quo he, 'ye'll steal nae mair, – Nae denner o' mine ye'll steal' ' [WiSp], 'The Priest o' the parish, the spruce young Dissenter, Were daily attendants at denner and tea' [JT], 'Cry on iz whan the denner's ready' [ECS], 'A faand the guid o that denner as suin as A'd gaen wui'd' [ECS], 'Heavy wi' denners And heat, the scholars dreamed o' the Dunk' [DH], '... hei's played at coontless dances, ceilidhs, concerts, denners, Burns Suppers an weddins' [IWL], 'A ayeways look forrit ti this speech being delivered it the Callants Club dennur ... ' [IHS] (also written 'dennur').

the Denner (*thu-de-nur, thu-de-ner*) *n.* Common-Riding Dinner on the Friday, after the Marches have been ridden, and the Flag returned for the night. The Provost presides, and the Cornet is presented with his official medal. There follows many toasts and songs, including a special silent toast to the 'Memory of Drumlanrig'. The dinner is mentioned in the Burgh Records at least as early as 1809, and presumably was then already an old tradition. A 'toddy ladle used at the Common-Riding dinner for 130 years back' was donated to the Museum in 1863. Before the Under Haugh was sold off (in 1854) the Cornet and his guests used to march there after the Dinner, wearing their oak chaplets, to dance the Reel. This 'Denner' was a lunchtime affair (or early afternoon, since things usually ran late!), immediately after the Song Singing, and another dinner also took place on the Saturday. In the mid-19th century the event was for the Cornet and his unmarried supporters only, there being a separate dinner for the Cornet's Father and his supporters, along with the Magistrates, this often being in the Tower Hotel. In 1855 the Cornet's Dinner was in the Ewe and Lamb (where the Cornet's family were proprietors). In 1886 the oak leaf tradition was revived as part of the Friday Dinner proceedings, and the timing eventually moved to later in the day. After the Dinner a procession, headed by the Fifes and Drums and some fiddlers, would proceed to the Games at the Haugh, displaying their oak emblems, where the Reel was danced. In the late 19th century there was also a Dinner on the Saturday, between the morning Races and the afternoon Games. Nowadays the Dinner is followed soon after by the Ball. Until 1902, and in a few other years in the early 20th century, it was held in the Town Hall, but since then has been in a variety of hotels etc. The dinner of 1946 was recorded by the B.B.C. Formally a very popular event, tickets were resticted to 250 in 1955, but since then numbers steadily dropped. To counter this in 2004 the event became a mixed one and the formal name is now 'the Common-Riding Dinner'. In 2007 it was held along with Ball in the Town Hall. A separate event, 'the Greetin Denner' or 'Cornet's Dinner' is held on the Saturday night after the Common Riding has come to a close.

dent (*den'*) *n., arch.* a layer of tough clay – 'There is also throughout the district, and covering the sandstone, so as greatly to interfere with its being quarried, a deposit of reddish clay, known by the local name of dent' [RDA], 'It is exactly what the soft schistose rock becomes, which we call 'dent', when crushed and ground down by cart-wheels' [PJE].

Denton (*den-ton*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) 'postillion' at Riddell in 1794, when he was working for Lady Riddell. He was probably brought from elsewhere.

denty (*den-tee*) *adj., poet.* dainty – 'Hech, sirs! The denty fowk! Primpin by, pair by pair, Kirkgaun ... ' [DH].

Denum (*de-num*) *n.* Denholm, village surrounding a spacious green, about 5 miles east of Hawick, famous as the home of both John Leyden and James Murray. The village is mentioned as early as 1296 when Guy of Denum signed the Ragman Rolls. Originally built around the confluence of the Teviot with the Dean Burn, the early village was burned during English raids in the 16th century. The lands were granted to Thomas of Cranston by Thomas Earl of Mar and Lord of Cavers, sometime before 1375. Cranston was to pay a silver penny in the town of Denholm at Whitsunday in blench farm' if asked. This shows that Denholm was already considered a town by the late 14th century. It then continued as the seat of the Cranstons until purchased by Sir Archibald Douglas in 1658, reuniting the area with the Cavers estate. Henry Turnbull, William Clerk, Adam Nichol, John Hobkirk, Patrick

Thomson and James Nichol were recorded as residents there in 1493 and 1494/5. The lands were included in the Barony of Cavers in documents of 1509/10 and 1511, and regranted to Sir William Cranston in 1512; it was then referred to as 'the ten pound lands of the granter's dominical lands of Dennome'. It may have been burned by Dacre's men in 1535 and was plundered by the English in 1541, with all the cattle taken, 3 houses burned and 2 men killed. Like much of the area, it was burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. It was probably also burned by Dacre's men in the previous decade. The town was still included in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687, including the 10-pound land of the demesne lands of Denholm. There were 17 people listed there on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. In 1696 the Scottish Parliament enacted 2 annual fairs in the village, on 16th June and 5th November, each lasting for 8 days; in 1698 Parliament enacted a weekly market on Wednesdays. The present village layout dates to the 17th century after Sir Archibald Douglas feued 8 ¾ acres for houses and gardens around the Green in 1764–66. It is a rare unspoiled example in Scotland of a village planned around a green. The village had a small but thriving hosiery industry from the late 18th century until the early 20th (with Andrew Scott and Dickson & Beattie being prominent manufacturers); in 1844 it is reported that there were 87 stocking frames in the village. There is an existing plan of the village from 1835, when the feuars gave up their rights to turfs at Denholm Mill in exchange for gardens and lands. Until the early 19th century it was known as 'Dirty Denholm', with the Green being filled with middens, storage heaps and animal pens. The village was designated a Conservation Area in 1971, listed as a 'planned village'. A suspension footbridge erected at Denholm in 1826–27 was the only way of crossing the Teviot between Ancrum and Hornshole; it was removed in 1875 (although the pylons remain) following the construction of Denholm's own Teviot Bridge in 1864/5, using stone from Denholmhill. The town has long had its own primary school. A stone cross was erected as a memorial after WWI. Several artefacts from the area are in Hawick Museum, including flints, whetstones, stone axes, hammerstones and spindle whorls. The village probably gave rise to most instances of the surname 'Denholm' or 'Denholme' (although there is also a parish of Denholm in Dumfriesshire). A plan of the village was drawn up by G. Scott in 1835. A book 'Denholm: a history of the village' was written by Margaret Sellar in 1989. Population (1991) 591 – 'A pickle blewe reek threh the hoose-lums o Denum draigglet in a swutherin clud' [ECS], 'But Denholm noo is growing up, And hooses stand up fast, Around the bield whaur Leyden dwelt, She's found her place at last' [WFC] (the origin has been suggested as Anglo-Saxon or Old English 'dene holm', for 'river meadow by the narrow wooded valley', but is more likely to be simply from 'aet thaem denum', meaning 'at the valleys', where the dative plural ending of 'dene' has been retained; the name is first recorded in 1296 as 'Denum', although the 'vill of Dennum' in Northumberland is recorded in 1287, with a possibility that the origin is the same, or even that the name was transplanted from there; the spelling is a variant on 'Denum' until the mid-17th century, with the extra 'h' appearing first in 1633 and presumably being an error or affectation; it is 'Denome' around 1370, 'Denum' in 1436, 'Dennowme' in 1483, 'Denhame' in 1490, 'Dennum' in 1493, 1494/5 and 1509/10, 'Dennum' 'Dennom' and 'Dennome' in 1512, 'Dennvme' in 1545, 'Denhame' in 1548/9, 'Dennovme' in 1574 and 'Denholm' in 1636; it is marked 'Dennhoome' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Denhoome' and 'Denhoome' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Dennhoome' on Blaeu's 1654 map; there are places of the same name elsewhere, e.g. near Bradford).

Denum (*de-num*) *n.* **Alan** (14th C.) recorded in 1326/7 in a charter of the Barony of Skravelyn in which he gained 'Robertstoun' from William of Govan. His wife Agnes is also mentioned. Perhaps the same Alan was recorded as a carter in 1301, who was paid for 'bringing the King's engines from Jedburgh', probably for the siege of Bothwell Castle; he is there 'Alan de Denham'. He may also be the Alan 'de Denvme' who purchased the lands of 'Le Hyllis' and a piece of ground on the River Medwyn in Lanarkshire in 1299. **Edmond** (14th C.) son of William. He is recorded in 1357, when it was said that after his father's death the lands of Cornhill in Norham they had gained from William Prendergast had passed to Sir William Heron. At about the same time he also had permission to go to Lochmaban Castle as the Earl of Northampton's general attorney. **Guy** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls of 1296, where he is 'Gwy de Denum'. This suggests that he came from a family that owned the lands at Denholm, but nothing else is known about him. In 1303/4 he is 'Guy

de Denhom' on the inquest for inheritance of the Barony of Wilton involving the de Charters family. He was also on a jury in 1304 at Dumfries (made up of men from Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire) to decide on the privileges claimed by Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick (and later King); he is there 'Gy de Denhom'. **Henry** (16th/17th C.) recorded in the Potterrow in Edinburgh in 1617. **James** (17th C.) recorded as 'fermorarius in Blaickfoord' who inherited 'Marsemilne' from his brother John in 1680. He was thus a farmer. **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded as an esquire at Berwick and Bothwell in 1311/2 and then at Edinburgh, in English records. He was owner of Melmorby Tower in Cumberland and asked for aid in defending it from Scottish attacks; in 1335/6 he was granted money by the Governor of Berwick. He was recorded along with William in the rolls of Edward III in the period 1333–57. It is unclear if they were brothers or father and son, but they were surely both descended from Guy. Denholm may already have been a possession of the Earl of Douglas by this time, but the place may have derived its name from this family. Certainly there is no evidence that the family played any local role after this time. His name is sometimes written 'Denoum'. **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1324 when he gave lands of 'Winestone' to the Priory of Durham. **John** (15th C.) Chaplain of Lesmahagow, recorded in 1459 on a 'retour' for lands of Broughton. Simon 'of Denum of Robertoun' (probably the one near Peebles) was also a witness. He was additionally recorded as witness in 1461/2. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johanni Denom', along with Thomas, associated with the lands of Cotes in an inventory of Durham Priory in 1464. Perhaps the same John was also associated with 'Cottes Super Moram', along with 'Relicta Denome'. **John** (17th C.) recorded as 'fermorarii in Marsemilne' when his brother James in ' Blaickfoord' was his heir in 1680. **John** (17th C.) waulker, who leased a waulk mill, house and piece of adjoining land at Highchesters from Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras in 1682 for 15 years. **John** (17th C.) appointed as Commissary for the Army in 1650. **Margaret** (16th C.) recorded as 'Margret Dennym' when she gave her consent for the rental of 'Neder Mosplat' in the Barony of Carstairs in 1533. She may have been related to Simon who was retoured in lands in Carnwath in 1506. **Randolph** (13th C.) possible member of this family. He was listed as 'Randulf de Derum' from Roxburghshire, when he paid homage to Edward I in 1296. Since 'Guy de Denum' was also on the list, then it is possible that this is an error for 'Denum'. **Richard** (13th C.) recorded as 'Ricardum filium Alani de Denum' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. It seems likely that his lands were in England, and any connection with the local family is uncertain. **Robert** (13th C.) listed as 'Robertus de Denum' son of Ermgard in the 1269 assize roll for Northumberland. He may be the same as 'Roberti de Denhum' listed in 1256. It is unclear whether these were lands of the same name in England, and if so whether there was any connection between the Roxburghshire and Northumberland. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in 1430 in a list of revenues from Durham Priory, associated with East Meryngton. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 in a rental list from Durham Priory, associated with Acley. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) butcher who was servitor to Walter Moffat in Edinburgh in 1619. **Roland** 'Rowe' (15th C.) witness in Lanark in 1488. **Simon** (15th C.) recorded as witness to a sasine of Ladyurd (Peeblesshire) in 1434. He is described as 'of Scottystoun'. **Simon** (15th C.) recorded as 'of Robertoun' when he was a witness in 1459. In 1489/90 he resigned the lands of Roberton (near Peebles) to Sir William Cockburn. He resigned his lands of Roberton in 1489/90. In 1497/8 he is described as 'Simon Denum, laird of Roberton' in another document relating to the land of Roberton, and in 1500 he is 'Simon Denum' when he resigned the lands of Newham near Peebles. **Simon** (15th/16th) retoured in his lands in the Barony of Carnwath in 1506. He is probably related to the earlier Simon, as well as to Margaret, who was associated with nearby lands in 1533. **William** (d.1350) recorded in 1317/8 when he was one of the men charged with reporting those in Northumberland who had rebelled against Edward II. In 1318/9 he served as a justice in Newcastle for an inquisition, in 1324/5 is recorded along with William 'Rydel' as an envoy of the King to Berwick, in 1327/8 he was on a panel appointed by Edward III to discuss complaints on the Border and was on another panel of inquisition in 1328/9. He is 'William de Denum' in 1330 when he received a pension for service in the service of Edward III against Scotland. In 1332 he was one of 3 English justices ordered to search for the men who had imprisoned a Scotsman in Northumberland. Also in 1332 he was one of 2 Englishmen appointed by Edward III to meet with 2 representatives from Scotland and then to negotiate with the Guardian and nobles of Scotland. In 1346 he was part of an inquisition

in Northumberland. He is presumably the same William mentioned in the rolls of Edward III in the period 1333–57, sometimes along with John. They are likely to both be descendants of Guy. An English case in 1357 describes how he and his son Edmund had been granted the former lands of William Prendergast in Norham (Northumberland), before passing them to Sir William Heron. His designation is written 'Denom' and variants, as well as 'Denum'. There is a 'William Gray of Denum' recorded in 1319 among Englishmen given casks of wine by the King for their losses suffered at the hands of Scotsmen; whether this might be the same man is unclear. **William** (17th C.) recorded as portioner of 'Ersilton' in 1662 (also written 'Denholme', 'Dennum', 'Denum', etc.; the surname probably came from the vilale near Hawick).

Denum Acres (*de-num-ā-kurz*) *n.* former farm near Denholm, part of the Cavers estate.

Denum Baa (*de-num-baw*) *n.* handball game that takes place annually in Denholm on the Monday after Shrove Tuesday – 'First comes Candlemas, then the new moon, the following Tuesday is Fastens E'en, the following Monday is Denholm Ba' Day' [T]. Formerly the single men were the 'uppies' and the married men the 'doonies', while today the 'doonies' are those living in the village while the 'upies' are outsiders. The 'baas' are sponsored, often by newly weds or by pubs. The game is centred on the Green, with the 'hails' being the bridge at Honeyburn and the 'Gang' on the Jedburgh road. The spikes on the railings opposite the Cross Keys were the scene of many accidents, including a man called Best who was killed there one year. At one point there was a game at 9 a.m. for the apprentices and another at 1 p.m. for the men, with a separate boys game on the Friday. The single game now takes place in the afternoon.

Denum Band (*de-num-bawnd*) *n.* former band from Denholm. It is mentioned in a report from 1835, when it lead the reform supporters from the district as they paraded into Hawick for the voting.

Denum Brig (*de-num-brig*) *n.* bridge over the Teviot at the northern exit from the village, on the B6405. It was built in 1864/5 by Marshall and Ballantyne of Hawick, funded by local subscription, to connect with Hassendean Station 1½ miles away, and replacing the 1827 pedestrian chain suspension bridge. This was opened to connect the village with the nearby train station, and at the time was the only substantial bridge across the Teviot between Hornshole and Ancrum. Douglas of Cavers chaired the bridge opening ceremony of July 1865. There is a crude fish carved into the wall along the middle of it. The bridge over the Dean Burn on the way into Denholm is also called by the same name; this was swept away in 1806 and rebuilt a little lower down the stream.

Denum Cauld (*de-num-kawld*) *n.* weir in the Teviot at Denholm. J.P. Alison may have been involved in the design of renovations in the 1890s.

Denum Common (*de-num-ko-min*) *n.* former common lands for use by residents of Denholm. This was situated on the slopes of Ruberslaw, 'above the plantationat the Hill-head'. The feuars had rights to one day's 'darg' of turf from there, this later being replaced by a right to cut as much turf as they wanted from a particular part of the common. The parts were separated by boundary stones, some of which are still there.

Denum Congregational Kirk (*de-num-kong-gree-gā-shu-nul-kirk*) *n.* church of the Congregational Union, also known as 'Denum Independent Kirk'. It was established in 1826, following the efforts of James Douglas of Cavers, who hired Francis Dick as an itinerant preacher. There were 7 initial members, 2 from Denholm, 2 from Cavers, 2 from Hawick and 1 from Jedburgh. The first full time minister, Robert Wilson, was appointed following the death of the Cameronian preacher James Duncan; when Wilson started there were only 18 members, but that number grew. From the early 1830s the congregation used the former Cameronian Chapel in Denholm, but by the late 1870s had run out of steam. An approximate roll of the ministry is: Francis Dick (summers) 1824–34; Robert Wilson 1835–42; John Spence 1844–46; John McRobert (1846–76).

Denum Court (*de-num-kōr'*) *n.* Denholm Court, street planned for Stirches, but never built, despite appearing on Burrow's street map.

Denum Cross (*de-num-kros*) *n.* former market cross in Denholm, also known as the 'Corse'. It was a low, circular stone, surmounted by a small cross, located at the centre of the Green. By the early 19th century all that remained was the base of the cross, with a hole where the shaft once fitted. It was then converted into a drinking trough for the village cows.

Denum Dean (*de-num-deen*) *n.* sheltered woody glen, about 1 mile long, being the last part of the Dean Burn before it joins the Teviot near Denholm. The gorge is quite deep and shaded

in places, and represents a long section of the stream with no road bridge across. The lands were granted to Thomas Cranston sometime before 1375, perhaps around 1358. It was listed in an English description of Cavers Parish in about 1380. It is listed in 1511 as part of the lands of the Barony of Cavers, and held 'in tenantry' by the Baron in the 1558 charter. In 1574 it was among the lands listed in a discharge between John Cranston of that Ilk and William Douglas of Cavers, included in the non-entry fees for lands in the Lordship of Denholm. The location was said to have been used for secret Covenanters' sermons in the 17th century. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. Thomas Turnbull lived there in 1741 and William Fulton in 1779–83. It was for a long time the property of the Laird of Cavers, who made it into a pleasure garden that became popular with locals in Victorian times. The cottage there was originally built around 1730 as a hunting lodge, becoming a tea pavilion in the 19th century, then being the home of the local woodcutter until 1948, after which it became ruined; the remains can still be seen. An earthwork on the western side measures about 235 ft by 155 ft, and is probably the remains of a settlement, with an entrance on the south side. A spearhead found near here in 1937 was donated to Hawick Museum. The lower part of the Dean was owned by botanist Michael Braithwaite, who gifted it to Denholm Feuars' and Householders' Council in 2019. The area inspired parts of Leyden's 'Scenes of Infancy' – '... Where tangled hazels twined a screen Of shadowy boughs in Denholm's mazy Dean' [JL], '... Weaving my wab o' rustic rhyme Unheard unseen; Or listening to the vocal chime In Denholm's Dean' [WiD], 'Fair Denholm Dean, thy praises have been sung By many a bard whose harp is now unstrung' [TCh], 'For Denholm sits serene and calm, Yet she's mair sprightly noo, E'en though the bonnie sheltered Dean Lies ravaged in the dew' [WFC] (it is 'Denomedene' around 1358, 'Denumdeen' in c.1380, 'Dennumisdene' in 1551, 'Dennumisden' in 1558 and 'Dennovme Dein' in 1574, 'Denholmesdean' in 1687).

Denum Fair (*de-num-fār*) *n.* 2 fairs were established by the Laird of Cavers in 1696, the summer fair taking place in early June (later moving to May) and the 'mart' fair in November (the day before Jedburgh's fair). They were the highlights of the village year for the next couple of centuries, taking place on the Green. They would be opened by the Laird of Cavers riding up to the Cross ('riding the fair') and making a proclamation; he also had the right to collect dues on all transactions. Both fairs were used for local hiring purposes, and the 'mart' fair was when families would get in the winter's provisions of salted provisions. The November fair would also end with a bonfire, the 'bough-a-bale'. Both fairs died out around the end of the 18th century, the winter one lasting a bit longer. An unsuccessful attempt was made to continue the fair through the introduction of games in the early 19th century. The tradition of lighting a bonfire on the eve of Jethart Fair continued until the Green was enclosed.

Denum Ferm (*de-num-ferm*) *n.* former name for a farm near Denholm. It was recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when Robert Scott was the tenant, and owned 4 horses (distinct from 'Denholm Hill' and 'Denholm Mill'). It is probably the same as 'Denum Haa' and was so recorded with Robert Bulman as farmer in 1868.

Denum Feuars (*de-num-few-urz*) *n.* Denholm's first feuars followed the 1658 decision by Sir Archibald Douglas to feu 8¾ acres of land for houses and gardens around the Green. There were originally 47 feuars of these 'auld yairds'. At about that time they had a guaranteed right to a 'darg' (i.e. day's casting) of peats from an area on the lower slopes of Ruberslaw, as well as a load of divots for building or roofing from the Loaning. The feu duty was originally 1 merk Scots. Later each feuar was assigned a specific piece of the Common. In 1707 the lands of the Feuars were valued at £30. More land was feued in the 18th century along the Canongate. In 1835 James Douglas extended the gardens (by about 6 acres) in exchange for the feuars cleaning up the Green. At that time they also lost their right to peats from Ruberslaw, this being exchanged for other privileges, particularly grazing on the common pasture and river haughs. They also cultivated strips of land on the village 'loaning', and were known for breeding geese, this giving rise to the phrase 'Denum for lean geese'. By the mid-19th century there were 60 feuars of the 'new yairds'. The committee set up to administer the Green, including collecting rental for grazing, and for spending on community improvements was called the Feuars. In 1920 all but one of the feuars of land around the Green bought their feus from the Laird, and in 1946 they formally became owners of the common land. At that time the Feuars Committee was replaced by

the Feuars and Householders Council. They represented the general interests of the village until the Community Councils were set up in 1972, but today still serve the function of looking after the common land and rights of way, as well as promoting the conservation of the physical, cultural and historical heritage of Denholm. The chairman of the committee was formerly known as the 'Chief Feuar'.

Denum Flid (*de-num-flid*) *n.* name sometimes used to describe a flood which particularly hit Denholm on 9th August 1806. Like the 'Great Flid' in Hawick 4 decades earlier, this was a surprise flood on a summer's day. There was a terrific lightning storm from about 2 p.m., and the Dean Burn swelled to a great size, carrying trees down, including the 'King of the Dean', and sweeping away Denholm Bridge. The flood had entirely abated by 9 p.m.

Denum Flooer Show (*de-num-floo-ur-shō*) *n.* annual flower and vegetable show in Denholm, starting in 1849.

Denum Ford (*de-num-fōrd*) *n.* former ford across the Teviot at Denholm. It was situated a little downriver from the later bridge, at the end of the road leading directly north out of the village, where the river is fairly shallow (still marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Denum Free Kirk see **Denum Kirk**

Denum granny (*de-num-graw-nee*) *n.* jocular term applied to a player in a game (particularly dominoes) who comes back to win from a position of nearly overwhelming defeat – 'hei was twae nil doon, bit then 'ei din a Denum granny an bate is threi twae'.

Denum Green (*de-num-green*) *n.* centre of Village life in Denholm. The houses were laid out around the Green in the 17th century. However, the Green became quite unkempt and filthy, having around its extremities pig-houses, dung and ash heaps and mounds of sticks and peat for fuel. There was also once a ditch across it at the lower end. In 1826 it was written that on the green 'flocks of geese are constantly feeding'. In 1835 the Laird of Cavers, wishing to 'improve and beautify' the Green, encouraged the village feuars to clean it up in exchange for extra garden ground behind their homes. This meant that the Green itself could be used to raise money for the Denholm Common Good, through grazing rental or cash crops. And so the Green was enclosed in 1836. From 1802–58 the 'Auld Schuil' stood in the middle of the Green. Leyden's monument was erected there in 1861, near where the old 'mercat cross' used to be. In the 19th and early 20th centuries the Green was let for grazing, and used occasionally for fairs and army recruitment camps. A large bonfire, the 'Bow o Bale' was also annually held there. And it was long the place where locals would meet friends on New Year's Day. There were formerly 6 large elm trees on the Green that were used for pinning notices to: 2 opposite the Cross Keys; 2 opposite the Fox and Hounds; 1 at Elm Cottage; and 1 opposite the Kirk. In 1959 a proposal to build a road diagonally across the Green was fortunately abandoned. The high wall round the Green was removed in the 1950s. The gates and railings were removed during WWII, but new gates were added in 2000, when the surrounding wall was also repaired – 'How many dear illusions rise, And scenes long faded from my eyes, Since our bounding steps were seen Active and light on Denholm's level green!' [JL].

Denum Haa (*de-num-haw*) *n.* Denholm Hall, a farm at the north-west end of Canongate in Denholm. The farmhouse was built about 1837, replacing the farmhouse of Denholm Townfoot, next to the Mill Wynd. It was farmed by the Bulman family almost continuously until the last family member died in 2003. In the late 19th century it had a horse-driven flour mill and there was also once an adjacent bleaching green. The property is now being developed for housing.

Denum Haugh (*de-num-hawf*) *n.* former name for a piece of land on the north side of the Teviot near Denholm. In 1780 'Denholm-haugh' is recorded as part of the boundary of the lands of Deanfoot in Minto Parish. 'Deanburn Haugh' is probably another name for the same place.

Denumhaugh Cottage (*de-num-hawf-ko'-eej*) *n.* house in Denholm, located south of the junction of the A698 with Westgate.

Denumhill (*de-num-hil*) *n.* Denholmhill, farm on the western slopes of Ruberslaw, with the disused Denholm Quarry nearby. It has been a farm since the late 18th century when it was part of the Cavers estate. James Scott was farmer there in at least 1797–9, George Scott was also there in 1797 and John Scott was tenant in 1801. Walter Laing was tenant of the farm and quarry, with his son Walter taking over in the mid-19th century. The quarry here was used from some time in the 18th century until around 1900. A slab of white sandstone with roughly incised figures was turned up by the plough here in 1905. A small Roman brooch (with a swastika emblem) was found there

and purchased by the National Museum of Antiquities in Scotland in 1930. A small axe-head or chisel was found there in about 2006. Between the farm buildings and the quarry are the remains of the earthwork known as Whitecastle Fort.

Denumhill Quarry (*de-num-hil-kwa-ree*) *n.* another name for **Denum Quarry**.

Denumhill Wud (*de-num-hil-wud*) *n.* Denholmhill Wood, strip of woodland north of the quarry at Denholmhill, south-east of Denholm village.

Denum Hoose (*de-num-hoos*) *n.* former name for a large house in Denholm, probably **Westgate Haa** (listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax records).

Denum Hoose (*de-num-hoos*) *n.* victorian villa in Denholm, roughly at the corner of Sunnyside and the Minto Road. Kenneth Oliver lived there for a while.

Denum Horticultural Society (*de-num-hor-tee-kul-tew-rul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* horticultural society established in Denholm in 1849.

Denum Independent Kirk (*de-num-in-dee-pen-din'-kirk*) *n.* congregation founded in Denholm in 1826 following James Douglas of Cavers hiring Francis Dick as an itinerant preacher in the summers from 1823 or 1824 (see **Denum Congregational Kirk**).

Denumite (*de-num-ī', -īt*) *n.* a denizen of Denholm – 'It's obviously a thing wi the Denumites thin, because they din the same wi me' [MA].

Denum Kirk (*de-num-kirk*) *n.* main church in Denholm. The original parish church was at Cavers, with the Cameronian chapel built in the village around 1740. Denholm Parish Church itself was built as a Free Church in 1844/5, with the land being granted by James Douglas of Cavers, and some of the stones being collected from the river. The congregation had broken away from the Parish church in the Disruption of 1843, and included people from Minto and Bedrule. The adjacent Pitt Memorial Hall was built in 1892. The church was always known locally as 'the Kirk', and officially became the United Free Church in 1900. There were improvement made to the church and manse in 1901 and 1927. The congregation rejoined the Church of Scotland in 1929 and hence at that time Denholm (including part of Cavers to the east of the village) was recognised ecclesiastically as a separate parish from Cavers. The Kirk formed a link with Bedrule Church in 1963, with Minto in 1975 and since 2003 has been linked with a larger area called Ruberslaw, which also includes Hobkirk and Southdean. The cemetery was in use from only the second half of the 19th century, with burials being at Cavers before that. A partial roll of the ministry is: A.H. Cowan 1844–46; James McClymont 1847–86; Thomas C. Pitt 1881–92; John Smith 1892–1928; John W. Ross 1929–53; Robert Waugh 1954–74; James F. Falconer 1975–77; John T. Stuart 1978–84; Moira Herkes 1985–88; Thomas Preston 1989–92; William McG. Longmuir 1992–2003; Anthony Jones 2003– .

Denum Library (*de-num-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* subscription library set up in Denholm in 1805 by Schoolmaster Andrew Scott, along with William Barrie, George Beattie, George Robson and Walter Turnbull. The committee was soon extended to 7, and would meet annually. The entry fee was intially set at 5 shillings, with a subscription of 1 shilling per quarter. In 1839 it contained 880 books. William Barrie became librarian and his family continued to run it until it closed in 1906. It was situated in Barrie's cottage at the corner of the Wynd.

Denum Lodge (*de-num-loj*) *n.* large house on the southern edge of Denholm vollage, along the Dene Road. It was built for Walter Scott (of Lyle & Scott) and originally called 'Craigview'. In about 1917 it was purchased by J.B. Scott, son of manufacturer Peter Scott (no direct relation) and in 1922 there were major renovations undertaken by J.P. Alison. Recently the house was split into 2 separate units.

Denum Mains (*de-num-mānz*) *n.* former estate in Denholm. It was listed in an English description of Cavers Parish in about 1380. In 1458/9 there is a discharge between Douglas of Cavers and Cranston of that Ilk for the rentals of the 'twa partis' of it. It was transferred from Thomas Cranston of that Ilk to his son William in 1465/6. Part was still owned by the Cranstons in 1574. Half of it was owned by Douglas of Cavers by 1483 and it was still part of that families holdings in 1509/10 and 1511. It was referred to in 1636 being resigned by John, Lord Cranstoun to William Douglas, Sheriff of Teviotdale. It is unclear exactly where these lands were. They were still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698 (it is 'the demeinz of the Denum' in c.1380, 'Mains of Dennum' in 1458/9, 'Dennum Maynes' in 1509/10, 'Dennumains' and 'Dennummanis' in 1511, 'Dennovme Mains' in 1574 and 'Denholme maines' in 1687).

Denum Manse (*de-num-mans*) *n.* manse for the church in Denholm, located on the left side of the road up into the village from Hawick. There

used to be a thick wood opposite that made the approach to the village very dark. The house became in serious need of repair and was sold off in the 1960s. The new Manse is on the Hawick side of Leyden's Cottage.

Denum Mert (*de-num-mer'*) *n.* former auction mart in Denholm, on part of the Little Green. Sales were held here on alternate Wednesdays throughout much of the 19th century and there was also a big sale at Christmas.

Denum Mill (*de-num-mil*) *n.* former corn and flour mill in Denholm, near where the Dean Burn enters the Teviot. It operated from at least the 18th century, and had a mill lade. The earlier mill was further to the east, near where the modern bridge crosses the Teviot. William Mitchel was there in 1785. John Scott was tenant of the mill in at least 1789–97 and James Fairbairn was a servant there in 1799. In 1801 James Fairbairn was miller and Alexander Lockie a servant. Thomas Tait was tenant in the 1860s. It became a farm in the mid-19th century, gaining lands from Denholm common, but its water-powered mill operated until the early 20th century. The Laings were tenants and then the Olivers for some time. The buildings were converted into a small housing development in the late 20th century, reached by a road off to the left before entering the village from Hawick. A 'retouched flint' found there is in Hawick Museum, as well as a spindle whorl (note, this should not be confused with **Westside Mil**, a former textile mill just off the Green; it is 'Denholm Miln' in 1797).

Denum Quarry (*de-num-kwaw-ree*) *n.* former stone quarry, near Denholmhill farm, on the western slopes of Ruberslaw, producing a characteristic fine red sandstone. Much stone had been used privately in the 18th century, being started by Mr. Ferguson and continued by Mr. Little. The stone was used to build houses around Denholm, as well as for the renovations at Cavers House. The quarry ran as a business from 1810, with expansion happening around 1818 when the proprietor was Walter Laing, the farmer at Denhomhill. The first quarry opened was the one beside the old hind's house, with the commercial eastern (white) and western (red) quarries both started by Walter Laing. It rose to fame after the stone was used for building Bowhill House, being in great demand for the next half century, with the red sandstone being used for many buildings in and around Hawick. At its height the quarry employed about 200 men, and 60 carts left daily to transport the stone to Hassendean Station. However, it is said that many of the workers suffered from lung disease because of the stone dust. It closed sometime shortly before 1900, with St. Margaret's Convent, opened in 1912, believed to be the last major structure in Hawick built using this stone.

Denum Rob (*de-num-rob*) *n.* distinguishing nickname for one of the Hawick men called **Robert Scott** in the mid-1800s.

Denum Schuil (*de-num-skil*) *n.* school in Denholm, first situated on the the Green from about 1803 when it took over from the school at Little Cavers (which itself replaced the former school at Cavers Townhead). This was later called 'the Auld Schuil', and can be seen in an early painting. The clock from this school was moved to the church (where it still runs). The new school was built on Sunnyside in 1852 and until the early 20th century was a single-roomed building, partioned into 3 separate classrooms. After WWII the school became a Junior Secondary, but the secondary department closed in 1972, with the children going to either Jedburgh or Hawick. The present building was opened in 1965, with the old one on Sunnyside becoming the canteen and later the village hall. The new school suffered a serious fire in 2006 and was rebuilt, opening again in 2008. 3 generations of Olivers were masters at Cavers School before it moved to Denholm. George Scott was master there in the 1820s to 50s. Thomas Culbertson was Schoolmaster there about 1882–6 and Andrew Moss in the early 1900s.

Denum Toonfit (*de-num-toon-fi'*) *n.* former name used for the lower part of Denholm, closer to the Teviot.

Denum Toonheid (*de-num-toon-heed*) *n.* former name used to describe the near side of Denholm around where the main road reaches the Green, i.e. around where Westgate and Westside meet the A698.

denuncit (*dee-nun-si'*) *pp., arch.* denounced, proclaimed – '...aganis the said Robert Ellot ..., obteinit decreit of removeing thairvpoun, denuncit him rebell, and pat him to the horne' [SB1624].

denyit (*dee-nI-ee', -i'*) *pp.* denied – '...Denyit the claiths and all uther things' [BR1641], '...Robert Hendry of Burnfoot, and John Thomson there, being summoned for flytting and swearing denyit the same ...' [Ash1643].

de Ormesby see **Ormesby**

depairt (*dee-pār'*) *v.* to depart – 'This foresaid Valter Scot depairtit this life in Govdilandis in November ye zeir of God 1596 and vas (of age at

his deth) 64' [MI1596], '... an' depairted the scene in an ambulance' [IWL].

depairtment (*dee-pār'-min'*) *n.* department – 'hei's no only heid o' the Depairtment but also the only yin in the Depairtment'.

depend (*dee-pend*) *v., arch.* to be awaiting resolution, be still under consideration – '... which is now dependit before the Session thir several years, and ... this groundless libel is raised and pursued against the town and Commontie ...' [C&L1673], '... in regaird there is a process depending before the Session of Ettrick for a scandal committed in ye said parish by ye said Janet' [PR1723].

depender (*dee-pen-dur*) *n., arch.* a dependant, adherent – '... I Lancey Armestrange of Whithawghe assures for my selfe and my howse and dependers upon me and my servands and suche lyke ...' [CBP1584], '... the valiant Laird of Bvcklevch yat vas slane crevelie be ye Kerros in Edinburgh vithin ye nicht being vnaccvmpaneit vith his friendis or sevandis onlie except tva of his dependeris attending on him ...' [MI1596].

de Pertchay (*du-per-chā*) *n.* probably the same family who held the western half barony of Wilton in the 13th century and were also referred to as **de Wilton** (also spelled 'Pershay' etc.; a variant of 'Percy').

depone (*dee-pōn*) *v., arch.* to depose, give evidence as a witness – '... and Andrew Anguss who deponed upon the veritie of the same' [BR1685], 'James Scott compearand ... annent the tumults, abuses, and other egregious disorders particularly above written, refused to depone ...' [BR1706], '... Robert Rodger, James Jollie, and John Lun, weivers, who being solemnly sworne, deponed that ...' [BR1710], 'John Douglas ... depones he has lived at Hawick and within a mile of it for seventy years past' [C&L1767], 'John Angus, stockingmaker, having been sworn ... deponed ...' [HAd1868] (Scots law term).

deponent (*dee-pō-nin'*) *n., arch.* someone who gives evidence as a witness, a testifier – 'His father was first tenant in Salenside, when the deponent was between nine and ten years old; and the deponent lived there with his father' [DCW1765].

de Pree (*du-prā*) *n.* **Lt.-Col. Cecil George** (1874–1946) son of George Charles and Mary Elizabeth Haig. He leased the farm of Singdean from the Duke of Buccleuch in 1910. He served in Egypt and Gallipoli in WWI. In 1897 he married his cousin, Ruth Haig, who was a niece of Sir Douglas Haig. In 1944 he and his wife were living at Beech Hill House, East Lothian, when the crash of an R.A.F. aircraft set fire to part of the house, killing his wife and 3 others.

depute (*de-pew'*) *n.* a deputy, person deputed – '... to our Schereff of Teuidale and his deputis ...' [SB1500], *adj.* acting as a deputy, formerly appearing after the title – '... late Baillie Depute of the Regalitie' [PR1721], 'hei was the Depute Director o Witter an Drainage'.

deray (*dee-rā*) *n., poet.* disturbance, disorder – 'And there was mirth, and much solace. And merry minstrel's lay; And there was glee, and there was game, And dancing and deray' [JTe], 'Syne for a stucking stout he felt, And soon the door, in dread deray ...' [HSR].

de Redford see **Redford**

Dere Street (*deer-stree'*) *n.* ancient Roman road that runs from York via Corbridge (Northumberland) through the Borders to Crammond (on the Forth). It crosses the Teviot about 12 miles east of Hawick on its way to the large fort at Newstead. It was built in the late 1st century to link York with the northern outpost at Inchtuthil near Perth and the eastern part of the Antonine Wall. The road was used as the main north-south route long after the Romans had left Britain, part being called the 'Via Regia' in the Middle Ages, when it was used to connect Edinburgh with the Border abbeys, and the Soutra Hospital was constructed along it. Some sections now under the modern highway. However, other sections are still fairly well preserved, e.g. near Soutra, and approaching Jedfoot from the south-east (part of St. Cuthbert's Way). It is also traced by part of the A1 and A68 near Corbridge. The camps at Pennymuir and Chew Green were associated with it (the name derives from the post-Roman kingdom of Deira).

derk (*derk*) *adj.* dark – 'derk sky it night, light sky in the mornin', 'They saw the derke forest them before, They thought it awesome for to see' [T], 'Derk fir planteens that ... aamaist pletteet ther brainches abuinheed' [ECS], 'And the derk shadows O' the poles lay felled and lang athort The Bleach' [DH], '... Where it got derk at half past aeight, The back o' five A need ma light' [IWL], *n.* the dark, darkness – 'hei was never feard o the derk', 'eatin carrots helps ee sei in the derk', '... They poach i' the derk and they poach i' the licht' [UB], 'The kimmers Faith and Hope gledge oot o the lamp-lit door Into the wundy derk o Eternity' [DH].

derken (*der-ken*) *v., arch.* to darken – 'Immedatelie eftir the tribilatione o' thae days sall the sun be derkenet, an' the moon sallna gie hir

licht' [HSR], '... Linkin' owre the derkened yird In caller whurly-whas and rins' [DH].

derkenin (*der-ke-nin*) *n., arch.* darkening, gloaming, twilight – '... on till the derkeneen rowed its hap roond deed an dei-in' [ECS], 'Twae muckl hullyins hev yokeet on um whan ei was comin hyimm i the derkneen' [ECS], 'The covened airs o' derkenin steer Aboot the steedin, pad and paw ... ' [DH] (also written 'derkeneen', etc.).

derker (*der-kur*) *adj.* darker – '... whae was ever a tower o strength ti um throwe the derker days when this day seemed a long way off' [IWL].

derkest (*der-kist*) *adj.* darkest – 'she went ti night clesses in derkest Gala', 'An' duist when at the derkest spot Oot o' the derkness cam a shot' [FL], 'Ee went oot on the derkest night And didna fear a thing, Mugger hedna been invented And ee could whustle and sing' [AY].

derkness (*derk-nis*) *n.* darkness – 'Loefer an' frien' hest thou putten fer frae me, an' mine akquantence intil derkniss' [HSR], '... the derkniss an' the licht ar baith alike til thee' [HSR], 'On winter nichts we micht be bid to gan, When derkness broucht an end to play ... ' [WL].

the Derk Roads (*thu-derk-rōdz*) *n.* the Dark Roads, popular name (up until the early 20th century) for the area of Crumhaughill Road covered by trees, the trees formerly being thicker there.

derksome (*derk-sum*) *adj., poet.* darksome – 'Tho' auld Nell did her best an' ran weel – a' the same It was gettin' gey derksome afore oo got hame' [BM1900].

dern (*dern*) *v.* to darn (socks etc.) – '... That kept his hoose aye free frae strife, His socks weel derned, his meals aye ready' [IJ].

dern (*dern*) *interj.* darn, euphemism for 'damn' – ?? (cf. **demn** and **desh**).

dern (*dern*) *v., poet.* to hide, conceal – 'We've speel'd upon its foggie stem, an' dern'd amang its green ... ' [JoHa], 'Quiet hills ... whaup-haunted ... wi burns dernin below deep hags' [DH], *adj.* hidden, dreary – 'The wood it was dern, unweeded, and wild; A dell intersected the path, With holly so green, and brushwood between, That dell it was darker than death' [JTe], 'Some dern retreat he seems to find Amongst our standing grain, And there his followers search for him, Ev'n all the hunting train' [JTe].

derner (*der-nur*) *n.* someone who mends defects in garments after weaving, as one of the last steps in the knitwear industry.

derogate (*de-ro-gā'*) *v., arch.* detract from, diminish – '... whereby yow or yours may reape ane certaine benefitt without derogateing anything from your right and interest in that peice of ground as ane part of your Common ... ' [BR1692] (this would be 'derogate from' in standard English).

Derry (*de-ree*) *n.* **Rev. Charles** (1867–1940) born in Birmingham, he trained at Harley College in London and became Assistant Minister at Westminster Road Birmingham in 1905. In 1906 he became minister in Sullom, Shetland and moved to Insch in 1912. In 1916 he moved to Newcastleton to become minister of the Congregational Church there, and remained until 1923. He then went to Walkerburn, back to Sullom and finally to Shapinsay.

dert (*der'*) *n., v.* dart – 'she was dertin aboot like a daftie' (cf. the less common **dairt**).

derts (*dertz*) *n.* darts, a popular pub game – 'hei scored a hunder an eity it derts'.

Derwent (*der-win'*) *n.* **Lavinia**, M.B.E. (1906–89) pen name of Elizabeth Dodd. She grew up in the Cheviot hills south of Jedburgh and became a writer. She is known for the 'Border Bairn' series (set around Jedburgh), the 'Lady of the Manse' series (set in Berwickshire) and her children's books based on 'Tammy Troot', the fictional island of Sula and Greyfriar's Bobby. The autobiographical 'A Breath of Border Air' (1975) also had some sequels.

Derwent Villa (*der-win'-vi-lu*) *n.* Victorian house near the top of Orchard Terrace.

des see **dez**

desairt (*dee-zār'*) *n.* dessert – 'it's clooty dumplin for desairt'.

describit (*dee-skrī-bee', -bi'*) *pp.* described – '... there was something wild and unyerthly in its een – they couldna be lookit at, and less be describit' [LHTB].

desh (*desh*) *interj.* exclamation of mild annoyance, dash, eupemism for 'damn' – 'desh, A've juist lost coont' (cf. **demn** and **dern**).

desh (*desh*) *v.* to dash – 'can ee desh off ti the shop afore eet closes?', *n.* a dash.

deshed (*deshd*) *adj., interj.* mildly annoyed, dashed, eupemism for 'damned' – 'it's deshed hard ti git yer heid roond' (also **desht**).

deshedest (*desh-dist*) *adj.* most surprising, most earnest, hardest, eupemism for 'damnedest' – 'A was daein ma deshedest ti git there on time'.

desht (*desht*) *adj., interj.* dashed, eupemism for 'damned' – 'He sometimes would say 'Dod deld!'. Sometimes 'Deverr desht'. And if he was very upset, he descended to 'Dod deld devert desht!' ' [JeC] (also **deshed**).

design (*dee-zīn*) *v., arch.* to designate, mark out – '... to visitt the ground any day you think fitt and designe the place, wher yow allow the dyke to be sett ...' [BR1692].

desirit (*dee-zI-ree', -ri'*) *pp., arch.* desired – '... quhilkis premises the said Adam Gowanlock desirit to be insert in the common toun-buik of Hawick' [BR1641], 'Upon all and sundry the said James Scot desyrit ane instrument fra me, notar-public under written ...' [JW1558].

de Soulis (*du-soo-lis*) *n.* surname of several Lords of Liddesdale. Hector Boece lists 'Soulis' among the Norman families who came to Scotland during the reign of King Malcolm III – '... To Soulis of Hermitage. He bids me tell that bloody warden, Oppressor of low and high, If ever again his lieges complain, The cruel Soulis shall die' [JL], 'Old Hermitage stands awful in the gloom – Lord Soulis trembles in his cauldron tomb' [HNo] (see **Soulis**).

desperate (*des-pri'*) *adj.* particularly used to refer to someone in urgent need of a toilet.

dest (*dest*) *v., poet.* dost – 'Whan thou wi' rebuiks dest correck man for inequitie ...' [HSR], '... an' men wull prayse thee whan thou dest weel til thysel' [HSR].

destinate (*des-ti-nā'*) *v., arch.* to destine, appoint – '... for the rent of the 9000 merks mortified to the schoolmaster and destinated by the said Mr Orrok for building a schoolhouse in Hawick' [PR1712].

destitute (*des-ti-tew'*) *adj., arch.* deprived, devoid, lacking – 'The which day it was represented to the Heritours and Elders yt the School being destitute of a Schoolmr ...' [Lil1702].

destructionfi (*dee-struk-shin-fi*) *adj., arch.* destructive.

deteck (*dee-tek*) *v., arch.* to detect – 'Ae single faut was ne'er deteckit, By Cash esteem'd, by a' respeckit' [RDW].

detestit (*dee-tes-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* detested – 'Detestit wretch! I say, restore, Else I shall haunt thee evermore' [RDW].

deth (*deth*) *v., poet.* doth – 'The Lord deth bigg up Jerusalem, he gethers thegither owt-casen o' Israel' [HSR], '... he that deth thae things sall nevir be muvet' [HSR].

deuch (*dewch*) *n., arch.* dough (also **daich**).

Deuchar (*dew-chur*) *n.* farm in the Yarrow valley, between Tinnis and Whitefield. It was Crown land in the 15th century, being leased to the Borthwicks in the 1480s and 90s and feued to the Homes in the early 16th century. James Moffat was said in 1494/5 to have had cows and goods stolen from there by Adam Scott in Annelshope. Adam Dalgleish held the land in feu according to a rental roll of 1541. There was once a tower there, perhaps built for the Murrays of Deuchar in the early 17th century. Later there was a corn mill. There was also a connection with the Scotts of Harden around that time, and later Lairds were the Dewars of Deuchar. There may once have been a chapel near here. It was the site of the first bridge across the Yarrow, used by people from the south side of the valley, and the Ettrick Water, to get to the north side; it was built before about 1680 and rebuilt after a flood in 1734. Dalgleishes farmed there in the late 16th century. The farm was attacked by a gang of Armstrongs and others in 1582, and Thomas Dalgleish taken hostage. The original bridge was said to have been built for the Earl of Buccleuch probably around 1653, and had the arms of the family on it. A flood of 1734 broke the south arch, which was repaired about 1748, but the mismatched new arch only lasted about a century before collapsing again. Parts of the old bridge can still be seen (there are many spelling variants, such as 'Douchir', 'Ducher', 'Duchir', 'Duchore' and 'Duquhir'; it is 'Duchoir' and 'Dewchar' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Duchoir' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, which also show a church slightly upriver).

Deuchar (*dew-chur*) *n.* **John** (d.c.1691) tenant in Whitropefoot. His will is recorded in 1691.

deuchy (*dew-chee*) *adj., arch.* doughy.

dev (*dev*) *v.* to do – 'ee dev so', 'A dev not!', 'they definitely dev hev yin' (a variant of **div**, often used emphatically; note that the second person uses **dez**).

deval (*de-vel*) *v., poet.* to thrash a person, beat, dash – 'He ... that tak's an' devals thy wee anes agayne the stanes' [HSR], '... in kase ye devel thy fit agayne ane stane' [HSR], *n., arch.* a beating, severe blow.

deval (*de-val*) *v., arch.* to stop, cease – '... an garrd the hyill yins devall an take a barley' [ECS], 'Her tongue never devall'd' [GW] (also written 'devall', cf. **devald**).

devald (*de-vald*) *v., arch.* to cease, give over – 'Never devaaldin ti crack prood an massy aboot its bonnie bits an its history' [ECS], 'Hei blethert an blethert at, till A thocht ei'd never devalld' [ECS] (also **deval**).

dever (*de-vur*) *v., arch.* to stun, confound – 'Dod dever ee' [GW] (also **daver**).

devert (*de-vur', -vurt*) *adj., arch.* confounded – 'My grandfather ... sometimes would say 'Dod

deld!'. Sometimes 'Deverr desht'. And if he was very upset, he descended to 'Dod deld devert desht!' ' [JeC].

the Devil's Beeftub (*thu-de-vulz-beef-tub*) *n.* deep valley north of Moffat, where tradition says that rievers gathered their cattle in former times.

the Devil's Cauldron (*thu-de-vulz-kawl-drin*) *n.* deep pool in a stream on the farm of Stonedge. This is where the Devil is supposed to have flung his mother's body after dragging it around the area to make the Catrail.

Devlin (*dev-lin*) *n.* **Denis** resident of Gala, he wrote 'A History of Scotland's Oldest Cycling Club, Hawick Cycling Club, 1881–2010', published in 2020.

devoor (*de-voor*) *v., arch.* to devour – 'Margaret Oliver was fined 50/s for calling Isabell Scott, witchesgait and saying that she devoored her awine child . . . ' [BR1658], '. . . the Lord sall swallie thame up in his wræth, an' the fire sall devoor thame' [HSR], '. . . an' hir the wild beæst o' the desart deth devoor' [HSR].

Dewar (*joo-ur*) *n.* **Donald Campbell** (1937–2000) born in Glasgow, his parents were unwell in his early years and he spent most of youth at preparatory schools, including spending time at Berverley, based at Wolfelee House. His accent for the rest of his life reflected time spent in the Borders, although from age 9 he was schooled in Glasgow. He trained as a lawyer and entered politics, eventually becoming First Minister of Scotland. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1839 he married Margaret Carnegie, who was from Jedburgh.

the Dewars (*thu-joo-urz*) *n.* local annual golf outing, originally involving sales reps from Dewars distillers.

Dewyhaugh (*Joo-ee-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead near Teviothead, located on the flat land just south of where the Frostlie Burn joins the Teviot, i.e. close to the modern church. David Scott was recorded there in 1791 and 1797. Thomas Hume was a labourer there in 1799, Robert Scott a mason in at least 1799–1801, David Scott junior also a labourer there in 1799–1801, Chsitopher Scott a mason in 1801 and Thomas Hume a labourer in 1801 (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Dewryhaugh' in 1791 and 'Dewiehaigh' in 1797, 'Deweyhaugh', corrected from Davyhaugh, in 1799 and 'Dewshaugh' in 1801).

de Wilton (*dee-wil-tun*) *n.* **Alan** (12th C.) recorded as witness to a couple of charters related to the Priory of Durham. **Joanna** (13th C.) recorded in a charter of sometime in the period 1260–85, in which she is described as 'Lady Johanna de Wiltoun'. Her son and heir Walter 'Pershay' granted the lands of Tarvit (in Fife) and others to Thomas, son of Adam 'Walens' (i.e. Wallace). The granter's brother William was a witness. In a later confirmation of 1312 (relating to the same earlier date) she is described as daughter and heir of Sir John de Wilton. Since Walter was said to be son of Robert de 'Percehay' and Joan de Vesey, it is possible that she was this same woman, and that her marriage to Percehay was her second. It is also not inconceivable that she is also the Lady Jane Vesey who was later recorded as holder of the half Barony of Wilton. **John** (12th/13th C.) recorded in several charters in the reign of William the Lion. For example, in the period 1195–1205 he witnessed a marriage dowry for the daughter of Philip de Valognes. Although this involved land in Cumberland, the other witnesses were mostly from Roxburghshire, including Simon of Hawick and Alan of Rule; he is recorded as 'Johanne de Wiltune'. Several of the charters were given by Earl David, brother of King William, in the early years of the 13th century. In 1201/2 he witnessed a document for William Comyn. In 1204 he witnessed an agreement between the Bishop of St. Andrews, Durham Cathedral and Coldingham. In 1197 he witnessed a gift of lands in Tayside to Lindores Abbey. He was probably father of the 'John junior, Lord of Wilton' who is recorded about 25 years later. **John** 'younger' (12th/13th C.) recorded in a charter of some time between 1214 and 1227. It seems likely that he was son of the earlier John. The charter established to the Bishop of Glasgow 5 marks annually in the name of the procuration of the church of Wilton, following an arbtrated dispute he had had with the Bishop. This seems to establish definitively that this John was associated with the local Wilton (rather than some other place). It seems likely he is the same man as recorded as 'Johannes de Wiltoun' recorded in a charter made sometime in the period 1220–38 in which he granted his sister Matilda lands in Tarvit (probably in Fife), but to remain with him if she died childless. He is recorded as deceased in a charter of 1260 in which William Avenel and his wife Matilda granted 'Tarveht In dan' to Thomas Wallace, to be held of his heirs. Presumably the same Sir John had a daughter and heir Joanna (mother of Sir Walter de Pershay or Percehay) who is

recorded in a confirming charter of around 1284, referring to this earlier charter of 1260 involving the lands of Tarvit. **Robert** (12th/13th C.) mentioned during the reign of William the Lion. In the period 1170–90 he was witness to the gift of Anselm of Mow to Melrose Abbey (also witnessed by Roger, son of John of Hawick). In the period 1178–88 he witnessed a grant to Cambuskenneth Abbey (also witnessed by Gervase Avenel, Lord of Eskdale, and Walter Berkeley, Chamberlain). He was surely related to Sir Roger, who was his contemporary (probably the son, unless the names are confused). **Robert** (12th/13th C.) probably separate from the Robert of about 1180. In the period 1211–33 he was witness to a charter for William Comyn, Earl of Buchan; he is there 'Roberto de Wiltona'. And in about 1221 he witnessed another grant for William Comyn. He may be the same as the Robert listed in a couple of court cases from Cumberland in 1211/2, with his son 'Hogge' also mentioned (although this could be an entirely different English Wilton). Probably that same Robert is listed in a document of 1211/2, relating to the King of Scotland's lands in Tynedale. **Robert** (13th C.) referred to as 'Robertus de Wyltona' in a charter of about 1290/1 in which he granted lands around Tarvit (in Fife) to John, son and heir of Thomas Wallace (son of Adam). He was probably son of Walter who had granted adjacent lands to that family before him. **Robert** (14th/15th C.) cleric associated with Glasgow and St. Andrews Dioceses. He may have been the Robert who, along with the Rector of Corrie, witnessed a will made by Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith in 1392. In 1394 there was a request for a benefice for him from Dunfermline Abbey. Also in 1394 Matthew Glendinning, Bishop of Glasgow, requested for 'his kinsman' a benefice from Holyrood Abbey and there was a further expectation of a benefice from Kelso Abbey in 1396. However, he seems to have received none of these. In 1403 he requested a benefice in St. Andrews Diocese, although he already held the Church of Corriie in Glasgow Diocese. Also in 1403 he was described as Papal Chaplain and Bachelor of Decreets (associated with having been a student at Avignon) when he had the promise of a canonry in Aberdeen and another benefice of St, Andrews. His name is written 'Wiltoune' and 'Wylion', which surely derives from Wilton, although there is no evidence of a direct conenction with the area; he was presumably son of an earlier 'de Wilton'. **Sir Roger** (12th/13th C.) witness to more than 20 documents during the reigns of Malcolm IV and William the Lion. In the period 1153–62 he witnessed an agreement involving the Canons of St. Andrews and in 1160–2 he witnessed 2 other documents for the Bishop of St. Andrews. Other documents involve the Bishop of Aberdeen, Arbroath Abbey, Cambuskenneth Abbey, Glasgow Cathedral and Kinloss Abbey. He is sometimes the only non-cleric on the list of witnesses, suggesting he had a special relationship with the church. In the period 1175–95 he witnessed a charter from Anselm of Whitton to Melrose Abbey, and in the period 1189–95 he witnessed a grant of land in Sprouston to Kelso Abbey. He was 'Ro de Wiltune' and 'Rogero milite de Wiltona' when he witnessed documents for St. Andrews Priory, also involving the Bishop of Aberdeen. These were some time in the period 1172–83. He is also recorded as 'Rogerio de Wyltona' and variants. The last documents are from 1203–14 or 1211–33, and hence it is possible that there are 2 generations represented here. Apart from the 2 documents involving Roxburghshire, there is no evidence to connect him with the local Wilton. Nevertheless, he sems likely to have been ancestor of John, who was certainly associated with the local Wilton and recorded several times around 1200. **Roger** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'de Welleton' when he was Archdeacon of Teviotdale in the period 1307–10. He may have been 'of Wilton', although this is not certain. **Samuel** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'de Wyltona' when he was on an inquest in 1322 regarding the lands of Jedburgh Abbey and Restenneth Priory. He was presumably connected with the lands near Hawick, but nothing else is known about him. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded as 'de Willtoun' in a document of 1428/9 giving the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig, following the death of his father. The other witnesses had surnames, but there are no obvious clues to his. **Walter** (b.c.1233) recorded as 'Walter de Pertchay' when he received half the Barony of Wilton (most likely the western part of the Parish) from Edward I in the late 13th century, along with William de Charteris. Both were vassals of Edward I of England. He lost the lands after Bannockburn, with a confirming charter of about 1321 granting Wilton to Henry de Wardlaw. His surname is sometimes written 'Percehay', and seems to have been different from 'Percy' of Northumberland. A charter in about 1283–85 records him as son and heir of Lady Johanna de Wiltoun, ratifying a charter of William Avenel granting the lands of Tarvit to

Thomas Wallace. His son was probably Robert. **Walter** (13th/14th C.) clerk recorded in 1307 in a document relating to payment in the English army. He and Nicholas de Lughteburgh were paid for 'going from Berwick to Lanark and Glasgow to receive the service due to the king in his war on both sides of the Forth'. It is unclear if there was a local connection. **William** (13th C.) recorded as 'William de Wilton' in 1292 when he was on a jury in Carlisle to decide on whether Gilbert was heir of 'Patrick de Suthaik' near Tiwald in Scotland. It is unclear whether he had a connection with the local Wilton. He could be the same man as 'Willelmum de Wylton', listed in the 1279 assize roll of Northumbeland.

dey see **dei**

dez (*dez*) *v.* does – '...when hei dez get time ti umsel' [IWL] (used for emphasis, cf. **dis**; also spelled 'des').

Dhu-Craig (*doo-krāg*) *n.* name sometimes used for part of Minto Crags – 'At Du-crag, Minto Rocks, it is abundant among the debris of the trap ...' [JAHM] (also written 'Dhu Crag' and 'Du-crag', referred to by Sir James A.H. Murray in 1863).

the Diamonds (*thu-dI-mindz*) *n.* Hawick irock and roll band formed in 1960, and lasting for a few years. The line-up included Addie Robson (singer), Bob Fish (lead guitar, later of Johnny & the Roccos), Jim Sheppard (bass guitar), Roy 'Sid' Cairns (rhythm guitar) and Ecky Farmer (drums). Tam Mitchell took over vocals from Addie Robson and was himself replaced by Loudon Temple in 1963. They first played at the Trinity Church Youth Club, then eventually all over the Borders, and further afield. In 1964 they represented the Borders at the Daily-Record-sponsored Macbeat competition at the Kelvin Hall in Glasgow. They supported acts such as Gerry and the Pacemakers and Dusty Springfield.

dicht (*dicht*) *v., arch.* to dight, wipe, clean – 'Juist think o' yin that couldna come, An' dicht away a tear' [IJ], to prepare, sift grain – 'But weel ken I, ye canna get A loaf frae the wheat until It's shorn, an' thrashed, an' dichted, An' ground to meal in a mill' [FL], '...And wi't frae aff his cheek wad dicht The sorrow-speakin' tear' [TCh], '...an, dicht as A micht, dreeps rowld doon owre brow, haffets an chowks, forbye' [ECS] *n., arch.* a dight, quick clean, blow – '...up'll gaun the knuckles and he'll get sic a dicht i' the mooth as'll make his auld teeth clatter' [JEDM], 'An' I've wantit to gie his jaw a dicht Ever sin' syne' [DH], 'Are gien an annual dicht, and daudit back again Into the cupboard ...' [DH] (cf. **dight**).

dicht (*dicht*) *pp., arch.* clothed – 'Nae baron dycht in garbe o' weir, In helme an' habergeon ...' [WiSp].

dichter (*dich-tur*) *n., arch.* a cleaner, sweeper – 'A party is convicted of an assault on a chimney dighter' [JW1688].

dichtit (*dich-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* dighted, wiped – 'But Mysie, puir lass, was but waefu, I ween, Wi' the tail o' her apron she dichtit her een' [JJ].

Dick (*dik*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included James (b.1783) and Robert (b.1786). **David** (18th/19th C.) Hawick stockingmaker who worked for John Nixon. He was one of the founder members of the Independent Kirk formed in Hawick in about 1798. He wrote 'An Explanation of the Revelation of St. John the Divine with some Observations on the Prophecies and Visions, &c.', published in 1799 in Edinburgh; a copy was donated to the Museum in 1871. In this book he claims to have solved the mysteries of this part of the Bible, and his ideas were locally popular for a short time (as recounted in an article by Alexander Michie in 1872). He was known for 'his quiet unobtrusive manner and unblemished moral and religious character'. It was said that his former employers provided him with a weekly pension, to which fellow stockingmakers contributed a halfpenny each. He could be the David whose daughter Jean died in Hawick in 1814 and whose son John died in Hawick in 1829. **David** (b.1822/3) from Gargunnock in Stirlingshire, he was a mason in Denholm. In 1861 he was recorded as 'Mason – Hewer' and living around the Canongate. His wife was Agnes and their children included David and Mary. **Francis** (1771–1847) Scottish itinerant evangelical minister of the early 1800s. A native of Monifieth and originally a fisherman in Broughty Ferry, he became an elder in Newbigging Secession Kirk in 1796, but resigned from that church in 1800 and joined the Independents in Dundee. He went to Quebec in 1805, working as a bookseller, preaching on Sundays, where he made money, returning after 7 years and buying property in Edinburgh. He first toured the south of Scotland in the summer of 1823. at the invitation of James Douglas of Cavers. For the next 19 summers he regularly preached at the Cameronian Kirk in Denholm, at Cavers old Kirk, and in Hawick at the Haugh, in the Town Hall and in the Subscription Rooms. He first lodged in Hawick, but later stayed at Deanburn Cottage in

Denholm. This led to the formation of Congregational and Evangelical Churches in Denholm and later Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, Galashiels and Hawick. His preaching at the Subscription Rooms specifically led to the establishment of a new Congregational Church in Hawick, by 15 members in 1836 (following the earlier demise of the Independent Kirk). He was described (by W.M. Kennedy) as an 'undersized stout gentleman, strongly pitted with small-pox, carrying an equally corpulent and weather-beaten green cotton umbrella, and hurrying along the street on a Sunday evening, with short and rapid step'. **Francis** (b.1822/3) from Dumfriesshire, he was ' wool slubber' in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 20 High Street, with his family, as well as his brother-in-law (from Dumfriesshire) Thomas Clapperton. His wife was Mary and their children included Margaret, Jane, Joan and James. He is probably the Francis who married Agnes Niven in Hawick in 1848. **George** (b.1834/5) from Jedburgh, he was a wool spinner in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 Tannage Close. His wife was Elizabeth (from Hawick) and their children included Jane. **James** (18th C.) married Mary Jardine in Bedrule in 1732. **John** (18th C.) junior, of Camptown, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1751. **John** (18th/19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1799 he married Barbary (or 'Baby') Miller, and she died in 1822, aged 63. He may be the John whose son David died in Hawick in 1819. **John** (b.c.1795) gardener at Cavers, originally from Elgin. He was living at 'Cavers Garden' in 1841 and 1851, along with a housekeeper. **Rev. John** (19th/20th C.) from Dundee, he was Baptist minister at Leven and then at Maxwelltown. He served as minister at Hawick Baptist Kirk 1908–10. During his time the debt for the building of the new church was cleared. He organised free teas for the unemployed during those tough economic times. He was at Harper Memorial (Paisley Road) 1910–17 and Wishaw Baptist Church 1917–21. **Richard** (18th C.) married Isabel Oliver in Hawick in 1759. It is interesting that he would have been 'Dick Dick'. **Robert** (18th C.) married Jeanie Lindsay in Southdean in 1768. **William** (18th/19th C.) baker in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). His wife Jane Leech died in 1798. He could be the William whose daughter Jane was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1768. He could also be the William whose children who died in Hawick were Mary in 1786, Christian in 1792 and Jean in 1798.

Dickie (*di-kee*) *n.* **Mary** (18th C.) housemaid at Minto in 1785 and 1786, when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot.

Dickie Lyon (*di-kee-lI-in*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the mid-1800s, presumably with surname 'Lyon' – 'Scottie Dottle and Reuben Watt, Dickie Lyon and Jethart Jim, Sam'l Lawrence and Wat the Cat, And Heather Jock baith gray and grim' [HI].

Dickie o the Den (*di-kee-ō-thu-den*) *n.* riever from Liddesdale who is mentioned in a footnote in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border', apparently quoting from Bishop Lesley's history of Scotland. It is unclear where the 'Den' was, or what the original source of the story is. Apparently Dickie, 'a man of great strength and bravery who flourished in the 16th century' was on poor terms with Tweedie of Drummelzier and stole some sheep from his lands, but they unfortunately belonged not to Tweedie but to Vietch of Dawyck (whose family were in the midst of a great feud with the Tweedies). Veitch followed him to Liddesdale with bloodhounds, which eventually stopped at a haystack. On investigation, this turned out to be hollow and to contain Dickie, his men and the stolen animals. Apparently he said 'he would never have touched a cloot (hoof) of them, had he not taken them for Drummelzier's property', which, given the enmity between the 2 famileis, saved him from Veitch's men.

Dickieson see **Dickison**

Dickison (*di-kee-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (1798–1835) farm steward of Bowknowe, who was a Trustee and elder of the Relief Kirk in Hawick. **Rev. Benjamin** (1754/5–1833) licensed by the Presbytery of Kelso in 1779, he was presented to Kirkton Parish in late 1786 and became minister there in 1787. He paid the Horse Tax at Kirkton in 1789–97. In 1800 he was translated to Hobkirk, where he remained until his death. He is recorded contributing to a local subscription for the defence of the country in 1803. He was described (by Tancred) as 'the last of the old school of Hobkirk ministers, who said and did many eccentric things' and was said to sometimes drink to excess, 'particularly after the exertion of dispensing the Sacrament'. He married Jean (or Jane), daughter of William Scott of Woll in 1792, the proclamation being made in Hawick Parish; she was one of the 5 (or 6) daughters of Scott of Woll who were all said to be more than 6 feet tall, and she died in 1824. He wrote a description of the Parish of Kirkton

for 'Sinclair's Statistical Account'. He was described as the last of the eccentric old style ministers, often getting drunk during the administering of the sacrement. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included: Ann (b.1813); Robert (b.1820); Nancy (b.1821); and John (b.1822). He may be the John who married Isobel Ferguson in 1818 (perhaps a 2nd marriage). **George** (b.1813/4) from England, he was a labourer living at Ruecastle Herd's House in Bedrule Parish in 1851. He married Margaret Scott (from Bowden) and their children included Isabella, William, Thomas, Francis and Margaret. **Robert** (b.1820) son of John, he was an agricultural labourer in Bedrule Parish. In 1851 he was living at Bedrule Schoolhouse with his wife and 2 children. He married Margaret Millar in 1846 and their children included: Jane (b.1847); Isabella (b.1848); and John (b.1851) (also spelled 'Dickeson', 'Dickisoun', etc., and possibly the same as 'Dickinson' or **Dickson**).

Dickman (*dik-mun*) *n.* **David William** (1875–1959) born in Minto, he was a saddler in Denholm. He bought the business of James Scott in 1905 and moved it to Main Street. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married Agnes Wylie Mills in 1902 and she died in 1956, aged 81. James Mills (b.1905) was probably their son. **David William** 'Davie' (b.1901) son of Peter. He was a saddler and bicycle dealer in Denholm, with his business on Main Street. In 1959, late in life, he married Elizabeth Mary Neil and they had a son David William (b.1964). **Peter Purves** (1863–1936) from Edgerston, son of David and Christina Purves. He may have been a saddler in Denholm, along with his brother David. He married Mary Scott and their children included: Annie (1896); Christina Purves (b.1899), who married William Oliver Smith in 1828; and David William (1901). **William** (d.c.1688) tenant in Hawick. His will was recorded in 1688.

Dick Newall (*dik-new-ul*) *n.* character in Hawick in the mid-19th century. There was a family of that surname in the Village in 1851 and Factory Close in 1861, with Robert Newall being a grocer and spirit dealer on the Howegate in 1841 – 'Poodge and Peedlum gang doon the toon, Sly Tammy and Kittlin' Soup gang up; There's Paddy Barratt and Jamie Broon, And there's Dick Newall and Johnny Whup' [HI].

Dick o the Cow (*dik-ō-thu-cow*) *n.* Border ballad that first saw print in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), published in Hawick, perhaps communicated by John Elliot of Redheugh. It tells the story of a simpleton after whom the song is entitled, whose 3 cows are stolen by Johnie Armstrong. Dick goes to Liddesdale to try to recover his cows, steals 2 horses and is pursued by Armstrong, after which there is a struggle and Dick ends up with 3 horses. He returns to Cumbria, and pleads to his superior (Lord Scrope) that he only stole from those who had stolen from him, thereby being rewarded. However, fearing reprisals from the Armstrongs, he moves further away, to Brough under Stainmore. Caw adds that 'The Armstrongs at length got Dick o' the Cow in their clutches; and, out of revenge, they tore his flesh from his bones with red-hot pincers'; this part was said to always be added (with some relish) when the ballad was recited in Liddesdale. It is said to be based on events from the latter part of the 16th century.

Dickshaa (*diks-haw*) *n.* Dickshall, former area in Kirkton Parish. Walter Watson was recorded there in 1788 when he had a child baptised. It is unclear where this was located.

Dickson (*dik-sin*) *n.* **Abraham** (b.1807/8) from Moudewald, he was shepherd at Haggishaa. In 1861 he was recorded at 2 Burnflat with his granddaughter Margaret Henderson. **Adam** (16th C.) 'ipothecar' who was one of the men who witnessed the final will of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. This was witnessed in Hawick, so he may have been a local man. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. Probably the same Adam had a son William baptised in Bedrule in 1693. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Alison Mather and their children included: Euphan (b.1802); Ann (b.1803); William (b.1806); and John (b.1808). **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Bella Turnbull and their children included Anne (b.1792) and John (b.1796). Catherine (b.1794) and John (b.1796), with no mother's name given, are probably also his children. **Alexander** (b.1800) younger son of Archibald of Housebyres, his baptism is recorded in Hawick. Probably the same Alexander is listed as 'Seedsman' (with no location given) in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. He was recorded as currently in Buccleuch, but formerly in Thirlestane. He was allowed to 'compone' for the crimes of: resetting George Cockburn and his offspring; bringing in Dickson cousons, 'traitors

of Leven' to plunder James Crawford and John Hall in Bourhope; and for reset before the date of his compounding. His surety was Walter Scott of Howpasley. Perhaps the same Andrew was one of the 4 men asked by the Sheriff of Roxburghshire to appraise the goods of Philip Turnbull of Whithope in 1500; his name is recorded there as 'Andro Dikson'. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie 'Inglish' and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1677. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Beattie and their children included: John (b.1770); and Mary (b.1772). **Andrew** (1773–1837) younger son of James of Alton. He is probably the Andrew 'Esq. of Alton' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 (although when exactly he was 'of Alton' is unclear). His death is recorded in 1838, when his executors agreed to close his business of Messrs. Dicksons and Company, Nursery Seedsmen and Florists, Waterloo Place Edinburgh; his trustees were Archibald of Chatto, James of Housebyres, James of Alton (his heir), Archibald Scott of Howcleuch, Charles Scott of Bush and William Richardson of Edinburgh. **Andrew** of Alton (19th C.) inherited Alton in 1846, it is said after the death of his nephew James (son of his brother Archibald), but this may be confusion with the Andrew who died in 1837. He died unmarried and left Alton to his sister Isabella's son William Richardson. He may be the Andrew of Tofts who is recorded as a heritor of Kirkton Parish in 1838. **Andrew** (b.1787) eldest son of Archibald Dickson of Housebyres and Marion Fisher. He was baptised in Minto Parish. He was elected Cornet in 1817, from a short-list of 5. In fact in this year the Council had decided not to elect a Cornet, 'taking into their consideration that the Common-Riding has been very hurtfull to the morals of the young people in the Town', and he was one of the leaders of the petition to get the decision reversed, ensuring that regulations would be in place. In 1816 he was on the assize for a trial in Jedburgh, but his name was entered as 'Henry Dickson, younger of Housebyres', this clerical mistake leading to the acquittal of the prisoner. In 1819 he was listed (along with his father) as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire, when he was 'junior of House Byre'. However, he never succeeded and died in Australia. **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) Stationmaster at Hassendean from perhaps about 1906 until 1929. Before that he lived at Shankend. **Archibald** (1718–91) son of nursey-owner Robert, he was born in Cavers Parish. He was the main proprietor of the Hassendeanburn nurseries from when his father died in 1744. He was responsible for establishing the nurseries and seedsman's business in Hawick in the 1760s. His residence in Hawick was where the main Cooperative Store's premises would later be built. He purchased from James Lawrie the lands previously known as 'Lawrie's Denn', which would be used as the start of the Dickson's nursey-grounds in Hawick. He was recorded at Hassendean Burn on the 1785–90 Horse Tax Rolls (along with his son, Archibald junior in the last 2 years). He is probably the Archibald listed in 1788 as owner of part of Weensland, valued at £38 5s 6d (probably purchased from the Scotts of Horsleyhill), as well as the south part of Horsleyhill (valued at £255). In 1811 his heirs were recorded as owners of the north half of Horsleyhill, as well as Huntlaw. In Minto in 1740 he married Christian, daughter of James Thomson, Midshiels, and she died in 1799. Their children, basptised in Minto, were: Robert (b.1742), who succeeded to the family business; Agnes (b.1743), who married Walter Dunlop of Whitmuir Hall; James of Alton (b.1746); Janet, who married Alexander Clerk of Flatfield; an unnamed child (b.1748); Margaret, who married Mr. Turnbull of Greenhouse, and whose son Archibald carried on the nursery business in Perthshire; William of Bellwood (b.1753), nurseryman in Perthshire; Archibald of Housebyres (b.1755); Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1757), who married Charles Scott, 3rd Laird of Wauchope; Walter of Chatto; and Christian, who married Rev. James Henderson in Kelso. There is an account book between him and Walter Scott of Harden covering 1749–51 in the National Archives. His wife may be the Mrs. Dickson recorded as owner of Wester Housebyres in Melrose Parish in 1788. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) ironmonger on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Archibald** of Housebyres (1755–1834), later of Huntlaw and Hassendeanburn. Born in Hawick, he was the 4th son of Archibald, seedsman of Hassendeanburn. He himself became a prosperous seedsman and bank agent, with nurseries originally near Hassendean and later also in Hawick. He was one of the founders of Dicksons & Laings. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He was recorded as 'Archibald junior' at Hassendeanburn along with his father on the 1789–90 Horse Tax Rolls, and then appeared on

his own 1791–97. He was probably the Archibald 'Esq.' who was listed having 3 work horses and 1 saddle horse in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, as well as paying the dog tax. He was British Linen Bank agent (along with James) from 1806. He apparently refused to be a Magistrate of Hawick, being fined £10. He was an important heritor in the Parish, and was also one of the Orrock Trustees. He was also a heritor of Minto Parish. Around 1800 he contributed (£5 5s) to support the war with France. He was also one of the first members of the Hawick Curling Club. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805, and was listed along with his son Andrew in 1819. He was listed on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as owner of part of Weensland, this passing to Thomas Macmillan-Scott of Wauchope later in the 19th century. On Wood's 1824 map he is shown as owner of Lawrie's Denn, as well as the area around where Teviot Crescent and Oliver Crescent were built. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1783 he married Marion (or Mary), daughter of Andrew Fisher of Housebyres, and succeeded to his father-in-law's properties. His sons were: Andrew (b.1787), who was Cornet and died in Australia; Archibald (b.1788) of Chatto; Robert (1789–1811), who was a surgeon; Walter (b.1796), who was a lawyer; James (b.1798) of Chatto and Housebyres, partner in the mill and also bank agent in Hawick; William (b.1800), without issue, who was also partner with James; and Alexander (b.1800), who also died without issue. The baptisms in 1796, 1798 and 1800 were recorded (together) in Hawick Parish, with witnesses Robert and James (probably his brothers). He also had daughters: Isabella (b.1784), who married William Whitehead Winterbottom in Hawick; Christian (d.1827, although this may be an error), who was unmarried and died in Hawick; and Marion Margaret, who married Thomas Grieve of Skelfhill. An unnamed child of his died in 1794. He died at Hassendeanburn. His portrait and that of his wife were painted by William Irving. **Archibald** (c.1770–1819) elder son of James of Alton. He was elected Cornet in 1794, from a short-list of 5 names; this was in the year that the Council had resolved not to continue the Common Riding, but reversed their decision following a petition from the inhabitants. In 1799 he was listed as 'Junr. Merchant' on the Lieutenancy Book. He was a banker and merchant, like other family members. In 1811 he married his cousin, Christian, daughter of Charles Scott of Wauchope, and she died in 1861. He died during his father's lifetime, near Fushiebridge, when travelling to Edinburgh with his wife and her maid. He had 2 sons: James of Alton and Pinnaclehill; and Charles (b.1818), who died unmarried. His death is recorded in the Edinburgh Magazine as 'Mr Archibald Dickson, junior, seedsman, Hawick'. **Maj. Archibald** of Chatto (1788–1846) 2nd son of Archibald and Marion Fisher, he was baptised in Minto Parish. He served with the 60th Bengal native infantry, retired in 1836 and died at Pembroke Square, Kensington. He had a son, Archibald William, as well as a daughter. They were involved in a court case of 1852 relating to the inheritance of Chatto. **Archibald** of Hassendeanburn (c.1770s–1846) elder son of Robert and Beatrix Pott. He is probably the Archibald recorded as 'yeoman' at Hassendeanburn on the list for the Militia in Minto Parish in 1799. On the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish he was 'Mr Archbald Dickson (RYC.)', meaning that he was in the Royal Yeomanry Cavalry (volunteers) and hence not eligible for selection. He was a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Roxburghshire Militia from about 1810. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1813. He is probably the 'A. Dickson, Esq. of Huntlaw' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was listed among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory, being 'of Huntlaw' and living at Hassndeanburn (although this may have been an outdated entry for his deceased father). In 1812 he married Hannah, daughter of Adam Stavert of Hoscote. He died without children. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included: Helen (b.1814); James (b.1816); Agnes (b.1818); Elizabeth (b.1820); John (b.1821); Isabel (b.1822); Robert (b.1825); and Margaret (b.1827). **Archibald William** (19th C.) only son of Maj. Archibald of Chatto. He served with the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, becoming Lieutenant in 1846 and Captain in 1854. He was disinherited following a court case, but eventually his son Archibald became Laird of Hassendeanburn. He also had a daughter. He was declared bankrupt in 1902 and died at Allanbank near Galashiels. **Col. Archibald** of Chatto, Buhtrig and Housebyres, J.P. (1829–95) eldest son of James and Christian Scott of Todshawhaugh. He was trained as a lawyer, becoming an advocate in 1852, but never practising. He inherited his father's estates when he died in 1876; this included Hassendeanburn, which he had rebuilt shortly afterwards. He was Captain of the Haddington

artillery, later becoming Major and retiring as Lieut.-Col. He was also Deputy Lieutenant for Roxburghshire, as well as a Tax Commissioner for the county. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1854. In 1880 he married Alice Florence, daughter of J.W. Seaburne-May and sister of a naval Captain. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1876. He died without children and is buried in Minto churchyard. He left everything to his wife except for the estate of Hassendeanburn, which went to Archibald, grandson of Maj. Archibald of Chatto. **Archibald** of Hassendeanburn (19th/20th C.) son of Archibald William, grandson of Maj. Archibald of Chatto and great-grandson of Archibald of Housebyres. In 1895 he inherited the estate of Hassendeanburn from his distant relative Col. Archibald. **Blanche Margaret** (19th C.) elder daughter of William Richardson Dickson of Alton and Chisholme. She inherited her father's estates when he died in 1881. She married Capt. Herbert Barron of the 72nd Highlanders, and secondly married George Dove, farmer at Boswells Bank. **Christian** (b.c.1790) resident at Teviot Lodge, according to the 1841 census. She is probably the 'Miss Dickson' listed there on Wood's 1824 map and in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories, and who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. She is likely to be the Christian (b.1775) who was daughter of James of Alton and Hassendeanburn. She was also probably related to William, who lived at Teviot Lodge later. She was still alive in 1848, and appears to have died unmarried. She was probably one of the 'Misses Dickson' of Hassendeanbun listed among the gentry of Hawick in 1852. She may be the Christian recorded as a 76 year old 'Landed Proprietrix' at Hassendeanburn in 1861, who was a daughter of Archibald of Housebyres and brother of James of Chatto and still listed as 'Miss Dickson' at Hassendeanburn in 1868. There could be 2 separate people confalted here, confused by the the preponderance of names Archibald and James. **Sir David James Hamilton** (1780–1850) youngest and last surviving son of the minister of Bedrule, where he was born. He was licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1798, became a surgeon in the Navy and served in Holland and Egypt. In 1806 he was acting physician in the Leeward Islands and in 1813 became superintending physician of the Russian Fleet in the Medway (for which he was nominated as a knight of the order of St. Waldimir), then serving in the Mediterranean and at Halifax. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1816 and of London in 1822. In 1824 he was appointed physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth and in 1840 became Inspector of Hospitals. He was knighted in 1834 and was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Linnæan Society. He published many many medical works and was instrumental in setting up a library at the Naval Hospital in Plymouth. He married a Miss Tracey and died in Plymouth. **Edward** (16th C.) Reader at Minto 1576–78. He probably replaced William McGowan, or else one held the Parsonage at the same time as the other was Reader. Probably the same 'Eduard Dikson' was recorded as Reader of Longnewton in 1575. **Elizabeth** see **Elizabeth Scott**. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) wife of John 'Sheine' (i.e. Sheen). In 1699 his wife she accused Janet Rae, wife of John Douglas, with enticing her daughter 'Isobel Sheine' (about 12 years old) to steal 'meal, bear, and flesh' from her father's house, witnesses saying that some of the items were so heavy that they 'made her pouch wagg and shogg'. **Francis** (1778/9–1820) born in Ewesdale, he moved to Teviothead in about 1810. He became shepherd at Soothdean Rig Shiel. He married Margaret Elliot (1782–1823). They had a son, also Francis (b.1806). **Francis James** (1796–1821) second son of George of Cavers. He was born and baptised in Edinburgh, but this was still recorded in Cavers Parish. He was a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and died in London. **Francis** (1806–81) son of Francis and Margaret Elliot. Like his father, he was shepherd at Soothdean Rig Shiel. He married Jane Elliot (1807–82). Their children were: Margaret (b.1833); Francis (b.1833); Thomas (b.1836); Sarah (b.1838); James (b.1840); Henry (b.1842); Christopher (b.1844); and Janet (or 'Jessie', b.1845). **G.** (19th/20th C.) native of Ewesdale. He wrote about the history of Ewes in the Border Magazine in 1907. **George** 'the Wran' (17th C.) named among 15 other 'idle and masterless men' by the Hawick Bailie in 1627, and suggested as being fit to be sent to the war in Germany. When produced before the Privy Council by the Bailie he was one of the men who were found 'not fit for the wars' and dismissed. His nickname suggests that he was small. He may be the George who witnessed a baptism in 1654 for Walter Nichol. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Craik in 1720 when his unnamed child was baptised and

in 1722 when his son James was baptised. Perhaps the same George was married to Margaret Renwick and recorded as 'herd in Rashiegrain' in 1725, with witnesses John 'Riffy' and Walter Laidlaw. **George** (18th C.) owner of part of the lands of Ruletownhead. In the 1788 his trustees are listed as owner of lands there, valued at £96 11s. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he was still listed as former owner. Perhaps the same George was also owner of lands in Lanton (previously belonging to Alexander Ferguson) valued at £61 12s, with his trustees recorded as owners in 1788. It is possible he is the George who married Anne Buckham in Bedrule in 1762. **Rev. George** (d.1787) son of George and Catherine Hamilton of Whitehill, Earlston. He was called to Bedrule Parish in 1747 and ordained there the following year. He paid the window tax at the manse there in 1753. There was a dispute with the heritors over his right to cut wood on the glebe land in 1754. He purchased the lands of Lanton in 1770. He was a strenuous opponent of the suppression of Abbotrule Parish in 1777, and of the closing of the school there. He was apparently nicknamed 'Cool-the-kail', because of the length of his sermons; it is said that those from Bedrule who travelled to church in Jedburgh were often back in Bedrule while he was still going. He paid the Horse Tax in Bedrule Parish in 1785. In 1755 he married Agnes, daughter of Robert Howison of Orchard, and she died in 1760. In 1762 he secondly married Anne (or Ann) Buckham, who died in 1784. His children, baptised in Bedrule Parish, were: William (b.1756), who inherited Orchard from his grandfather Bailie Howison; Robert (b.1757), who died young; Margaret (b.1758), who married Lieut. William Miller; Katherine (b.1760), who married Horatio Thomas McGeorge; Agnes (1763–95); John (b.1764), who died young; Anne; George (b.1766); Mary (b.1767); John ('Jock', b.1771), a simpleton who travelled round the local country; Anne (b.1775); and Sir David James Hamilton (1780–1850), Inspector of Hospitals. He is buried in Bedrule cemetery. His servant James Robson died in Hawick in 1781. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Esq. Hassendeanburn' in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. It is unclear how he was related to the other Dicksons of Hassendeanburn. **George** (b.1817/8) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Mid Row and in 1861 on Drumlanrig Place. His wife was Miriam. Sometime before 1865 he donated an old Scottish coin to the Museum. **George** (19th C.) originally from Melrose, he was coachman at Abbotrule through the 1860s, 70s and 80s. He is listed as groom in 1861. His wife was Jane and their children included William and Agnes. **George** (b.1831/2) from Newcastleton, he was a Hawick baker. In 1861 he donated 2 stuffed penguins to the Museum. In 1854 in Hawick he married Annie (b.1833), daughter of David Affleck. Their children included: William (b.1854/5); Margaret (or 'Maggie', b.1858), who married Walter Nisbet, picture framer at Myreslawgreen; and David (b.1860/1). In 1861 he was living with his mother-in-law Margaret and brother-in-law Charles Affleck at 7 Sandbed. **Helen** nee Miller, 'Nellie' (d.1815) married James Dickson, who was proprietor of the King's Head in Hawick. She continued to run the public house after her husband's death. She was apparently short and deformed. She may be related to 'Wullie the King' Scott, who was a later proprietor, whose wife was a Dickson, and whose daughter was 'Nellie the King'. She was the proprietor of the lodging house there when John Howard visited in 1786. **Henry** (19th C.) married Isabella Sinton in Southdean Parish in 1851. **Henry** (1842–1913) son of Francis and Jane Elliot. He was shepherd for John Moffat at Billhope. He firstly married Margaret Cranston and secondly married Janet Armstrong. His children were: Francis (b.1867); Thomas (b.1869); James (b.1871); Isabella (b.1873); Helen (b.1880); John (b.1882); Robert (b.1886); Christina (b.1888); William (b.1890); Henry (b.1893); and Isabella (again, b.1897). **James** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when he had a cow stolen by Walter Rutherford in Phaup. He may have lived near Minto, where another cow was recorded being stolen. **James** (17th/18th C.) son of John of Westerhall and Mary Home. In 1693 he was served heir portioner, along with John Shoreswood and Alexander Morrison, in the Barony of Home, inherited from Jean, daughter of John Home. This included superiority over lands in Hassendean, and explicitly Appletreehall, as well as the lands of Redfordgreen, Drycleuchlea, Huntly and Hartwoodburn. His father was already deceased in 1693. It is unclear what happened to the Barony afterwards. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded as 'servitor to Walter Purdom' in 1713, 'tenent in Hawick' in 1714 and 'workman' in 1719 and 1723. He could be the James who witnessed baptisms for carrier Robert Aitken in 1723, for Robert Ballantyne in Overhall in Wilton Parish

in 1724, and for George Scott in Silverbuthall in 1728. He married Margaret Huntly in Hawick in 1713 and their children included: John (b.1714); Janet (b.1716); Helen (b.1719); and Margaret (b.1723). The witnesses in 1714 were merchants Thomas Hardie and Robert Scott, in 1719 were weavers David and William Miller, and in 1723 were merchant Thomas Hardie and shoemaker James Gardner. **James** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick, probably the son of merchant William baptised in Hawick in 1704. In 1734 he was one of the witnesses to the notorial instrument in which the Town complained about encroachment on the Common by tenants of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He is probably the tailor who witnessed a baptism for Gideon Scott in 1765 in Hawick Parish. He is probably the James, son of William, who purchased Northcroft from George Langlands of that Ilk, with his father holding the liferent. His lands in Wilton were valued at £20 in the 1740s. This James 'of North Croft' was one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765; at that time the land was valued at £20. In 1769 he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. He may be the James who was Bailie in the 1770s and 80s. It seems likely he was the James who, along with Bailie Oliver, was one of the first men in Hawick to travel with pack-horses to sell their woven products in Kendal, Boroughbridge, Newcastle, Stirling and elsewhere. He could be the James, son of William, born in Hawick in 1704. He could be the James, married to Anne Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick included James (b.1738) and Beatrix (b.1741). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick, he became proprietor of the King's Head. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Miller and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1767. His wife continued to run the public house after his death and her own death is recorded in Hawick in 1815. **James** (1738–1822) born in Peeblesshire, son of Robert and Margaret Dunn, his father coming from Eckford. He must have been related to the local Dicksons and may have spent some of his youth at Hassendeanburn. Following his family trade, he established a nursery at Perth, before moving to London, where he eventually set up as a seedsman at Covent Garden in 1772. His first wife died young and he remarried a sister of Mungo Park. He became an expert on British cryptogamic plants, and gained a botanical reputation by publishing 'Fasciculari Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniae' in 4 volumes (1785–1801). He also published several other descriptive volumes. In 1788 he became one of the original members of the Linnaean Society. He toured the Highlands in search of plants, the expedition of 1789 being with Mungo Park. The tree fern family 'Dicksonia' was named after him. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Linhope in 1786. His children included: Nelly (b.1786). He could be the James who married Nelly Lilly in Yetholm in 1784. **James** of Alton and Hassendeanburn (1746–1820) 2nd son of Archibald of Hassendeanburn. He was a nurseryman and merchant, as well as bank agent for the British Linen Co. in Hawick from 1806 (along with Archibald). He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the merchant James who (along with Walter Ruecastle) witnessed a baptism for Archibald Paterson in 1777. He may be the James who was paid by the Wilton Session in 1778 'for whisky, pipes and obacco' for a funeral. In 1788 he is recorded as owner of land in Weensland, valued at £19 13s 7d. In 1789 he witnessed a baptism for exciseman Hugh Grieve. In 1791 he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in the period 1785–97. In 1788 he (along with manufacturer Thomas Turnbull) witnessed a baptism for merchant George Turnbull. He was listed as a merchant when he paid the Dog Tax in Hawick in 1797. He may be the 'Mr Dickson' who paid the Council £3 in 1794 for 'one year's street dung'. He is probably the James who contributed (£5 5s) locally around 1800 to help the war against France. A letter from him to a Selkirk lawyer in 1799 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was also a heritor of Hawick Parish and an Orrock Trustee. He is probably the James who was a Bailie in the early 1800s, both before and after 1810. His house in Hawick was the easternmost house on the north side of the High Street, adjoining the nursery-ground there. He presumably bought the lands of Alton from the Horsburghs of that Ilk, after they were sold by Francis Scott of Alton in 1742. In 1811 he was still listed as owner of part of Weensland, as well as 'Part of Particot Lands of Hawick' valued at £18 16s 6d. He married Christian (or Jean) Turnbull, probably in Hawick in 1768; she died in Hawick in 1812. Their children were: Archibald (b.1770), who married Christian Scott of Wauchope, but died before him; Isabella (1771–1807), who married William Richardson; Andrew (b.1773), who succeeded to Alton after his brother; Christian (b.1775), who may be

the Christian residing at Teviot Lodge; Robert (b.1776); Agnes (b.1777); and Jane (b.1777). He may be the 'Baillia Dickson Mercht.' whose son James' death was recorded in Hawick in 1804. Margaret, who died in Hawick in 1806 was probably also his daughter. The witnesses in 1776 were 'Mr' Robert (who was probably his brother) and 'Mr' William Scott, and in 1777 were 'Mr' John Laurie and Archibald Dickson, as well as Walter Ruecastle and Archibald Paterson. He is buried in St. Mary's. **James** (b.c.1780) recorded as 'Junior Merchant' in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. It is unclear how he was related to other Dicksons; however, it seems likely he is the James, son of Bailie Dickson, who died in Hawick in 1804. **Bailie James** (18th/19th C.) served as Magistrate in the early 19th century. In 1862 W.N. Kennedy described an interaction between him and the drunk Burgh Officer Caleb Rutherford at his shop door. He told Rutherford that he wanted the other Officer, Rib Tinlin, and when Tinlin appeared he told him to jail the drunken Rutherford. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses, perhaps James of Alton and Hassendeanburn. **James** (18th/19th C.) from the Hawick area, he married Agnes Bell in Bedrule in 1805. Their son John (who married Allison Macgregor) was born in about 1810. In about 1815 he emigrated with his family to the 'Scotch Settlement' in St. Lawrence County, New York. **James** of Chatto and Housebyres (1798–1876) 5th son of Archibald and Marion Fisher, he was christened in Hawick. He was a partner in the Dicksons and Laings manufacturing firm in Hawick, and was also a bank agent in Hawick. In 1834 he was listed in the electoral roll as joint proprietor of the spinning mill, along with his brother William, left them in their father's will. Also in 1834 he was nominated as a trustee of the Orrock Bequest. He inherited Chatto from his uncle Walter. He also acquired the estates of Bughtrig and Castelaw. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1837. He was listed as a trustee of Andrew of Alton (who died in 1837). He is listed in 1839 among the major landowners of Hawick Parish. He was living at 67 High Street in 1841. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. In about 1874 he was listed as owner of both halves of Horsleyhill. In 1827 at Todshawhaugh he married Christian, daughter of Robert Scott. His children were: Archibald, who succeeded to his lands; Robert, who must have died young; William, who succeeded to his share of Dicksons and Laings; Marion Fisher, who was unmarried and died at Morelands; and Jane, who also died unmarried. In 1845 he made out a bond to help support James, 'a lunatic, grandson'. **James** of Alton and Pinnaclehill (c.1815–1846) younger son of Archibald and grandson of James of Alton. He was listed as heir of Andrew of Alton (who died in 1837) in the legal wrap-up of his nursery business in Edinburgh. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1837 and was listed in 1839 among the major landowners in Hawick Parish (along with his distant cousin, James of Housebyres). He married Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Vigors, who was widow of Mr. Lodor; they had no children. He is said to have gone insane and been admitted to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. He died at Morningside Cottage. Alton went to his uncle, Andrew, while Pinnaclehill went to Scott of Wauchope, the family of his mother. **James** 'Jamie Besoms' (18th/19th C.) described as a 'gangrel body', his portrait was donated to the Museum in 1866 by Thomas Latimer of Cockermouth. **James** of Huntlaw (19th C.) probably a descendant of Robert of Huntlaw. In about 1874 it is recorded that he owned part of Childknow, as well as parts of Greenhouse, both in Lilliesleaf Parish. **Janet** (18th C.) resident of Westcote. In 1784 she was on the Poor Roll of Cavers Parish, with the inventory of her belongings being 2 beds, 1 press, 1 chest, 3 stools, 1 chair, 4 pairs of blankets, 1 pot and 1 pan. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as one of the tenants of the lands of Deloraine and 'Wardishope' in Ettrick. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His son William was baptised in 1705. **John** (17th/18th C.) workman at Branxholme in 1718. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included Mary (b.1718). The witnesses in 1718 were James Grieve in Todshawhaugh and 'barn man' William Nichol. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Milsington in 1720 when his daughter Janet was baptised. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1727. **John** (18th C.) recorded as a servant at Minto House in 1788, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. He was listed as a footman at Minto in 1791. The same John could be the resident of Minto who is listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. **John** 'Jock' (b.1771) son of Rev. George, minister of Bedrule. He was said to be a simpleton, who would wander round all the local manses. He had a new suit made every year, this being a long blue coat, which was very wide, with long tails and a double row of brass buttons down

the front and back. He also wore knee-breeches and shoes with buckles. Children would sometimes follow him shouting 'Daft John Dickson! Buckles and pouches! buckles and pouches!' It is also stated (by Rev. James Dickson) that he had a good appetite, but rarely said much. **John** (1781/2–1846) cow herd in Newcastleton. He was recorded as head of his household in 1835–41 and was living at about 5 Doncaster Street in 1841. He married Margaret Elliot, who died at 'Teenside' in 1857, aged 75. Their children included: William (1805/6–35); Robert (1810/1–15); James (1813/4–31); and Isabella (1829/30–32). They are buried at Ettleton. **John** (19th C.) tailor on Buccleuch Street, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. **John** (b.1834/5) from Kelso, he was corn miller at Haughhead in 1861. His wife Agnes was from Hawick, and their children included Betsy, James and Margaret. **Margaret** (17th C.) cottar at Mackside in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Marion** (15th C.) bequeathed a sheep in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. She is listed as 'Mariote Dicsoun'. Possibly the same 'mariota dikisone' was recorded as widow of the deceased William in Selkirk in 1494/5 when Lawrence Rutherford in Oakwood had remission for stealing goods from her, out of 'balzeree' (which may be Bailielee). **Michael** (b.c.1770s) slater in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He could be the Michael who married Janet Jardine and had children Janet (b.1799), Gilbert (b.1802) and Isabel (b.1802). **Nellie** see **Helen Dickson**. **Nichol** (19th C.) teacher in Lilliesleaf in 1852. It is unclear where his school was. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) tenant of Dimpleknowe farm, along with Robert. The pair are recorded there in documents of the period 1814–17 in disputes with their landlord, John Corse Scott of Sinton. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) cordiner mentioned in the will of Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. He is recorded as 'Hobbe Diksoun' and was probably from Hawick, since he was listed along with other mainly Hawick merchants (and is not recorded as a Burgess of Edinburgh). He was owed 'for buittis and schone, sevintene pundis'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 'Hassinden-manis' in 1591 when David Edmonson of Wowmet acted as surety for him according to a Privy Council document. He is 'of Hassington Mains' when his son John was recorded in 1593. This may be Hassendean Mains, but is more likely to be Hassington in Berwickshire (with the connection with Dicksons being a coincidence). **Robert** (d.bef. 1610) mentioned in a sasine of 1610 as the deceased former owner of a garden somewhere between the Village and the Kirk Wynd. **Robert** (17th C.) shoemaker in Hawick mentioned in a court case of 1673. William Scott was accused of striking his brother Robert Scott, apparently because he (Robert) had provoked Thomas Brown into insulting William; the situation was clearly confused! He could be the Robert married to Margaret Aitkin whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Helen (b.1669) and 2 unnamed sons (b.1671 and 1674). The witnesses in 1674 were James Scott and James Burn (probably the Bailies). He could be the Robert who witnessed baptisms for Patrick Scoon and William Ruecastle in 1673 and witnessed the marriage of John Scott (in Cavers) and Margaret Scott in Hawick Parish in 1680. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was a gardener at Burnfoot in 1709. His children included: William (b.1704); Isobel (b.1707); and Bessie (b.1709). It is possible he is the same man as the nursery founder. **Robert** (d.1744) founder of the nursery at Hassendeanburn in 1728 or 1729. It is unclear where he was born, or who his parents were, but historically the Dicksons were based in Berwickshire. He was the first of his family to become involved in horticulture and forestry. He was tenant at Hassendeanburn, and also owned part of Weensland, and other land in Hawick. The nurseries at Hassendean later spread to Hawick and became the largest supplier of seeds and plants in Scotland. He also acted as a money-lender in Hawick, before any banks were established. There is a record of him selling 500 young firs to Capt. Elliot of Wells in 1729. His wife died in 1758, aged 78. His family included: James (b.1712); Archibald (b.1718), who succeeded him in the family business; and probably Walter. For several generations there were descendants of his running nurseries all over Britain. **Robert** of Huntlaw (b.1742) eldest son of Archibald, whom he succeeded on his death in 1791, although he was already involved in the family nursery and seed business long before then. He is probably the Robert recorded as owner of the north part of Horsleyhill in 1788 (valued at £382), as well as Huntlaw (valued at £66 13s 4d) and part of the former lands of Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish (also referred to as 'part of the muir of Childknow', valued at £33 9s 2d). He is probably also the Robert recorded at Horsleyhill in 1791 when he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. He is probably the Robert recorded being

'of Huntlaw' on the 1785–91 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He was listed at Hassendeanburn in the 1792–94 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 8 horses and also paid the dog tax at Hassendeanburn in that year. In 1777 he married Beatrix, daughter of George Pott of Todrig. Their children were: Archibald of Hassendeanburn; George, who married a Miss Campbell in Edinburgh, but died childless; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Christian, also unmarried. In 1792 he secondly married Catherine, daughter of Charles Scott of Woll. There is a 1775 letter from him to Scott of Harden in the National Archives. He is probably the Robert of Huntlaw who was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in both 1805 and 1819, along with Archibald, junior of Huntlaw. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he is listed as owner of part of Childknow, purchased from Dr. Hunter of Linthill. He was also owner of 'South-end of Horsley-hill' in 1811. **Robert** (1747/8–1830) teacher, probably in Castleton Parish. He married Betty, daughter of James Renwick, tenant in Mangerton; she died at Castleton in 1829, aged 86. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. Their daughter Margaret was born in 1783. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) tenant of Dimpleknowe farm, along with Peter. In 1814 they were involved in a legal case over houses and fences on the farm. In about 1817 there were actions and counter-actions between them and their landlord, John Corse Scott of Sinton, relating to their rent, and whether the acreage of land was fraudulently stated to be larger than it really was. **Robert** (1789–1811) 3rd son of Archibald of Housebyres and Hassendeanburn, one of the founders of Dicksons & Laings, with his mother being Marion Fisher. He was baptised in Minto Parish. He became a surgeon and died en route to Batavia on the 'Anne'. **Robert** (b.1815/6) from Applegarth, he was farmer at Dinley on Hermitage Water. In 1861 he was recorded as farmer of 1400 acres and employer of 4 people. His wife was Jane. **Robert** (b.1816/7) from Newcastleton, he was a shepherd at Branxholme Park Cottages. His wife was Margaret and their children included Helen, Margaret, Mary and John. **Robert** (19th C.) farmer at Weensmoor in the 1860s. **Robert H.** (1858/9–1921) joiner to trade, he served for 30 years as compulsory officer with the Hawick School Board. He also served on the local Military Tribunal in WWI. His sons were David (insurance agent) and Walter (hosiery traveller, who married Eillen M. Angwin). **Rev. Robert Marcus** (19th/20th C.) ordained as minister of St. John's Kirk in Hawick in 1902. He was translated to Lanark in 1905. **Thomas** of Ormiston (15th C.) witness to the 1446 charter between Inglis of Manor and Scott of Buccleuch. In 1479 he leased the middle steading of the Crown lands of Glenpyet in the Yarrow valley, and in 1485 leased half of Glenpyet. In 1491 either this Thomas or a descendant had a 'procuratory of resignation' to resign the lands of Ruecastle into the hands of the Abbot of Jedburgh, then granted to John Rutherford of Hundalee. **Walter** (15th C.) received 10 shillings in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. **Walter** 'Wat' (16th/17th C.) subtenant of John in Newark in the lands of Foulshiels in Liddesdale. These lands had been acquired by the Scotts of Buccleuch, to the displeasure of the Elliots. In 1618 John in Newark complained to the Privy Council that a gang of about 100 Elliots and others removed all the hay from part of the farm and beat up his servitor (whose name is not given). **Walter** (18th C.) son of Robert, he established a plant nursery at Leith Walk in Edinburgh, considered the most extensive in Scotland for a time. His company became Dicksons and Shankley, with a partner being James Dickson, who was (quite confusingly) not a direct relation. He is probably the Walter, florist of Edinburgh who subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. **Walter** of Chatto (1759–1836) 5th son of Archibald and Christian Thomson. He was uncle of Andrew, Archibald, George and James Dickson, as well as Walter Scott of Wauchope. He died at Redbraes near Edinburgh and left his estates to his nephew James. He is also referred to as 'Major Dickson'. He may be the 'Mr Walter Dickson, Hassendeanburn' who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He left Chatto to his nephew Archibald, with his will stating that it was then to go to his other nephews George, Andrew and Capt. Archibald. **Walter** (b.1770s) slater at Damside. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was listed at Roughheugh among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Walter**, W.S. (1796–1843) 4th son of Archibald and Marion Fisher. He trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to William Renny. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the Walter recorded in a letter to the Selkirk Town Clerk in 1826. He died unmarried. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Grieve and their children included Margaret (b.1644) and Robert (b.1650).

Margaret (b.1643), with the mother's name given as 'Isobell' Grieve, was probably also his child. He witnessed a baptism for James Laidlaw in 1651. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Young and their son John was baptised in 1685. **William** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **William** (17th C.) resident at Clarilaw according to a baptismal record of 1682. He was also listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He married Marion Wilson and their daughter Marion was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1682, with witnesses Robert and William Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Goodfellow in Cavers Parish in 1698. **William** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick and elder of Hawick Kirk. He was recorded as a merchant in 1704 when one of his children was baptised. He witnessed baptisms for candlemaker John Scott in 1709, for flesher Robert Leadhouse in 1710, for William Goodfellow (probably related to his wife) in 1719, and for candlemaker John Scott in 1722. In 1717 (along with Thomas Hardie) he was appointed to collect monies from 'Hilhousland, Weensland, and Weensland milne', suggesting he may have lived in this general direction. In 1722 he was to assist in collecting monies from between the 'Meekle bridge' to his house, with the next area being from his house to the East Port, including the Cross Wynd; this suggests his house was in the middle of the High Street. In 1724 he appears to have been standing in for the Session Treasurer. He married Margaret Goodfellow in Cavers in 1698. Their children included: James (b.1704); Janet (b.1707); Anna (b.1709); William (b.1711); Margaret (b.1713); John (b.1715); Margaret (again, b.1718); Margaret (agan, b.1720); and John (b.1726). The witnesses in 1704 were Bailies George Martin and Patrick Richardson, in 1709 were Bailies George Martin and Robert Ruecastle, in 1718 were Walter Elliot 'bailie deput of ye Regality of Hawick', glover John Scott and Francis Ruecastle, and in 1720 were glover John Scott and candlemaker John Scott. He could be the William who purchased Northcroft in Wilton Parish from George Langlands of that Ilk in 1725, with his son James holding the land in fee (and him retaining the liferent) and being involved in the process for the division of Wilton Common in 1765. **William** (18th C.) resident at Craikhope when his son William was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1762. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1786. **William** of Bellwood (1753–1835) 3rd son of Archibald of Hassendeanburn. He held lands in Perthshire and carried on the nursery business in the Highlands. He left his business and lands to Archibald Turnbull, son of his sister Margaret. **William** of Orchard (1756–88) son of Rev. George. He was grandson of Bailie Robert Howison, from whom he inherited Orchard in about 1780. He is recorded on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He was listed as a bachelor at Orchard in 1785–87 when he was taxed for having 1 female servant and 1 male servant. He was also taxed for having 2 saddle horses at Orchard in 1785–87. In 1788 he was listed as owner of part of Weensland, valued at £47 8s 4d, which had formerly belonged to William Irvine and another part, valued at £41, which had formerly belonged to Adam Ormiston. He died in Kelso and Orchard was inherited by his uncle, Robert Scott. **Lieut. Col. William** (18th/19th C.) of Kilbucho, Peeblesshire. Severely wounded at Alexandria in Egypt, his regiment, the 42nd Royal Highlanders (i.e. the Black Watch), were ordered home after the Treaty of Amiens. When they passed through Hawick on their way to Edinburgh Castle in 1802 he was made an Honorary Burgess along with 2 fellow officers. **William** (b.1800) youngest son of Archibald and Mary Fisher, he was a manufacturer and seedsman in Hawick. He is probably the William 'residing in Hawick' who is recorded as a joint proprietor along with bank agent James in the 1834 electoral roll, owners of a spinning mill provided for them in their father's will. He lived with his wife at 67 High Street in the mid-1800s. They are recorded there in 1841, when he was employer of 905 men as a woollen amnufacturer and 54 men as a seedsman. The house at No. 67 can be seen in an 1864 photo, before the site was rebuilt as the Store drapery department. In 1857 he donated geological specimens to the Museum and in 1858 'autograph letters of Memorands, of Mr [Mungo] Parks' and became a Life Member of the Archæological Society. He was still at 67 High Street in 1861 (and listed as a woollen manufacturer), but later moved to Teviot Lodge. His wife was Agnes; she may be the Agnes, daughter of Robert Scott who married William Dickson in 1839. **William Richardson** of Alton (1806–52) son of William Richardson and Isabella Dickson. He succeeded his uncle Archibald of Hassendeanburn and Horsleyhill, after the death of his uncle Andrew Dickson, perhaps in 1846; originally Richardson, he assumed

the additional name of Dickson when he inherited. He is probably the grocer and spirit dealer listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1838 he was listed as a trustee of his uncle Andrew of Alton, and was then 'Nurseryman, Edinburgh'. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He also purchased Philhope in the Borthwick valley. According to the Land Tax Rolls he was owner of Alton, part of Wester Clarilaw and Appletreehall Townhead in the mid-1800s. In 1840 he married Mary Smith Mitchell, daughter of Edinburgh merchant Robert Mitchell. He was succeeded by his only son, also William Richardson. He also had 2 daughters, Jessie and Isabella. His widow secondly married Rev. William Henry Gray. **William Richardson** of Alton and Chisholme (1846–81) son of William Richardson and Mary Mitchell. The estate of Chisholme was purchased by his trustees while he was still a minor. He paid the land tax for Tofts (in Kirkton Parish) in about 1874 and was also then recorded as owner of Chisholme, Woodburn, Chisholme Mill, Easter Parkhill, Wester Parkhill and Broadlee in Roberton Parish. In 1873 he married Jessie, daughter of Glasgow merchant David Colville. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1869. He left 2 daughters: Blanche Margaret of Alton and Chisholme, who married Capt. Herbert Barron; and Jessie Mary (or Isabella), who married lawyer George Greig of Eccles, and secondly George Dove, farmer at Boswells Bank. He died at Chisholme. **William** of Wellfield (b.1835/6) younger son of James of Chatto and Housebyres, and brother of Archibald of Chatto. He inherited his father's share of the Dicksons and Laings manufacturer's business when he died in 1876. In 1861 he was living at 14 Buccleuch Street and listed as a woollen manufacturer. He must have had Wellfield House built for him shortly after that. He was an ensign in the Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps (Volunteers). He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1868. In 1877 he donated a large collection of artefacts to the Museum, including: 'Etruscan vase, bought at Naples, said to have been found near the ancient city of Cumae'; 'Another vase also bought at Naples and said to have been found at Cumae'; a 'Roman filter' also bought at Naples; 'A three-wicked terr-cotta lamp, said to have been found at Baise'; another old lamp bought at Naples; 'Two bronze fibulae'; 'Two terra-cotta vases, bought from a peasant at Pestum'; 'A rude figure of a ram' also from Pestum'; 'A horse-fish (dried) from the Lake of Avernus'; 'Three female heads in terra-cotta, also bought at Pestum'; 'Three copper coins bought of peasant at Cumae'; and a coin found at Pestum. He never married. A few years before his death he sold his share of the business, purchased Morelands in Grange Loan, Edinburgh and died there. He left everything to his sister Marion, who left it all to his older brother Archibald (formerly spelled 'Dicksone', 'Dicksonne', 'Dicksoun', 'Dikkesoun', 'Diksoun', 'Dixson', etc.; it is rarely 'Dixon' in Scotland).

Dickson an Beattie's (*dik-sin-an-bee'-eez*) *n.* hosiery manufacturing firm set up in Denholm in 1793. The partnership was started by Archibald Dickson and George Beattie. Their scoruring house was the cottage where Leyden was born. The Dickson family also started manufacturing in Hawick and moved out of Denholm in about 1803. By 1815 the Denholm factory had been incorporated into Dicksons, Beattie & Laings, which became Dicksons and Laings on Beattie's retirement.

Dickson an Laing's (*dik-sin-an-lā̲ng̲z*) *n.* Dickons & Laings, hosiery and tweed manufacturers, founded in 1793 in Denholm by Archibald Dickson of Housebyres, Archibald Dickson of Huntlaw and Hassendeanburn and George Beattie. After 18 years in Denholm, they moved their base to Hawick, building Wilton Mills in 1811. David and Alexander Laing joined the firm in 1815 (having been hosiery manufacturers in Hawick since 1802), the name changed and the Laings managed the firm for 3 generations. They introduced the first 4 power-looms to Hawick in 1830, supplied by Sharp & Roberts of Manchester; the first powerloom weavers in Hawick were there employees Jane Leyden, Jane Parker, Agnes Ferguson and Tippie Walters. Walter Laing became a partner in 1840. The company was also represented at the Great Exhibition of 1851. In Slater's 1852 directory they were listed at Wilton Mills, and also at Glassford Street, Glasgow. They were mainly responsible for constructing the Mansfield extension to Wilton Dam, and were involved in at least a couple of law suits with other companies, protecting their rights to the dam. The last of the Dickson family retired from the firm in 1875, when it was carried on by Walter Laing and his son John T. Laing. They were one of the leading mills in the 19th century, but were defunct by 1908. The company's bankruptcy was partially due to the imposition of higher tarrifs imposed

on imports in the U.S. The factory on Commercial Road (Wilton Mills), distinctive for the huge clock tower, was sold off in 1913. These buildings lay empty for many years, and were used by the Council. In its later years the clock was stuck at either 20 to 6, quarter to 6 or 10 to 6 (depending which face you were looking at). After a long period of neglect, and little genuine effort to save it, the clock tower was demolished in 2015, removing one of the Wilton's most characteristic landmarks. The Museum has ledgers and other documents covering the period 1813–1907 (actually 'Dicksons & Laings', but 'Dickson' is not popularly pluralised).

Dickson an Turnbull's (*dik-sin-an-turn-bulz*) *n.* nurserymen with office and seed shop at 18 High Street in the mid-19th century. The firm was the continuation of Dickson's nurseries at Hassendeanburn, which had expanded to Hawick in the 1760s and moved its centre of operations there by the early 1800s. The firm was still 'Archibald Dickson & Sons' in Slater's 1852 directory, listed as 'Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists'. The new company was a partnership between the Dicksons and ex-Cornet George Turnbull. Their nursery ground was behind a 5 foot wall between what became North Bridge Street and Teviot Crescent. Some of the workers lived in houses at the east end of the North side of the High Street. They also used 'Wester Nurseries' which were off the New Road.

Dickson Court (*dik-sin-kōr'*) *n.* street consisting of a block of flats built off the north side of Dickson Street in 1984.

Dickson's (*dik-sinz*) *n.* general name for the nursery business established in Hassendean by Robert Dickson in 1728 (some say 1729), more formally called Dickson & Co., Nursery & Seedsman. The business was extended to Hawick in 1766 and ran for over 100 years, in the later part as Dickson and Turnbull's. They dealt with a wide variety of seeds, trees and plants, including exotic species. They also trained many of the gardeners for the grounds of the local noblemen. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries their nurseries, in the eastern part of Hawick, covered what is now Oliver Place, Oliver Crescent, Croft Road, North Bridge Street, Union Street and the north side of Bourtree Place. In the early 1800s they also took over lands around what became Trinity Street and the top of Weensland Road, as well as near Dickson Street and both sides of the New Road. At about this time they employed roughly 100 people, and by 1830 Dicksons & Turnbull was cultivating about 100 acres. Wood's 1824 map shows them having nursery grounds around Wellfield, and Mr. Dickson owning the land around Oliver Crescent as well as Lawrie's Denn. In Pigot's 1825/6 directory the company is listed on the High Street as 'nursery & seedsmen, as well as florists. In 1837 it was 'Archibald Dickson & Sons', even although Archibald was deceased by then. Day books from the firm exist for the period 1739–74.

Dickson's Brae (*dik-sinz-brā*) *n.* former lands probably in Minto or Hassendean parish. In 1653 William Bennet inherited from his father 'the lands of Barnhills and Dickeson's Brae'. It could be the same as **Dickson's Rood**.

Dickson's Close (*dik-sinz-klōs*) *n.* name in use in the mid-19th century for a close off the High Street, possibly near No. 67.

Dickson's Nurseries (*dik-sinz-nur-se-reez*) *n.* originally established at Hassendean, there were also plant nurseries on the east side of Hawick in the middle-to-late 19th century.

Dickson's Rood (*dik-sinz-rood*) *n.* former name for lands in Hassendean Parish. In 1610 this was included in a list of lands from which Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig tried to remove William Scott of Howpasley. And it is also listed in 1618 among lands inherited by William Scott of Howpasley (it is 'Diksone's Reid' in 1610 and 'Diksounesrude' in 1618; the name presumably means a small area related to someone named Dickson; see also **Dickson's Brae**).

Dickson Street (*dik-sin-stree'*) *n.* street built in 1850–55 and named after the Dicksons of Dicksons & Laings. It originally had tenement housing up both sides, and was filled with the families of workers in the nearby factories. On V.E. day in 1945 the street had a particularly splendid display of flags and bunting. In the mid-1900s there were grocer's shops at No. 2 (Walter Tait's), No. 9 (Frank Whittaker) and R. Burns at No. 16. The houses were demolished in 1971/72, with the Wilton Bar or 'Genties' at the foot of the street being the last to go. The street was then entirely redesigned, having new houses only on the south side, including a small shop and 1 other business, and with a garden and car park on the other side. The top stone of a rotary quern from this street is in the Museum.

Dickson's Well (*dik-sinz-wel*) *n.* former public water source mid-way up Dickson Street, also known as the 'Dickson Street Well'. The water

came from a spring at Lockieshedge. It was heavily used by residents of Wilton long before Dickson Street was built, and gave its name to the Wellfield area.

Dick's Trei (*dik-trī*) *n.* Dick's Tree, a location near Canonbie which was the site of the blacksmith's where the Bold Buccleuch had the irons of Kinmont Willie removed.

Dick the Sweep (*dik-thu-sweep*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick chimney sweep of the late 19th century.

dicky (*di-kee*) *n., arch.* the outside driver's seat on a coach, particularly used for the seat on the Royal Mail Coach, which passed through Hawick in the 19th century.

dicky fit (*di-kee-fi'*) *n.* a fit of hysteria – 'ma mam hed a dicky fit when she saw the state o ma troosers'.

dictionar (*dik-shi-nur*) *n., arch.* a dictionary.

didden (*di-din*) *contr.* didn't, did not – 'they came fri Hawick didden they?', 'didden she hev the bonniest frock on?' (used interrogatively and always preceding the pronoun; cf. **didni**).

diddle (*di-dul*) *v.* to cheat, swindle – 'A'm shair A was diddled oot o five bob at the Shows' (perhaps from Old English).

diddle (*di-dul*) *v.* to bounce, jerk up and down – 'diddle a bairn on yer knei' (see also **deedle**).

diddums (*di-dumz*) *n.* shame, pity, often meant ironically or patronisingly – 'aw, diddums'.

didna see **didni**

didnae see **didni**

didni (*did-ni, -nu, -na*) *contr.* didn't, did not – 'A didni dae eet', '. . . But if he didna, something's queer' [WP], 'She didna ken I listerned, But sweet she sang and clear' [WL], '. . . when the band didni turn up' [IWL], '. . . better off lassies didni gaun oot ti work' [IWL] (this form always follows the pronoun, cf. **didden**; often written 'didna', even when the locally common pronunciation is meant).

diet (*dI-i'*) *n., arch.* a session of a court – 'The diet against Robert Hardie is continued until ane inspection be taken, whether the town or regall officer was the first attacher' [BR1698], '. . . and likewise to acquaint the absent Commissioners of the same dyet' [DCW1765].

Diener (*dee-nur*) *n.* **Lieut. Fredrick** (18th/19th C.) French prisoner of war, held in Hawick during the Napoleonic Wars. He was father of Fredrick William, with Hawick woman Willhelmina Paisley as mother, but returned to France in 1814. His wife secondly married William Lawrie. **Fredrick William** (1814–86) son of Fredrick and Wilhellmina Paisley, he was a joiner and cabinet-maker of Bourtree Place. He was listed as a joiner on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. In the 1850s he was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. He loaned a bust of Sir Walter Scott for the Museum's exhibition of 1866. He spoke at the 1884 franchise rally held at Loch Park. He married Agnes Grey and their children were Mina Diener and William Fredrick. **William Fredrick** (1852–1906) local manufacturer, son of Fredrick William, he was a partner in Armstrong & Diener & Co. He married Lottie Matilda-Cropley.

Diesel (*dee-zul*) *n.* Hawick-based musical, inspired by 'Grease', written by Graham Ford and performed at the Town Hall in April 2008.

Diesel's (*dee-zulz*) *n.* night-club that opened in the old Job Centre in the 1990s at the Little Haugh, Teviot Crescent.

Dighman (*dI-min*) *n.* **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Barnes in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear if his surname may be a variant of some more common name.

dight (*dī'*) *n.* a quick wipe or blow – 'can ee gie they wundis a quick dight', *v.* to wipe, give a blow – 'dight yer mooth', 'And the Son of heaven he dighted their een, And bade them welcome in' [JTe], 'Nae langer could he thole, She tore his vera soul, He dighted her bonny blue e'e' [JTe], 'Till Jeanie's napkin wadna dight The tears – sae fast were fa'in' Frae 'r een that day' [JoHa], 'I thought that I wad swoon wi' joy When, dightin' Robin's brow . . . ' [JT] (from Old English, cf. **dicht**).

dight (*dī'*) *v., arch.* to clean grain, sift – 'Next comes Jean Waugh for gathering sticks, and John Paterson for setting up stouks of corn upon the Sabbath; and soon after Jean Cardyen for dighting of bear' [HAST1871], *pp.* cleaned, sifted – '. . . ane peck of insufficient humillcorn meill, out of which there was dight ane choppin dish full of rouch seids' [BR1675].

dike see **dyke**

dilapidate (*di-la-pi-dā'*) *v., arch.* to squander, dissipate – '. . . I am a Gentleman by Parentage, but my Fathers having dilapidate and engaged their Estate by Cautionary . . . ' [CWS].

dile (*dīl*) *v., poet.* to confuse, daze – '. . . Loss hauf their power the head to dile, An' haud the heart' [JoHa].

diled (*dīld*) *adj., poet.* dazed, stupid, crazed – 'We dinna wish him dead nor diled . . . ' [JoHa].

Dillon (*di-lin*) *n.* **Charles** (1819–81) actor, born in Norfolk. He became an eminent Shakespearean

performer, and also wrote and adapted plays. He toured extensively, and in later life (as success drifted away) his tours took him to smaller towns. He dropped dead in front of 60 High Street when visiting Hawick to play at the Exchange Hall.

dillow (*di-lō*) *n., arch.* a noisy quarrel – 'What a great dillow thai twa mak' [JoJ].

Dimmer Anderson (*di-mur-an-dur-sin*) *n.* nickname of **James Anderson**.

Dimpleknowe (*dim-pul-now*) *n.* farm in Ashkirk Parish, on the south side of the Ale Water, north of Satchells and east of Synton Mill. It is also spelled 'Dimpleknow'. James Jackson was cottar there in 1698. Thomas Hunter was tenant there in 1709. John Simson was farmer there in at least the period 1787–97, with 4 work horses. Thomas Gray was a servant there in 1799 and Gilbert Hall in at least 1799–1801. Robert and Peter Dickson were tenants there in 1818. James King and W. Douglas were farmers in the 1860s (also written 'Dimpleknow', 'Dimple know' and 'Dimple knowe').

the Dimples (*thu-dim-pulz*) *n.* name for an area to the east of Burnflat, on the boundary of the Common, above Lynnwood Scar. It is marked on J.P. Alison's map of the Common, lying in a clearing between the plantation at the top of the golf course and the Whitlaw Wood. In about 1784 a suicide, John Webster, was buried there, where 3 lairds' lands meet, in this case the lands of Burnflat, the Burgh of Hawick, the Duke of Buccleuch (the name occurs in a description of the Common in 1767; it is unclear if it relates to the Scots for 'dibble', i.e. a tool for making holes for planting seeds or to the English word 'dimple' or something else entirely).

din (*din*) *pp.* done – 'er ee no din in there yit?', 'A'm ower an din wi'd', '... An' syne to think we might hae dune some better' [JoHa], '... When the daily toil was dune' [JT], 'Aw'm dune wi' the stuff forever ...' [RM], '... And chowed your programme to bits insteed, Till the Final was a' but dune' [DH], did, was employed – 'she din canteen work for a few year' [IWL], '... what a joab hei duin, his self confessed swan song for the love o' Hawick n' its folk' [IHS], *arch.* made – 'Hei's duine eis-sel ill' [ECS] (also spelled 'duin' and 'dune').

din (*din*) *adj., poet.* dun, of a dingy colour – '... Till Providence cam clatterin wi a pail, And then streekit them safe i their din hoose' [DH], '... but they're din, boogly enchantments ...' [DH].

din (*din*) *n., arch.* loud talk, fuss made about something – 'Such excuses there was for every thing, But for's Honours intention there was no din; Most privatly he his course did steer, About Christmass, the hinder end of the year' [CWS].

Din Fell (*din-fel*) *n.* hill on the south side of the Hermitage Water, between Dinley and Twislehope. It reaches a height of 529 m and has a triangulation pillar.

Din Hill (*din-hil*) *n.* small hill to the east of Mosspaul, lying between Bye Hill and Watch Knowe.

ding (*ding*) *v., arch.* to strike heavily, knock down, beat, drive – '... but whenever I'm to be at the same 'ocassion' with ony o' them, I e'en mount the white horse in the Revelations, and he dings them a'' [RWC], 'For ilka wauf o' wund that blaws dings dauds o't on the lea ...' [JoHa], '... Now ye your barrels into flenders May ding wi' speed' [JoHa], '... an', therefore, the object that's i' the sight dings out the object that's i' the memory' [JTe], 'Ræise up, O Lord; disappoynt him, ding him doun ...' [HSR], 'The Lord lifts up the meik: he dings the wicket doun til the gruund' [HSR], 'But the Deil is in't when the jaud's a hizzie Wad thirl your thouchts and ding them dizzy' [WL], to defeat, wear out, get the better off – 'It yaised tae be dinged intae oo at the Sunday schule a aboot turnin' the other cheek' [BW1961] (the past tense is **dang** and past participle **dung**).

dinger (*ding-ur*) *n.* a vigorous course of action, to 'go one's dinger' or 'go a dinger' is to do something enthusiastically, boisterously or vigorously, to go the whole hog or to lose one's temper – 'ee went a bonnie dinger', 'Oo must hev been gaun a dinger Baith at the Haugh and the Muir' [RM], 'When oo picked oot oor sides Oo wad gang a real dinger' [??], 'Dice men an rogues o' every descripshion hed went a dinger an hed reapeet a bountifeh hervest' [BW1974].

Dingleton (*ding-ul'-in, ding-gul'-in*) *n.* psychiatric hospital on Bowden Moor just outside Melrose, built as an insane asylum in 1870–72. The land was north of the original boundary of the Abbotsford estate, and previously undeveloped. It was originally constructed to house about 150 patients from the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Berwick. For a long time it was the local mental health facility, closing in 2000 when its services were dispersed through several Border towns. In its early days it was referred to as 'Bowden Moor' or even just 'Bowden'. Always spoken of locally in slightly hushed tones, the hospital was internationally known for some of its innovations, including the Therapeutic Community (i.e.

the open-doors policy and involvement of the surrounding community). The name applied to a former estate there, which was burned by Hertford's army in 1545 (formerly spelled 'Danyelton' etc.; the name first appears as 'Danielstoun' in the late 13th century, and may derive from Daniel who was recorded as a prior of Melrose in 1139).

ding-on (*din-ōn*) *n., poet.* a torrent, downpour – 'Last nicht a guid ding-on o' rain, Wi' deid leaves sotterin' under fit . . . ' [WFC].

dink (*dingk*) *v., arch.* to dress smartly, deck out – '. . . Ruberslaw's michty noal, wui plewed rigs an planteens – reed-land an greenery – dinkin its merly-merkeet braes' [ECS].

dinkit (*dingk-ki', -kee'*) *adj., pp., poet.* dressed up, adorned, spruced – 'My humour's coarse; I ken its naething dinkit' [JoHa], 'The dinkit touns dandies around me cam' bizzin . . . ' [JT].

dinkly (*dingk-lee*) *adj., arch.* sprucely, smartly – 'Dinkly dress't up for the Common Ridin' ' [GW].

Dinlabyre (*din-lee-bīr*) *n.* farm in the Liddel valley, north of Castleton, once a seat of the Elliots. William Nixon was there in 1544. Edward Nixon was Laird there in 1579/80 and in 1584, when he signed a bond of assurance for the behaviour of all of his branch of Nixons. Another Edward Nixon was there in 1638. 'William Ellwald of Duneleabyre' was among Scotsmen delivered to the English Deputy Warden in 1597. There were Elliots of Dinlabyre in the 17th century, with William Elliot recorded in the 1643 valuation when it was valued at £400 and also in the 1678 Land Tax Rolls. William of Dinlabyre, who died in 1693, probably rebuilt the main house and then extended it, these being marked by the lintels there with the dates 1668 and 1682, along with the initials of William Elliot. The Hearth Tax was paid for 3 hearths at 'Dinlibrs house' in 1694. It was purchased by John Oliver in about 1698. The present farmhouse was modernised in the late 19th century, but probably incorporating parts of the former structure. It is also said that there was an ancient chapel on the site. John Oliver paid tax on 23 windows for the house there in 1748. The nearby Dinlabyre Aisle, built in 1749, is a Georgian burial enclosure for the Olivers of Dinlabyre and Liddelbank. Gilbert Jardine was there in 1786, James Telfer was shepherd in 1797 and Thomas and James Common were there in 1801. The farm was valued at £400 in 1788 and 1811. James Moor was shepherd there in 1841. Andrew Kyle farmed there in 1851. Robert Douglas was farmer there in the mid-19th century, and was the oldest member of the Associate Kirk in Newcastleton in 1879. William Jackson was also there in 1868 (the name first appears as 'Donlebyer' in 1544, is 'Dunleybire' in 1584/5, 'Dunlybyir' in 1579/80, 'Duneleabyre' in 1597, 'Dunliebyre' and 'Dinlybire' in 1599, 'Dunlabyre' in 1612, 'Dunlibyre' in 1623, 'Dinleybyre' in 1676, 'Dunlabyre' in 1691, 'Dunliebire' in 1761 and has its modern spelling in 1797; it is on de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland as 'Dunleyoyre', is 'Denlybyre' on a Buccleuch survey of 1718 and is on Stobie's 1770 map; its origin is probably Old English 'dun leah byre', meaning 'cowshed at the clearing by the hill').

Dinlabyre Aisle (*din-lee-bīr-I-ul*) *n.* mausoleum on the Dinlabyre farm in Liddesdale, built in 1749 for the Olivers of Dinlabyre and Liddelbank. It is shown clearly on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map.

Dinlabyre Burn (*din-lee-bīr-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, which rises on Hurklewinter Knowe and flows roughly westwards to join the Liddel near the farm of Dinlabyre. Side streams include Hog Sike and Boghall Burn. It contains some waterfalls.

Dinlabyre Chaipel (*din-lee-bīr-chā-pul*) *n.* reputed chapel near Dinlabyre farm in Liddesdale. J.A.H. Murray states that he passed by the site in 1861. A turf-covered structure, about 35 ft by 20 ft was described in the 1958 Transactions as being consistent with a chapel, but the evidence was far from conclusive. It is also said that gravestones were visible in the adjoining churchyard into the 19th century. The area is located near the Chapel Well, which is also circumstantial evidence. However, it is now buried in an area of forestation. It is also sometimes called 'Killoley Chapel', after a farm of that name mentioned in the 13th to 16th centuries; however, that name is probably associated with Kelly Cleuch about 1 km to the north.

Dinlabyre Mill (*din-lee-bīr-mil*) *n.* former corn mill on the farm of Dinlabyre. It was labelled on Stobie's 1770 map, a little up the Boghall Burn from the main farm.

Dinlayback Yetts (*din-lā-bawk-yets*) *n.* former name for an area on the road to Orchard farm. It is unknown precisely where this was located (mentioned in 1863 by Sir James Murray).

Dinlees (*dn-leez*) *n.* older form of 'Dinley', a farm on the Hermitage Water, just to the west of the Castle, with Dinley Burn, Fell and Moss nearby. It is probably the 'Dunle. . . ' which appears on the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale. On the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale it is valued

at 5 merks and the tenant was Archibald Elliot. Adam Elliot, son of Davie 'of Dunlies' is recorded in 1590. George Scott possessed the lands in 1632, but it may also be the 'Dynla' listed among the possessions of Thomas Kerr of Ancrum in the same document. Archibald Henderson was tenant there in 1694. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it was combined with Ginglenwalls, consisting of 1067 acres and bounded by Greystonehaugh, the Lord of Hoscote's lands, Twislehope, Rispylaw and Gorrenberry. The house in 1718 was in the same place as today's farmhouse. It was once split into the separate 'Over Dinley' and 'Nether Dinley'. William Elliot was farmer there in 1785–97 and William Thomson was servant there in 1801. Robert Dickson was farmer in 1861 – 'But he's tane aff his gude steel cap, And thrice he's wav'd it in the air – The Dinlay snaw was ne'er mair white, Nor the lyart locks of Harden's hair' [SWS] (also referred to as 'the Dinlees'; the name probably derives from the Old English 'dun leah', meaning 'clearing by the hill'; it first appears in 1508 as 'Dunley', is 'Dunle' in 1510, 'Denly' in 1516, 'Dunlie' in 1541, 'Dunlie' in 1656, 'Dinlay' in 1632, 'Dunly' in 1694, 'Dinlaw' in 1786 and 'Dinly' in 1797; the house is marked as 'Dunlyhil' on Gordon's c.1650 map, both 'N. Dunlay' and 'Dunlyhill' appear on Blaeu's 1654 map, it is 'Denley' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, 'Dunlay' on Moll's 1745 map and 'Dunlee' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Dinley (*din-lee*) *n.* modern form of **Dinlees** on Hermitage Water.

Dinley Burn (*din-lee-burn*) *n.* stream in the Hermitage valley, which rises around Hartsgarth Fell and flows roughly north-east to join the Hermitage Water near the farm of Dinlees. There are waterfalls in its headwaters, called Dinley Linns and its smaller tributaries include Hare Grain, Scarry Cleuch and Long Grain. Note that Dinley Sike is a smaller separate stream to the east, while a little further down the Hermitage Water is Dinley Cleuch – 'And a merk, heich abune Hermitage, For the Dinlay Spoot' [DH].

Dinley Cleuch (*din-lee-klooch*) *n.* stream on the southern side of the Hermitage valley, just to the east of Dinlees. There is an old sheepfold shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

Dinley Fell (*din-lee-fel*) *n.* high ground to the south of Dinlees farm, reaching a height of 399 m. It is essentially a shoulder on the higher hills to the south-westi, including Hartsgarth Fell and Roan Fell.

Dinleyhaughfit (*din-lee-hawf-fi'*) *n.* Dinleyhaughfoot, former name for an area on the Hermitage Water to the east of Dinlees farm, once having a farmstead of the same name. There is a footbridge over the river there. Labourer John Scott was there in 1835, farm labourer James Bell and family in 1841 and farm worker Walter Elliot and his family in 1851 (it is 'Dinleahaugh' in 1851).

Dinley Moss (*din-lee-mos*) *n.* high, marshy ground to the south of Dinley Fell, in the headwaters of Hartsgarth Burn in Liddesdale.

Dinley Sike (*din-lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream south of the farm of Dinlees, which flows into the Hermitage Water. Note that it is separate from Dinley Burn to the west and Dinley Cleuch to the east.

dinmont (*din-mon'*) *n., arch.* a castrated male sheep after its first shearing – '... wedderis, gymmir et Dynmont octingenta' [SB1492]', 'Item, tuentie scoir tua dynmonthis and tupes, price of the scoir ourheid, xiiij *£*' [SB1574], '... mylk yhawis with their lambs, 21d.; dynmonthis and tupes, 14d.' [JW], 'A lamb is smeared at the end of Harvest when it is denominated a *hog*; hence the phrase *harvest-hog*. After being smeared the second time, a ewe-hog is denominated a *gimmer*, and a wedder-hog a *dymond*' [JL] (also 'dymond' and variants).

Dinmontlair Knowe (*din-mon'-lār-now*) *n.* hill in southern Castleton, between Old Castleton and the Border, to the south-west of Wilson's Pike. It reaches a height of 395 m and the region immediately to the north-east is called Dinmont Lair.

dinna see **dinni**

dinnae see **dinni**

dinnelt (*di-nul'*) *pp., arch.* tingled with pain or cold – 'The puir sowl's fair dinnelt wui the caald' [ECS].

dinni (*di-ni, -na*) *contr.* don't, do not – 'dinni tell is', 'A dinni gaun ony mair', 'dinni bother ti get off yer backside on ma accoont', 'A dinni think si', 'I dinna doot but he may rhyme as weel ...' [JoHa], 'O dinna leave me, my laddie, O dinna, O dinna gang frae me owre the saut sea' [JoHa], 'Dinna sley thame owtricht, in case my fowk forget ...' [HSR], '... Some like when here, A drap o' good cheer, So dinna forget the whicky!' [JEDM], 'Push in the sickle An' dinna be slack' [GWe], 'So ... juist dinna let-on if ye sei mei nod ...' [DH], 'Now Aw dinneh ken whuch o' the Broons heo comes threh ...' [BW1979], 'A said 'A ken but dinni worry, A'll juist stand at the

back' ' [IWL] (this form usually follows the pronoun, which is sometimes implied, cf. the shorter form **deh** and also **divven** which always precedes the pronoun; also spelled 'dinna' and dinnae').

dinniguid (*di-ni-gid*) *n., arch.* a ne'er-do-well, good-for-nothing (the spelling is unclear).

dinnle (*di-nul*) *v., arch.* to tingle with pain or cold – 'The slap gar'd ma heid dinnle' [GW], to shake, vibrate – 'The voyce o' the Lord mak's the wulderniss til dinnle; the Lord dinnles the wulderniss o' Kadesh' [HSR], '... But his head got a heartsom' clyte That dinnled baith dour and deep' [TK]', '... whan aathing's dinnellin an cruppen-thegither wui the nurlin hackin clap o Jock Nipneb's nitherin neeve' [ECS], 'The thunner's dinnlin' ' [GW], to give a severe knock, particularly to the elbow (cf. **dirl**).

din oot (*din-oo'*) *v., arch.* worn out, exhausted – 'For Willie now will be sae sair dune oot, He'll no can stir, na! neither haund nor foot' [JoHa].

Dins Burn (*dinz-burn*) *n.* stream in the upper Hermitage valley. It rises between Din Fell and Ewe Hill and flows roughly north-west to join the Twislehope Burn (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

dint (*din'*) *n., poet.* a blow, heavy stroke – 'The axe he bears, it hacks and tears; 'Tis form'd of an earth-fast flint; No armour of knight, though ever so wight, Can bear its deadly dint' [JL].

din't (*din'*) *contr.* doesn't – 'Shows ee the dedication din't eet. Drookeet disni even come close' [We] (used as an alternative to **disen**).

Dinwuddie (*din-wu-dee*) *n.* Dinwoodie, farm in southern Castleton Parish, on the left-hand side of the B6357 between Under Burnmouth and Lawston. John Hotson was shepherd there in 1801. John Armstrong was blacksmith there in 1841 (it is 'Dinwoody' in 1841).

Dinwuddie (*din-wu-dee*) *n.* (Dinwoodie) **Rev. Archibald Hutton** (1855–1919) born in Woodhead, Penpont, son of farmer John and Agnes Gordon. He was educated at Morton School, Bathgate and Edinburgh University. He was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1881 and became assistant at Dalziel and then at Hawick. In 1887 he was ordained as minister of Teviothead Parish. He married Sophie Antoinette, daughter of Frederick Henry Thorold of Priestfield near Hawick. Their children were: Sophie Agnes; John Frederick, killed in Flanders in 1915; Janet Crow; Archibald Hutton, killed in action in 1917; Dorothy Mary; Henry Thorold; and Frances Margaret. **James** (b.1839/40) from Dumfriesshire, he was a doctor in Hawick. He was probably the 'Dr Dinwiddie' who in 1860 donated a coin to the Museum. In 1861 he was 'Asistant Surgeon' with Dr. McLeod at 7 Buccleuch Street. **William** (19th/20th C.) Treasurer for Hawick Home Mission for 38 years (also written 'Dinwiddie').

the Dip (*thu-dip*) *n.* nickname for grocer and candlemaker **John Wilson** in the early half of the 19th century, also sometimes referred to as 'John the Dip' – 'Auld Cash and Tufty blithely trip, Lean Yeddie Gibson's creel is full, Jamie Tamson and John the Dip Gang hand in hand wi' Cutler Wull' [HI].

the Dipper Field (*thu-di-pur-feeld*) *n.* name for the large field at the west of the Common, to the right of the road just after Pilmuir farm. The field contains St. Leonard's Moss.

the Dippers (*thu-di-purz*) *n.* joking and mildly insulting name used locally for the Baptists.

the Dippin o the Flag (*thu-di-pin-ō-thu-flawg*) *n.* ceremony on the Friday afternoon of the Common Riding, following the races at the Moor. After the mounted procession has ridden by Crumhaughhill Road, via Cheviot Road and Bright Street to Myreslawgreen, the Principals proceed to the Coble Pool, via Beaconsfield Terrace, St. George's Lane and the path along behind the High School. There they mark the old Burgh boundary with Wilton according to an ancient custom. The main 3 riders enter the water, while the Acting Father watches from the bank as the Cornet plunges the staff of the Flag into the Teviot 3 times. The Lasses and other townsfolk gather on the opposite bank to watch. After the Dipping, the Principals return up Beaconsfield Terrace to rejoin the cavalcade. The earliest descriptions suggest that the boundary at the Coble was once marked by throwing stones and divots into the river there. The ceremony was first filmed in 1927, with other clips in 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1937 – 'Then ride the mairches; cut the sod, An' dip the flag in Teviot water' [IJ].

dippy (*di-pee*) *n., arch.* truant, hookey – 'Oo're playin dippy fri the schuil' [DaS].

dirdum (*dir-dum*) *n., poet.* tumult, uproar, din – '... the throck an' dirdum o' thae that rise up agayne thee inkresses continwallie' [HSR], '... threepin tae dae some evil deed (as hei ca'st) ere the night's oot, and kickin up a tremendous dirdum' [JEDM], 'The dirdums o' the wheezlebugs Chunter the lee-lang day And for a smarroch o' scowderdowps My greasly hert is wae' [DH], 'There's a cheery sort o' dirdum In the clacking o' the limbs' [WL], 'Nixt year nae dirdum up the Loan, Respect for local law was shown' [MB].

direck (*dI-rek*) *v., arch.* to direct – '...in the moornin' wull I dereck my præyer untill thee' [HSR], *adj.* direct.

direckit (*dI-re-kit*) *pp., arch.* addressed, directed, instructed – '...Wylzem of Dowglas of Cauers, Scheref of Roxburgh, at the commande of owr souerane Lordis lettres direkit to me ...' [SB1500], '...Tae where he direc'it – aw'm no withoot fears Oo may get intae grief wi' oor braw Volunteers' [BM1900], 'Thae twal Jesus sendet furth, an' derecket them ...' [HSR] (cf. **directit**).

directit (*dI-rek-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* directed – 'Becaus he hes directit twa sundrie writtings to the baillies towards ane assouerance betuix the brydinges and the scottis' [SPB1580], 'George Irvin, Serviter to John Hardie, Maltman, made faith, that his Master directit him to go to the thorter dikes to cast divots ...' [BR1666] (see also **direckit**).

dirl (*di-rul*) *v., arch.* to vibrate, shake, rattle, tingle, pierce, drill – 'The witches yell'd – the black response Made all the kyrk to dirl ...' [JTe], '...Hail, as on chafts it peppers dirlin', Nae joke indeed' [JoHa], 'An' the thrang threid cairriers dirl abin the sinker nebs' [WL], 'Dirlin daized casements, still, wi the roll O' Dunnottar's hirdit deid ...' [DH], 'The ragin' storm that rocks the roof, And dirls our cottage door ...' [JT], 'The wintry win' comes dirlin' doon The lum may gar to reek' [WFC], to ding, emit a ringing sound when struck – 'Then raised a youle, sae loude and lange – Sae yerlish and sae shrille, As dirled up throwe the twinkling holes The second lifte untille' [JTe], '...a stane-nappin injin gaed on like a tuim mill, – skrunshin – chaampin ...nickerin – dirlin ...' [ECS], 'Of the haughty challenge; the dirl and ding, When the pikes on the studded door plates ring' [WHO], *n., arch.* a tingling sensation, knock causing such a sensation, vibration, loud vibrating sound – '...the skirls an the dirls, the raameen an the raackeen an the cammelleen, the daads an the dunts an the skraucheen an the skreeveen' [ECS] (cf. **dinnle**).

dirt (*dir'*) *n.* dirt – 'The vowel i retains the sound heard in if, in, it, etc., even before r, as in dirrt (= dirt), firrst (= first) ...' [ECS] (note the pronunciation, with the very clear *i* sound).

Dirthope Burn (*dir-tup-burn*) *n.* stream that runs south-east to join the Borthwick Water between Meadshaw and Craik. It is fed by several smaller streams, including Red Sike, Otterhole Sike and Shiel Sike. It is crossed by a ford further up.

the Dirty Entries (*thu-dir'-ee-en-treez*) *n.* former popular name (around the 17th century) for a lane that formed a continuation of the 'Back Vennel' from the Cross Wynd to the top of Brougham Place, i.e. corresponding roughly to Garfield Street and Melgund Place today.

Dirty Gala (*dir'-ee-gaw-la, -gaw-li*) *n.* town of little consequence to the north of Hawick, also known as 'the toon o the pail'.

Dirty Meg (*dir'-ee-meg*) *n.* nickname for 'a dame who lived to an extreme old age, notwithstanding her filthy habits, & the filthy house and locality where she dwelt'. This was according to W.N. Kennedy in 1861. Apparently when the Council resolved to remove middens from the Street in 1749 'one old burgess declared that 'Dirty Meg leevit langer as oniebodie'. Her real name is not recorded.

dis (*diz*) *v.* does (i.e. third person singular, present tense) – 'what dis hei hink hei's daein?', 'she dis flooer arrangin every Mondi night', 'She diz geet throwe a lot o woark; she's a throwegaan hizzie' [ECS], 'But when A stand on the thirteenth tee The view ma hert diz thrill' [IWL] (also spelled 'diz'; cf. **dez**).

disappointit (*dis-a-poin-ti', -tee'*) *pp., arch.* disappointed – 'It is ordainit that no person that is to be marryit set their bridall till the minister be first advertiset; otherways, umql. they be disappointit, no wytt to ye minister' [Ash1641].

dischairge (*dis-chārj*) *v.* to discharge, *n.* a discharge – '...and deall with this Erle of Buccleughe for ane richt to him of the saidis landis, and ane dischairge of all bygaine violent proffeitties of the saidis landis ...' [SB1624], *arch.* an account of payments made – '...of the monies gathered to the soldiers within the said town; charge and discharge thereof being calculated together, rests in the said John Scott's hands ...' [BR1639].

disconsairt (*dis-konsār'*) *v.* to disconcert.

discraition (*dis-krā-shin*) *n.* discretion.

disen (*di-zin, di-sin*) *contr.* doesn't, does not – 'hei dis, disen hei?', 'disen she gaun on?' (shorter form of **disent**; also spelled 'dissen', etc.; this form used interrogatively and always precedes the pronoun, cf. **disni** and *din't*).

disent (*di-zin'*) *contr.* doesn't, does not – 'dissent hei hev yin already?', 'disent hei no like tripe, him?', 'Disn't Cornet Raymond Knox bide in Wultin even altho hei was born a Wastender?' [BW1974] (also spelled 'disn't; this form always precedes the pronoun, cf. **disni** which always follows the pronoun).

dishairten (*dis-hār'-in*) *v.* to dishearten.

Dishington (*di-shing-tin*) *n.* **Isobel** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. She was

listed as 'Issobell Dischintoun' in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. It is unclear if she was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Johne Dischingtoun' in the 1526 remission of a large number of Borders men for supporting the Homes in an attack upon the Earl of Arran. His name occures among several Scotts, suggesting he was probably a relatively local man.

disjaskit (*dis-jās-kee', -ki'*) *adj., poet.* dejected, depressed, broken-down, worn-out – '... an wad spruish an turn leify again the maist shilpeet an disjaskeet!' [ECS], '... A bitter, a wabbit, disjaskit man, In sixteen hunder and – guid kens when' [WL] (also spelled 'disjaiskit').

dislade (*dis-lād*) *v., poet.* to unlade, unload – 'An' if ye taste auld Reekie's ale, Whan ye dislade your boxes, Nae doubt your worships winna fail To ca' at Lucky Knox's' [JR].

the Dismal Swamp (*thu-diz-mul-swamp*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century.

disna see **disni**

disnae see **disni**

disni (*diz-ni, -na*) *contr.* doesn't, does not – 'bit she disni even like ingans', 'hei disni take ony credit', 'she disni hauf', 'I've fleech'd an' foughten a' in vain – Jock disna seem to care' [JT], 'She disna ca a castle-ha her hame ...' [WL], note the special use before the verb to be – '... we use If it disna be for If it be not, etc. Thus: Wull oo gang for a hurl the morn? Ay, if it disna be rain' [ECS] (this form always follows the pronoun, cf. **disent** which always precedes the pronoun; also spelled 'disna' and 'disnae').

disparising (*dis-pa-ri-sin*) *v., arch.* disparaging – '... ony vthir gentyl woman quhom it sal ples the said Waltyr Scot ... vithout disparising of his blud ...' [SB1519].

dispichtfully (*dis-picht-fu-lee*) *adv., poet.* contemptuously – 'O God, howe lang sall the adversarie speik dispichtfulie?' [HSR].

displeasit (*dis-plee-see', -si'*) *pp., poet.* displeased – '... an' sayin', Hosanna til the Son o' David; they wer sair displeaset' [HSR].

displenish (*dis-ple-neesh*) *v., arch.* to strip of stock, sell off furniture.

displenishin (*dis-ple-nee-shin*) *n., arch.* a sale of stock or furtniture.

displeisur (*dis-plā-shur, -plee-zur*) *n., poet.* displeasure – 'Than sall he speik to thame in wræth, an' veks thame in his sair displeesur' [HSR], '... nar chasen me in thine het displeesur' [HSR].

dispone (*dis-pōn*) *v.* to convey land or something else – '... and be the tennour heirof gevis, grantis and disponis to my cousing, Robert Scott, oy and air of vmquhill Robert Scott of Allanehauch ...' [SB1569], '... his foirfaultrie being disponit to the Erle of Buccleughe, his Lordship sufferit the said Robert Ellot peacibillie to posses the saidis landis ...' [SB1624], '... therefore witt ye me to have mortified and Disponed lykeas I hereby mortifie and dispone to the said Paroch of Hawick ...' [RAO], '... James Pursell, the Deponent's uncle, disponed a house in Hawick to James Richardson, the Deponent's son ...' [C&L1767] (Scottish legal term).

the Disputit Common Ridin (*thu-dis-pew'-ee'-ko-min-rī-din*) *n.* the Common Riding of 1809, in which there was a serious dispute over the Council's attempts to regulate the invitation of Common-Riding supporters to the official events. An alternative Cornet, John Tully, was set up by the 'Wesla Lads', in opposition to the Council's choice of James Kyle. Two brothers called Gillies were brought in from Selkirk to be drummer and fifer. The 'rebel' flag is preserved in the Museum.

disregaird (*dis-ree-gārd*) *n., v.* disregard – 'For doon i the dungeons Gleg Reid-cap still lurks, In plain disregaird For the Office o Works!' [DH].

the Disruption (*thu-dis-rup-shin*) *n.* historic event of 1843 in Scottish church history in which 474 ministers signed the Deed of Demission, forming the Protesting Church of Scotland, which became the Free Church. The dispute centred on a number of factors, including the appointment of ministers without consultation with the congregation. This split was partially healed when the United Presbyterian Churches united with the Free Churches in 1900, with the Highland Free churches remaining separate. These churches in turn re-joined the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1929. In Hawick Rev. J.A. Wallace along with 6 elders (George Blaikie, John Johnstone, James Smith, William Nisbet, John Routledge and William Butler) and about 600 of the congregation left St. Mary's in June 1843 to meet in the East End Meeting House until the Free Church (St. George's) was built in 1844. West Port Free Church, St. Andrew's Free Church and Wilton South followed later.

dissen see **disen**

dissent see **disent**

dis't (*dist*) *contr.* does it – 'dis't no?', '... But dis't a' in a business way, Tam-a-Linkin's dead' [JCG] (cf. **is't** and **was't**).

distance (*dis-tins*) *v., arch.* to outdistance, outrun, leave behind – '... for he distanced

them afore ever they wan the length o' Honeyburn' [BCM1881] (this sense obscure in English).

distink (*dis-ti<u>ng</u>k*) *adj., arch.* distinct – '... aw saw vera distink it was a minister's cloak ...' [BCM1880].

distrakit (*dis-trā-kee', -ki'*) *n., arch.* distracted, crazed, deranged – ... more like ane made and distracked man than a reasonable person, who formerly had solemnly made and given his burgess oath' [1683], 'This put the pair bit wife fair oot o' her mind, she was sae distrakit ...' [BM1905].

distraucht (*dis-traw<u>ch</u>t*) *pp., poet.* distracted – '... while I thole thy terrers I am distraucht' [HSR].

distrenze (*dis-trenz*) *v., arch.* to constrain, take possession of, to fulfil an obligation – '... landis of Quhitchester ... to be tane, poyndit, distrenzit, and at the will of the said William ...' [SB1470], '... efter the secht of thir owr lettres, pas, compell and distrenze the said Philp ...' [SB1500].

district (*dis-treekt*) *n.* local government area following Reorganisation in 1974, being part of a **region**. The council, independent of the Regional Council, dealt with housing, environmental health, refuse, etc. Hawick was in Roxburgh District.

the District Cooncil (*<u>th</u>u-dis-treekt-koon-sul*) *n.* Roxburgh District Council, May 1975–April 1995, R.I.P.

disturbit (*dis-tur-bee', -bi'*) *pp., adj.* disturbed – 'Calm and serene, nae wearin' flurry Disturbit Robbie' [WP].

dit (*di'*) *v., arch.* to shut, close or enter a door, darken – 'But never think to dit my shameless een, Wi' stoury hopes o' richly giltit fame' [JoHa], '... but a sowl frae the Tawbernacle has never ditted this door, an' never sall' [WNK],'Yet custom he could ne'er secure, Nae honest bodie dits his door' [RDW].

dite (*dī', dīt*) *n., arch.* a small coin, thing of small value – '... to forbear to mock God and the poor by casting into the offering dyts or any other money that is not current' [PR1704] (cf. **doit**).

dite see **dyte**

dither (*di-<u>th</u>ur*) *v., arch.* to shake or tingle with cold, tremble – '... tho their chafts war ditherin an beverrin leike as they war pairlt, wui the awfih deedelleen an joaggleen o that rampaajin laarrie' [ECS].

dittay (*di-tā*) *n., arch.* an indictment, formal statement of an offence, list of people indicted.

ditter (*di'-ur, di-tur*) *v.* to dither, toddle, potter – '... And in ma mind a sei again A berefit boy in Myreslawgreen Gaun ditterin hyim, withoot a care Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL], *n.* an indecisive person, ditherer.

Dittone (*di'-in*) *n.* **James** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Greena in Liddesdale. In 1623 he was entered in the Justice Court in Jedburgh by Robert Armstrong 'callit Raccas in Side'. He and Law Foster were accused of stealing sheep from 'Jokkas' Watson and Rowie Armstrong in Howdale, from the lands of Greena, but were acquitted. His name is also written 'Dattoune', but it is unclear if it has a modern equivalent.

div (*div*) *v.* do – 'what div ee hink yer daein?', 'A div so hev yin', 'div ee no ken there's a war on?', 'A div feel bad aboot eet', 'Div ee mind o' ...' [AY], 'Div ee hink the bairns wad gee ee tippence for thum the day?' [We], 'Protocol says oo should play eet there, so oo div' [IA] (this is the interrogative form; **dev** is another variant; also cf. **dae**).

the Diver (*<u>th</u>u-dī-vur*) *n.* homourous nickname for an engine (No. 224) which regularly ran on the Hawick to Newcastleton route in the late 19th century and early 20th, being finally retired by the North British Railway in 1919. It had been refurbished after being recovered from the river bed following the Tay Bridge disaster of 1879 ('which will be remember'd for a very long time').

diverse (*dI-vers*) *adj., arch.* several, various – '... with vtheris diuers, togider with my subscripcioun manuall ...' [SB1510/1], '... did chain bailie Gladstains' barn, and would not, when divers times commanded, open the same ...' [BR1679], '... in presence of Patrick Richardson, ..., James Deanes, late baylyea, and divers others ...' [BR1699], 'James Olifer called Jafra the piper, being called upon as formerly divers times, for producing a testimonial of his deportment ...' [PR1717] (also spelled 'divers').

dividit (*di-vī-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch.* divided – '... under the pane of £10, to be devydit between the Bailies and the town' [BR1640].

diviot (*di-vee-i'*) *n., arch.* a piece of cut turf, particularly used for roofing – '... peats from the mosses and turf from the muir, and they also got diviots from the Common for the use of the houses ...' [C&L1767] (see **divot**).

division (*di-vi-<u>sh</u>in*) *n., arch.* formal partition of land, allocation of seating in a church – 'Mr John Purdom presented ane register, in which, at the division of the church, anno 1683, the brethren of the presbytery mett and did allocate to the heritors their seats in the body of the church below the lofts ...' [PR1714].

the Division (*thu-di-vi-shin, -di-vee-shin*) *n.* controversial arrangement to divide and enclose the Common in 1777. Originally the dispute arose between the people of Hawick and the neighbouring landowners, particularly the Duke of Buccleuch, over the precise rights and ownership of the Common; this may go back to a proposal from about a century earlier to split the Common evenly between the Town and the Baron (then Douglas of Queensberry), with a Commission struck by the Town to bring the case to the Court of Session. In the 18th century court proceedings lasted about a decade and resulted in Hawick losing 30% of the Common to Buccleuch and others, including the site of the Caa Knowe. In 1765 the Town wanted to know if it could lease or enclose parts of the Common and sought the legal of advocate James Montgomery, who suggested that the Common was effectively owned by the successors of the particate owners named in the 1537 Charter. As a result in 1766 the Town let 9 small pieces of the Common, adjacent to the lands of the neighbouring tenants, in an attempt to prevent encroachment onto the Moor. This led to clashes with the tenants of the Duke of Buccleuch, and a second legal opinion in 1766 suggested that the Duke's tenants may in fact have pasturage rights on the Common and that the matter needed to go to court to settle once and for all. In 1767 the agents of the Duke of Buccleuch (then a minor) raised an 'action of declarator and division of the Commonty' at the Court of Session. There followed depositions by many witnesses, regarding the former use of the Common. The Town's lawyer, Robert MacQueen, gave an opinion in 1768 that the situation was unclear. In 1769 the Town appointed 9 men to act as commissioners to negotiate on their behalf with the Duke of Buccleuch's managers. In 1774 Robert MacQueen offered his revised opinion that the neighbouring landowners had a claim to part of the Common, and suggested that the Town might concede ⅓ of the land. It then went to arbitration, with the final decision made in 1776 and the Division happening physically in 1777. In reading the dispositions of witnesses given in 1767, and considering the established nature of the Town's rights to the Common, it is hard to escape the conclusion that there was a travesty of justice in 1777. On the positive side, after that time the Town was allowed to enclose the land with dykes and fences, ending the practical need for riding the Marches. It also enabled the Town Council to raise rents, enabling it to make several improvements, including erecting a Town House, paving roads and building wells. However, many saw this as a treacherous move against the traditional rights of the townspeople. There was a commission into the state of municipal burghs in Scotland in about 1834, to which the inhabitants of Hawick pleaded for an investigation into the Division, 'having deemed themselves aggrieved' buy the decision of 1776; however, it was decided to be outside the remit of the commission and 'possession for upwards of fifty years, bars all discussion as to the title of the proprietors'. To mark the bicentenary in 1977 the 'Big Fower' rode to the Caa Knowe after the cutting of the sod and there briefly met the Provost and Bailies – 'Our marches rode, our landmarks planted, But ah! not those that Douglas granted' [AB], 'Magistrates! be faithful trustees, Equal poise the scales of justice, See our Common rightly guidit, Quirky lairds nae mair divide it' [JH].

divni (*div-ni, -na*) *contr.* don't, do not – 'mibbe ee div, bit A divni' (used for emphasis, cf. the more common **dinni**).

divorcement (*di-vōrs-min'*) *n., poet.* divorce – 'Whasaeevir sall pit awa his wiffe, let him gie hir ane writ o' devoursement' [HSR].

divot (*di-vi'*) *n.* a thin oblong piece of sod used as roofing or fuel – '. . . make in and away take of your Commone Muire of Havicke als many divots as will thatch his said stable . . . ' [BR1704], 'An' divots an' rough-heads gotten where the modern's now ca' Teviot Square' [WNK], turf in general – 'But I'll up throwe thir divots Afore him, massy, his lane, Ablow thon lee'in' hunderwechts O' marble stane!' [DH], a thick slice of bread (**diviot** and other variants exist as older spellings).

divoty (*di-vi'-ee*) *adj.* covered in tufts of grass, rough and lumpy.

the Divoty Plantin (*thu-di-vi'-ee-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation near Hummelknowes Moss. Just to the north-east is an earthwork on top of a slight ridge. It is an oval enclosure, about 65 m by 30 m in size, surrounded by an earthen bank, with the original entrance probably being at the south-west, and any internal structures being destroyed by ploughing.

divven (*di-vin, -ven*) *contr.* don't, do not – 'ee div, divven ee?', 'divven they bide up the Loan?' (shorter form of divvent; cf. **divni**).

divvent (*di-vin', di-ven', di-vent*) *contr.* don't, do not – 'divvent ee no?', 'aye, divvent they jist', 'Ee dinna mean Tam, divn't ee no?' [ECS], '. . . then it's off ti the Games at the Volunteer, divvent they make a lovely couple?' [IWL] (also

written 'divn't'; this form used interrogatively and always precedes the pronoun, cf. **dinni** or **divni**, which always follow the pronoun).

the Dixie Seeven (*thu-dik-see-see-vin*) *n.* local dance band, which played regularly for a very extended period, peaking in popularity in the 1950s and early 1960s. Members included Wallace Currie, Dick Embrey on trombone, Jim Hogarth on percussion, Johnnie McDuff on trombone, Charlie Scott on bass, Rob Telford on clarinet and Dave Young on trumpet.

the Dixie Warriors (*thu-dik-see-waw-ree-urz*) *n.* junior rugby team in the early 20th century, consisting of players from the Dickson Street area.

Dixon (*dik-sin*) *n.* **Dr. Charles James Whitehead** (19th/20th C.) from England, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1890 and became a doctor in Hawick. His practice was at 25 Bridge Street. He wrote poetry under the pseudonym 'James Whitehead', publishing 'Love's tribute: a sonnet-sequence' in 1904. Dr. Simpson took over his surgery in about 1924.

diz see **dis**

dizzen (*di-zin*) *n.* a dozen – 'hei played it dizzens o concerts', – 'An' I, to end the game, as I've begun it, Will get ye dizzens, merely for the fun o't' [JoHa], 'They'd think as muckle, an aa, o a cuintrie-seide where yin's sicht can spang owre dizzens o meiles' [ECS], '... aw've been on't a dizzen o' times' [RM], 'Sic things, for twae shillings a dizzen Are bocht; that's duste the price ...' [FL], 'An the dizzens o' ring games Sped roond wi' a sang' [??], 'Where ance I had nane, now I reckon'd a dizzen ...' [JT], 'In fact, wi' aboot hauf a dizzen, ye're set up for life!' [DH], 'My grandfaither clock ticks twae to an alairm-clock's dizzen ...' [DH], 'A dizzen hands gaed up, And mine amang them tae ...' [WL], '... But the hinner end, it was Murray's day And the price o' a dizzen raids to pay' [WL].

Dobbie (*do-bee*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) lived at Eskbank. In about 1874 he was listed as owner of Catshawhill in Lilliesleaf Parish. **Alexander** 'Alec' Hawick Halberdier 1929–58. **Rev. Andrew** (19th C.) owner of part of the lands of Hungry-hills and others listed in the Land Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish in about 1874, having previously belonged to Andrew Gray. He was also listed at Hillhead in 1874. **Rev. John** (d.c.1832) minister at Teviothead until about 1832. It was after his death that Henry Scott Riddell was appointed minister there. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1716 he was servant to the Laird of Whitslade. He married Jean Grieve and their children included Marion (b.1716) and Helen (b.1723).

Dobie (*dō-bee*) *n.* former name for a well near Town-o-Rule (possibly 'Dubbie').

Dob's Linn (*dōbz-lin*) *n.* quarry off the A708 south of St. Mary's Loch, famous for graptolite fossils. The nearby Birkhill Cottage has a plaque commemorating the geological work of Charles Lapworth here in the 1870s – 'For Hab Dob and Davie Din, Dang the deil owre Dob's Linn' [T] (also called 'Dob Linn' and 'Dobb's Linn').

Dobson (*dob-sin*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction involving land in Melrose. Also in 1581 his son Patrick purchased a husbandland in Langnewton from John Young. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1693 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. **John Easton** (1843–1903) born in Glasgow, son of William Dobson and Euphemia Easton. He became a Congregational minister at Blairgowrie in 1867. He moved to Lerwick in 1869, then Gainsborough in 1874 and in 1877 he became a member of the U.P. Church. In 1878 he became minister at Nelson Street, Aberdeen. He resigned in 1886 and became minister at Guardbridge in 1892. He married Susan Graham Hardie in 1872. His connection to Hawick is unclear, but in 1875 he donated 14 copper coins to the Museum. **Patrick** (16th C.) son of John. In 1581 he purchased a husbandland in Langnewton from John, son of Andrew Young in Langnewton. The cost was £27 Scots, and he held the lands of the Laird of Lochleven. **William** (18th C.) married Isabel Easton in Wilton Parish in 1768. **William** (19th C.) married Euphemia Easton in Wilton Parish in 1841. **William** (b.c.1810) spinner in Hawick, living besdide Nixon's Mill (i.e. at Lynnwood) in 1841. His wife was Mary, and their children included Adam, Thomas and Agnes. He became an elder in Allars Kirk in 1837. He later left Hawick and became a minister in the Congregational Union of Scotland. He returned in 1843 to preach at Allars Kirk while the minister was out of town, but was prevented by one of the elders withholding the key. He was minister of the 2nd Congregational Church in Hawick for a year or two about this time, then became the first Congregational minister at Innerleithen. **Mr. ??** (19th C.) inn-keper at the Station Hotel. He had drink tents at the Moor and Haugh at the Common Riding of 1881 (at least).

Docherty (*doch-ur-tee*) *n.* **David J.G.** ordained as minister at Cowdenbeath West in 1963. He moved to Hawick St. Mary's in 1967 and retired in 1970.

docht (*docht*) *n., poet.* power, strength – '... ane michtie man isna deliferet bie meikle doucht' [HSR] (also written 'doucht').

dochter (*doch-tur, dōch-tur*) *n., arch.* daughter – '... for the mariage and tochir of James of Douglas, my sone and apperand are, wyth Jonet, the dochter of the said Dauid ...' [SB1470], 'Item, that whosever sal marie ane freeman's dochter sal pay for their freedom £4 money, with the wyne and pertinents' [BR1640], '... the minr. and elders ordainit all wyfis that has dochters, and keipis them at hame without service, that both of them should be put out of the parochine' [Ash1648], 'C'away and slacken yer drouth and we'll drink tae the best o' dochters ...' [JEDM], 'And when I take her dochter Away to be my wife She thinks she'll come and stay with me In comfort all her life' [JCa], 'And there was Madge, the auld man's dochter, fat and forty, man-less and nane owre gleg' [DH] (cf. the more common **dowter** and the older **douchter**).

dochty (*dōch-tee*) *adj., arch.* doughty, powerful – 'Door an dochty, framin the view, war rankeet Naeter's Wardens o the Mairches' [ECS].

dock (*dok*) *n., arch.* the buttocks, a push, hoist, *v., arch.* to push, hoist, particularly when climbing a wall (also **dook**).

dock-up (*dok-up*) *n., arch.* a push up by the buttocks, a help (also the more common **dook-up** or **dooks**).

docken (*do-kin*) *n.* dock plant, Rumex, especially its leaves – 'dis eet really help a nettle sting if ee rub docken leaves on eet?', '... Or find a midge 'mang dockens tyned, An' darkness fa'in'' [JoHa], 'As soople as a docken' [GW], anything of little value, especially in phrases like 'no gie a docken' – 'A dinna care a docken' [GW], 'The clubs and pubs pursued their way, and never cared a docken; At last the scandal settled down, and then no more was spoken' [JCG].

the Doctor (*thu-dok-tur*) *n.* nickname for **James Scott** in the early 18th century. Later it was a popular name for **Dr. W.T. Barrie**. Additionally in the early part of the 19th century the name was used for the Rector's assistant at the Grammar School.

Doctor H'Yiggs (*dok-tur-hyigz*) *n.* nickname in use in Hawick in the 19th century – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI] (the origin is obscure).

the Doctor's Pend (*thu-dok-turz-pend*) *n.* former name for a pend in Denholm.

dod (*dōd*) *n., arch.* a hill, generally with a rounded top. The word survives in the name of several local hills, e.g. Black Dod, Little Dod and Muckle Dod, as well as possibly Dod Burn.

Dod (*dōd*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of George.

Dod (*dōd*) *interj.* exclamation of surprise or affirmation – ' 'Dod, man, that's it! Banner – banner. Up wi' the Banner!' ' [BM1898], 'Dod, will Ah, puir fella, for ee're no like yin o' thae imposters that come sae muckle aboot ma lodgin' hoose' [JEDM], 'Dod, the snirtin body!' [ECS], 'He sometimes would say 'Dod deld!'. Sometimes 'Deverr desht'. And if he was very upset, he descended to 'Dod deld devert desht!' ' [JeC] (euphemism for 'God').

Dod (*dōd*) *n.* farm on the Dod Burn, reached by the track beside the Dodburn Filter Works. There is also a 6 m diameter round-house nearby, as well as signs of cultivation rigs. The recently excavated foundations of a peel tower (possibly Peelbrae or Dodrig) is beside the grassy track beyond the farm. On the south-eastern spur of White Hill, overlooking the farm, are the remains of a hill-fort, measuring about 205 ft by 150 ft, with a double rampart; it is covered by a later homestead (or perhaps this is 2 phases of single settlement), with at least one hut circle. The lands here were once owned by a branch of the Gledstains family, under Gledstains of Cocklaw, since at least 1509/10 (in a document for Douglas of Cavers, referring to much earlier charters). In 1643 the lands were valued (along with Hunthill) at £180. When the last Gledstains of Dod died, the lands went to a distant female of that name who married Capt. Vetch (brother of Lord Bowhill). He sold it to James Pott, who became the first Pott of Dod. By 1707 the lands had been disjoined from Hunthill and valued at £130. Gideon Pott was listed as owner of 'Dod or Dodrig' in 1788 (and still recorded in 1811), when it was valued £130 (sometimes written 'Dodd'; it was 'Doed' in 1509/10).

the Dod (*thu-dōd*) *n.* hill just north of Akermoor Loch, in the headwaters of the Ale, reaching a height of 364 m. A former farmstead near here may have been the home of 'Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead' (there is a house marked 'Dodhead' in roughly this location on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Dodbank (*dōd-bawngk*) *n.* name for a former farm at 'Dodhead' above the Ettrick valley. This may have been the location for the ballad 'Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodheid' (although there is no evidence there was ever a Telfer there, or indeed that the ballad is anything other than fiction). It was possessed by a branch of the Scotts, Walter, son of Robert having the lease in 1510. Walter Scott in Synton was tenant in 1541, paying £18 yearly. James, 4th son of John, younger of Synton had a lease on it in the late 16th century. Robert of Satchells, son of James, had a charter for the lands in 1609. The lands may were known as the west steading of 'Glidhouse' or 'Gildhouse' in the 15th century (it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Dod Burn (*dōd-burn*) *n.* stream flowing into the Allan Water from the south, joining near Dodburn farm. It was mentioned as early as the 1160s, when 'Brunemore super Dod' was part of the description of the boundaries of Ringwood when granted to Melrose Abbey. The area is rich in prehistoric remains and part of the stream may have formed a section of the boundary line of the Catrail. A flint arrow-head was found up the burn in the 1970s. In a clearing near the head of the stream there is the remains of a settlement, including foundations of longhouses, enclosures and signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Dodburn (*dōd-burn*) *n.* farm near where the Dod Burn joins the Allan Water. 'Sym Ellot of Dodburne' is recorded in 1569 and 1573. Will Elliot and his brothers Archie and Sim were tenants there in 1586. 'Johnne Niksoun in Dodburne' is recorded in 1586/7 and 'Rynion Ellott of Dodborne' in 1589. It was once split into the lands of Over and Nether Dodburn. In 1621 these were granted by Robert Elliot of Redheugh to Gavin Elliot of Brugh. In 1631 Gavin's widow sold the lands to William Eliott, younger of Stobs. However, Gilbert of Stobs had purchsed 5 merks of land there in 1622 (without prejudice to Gavin of Brugh's infeftment) from Robert Elliot of Redheugh along with the rest of the lands of Winnington. 'Over and Nether Dodburns' were listed among the lands held by Eliott of Stobs in 1657 and was part of the Lordship of Winnington in the late 17th century. It was listed as 'Dodburne in Kirkton Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls (although probably in Cavers Parish at that time); Robert Moscrop, James Goodfellow and John Pott were there. Robert Nixon was there in 1705. John Leyden was there in 1709 and Samuel Leyden in 1730. Robert Hall was there in 1771, Thomas Turnbull in 1789 and William Reid was farmer there in 1797. Upper and Nether Dodburn were valued at £132 14s 7d in 1788, as part of the estate of Eliott of Stobs. They had the same value in the Land Tax Rolls of 1813. A perforated stone disc from there is in the Museum (note that this is about a mile north of the farm called Dod; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Dodburne' and is 'Dodburne Ovir et Nethir' in 1670).

Dodburn (*dōd-burn*) *n.* name used for the water supply system at Dodburn Filters, generating part of Hawick's drinking water since 1882.

Dodburn (*dōd-burn*) *n.* humorous name for local tap water, so-called because of the supply coming from Dod Burn – 'Can A hev a whusky an Dodburn?'.

Dodburn Filters (*dōd-burn-fil'-urz*) *n.* Hawick water supply system on the Dod Burn, with facilities originally gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, and opened in 1882. This consisted of a reservoir that was constructed to hold the water. Two hill burns (Priesthaugh and Skelfhill) supply the water, which is gravel-filtered before being fed to the town. At the opening ceremony the Town was decorated with banners, flags and floral displays. A huge procession met the Duke of Buccleuch, including the Cornet with the Flag, Freemasons with their aprons and sashes and many other representatives of organisations within Hawick. This was followed by dinner for about 500 people in the Exchange Buildings, followed by a ball. The Duke of Buccleuch was presented with an engraved jug. The house at the filters is called Dodburn Filter Cottage, and is on the east side of the road roughly opposite a complex of ancient earthworks. About 30 m northeast of the filters themselves are the remains of a round-house, 6 m in diameter, with associated signs of cultivation.

Dodburn Hill (*dōd-burn-hil*) *n.* small hill to the east of Dodburn. It reaches a height of 292 m (963 ft). There are a group of archæological remains on its summit, similar to those to the east on White Knowe, but more complex. It consists of a roughly oval enclosure, composed of double ramparts and ditches (now ill-defined). There is also a hut circle inside the eastern side of the earthwork, about 11 m in diameter, contained within a roughly triangular enclosure. There used to be a military firing range (for Stobs Camp) on its eastern side.

Dodburn Mill (*dōd-burn-mil*) *n.* former corn mill at Dodburn.

Dodd (*dōd*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Turnbull and

their children included: Janet (b.1671); Robert (b.1675); Bessie (b.1677); Thomas (b.1682); and Isobel (b.1687). Witnesses in 1671 were Robert Jolly and William Swan. **Andrew** (1682/3–1717) precentor of Jedburgh Kirk and assistant Schoolmaster at Jedburgh Grammar School, who is buried in Bedrule (although the reason for this is not known). His gravestone contains 28 lines of Latin, including 'A Theology candidate, and not unskilled in the art of Medicine. He excelled in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, as well as in the vernacular. He was a strenuous upholder of the Reformed religion and the discipline of the suffering church oh his native land'. **George** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Turnpikeside in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** 'Jack' (19th C.) maternal grandfather of J.E.D. Murray. He fought at the Battle of Waterloo. For many years in the early 1800s was the chief drummer in the Drums and Fifes, 1848 being his last Common Riding. His drum and stick were later possessed by Andrew Ballantyne. **John Thomas** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Riccarton. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **William** (18th/19th C.) flesher in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** of Greenholm (b.1792/3) mason in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was living at about 1 Douglas Square. In 1852 he was listed as 'Dodds' among Newcastleton masons. By 1861 he was 'Land Proprietor' at the same address. His wife Elizabeth was from England, and may be the hat-maker listed in Newcastleton in 1852. Their children included Elizabeth, John, Jane and Margaret. His name is 'Dodds' in a directory of 1852 (formerly also spelled 'Dod'; cf. **Dodds**).

doddie (*do-dee*) *n., arch.* a hornless bull, cow or sometimes sheep – '. . . doddies an stirks an queys an stots an gimmers an hoggies an grumphies an guissies' [ECS].

Dodds (*dōdz*) *n.* **Adam** 'Ade' (16th C.) recorded in 1573 when Robert Scott of Thirlestane was charged to enter him at the Tolbooth in Edinburgh. He was listed as 'Ade Doddis, callit Pais Polk in Ramseclewis'. He probably lived at Ramseycleuch in the Ettrick valley, but it is unclear what his nickname meant. **Andrew** (17th C.) blacksmith at Minto according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Andrew** (d.c.1682) tenant in Bedrule whose will is recorded in 1682. He could be the same man as the Andrew recorded in 1694, or pehaps his father. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He may be related to John who is listed in the same Parish. He is probably the Andrew whose children baptised in Bedrule Parish included: Walter (b.1691); John (b.1695); and Margaret (b.1698). He is surely related to John and Thomas, who are recorded in Bedrule at about the same time. Probably the same Andrew was an Elder in Bedrule in at least 1722–24. **Andrew** (17th C.) blacksmith at Hartshaugh in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was taxed for 2 hearths. It seems likely that he was related to the blacksmith in Minto. **Andrew** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was a resident of the westside of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He could be the Andrew who married Isobel Turnbull, and whose children baptised in Hawick included: Janet (b.1671); Robert (b.1675); Bessie (b.1677); Thomas (b.1682); Isobel (b.1687); and Janet (again, b.1689). He was a weaver on the 1689 baptismal record, with witnesses wright John Purcell and cooper John Turnbull. He is probably the Andrew who witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott of Glack in Hawick in 1680. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Denholm. His children included: Andrew (b.1728); Margaret (b.1730); William (b.1732); and William (again, b.1735). **Andrew** (18th C.) married Helen Hardie in Kirkton Parish in 1755. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hassendean. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Rev. Andrew** (1809–76) from Lilliesleaf, son of Andrew and Margaret Thomson. He was ordained as minister of Avonbridge Burgher Kirk in 1846. He owned the farm of Hillhead. He married Christian Anderson. **Anthony** (1818–87) Schoolmaster of the Grammar School and then Buccleuch School in the late 19th century, and probably one of the most highly respected townsmen of his day. The youngest son of a shepherd, Robert, and Isabella Hume, he was born in Linton and educated at Eckford. He went to Edinburgh University, became a private tutor and then was appointed Mathematics teacher and assistant to James Murray in Hawick in 1840. He originally lived in the schoolhouse with the Murrays and taught the junior boys. He took over as Headmaster of the Grammar School in 1853, and retired in 1880. James A.H. Murray joined him as an assistant teacher in 1854 when only 17. He referred to himself as 'Rector', and lived in the house adjoining the school. A presentation tea service, clock, etc. were given to him by former pupils in 1878, at a dinner arranged

in his honour. He was also Parish Session Clerk from about 1851 until his death, and served as Hawick's first Registrar 1854–87, helping to locally implement the 1854 Registration Act. He married Helen Scott of Hawick in 1850 and later Elizabeth Armstrong (daughter of the Sandbed baker). His children were Isabella, Robert, John and Annetta, and they lived at 15 Allars Crescent, and in later years at 11 Slitrig Crescent. His 2 sons moved to America, while Isabella became an infant teacher in Hawick. Although he retired as Rector, he remained as Registrar for many more years, carefully recording locally marriages, births and deaths. He is buried in the Wellogate Ceemetery and a portrait of him exists. **Elizabeth** (19th C.) milliner in Newcastleton, recorded in 1852. She may be the wife of mason William, listed on Douglas Square in the 1851 census. **George W.** (19th/20th C.) helped James H. Haining with transcriptions of the monumental inscriptions in St. Mary's Kirkyard. Probably the same George was involved with the Borders Music Festival. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640, along with Jean Hislop, she was accused by the Session of 'knocking of bear on the Lord's-day' (i.e. beating barley to remove the husks). **Isobel** (17th C.) resident in Bewlie. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **James** (17th C.) resident in Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to John and William, who were also listed there. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Clarilaw in 1744 and 1751. He witnessed a baptism in 1744 for Robert Easton and Jean Dodds (probably a close relative) in Clarilaw. In 1744 his son Andrew ('in fornication') with Marion Borth[...] was baptised in Wilton, with witnesses John Anderson and William Gibson. He married Margaret Dryden in 1749 and their son James was baptised in 1751, with witnesses James Scott and Thomas Cathrae. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded at Whitchesters in 1758. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Glendinning in 1756 and their children included: Walter (b.1758); twins John and Robert (b.1766); and Helen (b.1771). The witnesses in 1758 were Andrew Turnbull and James Glendinning (probably a relative). Thomas Miller and Alexander Bunyon witnessed the baptism in 1766. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant at Templehall in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Carlisle who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection. **John** (15th C.) mentioned in the 1479 resignation of the lands of Broadlee in the Barony of Hawick. It was signed at Broadlee, and so he was probably a local man. His name is recorded as 'Johannem Doddis'. **John** (17th C.) tenant of John Riddell of Muselee. In 1665 he made an agreement with the tenants of Harry Riddell (portioner of Bewlie) over boundaries between them. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. His name is written 'Doods'. He could be the John whose children baptised in Bedrule Parish included: Jean (b.1693); Thomas (b.1694); Andrew (b.1697); and Isobel (b.1697). He is probably related to other Dodds' in Bedrule. **John** (17th C.) resident of Castleside in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident in Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to James and William, who were also listed there. He may be the same as the John recorded in 1665. He could be the John who witnessed baptisms in the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish in 1687 and 1688. He could be the John who (along with Patrick) witnessed a baptism for John Turnbull and Margaret Dodds (surely a relative) in 1688. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1787 he married Betty Bryson, who was also from Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) grocer and merchant in Newcastleton. He is listed among heads of households in 1835–38. **John** (b.c.1790) from England, he was recorded as an Army Pensioner on Teviot Crescent in 1841. His wife was Isabel, and they had a daughter Helen. By 1851 his wife was keeping a lodging house on O'Connell Street, and he was presumably deceased. **John** 'Jock' (1886–1959) joined Innes-Henderson in 1918 (before they re-merged) and remained with them through the Braemar years, ending as managed of the printing office until he retired in 1958. He also edited the Braemar Bulletin during WWII. He was known as a concert entertainer and also wrote the 'Betty Whutson' column for a while. **Les** 'Doddsy' (1945/6–2021) born in Newcastle, he spent most of his life in the Hawick area. He worked for horse trainer Harry Bell and rode for Ken Oliver. Later he worked for the council as a roads officer. He was a stalwart of the local flapping scene and a founder member of the Hawick Horse Riding Association. His horses won 5 Buccleuch Handicaps and 3 Trandesmen's Handicaps. He also had some winners under Jockey Club rules.

His sons Kevin and Eric died young. He married Cathy and they had a daughter Michelle. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He witnessed baptisms in Roberton Parish for Thomas Scott in Hassendean in 1683, for William Scott in 1686 and for George Davidson and Walter Young in 1687. Additionally in 1686 and 1688 he witnessed baptisms for John Turnbull and Margaret Dodds (who may have been his sister or other close relative). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott in 1771 and their children included Barbara (b.1772), Jane (b.1774) and Agnes (b.1777). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith at Belses, recorded on the ballots for the Militia in 1797. He was 'Rob Dods' at Barnhills on the list in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799 and also listed on the 1801 ballot. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Nelly Turnbull and their children included John (b.1795) and William (b.1799). **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Wester Essenside according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He was a farm labourer living at Burnfoot on Ale in 1841 and 1851 with his wife Helen (from Wilton); his widow was living at Headshaw in 1861 with the family of her son-in-law Robert Hewitson. Probably the same Robert married Helen (or 'Nelly') Lamb and had children, baptised in Ashkirk, including: George (b.1808); John (b.1810); James (b.1812); and Isabel (b.1815). **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife's name was Christian and theor son Robert was baptised in 1830. **Thomas** (15th C.) resident of the Bedrule area mentioned in 1494/5. George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing 40 silver shillings from him, as well as a stone of butter and other goods and 'flammeis sue uxoris' (which may mean that he burned his wife). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married 'Heilling Wauche' in 1648. Note that Robert 'Veatche' married 'Heilling Dods' in Ashkirk in 1644, with either or both perhaps being related to this couple. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant 'in Newtoune' (probably in Bedrule Parish). The will of his wife, Margaret Henderson, was recorded in 1685. He may be Thomas whose children baptised in Bedrule Parish included: Andrew (b.1694); Walter (b.1696); and Thomas (b.1699). He was surely related to Andrew and John, who lived in Bedrule at the same time. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Veitch and their children included: Agnes (b.1717); and Andrew (b.1720). He witnessed baptisms in 1724 for John Lamb in Clarilaw, in 1728 for Adam Armstrong in Burnhead and in 1736 for Archibald Scott in Burnhead and Robert Gibson in Clarilaw. His wife could be the Helen Veitch who died at Clarilaw in 1752. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) from Ashkirk Parish, in 1793 he married Jane Scott of Cavers Parish. Their son Peter was born in Selkirk in 1794. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) 'Barnman' at Bedrule according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) smith at Newton in Bedrule Parish according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. He may be the Thomas whose children Charles (b.1797) and Robert (b.1799) were baptised in Bedrule Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Stevenson in Hobkirk in 1810. **Thomas** (b.c.1780s) labourer at 'Mains Park' in Roberton Parish, according to the ballot for the Militia. Probably the same Thomas married Elizabeth Stevenson and had a son John baptised in Roberton in 1811. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) from Kirkton Parish, in 1792 he married Margaret Anderson from Cavers Parish. **William** (17th C.) resident in Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to James and John, who were also listed there. **William** (18th C.) resident at Earlside in 1726. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: John (b.1723); William (b.1724); and John (again, b.1726). **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Lamb in Wilton Parish in 1778 (also written 'Dods'; cf. **Dodd**).

Dodds' Schuil (*dōdz-skil*) *n.* popular name for the Grammar School in the mid-19th century or Buccleuch School in the later 19th century. This was when Anthony Dodds was Schoolmaster, and the name still in use slightly later – 'Sic thochts bring back my boyhood's days: The schule in Orrock Place, Auld Dodds, his Buirdly form I mind, And Webster's smiling face' [WLu].

Dodds's whulps (*dōd-zeez-whulps*) *n., arch* nickname for the pupils at the Grammar School, used insultingly by the pupils from the Academy in the Subscription Rooms ('Mudie's Monkeys') in the mid-19th century.

Dod Fell (*dōd-fel*) *n.* hill to the east of the 'Note o the Gate' road, just south of Singdean. It reaches a height of 433 m. This is probably the 'Dod' listed among the highest hills in Castleton Parish in 1839 – '... No tae speak o' Meg's Shank or Catcleuch Shin, Phenzhopehaugh, Tushielae, Faw Side An for a richt dowie dollop o glaur For gettin yer gruntles intae ... Muckle Dod

Fell' [LSF] (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Dod Filter Cottage (*dōd-fil'-ur-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage at the Dodburn Filter Works, just north of Dod farm, also referred to as 'Dodburn Filter Cottage'.

Dodgson (*doj-sin*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Mary Wilson and their children included: Thomas (b.1795); Robert (b.1797); Anne (b.1799); and Margaret (b.1809).

Dodheid (*dōd-heed*) *n.* Dodhead, possibly a farm near the head of the Dodburn. This has been claimed by some as the location for the ballad 'Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodheid'. However, there is no evidence there was ever a farm of that name in this location, and if there is any historical truth to the ballad, it is much more likely to have been set at the place of that name in the Ettrick valley.

Dodheid (*dōd-heed*) *n.* Dodhead, farm above the Ettrick valley, which seems the most probable location for the ballad 'Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodheid'. It is south of Singlie and Hyndhope and due north of Redfordgreen. It is recorded in 1455 as one of the 'four stedes of Redefurd'. It (or perhaps a neighbouring farm) was also known as 'Dodbank' and belonged to a branch of the Scotts, being tenanted by them in the late 16th century, and in 1609 Robert Scott of Satchells had a crown charter for the lands. By 1628 it belonged to Scott of Harden. William Hogg lived there in 1720 when he got married in Hawick. John Nichol was recorded at 'Dodheadsheals' in 1726 and John Shiel in 1728. James Mercer of Scotsbank was owner in the 1802 Land Tax Rolls. There is no evidence there was ever a tenant there called Telfer, although there was a Simpspon farming there in 1510 (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Dod Hill (*dōd-hil*) *n.* hill on the north side of the Hermitage valley, north-west of Gorrenberry farmhouse. It reaches a height of 432 m.

Dodimead (*do-dee-meed*) *n.* **Henry** (b.1812/3) from England, he was a carrier in Hawick. In 1861 he was at 10 Allars Crescent. His wife was Agnes. He is probably the Henry, married to Agnes Fox, whose daughter Agnes was born in Bristol in 1841.

Dodlands Cottage (*dōd-lindz-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage on the road to Bonchester, between Beechhurst and Woodburn. It was birthplace of John Daykins, who was awarded the Victoria Cross. It is probably the place referred to in the 19th century as 'the Dodlins'.

the Dodlins (*thu-dōd-liz*) *n.* former name for an area off the Bonchester road, near where Beechhurst was built and where Dodlands Cottage is now.

Dodrig (*dōd-rig*) *n.* former home of a branch of the Elliots, somewhere on the Dod Burn. It probably lay not as far south as the hill called Dod Rig, which is above the Priesthaugh Burn, to the west of the headwaters of the Dod Burn. This is probably the 'dodrik' where Alexander Turnbull had sheep stolen in 1502. Robert Elliot held the lands in 1583, and his father Archibald before him, going back to about 1547. In 1574 Robert Elliot of Redheugh served as surety for the residents there. In 1583 there was a complaint that the men of Robert Elliot of Redheugh came to the farm repeatedly and 'thair cruellie strak and dang his servandis and put thame fra occupying and labouring thairof, invading thame for thair slauchter'. The lands of 'Dodrig or Dod' were owned by Gideon Pott in 1788, when valued at £130. The pele house from that time may be the one whose remains are on the south-eastern side of Gray Coat, beside the grassy track leading south from Dod farm (marked 'Doddrigg' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but appears to be located in the upper valley of the Langside Burn).

Dod Rig (*dōd-rig*) *n.* ridge lying between the Priestahugh and Dod Burns, to the east of Priesthaugh-hill steading. It reaches a height of 410 m, with a second peak to the south reaching 416 m.

Dod Witter Scheme (*dōd-wi'-ur-skeem*) *n.* name sometimes used for the public water supply from the Dod Burn, opened in 1882 (see also **Dodburn Filters**).

Doecleuch (*dō-klooch*) *n.* former steading between Old Northhouse and Priesthaugh, east of Doecleuch Hill. Archie Elliot was there in 1588/9. It is described in 1660 as a 'pendicle' of Stobicote. In 1694 David Minto was there, as well as shepherd Andrew Irvine and also Margaret Scott 'in Brugh'. It was probably farmed by Robert Scott, 'Auld Hobbie o Skelfhill' in the late 17th century. It was surveyed along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1718, when it consisted of 328 acres and was bounded by Brugh, Skelfhill, Northhouse and Stobicote. John Scott was there in at least 1726–29 and William Thomson in 1749. In 1788 (and still recorded in 1811) the lands were listed among those in Cavers Parish belonging to Scott of Buccleuch, but which had been acquired since 1643 and were then valued at £140. The

hill to the east contains a stone circle and several settlements, and the Catrail passes close by. One of these earthworks was sometimes referred to as 'Dogcleugh Castle', although it is not clear which one. The small stream there is the 'Doe Cleuch' and forms part of the probable boundary line of the Catrail (also written 'Doecleugh', 'Dogcleugh', 'Dogscleugh', 'Dockcleuch', etc.; it is 'Dogcleoch' in 1588/9, 'Dokcleuch' in 1590, appears to be 'Dobcleuch' in 1599, is 'Docleugh' in 1694, 'Doccleugh' in 1729 and 'Dockcleugh' in 1811; it is marked 'Dockcleuch' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Dockecleugh' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin of the name may be the obvious 'doe' for female deer, but that seems to be rarely used in placenames).

Doecleuch Hill (*dō-klooch-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of the road between Priesthaugh and Old Northhouse, rising to 316 m. The Catrail crosses its northern slopes, while to the south-east aerial photography shows a possible settlement.

Doecleuchshiel (*dō-klooch-sheel*) *n.* former farmstead just to the south of Old Northhouse (marked on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Dockecleughshiel').

Doesgate (*dōz-gā'*) *n.* former name of a geographic feature on Essenside farm, near Leap Hill.

Dogbank Hill (*ōg-bawngk-hil*) *n.* hill just to the west of the Note o the Gate, being the southern shoulder of Dog Knowe.

the dog dish (*thu-dōg-dish*) *n.* water dish for dogs to drink out of, fixed to the pavement outside 4 Tower Knowe. It was there through much of the 20th century.

dog-hip (*dōg-hip*) *n.* rose-hip, the fruit of the dog rose, Rosa canina.

the Dog Hoose (*thu-dōg-hoos*) *n.* popular name for a former house on the left of the present entrance to Rosalee. It was possibly named for being the place where dogs of the Langlands estate were once kept. The house itself was used as a women's school and for several other purposes, and existed well into the 20th century.

the Dog Knowe (*thu-dōg-now*) *n.* hill just to the west of the Note o the Gate, reaching a height of 459 m.

Dog Knowe (*dōg-now*) *n.* hill of 365 m to the west of Twislehope farm, in the upper reaches of the Hermitage valley (it is marked 'Dog Know' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

dog-luggit (*dōg-lu-gee', -gi'*) *adj.* dog-eared – '... dog-luggit ... tide-merked Wi mony a drowe and drookin' ' [DH].

Dog Pintle (*dōg-pin'-ul*) *n.* nickname for **Archibald Elliot**.

dog's-bran (*dōgz-brawn*) *n., arch.* bran that is only fit for dogs – 'Also they built a Miln on that same burn, To grind Dogs-bran though there there grew no Corn' [CWS].

Dogscleugh see **Doecleuch**

dogs rabbit it (*dōgz-raw-bi'-ee'*) *interj., arch.* indeed, really, mild oath, confound it! – 'Dogsrabbit it, what's keepit ye, ye lazy molehead?' [WNK], "Aw've laid in a penny worth o' peats and a cap fu' o' coals – an' dogs, rabbit-it, let it blaw' [WNK] (there are spelling variants; this euphemistic phrase is essentially the same as the 'dagnabbit' that is familiar from Bugs Bunny cartoons, with the connection to a rabbit not being a coincidence).

doit (*doi', doit*) *n., arch.* a small Dutch copper coin, worth about half a farthing or one penny Scots, used in the 18th century to describe small, foreign or worthless coins in general – 'The session desire the bailies to take the doyts put up in a bag and sell them to the best advantage, and return the price thereof to the poor box again' [PR1711], 'Besides also much money now in his hands that he has made up of Doyts and other bad money' [PR], '4s 0d Recd. for Doits' [Hob1760] (also written 'doyt'; cf. **dite** and **doitit**).

doiter (*doi'-ur, doi-tur*) *v., arch.* to walk unsteadily, totter, dodder, potter about – 'We totter through the birkie bank, an' doiter owre the brae ... ' [JoHa], 'A met a doiterin, duddy, auld hallan-shaker as A lampeet doon that lang brae' [ECS].

doitard (*doi-turd*) *n., poet.* a dotard – ' 'What ails the orpit doyterd stycke', The kerlyn loudly said' [JTe].

doitit (*doi'-ee', doi-tee'*) *adj., arch.* stupid, bewildered, muddled – '... Her line o' males shall pass away Wi' the halbert, brand and spear, Ane doitit race the distaff ply, an' petticoats shall wear' ' [T].

dolefi (*dōl-fi, -fe, -fu*) *adj., poet.* doleful, sorrowful – 'With a yirlish skraik, with a squelch and a groan, And wi' cries that were dulefu' and awfu' ' [JTe].

Doles (*dōlz*) *n.* **James** (15th C.) proposed as Archdeacon of Glasgow in 1478, on the death of Patrick Hume. Nicholas Forman also appears to have been proposed, but neither were confirmed.

Dolfinus (*dōl-fin-is*) *n.* parson of Cavers recorded in about the 1170s. Reginald of Durham mentions him in a couple of his stories about the life of St. Cuthbert. He was responsible for the chapel devoted to St. Cuthbert, which has been identified with a site at Cogsmill, and said to

be associated with several miracles. He probably told these stories to Reginald, including how travellers were protected from a storm in the roofless chapel, how Rosfritha and Seigiva (from Hawick) had a candle appear when their own candles had gone out, and the tale of a poor widow, unable to hire a shepherd, but her flock was protected from the wolves near the chapel. His mother (or perhaps his clerk's mother) had a disease that made her swollen for 17 years, but was apparently cured by appealing to St. Cuthbert, whereupon a vision of him appeared, piercing her belly with the point of his staff and releasing the poison; she was a domestic servant in the household of Osbert, Abbot of Jedburgh (also written 'Dolfinius').

dollar (*do-lur*) *n., arch.* former silver coin in use in the 16th and 17th centuries, with value around 60 Scots shillings – 'The said parties are also ordainit to lodge with the Session-Clerk one dollar each, which is to be keepit for 3 4ths of ane year' [Ash1641] (also 'rex dollar', 'legged dollar', etc.).

dolly dumper (*do-lee-dum-pur*) *n.* a machine used in the knitwear industry to strengthen and soften a garment through pounding between wooden blocks in a vat of soapy water (cf. **waulk mill** for tweeds).

Dolly Rig (*do-lee-rig*) *n.* ridge to the north-west of Hoscote on the north side of the Borthwick valley. This must be the land of 'Dualyrig' stated to be to the west of Milsington in a charter of 1451. There is a linear earthwork on the lower slopes, running from near Girnwood to the woods above Hoscote. It has been suggested that this is part of the Catrail, but it seems more likely to be a more recent agricultural boundary.

Dolphinsonsteed (*dol-fin-sin-steed*) *n.* former lands in the northern part of Liddesdale, listed under the 'Ermyldoune' section in a rental roll of c.1376. The precise location is uncertain. It is recorded as 'Dolfynesonstede', with a value of 10 shillings.

Dolphinston (*dol-fin-stin*) *n.* farm and moor south-east of Mossburnford in Jedburgh Parish. In early times it was associated with the Ainslie and Ker families. There is a triangulation pillar there, at a height of 234 m (the origin is probably the Old Norse name 'Dolgfinnr' or 'Dolphin', which was commin in Northern England; the name first appears as 'Dolfineston' in 1296; it is 'Dolphington' in 1454, 'Dolphinstoune' in 1502 and 'Dolphinstoune' and 'Dolphingstoune' in 1525; it is on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Dolphinstoun', while Stobie's 1770 map also marks the mill by the Jed).

domeenion (*dom-enn-yin*) *n., arch.* dominion – 'An' oo've seen little cause for tae change oor opeenion, There's naething e'er thrives under whisky's domeenion' [BM1900].

domiciles (*do-mi-seels*) *n., pl., arch.* household effects – 'Item, in vtencilis and domicilis by the airschip, estimat to the somme of ane hundreth pundis' [SB1574].

the Dominican Convent (*thu-do-mi-nee-kin-kon-vin'*) *n.* original name for the Convent established by the Dominican nuns, firstly at 14 Buccleuch Street and then at Myreslawgreen.

dominie (*do-mi-nee*) *n., arch.* schoolmaster – 'hei often got the tawse frae his dominie', 'After the witches had accomplished their diabolical purposes with the poor dominie, they joined the party of fairies on the highest pinnacle of the Abbey . . . ' [EM1820], 'Wi' dominie Davie, wha's fash'd wi' the spavie, His helper, sae funny an' friskie' [JoHa], 'She had twined the dominie o' the ket On whilk he had thrie times dyned' [WiSp], 'The grassy green where Leyden passed Still welcomes with a smile, For here the Dominie of yore Would sit and rest awhile' [WFC], '. . . As the dominie glowered oot owre his specs – I wot they'd be better weans!' [WL].

Domingo (*do-ming-go*) *n.* **Robert** (1828/9–98) born in Selkirk, he was a woollen spinner in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 5 Tannage Close. He married Isabella Ripley in 1854, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Robert (b.1855), Williamina Leithead (b.1858), Isabella Thorburn (b.1861) and Elizabeth (b.1864). **Robert** (b.1855) son of Robert. He was an apprentice journalist with the Hawick Advertiser, later becoming editor and manager. He also became local correspondent for The Scotsman and The Evening Dispatch, making him one of the best known reporters in the area. He retired in 1935 after 42 years in journalism. He married Mary Knox of Martin's House in 1900 and their only child was Robert Knox (b.1903).

Don (*don*) *n.* **Sir Alexander** (1751–1815) eldest son of Sir Alexander, he was the 7th Baronet. He had a strathspey named after him, which is said to have been a forerunner of 'Auld Lang Syne'. He played a prominent part in the formation of the Border Union Agricultural Society and was one of the first Vice-Presidents. He was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire in 1780 and both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1788. He may have planned the house and estate at Newton. He was

still listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819 (although already desceased), along with his son Alexander. He married Henrietta (or Harriet) Cunningham, sister of a patron of Burns and eventual heiress of the 13th Earl of Glencairn. He subscribed to 4 copies of Burns 'Edinburgh Edition' in 1787, with his wife subscribing for another 4. Their children were: Alexander, who succeeded; Mary; and Elizabeth. Both daughters drowned in the Eden in 1795, when the miller inadvertently opened the sluice gate when they were crossing some stepping stones. **Sir Alexander** of Newton-Don (b.1779–1826) son of Sir Alexander and Henrietta Cunningham. He was the 6th Baronet. His 2 sisters both drowned while trying to save a companion in crossing the swollen River Eden. He was in Paris when Napoleon issued an edict against foreigners leaving France, and so was stuck there until 1810. He was present at the meeting led by his father in 1812 at which the 'Border Society' (to become the 'Bordern Union Agricultural Society'. He succeeded to the estates when his father died in 1815 and had a new house built at Newton Don in 1817–19. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He was defeated by Gilbert Elliot (later Earl of Minto) in the Roxburghshire election of 1812, the margin being 6 votes (although some accounts differ). However, he was M.P. for Roxburghshire 1814–26. He was said to be 'the model of a cavalier in all courteous and elegant accomplishments', but had expensive habits (particularly horse-racing), and had to sell off his estate at Ochiltree. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He married Lucretia, daughter of G. Montgomerie from Norfolk and secondly married Grace, eldest daughter of John Stein, M.P. His children were: Sir William Henry; and Alexina Harriet, who married Frederick Accolm Milbank. **Peter** (15th C.) listed among the Roxburghshire men who had remission in 1488/9 from James IV for their support of the previous King, especially on the battlefield at Stirling. Most of the men appear to have been closely associated with Douglas of Cavers. **Sir William Henry** (1825–62) son of Sir Alexander, he was 7th Baronet. His father died in his 1st year, and parts of the estate and furnishings of Newton Don were sold off to pay debts. When he reached age 21 he sold off the remains of the family estate to Charles Balfour. He joined the 5th Dragoon Guards and was aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was soon promoted, but then left the army in great debt. He took to acting, appearing on Broadway and living in America for a few years, where he married. He then toured Britain in the mid-1850s. He lived at Borthwickbrae for a while in this period. He used to organise cricket teams to play against the men of Hawick in the Haugh, before there were formal competitions. He was said to have 'some pretensions to theatrical talent', which he took on a tour of the goldfields of Australia, where a successful racehorse was named after him. He died in Hobart, Tasmania, ending the family line. An 1856 portrait of him exists.

Donald (*do-nuld*) *n.* name of 3 Kings of Scotland. **Donald I** (c.812–863) and **Donald II** (d.900) ruled over a kingdom which did not extend as far south as Hawick. **Donald III** (c.1033–99) King of Scotland 1093–4 and 1094–7, also known as Donald Bane. He was son of Duncan I and brother of Malcolm III. After Malcolm Malcolm died he took the crown, expelling the English from the court. He was deposed by his nephew Duncan II in 1094, but resumed power after Duncan's death, with another nephew Edmund being his heir and ruling the southern part of the kingdom. It is not known how he died, although there are seveal conflicting stories. He appears to have had no sons, but had at least one daughter, Bethoc. It is possible she was the person of that name who once owned the lands of Bedrule. He was succeeded as King by Edgar, eldest son of his brother Malcolm.

Donald (*do-nuld*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick Parish. He married Betty Johnston in Roberton Parish in 1740, with his name recorded as 'Donaldson'. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1742, with witnesses merchant Francis Gledstains and tailor Thomas Wilkie. He may be the same Alexander who later married Agnes Hardie. **Alexander** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. It is possible he is the same man who earlier married Betty Johnson. He married Agnes Hardie and their children included: Isobel (1744–1822), who firstly married William Aitkin and had a son William, and secondly married Robert Hotson from Langholm, and had 10 children; Elizabeth (1746–1818), who married shoemaker William Purdom; Margaret, who married Walter 'the Buck' Wilson in 1772; Marjory, who married William Roger in 1776; Agnes (b.1757), who married John Laing and had 9 children; and Jane (b.1760). The 1757 baptism was witnessed by weaver John Hardie and carrier James Oliver. In 1764 he witnessed the baptism of his grandson William Aitkin. In 1772 he is probably the 'Alxr. Donaldson' who was the witness for the

bride at the wedding of his daughter Margaret in Selkirk. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at 'milnmaue' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish; this may have been the farm of Moormaw. He may be the tailor Andrew who witnessed a baptism in Roberton (the Hassendean part) in 1681 and another for James Dryden in 1684. Perhaps the same Andrew married Jean Coltart and had children (baptised in Roberton) including Marion (b.1680), Jean (b.1682) and Margaret (b.1684). The witnesses in 1682 were John Armstrong and James Johnstone. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1694 he was recorded as owing his Burgess fee, suggesting he had just become a Burgess. He could be the Andrew whose son Andrew was born in HAWICK IN 1703. **Rev. George Henry** (19th/20th C.) became minister at Southdean in 1902 and was translated to First Charge, Haddington in 1906. He received a doctorate from Edinburgh University on 1948. **Isabel** (16th C.) married Andrew Shortreed and had children James and Margaret. She secondly married Robert Scott of Palace. She was a widow in 1579 when her inventory was recorded in Selkirk. Her executors, 'oversearis to her bairnes' were Walter Scott of Headshaw and George Shortreed of Essenside. Her daughter Marion 'alias Mane' Scott was left with George of Synton. **James** (16th C.) recorded at 'Syntoun Place' in 1580 when he was listed as a debtor to John Hall, webster in Selkirk. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Manie Jackson and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1652, with witnesses William Cochran and James 'Coutherd'. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded being in Minto in 1502. He was indicted and failed to appear at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, with his surety William Turnbull of Minto being fined. **John** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Newcastleton. He was listed among male heads of households in 1835. **John** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. Probably the same John married Helen Rutherford in Lilliesleaf in 1838. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) listed last on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1517. He must have been a prominent man in Roxburghshire, like the others. His name is recorded as 'Patricium Douald'. **Rev. Thomas Wilson** (b.1923) born in Glasgow, son of Matthew and Eliza Wilson. He was educated in Glasgow, at Hillhead High School, at the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland and at Glasgow University (where he graduated L.Th. in 1977). He served in the Royal Navy 1942–46 and was a chartered accountant 1948–74. He was licensed to preach by Glasgow Presbytery in 1977 and in the same year was inducted as minister of Lilliesleaf Kirk, linked with Bowden and Ashkirk, continuing as minister of Bowden and Lilliesleaf in 1983. He remained until 1987 when he retired. In 1949 he married Margaret Ethel (b.1924), daughter of James Millar Allan Mitchell and their children were Katherine Rae (b.1951), Matthew James (b.1954), Thomas Hugh (b.1958) and Rachel Margaret (b.1959). **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1542/3 as 'Villiam Downland schirjeand to Valter Scot of Edschaw'. He was some kind of officer serving Walter Scott of Headshaw when he had 2 of his master's horses appraised in Selkirk. **William** 'Nimble' (16th/17th C.) Hawick resident mentioned in a trial of 1612 for a claimed murder of 1610 (stated by the Hawick officials to have been a sucide). He may have been a Burgh Officer. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed a baptism in 1652 for William Boa. His son James was baptised in 1643. He could be the William 'Donaldsoun' who in 1656 witnessed a baptism for John Stewart. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1689 for William Allan. He is probably the William, married to Malie Johnstone, whose children baptised in Ashkirk Parish included Thomas (b.1690) and William (b.1692). The witnesses in 1690 were John Riddell and James Kennedy. **William** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He married Jean Ronaldson (or Rennaldson) in 1704, with his surname recorded sometimes as 'Donaldson' in Hawick Parish (but 'Donald' in Wilton Parish). Their children included: Andrew (b.1707); James (b.1709); William (b.1713); and George (b.1715). The witnesses in 1707 were Bailies Robert Ruecastle and Robert Brown. He could be the same man as the Burgh Officer 'Donaldson' recorded in the early 1700s. **William** (19th/20th C.) resident of Sunnyside. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk (also formerly written 'Donnald', 'Downald', etc.; in some early documents it is confounded with **Donaldson**).

Donaldson (*do-nuld-sin*) *n.* **A.J.** (19th C.) resident of Bridge Street. In 1874 he donated to the Museuman 'ancient cannon, formerly in the collection of Sir John Pringle of Stitchell'. **Rev. Alexander** (1887–1954) born in Alva, son of Robert and Mary Smith. He was educated in Alva and attended McGill University in

Montreal and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. He served as a Presbyterian misionary in lumber camps in Canada and was with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France 1914–19. He was licensed to preach in Kingston and ordained at Cobden, Ontario in 1921. He moved to Elora, Ontario in 1924, then Rockwood, Ontario in 1926. He became minister of St. John's Church in Hawick in 1930. In 1921 he married Ruth Pollock Bailie (b.1887) and had a son Robert Livingstone (b.1922). **Charles Edward McArthur** (d.1964) Conservative M.P. for Roxburghshre & Selkirkshire 1951–55 and for Roxburgh, Selkirk & Peebles 1955–64. He originally defeated A.J.F. MacDonald by only 829 votes. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (17th C.) daughter of a weaver in of Lilliesleaf. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Gilbert** (13th/14th C.) recorded in a charter from Robert the Bruce, probably in about 1320, which survives in old indices. He was 'Gilberti filii Donaldi' and 'Gilbert Donnallson', when granted the lands of 'Pesseles' or 'Passolet' in the Barony of either Hawick or 'Hale' in Roxburghshire. It seems likely this is a transcription error for some other place. Perhaps the same Gilbert, son of Donald, is recorded as a juror in Fife in 1304 and in a valuation of horses killed in the service of King Robert in 1307. **James** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Cavers. He was recorded in 1628 among Hawick men who were accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of cutting down trees on his lands at Branxholme or Trinitylands. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Brown and their children included: George (b.1707); Hector (b.1709). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1720 and 1723 and Mossbrae in 1725 and 1728. His children included: Janet (b.1720); and Helen (b.1723). Grisel (b.1725); Jidn ames (b.1728). **James** (19th C.) married Janet Beattie in Hawick in 1850. He may be the James of the Fore Row who donated 'stone amulet, heart shape' to the Museum in 1874. **John** (16th C.) listed as 'Dounaldsone' in 1534 as a witness at Hassendean Kirk for the sealing of a letter of reversion when Gavin Elliot sold the lands of Nether Galalaw to William Scott. It is unclear if he was from Hawick, Hassendean or Selkirk (in whose Protocol Books the record appeared). It is possible he is the John recorded as heir to Ninian, inheriting a tenement in Selkirk in 1530; he sold a rig of land to Thomas Minto in 1532 and other lands in 1533, 1534 and 1536. **John** 'Maltman' (16th C.) recorded in an agreement of 1580 for him to become tenant of 6 acres of land in Lilliesleaf that belonged to William Middlemas of Lilliesleaf. He was to pay £24 per year, with William Riddell warranting these lands called 'Portus Croft Heid' during his (John's) lifetime. **John** (1741/2–1811) son of John, who was tenant farmer somewhere in Rulewater. Both were recorded on an old tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. He was tenant at Swanshiel on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, where he is listed as owner of 2 horses. His servant George was recorded at Swanshiel on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He died at Highend. He is probably the Donaldson tenant of Wester Swanshiel whose wife was Peggy Duncan, said to have 'shure a hairst' (i.e. reaped during the harvest) at the age of 77. **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Smith in Hobkirk Parish in 1822. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded as liferenter of 'an Merk of land of Heap' in the valuation for Wilton Parish in 1643. Her name appears there as just 'M. Donaldson', but it seems clear this was the Margaret listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663. Then Robert Langlands of that Ilk paid tax on £89 for lands in Wilton 'sometime pertaining' to her. It is possible that she was his wife or mother. **William** (17th/18th C.) Burgh Officer of some sort. In 1726 the Council allowed him a pair of shoes, at the same time that the oficers and drummer got ribbons for the Common Riding. He is probably the William 'Donald' given money in 1727 to fetch the cup for the Races. He is also recorded as an 'officer' when he witnessed a sasine in 1728. He could be the William who married Jean Rennaldson in Hawick in 1704 and whose children baptised in Hawick included Andrew (b.1707), James (b.1709), William (b.1713) and George (b.1715), with his surname given as 'Donald'. **William** (19th C.) married Agnes Hobkirk in Castleton Parish in 1863. **William** (19th C.) appointed as Librarian of the Archæological Society in 1875. (also formerly 'Donaldsoun' and 'Donalson'; see also **Donald**).

Doncaster Street (*dong-kas-tur-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off the east side of North Hermitage Street, opposite Langholm Street.

Doniere Portussis (*do-nee-er-pōr-tu-sis*) *n.* term used in Hawick's first existing sasine with a detailed description (from 1558). It is the designation used for the area to the east of the 'tenement' of land sold by Alexander Scott to James Scott, which from its description, with the Common Vennel to the west, sounds similar to what was later called 'Wylie's Dub' or 'Bridgehaugh'

(the identification of this phrase is very unclear, but perhaps it relates to the minor port near the foot of the Howegate).

donnart see **donnert**

donner (*do-nur*) *v., arch.* to daze, stun, stupefy.

donnert (*do-nur'*) *adj., pp.* stupid, stupefied – 'is hei deif or juist donnart?', 'But dear me, Alice ... are ye donart? ye have forgot to gie Babie her letter' [JTe], 'Gudeness, here's the Jumpin Jecks tae, Ah think Ah'm getting donnert' [JEDM], '... o' muckle snaw-drifts, twal fit deep, o' heidstrang dugs, and donnert sheep' [TD], 'So this man gets nearer. Jane goes, maybe he's got lost? I go, must be guy donnert as all the shops and that are down the hill' [JuH], '... The donnert mortals never will learn, That kicking the pricks can only earn, A jaggy road to Auld Nick' [FL], 'And when A'm auld and donnert And A'm up in Crumhaugh Hoose, When A'm deef and henni ony teeth And ma bowels ir kinda loose ... ' [IWL] (also spelled 'donart' and 'donnart'; probably from Mediæval English).

Don Pedro (*don-ped-rō*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the 19th century – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI].

doo (*doo*) *n., poet.* a dove or pigeon – 'the doo aye seeks the doocot', 'My thochts like carrier doos return Tae wander through the streets at e'en. Frae Haggis-Ha' tae Howden Burn – Frae Miller's Knowes tae Wilton Dean' [HI], '... I'll aye hae a crust for my little broon doo' [DJ] (also occasionally 'dou'; familiar elsewhere in Scotland, **dow** being locally more common).

the Doo (*thu-doo*) *n.* nickname for **Quentin Nixon**.

doobious (*doo-bee-is*) *adj., arch.* dubious (note the pronunciation with *d* not *j*; also spelled as in English).

dooble (*doo-bul*) *adv.* double – 'it's dooble or nihin', *adj.* double – 'Deil rid the earth o' hypocritic villains, Base roots o' mischief, self, an' dooble-dealings!' [JoHa], 'Big brass knobs at heid and fit, A great big dooble bed ... ' [AY], *n.* a double – 'When they meet their dooble they canna bear To hear frae another mooth ... ' [FL], *arch.* a double amount – '... gyf he ever do the lyk he shall pay the double of the penalty, conform to the act, and double the punishment' [BR1644], *v.* to double – 'For mony days I wandered on, Oft dooblin' back my tracks upon ... ' [WP] (cf. **dowble**).

doobt see **doot**

doocot (*doo-ki', doo-ku'*) *n., arch.* a dovecote, pigeon loft. Local examples can still be seen at Bucklands and Knowesouth, with many others throughout the Borders. A record of 1750 mentions a dovecote at Whitehaugh. In 1795 it is written that Bedrule Parish had 1, with 3 others nearby. Placenames suggest they also once existed at Dovecote Street (in Hawick), Langlands (near Kilmeny), Spittal-on-Rule, Stobs and Teviothead – '... initiated in the mysteries of making rush doo-cots for ddos we never caught' [JAHM], 'Says aw, 'aw'm some blind, sir, but shurely aw see A thing like a high dookit standin' aglee' ' [BM1900], 'But the dow aye seeks the doocot And it's here your hert belangs' [WL], 'Praying for a miraculous pullulation in doocots, Chewing the rangy sinews of cast hens ... ' [DH] (also spelled 'doocat', 'doo-cot' and even 'dookit').

the Doocot Haugh (*thu-doo-ki'-hawch*) *n.* former name for a piece of land near the water at Spittal-on-Rule. There was once a strongly-built dovecote there, with attached privileges (written 'Doucket Haugh' in Tancred's book).

Dooglas (*doog-lis*) *n.* variant of the name **Douglas** – '... whan the Dooglas an the Scott wrait off a wheen auld scores an saw day-aboot wui the auld enemy' [ECS], '... in oor Charter o' 1537 Doogless o' Drumlanrig gei'd Tam Broon threi particates o' land' [BW1979].

dook (*dook*) *v.* to duck, dip, bathe, swim, get wet – 'The sun began to douk i' the main, The merle drappit singing ... ' [JTe], 'As 'Robbie' and I strolled towards the town by the banks of the Teviot, we envied the boys who were dookin' in its clear waters' [BM1900], '... we would spend a happy afternoon 'dooking' there, making valiant attempts to learn to swim ... ' [BM1905], '... Tae see Delaney in the Haugh, Or dook in Cobble Pool' [WLu], '... Or hear the mavis lift her sang, Or dook in Teviot's cool' [WL], '... Dookin in the Spetch was braw Divin in off the Dunk wa' ' [IWL], *n.* a duck, dip, bathe – 'let's gaun for a dook it the Spetch', '... a 'dook' at the Pate's Plum or the Coble Pool' [WRW], '... A cood heh fund eet i ma hert ti heh stoppeet an gane in for a dook' [ECS], 'When yalla-girdit beis Gar yin turn an look To see whae's conversin' – Jamie hes a douk' [DH], 'The dinner hour was just long enough for a quick trip down to the Borthwick and a 'dook' before the afternoon session' [GOW] (also written 'douk'; see also **dookin for aiples** and **dookit**).

dook (*dook*) *n.* a wooden peg driven into a wall to hold a nail, *v.* to fix up a shelf by means of dooks.

dook (*dook*) *n., arch.* the buttocks, fundament, *v.* to push or help up, particularly in climbing a wall by stooping and placing the head or shoulders under the climber's buttocks and gently rising ?' (see also **dooks**; from Mediæval English; cf. the less local **dock**).

dooker (*doo-kur*) *n.* swimming trunks – 'A hope ee brout yer dookers', 'Ma dooker and ma sandshoes And no a speck o' dirt' [AY] (sometimes plural 'dookers').

dookin chisel (*doo-kin-chi-sul*) *n.* a tool for making holes in a wall for dooks, also called a 'dooking ern'.

dookin ern (*doo-kin-ern*) *n.* a kind of cold chisel used for cutting holes for holding 'dooks' – '... in it was that hei'd hed ti get a dookin ern to get i'ti the sausages, no hei's fork' [IA] (also called a 'dookin chisel').

dookin for aiples (*doo-kin-for-ā-pulz*) *v.* ducking for apples with the teeth, usual a children's party game, particularly at Hallowe'en – '... O' dookin blind-fauld in a basin For aipples, reid cheekit or green' [WL], 'Dookin for aipples at Halloween Coats for goalposts in oor back green ...' [IWL].

dookit (*doo-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* ducked, bathed – '... to the valley of the Ale – (where I doukit and played langsyne)' [BM1898].

dooks (*dooks*) *n.* a lift, boost, particularly to help climb a wall – 'gie's a dooks up ti this windi', 'A ca' git up masel, A'll need a dooks' (from 'dock' or 'dook' meaning the buttocks, but perhaps also related to **douk**, a wooden peg fitted into a hole used to fix up shelves etc.).

dook-up (*dook-up*) *v., arch.* to push or hoist up, *n.* assistance in climbing a wall etc. (also 'dooks-up', cf. the shorter form **dooks** and the less common **dock-up**, which is the form elsewhere in Scotland).

dool see **dule**

doon (*doon*) *adv., prep.* down – 'er ee gaun doon the Street this efternin?', 'The breeze aroond the hawthorn grey is dancin' doon the vale' [JoHa], 'The sun it is doon, an' the night's comin' on ...' [JoHa], 'Where Slitrig dances doon the glen ...' [JT], '... And doon the Loan like fire' [JT], 'Teviot's sweet stream to the Tweed wimples doon' [TC], '... That some day sune, Hit doon-mei abune ...' [JEDM], 'Tae bow doon tae a harness'd life ...' [JEDM], '... He shook a bottle up an' doon, The draps ran doon his claes ...' [WFC], 'Doon in the depth o' the auld gray castle ...' [WL], '... marred be a rainstorm and gale which blew a' the tents doon at Hawick Mair' [IWL], used to describe a journey downriver or far to the south – 'A've decided ti gaun doon to Jethart, an no doon ti Carlisle', *adj.* down – 'And when we've toasted wisely and we're neither up nor doon' [DJ], in flood (of a river), *n.* down – 'This oor guid auld Border toon Has seen mony an up an' doon' [JEDM], 'We've baith seen mony ups and doons, We've lain where rogues had crackit croons ...' [JCG], *v.* to down – 'He's no easy dooned gin there's nocht ye can buy, And his ee never loses its licht ...' [WL] (also spelled 'doun').

doon (*doon*) *n.* down, fluffy feathers – 'they make doon pillis it Slumberdoon' – '... An' watch'd the gooldie bring the doon to big her nestie wee' [JoHa].

doon-by (*doon-bI*) *adv.* down there, usually relative to the place just mentioned – 'she steyed up the Loan an her brother bade doon-by', euphemism for Hell – '... sae ye maun e'en gang yer ways doon-bye, and I'se warrant ye *He'll* let ye in yonder' [WNK], '... and heard it did oor three lads doon bye, for I saw them break cover and make for the Dean' [BCM1881], '... Then argyed 'off-side' wi a Gala man Till he tellt ye to gang Doon-bye' [DH].

dooncome (*doon-kum*) *n., arch.* a rupture, hernia.

doondraa (*doon-draw*) *n., arch.* down-drag, down-draught (also **doonhaud**).

doonfaa (*doon-faw*) *n.* downfall, a descent, sloping piece of ground – 'Now, at lang last, the hinmaist doonfaa o the road brings ee oot richt at Bosells Green' [ECS], 'It hed been a stey climm up ti Dunion-heed, an it was an unco lang doonfaa ti Rule-Waeter-seide, an aa' [ECS], '... His majority aince was big; But it's got a doonfa', Near four thousand an' a'' [JCG].

doongaun (*doon-gawn*) *n., arch.* a downward slope, a down-going.

doongangin (*doon-gang-in*) *n., arch.* the act of going downwards, descent – '... A'd ti turn away for aa aa ma offpitteen an daidelleen, an stert on the doon-gangeen ti the Waeter o Ruile' [ECS].

doonhaud (*doon-hawd*) *n., adv.* a down-draught (also **doondraa**).

doonhill (*doon-hil*) *adj., adv.* downhill – 'Frae there it's mainly doonhill And ma game gauns that way tae' [IWL].

doonie (*doo-nee*) *n.* someone who plays towards the upper of the two 'hails' in a 'baa' game.

doonmaist (*doon-māst*) *adj., arch.* furthest down.

doon o mooth (*doon-ō-mooth*) *adv., poet.* ashamed – 'O letna the oppresset cum bak doun o' mooth . . . ' [HSR].

doonpoor (*doon-poor*) *n.* a downpour.

doonricht (*doon-richt*) *adj., poet.* downright – 'Mr Jeffrey's account of the Catrail has been described to me . . . as 'doonricht nonsense' and 'perfect baubles', &c' [WNK], 'Now this, of course, is fer frae fair – Indeed its doonricht wrang' [FL], '. . . I'll chase ye ti the hills to pray Doonricht sincere' [WP].

doonright (*doon-rī'*) *adj., adv.* downright – 'Forbye the body's clean an' aiver, Wi' little blust, he's doonright clever' [JoHa], '. . . and its face was the doonright perfection o' beauty' [LHTB].

doonsittin (*doon-si'-in*) *n., arch.* the action of sitting, a period of being seated, an established condition, a home, a settlement in business – 'She mairriet weel an' got a bein doonsittin' ' [GW], 'The Borderers lang syne geh thersels an awfih leife o'd. Theirs was nae canty doonsitteen!' [ECS] (also written 'doon-sitteen' and variants; cf. sutten-doon).

doonstream (*doon-streem*) *adj., adv.* downstream – '. . . ti be replaced slightly doonstream be John Rennies famous five-airched brig which took frae 1800 ti 1803 ti complete' [IWL].

doon the stair (*doon-thu-stār*) *adj., adv.* downstairs – 'whae bides doon-the-stair fri ee?'.

doonwart (*doon-wur'*) *adv., arch.* downward.

door see **dour**

door-cheek (*dōr-cheek*) *n., arch.* a door-post, doorway – 'He accordingly went forward to the door-cheek, and gave the board a wrench' [WNK], 'On the door cheek is the representation of two penny loaves' [RM].

door-heid (*dōr-heed*) *n., arch.* a door-head, lintel – 'The lads that hungry and weary were, Fala, &c. Aboon the door-head they hang the key . . . ' [CPM], 'Hei leuch at the laich door-heid' [JAHM].

Doorpool (*dōr-pool, -pil*) *n.* farmstead and former boggy region on the Abbotrule estate, about a mile south of Abbotrule House, and shortly before coming to Chesters on the A6088. There were Turnbulls there in the late 17th and through much of the 18th century. James Turnbull is recorded as tenant there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, with Walter Scott as another householder. Andrew Oliver is recorded there in 1794 and George Elliot in 1797. Walter Lawson was a servant there in 1797. William Elliot was tenant in at least 1799–1801, Andrew Scott was servant there in 1799 and George White was servant in 1801. It was listed (along with Midquarter) among the possessions of Charles Kerr of Abbotrule in 1811, with a value of about £210. William Inglis was owner in the early 20th century, when it was valued at about £210. When the area was drained around the 1870s the skull and horns of an elk and several stag's skulls were discovered. Some bronze implements were found near here in the 19th century and preserved in Jedburgh Museum. There was also once probably a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond (it is 'Douerpooll' in 1694; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Doorpool Hill (*dōr-pool-hil*) *n.* hill just to the north of Chesters, reaching a height of 270 m. On the south-east side are the remains of a hill-fort, circular and about 200 ft in dimeter. It has been much denuded by cultivation, but is still visible as a cicular depression, with traces of 3 ramparts. A stone cist was turned up by the plough in 1952, near the summit of the hill.

the doors (*thu-dōrz*) *n., pl.* equivalent of 'the street' for a row of country cottages, the residents talking about 'up the doors', 'down the doors', 'alang the doors', etc. – 'There on the road, before the doors Wi' grand professional attitude . . . ' [WP].

doot (*doo'*) *n.* a doubt – 'nae doot yer right', 'I doot the sight nae pleasure can thee gi'e: My raggit breeks, bedaub'd wi' dirt an' soil' [JoHa], '. . . For Tibbie's hidden pose, I doot, Is growing toom' [JoHa], 'Deed, Sir, aw canna say, but if there's nane aw doot it'll no be for want o' ministers' [WNK], '. . . Of his honesty, trowth, we may well have oor doots' [UB], '. . . Mebbe they're even workin – But I hae my doots!' [DH], '. . . Where ye're gled nae doobt to be' [WL], '. . . Withoot a doobt it said Safe Oot, Safe In and Safeway' [IWL], 'Here in Hawick oor hame, oo've lots ti shout aboot, Oo're the Queen o aa the Border, of that there is nae doot' [IWL], *v.* to doubt – 'If it a' be true that I've heard ye say, The country, I'm dooting's, in a very bad way' [JCG], 'This gruesome sicht gars me declare, I doot gif I'm an Oliver' [WNK], 'Aw doot, Doctor, the Almighty'll no ken what we wad be at praying yon way again the Pope at the vera time we're fechting to set him up again' [WNK], 'It was kindeh wat, nae doot . . . ' [RM], 'He preened an' straik'd his ae black suit, An' thinkin' hard, began to doot' [WFC], to be inclined, incline, believe something – 'A doot it'll be rain this efternin' (note the two meanings are essentially opposites!; also written 'doobt').

dootfi (*doot-fi, doo'-fi*) *adj.* doubtful – 'His kindly heart was a' his wealth, Thegither wi' a doobtfu' health' [WP] (also spelled 'doobtfu'' etc.).

doothfi (*dooth-fi*) *adj., arch.* gloomy – 'But ilk ane's rinning raving, doothfu' – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa] (also written 'doothfu'; cf. **dowth**).

doric (*dō-reek*) *n., poet.* Scots, language of Scotland, *adj.* broad and rural (applied to Scots dialects from outside the central cities, particularly used for the dialect of the north-east, but also other parts of Scotland; origin probably in analogy with Edinburgh being 'the Athens of the North').

Dorothy Sike (*do-ri-thee-īk*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish, to the west of the B6357, between Singdean and Saughtree. It is joined by Alison Sike and then runs into Cliffhope Burn, which becomes part of the the Dawston Burn. (it is marked 'Dorroty Grain' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; it is unclear who Alison and Dorothy were).

dort (*dort, dor'*) *n., poet.* the pet, the sulks – 'Nae wonder that I'm in the dort, And wae to see them' [RF].

dorty (*dor-tee*) *adj., poet.* sulky, haughty – 'For dorty Madge o' Miryfaulds I dinna care a preen' [JTe].

dose (*dōz*) *n.* a dose – 'A've got an awfi dose o the cauld', 'I dinna wear a copper nose, Wi' guzzling down the liquid dose . . . ' [JR] (also spelled 'doze'; note the pronunciation with *z* rather than *s*).

dottle (*dō-tul*) *n., poet.* a plug of tobacco left in a pipe –'And mind this, says Hab, knockin oot his dottle . . . ' [DH].

dou see **doo**

douce (*doos*) *adj., arch.* gentle, quiet, sedate, sweet – 'O dool! an' what will douce fouk say, When this I tell – Death's stown away' [JoHa], 'My grannie had an auld white cat, As douce an' settled as hersel' ' [JJ], 'The auld sae decent and sae douce The young sae fu' o' glee' [JT]', 'She's a douse kind o' body, auld Eppy M'Gee, A crouse kind o' body, auld Eppy M'Gee' [JT], '. . . On a dooce-lookin' callant, where for a dowsoor, Engaged tae look after the beast for an hoor' [BM1900], '. . . She reaches douce, mature July, An' Wattie finds he's far frae hame' [WP], 'Even my douce auld neebor the Moat . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'douse' and 'dooce'; from French).

doucely (*doos-lee*) *adv., arch.* quietly, sedately, gently, sweetly – 'Down the Loan we come fu' doucely And ride to Mycelaw Green sae crously' [AB], 'Whilst round and round our beaux do spatter, Others doucely cross the water' [AB], 'Shurelie I hae dune douselie, an' quæietet mysel' . . . ' [HSR], 'Though doucely and eidently mending her claes . . . ' [JJ].

doucht (*dowcht*) *n., poet.* dought, power – '. . . ane michtie man isna deliferet bie meikle doucht' [HSR], 'The Lord is my doucht an' sanf, an' is becum my salvatione' [HSR].

douchter (*dowch-tur*) *n., arch., poet.* daughter – '. . . Jonet Scot, douchter to the said Waltyr Scot of Branxhelm . . . ' [SB1519], 'I am blak but bonnie, O ye douchters o' Jerusalem . . . ' [HSR], 'Kings' douchters wer amang the honorable weemen . . . ' [HSR], '. . . She micht be aa that ye aye hae thoucht her, But – nae rash vows to your neebor's douchter!' [WL] (also written 'doughter'; cf. **dochter** and the more common **dowter**).

douchtily (*dowch-ti-lee*) *n., poet.* doughtily, valiantly – 'Throwe God we wull do douchtielie: for he it is that sall ramp doun our enimies' [HSR].

Dougal (*doo-gul*) *n.* one of the guards (the other well-known one being **Hope**) on the Royal Mail coach in the early part of the 19th century, having a livery of scarlet and gold, and armed with blunderbuss and pistols.

Dougal (*doo-gul*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, who had been in Calcutta. He married Marion Scott Elliot (1823–1908) and their daughter Charlotte Guise was baptised in Roberton in 1854. Other children included Marion Anne and Amy. After his death, his widow secondly married Rev. George Colville, minister of Canonbie.

dough-banni (*dō-baw-ni*) *n., arch.* a bannock made with prepared dough (also 'banna').

dough-boy (*dō-boi*) *n.* a dough-ball, dumpling, particularly when cooked with mince (the commonly used term for this varies regionally throughout Britain).

dought (*dowcht*) *v., poet.* was doubtful, dreaded, feared – 'But Dickie's heart it grew sae great, Fala, &c. That ne'er a bit o't he dought to eat . . . ' [CPM].

Douglas (*du-, doo-glis*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) witness in 1492/3 for the confirmation of Rutherford and Wells to James Rutherford. His name is listed right after Walter, Vicar of Hassendean and many of the other witnesses were also local. Perhaps the same Adam was recorded in 1494/5 when George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing 15 of his ewes from Bedrule. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) brother of William of Cavers. In 1502 he was called on to enter into the Justice-aire Thomas

Rufy, who was partly responsible for the slaughter of John and James Jackson. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) brother of George in Swinside. In 1502, along with his other brothers Robert, Henry and Simon, he had remission for several crimes. This included kidnapping William Colville of Ravenscraig, Robert Boyd and John Kennedy and holding them for ransom in 'Leven', as well as destroying 3 horses from the same men, stealing a sword, a shield and a purse from them and planning to murder William Colville of Ochiltree. Ralph Ker of Primsideloch was their surety. Probably the same Adam, brother of James in Swinside was listed along with 2 other brothers called John in 1502 when they were convicted and had remission for oppressing Sir William Colville of Ochiltree; Douglases of Bonjedward and Davidsons were also listed. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) recorded at West Cote in 1718 when his daughter Jane was baptised. Other children, baptised in Cavers, who are probably also his included William (b.1721), Hugh (b.1724) and Elspeth (b.1732). **Adam** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. In 1757 he witnessed a baptism for miller Alexander Heatley. **Agnes** (17th C.) sister of the Sheriff of Roxburghshire. She was probably daughter of Sir William of Cavers and sister of Sir Archibald. In 1663 she paid tax on £180 of land in Cavers Parish. **Agnes** (1783–1858) often referred to as 'Miss Douglas', she was eldest daughter of Robert, surgeon at Damside, and Margaret Aitchison. She was sister of Dr. John and Robert (also a surgeon in Hawick), as well as Mary. She was known for her paintings as well as her literary abilities. She wrote 'Auld Brig o' Slittrick's Last Address to the Magistrates, Town-Council and Inhabitants of Hawick', which was the silver medal winning prize poem in the Auld Brig poetry competition of 1851. Her poem 'Address to the Teviot' was also published in 'Living Bards of the Border' in 1859. Her portrait of Rev. Samuel Charters of Wilton is in the Museum. In 1832 she had relatively mild symptoms of cholera while attending her sister Mary, who had a violent bout of the disease, but recovered. She is probably the 'Miss Douglas' who donated to the Archæological Society the family seal of Langlands of that Ilk in 1856. She is probably the 'Miss Douglas' whose painting of Dryburgh Abbey was loaned (by James Turnbull, Bridge Street) for the Museum exhibition of 1866. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Trows in 1791, East Mains in 1795 and Trows again in 1796 and 1800. He married Janet Douglas and their children probably included: Janet (b.1791); William (b.1793); Isabel (b.1794); Esther (b.1795); Betty (b.1796); Walter (b.1798); Peggy (b.1800); and James (b.1803). It is possible there are 2 different Alexanders here. **Alexander** (d.bef. 1841) farm worker in the Hawick area. He was a member of the Relief Kirk. He married Isabella Scott (b.1796/7, from Cavers Parish) and their children (born in Hawick and Cavers Parishes) included: William Douglas (b.1815); James (b.1817); Elizabeth (b.c.1819); Thomas (b.c.1821); Robert (b.c.1830); Henry (b.c.1832); and Agnes (b.c.1835). In 1841 and 1851 his widow and several children were living at 'Wester Branxholm Loch'. **Andrew** of Hermiston (d.c.1277) son of Sir Archibald and brother of William. He appears to have may have succeeded to his father's lands of Hermiston and Livingston (both in Lothian) and was known as as Andrew 'of Herdmianston'. He is probably the 'Andrea de Duglas' who witnessed an indenture in 1259 between Sir William and Sir Hugh of Abernethy. His son was William of Midlothian, who was grandfather of Sir William of Liddesdale, 'the Flower of Chivalry'. Frisken, ancestor of the Douglases of Pumpherston, may also have been his son. **Andrew** of Timpendean (15th/16th C.) first Laird of Timpendean, which he inherited in 1479 from his father George of Bonjedward. He was probably 3rd son of George, 4th Laird of Bonjedward. He is recorded in 1492 when he had a charter of the lands of Hassendeanbank from Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock. He is probably the Andrew who was on the panel of 1492 for Walter Scott inheriting Branxholme and Buccleuch. He is also listed in a sasine of 1499/1500, along with Andrew McDougall of Makerstoun, George Ormiston and Archibald Heriot. He was probably the Andrew who was among a long list of men who had remission in 1504 for any involvement in the murder of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey; he is listed right after George of Bonjedward and before John, Robert, William and Master Steven, some of whom may have been closely related to him. In a separate list Robert is recorded as his brother. He is also listed on the 1506 remission for the same crime (perhaps suggesting he was directly implicated in these events), with his brother Robert listed after him. In 1504 he appears to have been acting as an official for the sasine of Maxton Craig granted to William Turnbull. He may have died about 1527, when Archibald of Timpendean (his son) was infefted in these same lands. He may also have had a son called Steven. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as

'andro dowglas'. This was on a list of associates of James of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. His name appears first on the list, perhaps suggesting some importance. **Andrew** of Timpendean (16th C.) son of Archibald. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He is probably the Andrew who acted as bailie in 1555 in a sasine for the Haliburtons of Muirhouse, preserved in the Melrose Chartulary; the associated instrument of sasine was in 1557. He was also recorded as bailie for a sasine of Colmslie in 1557. He married Katharine, daughter and coheiress of William Gledstains of Lanton. He was succeeded by his son Andrew. Patrick or 'Patie' may also have been his son (mentioned as Andrew's brother in 1584/5). **Andrew** 'Dand' of Timpendean (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew, he was the 4th Laird. He is mentioned in the Register of the Great Seal in 1574 and 1575 and in the Privy Council Register in 1576, 1584/5, 1591 and 1592. In 1584/5 he was one of the Border Lairds asked to appear before the Privy Council to explain how they had helped in 'quieting of the countrie'; his brother 'Patie' is also listed. In 1591/2 William of Bonjedward is recorded acting as surety for him and in 1592 William Stewart of Traquair was surety for both him and George of Bonjedward. In 1600 he was on the 'retour' for the Kers of Cessford. He was recorded in 1610 when he was part of an inquest for lands in Rulewater. He may have been Laird in the 'Roll of the Clans' in 1590. He married Margaret, daughter of Gavin Turnbull of Ancrum Mill in 1562. He was succeeded by his son Stephen who married Jean, daughter of Andrew Haliburton of Muirhouselaw. **Andrew** of Friarshaw (d.bef. 1607) probably son of William, and hence 2nd Laird of Friarshaw, in Lilliesleaf Parish. However, the succession between him and his brothers John and George is unclear. He may be the Andrew of 'Freirschawe' recorded in 1563 as heritable owner of lands in Cavers; William Gourlay (presumably his legal appointee) ordered George and Ralph Douglas to remove themselves from a husbandland lying in Cavers. In 1581 he received money (probably a loan) from Thomas Ker of Kippielaw, and assigned to Ker some crops sown at Friarshaw, as well as livestock there and money owed to him by Andrew Ker in Midlem. In 1592 he is recorded as joint occupier, along with his brother John, of 'Freirschaw', when he and his son George had a regranting of the charter of the lands from Melrose Abbey. He was thus probably Laird between William and George (but these first generations of Douglases of Friarshaw are unclear). He may be the 'Archibald' of Friarshaw (if the transcription is in error) recorded being granted the lands in 1595/6. In 1606 there was a charter of Friarshaw to John Haliburton of Muirhouselaw; the lands had fallen back to the Commendator of Melrose because he and his son George had alienated the lands without the granter's consent. In 1607 James in Friarshaw (presumably his son, or possibly brother) was in a court case with Haliburton over an obligation of a debt to James Douglas of Cavers. He married Marion Douglas (from an unknown branch of the family) and was probably succeeded by his son George. William and Robert were recorded as brothers of George of Friarshaw in 1617 (and Robert as son of William was his nephew), and hence William and Robert may have been other sons, but alternatively could have been his brothers (if this was a different George). **Rev. Andrew** (d.1607) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1595, he became minister of Southdean in 1595 and was translated to Hownam in 1605. Perhaps the same 'Doctor' Andrew was recorded as a Schoolmaster in Selkirk in 1603 and 1612. **Andrew** of Friarshaw (d.bef. 1645) son of George, he was the said to be the 4th Laird. He and his father made a petition to the Privy Council in 1618, complaining about attacks by their neighbours the Riddells. He was probably the 'Andro Douglas, appearand of Frierschaw' who was on the assize at the Justice Court in Jedburgh in 1623. He was probably the 'Andro of Friarshaw and Priestoun' who was at the Assizes of Edinburgh in 1624. Either he or his son was listed as 'A. Douglas of Friarshaw' in the 1643 valuation for Lilliesleaf Parish, with his lands being valued at £285 13s 4d. He conveyed the lands of Friarshaw to his son Andrew when he got married in 1640. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, while other children may have included: William, who married Janet Scott before 1649 and had 3 sons; and Janet, who in 1623 married Robert, son and heir apparent of Andrew Davidson of Samieston. **Andrew** (17th C.) listed at 'Roule' in 1632. He was one of the witnesses to the sasine for Appotside and Tythehouse, sold by Rev. William Weir to Edward Lorraine. **Andrew** of Timpendean (d.bef. 1656) possibly son of Stephen. He is recorded in 1656 when his son John became a cordiner's apprentice in Edinburgh. It is unclear whether he himself was Laird of Timpendean, or whether he was just the Laird's brother. **Andrew** (17th C.) listed as tenant in Southdean Law

in the 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He could be the same Andrew listed in Southdean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** (d.c.1685) tenant in East Middle. His will is recorded in 1685. He was surely related to William, who was recorded at the same farm in 1687. **Andrew** of Friarshaw (d.1698) son of Andrew, he was said to be 5th Laird. He was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1648. In 1640 he married Jean Home, who came from the Polwarth family, and at that time his father conveyed Friarshaw to him. His children include: Thomas, who was a doctor in London (d.1686); Henry, who succeeded; and possibly George. **Andrew** of Friarshaw (18th C.) son of George. In 1747 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in right of his father. **Andrew** (18th C.) son of Thomas, who was 5th son of Sir William of Cavers, with his mother being Jean Pringle of the Haining. He was described as a merchant of Suffolk Street in London. A letter (probably) of his from Suffolk Street in 1761 is in the archives of the Hotham family of Scorborough and South Dalton. He appears to have married Mary Mercer in Wimbledon in 1752. His 2 sons were: George, who succeeded to Cavers; and Archibald, who succeeded to Adderstone and Midshiels. His wife died in London in 1813. **Andrew** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1791. **Dr. Andrew** (1772–1826) youngest surviving son of Archibald of Timpendean. He was Physician in the Royal Navy and died in London. He is easily confused with another Dr. Andrew who lived at Ancrum Mill and died in 1852. **Andrew** (b.c.1775) tenant at Ancrum Mill. He married Jane Buckham, who died in 1850, aged 70. His children included: Margaret (d.1822), who died aged 15; Janet (or Jessie) (b.1816), who married George Cranston in Jedburgh; William (1821–75), who married Annie Binnie, died at Cleikim Inn and had a son Andrew who died at Bonjedward, and another, George Binnie; and 3 children who died in infancy. The family are buried in Jedburgh Abbey graveyard. He seems likely to be connected with the Timpendean and Bonjedward Douglases. **Andrew** (b.1813/4) from Berwick, he was a toy dealer and hardware dealer on the High Street, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 12–14 High Street and listed as a hardware merchant. His wife was Sarah and their children included Thomas, Andrew and John. **Andrew** (19th C.) drummer in the Drums and Fifes around the 1880s. His nephew James was also a drummer in the band. **Andrew** of Saughtree (1865–1948), son of George and Isabella Turnbull, he was born in Oxnam Parish. He farmed Riccalton, Doorpool, Philogar and Saughtree (where he was living in the 1930s). He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He firstly married Sybil Dodd, who died in 1912, aged 44. He secondly married Jessie D. MacKay, who died in 1938, aged 67. His eldest son George Lawson died infancy at Roccalton in 1903. They are buried at Oxnam Cemetery. **Ann** also 'Anna' (b.c.1702) daughter of Archibald, 13th Laird of Cavers. All of her 4 brothers died without male issue, and the succession went to George, the son of her cousin Andrew. cousin Thomas. She married William Campbell in Fife about 1721. **Anna Elizabeth** (d.1898) only child of Archibald of Adderstone and Margaret Violet Pringle, who inherited Clifton and Haining. She married John Pattison in Melrose. She was recorded as 'Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Pringle or Pattison' who paid the land tax on Adderstone and North Synton in about 1874. In her 1875 will she nominated her husband to succeeded to the lands and baronies of Fairnilee and Haining, failing which Andrew Seth, son of Smith K. Seth and Margaret Little, from Edinburgh. **Sir Archibald** (d.c.1240) one of the earliest known Douglases, son of William. He is the first recorded Archibald in the family. He held the lands of Douglas and others in Lanark and Lothian. He signed charters in 1190 and 1232, and other undated ones. He also witnessed a charter for the Earl of Menteith in 1213 (recorded when it was inspected in 1261), along with William. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Crawford of Crawfordjohn, and his sons probably included: Sir William, who succeeded; and Sir Andrew of Hermiston, ancestor of the Earls of Morton. **Sir Archibald** 'the Tineman' (c.1294–1333) son of Sir William Lord Douglas 'le Hardi' and youngest brother of 'the Good Sir James'. He is referred to as 'of Liddesdale, Cavers, etc.' as well as 'of Douglas'. In the 1320s he received estates at Morebattle and Kirkandrews. In 1324 he received further lands in Buchan, and already held Cavers, Drumlanrig, Terregles and West Calder. He was tutor to Sir James's son after his death in 1330. He is said to have almost captured King Edward Baliol at Jedburgh and engineered Baliol's defeat at Annan in 1332. He became Regent of Scotland after the capture of Sir Andrew Murray in early 1333. He then (probably illegally) occupied Liddesdale and other Border lands. He led a force that devastated northern England and then travelled to relieve the siege at Berwick. He was killed

at the ensuing Battle of Halidon Hill. He was sometimes afterwards referred to as 'Tyneman' or 'Tineman' (i.e. 'loser', like a later Archibald), on account of apparently never succeeding in battle. He married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Crawford and their children included: John (d.1342), who died in France; William, who became Lord of Douglas; and Eleanor, who married firstly Alexander, Earl of Carrick, secondly Sir James Sandilands, thirdly Sir William Tours of Dalry, fourthly Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum and perhaps fifthly Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes. He married Beatrix, daughter of Alexander Lindsay of Crawford (and after his death she secondly married Sir Robert Erskine of Erskine). Their children included: William, who became 1st Earl of Douglas; James who was killed by the English in 1333; possibly John, a knight recorded in the retinue of David II; Eleanor, who apparently married 5 times, to Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, Sir James Sandilands of West Calder, Sir William Tours of Dalry, Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum and Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes; and Elizabeth (although this could be confusion with a later generation), who married Alexander Stewart of Garlieston. **Sir Archibald** 'the Grim' or 'Black Douglas' (c.1328–c.1400) Lord of Galloway and 3rd Earl of Douglas. He was the illegitimate son of James 'The Good', with the identity of his mother being unknown. He was full cousin to Sir William, Knight of Liddesdale, whose son James (who died at Otterburn) had no legitimate heirs. His nickname came from what Englishmen called him. He witnessed a Douglas charter in 1351. He was taken prisoner at Poitiers in 1356, but escaped. He may be the Lord Archibald who witnessed a confirmation of the lands of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the 1360s by William, Earl of Douglas. He was appointed Warden of the Western Marches in 1364 and held the position from 1368 until his death. He held lands in Liddesdale and was also later appointed Warden of the East March. He became Sheriff and Constable of Edinburgh from about 1361–64 and later Lord of Galloway and Bothwell, as well as Earl of Wigtown and superior of Kirkcudbright (his appointment of a steward there being the reason it was thereafter referred to as a 'stewartry'). He regularly attended Parliament and represented Scotland in negotiations with France. Sometime in the period 1384–88 he witnessed the granting of Drumlanrig to William, illegitimate son of James, Earl of Douglas. He succeeded to the Earldom of Douglas and other estates on the death of James (son of Sir William, his cousin) in 1388; this was despite being illegitimate and there being a counter-claim by Sir Malcolm Drummond, husband of Sir James' sister Isabel. This made him essentially the most powerful nobleman in Scotland. The lands that were confirmed to him in 1389 included Bedrule, Cavers and Selkirk Forest. He witnessed charters during the reigns of Robert II and Robert III; he was also a close friend of Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife, who was Guardian of Scotland for a while (and was his step-father-in-law). He was involved in several campaigns, including the affair with Musgrave at Melrose in 1378, the expulsion of the English from Annandale in 1384, the invasion of England in 1385, part of the force that were in Cumbria when the Battle of Otterburn took place in 1388, and helping include Scotland in the 1391 peace negotiations between England and France. He was recorded in an inventory of Coldingham Priory in 1391. In 1393 he was already Baron of Hawick, according to a charter of the lands of Teindside and Harwood. As Warden, he also prepared a special code of law for the governing of the Marches. In about 1395 he was a witness to the combat at Rulehaugh, between Thomas Struthers and William Inglis. In 1399 he schemed to have his daughter Marjorie marry David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay, who was heir to the Crown; however, he died only 3 years later in prison, after gaining the enmity of Marjorie's brother Archibald, apparently for being unfaithful. He was still alive when the army of Henry IV invaded Scotland in 1400, but died shortly afterwards, possibly during a siege. In 1362 he married Joan Murray (or Joanna Moray), who was probably grand-daughter of Maurice, Earl of Strathearn, and daughter of Sir Thomas Murray, Lord of Bothwell. Note that some accounts say he married Sir Thomas' widow, but this seems likely to be a confounding of mother and daughters of the same name; however, it is possible that he was contracted to marry the mother, who then died in the plague and instead he married the daughter. In any case, his wife was heiress of the Bothwell titles, which included the Barony of Hawick. Their children were: Archibald, who succeeded as 4th Earl of Douglas and also held the Barony of Hawick for a few years; James of Balveny, who succeeded his great-nephew as 7th Earl; Marjory, who married David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay, son of Robert III, and secondly married Walter Halyburton of Dirleton; Eleanor, who married Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth; and an illegitimate

son, Sir William of Nithsdale, who married Lady Egidia Stewart, daughter of Robert II. **Archibald** 'The Tyneman' (c.1372–1424) 4th Earl of Douglas, eldest son of Sir Archibald, the 3rd Earl and Johanna Moray. He was also Duke of Torraine. He witnessed charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. In 1400 he was made Lord General of the Marches, was also made Keeper of Edinburgh Castle, and defeated the force of the Earl of March and Henry 'Hotspur' Percy at Preston. In 1400/1 he succeeded his father as Earl of Douglas, as well as the Regalities of the Forest of Ettrick, Lauderdale and Romanno and estates in Galloway, Stirlingshire, etc. In 1401 he granted a charter to Sir John of Swinton. In 1402 he (along with the Duke of Albany) arrested his brother-in-law, the Duke of Rothesay, who was serving as Governor of Scotland; the Duke died in their custody (this is fictionalised in Sir Walter Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth'). In 1402, after the Battle of Nesbit Moor, he raised an army of 10,000 men and invaded England, laying waste to Northumberland. However, he met with a force led by the Percys (with the Earl of March) at Homildon Hill, where there was a rout of the Scots; he was injured, losing an eye, and being imprisoned. However, he was released in a dispute between Henry 'Hotspur' and King Henry, and fought alongside Hotspur at Shrewsbury in 1403. In a 1403 sasine for Sprouston his bailie in that part was James Gledstains (probably of that Ilk and Cocklaw) and John Cranston (son of sir William of that Ilk) was described as his squire. He stayed in captivity in England, but was parolled several times to attend to his own affairs; finally, in 1409, he failed to return to England, breaking his oath with King Henry. He was reconciled with the Earl of March while in captivity and some of the March family lands were returned; however, he gained the lands of Annandale and appointed Sir Herbert Maxwell as his steward there. Sometime around 1406 or 1407 (while a prisoner in England) he granted Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig the lands and Barony of Hawick, 'for his service'. In 1412 he went to France with a Scottish army. It was possibly he who took possession of the lands around Hawick from the Lovels in a charter of 1412, with the support of James I, and may have began building the first part of the Tower in Hawick (this is complicated by the lands having been given to the Murrays by an earlier Scottish King, and passing to the Drumlanrig branch of the Douglases at a similar time). In 1413 there is a 'letter of precept' recording how James Gledstains of that Ilk was serving as his Bailie of the Barony of Cavers. He was recorded in inventories of Coldingham Priory in 1414 and 1424. In 1416 he travelled to London twice to try to negotiate the release of King James I. In the same year the Duke of Albany set out to retake Berwick and he was sent to retake Roxburgh Castle. However, they retreated on learning of a huge English army, and the following devastation wrought by the English was referred to as the 'Foul Raid'; this included burning of farms in Teviotdale and Liddesdale, as well as Hawick, Jedburgh and Selkirk. His son James may also have been taken captive in these raids. In 1421 he negotiated a temporary release of King James, with 21 hostages required in return (including his own son James), plus an oath of allegiance with the English King (absolved on the death of Henry V shortly afterwards). In 1424 Charles VII, the new King of France, made him Duc de Touraine and lieutenant-general of the French forces. He went from Tours to aid the besieged Castle of Ivry, but fell back to Verneuil, which he liberated from the English through a clever ruse. Due to disputes with French commanders, there was an all-out assault on the English under the Duke of Bedford. He was killed there, along with his son James and son-in-law, the Earl of Buchan. Sometime before 1390 he married Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert III; after his death she was allowed to hold the Lordship of Galloway and she died in the early 1450s. They had 3 known children: Archibald, who succeeded as 5th Earl of Douglas; James, who also died at Verneuil; and Elizabeth, who firstly married John Stewart, Earl of Buchan (Papal dispendation given in 1411 because of their relatedness), secondly married Thomas Stewart, Lord Badenoch, and thirdly married William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney. Dogged by apparent bad luck in battle, he earned his nickname the 'Tyneman', i.e. 'loser' (although there may be confusion over his ancestor, who had the same nickname). He was buried at Tours. **Archibald** (1373–c.1435) 1st Laird of Cavers, illegitimate son of James Earl of Mar, he is said to have borne the Douglas banner at the Battle of Otterburn where his father fell (but must have been quite young at the time). He was granted the Lordship of Cavers and the heritable Sheriffship of Roxburghshire by his aunt Isabella, Countess of Mar, but this was not confirmed at the time by King Robert III, and hence followed many years of confusion over the Barony

of Cavers. He finally took up his inheritance after the death of his aunt, the confirmation of her original charter being granted by James I in 1412. He had Cavers House was built for him. He was a hostage in England for the Earl of Douglas in 1405. Note that some sources suggest he did not die until 1456, but this must surely have been a later Archibald. He was Sheriff in 1415 when he witnessed the swap of lands between Robert Scott of Rankleburn and Melrose Abbey. He was Sheriff in 1424 when a 'retour of inquest' for lands of Hownam was made in Hawick. And he was probably the Archibald who was Sheriff in 1424 in a document for lands of 'Swynset'. He was Sheriff of Teviotdale when he witnessed a charter of for Patrick Lindsay in 1425. In 1428/9 he was given sasine of the lands of 'Mal Patrikhope', 'Bradele' and 'Le Schewis' in Liddesdale by William, Earl of Angus. He was Sheriff in 1429/30 at a 'retour of inquest' for the lands of Caverton. In 1430 he is designated 'Lord of Cavers' when he witnessed a charter between Andrew Rule of Primside and Andrew Ker of Altonburn. In 1431 he witnessed the 'letter of transumpt' of the earlier charter where the Inglis's granted half of Branxholme to the Scotts and the same year was 'Archibaldo de Douglas vicecomite de Roxburgh' when he witnessed the document transferring Heap from the Langlands to the Scotts. In his attestation to the same transfer he was 'Archbald Dowglas, lord of Cauerys and Scherraffe off Teuidaylle'. In an existing sasine of 1432 his son William was given the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire, but with a 'frank tenement of the lands and exercise of the office of sheriff ... for all the days of his life'. It therefore seems reasonable to assume that he was becoming aged or infirm at that time, and it is said that he died during the reign of James I (i.e. before 1437). He witnessed charters for Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1430 and 1433/4. A feu charter of 1433 (regarding the lands of Birkwood and Burnflat) was witnessed by him. His wife was Margaret (from an unknown family) and he was succeeded by his son William; although some genealogies suggest he was succeeded by Archibald, this was more likely his grandson. He may also have had a daughter, Eleanor. **Sir Archibald** (c.1390–1439) grandson of Archibald 'the Grim' and son of Archibald 'the Tyneman'. He was known as the Earl of Wigtown and was given the titles of 2nd Duke of Touraine as well as 1st Count of Longueville for his military service in France. In 1405 he (and his brother James) accompanied Sir William of Douglas and others to 'tilt' in England. He was a hostage in England for his father, the 4th Earl of Douglas, in 1405 and for several years afterwards. In 1407 he witnessed the confirming charter from his father to William of Drumlanrig for the Barony of Hawick. A charter he granted in 1423 contains the first mention of Newark Castle. He succeeded as 5th Earl of Douglas in 1424, also inheriting many lands in Scotland. He was also knighted on the return of James I to Scotland in 1424. In 1425 there was a confirming charter from him to Sir John of Swinton. In 1427, as superior, he granted the Barony of Hawick to William, son of Sir William of Drumlanrig. For an unknown reason he was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle in 1431. In 1435 he granted the lands of 'Brankishelme, Goldilandis, Quitlaw, Quitrig, Todschawhillis, Harwood and Kirkton Tofts. He was Lord of the Regality of Jedwood Forest, and in that capacity in 1436 he bestowed the lands of 'Wolle and Wolhopelee' (i.e. Wolfelee) to his esquire David Hume. He also held the superiority of Ettrick Forest, but gave up part of his rights there to James I. After James I was assassinated and the young James II was crowned, he was made Lieutenant General of Scotland. However, he died suddenly in 1439 (although his tomb incorrectly says 1438); he was buried in St. Bride's Church in Douglas. He may also have founded the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, to which Hawick was attached as a canonry and prebend in 1447 (although this could have been his son). He married Matilda, daughter of David Lindsay, 1st Earl Crawford. In 1424 or 1425 he secondly married Euphemia, daughter of Sir Patrick Graham, Earl of Strathearn, after getting papal dispensation because of relatedness on both sides; she married James, Lord Hamilton after his death, and continued to receive income from the farms of Winterburgh, Altrieve, Berrybush and Craig Douglas. His children (all by his 2nd marriage) were: William (d.1440), who succeeded; David (d.1440); and Margaret, the 'Fair Maid of Galloway', who married both the 8th and 9th Earls of Douglas. He is also said to have had 2 children who died young. **Sir Archibald** (1410–c.58) probably 3rd Laird of Cavers, and likely the son of William. However, there is some confusion over these generations, no general agreement among published genealogies, and the years of his birth and death are unconfirmed. He is easily confused with the earlier Archibald (1st of Cavers). He was one of the Conservators of the truce with England in 1438 and again in 1451. In 1445 he was witness for a lease for the lands of Harden

Wood in Borthwickshiels. He witnessed a charter for Stephen Scott of Castlelaw in 1448. In 1450 he witnessed the 'retour' of William Douglas for the Barony of Hawick and in 1451 witnessed the charter for exchanging Milsington with Heap. In 1452 he and his son William were appointed as Bailies of Liddesdale and Keepers of Hermitage Castle by George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus and Lord of Liddesdale; this came with income from lands in Liddesdale. In 1454/5 his seal was attached to a document for Walter Ker of Altonburn, since Ker did not have one of his own. He was Sheriff in 1455 when he gave in the accounts for Roxburghshire. In 1456 he was 'Archbaldo de Douglas, milite, domino de Cauers ac vicecomite de Roxburgh' when he witnessed a document relating to Whitchesters for the Scotts of Buccleuch; his son Archibald was also mentioned. In 1457 he was Sheriff of Roxburgh when he was appointed as one of the conservators of the truce with England. In 1458/9 he had a discharge with Thomas Cranston of that Ilk over rents for Denholm Mains and other lands. In 1464/5 he appears to be still Sheriff of Roxburghshire in the sasine granting Kirkton Mains and Flex to William Douglas of Drumlanrig, but perhaps this is probably the next Sir Archibald (his grandson). He was succeeded by his son William. **Archibald** (1426–55) son of James, 7th Earl of Douglas. He was the slightly younger twin brother of James, who became the 9th Earl after their older brother William. He became Earl of Moray by marrying iElizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of James Dunbar, Earl of Moray. He appears to have led a quiet life in the north, until the murder of William the 8th Earl by King James and his supporters. Shortly afterwards his men fought with those of the Earl of Huntly near Elgin. He was the most senior of the 5 Black Douglas brothers who challenged the authority of the King. He died fighting the King's forces at the Battle of Arkinholm, where his brother Hugh, Earl of Ormond was captured, to be executed later. For their help in this battle the Scotts of Buccleuch gained many of the Douglas' lands in Roxburghshire. His widow quickly remarried to the eldest son of the Earl of Huntly, but when this match failed she thirdly married Sir John Colquhoun of that Ilk. He had 2 children, James (d.bef. 1493) and Janet, about whom nothing much is known. **Archibald** (15th C.) son of Sir Archibald of Cavers. In 1456 he and his father witnessed a notorial instrument for the Scotts of Buccleuch, relating to Whitchesters. The next Laird appears to have been William, who was presumably his elder brother (but this is far from certain). **Archibald** (15th C.) on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5. His name appears as simply 'Archbald of Douglas', but it is unclear where he came from. **Sir Archibald** (d.1486) 3rd of Cavers (although sometimes referred to as the 4th, with all subsequent numberings also ambiguous), son of William. He was said to have been a Commissioner for settling a truce with England in 1457 and a Warden of the Marches in 1459. In 1461 he was witness to a sasine for lands near Branxholme given by Sir Walter Scott to Katherine Inglis; at this time he was son and heir apparent of William of Cavers. He was granted the Barony of Cavers in February 1464/5, according to a surviving sassine (and a 'retour of service' in the previous month). Also in 1464/5 he was Sheriff of Roxburghshire in the sasine granting Kirkton Mains and Flex to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1469/70 the Governorship of Hermitage Castle was granted to Sir David Scott of Buccleuch (and his son Walter), taking over from him and previously his father William. He may be the Archibald of Douglas mentioned in a document relating to the lands of Broadlee in the Barony of Hawick in 1479 and the man of the same name who acted as a bailie for Archibald, Earl of Angus to give sasine for Wolfelee in the same year. Also in 1479 a feud was mentioned in Parliament between his part of Teviotdale and his uncle and the Laird of Cranston. He was succeeded by his son Sir William and also had a son Adam, who is mentioned in 1502. His daughter Elizabeth married Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. It is possible there are 2 generations being confounded here; in 1470 William Douglas of Cavers was granted certain lands on Hermitage Water (with the sasine being given in 1472), and these were to go to his 'brother-german' Archibald if William had no male heirs. **Archibald** 'The Great Earl', 'Bell the Cat' (c.1449–1514) 5th Earl of Angus, he was son of George, the 4th Earl. He inherited many titles and estates from his father, including the Lordship of Liddesdale and Ewesdale; he succeeded in 1463, but was probably only about 14 at that time. He had a sasine for Liddesdale and Jedforest in 1464. Also in 1464 he (or someone in his name) bestowed the lands of Stonedge on David Home of Wedderburn. In 1469 he was in Parliament when his father-in-law, Lord Boyd was condemned and had his lands forfeited. In 1469/70 he assigned David

Scott of Buccleuch and his son Walter as Keepers of Hermitage Castle. In 1470 he gave a charter of certain lands on Hermitage Water to 'his kinsman', William of Cavers, with David Scott mentioned as his kinsman. Also in 1470 his tutor and guardian, William Douglas of Cluny, resigned Douglas and Tantallon to him. And in 1471/2, after Walter had died, he arranged for David Scott's 2nd son David to marry his sister Jean, renewing the arrangement of the Scotts as Bailies of Liddesdale, Ewesdale and Eskdale. In 1474 it is recorded that one of the King's couriers was paid to send him and David Scott a message about a day of truce on the Border. In 1476 he granted lands to Robert Elliot of Redheugh 'for his guid and faithful servis', with further Liddesdale grants in 1479 and 1484. In 1478 he granted a 'tack' of lands in Selkirk to David Scott, heir of David of Branxholme. In 1474 and 1479 he was superior of the lands of Wolfelee when they passed from George to David Home. He was appointed Warden of the East Marches in 1481. In 1482 he was Lord of Douglas, Jedworth forest and Liddesdale when Thomas Armstrong resigned Mangerton to him and he granted the lands to David Scott of Branxholme. He also served as Justiciar for Lothian about this time. In 1482 the English, along with Alexander, Duke of Albany, took Berwick and marched into Scotland against the supporters of King James III, who were gathered in Lauder, but in dispute among themselves. He led the mutiny of nobles against commoner Thomas (or Robert) Cochrane, who had been effectively governing for the King. When the fable of the mice tying a bell round the cat's neck was related to the nobles he apparently said 'I will bell the cat!' (hence his nickname); Cochrane and others were condemned by the nobles and hung from Lauder Bridge. In 1483 he was leased parts of Hartwood and Berrybush from the Crown and also given the lease on other nearby lands as Keeper of Newark Castle. He was also involved in other intrigues with England around this time. Along with the Duke of Albany, a pact was made with Edward IV in 1483 (the Westminster Convention); this included a provision for him to keep Liddesdale and Annandale, rather than surrendering them to England. There was then a revolt against him and Albany and he was deprived of the office of Justiciar South of the Forth and others. However, in 1483 he was appointed Keeper of Newark Castle for 5 years, and given the lands of Hartwood and Berybuss. He was recorded as Wardeno of the Marchs in 1486 when he was a negotitor for peace with England. It is unclear exactly what role he played in what was effectively a civil war in Scotland between factions loyal to James III or supporting his son, who would be James IV; James III was killed in 1488. During the minority of James IV, he acted as a guardian. He quickly became Sheriff of Roxburgh, as well as 3 other counties, and in 1488/9 resigned the Lordships of Liddesdale, Ewesdale and Eskdale to his son and heir George. In 1489 he lost the office of the Warden of the Marches to the Earl of Bothwell and Alexander Home. In 1489 (although some suggest 1491) he made some deal with the English King over conditions under which Hermitage would be surrendered, and word of this reaching the Scottish King caused him and his son to surrender their Liddesdale estates and Hermitage Castle. Thus he exchanged Liddesdale and Hermitage with Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, for the lands and castle of Bothwell and there was a charter from King James IV in 1491 for the exchange of Liddesdale with Kilmarnock. He was also warded in his castle at Tantallon in 1491. In 1492 he was back in the King's favour and was made Chancellor of Scotland. In 1493 he was retoured as heir to his father George, in the Lordship of Eskdale. In 1496 he gained the lands of Crawford in Lanarkshire. In 1497 he ceased to be Chancellor and became Warden of the Middle Marches and Justiciar of Eskdale and Ewesdale. In 1501 he was again warded and was forced to resign the Lordship of Eskdale to the Crown in 1502. He granted Bothwell to his 2nd son William in 1504 and Abernethy to his eldest son George in 1511, having already resigned the Douglas and Angus estates to him. In 1512 he was chancellor of the jury in the trial of Sir William of Drumlanrig for the murder of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick. Too old to fight at Flodden in 1513, he died the following year, but 2 of his sons (George and William) and perhaps 200 other Douglases fell at Flodden. It is said that he did accompany the expedition into England, but argued with the King about accepting Surrey's challenge and stood out the battle; however, this seems unlikely for a man who was about 64. He was present at the coronation of James V, was an advisor to the Queen-mother (who acted as Regent) and was appointed Provost of Edinburgh. There was a marriage contract in 1461 between him (or any of his brothers) and a daughter if Alexander, Earl of Huntly; however, the marriage never happened. In 1468 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Boyd, Lord of Kilmarnock,

who was Chamberlain and Justiciary of Scotland. In 1498 he had a marriage contract with Janet (or Joan), daughter of John, Lord Kennedy; she became a mistress of James IV and it is unclear if they were ever married. In 1500 he married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Keir, but divorced her; she later married Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland. His children were: George, Master of Angus, who died at Flodden; Sir William of Glenbervie, who also died at Flodden and whose son Archibald was father of the 9th Earl of Angus; Gavin, Bishop of Dunkeld; Sir Archibald of Kilspindie, who became High Treasurer of Scotland and Provost of Edinburgh; Marion, who married Cuthbert, Lord Kilmaurs; Elizabeth, who married Robert, son of Lord Lyle; Janet, who married Andrew, son of Herbert, 1st Lord Herries; and perhaps Isabel, who married Robert Crawford of Auchenames (who died at Flodden). He died in late 1513, was buried at Whithorn and was succeeded by his grandson Sir Archibald. A stirrup said to belong to him was donated to Hawick Museum in 1864. His sword was later possessed by the Earl of Morton. **Archibald** (15th C.) brother of William. He failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; given that he was 'fratrem Willelmi', who was mentioned in the next case, it seems likely that they were both related to the Douglases of Cavers, but the exact connection is not known. He was also called in 1494/5, when stated to be brother of William, and the Sheriff was fined for his non-appearance (as well as that of his brother). **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Effledge in 1502. He had remission for his part in the murder of John Laidlaw in Liliesleaf, with George in the Trows as his surety. He and his brother William also had remission in the same year for stealing sheep from James Grahamslaw in 'Camys' (probably Minto Kames). **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Caveling in 1502. He had remission for stealing cattle and horses from John Alemoor of that Ilk, as well as capturing and ransoming him, accompanied by William Forrester and Alan Forrester, traitors of Leven. George in the Trows acted as his surety. **Archibald** (1489–1557) 6th Earl of Angus, son of George, Master of Angus, who was killed at Flodden, and grandson of the 5th Earl. His sister Alison married Robert Blackadder (killed at Flodden) and later David Home of Wedderburn, who was 4th Laird of Wolfelee. In 1509 he married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell; she was said to have died in 1513, with no offspring. He was retoured in his father's lands in 1513 (after Flodden), comprising most of the Douglas lands, including the Barony of Jedforest, as well as Tantallon and Bothwell. He became an advisor to Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV, who was mother and guardian of James V; in 1514 he married her. She recommended his uncle, Gavin to the Archbishopric of St. Andrews, leading to disputes, which became a civil war. John, Duke of Albany returned to Scotland from France in 1515 and was proclaimed as Protector of Scotland (until James V came of age), so that Margaret lost her position as effective Regent. Later in 1515 he and his wife fled to England. He returned in 1516 and had his estates restored (although his ally, the Earl of Home ended up being executed). His wife Margaret returned to Scotland in 1517, but sought a divorce (since apparently he had a mistress, perhaps daughter of the Laird of Traquair). With further intrigues among noblemen, he lost the Wardenship of the East Marches to the Earl of Arran in 1517. In 1520, along with a small force, he fought the Earl of Arran's men on Edinburgh High Street, with reinforcements under William Douglas (his brother), Abbot of Holyrood, winning the day; this event was known as 'Cleanse the Causeway'. Albany returned to Scotland again in 1521, when again the power shifted, he was accused of treason and then went to France in 1522 (although he spoke no French). However, he returned to Scotland with the support of Henry VIII, after Albany had returned to France in 1524. He had to affirm his loyalty to the young King James V and rode to Edinburgh with 400 horsemen, along with Scott of Buccleuch, the Earl of Lennox and the Master of Glencairn; they forced the gate and made the proclamation at the Mercat Cross, however, this did not help to reconcile him with his estanged wife Margaret. In 1524/5 he was sworn in as Warden and Lieutenant of the Borders, with the Kerrs, Scotts, Rutherfords and others promising to help him keep order. In 1525, as Warden of Middle and East Marches, he suppressed trouble in the Borders. He also led raids that captured many men, destroying their houses and goods, including at Borthwickshiels in 1526, aided by Lord Fleming and others. In 1526 he led a surprise raid on Liddesdale that carried off 600 oxen, 3,000 sheep, 500 goats and a large number of horses. In 1525/6 he ratified at Berwick, on behalf of Scotland, a peace treaty with England. He became Chancellor of Scotland in 1526. Also in 1526 he

went from Edinburgh with the King to try Armstrongs and others; there was a court held in Jedburgh and they then set off back to Edinburgh. At Skirmish Field, near Melrose a party led by Scott of Buccleuch and others tried to wrest control of the young King James V from him, but he was aided by Homes and Kers. Then he and the Earl of Arran fought to keep control over the King against a force of the Queen's suporters, with the Earl of Lennox being killed. He was listed in 1526/7 among prominent men charged by James V not to attack the lands of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, John Cranston of that Ilk and Walter Scott of Synton while those men were in 'respite' for the charge of treason. In 1527 he led further punitive expeditions into the Border country, with 18 Armstrongs slain openly in one raid, along with 14 being hanged on the spot and 12 more hanged in Edinburgh. However, when James V gained control over his own destiny in 1528, the young King then turned against him, he was stripped of his offices and people were forbidden from communicating with him. He was forced to flee south of the Border, and assisted the English in attacks on his countrymen. A summons for him in 1528 also contained a list of his supporters, including John Langlands and John Gourlay (both probably local Lairds). Additionally his wife Margaret finally obtained a divorce from him in 1528. In 1529 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was granted his Lordship of Jedforest, while his other lands were given to different lairds. He is said to have buried the family papers in a large pot and then went into exile in England. He made an agreement in 1532 to support the English King and he was involved in raids back into Scotland. His ex-wife Margaret died in 1541. In 1542 he was with the English in a raid when his men suffered a defeat at Haddon Rig. Following the death of James V, he returned to Scotland in 1542/3 and had much of his former estate restored to him. He continued to push for English interests, and in 1543 led the Scots who attempted to gain the hand of the infant Mary Stuart for Henry's son Edward. He himself married a third Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Maxwell, also in 1542. After Lord Hertford's rampage through southern Scotland he turned against his former English supporters, was appointed Lieutenant of the South of Scotland in 1544 and the following year fought at the Battle of Ancrum Moor. However, it is still unclear whether he was fully on the Scottish side, since he and his brother George persuaded the Earl of Arran to disband the Scots army, allowing the Earl of Hertford to destroy the Border abbeys. He was also involved in the disastrous the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, and narrowly escaped capture by the English in 1548. He thereafter seems to have retreated from politcs and battle. He resigned his Earldom in 1547 to his nephew David, son of George of Pittendreich. His only suviving legitimate child, Margaret became Countess of Lennox and was the mother of Lord Darnley. His legitimate son James, Master of Angus died young, and he also had at least 3 illegitimate children: Elizabeth; Janet, who may have married Patrick, Lord Ruthven; and George (d.1590), who was among the assassins of Rizzio and became Bishop of Moray. He died of 'St. Anthony's Fire' (erysipelas) and died at Tantallon. **Archibald** of Timpendean (16th C.) son of Andrew, he was 2nd Laird. In 1527 he had a gift of lands in 'Langton' in Roxburghshire. He also had a 'precept of clare constat' for the lands of Hassendeanbank. These had belonged to Andrew his father. In 1517 he married Ann, daughter of Peter Marshall from Lanton, and was succeeded by his son Andrew. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Sir Archibald** of Glenbervie (d.1570) only son of Sir William of Glenbervie and Braidwood, who was 2nd son of Archibald 'Bell the Cat'. He married Agnes, daughter of William Keith, 2nd Earl Marischal. They had 9 daughters and 1 son, William of Glenbervie, who succeeded his distant cousin as 9th Earl of Angus. He secondly married Margaret, daughter of John Carmichael of Meadowflat and thirdly married a daughter of Alexander Irvine of Drum. **Archibald** 8th Earl of Angus (1556–88) son of David, the 7th Earl. He succeeded to the titles and lands when only about 2 years old. His father's cousin Margaret, Countess of Lennox, objected to his succession, but eventually relented, effectively as part of the deal for her son Lord Darnley marrying Queen Mary. His tutor and guardian was his uncle, James, Earl of Morton, who became Regent. He bore the crown at the first parliament of James VI in 1567 and became a member of the Privy Council in 1573. He was one of the executors of the will of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch in 1574. In 1574 there was a 'bond of manrent' with him from several Rutherfords and another with several Turnbulls. At about the same time he gained further lands, including some forfeited by Kerr of Ferniehirst,

and also had the gift of the marriage of the heir of Branxholme. In 1576 there was another bond with 'certain Gentlemen of the Border' from East Teviotdale and one with the Kers of Primsideloch. In 1573 he was appointed as Sheriff of Berwick, in 1574 Lieutenant-General over all the Borders, in 1577 Warden of the West Marches and Steward of Fife and in 1578 re-appointed Lieutenant-General of the Western Marches of Scotland. Following his support of Morton, the deposed Regent, he was declared guilty of high treason in 1581 and fled to England. He then lost his estates, baronies and lordships, including Feu-Rule, Wells and Hallrule. After the Raid of Ruthven in 1582, he returned to Scotland and was given permission to reside at Tantallon, but continued to be involved in intrigues among various factions in Scotland. He was a zealous Presbyterian, supporting the Protestant cause. Along with other banished Lords he captured Stirling Castle in 1585 and secured an agreement from the King to restore their estates. In 1586 he became Earl of Morton (effectively succeeding his uncle) and was again appointed Warden of the Marches and Lieutenant-General of the Border, with special instuctions from the King about how to deal with the Borderers. He held justice courts at Jedburgh in January and April of 1586/7 and was then stated to be Lieutenant of the East and Middle Marches; a long list of criminals who did not appear was given (valuable as a historical record of Borderers). In 1587 he served as cautioner for William of Cavers, George, younger of Bonjedward, John Turnbull of Minto, John Edmonston of that Ilk, Gavin Eliott of Stobs, Walter Ker of Littledean, Richard Rutherford of Edgerston and Hector Turnbull of Wauchope. In 1573 he married Mary Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Mar, who had been Regent and held lands at Synton; she died 2 years later. In 1575 he secondly married Margaret Leslie, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, who he divorced in 1587 he thirdly married Jean Lyon, daughter of Lord Glamis and widow of Robert of Lochleven. He had a posthumous daughter, Margaret, but she died young. Having no sons by any of his wives, he was succeeded by his distant cousin William, grandson of Sir William of Glenbervie and Braidwood, who was 2nd son of Archibald 'Bell the Cat'. He became ill in 1587 and despite treatment from baffled doctors, died the following year. Rumours of witchcraft led to the execution of at least one unfortunate woman. **Archibald** (d.1610) son of William of Cavers, he became Chaplain of the Archdeaconry of Glasgow in 1573, holding the Parsonage and Vicarage of Peebles. In 1603 he and Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk were sureties for Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw. There was a feud between the Douglases around Peebles and the Horsburghs in which he was involved. In 1607 he made assurance that he and his kinsmen would not harm William Horsburgh in Sarogis; his named kinsmen were his sons John and James, his nephews William Elliot in Peebles, James Elliot and Thomas Douglas and William, son of James Douglas of Cavers. His son John was Parson of Kilbucho, and was served heir to him in 1611. A second son was killed by William Horsburgh of that Ilk in 1610 and his daughter Agnes married John Galloway, an Edinburgh lawyer. In 1653 his grand-daughters Margaret and Jean were served heirs to his tenement of land in Peebles. **Archibald** (d.c.1602) recorded in 1602 when his son William was served heir to him in a cottage-land of land within the town of Lilliesleaf. Perhaps the same Archibald in Friarshaw is recorded being granted a cottage-land in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. **Archibald** of Tofts (16th/17th C.) said to be one of 4 natural sons of the Regent James, 4th Earl of Morton, who was executed in 1581 after being captured by a Stewart. There could be confusion between Archibald of Pittendreich and Archibald of Tofts, although it seems that they may have been the same man. He could be the Archibald who in 1581 was one of the executors for the will of his brother William in Crook. He was one of the associates of Sir James of Parkhead and Torthorwald (perhaps his nephew), who was killed on Edinburgh High Street by one of Stewarts in 1608. Also in 1608 his lands (of Tofts presumably) were served to his nephew Martin of Tofts (son of his brother William of Crook); this establishes a connection between the Douglases of Crook and Tofts, even if these families relationships are still confusing. He was Commissioner for Berwick at the 1617 Scottish Parliament; he may have been the first of Tofts and also Laird of Fastcastle (although this may be a different Tofts and hence a different man). Also in 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. His brother James is recorded in a complaint of 1618. In 1619 appointed as a Commissioner for the Merse, for dealing with idle and incorrigible persons and was also appointed as Sheriff of Berwickshire. Also in 1619 he had a charter for the lands of 'Pittilisheuche' and in an undated charter the lands of Hartsyde. In 1620 he was part of a Commission to appoint Robert

Swinton of that Ilk as Sheriff of Berwick. Also in 1620 he had legal proceedings against the widow and son of Robert Johnstone of Leuchars. His wife may have been Alison Home. His children included William of Tofts and Archibald of Lumsden. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) recorded in a deed of 1607 as master of an 'adventure school' in Hawick. He was thus one of the earliest Hawick teachers that we know about, even although there is no other information about him. **Archibald** (17th C.) recorded as possessor of 'Porterleyne Greina' in Liddesdale in 1632. This is Greena in the very south of Roxburghshire. He was a servant of William, Earl of Morton. In 1634 his daughter Margaret was served heir to his lands of Greena, Purvinen and Burnmouth. **Archibald** (1609–55) eldest son of William, 1st Marquess of Douglas, from whom he inherited the title Earl of Angus. Before he succeeded his father he was known as Master of Angus and Lord Douglas. He was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1632, along with his father and uncle Francis. He signed the National Covenant in 1638, but appears to have been unwilling to take up arms in its defence. Among his titles was the superiority of Jedforest (i.e. Southdean). He left for the Continent, but returned in 1641 and was a member of the General Assembly until 1649. He was appointed as Commander of the Douglas Regiment after the death of his brother James, but resigned in favour of his brother George. He went over to King Charles II in 1650 and was created Earl of Angus and Ormond. He lived quietly in Edinburgh for his last few years. In 1628, he firstly married Anne, daughter of Esmé Stewart, 3rd Duke of Lennox. He secondly married Jane, daughter of David, 2nd Earl of Wemyss. His eldest son James succeeded to the Earldom of Angus and Lordship of Jedforest and would become 2nd Marquess of Douglas. Other children were: 2 daughters who died unmarried; Archibald (b.1653), Earl of Forfar; William, who died in childhood; and Margaret, who married the 1st Viscount Kinghorn. **Rev. Archibald** (c.1641–96) youngest son of Douglas of Tilwhilly, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1661. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Kelso in 1663 and ordained that year at Douglas. He was translated to Cavers in 1664, where he was minister for about 9 years. He moved to Newton in 1673 and then Newbattle in 1681, but was deprived later that year for refusing to take the Test. He was re-admitted in 1683 in Saltoun, where he remained until his death. He married Janet Carmichael (daughter of the minister of Ewes) in 1694. Their son Archibald became Wagon-master General to the British Forces, and his son John became Bishop of Salisbury. They also had 2 daughters, Helen and Janet. **Archibald** of Hawthornside (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He paid the land tax for Hawthornside in 1678 when it was valued at £171. It is unclear how he was related to other Douglases. **Sir Archibald** (d.1669) 10th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir William, he was also 'of Denholm and Spittal'. In 1634 he and his wife Rachel Skene had a charter from Charles I for several lands, including the town of Denholm. He was one of the signatories of the Covenant of 1638 in Hawick. In 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648 and 1649 he was 'fear of Cavers' when listed among the members of the Committee of War for Roxburghshire; father and son served as Convenor in 1649. In 1640 he was sent from the Scots army, 'with a trumpeter, and only two gentlemen', to assure the mayornd aldermen of Newcastle that they would be unharmed by the passage of the army. He may have commanded part of the Parliamentary Army in the 1640s. In 1648 he (along with his father) was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He bought the lands of Kirkton from Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1655. He is probably the Sir Archibald who in 1656 witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk Parish for Thomas Scott of Whitslade. He succeeded on the death of his father in about 1658. In 1658 he bought Denholm and Spittal from William, Lord Cranston (whose family had held them in feu for generations), uniting these lands with the Cavers estate. In 1660 he was appointed as a Parliamentary Commissioner (i.e. M.P.) for Roxburghshire, serving until 1663. In 1662, following the Restoration, he was fined £3,600. This is partly because he took the side of the ministers who were ejected from their livings in that year, declining to approve of the appointment of the replacement for Rev. Gillan. Also in 1662 he resigned his lands and titles in favour of his eldest son William, and William's wife Katherine Rigg, following an agreement made as part of their 1659 marriage contract. He was probably the Sheriff who paid the land tax on £5344 for lands in Cavers Parish and £4480 in Kirkton Parish in 1663. He married Rachel, daughter of Sir James Skene of Halyards, who was President of the Court of Session; their initials (S.A.D. and D.R.S.) appear over the fireplace in Westgate

Hall, which they had built in 1663. He was only Laird for a few years, and was succeeded by his son Sir William. He also had a son James (1633–74), who was murdered by Andrew Rutherford. Capt. Thomas, described as brother of the deceased Laird in the 1680s was probably also a son of his; he was a soldier known for killing Covenanters. He also had daughters Anne (b.1636), who married Robert Bennet of Chesters in 1652 and Elizabeth (b.1637), who married Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, **Archibald** (17th C.) described as 'tutor of Cavers' when he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1678. It is unclear who this refers to, perhaps an uncle of the 12th Laird, William, who was in his minority. **Archibald** (17th C.) listed at Whithope among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Nether Southfield. His son Francis was baptised in 1706, with the witnesses being Bailies Walter Graham and George Martin. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1706 he married Marion Wright and their children included: Marion (b.1707); Archibald (b.1709); and John (b.1722). The witnesses in 1707 were weavers James Lunn and John Swan, and in 1709 were James Scott 'Doctor' and Robert Elliot. It is possible he is the weaver called Douglas (with no first name give) whose son Thomas was baptised in Hawick in 1713; the witnesses were Thomas Shiel (probably in Todshawhill, who may have given his name to the child) and 'drover' James Scott. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Rige' in Kirkton Parish. This is perhaps Winningtonrig. His children included William (b.1716), Robert (b.1718) and Agnes (b.1720). **Archibald** of Cavers (c.1668–1741), 13th Laird, son of Sir William and younger brother of Sir William the 12th Laird. In 1695 he was the 'brother to Cavers' who was appointed as a Commissioner of Supply to Roxburghshire. He was also described as brother to Sir William of Cavers when he contributed £500 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. Additionally in 1695 he was probably the 'Mr' Archibald who witnessed a baptism for John Scott of Gorrenberry (probably his brother-in-law). In 1696 he rented Minto from Helen, Countess of Tarras for 3 years. He succeeded to the Cavers Lairdship from his brother William in 1698. He was also Sheriff Principal of Roxburghshire. He was listed on a tax document for the Lordship of Melrose in 1700. He became a Privy Councillor in 1703. He was Commissioner for Roxburghshire to the Scottish Parliament (i.e. M.P.) 1700–07. In 1704 he witnessed a baptism for George Douglas of Friarshaw. In 1706 he was made a Burgess of Edinburgh (gratis) in right of his father. He voted for the Union in the last Scottish Parliament of 1707. He then represented Roxburgshire in the first Parliament of Great Britain 1707–08. He also represented the Dumfries Burghs as M.P. 1727–34. His lands in Cavers Parish were valued at £7263 in 1707. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1715, along with Archibald, Duke of Douglas (for whom he was guardian) and his own servant Walter Scott. He supported the royalist cause in 1715, raising horses to send to the north. A letter to him (from the Duke of Argyll) as Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1716 complains about the local men who have apparently deserted from the King's service. He was Reciever General for Scotland 1705–18 (it is said the appointment was due to his strong Hanoverian leanings). He complained that his dismissal was part of an intrigue by pro-Jacobites, but he was granted a £400 pension in 1721 and in 1725 was appointed Paymaster (or Postmaster) General for Scotland. He was entered as a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh in 1707. He was a curator for the Dukes of Douglas and Queensberry when they were minors. He was said to have been a great supporter of the loyalist cause in the Jacobite uprising of 1715, advancing money to the Scottish exchequer and raising forces in Roxburghshire. He also supported Andrew Murray (ancestor of James 'Dictionary' Murray), a loyalist who had been persecuted in the north, settling him in the lands at Spittal Tower. In 1723 he complained to the Bailies of Selkirk that a shoemaker there had accused him of theft and threatened to throw stones at him. In 1727 he, his brother Thomas and son William gave a bond to William Scott of Whitehaugh. He was also one of the main instigators for setting up a spinning school in Hawick in 1734. Also in 1734 he witnessed the marriage of his niece Violet Douglas with John Oliver of Dinlabyre. In 1738 he sold Over Hassendean to Francis, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch and in 1739 sold 'Ladylands' to John, Duke of Roxburghe. In 1739 he and his son were among the local landowners asked to decide where the Teviot Brig in Hawick should be built. He married Anna, daughter of Francis Scott of Gorrenberry (in Edinburgh in 1693) and possibly later Elizabeth Scott of Gala (although this may be confusion with his son Archibald); he may also have been the Douglas of Cavers who secretly married

Mary Houston in 1708. His sons William, Archibald, James and John all became Laird in turn. His daughter Ann married William Campbell of Fife. He also had daughters Catharine and Euphane (who later lived with their brother James at Cavers). The bells of Hawick Kirk recorded being rung for 'Lady Douglas' in 1728 are probably for his wife. **Archibald** (1694–1761) son of the 2nd Marquis of Douglas and Mary Kerr. He succeeded at the age of 6, becoming 3rd Marquess, and was made Duke of Douglas at age 9. His guardians included his mother, the Earls of Lothian and Morton, Lord Jedburgh and Lord Charles Kerr. He had several titles restored to his family, including Viscount of Jedburgh Forest. He was superior of extensive lands, including in the Jed valley and Southdean Parish. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1714 and was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1715, along with Archibald of Cavers, who was one of his guardians. He acted against the Jacobite uprising in 1715. In about 1725 he appears to have been involved in the death of Captain John Ker, son of Lord Mark Ker, his brother-in-law. He was close to his sister Jane (who had been betrothed to Francis Scott, who became Duke of Buccleuch), but in later life fell out with her. He unwillingly hosted Bonnie Prince Charlie at Douglas Castle in 1745. His lands in Southdean Parish were valued at about £5000 in the 1740s. Late in life, in 1758, he married Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of Mains. His wife 'Peggy' was known for her intelligence and wit; they separated, but were reunited. Having no heirs, he settled his estates on his nephew Archibald James Edward Stewart-Douglas, son of his sister Jane. After Douglas Castle burned down in 1758, he had it rebuilt to plans by Robert Adam, but died before it could be completed, and only one wing of the planned house was ever constructed. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at the Trows in 1747 when his son Thomas was baptised. **Archibald** of Cavers (d.1774) 15th Laird, son of Archibald and younger brother of William. He was the first Laird in the 18th century to focus attention on the Cavers estate. He was Postmaster General for Scotland from about 1736 and was given that title in 1739 when he was made a Burgess of Edinburgh in right of his father. He took over the Lairdship on the death of his brother William in 1748, but had been given the Sheriffship of Roxburghshire when his brother became M.P. for the county in 1742. In 1747 he received £20,000 Scots compensation when the heritable sheriffships were removed by the Crown; at that time he was described as being 'of Deanbrae'. He paid the window tax in Cavers Parish in 1748 and 1753. He sold part of Oakwood to Walter Scott of Harden in 1755. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1764 he subscribed to Sir Robert Douglas' 'Peerage of Scotland'. He is probably the Laird who had the Cameronian Chapel and Manse built in Denholm, perhaps in the 1740s. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala (and she died in 1808 in Edinburgh), but they had no surviving children. He lived at Deanbrae, and was succeeded by his brother Rev. James. He died after several years of illness. **Archibald** (18th C.) tenant of Berryfell. A notice is recorded in 1778 regarding the creditors of his estate, so he may have died shortly before. He was listed (by John Sibbald) among local farmers who had failed in 1778. **Archibald** (18th C.) gardener recorded at Midshiels in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Capt. John Douglas. **Archibald James Edward** (1748–1827) son of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully and Lady Jane Douglas. He was twin of Sholto, who died young. His surname is sometimes given as Stewart-Douglas or 'Steuart-Douglas'. After a protracted legal battle ('the Douglas Case') he was served heir to his uncle, the 3rd Marquess of Douglas. He was created 1st Baron Douglas of Douglas in 1790 and was M.P. for Forfarshire. He also held lands in Southdean Parish, stretching essentially from Jedburgh to the Border. He could be the Archibald of Douglas who was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1780 and Selkirkshire in 1788, and who was recorded holding the Lordship of Jedforest in 1788 (valued at more than £4000). In the 1788 county valuation he is also reorded as owner of Peel in Castleton Parish. He was a member of the Jedforest Club from 1810. He married Lucy, daughter of William Graham, 2nd Duke of Montrose. He secondly married Frances, daughter of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith (and sister of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch). His children were: Archibald, 2nd Baron Douglas; Charles, 3rd Baron; Jane Margaret (b.1779), who married Henry James, son of Sir Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, and who later inherited the estates; Caroline Lucy, who married Adm. Sir George Scott; Frances Elizabeth, married William Moray Stirling; Mary Sidney, who married Robert Douglas; Sholto Scott; Rev. James, 4th Baron, who married Wilhelmina Murray, and after whom the title became extinct and

the estates went to Lady Montagu; and George. **Capt. Archibald** (18th C.) probably 2nd son of Thomas, and grandson of Sir William of Cavers. He was Inspector of Works at Berwick. He was named in the will of his cousin Rev. Dr. James Douglas of Cavers, and would have succeeded if Andrew (probably his older brother) had not had male issue. **Archibald** of Timpendean (1718–81) son of William, he was the 10th Laird. He appears to have taken on the Bonjedward title as well, following the death of the last of that line (although this is not proven). He is probably the Archibald of Timpendean who was baptised in Jedburgh in 1725 and in 1739 became an apprentice with merchant Archibald Angus in Edinburgh. His lands were valued at £567 in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He gained a significant part of Lanton Common when it was divided in 1769. He is recorded in sasines in 1780 for lands at Chesters and Edgerston. He was taxed in 1778 for having a male servant. In 1765 he married Helen, daughter of Andrew Bennet of Chesters, and she died in 1808. His children included: William (b.1770), who succeeded; Andrew (1772–1827), Physician in the Royal Navy, who died in London; Robert (b.1774); and Archibald (1778–1833). **Archibald** (d.1814) weaver of Hawick Parish. In 1783 he witnessed a baptism for Peter Wilson and Joan Kedie (his sister-in-law) and in 1784 he and Peter Wilson witnessed a baptism for Thomas Kedie. He may be the Archibald who witnessed baptisms for John ekron in 1784 and 1786. In 1768 he married Janet (1745–1811), daughter of baker John Kedie. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1769); Janet (b.1771), who married shoemaker George Deans; Robert (b.1774), hosier, who married Sally Beck; John (b.1780), stockingmaker, who married J. Aitchison. The witnesses in 1771 were the whole congregation. In 1774 the witnesses were Robert (surely a close relative, perhaps his father or brother) and weaver David Miller; the next baptismal entry was for a child of David Miller, with witnesses weavers Robert and himself. He may be the Archibald who witnessed baptisms for children of Dr. Robert in 1782, 1785, 1787, 1788 and 1790; if so then perhaps they were brothers and both sons of weaver Robert. **Archibald** of Adderstone (1755–1825) younger son of Andrew, grandson of Thomas and great-grandson of Sir William of Cavers. He was christened at St. Martin in the Field, Westminster. On the death of Capt. James of Cavers in 1786 his brother George succeeded to Cavers, while he inherited the lands of Adderstone (consisting of Adderstonelee and Adderstoneshiel) and Midshiels and lived at the latter. He held the lands of Midshiels and Coliforthill by 1788 and also held Bankend, as well as teinds of lands in Jedburgh Parish (including Hawickgate). He was at Midshiels in the period 1788–95 when taxed for owning a carriage and was taxed for having up to 5 carriage or saddle horses at Midshiels in the period 1787–97. He paid tax on 3 female servants at Midshiels in 1787, 2 in 1788, 1 in 1789 and 2 in 1790 and 1791. He also had 4 male servants at Midshiels in 1790, 3 in 1791–92, 2 in 1793 and 4 in 1794 and 1797. He also had 2 farm horses in 1797 and also paid tax on 3 non-working dogs in the same year. He was probably the Douglas of Midshiels who subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. In about 1800 he contributed £50 to the local subscription to help fund the forces to stop the French invasion. He was recorded as owner of Midshiels in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, as well as lands in Jedburgh Parish (including Bankend and part of the teinds of 'Hawick-gate') and Adderstone plus Adderstonelee. He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in at least the period 1797–1801 and was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He married Jane Gale from Whitehaven. Their children were: Anne Mary (b.1787); Jane (b.1789); Katherine Rachel (b.1790), who married James Dove of Wexham House near Windsor; Elizabeth (b.1792), who married Ensign Aaron Reid of the 72nd Highlanders; Grace Thomasina (b.1793); Andrew John (b.1795), who died at Midshiels in 1806, before his father; Archibald Pringle (b.1796), who succeeded; and Thomas (b.1798). **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of 'Kirktown' in 1791 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He is probably the Archibald who married Janet Laidlaw in Kirkton Parish in 1789. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Raesknowe in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. It is possible he was the Archibald, married to Janet Kedie, who had several children baptised in Hawick Parish about the 1770s. **Archibald** (1773–1844) 2nd Baron Douglas, son of Archibald, 1st Baron. He was educated at Eton and his main residence was at Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire. He inherited his father's lands in Southdean Parish, where he was the major heritor. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819, while still younger of Douglas. **Archibald Pringle** of Adderstone (1798/9–1860) eldest surviving son of Archibald, from whom he inherited the lands of

Adderstone and Midshiels. He was 'Jun. Esq. of Adderstone' in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. It is possible he was the 'Mr. Douglas' listed (by Walter Wilson) among the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert Wilson. He was a reform politician and M.P., who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1834. He owned the lands of Adderstoneshiel and Adderstonelee and lived for a while at Midshiels (being listed there in Pigot's 1837 directory). He was one of the 4 heritors of Kirkton Parish. He was Captain in the local (Dumfries) Militia 1820–25. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. In 1851 he was recorded as 'Landed Proprietor Justice of the Peace' at Midshiels. He married Margaret Violet, daughter of Mark Pringle of Haining and Clifton, and she died in 1868; she is recorded as proprietor of the Haining in a directory of 1868. They had one child, Anne Elizabeth, who succeeded to Fairnilee and Haining, married John Pattison in Melrose and was eventually succeeded by Andrew Seth Pringle Pattison, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Edinburgh University. **Archibald** (b.1803) son of Robert and Catherine Beck. He was a frameworker and later postman, living in the Round Close. In 1841 he was living at about 7 Sandbed and was at the Round Close by 1851. He is recorded in the 1860s as postal messenger for Cavers Parish. He married Barbara (or 'Barbary') Scott in 1834. Their children included: John (b.1835); Janet (b.1837); James (b.1839); Catherine (b.1841); Robert; Ninian; Mary; Barbara; and Helen. His daughter Janet married blacksmith John Halliday. **Archibald William** (1818–58) 8th Marquess of Queensberry and also Baron of Hawick, among other titles. He married Caroline Clayton and was succeeded by his famous son John. **Arthur** (16th C.) recorded in 1535 as 'in Efflesche' when, along with Thomas 'Fresall', he had 13 cows and oxen stolen by William Scott 'in Layk'. He was presumably a tenant farmer at Effledge. **Arthur** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Kirktoun' when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Crook in 1569. He is presumably the same Arthur who was one of the agents to whom the precept of sasine was directed for the same lands in the previous year, suggesting that he was related to the Douglases of Crook. He may be related to (or the same man as) Arthur in Effledge. William in Kirkton was also a witness in 1569, and so probably a son or brother. **Charles** (1663–1739) 2nd Earl of Selkirk. He was 3rd son of William, who was Duke of Hamilton and Earl of Selkirk, among other titles. His father resigned the Earldom to him in 1688. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother John. **Rev. Charles** (d.1745) son of Andrew, he was minister of Cavers. Licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in early 1738, he was presented by Archibald Douglas of Cavers later that year and remained minister until his death. In 1735 in Bedrule Parish he married Isabel Douglas (who died in 1748), daughter of Walter, minister of Linton. Their children were: Andrew (b.1735); Walter (b.1737); Archibald (b.1739); Isobel (b.1740, or Isabella), who married James Newgigging in Edinburgh in 1759; William (b.1742); and Charles (b.1744). **Charles** 3rd Duke of Queensberry (1698–1778), 3rd son of James, the 2nd Duke. He inherited the Dukedom, since his elder brother James (who was allowed to inherit the Marquessate and Earldom) was criminally insane and kept locked up. He was created Viscount Tibbers and Earl of Solway, and retained several Scottish titles, including Lord Douglas of Hawick. He was also Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. He was a patron of the poet John Gay. In 1706 he became a Burgess of Canongate, gratis. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry, Earl of Clarendon. His wife was a friend of many of the writers of the day, and she apparently died from eating too many cherries. Since he was predeceased by his 2 sons, upon his death the English titles expired, while the Scottish ones went to a cousin William, grandson of William, Earl of March. **Charles** of Kelhead (1777–1837) son of Sir William Douglas and Grace Johnstone. He was the 6th Marquess of Queensberry, succeeding on the death of his cousin William in 1810, although the Dukedom passed to Henry Scott of Buccleuch. He acquired the Marquessate through marrying Caroline Scott, daughter of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. This made him also Viscount Drumlanrig and Lord Douglas of Hawick. He may be the 'Honourable Charles Douglas' to whom the superiority of Wauchope was conveyed by Charles Scott in the early 1800s. He was one of Scotland's representative peers 1812–32. He served as Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries 1819–37. Having no male issue, the titles passed to his younger brother John. **Charles** 'Charlie' wrote 'Happy memories of Gatehousecote and Rulewater'. **Christian** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **Christine** of Trows (16th C.) recorded in 1574 in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, when she still owed grain for her share of the teinds of Cavers

Parish. Her name is recorded as 'Cristiane Douglas, Lady Trowis'. It is unclear who her husband had been and how she was connected with the Douglases of Cavers. **Craig** one of Hawick's most successful athletes, winning many middle distance races in the 1960s and early 1970s. He was Scottish 880 yards champion in 1963 and champion over 1500 m in 1969 and 1971. **David** (15th C.) witness to a 1483 sasine given by William Douglas, Laird of Cavers, relating to lands in Hassendean. Since he was listed immediately after William, then he may have been his son or brother. Either the same man or a different David was on the inquest panel for James Douglas of Cavers inheriting the Barony from his father. Probably the same David was on the 1482 panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean; George of Bonjedward, James and Patrick are also listed, and possibly closely related. He may be the David, son of William, for whom the Sheriff (William of Cavers) was fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; it seems unlikely that his father was the same William as the Sheriff. He could be the 'Dauid Dowglas' who was among the bailies appointed by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, for giving a sasine of the lands of Grahamslaw to Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1500. He may be the same 'Dauid Dawgles' who witnessed a sasine for Scott of Buccleuch in 1500. **David** 7th Earl of Angus (c.1515–57) son of Sir George of Pittendreich and nephew of Archibald, 6th Earl. He died only about 6 months after succeeding to the Angus titles and lands. In 1552 he married Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Samuelton, who was widow of James Johnstone, younger of that Ilk. His children were Archibald, who succeded as 8th Earl; Margaret, who firstly married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch and second married Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell; and Elizabeth, who firstly married John, Lord Maxwell (and later Earl of Morton), secondly married Alexander Stewart of Garlies and thirdly married John Wallace of Craigie. **David** (16th C.) recorded as 'Davie Dowgles' in 1584 when he signed the bond of assurance between men of Liddesdale and the English Warden. His name is listed along with local Gledstains, suggesting that he was from somewhere around Hawick. Perhaps the same man was 'David Douglas of Yarlsyde' in 1586 when his son William was declared a rebel for his part in the murder of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton. **David Harrington Angus** (1929–) 12th Marquess of Queensberry, also holding the title of Baron of Hawick. He was educated at Eton and served in the Royal Horse Guards. A noted pottery designer, he was Professor of Ceramics at the Royal College of Art 1976–78. He married firstly Ann Jones, secondly Alexandra Mary Clare Wyndham Sich and thirdly Hseuh-Chun Liao. He had 4 daughters and 3 sons, the eldest being Sholto Francis Guy Douglas, Viscount of Drumlanrig, who will succeed to the titles. He also had an illegitimate son, Ambrose Jonathan Carey, head of a security and intelligence firm, whose half-sister married Salem bin Laden. **Dunbar** (1722–99) 4th Earl of Selkirk. He was son of Basil Hamilton and grandson of Lord Basil Hamilton, who was a younger son of the 1st Earl. He succeeded his granduncle in 1744 and adopted 'Douglas' as his surname. He attended Glasgow University, was granted an honorary Doctorate of Civil Law and was Rector there. He was also Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcudbright. During the American War, John Paul Jones attempted to kidnap him, but found him absent from his home on St. Mary's Isle (near Kirkcudbright). He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1758 he married Helen, daughter of John Hamilton, son of the Earl of Haddington. He had 7 sons (6 of whom predeceased him) and 3 daughters. He was succeeded by his youngest surviving son Thomas. He died at his residence in George Street, Edinburgh and was buried at Holyrood Abbey. **Dunbar James** (1809–85) 6th Earl of Selkirk. He was son of Thomas, 5th Earl, born in London. He succeeded when still a minor and there were later disputes over his Canadian holdings. He graduated from Oxford with first-class honours in Mathematics. He was a Conservative Representative Peer from 1830. He married Cecily Louisa Grey-Egerton, but the couple had no issue. He died and was buried in Kirkkudbrightshire. On his death the Earldom of Selkirk was assumed by his relative the Duke of Hamilton. It is unclear if he ever visited Selkirk. **Elizabeth** nee Graham (14th C.) wife of William Douglas 'the Knight of Liddesdale'. After her husband's was killed in 1353 she sought protection from England, retaining rights to Hermitage and Liddesdale from Edward III, provided she married an Englishman. She did so, marrying Hugh, brother of William, Lord Dacre, and together they were granted Hermitage Castle and Liddesdale in 1355. This arrangement allowed her daughter and nephew,

who had been kept as English hostages, to be released. However, by 1358 the Castle was in possession of William, Earl of Douglas (the same relative who had killed her husband). **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) recorded in the Council records of 1665 when dyer James Scott swore that she reproached Bailie Deans. She specifically said 'that Bailie Deans was made bailie out of pity, and that the yard pertaining to John Pasley was not truelie marched' [BR1665]. **Elizabeth** (b.1678) daughter of John Douglas, she married Sir William, 12th Laird of Cavers about 1690. He died about 8 years later and in 1700 she remarried Sir Andrew Home, Lord Kimmerghame, son of the Earl of Marchomont. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (18th C.) recorded in 1758 when she hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth. **Elizabeth** 'Lizzy' (18th/19th C.) married to James. In 1835 she became the first letter-carrier of the Rule valley, going with her donkey and cart twice a week to Jedburgh; her husband was almost blind by then. She lived at Hoddleswoodie. Her children included Mary (b.1797), James (b.1799), Charles (b.1800) and Nelly (b.1808). **Elizabeth** nee Beattie (1779–1858) from Langholm, she married joiner John Douglas (1778–1838). She was post-mistress in Newcastleton in 1851, living around Langholm Street. Her daughter Christina assisted her. She was also listed as postmistress in a directory of 1851. **Francis Archibald Kelhead** (1896–1954) 11th Marquess of Queensberry, also holding the title of Baron of Hawick. He served with the Black Watch and was wounded twice during WWI. He was succeeded by his son David. **Gavin** (c.1474–1522) 3rd son of Archibald 'Bell the Cat', his name is also written 'Gawin' or 'Gawain'. He was traditionally said to have been Rector of Hawick for a short time from 1496 before becoming Provost of St. Giles, Edinburgh and then Bishop of Dunkeld. However, it seems more likely that he was in fact Parson at 'Haugh', which was an old name for Prestonkirk Parish, and not at Hawick (although things are further confused by both churches being attached to the College of Bothwell around that time, and by a claim that there was an oral tradition going back to the mid-18th century that he was associated with Hawick, independent of the documentary reference to the word 'Haugh'). He studied at St. Andrews until 1494, becoming Rector of Prestonkirk and East Linton. In 1501 he was appointed Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles. In 1503 he was procurator for his brother George in a financial agreement with Ralph Ker of Primsideloch made in Jedburgh. In 1512 he (along with his father) was on the jury in the trial of Sir William of Drumlanrig for the murder of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick. He was made a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1513 'for the common good of the town'. He failed to secure the Bishopric of St. Andrews (despite seizing the Castle), but instead became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1515. He was later involved in power struggles between Angus, Arran and Albany. He wrote poetry in the vernacular and translated Virgil into Scots, later fleeing to England and seeking the protection of Henry VIII because of political intrigues and rivalries. He died of the plague in London while in exile, staying the house of Lord Dacre, and is buried in Savoy Church. He may have had an illegitimate daughter, Margaret, but left no heirs. His fame is as a poet and translator, although probably nothing was published during his lifteime. 'The Palice of Honour' was dedicated to James V and one other, 'Conscience' survives. His most noteworthy contribution was a translation of Virgil's 'Æneid' into Scots. He was possibly the first person to refer to his language as 'Scottish'. He is said to have left an illegitimate daughter, Margaret, who married Robert Crawford of Auchinames in Renfrewshire and secondly Semple of Fulwood – 'Here Gawin Douglas took his way, On Sabbath morn and holy day When vested priests in cope and stole Said masses for Drumlanrig's soul' [WNK]. **George** (c.1378–c.1403) 1st Earl of Angus, illegitimate son of William, 1st Earl of Douglas with Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus and of Mar (who was his father's brother-in-law's wife!). His mother resigned her Angus title to him in 1389, but he did not assume the title until his betrothal in 1397. Sir William 1st of Drumlanrig and Archibald 1st of Cavers were his nephews. Confusion over the lack of confirmation of the charter of Cavers to Archibald led to James Sandilands gaining the lands (as well others, perhaps through his grandmother, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Archibald 'Tineman' Douglas). Sandilands passed them to him, according to a 1397 charter confirmed by Robert III; this included the Barony of Cavers, Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, Lordships of Jedburgh and Liddesdale, town of Selkirk, lands of Bonjedward, Lordship of Abernethy and many other titles and estates, following the death of Isabella Countess of Mar (his half sister). However, this never transpired, since the right was given back to James Sandilands (the King's brother-in-law) in 1404/5, after his own death (although

some lands were later recovered by his son William). There is also an agreement of 1400 in which Sir Malcolm Drummond, Lord of Mar, agrees to give him the rights to lands in Liddesdale, including recovering the rents and other dues from Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, in return for rights to lands in Angus. His attempts to recover Liddesdale and other lands led to a feud with Sir James of Dalkeith. In 1402 he supported the 4th Earl of Douglas in invading Northumberland. He was captured by the English at the Battle of Holidon Hill and probably died in English captivity, possibly during an outbreak of the plague. He married Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. Their children included: William, 2nd Earl and the first of the 'Red' Douglases; George; and Elizabeth (or perhaps Mary), who married firstly Alexander, Lord Forbes and secondly Sir David Hay of Yester. His wife remarried 3 times after his death.

George (c.1427–63) 4th Earl of Angus, younger son of William the 2nd Earl (and not, as some sources suggest, 2nd son of George, the 1st Earl). He succeeded on the death of his brother James in 1445/6. In the power struggles of the mid-16th century he was head of the 'Red Douglases'. He was Lord of Liddesdale and Jedburgh Forest, as well as Lord of Abernethy, and also held many other lands. He had a sasine for Jedforest and Liddesdale in 1447. He served as Warden of the East Marches and also the Middle Marches. In 1448 he accompanied the Earls of Douglas and Ormond on retaliatory expeditions into Northumberland; this was the last time that the Red and Black Douglas chiefs rode together. He was one of the signatories of the Border laws document drawn up in 1449. After William, 8th Earl of Douglas was killed by the King and others in 1452, he sided with James II (who was his cousin) and helped destroy those who were rebellious to the King. In 1453 he appointed Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, Sheriff of Roxburgh, and his son William, as Bailies of Liddesdale and Keepers of Hermitage Castle. At about the same time he placed Jedburgh and Lintalee in the hands of Andrew Ker of Cessford. He was probably present at the siege of Abercorn in 1455 and later that year led the royalists at the Battle of Arkinholm, where 1 of the Black Douglas leaders (Moray) was killed, another (Ormond) captured and hanged, and a third (Balveny) fled to England. In 1456 he was granted Ewesdale by the King, previously possesed by Robert Graham; his attorney for the sasine was Hector of Lauder. For services to the King he was also made Lord of Douglas in 1457. In 1458/9 he was granted superiority of Eskdale, which had been held by James, Earl of Douglas. He was said to have been injured at Roxburgh in 1460 when he was standing near the King when the cannon exploded; however, he was still able to capture the castle a few days later. He was present at the coronation of James III at Kelso, and according to one story was the person who placed the crown on the young King's head. In 1462 he obtained from the Crown a gift of all the lands in Roxburghshire that had been held by the Earl of Douglas. Also in 1462 he had an indenture with Henry VI of England to make him a Duke of England in return for his assistance; however, he died before becoming an English Duke. His last military act was to lead a force of perhaps 20,000 men to relieve a siege of French soldiers at Alnwick. He married Isobel, only daughter of Sir John Sibbald of Balgony in Fife. In 1471 his wife Isobel, countess of Angus and her children (John of Douglas, Isobel Douglas, Elizabeth of Douglas, Margaret Douglas, Giles Douglas and Alison Douglas) litigated against her brother-in-law William of Douglas of Cluny for witholding grain and other goods and rentals from several lands, including Hawick. His wife secondly married Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven. His children included: Archibald, 'Bell the cat', who succeeded as 5th Earl of Angus; John, who probably died young; Anne, who married William, 2nd Lord Graham; Isobella, who married Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, and secondly Thomas Livingstone; Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Graham of Fintry; Margaret, who married Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, who died at Flodden; Jane (or Janet), who married David Scott, younger of Buccleuch in 1472 and secondly George Leslie, Earl of Rothes; Giles (or Egidia); and Alison. He was buried at Abernethy.

George of Bonjedward (d.c.1452) 3rd Laird, son of John. He was retoured as heir to his father in the demesne lands of Bonjedward in 1439. He was succeeded by his son George. Another son, William, is mentioned in 1476, and John may also possibly have been a 3rd son. **George** (15th C.) witness in 1433 to a feu charter between William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Simon of Routledge for Birkwood, just outside Hawick. The other witness was Archibald of Cavers, and so he may have been his son or other close relative. He may be the same 'Georgio de Douglas' (esquire) who witnessed (at Hawick) the sasine for the Barony of Hawick going to William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1452. And perhaps the George who witnessed a

document relating to Whitchesters for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456, where he was listed after Sir Archibald of Cavers, and Archibald's son, also Archibald, suggesting he may have been a son or brother to the Laird at that time. **George** of Bonjedward (15th C.) son of George, whom he succeeded in 1452 as 4th Laird. He renounced some lands to Jedburgh Abbey in 1458. He was a member of the panel in 1464/5 ruling on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburgh to Archibald of Cavers; he is recorded as 'of Bone Jedworth'. Probably the same George (recorded as an esquire) was witness to the sasine made at Cavers for the same purpose. He may have been a relative of the Cavers branch, as well as related to James, who was also a witness. In 1464/5 he was also on the panel to rule on the dispute between William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Alexander Gledstains; he is there 'of Buniedwort'. In 1468 he was witness to a charter for Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, in 1471 for James Rutherford of that Ilk and in 1475 for Walter Ker of Caverton. William 'brodir to George of Dowglass of Bonegedworth' was recorded in 1476. He was a witness to the 'tack' granting lands in Selkirk to David, younger of Branxholme, in 1478. He was probably the George who was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting Appletreehall in 1482. He may also be the George who witnessed the sasine for the Barony of Hawick at the Mote in 1484. In 1485/6 he witnessed a charter for Robert Ramsay of Cockpen. In 1488 he witnessed the grant of Auld Roxburgh to Walter Ker of Cessford. In addition he could be the George who was mentioned in a document relating to Ruecastle in 1491 and who was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch in 1492. Either he or a later George was the George of 'Bwnjedworth' who witnessed the sasine for George, Master of Angus being infefted in the Lordships of Eskdale and Ewesdale in 1499. He may be the 'Gorgis of Dowglas' who was one of the assessors of the lands of Whithope in 1500 and the 'Georgio Dowglas' who was appointed Sheriff Depute of Roxburghshire in 1500 in order to give sasine of lands to Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1479 he granted the lands of Timpendean to his son Andrew, with the consent of his oldest son, James; this separated the family line into 2 (although they would merge again later). However, James does not appear to have inherited Bonjedward, and so presumably predeceased him. John and William, brothers of the Laird of Bonjedward, were convicted of attacking Sir William Colville in 1502; this seems unlikely for men in their 60s, supporting the idea that there are 2 generations compounded into 1 man here. The 1504 list of men associated with the Archbishop of Glasgow who had remission for the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey includes George of Bonjedward, who is either him or his son; the list follows with Andrew, John, Robert, William and Master Steven. **George** of Bonjedward (15th/16th C.) probably son of the earlier George or possibly son of William. He could be the Laird in 1502 whose uncle Robert acted as surety at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. In 1503 he was 'de Bonjedworth' when he witnessed a financial agreement in Jedburgh between George Douglas, Master of Angus and Ralph Ker of Primsideloch; John was the next witness and so possibly his brother. He was 'bailie in that part' in 1504 when sasine was given to William Turnbull for the lands of Maxton Craig. Additionally in he was listed among those associated with Robert Blackadder, Archbishop of Glasgow, who had a royal letter of protection for his tenants and others while he travelled to Rome in 1504, as well as remission for certain crimes; this included involvement in the killing of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey, with Andrew, John, Robert, William and Master Steven listed immediately after him, and so perhaps his close relatives. In a separate list John is recorded as his brother, while Robert was brother of Andrew of Timpendean (and certainly also related). He was also listed on the 1506 remission for the same crime (suggesting he was more closely involved perhaps); there his brother John is listed after him. In 1508 he was fined by the High Court of the Judiciary. He served on the retour panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1508. He is probably the Laird of 'bone Jedworthe' on an assize in 1508/9 for convicting Andrew Ker and others at the Judiciary Court in Selkirk. He was appointed as temporary Sheriff of Roxburghshire (along with John Rutherford of Hundalee) in 1509 to hear the inquest for James Douglas inheriting Cavers from his father William. Also in 1509 he witnessed a sasine for lands in Linton. He would have been the Laird of Bonjedward who is recorded as one of the leaders of the men who had a skirmish with superior English forces at Sclaterford in 1513. He is probably the George (with no affiliation given) who was appointed as temporary Sheriff to oversee the sasine for the Barony of Hawick in 1514. He witnessed a document for Ker of Linton in 1516. He

was 'of Bunjedward' in 1523 when he was on a panel in Jedburgh for the Homes. He may be the George who was on the panel of retour for Gordon of Stichill in 1525 and the George of 'Boonjedward' who witnessed the indenture between the Scotts and the Kers in 1529/30. Note that these generations are rather confused, with the possibility that several Georges are compounded. He may have had brothers John, William and Hugh, and a sister Jane who married Sir Archibald Rutherford. His children may have included William (who succeeded), Isobelle, Hugh and possibly John. William, son of the Laird of Bonjedward in 1502, was probably his son. The witnesses John and James Douglas listed in the sasine for Maxton Craig in 1504 (for which he acted as bailie) may have been his brothers or sons. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as tenant of Trows when David Oliver 'in Stryndis' had remission for stealing 20 sheep from his lands, as well as several other similar crimes. Also in 1502 he was surety for Archibald in Effledge, who had remission for crimes. In 1517 he was 'Georgum Douglas de Trowis' when he was on the panel for deciding on the inheritance of Scott of Branxholme. He may have been the uncle of Sir William of Cavers recorded in 1500 and the George who served as depute for the Sheriff of Roxburghshire (Sir William) in a 1501 retour for Robert Elliot of Redheugh. He may also have been the George who was listed (third, after Douglas of Cavers and Douglas 'of Denbray') in the 1488/9 list of Roxburghshire men given remission for their support of the former King, James III. He may additionally be the George for whom William of Cavers was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493 and again in 1494/5. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as tenant in Swinside, when his brothers Adam, Robert, Henry and Simon had remission for kidnap, theft and attempted murder. Ralph Ker of Primsideloch acted as surety. Also in 1502 he was recorded among other Douglases and some Davidsons who were convicted and had remission for oppressing Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. It is possible he is the same as one of the other contemporary Georges. **George** (c.1469–1513) Master of Angus, he was eldest son of Archibald, 'Bell the Cat', 5th Earl of Angus. In 1488/9 he was appointed to the Lordship of Liddesdale and other titles, after they were resigned by his father; this included Hermitage Castle, as well as Lordships of Eskdale, Ewesdale, Jedforest and Selkirk, as well as Douglas and Tantallon. He was present in Parliament in 1488 and 1490. The family were forced to give up their lands entirely in 1491, probably after a deal they made with the English (although he appears to have retained Eskdale and Ewesdale). Following this, his father handed him over as surety to King James. Patrick, Earl of Bothwell got the lands of Liddesdale, and he received the Barony of Bothwell in exchange. However, he was confirmed in the Lordships of Douglas, Jedforest, Liddesdale, Selkirk, Ewesdale, Eskdale, etc. in a sasine of 1499. In 1493 he was surety for Robert Turnbull 'in laris' (possible Lairhope) and in 1494/5 he was surety for John Young in Roughlee. In 1499 he had an indenture with the Royal Treasurer for keeping good order on the Border and was also appointed Warden of Eskdale. In 1499/1500 he met with Lord Dacre, the English Warden to sort out several cases of raiding across the Border. In 1501 he was liable for the pledges imposed upon Adam, David and Robert Turnbull. In 1502 he had to concede the lands of Falside in Jedforest to Ralph Ker of Primside Loch; this was for failing to deliver 'Sym Scott of Arkyn'. He was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502. He was also fined in 1502 for not arresting a reiver named Davidson, 'Grace-behind-him', and the King deprived him of the Lordship of Eskdale. Additionally in 1502 he was fined for failure to arrest 3 Olivers, as well as John Turnbull 'de france' and others. In 1505/6 there was a summons for him from James IV, for failing to pay the dowry of 250 merks promised to Sir William Douglas of Cavers for the marriage of his daughter Alison and Sir William's son and heir; he also had to pay £500 Scots for loss and interest. In 1506 his lands of Ewesdale, including Fiddleton were granted to Alexander, Lord Home. In 1507/8 he had licence from the King to wadset some land in Jedforest and also a charter for the recognosced Lordship of Selkirk and lands of Philiphaugh. In 1509 he had a discharge over the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with George, son of John, Lord Hay of Yester and an agreement with Ralph Ker of Primsideloch involving Philiphaugh. He was involved in litigation over ownership of land in the following years. In 1510 he was fined for failing to appear at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh regarding his lands of Jedforest. There was a contract in 1485 for him to marry Margaret, eldest daughter of Laurence, 1st Lord Oliphant; however, the marriage did not happen. By 1488 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John, 1st Lord Drummond, who was widow of Sir David Fleming; the couple's discovered near

consanguinity was approved by Papal dispensation in 1495. Their children included: Archibald, who succeeded as 6th Earl; Sir George of Pittendreich; William, who was Prior of Condingham and Abbot of Holyrood House; Elizabeth, who married John Hay, 3rd Lord of Yester, owner of land at Hassendean; Alison, who was contracted to marry William Douglas of Cavers, but married Robert Blackadder, who died at Flodden, and secondly married Sir David Home of Wedderburn, who was also Laird of Wolfelee; Janet, who was burned at the stake (for what seem like fabricted charges), but had earlier married John Lyon, 6th Lord Glamis (whi she was accused of poisoning) and secondly Archibald Campbell of Skipnish (who died falling while trying to escape from Edinburgh Castle); and Margaret, who married Sir James Douglas, 7th Baron of Drumlanrig and Hawick. He died at Flodden along with his brother Sir William, and the titles went to his eldest son Archibald. **Sir George** of Pittendreich (c.1499–1552) son of George, Master of Angus and brother of Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus. He owned several lands in Elgin. He had a reputation for being a sharp negotiator and adept political manipulator. He was an advisor of his elder brother Archibald and his sister-in-law Queen Margaret and was declared a traitor by the Duke of Albany in 1515. He spent at least 2 years in exile in England. He was an important member of the Red Douglases in their attempts to control the young James V in 1528, after which he lived in exile in England. Around 1541 and 1542 he is mentioned many times in letters from the English March Wardens. Having his lands restored in 1543, he was involved in negotiations of peace with England, which failed and effectively led to the Rough Wooing. He was later a supporter of Mary of Guise. In 1547 he represented the Douglases, with George Lord Home repesenting the Homes in a case before the Privy Council regarding a feud between the families. He narrowly escaped capture by the English at Dalkeith Palace in 1548. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of David Douglas of Pittendreich. His children included: David, who became 7th Earl of Angus, and whose daughter Margaret would marry Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, as well as Francis, Earl of Bothwell; James, who married the Earl of Morton's youngest daughter Elizabeth; and an illegitimate son George, who became George of Parkhead. **George** (16th C.) recorded along with Ralph in 1563 when William Gourlay ordered them to remove themselves from lands in Cavers owned by Andrew of Friarshaw. He said that he sold the half husbandland and still wanted to be a tenant to Andrew. He could be the same as one of the other Georges. **George** of Bonjedward (16th/17th C.) son of William. In 1560 he was 'of Abone-jedburgh yownger' when he witnessed the bond between the Rutherfods and the Kers at Ancrum Spittal. He was still 'younger and fear' in 1562 when he served as surety for George Turnbull of Barnhills. In 1566 he was 'younger of Bonjedward' when he married Isobel Ker. In the register of the Privy Council he was surety in 1571, for William Kirkton of Stewartfield in 1572/3, for Englishmen in 1575, separately for Gavin Elliot Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and John Turnbull of Minto in 1576 and for others in 1577. In the period 1568–72 he held the benefice of the parsonage and vicarage of Southdean. He was still 'younger of Bane Jedburgh' when listed among the arbitrators for the Elliots in their feud with the Pringles in 1575. In 1576 he witnessed the 'bond of manrent' between several Borderers and Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus; the other witnesses were his father William and Malcolm of Mains. He was also witness at Jedburgh in 1576 to another bond between the Kers of Primsideloch and the Earl of Angus. In 1576/7 he was charged with paying the fine of £1000 for a supporter of John Turnbull of Minto breaking the bond between factions among the Turnbulls and violently attacking a servant. He signed an agreement with Rutherfords and Turnbulls in 1578, annulling all former bonds and swearing allegiance to the Crown. Also in about 1578 he was involved in a bond between the Kers and Rutherfords. In 1578/9 there is mention at the Privy Council of an agreement to stop a feud between him (along with several Rutherfords and Turnbull of Bedrule) and the Kers of Cessford; there was also separately a feud between him and Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. He was still 'younger' in 1580 when named in a transaction in Selkirk. In 1580 Archibald, Earl of Angus, made a promise to the Privy Council on his behalf for the behaviour of the men of Teviotdale. In 1581 he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes and also listed among Border Lairds who denounced their bonds with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. He was still 'younger' on a list of men charged to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4 and on a bond of support for the Warden, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, about the same time. In 1586 he and William of Cavers were

cautioners for the Turnbulls of Bedrule. In 1587 Archibald, Earl of Angus, acted as cautioner for him, when he was still 'younger'. He was a Commissioner appointed by Parliament in about 1588. Also in 1589 he was fined for not re-entering Wat Turnbull of Bedrule into ward in Edinburgh Castle. In 1589/90 he was listed as one of the leaders in Roxburghshire charged with seeing that people subscribed to the Confessions of Faith. He is listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. In 1591/2 he acted as surety for Andrew of Timpendean and in 1592 William Stewart of Traquair was surety for both him and Andrew of Timpendean. He was probably the Laird referred to in 1597 in an English letter listing Scotsmen who had reset English fugitives. He is probably the 'Laird of Bungeddard' in 1598 who was wounded when a group of Scotsmen out hunting were attacked by a larger English group, with his servant Robert Pringle killed and his son taken prisoner. He signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602, for keeping the King's peace. He is probably the George who was named as a Commissioner for keeping peace in Roxburghshire in 1610 and may have been the Laird of Bonjedward from whom 10 cows were stolen in 1611. He married Margaret Stewart of Traquair in 1573. He appears to have been succeeded by William, presumably his son. He may also have been the father of Hugh and Hobbe (recorded in 1540/1, unless that was an earlier generation). **George** (16th C.) Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire, referred to in a case of 1601 as having been deceased for several years. Robert Turnbull took over the office after his death. He is probably the 'Maister George Dowglas, notar publict' who witnessed the 1568/9 bond between the Scotts and Kers, signed in Melrose. He is also probably the same 'Magistrum Georgium Dowglas clericum vicecomitis' and notary public for the brief of 1569 where Grizel Borthwick inherited the syperiority of Wilton Green, Wiltonburn and Overhall. **George** 'Pealman' (16th C.) recorded in Swinside in 1578/9. He is listed in 1586/7 being 'callit Peilman, in Swinsyde', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is also recorded as 'Pealman' in 1590, along with Thomas and Thomas Ainslie of Swinside, when they were accused of a raid into England 3 years previously. It is unclear what his nickname meant or how he was related to other Douglases. **George** (d.c.1597) obtained a gift of the parsonage and vicarage of Kirkton from James VI in 1567/8, following the death of William Cranston. He is also recorded as Reader there in 1575, when William Auchmowtie was Minister for several parishes. In 1576 he was 'non-resident' and an unnamed Reader was paid the Rectory and Vicarage revenues. He is probably the 'Mr George dowglass' who was an executor for the will of William Douglas in Crook in 1581. He was also mentioned as Minister in 1585. He is recorded as deceased in late 1597 when the parsonage and vicarage was given to John Douglas. He is clearly distinct from the slightly later minister of the same name of Southdean and Hobkirk, although it is not impossible they were related. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1595 as 'servant to the Laird of Cessfurde'. His son Andrew was among a group of schoolboys who were imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth for being part of the 'Royal High School Riot' of 1595. It seemsi likely he was the same man as another George. **George** (16th C.) son of William in Crook. In 1581 his father bequeathed to him 'the acre of land callit knopperis know'. He seems to be distinct from the George who was minister of Kirkton. **Rev. George** (c.1579–1609) local minister. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1599. He held the vicarage of Hobkirk from 1602, then was presented to Southdean by William Earl of Angus in 1607 and translated to Hobkirk in 1608; however, it is unclear for what period he held these simultaneously. He also had the intake from the lands 'callit the Vicarie-Hill' probably in Hobkirk. **George** of Friarshaw (d.c.1623) said to have been son of William and brother of John in some genealogies. However, he may instead have been the George, son of Andrew in Friarshaw recorded in 1592 when the pair had a charter from Melrose Abbey for the lands of Friarshaw (in Lilliesleaf Parish). He was said to be the 3rd Douglas Laird of Friarshaw and to have succeeded in 1603. He is recorded in 1610 as 'George Dowglas of Freirschau' when he was part of an inquest into lands in Rulewater. He is probably the George 'called of Freirschaw in Lillisleif' who in 1616 was accused of attacking William Allan in Lilliesleaf, his wife Janet Henderson and clerk Gilbert Watt, and of harassing the tenants of Riddells of Riddell and Woodhouse; his accomplices were his brothers William and Robert and William's son Robert and not appearing he was to be denounced as a rebel. In 1617 he and George in Lilliesleaf complained about attacks on their houses at Lilliesleaf and Friarshaw by

John Rutherford 'Provost's Jock', James Middlemas (brother of William Middlemas of Lilliesleaf) and Patrick Brotherstanes. In 1618 he and his son Andrew complained about attacks on them and their lands by Andrew Riddell of that Ilk, Andrew Riddell of Lilliesleaf and Simon Riddell of Riddell Mill. Specifically it was claimed that: the Riddells put about 500 sheep on a field of their wheat, keeping them there for 8 nights; the Laird of Riddell attacked him and his son when they approached him at the Parish Kirk, calling them 'notorious and commoun thevis', pursuing them 'with a drawne quhinyear [whinger], shoiring and avowing with mony horrible aithis that he sould haif tayne the said Georg lyfee as he tooke my brotheris', and being stopped by others gathered in the kirkyard; and their farmers called Hill and Smail had their ploughshares removed so that they could not plough. It is unclear if the claim that one of his brothers had been murdered by the Riddells was true. In 1576 he married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Middlemas in Midlem and was succeeded by their son Andrew. In 1615, he secondly married, Agnes, daughter of John Douglas, Provost of Haddington. In 1619 he and Agnes complained about non-payment by a flesher in Selkirk; his son Andrew represented him in court. The year of his death is unclear, since he appears to have been listed in 1628 among the major landowners of Roxburghshire who met to elect M.Ps. **George** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Lilliesleaf. In 1617 he and George of Friarshaw complained about attacks on their houses at Lilliesleaf and Friarshaw by John Rutherford 'Provost's Jock', James Middlemas (brother of William Middlemas of Lilliesleaf) and Patrick Brotherstanes. This was part of an series of incidents and complaints between the Douglases, Middlemases and Riddell. He was probably a close relative of George of Friarshaw. **George** (16th/17th C.) servant of William Turnbull, younger of Bedrule. In 1619, with William Turnbull and his son Thomas Turnbull, there was a declaration to capture them, having been denounced as rebels in 1616 for carrying guns. **George** of Bonjedward (d.1682) probably son of William. His sister Mary married John Douglas of Timpendean. He may be the 'appeirand of Bonjedburgh' who was appointed as a new Commissioner for the Middle Shires in 1618. In 1631 he was recorded as 'appearand of Bonjedburgh sheriff of Teviotdale'. In 1632 he made a discharge of 20,000 merks to Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank. In 1636 he had a tack for mills in Jedburgh. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1642 he was named to a commission to try a large number of Borderers who had been declared fugitives. He is probably the George of Bonjedward mentioned in 2 Parliamentary documents in 1643 and he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in that year. In 1643 his estate was valued at about £5000; this included the Town, Mains and Mill of Bonjedward, the 'Herd's House', the Mains of 'Tour' and lands in Ulston and associated teinds, as well as Philogar in Hownam Parish and Cunzierton in Oxnam Parish. Also in 1643 he made arrangements to provide for his sister Mary, who had become widowed. The tutors of his children are mentioned in 1658. He is recorded in a deed of 1665 obtaining the teinds on Bonjedward from the Earl of Lothian. He was also recorded in bonds in 1673. He paid tax on his estate valued at £4000 in 1678. In 1678 he was 'fined 27,500 merks for irregularities' and was George 'of Bonjedburgh' when fined 6,000 pounds Scots in about 1680 for being a Covenanter. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank; she was recorded as 'Lady Bonjedburgh' in 1641 and again in about 1677. Their children included: George, who succeeded; John; Alexander; and Henry. Elspeth (b.1668), baptised in Jedburgh, son of 'Laird Bonjedburgh Dowglas' and Walter (b.1674), who was baptised in Jedburgh, son of the 'Laird of Bonjewart' were probably his children. **George** of Bonjedward (d.1695) son of George. He was mentioned in 1641 in the 'Commission for receiving of the brotherly assistance from the Parliament of England'. He inherited Bonjedward from his father in 1682. He was also served heir to lands in the Barony of Ulston in 1682, which had been owned by his father George and great-great-grandfather William. In 1683 he was fined due to him and his wife not attending their parish church. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh as a Covenanter in 1685, 'having now lien in prison three months, being sickly'. He was probably Laird when 'Boon Jethert his hous' had tax paid on it for 17 hearths (a huge number at that time). He was succeeded by William, presumably his son. Another son was probably Gilbert, 'brother-german to the Laird of Beansedbrugh', who became an apprentice to John 'Weier', wigmaker in Edinburgh in 1699. His will is recorded in Peebles Commissariot in 1695. **George** (17th/18th C.) described as 'in Whitfield' in 1705 when he leased Todshaw from Gideon Scott of Highchester for 11 years. He had already been a tenant

when the lands were owned by Langlands of that Ilk and left a year after the farm changed hands (so perhaps braking his lease in about 1706). It is possible he was the George whose son William was baptised in Wilton in 1707. In his 1764 evidence regarding the division of Wilton Common, Robert Scott of Coldhouse described him as a relation of his, who had impounded horses that he found grazing on the 'head-room of Whitfield' when he was tenant there. **George** of Friarshaw (1673–1753) son of Henry and Martha Lockhart, he became 7th Laird in 1701. In 1701 his servant George Reth was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis). In 1707 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in right of his father. He was an advocate based in Edinburgh and was His Majesty's Solicitor for Tythes in Scotland. In 1717 his servant Margaret Ker married Robert Bunyan (son to Thomas Bunyam mason in Cavers Parish) in Edinburgh. In 1747 he matriculated arms, these being the arms of Douglas of Cavers with minor differences. In 1702 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum. Their children included: Henry (1703–78), who succeeded to Friarshaw, but had no male heirs; Sir James of Springwood (b.1704), who was a Rear Admiral and succeeded his brother; Margaret (1706–41), who died unmarried; Peter (1714–35); Agnes (b.1720), who married Col. Robert Scott of Horsleyhill; Andrew (1725–72); Elizabeth (1726–51), who also died unmarried; Robert (b.1727), who was a Lieut.-Gen.; Jean (1729–58), who married John Patoun of Inveresk; and 11 other children who died young, including Joan (b.1713), who was baptised in Ancrum. The witnesses in 1703 were Sir John Scott of Ancrum (his brother-in-law), Sir Gilbert Elliot of Headshaw and George Baillie of Jerviswood and the witnesses in 1704 included his brother Andrew, Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum (his father-in-law), Sir Gilbert Elliot of Headshaw (by then of Minto) and Archibald Douglas of Cavers. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Bessie (b.1712), Margaret (b.1720) and George (b.1722). **George** of Bonjedward (d.c.1750) son of William. He probably sold part of the family lands to Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston in the period 1710–15. The rest may have been sold by his creditors, Lord Cranston, Lord Cassilis, the Master of Ross and Mr. Wauchope in the 1730s and 40s. He is probably the Douglas of Bonjedward who witnessed a marriage in Melrose in 1711. He was on a list of prominent local lairds in 1713. His lands were valued at £1533 6s 8d in the 1740s. He was succeeded by his son John in 1754 and may also have had a daughter, Christian, who was mentioned to be included on the charity roll after his death. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Gilbert (b.1736), Bessie (b.1738) and John (b.1744). Prhaps the same George had a son James (b.1740) baptised in Cavers and a son Gilbert (b.1749), baptised in Kirkton. **George** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Janet Douglas and their son John was baptised in 1781. **George** of Cavers (1754–1814) eldest son of Andrew, merchant of London and grandson of Thomas, who was the 5th son of Sir William of Cavers. He was christened at St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster. He became the 18th Laird of Cavers on the death of his father's cousin Capt. John in 1786 (some accounts of an intervening Thomas seem confused). He was previously a paymaster for the Royal Navy. His younger brother Archibald inherited the lands of Adderstone and Midshiels; however, he was also listed on the 1787 tax roll as being 'of Midsheels', where he employed 4 male servants. In 1788 his lands in Cavers Parish were valued at £7350, including lands previously owned by Lord Cranston, William Douglas, Turnbull of Toor, Lady Symington and William McGill. As well as Cavers estate, in 1788 he was listed as owner of Kirkton, Effledge, Whitriggs and East Middle in Kirkton Parish (valued at £1480), Haughhead (in Hawick, which was listed as formerly part of Scott of Horsleyhill's lands of Weensland) and Cunzierton and Harcarse in Oxnam Parish. He was probably the Laird of Cavers who subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He paid tax on 3–5 female servants in the period 1786–91, 4–5 male servants in 1786–93, 6 in 1794 and 5 in 1797 (in 1788 his servants were entered elsewhere). He was also taxed for owning a carriage in the years 1786–98, and for having 7 carriage horses in 1786 and 3 in 1787. In 1788 all his horse tax was recorded in Lothian, then he had 4 carriage horses 1789–94. Also in 1797 he is recorded as owner of 6 farm horses at Cavers on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, as well as 5 carriage or saddle horses. Additionally he was taxed for having 4 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1788 he was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire and was described at this time as having 'a good estate' and 'inclined to Opposition'. In 1797 he exchanged his lands at Denholm Haugh with those of the Duke of Roxburghe at Hassendeanbank. He was a keen Mason, being Provincial Grand Master from 1801 until his

death. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. In 1808 he famously rode to the top of Ruberslaw in a coach-and-four, to meet the Laird of Wells to settle a boundary issue over dinner. In 1811 he became a member of the Caledonian Horticultural Society. Also in about 1811 he was listed as owner of the Barony of Cavers (valued at £7250) in the Land Tax Rolls, and the part of Weensland called Haughhead, as well as Kirkton, Effledge, Whitriggs and East Middle. In 1812 he petitioned, along with his trustee Archibald Tod of Drygrange for exemption on the land-tax on Cavers estate. He married Lady Grace Stewart (also known as Jane Stuart), daughter of Francis, 8th Earl of Moray, in Edinburgh in 1789, and she died in 1846. Their children were: James (b.1790), who succeeded; Jane (b.1793); Francis James (1796–1821), a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards; and Jane (again, d.1809), who died unmarried. **Sir George** of Friarshaw and Springwood (1754–1821) son of Adm. Sir James of Friarshaw. He was the second Baronet. He was a Captain in the 25th Regiment of Foot and also commanded the Kelso Volunteers. He sold off Friarshaw in 1788, the year after he succeeded. He is probably the Sir George who owned the lands of Longnewton in 1788, as well as other lands in Ancrum Parish. He was taxed from 1791 for having a housekeeper and 3 male servants at Springwood and 4 female servants in London. In the period 1789–98 he was taxed for owning a carriage and horses. In 1784 he became M.P. for Roxburghshire, retaining his seat until 1806. He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in at least 1797–1801. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811; he paid the land tax in 1811 for lands in Ancrum Parish, Roxburgh Parish and elsewhere. He was still listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819 (although deceased by then). In 1786 he married Elizabeth (d.1801), daughter of John Boyle, Earl of Glasgow (who was the niece of his step-mother). His children were: Elizabeth Georgina (d.1795); Helen (d.1791); and Sir John James, who succeeded. **George** (b.c.1780) cottar in Southdean Parish, living at Chesters in 1841. His wife's name was Margaret. **George** (b.c.1780) resident of Southfield in Hawick Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **George** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Belses Mill, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish whose daughter Betty was baptised in 1818. **George** (b.1789/90) gamekeeper in Newcastleton. He was listed as a labourer in Newcastleton among heads of households in 1835, and was listed as a 'game watcher' from 1836. He was living at around 11 North Hermitage Street in 1841 and was 'Wood Man' at Greens in 1861. He married Margaret Ingles and their children included: John (b.1819); John (b.1821); James (b.1824); Margaret (b.1827); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1829); Janet (b.1831); Jessie (b.1832); and Agnes Armstrong (b.1835). He could be the 'G. Douglas, Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **George** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabel Ferguson and their son James was baptised in 1834. **George** (19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son James was baptised in 1839. **George** (b.1810/1) farm servant at Bairnkine in Southdean Parish in 1851. He was unmaried at that time. **George** (19th C.) sawyer in Hobkirk Parish. In 1841 he was at Doveshaugh Braehead. He married Helen White and their children included James (b.1839), Margaret (b.1842) and Jessie (b.1844). **George** (b.1814/5) from Edinburgh, he was a railway guard in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on Wilton Place. His wife was Ann and their children included Helen, Ann and Margaret. **Capt. George** of Timpendean (1819–65) son of William, he was the 12th and last Laird to hold the family lands. He sold the estate in 1843 to the Marquess of Lothian. When stationed in the Channel Islands he was accused by a local farmer of killing a bullock, exonerated in the civil court, but found guilty by court martial. He was Chief Commissioner of Western Gold District in Australia. He married Mary Beevor Carver. Their children included: Emma (b.c.1844); and Sholto George (b.c.1846), who died aged 13. He died at Bathurst, New South Wales. His brother Henry Sholto succeeded as head of the Timpendean line. **George** (b.1818/9) born in Minto Parish, he was miller at Roxburgh Mill in 1861. His wife was Agnes and their children included John, George, James, Elizabeth and Henry. **George** (1825–94) born in Ashkirk of humble stock, youngest of 3 sons of John and Mary Hood. His family emigrated to Canada in 1832 after his father's failing fortunes as a miller. After trying a succession of jobs he became a Methodist, and eventually became President of the Wesleyan Theological College of Montreal. He was made LL. D. by McGill University in 1869. He married Maria Bolton Pearson in 1855 and they had 4 daughters. **Sir George Henry Scott** see **Sir George Henry**

Scott-Douglas George (1840/1–1913) farmer in Oxnam Parish. He became tenant at Ruletownhead in the late 1800s when Tom Brown retired from farming. He later held several separate farms, including Hindhope, Plenderleith and Mainside, plus Campvale in Northumberland. He married Isabella (1842/3–1907), daughter of Andrew Turnbull, farmer at Redlees in Northumberland. His children included: Andrew (b.1865), who farmed Riccalton, Doorpool, Philogar and Saughtree; Mary (b.1867); Thomas (b.1869), who took over at Ruletownhead; John (b.1870); Alice (b.1872); and John (again, b.1874). He hunted with the Jedforest Hounds. He and his wife are buried at Oxnam. **Sir George Brisbane Scott** (1856–1935) poet, writer and critic, born in Gibraltar, but with a long connection to Kelso, where he lived at Springwood Park (and descended from the Douglases of Cavers through the Friarshaw branch). He was son of Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas and inherited the family estates after his elder brother had died in the Zulu wars. He was also the 4th Baronet of Friarshaw. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He wrote a novel 'Caerlenrig', serialised in the Border Magazine in 1896/7, 'History of the border counties, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles' (1899), and edited many books of Scottish poetry, fairy tales, etc., e.g. 'Scottish Fairy and Folk Tales' (1894, 2000). He helped manage the 'Scott Bequest Fund' in the latter part of the 19th century, which was used for educational and charitable purposes in Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He never married and was succeeded by his nephew Sir James who squandered the family fortunes. **Rev. G.H.** (19th/20th C.) from East Bank congregation in Hawick, he was ordained as minister of Patna in Ayrshire. Probably the same man was Presbyterian minister in Singapore, retiring in 1929. **Sir Henry** of Lugton and Lochleven (c.1340–96) son of Sir John of Lothian and nephew of Sir William, 'the Flower of Chivalry'. In 1377 his relative Sir Alan Stewart of Ochiltree (in Ayrshire) granted him the Barony of Langnewton. In 1383 he had a grant from King Robert of the customs of Haddington and in 1393 he received the Barony of Lugton in Midlothian and the castle and lands of Lochleven in Kinross. In 1390 he had a further charter from King Robert II for the lands of Langnewton. In 1392 William Cochrane resigned 2 tenements in Langnewton to him. He married Marjory, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Ralston and their children included: Margaret, who married Sir John Wallace of Craigie; Sir William of Lochleven; and Helen, daughter of Walter Hamilton of Darngaber. **Henry** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Oxnam Mains in 1502. Along with his brother Robert, he had remission for stealing cattle from William Colville, with Ralph Ker of Primsideloch as their surety. **Henry** (15th/16th C.) brother of George in Swinside. In 1502, along with his other brothers Adam, Robert and Simon, he had remission for several crimes. This included kidnapping William Colville of Ravenscraig, Robert Boyd and John Kennedy and holding them for ransom in 'Leven', as well as destroying 3 horses from the same men, stealing a sword, a shield and a purse from them and planning to murder William Colville of Ochiltree. Ralph Ker of Primsideloch was their surety. Also in 1502, along with his brother Robert, he separately had remission for stealing cattle from William Colville from Sunlaws, as well as occupying his lands of 'farnesyd'. **Henry** (17th C.) son of William and grandson of Andrew of Friarshaw. He was 'in Nether Priestoun' in 1665. In 1680 he was 'Old Henry' when recorded along with his brothers George and William. His sons were: William of Nether Prieston; and George of Burlands, Crofts and other lands in Midlem. **Henry** of Friarshaw and Belses (d.1701) son of Andrew and Jean Home of Polwarth. He was said to be 6th Laird of Friarshaw and also held the Lordship of 'Belches' called Pinnacle and 'Burlands'. He was a writer in Edinburgh; in 1678 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother there, in right of his father-in-law. In 1698 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1700 he was listed in a tax document for the Lordship of Melrose. He married Martha, only child of Samuel Lockhart of Castlehill in 1672. His children included: George (b.1673), who succeeded, with the witnesses to his baptism in Edinburgh being advocate George Lockhart, John Lockhart of Castlehill, merchant James Inglis and writer James Galbraith; James (1674–1757), whose son James was M.P. for Malmesbury; Thomas (1676–1730), a Colonel in the Army; Sarah (b.1678); Henry (b.1679), who died young; Martha, who married John Murray of Corstorphine; Elizabeth (b.1681); Samuel (b.1682); Henry (1684–1753), who had a plantation on Antigua; Andrew (d.1732), who in 1704 witnessed a baptism for his brother George and died in India; William (d.1741) Commander of H.M.S. 'Falmouth', who lived at Chiselhurst, Kent; and Jean, who married a Fordice.

Richard was recorded as 'fifth son to umq. Hneyr Douglas of Friershaw (west of Greyfriar's Churchyard) when he became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1707. **Henry** of Friarshaw (1703–78) son and heir of George of Friarshaw, he became 8th Laird in 1755. He also held the lands of Pinnacle as well as lands in Langlands. He was recorded (incorrectly as 'of Triershaw') as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He left a daughter Mary, who married Sir James Cockburn and died in 1766. **Maj. Henry George Sholto** of Moorlands (1820–1892) son of Maj.-Gen. William. He succeeded his brother Maj. George as 13th Douglas of Timpendean, although the family estate had been sold by then. He was a Deputy Leiutenant of Leicestershire and held the Lordship of Fowlmere Manor. He married Mary Mitchell and had 13 children, including Lt.-Col. Henry Mitchell Sholto, who succeeded as head of the family line. **Lt.-Col. Henry Mitchell Sholto** (1847–1931) son of Henry Sholto. He married Georgina Ethel Gilbard and was succeeded by their son Maj. Henry James Sholto. **Maj. Henry James Sholto** (b.1903) son of Lt. Col. Henry Mitchell Sholto. He was the great-grandson of Maj.-Gen. William of Bonjedward and Tmipendean. He matriculated arms in 1952 as the representative of Douglas of Timpendean. He married Cynthia Armorel Emily Fyers and their son James Alastair Sholto was born in 1939. **Henry Scott** (1935–), M.B.E., local farmer and official Common-Riding Song Singer 1985–1999. He was born at Catslackburn in Yarrow and attended school at Yarrow and Philiphaugh, and then attended Hawick High School when his father moved to Craik. They then moved to Hyndlee and finally Howahill (near Bonchester) in 1949, where he took over and farmed for about 50 years. He was Acting Father in 1978 and has been involved in many other aspects of the Common Riding. He was President of each of the Callants' Club, the Ancient Order of Mosstroopers and the 1514 Club. He also long represented the Uppies in the Hobkirk Baa and threw up a single baa to uphold the tradition in 2021. He sings regularly in the Borders and beyond and has released 2 tapes, 'Singing for Fun' in 1988 and 'The Border Way' in 1998, which include some of his own compositions. He has been particularly well known for his rugby-related songs. He sings 'The Lasie That Works In The Mill' on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', having partly adapted the more minimal tune sung by Walter Peden. He chaired the Callants' Club subcommittee which brought out the 2001 edition of 'The Hawick Songs'. His 'Hosie's Whistle' features on 'Sounds of the Borders' (2012). His son John was Cornet in 1989 and his daughter Jill was Chief Guest in 2002. He himself was the 'quincentenary' Chief Guest in 2014. He was awarded an M.B.E. for services to the community of Bonchester in 2014. **Hugh** (d.c.1274) eldest son of William, Lord of Douglas. It was said that some neighbours in Douglasdale tried to ambush him, but he turned the tables on them and inflicted severe punishment on the Purdies there. He married Marjorie, sister of Sir Hugh Abernethy (and probably daughter of Sir Patrick); the marriage contract of 1259 is the earliest surviving charter of the Douglases and mentions lands of Chamberlain Newton within the dowry. It is unclear whether or not he survived his father, but the succession of the family was taken up by his brother William 'the Hardy'. **Hugh** 'the Dull' (1294–c.1345) Lord of Douglas, he was 2nd son of William 'the Hardy' and younger brother of Sir James 'the Good'. He was taken prisoner by the English in 1296, when he was just 2 years old. In 1325 he is recorded as a Canon of Glasgow and Priest of Old Roxburgh and in 1329 witnessed a confirming charter relating to the Church at Roxburgh. He succeeded to the Douglas titles in 1333 after the death of his brother Sir Archibald and then his nephew William, Lord Douglas. He probably fled to France during the time that England controlled southern Scotland. In 1342 he resigned his estates and titles (including the Lordship of Jedforest and Selkirk Forest, and several Baronies, such as Bedrule, Eskdale and Westerkirk) into the King's hands, to be regranted to his nephew William of Lothian, who became 1st Earl Douglas. He then appears to have retired into life as a priest; however, he was probably dead by 1345, when Edward III bestowed Old Roxburgh on someone else. His nickname probably came from his unassuming lifestyle. **Hugh** (c.1429–55) 4th son of James 'the Gross', his older brothers were William, 8th Earl of Douglas, James, 9th Earl and Archibald, Earl of Moray. He was created Earl of Ormond in 1445 and held lands in Moray, Aberdeenshire and Lanarkshire. In 1449 he led an expedition against the Percys near Gretna, known as either the Battle of Sark or the Battle of Lochmabenstane, with a large number of Englishmen drowning in the Sark estuary and the Earl of Percy being taken prisoner. He may have taken charge of the main Douglas estates when his brother William was in Rome in 1450. He was made Sheriff

of Lanark in 1454. In 1455 he took part with his other brothers in the Douglas revolt against the King, culminating in the Battle of Arkinholm, where he was captured and later beheaded in Edinburgh. His wife's name is unknown, but they had a son, also Hugh, who was Dean of Brechin. **Hugh** (b.c.1431) recorded as Prebendary of Hawick in 1460. He was also Rector of Carnismule (or Kirkymur) in Whithorn, Treasurer of Glasgow, Canon of Aberdeen, Brechin and Bothwell and held the prebends of Kincardine and Guthrie. He was Treasurer of Glasgow from about 1457 until at least 1460. These were clearly financial and titular positions, and he is unlikely to have ever set foot in Hawick. He held the office through its connection with the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, and the patronage of the Douglases. He was nephew of James, Bishop of St. Andrews and directly related to King James II. He was probably a younger son of William, 2nd Earl of Angus. **Hugh** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'Hew of Douglace' when, along with 'Rinzeane of Rutherfurde' he took George Young from Minto, for whom Walter Scott of Buccleuch acted as surety. He could be the same 'Hugonin Dowglas' who was one of the bailies appointed by Patrick, Earl of Bothwel for the 1500 sasine giving Grahamslaw to Walter Scott of Branxholme. He could be the same man as Hugh, Dean of Brechin, who in 1493 had an indenture with Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus (his cousin) over the lands of Avendale and in 1496 had another indenture over lands that included Gledstains in Lanarkshire. **Hugh** (d.c.1547) murdered, according to accusations at least, by Gavin Elliot in Horsleyhill and his sons Robert, William and Andrew. It is unclear to which branch of the Douglases he belonged. **Hugh** (16th C.) recorded in 1558/9 as 'Magsitro Hugone Dowglas', when he was Rector of 'Sowdoun' and Chamberlain of Melrose Abbey. He was still in possession of Southdean in 1563. He may have been related to George of Bonjedward, who held the fruits of the rectory of Southdean from 1566. **Hugh** (17th C.) recorded as 'Hew Douglas' residing at Blackleemouth in Hobkirk Parish when he witnessed a sasine in 1637. **Hugh** (b.1825) probably son of James and Mina Henderson. He was a flour miller in Rulewater who later became a warehouseman. He married Agnes, daughter of William Laidlaw. Their daughter Mary married Police Judge James McMorren. **Isabel** Countess of Mar (1360–1408) daughter of Margaret, Countess of Mar, and William, 1st Earl of Douglas. She was also known as 'Isabella'. She inherited several of the Mar titles (including Cavers) when her brother Sir James was killed at Otterburn in 1388 and she succeeded to the Earldom of Mar on the death of her mother in 1390. She granted the lands of Cavers to her (illegitimate) nephew, Archibald Douglas, but the confirmation of Robert III was not obtained, and the lands were 'recognosed' to the King. According to a ratification of 1397 the lands of Cavers were given by James Sandilands (the King's brother-in-law) to George Douglas, Earl of Angus (her half-brother and the King's son-in-law). However, she outlived both Sandilands and the Earl of Angus, and the lands may have returned to her. In 1405 Robert III granted Cavers and the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh to Sir David Fleming, who was killed a few months later. In 1412 her charter was confirmed by James I and her nephew Archibald finally succeeded to become 1st of Cavers. In a similar way her lands of Drumlanrig went to her other nephew, Sir William, 1st of Drumlanrig. And in 1404 she granted the lands of Bonjedward to her (half) sister Margaret, who became the 1st Laird there. She firstly married Sir Malcolm Drummond, brother-in-law of Robert III. She secondly married Alexander Stewart, son of the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (brother of Robert III) and in 1404 granted to him and his heirs the Earldom of Mar; however, he would die without heirs, leading to a later dispute over the Mar lands and titles (which meant that there were 2 separtate Earls of Mar for some time). Her seal bore an image of a lady holding the Douglas and Marr shields. **Isabel** (15th/16th C.) wife of John Scott of Roberton. It is unclear which branch of the Douglases she came from. In 1532/3 there was a process started in Selkirk to decide on the succession for her husband's lands to their son Walter. Her procurator, Stephen Scott, protested that any sasines for Walter should included her rights to certain lands during her lifetime. **Isabella** (1630–73) daughter of William, 7th Earl of Morton. She married James Graham, 2nd Marquess of Montrose. Her husband died in 1669 and in the following year she purchased the Glasgow house of the Stewarts of Minto from Sir Ludovic Stewart. **Isobel** see **Isobel Scott**. **J.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Stonedge in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **Sir James** of Lothian or 'Laudoun' (d.c.1330) probably son of William of Midlothian. His wife was

called Joan and he had at least 6 children: William, who was illegitimate; Sir William of Liddesdale, 'the Flower of Chivalry'; Sir John, ancestor of the Earls of Morton; James (d.1335); Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Somerville; and probably Joanna, who married Hugh Gifford of Yester. **Sir James** Lord of Douglas (c.1286–1330) known variously as 'The Good' or 'The Good Sir James', 'The Black Douglas' and 'The Brave Douglas'. He was son of Sir William 'le Hardi', his mother being Elizabeth Stewart. He was brother of Sir Archibald of Liddesdale and Cavers. He fought alongside King Robert the Bruce and after the death of John Comyn (in 1305/6), who was branded a traitor, Bruce gave him all of Comyn's lands, which included the Barony of 'Bethocroul', i.e. Bedrule. He recaptured Roxburgh Castle, 1314, apparently disguising his men as oxen. He commanded the left wing at Bannockburn, probably including thousands of Borderers. After the battle he chased the young Edward II and his men all the way to Dunbar Castle, where he escaped to England by ship. He was believed by the English to have almost supernatural power. In 1315/6 he witnessed the granting of part of Philiphaugh and the office of Constable of Selkirk to William Turnbull (and jointly to William Barbour). In 1316 he killed Edmond of Caillou of Bordeaux, English Governor of Berwick, after a foray into Teviotdale. He was also involved with some other engagements with the English around Berwick in 1316. And in 1317 he ambushed an English force near Lintalee, using birch branches woven together to prevent escape; a wreath of stakes was added to his arms in 1325, possibly to commemorate this incident. He was one of the signatories of the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320. In 1320 he was also granted the town, castle and forest of Jedburgh, including the lands of Hassendean, Newland, Lessuden and Alton. He is also recorded being granted (probably around 1320) the lands of 'Sonderland, in the barony of Hawick' and 'Lintonrothbrekis' (this was in 'Robertson's Index', and probably corresponded to Sunderland in Selkirkshire along with lands connected with Lintalee or Linton in Roxburghshire), as well as the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick and Traquair. He witnessed the grant of Bedrule to Sir James Cunningham in 1321. He was made Warden of the West Marches about this time, when the Scottish army went to Ireland. His local residence was at Lintalee. In the Douglas 'Emerald Charter' of 1324 there are many lands listed as being conferred upon him by the King, without some of the usual feudal oblications; this was at least partly in lieu of a large ransom payment that he could have collected for 3 French knights who surrendered to him at the Battle of Biland. These lands included the Barony of Douglas, Forest of Selkirk, Constabulary of Lauder, Forest of Jedburgh, with Bonjedward, Barony of Bedrule, and Baronies of Westerkirk, Staplegordon and Romanno. Other lands were confirmed to him at that time, probably including Cavers, and Ringwood. The grant of Jedburgh and its Castle to him was renewed in 1325. He died in Spain, at the Battle of Teba, while returning the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land. He had 2 children by unknown mothers: William, Lord Douglas, who incorporated the 'bloody heart' into his arms and died at Halidon Hill; and Archibald 'the Grim', who was illegitimate, but later became Earl of Douglas – 'There was a man so dark and true, What Scotland loved so dear, There was a king whose lang will rue, The Scot what fled him here' [T]. **Sir James** of Dalkeith (c.1330–1420) eldest son of Sir John of Lothian. He was nephew of Sir William, Knight of Liddesdale and succeeded to several of his properties, but not Liddesdale and Hermitage, which went to William, Lord of Douglas. He was one of the Commissioners for the truce arranged with England at Ayton in 1384. He endowed chapels in Dalkeith. In 1404/5 his seal is on the document confirming the attachment of Cavers Kirk to Melrose Abbey. In 1372 he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar. He thereby gained the lands of Mordington, Whittinghame, Morton and an estate on the Isle of Man. He secondly married Egidia, daughter of Walter Stewart, half-sister of King Robert II and widow of both Sir James Lindsay of Crawford and Sir Hugh Eglinton. His legitimate children were: Sir James, who succeeded; Sir William; Margaret, who married Philip Arbuthnot of that Ilk; Agnes, who married John Livingstone of Callander; and Jean, who married Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow. He also had 2 illegitimate sons: John of Aberdour; and Sir James of Aberdour. He died in an influenza epidemic. His wills, dated 1390 and 1392, are among the oldest surviving wills in Scotland; these describe many of his personal effects, as well as a stipulation that all the bonds of his uncle, the 'Knight of Liddesdale', should be burned. **Sir James** (c.1358–88) 2nd Earl of Douglas and of Mar, son of Sir William, the 1st Earl and Margaret, Countess of Mar. In about 1380 his father transferred to him the Lordship of Liddesdale. He was 'domino Vallis de Lydale' in 1382 when

witness (along with his father and brother Archibald) to a confirming charter for Sir John of Swinton. He succeeded to all the lands and titles on the death of his father in 1384; this included the extensive Douglas estates in southern Scotland. He owned several local pieces of land, including Cavers estate (although these may have been formally held by his mother Margaret, Countess of Mar in her own right). He witnessed several charters during the reign of Robert II. He and Lord Lindsay had French assistance in mounting raids into England in 1384, and despite a peace treaty with England, he was one of the leaders in a force that invaded England in 1385, again with help from French knights. In 1586 he led a raid on the area around Cockermouth. Sometime in the period 1384–88 he granted his Barony of Drumlanrig to his son William. He had a confirmation of rights in the Barony of Cavers to Melrose Abbey in 1388. Also in 1388 an army assembled at Jedburgh, and part of it, under the Douglas banner, marched into Northumberland. He met with the force of 'Hotspur' Percy at Newcastle and following some skirmishes, he fought the English leader in combat, capturing his pennon, and taunting him to take it back. The forces met at Otterburn, where the Scots were victorious, but not before he was killed. This was recounted in ballads, where 'a dead man won the field', with him supposedly hiding his mortal wounds from his countrymen; the reality is that he probably died right away, although it may be that in the confusion it was not clear until much later that he had been lost. He married Isabella (also known as Eupheme) Stewart (daughter of Robert II), possibly at the age of only 15; they had a son who died in infancy. Since he left no legitimate heirs, he was succeeded by his cousin Archibald 'the Grim', Lord of Galloway. His wife received a third of his lands in Selkirkshire and also kept the Lordship of Liddesdale in her own right after his death; she secondly married Sir John Edmondstone of Dunreath and died in about 1410. His illegitimate sons William and Archibald eventually became heads of the Drumlanrig and Cavers branches, respectively. He also had illegitimate daughters Eleanor (who married Sir William Fraser) and Joan (who married William, 5th Lord Dacre). His sister (also Isabella) may also have inherited some of his lands, becoming Countess of Mar and holding Cavers, Jedburgh Forest, Selkirk, Drumlanrig, etc. He is buried in Melrose, although the location of his tomb is lost. Stories are told of his armour being kept at Cavers House (as well as the stolen Percy banner), but these are merely legends. **James** 'the Gross' (1371–1443) 7th Earl of Douglas, he was 2nd son of Archibald 'the Grim', 3rd Earl of Douglas and succeeded his great-nephew, William (who was beheaded in 1440). Before becoming Earl of Douglas he was referred to as 'of Balveny' (or 'Balvenie'). His nickname came from his corpulence in old age. In the early 1400s he also served as Warden of the Marches while his brother Archibald was in captivity in England. In 1403 he made a deal with Percy, Earl of Northumberland, but then had his soldier burn Berwick, resulting in a complaint from King Henry. In 1405 he accompanied Sir William of Drumlanrig and others on a safe passage to 'tilt' in England. In 1405/6 he killed Sir David Fleming, who held the lands of Cavers at the time; this arose out of the fact that Isabella Douglas, Countess of Mar, had granted Cavers to her nephew Archibald, but Robert III had instead given the Barony and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to Fleming. In 1427 he was one of the witnesses to the charter granting the Barony of Hawick to William, son of Sir William of Drumlanrig; he is listed there as 'Jacobo de Douglas de Balvany'. In about 1432 he was superior of the Barony of Cavers when the grant of the Kirk to Melrose Abbey was confirmed. In 1432 he witnessed a charter of Sprouston for his nephew, Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas. He was made Earl of Avondale and Lord Balveny in 1437. In the same year he was appointed Justiciar for the South of Scotland; as such he ruled on a legal dispute regarding the ownership of East Mains in a retour of 1437, siding with the Baron of Hawick, his relative! He succeeded to the Earldom of Douglas when already more than 60 years of age. In 1441 he appeared at a General Council in Edinburgh, the last time he is noted appearing in public. He married Beatrice, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. In about 1425 he secondly married Beatrix Sinclair, daughter of Henry, Earl of Orkney, and with her had 11 children: William, who succeeded as 8th Earl; James, who succeeded his brother as 9th Earl, and was a twin with Archibald; Archibald, who became Earl of Moray, and was killed at the Battle of Arkinholm; Hugh, Earl of Ormond, who was executed after capture at Arkinholm in 1455; Sir John, Lord of Balveny, executed in 1463; Henry, who was a priest; George, who died young; Margaret, who married Sir Henry Douglas of Borg; Beatrice, who married Sir William Hay of Erroll and secondly Arthur Forbes; Janet, who married Robert Fleming, son of Sir David Fleming, who he killed;

and Elizabeth, who married William Wallace of Craigie. He was buried at St. Bride's in Douglas. **Sir James** (c.1372–1441) eldest son of Sir James of Dalkeith. In 1404 he and his son James were among the witnesses at Dalkeith to a confirmation that Melrose Abbey held the patronage of Westerkirk Church. In 1405 he accompanied Sir William of Drumlanrig and others on a safe passage to 'tilt' in England. He was made 1st Lord of Dalkeith, and also held lands of Morton, Mordington, Whittinghame and others. In 1392 he married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert III (the marriage contract being signed as early as 1371). He secondly married Janet, daughter of Sir William Borthwick of that Ilk; after his death she secondly married Sir George Crichton, Earl of Caithness. His children included: William, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Borthwick and widow of William of Abernethy, and predeceased him; James, who succeeded as 2nd Lord Dalkeith, although he was declared insane and had a curator for 19 years; Henry of Borgue, who married Margaret, daughter of James 'the Gross', 7th Earl of Douglas; and William, who became proprietor of Morton and Whittinghame and was progenitor of the Douglases of Whittinghame. **James** (d.1446/7) 3rd Earl of Angus, eldest son of William, the 2nd Earl. He was served heir to his father in 1437, when perhaps 11 years old. His estates and titles included the Lordship of Jedforest and probably also the Lordship of Liddesdale. In 1439 he was superior for Jed Forest on a document for the Douglases of Bonjedward; he presided over an inquest held at 'Richermuderake', where George was served heir to his father in the lands of Bonjedward, to pay a silver penny annually at his tower of Lintalee. In 1445 he was forced to forfeit lands by the 8th Earl of Douglas, part of the feud between the Red and Black Douglas branches. He was part of a marriage contract in 1440 with Joan, 3rd daughter of James I (who was dumb, and later married James Douglas, 1st Earl of Morton), but it seems that he died before the wedding could take place. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother George. **James** (15th C.) part of the panel for the 'retour' of William Douglas inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1450, done in the presence of Archibald of Cavers. All the panel members were prominent Roxburghshire landowners, but it is unclear who he was exactly. Probably the same James was witness to a charter for William of Cavers (for the lands of Blackpool) in 1450. He may be the same as James, Captain of Drumlanrig, who was the Earl's Bailie, recorded in the 1452 in the sasine for the Barony of Hawick to William of Drumlanrig. **James** (15th C.) recorded as 'Jacobo de Dowglas' when he was the first witness of the sasine made at Cavers in 1464/5 for Archibald Douglas inheriting the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire. This suggests he was a relative of the new Baron, perhaps an uncle. George was also a witness, so probably related. He may also be the James who was mentioned in 1476 in an action brought by John, Lord Somerville. **James** (1425–1488) 9th Earl of Douglas, 2nd son of James the 7th Earl, he succeeded his brother William. There was a decree in 1447 (confirmed in 1449/50) that he was older than his twin brother Archibald, based on the sworn statement of their mother. Before that he was known as 'of Heriotmure' and afterwards was Master of Douglas. He was with his brother when they raided Alnwick in 1449. Also in 1449, he fought in combat with French caveliers at the wedding of James II. He went to Rome with his brother William in 1450 and then spend several months in London. The course of his life was changed after the murder (by the King and others) of his elder brother in 1452; he thereby became the 9th Earl of Douglas. He rode into Stirling with his brother Hugh and 600 men, renounced their allegiance to the King and burned much of the town. The King and his men marched to Selkirk and Dumfries to intimidate the vassals of Douglas. He had sassine in 1452 for superiority of the Baronies of Sprouston, Smailholm, Hawick, Bedrule and 'Broundoun'. As superior of the Barony of Hawick, he gave the 'precept of sasine' for the barony for William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1452. The revolt he headed against the King appeared to have ended in late 1452, but resumed in 1454, with the King's force destroying several of his towers, including lands in Ettrick Forest. He himself fled to England with just a few men, leaving his younger brothers to lead their vassals against the royal troops. This came to a head at the Battle of Arkinholm, with the King's men led by their kinsman, George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus; Archibald, Earl of Moray was slain in battle, Hugh, Earl of Ormond was captured and beheaded in Edinburgh and John of Balvany escaped to England (with another brother Henry not being mentioned in the chrinicles). He forfeited his titles in 1455, including Lord Warden of the Marches, which afterwards ceased to be hereditary. In 1461 he and his brother John were sent by the English King to stir up rebellion among the Lords of

the Isles, and in 1462 he was sent to reconnoiter the Border for a possible English invasion. His brother John was captured in Ewesdale and he again fled to England, where he was treated well by King Edward. In 1462 his lands in Roxburghshire were granted to George, 4th Earl of Angus, who was also given the Earldom of Douglas. In 1463 the Scotts of Buccleuch received new charters from the Scottish King for assisting on the royal side in the rebellion he led. Although the English King demanded that his lands in Scotland be restored, that never happened. In 1479 he was again near the Border, involved in some English business, and in 1482 he was given a commission to receive Scotsmen who would renounce their country and settle in England. Also in that year, he was part of a treaty involving Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany and Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus to assist King Edward in the conquest of Scotland. He rode to Lochmaben with Albany in 1484, now an old man, where he was unhorsed and captured. He was then banished to Lindores Abbey, where he died. It ws said that while at Lindores he wrote to his kinsman, Douglas of Cavers, pleading with him not to follow in his footsteps, but to be faithful to the King. In 1453 he married Margaret 'the Fair Maid of Galloway', daughter of Archibald Douglas, the 5th Earl, and widow of his brother William (hence she had been his sister-in-law); this required a dispensation from the Pope. According to tradition, she was killed in a siege of Threave Castle, actually she went to England with her husband, returning in 1459 and in 1460 marrying the King's half-brother, John Stewart, Earl of Atholl. Some time in the period 1461–84 he secondly married Anne, daughter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, but there was no issue from either marriage. **James** (15th C.) recorded as deputy to the Sheriff of Roxburghshire, William Douglas, in 1471. He was also listed in regard to extracting fines from the courts of Ettrick Forest in 1471. It is unclear who the William was (probably a Douglas of Cavers, but perhaps William of Cluny); his identity is a mystery, but he may have been a brother of the Laird of Cavers, possibly a younger son of Sir Archibald, 3rd Laird. **James** (d.1498) 5th Baron of Drumlanrig, and also Baron of Hawick. He was son of Sir William, who he succeeded in 1484. He had a brother, Archibald, who was ancestor of the Cashogle branch. He married Janet (probably eldest) daughter of Sir David Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch, the marriage contract being signed between the fathers in 1470. When he inherited the Drumlanrig and Hawick Baronies, he and his wife already held the demesne lands of East Mains and Kirkton. He is recorded in a document relating to lands in Drumlanrig by Grierson of Kepanoch in 1490. In 1492 he granted the Barony and Castle of Drumlanrig to his son William, retaining the liferent for himself. In 1494 he gave the lands of West Mains and Crumhaugh to his son and heir William. His Bailies appointed for the purposes of this sasine were George, William and James Douglas (probably relatives of some sort) and Gilbert 'M'Cawill'. His children were: William, who succeeded; Gavin; and Janet, who married Roger Grierson of Windiehill and Lag (who died at Flodden). He appears as Baron in a charter of 1502 for Whithope (the dates perhaps being in error). **James** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Swinside. His brothers Adam and 2 Johns were listed along with him in 1502 when they were convicted and had remission for oppressing Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. Douglases of Bonjedward, Davidsons and the junior Laird of Riddell were also listed. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 being 'in onstoun', which could perhaps be a transcription error for 'Ormiston' or a variant of 'Ulston'. He was among Douglases from Bonjedward and Swinside, as well as Davidsons, who were convicted and had remission for oppressing Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. **Sir James** (d.1545) 5th (or 6th) of Cavers, son of Sir William, who he succeeded in 1506. In 1508 he had a charter for the churches of Spittal and Caerlenrig. He was already Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1508 in the 'retour' for Adam Hepburn as heir to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, in the Lordship of Hermitage. In 1509 he received special consideration from the King as his father's heir because of 'the gude and thankful service done to the Kingis hienes ... quhilk deit in defens of his realme and resisting of his inimies of Ingland and rebellis'. This included the lands and Barony of Cavers, with free disposition of his marriage and other rights. He was 'in the King's ward' before this, suggesting he was a minor until 1509. In 1509/10 the lands and Barony of Cavers were 'recognosed' in the King's hands to be regranted; this finally resolved the issue of inheritance that arose a century earlier. In 1511 he had a royal charter of 'novodamus' from James IV, for the town of Cavers, with the lands, castle, manor and mill; the charter lists the lands within the Barony of Cavers at that time. Also in 1511 he resigned his superiority of the lands of Rutherford and Wells, into the King's hands,

to be given to Helen Rutherford. In 1512, along with his wife Elizabeth Murray, he had a charter for the lands of 'Zarlside' (presumably Earlside) and 'Pencrise'. He would have been Sheriff of Teviotdale at the time of Hornshole, as well as the earlier Sclaterford skirmish. In 1515 he is recorded as Baron of Hawick giving a charter of Whithope to William Scott, brother of Walter of Branxholme. He was Sheriff in 1517 for the 'retour' of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was on an inquest for the succession of the lands of John Home in 1523. In 1529 he served as surety that James of Drumlanrig would not attempt to escape from ward in Edinburgh Castle. In 1530 he was one of the Lairds who submitted themselves to the 'King's will' to keep peace on the Border. He is recorded in 1529/30 when William Routledge resigned his half of the lands of Crook to him; the resignation was to 'an honourable man, James Douglas of Caueris, in name and on behalf of Martin Douglas' (whose relationship is unknown). He is recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1534/5 (but mis-transcribed as 'John') as Sheriff of Roxburghshire when he gave sasine for lands in Rutherford. In 1538 he was involved in a dispute with Thomas Ker of Sunderlandhall over the lands of Ashybank. In 1538 he was convicted (along with Kers and Rutherfords) of allowing several rebels to live on their land etc. In 1541 he complained to the Lords of Council that Walter Scott of Branxholme had burned his farm of Whitriggs; 41 of his associates (probably mainly tenants) are listed in the case. Also in 1541 he was involved in a dispute over a sum of money with William 'Familtounne', with William as a witness. In 1537 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Murray of Falahill, who was probably 'the Outlaw Murray'. His known children are: Sir James, who succeeded; William, 1st Laird of Friarshaw; and Robert of Todholes.

Sir James (d.1558) 6th (or 7th) of Cavers and Sheriff of Teviotdale, son of Sir James and Elizabeth Murray. In 1545 he succeeded his father as Baron of Cavers and Sheriff of Roxburgh, as well as succeeding to the lands of Kirkton Mains in the Barony of Hawick. In late 1545 a Parilamentary decree arranging 500 horsemen to be mustered in Teviotdale stated that 25 of them could be chosen among his followers and friends and captained by either him or his brother. In 1546 he is recorded in a bond along with several other Borderers presenting Elliots of Thorlieshope as prisoners to John Kerr of Ferniehirst. Around 1547 he was among the Border Lairds who paid homage to the Duke of Somerset. In 1550 he granted the lands of Colifort to William Scott. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh', 'with my hand at the pen' (suggesting that he could not write). He was indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1553/4 he was Sheriff for the 'retour' of the young Sir Walter Scott as heir to his grandfather. In 1554 he gave a notorial instrument for an acre of land in the Barony of Cavers to Archibald Elliot in Gorrenberry. He married Christian, daughter of Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, and her testament is recorded in 1581. His children included: Sir William, who succeeded; James, mentioned in 1584/5; and Robert, mentioned in 1585. After his death his wife kept the 'liferent' of Effledge, Cote and Kirkton Mains.

Sir James (1498–1578) 7th Baron of Drumlanrig and also Baron of Hawick, son of William. He re-granted the town its charter in 1537 when he was 39. In 1514 he inherited the Barony of Hawick, with special dispensation from the King because of his age (this would have been shortly after the Hornshole incident). 'Bonds of manrent' to him are recorded in 1518 (with Lord Robert Maxwell), 1526 (involving Ninian Crichton of 'Bellibocht'), 1527 (involving John Menzies of the 'Castalbyll'), 1544/5 (involving Andrew Rorrison of 'Bardanocht'), 1545 (involving John Cunningham of 'Byrkschaw') and 1550 (involving John and George 'Carrydderis of Holmendis'). In 1526 he had a 'respite', along with James Gordon of Lochinvar and 37 of their kinsmen and associates for communing with Alexander Forester (and others dwelling upon 'Levin') and for the murder of Thomas McClellan in Edinburgh. He helped in the attempt to rescue the young James V from his brother-in-law the Earl of Angus in 1526, along with Scott of Branxholme. Also in 1526 he protested that what was done against the Scotts of Howpasley, Allanhaugh and Borthaugh, who all held lands of him, should do him no prejudice. In 1529 he was held in Edinburgh Castle, perhaps under suspicion by the King, with James of Cavers serving as surety that he would not attempt to escape. However he was later engaged by the King in many battles. In 1532 he was accused of treason by Robert Charteris of Amisfield (with the reasons not being recorded) and the challenge was settled in single combat at Holyrood, but ended without injury on either side; in one description of the combat he is described as 'sumquhat sand-blind' (i.e. short-sighted). In 1535 the King revoked several

charters relating to the superiority of lands formerly held by the Homes, including Broadlee in the Borthwick valley that had involved him. In 1536/7 he had a gift from the King of all the non-entries, taxes, etc. due from his lands in Dumfriesshire, while they were in the King's hands after his father's death at Flodden; this was confirmed by another grant by Queen Mary in 1541/2 and charters of 1544/5. In 1537 he was witness to a precept for the lands of Ker of Primsideloch. In 1538 he had a marriage contract for his daughter Janet to marry William, son of Archibald in Cashogle (probably a first or second cousin). He was in England in 1541, apparently having been accused as accessory to murder, and having fallen out of favour with the Scottish Crown. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Solway Moss in 1542. In 1542/3 he witnessed the marriage contract between Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus (his brother-in-law) and Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Maxwell. In 1543 he joined the Earl of Angus in warlike movements against the Earl of Lennox and others. He also appears to have given his support to the English about that time. In 1543/4 he was charged with the murder of the Rector of Kilbride. In 1545 he was among Border lairds who gave assurance to 'have na intelligence with Ingland' and also among lairds of Teviotdale who signed an assurance to end feuds. He was appointed as a 'justiciary' to apprehend criminals in his area in 1546. He and other Douglases had a 'bond of manrent' with the Earl of Arran in 1546. In 1548 he was granted the ward mad marriages of Janet and Marion, co-heiresses of Simon Carruthers of Mousewald; in 1561 he married off the elder sister, but made her agree to make over her land rights to him, but when he tried to do the same for the younger sister, who insisted on choosing her own husband and retaining her lands, she threw herself off Comolongon Tower and Mousewald was granted to his son Sir William of Hawick. In 1549 his lands at Drumlanrig were plundered by Lord Wharton. An inventory and will was drawn up for him in 1550. In 1551 he was recorded as superior of the lands of Broadlee in the Borthwick. In 1552 he was appointed as one of the Queen's Commissioners to meet the English Commissioners. In 1553 (or perhaps as early as 1550) he was knighted by the Regent, the Duke of Chatelherault and appointed Warden of the Western Marches, with the use of the Castle of Lochmaben during his wardenry. He was continued as Warden according to a Commission of Queen Mary in 1555. In 1556 he accompanied the Earl of Bothwell on expeditions against the Armstrongs. In 1558 there was an agreement between him and Charles Murray of Cockpool to submit to the decision of James, Lord Somerville. In 1559 he infefted his son William as his heir in the lands of Drumlanrig, Sheriffdom of Dumfries and other lands including the Barony of Hawick; this consisted of 'the town of Hawik with mill, lands of Eist Manis, West Manis, Crunach and Kirkton Mannis, Flekkis, Carlinpile, &c., and in tenantry Howpaslet, Chesholme, Quhitechestir, Edgaristoun, &c.'. He was present in Parliament in 1560 when the Confessions of Faith were ratified and in 1561 at Edinburgh Tolbooth he signed the first Book of Discipline of the Convention of Estates. It has been stated that his support for the Protestant cause at that time would have virtually exonerated the people of Hawick from maintaining the lamp before the altar of St. Mary's. In 1563/4 he had a marriage contract between his daughter Janet and William, eldest son of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. In 1564 he and his son Sir William of Hawick were given remission for associating witn James, Earl of Moray and others. In 1564/5 he witnessed the bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs to end their feud. He was in great favour with Queen Mary being one of the noblemen who remained in Dumfries in 1565 to meet the Queen; however, he acted against her in 1567 when she was captured at Carberry. He was at the Battle of Langside in 1568 (although quite an old man by then), fighting on the side of the Regent Moray (i.e. against the Queen's supporters). In 1569 he served as surety for Archibald Armstrong of Mangerton. He is recorded several times entering accused men before the Privy Council in the years around 1570. He was himself taken prisoner in 1571 by David Spence, Laird of Ormiston, probably on the orders of the government; his son narrowly escaped and not knowing if he was alive or dead he had his captors let him send this letter: 'Willie, Thou sall wit that I am haill and feare. Send me word thairfoir how thou art hwther deid or livand? Gif thou be deid, I doubt not but friendis will let me know the treuth, and gif thou be weid, I desyre na mair'. He visited John Knox on his death bed in 1572. In 1573 he was liable to a fine when the man he was cautioner for failed to appear. Also in 1573 he signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1574 he was one of the noblemen appointed to resolve the dispute between the Johnstones and Maxwells. Also in 1574 there was a deed where he agreed to infeft his lands to his grandson James, son of the late

Sir William of Hawick. There is a bond of 1575 relating to offences against him by friends or servants of John Johnstone. Also in 1575 he was 'surety in relief' according to the register of the Privy Council. In 1578 he appended to his will a statement of concern that his grandson and heir should not be influenced by the 'wickit nature' of his mother. Called 'Old Drumlanrig' towards the end of his life, he was succeeded by his grandson Sir James. He is known locally as 'the Generous Donor' because of the 1537 charter (although there is some ambiguity about whether his father is meant and in fact Hawick's first granting of burgh status came from an even earlier Douglas of Drumlanrig). He was responsible for building the 'L-shaped' main part of Drumlanrig's Tower, probably around the 1550s; it is traditionally said that he was born in the Tower in Hawick, but there is no evidence for this. It has also been fancifully suggested that he may have been the one to carry the flag back from Hornshole, but this seems highly unlikely. He firstly married Margaret, daughter of George Douglas, Master of Angus, and sister to Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus. They had at least 3 daughters: Janet, who married Sir William Douglas of Cashogle, and secondly John Charteris of Amisfield (possibly a descendant of the Charteris family of Langlands, and son of the man who had accused him of treason); Margaret, who married John Jardine of Applegirth; and Nicholas, who married John Johnstone of that Ilk. Things did not go well with this marriage, a notorial instrument of 1530 legally recording that he 'required her earnestly to go with him to his place and dwelling of Dumlanrig, and adhere to him as spouse ought to spouse', which she had previously refused to do. The couple divorced, and they were still arguing in court about the financial settlement in 1539. He secondly married Christian, daughter of John Montgomery, Master of Eglinton, and sister of the 2nd Earl of Eglinton; her testament is recorded in Edinburgh in 1581. In 1540 he resigned his lands of Drumlanrig and others into the hands of his superior, in order to regrant them to his heirs and to his wife Christain Montgomery 'in liferent'. In about 1540 the couple had a letter of dispensation from a Cardinal in Rome, allowing them to marry, although they were 'within the simple third and quadruple fourth degrees of affinity'. With her he had 1 son, Sir William of Hawick (who predeceased him), along with 4 daughters: Margaret, who married 3 times, to the Lord of Sanquhar, the Earl of Menteith and Wauchope of Niddrie; Helen, who married Roger Grierson of Lag and Rock Hall; Janet, who married James Tweedie of Drumelzier, and secondly William Ker of Cessford (with a daughter Mary Ker marrying Sir Walter Scott, 'the Bold' Buccleuch); and Christian, who married Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. He also had a son John (perhaps illegitimate) who was described as 'in Steppis' when he was denounced as a rebel in 1556 for murdering a Dalyell; a natural son, John 'in Erschemortoun' is recorded in 1564 (presumably the same one mentioned in 1556). 5 more children are also recorded (including 'bastard dochter' Janet, Alison and Agnes, and 'bastard son' Thomas, all recorded in the 1550 testament), there being in all 3 Janets and 2 Margarets! Elizabeth, who had a marriage contract with Andrew Ker of Caverton, may also have been his daughter (with the marriage perhaps not going ahead, suggesting she may have died). Being predeceased by his only legitimate son, he was succeeded by his grandson (i.e. William's son), Sir James. When his grandson succeeded him in 1578, there was an inventory of his possessions drawn up (by the Parson of Cummertrees), stating that he had 'beildit the haill hous and pallice of Drumlanrig', held the 'hous and toure of Hawik, and conqueist [i.e. acquired] the Sowtre landis in Hawik', as well as many other properties. His will was recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1581. His seal showed 3 mullets (i.e. stars) in the 1st and 4th quarters, a heart in the second and third and 3 crosses on a band across the top – 'Then Douglas of Drumlanrig, He helped to ease the pain, By granting lands his charter Made Hawick's heart beat again' [GLG].

James 4th Earl of Morton (c.1516–81) 2nd son of George of Pittendreich, who was Master of Angus. In 1543 he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Douglas, 3rd Earl of Morton, and was made heir, thereafter taking the title 'Master of Morton'. He was involved in politics and warfare during the Rough Wooing, probably not present at Ancrum Moor, but part of the force that marched into Northumberland later in 1545. In 1548 he was taken prisoner by Lord Gray after a siege at Dalkeith and held prisoner in the Tower of London. He remained in England for several years, where he learned the 'English tongue and tone, which he did ever thereafter much delight to use'. In 1553 he succeeded to his father-in-law's titles and estates, including Dalkeith House. His elder brother David became 7th Earl of Angus in 1557, but died soon afterwards and he became tutor and guardian to his young nephew, Archibald,

8th Earl of Angus. He sat on the fence during the early days of the Reformation, but by 1560 was firmly on the Protestant side. He was an ambassador to England in 1560 and an advisor to Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1561, being appointed as Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1563. Although personally disliking Henry Darnley, he did not publicly oppose his marriage with the Queen, probably because he required acquiescence from Darnley's mother, the Countess of Lennox, in claims regarding the succession to the Angus title and estates. However, he was said to be one of the main instigators of the plot to murder David Riccio in 1566, the fatal dagger being wielded by his cousin George Douglas. Afterwards he fled to England and then Flanders, but was soon pardoned and returned, to enter into a conspiracy with Bothwell and others against Darnley. In 1567 he received ratification of his earldom from Parliament. Turning against Bothwell, he led the army that forced Bothwell to surrender in 1567; this was after the offer of a duel between the pair was refused by Queen Mary and he even handed the sword of Archibald 'Bell the Cat' to Lord Lindsay to fight a duel. Shortly aftewards the 'Casket Letters' (long disputed as possible forgeries) came into his possession. He was one of the leaders of the army that defeated the forces loyal to Mary, Queen of Scots in 1568, leading to her imprisonment in England. He was certainly one of the most powerful noblemen during this period of civil war and narrowly escaped death himself (it is said at the intervention of Scott of Buccleuch) when the Regent Lennox was killed in 1571. Also in 1571 he controversially yielded up the Earl of Nortumberland (part of the Catholic uprising, captured by Eckie Armstrong in 1569) to Queen Elizabeth. In 1572, following the death of the Earl of Mar, he himself became Regent of Scotland (the last of the 4 men to hold this position), one of his first acts being an amnesty for some of the Queen's adherents, but not William Kirkcaldy of Grange, who had held Edinburgh Castle under siege for almost 3 years, and was hanged in 1573. Although he had disputes with churchmen (over his support for the idea of having bishops) and several noblemen, his time as Regent was relatively peaceful; he was eventually forced to resign in 1578 and effectively retired to Lochleven Castle. In 1574 he was the main executor named in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch, and he served as 'tutor' to the young Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch during his minority, among other things appointing Sir Walter Scott of Goldielands as Bailie Depute of the Regality of Melrose. Having lost several allies, including his nephew the Earl of Angus, he was accused of involvement in the murder of Darnley, along with his kinsman Archibald Douglas (son of Sir William of Whittinghame, who had fled to England). After 5 months in prison, and with only one witness being called against him (Sir James Balfour, who was himself involved in the murder), in 1581 he was found guilty of taking part in the murder of Darnley, and hence of treason. He was executed the next day using the 'maiden' (similar to a guillotine) that he had helped introduce to Scotland. His body was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard and his head, displayed at the Tolbooth, joined it 18 months later. His nephew (son of his sister-in-law Beatrix) John, 8th Lord Maxwell, was made Earl of Morton after his death (having made a deal with Esme Stuart, Earl of Lennox, and being part of the jury who tried him). However, in 1586 another nephew, Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, succeeded to the Earldom. He was succeeded in some of his lands by his nephew Archibald, 8th Earl of He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Douglas, 3rd Earl of Morton; she was said to be long insane and died in 1574. Although the couple were said to have had 10 children, there were no surviving male heirs. He is also reported to have had around 7 illegitimate children, including: Sir James of Spott, lay Prior of Pluscarden, exiled in 1583/4, forfeited his estates again for connection with Francis, Earl of Bothwell, and restored once more in 1603; Archibald of Pittendreich, also exiled in 1583/4; George, who was crippled; and William, whose will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1590. His capture was instigated by accusations from Capt. James Stewart (later Earl of Arran), which led to a reprisal, with Stewart being killed by James Douglas of Parkhead in 1595, and then the perpetrator being killed by a Stewart in 1608. **James** (16th C.) probably son of Sir James of Cavers and brother of Sir William. In 1565 he (along with William of the Crook) was fined for the non-appearance of William Elliot of Larriston and William Elliot of Falnash at the trial for the murder of David Scott of Hassendean. He is listed as brother of the Sheriff in 1584/5 among the Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council. **James** (16th C.) son of John of Whitriggs. In 1586 he was denounced as a rebel for his part in the slaughter of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton; the others named included sons of Douglas of Cavers and Douglas of Earlside, as well as

several Turnbulls. **James** of Earlside (16th C.) recorded as 'goodman of Yerlesyde' in 1590 when he was among a group accused of taking livestock, goods and prisoners from the Pott's of Carrick. Others listed include Elliots of the Hill, Martin's Clem Crozier, Thomas Laidlaw of the Haugh and John Henderson of Plenderleith. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Douglases. **James** (16th C.) listed as 'James Dowglas called of Deynebray' when he witnessed an instrument of sasine for Crook in 1592. He must have had an association with Deanbrae, and may be the brother of Sir William of Cavers recorded in 1565. **James** of Todholes (16th C.) recorded as surety with the Privy Council in 1572 for a man in Edinburgh. He is probably the James 'of Todholes' who was listed among the men implicated in the murder of David Rizzio in 1565. He may be the Douglas of 'Todheils' whose heiress Helena married Robert, 3rd son of Sir James Douglas of Cavers. He is surely related to the later James, recorded as 'apperand of Todhoill' in 1601. **Sir James** (d.1612) 8th of Cavers, son of Sir William and Euphemia Ker. In 1576/7 his father resigned his lands, Barony and Sheriffship to him, reserving 'liferent' for himself. It thus appear that he took over running the Cavers estates during his father's lifetime. In 1579 he was 'younger of Cavers' when he witnessed a sasine for Midshiels and Appletreehall. In 1588 he was Sheriff of Roxburghshire (but still 'younger' of Cavers). In 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels; his name appeared along with that of his father William. About 1590 he was listed among landed men of the Borders. In 1590/1 James Douglas of Spott acted as caution for him that he would pay the appropriate fees when released from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. In 1591 he served as surety for Walter Turnbull of Bedrule. Also in 1591 he subscribed to a bond of allegiance to the King against Bothwell, Home and others. In 1593 he (along with the Warden, William Ker of Cessford) was granted a warrant to apprehend Sir John Ker of the Hirsel. In 1597 he signed a bond with William, 10th Earl of Angus, long with Douglases and others. In 1599 he was denounced as a rebel for failing to appear to explain why he had not turned over the Lorraines who were outlawed for killing David Turnbull, younger of Wauchope. He was also denounced, along with his deputy 'Hob of Bedroule' Turnbull, for not paying the collected taxes to Mark, Lord of Newbattle. There was a further general complaint by the Privy Council that as Sheriff he had failed to hold head courts (since 1586), administer the law and particularly allowed several men to go free who had been denounced as rebels; he and his Depute were ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1600 he was accused, along with the Cranstons of that Ilk, with resetting Thomas Cranston of Morriston. He was Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1601 when he appeared at the trial over the Kerr-Turnbull feud in Jedburgh. Also in 1601 he was one of the Scotsmen (along with Turnbull of Minto) accused by several Englishmen of stealing their livestock from the Stobs and the Crag, as well as being in another group accused by Henry Woodrington of stealing cattle from him; in the same year he accused some of the same people of stealing 2 horses from him. In 1602 he signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds. In 1604 he served as surety for the Turnbulls of Stanedge and Barnhills, who were tried for killing 6 sons of Grahamslaw of Newton. About the same time he bought the lands of 'Nuke' from Andrew Friarshaw, the related financial obligation being the focus of a court case of 1607. In 1610 he was named as a Commissioner for keeping peace in Roxburghshire. Also in 1610 he and his son William had a bond (with Thomas Turnbull of Minto acting as cautioner) not to harm Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk or his colleagues; the nature of this dispute is unclear. He married Margaret (or perhaps Janet) Cranstoun in 1580, having a son Sir William, who succeeded; she could be the Margaret, connected with the Sheriff of Roxburgh, recorded in the Register of Testaments in Lauder in 1632. He later married a daughter of Sir James McGill and had 2 sons who took the surname McGill: James, probably related to the later minister of Cavers, Walter McGill; and Thomas. If this is the Thomas described in 1634 as 'son to late James Douglas of Cavers' when he became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh, then he probably died a few years later than 1612. The 1643 valuation of Cavers Parish lists both 'Anna McGill, Lady Summington' and 'Mr Walter McGill' as landowners, suggesting that they may both connected to his family, perhaps his children, or otherwise siblings of his 2nd wife. His daughter Elizabeth married William Eliott of Stobs, and later Sir William Douglas of Kelhead. Another daughter, Margaret, married John, son of Archibald Douglas, Archdeacon of Glasgow in 1607. The James of Cavers who wrote a letter to the Privy Council in

February 1613 is presumably his son, since he was deceased by then. **Sir James** (d.1615) 8th Baron of Drumlanrig and also Baron of Hawick. In 1572 he was served as heir to his father, Sir William of Hawick (who predeceased his grandfather) and grandfather Sir James of Drumlanrig (who was still alive at that time). This included the town of Hawick, with its mill, together with the lands of 'Eist Manis, West Manis, Crumhauch et Kirktoun Manis, Flekkis et Muryneis, Ramsay Clewis, Braid Ley, Tenesyde, Carlingpule et Almonslandis' and in tenandry the lands of 'Howpaslet, Chesholme, Quhitehoip, Drydame, Commounside, Ovir Harwod, Emetscheilis, Nethir Harwod, Wyndislandis, Eister et Wester Heislehoip, Langhauch, Lairis Toftis, Kirkwod, Harwodhill, Quhitechestir, Fynnik, Edgaristoun, Edgaristounschelis et Quhomis'. There was a further deed of 1574 where his grandfather declared him to be his heir. He succeeded to Drumlanrig in 1578 on the death of his grandfather James (his father having already died). At that time an inventory of his possessions was drawn up, showing that he owned many pieces of land. In 1581/2 he was ordered to enter a number of Bells, Grahams and others before the Privy Council. In 1582 he was cautioner (along with Robert, Provost of Lincluden) for William Bell for rieving, the pair were committed to ward in 1583 for gathering 50 or so men and raiding the farm of Bonshaw, and in 1585 was surety for Robert himself. He was often in dispute with his neighbour in Dumfriesshire, Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn (Sheriff of Dumfries); in 1591 he forcibly removed a prisoner from a court being held by Kirkpatrick and was consequently suspended from being Bailie of Morton. In 1592 he had a bond not to harm Kirkpatrick, with his cautioners being Robert, Provost of Lincluden (probably his great-uncle), Robert of Cashogle and 'Mr' John Douglas. He had a confirming charter of his lands granted by James VI in 1591/2, which was ratified by Parliament in 1594; this listed the Barony of Hawick as including the lands transcribed as 'East Manys, West Manys, Cruhauch and Kirtoun of Manys, Flekis, Maisterayneis, Ramsay Clewis, Braidley, Teindside, Carling Pule and Almouslandis' and in tenandry the lands of 'Howpasley, Chisholme, Whitehope, Dryden, Commonside, Over Harwood, Emeschellis, Nether Harwood, Weyndislandis, Easter and Wester Hessilhoip, Langhaugh, Laws, Tofts, Kirkwood, Harwoodhill, Whitchester, Fynnik, Edgerston, Edgerston Scheillis and Quhawmes'. In 1593 he signed a bond of cooperation with Maxwell of Castlemilk and Kirkpatrick of Closeburn against Sir James Johnstone of Dunskellie. In 1595 he accompanied Lord Hay on a foray into Annandale. A bond of 1601 between the Bailies and Burgesses of Hawick and him led to a dispute that lasted for many years after his death. In 1603 he was cautioner for John Douglas, in lands of Glencairn. Also in 1603 he was cautioner for many people in a dispute with Sir James Johnstone, Warden of the West Marches. In 1607 there was a complaint made against him and others by Adam Menzies of Enoch; this mentions his son and heir William, 2nd son (probably James) and his natural son John. He was served heir to his grandfather James' lands in Dalswinton in 1608. He sat in Parliament as a minor baron in 1608 and 1609. He had a remission in 1609 from the King, for any killing or other acts committed by him during his time as Warden of the West Marches of Scotland, before the union of the crowns. In 1609 many of his lands were united into the Barony and Regality of Drumlarig by Crown charter. He sat in the General Assembly in 1610. About 1610 there was a dispute between him and Walter Scott, Lord of Buccleuch over the lands of Whithope. Also in 1610 he brought an action against William of Howpasley and James Gledstains of that Ilk to remove from lands of his (including Howpasley, which it seems likely that he gained through a wadset), as well as for taxes he claimed they owed him as superior. In 1610 he was appointed keeper of the rolls for the Justices of the Peace of Dumfriesshire and in 1612 was appointed a commissioner for keeping the peace in that county. In 1612 the Bailies of Hawick made a legal challenge to Drumlanrig's hereditary authority by imposing a stent on householders within the Burgh and also a tax at the market (in order to pay off debts the town had contracted) without the permission of the Baron; he complained to the Privy Council, also alleging that they were refusing to allow his own men to collect the traditional market dues and confined his 'tacksman' to the steeple of St. Mary's! In 1615, sometime after gaining the lands of Howpasley, about 60 of his sheep were slaughtered by a band of men collected by Lady Scott of Howpasley and Jean Scott of Satchells. It is clear from all of this that he (or perhaps his local officers) was far from popular locally. He married Mary Fleming, sister of John, 5th Lord Fleming, the marriage contract being in 1581; his wife was granted liferent of the demesne lands of Hawick in 1616. In later life his affairs were taken

over by his son William, who eventually succeeded and became 1st Earl of Queensberry. Another son was Sir James of Mouswald (or 'Mousell'), whose son James was an M.P. His natural son John married Isobella, daughter of John Douglas of 'Killivarrand' in 1607. Other children probably included: David of Airdoch; George of Pinzerie; Janet, who married William Livingstone of Jerviswood; Helen, who married John Menzies of Castlehill; and Christian, who married Robert Dalzell, 2nd Earl of Carnwath. His natural son John married Isobella, daughter of John Douglas of 'Killivarrand' in 1607. He may also have had a natural daughter, who was also called Janet and married John Carruthers, 8th of Holmains. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'apperand of Todhoill' in 1601, when he was described as being shot 'with twa bullettis in the wambe' when listed among the wounded in the skirmish between the Turnbulls and Kers in Jedburgh. He appears to have been an ally of the Turnbulls of Minto. He is also recorded as surety in a trial of 1612. He was presumably related to earlier Douglases of Todholes (or Todhills) and was possibly son of Robert of Todholes. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1601 as 'in Cruik' in the court case dealing with the skirmish between Turnbulls and Kerrs (and their supporters) on Jedburgh Fair Day. He was wounded 'in the neife' (i.e. fist) and dismembered 'of ane pairt thairof'. Several others in the Turnbull party were killed and others maimed, while 2 on the Kerr side were killed. He was probably related to the earlier William of Crook and Martin in Crook. He is probably James, son of William, who was bequeathed 'the roum callit ye hunthill wt ye best unset in ye cruik' by his father William in Crook in 1581; for the land in Crook he was to pay 13 shillings 4 pence to the heirs of his father (i.e. his brother Martin). **James** (d.bef. 1603) son of William 1st of Friarshaw. He appears to have died before his elder brother John, and hence the Lairdship went to the next brother, George. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1607 as being 'in Freirschaw' in a court case with John Haliburton of Muirhouselaw. The case centred on an obligation of £1,000 that James Douglas of Cavers had paid to Andrew of Friarshaw for the lands of 'Nuke'. He must therefore have been a close relative of Andrew, although the connection is not clear. He could be the same man as James, son of William (1st of Friarshaw), except that James appears to have died before 1603. **James** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Cavers' in a 1612 document listing people convicted of charging too much interest on loans. Along with John (also in Cavers, and probably a relative) he failed to appear and was denounced as a rebel. **Sir James** (c.1591–1656) 1st Lord Mordington. He was brother of William, who was 10th Earl of Angus and 1st Marquess of Douglas. He held lands in the Rule valley, being granted Templehall and Brewlands in 1627. He married Ann, daughter of Laurence, 5th Lord Oliphant and was succeeded by his son William. **James** of Lochleven (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of William, 6th Earl of Morton. He was Commendator of Melrose Abbey in about the years 1569–1606. He thus held the superiority of some local lands, including the kirklands of Hassendean and Cavers. In 1573 he led a court case against Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch for the 'wranguis violent and masterfull casting doun demolitioun ... of the principale abbay and kirk of Melrose. He is recorded as Laird of Lochleven in 1581 when he was superior of some lands in Langnewton. In 1586 he complained that Kers, Rutherfords and others had stopped him from collecting his teinds in Langnewton. In 1592 he was surety for Robert Kerr of Newton and for Hector Turnbull of Wauchope. Also in 1592 he was superior of the lands of Crook in Cavers Parish when they were granted to William Scott; William Scott 'in Hawik' was his Bailie for the transaction. He evenutally resigned the Melrose lands into the hands of his nephew, William, Earl of Morton. He firstly married Mary, daughter of Sit Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, secondly married Helen (or Eleanor), daughter of William Scott of Abbotshall, and thirdly married Jean, daughter of Sir James Anstruther. He had at least 8 children. **Sir James** of Mousewald (16th/17th C.) son of Sir James, 8th of Drumlanrig, and younger brother of Sir William of Drumlanrig (and Earl of Queensberry). In 1619 he was declared a rebel for failing to appear when charged with the murder of John Carruthers of Dormont. In 1621 he and his brother William of Drumlanrig were charged with being involved in an altercation in which pistols were fired, Robert, son of Sir Robert of Cashogle lost an ear and Thomas Coupland was killed. In 1615 he married (possibly as his 2nd wife) Helena, daughter of Sir William Grierson of Lag. His son James was an M.P. 1644–47. **Rev. James** (d.c.1658) minister of Cavers. He graduated from St. Andrews University in 1637, became the assistant to Walter McGill at Cavers in 1647, and succeeded after his death 4 years later. He is recorded as still being minister in April 1658 and probably continued until his death (with James

Gillan taking over later that year). Note that the minister of Hobkirk at about the same time had the same name. He may have been closely related to the Douglases of Cavers, and/or the previous incumbent Walter McGill (this being the surname of the 2nd wife of Sir James of Cavers who died in 1612). However, the precise relationship is uncertain. **Rev. James** (1624/5–65) younger son of William Douglas of Bonjedward and brother of John, who was minister of Yetholm and Crailing. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1645 and became minister at Hobkirk in 1652, where he remained until his death. There is a discharge of 1657 for vicarage teinds of Harwood in the National Archives involving him. He was one of the few conformist ministers in the district who were not expelled in the early 1660s, i.e. he accepted Episcopacy. He married Jean Martin and their children included: William, who succeeded to the lands at Newhall and Plewlands in 1669; and Robert, his 2nd son, who became an apprentice apothecary in Edinburgh in 1679. Thomas, lawful son of James, witnessed a document for Hobkirk teinds in 1657, but would have been too young to be this James' son. He was buried in Hobkirk graveyard, on 'Cowdie's Knowe', his gravestone (a through-stone) being marked 'MAISTER IAMES DOWGLAS SONE TO THE LAIRD OF BOONIEDB(VR)GH LATE MINISTER OF HOBKIRK'. **James** (d.1671) 2nd Earl of Queensberry and also Baron of Hawick, son of William, the 1st Earl. He succeeded his father in 1640 and acquired many additional lands (particularly in Dumfriesshire) to add to the family estate. In 1640 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Rev. Robert Cunningham. In 1642 he was named to a commission that was charged to apprehend and try a large number of Borders men accused of being 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift'. In a county valuation of 1643 he is recorded having land equal to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total yearly value of land in the Parish of Hawick (amounting to £5424 16s 8d). He was firmly a supporter of the Royalist cause during the time of the Civil War. He was intercepted on his way to join Montrose after the Battle of Kilsyth (travelling with his kinsman the Marquess of Douglas), imprisoned in Carlisle, forced to pay a huge fine in 1645, but was pardoned by Cromwell in 1654. In 1650 Drumlanrig Castle was attacked by Col. Gilbert Kerr and a group of men who objected to his Royalist stance, including Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead, William Kerr of Newton and many others; these men were later compelled to pay damages to him. In 1653 he was the superior who granted Weensland, Shaws and Burnflat to William Scott of Horsleyhill. In 1661 he and his son (William, Lord Drumlanrig) was listed as owing £907 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for the teind duties for their lands within the Barony of Hawick. In 1663 he is recorded paying the Land Tax of £6140 for his property in Hawick Parish, this included £1080 for the 'Milne and Customes'. In 1669 he complained to Parliament about the high valuation placed on his lands in the Barony of Hawick. Around 1670 he disputed Hawick's rights to the Common (this battle being taken up by his son William after he succeeded as Baron of Hawick). He firstly married Mary, 3rd daughter of James, 2nd Marquis of Hamilton, the marriage contract being in 1630; they had no issue. In 1635 he married his second wife Margaret, eldest daughter of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Traquair (she died in about 1673). They had 9 children: William (b.1637), who succeeded and became 1st Duke of Queensberry; Lt.-Gen. James (d.1691), who was at Bothwell Bridge and the Battle of the Boyne; John (d.1675) who died in the Siege of Treves (or Trier); Robert (d.1676), who died in the Siege of Maastricht; Mary, who married Alexander Stewart, 3rd Earl of Galloway; Catherine, who married Sir James Douglas of Kellhead; Henrietta, who married Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, who was the inspiration for the character 'Redgauntlet'; Margaret, who married Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth and secondly Sir David Thoits, and was known for being penurious; and Isobel, who married Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Brown and their children included: Bessie (b.1640); Agnes (b.1644); John and Isobel (b.1647); and Janet (b.1651). **James** (d.1674) brother of Sir William of Cavers and son of Sir Archibald. He was stabbed by Andrew Rutherford of Townhead when they were returning from dining at Swanside near Jedburgh, and died from the wounds. Rutherford was caught, tried and beheaded in Edinburgh. Robert Scott of Horsleyhill gave evidence, being one of the fellow diners, along with Charles Kerr of Abbotrule and William Ker of Newton. **James** (c.1646–1700) son of Archibald, Earl of Angus and 1st Earl of Ormond. In 1660 he succeeded his grandfather William as 2nd Marquess of Douglas. He had 16 curators during his minority, including Sir Archibald of Cavers and the Lord of Drumlanrig. He

struggled most of his life with debts that he inherited and also with a dishonest Chamberlain. He is probably the Marquess of Douglas for whom Thomas Laidlaw paid the Land Tax in Southdean Parish in 1663. In 1663 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis). In 1668 he was served heir to his father in several titles, including the Lordship of the Barony of Jedforest and of Selkirk; he thus held the superiority of Southdean Parish. He paid tax on land valued at £4475 in Southdean Parish in 1678, as well as lands in Jedburgh and in Selkirkshire. He received estates forfeited by Claverhouse after the Revolution. He contributed £500 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He was a Privy Councillor under Charles II and James VII. A commission was apppointed to manage his estates in the 1690s, including the Duke of Queensberry, Earl of Lothian, Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh and Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane. He had to sell Tantallon in 1699. In 1670 he married Barbara, daughter of John Erskine, Earl of Mar and secondly married Mary, daughter of Robert Kerr, 1st Marquess of Lothian. His marriage with his first wife was filled with dispute and its end was said to be be be be be be be be be immortalised in the ballad 'Waly Waly' (and although some of that song clearly predates this era, instead the story is contained in a ballad called 'Jamie Douglas'). His children included: James, Earl of Angus, who died at the Battle of Steinkirk, aged 20; William, who died in infancy; Archibald (b.1694), who became 3rd Marquess; and Jane (b.1698), who was betrothed to Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith (later Duke of Buccleuch), who instead married a different Jane, daughter of the Duke of Queensberry and she eventually married John, sone of Sir Thomas Stewart of Balcaskie. **James** (17th C.) son and heir of William, who was described as an advocate in 1672 when he inherited his father's Lordship and Barony of Jedforest (i.e. the superiority of lands in Southdean). They were probably related to the Marquesses of Douglas, who had held this Barony in the decades before. He was probably dead by 1684, when his sisters Margaret and Jean were served as joint heirs to this same Lordship. **James** (17th C.) tailor in Roberton Parish. He married Janet Henderson and their children included: James (b.1682); and Thomas (b.1686). The witnesses in 1682 were Thomas Henderson (probably reated to his wife) and James Dryden, and in 1686 were James Dryden and John Armstrong. **James** (17th C.) recorded as a 'student' in 1678. He witnessed (along with another student, Walter Laing) the baptism for Andrew Angus in Hawick Parish. **James** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Whitriggs on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. He was probably related to Jean and John, who were also listed. **James** (17th C.) listed in the 1694 Horse Tax rolls at Cavers. **James** 2nd Duke of Queensberry (1672–1711), eldest son of William the 1st Duke. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1680, when still a boy. He was served heir to his father in 1695. He was created Baron Rippon, Marquis of Beverley and Duke of Dover in the British peerage, and still held several Scottish titles, including Lord Douglas of Hawick. While Earl of Drumlanrig he was appointed Colonel of the 6th Horse Guards Regiment, and 'Drumlangrig's troop' mustered in Hawick in 1687. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1690 and was one of Scotland's representative peers in Parliament 1707–08. He served as Lord High Treasurer of Scotland as well as Secretary of State and Lord High Commissioner and is credited with drafting the 'Act of Union' of 1707 (hence being sometimes known as the 'Union Duke'). In 1706 he resigned his titles into the hands of the Queen, to be regranted to himself and his heirs. He married Mary, daughter of Charles, Lord Clifford. One of his daughters, Jane, married Francis, Duke of Buccleuch. The titles of Marquess and Earl passed to his insane son James, while the Dukedom passed to a younger son, Charles. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Kirktoun' farm. His children baptised in Kirkton Parish included Betty (b.1718), John (b.1720) and Robert (b.1725). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at East Mains in 1716 when his daughter Elspeth was baptised. Elspeth (again, b.1720) may also have been his child. **James** of the Trows (17th/18th C.) related to the Cavers family, the connection said to be through an illegitimate son. He may also at one point have been Laird of Earlside. In 1720 he was tenant at the Trows when he made a loan to Archibald Douglas of Cavers. His children included: Thomas (b.1705); Margaret (b.1709), who married James Oliver; and Esther (b.1715), who married Thomas Turnbull (of the Hawick carpet factory). He is probably the same James who was listed at Trows on the 1694 Horse Tax records. His son-in-law James Oliver is said to have taken over the farm of Earlside from him. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children may have included William (b.1697), Robert (b.1697), James (b.1698), William (b.1700), Margaret (b.1700);

Rachel (b.1701), Archibald (b.1702), Agnes (b.1703), George (b.1704), Marion (b.1705), James (b.1706), Walter (b.1707), Bessie (b.1707), Margaret (b.1707), Jane (b.1710), Andrew (b.1710), Isabel (b.1712), Helen (b.1713), John (b.1714), James (b.1716), James (b.1717), Isabel (b.1719) and Robert (b.1722). There are surely at least 2 families here. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Clarilaw in 1709 when he married Agnes Scott, the marriage being registered in Cavers. He may be the James whose children, baptised in Wilton, included William (b.1710) and Thomas (b.1713). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded living at 'brodlees' in 1721 and 1724 and was there for 18 years from about 1716–34. This appears to be a farmstead, Braidlies, near Brieryyards (but could feasibly be the farm of Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish). He married Agnes Davidson in 1708 and their children included: Jean (b.1716); Janet (b.1718); Margaret (b.1721); and Agnes (b.1724). The witnesses in 1721 were William and James Douglas (who were surely related) and in 1724 were William Douglas and James Dryden. Thomas (b.c.1715) was also his son (and gave evidence for the division of Wilton Common in 1764, stating they later lived together at Midshiels). He is either the same man or father to the James who was living at 'Broadlees' a generation later. **Sir James** of Friarshaw and Springwood (1704–87) 2nd son of George and brother of Henry of Friarshaw. He was the 8th Laird of Friarshaw in Lilliesleaf Parish, and the 1st Baronet. In 1750 he purchased the lands of Bridgend near Kelso and changed the name to Springwood Park (although it was also known as 'Springfield Park'). He became a Rear Admiral. In 1759 he carried back to Britain the news of Gen. Wolfe's victory at Quebec. He later served as M.P. for Orkney. He is probably the James of Bridgend listed among the Commissioneris for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1775 he entailed Springwood Park along wth his other estates. He succeeded to Friarshaw after the death of his brother in 1778. He is listed being taxed for having several male servants from 1778. He is also recorded in the Carriage Tax Rolls, Horse Tax Rolls and for having female servants tax roll (with as many as 6 servants) at Springwood Park in the 1780s. He was a Knight of the Order of Bath and was created a Baronet in 1786. In 1753 he married Helen (1727/8–66), daughter of Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane. In 1768 he secondly married Helen (d.1793), daughter of John Boyle, Earl of Glasgow. His children included: Sir George, who succeeded; James (1755–1840), also an Admiral, who was among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788 and married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Robert Scott of the Royal Navy; Thomas (1756–85); Henry (1758–1839), a judge at Patna; and Mary Isabella, who married Sir H.H. Macdougal. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Anna Pott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1732. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Denholm in 1733 when his son William was baptised. Perhaps the same James was at Ormiston in 1737 when his son Archibald was baptised. Other children baptised in Cavers who could be his include John (b.1729), an unnamed child (b.1732), James (b.1732), William (b.1733), Thomas (b.1734), Janet (b.1735), Archibald (b.1737), another unnamed child (b.1738) and Archibald (b.1740). He may be the James who married Ann Pott in Cavers in 1731. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at 'Mitchels' (i.e. Midshiels) in 1739, Burnhead in 1742 and 'Broadlees' in 1747 and 1748. He and Thomas witnessed a baptism in 1739 for Walter Grieve in Midshiels. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Stuart and Janet Douglas (perhaps a relative) in Langlands in 1742 and another for Thomas Scott in Galalaw in 1744. He married Janet Turnbull in Wilton in 1738 and their children included: Rachel (b.1739); James (b.1740); William (b.1742); Agnes (b.1744); Gavin (b.1747); and Jean and Martha (b.1748). The witnesses in 1739 were James Turnbull (perhaps related to his wife) and James . . . [perhaps Grieve], in 1742 were Robert Scott and James Dryden, in 1747 were John and Walter Scott and in 1748 were James Dryden and William Scott. He is either son of the James who was at 'brodlees' (i.e. Braidlies) 2 decades earlier, or else the same man with a 2nd marriage. **James** (18th C.) merchant of Hawick. In 1742 (along with gardener Robert Turnbull) he witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert Taylor and Margaret Douglas (perhaps his sister). In 1745 he witnessed a baptism for gardener Walter Irvine and another for gardener Robert Turnbull and Euphan Douglas (who may have been related). Based on these witnesses it seems feasible that Margaret (wife of merchant Robert Taylor) and Euphan (wife of gardener Robert Turnbull) were his sisters. He may be the man of this name who paid tax for 14 windows in Hawick in 1748. He married Margaret Scott in Wilton in

1739 and their children (baptised in Hawick) included: William (b.1740); Betty (b.1742); John (b.1744); and Margaret (b.1745). The witnesses in 1742 were druggist Gideon Scott and tobacconist Robert Taylor. He may be the James whose son Alexander died in Hawick in 1781 and the deceased merchant whose daughter Janet died in Hawick in 1809. **Rev. Dr. James** (d.1780) 16th Laird of Cavers. He was 3rd son of Archibald, and became heir and executor for his brother Archibald in 1774. He was Prebendary of Durham and received a Doctorate in Divinity. It is said that he had a road built by which a coach and 6 could ascend to the top of Ruberslaw; he was said to have made a journey as far up as he coul go, accompanied by Sir James Graham of Netherby. He was taxed for having 5 male servants in 1778 (a butler, a footman, a coachman and 2 gardeners) and 6 in 1779. In Edinburgh in 1750 he married Jean Halyburton (or 'Peggy Haliburton'), sister of Col. Hailburton of Pitcur, but they had no surviving children. He was in turn succeeded by his brother John. His will stated that if his brother John failed to have male heirs he was to be succeeded by his cousins Andrew, then Capt. Archibald, then Robert, and 'whom failing, to my lawful heirs whatsoever'. His sisters Catharine and Euphane were also provided for at Cavers. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1781. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, who was at Appletreehall in 1748. He married Bessie Dryden in 1747 and their son William was baptised in 1748, with witnesses Walter Scott and James Dryden. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Alison Hendry in 1752 and their children included James (b.1754). **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Wilton in 1761. **James** (18th C.) butler at Cavers in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for James of Cavers. He could be the James whose daughter Margaret was baptised in 1772 and the James in Cavers whose son Alexander was baptised in 1779. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at 'Berryfellhouse' in 1787 when his son James was baptised. He could be the James whose son William was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1786. Other children baptised in Cavers who may have been his include Betty (b.1766), John (b.1768), James (b.1774), Jean (b.1776) and Katherine (b.1777). **James** (18th C.) married Betty Veitch in Cavers Parish in 1782. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hoddleswoodie in 1790 when his son Hugh was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. He is probably the James whose wife Elizabeth became the first letter-carrier of the Rule valley in 1835, by which time he was said to be almost blind. Their other children included Mary (b.1797), James (b.1799), Charles (b.1800) and Nelly (b.1808). Other children, baptised in Hobkirk around the same time, who may have been his, include Francis (b.1792), Isabel (b.1794), William (b.1795) and Wilhelmina (b.1806). **James** (d.1829) tenant at Corbyhall. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded at Over Southfield in 1792. He was listed as tenant at 'Upper' Southfield according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Margaret Douglas and their son Robert was baptised in 1792. The witnesses were James and Robert, who seem likely to be related to him and to his wife; the entry occurs right after the baptisms for all the children of Dr. Robert, suggesting a possible link. He may be the James whose illegitimate child (with Janet Wilson) was buried in Hawick in 1799; this may be the James born to those parents in Wilton in 1795. **James** (1743–1827) born at Braidlie in Castleton Parish, he was son of John and Christian Nichol. He married Christian Scott (1745–1825) in Dykeraw. Their children included: Christian (b.1770); Jane (1771–1855), who married John Cavers; Helen (b.1775); John (1778–1838), a joiner in Castleton; Walter (b.1780), who kept the Douglas Hotel on St. Andrew Square in Edinburgh; and Violet (1788–1856), who married William Hardie, and died at Burnmouth Schoolhouse. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Ainslie in 1781 and their children included Thomas (b.1782). **James** (b.1764/5–1840) shepherd, probably at Meadshaw. He married Margaret Warwick, who died at Meadshaw in 1829, aged 48. Their 4th son John was shepherd at Craik and died at Meadshaw in 1840, aged 20. He himself died of smallpox in Kedzlee in Melrose Parish. The family are buried in Borthwick Waas. **James** (b.c.1770s) brewer at Whiskyhouses in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Bowanhill according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was listed as a shepherd at Bowanhill on the 1801 Militia ballot. **James** of Cavers (1790–1861) son of George and Lady Grace Stuart, he succeeded on the death of his father in 1815. For a brief period, John Leyden acted as his tutor. He was among the first to be listed on the 'Donations' page for the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. In 1824 he established a School for the Arts in Hawick, and

instituted popular educational lectures, as well as being instrumental in setting up an Agricultural Society. For acts such as these he was made an Honorary Burgess in 1825. He also supplied books to libraries in the outlying areas (e.g. to Ashkirk Parish, as described in 1837). About 1824 he also offered to support a preacher to visit among people in the Hawick district, being turned down by the Secession Kirk, but being accepted by the Congregational Union of Scotland, from whom he engaged Francis Dick to preach in the area over the next 19 summers. Apparently a group of such travelling preachers that he supported were referred to as the 'Cavers missionaries'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He served as Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was a heritor of Cavers and Kirkton Parishes, and also listed in 1839 among the major landowners of Hawick Parish. He was the first President of the Edinburgh Society for Promoting the Establishment and Maintenance of Itinerating Libraries, founded in 1826. In 1841 he was living at Cavers House with his wife, 7 children, 9 female servants and 1 male servant. In 1851 he was still there, with 3 children, 5 female servants and 1 male servant. He may have been the James of Cavers who wrote words for the song 'Hollin, Green Hollin'. He was said to be well read in many fields, and contributed articles on religious topics, publishing booklets such as 'The Advancement of Society' (1825), 'Errors Regarding Religion' (1830), 'The Structure of Prophecy' (1850), 'Popery and Infidelity' (1852), 'Rome and Maynooth' (1852), 'The Truths of Religion' (1830), 'An Address on Slavery, Sabbath Protection, and Church Reform' (1838), 'The Philosophy of the Mind' (1839), etc. In 1820 he married Emma (d.1882), daughter of Sir David Carnegie, 4th Baronet of Pittarron. Their children were: James (b.1822), who succeeded; Agnes (b.c.1825), died unmarried; Mary (b.1825/6–59), who married William Elphinstone Malcolm of Burnfoot (Dumfriesshire); Emma (b.c.1829–70), who married Capt. Robert Erskine Anderson; Ellen (1830–1911), who married Rear-Adm. George Palmer; Stuart (1833/4–50s); and Lucy (b.1840/1), also died unmarried. His widow stayed at Midgard after his death. **James** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabel Telfer in 1816 and their children included: William (b.1816); Betty (b.1818); and Thomas (b.1821). **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Douglas and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1821. **James** (1806–82) born in Edinburgh, but baptised in Castleton, son of John and Betty Beattie. He was a carpenter in Newcastleton and farmer at Roan. He was listed as a joiner in Newcastleton among heads of households in 1835–41. In 1851 he was at about 6 Langholm Street and employed 5 men. He also ran a saw mill, according to an 1852 directory. By 1861 he is recorded as farmer at Roan (and a widower), employing 2 shepherds and 3 labourers. He was listed at Roan in a directory of 1868. In 1881 he was a master carpenter employing 5 men and a farmer of more than 3000 acres, employing 7 people. He firstly married Charlotte (1809–57), daughter of Adam Glendinning. In 1863 he secondly married his cousin Elizabeth (1819–87), daughter of Edinburgh hotel keeper Walter Douglas. **James** (19th C.) married a Wilson. Their daughter Margaret Scott was baptised in Wilton in 1839. **James** of Cavers (1822–1878) son of James and Emma Carnegie, he succeeded in 1861. He was either the 20th or 21st Laird in descent from Archibald, son of the Earl of Douglas. Margaret Park wrote a poem commemorating his birth (published in Bet Young's book of verse in 1823). He was interested in local antiquities and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He may be the James who was the 31st listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856; he became a Life Member in 1857. James Wilson dedicated 'Memories of Hawick' (1858) to him, when he was still 'youngr of Cavers'. He chaired the ceremonies for the opening of the Teviot Bridge at Denholm in 1865. He held the lands of Haughhead, formerly part of Weensland, as recorded in about 1874. He wrote a short article about John Leyden in 1875, recalling stories told him by people who knew Leyden personally; this appeared as a supplement to the Archæological Society Transactions. In 1858 he married Mary Graham, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, 7th Baronet of Lochnaw in Wigtonshire. There were celebrations of the marriage in Denholm and Hawick, involving tenants, school children and local gentlemen. He died without a male heir and was succeeded as Laird by his niece, Mary (who was daughter of his sister Mary and William Malcolm and who became Mrs. Palmer Douglas). He was buried in a new vault attached to old Cavers churchyard. **James** (b.1822/3) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Backdamgate with his mother Janet and sister Isabella. In 1861 he was on Silver Street, still with his mother and sister Janet. He donated coins to the Museum in

1858. **Bailie James** (1826–1885) born at Horsleyhill the year of the 'Droothy Summer', he was 3rd son of farmer John of Easter Essenside. He was an apprentice with John & George Oliver, writers, then was cashier with William Wilson & Sons and Wilson & Armstrongs before becoming Actuary of Hawick Savings Bank (also known as the National Security Savings Bank of Hawick). He was the first Manager of the Hawick Heritable Investment Bank, Ltd., later being their Actuary, and was a Director of Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Co. He was also a member of the Total Abstinence Society, becoming their President and a keen speaker on temperance subjects. He was additionally a member of the Hawick Literary and Scientific Society about 1850. He first became a Councillor in 1868 and returned again in 1883, when he was made a Magistrate. He was long remembered for his integrity and honesty. He was a Life Member of the Archæological Society by 1859. In 1861 he was living on Brougham Place with his mother Elizabeth and 4 siblings. He married Isabella Cochrane (related to Andrew the tailor), who died in 1857, aged 27. They had at least one child, John, who died in infancy. Douglas Road was named after him, and for a time also Douglas Terrace. **James** (19th/20th C.) drummer in the Drums and Fifes who received a presentation for 50 years' service at the 1921 Colour Bussing. His uncle Andrew was also a member of the band. **James** 'Jimmy' (d.2019) engineer from Hawick. He was an apprentice motor mechnic at Guthrie's during WWII, then moving to Woodcock's. He then moved to Thurso where he was project engineer at Dounreay, the Atomic Energy Authority's experimental reactor and was transferred to Sellafield in 1968. In Hawick he was Captain of the Trades and played a few times for Hawick R.F.C. **James** 'Jim', son of Jimmy. He lived in Hawick until about the age of 10 when his father moved to work at Dounreay. He attended Aberdeen University and worked as a soil scientist in Oxfordshire and then Penicuik. **Jane** (d.c.1494) daughter of George, 4th Earl of Angus. In 1472 she married David Scott, younger of Buccleuch, who died in 1484. In 1484 she made a claim for 8 years worth of rent for lands held by Walter Scott of Howpasley. Before 1492 she married George, Earl of Rother. Her brother Archibald, Earl of Angus, was her executor. **Janet** (15th/16th C.) daughter of Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus. In 1495 the Barony of Terregles was granted to her by James IV; this included the lands of Feu-Rule. She married Andrew, son of Herbert, Lord Herries of Terregles in 1495. **Janet** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as 'jonet douglass'. This was on a list of associates of James of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Janet** (16th/17th C.) daughter of Sir James Douglas, Baron of Hawick. She married William Ker of Cessford, and their daughter Mary married to Sir Walter Scott, 'the Bold Buccleuch'. **Janet** (19th C.) worked at the British Linen Bank and was involved with Allars Kirk in the 1820s. **Jean** (17th C.) daughter of advocate William Douglas. In 1684 she and her sister Margaret were served as joint heirs to the Lordship and Barony of Jedforest, as well as the Barony of Chirnside, after reversion from their brother James about a decade earlier. **Jean** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Whitriggs on the 1694 Hearth **Jean** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1749 she 'compeared in the publick place of Repentance for he relapse in the sin of fornication with Thomas Heatlie'. After repentance for several Sundays and paying a fine, she was absolved. Tax Rolls. She was probably related to James and John, who were also listed. **Jill** (1969–) daughter of Henry, television rugby commentator, married name Hogg. She was Common-Riding Chief Guest in 2002. **Sir John** (d.1350) son of James of Lothian and younger brother of Sir William, 'the Flower of Chivalry'. His children included: Sir James of Dalkeith; Thomas; Sir William; John of Strabock; Sir Henry of Lugton, progenitor of the Douglases of Lochleven; Nicholas of Dounteray, Wakefield and Mains; Ellen; Margaret, who married Sir Adam de Glendonwyn of that Ilk; and Elizabeth. His sons James, Thomas, William, John and Henry were named in the 1351 will of his brother Sir William. He was killed at Forgie Wood by assassins said to be sent by Sir David Barclay; his brother was suspected of having a hand in the subsequent murder of Barclay. **John** of Bonjedward (d.1438) son of Margaret Douglas and Thomas Johnstone, who took the surname Douglas. He succeeded his mother to the lands of Bonjedward and was succeeded by his son George in 1439. **John** of Balveny (d.1463) son of James, 7th Earl and brother of William and James, the next 2 Earls. Along with his brothers and others, he was part of a force that tried to wrest power from the King in 1455. George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus and the Scotts of Buccleuch led a force that met them at Arkinholm (Langholm); this battle must have included a great many Borderers. He escaped across the Border to join his

brother James. However, he was later captured and executed. Robert Scott of Todshaw and others received a reward from the King for his capture. **John** (15th/16th C.) brother of the Laird of Bonjedward, probably George. In 1502 he and his brother William (as well as Douglases in Swinside, Davidsons and the junior Laird of Riddell) were convicted and had remission for oppressing Sir William Colville of Ochiltree at his lands of 'hardanehed'. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed as the name of 2 brothers of James in Swinside in 1502 when they had remission for certain crimes. Pitcairn, in his 'Criminal Trials' book, notes that it was not unusual at that time for more than one son to be given the same forename. Adam was another brother mentioned and George in Swinside was also listed. **John** (16th C.) younger son of William of Drumlanrig, who was killed at Flodden. He was brother of Sir James of Drumlanrig and Hawick. He was described as brother of James of Drumlanrig in a respite of 1526, as well as when he witnessed a charter in 1530/1, and when he witnessed his brother resigning his lands of Drumlanrig and others in 1540 in order to be regranted. In 1544 he had a notorial instrument for accepting money from his brother James on the condition that he no 'play at cartis, dyse, tabblis, or lay by hand at the said playis wytht any man'. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as a witness in 1524 to the agreement between Martin Douglas and James Routledge, regarding lands at the Crook in Cavers Parish. He appears to be recorded as son of Nicholas (although the document is hard to read). **John** (d.1574) son of Robert and cousin of Hugh, who was son of William of Bonjedward. He was born in Longnewton, and his precise connection to the Douglases of Bonjedward and Timpendean is unclear. He matriculated as St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews in 1515 at the same time as some future reformers, and graduated in 1517. His subsequent movements are unclear, although he spent some time in Paris. He eventually became the first Protestant Archbishop of St. Andrews in the years 1572–74 and was Chancellor of the University there. He was one of the 'six Johns' who wrote the 'Scots Confession' and 'First Book of Discipline' of 1560. He was claimed to be uncle of George, who was martyred as a Catholic priest in England in 1587. **John** (16th C.) recorded as minister of Bedrule in February 1563/4. He must have just taken over from John Stewart or William Kerr, and was only minister himself for a short time. Whether he was the same as the later minister of Hobkirk and Southdean is unclear. He was designated 'Sir', meaning that he was a priest with only a Bachelor's degree. **John** (16th C.) presented by James VI to the vicarage of Hobkirk in 1576/7 on the death of Sir David Turnbull. Probably the same John was Reader of Southdean 1574–87 (although this last date may be an error, since John Scott was also Reader during that time); he was certainly recorded as Reader there in 1575. It is possible that the same John had the parsonage and vicarage of Kirkton bestowed upon him in 1597, on the death of George Douglas. **John** of Whitriggs (16th C.) recorded in 1585 when William Douglas of Cavers and Edward Lorraine of Harwood were cautioners for him. His location is recorded as 'Quhyterig'. He is probably the 'Johnne Douglas of Quhytekirk' whose son James was declared a rebel in 1586 for his part in the murder of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton. He is also listed in about 1590 among 'Landit Men' of Scotland. It is unclear how he was related to other Douglases of Whitriggs. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1583 when he was among men charged to appear before the Privy Council. His designation was given as 'of Welles or Todhoillis'. He may have been father of James of Todholes, who was recorded slightly later and was probably also related top Robert of Todholes, who was a son of Sir James of Cavers. **John** (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of Martin in Crook. In 1592 he received a 'letter of pension' from the Commendator of Melrose, with 7 merks to be taken from the kirkland of Hassendean and 3 merks from the lands of Crook. Perhaps the same John was living at the Trows in 1618 when he was recorded as witness to a sasine for the Kirklands of Cavers, including Crook. **John** of Brieryyairds (d.bef. 1606) recorded when his son Robert was served as his heir in 1606. The lands he inherited were Easter and Wester 'Rouchlie', 'Rowchlienwik', 'Breirbuss', the 20-shilling lands of 'Quhitsyde' and a 4-pound land in 'Fawsyde', all lying in Jedforest. **John** of Friarshaw (d.bef. 1603) eldest son of William of Friarshaw. He was the 2nd Laird of Friarshaw. He is listed in 1579 as a debtor to the deceased James Liddersdale, Burgess of Selkirk. He is probaby the 'Joannis Dowglas in Freirschaw' whose son William was granted $\frac{1}{2}$ husbandlands in the town of Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. He may also be the 'Joannis Dowglas in Freirschaw' whose son William was granted $\frac{1}{2}$ husbandlands in the town of Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. He is said to have died without male issue and been succeeded by his younger brother

George. However, he may be the brother of Andrew 'in Freirschaw' mentioned as joint occupier of Friarshaw in 1592, when his son George, along with Andrew (his brother) had a charter for the lands from Melrose Abbey. He may have been succeeded by his brother George. **John** 'Johnnie' (16th/17th C.) from Cavers, he was on a 1612 list of men convicted of charging more than the allowed rate of interest on loans. Along with James (also in Cavers, and probably a relative) he failed to appear and was denounced as a rebel. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Wattie's Spindles before becoming the Earl of Angus' tenant in Lintalee in 1617. George Ker complained that he had been unfairly removed from Lintalee, but it was found that the write were in order. He is probably the 'John Dowglass in Lintelly' who witnessed a document relating to Trinlyknowe in 1622, with his name appearing as 'John Dowglass of Waderspindillis' on the following instrument. It is unclear how he was related to other Douglases. He married Margaret, illegitimate daughter of William, 10th Earl of Angus. **John** (16th/17th C.) witness in 1619 to a bond signed in Hawick between Adam Turnbull of Abbotrule and John, son of Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton. He is recorded as being 'called of Toftis', presumably meaning he had been associated with the lands of Tofts in Kirkton Parish. **John** 'Hallas' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1628 among a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of cutting down trees on his lands near Hawick. It is unclear what his nickname might have meant. **John** (17th C.) 'in Cavers, called of Piehill' recorded in a 'summons of reduction' (i.e. court case to nullify illegal deeds) brought by William Bennet in 1630. His son was William. **John** of Timpendean (d.bef. 1643) recorded in the 1643 valuation roll when his heirs had their '6 husbandlands' in Jedburgh Parish valued at £158 and his widow's land at *£260*. His wife was the 'John Douglas's Widow' who had liferent of Timpendean in 1643. It seems likely he was son of Stephen and that this is an extra generation compared with some family trees. **John** of Timpendean (d.1671) he was said to be 6th Laird and son of Stephen, but may have been son of the earlier John. In 1632 he married Mary Douglas of Bonjedward and she was still alive in 1661. He was succeeded by his son William. **John** (17th C.) landowner in Castleton Parish. In 1663 he paid the land tax of £420 for his lands in Castleton and £200 for his lands 'in Kirktoune' (although it is unclear if this meant Kirkton Parish or lands in Castleton). **John** of Gervald (17th C.) 2nd son of Sir William of Cavers. He was Sheriff-Depute in 1637 when giving sasine of lands in Maxton to David Erskine. He could be the 'Johne Douglas' (no designation given) who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1642 he was granted lands of Burnmouth, 'Greina' (Greena) and 'Purvinen' in Liddesdale 'in fee', with his father having the 'liferent'. He was probably the John 'of Garvart' who was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1648 and 1649. Archibald 'of Garvat' was probably his son; he was involved with court action in the 1690s to recover debts from Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge. One of his daughters married George Scott of Boonraw, Bailie-depute of Hawick. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Bedrule Mill. In 1674 he was fined by the Hawick Magistrates 'for forestalling the market by his selling meal at twa prices in ane market day'. **John** of Timpendean (b.1656) 8th Laird, he was retoured as heir to his father William in 1688. He paid tax on 3 hearths at his house in 1694. He is probably the Douglas of Timpendean who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1695 and 1704. He was probably the Laird who acquired Lanton sometime between 1678 and 1707. In 1679 he married Euphan, daughter of William Turnbull of Sharplaw and Christian Ker (and descended from Douglas of Cavers). Their children were: Christian, who must have died young; William, who succeeded; Alison; John; Euphan, who married William Grey in Jedburgh; Mary, Christian (again), who maried William Smeal in Jedburgh; George; and Archibald, who became an apprentice skinner in Edinburgh in 1714. He and his wife were summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism, and his father-in-law gave a bond of caution for the couple. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Janet Henderson and their children included: James (b.1682); and Thomas (b.1686). In 1681 he witnessed a baptism in Roberton for William Scott and in 1688 another baptism for Thomas Henderson and Margaret Turnbull. **John** (17th C.) married Helen Runciman in Roberton Parish in 1687. She was probably brother of Walter Runciman who was married the previous year. **John** (17th C.) 'workman' listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. He was also a 'workman' in 1699 when his wife Janet Rae was accused of enticing

Isobel, daughter of John 'Sheine' to steal various items from her own father's house; he and his wife agreed to leave Hawick, but a couple of months later Walter 'Trumble, at the east port' was fined for letting a house to them. Probably the same Workman is recorded in 1705 when his son James was baptised, with witnesses tailor David Miller and gardener Patrick McLellan. **John** (17th C.) listed as a resident at Nether Tofts in Kirkton on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. He may be related to the John recorded in Nether Tofts in 1720. **John** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Whitriggs on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. He was probably related to James and Jean, who were also listed. **John** (17th C.) pedlar in Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) resident of Crook who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) recorded at Catshawhill in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. The later John of Catshawhill may have been his son. It is possible he was the John who paid the land tax for part of Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1678. **John** (1665–1744) 3rd Earl of Selkirk. He was 4th son of William, who was Duke of Hamilton and Earl of Selkirk, among other titles. He succeded to the Earldom of Selkirk from his brother Charles. He was also Earl of Ruglen, Viscount of Riccarton and Lord Hillhouse. He may have had the surname Hamilton-Douglas. He was succeeded as Earl of Selkirk by his brother Basil's grandson Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon. His daughter Anne married William Douglas, Earl of March, 2nd son of the 1st Duke of Queensberry. **John** (b.1673/4) 'indweller in Hawick' who in 1767 gave evidence regarding the earlier use of Hawick Common. He was said to be 93 years old, married, and had lived within a mile of Hawick for the previous 70 years. He gave many details relating to the Common, particularly from around 1710. He stated that he was a Burgess of Hawick, although possessing no property in the Town, and since his sight had failed him about 10 years previously, he had been on the Poor Roll, with also some support from his son. There was a John born to John Douglas in Jedburgh in 1673 and another born to George in Jedburgh in 1674; one of these may well be him. It was said that he was blind for his last 10 years. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Todshawhill. He is recorded there in 1711 and 1718. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: John (b.1710); Grizell (b.1711); and John (b.1718). He could be the John who married Margaret Langlands in Cavers in 1708. **Rev. John** (c.1679–1750) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1699, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Jedburgh in 1705. He was presented to Kirkton Parish in 1706 and became minister there at the beginning of the following year. In 1711 he carried out a marriage in Hawick Parish (after the death of the minister, Alexander Orrock) and he preached in Hawick in 1712 during the dispute over Rev. Robert Cunningham's move from Wilton. In 1718 he was one of those appointed to examine the candidate for Schoolmaster in Hawick, and preached at least twice in Hawick, in 1721 and 1722. In 1719 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Scott of Crumhaugh. In 1726 and 1737 he officiated at the baptisms of sons of his colleague Rev. Hugh Kennedy of Cavers. He paid the window tax at 'the mance' in Kirkton Parish in 1748. He died unmarried. A heart-shaped communion token inscribed 'K.K. 1734' (the earliest in existence from the Parish) dates from his ministry. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Landglands in Cavers in 1708. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Whitriggs in 1716 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. There were several marriages in Cavers that could be his. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Nether Tofts. His son Archibald was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1720. Other children baptised in Kirkton who were probably also his included: Archibald (b.1720); Thomas (b.1722); Robert (b.1724); Archibald (again, b.1725); John (b.1726); William (b.1728); Jean (b.1730); Walter (b.1731); Jean (again, b.1733); Isobel (b.1734); Janet (b.1736); and George (b.1738). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Earlside in 1728 when he married Margaret Douglas and also there in 1729 when their son John was baptised. He could be the John who was in Eastcote in 1731 when his daughter Esther was baptised. There are several other children, baptised in Cavers, who could also be his. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Denholm in 1733 when his son John was baptised. He may have been related to James, who lived in Denholm at the same time. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Cavers itself in 1741 when his daughter Janet was baptised. Perhaps the same John was at West Middle in 1744 when his daughter Margaret was baptised and in Cavers again in 1747 when his daughter Elizabeth was baptised. **John** (b.c.1712) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Christian

Nichol and their children included: James (1743–1827); Janet (1743–1834), who married shepherd Ninian Elliot; Isabel (b.1748); Margaret (b.1751); Robert (b.1753); and Christian (b.1758). **John** (18th C.) piper who is recorded being paid in the Kirk Session records of the early 1700s. He may be related to the later piper of the same name. **John** (18th C.) merchant who was tenant at Braidhaugh in the Rule valley in 1740. It is unclear what his profession really was. **John** of Bonjedward (d.1760s) retoured as heir to his father George and grandfather William in 1754. He is already recorded paying the window tax at Bonjedward in 1748. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was the last Douglas 'of Bonjedward', although the family lands had already been lost (but he may have sold the last part to Archibald Jerdan in 1751). It is possible that he had a son Andrew who was factor at Bonjedward for the Lothian Estates in 1733. This branch of the family appears to have at some point failed in the male line. **Lieut. John** (18th C.) of H.M.S. Speedwell, made an Honorary Burgess in 1778. He may have been related to the local Douglases. **Capt. John** (18th C.) paid the window tax at Timpendean in 1753. It is unclear how he was related to other Douglases of Timpendean. **Capt. John** (d.1786) 17th Laird of Cavers, and also of Midshiels. He was the 4th son of Archibald to succeed to the Lairdship. He served with the Royal Navy, commanding H.M.S. 'Greyhound' in 1745, when he captured 2 heavily-armed privateers, and later commanded H.M.S. 'Unicorn', which helped take the privateer 'Marshal Broglie', belonging to Brest. He retired from the Navy about 1750 and then purchased Adderstonelee and Adderstoneshiel from Francis Scott of Gorrenberry (possibly his cousin). About the same time he also bought Midshiels from Scott of Crumhaugh, and was therefore sometimes known as 'of Midshiels'. He was also known as 'of Ederton' (presumably meaning 'Adderstone'). He may be the John 'of Adderstoun' listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He is recorded in 1762 as one of the men raising an action against Henry, Duke of Buccleuch over the division of Hassendean Common. In 1765 he was named as one of the commissioners for assessing the boundaries of Wilton Common. In 1775 he was involved with Turnbull of Knowe in arranging the repair of the road leading to Hawick 'by the back of Meadshiells' and the road leading by Clarilaw and Newton to the main Turnpike road. He was listed (as 'of Adderstone') on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He succeeded to Cavers on the death of his brother Rev. Dr. James in 1780, but was already an old man by then. He was taxed for having 3 male servants in Wilton Parish in 1778 and 1779 and 4 in 1785. He was also taxed for having 5 female servants and 7 carriage horses in 1785, as well as for a carriage in 1786. He married Ann, younger daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala, who may have been the sister of his brother Archibald's wife. Having no male issue, he was succeeded by George, son of his cousin Andrew. **John** of Catshawhill (18th C.) recorded as owner of these lands in Lilliesleaf Parish in the 1740s, when valued at £195. He was listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He may have been son of the previous John associated with these lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. **John** (18th C.) postillion (i.e. assistant coachman) at Cavers in 1779, when he was working for James Douglas. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Northhouse in 1784. He married Margaret Douglas and their children included Margaret (b.1784). **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Longnewton, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was later described as a stockingmaker in Hawick and was on the ballot again in 1801. Unnamed children of his died in 1811 and 1816. He could be the John who married Isobel Douglas and whose daughter Mary was baptised in 1793, with witnesses Robert and John Hardie. **John** 'Johnnie' (18th/19th C.) itinerant beggar known throughout the valleys of Yarrow, Ettrick, Eskdale and Liddesdale, his parish of origin being unknown. It is said that he never let his clothing go to rags, but replaced each item as necessary. He slept over winter in the barn of some kind farmer, then started his wanderings again each Spring. Communion services at the rural churches were his special pleasure. He died after a very short illness. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Chesters (Southdean) according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Hartsgarth in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the shepherd 'James' taxed for having 3 non-working dogs at Hartsgarth in 1797. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bewlie, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Belses, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797 and 1798, when he was balloted. He had not signed up by the end of 1798, but paid £10 in early

1799 to avoid serving. He was a hind at Belses on the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (b.c.1770s) wright at Nether Burnmouth according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **John** (d.bef. 1810) one of the last pipers in Hawick. He may have been related to the piper John who was mentioned in the early 1700s. The death of his daughter Betty is recorded in 1810; she may have been the Betty born to John and Isabel Hardie in Hawick in 1783. He may thus have been the John who married Isobel Hardie and whose children included: William (b.1777); Helen (b.1779); Betty (b.1783); John (b.1785); Margaret (b.1793); and Janet (b.1795). The witnesses in 1793 and 1795 were Robert and John Hardie (who were probably related to his wife). **John** (1778–1838) born at 'Greenna' in Castleton Parish, son of James. He was a joiner and cabinet-maker in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was also an elder in the Parish. He was listed as male head of his family in 1835–38. In 1837 he was listed as a wright 'and saw mill'. He married Elizabeth ('Betty', 1779–1858), daughter of William Beattie, from Langholm. His wife worked as post-mistress in Newcastleton. In 1841 his widow (along with Christina and 2 joiner's apprentices) was living at about 6 Langholm Street. Their children were: Helen (1804–80), who married farmer James Elliot; James (1806–82), carpenter; Christina (1808–79), who married George Hall; William (1810–23); Janet (1815–47), who married farmer Thomas Elliot; Mary (1817–91), who married Langholm ironmonger Archibald Glendinning; Margaret (1819–97), who married shepherd William Robson; Walter (1822–99), who died in Santiago de Cuba; and John (1822–92), who emigrated to Mobile, Alabama. **John** (c.1780–bef. 1851) farmer in Cavers and then Minto Parishes before becoming tenant at East Essenside, where he is recorded in the 1841 census. He was tenant at Easter Essenside in 1843 when he witnessed a baptism for James Brydon. He married Elizabeth Turnbull in Cavers Parish in 1819. Their children (mostly baptised in East Bank Kirk) included: John (b.1820); Elizabeth ('Betsy', b.1822); William (b.1824); James (b.1826), who probably died young; Helen (b.1828); Andrew (b.1830); Agnes (b.1831); Robert (b.1832); Margaret (b.1834); and Thomas (b.1837). In 1851 his widow was living at Easter Essenside with his eldest son and several of his children. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Ashkirk Mill, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Mary Hood and they had 3 sons: James (b.1821); John (b.1823); and George (b.1825), who became a Methodist minister. He emigrated to Montreal in 1831, after failing fortunes as a miller, with his family following in the next year. In 1830 he wrote a letter to Margaret Usher, wife of his brother William, to inform her of William's death; it is preserved in a museum in Ontario. **John** (1779–1856) 7th Marquess of Queensberry, inheriting the titles (including Baron of Hawick) from his elder brother Sir Charles. He married Sarah, daughter of James Sholto Douglas, and was succeeded by their son Archibald. **John** (1786–1851) shoemaker of Hawick, who was Treasurer for the Relief Kirk. He was recorded as a Howegate shoemaker on Pigot's 1837 directory. He was listed at about 13 Howegate in 1841. His widow Elizabeth (b.1788/9) was still there in 1851, along with her brother John Kedie, tobacconist. He was also listed in Slater's 1852 directory (although deceased by then). **Dr. John** (1788–1861) local doctor and philanthropist, who was younger brother to Agnes, Mary and Robert. He was born in Hawick, son of Robert (also a doctor), with his mother being Margaret Aitchison, niece of William Oliver, 'Auld Cash'. Note that there is an earlier doctor of the same name recorded in Selkirk in 1733, who could possibly have been related. Athletic in his youth, he excelled at several sports, and retained an interest in gymnastics throughout his life; he boasted of his ability to jump across Wilton Dam when he was young. He was also known for his literary interests and his writing and speaking abilities. He appears to have studied medicine in Edinburgh in 1809, and then served in the army, joining the 46th Regiment of Foot as a Surgeon's Mate in 1810, after receiving a medical diploma in London. He sailed for the West Indies and was promoted to Assistant Surgeon in 1811. In 1813 he transferred to the 8th Regiment of Foot and served during the American War, being based in Niagara in the campaigns of 1813–15. By 1814 he was in charge of the hospital in York (near Toronto), which treated the wounded shipped back from the front. He completed his medical degree in Edinburgh in 1815 and 1816, and he received a pension of half-pay after 8 years in the army, when he returned to Scotland. He then joined his father's medical practice in Hawick, being also joined by his brother Robert. As the most active doctor in the dominant medical practice in Hawick, he grew to be a much respected member of the community, known for

his generosity. In 1819 he published 'Medical Topography of Upper Canada', which was one of the only first person accounts by a surgeon in the War of 1812; the book also describes the topography of the region where he was stationed in Canada, as well as the standard of living of the Canadians and a description of the native peoples. He also wrote a detailed account of the cholera outbreak of early 1832, including details of his own bout with the disease (although propriety forbade him from discussing in detail the case of his sister Mary). And he is said to have fought valiantly in the 1849 cholera epidemic. Working with his brother Robert, the Douglas practice had the bulk of Hawick's medical business in the early-to-mid 19th century. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is recorded as a physician on Damside on Pigot's 1825/6 directory and on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He became a member of the Wisp Club in its second year. From 1831 he lived at 52 High Street (where the Victoria Hotel was built). He chaired the Coronation Dinner held in Hawick in 1831. In 1841 he was there with his siblings Robert, Agnes and Mary, as well as his wife Jane (from Teviothead) and daughter Margaret. His brother Robert contributed less to the practice in his later years, and died in 1845. He then continued with Dr. McLeod as a partner, and left the practice entirely in his hands by the mid-1850s. He published several medical articles were said to be held in high esteem for the soundness of his views and clarity of his writing. In Hawick he helped edit books for publisher Robert Armstrong, and was particularly fastidious about punctuation. He also contributed to the Hawick Advertiser, writing obituaries of Elliot Aitchison, Capt. Thomas Scott of Shielswood and Hawick's Dr. Walter Graham. He donated items to the Archæological Society Museum, including: a 'brick from Babylon with inscription as deciphered by Colonel Rawlinson; 'Nebuchadnezzar, King of Kings and builder of Babylon'; Kaffir Chief's hunting sash; pair of sandals; Kaffir waterproof pail of plaited rush; Burmese idol of alabaster, &c.' in 1856, as well as a 'cluster of marine zoophytes' in 1857. He could be the John who was listed as a Steward at the 1836 Common-Riding Races. In politics he was a Liberal, and strong supporter of the Reform Bill. In 1851 his children were Margaret, Mary and Robert, and his sisters Agnes and Mary still lived with them. In 1861 his widow Jane and children Margaret and Mary are recorded at 52 High Street. He appears to have married late in life, his wife probably being Jane Aitchison (who may thus have been a cousin of some sort), daughter of William Aitchison, farmer at Linhope. Their children were: Margaret (b.1840); Mary (b.1841–1915), who married Walter Pringle (son of manufacturing founder Robert); and Robert (1845–61), who died of consumption only a couple of weeks before his father. Three young children of his also died within a few weeks of each other. A portrait of him exists (although its whereabouts are unknown). He was well-known for his literary interests, and believed to be the author of some anonymous 'jeux d'esprit'; it has even been suggested that he wrote the words for 'Pawkie Paiterson' (although it is more generally attributed to 'Soapy' Ballantyne). He was also a supporter of the local literati, sharing the hospitality of his home with Thomas Pringle, William Knox and Henry Scott Riddell. The only surviving poem of his is 'The Sunflower', which was taken down in shorthand by James Jamieson and later published in the Hawick Advertiser (and in 'Living Bards of the Border'). He was a sought-after speaker, the last such occasion being at the centenary event for Burns' birth, held in Hawick in 1859. He was said to have often treated people without fee or reward, and to attend to patients irrespective of their social status. At his funeral, all the shops on the High Street closed as a mark of respect. Partly as a result of his efforts during the cholera outbreak, he had a Memorial erected in his memory in Wellogate Cemetery, in what was once an ornamental annex. This was constructed in 1879 in the form of a decorative drinking fountain, sculpted by Mr. Beveridge of Edinburgh, and probably the most grandiose monument in the entire cemetery. It (unusually) contains a likeness of him, and the inscription reads 'A skilful physician. An accomplished scholar. A public spirited citizen. A wise counsellor, and a charitable and sympathising friend to the poor & suffering during a lengthened professional career in this town and district.' **John** (b.c.1790) agricultural labourer in Southdean Parish. In 1841 he was living at Bairnkine with his wife Janet and children George, Margaret, Janet and Adam. **John** 'Douglas the Brave' (b.1800) Selkirk mason, known for casting the colours for the hammermen for 55 years in succession, lastly in 1887. He met both Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd and was said to be the last surviving participant in the Carterhaugh Baa, saying that after Gala switched sides 'Nae wonder that Selkirk and Hawick even yet canna get on wi' Gala'. The Hammermen pay

a visit to his grave each Selkrik Common Riding. **John** (b.c.1800) born in Jedburgh Parish, he was a shepherd in Southdean. In 1841 he was a labourer at Ashtrees and in 1851 and 1861 was shepherd at Doorpool. He married Agnes Oliver in 1835 and their children included: Robert (b.1836); Eliza Robert (b.1837); George (b.1840); William (b.1842); Thomas (b.1845); and James (b.1847). In 1841 their household also contained: Adam (b.c.1827); John (b.c.1829); and Elizabeth (b.c.1831). **John** (19th C.) married Mary Linton in Hawick in 1835. **John** (b.1814/5) joiner living on the High Street. He was at about the top of the Millport in 1841 and 1851. He was listed on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory, and was also listed as a 'turner'. His wife was Agnes, and their children included Andrew, John, James and William. **John** (b.1820) son of John and Elizabeth Turnbull, he was born at Stobs in Cavers Parish. He was tenant at East Essenside like his father. He had 2 bronze 'celts' that were found on the farm in the 1880s, and also in 1856 presented to the Archæological Society an 'ancient mill' found on Castleside Hill. In 1851 he was recorded at Easter Essenside as farmer of 120 arable acres and 380 acres of pasture, as well as employing 3 labourers. In 1854 in Hawick he married Alison Munro Scott (1828–97), daughter of Charles Scott; she was a cousin of Sir James A.H. Murray. Their children included: Margaret Scott (b.1855); Eliza (b.1857); Alice (b.1859), who probably died young; Ellen Mary (b.1860), who married Roberton Schoolmaster Thomas Wilson; Agnes Mcewen (b.1862); John (b.1864); Charles (b.1866); Alice (again, b.1868); and Elizabeth Williamina (b.1871). **Sir John James** see **Sir John James Scott-Douglas John Sholto** (1844–1900) 9th Marquess of Queensberry, with other titles including Baron of Hawick. He married Sibyl Montgomery and later Ethel Weedon. He served as a representative peer for Scotland at the House of Lords 1872–80. He is best known for introducing the 'Queensberry Rules' for boxing. He is also remembered for the libel suit brought against him by Oscar Wilde after he had publically objected to the liaison between Wilde and his son Lord Alfred Douglas, the suit eventually leading to Wilde's conviction for immoral conduct. His first son Francis pre-deceasing him and he was succeeded by his second son Percy. An absurd caricature of his ghost appeared in the animated series 'Mike Tyson Mysteries'. **John** (1903–65) born in Hawick, son of John and Barbara Handyside. In 1931 he married Jemima ('Mina', 1902–93), daughter of John Ekron. Their children were: Mina (b.1935), who married John Carruthers; and Charles (b.1940), who married Margaret Wilson. **John** (20th C.) served as 4th Treasurer for the Congregational Kirk. **John** member of Hawick Saxhorn Band for more than 60 years. **Katherine** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Lady Katherine** nee Rigg (17th C.) wife of Sir William the 11th Laird of Cavers. She was daughter of Thomas Rigg of Atherne and Euphemia Monipennie. Her aunt Janet Rigg married Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk, and she was descended from John Row of Perth, a colleague of John Knox. Known as 'The Good Lady Cavers' (or 'the Guid Leddy o Cavers'), she turned Cavers house into a Covenanting centre, sheltering the famous preachers Peden and Cargill. She also had her own private chaplain, Adam Abercorn. Along with her husband, she was an ardent supporter of the Covenanters. As a result her eldest son William was removed from her and placed in the care of tutors appointed by the Privy Council. Widowed in 1676, 3 years later she was ordered to hand over her infant sons as punishment, but refused to do so; this was on account of her having her children educated at home, instead of in the way prescribed by the men appointed as their tutors. She was pursued by the King's advocates Sir John Nisbet and Sir George Mackenzie and the infamous commissioner Urquhart of Meldrum. Although no real evidence could be produced against her, she refused to swear an oath and was declared guilty. She was imprisoned first in Edinburgh Tolbooth, and then spent 2 years in Stirling Castle. The fines imposed on her were several times larger than her estates could support, and as a result her tenants were expected to pay additional rent, to which they tried to appeal. She is said to have encouraged Covenanter preachers to hold meetings on her estate, this including Samuel Arnot, Donald Cargill, Thomas Douglas, Alexander Peden, Archibald Riddell, Matthew Selkirk, Gabriel Semple, John Welsh, David Williamson and the former tutor to her children, James Osborne. After her son William returned from abroad he paid the fines and presented a bond that she would either conform within 14 days or leave the country; she chose the latter, spending her last years in exile in England. However, she appears to have returned to Cavers after the Restoration and died there. Her

story is described in the book 'The Ladies of the Covenant' (1851) and there is a chapter dedicated to her in 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale' (1908). **Malcolm** of Mains (16th C.) witness in Jedburgh in 1576 to the 'bond of manrent' between several Borderers and Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. The other witnesses were William of Bonjedward and his son George. He was recorded as 'Malcolme Dowglas of Manys'. In 1580 he was the keeper of 'Scot's Hob's Gavin' Elliot and others held in Blackness Castle, who presented the prisoners to the Privy Council. **Margaret** (b.c.1376) illegitimate daughter of William, 1st Earl of Douglas. The name of her mother is not known. She was gifted the unentailed lands of Bonjedward by her half-sister Isabel Douglas (while ther brother George obtained the entailed lands), and thus she was the first Laird of this line of Douglases. This was in 1404 (although it is possible it was a confirmation of an earlier grant). She married Thomas, son of John of Johnstone (but it is unclear who exactly he was), who changed his name to Douglas in order to inherit. They were succeeded by their son John. She was still alive in 1425. **Margaret** 'the Fair Maid of Galloway' (d.c.1474) daughter of Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas. When her 2 brothers were killed at the 'Black Dinner' in 1440, she was left as the sole heir and gained the Lordship of Galloway. She married her cousin William, who became 8th Earl of Douglas, and after he was killed she married his brother James, who was 9th Earl. However, she later married John Stewart, 1st Earl of Atholl. With her 2nd husband she had 2 daughters: Janet, who married Alexander Gordon, 3rd Earl of Huntly; and Elizabeth, who married Andrew, 2nd Lord Gray. **Margaret** 'Dame Margaret', Countess of Bothwell, see **Margaret Scott**. **Margaret** (17th C.) sister of Sir William of Cavers. She married John Douglas (who died in 1616), minister of Kilbucho and later Robert Livingstone, minister of Skirling in 1631. Her children with her first husband were William and James. **Margaret** (17th C.) daughter of Archibald of Greena. In 1634 she was served heir to her father's lands. This included Greena, Purvinen and Burnmouth in Liddesdale as well as lands near Duns Kirk. Her father was described as a servant to the Earl of Morton. **Margaret** (17th C.) daughter of advocate William Douglas. In 1684 she and her sister Jean were served as joint heirs to the Lordship and Barony of Jedforest, as well as the Barony of Chirnside, after reversion from their brother James about a decade earlier. **Margaret Violet** nee Pringle (1800–68) only daughter of Mark Pringle of Fairnilee, Clifton and Haining. Her brothers John and Robert were M.Ps. in Selkirkshire and each in turn succeeded to the family estates. She succeeded to Haining and Clifton on the death of her brother Robert in 1842. However, after litigation, Clifton went to Robert Kerr Elliot of Harwood in 1845. She also held the lands of Easter Alemoor in 1845. She married Archibald Douglas of Adderstone, and after her husband's death in 1860 she was one of the principle landowners in Kirkton Parish. Their only child was a daughter, Anna Elizabeth, who married John Pattison; she was the 'Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Pringle or Pattison' who paid the land tax on Adderstone and North Synton in about 1874. **Mark** (16th/17th C.) clerk of Glasgow Diocese. He was notary in 1606 for the sasine of the lands of Hobsburn and Weens, sold by Thomas Turnbull to John Scott. He may thus have been attached to Hobkirk Parish or one of the other neighbouring parishes. **Mark** originally from York, he had family connections with Hawick. He trained in architecture in Edinburgh, becoming a registered architect in 1981. He worked in Edinburgh and Carlisle and from 1993 was Building Conservation Officer with Borders Regional Council, later becoming team leader of the planning department's heritage and design section. He was involved in setting up the Heart of Hawick Townscape Heritage Initiative, as well as the Hawick Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme, and managed the Tower Mill and Heritage Hub projects. He is an enthusiast for the building designs of J.P. Alison. **Martin** (15th C.) recorded on a document of 1523 when James Routledge paid him for part of the lands of Crook. He was also recorded in 1529/30 in an instrument of resignation by William Routledge, tenant of half of the lands of Crook. The resignation was to 'an honourable man, James Douglas of Caueris, in name and on behalf of Martin Douglas'. It is unclear who he was or how he was related to James, who was Laird of Cavers at the time. **Martin** (16th C.) listed in 1566 among men who were to be entered with the Warden of the Middle Marches. The record states that Richard Rutherford of Edgerston was to enter 'Martine Dowglas at Howanturk' (but it is unclear where this might be). **Martin** of Tofts (16th C.) witnessed a sasine of 1579 for the lands of Midshiels and Appletreehall. William of Cavers 'gave sasine' and James 'younger of Cavers' was a witness, so he may have been a near relative. It is unclear how he was

related to the later Martin. **Martin** of Crook (16th/17th C.) son of William of the Crook. He is recorded in the 1581 document whereby William granted lands within Crook to his son James, this being part of a promise made before the marriage contract between his son Martin and his wife; this suggests that he was the elder son and heir. Also in 1581 he was listed as heir in his father William's will. His wife's surname was given as Hoppringle in 1581, but curiously her first name was left blank. In 1592 he was son and heir of the deceased William when he had the disposition of the 'mails' of Crook (extending to 40 shillings and 7 merks), as well as the kirk lands of Hassendean and Cavers, given by Melrose Abbey. He had a precept of 'clare constat' for inheriting his father's land of Crook, with the agent of the superior of the lands (James Douglas of Lochleven, Commendator of Melrose) being William Scott 'in Hawik'. In 1592 his 2nd son John received a 'letter of pension' from the Commendator of Melrose. In 1608 he is 'of Toftis' when he was served heir to his uncle Archibald, brother of his deceased father William of Crook; he thus seems to have held both the lands of Crook and Tofts. In 1615 there was a confirmation of the tack of the teinds, patronage and vicarage of Kirkton received earlier from George Douglas; his son William is also mentioned. **Mary** nee Kerr (1677/8–1736) daughter of Robert Kerr, Marquess of Lothian. She was the 2nd wife of James, 2nd Marquess of Douglas. Her children were Archibald, 2st Duke of Douglas and Lady Jean Stuart. After the death of her husband in 1700 she was known as the Marchioness Dowager of Douglas. She died in Edinburgh and is buried in Holyroodhouse Chapel. **Mary** (d.1859) daughter of James of Cavers and sister of James. In 1857 she married William Elphinstone Malcolm of Burnfoot in Dumfriesshire. Her only child Mary was born soon afterwards and would succeed to the Cavers estate on the death of her uncle James in 1878, later marrying Capt. Palmer. **Mary** see **Mary Palmer-Douglas**. **Matthew** (16th C.) listed in 1566 among men who were to be entered with the Warden of the Middle Marches. The record states that John Rutherford of Hunthill was to enter 'Mathow Dowglas'. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Douglases. **Matthew** (d.bef. 1759) apparent minister of Cavers. His daughter Isobel is recorded marrying James Newbigging in Edinburgh in 1759. However, this would appear to be an error for **Charles**. **Mungo** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Kentigernum Douglas' in 1517 when he was on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Mungo** (16th C.) name of two men recorded in 1541 as 'mongo dowglass', presumably one was senior and the other was junior. This was on a list of associates of James of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Oliver** son of Tim. He is Assistant Curator of the Museum of English Rural Life in Reading. **Percy Sholto** (1868–1920) 10th Marquess of Queensberry, also Baron of Hawick. He was 2nd son of John, the 9th Marquess, his brother Francis Archibald having predeceased their father. **Peter** (18th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1745. He was imprisoned for not paying a bill, for drinking the health of Charles Stewart and for assuming to himself extraordinary names, such as Prince Charles'. **Ralph** (16th C.) recorded along with George in 1563 when William Gourlay ordered them to remove themselves from lands in Cavers owned by Andrew of Friarshaw. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as uncle of the Laird of Bonjedward. He was surety (twice) for James, brother of John Oliver in Strynds (Strange). It is unclear which Douglas of Bonjedward may have been his father. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Oxnam Mains in 1502. Along with his other brothers Adam, Henry, Simon and George, he had remission for several crimes. This included kidnapping William Colville of Ravenscraig, Robert Boyd and John Kennedy and holding them for ransom in 'Leven', as well as destroying 3 horses from the same men, stealing a sword, a shield and a purse from them and planning to murder William Colville of Ochiltree. Ralph Ker of Primsideloch was their surety. Along with his brother Henry, he separately had remission in 1502 for stealing cattle from William Colville from Sunlaws, as well as occupying his lands of 'farnesyd'. **Robert** of Lochleven (d.1513) son of Sir Henry of Lochleven Robert and Elizabeth Erskine. In 1508 he was recorded as former superior of the Lordship of Liddesdale and other lands, which were inherited by Adam Hepburn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Boswell. He is probably the Robert who is recorded being 'in Langnewtone' in 1508 when he was on the panel of 'retour' for Adam Hepburn in the Lordship of Liddesdale. He could be the same Robert who had a sasine for Longnewton in 1476; in 1510 he was fined for not appearing at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh, for not giving suit for his lands of Longnewton.

An illegitimate son of his, John, became Archbishop of St. Andrews. He died at the Battle of Flodden, along with (it is said) his oldest son, Sir Robert. However, his son Robert inherited Lugton in 1514. In 1522 his grandson Robert had a sasine for Lugton, as well as a precept for the Barony of Langnewton. A later descendant was jailer to Mary, Queen of Scots. **Robert** (16th C.) grandson of Robert and heir apparent of Robert of Lochleven in 1522 when he had a sasine for the lands of Lugton. He also had a precept from Chancery for the Barony of Langnewton. **Robert** (16th C.) son of Sir William of Drumlanrig and younger brother of Sir James who granted Hawick its charter of 1537. He became Provost of Lincluden Abbey in Nithsdale in about 1547, the last to hold that office. He appears to have endeavoured to profit during the Reformation, when eccelsiastical property was dispersed. On one occasion he was rebuked for using the seal of the cLincluden College without the permission of the prebendars. Shortly before 1560 he made arrangements for much of the estate of Lincluden to be transferred to himself, and in securing the support of the Bailie of the College, Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, the prebendars tried to revolt against him; however, he ultimately retained much of the property. Indeed, he and his heir (his nephew, William, later Earl of Queensberry) had a special clause in the Annexation Act of 1587 (in which most church property went to the Crown), allowing them to benefit from the fruits of Lincluden for their lifetimes. He settled in Greenlaw after the Reformation, on an estate formerly belonging to Lincluden. In 1571 he was declared a rebel for supporting the Earl of Arran, but he avoided punishment by declaring himself a Protestant. In 1588 he was charged with the murder of Sir Robert Maxwell of Dinwiddie, but seems to have again escaped any penalties. He appears to have had no legitimate children. However, he was said to have been father William Douglas, younger of Baitford or Pinzerie, who was probably actually his grand-nephew; this William was hanged in Edinburgh in 1610 after appealing to him at Greenlaw (evan although this was surely long after he had died). **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1540/1 when he was among a list of Scottish rebels who were 'reset' in England. His name is given as 'Hobbe Douglas of Bunjedward', and he was further stated to have been delivered to the Scottish Wardens at Coldstream. He may have been a son of George of Bonjedward. He is probably the same 'Robert Douglas, brother to the Laird of Bone-Jedburghe' (William at that time) who was 'found caution' in 1537 for the burning of Cunzierton and the slaughter of William and Andrew Hall. **Robert** of Todholes (16th C.) 3rd known son of Sir James of Cavers and Elizabeth Murray. He was younger brother of the next Sir James of Cavers, as well as William of Friarshaw. He could be the Robert of Cavers who witnessed a transaction in Selkirk (involving land in Hassendeanbank). He married Helen Douglas, who was heiress of 'Todheils' (also written 'Todalia', 'Todholes' and variants). Perhaps the same Robert of Todholes was Master of the Horse of the Earl of Angus in 1583 and had his lands forfeited at the Scottish Parliament in 1584. In 1604 he was surety for a burgess of Edinburgh. **Robert** (16th C.) son of Sir James and Christian Kerr and brother of Sir William of Cavers. He is easily confused with Robert of Todholes, who was his uncle. He was explicitly recorded in a list of 1585 of men who had been supporters of the King and had forfeitures and other legal processes on them lifted. However, he may alrady have been dead by then, the service being much earlier (since his brother William was already succeeded by his son James). He could also be the Robert of Cavers who was among men complained about by George Oliphant of Bachiltoun in 1607. **Robert** of Nether Hassendean (16th C.) recorded in a decree of 1588, along with Robert Scott, where they were ordered to turn over all documents concerning the lands of 'the Hilton' of Wester Hassendean. **Robert** (16th C.) son of William in Crook. In 1581 he, along with his mother Bessie Scott, was bequeathed the lands specifically pertaining to his father (perhaps meaning those held in 'liferent'. He was therefore presumably a younger son, with his brother Martin being the heir to Crook. He was also given 'the acre of land in ye kirktoun swyre and ye rig and yr peite medow callit fart...'. **Robert** of Brieryyards (16th/17th C.) recorded in a loan document of 1588, involving the lands of Roughlee and Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. He is also included on a long list of local men whom the Baron of Hassendean issued with a 'summons of removal' from their lands in 1603. He is probably the Robert who was served as heir to his father John of Brieryyards in 1606. The lands he inherited were Easter and Wester 'Rouchlie', 'Rowchlienwik', 'Breirbuss' and the 20-shilling lands of 'Quhitsyde'. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) servant to Martin Elliot. He was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court

in Hawick in 1605. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) member of the court of James VI, who was rewarded in 1605, along with James Maxwell, with the former Debatable Lands. These were erected into the Barony of Tarras. However, in 1607 the two men brought a case against many Armstrongs and others who had tried to prevent them from possessing the lands. He was explicitly stated to be an equiry of the son of James VI. A second Act of 1609 mentions Maxwell, but not him. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) brother of William of Whitriggs. In 1612 he, along his brother and William Stewart, all servants of James of Cavers, was accused by Gavin Elliot of Brugh of attacking his family on their way home from Cavers Kirk. However, the group were acquitted after swearing that the claim was untrue. It is possible that the was the 'Hob Douglas in Quhytrig' who was captured as a fugitive in Dysart in Fife in 1610 (along with a servant of William Middlemas of Chapel and others). **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1616 as brother of George of Friarshaw and also brother of William. He was thus a younger son of William, 1st of Friarshaw. He and William (along with William's son Robert) were accused of attacking some residents of Lilliesleaf and harassing tenants of the Riddells. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Hawick Parish. He was married to Helen Somerville. Their children included Isobel (b.1640), Bessie (b.1647) and Robert (b.1651). Witnesses to the 1640 baptism were James Scott and William Douglas. **Robert** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He is probably the shoemaker listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **Robert** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was listed separately from the shoemaker of the same name. He could be the Robert who was fined in 1687, along with a group of other men, for clandestinely removing their sheep from the Town's flock, without paying the Town Herd. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. His son John was baptised in 1699, with witnesses William (who was probably related to him) and William Gledstains. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from the Trows family. His daughter Janet married Walter Deans from Wilton, who farmed at Howahill. It is possible he was the Robert son of James born in Cavers Parish in 1697. He could be the Robert in Earlside whose children baptised in Cavers Parish included Janet (b.1726) and Esther (b.1728). **Robert** (18th C.) last proprietor of the small inn at Highend in Rulewater. He had 3 daughters who were probably: Janet (b.1726); Easther (b.1728); and Agnes (b.1732). Each daughter married a farmer in Hobkirk Parish. **Robert** (b.1716/7) weaver in Hawick. He was nephew of Robert Wight, who owned lands at the Spetch and grandson of James Wight who first purchased the lands. His mother must therefore have been a Wight. He served as bailie for his cousin James Wight, when he sold his land at 'Spetchinhaugh' to Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick. He gave evidence in 1764 at the court case regarding the division of Wilton Common. He married 'Nicholas' Scott and their children included: Archibald (b.1743); James (b.1745); and Janet (b.1747). Merchant George Scott witnessed the baptism in 1743 and so may have been related to his wife. In 1745 he witnessed a baptism for weaver James Roger. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for Archibald (likely his son) in 1774 and along with Archibald witnessed a baptism for weaver David Miller in 1773. It is possible that he was father of both Dr. Robert (whose father was probably also Robert) and Archibald (who may be the Archibald who witnessed baptisms for Dr. Robert). He may be the Robert who rented Hawick's best mortcloth in 1772. **Robert** (18th C.) probably a younger son of Thomas, and grandson of Sir William of Cavers. He was a planter in Jamaica, and was named in the will of his cousin Rev. Dr. James Douglas as being next in succession after Andrew and Archibald (probably his older brothers). **Gen. Robert** (1727–1809) younger son of advocate George of Friarshaw. In 1745 he was Captain in a regiment of the Duke of Ancaster and in 1747 was Captain in a Scottish regiment raised by the Earl of Drumlanrig for the Dutch service. He rose to Lieutenant-General in 1794. In 1754 he married Helen, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. de Brauw and died at Zirikzee. He had 4 sons and 4 daughters, with descendants who served in the Dutch Army. **Dr. Robert** (d.1829) doctor in Hawick, whose connection with earlier local Douglases is not known. However, he is probably the 'Dr. Douglas', whose father Robert's death is recorded in Hawick in 1781. He may be the Robert who was recorded as a medical student in Edinburgh in 1769. He was a surgeon in the navy, and later established a medical practice in Hawick, being based at Damside. He was one of the local people who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785–97. He married Margaret Aitchison in Hawick in 1781; she is just 'Mrs Douglas' in the

baptismal records of their children, which all appeared together in 1792 (suggesting they belonged to another congregation, perhaps the East Bank Kirk). She was niece of William Oliver, 'Auld Cash', and named in Oliver's will. Their children were: Robert (1782–1845), doctor in Hawick; Agnes (1785–1858), who wrote the 'Auld Brig' poem; Henrietta (1787–87), who died young, her name being recorded in Hawick's death records as 'Henny'; Dr. John (1788–1861), also a surgeon in Hawick; and Mary (1790–1850s). The witnesses to the baptisms were William Oliver (probably 'Auld Cash') and Archibald (who was surely related). **Rev. Robert** (1747–1820) son of Rev. John of Jedburgh. He was licensed to preach by Haddington presbytery in 1769 and ordained as minister of Galashiels in 1770. He is sometimes called 'the father of Galashiels', being a great promoter (and financial supporter) of the manufacturing industry in the town and establishing the Galashiels Library. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott and sold him part of the estate that became Abbotsford. In 1797 he obtained a D.D. from Aberdeen. He married Robina Lothian from Edinburgh. Their children were: George, a Glasgow merchant; Helen, who married Rev. John Thomson of Maxton; Arabella; and Beatrice. He wrote 'General View of the Agriculture in the Counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk' in 1798, which is a useful early record. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Haddon and their children included Laurie (b.1775) and Andrew (b.1776). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Dunn and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1777. **Robert** (b.1774) son of Archibald and Janet Kedie. He was a hosier in Hawick and also a commission agent, perhaps leaving the area. He is probably the weaver of this name recorded in the ballot for the Militia in 1799, and still on the list in 1801. In 1800 he married Catherine (perhaps also known as 'Sally'), daughter of manufacturer William Beck; she died in Edinburgh in 1829. Their children included: Margaret or 'Peggy' (b.1801); Archibald (b.1803); Janet (b.1806); Catherine (b.1807); Catherine (again, b.1810); Elizabeth (b.1812); William (b.1814); and Sarah (b.1817). **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Greenhill according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Northbank in Southdean Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Dr. Robert** (1782–1845) elder brother of Dr. John, and son of Robert and Margaret Aitchison. He was born in Hawick and was engaged as a medical officer, seeing active service through the entire Peninsular War. Walter Wilson wrote in 1874 of how he would recount his war exploits, including being at the Battle of Corunna (in 1809); he also told a story of how he lay flat for longer than usual after an explosion, with a soldier saying 'Oh! oor grand doctor gane at last; he has a pair of capital boots – I'll hae them', at which he sttod up and said 'I'm not quite gone yet'. After this he returned to Hawick as a surgeon, joining his father's practice at Damside, and later helping his younger brother, Dr. John. He was probably the Robert who matriculated in Edinburgh as a medical student in 1798, but only studied there for a year, joining the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1802. He was recorded as one of the first members of the Hawick Curling Club in 1803. He was one of the doctors involved in the murder case in 1814, resulting in Hawick's last hanging. He apparently liked to tell stories of his time in the war, one example being a recounting of a dangerous retreat, when the men would lie flat to avoid injury from bomb blasts, and he lay too long; one of the men spoke out that their doctor was dead and he would have his nice boots, to which he replied 'I'm not quite gone yet'. His premises were on Damside (i.e. Victoria Road). He is recorded at Damside in Pigot's 1825/6 directory, but unlike his brother John was not listed as having an M.D. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1830. He is probably the Robert who served as a Steward at the Common-Riding Races in 1834. He and John are listed as physicians on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he is recorded as 'independent' at the home of surgeon John on the High Street. He was said to be of 'enfeebled health in his latter years', resulting in him being a less active doctor in Hawick than his brother. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) ploughman at Chapelhill, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. He could be the Robert, son of Robert, baptised in Roberton in 1779. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Abigail Armstrong and their children included John (b.1817) and Robert Armstrong (b.1822). **Robert** (1794/5–1880) Liddesdale farmer. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1851 he was farming 40 acres and employing 4 labourers at Hewsbridge. In 1861 he was at Dinlabyre, farming 2,000 acres and employing 5 men. In 1879 he occupied the chair at the celebration

of the jubilee of Rev. John Black, since he was the oldest member of the congregation at that time. His wife was Janet and their children included Elizabeth, James, George, Agnes, Jane, Robert and Archibald. **Robert** (19th C.) married Janet Michie in Hawick in 1841. **Robert** (1819/20–95) shepherd in Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Robson, who died in 1888, aged 55. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. He could be the shepherd from Traquair who was at Old Larriston in 1861. **Samuel** (d.1679) from Cavers Parish. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge. **Simon** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Swinside in 1502. In 1502, along with his other brothers Adam, Robert, Henry and George, he had remission for several crimes. This included kidnapping William Colville of Ravenscraig, Robert Boyd and John Kennedy and holding them for ransom in 'Leven', as well as destroying 3 horses from the same men, stealing a sword, a shield and a purse from them and planning to murder William Colville of Ochiltree. Ralph Ker of Primsideloch was their surety. He also separately had remission in 1502 for stealing oxen from William Colville. **Stephen** (15th/16th C.) Commissioner of the Archdiocese of Glasgow. At the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502 it is recorded that he repledged William Watson and John Beirhope as chaplains. He was 'master stevin' when listed in 1504 among tenants, dependents and associates of the Archbishop of Glasgow who were given remission for certain crimes; he is listed after George of Bonjedward, along with Andrew, John, Robert and William, some of whom may have been relatives. In 1516 he is recorded as Commissary of Teviotdale in a document for George Ker, Prebendary of Auld Roxburgh. It is unclear if he was related to local Douglases. **Stephen** of Timpendean (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew, he was the 5th Laird. In 1611 Robert, Burgess of Jedburgh (possibly a relative) was caution for his appearance at court in Jedburgh. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. In 1631 he was one of the men accused by the minister of Longnewton of taking his teinds. In 1595 he married Jean, daughter of Andrew Haliburton of Muirhouselaw. Their children included: John, who succeeded; and Andrew, probably indweller in Edinburgh, who was deceased in 1656 when his son John became a cordiner's apprentice there. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1590 along with George 'Pealman' and Thomas Ainslie of Swinside when they were accused of a raid into England 3 years previously. His surname is written 'Dugles', which seems likely to be Douglas; he was presumably related to George and they were probably relatively local. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Dowglas of Cavers' when he was witness to a letter of assurance of the Turnbulls in 1595. He could have been a younger son or brother of Sir James, 8th of Cavers. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as heir apparent to Whitrig in 1637 when he witnessed a sasine for lands in Maxton. This is presumably Whitriggs in Cavers Parish. He was probably son of William of 'Quhitrig', recorded in 1622. **Thomas** (1615/6–86) buried in Greyfriars churchyard, with a lengthy inscription on his gravestone. He is described as a 'son of the ancient and noble family of Cavers, citizen and merchant in Edinburgh'. He was 'twice city baillie, and twice suburban baillie, and with the greatest applause of justice and integrity'. The monument was erected by his cousins Richard Douglas and Robert Bennet, advocates, and Robert Blackwood, merchant in Edinburgh. He could be the Thomas, 'son to the late James Douglas of Cavers' who in 1634 became an apprentice merchant with John Ker in Edinburgh. **Dr. Thomas** (d.1686) descended from the Douglases of Friarshaw. He was a son of Andrew of Friarshaw and Jean Home of Polwarth. He was a doctor in London and married the daughter of a Lord Mayor of London. He died in Dublin without issue and his brother Henry succeeded. **Rev. Thomas** (c.1635–95) from an unknown branch of the family, he graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1655 and was ordained at a church in London. He was accused of holding conventicles in 1671 and denounced as a rebel in 1674. He was present at Rutherglen in 1679 when the acts of parliament relating to religion were burned and declaration fixed to the cross there. He was also present at the Battle of Drumclog in 1679 and then preached at conventicles in the south of Scotland. He spent some time in London and became minister at Wamphray after the Revolution in 1690. He left a widow in poor circumstances, and although she made a financial arrangement for a tombstone, it is said that this was never realised. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Waterside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He could be the same Thomas listed on the 1694 Hearth

Tax rolls for Southdean Parish. **Capt. Thomas** (17th/18th C.) described as 'brother-german' of the deceased Laird of Cavers in about the 1680s. He was thus presumably brother (or half-brother) of Sir William of Cavers and son of Sir Archibald. He was commissioned as a Captain in the Earl of Mar's Regiment of Foot in 1679, replacing James Murray of Philiphaugh. During the Killing Times he was on the side of the government and was said to have 'committed much outrage and spoil' in Galloway. He is specifically associated with the murders of William Hunter and Robert Smith at Kirkcudbright in 1684 and of Robert McWhae in Borgue Parish in 1685. After the Revolution he switched sides and served in Flanders, where he reached the rank of Lieut.-Col. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Buckham in Bedrule Parish in 1692. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son William was baptised in 1695. **Thomas** (b.1677) 5th son of Sir William Douglas, 11th Laird of Cavers. He was born posthumously. He is probably the 'Mr. Thomas Douglas Brother German to Cavers' who appears on a list of Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708. He was recorded as 'Mr Thomas Douglass brother to Cavers' in 1716 when he witnessed a baptism for cooper John Turnbull in Hawick in 1716. He may have been a teacher or preacher of some sort (or 'Mr' was just in deference to his status). He is probably the Thomas 'in Linthaughlee' who was involved in bonds (with his brother Archibald and nephew William) to William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1727 and 1729. He married Jean, daughter of Andrew Pringle of Clifton and Haining, possibly in Selkirk in 1706. His children included Andrew, merchant of Suffolk Street, London, whose son George succeeded to Cavers. Capt. Archibald and Robert were probably younger sons. Some accounts give him a son Thomas, which is incorrect. He was also probably the father of Violet, who married John Oliver of Dinlabyre. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1704. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1708. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Earlside. His daughter Violet was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1708. It is hard to separate his children from those of Thomas in Denholm; possible children included John (b.1700), William (b.1702), James (b.1706), William (b.1707), Katherine (b.1710), Thomas (b.1711), Jane (b.1713) and Thomas (b.1715). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Crook in 1741 when his son Robert was baptised in Cavers Parish. Other children of his probably included: William (b.1739); and William (again, b.1743). He may also be the Thomas described as tenant in Kennel in 1744 when his twins Elspeth and Bessie were baptised in Cavers. He may have been related to earlier Douglases who lived at Crook. **Thomas** (b.c.1715) tenant in Burnhead in Wilton Parish. His father James lived at 'Broadlees' (which sems to be Braidlies near Brieryyards). He also lived with his father for a while at Midshiels, around 1740. He married Euphan Douglas (from Cavers Parish) in 1749. Their children included: Peter (b.1750); Thomas (b.1752); Margaret (b.1754); John (b.1757); Agnes (b.1759); Euphan (b.1761); and Archibald (b.1765). The witnesses in 1759 were Thomas Scott and James Dryden. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included an unnamed child (b.1745), Archibald (b.1748), Isabel (b.1750), Janet (b.1752) Margaret (b.1755), John (b.1759) and Thomas (b.1761). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Clarilaw in 1772. He was probably related to William, who also lived at Clarilaw. He married Jean Harvey in 1770 and their son James was baptised in 1773. The witnesses were James Dryden and James Martin. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded in Cavers in 1780 when his unnamed child was baptised. Perhaps the same Thomas was at West Middle in 1788 and 1790, with children including Thomas (b.1788) and Alexander (b.1790). It is possible he is the Thomas whose children, baptised in Cavers, Betty (b.1778), an unnamed child (b.1782), included Martha (b.1791), Euphan (b.1793) and an unnamed child (b.1796). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) gardener in Hawick. On a list of local volunteers in 1803 he was listed as being above age but willing to serve. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) from Wilton Parish, in 1787 he married Nelly Ferguson from Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) from Cavers Parish, in 1791 he married Sarah Winthrope, who was from Lilliesleaf. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1794. **Thomas** (1771–1820) 5th Earl of Selkirk, youngest son of Dunbar, 4th Earl. He was Lord Daer after the death of his brother and became Earl of Selkirk on the death of his father in 1799. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London. He used some of his fortune to settle poor Scottish families in Canada, particularly in the Red River valley. He was partly an owner

of the Hudson's Bay Company and was involved in confrontations with the Métis people, who already occupied these lands. He spent much of his money defending himself in court and died in France. He married Jean Wedderburn-Colville and was succeeded by his son Dunbar. There are many places (towns, mountains, streets, etc.) named 'Selkirk' after him in Canada. His daughter Isabella (d.1830) is buried in Holyroodhouse Chapel. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Penchrise according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Horsleyhill in Minto Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Thomas** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Broadlie according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabel (or 'Betty') Reid and their children included Robert (b.1807) and Betty (b.1807). The baptisms were recorded in both Cavers Parish and East Bank Kirk. William (b.1801), Jean (b.1803) and Nelly (b.1805), baptised in Cavers, may also have been his children. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) innkeeper in Lilliesleaf. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. **Thomas** (b.c.1805) agricultural labourer. He was living at Harecleuchhead in Kirkton Parish in 1841 and was shepherd at Hawick Shiel in 1851. He married Wilhelmina ('Mina', 1810–92), daughter of John Amos. Their children were: Isabella (b.1833); William (b.1834); John (b.1836); Mary (or Marion, b.1839); Thomas (b.1842); Robert (b.1846); James (b.1849); and Alexander Hogg (b.1852). **Thomas** (b.1809/10) born in Hobkirk Parish. He was an agricultural labourer at Tythehouse in 1841. In 1861 he was a carter at Bairnkine Toll-bar, recorded as 'Carrier & Hawker of Groceries'. His wife was Ursula and their children included Isabella, Elizabeth, James, John, William and Jane. He may be the Thomas who in 1868 donated to the Museum a 'pair of Pincers, found while cutting a drain in the farm of Commonside, not far from the Catrail'. **Thomas** 'the King' (19th C.) one of the last residents of the hamlet of Unthank in Hobkirk Parish. He is mentioned by Walter Deans in his history of Unthank. **Thomas** (b.1825/6) from Nisbet, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the High Street and in 1861 at 12 Round Close. He married Jessie Oliver in Hawick in 1849 and their children included Robert, Christina, Euphemia, John and Isabella. **Thomas** 'Tom' (b.1869) son of George, who farmed at Wester Hyndhope. He was tenant farmer at Ruletownhead and a keen supporter of the Jedforest Hounds. He may be the Thomas who was recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 as owner of the farms of Ruletownhead and Gatehousecote. He was also recorded as owner of Gatehousecote in the Land Tax Rolls from about the end of the 19th century. **Timothy G.O.** 'Tim', 'Timmy' (1943–) born in Hawick, from a well-known local farming family, he was brought up at Gatehousecote near Bonchester, and later took over the farm there. He began to write poetry while in Australia in 1969/70 and resumed 10 years later following a back injury. 'The Lambing Man' was his first published poem and he had several broadcast on Radio Scotland. His poetry features countryside themes, as well as rugby verses, several of which are published in 'Country Places' (1983) and others in 'Borderline Ballads'. He also lyrics for some Henry Douglas songs, e.g. 'A Glorious Gloat' about the 1984 rugby Grand Slam. He has 4 children, including Oliver. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) uncle of Sir William Douglas of Cavers and so presumably a brother of Sir Archibald of Cavers. In 1488/9 he was Vicar of Hassendean when he was bound not to interfere with the rights of the Abbot of Melrose to the 'erde siluer of ye quer of ye said kirk of hassinden' (i.e. the fees charged for burials in the kirk choir). In 1491/2 he was recorded as Vicar of Hassendean when he witnessed a sasine for lands in Denholm and Cavers. In 1492/3 he was Vicar of Hassendean when he witnessed the confirmation of Rutherford and Wells to James Rutherford. In 1500 he was a witness to the grant of the lands of Feu-Rule by their superior, Sir William of Cavers, to Andrew Kerr of Over Crailing (possibly later of Ferniehirst). He is recorded along with George as 'Sir Walter Douglas vicar of Hassendean my uncles', with Archibald also mentioned. He is thus the earliest known minister of Hassendean. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1648. The witnesses were James Riddell and Andrew Murray. **Rev. Walter** (1674–1727) son of William of Bonjedward. He was minister of Linton from 1698. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1724. He may be the Walter who married Jane Weir in Roxburgh Parish in 1699. Their children included: Elizabeth; Isobel, who married Rev. Charles, minister of Cavers; and Wilhelmina, who married a Dalkeith doctor. Elizabeth may have been baptised in Oxnam Parish in 1703. The pediment of his tombstone, bearing the Bonjedward family arms and

motto ('Honor et Amor') are over the door of the church vestry at Linton. A sermon notebook of his is held in New Collage Library. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1717 he married Bessie Gray, who was from Easter Burnfoot Mill. Their children included: Robert (b.1718); Walter (b.1720); Susanna (b.1722); and Mary (b.1727). The witnesses in 1720 were Walter Purdom and Michael Scott and in 1722 were John and Robert Wilson (both in Wilton). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1737. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Walter (b.1746), Margaret (b.1748), Andrew (b.1750) and Henry (b.1754). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He was married in 1759 (with no bride's name recorded) and his son John was baptised in 1760. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Margaret (b.1761); Archibald (b.1763); Mary (b.1764); Esther (b.1766); James (b.1771); Agnes (b.1773); and Helen (b.1775). He could be the Walter who married Margaret Purdom in Hawick in 1760. **Walter** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He married Christian Goodfellow and their children included: Christian (b.1762); Isabel (b.1765); Christian (again, b.1767); Walter (b.1769); Walter (again, b.1773); Janet (b.1777). The witnesses in 1762 were John and Archibald and in 1765 and 1767 were the whole congregation. He may be the Walter whose marriage (with no wife's name given) is recorded in Kirkton Parish in 1759. His wife may be the Christian, daughter of John Goodfellow, baptised in Kirkton in 1735. **Walter** (b.1762/3) dyer in Hawick. He was from somewhere outside Roxburghshire. He married Margaret Paisley and their children included Walter (b.1824/5). **Walter** (1780–1850) son of James and Christian Scott, he was born in Castleton Parish. He is probably the Walter listed as a stable servant at Liddel Bank in 1797, when he was working for William Oliver, and also listed at Liddel Bank on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. It is said that his sister Helen was a great favourite of William Oliver of Dinlabyre, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, and it was through the Sheriff's influence that he became established as an innkeeper in Edinburgh. In 1841 he is listed as hotel keeper and spirit dealer at the Douglas Hotel on St. Andrew Square in Edinburgh. He married Elizabeth Hardie in Edinburgh in 1803 and their children were James, Janet, Harriot, Christina, Janet, David Hardie, Elizabeth Hardie (who married her cousin Newcastleton joiner James Douglas), Col. Walter and Robert Hardie. **Walter** (b.1783/4) tailor on the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be related to the earlier tailor of the same name. He was a tailor on the Round Close in 1851 and a master tailor at Myreslawgreen in 1861. His wife was Janet and she had daughters Agnes McMath and Helen McMath. He was one of only 11 residents of the Town who were on the 1803 Militia list and still alive in 1862. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Agnes Stewart. Their children included: William (b.1813); and Ebenezer (b.1821). **Walter** (19th C.) married Barbara Witherstone in 1824, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Cavers Parishes. **Walter** (b.c.1800) mason in Hawick. He was living at about 73 High Street in 1851 and at 1 Orrock Place in 1861, when listed as being married. **Walter** (b.1813/4) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at 2 Kirkgate, with his wife Willimina (or 'Minnie' or 'Mina') and children Mary, Alexander, Helen and William. He married Mina Bell in Hawick in 1839. **Walter** (19th C.) married Janet Elliot in Hawick in 1847. **Walter** (b.1824/5) son of dyer Walter, he was a wool spinner in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 16 Howegate with his family, along with his mother Margaret Paisley. He married Barbara Halliday in Hawick in 1849. Their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Mary (b.1852); Walter Paisley (b.1852); and Margaret (b.1854/5). **Walter** (b.1825/6) wool spinner in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 39 Loan with his wife Agnes and children Agnes, John and Thomas. **Walter** (b.1829/30) frameworker in Hawick, son of agricultural labourer William. In 1851 he was living with his parents at Leahead in Wilton Parish. In 1861 he was living in Wilton Dean with his wife Euphemia C. and children Helen, William and Christina. He married Euphemia Chisholme in Wilton in 1854. **Walter** (1839/40–1911) Hawick born, he was apprentice at Weensland Mills and then cashier for William Elliot & Sons. He was an early player of cricket in Hawick, being secretary of the Albert Club in the late 1850s. He was also involved with Hawick Bowling Club (being Secretary from 1865) and was Treasurer of the Common-Riding Committee. He married a sister of Provost Hogg, and they had 4 daughters and 5 sons. **William** (1174–1213) perhaps the earliest known Douglas in the family pedigree. His origin is unknown, but he must have held the lands of Douglas in South Lanarkshire. He lived before there is any

known connection between the Douglases and the Borders; however, in 1174 he witnessed a charter of the chapel and castle of Peebles to Kelso Abbey. In 1213 he witnessed a charter to the Earl of Menteith (which was inspected by the English King in 1261). He probably married Margaret, sister of Freskin of Moray. His children probably included: Sir Archibald, Lord Douglas; Brice or Bruce, Bishop of Moray; Hugh, Archdeacon of Moray; Freskin, Parson of Douglas and Dean of Moray; Henry, who witnessed a charter for Kelso Abbey and was a Canon of Spynie; Alexander, Canon of Spynie and Vicar of Elgin; and Margaret, who married Hervey de Keith, Marischal of Scotland. It seems likely he was son of Theobald the Fleming. **Sir William** (d.bef. 1274) probably son of Sir Archibald (although these early generations are unclear) and brother of Andrew. He was referred to as 'Long-leg' because of his height. He held the lands of Douglasdale, but also held lands elsewhere, including in Northumberland. He is probably the William recorded in a Newcastle court case in 1256, in which his underage son William is also mentioned. In 1259 he had an agreement with Sir Hugh of Abernethy, over the marriage of his son Hugh to Aberthethy's sister Margerie; the dowry included lands in Chamberlain Newton. He denied being at the siege of Alnwick Castle, against the English. He and his wife 'Custancia' are mentioned in 1269 in relation to their lands of Fawdon in England. He married Constance of Batailm and their children probably included: Hugh, who married Marjory Abernethy; Sir William 'le Hardi'; and Willelma, who married William of Galbraithe. **William** of Midlothian (13th C.) son of Andrew. He was also known as William of Hermiston. He is mentioned in charters in 1276 and swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. Sir James of Laudoun or Lothian was probably his son, making him grandfather of Sir William of Liddesdale and ancestor of the Douglases of Morton. He also had a son Andrew of Cresswell, who was witness to a charter of Sir William of Liddesdale in 1351 (described there as Sir William's uncle). Little else seems to be known about him. **Sir William** 'le Hardi' or 'the Hardy' (1240–98) the Douglas starting with whom the family pedigree is secure. He was probably son of Sir William and younger brother of Hugh; however, some genealogies have different suggestions. He was recorded in 1256 along with his father Sir William, regarding lands in Northumberland. He was severaly injured in 1267 in an attack on these English lands by Gilbert Umphraville, Lord of Redesdale. He was the first to call himself 'Lord of Douglas', this in a document of 1289 with the Abbot of Kelso. He firstly married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Steward of Scotland. He secondly married Eleanor, daughter of Matthew de Louvaine and widow of Sir William de Ferrers; Edward I complained to the Guardians of Scotland that she had been abducted. In fact he spent some time imprisoned for this and was fined £100. He was released in 1290 and in 1291 swore fealty to Edward I along with other Scottish noblemen. Failing to support King John Baliol, he was imprisoned in Scotland. However, he later sided with the Scots and was made Governor of Berwick, where his forces fell to the English in 1296 and he was once more imprisoned, but released when he signed the Ragman Roll. He was the first nobleman to join William Wallace in 1297, but was imprisoned by the English one last time later in 1297. He died in the Tower of London. Note that His 'manor of Faudon' was Fawdon near Newcastle, and not Souden. His sons were: Sir James 'the Good'; Hugh 'the Dull'; and Archibald of Liddesdale, Cavers, etc. He died in prison in London. **William** Lord Douglas (d.1333) eldest son of Sir James 'the Good'. He incorporated the 'bloody heart' into his arms, representing the heart of Robert the Bruce that his father had died in taking it to Jerusalem. He may be the William 'Seygnour de Douglas' who, along with his uncle Archibald, held the lands of Swinton from Coldingham Priory in 1333. He died accompanying his uncle Sir Archibald to the Battle of Halidon Hill. He was still a minor when he died and his titles passed to another uncle, Hugh 'the Dull', who was a Canon of Glasgow and Parson of Roxburgh. His brass seal matrix was discovered in a burial vault in North Berwick in 1788; dating from about 1332, it shows the earliest example of the use of the Douglas heart. Note that he has sometimes been mistaken in genealogies with 'the Knight of Liddesdale'. **Sir William** of Lothian, 'the Flower of Chivalry' or 'the Knight of Liddesdale' (c.1300–53) son of Sir James of Lothian. Note that he had an older half-brother with the same name who was illegitimate (and this has confused some historians). He was godfather and guardian of Sir William, Lord of Douglas, with whom he is also sometimes confused. His name occurs several times in inventories of Coldingham Priory in the period 1332–53. He was Warden of the Marches in 1330 (probably being appointed on the absence of 'the Good' Sir James). In 1331 he had a charter for the

lands of Lochurd (within the Barony of Kirkurd, whose superiority was held by the Scotts). He stood against Edward Baliol, but was captured at Lochmaben in 1332, and spent 2 years in captivity. After returning to Scotland he helped expel Baliol and his followers. He was recorded at the Parliament convened at Dairsie in 1335 and in that year took part in a battle with Flemish soldiers (acting for the English King) at Edinburgh Castle; in leading them over the Border, he narrowly avoided capture by the Earl of Percy and was wounded in the ear, with his brother James being killed. Later in 1335 he was part of the force that killed Baliol's Lieutenant, the Earl of Atholl, at the Battle of Kilblain. He then helped liberate some Scottish castles from the English, supporting Robert the Steward when he turned patriot, and went to France to get aid, returning with French ships. He was wounded again during this time, but took part in the liberation of Perth in 1339. He may have first gained lands in Liddesdale through marrying Elizabeth (or Margaret) Graham of Abercorn, this being around 1338. In that year he marched to take possession of Hermitage, gathering provisions from an English convoy intercepted at Melrose on the way. He probably had the square towers built at the corners of Hermitage Castle. For the next few years he focused on liberating Teviotdale from the English, and by 1342 controlled all of it except for Jedburgh and Roxburgh Castles. In 1341 he led a small group of men who retook Edinburgh Castle from the English garrison through the ruse of jamming open the portcullis with a wagon with pretend provisions for the Castle. For these achievements he became known as the 'Flower of Chivalry', and gained the office of the Sheriff of Teviotdale and (honorary) Constable of Roxburgh Castle. He took part in a challenge of jousting combat by the English in 1341 (probably at Melrose) in the presence of King Edward, but injured his hand in the first encounter and could not fulfill the agreed number of contests; however, at the subsequent tournament held in Berwick, Sir Alexander Ramsay led the Scottish knights to victory (perhaps fuelling jealousy). He is probably the Sir William of Douglas (junior) who in 1341 received a crown charter of the lands in Eskdale and Ewesdale, which had belonged to Sir James Lovel (probably son of the Baron of Hawick) and William de Soulis. He was confirmed as Lord of Liddesdale in 1341/2, against a claim on the lands by Robert, the Steward of Scotland. He was referred to as 'Dominus Vallis de Lydel' in 1346, 1347 and 1351. He held the positions of Sheriff of Teviotdale and Keeper of Roxburgh Castle before the newly-returned King David granted them to Sir Alexander Ramsay for retaking Roxburgh Castle from the English. Angered and insulted, he had Ramsay captured while holding court in Hawick Kirk in June 1342, and then had him murdered (or at least starved to death) in Hermitage Castle. He was disgraced for this and spent 3 years in hiding, but was ultimately pardoned, apparently at a court in Hawick, shortly before the Battle of Durham. There he was given back all his lands and the Sheriffdom of Teviotdale and Governorship of Roxburgh Castle. He was additionally granted the lands of Aberdour, Atholl and Dalkeith; the King then had Liddesdale and Atholl swapped between him and Robert the Steward, and it was after this time that he was referred to as the 'Knight of Liddesdale'. He also had lands in Westerkirk, Staplegordon and Polmoodie given to him by Hugh 'the Dull', who was then chieftan of the Douglases. Sometime between 1342 and 1349 he is recorded as Lord of Liddesdale when he gave a grant of land in Little 'Nudref'. He was also Warden of the Middle Marches for some time during this period and there is some suspicion that he was dealing with the English in a potentially treasonous way. However, he commanded part of the Scottish force at Durham (also known as Neville's Cross) in 1346 and was taken prisoner there, being held in the Tower of London. In 1350 he was said to have been responsible for sending a gang to kill Sir David Barclay, who was suspected of killing his brother John. In 1351 he was sent back to Scotland to negotiate the ransom for King David, but returned to captivity without a deal. He was finally freed in 1352 after making a deal with Edward (to allow the English free passage through Liddesdale) and specifically agreeing to serve Edward III in all future wars, except against Scotland; he received Hermitage Castle and lands in Annandale and Moffatdale in return. He further agreed to allow his daughter and nearest male heir to be kept as hostages in England, while at the same time swearing allegiance to the Scottish King. However, shortly after returning to Scotland he was killed in Ettrick Forest by his kinsman (actually his Godson and chieftan, with whom he is sometimes confused) William, 1st Earl of Douglas. They presumably fell out over land, as well as perhaps the perception that he had sold out to the English in order

to obtain his release. A fanciful version of the dispute between the pair is told in a ballad – 'The Countess of Douglas out of her bower she came, And loudly then did she call: It is for the lord of Liddesdale That I let the tears down fall' [T]. The location on Minchmoor was called Galsewood (or Galford), later renamed Williamshope, and it is said that a cross stood there for several centuries. His body was taken to Lindean Church near Selkirk and buried at Melrose Abbey. After his death his widow retained rights to Hermitage and Liddesdale and married Hugh Dacre. Their only daughter Mary spent time as a hostage in England, and married firstly in 1361 Reginald More of Abercorn and in 1365 Sir Thomas Erskine of that Ilk; she died in childbirth and her husband claimed liferent of Dalkeith on account of the child being born alive, resulting in an arranged duel between him and James of Lothian (as heir), although the duel was called off by the intervention of the King. In 1366/7 there was confirmation of a grant in 1351 he had given of his lands of Aberdour in Fife to his nephew James Douglas, presumably James of Dalkeith, son of his brother Sir John of Lothian; this was witnessed by his uncle Andrew and his older brother William. **Sir William** (c.1327–1384) 1st Earl of Douglas and Mar and Earl of Angus, son of Sir Archibald. He was grandfather of Sir William, 1st of Drumlanrig, and Archibald, 1st of Cavers. Raised in France, he was said by some to be a cruel nobleman and by others to be a shrewd patriot. He is easily confused with his kinsman (and originally Guardian) William, 'the Flower of Chivalry', whom he killed. Indeed he is sometimes also referred to as the 'Knight of Liddesdale' later in life. In 1342 he was granted several lands that had been resigned by his uncle Hugh Douglas, including the lands of Douglasdale, the Lordship of the Forest of Selkirk and the Baronies of Bedrule and Eskdale. It was said that he carried out a guerilla war on the English from Ettrick Forest. In 1351 he was among the men appointed to treat with England for the release of King David. He killed the previous Knight of Liddesdale in Ettrick Forest in 1353 (at a place called Galford or Galsewood, near the Glenkinning Burn); this other Sir William was his godfather and former guardian, and the 2 probably were in dispute over lands and power, although the precise details are unknown. In 1354/5 David II also granted him the lands previously belonging to his uncle James and father Archibald; this included Liddesdale (although still considered by the English to be held by Percy), the town, castle and forest of Jedburgh, Eskdale, Ettrick Forest (including Selkirk, Yarrow and Tweed), Bedrule, Cavers, Drumlanrig and many other lands; the new grant did not mention that the lands had previously been held by the other Sir William. In 1355/6 he was a negotiator with the English at Roxburgh and delayed them long enough for many Scots to flee or hide, leading the English to destroy houses and churches in the 'Burnt Candlemas'. In 1356 he was at the Battle of Poitiers, assisting the French (perhaps being detoured on a pilgrimage to pay penance for slaying the Knight of Liddesdale). That year he was also made Justiciar for southern Scotland and Warden of the East Marches. He witnessed charters during the reigns of David II and Robert II. He was made an Earl in 1356/7 and soon afterwards captured Hermitage Castle from Dacre and was made Lord of Liddesdale. In 1357 he had a confirming charter for all the lands that had previously belonged to his father Archibald and his uncle James, including Drumlanrig, which had been granted to him by Thomas, Earl of Mar (his brother-in-law). In 1358 he granted the 'advowson' of Cavers Kirk to the monks of Melrose Abbey, as well as giving them Penangushope and Cauldcleuch. In about 1360 he gave a confirming charter of the lands of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey. Sir William of Gledstains was then referred to as his Bailie of the Barony of Cavers; this marks a connection between the Douglases and the Gledstains of that Ilk that lasted several generations. In about 1361 he had a confirming charter for the Lordship of Liddesdale and other lands. His name occurs as owner of lands in inventories of Coldingham Priory in the period 1362–76. Along with some other Scottish noblemen, he was in dispute with King David over money being appropriated by him from an impoverished nation; however, he seems to have been party to a draft treaty of 1363 essentially giving up Scotland to the English King, which was rejected by the Scottish Parliament. He appears to have lived at Dalkeith for some time in the 1360s and gave up his barony there in 1370. After Robert II acceded to the throne, he was appointed Justiciar of Lothian, holding the position until 1374. In 1373/4 he gained the possessions of his brother-in-law Thomas, Earl of Mar. In 1378 he made a request to the Pope to establish a collegiate church dedicated to St. Bridget (presumably St. Bride's in Douglas, Lanarkshire) and to confirm the earlier establishment of the hospital at Holyrood (by his father Sir Archibald). He

spent his last years repelling Border raids, and in 1378 he commanded the Scottish troops who defeated and captured Musgrave (then Governor of Berwick) near Melrose. In 1380 a large force under his command raided Cumberland and Westmorland; a counter-raid by the English is said to have carried the plague into Scotland. Around 1380 he witnessed a charter for Henry of Swinton and a confirming charter to Sir John of Swinton in 1382. In about 1382, with the help of the Earl of March, he succeeded in driving the English out of his lands of Annandale, and then in early 1384 he also drove them out of Teviotdale. After returning to Douglas Castle from Teviotdale, he came down with a fever and died there; he was buried at Melrose beside his uncle Sir James. He married Lady Margaret, sister and heir to Thomas, Earl of Mar, probably in about 1357. Through her he inherited several estates, including Cavers. After his death she secondly married Sir John Swinton of Swinton. He was succeeded by his son James (d.1388), who fell at Otterburn. His only other legitimate child was Isobel, who became Countess of Mar in her own right after the death of her mother in 1390. His illegitimate son George later became Earl of Angus; his mother was Margaret Stewart, widow of Thomas, Earl of Mar and Countess of Angus in her own right, who was also his sister-in-law (some accounts have claimed that they were married, but it seems clear she was his mistress). He also had an illegitimate daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Johnstone and became the first Laird of Bonjedward. His seal bore a heart and 3 stars. **Sir William** (d.1421) 1st Baron of Drumlanrig, and also Baron of Hawick. He was the illegitimate son of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, who granted him the Barony of Drumlanrig sometime in the period 1384–88 (the charter still surviving). However, he could only hope to claim other Douglas titles after the death of his aunt, Isabella, Countess of Mar. In 1389 there is a charter confirming that his mother and her second husband (Sir John Swinton of Swinton) would not molest him in the lands of Drumlanrig. He may be the Sir William given safe conduct to 'tilt' in London in 1390. He was knighted sometime before 1405 and had a passport of safe conduct (along with 24 horsemen, several of them Douglas kinsmen) to 'tilt' in England in 1405. He was granted the lands and Barony of Hawick sometime after the middle of 1406 by his cousin Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, 'for his service' (while the Earl was a prisoner in England); this was confirmed in a charter of 1407 by Robert, Duke of Albany. Indeed, in 1407 he was in England (with 16 other 'chivalers') as a hostage for the Earl of Douglas. He is probably responsible for building the castle at Drumlanrig, which is first mentioned in the time of his son. He witnessed a charter for Archibald, Earl of Douglas in about 1410. He was said to have taken and plundered Roxburgh Castle (then in the hands of the English) in 1411. In 1412 he received a confirming charter of the Baronies of Drumlanrig, Hawick and Selkirk from James I (written in the King's own hand, while he was a prisoner in England). In 1412 he was appointed by the Duke of Albany as an ambassador to negotiate with Henry IV for the release of James I and was thereby given a grant of safe passage to travel in England (accompanied by 40 knights and 80 other people). In 1414 he was among a few Scotsmen who had passports to visit England to negotiate for the King's return. Also in 1414 he witnessed charters for Michael Ramsay at Lochmaben and for Archibald, Earl of Douglas. In 1415 he was among a group of supporters of the Earl of Douglas who refused to pay customs to the King. In 1416 he and the Earl of Atholl were involved (unsuccessfully) in negotiations with the English over the release of King James I, and he was an attendant of the King when taken to France by the English. In 1416/7 he was alleged to have been approached by the English party that wanted the Scots to attack while the English King was in France, with the 'Foul Raid' happening as a consequence. He visited King James in France in 1420. He served in France in 1421 with the Earls of Buchan and Wigton and was present at the Battle of Beaugé, where the English were defeated, as well as at Fresnay-le-Comte, where the Scots were badly defeated and he lost his banner (later hung by the English at St. Mary's Church in Rouen); he was probably killed in this engagement. His son's 'retour' of 1427 states that he had been dead for 6 years; this means that he cannot have died at Agincourt in 1427 as some have claimed. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Durisdeer and Rosyth, and was succeeded by his only known son, Sir William. It was probably his daughter Marion who married Robert Chisholme of that Ilk. His daughter Margaret may have been mother of the illegitimate son of William Elphinstone, also William, who founded Aberdeen University. In 1410 he received Papal permission to marry 'Jacoba [Janet] de Douglas de Dalkeith', widow of Sir John Hamilton; they needed special dispensation because his new wife was related on

both sides to his former wife Johanna Murray and also because he was related to Sir John Hamilton (both in the 4th degree of consanguinity). This suggests he was married 3 times. **Sir William** (d.1444) 2nd Baron of Drumlanrig, and also Baron of Hawick, son of Sir William. Note that these generations are confused, since there were several consecutive Williams (and he is sometimes stated to have died in 1458). In 1425 he witnessed a charter for Margaret, Duchess of Touraine and Countess of Douglas. In 1426 he witnessed a charter for Michael Ramsay at Lochmaben. He is recorded in a 'retour' of 1427 for his father's lands and titles, 6 years after his father's death. And the Baronies of Drumlanrig and Hawick were confirmed by his superior, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1428/9. This suggests that he was a minor when his father died (and so may have been born in 1405/6). He may have been one of the hostages held in England in exchanged for James I in the 1420s. In 1429 there was an indenture between him and William Douglas, Lord of Leswalt, in which the Lord of Leswalt was to deliver to him the Castle of Drumlanrig, which he had held for 10 years. He is recorded in a local feu charter of 1433 granting lands at 'Byrkwode' (possibly the 'Duke's Wud') to Simon of Routledge, who was a Burgess of Hawick. It is therefore possible that he was the Baron who granted Hawick its original burgh of barony status, during his first few years as Baron. In 1437 he recovered the lands of East Mains near Hawick from Janet Murray, widow of James Gledstains; the panel decided that the lands had been held by his father Sir William. In 1450 his son William inherited his lands, and he was said to have been deceased for 6 years at that time. He was certainly already deceased in 1446, when a charter for the Scotts of Buccleuch was confirmed by the Earl of Douglas as superior of the Barony. He married Jane (or Janet), daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, and was succeeded by his son, also William. He also had a daughter, Angelica, who married Sir Robert Innes of Innes. **Sir William** of Strathbrock (14th/15th C.) son of John and grandson of Sir John, who was younger brother of William, Knight of Liddesdale. He appears to have acquired the lands of Borthwickshiels from Sir Laurence Abernethy, probably through marriage. He is said to have been nephew of Helen Abernethy. He had a daughter who married George Crichton of Cairns, who was later Earl of Caithness. He granted the lands of Borthwickshiels to his son-in-law in about 1425. **Sir William** (c.1398–1437) 2nd Earl of Angus, son of George the 1st Earl and Mary Stewart. He succeeded his father around 1403, although since he was only about 4 years old, only some of the lands and titles went to him (including eventually Liddesdale and Jedburgh), the rest going to Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas. In 1406 he is recorded as Baron of Cavers, when the Church was confirmed to Melrose Abbey. In 1409 he had a precept of sasine from the Regent for the Lordship of Liddesdale (although he must have been still a minor). In 1421 he was listed as one of the 21 hostages for the ransom of James I; although did not actually go into English captivity, he met the King at Durham on his release in 1424 and was knighted. He was a strong ally of his uncle, James I from 1424, becoming extremely powerful in south-eastern Scotland in the following decade. His name appears in an inventories associated with Coldingham Priory in 1426, in 1427/8 as 'Dominum vallis de Ledell et de Jedeworth forest' and in 1432/3. He was described as 'of Liddell' in 1427, although it is unclear if he ever had possession of Hermitage. In 1428/9 he directed his Bailie in Liddesdale to grant certain lands to his kinsman Archibald Douglas of Cavers. In 1430 he was a Commissioner to negotiate an extended truce with England. He was appointed Warden of the Middle Marches in 1433 or 1434, but died only 3 years later. In 1433/4 he witnessed an ecclesiastic gift by Archibald, Earl of Douglas. He was present at the Battle of Piperdean (in the Cheviots) in 1435 when an English force under the Earl of Northumberland was defeated. In 1436 he granted the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee to David Home of Wedderburn. In 1437 he was one of the noblemen who pursued those who had assassinated James I. In 1425 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hay of Locherworth and Yester, the contract made in 1409 by his grandmother, Margaret, Countess of Angus and Mar; his wife survived him by almost 50 years. His children included: James, who succeeded as 3rd Earl; George, who succeeded as 4th Earl; William of Cluny; Helen, who married William, 2nd Lord Graham; Hugh, Rector of St. Andrews; and possibly others. However, after his death the reigns of power were effectively taken by the Black Douglases. **Sir William** 6th Earl of Douglas (c.1424–40) eldest son of Archibald, the 5th Earl. He was knighted at the age of about 4 by his great-uncle James I, when the twin Princes Alexander and James were christened. He seems to have been superior of the Barony of Cavers, as recorded in a document of about 1432, when

Cavers Kirk was confirmed to Melrose Abbey. He also held the Regality of Ettrick Forest. In 1437 he granted the lands of Primside to Andrew Ker of Altonburn. He succeeded his father in 1439, at the age of 14, gaining huge estates in Scotland. However, his power (and alleged extravagence) and the youth of King James II led to intrigues among other noblemen, ending with his untimely death in the event known as the 'Black Dinner'. He and his brother David were invited to dinner with the King in Edinburgh Castle, when it is said that a black bull's head was served at the table, this being the sign to seize the brothers, who were accused of unspecified crimes before a mock tribunal and then beheaded in the castle yard. This led to a weakening of the power of the Douglases in Scotland, presumably the real motive for the executions. He married Janet, daughter of David Lindsay, 3rd Earl of Crawford (while still aminor), but they had no offspring; she was still alive in 1482. He was succeeded by his granduncle, James of Balveny, who became 7th Earl; his sister Margaret inherited the Lordships of Galloway and Bothwell, while other lands reverted to the Crown. **Sir William** 8th Earl of Douglas (c.1425–51/2) eldest son of James, the 7th Earl, and twin brother of James. He was also Earl of Avondale and Lord of Galloway. He was knighted at the age of 5, when the twin sons of James I were christened. He succeeded to the Earldom of Douglas in 1443, and as a result of his marriage to Margaret, daughter of 5th Earl of Douglas, he gained the Lordships of Galloway and Bothwell; he thus re-unified the lands that had been divided after the 'Black Dinner', leading to some enmity between him and other noblemen, e.g. his distant relative, James, 3rd Earl of Angus. These lands included Bedrule, Ettrick Forest and Eskdale. He was appointed Lieutenant-General of Scotland at the age of 18. He had a sasine for the Barony of Hawick and other lands in 1446 (probably during the minority of Douglas of Drumlanrig). As superior of the Barony of Hawick, he confirmed the transfer of Branxholme and other lands in the Barony from Thomas Inglis of Manor to Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1446. It was also on his authority that Hawick Kirk became a canonry and prebend of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell in 1447. He was an instigator and one of the signatories of the Border laws document drawn up in 1448/9. Around 1449 there were raids that he (and his English counterpart, the Earl of Percy) led across the Border. Also in 1449 he was regranted the lands of Ettrick Forest and Selkirk by James II. He was Lord Warden of all the Marches of Scotland in about 1450, and appears to have split his time between his castles at Newark, Threave and Douglas. In 1450 he went to Rome, but heard that William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, had joined the group working against his interests and stirred up trouble among his vassals. The King sent troops to raze Craig Douglas on the Yarrow; however, there was a reconciliation and in 1451 he was confirmed by James II in all of his lands and superiorities, including the Baronies of Sprouston, Hawick, Bedrule and Smailholm in Roxburghshire (which at that time were incorporated into the Barony of Sprouston). In 1451 he refused to grant a sasine to Sir William of Drumlanrig (and Hawick), since he was 'in the King's respite'. There are stories about his ruthless behaviour, which have no documentary support, but it appears his downfall may have been in forming an alliance with the Earl of Crawford. In any case, he was killed when attending a dinner with the King at Stirling Castle. The first blow may have been made by James II himself, with Sir Patrick Gray finishing him off and several others also stabbing the corpse. It was said that Bishop William Turnbull and others were involved in his downfall. In 1444 he married Margaret 'the Fair Maid of Galloway', daughter of Archibald the 5th Earl of Douglas, who was his cousin. He was buried at Stirling and succeeded by his twin brother James, who married his widow! **William** of Cavers (d.bef. 1440) son of Archibald and Margaret, he was the 2nd Laird as well as hereditary Sheriff of Roxburghshire. An existing sasine of 1432 records how he was given the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire, but with certain rights to his father, including the sheriffdom for the rest of his life. Despite conflicting accounts in some existing genealogies, it seems clear that there are additional Lairds in the mid-1400s, and that this William is distinct from the one recorded 2 decades later. He was succeeded by Archibald, who was Laird by at least 1448. **William** (d.1464) 3rd Baron of Drumlanrig, and also Baron of Hawick. He succeeded his father in 1450, after 6 years, suggesting he reached majority then (and so was born in 1428/9). He was probably the William of Drumlanrig who fought at the Battle of Sark in 1448. He also held the Baronies of Sprouston, Bedrule and Smailholm according to a charter of 1451. In 1451 he was also in dispute with his superior William, Earl of Douglas, who refused to grant him a sasine because he was 'in the King's respite'. In a charter of 1452

he resigned the Barony of Hawick into the King's hands in order to receive a new infeftment, and the associated sasine was confirmed to him, probably in an outdoor ceremony at the Mote ('super solum dictarum terrarum de Hawik'). He may have been the 'William of Douglas, younger', who witnessed one of Hawick's earliest known sasines in 1453. In 1456 he granted the lands of Whithope to Philip Turnbull. In 1459 he was regranted his lands in the Barony of Hawick, which had been in the hands of King James II 'for certain causes'. He was present at the 1460 siege of Roxburgh Castle (where James II was killed) and at the Battle of Alnwick in 1462, when he rode with the Earl of Angus to relieve the French garrison there. In 1463 he witnessed charters for Robert Charters of Amisfield, for Andrew Crichton and for Robert Crichton, all signed in Edinburgh. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Carlyle of Torthorwald. He was succeeded by his son, also William. He may also have had another son, James, who was witness to a sasine of 1489, where he is described as uncle of James of Drumlanrig. **William** of Cavers (d.1464) son of Archibald (and distinct from the William of 2 decades earlier). He witnessed a lease in 1445 (for lands in Borthwickshiels) along with his father Archibald and others. In 1450 he is Laird of Cavers in a letter of reversion from Walter, son of Andrew Ker of Altonburn for the lands of Blackpool in the Barony of Cavers, as well as a charter granting these lands to Walter (who was probably his nephew). He was listed as son and heir of Archibald when he witnessed the charter for exchanging Milsington and Heap in 1451. Along with his father he was created a Bailie of Liddesdale and Keeper of Hermitage Castle in 1452 by George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus (and Lord of Liddesdale), and was given the lands of Whitefield along with these responsibilities. Also in 1452 he was recorded as son and heir of Sir Archibald when he was granted the 40 merk land of 'Luthre' in Fife by James II. In 1456 he was on the panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh. In 1456/7 he was witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert Graham to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. In 1461 he was witness to a sasine of lands in the Barony of Branxholme, along with Archibald, his son and heir. In 1469/70 he was deceased when the Governorship of Hermitage Castle was given to Sir David Scott of Buccleuch; it is said that he and his son Archibald, 'schirafis', had certain lands for keeping the castle for 6 years. He was succeeded by his son Sir Archibald in 1464/5. His daughter Janet married John Ainslie of Dolphinton and another married Andrew Ker of Cessford. He may have had 2 other sons, George and Walter (vicar of Hassendean), who are recorded in 1500 as uncles to his grandson Sir William of Cavers. Note that another William was Laird of Cavers and Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1470 when granted Mosspatrickhope, Braidlie and the Shaws, with the 'precept of sasine' following in 1472; it is thus unclear if there was one extra William in the line of Barons. **William** of Cluny (d.1475) 3rd son of William, 2nd Earl of Angus, and brother of the 3rd and 4th Earls. He was a guardian to James III during his minority and in 1462 he gained some of the lands forfeited by the Earl of Douglas and his supporters; this included Sunderlandhall in Selkirkshire, Traquair and Leithenope in Peeblesshire and Cranston in Midlothian, which were erected into the Barony of Sunderlandhall for him in 1464. He was thereafter sometimes referred to as the Lord of Sunderland or of Traquair. He was made Warden of the Middle and Eastern Marches in 1464, succeeding his brother, George, 4th Earl of Angus. He was also made Keeper of Douglas and Tantallon Castles. In 1470, Archibald (later called 'Bell-the-Cat') came of age, and he resigned Douglas and Tantallon to his kinsman. In 1471 Isobel (Sibbald), Countess of Angus, brought an action against him for withholding and spoiling grain, goods and rent from the lands of Tantallon, Abernethy and Bonkle, Pinnacle and Hawick. He may be the William who was recorded as Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1471, but that seems more likely to have been a Douglas of Cavers. In 1471–74 he was recorded as Master Ranger of the Ward of Tweed when given Torwoodlee for his fee. In 1473 he also leased Galashiels, Blindlee and Mossielee. He died without an heir. **William** of Cavers (15th C.) recorded as Laird of Cavers and Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1470. He was at that time granted Mosspatrickhope, Braidlie and the Shaws, with the 'precept of sasine' following in 1472. However, Sir Archibald was Laird at that time, and so it is unclear who he was, suggesting either another generation of Douglases of Cavers, or perhaps that a brother inherited (or similar). Perhaps the same William was recorded as Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1471 in the Exchequer Rolls, with James as his deputy (although this could be William of Cluny, who was Ranger of Tweed, but there is no proof of this); in 1471 and 1473 probably this same William was given the lease of

the Haining near Selkirk. **Sir William** (d.1484) 4th Baron of Drumlanrig, and also Baron of Hawick. He succeeded his father William in 1464. In 1464/5 he (or perhaps his guardians, if he was a minor) was involved in a dispute over the lands of Kirkton and Flex in the Barony of Hawick, against Alexander Gledstains, winning right to the lands; this probably followed the earlier William (his grandfather) of Drumlanrig's successful reclaiming of East Mains from Janet Murray (widow of James Gledstains). In 1470 he had an agreement with David Scott of Buccleuch over a sum of 200 merks, with the lands of Whitchesters as guarantee. In 1470 he had a marriage contract for his son and heir James with Janet, daughter of David Scott of Buccleuch; the dowry was 500 merks, and he agreed to infeft the couple in the East Mains of Kirkton as well as lands in Drumlanrig, while David Scott agreed to give the lands of Whitchesters to him 'in ward and relief'. In 1482 he was recorded along with his wife gaining a crown charter of lands in the Barony of Drumlanrig that he had previously resigned to the Crown; these were 'then held in chief of the Crown, not of Earl Douglas, as formerly', an arrangement that may also have applied to his Barony of Hawick. In 1484 he refused to join with the Duke of Albany and his cousin the 9th Earl of Douglas in their insurrection against the King; he joined the King's force at Lochmaben and was killed in a skirmish at Kirtlebank, also known as the Battle of Kirtle or Kirkconnel. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar. His children included: James, who succeeded and married Janet, daughter of Sir David Scott of Branxholme; Archibald, ancestor of the 'Coscholgil' (or Cashogle) branch; Robert; John (perhaps the 'Dene Johne Dowglas' who signed the marriage contract for Elizabeth in 1496/7); Margaret, who married John, 2nd Lord Cathcart; Janet, who married William Somerville of Carnwarth; and Elizabeth, who married John Campbell, younger, of West Loudon. George, ancestor of the Douglases of Penzerie, may also have been his son. **William** (15th C.) brother of George of Bonjedward. He was recorded in a document of 1476 recording a lawsuit between the Somervilles and Ormistons over the lands of Blacklaw near Linton. **William** (15th C.) recorded as being 'of Denbray' when he was the second man listed (after William of Cavers) on the list of men being forgiven in 1488/9 by James IV for their support of the former King. It seems likely that his lands were at Deanbrae. Probably the same William 'in denebraa' was recorded in 1494/5 when he was charged to enter John Edmondson for the murder of Thomas Hoggarth. **William** (15th C.) uncle of Archibald, recorded in 1493 when William of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was once more cited in 1494/5, when the Sheriff was again his surety. It is unclear if he was uncle of the same Archibald (brother of another William) who was also listed in 1493 and in 1494/5. **William** (15th C.) brother of Archibald. He failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; given that he was 'fratrem archibaldi', who was mentioned in the next case, it seems likely that they were both related to the Douglases of Cavers, but the exact connection is not known. He was also called in 1494/5, when stated to be brother of Archibald, and the Sheriff was fined for his non-appearance (as well as that of his brother). **William** of Hornshole (15th C.) listed among the 24 Roxburghshire men who had remission in 1488/9 for their support of the former King, James III, particularly on the field of battle at Stirling. In 1491/2 he witnessed a sasine for lands in Denholm and Cavers. He acted as surety in 1494 for the case of Walter Scott of Buccleuch trying to get damages from the Routledges who burned and pillaged Buccleuch. It seems likely he was closely related to the Douglases of Cavers, and is recorded as being 'of hornyshole' (and hence not the same as Sir William of Cavers, who may be the other 'William of Douglas' mentioned in the same 1494 decree). He may be one of the Williams on the inquest panel for Robert Elliot inheriting lands in Cavers in 1497/8. He may also be one of the 2 Williams on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. **William** (15th/16th C.) referred to as being 'of Caverismilne' when he witnessed a document relating to George, Master of Angus inheriting titles and lands in 1499. It is unclear where this 'Cavers Mill' was. It is possible he was George's bother. **Sir William** (d.1506) 4th (or 5th) Laird of Cavers and Sheriff of Roxburghshire. He was son of Sir Archibald. It seems unlikely he is the William of Cavers recorded in 1470 (but these generations may still be confused). In 1482 he was Sheriff of Teviotdale when he protested against Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock, who had summoned him but not appeared. He gave a sasine for lands in Hassendean in 1483 and may have been the William who was first witness for a sasine of the lands of Boonraw in 1487. In 1484

he was sheriff of Roxburghshire when he gave sasine for the Barony of Hawick to James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was said to have been a Warden of the Marches in his father's lifetime and was at the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh in 1487. In 1488 he resigned his Barony in order to get a new charter from the King, James III. This was after he had promised to be faithful to the King and to defend him 'against all that live or die shall'; however, the King was assassinated only a few days later after Sauchieburn. It is said that he supported the King following a letter from the aged Earl of Douglas, who was imprisoned in Lindores. He had a remission (along with 24 other residents of Roxburghshire, including several tenants of nearby farms, and many Douglases) from James IV only a few months later for their 'treasonably being present against him in the field and battle near Strivelin, on St. Barnabas Day last by past' (i.e. Sauchieburn). In 1491/2 he gained from George Muirhead for his lands in Denholm and Cavers. In 1492 he was Sheriff for the retour of Walter Scott to Branxholme and Buccleuch and in 1494 for Alexander Erskine inheriting Synton. He gave a charter to Rutherford of that Ilk in 1493. In the earliest surviving Justiciary Court book, starting in 1493, he is recorded several times as Sheriff of Roxburghshire, being called to enter many men before the court (including the brothers William and Archibald, who were probably related to him); he appears to have been absent for reasons not given and was fined £310. He also served as surety for several people at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. In 1497/8 there was an inquest before him to rule on the inheritance of the lands of Tillielee and Cauldcleuch by Robert Elliot; the Douglases on the panel were William, Archibald, Adam and (another) William. In 1498 he had remission (along with William and Archibald, surely his near relations) for communing 'with the rebels and traitors of 'Levin'. Also in 1498 he was involved in declaring a number of Rutherfords and others as rebels for the murder of Patrick Hepburn. In 1499 he witnessed the sasine for George, Master of Angus being infefted in the Lordships of Eskdale and Ewesdale. Also in 1499 he was superior of the lands of Feu-rule when they were resigned by the Colvilles and he granted them to the Kerrs in the following year; the witnesses were his uncles George and Walter, as well as Archibald (possibly his brother). He was Sheriff in 1500 in an appraisal of the goods of Philip Turnbull of Whithope; this document survives as an early example of local Scots. He was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502. In 1502 he also was fined for the non-appearance of Robert, son of John Scott in Deloraine, for whom he had been surety. Additionally in 1502 he dealt with the escheated goods of James Morrison and Patrick Rufy. His brother Adam was also recorded in 1502 and also there was a document of 'respite and protection' to William, his son and heir, plus a group of Rutherfords and their kin, friends and tenants during the time he was in Denmark. In 1505 he was witness to the signing of a bond among Turnbulls at Caerlenrig. In 1505/6 he had an acquittance of 1000 crowns 'for all soumez of money or gudis restand awand apoun hym in the chekker rollis before 13 Dec. 1503'. He was on an inquest in Jedburgh for lands owned by the Homes in October 1506 and died before the end of that month. He was succeeded by his son Sir James, who received special consideration from the King in 1509 (probably when he came of age), where it was said that his father 'deit in defens of his realme and resisting the inimeis of Ingland and rebellis'. His elder son, William, had died earlier. Either he or his son William had a marriage contract in 1506 with Alison, son of George Douglas, Master of Angus (but he may have died before it was carried out). **William** (d.bef. 1506) eldest son of William of Cavers. He is recorded in 1502 as son and heir of Cavers. However, he died before his father and his brother James succeeded to the titles. It is possible he is the same man as William of Hornshole, recorded earlier, or the other William (with no designation) listed on the 1488/9 remission. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Effledge in 1502. He and his brother Archibald had remission for stealing sheep from James Grahamslaw in Kames, with George in the Trows as their surety. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Wilelmo Douglas in Pencress' when he was a Sheriff of Roxburghshire who gave sasine in 1508 to Adam Hepburn, inheriting his father's Lordship of Hermitage and other lands. He was presumably tenant at Penchrise, which was connected with the Douglases of Cavers around then. He was likely to be a close relative of James, who was Laird of Cavers at that time (possibly James' son William, later of Friarshaw). The sasine was carried out at Hermitage Castle and he was said to have 'took a black ox for the execution of his office'. **William** (15th/16th C.) brother of the Laird of Bonjedward, probably George. In 1502 he and his brother John (as well as Douglases in

Swinside, Davidsons and the junior Laird of Riddell) were convicted and had remission for oppressing Sir William Colville of Ochiltree at his lands of 'hardanehed'. He may be the William, son of the Laird of Bonjedward , recorded in 1502 when he was found to be too infirm to appear before the court in Jedburgh. **William** of Bonjedward (15th/16th C.) suggested to have been the son of George of Bonjedward who inherited instead of his brother James. However these generations seem quite confused, and it is not clear that he existed at all. His son may have been George, 6th Laird. He may also have had children John, Jane, William and Hugh, who were siblings of this George. Hugh was separately referred to as son of William of Bonjedward and cousin of Archbishop John. **Sir William** of Glenbervie and Braidwood (d.1513) 2nd son of Archibald 'Bell the Cat'. In 1492 he was gifted the ward of the lands of James Auchinleck of Glenbervie, younger of Auchinleck and he married Elizabeth, his daughter; however, it took until 1509 before they obtained dispensation to marry (being too closely related). His father granted him the lands of Bothwell in 1504, but he lost it to Lanet Kennedy in 1510, receiving Braidwood in compensation. He accompanied his father and brother George to Flodden and fell there. One account says that he and 24 of his servants were cut down near the bridge over the Till, trying to protect the Douglas standard. His only son and heir Archibald of Glenbervie was father of Sir William, 9th Earl of Angus. **Sir William** (bef. 1480–1513) 6th Baron of Drumlanrig, son of Sir James, he was also Baron of Dalgarnock, Tibbers and Hawick. He is also occasionally known as 'the generous donor', although that title is more musually applied to his son Sir James. He is probably the 'filie domini de Drumlangryk' who was bequeathed 2 cows in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. In 1492 he had a charter of Drumlanrig, as son and heir of James. In 1494 he was given the lands of West Mains and Crumhaugh by his father. His father died in 1498, but it is unclear if he succeeded right away. He was witness to a sasine in Dumfriesshire in 1489, when he was still heir apparent to his father William. In 1497 he held a letter of exemption from the juristiction of the Sheriff of Dumfries because of the enmity between them (he is already 'of Drumlanrig', although his father died in the following year, so there is some confusion here). In 1500 he had a charter for lands in Dalgarnock. In 1501 he had an agreement with George Scott over the lands of Laris, for which his father was superior. In 1502 he was fined for not appearing at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh (both for not 'giving presence' and not 'giving suit') for his lands of Hawick, as well as for Chisholme and Teindside. He is probably also the 'domino hawic' who at the Justice-aire in Peebles in 1502 served as surety for Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk. He also served as a surety for Robert Grierson (one of the murderers of the Chaplain of Dumfries, and probably related to his brother-in-law, Grierson of Lag) at the Justice-aire in Dumfries in 1504. In 1507 he confirmed a charter of the 'Soltrelands' in Hawick to the Church of the Holy Trinity in Edinburgh. He had an alliance with the Maxwells and in 1508 helped Lord Maxwell drive Lord Sanquhar from Dumfries. In 1508/9 he had a charter for the Barony of Tibbers and documents record him repaying the money owed to the former Maitland owners. Also in 1508/9 he was on an assize for convicting Andrew Ker and others at the Judiciary Court in Selkirk. He was present at the Battle of Dumfries Sands in 1509 (between the Crichtons and the Maxwells and Douglases), where he was said to be responsible for the killing of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick; he was acquitted in 1512. In 1509 he was witness to a marriage contract between Archibald, son of George, Master of Angus, and Margaret Hepburn. Also in 1509 he signed a marriage contract between his daughter Janet and Sir Robert Maxwell. In 1510 he acted as procurator for Lord Maxwell at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh. Hawick was reaffirmed in its 'burgh of barony' status through his charter of 1511, granted by James IV. This charter renewed Douglas' right to the Hawick lands granted in 1412 (while enacting the rights of the town), which had been removed by the King in 1510. In 1512 he was involved in a court case with Robert, Lord Crichton, in which he and his associates were exonerated for the murder of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick because he was an outlaw at the time; however, it should be noted that Archibald 'Bell the Cat' was chancellor of the jury, which alos contained another kinsman, Gavin Douglas. In 1512/3 he sold Broadlee (in the Borthwick valley) to Alexander, Lord Home. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. Their children included: Sir James, who succeeded; Robert, who was the last Provost of Lincluden; Janet, who married Robert Maxwell, Lord of Carlaverock; and Agnes, who married Andrew Cunningham of Kirkshaw. Another son may be John, who was described as brother of James of Drumlanrig in a respite of

1526, as well as when he witnessed a charter in 1530/1, and when he witnessed his brother resigning his lands of Drumlanrig and others in 1540 in order to be regranted. He was killed at Flodden, probably dying the day after the battle, since it is recorded that he 'died in Northumberland, in the field of war, 10 September 1513'. An inventory of his goods was drawn up by his widow, including 3500 sheep, with a total value of more than £1000 in goods. **William** of Brieryyards (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Wilelmum Douglas de Brerezardis' in 1517 when he was on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He is surely related to the later William. **William** (16th C.) owner of 3 particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. It is unclear how he was related to any other Douglases. **William** of Bonjedward (16th C.) probably son of George. In 1534 he was required by Patick Murray of Falahill, Sheriff of Selkirkshire, to appear at an inquest in his court; he 'declared he was superior to the sheriff' and refused to give service. He was also cautioned in 1536 and 1537. He may be the William who was given the 'fermes' of Falside and Roughlee in 1538 for his roll in the accounts for Jedforest. He was probably the Laird of Bonjedward who gave his pledge to England (along with Kerr Lairds) in 1544; however, it also appears from English documents that he switched to the Scottish side at Ancrum Moor. He acted as chief of council for Sir George Douglas. In 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. Also in 1545 he was appointed as one of the temporary Sheriffs of Roxburghshire in order to deal with the inheriting of Cavers by James Douglas. He was therefore presumably the 'Lard of Bune Jedworth' whose house was burned by Hertford's men in 1545. In late 1545 he was to have 16 of the 500 horsemen mustered in Teviotdale by Parliamentary decree. He was probably the 'lard of Bouniedworth' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. In 1549 he was among the supporters of Walter Ker of Cessford who was accused by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in assisting the English in raiding and burning his farms in the previous year. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He is probably the Laird of Bonjedward who was appointed as a deputy warden in 1553. In 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1565 he was among landowners summoned before the Privy Council to try to resolve the feud between Sir Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee and the people of Jedburgh. From 1566 he held the fruits of the Rectory of Southdean (suggesting that Hugh, who was minister there at the time of the Reformation, was possibly a close relative); he was then 'younger of Bonjedburgh'. He was among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1567 regarding order in the Middle Marches. Also in 1567 he was among men ordered to present themselves to be warded in Blackness Castle, with his surety being James Heriot of Trabroun; at the same time he himself was surety for James Gledstains of Cocklaw. In 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. In 1571/2 he joined other lairds in signing a bond to act against Borders thieves and he signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1576 he witnessed the 'bond of manrent' between several Borderers and Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus; the other witnesses were his son George and Malcolm of Mains. He was Deputy Warden of the Middle Marches in 1576 when there were communications with Sir John Forster regarding 'outrages committed by the inhabitants of West Teviotdale'. He could be the Douglas of Bonjedward who was at the Raid of the Redeswire. He is probably the William of Bonjedward who wrongfully occupied lands belonging to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1581. He may also be the William who was listed among the landed men of the Borders about 1590. His children probably included: George, who succeeded, and was 'younger' of Bonjedward since the 1560s; John, possibly the brewer in Edinburgh, whose son George was martyred for adhering to the Catholic faith at York in 1587; Archibald; and Elizabeth, who married Alexander Laurie of Gosford. Robert, son of William 'in Bonjedward', who witnessed a sasine near Melrose in 1582, may have been another son. Additional sons might be Patrick, Donald and James, who are described as 'in Banejedward' when they witnessed a 1568 charter, as well as Andrew who was 'in Bonajedburgh' when he witnessed a Calfhill charter. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. Perhaps the same William witnessed a dispute in 1541 over a sum of money involving James of Cavers and William 'Familtounne'. **William** of Brieryyards (16th C.) witness in 1551 to a sasine confirming Alexander Cunningham as Baron of Hassendean. Also in

1551 he witnessed the regranting of Wauchope to David Turnbull by the Earl of Angus. He was probably related to the William of Brieryyards recorded in 1517, and Robert must have been his direct descendant. **William** of Crook (d.1580s) recorded in 1553/4 as 'Wilelmum Dowglas in Crowk' when he was on the panel for the inheritance of Branxholme and Buccleuch by Sir Walter Scott. He was the 'tacksman' of the Parsonage teinds of Kirkton in the periods 1562–63, 1566 and 1566–72. In 1565 he was 'William Dowglass of the Cruke' when he and James of Cavers (probably son of Sir James) were fined for the non-appearance of 2 Elliots to answer for the murder of David Scott of Hassendean. He had a charter in 1568 from the Commendator of Melrose Abbey for 'their three merk lands of Cruik ... to be held ... in feu farm and heritage for ever' for a payment of 40 shillings yearly, plus an augmentation of 3 s and 4 d. In 1569 he signed the bond to suppress thieves in the Borders. According to the register of the Privy Council he was warded in 1571 and served as surety in 1576. In 1574 he served as surety for a number of Borderers, specifically the residents of Earlside, Penchrise and Kirkton. He is also named in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme; he is recorded as being 'of Cruik' and along with Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill and Robert Elliot ('Young Robin') is listed 'for the wrangus spoliatioun and awaytaking of thair teindis'. Note that Christine Douglas, Lady of Trows, is also named in the same document (and must have been a close neighbour). In 1575 he was one of the arbitrators for the Elliots in their feud with the Pringles. A document of 1581 (among the Cavers papers) records his wife as 'Eliza Scot', when he granted his son James several pieces of land within Crook (including a herb garden called 'Taillyard' and a barn called 'Trone et Troneland'); this was part of a promise made before the marriage between his son Martin and a Hoppringle. This suggests that Martin was probably the elder son and James the younger (although this is far from clear). His will from 1581, where he is recorded as 'in the Cruik', is also among the Douglas of Cavers papers; it is clear that he was still alive at that time, but probably died soon afterwards. This will lists his executors as 'Mr. George' (i.e. the minister), his brother Archibald and his wife, Bessie Scott; it also mentions his sons Martin (his heir), Robert, James and George. In 1592 (when he was already deceased) his son and heir Martin had a sasine for his lands of Crook; Martin is also recorded as his son and heir in 1608. He had a brother, Archibald, possibly the same man as Archibald of Tofts, as recorded in 1608, when his lands were inherited by Martin (his son, Archibald's nephew). It seems likely that he is closely related to the Baron of Cavers, perhaps son of Sir James of Cavers. **Sir William** of Hawick (d.1572) son of Sir James the 7th Baron of Drumlanrig. In 1559 his father promised to infeft him as his son and heir, in all his lands, including the Barony of Hawick. In 1564 he and several other Douglases were given remission for the murder of Hugh Douglas of Dalveen. Sometime after 1564 he was granted part of Mousewald, after the heiress Marion Carruthers had thrown herself off a tower when not able to choose her own husband and keep her land rights (with his father formally possessing her wardship and marriage, and forcing her into an arrangement against her wishes). He long fought beside his father and is listed along with him in a declaration by an extensive list of noblemen in 1570. In 1568 he commanded 200 horsemen at the Battle of Langside, fighting against Queen Mary. He was 'youngar of Drumlangrig' in 1569 when obliged to enter certain men to the court in Dumfries and was 'Sir Williame Dowglas of Hawik knycht' in the same year in a case involving Grahams. He gained the lands of 'Bagbie' (probably Begbie) in Lothian about this time. He narrowly escaped when his father was captured in 1571, but his father wrote to him, including these amusing lines: 'Willie, Thow sall wit that I am haill and feare. Send me word thairfor how thow art, whether deid or livand?' Nevertheless, he pre-deceased his father, the Barony of Hawick (as well as Drumlanrig later) going to his son Sir James; this was in March 1572/3, with the Barony and lands being in the hands of the Crown since his death about 6 months earlier. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. Their other children were: Margaret, who married Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie; Janet, who married Sir James Murray of Cockpool; Helen; Christian; Jean; and William. There is a 'letter of reversion' of 1594 relating to lands held by his daughters Janet and Christian, and another of 1606. His father clearly did not get along with his wife, writing an amendement to his will in 1578, calling on his son (Sir James) to 'not receive her in household with him'. **William** of Friarshaw (d.1575) younger son of Sir James, 5th Laird of Cavers. He became the 1st Douglas Laird of Friarshaw. He married 'Eufame' Davidson (whose testament is recorded in Edinburgh in 1580) and was said to

have been succeeded in turn by his sons John and George. However, in 1592 the lands of Friarshaw were held by Andrew (probably his son) and John (also his son), with a regranting of the charter to Andrew and Andrew's son George; hence the succession is complicated. It is possible he was the William who in 1536 allowed David Tudhope to raise oats and pasture cattle on his land of Friarshaw. It seems likely he was succeeded by Andrew. Other children were probably John, James and Alison. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'in Kirktoun' when he witnessed an instrument of sasine for the lands of Crook in 1569. Arthur in Kirkton was also mentioned, and so they were presumably related. He could be the 'tacksman' at Kirkton in records of benefices in 1562. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Ferniehirst. In 1575 he was among men asked to decide whether Robert Fraser was responsible for stealing some English horses. **Sir William** (d.c.1589) 7th of Cavers. He may be the William 'in Cawaris' who witnessed a notorial instrument for Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1550. He succeeded his father Sir James in 1558, with the 'retour' signed by Gilbert Ker of Primside Loch, Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun, Robert Kerr of Woodhead, and others. He was stated to be 'of lawful age by reason of the Queen's letters of dispensation', suggesting that he was somewhat younger than 21 at the time. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He may be the William who witnessed a document relating to Andrew in Friarshaw in 1563. In 1563 he sold the lands of the Mains of Spittal-on-Rule to Gilbert Ker of Primside Loch. Also in 1563 he served as security for Robert Elliot of Redheugh being appointed Deputy Keeper of Hermitage Castle. In 1564 he was listed as proprietor of part of the lands of Caveling (with Gavin Elliot holding the other part) and was ordered to present their tenant David Elliot before the Privy Council. In 1564 he was probably the 'Sheref of Teviotdaill' when listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. He was among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1567 regarding order in the Middle Marches. He is recorded in a bond of 1567 to present 'Richie Thomsoun' to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, the Warden. In 1569 he was among the lairds who signed a bond to keep peace on the Border. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. In 1572/3 he swore allegiance to the Crown and Regent, probably in relation to Kerr of Ferniehirst being declared a fugitive. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. Also in 1573 he tried to have Robert Elliot of Redheugh removed from the lands of Langside and Gavin Eliott removed from the lands of Caveling; he appears to have later lost this legal battle. In 1574 he had a discharge with John Cranston of that Ilk for rentals of Denholm and other lands. In 1574 he was involved in a dispute with William Elliot of Gorrenberry over lands at Caerlenrig (which his father had wadset to Archibald Elliot) and with Gavin Eliott of Bailielee (later Stobs) over lands of Caveling. Additionally in 1574 he was surety for a number of Croziers at Earlside, Penchrise and Kirkton, and was found liable to pay 5000 merks for not replacing those claimed to be thieves with 'trew men to dwell thairin'. Also in 1574 he is 'vmquhile' when named in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as still owing on a bond, with sureties being Gilbert Ker of Primside Loch, his son Andrew Ker and the deceased William Ker of Yair. However, he appears to be still alive in 1579 as Sheriff of Roxburghshire in a sasine relating to Midshiels and Appletreehall, in which James, younger of Cavers, was witness. In 1575 he was one of the arbitrators for the Elliots in their feud with the Pringles. In 1576/7 he resigned his lands and Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh to his son James, but reserving the 'liferent' to himself. This suggests that perhaps he was not in good health by that point. He signed a bond with Rutherfords and Turnbulls in 1578. He also signed a bond of support for the Warden, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, probably in the early 1580s. In 1581 he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. Also in 1581 he was' among men who denounced their bonds with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. He was denounced as a rebel again in 1583 for non-appearance. He appears to still be alive in 1583/4 and 1584/5, when he was listed among Borderers who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council. In 1586 his son William was declared a rebel for his involvement in the murder of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton. Also in 1586 he was the 'Schiref of Teviotdale' listed among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1587 Archibald, Earl of Angus, acted as cautioner for him to appear. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy

Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels; his name appeared along with that of his son and heir James. Also in 1589 he was fined for not re-entering Wat Turnbull of Bedrule into ward in Edinburgh Castle. He married Euphemia, daughter of Sir William Ker of Cessford (although it has also been suggested that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cranston of that Ilk). He was succeeded by his son Sir James and had at least one other child, William. **Rev. William** (16th C.) recorded as minister at Southdean in 1585. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1580. **William** (16th C.) listed in 1590 along with Laidlaws, Turnbulls, Shiels and others who were accused of stealing livestock and goods from the tenants of Middleton Hall in 1589. He is recorded being 'of Yerneside' and 'Yarnside', which is probably Earlside, given that some of the other men were from Rulewater. **William** (c.1533–91) 9th Earl of Angus, son of Sir Archibald of Glenbervie, he succeeded his distant cousin Archibald as 8th Earl in 1588. However, the King extracted a hefty payment in order to approve the entail. He presumably also held the superiority over lands in the Borders, but probably not for long enough to have any influence there. He was a strong supporter of Mary, Queen of Scots and a staunch Episcopalian. He succeeded his father to Glenbervie in 1570 and in 1575 was retoured as heir to his grandfather Sir William (who died at Flodden). He married Egidia or Giles, daughter of Robert Graham of Morphie. He and his wife were apparently in ill health. He visited the 8th Earl on his deathbed, where apparently religious differences were not enough for the arrangements for entail. He was suceeded as 10th Earl of Angus by his son William. Other children were: Archibald (d.1584), Parson of Glenbervie; George (d.1590), also a clergyman; Robert, who succeeded to Glenbervie; Duncan, also a clergyman; John of Barras; Francis; Henry; Margaret; Jean; Elizabeth; and Sarah. **Sir William** (c.1540–1606) 6th Earl of Morton, son of Robert of Lochleven, with his mother being Margaret Erskine, a former mistress of James V. He was half brother of James Stewart, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland and cousin of John Erskine, Earl of Mar, who was also Regent. He succeeded to Lochleven on the death of his father in 1547, at the Battle of Pinkie. He took part in the assassination of Riccio in 1566. In 1568/9 he was an ambassador to England. In 1570 he was commissioned to gather the Lairds to besiege the 'castle of Longnewton', which was held by Rutherford of Fairnington. In 1570/1 the Earl of Northumberland was captured and held in Lochleven Castle. He owned the island castle where Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned. He became an ally and confidant of James, 4th Earl of Morton while he was Regent. In 1583 he forfeited his lands after James Stewart, Earl of Arran, returned to power; however, he was back in favour when the King was captured in 1585 and Arran was forced to flee. He succeeded to the Earldom of Morton in 1588 on the death of Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus and 5th Earl of Morton (who also spent time as Regent). He held many lands, including church lands in Hassendean and Cavers that were part of the Lordship of Melrose. He was a firm Presbyterian and hence in favour with the King, who appointed him his Lieutenant in the South of Scotland in 1594. In 1595 he complained that the Kers were harassing his tenants in Longnewton. He married Agnes, daughter of George Leslie, 4th Earl of Rothes. They had 11 children, and he was succeeded by his grandson William, son of Robert (who drowned at sea). James, Commendator of Melrose was another son; his 2nd wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He also had a daughter Christian, who married Alexander, 1st Earl of Home and another, Isabel, who married Robert, Earl of Roxburghe. **William** (1552–1611) 10th Earl of Angus, son of William, 9th Earl. He attended St. Andrews University, then spent a couple of years working in the household of his relative the Regent Morton. He became a Catholic while visiting the French court, being disinherited on his return and forced into ward until he could go into exile. His father intended to favour his younger brother George, but he died in 1590 and so plan changed. He succeeded to his father in 1591 and granted Glenbervie to his brother Robert. He was then allowed by the King to reside in Edinburgh and in 1592 was appointed Lieutenant and Justiciar for northern Scotland. Embroiled in plots with the English and Spanish, he was imprisoned for treason in 1593, lived as a rebel, and had his titles and lands forfeited to Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincludden and to Ludovic Stewart, Duke of Lennox (including the Lordships of Selkirk and Jedforest and various lands in Ettrick Forest). He managed to escape Edinburgh Castle by means of rope smuggled in to him and escaped to join fellow Catholics Huntly and Errol in the north. After facing execution, he (and the other Earls) eventually renounced his religion and

had his estates restored in 1597. The following year he was appointed Lieutenant of the Border, orchestrating the 'Raid of Dumfries' against the Johnstones. There are surviving documents describing his efforts to gather pledges the different clans to keep peace on the Border in about 1599. It seems that he was in poor health for the next several years. In 1605 he sold off his lands in Rulewater, including the superiority that his family had held for many generations. However in 1606 he was still 'Lord of the Regalitie of Jedburghfforrest' when he was in court to represent his subjects, a group of Turnbulls of Wauchope and others, charged with murder, theft and fire-raising at Harwood and Appotside. Never truly converting to Protestantism, he was excommunicated again in 1608 and was exiled to France, although without losing his estates. He died at the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, where he was buried; his monument bears a long and boastful inscription in Latin. Notes on his family history did not survive, but were probably seen by the early family historian David Hume of Godscroft. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence, Lord Oliphant; the intention was that she would convert him to Protestantism, but the opposite happened. Their children included: William, who became 1st Marquess of Douglas; Sir James, 1st Lord Mordington; Sir Francis if Sandialnds, who was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis) in 1632; Catherine, who was contracted to marry Sir Andrew Kerr, younger of Ferniehirst; Mary, who married Alexander Livingstone, 2nd Earl of Linlithgow; and Elizabeth, who married Sir John Campbell, fiar of Cawdor. He also hd an illegitimate daughter, Margaret, with a sister of Home of the Heugh near North Berwick; she married John Douglas of Lintalee. **William** (16th C.) son of William of Cavers. In 1586 he was denounced as a rebel for his part in the slaughter of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton; the others named included sons of Douglas of Whitriggs and Douglas of Earlside, as well as several Turnbulls. **William** (16th C.) son of David of Earlside. In 1586 he was declared a rebel for involvement in the slaughter of 6 men called Grahamslaw. **William** (1582–1648) son of Robert and grandson of William 6th Earl of Morton, whom he succeeded as 7th Earl. He was served heir to his grandfather in 1606. Among the many lands he inherited were church lands of Hassendean and Cavers that were part of the Lordship of Melrose. He was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. He became a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis) in 1631, along with his servants, William Douglas, William Gledstains and William Shaw (this was clearly a popular forename!). He raised money for the Royalist cause by selling his Dalkeith estate to the Duke of Buccleuch in 1642; in repayment, King Charles gave him a charter for the whole of Orkney and Shetland. He married Anne, daughter of George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal. Their children were: Robert, who succeeded; Sir James of Smithfield, who later succeeded; John (d.1650) who was killed at the Battle of Dunbar; George; Agnes, who married George, Earl of Kinnoul; Margaret, who married her cousin Archibald, 1st Marquess of Argyll; Mary, who married Charles, Earl of Dunfermline; Jean, who married James, 1st Earl of Home; and Isabel, who firstly married Robert, Earl of Roxburghe, and secondly married James, 2nd Marquess of Montrose. **William** (16th/17th C.) granted 1½ husbandlands in the town of Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. He was described as son of John in Friarshaw, although how they were related to other Douglases of Friarshaw is unclear (since the first John of Friarshaw is meant to have died without issue). **William** (16th/17th C.) son of Archibald. He was served heir to his father in a cottage-land in the town of Lilliesleaf in 1602. He could be related to the Douglases of Friarshaw. **William** (16th/17th C.) brother of George of Friarshaw and also Robert. He was thus a younger son of William, 1st of Friarshaw. In 1616 he and his son Robert are mentioned in the Privy Council Register, They were accused of attacking some residents of Lilliesleaf and harassing tenants of the Riddells. **William** of Whitriggs (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1601, along with James of Cavers and Robert Turnbull of Barhills, when Henry Woodrington accused them of stealing his cattle. He is also mentioned being 'of Quhitrig' in the Dumfries Circuit Court of 1622, when John Ainslie (Bailie of Jedburgh) and James Haswell (surgeon) were caution for him. Probably the same William 'of Whytrig' was recorded in 1612 when Gavin Elliot of Brugh complained that he and several other sevants of James Douglas of Cavers had attacked his family; his brother Robert was also involved. He is probably related to the John 'of Quhitrig' listed among the landed men of the Borders in about 1590. His son may be Thomas, recorded as heir apparent to Whitriggs in 1637. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'in Harwood' in 1599 when his son James became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh. This may be Harwood on Rule. But more

likely he is the William, son of John of Little Harwood (in the Barony of Calder in Edinburghshire) who had sasine for Little Harwood in 1583. **Sir William** (c.1582–1640) 9th Lord of Drumlanrig and 1st Earl of Queensberry, son of Sir James of Drumlanrig and great grandson of the Sir James who granted Hawick its 1537 Charter. In 1587 he was named as the heir to the lands of the College of Lincluden, from his great-uncle, Robert, the last Provost of Lincluden. He is probably the 'Drumlangrig, younger' who signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602. He took over running his father's affairs before becoming Baron on his death in 1615. In 1611 he was accused of imprisoning William Kirkpatrick in Drumlanrig Castle. He is probably the Sir William who had an action against the Bailies of Hawick in 1612. In 1612, while still 'younger of Drumlanrig', he was accused of kidnapping William Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael and of illegally carrying guns, but was let off on technicalities. In 1615 he was served heir to his father's lands, including the Barony and Regality of Drumlanrig, as well as the Barony of Hawick, along with the mill and several specific lands. In 1616, as Provost of Lincluden College, he resigned his lands in Kirkcudbrightshire. In 1616 and the following years he aggressively pursued those who were responsible for the attack on his father's sheep at Howpasley (and court records suggest that several people favourable to him were on the jury). He entertained King James VI at Drumlanrig in 1617. Also in 1617 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis (this appearing to be repeated in 1630). He was appointed as a Commissioner for the Middle Shires in 1618. He acquired the lands of Sanquhar and the Barony of Morton. In 1621 he (as well as his brother John of Mousewald and half-brother John of 'Killievarrebe') was involved in a feud with Sir Robert Douglas of Cashogle and others, in which pistols were fired, Robert, son of Cashogle lost an ear, and Thomas Coupland was killed; however, no one was punished for the crimes. In 1628 he was made Viscount Drumlanrig, as well as Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers by Charles I and was created Earl of Queensberry in 1633; that title came from a high hill in Closeburn Parish, Dumfriesshire. He must have been Baron of Hawick in 1627 when it is stated that several men conscripted into the army were his 'men and servants' and so should perhaps be sent to join his brother, Sir James Douglas of Mouswald. He is recorded paying the vicarage and parsonage teinds of Teviotdalehead to the Earl of Buccleuch for 1627–33. He married Isabel Kerr, daughter of Mark, Earl of Lothian (the marriage contract being in 1603) and his children included: James, who succeeded; Sir William of Kelhead, whose descendants who would take over the Queensberry line later; Archibald of Dornock; George, who died unmarried; Margaret, who married James Johnstone, Earl of Hartfell; and Janet, who married Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright. The funeral of his wife Isabel Kerr, was an elaborate affair, the procession going from St. Giles in Edinburgh down to Holyrood House. **William** (1589–1660) 1st Marquess of Douglas, he was eldest son of William, 10th Earl of Angus, and became 11th Earl of Angus in 1611. He was a Cathlic, like his father, and was deeply embroiled in the politics of Scotland in the 17th century. He was married in 1601 (when only 12) to Margaret, daughter of Lord Claude Hamilton, 1st Lord Paisley. In 1611 he was involved in a dispute with the Kerrs of Ferniehirst over the rigth to hold courts in Jedforest; as a result his brother James was warded in prison, along with Sir Andrew Kerr and his son, and the Privy Council ruled that he had the right to hold courts, not the Kerrs. In 1616 he had permission from James VI to leave the Kingdom for his health. In 1617 his Bailies were Douglas of Bonjedward and Douglas of Cavers, when they promised on his behalf to be answerable for the inhabitants of Jedforest. He had further leave to be absent from Scotland for 11 years from 1623, leaving his estates to be run by his brother James and cousin the Earl of Morton. However, he returned in 1625, on the death of King James, hoping that his Catholicism would receive more favour under King Charles. In 1630 he had a retour as full heir to Archibald, 8th Earl. In 1632 he and his brother Francis were made Burgesses of Glasgow. He was created Marquess of Douglas in 1633 and was a Lieutenant on the Borders in 1636 (although does not appear to have been heavily involved in keeping order). When the Scottish bishops were abolished in 1638, he moved to England, and although he returned later in the year, he kept a low profile. He was recorded as owner of Swinnie, Old Jedburgh, Lintalee, etc., as well as 'his lands of Jed Forrest, being four-score steids', according to the 1643 valuation rolls. He signed the Covenant in 1644, but joined the Royalist side in 1645, just before the Battle of Philiphaugh, where he narrowly escaped capture. He apparently tried to bribe the Governor of Carlisle Castle to release his relative James, 2nd Earl of Queensberry, who was captured at the Battle of Kilsyth; he was fined

for this conduct, as well as being fined later by Cromwell. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle in 1646 and released after several months and the payment of a heavy fine. In his last years he continued to have disputes with the clergy. He died at the age of 71, which was older than almost all his ancestors. Although deceased by then, he was probably the Marquess of Douglas recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1663 paying £366 13s 4d in Southdean Parish. He took an interest in the family history being prepared by David Hume of Godscroft, wrote an introduction for it and was involved in its publication. He married Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Lord Paisley, and in 1632 secondly married Mary, daughter of George Gordon, Marquess of Huntly. His children included: Archibald, 1st Earl of Ormond, whose son James became 2nd Marquess of Douglas; William, who died young; James (v.1617–36), who died fighting in France; William (again), 1st Earl of Selkirk; George, 1st Earl of Dumbarton, who commanded the 'Douglas Regiment', which was also known as 'Dumbarton's Regiment', made famous in the traditional song 'Dumbarton's Drums'; Margaret, who married William, Lord Alexander; Jean, who married John Hamilton, 1st Lord Bargany; Grizel, who married Sir William Carmichael of that Ilk; Henrietta, who maried James Johnstone, 1st Earl of Annandale; Catherine, who married Sir William Ruthven of Dunglas; Isabel, who married William Douglas, 1st Duke of Queensberry; Jane, who married James Drummond, 4th Earl of Perth; Lucy, who married Robert Maxwell, 4th Earl of Nithsdale; and Mary, who died unmarried. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of Martin of Tofts. He is recorded in 1617 (along with his father) in letters confirming their earlier receipt of the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of Kirkton. In about 1621 he was infefted in the lands of 'Pittilesheuche' by the Commendator of Melrose. He may be the William of Tofts who wrote a eulogic poem about Robert Kerr, 2nd Earl of Lothian in about 1624, and who was said to be involved with Kerr's wife, Annabella, Countess of Lothian. He is probably the Douglas of Tofts mentioned in a document of the Bishop of Aberdeen in 1622, also relating to Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was also recorded in about the same time as brother of Archibald of Lumsden. He may be the unnamed Laird of Tofts whose lands in Kirkton Parish were valued at £300 in 1643. It is unclear how this branch is connected with local Douglases. **William** of Bonjedward (d.c.1636) probably son of George, it is unclear exactly when he succeeded his father. In 1597 he was 'of Boun Jedward, youngar' when he signed a bond with William, 10th Earl of Angus. He was 'Fiar of Bonjedward' in 1597. He was probably the 'lard of Bonejedburgh younger' who was among some Scottish prisoners taken from a large group who went into England to go hunting; he was released soon afterwards. He was 'fear of Bonejedburgh' in 1602 when he he signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace; he was probably also the Laird of Bonjedward who was a Bailie for William Douglas, Earl of Angus, promising to be answerable for the inhabitants of Jedforest. In 1618 he was among 4 prominent local men selected to apprehend Andrew and Cuthbert McDougall in Stanedge for the murder of Fergus Lorraine and to try them in Jedburgh; however, Andrew Ker asked for him to be replaced, since there was 'no speeches nor freindship betuixt' them. Also in 1618 he was probably the Douglas of Bonjedward listed among commissioners appointed by the King to keep law and order in the 'Middle Schyires'. He served as Justice Convener for Roxburghshire, and was charged in 1628 with holding courts in Jedburgh and elsewhere. He was listed in 1628 as one of the major landowners who met to elect M.Ps. for the county. In 1632 he was Convenor of the Sub-commissioners for the Presbytery of Jedburgh. He may be the William ('of blank') listed as owner of lands valued at £195 in Cavers Parish in 1643. He appears in a document of 1633 relating to Sir John Auchmuty of Gosford. He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden in 1600. He may also have married her sister, Elizabeth. His children included: George, who succeeded; Rev. John (d.1671), minister of Yetholm and Crailing; Thomas (d.1672); Rev. James (d.1665), minister of Hobkirk; and Mary, who married John of Timpendean in 1632. **Sir William** (d.c.1658) 9th of Cavers, son of Sir James. He was 'fiar of Cavers' in 1612 when he served as cautioner for John Rutherford in Jedburgh and Richard Rutherford in Littleheuch not to harm Lord Roxburghe and others. He succeeded sometime after the death of his father in 1618. He is probably the William, feuar of Cavers, who received the teinds of Kirkton from the minister in 1617. In 1618 he was among 4 prominent local men selected to try 2 murderers in Jedburgh and he had sasine for the 'Kirklands' of Cavers. Also in 1618 he was probably the Douglas of Cavers listed among

commissioners appointed to keep law and order in Teviotdale. In 1619 he was appointed as a Commissioner 'within the boundis of Jedburgh Forrest', for dealing with idle and incorrigible persons. He is probably the Douglas of Cavers who sold Corrisike, Langbyre, Giddenscleuch and part of Caerlenrig to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1620. He may be the Douglas of Cavers who in 1621 was directed to answer 'for some irreverent wordis against Sir William Seatoun'. He is probably the 'fear of Cavers' recorded in 1622 when sheep were stolen from his lands of 'Hairrlesyd' and Langside. He acted as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire for the Parliaments of 1612 (when still 'younger'), 1617, 1621, 1628–33, 1639–40, 1644, 1645–46 and 1650. He was also a member of the Privy Council of Scotland in the 1640s. In 1617 he entered into a negotiation with James VI over surrender of the Sheriffship of Cavers to the Crown, but nothing was resolved at that time. Following a decree of 1620 he arranged to give up the Sheriffship and the tiends of Cavers Kirk for the sum of £20,000 Scots. However, he complained in 1633 that he had only been paid £4,000, and Parliament agreed to let him keep the office until full payment had been made (and in fact the family were Sheriffs until the final abolition of such offices in 1747). The record he made still exists of the proceedings for the 1628 election of M.Ps. (or 'Commissioners') for Roxburghshire, including a list of all the major landowners of the county. In 1629 he was served heir to his maternal great-grandfather William Cranston of that Ilk (although it is unclear what lands he thereby gained). He became a Burgess of Edinburgh 'gratis' in 1630. He was a cautioner for Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and was recorded as cautioner for George Douglas of Bonjedward in a marriage contract with the Murrays of Elibank in 1632. In early 1638 he was one of the local men given special powers to attempt to stop the spread of the plague. In 1638, as a Kirk Elder, he was appointed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire to enforce subscription to the 'Confessions of Faith and Bond of Union' (i.e. the 'Covenant'), and as Sheriff of Teviotdale he led the Hawick signing of the document that was afterwards preserved at Cavers. In 1639 he was one of the Commissioners of the Scottish army sent to negotiate with Charles I. In late 1640 he commanded the advance guard of the Covenanters army that was sent to Newcastle, where they were surprised to be welcomed as friends. In 1640–41 he was in England on state business, missing 2 sessions of the Scottish Parliament. In 1642 he was named to a commission that was charged to apprehend and try a large number of Borders men accused of being 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift', and was appointed one of the assessors to the Justice General for these courts. Also in 1642 he gained Burnmouth, 'Greina' (Greenholm perhaps) and 'Puriven' in Liddesdale from Douglas of Spott. In 1643 he was appointed to a 'commissioner for the establishment of manufactories'. His lands in Cavers Parish were valued at £5344 6s 8d, in Kirkton at £1480 (for Kirkton, Effledge, Whitriggs and East Middle), in Hobkirk £171 and in Castleton at £420. In 1643 he was one of the 2 Convenors of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire, and he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1644, 1646 and 1648. He commaded a regiment of horse, who defeated a force from the north of England on their march to join James Graham, Marquess of Montrose in 1646 and was also one of the Commissioners for trying the followers of Montrose. In 1647 he and his son Archibald were confirmed by Charles I in the office of Sheriff for their natural lives. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. In 1650 he was named one of the overseers of the tutors for the children of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. He married Ann (or Anne), daughter of William Douglas of Whittinghame and was succeeded (briefly) by his son Sir Archibald. His other children were: John of Gervald; and Helen, who married Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse. Agnes, recorded in 1663 as sister of the Sheriff of Roxburghshire, was probably also his daughter (and may have been the same as Helen). **William** (17th C.) 2nd son of Andrew of Friarshaw. He married Janet Scott before 1649 and had 3 sons: Henry in Nether Prieston; George, living in 1680; and William, also recorded in 1680. **William** (d.c.1672) described as an advocate in 1672 when his son James was served heir to his Lordship and Barony of Jedforest (i.e. he was superior of lands in Southdean). Probably the same advocate became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1654 at the request of David Dick, Professor of Theology. He was probably related to the Marquesses of Douglas, who had held this Barony shortly before him. However, he may have died by 1684 when his sisters Margaret and Jean inherited the same Lordship and Barony. **Sir William** (d.1676) 11th of Cavers, son of Sir Archibald. He may have been the Sir William, 'younger of

Cavers' who was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1649 (but his brother Sir Archibald would have been the heir apparent at that time). He was removed as Sheriff of Teviotdale in 1662 when he refused to take the Test, therafter encouraging and protecting Covenanters. He was also cited for appointing a private chaplain and tutor who was not licensed by the Bishop. In 1659 he married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Rigg of Atherne and Eupham Moneypenny (who remarried to Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit); she was 'the Good Lady Cavers', who was indicted for similar crimes after his death and imprisoned for several years (as described in the 1851 book 'The Ladies of the Covenant'). According to the marriage contract his father resigned his lands and titles to him, this being confirmed in an 'instrument of resignation' of 1662. In 1676 he was fined for having a chaplain who was not licensed by the Bishop. He was declared an outlaw, but died before any actions were taken against him. He was succeeded by his sons Sir William and then Archibald. His younger sons were John, James and Thomas (who was born after his death, and whose grandson George continued the family line). His son William was not served as his heir until 1687. **William** of Coliforthill (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He paid the land tax on £266 13s 4d in Cavers Parish in 1678. This was the same land owned by William Gledstains of Coliforthill in 1643 and that would be owned by Archibald Douglas of Adderstone by 1688. It is unclear how he was related to other Douglases. **William** (17th C.) tenant of the Cavers estate. In 1684 he was among a group of tenants of the Cavers estate who complained about the burden placed upon them by the huge fines imposed on Lady Cavers. They would have been forced into ruin had not the young Laird of Cavers (also William Douglas), returned from the Continent to take charge of matters. He may be the same man as William in East Middle. **William** (d.c.1687) tenant in East Middle. His will is recorded in 1687. He was surely related to Andrew, who was recorded at the same farm in 1685. William recorded in Middle in 1720 may be related to him. **William** of Timpendean (d.c.1688) son of John and Mary Douglas, he was the 7th Laird. In 1655 he was served heir to his father in the lands of Lanton. He is recorded on the Land Tax Rolls for Timpendean in 1663. In 1655 he married Alison, daughter of John Turnbull of Minto and Elizabeth Eliott of Stobs. Their children were: John, who succeeded; Elisabeth (b.1657), baptised in Jedburgh; Andrew, who married Helen Scott in Jedburgh; William; Robert John; George; and Alison (b.1663), baptised in Jedburgh. His wife may be the Lady Timpendean who was fined £1400 as a Covenanter, for refusing to attend her parish church. **William** (17th C.) son of Rev. James, minister of Hobkirk and grandson of William of Bonjedward. In 1669 he was served heir to his father's lands of Newhall in the parish of 'Boldoun' (perhaps Soudon). He also succeeded to Plewlands, which are probably the lands of that name in Hobkirk Parish. **William** (17th C.) listed as 'carrier in Kirkwynd' among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the William listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He may be the William who was fined by the Magistrates in 1689 for his 'exhorbitant' wedding with the daughter of Thomas Lunn. This was against the new Act of Parliament, limiting the cost of the marriage feast. He could be the deceased William, 'sometimes carier in Hawick' whose daughter Margaret married William Martin (servant at Winningtonrig) in 1719. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Hart in 1684 and another for John Scott 'Wyndheid' in 1685. He may also be the William who in 1685 was involved in a fight with Robert Scott, who was accused of hitting him 'wt ane great rung'. **Sir William** of Cavers (d.1698) 12th Laird, eldest son of Sir William. He was removed from the care of his mother, Katherine Rigg, after she was cited for supporting the Covenanters. He was then placed under the care of tutors appointed by the Privy Council, these including Sir William Eliott of Stobs, his uncle Thomas and 2 other Douglases. There is an undated bill (c.1670s) brought by him and his tutors William and Thomas Elliot against Adam Urquhart of Meldrum. In 1678 he is probably the William of Cavers who paid the Land Tax (along with his grandmother, presumably wife of Sir Archibald, Rachel Skene) on £7694 in Cavers Parish and £1480 in Kirkton Parish. He was listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Roxburghshire for prosecuting Covenanters (despite his family's loyalties). He who was entered as a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh in 1684. He was not served heir to his father until 1687 (presumably because of the changing political situation), this including extensive lands in Cavers Parish and the Rule valley, as well as a

few elsewhere (e.g. Carlaverock Kirk). He was an officer in the Scots Greys, being Captain in 1689 (when the regiment was commanded by another Sir William Douglas). In 1689 he was also appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the local Militia regiment. He was Sheriff Principal of Roxburghshire and was appointed as an additional Parliamentary Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1690, serving until his death. He was also Convenor of the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685 and was a Commissioner in 1690. He may be the Sir William mentioned in Dalrymple's 'Memoirs' when his French Protestant wife was forbidden from leaving France by Louis XIV in 1685. He left the army in 1694 when his regiment went to Flanders. In about 1690 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas of Newcastle. Dying without an heir, he was succeeded by his brother Archibald. His widow later married Sir A. Home. A portrait of him used to hang in Cavers House. **William** (1635–94) 4th son of William, 11th Earl of Angus. In 1646 he was created Earl of Selkirk, as well as Lord Daer and Shortcleuch. He was a strong Royalist supporter. In 1656 he married Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, eldest daughter of James, 1st Duke of Hamilton. In 1660 he was created, for his life only, Duke of Hamilton. He submitted to 'the Test' and was re-admitted to the Privy Council in 1682. He resigned the Earldom of Selkirk to his son Charles in 1688. He became a Commissioner to Parliament in 1690 and was appointed High Admiral of Scotland and Lord Extraordinary of the Court of Session. He was succeeded as Duke of Hamilton by his eldest son James (1658–1712), who took the surname Hamilton and was killed in a duel. His other sons were: William, who died in France; Charles (1663–1739), who was made Earl of Selkirk and died unmarried; John (1665–1744), who succeeded his brother as Earl of Selkirk; George (1666–1737), Earl of Orkney; Basil (1671–1701), whose grandson became 4th Earl of Selkirk; and Archibald (1673–1754), Governor of Greenwich Hospital and Governor of Jamaica. **William** 1st Duke of Queensberry (1637–95), eldest son of James the 2nd Earl. He succeeded his father as 3rd Earl in 1671. He was appointed Sheriff of Dumfriesshire in 1664. In 1665 he is recorded as William, Lord Drumlanrig, when the Scottish Parliament agreed to his request to allow 2 additional yearly fairs in Hawick, and also to grant him remission for the valuation of his Barony of Hawick. He is probably the Earl of Drumlanrig who became a Burgess and Guild Brother (gratis) of Glasgow in 1666. He trained for the bar and was on the Privy Council from 1667. By 1667 it is clear that he was already seeking legal opinion over his powers as a superior in the Barony of Hawick. In 1669 there was an Act in his favour for 2 additional yearly fairs at Hawick. In about 1672 (i.e. shortly after he succeeded his father) it appears that he or his agents proposed that the Common of Hawick be divided between him and the Burgh, but this came to nothing, and so presumably was resisted by the Town (although the surviving draft of the Hawick Commission leaves it unclear who started the proposal). In 1673 he brought an extraordinary (and frivolous) case against the Bailies and inhabitants of the Town (with 32 men named), complaining to the Privy Council that his Bailie in Hawick was attacked when he was trying to 'set the fair'; the Hawick Bailies countered by stating that this was a 'groundless libel' brought because of an ongoing dispute between the 2 parties. It is clear that the relationship between the Town and its Baron had completely broken down at that time. However, in 1675 he lost the Barony and lands (although he kept the title of Baron of Hawick), which were granted to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch in 1675, ending about a century and a half of control of the Barony of Hawick by the Douglas family. He was appointed Justice General of Scotland in 1680, made Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1681 and in 1682 was raised to the Marquisate, made High Treasurer and appointed Constable and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. His titles already included Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanchar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald and Ross, as well as Lord Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie and Dornoch, and the family additionally held the title of Baron of Hawick and Tibbers. In 1684 he was made Duke of Queensberry. James II appointed him High Commissioner in 1685 and he was heavily involved (behind the scenes) in the 'Killing Time'. But soon afterwards he argued with the crown over the repeal of laws against Catholicism and was deprived of his offices. He then retired and focussed on re-building Drumlanrig Castle, most of the work there being in the period 1679–91. Back in favour, he became Lord of Session again in 1693. He introduced a et of instructions for Scottish High Commissioners, which mostly became Acts of Parliament; this included the Act 'declaring all preaching at Conventicles in houses (as well as in fields) to be death in the preacher, and banishment and great fines in

the hearers and landlords'. Additionally he introduced an instruction that prisoners being sent to the colonies who did not recognise the King's authority were to have an ear cut off, and he was also said to have brought into use a steel thumbscrew that was used to extract confessions. He is probably the Duke of Queensberry who contributed £3000 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He married Isabel, daughter of William, 1st Marquess of Douglas and was succeeded by his son James, the 2nd Duke. His other children were: William, Earl of March, whose grandson became the 4th Duke of Queensbetty; Lord George (d.1693), who died unmarried; and Anne, who married David, Earl of Wemyss. His sons William and George became Burgesses of Edinburgh in 1684. **William** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Kirkton on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. Probably the same William was listed among the tenants of Douglas of Cavers who complained about punitive rental demands in 1684, part of punishment against Lady Douglas and her support of Covenanters. **William** of Cunzierton (17th/18th C.) paid the land tax on £440 in Oxnam Parish in 1678. He was Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1696. In that same year there is a marriage contract between his sister Christian and Hugh Scott of Gala, preserved among the papers of the Douglases of Cavers. It seems likely he was a near relation of the Cavers branch. Cunzierton lies between Oxnam and Hownam. **William** of Bonjedward (d.aft. 1705) probably son of George. He is mentioned as Laird in 1685, 1695 and 1704. He was probably the Douglas of 'Bonjedburgh' who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1696. In 1670 in Jedburgh he married Margaret Scott, and in 1699 in Jedburgh (perhaps also recorded in Ashkirk Parish) he secondly married Beatrix Scott. His children with Margaret Scott included: George, who succeeded; Rev. Walter (b.1674), minister of Linton and member of the General Assembly; and probably Isobell (b.1677), Charles (b.c.1679) and Marion (b.1683). His children with Beatrix Scott included: John (b.1705), who was baptised in Hawick Parish; and Isabella (b.1703), also baptised in Hawick. His connection with Hawick is not clear, but perhaps his wife was from there, and possibly the 'Auld Wat' Scott who witnessed the baptism in 1705 could have been his father-in-law. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elspeth Scott. Their children included: Helen (b.1687); and James (b.1702). The witnesses to Helen's baptism were James Scott and James Douglas, who may have been related to the parents. **William** (17th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. Probably the same William witnessed a baptism for John Irvine in Hawickshiel in 1696. **William** of Nether Prieston (17th/18th C.) elder son of Henry and descended from the Douglases of Friarshaw. His lands were in Midlem Parish. In 1691 he married Mary, daughter of Simon Halliday from Selkirk and before 1707 he secondly married Janet Bonnington. His children included: George (b.1700); Andrew (b.1707); and Robert (b.1710). **William** 'Skail the Mercat' (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He is recorded as 'merchant in Hawick distinctionis causa called Scail the mercat' in a baptismal record of 1706. His nickname presumably meant 'disperse the market', but it is unclear what its origin might have been. He is perhaps the same merchant listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and the William listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He married Marion Lunn and their children included: Helen (b.1701); John (b.1703); and Bessie (b.1706). The witnesses in 1706 were Walter Wilson and Walter Oliver (both fellow merchants). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Elizabeth (b.1694), John (b.1696), James (b.1699), Walter (b.1701), Margaret (b.1703), William (b.1706), Agnes (b.1707), and Thomas (b.1707). 2 families may be represented here. Some of Andrew (b.1708), Bessie (b.1709), Janet (b.1709), an unnamed son (b.1712), Robert (b.1712), Elspeth (b.1713), Elspeth (again, b.1718) and Archibald (b.1718) could also be his children. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Glendinning in Hawick in 1705. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Jean 'Irwin' in Hawick Parish in 1710. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at 'new mains' in 1716 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. **William** (17th/18th C.) described as 'packman' in 1716 when there were complaints made against him and John Ruecastle for sitting in seats in Hawick Kirk that were meant to be assigned to the incorporated trades. Apparently they even broke open the door to the 'Weaver's Loft' when it was locked. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (17th/18th C.) Sheriff Officer in Hawick. He married Bessie Scott. This happened shortly before the death of Rev. Alexander Orrock. There is a record in late 1711 of him receiving back the 'consignation money' which had been 'panded' for

his marriage, having been distributed to the poor by Rev. Orrock on hearing that 'some women in ye toun did drink their quarts of Ale apiece at ye making of ye Bed'. He was 'officer' in 1714 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Elliot. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Redford in Wilton in 1713. **William** of Timpendean (1684–c.1730) son of John, he was the 9th Laird. He was Bailie of the Baron Court of Nisbet in 1715. He was present during the drunken meeting in the Black Bull in Jedburgh after the election of 1726 in which Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs killed Col. Stewart of Stewartfield. In 1718 he married Jean, daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston (as her 2nd husband), and she died in 1748. His children included: Archibald (b.1718), who succeeded; Susanna (b.1718), eldest daughter, who married Robert, son of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik in 1740; John; Euphan or Euphemia, who married George Balderstone in 1737; and William. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He was 'in Middle' in 1720 when his daughter Janet was baptised. William (b.1723) may also have been his son. **William** (17th/18th C.) tailor in 'Rig', i.e. Winningtonrig. His son Gilbert was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1720. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded being 'in Denholm' in 1721 when his son John was baptised in Kirkton Parish. Presumably he used to live in Kirkton Parish, and may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** (d.bef. 1744) tenant in Minto Kames. He had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1743. He was deceased by 1744 when John (Burgess of Selkirk) and John (tenant in Minto Kames) acted as tutors for his youngest son William. They were still acting as tutors in 1749 in another discharge with Selkirk. **William** of Cavers (d.1748) 14th Laird of Cavers, eldest son of Archibald. He was M.P. for Roxburghshire, elected in 1715, 1727, and again in 1742, remaining as M.P. until 1747. There were gaps in the years 1722–27 (when Sir Gilbert Eliott was Roxburghshire M.P. and he was M.P. for Dumfries Burghs) and 1734–42 (when John Rutherford was M.P.). He became a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh (gratis) in 1715, by right of his father Archibald. He was Keeper of the General Register of Hornings in 1728 and Storekeeper of the Customs House, Ireland. In 1739 he and his father were among the local landowners asked to decide where the Teviot Brig in Hawick should be built. His estate was valued at £8746 in the 1740s. He had to yield up the hereditary Sheriffship to his brother Archibald, in order to remain an M.P. for the county. He died unmarried. **William** (18th C.) married Janet Harkness in Cavers Parish in 1720. **William** (18th C.) married Catherine Gilroy in Kirkton Parish in 1726. **William** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1726) and Andrew (b.1729). He is probably the William who was an Elder in Bedrule in 1729. **William** (18th C.) married Bettie Scott in Bedrule Parish in 1732. **William** (18th C.) married Janet Scott in Kirkton Parish in 1733. **William** (18th C.) resident of Spittal in 1733 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. Perhaps the same William was in Spittal in 1744 when his daughter Helen was baptised. **William** (18th C.) resident of Eastcote in 1733 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Cavers Parish. **William** (18th C.) married Helen Middlemas in Wilton Parish in 1734. **William** (18th C.) resident of Earlside in 1741 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. **William** (18th C.) tenant in West Mains in 1745 and 1747. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish included Archibald (b.1745) and Alexander (b.1747). This was probably the West Mains in Cavers, although it is possible it was the one associated with Hawick. **William** (18th C.) recorded in 1761 as 'sometimes tenant in Crook'. In that year his daughter Margaret and Martha, daughter if William Douglas, late baker in Selkirk, had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk. **William** 4th (and last) Duke of Queensberry, 'Old Q' (1725–1810). He was 3rd Earl of March, until inheriting the Queensberry titles (and huge estates), including the Lordship of Hawick, on the death of his cousin Charles. He was also created Baron of Amesbury and was Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries. In his earlier years he served as an M.P. He was known as an eccentric and for his pleasurable pursuits, which involved extravagant spending of his vast furtune. He was a patron of horse-racing, and famous for indulging in various luxuries. He lived at Neidpath Castle and was criticised for cutting down the adjacent woods (as commemorated in a sonnet by Wordsworth). He died unmarried, and his estates were the subject of litigation after his death, the titles eventually being split between 3 distant cousins: the Marquess and Earl of Queensberry, Viscount Drumlanrig, and Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers descended to Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead; the Earl of March, Viscount of Peebles, Lord Douglas of Neidpath and others descended to the Earl of Wemyss; and the Duke of Queensberry,

Marquess of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald and Ross, Lord Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie and Dornock devolved to Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. **William** (18th C.) youngest son of William, who was tenant at Minto Kames. He must have been a minor when his father died, since in 1744 John (Burgess of Selkirk) and another John (tenant in Minto Kames) acted as his tutors. They were still acting as his tutors in 1749 in another discharge with Selkirk. **William** (18th C.) resident of Clarilaw in Wilton Parish. He married Alison Thomson in 1770 and their children included: Isabel (b.1772); and Janet (b.1774). The witnesses in 1772 were Thomas Blyth and James Dryden. **William** (18th C.) resident of Moorfield in Wilton Parish. He married Mary Thomson and their children included Margaret (b.1772). The witnesses were Robert Fairbairn and Robert Thomson. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Agnes Common (or perhaps Cumming) and their children included Betty (b.1775), James (b.1777) and John (b.1780). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Nelly Redpath and their children included Elizabeth (b.1778) and Margaret (b.1780). **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Rae in 1781, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Cavers Parishes. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Cavers itself in 1782 when his son Robert was baptised. There are other Douglases born around the same time who could be his children. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Margaret (b.1795). **William** (b.c.1770s) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Ann Kersel, who died in 1797. Their children included William (b.1794). In the description of the ballot for the Militia in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. He was still on the Militia ballot in 1801. **William** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Betty Tait and their children included Jean (b.1807), Helen (b.1809), Margaret (b.1811), Betty (b.1813) and Betty (again, b.1815). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was surely from one of the local families. **Sir William** of Timpendean (1770–1834) son of Archibald, he was 11th Laird. He entered the army in 1786 as an ensign in the 1st Battalion of Foot, becoming a Lieutenant in 1789 and serving in the West Indies. He raised an independent company in 1793 and moved to the 6th Battalion, serving during the Irish Rebellion and becoming Assistant Quartermaster General. He helped form the 98th Regiment, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and served in Canada, Bermuda and the coast of America. He was promoted to Colonel in 1813 and Major General in 1819. His estate of Timpendean (including parts of what had been Lanton) was valued at £866 in 1788. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. In 1813 he was listed in the Land Tax Rolls at Timpendean. He married Marianne Tattershall in 1810 in Liverpool, and she died in 1835. They had 9 children: William (c.1811–26), who died at Harrow; Helen (c.1814–74), who married Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray; Marianne (b.c.1815), who married Rev. George William Murray; Thomas (c.1816–36), who died in Edinburgh; Capt. George (1819–65), who succeeded, but sold Timpendean; Maj. Henry George Sholto (1820–1892), who was 13th of Timpendean; Frederick (1823–73), Surgeon with the rank of Major, who died in Nova Scotia; Emma (b.c.1824), who married Col. Thomas Mauborg Baillie in 1843; and William Archibald (c.1827–84), who died in Melbourne, his home there being named Timpendean. In 1843 his trustees (presumably with the agreement of his son George) sold Timpendean, Broomhall and part of Lanton to the Marquess of Lothian. **William** (b.1777/8) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was on the Fore Raw, in 1851 he was living at Kirkgate and in 1861 at 5 Kirk Wynd. His wife was Mary. It is possible he is the same man as the shoemaker whose wife Ann Kersel died in 1797. He could be the shoemaker of this name recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. He may be the William of Kirkgate who donated 2 copper coins to the Museum in 1869. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Courthill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) glover on the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **William** (b.c.1800) shepherd living at Leahead in Wilton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. In the 1841 he was recorded as an agricultural labourer at Leahead. The family seem to have disappeared after that and so perhaps emigrated. His wife was Christian and their children included: William; Walter (probably the frameworker in Hawick); Margaret; Mary; and Elizabeth. **William Scott** (1815–83) born in Hawick, he was son of accountant Alexander and

Isabella Scott. He was educated at Heriot's in Edinburgh and worked as a mercantile accountant. In his spare time he became an expert on the life and works of Burns. He edited 'The Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns with Memoir' (1871, revised 1876) and the 6 volume 'Works of Robert Burns' (1877–79). He became secretary of the Edinburgh Burns Club in 1877. The widow of Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson presented to him the edition of Burns that the Ettrick Shepherd had given her husband. He married Isabella Forbes and their children included: William; Daniel; David Gordon; Isabella Scott; and Jessie Irving. He drowned off the East Pier at Leith. **William** (b.1833/4) resident of Hallrule. He won the wrestling competition at the 1861 Common-Riding Games. He was a farm servant at Hawick Moor Farm in 1851 and a labourer living at Hallrule in 1861. **William** (b.1882) born at Ploughlands near Jedburgh. His father was William and his mother was Margaret Waldie, sister of the tenant in Braidhaugh. He worked on the Weens estate. In 1903 he married Jane, daughter of Andrew Thomson and they had a son William (b.1806). His great-grandparents were farm servant Thomas and his wife Janet Moscrope. His grandfather was ploughman William, who died at Nisbet Mill (occasionally spelled 'Douglass' and formerly 'Douglace', 'Douglase', 'Douglasse', 'Douglassh', 'Dowglace', 'Dowglas', 'Dowglass', 'Dowglasse', 'Dowgleiss', 'Douglasse', 'Duglass', 'Duneglas', etc.).

Douglas (*dug-lis*) *n.* Douglas of Scotland, knitwear manufacturers based at 6 Lothian Street.

the Douglas Airms (*thu-dug-lis-ārmz*) *n.* former name for the public house at the end of Drumlanrig Bridge, later known as the Office. It was the Douglas Arms in the early years of the 20th century, and until at least the 1930s.

the Douglas Banner (*thu-dug-lis-baw-nur*) *n.* pennon held for centuries in Cavers House, after being taken from the field of Otterburn. It is about 13 feet long, and has on it a lion passant, St. Andrews cross, 2 hearts, a mullet and the words 'Jamais arryere'. It was said to have been the standard of James, Earl of Douglas, and carried from battle by his illegitimate son Archibald, 1st of Cavers. The pennon displayed at the Museum's 1866 exhibition was said to be a replica. It is now in the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh.

Douglas Burn (*dug-lis-burn*) *n.* stream that flows roughly south-east from Blackhouse Heights to join the Yarrow Water at Craig Douglas. A 1649 account of Selkirkshire describes 'Douglass Burn flowing from the head of Maner Water in Tweddale and falls into Yaro at Momberger' – 'Tarras and Dod and Douglas, Tinnis Water and Trow; To the drone of bees On the clovered leas, Would sing me a welcome now' [WL].

Douglas Court (*dug-lis-kōr'*) *n.* street in Denholm where there were new houses built around 1966.

the Douglas Crypt (*thu-dug-lis-kript*) *n.* burial aisle at Cavers Old Kirk. This was formerly the altar end of the church in Pre-Reformation days. It was converted into a burial chamber for the Douglases of Cavers in the middle of the 17th century, about the same time the church was largely reconstructed, and a Laird's Loft was added above the crypt.

Douglas Drive (*dug-lis-drīv*) *n.* street in Denholm, parallel and to the south of Main Street, where new houses were built around 1966. It also has a section perpendicular to the main part, connecting to the Ashloaning. The street contains the Old Telephone Exchange.

the Douglases (*thu-dug-li-seez*) *n.* local landowning family, which gave Hawick its burgh status as well as its existing charter, and supplied Sheriffs of Teviotdale for generations. The 2 branches of the most importance locally are derived from 2 illegitimate sons of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, namely William, 1st Baron of Drumlanrig and Archibald of Cavers. The Douglases held the Barony of Hawick from the late 14th century, confirmed to Douglas of Drumlanrig in in 1412. The lands remained in Douglas of Drumlanrig hands until passing to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1675. However, the title of Baron (or Lord) of Hawick remains with the family unto this day. The Douglases held the patronage of St. Mary's Kirk in Hawick from 1447 until 1448 and again in the 17th century until 1675. The Douglases of Cavers were there from the 14th century, with the male line dying out with the 20th Laird, although the local Palmer-Douglases still have a connection. Almost all the Lairds of Cavers were called Archibald, James or William. The Douglases of Douglas and of Angus were significant nationally, although they had little local influence after the early 16th century. Other minor branches with local influence include the Douglases of Bonjedward, Timpendean and Friarshaw. There were also Douglases in early times at Hornshole, Brieryyards and the Trows. The Douglas heart represents the heart of

Robert the Bruce, which was taken to the Crusades by Sir James Douglas. The family motto is 'Jamais Arrière' (never behind) – 'There circles many a legendary tale, Of Douglas' race, foredoom'd without a male, To fade, unbless'd, since on the churchyard green, Its lord o'erthrew the spires of Hassel-dean' [JL].

Douglasfield (*dug-lis-feeld*) *n.* former farmstead just south of the Dearly Burn, east of Muirfield. Robert Henderson was farmer there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Douglas Haig Court (*dug-lis-hāg-kōr'*) *n.* accommodation built on the site of the former abattoir, or 'Killin Hoose', at Eskdail Bank in 1976 by the Royal British Legion to provide accommodation for ex-servicemen and their dependants.

Douglas-Hamilton see **Dunbar Douglas**

Douglashaugh Plantin (*dug-lis-hawf-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation in the Borthwick valley, between Hoscote and Outerside.

Douglas-Hogg (*dug-lis-hōg*) *n.* **Keith** (1976/7–) Halberdier from 2020, his great-great grandfather was 'Elec the Bellman'. Brought up in Longcroft Crescent, he attended Drumlanrig school and the High School. He served in the Blues and Royals and then the Royal Military Police. After 22 years in the military he has worked as a social care manager with mental-health charity Penumbra. He married Claire Douglas and their children are Elie, Douglas and Hugh.

the Douglas Hotel (*thu-dug-lis-hō-tel*) *n.* former temperance hotel on the Tower Knowe, where the Office Bar is now located, also known as 'the Douglas Temperance Hotel'. In the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries the proprietors were Cecilia and Bessie Wight (cousins of Adam Grant's wife).

Douglas' Loup (*dug-lis-eez-lowp*) *n.* former name for a part of the Wauchope Burn to the west of old Wauchope House (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Douglas o Scotland (*dug-lis-ō-sko'-lind*) *n.* knitwear firm based at the corner of Lothian Street and Allars Bank, formerly Scott & Telfer's mill, built about 1874. The firm specialised in cashmere and other luxury garments. It started in the 1950s and went through liquidation at the end of 2005.

Douglas Road (*dug-lis-rōd*) *n.* street of private houses in the Wellogate area, built in 1903, and named after Bailie James Douglas. J.P. Alison designed one of the original houses there, a double cottage.

Douglas Road East (*dug-lis-rōd-eest*) *n.* extension of Douglas Road, joining Twirless Terrace round the hairpin bends to Weensland Road, built in 1906.

Douglass (*dug-lis*) *n.* **Frederick** (c.1818–95) African American social reformer. He escaped from slavery and became a leader in the abolitionist movement, noted as an orator and serving as a dramatic counter-example to slavery proponents' views on black people. He travelled through Britain and Ireland for 2 years, 1845–6, and lectured in Hawick in November 1846, his only speaking engagement in the Borders. A story was told by abolitionist George Thompson (apparently when later visiting Hawick, as recounted in the Hawick Advertiser and also in the Border Counties' Magazine of 1881) that he and Douglass had stopped off in Jedburgh around midnight on a carriage ride from Newcastle to Edinburgh, and described the comical sight of the innkeeper of the Spread Eagle there, scared to his wits end that he has seen 'the very deevil himself' when he caught sight of Douglass by the light of his candle. In Hawick he was met by the coach of Walter Wilson and spent the evening at Orchard. The Relief Kirk rescinded their offer of the use of their premises for his meeting and the Green Kirk hosted him instead, with Rev. Rodgie acting as chairman. He talked for nearly 2 hours (apparently the same speech he had previously given in Edinburgh), followed by his companion Rev. James Robertson talking for a further hour. He left Hawick the following morning, but Robertson spoke again for the following 2 nights, particularly on the issue of the Free Church supporting slaveholding churches in America. It was said that in Hawick 'Mr. Douglas was again and again cheered with an enthusiasm such as has rarely been witnessed here'. It is worth adding that his surname was picked by him after he escaped from slavery, the suggestion coming from a friend who had been reading Sir Walter Scott's 'Lady of the Lake', with the extra 's' being added as a deliberate decision to spell it differently. Although he had several editions of Scott's epic poem in his personal library, and was well acquainted with the work and its author, there is no evidence that he visited Abbotsford while he was in the Borders. A plaque to commemorate his speech was unveiled at Myreslawgreen in 2023.

Douglas Square (*dug-lis-skwār*) *n.* main square in Newcastleton. North and South Hermitage Street runs to the north and south off the

square. The Grapes Hotel is at Nos. 16 and the Liddesdale Hotel at No. 17 are also on the square. The square contains a war memorial, consisting of a granite plinth topped with the figure of a soldier in K.O.S.B. uniform. No. 8 was formerly the Crown Inn. There was also an old public pump well there.

Douglas Terrace (*dug-lis-te-ris*) *n.* name originally given to the lower houses in Wellogate Place, after Bailie James Douglas, but discarded in 1882.

the Douglas Tragedy (*thu-dug-lis-traw-ji-dee*) *n.* traditional ballad telling of the death (in one version at least) of the 7 Douglas brothers. This followed the elopement of their sister Lady Margaret with Lord William, having a tragic ending near Craig Douglas farm, east of St. Mary's Loch. It was further pupularised in the 1755 play by John Home – 'Lord William was buried in St Mary's kirk, Lady Margaret in Mary's choir, And from Lord William's breast there grew a red rose, And from Lady Margaret's a sweet brier' [T].

the Douglas Trei (*thu-dug-lis-trī*) *n.* chestnut tree that stood by Cavers Church until 2000. Legend said it was planted in the reign of James VI, and that if ever a limb fell a family member would die. For the last part of its roughly 600 years it was supported by wooden beams and iron chains. Another tree of perhaps the same age is still standing nearby. A local legend tells of a tunnel leading from the Warden's Tower to near here.

douk see **dook**

doun see **doon**

doup see **dowp**

dour (*door*) *adj.* sullen, sour in aspect, stern, severe, bleak, gloomy, obstinate, stubborn, barren – 'hei could try ti be a wee bit less dour', 'it's lookin gei dour oot there', 'Yet up he raise, the truth to tell, And laid about him dunts fu' dour . . . ' [CPM], 'Survey yon doure and rugged rocks, Where builds the ern, where hides the fox' [JTe], 'The winter had been driech and dour' [HSR], 'Door an dochty, framin the view, war rankeet Naeter's Wardens o the Mairches . . . ' [ECS], 'In this dour job that he maun dae On land an' sea an' welkin . . . ' [WP], 'When Robbie first went to the schule At sums he was richt dour' [DH], 'He will wairn us o' dour dowie days, When we aa will be gled To be coosily cled In the coorsest o' hodden grays' [WL] (also spelled 'door'; J. Telfer notes that 'Doure is a term, for any sterile rocky ground').

dour-lookin (*door-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* having a stubborn appearance.

dourly (*door-lee*) *adv.* sullenly, glumly – '. . . As callants and candidates rive divots frae opposite banks And daub them dourly at yin another . . . !' [DH].

douse see **douce**

dout see **doot**

Dove (*duv*) *n.* **Henry** (b.1814/5) from Edinburgh, he was listed in the 1841 and 1851 censuses as a frameworker. However, he is probably the proprietor of 'Henry Dove & Co.' listed in Slater's 1852 directory as grocers on the High Street and at Teviot Square.

Dovecot (*duv-ko'*) *n.* area lying to the Hawick side of Teviothead village. The farmstead of Dovecot is on the left-hand side of the A7, where it crosses the Dovecot Burn. The area of Dovecot Brig lies on the opposite side of the Teviot.

Dovecote Croft (*duv-ko'-kroft*) *n.* name for piece of land near the head of what became Dovecote Street. This is where St. Andrew's Kirk was built in the late 19th century, on land at the corner of North Bridge Street and Union Street.

Dovecote Knowe (*duv-ko'-now*) *n.* small hill just to the south-east of Stobs Castle, with a circular plantation on it (there was presumably once a dovecote near here).

Dovecote Knowe (*duv-ko'-now*) *n.* former name for a small hill on the south side of the Teviot east of Denholm, roughly opposite Deanfoot. It is unclear precisely what hill is meant.

Dovecote Mews (*duv-ko'-mewz*) *n.* private development built on the site of the former Drill Hall at the foot of Dovecote Street in 1986.

Dovecote Park (*duv-ko'-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a field immediately west of Kilmeny, once part of Langlands estate and probably the site of a Dovecote. It was also a name used to refer to the area around and east of Dovecote Street, before it was developed into Union Street.

Dovecote Park (*duv-ko'-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a field just south-west of Timpendean Tower. No sign of the former dovecote remains.

Dovecote Street (*duv-ko'-stree'*) *n.* street off North Bridge Street, with the main housing built in 1862. It is named after a Dovecote that stood there from early times and is marked on Wood's map of 1824 (on the south side near where the Drill Hall was later built). The bus garage was for a long time near the top of the street, and the area at the foot was known as the Drill Hall until recently, with the Evergreen Hall on the opposite side. Dovecote Mews was devloped there in 1986 (also formerly spelled 'Dovecot').

Dovehaugh see **Doveshaugh**

Dove Knowe (*duv-now*) *n.* hill above Overhall Wood, reaching a height of 168 m. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Dovemount (*duv-mown'*) *n.* name for the eastern part of Wilton which was previously called Easter Howlands, bounded by Wilton Crescent Lane on the west, the Heaps on the north and the lands of Wilton glebe (i.e. Mansfield) on the east and south. Presumably the name derives from this being locally up a hill frequented by doves (perhaps from a nearby dovecote) – but how it could be both a 'mount' and 'howlands' is interesting! George Haliburton acquired the lands from Robert Langlands in about 1770. In 1788 the lands were probably those listed as 'W. Tudhope's lands) belonging to George Haliburton and valued at £25. Thomas Cook was living there in 1790. The lands were sold off in parts by George Haliburton and his heirs from the late 18th century. In about 1810 'Auld Dovemount' was built, along with John Graham's inn. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls George Haliburton is listed as owner, with the lands valued at £25; by about 1874 Thomas Laidlaw was owner. Sections were renamed Havelock Street and Wilton Place in 1864. Dovemount Place was named simply 'Dovemount' until 1874 (note also sometimes 'the Dovemount' and occasionally 'Dovesmount').

Dovemount Gairden (*duv-mown'-gār-din*) *n.* another name for **Dovemount Nurseries** and perhaps also applied to the gardens at the end of Princes Street. Part of the site became the location for the Youth Centre.

Dovemount Nurseries (*duv-mown'-nur-su-reez*) *n.* plant nursery at Wellfield, run by John Forbes in the 1870s, before he moved to Buccleuch Nurseries.

Dovemount Park (*duv-mown'-pawrk*) *n.* name used to refer to a piece of ground used for a competition between brass bands, held in Hawick in 1875, including several from England for the first time. It is unclear where exactly the location was, but the press reported a crowd of about 6,000.

Dovemount Place (*duv-mown'-plis*) *n.* street between North Bridge Street and Wilton Hill, originally called 'Dovemount' after the area through which it passed and officially renamed Dovemount Place in 1874. The road was built in 1832 to connect the east end of Hawick with Wilton across the new North Bridge. A well was by the roadside for more than a century, and one of Hawick's tolls was situated nearby. A post office at the corner with Havelcok Street closed in 1966. Note that because of the old railway station there are no houses on the east side of the street. A plaque there records improvements to the station and widening of the street.

Dovemount Toll (*duv-mown'-tōl*) *n.* one of Hawick's 4 toll houses. It was probably built around 1832, when the new road was built to connect Hawick and Wilton across the North Bridge. A plaque is near the site by the Leisure Centre, at the junction of Dovemount Place with Princes Street. It was also known as the 'North Toll' or 'Wilton Toll' and sometimes 'Wilton Place North Bar'. Mary Beattie was the toll-keeper in 1841.

Dovemount Well (*duv-mown'-wel*) *n.* well just off Dovemount Place, which was one of the main sources of water in Wilton until shortly after 1855, when it was condemened after sickness and fever broke out. An inscribed stone on the grassy bank marks its site, and the outflow from its source can still be seen entering the river near the new Waverley Bridge. The water was once regarded as having medicinal properties. It collected into a trough fed by 2 pipes, which was on the north side of the turnpike road through the 18th century until 1832. In that year the North Bridge Street/Dovemount road was built, the street level was raised and the well moved to the south side of the road. It was moved again a few times as the road was altered and closed off for good when its water was blamed for sickness (also called the 'Auld Dovemount Well').

dover (*dō-vur*) *v.* to doze, sleep lightly, be in a daze – 'A was juist doverin', 'Dissipation is a rogue, Is sometimes a dovering, At other times when cups are full, Annihilates a sovereign' [BY], 'O I gatte him in a dovering sta', He will be ill to beate' [JTe], 'He wullna thole my feet til be muvet: he that keepes thee wullna dover' [HSR], '. . . there's the ancient toon o Hawick, steeple and lum an a', doverin, already in a kind o sunny dwam . . . ' [DH].

dovert (*dō-vur'*) *pp.* dozed – 'While the bridegroom taigglet, they a' doveret an' sleepet' [HSR], 'Aathings whufft an dovert bar the midges an mei' [ECS].

Dovesford (*dō-vur-furd*) *n.* farmstead in Southdean Parish, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as 'Doverford', when the farmer was James Hardie. Robert Hastie was a mason there in 1797. It is located near Camptown, and may actually be in Edgerston Parish.

Doveshaugh (*duvz-hawf*) *n.* former farmstead in Rulewater, a little to the south of Spittal Tower

and west of Dykes. It was referred to in 1634 when inherited by James Stewart of Nether Horsburgh from his father; it was associated with Holm and Middle and was a 3 merkland. It was formerly within the Barony of Cavers, being on the west side of the Rule Water, but in the 18th century was listed among parts of Hobkirk Parish that were nearer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk. George Turnbull was tenant there in 1686 and Archibald Scott in 1721. The farms of Doveshaughbraehead and Doveshaughmill are recorded on 18th and 19th century gravestones. The lands were formerly part of the extensive Wells estate. James Scott was living there in 1739. Simon Armstrong was there in 1779 and John Neil was tailor there in 1799. In the 19th century there was a single farm there, by the Bedrule Bridge. Robert Elliot was there in 1851 (it first appears as 'Dowishauch' in 1634, and is 'Doushaugh' in 1739 and 'Dovishaugh' in 1799; its origin is probably Middle English 'doue' and Old English 'healh', simply meaning 'the dove haugh'; it is marked 'Dovehaugh' on Stobie's 1770 map and the same on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map; it is unclear if it is related to 'the Doocot Haugh' near Spittal-on-Rule).

Doveshaughbraeheid (*duvz-hawf-brāheed*) *n.* former farmstead that was later part of Doveshaugh. John Fiddes was a wright there in 1788.

Doveshaughmill (*duvz-hawf-mil*) *n.* former farm on the Tower Burn, south of Spittal Tower and north-west of the main Wells estate. There was a mill there since at least the 16th century, when it belonged to the Douglases of Cavers, was referred to as 'Helme et Middill' and had a fuller's mill as well as a grain mill. Walter Cockburn and James Henderson were tenants there in 1797, when it was recorded on the list for Hobkirk Parish. It is still recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories, with miller William Swanston (the mill is marked without a label on Blaeu's c.1654 map; it is 'Doveshaughmiln' in 1797).

dow (*dow*) *n., arch.* a dove – '... behald, thou art fair; thou hest dows' eyne' [HSR], 'An' I said, Oh that I had wings like ane dow!' [HSR], 'But the dow aye seeks the doocot ...' [WL], a dear one (cf. **doo**, which is more common elsewhere in Scotland).

dow (*dow*) *v., arch.* to be able, 'A downa ...' meant 'I cannot be bothered to ...' – '... With as meikle gude English gilt, As four o' their braid backs dow bear' [CPM], 'E'en crune your sang as lang's ye dow, Let grief an' care, Be by the neck strung in a tow, To wam'le there' [JR], '... I am sae trublet that I downa speik' [HSR] (from Mediæval English; see also **downi**).

Dow (*dow*) *n.* **George** (15th C.) witness to a sasine in 1479 for the lands of Wolfelee for the Homes of Wedderburn. It is unclear if his surname may be something else (since this is otherwise unknown in the area at that time). **Rev. John** (c.1785–1865) from Dunkeld, he was a Master at George Watson's Hospital in Edinburgh and tutor to the family of Sir James Montgomerie Cunningham of Corsehill. He was licensed by Ayrshire Presbytery in 1818 and ordained as minister of Largs in 1831. However, he left the Established Church at the Disruption of 1843. He remained in Largs for a few months, preaching to those who had left with him. In 1845 he became first minister of Roberton Free Kirk ('the Snoot Kirk'), serving until 1852. He was living at Harden Cottage in 1852. He died in Edinburgh. **Sheila** educated in Hawick, where she was a keen debater. She then moved to the Universities of St. Andrews, Manitoba, McMaster and Glasgow, before becoming Preofessor of Economics at Stirling University. She was also Director of the Stirling Centre for Economic Methodology. Her research focusses on the histoy and methodology of economic thought, as well as on money and banking. She has also advised the House of Commons Treasury Select Committee.

dowble (*dow-bul*) *n., v., arch.* double – '... gif ewer he do the lyik he sall pay the dowble of the penaltie, conforme to the act, and dowble punishment' [BR1645] (see the more modern **dooble**).

dowchtna (*dowchtna*) *contr., arch.* be unable to, not have the strength to – 'Nearly obsolete, used in such phrases as ... 'Hey dowchtna reyse,' he could not exert himself so as to rise' [JAHM].

dow'd (*dowd*) *adj., arch.* lukewarm (of meat etc.).

dowf (*dowf*) *adj., poet* dull, listless, sad, melancholy – 'Weel, bide ye lass, but dinna die sae soon; The thought o't maks me dowff, and out o' tune' [CPM] (see **duiff** for the local version).

dowg (*dowg*) *n., arch.* a dog – '... there was a man wawkin' on afore mey, wi' a doug at his fit!' [BCM1880], '... an' wi' a peculiar whus'le an' cry ... he used to gather a' the dowgs o' the village to him' [BCM1881] (also written 'doug'; cf. **dug**).

dowie (*dow-ee*) *adj., arch., poet.* sad, melancholy, dejected, dismal, miserable, dreary, ailing – 'Weel, lassie, nane has sic a pleasing art To cheer my thoughts, and raise my dowie heart' [CPM], 'At bughts, in the morning, nae blythe lads are scorning, The lasses are lonely, and dowie, and

wae . . . ' [JEM], 'It makes me dowie, sad an' fearie, To hear them preach; While I am hearty, blythe, and cheery, When out o' reach' [JR], 'But her answer aye was a dowie nay, When her friends would keenly press . . . ' [JTe], 'Ye maunna put on the black, the black, The black nor yet the dowie brown' [JTe], 'Ilk creature now is heartless shoolin', Wi' dowie tread' [JoHa], 'Mairatour whan ye fast, bina as the hypocrites o' ane dowie luik' [HSR], 'Oh! come ye to the woodlands, For duil an' dowie care' [JJ], 'In the green vale o' Teviot, baith half-bred and Cheviot Are downcast and dowie, nae mair dae they play' [TCh], '. . . As dowie I gang for the Burnfit bus' [DH], '. . . in juist the same way as we dae in dowie November' [DH], 'There's a balm for the heart that is dowie wi' care In the sweet soothing music that floats through the air' [JJ], '. . . When a bobby I met looking dowie and wae' [UB], '. . . But the wee dowie laddie has nae hame ava' [JT] (origin uncertain; also sometimes 'dowy').

Dowie (*dow-ee*) *n.* **William** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799.

The Dowie Dens o Yarrow (*thu-dow-ee-denz-ō-ya-ri*) *n.* Border ballad, existing in several versions. Sir Walter Scott claimed that it was about the duel between John, son of Sir Walter Scott of Tushielaw, and Walter, brother of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. However, this seems less clear from other versions. Another theory is that it is about the slaying of John, son of Sir Walter Scott of Harden by the Scotts of Gilmanscleuch. It is also said to be connected with a standing stone near Yarrow Kirk. William Hamilton of Bangour wrote a poem 'The Braes of Yarrow', which is based on the ballad.

dowieness (*dow-ee-nis*) *n., arch.* sadness, misery – 'Nae dowieness can fash the lassie lang . . . ' [WL].

dowiest (*dow-ee-ist*) *adj., arch.* saddest, dreariest, most dismal – 'Her Callants ha'e been true in her dowiest o' days' [JEDM].

dowless (*dow-lis*) *adj., arch.* lacking in strength, listless (also written 'doweless'; once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

Down (*down*) *n.* **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1538 along with George Robson, John Robson, Walter Veitch and Walter Scott, when Andrew Lough forced them off his lands at Synton.

downi (*dow-ni, -nu*) *contr., arch., poet.* be unable, be unwilling, dare not – 'Sic dowie stuff I downa bide to hear, I hope ye sanna die this mony a year' [CPM], 'But yet, what reck? we downa jook, We'll staun' a dunch, nor think o' fa'in' ' [JoHa] '. . . I am sae trublet that I downa speik' [HSR], '. . . And there be true hearts, where love downa die, Then leeze thee on the lassie that's aye leal to thee' [TDa], '. . . aw'll tell ye ae gude thing came oot o't – that aw downa tell every ane . . . ' [BCM1880] (cf. **dow**; also written 'downa').

Downie (*dow-nee*) *n.* **William** (b.c.1775) weaver in Hawick. He was on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He married Margaret Miller and their children included Agnes (b.1802), James (b.1804), Charles (b.1806) and Margaret (b.1809).

dowp (*dowp*) *n.* a cigarette butt, end, stub – '. . . offen, no even botherin ti take the dowp oot his mooth, bit hei niver missed a note' [IHS] *arch.* the buttocks, fundament – 'The bride sat upon her doup, And said, My loving mother . . . ' [CPM], 'Deel hae'm! his doup soud be weel yethert, An' then ahint the stanchels tethert . . . ' [JoHa] (also spelled 'doup'; from Dutch).

dow's cleckin (*dowz-kle-kin*) *n., arch.* a family consisting of one boy and one girl.

dowse (*dows*) *v.* to douse (note the *s* rather than the English *z*).

dowsoor (*dow-soor*) *n., arch.* a small amount of money, precise meaning uncertain – '. . . On a dooce-lookin' callant, where for a dowsoor, Engaged tae look after the beast for an hoor' [BM1900].

Dowswud (*dowz-wud*) *n.* former area in Hassendean Parish, precise position uncertain. It is recorded as '2 merklands of Dowiswod' in 1510/11 when given by David Scott of Hassendean to his brother Robert (probably of the Burnfoot line). In 1592 a 2 merk land there was disputed between Robert Elliot of Horsleyhill and Robert Scott of Hassendean (it is 'Dowiswod' in 1581 and 1592).

dowt (*dow'*) *n.* a cigarette butt (**dowp** is more common locally).

dowter (*dow'-ur*) *n.* a daughter – 'there were nae dooters among her dowters', '. . . and she sent her dowter Lady Sybil Scott to dae'd insteid . . . ' [IWL] (cf. the older **dochter**).

dowth (*dowth*) *adj., arch.* melancholy, spiritless, gloomy – '. . . thae thochts help iz ti cast ma dowth, thole-muiddy boot' [ECS] (also written 'douth').

dowy see **dowie**

doxy (*dok-see*) *n., poet.* a sweetheart – 'An' may be tak' a lawless meal, Amang the painted doxies . . . ' [JR], 'Awa, then, wi' yer leefu' says – We'll hug oor doxies as oor wont was' [JoHa].

Doyle (*doi-ul*) *n.* **Sir Arthur Conan** (1859–1930), famous Scottish writer. In 1904 he captained an M.C.C. cricket team that visited Hawick. In 1905 he gave the 'Immortal Memory' at the Con Club Burns Supper in Hawick and donated to the Hawick & Wilton Cricket Club (not the Hawick Cycling Club as sometimes reported), thereby becoming a patron. He ran unsuccessfully as a Unionist candidate for the Border Burghs in the 1906 election, giving an address to an audience of about 1800 in the Town Hall. He was also presented with Tom Scott's painting of Goldielands (now back in the Museum) as a wedding present by the local Unionists, and was officially a member of the Cycling Club in 1905. His 1911 short story 'Through the Veil' is a supernatural tale set at Trimontium and featuring some Borders accents.

doze see **dose**

Drabner (*drab-nur*) *n.* **Rudolph** 'Rudi' (b.1921/2) Sergeant in the Germany Army, who fought on the Russian front. He was moved to Wilton P.O.W. Camp in 1946. There he met Anna Scott, who was a champion dancer and worked as a bus conductress. In 1948 they got married in St. Margaret's and Wilton South Church, the first union between a local girl and a German P.O.W. Apparently they were married by the Camp chaplain because the minister refused, and the immediate family were the only members of the congregation to attend the wedding. The couple celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in 2008. He worked as a maintenance engineer on the Waverley Line for 17 years and later worked at Bantel.

drack (*drawk*) *v., arch.* to drench, soak, saturate (cf. **drook**).

drackit (*draw-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* drenched, soakedi, bedraggled – 'And the brunstane leme came frae their throats, And syngit his drakit tail' [JTe], '... ma serk was drackeet wui weet till it stack ti ma verra back' [ECS] (also written 'drakit').

dragger (*draw-gur*) *n.* person in the knitwear industry whose job is to cut and pull out the cotton thread on which ribbed skirts, cuffs and collars have been connected in the manufacturing process (also called a 'rib dragger' or 'separator').

draiggelt (*drā-gul'*) *pp., adj., arch.* bedraggled, moved slowly – '... a pickle blewe reek threh the hoose-lums o Denum draiggelt in a swutherin clud' [ECS].

draiggle see **draigle**

draigle (*drā-gul*) *v., arch.* to bedraggle, draggle, bespatter, move slowly – 'Ma mother minds o' thum comin', and puir draiggled objects they were ...' [JEDM], 'The winds round the mountains of Teviotdale sigh, And sullen December is draigled wi' rain ...' [TCh], 'It drenched oor flappin' jaickets And draigled sair oor breeks' [WL], '... The gems that whirl in crazy flicht Maun end in draiglin' lifeless mud' [WP] (also spelled 'draiggle').

draiglie-wallets (*drā-glee-waw-lits*) *n., arch.* a draggle-tail, slattern who allows her gown to trail in the dirt (also **traiglie-wallets**) and **traillie-wallets**).

draigon (*drā-gin*) *n., arch.* a kite, generally one made of paper – '... some of the men in one of Dickson & Laing's shops amuse themselves by making a large draigon ...' [JTu].

drainch (*drānch*) *v., arch.* to drench.

draive see **drave**

Drake (*drāk*) *n.* **Charles** (1839–92) concrete pioneer from London. He married Jane Murray Bonnar, grand-daughter of Rev. John Law, who was minister at Newcastleton. He was responsible for the design of the Waverley Hydropathic Hotel in Melrose, and also the Conregational Manse in Hawick. He was also briefly in partnership with James Glenny, with a cement manufacturing business based at Thorlieshope.

dram (*drawm*) *n.* a drink of spirits, a small draft – 'Weel, gin ye'd meet wi' ane anither, To hae a crack an' dram thegither ...' [JoHa], 'The rantin' sangs, the leeberal drams ...' [RM], '... when he retired with more pride than shame to drown his defeat in a dram' [WNK], '... lent his horse to the cornet, and sent his maid out with a dram to the officers and musicians as they passed his door' [WNK], '... drink the health of the young stranger, as 'it wadna' be lucky', she said, 'to leave without hae'ing a dram' [AM], 'It was then aw kent what a New Year means It's no an excuse for a dram ...' [AY], '... It's droonin' tae, that sets mei frettin', In drams and yill' [DH], '... He wasna blate, he was rale ram-stam, He'd swallowed a wee thing mair than a dram' [WL], 'They have a few drams right enough ... A haund them oot sheets an ask them ti sing the Old Sang' [HD].

drammock (*draw-mok*) *n., poet.* a mixture of uncooked grains (particularly oats) and cold water – 'At dinner-time he treats his stomach, With lopper'd milk, or barley drammock' [JR].

drap (*drawp*) *n., arch.* a drop – 'The gowan keps its drap o' dew' [WE], 'When they're on the fuddle, I vow and declare, They'll sell a' their duds for to get a drap mair' [UB], 'First had its spring

frae a wee drap mercurial . . . ' [JoHa], 'Wi' draps o' usqueba an' yill, We're unco blythe, an' awfu' cantie' [JoHa], '. . . The ice-drap hings at ilka twig, And sad the nor'-wind soughs through a' ' [TDa], *v.* to drop – 'For ane that lo'ed ye dear, Ye'll whiles drap a tear' [JTe], '. . . Some hoary parent ripe in years – Ilk e'e maun drap its ain saut tears' [AD], 'It's true – now kindly drap a tear – That Jimmie clean forgot his Dear' [WP], 'Noo aften I think, – as I work, I'm leevin', Aye drappin' the seeds as I gang . . . ' [WL] (not currently a very Hawick pronunciation; see also **drappit**).

drappie (*draw-pee*) *n., arch.* a small amount of liquid, particularly of an alcoholic drink – 'The lasses now are getting dry, An' fain would hae a drappie . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . Aroond the ingle snugly bask, An' toot the reekin' drappie' [JoHa], 'Had I but thocht in days o' youth, When stout as ony man, To keep the drappie frae my mouth, The gill stoup frae my han' ' [DA].

drappit (*draw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* dropped – 'Butte aye he ran with whinkin scream, Till he drappit in a swoone' [JTe], 'The yirth shuuk, the heævens drappet at the presince o' God . . . ' [HSR] (also **droppit**).

drapt (*drawpt*) *pp., arch.* dropped – '. . . The lab'rers left the new mown hay, The sangster drapt into its nest' [JTe], 'For he drapt the strings and left the hoose, An' wist ye, he crept sae quiet as a moose' [WFC].

draucht (*drawcht*) *n., arch.* a draught – '. . . whatsaeevir enterith in at the mooth gaeith intill the bellie, an' is casan out intill the draucht?' [HSR], 'Now Bella, my hinnie, awa to the Well, And bring me a draucht o' its water' [RF].

drave (*drāv*) *pp., arch.* drove – '. . . Drave Southerns ower the Border', 'And drave the daurin' English faes Frae aff their land in dread disorder' [JS], 'But when the nicht winds rallied And drave across the knowes . . . ' [WS], 'A meind o the teime whan oo aa draiv ti Mosspaul' [ECS] (also written 'draive'; the past participle can be **dreen** as well as 'driven').

drawand (*draw-and*) *pres. part., arch.* drawing – 'Item, vpoun the Manis of Quhytlaw, nyne drawand oxin, price of the pece, aucht pudis' [SB1574].

Drawhill (*draw-hil*) *n.* **Thomas** (b.1805/6) born in Bowden Parish, he was farmer at Huntlaw in the 1860s. In 1861 he was there farming 250 acres and employing 2 people. He was also recorded there in 1868. He married Helen Hall, who was from Wilton Parish. Their children included: Helen, who married forester Walter Thomson; Janet; and William.

draw in (*draw-in*) *v.* to get shorter, particularly applied to the earlier falling of darkness as winter approaches – 'bit the nights er fair drawin in, ern't they?'.

drawin the brock (*draw-in-thu-brok*) *v., arch.* another name for **badger baitin**.

draw up (*draw-up*) *v., arch.* to get to know, start a courtship – 'Jean Rae (the gudewife) and mey had kinda drawn up a while afore this' [BCM1880].

dreadour (*dre-door*) *n., poet.* dread, fear – '. . . ilka man hes his swerd apon his thie, becaus' o' dreædour in the nicht' [HSR], 'Ser' the Lord wi' dreædour, an' rejoice wi' trimmlin' ' [HSR].

dream o eggs (*dreem-ō-egz*) *v., arch.* to have a vision taken to be an omen – 'To dream of eggs, is viewed as foretokening anger; but if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

dream o the deid (*dreem-ō-thu-deed*) *v., arch.* to have a particular sort of dream for which a saying was attached – 'An old rhyme has been transmitted in Teviotdale concerning dreaming of the dead. To dream of the dead before day Is hasty news and soon away' [JoJ].

dredgy (*dre-jee*) *n., arch.* the entertainment associated with a funeral – '. . . and it was sure to be repeated at the dredgy, or entertainment, after the interment' [HAST1871].

dree (*dree*) *n., poet.* trouble, misfortune, suffering – 'There's a snug little town that had won renown On a far-away day o' dree' [TK], *v., arch., poet.* to endure, suffer, bear – 'Then Dickie's come on for Pudding-burn, Fala, &c. E'en as fast as he might drie . . . ' [CPM], 'The way is vera far, And terrible is war, And great are the hardships to dree' [JTe], 'But deil-ma-care, I'll rather dree their peltin', Than join sic curs intheir vile coz'nic yelpin' ' [JoHa], '. . . an' ye dree destruckshon in the waye when his wræth is kinlet onlie awee' [HSR], 'Oh, the Agency Man has muckle to dree, Through life's weary vortex sma' pleasure has he' [RF], '. . . Dreeing defeat at Callant hands For threatened hearths and wasted lands' [JYH], 'I dree my weird, an' I maun leave thee' [JS], *adj., poet.* dreadful, perhaps intended for 'dreich' – 'But the days o' summer fled away, And winter dark and dree . . . ' [JCG] (also written 'drie').

dreeble (*dre-bul*) *n., v.* dribble – 'there's only a dreeble left'.

dreech see **dreich**

dreed see **dreid**

dreel (*dreel*) *n., v., arch.* drill – 'Losh! hev ye no heard o' the daein's on the hill? Hoo for twae or three weeks o' inspection an' dreel . . . ' [BM1900], '. . . mizzerin taatih-dreels' [ECS].

dreen (*dreen, dree-in*) *pp., arch.* driven – 'As reek is drein awa, sae awa let thame be drein . . . ' [HSR], '. . . let thame be drein bakwairds, an' putten til shæme that wush me ill' [HSR], 'A patriarch-leike body, . . . eis baird, wheite as the drieen snaw, flaffin i the wund' [ECS] (also written 'drein' and 'drien'; past participle of 'drive', with an alternative being **dri'en** and the past tense **drave**).

dreep (*dreep*) *v.* to drip – 'yer nose eez dreepin', to drain, strain, particularly to pour water from potatoes after they have boiled – 'Thae tattihs ir weel: they're aa luppen – ee'd better dreep thum' [ECS], *n.* a drop, – 'ther wasni even a dreep left', '. . . an, dicht as A micht, dreeps rowld doon owre brow, haffets an chowks, forbye' [ECS], 'Wi' a seep, seep and a dreep, dreep This mony an 'oor, The rain's steedily faa'n, faa'n In an een-doon poor' [WL], also a gutless or tiresome person – 'hei's a muckle dreep, like his fither afore um' (see also **dreepit**).

dreepin (*dree-pin*) *adj., pres. part.* dripping, soaked, very wet – 'A'm fair dreepin efter that shooer'.

dreepins (*dree-pinz*) *n., pl., arch.* hot water poured off from boiled potatoes.

dreepin wet (*dree-pin-we'*) *adj.* soaking wet, soaked to the skin – 'come in oot the rain, ee're dreepin wet'.

dreepit (*dree-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* dripped – 'Toom as a teapot newly dreepit, Ae single plack, or I'll be wheepit!' [JoHa].

dreich (*dreech*) *adj.* dreary, tedious, miserable, as of the weather – 'it was a gei dreich day for a Ride-oot', 'Occasionally, indeed, when the preacher was particularly dreich, their patience gave way' [RJYS], 'The time for enchantments in Scotland has lang been fixed at Hallowe'en . . . that dreich time o eer' [DH], 'And whiles I ken but the dreich wun's blawin' . . . ' [WL], '. . . And it's dreich, gey dreich on this rouch hill heid Whaur the cauld air gars ane nither' [WL] (also spelled 'dreech').

dreid (*dreed*) *n.* dread, *v.* to dread – 'Ee'll excuse me, but burnt bairns dreed the fire' [JEDM], '. . . Its dule I woudna dreed' [WL], 'Their gnawin' dreid brave mithers hide, Your sweethearts hide their pain . . . ' [WP] (also spelled 'dreed').

dreidit (*dree-dee', -di'*) *pp.* dreaded – 'Jock had to gang through to the toon For things his mother needit; The road was past the bogly Howe A place he sairly dreedit' [FL].

dreidfi (*dreed-fi*) *adj.* dreadful – 'We are enjoined (wi' dreidfu' threat) Ti stand like ony sprinter . . . ' [WP].

dreidour (*dreed-oor*) *n., poet.* dread, fear – 'Dreædour tuik haud o' thame ther, an' paine as o' ane woman in travail' [HSR].

dress (*dres*) *v., poet.* to address – 'I'll dress the villain who has done it, So honest Hab, put on your bonnet' [JR].

drewn (*droon*) *pp.* drawn – 'their curtains were drewn, so A kent they wereni up yit', 'that was drewn be ma grandfither'.

Dr. Graham's Field (*dok-tur-grāmz-feeld*) *n.* name in use in the mid-19th century for an area that had formerly been called 'Kill Croft' and later became part of Wellogate Cemetery.

dri'en (*dree-in*) *pp., arch.* driven – 'A neck as white as the new dri'en snaw . . . ' [JoHa] (alternative form of **dreen**).

driffle (*dri-ful*) *v., arch.* to drizzle – '. . . or the daggy drowe comes driflin on' [ECS], *poet.* to drift – 'And ma hert was seek for the days that are gane, Mebbe gane for a' time, as youth driffles by' [DH], 'Ah, but the shell-petals Drop, drifflin, frail doon To their mortal lair' [DH].

drift (*drift*) *n., poet.* a drove, flock – 'Oxen and Kine they brought a Prey out of Northumberland, Five and fiftie in a drift, to Canninbie in Scotland' [CWS], 'And Anton Shiel he loves not me; For twa drifts of his sheep I gat . . . ' [CPM].

drill (*dril*) *n.* physical education class at school.

Drileth (*dri-lith*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Cavers. The name is listed in a charter of 1511, along with 'Murelaw, Elrechill, and Denummains'. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. However, it is unclear where these lands were or how the name is pronounced (it is separately transcribed in 1511 as 'Driloch' and was 'Drylough' in 1687 and 1698).

the Drill Hall (*thu-dril-hawl*) *n.* former red brick building, constructed in 1889, to designs by J.P. Alsion, at the bottom of Dovecote Street for the local 4th Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers territorial units and used as a training centre. It was also used for other occasional purposes, such as during the Annual Congress of the Textile Institute held in Hawick in 1912. Later it saw use as a spacious dance hall in promotions organised by Stan Reid, and for other events, such as the New Year carpet bowling tournament. It

was leased to the Post Office in 1971 as a sorting area and finally demolished in 1983, being replaced by the houses of Dovecote Mews. The Army also had temporary buildings to the west of there, including the Cadet Hall.

Drinkstone (*dringk-stin*) *n.* farm to the north of Hawick, reached by going straight at the 'Fower Road Ends'. It was known at least as early as the 16th century, when it was home of a branch of the Scotts. There was a dispute over possession of the lands between John Scott in Drinkstone and Robert Scott in Howford in 1535. John Scott of Drinkstone is recorded in the 1550s to 1570s. John Scott 'in Drinkston' was listed by Scott of Satchells among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch (probably some time around 1600). Robert Scott paid land tax there for £66 13s 4d in 1663. It was part of the Buccleuch estates by 1678. The tenant there in 1694 was Robert Scott, along with James Learmonth and Robert Shortreed, with Walter Scott as shepherd. The lands became part of Wilton Parish when Hassendean was suppressed in 1690. Robert Scott was recorded there in 1696, John Easton in 1698, Many Scott in 1703 and Walter Scott in 1704. William Scott was tenant in 1709 and James Grieve in at least 1711–14. Robert Scott of Coldhouse was tenant for 1719–43. It was surveyed along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1718, when it extended to 206 acres and was bounded by Easter Groundistone, Boonraw, Tandlaw, Coldhouse and Wilton Common. John Thomson was living there in 1722, James Cowan was herd 1723–26 and John Kersel was there in 1729. The lands were valued at £30 in 1764, as part of the Buccleuch estates. In 1764 it was described that 'the head-room of Drinkston, being that part of the common of Wilton, that lies next Drinkston march' was regularly used by the tenant of the farm. The farm was re-leased from the Buccleuch Estates by John Lamb in 1744, along with a declaration about what to do if the adjacent Hassendean Common was divided. Adam Ormiston was farmer there in at least the period 1780–97. Walter Scott was a servant there in 1797 and David Scott in 1799. William Anderson was farmer there in 1841 and 1851. A ride-out to there took place in 1899 (the name is first recorded as 'Dryngstoun' in 1528/9 and 1550, 'Dringstoun' in 1535, 'Dringistoun' in 1556, 'Dringston' in 1559 'Dringgestoun' in 1574, 'Drunkston' in 1603, 'Deringstoun' in 1616 and 'Drinkston' in 1643; it is commonly 'Drinkstoun' in the 17th and early 18th centuries and is still 'Drinkston' in 1744; the origin is probably 'the dreng's or freeman's farm' and may imply a feudal relationship with the adjacent Boonraw).

Drinkstone Cleuch (*dringk-stin-klooch*) *n.* small stream to the north-east of Drinkstone farm.

Drinkstone Cottage (*dringk-stin-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage near Drinkstone farm. The Hogg family were living there in 1841.

Drinkstone Hill (*dringk-stin-hil*) *n.* hill just north-west of Hawick, height 318 m, with a triangulation pillar. Before about the middle of the 18th century there was an old road that came from Teviothead over into the Borthwick valley, past Harden and behind Drinkstone Hill to Groundistone Height, avoiding Hawick. A drove road also used to follow a similar route.

Drinkstone Loch (*dringk-stin-loch*) *n.* former name for a body of water near Drinkstone. A description of Roxburghshire written in 1649 states that 'Drinking Stone Loch' is among the county's lochs. It is unclear if this was Drinkstone Struther or Long Moss or something else.

Drinkstone Struther (*dringk-stin-stru-thur*) *n.* name for area on Wilton Common, perhaps corresponding to the eastern side of the modern Whitehaugh Moor. It is 'Drinkston-strother' in 1765.

Drinkwater (*drink-wa-tur*) *n.* **Mrs.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish, possibly housekeeper at Minto House. In 1799 William Hill is recorded as her servant in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire.

drive a prey (*drīv-a-prā*) *v., arch.* to drive off stolen cattle – 'In Coquetdale, Reed and Tyne We drive a prey wi' glee, And lunder the lubberts like swine, And wha daur meddle i' me?' [T], 'The Captain of Bewcastle hath bound him to ryde, And he's ower to Tevidale to drive a prey . . . ' [T].

Dr. Mark's Little Men (*dok-tur-mawrks-li'-ul-men*) *n.* travelling orchestra of child performers from Manchester, who were very popular in the 1850s and 60s, playing at the Subscription Rooms in Hawick.

drong (*drōng*) *n., arch.* a droning sound – 'Ma lang Dander . . . cam ti an end . . . ti the droang o the Toons clock' [ECS] (also written 'droang').

drook (*drook*) *v.* to drench, soak – 'What heaps our hearts wi' heavy wae, An' wi' saut drappin's drouks our pellit' [JoHa], 'Ae lambin' nicht o' drookin' weather a flock o' lambin' men did gather . . . ' [TD] (cf. **drack**; see also **drooked** and **drookit**).

drooked (*drookd*) *pp., adj.* drenched, soaked – 'the Friday was aaright, bit oo aa got drooked

on the Seterdi', 'In the simmer oo get birsled, Oo get drooked bei autumn's rain, An then the wund turns snell yince mair, An the wunter comes again' [IWL] (cf. **drookit**).

drookin (*drookin*) *n.* a drenching or soaking, often one given to a person by surprise or against their will – 'they ganged up an gave him a drookin in the river', 'aabody got a drookin it the Common Ridin o 1971', '... dog-luggit ... tide-merked Wi mony a drowe and drookin' ' [DH], *adj.* soaking, wet through, drenched – 'the terrible drookin' wet Common Ridin' o' 1923'.

drookit (*droo-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj.* drenched, soaked – 'the Heavens opened an oo got drookit', 'The riven claes, an' droukit skins, That mony gat ... ' [RDW], '... for my heæd is drouket wi' dew, an' my loks wi' the draps o' the nicht' [HSR], 'I lo'e to see the harebell wi' its dancin' cups o' blue, An' bonnie is the primrose whan it's drookit wi' the dew' [JJ], '... Yer driver, drookit wi' the rain, An' whyles half-fou' [JJ], '... He soon was unca droukit craw' [WFC], '... But drookit to the verra sark I couldna raise a froon' [WL], 'The Landlord's poker face seems dour. He tells the tourist 'It's drookit stour' ... ' [TD] (also spelled 'droukit', 'drookeet', etc.; cf. **drooked**).

droon (*droon*) *v.* to drown – 'carefi it the river, A deh wa' ee comin hyim drooned', 'deh droon that whusky wi witter', 'When a' the lave to bed are gane, And weary toil lies droon'd in sleep ... ' [JoHa], 'He'll be drooned but it's no muckle odds; he's a useless body, an' ill never be missed' [WNK], 'Mony waters canna slocken loefe, næther can the fluuds droon it' [HSR], 'Minglin' wi' the notes of wailin' Droon'd by base degenerate railin' ' [RK], '... Which Tam, puir cratur', couldna bide, Mair like his sorrows droon' [WFC], '... It's droonin' tae, that sets mei frettin', In drams and yill' [DH] (see also **droonit**).

Droonin Sike (*droon-in-sīk*) *n.* Drowning Sike, small stream just to the east of the Maidean, which flows into Harwood Burn to eventually join the Slitrig. It is crossed by a section of the Catrail.

droonit (*droo-nee', -ni'*) *pp., arch.* drowned – '... promeist be him to bring haill, saif and sound to Hawick, quhilk he brak, drownet, and lossit be the way' [BR1652], '... an' that he wer drounet in the deip o' the se' [HSR].

droon the miller (*droon-thu-mi-lur*) *v., arch.* to add too much water to an alcoholic drink or to in cooking.

droot (*droo'*) *n.* a drought. There was a severe drought in Hawick (and elsewhere) in 1826, sometimes called the 'Droothy Simmer', and another in 1844 which brought the Town's mills to a standstill – '... And brunt broon in the lang droot Are the neep shaws' [WL].

drooth (*drooth*) *n.* thirst, dry mouth, drought, prolonged period of dry weather – 'they sautty peanuts hev gien is a right drooth', 'Let drouth hae drink her dry to weet, And hungry wames hae rowth o' meat' [JoHa], 'This day my fast I haena broken, I late last might my drouth did slocken' [JoHa], 'Ilk Oliver a drouth inherits, Leevin or dead we stick by spirits' [WNK], 'For daye an' nicht thy han' was hivie apon me: my moustir is turnet intil the drouth o' simmer' [HSR], '... the untæmet cuddies slocken their drouth' [HSR], 'Sin' that ane that slocked Samson's drooth I' the jawbone o' the cuddie' [VW], 'C'away and slacken yer drouth and we'll drink tae the best o' dochters ... ' [JEDM], 'In mony a toun I've quenched my drouth And gi'en for mony a toast the order' [GWe], 'There's mony ane that talk o' drouth When drouth they never fin', And mony a ane creates a drouth Wi' drinking late at e'en' [DA], '... an than A gaed inti a bit an slokent ma drooth' [ECS], '... Wi' the 'Paul as a bieldy Limbo Where the lost drooths Dwell' [DH], '... His is nae mealy-mooth, He's a sutten-doon drooth, But his crack is aye herty and free' [WL] (also spelled 'drouth'; cf. the less common **drowth**).

drooths (*drooths*) *n., pl.* droughts, dry years. Probably the worst local drought in recorded history was in the summer of 1826, 'the Droothy Simmer'. 1800, 'the Dear year' also had a drought, following on a winter of heavy rains. There was another serious drought in 1723, with the Hawick Parish records stating there was to be a fast day so 'that God may be pleased in His mercy to put a stop to ye great drought ... '.

droothy (*droo-thee*) *adj., arch.* thirsty, craving alcohol – ' 'Hout lod! the hirin's no' begun At a'!' cries drouthy Wullie' [JoHa], '... aw'll tell ye the secret o' the Hawick officers being sic fuddlers; it a' lies i' the drouthy livery ye pit them in' [WNK], '... wine seems to have been a common beverage, and sometimes, as now, to have produced quarrels among the drouthy cronies' [DMW], 'Several of the drouthy inhabitants of the royal Burgh ran to the scene of strife, and with jugs and bowls kepped the liquor as it was flowing out' [HAST1875], 'Long fashed wi' a thriftless and drouthy guidman – Wad ha'e drucken the ocean when ance he began' [JT], extremely dry – '... the drouthy summer of 1826 brought about a change ... ' [WSR], '... no least Ronnie Tait, his

ancient trusty droothy crony' [IWL] (also spelled 'drouthy' and 'drouthie').

the Droothy Simmer (*thu-droo-thee-si-mur*) *n.* popular name for the summer of 1826, which was hot and rainless. Whitsunday (May 15th) had a downpour, then the drought set in until the first week of August. Wheat increased in yield, while oats were very stunted and the oatmeal was full of soil and sand. Water power to some mills stopped altogether, while moorland and forest fires raged throughout Britain. Hawick's rivers (as well as the Rule) almost entirely dried up, bringing the water-powered mills to a standstill (and encouraging the introduction of steam power, starting 5 years later). It caused commercial havoc, resulting in several hosiery firms going out of business. The Common Riding that year was held very late, on 16th and 17th June. Local events were dated from this year for many decades.

the Droothy Year (*thu-droo-thee-yeer*) *n.* name given to the year 1826, because of **the Droothy Simmer** – 'During this year, which is still spoken of as 'the drouthy year', no rain fell from May till August' [DMW].

drop (*drop*) *n., arch.* a disappointment – 'Now that's exactly where I got a drop that raether taen iz ti the fair!' [ECS].

drope (*drōp*) *n., arch.* a measure of some kind, probably corresponding to a 'drop wecht', which corresponded to a 16th of an ounce – '... James Scott Laird's quarter of ane pound wanted ane drop, his twa unce wanted half a drop and more' [BR1676], 'Item, for six drope of Silke ... 00 12 00' [BR1707].

droppit (*dro-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* dropped – 'but soon as he saw him, doon droppit the gun, And up stairs like lightning away he has run' [JoHa] (also **drappit**).

drop-scone (*drop-skōn*) *n.* a small round flat cake cooked on a griddle, called a 'Scotch pancake' in England (see also **scone**).

dross (*dros*) *n.* coal or peat dust, formerly used to damp down a fire – 'The power my grandeur to destroy No yellow dross from him could buy' [WNK].

drossy (*dro-see*) *adj., poet.* gross – '... where were deposited the drossy and decaying remains of a treasurem the most valued by him of anything in this sublunary world' [JTe].

drouk see **drook**

droun see **droon**

drouth see **drooth**

drouthy see **droothy**

drove roads (*drōv-rōdz*) *n., pl.* routes used for driving sheep and cattle. There were formerly several of these passing near to Hawick, which were particularly used for driving cattle from the Highlands to the markets of northern England. They typically avoided difficult river crossings (e.g. the one passing north of Hawick into the Borthwick valley), as well as major towns and tolls. These routes became well established after the Union of the Crowns in 1603, and were well used until about the first quarter of the 19th century, when there was increased carrying trade on the improved toll roads. Hawick was a major stopping point for droves travelling between markets such as Falkirk and those around Newcastle and Carlisle. The Council forbade droves from using the Common after the Division of 1777, but in 1785 agreed to let them stop for 3 days at the Moor as part of a cattle fair held around Thorterdykes and Haggishaa in November (or perhaps October). The exact routes of the drove routes presumably changed with time, and several of them had overlapping sections. Most of the local examples can hardly be traced any more, although there are some sections that are still quite visible, e.g. at Muselee. There were at least 5 distinct drove roads that passed near Hawick: one via the Loan, the Nipknowes, Pilmuir, Pilmuir Rig, the Caa Knowe, Troutlawford, Harecleuchhead, Penchrise and over a ford near Shankend; a second came across the old 'Thief's Road' from Liddesdale (the 'Maiden's Way' may be essentially the same route) joining the existing road near Dod farm and hence up towards Hawick; a third came from Harelaw (between Lilliesleaf and Hassendean), along the north side of Bewlie Moor and Chapel Moor to Groundistone Heights, then crossing the Hawick-to-Selkirk road, passing behind Drinkstone Hill to Harden Cottage, then along the back of Borthwickshiels to Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, Milsington, Deanburnhaugh, Craik, Howpasley and over the hills into Eskdalemuir; a fourth road went from Newlands (on the Hassendean-Lilliesleaf road), passing Hassendean Common to Moorfield, then following the Hawick-to-Selkirk road until Boghall, then the 'Fower Road Ends', Stouslie, Dykeneuk, towards the Cala Burn, past Whitehaugh, Wilton Dean, turning right to Brieryhill, connecting with Overhall-Wiltonburn road, behind Highchesters Hill and by Harden Burnfoot to Borthwick Mains and on to the upper Borthwick valley; and a fifth road came over the Limekilnedge and up the Slitrig valley, crossed a ford at Newmill-on-Slitrig, passed

behind Coliforthill (still marked as a drove road on the Ordnance Survey map) to join the Lover's Lane, merging with the old high road to Newcastle at Ormiston, and hence via Birneyknowe, Appotside, the Forkins and on to the Carter Bar to Newcastle or via the Note-o-the-Gate to Liddesdale. Another choice was to leave the road at Cleuch Head, passing between Wolfelee Hill and Mackside Hill to join part of the Wheel Causeway and hence via Wheelkirk and Deadwater into Northumberland. The route through the Borthwick valley could also pass through Deanburnhaugh past Girnwood, over to East Buccleuch, and on towards Eskdalemuir (partly marked on Mitchell's 1851 map of Selkirkshire), and there was another route past Muselee and over to Teviothead or Commonside (following part of the Catrail), connecting to Hawick via Old Northhouse. There was also a piece of drove road between Spittal Tower and Dykes. The names Kinnelcuttie (in the Borthwick) and Lightpipe (on Hawick Common) may have related to places where drovers stopped for a smoke. Note that some parts of drove roads were not marked in any way, but just represented an understood right of way. Because of this, drovers would often wander across some farms, with fights sometimes breaking out with shepherds guarding their own flocks and pastures.

drowe (*drow*) *n., arch.* a cold, damp mist, drizzle – 'And the lofty hills that stand serene 'Mid sunshine, and storm, and drow, Looked down with a calm and tranquil mien, And stamped the peace of the restful scene On the townsman's toil-worn brow' [TK], 'The daggy drowe comes drifflin on' [ECS], '... dog-luggit ... tide-merked Wi mony a drowe and drookin' ' [DH], 'Ah weel, my man, I dinna doobt You'll meet a canny drowe ... ' [WL], particularly occurring in the phrase 'a Liddesdale drowe' – 'I have heard an old lady remark, quoting a local saw: A Liddesdul drow Weets a Tibidull [Teviotdale] man Throw and throw' [BM1933], *v., arch.* to drizzle – '... Into shabby broun in the rain's drowin' weet' [WL] (also written 'drow'; this was once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

drowth (*drowth*) *n., arch.* a drought, thirst – 'Where wi' herry and spulzie, wi' raif and wi' stouth, We stammached our hunger and quenched our drouth' [JTe] (also written 'drouth'; cf. the more common **drooth**).

drucken (*dru-kin*) *adj., arch.* drunken, addicted to alcohol – 'May'e plenty hae o' gospel gear, Braw godly foys, An', odsake, Jamie, aye beware O' drucken ploys' [JoHa], 'Take my advice, though but a brute: Leave off ilk drucken, rantin' rout' [JoHa], 'Moo indeed, ye drucken auld thief that ocht tae be ashamed o' yersel' [JEDM], 'She'll ca' mei a drucken auld deevil An' try an' look roosed a' day!' [RM], 'Bousie wi flourish, My rowan beams Like a drucken bride ... ' [DH], 'The wine was flowin', the haa was ringing Wi' drucken lauchs, and the soun' o' singing' [WL], '... the bust o Thomson which was ti be crooned as the culmination o the ceremony bein smashed in a drucken frolic afore its erection' [IWL], 'The day is treated like a big picnic, even if for some it's a gei drucken yin' [IWL], *pp., arch.* drank, drunken – 'I haw druken my wyne wi' my milk ... ' [HSR], 'I dinna ken how much whisky they took, mem, but they've drucken sax gang o' watter!' [V&M], '... Wad ha'e drucken the ocean when ance he began' [JT], 'A felt A cood heh drucken waeter ... till ma lugs played crack!' [ECS], *n., arch.* drunken people – 'An' sall begin sall begin til toober his fella-servents, an' til eet an' drink wi' the druken' [HSR].

drugget (*dru-gi'*) *n., arch.* a coarse cloth made of worsted and hemp woven together. It was manufactured locally on the hand-loom in the late 18th century – 'The dress of these people was of the rudest and roughest – the women wearing coarse home-made drugget' [JJV].

the Druids (*thu-droo-idz*) *n., pl.* ancient mystical British priest class, supposed to have been associated with the Mote and other local places. Whether they ever existed at all is debated, but certainly there is nothing to link them with Hawick. There is also sometimes claimed to be a connection between the wearing of oak leaves on Common-Riding Friday and the Druids. Their supposed connection with the Mote may be entirely the fault of Sir Walter Scott – 'Dimly he view'd the Moat-hill's mound, Where Druid shades still flitted round' [SWS], ' 'Hawick shall striumph 'mid destruction' Was a Druids dark prediction' [JH], 'It first be torn not by the plough The ancient bonny green Moat-Knowe; For sair I fear it, too, maun fall, Though reared by hands Druidical' [AD], 'And this snug little town that nestles down Where druid and pagan prayed ... ' [TK].

druil (*dril*) *v., arch.* to cry mournfully.

Drumbeck see **Dumbreck**

Drumlanrig (*drum-lan-dreeg, -rig, -reeg*) *n.* title of the house of Douglas, particularly applied to refer to Sir James Douglas, who granted Hawick its 1537 charter. The lands are in Nithsdale,

Dumfriesshire, about 15 miles north of Dumfries. They were part of the ancient earldom of Mar, which the Douglases owned since the 1st Earl of Douglas inherited it from his brother-in-law, Thomas Earl of Mar. The Barony of Drumlanrig was granted by James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, to his illegitimate son William some time in the period 1384–88; this started the line of Douglases of Drumlanrig. The lands reverted to their superior (the Crown) several times in the 15th century and also for 32 years after the death of William of Drumlanrig at Flodden. The arms of the Douglases of Drumlanrig was the quartered arms of Douglas and Mar, with a red bordure added, later changed to gold, on which was the red royal tressure, and their motto is 'Forward'. The 'Tower of Hawick' was listed among the 'principal Houses on Tiot' in 1649. The present version of the castle was constructed in the late 17th century and is owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch – 'We'll a' hie to the muir a-riding; Drumlanrig gave it for providing' [AB], ' 'Twas then Drumlanrig, generous donor, Gave (immortal be his honour!)' ... [JH] (the origin of the name is uncertain, but possibly 'ridge long ridge', with the first element either Cumbric or Gaelic; note the different pronunciations, with the most common local one having the sounded 'd' in the middle, although this is not typical outside Hawick; also note the huge variety of former spellings; it is 'Drumlangrig' in 1353/4, 'Drumlangryg' in 1357, 'Drumlangrig' in 1407 and 1412, 'Drumlangryg' in 1415, 'Drumlangryge' and 'Dromlangryg' in 1427, 'Drumlangrige' and 'Drumlangryk' in 1452, 'Drumlangryg' in 1459, 'Drumlangrig' in 1464/5, 1479 and 1484, 'Drumlangryk' in 1491/2, 'Drumlanrik' in 1494, 'Drumlangrig' in 1501 and 1502, 'Drumlanark' in 1511, 'Drumlangrig' and 'Drumlanryk' in 1514, 'Drumlanerk' in 1536/7, 'Drumlanark' in 1557, 'Drumlangrig' in 1615 and 'Drumlenrick' in 1661).

Drumlanrig (*drum-lan-reeg, drum-lan-dreeg*) *n.* popular name for Drumlanrig School and surrounding area (many different pronunciations exist).

the Drumlanrig Bar (*thu-drum-lan-reeg-bawr*) *n.* pub at 29–31 Drumlanrig Square.

Drumlanrig Brig (*drum-lan-reeg-brig*) *n.* Drumlanrig Bridge, the main bridge over the Slitrig, originally called Slitrig Bridge. It was built by public subscription in 1776–77, with stone from a Bedrule quarry, and formed of two flat arches. It made a dramatic improvement to the town, giving greater accessibility between the eastern and western parts than had been possible with the neighbouring Auld Brig and the route through Silver Street. On completion there was a public procession of the town's piper, the drums and fifes, the Magistrates, Council, Cornet and Flag, etc., with a speech on the bridge made by Bailie Hardy while the Cornet James Richardson waved the Flag on top of the bridge. Although a great improvement, it was still quite narrow, being the width of a cart, with a recess on either side. Its narrowness could be quite dangerous on fair days, when packed with people. It was widened in 1828 to facilitate the market which met there. Then it was further widened to a triple width structure in 1900, with the stone parapet replaced by ornamental ironwork. This was redesigned after structural strengthening in 1978. The 50th mile-stone from Edinburgh used to stand on the northern parapet.

Drumlanrig Castle (*drum-lan-reeg-kaw-sul*) *n.* castle in Upper Nithsdale in what was formerly Dumfresshire, this was originally the home of the 'Black' Douglas family, with the present castle being built in 1679–1691 by William Douglas, the first Duke of Drumlanrig and 3rd Earl of Queensberry. On the death of the 4th Duke of Queensberry the Castle and the Queensberry title passed to the Dukes of Buccleuch, becoming one of the four major Scottish houses they owned (the name comes from the spur of a 'drum' or 'long ridge' on which the castle is built).

Drumlanrig Court (*drum-lan-reeg-kōr'*) *n.* development off the left-hand side of Drumlanrig Square, constructed in 2001.

Drumlanrig Home (*drum-lan-reeg-hōm*) *n.* another name for **Drumlanrig Hospital**.

Drumlanrig Hospital (*drum-lan-reeg-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* the poor-house, turned into an old-folks hospital, situated off a drive at the top left-hand corner of Drumlanrig Square. The building was constructed in 1856/7. It is a 2-storey, 11-bay construction on a rectangular plan, built with whinstone, with red sandstone dressings. It was built to hold 133 inmates, at a cost of £4,000. In WWI it was used as an army hospital. In the 1930s it was renamed Drumlanrig Poor Law Institution and later became a geriatric hospital. It closed in 1994, with many of the residents moving to St. Margaret's or Crumhaugh House. It was converted into flats in 2009/10. A gable contained stonework saved from the Buccleuch Memorial, which was removed during the latest renovations. It is a grade B listed building.

Drumlanrig Place (*drum-lan-reeg-plis*) *n.* street in the West End, joining the north side of

the Loan a little higher up than the Mote. It was built in 1850–55 and named after the Douglases of Drumlanrig. The corner of the street used to have a public well with water coming from Haggishaa and Dodburn. On the Saturday of the Common Riding the Drums and Fifes stop here after leading the mounted procession up the Loan, and they play Teribus as the riders pass.

Drumlanrig Quadrilles (*drum-lan-reeg-kwad-reelz*) *n.* piano tunes written by William Laidlaw and arranged by R.W. Manning, published in 1886 by Adam Grant.

Drumlanrig Schuil (*drum-lan-reeg-skil*) *n.* Drumlanrig and St. Cuthbert's Primary School, on the Loan. It started as the Hawick and Wilton Industrial School, built in the West-End around 1855. It was supported by the Duke of Buccleuch at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. MacRae. It was taken over by the new School Board in 1872 and a new school was built in 1873 by public subscription in a field behind Nos. 13 and 15 Loan, being renamed Drumlanrig. The small school associated with West Port Church merged with it in 1875. The pupils from St. Cuthbert's School joined in 1956, when the name was extended. The school was entirely rebuilt starting in 1960, with several more recent additions. School Inspectors' Reports for 1874–1953 are in the National Archives. The earliest known photograph of the school is from about 1906. James Ker was Headmaster from 1860, John Fowler from 1860 and Basil Wilson in the mid-1900s. The school is notable for the pencil-shaped bollards outside it.

Drumlanrig's March (*drum-lan-reegz-mawrch*) *n.* name used for the song or tune 'Teriodin' in the 18th century (as described by Robert Wilson).

Drumlanrig Square (*drum-lan-reeg-skwār*) *n.* open area between the Howegate and the Loan, known as 'the Raws' prior to 1886 when it was the site of the Fore Raw, the Back Raw and the Mid Raw. J.P. Alison designed some houses there, particularly at Nos. 26 and 31 in about 1891 and No. 16 in 1901. It changed considerably with demolition at the end of the 19th century and with the construction of the gardens, clock and Brown Fountain in the centre in 1910. Since then it has popularly been known as 'the Square'. Eildon Housing carried out extensive renovations on the south side of the Square in 1997. It has housed several pubs, including the Drumlanrig Bar and Barclay's currently, as well as other businesses (named after Douglas of Drumlanrig, the 'generous donor').

Drumlanrig's Toor (*drum-lan-reegz-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* the oldest building in Hawick, being a fortified 'L'-shaped tower dating mainly to the 1550s, surrounded by later building work, particularly from the 18th century. There is also some evidence of an earlier building on the site, which probably replaced the Baron's wooden tower on the Mote, perhaps in the 14th century. Depending on the age of the first construction, it was probably built for either the Lovels or the Douglases. It is possible this was the 'tower between the bridges' referred to in 1507/8 as a property of the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Whitchesters (in which case that would be the earliest specific record). It may also be the same as the tower belonging to the Laird of Buccleuch that was burned in the English raid on Hawick in 1547/8. It is sometimes also referred to as 'the Black Tower', which may be connected to it surviving one of the times that Hawick was burned (however, there may be other explanations). As the most prominent Hawick building, it has served many purposes. In 1562 the King arranged for a court to be set up in the Tower which sentenced 20 'criminals' to be drowned in the Teviot. The Scotts of Branxholme took up residence there temporarily from 1570, after Branxholme was blown up by the English. The tower was then used as a holding place for criminals, the prison later being converted to the wine cellar of the inn. The Scotts of Buccleuch took over the tower (and the lands around Hawick) in 1671. Covenanters (led by Thomas Turnbull of Stnadhill) successfully laid siege to it in 1679, in order to take the militia arms stored within. It was then derelict until about 1701. Anne Duchess of Buccleuch had the Tower renovated, particularly in 1702–04, turning it into a major residence. It was extended to its present proportions and used as a country retreat from the main family seat at Dalkeith. It was used by troops during the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745 when they passed through the town. It was repaired in 1730–32, and when the Duke of Buccleuch paid tax for 42 windows in Hawick in 1748 that was probably for the Tower. By about 1750, with the Scotts moving to Bowhill, it was abandoned as a town house; there is an inventory of the Duke's furniture and pictures there in that year and again in 1756. In 1757 it was said to be the only slated house in Hawick. In 1764 it was occupied on a visit to the Town by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch; this was the last time it was used by the Baron. In 1773 (or perhaps 1771) it

was converted into an inn, with Michael Stevenson as the first landlord, running successfully for two centuries. Probably around this time the additional stables and other buildings were added in the back. Robert Armstrong was landlord in the 1790s, followed by Billy Brown. At the end of the 18th century the walls were thinned as part of renovations, the pended roofs on the upper floors being removedthe material being used to build part of the nearby waulk mill. From about 1760 until 1862 it was the staging post for the main stagecoach from Carlisle to Edinburgh. The Tower was also the focus of unrest associated with the county elections of 1832, 1835 and 1841, when it was the main poling station in Hawick. It was sold by the Buccleuch family in 1935 and run as a private hotel, later becoming part of the North British Hotels chain. A plaque was unveiled by the Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch in 1951, stating that 'Incorporated within these walls is the Black Tower of Drumlanrig'. The stabling area became Croall Bryson's garage and was also used for a while by the ambulance service. By the 1970s it had fallen into a state of disrepair and was closed as a hotel in 1981, being purchased by the local authority in 1985. It was renovated from 1991 by Gray Marshall Associates for the Scottish Historic Buildings Trust and reopened in 1995 as a visitor attraction. 'Drumlanrig's Tower Tourist and Information Centre' contained displays focussing on the history of Hawick, the area and the tower, as well as a gift shop. Parts of the earlier building are now uncovered, including a vaulted cellar and the baronial hall. Much of the garage area was redeveloped to make Lovel Court in the early 1990s. In 2010 the tower was renovated again as the 'Borders Textile Towerhouse', with a focus on textiles history. A plaque outside marks the visit of Sir Walter Scott with the Wordsworths in 1803, and the iron door knocker bears the date 1677. It was in former times extensively used for events during the Common Riding, and some of those uses have been resumed – 'The grey old walls of Drumlanrig's tower Rang out with a heartening cheer' [JBB], '... Enduring as her ancient moat Or dark Drumlanrig's tow'r' [JI], '... To share the gen'rous feast and quaff the goblet bright, Within the storied walls of old Drumlanrig's Tower' [JEDM].

Drumlenrig (*drum-len-reeg*) *n.* Drumlanrig, often referring to Drumlanrig School and surrounding area (note that multiple pronunciation variants exist).

drumlie (*drum-lee*) *adj., arch.* muddy, turbid, cloudy, discoloured (especially of a river in spate) – 'But we must wade the ford repentance, Tho' deep and drumly it should be' [BY], 'Eh whow! Bit ma een are drumlie ...' [RM], '... to be followed only when the Teviot was too drumly or its waters too low for the exercise of the rod or the leister' [WNK], 'Before the sheep had made the water 'drumly', or again after it had cleared ...' [BM1905], 'Guid ale keeps the heart aboon, Better far than drumlie water' [GWe], 'Throwe drumly foreign dub and clairt ...' [DH], 'The waters o' the Teviot Are drumlie at Trowmill ...' [WL], also of the weather, dark, gloomy, figuratively muddled – ''Na', she said, 'It' no that he's ower deep, but that he's drumly'' [RJYS] (also spelled 'drumly').

drumly see **drumlie**

drummer (*dru-mur*) *n.* in former times the duty of one of the Burgh Officers was to beat the drum around the town to announce proclamations, to 'drum out' criminals, etc. Specifically he would parade the town daily at 5 a.m. and 10 p.m. (the times being recorded as 4 a.m. and 8 p.m. in 1729). In 1672 the Bailies requested that the Bailie of Regality use the Town's own drummer and piper to 'set the fair' (rather than those from another town). He would also lead processions at the Common Riding, with the town supplying ribbons to decorate his coat. He would additionally announce public sales at the church door. At Christmas it was traditional for the drummer and bellman to go round the town collecting money for thmeselves for ringing the bells (with it being recorded in 1721 that the 'drummer is allowed ten shillings yearly and his Yuill wages'). All of these duties ended in the early 19th century, with the last 'drumming out of town' happening in 1824. However, town drummers continued as part of the Drums and Fifes band. Note that in 1703 payment for coats was due to 'the officers, pyper, and drumer', suggesting that at that time the positions of Town Piper and Town Drummer were separate from those of the Burgh Officers, although this distinction is less clear at other times. Thomas Boyd is described as a drummer in Hawick in 1713. Robert Wilson is described as a drummer in 1781 and 1791 – 'And list again th' inspiring strain Led on by 'Wat the Drummer'' [JT].

Drummond (*dru-mind*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) mother of 2 illegitimate children of Walter Scott, 1st Earl of Buccleuch; one of these was John Scott

of Gorrenberry. She later married Patrick Graham. In 1635 she petitioned the 2nd Earl, pointing out that she had received nothing since the late Earl's decease 2 years earlier; she was given a small sum under the condition that she asked for nothing more. **Alexander** (b.1808/9) originally from Gordon in Berwickshire, he was farmer at Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1861 he was farming 349 acres there and employing 8 people. He was also listed there in 1868. His wife was Ann and their children included Agnes and Robert. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1733 he witnessed a baptism for William Easton, resident of Heap. He married Helen Scott and their children included James (b.1726). **Archibald Hamilton** 'Airchie' (1868–1915) 2nd son of George, corn merchant of the Sandbed, he also became a corn merchant. He was Cornet in 1888, his horse being called 'Lady Oliver', after his Lass, and he won one of his own Cornet's Races on it. He was well known as a cyclist, winning many races on grass tracks, and was generally an all-round athlete. He was one of the founding members of the Callants' Club in 1903 and President in 1906. He was also President of Hawick R.F.C. in 1912. It has been said that the face of the callant on the Horse Monument was modelled after his. He married Elizabeth (1872–1966), daughter of Andrew Ekron. Their children included Jessie, Anne, Elizabeth, Margaret Ekron (1899–1988) and Archibald Ekron (1905–62). **George** (b.1832/3) from Greenlaw, he was a corn merchant in Hawick. He probably purchased the property at No. 3 Sandbed from Andrew Graham in 1852. In 1861 he was living a 3 Sandbed. He married Annie Hamilton, who was from Melrose. Their children included: Isabella Hendry (b.1860); Annie (b.1862); Annie Ovens (again, b.1864); Jessie Hamilton (b.1866); Archibald Hamilton (b.1868), who was Cornet; George Ovens (b.1870); John William (b.1872); and Annie Hamilton (again, b.1874). **James** (c.1615–75) 3rd Earl of Perth. He was son of John, 2nd Earl of Drummond and Jean Ker, who was daughter of Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburghe. In 1634 he inherited one third of the properties of his uncle William, Master of Roxburghe, with the other parts going to his aunts, Maria and Isabella. This included many lands around Kelso, but also Alton near Hawick. His brother William later became 2nd Earl of Roxburghe. He married Anne Gordon, daughter of the Marquess of Huntly. **Jean** see **Jean Ker**. **John** of Stobshall (c.1438–1519) son of Sir Malcolm and Mariota Murray. He was 1st Lord Drummond. He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1471 and later was made Justiciary General of Scotland. He acted as Depute Justiciar at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh and Selkirk in 1494. He was a Scottish Commissioner to negotiate Border grievances with England in 1495, 1511, 1513 and 1514. **Sir Malcolm** (d.1403) eldest son of Sir John, 11th of Lennox and Mary Montifex. He was head of a powerful, land-owning family. He married Isabel, only daughter of William, 1st Earl of Douglas; she was Countess of Mar in her own right. He was present at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388, where the death of his brother-in-law James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, led to him succeeding to the Earldom of Mar. His wife also held the Barony of Cavers, and he is recorded in 1390 as superior of Cavers when the Gourlays were confirmed in their lands of Rulewood. He may have acted as Sheriff of Roxburghshire from about 1389. In an English document of 1389 he has special protection for half a year for all his lands and possessions, including Liddesdale, Jedforest, the Barony of Cavers, the town and Lordship of Selkirk, the Barony of Bedrule and many more distant baronies and castles, including Drumlanrig. He died in captivity after being captured by some opponents, perhaps related to Alexander Stewart, 'the Wolf of Badenoch', who later married his widow and acquired the Mar titles. He had no children. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident who was convicted in 1697 of stealing several items of clothing and a large loaf. Later in 1697 she and Elizabeth Miller were found guilty of stealing many items from several houses and also from Bailie Laing's cellar, using 'ane false key'. The stolen goods included 'ale, malt, peiss, beans, meall, beir, flesh, sugarloaves, cloths, petticoatts, head dresses, buskins, laces, linnens, stuffs, and divers and sundrie oyrs things'. She was said to live in the same house as Miller, and the pair were in Laing's cellar 8 separate times.

Drummond an Laing's (*dru-mind-an-lā<u>ng</u>z*) *n.* hosiery firm on Wilton path (near the top of the 'Hunder Steps') in the early 20th century. It was formed as a partnership in 1908 by John Laing and his son Ivan, but taken over by Henderson's in 1913. This ammalgamated into Innes & Henderson in 1919, which later became Braemar Knitwear.

drum oot (*drum-oo'-o̅-toon*) *v.* to forcefully reject, overwhelm – 'A thought oo should cairry on, bit A was drummed oot'. This expression derives from the expression 'drum out of town' a form of

banishment from a town and frequently a county, which in Hawick continued well into the 19th century, with the last recorded occasion being 1824. The drummer in the last years was Caleb Rutherford, assisted by Burgh officers Sandy Bryson and 'Tufty' Wilson. The 'Rogue's March' would be played on the drum throughout the procession from the old jail to the toll-bar.

drums and fifes (*drumz-in-fifs*) *n.* the combination of drums and flutes began to be used as military marching bands in the 16th century, reaching its peak of popularity in the 17th century. A fifer is first mentioned in Hawick town records in 1797. In 1798 the town gave a donation for the Volunteers to purchase drums and fifes. Selkirk and Langholm both have drum and fife bands, and other towns like Edinburgh used to – 'I hear the drums and fifes gang by and clatter o' horse and folk' [JEDM], '... For the drums and fifes are calling, and the Cornet's riding by' [JYH], '... Like the drums and fifes oot airly, And the jowe o' St. Mary's bell' [WL], 'That wakens again the auld mem'ries tae life – The jubilant strain o' the drum and the fife!' [CB].

the Drums an Fifes (*thu-drumz-in-fifs*) *n.* the band that plays a significant role at many of the ceremonies associated with the Common Riding. They are often referred to as 'the Cornet's Band', and do not play officially outside Common-Riding season. The first record of a fifer at the Common Riding is in 1797, and individual drummers were employed much earlier than that (from at least 1672). In the 18th century there are plenty of references to a piper, along with a drummer; it is possible that sometimes a fifer is meant. The band itself (with 2 drummers and 2 fifers) can be traced back to at least 1823. The tunics or uniforms date from 1907, and by the 1880s the complement was 3 drummers and 5 fifers. Their official duties begin with the Picking, and they are usually considered to start the Common Riding proper (although opinions differ on whether this is on the Thursday night or Friday morning). At the Colour Bussing procession, they start from the Kirk Wynd at 6 p.m. on the Thursday night, visiting the approximate sites of the old tolls to mark the boundaries of the old town, playing 'Teribus' the whole time. They also accompany the Cornet on his walk round town, playing specific tunes at specific locations. On the Friday morning they begin at 6 a.m. (with 'Teribus') in the Kirk Wynd, proceed to the Snuffin, and follow the same route around the old tolls to wake up the Town. Having received their rum and milk refreshments, they start again at the Kirkwynd (with 'Dumbarton Drums'), walking to the old Loan Toll, then along the High Street to the Horse. At about 7.30 a.m. (playing 'John Paiterson's Mare Rides Foremost') they walk from the Kirk Wynd to the Tower Know, via Drumlarig Square and the Howegate. They join the Cornet's Breakfast, and later join the Procession, leading the Cornet and his supporters. From the top of the Loan to Thorterdykes they play 'Teribus' and 'Jockey to the Fair' in preparation for the Friday Chase. They also lead the march from Drumlanrig Square to the Mill Path for the Song Singing and on to the Town Hall and Tower. On the Saturday they start at 8 a.m., marching from West Port to the Horse, and later play at Drumlanrig Place as the riders pass. After the Moor they lead the Cornet to the Town Hall for the Handing-Back, playing 'Teribus' twice through when he emerges with the Flag. Finally they lead the procession to the Tower, with the Principals carried on others' shoulders, where the Bull Reel is danced. In all they march about 12 miles each Common Riding. The band's complement varies, but now consists of 3 drummers and about 10 fifers. Their most characteristic tunes are 'Rumblin' Brig', 'Teribus' and 'Dumbarton Drums', and at specific times they also play 'Pawkie Paiterson', 'Hazeldean', 'Jockey to the Fair' and 'John Paiterson's Meir Rides Foremaist'. Their repertoire has also included 'Auld Brig', 'This is no my ain Hoose', 'The Girl I Left Behind Me', 'Cock of the North', 'Stumpy' and 'Kate Dalrymple' – 'Our standard is reared once more, my lads, and its folds are flaunting free, The drums and fifes bestir the air in their summons to you and me' [JEDM], 'Anon the drums and fifes send forth their strains Of martial music, rousing old and young, And many a glance from friend reveals The pleasane thoughts unspoken by the tongue' [JCG], 'Callants whom fate or fortune allured, And led beyond the range of 'Drums and Fifes', To new environments become inured, And mingle with the world's ignoble strifes' [TK].

dry-bowk (*drI-bowk*) *n.* a retch, attempt to vomit without substance.

Dryburgh (*drI-bu-ru*) *n.* area around Dryburgh Abbey, once a thriving town, linked to Jedburgh and Melrose by fords across the Tweed. It was razed by the English in 1545. The estate was held by the Erskines in the 18th century.

Dryburgh Abbey (*drI-bu-ru-aw-bee*) *n.* picturesque abbey on a loop in the Tweed between

St. Boswells and Newtown St. Boswells. It was built around 1150 by the Order of Premonstratensians (also known as the White Canons) from Alnwick. The site is only a few miles from Melrose Abbey and not much further from Jedburgh. Like the other local abbeys, it was dedicated to Mary. The abbey was ruined by Hertford's men in 1545. The Abbey was purchased in 1780 by David Erskine, the Earl of Buchan, who carried out improvements and preservation. It has some remarkably complete ruins, including a rose window and the Chapter House. The grounds contain a very old yew tree, which tradition says was planted by the monks in 1136, before the foundation of the abbey. This was also the central location for David Erskine's planned 'Temple of Caledonian Fame', which helped preserve the structure and explains the elaborate historical Erskine Obelisk. The Abbey is the burial place of Sir Walter Scott and Field Marshal Earl Haig – 'Praise to the bard, immortal Scott, Who sleeps in 'Dryburgh Bowers' . . . ' [JT] (the name derives from the Old English for 'dry burgh'!).

Dryburgh Abbey Hoose (*drI-bu-ru-aw-bee-hoos*) *n.* mansion house near Dryburgh Abbey, substantially rebuilt in 1877, and home of the Erskines. It is now run as Dryburgh Abbey Country House Hotel. The Temple of the Muses near there is topped by a bust of James Thomson, author of 'The Seasons'. There is also a dovecote nearby.

Drycleuchlea (*drI-klooch-lee*) *n.* farmstead just to the north-west of Redfordgreen. This is the steading of 'Drycleuchschele' mentioned along with Hindhope and Redford in 1501. It had been occupied for the 6 previous years by Robert Scott. In 1510 it was 'Dricleuchschell' when feued by Alexander, Lord Home. In 1621 it was valued at £15 13s 4d. It was inherited by Thomas Scott of Whitslade from his brother Sir Walter in 1655. The superiority was still held by the Homes when inherited by 3 heirs portioners in 1693. Adam Scott was tenant there (and in Easter Redfordgreen) in 1716. It was listed along with Redfordgreen in the 1785 and 1802 Land Tax Rolls. John Anderson was tenant in 'Drycleugh' around 1800 (it is 'Drycleuchscheill' in 1621, 'Drycleughsheill' in 1655 and 1693 and 'Drycleughshiels' in 1802).

Drycleuchshiel (*drI-klooch-sheel*) *n.* former name for **Drycleuchlea**.

the Dry Dean (*thu-drI-deen*) *n.* stream that follows the A7 down from the TV mast past Ashkirk, passing the farm of Dryden and joining the Ale Water. The name is particularly applied to the lower, wooded end (it seems reasonable to assume that the stream was sometimes dry and gave its name to the neighbouring farm).

Dryden (*drI-din*) *n.* valley just before Teviothead, with Dryden Fell and Drydenhope nearby. There was formerly a fortified house here. The lands of 'draden' were said to be among those (along with Commonside and Harwood) gained by the Muirs of Rowallan through marriage with an heiress of the Comyns in about 1260; there is no original document to confirm this, but it is stated in a 17th century family history by poet and politician Sir William Muir. Philip of Dryden, who signed the Ragman Rollin 1296, may have held these lands. In 1462 the lands were given (along with Commonside and Over Harwood) by Stephen Scott of Muirhouse to Robert Muir of Rowallan in security for a loan. They were returned to Robert Scott of 'Dogehauch' on full payment of the loan in 1477. This could be the Dryden where Turnbulls were recorded in 1493 and 1494/5. John Turnbull and William Anderson were there in 1502. Stephen Scott's son George of Whames, had the lands confirmed to him in a grant of 'warrandice' in 1508/9. In 1511 the lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick, this continuing in the list of 1572 for the retour of James Douglas of Drumlanrig. The lands were sold by Alan Mossman to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1532. James Cessford was shepherd of the King's lands there in 1540 when he was paid for grain. In 1574 they were listed among the lands of Scott of Buccleuch, but held 'in chief' of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig (for payment of a red rose), and valued at £5 'in time of peace'. The lands are stil listed among those held by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. The lands were listed in 1663 (and confirmed in 1686) among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. John Scott was shepherd there in 1738 and 1739. Robert Nichol was shepherd there in the mid-19th century. Running from here over Hunt Law to the north is a linear earthwork, running about ¾ of a mile (the origin is probably Old English 'dryge denu' meaning 'the dry valley', appropriate since this valley is noticeably dry compared with the surrounding land; the name appears in 1456 as 'Driden', is 'Dridane' in 1462, 'Drydane' in 1447, 'dridane' in 1502, 'Dridane' in 1508/9, transcribed 'Dry Dam' in 1540 and later 'Draiden', 'Dridane', 'Drydane', 'Drydean', 'Drydon', etc.; it is 'Drydenn' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Dryden (*drI-din*) *n.* farm just north of Ashkirk, off the A7. Along with Headshaw, it was owned by a branch of the Scotts, being sold by Robert of Headshaw to Andrew Hay in 1605. However, John Scott of Headshaw had a charter again for the lands in 1636 and in 1691 they were inherited by Mary Scott from her brother John of Headshaw. The lands were valued in 1643 and 1678 at £290. They were probably sold along with Headshaw in 1696 to the Elliots of Minto. In 1694 there were 5 people resident there who were taxed for having a house with a hearth, as well as 6 poor people who were unassessed. In 1705 they were included among Sir Gilbert Elliot's lands as part of a new Barony of Headshaw. Thomas Kedie was tenant there in 1717. Most of the lands there were liferented to Dr. William Elliot in 1779. They were listed among the properties of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1788, with the same value of £290. William Huntly is recorded as farmer there in 1797 and Walter Laidlaw was a labourer there in 1801. A map of the farm was drawn up in 1829. In the 1830s the farm was still owned by the Earl of Minto. James Young was farmer in the 1860s. The Dryden Riding Centre has been here since about 1980, started by Jenny Stark, and home of the Stable Life charity. Into the south wall of the stable yard has been built a disc quern, said to have been found when clearing an old water mill. Additionally, pieces of flint have been found here, as well as a pitchstone core (perhaps of Neolithic age, from Arran) and a Bronze Age axe-head. About 400 m north-east of the farm there are traces of rig lines (it appears as 'Drydenn' and 'Dryden' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Drydenn' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is 'Dry dean' on Ainslie's 1773 map; it is 'Drydden' in 1694 and 'Drydon' in 1797).

Dryden (*drI-din*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1704. He witnessed a baptism for William Armstrong in Clarilaw in 1703. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish who married 'Catron' Scott in Roberton Parish in 1722. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Rutherford and their son William was baptised in 1741. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Betty Pringle in 1761. Their children included Alison (b.1762). **Adam** (b.c.1780) skinner in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot list for the Militia. **Adam** (b.1820/1) spinner in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on O'Connell Street. His wife was Agnes and their children included Isabella. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Margaret Neilson in Hawick in 1845. Their children (baptised in Wilton Parish) included: Alexander (b.1856); Helen (b.1859); Adam (b.1867). He could be the weaver of Wilton who was recorded in Jedburgh Jail in 1864 and 1867. He could also be the resident of Preston who donated a coin to the Museum in 1867. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who married Isabel Best in 1693. His children included Andrew (b.1694) and James (b.1697). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included: Isabel (b.1728); John (b.1733); Thomas (b.1736); and George (b.1743). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included: Eupan (b.1762); Andrew (b.1757); Charles (b.1767); Charles (again, b.1769); John (b.1770); and Margaret (b.1773). **Andrew** (1779–1848) son of Thomas and Jean Thomson. His father was blacksmith in St. Boswells, where he was born. He lived at Wilton Dean, then in 1810 moved to Lees and in 1818 to Branxholme Park Woodfoot. In 1803 he married Janet (1785–1864), daughter of John Cairns. Their children were: Mary Ann ('Annie', b.1803), who married William Rae; Thomas (b.1806), who married Agnes Kennedy; John (b.1808), married Margaret Shiel; Robert (b.1811), married Mary Clerk; Jane (b.1813), married James Brown; Andrew (b.1817), married Elizabeth Kennedy; William (b.1820); James (b.1822), married Mary Swan from Lilliesleaf; and Walter Kerr (b.1827). The witnesses in 1803 were Thomas Cairns and James Kerr. The family emigrated to Galt, Canada in 1834 when cholera was visiting the area. They established a home there near North Dumfries known as 'the Dryden Settlement'. **Andrew** (b.1817) son of Andrew. He was a wright of Everhall and also a member of Allars Kirk. **Archibald** (15th C.) listed along with John and William among the Roxburghshire men who had remission from James IV in 1488/9 for their support of James III at Stirling. It may be that the 3 men were brothers. It is claimed that he stayed in Roxburghshire, while John and William moved to England (although there is no proof of this); he may therefore be an ancestor of local Drydens. It is also suggested that he was a son of Henry, recorded on the council of James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews in about 1452. **Gavin** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the 'Gawin' who married Janet Miller in 1695 and whose children baptised in Cavers Parish included: Margaret (b.1697); James (b.1699); Janet

(b.1702); John (b.1704); George (b.1706); John (again, b.1708); Margaret (again, b.1711); and Euphan (b.1714). He may be the Gavin whose daughter Margaret married Adam Turnbull in Minto Parish in 1739. **Gavin** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Adderstoneshiel. His daughter Margaret was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1718. **Gavin** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1723. His forename appears to be written 'Gain' and he was living at 'Foulbrae' (although it is unclear where this wass). **Gavin** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: John (b.1776); Robert (b.1778); and Isabel (b.1781), who may have married John Tudhope. **Gavin** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Cavers Knowes, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 horses. He could be the Gavin whose children baptised in Cavers included William (b.1784), who was a millwright in Wilton. His sons Walter and Robert were at Cavers Knowes on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was probably related to John and Thomas, who were also listed. **George** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as a resident at Cavers. He is listed after Gavin, to whom he was presumably related. He could be the George whose children baptised in Cavers included Alison (b.1694) and Janet (b.1697). **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who is recorded as tenant in East Mains in 1748. Probably the same George married Ann Turnbull. Their children probably included Janet (b.1745), Gavin (b.1747), Mary (b.1748) and Gavin (again, b.1752). **George** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included: Isabel (b.1771); John (b.1776); and Euphy (b.1780). **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Ann Ferguson in 1818. His wife may be the widow living at about Turk's Close in 1861, with her children Helen, Betsy, Jean and William. **George** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Christian Elliot in 1828. **George** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Ann Gordon and their children included: Alexander (b.1858). **Isabel** (d.1729) resident of Wilton Parish whose death was recorded at Clarilaw. **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton and was 'deficient' on the tax roll. Perhaps the same James had a daughter Margaret baptised in 1693. **James** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Whitriggs on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. **James** (17th C.) resident at Clarilaw in Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was probably related to Thomas, who was also listed there. In 1692 he was renting half the Duchess of Buccleuch's lands of Clarilaw (with Thomas Henderson having the other half). He may be a descendant of the later James in Clarilaw. He is probably the James who (along with Thomas Henderson) witnessed a baptism in Roberton Parish in 1682 for James Douglas and Janet Henderson and another (along with John Armstrong) for the same couple in 1686. He is probably the James who married 'Manie' Henderson and their children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Helen (b.1680) and Adam (b.1684). The witnesses in 1684 were Robert Scott and Andrew Donald. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1692. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, who married Janet Mack in 1697. He may be the James whose son William was baptised in 1703. **James** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith at Newmill. In 1720 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in Branxholme Town. He married Margaret Riddell in 1715. Their children included: Robert (b.1718); Walter (b.1720); William (b.1723); Walter (again, b.1726); and Margaret (b.1729). An unnamed son baptised in 1716 was probably also his child as well as Margaret (b.1730), with mother's name given as 'Ann Riddel'. The witnesses in 1718 were the older and younger William Thomsons from Newmill, in 1720 were Robert Scott in Branxholme Town and William Thomson in Newmill, in 1723 were William and Robert Thomson in Newmill and in 1725 were William Thomson and John Riddell. In 1724 he was witness to a baptism at Newmill. In 1740 the witnesses to a baptism for William Thomson at Newmill (and also for Walter Hume, carrier at Branxholme Town, who married Helen Dryden) were 'James Drydens Elder & Younger Smiths'; this suggest that he had an older son who was also James. He was probably related to the later Drydens in that area. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Appletreehall in 1723. He married Isobel, daughter of Andrew Rodger, in Wilton Parish in 1712. Their children included: Bessie (b.1716); and Helen (b.1723). The witnesses in 1723 were John

Dryden (surely related) and John Scott. He is probably the James who witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1723 for James Leithead in Boonraw, in 1725 for John Waugh in Appletreehall, in 1728 for John Blyth in Stirches, in 1729 for James Easton in Alton and John Miller in Appletreehall, in 1732 for William Lunn in Appletreehall and for others in the 1730s (sometimes with John). He may also have been the James who witnessed the 1730 baptism for Adam Armstrong in Burnhead and 3 baptisms for Adam Armstrong in Appletreehall (possible the same Adam). However, it is hard to tell which of these were him and which were the contemporary James at Clarilaw, who married Alison Irvine in 1721. It is also possible he is the James, married to 'Isobel Gibson' (if this was an error, or the name from a previous marriage) whose daughter Isobel was baptised in 1719. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He is recorded at Denholm in 1719 and Birneyknowe in 1725 and 1726. His children included: James (b.1717); Janet (b.1719); George (b.1725); and Margaret (b.1726). Robert (b.1729), baptised in Kirkton Parish, may also have been his child. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, who married Margaret Turnbull in 1732. He may be the James who was at Ashybank in 1733 and 1741. His children included William (b.1733) and Bessie (b.1741). John (b.1736) and Margaret (b.1738) may also have been his children. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, who was recorded at Middle in 1736 when his son Walter was baptised. It is possible that Helen (b.1733) and Marion (b.1740) were also his children. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He is probably the smith at Appletreehall recorded as Treasurer to the Wilton Parish Session in 1753. He was living at Clarilaw in 1724, 1735 and 1737. He is probably the James who (along with John) witnessed baptisms for Thomas Liddell, resident of Clarilaw, in 1727 and 1729. He may also be the James who witnessed a baptism for William Gray, resident of Clarilaw, in 1738. He may also be the James who witnessed baptisms for John Blaikie in 1737, William Turner in Burnfoot in 1741, for James Douglas in Burnhead, William Stewart in Groundistone and William Lunn in Clarilaw in 1742, and for Robert Scott in Marvinslaw and William Fulton in Appletreehall in 1743, as well as several others in 1744. Isabel, who died at Clarilaw in 1729, was probably related to him. He married Alison Irvine in 1721 and their children included: Adam (b.1722); Many (b.1724); Margaret (b.1725); Many (again, b.1728); Anna (b.1730); James (b.1732); Mary (b.1734); Elizabeth (b.1735); and Alexander (b.1737). The witnesses in 1724 were James Irvine and John Dryden (who were surely related to his wife and him), in 1735 were Robert Graham and William Nichol and in 1737 were Andrew Martin and James Turnbull. He may be the same as the farmer at Clarilaw recorded in 1744 and later. He may be the James who witnessed baptisms for John Smith (resident of the Stirches area) and Margaret Dryden (perhaps his daughter) in 1741 and 1747. Note there are several men of the same name living in this and neighbouring parishes at this time. **James** (18th C.) farmer at Clarilaw in Wilton Parish, tenant of the Buccleuch Estates. A record of 1744 discusses what he would do in the event of a division of Hassendean Common, which adjoined his land. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Laidlaw at Stirches in 1747. He is probably also the James who witnessed baptisms in Wilton Parish for James Lorraine in 1753. He is then probably the James who witnessed several baptisms in Wilton (e.g. at Stouslie, Appletreehall, Heap and Clarilaw) in 1758, 1759, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772 and 1773 (suggesting that he may have been an Elder in the Kirk). He may be the same man as the James who married Alison Irvine. **James** (18th C.) married Barbara Scott in Hawick Parish in 1754. **James** (18th C.) married Mary Gray in Hawick Parish in 1760. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1766. **James** (18th/19th C.) smith in Hawick, who was Cornet in 1772. He was referred to as 'Deacon Dryden', suggesting that he was Deacon in the Hammermen's Guild. He is likely to be the James who, along with Walter Freeman, was leader of the 'Patriots' who opposed the Council and Bailies in the period 1778–81. In 1778 he and Freeman were jailed in Hawick over the weekend and then taken off to Jedburgh Jail for another 2 days before being bailed. He is mentioned as 'Deacon Dryden' in the story of the 'rebel' Common Riding of 1809, as one of the men on the Westenders side who helped keep order to avoid bloodshed. He was grandfather of Cornet James Smith and great-grandfather of Cornet John Smith. His Common-Riding cuff-links are still in the Watt family. He is probably the smith who married Agnes Pott (or Potts) in Hawick Parish in 1780; her death is recorded in 1795. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lurgiescleuch in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He could be the James, son of William, born

in Hobkirk Parish in 1783. **James** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His could be the property marked 'Dryden' on the Howgate on Wood's 1824 map. He could be the smith who married Agnes Potts (d.1795) in 1780 and who was Cornet in 1772. If so, he married again and was father of Elizabeth (b.c.1800), who married John Smith. **James** (1746/7–1820) shepherd at Merrylaw. His wife was Jane Pott (d.1838). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1795 he married Christian Scott. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary Scott and their children included Barbara (b.1799) and Jean (b.1801). **John** (15th C.) listed as 'John Drydane' among the Roxburghshire men who had remission in 1488/9 from James IV for their support of the previous King, especially on the battlefield at Stirling. Most of the men appear to have been closely associated with Douglas of Cavers. William and Archibald are also listed, so presumably close relatives. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers. He was probably related to George and Thomas, who were also listed. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, probably the part corresponding to Hassendean. He married 'Marie Mure' in Roberton Parish in 1684. He witnessed a baptism for Walter Clerk in Roberton in 1687. **John** (17th C.) recorded in the last testament of William Elliot of Harwood and Binks as a debtor 'for a part of Fairnelies' in 1662. **John** (17th C.) blacksmith at Newmill on Teviot. He was probably related to the James and John who were blacksmiths there a little later (perhaps father of both of them). He was recorded at Newmill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he paid tax on 2 hearths. He witnessed a baptism for John Beattie in 1673. He is probably the John, married to Agnes Hope, whose children included: John (b.1675); Adam (b.1683); and Agnes (b.1685). Gideon (b.1694), with no mother's name given, may also be his son. The witnesses in 1675 and 1683 were Robert Thomson and Alexander Riddell. **John** (17th/18th C.) smith at Newmill, probably son of the earlier smith at Newmill. He is probably the smith in Newmill who witnessed baptisms for Robert Thomson in Newmill in 1698 and for William Thomson (servant to Gideon Scott of Falnash) in 1702. He is probably also the John who witnessed a baptism for John Nichol in Newmill in 1710 and for William Allan in 'Park' and for Thomas Penman in 1712. He married Isobel Thomson and their children included: William (b.1700); Adam (b.1703); Helen (b.1705), who married Walter Hume; and Isobell (b.1708). The witnesses in 1700 were Adam Elliot of Arkleton and Robert Thomson in Newmill (who was probably related to his wife), in 1705 were Robert Manuel and William Thomson (also probably an in-law) and in 1708 were Walter Scott at Nether Southfield and John Wilson, tailor in Newbigging. He may be the John, son of blacksmith John, born in Hawick Parish in 1675. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for Robert Thomson in Newmill in 1698. He is surely related to James who was blacksmith in Newmill a little later (perhaps his brother). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1721 for James Lees in Clarilaw, in 1723 for James (surely a relative) in Appletreehall, in 1724 for James in Clarilaw, for John Lamb in Clarilaw and for Thomas Liddell in Clarilaw, in 1727 and 1729 (along with James) for Thomas Liddell in Clarilaw, also in 1727 for James Scott in Borthaugh, in 1729 for Robert Graham in Lees, James Scott in Wester Mill, John Miller in Appletreehall and Thomas Henderson in Appletreehall, in 1730 for Walter Rutherford in Langlands Boathouse and Adam Armstrong in Burnhead, in 1731 for Adam Scott in Lees and James Muir in Hornshole and in 1732 for Walter Scott in Wiltonburn, Adam Harkness in Stouslie, James Scott in Overhall, James Blyth in Clarilaw and William Lunn in Appletreehall. He is probably also the John who witnessed several baptisms in Wilton in 1733. Based on all these baptisms it is possible that he was an elder of Wilton Kirk. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son John was baptised in Maxton Parish in 1728. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who married Mary Davidson in 1745. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Helen Riddle and their children included: Gavin (b.1754); and Margaret (b.1755). Other children who may be his are Janet (b.1746), Gavin (b.1748), Magdalen (b.1759), John (b.1764), John (again, b.1766) and George (b.1769). **John** (18th C.) married Betty, daughter of Walter Amos, in Hobkirk Parish in 1767. He may be the John whose daughters 'Euphy' and Janet were baptised in Bedrule Parish in 1769. **John** (18th C.) married Betty Waugh in Hawick in 1789. **John** (b.1786/7) blacksmith at Brieryshaw in the Ewes valley. He was listed there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. His wife was Janet and their children included Andrew, George and

Janet. **John** (b.c.1800) recorded as 'Software Pedlar' in 1841, when he was living on the Loan. His wife was Mary. **John** (1808–78) 2nd son of Andrew and Janet Cairns. He was born at Lees, near Appletreehall. In 1831, like the rest of his family he emigrated to Canada. Several letters he wrote back to Scotland still survive. He married Margaret Shiel from Kelso and they had 8 children. **John** (19th C.) married Agnes Nichol in Hawick in 1841. **John** (19th C.) married Susan Ritchie in Hawick in 1852. **John** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Isabella Muir. Their children included John (b.1855). **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Fraser in Hawick in 1874. Their children included John (b.1874), whose baptism was recorded in both Hawick and Minto Parishes. **Margaret** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **Philip** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Phelip de Dryden' when he swore fealty to Edward I of England in 1296. His lands may have been those near Teviothead. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1737. **Robert** (b.c.1785) farmer in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1841 he was living at Firth with the slightly older Walter, who was probably his brother. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1826 he and William Thomson were put in charge of the Parish mort-safes. He may be the Robert, son of Gavin recorded at Cavers Knowes on the ballots for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Dalgleish in 1828 and their children included: George (b.1829); and James (b.1835). **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Pringle in Hawick in 1834. **Robert** (1811–75) 3rd son of Andrew and Janet Dryden. He may be the Robert listed at Damside among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. He married Mary Clerk. Like the rest of his family he emigrated to Ontario. He had a tavern and blacksmith's shop in Eramosa Township there. He had 6 children. **Robert R.** (19th C.) married Isabella Preston in Southdean Parish in 1858. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers. He was probably related to George and John, who were also listed. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Clarilaw in Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was probably related to James, who was also listed there. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included William (b.1712). Perhaps the same Thomas also married Isabel Dryden in Cavers in 1725. **Thomas** (b.1744) son of Andrew, he was born in Crailing Parish. He worked as a wheelwright at Nisbet and was then a blacksmith at St. Boswells. In 1771 he married Jean, daughter of John Thomson. They had 6 children, Ann, Janet, Andrew (who lived at Wilton Dean), Thomas, Robert and Jean. He secondly married Janet, daughter of Robert Fletcher and had 4 more children, William, Walter, Margaret and Thomas. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Mosspaul according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Paterson in Hobkirk Parish in 1817. **Thomas** (b.1792/3) from Selkirk, he was spinner at a woollen factory in Hawick. He was a member of Allars Kirk. In 1841 he was living at Gibsnose in Wilton. He married Janet Reid in 1816 and their children included: John (b.c.1820); William (b.1820), who became an engineer in Preston; Jane (b.c.1825); Elizabeth ('Betsy', b.1824/5); Jessie (b.1828/9); Margaret (b.1830/1); Robert (b.1832/3); Mary; and Thomas (b.1837/8). **Thomas L.** (b.1806) son of Andrew, he was a wright at Everhall. Like the rest of the family he was involved with Allars Kirk and emigrated to Ontario. He married Agnes Kennedy in 1828. They settled in North Dumfries Township, near Galt in Ontario. He worked as a joiner and then an innkeeper. They had 9 children. **Thomas** (19th C.) house factor and yarn agent. In 1863 he married Agnes, daughter of baker Walter Wilson. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Helen Anderson in Wilton Parish in 1866. He may be the Thomas, 'Engine Smith', living at Wilton Kirkhouse in 1861. **Walter** (15th C.) father of William. His son William was recorded in 1493, when the Sheriff of Roxburghshire was fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) elder of Hobkirk Parish. He was recorded on the heritors council in 1803. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He is probably the Gavin recorded at Cavers Knowes on the ballots for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. He married Isabel Douglas and their children included: Nelly (b.1807); Gavin (b.1809); Isabella (b.1813); John (b.1814); Robert (b.1819); and Margaret (b.1821). **Walter** (b.c.1780) farmer at Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1841 he was at Firth with Robert (probably his brother), plus Gavin, John, Robert and Helen (probably his children), as well as a female servant. **William** (15th C.)

son of Walter. He was listed at the 1493 Justiceaire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was again cited for non-appearance in 1494/5. Other men listed were local and so be was probably from the Cavers or Rulwater areas. Perhaps the same Walter is recorded in 1502 being 'super aquam de slittrik' (i.e. on Slitrig Water) when he had remission for stealing sheep from Bowhill; his surety was George Douglas in the Trows. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Brown and their children included Thomas (b.1680). **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who married Rachel Turnbull in 1694. His children included: James (b.1696); and Isabel (b.1698). **William** (17th C.) resident of Muckle Cote who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the William who married Margaret Huntly in Cavers Parish in 1697 and whose children baptised in Cavers Parish included Helen (b.1698), Isabel (b.1699), William (b.1700), Adam (b.1700), James (b.1702), William (again, b.1703) and Margaret (b.1704). When Margaret was baptised be was living at West Middle. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His daughter Helen was baptised in 1707. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who married Helen Lunn in 1725. He was in Denholm in 1727 and was recorded as herd in Denholm in 1730 and 1733 and also there in 1742. His children (baptised in Cavers) probably included Isabel (b.1727), Janet (b.1730), John (b.1733) and Isabel (again, b.1742). **William** (18th C.) married Bessie Knox in Wilton Parish in 1749. Their children included: probably Helen (b.1753); Margaret (b.1756), baptised in Cavers Parish; David (b.1759, Hawick), mother's name 'Margaret Knocks'; Robert (b.1761, Hawick); and Isabel (b.1766, Hawick), mother's forename 'Isabel'; Mary (b.1768, Hawick); Margaret (b.1770, Hawick), with mother's name given as just 'Knox'. The witnesses in 1766 were the whole congregation. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Falside and their children included Mary (b.1746). **William** (18th C.) from Bedrule Parish. His children included: William (b.1781); and an unnamed son (b.1792). Perhaps the same William had a son James baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1783. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Black in Hawick in 1783. **William** (d.1794) smith whose death is recorded in Hawick. He may be related to James and John who were contemporary blacksmiths. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Knox in Wilton in 1805. **William** (b.1784) from Cavers Parish, son of Gavin. He was a millwright in Wilton. He was listed at Dovemount among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and 1840. In 1841 and 1851 he was on Wilton Place, probably corresponding to about 30–32 Princes Street and in 1861 he was at about 24 Princes Street. He married Agnes Dobson (from Galashiels) and their children included: Jean (b.1819); Walter (b.1821); Isabel (b.1823); Elizabeth (b.1825); Agnes (b.1830/1); Margaret (b.1832/3); and William (b.1837/8). **William** (b.1820) born at Branxholme, son of spinner Thomas. He left around the 1840s and founded an engineering business in Preston, which eventually became the world-renowned Thomas Dryden & Sons. He is said to have eloped with Margaret Weens, daughter of Sandy (although the marriage is recorded in Hawick in 1846). He was a guest at the 1888 Colour Bussing. **William** (19th C.) Hawick resident who married Mary Leyden. Their daughter Jane was baptised in 1857. **William** (19th C.) married Jane Dalgleish in Hawick in 1868. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1869. **William** (19th C.) resident of Wilton. He married Mary Grant and their children included: James (b.1862); and Mary (b.1864). Perhaps the same William also married Jane Dalgleish and had children Margaret (b.1869), William (b.1870) and William (again, b.1872). **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Richardson in Hawick in 1872. Their daughter Margaret Kerr was baptised in 1874 (formerly written 'Draydone', 'Dreden', 'Dreiden', 'Dridane', 'Driden', 'Dryddon', 'Drydon', 'Drydone' and variants).

Drydenburn (*drI-din-burn*) *n.* former name for a farmstead near Dryden in what became Teviothead Parish. John Scott was there in 1713. Andrew Turnbull was tenant there in 1725 (it is 'Dryden-burn' in 1713).

Dryden Burnfit (*drI-din-burn-fi'*) *n.* former name for Teviothead Cottage, used in the 1851 census. The cottage there is listed as 'drydden-burnfoott' in 1694 when John Scott was shepherd.

Dryden Cottage see **Teviotheid Cottage**

Dryden Fell (*drI-din-fel*) *n.* hill north of Teviothead, reaching a height of 351 m. On its lower slopes the Henry Scott Riddell monument can easily be seen from the A7. On the north side, between Cauldron Hole (at the head of the Back Burn) and Cat Cleuch (at the head of the Philhope Burn) is a linear earthwork, about 500 m long. It is probably an ancient boundary ditch.

Dryden Greenhill (*drI-din-gren-hil*) *n.* farm in Ashkirk Parish, east of the television mast, between North Synton and New Greenhill farms. It was previously known as simply 'Greenhill' and was recorded as 'Greenshill' in 1797. James Johnstone was tenant there in 1797. Gowanlocks were tenants there through much of the 19th century. An axe, possibly early Bronze Age, found on the farm is in Selkirk Museum. Several flint arrowheads and other implements picked up in the surrounding area were described in 1927 by J.B. Mason.

Dryden Hill (*drI-din-hil*) *n.* hill just east of the A7 after Ashkirk, reaching a height of 303 m. The Hare & Dunhog Moss Nature Reserve is there, as well as the transmission mast. This tower was constructed in 1963 to serve as the main transmitter for BBC signals (with ITV signals coming from the nearby mast at Lindean); since 1985 it has been used purely for BBC FM radio transmission.

Drydenhope (*drI-din-hōp*) *n.* hill and former farmstead, to the right of the main A7 after Ashkirk, topped by a B.B.C. television mast, and reaching a height of 303 m (994 ft).

Dryden Linn (*drI-din-lin*) *n.* steep, wooded part of the Dryden Burn, with waterfalls, just north of Teviothead.

Dryden Quarry (*drI-din-kwa-ree*) *n.* small quarry by the side of the A7 just after Dryden farm. This gives an exposure of rock where folding of Silurian strata can be seen.

Dryfe Sands (*drīf-sawndz*) *n.* area where the Dryfe Water joins the Annan, west of Lockerbie. It was the site of a conflict in 1593, between the Maxwells and the Johnstones and their supporters. Often stated to be part of a family feud, it was more likely to be part of a struggle for political control of the Western Marches. The Maxwells under John, 7th Lord Maxwell, assembled about 2,000 men to invade Annandale; this included contingents led by Douglas of Drumlanrig, Charters of Amisfield and others. But Sir James Johnstone of Dunskellie had advanced warning and gathered the support of several local families, including Scotts and Elliots from Liddesdale and Teviotdale. Although outnumbered, the Johnstone side used surprise to rout the Maxwells, killing perhaps as many as 700, including their chief. Some accounts state that it was the intervention of Scott of Buccleuch and the his followers that swung the battle in favour of Johnstone. It is said that the wounds inflicted during the pursuit of thei fleeing Maxwell supporters gave rise to the term 'Lockerbie Lick'. A 'respite' was given in 1594 to Sir James Johnstone and 160 others for the killing of Lord Maxwell; this included Armstrongs of Liddesdale, Scotts and Chisholmes from near Hawick. A reconciliation meeting was arranged in 1608 between Sir James Johnstone and the young Lord Maxwell (who had escaped the battle); Maxwell shot Johnstone with a pistol and escaped to France, but was later beheaded in Edinburgh.

Drygrange (*drī-grānj*) *n.* hamlet on the A68 just to the north of Newtown St. Boswells, once the principal farmstead associated with Dryburgh Abbey. The estate there was owned by the Tod's of Drygrange, inherited by Sir George Leith through a daughter and sold to Edward Sprot in 1867, when a new mansion was built (the origin of the name is 'the grange of Dryburgh' and it first occurs as 'Grangiam' in the early 13th century).

Dryhope (*drI-up*) *n.* ruined tower in the Yarrow valley, famous as the home of Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow'. It was a property of a branch of the Scotts of for several generations; they were closely connected with the Scotts of Harden and Headshaw. The arms of this branch are the same as for the Scotts of Headshaw, with an extra border. George Middlemas and Matthew Paterson had cattle and goods stolen from here as recorded in 1502. In 1541 Philip Scott occupied the farm (along with 'Farmynhop'). In 1589 the Scott clan bond was signed by John, Philip and Simon Scott of Dryhope. The tower may have been razed in 1592 by royal order, because of Walter Scott of Harden's role in the Falkland Raid. The superiority over the lands was held by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653 and 1661. The present building dates from the rebuilding of 1613, and the renovations of 1788. It measures 33 feet by 22 feet, and was 4 storeys high. There are earlier sites nearby. The balloonist Lundari attempted to come down on the hill here in 1785, losing his anchor, and not descending until he reached Alemoor. It was farmed by Milnes in the 19th century. With the aid of Heritage Lottery funding in 2003 it was renovated, as a visitor centre, with a new spiral staircase allowing visitors to enjoy the view from the roof. A carved panel has been built into the neighbouring farm building, bearing the date 1613 and the intials 'P.S.' and 'M.S.' (for Philip Scott and Mary Scott). It is possible that the tower was also home of 'Dickie' Armstrong of 'Dryupp', a notorious riever of the late 16th century – 'Now Dickie of Dryhope led that band,

And nevir a word o lear had he' [T], 'Warn Dryhope, and Catslack, Howford, and Huntlee free, Whitslade, Todrigg, and Sallenside, the morn to wait on me' [WSB] (written 'Drihoip', 'Drihoup', 'Dryhoip', 'Dryhop', 'Dryop' and variants; it appears as 'Dryhope' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

dryin green (*drI-in-green*) *n.* a communal lawn used for drying clothes on washing lines, often behind a tenement. Hawick formerly had many communal drying greens with poles set up for clothes lines; a few still exist, e.g. at the Little Haugh and Mote Park. There were formerly greens at Lothian Street and Garfield Street – 'A dryin' green? Aye man, it's no afore time! Yon's a sicht that I canna weel thole . . . ' [WL].

dry-killit (*drI-ki-lee', -li'*) *pp., arch.* kiln-dried – '. . . for horsing of him from Edinburgh to Hawick, and in 9s. Scots for ane dry killit fische' [BR1655].

Drylough see **Drileth**

Drysdale (*drIz-dāl*) *n.* **William** (19th C.) ran the Hawick Poorhouse in the West End around the 1850s. He joined th Archæological Society in 1858. In 1857 his wife donated ' collection of fine shells, &c.' to the Museum.

dry-stane (*drI-stān*) *adj.* constructed of fitted together but uncemented stones – 'ee canni get onybody ti mend dry-stane dykes ony mair', 'The craw coored ower the dry stane dyke, Whaur wild bees bumbed aroond a bike' [WFC]'.

dry-stane dyke (*drI-stān-dīk*) *n.* a wall made of fitted together stones, used to divide lands and enclose livestock. The main building phase locally was roughly 1750–1850, with a peak perhaps in the 1820s. It was stated that a recently as the 1920s there were 22 dykers who would leave Hawick every morning to go out to fix dykes.

drystraiks (*drI-strāks*) *n., pl., arch.* blows that do not lead to bloodshed, fisticuffs – 'Item, whatsomever person that committs ryottis, in giving of dry cuffis and straiks . . . ' [BR1640], 'Some of these names . . . arose from . . . a brawling disposition, or a proneness to drystraiks' [WNK] (see also **straiks**).

Drythropple (*drI-thro-pul*) *n.* former farmstead in Hobkirk parish, just north of Weensmoor. The house was built as a shepherd's cottage for Town-o-Rule farm in 1815 by George Cleghorn of Weens (the owner at the time). He was a teetotaller, and refusing to give the masons their traditional drink, it was given the nickname, which stuck. There was a later attempt to rename it 'Heathfield', but the locals always used the nickname. For a while it was the location for one of the hails in Hobkirk Baa. Tenants included Gilbert Aitken ('Gib o Drythropple') and John Halliday ('the Rustic Bard'). Dyker William Armstrong was there in 1861.

Drythropple (*drI-thro-pul*) *n.* former place name to the north-east of Denholm, on the north side of the Teviot, south of Minto Glen. A track there is so marked on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map. 'Drythropple and Ground' was listed as part of the Minto estate in 1779, 1788 and 1811, when valued at £3 12s 6d. Old river courses there can be made out in aerial photographs (also 'Drythrapply').

du (*du, doo*) *v., arch.* do – 'The miller o' Hawick Mill bred mei, And that Aw du weel ken' [JSB], 'Jamie understanding something, was on the wind, but unable to comprehend what it was, replied – 'Weel, what is't au maun du' ' [WNK] (the vowel sound can be somewhere between *oo* and *ā*; see the more common **dae**).

dub (*dub*) *n., arch.* a puddle, small pond, pool, particularly of marshy water – 'Ilk step they redouble their haste, As through dirt an' dubs they spatter' [JoHa], '. . . An' yetts play jairg, and dubs play plash' [JoHa], 'On Winter nights when Johnnie Frost Hath sealed baith dub and mire' [JT], '. . . Throwe drumly foreign dub and clairt . . . ' [DH] (possibly from Low German or Dutch; the word occurs in place names, such as 'Wylie's Dub' and 'Hackman's Dub').

the Dub (*thu-dub*) *n.* former name for the area east of 'the Vennel' (roughly Morrison Place), also known as 'Wylie's Dub' and also called 'Bridgehaugh', once a boggy area between the Howegate and the modern Buccleuch Street (also spelled 'Dubb' and sometimes 'Dubs' and 'Dubbs').

the Dubbs (*thu-dubz*) *n., pl.* former name, from around the 17th century for the marshy region between the Howegate and the Teviot (also known as 'the Dub', although that may have been a more specific area).

dubby (*du-bee*) *adj., arch.* mudy, miry.

ducatoon (*du-ki-toon*) *n., arch.* an old silver coin, possibly referring to several types, but most usually one from the Netherlands – 'Likewise there was found among the consignation money before marriages and half Ducatoon and twenty shillings Scots piece pawnded by Jo. Forman merchant in Hawick . . . ' [PR1711].

the Duchess o Gloucester (*thu-du-chis-ō-glos-tur*) *n.* (1901–2004) Princess Alice, born Lady Alice Christabel Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 3rd daughter of John, 7th Duke of Buccleuch. She was born on Christman Day in London, Princess She married Henry William Frederick

Albert Windsor, 1st Duke of Gloucester, who was son of George V. She was thus an aunt of Queen Elizabeth II. She was Colonel-in-Chief of the K.O.S.B., and during WWII worked with the Red Cross, the Order of St. John and the W.A.A.F. In 1946 she had a vacation at Branxholme with her mother the dowager Duchess of Buccleuch, and inspected the K.O.S.B. in Hawick. Her sons were Prince William and Prince Richard (who suceeded as Duke of Gloucester). After her husband's death in 1972 she was allowed to be known as Princess Alice as a courtesy from the Queen. She ceased to carry out public functions in 1999, and lived to be 102.

the Duchess's Room (*thu-du-chi-seez-room*) *n.* name of a room in the former Tower Hotel, overlooking Towerdykeside, which had been the apartment of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. The room was decorated in a royal style, with a gold-mounted bed and footstool, which had been a marriage present from her father-in-law Charles II. She apparently visited many times with some of her 6 children. The room retained the name long after the Tower had been sold as a hotel.

Duckenfield (*du-kin-feeld*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) actor, producer and temperance speaker. He was a dramatist who staged a production with 'Hi-I-Obby' as the hero, the part being played by the man himself. He was a frequent visitor to Hawick, staging theatrical performances, often in the Upper Haugh, and playing many of the parts himself. A ball at the Hawick Baa was once named in his honour.

duck huntin (*duk-hun-tin*) *n.* a former cruel sport, which locally took place until the mid-19th century at the Coble Pool. Ducks would have their wings clipped and be chased in the pool by dogs.

dud (*dud*) *n., arch.* a wretched person, someone easily injured by the cold or wet – 'He's a saft dud' [JoJ], '...you poor half starved creatures, with faces as pale as clay, and ilka dud bidding another good day!' [WSB] (see also **duds**).

duddie (*du-dee*) *adj., arch.* ragged, tattered – 'The poor man's case is nae disgrace, Though he be rough and duddy; His hands and health are greater wealth Than a' their heaps o' money' [DA], 'A gruesome auld carle ance cam' to our door, Wi' a bairnie baith barefit an' duddie' [JT], 'A met a doiterin, duddy, auld hallan-shaker as A lampeet doon that lang brae' [ECS], (of a bone or joint) not picked clean, having fragments of meat remaining (also spelled 'duddy').

the Duddie Laird (*thu-du-dee-lārd*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century – 'Eppy Sootie and Wullie Pairk, Geordie the Buck and Higgins Phill, Jamie Nichol the Hawick band clairk, The Duddy Laird and Shallow Bill' [HI] (also spelled 'Duddy', this presumably meant 'ragged').

duddiest (*du-dee-ist*) *adj., arch.* most ragged – '...he gathered the dirtiest and duddiest bairns in Denholm into his houae' [RM].

duddie-wallets (*du-dee-waw-litz*) *n., arch.* a tatterdemalion, ragamuffin.

duddy see **duddie**

Dudgeon (*du-jin*) *n.* **Thomas** (b.1832/3) from Smailholm, he was a young teacher in Denholm in 1851. In a directory of 1852 he is listed as teacher of the Free Church school in Denholm.

Dudley (*dud-lee*) *n.* **John** (1502–53) son of Edmund, he became a Knight and military commander. He was part of Hertford's force that sacked southern Scotland and burned Edinburgh in 1544. He was created 1st Duke of Northumberland in 1551. That year he was also appointed Lord Warden General of the English Marches, succeeding to his son's father-in-law, Lord Dorset. He was later Warden of the Middle and East Marches. His elder son Guilford married Lady Jane Grey and like the other co-conspirators was beheaded after she was deposed.

duds (*dudz*) *n., pl.* clothes, articles of clothing, rags – 'The skulls o' elk-deer, bisons, tups, Fund i' the mosses, Worm-eaten dudds, auld cheens, an' raips, Fossils o' fishes' [JoHa], 'Thou hides the might o' mony a manly mind, By happin't up wi' duds an' pouches toom' [JoHa] (formerly more common than in standard English; see also **dud**).

the Duds (*thu-dudz*) *n.* nickname for **George Turnbull** in the latter part of the 16th century. The name could refer to ragged clothes.

duff (*duf*) *v., arch.* to draw back from a bargain, throw up an undertaking, often used with 'on'.

Duff (*duf*) *n.* **Rev. Archibald** (1810–85) born in Aberdeen, he was first minister of the Congregational Church in Hawick, at that time called the Evangelical Union Kirk. He arrived in late 1848, but was not inducted until early 1849. He had been a minister in Fraserburgh for the previous 7 years, and was also briefly in Liverpool. He first preached in the Subscription Rooms until the new premises on O'Connell Street were opened in March 1849. He was a strong advocate of Total Abstinence. As well as 3 sermons each Sunday, and prayer meetings during the week, he also preached in the open air at places such as

Borthaugh Woodfoot, Stobs Woodfoot, Newmill-on-Teviot and Newmill-on-Slitrig, as well as occasionally on Hawick stret corners. This kind of activity met a hostile reception from the Town's other ministers. He left for Canada in 1856 and became minister of Cowansville Church, Montreal, where he was known as an accomplished Highland dancer and named his house Teviot Cottage. In the period 1862–80 he was minister at Sherbrooke, Quebec. In 1867 he donated to the Museum 'specimens of copper and other ores, also of several varieties of native Canadian wood'. He returned to Hawick, in 1883, it is said as Dr. Duff in 1883. Note that his name is sometimes given as 'Alexander', perhaps in confusion with a nearly contemporary missionary of that name (or possibly he was genuinely known by both names). He married Catherine Hamilton in 1841. They had 4 children in Fraserburgh: Margaret Elizabeth (b.1842); John Morell Mackenzie (b.1844); and Charles (b.1847). They then had 3 children who were born in Hawick: Catherine Hamilton (b.1850); Edward Hamilton (b.1852); and Joseph Wilson (b.1854). He died suddenly in Putney, London. His wife may be the 'Mrs Duff, formerly of Hawick' who in 1865 donated American stamps to the Museum. **Bert** (1948/9–) brought up at the Pre-fabs and Havelock Place, he attended Wilton and Hawick High Schools. He worked at Deanbrae and Pesco's, then as a handyman for the N.H.S. A keen runner, he won the Teviotdale Harriers' Senior Cup in 1985. In 1970 he married Olive Johnston, who worked at Braemar. The couple were selected as Acting Father and Mother in 1990 and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 2020.

duffie (*du-fee*) *n.* a toilet, particularly an outside one – 'the duffie was threi flairs doon' (also spelled 'duffy').

Duffy (*du-fee*) *n.* **William** 'Willie' (19th C.) tramp who was a regular visitor to Liddesdale in the mid-19th century. His wife was Jean McLusky. They sold smallwares and chap-books and were a source of the spreading of news in the countryside.

duff on see **duff**

duff up (*duf-up*) *v.* to beat up – 'hei got duffed up efter schuil'.

duffy see **duffie**

duffy-faced (*du-fee-fāsd*) *adj., arch.* doughy-faced, pasty-faced, flabby about the face.

dug (*dug*) *n.* a dog (see the older **dowg**; the most common version in Hawick is simply 'dog', but pronounced *dōg*).

dui (*dū, di*) *v., arch.* to do – 'What dui (or div) thay caa the man, ava?' [ECS] (noted by E.C. Smith, cf. the more common **dae**).

dui'd (*dūd, did*) *contr., arch.* do it – 'A didna think at ei wad dui'd' [ECS] (see also **dae'd**).

duiff (*dif*) *v., arch.* to strike with a soft object, thump, buffet – 'The Auld Cross – sair duifft an neiteet an nickeet wui Teime an the weather' [ECS], *n., arch.* a blow with something soft, such as peat ('dowf' elsewhere in Scotland).

duik (*dūk, dik*) *n., arch.* a duck – '...also in ane spuylyea, in violentlie taking 4 dukes on the street, which the baylyea had first caught' [BR1683], '...Russian deuks, and Solan geese, O' a Siberian Crock, a fleece' [JoHa] (also written 'deuk' and 'duke').

duik (*dik, dūk*) *n., arch.* a duke – 'When the Royal per arrived Aw ge'id a wee bit wave teh the Duike' [BW1978] (also written 'duike').

the Duik's Wud (*thu-diks-wud, -dūks-*) *n.* Whitlaw Wood (used interchangeably with **the Duke's Wud**; note that this pronounciation has lasted, despite the word 'duke' being very rarely 'duik' in other contexts).

duil (*dil*) *n., arch.* sorrow, grief – 'Oh! come ye to the woodlands, For duil an' dowie care' [JJ], *adj.* sad, gloomy – 'A duil mirk nicht an' nae muin' [JAHM] (cf. **dool**).

duil-like (*dil-līk*) *adj., arch.* sorrowful, appearing sad.

duin see **din**

duir (*dūr*) *n., arch.* a door, doorway – 'Item, that ilk man keippe the calsay before his awin dure and heritage, under the pane of 40 shillings, bye the payment for keeping thereof' [BR1640] (also written 'dure').

duist (*dist, dyist*) *adj., adv.* just, simply, indeed – '...they mind mie o' duist sic like anes that we used to find when we war callants' [JAHM], 'Duist lilt again the dear refrain – Ye'll touch a kindly Teri' [RH], 'Four hunder horsemen duist yin ev'ry year ...' [JEDM], 'If ee canna finnd eer ain umbrella, ee'll heh ti taik an end o' meine, duist' [ECS], 'An' duist when at the derkest spot Oot o' the derkness cam a shot' [FL], *interj.* quite so, exactly – 'Duist! (as an exclamation) = just so! precisely! exactly! (cf. also Nate! The two are often combined: Duist nate!)' [ECS], used emphatically – 'hei es duist', ' 'A wull not! marks the emphatic negative. The corresponding affirmative is: 'A wull duist!' [ECS] (formerly the word was commonly placed at the end of a sentence; cf. the more common **juist**).

Duke (*jook*) *n.* nickname for 2 men called **James Aitken** in the years around 1700.

the Duke o Albany see **Robert Stewart**

the Duke o Buccleuch (*thu-jook-ō-bu-kloo*) *n.* head of the Scott family, and the most powerful local nobleman for centuries, as well as being one of the largest landowners in Britain. The first Duke was James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, after he married Anne, Countess of Buccleuch in 1663. The 2nd to 9th Dukes were: Francis Scott on the death of his grandmother in 1732; Henry Scott after the death of his grandfather in 1751; Charles William Henry Montagu-Scott from 1812; Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott from 1819; William Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott from 1884; John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott from 1914; Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott from 1935; and Walter Francis John Montagu-Douglas-Scott from 1973. The present 10th Duke, Richard Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, acceded in 2007. The family homes are at Bowhill, Branxholme Castle, Drumlanrig and Dalkeith House. Historically the Duke has been a great benefactor to the town, and the present Duke retains several ties, including being patron of the Archæological Society – 'For there's mony landlords i' the land, And guid anes not a few, But ne'er a ane o' them stand compar'd wi' our Buccleuch' [WH].

the Duke o Cumberland (*thu-jook-ō-kum-bur-lind*) *n.* (1721–65) son of George II, he was William Augustus. He was a career soldier, and defeated the Jacobites at Culloden in 1746, ordering that no quarter be given. As a result he earned the nickname 'the Butcher' and Robert Wilson says that afterwards ferocious bulls or dogs were often locally given the name 'Will' or 'Cumberland'.

the Duke o Queensberry (*thu-jook-ō-kweenz-bu-ree*) *n.* title in the Scottish peerage, connected with both the Douglases of Drumlanrig and the Scotts of Buccleuch, also spelled 'Queensbury'. An associated title is the Lordship of Hawick and Tibbers, formerly held by the Douglases of Drumlanrig. The 1st Duke was William Douglas, who had been Marquess of Queensberry until 1684, and was a direct descendant of the Douglases of Drumlanrig (and Hawick). His son James became 2nd Duke and he passed the title to his own 3rd son Charles (the 1st dying in infancy and the 2nd, James, being disinherited), after which the 4th Duke was William, great-grandson of the 1st Duke. With the 5th Duke, Henry Scott (3rd Duke of Buccleuch) the title transferred to the Scotts, while the Marquessate of Queensberry was inherited by Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead.

the Duke o Roxburgh (*thu-jook-ō-roks-bu-ru*) *n.* title created in 1707 for John Ker, 5th Earl of Roxburghe and now held by the Innes-Kers, with their seat at Floors Castle. The name comes from an old spelling of Roxburgh. The eldest son of the Duke is called Marquess of Bowmont and Cessford.

the Duke o Teviotdale (*thu-jook-ō-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* supended royal title. It was granted (along with the Dukedom of Cumberland and the Earldon of Armagh) to Prince Ernest Augustus, 5th son of King George III, in 1799. Ernest became King of Hanover in 1837 and died in 1851. The 2nd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale was Prince George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, who married Princess Marie Alexandrine Wilhelmine Katherine Charlotte Therese Henriette Louise Pauline Elisabeth Friedrike Georgine, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and was later deposed as King of Hanover in 1866. He was succeeded by his son Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, who was also Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Being associated with the enemy during WWI he was deprived of his titles and the peerages were removed from the Roll of Peers in 1919.

the Duke o the Dean (*thu-jook-ō-thu-deen*) *n.* nickname in use around the mid-19th century, presumably for someone from Wilton Dean – 'The Duke o' the Dean comes staggerin' doon; O' the ring i' the Haugh auld Broughton's boss, And Michael Wintrup gangs roond the toon, Cryin' siller that's squandered at Pitch and Toss' [HI].

Duke Rodger (*jook-ro-jur*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Rodger**.

the Duke's Airch (*thu-jooks-ārch*) *n.* arch in the south wall of St. Mary's Kirk, put there during rebuilding in 1763 when it was found that the wall would interfere with the Buccleuch Vaults. It marks the probable site of the burial place of the early Scotts of Buccleuch.

the Duke's Loft (*thu-jooks-loft*) *n.* eastern gallery, over the choir in St. Mary's Church, also known as 'the Buccleuch Loft'. The site of the Buccleuch Vault is said to be under the stairs leading to this loft.

Duke Street (*jook-stree'*) *n.* street running along the east side of the Teviot, constructed in 1887, involving building up of the road to the bridge level. The area was previously undeveloped, being marked 'Nursery Grounds' on Wood's 1824 map. It was named after Walter Francis

Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the 5th Duke of Buccleuch. It used to have the Buccleuch Memorial at the top, built in honour of the 5th Duke, now the site of the tax and social security offices. J.P. Alison designed the tenements at Nos. 1 and 2 in 1902; the date is carved above the bay window on the corner. The street also used to run under the railway viaduct until that was removed in the 1970s. The Trinity Bar is at No. 18, and at the bottom of the street a footpath continues along the river bank. A decorated spindle whorl from there is in the Museum.

the Duke's Wud (*thu-diks-wud, -jooks-*) *n.* popular name for Whitlaw wood, south and south-west of the Slitrig, and behind the Vertish. It can be reached from the lane that skirts the left-hand side of the golf course. The wood was formerly on the Duke of Buccleuch's land, and presumably was given the name to distinguish it from the town's woods at the Vertish. The wood is now managed as a nature conservancy area by Scottish Wildlife Trust – 'And yonder is the Duke's green wood And Whitlaw's flowery braes' [GD] (see also **the Duik's Wud**).

dule (*dool*) *n., poet.* grief, sorrow, misery, suffering, dolour, state of lassitude – 'Dool and wae for the order sent our lads to the Border! The English, for ance, by guile wan the day' [JEM], 'Then, think what dule an' muckle strife, To marry sic a strumpet . . . ' [JR], 'O dool! an' what will douce fouk say, When this I tell – Death's stown away' [JoHa], 'O wae to the day that I first cardit woo', O dool to the weary beginning o't' [JoHa], 'In Rama was ther ane voyce heard o' waefu' dool . . . ' [HSR], '. . . mine ee is waistet wi' dool, yis, my saul an' my bellie' [HSR], 'When news o' Flodden's day o' dule Made dark baith hut and ha' ' [JT], 'In dule or disappointment, praise or blame, Teviot ran lilting on its rippling way . . . ' [JYH], '. . . Its dule I woudna dreed' [WL], 'Can we forget those olden days, The dool their evils wrought?' [JEDM] (also spelled 'dool'; cf. **duil**).

the Dule Trei (*thu-dool-trī*) *n.* ancient ash tree near Branxholme Tower, said to have been used for hangings. It can be seen in a painting from the mid-19th century, which is in the Museum. The tree was probably not as old as traditionally claimed, perhaps dating from the mid-17th century. It was said to once be part of a large rookery. It was largely blown down about 1880.

dull (*dul*) *adj., arch.* slow on the uptake – 'Gutterblude? Hoots, Aw'm awfi' dull o' the uptake, ee'r a' Gutterbludes – the best o' Hawick's Gutterblude' [JEDM].

Dumbarton Drums (*dum-bawr'-in-drumz*) *n.* one of the tunes traditionally played by the Drums and Fifes. The tune is similar to the traditional bagpipe tune 'The Haughs of Cromdale'. It is entirely different from the regimental tune of the Royal Scots (who were once known as 'Dumbarton's Regiment'), which dates back to the ealy 18th century, with suggestions it was the 'Scots March' referred to by Samuel Pepys in 1667. It is uncertain when or why the local tune was given this name. The tune is played during Picking Night on the march to the Cornet's house, if the route takes the band to the north. It is also played at other specific times, for example when the band lead the mounted cavalcade from Drumlanrig Square and along the High Street after the Dipping of the Flag, and to rouse the Town on the Saturday morning. The tune was combined with 'Rumblin Brig' in the Scocha song 'Bottles at Dawn'.

Dumb Nell (*dum-nel*) *n.* nickname for a resident of Lilliesleaf in the 19th century. It is said that Thomas Turnbull would 'read' to her the letters she received from her son in America, using 'signs that she understood as well as if she had heard the words'.

the Dumb Precentor (*thu-dumb-pree-sen-tur*) *n.* sometimes nickname of **Job Gadd**.

Dumbreck (*dum-brek*) *n.* **Mrs. Euphemia** nee Kinnear (1810–79) born in Rhynd, Perthshire, daughter of Charles Kinnear and Euphan Ritchie, she married John Dumbreck in 1830. She had daughters Euphemia Ritchie (b.1835) and Catherine Elizabeth (b.1837). She came to Hawick in 1865 with her husband and 2 daughters, setting up a boarding and day school for girls on North Bridge Street, named Teviotside House (and now 1 Teviotside Terrace). The school taught English, French, German, Italian, Music, Singing, Drawing and Painting. She is remembered in Hawick as composer of the music for 'I Like Auld Hawick'. Her husband died only about a year after the family's arrival in Hawick, but the school was continued by her and her daughters until 1885. She died at the District Asylum, Melrose and is buried at St. Cuthbert's in Edinburgh. **Euphemia Ritchie** (b.1835) daughter of John and Euphemia. In 1861 she is recorded as governess for the family of Walter Wilson of Orchard. Since this family were Quakers, then this may also have been true of the Dumbrecks. This was 4 years before the Dumbreck family moved to Hawick to start a school

for girls. She and her sister Katherine probably continued to run the school after their mother's death in 1879. It is said that they retired to Colinton in Edinburgh. **Kate** (19th C.) presumably a daughter of John and Euphemia. She wrote 'A Seasonable Bouquet. Songs and Verses for Little Singers', which was published in Hawick (sometimes erroneously 'Drumbeck').

dumfoonder (*dum-foon-dur*) *v.* to dumbfounder, nonplus – 'Fierce Bothwell I vanquished clean, Gar'd troopers an' fitmen flee; By my faith I dumfoondert the Queen, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T].

dumfoondert (*dum-foon-dur'*) *pp., adj.* dumbfoundered, nonplused – '...he schot owt lichtenin's, an' dumfuunderet thame' [HSR], '...how camest thou in hidder, nat haein' ane waddin' garmint? An' he was dumfoun'eret' [HSR], 'The twa' dumfoundert, stood appall'd, An' trembling, swat – their blood ran cauld' [RDW], 'Tae my noddle and wame bees and butterflies came, Sae entranced and dumfoonert was I' [DJ].

Dumfries (*dum-frees*) *n.* main town of Dumfriesshire, and later of Dumfries & Galloway Region, lying in Nithsdale, about 70 miles from Hawick. Although well to the west of Carlisle, it still retains a flavour of the Borders, and was the major metropiolis of the Scottish West March. It has been a Royal Burgh since 1186, and a bridge there is recorded as early as 1283. Long a market town it also developed significant hosiery and tweed mills from the 18th century. The town was a major centre during centuries of strife on the Border, being burned by the English many times. It was also a haunt of Robert Burns, where he spent the last 5 years of his life, and where he is buried. The town was known as a manufacturer of textiles, rivalling Hawick in the 19th century. The 'Guid Nychburris Festival' is the local version of the Common Riding, taking place on the third Saturday in June. The town is sometimes called 'The Queen of the South' and has as its slogan 'A Loreburn!'. Population 32,136 (1991).

Dumfries an Galloway (*dum-frees-in-ga-lu-wā*) *n.* neighbouring region to the west of the Borders Region. It kept its name after the local government changes of 1995.

Dumfries Militia (*dum-frees-mi-li-sha*) *n.* the Royal Dumfries Volunteers were raised in 1795 as a local force of gentlemen. A second corps, begun in 1797, became the Dumfries Militia and recruited extensively across the Borders, including in Roxburghshire. Recruitment was initially by balloting eligible men in each parish (with the possibility of claiming exemptions or paying oneself out), with men serving for 5-year periods. This '4th Regiment of Militia of North Britain' was raised in 1798 to meet the perceived threat from France, with men from across the Border counties, including Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire; the regiment stood down in 1802, then reformed again in the period 1803–14. Bet Young wrote a couple of poems to celebrate them in the early 19th century. In the later 19th century many poor people in Hawick would sign up for spells in this regiment. When in Hawick they used the under flat of a house next to the old Town Hall as a guardroom, and during the Crimean War they used the Brewery Haugh for drilling. They were also known as the 'Dumfries, Roxburgh and Selkirk Militia' and the 'Scottish Borderers Regiment of Militia', and they essentially evolved into part of the King's Own Scottish Borderers – 'So we will end as we began, with Britain to succeed, As the Dumfries-shire Militia keeps our country well indeed' [BY].

Dumfriesshire (*dum-frees-shīr*) *n.* county to the south-west of Roxburghshire, entered on the A7 just after Mosspaul. Parts of the parishes of Staplegordon, Wauchope, Ewes, Canonbie and Westerkirk belonging to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch were moved to Roxburghshire according to an Act of Parliament of 1672, but most returned to Dumfriesshire later. In the early 19th century there were many people living in this county who were working on frames for Hawick manufacturers, particularly in Dumfries, Langholm, Lochmaben and Lockerbie. Some of them settled in Hawick in the mid-19th century.

Dummy (*du-mee*) *n.* formerly a local nickname for someone who is unable to speak. Note that this was descriptive rather than disparaging. 'Dumbie in Branxholmtoun' is entered in the Session records receiving poor payments in the early 18th century.

the Dump (*thu-dump*) *n.* town rubbish tip, near the 'Fower Road Ends', above Stirches, adjacent to Stouslie. The earliest recorded dump (in the 18th century) was between the Slitrig and the modern Slitrig Crescent. For a while the location was in the middle of Hawick Moor (where it is said that a circus elephant is buried, after dying while performing at a circus in town, as well as the fever hospital beds). There was later a location off a road at the top of the Wellogate Brae and then the main site was near Haughhead, between the A698 and the Teviot.

dumple (*dum-pul*) *n., arch.* a quantity, bundle – 'And some brought dumples o' woo' And some brought flitches o' bacon' [ES].

dumplin (*dum-plin*) *n.* a spicy fruit pudding, often boiled in a cloth – 'A feeneeshd ma denner wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen' [ECS] (see also **clootie-dumplin**).

the Dumplin (*thu-dum-plin*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

the dumps (*thu-dumps*) *n.* called 'the bumps' in England, a mild beating traditionally given to a child by school mates on birthdays, often one thump on the back for each year – 'hei hed ti rin hame efter schuil ti avoid the dumps'.

Dunbar (*dun-bawr*) *n.* **Gavin** (c.1490–1547) 3rd son of John of Mochrum and Janet Stewart. In 1510 he witnessed an instrument and a charter for John of Swinton, and another in 1515. In 1518 he became Dean of Moray, succeeding his uncle, also Gavin Dunbar. By 1520 he was also Prior of Whithorn (although not after some dispute), and was also Preceptor to James V. In 1524 he was appointed Archbishop of Glasgow, thus becoming the superior of the church in Teviotdale. In 1525, following the lead of Archibald, Earl of Angus, Warden of the Marches, he issued a pronouncement of excommunication against the Border clans, written in Scots as 'Monition of Cursing against the Border Clans'. This contains an astonishing curse, running to about 1500 words, which all parish priests were required to read out, including 'I curse thair heid and all the haris of thair heid ... I curse them gangand, and I curse them rydand ... I curse thair wiffis, thair barnis, and thair servandis participand with thaim in thair deides ... thair catales, thair woll, thair scheip, thair horse, thair swyne, thair geise, thair hennys ... and the gudis and housis that is necessair for their sustentatioun and weilfair', and condemning the rievers to 'all the vengeance that evir was takin sen the warlde began for oppin synnys, and all the plagis and pestilence that ever fell on man or beist'. He was a witness to several charters relating to the Scotts of Buccleuch around the 1520s. In 1531 he was the Archbishop who was renting lands in Lilliesleaf to Scotts. Although he had been given exemption to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of St. Andrews (as Primate of All Scotland), there was a long running feud with his fellow archbishop David Beaton, including a brawl between the attendants of the 2 archbishops in Glasgow Cathedral in 1545, in which both processional crosses were broken! He was Chancellor of Scotland 1528–43. He fought against early reformers of the Church, attending the trials and signed the death sentences of several early Protestants, who were later considered as martyrs. He was buried in an elaborate tomb he had constructed for himself in Glasgow Cathedral, which was destroyed by reformers 13 years later. His seal showed an eloborate image of St. Kentigern and the words 'SIGILLUM GAVINI ARCHIEPI. GLASGUENSIS'. **Patrick** (16th C.) Reader at Cavers Church from 1576–78. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) resident of Wauchope in Rulewater. In 1502 David Turnbull of Wauchope was his surety at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh.

Dunbush (*dun-bush*) *n.* former name for a piece of land owned by Scott of Harden. In the 1788 assessment of the county valuation it is 'Dunsbush' and valued (along with Harden and Highchesters Mill) at £463 9s. In the 1788 county valuation (and the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) it was listed along with Harden and Highchesters Mill as 'Dunsbush' (or 'Dunbush'). This was clearly the name for a piece of land near Harden, but the precise location is not clear.

Duncan (*dung-kin*) *n.* name of 2 Kings of Scotland. **Duncan I** (d.1040) King from 1034, succeeding his maternal grandfather Malcolm II. He was son of Bethoc, who was daughter of Malcolm. He was previously ruler of Strathclyde. He was slain by Macbeth, and his sons Malcolm III and Donald were both Kings afterwards. **Duncan II** (c.1060–94) King of Scotland from 1093, when he drove out his uncle Donald (Bane) III. He was a Canmore, son of Malcolm III and his first wife Ingibiorg and spent much of his life in the English court. He was killed, probably by a supporter of Donald.

Duncan (*dung-kin*) *n.* **Abraham** (19th C.) married Janet Knox in Hawick in 1839. **Elizabeth** (b.1824/5) daughter of Thomas. In 1851 she was living with her parents and siblings on the Kirk Wynd. In 1861 she was a 'Rag Cutter' living at 8 Kirk Wynd with her daughter Janet and a boarder. In 1865 she donated to the Museum 'a brass casting, representing Ceres surrounded by the produce of a luxuriant harvest'. **George** 'the Admiral' (b.1796/7) Hawick character of the mid-19th century. He was a stockingmaker, originally from Leith. Having been in the navy he would always turn out on special occasions wearing a blue coat with brass buttons, hence his nickname. He was living on the Loan in 1841 and 1851, and at 14 Loan in 1861. He married Janet Thorburn, who died before 1841. Their children included: Agnes (or 'Nancy'), who married David Wemyss;

Sarah; Martha; George; and William. In 1865 he donated to the Museum a 'collection of curiously worn stones found in excavating Allan Water Reservoir'. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hassendeanburn in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** (16th C.) resident of one of the farms in the lower Borthwick whose residents complained in 1549 about a raid by the English, assisted by Kers and others. He may have been at Wilton Green, and was probably related to William, who stayed at Wiltonburn and John, who was at Borthaugh. **Rev. James** (1753/4–1830) born in Kirkcaldy, he was minister of the Cameronian Chapel in Denholm from 1774, taking over from John Arnot. He ran a small school in Denholm in at least the period 1788–90. Said to be a great linguist, he also taught Latin and Greek to eke out his living. One of his pupils was the young John Leyden, who was said to have walked several miles every day across the moors to his classes 'when a poor barefooted boy'. Despite his learning, he was described as a plain preacher who 'possessed none of the grandiloquent embellishments in delivery'. He was a strict disiplinarian with his congregation, regularly rebuking people from the pulpit. He had a 'Black List' detailing all the sins that would stop people from taking communion; this included 'All those persons who carry away sticks from Cavers plantations without authority', for which the Laird of Cavers granted him an annual pension. Sayings of his were repeated in the area long after his passing. It is said that young visitors would sometimes come to hear his sermons to be amused by his plain speaking. It is said that once a group came over from Hawick one Sunday and left in the middle, at which he called out 'Are your feet cold already?', which was met with the reply 'it's no oor feet that's cauld, it's the sermon'. He complained in 1787 that the congregation was unable to support him and he left Denholm for Edinburgh, but he must have returned at least some of the time, since he submitted a similar complaint in 1796. He managed to keep the congregation united through his time in Denholm, but after his death they ceased to worship together and were effectively absorbed by the Independents. He left Denholm in 1809 to go to Linktown in Fife, where he was minister without being formally inducted. He retired before 1816. He married Isabella Scott and their children included: John (b.1803); James (b.1805), who became the first minister of Teviothead Parish, as well as being known as an entomologist; Janet (b.1807); and Catherine (b.1811). Leyden's father presented him with a copy of 'The Poetical Remains', which is now in the Museum. He was buried in Cavers Kirkyard, with a tombstone erected by his former congregation stating that they cherished 'the sincerity and exemplary piety of his character, his faithfulness in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and unwearied solicitude for their best interests'. It is possible he is the James, son of James and Margaret Barclay, who was baptised in Kirkcaldy in 1757. **James** (19th C.) one of the main organisers of the Hawick Reformers of the early 1800s. He is probably the man of the same name who was listed at Hawick in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **Rev. James** (1805–61) born in Denholm, son of the minister of the Cameronian Chapel there and Isabella Scott. He was educated at Edinburgh University, spending a few years afterwards as a private tutor and in studying botany and entomology. He helped Rev. David Aitken of Minto compile a list of the rarer insects and plants seen in the Parish of Minto for the New Statistical Account in 1838. In 1850, at the urging of friends and family, he became minister at Teviothead, being the first incumbent of the newly created Parish. However, this was said to be against his own judgement, and a struggle because of his nervous temperament in public. He was deprived in 1853 and published a 'Letter to Members of the Church and Inhabitants of the Parish of Teviothead' in Hawick that year. However, he flourished as an entomologist, publishing a 'Catalogue of Coleoptera' in 1834, 'The Natural History of Foreign Butterflies' (1837), 'Introduction to Entomology' (1840), and 'The Natural History of Exotic Moths' (1841), as well as writing the chapters on Geology, Botany and Natural History for Jeffrey's 'The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire', which included a list of indigenous plants. He also indexed the entire 'Encyclopædia Britannica' for the publishers. He was preparing a biography of John Leyden when he died in Denholm, and was a primary instigator for the erection of the Leyden Monument. His interest in nature and other topics were an early influence on James 'Dictionary' Murray. He was also said to have encouraged the botanical interests of John Scott, who may have been a cousin. He also made a catalogue of plants observed in the area around Jedburgh, including many species listed as being found at Denholm Dean, Minto Hill, Ruberslaw, etc.; these were to have formed a chapter in Jeffrey's 'History of Roxburghshire'.

He was a member of the Archæological Scoiety from 1857. **James** 'Jim' (19th/20th C.) from Aberdeen originally, he married one of the daughters of Appletreehall blacksmith Robert Davidson. The couple lived at Deanbrae and then he became joiner at Appletreehall. He was known for his prize gooseberries. He had a son Hector. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **John** (16th C.) recorded as holder of the vicarage of Hassendean in 1538. In that year he was 'escheated for barratry' (i.e. negligence and trade in the sale of church appointments) and the fruits of the benefice were granted to George Scott. In 1544 he resigned Hassendean in favour of John Anderson. In 1553 he resigned from the Clerkship of Melrose. James V described him as a worthless old man, and he is also stated to have been 'a notorious character of the period and one of the most typical of the band of Scots who at this time were hangers-on at the papal court and agents in the purchase of benefices'. **John** (16th C.) resident of Borthaugh, recorded in 1549 when tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complained about their farms being burned by a group of Englishmen and Kers in the previous year. He was probably related to William who was a resident at Wiltonburn at the same time, as well as James. **John** (17th C.) described as a 'traveller' in 1685 when he was charged, along with other local men, with being a Covenanter. All the men took the 'Test' in Hawick and promised not to frequent conventicles, the letter being signed by Sir William Eliott of Stobs. **John** (17th/18th C.) surgeon who arrived in Hawick around 1714. He is recorded in the Hawick Parish records, with the minister questioning the testimonial he had from his former parish. He was married to Anne Munroe. **Rev. James Welsh** (1919–82) born at Salsburgh, son of Alexander and Susan Welsh. He was educated at Shottskirk and Airdrie, worked in the coal industry 1934–39, was in National Service 1939–46, in business 1946–51 and the coal industry again 1950–57. He attended Glasgow University 1953–58. He became an elder at Shottsburn Church in 1952, was student assistant at Bellshill West 1956–58, was licensed to preach by Hamilton Presbytery in 1958 and became minister at Burnfoot in 1958. He served until 1966 when he was translated to Bourtreebush and Cookney, Aberdeenshire. In 1945 he married Janet Allardice Muir (b.1921), daughter of James Cromarty and they had a son Alexander Theodora (b.1960). **Margaret** 'Peggie' or 'Peggy' (19th C.) cock-eyed character in the song 'Pawkie Paiterson'. It was said that 'she could not be characterised as a beauty', but the extent to which the song was accurate is unknown. She is listed as an agricultural labourer on the Kirk Wynd in the 1841 census, living there with her son William (and next door to Thomas Duncan and his family, probably her brother). In 1851 she was a hosiery seamstress on the Back Row. She was probably the daughter of William and Betty Duncan born in Hawick in 1800 – 'Peggy Duncan and Jenny Din, Nellie Herkness and Mensie Mein; The Wilton Priest wi' his coat o' skin, Staney Stewart and Candy Jean' [HI]. **Rev. Thomas** (see **Duncanson**). **Thomas** (b.1793/4) weaver living on the Kirk Wynd in 1841 and 1851 with his wife Ann and children Margaret, Betty, Mary, Kirsty, William and James. He is probably the Thomas who was one of the men in the vanguard of the Hawick band at the Carthaugh Baa in 1815. **W.F.** (19th/20th C.) Schoolmaster at Teviot Grove Academy. He married Jane Fisher, daughter of Peter Laidlaw. They moved to Vancouver, Canada. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) thongmaker in Hawick. The death of a child of his is recorded in 1819. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) earthenware dealer of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (16th C.) resident of Wiltonburn recorded in 1549, among a list of the tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme who complained about the Kers ravaging their farms. It seems likely he was related to John who was a resident of Borthaugh at the same time and also James. **William** (18th C.) servant at Midshiels in 1788, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. His name appears to be written 'Duncion'. **William** (d.1797) wright from Eskdale who died in Hawick. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son William was baptised in 1782. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Whithope Mill in 1781 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He married Margaret Miller in 1779 and their son Walter was baptised in Hawick in 1787. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Turnbull in 1780 and she died in Hawick in 1815. Their children included: William (b.1781); Christian (b.1782); John (b.1784); Helen (b.1786); Thomas (b.1788); Betty (b.1790); Thomas (again, b.1793); and James (b.1795). Margaret (b.1800), with the mother's name given as 'Betty Duncan', may also be his child. The

witnesses in 1793 were Robert Wilson and Walter Inglis. **William** (18th/19th C.) baker and publican in Hawick. He is 'Junr. Baker' in 1801, according to the ballot list for the Militia in Hawick. His daughter Janet died in Hawick in 1808. In 1816, along with butcher Francis Deans, he was found guilty of unspecified fraudulent activities. He may be the William born to William and Betty Turnbull in Hawick in 1781. **William** (b.1831/2) stockingmaker in Hawick, son of Thomas. In 1861 he was living at 14 Loan with his wife Helen Cochrane. **William** (b.1832/3) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Drumlanrig Place. His wife was Euphemia and their children included Jane, William, Robert and Margaret. He may be the stockingmaker who in 1867 donated a coin to the Museum (also formerly 'Duncane' and 'Dunkan').

Duncans (*dung-kinz*) *n.* former farm on Tarras Water, probably near the modern Arkleton Cottage. Duncan Sike and Duncan Rig are marked on modern maps (it is 'Dancans' and 'Donckeins' on Gordon's c.1650 maps).

Duncan's Grain (*dung-kinz-grān*) *n.* small stream forming part of the headwaters of the Frostlie Burn. It rises on Millstone Edge and Tudhope Hill.

Duncan's Hole (*dung-kinz-hōl*) *n.* earthwork along the south side (right bank) of Hob's Burn, between Bonchester Bridge village and Hobsburn house. It is on a narrow tongue of land between the burn and an old channel for the Rule Water. It consists of a rampart and external ditch, possibly of mediæval date.

Duncanson (*dung-kin-sin*) *n.* **Rev. Andrew** (17th C.) son of Rev. Thomas, who he assisted as minister of Bowden briefly. He moved to St. Boswell's in 1618 and was still there in 1654. He married Margaret, brother of William Riddell of Greatlaws (in Lilliesleaf Parish). In 1630 his wife was served heir to her brother. Their children included: Andrew, who was minister at Maxton; and Thomas. **Rev. Andrew** (d.bef. 1672) son of Andrew. In 1631 he was served heir to his mother Margaret Riddell. He was minister at Maxton from 1640 and confined to his Parish in 1662 for not conforming to Episcopacy. He succeeded to his mother's lands of Greatlaws. He was recorded in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663, when he paid £104 for Greatlaws. He was also listed at Greatlaws in 1678 (although probably already deceased). He additionally paid the land tax at Maxpoffle in 1678. **John** of Greatlaws (18th C.) eldest son of Mark. He was owner of the lands of Greatlaws in Lilliesleaf Parish. His lands were valued at £146 14s 8d in the 1740s. **Mark** of Greatlaws (17th/18th C.) married Elizabeth Haliburton, who was from the Muirhouselaw family. Their children included: Mark (b.1700); Margaret (b.1702); and John. **Rev. Thomas** (d.1621) probably son or grandson of Thomas of Maxpoffle and Janet Oliphant. He was presented to the vicarage of Bowden in 1567 and admitted there early the following year. In 1568 he was also Minister of Lilliesleaf. In 1571 he was presented to the Rectory of Lilliesleaf. It is recorded in 1575 (when he was 'Dunkesoun') that Bowden, Lilliesleaf, Longnewton and Melrose were all in his care, although he had the assistance of two readers, with also individual readers at each of the 4 parishes. When he died he was 'father of the church', i.e. the oldest surviving minister. His son was Andrew, who succeeded him as minister of Bowden. He may be the Thomas 'Duncan' who is recorded in a deed of 1612 as Schoolmaster at Yair (also formerly 'Duncason'; it was interchangeable with 'Duncan' in early times).

dunch (*dunch, dunsh*) *v., arch.* to strike, knock – 'Wha' mischief's that, what, deil. d'ye mean by dunchin?' [JoHa], 'Cairts an hurlbarrihs an yirrint-vans an thing, that every-wee-bittie dunsht other i the strooshie' [ECS], *n., arch.* a knock, blow, bump – 'But yet, what reck? we downa jook, We'll staun' a dunch, nor think o' fa'in' ' [JoHa], '. . . wui a yerk an a dunsh an a stech an a 'Parp!' ' [ECS], 'Oor Jock hed ti gie's a dunsh for ti waken iz even than' [ECS] (also spelled 'dunsh').

duncht (*duncht, dunsht*) *pp., arch.* struck, knocked, bumped – – '. . . whan A'm owther geetin jaappeet an splairggeat wui dirrt, or dunsht wui folk' [ECS] (also 'dunsht').

Dundas (*dun-das*) *n.* **Jean** (b.1773/4) born in Bombay, she was ia dealer in small wares, listed at about 19 Howegate in 1841. In 1851 she was there as a servant with retired mason Peter Taylor. **William Pitt** (1801–83) son of Robert of Arniston, he was an advocate, who became the first Register General for Scotland, from 1854. There is some suggestion that he was not particularly assiduous in his post. He was assisted by his Superintendent of Statistics, Dr. James Stark, who may have done most of the work. His name appears at the foot of several local parish records (e.g. for Cavers in the late 18th century and Hawick in the early 19th century), suggesting that these were copied out from deteriorating originals.

Dundas-Buchan (*dun-das-bu-kin*) *n.* **Henry** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Turnbull. Their son Henry was bapstised in Hawick Parish in 1803.

dundrum (*dun-drum*) *n., poet.* a blockhead, dolt – 'My bluid flies up whene'er I think, How brainless dundrums sneer an' wink, An' shan' an' shile, and leering blink, At povertie' [JoHa].

dune see **din**

dung (*dung*) *pp., arch.* knocked over, smote, overcame – 'But I hae claught a newer creed, An' dung the auld ane a' abreed . . . ' [JoHa], 'As wae an' sair dung doon i' mooth, She through the dirt gaed wadin' ' [JoHa] (past participle of **ding**, with **dang** being the usual past tense).

Dungeon Plantin (*dung-jin-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation of trees by the main entrance to Weens House, lying south of the house, and east of the B6357. There are 2 small hills there surrounded by a turf bank. It has been suggested that one of them was the site of the original Weens peel house, but there is no physical evidence for this. There is also a nearby linear earthwork, of unknown age or function.

Dungwell (*dung-wel*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) recorded in Whithope in 1580, with his surname appearing as 'Dwngell'. He witnessed a transaction in Selkirk between John Scott in Whithope and Robert Scott of Haining. **Martha** (17th/18th C.) recorded in about the 1720s when the Hawick Kirk Session provided her with some financial support because she was 'in trubble'. Her surname was written 'Dungwell' (the name could be a variant of 'Dingwall').

Dunhog Moss (*dun-hōg-mos*) *n.* marshy area to the right of the A7 shortly before coming to Selkirk, lying further to the east than Hare Moss. It now forms part of the Hare & Dunhog Moss Nature Reserve. There are signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation on a field to the south-east.

the Dunion (*thu-dun-yin*) *n.* hill on the back-road from Denholm to Jedburgh, formerly reaching a height of 1,092 ft (333 m). The hill lay entirely within the bounds of Bedrule Parish, but part of it may once have been in Jedburgh Parish. It was the site of an Iron Age settlement, and the summit was used as a beacon during the times of perceived threat of French invasion. More recently the contours of its peak have been changed by extensive quarrying for road metalling. The fort had a massive drystone wall surrounding the summit, enclosing an area about 170 m by 55 m, separated by a dyke into 2 enclosures. There were also external ramparts, as well as 7 hut circles, which are probably later in age, and the foundations of 2 rectangular buildings, which could have been mediæval look-out posts. The fort was excavated in 1961 and 1962, but mostly destroyed over the next decade or so. However, further excavation in the 1980s revealed that the fort covered an area much larger than just the summit. On the north-east side are 14 roughly circular scoops, corresponding to a settlement associated with the fort, with carbon dating giving an age around 100 B.C.E. A cinerary urn was found on the northern slopes by Mr. Pott of Dodd in 1885, and later donated to the National Museum of Antiquities. A stone axe-head, and 2 flint arrow-heads have also been collected from the hill. Before quarrying removed much of the summit, it was said to command one of the most glorious views in the Borders. The summit formerly hosted a triangulation pillar – 'But on the Dunion view the light Which round its waving radiance throws, Ah! 'tis the balefire blazing bright, Which warns th' approach of Southron foes' [JR], 'See the Dunion grey mark the Eildon's rise Like sentinel watch towers to greet the skies' [TC], 'When Ruberslaw puts on his cowl, The Dunion on his hood, Then a' the wives o' Teviotside Ken there will be a flood' [T], 'The autumn, with its breath of flame, Had scorched the beeches' outer leaves; A soft wind o'er the Dunion came, rustling the tassels of the sheaves' [JJ], 'When Dunion he puts on his cap, And Rubberslaw his hood, All the wives in Ale water may expect a flood' [RJT] (the name appears in a 1513 report by Lord Dacre as 'the Dungyon'; it is 'Dvnzone' in 1576, 'Dunzeon' in the 1650s, 'Dunyon' in 1662 and 'Dunian' in 1795 and 1839; it is 'Hill of Dunyonn' on Blaeu's 1654 map and has its modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map; its origin may be 'hill with the dungeon').

Dunion Hill see **the Dunion**

Dunira (*dun-I-ru*) *n.* Victorian mansion on Buccleuch Road, being the last house inside the town boundaries on the New Road. It was probably designed by J.P. Alison and erected around 1892. It was built for tweed merchant William Laidlaw Stevenson and manufacturer James Boyd Sime later lived there. More recently it became a guest house and when the owners moved further along Buccleuch Road to the old manse house, they (confusingly) moved the name with it.

the Dunk (*thu-dungk*) *n.* deep pool at a bend in the Teviot at the southern end of the Park, often used for swimming in the summer months – 'Heavy wi' denners And heat, the scholars dreamed o' the Dunk And Coble . . . ' [DH], 'Aa want naething else adae Wi money Except

to sit at the Dunk And watch the auld currency Floatin' bye' [DH], '... Or by the Dunk to Goldilands Ayont where waters meet' [WFC], 'We don't go swimming in the Park, In the Dunk oo hev a dook' [IWL] (possibly from mediæval Scots 'donk' meaning 'damp, moist').

Dun Law (*dun-law*) *n.* hill in the Borders to the south of Soutra at the western end of the Lammermuirs, reaching 393 m (1,289 ft). It is the site of a large wind farm built in 2000, consisting of 26 turbines on 40 m high towers, and easily visible from the A68.

Dunlop (*dun-lop*) *n.* **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Whitmuir in Selkirk Parish according to the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He was surely related to Walter, who farmed at Whitmuirhall. He was listed as owner of parts of Silverbuthall in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same Archibald of Whitmuir was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1661 he witnessed a baptism for William Stewart. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1644. He is probably the James who married Isobel Paterson in Ashkirk in 1643. **James** (17th C.) resident of Birkwood in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. William was also listed at Birkwood and so surely related. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for William in 1691. Along with William he witnessed a baptism for Robert Turnbull in 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Johnstone and their children included Agnes (b.1708), Walter (b.1714), George (b.1720) and John (b.1724). **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Rutherford and they had an unnamed daughter in 1738. **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included George (b.1780), John (b.1781) and Janet (b.1783). He may be the James who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1772 for James Scott and Marjory Irvine. **James** (18th C.) probably son of Walter of Whitmuir, he was a doctor in Rochdale and also in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the 'Dr Dunlap of Rochdale' who married Miss Fisher in Hawick in 1797. His daughter Nancy died in Rochdale in 1806 and his wife Margaret in 1820, aged 50. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Eastcote recorded on the ballots for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as resident at Burnfoot on Ale when acting as a cautioner for William Scott there. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1718 he was recorded as tenant in Clerklands and in 1724 was tenant in Langton. It seems likely he was closely related (perhaps brother) of Walter, who was previously tenant in Langton. He married Isobel Taylor and their children included Margaret (b.1716), James (b.1718), Walter (b.1720), Robert (b.1722) and Marion (b.1724). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Archibald and and their children included John (b.1726), Janet (b.1728) and Andrew (b.1733). **John** (b.1710) son of Walter. He was probably also tenant of local lands. In 1760 he purchased Whitmuir Hall (east of Selkirk) from John Goudie (Divinity Professor in Edinburgh). He was succeeded by his son Walter, while another son was John. He may be the John who married Margaret Scott in Ashkirk Parish in 1745. **John** (18th C.) younger son of John. He was tenant of Chisholme farm. In 1779 William Stoddart had a discharge of a bill with him. His children (born in Roberton Parish, but with no mother's name given) included: James (b.1770); George (b.1771); John (b.1773); Rev. Walter (b.1775), minister at Newcastleton and Dumfries; and William (b.1777). He is probably the John 'late in Chisholme now in Selkirk Common' who was complained about in Selkirk in 1790 by Hawick carrier Archibald Paterson for non-payment of a bill. He may be the John who was listed (by John Sibbald) among local farmers who had failed in 1778. **John** of Whitmuir Hall (18th/19th C.) recorded in documents in Selkirk in 1821 and 1822, related to road trustees and improvements. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. Her surname is written 'Dilape'. **Patrick** (15th C.) probably name of a presbyter of Glasgow Diocese who was a witness to the 1464/5 sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to Archibald Douglas. His name appears as '[]atrio de Dunlop' (with the first letter illegible). **Walter** (17th C.) married Janet 'Walles' (presumably Wallace) in Ashkirk Parish in 1656. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant of Ashkirk Town and Synton Parkhead in the early 1700s. He and his brother John also between them held the farms of Chisholme, Whitslade and others. His son was John. Probably the same John was tenant in 'Longtoun' in Ashkirk Parish in 1716; He married Jean Halliday and their children included Agnes (b.1703), Janet (b.1706), John (b.1714) and Jean

(b.1716). He is probably the Walter who was tenant in Ashkirk in 1753. **Walter** of Whitmuirhall (1738–1808) eldest son of John and brother of John. He was recorded at Whitmuirhall on the 1785–91 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1788 he was listed as owner of both Whitmuir and Whitmuirhall, valued at £673 13s 4d. He was recorded as owner of 7 horses in the 1797 Horse Tax Roll for Selkirk Parish and also paid the dog tax there in the same year. In 1761 in Ashkirk Parish he married Agnes, eldest daughter of Robert Dickson of Hassendeanburn. He had 7 sons and 5 daughters, including: James (b.1766), who was a physician in Rochdale; Katherine (b.1768); Archibald (b.1770), who succeeded his father and sold the farm of Whitmuir in 1818; Isabel (b.1772); Walter (b.1774); John (b.1776), 4th son, who lived in Ayrshire and died unmarried; Janet (b.1778); Jean (b.1780); Robert, cloth merchant in Huddersfield; William (b.1785), 6th son, who became Quartermaster-General of the Bengal army; and Charles, who purchased Whitemuir Hall from the trustees of his brother William. The earlier children were baptised in Ashkirk and the later ones in Selkirk. **Rev. Walter** 'Wattie' (1774–1846) son of John, who was a younger son of Walter of Whitmuir Hall. His father was tenant of Chisholme and he was born in Roberton Parish. His mother was Agnes Hunter. He was in Prof. Lawson's junior class at Selkirk. The family attended the East Bank Kirk in Hawick. He was apprenticed to a baker in Leith, but switched careers to train for the ministry in Edinburgh and at the Burgher Theological Hall in Selkirk. He was ordained at Newcastleton Burgher Kirk in 1804 (the first minister in the new building). He was said to be known for his 'ready and pungent wit' and 'famous among South country humorists for the jokes he made himself or was the subject of among others'; however, no stories survive relating to his time in Liddesdale. It is said that he baked the pie for his own ordination dinner. He lived in a manse that was built next to the new church in Newcastleton. He greatly increased the congregation during his time in Newcastleton, but was called to Dumfries in 1809, moving there in 1810. In Dumfries he became the first minister of the new Secession Kirk on Buccleuch Street there, where he served until about 2 years before his death. He married Isabella Scott, who died in 1814. He secondly married Janet Jessie McLean, who died in 1828. Their son Archibald emigrated to Australia, while his oldest daughter Catherine (or 'Kitty') died in 1838. **William** (17th C.) married Marion Mark in Ashkirk Parish in 1656. Their children included Jean (b.1657) and Bessie (b.1659). **William** (17th C.) resident of Birkwood in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He was presumably related to James, who was also listed at Birkwood. Along with James he witnessed a baptism for Robert Turnbull in 1694. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for James Gray and Bessie Dunlop in 1689 and others for John Murray, William Scott and William Allan in 1690. He married Jean Cuthbertson in 1690 and their children included Euphan (b.1691) and Jean (b.1692). The witnesses in 1691 were James Gray and James Dunlop. Perhaps the same William had earlier married Janet Hislop, with their daughter Margaret baptised in 1688. **William** (b.1833/4) born in Wilton, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was 'Tailor journeyman' living at 6 Kirk Wynd with his wife Margaret, daughter Isabella and mother-in-law Jean Marchbank (formerly written 'Dilape', 'Dinlap', 'Dinlop', 'Dunlap', 'Dunlape' and variants).

Dunlop see **Wullie Dunlop**

Dunn (*dun*) *n.* **Eling** (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for all of his tenants, appearing in Hawick to assure that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. It is unclear what this forename corresponds to, and whether this might be a woman's name. **James** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1708 for gardener William Riddell (along with gardener James Falsyde), in 1712 for William Riddell and in 1725 (along with Robert Ker) for weaver Walter White and Jean Ker. He married Margaret Ker and their children included: Jean (b.1707); Janet (b.1707); Robert (b.1708); John (b.1708); Helen (b.1710); Mary (b.1713); Margaret (b.1716); James (b.1719); and Adam (b.1721). The witnesses in 1707 were Bailie George Martin and tailor Henry Orrock, in 1713 were gardener William Riddell and Robert Ker (probably related to his wife) and in 1719 were gardener William Riddell (again) and carrier James Simpson. **James** (b.c.1780) wright at Chesters according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Southden Parish. **James B.**, A.R.S.A. (19th/20th C.) Edinburgh architect famous for deigning the Scotsman Building with James Leslie Findlay. In Hawick he was commissioned to design the Hawick War Memorial. **Jean** (17th/18th C.) born in Selkirk, she

was a servant to Andrew Jerdon in Hawick, being put out of the Town twice for failing to produce a testimonial from her former Parish. She was also servant to Mrs. Fraser (although whether this was Hawick is unclear) and travelled between the parishes of Hawick, Galashiels and Prestonpans. **John** (1780/1–1807) from Ruletownhead, he died of fever and was buried at Byrness in Northumberland. **Margaret** (b.1811/2) from Jedburgh, she was a grocer and spirit merchant at Bonchester Bridge in 1851. **Marilyn** (??–) from Hawick, she graduated from Edinburgh University and is Senior Lecturer in Medieval History at the University of Glasgow. She has published books on Byzantine and monastic history. **Thomas** (15th C.) probably from the Rule valley. In 1493 Archibald Plenderleith in Bedrule was charged with stealing a cow and an ox from him. Perhaps the same 'Thomas dwn de Jedworth' was also mentioned in 1493 when Walter Ker of Cessford served as surety for the Laird of Bedrule not harming him. It is possible he was the same Thomas for whose murder John Robson in Auld Roxburgh was declared a fugitive in 1502. **Thomas** (19th C.) gardener at Stobs. He married Ann Henderson. Their son Robert died of consumption in 1857, aged 36. **William** (15th C.) witness to the document of 1488 in which Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne were leased by Sir Thomas Turnbull to Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. It was signed at St. Mary's Church in Ettrick Forest and his name appears as 'Willelmo Dun'. Probably the same William is recorded in 1494/5 when Thomas Turnbull of Phaup was fined for his non-appearance in Selkirk. **William** (19th C.) said to have been one of only 2 residents of Bonchester Brigend who stayed in their houses during the devastating flood of 1846. **William** (19th C.) carrier, listed in 1852 leaving the Black Bull in Hawick on Thursday's, travelling to Canonbie and Annan (formerly written 'Dun').

Dunnan (*du-nin*) *n.* **John** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Dunnand', which might correspond to some other modern name. He is actually the last man named.

dunner (*du-nur*) *v., arch.* to make a noise suggestive of thunder, rumble, clatter – 'Thunners dunnered o'er ye', '... and though it gard the divots stour off the house riggins and every caber dunner ... ' [EM1820], '... When fell on her ear a dunnering sound, Mix'd with a boisterous cry' [JTe], '... She tuk alang the road hersel', As fast as she could dunner' [JoHa], 'But dunneran tyres And poisoned reek Chowk her till she Can hardly speak' [DH], *n., arch.* a noise like thunder – '... maist deeved an daivert an donnert wui the rummellin dunner o an eend-on bizz' [ECS].

Dunnerine Haa (*du-ne-rin-haw*) *n.* an old cottage that stood near Barnes in the early 19th century, also called 'Dunnerim'. It was the home of James Cavers, known as 'Auld Dunnerum', who reached the age of 98.

Dunnett (*du-ni'*) *n.* **Rev. Arthur Henry** (1882–1940) son of William, minister in Kilmarnock, he was educated in Kilmarnock and at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He was licensed by Irvine Presbytery in 1910, assisted at Dalziel and St. Mungo's in Glasgow and was ordained as minister of St. John's in Hawick near the end of 1913. He was translated to Teviothead in 1920. He demitted in 1924 when he was appointed as Depute Home Mission Secretary. After the Union of 1929 he became one of the Secretaries of the Home Board for the Church of Scotland. He married Jessie, daughter of John Lamb, the West Kilbride minister. Their children were: Fiona; and William Gavin (b.1919), who was also a minister. He published 'The Child's Prayer Book' (1920), 'Book of Prayers' (1925) and an article 'For Christ or Congregation' in 'The Church in Changing Scotland' (1934). **Rev. William Gavin** (b.1919) son of the minister of St. John's Kirk, he was born in Hawick. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Sandhurst Military College and Edinburgh University. During WWII he served in India, the Western Desert, Iraq, Burma, Malaya and Java, and he retired at the rank of Lt.-Col. He was student assistant at Edinburgh St. George's West 1966–67, assistant at Inveresk St. Michael's 1967–68, licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1967, ordained by the Presbytery of Dalkeith in 1968, inducted as minister of Ormiston in 1968 and became minister at the combined charge of Hutton, Fishwick and Paxton in 1974. He retired in 1985. He was awarded the M.B.E. In 1948 he married Margaret Helena Southern and they had a son Nigel Gavin Manfred.

Dunnideer (*du-ni-deer*) *n.* **Stephen** (d.1317) presumably from Aberdeenshire, he was Parson of Conveth in 1301 and Chamberlain of King Robert I from about 1309. He was elected as Bishop of Glasgow in late 1316 or early 1317. He then travelled to Rome for consecration, but

the Pope rejected him due to pressure from Edward II of England. He died at Paris on the return journey. The Canons of Glasgow elected John de Lindsay as his successor, while the Pope chose Englishman John de Egglescliffe (often written 'de Dunnideer').

Duns (*dunz*) *n.* small market and former county town in Berwickshire. Originally called Dunse and built on the dun (Iron Age fort), it became a burgh of barony in 1490. Duns Castle includes part of a 14th century tower, and Duns Law is the site of the Covenanters' Stone. Nearby stands Manderston House, as well as Nisbet House and Wedderburn Castle. It was the birthplace of Duns Scotus (who indirectly gave us the word 'dunce') and also has the Jim Clark Museum. Duns summer festival was started in 1949, and takes place in July. It includes a ride to the summit of Duns Law by the Reiver and his supporters. The town motto is 'Duns Dings A'!', relating to a rout of the Earl of Northumberland's men there in 1377. The town handball game was carried out until 1886 and revived recently as part of the Summer Festival. Population (1991) 2,444 (formerly spelled 'Dunse').

Duns (*dunz*) *n.* **Patrick** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. His name is written 'Dunce'. Also in 1694 he witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk for James Brown.

Dunside Rig (*dun-sīd-rig*) *n.* hill to the south-west of Buccleuch and north of Phenzhopehaugh, reaching a height of 367 m.

Dunsmuir (*dunz-mewr*) *n.* **Robert** (15th C.) witness to a charter of 1453, the first known relating to lands in Hawick. His name was written 'Dunsmyre'.

Dunstane (*dun-stān*) *n.* area just to the south-west of Lillieasleaf village. The hill immediately west of the village was formerly called Dunstane Height and is now marked 'Dunstane Roundle', reaching a height of 169 m. Dunstane Mill is probably an old name for Riddell Mill (although it is possible it was a separate mill). Some of the lands of Riddell of that Ilk in Lilliesleaf are described in 1595/6 as being called 'the West-Maynis alias Dunstane or Myris'. Adam Young was farmer there in the 1860s (also written 'Dunston').

dunt (*dun'*) *n.* a blow, thump – 'A gien eet a right guid dunt', 'Yet up he raise, the truth to tell, And laid about him dunts fu' dour . . . ' [CPM], '. . . one of the women lifted the astonished preacher by the oxters, and, carrying him off for several yards, set him down again with a 'dunt' ' [HAST1864], '. . . for it wad be a gey sair pliskie ti rin dunt up again' the braw moniment at the fit' [ECS], 'But nought will scare him frae his neuk, Or gar him rair, But hearty dunts wi' the big buik, Or fervent prayer' [DA], 'Hard are the dunts, The dule and pain, A wheen o' oor neebors Maun thole alane' [WL], *v.* to strike, bump, knock – 'hei fairly dunted his heid on the lintel', 'Poor Johny's heart began to dunt, He though the ghaist incivil . . . ' [JR], '. . . And he duntit and knockit to waken the lass' [JoHa], '. . . But he dunted the banes o' the bodie' [JoHa], 'My hairt dunts, my strencth fæils me; as for the licht o' mine eyne, it alsua is gane frae me' [HSR] (see also **duntit**).

Duntersdales (*dun-turz-dālz*) *n.* former name for land lying south of the Slitrig, between and uphill from Usuch Haugh and Deidhaugh. In 1892 it was feued by the Duke of Buccleuch to John Laing & Sons and James Melrose & Sons, both of Slitrig Crescent (the origin is uncertain, perhaps relating to 'dunters', the spirits that inhabited old castles, or alternatively a combination of Old English and Gaelic for 'hill fort athwart the valley').

Duntersdales (*dun-turz-dālz*) *n.* house at No. 6 Slitrig Bank, named after the piece of land on the other side of the Slitrig. It was built in the 1880s.

Dun Tae (*dun-tā*) *n.* hill between Carlin Tooth and Carter Fell. It may be the 'Dun' listed among the highest hilles in Castleton Parish in 1839.

duntit (*dun-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* beaten, struck – 'But he tirl'd fu' lood at the window glass, And he duntit and knockit to waken the lass' [JoHa].

Dupligs (*doo-pligz*) *n.* place name listed as 'Dupligis' among the farms and towers that were burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. It is listed under places on the Rule Water, but beside 'Tronnyhill' (which is probably Troneyhill near Belses). The name may be an error for some other place.

dure see **duir**

Durham (*du-rum*) *n.* small city in north-eastern England, centre of the Anglican Diocese of Durham. This traces its history to the Kingdom of Northumbria in the 7th century, the headquarters shifting from Lindisfarne to Chester-Le-Street and then the cathedral built in the loop of the River Wear from the late 10th century (and the present building started in 1093). The Cathedral still contains the remains and relics of St. Cuthbert. Teviotdale may have been part of this diocese until transferred to Glasgow sometime around 1100. Reginald of Durham, in his description of miracles attributed to St. Cuthbert,

makes the first mention of Hawick in the 12th century. The town was also the location for the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, also sometimes known as the Battle of Durham.

Durham (*du-rum*) *n.* **Adam** (12th/13th C.) holder of lands in West Lilliesleaf. His son Adam sold their lands to Melrose Abbey. **Adam** (13th C.) son of Adam. Some time in the period 1214–49 he sold to the monks of Melrose his lands of 'Thodholesid' and 'Standestanerig' which he held of Sir William Riddell in the territory of West Lilliesleaf. This was 'out of great need for himself, his wife and his children. His name is recorded as 'Adam filius Ade de Dunelmo. The precise location of the lands is unclear, but they were adjacent to Clerklands.

Durie (*joo-ree*) *n.* **Andrew** (d.1558) son of John of Durie in Fife, and brother of George, who was Archdeacon of St. Andrews. He became Bishop of Galloway and Abbot of Melrose, under very dubious circumstances, it is said. He is meant to have been a very poor Abbot. In 1524 he was recorded as Postulate of the Abbey when he re-granted Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme the office of bailiary of the Abbey's lands. In 1529 he witnessed the indenture to keep the peace between the Kerrs and the Scotts. He is said to have died of shock after Protestant rioters attacked St. Giles Cathedral. His shield bore the figure of Mary, together with a kneeling bishop, the arms of Durie and the words 'S' ANDREE ABBATIS DE MELROS' (also spelled 'Dury').

Durisdeer (*riz-deer*) *n.* **Andrew** (d.1473) from Galloway, he is also sometimes referred to as Andrew Muirhead. He was educated at St. Andrews and Paris and became a subdean of the Diocese of Glasgow, where he was a close associate of William Turnbull. He became a Dean of Aberdeen Diocese and acted as an ambassador for King James II at the papal court in the early 1450s. Following the death of William Turnbull he was personally appointed as Bishop of Glasgow by Pope Calixtus III. He was active in national politics, being appointed to the Council of Regency for James III and attending the parliaments of 1464, 1467, 1468, 1469 and 1471. In 1468 he was one of those who went to Denmark to arrange for the marriage of the King with Margaret of Denmark. His seal showed St. Kentigern holding a fish and a crozier and a shield with the arms of Muirhead, and bore the words 'SIGILLUM ANDREE EPI. GLASGUENSIS' (often written 'de Durisdeer').

durk (*durk*) *n., arch.* a drik, short dagger – 'Assaults were common; the weapons . . . 'an durke' . . . ' [JW1649], '. . . was done by the said Helen Leythen with ane durke or whinger' [BR1687] (also written 'durk').

Durnsteids (*durn-steedz*) *n.* Durnsteads, former name for lands in the Lordship of Winnington, once owned by the Eliotts of Stobs. It was recorded in the late 17th century.

Durrough (*du-roch*) *n.* **Mr. ??** (17th/18th C.) described as 'dancing-master' in the Hawick Parish records. He was in Hawick for part of 1715 and 1716, presumably teaching dance, and received a certificate for good deportment to carry to his next abode (possibly the same as 'Durrow' or 'Darrow', a family well-represented in Berwickshire).

durrin (*du-rin*) *n., arch.* a buzzing sound inside one's head, *adj.* having a throbbing, quivering or buzzing sensation in the head – 'A durrin' pain' [GW].

dursent (*dur-sin'*) *pp., arch.* dared not – '. . . the Doctor would again have to prefer his celebrated request to be allowed to crawl under a mill-wheel after an otter, because 'I'm smaller than a dog; and I dursn't let then go there' ' [HHD] (also written 'dursn't'; see also **dursni** and **durstni**).

dursni (*durs-ni*) *contr.* dared not (also **durstni**).

durst (*durst*) *pp., arch.* dared, ventured, challenged – 'The vulgar being amazed in such a sort, It was bright day or he durst open the Port' [CWS], '. . . and none of the tenants' hirsels durst stand before the Town's hirsels for mixing' [C&L1767], 'Ha! dar'st thou point thy blood-stain'd hand at her' [JoHa], 'We've lis'ent to the fearfu' tale till we durst nae gae hame . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . it was some time before either durst show their face on the streets' [AM], '. . . ye durst not crook ye're mooth tae whustle on a Fast-day, but now ye may whustle or sing or anything ye like on a Sabbath day' [WiS], 'The burgh officers had been sent to take him into custody, but they durst not approach him on account of his violence' [WNK], 'Our land had given heroes birth, That durst the boldest brave, And taught above tyrranic dust The thistle tufts to wave' [HSR], '. . . Whom I durst scarcely welcome, yet could na wish away' [HSR], '. . . but so enraged were those who had been imposed on that it was some time before either durst show their face on the streets' [AM], 'Such was its force in the Market Place that no man, even with a horse, durst attempt to pass' [BM1897], 'A hained that view an taen the guid o'd as lang's A durst an cood' [ECS] (the past tense of **daur**; also written 'darst').

durstni (*durst-ni*) *pp., arch.* dared not – '... An' for his saul to strike them Durstna that day' [JoHa], 'I'd fain to Harden gie'n my vote, But for my life I durstna do't' [RDW], 'A cood fain heh dwinglt, ... bit A fair durstna' [ECS], 'He durstna even whustle For fear it raised a rustle ...' [FL] (also **dursent** and **dursni**).

Dustybaa (*dus-tee-baw*) *n.* nickname for **John Scott** in Aikwood in the 16th century.

Dustyfit (*dus-tee-fi'*) *n.* Dustyfoot, nickname for **Walter Riddell** of Allanhaugh Mill in the early 18th century.

Dutchburn (*duch-burn*) *n.* **John** (b.1788/9) from the Sunderland area, he was a tailor in the West-end. In 1841 he is recorded on the Back Row, and was on the Loan in 1851. His wife Jane was from Gatehouse-of-Fleet.

the Dutch Companies (*thu-duch-kom-paneez*) *n.* 4 companies of Col. Amerongen's regiment, which were quartered upon the inhabitants of Hawick for several weeks in 1719 – 'This day ye minister acquainted ye elders that seeing the Dutch companies are now removed to England, he would distribute among ye poor ... ye money thereat collected' [PR1719].

dux (*duks*) *n.* a top pupil in school – 'Lugs Tait was the dux in his year' – 'I should like to be a High School dux, with medals and books galore, Or swerve like Sutherland down the line to a rattling Mansfield score' [JYH] (from Latin).

dwall (*dwawl*) *v., arch., poet.* to dwell – '... O Lord, onlie makist me til dwall in sauftie' [HSR], 'Blisset ar thaye wha dwall in thy hous ...' [HSR], 'An' through the sermon Dan wad sit Wi' a sanctimonious grin, As if in him there couldna' dwall A particle o' sin' [AO], '... Till in His hame I dwall for evermair ...' [WL], 'They're dirty craws that dwall i' the Dean, The coorsest craws that ever war seen' [DH].

dwallin (*dwaw-lin*) *n., arch., poet.* a dwelling – '... an' thair beutie sall waiste in the graffe frae thair dwallin'' [HSR], 'The Lord loes the yettes o' Zion mair nor a' the dwallin's o' Jacob' [HSR].

dwalt (*dwawlt*) *pp., poet.* dwelt – 'Thy congregatione has dwalt therin ...' [HSR], '... my saul had amaist dwalt in seelince' [HSR], 'Dauvit had dwalt i' the Mid Raw And plied wi' his cairrier cairt Jinglin' raig'lar ilk a week Owre-bye the Copshaw airt' [DH].

dwam (*dwawm*) *n., arch., poet.* a faint, swoon, doze – 'dots and, uttering a feeble 'God preserve us', she fell down in a dwam' [WNK], '... so that eis beiceecle steitert aneth um, an A thocht the sowl wad take a dwam, an kilt owre' [ECS], '... ee're hover-doverin or ee're in a dwam' [IWL], 'But a happy hearty man was Dan, An' dearly lo'ed a dram; Though weird an' awesome was his wark He seldom had a dwam' [AO], 'A sick dwam as his boot cam' off, Each nicht it was the same ...' [WFC], '... there's the ancient toon o Hawick, steeple and lum an a', doverin, already in a kind o sunny dwam ...' [DH], *v.* to faint, swoon.

dwang (*dwawng*) *n., arch.* a tap-wrench, large iron lever used by blacksmiths, a strut used between joists to strengthen them.

dwine (*dwīn*) *v., poet.* dwindle, gradually disappear, wane, waste away, decline in health – 'Though the years may come and dwine ...', 'Yet she grew sweeter as she dwined, And dearer to our bosom ...' [JT], ''Dyach!' says the Deil. Time nickers and says nocht; The sands in his gless dwine doon' [DH], '... The sair-dwined corpse o' a brammle worm!' [DH], 'The sap o' life drains wi' the dwinin' year awa' [WL].

dwingle (*dwing-ul*) *v., arch.* to linger, tarry, loiter.

dwinglt (*dwing-ul'*) *pp., arch.* lingered, tarried – 'A cood fain heh dwinglt, an daikert aboot in sleepery Bosells' [ECS].

Dyce (*dīs*) *n.* **Isobel** nee Gordon 'Mem Dyce' (1769/70–1859) daughter of Alexander Gordon of Fochabers and wife of 'Lang Tam'. She ran a school for girls in Hawick (focussing on manners and sewing), and was apparently the first such teacher to insist on being called 'Mem', hence her nickname. She is recorded receiving payment from the Session for teaching in Hawick in 1800 and 1801. She is said to have been a Catholic and died at an advanced age. **Rev. Thomas** 'Lang Tam Dyce' (1740–1809) son of William, Rector of Hawick Grammar School. He was educated at St. Andrews University and became preacher at Teviothead 'chapel-of-ease' in 1792. He also sometimes substituted at St. Mary's. He rode a pony, called Donald. His nickname suggests that he must have been tall. He was described as 'a man of some learning, talent, and a vast amount of eccentricity'. Several stories are told of him, e.g. on one occasion he set the congregation to sing the 179 verses of the 119th Psalm, saying to them 'chow on that the now till A gaun throwe to Falnesh for ma denner!' On another occasion, impatient at shepherd's dogs fighting in the church, he quipped 'A'll hev a shillin on the black yin!' He often picked on people during his Sunday sermon and on one occasion went too far, so that there was a complaint and attempt to remove him; however, the sermon he next preached

was observed to be of sufficient quality and his 'peculiarity and occasional tendency to buffoonery were overlooked'. He is recorded signing up for the Volunteers, the 1803 register stating that he was 'above age, yet willing to serve'. He apparently went insane (possibly around 1804 when Robert Shaw took over at Teviothead) and retired to Hawick, living at the Sandbed, where his wife kept a shop. He got married in 1792; his wife Isobel, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Fochabers, was a Roman Catholic and died in Aberdeen in 1859 at the age of 90. William Norman Kennedy wrote an account of his life and character, printed in the 1868 Transactions. His death in Hawick is recorded in 1809 as 'Mr. Dice son to Decd. Mr. Dice latin schoolmaster'. **William** (b.1706) father of Rev. Thomas. He was son of James in Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire. He was Schoolmaster in Selkirk before moving to Hawick. He began teaching in Selkirk in 1730, with a licence to teach English, Writing and Accountancy. In 1734 he received a fee for boarding the son of Scott of Harden. He is recorded in a legal case against debtors in Selkirk in 1737. He is the 'Mr. Dyce' whose houses in Selkirk are recorded being thatched in 1742 and repaired in 1743, and who had receipts for his salary as master of Selkirk Grammar School in the years 1731–46. He was Schoolmaster at Hawick Grammar School approximately 1746–73 (although differing dates are given). In 1751 he was one of 4 men appointed by the Hawick Session to deal with the affairs of the deceased Bailie Gideon Ruecastle. He is listed among the subscribers to the 1752 reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland'. He witnessed baptisms for clockmaker Walter Freeman in 1758, for wright John Kay in 1759 and for weaver John Elder in 1760. He was also witness for merchant Walter Turnbull and Katherine Dyce (who was probably his daughter) in 1764 and 1766. He married Katherine Forbes and their children, baptised in Selkirk Parish, included: Janet (b.1733); Isobel (b.1734); Katherine (b.1737), who probably married Walter Turnbull; William (1739–44); and Thomas (1740–1809), minister at Teviothead (also formerly 'Dice').

dyck see **dyke**

dydie (*dI-dee*) *adj.* dyed – '... deidy (dyed) paips ...' [ECS] (also written 'deidy').

dydie-egg (*dI-dee-eg*) *n.* a dyed hard-boiled egg, especially one prepared for rolling down a hill at Easter – '... Golfers and sledgers and dydie-eggs' [DH], '... Crying 'Shairly it must be time, now, To trinnle my dydie egg!'' [DH]'At Easter A've trinnled dydie eggs ...' [IWL].

Dydie-egg Day (*dI-dee-eg-dā*) *n.* Easter Saturday, when 'dydie-eggs' were traditionally rolled.

dyte (*dī'*) *v., arch.* to indite, put into writing, compose – 'It's my happy hap to be Of these Scots Relations, Therefore I'le dyte their Pedegree To the eight or ninth Generations' [CWS], 'Of that Shepherds truth I cannot dyte enough, But now I'm run ashore; For Shepherds Swains, their Ewes and Lambs, I have spoken much before' [CWS] (also 'dite').

d'ye (*di-ee*) *contr.* do you – 'd'ye say si?', 'd'ye hink si?', 'Look here, d'ye see that auld humphbackit fallow, Wi' clenched megs and deep grey ferret een' [JoHa], '... d'ye think he wad hae ta'en the method he's ta'en? – na, atweel no!' [JTe], ''D'ye think I'm dry eneuch noo.' 'Gae way to the pulpit man, ye're aye dry eneuch there', was the reply' [RJYS], 'Och, d'ye think I'm an Irishman, D'ye think I'm an Irishman' [JEDM] (cf. **div ee**).

dye-hoose (*dI-hoos*) *n.* a part of a textile factory where dyeing is carried out, either the yarn hanks or garments being dyed in huge vats.

dyein (*dI-in*) *n.* the process of dyeing fibres, particularly cotton or wool. The Hawick dyeing industry grew up in support of textile manufacturers. Turnbull the Dyers was an offshoot of the original Hawick Carpet Company, the dyeing department being started by Thomas Turnbull in the late 18th century and located where the Bridge Hotel is now. In the early 19th century there were 2 main businesses operating in town. John Turnbull & Sons became a large operation through much of the 19th and 20th centuries, with factories on Victoria Road and Slitrig Crescent, but went into liquidation in 2000.

dyester (*dI-stur*) *n., arch.* a dyer – 'John and William Tomlins, dyesters in Reughheugh ...' [BR], 'Paid Thomas Turnbull, dyster, for dyeing and dressing officer's clothes ... 0 12 0' [BR1757] (also written 'dyster').

dyke (*dīk*) *n.* wall, especially a 'dry-stane dyke' on a farm, formerly referring to a turf or ditch boundary – 'Item, whatsomever person that monds tp big ane stane dyck betwixt his nichbour and him ... to big the hale dyck upon his neighbour's ground that refuses, and to pay the hale expense thereof' [BR1640], '... whosoevers horse or nolt shall be found breaking their neighbours dykes and destroying of yr goods ...' [BR1701], '... there was a fold dyke built on the Common by the possessors of Fenwick, which dyke was levelled by order of the Magistrates and rendered useless' [C&L1767], 'But first kneel down at the dike

side, And pray for heaven's blessin . . . ' [JR], 'Auld Ringan stood against the dyke, And levell'd weel his gun' [JTe], 'The big garden dike's carried off, every stane . . . ' [JoHa], 'Dinna sit claiverin' Doon at the dyke' [GWe], 'The bairns . . . gaed lowpin an rinnin aboot deike an gerss' [ECS], '. . . bye seike an deike an waeter; bye burn an brig an haa' [ECS], 'He crawed and flappit ower the dyke . . . ' [WFC], '. . . and a glimpse o yon auld battered dyke that rins at intervals up the hill' [DH], *v.* to build a dyke (sometimes written 'dike' or 'dyck'; the word appears in several place names, e.g. Dykeback, Dykecroft, Dykehead, Dykeneuk and Dykeraw).

the Dyke (*thu-dīk*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, listed between Killoley and Hietreis on the 1541 rental roll. The lands were valued at 10 shillings and the tenant were George and Edward Nixon. Thomas Nixon and 'Fargathe Nixson' were there in 1544. The precise location is uncertain (and is not Dykeraw, which is listed separately). The land of 'Stellis, within the Dyk' is also listed on the rental roll. This was probably the home of 'Ekkie Nixsoun in Dyk', recorded in 1611. In 1632 it is 'Dyke' when listed among Gavin Elliot's lands in Liddesdale, along with Ower Heuchhoose, Nether Hightreis, Kilford and Byrestead (suggesting it was somewhere near Saughtree).

dyke-back (*dīk-bawk*) *n.* the back of a wall, used as an an epithet for something lowly – 'I was a dyke-back gett: A bondager's wean, Wi' never ocht but the bothy-cat To ca my ain' [DH].

Dykeback (*dīk-bak*) *n.* former name for land beyond the splitting of the road at the Loanhead, lying between Longbaulk Road and Rosebank, and being separated into Easter Dykeback and Wester Dykeback. Presumably it was originally the back of the area known as Thorterdykes.

Dykecroft (*dīk-kroft*) *n.* field in the West End, near the Langbaulk, which was divided into allotments around 1854.

Dykecroft (*dīk-kroft*) *n.* house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map in Liddesdale, up the stream from Burnmouth and south of Pinglehole and Dawstonburn. It seems clearly distinct from the farm of essentially the same name further south in Castleton Parish. It is unclear what it might correspond to on modern maps, perhaps near Whitehillshiel (labelled as 'Dýkcrot' in c.1654 and 'Dykrafts' in 1694; it is not marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Dykecrofts (*dīk-krofts*) *n.* farm in Castleton Parish on Gall Sike, to the east of Newcastleton. 'Albine' Armstrong was tenant there in 1694 and William Herd was also listed as a resident there. William Elliot was farmer there in 1794–97 and Thomas Beattie was a servant in 1801. Andrew Stavert was farmer in 1841 and until at least 1868 (it is 'Dykescroft' in 1801 and is marked 'Dykecroft' on Stobie's 1770 map).

dyked (*dīkd*) *pp., adj.* surrounded by a dry-stone wall – 'A dyked fold and a herd's dwelling Are set snug in the glen together' [WL].

dyke-fit (*dīk-fi'*) *n., arch.* the base of a wall – 'A wheen folk oot picnickin at a deike-fit on Dunionseide . . . ' [ECS].

Dykeheeds (*dīk-heedz*) *n.* Dykeheads, farm in the upper Rule valley, south of Wauchope farm. South-east of the farm, on the gentle slopes of Wauchope Rig, are the remains of a settlement, about 55 m by 50 m. Its interior contains the foundation of a small cottage, and it is recorded in 1892 that it was surrounded by a stone wall. The remains were once described as a 'homestead moat', but now seem more likely to be from the Iron Age, with a later cottage. Nearby there are also field boundaries and rig and furrow lines.

dyke-louper (*dīk-low-pur*) *n., arch.* an animal that jumps over walls, a person of immoral habits – 'I am informed, that the old Session records of the parish of Hobkirk take notice of a female who was commonly known by the soubriquet of Bessy Loup-the-Dykes; and who is said to have been brought before the Session for having been guilty of dyke-loupin' [JoJ].

Dykeneuk (*dīk-nook*) *n.* small loch, out past Stirches, near the side of the road between Stouslie and Calaburn farm. It is known for its bird life, and also called Leahead Loch. A family called Nichol may have lived there in the early 19th century. There was formerly a farmstead there, where Robert and Isabella Scott lived in 1841. In 1851, Robert Scott and family were in one cottage and David Halliday and family in another – 'There's Lockie o' the Stinty Knowes, There's Nicol o' Dick-neuk, And Bryson o' the Priestrig, And Hall into the Heap' [DJG] (also spelled 'Dykenook' and variants).

dyker (*dī-kur*) *n., arch.* a person who makes dykes – '. . . at which the Common riders made a sprawl and brought in the dyker, whose name was Archibald Elliot' [C&L1767], '. . . Was wringin' oot his socks and sark Wi' wry thochts o' the dyker!' [WL].

Dykeraw (*dīk-raw*) *n.* farm in Southdean Parish, located along a track south of Southdean Cottages. The former tower of the same name

is about 1/3 of the way along this track. After the area was burnt by Dacre's men in late 1513 it was where the detachments met on their way back to England, with Sir Christopher Dacre leading 2000 horsemen and 400 footmen. It was once split into neighbouring farmsteads called Nether Dykeraw and Over Dykeraw. It was described being 2 steadings valued at 50 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539. The tenants of the farm in the 17th and early 18th centuries were Olivers, ancestors of the Hawick lawyers; those recorded in 1669 are Robert, Gilbert, Thomas, elder and Thomas, younger. Andrew Jardine was a tenant there in 1684 when listed as a fugitive for being a Covenanter. Isobel Oliver was listed among the poor of the Parish there in 1694. George Oliver is recorded as tenant in 1797 and in 1801 John Oliver was 'Husbandman' and Thomas Oliver shepherd there. Shepherd James Maben and family were living there in 1841. A farmstead is shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map just to the east of the old tower (see also **Dykeraw Toor**; the origin of the name is probably Old English and Old Scots 'dic raw', meaning 'the row by the ditch'; the name is at least as old as the 16th century; 'N. Dykra' and 'O. Dykra' appear on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Dykraw' in 1538 and 1539, 'Dykeraw' in 1571/2, 'Dykrae' in 1669 and 'Dikerow' in 1797).

Dykeraw (*dīk-raw*) *n.* former house in upper Liddesdale, between old Castleton and Kirndean. It is valued at one merk and let to William and Hector Armstrong according to a rental roll of 1541. 'Geordy Armstrang of Dykraw' was tried for resetting cattle in 1633. Adam Elliot was tenant there in the late 17th century. William Waugh and John Scott were recorded there in 1694. It is shown on the 1718 survey of Buccleuch properties, covering 420 acres, bounded by Kirndean, James Robson was there in 1778. lands owned by the Laird of Whithaugh, Nether Harden, Cocklaik and Whitehaugh. The location of the farmhouse is indicated, near the 176 m spot height shown on the Ordnance Survey map, but with no evidence of habitation there now. William Sharp was farmer there in 1797 and in 1801 John Inglis was a 'Driver' there and William Lillico a labourer. The whole of the former farm is now within an area of forest to the east of Florida (it is 'Dykraw' in 1541, 'Dykrae' in 1694 and 'Dikerow' in 1797; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Dýkra', and 'Dykraw' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, is still on Stobie's 1770 map and is 'Dikeraw' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Dykeraw Toor (*dīk-raw-toor*) *n.* tower in Southdean Parish. It was burned by Dacre's men in late 1513, 'both roof and floor', with Dacre adding in his correspondence 'and so smoked them out'. It was burned again by the English in 1544. The remains can still be seen on the track leading towards Dykeraw farm, which is further to the south-east. The tower was oblong in shape. Part of the south-west side still exist, but not all of this is contemporary with the tower (it is 'Dyker' in 1513, 'Dycray' in 1544).

Dykes (*dīks*) *n.* farm in the Rule valley, just to the west of Bedrule and east of Spittal Tower. It may have previously been known as 'Middle' and 'Holm'. It was farmed by Turnbulls in the late 17th and 18th centuries. William Murray was there in 1724–31, Thomas Veitch in 1728 and James Murray in 1730. John Leyden was a cooper there in 1730, George Henry was living there in 1736, James Murray in 1738, James Turnbull in 1742, James Scott in 1772, Robert Scott in 1784 and Walter Scott in 1786. In about 1795 it was listed among parts of Cavers Parish that were nearer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk. Thomas Turnbull is recorded as farmer there in 1797, Alexander Goodfellow was servant there in 1799 and James Richardson was a servant in 1801. Henry Litster was hind there in at least 1818–22. George Rutherford was tenant there in 1819. Walter Cavers was there in 1841 and 1851 and William Veitch in the mid-19th century. It became part of the estate and Barony of Wells, despite being in the Parish of Cavers. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was 'That part of the barony of Wells, called Dykes', owned by William Elliot of Wells and valued at £214 10s. By the 1870s it was held by the trustees of the late Sir William F. Eliott of Stobs and Wells. 'Dykes Moor Cottage' was a small cottage there in the 19th century (also called 'the Dykes'; it is 'Dyks' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Dÿks' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Dykes (*dīks*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Redford in 1646 and their children included Agnes (b.1653), Isobel (b.1656), Janet (b.1658) and Marion (b.1661). In 1658 his name is transcribed 'Thomas', but that is surely an error. The witnesses in 1661 were George ... and Walter Coltart. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Hislop and their son William was baptised in 1688. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He

married Margaret Baptie and their son Francis was baptised in 1699 (also written 'Dickes', 'Dicks', 'Dikes', 'Dyke' and 'Dyckes').

Dykes Burn (*dīks-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on the north side of Ruberslaw and run in a roughly northern direction, passing the Dykes, to join the Rule Water at Fastcastle.

Dykesmuir (*dīks-mewr*) *n.* former farmstead in Cavers Parish, south of Dykes and just to the north-west of Blawearie. George Ormiston and his family were there in 1851 (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

dymont (*dI-min'*) *n., arch.* a diamond.

eachie-peachie (*ee-chee-pee-chee*) *adj.* not much to decide between two alternatives, six of one half a dozen of the other (cf. **eeksie-peeksie**).

Eaglesham (*ee-gul-shum*) *n.* **Walter** (14th C.) priest of Glasgow Diocese. In 1363 he was confirmed in the Church of Lilliesleaf. This was despite the fact that Hugh 'Raa, who is not a priest, has unlawfully held the same for two years'. He is recorded as 'de Egglisham'. He was still in possession of the Church of Lilliesleaf in 1373, when he was Bachelor of Canon Law, and was granted a canonry with expectation of a prebend. Nothing else seems to be known about him, but it seems likely he was from Eaglesham in Renfrewshire and perhaps related to the earlier William de Eaglesham (also written 'Eglisham').

ear-board (*eer-bōrd*) *n., arch.* the front board of a cart (probably from 'a near-board'; cf.**erse-brod**).

eariewig (*ee-ree-wig*) *n.* an earwig.

Earl o Bothwell (*e-rul-ō-both-wel*) *n.* title of members of the **Hepburn** and then **Stewart** families. All 5 of the men to bear this title had some local involvement or influence (formerly 'Bothuel', 'Bothuile', 'Boithvile', 'Bothvile' and other variants).

Earl o Buccleuch (*e-rul-ō-bu-kloo*) *n.* former title of the head of the House of Buccleuch. Walter Scott was created 1st Earl in 1619, while Francis, the 2nd and last Earl died in 1651. The full list of the Earlship is therefore: Walter 1619–33; and Francis 1626–51. Afterwards the heads of the Scotts of Buccleuch were raised to a Dukedom.

Earl o Dalkeith (*e-rul-ō-dawl-keeth*) *n.* one of the titles of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It has been used in the last few generations by the eldest son before he becomes Duke.

Earl o Glencairn (*e-rul-ō-glen-kārn*) *n.* title for heads of the Cunningham family, who held the Barony of Hassendean in the 15th and 16th centuries.

the Earl o Hell (*thu-e-rul-ō-hel*) *n.* nickname of 'Little' Wull Ruthven, leader of one of the local gypsy groups in the early 19th century. He was involved in the 'Battle o the Brig' in Hawick.

Earl o Mar see **Mar**

Earl o Mar see **Earl o Murray**

Earl o Minti (*e-rul-ō-min'-i*) *n.* title of the Lords of the Minto estate, beginning with Sir Gilbert, the 4th Baronet who was created Earl in 1813. The family also have the titles of Viscount Melgund and Baronet of Nova Scotia. They have been the most important landowners in the area around Denholm for the last 300 years. The full list of Earls is: Sir Gilbert Murray Kynynmound 1813–14; Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound 1814–59; William Hugh Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound 1859–91; Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound 1891–1914; Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound 1914–75; Gilbert Edward George Lariston once Elliot -Murray-Kynynmound 1975–2005; Gilbert Timothy George Lariston Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound 2005– (see **Elliot** and **Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound**).

Earl o Moray see **Earl o Murray**

Earl o Murray (*e-rul-ō-mu-ri*) *n.* one of the titles of **James Stewart** (spellings can also be 'Stuart' and 'Moray').

Earl o Strathearn (*e-rul-ō-straw-thern*) *n.* title of **Maurice Murray** (or Moray), who was Baron of Hawick and Branxholme in the early 14th century.

the Earl o Tarras (*thu-e-rul-ō-ta-ris*) *n.* title often used for **Walter Scott** of Highchester and Harden.

Earlside (*e-rul-*, *yi-rul-sīd*) *n.* farm off the side road leading from near Cogsmill to Hawthornside, south of Hawick. It was among lands resigned in 1368 by Thomas Baliol to his superior William, Earl of Douglas. It is probably the place transcribed as 'the demeinz of Charles-set' with the park in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380. It was formerly part of the Cavers estate, having been acquired by Douglas of Cavers at least as early as 1511. In that years the 'mains thereof' are also mentioned, and these 'dominicales earundem' are still mentioned in 1687 and 1698. This is probably the place transcribed as 'Yarsaye' where Martin Crozier resided in 1544; he appears to have been a prominent member of the clan at that time. In 1574 this was

among the lands that William Douglas of Cavers served as surety for, the inhabitants being guilty 'for the cryme of thift in tyme bigane', this including 'Cock's Clem' Crozier, his brothers John and Rowie, 'Kate's Adie', 'Kate's Jock', 'Megat's Adie', Airchie and also 'Mark's Airchie'. David Douglas of Earlside was recorded in 1589. James Douglas was 'goodman of Yerlesyde' in 1590. It was listed among the lands of Stobs purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. Adam Scott was tenant in 1641. The area was said to have been used for secret Covenanters' sermons in the latter part of the 17th century; a thorn tree near there was long pointed out as the spot. James Stavert was tenant in 1682 and James Leyden in 1688. Part of the lands here were among those inherited by Sir William Eliott from his father in 1692. In the 1694 Hearth Tax roll there is an entry for 3 hearths there. Thomas Douglas and Richard Main were there in 1708. Robert Douglas in at least 1726–28, Walter Nichol and William Dodds in 1726, John Nivison in 1727 and John Douglas in 1728–29. John Lorrain was there in 1732, Thomas Telfer in 1733, Thomas Anderson and William Douglas in 1741, John Rule in 1742, William Inglis in 1772 and Thomas Scott in 1784. John Huggan was recorded as farmer there in 1794–97 and James Lunn as shepherd. Alexander Brown and John Lunn were servants there in 1799. Labourer Thomas Scott was living there in 1800. It was farmed by Peter Amos in the early 19th century, followed by his sons Thomas and then Gilbert. There is a story of some mysterious fires being set there when the Amoses were tenants; the culprit could not be found and so they procured a savage dog, which they paraded through Hawick, then let it be known how a nephew of Mr. Amos narrowly escaped being savaged by the dog, after which there were no more fires. William Telfer was there in the early 1900s. There was formerly a mill pond just to the north of the farm buildings. There is an ancient earthwork on the slopes of nearby White Hill (spelled 'Yarlside', 'Yairlside', 'Yarlsyde' and other variants from 1329 until the mid-17th century; it is 'yarlside' in 1368, 'Yarlsid' in 1511, 'Zarlside' in 1511 and 1558, 'Zarlesyde' in 1562, transcribed 'Yairdsyde' in 1569, 'Yarldsyde' in 1574, 'Yarlsyde' in 1589, 'Yairlesyd' in 1608, 'Hairrlesyd' in 1622, 'Yairliside' in 1641, 'Yearlsyde' in 1652, 'Zarlsyde' in 1662, 'Earlesyde' in 1687, 'Earlsyde' in 1688 and 1692, 'Earelsyde' in 1694 and 'Earlesyde' in 1698; the name probably means simply 'the nobleman's slope', 'eorles-side' in Old English).

Earlsideshiels (*e-rul-, yi-rul-sīd-sheelz*) *n.* former farmstead near Earlside. John Elliot was shepherd there in the 1750s.

Earlston (*e-rul-stin*) *n.* town on the Leader Water, about 3 miles up from the Tweed, and about 25 miles from Hawick. It contains the ruined tower where 'Thomas the Rhymer' was born, and has the site of the castle of the former Earls of March. The old Earlston Bridge, a thatched cottage and the Rhymer's Mill are other historic attractions. Post Office Close has a house with a lintel bearing the date 1581. Earlston Civic Week is at the beginning of July. Population (1991) 1,629. Pieces of jet necklace found in a 'tumulus' near here is in Hawick Museum (the origin is possibly 'Ercil's fort').

Earl Street (*e-rul-stree'*) *n.* road between Duke Street and Trinity Street, with houses built in 1887, and named after the 6th Duke of Buccleuch (Henry Walter Scott), who had been Earl of Dalkeith.

earn see **ern**

Earn Hope (*ern-hōp*) *n.* small stream that rises on Bye Hill and runs to the north to feed the Frostlie Burn.

earnest (*ern-ist*) *n., arch.* an amount of money paid to guarantee a contract – 'Paid Andrew Turnbull, Bailie Walter, and David Laing, earnest, for the herd's house building' [BR1755].

eassel (*ees-la*) *prep., arch.* to the east of (also **eastle**).

easla (*ees-la*) *prep., arch.* to the east of, *adj.* eastern, easterly – 'We have also *East-le* and *Wast-le*, lying to the East and West respectively. The town of Hawick is divided by the northward-running *Slitrig* into two parts, known as *Eastle-the-waitter* and *Wastle-the-waitter*, commonly contracted into *Eis'la-waitter* and *Was'la-waitter*, or simply *Eis'la* and *Was'la*' [JAHM], 'The easslawaiter ba' players' [GW], *prep.* to the east of, *n.* the eastern side, particularly used to describe the part of the town of Hawick east of the Slitrig in the 18th and 19th centuries – '. . . making the selection alternately from the youths living on the east and west sides of the Slitrig, that river being the boundary line between the Easla's and Wasla's' [HAST1866] (also written 'eassla'; see also **Eastla** and cf. **wasla**).

easla-wesla (*ees-la-wes-la*) *adj., arch.* east and west, oriented in an east-west direction – 'An another ribbon, – verder-cled, rinnin eassla-wassla – telld the coorse o bonnie Teviot' [ECS].

Eastbank see **East Bank**

East Bank (*eest-bawngk*) *n.* former name for the area near where Trinity Church now stands, which formed the eastern extremity of the town boundary. This was the site of the East Bank Kirk, and the lower ground was once called the Wheathole.

East Bank Hoose (*eest-bawngk-hoos*) *n.* Manse of East Bank Church, beside Trinity Gardens at the start of Bourtree Place. Once the building was turned over to secular use it became a shop, run by A. Kyle then Fred W. Robertson as a souvenir and art supplies retailer in the early 20th century. Later it was a Scottish Power showroom. From 1991 it has been Hamish Smith's jewellery shop, Nos. 2 and 4 Bourtree Place, and is a grade C listed building. Local joiner Tosh Scott designed the new frontage in mahogany, and it contains custom cabinets to Hamish Smith's designs, as well as the Teribus Clock outside.

the East Bank Kirk (*thu-eest-bawngk-kirk*) *n.* church formerly built at the Wheathole, being the lower part of the current Trinity Gardens. It was originally erected in 1780 as the East End Meeting House of the East End Burgher Congregation, which had been founded in Hawick in 1773 by the 'dissenting seceders', and previous to that members of this congregation had travelled to Selkirk for services. The first minister was George Williamson, but he left after disagreements with his congregation, and it was 8 years before James Henderson was appointed. He significantly increased the numbers, placing the congregation on a firm footing. Many worshippers came from the neighbouring Parishes of Wilton, Cavers, Kirkton and Hobkirk. There were 673 members in 1806. From 1847 it became part of the United Presbyterian Church, and formed an offshoot in 1886, which became Wilton South Church. The original structure was an unpretentious, square, 2-storey building with an attached church hall. An adjacent manse was built in 1793. In 1837 a dispute over whether to build a manse for the assistant minister caused a schism in the congregation. The church was enlarged in 1877. Members of the Free Church worshipped there for about a year, before St. George's was built. The old meeting house was converted for use as a private school for a few years (the forerunner of St. Mary's and Trinity schools), and was last used by a joiner's firm in the early 20th century. Photographs of it exist from the late 19th century. The 'cexdar cone which surmounted the pulpit sounding-board' from the old kirk was donated to the Museum in 1865. The present building was constructed in 1843 higher up than the original, was officially called the East Bank United Free Church, and later became part of the Church of Scotland again. In the 1890s a Church Hall was built to designs by J.P. Alison. In 1958 the church merged with the nearby congregations of St. Andrew's and St. John's to become Trinity Church. An entrance pillar from the former gates by the Horse was dumped in the Teviot at Mansfield, but rescued to form the base of the Frank Scott Memorial Seat on the Miller's Knowes. The oldest existing communion token is marked 'Rev. J.H. 1791' and 'Ass-o-c-Hk.' on the other side. A history was written by Stewart Richmond Scott in 1923. A roll of the ministers is: George Williamson 1774–83; James Henderson 1791–1840; Adam Thomson 1833–60; James McEwen 1862–72; James Orr 1874–91; Charles Allan 1892–99; James Brand Scott 1900–07; Robert James Wright 1907–1913; David Mair 1913–1918; John Anderson 1918–1922; Stewart Richmond Scott 1922–1959.

the East Bleachin Green (*thu-eest-bleechin-green*) *n.* former public drying green off the Loaning in Denholm. Comrades Hall was built on the lower part in the 1920s, while the upper part continued to have clothes poles until about 1960, when it was turned into a children's playground.

East Boonraw (*eest-boon-raw*) *n.* farm reached by taking the right hand road at the 'Fower Road Ends', just next to West Boonraw, on the Boonraw Burn. It probably corresponds to the location of the main farm of Boonraw. Robert Scott was farmer there in at least the period 1841–72. The upper half of a quern found there was donated to the Museum in 1871 (see also **West Boonraw**).

East Buccleuch (*eest-bu-kloo*) *n.* farm in the Rankle Burn valley off the B711 and near West Buccleuch. This area gave its name to the Scotts of Buccleuch. The present house stands on the site of a much older manor house, near where the Clear Burn joins the Rankle Burn. This was probably the first local seat of the Scotts of Buccleuch (or 'Rankilburn', as it was originally). The modern farmhouse was built in 1832, during the construction of which the foundation walls of the castle were discovered (at the western end). The house incorporates a freestone door-rybat from the earlier mansion, as well as a stone above the door bearing the crescent moon of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It is said that an old spur, a bridle bit and other relics were once dug up there. It is also said that when a fireplace was replaced in

1921 that the floor gave way, revealing the vault of the old house. The original 'castle' there was probably a fortified house and may have been ruined in an attack by the Routledges and accomplices in about 1490, although it has also been speculated that it was destroyed by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1544. There are nearby signs of possible other buildings and rig field systems. The farm also once contained the lands of Gair and Ropelawshiel. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it extended to 2265 acres, with the farmhouse in roughly the present location. 'Easter Buccleuch, and a fourth of Wester Buccleuch' were listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. The 'East side of Buccleugh' stock and teind was valued at about £1145 in 1785. David Park was tenant there until about 1800, when it was taken over by James Grieve of Branxholme Park (also sometimes 'Easter Buccleuch').

East Burnfit (*eest-burn-fi'*) *n.* East Burnfoot, former farmstead in the Ale valley, corresponding approximately with the modern **Burnfit** on Ale, with the 'West' farm actually to the south east. James Hart was tenant there in 1711, Robert Riddell in 1721 and James Brown a little later. James Cowan was herd there 1715–22 (it is 'eister burnfoot' in 1688 and 'Easter Burnfoot' in 1765).

East Burn Park (*eest-burn-pawrk*) *n.* name for the field on the Common to the east of West Burn Park and to the west of Williestruther cottage.

East Castle (*eest-kaw-sul*) *n.* fortified house said to have been at the east end of Denholm village, so-called to distinguish it from Westgate Hall, at the other end of the village. It was also known as just 'the Castle'.

East Cavers (*eest-kā-vurz*) *n.* former farm on the Cavers estate, also known as **Easter Cavers**.

Eastcote (*eest-ko'*) *n.* farmhouse just outside Hawick, about half-way between Weensland and Denholm, lying on the left between the A698 and the Teviot. It was formerly part of Cavers estate and is now the 'Eastcote House Archery Centre'. Andrew Rodger was there in 1727, John Douglas in 1731 and William Douglas in 1733. William Blyth was there in 1772. John Johnstone was farmer there in at least 1794–97. Archibald Whillans and Charles Allan were servants there in 1797, James Brown and James Dunlop in 1799 and James Dunlop, Robert Rae and Thomas Hope in 1801. Thomas Scott was farmer there in 1841. Thomas Armstrong was farmer in the early 20th century. Aerial photography revealed the outlines of what appears to be a Roman temorary marching camp in the nearby fields. The name was used to distinguish it from **West Cote** and it is essentially the same as the earlier **Little Cote** (also spelled 'East Cote', 'East Coat', 'Eastcoat', etc.; it is marked 'Eastcot' on Stobie's 1770 map).

East Cote see **Eastcote**

eastle (*ees-tul*) *prep., arch.* on the east of – 'The town of Hawick is divided by the northward-running Slitrig into two parts, known as Eastle-the-waitter and Wastl-the-waitter, commonly contracted into Eis'la-waitter and Was'la-waitter, or simply Eis'la and Was'la' [JAHM] (also **eassel**).

the East End (*thu-eest-end*) *n.* former name for the area around the High Street, to distinguish it from the 'West End'. This was the commercial part of Hawick, where the merchants etc. lived. The name came later to refer to the eastern boundary of Hawick, around where the Horse now is. In 1770 there were 96 houses there owned by Burgesses, with a value of over £17,000. On the 1841 census it was used as an explicit address (also written 'Eastend').

the East End Kirk (*thu-eest-end-kirk*) *n.* the East End Church, also known as the East End Meeting House, the original name for what became known as the East Bank Church. The name distinguished it from the other Secessionist church, the West End (or Green) Kirk.

Easter Alemoor (*ees-tur-āl-moor*) *n.* farm beyond the dam at Alemoor Loch, on the Easter Burn, and actually to the north of the modern Wester Alemoor. It appears to have existed as a separate estate from at least the mid-16th century. David Armstrong 'of Ailmure', recorded in 1573, may be the first known owner. It was owned (along with Wester Alemoor) by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the 17th century, but by the late 18th century was the property of Pringle of Haining. Alexander Pringle, a prominent Scottish Judge, became 'Lord Alemoor'. The farm was in Selkirk Parish until incorporated into Roberton in 1689. William Lamb was there in 1714, Walter Scott in 1716, James Govenlock in 1715, Walter Scott in 1716, George Sinton in 1720, William Scott in 1725, James Anderson in 1753, John Storie in 1757 and James Grieve in 1765. John Pringle of Clifton paid the Land Tax of £308 there in 1785 and Mark Pringle in 1802. Residents in 1812 included tenant George Easton and shepherd William Forrest. There are signs of rig

and furrow cultivation nearby and former buildings to the north-west (it is 'Easter Ealmuir' in 1725; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Easter Barnhills (*ees-tur-barn-hilz*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of Barnhills. It was sold by John Turnbull of Barnhills to Ragwell Bennet of Chesters in 1613. In 1678 it was combined with Wester Barnhills when both were owned by Sir William Bennet. By 1788 the lands were valued at about £450 and held by the Miss Stewarts. Thomas Balmer and Henry Carruthers were servants there in 1801 (it is 'Easter Barnehills' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, but seems to be just 'Barnhils' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Barhills' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Easter Boonraw (*ees-tur-boon-raw*) *n.* another name for **East Boonraw**.

Easter Broadlee (*ees-tur-brōd-lee*) *n.* formerly part of the farm of **Broadlee**. In 1650 the 'communicants' recorded there were John Hope, Helen Scott, Margaret Martin, Janet Hutton, Walter Martin and Helen Scott.

Easter Buccleuch see **East Buccleuch**

Easter Burnfit (*ees-tur-burn-fi'*) *n.* former farm bordering on Midshiels and Appletreehall, all tenanted farms of the Scotts of Buccleuch from at least the late 17th century. It was part of the lands of Burnfoot, distinct from Wester Burnfoot. The mill there is recorded from 1574, when William Scott 'in Harden' and James Scott 'in Quhitslaid' paid back Sir Walter Scott of Birkenside for a loan on the lands. James Shiel was living there in 1682. Robert Wright was a shoemaker there in 1690. The residents there in 1694 were Alexander 'Hymers' and Robert Wright. William Scott was tenant there in 1709. Bessie Gray was from there in 1717. There is still mention of 'easter Burnfoot mylne' in 1718 and in the survey of Buccleuch properties in that year it was not owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, unlike the adjacent Wester lands. Robert Riddell was recorded there 1721–29, Alexander Moore in 1723, Walter Riddell in 1725 and James Scott in 1733–35. There are document of 1762 and 1765 relating to the sale of 'Easter Crawhill, commonly called Easter Burnfoot' between Thomas Turnbull of Knowe and William Scott of Burnhead (it is 'Easter Burnfoott' in 1694 and 'E: burnfoot' in 1725).

Easter Burnfit see **East Burnfit**

Easter Cavers (*ees-tur-kā-vurz*) *n.* former farm on Cavers estate, also known as 'East Cavers'. John Miller and William Nichol are listed there in 1694. Walter Lorraine was there in 1714. It is possible it was the same as **Little Cavers**.

Easter Clarilaw (*ees-tur-klā-ree-law*) *n.* former name for the eastern half of Clarilaw in Wilton Parish. It was included in the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it covered 146 acres and was bounded by Midshiels, Wester Clarilaw and Hassendean Common. It was also stated that 6 acres of land belonging to Wester Clarilaw were mixed with it, while one acre mixed with Wester Clarilaw belonged to it.

Easter Clerklands (*ees-tur-klerk-lindz*) *n.* former name for part of **Clerklands**.

Easter Common Haugh (*ees-tur-ko-min-hawf*) *n.* former name for the **Wee Haugh**, including the extended area now occupied by Teviot Crescent.

Easter Craik (*ees-tur-krāk*) *n.* formerly half of the lands of **Craik**. In 1548/9 these lands were granted by Mary, Queen of Scots, to Sir Walter Scott and his wife Janet Betoun, having been forfeited by John Cockburn of Ormiston. The lands were re-granted to John Cockburn by James, Earl of Bothwell in 1567. It was inherited by Simon Scott in Newton in 1618, from his brother Walter. It is probably the 'Easter Craig' listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch according to the 1653 and 1661 services of heirs and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. The lands were also described as having a mill (it is 'Eistir Craik' in 1548/9, 'Eister Craik' in 1567 and 'Eister Craick' in 1661).

Easter Dykeback (*ees-tur-dīk-bak*) *n.* former name for land lying on the north side of Rosebank Road, probably once part of the area known as Thorterdykes, and distinguished from Wester Dykeback, which lay further to the south-west.

Easter Essenside (*ees-tur-e-sin-sīd*) *n.* farm west of Ashkirk, adjacent to Wester Essenside. It was part of the estate of the Scotts of Headshaw in the late 16th century. In 1643 it was owned by Francis Scott of Synton and valued at £200, with the teinds being valued at £60. There were 6 tenants listed there on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. William Redford was tenant there in at least 1709–17 and James Nichol was living there in 1710. The Shortreeds were there in the 18th century, with Robert Shortreed being owner in the 1740s when the lands were valued at £365 10s, and James Shortreed was owner in 1759. In 1778 it was purchased by John Elliot, younger son of the 2nd Lord Minto (who would become an Admiral and settle at Monteviot); when he died in 1808 it passed to his nephew, the next Lord Minto. In 1788 it was valued at £365 (and had a

value of 10s more in 1811). John Scott was farmer there in at least 1789–99. John Miller was servant there in 1797. John Scott was a servant there in 1801. In 1820 it may have been sold to Miss Ann Carnegie (perhaps a relative of the Elliots by marriage). It was farmed in the 19th century by John Douglas (father of Bailie James) and his son, who was also John. 2 small bronze axe-heads (or 'celts') were discovered on the farm, in 1882 and in 1887, as well as a bronze armlet, possibly loaned to the National Museum of Antiquities by Tom Scott and subsequently lost.

Easter Fodderlee (*ees-tur-fo-dur-lee*) *n.* alternative name for **East Fodderlee**.

Easter Grundistone (*ees-tur-grun-dee-stin*) *n.* former house and farm, on the lands of Groundistone, just north of Hawick. It was 'le Estpart of Grundieston within th barony of Chamberlein-Newton' in a document c.1380 describing lands claimed by the English. It became home to a branch of the Scotts in the 16th century. 'Robert Scot of Easter-groundiston, brother-son to Robert Scot of Headshaw' is listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch. George Scott was there in at least 1682–88. It was part of the estates of the Duchess of Buccleuch by the end of the 17th century. George Scott and Robert Stewart were there in 1694, with William Bell as shepherd and James Young there among the poor of the Parish. George Scott was farmer there in 1709. William Miller was there in 1711. In the 1718 survey of Buccleuch properties it covered 371 acres, bounded by Hassendean, Newton, Boonraw, Wester Grundistone and Synton. A stream separated it from Wester Grundistone, and in 1718 farmhouses are shown on either side of this stream. Thomas Scott was tenant there in 1764. The small farmstead of Boghall was also included within its limits. John Armstrong was farmer there in 1797 (it is 'Easter Grundiston' in 1643, 'eister groundiston' in 1688 and 'Easter Groundiestone' in 1718; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Easter Hassendean (*ees-tur-haw-sin-deen*) *n.* former name for the eastern half barony of Hassendean, the name being used from at least the 15th century to refer to the part with barons being the Cunninghams. This is distinct from the western part, which included some of the northern Borthwick valley. In 1510/1 the lands were granted to David, son of James Scott of Hassendean. In 1514 Cuthbert Cunningham, Earl of Glancairn granted the lands to Elizabeth Cunningham, widow of John, Lord Hay of Yester. And in a charter of 1529, John, Lord Hay of Yester takes possession of the 'ten merkis landis of ald extent' of 'estir hassindane', previously belonging to his grandmother Elizabeth Cunningham. This was confirmed to the Hays of Yester in 1617, when the daughters and heirs of another John, Lord Hay of Yester disponed the lands to him. Although the Cunninghams and Hays held the superiority, the lands were possessed by the Scotts of Hassendean, with a confirmation to William Scott of Hassendean in 1532. In 1606 Walter Scott of Alton was served as heir to his grandfather Robert in half the lands of 'orientalium de Hassinden' with the mill there. The lands, including 'the toure, fortalice, and mylne thairof' were listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1661 and 1663 (it is 'Eister Hassindene' in 1514, 'Estir Hassindene' in 1532 and 'Easter Hassindean' in 1663).

Easter Haugh Parks (*ees-tur-haw<u>ch</u>-pawrks*) *n.* former name for two fields to the northeast of Hassendeanbank, across the B6405.

Easter Heap (*ees-tur-heep*) *n.* former name for an estate roughly corresponding to the modern Silverbuthall, and being part of 'the Heaps'. In 1635/6 James Waugh was served heir to the lands there belonging to his grandfather, John Waugh 'de Heip'; this was explicitly land valued at 5 merks. In a 1650 list of 'communicants' there are 39 people listed on the estate, namely (using modern spellings) Adam Welsh, Margaret Davidson, Marion Waugh, Janet Percival, Margaret Sheen, John Percival, Walter Scott, Bessie Scott, James Aitchison, Gavin Elliot, Janet Percival, Robert Easton, James Easton, Margaret Fletcher, William Easton, Isobel Fowler, John Scott, James Scott, James Stevenson, Bessie Easton, Bessie Stewart, William Easton, Janet Gray, Helen Johnstone, James Stewart, Agnes Scott, Patrick Lorraine, William Lorraine, Marion Rule, Robert Scott, Margaret Percival, Robert Aitkin, James Aitkin, David Aitkin, Bessie Brydon, Adam Aitchison, Robert Mitchell, James Learmonth and Isobel White. James Scott had sasine for the lands in 1733. In 1765 it was 'silverbut-hall, belonging to James Scot, formerly called Easter Heip'. In 1788 it was 'Easterheap or Silverbuthall' when valued at £80 and owned by James Scott. The 1808 will of William Oliver 'Auld Cash' mentions 'Easter Heap or Heip now commonly called Silverboothall'. 'Three Inclosures and Stackyard, part of Easter Heap, or Silverbuthall, formerly belonging to James Scott,

and possessed by Robert Smith, acquired from James and Walter Knox' are listed in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, with the owner being Archibald Dunlop of Whitmuir and the value being £13 (also spelled 'Heip' or 'Hepe'; it is 'Eister Heip' in 1636 and 'Eister heape' on a parish map of 1650).

Easter Hermiston (*ees-tur-her-mis-tin*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. The lands were owned by Andrew Scott and William Johnstone, both valued at £130, along with teinds valued at £51 10s 2d. John Scott of Synton and John Johnstone owned the lands in 1678 and they were combined with Wester Hermiston by 1743. They were all owned by William Govan in 1788.

Easter Highchesters see **East Highchesters**

Easter Hill (*ees-tur-hil*) *n.* hill just south of the western part of Alemoor Loch, reaching a height of 344 m.

Easter Hislop (*ees-tur-hiz-lop*) *n.* former part of the farm of **Hislop**, mentioned in the 16th century and early 17th century (it is 'Eister Heislehoip' in 1572 and 'Eister Heissilhoip' in 1615).

Easter Hoose (*ees-tur-hoos*) *n.* house in Roberton that used to be the local manse.

Easter Howlands (*ees-tur-how-lindz*) *n.* old name for the area that was later called Dovemount (mentioned as early as 1511), making up a large part of Wilton east of Roughheugh, or today east of Wilton Crescent and Stirches Road. Note that the name does not signify that it is east of Howlands, but rather that it is the eastern lands (of the Langlands estate) which lie in the hollow. A 1726 charter granted Easter Howlands to William and Charles Tudhope, then it passed to John and William Sharp of Mackside in 1763 and George Haliburton in 1770, by which time it was known as Dovemount and subsequently parcelled off. In 1765 the land was valued at £25.

Easter Kirkstile (*ees-tur-kirk-stīl*) *n.* former name for the Kirkstile, to distinguish it from the formerly existing **Wester Kirkstyle** – 'John Bridges weaver att the easter kirkstyle had a child baptized . . . ' [PR1713].

Easter Langbaulk (*ees-tur-lum-bawk*) *n.* former farm on the 'Lumback' road. Archibald Scott was farmer there in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Easter Lees (*ees-tur-leez*) *n.* ??.

Easter Lilliesleaf (*ees-tur-li-leez-leef*) *n.* farm near Lilliesleaf. The mill, lands and town of 'Easter Lillislie' were listed in the service of heirs for Sir John Riddell in 1669. The farmer there in 1851 and 1861 was George Alexander (it is 'E: Lilsly' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'E. Lilsly' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Easter Loan (*ees-tur-lōn*) *n.* one of a number of loanings leading from the main inhabited parts of Wilton Parish up to Wilton Common. It roughly followed the Cala Burn.

Easter Loch (*ees-tur-loch*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Branxholme Easter Loch**.

eastermaist (*ees-tur-māst, -mest*) *adj., arch.* furthest east (variant of **eastmaist**, also written 'eastermest').

Easter Mertin's Hill (*ees-tur-mer'-inz-hil*) *n.* hill to the north of Crumhaugh Hill farm. It was the location for a view of Hawick painted by Andrew Richardson about 1835.

Easter Middle see **East Middle**

Easter Moormaw see **Moormaw**

Easter New Moss (*ees-tur-new-mos*) *n.* former name for a boggy area within Wilton Common, north of Woo Law, recorded in the description of the common in 1765.

Eastern Star (*ees-tern-stawr*) *n.* the Order of the Eastern Star, effectively a women's version of the Masons, although men can also be members. The Hawick branch started in 1911 and closed in 2002, being the last one in the Borders. The leaders were called Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron, and were typically appointed for 2 years.

Easter Parkhill (*ees-tur-pawrk-hil*) *n.* former name for a farm in the southern Bortwick valley, adjacent to Easter Park Hill. The former farm of Parkhill was at some point split into west and east parts. Andrew Chisholme paid the land tax there in 1678, when it was valued at £100. John Hume was recorded there in 1717 and Walter Scott in 1718. John Scoon was recorded as farmer in 1797, James Aitkin in 1800, Andrew Pringle in 1812 and William Miller in 1819. In the 1788 county valuation (and the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) it is listed among the possessions of William Chisholme of Chisholme, and valued at £100. In about 1874 it (as well as Easter Parkhill) is recorded being owned by William Richardson Dickson of Alton (see also **Parkhill**).

Easter Perk Hill (*ees-tur-perk-hil*) *n.* Easter Park Hill, hill in the southern Borthwick valley, south of Roberton village, reaching a height of 295 m, and with a peak to the north-west reaching 276 m. Nearby was the farm of Easter Parkhill.

Easter Sike (*ees-tur-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Saughtree Fell and runs roughly southeasterly to join Dawston Burn to the north of Ashtree Cottage.

Easter Swanshiel (*ees-tur-swan-sheel*) *n.* former part of the farm of Swanshiel in Hobkirk Parish. It was situated on a promontory jutting into the Swanshiel Cleugh. In 1643 it was the larger part of Swanshiel, and valued at £66 13s. 4d. It was owned by a branch of the Turnbulls, then acquired by the Grieves of Easter Swanshiel in the early 18th century, before being sold and annxed to Wolfelee. Adam Turnbull was there in about 1663, when it was still valued at £66 13s 4d, and it had the same value in the 1740s. James Turnbull was there in 1694. The last occupant of the steading there was a pauper by the name of Loraine. By 1788 it was owned by Cornelius Elliot of Wolfelee and still owned by him in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811 (it is 'eister Swanshell' in 1663 and 'Easter Suansheall' in 1694).

Easter Toll (*ees-tur-tōl*) *n.* one of Hawick's 4 toll houses, a plaque marks the site on Bourtree Place near the Conservative Club. The toll house is marked on Wood's 1824 map. George Grieve was tollkeeper in 1841.

Easter Weens (*ees-tur-weenz*) *n.* former stables on the Weens estate, located north of the main house.

Easter Wells (*ees-tur-welz*) *n.* former name for farm that was part of the Wells estate in Rulewater, distinct from Wester Wells.

Easter Whitehaugh (*ees-tur-whī'-uf*) *n.* former name for the lands also known as **Wester Heap**.

Easter Winds (*ees-tur-wīndz*) *n.* former name for lands somewhere near Dryden, Commonside etc. Distinct from 'Wester Winds', this may have been an early form of 'Weensland'. It is listed in 1686 among lands tenanted by Robert Grieve in Commonside in the ratification of the Barony of Hawick to Anna Duchess of Buccleuch.

Eastfield Mills (*eest-feeld-milz*) *n.* main premises of Blenkhorn Richardson & Co. Ltd. on Mansfield Road, opposite the footbridge. The main building, along with an engine room and a huge single-storey weaving shed, was erected in 1882/3 by Bell & Hill, Builders, with Melrose's planning most of the engineering. The frontage is in the style of a French Renaissance chateau, with an inscription 'B. R. & Co.' above one of the front windows. The main warehouse, fronting the Teviot, was 120 feet long, with free-stone from Woodburn Quarry. It was extended in 1886 to incorporate the spinning of worsted yarn, with the addition of 2 extra 2-storey structures, as well as a matching gatehouse. There was further expansion in the period 1895–1921, with enlargement of the weaving sheds and an additional office block on Rosevale Street. The mill carried on through troubled times, until it sounded its whistle for the last time in 1976. Since 1981 it has been home to a knitwear mill for Johnstons of Elgin. The large octagonal chimney, spinning sheds and engine house were all demolished. The mill is a grade B listed building. There is a piece of film of workers leaving the factory in 1909/10.

Eastfield Road (*eest-feeld-rōd*) *n.* built in 1962 in an area where Waverley Mills and part of Blenkhorn and Richardson's, Eastfield Mills had been. Some of the council flats there were demolished in 1998.

East Fodderlee (*eest-fo-dur-lee*) *n.* eastern part of the lands of Fodderlee in the lower Rule valley, lying east of West Fodderlee, and also Old Fodderlee. It was also known as 'Easter Fodderlee'. Near the bend in the road to the south are Easter Fodderlee Cottages, and a little further south is Easter Fodderlee March Wood. The owner in 1707 was Mary Kerr, when the value was £80. The lands were disponed by James Thomson to William Riddell in 1784 and then granted to John Thomson 3 years later. However, the lands are recorded being owned by George Thomson in 1788, and still in 1811 (so there may be some confusion with names). John sold them to Thomas Gregson in 1802, who sold them to Charles Kerr of Abbotrule 4 years after that. Kerr sold them to William Walker in 1815, and they passed to Walker's nephew James in 1832. However, in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls the farm is recorded being owned by George Thomson and valued at £80. In 1864 the farm was purchased by Sir William Francis Eliott of Stobs, who had plans to encourage the railway to pass through the land. James Fairbairn was farmer there in 1861 and his widow was recorded as farmer in 1868. The farm was bought by John Usher of Norton and Wells in 1895. There was probably a small threshing mill here, powered by water from a pond. A polished stone axe found there is in the Museum (formerly written 'Fotherlie' and variants; see also **Fodderlee**).

Eastgate (*eest-gā'*) *n.* street running through the middle of Denholm, being part of the A698. It is also known as Main Street.

Eastgate Hoose (*eest-gā'-hoos*) *n.* house on the Loaning in Denholm. It was the home of the local master joiner around 1900.

East Grain (*eest-grān*) *n.* small stream in the headwaters of Twislehope Burn in the upper Hermitage valley, south of Twislehope Hope. It rises near Mid Hill joining Muckle Sike to become Deep Gill.

East Highchesters (*eest-hI-ches-turz*) *n.* former name for a smaller part of the main Highchesters estate, distinguished from West Highchesters. There were 9 'communicants' there in 1650, namely John White, Bessie Allan, Adam Noble, George Heatlie, Janet Adam, John Gavin, Robert Renwick, Helen Napier and James Scott. It was within Wilton Parish until the Parish of Roberton was formed in 1689/90. It was probably the farm within Wilton Parish owned by Robert Scott of Glack in 1678. In 1694 there were 5 separate householders recorded there. John Wilson was there in 1714–20. John Hume was there in 1736, John Scott in 1742 and Robert Scott in 1763. It was purchased from Elliot of Fenwick by the Duke of Buccleuch in about 1756. The lands were valued at £130 in 1764, as part of the Buccleuch estates. George Hart was farmer there in 1797. In 1788 and 1811 it was still part of the Buccleuch estates and valued at £130. George Hart was tenant there in at least 1797–1812 and James Hart was also living there in 1812 (also called 'Easter Highchesters', it is 'Easterhaychasters' in 1694 and 'Easter Heichester' in 1718).

East Hill (*eest-hil*) *n.* hill just to the south-east of the Note o the Gate. It reaches over 420 m (it is marked 'Easter Hill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Easthope (*eest-hōp*) *n.* **John** (d.c.1899) son of a soldier, his widowed mother and sister came to the Hawick area, where they slept in the barn at Branxholme Braes. The mother died overnight and the children were taken charge of by Mr. Grieve, then raised by Nancy Ewart. He attended school in Newmill, was apprenticed as a stone mason, and taught the herds' children at Penchrise, later starting a school in Hawick. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed as a teacher on the Back Row, but it was also said that his private school was on the Mid Row. He wrote some articles for the Kelso Chronicle, which helped secure him a Civil Service job in London, where he rose to a high position.

eastin (*ees-tin*) *adj., poet.* east, eastern (noted by J. Leyden).

Eastla (*eest-la, ees-la*) *adj., n., arch.* the eastern part of Hawick, as opposed to the 'Wesla', i.e. the part to the East of the Slitrig, also known as 'Eastla Water'. The rivalry between the two parts of town used to be quite strong, with, for example, competing bonfires at the 'King's Ranting' in the 18th century, and a tradition for the Cornet to be elected from alternate sides. In the 18th century (as described by Robert Wilson) there used to be gangs from each side, made of youths under about 16 years old, which formed 'regiments' with drums, flags, halberds, clubs and even swords. They would battle in the 2 or 3 weeks before and after 'Fastern's Eve' (the time of the 'Baa' game), when injuries were common. They also used to have competing bonfires on July 4th, with material collected over the preceding month, and regular raids on each other's store of fuel. The rivalry survived into the Baa game of the 19th and early 20th centuries – '. . . a total of 86 deaths . . . 34 were in Eastla water, and 52 in Westla water' [JE] (cf. **easla**.

Eastla Witter see **Eastla**

Eastlea Drive (*eest-lee-drīv*) *n.* dead-end street in the north-east part of Denholm, off the main road after the Ashloaning, with construction began in the 1930s and finished after WWII. The local police station was on the corner with the Jedburgh road until it closed in 1971.

East Langlands Ludge (*eest-lawng-lindz-luj, -loj*) *n.* former gatehouse for Langlands House, now a separate dwelling, situated on Sunnyhill Road. It is dated 1880 and has picturesque detailing, including deep overhanging eaves. It was probably designed by the Edinburgh firm Kinnear & Peddie. It is a grade C listed building.

East Lees (*eest-leez*) *n.* former farm adjacent to West Lees, between Newton and Appletreehall. James Cranston was farmer there in the mid-19th century (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

East Mains (*eest-mānz*) *n.* former name for a set of lands to the east of Hawick, distinct from West Mains. The boundaries probably changed over time, but it consisted of essentially all the land to the east of the Burgh. Together these were originally part of the 'demesne' lands of the Baron. The detailed outline is shown in a survey of the lands held by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1718. At that time it consisted of 572 acres, bounded by the Slitrig, Meikle Whitlaw, Hummelkowes, Weensland and the eastern limits of the Burgh; the enclave of Hilliesland and some smaller portions of lands were not included and the land was described as 'corn land which is indifferent good, but it lyeth very inconvenient by reason that there is so many hills and valleys in

it'. A great deal of what is currently the eastern part of the town (including the Terraces, the Wellogate, Slitrig Crescent, etc.) was once part of these lands. Over time various parts were sold to the Burgh and other landowners, or incorporated into neighbouring farms, so that eventually the name 'East Mains' ceased to be used. There was a court case of 1437 where William Douglas of Drumlanrig recovered part of these lands from Janet Murray, widow of James Gledstains; they were there said to be in the demesne lands of Hawick 'commonly called le Estmaynis' and rightfully owned by the previous Sir William of Drumlanrig, including the mill with appurtenences. The lands of 'Est Manis of the Kirktoun' recorded in 1470 are probably the same as Kirkton Mains, and not the East Mains of Hawick. These are probably the 'easter dominical lands' which James Douglas, together with his wife, held in 1484 before he inherited the Barony of Hawick. They are listed as part of the lands held 'in property' by the Baron in the 1511 charter. Part of these lands are referred to as being to the north of the Trinitylands in a charter of 1557 (assuming that 'Vest manis de Hawik' is meant for 'East Mains'). The lands were included in the Baron's property in a promise of infeftment in 1559, the retour of 1572 and in the Parliamentary ratification for Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1594. It was listed among the lands of the Earl of Queensberry in Hawick Parish on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, valued at £1120. The lands were described as having a mill, although it is unclear where this was simply Hawick Mill, or referred to another, perhaps on the Slitrig. would have been, and whether on the Teviot or Slitrig. In 1630 Drumlanrig gave a quarter of the lands to Thomas Lidderdale of the Isle (in Kirkcudbrightshire). They are described as 'extending to 19¾ husband lands' in 1675. In 1684 a piece of land called Cramptlands Croft, within East Mains, was sold by Patrick Cunningham to Alexander Hislop. In the 1686 ratification of the Barony to Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch it is listed first (supporting the idea of this as part of the demesne lands) as being 'nineteen husband lands and three fourth parts'. Also in 1686 it is recorded that a Bailie had his horse 'teathered in the common grasse upon the East Maines'. Rentals for the lands are included in the Buccleuch archives from 1690. However, it appears that some of the lands were purchased in the 1740s by the Duke of Buccleuch from John Scott and Thomas Turnbull (ex-Bailies of Hawick) and Patrick Cunningham. Improvements to the lands are mentioned in 1764. The lands of Crowbyreshaugh are recorded in a dispute of 1822 as being part of East Mains (it is 'Est Manys' in 1511 and 1514, 'Eist Manis' in 1514 and 1559, 'lie Eist-manis' in 1565/6, 'Eist Manis' in 1572, 'Eist Manys' in 1594, 'Eist Maynes' in 1615 and 'East Maynes' in 1686).

East Mains (*eest-mānz*) *n.* former name for a farm in Cavers Parish. It was presumably to the east of **West Mains**, and once formed part of the demesne lands of the Baron. James Douglas was there in 1716, George Dryden in 1748 and William Turnbull in 1782. George and John Dryden were there in 1784. John Ferguson was tenant in 1801, with his sons William, Thomas and Robert all on the ballot for the Militia (it is 'Cavers eastmains' in 1794).

East Mains (*eest-mānz*) *n.* former name for **Knowetoonheid** in Hassendean. It is referred to by this name in a 'letter of reversion' by Walter Turnbull, when it was assigned to the new Baron of Hassendean, Alexander, Lord Home in 1493/4 (and hence was originally the 'home farm' for the Baron). The name distinguished it from 'Middle Mains', which was also referred to in early times as part of Hassendean.

the East Mairch (*thu-eest-mārch*) *n.* the East Marches of Scotland coincided with the area known as the Merse, with wardenship often held by the Home family. It was also more or less the same thing as the Sheriffdom of Berwick. The English East March, more or less Northumberland, often had wardenship by the Percy's.

eastmaist (*eest-māst*) *adj., arch.* furthest east (also **eastermaist**).

East Middle (*eest-mi-dul*) *n.* farm by the Honey Burn, east of Cavers. The name distinguishes it from **West Middle**. It was part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers, but in the Parish of Kirkton. It was owned by Douglas of Cavers in the 1643 and 1678 valuations. Andrew and William Douglas were there in the 1680s. It was part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers in 1788. It was farmed by James Turnbull in 1785, Alexander Douglas was there in 1795, Thomas Blyth was tenant in 1797, John Blyth was also living there in 1799 and Thomas Armstrong and John Hislop were servants there in 1801. The farm was a major local supplier of Leicester rams in the 19th century, with Thomas Scott Turnbull being the only local breeder of Border Leicesters in the 1840s. There were Turnbulls there in the 19th century and R. Ballantyne farmed there around 1900 (it is 'Easter Midle' in 1685; it is

marked 'Easter Middle' on Stobie's 1770 map and is 'Easter Middles' in 1797).

East Middles (*eest-mi-dulz*) *n.* former farm to the south-east of Lilliesleaf. Labourers John Murray and Robert Goodfellow were there in 1799. It is only marked on maps today through the plantation East Middles Strip ('Eastermiddles' and 'Westermiddles' are marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Easton (*ees-tin*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Greensidehall. His son Robert was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1709. Margaret (b.1715) may also be his child. Probably the same Adam was living at Overhall in 1723 and 1725, married Mary (or Marion) Turnbull in 1708, and their children included: Helen (b.1718), with mother's name given as 'Margaret' Turnbull; Anna (b.1720); Jean (b.1723); Beatrix (b.1725); Agnes (b.1728); Gideon (b.1731); and William (b.1734). The witnesses in 1723 were William and Robert Easton (possibly his father and brother) and in 1725 were John and Walter Scott. He may be the Adam who witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1723 for Robert Wilson and in 1729 for Adam Wright in Dean Mill. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In about the 1720s he was given poor relief from the Kirk Session 'to take his son to the well', 'for wall water to his son' and 'To Mr Scott for druges for Adam Easton'. But not long afterwards, Thomas (presumably his son) was given money 'for one Chest to his Father and one to his Brother', meaning that both had died. **Adam** (18th C.) married Betty Chisholme in Wilton Parish in 1753. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, perhaps living at Wiltonburn. He married Isabel Renwick in 1768 and their children included: Agnes (b.1770); and Thomas (b.1772). The witnesses in 1770 were Thomas (perhaps his father) and Thomas Hoy. He could be the Adam who (along with George) was recorded owning part of Roughheugh in 1788 (valued at £11 8s 8d), and still recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Oxnam Parish. In 1791 he married Isobel Helm, who was from Cavers. In 1792 he was at Shiplaw Corse when his son Robert was baptised in Cavers Parish. He may be the Adam from the Hawick area who emigrated to America in 1823. **Adam** (b.1783) son of Andrew and Margaret Kedie, he was farmer at Overhall. In 1851 he was farming 62 acres and in 1861 he was a widower farming 60 acres. In 1814 he married Janet, daughter of John Michie from Old Northhouse, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Cavers. Their children included: Isabella (b.1815), who probably married mason James Scott; Margaret (b.1817); Andrew (b.1819); William (b.1821); Robert (b.1824); John (b.1826); George (b.1828); Christian (b.1830); and Helen (b.1833). **Agnes** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who received poor money from the Session in 1706. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Twislehope in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He is probably the shepherd at Broadleehope listed among heads of households in 1835–37 and Broadlee 1838–40. He may be the Alexander, married to Jean Kyle (daughter of Andrew Kyle and Jean Murray), whose children, born in Castleton Parish, included: William (b.1822); Andrew (b.1824); Jane (b.1826), who married Walter Gledstains; Alex (b.1828); Robert (b.1834); James (b.1835); Isabel (b.1836); and Elizabeth (b.1838). This family emigrated to Ontario, Canada in 1840. He left around the same time as the other Alexander, who was surely related. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) shepherd in Castleton Parish. He was listed among heads of households for the first time in 1836, when he was at Whithaugh. He was at Bellshiels in 1838 and 1840, and emigrated to America about that time. He was surely related to the other shepherd Alexander. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He could be the Andrew, married to Helen Swan, whose son Stephen was born in 1671. **Andrew** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. The death of one is his children is recorded in 1782. He could be the Andrew who married Margaret Kedzie in 1771, with children including Robert (b.1773), George (b.1775), Thomas (b.1777), Agnes (b.1779), an unnamed child (b.1782), Adam (b.1783), Christian (b.1786) and Andrew (b.1789). **Andrew** (1743–1820s) tenant farmer at Overhall, son of Robert and Christian Murray. He was recorded as farmer at Overhall in 1797, with Thomas also listed there. He owned some property in Edinburgh and would go there for a couple of days a year to collect the rent. On one such occasion he returned early to find his daughter Christian holding a party. Being a strict and disapproving man, he said nothing until leaving the next time, when he told her 'Kirsten, if you're going to again have a party, you'd better have it a day earlier', and so no party was held again. In 1771 he married Mary (or Margaret) Kedzie, who died in 1809, aged 63. Their children included: Robert (b.1773), who became a minister in Montreal; George

(b.1775); Thomas (b.1777); Agnes (b.1779); an unnamed child (b.1782); Adam (b.1783); Christian (b.1786); and Andrew (b.1789). It is said that his wife was excommunicated from East Bank Kirk for attending the service of a minister she knew who was preaching at a neighbouring church, and so the family moved to the Green (Anti-Burgher) Kirk. **Andrew** (b.1805/6) born in Roberton Parish, son of George. He was farmer at Easter Alemoor and then Todrig. He was farmer at Alemoor, according to an electoral roll of 1837. In 1841 he was at Easter Alemoor. In 1851 he was at Todrig, farming 1376 acres, 46 of which were arable and in 1861 he was farming 1400 acres and employing 3 labourers. His wife was Isabella. **Colin** (1956/7–) attended Burnfoot and the high Schools, where he started playing rugby, settling after a while into the position of full back. After school he played for the P.S.A., being Captain in 1974/5, before moving to the Trades. He first played for Hawick R.F.C. at the age of 18 and eventually played 199 games for the Greens. He was a regular member of the team that won 4 titles in the early 1980s. He was Captain in 1986/7. He worked for the Fire Brigade. He married Elaine and they live in Hawick. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Scott iin 1766 and their children included Robert (b.1767). **Francis** (1758/9–1829) gardener in Hawick. He was probably son of Overhall farmer Thomas (since they were recorded on the same headstone). He is probably the Francis who was recorded as a gardener at Minto in 1778 and 1779, as well as at Roberton (for the minister James Erskine) in 1779. He may be the same Francis who was gardener at Stobs in 1794 and 1797. He married Elizabeth Ormiston, who died in Hawick in 1833, aged 53. **Francis** (19th C.) married Betty Ormiston in Wilton in 1823. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. He may be related to John and Peter, who were also listed. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as former occupier (along with Richard Brown) of Salenside Croft and 'Skakriggis'. These same lands were then assigned to John Scott in Kirkhouses by Walter Scott of Ashkirk. **George** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1693 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He came right after William, to whom he was presumably related. **George** (17th/18th C.) servant to William Henderson in Clarilaw. His children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Margaret (b.1702); and Helen (b.1709). **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded s tenant in Woll in 1715 and 1717. He married Bessie Murray and their children included William (b.1705), James (b.1708), John (b.1713), Agnes (b.1715) and Margaret (b.1717). **George** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Tait and their children included John (b.1733). **George** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf in 1787. He may be the 'younger mason' recorded in Lilliesleaf in 1790 when he was involved in a dispute over an unpaid bill in Selkirk. Probably the same George is recorded in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791. **George** (18th C.) married Margaret King in Wilton in 1767. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1788 as owner of part of Roughheugh, along with Adam. They were still recorded as owners on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. It is unclear how he was related to Adam, or the other Eastons. **George** (1785–1875) born at Upper Glendivan in the Ewes valley. He was recorded as a roadman at Glendivan in the 1841 census. He moved to Edinburgh and became an agent of the Scottish Temperance League, who talked all over Scotland about abstinence and sobriety. In 1834 he married Mary Hetherington. Their children included James, Douglas and Margaret. His autobiography was published in 1869. **George** (b.c.1775) tenant farmer at Easter Alemoor, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He was at Easter Alemoor in 1841 with his son Andrew. He is probably the resident at Borthwickshiels who subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. He married Elizabeth Brack and their children included: Andrew (b.1805); George (b.1809); and Margaret (b.c.1810). **George** (b.c.1810) son of William. He was a hairdresser in Hawick, who was an early Trustee and deacon of St. George's Kirk. On the 1861 census he is listed at 1 High Street. In 1867 he was at Market Place when he donated to the Museum 'Copies of the Town Treasurer's Printed Abstracts from 1826 to 1834'. He married Elizabeth Jane (b.c.1828), daughter of William Scott, and sister of Sir James A.H. Murray's first wife. Their children included: William, local songwriter; Robina Ann; James D.; and Elizabeth D. **George** (19th C.) farmer at Fenwick, recorded on the 1834 electoral roll as a tenant, with lands acquired from William Turnbull of Fenwick. **George** (19th C.) married Betty Davidson in Wilton in 1835. **Gideon** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1765 he witnessed a baptism for Gideon

Scott in Hawick Parish. He married Janet Irvine in Hawick in 1763 and their children included: Margaret (b.1766); Elizabeth (b.1768); and Janet (b.1771). Witnesses to the 1766 baptism were butcher Thomas Waugh and smith Robert Telfer. He could be the Gideon, son of Adam and Mary Turnbull, born in Wilton in 1731. He may have earlier married Margaret Laidlaw in 1758. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Isobel (b.1632), Margaret (b.1633), Robert (b.1635) and Marion (b.1639). The witnesses in 1652 were M... Scott and William .... **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: George (b.1650); John (b.1652), William (b.1657); Thomas (b.1658); and Robert (b.1661). Agnes (b.1647) and Bessie (b.1648), with no mother's name given, are probably also his children. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Johnstone in 1656. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was tenant at Westerhouses in 1709. His children included: Margaret (b.1707); William (b.1709); Janet (b.1711); and John (b.1714). It is possible he is the same man as James in West Burnfoot. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at West Burnfoot in 1722 and Alton in 1729. He married Bessie Scott and their children included: Jean (b.1716); Helen (b.1719); Robert (b.1722); and Adam (b.1729). The witnesses in 1722 were William and Walter Scott (who may have been related to his wife) and in 1729 were James Dryden and Thomas Irvine. He could be the James recorded as an elder of Wilton Parish in 1711. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Heap in 1725. He married Isobel Aitken (probably in 1714, although no wife's name is given) and their children included: Anne (b.1716); Isobel (b.1720); Agnes (b.1723); and Robert (b.1725). He is probably the James who (along with Robert) witnessed a baptism in 1725 for James Smith, also resident at Heap. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Geamscleugh' (i.e. Gamescleuch) in Ettrick Parish in 1716 when his son William was baptised in Roberton Parish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Janet Scott and their son James was baptised in 1764, with witnesses John Anderson and James Hogg. He may be the James who in 1765 witnessed a baptism for Robert (perhaps his brother). **James** (1739/40–95) tenant at Broom, which must have been in Rulewater or nearby. He was recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard, along with his son William and an unnamed daughter. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Sanderson in Hawick in 1758. It is possible that they had a son James in the 1770s (the entry being hard to read). **James** (18th C.) resident of Branxholme. He married Betty Cook and their children, baptised in Hawick, were Isabel (b.1774) and Mary (b.1779). The witnesses in 1774 were James Roger and William Mitchellhill. **James** (18th/19th C.) carter in Lilliesleaf. He married Agnes Thomson and their children included: George (b.1790); Isobel (b.1792); James (b.1794); Maney and Agnes (b.1796); and Thomas (b.1799). He is also recorded in Selkirk (in the Walter Mason Collection) in a dispute over an unpaid bill. Probably the same James, resident of Lilliesleaf, is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the James who owned land in Lilliesleaf in 1788 (still recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), valued at £26 13s 4d, which was among those owned by Sprot of Riddell in about 1874. **James** (18th/19th C.) tailor on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **James** (18th/19th C.) listed as a wright in Wilton on Pigot's 1837 directory. He could be the James born to Andrew and Margaret Kedie in Wilton in 1782. **James** (19th C.) married Harriet Rutherford in Lilliesleaf in 1823. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Henderson in Southdean in 1829. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. He may be related to George and Peter, who were also listed. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1581 as former occupier of a 'husbandland with onset, toft and croft' in Ashkirk, later wadset by Walter Scott of Ashkirk to John Scott in Kirkhouses. **John** (17th C.) tenant at Salenside in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Drinkstone in 1698 when his daughter Helen was baptised. The witnesses were Robert Scott in Drinkstone and Robert Scott of Tandlaw. **John** (d.bef. 1691) resident of Ashkirk. He married Blanch Bell and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1691. His wife was recorded as his widow at the baptism, with witnesses Robert and John Easton (who were probably related to him). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk who married Isobel Helm and had children Isabel (b.1690), William (b.1692) and Elizabeth (b.1696). The witnesses in 1690 were William and John Scott. He may be the John who (along with Robert, also married to a Helm) witnessed a posthumous baptism for another John in

1691. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Ashkirk listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694, distinct from the James in Salenside. In 1698 he was recorded as tenant in Ashkirk. He married Janet Easton and had children Agnes (b.1695), Robert (b.1698), George (b.1699), Isobel (b.1702), William (b.1704), John (b.1707), Thomas (b.1709) and Robert (b.1715), all baptised in Ashkirk. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Ashkirk Parish. In 1710 he was 'Elder tenant in Askirk'. He married Bessie Leithead and their children included Janet (b.1706) and Agnes (b.1709). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Galalaw in 1723. In 1724 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Veitch in Galalaw. He married Isobel Learmonth, recorded in Roberton Parish in 1713 (and perhaps the same marriage recorded in Wilton in 1714, with no wife's name given). Their children included Robert (b.1716), John (b.1718), Isobel (b.1720), Margaret (b.1723) and Agnes (b.1726). William (b.1715), with no mother's name given, may also be his child. The witnesses in 1723 were Robert Taylor and John Scott. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Easton in Wilton in 1741. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Dunn and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1746. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Brown in Wilton in 1769. **John** (18th C.) from the Damside family. He married Euphan Douglas. Their daughter Rachel married Merrylaw farmer William Goodfellow in 1773. The 84 year old Euphan who was recorded as 'Independent' on Underdamside in 1841 could be his daughter. **John** (18th C.) recorded as a hairdresser in Hawick on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He was a barber in Hawick when the death of his wife (name not given) was recorded in 1805. He is probably the John who married Jane Hutton and had children William (b.1798) and George (b.1802). **John** (18th/19th C.) probable name for labourer at Hobkirkstile according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799 (the name is hard to read). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He had children William (b.1806) and Ann (b.1808) baptised in Hobkirk. **John** (18th/19th C.) wright on Damside, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the John who married Margaret Turnbull in Wilton in 1797. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Henry in Wilton in 1832. **Peter** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. He may be related to George and John, who were also listed. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He may be the Robert who married Isobel Helm and had a son James (b.1690), with witnesses Robert Scott and John .... He may also be the Robert who married Margaret Henderson and had a daughter Margaret (b.1698). He could be the Robert who (along with John) witnessed a posthumous baptism in 1691 for another John. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Teindside. He is buried in Wilton Old Churchyard, but some of the dates were unreadable. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He was 'in Heip' when said to be one of 2 witnesses who walked and described the boundaries of Wilton Common in the 1690s. He was recorded as 'an old man, who then lived in Hiep' in about 1705 when he was part of a group of men who perambulated the boundaries of Wilton Common, presumably to settle some dispute. This was recounted by Hector Cockburn in 1764. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) described as 'in Todshaw' in 1696 when he leased the lands of Todshaw for 5 years from Gideon Scott of Highchester. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Anna 'Kair' in Wilton in 1708. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes 'Steward' and their children included Robert (b.1708). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Cavers and their children included Robert (b.1717) and William (b.1719). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Greensidehall in 1725. He may be the Robert who witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1722 (along with William) for Thomas Liddell, in 1723 (along with William) for Adam Easton and in 1733 for William Goodfellow. He married Margaret Scott, the marriage probably being the one recorded in 1715 (with no wife's name given). Their children included Margaret (b.1718), Helen (b.1720), Robert (b.1722), Anna (b.1725), Isobel (b.1728) and Francie (b.1730). The witnesses in 1725 were John and Walter Scott. He may be the Robert who (along with James) witnessed a baptism for James smith in Wilton in 1725. He may also be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for William, resident of Heap, in 1733. **Robert** (b.1706/7) son of William, who was tenant in Brieryyards. He was resident of Langlands Burn in 1764 when he gave evidence at the court proceedings for the division of Wilton Common. He said he 'was born in the parish of Wilton, and was never out from it, but half a year, all his life'. He was 'in Langlands-dean' in 1764 when

listed among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common and was also recorded being 'in Appletreehall' when he was a witness in 1764. He is probably the Robert who was living at Clarilaw in 1737, Borthaugh in 1742 and Clarilaw again in 1744, who married Jean Dodds in 1736 and had children including: William (b.1737); Helen (b.1739); Thomas (b.1742); and Mary (b.1744). The witnesses in 1737 were Andrew Martin and William Gray, in 1742 were George Hart and William Turnbull and in 1744 were James Dodds (probably related to his wife) and James Dryden. **Robert** (1702/3–91) farmer at Overhall, probably older brother of Thomas, who also farmed there. He was at Overhall in 1739, but by 1746 was living at Calaburn. He is probably the Robert who witnessed baptisms in Wilton for Adam Cuthbert (in Langlands) in 1742, William Scott (in Whitfield) in 1743, Archibald Turnbull in 1759, for John Scott (in Lees) in 1764 and for Robert Oliver in 1770. He married Christian Murray (who was from Galashiels) in Wilton in 1735, and she died at Pathhead, aged 82. Their children included: Isobel (b.1736); Andrew (b.1739); Mary (b.1740); Andrew (again, b.1743), who also farmed at Overhall; Adam (b.1746); Thomas (b.1748); and Christian (b.1750). The witnesses in 1739 were James Scott and John Lockie, in 1746 were James Robertson and John Murray and in 1748 were Walter Scott and George Lamb. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Margaret Dickson in 1754 and their children included an unnamed child (b.1755), John (b.1757) and Andrew (b.1758). **Robert** (d.1778) resident of Hawick Parish. His death record lists him as 'An old Man', suggesting he had no family at that time. **Robert** (18th C.) builder who was paid in 1751, along with Robert Oliver and their workmen, for work on the new Teviot Brig. This was explicitly for 'helping the far pillar of the bridgem and 12 drains'. He may be the Robert who married Christian Scott in Hawick in 1752. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Dickson and their children included: James (1763); and James (again, b.1765). The witnesses in 1763 were cooper Alexander Scott and church officer Alexander Bunyan, and in 1765 were James (probably his father or brother) and Alex Bunyan. Elizabeth (b.1760), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: Adam (b.1767); and William (b.1768). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Easton and their children included Helen (b.1771). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daugher Tibby was baptised in 1773. **Robert** (1749–1823) land surveyor of Jedburgh, only son of William of Rankend and Isobel Bridges of Maxton. He was said to be a 'self taught student of natural science, chiefly astronomy and mathematics'. He was a regular visitor of James Veitch at Inchbonny. He married Mary, elder daughter of George Douglas (from the Timpendean family), tenant of Howden, and Agnes Oliver from Dykeraw. His wife survived 'nearly all their family'. Their children were: William, who died in childhood; Jane, who died young; Betty, also died young; Agnes (1784/5–1856), who died unmarried; Isabella, who married William Mattewson and died in Greenlaw; Mary, last of the family, who died in Edinburgh, aged 84; Esther (1789/90–1839), who married John Tinlin; Jean (1793/4–1865), unmarried. A memorial stone was erected to the family in Jedburgh Abbey cemetery. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Easton and their children included Francis (b.1790). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Young in Wilton Parish in 1796. **Rev. Robert** (1773–1831) son of William and Nelly Thomson, he was baptised in Selkirk. His father was a gardener and he was the eldest of 4 children. However, there is an alternative suggestion that he was eldest son of Andrew, farmer at Overhall. He attended Hawick grammar school, then Edinburgh University. He was licensed as a Burgher minister in 1793 and ordained at Morpeth in 1798. Along with 5 other clergymen he emigrated to New York in 1802 and moved to Montreal in 1804. He ministered privately to Presbyterians there and then helped found St. Peter's Street Presbyterian Church (also known as St. Andrew's), Montreal. In 1818 he helped set up the Presbytery of the Canadas. He also worked with the British and Foreign Bible Society. With his eyesight failing, he retired in 1824. He married Mary Beattie and they had 4 children, 2 of whom died in infancy. He had sermons published in 1815 and 1816. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Ashybank according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He may be the Robert, son of Robert, baptised in Cavers in 1777. **Robert** (b.1797/8) weaver in Hawick, son of William, who was from Southdean Parish. He was living with his father on Bourtree Place in 1841 and 1851. On the 1861 census he was at 2 Bourtree Place, living with his sister Isabella and described as 'Woollen

Weaver & Chelsea Pens'. This suggests that he spent some time in the army. **Stuart** (1983–) born and educated in Hawick, he became a motorbike racer. He was British Supersport Champion in 2002. He has ridden for Ducati, Kawasaki and Honda. He suffered a serious crash during practice in 2011. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Anne Easton and their son Adam was baptised in 1745. Probably the same Adam, married to 'Margaret' Easton, had a daughter Margaret baptised in Wilton in 1742. It is possible that he is the Thomas who was given money by the Hawick Kirk Session in about the 1720s to pay for coffins for his father Adam and his brother. **Thomas** (d.1800) farmer at Overhall, probably younger brother of Robert, who also farmed there. He appears to be at Crumhaugh in 1742. He was recorded at Overhall in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; Andrew is also listed there, who was probably his nephew. His wife Margaret Easton (apparently the same surname) died in 1777, aged 50; this was at Whitehillbrae (part of Dodburn farm), suggesting he earlier farmed there. Their children included: Margaret (1742–67); Mary (1746/7–65); Robert (1762/3–98); and Gideon, who died in infancy. The family are buried in Wilton Old Churchyard. Hawick gardener Francis may have been another son (since he was recorded on the back of the same headstone). The witnesses to the 1742 baptism were Walter Scott and another Thomas Easton. **Thomas** (b.1770s) stockingmaker recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and he was still listed in 1801. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at West Groundistone. His daughter Mary died in 1811. **Thomas** (1780/1–1846) precentor of the West-end Church, who ran a school for teaching English and Music on Silver Street in the early 19th century. He is recorded there in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His school later moved to the Fleece Inn Ballroom (presumably the High Street location where he was recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory), and it was here in 1838 that the meeting took place to organise the opening of the Chartist Store. He only taught reading, writing and counting, with Saturday morning lessons consisting entirely of reading the Bible and the Shorter Catechism. On Saturday afternoons he went round the district cleaning clocks, often accompanied by a pupil of mechanical bent. He also held singing classes in the evenings. He is listed on Tannage Close in 1841, with his wife Margaret. **Thomas** (b.1787/8) born in Selkirk, he was gardener at Chisholme. He was listed at Chisholme in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Anne Lumsden in Roberton Parish in 1917 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1818); Helen (b.1820); Robert (b.1822); Charles (b.1823); Isabella (b.1826); William (b.1827); and John (b.1839). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Mary Waldie in 1826, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Lilliesleaf Parishes. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Mary Wilson in Wilton Parish in 1832. **Thomas** (b.1817/8) from Minto Parish, he was a 'Dresser of Woollen Hosiery' on the Back Row in 1851. In 1861 he was a hosiery warehouseman living at 1 Teviot Place. He is probably the warehouseman who in 1875 donated to the Museum '2 Seals' paws' and 'portion of French vessel sunk in Montrose habour during the Civil war 1745'. He married Jessie Linton in Hawick in 1842. Their children included Margaret (b.1843), James (b.1845) and Thomas (b.1854). **William** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1693 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. George appears right after him on the list, and so was probably closely related. He is probably the William who married Isobel Dodds and whose children (baptised in Ashkirk) include a son 'Betreck' (b.1697) and another son William (b.1690). The witnesses in 1690 were James Veitch and George Scott. In 1690 he (along with George Scott) in turn witnessed a baptism for James Veitch. He also witnessed baptisms (along with James Veitch) in 1691 for John Tait and for Robert Turnbull. **William** (17th/18th C.) farmer in Wilton Parish. He lived at 'Mirmaw' (i.e. Moormaw) and then was tenant in Brieryyards for 18 years, until about 1745. He was simultaneously tenant in 'Calf-faulds' (i.e. Cawfaulds) for 3 or 4 years. His children included: Robert (b.1707), who lived in Appletreehall; Thomas (b.1710); William (b.1711); and Margaret (b.1713). **William** (17th/18th C.) listed as resident at Heap in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His daughter Agnes married Walter Hall (from Jedburgh) in 1713. He may be the William who (along with Robert) witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1723 for Thomas Liddell and for Adam Easton (perhaps his son) and in 1724 for Andrew Martin at Clarilaw and James Young at West Burnfoot. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Stavert in Roberton in 1716 and their children included Helen (b.1716) and Mary (b.1718). **William** (18th C.) cottar in Castleside in Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Smail and

their children included: Margaret (b.1719); Isobel (b.1722); Helen (b.1724); George (b.1726); and Isobel (again, b.1728). **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1727 he married Jean Scott and their children included an unnamed son (b.1727) and William (b.1731). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Heap in 1733. He was probably related to the earlier William who was at Heap. He married Margaret Scott in 1732, the marriage being recorded in both Roberton and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: James (b.1733); Robert (b.1735); and Bessie (b.1736). The witnesses in 1733 were Andrew Drummond and Robert Easton (who was surely related). **William** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Ewes Parish. In Edinburgh in 1739 he married Margaret, daughter of Walter Turnbull, Schoolmaster at Hawick. Their children, baptised in Ewes, included: Christian (b.1740); William (b.1742); Walter (b.1743); Elizabeth (b.1748); and Margaret (b.1751). **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Neil in Ashkirk Parish in 1743. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Cowan and their children included Mary (b.1750) and Elizabeth (b.1752). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Wilson and their children included George (b.1757). Perhaps the same William married 'Barborow' Wilson in Wilton Parish in 1762. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Wiltonburn in 1759. He married Janet (or Jean) Scott in 1758 and their children included Jean (b.1759) and Elizaebth (b.1762). The witnesses in 1759 were Walter and Robert Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1773); and Joanna (b.1777). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1769 he married Violet Lorraine. Perhaps the same Violet Lorraine married Walter Turnbull in Hawick Parish in 1771 (in which case he must have been deceased). **William** (18th C.) married Elspeth Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1782. **William** (b.1768) son of Robert, he was born in Southdean Parish. He was probably the William recorded as gardener at Greenriver (working for James Chisholme) in 1797. He was a gardener at Greenriver in 1801 when his son John was listed on the Militia ballot (unless there is another generation, he must have been quite young when he had this son). He later lived in Hawick, where he worked as an agricultural labourer. He lived on Bourtree Place in 1841 and was described as a retired gardener in 1851. His children included: John (b.c.1780); Robert (b.1807/8), weaver and 'Chelsea Pensioner'; Margaret; and Isabel (b.1818/9). **William** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Smith. Their children (baptised in Hawick) included: Janet (b.1795); Joseph (b.1797); Margaret (b.1798); Elizabeth (b.1800); George (b.1804); and Adam (b.1806). The witnesses in 1795 were James Winthrope and Thomas Huggan, and in 1797 were Joseph Caverhill and James Scott. **William** (b.1783/4) barber in Hawick, born in Ancrum. He is recorded as a hairdresser on the High Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory, as well as a a fishing tackle maker. He is listed in the 1834 electoral roll along with his son George as a joint proprietor. In 1837 he was listed as a High Street hairdresser, as well as a fishing-tackle maker. He is still listed as a High Street hairdresser in Slater's 1852 directory, as well as a toy dealer and fishing-tackle maker. He lived at about 2 High Street according to the 1841 and 1851 censuses. By 1861 his widow was living with his son George and family at No. 2 High Street. He married Elizabeth Richardson and their children included: an unnamed child (d.1809); George (b.c.1810), who took over the business; Catherine (b.1815); John; William (b.1822); and James (b.1824). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Mary (b.1818), James (b.1820), William (b.1823), Christian (b.1824), Margaret (b.1826), Euphemia (b.1828) and Robert (b.1830). **William** (18th/19th C.) earthenware dealer of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1837 he is recorded as simply a 'dealer' on the High Street. This could be the same man as the hairdresser. **William Scott** (1853–1877) son of hairdresser George and Elizabeth Jane Scott. He was related on his mother's side to local poet William Scott. He was well known for writing satirical rhymes and doggerel, leaving us with the familiar 'Kinly Stick' and 'The Anvil Crew', as well as 'Run Them In'. Robert Murray says that 'his best pieces are now lost, never having been committed to paper'. He was Bard of Masonic Lodge St. John 111, but could not have lived long in that position. He died tragically at age 23 in a shooting accident when training with the Volunteers. He had apparently stood in to replace someone else as a marker during practice at the Whitlaw Range near Hummelknowes. A poem 'Alane', found in his private notebook, was published after his death, but essentially nothing else survives (formerly spelled 'Easten', 'Eastoun', 'Eastoune',

'Eiston', 'Eistone', 'Eistonne', 'Eistoun', 'Esten', etc.).

east o the gate (*eest-ō-thu-gā'*) *adv., arch.* in an easterly direction, eastwards – 'Here's Tib the Virgin and Virgin Kate, Here's baith Robbie and Babbie the Cow; Auld Chairlie Hardie gangs east o' the gate, While Dunnerum danders ower the knowe' [HI] (also 'east the gate').

East Port (*eest-pōr'*) *n.* old entrance to the town, situated roughly opposite Baker Street, corresponding to the modern 74 High Street. It was removed in the mid-18th century. An entry in the Town Treasurer's Book for 1751 states that a tanner is paid 'for lime to the East Port Cross', which is the only mention of the possibility of a 'cross' being there (but may be an error). The port is marked on Wood's 1824 map. This once marked the beginning of the road out of town along Bourtree Place towards Jedburgh. A plaque was erected by the Callants' Club beside the Waverley Bar (78 High Street) in 1964. The place was formerly used to distinguish among families of the same name that lived in different parts of the Town, e.g. 'Walter Scott at the Eist-port, Robert Deannes, thair' in 1638 – '... Bailie Scott and Thomas Hardie from Wm. Dickson's house to ye East Port on both sides of ye toun' [PR1722].

East Spittal Road (*eest-spi'-ul-rōd*) *n.* former name for a road in Minto Parish. A 'Haugh be-East Spittal Road' was listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

East Stewart Place (*eest-stew-ur'-plis*) *n.* street off Wilton Hill in the area known as Stewartfield, built in 1886, and named after Rev. James Stewart.

East Teviotdale (*eest-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* name used to refer to lands owned by Melrose Abbey in the 15th and 16th century. They were among a list of lands to which the Scotts of Buccleuch were appointed as bailie. It is unclear precisely the location and extent of the lands so-named (it is 'Esttywidail' in 1519, 'Esttywidail' in 1524, 'Esteywidail' in 1524 and 'Est Teuidaill land' in 1553/4).

east the (*eest-thu*) *adv., arch.* towards the east, 'east of the' – '... differing ten minutes or so from its modern sister east the street' [WNK] (this was formerly a common expression).

East-the-witter (*eest-thu-wi'-ur*) *adj., arch.* another form of **Easla** or **Eastla** water, i.e. referring to the part of Hawick on the eastern side of the Slitrig – 'By cash for stent collected east the Water of Slitrig, ... 3 8 8' [BR1761], 'As soon as public worship began, the elders started on their quest, two being appointed for 'east-the-water' and two for 'west-the-water'' [JJV] (cf. **West-the-witter**).

East Whitehaugh (*eest-whī'-af*) *n.* former farm in the hills behind Wilton, once also known as Wester Heap.

easy (*ee-zee*) *adv.* easily – 'We were that easy pleased when we were bairns ...' [WL].

easy-osie (*ee-zee-ō-zee*) *adj.* easy-going, flexible, insouciant, unconcerned about a choice – 'A'll take either yin, A'm easy-ozie' (also written 'easy-osy' and 'easy-ozie'; an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

eat (*ee'*) *pp., arch.* eaten – '... so that this strip of the common is eat along with the two contiguous head-rooms' [DCW1765], '... any pasture that was on the back side of the common was so much eat up, that his gear could not fend on it' [DCW1765] (see also **et** and **etten**).

eatche (*eech*) *n., arch.* an adze.

eatin-hoose (*ee'-in-hoos*) *n.* an eating-house – 'There was a snod bit leikely-leike eateen-hoose, nerr bye ...' [ECS].

eave (*n., arch.*) *n., arch.* a nave, hub of a cartwheel (noted by J. Jamieson).

ebber (*e-bur*) *adj., poet.* shallower – 'The good apostle's whisky cask, Would grow but little ebber' [JR].

ebbit (*e-bi'*) *interj., arch.* yes but, literally 'aye, but' or 'ah, but' – 'Ehhbit NA!! Nehh!' [ECS], 'Eh, bit gaun back teh 1707 an oo find that yin o' the toon's twae bailies was a Rob Broon ...' [BW1979] (also written 'eh, bit' and variants).

Eben (*e-bin*) *n.* short form of 'Ebenezer', occasionally used in Hawick in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Ecclefechan (*e-kul-fe-kin*) *n.* town in Annandale, off the M74, birthplace of Thomas Carlyle at the Arched House, built by his father and uncle in 1795. The nearby Hoddom Castle was a Maxwell stronghold. Population 857 (1991) (named after the church of St. Fechin).

Eccles (*e-kulz*) *n.* village north-east of Kelso, in Berwickshire, also being the name for the associated parish. The village contains the ruins of St. Mary's Priory, burned by Hertford in 1545. The mansion house there dates from 1898, replacing an earlier house. Surviving estate buildings include a clock tower, dovecote and lodged gateway (the origin is probably from 'church', since there are the remains of a Cistercian Convent there; it is 'Ekkils' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Eccles Hoose (*e-kulz-hoos*) *n.* large house near Kelso, built 1895–8 in a Scottish 17th century revivial style.

ech (*ech*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of disgust, surprise or sympathy – 'Eh, ech, preserve us a'. What now?' [JEDM].

echi (*e-ki*) *n., v.* echo (also spelled 'echih').

echt (*echt, ech'*) *n., arch.* eight – 'Hoo sic bits o' eggshells could haud echt full-grown men, Is a thing that aw never can yet comprehen' ' [BM1900], 'A gaed ti bed at neine an A sleepeet on till echt, gey nerr the clock roond . . . ' [ECS], 'The daily wumman had arrived at Sharp's hoose as usual, at echt in the morning . . . ' [DH], 'Is my clock an echt-day or a thirty-hour movement?' [DH], 'Echt days, ech' days, a week (ago): 'this time (or day) echt days' ' [GW], an eighth (this was once the common pronunciation; cf. **aicht**, **aucht**, **aeight** and **eit**).

echteen (*ech-teen*) *n., arch.* eighteen (also **aichteen**, **auchteen**, **eiteen** and **aeighteen**).

echty (*ech-tee*) *n., arch.* eighty – 'He throve frae seeventeen-fifty-five And leeved to be echty-yin' [DH] (also **eity**, **eichty** and **aeighty**).

Eckford (*ek-furd*) *n.* village about 5 miles east of Jedburgh, and also the name for the surrounding parish, containing the villages of Eckford, Cessford and Caverton. The lands were granted to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1450 and erected into a barony in the following year. They remained part of the lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch through the 17th century. The lands were valued at £20 in 1574, and along with Lanton were held 'by the service of ward and relief'. The lands were given in liferent to Margaret Ker when she married Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1586. The lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme according to the services of heirs in 1634, 1653 and 1661, and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. The Barony was coupled with the lands of Hawick and Lempitlaw in the rental records of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1692, when set to Sir Patrick Scott. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties. The village was burned during the 'Rough Wooing' of 1544/5. The church dates from 1771, with some earlier fragments; it closed in 2006 and is now privately owned. There is an existing communion token from 1696. The graveyard contins a Mort-house for guards to look out for grave robbers. The parish united with Crailing in 1977 and became part of Ale and Teviot United Church in 2004. The village has a community hall, built in 1930. The bridge at Eckford Mill was built in the 1690s (the origin of the name is probably 'Ecca's Ford', from the Old English personal name; it first appears as 'Eckeford' about 1200 and was 'Eckfoord', 'Ekfurd', 'Ekfurde', 'Eskfuird', 'Hecfurd', and other variants).

Eckford (*ek-furd*) *n.* **Andrew George John Nichol** 'A.N.' (b.1851), son of John. He carried on his father's grocer and spirit merchant business at 21 High Street, which lasted until at least the 1950s. The Museum has a stone bottle labelled 'Andrew Eckford's celebrated nourishing stout, 21 High Street, est. 1838'. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Southdean. His children included James (b.1758); and John (b.1768). **James** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Eliza Paterson and their children included Peter (b.1853). **John** 'Johnny' (c.1770–1843) stocking-maker in Hawick. He was described thus (in an article by Alexander Michie in 1872): 'a quiet inoffensive man of plodding habits and taciturn disposition. Dressed in a short tailed blue coat and knee breeches, his legs encased in coarse blue stockings, a low crowned broad brimmed hat on his head, his short thick body bent forward as if pressing in advance of his legs, while the firm way he planted his feet on the ground bespoke of a decided determination of character indicative of the man'. He married Jean, daughter of John Anderson, tenant at Newton in Wilton Parish, and she died in 1829. His wife was descended from Helen Lithgow, sister of Rev. Robert, minister of Ashkirk. Through her he claimed the residue of the estate of John Lithgow, who had made a fortune while serving in India. He devoted his life to trying to prove his right to the fortune, travelling widely to see headstones and interview people, and becoming known to the law courts in London, as well as to Sir Walter Scott, the Earl of Minto and others. He would work on a stocking-frame for several months and at some point say to his colleagues 'Am gaun up by, callants', and make his way south to the capital. At one point he even travelled across the Atlantic to visit New Orleans. He was also a keen reader of the Bible, but focused on the passages dealing with wealth and treasure. He died in London, still pursuing his cause, and although he was ultimately not successful, he apparently had his expenses paid in the form of 'discovery money'. However, the people of Hawick who supported his labours as 'cent per cent callants' presumably never saw any money. His marriage to Jean (or 'Jeany') Anderson (or 'Andisone') was in Wilton in 1802. Their

children, many baptised first in East Bank Kirk and later in Wilton, included: Jean (b.1802); Archibald (b.1804); Agnes (b.1805); John (b.1808); Michael (b.1811); an unnamed child (b.1812); and Archibald (again, b.1814). **John** (1804–88) born in Cavers Parish, son of William and Jean Nichol. He was a grocer at 24 High Street, establishing his business in 1838. He is recorded at about 38 High Street in 1841, No. 35 in 1851 and Melgund Place in 1861. He was listed as a High Street grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. He was registered as a non-resident voter in Cavers Parish in the 1860s. He married Janet Kerr, who died in 1876, aged 72. They had several children who died young, including Andrew (b.1842), George (b.1844), John Nichol (b.1847) and James (b.1848); many were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk and 3 of them died in the cholera outbreak of 1849. Surviving children included: William Kerr (b.1839), who became a merchant in Leeds and married Anne Gaitskell; Euphemia (b.1840), who married George Somerville; Elizabeth Wood Fordie; and Andrew George John Nichol ('A.N.', b.1851), who was also a grocer. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. A stout bottle from his firm is in the Museum. **John** (b.1818/9) born in Bedrule Parish. In 1861 he was farm steward at Stichill. His wife was Mary and their children included John and James. **John** (19th C.) builder in Hawick. He is said to have gone out to the gold rush in New Zealand with Andrew Thorburn (son of George Thorburn, farmer at Stonedge). This would have been in about 1861. He could be the joiner from Bowden listed as a boarder on Brougham Place in the 1861 census. **William** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith at Blackleymouth in Hobkirk Parish, recorded in 1709. **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Euphan (b.1738) and Elizabeth (b.1744). **William** (18th/19th C.) hosiery manufacturer in Denholm in the early 19th century. He is said to have been the last such independent manufacturer in the village. He is listed as a stocking-maker in Denholm in 1852. It is possible he is the same as the farm servant living at Honeytown in 1851, with sons John, Thomas and George. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Woodhouse in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) born in Ancrum Parish, he was a slater in Denholm. He is probably the William who married Jean Nichol and had children, baptised in Cavers, including: John (b.1804); Catherine (b.1810); Jean (b.1815); and Margaret (b.1818). In 1851 he was a widower, living at around 21 Main Street; Jean was living there in 1841 and so probably his wife. **William** (19th C.) married Christian Beattie in Cavers in 1834. Their children included: William (b.1836), baptised in Cavers; and Thomas (b.1840) and George (b.1842), baptised in Minto. **William Kerr** (b.1839) son of John, he became a merchant in Leeds and married Anne Gaitskell. He was a bank clerk in Kelso in 1861. Probably the same William donated a silver coin of William III to the Museum in 1865 (also formerly 'Ekford').

Eckford's (*ek-furdz*) *n.* grocer's shop at 21 High Street in the mid-19th to early 20th centuries. It was run by John Eckford and later by his son A.N. Eckford. It was also the name of a kind of 'nourishing stout' that was made there.

ecky-pecky wine (*e-kee-pe-kee-wīn*) *n.* a kind of medicinal wine??.

the Eclectic Club (*thu-ee-klek-teek-klub*) *n.* society existing in Hawick in the middle of the 19th century, which met in Miss Riddle's room on the High Street and discussed literary topics.

eddart (*ed-ar'*) *n., poet.* the adder – '. . . thaye ar like the deef eddart that stapps hir lug' [HSR], 'Thaye hae sherpenet thair tungs like ane serpint; eddarts' venim is anunder thair lipps' [HSR].

Edderstoun see **Adderstone**

Eddie (*e-dee*) *n.* **John** (b.1792/3) originally from Glasgow, he was a woollen framework knitter in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at about 3 Walter's Wynd, running a boarding house, with 20 boarders. He married Jean Knox in Hawick in 1841; she had previously been married to William Thomson and Francis Wilison, and so he had several stepchildren. His name is recorded as 'Adie' in the marriage record.

Edgar (*ed-gur*) *n.* (c.1072–1107) King of Scotland from 1097, he was the son of Malcolm III and succeeded his brother Duncan II. He died unmarried and the nation was split between his brothers Alexander and David.

Edgar (*ed-gur*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) served as 'procurator' to Walter Scott of Goldielands in 1670. This was when Scott of Goldielands brought an action in Melrose against Andrew Tunno to make copies of instruments of sasine far Goldielands, which Tunno had in the previous Hawick Town Clerk's 'protocol book'. It is unclear if he was a Hawick or Melrose lawyer. **James** (17th/18th C.) described as writer and servitor to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1710 when he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, 'for good service'. **James** (b.1780/1) born in Kirkcudbrightshire he was a teacher pupil, but

gave up due to ill health and took up work as a stockingmaker, becoming an apprentice in Hawick in 1801. He was one of the main organisers of the Hawick Reformers of the early 19th century. He married Jean, a daughter of shoemaker Robert Oliver. In 1841 he is recorded on the Cross Wynd with his wife Jean, as well as Robert and John, probably his sons. He died in his 80s, after working about 60 years as a stockingmaker in Hawick. **James** (b.1827/8) from Canonbie, he was a merchant in Newcastleton. He was at about 18 Douglas Square in 1861. He married Elizabeth, daughter of shepherd Walter Jackson. Their children included Jane, Helen, Isabella, William and James (1860–1920, who died at 11 Oliver Crescent, Hawick). **James** (19th/20th C.) eldest son of Robert and cousin of editor James. He worked for Pringle's and was known for his lay preaching. It is said that when given some lily of the valley he planted it within a biscuit tin in the ground, saying 'Aw'm no gaun to have a weed in ma gairden'. He married Mary Scott. **James** (1862–1940) son of John and Isabella Richardson. He was proprietor and editor of the Hawick Express, who wrote several local books, including 'Hawick Common-Riding' (1886), 'Hawick Guide: Directory and Yearbook' (1903), 'Hawick in the Early Sixties' (1913), 'History of Lodge St. James' (1932) and 'The Provosts of Hawick' (1933). He was also responsible for promoting the songs of the Town in many publications, such as 'Hawick Songs and Recitations' (1892, 1901), 'The book of Hawick songs and verse' (1902) and 'Hawick Songs' (1914). A keen Common-Riding supporter, he was Secretary of the Committee from 1887 until around 1908, and acted as Clerk of the Course at the Races. His letter to the Hawick Express on 2nd April 1887 suggesting changes to the Common-Riding ceremonies led to the resuscitation of the festival in the following years. In 1928 he was gifted a grandfather clock for 32 years of service on the Common-Riding Committee (and this is now in the Museum). He was also one of the founders of the Callants' Club, being the first Honorary Secretary and President in 1924. He was a Town Councillor for several years. He was the initiator of the 'Betty Whutson' column in the Hawick Express. He was also Honorary Secretary of the Cricket Club. He married Janet, daughter of Bailie John Richardson, and she died in 1930, aged 65. Their son John was a banker in Edinburgh. **John** (c.1826–1909) son of the first Hawick James. He was a warehouseman in Teviot Crescent, lived at 3 Village and was father of newspaper proprietor James. He was a prominent Common-Riding supporter of the mid-1800s. He married Isabella, daughter of James Richardson of 'Saut Haa', and she died in 1909, aged 78. Their children were Margaret (who married baker James Scott) and James (who became editor of the Hawick Express). **Jock** (1920–2016) brother of Rob and Wull, he worked at Wilson & Glenny's, Mactaggart's, Lyle & Scott and Turnbull the Dyers. He played rugby for the Quins, the Y.M. and the Linden, where he was President and became a life member. He gained his Mosstroopers' badge at the aged of 57. He was known as a singer, particularly of 'Oor Ain Auld Toon'. There is a bench to his memory at the Vertish. **Rev. Nicol** (1658–1724) minister at Hobkirk, he was a son of John and Elspeth of Wedderlie. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1677 and was licensed by Earlston Presbytery in 1693. He was ordained as minister at Hobkirk in 1694 and served there until his death. There is a story of how one night about midnight in the church, he confronted a ghost that had been haunting the churchyard, finding it to be the spirit of a murdered cattle-dealer, and an arrangement was made that it be allowed instead to roam freely between Hoddleswoodie and Howabank. Whatever the basis of this story, he was apparently thereafter looked on with suspicion by some of the parishioners. He preached at least once in Hawick, in 1721. Session records in Bedrule in 1722 mentioned 'his bill', suggesting some financial dispute between Hobkirk and Bedrule; in 1729 there is a record in Bedrule Session of the 'annual rents due by Mr Edgars Daughters' and in 1731 'Wedderlies Bond' is mentioned, which is probably the same thing. He married Susanna, daughter of John Veitch, minister of Westruther, and she died in 1713, aged 52. Their children were Susanna, Elizabeth (who married Robert Blyth in Edinburgh in 1739) and John (who died age 17). He was buried in Hobkirk kirkyard, but it is said he was dug up shortly afterwards to be buried in some lonely spot, but his arms coming free and striking one of these superstitious men, they dropped him in the ditch and fled, so that he had to be reburied the following day. The inscription for his burial was carved into the same stone as that of Rev. James Douglas, and says 'HERE LYS NICOL EDGAR SON TO THE LAIRD OF WEDDERLIE WHO DIED UPON THE 31ST MAY 1721 AGED 67 AND HIS SPOUSE SUSANNA WHO DIED 30TH JUNE 1713 AGED 52'. **Robert** (1815/6–99) son of the first James

and brother of John. He was a hosiery worker in Hawick. He was one of the first members of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society, joining in 1838. He is probably the spinner who donated a coin to the Museum in 1867 and the stockingmaker who donated a 'copy of the Shorter Catechism, printed in Glasgow in 1713' in 1876. He married Helen Armstrong, who died in 1888, aged 75. Their sons were James (who worked for Pringle's), Robert (who married Mary Robson, sister of the joiners, and became a baker in Inverness) and John (who married Jessie Anderson and became a mill cashier in Inverness). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Wilson and their children included Robert (b.1845), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **Walter H.** (1885/6–1933) grocer in Newcastleton. He married Betty Nichol, who died in 1900, aged 31. He secondly married Jane Elliot, who died in 1910, aged 41. He thirdly married Margaret Nichol, who died in 1935, aged 60. **William** (d.1907) heavily involved with the Vertish Hill Sports and St. George's Kirk. He held the position of Church Officer for the 2 years before his death. He was also Clerk of the Scales at the Common-Riding Races.

edge (*ej*) *n., arch.* a watershed that does not have a prominent ridge, the word being used in several hill names, e.g. Firestane Edge, Grundistane Edge, Lamblair Edge, Limekilnedge, Millstane Edge, Reidcleuch Edge, Whisgills Edge, Whithope Edge and Wundy Edge.

the Edge (*thu-ej*) *n.* former popular name used in Liddesdale to refer to the pass over into Teviotdale, perhaps named after the Limekilnedge and Sandy Edge – 'It was amusing to hear our host, in speaking of his family, refer to one of them as being 'away somewhere ower the edge', meaning north into Scotland' [JAHM].

Edgerston (*e-jur-stin*) *n.* estate about 7 miles south-east of Jedburgh, home of the Rutherfords of Edgerston. It was a detached part of Jedburgh Parish, with its own church. There was probably a fortified house there from at least the 15th century. In 1544 it was stormed by a group of Olivers, Halls, Croziers and Turnbulls, who had entered into a bond with the English. Thomas 'the Black Laird' was possessor at the end of the 16th century; his arrival at the Raid of the Redeswire is meant to have turned the tide. Tax was paid on 7 hearths at the main house in 1694. The present mansion house dates from the 1720s, with major renovations in the 1830s. The house is surrounded by an area of diverse woodland and contains an octagonal dovecote from about 1800. Nearby farms include Edgerston Rig and Edgerston Tofts. There was a small school there, starting in the early 18th century. Records of the Rutherfords and Olivers of Edgerston are in the National Library of Scotland, including estate account books and charters (the name probably derives from the Old English 'Ecgheard tun', i.e. 'Ecgheard's town'; it first appears as 'Edyarston' in the late 15th century, is 'Edyarstoun' in 1553/4, 'Edgaristoun' in 1561, 'Edgarstoun' in 1567, 'Edyarston' in 1571, 'Edyerstoun' in 1581, 'Edzarstoun' in 1597 and still 'Edgerstown' in 1780; it is probably the place marked as 'Iedgerton' on Mercator's 1595 map of Scotland and is 'Eggerstoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map; note that it is easy to confuse with early spellings of 'Adderstone').

edgie (*e-jee*) *v., arch.* to be quick in doing something (noted by J. Jamieson).

edgy (*e-jee*) *adj., arch.* sharp, smart, quick – 'Be edgy' [GW], ' 'Look edgy' (= hurry up)' [GW].

Edie (*e-dee*) *n.* **William** (1865–1936) son of Robert, joiner in Hawick, and Christian Miller. He attended school in Roberton and was educated at St. Andrews University from 1882 and was licensed by the Presbytery there in 1892. He was minister at King Edward 1893–1905, Dumfries Greyfriars 1905–1910 and Inveresk from 1910 until he died. He translated 'Textual Criticism of the Greek New Testament' by Eberhard Nestle (1901).

Edina (*e-dee-, -dī-na*) *n., poet.* romantic name for Edinburgh, popularised by Fergusson and Burns – 'Ye sons of stately Edina, with page and pen, Come, buckle on your armour bright, up, grasp your swords like men' [JoHa].

Edina Place (*e-dee-na-plis, e-dī-na-plis*) *n.* street in the Terraces of the Wellogate, with houses built in 1885, and called after a poetic name for Edinburgh, e.g. Burns: 'Edina! Scotia's darling seat!'.

Edinburgh (*e-din-bu-ru*) *n.* **Roger** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He was described as of noble birth and related to the King of Scotland. He was Canon of Rouen from 1394 and Master of the Hospital of St. Germain. He was also perpetual vicar of Falkirk from 1402. In 1405 he was confirmed as Rector of Cavers, being presented by Isabella, Countess of Mar, but delayed by the Abbot of Melrose. He was deprived of benefices in 1410 for being 'a notorious schematic' and supporter of Antipope Alexander V.

Edinburri (*e-din-bu-ri, -ru*) *n.* Scotland's capital since the 15th century, now seat of the Scottish Parliament, lying between the Firth of Forth and the Pentland Hills, approximately 51 miles north of Hawick by road. Linked to Hawick by rail from 1849–1969 and by road via the A7, it has been the most important city for Hawick people for many centuries. The main A7 was dramatically improved locally as the Scotch-Dyke to Haremoss Turnpike in the late 18th century. In Hawick the main road north went up Wilton Path (after crossing the ford at the foot of Walter's Wynd or the Teviot Bridge after 1741) and then up Stirches road towards Ashkirk. In the early 18th century the road to Edinburgh then proceeded to Selkirk, followed by Darnick, and then by way of a ferry, ford and bridge to Lauder, Oxton, Channelkirk, Fala and via Dere Street to Dalkeith. The new road from Selkirk to Edinburgh was built in 1755 and went via Fairnilee and Clovenfords and along the west bank of the Gala Water. The modern route via Galashiels, Stow, Heriot and Fushiebridge was not laid out until 1833. The city had its own Riding of the Marches from 1579 until 1718. Population (1991) 401,910 – 'Did ee gang ti sei eer freends the teime ee was in Edinburrih?' [ECS] (Teries often talk about going 'inti Edinburgh' rather than using another preposition).

Edinburgh an Hawick Railway (*e-din-bu-ru-an-hIk-rāl-wi*) *n.* line operating between Hawick and Edinburgh, owned by the North British Railway. It began as the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway, in 1831, incorporating the Marquess of Lothian's Waggonway in 1845, extended to Gorebridge in 1847 and reaching Hawick in 1849. After being extended to Carlisle the route was renamed the Waverley Line.

Edinburgh Border Coonties Association (*e-din-bu-ru-bōr-der-koon-teez-aw-sō-see-ā-shun*) *n.* organisation formed in Edinburgh in 1865 by gentlemen in the capital city who had a conenction to the Scottish Borders. The association promoted the arts and culture of the Borders, being responsible for erecting monuments etc. At one point they owned Leyden's Cottage in Denholm and Rhymer's Tower in Earlston. A similar organisation was formed in Glasgow in 1875 and there were shorter-lived organisations in London and Sydney.

Edinburgh Borderers' Union (*e-din-bu-ru-bōr-der-urz-yoon-yin*) *n.* former club in Edinburgh, with rooms at 22 Forth Street. It was founded in 1874, with an annual dinner where both sexes were welcomed. The organisation gave prizes for essays and offered aid to Borderers who were in difficulty. They also published an edition of Leyden's poetry and a life of Sir David Brewster, as well as having their own reading room. From 1890 they instituted an annual excursion and a choir was formed in 1894, followed by a Literary and Debating Society, a Cycling Club, a Whist Club, a Golf Club and a Cricket Club.

the Edinburgh Cup (*thu-e-din-bu-ru-kup*) *n.* presented by Teries in Edinburgh, it was competed for at the Common-Riding Games in the late 1800s, the event being the 250 yards foot race on the Saturday.

Edinburgh Road (*e-din-bu-ru-rōd*) *n.* popular name for the 'new road to Selkirk' leading north out of town. It was used as a street name up until the mid-20th century for that part of the road beyond Wilton Hill, but still within the Burgh.

Edin's Hall (*ee-dinz-hal*) *n.* remains of an Iron Age broch and several other contemporary walls and earthworks on the hills above the Whiteadder outside Duns. This is the best preserved example of a broch anywhere near Hawick (also called 'Edwin's Hall', 'Edenhall' and other variants).

Edmonds (*ed-mindz*) *n.* **Rev. Donald Kinloch** (b.1941) born in Hawick, son of Alexander McDonald and Catherine Maria Balfour Kinlock. He was educated at George Watson's, Dalkeith High and Edinburgh University (1959–67), where he graduated M.A. and B.D. He also attended Union Seminary, New York 1967–68 and Union Seminary, Virginia 1976–78. He was student assistant at Musselburgh St. Ninian's 1965–66 and Astoria Presbytery Church, New York 1967–68, then assistant at Glasgow Rutherglen Road 1968–69. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Dlaketih in 1964 and ordained as minister of Househillwood St. Christopher's (Paisley) in 1969. In 1974 he moved to the Calvin Presbytery Church, Norfolk, Virginia. In 1974 he married Susan Phillips and they had a son, Gordon Kinloch.

Edmondson (*ed-mind-, -mee-, sin, -stin*) *n.* **George** (c.1842–1900) son of Isaac, he was a butcher in Hawick. The family were members of the 'English Kirk'. In 1871 he married Joan Bowie, who appears to have been the aunt of his brother Isaac's wife, Jane Bowie. Their children included: Isaac (b.1870), who died young; Isaac (b.1872), also died young; Isabella (b.c.1874); Isaac (1876–1959), who died in Galashiels; Richard (b.c.1878); Elizabeth (b.c.1880); Janet (1883–1971), who married

George Henry Cairncross; and George (b.c.1887). They also had 2 children who were illegitimate from Joan: Cathrine (b.1863), whose name is also given as Oliver and married Robert Anderson; and John (b.1868). **Isaac** (b.c.1785) from England, he came to Hawick probably in the 1830s, and worked as a dyer. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on the Round Close. He was listed as a dyer on the Round Close in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Johannah Lewarne, who was still alive (on Allars Crescent) in 1861. Their children included: George; Isaac (b.c.1820); Richard; and Johanna. **Isaac** (c.1820–55) from Coldbeck, Cumberland, he came to Hawick with his parents Isaac and Johanna. He worked as a skinner. He married Isabella Montgomery. Their children included: George (c.1842–1900); Richard (b.c.1843), who married Elizabeth Pattison Kennedy; Johanna (or Hannah, b.c.1848); and Isaac (1855–1924), who married Jane Bowie. He died in Hawick. **Isaac** (1855–1924) 3rd generation of Isaacs. He was born in Hawick, but died in Edinburgh. In 1876 he married Jane Bowie, who was the niece of his brother George's wife, Joan Bowie. His son was also Isaac (1876–1942), who died in Hawick. **Isaac** (1876–1942) 4th generation of Isaacs in Hawick. He married Margaret Little in Hawick in 1897. **James** (15th/16th C.) member of the panel for deciding on the inherticance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas in 1509. His name is recorded as 'James Edmestone'. **James** (1872/3–1947) married Mary Murray, who died in 1955, aged 81. They are buried in Wilton Cemetery. They had a son John Murray (1903/4–88). **John** (15th C.) recorded at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. William Douglas in Deanbrae was charged to enter him for the slaughter of Thomas Hoggarth; Oswald Mason was also accused of the same crime, with Ralph Ker charged to enter him. Failing to appear he was denounced a rebel and his goods escheated to the King. Given that his surety was a Douglas from Deanbrae, then he may have been local. **John** of that Ilk and Ednam (16th C.) son of James of that Ilk and Katherine, daughter of George Home of Wedderburn. In 1530 he was charged (along with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and John, Abbot of Jedburgh) with disisting from his claim to the lands of Ednam. He was probably the John of that Ilk who was on panel of 'retour' in 1549 for John of Swinton and in 1551 for David Home of Wedderburn. In 1567 he was cautioner for 'Dand Ellot' of Caveling. Either he or his son was listed among the men who signed a bond in 1569 to suppress thieves on the Border. In the same year Robert Kerr of Woodhead promised to relieve him of a bond to make payment to an Englishman. In 1529 he married Euphemia, daughter of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie-Marischal. He was succeeded by his son Sir John. **Sir John** of that Ilk and Ednam (d.c.1595) son of John, he was Sheriff of Lauder. He may be the same Sir John who in 1569 signed the bond to suppress thieves in the Border and he signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1574 he was on the retours for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott and his father Sir Walter. In 1575 he was found to have falsely accused Robert Fraser in Overton of stealing horses belonging to Englishman Sir George Heron. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. In 1590 he was cautioner for Walter Scott of Goldielands. He is listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. In 1591/2 he was surety for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, when there was an accusation that he had led 200 Scotts and others to steal livestock from Drumelzier and Dreva. In 1593 he resigned his lands at Synton and Synton Mill to John, Earl of Mar. In 1595 he was listed among leaders ordered to appear in court to resolve feuds. He married Agnes, daughter of Walter Ker of Cessford and was succeeded by his son Andrew. He may be the John of that Ilk whose daughter Margaret married George Scott of Synton. **Rev. John** (1801–1865) son of Thomas, an Edinburgh ironmonger and Isobel Howden. He was dux at Edinburgh High School in 1815, graduated from Edinburgh University, and was licensed to preach by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1825. He was presented to the Parish of Ashkirk by Gilbert, Earl of Minto and became minister there in 1837. He may have been assistant there previous to the death of Rev. Hamilton in 1837. He walked out during the Disruption of 1843 and became minister of Ashkirk Free Kirk. It is said that he suffered great hardship as a result, for example sheltering in a small house 4 miles from the church, and then having to move to a dilapidated farmhouse 3 miles further away, before in 1845 finding a residence in Selkirk, 6 miles from his congregation (a distance that he would walk every week). He married Janet (or Jane) Waddell in 1842, and she died in 1895. Their children were Jessie Traill, Thomas

William (farmer), Isabella Howden (who married William Ross), Wilhelmina Euphemia, Elizabeth, and Mary Margaret (who married William Ebenezer White). In 1854 he edited an edition of 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained' for schools and was assistant editor on 'Works of John Owen, D.D.' (1850–54). His surname is sometimes given as 'Edmonstone'. **Richard** (b.c.1843) 2nd son of Isaac. He was a hand-loom weaver in the 1861 census. He married Elizabeth Pattison Kennedy (b.c.1849) in Hawick in 1868. Their children included: Isaac (b.1869); Elizabeth Pattison (1871–1918); James (b.1872); Isabella Montgomery (b.1874), who married Bailie Francis Scott; Ann; Janet; Mary; Joanne; Richard (1884/5–1915); George; and John (b.1891), who married Jessie Hogg Wilkinson (who may have been his father's half-sister) and emigrated to Canada. **Richard** (1884/5–1915) son of Richard and Elizabeth Kennedy. He served in the 5th Battalion Cameron Highlanders and was killed in action. He is commemorated on the Loos Memorial in France. He married Elizabeth Robertson, who lived in South Shields. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Stobicote in 1727 when his daughter Martha was baptised in Cavers Parish (formerly 'Edmondston', also written 'Edmestoun', 'Edmistone', 'Edmonston', 'Edmonstone', 'Edmonstoun', 'Edmestoun', etc.).

Ednam (*ed-num*) *n.* village a few miles north of Kelso. Birthplace of James Thomson, who wrote 'Rule Britannia' and Henry Lyte, who wrote 'Abide With Me'. This is also the name of the surrounding parish, which is claimed to be the first named parish. It borders Sprouston, Kelso and Stichell, as well as part of Berwickshire. The Eden Water crosses the parish and the Tweed forms its south-east boundary. The church has communion tokens from the late 17th century. The local lairds were Edmonstones. A book 'Ednam and its indwellers' was written by John Burleigh in 1912 (the origin is 'town on the Eden Water'; it first occurs as 'Ednaham' in the early 12th century).

educat (*e-joo-kaw', -kat*) *pp., arch.* educated – '. . . ane of the chief causes thairof being this, for want of scholes qr children may be educat' [PR1627], '. . . ane of the chief causes thairof being this, for want of scholes where children may be educat' [RRC], '. . . ye mortcloth latelie sentt by Mr Elliot in London (born and educat in Nether Southfield) . . . ' [PR1721].

Edward (*ed-wurd*) *n.* name of eight Kings of England. **Edward I** 'Longshanks' (1272–1307) English King who invaded Scotland in 1296, removing the 'Stone of Destiny' and historical records, and beginning the War of Independence. He was thus partly responsible for the unrest that plagued the Borders for the next three centuries. After dispute over succession of the Scottish crown, he gained overlordship of Scotland and chose Baliol as the King. Later many Scottish nobles swore fealty to him rather than to Robert the Bruce. In 1307 for example, the Lovels lost their lands around Hawick as a result. After invading in 1296 he also called a 'parliament' at Berwick and forced about 2,000 Scottish landowners and clergymen to sign the 'Ragman Rolls', this becoming a valuable historical document (partially making up for those he destroyed!). In 1297 he made a presentation to Cavers Kirk, since the former Baron's lands were now in his hands. It is also said that he visited Bedrule Castle in 1298. **Edward II** (1284–1327) English King from 1307, son of Edward I. He was never very popular as a King, partly because he was heavily influenced by Piers Gaveston (who was possibly his lover) and later Hugh Despenser. In 1319 he appointed unnamed men to many Scottish churches, including Hawick and Cavers. He tried to continue his father's subjugation the Scots, including his disastrous expedition in 1314 to relieve Stirling Castle, which led to the Battle of Bannockburn. He was forced to flee from Bannockburn, pursued by James Douglas. He was denied entrance to Stirling Castle, but made it to Dunbar, where he escaped to England by ship. Forced to abdicate in favour of his infant son Edward, he died in a dungeon, possibly the result of a red hot poker up the backside – 'Gang cry the hounds of Douglas vale, Gang scream the Ettrick wall, Gang warn the spears of Lidiesdale, That Edward leads the foe' [T]. **Edward III** English King from 1327–77, including a time of much war and the Black Death. He renounced the Scottish throne in the 1328 Treaty of Northampton, accepting Scotland's right to independence. But he continued to battle the Scots and was victorious at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333. He was given much of southern Scotland by the puppet King Edward Baliol in 1334. And he took full possession of the Borderland in the 1340s, restoring lands to families who had supported England. The Lovels regained (at least on paper) their lands of Hawick in 1347. Edward was the self-appointed patron of St. Mary's Kirk in 1355, presenting it to 'John de Hawyk'. **Edward VIII** (1894–1972) British King who abdicated in favour of his brother. He visited Hawick in 1924 when he was Prince of Wales,

opening the Laurie Bridge, laying a foundation stone for wards at the Cottage Hospital and giving an address in the Town Hall. The avenue from the new bridge to the Park gates were lined with school children to see the Prince, escorted by the Provost – 'The Prince was resplendent with his Chain and Ermine Robes, escorted by a Wee Soldier'.

Edwards (*ed-wurdz*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th C.) coachman at Riddell in 1794, when he was working for Lady Riddell. **William** (19th C.) dentist of Edinburgh who visited Hawick every Saturday in the latter part of the 19th century. He was based on Queen Street in Edinburgh, and set up at the Tower Knowe on his visits to Hawick. He gave a silver cup for the Cornet's Races in the 1880s and also donated a gold-mounted whip to be competed for by married supporters on several occasions through to the mid-1890s.

Edwin (*ed-win*) *n.* (585–633) King of Northumbria. He was the son of Ælla, who had been King of Deira, before it was united with Bernicia by Æthelfrith. He was expelled by Æthelfrith around 605, but was part of the force that defeated him and reclaimed the kingdom around 617. He is also supposed to have brought Christianity to the region. He was killed by Cadwallon and his allies near Doncaster (also called 'St. Edwin').

ee (*ee*) *n., poet.* eye – 'An' felt the tears o' anguish fa' in torrents frae oor ee' [JoHa], '... That aye maist filled oor ee' [JF], 'Ane ee for ane ee, an' ane tuth for ane tuth' [HSR], '... Or where quaiet rest to the ee ... ' [WL] (not characteristic Hawick pronunciation, cf. **ei**).

ee (*ee*) *pron.* you – 'so ee say', 'what er ee daein?', 'ee ken fine', 'grab haud o this, wull ee?', 'course ee can', 'A bet ee a fiver', 'how div ee ken ee deh like eet if ee henni even tried eet?', 'Hev ee Mysie wi' ee Col? Hev ee brocht her tae the city?' [JEDM], 'Ee ken a' aboot it, Geordie – ee've often been drunk eersel' [JTu], '... ee sood gang an stop at Ancrum!' [ECS], 'And then of course, ee got aulder ... ' [AY], 'So come and A wull show ti ee, A spot that means the world ti me' [IWL] (sometimes written 'ye' even when the 'y' is unpronounced; this is the common second person pronoun, both singular and plural; cf. **yow**, which is mainly used to indicate a particular person, in the imperative and for emphasis; 'ee' is always used as the nominative of a verb in the past tense, and 'ee' is always used in the conditional and subjunctive tenses, never 'yow'; 'ee' is used before most auxiliary verbs, as well as before parts of the verb to be, such as 'ir' and 'war').

ee-bree (*ee-bree*) *n., poet.* eye-brow – 'The blinks o' the heaven's eebree' [HSR] (variant of **ei-bree**).

ee'd (*eed*) *contr.* you'd, you would – 'ee'd forget yer heid if it wasni screwed on', '... Ee'd think A'd hev hed ma fill' [IWL], you had – 'In thae days ee'd ti pack in nursin when ee got mairried' [IWL], 'Ee'd twae shillin' trips tae the city And came back on the pullman train' [AY].

eedient (*ee-dee-in'*) *adj., arch.* diligent, industrious (variant of **eident**).

eediot (*ee-dee-i'*) *n.* an idiot – 'deh be sic an eediot', 'A can think o aeight right away off the top o ma heid ... – which yins the eediot?' [IWL], also used to refer to someone who is difficult or whose behaviour is disapproved of – 'yon's an eediot, an ee're better off steyin away fri um' (often spelled 'idiot' as in English; cf. **eejit**).

eeditor (*ee-di'-ur, ee-di-tur*) *n., arch.* an editor.

ee'd've (*ee-duv*) *contr.* you'd've, you would have – 'ee'd've thowt si, wudn't ee?'.

eejit (*eeji'*) *n.* an idiot (cf. **eediot**).

ee ken (*ee-ken*) *interj.* conversational phrase often used in place of punctuation – 'aye, ee ken, it was they, ee ken, folk fri Lynnwud, an no us, ee ken', 'But Aw'm no gaun tae tell ee a' aboot oor meetin' ee ken' [JEDM].

eeksie-peeksie (*eek-see-peek-see*) *adj.* even, balanced, equal, even-steven, six of one and half a dozen of the other (this is an example of 'rhyming reduplication'; see also **eachie-peachie**).

eel-drooner (*eel-droo-nur*) *n., arch.* someone who is not clever or capable – 'Atweel, he's nae eel-drowner mair than me' [JoJ].

eeleeven (*ee-lee-vin*) *n.* eleven – 'it's eeleeven mile to Jethart', '... eeleeven folk, no ti mention the fowre dogs, a guid few cats and a horse in the coalhoose!' [IWL] (cf. **eleeven**).

eeleeventh (*ee-lee-vinth*) *n., adj.* eleventh – 'The eeleeventh's an uphill struggle And the twalth can be a vex' [IWL] (cf. the former **elevint**).

eelestic (*ee-les-teek*) *n., adj.* elastic (also written 'elestic'; cf. **lestic**).

eelie (*ee-lee*) *v., arch., poet.* to vanish, disappear gradually – 'The strangirs sall eelie awa, an be afeaeret owt o thair clos pleces' [HSR], 'My dayes ar as ane skaddaw that eelys awa ... ' [HSR] (also **yillee** and **ellie**).

eelit (*ee-li', -lee'*) *pp., poet.* vanished, diminished – 'Winter eeliet frae our land' [HSR].

ee'll (*eel*) *contr.* you'll, you will – 'ee'll be comin the morn?', 'if ee eat yer crusts ee'll git curly hair', 'ee'll be the daith o mei', 'ee'll eat mei oot o hoose an hame!', 'Ee'll excuse me, but burnt

bairns dreed the fire' [JEDM], '... ee'll need a licht ti finnd eet, A'se warren' [ECS], 'But there's some whae make an impact In a verra spaicial way And A'll tell ee now aboot yin If ee'll hear what A've ti say' [IWL].

ee'll've (*ee-luv*) *contr.* you'll've, you will have – 'Ee'll've been ti sei yer granny the day, hev ee?'.

eemage (*ee-meej*) *n.* image – 'That callant keinds ti eis faither's seide o the hoose; ei's eis faither's sputten eemeedge' [ECS] (also written 'eemeedge').

een (*een*) *n. pl.* eyes, organs of sight – '... His lovely shape, and love-commanding een, 'Will be my dead, that shortly will be seen'' [CPM], 'Twae een she had as black as slaes ...' [JR], 'Her een they were twa crystal bowers Wi' love and life within; Her bosom seemed a paradise – Each sinner's soul to win' [JTe], 'And the roar of the pitte was in their mouthes, And its fire was sperkin i' their eyn' [JTe], 'Love's a property o' men's e'en rather than o' their hearts' [JTe], 'Yet, for the sake o' twa black een, To tread life's path mair douce I mean' [JoHa], '... He glow'rs as if he'd burst his vera een' [JoHa], 'Than tuchet he their eyne, sayin', Een as is your faith, sae be it untill yow' [HSR], 'She fuffit an' glowred, wi' gogglin' een, Like ane vera imp o' helle!' [WiSp], 'But Mysie, puir lass, was but waefu, I ween, Wi' the tail o' her apron she dichtit her een' [JJ], 'A've got een in ma heid, hevn't A?', 'Now – there's a sight for sair een' [JEDM], '... the old Scotch saying that 'Hawks winna pick oot hawks' een'' [RB], '... Aw'll leave her my auld een holes' [JSB], 'The tear my een a moment blin's ...' [JBS], '... behald, thou art fair; thou hest dows' eyne' [HSR], 'For I said in my hæste, I am cutet aff frae afore thine eyne' [HSR], '... But oh, we miss his big blue een For oor laddie's gaen awa' [BM1898], 'Lasses' een sae brichtly glancin' ...' [RH], '... 'at ever A've clappeet een on o' [ECS], '... Doll's een, carpet tacks an' wheels' [IJ], 'We scarce could believe our ain een when he said That he ance was the wee sweep laddie' [JT], 'And, what a fearsome sicht I seen. I scarcely could believe my een' [TD], 'Her face was wan and her een aye sleepin', Nae bloom o' roses cam owre her creepin'' [WL], '... As roon it ran wi stertan een, A waesome squeal the craiter gien' [DH], 'We fished until oor een grew sair, (It's derk o' nichts up Eskdalemuir!)' [DH], 'Sae fair is her form and sae bricht are her een, They shine like the dewdraps that glint on the green' [DJ], 'And ma een'll never tire O' the views frae there A see' [IWL], the eyes of a potato, *arch.* the spaces between the upright posts of a hayshed, round globules of fat in milk that is going rancid (this is a rare example of an Old English plural, like 'brethren', 'children' 'men' and 'oxen'; occasional spelling variants include 'e'en', 'eyn' and 'eyne', while the singular is usually spelled 'eye', but occasionally **ei**).

een (*een*) *pron., poet.* one – 'When lowsed at een be it hairst or plooin', The thoucht o' the haiflin turns to wooin'' [WL] (cf. **pleugh**).

e'en (*ee-en*) *adv., poet.* even, just – '... leaving every stitch o' rags ahint him, e'en to his very sark' [BCM1881], 'My fit stan's in an een place ...' [HSR], 'Thae last hae wroucht but ane hoor, an' thou hest made them eyn wi' us' [HSR], '... een as the flaam o the waather-gleam skails afore'd the cluds threh an owrecuissen lift' [ECS], 'Oo've a pairk in Wulton Ludge That e'en Fairy-land micht grudge' [TK] (there are spelling variants).

-een (*een*) *suffix, arch.* formerly common prefix attached to gerundial (i.e. noun) forms of verbs, e.g. 'a flitteen', 'a wesheen' and 'stop that fechteen' – '... and the form –een for the suffixes (chiefly gerundial) of awanteen (= wanting), biggeen (= building), etc., etc.' [ECS] (this seems to have been always '-in' in general Scots).

een-breen (*een-breen*) *n., pl., arch.* eye-brows – 'The now rare -n or -en form of plural is adhered to in een (= eyes), een-breen (= eye-brows), shuin (= boots, shoes)' [ECS] (cf. **ei-bree**).

een-brows (*een-browz*) *n., pl.* eye-brows.

eend (*eend*) *adj., arch.* straight, direct, true, exact – 'An than A gaed inti a bit an slokent ma drooth (oot ov a tanker lippin-fowe – nane o eer eend-mizzer!)' [ECS], even, quits – 'Oo'll be eend wui yow for that' [ECS], made straight or even – 'An eend leine (= a straight line)' [ECS].

eend-doon (*eend-doon*) *adj., arch.* straightforward, honest, downright (cf. **eendoon**).

eendins (*een-dinz*) *n., arch.* a call in the game of **guinea** or 'tip-cat' when a player makes a square hit (see also **strechtins**).

eend-on (*eend-ōn*) *adv., arch.* continuously, incessantly – 'It snawed eend-on a' efternuin' [ECS], '... and started the fray in the light of dawn, – eendon throwe aa the grewsome mowlie' [ECS], 'The monologuish man was sit An' drone eend on for ever; He loves his ain eternal voice That flows on like a river' [FL], *adj., arch.* continuous – 'The rummlin roar o an eend-on traffic' [ECS] (also written 'eendon').

eendoon (*ee-in-doon*) *adv., poet.* straight down, used to describe rain falling perpendicularly and

heavily – 'The rain's steedily faa'n, faa'n In an eendoon poure' [WL] (also written 'evendoon' or 'e'endoon'; see also **evendonness** and cf. **eenddoon**).

eendy-teendy (*een-dee-teen-dee*) *n.* a children's counting game often used for selecting players, 'eenie-meanie-minie-mo' being more common in England. The full version is something like 'eendy-teendy, tithery-mithery, amba-zooka, over-dover, dick-ma-lamb, tam-toosh, ee're oot'. Another version (ascribed to joiner Walter Wilson in the early 19th century) is 'Zeendy, teendy, tethery, methery, Bomba, zitery, over, Dover, Dick Milan, Tan toosh, eir are oir out'. Variants on this are to be found throughout southern Scotland and northern England, and the obvious connection to Welsh counting suggests that this is a remnant of the ancient p-Celtic language once spoken here.

e'enin (*ee-nin*) *n., poet.* evening – 'But eenin' now, wi' gloomy face, Sets country folk a-ganging' [JoHa], '... thou makist the owt-gangin' o' the moornin' an' the e'enin' til rejoyce' [HSR], 'In the moornin' it growes up an' flurishes; in the e'enin' it is shurn doun an' wuthirs' [HSR] (also written 'eenin' ').

eenow (*ee-now*) *adv., arch.* just now, immediately – 'wheest eenow!', 'A'll gie um't eenow', 'They thought they had met with hardships enow, ... So Dicky to the cart, and Neddy to the plough' [JR], 'Than mine, yenow, a mimmer face Was never shewed in either case' [JoHa], '... if ee was tae play ony other tune but Teribus enow, the toon o' Hawick wad rise, for it wadna stand it!' [WtD], 'Oor Seterdi penny was treasure eenow' [??], 'Maister Douglas, yow and mei has very different opinions enow' [RM], '... Caleb came to a dead halt, and, ... said – 'Awm gey yap enow, an' wad be nae the waur o' a chack' ' [WNK], 'Nor haply been sae weel ye'now' [HSR], '... or of which a shepherd's cot alone survives to tell the tale of bygone joys and sorrows enow' [JAHM], ' 'Bring ben the loch!' yince quo 'Jamie the Poyeter'; an faith A was muckle o *his* meind eenow' [ECS], 'Dinna yoke on o um eenow; ei's eneuch adae' [ECS], 'I think the deil's amang us enow, The deil an' his angels baith ... ' [FL], ' 'It's fairly guid eenow', he said 'But how lang will it lest' ' [WL] (derived from 'the now'; also spelled 'enow', 'yenow' and variants).

eeny (*ee-nee*) *adj., arch.* rancid (of milk), having 'eyes', or blobs of rancid fat.

eer (*eer*) *n., arch.* a year – '... Weel – at least till the New Eer!' [RM], 'Seeventy eer's a lang time to stand guard, Wonderin what it was for ... ' [DH], also used in the plural – '... e.g., twae eer (= two years), seevin eer auld (= seven years old)' [ECS], 'Weel the 'ears hev broucht changes in mony directions' [BW1939], 'It's a hunder eer this eer sin their ancester, Geordie Cavers, was the first o' the name teh gaun the Cornetship' [BW1979] (also written ''ear', etc.).

eer (*eer*) *pron.* your – 'Is eer mother washin'?' [JTu], 'My! Sic a floors ee heh in eer gairdeen!' [ECS], '... Eer mother asked whair 'hev ee been' ' [AY], 'if ee deh gaun a the way ee'll no get eer badge' [IWL], '... Trailin' eer sledge' [DH] (this is the possessive pronoun, second person; **yur** is probably more common, while sometimes the pronunciation is somewhere between; 'your' is used in some contexts, particularly for emphasis, e.g. 'yowe an your yins', with **yowr** being an alternative form).

eer (*eer*) *n., arch.* a kidney, especially of a pig or other animal, usually plural.

ee're (*eer*) *contr.* you're, you are – 'ee're a bloomin nuisance', 'dae is ee're telt', 'och, ee're pathetic' (sometimes erroneously written 'eer').

eer-fat (*eer-faw'*) *n., arch.* the fat around the kidneys of an animal.

eerie (*ee-ree*) *adj., arch.* affected by fear of the supernatural, uncanny, supernatural – 'The eiry blood-hound howl'd by night, The streamers flaunted red, Till broken streaks of flaky light O'er Keeldar's mountains spread' [JL], 'De'il hae me but I'm sometimes eerie, When priests 'bout hell make sic a steerie' [JR], 'The deil's curate – the eiry deil himsell was sitting in an auld muckle chair' [EM1820], 'But strauchtwaye Jesus spak' untill them, sayin', Bina eerie' [HSR], 'She spak wi' a skreigh, an' her lauch or her host Made yin eerie as if they had seen a ghost' [BM1901] (also written 'eiry' and see **yeery**; note the slightly different meaning than standard English).

e'ermair (*e-ur-mār*) *adv., poet.* evermore – '... Joost as weel think to keep the wind E'ermair frae blawin', Or find a midge 'mang dockens tyned, An' darkness fa'in' ' [JoHa].

eersel (*eer-sel*) *pron.* yourself – 'G'way ee greet gogglin' gowk, ee'r Mr. Spunk eersel'!' [JEDM], 'Make gey shuir ye have the place till eersel ... ' [DH] (used interchangeably with **eersul** and **yersel**, depending on stress and preceeding consonant).

eersul (*eer-sul*) *pron.* yourself – 'Ee needna rack eersul aboot eet; ee'll sei it'll be aa better orbelang' [ECS], 'Yin Common Ridin mornin Ma

mother says ti mei 'Ee'd better watch eer-sul, lass, Here's a 'stranger' in eer tei' ' [DH] (also written 'eer-sul'; essentially the same as **eersel**).

eersuls (*eer-sulz*) *pron.* yourselves – 'Geet eersuls sorteet, an A'll wait on ee, an oo'll gang aathegither' [ECS] (also **yersels**).

eet (*ee'*) *pron.* it – 'it was him that din eet', 'is eet no grand ti be here this Common Ridin?', 'hei made eet his ain', 'did ee eet eet?', 'Ah'm seek o'd tae Watty lad, but oo've wathered eet often afore . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . A cood heh fund eet i ma hert . . . ' [ECS], '. . . yin pay made eet gey rough' [AY], 'Well Jock that's eet by again . . . ' [MB] (note that 'it' is sometimes used in preference in some contexts, in particular 'eet' tends to be used for the object rather than the subject; 'eet' is usually preferred to 'it' when it is at the end of a sentence).

-eet (*ee', i'*) *suffix* ending indicating the past participle or preterite of most weak verbs (also written '-it', although the pronunciation is more commonly *ee'* in Hawick, compared with *i'* or *it* being more generally Scots; many recorded examples are given entries separate from that of the base verb).

eetch (*eech*) *n., arch.* an adze – 'I remember oce being in great difficulties how to obtain an eech, or, as it is called, an addice' [RJT].

eet'd (*ee'-ud*) *contr.* it'd, it would, it had – 'aye, eet'd better be, or ee're in for eet' (not common).

eet's (*eets*) *contr.* it's, it is – '. . . which if ee think aboot eet's quite a guid choice . . . ' [CT].

ee've (*eev*) *contr.* you've, you have – 'ee've an awfi cheek', 'she says ee've no 'i vex yersel', 'Ee've nae idea how pleased Aw was whun Jennet cam' hyimm on Seterday efternune' [HEx], '. . . Efter ee've hed milk an rum' [MB], 'A deh ken if ee've ever thought aboot eet or no but . . . ' [IWL], 'Mind, kennin yow, Lyceum, eev probably geen it a go' [JuH].

eevenoo (*ee-ven-oo*) *adj., arch.* very hungry (described as 'a term nearly obsolete' by J. Jamieson, but possibly an error; cf. **aiverie** and **every**).

eez (*eez*) *v.* is – '. . . Peinelheuch. This eez the saicant sic column . . . ' [ECS], '. . . in the Hut which hei thinks eez the greatest place on earth' [IWL] (cf. the more common **es**).

effeck (*e-fek*) *n., arch.* effect – '. . . aw darsa, aw gat ae gless . . . That wadna effek ony man' [BCM1880], '. . . he mak's the contræivences o' the peeple o' nane effeck' [HSR], 'Thus hae ye made the commandement o' God o' nane effeck bie your tradition' [HSR].

effect (*e-fekt*) *n., arch.* result, end – 'The Session did after nominat and impower Mr Charles Talefer their Minister, and Bailie Ruecastle, Treasurer, for the foresaid effect' [PR1724].

effeir (*e-fīr*) *v., arch.* to fall by right, be appropriate, pertain to – '. . . the said Robert as oy and air foirsaid, his airis, executouris and assignais, and all vthuris quhome it efferis . . . ' [SB1569], '. . . being the present ordinary rent effeiring and corresponding to . . . ' [BR], to concern, appertain – '. . . the saidis two baylyeas, toune counsell incorporation and all others whom it effeirs thereof for now and ever' [BR1701], '. . . of the said lands and barony of Langlands, effeiring to the lands disponed, lying within the parish of Wilton' [DCW1709], '. . . and he will bear such a part of the expence of the division as the commissioners shall consider to be the worth and value of the said Woolaw-moss and besides his share of the expense effeiring to his valuation' [DCW1765], '. . . in her father's illness, or absence from home, she did not deem it derogatory to her dignity to perform the duties effeiring to his public offices' [WNK].

Effie (*e-fee*) *n.* pet name for Euphemia.

Effledge (*ef-lij, ef-leej*) *n.* farm to the east of Cavers, between Nether Tofts and Whitriggs, in Kirkton Parish. Effledge Cottage is just off the road to the north-east. Archibald Douglas was there in 1502. It was once part of Cavers estate, listed among the lands belonging to the Barony of Cavers in charters of 1511 and 1558. There is a 1535 record of William Scott 'in Layk' being charged with stealing 13 cows and oxen from Arthur Douglas and Thomas 'Fresall' (possibly Fraser) and 7 cows and oxen from Marion Davidson, all from the lands there. Walter Noble was tailor there in 1686 when declared a fugitive for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. It was still held by Douglas of Cavers in 1687 and 1698. William Turnbull, widow Marion Turnbull and James Gledstains were all there in 1697. James Goodfellow was there in 1710, James Henderson in 1716, Walter Graham and Robert Scott in 1720, Thomas Scott in 1764 and Robert Stavert in 1794. It was part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers in 1788. James and Thomas Bunyan were tenant farmers there in 1797 and James Bunyan in 1799. George Helm was a servant there in 1801. It was farmed by William and then Thomas Grierson in the 19th century. William Blyth was farmer there in 1868. Robert Kerr was there in the early 1900s (also spelled 'Efflidge'; the name first occurs as 'esflage' in 1502, then 'Elflesche' in 1511, and is 'Efflesche' in 1535, 'Effleche' in

1558, 'Efladge' in 1684, 'Effletch' in 1687, transcribed 'Afflecth' in 1698, 'Eflitch' in 1710 and 1716 and 'Effletch' in 1765; it is 'Efflidge' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin is possibly from the Old English personal name 'Ælf', plus the Middle English 'leche', meaning 'a bog', but 'the elf-swamp' has also been suggested).

efremmit (*e-fre-mee', -mi'*) *adj., poet.* estranged – 'The wicket ar efremet frae the wome; thaye gang astraye sune as thaye be born, speiken' lees' [HSR] (perhaps only used once).

efter (*ef-tur*) *prep.* after, subsequent to – 'A'm efter yow', 'A'll sei ee efter the schuil', 'it wasni her efter aa', 'an efter aa the things A've din for ee', 'deh thraw guid money efter bad', 'Blisset be the Lord, wha daye efter daye lades us wi' guid things . . . ' [HSR], 'Thou art ane priest forevir efter the oordir o' Melchizedek' [HSR], 'An' younge an' auld are eftir hir, Throwe pule an' swashy myre' [WiSp], '. . . waled, efter an agony o' choice' [DH], 'Aw wonder what he'll think o' us Efter a' thae years' [IJ], in accordance with – '. . . did ryd the meiths and marches of thair Common, mosses, muir, and pasturage, after the usuall manner' [BR1711], *adv.* after, later – 'she left right efter', '. . . sal pay £10 efter tryal, toties quoties, and wairdit during the bailies' will' [BR1640], '. . . thaye ca' thair lan's efter thair ain næmes' [HSR], 'What man is he that langs efter liffe . . . ' [HSR], 'Hei saw the Cornet's Chase, hei said efter, an' went tae the Muir for the horseraces' [BW1939], '. . . And she shortly efter flitted Frae the Vertish Hill' [IWL], also 'to be efter' means 'to want' – 'what're ee efter then?'.

eftercast (*ef-tur-kawst*) *n., arch.* effect, consequence – 'He durst na do't for fear o' the aftercast' [JoJ].

efter-heat (*ef-tur-hee'*) *n., poet.* a lasting heat, heat that comes afterwards – 'For aa that the sun, hoisin itsel i the lift owreheed, thraetent an efterheat that wad be fit ti muzz folk . . . ' [ECS].

efternin (*ef-tur-nin*) *n.* afternoon – 'yin magic efternin it Mansfield Park', 'It wad want a twaethrei meenints a twae i the efternuin . . . ' [ECS], '. . . an the mill-yins war toavin hyimm efter ther simmer-efternuin's yokeen' [ECS], 'Aye, George Fraser was Provost at th' time, an' a heavy efternune's work hei had' [HEx1921], '. . . As I waded deep there, that simmer efternune' [DH], 'Yin day Aa was sittin' i' the efternune sun The larks i' the lift were singin' . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'efternuin', 'efternune' etc.).

efternune see **efternin**

efter other (*ef-tur-u-thur*) *adv., arch.* in succession – '. . . ordains five of the saids persons, weivers, to sitt every Lord's day . . . and by turns successive after others . . . ' [BR1710].

efterwaird (*ef-tur-wārd*) *adv., poet.* afterward – 'He answiret an' said, I wullna: but efterwaird he ruet, an' gaed' [HSR], 'Efterewaird cam' alsua the ither vergins, sayin', Lord, open til us' [HSR] (also **efterwairds**).

efterwairds (*ef-tur-wārdz*) *adv., poet.* afterwards – '. . . an' efterwairds receife me intil glorie' [HSR], 'An' whan he had fastet fortie days an' fortie nichts, he was efterwairds ane hungret' [HSR] (also **efterwaird**; cf. **efterwards**).

efterwale (*ef-tur-wāl*) *n., arch.* what is rejected when a choice is made.

efterwards (*ef-tur-wurdz*) *adv.* afterwards – 'Had aw been drinkin', aw wad efterwards hae laid that to that, and thocht nae mair aboot it' [BCM1880], 'Long, long efterwards, verner fifty years efterwards in 1834 Robert Ainslie, in a letter ti James Hogg . . . ' [IWL] (also **efterwairds**).

eggler (*eg-lur*) *n., arch.* someone who collects eggs from outlying farms to sell at markets – 'Walter Henderson Eggler son to Decd. Jas.' [PR1799].

Egglescliffe (*e-gulz-klif*) *n.* **John** (d.1347) Augustinian friar, perhaps from County Durham, he was appointed as Bishop of Durham in 1317 by Pope John XXII, as an alternative to the proposed Stephen de Dunnideer. However, the Canons of Glaasgow had meanwhile appointed John de Lindsay. Because of the war between England and Scotland at that time, he never took up the position, and in 1323 was translated to Connor in Ireland and then to Llandaff (also written 'Eglescliffe').

Egred (*eg-rid*) *n.* (d.847) Bishop of Lindisfarne from 830 or 831, his term being noted by increased religious construction. He also assisted with the armies of Bernicia against the Picts and Scots. He constructed 2 strongholds at Jedburgh, as well as what may have been the original founding of an abbey there. A deed of his in 843 is the first known mention of Wilton.

Egyptian (*ee-jip-shin*) *n., arch.* a gypsy – '. . . the session ordainit that no person shall reset any Egyptians, and that if they tak reset agt. their will, then to come and tell the mr., and he, with the assistance of the gentn. that he shall choose, shall go and put yem out of the parochine' [Ash1643], '. . . and that not only because they are vagabond Agyptianes and idle persons, bot also, in obedience to minister and session' [BR1674].

eh (*ā*) *interj.* oh, ah, used to express resignation, sorrow, mild disappointment, anxiety, etc., depending on the tone, especially in phrases such as 'eh, mei' and *arch.* 'eh, whow'.

'eh (*e*) *contr.* he (used only in some contexts and perhaps only by some speakers; cf. **hei** and **'ei**).

eh whow see **whow**

ei (*ī*) *n.* an eye – 'ee'll poke yer ei oot wi that', '... David Anderson, about 16 years of age, from the Canongate of Edinburgh, of ane little statur, wanting an ey ...' [BR1700], '... for wei are ashaired that whatever presents itsel' tae the human ei remains on the retina for an infinitismal fraction o' a second' [BW1938], 'And bonny scab, bairn-high, Whiter than whey, On a girny simmer's day Wi' a tear in its ei' [DH], *v.* to eye – 'she ei'd um up an doon' (sometimes spelled 'eie' and also 'eye' as in English, even although the pronunciation is distinct; the plural is usually **een**, but 'eis' is also used).

'ei (*ī*) *pron.* he – 'Hei leuch till ei was away in a kink, an' fair soople' [ECS], '... A'm share ei's niver been a Cornet' [MB] (also written just 'ei'; cf. **hei** and **'eh**).

ei-bree (*ī-bree*) *n., arch.* eye-brow (the plural can be 'ei-breen', 'ei-brees' or **een-breen**).

eicht (*īcht*) *n., arch.* eight – '... an' the only ither accommodation for a family o' seven or eicht wad bei a sma' closet' [BW1938], 'Waur tried in ancient Jethart toon, Maist fined a pound (Hale eicht hauf croon) ...' [MB], *adj.* eighth – '... yesterday being the eight day of this instant month of Februar ...' [BR1702] (cf. some of the other forms, **eit**, **aeight**, etc.).

The Eicht o'clock Bell see **The Aicht O'clock Bell**

eichty (*īch-tee*) *n., arch.* eighty – '... Less militant in eichty fower The year thae laid doon airms' [MB] (also **eity**, **echty** and **aeighty**).

eident (*ī-din'*, *ī-dint*) *adj., arch., poet.* industrious, diligent, purposeful – 'The female heart, I've watch'd it sair, Wi' eident, patient, tentie care' [JoHa], '... and he, from necessity, was so sternly eident as to look upon the inclinations of Adam as tending to idleness and folly' [WNK], 'On Borthwick braes the flowers may blaw, And feast wi' sweets the eident bee ...' [TCh], '... I commuun wi' my ain hairt, an' my speerit mæde eident serch' [HSR], 'There is a Scottish word, eident. I think this expresses the idea best. So eident was my father ...' [RJT], '... The eident collie's bark' [WL] (also spelled 'eydent'; sometimes **eedient**; from Mediæval English).

eidently (*ī-din'-lee*) *adv., arch.* diligently, attentively, industriously – '... ay, thou sallt eidentlie pondir his plece, an' it sallna be' [HSR], 'Thou hest commandet us til keepe thy preceeps eidentlie' [HSR], 'Though doucely and eidently mending her claes The lassie sits cosily beekin' her taes' [JJ], 'She's wrestled wi' poortith, she's foughten wi' care, And eydently toiled through the foul and the fair' [JT] (also spelled 'eydently').

eie see **ei**

eight see **eit**

eik (*eek*) *n., arch.* the natural grease in sheep's wool – 'A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather, Roxb. Often called sheep-eik' [JoJ].

eiky (*ee-kee*) *adj., arch.* having a greasy fleece – 'An eiky sheep' [GW].

eiky-tailed (*ee-kee-tāld*) *adj., arch.* having a tail discoloured by urine (said of sheep).

eild (*eeld*) *adj., arch.* barren or no longer giving milk (of a cow, ewe or mare) – 'The council resolve, that no eild nolt be found at any time within the infield ...' [BR1696], 'And tho' rowntree was tied to the coo's horns an' tail, Her udder gaed eild ower the milk-maiden's pail' [BM1901], 'The ane I mention – She was eild, and she was lyin' in the bield' [TD], not giving milk on account of being with pregnant or with young – '... on the Common along with the eild sheep, and after the ewes were eild the eild sheep and lambs were brought off the Common onto the ewe pasture' [C&L1767], 'Lambs lie thick as new netted herrin', A' cauld as lead; Eild yowes, in thoosands, lood are rairin' – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], having one's finances exhausted (also written 'eeld'; cf. **yeld**).

eild (*eeld*) *adv., poet.* of old, long ago – 'My sair-hol'd bonnet, eild dy'd dingy blue ...' [JoHa], 'When hoary Eild comes hirplin' roon', And death's cold wintry breezes blaw ...' [JoHa] (this usage is rare).

eild-bease (*eeld-bees*) *n., arch.* barren cattle used for fattening, neat (a synonym for **nowt**).

Eildon Hoosin Association (*eel-din-hoo-sin-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* based in Melrose, this agency develops and manages about 1,400 sheltered and other types of housing units across the Borders, including many in Hawick.

Eildon Knowe (*eel-din-now*) *n.* small hill in the headwaters of the Ale Water, south of Crooked Loch, being the north-eastern spur of Mid Rig (it is unclear if there is a connection with the Eildon Hills).

Eildon Quaw (*eel-din-kwaw*) *n.* boggy area near the head of Byrelee Burn, west of Eildon Knowe.

Eildon Road (*eel-din-rōd*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1953 and named after the Eildon Hills, which can be clearly seen from here.

the Eildons (*thu-eel-dinz*) *n.* the Eildon Hills, between Melrose and St. Boswells. They are somewhat peculiarly known as Eildon Mid Hill, Eildon Hill North and Eildon Wester Hill, with heights of 422 m (1,385 ft), 404 m (1,327 ft) and 371 m (1,216 ft), respectively. Eildon Mid Hill contains a triangulation pillar. The northernmost summit held the largest Iron Age fort in Scotland, constructed around the 10th century B.C.E. The Romans built a signal station there in the 2nd century, as well as an extensive fort and settlement nearby, and called the hills Trimontium. By local legend they were separated by Michael Scot the wizard, and also Arthur and his knights supposedly sleep here, waiting to return. There was a scare in about 1903, when people spotted smoke coming from the summit (caused by burning peat) of one of the hills and imagined that an extinct volcano was about to errupt – 'From Eildon's cairns no more the watch-fire's blaze, Red as a comet, darts portentous rays' [JL], 'Gaze where Eildon's triple height Guards the secret dread' [RSC], 'A mist of tenderness so lightly folds the Eildons in her mantling love . . . ' [WFC] (they occur on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Heeldoun Hills').

the Eildon Trei (*thu-eel-din-trī*) *n.* a tree on the slopes of the Eildons where Thomas the Rhymer supposedly met the Queen of the Fairies and was spirited away for 7 years. The site is marked by the Eilden Tree Stone, which is modern (1929), but replaces an older one – 'Mysterious Rymour! doom'd by fate's decree Still to revisit Eildon's lonely tree' [JL].

Eildrig (*eeld-rig*) *n.* older name for the area around **Eilrig** and still used for the hill and stream there. There was a building marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map at Eildrigburnfoot, of which there are now no visible remains.

ei-lid (*ī-lid*) *n.* an eye-lid – 'she didni bat an ei-lid when A telt her', 'I wullna gie sleepe til mine eyne, or sloom til mine eelyds' [HSR].

Eilrig (*eel-rig*) *n.* farm on the 'Eild Rig', south of the Borthwick Water about a mile before Craik. Before 1689 (when Roberton was formed) it was part of Hawick Parish. The lands were held by Robert Scott of Rankilburn from the early 15th century. In 1426/7 Robert's son and heir Walter, was granted the lands by the Baron of Hawick. They were then valued at 10 merks and given 'by the service of one penny', due at the feast of St. John the Baptist. The lands were included in those resigned in 1463 and re-granted by James III in 1464 to Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd and Buccleuch. Robert Scott of Eilrig is recorded in 1477 renting the lands of Craik. In 1492 the lands were described as being then waste, but normally valued at £10 Scots. In 1501 the tenant was Simon Scott. In 1517 the lands were part of the estate of the Scotts of Buccleuch and said to be then 'waste', but valued at 10 pounds in times of peace; they had the same value in 1553/4. This is probably the 'Elreg' where David Armstrong was in 1533, the 'Elryg' where John Armstrong was recorded in 1561 and also the residence in 1576 of 'Andro Armstrang, callit Reid Andro in Eilrig'. The lands were included in a list of those formally inherited by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch from his great-uncle David Scott in 1574; they were at that time annexed to the Barony of Branxholme and valued at £10. In 1581/2 the lands were held by Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell, when she complained that a gang led by the Armstrongs of Whithaugh and Braidlie had raided the farm; they came 'bodin in feir of weir, with jakkis, steilbonettis, speris, swordis and utheris wappinis invasive', stealing 24 cows, a horse and some goods. Adam Govenlock was there in 1586/7. The lands were listed (along with Philhope) as a 'pendicle' of Broadlee among lands inherited by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. 'Rowie of Huttikill, furth of the Lyn beside Eilrig' is recorded in 1616. The lands were estimated to pay '200 lb., in vicarage to 32 lb.' in the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish. The lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme according to the services of heirs in 1634, 1653 and 1661, and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. There were 7 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Walter Grieve, Margaret Hall, Janet Grieve, Janet Murray, Robert Grieve, Margaret Scott and Maly Laing. It was still valued at £10 in 1653. Sir William Scott was recorded paying the land tax on £500 in 1663. In the 1678 Land Tax Rolls it was still valued at £500 and listed as 'Ilerig' or 'Flerig' under Walter Scott of Raeburn. John and Robert Grieve were there in the 1680s. It is mentioned as 'Eilridge' by Walter Scott of Satchells, among the lands of Scott of Buccleuch. Walter Herd was there in 1710, John Johnston and William Black in 1712, John Nichol in 1716, John

Shortreed in 1718 and James Rutherford in Eilrig. In 1719 it was leased by John Chisholme of Stirches from William Scott of Raeburn, then James Home of Eccles and in 1730 Walter Scott of Merrylaw. Robert Welch and James Grieve were living there in 1722, James Rutherford in 1728, Walter Laidlaw in 1733–36, John Nichol in 1735, William Scott in 1736 and Archibald Henderson in 1743. The lands were valued at £500 in the 1740s. In 1759 it was sold to the Duke of Buccleuch by Rev. John Clunie of Whitekirk, when the lands are still described as being in the Barony of Branxholme. John Mitchellhill was there in 1764, William Lawson in the 1770s, Andrew Geddes in 1781 and Francis Elliot in 1786. James Tait was tenant farmer there in at least 1787–1815. In 1788 and 1811 it was valued at £500. Ninian Scott and Thomas Elliot were there in 1812. James Scott was shepherd there in the 1840s and 1850s – 'Have you along the lonely road When the storm was raging near, Down by the old stone bridge At Eilrigg?' [WFC] (the name first appears in 1426 as 'Elerig', with several later spelling variants, including 'Ealrig', 'Ealrigg', 'Ealrigge', 'Eelridge', 'Eildridge', 'Eildrig', 'Eildrigg', 'Eilridge', 'Eilrige', 'Eilrigg', 'Elridge', 'Eldrige', 'Eldrigg', 'Elrig', 'Elryg', 'Eylrig' and 'Ileridge', as well as 'Yealrig', 'Yeilrig' and 'Yield Rigg'; it is marked 'Eilrigge' and 'Ealrigge' on parish maps of 1650, 'Ilrick' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Eildrigg' on Ainslie's 1773 map; the origin is probably simply 'ridge' with an Old English personal name Ælla, Ella or Illa).

Eilrig Burn (*eel-rig-burn*) *n.* stream that runs near the farm of Eilrig, flowing roughly north to join the Borthwick Water opposite Meadshaw. A building was shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map near the confluence with the Rough-hope Burn (marked 'Eildrig Burn' on the modern Ordnance Survey maps).

Eilrigburnfoot (*eel-rig-burn-fi'*) *n.* Eildrigburnfoot, former cottage by the road near where the Eildrig Burn meets the Borthwick Water. A building is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, on the south side of the road. It is recorded in 1616 that 'Marion's Geordie' Scott and William Scott of Satchells met Jock Scott 'the Suckler' at 'Eilrig-burne-fute' after riding at night from Hawick, before meeting further accomplices and continuing to Howpasley, where they slaughtered the sheep belonging to the Laird of Drumlanrig. The Lamb family and 3 other people were living there in 1841 and just 'annuitant' Georgina Tait in 1861.

Eilrig Shank (*eel-rig-shawngk*) *n.* another name for **Eilrigburnfoot** (it is 'Eildrige Shank' in 1841).

Eimond (*ee-mond*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) probable name of a resident of Ashkirk Parish (but hard to read). He married Isobel Thomson and their son William was baptised in 1661, with witnesses Adam Ogilvie and John Tudhope. **Steven** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Murray and their children included William (b.1652) and 'Andira' (b.1662). The surname may be the same as that of the earlier 'John Eamont of Hilhouse' in Liddesdale.

eiry see **eerie**

eis (*īz*) *pron.* his – '... eis chuffy chowks aa fairnytickles, an eis airm up ti shade eis een ...' [ECS], 'Ei turned tae eis freendly neebour And gien um the nicest smile' [AY] (also **heis** and **hes**).

eisel (*ī-sel*) *pron.* himself – '... an away ei birrlt, still buffin an smudgin inti eis sel' [ECS], 'Hei hes a guid ruice o eis-sel' [ECS], 'Ei treats me juist like eis sel But hei's the yin wi' the brain' [AY] (variant of **heisel**, depending on the preceeding consonant; also spelled ' 'eisel', eis sel', 'eis-sel' etc.).

ei-stern (*ī-stern*) *n., poet.* the eye muscle – 'The eye-stern of his gallant grey Fell trickling down his nose; The pricker was a bruised wight, Full hardly up he rose' [JTe] (this can also be 'eye-string').

eit (*ī', īt*) *n.* eight – 'ir ee comin oot the night it eit?' (note the other pronunciations in **aeight**, as well as **echt** and **eicht**; also sometimes spelled 'eight' even when pronounced properly).

eiteen (*ī-teen*) *n.* eighteen – 'Hawick was a hotbed o radicalism in the eiteen hunders' (also **aichteen**, **auchteen**, **echteen** and **aeighteen**).

eithly (*īth-lee*) *adv., poet.* easily, without difficulty – 'An' watch that chap wha bears the paper bundle, Aye, eithly watch the way he wears his castor' [JoHa], 'I threw by my crook, an' wi' thrawin' the wuddie, Fu' eithly I aided to forrit the fray' [JoHa].

eity (*ī'-ee, ī-tee*) *n.* eighty (also **echty**, **eichty** and **aeichty**).

ei-wink (*ī*) *n., arch.* an eyelash, eyelid (also 'ei-winker').

eke (*eek*) *n., arch.* an addition, extension – 'Afterwards, when the increasing population required an addition (vulgar an *eak*) to be made to the other side, the part was denominated the Ha'eak' [HAST1860], *v., poet.* to increase, supplement, add – '... an' destna eke til thy walth bie

the pryce' [HSR], 'Eek punishmint til thair eniquitie, an' let thame nat cum until thy richteousniss' [HSR] (also written 'eak', 'eek', etc.).

eke (*eek*) *adv., poet.* also – 'Myself, and eke your brothers three, Took ev'ry man his brand . . . ' [JTe], '. . . An' bringe the cruke, an' eke the lynkis Doon frae the rannel trie' [WiSp].

Ekron (*āk-, ek-ron*) *n.* **Agnes** (b.1788) daughter of John and Ann Johnson. In 1841 she was a grocer on the Loan, probably at about No. 17, and was at about 8–10 in 1851. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He erected a stone in St. Mary's Cemetery to commemorate his children: Agnes (1814/5–20); Ann (1816/7–20); Agnes (again, 1819/20–23); John, Mary and Eliza, who died in infancy; and James (1828/9–30). Given that all these children died young, it is possible he is the same Andrew as the son of John, who had several surviving children with Elizabeth. **Andrew** (b.1792) Hawick framework knitter, son of John and Ann Johnstone. His wife was Elizabeth (surname unknown). In 1841 and 1851 he was living on Walter's Wynd. His children include: Margaret (b.1826/7), who married George Pringle in 1851; Helen (b.1828/9); Mary (b.1831/2), who married Alexander Scott; Agnes (b.1834/5), who may have married Allan Stewart in 1857; and Ann Johnstone (b.1838/9), who was living with her cousin John Hall in 1861 and married Robert B. Wilson in 1862. His daughters Helen and Mary were lodging with Jane Turnbull on the High Street in 1851. **Andrew** (b.1829) frameworker in Hawick, son of James and Margaret Thomson. He lived at 48 Loan, 7 Back Row and 13 Drumlanrig Square. He married Elizabeth Stewart in Hawick in 1850. Their children include: Jane (b.1851/2); John (b.1856); Margaret (b.1858); James (b.1861); Janet (b.1862); James Stuart (b.1864), who married Nettie E. Blodgett in Michigan in 1895 and died in Indianapolis; Walter (1866–1909), married Grace Thwaites, but had no children; Robert (b.1868), who lived in Philadelphia and Chicago; Elizabeth (1872–1966), who married Archibald Drummond and died in Jedburgh; and Helen (1875–78). Family stories said that James and Robert emigrated to America, with one of them being an opera singer in Boston and the other one having a wooden leg! He was still alive in 1891. **Andrew** (1894–c.1952) son of John and Jemima Baxter, he was born in Hawick. He changed his name to Arthur Stewart Scott, apparently due to some mix-up during WWI (because he deserted or got separated from his unit and needed a new name in order to get back into the army). He married Althea Theadora ('Dora') Jones (1895–1973). They had a son, Arthur Frederick 'Fred' Scott (b.1920). He probably died in Wales. **Ann** (b.1790) daughter of John and Ann Johnson. She was a grocer on the Mid Row, recorded there in 1841. She had an illegitimate daughter, Adeline (or Adelina, d.1897) with French prisoner of war Adam Bellom. Apparently she lived with Bellom for several years, but they never married. She appears to have died before 1851. **James** (1721–87) son of William and Mary Graham. He was a merchant in Hawick, presumably a bookseller, since he is recorded on the subscribers list for the reprinted Buchanan's History of Scotland (1752, 2 volumes), ordering 13 sets. He was also on the subscriber's list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), for 12 copies, and listed there as 'merchant, Hawick'. His business is recorded as 'Messrs James Ekron, Hawick' when listed as one of the sellers of 'A Display of Genuine Christianity and Christian Love' (1784), Caw's second book published in Hawick; a copy of the book bears the inscription 'When this you see, Remember me, James Ekron'. He appears to have operated as a bookseller in about the period 1757–84. He owned property in Silver Street and in the Crescent. In 1780 he was one of 6 trustees for the East Bank Meeting House who had a bond with them for erecting the building. He is probably the James who witnessed baptisms in Wilton for Adam Ormiston (at Drinkstone) in 1780 and James Black (at Packhouses) in 1781. He was recorded as a merchant in 1784 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for what appears to be a Hume. He paid the Shop Tax in Hawick in 1785. He was probably owner (and not James Aitkin, as suggested in notes) of a book, 'The Duty and Advantage of Religious Conferences, Proved from Scripture and Reason' (1743) by Rev. John Wilson; this book (which survives and is in the Museum collection) passed to his direct descendant, Sir James A.H. Murray, who wrote on 3 pages at the beginning, describing the book's provenance. He was at Kelso Fair during the great Slitrig flood of 1767 and on returning was surprised to see some of his own goods left lying on the haugh at Menslaws. His house was one of those carried away by the flood waters, his wife escaping just in time by crawling along a ladder laid horizontally to an upper window of a house on the other side of Silver Street, across the rushing water (their house must have therefore been between Silver Street and the river). His bed was found

stranded on the Common Haugh after the flood, with the cat still sleeping on it. He may be the 'Joseph Eckron' (written in error) whose 'whole onstead of houses' were stripped of furniture etc. during the great flood of 1767, and several people helping save items had to be rescued themselves; these houses were close to John Kedie's house and it said that the damage to them amounted to £1000. He married Isobel Betty Richardson, who was probably daughter of merchant James Richardson and died in 1764. Their children included: Elizabeth ('Betty', 1746–85), who married merchant Walter Scott in 1765; Agnes (1748–80), who married John Oliver in 1766, was mother of Margaret Oliver who married Charles Scott, and was maternal grandmother of Sir James Murray; and William (1758–60). He had another daughter, who married a Mr. Adams and emigrated to America; she gained his Silver Street property after his death, with the Crescent property going to his daughter, Agnes Oliver. Mary, who married John Thomline in 1772 may also have been his daughter (based on the names of her children). The witnesses in 1746 were shoemaker Robert Oliver and maltman John Moss and in 1758 were James Beattie and George Telfer. He also had young children who died in 1759, 1760 and 1764. He may be the James who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. He witnessed baptisms for his daughter and merchant Walter Scott in 1766, 1768 and 1771. He secondly married Margaret Brown in Hawick in 1766; she was traditionally said to be his former maidservant and died in 1802. 'Mrs Eckron Mercht in Hawick', listed on the 1789 female servant tax roll, was probably his widow; she also paid the same tax in 1790. In 1790 there was a case on his behalf in Selkirk for non-payment of a bill by William Cranston formerly in Mackside, now in Clarilaw on Ale, for '5 yards Bleu cloth intrist one it for laying out'. Additionally his widow Margaret Brown had cases for non-payment against James Stoddart, tailor in Shielshaughand in 1790, against a servant of Andrew Thomson in Oakwood Mill in 1791 and against John Campbell in Fauldshope, now in Whitehillbrae in 1793. His death is recorded in Hawick in 1787. **James** 'The Blast' (b.1757) son of William and Elizabeth Dobbie. He was said to be a merchant and bookseller in Hawick in the latter part of the 18th century; however, it is posible he is being confused here with the man of the same name born a quarter of a century earlier. The origin of his nickname is uncertain, perhaps related to smoking. He was probably a member of the Masons. He was Cornet in 1779 and also wrote some poetry. He married Helen Turnbull (from Kirkton Parish) in Hawick in 1781. They had a daughter Janet (b.1782), possibly the 'Jane' who married Benjamin Hooven. He could be the James who is recorded as recently deceased in a letter of 1794 between Hawick men living in Pennsylvania. **James** (b.1793) South African settler, born in Hawick. He is sometimes said to be son of John and Ann Johnson, but that may be confusion with another James (based on the names of his children, it is possible that he was a son of James 'The Blast'). He worked as a ploughman. He was in the party of settlers of Robert Pringle (farmer at Blakelaw) who went to South Africa in 1820, and worked as a ploughman. He is mentioned in John (son of Robert) Pringle's 'Narrative of a residence in South Africa' (1834) in connection with a lion hunt. In 1832 he was sentenced to 2 years hard labour for the murder of a 'Hottentot' with whom he was living. He firstly married Elizabeth Keen (1796–1870), but they seem to have had no children. He secondly married Mary Ann Moffat (from Gloucestershire) and their children were: James (1835–1916); Margaret (b.1836) and Matthew (b.1837), who died in infancy; William Moffat (b.1838); Janet Margaret (b.1840); John (b.1842); Mary Anne (b.1844); Mathew Charles Linton (1849–1915); and Thomas Edward (1852–1925). **James** (b.1794) Hawick frameworker, son of John and Ann Johnson. He was living somewhere on the Back Row in 1841 and 1851 and was at 7 Back Row in 1861. He married Margaret Thomson in Ettrick in 1821. Their children include: John (b.1822); Elizabeth Anne (b.1824), who married John Rae; Andrew (b.1827); Andrew (again, b.1829); Helen (or 'Nelly', b.1831), who was a servant with grocer Adam Turnbull in 1851 and later that year married Alexander Ballantyne; Janet (b.1834), probably the Janet who married John Little in 1866; and Johnson or Johnstone (b.1839), who is said to have emigrated to America and worked as a lady's maid. A photograph of him exists. **Jane** (18th C.) recorded in Hawick Parish in 1787 when her daughter Janet was born. Perhaps the same 'Janet' had a child who died in Hawick in 1795 and a 'bastard child' who died in 1802. It is unclear who her parents were. **John** (18th C.) waulker, dyer and tenant in Hawick. He was brother of William, but the identity of their parents has not been established. The surname seems to be peculiarly Hawick and has not been found any earlier than the early 18th

century; given that the local pronunciation was 'Aikren', it seems possible that it may be a coruption of another name, e.g. 'Aiken'. He was 'John Aikron in Hawick' in 1716, 'John Ekron Tenent in Hawick' in 1723 and 'Aikren' in 1725. He was 'John Aicron Tenent' in 1723 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker William Wright in Hawick. In 1714 he married Jean 'Dinlap' (presumably Dunlop), who was also from Hawick, this being the first known record of the surname; his name was written 'Akrin' and he was described as a 'walker'. Their children included: William (1714–80), who married Elizabeth Dobbie; John (b.1715), probably died young; Janet (b.1716); John (again, 1718–1801); Jean (1721–75), who married Robert Tudhope in 1767; Helen (b.1723); and George (b.1725). Witnesses to the 1714 baptism were Robert Henderson and Andrew Turnbull, servants to Rev. Robert Cunningham. Witnesses in 1716 were Bailies William Laing and George Martin, in 1718 were William Laing and flesher George Renwick, in 1721 were William Laing and Robert Renwick, in 1723 were George Martin and John Glendinning, and in 1725 were Robert Scott of Falnash and Hugh Somerville. In 1721 he is recorded as 'John Aikron Tenant in Hawick'. **John** (1718–1801) mason in Hawick, son of John and Jean Dinlap and uncle of James 'The Blast'. He may be the John who paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–88. He may also be the carrier in Hawick recorded in a dispute over a bill in Selkirk in 1787. He married Agnes Douglas in 1752. Their children include: John (1754–1816), apparently known as 'Esau'; Mary; and Agnes (b.1762), who died young. The witnesses in 1762 were William (probably his brother) and John Scott. In 1784 and 1786 he witnessed baptisms for another John, presumably his son. **John** (1754–1816) probably son of John and Agnes Douglas. He was said to be known as 'Esau' (for reasons that are not clear). He married Ann Johnston (or 'Johnson', 1759–1820). Their children include: Janet (b.1782), who died young; Janet (again, b.1784), probably the 66 year old seamstress 'Jane' living at Kirkgate in 1851, and the seamer living at Kirkyard in 1841; John (b.1786); Agnes (b.1788), grocer; Ann (b.1790), probably the grocer on the Mid Row recorded on the 1841 census; Andrew (b.1792); James (b.1794), who may have moved to South Africa or have been a weaver in Hawick; Margaret (b.1796), perhaps the Margaret who married Andrew Anderson; Helen (1800–30), who married William Davidson in 1823; and Elizabeth (b.1807), who may have married John Brown in 1835. The witnesses in 1784 and 1786 were Archibald Douglas and another John (probably his father). He may be the 'John Ekron Junr.' who paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1791. He may also be the 'Jno. Ekron, junior' who was paid by the Session in 1795 to 'put away his dog which is said to be 'scathly' '. He and his wife are buried at St. Mary's. **John** (b.c.1790) army pensioner. He was living on the Loan in 1841, along with Agnes (about 40 years old) and James Oliver (about 15). He is probably the son of John and Ann Johnson, born in Hawick in 1786. **John** (d.1854) son of James and Margaret Thomson. He was listed as a framework knitter at about 28 High Street in 1851. He may also have helped his aunt as a grocer on the Fore Raw. In 1844 he married Margaret (d.1858), daughter of stocking-maker Thomas Anderson and Isabella Scott. **John** (1856–1916) son of Andrew and Elizabeth Stewart, he was a frame-worker who lived on O'Connell Street. In 1881 he was living at 50 O'Connell Street, in 1891 was a stockingmaker at 17 Loan and later lived at 35 Loan. He firstly married Agnes Carruthers (d.1883) in Hawick in 1875. In 1887 he secondly married Jemima Baxter (1865–1935), but separated from her after the death of their son James. His children were: Mary (b.1875), who married Andrew Wilson; Elizabeth (b.1876), who married Andrew Elliot; Andrew (b.1878), who died in infancy; Helen (or 'Nellie', 1879–1943), who married twice, had no children, and died in Edinburgh; Jane (b.1881) and John (b.1882), who died in infancy; an unnamed child (b.1883); Jane (b.1887), died in infancy; Andrew (1888–91); James (1890–1906); Margaret (b.1891), died in infancy; Janet (1892–1971), who married Hugh Gilroy and died in Glasgow; Andrew (1894–1952), who changed his name to Arthur Stewart Scott and died in Wales; Mary Jane (1897–1913); Isabella (1899–1935), who married Wilson Hogg and died in Hawick; and Jemima (b.1902), who married John Douglas also died in Hawick. **Walter** (1866–1909) son of Andrew and Elizabeth Stewart. He worked as a lorryman. He married Grace Thwaites, but had no children. He died in Edinburgh and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **William** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick, probably brother of John and great-uncle of James 'The Blast'. Where he came from, or the identity of his parents, have not been established. He firstly married Mary Graham and their children included: James

(1721–87); and George (b.1725). In 1726 he secondly married Margaret Douglas and their children included Marion (b.1727), who may be the Mary who married Walter Ballantyne in 1760. Witnesses to the 1721 baptism were shoemaker Robert Allan and Robert Hardie, tenant. The witnesses in 1727 were Bailie Purdom and candlemaker John Scott. **William** (1714–80) son of John and Jean Dunlop, he was a mason in Hawick. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism in 1762 for John (likely his brother). He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Dobbie in Hawick and their children include: James (b.1757), 'The Blast'; plus William (b.1762), Elizabeth (b.1766) and another William (b.1768), who all died young. The witnesses in 1768 were George Swan and Robert Tudhope (also spelled 'Ackren', 'Aickren', 'Aicron', 'Aikren', 'Aikrin', 'Eckrom', 'Eckron', 'Ekorn' and 'Ekrin'; this family seems to have been almost entirely based in Hawick in the 18th and 19th centuries; the origin of the name is unknown).

elbae see **elbi**

elbi (*el-bi*) *n.* an elbow – 'hei got an elbih in the face frae yin o' his brothers'.

elbi chair (*el-bi-chār*) *n., arch.* an armchair – 'Frae the wean to the granny in auld elbow chair' [JJ].

Elborn (*el-bōrn*) *n.* **Barbara Louise**, B.E.M., received the British Empire Medal for services to the community in Newcastleton in 2019.

elder (*el-dur*) *n.* a lay church officer elected by the local congregation to have official duties in the Presbyterian Church, and who, with the minister, compose the church session. In 1717 the Hawick Parish Session records lists 19 elders, each (mostly in pairs) assigned a specific area to collect monies from, 4 areas being in the Burgh and 6 in the countryside. Several of the elders were also heritors, with the others including farmers, tradesmen and the schoolmaster. In the 18th century the records show that the elders were zealous in performing their duty of overseeing the behaviour of the members of the congregation, including criticising each other, the Hawick Magistrates and even the Minister.

Elder (*el-dur*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Sandy' (d.1836) bookseller, printer and publisher of Peebles. His brother Walter was a bookbinder in Hawick at about the same time. Indeed, he spent some time working in the same trade in Hawick, as indicated by him being listed as 'bookbinder, Hawick' in the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). It is possible he was the son of John and Mary Brown born in Wilton in 1764 (and that he was thus half-brother of Walter). He is probably the Alexander who in Hawick in 1786 (along with John 'Senior', probably his father) witnessed a baptism for merchant John (presumably his brother). He gave Peebles its first lending library, where the young Robert Chambers would borrow books (Chambers later became a successful publisher and anonymously wrote a book in 1844 which contained ideas about the origin of the Earth and life). He also brought the first printing press there in 1814 (later used to produce that town's first newspaper). He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Oliver of Hawick in 1788 and they had 8 children. His daughter Agnes (b.1811) married Alexander 'Booky' Scott from Peebles, who took over the business on the High Street there. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (1820–1904) possibly a son of Walter by an earlier marriage. He was one of the last 2 coach drivers between Carlisle and Hawick (along with William Crozier). He started as a postboy at the Tower Hotel in Hawick and was recorded as 'postillion' there in 1851. When driving he would dress in a top-coat. He took over the Cross Keys Hotel in Canonbie in about 1860. In his old age he drove a 'four-in-hand' from Canonbie to the opening of the new Mosspaul Inn. **David** (18th C.) gardener at Borthwickbrae in 1794. He was listed as groom at Borthwickbrae in 1793, when he was working for William Elliot Lockhart. He married Helen Jardine and their children included Thomas (b.1794) and an unnamed son (b.1798). **George** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Rutherford in 1843, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Hobkirk Parishes. **John** (1728–1816) weaver in Hawick. In 1786 he was John 'Senior' when (along with Alexander) he witnessed a baptism for merchant John (presumably his son). In 1788 both he and his son John 'Junr' witnessed a baptism for weaver John Brown. He may have witnessed a baptism for Margaret (presumably his daughter) and Alexander Inglis in 1791. He married Jean Stewart (b.1729) in 1769. It seems likely that this was his second marriage and that he had first married Mary Brown in 1756, with children: Mary (b.1757); John (b.1760); Margaret (b.1762); Alexander (b.1764), publisher in Peebles, and said to be brother to Walter; and Thomas (b.1766). In 1764 this John was living at the Sandbed, in Wilton Parish. The witnesses in 1757 were the whole congregation, in

1760 were Schoolmaster William Dyce and shoemaker John Scott and in 1764 were Thomas Scott and Robert Ormiston. His children with Jean Stewart included: Walter (b.1770); Ann (b.1771), who married Robert Henry; and Jane (b.1773). He is probably the John whose unnamed granddaughter died in Hawick in 1778. **John** (18th C.) book-seller in Hawick, probably the son of John born in Hawick in 1760. He was recorded as a merchant in 1786 when his daughter Janet was baptised, with witnesses John senior (probably his father) and Alexander (probably his brother). In 1788 both he and his father John 'Senr' witnessed a baptism for weaver John Brown. His daughter Peggy died in 1795. He is probably the John who married Margaret Lamb in 1783 and also had a son Walter (b.1784) in Hawick. It is possible that the Walter who married Isabel Lamb in 1790 was his brother marrying his sister-in-law. **Robert** (b.1797/8) frame-work knitter, originally from Peebles. He is recorded at about 41 High Street in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Isabella Farquhar and their children included: Margaret O.; Robert; Susan (b.1838), who married George Wallace; and John McRae. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) resident of Howahill. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Turnbull** (b.1822/3) from Jedburgh, he was a tailor at Kilnknowe in Hobkirk Parish in 1841. He married Agnes Tait in 1847 and their children included Margaret, Rachel and John. **Walter** 'Watty' (1770–1849) bookbinder in the Fore Row and Howegate in the early 19th century. He was son of John and Jean Stewart. He was listed as a bookbinder in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. He took part in amateur theatrical performances in about 1820. He subscribed to 12 copies of William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and 2 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. His brother Alexander was a bookseller and printer in Peebles (and also subscribed to Wilson's book). He was the seller for the 1836 edition of James Hogg's words for 'Teribus'. This was printed by John Elder of Edinburgh High Street, who was surely a relative of some sort. He was listed as a bookbinder on the Howegate in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he is recorded on the Kirk Wynd, still as a 'book binder', aged 70. In 1790 he married Isabel Lamb (d.1831), who was also from Hawick. Their children included: Mary (b.1791), who was 2nd wife of hairdresser James Brisbane; Jean (b.1792); John (1796–1844); Janet (b.1800); Walter (b.1802); Alexander (1804–22); and Ann (1806–31). The witnesses in 1791 were Robert Oliver and James Rae and in 1796 were John (probably his father) and James Hume. **Walter** (b.1802) son of Walter and Isabelle Lamb. He was a stocking frame-worker, recorded on the Fore Row in 1841, on the Kirk Wynd in 1851, at 69 High Street in 1861 and 11 Teviot Crescent in 1871. In 1835 he married Margaret (1818–1901), daughter of hardresser James Brisbane. Their children include: Walter (b.1835); Christine (b.1837); Isabella (b.1839); Janet (b.1841–65), the first to survive past infancy; James (b.1843); Sarah (b.1845); Walter (b.1847); Isabelle (b.1849); John (b.1851); John (again, b.1853), who married Ellen Turnbull; Mary Ann (1856–63); William Brisbane (b.1857); and Margaret (b.1860). Alexander (b.c.1822), coachman at the Tower Hotel, was possibly a son from an earlier marriage. **Walter** (1847–1926) son of Walter and Margaret Brisibane, he was born in Hawick. He married Jane Johnstone. Their son William Johnstone was born in Monkton, Ayrshire.

elderin (*el-dur-in*) *adj., arch.* growing old, advanced in years, elderly – 'An eldrin' lad' [JoHo], '... But a five-bar fence I sprang in a glance, And ran like an elderin' hare' [WaD] (also 'eldern' and 'eldrin').

Elder Knowes (*el-dur-nowz*) *n.* small hilly area to the south-west of where the Eildrig Burn meets the Borthwick Water. Here there are remains of an earthwork, about 40 m across (the name presumably derives from 'Eildrig Knowes').

elderman (*el-dur-mun*) *n., arch.* a councillor, bailie or head of a guild – '... quhilk being considered be the said bailie, and eldermen and council of the said bruche ...' [BR1641] (it is uncertain precisely who this term applied to; the same as an 'alderman' in England; not locally in use since the 17th century).

eldership (*el-dur-ship*) *n.* a body of elders, the office of being an elder – '... a new silver Bason for ye Baptisms, almost containing a pynt, qch the said Bailies present to ye sight of ye Eldership, and were well satisfied therwith' [PR1711].

eldin (*el-din*) *n., arch.* fuel of any kind, particularly peat or turf – 'This shire is plenteous of all sorts of grain, and store of Cattell but no other elding but Peats and Heather' [MGC1649], .'The tenants of Galalaw ... got the bulk of their elding, that is, peat and turf, from Wilton common' [DCW1765], '... the Deponent, got elding off the Common for the use of his ffamily, and he was never interrupted' [C&L1767].

eldin docken (*el-din-do-kin*) *n., arch.* the butterbur, Petasites vulgaris – 'What between the sloe-bushes, thorns, briars, and brambles on the scaurs and the elder-dockans [sic] on Nixon's Haugh, they were grievously wounded' [HAST1861] (G. Watson says this is a Jedburgh area word; it is incorrectly identified in 1861 as a local name for 'Tussilago petasites').

Eldinhope (*el-din-hōp*) *n.* farm in the Yarrow valley, on the B709, before the Gordon Arms Hotel, with Eldinhope Knowe to the east. It was a Crown property from 1456, mentioned many times in the exchequer Rolls. It was assigned to Sir Walter Scott in at least the period 1460–67, Alexander Scott in 1469 and Sir David Scott in the period 1475–90, transferring to the Earl of Bothwell in 1491 and remaining with him until at least 1496. In 1499 it was assigned to John Murray of Falahill and David Pringle, with sheep for the King's flocks there being mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls. In 1501 it was again assigned to Walter Scott. In 1502 it is recorded that the farm was pillaged by Adam Scott of Tushielaw and the Littles of Eskdale. It remained Crown property until at least 1510, when it was leased by John Murray and David Pringle. In 1539 William Scott complained that James Stoddart took violent possession of the lands. In 1541 the tenants were Andrew Brydon, John Blackstock, William Tait, John Hislop and Margaret Melroe, paying £92 yearly. The former tower there was built by the Scotts. John Chisholme was in Eldinhopeknow in 1579. The farm later became part of the Buccleuch estates, being mentioned in services of heirs in 1634, 1653 and 1661. 'Easter and Wester Eldinghope' are recorded in about 1680. Walter Scott was tenant in 1737. Over and Nether Eldinhope were valued at about £900 in 1785, with Eldinhopeknow valued at a further £370. Francis Scott was farmer there in the late 18th and early 19th centuries; he lived to the age of 94 and still travelled to church on a pony when he was 90. It is said that it suffered some of the heaviest losses of sheep during the harsh winter of 1794, around 120 animals. Note that it is easy to confuse with the 'Aldanehop' also referred to in the Exchequer Rolls of the late 15th century, this being 'Auldshope', whose name became the modern Annelshope in the Ettrick valley (it is 'Eldanehope' in 1456, 'Aldanehop' in 1468, 'Eldashop' in 1469, 'Eldainhope' in 1477, 'Aldanishop' in 1479, 'Auldanehop' in 1480, 'Aldanhop' in 1481, 'Aldanehope' in 1486, 'Auldanehoip' and 'Eldanhoip' in 1487, 'Eldanehop', in 1490 and 1491, 'eldanhop' in 1494/5, 'Eldinhop' in 1499, 'Eldanehop' in 1501 and 1507, 'Eldanhop' in 1502, 'Eldinhoup' in 1539, 'Eldinhope' in 1541, 'Eldinghope' in 1576, 'Eldinghop' in 1581, 'Elhoip' in 1634, 'Eldines Hope' in 1649, 'Eldingshope' in 1653 and 'Eldingeshope' in 1661; the origin of the first part may be Old English personal name 'Aldwine'; it is 'Eldenhop' and 'Eldinhope' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Eldeenhoope' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, while 'Eldinhopeknow', 'Midle Eldinhope' and 'Over Eldinhope' are on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

eldrin (*eld-rin*) *n., arch.* a freshwater fish – 'How out of that pool there we drew many a fine young 'eldering' with the bait!' [BM1905].

Elec see **Elick**

eleck (*e-lek*) *v., n., poet.* elect – '. . . but for the eleck's sak' thae days sall be shortenet' [HSR].

Elec the Bellman (*e-leek-thu-bel-mawn*) *n.* nickname for **Alexander Stainton**, immortalised in a poem by William Peffers.

the Election Denner (*thu-ee-lek-shin-de-nur*) *n.* celebratory dinner of the old and new Town Councils in the 18th and early 19th centuries. It was held during October, and was at the town's expense up until about 1817.

Election Night (*ee-lek-shin-nī'*) *n.* phrase sometimes used for the night of **the Pickin**.

Election Riot at Hawick (*ee-lek-shin-rI-i'-i'-hIk*) *n.* engraving by 'D.H. Tristam' of the supposed riot at Hawick during one of the elections of the 1830s. It appears in Cassell's 'Illustrated History of England' (c.1860). The engraving depicts a pitched battle between a crowd of men on the Auld Brig.

electit (*ee-lek-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* elected – '. . . quhilk council and communitie, all in ane vois, electit the said Gilbert Watt, notar, clark for ane yeir to cum . . . ' [BR1638].

electricity (*e-lek-tri-si'-ee*) *n.* first introduced publicly into Hawick by the Urban Electric Supply Company in 1901. The first electricity in town had been generated using the water wheel under Tower Mill some years earlier, this being constructed by William Melrose and William Elliot used to provide light in Mr. Elliot's house at Teviot Lodge.

ele'en (*e-lee-in*) *n., poet.* eleven – 'Than the ele'en discipels gaed awa intill Galilee . . . ' [HSR].

eleeven (*e-lee-vin, a-lee-vin, u-lee-vin*) *n.* eleven – 'At yin-and-eleevinpence-hap'ny a bag Ee daurna pit eet higher' [AY] (also spelled 'eleevin' etc.; cf. **eeleeven**).

eleeven hoors (*e-lee-vin-oorz*) *n., arch.* a light meal taken at 11 a.m. (see also **'le-en hoor**).

eleevin see **eleeven**

elements (*e-lu-mintz*) *n., pl., arch.* the bread and wine used at communion – 'James Gray in Whitla, James Davidson in Newbigging, with James Scott in Branxholm, by reason of their old age to wait upon the Elements' [PR1718].

the Elephant's Back (*thu-e-lee-fintz-bawk*) *n.* common name for a rock at 'the Dunk' from which diving is popular.

elevint (*e-le-vint*) *adj., arch.* eleventh – '. . . ffaithfullie maid and gevin vp be his awne mouth vpoun the ellevint day of Aprile, the zeir of God foirsaid . . . ' [SB1574], 'An' about the elevent hoor he gaed out, an' fand ithers stannin' idill . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'elevent'; cf. **eeleevinth**).

Elfhaugh (*elf-hawch*) *n.* former farm in the Rule valley, to the south of Braidhaugh, probably close to Cleuch Head. It is marked on Pont's manuscript map as 'Elphheuch' (which has become 'Elffhauch' on Blaeu's 1654 map) and close to the moden Mackside (although Mackside itself is marked much further to the north). It is likely to be the place transcribed as 'Elscheuch' in 1612 when John Turnbull was tenant there. Adam Turnbull was tenant there at the time of the 1694 Hearth Tax records. There is no obvious incidence of a similar name later (it appears to be 'Elpheust' in 1694; it is 'Elphheuch' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Elfcleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript map and 'Elffhauch' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

elf-shot (*elf-sho'*) *adj., arch.* said of diseased cattle, with the supposition that they have been bewitched by fairies – '. . . with any sudden disease, (the cause of which was usually ascribed to the malignant machinations of the fairies,) she was said to be elf-shot . . . ' [EM1820].

Elgee (*el-jee*) *n.* **Jane Francesca Agnes** (1821–96) granddaughter of a Church of Ireland Rector, she was an Irish Nationalist and poet, using the pseudonym 'Speranza'. In 1847 she visited Rev. William Grant and his wife Jane Dickson at Cavers Manse and may have written the poem 'Vanitas' when there, some verses from it appearing in the visitors' book there. While in the Borders she met Jedburgh tweed manufacturer John Hilson and started corresponding with him. She married Sir William Wilde and their children included the poet and playwright Oscar Wilde.

Elibank (*e-lee-bawngk*) *n.* ruined 16th century tower overlooking the Tweed, between Galashiels and Walkerburn. It was home of Sir Gideon Murray from 1594, who married off his daughter 'Muckle-mou'd Meg' to William Scott of Harden in 1611. The ballad version of the story was popularised in Hogg's 'Fray at Elibank'. Sir Patrick Murray (sister of 'Muckle Mou'd Meg') became the 1st Lord of Elibank in the 17th century, and his great-great-grandson was Gen. James, first Governor-General of Canada. A more modern house was built there in the 1840s – 'But when they arrived on the Elibank green, The yett was shut, and the east grew pale; They slinkit away, wi' the tears i' their een, To tell to Auld Harden their sorrowfu' tale' [ES] (also called 'Elibank Castle' and formerly 'Eliburn'; it is 'Elibank' and 'Elybank' on Gordon's c.1650 maps).

Elick (*e-leek, -lik*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Alexander (also spelled 'Elec').

elieven see **eleeven**

Eliott (*e-li', e-lee-i', el-yi'*) *n.* (see also **Elliot**) **Alexander** (1805–83) youngest son of Sir William of Stobs, christened in Cavers Parish. He was a naval storekeeper at Devonport. He was appointed as a trustee of his brother's Wells and Haddon estates in 1863. He died unmarried. **Alexander Boswell** (1830–82) 2nd son of Sir William Francis of Stobs. He was christened at Cavers. He was in the Royal Navy for a short period. In 1855 he married Katharine Wigrane, daughter of John Craigie, a builder in Portobello. This was apparently just 5 days after they met, with her being just 16, and the couple eloping to Lamberton Toll Bar near Berwick. With his wife pregnant, neither family approving and him not having a job, he enlisted in the 17th Regiment of Foot and was sent to India, while his wife and son went off to America with his brother-in-law James and settled in Chicago. He later obtained a divorce and secondly married Annabella, daughter of Neil Carmichael. His children were Arthur Boswell (only child with his first wife, who inherited Stobs from his uncle William Francis), Alexander Boswell Vassal (who married Hannah Josephina Kavanagh and settled in Australia), Charles James (who settled in Alaska), and Rawdon Popham Vassal (who married Nellie Thompson and died in Alaska). **Archibald** of Middlestead (17th C.) 3rd son of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartens'. He inherited the lands of Middlestead and Blackmiddings in Ettrick from his father, according to a charter of 1637. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638 (along with his brothers Gavin and Gilbert). In 1662 he was fined £ for supporting the Commonwealth and then his lands were 'appraised

from him' to pay his debts. There are no records of him after that. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Learmonth of Birkhill. **Archibald** of Craigend and Deanfoot (d.c.1683) 2nd son of William of Stobs. He inherited Craigend from his uncle Gilbert. In 1656 he witnessed the resignation by Edward Lorraine of the lands of Appotside and Tythehouse in Rulewater (in favour of William Elliot of the Binks and Harwood) and another contract in which the Lorraines reserved a small piece of land for themselves. He had at least 2 children, Gilbert and John. His son Gilbert was served as heir in 1683 to his lands of Craigend, Deanfoot and Minto. **Archibald** (1710–59) younger son of Sir Gilbert, 3rd Baronet of Stobs. He was born at Stobs and baptised in Cavers Parish. He was a merchant in London, being Secretary to Ramsgate Harbour. He married Frances Seer in 1737. He had an only child, Vernon (who was left a legacy by his uncle William). **Sir Arthur Boswell** of Stobs (1856–1926) 9th Baronet and Chief of the Elliots. Born at Portobello, he was the only son of Alexander Boswell and his first wife Catherine Craigie. He never really knew his father, being taken by his mother to join his uncle James Craigie in Chicago when only a few months old. He returned to Britain to attend school, but his mother's condition was that he not see his father. He spent the holidays with his aunt Blanche, but also was not allowed to see his uncle Sir William (due to the dispute between his aunt and uncle). After school he moved to Australia, where there were several Eliott relatives. There he purchased a sheep farm, but was forced to return to Britain after several droughts. He then tried dairy farming in the United States. He succeeded his uncle Sir William in 1910, but by then Stobs and Wells had both been sold. He received some compensation for these sales, and invested it in his father-in-law's business in Burbank, which failed. After difficult years, he made a career as a stockbroker in Boston and then New York. In 1884 he married Lilla, daughter of John Burbank of Boston and had 3 children: Sir Gilbert Alexander Boswell, who succeeded; Marie Vera Margaret Emily Boswell, who married Edward Bois Cowles and secondly John Francis Barry and died in the Bahamas; and Beatrice Maud Boswell, who married Frank V. Burton. He died while visiting his son near New York and was brought to Scotland to be buried in Cavers Kirkyard. His wife was also buried there in 1945. **Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell** of Stobs and Redheugh (1915–89) 11th Baronet and 28th Chief of the Elliots. He was elder son of Sir Gilbert and Flourney Hopkins. Born in New York, he was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, where he studied economics. He joined his father in the City, and became a Member of the London Stock Exchange before WWII. He served in the K.O.S.B. and King's African Rifles during WWII. After the War he returned to the city, becoming a member of the Stock Exchange Council in 1965 and retiring in 1968. He then spent more time in Scotland. He was therefore able to move the family seat back to Redheugh after many generations. Along with Lady Eliott he started the Eliott Clan Society. He was a member of the Royal Company of Archers. He was Common-Riding Chief Guest in 1978. In 1947 he married Frances Aileen, elder daughter of Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Kennedy McClean (a British flight pioneer). They had a single child, Margaret Frances Boswell. **Charles** (1709–56) son of Sir Gilbert, 3rd Baronet of Stobs, he was born in London. He trained as a lawyer. He was a member of the 3rd Provincial Council of Charleston, South Carolina and served as Attorney General for North Carolina for a few months before he died. He is buried at the Episcopal Church, New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina. His gravestone is inscribed 'An honest lawyer indeed'. **Charles** (18th C.) son of the 2nd Gilbert of Stanedge. He was Master of a ship in the Lisbon trade. **Charles** (1800–19) 6th son of Sir William, 4th Baronet of Stobs. He served with the East India Company. He was killed during the siege of the fort at Capaul-droog. **Charles Joseph Alexander** (1937–) 12th Baronet of Stobs, distant cousin of the 11th Baronet. He married Wendy Baily in 1959 and had 5 children. **Sir Daniel** (1798–1872) christened in Cavers, he was the 4th son of Sir William of Stobs. He was at school at Houghton-le-Spring in Durham, along with his 3 brothers, and he later attended Edinburgh Academy. He joined the East India Company, attending their college in Haileybury 1815–17 and at the age of 19 he sailed to Madras. He showed an aptitude for Indian languages and law. He was appointed deputy Tamil translator to the Madras Government in 1822 and Maráthá translator in 1823. In 1838 was appointed as the Madras member of the Indian Law Commission, helping to draw up the Indian codes. By 1848 he was a member of the Council of Madras and in 1850 became President of the Revenue, Marine and College Board of the Madras Government. He returned to Britain in 1853, but returned a year later to

be Madras representative of a new sepreme legislative council for India, and remained there until 1860. In 1867 he received the order of the Star of India. In 1818 he married Georgina, daughter of Gen. George Russell of the Bengal Army. They had 3 surviving sons and 6 daughters: William Russell (1820–93), who became a Major-General and married Jessie Mcintosh and Frances Helen Cloete; Henry Manning (1827–94), also a Major-General, married Jessie Fennell; Edward Frederick (1834–73), also joined the Indian Civil Service and married Rykie Sophia Cloete; George Augustus Robertson, who probably died young; Georgina Mary, married John Hutcheson Fergusson; Caroline Mary (d.1895), married Col. Charles Colville Young; Emma (d.1856), married Richard Stuart Palmer; Mary Bethia (d.1854), married Maj.-Gen. W.C. Russell; Cecilia Wheatley (1832–82), married Maj.-Gen. Eustace Hill; and Claudine Francis Leonora (d.1877), married Rev. T.D. Gray. He died at The Boltons, West Brompton, London. **Dora Flournoy** nee Hopkins (20th C.) wife of Sir Gilbert of Stobs. She carried out 40 years of research into the family history. **Dorothy** (16th/17th C.) daughter of Gavin of Stobs. She was served as heir (along with her sister Esther and niece Jean) in 1607. Shortly afterwards her half-brother Gilbert purchased Stobs, although it took him until 1614 to pay the amount in full and became sole owner of Stobs. She married George Haliburton of Pinnacle before 1608 and had children. **Elizabeth** (17th C.) daughter of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters'. She married John Turnbull of Minto in 1641 (although Turnbull was technically too young), and their son John became Laird of Minto. She long survived her husband and lived at Hillhouse. It is possible she was the 'Lady Minto' recorded paying £200 in Southdean Parish on the Land Tax Rolls of 1643. Her nephew, Gilbert Elliot, would later purchase the estate and become Lord Minto. **Ellinor Jane Augusta** (1829–34) daughter of Sir William Francis of Stobs and Wells. There is a memorial plaque to her in Bedrule Kirk stating that she 'died after a lingering illness born with the most exemplary patience, aged 4 years 11 months'. **Capt. Elliot** (1712–45) younger son of Gilbert, 3rd Baronet, brother of John, William, Gilbert, Anne, Charles, Archibald, Gavin and George. He was born at Stobs a few weeks before a major fire there and was christened at Cavers. His first name was spelled like the non-Stobs branches of the family. He served in the Royal Navy, being 3rd Lieutenant on H.M.S. Argyll, then spending some time in the West Indies and in the merchant service. He was a Lieutenant on the St. George in 1742 and a year later was Captain on the H.M.S. Lively, on which he died at sea. He also captained the fireship Aetna, on which his young distant cousin John Elliot (son of Capt. John Elliot and Jean Grieve) served. In his will he left money to his nephew Vernon and nieces and Anne and Eleanor. **Esther** (16th/17th C.) daughter of Gavin, 1st Laird of Stobs. In 1607 she and her sister Dorothy, along with their niece Jean, were served heirs to Stobs. Shortly afterwards she sold her share to her half-brother Gilbert, 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartins'. She married Gilbert Ker of Lochtour, eldest son of John of Hirsel, and had children with him. **Sir Francis** of Stobs (d.1791) eldest son of Sir John, he was named after his aunt, Lady Frances de Nassau d'Averquerque, who was wife of Col. William Elliot of Wells, and a close friend of his parents. When young he served with the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. He was still 'younger' in 1761, when listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire. He succeeded in 1768 as the 5th Baronet, having already been favoured by his grandfather, who changed his will to leave all his personal estate to him (under the condition that he lived continuously at Stobs). He was known locally as 'Frankie o the Stobs' and was said not to have kept up his position in society and to have made a poor marriage (i.e. he mixed with common people!). He planned the new mansion at Stobs, but died before building work commenced. He was on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He was taxed for having 2 saddle or carriage horses in 1785, then 3 or 4 in the years 1786–91. He was also taxed for having a 4-wheeled carriage in the years 1785–91 and also for having 2 male servants from 1778–91 and 2 female servants in the period 1785–91. He was said to be in ill-health in 1788 when listed on the roll of voters in Roxburghshire. In 1788 his lands of Stobs and Lymiecleuch in Cavers Parish, together with teinds acquired from Douglas of Cavers, were valued at about £3000; at the same time his lands in Kirkton Parish (including Acreknowe, Barnes, Birkwood, Dodburn, Horselee, Newton, Smithfieldhaugh, Turn, Whitehillbrae, Winnington and Winningtonrig) were valued at £1846 13s 4d, and in Hobkirk Parish he held Hallrule, Billerwell and part of Hawthornside valued at £2355 16s 8d. It is unclear where he lived after inheriting the Stobs estates, since the mansion has burned down. However, he may

have been involved with plans for a new house before he died. He was probably also the Eliott of Stobs who was one of the trustees for the Langlands estate during its last years. He was said to have been the only heritor who did not share in the spoils of the Division of Hawick's Common. In Edinburgh in 1767 he married Euphan (or Euphemia) Dickson (or Dixon), daughter of the Galashiels piper. They had 4 children: William (b.1767), who succeeded; Capt. John (d.1795), who died at sea; Anne (b.1771), who was baptised at Cavers; and Mary (d.1826), who married a Mr. Guy. He had a stroke in 1784 (after dining at Sinton with James Grieve of Branxholm Park, Gilbert Chisholme, and Mr. Riddell) and never fully recovered. **Francis Willoughby** (1832–82) younger son of Gilbert, who was Speaker of the Queensland Parliament. He was born in Scotland, and baptised in Melrose Parish. He emigrated to Australia when he was 7 years old. He married Sarah Jane Richards and they had 6 sons and 2 daughters. **Gavin** or 'Gawain', 'Gawin', etc. (d.1606/7) Laird of Stobs, also 'of Bailielee' and 'of Horsleyhill'. He was probably the 5th son of Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill (with his 2nd wife) and was descended from the Elliots of Redheugh. It is sometimes claimed incorrectly that he was a son of William Elliot of Larriston and Mary Scott (daughter of Sir Walter of Buccleuch). He gained Bailielee after the death of his brother Andrew in 1563/4 and execution of his brother Robert in 1564. He was acquitted of any involvement in the 1564 murder of David Scott of Hassendean, and gained the escheat of his 3 relatives who were executed for the crime. He is probably the 'Gawin Ellott in Skelfhill' recorded in 1569 when he signed a bond of security in Hawick for his tenants, with the 'young Laird of Greneheid' (probably a Ker) acting as surety for him; he had 9 tenants at that time, including on farms at Skelfhill and Priesthaugh. In 1569 he was managing the lands of Skelfhill, Peelbrae and Penagushope for the young Robert Elliot of Redheugh (probably his stepson) when he signed the 'Band of Teviotdale' promising the Regent Moray to suppress rebels. He was 'of Skelfhill' when he was one of the designated relief pledges for Gavin Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Also in 1569 he was 'Gawin Ellot of Skelfhill' when there was an order from the Privy Council that he should enter into the Regent's custody on 8 days warning, wherever he should be. Also in 1569 he was surety for 9 men, who were presumably his tenants. His plege in 1569 was 'young Greneheid' and his son (actually step-son) Robert promised to enter if his father required it. He was sold Horsleyhill by his nephew William in 1569, but it seems that young William had also sold the same lands to his brother William, who won the court case to keep them in 1573/4. In 1573 a complaint is recorded against him before the Privy Council (when he was listed as brother of William of Horsleyhill); William Douglas of Cavers complained that he had no right to occupy his lands of Caveling. He is listed as 'of Bailielee' in 1573, when, along with his wife Jean Scott, he complained that his servant James Storie was attacked on his newly purchased 6 merk land of Chamberlain Newton; the attackers were Walter and John Scott, possessors of the other half of Chamberlain Newton (they were step sons of Margaret Turnbull, widow of David Elliot, who was also from the Horsleyhill Elliots). Later in 1573 Margaret Turnbull and Walter Scott promised not to harm him, his wife, their children and servants. In 1575 he is probably the Gavin, brother of William Elliot of Horsleyhill who was ordered to appear in reference to the feud between the Pringles and the Elliots. He is 'in Skelfhill' in 1575/6 when he complained that he was owed the 'mails' for his steading of Bailielee. He is probably the Gavin who Walter Scott found surety not to molest in 1576. In 1581 he was 'of Baillielie' when he James McDougall of Makerstoun gave sasine of an annual rent in Makerstoun to him and his wife Janet Scott. In 1581 he was witness to the sasine whereby Gavin Gledstains inherited the land of Stobs from his deceased brother George Gledstains of Stobs. He was first to gain the lands at Stobs, purchasing them before 1584 from Gavin Gledstains of Stobs. Thereafter he was referred to as being 'of Stobs'. In 1584/5 he was 'Gawin Ellot of the Stobbis' when listed among the Border Lairds who had to appear before the Privy Council to explain how they were helping to keep peace on the Border. In 1586 he was listed among leaders in upper Teviotdale in instructions from the King to his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1587 Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, acted as cautioner for him to appear. In 1587/8 he had Home and Cairncross cautioners for presenting Robert Elliot of Redheugh. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. About 1590 he was listed among the landed men

of the Borders. Also in 1590 he was listed as one of the sureties for the entry of Robert Elliot of Redheugh and he was mentioned in a case where the Earl of Angus was ordered to relieve the King of certain 'bills' of English complainant. In 1591 he promised not to harm Marjorie Hamilton, widow of Robert Elliot of Redheugh (probably his stepson), with Gilbert of Kirkton as his cautioner. In 1592 he was a tutor to William of Horsleyhill, his grand-nephew (although he had to fight a court case to win this right over William's father's half-brother, also William). Also in 1592 his cautioner was Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun that he would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. There is a bond of 1594/5 in which James Gledstains of Cocklaw pledges that Hector and Richard Turnbull of Clarilaw shall not harm him or William Elliot of Horsleyhill; presumably there was a feud at the time between the two families. Also in 1594/5 he as surety for Gilbert Elliot of the Mains that he would pay taxes for lands in Teviotdale to James Douglas of Cavers. He is probably the Gavin among the Elliots who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. He is probably the 'Gawen Ellot who said he was Buccleuch's depity' recorded in an English letter in 1597 giving excuses for not delivering up Scottish prisoners. In 1600 he was among leaders from the Borders who were ordered to attend a meeting at Falkland to discuss 'the present disordouris of the Bourdours'. Also in 1600 he was on the 'retour' for the Kers of Cessford. He signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602 for keeping the peace. Also in 1602 he was 'of Horsliehill' when he and Walter Scott of Harden were cautioners for Kinmont Willie Armstrong. In 1603 he is on a long list of local landowners to whom the Baron of Hassendean (James Cunninghman, Earl of Glencairn) issued a 'summons of removing' to vacate their lands. He married Jean (or Janet) Scott, sister of Buccleuch (but it is unclear which one) and widow of Robert of Redheugh; it has been suggested that the marriage was part of attempts to end the feud between the Elliots and Scotts in the 1560s. His surviving children were: Jean, who married Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston, and pre-deceased her father; Dorothy, who married George Haliburton of Pinnacle; and Esther, who married Gilbert Ker of Lochtour. His wife brought him 5 step-sons, including the young Robert Elliot of Redheugh (who acted as surety for him on several occasions). There is a suggestion that he may have been father of Gilbert, 'Gibby wi the Gowden Gartins', although information about these early generations are unclear (and there are claims that the pair were entirely unrelated). Having no sons of his own, he appointed his (probable) stepson Gilbert along with Gilbert Ker of Lochtour (his son-in-law) as executors, shortly before his death, and they were also appointed as factors and attorneys by his widow in 1608. When he died he held no fewer than 19 farms (which he had run with his stepson Gilbert's help). His daughters Dorothy, and Esther and grand-daughter Jean Rutherford inherited Stobs in 1607. There was another service of heirs in 1619, to Dorothy and Esther and also his great-grandson Robert, with a further service to these 3 in 1621. However, most of the Stobs estate was purchased in 1607 by Gilbert 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairtens'. **Gavin** or 'Gawin' (c.1625–bef. 1678) of Grange, ancestor of the family of Midlem Mill, and also of the Elliots of Minto. He was probably born at Stobs, 4th son of 'Gibby wi the Gowden Gartins'. He was 'of Grange' in 1640 when he and his wife had a charter of North Prieston and Sunderland Hall. He is recorded in 1643 being in possession of Midlem Mill as well as North Prieston in Bowden Parish and part of Grange in Ancrum Parish (valued at £260). He was apparently a royalist, his actions on behalf of the King in 1645 and 1646 were enough to grant his son Gilbert remission in 1685 for being involved in the Argyll rising. He was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1648. He was appointed Commissioner of Excise in 1661 and was a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire in 1663. He settled Midlem on his son Robert in 1653, followed by 'Graystainhauch' in 1671. He also appears to have sold Grange before he died. He paid tax for Midlem on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. In 1688 Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him, referring to him as uncle to Sir William of Stobs. He firstly married Mary Bennett, probably in Jedburgh (and she died without children); given the connection between the Bennetts of Chesters and the lands of Grange, his first wife was probably from that family. In 1646 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Hay of Haystoun, Principal Clerk of Sessions. His sons were Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill and Gilbert Elliot, the first Lord Minto (note the change of surname spelling). However, these early generations are somewhat uncertain, and so the exact connection between the Eliotts of Stobs and the Elliots of Minto may

never be known. His eldest daughter was Margaret, who was the mother of Rev. Robert Lithgow of Ashkirk. **Gavin** (17th C.) 2nd (or perhaps 3rd) son of William of Stobs. He had a will registered in 1684. He married Jean Nicolson (perhaps related to his sister-in-law, Magdelen Nicolson), receiving a dowry of £20,000 Scots. She transferred all her effects to him in a document of 1687 in which their son Gavin is mentioned. He may have earlier married Barbara Creighton. Along with his nephew Gilbert of Stonedge, he had a bond with John Turnbull in 1691. **Gavin** (b.1713) younger son of Sir William of Stobs. Like several of his brothers he served in the East India Company. He captained a large trading ship. He died in India before 1756. **Gen. George Augustus** (1717–90), Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar, he was 9th and youngest son of the 3rd Baronet of Stobs, Sir Gilbert. He was born at Wells House where the family were living after Stobs House burned down (although there is also a tradition that he was born while his parents were visiting their farm at Hallrule). He was educated by private tutor at Stobs, then in Leyden and at the École Royale du génie militaire in Picardy. He returned to Scotland at the age of 18 and obtained his warrant at Woolwich in 1739. He worked his way through the ranks in different regiments and was wounded at the Battle of Dettingen in Germany, serving with the Horse Grenadier Guards. In 1759 he left to raise a new regiment called the 15th or Light Regiment of Dragoons, commonly called 'Elliot's Horse'. He was well known for strict discipline among his troops. They fought in the War of Austrian Succession, the Seven Years' War and the War of American Independence. He was involved in the capture of Havana in 1762, the spoils from which meant that he could purchase the estate of Bailey Park in Heathfield Parish, Eastbourne in 1766. He spent about a decade back in Britain during times of peace. However, he is probably best known for his stint as Commander of Gibraltar, successfuly defending the rock against a $3\frac{1}{2}$ year siege by the Spanish. After the victory he was made a Knight Bachelor by George III, and in 1787 was made Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar. He retired to London, recovering from a stroke. However, he asked to be reappointed as Governor of Gibraltar, essentially desiring to end his days there, but died when visiting Aachen (now in Germany) on the way. He was said to have been extremely disciplined, setting an example for the men on Gibraltar, where he was 'perhaps, the most abstemious man of the age. His food is vegetarian and he drinks water. He never sleeps more than four hours at a time ... He has so inured himself to habits of hardiness that the things that are difficult and painful to other men are to him daily practice'. Robert Burns was referring to him when he wrote 'Yet let my country need me, with Elliot to head me, I'd clatter on my stumps at the sound of a drum'. He married Anne Pollexfen Drake, a distant relative of Sir Francis Drake, and she died in 1772. Their children were: Francis Augustus (1750–1813), 2nd and last Lord Heathfield; and Anne Pollexfen, who married John Trayton Fuller of Brightling, Sussex. He built a mansion on the Heathfield estate, called Ashdown House, designed by Benjamin Latrobe, which became a boys' school. The Museum has one of his walking sticks, presented by Thomas Turnbull in 1856. There is a portrait of him by Joshua Reynolds in the National Gallery, he is depicted in the huge painting 'The Defeat of the Floating Batteries at Gibraltar', which is the centrepiece of the London Guildhall Gallery, and a statue of him is in the Alameda Gardens at Gibraltar – 'Brave Elliot, as you all well know, Gibraltar's rock protected: And well he beat the Spanish foe, Tho' by a Duke directed. A scene like this you soon will see In Roxburghshire repeated: And Dukes and Dons again will be By Elliot's name defeated' [T]. **Adm. George Augustus** (1799–1872) 5th son of Sir William of Stobs, he was born in Cavers Parish and named after his great uncle, Lord Heathfield. He served in the Royal Navy, entering the Royal Naval College in 1812, being Midshipman from 1816, Lieutenant in 1818. He received the order of the Redeemer of Greece for defending a siege at Patras. He became Commander in 1835, Captain in 1838, Rear Admiral and 1857 and rose to the rank of Admiral in 1869. In 1837 he married Alice Anne, only daughter of Thomas N. Jeffrey, Collector of Customs at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He secondly married Harriett Sophia West, daughter of the Admiral of the Fleet. His children were: George Augustus (1838–84), a Major, who married Helen Jane Gallen and Mary Anna Crampton; and Francis John Jeffrey (1844–1903), Naval Captain, who married Florence Caroline Schmidt. He had descendants in South Africa. **Gideon** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Mary Haliburton and their children baptised in Hawick were: Jean (b.1719); Barbara (b.1720); and Simon (b.1722). **Gilbert** 'Gibbie wi the Golden Gartins' (d.1634)

of Stobs and of Horsleyhill. From his seal it seems clear he was directly related to the Elliots of Redheugh. His parentage is uncertain, some accounts (e.g. Scott of Satchells) saying he was the son of Elliot of Larriston and a Scott of Buccleuch, while a Liddesdale tradition states that he was an illegitimate child of William (or Robert) Elliot of Larriston (or Redheugh) with Maggie (or Helen) Kidd. However, it seems most likely that he was a younger son of Robert, the 16th Chief and Jean Scott, and step-son of Gavin of Stobs (who was the 2nd husband of Jean Scott). He helped Gavin run his farms and shortly before Gavin's death in 1606/7 was appointed as one of his executors and trustees. He may also be the Gilbert 'of the Kirktoun' who in 1591 was cautioner for Gavin of Stobs in a promise not to harm Marjorie Hamilton, widow of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. There are many variants on his nickname ('Gowden', 'Garties', 'Garters', etc.), which presumably arose from his choice of colour of device for keeping his socks up! He may be the Gilbert who, along with several other Elliots, signed the bond with the Regent Morton in 1572. He is probably the 'Gebbe Ellot his brother', named after Robert, chief of the Elliots in a letter written by English Border officials in 1583. He is said to have been at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596 and may have acted as a hostage for one of the Scotts after when they were captured after a raid on Gilsland in 1597. He is probably the 'Gybb Elwood allias Robes Gibb' who, along with Scott of Buccleuch and Scott of Harden, met with Englishmen a few days before to plan details of the raid; if this was him, then it would verify that he was a son of Robert. He may be the Gilbert of 'Hardlisdale' (possibly Horsleyhill) who was one of the leading Elliots and Armstrongs to write to Lord Scrope to get their family hostages freed from England in 1599. In 1600 he gained the lands of 'Elinburn, Schawis alias Middelsteid of Gield in Ettrick forest' from William Cranston (as registered in 1608). He may be the 'Gilbert Ellot' who signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds in 1602. He is probably the 'Gilbert Elliot of Horsliehill' coming after Gavin of Stobs in the list of local men served a 'summons of removing' by the Baron of Hassendean in 1603; and he may be the Gilbert of 'Horsbiehill' who was on the 'retour' panel for Tweedie of Drumelzier. He was clearly a man of local importance and wealth, since in 1607 he bought Stobs from the heirs of Gavin Elliot (probably his step-father), paying off the full amount of 15,000 merks and being formally infefted by the superior Sir John Cranston of that Ilk in 1614. In 1607 he purchased Baxtonlees from John Home, as well as 'Carlinghall, Lailsell, Brounishall, Brumesclewis and Roberthill' from Hector Turnbull of Stanedge. In 1608 he purchased 'Danzeltoun' from James MacDowgall of Makerstoun. In 1609 he purchased 'Harwood in Fairnileyes and Stenletch' from Hector Turnbull. In 1610 he was recorded as 'of Horsliehill' when he stood as cautioner for Walter Scott of Harden and his sons Walter, Francis and Hugh, that they would not harm Walter Scott in Hawick, called Todshawhill, George his son, Thomas Scott, called of Ormiston, and his brother Alexander. Also in 1610 he complained to the Privy Council that Will Scott of Northhouse and his brother Hob 'assaulted him in the town of Hawik with drawn swords, and would have slain him but for his own better defence and help of certain inhabitants of the said town'; this was presumably related to a dispute over land, with the same William Scott being accused in 1608 of attacking Stobs (just before he took over ownership), threatening to burn 'all the evidents and writs of the said lands' unless they got what they wanted. In 1611 he purchased lands in Ettrick from his sister's father-in-law Gilbert Ker of Lochtour and bought further lands from him in 1628. In 1616 he bought the lands of Middle Mains of Hassendean and Horsleyhill from the Earl of Home; in 1630, along with his eldest son William, he resigned the lands on receipt of the agreed 8,000 merks from James, Earl of Home. In 1617 he (and his son Gilbert) had a 'wadset' with John Turnbull of Barnhills and purchased Wester Barnhills from Turnbull in 1618. Also in 1617 he appeared before the Privy Council with a number of other Border lairds to renew the bond for the good behaviour of his supporters and tenants. In 1620 he resigned the reversion on half of Glenkerry and Midgehope to Walter Scott of Tushielaw. Also in 1620 he complained about Walter Gledstains of Cocklaw not repaying him for a series of loans. In 1622 he was fined for not being on a jury in Edinburgh. Also in 1620 he purchased Corriesike, Langbyre, Giddenscleuch and part of Caerlenrig from Douglas of Cavers. In 1621 he had a charter for Hangingside and he also purchased the lands of Winnington and Winningtonhall from Robert Elliot of Redheugh. He is recorded in the Commissioners' Court of 1622 as having some sheep stolen from his land at Kershope in 1621 and again in 1623. And in 1623 William Wilson (of Carlisle) was hanged after being found guilty of stealing 6

sheep and 13 goats from his lands at Stobs and Teviothead, while Adam Turnbull, mille in Hartsgarth, was acquitted of stealing cows from his lands of 'Leisburne'. Also in 1623 he was on the commission (representing Roxburghshire) to discuss the export of Scottish wool to England. He is supposed to have been a great hunter of deer, and at one point angered King James by hunting on his land. He was probably the 'Sir Gilbert' mentioned in the song 'Rattlin Roarin Willie', who captured William Henderson. In 1628 he is listed among the major landowners who met to elect M.Ps. for Roxburghshire. In 1628 he received the lands of Middlestead and Blackmiddings (in Ettrick), in 1630 he gained the lands of Hartshaugh and the Kirklands of Kirkton and in 1632 he received a charter of the lands of 'Town o Rule' and was involved in a 'wadset' for the lands of Harwood (although this may have been another Gilbert). Also in 1632, he is recorded as owner of the lands of 'the Hill, Streuchehill alias Stitchelhill, Laidhop and Qhithop' (probably Laws Hill, Stitchel Hill, Laidlehope and Whitrope) in Liddesdale. He is sometimes referred to as the earliest ancestor of the Eliotts of Stobs, although the family history around this time is uncertain (and his relationship to the previous Gavin of Stobs is unclear). He married Margaret Scott ('Maggy Fendy'), and had 11 children. His wife's parents were 'Auld Wat' of Harden and Margaret Scott, 'the Flower of Yarrow'. A story is told about how he stayed under his father-in-law's roof after his marriage, with Auld Wat making the condition for his board being the plunder of the first harvest moon. His children were: William (d.1654), who succeeded him; Gilbert of Craigend and Hartshaugh (d.1680); Archibald of Middlestead; Gavin of Grange and Midlem Mill, father of the 1st Lord Minto; John (d.1639), advocate in Edinburgh; James (d.bef. 1661), married Margaret Elliot of Redheugh, heiress of Larriston; Elizabeth, married John Turnbull of Minto; Jean, married Robert Pringle of Blindlee; Margaret, married Andrew Scott of Fawside; Esther, who married Andrew Ker, ancestor of the Scott-Plummers of Sunderland Hall; and Anne, married Andrew Bell of Colross, Kelso. He is also said to have had an illegitimate daughter who married Simon Elliot of Binks. His wife was listed as liferenter of lands in Kirkton Parish in 1643; she may also have been the 'Mar. Scott, gudewife of Horsliehill' who was owner of lands in Hassendean Parish in 1643. Since he is said to have died in 1634, he is probably not the 'G. Elliot of Stobbes' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638; this was more likely to be his son Gavin, who signed it along with his brothers Gilbert of Craigend and Archibald of Middlestead. **Gilbert** of Craigend and Hartshaugh (d.1680) 2nd son of 'Gibbie wi' the Golden Gartins'. In earlier records he was Laird of Hartshaugh. He is mentioned in the 1623 Circuit Court records (along with 'Archie Ellott of Bowholme') as cautioner for 'Will Ellott of Hiesches'. In 1630 he was witness to his father Gilbert and brother William redeeming the lands of Hassendean and Horsleyhill for payment from James, Earl of Home. A contract of 1632 (between Rev. William Weir, Francis Hamilton and Edward Lorraine) records that he was given certain lands of Harwood. He held a 'wadset' from Edward Lorraine in 1633 in exchange for the lands of Tythehouse. And in 1638 he had an agreement with William, son of Simon Elliot of the Binks over teinds of Harwood and Tythehouse. In 1637 he witnessed a deed of Robert of Redheugh to his daughter and son-in-law. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. Both he and his wife were described as 'zealous Presbyterians'. There is a crown charter of 1638 in the name of him and his wife for the lands of Craigend and Deanfoot, and where he is described as 'of Hartisheuche'. In 1643 he is recorded as owner of land in Minto Parish (specifically Craigend and Deanfoot), valued at £660 and land in Abbotrule Parish, valued at £65 (this probably being part of Hartshaugh). In 1643 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire and also the Committee of War for the county in 1643, 1644 and 1649. In 1649 he gave a discharge of 52 merks Scots to William Elliot of Harwood, as the part owed to him for the lands of Harwood, Tythehouse and Tythehousefield. He was recorded in a document relating to the lands of Appotside in 1656. He may be the Gilbert who in 1661 witnessed a baptism for Archibald (perhaps his brother) in Ashkirk Parish. He was fined £1200 in 1662, after the Restoration. He paid tax on £660 in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1663 and 1678 in Minto Parish. He may also be the Gilbert whose land of 'Killnow' in Hobkirk Parish was valued at £80 in 1678. In 1678 he was one of the Commissioners for Roxburghshire to raise money for the King. He married Alison Ker (from an unknown branch of the Kers), but died without issue. He was succeeded in the lands of Craigend by Archibald, 2nd son of his brother William. His wife, Lady Craigend leased the lands to Edinburgh 'writer' Thomas

Porteous in 1686; she is mentioned by Rev. John Livingstone of Ancrum as one of the Covenanter supporters in Teviotdale and was fined in 1684 for refusing to give up her religious principles. **Sir Gilbert** of Stobs (d.c.1683) eldest son of William of Stobs and grandson of 'Gibby wi the Gowden Gartins'. In 1648 he was 'fiar thairof' listed after his father on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the Borders. In 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire along with his father. He was an ardent royalist and served in the army, commanding a troop in Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade's regiment of horse. In 1650 he was named (along with his father and several Scotts) as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis Earl of Buccleuch in his will and also served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis. In 1651, along with his father, he bought Stonedge and Woollee (later Wolfelee) from Lord Cranstoun, his brother-in-law. However, due to Cranstoun's imprisonment, he did not claim the properties until 1659. He was Sir Gilbert 'fiar of Stobbis' who witnessed contracts relating to Appotside in 1654 and 1656. He succeeded his father in 1654, and immediately had to contend with the fine of £1000 sterling imposed by Cromwell on royalist supporters. In 1655 he sold Kirkton to his uncle Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers. In 1656 he was the superior of the lands who confirmed the charters of William Elliot of Harwood for Harwood, Tythehouse and Appotside. In 1657 he was served heir to his father in the lands of Winnington and Winningtonhall, as well as 'Portheid', 'Horslie', 'Turie', 'Arkendknow', Winningtonrig, Over and Nether 'Swynsteid', Over and Nether Dodburn, Birkwood, Birkwoodhead, 'Bromsydbrae', 'Bromsyke', 'Huntishill', 'Abbotis-aiker', Baxtonlees, 'Ellinburne', Shaws, Middlestead, 'Gildhous' and Bailielee. He was one of the trustees for Mary Scott of Buccleuch during her minority. In 1658 he was among 20 'gentlemen and heritors' of Roxburghshire who signed a commission to oppose payment requested from the county. In 1659 he sold Peel (or Baxtonlees) to William Elliot of Binks and Swinside and his son John. Also in 1659 he had a charter of Over and Nether Wells and Macksideshaw. In 1660, after the restoration of the monarchy, he was appointed one of the Parliamentary Commissioners (i.e. M.Ps.) for Roxburghshire, and reappointed in 1669, serving until 1674. In 1662 he was appointed one of the Justiciars for the Borders (for apprehending mosstroopers), an appointment that was renewed ten years later. He was involved in a libel action with Robert Scott of Harwood in 1663. He witnessed the marriage contract of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch in 1663, and was still one of her curators at that time. He was reappointed as a Justice of the Peace in 1663, and nominated as the convenor for Roxburghshire. According to the Land Tax Rolls of about 1663 his rentals in amounted to £10,226 13s 4d, including lands in Hobkirk, Cavers, Kirkton, Castleton and Abbotrule Parishes; this also included £666 13s 4d from his mother's rentals. He was also recorded in 3 bonds and discharges in 1663. He was knighted by Charles II in 1651 on Largo sands, and was made 1st Baronet (of Nova Scotia) in 1666. In 1671 he had the lands of Stonedge separated from the Barony of Hallrule, so that he could give it to the eldest of his 2nd family. In 1673 he succeeded his cousin Robert the 17th of Redheugh as Chief of the Elliots. He is probably the Gilbert 'of woolie' recorded being taxed for £1000 in Southdean Parish in 1678. He married first Isabella (or Isobel) Cranstoun (daughter of James, Master of Cranstoun and Lady Elizabeth Stewart, who was daughter of the Earl of Bothwell) and secondly in 1661 Magdelen (or Magdaline), daughter of Sir John Nicolson of Lasswade. He had 10 children, including: Sir William, who succeeded him (and was the 2nd born son); James, recorded in 1679; John, excise collector, still alive in 1704; Elizabeth (d.1662), buried in Greyfriars Cemetery; Esther, who married William Douglas of Morton; Thomas (d.1671), who would have inherited Wolfelee and Stonedge, but died young; Gilbert (1669–1706), eldest surviving son of his 2nd marriage, to whom he gave the estate of Stonedge; another William (d.1699), merchant of Edinburgh and later of London, who married a daughter of Sir George Hume; Janet (d.bef. 1694); and Magdalene (d.1739), who married John Pringle of Stichel. There seems to be some confusion over the year of his death, but he certainly signed a bond of provision for his wife and children in April 1677. And his son Sir William was served as his heir in 1692, perhaps a while after his death. His widow occupied old Wolfelee House, until that fell into disrepair, afterwards moving to Hobsburn. **Gilbert** of Craigend and Deanfoot (17th C.) local landowner in the mid-to-late 1600s. He was a grandson of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters' and son of Archibald (and hence cousin of the 1st Baronet of Stobs). He may be partly confused with Gilbert of Craigend and Hartshaugh, who was probably his uncle, and he is also easy to confuse with the later Gilbert of

Minto. In 1683 he was served heir to his father's lands of Craigend, Deanfield and Minto, as well as 'Grassland', Ladyland, 'Viccars land' in Hobkirk Parish, Wester Swanshiel and Clerksbank. He inherited the lands of Craigend and Deanfoot from his father, but in 1687 sold the land to Lord Tarras. He was already deceased by 1696 when his brother John was married in Edinburgh. **Gilbert** of Stanedge (1669–1705) eldest surviving son of Sir Gilbert of Stobs with his 2nd wife, Magdelen Nicolson. He was served heir to his brother Thomas in 1671 and succeeded to the Stanedge lands in 1682, while still a minor. The lands had been separated from the Barony of Hallrule in 1671 and originally disposed to his brother Thomas, who died shortly afterwards. As part of the arrangements for his inheritance he had to provide the sum of 20,000 for his 3 younger siblings. During his minority his 'curators' were his mother Lady Stobs, William Elliot of Grange (his uncle), Gavin Elliot in Dalkeith and John Eliott (brother of Sir William of Stobs, and his half-brother). In 1678 he is recorded as owner of lands in Hobkirk Parish; he was also 'of Stenhouse-edge' when listed as owner of Woollee in Southdean Patish. His 'brother-german' William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1691. He became first Laird of Stonedge and also of Woollee in 1671, the lands being given by his father after an older brother died. In 1691 he had a bond with James Scott, Bailie of Hawick; this was later metioned in 1708 a procuratory document for the deceased Adam Ruecastle. He witnessed the marriage contract of the daughter of Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1692. A sasine of 1693 shows him in a bond with Sir John Pringle of Stichell over the lands of Fairnilees, Unthank, Howa, Hobsburn, Snipe and Little Gledstains. That year he also had a bond with Patrick Johnston, Edinburgh merchant and had an action raised against him and his curators by Archibald Douglas of 'Garvat' (Gervald perhaps) for non-payment; this was followed by a letter of horning' against him and Walter Scott of Wauchope by Archibald Douglas of 'Garvat' in 1695. Henry Elliot of Harwood appears to have paid off several of his debts about 1694, so it is clear he was in financial difficulties. In 1694 he sold the 3 eastern quarters of Fairnielees (part of the Harwood estate) to Henry Elliot of Harwood. He contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. From 1698 he started on extensive alterations to Woollee, to turn the tower into a home; however, this placed him further into debt. A stone formerly built into the house (but later destroyed) was inscribed 'D.M.E. G.E. E.S.' In 1704 he was listed on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was long deceased in 1721 (and recorded being 'of Stonesyde') when his youngest son became an apprentice in Edinburgh. In 1693 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Scott of Harwood-on-Teviot. Their children were: Magdalen (b.1694), who married Robert Ainslie; Gilbert (b.1695), who succeeded; Walter (b.1696), unmarried; Christian (b.1697), who married a Mr. Dawson, a Kelso surgeon; Helen (b.1698), who married John Haswell, Provost of Jedburgh; Elizabeth (b.1699), who married a Mr. Ogilvie of Ayrshire; William (b.1701), unmarried; John, also unmarried; Robert (b.1704), who became an apprentice wright in Edinburgh in 1721 and died unmarried; Isobel (b.1705), who married Alexander Jerdon of Newcastle; and Margaret (b.1706), who married John Angus, an Edinburgh lawyer. He died suddenly aged 37, leaving a large family of children. His widow stayed in Woollee (i.e. Wolfelee) after his death and in 1709 married James Campbell, minister at Legerwood, but separated from him in 1719. **Sir Gilbert** of Stobs (c.1680–1764) 3rd Baronet and Chief of the Elliots, eldest son of Sir William. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him in 1688, when he was 'son to Sir William Elliot of Stobs, Knight-Barronet'. He was served heir to his father in 1699. Soon after getting married he moved from London to Edinburgh, where his house was on the north side of the High Street at the top of Trunks Close (and was demolished in 1873); this was in the Canongate, where several other Roxburghshire families lived. In 1704 he was among the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. He also lived at Stobs, but resided at Wells for a few years after Stobs House was burned down in 1712. It is possible he was the 'Gilbert Elliott of Midlamiln younger' (the family having previously held Midlem Mill) listed in 1708 as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. He became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1713 by right of his father Sir William. Following the rebellion of 1715 he bought up the 'wadsets' of Adam Turnbull of Denesyde (who had been a Jacobite supporter) and forced him to leave, thereby gaining a local reputation as a high-handed Laird. He was M.P. for Roxburghshire 1708–15 and again 1726–27 (taking over from his distant cousin Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto) in a bye-election. In 1718 he drew up a bond of entail (at the insistence of his father-in-law), ensuring that none of the estate (except for

Haddon) could be sold off; despite the best of intentions, this agreement led to financial trouble for later generations. After 1723 the family began to regularly spell their name with the double 't' and single 'l'. In 1722 a letter was sent to Winningtonrig, warning his tenants there not to pasture their animals on Hawick Common, and in 1723 one of the Hawick Bailies was paid for 'taking instruments' against him. In 1725 he gave the east side of Hallrule, valued at £414, to his son John, retaining the other £1939. In 1726, following a court meeting in Jedburgh, the drinking party he was with discussed the recent election (and particularly who did not ote for him) and he got into an argument with Col. Stewart of Stewartfield (now Hartrigge) in the Black Bull in Jedburgh and stabbed him to death with his sword. He apparently sobered up in Jedburgh Abbey churchyard, hid out in Wauchope Forest and fled by boat to to Holland. He was declared an outlaw, but was later pardoned and allowed to return, partly through the influence of Lord Minto and his father-in-law, William Elliot. The sword that he had used later came into the possession of the Marquess of Lothian. It is said that he led a sober and quiet life after his return. He added the farms of Lymiecleuch and Penchrise to the family estates. The Bailies and Council of Hawick complained about his tenants' encroachment onto the Common in a notorial isntrument of 1734. On the other hand, in 1736 he applied to the Board of Trade for Manufactures for a grant of £40 to purchase some looms for the manufacture of coarse tarred wool, which was probably a significant moment in the development of Hawick as a knitwear centre. In 1739 he was among the local landowners asked to decide where the Teviot Brig in Hawick should be built. He leased Peelbraehope from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744. He paid the window tax in Cavers Parish in 1748 and 1753. His estate was valued at £6819 in the 1740s. In 1750, after the death of Gilbert Elliot, son of Robert Elliot of Larriston, he arranged for the education at Stobs of Robert's grandson, William (who would later buy back Larriston and become a Major-General). In 1758 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott in Tandlaw. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He had a house on the High Street in Edinburgh, which he purchased from Sir John Scott of Ancrum. Shortly before his death he changed his will to favour his grandson Francis over his eldest son John, stipulating that Francis should live constantly at Stobs. In London in 1702 he married Eleanor (or Eleanora), daughter of William Elliot, who was a tailor in London (and later of Wells), and was a distant cousin from the Brugh branch of the family. She died in 1728 and it is unclear if he also married another Eleanor later. He had 11 children: William (1703–05), who died in infancy; Gilbert (1704–06), who also died in infancy; Sir John (b.1705), who succeeded him; another William (b.1706), who became a merchant with the East India Company; Gilbert (b.1707), also with the East India Company; Anne or Eleanor (b.1708), the only daughter, who probably died young; Charles (1709–56), who became Attorney General of North Carolina; Archibald (1710–59), who was born at Stobs and became a London merchant, being secretary to Ramsgate Harbour; Elliot (1712–45), who was born at Stobs and became a Captain in the Royal Navy; Gavin (b.1713), who was born at Wells and became Captain of a ship in the East India Company; and George Augustus (1717–90), who was born at Wells and became Lord Heathfield. His wife's dowry was said to be £15,000, which was a fortune at the time. He bestowed on her the lands of Langside, Shankend and Hawthornside, and the rentals from Penchrise. **Gilbert** of Stanedge and Howa (1695–1727) son of Gilbert, he was the 2nd (and last) Eliott Laird of Stonedge and also owned Woollee (i.e. Wolfelee) as well as several neighbouring farms, all of which were part of the Stonedge lands. He was said to have been a delicate child who was mainly kept at home. He succeeded at age 11, to an estate that was heavily in debt, and so the management was in the hands of his curators. In 1718 he sold Stonedge and Howa to Adam Scott, tenant of Wauchope, but retaining lands in Hobkirk Parish valued at £676 14s 8d. In 1722 he succeeded to his uncle's lands of Woollee (i.e. Wolfelee). He died while still in debt, but arranged a Deed of Provision for his younger children. In 1715 he married Cecily (or Cecilia), daughter of William Kerr of Abbotrule, having known her for many years. Their children were: Elizabeth, who married William Kerr of Gateshaw, Town Clerk of Kelso; Gilbert, who married Margaret Ainslie and was designated 'of Otterburn'; and Charles, who was a merchant Captain in the Lisbon trade. **Gilbert** (1707–bef. 56) 3rd son of Sir Gilbert of Stobs. He was born at the family home at Trunk's Close in Edinburgh. He served with the East India Company, serving for a while on the Heathcote. He died unmarried in India. **Gilbert** of Otterburn and Wells (1717–1801) eldest son of Gilbert of Stonedge. While

a minor his 'tutor' was William Kerr of Abbotrule. He trained as a surgeon and in 1739 became surgeon to the regiment raised by his cousin Gen. George Augustus Eliott (later Lord Heathfield), who was born in the same Parish in the same year. He received money after the death of his uncle William and purchased Otterburn estate from Thomas Moir; however, he held Otterburn for only a few years, selling it in 1765. After retiring from the army he served as factor of Wells for his distant relative William Elliot, taking over from Archibald Jerdan, probably in the late 1760s. Sometime before leaving the country for the last time Lord Heathfield entrusted him with the key of the main gate of Gibraltar, and it later passed to his nephew when he retired. A great admirer of James Thomson (of 'The Seasons'), he acquired the armchair the poet used when composing the 'Castle of Indolence', said to have been sent to him from London by the Liddesdale-born Dr. John Armstrong). In 1787 he invited Robert Burns to dine at Wells (described in Burns diary as breakfast) during the poet's Border Tour; he insisted that Burns sit in the chair, making such a fuss over it that Burns grew confused, the situation became very awkward and the whole visit was not the great success that he had planned. In 1788 he was recorded as owner of 'Otterburn' in Morebattle Parish, valued at £224 13s 4d (and the teinds valued at £40). He was 'in Walls' in the period 1785–98 when taxed for having a carriage. He was also taxed for having 1 or 2 male servants in the period 1785–97, and a female servant in 1785–90. He was 'in Walls' on the 1785–91 Horse Tax Rolls, when he had 3 carriage horses; he is probably also the Gilbert recorded paying the horse tax at Stonedge in 1791. He is recorded in the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls as 'Gilbert Elliot Esq. at Wells', when he owned 2 farm horses and 2 carriage or saddle horses. He also paid tax on 2 dogs in 1797. In 1764 he married Margaret, daughter of Jedburgh Bailie and apothecary William Ainslie. He died without issue and the male line of Eliott of Stanedge therefore became extinct. **Gilbert** (b.1707) son of Sir Gilbert of Stobs and Eleanor Elliot. He was born in his father's house at Trunk's Close in Edinburgh. He became a merchant with the East India Company, like his brother William. He died before 1756, unmarried. **Gilbert** (1796–1871) 3rd son of Sir William of Stobs and Mary Russell. He was baptised in Cavers Parish and schooled at Houghton-le-Spring. In 1812 he became a 'gentleman-cadet' in the Royal Corps of Artillery and served in the Peninsular War in 1815 just after Waterloo, leaving as 1st Lieutenant in 1821. He then returned to Scotland and stayed with his mother at Wells (which his elder brother William had inherited). He was a member of the Jedforest Club from 1822, but resigned in 1834 along with other Whig supporters. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1830 he married Isabella Lucy, daughter of Rev. Robert Elliot of Wheldrake (son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, 3rd Baronet of Minto), after meeting her the year before when she was visiting Weens; the couple were married at Minto. In 1839, along with his brother-in-law Dr. Grant of Jedburgh, he emigrated to Australia. There he prospered, and was appointed Police Magistrate in Parramatta, then moved to Wide Bay (north of Brisbane), where he bought a sheep station called 'Yenda'. He became Member of Parliament for Wide Bay and was appointed first Speaker of the Queensland Parliament (serving for 11 years). He apparently refused to be given a knighthood, but agreed to have his portrait painted (which hangs in Parliament House in Brisbane). His children were: Gilbert William (b.1831), who was a police magistrate and married Jane Penelope Thomson; Francis Willoughby, who married Sarah Jane Richards; Henry Alexander (b.1834); and 2 daughters. There are many descendants now living in Australia. **Gilbert William** (1831–93) son of Gilbert, 3rd son of Sir William of Stobs. He was born in Scotland and baptised in Jedburgh Parish. He moved to Australia with his father at the age of 8. He kept in touch with his family back in Scotland, and welcomed their kinsman Arthur (later 9th Baronet of Stobs) when he came to Australia in 1875. He married Jane Penelope Thomson and they had 2 sons and 4 daughters. **Sir Gilbert Alexander Boswell** of Stobs (1885–1958) 10th Baronet and Chief of the Elliots. He was born in Massachusetts, only son of Sir Arthur and Lilla Burbank. He left school at 16, worked for a bank and started his own firm on Wall Street at the age of 20. On the outbreak of WWI he joined the McGill University Battery in Canada and after training served with the Royal Artillery in England. After the War he was an apple farmer in California for a while, then returned to Wall Street. When his father died in 1926 he remaining in the U.S.A., but sent his 2 sons to be educated in England. In 1932 he retired from his partnership, bought Wolfelee and moved there himself. He also joined

his cousin's firm in London, later setting up under his own name. Before he died he was able to purchase Redheugh, the ancient seat of the Elliots. In 1912 he married Dora Flournoy, only child of Alexander Stephens Hopkins of Atlanta, Georgia; she carried out extensive research on the family. They had 4 children: Charlotte Elgitha Veronica Boswell, who married Landon Thorn, secondly Capt. Andrew Burk and thirdly Stanley Maxted; Jean Cecilia Constance Boswell, who married Maj. Alwyn Nigel Parker and secondly Maj. Alan Edward Seton Jackson, K.O.S.B.; Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell (b.1915), who succeeded; and Fl.-Lieut. John Livingston Hopkins Boswell (1916–42), who was killed in action in WWII. **James** (d.bef. 1661) 6th and youngest son of 'Gibbie wi the Golden Gairters' and Margaret Scott of Harden. He was a lawyer based in Edinburgh. In 1620 his father gave him the half-lands of 'Glencarie' and Midgehope that were help in wadset from Robert Scott of Tushielaw. He witnessed the document whereby Edward Lorraine sold Harwood outright to William Elliot in 1537. In 1637 he married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Elliot of Redheugh and Larriston, and the lands of the Elliots of Redheugh and Larriston were given to them by his father; this included Hartsgarth, 'Layfauld', 'Carriescheill', Langhaugh, Over and Nether Larriston, Blackhope, 'Greinhoillis' and 'Dowmaynholme'. The lands of Hartsgarth, Carrieshiels, Langhaugh and Bankhead were held in wadset, but he was able to pay the reversion of 3,800 merks by 1639. He may have been the 'James Elliot appeirand of Redhaugh' whose lands in Castleton were valued at £600 in 1643. His wife died in 1697 (probably in Edinburgh) and is buried in the Henderson tomb in Greyfriars cemetery. Their children (whose surnames are usually spelled 'Elliot') were: Robert, of Larriston, who married Elizabeth Maxwell, and secondly married Janet Scott of Todrig; William, who 'went away to be a horner'; and a daughter, who married William Scott of Milsington. **James** (d.1908) married Mary Kennedy in Hawick in 1872. His wife was daughter of James Kennedy and Elizabeth Pattison and died in 1919. They are buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Jean** nee Scott (d.aft. 1608) sister of Scott of Buccleuch (although it is unclear which one). She married Gavin of Stobs, probably around 1550. She was still alive in 1608 when she complained (along with her daughters Dorothy and Esther, and grand-daughter Jean Rutherford) about William Scott of Northhouse and others coming to Stobs and taking 'all the evidents and writs', threatening to burn them if they did not have their demands met. **Jean** (d.bef. 1608) daughter of Gavin, the first Eliott owner of Stobs. She married Thomas Rutherford the Black Laird of Edgerston and died before her father. Her only child was Jean, who married William Elliot, brother of Robert of Redheugh; she inherited the Stobs estate, along with her aunts, after the death of her grandfather. **Jessie Blanche Adelaide** 'Blanche' (c.1830s–98) daughter of Sir William Francis, 7th Baronet of Stobs. In 1868 she married Capt. James Wood, who was brother of her own brother's wife, Charlotte Wood of Quebec. She was appointed by her father in 1863 as one of the trustees of the estates of Wells and Haddon (essentially to exclude her brother, Sir William, from his inheritance). She was said to be unhappy at how quickly her brother remarried after his first wife (her husband's sister) died in 1878, and was then involved in about 20 years of legal battles with him over rights to the rents at Wells. **John** of Goodtrees (d.1639) 5th son of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairters'. He became an advocate in Edinburgh. In 1632 he was described as 'bailie in that part' for a charter where his brother Gilbert purchased the lands of Harwood from Edward Lorraine and Rev. William Weir, as well as for a sasine where Rev. Weir sold Appotside and Tythehouse to Edward Lorraine. He married Marion, daughter and heiress of David McCulloch of Goodtrees (and whose wife was Margaret Elliot, a cousin). Their only child was Margaret, who married Sir Thomas Stewart of Coltness. After his death his wife remarried, to her daughter's father-in-law. **John** (17th/18th C.) 3rd son of Sir Gilbert, 1st Baronet of Stobs and Isabella Cranston. He was brother of Sir William and uncle of Sir Gilbert, 3rd Baronet of Stobs. In 1681 he was a witness for a bond between Walter Lorraine and Walter Scott in Wauchope. In the 1680s he was one of the 'curators' for Gilbert of Stonedge (his half brother). He was made collector of excise for Roxburgh and Selkirk in 1686. In 1687 he had a charter from his brother William for the lands of Lymiecleuch (this being obtained by adjudication from Adam Elliot of Mosspeebles and his brothers when they were unable to repay their loan); however, owing to the Revolution, he only took possession of the farm in 1695. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688. He was cautioner for a bond by Gilbert of Stonedge in 1691 and witnessed a disposition between Gilbert

Eliott of Stonedge and Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1694. In 1702 he witnessed the marriage arrangement by his nephew Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs to Eleabor Elliot. In 1704 (along with shoemaker John Elliot) he witnessed a baptism for Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield; he was recorded there as 'Collector'. **Capt. John** (d.1696) brother-in-law of Walter Gledstains, Town Clerk in Hawick. He is recorded as 'Captaine Elliot, my brother-in-lawe dyed att Bruges in fflanderis'. Another entry states that 'Wpon the 15 of Appryll 1713 Cptaine Ellott, sone to Captaine Johne, my wifes brother, dyed of an (long sickness) at Bruges in fflanderis, and was buried in the ...' [perhaps same grave as his father]. He may be the 'Captain Elliott' who is recorded being wounded at the Battle of Steenkerque when fighting with the 10th Regiment of Foot. It is unclear if he was an 'Eliott' or an 'Elliot' and his wife's name is not recorded. **Sir John** of Stobs (1705–1768) 4th Baronet and Chief of the Elliots. He was born in Edinburgh, son of Sir Gilbert, and said to be named after the Duke of Argyll. He was probably educated at home, like his brothers. He received liferent of 'Eastside' when he reached 21. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Jedburgh in 1713 (when still a boy) and became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1748, 'gratis'. In 1725 his father gave him lands in the east side of Hallrule, valued at £414; he still held these lands as 'junior' of Stobs in the 1740s. He was 'of Stobs, junior' when recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. His father disinherited him as much as possible in favour of his son Francis (perhaps a result of his marriage and the fact that he moved to England), and in fact he was only Baronet for 3 years before he died and was succeeded by Francis. He was one of the defenders in the action of 1767 brought by the Duke of Buccleuch against the Bailies of Hawick and the neighbouring landowners regarding the division of the Common. He married Mary Andrews of London (about whom nothing else appears to be known). His children were: Francis (d.1791), who became 5th Baronet; John (d.1769), who was Captain with the Inniskilling Dragoons; Anne (1735–1803), who died in Bath, unmarried; and Eleanor (d.bef. 1767). He died on New Year's day in 1768 at his house in New Portugal Street in London. He left everything to his wife and daughter Anne. **John** (d.1769) son of Sir John of Stobs and brother of Sir Francis. He was a subaltern oficer in the Inniskilling Dragoons for many years and died as a senior Lieutenant in the regiment. **Capt. John** (d.1795) younger son of Sir Francis of Stobs. He was a Captain in the 20th (or Jamaica) regiment of Light Dragoons. He died on the Princess Royal packet on his journey home from Jamaica. He was unmarried and his brother William was his executor. **Maj. John** (1793–1837) 2nd son of Sir William, 6th Baronet of Stobs. Born at Stobs, in 1812 he was gazetted to the 8th Hussars as a Cornet. By 1824 he was a Captain in the 4th Dragoons and was later promoted to Major. He died unmarried. **Dame Magdelen** nee Nicolson (d.1699) wife and later widow of Sir Gilbert, 1st baronet of Stobs. She was daughter of Sir John Nicolson of Lasswade. She is recorded borrowing '40 Punds Scots' for her share in building the new Hobkirk church of 1690–92. She stayed at Wolfelee and kept an account book that survives. **Margaret Frances Boswell** of Stobs (1948–) heir of the Chieftanship of the Elliots, only child of Arthur Francis Augustus, 11th Baronet of Stobs. She published 'The Elliots, The Story of a Border Clan' (1974). **Richard** of Fallahill (17th C.) younger son of William of Stobs. He witnessed a sasine in 1669 and received a charter for Falahill in 1677. He had sons Gilbert and William who were both witnesses to a bond of caution at Dumfries in 1684. **Sir Robert** of Stobs (17th/18th C.) recorded becoming a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1713 in right of his father Sir William. It is unclear who this might be, and it seems likely it is an error for Sir Gilbert, for whom an entry is also included in 1713. **Adm. Russell** (1802–81) christened at Cavers, younger son of Sir William of Stobs and Mary Russell. He was presumably named after his mother's family, the Russell's of Roseburn. He entered the Royal Navy as a volunteer in 1814, becoming a Midshipman by 1817, by which time he had been to St. Helena, Brazil and Newfoundland. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1825, served in the West Indies and became Captain of the Espiegle in 1929. He does not appear to have served on any ships in the period 1830–36. He was a Royal Navy Captain living in Jedburgh in 1831, when (despite being a Whig) he sheltered Sir Walter Scott in his house while the mob at the election calmed down enough for the famous writer to get out of the area. He became Captain of H.M.S. Fly in 1836; after his ship arrived on Pitcairn Island in 1838 he wrote a consitution for the 100 or so inhabitants, specifically describing how everyone should have a vote (including any man or woman over the age of 18) annually to elect a Magistrate, making the Pitcairn Islanders one of the first communities in the world to have

universal suffrage. A canon belonging to the mutineers of H.M.S. Bounty was recovered by him in deep water off Pitcairn Island and was once held at Fatlips Castle. His naval service ended in 1839. In 1841 he was living at Easter Langlee, but seems to have moved away from the Borders shortly after that. He later lived in Westmorland, where he devoted his time to Liberal politics and railway companies. He was appointed as Rear Admiral in 1857, Vice Admiral in 1864 and full Admiral in 1869. By 1861 he was living at Appleby Castle in Westmorland. In 1830 he married Bethia, daughter of Sir William Russell, who was his cousin (and hence had the same surname as his first name), and she died in 1843. In 1852 he secondly married Henrietta, widow of John Ward and daughter of Sir John Kaye, and she died in 1878. His children were Capt. John Francis (b.1820), Capt. Charles Francis (b.1830), Sophia Mary (b.1832), George Gilbert (b.1834), Claud William (b.1836), Georgina Katherine Grisell Billie (b.1840), Gilbert Henry John of the Royal Navy (b.1842) and Bethia Russell (b.1843). It seems that all of them died without surviving children. He died at Appleby Castle and there is a memorial to him in St. Lawrence Church, Appleby. His surname is often given as 'Elliot', although he signed it as 'Eliott'. **Theresa Janet** nee Boswell (d.1836) eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, who had the distinction of being the last man killed in a duel in Scotland. Her grandfather was James Boswell, biographer of lexicographer Samuel Johnson. In 1826 she married Sir William, 7th Baronet of Stobs. She had 8 children and died in childbirth. She was buried in the family vault in Cavers Kirk and her hatchment is preserved there. **Thomas** (d.1671) younger son of Sir Gilbert of Stobs, with his 2nd wife, Magdelen Nicolson. It is said that his mother convinced his father to settle lands on his 2nd family. So proceedings were started to transfer Wolfelee and Stonedge to him, even although he was still just a boy; hence he is referred to as being 'of Woollee'. However, he died before the charter was obtained in 1671, and so the lands went instead to his brother Gilbert, who was served as his heir in 1671. **William** of Stobs (d.1654) eldest son of 'Gibbie wi the Golden Garties'. He was probably the first member of his family to spell his name 'Eliott' rather than 'Ellot' (as recorded in a letter of 1641). He was a strong supporter of the Covenant. He was a Commissioner to Parliament for Roxburghshire in 1641 (in place of Sir William Douglas of Cavers, who was absent in England), this being the Second Parliament of Charles I. In 1642 he was named to a commission to try a large number of Borderers who had been declared fugitives. Also in 1642 he had a charter of Borthwickshiels. He was also recorded as Convenor of the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1643. In 1643 his lands in Castleton Parish were valued at £160, those in Cavers Parish at more than £3400, Kirkton about £1200, Wilton at £260 and Hobkirk at £80. Also in 1643 his mother Margaret Scott was recorded as liferenter of lands in Kirkton valued at about £670. In 1643, 1644, 1646 and 1648 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire and for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1649. It appears that he switched from supporting Cromwell to supporting the King. In 1645 he was served heir to his father in the lands of 'Hangansyde' and Baxtonlees and he had a charter for Town o' Rule in 1649. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. In 1649 he and Walter Scott of Arkleton wrote a description of Selkirkshire, which was published in 1908 as part of Walter MacFarlane's 'Geographical Collections'. In 1650 he was named as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis Earl of Buccleuch in his will and also served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis. He added Hallrule (it is said, through some underhand means) to the family possessions, adjoining the estate of 'Toon-o-Rule'. He bought Woollee (i.e. Wolfelee) from Lord Cranstoun in 1651. In 1621 he married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Cavers (and she appears to have been a supporter of the Covenant, like the rest of her family). Their children were: Sir Gilbert, 1st Baronet; Archibald of Craigend and Deanfoot (dead by 1683); Gavin, who married Barbara Creighton and Jean Nicolson; William, probably of Grange, who had no male heir (and is sometimes confused with the Provost of Peebles who was son of Gavin Elliot of Brugh); Margaret, who married William Bennet, minister of Ancrum, and secondly James Scott of Bonnington (in Lothian); Richard of Falahill; John, who witnessed a charter in 1657; Anna, who married John Maxwell of Cowhill in 1641; Marie, who married John Young of Gulyhill; Isobel, who married Francis Scott of Arkleton in 1664; and Elspeth, who is mentioned in 1658 when her mother assigned a bond to her. It is said that he was concerned about having his lands confiscated by his mortal enemies Lord Balmerino and Lord Colvin,

this eventually leading to him hanging himself. His last testament is in the National Archives. **William** of Grange (17th C.) probably 4th son of William of Stobs. He witnessed a charter in 1659. In 1678 he was recorded as owner of part of Grange in Ancrum Parish, valued at about £350. In the 1680s and early 1690s he was one of the 'curators' for Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge during his minority. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685. In 1688 he was 'Uncle to Sir William Elliot of Stobs' when Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him (but in that section discussed a different William, William Elliot of Swinside). He appears to have had no surviving male heir, since a pedigree of about 1704 states that the Eliott of Grange line was now extinct. In 1788 he was listed as a former owner of lands in Nether Ancrum, valued at £20. Note that he is sometimes confused with the Provost of Peebles who was son of Gavin Elliot of Brugh. **Sir William** of Stobs (d.1699) 2nd Baronet and Chief of the Elliots, son of Sir Gilbert (by his first wife, Isabella Cranston). He was the 2nd but oldest surviving son and was served heir to his father in 1692. In 1672 he was appointed one of the Justiciars for the Borders (for apprehending mosstroopers), along with his father and others. In 1676 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for William Laing. Also in 1676 he was one of the men charged with seizing 5 women who were accused of attacking the minister of Abbotrule. In 1677 he inherited the Barony of Winnington and was served heir to his father in the lands of Stobs in 1692 (which, for some reason, was probably several years after his father's death). His estate included Stobs itself, as well as several lands in Cavers Parish. In 1678 he and his brother Gilbert paid the land tax on £4642 in Hobkirk Parish. He also paid for Stobs, Langside, Penchrise, Stanishope, Singley, Harwoodburn and Williamrig, valued at £1633, for half of Lymiecleuch in Cavers Parish, valued at £500, as well as £1846 13s 4d in Kirkton Parish (for Winnington, Winningtonhall, Winnington Mill, Winnington Rig, Horselee, Turn, Smithfieldhaugh, Acreknowe, Hunthill, Abbot's Acre, Birkwood, Dodburn, Newton, Whitehillbrae and Barnes). In 1684 he was entered as a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh in right of his father-in-law Charles Murray of Haddon; he eventually took complete possession of the Haddon estate (near Kelso). He was appointed one of the tutors of the children of Sir William Douglas of Cavers. In 1678 he was a Commissioner for Roxburghshire for raising money for the King, and again in 1685. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Roxburghshire for prosecuting Covenanters. In about 1685 he was made Lieutenant in a troop raised by the Earl of Lothian for the purpose of rounding up local Covenanters. In 1685 he was in Hawick to oversee 9 local farmers swearing against the Covenanters by repeating 'the test'. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688; Satchells claimed to have known his parents, and sets out his genealogy. In 1689 he was appointed one of the 2 Parliamentary Commissioners (i.e. M.Ps.) for Roxburghshire. However, he was replaced in 1693 for not taking the oath of allegiance. He was also on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690. In 1690 he was listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He witnessed a disposition for Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge and Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1694. Also in 1694 he was served heir to his deceased sister Janet. He married Elizabeth Scott of Langshaw (d.1680, daughter of John Scott, 1st Baronet of Ancrum); he had no children with his first wife and secondly married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Charles Murray of Haddon. His 2nd wife survived him until 1739 and they had 8 children, including: Gilbert (d.1764), who succeeded; William, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1700; Margaret (perhaps the Margaret born in 1682 in Jedburgh Parish), who married John Paterson of Granton, later Baronet of Eccles; Magdalene, who married Alexander Scott of Synton; Janet, who married Capt. Alexander Corbet; Elizabeth, who married William Scott of Bonnington and possibly John Forrest of Edinburgh; Christian (d.1775), who married Rev. Thomas Blair of Edinburgh; and possibly John, who was in the Army. His testament is recorded in 1684. **William** (b.1670s) 2nd (perhaps originally 3rd) son of Sir Gilbert of Stobs with his 2nd wife Magdelen Nicolson. He was apprenticed as a merchant to Patrick Johnstone in Edinburgh in 1691. He was a merchant in Edinburgh and then London. He was left half of his sister Janet's share of the money left to his sister Janet when she died before 1694. He is said to have married a daughter of Sir G. Hume, Baronet (possibly Sir Gustavus Hume of Hume Castle, Ireland). Their children were: Jean, who married Mr. Ker of Littledean (perhaps Walter); Helen, who married Captain Wilkinson; Gilbert, Customs Officer at Gravesend and chief clerk at the War Office; and George, Deputy Searcher of the Customs at Gravesend, who married Mary

Fortrey of Woomble Hall. He was probably the brother of Gilbert of Stanedge who became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh in 1691 and who witnessed a bond of 1694. In 1694 he was also served 'retour' to the provision given to his deceased sister Janet by his father. **William** (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of Sir William of Stobs and Margaret Murray. In 1700 he was apprenticed to merchant John Hepburn. **William** (b.1701) 3rd son of the 1st Gilbert of Stonedge and Margaret Scott. He witnessed a sasine in 1722, when he is described as 'brother-german to Gilbert now of Stonedge'. He died unmarried. **William** (1706–79) son of Sir Gilbert of Stobs and Eleanor Elliot. He was born in his father's house at Trunk's Close in Edinburgh. He became a merchant with the East India Company and died in London, unmarried. He had property in East Florida and on the Island of Barbados. He left a large amount of money to several family members, appointing his brother Lt.-Gen. George Augustus and nephew Capt. Francis Augustus as joint executors. His house in London was left to the Countess Dowager of Chioza. **Sir William** of Stobs (1767–1812) eldest son of Sir Francis, he was 6th Baronet and Chief of the Elliots. He was christened in Cavers and died at Stobs. He succeeded his father in 1791 and had the new mansion built at Stobs around 1793, to plans started by his father. The construction apparently strained his resources to the limits, already stretched by his father. This meant he had to re-lease some of his farms for a lump sum, rather than yearly rent. It is said that he also borrowed from Gideon Pott of Penchrise (his son breaking the deal he made with Pott). He also managed to make money by being allowed by the Court to sell off some of his land, but buying it himself and reselling (Hallrule, Hallrule Mill and Town-o-Rule) at a much higher price. This broke the entail made on the estate in 1725, giving his son legal problems later. In the 1790s he complained to the county Justices about the circuitous route taken by local mail and the cost according to actual distance travelled, thus helping introduce the local mail coaches. He paid tax for having 3 male servants in 1792, 4 in 1793 and 3 in 1794 and 1797. He was listed on the Horse Tax Rolls in the period 1792–97, owning up to 6 carriage horses and 3 farm horses. He was also taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in the same year. He was additionally taxed for owning a carriage in the period 1792–95. He served as President of the Heritors of Hobkirk Parish. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He is listed in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as owner of Billerwell, Hawthornside and the west part of Outer Hallrule; he was also listed as owner of several farms in Kirkton Parish. In the early 19th century he sold 6 enclosures of Inner Hallrule to John Wilson. In 1790 he married Mary, youngest daughter of John Russell of Roseburn, Clerk to the Signet; she died in 1850. They had 10 children (all but the first 2 baptised in Cavers Parish): Bethia Mary (1791–1854), who died unmarried; Sir William Francis (b.1792), who succeeded; John (1793–1838), who became a Major in the 4th Dragoons and died unmarried; Gilbert (1796–1871), who eventually emigrated to Australia; Sir Daniel (1798–1872) of the Madras Civil Service, who married Georgina, daughter of Gen. George Russell; George Augustus (b.1799), who became an Admiral; Charles (b.1800), who was killed in action at 19; Russell (b.1802), who also became an Admiral and married Bethia, daughter of Sir William Russell; Alexander (1805–99), naval storekeeper at Devonport; and Euphemia Elizabeth Anne (1809–99), who married Rev. David Bagot. He died suddenly at Stobs aged 44. **Sir William Francis** of Stobs and Wells (1792–1864), son of Sir William, he was 7th Baronet and Chief of the Elliots. He was christened at Cavers in 1793. He was gazetted to the Queen's Bays at the age of 16 and left when his father died, with the rank of Lieutenant. It is said that during this time he once lost money to the Prince of Wales at cards. He succeeded on the death of his father in 1812, before he had reached majority, and was faced with an estate that was heavily in debt. Bored with rural life he joined the Roxburgh troop of Yeeomanry Cavalry as a Lieutenant, later becoming Captain. In 1817 he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire. His financial situation improved when he gained the estate of Wells in 1818 on the death of a cousin (William Elliot, M.P.), although there was further litigation involved there for many years. He embarked upon a costly lawsuit over his father's sale of Hallrule, which lasted almost 20 years. His finances were in such dire straits that in 1828 he had to put them in the care of trustees. He also eventually gained back the estate of Haddon, near Kelso. He purchased East Fodderlee, and had plans for encouraging the railway to pass through his property. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He subscribed to 6 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History

of Hawick' in 1825. He stood as a Liberal candidate in the 1831 Roxburghshire election, losing to Francis Scott of Harden, but as the populist candidate he was still being carried around the streets of Jedburgh shoulder-high. It was said that on election day a procession set out from Hawick at 5 a.m., roused by the drums and fifes and set out for Jedburgh, picking up his carriage at Spittal, and numbering about 2,000 when they reached the county town. He took part in the Reform Bill celebrations in Hawick in 1832. He was also made an Honorary Burgess in 1825. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. During a trip to the north he was made a Free Burgess and Guild Brother of Wick, Banff and Elgin. He was said to have taken a keen interest in the baa game in Bonchester. He was listed among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory, and was a heritor in Kirkton Parish. His wife is probably the 'Lady Francis Elliot of Stobs and Wells in the flower of her age' whose death is recorded by the Bedrule minister in 1836. Following his wife's death he sent the children to live with their grandmother, the Dowager Lady Boswell, while he lived at Mortlake near London. However, he extended Wells House around 1862, and spent his last few summers there, as well as this being the residence of his mother. In 1826 he married Theresa Janet, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, and she died in 1836 during childbirth (her hatchment is in Cavers Kirk). His wife's father had the distinction of being the last man killed in a duel in Scotland, and her grandfather was James Boswell, biographer of Johnson. They had 8 children: Eleanor Jane Ann Augusta (b.1825), who died in infancy; Sir William Francis Augustus (b.1827), who succeeded; Grace Theresa Emmeline (1828–52), who died unmarried; Alexander Boswell (b.1830), who married Katherine Craigie and Annabella Carmichael, and whose son Arthur Boswell succeeded to Stobs; Charles James John (1832–49), who died aged 16; Jessie Blanche Adelaide (d.1898), who married Capt. James Wood, and died at Hyde Park; George Augustus Leslie (1833–54), who married Mary Rattray; and Frances Elizabeth (d.1869), who married Edmund Forrest. One of his daughters became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1860. He was said to be furious at his eldest son marrying without his consent, and effectively dispossessed him, assigning as trustees for Wells and Haddon his brothers Daniel and Alexander, as well as his brother-in-law Gen. Vassal, Allan Eliott-Lockhart of Borthwickbrae and his daughter Blanche. He died in London and was buried in the family vault in Cavers Old Kirk. On the day of his funeral a large beech tree fell across the road near the House, making it hard for the carriages to approach. The procession was well attended when it neared the old church. His funeral 'hatchment' is in the Museum, with another copy formerly hanging in Cavers Auld Kirk. **Sir William Francis Augustus Boswell** of Stobs (1827–1910), 8th Baronet and Chief of the Elliots, eldest son of Sir William Francis, he was born at Stobs. At the age of 9 his mother Theresa Boswell died and he (along with his other siblings) was put into the care of his grandmother, Lady Boswell, at Ochiltree. He served for many years in the 93rd Highlanders, going with the regiment to Canada and reaching the rank of Lieutenant before he left at the age of 26. In Canada he married without the knowledge of his father, and this caused him to be dispossessed of much of his inheritance. He succeeded to the estates at the age of 37, but with much of it under the control of his sister Blache and the other trustees appointed by his father. In fact he had a protracted legal battle with his sister over the rent on Wells (this was said to be due to her unhappiness at how quickly he had remarried after the death of his first wife, who was her own hisband's sister). He lived much of his life at Stobs, and also lived at Wells in the late 1800s, but had to sell off that estate in 1896 to clear debts on it. He had the family arms regranted to him in 1869. He was a J.P. for Roxburghshire, as well as Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1869. He was known as a keen sportsman, being a good shot and fine horseman, and was elected Master of Foxhounds. He was the (honorary) President of Hawick Curling Club. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire from before his father's death. He became a life member of the Archæological Society in 1874. In about 1874 he was recorded as owner of Hallrule, as well as Billerwell, Hawthornside and the Stobs estate. He also owned a house in Crieff (Rubserlaw House), where his first wife died in 1878. Largely due to falling rents he was forced to sell off his lands, with Stobs itself going to the Military in 1903. He then moved to Crieff. In 1846 he firstly married Charlotte Maria, daughter of Robert Wood of Quebec, and she died in 1878 (although not an heiress, she was great-granddaughter of the Duke of Kent); however, she was rumoured by some to be the real identity of Henrietta Robinson, the

'Veiled Murderess', who was found guilty of murder in Troy, New York in 1854. In 1879 he secondly married Hannah Grizel, daughter of H.T. Birkett; she was the (rich) widow of Henry Kelsall. He only had one child, Theresa, who was brain-damaged from birth; it is said that this was owing to a fall down a flight of stairs that his wife had when seeing him carried in from a hunting trip on a gate and thinking the worst. He died at Crieff and was succeeded by his nephew Sir Arthur (note this spelling, and the common local pronunciation).

Eliott-Lockhart see **Lockhart**

the Eliotts (*thu-e-lits, -e-lee-its*) *n.* normal spelling of the Stobs branch of the family, adopted formally after 1723 in preference to the previous form 'Eliot', probably to distinguish the leading branch of the clan from the others (see **the Elliots**).

Elizabeth (*ee-liz-u-bith*) *n.* name of 1 Queen of England and 1 Queen of the United Kingdom. **Elizabeth I** (1533–1603) last of the Tudors, she was known in Scotland for her treatment of her cousin Queen Mary and for the involvement of England in Scottish political and religious affairs during her reign. There was a period of greater unrest on the Borders immediately after her death. **Elizabeth II** Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor (1926–2022) longest-reigning monarch, daughter of George VI. She visited Hawick, while still Princess in October 1945, inspecting troops at the cricket field and attending a rally of women's organisations in the Pavillion Theatre. She also visited Hawick with her family in 1947. In 1952 she was proclaimed as Queen in Hawick by the Provost from a platform erected in front of the Town Hall. She came back as Queen in 1962, with a welcome organised in the Town Hall and a reception in the Crown Hotel, along with a private showing of local knitwear. and returned to Hawick in her 1978, visiting Pesco's, Volunteer Park and the Katharine Elliot Centre amongst other places. And in her golden jubilee year, 2002, she bussed the Hawick Flag at a ceremony in Melrose. Pringle of Scotland was long the official manufacturers of knitted garments to the Queen.

ell (*el*) *n., arch.* a Scots length, corresponding to about 37 inches, used to refer to lengths of cloth etc., or 45 inches for yarn, using the English convention – '... for art and part of theft and concealment ... six ells of melley, twenty-four ells of white cloth ...' [RBA1537], '... and that no weiver make any linnen cloath, of the price of ten shillings Scotts, or above, under the breadth of ane ell and 2 inches' [BR1683], 'Imprimis, for three ells of silk at 44s. per ell, £6 12 0' [BR1707], '... They fand their tree three ells o'er laigh – They fand their stick baith short and sma'. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], '... 13s 4d in money, six quarters of wooll, a per of shoon, a ell of linnen, and a mad' [DMW], '... An' mony an ell birls roond the beam, Afore the whustle blaws' [IJ] (see also **five ell o wund** and **eln**).

Ellabank (*e-la-bawngk*) *n.* former house adjacent to St. George's Kirk, which, along with its grounds was purchased by the church in 1913. The new church was built partly on this land, and part of the old house is now used as a kitchen for the church halls. Robert Michie was living there in the 1860s, there were Scotts there in the 1880s and Bonsors in the early part of the 20th century.

Ellen Riddle's (*e-lin-ri-dulz*) *n.* former confectioners at 24 High Street, selling home made sweets and chocolates from the mid-19th century until the mid-20th. This may also have been the same premises known as 'Miss Riddle's' where several local societies held their meetings in the latter part of the 19th century – 'Oo went ti Paisley's for oor tools, Jess McVeetie's for rock bools, Lynch's hed a' kinds o' toys, Ellen Riddle hed her pies ...' [IWL].

Ellen's Pool (*e-linz-pool*) *n.* name for a pool in the Liddel Water, near where the mill lade from Mangerton Mill used to come out (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

eller (*e-lur*) *n., arch.* the elder tree, Sambucus nigra (note that the alder tree is **allar**).

eller ee (*e-lur-ee*) *n., poet.* enchanted eye, preternatural insight, a person with such ability – 'Confoondit by philosophy, I gove't at him, he glowert at me, And, Ah, he had an eller ee!' [DH] (also written 'elleree').

Ellice (*el-is*) *n.* **Edward** (1781–1863) Liberal M.P. for Coventry, known as a reformer, he was also Secretary of War and Director of the Hudson's Bay Company. His sister Helena Anne married Charles Chisholme of Chisholme. During a visit to Chisholme in 1823 he was made an Honorary Burgess. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825.

ellie (*e-lee*) *v., arch.* to disappear, vanish gradually – 'Now this is the fashion; they thus pass the day, Till night comes at last and they ellie away' [DA] (also **eellie** and **yillie**; probably from French 'aller' and piked up from Napoleonic prisoners).

Elliot (*e-li', e-lee-i', el-yi'*) *n.* (see also **Eliott**) **Adam** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness

to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been an Elliot of Ewesdale, and is listed as 'Elwald', along with 'Law' and 'Robyn'. **Adam** 'Adie' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when he was accused of having been on a raid on Bewcastle in which Englishman 'John Makrobyn' was killed. His name is recorded as 'Edy Elwald', and his brother Ingram was also listed, as well as Airchie. Perhaps the same man was 'Edde Ellwalld, son to Gaytspalldes' listed in 1541 among a group of Elliots, Armstrongs, Croziers, Nixons and others accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton; it is unclear what his father's nickname may have meant. **Adam** 'Ade' of Leyes (16th C.) recorded in the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale, when he was one of the tenants of 'Streichelhope'. He is recorded as 'Ade Elwald de Leyis' and is probably related to 'Jock o the Lies' recorded in 1587 and 'Hob o the Leyes' recorded in the 1590s. **Adam** of the Shaws (16th C.) recorded in the register of the Privy Council in 1574. He was also recorded in 1578/9 when his sureties swore that they had previously presented him to the Privy Council. He is listed as 'Adie Ellot, callit Adie of the Schawis' and his sureties were Robert of Redheugh, Martin of Braidlie and Gavin 'in Swinsteis', then in Newbigging; since he was said to have not been entered, then his cautioners were fined. He was also listed in 1583 among the close kin of Robert of Redheugh in a letter from the English wardens. He was 'Adie Ellott in the Schaw' in 1586 when his master Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. He was 'Adie Ellott of the Shawes' in 1587/8 when listed among Armstrongs and others accused of being on a raid on the farms of Tristram Fenwick and Sandy Hall in 1584. He may have been brother of Gib, who is also recorded in 1583, and perhaps son of Hob, who is recorded in 1566. In 1590/1 he was 'Adie Ellot of the Schawis' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. **Adam** (16th C.) listed as 'Ade Ellot callit Cowdais' in 1569, when he was pledge for 'himself and the haill branches of the Burnheidis and Weschaw'. Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule was his surety. He was also listed in 1569 among Borderers held in Blackness Castle. He was 'Ade Ellot callit the Cowdais' and was pledge for 'Wilcokis Hob' and Gavin's Jock of Ramsiegill. He is also recorded as 'Adie Ellot, called Cawdais' in 1578/9 among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. He was 'callit Cowdais' there, when it was reported that he had previously been a joint surety for John of Heuchhouse and Hobbie, son of Elder Will. He was also listed as 'Adie Ellott, called Cawdes', in 1581 when he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. In 1583 he was recorded as 'Condus' in a letter from Thomas Musgrave to Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor, where he is listed among the Elliots of Burnhead. He is 'Ade Cowdais' when recorded along with 'Gawins Jok' under the heading 'Burnhead' in Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs. The other man was probably an Elliot, and the lands of Burnhead were probably those in Liddesdale. It is possible that 'Cowdais' is 'Cowdhouse', i.e. 'Coldhouse' (although not the one in Wilton). It is unclear what his nickname means, or even how it should be spelled. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Adams. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded as 'Eddie Ellott son to Davie the Carling' among Borderers complained about for a raid on Woodburn in England in 1589. He is also recorded in 1590 as 'Eddie Ellott sonne to Davye Calinge' when he was part of a group of Elliots who were accused of a raid by Thomas Hall of 'Gersomfeeld' and the tenants of 'Dortres'. In 1590 he is recorded as 'Edward Elloit son to Davye' (but this could be an English error assuming that 'Adie' was short for 'Edward') when accused along with Robert Armstrong 'the Tailor' of stealing horses from John Heron of Chipchase. **Adam** (16th C.) son of Davie of Dinlees, who was accused in 1590 of being in a group who were accused by William 'Loren' of stealing from 'Trewhit' and taking Robert Storie prisoner. The other men named were all Armstrongs, 'Robin the Tailor', Ringan of Tweeden, Matthew and 'Alexander's Airchie'. It is possible he is the same man as the son of Davie the Carlin. **Adam** of Philhope (17th C.) recorded as being of 'Fillip' (presumably Philhope) in 1643, when he became an Honorary Burgess of Selkirk, along with a number of Scotts. In 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire. He may have been succeeded by his son Andrew. It is unclear how he was related to the contemporary Archibald Elliot of Philhope. **Adam** of Meikledale (1598/9–1682) son of the 4th son of William of Falnash (whose name is unknown), who was probably of Unthank. He was recorded as tenant at Gorrenberry in 1656, when he witnessed a document relating to Harwood and was again so recorded in 1662. He was fined £1800 for backing the wrong side in the Civil War. He was also

listed as indweller at Gorrenberry in 1657 when he purchased the lands of Isgill, Midgehow and Newbigging for his eldest son John, reserving the liferent for himself. He was described as 'in Gorrinberrie' about 1665, when he was listed (along with many other Elliots) as a creditor for William Elliot of Binks for the rent of 'Wolfebeilder' (and this was 'in Woolfhoilder' in 1662). He also was a witness to the last testament of William Elliot of Harwood and Binks in 1662. In 1669 received a charter of the lands of Meikledale, held in fee for his son Andrew. He is additionally said to have acquired Arkleton, but this may have been his son. He also held Burngrains and Carrot Rigs (i.e. Carewoodrig). He paid tax on £900 of land for Meikledale in 1671. He was grantee on a bond in 1673. He is said to have married a daughter of Glendinning of that Ilk, and secondly married Janet, daughter of John Scott of Rennaldburn. His connection with the Scotts is probably what Scott of Satchells is alluding to when he says of the Elliots, 'The Rest of their Pedegree, I know them not, Except Bewly and Muckledean [sic] that's related to Scot' and also 'Walter Elliot of Erkleton, he is a man of Note; So is Muckildean his Brother, he's son to Janet Scot'. Satchells also says 'And Janet Scot she is Muckildines Mother, A worthy Wife she of long time hath been, And hath fill'd many poor and hungry Womb, She is my Friend, therefore I do her ken, She's daughter to John call'd of Rennalburn'. His children were: John of Thorlieshope (b.1621); Walter of Arkleton (b.1634); Andrew of Meikledale; William of Meikledale; and one daughter, said to have received a dowry of 8,000 merks. He was known as a very successful farmer and left separate lands to 3 of his sons; Meikledale went to Andrew, eldest son from his 2nd marriage, but afterwards was inherited by William. He is buried in the Overkirk churchyard near Unthank, the stone being inscribed with the date of his death and also having an armorial carving of a man holding a tree in one hand (for Armstrong), with a shield in the other. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1684. He could be the basis for the tradition that the last Elliot of Gorrenberry, Adam, whose family for generations had known a friendly fairy called 'the Cowie', was said to have frozen to death by Hermitage Chapel after falling off his horse when fording the river, with the fairy giving loud lamentations at Gorrenberry, for the last time. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Girnwood. The will of his wife, Bessie Murray, is recorded in 1688. **Adam** of Lymiecleuch (17th/18th C.) probably 2nd son of William of Unthank. He received a lease of Mosspeeble in 1643. Along with his father and Simon of the Binks and Swinside, he purchased Lymiecleuch in 1670, from William Eliott, younger of Stobs. He had a charter for his share of Lymiecleuch in 1673, but lost everything in 1687. Along with his 2 brothers, they were guarantors for someone in 1681 (probably a tenant) who failed to appear and so they had to pay the 5000 merks fine. They could only do so by seeking an advance on Lymiecleuch from Sir William Eliott of Stobs, but were unable to repay the loan. Eventually, in 1687, Lymiecleuch was settled on John Eliott, brother of the Laird of Stobs. He was still called 'of Lymiecleuch' when involved in legal proceedings with Anna, Duches of Buccleuch, in the period 1698–1703. His children were: John in Dinlees (1650–1728), who married Margaret Scott of Falnash; and Adam in Dykeraw, who may also have been associated with Lymiecleuch. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, living at Whitchesters in 1704. He married Margaret Halliday. Their children included: Thomas (b.1689); and Isobel (b.1704). The witnesses in 1689 were Thomas Halliday (presumably related to his wife) and John Stewart and in 1704 were Thomas Falside and 'student' John Thorbrand. **Adam** of Beirhope (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of Simon of the Binks and Swinside. In 1704 he purchased Beirhope in Hownam Parish, which he had partly owned before that. In 1702 he married Isabelle Ainslie in Jedburgh and their children were: Simon (b.1703), mentioned in his grandfather's entail of 1714; Robert (b.1705); William (b.1707); Thomas (b.1711); Elspeth (b.1713); and John (b.1714). **Adam** of Teindside (17th/18th C.) eldest son of Walter of Arkleton. He was also recorded being 'of Tyndside', but the lands were clearly Teindside in upper Teviotdale. He was referred to as 'younger of Arkletoun' in 1702 when he and his brother William gave a bond of 2,000 merks to Alexander Orrock, which formed part of the Orrock Bequest for Hawick Grammar School. This presumably means he was a heritor of Hawick Parish. He was 'of Arcleton' in 1698 when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for John Scott in Hawick and for Gideon Scott of Falnash, and in 1700 for smith John Dryden and for James Laidlaw in Harwood. He was also 'of Arcleton' in 1700 when he witnessed a baptism for James Grieve in Teindside. He witnessed further baptisms in Hawick in 1702 (when listed as 'of Arkleton' and along with his servant John Bell)

for William Davidson in Holt, in 1706 for Hawick apothecary Walter Scott and in 1707 and 1708 for James Stevenson in Harwood. In 1708 Stevenson was described as '(in Harwood) tenent to arcleton', making it clear that he was owner of Harwood at that time, as well as Teindside. Also in 1708 his 'servitor' John Laidlaw had a child baptised in Hawick, with him as a witness; he is described there as 'of Arcleton In Harwood'. In 1709 he witnessed a baptism for James Grieve, tenant in Teindside. He also owned the land on which the Grammar School would be built from 1713, buying it from the Langlands family and selling it to James Rodger of Cavers in 1722 (although whether this is a coincidence or connected with the Orrock Bequest is unclear). He is said to have fallen out with his father over wasting the price of a drove of cattle his father had given him to sell in England, and also because he brought back an English woman for a wife. He was left only £200 by his father, but he did not receive the money until 1714, following an extended legal battle. Arkleton went to his younger brother William, after he and his brother Arthur of Harwood were disinherited by their father. In 1700 in Hawick he married Ann Drury (with both being described as parishioners). 1700) and had 3 children who were christened in Hawick: Katherine (b.1701), who married Robert of Midlem Mill; Walter (1705–bef. 1721); and Anne (b.1707). He may also have been father of Isobell (b.1704) and Thomas (b.1717), also baptised in Hawick. In the 1707 baptism he is recorded as 'of Arkleton at Harwood-on-Teviot' and the witnesses were Gideon Scott of Falnash and William of Arkleton (his brother). **Adam** in Dykeraw (17th/18th C.) younger son of Adam, who was associated with Mosspeeble and Lymiecleuch. He may be the Adam 'in Lymiecleuch' who witnessed a baptism for 'Wester' James Grieve in Commonside in 1705 and another for James Veitch, blacksmith in Falnash Mill, in 1707. His children included: Robert in Know, who married Helen Grieve; John in Harden; Adam in Tweedside, who married Isobel Glendinning; and William in Millburnholm. **Adam** (18th C.) tenant in Dykeraw. According to a family history he was younger son of William of Penchrise and Janet, daughter of John Elliot of Thorlieshope. However, this might be confusion with Adam in Dykeraw son of Adam of Lymiecleuch. **Adam** of Arkleton (b.1702) eldest son of William and Anne Ainslie, he was baptised in Ewes Parish. In 1722 he was confirmed in his father's testament as his oldest son. In 1725 he was forced by his father's cousin William of Thorlieshope to sell Meikledale in order to pay debts. In 1744 he disposed of Arkleton to his eldest son William, reserving liferent for himself and 600 merks a year for his wife. In 1733 he married Christina, daughter of William Elliot of Thorlieshope. Their children were: Arthur (1734–42); William (1735–91), physician in Jedburgh; Anne (1736–42); Margaret (b.1737); Robert (1738–40); Walter (b.1740), died young; John (b.1742); and Christian (b.1744). Most of the family were baptised and buried at Ewes. He may have died in about 1744, when his son William of Arkleton had tutors appointed. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) descended from the Elliots of Thorlieshope (although the details seem unclear). He married a daughter of Christopher Irving, 'Kick-maleerie'. His children were: Christopher, who became a smuggler; George, described as 'a great pugilist'; and several daughters. He is included in a family tree given in the History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1889; there it is said that his father William died when he was young and in 1725 he was forced by his father's cousin William of Thorlieshope to sell Meikledale. He was also said to have had a daughter who inherited Hartsgarth, Langhaugh, Greenholm and 'Redhaugh' and another daughter who married Adam Elliot and inherited Catlowdie in Cumberland. It is clear that this history is at least somewhat muddled. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He is probably the merchant in Hawick who witnessed baptisms in 1718 (along with tailor James 'Bowwston') for candlemaker George Turnbull, in 1720 for merchant John Little, in 1722 for Robert Scoon in Branxholmtown (with Scoon witnessing a baptism for him on the same day), and in 1723 for wright Richard Turnbull. He married Margaret Boston (or 'Bowston') in Ashkirk Parish in 1713. Their children included: William (b.1714); Thomas (b.1717); Isobell (b.1719); Sarah (b.1721); Sarah (again, b.1722); and Elizabeth (b.1723). The witnesses in 1722 were Robert Scoon in Branxholmtown and merchant James Hardie. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Alison Hislop in Wilton in 1723. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Hart in Wilton in 1729. **Adam** (1715/6–60) son of William of Meikledale. He died at Hartside and is buried at Castleton Cemetery. He is likely to be related to the Adam who married Mary Pott, but these families seem confused. **Adam** (18th C.) son of Walter in Brugh and descended from the Elliots

of Falnash. He was tenant in Hartside, and was surely related to the earlier Adam, who died there in 1760. He married Mary Pott. Their son Walter (b.1762) was born in Castleton Parish and was probably the farmer and cooper at Dinlabyre. Helen, born to Adam and Mary Pott in Castleton in 1772, may also have been their child. **Adam** (18th C.) son of Adam in Dykeraw. According to a family pedigree he was 'in Tweedside', but this could have mean Tweedenside. He married Isobel Glendinning and had a daughter Helen, who married James Elliot. **Adam** (18th C.) younger son of Henry of Lodgegill. He was tenant in Flatt. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Henry in Sorbietrees and Christian Scott of Falnash. Their children included Christian (b.1761); Jean (b.1762); and Henry in Canonbie, who married Helen Little. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Kirndean in Liddesdale, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It is unclear how he is related to other contemporary Elliots, or other Elliots connected with Kirndean. **Adam** (d.1815) shoemaker in Hawick. He was the only known son of Robert and Elizabeth Scott from Doorpool, and perhaps grandson of Walter in Brugh. His wife Peggy Scott died in 1797; theirs is probably the 1760 marriage of Adam with Margaret Scott. Their children included: Robert (1761–1810); Walter (b.1766); James in Goldielands (b.1769), Schoolmaster at Wilton; and Helen (b.1773), whose baptism was witnessed by John Elliot, tanner. He is probably the shoemaker Adam who witnessed the birth of William Elliot, son of Wilton Schoolmaster James, in 1801; this was presumably his grandson. His death in Hawick is recorded in 1815, when he is clearly listed as father of James in Goldielands. **Adam** (1740–1804) younger son of William, 1st Laird of Wolfelee. He was a merchant in Danzig. He married Rose Leonardi and they had a daughter Charlotte, who inherited the estate of Pinnaclehill from her uncle Robert. He died on the Isle of Wight. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) said to be a printer in Hawick. His wife was Margaret Wilson and they had a son Adam born in Hawick in 1812. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) member of Hawick Curling Club in 1812. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Adams. **Adam** (1765–1852) son of shepherd Ninian. He was a carter in Newcastleton. He married Margaret Little (1763–1851). Their children included: Ninian (1786–1800); Margaret (1795–1816); Esther (b.1797), who married Robert of Powisholm; and Adam (b.1806), mason. **Adam** (1774–94) oldest son of William of Arkleton. He was a Lieutenant in the 72nd Regiment of Foot and was said to be present at the taking of San Domingo (presumably modern Haiti). He died of wounds in the West Indies and was unmarried. **Adam** of Arkleton see **Adam Scott-Elliot**. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was probably son of James and Helen Elliot. He married Margaret Oliver and lived at 'Burntshields' (although it is unclear where this is). Their children included: Lizzy (b.1800); James (b.1801); Daniel (b.1803); Helen (b.1805); Isabella (b.1808); Jean (b.1811); Margaret (1813–16); and Jane (1813–36). **Dr. Adam** (b.1797) eldest son of James of Goldielands, former Schoolmaster of Wilton. He was born in Wilton Parish and became a surgeon with the East India Company. He is probably the Adam who was a medical student at Edinburgh University 1813–18, receiving an M.D. in 1819. He was recorded at Goldielands in the 1837 electoral roll, and was listed there on the 1841 census. He was described as 'in Goldielands' in about 1850 when he was one of the men charged with arranging the 'Coutard Fund' for the poor in Hobkirk Parish, bequeathed by John and William Dalgleish. In 1851 he was at Goldielands (listed as a former maritime surgeon with the H.E.I.C.), living with his sister Helen, cousin William, a shepherd and 3 servants. He became a member of the Archæological Society in 1858 and donated a stone hammer, stone axe and 'gigantic fossil fish' to the Museum. He was 'Dr. Elliott, Goldielands' when listed as an informant to the Ordnance Survey Name Books in about 1859. He also donated many items to the Museum in the 1860s (e.g. a rapier from Hume Castle and artefacts from China), and was consequently made an honorary member of the Archæological Society. In 1866 he loaned some Chinese curiosities to the Museum for their temporary exhibition. In 1861 he was listed as 'Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Not practising recevg. compensation annually as Surgeon in the Ex Maritime Service of the Honl. E.I. Copany., Farmer of 200 accres Employing 5 men'. He was still at Goldielands in 1868. He donated many items to the Museum in the 1860s (e.g. a rapier from Hume Castle and artefacts from China), and was consequently made an honorary member of the Archæological Society. **Adam** (b.c.1800) listed as a tailor in Newcastleton in 1841. He was then at about 28 Langholm Street, with a younger tailor, Henry, as well as Jean (perhaps his siblings) and young baker John. Probably the same Adam is still recorded as a tailor in Newcastleton in

the 1860s. **Adam** (1806–89) son of Newcastleton carter Adam. He was a mason in Newcastleton on the 1841 and 1851 census and listed as a 'Feuar' on South Hermitage Street in 1861. He married Elizabeth Murray (1818–1901). He was blind by the 1881 census. **Adam Scott** (1807/8–99) born in Hawick Parish, son of miller William and Margaret Scott. Along with his parents and siblings he emigrated to Canada in 1816. He worked in farming and milling and built a saw and grist mill in Sullivan township. In 1858 he moved to Bruce County, Ontario, where he is credited as the founder of the settlement of Chesley. He married Janet Halliday and had a family of 10 children. **Adam** (1827–80) son of Robert in Powisholm, Castleton Parish. In 1851 he was living in Wilton Kirkstyle and working as a journeyman baker. He is probably the resident of the Crescent who became a member of the Archæological Society in 1858 and in 1861 donated a heron to the Museum. In 1861 he was a journeyman baker living at 8 Allars Crescent. He later was a bread and biscuit baker in Dumfries. He married Euphemia Oliver (b.1830) in Wilton in 1851. Their children included: Mary (b.1854), who probably died young; Esther (b.1856); Mary Oliver (b.1863); Euphemia Oliver (b.1866); and Margaret Law (b.1871). **Adam** (19th C.) resident of Slitrig Crescent. He became a member of the Archæological Society in 1858. In 1861 he donated a heron to the Museum. **Adam** (19th C.) local man who served with the 92nd Gordon Highlanders. In 1874 he donated to the Museum 'a Ghoorka knife, used during the mutiny in India, a most formidable weapon', as well as 'four East Indian copper coins'. **Adam** of Caverton (d.c.1900) son of manufacturer William of Tower Mill. He was brother of Col. William of Teviot Lodge and James of Mosstower. In 1901 his extensive natural history collection was presented to the Hawick Museum. This included mounted butterflies and moths 'in handsome cases', as well as a stuffed badger (killed in the Kale valley in 1895), an Egyptian goose (shot near Caverton in 1886), other animals, birds and fish. **Adam** (d.1938) said to be the last of the hand-frame knitters in Hawick when he died. **Agnes** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Brighous' in 1662 among people who owed money to the decease William Elliot of Harwood. Then she was 'in Brighouce', i.e. tenant farmer in the Liddel valley in 1665 in a record relating to William Elliot of Binks. **Agnes** (17th C.) recorded in the Town Book in June 1698, when she was said to be due £6 Scots. The reason is not given, but it was along with money due to the Burgh Officer for his Common Riding coat, and so it may be that this was a charge for providing refreshments or similar at the Common Riding that year. **Agnes** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Wester Mill in 1749. She was fined by the Wilton Kirk Session for 'fornication with James Elliot in Liddisdale'. **Agnes** 'Little Auld Nany' (d.1776) resident of Hawick whose death is recorded. **Alexander** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1533 as husband to Isabel Murray. His wife assigned her lands in Kershop (in Ettrick Forest) to her 'brother german' Michael Scott (suggesting that she was a Scott, who first married a Murray, probably James). In 1539 his wife was 'Esebell Scott' when she discharged a loan from Michael Scott. Perhaps the same Alexander 'Elwauld' in Borthwick was recorded in 1539 when accused (in the Selkirk Protocol Books) of stealing a large number of sheep belonging to the Elliots in Cranston. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Alexander Elwald' in 1535 when his son William was one of a large group of Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels for a raid on Craik. **Alexander** (16th C.) witness in 1550 to a lease granted by the curators of the young James Crichton to his mother, Janet Beaton, wife of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (where it was witnessed). **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded in 1563/4 along with Will in Adderstoneshiel, Will 'of the Burnmouthis' and 2 Croziers. They were to be presented by John Gledstains of Cocklaw to answer accusations brought against them by Englishman William Selby. He was probably associated with lands owned by Gledstains of that Ilk. **Alexander** (16th C.) younger son of Gavin of Falnash. He is probably the Alexander 'of Fallon' (likely an error for 'Falnash') complained about by the English for a raid of 1589. Along with many of the same men he is 'of Fallenesche' later that same year for a raid on farms of the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills', when they are said to have slewn 2 men and taken 2 prisoners. He was listed in 1598/9 as brother of Archie of Muselee when a number of 'brother, tenants and servants' of William of Falnash were cited for reiving. **Alexander** 'Mill' (16th C.) resident of Priesthaugh. He was recorded in 1574 as being 'alias Myll thair', listed after 'Law's Jock' in Priesthaugh, among men who had been ordered

to be removed from the lands of Robert of Redheugh. It is unclear what his nickname meant or how he was related to other Elliots. **Alexander** (18th C.) from Southdean Parish. He married Christian Scott in 1766, annouced in Southdean and Ancrum Parishes. They had children Betty (b.1766) and Jean (b.1769). **Alexander Kynynmound** (1754–78) 3rd son of Sir Gilbert, 3rd Baronet, and brother of Gilbert, the 1st Earl of Minto. He served with the East India Company and died (unmarried) of fever while on a mission to Nagport. **Alexander** (b.1809) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of John. He was a shoemaker on the High Street. He was a shoemaker journeyman living at 48 High Street on the 1841 census and 23 High Street in 1851 and 1861. He married Mary Tait (b.1806) in Cavers Parish in 1833. Their children included: Rachel (b.1836); John (b.1838); William (b.1838); David (b.1842); Elizabeth (b.1844); Margaret (b.1847); Walter (b.1849); Mary (b.1854); and Agnes (b.1857). **Alexander** 'Sandy' (19th/20th C.) shoemaker of Wilton. He had a shop on Victoria Road, which for a long time was thatched, and later became the property of John Rae. He was connected with Allars Kirk and was also well-known for having a family of 17! He could be the same as the High Street shoemaker. **Alexandra Pringle** 'Zandra' nee Hogg (1940–2014) born in Hawick, she worked in the office of Pringle's after leaving school, but quickly became a model for the company. She married builder Ian in 1962, and after his death ran the firm of J. & R. Elliot on Commercial Road. She was elected Chair of the Community Council in 1999. She was Honorary Provost 2003–05 and was voted Citizen of the Year in 2005. She became a Scottish Borders Councillor in 2007 and was voted in as Honorary Provost again, serving until early 2011. A new bandstand was erected in her memory in the Park in 2015. **Alison** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. Her name appears to be written 'alisaun Ilwand' and she was probably related to John and Margaret, who are also listed. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1497 to the sasine for the lands of Robert of Redheugh. Other witnesses were Ninian, Robert, William and John 'Elwald', as well as others. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **Andrew** 'Dand the Man' (15th/16th C.) son of William, recorded in 1502, along with his brother 'Hob the King'. Patrick Gray from Greenhead, James Elliot in 'Quhitmere' and Ralph Ker of Primside Loch had a respite for helping them, specifically in the theft of 180 sheep from Tweeddale and Lauderdale. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1516 as witness to a document for George Ker prebendary of Auld Roxburgh, done at Fairnilee. Perhaps the same Andrew acted as a bailie for Margaret Haliburton and George Ker in Faldonside in 1539/40. **Andrew** (d.1531) recorded as 'Elwald' when he was hanged for theft along with Patrick 'Dowglass' and David 'Blynskale', as given in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials'. It is unclear which area this involved, or how he was related to other Elliots. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as 'Andree Elwald' when he and others held the lease on Braidlie on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 as agent in Sekirk for Margaret Haliburton, Lady of Dirleton. He was probably the same man as (or closely related to) the Andrew who purchased a tenement in Selkirk in 1579. **Andrew** 'Dand' (d.bef. 1564) third son of Gavin, 1st Laird of Horsleyhill. He was involved in the murder of Hugh Douglas in about 1547. His father gave him the lands of Bailielee in 1551. He was dead in 1563/4 when there was a case before the Privy Council involving his brothers William and Robert, and sheep that had been stolen from his lands by the Scotts of Tushielaw. He is referred to as 'umquhile Andro, alias Dand Ellot' when his brother Robert in Horsleyhill appeared on his behalf and the Scotts of Tushielaw were ordered to replace the stolen sheep. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. The Laird appeared in Hawick to give surety for his tenants. His name is recorded as 'Dande Ellot' and he may have been related to Will, Jock and Hob, other Elliots also listed as tenants. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) recorded as 'callit of the Heuchhous' in 1576/7 when he was convicted for theft, including stealing 80 sheep from the Laird of Cessford. He was surely related to the slightly earlier Martin of the same location and the slightly later Hob. His son John is mentioned in 1579/80. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as 'Andro Ellot, callit the Wowaris Andro' in 1578/9, when it was stated to the Privy Council that he was supposed to have been presented to the King and his Regent, but had not been. This was along with John 'callit of the Dewisleis', with sureties John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk and William Scott of Montbenger. It is unclear what his nickname meant (perhaps his father was 'the Wooer'). **Andrew**

(16th C.) recorded in 1579 when he purchased a tenement in Selkirk. He is also recorded in 1579/80 as Burgess of Selkirk in a dispute with another Burgess, John Watson. In 1581 he loaned money to William Hogg in Melrose, receiving an annual rent of tenements in Melrose. He was a Burgess in 1581 when he was asked for the key to Selkirk Tolbooth. Also in 1581 he loaned money to John Murray in Lindean. He may be the 'Andro Ellot, alias Dandie Cow', Burgess of Selkirk, whose will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1586. **Andrew** 'Dandie' (16th C.) nephew of Martin of Braidlie. He was recorded in 1580 among Elliots who raided the farms of Harwood (on Teviot), Slaidhills, Whitlaw and Hoscote; he was declared a rebel after not appearing. It is unclear who his father was, and whether he is the same as one of the contemporary Andrews. The 'Dand Ellot of Braydley' complained about in 1590 (about a raid in 1588) is either him or his cousin Andrew (son of Martin of Braidlie). In 1590 he was recorded as 'Dande Ellott brother's son to said Martinge' on a list of Elliots (including Martin's sons Airchie and John), Croziers, Nixons and others accused of rieving from William Robson of 'Allerweshe'. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) son of Clement's Hob. He is listed in 1581 among many Elliots and Armstrongs complaining about the actions of the Scotts and their followers. It is possible that he is the same man as one of the contemporary Andrews. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) son of Martin of Braidlie. He is easily confused with his cousin, who was nephew of Martin, and sometimes also just called 'of Braidlie'. He is probably the 'Dand of Braidley' listed along with Clement's Hob when 'Archie Kene' was held in Blackness Castle as pledge for them. He is probably the 'Dand of Braidley' whose son Hob is recorded in 1574 when he was to remain in ward. Martin complained to the Privy Council in 1581 of an attack on him and his brother Hob while they were riding near Headshaw. The pair were attacked by Walter Scott of Headshaw and others, with one of them losing a hand and the other also being injured. His son Hob was warded in Edinburgh in 1580. He was probably 'Dand Ellott of Braidley, fugitive' listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580 (but his name occurs after 4 sons of Martin of Braidlie, so perhaps this was a brother or some different man). He was also listed among the Elliots of Braidlie in 1583, his name appearing as 'Dand Ellot of the Brandley', along with 'John Ellot of the same'. He is probably the 'Dand Ellot of Braydley' recorded in 1590 when there was a complaint by Englishmen about a raid made on their livestock in 1588. He is probably the 'Martin's Dande' listed in 1590 along with Will of the Steele and other Elliots and Armstrongs, accused of rieving from Englishman John Armstrong. He is also 'Martins Dande' when accused in 1590 along with Will of Fiddleton and others of stealing livestock and goods from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'the Garret sheills'. He is probably the 'Dand of Braidley' listed along with Clement's Hob when 'Archie Kene' was held in Blackness Castle as pledge for them. He is probably the 'Dand of Braidley' whose son Hob is recorded in 1574 when he was to remain in ward. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'younger, in Borthuikmanis' when he was a fugitive from trial. Presumably his father was also Andrew from Borthwick Mains. **Andrew** of Blackhall (16th C.) listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. He was presumably from Blackhall in Ewesdale, since other Elliots of Ewes were also listed. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) brother of Hob of Bowholm. He was recorded in 1590 when he, his brother Robert and 'Willie's Airchie' of Stitchillhill were accused of stealing from Englishman Richard Thurlwall. He may be the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** of Burngrains 'the Wooer' (16th C.) recorded by the English Wardens for stealing 92 sheep from Kirknewton. His name is given as 'Androe Ellet of the Burne grainge alias Andro the woer', and his accomplices were 'Martyne mend the kayle, &c.' **Andrew** 'Dand', 'Dandie', 'Sweet Milk' (16th C.) recorded in 1598 when there were complaints from Sir James Sandilands that he was among a group of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who stole from his lands and 'slew and dismembered divers good subjects who rais to the fray'; in a court case in 1600, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch's agent denied responsiblity for him and his crimes. His nickname was given as 'Sweit Milk'. He was probably related to Hob (recorded in 1569) and Gib (recorded in 1586/7), who shared the same nickname. It seems likely he was related to the slightly later William who was also called 'Sweet Milk' and whose death is supposed to have been the inspiration for the song 'Rattlin Roarin Willie'. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Wower's Andro' in 1605. His son Jock was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Dandie of Bowholmes'. In 1611

his brother Will was listed among Liddesdale men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh; however, he was acquitted of the charges. **Andrew** of Philhope (17th C.) possibly son of Archibald. After the restoration of the monarchy in 1662 he was fined £1,000. **Andrew** of Meikledale (d.1682) eldest son of Adam of Meikledale with his 2nd wife, Janet Scott. He succeeded to Meikledale on the death of his father, but died himself later in the same year. The lands of Meikledale and Meikledalehope then went to his 'brother german' William. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded as Treasurer of the Burgh of Selkirk in 1676. He gave a discharge to Thomas in Borthwickshiels (who may have been related) for some payments. Perhaps the same Andrew, maltman and Burgess of Selkirk, was deceased in 1683 when his wife Agnes Scott had a discharge with the treasurer of Selkirk. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded as 'sone to Langsyde' in 1677 when there was a petition to grant him freedom of the Burgh of Selkirk. **Andrew** 'Dand' (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. In 1687 he witnessed a baptism for Adam Craig. He married 'Beatie' Wilson and their children included Thomas (b.1684) and Helen (b.1689). Probably the same 'Dand' had a daughter Elizabeth baptised in Roberton in 1681, with no mother's name given and witnesses John Hardie and Walter Elliot (who may have been related). **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster in Selkirk in 1719 and 1720. He probably succeeded Robert Chisholme. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Shortreed in Ashkirk Parish in 1726. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) 3rd son of Thomas in Oakwood Mill and grandson of Thomas of Bewlie. His brothers were Thomas of Oakwood Mill and William of Wolfelee. He could be the Andrew recorded in a legal claim in Selkirk in 1736. He firstly married Agnes Shortreed and their children were: Thomas (b.1727), probably died in infancy; James (b.1728); Margaret (b.1730); Jean (b.1732); Agnes (b.1734), probably died young; and Thomas (again, b.1736). All of his children were baptised in Selkirk Parish. He secondly married Mary Simpson and their children were: Agnes (b.1746); Margaret, who married David Hagie and also Thomas Hay, both from Kirkcaldy; and Charles (1748–bef. 90), who was a Burgess of Selkirk and bookseller in Edinburgh. **Andrew** (1728–97) 3rd son of the 2nd Lord Minto. He was named after his grandfather, Sir Andrew Kerr of Cavers Carre. It was said that his father was a strict disciplinarian and when he once complained that he disliked boiled mutton his father said 'Let Mr Andrew have boiled mutton for breakfast, boiled mutton for dinner, and boiled mutton for supper, till he has learned to like it'. In 1746 he sailed for America, setting up as a merchant in Philadelphia. He returned to Scotland in 1761, but returned to America 2 years later when appointed Collector of Customs for New York. He was there during the American Revolution, although he fled when the city was taken, but returned as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New York when it was reoccupied by the British. After independence was declared he returned to Scotland and purchased Greenwells in Bowden Parish. He also had a house in George Square in Edinburgh. In America he married Eleanor McCall and later Elizabeth Plumstead (whom George Washington was enamoured with, according to family tradition) and had 9 children (including Capt. John, William and Andrew). He died at his brother John's house at Monteviot and was buried at Minto. **Andrew** (18th C.) groom and house servant at Woll in 1794, when he was working for Charles Scott. Perhaps the same Andrew was recorded as a servant to Rev. Thomas Sharp when he witnessed a baptism for John Lamb in Hawick in about 1789 and another for Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth in Hawick in 1789. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Teindside Burn in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Andrew** (b.1771/2) joiner in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was at about 16 South Hermitage Street, living with Helen and Thomas (probably his children) and Thomas Simpson (probably a grandson). **Andrew** (1772–1850) blacksmith in Newcastleton. He is recorded as such in the 1841 census, probably at about 8 Doncaster Street. He married Janet (or Jane) Wilson and she died in 1851, aged 74. They had a son, John (1834/5–1907), who married Elizabeth Scott. They are buried at Ettleton. **Andrew** (1787–1866) farmer at Twislehope, son of John, who also farmed there. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is listed among heads of households in 1835–41. He was farmer there in 1841 and in 1861 was farming 2300 acres and employed 3 people. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. He married Eliza Armstrong and their children included: Agnes (b.1835); John (b.1836), who emigrated to New Zealand and Canada; Janet

(b.1838); Walter (1840–99), whose family emigrated to Canada after his death; Eliza Murray (b.1843), who died unmarried; Robert (1845–1918), who emigrated to New Zealand; Archibald (1847–1900), emigrated to Canada; Margaret (b.1847), twin of Archibald, who regularly corresponded with her nephews in New Zealand; Andrew (b.1849), emigrated to America; Mary (b.1849); and Thomas (1852–1906). **Andrew** (b.1819/20) born in Castleton Parish. He was listed at Mount in 1851 and was based at Stobs Limery in the 1850s. By 1861 he was farming 186 acres and employing 3 people at Boosmill in Liliesleaf Parish. He was still recorded at Boosmill in 1868. He married Janet Thomson in 1843 and they had a son James (b.1844). He was probably the 'Elliot of Twisselhope' listed among local 'Hard-riding Dick's' in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865). **Andrew** (1844/5–1930) born in Castleton Parish, son of Thomas and Hannah Storey. He firstly married Agnes Telfer, who died in 1880, aged 29. He secondly married Margaret (1851–1940), daughter of shepherd William Glendinning. Their children were: Thomas (b.1883); Helen (b.1885); Hannah (b.1886); John (b.1889); Mary Jane (b.1891); Maggie (b.1892); and Bessie (b.1895). He is buried at Ettleton along with his wives and 4 children. **Andrew** (d.1961) married Elizabeth Ekron. His wife Elizabeth (b.1876) was daughter of John Ekron and Agnes Carruthers. Their children included John Burns, who married Margaret Butler. **Anna Mary** (19th/20th C.) daughter of Thomas of Redheugh and sister of Robert. Her brother inherited Redheugh, but died in 1915. In 1918 she sold Redheugh to the tenants, James and Thomas Scott. She was described as a widow at that time. **Anthony** of the Binks (16th/17th C.) probably eldest son of William of the Binks. He was 'Anthony of the benks' in 1590, when accused along with James of the Hill, James 'Half Lug', Hobbie 'the Tailor' and 60 others, of raiding 'Windgates', taking more than 100 cows and 4 horses, slaying George Hume, leaving 6 or 7 men near death and robbing 5 houses. He is mentioned in 1590/1 being 'of the Benkis' and 'brother-son of Martine'; this suggests he was a nephew of Martin of Braidlie, while the standard genealogy makes him a grandnephew. He was 'Anthony of the Benks' in 1596 when there was a complaint that he and others (including Will Elliot of the Steele and Geordie Simpson) had raided lands in England at King Water. He was described as 'Antone Ellott in Rouchlie' in 1622 when he was on a Jedburgh jury with his brother Simon. His forename is uncommon among Elliot and so probably came from his mother's family. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in 1529/30 as brother of Gavin. With Gavin, along with Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh and Ninian Armstrong, he pledged to bring Robert Elliot 'Flaskvod' to Fairnilee to answer for crimes prepetrated against George Ker of Linton. He must have been a prominent Liddesdale Elliot of the time, but it is unclear where he resided. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when he was accused of having been on a raid on Bewcastle in which Englishman 'John Makrobyn' was killed. He was listed along with brothers Adie and Ingram, who may have been related to him. He may be the same as Archibald of Gorrenberry. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded as 'Archibald Aillat, vicar of Kassilltone' in 1557 when he wrote a bond involving Robert Elliot of Redheugh. It is thus possible that he was a relative of the Elliot Chief. He must have been one of the last priests in Castleton before the Reformation. **Archibald** 'Airchie' 1st Laird of Falnash (d.bef. 1566) third son of Robert, 13th Chief (who was probably killed at Flodden). His brothers were Robert of Redheugh, perhaps Martin of Braidlie and probably John of Copshaw. He was probably the Archibald, brother of Robert of Redheugh who served as surety for William, James and Simon 'Elwald' in 1537/8; he was also one of the Elliot sureties for several Croziers, that they would not harm John Gledstains of that Ilk. In 1541 he was designated 'in Gorrenberrie', and was probably the Archibld 'Elwald' who was tenant of 'Gorrumbarry' on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He was probably the Archibald, uncle of 'Robert Elwand, sone to Robyne of the Redhwych' who signed a bond to enter prisoners with the Laird of Ferniehirst in 1546 (and then had to have the notary help him sign). In bonds for re-entry of the same men he was recorded as of 'Northows' (i.e. Northhouse) in 1547 and 'of Gorranbery' in 1548. He is also probably the Archibald (along with Robert of Redheugh and William of Larriston) who had a bond to enter Robert Crozier as a prisoner in 1548. In 1554 he was 'in Gorinbery' when he was granted an acre of arable land in Spittal-on-Rule ('Harparhill') and the advowson of the chapel at Caerlenrig; he there signed 'with my hand at the pen' led by the notary. In the following letter of reversion he agreed to hold the land and patronage of the chapel for 13 years for 86 pounds Scots. He was probably the

'Arche Elwald' who, along with 'Robyn' (probably of Thorlieshope) went 'to lord Maxwell at Gedforthe' to seek pardon for the English rebels that they were resetting. He had a Crown charter for Falnash in 1556. In about 1557 he and Simon Scott of 'Fernilil' rented Bowanhill and 'Grangia alias Stanyhetoun' from Melrose Abbey; he was there listed as 'Arche Ellot of Gorumberry'. In 1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders and later that year appeared before a Justice Court to answer for his tenants. As 'Arche Ellot of the Fawnyche' he signed a bond in 1561/2 with Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst to enter Thomas Routledge as a prisoner (the other Elliots were his son and heir Gavin, John of Copshaw and 'Elder Will'); he may thus have been serving as Captain of Hermitage Castle. In 1562 he had another bond, along with his son Gavin, to enter John, son of Mungo Routledge to Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He may also have gained the lands of Arkleton. His wife's name is not known. He had 3 children: Gavin of Falnash, who succeeded by at least 1566; William, 'Archie's Will', of Gorrenberry; and Robert, 'Archie's Hob'. In 1647 his great-great-grandson Archibald was served heir to his lands, thus confirming the succession over 5 generations. His descendants held Falnash until about 1675. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as tenant of Dinlees. He may be the same as Archibald of Falnash. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Thorlieshope (16th C.) said in 1541 to be one of the main ringleaders of the Elliots of Liddesdale who were raiding into England. He was specifically believed to be responsible for the 'burnynge of William Carnabyes corne at Halton'; he was referred to as 'brother and son to Robert Ellwald of Thorllyshope'. Sir John Heron led a party of men from Tynedale who burned 'the saide Arche Elwodes house' at 'Thirleshope'. In 1557 probably the same man rented, along with Scott of Synton, the lands of Southdeanrig and Cauldcleuch, from Melrose Abbey; he is there recorded as 'Arche Ellot of Thirlishoup'. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Archibalds. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) younger son of Gavin of Horsleyhill and brother of the next Laird, William. He is recorded as 'Arche' in 1564, along with William of Horsleyhill, Robert and Gavin, and other Elliots and Scotts, tried for the murder of David Scott of Hassendean. He was acquitted, along with Gavin, partly because he was a 'puer' (i.e. a boy under 16 at the time). In 1596/7 he was witness to a sasine and was there described as brother of Gavin of Horsleyhill. He may be the same as one of the other Archibalds. **Archibald** 'Airchie Keen' (16th C.) one of 10 Liddesdale rievers captured in Hawick in October 1567 and afterwards held in Edinburgh tolbooth. In 1569 he was pledge for himself 'and the haill branche of Gorrumberry'. Also in 1569 he and 'Clement's Hob' escaped from imprisonment in the Castle of Doune. Also in 1569 he is listed being held in Blackness Castle as pledge for Clement's Hob and 'Dand of Braidley'. In 1578/9 it was restated that Walter Scott, younger of Tushielaw had pledged to the Privy Council that he been entered into ward in Castle Doune (in Monteith); since this did not happen, then his cautioner was fined. He is probably the same as 'Archie Keene' in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs, published about 1594 (but prepared much earlier) under the heading 'Gorumberie'. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in 1561 renting the farm of Corrie Sike for 17 years from Gledstains of Cocklaw. The transcription of his surname is uncertain, but is given as 'Willat'. He is recorded more clearly as 'Arche Ellott in Corresik' in the bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569 by several Elliots, Scotts and others; the Laird of Gledstains there served as surety for him for 1000 merks. In 1569 the Privy Council ruled that Gledstains was liable for the £1000 when he failed to appear and additionally Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme became surety for him. **Archibald** 'Airchie', 'Possets' (16th C.) tenant in Whitehillbrae. He was recorded in 1574 as 'Archie Ellot callit Possettis in Quheittilbray' among men who had been ordered to be removed from the lands of Robert of Redheugh. He is probably related to some of the other Elliots of the Priesthaugh area who are also named in 1574, particularly James 'Dobson', who was also in Whitehillbrae. It is unclear what his nickname meant (but perhaps the hot drink). He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Archibalds. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1578/9 when it was stated to the Privy Council that Martin of Braidlie and Robert of Redheugh had already entered him in ward with George Ramsay of Dalhousie. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Archibalds (but not 'Archie Kene', who is listed separately). **Archibald** 'Archie' (16th C.) listed in 1578/9 as 'sone to Ringanis Wil' when John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk was caution for him (and others) not to raid into England. He was also recorded in 1579 as 'Archie Ellot, sone to Ringhanis Will the portar', when

he was among the 'Armstrangis of the Gyngillis and thair complices' who gave in to the demands of Lord Maxwell and agreed to end the feud between the Elliots of Ewesdale and the Armstrongs. His name was also given as 'sone to Ringanis Will Ellot the portar in Glenvoren'. He appeared personally before the Lord's of Secret Council later in 1579 and hence John Carmichael was relieved from his surety. From his name he was presumably son of Will and grandson of Ringan; this could be Ninian the same man as the 'porter' of Ewesdoors. He may be the 'Arche Ellot at Ellis Durris' (probably 'Ewis' mistranscribed) listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. It is possible he is the same man as 'Will's Airchie' recorded a little later. **Archibald** 'Archie' (16th C.) nephew of Martin of Braidlie. He was recorded in 1580 among Elliots who raided the farms of Harwood (on Teviot), Slaidhills, Whitlaw and Hoscote. It is unclear who his father was. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Archibalds. **Archibald** (d.bef. 1583) tenant in Dodrig. It is unclear to which branch of the Elliots he belonged. He farmed at Dodrig from about 1547, and built a house there; 'he hes peceablie bruikit and josit thrie quarteris of the landis of Dodrig, pertening to the chaiplanrie of the paroche kirk of Caveris, as kyndlie tennentis thairof'. In 1583 his son Robert complained that men sent by Robert Elliot of Redheugh had attacked the workers on the farm. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in Yair in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction between James in Yair and John Gray in Lindean. He was probably related to James, as well as Thomas, who were both in Yair at the same time. He witnessed a further transaction in Selkirk in 1581. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded as brother of Robert of Redheugh in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction between James McDougall of Makerstoun and Gavin Elliot of Bailielee (later of Stobs). His brother Gavin also witnessed the same transaction (and may have been Gavin of Brugh). He was also listed as one of the brothers of Robert of Redheugh according to a 1583 letter from the English wardens; he is listed separately from Archie 'Fyre the Braes', but it is unclear if the was the same as one of the other contemporary Archibalds. He may be the same as Archibald, son of Robert, 15th of Reidheugh. **Archibald** 'Fyre the Braes' of the Shaws (16th C.) listed in 1569 along with his brother 'Hob of the Schawis', when John of Thorlieshope was held in Wester Wemyss Castle as pledge for them. It is possible that all 3 men were brothers. He is also recorded as 'Arche Ellot' in an 1583 letter from Musgrave to Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor. He was probably a close relative of Robert of Redheugh, since his name appears shortly after the Laird's brothers. In 1584 he was listed among the Elliots of Thorlieshope, giving assurances to the English Wardens for the following year; there he is 'Arche Ellot called Fyrebraies'. He was recorded as 'Arche Ellott of the Shawes called 'Fye the braes'' in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. He is also recorded on Monipennie's c.1594 list of Border chiefs, where he is appears as Arthur and is listed beside Rob of Thorlieshope. He could be the brother of Robert of Redheugh listed in 1579/80 among men accused of raiding into England. He could also be the same as Archibald of Thorlieshope, recorded in 1557. **Archibald** of the Park (16th C.) listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. Others listed there are Hob of the Park and John of the Park. He was also listed in 1581 among Armstrongs, Elliots and others who accused the Scotts and their allies of several crimes. His name appears after 'James Rowe of the Park', who was probably 'Jamie's Rowe' and possibly his brother. He is probably the 'Arche Ellot, called Symmis Arche' listed as one of the cautioners for 'Symmis Rowie' and others in 1581 and 1582/3; this would make him son of Simon of the Park. His name comes first among those giving assurance for the Elliots of Park in the 1584 bond signed with the English Wardens at Hermitage. He is presumably not the same as 'young Archie of the Park' recorded in 1599. **Archibald** 'Airchie o the Hill' (16th C.) recorded in 1578/9 when it was stated to the Privy Council that Martin of Braidlie and Robert of Redheugh had previously entered him in ward with George Ramsay of Dalhousie, but he escaped. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Archibalds (but not 'Archie Kene', who is listed separately in 1578/9). He was also listed as one of the Elliots accused in 1581 of stealing cattle and goods from James Foster of 'Symwhaite'. In 1581 William Turnbull in Bonchester was declared a rebel after failing to appear to answer the charge of stealing a horse from him. He was further listed in 1583 as 'Arche of Hill', when listed among the Elliots of the Burnhead branch; Jock of the Hill is

also listed. He was probably from Liddesdale, although it is unclear where his seat was. He signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens, his name appearing along with several Elliots of Ramsiegill, making it clear he was closely related to them. In 1586 his master Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. In 1587/8 he was accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. He was also one of the Elliots who entered a bond for 'Willie's Hob' in 1587. There was a complaint by Leonard Corbet of the Orchard that (along with Archie 'Dog Pintle' and Archie's 2 brothers) he had stolen 12 cows, 2 horses and £100 of goods, and burned 4 houses. In 1587/8 he was recorded being held in ward (by the Laird of Lochleven) as part of an attempt to quell unrest on the Border; however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. He is listed in 1590 among a group accused of taking livestock, goods and prisoners from the Pott's of Carrick; James of the Hill is also listed, as well as a Crozier, Douglas, Laidlaw and Henderson. Also in 1590 he, his brother James, Martin Crozier and others were accused of rieving from 'Borne' in Redesdale. Furthermore, in 1590 he was accused, along with several Croziers, of rieving from John Hall of Otterburn. He was also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. In 1590/1 he listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. In 1591 he was accused of leading a group of men to plunder from Jeffrey Tailor and stole livestock and goods from the tenants of Scaleby; others included his brother James and his nephew Jock. Probably the same man signed a bond with Scott of Buccleuch in 1599, along with 'Willie's Archie', 'Cull with the Shaid' and 'Jock o the Hill' (possibly his son). In 1602 he was among a group of mostly Armstrongs who killed a shepherd at Hallrule and stole about 120 sheep; his son Mark was also listed. He was probably related to 'Joanni de lie Hill', who is recorded in 1541. He may be the 'Archie Ellot of the Hill, callit Gleyit Archie' who was acquitted of crimes in Jedburgh in 1611. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) servant to James Kerr, son of the Laird of Greenhead. In 1586 his master was instructed to enter him and another servant into court. **Archibald** 'Will's Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 among a large number of Elliots and others accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585. Others listed include Hob of Burnhead, Hob of Ramsiegill, Airchie o the hill, Jamie's Geordie and Reid Martin of Heuchhouse, which may be clues to his family connections. It is possible he is the same man as the Airchie son of 'Ringan's Will' recorded in the 1570s or the 'Will's Airchie' of Stitchillhill recorded in the 1590s. **Archibald** (16th C.) brother of Will, tenant in Dodburn. In 1586, along with his brother, he was accused of 'a great strough at the Eschelles in England', with William of Falnash standing as surety for them. In 1602 the Crown was still trying to recover the penalties for him, Will and their brother Sim. They all 'has become at his Majesty's will' in a court held at Jedburgh. **Archibald** 'the Flail' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit the Flaill', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Archibald** (16th C.) tenant in Westcoterig. He is recorded as 'Archie Ellot of Westercoit' in 1590 in a case where Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Walter Scott of Goldielands were ordered to enter certain of their tenants to answer some English complaints. Archie in Doecleuch was also listed and hence a separate man; however, he may be the same as one of the other Archibalds. **Archibald** of Muselee (16th/17th C.) son of Gavin of Falnash and brother of William of Falnash. He was mentioned several times regarding raids on England. In 1587 he was named in relation to compensation for raids, the issue being raised with the Earl of Bothwell, Keeper of Liddesdale. His elder brother William, along with Walter Chisholme of that Ilk, was guarantor for his payment. In 1586/7 he was 'in Muselit' under the Laird of Chisholme (and hence presumably Chisholme's tenant) when he failed to find surety in relation to raids into England. In 1590/1 he was 'brother of Will of Fallinesche' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. Additionally his brother Will and Walter Chisholme of that Ilk were also ordered to present him to the court. In 1598/9 he is 'Archie Ellott of Mouslie' listed among the 'brothers, tenants and servants of Will of Fallinesche'; his brother Alexander is also listed, as well as 'Stottan Gib' and his brother John, who may also have been his own brothers. Probably the same Archibald 'of Mewslie' is recorded in 1628 in proceedings of the Privy Council. He was stated to be a 'notorious thief and fugitive', who was 'committed to waird within the pitt of

Cavers', but escaped and fled to England. However, he was recaptured and imprisoned in Jedburgh. He could be the same as the earlier Archibald of Muselee. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Ramsiegill (16th C.) listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) listed along with 'Hob's Davie' of Ewesless and many other Elliots in 1590. They were accused by a group of Englishmen of taking 8 horses and well as prisoners that they ransomed. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 among Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for raids into England. His name is listed as 'alias Ibells Arche' (and separately as 'Ibbels Arche'), but it is unclear if this was 'Abell's' or 'Isobel's' or something else. **Archibald** 'Willie's Airchie' of Stitchillhill (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when he, Robert Elliot of Bowholm and his son Dand were accused of stealing from Englishman Richard Thurlwall. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) described as 'young Archie of the Park' in 1599 when he was one of a large number of Liddesdale Elliots to sign bonds with Scott of Buccleuch. He may have been a son of Jock of the Park or Robin. The Archibald of the Park recorded in 1581 is presumably too old to be the same man. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) younger son of William of Falnash. He was mentioned in complaints about 2 raids into England in 1595, along with Wat Scott of Harden and several Elliots, including his brother Robert and uncle Gilbert. **Archibald** 'Dog Pintle' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 among Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for 2 raids into England. There were also explicit complaints by John Hetherton of 'the Cairs' that he had stolen 20 cow, and by Leonard Corbet of the Orchard that (along with his 2 brothers and other Elliots) he had stolen 12 cows, 2 horses and £100 of goods, and burned 4 houses. He is recorded as 'Arche Ellott called dogpyntle' and 'Arche Ellott alias doge pintle', and he was brother of George 'Buggerback'. Other Elliots named along with him include those of the Hill and of Bowholm. His nickname was clearly not complimentary. **Archibald** of Clintwood (16th/17th C.) younger son of Martin of Braidlie. He is referred to as 'Martin's Arche of Clintwood'. He is listed in 1580 among a group of Elliots (including his brothers Gavin and Hobbie, and 3 cousins), who attacked the lands of Harwood (on Teviot), stealing 40 cows and oxen, and then later attacked Slaidhills, Whitlaw and Hoscote; he was declared a rebel after not appearing. He was also among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. He is probably the 'Arche Ellot', brother of Gavin and Hobbie (and probably Simon) who was listed among the Elliots of Braidlie in 1583. He may be the 'Archie Ellot' who, along with Gibbie (perhaps his brother) was accused of a raid into England in 1587. He was also 'Arche Ellott of Clyntwood called Martins Arche' when accused of being on a raid on the tenants of Featherstonehaugh in 1587; William of Hartsgarth was also there, as well as 160 others, and it is claimed that they burned 23 houses and took 3 prisoners. In 1588 he was among several Elliots and Nixons complained about by the English Warden for the murder of 2 Englishmen during a raid. He is 'Martin's Arche' in 1590 when, along with his brother Gib and others, he was accused of stealing cattle and horses from England. Also in 1590 he was 'Martin's Arche' when, along with Will of Heuchhouse he was accused of rieving from 'Halliden'. In the same year he may be the Martin's Airchie accused of further rieving along with Hob of Bowhome and William 'Rydlie'. He was probably the son of Martin recorded in 1590 along with his brother John, as well as 'Martin's Gib' and Martin of Prickinghaugh, when they were accused of stealing from Englishman Thomas Rutherford of Blackhall. Additionally he was accused in 1590 of taking cattle and goods from 'Stealie' and was 'Martin's Arche', who, along with 'Martin's Dande' and other Elliots and Armstrongs, was accused of rieving from Englishman John Armstrong. Also in 1590 he was first on a list of men, including James ('Martin's man), the elder and younger Will of the Steele, Airchie 'Cowfowle' and 2 shiels, accused of stealing from 'Dotland'. He was further accused in 1590 at the head of a list of Elliots and others said to have stolen from the 'Hewrde' family, maiming and taking prisoner Christopher 'of the Whithall'. He could be the 'Arche Ellott' further listed along with elder Will of the Steele, 'Lang' John and Martin's Gib 'the cousin' in 1590, accused of rieving from the tenants of 'Greinridge'. Also in 1590 he was explitly recorded as son of Martin on a list of Elliots (including his brother John and cousin Dand), Croziers, Nixons and others accused of rieving from William Robson of 'Allerweshe'. He is 'Arche Ellott of Clentwood' listed in 1590 among Armstrongs and Elliots complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh, taking many prisoners for ransom. In 1590/1 he was 'called Marten's

Archie' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He is on a list of Elliots (including his father Martin and brother Hob) accused of raiding the English farm of 'Whynatlie' in the previous year. He may be the Archie who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. He was referred to as 'Archy Ellot called Martins Arche' in 1597 in an English letter listing Scotsmen who had reset English fugitives. Also in 1597 he is 'Arche Ellott son to Martin' among men for whom the English Warden demanded pledges and he was warded in Carlisle Castle. His son William is listed among 5 Scotsmen delivered by Sir Walter Scott to the English Deputy Warden in 1597. In 1597 Lord Evers describes him as 'Arche the son of Martin a great rider'. In 1611 he acted as cautioner in Jedburgh for 'Andro Armestrang, called the Lord', as well as 'Kirstie Ellot callit Hobis Kirstie'. He was also part of the assize at the Justice Court on Jedburgh in 1611. In 1613 he was a witness to the infeftment of Robert of Redheugh in his lands. In 1615 he was banished from the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, and no more is known about him. He had at least one child, William, who was imprisoned in York Castle in 1598 at age 12, with Scott of Buccleuch appealing for his release. It is possible that either he or a son was 'Archie Ellote in Clintoun' who was accused along with Middlemases and others of harassing and attacking George Turnbull of Belses and his farm workers. **Archibald** 'Burnt Hand' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1597 among defendants in cases brought by the English Wardens involving raids by men of Liddesdale. His name is given as 'Arche Ellott 'brunt hand' '. Presumably he had an injured hand. **Archibald** of Merry Naze (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1598 when there were complaints from Sir James Sandilands that he was among a group of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who stole from his lands and 'slew and dismembered divers good subjects who rais to the fray'. He was 'of Mirrieneis', and other Elliots listed were William of Falnash and Dandie 'Sweet Milk'. It is possible he was the same man as Archibald of Muselee (given that the Elliots of Falnash also held Merry Naze). In a court case in 1600, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch's agent denied responsiblity for him and his crimes. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Thorlieshope (16th/17th C.) listed among Liddisdale men declared as fugitives for not attending a court in Peebles in 1605. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Thorlieshope Elliots. **Archibald** 'Airchie', 'Blackheid' (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He may have been related to Jock and William, who had the same nickname. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Brugh (d.bef. 1621) eldest son of Gavin, the first Elliot of Brugh. He may be the 'Archie Elliott of Dogcleoch' recorded in 1588/9 in relation to a payment for the release of 'Vicar's Hob' from Edinburgh Tolbooth. He was 'Archie Ellot of Dokcleuch, the said Sir Walter's man' recorded in a Privy Council case related to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1590; also in 1590 he was mentioned in a case where Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Walter Scott of Goldielands were ordered to enter certain of their tenants to answer some English complaints. He was probably the Archie 'of the Dobcleuch' (i.e. Doecleuch) who signed a bond with Scott of Buccleuch along with Gavin of Brugh in 1599. He is also mentioned in 1621 (after his death) having previously loaned money to Chisholme of that Ilk (probably the family of his mother). His brother Gilbert succeeded to the estate. Note that he is sometimes confused with a later Archibald (who died at the Battle of Dunbar in 1650). **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Foulshiels. In 1611 George Pringle in Newhall was cautioner for him in court in Jedburgh. In the same year John Ainslie, Burgess of Jedburgh was cautioner for his son John. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) eldest son of William 'called of Cowshaw' (possibly Copshaw), recorded in 1617. Along with his father and 2 other men, he was arrested for stealing sheep and held in Jedburgh Jail. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'of Bowholme' in 1623 when he and Gilbert Eliott of Craigend were cautioners for Will 'in Hiesches'. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'in Burnclughsyde' in 1623 when he appeared before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. **Archibald** (17th C.) possessor of the farm of 'Overraw' (i.e. Upper Raw) in Castleton Parish in 1632. **Archibald** of Arkleton (17th C.) son of John and Ester Armstrong, he was grandson of William of Falnash. He is mentioned in 1623 and was served heir to his father in 1631. In 1626 he was described as 'Archibald son of the late John Elliot of Arkleton'. Nothing else appears to be known about him. **Archibald** of Brugh (d.1650) eldest lawful son of Gilbert of Brugh. In 1648 he received a 'precept clare constant' from William Eliott of Stobs (as heir to his grandfather Gavin of Brugh)

of the 10 merk lands of Over and Nether Dodburn and 'Brandsyde Bray'. He was Corporal in John Rutherford of Edgerston's troop, fighting for the King in the Civil War. There is a record in 1642 from him 'for a sufficient horseman and arms for the haill lands of Edgerston'. He died at the Battle of Dunbar, when Rutherford's troop was essentially wiped out. His wife's name is not recorded. His children were: John, who farmed at Southfield; Gavin, mentioned in 1665 as brother of John; and Gilbert in Carlops, also mentioned in 1665. Note that he is sometimes confused with his uncle Archibald. **Archibald** of Philhope (17th C.) made an Honorary Burgess of Selkirk in 1642. It is unclear what branch of the Elliots he was from. He was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire in 1646 (although incorrectly written 'Scott' in the manuscript version), probably again in 1648 (when the place is transcribed 'Phillone') and in 1649. He appears to have married Elizabeth Chisholme, who was widow of Simon of Philhope. In 1644 he and his wife were granted half the lands of Philhope from his stepdaughter Grizell. There is some confusion over his wives, since later he was certainly married to Marion Nichol; in 1651 she was granted 8 bolls of grain yearly during her lifetime in the will of Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed first under the 'communicants' at Philhope in 1650, followed by 'Maly Nicoll' (presumably his wife), then Helen and Maly Elliot (probably his daughters) and 8 others (likely to be farm workers). He was also recorded in 1663 when his eldest son William married Margaret of the Binks. Andrew of Philhope, recorded in 1662, may have been another son. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Johnstone in 1656. He married Elspeth (or Elizabeth) Fisher in Melrose in 1649. Their children included: Gilbert (b.1650); William (b.1652); Gavin (b.1658), baptised in Ashkirk; and George (b.1661). The witnesses in 1652 were William ... and Gavin 'Ellot' (who was probably a relative) and in 1661 were Gilbert (likely another relative) and George Scott. It is possible he is the same man as Archibald of Middlestead, younger son of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartens', with his brothers including Gavin of Grange and Midlem Mill and Gilbert of Craigend and Hartshaugh. It is possible that he also married Marion Scott in 1657. **Archibald** of Falnash (d.bef. 1675) succeeded his father Robert, since his elder brother William had died. He was 'younger of Falnash' at the time of his sister Jean's sasine in 1637. He is probably the 'young Falnash' mentioned in the song 'Rattlin Roarin Willie', who (along with Gilbert Eliott of Stobs) apprehended William Henderson for the murder of William Elliot. In 1647 he was served heir to his father's lands of Falnash and his 10 merk lands of Hislop (in the Barony of Hawick and Regality of Drumlanrig), as well as his 5 merk land of Langhaugh. In the same year he was separately served heir to his great-great-grandfather Archibald's lands of Falnash, 'Cawsya' and 'Tandilnes' (probably Tanlaw Naze). James Douglas, Earl of Queensberry then exercised his right of reversion of Broadlee, Langhaugh and Hislop, paying 10,500 merks for them in 1650. In 1644, 1646 and 1648 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. He is probably the Elliot of Falnash who paid the land tax in 1663; the lands redeemed by Queensberry from 'Ffalmash' were valued at £716, and he separately paid tax on £360. In 1667 he paid 9,000 merks to Francis Scott for what was effectively a mortgage on Falnash, and almost immediately sold the property to Gavin of Caerlenrig, his brother. Before 1645 he married Esther Scott (probably a daughter of 'Auld Wat o Harden') and by 1660 secondly married Isobel Scott (who died by 1668). His children probably included: Archibald, who succeeded and may have married a widow of Gledstains of that Ilk; Grizell (b.1642), born in Hawick Parish; and Robert (b.1645), also born in Hawick Parish. **Archibald** (17th C.) married Marion Scott in Ashkirk in 1657. **Archibald** 'Superior of Falnash' (17th C.) elder son of Archibald. He succeeded to the estate in 1675, this including 'Cawsya' and Tanlaw Naze as well as Falnash itself. He probably married a widow of Gledstains (perhaps William of that Ilk), since Walter Gledstains is mentioned as his son in 1677. He probably had no male children, since the Lairdship went to his cousin Ninian. **Archibald** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in Middlester, (Midlem-mill)' in the 1643 valuation for Castleton Parish. His lands were valued at £36. He was transcribed as 'in Midlesteed' in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, and hence the earlier record perhaps was an error for Middlestead. He was recorded among local landowners of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He may have been Archibald of Middlestead, son of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartins'. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Bowanhill on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He may have been father of the later tenant of Bowanhill. **Archibald** (17th C.) tenant in 'Bintshawe in Ewes'. His will is recorded in

the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1679. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1705 he is recorded paying for the use of the mortcloth. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1697 he married Helen 'Broun' (or perhaps 'Burn'). Their children included: Robert (b.1704); and Francis (b.1706). **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He is surely related to (or the same as) the slightly later Archibald in Minto. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He married Helen Brown and their children included: William (b.1704) and Francis (b.1706). The witnesses in 1704 were weavers James Wight and John Swan and in 1706 were Bailies Walter Graham and George Martin. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He is probably the resident of Minto who married Helen Gray in Hawick in 1706. His children included: William (b.1707); Margaret (b.1710); James (b.1712); Archibald (b.1715); Archibald (again, b.1719); John (b.1721); Archibald (again, b.1723); Marion (b.1726); and Helen (b.1729). It is possible that these are children of more than one family, since no mother's name is listed. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Horsleyhill. In 1710 he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Gray in Whitlaw. He may be the same as one of the other Archibalds. **Archibald** (1679/80–1757) recorded at Bowanhill in 1707 when he witnessed a baptism for James Veitch in Falnash Mill. In 1722 he was recorded as farmer at Bowanhill (near Teviothead), renting from the Duke of Buccleuch. The following year he rented half of the farm, with James Elliot in the other half (probably a close relative). He re-leased the lands in 1744. He was surely related to the Archibald recorded at Bowanhill in 1694. He witnessed a baptism for Robert 'Hutson' at Blackcleugh in 1741. His wife was Christian Elliot (c.1692–1779). Their children included: Archibald (b.1717/8), who succeeded as tenant of Bowanhill; Thomas (1722/3–1791), who died at Bowanhill; Walter (1726–1813), who died at Binks; John (b.1729); and Isabel (b.1731). His grandson John died at Falnashburnfoot in 1832, aged 72. **Archibald** (18th C.) smith in Bewlie in 1737 when he was recorded in a legal case in Selkirk. **Archibald** (1717/8–1812) son of Archibald, he succeeded to the tenancy of Bowanhill. He is listed there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he was taxed for 2 farm horses. He also paid tax on 3 non-working dogs there in 1797. He may be the Archibald of Henderson's Knowe whose son Walter was born in 1743. He could be the Archibald living at Bowanhill who in 1791 witnessed a baptism for Walter Riddell in Commonside. He lived to be 94 and was buried at Teviothead. **Archibald** (18th C.) cotter at Falnash. He married Margaret Scott and their son Robert was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1740. The witnesses were Walter Scott at Commonside and Walter Jackson at Falnash. **Archibald** 'Archie' (18th C.) dyker in the Hawick area. One year in the earlier part of the 18th century he was hired by the tenant of Fenwick to build a dyke that was inside the bounds of Hawick Common. At the Common Riding the riders accosted him and brought him in; he was arrested and had to give a bond for £100 Scots as a promise not to do so again. This was described by George Richardson in 1767. **Archibald** (18th C.) born in Roberton Parish, he lived at Boonraw in Wilton Parish. In 1759 he married Elizabeth Cunningham, who was also from Wilton Parish. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1759); Jean (b.1762); Isabel (b.1765); John (b.1767); and Alexander (b.1770). The witnesses in 1770 were Thomas Scott and Thomas Reid. **Archibald** (d.1803) weaver in Hawick, son of William. He married Janet Aitkin in 1760 and she died in 1805. Their children included: Mary (b.1761); Helen (b.1769); William (d.1805); and Robert (d.1775). He may be the son of William and Margaret Balmer born in Hawick in 1729. He could be the Archibald who witnessed a baptism for wig-maker Robert Miles in 1766. **Archibald** (1761–1823) son of Archibald, a carrier from Ancrum. He became an architect along with his younger brother James. They designed some of the most imposing late 18th century and early 19th century houses in Scotland. His designs included Stobo Castle, Calton Prison (Edinburgh), Midlothian County Hall (Edinburgh), Penielheugh monument, Jethart Castle Jail and renovations at Minto House and the Haining. He married Sarah Shiells, and they had a son Archibald, who was also an architect. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Isobel Wilson. Their daughter Helen was baptised in 1782. The witnesses were Charles Scott at Commonside and Thomas Grieve. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, probably related to the Elliots at Henderson's Knowe. His son Walter was baptised in 1791. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) son of Robert from Harwood in Hobkirk Parish. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. He was recorded as a labourer at Harwood in the

Lieutenancy Book in 1799. It is unclear if he was related to the Elliots of Harwood. **Archibald** (b.1791) youngest son of Walter, farmer at Henderson's Knowe. He wrote some letters to his brother Thomas Elliot in Delaware county, New York, which were transcribed by descendants. He was at Finglandshiel (in Eskdalemuir) in 1820. In 1841 he was at Finglandshiel as an agricultural labourer and in 1851 was a 'Land Drainer' there. He married Margaret Beattie and their children included: John (b.1817); Margaret (b.1818); Isabella (b.1821); Violet (b.1824); Christian (b.1826); Janet (b.1829); and James Beattie (b.1833). He may have been named after his grandfather, who seems likely to have been Archibald Elliot (1717/8–1812) son of another Archibald, who succeeded to the tenancy of Bowanhill, lived to 94 and was buried at Teviothead. Some letters survive that he wrote to his brother Thomas in U.S.A. **Archibald** (b.1800) son of John, he was born at Bowanhill in Cavers Parish. In 1825 he married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Oliver and Christina Elliot (from Castleton). Their children included: John (b.1827); Thomas (b.1828); and Kitty (1830–1902). In about 1830 he emigrated with his family to Delaware County, New York. There 4 more children were born: Walter (1832–1907); Margaret (1835–1901); William (b.1837); and Elizabeth. He is probably the Archibald, who moved to Galashiels to be a carpenter and merchant for a few years, and wrote to his cousin Thomas in Delaware state in 1818. **Archibald** (b.c.1795) stockingmaker in Hawick. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. In 1841 he was living on Brougham Place. His wife was Euphemia (or Euphan), and their children included: Janet (b.c.1821); Margaret (b.c.1827); Mary (b.1829); Peter (b.c.1832); Isabel (b.c.1834); and Euphan (b.c.1837). **Archibald** (1847–1900) son of Andrew, farmer at Twislehope. He had a twin sister, Margaret, who lived in Newcastle. He married Margaret Scott and emigrated to Canada. Their children were Andrew, John, Helen (who married Wallace Hood), Eliza, Agnes (married a Dunlop), Isabella (who married Robert Laidlaw) and Mariannei (who married John Hobson). **Arthur** of Harwood (d.1698) son of Walter of Arkleton and grandson of Adam of Meikledale. His lands were at Harwood-on-Teviot, for which he received a Crown Charter in 1698 (shortly before his death). He married Anne Disney and they had a daughter (his heiress), Margaret, who married William Elliot of Thorlieshope. **Arthur** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Martin in Bedrule Parish in 1692. **Arthur** (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of Walter of Arkleton. It is said that after his father had fallen out with his older brother Adam, he refused to accept the family estate, and so the lands went to his younger brother, William. **Arthur** (18th C.) first Schoolmaster at Caerlenrig, being appointed in 1755 and resigning 2 years later. It is unclear what branch of the Elliots he came from (but he could be the Arthur, son of Adam, born in Ewes in 1734). Perhaps the same Arthur was recorded as Schoolmaster of the English School in Jedburgh in 1760. **Bramche** of the Burnhead (16th C.) recorded in the 1580s accusing Englishmen Thomas Carleton and 'Riche of the Moat' of stealing 200 cattle and 40 horses from Burnhead. It is unclear whether his name is a transcription error or a nickname of some sort. He must have been related to 'Hobbie' who was Laird of Burnhead only a few years earlier. **Bruce** started playing rugby at Denholm School, joining the P.S.A. at the age of 15, then the Harlequins and Y.M. He played full back for Hawick R.F.C., starting in the late 1960s and was part of the team that won the league title 5 times in a row in 1973–78. He also played sevens, sometimes as scrum-half. With his wife Isobel he had children Alistair and Tracy and they live at East Middle. **Charles Edward** (1693–1763) eldest son of Gilbert of Nethermill, who was a merchant in Hawick. It is likely that his grandfather was Robert of Larriston. Along with his (unnamed) brother, he is said to have taken part in the 1715 Jacobite rebellion and was wounded at Preston. He escaped to Holland, where he married a Dutch lady. He then worked for the Dutch East India Company, living for a while in Java (where his brother also lived) before settling in Essex (after he was no longer considered an outlaw in Britain). There he was appointed Searcher and Tidewaiter in H.M. Customs at Burnham-on-Crouch, where he also owned a mill. He had 12 children, although only 1 son (Charles, b.1752, who wrote his name 'Elliott' and became a wealthy cabinetmaker in London) and 2 daughters survived; the first 9 were born on Java and died young. **Sir Charles Gilbert John Brydone** (1810–95) 3rd son of Gilbert, 2nd Earl of Minto. He was Admiral of the Fleet 1870–73. He was recorded living at Bonjedward House in a directory of 1868. He firstly married Louisa, daughter of Sir Edward Blackett and secondly married Harriette Emily Liddell, daughter of the 1st Earl of Ravensworth. They had one surviving son, Bertram Charles. **Rev. Charles**,

D.D. (b.1815) son of shepherd John, he was born in Castleton Parish. In 1818 the family emigrated to America. By about 1840 he had moved to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he became a Presbyterian minister. He was Professor of Hebrew Language and New Testament Exegesis in Chicago. There are other ministers of the same name with whom he is easily confused. A portrait of him exists. **Col. Charles** (1824–88) son of James, the 3rd Laird of Wolfelee. He was Colonel in the Royal Artillery and died in London. In 1875 he donated to the Museum 'specimens of Native Paper from Nepal, India'. In 1859 he married Christina, daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, and she died in 1873. In 1877 he secondly married Mary, daughter of Henry Davidson of Muirhouse. His children were Lieut. Walter, George Ramsay, Elizabeth Maule and Mabel. **Charlotte** 'Black Charlotte' (18th/19th C.) only daughter of Adam and grand-daughter of William, 1st Laird of Wolfelee. Her father was a merchant in Danzig, who married Rosa Leonardi there. She inherited the estate of Pinnaclehill near Kelso from her uncle Robert (who had tried to leave it to his nephew James, but the will was insufficiently stamped). **Christopher** 'Kirstie' (16th/17th C.) only known child of Robert, 'Martin's Hob of Prickenhaugh'. He is recorded in 1611 when he took part in a raid on Robsons in England. Later that year he was afterwards sentenced to banishment with his wife and children by the Jedburgh court. He is recorded as 'Kirstie Ellot callit Hobis Kirstie' in 1611 when Robert of Redheugh and several others were cautioners for him and his wife. In 1618 he is recorded as a fugitive. He had at least one child, Robert. This is probably the Robert 'sone to Hobbeis Chrystie' recorded as a fugitive in 1642. **Cornelius** 'Auld Corrie' (1732–1821), W.S., 2nd Laird of Wolfelee, eldest son of William, the 1st Elliot Laird. He succeeded to the Lairdship after his older brother Thomas had died. He also followed in his father's legal business in Edinburgh's Lawnmarket, becoming Writer to the Signet. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761, when 'of Woollie junior'. He represented Walter Scott of Harden and Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall in the court case for the division of Wilton Common in 1765. He was a trustee for the creditors of Robert Shortreed of Easter Essenside in 1778. He was also one of the trustees for Dr. Robert Langlands when he sold off his estate to satisfy creditors in about 1780. He served as an executor for Henry of Peel, who died in 1780. Also in 1780 he was the lawyer for the legal aspects of several new voters being added to the county roll after being granted liferent of lands by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto and others. He was himself on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He is probably the Cornelius who purchased Barnhills from Matthew Stewart in 1780 (and appears to have sold it back). Also in 1780 he matriculated arms, proving descent from the Elliots of Horsleyhill. By 1788 his estate included Mackside, Broadhaugh, Blackcleughmouth, Catlee, Easter Swanshiel, Hartshaugh, Hartshaugh Mill and Wolfelee, as well as parts of Stonedge and Kilnknowe. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788, privately described as probably a supporter of Sir Gilbert Elliot and also as 'Brother-in-law to Adam Ogilvie, factor to the Duke of Buccleuch' (although that appears to be an error for another Elliot branch). He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in both 1805 and 1819, along with his son James. In 1811 he was listed as owner of 'Woollee', as well as Catlee, Catleeshaw, Easter Swanshiel, 'Shiel's Lands', part of Kirknowe, lands that were formerly part of Stonedge, Hartshaugh Mill, Broadhaugh, Mackside and Blackcleughmouth. In 1765 in Leith he married Margaret, daughter of James Rannie, and she died in 1796. They had at least 6 children: William (1766–1807), a Major who died in Vellore, Madras, and had his portrait painted by Raeburn; Mary (b.1767), who married Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas in Madrid, and in later life lived with her sister Margaret; Eleanor (or Eleanora), who married Robert Anderson, merchant in Leith; Margaret Jane, who was unmarried; James (1772–1855), who succeeded; and Janet Hyndford, who married Sir John Gibson-Carmichael of Castlecraig and later John, 12th Lord Elphinstone from Edinburgh. He lived in Queen Street, Edinburgh, but also held several country residences. His will is in the Peebles Commissary Court Records in 1823. **Cuthbert** (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1560. His wife Christine Roberton, widow of John Hogg of Corsehill in Bowden, gave lands to he daughter Bess Hogg, with 'Vatte Elwand' also being named. **David** (15th/16th C.) son of William. He was listed among many men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5 to answer for their crimes. It is unclear which William was his father, but William (also son of William) was probably his brother. **David** (16th C.) recorded as witness in Selkirk in 1562. **David** (16th C.) listed as one of the

tenants of the steadings of 'Cleirlandis, Robsteid, Thomscotsteid, Cranswat, Gusbank, Hurklebuss' in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. William and David Elliot are also listed. **David** (d.bef. 1570) son of Gavin of Horsleyhill. He was a tenant in his father's lands of Caveling in Cavers Parish. In 1564 John Turnbull of Hassendeanbank accused him of stealing 80 sheep from his farm at Hassendeankirk. William of Horsleyhill and William Douglas of Cavers (proprietors of the lands of Caveling) were ordered to present him before the Privy Council. In 1567 he was given notice to remove himself as tenant from the 6 merk lands of Chamberlain Newton by George Turnbull of 'Wowlie'. He was probably the 'Dand Ellot of Cavilling' for whom John Edmonson of that Ilk was cautioner in 1567/8 for him to remain in ward on this side of the Tweed. The Laird of Edmonson was also surety for him in 1569. A decree of removal was given against his widow Margaret Turnbull in 1570/1. In 1573 his widow was said to have encouraged her 2 sons, Walter and John Scott, to attack James Storie, who had been placed on the other half of the farm (sold by George Turnbull to Gavin Eliott of Bailielee and Stobs, who was coincidentally also from the Elliots of Horsleyhill). His wife must therefore have remarried to a Scott. **David** (16th C.) son of 'Elder Will'. Along with his brother Martin he signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens, on behalf of their whole part of the clan. It seems likely they were closely related to the Elliots of Heuchhouse, but a different Martin from there, along with his brother John of Heuchhouse, were listed separately in 1584. **David** of Braidlie (16th C.) recorded in 1578 when his son Hob was released from ward, but promised to meet again to help suppress lawlessness on the Border. However, it is possible that 'David' is an error for 'Dand'. Probably the same man is recorded as 'Davie Ellot of Bracley' in 1584, when he was one of the signatories of the band of assurance with the English Wardens; he was one of 3 men to give surety for the Elliots of Gorrenberry, suggesting that 'Bracley' was an error for Braidlie. He is recorded being 'of Braidley' in 1586 when his superior Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. **David** (16th C.) listed as 'Davie Ellot of Hongrige' in 1584. Along with David of 'Bracley' (probably Braidlie) and Will of Mosspatrickhope, he gave assurances for the Elliots of Gorrenberry. His designation is probably a misunderstanding of some sort, but it is unclear where he was from. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in the Manis' among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He may have lived at the Mains in Liddesdale. **David** 'Davie' of Dinlees (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when his son Adam was part of a group of Armstrongs and others accused of rieving. **David** 'Davie, 'the Carlin' (d.1598) probably a son of 'Elder Will'. He was listed in 1569 as 'David Carling his brother' along with Elder Will's eldest son, when 'Elder Will the Tod' was held in Blackness Castle as pledge for their behaviour. He is listed in 1574 along with his son, among Scots rebels who were reset in England. He was also complained about in 1587/8 for a raid on Tynedale in 1584, along with Croziers, Armstrongs and about 300 others, accused of stealing 800 cows, 60 horses and 500 sheep, burning 60 houses and killing 10 men; he is there recorded as 'Davye Ellot called the Carlinge'. He was also recorded in 1588, when James Dalgleish and Nichol Brydon (from the Edinburgh area) were convicted of helping bring in him and his accomplices to steal cattle. This took place in 1588, the accomplices being 'Hob Billie' Elliot and 2 Armstrongs, suggesting they were from Liddesdale. He was 'Davye the Carlinge' among a group of Elliots and others complained about for raiding into England in 1589. His son 'Eddie Ellott' (probably Adam) was listed among Borderers complained about for another raid on a farm in England in 1589 and further recorded in 1590, among Elliots accused of a raid. He was 'Davie the Carlinge' listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. In 1590/1 he was 'called the Carling' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He may be the David who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. In 1598 he was 'Davyd Ellott alias Carlyne' who killed William Ogle on a raid in Gilsland, and was in turn killed by a group of Ogles and Shaftoes. **David** 'Hob's Davie' of Eweslees (16th C.) presumably son of Robert. He is listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. His name appears as 'Hobs Davie of Dewes leases'. **David** (16th/17th C.) son of John of Bowholm. He was listed in 1605 among men of Liddesdale declared fugitives at a court in Peebles. **David** (17th C.) Treasurer of Selkirk in the

1650s and 1660s. He is probably the 'elder merchant burgess of Selkirk' recorded in discharges for annual rent in 1666, 1668 and 1679. An undated account from him to the Burgh of Selkirk relates to the town coble and other matters. He may be the deceased David whose house rental is referred to in Selkirk in 1709. He was 'elder, merchant' in a deed of 1663, while his son was 'younger, burgess of Selkirk'. His son David was witness to a discharge for him in 1664. **David** (17th/18th C.) merchant and Burgess in Selkirk. He is recorded as 'younger' in 1708, and hence probably son of the earlier David. Probably the same merchant David was recorded in Selkirk in 1723 and 1737. **David** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Borthwickbrae in 1797, when he was working for William Elliot Lockhart. **Dorothea Helen** (d.1925) daughter of Sir Walter. In 1866 she married William Eliott-Lockhart, heir to the Lairdships of Borthwickbrae and Cleghorn. The marriage was held in Hobkirk Kirk, but officiated by her uncle, Rev. John Elliot-Bates, who was an English clergyman (this event causing much local consternation at the time). On the death of her brother Edward she became heir in line to the Elliots of Wolfelee, and also of Borthwickbrae, following her marriage to William Eliott-Lockhart in 1866. She was succeeded by her daughter Mary Charlotte Elliot-Lockhart of Cleghorn. **Edmund** (13th C.) recorded as 'Edmundus de Elaund' in the 1269 assize roll of Northumberland. He complained about the actions of 'Johanne de Crammelyngton' in the town of 'Corburg'. He could be an early member of the Elliot family. **Edmund** (15th C.) recorded among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name is given as 'enmundi elwald'. **Lt.-Col. Edmund James** (1813–54) son of John Edmund. He was born in Calcutta and died at Varna, Bulgaria. He served with the 79th Regiment. He maried Matilda Inglis. Their son Edmund Halbert was born posthumously and baptised in Wilton in 1854. **Edward Hay Mackenzie** 6th Laird of Wolfelee (1852–1920) 3rd son of Sir Walter. He was born in Vizagapatam, Madras and came to Britain at age 3, growing up mainly in Ayrshire and Wigtownshire. He attended Harrow, where he excelled at sports. After leaving school he played for Harrow Chequers Football Club and then Wanderers F.C., where he was part of the team that won the first 2 F.A. Cups. In 1871 and 1872 he was selected to play for a Scottish side against England in what were only the 4th and 5th international matches, and the last not to be officially recognised. He tried unsuccessfully for the Indian Civil Service and spent 3 months in a commission with the Scottish Borders Militia, then became a Lieutenant with the 82nd Regiment from 1874–88 before transferring to the 40th Regiment, the South Lancashire Regiment, where he became a Major. He also served as Private Secretary to Lord Glasgow, serving under him in New Zealand. He succeeded his eldest brother James T.S. in 1892, another elder brother Walter Blair having died in 1869. He retired early, in 1899, to attend to the family estates. He served again in the Boer War (going there at his own expense), but was invalided home, and lived for a while in London. He was a member of the Jedforest Club and a Vice-President of Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club from 1905. In 1905 he married Edith Margaret, daughter of John Charles Crawford, minister of Canehill, Couldson, Surrey. On the couple's home-coming to Wolfelee after the wedding a huge bonfire was litten on Wolfelee Hill. He made his home more permanently at Wolfelee about 1908, but sold the estate in 1912 (to Sir Robert Laidlaw) and died without issue. The heir of the line then became his sister, Dorothea Helen. He died at Middlesex Hospital, Marylebone, but it is unclear where he was buried. **Elizabeth** (16th C.) married Robert Waugh in Ashkirk. She became a widow and secondly married John 'Wynterhop' (i.e. Winthrope) according to a marriage contract of 1580. This was a double arrangement, where her daughter Janet Waugh was also to marry Robert, eldest son of John Winthrope. Additionally the young couple were to live 'in houshald' with her and her new husband, being servants to them, but inheriting their lands and property when they died. Her son James Waugh was also to live with them until he reached the age of majority. The contract, witnessed in Selkirk, also contained a brief list of her property, including livestock and grain from Ashkirk and annual rent on a tenement in Selkirk. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (16th/17th C.) wife of John in Redden, 'callit Johnne of Rynsiegill', a riever who was caught plundering from a Hawick Burgess in 1610, and imprisoned in the church steeple, where he apparently hanged himself, leaving her with 'ffyve fatherless bairns'. **Elizabeth** (17th/18th C.) daughter of Henry of Harwood. She married Robert of Midlem Mill and they had 1 son and 8 daughters. After her husband's death in 1724 the lands of Midlem Mill were sold and she moved to Berwick with 3 of her daughters.

They had a small income, which they supplemented by 'washing and dressing cambrics'. **Elizabeth** (18th C.) maid servant to William Scott of Whitehaugh. She was owed for some wages following her employer's death in 1750 **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (d.1811) teacher in Hawick. Her death record states she was 'Late Schoolmistress', but it is unclear where her school was. **Esmond** (1895–1917) full name Gavin William Esmond, he was son of the 4th Earl of Minto and elder brother of the 5th Earl. He was a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards in WWI, was killed at Ypres and is commemorated at Mendinghem Military Cemetery. His sister, Lady Violet Astor gave money to establish a memorial ward at the Cottage Hospital, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1924. The face of the Minto War Memorial statue (by Thomas J. Clapperton) is supposed to have been modelled on his. **Esther** (d.1664) younger daughter of the last Robert of Redheugh. In 1653 she married Alexander Clerk, Minister of Letherton. Her father left her the lands of Leahaugh, Greenholm and Gullyflat. She died in Inverness, where she was buried. Here gravestone was engraved 'Here lies the bodie of ane pious and vertuous gentlewoman called Hester Eliot spouse to Master Alex. Clerk minister of Inverness and 2nd lawful daughter to the very honourable Robert Eliot of Larriston in Liddesdale and Lady Jane Stuart . . . '. They had no children and her husband died in 1683. **Frances Anna Maria** 'Lady Elliot', 'Countess Russell', 'Fanny' (1815–98) 2nd daughter of Gilbert, 2nd Earl of Minto. She was born at Minto House, spent much of her youth there, then 2 years in Berlin with her family, before they moved to London in 1835. The leading Whig politician of the day, Lord John Russell proposed to her in 1840. He was a widower, 20 years older than her, and she refused. After persistence she changed her mind the following year and they were married, meaning she was step-mother to 6 children. According to her letters, she took a keen interest in the political issues of the day, being a supporter of religious tolerance and women's rights. She is said to have disliked London life and missed her life in rural Scotland. Her husband was created Earl Russell in 1861 and finally retired from active politics in 1868. She had 4 children of her own, including John (Lord Amberley) and Rollo, as well as several miscarriages. Lord Amberley died in 1876 and so her 2 grandsons, Frank and Bertrand (the philosopher) came to live with them; she probably had more influence on Bertrand than anyone else. Her husband died in 1878 and she survived him by 20 years, continuing to entertain politicians, writers, scientists and international visitors. She died at their home at Pembroke Lodge and was buried with her husband at Chenies in Buckhinghamshire. **Francis** 'Copshaw' (16th/17th C.) accused of stealing 2 horses belonging to 'Jock Storrie in Lewin' and 'Antone of the Scub'. He was tried by the Commissioners' Court in 1622, cleared of the theft, but found guilty of reset and sentenced to be hanged. He was probably related to the John of Copshaw who was denounced as a rebel in 1607 and may be the brother of Robert of Copshaw who was listed among Elliots and Armstrongs declared as rebels in 1611 for illegally hunting and also failing to show up for a jury in 1612. He is probably also the Francis son of 'Thom of Copschaw' who was listed among men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. **Francis** (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of William of Rig and Jean Rutherford, heiress of Stobs. He was described as the eldest lawful son and heir of William 'called of Hartisheugh' in 1637 when he was served heir to his brother Robert. In 1642 he was served heir to his mother Jean in the Mill of Edgerston, the lands of 'Rigg, Renshead, etc.' However, Robert Rutherford of Edgerston purchased these lands from him a few years later. It is said that his line became extinct, but it is also claimed that he might be the ancestor of the Elliots of Dinlabyre. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Hogg and their children included: Francis (b.1671); and Gilbert (b.1675). **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Laing and their children included: Janet (b.1688). William (b.1707) could also be his child. **Francis** (17th C.) listed as resident at Burnfoot in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. This was probably Tinnis Burnfoot. **Francis** (17th C.) resident at the farms of 'Gulenflatt & Greeholme' in Castleton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Crackuooll' in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. In 1698 he is recorded as cottar in Kirkhouses. He married Bessie Stoddart in Roberton in 1681 and their children included: Isobel (b.1689); Francis (b.1692); and Thomas (b.1698). **Francis** (17th/18th C.) listed as tenant at Burnfoot in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. This was probably the same place as Tinnis Burnfoot. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) listed as being 'in Hawick' in 1701 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter, who was Bailie-Depute of the Regality of Hawick. He may thus

have been related to Walter. Also in 1701 he witnessed a baptism for smith George Scott. He was probably the innkeeper who witnessed baptisms in 1702 for Bailie Walter Graham and in 1704 for merchant Adam Turnbull (who was at the Westport, suggesting that he himself lived in that area). Probably the same Francis was 'Vintner' in Hawick when he witnessed baptisms in 1704 for James Leithead and in 1706 for carrier David Minto. He was 'in Hawick' when he witnessed a baptism for James Scott 'Laird' in 1708 (his step-son James Scott 'Doctor' was also witness to a baptism for the same man). In 1709 he was recorded as a merchant in Hawick when he witnessed a baptism for weaver Jasper Richardson. He could be the Francis whose son William was born in Hawick in 1707. He may be the Francis who witnessed a baptism (along with Bailie Walter) for merchant Walter in 1713. He is probably the merchant who witnessed a baptisms for weaver Robert Wight and for wright John Pringle in 1716. Perhaps the same Francis paid tax for 2 hearths on the west-side of Hawick in 1694 and was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He could be the Francis who acted as a cautioner in 1706 to James Scott and John Graham, when they were imprisoned and fined for being the main instigators in the disturbances at the Common Riding that year. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of William of Bewlie and Borthwickbrae. He was apprenticed to merchant John Turnbull in Edinburgh in 1710. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Mervinslaw in 1721. His wife was Helen Anderson. Their son Walter was baptised in 1721, with witnesses Walter Scott and James Irvine. **Francis** of Fenwick (17th/18th C.) 3rd son of Gavin of Caerlenrig. He bought Outersiderig in 1719. He married Rachel Langlands (who was probably a cousin or other relative of his brother Robert of Caerlenrig's wife Agnes Langlands). They had 2 sons: Robert, Burgess of Galasgow, who married Jean Scott and Catherine Elliot from Arkleton; and William, about whom nothing is known. He may also have had a daughter Rachel who married Walter Scott of Howcleuch and Wauchope. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isobel Murray, and their children included: Helen (b.1741); Ann (b.1746); Isabel (b.1751); Jean (b.1754); and John (b.1756). **Francis** (18th C.) resident at Harwood on Teviot, brother of Thomas, who was also there. In 1740 he and Thomas witnessed a baptism for Robert Elliot, tenant in Slaidhills (who may also have been related to them). In 1746 he and Thomas (also at Harwood) witnessed a baptism for Thomas Reid at Harwood (in Hawick Parish). It is unclear how he and his brother Thomas were connected to other Elliots. **Francis** 'Frank' (1733–79) son of Robert of Caerlenrig. He was a skinner in Hawick. He is probably the Francis who in 1766, along with John (his brother), witnessed a baptism for merchant James Oliver and his wife Christian (their sister). He witnessed another baptism for merchant John Oliver and Christian (his sister) in 1772. He died unmarried. **Francis** (b.1758) resident of Roberton Parish, son of James and Margaret Scott. He was living at Eilrig in 1786 and Craikburn in 1788. In 1785 he married Mary Hislop (b.1754). Their children included: James (1786–1859); John (1788–1851); Margaret (c.1790–1859), who died on Albion Place; and William (1792–1861), who died in Hawick. **Francis** (b.c.1770s) recorded as apprentice to merchant John Nixon in the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He is probably the merchant also listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Francis** (b.c.1800) from England, he was a farm labourer living at Ryeleahead in southern Castleton Parish in 1841. His wife was Betty and their children included Matthew, Walter, John, Helen and Katherine. **Francis** (1819–94) son of John, labourer and dyker at Parkhill. In 1851 he was a labourer at Parkhillhaugh. By 1861 he was a mason at Deanburnhaugh. He first married Christine Wintrup (1825–53) from Lilliesleaf in 1840; she died at Roberton Burnfoot. Their children were Andrew, James and Frank, who all died in infancy, as well as John (b.1841), Douglas (b.1843), Jane (b.1845) and Robert (b.1848). He secondly married Mary Burnet (1827–64) from Drumelzier, who died at Deanburnhaugh; they had Marion (1854–79), James Proctor (b.1857), born at Branxholme Town and perhaps Francis. He thirdly married Elizabeth Paterson (1832–98) in Hawick in 1870, and she died in Hawick. Their children were: William (b.1870); James (b.1871), blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge; and Francis (b.1874). He died at Damfoot and the family are buried at Borthwick Waas. **Gabriel** of the Park (16th C.) recorded in 1590 along with John of the Park, as well as Elliots of the Steele, Thorlieshope and others, who were accused of raiding into England. Since 'Gabriel' is an unfamiliar first name, it may be that the English report confused the name. **Gavin** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1526/7 as 'Gavin Elwald' the Earl of Bothwell's Bailie in a document relating to the lands of Harden.

Perhaps the same Gavin was witness to documents for Ker of Primside relating to the lands of Softlaw in 1530/1. Probably the same Gavin was recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books for about 1532, marrying Margaret, daughter of Andrew 'Makduell' (i.e. McDougall) of Makerstoun; he received 200 merks from Andrew Ker in Primside and gave to Margaret his lands of 'Toftlawe' and 'Boucherflat' in the Barony of Hassendean. The same Gavin probably witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1534. Also in that year had a letter of reversion to William Scott regarding the lands of Nether Galalaw, with Thomas acting as his procurator. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Elliots, but it is possible he was the same man as Gavin of Horsleyhill. **Gavin** (16th C.) recorded in 1529/30 as brother of Archibald. With Archibald, along with Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh and Ninian Armstrong, he pledged to bring Robert Elliot 'Flaskvod' to Fairnilee to answer for crimes prepetrated against George Ker of Linton. He must have been a prominent Liddesdale Elliot of the time, but it is unclear where he resided. **Gavin** (16th C.) recorded in 1543 in English documents as 'Gawen Elwald Scotisman'. Along with a large group of other Elliots they attacked Over Howden in Lauderdale, taking a prisoner, along with 30 oxen and cows. He also led a group of Elliots who took 27 head of cattle, 40 sheep and other goods from the Laird of Cessford's farm of Newton. He may be the same man as Gavin of Ramsiegill or Gavin of Horseleyhill. **Gavin** of Ramsiegill (d.c.1563) chief of a branch of the Elliots of Liddesdale, with the seat being near Riccarton. The connection between this branch and other branches is unknown. In 1563 he and others from Liddesdale entered into a bond with Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst to bring in William Nixon 'Grey Will of the Kyll Fuird'. Later in 1563 his son 'Jock Ellot' was subject of a bond by Robert of Redheugh and Martin of Braidlie, to enter him before Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, in which he is described as deceased. The Gavin of Ramsiegill recorded soon afterwards was presumably another son. Perhaps the same 'Gavin Ellot, servant of the master of Maxwell' was in 1863 paid the grain tithes of Hassendean and Cavers 'for keeping Armetage and Liddisdale'. **Gavin** of Horsleyhill (d.bef. 1562) probably a grandson of William of Larriston, who married the daughter and heiress of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill. However, the names of his mother and father are not known. In 1543 he is 'of Hoslaw hill' when he was involved in a transaction with Ninian Cranston over a place called 'Schawes' in Ettrick Forest. In about 1547 he and his 3 sons, Robert, William and Andrew, were charged with killing Hugh Douglas; no details of this event are known. He was one of the signatories of the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh' in 1551, when he was a tenant in Horsleyhill. Also in 1551 he purchased Bailielee (in Selkirkshire) and Caveling (in Cavers Parish) from Gilbert Ker of Primside. He was granted a Charter by Lord Home in 1555, making him 1st Laird of Horsleyhill, as well as other lands. He married twice, the name of his first wife being unknown and the second being a sister of McDougall of Makerstoun. Around the late 1550s there was a dispute over the lands of Newbigging (part of the Middle Mains of Hassendean) between his children by his first wife and those by his second wife. This was resolved through a panel consisting of Gilbert Ker of Primside, David Turnbull of Wauchope, William Elliot in Larriston (probably a relative) and Robert Elliot of Redheugh. He had 6 sons: Robert, 2nd Laird; William, who later became the 5th Laird; Andrew, also called 'Dan'; David, tenant at Caveling; Gavin, who was the first of the family to own Stobs; and Archibald (possibly 'Archie Keen'). Note that the family name was often spelled 'Ellot' at that time. He may be the same as 'Gilbert of Horsliehill' (perhaps an error in transcription) who witnessed the marriage contract between William Scott of Harden and Agnes Murray, 'Muckle Mou'd Meg', in 1544. He may be the Gavin who in 1534 sold the 40-shilling lands of Nether Galalaw to William Scott of Hassendean, with Thomas acting as his procurator. He was already deceased in 1561/2 when his son Robert was involved with a land transaction in Selkirk. **Gavin** (16th C.) brother of Archie's Will. He is listed in 1561 among Border lairds who appeared before the Queen to promise to present the names of thieves. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Gavins. **Gavin** (d.1565) 3rd Laird of Horsleyhill, son of Robert, who was executed only a year before he died. He was succeeded by his brother William. In 1564 he was 'Gawine Ellot, sone to umquhile Robert Ellot of Horsliehill' who was heritable owner of part of the lands of Caveling; his 'fadir bruther' (i.e. uncle) and tutor at that time was William in Horsleyhill. He may be the 'Gawane' who was listed along with William of Horsleyhill, Robert and Archibald (as well as other Elliots and Scotts) in the trial over the murder of David Scott

of Hassendean in 1564, for which he was acquitted along with Archibald. He may be the 'Guidman of Horsliehill' listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1565 he was listed along with William of Larriston and 'Gavin's Willie' of Falnash in a follow-up of the same case of the murder of David Scott of Hassendean. He may be the 'Gawine Ellot of Hosliehill' who was listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as one of the men who owed him for the teinds for several years earlier; if so then he probably owned Skelfhill and Peelbrae. However, this could well be Gavin Eliott of Stobs, since it is hard to separate these nearly contemporary Gavins. **Gavin** in Skelfhill (see **Gavin Eliott** of Stobs). **Gavin** of Ramsiegill (16th C.) possibly son of the previous Gavin. He was one of the 10 Liddesdale thieves held in Edinburgh tolbooth after being captured in Hawick in 1567. He was also one of the Elliots who entered a bond for 'Willie's Hob' in 1587. 'Hob Ellot of the Ramsigill' is also listed, so they must have been either brothers or father and son. Also in the 1580s, along with John of Heuchhouse he accused a band of Englishmen from raiding his lands. His seat was probably somewhere near Riccarton. **Gavin** of Hoscote (16th C.) listed among men accused in 1579/80 of committing raids into England. He was 'Gawen Ellot of Hostcoit', accused along with Robert of Redheugh and Walter Scott of Harden of a raid on Coquet Water. William of Hoscote was also among those listed, and hence it is unclear which of the two was the Laird at the time, or whether they were the same men as other Elliots, with other designations. **Gavin** 2nd Laird of Falnash (d.c.1584) son of Archibald. He appears to have avoided being involved in many disputes, which is unusual for the time. He is listed in 1561 (as brother of Archie's Will) among Border lairds who appeared before the Queen to promise to present the names of thieves. He is among Elliots who had a bond in 1561/2 with the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, to enter Thomas Routledge into prison at Fermiehirst (the others were his father Archie of Falnash, John of Copshaw and 'Elder Will'). In a bond of 1562 with Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst he is described as 'of the Merynes' (i.e. 'Merry Naze'). He is first recorded as Laird of Falnash in 1566 in an altercation with Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig 'concerning violent profits from certain lands'. In 1569 he signed a bond of security in Hawick, with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch acting as surety for him; he is recorded as 'Gawin Ellot in Fallinesche' and 14 tenants of his are also listed. When he failed to appear in 1569, Scott of Buccleuch was to be liable for £1000. He was to be sent to St. Andrews as a pledge, with Will of Gorrenberry, Gavin Eliott of Skelfhill (later of Stobs) and Sim of Dodburn designated as his relief pledges. Along with several other Elliots he signed the bond with the Regent Morton in 1572. He was entered into ward in St. Andrews in 1573. In 1575 he was one of the men summoned by the Privy Council to resolve the feud between the Elliots and the Pringles. He was listed in 1576 among local Lairds who acted jointly as sureties for Hob Elliot, 'Mirk Hob' in Penchrise as well as 'Vicar's Hob' Elliot, pledging that they would refrain from theft, but in default of the pledge by 1578/9. In 1583/4 he was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council. He was dead by the end of 1584. He had at least 4 children: William, who succeeded; Archibald of Muselee; Gilbert; and Alexander 'of Fallon'. In 1598/9 there were complaints against brothers, tenants and servants of William of Falnash, including 'Stottan Gib' and his brother John and Archie of Muselee and his brother Alexander; they may all have been his sons. **Gavin** 'Scot's Hob's Gavin' (16th C.) son of 'Scottis Hob', hence his father was clearly Robert, and he was related to the Elliots of Park. In 1578 there was a dispute between John Cunningham of Glengarnock, who had held him as a pledge for about three years, and John Hamilton of Stonehouse, who was supposed to receive him, but let him go. He was listed in 1578 among pledges who were to meet again to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1580 he was among a number of Borderers held in Blackness Castle and presented to the Privy Council by their keeper, Malcolm Douglas of Mains. In 1580/1 he was sentenced to imprisonment for several crimes of theft, along with other Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons. In 1581 Martin of Braidlie and others were cautioned for his not appearing and fined in 1582/3; he is recorded there as 'Scottis Hobbis Gawin' and 'Hobbis Jok' was one of the cautioners, who may have been his brother. He is 'Scotes Hobbe' when recorded among the Elliots of Park in 1583. **Gavin** (16th C.) son of Martin of Braidlie. He is listed in 1580 among a group of Elliots (including his brothers Hobbie and Archie, and 3 cousins), who attacked the lands of Harwood (on Teviot), stealing 40 cows and oxen, and then later attacked Slaidhills, Whitlaw and Hoscote; he was declared a rebel after not appearing. They were also implicted in the ambush

of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. He is probably the 'Gowan Ellot called the clarke' listed among the Elliots of Braidlie in 1583. It is unclear why his nickname should be the 'Clerk' (perhaps jocularly for cleric, scholar or scribe). It is possible he was the 'Gawine Ellott of [ ]' (with the designation blank) listed first in 1590 among other Elliots, Croziers and Armstrongs, accused of taking cows and horses from the tenants of Woodhall and Netherhouses in England. **Gavin** of Swinstead (16th C.) recorded 'in Swinteis' in 1576 when he was 'surety found not to molest' with the Privy Council. He was also recorded as 'sometime in Newbigging, and now in Swinsteis' in 1578/9; presumably he was also the Gavin in Newbigging recorded in the register of the Privy Council in 1574. He was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. However, he was among the sureties who swore that they had earlier presented 'Adie of the Schawis'. He was also listed similarly in 1581, among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. He was also listed in 1583/4 among Border Lairds who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council to discuss keeping peace on the Border, where he is recorded as 'Gawin Ellot of Swinsteidis'. It seems probable he was the same man as Gavin of Brugh, brother of Robert of Redheugh, who held the lands of Swinstead (and not the same as the contemporary son of Martin of Braidlie or the Laird of Bailielie and Stobs). In 1581 he is probably the Gavin, listed along with William as brothers of Robert of Redheugh in 1581 when they witnessed the sasine for Gavin Gledstains inheriting Stobs (with Gavin of Bailielie, Robert of Redheugh and 2 tenants of Swinstead also acting as witnesses). **Gavin** (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. His name is given as ' 'Wilcox' Gawen Ellott'; it is unclear what this means, but one possibility is that he was 'Will Cock's Gavin', and perhaps son of Will who was related to 'Cock' Crozier. 'Wilkoke Elwald', recorded in 1541, could have been his father. **Gavin** 'John's Gavin' of Fiddleton (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1606 when he was accused of cutting off the nose of Thomas Tweedie 'in Dunsyre'. A group of Armstrongs were separately charged. Robert Elliot, younger of Falnash, acted as cautioner for him. Given his nickname, his father was presumably John. He must have been related to Ninian, son of William of Fiddleton, who was executed in 1608. **Gavin** (d.1606/7) son of Gavin of Horsleyhill, see **Gavin Eliott** of Stobs. **Gavin** of Hillhouse (16th/17th C.) one of 3 men who were meant to have plotted the murder of Walter Scott of Buccleuch in a foiled plot of 1624, part of a feud between the Elliots and the Scotts. He was listed as 'Gawane Ellott of Hilhouse' and 'Gawine Ellott in Halhouse'. **Gavin** of Braidlie (16th/17th C.) younger son of William of Dinlabyre and Braidlie. He is probably the Gavin, brother of Robert 'of Drumlybyre' who was denounced as a rebel in 1611, along with several other Elliots and Armstrongs, for hunting illegally, as well as destroying woods etc. **Gavin** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'of Coklek' in 1611 when Robert of Falnash was cautioner for him in Jedburgh. **Gavin** (d.bef. 1618) described as 'Gawane Ellott in Hassindeane Burne' in 1619 when his wife Helen Elliot raised an action to try Hector Turnbull in Clarilaw for his murder. Their children Gavin, Samuel and Elizabeth are also mentioned. Gilbert, son of Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, appeared on their behalf (and so may have been a relative). **Gavin** of Brugh (d.bef. 1631) youngest son of Robert of Redheugh and Jean Scott, and brother of Robert the 16th chief. He was probably raised partly by his step-father, Gavin Eliott of Stobs. He may be the Gavin, who, along with his brother Archibald (brother of Robert of Redheugh) in 1581 witnessed a transaction between Gavin of Bailielee (later of Stobs) and James McDougall of Makerstoun. He may be the 'Gawan Ellot his brother' recorded along with Robert of Redheugh and other Elliots in 1583. He is 'of Brugh' when he witnessed a deed in 1597 and is recorded as 'in the Burgh' in 1599 when he had a bond with the Laird of Buccleuch. Additionally in 1599 he was one of the leading Elliots and Armstrongs to write to Lord Scrope to get their family hostages freed from England. He was among Elliots who raided into England in 1603 and later had remission for this crime. In 1612 he complained to the Privy Council about being attacked by servants of Douglas of Cavers, specifically that William Douglas of Whitriggs and others confronted his family and servants on their way home from the Kirk, 'threw thame af thair horssis, pullit thame in myris, struck them with horse wands about thair lugeis and upoun thair face', and violently took his sons sword; however, the men were acquitted. He helped his nephew Robert of Redheugh in his dipute with Buccleuch, thus putting himself in debt. In 1621 Robert granted him Over and Nether Dodburn

and Branxholmebrae, as well as discharging him from all previous bonds. In 1625 he was one of the men who broke out of Selkirk jail (the others being Robert Scott of Thirlestane, George Davidson of Kames, Thomas Little of Meikledale and John 'Skaillis'). He married Margaret Chisholme (who may have been a daughter of Chisholme of that Ilk) and they had 4 children: Archibald, who died before him; Gilbert, who succeeded; Robert, mentioned in 1621; and William, who became Provost of Peebles. However, the first couple of generations of this family are quite uncertain, and it has been suggested that 2 of his sons were illegitimate. He was certainly the first of the Elliots of Brugh, a family that was well represented in the Hawick area for at least the next 200 years. In 1631 his widow sold Over and Nether Dodburn and Branxholmebrae to William Eliott, younger of Stobs. **Gavin** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'of the Schawis' in 1611 when William of Falnash was cautioner for him in Jedburgh. He was further 'callit of ye Schawis' in 1623; Rowie Foster stole sheep from 'Callshiels' owned by him and John Nixon in Lawshill. He was probably related to the earlier Elliots of Shaws. **Gavin** (17th C.) recorded as possessor of the lands of Burnmouth, Over Heuchhouse, Nether Hightrees, Dyke, Kilford and Byrestead in 1632. Given the lands he owned, he was probably of some significance among local Elliots. Perhaps the same Gavin is recorded in the same 1632 document as joint tenant, along with John Scott, of the lands of Over and Nether 'Closse alias Welshaw' in Liddesdale. **Gavin** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Bessie Veitch. Their daughter Helen was baptised in 1635. **Gavin** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Marion Elliot. Their daughter Marion was baptised in 1636. as Gavin of Caerlenrig, who had a daughter Mary. **Gavin** of Caerlenrig (17th C.), 4th son of Robert of Falnash. He was mentioned as early as 1635, when he witnessed the marriage of his brother William. He had a charter of Caerlenrig from Sir Gilbert of Stobs in 1668. In about 1668 he purchased Falnash from his brother Archibald, and settled it on his son Ninian. He was 'in Carlenrick rige' in 1678 when he paid the land tax in Cavers Parish. He was ancestor of the Elliots of Caerlenrig. He married Janet Elliot by 1655 and their children included: Ninian, who succeeded as Laird of Falnash; Robert 'of Carlenrickrig' (b.1655), baptised in Hawick Parish; Francis of Fenwick; and Mary. **Rev. Gavin** (d.bef. 1678) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1645, he became minister at Kirkton in 1652. However, he was deprived in 1662 (for refusing to conform to Episcopacy), and forced to leave not only his manse, but the bounds of the Presbytery. His sons were Robert and William both 'in Borthwickbrae'. He was presumably related to the Elliots of Horsleyhill, Borthwickbrae, Borthwickshiels, etc., but the precise relationship is unclear. The name of his wife and date of his death are both unknown. **Gavin** of Outerside Rig (17th C.) recorded in a list of landowners of Hassendean Parish in 1666. Ninian of Eweslees was his grandfather, and appointed his guardian. His brothers were William of Unthank and James in Harwood. In 1662 he was among a long list of men fined and given a pardon by the King after the Restoration. In 1678 he paid the land tax for lands in Wilton Parish valued at £360. **Gavin** (17th C.) described as 'in Stob' in 1668 when his son Gilbert became a baker's apprentice in Edinburgh. This is unlikely to have been the same man as **Gavin Eliott** of Grange, since his son Gilbert was the 1st Lord Minto. **Gavin** (17th C.) recorded in 1673 as 'collector of customs and excise at Surone (Sowrone)' when he had 3 separate bonds. This may have been 'Souden', i.e. Southdean. **Gavin** 4th Laird of Midlem Mill (1727–86) eldest surviving son of Robert and Katherine Elliot. He was born in Old Langholm Castle. He left a sort of diary in the family bible. He was educated at Hawick Grammar School and then went to college in Edinburgh for 3 years, lived at Midlem Mill for 18 months and moved to London in 1743. There he joined the counting house of Alexander Coutts, before sailing to Virginia in 1745 where he opened a store. Returning to Britain in 1747, he lived in London and then in 1752 moved to Danzig as a clerk with Gibson & Hogg. He succeeded his father in 1753, but there was a large debt owed to Col. William of Wells, and the family estate was sold by the trustees in about 1756. He subsequently lived in London. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Anna Catharine Clemens in Danzig in 1758 (and he received a large dowry). They had 7 children, including Robert (who died aged 11), Catherine Elizabeth (who married Rev. William Lance), Helena Constantia (who died young), Clemens (also died young), Anna Renata (who married Adam Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, and received money in the will of her relative William, son of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs), Gilbert (died aged 12) and William (the only surviving son, who became Rector of Simonburn). He died in London and was buried

in Greenwich Church. **Gavin** of Fenwick (18th C.) last Elliot of Fenwick. He was son of Robert and Katherine, daughter of William of Arkleton. He may have also had a brother James, for whom he witnessed a baptism in 1758. In a pedigree of 1811 (by J.W. Henderson) he is said to have lived with 'a loose woman' and had a son (who went abroad in about 1796 and died), as well as several daughters. He eventually acknowledged her as his wife, in England, so his children could succeed to Arkleton. **Gavin** (b.c.1800) born in Channelkirk, Berwickshire, he was a stockingmaker in Denholm. In 1841 and 1851 he was probably on Sunnyside and in 1861 was on Westside. He married Isabella Best, from Cavers and their children included: Agnes (b.1824), baptised in Minto; Jane (or Jeany, b.1826), baptised in Cavers; and Henry (b.1828), who was a mason. **Gedwin** (18th/19th C.) listed at Haggiehaugh in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. It is unclear if his forename was an error or how he could have been related to other Elliots. **George** (15th/16th C.) chaplain who is recorded as witness to a document for Thomas Ker of Sunderland Hall, done at Fairnilee in 1526. His surname is 'Elwand' and John was also a witness. Probably the same 'sir George Ellot' was witness to a document for David Pringle of Galashiels and Smailholm in 1529. Also in 1529 he was recorded as 'curate in Lyndene' when he solemnized the marriage of John Rutherford of Hunthill and Christian Pringle. Probably the same 'George Elwand chaplain' witnessed a transaction related to lands at Bowhill in 1539/40 and another for the Pringles of Blindlee in 1541. Either he or a different George 'Elwand' was recorded in 1541 as a tenant of the lands of 'Lyndene' in the Barony of Bowden, along with other Elliots. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1535 as 'Georgii Elwald' when he had remission for associating with 'Jacobi Elwald'. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1550 as curator to the sister of Janet Chapman in Selkirk. He was directed to deliver money to his mother Bessie, which was to go to Margaret Chapman, who was in England. The agreement was signed in his house in Selkirk. **George** (16th C.) tenant in Adderstoneshiel. In 1563/4 he was listed along with Will 'of the Burnmouthis', Alexander and 2 Croziers who were to be presented by John Gledstains of Cocklaw to answer accusations brought against them by Englishman William Selby. **George** 'the Cleg' (16th C.) named in a pledge of 1576 by James Langlands of that Ilk, along with the 'cobilman to the lard of Langlands'. In 1578/9 the pledge to the Privy Council for the same pair of men was considered broken with the joint cautioners being liable, namely Walter Scott of Goldielands, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and James Langlands of that Ilk. **George** 'Jamie's Geordie' (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. His name is recorded as 'George Ellott called James Geordie', but it is unclear which James his father was. **George** (d.bef. 1580) Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1580 his first-born son Thomas resigned all rights to his lands in Lindean. **George** 'Buggerback' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 among Nixons and Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for a raid on 'Haslegyll', as well as separately for stealing 12 ewes and a ram. Others named included servants of William of Larriston, suggesting that he was from this part of Liddesdale. He was listed in another complaint in the same year, and said to be brother of Archie 'called dogpyntle'. **Rev. George** (1676–1748) younger son of John of Brugh, who farmed at Southfield. He graduated from Edinburgh in 1701. Also in 1701 he and his father witnessed the baptism of the twin daughters of his brother Gilbert. In 1711 he was ordained as Minister of Hownam and remained there until his death. He paid the window tax for Hownam Manse in 1748. In 1710 he married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Lind, Bailie of Edinburgh. Their children were Arabella (baptised in Kirkton, b.1712), Margaret, John, George Augustus, Robert, Sara, Jane, Janet and James. All but the first child were baptised in Hownam Parish. **George** (18th C.) younger son of Walter in Brugh. He is said to have lived in Cuba, but nothing else is known about him. **George** (18th C.) farmer at Burnmouth in Liddesdale, recorded in 1748. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Elliots in Burnmouth. **George** (1729/30–1805) tenant farmer at Doorpool in Rulewater. He was probably brother of William, tenant at Lanton Mains. He may be the George at Ruletownhead on the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded at Doorpool on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Doorpool in the same year. He may also be the George who owned parts of Ruletownhead, 'Bossithill' and Burnkinford that were among the possessions of Charles Kerr of Abbotrule by 1811. He married Mary Scott, who died in 1807, aged

71. Their children, baptised in Bedrule Parish, included: William (b.1767), who died in infancy; Mabel (b.1768); Mary (b.1770); George (b.1770); and William (1772–1855), who farmed at Doorpool. The family are recorded on a tombstone at old Abbotrule Kirk. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1786); Gilbert (b.1789); Janet (b.1791); Mary (b.1793); James (b.1795); William (b.1797); and John (b.1800). **George** of Larriston (18th/19th C.) see **George Fraser Scott-Elliot**. **Adm. Sir George** (1784–1863) 2nd son of the 1st Earl of Minto. He joined the Navy and at a young age took part in the capture of the Danish Fleet un Copenhagen Harbour, led by Lord Nelson. He accompanied his father (then Governor-General of Bengal) out to Java, and on the trip made one of the only known sketches of John Leyden. He captained H.M.S. Victory 1827–32, and was later promoted to Admiral, as well as Lord of the Admiralty. He was also General of the Mint in Scotland. A Whig in politics, he became the first M.P. for Roxburghshire after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, defeating Lord John Scott. He took part in the Hawick celebrations for the passing of the Bill and was made an Honorary Burgess in 1833. In 1834 many of the Whig members of the Jedforest Club resigned when the Chairman refused to toast his health. He was defeated by Scott in the 1835 election. It is said that he helped get John Ewen appointed as minister at Hobkirk. In 1810 in Calcutta he married Eliza Cecilia, daughter of James Ness of Osgodly, Yorkshire and they had 9 children, one of whom, George, was also an Admiral and M.P. He may be the 'Hon. Captain Elliot, Teviotbank' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Sir George** (1814–93) born in Gateshead, he was a mining engineer and businessman. He was a Conservative in politics and in 1868 he became M.P. for North Durham. He was created a Baronet in 1874. He is probably the 'Hon. George Elliot' who was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1869. He could be the George who was present at the excavation of the cairn on Cromrig in 1869. **George Mackenzie** (1822–56) 5th son of James, 3rd Laird of Wolfelee. He went to Australia with his brother William Thomas. A massacre of Aborinal people in 1856 resulted in about 200 men coming to their sheep station at Canoona, leading his men to open fire. There were about 7 locals and 2 white men killed, and the locals were then pursued. He died of illness soon afterwards and a stone was erected to his memory, with an inscription describing that he died at Gracemore Fitzroy River. **Gideon** of Horsleyhill (16th/17th C.) along with 'Auld Wat' of Harden and Gideon Murray, he was responsible for burning West Burnflat (in Liddesdale) in 1599, for which they obtained remission in 1604. He (probably wrongly transcribed as 'Gilbert') was one of the landowners of Hassendean who the Baron, James Cunningham, tried to evict in 1603. He was also recorded in 1611 as witness to a marriage contract of William Scott of Harden and Agnes Murray. **Dr. Gideon** (d.bef. 1712) third son of Robert of Bewlie, tenant in Borthwickshiels. He became an apprentice surgeon in Edinburgh in 1681. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1689 and was Chair in 1693/4 and 1699/1700. In 1695 he and Thomas Burnet were employed by the Council of King William to visit the Earl of Home, then a prisoner in the Hirsel, and report whether his health would allow him to be transferred to Edinburgh Castle. In 1701 (as 'deacon of the Surgeons) He was made a Burgess of Canongate, gratis. In 1691 he married Margaret Cunningham, heiress of North Sinton and was then designated 'of North Sinton'. In 1705 he secondly married Jean, daughter of James Loch of Drylaw. In 1695 and 1704 he was listed on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. His children all died young. His portrait hangs in Surgeons' Hall in Edinburgh. **Gideon** of Harwood-on-Teviot (d.1735), 3rd or 4th son of Simon of Swinside and grandson of William of the Binks. He was recorded as a Hawick Parish heritor in 1718 when the new Hawick Schoolmaster was appointed. He became an Elder of Hawick Parish in 1723. In 1723 he witnessed baptisms for William Grieve, tenant in Fenwick, and for Francis Scott, ploughman in Harwood. In 1724 he purchased Teindside from his brother Robert. He is probably the Laird of Harwood who witnessed baptism in 1728 for William Grieve in Fenwick and in 1729 (along with 'Mr' Haliburton, probably his factor) for weaver James Roger. He was probably the uncle of Rev. Simon Haliburton, minister of Castleton and Ashkirk. He married Mary Haliburton in 1715; she was sister of Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, John Haliburton, doctor in Jedburgh and Andrew, W.S., and she died in 1735. Their children (all baptised in Hawick) included: Jean (b.1719); Barbara (b.1720); Simon (b.1722); Christian (b.1723), who married Rev. Isaac Davidson, minister at Sorbie,

Wigtonshire; Elizabeth (b.1726), who married Isaac Davidson, minister of Sorbie; and Mary (b.1728). Only Christian and Elizabeth survived their mother. In the 1719 baptism in Hawick he is recorded in error as 'Simeon Eliot of Harwood', with his wife being a 'Halyborton', and the witnesses Gideon Scott of Falnash and 'Doctor Halyburton' (probably his wife's brother). The witnesses in 1720 were Robert Scott of Falnash and Walter Turnbull, cottar in Harwood. In 1726 he was 'of harwod' and the witnesses were Robert Scott of Falnash and Andrew Scott .... The 1728 baptism was witnessed by Robert Scott of 'F...' (probably Falnash) and 'Mr. Shiel in Todja...'. **Gideon** (b.c.1793) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. In 1835 and 1841 he was at Bellshiels. He married Agnes Anderson (b.1795) and their children were: Jean (b.1819); Betty (b.1821); Gideon (b.1824); Helen (b.1827); Mary (b.1830); Agnes (b.1832); Anne (b.1835); and Janet (b.1840). He could be the Gideon, son of John and Betty Crozier, born in Castleton in 1791. **Gideon** (1833–1913) son of John and Jane Goodfellow. In 1861 he was a dyker living at Muselee. In Roberton Parish in 1853 he married Margaret Wilson. Their children included: Agnes E.; Jane (b.1856); John (b.1859); Thomas (b.1861); James (b.1864); Archibald Hoy (b.1866); William (b.1868); Francis (b.1870); and Thomas (b.1873). **Gilbert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Gilbert Elwald' in 1453 when he witnessed a 'letter of reversion' between Andrew Ker of Altonburn and Sir Robert Colville of Oxnam for the lands of Feu-rule. It is unclear how he is related to other Elliots, but he may have a connection to John who witnessed a Rulewater sasine in 1436. Perhaps the same Gilbert is mentioned in 1493 when his son Robert produced a remission at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh for the crime of stealing a grey horse from William Scott of Tushielaw. **Gilbert** (15th C.) son of Nicholas, listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. Perhaps the same Gilbert was accused in 1502 of the theft of 8 oxen from Newhall, with William of 'lahope' serving as his surety. He may also be the Gilbert who is 1502 was surety for John in Foulshiels. **Gilbert** 'Gib' of the Shaws (16th C.) recorded in 1578 when he was held by Pater Hay of Megginch, with a pledge to the King for good behaviour. Later in 1578 he was 'Gib Ellot of the Schawis' when he was released from being warded with the Provost and Bailies of Perth, but requested to meet with other Border Lairds to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1580 he was held in ward in Falkland Castle when his keeper was ordered to present him to the Privy Council. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. He is probably the 'Gib of the Schawis' listed in 1580 when his procurator explained to the Privy Council that he had 'departit hame to his awin cuntrie and sensyne wes slayne'. In 1583 he is 'Gybbe Ellot of the Shaues' in a letter from English wardens; he is listed among the close kin of Robert of Redheugh, and surely related to Adam of the Shaws, who is also listed. **Gilbert** (16th C.) recorded among merchants of Edinburgh in a case before the Privy Council in 1565/6. His surname is given as 'Elwand'. **Gilbert** 'Gib' (16th C.) nephew of Martin of Braidlie. In 1569 he was recorded as 'Martin's Gib the Cousin' when he was among a number of pledges to support Martin of Braidlie with the Regent Moray. He was recorded being 'left with my Lord Regentis Grace to the returning of Martine Ellot'. He was also recorded in 1580 among Elliots who raided the farms of Harwood (on Teviot), Slaidhills, Whitlaw and Hoscote; he was declared a rebel after not appearing. In 1584 he was 'Gyb the cousin', who defended the tower at Larriston, which was taken by an English raiding force under Sir John Forster; he was said to have been trained as a soldier in the wars in Flanders and France. He is 'Martin's Gib being Martins cosen', recorded in 1590, along with 'Martin's Airchie' and Martin's brother Gib and others, when accused of stealing cattle and horses from England. Also in 1590 he and William, younger of the Steele, were accused of stealing cattle 2 years earlier. Additionally he was 'Martins Gib being Martins cossen' when accused of further rieving in 1590, along with elder Airchie, Will of the Steele and 'Lang' John. It is unclear who his father was, or whether he was the same as one of the contemporary Gibs. His killing by men of Tynedale is recorded in 1597, where he is 'an Ellot of Martin's clan called 'Martin's Gibbe' ', with the further description that he was 'a notorious offender in England, and besides, being a soldier and trained in war, was a captain and principal leader'. **Gilbert** 'Gib', 'Sweet Milk' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is listed as 'Gib Ellott, callit Sweit Milk'. It seems likely he was related to the earlier Hob and the later Dand, who had the same nickname, as well as William, supposedly commemorated in the song 'Ranton Roarin

Willie'. **Gilbert** 'Gib' (16th/17th C.) brother of Robert of Redheugh. In 1578 he was listed among Border Lairds who were directed to meet in order to pledge to suppress lawlessness; he was then 'Gibbie Ellot, broder to Robert Ellot of Reidheuch'. In 1583 a letter from Musgrave to Burghley describes him as 'Gibbe Ellot' among the most important Elliots of Liddesdale, along with his brothers Robert of Redheugh, William of Hartsgarth and Archibald. He may be the Gib, 'son to Robine Ellott' who was among a number of Elliots (along with servants of Robert of Redheugh), Croziers and others accused in 1590 of stealing livestock from Middleton Hall in England in 1589; he is recorded as 'Gib Ellott son to Robin', and his servant John Noble and 'his man' 'John Shevell' were also listed. In 1591 he was described as 'louit freind and seruitour' of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme when he rented Commonside, Northcroft, Hillend and 'Stoghill' from him, being given this lease for service performed for the Laird of Branxholme. In 1595 he was also servitor of Sir Walter Scott Branxholme when he witnessed a charter. He is probably the Gybb Elwood allias Robes Gibb' who, according to an English account, along wth Scott of Buccleuch and Scott of Harden met with some Englishmen to get help in the plan to rescue Kinmont Willie. He is probably the 'Gyb Ellot brother to Robert Ellot of Reidheuch' who was held as a prisoner in England in 1597. In 1599 he had a remission, along with Gideon Murray of Elibank and Walter Scott of Harden, for burning Westburnflat in Liddesdale. In 1603 he was probably 'my louit Gilbert Ellot of the Kirktoun' to whom Sir Walter Scott leased the lands of Wester Commonside and Northcroft. He may have been an illegitimate son of Robert the 16th Chief, with his mother possibly being Helen Kidd (unless this story is complete fabrication); he would then be the 'bastard brother of Robert Ellot of Redheugh' recorded in 1603. It is not impossible that he is the same man as 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartins'. **Gilbert** 'Gib' (16th/17th C.) younger son of Martin of Braidlie. He may be the 'Gibbie' who, along with Archie and their accomplices, was accused of taking part in a raid into England in 1587. He is probably also the 'Martins Gib' in a group complained about by the English Warden for the murder of 2 Englishmen during a raid in 1588. He is recorded as brother of 'Martin's Arche' in 1590 when, along with Gib, cousin of Martin, and others, he was accused of stealing cattle and horses from England. He was probably the 'Martin's Gib' who, along with Will Elliot of Heuchhouse and 'Adie's John' Crozier were accused of stealing from William Henderson of 'Fallofeeld' in 1590. Also in 1590 he was accused of stealing from Thomas Rutherford of Blackhall (in England), along with Martin's sons (and so presumably his brothers) Airchie and John, as well as Martin of Prickinghaugh. He was probably the 'Martin's Gib' accused in 1590 along with a list of Elliots and others said to have stolen from the 'Hewrde' family, as well as maiming and taking prisoner Christopher 'of the Whithall'. He was probably the 'Martinges Gib' listed in 1590 among Elliots and Armstrongs complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh, taking many prisoners for ransom. He was probably the Gib, son of Martin, who (along with his brother John) was part of a complaint about a raid into Gilsland in 1596, led by Sir Walter Scott of Harden. He is probably the 'Martin's Gibbe' who Lord Evers described being killed by English raiders in 1597; the slayer was a Dodd, it is said in retaliation for an earlier raid. He was described as 'brought up in the wars in Flanders and France, and has since been a leader to that wicked race'. Note that he may be confused with 'Martin's Gib the Cousin', who is recorded at about the same time. **Gilbert** 'Gib' (16th/17th C.) younger son of Gavin of Falnash. In 1595 he was mentioned along with Wat Scott of Harden and 2 of his nephews (sons of William of Falnash), Archie and Hob in a list of English complaints against Liddesdale men. His name is recorded as 'Gibbe Ellott brother to Will E. of the Fawenesh'. He may be the 'Gilbert Ellot in Fallinasche Mill' recorded in 1618 when Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down 60 alder trees from his lands of Gorrenberry; William 'Ellote, called of Fallinasche in Braidlie' was also accused of cutting trees and may have been his brother. Not appearing before the Privy Council, he was denounced as a rebel. **Gilbert** 'Stottin Gib' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1598/9 as 'Gib Ellot, called Stottan Gib', along with his brother John and other 'brothers, tenants and servants' of William of Falnash. There were complaints against them by Margaret, widow of James Douglas of Knightsridge, for stealing cattle from her lands of Corsetburn. His brother John was also listed; it is possible they were both brothers of William of Falnash and hence sons of Gavin of Falnash. **Gilbert** of the Mains (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1594/5 when Gavin Eliott of Stobs was his surety

for a promise to pay taxes owed to James Douglas of Cavers for some of his lands in Teviotdale. He was there recorded being 'of the Manis'. In 1599 he witnessed bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. His name is recorded as 'Gilbert Ellot of the Maynis'; it is unclear where 'the Mains' might have been, but it seems likely he was a prominent Elliot of the time, and perhaps the same as one of the contemporary family members noted by another designation. He was also 'of the Mains' in 1602 when he signed the bond among Border lairds to keep the peace. **Gilbert** 'Gib the Galyart' (16th/17th C.) convicted in 1618 of stealing the purse of John Armstrong of Holm when they were in the house of Alexander Young of Selkirk. He was sentenced to be scourged through Edinburgh and then banished from the Kingdom. It is unclear to which branch of the Elliots he belonged. His nickname referred to a lively dance, and was apparently a common nickname for someone who was smart in dress or lively in spirit. **Gilbert** 'Gib the Tutor' (17th C.) described as a servant of Robert of Redheugh. He was involved in stealing cattle from Englishmen at 'Chipsies' and 'Islysyde' in about 1623. He was one of the men who had planned to murder Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1624, as part of the feud between the Scotts and the Elliots. He is listed as 'Gib Ellott, callit the Tutour', along with Gavin of Hillhouse and 'Will Ellot, callit Gibbis Will', who may have been his son. They were meant to kill the Earl in Jedburgh at the time of a Justice Court, and then followed him to Edinburgh, but after failing they confessed. Robert of Redheugh stated that the idea for the murder originally came from him, but Gavin of Hillhouse said that 'Gib wes bot a feible coutcher and wald never do the turne'. **Gilbert** (17th C.) married Janet Richardson in Kelso in 1635. They had a daughter Elizabeth in 1636. Janet (b.1639) and Margaret (b.1642), both baptised in Hawick Parish, were probably also his children. He may be the same as one of the other Gilberts. **Gilbert** (17th C.) signatory of the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638. He is recorded as being 'now in Quhithauche', which could be Whithaugh in Liddesdale. **Gilbert** of Brugh (d.bef. 1648) 2nd son of Gavin, he gained the Lairdship since his elder brother Archibald died before 1621. In 1621 he is recorded as witness to a contract for money due by the Chisholmes to his deceased brother. He is recorded in the Circuit Court of 1623 when he acted as caution (along with several others) for Mungo Scott in Castleside (who may have been his tenant). His wife's name is unknown and his only son was Archibald (d.1650), who was served heir to his grandfather in 1648. However, details of these generations of the Elliots of Brugh seem quite uncertain. **Gilbert** (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Falnash. In 1637 he was apprenticed to John Nichol, merchant in Edinburgh. **Gilbert** (17th C.) younger son of Archibald of Brugh. He was mentioned being 'in Carlops' and brother of John in Southfield (who succeeded to Brugh) in 1665. Nothing else is known about him. **Gilbert** (17th/18th C.) referred to as 'of the Park' in 1699. He and his son William 'in Castletoun' were subject of a complaint of non-payment by William of Bewlie, recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books. It is unclear how he might have been related to earlier Elliots associated with Park. **Sir Gilbert** 'Gibbie' (1651–1718) of Headshaw and of Minto, 1st Baronet and Lord Minto. He was younger son of Gavin Eliott of Grange and Midlem Mill, and grandson of 'Gibby wi the Gowden Gartins' (although these early generations are somewhat uncertain). His sister Margaret was the mother of Rev. Robert Lithgow of Ashkirk. He may have purchased part of the land of Minto (perhaps Craigend and Deanfoot) from John Turnbull in about 1674. He may be the 'Minto' who acted as an agent for renting some of the Duchess of Buccleuch's farms in 1675. He may be the Laird of Minto who paid the Land Tax on more than £2100 in 1678. He was a lawyer in Edinburgh, and a zealous Presbyterian. In 1679 he acted to have the preacher William Veitch's sentence commuted from execution to banishment, and it is said that this established him as a capable lawyer. In 1681 he is reported to to have ridden from London, beating the King's messenger, and allowing the Earl of Argyll to escape from Edinburgh Castle before the capital sentence was imposed. He later took part in Argyll's disastrous expedition to Scotland from Holland (perhaps helping to raise funds, along with the Lairds of Torwoodlee and Polwarth). In 1685 he was among the rebels (under Sir Patrick Home and Sir John Cochrane) who engaged the Royalist force at Muirdykes in Renfrewshire, and afterwards fled to Holland. He is probably the 'wryter in Edinburgh' listed among others in 1685 as fugitive rebels. He was convicted of high treason for plotting against the King, hid out in the Border hills and fled to Holland. He was pardoned in 1687; it was stated this was because of the service to the Crown offered by his father. He became an advocate in 1687 and was

fully back in favour when William of Orange acceded in 1689, when he was appointed Clerk to the Privy Council in 1689 (until 1692). He was kinghted in 1692. In 1693 he became a Burgess of Canongate, gratis, as well as a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (in right of his first wife); he seems to have been entered again as a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1708. In 1694 he was listed as one of the creditors of Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge. In 1696 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire and in 1698 for Selkirkshire. In 1696 he bought the Headshaw estate (from the female heiress Mary and her husband Patrick Porteous) and in 1697 purchased Langhope (probably the one near Ashkirk). He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia (for Headshaw) in 1700 and became a Judge. He was appointed one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1702 and hence was a member of the last Scottish Parliament, voting against the Union. In 1703 he purchased the Minto estate (which had been combined with Craigend and Deanfoot) from Gideon Scott of Highchester; his aunt Elizabeth had been wife of John Turnbull of Minto and so he may have spent time on the estate as a child. He witnessed baptisms for George Douglas of Friarshaw in 1703 and 1704. In 1704 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire and for Selkirkshire. In 1705 he was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Signet and shortly afterwards was created a Lord of Session, taking the title of first Lord Minto; this means that he served as a judge on the same court that had sentenced him to death about 20 years earlier. Also in 1705 he had a royal charter for the lands of Headshaw, Dryden, Crawknowe and 'Clews' in Ashkirk Parish, which included the erection of these lands into the Barony of Headshaw, as well as the patronage and teinds of Ashkirk Parish. In 1706 he combined the Barony of Headshaw and his lands of Langhope and Minto into the Barony of Minto and Craigend. In 1705 he was one of the members of the Scottish Parliament to vote against having a single Parliament for the whole of the United Kingdom. In 1712 he and his son Gilbert were granted the lands of Shielswood by James Scott of Shielswood (and his son Walter). He is recorded in a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1717. His portrait was painted in about 1715. On the frieze of the pulpit in Ashkirk Kirk are the initials 'S / GE' and 'D / (I)C' for 'Sir Gilbert Elliot' and 'Dame Jean Carre', his second wife. He married first Mary (or Helen) Stevenson, daughter of an Edinburgh Burgess, who was his cousin, and they had one daughter, Mary, who married Sir John Elphinstone of Logie; his first wife died in 1689 after 9 years of marriage. In 1692 he secondly married Jean, daughter of Sir Andrew Kerr of Cavers Carre. Their children were: Sir Gilbert (b.1693), who succeeded; and Andrew, who drowned at age 16 on his way to Holland. **Gilbert** (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of Robert of Larriston and grandson of James Eliott of Stobs. He was a merchant in Hawick, was said to be 'of Nethermill' (which was probably the place of that name in Dumfriesshire, adjacent to lands owned by his grandfather, John Maxwell of Cowhill), and is described in 1696 as 'brother german to Robert Elliot of Larriston'. His son Charles Edward was born in 1693, and settled in Essex, while another (unnamed) son eventually emigrated to California, where he is said to have descendants. It is claimed that both sons fought in the 1715 Jacobite uprising and later lived in Java for a while (but like other family legends, this may be confusing generations and individuals). **Gilbert** (17th/18th C.) son of William of Penchrise and Janet, daughter of John Elliot of Thorlieshope. He was 'at Mount', which may have been the farmstead near Whitropefoot. He died without issue. **Gilbert** (c.1670–aft. 1727) second son of John of Brugh, who farmed at Southfield, and younger brother of William 'the Laceman'. He lived for many years at Nether Southfield and took over the tenancy at Winningtonrig in 1710. He was also factor for his cousin, Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He is probably the Gilbert who leased the farm of Over Southfield (perhaps an error for Nether Southfield) from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1698. He was at Nether Southfield in 1698 when he witnessed a baptism for James 'Colwort' in Whitlaw. Both he and John (his father) witnessed Hawick baptisms in 1700 for Robert Scott in Newbigging and for William Scott (from Wilton Parish). He witnessed a baptism for Glendinnings in 1702, and both he and John 'in Nether Southfield' witnessed a baptism in 1704. In 1705 he witnessed baptisms for James Stevenson in Harwood, for Southfield shoemaker John Elliot and for Walter Scott in Hawick Shiel, and in 1706 another for William Cowan, herd in Southfield. He was stated in 1767 to have been tenant in Nether Southfield like his father before him and in about 1710 he 'broke Hawick Common by plowing a part of it', for which he got no protection from the Duchess' Chamberlain, 'Auld Falnash'; during the riding of the Common that year his flock was hounded more than those of the other neighbouring farmers and

he was fined by the Hawick Bailies. In 1717 there was a complaint that one of his servants had encroached upon the Hawick Common at Winnington Moss. He witnessed the baptism of children of Walter Scott in Newbigging in 1722 and 1725; he was then 'in Winnintounridge'. In 1727 his brother William of Wells left him money in his will. He is probably the Gilbert who witnessed the baptism of his grandson Gilbert in Hawick in 1734. He married Agnes Turnbull of Southfield in 1698; she was daughter of Walter Turnbull (from Jedburgh) and Helen Elliot (from Hawick). Their children were: Jean and Barbara, twins (b.1701); 'Helenora' (b.1702), who married James Grieve, farmer at Commonside; Jane (or 'Jannet', b.1704); John (b.1708), who became a Captain and married Jean, daughter of James Grieve in Todshawhaugh; Agnes (b.1710), who died in infancy; Elizabeth (Arabella, b.1712); James; and another Agnes (b.1718). They were all christened locally (in Hawick, Cavers and Kirkton Parishes). The 1701 baptism was witnessed by his father John and brother George, the 1702 baptism by Robert Thomson in Newmill and James Ogilvie in Branxholme and the 1704 baptism by John Eliott (uncle of Sir Gilbert of Stobs) and shoemaker John Elliot. He was referred to as 'Mr. Elliot in Rig' in the 1712 baptism and as being 'in Rige' in 1718. The year of his death is not known. **Gilbert** (d.bef. 1752) son of Robert of Larriston. It is unclear if he was the oldest son, but he appears to have been the only one who had issue. He settled in Newcastle and married Margaret, daughter of James Scott of Calfield. He had 2 children: Jane Stewart, who married John Williams of Kensington; and Maj.-Gen. William (b.1741), who bought back the family lands of Larriston, but died unmarried. **Sir Gilbert** (1693–1766) 2nd Baronet and Lord Minto, eldest son of 'Gibbie'. He was educated in law at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, and became an advocate in 1715. He was M.P. for Roxburghshire 1722–26. He reached the bench as a Lord of Session in 1726, assuming the title of Lord Minto, later becoming a Judge and eventually Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland in 1763. It is said that it was partly through his influence that his relative Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs was eventually pardoned for the murder of Colonel Stewart. In 1727 and 1731 he had discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk. Also in 1727 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in right of his father and 'for good services'. He purchased Raperlaw (which had once belonged to an Eliott of Stobs), followed by Fallahill in 1727, Newlands in 1734 and part of Langhaugh in 1743. He was responsible for the extensive alterations carried out at Minto House in 1744 and 1745, including the addition of 68 new windows, and building up a library. He also improved the grounds, with a pond-head being built across the glen in 1735, an avenue of larches added in about 1736, and most of the houses moved to Minto Green. In 1739 he was among the local landowners asked to decide where the Teviot Brig in Hawick should be built. An anti-Jacobite, he reputedly hid among the crags when part of the Jacobite force stopped at Minto House in 1745. He paid the window tax for Minto House in 1748. He was said to have been interested in agriculture and dramatically changed the layout of the estate at Minto. However, he also spent much of the year in Edinburgh, where his house was on Horse-wynd. He was known as a music-lover and supposedly introduced the German flute into Scotland in 1726. He wrote verses in Italian, but none were published; his only publication was a pamphlet about improving the city of Edinburgh. His Minto estate was valued at £5678 4s in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761. When appointed Lord Justice Clerk, he had a house built in Edinburgh, on Argyll Square. He was listed among the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. In 1718 he married Helen (d.1774), daughter of Sir Robert Stuart (or Stewart) of Allanbank; she was a leader of society in Edinburgh, serving for a while as Directress of the Assemblies. The couple had 13 children: Eleanor (b.1719), who married John Rutherford of Edgerston; Jean (b.1720), who died in infancy; Sir Gilbert (1722–77), who succeeded; Mary (b.1724), who probably died young; Robert (1725–57), Captain in the Royals; Jean (or Jane, 1727–1805), who was author of 'Flowers of the Forest'; Andrew (b.1728), who became Lieutenant-Governor of New York, married Elizabeth Plumstead and lived at Greenwells; Marianne (1730–1811), who died unmarried in Edinburgh; John (1732–1808), became an Admiral and died at Monteviot; twins Margaret (b.1734), who died in infancy and Ann (or Anne, b.1734), who married Charles Congleton of Congleton in Edinburgh in 1762; Grizell (b.1737), who probably died young; and Archibald (1743–59), who died in Antigua, aged 16. He was said to have been a strict disciplinarian with his children. He died suddenly at Minto. **Sir Gilbert** of Minto (1722–77) 3rd Baronet, son of Sir Gilbert.

Born at Minto, he was educated for the Scottish bar, becoming an advocate in 1743. He went to Holland in 1744 and married 2 years later. He was 'younger of Minto advocate Sherif Depute of Roxburghshire' in 1750 when he was present for the writing of a document for William Scott of Whitehaugh. He was said to be a great public speaker and a formidable debating opponent. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1753–65 and for Roxburghshire 1765–77 (when he died, but was succeeded as M.P. by his son). He was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as well as being Keeper of the Signet in Scotland. He was conspicuous as a parliamentary orator, being said to have almost single-handedly argued the successful case for making the office of Sheriffs in Scotland independent of the Crown. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1760, in right of his father and 'for great and eminent services'. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761 (when still 'junior' of Minto). In 1761 he became Lord of the Treasury, in 1762 Treasurer of the House of Commons and from 1771 he was Treasurer of the Navy. He was also known as a man of philosophical interests and literary talent, with his song 'Amynta' being popular in its day; it begins 'My sheep I neglected, I broke my sheep-crook, And all the gay haunts of my youth I forsook' (or alternatively 'My sheep I've forsaken, and left my sheep-hook, And all the gay haunts of my youth I've forsook'). He also had poems published on the death of Col. James Gardiner and the Earl and Countess of Sutherland. In addition he wrote a letter to David Hume, which was later published. Before inheriting Minto he lived in London and later Twickenham. In 1767 he started the first experimental postal service in Hawick. He is probably the Sir Gilbert who is recorded as owner of the lands of Dryden, Headshaw, Crawknowe and Clews in about 1788. In 1746 he married Agnes Murray-Kynynmound, only daughter of Hugh Dalrymple; she was heiress (from Sir Alexander Murray) of Melgund in Forfarshire and of Kynynmound in Fife, and died in 1778. He was succeeded by his son Sir Gilbert (b.1751), who became 1st Earl of Minto and adopted the Murray-Kynynmound extension to his surname when inheriting his mother's lands. His other children were: Isabella (b.1749), who died unmarried; Hugh (1752–1830), Governor of Madras and the Leeward Islands; Alexander (1754–78) of the East India Company; Rev. Robert (1755–1824), Rector of Wheldrake; David (b.1757), who died aged 5; an unnamed son; Eleanor (1758–1818), who married William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland; and Marianne, who died in Edinburgh in 1811. He died when visiting Marseilles for his health and is buried at Minto. **Gilbert** (b.1725) born in Cavers Parish, son of Walter in Brugh. He became tenant farmer at Blackburnfoot in Castleton Parish. He married Betty Forbes and their children included: George, who lived in Castleton; Gilbert, tenant in Glenzier, who married a Miss Davidson; William; and Margaret, who married Adam Scott from Langhaugh. **Gilbert** (b.1731) younger son of the 2nd William of Borthwickbrae. He had one child, Thomas (probably illegitimate, by Sarah Growesmith), who purchased Wilton Lodge. He paid the Horse Tax at Langlands in 1785–86. He is recorded as 'Gilbert Elliot of Longlands' or Langlands when he was taxed for having a footman in 1785 and 1786 and a carriage in 1786 and 1787. He was also taxed for having 2 female servants in 1785 and 1786; his son Thomas is listed on the tax roll from 1787, suggesting he may have died or moved. **Gilbert** (1734–59) eldest son of Capt. John of the Elliots of Brugh. He was baptised in Hawick, the witnesses being his grandfathers Gilbert Elliot and James Grieve. He joined the Navy when no more than 10 years old, and served under Capt. Elliot Elliot (his distant cousin from the Stobs Eliotts) on the fireship Aetna. In 1759 he was on the Tyger, commanded by Capt. Brereton, 'who deserted his post for a slight wound in the head and tied a white napkin on his face and went below'. Elliot took over command of the vessel 'till a cannon shot carried away his bowels, and he dropped on the deck'. Apparently the Captain was court-martialed, and although acquitted was afterwards known in the Navy as the 'white-faced Captain' because of this incident. In his will, made a week before his death, he left most of his possessions to his shipmates, but his sword and belt to 'William Elliot of the Honourable Company's Military of Madras' (whose identity is unclear). He died unmarried. **Sir Gilbert Murray Kynynmound** (1751–1814) 4th Baronet and 1st Earl of Minto. Son of Sir Gilbert and Agnes Murray Kynynmound, he was educated largely in England and in Paris and travelled widely in Europe. He studied for the bar, but followed his father into politics. He became M.P. for Morpeth, Helston and Berwick in 1774 and was known for his debating skills. He was then M.P. for Roxburgh 1777–84 (following in his father's footsteps), Berwick 1786–90 and Helston 1790–95. He was served heir

to his father in 1778, in the Barony of Minto and Headshaw, and the lands of Shielswood. He paid the land tax for Langhope in Ettrick Parish in 1785. In 1780 he held Craigend, but had liferented much of the rest of Minto to 6 other gentlemen (surely for the sole purpose of allowing them to vote in Roxburghshire, where he was standing as a candidate), each of them having just a little more than the required £400 of land: Alexander Alison; David Dalrymple, Lord Westhall; Sir John Dalrymple, Baron Dalrymple; Rev. Robert Elliot, his brother; Sir John Stewart of Allanbank; and Robert Trotter of Bush. At the same time he disponed the liferent of Dryden to 3 other men: Dr. William Elliot; George Potts, younger of Todrig; and Rev. Simon Haliburton. He was listed as a voter in Selkirkshire in 1788. In 1788 he was listed as owner of most of the Parish of Minto, valued at £2108 13s 4d and Newlands (which had formerly been in Hassendean Parish), valued at £80, as well as Raperlaw (valued at £416) and Willie's Peel (valued at £104) in Lilliesleaf Parish and the associated teinds (valued at £129 12s 4d), and Shielswood, Dryden, parts of Headshaw and associated teinds (valued at £1420 18s 4d) in Ashkirk Parish. He was taxed for having 4 servants (gardeners) in 1778 and 1779 and 3 gardeners in 1785 and 1786, with 5 (including butler, footman and groom) in 1787–92 and 6 in 1793, 1794 and 1797. He paid tax on 3 female servants in 1785 and 1786, 6 servants in 1787, 7 in 1788, 6 in 1789, 5 in 1790 and 4 in 1791. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1785–86, when he had 2 carriage horses, 4 in 1787–89 and 6 in 1790–94. In 1797 he was taxed for having 8 farm horses and 1 saddle horse at Minto. He was also taxed for owning a carriage in the period 1787–98. In 1791 he gave a speech in the House of Commons proposing the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (a popular cause in Hawick at the time). He was appointed Commissoner in Toulon in 1793, then went to Corsica as Viceroy. In 1796 the Duke of Buccleuch and others tried to convince him to remain in Corsica rather than contest the election. He was present at the Battle of St. Vincent in 1797, and a sword taken there from the Captain of the 'San Josef' was presented to him by Adm. Nelson. On his return in 1797 he was made Lord Minto for his services attempting to secure Corsica against the French Republic. He served on the Militia committee in Roxburghshire in 1797. His estate added the lands of Barnhills in 1797 and Hassendeanbank in about 1799. In about 1800 he contributed £1000 to the subscription to help fund the war against France. He was Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Battalion of Roxburghshire volunteers in the early 1800s. A speech he made at the General Meeting of the Count of Roxburghshire was published in 1803. At the False Alarm of 1804 he swam the flooded Teviot on his horse in order to reach the muster at Jedburgh. In 1806 he resigned the lands of Barnhills, Hassendeanbank, Standhill and Lantonhall in his own favour. He was appointed Governor General of Bengal (which effectively meant India at that time) in 1807, holding the post until 1813. There he annexed Amboyna and the Molucca Islands, took Bourbon and Mauritius from the French and subdued the pirates in Borneo. He also helped quell an army mutiny and personally led the expedition to take Java (where John Leyden died) from the Dutch. He was on the subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary in 1808. Returning to Britain in 1814 where he was created Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund. Much of the improvements to the Minto estate were carried out under the supervision of his wife, since he spent so much time away; Minto House was extensively altered, with the work completed in 1814, and the plantations were added to; this included doubling the width, adding to both wings and covering the entrance hall with a cupola. Unfortunately he died on his way back to Scotland, the sad news being brought to people preparing to draw his carriage through the streets of Hawick and light bonfires in celebration. Many locals apparently refused to believe he was dead, and there grew a tradition that he lived in secret rooms in the House and wandered the Crags at night. A life-size portrait of him by George Chinnery was donated to Hawick in 1893 and used to hang in the Town Hall; in 1975 it was loaned to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery and donated permanently in 2020. In 1777 he married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir George Amyand and she died in 1829. They had 3 daughters and 4 sons: Gilbert Elliot (b.1782), who became the 2nd Earl; Adm. Sir George (b.1784); Anna Maria (1785–1855), who married Lt.-Gen. Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin; John Edmund (b.1788), M.P. for Roxburghshire; Harriet Mary Frances (1790–1825), who died unmarried; William (1792–1811), who died returning from Bengal; and Catherine Sarah (1797–1862), who married Sir John Peter Boileau. He is buried in Westminster Abbey. He adopted the addition of 'Murray-Kynynmound' to his surname by

royal licence in 1797 (the surname becomes confusing at this point; see **Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound**). His will was proved at the Prerogatory Court of Canterbury in 1815. His portrait, by George Chinnery, is in the Museum. His wife's portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, but was stolen from Minto House in 1930. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) son of Gilbert in Blackburnoot and descended from the Elliots of Falnash. He was tenant in Glenzier, near Canonbie and married a Miss Davidson according to a family pedigree. He is probably the Gilbert, married to Isobel Davidson, whose children, baptised in Canonbie Parish, included Elizabeth (b.1786), Margaret (b.1790), John (b.1792), Margaret (again, b.1794) and Matthew (b.1797). **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included: Gilbert (b.1807); Mary Elizabeth (b.1811); and Frederick William (b.1812). It is unclear how he is related to other Gilberts. **Gilbert** (b.1809) born in Ashkirk Parish, son of Jesse and Margaret Smith, he was a millwright in Hawick. He was listed as a journeyman millwright on Melgund Place in 1841, by 1851 was a millwright at the Coach House on Langlands Place in Wilton, but in 1851 was still listed as a journeyman millwright at Langlands Place. In 1832 he married Cecily (or Cecilia) Robson (b.c.1811) and their children included: Walter (b.1834); Helen (b.1837); George (b.c.1839); and Margaret (b.1841). **Lt.-Col. Gilbert** (1826–65) 5th and youngest son of Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmoung, 2nd Earl of Minto. He served with the Rifle Brigade. In 1858 he married Katherine Anne, daughter of Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester. **Gilbert John** of Brugh (1864–1945) 2nd son of Rev. William of Hereford, from whom he succeeded as head of the Elliots of Brugh. He married Bessie Clark Davidson in 1895 and their children were Air Chief Marsh. Sir William and Brig. James. **Grizel** (17th C.) only child of Simon 'in Philhope'. She was the heiress of the lands at Philhope (in the Borthwick). When her father died she was given as ward to Robert of Falnash, and later (sometime before 1644) married his son John. In 1642 she was served heir to her great-grandfather Simon of Philhope in the 10-pound land of Philhope. In 1644, with the consent of her husband, she resigned half the lands of Philhope to her mother Elizabeth Chisholme and step-father Archibald in Philhope. **Rev. Harold** 'Harry of Peebles' (c.1611–53) recorded as 'Hairie Ellot' and also 'Henry Eliott'. He was son of William of Peebles, and grandson of Gavin of Brugh (near Dodburn). He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1631, taught for a while in Jedburgh, was presented to Bedrule Parish in late 1639 and ordained there in 1640. He replaced Henry Pearson, who was ousted for his connections to Episcopalianism. However, he was himself ousted from his position in 1649 for being on the side of the King. He may have remained in Bedrule until his death about 4 years later, and 'lived in a most dejected and miserable and cast down tradition'. After that the church of Bedrule was vacant for another 5 years. He married Elizabeth Douglas and also earlier Helen MacGhie (daughter of John of Balmaghie) and had at least 3 children. In 1650 he had a discharge of a debt with Robert Pringle, 'tutor' to Will Bennet of Grubet. It is recorded in 1662 that Elizabeth Douglas and 7 fatherless children petitioned Parliament, claiming persecution (presumably for not supporting the Covenants) of her husband and family for publicly supporting his Majesty's interests, for example during the expedition of 1648, and that he had been forced out of his charge, and they had lived from hand to mouth since then. They were allowed £100 out of vacant stipends (although 10 years later she had received none of it). His children include Christian, John (possibly son of his first wife, who married Elizabeth Fithie) and Adam (who may have been a minister in London). John's elder son was Thomas, who was Solicitor to the Prince of Wales, and his elder son was Sir John of Peebles (d.1786), who lived in London and was a famous physician. **Hector** (16th/17th C.) appeared before the Judiciary Court in Dumfries in 1622. He was recorded being 'in Rig', so that he might have been related to the Elliots of Rig; however, it seems likely to be a different Rig. **Hector** (18th C.) lived at Southdean, where he married Christian Oliver in 1736. Their children included: Robert (b.1738); John (b.1740); and Mary (b.1741). **Hector** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He is surely related to the earlier Hector, as well as Robert from the same parish, whose children were born about a decade later. His children included: William (b.1753); Susan (b.1754); and Christian (b.1756). **Helen** 'the Wutch' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit the Witche, in Jedburgh', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. It was quite unusual for women to be named as criminals in this way, and she is one of only 2 such names on this particular list. It is unclear if her supposed crime was witchcraft

or if this was just a nickname. **Helen** of Binks (b.1796) daughter of John, she was known as 'the White Rose o Liddesdale' and married Archibald Blake in Liverpool in 1820. **Henry** (16th C.) recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5, with the Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage being fined. He was probably related to some of the others Elliots who were listed. **Henry** (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to a document of 1520 for George Ker of Auld Roxburgh, done at Fairnilee. **Henry** (17th C.) recorded as 'Harie Elliot, son-in-law' when he was overseer of William Elliot of Binks in 1665. Assuming that the date is correct, it is inclear who he might have been. **Henry** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Henry** (d.bef. 1715) farmer at 'Sorbey-trees' (i.e. Sorbietrees) near Newcastleton. In 1715 Henry Elliot of Bells in Northumberland and John Elliot of Larriston in Roxburghshire were appointed 'tutors' for his children Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret, Gilbert, Christine, Henry and Adam. Based on the names and the date, it seems this may be the same man as Henry of Lodgegill. **Henry** 'Harry' (17th/18th C.) 2nd (or 3rd) Laird of Harwood, son of William and grandson of Simon of the Binks. His father left him the lands of Harwood, Tythehouse and Appotside. He built a new house at Harwood and also purchased Chapelknowe in 1675. He paid the land tax in Hobkirk Parish in 1678. He was Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1678 and 1690. He is mentioned by Scott of Satchells, along with his brother (John of Binks): 'But now to Henry of Hare-wood I mind for to skip, And to his Brother John, and John of Thorslee-hope'. He is recorded in 1676 as 'Harie Elliott' when he was cautioner to a 'letter of horning' against William Elliot of Philhope, brought by Walter Scott, called 'Westport'. He witnessed Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs 'bond of provision' in 1677. In 1681 he was a witness for a bond between Walter Lorraine and Walter Scott in Wauchope. He is recorded in a bond of 1683 with Robert, Lord Jedburgh, with Simon Elliot of Swinside as cautioner, and in 1688 he was a cautioner for Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge. He also feued the lands of 'Caephope and Calahope' from Sir John Scott of Ancrum in 1692. He had a bond with William Elliot of Bewlie in 1692, another in 1694 with John Kerr of Cavers, and one in 1696 with Rev. John Goudie of Sprouston. He appears to have paid off some of Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge's debts in the mid-1690s. He was the Laird of Harwood in 1694 when the tax on 7 hearths was paid on 'Harits hous and office houses'. In 1694 he purchased Fairnielees for his eldest son William, reserving liferent for himself. However, in 1699 he gave up the liferent on the condition that William paid off some of his debts and provided for the 2 youngest sons, John and Henry. He married Mary, daughter of John Scott of Dryhope and had at least 6 children. He had 3 sons who married sisters, all of them daughters of the Laird of Todrig, Walter Scott: William (who succeeded) married Jean; John married Nelly; and Henry of Peel married Elizabeth. He had another son, Walter of Ormiston, who is said to have married the eldest daughter of Andrew Kerr of Lindean. He also had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Robert Elliot, 2nd Laird of Midlem Mill, and another daughter Anne (or Anna) who married William Currer, tenant in Hyndhope. In 1699 he gave his eldest son William the lands of Harwood, Appotside and Tythehouse in agreement for paying his debts and granting him a yearly allowance (the implication is that he was infirm by this time, his son already being mentioned in all the documents relating to Harwood for several years previously). The dates of his birth and death are unknown, but he was certainly alive in 1701, and in 1707 his heir William was still described as 'younger of Harwood'. **Henry** of Lodgegill (1672–1714) 2nd son of John of Thorlieshope, Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. His brothers were John of the Binks and William of Thorlieshope. He succeeded his father in Hudshouse. In 1708 he had a Crown Charter of the lands of Lodgegill in Ewesdale (part of what had been known as Black Tarras), this being settled on him by his brother William, after Simon of Lodgegill became bankrupt. He was 'of Tarras' when listed as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708. He married Margaret (1680–1768), daughter of Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill; she survived him for more than 50 years. Their children were: William of Lodgegill, who married Jane, daughter of William Elliot of Harwood-on-Rule; John and Robert, who probably died young; Adam in Flatt, who married Elizabeth Elliot of Sorbietrees; Margaret, who married Charles, brother of Scott of Gorrenberry; Catherine, who married Edmund Atchison in Mosspeeble; Elizabeth, who married Robert Scott in Singlie; Jean, who married John Armstrong in Sorbie; and Henry (1712–94), who farmed at Flatt and married Janet Little. **Henry** (17th/18th C.) son of William of Penchrise and Bessie Grieve, he was

tenant in Riccarton. He married Isobel, daughter of John Elliot in Dinlees, and sister of John in Park (mentioned in 1730). Their children included: William, a baker in Hawick; Catherine, married Thomas Armstrong of Riccarton Mill; and Jean. **Henry** of Peel (17th/18th C.) son of Henry of Harwood and Mary Scott of Dryhope. He may be the Henry 'in Hudshouse' recorded as one of the witnesses to the 1700 marriage contract between William Elliot of Harwood (his brother) and Jean, daughter of Walter Scott of Todrig. He was tenant farmer at Bells in Northumberland and was later at Deadwater. He purchased the lands of Peel (which had been called Baxtonlees) from his cousins (heirs of his uncle John Elliot) sometime after 1731. He was a tenant at Deadwater; one story is recounted (in 'Beauties of the Border') where after a harsh winter he reported to the Duke of Northumberland that unlike on the neighbouring farms he instructed his shepherds not to skin any of the dead sheep until the warm weather came, 'when, to my great joy, the most part of them came to life again!'. He is said to have been well known as a 'toper', with his standing toast being 'Here's to all Elliots and Elliots' bairns, And them that lie in the Elliots' airms'. He married Elizabeth Scott of Todrig (probably the sister of 2 of his brothers' wives). He had many children, but only 3 are recorded: Henry of Peel, who married Jean, daughter of John Elliot of the Binks and sold Peel; Walter (d.1741), surgeon on H.M.S. Wager, who died following a shipwreck off Patagonia; and William, who was a Captain and tenant in Rowanburnfoot. Either he or his son could be the 'Laird of Peel Fell' who entertained his neighbours to cheer on Prince Charlie when his army passed in 1745. **Henry** (1700–84) Laird of Harwood, successor to William. In 1731 he signed the marriage contract of William Elliot of Lodgegill and Jean Elliot of Harwood (this being before he succeeded to Harwood). He did not get along with his father, particularly after much of Harwood was let for an extended period to the Pott brothers. He appealed to the Court of Session about his father's behaviour and finally managed the estate for his father's trustees. He was keen to improve the lands, in particular to enclose the fields, but he cared nothing for antiquities, and had all the old buildings pulled down (including the old town of Harwood). He did, however, build an edifice thatched with heather ('Elliot's Folly') on a small hill, from which he could watch his workers. He paid the window tax in Hobkirk Parish in 1748 and his estate was valued at £1833 6s 8d in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He was said to be a good-looking, broad-shouldered youth and stood over 6 feet tall. His normal dress was a three-cocked hat, a long coat, top-boots and a huge necktie, which was wrapped thrice round his neck. In his old age he became quite deaf and then blind, but kept up an interest in the estate; he was led about by an Elliot who lived at Hasliehirst and became known as 'Blinnd Harrot'. Born at Harwood, he lived on the estate all his life and also dropped down dead there in the garden, aged 84, and was buried in Hobkirk churchyard. He never married and was succeeded by his nephew William; the succession was set out in a 'deed of tailzie' in 1769, and formalised in a disposition of 1783. **Henry** (18th C.) younger son of John, farmer in Cooms. He farmed at Sorbietrees. It is unclear if he was related to the earlier Henry in Sorbietrees. He married Christian Scott, from Falnash. Their children were: William in Sorbietres; Catherine; and Elizabeth, who married Adam Elliot in Flatt. **Henry** (1712–91) younger son of Henry of Lodgegill, he was farmer at Flatt. He is probably the 'Henry Eliot in Flatt' who paid the window tax in Castleton Parish in 1748. He was recorded at Flatt on the 1785–91 Horse Tax Rolls. He served as an executor for Henry of Peel, who died in 1780. In 1786 he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. He was a witness in 1788 at the court proceedings to establish Maj.-Gen. William Elliot as head of the clan. Also in 1788 he was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire, specifically under 'Votes of Mr. Thomas Waugh'. He married Janet Little (c.1730–99). Their children were: Margaret (b.1760), who died young; Catherine (b.1762), who married Dr. Andrew Graham from Dalkeith, probably related to Dr. Walter Graham of Hawick; Henry (1763–93), who died unmarried; and John (1769–1823), who married Jean Scott and farmed at Flatt. **Henry** of Peel (d.1780) son of Henry of Peel and Elizabeth Scott from Todrig. He paid the window tax in Castleton Parish in 1748 and his lands of Baxtonlees were valued at £160 in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He sold Peel, and afterwards farmed at Rowanburnfoot in Dumfriesshire. He married Jean, daughter of John Elliot of Binks. Their children included:

Jean, William and Thomas, who all died unmarried; Capt. John (d.1782) of the 28th Foot Regiment, died at St. Kitts; George (c.1753–1807), who had a lumber business in North Carolina; Col. Henry of the Royal Marines, who emigrated to Canada; and Catherine, who married Joseph Jackson in Harlaw Mill. His executors were: his brother Capt. William; Henry in Flatt; John of Binks; advocate Adam Ogilvie; Cornelius Elliot, W.S.; Lieut. John; Robert, brother of Henry of Harwood; and John in Burnmouth. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1785 and 1790; he is described as 'late of Peil, thereafter tenant in Rowanburnfoot'. **Henry** (1731–90) son of William of Tarras, he was tenant in Dinlees. He is recorded at Dinlees in 1791 when he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. **Henry** (b.c.1740) son of William of Bush and Binks. He was tenant farmer in Stanniswater, Westerkirk. He married Jean Laidlaw from Gorrenberry and their children included: Henry, who died young; William in Stanniswater (b.1774), who moved to Fauldshope; Margaret (c.1776–1842), who married Walter Anderson of Broom; and Catherine, who married James Graham at Irving. **Maj.-Gen. Henry** of Rosebank, Kelso (1763–1841) younger son of Robert of Harwood. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. He was served as heir of provision to his uncle Henry of Harwood in 1787. He married Jean (or Janet, 1780–1863), daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas Somerville. He died without issue. **Henry** (c.1765–1860) tenant at West Fodderlee and Westerhouses. He could be the son of William, shepherd in Templehallshiels, born in Hobkirk Parish in 1764. He was at West Fodderlee in 1841. In 1851 he was a widower at Westerhouses, farming 200 arable acres and 870 acres of moor and pasture, employing 13 people. He married Robina Burnett (c.1722–1844) in Roberton Parish in 1790. Their children included: William (b.1790), baptised in Roberton; James (b.1794), baptised in Yarrow; Henry (1802–73), baptised in Yarrow, tenant at Greenriver; and Robert (1805–45), baptised in Roberton. He died at Westerhouses. **Henry** (1769–1841) son of Capt. Robert and Elizabeth Pringle. He became an ensign in the 70th Regiment, serving in Ireland and the West Indies. He was then an officer with the 60th and 96th Regiments, and ended up as Lieut.-Col. He retired from the Army and settle at Rosebank, near Kelso. He became a member of the Jedforest Club and was the chairman at the 1834 dinner when refusal to toast the sitting M.P. led to most of the Whigs to leave the club. He married Janet, daughter of Rev. Dr. Somerville of Jedburgh. He died at Rosebank, Kelso, and is buried in Jedburgh Kirkyard. **Henry** (b.c.1770) servant at Penchrise according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Robina Burnet and their son Robert was baptised in 1805. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. It is unclear how he was related to other contemporary Elliots. He may be the Henry who was a servant at Wauchope on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. His children included: Henry (b.1812); Betty (b.1815); an unnamed child (b.1817); and Robert (b.1819). **Henry** (1792–1874) son of William in Dinlees. He was a tenant farmer in Colterscleuch and Dinlees. He leased Colterscleuch in 1816 and gave up the lease of Dinlees in 1842. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was listed at Colterscleuch in 1841 and in 1851 and 1861 was farmer of 1700 acres there, employing 5 labourers. He was still listed there in 1868. He married Janet (b.1793), daughter of Walter Elliot in Hermitage. Their children (baptised in Cavers and Castleton Parishes) included: William (b.1813), tenant in Colterscleuch; Janet (b.1815); Helen (b.1815), twin of Janet; William (again, 1817–98) tenant in Colterscleuch; Agnes (b.1820); Agnes (again, b.1823); Margaret (1825–1905); Betsy (b.c.1829); Walter (1827–49); Esther (1833–56); Mary (b.c.1835) and Joanna (1837–1920), who married John Harrison, and had children who later farmed at Colterscleuch. He is buried at Castleton. **Henry** (1793–1818) eldest son of John, tenant in Flatt, he was born in Castleton Parish. He had a son William (b.1817) in Cumberland with Esther Glendinning of Newcastleton. He died in Jamaica **Henry** (1802–73) son of Henry, farmer at West Fodderlee and Westerhouses. He was born at Rawflat and baptised in Yarrow Parish. He was tenant of Greenriver (i.e. Hobsburn). In the 1830s he farmed at West Fodderlee, and at Gatehousecote in the 1840s. In the flood of 1846 he lost 28 sheep from the lands he farmed at Weens Haugh. In 1851 he was at Gatehousecote, farming 1300 acres of pasture and employing 35 people. By 1861 he was at Greenriver, as farmer of 4300 acres, employing 30 labourers. He lived there for the rest of his life. He also ran the various farms of the Abbotrule estate for the 4 Henderson brothers. He also had the farms of Dalgleish, Westerhouses (where he was recorded in a directory of 1868)

and Dykeraw. Additionally he ran the financial arrangements for Charles Scott, who farmed at Tythehouse and Dykeraw. He is said to have been a good judge of cattle and familiar at Newcastle market. He always carried a lucky half-crown in his pocket, which was worn down to a blank piece of silver by the time of this death. He married Agnes Taylor in 1833 and she died in 1878, aged 71. Their children included: John (1831–78), a surgeon in Calcutta; Janet (b.1833), who died in infancy; Janet (1835–48); Robina (1836–1907), who married Peter Pennycook of New Hall in 1855; Agnes (1837–1906), who married William Scott and died in Edinburgh; Henry (1839–91), who succeded on the farms; Jane (1840–56); Margaret (b.1843), who died young; and Margaret (again, 1851–83). He is buried in Hobkirk churchyard. **Sir Henry George** (1817–1907) 2nd son of Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 2nd Earl of Minto. He had a career in the Diplomatic Service, holding posts in many capitals of Europe, ending as Ambassador in Vienna 1877–84. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Edmund Antrobus. Their children were Gertrude (who died unmarried) and Sir Francis Edmund Hugh. **Henry** (b.c.1819) son of James, farmer at Lymiecleuch. In 1851 he was listed as head of the family, with the 3700 acre farm of Lymiecleuch held in trust for his siblings Scott, William, Walter, Mary and Janet. **Henry** (b.1821–63) son of Thomas and Helen Scott. In 1851 he was farmer of 'a large store farm' employing 9 labourers at Kirndean. He lived with his sisters Ann and Christian. In 1861 he was farmer at Lanton in Jedburgh Parish, where he died. **Henry** (b.1823/4) from Canonbie, he was a baker in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was at about 46 North Hermitage Street. His wife was Ann and their children included Robert, John, William and Helen. **Henry Erskine** (b.1829/30) joiner in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was journeyman carpenter with James Douglas in Newcastleton, and listed there as 'Cousin's Son'. He was living at about 6 Langholm Street in 1861, and employing 7 men. In 1859 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Scott and Isabel Grieve. Their children included: James Douglas (b.c.1860); Beatrice Cavers (b.1861); Isabella (b.1863); William Thomas (b.1866); and Jane (b.1868). **Henry** (1839–91) son of Henry, from whom he took over as farmer at Greenriver in Rulewater. Shortly after his mother's death in 1878 he became ill himself, eventually becoming paralysed. He was looked after by his sister Robina Pennycook and the farm was run by his nephew James Lindsay Oliver. **Herman F.** (1854–95) 4th son of Sir Walter of Wolfelee. He was born in India, was educated at Harrow and joined the Black Watch, rising to the rank of Major. He was apparently very stout. He was decorated in Egypt and the Sudan and died in Mauritius. **Hugh** (14th C.) son of William 'Eliot of Upton in ye Clay'. He was pardoned in 1333 by Edward III for the death of Thomas 'Coppille of Hedon', on account of his service at the siege of Berwick. **Hugh** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism for John 'Bleak' in Hawick in 1639. This was along with William, who may have been related. He is also described as 'Hew Ellot, smith' when he was a witness in a Hawick Magistrates Court case of 1642. 'John Ellot, wag' was also a witness, so may have been his brother or other relation. He is probably the Hugh, married to Margaret Dickson, whose children born in Hawick included Helen (b.1640), William (b.1643) and Hugh (b.1644). **Hugh** (17th C.) recorded as 'Hewgo Ellot, smith' in 1685 when he was fined by the Hawick Magistrates for throwing off Adam Young's bonnet in the church, to which Adam Young retaliated and was also fined; Adam was also a smith, so this may have been a professional rivalry. He is probably the Hugh, son of Hugh and Margaret Dickson, who was born in Hawick in 1644. He was listed as a smith in 1685 when he witnessed a baptism for James Aitchison in 1685 (along with Lancelot Aitchison, who lived at Newmill), in 1687 when he witnessed a baptism for James Davidson and another for James Atkinson in 1687. He is probably the 'Hew Eliott, smythe in Newmylnes, in Slittrig' in 1672 when he was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick, gratis, 'by the importunity of ane person of quality'. **Hugh** (1752–1830) 2nd son of Sir Gilbert, 3rd Baronet of Minto. He was brother of the 1st Earl of Minto. He was educated along with his elder brother and the pair were mentored by David Hume. He attended Oxford University and finished his military training at Metz. He fought with the Russian Army and then became a British diplomat in Bavaria before being appointed Ambassador to Prussia. In 1780 he married his first wife, Charlotte von Kraut and fought a duel with her lover (a scandal that, it is said, followed him for the rest of his life). After he moved to Copenhagen he abducted his daughter Isabella from his wife's influence in Berlin, and the couple divorced. He then served in Dresden and Naples and was Governor of the Leeward Islands 1809–14. He was a strong abolitionist and was reported to be the force behind the conviction of a man for

the murder of a slave in the British Virgin Islands. In the period 1814–20 he served as Governor of Madras. He secondly married Margaret Jones, after whom Lady Elliot Island in Queensland was named. His children were: Isabella (d.1826), who married George Payne; Theodore Henry (d.1842); Emma (d.1866), who married Sir Thomas Hislop; Edward Francis (1796–1866); Caroline; Harriet Agnes; Gilbert (1800–91), Dean of Bristol; Adm. Sir Charles (1801–75), who was Governor of Bermuda, of Trinidad and of St. Helena; Hugh Maximillian (1802–26); and Sir Thomas Frederick (1808–80). He died in London and was buried in Westminster Abbey. **Ingram** (15th C.) recorded among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He was listed after Edmund and before Martin, who he may have been closely related to. **Ingram** (15th/16th C.) given a dispensation to marry, within the usually prohibted bounds of consanguinity (in the 4th degree), with Elizabeth Scott. This was granted by the Archdeacon of Teviotdale and recorded in Selkirk. The witnesses included Thomas and Alexander Scott. **Ingram** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when he was accused of having been on a raid on Bewcastle in which Englishman 'John Makrobyn' was killed. His brother Adie was also listed, as well as Airchie. **Isabel** (17th C.) resident of Castleton Parish (probably at Yethouse) according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. John, who was listed before her must have been closely related. **Isabella** (19th C.) listed as grocer and spirit dealer in Newcastleton in Slater's 1852 directory. She could be the Isabella from Nicol Forest in Cumberland, who was listed in 1851 at about 7 Douglas Square, with her daughters Agnes and Violet; she was wife of shepherd William. **James** (15th C.) listed along with Laurence, Simon and John Elwald, as well as Robert Turnbull and Robert Dalgleish, when they were said to be rebels captured by Patrick Dickson, Bailie of Peebles, in 1482/3. His name was listed first, and so he was presumably head of some Borders branch. For his service Dickson received a grant from the King for the following 19 years. He is probably the 'Jacobi elwald' recorded at the Justice-aire in Peebles in 1498 when Thomas Middlemas had remission for resetting him after he and his accomplices had burned a 'pele in bothil'. **James** (15th C.) recorded in the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. Thomas Brown in Minto and George Davidson in Raperlaw were given remission for several crimes, including helping him in thefts occurring before the date of their existing remission. Probably the same James was mentioned in 1494/5 when Adam Turnbull in Hornshole had remission for several crimes, including stealing livestock from Synton, with his help. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Elliots. **James** (d.bef. 1503) mentioned in sasine in Edinburgh in 1503. His name appears as 'Jacobi Elwald'. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Jacobus elwald' in Whitmuir in 1502, along with William Ker (in the same place) and Alexander Gray in Greenbank, when they had remission for the murder of John Ford in Selkirk. The same men also had remission for resetting the sons of William (called 'Hob the King' and 'Dand the Man') and stealing from Fairnington, with James Ker acting as surety. Also in 1502, along with John Lauder and Janet Ker, he had 7 cows stolen from him from Whitmuir, with Adam Turnbull in Hornshole being given remission for the theft. Perhaps the same James 'Elwand' was recorded in 1514 when he was a witness to George Ker appointing Thomas Ker as Archdeacon of Glasgow. **James** (d.1526) recorded as 'James Elwald' when he was convicted and hanged in Edinburgh for his part in the Battle of Skirmish Field. This was an event where Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, along with other Scotts, Elliots and their followers tried to wrest control of the young James V from the Earl of Angus, this being part of ongoing power struggles within Scotland. His crimes also included 'common Theft and Reset of theft'. However, it seems clear that he was simply a scapegoat, being probably the most important Elliot that was captured (perhaps a son of Robert of Redheugh, for example). He could be the 'Jacobi Elwald' recorded in 1535 when 'Georgii Elwald' had a remission from the crime of associating with him. **James** (16th C.) entered in 1537/8 for crimes along with his brother Simon 'Elwald' and William in Leahaugh, with sureties being Robert of Redheugh and his brother Archibald. They were accused of breaking open the shop of Thomas Graham in Selkirk. How he was related to other Elliots is unclear. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Skelfhill in 1569 when he was listed in a bond of security signed in Hawick. He may have been related to 'Gawin Ellott in Skelfhill' (later of Stobs) who was the proprietor of the lands. His name is listed as 'Jame Ellot in Skelshill'. **James** (16th C.) recorded in Yair in 1579 when he loaned money to John Gray in Lindean. The transaction was done in Selkirk and Thomas in Yair was one of the witnesses. In 1580 Gray confessed that he owed him more for the crops they had jointly

sown at Lindean. In 1581 he paid the same John Gray £40 and was assigned half his grain; Archibald in Yair was a witness. **James** 'Jamie' (16th C.) listed among men accused of raiding Harwood on Teviot in 1581/2. He was brother of 'Rowans Hobbe'. They were declared rebels after not appearing to answer the charge. **James** 'Jamie' of the Park (16th C.) recorded having a pledge before the Privy Council in 1573. He was also recorded in 1583 in a list of Elliots compiled by the English wardens. He must have been related to Jock Elliot of the Park, and may also have been descended from Simon. He was surely related to 'James Rowe of the Park' recorded in 1581. He is probably the James of the Park for whom there was surety before the Privy Council in 1573. However, there may be 2 men here, since in 1573 James of the Park was deceased when his son Hob was interchanged with John of the Park as ward with Sir William Scott of Balwearie. His son Hob was also recorded in a pledge by Border Lairds in 1578. He may be the 'James Ellott of the Park' listed in 1586 when his superior Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court; Simon of the Park is listed just before him and Robert of the Park just after him, hence presumably close relatives. **James** 'Dobson' (16th C.) tenant in Whitehillbrae. He was recorded in 1574 as 'James Ellott alias Dobsoun thair', after Archie in 'Quheittilbray', among men who had been ordered to be removed from the lands of Robert of Redheugh. He may have been related to other man of this area who were also listed, e.g. the Elliots in Priesthaugh and 'Vicar's Hob'. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **James** 'Grey Will's Jamie' (16th C.) recorded in 1578 as 'Jame Ellot, sone to Gray Will Ellot. He was listed among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with George Crawford of 'Lefnoreis') and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1583 he is recorded as 'Jeme Ellot called gray Wills Jeme' when listed among the Elliots of Park (separately from Jamie of the Park). He was presumably son of 'Grey Willie'. **James** 'the Gyde' (16th C.) recorded as 'James Ellott, called the Gyde' in 1586 when his superior Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. He was presumably related to John who was recorded at about the same time with the same nickname (or else 'James' was an error for 'John'). **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1586 being 'of the Steill' when Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. He is presumably related to other Elliots of the Steele. **James** 'Jamie' of Millburnholm (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. His name was listed as 'Jame of Milbourne home', and seems highly likely to have been an Elliot, perhaps the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (16th C.) son of William of Mosspartickhope. In 1587/8 he is recorded being warded with the Laird of Balmuto (John Boswell); however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** 'Airchie's Jamie' (16th C.) listed among men accused in 1590 of raiding Middleton Hall in England in the previous year. He was named as 'Arches Jamye' along with 'Gib Ellott son to Robin', 2 servants of Robert of Redheugh and others who were accused of stealing horses. **James** of the Binks (16th C.) recorded in 1590 among Elliots of the Steele, the Park, and others, when complained about for a raid into England. On a later record of the same case he is 'of the Byrks', so there could be confusion over where he was from. In 1590 he was 'of the Bynckes' when accused of stealing a gelding and furniture from Englishmen John Heron and Henry Charlton. It is unclear how he might have been related to later Elliots of Binks. **James** (16th C.) recorded as 'Martin's man' in 1590 when he was on a list of men, including Martin's Airchie, the elder and younger Will of the Steele, Airchie 'Cowfowle' and 2 Shiels, accused of stealing from 'Dotland' a couple of years earlier. He was presumably a servant of Martin of Braidlie, and could be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** see **James Eliott**. **James** of the Hill (16th/17th C.) brother of Airchie of the Hill. He is listed among a large group of Elliots and others who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. He was additionally listed in 1590 along with Airchie of the Hill among a group accused of taking livestock, goods and prisoners from the Pott's of Carrick, and along with his brother Archie of the Hill among a group accused of rieving from 'Borne' in Redesdale. He was 'James on the hill', also in 1590, when named first along with Anthony of the Binks, James 'Half Lug', Hobbie 'the Tailor' and 60 others, accused of raiding 'Windgates', taking more than 100 cows and 4 horses, slaying George Hume, leaving 6 or 7 men near death and robbing 5 houses. He was also listed as brother of Airchie of the Hill among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls,

Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. In 1591 he was part of a group (along with his brother Airchie of the Hill) accused of plundering from Jeffrey Tailor and the tenants of Scaleby. Probably the same man is listed along with John and Mark of the Hill among men of Liddesdale and upper Teviotdale accused of raids into England in 1595. **James** 'Tod' (16th/17th C.) recorded as being 'alias 'todde' ' in 1596 when he was among men complained about for a raid on 'Allergarthe' in England, along with Willie and Geordie 'Kange'. He was also 'Jamy Ellott 'todde' ' when accused of raiding 'Dormontstead' in the same year. **James** (16th/17th C.) merchant in Selkirk. He was recorded in 1629 as brother of William, who was a Bailie there. **James** (17th C.) possessor of the farm of Clintwood in Liddesdale in 1632. It is unclear if he was related to the earlier Archibald in Clintwood. **James** (17th C.) son of John 'wag (soldier) in Hawick' recorded in 1642. He was named as one of the men accused of stealing the wallet of the servant of the Laird of Cavers in Hawick. He gave evidence, saying that he never saw the wallet. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Davidson and their children included: William (b.1650); Jean (b.1652); and Archibald (b.1655). **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Bessie Knox and their son James was born in 1651. The witnesses were William Mark and Robert Mathieson. Perhaps the same James witnessed a baptism for Thomas Mark in 1651. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Snaberlee, one of the executors or overseers for William Elliot of Binks in the mid-1660s. **James** (17th C.) recorded being 'of Bridgheuche' in a set of deeds in 1673. This is probably the Bridgehaugh in Selkirk (rather than the Bridgehouse in Liddesdale, where there were also Elliots). He was a Bailie in Selkirk. Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells mentions him in his 'post'ral' in 1688: 'If James Elliot late of Bridgeheugh be a Gentleman, Then William Elliot of Bewlie must needs be one; For their Grandsirs were two Brothersons, Though in Occupation there was difference, The one a Magistrat in Selkirk Town, The other kept the Sheep upon the Doun'. Satchells says he knew him personally, and suggests that he was not charitable to the poor: 'He was still ready to take, but never to give'. Given these connections with the Elliots of Bewlie and Horsleyhill, he was probably a cousin of William, 1st of Borthwickbrae, and likely the one said not to be such a good farmer. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ormiston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear if he is connected to the later Elliots of Ormiston. He could be the same as the James who was later in Hummelknowe Mill. **James** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Byreholm in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) listed as tenant at 'bour' (possibly near Bower Rig) in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He paid tax on 2 hearths, since he was tenant 'wt an kilne'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hummelknowe Mill. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for merchant Thomas Howison, along with Robert Huntly in Ormiston. His children probably (with no mother's name give) included: Marion (b.1698); Jean (b.1700); Janet (b.1702); Martin (b.1707); Isabel (b.1709); James (b.1710); John (b.1715); Walter (b.1718); and an unnamed child (b.1719). **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Bowanhill. In 1723 he halved the lease of the farm with Archibald Elliot. In 1725 it is recorded that he was 'trysted with a long continued sickness'. Isobel Beattie was assisting him, which she used as an excuse to postpone appearing to be publicly rebuked in Hawick. **James** (18th C.) shepherd in Stobicote. His son James was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1733; this could be the James who married Betty Goodfellow and lived at Newcastleton. **James** (18th C.) younger son of William of Penchrise and Janet Elliot. He was tenant in Millholm in Castleton Parish. He had a son, who was also James, and who died without children. **James** (18th C.) tenant at Meikle Whitlaw, recorded in 1753. He was probably son of Robert of Larriston, and brother of Robert who was a senior clerk at the Pay Office in London. Helen, who married Rulewater joiner Walter Amos, may have been his sister. He died unmarried. **James** (18th C.) recorded as being 'Fenwick' in 1758 when his daughter Magdalene was baptised in Hawick Parish. Gavin was witness to the baptism, this presumably being the Gavin who was known as last Elliot of Fenwick. He may have been brother of Gavin and another son of Robert of Fenwick. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Young. Their children included: John (b.1760); and Charles (b.1764). **James** (18th C.) son of James in Millholm and descended from the Elliots of Unthank. He was 'in Castleton' (although it us unclear whether he was tenant in the farm of Castleton, or just lived in the

Parish). He died without issue. **James** (18th C.) recorded being 'in Harrotknow' (i.e. Harwoodknowe) in 1760 when his son Robert was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. He must have been related to John in the same place, who had children baptised in 1775 and 1780. **James** (b.1728) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Milsington in 1756. He married Margaret Scott in 1753 and their children included: John (1754–1817); Margaret (b.1756); William (b.1757); Francis (b.1758); Andrew (b.1760); James (1761–1850); and Betty (b.1768). **James** (1729/30–1819) tenant at Harwood-sike-foot and then Little Whitlaw. He was at Sykefoot in 1797 when he was taxed for having 2 farm horses and 2 non-working dogs. He married Christian Blyth, who died at Harwood-sike-foot in 1796, aged 61; she was daughter of John Blyth, Deacon of the shoemakers of Jedburgh, and his second wife, Janet Scott. Their children included; William (b.1764), who died in Jamaica; Janet (b.1766); John (b.1768); Isabella (b.1773), who married farmer John Angus; and Peggy (b.1776). The family are buried in St. Mary's Kirkyard. **James** (1733–94) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth (or Betty, 1729–1817) Goodfellow in 1769, and they both died in Newcastleton. His children included: James (1762–1851), who married Christian Fletcher; probably Eupham; Elizabeth (b.1766); and Elspeth (b.1770). He could be the James, son of James, shepherd at Stobicote, born in Cavers Parish in 1733. **James** (18th C.) listed as innkeeper at 'Harrot' in 1791, when he paid the cart tax in Hawick Parish. He was probably based at Harwood-on-Teviot. **James** (c.1733–1816) son of John of Whithaugh and Margaret Scott. He was a shepherd in Twislehope. He married Elizabeth Jackson (c.1744–1806) Their children included: Rolland (c.1766–99), who married Katherine Little; Barbara (c.1774–92); and James (b.1783). **James** of Ormiston (1736–82) son of Walter of Ormiston. In 1772 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John Oliver and Helen Currer. In 1778 he married Isabel Rule in in Hawick; she was presumably his 2nd wife and the couple were fined by Cavers Session in 1779 for their irregular marriage. An entry in the diary of James Sibbald for 1778 states 'Heard at the fair James Elliot of Ormiston was married to his own servant'. His children included: Simon (b.1770); James (b.1776); and Andrew (b.1777), who may have been shepherd at Cocklawfoot and emigrated. All 3 of these children were baptised in Cavers in 1778. It seems that his children were unable to inherit and hence Ormiston went to his sister Helen and her husband Thomas Currer. **James** (1748–1828) shepherd in Castleton Parish. His wife was Helen Elliot, who died in 1809 at Cleuchhead. They are easy to confuse with a contemporary Castleton couple with the same names. Their children probably included: William (b.1773); Isabel (b.1779); Jean (b.1781); James (b.1783); John (1785–1854), who married Helen Murray and emigrated to Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ontario; and Walter (b.1787), who may be the Walter who lived at Dinleyhaughfoot. He died at Burngrains and is buried in Castleton. **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His wife was Helen Elliot. They are easy to confuse with a contemporary couple of the same names. He was recorded in Tweedenside in at least the period 1774–79. His children included: Isabel (b.1774); Adam (b.1777); and Helen (b.1779). Other children probably included: Helen (b.1775); Mary (b.1780); and Thomas (b.1791). **James** (18th C.) resident of Harwood in Hobkirk Parish. He had sons Charles (b.1784) and George (b.1786). **James** (b.c.1765) joiner in Newcastleton. He is listed among heads of households in 1835–41. In 1841 he was at about 3 Walter Street. **James** (b.1765) son of shoemaker Robert. In 1798 he married Janet Renwick, announced in Hawick and Cavers Parishes. His wife died in 1835. **James** (1769–1824) youngest son of William of Whithaugh. He was born in Castleton Parish and became a merchant in Hawick. He worked as a clerk for William Oliver 'Auld Cash', who was the most prominent general merchant and banker in Hawick at the time. He was listed in Oliver's 1808 will as 'my clerk, brother of John Elliot Esq of Whithaugh'. He is probably the merchant James who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1799, 1801, 1805, 1806 and 1808 for Joseph Peacock and Jean Miller. He is probably the James, merchant in Hawick, who was declared bankrupt in 1815, and who was listed as 'late Merchant in Hawick' in 1824 when his outstanding debts were to be sold. **James** (1770–1855) son of Ninian. His mother's name is not given on the baptism record, but it seems likely it was Janet Douglas. He was a shepherd in the Teviothead area; most of his children were born at Sundhope. He is probably the shepherd at Sundhope recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. In 1798 he married Janet (1774/5–1843), daughter of John Grieve and Elizabeth Paisley; she died at Broadhaugh. Their children included:

Ninian (1799–1885), who died in Ontario; Elizabeth (b.1801); Janet (b.1803); John (b.1806), who died young; Jean (or Jane, b.1809), who married James Riddell, who lived at Lochburnfoot; John (again, b.1811), probably the carrier in Roberton; James (1814–80), who died at Northhouse; and William (b.1816). In 1851 he was a retired shepherd living with his daughter Jane. He died at Valesburn. **James** 'Jamie' (1772–1855) 3rd Laird of Wolfelee, younger son of Cornelius, the 2nd Laird, his brother William dying during their father's lifetime. He became Writer to the Signet in 1798. He was a member of the Whin club in Edinburgh, along with a dozen or so other lawyers. Trained in his father's Edinburgh law office, it is said he did not enjoy the sedentary job, but he did attend to much of his father's country business. However, from the early 1800s he improved the Wolfelee estate by planting trees and hedges, repaired dykes, cottages, etc. He was still 'junior of Woollee' listed along with his father as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. In 1810 he became a Major in the 1st Roxburghshire Volunteers. He was also 'younger of Woolee' in 1811 when recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh. He succeeded to the estate in 1821, and for a few years lived at Mackside; he also lived at Teviotbank, Fairnington and Stewartfield. He built the mansion at Wolfelee in 1825–27 (although probably retaining some of the previous house) and it was him who changed the name from 'Woollie' to 'Wolfelee'. He was a Justice of the Peace and in 1823 fined some shepherds for playing Hobkirk Baa on the wrong day. He took part in the Hawick celebrations for the Reform Bill in 1832. He was also a founder member of the Jedforest Club, but left after a political dispute in 1834. He was also one of the Magistrates of the county who were present in Hawick during the election troubles of 1837. He was living at Stewartfield in 1837. About 1849 he gave land for Wolfelee Free Kirk and Manse to be built. He had 12 children, many of whom were born at at Stewartfield (later called Hartrigge), near Jedburgh. Although personally attached to the Established Church, he gave land to establish a Free Church and manse. In 1799 he married Caroline, daughter of Walter Hunter of Polmood and Lady Caroline Mackenzie, and she died in 1824. In 1827 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of Robert Davidson of Pinnaclehill, Kelso, his cousin, who died in 1856 (and is buried in Kensal Green, London). His children were: William (who died in infancy); Sir Walter (1803–87), who succeeded; James Forbes (1807–41), a Lieutenant with the 5th Madras Infantry, who died in Nellore; Robert (1807–96), twin of James, who reached the age of 89; John Elphinstone (b.1810), Rector of Whalton, Morpeth, who married Georgina Bates of Milburn and changed his surname to Elliot-Bates; William Thomas (1812–90), who emigrated to Australia, where he died; George Mackenzie (1822–56), who also died in Australia; Charles (1824–88), Royal Artillery Colonel, who married Christina Ramsay of Balmain and later Mary, daughter of Henry Davidson of Muirhouse and the Archbishop of Canterbury's sister; Caroline (b.1805), who died at the age of 13; Elizabeth Margaret (d.1889), who died unmarried; Eleanor Mary (1815–1915), who married Herman Freyherr von Poellnitz and reached the age of 100; and another child (with his 2nd wife), who died young. He helped 2 of his sisters out of debt. He was known as a Liberal in politics. He was said to be still riding his horse into his eighties. **Bailie James** (18th/19th C.) Magistrate in Hawick in the early 1800s, both before and after 1810. He witnessed a baptisms for baker John Wilson and printer Robert Armstrong in 1809. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Jameses. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Young and their children included: John (b.1796); Isabell (b.1798); Daniel (b.1800); James (b.1802); and Elizabeth (b.1804). **James** of Goldielands (1769–1848), son of shoemaker Adam and descended from the Elliots in Brugh, he became Schoolmaster in Wilton. He started in 1792, probably succeeding Robert Alexander; however, there is a record that someone else was paid to be Precentor, so presumably he did not teach church music. He wrote 'A Scripture Catechism, with references instead of answers', running to 4 editions (the last 3 being 1798, 1803 and 1808). He was involved with land measuring from at least 1797. He retired as Schoolmaster of Wilton in about 1810 and was replaced by James Turnbull. Around the same year he was put in charge of supervising the cutting that had to be done to create the Avenue leading to Wilton Lodge. He was overseer of works (or factor) for the Duke of Buccleuch, serving from about 1810 into at least the early 1840s, and living at Goldielands; he was there on the 1841 census. Baron Von Holbein lodged with him as a prisoner during the Napoleonic Wars and there was a letter from Lieut. G. de Tallard in 1814, thanking him and his family for their hospitality. He was recorded

as 'Mr. Js.át Goldielands when his father died in 1815. He was a prominent Hawick Tory, taking an active part in local politics in the early 19th century. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and may be the 'J. Elliot, Hawick' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. A letter to him from 1825, relating to the Duke of Buccleuch's share of the assessment for Ettrick Kirk is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was also one of the founder members of the Wisp Club in 1826. He provided the minister with details of the agricultural state of Hawick Parish for the 1839 entry in the New Statistical Account. He married Agnes Pirrie (d.1840) in Wilton in 1794; it is suggested that she was born in 1758, but that is surely too early. All their children were baptised in Wilton Parish: Margaret (b.1795), the eldest daughter, who married John Wilson, 'the Dip'; Adam (b.1797), a medical doctor, who later lived at Goldielands; Agnes (1799–1863); William (b.1801), hosiery manufacturer; Helen or Nelly (b.1803); James (b.1805), mathematics and physics professor in Liverpool; and Robert (1807–88) of Laighwood, Dunkeld. Letters of his for the period 1810–37 are in the National Archives. His will in Jedburgh Sheriff Court Records is dated 1849. His portrait is in the Museum, painted by an unknown artist. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is presumably the same as another James. He could be the James recorded as driver in Newcastleton in 1835 or the other James recorded as joiner. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded being 'with John Stratton' (i.e. currier John Straiton) in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed as 'now Currier in Jedburgh' among men who were balloted in 1797, but 'absent accountable for'. It therefore seems that he did not serve in the Militia for some reason. **James** (b.1772) son of Thomas and Helen Douglas. He was recorded as a mason at 'Brough Shankfoot' on the ballots for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. His brother Walter was also on both lists, with another mason Robert on the list in 1801 (and hence perhaps another brother). **James** (b.c.1770s) nailer in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Flatt according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. **James** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith, probably in Castleton Parish. He married Janet Robson and their children included James (b.1818/9), who was an agricultural labourer in Newcastleton. His wife secondly married William Cowan, who she is recorded with in 1841. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen Glendinning and their children included: William (b.1827); John (b.1829); Thomas (b.1832); Adam (b.1834); and Jane (b.1837). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Bella Armstrong and their children included: Betty (b.1826); George (b.1828); and Janet (b.1831). These 3 were all baptised in 1835. His widow, son George and daughter Janet (or 'Jenny') were living at about 11 South Liddle Street in 1841. **James** of Cooms (18th/19th C.) recorded in the Land Tax Rolls in 1822. **James** (18th/19th C.) listed as shepherd at 'Waterside, Castleton' among heads of household in 1836–41. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Foulshiels in Castleton Parish. He is listed among male heads of households in 1835–40. He emigrated to America in about 1840. **James** (18th/19th C.) teacher at Hermitage School. He was listed there among heads of households in the Parish in 1835–38 and recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 the schoolhouse there was occupied by labourer Robert (and family), who may have been his son. **James** (b.1783/4) from England, he served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer living at about 54 High Street with his wife Mary. In 1851 he was a lodger with the Bells on Turk's Close and recorded as a Chelsea Pensioner. In 1861 he was living with his daughter Agnes and her husband Thomas Crosbie. **James** 'Lymie' (c.1785–1850) farmer at Lymiecleuch. He may have been son of James, shepherd in Twislehope. He was at Lymiecleuch in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' and in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He had a bond with Haddington distiller Archibald Dunlop in 1823. He was farmer at Lymiecleuch in 1841. He was known as a breeder of Cheviot sheep and liked to argue on topics such as free trade and sailors' rights. As a member of the Wisp Club it was said that each year he had increasingly 'blenched locks, and did not decrease his waist-band', with Robert Govenlock eventually exclaiming that 'If I had a stable full of horses, with that man's constitution, in these days of opposition coaching, I'd run Croall and the whole lot of them clean off the road'. He married Betty Scott (c.1789–1835). Their children included:

Elizabeth (1810–35); James (1814–27); Rolland (b.1815), tenant in Mackside; Henry (b.c.1819); Scott (b.1824); Mary (b.c.1826); James (again, 1828–43); William (b.1830); Janet (b.1834); and Walter (b.1835). In 1851 the head of the family was Henry, with the 3700 acre farm held in trust for his siblings Scott, William, Walter, Mary and Janet. His daughters may be among the 'Lasses o' Limey' that John Halliday wrote about in a poem of the same name. **James** (b.1787/8) agricultural labourer in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he was at Roberton Woodfoot and in 1851 was farmer of 6 acres there. In 1861 his wife and 2 sons were living at Riddell Mill. His wife was Jane (b.1799/1800) and their children included: John (b.c.1823); James (b.c.1825), a dyker; Janet (b.c.1826); William (b.c.1828); Adam (b.c.1830); and Alexander (b.c.1832). **James** (1792/3–1873) carter and sheep dealer in Newcastleton. He could be the 'J. Elliot, N. Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is probably the cattle dealer of that name listed as male head of his family in Newcastleton in 1835. In 1851 and 1861 he lived at about 29 North Hermitage Street. He married Margaret Shiel (1808–87). Their children included: Rolland E. (1832–88), who died in New Westminster, British Columbia; Robert (b.1834); Thomas (b.1836); James (1839–47); Katherine (1841–47); Charles Scott (b.1843); William (b.1846); and James (b.1849). He died at Kershopebrae, and his wife died in Hawick. **James** (1794–1884) born in Roberton Parish, son of John and Elizabeth Scott. He was long-time proprietor of the Ewe and Lamb, being a spirit merchant at 3 Orrock Place. He may be the same James recorded as proprietor of a public house on 'High St.' in Pigot's 1825 directory (and this could be the Punch Bowl at No. 27, marked 'Elliot' on Wood's 1824 map), and listed as a vintner on the Round Close in Pigot's 1837 directory; this same James was proprietor of the Royal Oak in 1832. On the 1841 census he was an innkeeper and spirit dealer on the Sandbed. In 1851 he is listed as a vintner on Orrock Place, in Slater's 1852 directory he is a vintner at the Ewe and Lamb and in 1861 he was innkeeper at 3 Orrock Place. He may have ceased to be proprietor of the Ewe & Lamb in the late 1860s. At the 1855 Common Riding he served as Croupier at the Magistrates' Dinner; this suggest that as the Cornet's Father, he may have effectively been the 'Acting Father'. He married Helen Paterson (1806/7–54). Their children included: John (1835–58), who was Cornet in 1855; Helen (b.1838); William (b.1841), who died in infancy; Elizabeth or 'Betsy' (b.1843); Ann Scoon ('Annie', 1844–92); Margaret (b.1846), who died young; and James. A portrait exists of him. They are buried at Borthwick Waas. **James** (b.c.1797) grocer and spirit dealer in Hawick. He was on Needle Street in 1841, along with wife Agnes and children Agnes, Margaret and Benjamin. Probably the same James is listed as a grocer on the Mid Row in Pigot's 1837 directory. **James** (1797–1866) son of Robert and Wilhelmina Hislop, he was born in Castleton Parish, where most of his children were baptised. He became farmer at Middleholm, near Langholm. He married Helen (1804–80), daughter of joiner John Douglas. Their children included: Robert (1824–50), who died in Liverpool; Elizabeth Beattie (1825–94), who married Langholm clogger Thomas Hounam; John (1828–56), who worked as a joiner with his uncle James Douglas; Anne (1830–95); Christian Douglas (1833–89), who married shepherd William Elliot Pringle; Janet Douglas (1835–92), who married forester Adam Inglis; William Douglas (1837–87), who lived in Langholm; James Douglas (1840–1920), who also farmed at Middleholm and late lived in Ewesdale; Walter Douglas (1843–77), bank clerk, who moved to County Durham; and Douglas (1846–1919), bank cashier in Yorkshire. **James** (b.c.1800) from Newcastleton, he was a shoemaker on Havelock Street in Wilton, listed in 1861. His children included Andrew, Elizabeth, Helen, James and William. His children were born in Teviothead and Langholm parishes. **James** (b.1800/1) from Teviothead Parish, he was shepherd at Wauchope Common. In 1851 he was living at Hawthornside Cottages and listed as a shepherd, and was listed as retired at Wauchope Common in 1861. He married Margaret Scott (from Ettrick), and their children included Adam, Isabella and Mary. **James** (b.1802/3) born in Minto Parish, probably son of William. He was a farmer and then a grocer, wine and spirit dealer at the Crown Inn in Denholm in the 1860s. He may also have been a joiner in Denholm. In 1837 he married Mary, daughter of farmer Robert Bulman. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with his father-in-law, probably at Eastgatehall farm. By 1861 he was on Main Street as a grocer, etc. His children were: Alison (b.1838); Janet (b.1840), perhaps also known as Jessie; Elizabeth Simpson ('Eliza', b.1840), probably twin of Janet; William (b.1845); and Mary Ann (b.1850). **James** (b.1803/4–80) son of John and Jean Scott, he

was tenant farmer at Flatt in Castleton Parish and later at Westwater. By 1851 he was 'Farmer not now tenant but residing' at Flatt. He was succeeded in the tenancy of Flatt by his nephew John. He married Margaret Little (c.1818–83) in 1847 and their children included: John (1848–66); William (1849–97), also tenant in Westwater; Thomas Scott (1850–1906), who died at Salkend; Jane Scott (1851–1928); James Main (1855–1917); George Thompson (1855–1921), who died at Twickenham; and Henry (1864–1913), an engineer, who died in Barcelona. **James** (b.c.1805) labourer in Hobkirk Parish. In 1841 he was living at Langburnshiels. He married Margaret Scott in 1838. Their children included: Janet (b.1838); Isabella (b.1845); and Mary (b.1850), born in Kirkton Parish. James (b.1862) may also have been their son. **James** of Goldielands (b.1805) son of the earlier James, who was teacher at Wilton. Later in life he was also referred to as 'Professor Elliot', while his brother Adam was called 'Dr. Elliot, Goldielands'. In 1841 he was listed as a teacher, living with his father at Goldielands. In 1851 he was a teacher of mathematics, lodging in Duke Street in Edinburgh. He contributed talks to the Archæological Society, e.g. on local geology in 1870, 'vitrified forts' in 1871, the etymology of 'Teviot' in 1874, 'Hawick Mote and its Connection' and 'The Age of Druidical Monuments in Britain' in 1875, and 'On the Ice Age in Teviotdale' and 'On the Wild Birds of the District' in 1876. In addition he described the geology of Upper Teviotdale for the Edinburgh Geological Society in 1870 and the Hawick district for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1873. He served as Vice-President of the Society in the 1870s. He described how an owl had spent a couple of months living in his bedroom's chimney, being fed by its mate, before appearing in the room, when he helped it out of the window. In 1880 he gave the land of the former bowling green off Bourtree Place to the Baptist congregation. He is probably the James who was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Queen's College in Liverpool. He wrote 'An Elementary Course of Practical Mathematics' (1850), which ran to several editions, 'Moses and Modern Science', as well as several other books. In 1857 he was described as 'late of Edinburgh, now of Queen's College, Liverpool'. In 1879 he wrote to the Spectator about the extraordinary mental arithmetic powers of his friend (and fellow student at Edinburgh) George Bidder. Adam, who wrote to Charles Darwin from Liverpool in 1872 (about the possible offspring of a woman and an ape), may have been his son. **James** (19th C.) married Agnes Lamb in Hawick Parish in 1834. **James** (1807–41) eldest son of James the 3rd Laird of Wolfelee and brother of Walter, 4th Laird. He was a Lieutenant in the 5th Madras Native Infantry and died in Nellore (south-eastern India). He had a twin, Robert, who died in 1896. **James** (b.1807/8) from England, he was a farmer in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living in North Hermitage Street and farming 4 acres. His wife was Helen and their children included William, Isabel, John, James, Mary, Esther, Jane and Rubina. **James** (b.1812/3) from Langholm, he was an agricultural labourer living in Castleton Parish. He could be the 'driver' at 'Wheathaugh' recorded as a head of household in Castleton for the first time in 1837. In 1851 he was residing at Whithaughburn and in 1861 at Whithaugh Cottages (probably the same place). He married Sophia Miller (b.c.1814) from Eskdalemuir. Their children included: George (b.c.1839); Archibald (b.c.1841); Thomas (b.c.1845); Andrew (b.c.1846); Euphemia (b.c.1848); Isabella (b.1849); John (b.1851); and William (b.1854). **James** (b.1812/3–90) born in Northumberland, son of Robert of Hermitage, who farmed at Moraylees and Haydon Bridge. His mother was Mary Scott from Skelfhill. He farmeed at Galalaw. In 1851 and 1861 he was farming 250 acres there, and employing 12 people. At the same time Robert Turnbull farmed the other part of Galalaw. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1853. **James** (1814–80) son of shepherd James and Janet Grieve. He was recorded as a shepherd at Broadhaugh in Teviothead Parish in 1851 and was a labourer living at Lochburnfoot in 1861. He married Mary Nichol (1818–1901), who died in Hawick. Their children included: Janet (b.c.1841); Margaret (b.1845), who married John Young; and Eliza (b.1847), who married James Inglis. He died at Northhouse. **James** (b.1818/9) agricultural labourer in Newcastleton, son of blacksmith James and Janet Robson. In 1861 he was living at about 13 South Liddel Street. In Castleton in 1847 he married Ann (or Annie), daughter of Matthew Elliot and Dorothy Purdom. Their children (some of whom were born in Northumberland) included: Janet (b.1847); James (b.1849); Matthew (b.1849); Dorothy (b.1852); Isabella; Thomas; and William. He could be the labourer James who was visiting farmer Henry at Gatehousecote at

the time of the 1851 census. **James** (b.1819/20) born at Wolfcleuchhead, he was a coal carter. In 1851 he was visiting William Mercer in Galashiels. **James** (b.1825/6) born at Hayeknowe, son of Thomas and Margaret Hume. He was a grocer at 2 Buccleuch Street. In 1861 he was listed as a grocer at 7 Sandbed, with his brothers Thomas and George also in his house. He married Jane Peddie Ewen in 1861. Their children included: Thomas; Jane Ewen; and James Oliver. **James** (1830–77) son of John. He was inn-keeper of the Grapes Hotel in Liddesdale in the 1860s and 1870s and died there. **James** (19th C.) married Dorothea Liddell in Wilton Parish in 1854. **James** of Mosstoweer (b.1840) son of manufacturer William. Along with his brother William Scott, he carried on the firm after their father's death in 1864. In 1865 he gifted a 'rare bird' to the Museum. He is probably the James 'formerly of Slitrig Crescent' who was elected a Life Member of the Archæological Society. **James Thomas Spencer** 5th Laird of Wolfelee (1845–92) eldest son of Sir Walter. He was born in Madras and educated at Harrow. Poor eyesight hampered some of his career prospects (and he also apparently became quite hefty in later life). He spent about 7 years in Argentina, returning in 1872, and living at Wolfelee. He became involved in local and national politics and stood as Conservative candidate for the Hawick Burghs in 1880, and was defeated by Sir George Trevelyan. He then bought some land in Manitoba, but did not live there for long. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1875. He represented the Borders at the Highland and Agricultural Society, and personally managed 2 of the farms on the Wolfelee estate (with the help of Mr. McPherson). He was a J.P. and Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He joined the Border Mounted Rifles (volunteers), eventually becoming Quartermaster Sergeant before they were disbanded in 1892. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. In addition he was Vice-President of the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association in the 1880s. He was also a keen Freemason, holding high office locally and nationally. He was a guest of the 1888 Common-Riding Dinner. He was a Mason, serving as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. He succeeded his father in 1887, but had no children and hence was succeeded by his brother Edward. In 1888 he married Emily Grace, 2nd daughter of William St. Lawrence Gethin, brother of an Irish Baronet, and the couple resided at Wolfelee. He died suddenly, aged 47 and was buried in Southdean churchyard – 'My name it is J.T.S. Elliot, And I am the laird o' Wolfelee; A fig for the Rosebury Earl, Wha thinks he daur meddle wi' me' [JCG]. **James** (1848–1928) son of William, shepherd at Scotch Kershope. He worked as a gamekeeper in Liddesdale and was later a farmer over the Border. He married Margaret Murray (1854–1918) and their children were: Davina (1873–96); William (1875–1902); and Catherine (1877–1974), who married Alexander Hunter. **James** (1859/60–1936) postmaster in Newcastleton. He was grandson of William and Isabella Armstrong, who are buried in the same lair at Ettleton. He married Lizzie Jane, who died in 1919, aged 50. They had a son John who died of wounds in 1918. **James** 'Jimmy' (d.1923), J.P., farmer at Burnhead and later at the Flex. He was for a long time a member of the Commin Riding Race Committee. He was recorded as the starter at the Common-Riding Races in 1873 and 1875 and gave several speeches at Common Ridings in the 1890s. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1880. He also acted as Convenor of West Teviotdale for the Highland and Agricultural Society and was invited to be a wool judge when the Agricultural Show came to Hawick in 1914. In 1895 he gained the farms of Meikle and Little Whitlaw from the Scotts of Buccleuch, exchanging them for Fenwick. In 1896 he had a house built at the Flex, to designs by J.P. Alison. He was still alive in 1919 when there was a gathering of the Flex photographed. In 1892 he married Isabella Douglas Amos (d.1945), daughter of James Amos. He and his wife are buried at Borthwick Waas. He left a sum of £500, the interest to be run for as prize money in the Flex Stakes each year at the Common Riding. **James** (b.1873) son of Francis, he was born at Parkhill-haugh in Roberton Parish, where his father was a stone dyker. He was educated at Robert School and was an apprentice blacksmith with William Pow at Borthwickbraeburnfoot. He came to Bonchester Bridge as a journeyman blacksmith with Thomas Rutherford, then went to Edinburgh and worked with Mackenzie Brothers there for 8 years. He joined the 4th Volunteer Battalion Royal Scots in Edinburgh in 1896. He returned to Bonchester Bridge to take over as blacksmith from the Rutherfords in about 1902. He was Superintendent of Range for Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club in 1905 and then Secretary. In 1899 he was married in Edinburgh. **Jane** see **Jean**. **Jane** (18th/19th C.) recorded

as 'Miss Jane, Burngrains' in 1821 when subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. She could be the Jean (b.1781), daughter of James, who died at Burngrains. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. **Janet** (19th C.) listed as grocer and spirit dealer in Newcastleton in Slater's 1852 directory. She could be the 'Jeannie' listed in the 1851 census as mother of grocer James Edgar, probably at 28 Langholm Street. **Jean** nee Rutherford (d.bef. 1621) daughter of Jean and granddaughter of Gavin of Stobs. She inherited Stobs in 1607, along with her aunts Dorothy and Esther. She married William, brother of Robert Elliot, 17th of Redheugh, and they had 3 children: Robert; Francis; and James. Her husband was successively called 'of Hartsgarth', 'of Rig' and 'of Hartshaugh'. **Jean** (17th C.) listed as resident of Redheugh on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. There were John Elliots listed before and after her, and so she was presumably related to at least one of them. **Jean** (1709/10–74) daughter of William, Laird of Harwood. In 1731 she married William Elliot of Black Tarras, also called 'of Ludgegill'. The marriage contract is signed by Thomas Scott of Todrig, Charles Scott (brother of the Laird of Gorrenberry), Thomas Scott of Stonedge, George Scott (brother of the Laird of Newton), John Scott of Weens, Henry Elliot (both elder and younger, in Deadwater), Robert and William Elliot (sons of John Elliot in Larriston), Henry Elliot (son of William of Harwood) and Robert Kerr (son of the deceased Andrew Kerr in Roughleenook). Many of these men were her close or distant relatives. Their oldest son was William, tenant of 'Dinlie' (presumably Dinlees). **Jean** (1727–1805) born at Minto, 3rd daughter of Sir Gilbert, 1st Earl of Minto. In her teens she entertained a group of Jacobites under John Goodwillie at Minto House, while her father (a staunch anti-Jacobite) hid among the crags. She is also known as the writer of a popular version of 'Flowers of the Forest'. This was published anonymously in 1776. It was written in response to a bet by her brother Gilbert (later 3rd Baronet) that she would be unable to produce a good ballad on the subject of Flodden. She must have based her version on parts of a traditional ballad, but nevertheless her interpretation quickly became popular. And although she declined to claim credit for it, she was locally referred to as 'the Flower'. Some of her other verse is published in 'The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto' (1897). She played a strong role in sorting out her father's affairs after his death in 1766. She later moved to Edinburgh, where she was described as 'a prodigious fund of Scottish anecdote', but also that she 'did not appear to have ever been handsome'. She was said to be elegant, fashionable and intelligent, with a liking for French literature. However, she was also said to be the last lady in Edinburgh to use a sedan chair. Returning to Teviotdale in her last year, she died, unmarried, at her brother's house at Monteviot. A portrait of her as an elderly woman was painted by an unknown artist (also sometimes 'Jane'). **Jean** 'Lucie Lass' or 'Jeanie Luce' (c.1790–1864) postmistress in Newcastleton, particularly delivering mail to the Hermitage Water area. She was described as 'a crazy female who could neither read nor write', and it later seemed unthinkable that she would ever be entrusted with the mail. She was said to have been reminiscent of Madge Wildfire from Walter Scott's 'Heart of Midlothian'. A local character, she never wore headgear or stockings, kept her hair cropped short, used a shepherd's plaid for warmth and liked her whisky. She would be dressed in 'a drugget petticoat reaching a little below the knee, a man's coat and shepherd's plaid, with her feet and legs encased in a pair of Wellington boots' and in later years had a weather-beaten face, piercing eyes, shaggy eye-brows and an uncovered head. She was said to be treated well by residents of Liddesdale because she was related to some of the better families in the area, and also because she was such a gossip. She was succeeded as postmaster by Jamie Nichol. She may be the pauper living with carrier Thomas Turnbull's family at about 1 Whitchester Street in 1841. In 1851 she was listed as 'Parish Relief once District Post' on Douglas Square. She could be the grocer Janet recorded in Newcastleton in 1852 and could be the pauper living with the Beattie family in 1861. It is unclear what her nickname meant. **Jean R.** (b.c.1910) originally from Jedburgh, she also lived in Hawick and later in Stirling. In 1984 she published 'Musings of a Border Grandmother'. **Jesse** (b.c.1775) from Midlem, he was educated in Ancrum, Jedburgh and Berwick. He was Schoolmaster in Ashkirk from 1799 until the 1840s, a period of more than 40 years. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He married Margaret Smith. In the 1841 census he is listed at Ashkirk Schoolhouse with his wife Margaret, along with Robert and John, who

were probably grandchildren. His children included: James (b.1799); Andrew (b.1800); Charles (b.1803); Margaret (b.1805); John MacKenzie (b.1807); Gilbert (b.1809), a millwright in Hawick; and Robert (b.1815). **Jean** (18th C.) recorded at Unthank in Ewesdale on the 1787 and 1788 Horse Tax Rolls. It is unclear how she was related to other Elliots. **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johannes de Elaund' in the 1256 assize roll of Northumberland. He complained that one of his neighbours tried to strangle him. **John** (14th C.) probably an Englishman, he was recorded in 1379. He went with letters from the English Privy Council to the Earl of Douglas in Scotland and to the Earl of Northumberland and Lords Clifford and Greystoke. His surname is written 'Elyot'. **John** (c.1379–c.1424) possibly from the Liddesdale family, although there is no proof of that. His surname is written 'Elwald' and 'de Elwalde'. He was a nephew of Bishop Matthew Glendinning, presumably meaning that his mother was a Glendinning of Glendinning. He is recorded at the University of Paris in 1398/9 when he was a 'determinant' in Arts and a 'licentiate' in 1399, and he became M.A. in 1400. He served as Proctor of the English Nation in Paris in 1401, was Regent in 1401/2 and 1402/3 and became a Fellow of Sorbon College in 1401. In 1402 he had to resign as Rector of 'Tywald' (probably Tinwald) in Glasgow Diocese when given the Vicarage of Selkirk Church, at the time being only a 2nd year student; he held Selkirk until 1421. He seems to have remained in Paris until at least 1406. He played a part in convincing Scottish authorities to recognise Pope Martin V in the late 1410s. He had permission to hold 2 benefices in 1417/8. He became Bachelor of Theology by 1417/8, perhaps among the early graduates of St. Andrews. He served as Regent of St. Andrews in at least the year 1418, succeeding John Scheves. He was present in Rome in 1420 and acted as Proctor there for George Borthwick. In 1420 he is recorded in several documents as perpetual vicar of 'Sellak Regis' (presumably Royal Selkirk) in Glasgow Diocese, when he made a request to the Pope. This was to give him a Prebend in Glasgow, the Provostship of Bothwell and the parish church of 'Kyrkmanchquo' (i.e. Kirkmahoe), which had earlier belonged to John Merton. In 1421 he pleaded that the arranged 5 year period was almost up, and he wanted an extension during which he could hold multiple benefices. He was at the Papal Court again in 1423, when he asked for many graces for himself, and again represented George Borthwick. In 1423 he was granted the Rectory of Kirkandrews in Kirkcudbrightshire, (being presented by the Earl of Douglas), to replace the benefices of Markinch and 'Selkyrke Regis' that he had held previously. Also in 1423 he asked to be given the Parish Church of 'Carnemole' in Galloway, but there was a problem with lay patronage and instead he was offered 'Alytht' in Dunkeld. He made additional requests for other benefices in the period 1417–23, which mostly came to nothing, although he obtained the Vicarage of Markinch in Fife in 1421. He probably died on his way back to Scotland from Rome in about 1424. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johannis Elwald' in 1436 when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. The other men listed were all from relatively nearby. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots, and it is even possible he was the clan leader at the time. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johannis Elwald' in the Exchequer Rolls of 1459 for the Lincluden area when his fine was compounded. Probably a different 'Johannis Elwald de Dauduran' is also listed. **John** (15th C.) cleric recorded in a document asociated with Coldingham Priory in about the middle of the 1400s. His name is written 'magistro Johanne Elwalde'; he was involved in an inquest at 'Hule' regarding capture of a ship and he was also given a safe conduct passage. **John** (15th C.) listed along with James, Laurence and Simon Elwald, as well as Robert Turnbull and Robert Dalgleish, when they said to be rebels captured by Patrick Dickson, Bailie of Peebles, in 1482/3. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 as 'Jak elwald', he lived at Newton of Caverton. He had remission for several thefts: cattle from John Waddell from 'elinburn'; sheep from John Lamb in Wilton; a horse from Wilton; and sheep from William Martin in Whitchester. He also committed common theft before the time of his previous remission. His surety was Sir Robert Ker. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **John** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1488 sasine in which Robert Scott of Allanhaugh leased the lands of Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne. He is recorded there as 'John Elwalde of Thorleshop' and his brother Patrick is also mentioned as a witness. In 1494/5 he was listed being 'in thornlawishop' among a list of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire. Presumably the same man is recorded as 'Johne Elwald in Thorleshope' in 1498 in a document

listing many Liddesdale men who pledged themselves to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell for good behaviour. He must have been a close ancestor of Roland, Robert (or 'Hob' or 'Robin') and the later John of Thorlieshope. He may be the John who was one of the Elliots who witnessed a sasine for the lands of Robert of Redheugh in 1497. **John** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who did not appear before the court in Jedburgh in 1494/5. His name was given as 'Johannis elwald lawson', with the last part presumably being a nickname. It is possible he is the 'Law's John' recorded 40 years later. **John** (15th C.) listed among Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He was son of 'wrycrag', but it is unclear how to interpret this nickname, or who his father may have been. **John** (15th/16th C.) resident of Foulshiels, probably in Liddesdale. In 1502 he is 'Johannes elwald in foulschelis' when convicted of stealing 100 sheep from Walter Scott, out of Hartwoodburn. Perhaps the same John (with no location give) was listed at the same court sitting in Jedburgh in 1502, among men who Marjory Turnbull in Hawick was convicted of resetting. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Johne Elwald in Sondhope' in a respite of the Register of the Privy Seal of 1510 given to Robert of Redheugh and several others in Liddesdale. Since only a few Elliots are mentioned, it seems likely that he was a close relative of the chief. He is also listed along with William of Larriston and a number of other Liddesdale Elliots in another respite of 1516. He is recorded there as 'John Elwald in Sandop'. He was probably tenant of the lands of Sundhope, near Whitrope. **John** 'Gret Johnnie' (15th/16th C.) tenant in Priesthaugh. In about 1510 he and Patrick were entered by Robert of Redheugh at a Justice Court in Jedburgh. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to a document for Thomas Ker of Sunderland Hall, done at Fairnilee in 1526. His surname is 'Elwand'. Chaplain George was also a witness. **John** 'Law's John' (16th C.) listed as one of the band of Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels in 1535 for a raid on the farm at Craik. His name is given as 'John Elwald, called Lawis-Johne'; it is possible that his father was a Lawrence. He may have been a servant of Thomas of Mangerton, along with William, son of Alexander 'Elwald', who is also listed. It is possible he is the same man as (or otherwise related to) 'Law's Jock' mentioned in the 1570s. He could alternatively be the 'lawson' recorded in 1494/5. **John** 'Jock Unhappy' (d.1536) recorded as 'John Elwald, alias Jok Vnhappy' when he was convicted of theft etc., and hanged. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Joanni Elwald' on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He and his brothers were the tenants of 'Catlie' (probably 'Gatliehill'). **John** of the Hill (16th C.) recorded as 'Joanni de lie Hill' in 1541 on the rental roll for Liddesdale, when he was one of the tenants of 'Streichelhope'. He may be related to Airchie of the Hill, recorded around the 1580s and others with the same designation. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Ramsiegill in the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale. Other men recorded as being 'in Ramsiegill' (but tenants of other farms) were Robert and William. He may also be the John who was a tenant in Stirkshielhope (along with other Elliots associated with Ramsiegill); his son 'Jacobo Elwald' called 'Nelis Jok' was also named (but may be a confusion). He was perhaps related to the earlier Hob and later Gavin of Ramsiegill. **John** of Thorlieshope (16th C.) son of Robert (or 'Robin'). Along with others he was entered in a bond to John Kerr of Ferniehirst by James Douglas of Cavers in 1546. He was there recorded as 'John Elwand'. There are other similar bonds involving Robert of Redheugh and him in 1547 and 1548. It is unclear what crimes he was accused of. He may be son of the 'Rolland Elwald in Thorleshop' recorded in 1516 and may be related to the John of Thorlieshope recorded in 1583. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as a tenant of the lands of 'Lyndene' in the Barony of Bowden, along with other 'Elwalds'. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. His name appears as 'Johnne Ilwand' and he was probably related to Alison and Margaret, who are also listed. **John** (16th C.) recorded as son to 'Hob Quhytserk' in 1546 when he was one of the men to be entered as prisoners with John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was recorded as son of 'Quhytsork' in 1548 when there was a further a bond of Robert of Redheuch with the Kerrs of Ferniehirst for him and John of Thorlieshope to be 'entered'. He was probably another Liddesdale Elliot. **John** 'Nelly's John' (16th C.) recorded in 1548 when, along with Robert of Redheugh and Richard of the Park, he had a bond to enter 2 prisoners with the Laird of Ferniehirst. He is recorded as 'Jhone Ellott, callit Nelleis Jhone'. He is probably the same man as 'Neillis Jok' (although listed as 'Jacobo Elwald', i.e. James rather than John) recorded in 1541 among the tenants

in Stirkshielhope; he appears to have been son of another John, with his mother presumably being Helen. **John** 'Jock o the Park' or 'Little Jock Elliot' (d.bef. 1578) son of Simon of the Park. He was a notorious riever, and subject of a traditional ballad. His tower may have been located where Newcastleton railway station was later built. He is recorded purchasing (or perhaps leasing) Hangingside (i.e. the land later known as Hawthornside) in 1562, confirmed in 1572/3. In October 1566 he was pursued by the Earl of Bothwell, after failing to appear at Hermitage along with the other Elliot leaders. Since he refused to stop, Bothwell shot him and they then fought at close quarters. He apparently struck Bothwell 3 times, while himself being stabbed twice in the chest, and collapsed about a mile away. It is said that he died of his wounds (although this is not clear, since it seems that the same man is documented later) and traditionally this is said to have happened on the Billhope Burn. Meanwhile Bothwell was taken back to Hermitage where he eventually recovered, after being visited by Mary Queen of Scots. In 1569 he was pledge for 'the haill branche of the Park', with William Ker of Cessford, younger, as his surety. In 1569 he was held in Balwearie Castle, as pledge for 'Gray Will Ellot' and 'Hob Mirk Ellot', who were surely close relatives. In 1570 he signed a bond along with other Elliots, giving pledges for Hob, son of Elder Will and John of Heuchhouse. There was surety for him in 1573, before the Privy Council. He may be the same 'Johnne of the Park' listed among Monipennie's Border chiefs, published about 1594 (but probably compiled earlier). He was 'unquhile Johnne Ellot of the Park' when it was reported that he had previously acted as joint surety for Simmie Elliot of the Park; he also served as surety for 2 other Elliots. Unless he lived to be quite old he is unlikely to be the same John of the Park recorded in the 1580s – 'They leave not spindle, spune nor spit, Bed, bolster, blanket, sark nor sheet, John o' the Park, Rypes kist and ark, For a' sic wark, He is richt meet' [SRM], 'Wha daur meddle i' me? Wha daur meddle wi' me? Oh, ma name it's we Jock Elliot, An' wha daur meddle i' me?' [T]. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) tenant of the lands of Simon Elliot in Dod Burn, listed in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. His name is given as 'Jok Ellott'. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Fiddleton. He is recorded in 1569, along with Hob 'the Lady' and Hob of Unthank, when 'Will Ellot callit the Lord' when held in Loch Doon Castle as pledge for them. He may be related to the later John in Fiddleton. **John** 'Law's Jock' (16th C.) tenant in Priesthaugh. He is recorded in 1574 as 'Jok Ellott callit Lawis Jok in Preisthauch' among men who had been ordered to be removed from the lands of Robert of Redheugh. 'Lawis Thome' and 'Lawis Richie' were also named and presumably brothers. Their father may have been Lawrence, or perhaps they came from Laws in Liddesdale. Probably the same 'Jokke Ellot in Preisthauch' is listed in 1569 among the tenants that Gavin Eliott in Skelhill was surety for. It is possible he is the same man as 'Lawis-Johne' recorded in 1535. **John** (16th C.) described as John 'Elwood', brother of Will of the Steel in 1576 when the English Wardens complained to the Deputy Warden for West Teviotdale that he had stolen 100 sheep from Hexhamshire. He could be the same as John 'of the Steill' who was taken prisoner by Johnstone of that Ilk in 1572, with Robert of Redheugh and Martin of Braidlie entering into a bond with Johnstone for his return to Johnstone after they had 'borrowit' him. He could be the recorded John of the Steele (unless this was an error for Will of the Steele) recorded in 1590 as first in a list of Elliots of the Park and Binks, and others, accused of a raid into England. **John** 'Scot's Hob's Jock', 'Rob's John' (16th C.) listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. His name is given 'Jok Ellott, callit Scottis Hobbis Jok', and hence he was presumably son of 'Scot's Hob'. In 1581 he was part of a bond of caution entered with John Carmichael, who had been Keeper of Liddesdale; 'Scot's Hob's Gavin' was also listed and presumably his brother. He was also part of a second bond in 1581, for the 'haill gang of Park'. He was listed in 1582/3 as one of the cautioners for Sim's Rowie of the Park. He is recorded as 'Johnne Ellot, called Robeis Johnne', and his name appears with Sim's Archie, Jamie's Hob and others. His name comes second (after Airchie of the Park) among those giving assurance for the Elliots of Park in the 1584 bond signed with the English Wardens at Hermitage; there he is 'Scotts Hobbs Jock of the Parke'. He was recorded as ''Scotts Hobs' Jocke' in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. His father was presumably Robert and his grandfather either a Scott or nicknamed 'Scot'; However, it is otherwise unclear who he was and how he may have been related to the earlier Jock o the Park. **John** of Bowholm (16th C.) recorded as 'Johnne

Ellot of Bewholmis' among cautioners for men accused of crimes against Englishmen in 1579/80. He was recorded as 'John Ellott of Bohomes' in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots, including Hob of Bowholm. In 1590/1 he was 'called Bowholmes' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. It is unclear how he was related to Hob, but they were probably brothers or father and son. His son David was declared as a fugitive in 1605. **John** (16th C.) son of 'Elder Will', he was sentenced to imprisonment for rieving in 1580/1, along with several other Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons of Liddesdale. In 1581 James Stewart 'of Scherelaw' was cautioned to present him to the Privy Council and in 1582/3 Stewart was found liabile to pay a penny for his non-appearance. He was probably brother of Robert, who was captured in Hawick in 1567. Their father was clearly William, but it is unclear to which branch of the Elliots they belonged. It is possible he was 'Johnne Ellot, sone to Will Ellot, callit the Eldar Tod' listed in 1578 among Border Lairds who promised to meet to suppress lawlessness on the Border, after being released from being warded with Alexander Abercrombie of that Ilk and also the man transcribed as 'Johnne Ellot, son of the Elder Tod' who was warded in Edinburgh in 1580. **John** of Heuchhouse (16th C.) prisoner in Blackness Castle in 1570, along with Hob Elliot, son of 'Elder Will'. The pair were allowed to return to Liddesdale following a bond given by Martin of Braidlie, Elder Will, John of the Park, Adam 'called Cowdas', Hob of Heucchouse and 'Clementis Hob'; however, they were not produced after 8 days, and the Elliots incurred a penalty of 4000 merks. There was a reminder at the Privy Council in 1578/9 of the pledge to enter him into ward, along with Hob, son of Elder Will; they were supposed to go to the houses of John Cockburn of Ormiston and William Lauder of Halton, but did not go. He was also listed in 1581 along with William of Redheugh, Adam of Shaws, Archie of the Hill and others. They were accused by Englishman James Foster of 'Symwhaite' of stealing cattle and goods. In 1579/80 he was 'Johnne Ellot, son of Dand of Heuchhous' when he was listed among men (including Martin of Heuchhouse) accused of raiding into England. In the 1580s he (and Gavin of Ramsigill) also accused Capt. Carvell and his band 'with the clans of Leven' of stealing 200 cattle and 30 horses from their lands. He must have been related to the earlier Andrew and Martin of the same place. He could be the John who is recorded in 1583 as brother to Hob of Heuchhouse. He is recorded as 'Johnne Ellott of Heuchous' in 1586 when his superior Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. In 1587/8 he was accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots, including 'Reid' Martin of Heuchhouse, who was surely a close relative. In 1587/8 his son John is recorded being held in ward (with the name not given) as part of an attempt to quell unrest on the Border; however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. In 1590 he was part of a group of Elliots who were accused of a raid by Thomas Hall of 'Gersomfeeld' and the tenants of 'Dortres' in England. His name was also given in 1590 along with Croziers, Fosters and others accused of stealing livestock and a detailed list of items from a servant of Sir John Forster. In 1590/1 he was listed among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. 'William Ellott son to John of the Hewghhouse', complained about for a raid into England in 1595, was presumably his son. **John** 'the Gyde' (16th C.) listed in 1576 when Robert of Redheugh acted as surety for him 'that he sould abstene fra thift and resett of thift in tyme cumming'. His name was given as 'Johnne Ellot, callit Jok the Gyde', and the pledge was stated to have been broken by 1578/9. He was probably related to Jock the Gyde recorded almost 50 years later. **John** 'Gavin's Jock' of Ramsiegill (16th C.) listed in 1569 as 'Gawins Jok in Ramsygill'. Ade, 'callit the Cowdais' was held in Blackness Castle as pledge for him and 'Wilcokis Hob'. Perhaps the same 'Jock' was listed as tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569; the Laird appeared in Hawick to give surety for his tenants, and he may have been related to Will, Dand and Hob, other Elliots who were also listed as tenants. He is recorded in 1574 among Scotsmen who were reset in England, where he was 'Gawynnis Jok' (making it clear that his father was Gavin); his brother 'Hobbe' was also mentioned. In 1576 there was a complaint that Neil Montgomery of Langshaw had allowed him to break from ward. In 1581 he was listed along with Martin of Braidlie and Robert Kerr of Ancrum when they were cautioned for the non-appearance of Jock's Willie and 'Ill Hob', both from Ramsiegill, who were possibly his sons; they were fined in 1582/3. In 1581 the notary signed for him because he could not

write himself. He was listed in 1583 as 'Joke of Ramsgill' in a letter from the English wardens, where he was the first man listed under the Elliots of Burnhead. He was probably related to the Jock of Ramsiegill recorded in 1612, as well as to other Elliots of Ramsiegill and Burnhead. Probably the same man is recorded as 'Gawins Jok' under the heading 'Burnhead' in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs (published around 1594, but probably compiled earlier). It is possible he is 'Johnne Ellot' brother of 'Stottan Gib' recorded in 1598/9 among brothers, tenants and servants of William of Falnash in complaints about reiving; they could both have been brothers of William of Falnash and hence sons of Gaving of Falnash. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Johnne Ellot, callit of the Dewisleis' in 1578/9, when it was stated to the Privy Council that he was previously meant to have been placed into ward, but in fact had not been. This was along with Andrew 'callit the Wowaris Andro', with sureties John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk and William Scott of Montbenger. He was probably from Eweslees. Probably the same John was recorded as being 'of the Dewhowses' in Ewesdale, along with Ringan, when they signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens. **John** 'Jock' of the Hill (16th C.) recorded in 1583 in a list of Elliots of the Burnhead branch. He was surely related to Archie of the Hill, who is also listed. Probably the same 'Jocke Elwood' was 'brothers sonne' to Airchie of the Hill in 1591 when they were accused of plundering from Jeffrey Tailor and the tenants of Scaleby. He is probably the Jock listed along with Mark and James of the Hill among Scotsmen accused of raids into England in 1595. Possibly the same 'Johne Ellot of the Hill' acted as cautioner in 1611 for John of Heuchhouse to appear in court at Jedburgh. **John** of Burnhead (16th C.) named in 1590 along with 'Gib Ellott son to Robin', 2 servants of Robert of Redheugh and others who were accused of stealing horses from Middleton Hall in the previous year. He was recorded as 'called the lard of Burneheades'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Elliots associated with Burnhead. **John** 'Half Lug' (16th C.) listed among the Elliots of Burnhead in 1583, where his name is given as 'Joke Ellot called Halfe loges'. Probably the same John was 'halfe lug' in 1590, when accused with several other Elliots of leading a raid on 'Windgates' in England. He may be the 'Wyll Ellotts John of Burnheads' recorded in 1595 among Scotsmen accused of raiding into England. He was 'Jok Ellott of Burneheid, called Halfe Lug' when listed among Liddesdale men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in 1605. **John** 'Jock' of Thorlieshope (16th C.) listed in 1583 among the Elliots of the Braidlie branch, his name appearing as 'John Ellot of Thornesope'. He may be the same as the John of Thorlieshope recorded 4 decades earlier, but is more likely to be his son. Probably the same John was recorded in 1569 when Martin of Braidlie and Archibald Armstrong of Mangerton promised to enter him in ward if requested by the Lord Regent. Probably the same John was pledge in 1569 for 'the haill branche of the Thorlishoip (except Hob of the Shaws and his brother Will of the Steele), with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule as his surety. He was also 'of Thorlishoip' when held in Wester Wemyss in 1569 as pledge for Hob of the Shaws and Archie 'Fyre the Brais'. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) listed as 'Hobbis Jok' in 1581 when he was among those cautioned for the non-appearance of 'Symmis Rowie' of the Park. Others listed were Rob's John (unless this was an error and the same man), Sim's Archie and Jamie's Hob, who may have been related to him; they were fined in 1582/3. He was also referred to as 'Johnne Ellot, called Roweis Johnne'. **John** 'Sim's John' of the Park (16th C.) presumably son of Simon, and probably related to 'Jock o the Park' from a couple of decades earlier. He is probably the John of the Park for whom surety was recorded in 1573. He was to be warded with Sir William Scott of Balwearie, but was interchanged with Hob, son of the deceased James of the Park; the cautioners were Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, Andrew Ker of Faldonside and Walter Riddell of that Ilk. He may be the 'Johnne Ellot of the Park' listed in 1580 among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. An English list of 1583 has him first among the Elliots of Park, giving his name as 'Sims John Ellot of the Parke'; others named (to whom he was probably closely related) are 'Grey Willie', 'Scots Hobbie', Jamie of the Park, 'Grey Will's Jamie' and 'Hob's Hobbie'. Also in 1583 he was 'John Elwet of the Park' when the Halls of 'Haveracres' complained that he had led about 100 men in a raid that resulted in the deaths of 4 Halls. He may be the John of the Park, recorded in 1590 along with Gabriel, as well as Elliots of the Steele, Thorlieshope and others, who were accused of raiding into England. 'He must have been related to 'Rowie' or 'Robin' of the Park, recorded in 1578 and 1581 and 'young Archie of the Park' who was

one of the Elliots to sign a bond with Scott of Buccleuch in 1599 **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded in the 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire as being 'Jok Ellat in Bowgranis'. This was probably somewhere near Langholm, but could be same as Burngrains. **John** of Copshaw (16th/17th C.) probably a son of Robert of Redheugh, his brothers being Robert, the 14th Chief, possibly Martin of Braidlie and Archibald of Falnash. In 1561/2 he was among Elliots who had a bond with the Kerrs of Ferniehirst to enter Thomas Routledge; the others were Archie of Falnash, Archie's son Gavin and 'Elder Will'. In 1568 he led a party of Elliots, Armstrongs and others, which burned the house at Torwoodlee, killing George Pringle there. In 1580 he was among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh; his brother Tom was also listed. Also in 1580 he was said to have joined the group of Elliots and Armstrongs that raided the farm of Slaidhills, stealing cattle and leaving a servant for dead. He was also in the party that attacked some Elliots, Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in Liddesdale in 1580, killing Walter Gledstains. He was listed in 1581 among Armstrongs, Elliots and others who accused the Scotts and their allies of several crimes, contrary to the bond between them. He may be the 'Jock of Copshawe' (surname not given) who was among a group of men accused in 1582 of taking part on a raid into England in which Martin Taylor and 3 others were killed. He is probably 'Joke Ellot called Copshawe' listed among the Elliots of Braidlie in 1583. In 1584 the Warden of the Middle Marches, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, lists him among the 'principallis of the branchis of Liddisdaill'. In 1587/8 his brother Hob was held in ward with Lord Sinclair. He is also mentioned in 1588 (although this could have been his son) when Nichol Cairncross was surety for his brother Hob, who was in the Tolbooth. He may be the 'John of Copshawes' whose tower, somewhere near Saughtree, was marked on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Deabateable Land. He was named by an English informed as part of the group that raided Carlisle Castle to free 'Kinmont Willie' (although he is likely to have been too old to take part himself, and so this may have been a son). In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1594/5 he was named in an indenture between the Scottish and English Wardens. He is probably one of the 3 Johns who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. In an English letter of 1596 it is stated that he had built a tower at 'Blackstone lee' (which was probably near Mangerton, or may simply have been a misunderstanding for Copshaw). He was one of the trustees for the young Robert (17th) of Redheugh appointed in about 1597. In that year he wrote (along with Robert of Redheugh and William of Hartsgarth) from Larriston to the English Warden, explainng that they had sworn to the Scott of Buccleuch that they would not have dealings with any Englishmen. In 1599 he was 'Jok Ellot of Copschaw' among Elliots who signed a bond at Branxholme with the Warden of the West March regarding the inhabitants of Liddesdale; he did this with his hand on the notary's pen 'because I can nocht wryte my selff'. He was probably the Laird of Copshaw who in 1599 was listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'. In 1605 he was accused, along with his son Robert (and servant John Routledge and Adam 'Rakese'), of attacking Wauchope (in Rulewater) with 100 men, stealing cows, sheep, etc., but was acquitted. He was found guilty of the murder of Pringle in 1607 and denounced as a rebel when he did not appear; if this is the same man, then he must have been quite old by then. **John** 'Rowie's John' (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as part of a bond of caution entered with John Carmichael, who had been Keeper of Liddesdale. Several other Elliots were listed, including Jock and Gavin, sons of 'Scot's Hob'. He was also part of a second bond in 1581, for the 'haill gang of Park'. He was also listed among the Elliots of the Park who signed for their whole band in the 1584 assurance given to the English Wardens. His name is given there as 'Roweis Johne of the Parke'. His father was presumably Ninian. **John** 'Jock o the Lies' (16th C.) one of a group of Elliots who signed a bond for 'Willie's Hob' in 1587. It is unclear where his seat was, but presumably in Liddesdale. He may have been closely related to the Elliots of Ramsiegill and of 'the Hill'. He was probably related to 'Ade Elwald de Leyis' who is recorded in 1541. **John** (16th C.) brother of 'Willie's Hob', he was part of the bond for his brother, made to William Douglas of Lochleven and his son James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose in 1587. His father was probably William. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Johnne Ellot, sone to umquhile Ringane the Portar, or Blasteis Jok' in 1578/9, when John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk was caution for him (and others) not to raid into England. He was also 'John the Portars

sonne' among Elliots of Ewesdale in Monipennie's c.1594 compilation of Border chiefs. He may have been son of Ninian 'the Porter' from Ewes Doors. **John** 'Lang Jock' (16th C.) recorded among Nixons and Elliots complained about by the English Warden regarding 2 separate raids in 1588. He was also recorded in 1590 as 'longe Jocke Elliot' when, along with relatives of Martin of Braidlie and others was accused of stealing cattle and horses from England. Probably the same man was 'longe John Ellott', accused in 1590 along with elder Will of the Steele, Archie and Martin's Gib 'the cousin' of stealing from the tenants of 'Greinridge'. He is also 'longe John' listed among Elliots and Armstrongs complained about in 1590 by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh. He was also named in 1590 on a list of Elliots, Nixons and others who were accused of being on a raid into England in 1588. His nickname presumably means he was tall. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Cowshawes' in 1590 along with other Elliots and Nixons when there was a complaint from the English side of the Border that in 1588 they had stolen in 'playne dayelight, thir hirdes' and 24 head of cattle. He may be related to Will 'called Cowsauche', who was a fugitive in 1605. **John** 'Cull the Spade' (16th C.) recorded in 1590 along with other Elliots and Nixons who were accused of going on a raid into England in 1588. He is listed separately from John 'Cowshawes', along with Gavin's Hob, who may have been close relatives. **John** 'the Child' (16th C.) listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. It is unclear what his nickname referred to, or whether he is the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (16th C.) listed among Elliots and others who were accused in 1590 of taking horses and prisoners on a raid into England. He is recorded being 'of the Hillend, but separately from Mark of the Hill (making it seem that he was not directly related to that branch), and just before Elliots of Ewesdale. **John** 'Jock' of Burngrains (d.bef. 1608) probably from the lands near Meikledale, in Ewesdale. In 1606 his sons Hob and Will were listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick. He is recorded as 'vmqle Johnne Ellote of Burnegranes' and also 'Jok of Burgranes' in 1608 when his son William (or possibly Ninian, since the records are confusing) was sentenced to hanging for resisting the King's Guard. He may have been related to Adam of Meikledale, who also held Burngrains later in the 17th century. **John** (16th/17th C.) younger son of Martin of Braidlie, referred to as 'Martin's John of Burnmouth'. He was probably the son of Martin recorded in 1590 along with his brother Airchie, as well as 'Martin's Gib' and Martin of Prickinghaugh, when they were accused of stealing from Englishman Thomas Rutherford of Blackhall. He was probably the John, son of Martin, recorded on a 1590 list of Elliots (including his brother Archie and cousin Dand), Croziers, Nixons and others accused of rieving from William Robson of 'Allerweshe'. He is probably also the John listed among Elliots (including his brother Gib, as well as Airchie of Clintwood, who was also his brother) and Armstrongs complained about in 1590 by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh, taking many prisoners for ransom. He was probably the John, son of Martin, who (along with his brother Gib) was part of a complaint about a raid into Gilsland in 1596, led by Sir Walter Scott of Harden. He was denounced as a rebel in 1611 and his lands and goods forfeited to Thomas Cranston. It is possible that he was the 'Johnne Elwode in Barmonth' listed in 1612 among those who supported Sir William Cranston in his commission to keep peace on the Border. **John** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was son of Will of Fiddleton and listed along with his father and brother Ringan. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) listed among fugitives who did not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was son of 'Heidheid', but it is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1605 as son of 'Wower's Andro'. He was listed as a fugitive among Liddesdale and Eskdale men not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Hawick. It is unclear who his father might have been. **John** 'Jock', 'the Murt' (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He was also referred to in 1611 when 'Robert Ellot, called Martenis Hob' was cautioner for his appearance at court in Jedburgh. However, he was acquitted of the charges. It is unclear what his nicknamed meant, but he may have been related to Will in Burnhead, called 'Murth'. **John** 'Jock', 'Blackheid' (16th/17th C.) listed among Liddisdale men declared as fugitives for not attending a court in Peebles in 1605. He is recorded as 'Jok

Ellott, called Blakheid'. His nickname was presumably to distinguish him from other contemporary Johns. He was perhaps related to Archibald and William, who also had the same nickname. **John** 'Reid Jock' (16th/17th C.) listed among Liddisdale men declared as fugitives for not attending a court in Peebles in 1605. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Elliots. **John** (16th/17th C.) son of Archie of Foulshiels. In 1611 John Ainslie, Burgess of Jedburgh was cautioner for him to appear in court at Jedburgh; however, he was acquitted of the charges. **John** of Heuchhouse (16th/17th C.) son of the earlier John. In 1587/8 he was 'Johnne Ellott, son fo Johnne of the Heuchhous' when held in ward (with the name not given) as part of an attempt to quell unrest on the Border; however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. Probably the same John of Heuchhouse was recorded in 1611 when John of the Hill acted as cautioner for him to appear in court at Jedburgh. He was acquitted of the charges. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) referred to in 1612 as 'in Braidlie'. He was on the jury for the trial of Hawick Bailies and others over the death of John Elliot 'in Redden' while in custody. He may have been the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** 'Jock of Rynsiegill' (16th/17th C.) from Ridden in Liddesdale, the designation is probably the same as 'Ramsiegill'. He was a thief who was caught pludering from a Hawick Burgess in 1612, and imprisoned in the church steeple. He then apparently committed suicide, and his widow Bessie 'with the ffyve fatherless bairns' brought an action against the Bailies. However, it was proved by witnesses that 'he was fund lying deid ... hangit himself in his aune belt'. He was recorded in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials' as 'Johnne Ellote in Redden, callit Johnne of Rynsiegill'. **John** of Arkleton (d.bef. 1622) 2nd son of William of Falnash and brother of Robert of Falnash (who was Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire). He was also referred to as 'of Falnash'. In 1615 he witnessed a sasine of Kirkton by William Armstrong. In 1616 he was on the jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing. In 1617 he appeared before the Privy Council with a number of other Border lairds to renew the bond for the good behaviour of his supporters and tenants. He married Ester Armstrong, who was one of the heirs-portioners of Ninian Armstrong of Arkleton. They had one child, Archibald of Arkleton. **John** 'the Dod' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1624 when Adie and Will Usher were convicted for stealing sheep from him and others. He is distingusihed from John 'callit the Gyde' in the same case. He may have farmed on the Dod Burn. Perhaps the same John 'callit Dods', tenant in Thorlieshope, was recorded in 1623 when he was a cautioner (along with John Turner in Nether Nisbet) for Michael 'Birnie in Fairnylies' at the Justice Court in Jedburgh. He was probably also the 'Jok Ellot, callit Dod' who had 3 cows stolen from his lands of 'Buceburne' in 1623. **John** 'the Gyde' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1624 along with John 'the Dod' when they had 5 sheep stolen from them by Adie and Will Usher. It is unclear what his nickname meant (but there was also a William Scott 'the Gyde'); he is probably related to the earlier 'Jok the Gyde'. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1642 as 'Jock Elliot called Jock a gods name' on a long list of Borderers to be apprehended and tried for various crimes. It is unclear what his peculiar nickname meant. His lands were probably around Liddesdale. **John** (17th C.) 3rd son of Robert of Falnash. Before 1644 he married Grizel Elliot, heiress of Philhope, who had been ward of his father since her own father had died. In 1644 Philhope was sold to Archibald Elliot and Elizabeth Chisholme. He started as a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1636 (with George Leslie), but the entry is deleted 2 years later, presumably meaning that he had changes in his circumstances. This may have been the time of his marriage, when he took over running Philhope. He was probably the John, 'Falnashes brother', recorded in the Land Tax Rolls for Hawick Parish in 1663, paying £216 for Broadlee. **John** (17th C.) described as a 'wag', i.e. soldier, in Hawick in 1642 when he is listed among a large number of people accused of theft (probably wrongly). His son James was also mentioned there. **John** (17th C.) described as 'in Whitscheill' in 1665 when he was named as a debtor of William Elliot of Binks, along with many other Elliots. **John** (17th C.) said to have been an illegitimate son of the first Gavin of Brugh, he was hanged for theft at Hexham. However, these generations are quite confused. **John** (d.c.1676) tenant in Thorniewhats. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1676. **John** (d.1679) from Southdean Parish. He is recorded as one of the men banished to America in 1679 for being a Covenanter, and dying at Moul Head of Deerness, in Orkney, when their ship wrecked and they were ordered shut up beneath the hatches. **John** (d.c.1685) tenant in Hyndhope (although

it is not clear which one). His will is recorded in 1685. **John** of Thorlieshope (1621–98) son of Adam of Meikledale. In 1657 his father purchased for him the lands of 'Isgill' (or Elfgill), 'Midgehop' (or Midgeholm) and Newbigging, retaining the liferent for himself. In 1671 he was 'indweller in Hudshouse' and already possessed Thorlieshope. He purchased Larriston Rig and Hopehead and in 1675 he gave a 'wadsett' for Robert Elliot of Larriston's lands of Over and Nether Larriston, Redheugh, Blackhope and 'Greenhollis'. He paid tax on £520 in Castleton Parish in 1678. He is probably the John of Thorleshope mentioned by Scott of Satchells, along with other Elliots in the lines 'But now to Henry of Hare-wood I mind for to skip, And to his Brother John, and John of Thorslee-hope' and 'Into your gentle hands, Sir, I do commit, John Elliot the Laird of Thorlieshope'. He probably had the house at Thorlieshope rebuilt in 1682 (since there is a stone there bearing that date). In 1690 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1697 he (along with his 3rd son John) purchased another wadsett on the lands of Larriston Rig and Hopehead. He was a Commissioner of Supply in Roxburghshire in 1690. It is said that he was conspicuous among the band of local minor Lairds who engaged in smuggling cattle across the Border during the time when such trade was illegal. He was a cautioner for a bond by Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1692, and also witnessed the bond between Harwood and Bewlie in 1692. He was recorded at the Castleton Kirk Session in 1698. He married Jean Elliot of Dinlabyre before 1671. In 1677 he secondly married Jean, daughter of Thomas McDougall of Stodrig. He had 10 children: William of Thorlieshope and Ove, who was also Commissioner of Supply and married Christian Ainslie; Henry of Lodgegill (1672–1714), who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill; John of the Binks (1674–1751), who married Christian, daughter of Robert Elliot, factor to the Duke of Buccleuch; Andrew, who died unmarried; Margaret, who married Sim Elliot of Lodgegill; Janet, who married William Elliot in Penchrise; Helen, who married John Elliot of Cooms (or perhaps William of Cooms); Jean, who married Thomas Armstrong of Sorbie; Christian, who married John, brother of Elliot of Dinlabyre; and Elizabeth, who married Edward Elliot. He is buried at the Nether Kirk of the Ewes. **John** (17th C.) described as 'sometimes in Dinlibeir now in Hudshouse' in 1665 and 1668, when he was named as a creditor for the estate of William Elliot of Binks, who was his father-in-law. In 1662 he was also one of the witnesses to the last testament of William Elliot of Harwood and Binks, described as his father-in-law. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Unthank. He was probably son of Robert of Dinlabyre, grandson of William of Braidlie and Dinlabyre and brother of William of Dinlabyre. He was mentioned by Scott of Satchells as 'John Elliot, where I have good Cheir; That dwells in Unthank, he's brother to Dinlibire'. He is also mentioned a few lines earlier among the 'shepherd swains' as 'To John Elliot in Unthank in a Storm, I came late'. Satchells lastly mentions him in the part of his 'Post'ral' dedicated to John, brother to Sir William Eliott of Stobs (leading to some confusion, since these were different men) – 'To thank John Elliot I humbly thee desire, He dwells in Unthank, he's Brother to Dinlibire' and says that he and his wife gave Satchells shelter when he was driving his beasts during a terrible winter storm (perhaps the terrible winter of 1674). **John** of Brugh (1627–1705) eldest son of Archibald of Brugh. He farmed and lived at Nether Southfield. He was recorded as tenant there in at least the period 1690–98, however, he was already at Southfield when his daughter Beatrix was baptised in 1654. In 1665 he borrowed money, with his brothers Gavin and Gilbert as guarantors. In 1667 he was on the panel for William of Dinlabyre being served heir to his great-grandfather William of Hartsgarth. He is probably the John recorded at Nether Southfield in 1694, when he paid tax on 2 hearths there. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Paterson of Burnflat and both he and Gilbert (his son) witnessed baptisms for Robert Scott in Newbigging and for William Scott (from Wilton Parish). In 1701 he was witness to the birth of the twin daughters of his son Gilbert. In 1702 he helped arrange the settlement for his grand-daughter Eleanor when she married Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1702 he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for Robert Scott in Goldielands, for merchant Thomas 'Hotson' and another along with his brother Gilbert. In 1704 he and his son Gilbert witnessed a baptism for William Hood in Newbigging. He married Margaret (1630–1706), daughter of Robert Johnstone, who was said to be Minister of Ancrum, although no man of that name held that particular office, and so he was possibly minister elsewhere. she died the year after him. They had at least 9 children: William, merchant in London, later of Brugh and Wells; Gilbert in Winningtonrig and Nether Southfield; Robert, mentioned in his

brother William's will; Thomas of Haydon Bridge or Canonbie Mill, who married a Miss Robinson; an unnamed son (b.1672); George (b.1676), Minister of Hownam; Beatrix (b.1654); a daughter who married Hobbie Scott; Jeanette (b.1672), who was left money in William's will; and Joan (b.1675), also left money in her brother's will. Most of their children were christened in Hawick Parish. The witnesses in 1654 were William Douglas (perhaps of Cavers) and Gilbert Eliott (perhaps of Stobs), in 1672 were James Liddell (probably Hawick Town Clerk) and James Scott and in 1675 were John Hardie and Schoolmaster John Purdom. His wife died the year after he did and they were buried at St. Mary's, the tombstone once reading 'Here lies John Elliot in the Southfield descended from the renowned family of the Elliots of Lariston by his grandschir Gavin Elliot of the Brough ...' and that his wife was 'sister of the ancient family of the Halliburtons of Muirhouselaw'. He could be the John in Southfield who in 1680 was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. **John** (c.1650–1728) son of Adam of Mosspeeble. He was described as being 'in Dinley' (i.e. Dinlees). He married Margaret Scott from Falnash (perhaps an older child of Gideon Scott). Their children were: probably Ninian (1697–1724); Adam (1702–24); John (b.1703), who died young; John in Park; William (c.1703–91), who married Helen Scott, from Blackhall; Isobel, who married Henry, 2nd son of William Elliot in Penchrise; Janet; Christian; and Anna. He died at Park. His will is registered in Edinburgh Commissary Court in 1730. **John** in Leahaugh (17th C.) 3rd son of William of Penchrise and Mary Elliot, he was recorded in 1683. He had a son, Archibald, who was an Excise Officer. **John** (17th C.) recorded being 'in Harwood' in 1688 when his daughter Bessie was baptised in Hawick Parish. The witnesses were Corporal James Campbell and Gideon Scott of Outerside. **John** (17th C.) resident of Castleton Parish (probably at Yethouse) according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. Isobel, who was recorded after him, must have been closely related. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Saughtree in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th C.) name of 2 separate men recorded paying the Hearth Tax in 1694 for households near Redheugh in Castleton Parish. **John** (17th C.) resident of Castleton Parish, listed between Sorbietrees and Flatt, according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (17th C.) recorded as a householder at Branxholme on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was taxed for 2 hearths. It is possible he was the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Glendivan. The will of his wife Helen McVittie is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1685. **Capt. John** (d.1696) from Langholm, son of Robert and Janet Maxwell. His sister Agnes married Walter Gledstains, junior of Hilliesland. An entry in the Gledstains family bible reads 'Upon the 7th of Jully, 1696, my broyr. in law, Captain John Elliot, went from Langholm and dyed at Briges, in Flanders, upon the 15th of September, yrafter in the sd. year'. His son Capt. William died in Bruges 'of ane lung sickness' in 1713. **John** (17th C.) resident at Monk's Croft (in Hassendean Parish) according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to William who was also listed there. **John** in Harden (17th/18th C.) son of Adam in Dykeraw. He had a daughter, Marion, and a son, William in Hole. His lands were Harden in Liddesdale. **John** (17th/18th C.) described as 'in Tower' in Cavers Parish in 1698 when his daughter Jane was baptised. **John** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Langside in Cavers Parish in 1700 when his daughter Elspeth was baptised. He could be the tenant in Langside who is recorded paying tax on 3 hearths in 1694. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, where he had 2 children baptised. He married Helen Scott in Cavers Parish in 1701. Their children included: Walter (b.1703); and Margaret (b.1705). **John** (17th/18th C.) married Christian Grieve in Hawick Parish in 1702. They were both from Hawick Parish. **John** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Southfield. In 1704 he witnessed the baptism of a daughter of Gilbert, farmer in Southfield and Winningtonrig, who was probably a relative of some sort; the other witness was John Eliott, 'Collector', who was uncle of Sir Gilbert, 3rd Baronet of Stobs. He married Helen Scott in Cavers Parish in 1701 and their daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick in 1705. The witnesses in 1705 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Gilbert Elliot in Southfield. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, where he married Helen Laidlaw in 1705. Their children included: Andrew (b.1705); William (b.1707); margaret (b.1709); John (b.1711); and Walter (b.1713). In 1709 he was described as a tenant, but the location is missing, and in 1711 he was tenant in Lees. **John** (17th/18th C.) miller at Appotside Mill who was witness to a sasine for the Elliots of Harwood in 1704. His son James was also a witness. **John** of Castlehope and Billhope

(17th/18th C.) 2nd son of William of Mosspeeble, he was descended from the Elliots of Falnash. Castlehope was an earlier name for Twislehope. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Elliot of Caerlenrig. Their children were: William in Whithaugh and Braidlie (b.c.1678–1767); Robert of Castlehope and Billhope; and Walter in Brugh. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'in Rig' 1711 when his son Francis was baptised in Cavers Parish. It is unclear if he was related to the other Elliots in Rig. **John** (17th/18th C.) said in some genealogies to be son of Robert of Lodgegill. In 1711 he married Helen, daughter of John of Thorlieshope. However, this information may be confused, and his name may be an error for William of Cooms. **John** (17th/18th C.) wigmaker in Hawick. He was brother of Robert of Rigg. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for a child of the deceased William Scott of Brieryhill. **John** of Larriston (17th/18th C.) appointed in 1715 as one of the legal guardians for the 7 children of Henry, farmer at Sorbietrees. 'John' could be an error, since Robert was the Laird of Larriston at this time. He could also be the John whose sons Robert and William signed the 1731 marriage contract of William Elliot of Lodgegill and Jean Elliot of Harwood. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Stobicote, where his is recorded in 1716, 1722 and 1728. He witnessed a baptism in 1720 (along with James Scott in Stobicote) for William Telfer, servant in Stobicote. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Archibald (b.1716); Isabel (b.1722); and James (b.1728). Other children, baptised in Cavers to a John around the same time, could also be his. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1714. Their children (with no mother given) may include John (b.1715), Janet (b.1723) and Helen (b.1725). He could be the John who was a Bedrule Elder in 1729. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Goldielands and Crumhaugh. His brother William was tenant in Crumhaugh. He was already tenant in Goldielands according to a baptismal record of 1713. 2 of his servants (Walter Scott and Helen Turnbull) are recorded in 1721 getting married in Hawick. He is recorded as 'in Goldilands' in 1723 when he was considered as an elder of Hawick Kirk. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, workman in Goldielands; this was along with Andrew Leithead in Crumhaugh. He was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1727. He is probably the John who (along with William) witnessed a baptism in 1728 for Andrew Leithead, workman in Goldielands. He is probably the John who (along with Walter Scott) witnessed a baptism for William in Crumhaugh in 1729. He was still tenant in Goldielands in the period 1730–5 when his shepherd, Robert Hobkirk, had a run-in with the Town Herd, Mungo Armstrong (as recounted in 1767). And a few years later he had to speak with the Bailies to recover cattle owned by himself and other local tenants, which the Burgh Officers had driven to the West Port after they were found being pastured on the Common. In 1720 he presented for baptism a posthumously born child of his brother William. In 1731 he witnessed a baptism for workman Robert Lawson. He married Helen Laidlaw and their son Walter was baptised in 1713, with witnesses Walter Grieve in Branxholme Park and Andrew Riddell (who also lived at Goldielands). **John** (17th/18th C.) described as being in Earlside in 1724 when his daughter Katherine was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1724. **John** of Demainholm (17th/18th C.) perhaps the John Elliot 'in Mainholm' who purchased Demainholm from Robert Elliot of Larriston in 1677. He is recorded in the period 1695–1726 in papers with the Scotts of Buccleuch dealing with his debts. In 1727 he sold the lands of Demainholm to William of Thorlieshope and Overton. However, he appears to still be listed as owner in the 1740s when Demainholm was valued at £200. He is probably the John 'of Demainholm, tenant in Windiehills, par. of Cannonby' whose will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1723. **John** of Peel (d.bef. 1721) youngest son of William of Harwood. His older brother Simon pre-deceased his father, while his brother Henry succeeded to the main estate of Harwood. He was given the lands of Baxtonlees (also called Peel) by his father. He paid the land tax on £160 in Castleton Parish in 1678, and was recorded then as being 'in Backestonelyes alias peel'. He is probably the brother of Henry of Harwood mentioned in these lines from Scott of Satchells: 'But now to Henry of Hare-wood I mind for to skip, And to his Brother John, and John of Thorslee-hope'; and 'John Elliot he who's called a valiant Lad, He's Brother to Henry Elliot of Hare-wood'. He married Elizabeth Elliot (from an unknown branch of the family). He had a son John, to whom he conveyed the lands of Peel; however, on John's death these lands went to his daughters. His children were: John, tenant in Langside in 1723; Christian, who married Adam Elliot of Unthank; Jean, who married Thomas Pringle in Kirkton; and Margaret, who married Robert Dalgleish in

Fastheugh. His daughters sold Peel to Henry, son of their uncle Henry of Harwood. He appears to have been dead by 1721, when Elizabeth is referred to as his widow (although Tancred suggests that his son John predeceased him and he lived until about 1730). **John** of Binks (1674–1751) 3rd son of John of Thorlieshope. He was granted a charter of Binks by Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1674. His brother Henry of Lodgegill died in 1714, when he became a curator for his nephew William. In 1718 he was granted a charter for Binks by Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He and his descendants also held the lands of Burnmouth; he is probably the 'Jo. Eliot in Burnmouth' who paid the window tax in Castleton Parish in 1748. His lands of Binks (in Cavers Parish) were valued at £300 in the 1740s. In 1700 he married Christian (c.1682–1726), daughter of Robert Elliot, Factor to the Duke of Buccleuch, and had 9 children, but the only sons who survived to adulthood were Robert of Binks and William of Bush. His children included: Robert of Binks (1702–66); John (b.1704), who died young; William of Bush (1705–99), who married Margaret Aitcheson; John (again, b.1710), who was a Burgess of Jedburgh and died without issue; James, George, Henry and an unnamed son, who all died young or unmarried; and Jean (b.1726), who married Henry Elliot of Peel. He is buried at Castleton. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children baptised there were: Adam (b.1725); John (b.1727); and Margaret (b.1729). **John** (17th/18th C.) referred to as being 'of Langlands'. He married Elizabeth Wilson in Ashkirk in 1723. Their children, born in Ashkirk and Wilton Parishes, included: Isobel (b.1724); James (b.1726); Robert (b.1728); John (b.1731); and Beattie (b.1733). **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Park, son of John of Dinlees. He is mentioned in 1730, but nothing else is known about him. His brother William may have taken over the tenancy from him. **John** (17th/18th C.) cooper in Hawick Parish. In 1726 he was recorded at Nether Southfield. He married Catherine Elliot in Hawick in 1723. Their children included: Bessie (b.1724); William (b.1726); Katherine (b.1729); and Henry (b.1737). The witnesses in 1726 were James and Walter Scott. **John** of Whithaugh (c.1702–48) eldest son of William, who purchased Whithaugh for him (as well as Redheugh for his brother Robert) in about 1730. He paid the window tax in Castleton Parish in 1748 and his estate was valued at £200 3s in the 1740s. He married Margaret (c.1704–68), daughter of Robert Scott of Gorrenberry. Their children were: William (c.1723–76) of Whithaugh, who married Margaret Shortreed of Essenside and secondly Elizabeth, sister of the Laird of Wolfelee; Robert (1725–70), farmer at Hermitage and Millburnholm, who married Janet Scott from Greenwood; John (1726–1813), farmer at Twislehope, who married Janet Turnbull from Mangerton; Margaret (b.1727), who died young; Mary (b.1728), also died young; Walter (b.1729), died young; Thomas (1730–1807), also tenant in Twislehope; Helen (b.1731), married A. Waddle, purser in the Royal Navy; Isobel (1732–1807); James (c.1733–1816), shepherd in Twislehope; and Elizabeth (c.1734–1807), who died unmarried. He and his wife are buried at Unthank. **John** (18th C.) rented the farm of Todshawhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch in at least the years 1744–46. Note that his name may have been James rather than John. **John** (b.1701/2–88) from Castleton Parish. He married Hannah Grieve. Their children included: Robert (b.1761); William (1763–88), a surgeon who died at Cape Coast Castle in Africa; Janet (b.1765); John (b.1767); and John (again, b.1769). He and his wife are buried at Langholm, but mentioned on the family gravestone in Castleton (although the dates may not be correct, since he would be very old when he had his children). **John** (18th C.) recorded in Penchrise when his sons William (b.1728) and Thomas (b.1730) were baptised in Cavers Parish. He may be the same as another contemporary John. In 1728 he is 'in Penchross' when his sister Margaret married James Linton (from Ettrick Parish). Perhaps the same James in Penchrise was witness to a baptism for Robert Grieve in Fenwick in 1714. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Best in Bedrule Parish in 1726. Their children (with no mothers' name listed) may be Thomas (b.1727), John (b.1728), Helen (b.1729), Agnes (b.1732), James (b.1734), John (b.1737) and Margaret (b.1740). **John** (18th C.) recorded as 'in Linhope', when his daughter Helen was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1733. He could be the same sa John 'in Southdeanrigg' whose daughter Katherine was baptised in 1741. **John** (17th/18th C.) from the Black Tarras branch of the family, he was eldest son of William of Cooms. In 1732 he was described as 'now of Cumes', having inherited Cooms from his father. In 1709 he married Agnes, the eldest daughter of Robert Mather of Greenhill. Their children (mostly baptised in Hawick) were: Robert (b.1711), who married Catherine Armstrong from Sorbie; John (b.1715); and an unnamed child (b.1716). **John**

of Brugh (d.bef. 1756) 2nd son of William of Brugh and Wells. He is said to have been settled on a trade in London with £1000. He may be the John, described as tailor of London, who witnessed his sister Eleanor's marriage contract with Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1702 (along with his father William of Wells). In 1735 he was described being 'of Islington'. He married Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Crispe. Nothing much is known about him, except that he died before his bother William. His only child was William Nassau, who inherited Wells from his uncle. **Capt. John** of Brugh (b.1708) only surviving son of Gilbert, who farmed at Winningtonrig. He was christened in Cavers Parish. William 'the Laceman' was his uncle. He may have farmed for a while at Over Southfield. He is said to have joined the Army in about 1739 and at Dettingen in 1743 served under Lieut.-Col. William Elliot, who was his cousin, and alongside George Augustus Eliott, who was another relative. In 1749 joined the 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards and he became a Captain. In 1730 he married Jean, daughter of James Grieve of Branxholme Park. Their children, mostly baptised in Hawick and Kirkton Parishes, were: Helen (b.1731), who probably died young; Gilbert (1734–59); Mary (b.1735); Helen (again, b.1739); Anne (1740–1833), eldest surviving daughter, who married Thomas Hall; and William (d.1817). A portrait shows him on 'Old Crop', the charger that his cousin George Augustus Eliott had ridden at Dettingen and gave to him. **John** (1710–bef. 54) younger son of John of Binks. He was a Burgess of Jedburgh. He appears to have been given the farm of Binks by his father. In 1754, after his death, his older brother William of Bush was served as his heir. He died without issue. **John** of Adderstoneshiel (18th C.) son of Walter in Brugh, possibly the eldest son. He was at Falnash in 1740. He married Helen Moffat from Gorvald and they had a son John, who was baptised in Hawick in 1740. **John** (18th C.) merchant in Castleton. There is a record of Robert, farmer in Braidlie, paying him for 'merchant goods' in 1749. **John** (1711–92) 3rd Laird of Borthwickbrae, being one of 14 children of William, the 2nd Laird. Probably the same John of Borthwickbrae was apprenticed to a goldsmith in Edinburgh in 1731. He was christened in Roberton and died at Orchard. In 1744, along with Walter Grieve (farmer at Branxholme Park), he leased the lands of Linhope from the Buccleuch Estates. In the period 1743–60 he had a dispute with Sir James Stuart of Coltness over the lands of Branxholme Muir. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1750. His wool manufacturers in Hawick is mentioned as early as 1754 (in records of the Board of Trustees for Manufacturers), although it is unclear precisely what the company made. However, this may well have been the early partnership with Thomas Turnbull and some local men. In 1761 he was recorded as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire. In 1764 he was named as one of the commissioners for assessing the boundaries of Wilton Common. He was one of the Commissioners appointed in the court case regarding the division of Hawick Common in 1767. In 1769 he formed a partnership with others in the main carpet factory in Hawick, receiving the money that was offered by the Government for encouraging initiatives in Scottish industry and agriculture. The partnership was renewed in 1779 and consisted of Walter of Ormiston (his brother-in-law), Thomas Turnbull of Minto and William Robertson from Dunfermline. He may be the Elliot of Borthwickbrae who purchased the liferent of the superiority of the Barony of Stonedge and Howa before 1766, but had renounced this by 1788. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1780. It is said that a ewe presented to him by Douglas of Cavers gave birth to a lamb in 1774 which lived until 1796 (a very old age for a sheep). He was taxed for 2 male servants in 1778, and 1 in 1779, 1785, 1787 and 1788 and 2 in 1790 and 1791. He was recorded at Borthwickbrae on the 1785 and 1788–91 Horse Tax Rolls and in 1792 at Orchard. He paid the land tax on part of Borthwickbrae and the west side of Howcleuch in 1785. He also paid tax on 2 female servants at Borthwickbrae in 1785, 3 in 1787 and 2 in 1788–91. He was taxed for owning a carriage at Borthwickbrae in the period 1785–92, and is probably the 'John Elliot Esqr. in Orchard' who was taxed in Cavers Parish in the year 1792/3. He was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire in 1788, and probably a supporter of the Duke of Buccleuch's interests in the county; the privately-printed description is 'family in good circumstances. The son has a good estate through his mother, and is at the Bar. Second son in the Army'. He was also listed in 1788 among the voters in Selkirkshire. In 1753 he married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Murray of Cringletie. In Edinburgh in 1764 he secondly married Margaret (who died in 1792), daughter of Walter Laing and heiress of the lands of Meikledale, Flex, Old Melrose and Burnfoot-on-Ale; she was probably the 'Mrs. Elliot' listed as owner of the Flex in 1788 and on

the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (alhough deceased before then), as well as Wester Essenside, part of Leaphill and Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish (valued together at £952). His children were: twins Alexander and William (b.1754), who died young; William (b.1764), baptised in Roberton, who succeeded, but changed his surname to 'Lockhart' or 'Eliott-Lockhart' (see **Lockhart**); Walter of Old Melrose (1766–1809), baptised in Roberton; Margaret (b.1767), who married David Simpson of Teviotbank and Knowe (and was mother of Gen. Sir James Simpson), and may secondly have married Walter Grieve, tenant of Branxholme Park; and Janet, who also died young. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Kershopeburnfoot. His wife Elizabeth died in 1752, aged 36. Their children David Matthew and Agnes died young. They are buried at Ettleton. **John** (18th C.) shepherd at Earlsideshiels. His daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1758. He could be related to the earlier John in Earlside. **John** (18th C.) shepherd in Langburnshiels in Hobkirk Parish. His children included William (b.1764) and Margaret (b.1770). **John** (18th C.) owner of part of the lands of Grange near Chesters. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he was listed as former owner. **John** (1725–1801) son of Robert, from the Caerlenrig branch. He was born in Cavers Parish and was a tanner in Hawick. He was listed as a tanner in 1748 when he paid tax on 11 windows in Hawick. He is probably the tanner of that name recorded being paid in 1751 for lime for mending the East Port. He is probably the tanner who witnessed baptisms in 1757 for Hawick distiller and merchant John Aitchison and in 1762 for shoemaker George Gardner. He was appointed as Hawick's part-time postmaster in 1767 (or perhaps earlier), probably replacing Walter Turnbull; he was re-appointed, apparently against his better judgement, several years later. He lived down the Punch Bowl Close, which also acted as the post office. Probably the same John, tanner, was one of those appointed in 1763 to oversee the collection of money for a new bell for St. Mary's. He is probably the John who in 1766, along with Francis (his brother), witnessed a baptism for merchant James Oliver and his wife Christian (their sister); he also witnessed another baptism for them in 1781. In 1769 he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1779 (although the date is uncertain) he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Oliver. In 1787–92 he was recorded as a tanner on the Horse Tax Rolls in Hawick. In 1789 he witnessed a baptism for exciseman Hugh Grieve. In 1778 he married Margaret Curle, who died in 1807, aged 67. Their children included: Isobel (b.1779), who probably died in infancy; Robert (1780–1851), farmer at Roan; James (b.c.1781), who died in infancy; Christian (1883–1855), who died at Roan; William (1785–1827), also died at Roan; and Isobel (again, 1784/5–1859), who died in Hawick. He was buried, along with most of his family, at Teviothead. In 1773 he witnessed the christening of Helen, daughter of shoemaker Adam Elliot (suggesting they were related). His will is registered with the Peebles Commissary Court in 1802. **John** (1725–1813) younger son of John of Whithaugh and Margaret Scott of Gorrenberry. He farmed at Castlehope, which was a former name for Twislehope. In 1786 he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author; Thomas, also in 'Tweeslihope' also subscribed (although it is inclear who this might have been). His wife is probably the 'Mrs Elliot, Twislehope' who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He married Janet Turnbull from Mangerton. Their children were: John (b.1781), who died young; William (b.1783), also died young; Robert (b.1785), surgeon in Haltwhistle, married Jane Elliot from Cringledykes, daughter of John and grand-daughter of Robert in Hermitage; Andrew (b.1787), married Elizabeth Armstrong from Newcastleton; Walter (b.1789), who lived in Charleston, U.S.A.; and Margaret (b.1791). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Nelly was baptised in 1785. **John** (18th C.) Hawick bookseller of the late 18th century. A book by Samuel Charters was published by him in 1793. **John** (1731–1808) eldest son of William in Park. He was tenant in 'Baggot', i.e. Bygate in Liddesdale. He was farmer at 'Bagget' and elsewhere in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 9 horses. He is probably the 'Mr. John Elliot, Park', who subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author in 1786 and who is recorded on the 1786–92 Horse Tax Rolls. He died unmarried. His will was recorded with Peebles Commissary Court in 1808. **Adm. John** (1732–1808) son of Sir Gilbert, 2nd Lord Minto. He joined the Royal Navy at the age of 13, becoming a Lieutenant in 1756. He was famed as a Captain for capturing a fleet of the French admiral Thurot in 1760, having chased them from Carrickfergus to near the Isle of Man. An 8 ft long cannon captured from the French was long on display outside Fatlips Castle.

On being received by the King afterwards he apparently turned down a knighthood, but received cash instead. He was also made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1760, with the entry mentioning his services and military achievements. He was promoted to Commodore, and retired on half-pay in 1765. He then served as M.P. for Cockermouth in 1767 and was appointed General of the Mint in Scotland in 1767. He returned to active duty in 1777, attaining the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1787 and full Admiral in 1795. He was 'Captain John Elliot of his Majesty's ship the Edgar' in 1780 when he was entered into the voters' roll for Roxburghshire, on the basis of his ownership of Easter Essenside and Hermiston. In 1788 he is recorded as owner of Mounthooly and other lands in Jedburgh Parish, as well as Kirklands in Ancrum Parish and Easter Essenside in Ashkirk Parish. He was listed among the voters of both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1788. He was taxed for owning a carriage, horses and dogs at Monteviot in the 1780s and 1790s, as well as for having several male and female servants. He lived at Monteviot House, where he died, unmarried. He also purchased Easter Essenside, Mounthooly and Woodend, which he left to his nephew Lord Minto. He served on the Lieutenancy Committee for Roxburghshire in 1798. In about 1800 he contributed £200 to the subscription to help fund the war against France. He was sometimes known locally as being 'of Essenside', e.g. when listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819 (when he was already deceased). He was also listed on the Land Tax Rolls for 1811 at Mounthooly (although this was after his death). He loaned books on ploughing to James Veitch and arranged a ploughing contest at Timpendean. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1808. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Wigg. His children included: John (b.1768), tenant in Wauchope Gardens; James (b.1770); and Betty (b.1772). He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) resident in Shankendshiels. His children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, included Agnes (b.1771) and Helen (b.1772). He could be the same as one of the other John from Hobkirk Parish. **John** (18th C.) resident in 'Harrotknow' (i.e. Harwoodknowe) in Hobkirk Parish, when his children Jean (b.1778) and John (b.1789) were baptised. He must have been related to James in Harwoodknowe, who is recorded in 1760. **John** (18th C.) resident in 'Hargleclughhead' in Hobkirk Parish. It is unclear where this was, but possibly he was shepherd at Harecleuchhead (near the old boundary of Hawick's Common), which was actually in Kirkton Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1762, and may have been the direct ancestor of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. He could also be the same as some (although surely not all) of the Johns recorded in these other nearly contemporary baptisms in Hobkirk Parish, with no mother's name given: Elizabeth (b.1758), 'in Earlsideshiells'; William (b.1764), in Langburnshiels; William (b.1766), 'in Hopehead'; John (b.1768) in Wigg; Margaret (b.1770) in Langburnshiels; James (b.1770), in Wigg; Agnes (b.1771) in Shankendshiels; Betty (b.1772) in Wigg; Helen (b.1772) in Shankendshiels; Jean (b.1775) 'in Harrotknow'; and John (b.1780) 'in Harrotknow'. Without knowing which of these children were his it is impossible to guess the names of his parents and hence trace this Elliot line further back. **John** of Reidheugh (1740/1–1809) 2nd son of Robert of Redheugh, whose father had purchased the ancestral farm for him. He himself farmed at Cleughhead and Foulshiels, while his brother (presumably Thomas) was given liferent of Redheugh. He is probably the farmer at 'Cleughead' or 'Cleugheads' in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. In 1793 he disposed of the stock and household furniture from Redheugh to his brother Thomas (who also lived at Redheugh and farmed Foulshiels). In 1799 he married Margaret, 2nd daughter of Rev. John Russell, minister of Canonbie. They had no children and he settled Redheugh on his nephew Robert in 1806. He died at Newlands and is buried in Castleton cemetery. **Dr. John** (18th C.) surgeon living at Cleuchhead in Liddesdale towards the end of the 18th century. He could be the same as the farmer at Cleuchhead. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784, and it is possible he supplied material for it; indeed he may be the 'Gentleman of taste, in Liddesdale' to which Caw was indebted for providing a manuscript copy of 'Dick o' the Cow' and other verses. He was also 'J. Elliot, M.D. Cleugheads' in 1786 when he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. He was visited in about 1792 by Sir Walter Scott and Robert Shortreed, on their 'raid' into Liddesdale, to gather material for what would become 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'. He apparently already had a manuscipt copy of ballads that he had collected himself. He presented Scott with an old Border war horn, which still hangs in Abbotsford. And

afterwards he sought out other ballads 'among the darker recesses of the mountains'. **Rev. John** (1749/50–1817) licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1793, he became assistant to Thomas Elliot of Cavers (who was probably his uncle). He was presented to the Parish of Kirkton in late 1800 and ordained there early the next year, remaining as minister until his death. In 1786 he married Jean Armstrong, who died in 1828, aged 75. Their children were: Elizabeth: twins Adam and Mary (b.1794); and Isobel (1797–60), who died at Coliforthill. **John** (18th C.) Bailie in Hawick in the 1780s. He was one of the local people who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). His son James died in 1782. In 1786 he was recorded as 'late Bailie' when he (and shoemaker Thomas Wallace) witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Oliver. This suggests that he may also have been a shoemaker. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (c.1750–1801) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Little (c.1757–1825). Their children included: Christian (b.1792); Robert (b.1794); and Thomas (b.1799). He and his wife died in Newcastleton. **John** (c.1750–1821) eldest son of Robert, tenant of Hermitage. He farmed at Hermitage, Highfield, Crinkledyke and Deadwater. In some family trees he is confounded with an earlier John. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1783 he married Christian Grieve (b.1753), but she died less than a year later; she was probably daughter of William Grieve, farmer at Southfield. He secondly married Margaret Scott from Skelfhill. His children included: Jean (1790–1886); Robert, who married a Miss Maxwell from Langholm and had children who emigrated to the U.S.A.; Janet, who married Robert Elliot from Haltwhistle, son of John who farmed Twislehope; James, who emigrated to the U.S.A.; John (1796–1833) in Nether Hindhope; Thomas (1815/6–87), who married Elizabeth Turnbull and succeeded his brother as farmer at farmed at Nether Hindhope; Catherine, married Robert Webster; Mary, married Robert Hall of Doanham in 1846; Elizabeth, married Gideon Yule from Kelso; and Margaret, who married John Dagg from Kidderminster. He is buried at Ettleton Cemetery, the stone being inscribed 'Here lyes John Elliot in Burnmouth and Christian Grieve his spouse'. **John** of Binks (1754–1820) eldest son of Robert. He served as an executor for Henry of Peel, who died in 1780. He owned Binks from at least 1788 (when it was valued at £300) and was listed as owner of Binks in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. In 1790 he married Mary Robson (1767–1858) in 1790, who was from Boghall, daughter of Adam Robson and Helen Hume; her sister Janet also married a John Elliot and she must have been related to his mother, who was also a Robson from Boghall. Their children were: Robert (b.1791), who died young; Jane or Jean (b.1792), who married William Nixon of Lynnwood; another Robert (1794–1814); Helen (b.1796), 'the White Rose of Liddesdale', who married Archibald Blake from Liverpool; Elizabeth (d.1798), who died in infancy; John (b.1799), who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Smith of Darnick and farmed at Calaburn; and another Elizabeth, who married William Turnbull of Merrylaw in 1847. In 1851 his widow was listed as an 'Annuitant, Gentlewoman', farming about 610 acres at Binks. He died at Burnmouth and is buried in Castleton Cemetery. He is probably the John who was recorded as farmer at Burnmouth on the 1785–97 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls, and who was of Binks' when listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. His will was registered with Peebles Commissary Court in 1821. **John** (1753/4–1817) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded living at Borthwickbrae in 1794 and Woodburn in 1798. In 1787 in Cavers Parish he married Elizabeth or 'Betsy' Scott (1757/8–1842), who died in Hawick. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1792); James (1794–1884), long-time proprietor of the Ewe and Lamb in Hawick; and Jean (b.1798). The marriage is probably the one recorded between James and Betty Scott in Cavers in 1787. He died at Branxholme and the family are buried at Borthwick Waas. **John** (18th/19th C.) lived at Bowanhill, near Teviothead. He is probably related to the earlier Archibald who farmed there, as well as Walter, who was there at about the same time. Based on a letter from his son Archibald to Walter's son Thomas, they were cousins, meaning he was brother of Walter, and perhaps son of the earlier Archibald. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1793. Their children included: Archibald (b.1800); Walter, married Jean Anderson and emigrated to Delaware County, New York; John; Margaret, who married Thomas Thompson and later George Stewart; and Betty, who married a Mr. Thompson. **John** of Cooms (1740/1–1809) married Margaret Helen (b.1776), daughter of Rev. John Russell, minister at Canonbie. He died at Newlands in Liddesdale. **John** (1760–1806) son of Ninian and Ester Crozier. He was

born at Burnmouth in Liddesdale. A family pedigree describes him being 'in Middlemoss'. He married Janet Robson (1761–1848), daughter of Adam Robson and Helen Hume; her sister Mary married another John Elliot. Their children included: Ninian (1789–1870), who died in Westminster Township, Canada; Adam (1791–1871), who died in Ontario; Helen (b.1794), who joined her brothers in Ontario; Ester (b.1797), who married Robert Elliot in Powisholm; Mary (1801–77), who died in Newcastleton; and Janet (1805–81), who died at Teviothead. He died at Middlemoss, near Langholm. **John** of Whithaugh (1759–1847) eldest son of William of Whithaugh. He was served heir to his grandfather John in 1777. In 1788 his lands of Whithaugh (half of the former farm) were valued at £200 3s. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784, a theological book by a Carlisle author in 1786 and John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He is recorded as farmer at Whithaugh on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819, and also served as a Justice of the Peace. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably the John of Whithaugh listed on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories; Walter was also listed as a farmer there at about the same time. He was listed as head of his household at Whithaugh in 1835–41. He married Jean (1758–87), daughter of Elliot of Binks. They had 1 child, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Keir from Powisholm, and whose son William Keir inherited Whithaugh. He was still alive in 1841, when he was 'Esquire of Whithaugh' and in his 80s. His will is register in the Jedburgh Sheriff Court in 1848. **John** (1769–1823) son of Henry, he was tenant farmer at Flatt in Liddesdale. He was already at Flatt in 1791 when he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. He is recorded as farmer at Flatt on the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls; he owned 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was also taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He married Jean Scott, from Ladhope in Yarrow, who died in 1838, aged 63. Their children included: Henry (1793–1818), who died in Jamaica; Margaret (b.1794–1804); Janet (b.1795), who married Robert Elliot of Redheugh; William (1796–1838); Jean (b.1798), who died in infancy; Jean (again, b.1800); John (1801–40), engineer in Glasgow, who married Helen Elliot of Kirkdean, granddaughter of Elliot of Harwood; James (1803/4–80), who died at Westwater; and Margaret (again, b.1809). This Margaret may have been the 'Miss M. Elliot, Flatt' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (b.1767) cooper in Castleton Parish, son of William and Anna Scott, descended from the Elliots of Falnash. Some of his children were born at Byreholm. He married Elizabeth Crozier and their children included: William (b.1790), probably shoemaker in Newcastleton; Gideon (b.1791); Helen (b.1793); Anne (b.1798); Elizabeth (b.1803); John (b.1804), who probably died young; and Margaret (b.1808). **John** (b.1768) labourer at Wauchope Gardens, Blackcleuchmouth and Templehallshiels. He was son of John in Wigg and surely related to William in Templehallshiels. He married Betsy Taylor and their children included: William (b.1798), who lived at Wauchope Cottages; Betty (b.1800); John (b.1802); Walter F. (b.1804); Robert (b.1807); Alexander (b.1809), probably the shoemaker in Hawick; Margaret (b.1813); and Agnes (b.1815). Most of the family emigrated to Otsego County, New York. **John** (b.1769) son of William in Hillhouse and Mary Haliburton. He was born in Castleton Parish and became a merchant in London. He married Miss Robinson in London and they had 13 children, William, Robert, Margaret, John, Mary, Ann, Jane, Eliza, Mary, Thomas, Louisa, George and Walter. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Agnes Inglis, also from Hawick. It is possible they are the couple of the same names who had children in Melrose Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident in Denholm, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. No occupation or other information is given. He could be the tenant in Denholm whose son John was born in 1804. **John** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Blackleemouth in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) lawyer who set up a partnership with John Oliver in Hawick around 1790. They became agents for the Commercial Bank around 1820 and are listed as writers in Hawick in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be the 'John Elliot, Hawick' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is probably the John who in 1822 got together with manufacturers William and Walter Wilson, brothers Joseph and William Nixon, Town Clerk John Oliver and John Elliot, to share a 'gig', before any long-distance transportation was available other than the mail coach. However, he left for Jedburgh in 1829 to become

Sheriff-Substitute, which office he held until 1835. The Hawick firm eventually became Geo. & Jas. Oliver's. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **John** (b.c.1780) resident of Rashiegrain according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. **John** of Reidheugh (18th/19th C.) recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. It is unclear who this is, since the owner at that time was Robert Elliot; perhaps this is an error. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He had several children baptised there, including John (b.1807), Brown (b.1820), Elizabeth (b.1822), Jane (b.1824) and an unnamed child (b.1826). **John Edmund** of New Belses (1788–1862), youngest son of the 1st Earl of Minto. He was named after the statesman Edmund Burke. He had a successful career in the Bengal civil service. He accompanied his father back from India in 1814 and had to perform the sad duty of carrying the news of his death to the Borderers who were awaiting his triumphal return to Minto (including celebrations for drawing his carriage through Hawick). He is probably the 'Hon. J.E. Elliot, Eildonhall' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was elected Liberal M.P. for Roxburghshire in 1837, when several people in Hawick were prosecuted for rioting. He spoke in the House of Commons in the following year, when Sir James Graham proposed a motion that Hawick be removed as a polling place; he supported the actions of the Bailies and townspeople, and claimed that the situation had been exaggerated by the other side (and perhaps fabricated in order to discredit the election). In 1841 he received a majority in Hawick, but lost to Francis Scott in the County. However, he was re-elected in 1847 and remained M.P. until 1859, being elected unopposed in 1852 and 1857. In a directory of 1852 he was listed as living at Wilton Lodge and a story is told of his wife trying to get a pair of shoes from Jock Weens, intending to pay later (which was against the old cobbler's strict payment rules). He was donor of a silver-mounted hammer for the Chief Magistrate's use in Council meetings (engraved with his initial electoral poll results). He was also made an Honorary Burgess in 1837. He was a keen hunter (despite his weight), keeping his own pack of hounds until 1844. He was elected as a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1858. He held lands at Belses, Ryeknow and Abbotsmeadow, which were sold to the Marquess of Lothian in 1872. In 1809 he married Amelia, 3rd daughter of James Henry Cassamajor of Madras and they had 6 children: Amelia Jane (d.1837), who married Thomas Campbell Robertson; Anna Maria Elizabeth, who married Pierce G.E. Taylor; Lt.-Col. Edmund James (1813–54), who married Matilda Inglis, and died in the Crimean War; William Brownrigg of Benrig (1820–1900), who married Mary Geraldine McCartie; Capt. Amyand Powney Charles of the Bengal Army (1823–69), who married Anna Maria Alexander; and Augustus John (1824–89) of the Bengal Civil Service, who married Helen Lewis and Katherine Mangles. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Whithaugh in Castleton Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (1780/1–64) from Castleton Parish, he married Ann Graham, who was from Hartsgarth. Their children were: Ellen (b.1816), who probably died young; and John (1818–1902), who married Agnes Beattie and Elizabeth Nichol in Canada. In 1818 the family emigrated to New Brunswick, with the infant John. His wife died on the voyage and he later married Helen, with whom he had daughters Elizabeth and Ellen. The family settled in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ontario in 1836. He was a farmer and strong churchman and gave land for the First Presbyterian Church in Westminster Township. There were several Johns born in Castleton Parish around 1781, so he could be son of John and Janet Turnbull, or Walter and Isabel Douglas or a different John entirely. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Hogg and their children included: Margaret (b.1808), who married George Stewart; Matthew (b.1811); Nelly (b.1813); Robert (b.1815); Henry (b.1817); and Janet (b.1819). **John** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Hartsgarthburnside. He was listed among male heads of households in 1835 and 1836. **John** (d.1848) perhaps son of John from Morebattle. Some of his children were born in Morebattle Parish, but most in Bedrule Parish. He was associated with Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish. He married Isabel Turnbull (1783–1854), who was born in Northumberland. Their children included: John (1806–73); James (1809–85); Andrew (1811–79); William (1813–81); Mary (1815–83); Robert (1818–89); Brown (1820–93); Elizabeth (1822–45); Jane (1822–51); and Isabel (1826–91). The entire family emigrated to Howick, Quebec, where they died. **John** (c.1785–1854) son of James and Helen Elliot. He was born in Castleton Parish and

worked as a shepherd. He married Helen Murray and in 1818 the family emigrated to America, settling in New Brunswick and then in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ontario. Their children included: James (b.1811); Elizabeth (b.1813), who died young; Rev. Charles, D.D. (b.1815); John (b.1817), who died on the passage to America; John (1819–99); and possibly Helen. **John** (1788–1878) son of Walter, who farmed at Bowanhill. He lived in Roberton Parish and was in Liddesdale in 1824, but at about that time he emigrated with his family (along with his mother Isobel Grieve) to Bathurst Township, Ontario, where his brother William lived. He later settled in Andes, Delaware County, New York State, following his brother Thomas, who had gone there several years earlier. In 1809 he married Margaret Oliver in Cavers Parish. Their children included: Janet or Jennie (1811–82); Isabel (b.1812); Walter (1814–91); George (b.1816); Margaret (1820–39); and Nelly (b.c.1825), who was born in Canada. He died in Andes, New York. Based on naming conventions, his wife may be Margaret (b.1772), youngest daughter of George Oliver and Jean Scott, from Castleton Parish. **John** (1788/9–1869) son of Andrew, shepherd at Halterburn. He was an agricultural labourer living at Shiplaw Corse in Cavers Parish from about 1830, but before that appears to have lived in Roxburgh, Ashkirk and Ettrick Parishes. In 1815 in Ancrum Parish he married Margaret Hart, who died before 1841, when the family are listed at 'Sheeplawcross'. In 1851 he was shepherd at Wester Essenside. Their children included: Margaret (b.1816); Andrew (b.1817); Mary (b.1821), who probably married William Irvine, farmer at Cavers Mains; Christina (b.1823); Isabel (b.1827), who probably married Robert Elliot, gamekeeper at Cavers East Lodge; John (b.1832); Janet (b.1833); Elizabeth (b.1836); George (b.1837); and Agnes (b.1837). **John** (b.1790/1) agricultural labourer living in Parkhillhaugh in 1841 and Deanburnhaugh in 1851. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Goodfellow (1795–1860) in Roberton Parish in 1818 and their children included: Francis (b.1818), whose wife was Christina; Elizabeth (b.1820); James (b.1822); William (b.1824); John (b.1827); and Gideon (1833–1913). **John** (b.1795/5) born in Canonbie, he was an agricultural labourer in Castleton and Southdean Parishes. In 1835–41 he was living at Clerkleap and in 1851 was at Westerhouses. He married Henrietta Carruthers and their children included: Janet (b.c.1821); Gilbert (b.1831); Henry (b.1833); Mary (b.1836); Matthew (b.1838); and Elizabeth (b.1841). **John** (1795–1859) 2nd son of William 'of Carlenrickrig' (who was an architect in Kelso) and grandson of the minister of Cavers. He was born in Kelso and became a solicitor in Hawick and Jedburgh. In 1841 and 1851 he was a banker in Jedburgh, where he lived at Boundary Bank. However, by 1851 he is described as blind. He married Janet Usher (daughter of Thomas of Courthill). Their children included William (procurator in the Roxburghshire Sheriff Court), Thomas Usher, Isabella, John, Jane Robertson, Charles Scott, Elizabeth Pott and Esther. He should not be confused with the earlier lawyer John who had a partnership with John Oliver in Hawick before moving to Jedburgh. John **John** (1795/6–1834) son of Walter and Helen Crozier. He was tenant in Templehall. **John** (1796–1833) son of John, who farmed at Highfield, Crinkledyke and Deadwater, and grandson of Robert in Hermitage. He was tenant in Nether Hyndhope in Oxnam Parish. After his death he was succeeded as farmer by his brother Thomas. **John** (1796/7–1875) shepherd at Blinkbonny in Castleton Parish. He was listed there among heads of households in 1835. In 1841 he was a labourer in Newcastleton, living on North Hermitage Street. In 1851 and 1861 he was at Blinkbonny. He married Jean Armstrong (1809/10–85) from Kirkpatrick. Their children were: Janet (1828–52); Helen (1829–60); Jane (1833–97), who married James Beattie; William (b.1836), also died young; Robert (b.1837), also died young; William (1840/1–60). He must also have lived at Border Rigg, where some of his children died. The family are buried at Ettleton. **John** of Binks (1799–1875) eldest surviving son of John of Binks and Mary Robson. He purchased Calaburn in Wilton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as owner of Burnmouth. He is probably the farmer at Burnmouth listed among heads of households in 1835–41. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He is listed at Upper Burnmouth in 1841, along with Janet, possibly a relative. In 1851 he was farming 2,000 acres there and employed 6 labourers. By 1861 he was farming 5,000 acres and employing 10 people. He was still at Burnmouth in 1868. In 1851 he married Mary, 2nd daughter of Thomas Smith, architect in Darnick. Their children were: John (1853–1909), who married

Jane Pott Oliver; Jane (1855–1939); who married Rev. John C. Martin; and Mary (c.1858–1941). He died at Burnmouth and is probably buried in Castleton Cemetery. His portrait, by an unknown artist, is in the Museum. **John** (18th/19th C.) grocer and labourer in Newcastleton. He is listed among heads of households in 1835–38. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd in Castleton Parish. He is listed among heads of households at Newhouses in England in 1836 and perhaps the same shepherd is at Sorbietrees in 1840 and 1841. **John** (b.1800/1) from Castleton, he was a tailor who lived at Quarrelhaa, near Harwood-on-Teviot. It seems possible he was related to Henry and Adam, who are recorded as tailors in Newcastleton in 1841. In 1851 he was a tailor employing 2 men. He married Helen Scott (b.c.1806) from Galashiels. Their children included: Janet (b.1824); Robert (b.1826); John, Mungo (b.1828); William (b.1830); James Rutherford (b.1832); Nenion (note the spelling, b.1834), a lawyer in Edinburgh; Walter (b.1840); Edward (b.1842); Elizabeth (b.1844); and Thomas (b.1846). It seems the family must have moved from the area before the 1861 census. **John** (1801–40) son of John, tenant in Flatt in Castleton Parish, with his mother being Jean Scott from Ladhope. He was an engineer in Glasgow. He married Helen Elliot (1812/3–82), daughter of Thomas of Kirndean and grand-daughter of Elliot of Harwood. They had a son, John (1839–97), who was also tenant in Flatt. **John** (b.1801/2) from England, he was a shoemaker in Newcastleton. He was listed among heads of households for the first time in 1840. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Margaret Pott (from Castleton Parish) and their children included: Betty; Andrew; James; John (b.1840); Isabel (b.1844), Esther (b.1844), twin of Isabel; and Margaret (b.1846). He lived at about 2 Whitchester Lane. **John** (1801/2–90) from Southdean Parish. In the 1830s he moved to Ross and Cromarty, where he was manager at Tarbot Mains farm, Poinicol, for about 50 years. He married Margaret Dagg from Castleton. Their children were: William (1825–94), who died at Poinicol; and Michael (1827–82), who died in Melbourne. **John** (1808–89) son of Matthew, who farmed at Netherraw, with his mother being Janet Scott. He worked as a labourer and roadman in Newcastleton. He was listed as labourer (and son of Matthew) among heads of households in 1841. In 1841 he was at about 21 North Hermitage Street. In 1861 he was on Douglas Square. Later he was tenant at Sandholm. He was said to be very knowledgeable about the area, and helped the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club on their tour of upper Liddesdale in 1889, shortly before he died. He married Frances (or 'Fanny') Broadfoot Wilson, and she died at the Grapes Inn, Newcastleton, in 1860, aged 62. He secondly married Mary Thomson. His children included: William (1826–47); Matthew (1828–65), who died in London; Margaret (1829–1904), who died in Newcastle; James (1830–77), who was innkeeper of the Grapes Inn; Janet (b.1833); Andrew (1835–1905), who died in Birmingham; John (b.1838), road surveyor; and Helen (1842–1908), who died at Brox. **John** (1809–81) younger son of William of Harwood and Helen Rutherford. He was born at Hundalee and farmed at Primrosehill. He married Jane, daughter of Archibald Jerdan of Bonjedward and they had a son and 2 daughters. **Rev. John Elphinstone** (1810–90) son of James, 3rd Laird of Wolfelee. He trained as a lawyer, apprenticing to William Bell and becoming Writer to the Signet in 1833. He was appointed as Rector of Whalton, Morpeth. In 1843 he married Georgina, daughter of Col. Ralph Bates of Milburn and changed his surname to Elliot-Bates. **John** (b.1810) son of Ninian and brother of Ninian and James. Like his brothers, he was a road contractor in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living on Douglas Square with his son James (probably keeper of the Grapes Inn) and daughter Helen. He was recorded as proprietor of the Grapes Inn in the 1860s. His brother Ninian was also a road contractor. **John** (1811–88) from Castleton Parish, son of James and Janet Grieve. In 1841 he was a carrier, living at Scaurnook in Roberton. He married Helen, daughter of shepherd William Murray; she died at Oliver Place in Hawick in 1909, aged 86. His children included Helen Grieve (d.1855), who died at the age of 4, and 2 sons who died in infancy. **John** (b.1816/7) carter in Newcastleton, on Doncaster Street. In 1851 he was living with his sister Helen and nephew George Aitchison. By 1861 he had a 2nd wife Betty, and step-children James Scott and David Scott. They also had children Janet and Margaret. **John** (19th C.) Inspector of Nuisances in Newcastleton in the 1860s. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (b.1819/20) born in Castleton, he was an agricultural labourer in Cavers and Teviothead Parishes. In 1851 he was at Castleweary. In 1861 he was farm steward, living at Borthaugh Cottages. He married Jane Murray and their children were: William (b.1839); Matthew (b.1843); and Gideon

(b.1845). **John** (19th C.) married Ann Laing in Hawick Parish in 1840. **John** (b.1822/3) born in Castleton Parish, he was a labourer in Hobkirk. In 1851 he was at East Fodderlee Cottages and in 1861 was a ploughman at Bonchester Cottages. He later lived in Southdean Parish and in Denholm. In 1846 he married Christian (or Catherine) Scott Crozier (b.1825), from Ettrick. Their children were: William (b.1846); Jane (b.1848); Thomas (b.1852); Robert (b.c.1854); Patrick (b.c.1855); David (b.1856); Scott (b.1860); Margaret Murray (b.1862); and John (b.c.1863). **John** (b.1823/4) son of Matthew and Dorothy Purdom, he was born in Castleton Parish. He was a labourer living at Adderstoneshiel Stable in 1841, with his family at Adderstoneshiel in 1851 and a ploughman at Barnes in Kirkton Parish in 1861. He married Sibella Hunter (from Langholm) in Wilton in 1848 and their children included (b.c.1849): Elizabeth; Matthew (b.1851); John (b.1852); James (b.1855); Thomas (b.1858); William (b.1861); Margaret (b.1863); Dorothy (b.1865); and Georgina (b.1867). Some of the family may have emigrated to Huron County, Ontario. **John** 'Jock' (b.c.1825) son of George and Agnes Beattie. His grandfather drowned, perhaps when he was thrown into Whitehaugh pond near Newcastleton. He lived near Bonchester Bridge since about the 1870s and worked as a dyker. His biography is told by Tancred in 'Rulewater'; if some information was incorrect, he could be the same as one of the Johns from Castleton. **John** (b.1825/6) shoemaker in Newcastleton, son of William, who was also a shoemaker. In 1851 he was living on North Hermitage Street and in 1861 on Douglas Square. In 1849 he married Jane (or Jean, 1826–1905) daughter of Robert McVittie from Fiddleton in Ewesdale. Their children included: Jane (b.1850); Christian (b.1851); Janet (b.1853); Robert (b.1855); Mary (b.1857); William (b.1860); Helen (b.1863); Elizabeth (b.1866); and Isabella Anne (1869–1927), who married John Nichol and died in Ontario. **John Scott** (1829–1914) son of Robert and Janet Black. He was Cornet in 1851, when he was a joiner's apprentice. In 1855 he married Mary Scott, from Southdean. They had a daughter Margaret (b.1855). By 1857 he had emigrated to Culross, Ontario, along with his wife and daughter, as well as his brother Thomas. **John** (1830/1–1915) tenant in West Middles in Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Mary Scott, who died in 1904, aged 73. They had 2 sons called Robert who died young. They are buried at Ettleton. **John Davidson** (1834–96) son of Robert and Eleanor Davidson, he was born in Castleton Parish. In 1860 he married Mary, daughter of Christopher Foster. Their children were: Margaret (b.1863); Helen (b.1865); Jane (b.1868); Robert (b.1870); Isabella (b.1872); Christopher (b.1875); and Mary (b.1880). He died at Clerkleap, killed by being knocked down by a goods train. **John** (b.1835) son of James, a spirit dealer at 3 Orrock Place. His mother was Helen Paterson. He worked as a railway clerk and bank clerk. He was Cornet in 1855 and can be seen as Left-hand Man in the first photograph of the Common-Riding Principals. **John** (1836–58) 2nd son of Robert of Redheugh. He was baptised in Castleton Parish and died at Cardona, Mexico, predeceasing his father. He became a member of the Archæological Society, in 1858 donated a collection of Mexico insects to the Museum and in 1860 (presumably arranged before his death) a collection of 5 quadrupeds and 12 birds from Mexico. **John** (1836–1905) son of Ninian, he was a roadman like his father. In 1864 he married Jane Jackson (1840–1912). Their children were Jane (b.1865), James (b.1866), Eliza Jane (b.1868) and Marion (b.1871). **John** (1838–1913) son of John. He was District Road Surveyor in Newcastleton. He married Betsy, daughter of innkeeper John Scott; she died in 1889, aged 60. Their children included: Agnes (b.1865), who died in infancy; Archibald (1863/4–90); William (1861/2–1904); Frances Mary (1866/7–1907); and Jane (1872/3–1956) **John** (1839–97) born in Glasgow, son of John and Helen Elliot. He was farmer at Flatt in Castleton Parish, succeeding his uncle James there. He was recorded at Flatt in 1861 and 1868. When another uncle, John Scott-Elliot died, he succeeded to the liferent of Peel, and also carried on the leases on Kirndean, Myredykes and Singdean. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. He was said to have died unmarried, but also that the tenancies of his farms were continued by his son Walter. **John** (19th C.) partner in the builders firm Aitken & Elliot. He married Christina, daughter of James Wintrup. **John** (1853–1909) eldest son of John of Binks and Mary Smith. He is recorded as John 'of Binks, Burnmouth' when he became a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1880. He matriculated arms in 1897. He owned Binks and also farmed at Burnmouth, like his father before him. He sold Calaburn, breaking his family's direct ties with the Hawick area.

He married Jane Pott Oliver and their children were: Maj. Edward John (1881–1918), who married Dorothy Allen Smith and was killed in action; Sina Gertrude Pott (1882–1965), who married Lieut.-Col. Edwyne Douglas-Jones; Lt.-Com. James Oliver (1883–1965), who married Margaret Hogben; Mary Smith Turnbull (1885–1967); John Stephen (1886–1972), Navy Captain and Surgeon, who married Magda Virginia Salvesen and became a lecturer at Newcastle University; Clement Nixon (1889–1969), who married Katherine Winnifred Penney and moved to Rhodesia; Edward John, who married Dorothy Allen, daughter of Richard Sidney Smith of Clifford Chambers, and was killed in WWI; Lt.-Col. Henry Hawes (1891–1972), who became Surgeon to the Viceroy of india and retired to Springbank, Melrose; Robin Alexander (1891–1969), twin of Henry, he became abanker in Canada; and Jean Oliver (b.1892), who was an Almoner at the Royal Free Hospital, London. Later in life he moved to Edinburgh and then for his health to Southsea, Hampshire, where he died. He was buried in Old Castleton cemetery. **John Burns** (1906/7–61), J.P., son of Andrew. He was a Councillor and cashier for the Gas Company. He married Margaret Butler, great-grand-daughter of Walter Grieve of Hawick. **Joseph** (18th/19th C.) coachman at Teviot Bank in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Katherine** of Arkleton (b.c.1700) daughter of William of Arkleton and Anne Ainslie of Jedburgh. She was married 3 times. Firstly (about 1720) she married David Laing of Westerkirk. Secondly, in 1727, she married Rev. Charles Telfer, who was minister of Hawick Parish. Thirdly, she married Robert Elliot of Fenwick (son of Francis and Rachel Langlands). Her only child appears to have been Gavin, who succeeded to Arkleton (but is said to have lived with a loose woman who he had to acknowledge as his wife to qualify his daughters to succeed to the estate). **Katherine** (b.1701) elder daughter of Adam of Teindside, she was baptised in Hawick Parish. In Wilton Parish in 1719 she married Robert, son of Robert of Midlem Mill. When her brother Walter died in 1721 she was served as his heir. **Baroness Katharine** 'Kay' (1903–1994), J.P. of Harwood, born Katharine Tennant in Peeblesshire, she was 7th daughter of Liberal politician Sir Charles Tennant and 3rd daughter with his 2nd wife Marguerite Agaranthe Miles, who was a talented musician. She died 171 years after her father was born, who had marched in support of the Reform Bill in 1832, while her grandfather was born just 7 years after the French Revolution and her great-grandfather was a witness at Robert Burns's christening in 1759. Her father died when she was 3 and her mother remarried to Major Geoffrey Lubbock. As a child she played at 10 Downing Street, where her half-sister Margot was married to Prime Minister Herbert Asquith. It is said that she once threw a toy onto the heads of suffragettes outside. She was educated at home, at Abbot's Hill School and in Paris. She studied politics at the London School of Economics, was an accomplished violinst, played the organ, spoke fluent French, rode until age 80 and boasted that she beat 2 Prime Ministers at golf. In 1934 she married Walter Elliot, Conservative M.P. for Glasgow Kelvingrove and they made their home at Harwood, near Bonchester. She was a leading public figure in her own right, being active in farming, council and social work. She was Chair of the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls' Clubs 1939–49, sat on the Home Office advisory committee on the treatment of offenders 1946–62 (visiting every prison in the U.K.), was on the advisory committee on childcare in Scotland 1956–65, was first Chair of the Consumer Council in 1963 and was Chairman of the Conservative Party in 1957. She was also part of the British delegation to the United Nations in 1954, 1956 and 1957. Through owning the Harwood estate, she became interested in farming, including buying and selling livestock and driving a tractor. She was made C.B.E. in 1948, D.B.E. in 1952 and was raised to the peerage in 1958 after her husband's death, becoming Baroness Elliot of Harwood. She took over the family auctioneering form of Lawrie & Symington and also stood to replace her deceased husband in Kelvingrove, losing by only a narrow margin. In local politics she served on Roxburghshire County Council for 29 years, serving on education and social work committees, as well as acting as Vice-Convener. She boasted that one of her greatest victories was getting a new sewage works for Bonchester. She also became a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire in 1968. She worked tirelessly for the Conservative Party, although never abandoning some of her Liberal roots, being strongly against the death penalty and involved with prison reform, for example. She received an honorary L.L.D. from Glasgow University in 1959. She was the first woman, other than the Queen, to speak in the House of Lords and the first woman to get a private bill through the Lords. In 1973 the

Katharine Elliot Centre was named in her honour. The Tweeddale Press Group voted her 'Borders Man of the Year'. In 1993 she tripped over her parliamentary robes after the opening of Parliament and was rushed off to hospital, still in her robes, suffering a fractured hip. She died at Hawick Cottage Hospital shortly afterwards and was buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. She was described as 'a sturdily built woman, wearing sensible, but rarely fashionable, clothes', who held the respect even of those who disagreed with her poltically (note her name is also spelled 'Katherine'). **Lawrence** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been an Elliot of Ewesdale, and is listed as 'Law Elwald', along with Adam and Robin. **Lawrence** (15th C.) listed in 1482/3 along with James, Simon and John Elwald, as well as Robert Turnbull and Robert Dalgleish, when they were said to be rebels captured by Patrick Dickson, Bailie of Peebles. Perhaps the same 'laurencii elwald' was recorded at Mosspaul in 1494/5 when fined for non-appearance at the Court of the Justiciary, the Earl of Bothwell seving as surety (but 3 other men of the same name were also listed in 1494/5). **Lawrence** (15th C.) listed among Elliots and other men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He is listed separately from 2 other Laurences, but appears after William and David, sons of William, and before John in Thorlieshope. **Lawrence** (15th C.) recorded among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He is listed separately from 2 other Lawrences, along with Ralph, William, Edmund, Ingram, Martin and Lawrence (son of Martin). **Lawrence** (15th C.) son of Martin, he is listed among many Liddesdale men who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. The Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage were fined as a result. Martin, listed just before him, as presumably his father. **Len** (20th C.) starting as a message boy with Stothart's in 1939, he eventually took over the firm when David Stothart retired in 1971. He ran Hawick's well-known toy emporium until its final closure in 1989. He is also believed to be the last person in Hawick to have gone through the 6-year apprenticeship as a saddler. **Leon** (16th C.) recorded as 'Leoni Elwald' on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, when he and his brothers were the tenants of Sundhope. He was also listed as one of the tenants of Whitrope, along with William in Ramsiegill, John, Robert and another 'Leoni'. **Madge Callaghan**, M.B.E. (1928–) wife of Bob Known as a campaigner for the Waverley Line, she had a carriage on the new line nameed after her in 2015. She received an M.B.E. in 1998 for services to lawn tennis. She recited David Hill's poem 'The Bleach' on the 'Hawick Speaks' tape and on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry'. She was recorded speaking in dialect as part of the BBC 'Voices' project in 2004. **Margaret** nee Roger (16th C.) widow of Robert 'Elwand', who was a tenant of Mark Ker at Borthwickshiels. In 1540 she raised an action against 2 Murrays for stealing cattle from Borthwickshiels in 1528, apprehending her and burning her house. The Murrays defence was that their actions were part of a raid by the Earl of Angus (Lieutenant of the Borders) against thieves and traitors in Teviotdale and that she was harbouring such thieves, namely her sons David and Alexander, as well as helping her other sons John and Ringand (Ninian). **Margaret** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers. She was probably related to Alison and John, who are also listed. **Margaret** (d.1697) heiress of Reidheugh, elder daughter of Robert. She was recorded paying the land tax (of £500) in 1663. In 1637 she married James Eliott, 6th son of Gilbert of Stobs in 1637. The couple were granted many of the Elliot lands in Liddesdale, excepting 3 farms that were given to her sister Esther and some farms that were held in 'liferent' by their father Robert. Her son Robert succeeded to the Redheugh and Larriston lands, but she retained a dower right to rentals from Larriston. She later reduced her claims in order to help her son's financial difficulties. She further reduced her claims on the family's former lands on Hermitage Water, which helped enable her grandson, Robert of Larriston, to buy back Larriston in 1695. However, right after her death Larriston Rig was sold off, and the rest of the estate was bought by Oliver of Dinlabyre in 1719. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) daughter of Arthur of Harwood, who died in 1698. She was recorded as proprietor of Harwood in a 1710 land evaluation of Hawick Parish, with her lands being valued at more than £800, the third highest in the Parish. She was served heir to her father in 1711, probably when she reached the age of majority. She married William Elliot of Thorlieshope and they had 14 children. She is buried at Oxnam. **Margaret** nee Laing (d.1792) daughter of Walter Laing of Meikledale. She inherited

Meikledale, Flex, Old Melrose and Burnfoot-on-Ale. In 1764 she became the second wife of William of Borthwickbrae. She was recorded as owner of the Flex (valued at £114 10s 9d) in 1788, and also in about 1811 (although she was deceased by then). She also owned Wester Essenside, Leaphill and Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish, which were valued together at £952 in 1788. Her children included William (who succeeded to Borthwickbrae and changed his surname to include 'Lockhart'), Walter of Old Melrose, Margaret (who married David Simpson of Teviotbank) and at least two children who died young. **Margaret** (1779–1816) daughter of William of Arkleton, she was born in Jedburgh. In 1807 she married Adam, son of Rev. William Scott, Minister at Southdean. In 1810 her brother Robert died, and she succeeded him as the only surviving child of their father. She then assumed the surname Scott-Elliot and her son William succeeded to Arkleton. **Margaret** (19th C.) recorded as proprietor of a shoemaker's business on the Cross Wynd in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Mrs. Marjorie L.** nee Laidlaw (19th C.) from Ancrum Mains, daughter of Adam, who had been a builder in Hawick. She is sometimes incorrectly named as 'Margaret' rather than 'Marjorie'. She was the first librarian of Hawick Public Library 1878–94, and possibly only the second female chief librarian in Britain. She was said to be a forceful and dominating lady. She was married to a farmer, but later re-married to David McBurnie Watson. Another Mrs. Elliot, librarian, is recorded as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829, although it is hard to see that this can be the same woman. **Mark** (d.1564) recorded as being 'callit of the Hill' when he was found guilty of sheep-stealing and reset and hanged. Those convicted along with him were Hob Scott 'of Colyfurd' and John Scott 'the Clerk'. He may be related to later Elliots of the Hill. **Mark** of the Hill (d.1611) probably the son of Archibald of the Hill who was recorded in 1602. The pair were listed among Armstrongs who killed a shepherd at Hallrule and stole about 120 sheep. Probably the same Mark of the Hill was listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. He was probably the Mark listed along with James and Jock of the Hill among Scotsmen accused of raids into England in 1595. He was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He was recorded being 'in the Hill' when he was convicted and executed at Jedburgh court in 1611. He was probably a descendant of the earlier Mark of the Hill. **Mark** (1776–1854) brother of Maj. William Elliot of Harwood and also Thomas. He served as a private soldier in the Royal Marines and was present at the mutiny of the Nore in 1797. He later served as a Captain in the Roxburghshire Yeomanry, and helped get the Liddesdale men to the muster in Hawick. A story is told of him at an inspection of the troops in Hawick, during which his horse made a bolt forward. When Capt. Elliot of Harwood asked 'Where the devil are you going Mark?', he replied 'Ask my horse'. He was tenant farmer at Lanton, where he died unmarried. A portrait of him hung at Clifton Park. **Mark** (18th/19th C.) resident of Tythehouse in Hobkirk Parish according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. In 1801 he was listed as 'Mr' suggesting a certain status; his servant John Lunn was also on the ballot in 1801. **Martin** (15th C.) mentioned in 1494/5 when he was listed among Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire. His son Lawrence was listed just after him. He may have been related to the later Martins. **Martin** 'of Abye' and of Braidlie (d.c.1590), possibly second son of Robert of Redheugh who died at Flodden (in which case he must have been born before 1513). However, he could instead have been son of the next Robert of Redheugh (b.c.1505, 14th Chief), and hence born somewhat later. He was first known as 'of Abye', these probably being the Abbey lands in north-eastern Liddesdale that were once owned by Jedburgh Abbey. He acted as the effective leader of the Elliots in roughly the period 1563–73, presumably during the minority of his nephew. He received a Crown Charter to the lands at Braidlie in 1549; although it would seem to make more sense for this to be the lands on the Hermitage Water, in fact it seems that these were the lands on the Borthwick Water (as claimed in the Dowager Elliot's history). He is mentioned in 1556/7 as brother of Robert of Redheugh. He was recorded in 1561 as 'Martine Elwald of Reideuch' among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. In 1563 he had a bond with Robert of Redheugh to enter Jock, son of Gavin Elliot of Ramsiegill, to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was probably the Elliot of Braidlie who led the 'Brodies' in the burning of Hawick in 1565, as part of a feud with the Scotts of Branxholme and Buccleuch, perhaps sparked by the murder of David Scott of Hassindean in 1564. A raid by about 300 Elliots resulted in

about 10 miles of Scott of Buccleuch's land being burned, and the deaths of many men, women and children. Counter raids followed on Liddesdale and Teviotdale for the next few years. Also in 1565 he had offered to make a deal with Lord Scrope, handing over Hermitage in return for English protection; although the offer was not fully taken up, the Elliots did receive support from the English Wardens. He was probably involved in the ambush of Scotts by Elliots at Ewes Doors in 1565. In 1566 the Elliots were again raiding into England, and the feud with the Scotts appears to have been resolved. His force to have defeated that of the Earl of Bothwell in 1566/7, sent to subdue the Elliots and others. In 1567 he received a pardon for his former crimes, and agreed to keep peace on the Border, being given money by both the English and Scottish authorities. He may have been among the roughly 300 men who raided Torwoodlee in 1568 (perhaps slaying several Pringles), and was one of the men summoned to settle the feud between the Pringles and Elliots in 1575. In 1569 he was said to have met the Black Laird of Ormiston in Liddesdale and forced him to stop giving refuge to the English Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland to return to England (from where they had fled after an uprising in support of Mary, Queen of Scots). He and Archibald Armstrong promised in 1569 to enter into ward John Elliot of Thorlieshope. In 1569 he also served as pledge for 'the haill branche of the Reidheuch that dwellis within the Swyris', with Alexander Home of Manderston as his surety. He was also pledge for the Nixons in the same year. Additionally in 1569 he gave assurances, along with Archibald Armstrong of Mangerton and Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh, to 'Rowie Forester' (who was probably the deputy English Warden), 'that thai sall mak obedience according to the rest of the cuntre'. Also in 1569 he was recorded being held 'with My Lord Regentis Grace' as pledge for his eldest son Simon, as well as 'Archeis Hob'. Furthermore, in 1569 he appeared in Edinburgh to request that he be released from ward to return temporarily to Liddesdale, to be replaced with his nephew Gib and offered to give service 'in keping the hous of Armitage'; he signed 'with his hand at the pen'. In 1570 he wrote to the English Warden, Sir John Forster, making a deal that avoided Liddesdale being ravaged by the English on their way to Teviotdale. Also in 1570 he headed a group of Elliots who signed a bond, giving pledges for Hob, son of Elder Will Elliot and John Elliot of Heuchhouse. In about 1572, Robert of Redheugh came of age, and he ceased to be the leader of the clan; later there would be strife between the two sets of the Elliots that they led. He was probably the 'Martin of Brady' who gave a pledge for the surname of Nixon in 1573. In 1574 he was given 'liferent' of the teinds of Castleton by Scott of Buccleuch. According to the register of the Privy Council he gave a pledge for the Nixons in 1573, was also surety in 1574, was moved from ward in Blackness to St. Andrews and had reentry in ward in 1577. In 1575 he was summoned to appear to answer for the feud between the Elliots and the Pringles. He was said to have built himself a strong tower around 1576, described in an English letter being 'strongly vawted, att the head of Liddell, with open ventes for traynes of powder'; this was distinct from Larriston, but it is unclear where it was situated. In 1578 John Cockburn of Ormiston and John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk promised the Privy Council to apprehend him. In 1578/9 William Ker of Cessford and Andrew Ker of Faldonside were cautioners for him, pledging that he would not raid into England. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned; he had been surety for several different sets of men (mainly Elliots), who had not been entered into ward as promised. He is probably the Martin who in 1579 purchased a 10 poundland of land 'of Reuhop or Philop' in the Barony of Hawick from John Turnbull; he granted a reversion on these lands and then immediately gave sasine to his son Simon (who would become known as Simon of Philhope). His sons 'Sym, Gawin, Arche and Hob' are mentioned in 1580; they were implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh (and it may be that he was the instigator of the raid on Whitlaw that preceeded it). In 1580 there was a complaint by the Countess of Bothwell, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and Wat Scott of Harden that he was maintaining Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh and his family and followers, and that a group of Elliots of the Park and Gorrenberry had attacked Harwood, Whitlaw and Hoscote; this included his own sons Gavin, Hobbie and Archie, as well as his nephews Airchie, Gib and Dandie. In 1580/1 there was caution of £2000 for his entry to the Privy Council 'when warned'. In 1581 he and John Turnbull of Minto were caution for the reentry of Hob Elliot of Braidlie (who had been released from prison in Edinburgh), as pledge for the Elliots of Gorrenberry. Also in that year he

was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. In 1581 he was allied with Simon Armstrong of Mangerton and Lance Armstrong of Whithaugh when they made a set of complaints against Walter Scott of Goldielands, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and Robert Elliot of Redheugh; he specifically complained about a group of Scotts attacking his farm of Northcroft, and of another group of Scotts attacking his sons Hob and Dand as they rode near Headshaw. All the leaders were charged to appear before the Privy Council with pledges of assurance from their supporters; it is interesting that at that time he appeared to be on sided against Robert of Redheugh. And lastly, in 1581 he had a bond of caution with Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh and a number of other Elliots, entered with John Carmichael, who had been Keeper of Liddesdale. In 1581/2 he was declared a rebel for the non-appearance of his supporters who had been accused of raiding Eilrig, Bellendean and other farms. Along with Robert of Redheugh and 2 Armstrongs, he was also denounced in 1582/3 by the Privy Council for failing to make redress for the crimes committed by their tenants and servants. The Elliots of Braidlie are listed in an English letter of 1583 as Martin, his son Simon, Gavin 'the Clerk', Hobbie, Archie (all 4 of these probably his sons), Jock 'Copshaw', John of Thorlieshope, Will of the Steele, Dand and John of Braidlie (probably also his sons) and Simon of Harden; they were probably all closely related to him. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4 to give their advice regarding the quieting of the troubles in Liddesdale and Teviotdale, and it appears that the feud between factions within the Elliot clan were resolved at this time. In 1584 he was listed second among the Elliots when they gave a bond of assurance to the English Wardens at Hermitage Castle. In 1586 he and Robert of Redheugh were explicitly listed as leaders in Liddesdale in instructions from King James to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In 1586 he and his eldest son Simon had a lease of lands from the Earl of Bothwell, including Kilford, 'Hietrie Clewis' and 'Ricartoun Cleucht'. In 1589 he was listed among leaders in Liddesdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. Also in 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. There was a 'letter of horning' against him for failing to appear in 1589. He was listed on the roll of 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590 and also listed among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He was last definitively mentioned at a Wardens' meeting at the Bell Kirk in April 1590. Also in 1590 he was on a list of Elliots accused of raiding the English farm of 'Whynatlie' in the previous year, stealing 60 cows, 2 horses, taking goods worth £100 and burning 5 houses; others listed include his sons Airchie and Hob, as well as Robert of Redheugh (his nephew); of course he may not have been on this raid himself. In 1591 he had a charter of 'liferent' of 'the ten pund land of auld extent of Phillop' from James VI, confirmed by Parliament the following year; he must have been very old by this time, or this was the later Martin of Braidlie. He is mentioned in one version of the ballad 'Jamie Telfer', where he is referred to as being 'of the Preakin Tower', i.e. Prickinghaugh, which may have been his home for a while. He was among several Elliots who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6 (although, since he was probably deceased by then, this may have been his grandson, also called Martin of Braidlie). He is probably the man mentioned in an English letter of 1596 stating that 'Martin Ellott has erected a strong tower hard by the March, within this twenty or some odd yeares, strongly vawted, att the head of Liddell, with open ventes for traynes of powder'; this may have been Prickinghaugh. He may have married an Armstrong (supported by his first son being called Simon) and their children were: Simon, probably first Elliot of Philhope; William of Braidlie, who married Mary Scott of Buccleuch and was hanged in 1607; Robert of Braidlie, called 'Martin's Hob of Prickenhaugh', whose son and grandson were both declared fugitives; Andrew 'Dand'; Archibald, called 'Martin's Archie of Clintwood', banished from both Kingdoms; Gavin; Gilbert, 'Gib'; John, called 'Martin's John of Burnmouth', denounced a rebel; and a daughter who married Francis Foster of Kershopefoot. **Martin** 'Martin o Heuchhouse' (16th C.) one of the 10 thieves captured in Hawick in 1567 and held in Edinburgh tolbooth, unlike many of the others who were drowned. He was probably a descendant of the William 'in Heuchous' recorded in 1516. If he was not executed in 1567, then he could be the same man as 'Reid Mertin'. **Martin** (16th C.) presented to the Parsonage and Vicarage of Castleton in 1574. He could be the same as one

of the contemporary Martins (or closely related to them). The charge was vacant in the following year. **Martin** 'Reid Mertin' of Heuchhouse (16th C.) recorded in 1579/80 as 'Rid Marteine Ellot of Heuchhous' on a list of men accused of raiding into England. 'Hob' of Heuchhouse is also listed as his brother. In 1584 he was 'Martinge Ellot of the Hewghehowse' when, along with John of Heuchhouse, he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens at Hermitage. In 1587/8 he is recorded as ' 'Reade' Martyn Ellott of the Hewghouse' when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots; John of Heuchhouse was also listed, and so presumably closely related. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded in 1584 along with his brother David, as sons of 'Elder Will' on the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens. They gave assurance on behalf of their whole part of the clan, but it is unclear where they were from; certainly Martin of Heuchhouse was listed separately. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded in 1583 as 'Rytchis Martyn', on a list of the Elliot chiefs of the time, said to be closely related to the leader of the clan. Presumably his father was Richard. **Martin** 'Black Baird' (16th C.) resident of Harwood, perhaps the one in on the Teviot. He is recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit the Blak Baird, in Harwode' among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He could be related to men with the same nickname recorded at Branxholme in the 1630s **Martin** of Braidlie (d.1607) son of Simon of Philhope ('Mertin's Sym') and grandson of the earlier Martin of Braidlie. He could be the 'Martyne' listed by Monipennie in about 1594 among the chiefs of the Border, along with the Laird of Redheugh (but this list was probably compiled earlier, and referred to his namesake, who was already deceased by then). He was also sometimes known as 'of Prickenhaugh' and so presumably inherited those lands from his relatives. He was probably the 'Martine Ellott of the Prickinge hawghe' accused in 1590, along with 'Martin's Gib' and Airchie and John (sons of Martin, and hence probably his uncles) of stealing horses from Englishman Thomas Rutherford. In 1591/2 John Turnbull of Minto acted as surety for him. In 1592 he had a charter of the lands of Philhope, along with his eldest son Simon. This charter also included rights of the Kirk of Castleton. In 1593 he was probably the 'Martyn Ellott of Bradley' who was part of the large raiding party of Elliots and Armstrongs into Tynedale. In 1599 he and Robert of Redheugh made an agreement (on behalf of their relatives and friends) to settle their differences with with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. Also in 1599 he was part of a bond with the Warden (Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch) to be responsible for the behaviour of the inhabitants of Liddesdale. He must thus have been an important Liddesdale Elliot chieftan, and sometimes confused with his grandfather, the more powerful Martin of Braidlie, who died about 15 years earlier; he was described as good old Martin's oye' (i.e. grandson). He may have acquired Braidlie in only 1606, from Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, the cautioners for the payment of 4000 merks being Gilbert of Mains, William of Falnash and Robert Scott of Haining. He was captured in 1606 by the Earl of Dunbar (then Commissioner on the Border) and hanged at the court at Foulden (near Berwick), along with his uncle William as well as the Armstrongs of Mangerton and Whithaugh. After his death Braidlie (in the Barony of Hawick) went to William of Falnash, who had been one of his guarantors in an arrangement between him and Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. The name of his wife is unrecorded, but their children included: Simon of Philhope; and a son, whose name is unknown, but whose son Robert was served heir to his grandfather's great-grandfather, Martin Elliot of Braidley, in 1653. **Martin** (d.bef. 1618) holder of lands in Lilliesleaf. He married Agnes Lorraine and had a son and William. It has been suggested that he was the same man as Martin of Braidlie; although this seems unlikely, the similarity of names may indicate a relationship with that family. **Martin** (17th C.) servant of John Letham. In 1656 he was ordered to pay 30 shillings 'for absence from his service for 5 weeks', although he was let off the money claimed 'for the Trooper coming to the said John Lethane'. **Martin** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Margaret Stewart in 1821 and their children included: John (b.1723); Adam (b.1725); and Margaret (b.1729). **Mary** (18th C.) cook at Dinlabyre in 1791, when she worked for William Oliver. **Matthew** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Matthew** (15th C.) listed as former tenant in 'helmys' among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His lands were possibly Helm in Cavers Parish (or potentially Whames in the Borthwick valley), and he is listed

separately from another Matthew. **Matthew** (16th C.) chaplain who witnessed a document in Selkirk. Walter Scott of Roberton begged for clemency from Robert Hunter, for his part in the killing of Robert's brother John Hunter. Thomas, Burgess of Selkirk was also listed, and perhaps a relative. **Matthew** (18th/19th C.) from Canonbie, he lived in Castleton Parish. He married Janet (also known as 'Fanny') Wilson. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1782); Andrew (b.1785); John (b.1787); Matthew (1788–1874); Henry (b.1791); and Janet (b.1796). **Matthew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Elliot and their children included Betty, Margaret and William. It is possible this is an earlier marriage of the Matthew who married Dorothy Purdom. **Matthew** (1788–1874) son of Matthew and Janet Wilson. He was a labourer in Newcastleton, living at about 9 Doncaster Street in 1841 and 26 South Hermitage Street in 1861. He is probably the labourer in Newcastleton listed among male heads of households in 1835. He married Dorothy ('Dolly') Purdom and their children included: Annie (b.1821), who married farm-worker James; Matthew (b.1821); John (b.1823), a ploughman at Barnes, who may have emigrated to Huron County, Ontario; Isabel (b.1825); and Thomas (b.1827), who possibly emigrated to Canada with his brother. His wife is probably the same Dolly Purdom who was previously married to Edward Aitchison, with a son John Douglas Aitchison baptised in Castleton in 1816. **Matthew** (1788/9–1877) tenant in Netherraw. He was listed as head of household at Netherraw in 1835–41. He was farmer of 20 acres at Netherraw in Castleton Parish in 1841 and 1851. He was the last farmer of Netherraw, with the buildings being demolished after his death, and much of the land planted. He married Janet Scott (c.1788–1875) and their children were: John (b.1808); Betty (b.1811); Matthew (b.1812); Robert (b.1814); Helen (b.1816); Ann (or Annie, 1819–84); William (1820–36); Andrew (b.1821); Isabel (b.1823), who married a Wilson; Margaret (b.1825); Janet (or Jane, b.1827); and Frances (or Fanny, 1829–1914). **Matthew** (b.1821) resident of Castleton Parish, son of Matthew and Dorothy Purdom. In 1851 he was a farm servant at Hudshouse. He married Cecilia Turnbull and their children included: Stavert Turnbull (b.1844); and Elizabeth (1850–96), who married James Duncan Helm and died in Hawick. **Matthew** 'Mattha' (c.1871–1945) half-back for Hawick in the 1890s, who also played for Scotland. His 1895 Scotland cap is in the Museum, the first awarded to a Hawick player. **Michael** (13th C.) recorded as 'Michaelis de Elaund' in the 1256 assize roll of Northumberland. He may have been an early Elliot, living just across the Border. His son Nicholas, who was 7, and Gilbert, son of Thomas, from the same place, seem to have died in an accident 'in villa de Elaund'. **Miss ??** (b.1830s) became famous for knitting about 130 pairs of socks to send to local soldiers during WWI. She lived on Dalkeith Place. **Mr. ??** (18th/19th C.) teacher at the 'Latin School' in Hawick, i.e. the Grammar School. His son John died in 1798. It is unclear if he was the main master or an assistant at the school. **Mrs. ??** (17th C.) listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. She probably ran an inn or shop. She could be the same Mrs. Elliot recorded in 1735 when the Council records show £2 7s being spent in her establishment 'when the poer was mended', suggesting that her inn was near one of the town's ports. **Mrs. ??** (20th C.) from Borthaugh. She was heavily involved in the local Women's Voluntary Service duing WWII. **Nenion** (1834–1907) son of John, tailor at Quarrelhall in Castleton Parish, he was born in Teviothead Parish. He trained in law and became an Edinburgh-based solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland and Clerk of the Teind Court. He was involved with the Edinburgh Border Counties Association and contributed several papers to the Hawick Archæological Society Transactions (e.g. on early Scottish laws in 1872, methods of preserving public order in Scotland in 1875, 'The Templars' in 1877 and on 'Local byways' in 1901) and the Border Magazine. He published 'Teinds as existing in Scotland' (1874), 'Teind System of Scotland' (1874), 'Teind Law Reform' (1884) and 'The Birns of Chapelhill' (1892), all published in Hawick. In 1872 he donated to the Museum 'copy of Mercurius Caledonius, 1661' and also donated books in 1875. In 1862 he married Margaret Smart, daughter of an Edinburgh butcher. Their children were: John (b.1863); Nenion (1865–1907), who died in Australia; Margaret (b.1867), became a music teacher; Robert (b.1869), emigrated to South Africa; James (b.1871), died in San Francisco; Christina (b.1873); and Edward (b.1875), also emigrated to South Africa. **Nichol** (17th C.) 4th son of Walter of Arkleton. He was farmer at Unthank. He married Janet, daughter of Rev. John Lithgow of Ewes. His children were: Thomas (b.1700), who probably died young; Anna (b.1702); Adam (b.1703); Janet

(b.1704) referred to as 'in Newmill', who died unmarried; and Margaret (b.1707), who married William Armstrong of Woodhead. In 1704 he was listed being of Ewes Parish when he witnessed a baptisms for William Anderson in Ramsaycleuchburn. **Nichol** (17th/18th C.). His son John was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1725. Given the forename, he was probably connected with the farmer at Unthank. **Nicholas** (14th/15th C.) recorded as deceased in 1408 in a document relating to St. Giles' lands in Edinburgh, where he is 'Elwald'. **Nicholas** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when his son Gilbert was among Liddesdale men cited for non-appearance at the Justiceaire. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1497 to a sasine for the lands of Robert of Redheugh. Other witnesses were Robert, William, John and Andrew 'Elwald' (presumably important men of the clan), as well as 2 Croziers, a Graham and a Forster. **Ninian** (16th C.) recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as a tenant of the steadings of 'Cleirlandis, Robsteid, Thomscotsteid, Cranswat, Gusbank, Hurklebuss'. Another (or the same) Ninian is recorded, along with John, as tenant of Roughley in the same roll. **Ninian** 'Ringan the Porter' (16th C.) recorded as tenant at Ewes Doors about 1567. His nickname could be an epithet from the 'Doors'. In 1569 he was 'Niniane Ellot, callit the Portar of Ewis durris' when order to enter as pledge for 'haill Ellottis dwelland in Ewisdaill'. Possibly the same 'Renyen' was recorded as being 'of the Dewhowses' in Ewesdale, along with John, when they signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens. 'John the Portars son', recorded in 1578/9 and also in about 1594, was his son; in 1578/9 he was 'umquhile Ringane the Portar' when his son John (or 'Blasteis Jok') was cited, and hence he was already deceased by then. 'Archie Ellot, sone to Ringhais Will Ellot the portar in Glenvoren' could be his grandson. Ninian and John, who were tenants of Roughley in 1541, may also be related. **Ninian** (16th C.) recorded in a huge list of men whose superior was Lord Maxwell in 1585, when they had remission for their previous crimes. He is the first named of 'Niniane, Thome, George and Will Ellattis', suggesting they all resided in the same place. They are listed among Armstrong, Littles etc. of the area around Eskdale. **Ninian** 'Ringan' of Dodburn (16th C.) recorded among a large number of Elliots and others complained about for a raid into England in 1589. His name is listed as 'Rynion Ellott of Dodborne' and 'Renyon Ellott of Dodburne'. He is surely related to the slightly earlier Simon of Dodburn and Will in Dodburn. **Ninian** (16th C.) tenant in Colterscleuch. He was recorded in 1590 in a case where Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Walter Scott of Goldielands were ordered to enter certain of their tenants to answer some English complaints. **Ninian** 'Hob's Ringan' (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He was recorded as 'Rinyeane Ellott, called Hob's Rinyeane'. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (d.c.1608) son of William of Fiddleton. He was listed (along with his father and brother John) among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. In 1608 he was sentenced along with William, son of John Elliot of Burngrains with resisting the King's Guard. They were also recorded as 'Niniane Ellote, sone to umq^{le} Jok of Burgranes; William Ellote, sone to Will of Fiddeltoun', which is confusing. The pair had been declared rebels some years earlier for theft, murder and other crimes. Hiding in 'the West cuntrie' they were sought out by Sir Robert Hepburn and men of the King's Guard, but they shot at the Guard, killing William Bailie and being captured after the house they were in was set on fire. They were sentenced to be taken to Edinburgh Castle Hill, to have their right hands cut off and then to be hanged. He must have been related to the 'John's Gavin' of Fiddleton who was tried in 1606. **Ninian** (d.1660) 4th son of Elliot of Unthank (whose name is unknown), he was tenant in Eweslees. His brothers were probably Adam of Meikledale, William of Mosspeeble and William of Unthank. He received a lease of Eweslees from the Earl of Buccleuch in 1643. His eldest son appears to have predeceased him, and when he died he left 2 grandsons who were minors, with their appointed guardians being William of Unthank, Gavin of Outersiderig and James in Harwood. He married Margaret 'Acheson' (probably Aitchison). His children included: a son, whose children were Ninian of Eweslees and Robert of Eweslees; Robert in Gorrenberry; and William in Lymiecleuch. However, this information is all quite uncertain. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1661; he is there described being 'in Dewslies, par. of Ewes'. **Ninian** (d.c.1685) tenant in Bankend in Ewes Parish. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1685. **Ninian** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son Ninian was baptised in 1694. It is possible he is the same as Ninian of Falnash. **Ninian** of

Falnash (d.bef. 1703) son of Gavin and grandson of Robert. He had a charter of Falnash dated 1667 from Archibald of Falnash, his cousin. He had a son, Walter. He may be the Ninian who leased Todshawhill, Whames and part of Branxholme Muir in 1672 and 1673. **Ninian** (b.c.1709) born at Shaws in Castleton, he may have been son or grandson of William of Penchrise and Bessie Grieve. He married Agnes Paterson and they had a son Ninian (b.1735) who lived at Riccarton. His wife's gravestone is in Teviothead cemetery; she died at the age of 58. He could be the shepherd in Commonbrae marked on the same stone, who died at Slatehills in 1762. He may have been father of Adam (1734–60), also marked on the gravestone, who died at Commonbrae. **Ninian** (18th C.) son of Robert in Know. He was tenant in Priesthill, which was probably the farmstead near Whithaugh. **Ninian** (1735–1816) son of Ninian and Agnes Paterson. He was a shepherd in Castleton, associated with Riccarton and Dod. He was at Riccarton in 1778. He was also recorded as shepherd at Riccarton on both the 1797 Horse and Dog Tax Rolls and also in the Castleton Parish section of the Roxburghshire Militia in 1797. He appears to have married 3 times, to Margaret Brydon (b.1731) at Riccarton in 1756, then Esther Crozier (1731–66) and lastly to Janet Douglas (1745–1834) at Upperraw. His children probably included: Margaret (b.1756); John (b.1760) in Middlemoss; Margaret (again, b.1763); Adam (b.1765); Ester (b.1766), who married Robert Ballantyne from Pinglehole; Mary (b.1772); Robert (b.1774); Ninian (b.1776); Catherine (b.1777); Christian (b.1778); William (b.1784); and Walter (b.1789). He died at Shaws. **Ninian** (1776–1847) son of shepherd Ninian and Janet Douglas, he was born at Riccarton. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1797. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'. In 1801 he was listed as a shepherd at Sundhope. In 1841 he was listed as 'Lab. or Roadman' and living at about 13 North Hermitage Street. He married Margaret (1779–1863), daughter of John Nichol and Elizabeth Riddell. Their children included: Ninian (1808–89); John (b.1810); Helen (b.1812); James (1814–98), road contractor; and Janet (1821–1901), who had a daughter to John Nichol (presumably a cousin of some sort). **Ninian** (1789–1865) eldest son of John and Janet Robson, he was born in Castleton Parish and may have lived at Blackburnfoot. He emigrated with his family to Middlesex County, Ontario, and all but their first child was born there. He married Agnes Turnbull (b.c.1790). Their children included: Janet (b.1815), born in Castleton; Mary (b.1821); Elizabeth (b.1823); Esther (b.1829); Francis (b.1829); and Agnes (1837–41). **Ninian** (1799–1885) born at Sundhope in Castleton Parish, son of shepherd James and Janet Grieve. He married Janet, daughter of Elliot Grieve, who was born at Blinkbonny. They emigrated to Canada where their children were born, Janet, James, Elizabeth, Elliot Grieve, Gardner, John, William, James, Catherine, Thomas and Margaret. They lived in North Dorchester Township, Middelesex County, Ontario, where he was a farmer. **Ninian** (1808–89) son of Ninian and brother of John. He was a road contractor in Newcastleton, living on Douglas Square in 1851 and 1861. He married Jane (1812–65), daughter of John Nichol and Marion Murray. Their children included: John (1836–1905), also a roadman; Margaret (b.1838), who died young; Marion (1840–99). **Patrick** (15th C.) brother of John of Thorlieshope. He is recorded in 1488, when he was witness to a sasine for the lands of Girnwood. It is possible that the same Patrick was listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Patrick** (16th C.) entered at a Justice Court in Jedburgh in about 1510, by Robert of Redheugh, along with 'Gret Johnnie in Priesthaugh. **Patrick** 'Pate' of Ryleknow (16th C.) recorded in 1569 among men that Sir John Forster served as surety for. This makes it seem like he was from the English side. **Peter** 'the Fart' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is listed as 'Petir Ellott, callit the Fart, in Pencryste'; presumably his nicknames means what it sounds like it means. **Patrick** (17th C.) recorded in Yair in 1678 when he had a deal about providing timber to the Burgh of Selkirk. **Pauline** received the B.E.M. in 2021 for service to Newcastleton's resilience group. **Percival** (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1535. Along with William (probably a relative), Andrew 'Louche', Patrick Gourlay and others were accused of taking grain from 'le Schaw' belonging to John Hall. They claimed that Hall reaped grain that they had sown themselves. His name is written 'Parsevell Ellot'. He is probably the 'Perse' recorded as a witness in Selkirk in 1542 for a transactions involving Burgess Robert. In 1544 he (along with Walter Scott of Branxholme)

was a captor of an Englishman who William had a bond to return to them. **Phillip** (18th/19th C.) saddler of Hawick (probably from the East-end). He was the Council's elected Cornet in 1790, but after he drew up a narrow list of invitees some of the young men of the town (presumably mainly the West-enders) chose George Wilson as their own Cornet instead. The two cavalcades approached the West Port from different sides of the Raws and Bailie Hardie blocked the rebel cavalcade (felling the first man with an oak stick), allowing the elected Cornet's party to proceed unmolested to the Moor (as described by Robert Wilson). **Ralph** (15th C.) recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. Two men listed as 'radulphi elwald' are there, although this forename is not otherwise common among the Elliots. One of them had a brother, William, who is also listed in 1494/5. **Ralph** (16th C.) priest who was recorded as witness to 2 documents in Selkirk in 1532. **Richard** 'Little' (14th C.) recorded in Cumberland in 1389, appearing before the justices of gaol delivery. His nickname was recorded as 'parvus' and his surname as 'Elwald', the same as William 'One-Eyed', who was also recorded. **Richard** (16th C.) recorded in 1548 as 'Ryche Ellott of the Park'. Along with Robert of Redheugh and 'Nelly's John', he had a bond to enter 2 prisoners with the Laird of Ferniehirst. He was presumably related to other Elliots of Park. **Richard** 'Law's Richie' (16th C.) tenant in Swinstead. He was recorded in 1574 as 'Richie Ellot callit Lawis Richie in Swinteis' among men who had been ordered to be removed from the lands of Robert of Redheugh. 'Lawis Jok' and 'Lawis Thome' in Priesthaugh were also named and presumably his brothers. Their father may have been Lawrence, or perhaps they came from Laws in Liddesdale. **Richard** (16th C.) listed in 1581/2 as 'Ritche Ellott, callit Rowanes Willis Ritche' among Elliots accused of raiding the farm of Harwood on Teviot. He was presumably son of William and grandson of Roland. He is listed after 'Rowans Hobbe' and his brother Jamie, who may be related. He was declared a rebel after not appearing. **Richard** 'Ritchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. His name is written as 'Riche Ellott, 'Bessies wifes Riche' ', but it is unclear exactly what this means and who he was related to. **Richard** 'Ritchie' (d.1606) called 'Richie Ellott of Heuchous' when he was found guilty of stealing a sheep. The Border Commissioners wished to spare him, but he was nevertheless sentenced to death by the Privy Council. He could be the same man as 'Ryche Ellott of the Lewlandes', listed just before William, son of John of Heuchhouse in 1595 among Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for a raid into England. He was also listed along with Will, also of 'the Hewghhouse' in relation to another 2 raids in 1595. **Richard** (17th C.) see **Robert**. **Richard** (1817–91) eldest son of William, farmer at Doorpool. Along with his brothers William (1819–91) and John (1823–1910) he was farmer at Hartwoodmyres for about 50 years. In 1861 they were farming 900 acres and were all unmarried. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Roberto Elwald' in 1481 when he and his mother leased the lands of 'Glenstokane' in Galloway. Perhaps the same Robert had a sasine for the lands of 'Rachane' in Peeblesshire, also in 1481. It is unclear how this man (or men) may have been related to local Elliots. **Robert** 'Robin' (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been an Elliot of Ewesdale, and is listed as 'Robyn Elwald', along with Adam and 'Law' (it is also possible he was an early Robert of Redheugh). **Robert** of Reidheugh (d.1497) first Elliot chief about whom we have documented information. Since it is said that he died as an old man, he may have been born in the 1420s. He is described as 10th Chief of the Elliots, even although the names of the first 9 chiefs are unknown (but it is a safe bet that some of them were Robert!). It is claimed the first chief was granted lands in Liddesdale by Robert the Bruce in about 1320; this earlier Robert was probably the first Elliot Laird of Redheugh and Larriston. A record found among papers at Ferniehirst was said to refer to an early Elliot of Redheugh, 'Chieftan of the South', who was killed in battle with 3 of his sons (possibly Homildon Hill in 1402), and whose daughter Mary married Cuthbert Blackadder, whose eldest son was alive in 1447; this earlier Elliot may have been his grandfather. He was established at Redheugh from at least 1476, when he was granted lands of 'Dalman' (possibly Demainholm), 'Bluntwood' and 'the Crouke' by Archibald Douglas ('Bell-the-cat'), Earl of Angus and Lord of Liddesdale; the charter describes him as 'our velbelufyt fameliar squiar, Robert Elwald of ye Redheuch for his guid and faithful servis to us don and for to be don', and it is signed at Lintalee. In 1479 he was further

granted 'Layhalcht, Carolschelis, hartsgarth et le faulde' (i.e. Leahaugh, Corrie's Shiel and Hartsgarth) in the lordship of 'ledesdale'. In 1484 he was Robert 'Elwald' of the Redheuch when the Earl of Angus directed 'Walter Scot de Edschau, Radulpho Ker, fratri Walteri Ker de Cesfurd et Willielmo Elwaldo de goranbery' to infeft him in the lands of Over and Nether 'Larrostane'. In 1489 there was a further precept for 'redehuch', 'layhauch', 'hartsgarth', 'caraschele', 'dawmane' and 'larostanys superior et inferior'. In 1491 the Earl of Angus swapped Liddesdale for Bothwell, ending the association of the Elliots with their superiors the Douglases. He may be the Robert son of Gilbert 'Elwald' who produced a remission at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493 for the crime of stealing a grey horse from William Scott of Tushielaw; his surety was Robert Scott of Whitchester. He may also be the Robert mentioned in 1493 when Patrick Hardie had remission for stealing oxen from him. It seems likely he was the 'roberti elwald, senioris' who was listed among many Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the 1494/5 Justice-aire. He is said to have had one son, Robert, Captain of Hermitage, who died in his lifetime. He was succeeded by his grandson, Robert, according to a 'retour of inquest' of 1497/8 in the Douglas of Cavers papers. He is there said to have died 'about the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross last bypast', i.e. in early May, and his grandson inherited his lands of Tillielee and Cauldcleuch. **Robert** of Reidheugh (d.c.1491) son of Robert, he was also known as 'Robin'. He is sometimes listed as 11th Chief of the Elliots, even though he died in his father's lifetime. He served as Captain of Hermitage Castle (probably Deputy Keeper), perhaps being appointed on the death of David Scott, younger of Buccleuch (in about 1484). In 1491 the Earl of Angus was bound to hand over his son Robert (as well as his own son, the Master of Angus) to King James. He was succeeded by his son Robert (12th) of Redheugh. He may also have been father of William of Larriston, although these early generations are not clear. **Robert** 'the King' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1494/5 among a long list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire. Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and George Turnbull of Hallrule, Captain of Hermitage, served as their sureties and were fined. His name was given as 'Roberti elwald vocatus king' and he is listed second (after William) in a long list, perhaps suggesting his prominence among the Elliots. He was also one of a large number of Elliots (mostly 'Elwalds') listed in a 1500 document relating to pledges of good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. In 1502 he is probably the 'Hob the King', brother of 'Dand the Man' and son of William, who was involved with stealing 180 sheep from Tweeddale and Lauderdale. They were already rebels at that point, with 3 men from around Greenhead producing a 'respite' for resetting them. It is unclear which William was his father, and how he was related to any other Elliots. He may be the Robert who witnessed a sasine (along with several Elliots and others) for Robert of Redheugh in 1497. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5, with the Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage being fined. His name is listed as 'roberti elwald comitis', with his nickname perhaps being 'the Count' (to distinguish him from 'the King' and other contemporary men of the same name). **Robert** of Langhaugh (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1494/5 among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire. He is listed there as 'Roberti elwald de langhalch'. He is also recorded in the document listing men who pledged themselves to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498 for good behaviour. He is there recorded as 'Robert Elwald of the Langhalch'. This is probably the Longhaugh on the Hermitage Water. **Robert** 'Young Rider' (15th/16th C.) listed in a large number of men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He is also listed among men who pledged their good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498. He is recorded as 'Robert Elwald, callit zong ridar'. **Robert** of Reidheugh (d.c.1516) 12th Chief of the Elliots, son of Robert and grandson of the previous Laird of Redheugh. In 1491 he is probably the Robert, son of 'Robert Elwolde, of the Hermitage' who was delivered (along with the Master of Angus) as security by the Earl of Angus to King James. He is also probably 'Robert Elwold son to ... Elwold ... the Hermitage [younger] which late [dec]eassid' to be delivered as a a surety, as recorded in an agreement between English and Scottish Commissioners in 1491. He was served heir to his grandfather in 1497/8 in the lands of Tillielee and Cauldcleuch, according to a 'retour' in the Douglas of Cavers papers (where he is 'Robert Elwalde). 2 other Robert Elliots, and 2 William Elliots were on the panel for this inquest. He had sasine for the Liddesdale estates in 1497 and in 1501 he had another retour (at Jedburgh) for his grandfather's lands, held of the Earl of

Bothwell. He additionally inherited Priesthaugh, with the Abbots of Melrose as superiors. In 1502 he was 'Robertus elwald in redheuch' when he and George Turnbull in Hallrule were fined for failing to present David Turnbull in Bonchester at court in Jedburgh. He was witness to a sasine at Hermitage (for Adam, 2nd Earl of Bothwell) in 1508, along with William Elliot and Robert in Dinlees. He may be the Robert 'Elwald' who was on the 1509 panel for deciding on the inheritance of Cavers by James Douglas. He was 'Robert Elwald of Redheuch' when summoned to come before the King to promise to keep good order in 1510. Following this he had a respite in the Register of the Privy Seal of 1510 for all crimes carried out by him and his associates (except for treason) to be unpunished for 19 years to come. Also listed explicitly were Robert of Dinlees and John in Sundhope, suggesting they might have been brothers or sons (other associates were 2 Nixons, 2 Croziers, 2 Hendersons and an Armstrong). His children were Robert (possibly killed at Flodden) and a daughter who may have married David Scott of Howpasley (or possibly Tushielaw), with William of Larriston perhaps being another son. In general it seems difficult to separate him from the next Robert (in deciding how many generations there really were, and who may have been killed at Flodden). It is unclear if he was the 'Robert Elwald of Redheuche' who had a respite for his crimes in 1515/6, along with his brother William of Larriston and some Nixons, Foresters and Croziers, numbering 40 men. If this was him, then he seems likely to have died in 1516 and was succeeded by his grandson Robert in 1526. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) brother of William. In 1502 he was convicted of stealing 5 cows from John 'spedin' out of Blackhaugh. His brother William was his surety. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** of Reidheugh (d.1513) referred to as 13th Chief of the Elliots, even although he appears to have died in his father's lifetime. He was son of Robert, although the number of different Roberts in the preceding couple of decades seems quite uncertain. His sons were: Robert, who succeeded his grandfather in 1526; possibly Martin of Braidlie (although he seems more likely to have been his grandson); Archibald of Falnash and Gorrenberry; and probably John of Copshaw. He was probably the 'Master Ellot' said to have been killed at Flodden. However, this may be confusion with his father (since it seems hard to believe he was very old at Flodden), and there is no documentary evidence to separate the various Roberts. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Robert Elwald of Dunle' in a 1510 respite to Robert of Redheugh and many others in Liddesdale. It seems likely he was a close relative of the Elliot chief. He is also listed as 'in Denly' in a 1516 'respite' to William of Larriston and several other Liddesdale Elliots. He was presumably tenant farmer at Dinlees on the Hermitage Water. **Robert** (d.1530) referred to as a 'common thief' in 1530 when he and Adam Nixon were allowed to escape from the custody of John, Lord Hay of Yester, and for which Lord Hay's brother (also John) was imprisoned in Linlithgow. Probably the same Robert 'Elwald' was hanged for theft in Linlithgow that same year, along with Matthew and William Nixon and Robert Noble. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Elliots. **Robert** (d.bef. 1539) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Book in 1539/40 when his widow, Janet Scott, purchased lands in Appletreehall from Robert Scott of Howpasley. He is recorded as 'Robert Elwand of [Toungtis?]', but could possibly be a deceased Robert of Redheugh. Perhaps the same Robert was described as 'layman' when he witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1535 for Alexander Scott of Palace. **Robert** (d.bef. 1540) referred to as 'Robert Elwand' in 1540 when his widow Margaret Roger raised an action against 2 Murrays for stealing cattle from Borthwickshiels (where he was a tenant) in 1526. His sons included David, Alexander, John and Ringand (Ninian), all of whom were wanted as thieves. **Robert** of Ramsiegill (16th C.) recorded as 'Hobbe Elwald of Ramsegill' in 1532 when the King charge a commission with his capture (along with Croziers and Foresters) for the killing of Thomas Dalgleish and Adam Turnbull. In 1541 he was 'antiquo Roberto Elwald de Ramysgill' when listed among the tenants of Stirkshielhope; 'Roberto Elwald in Rammisgill' was also listed and presumably a different man (although it is unclear if they were related). **Robert** of Reidheugh (c.1505–bef. 1557) 14th Chief of the Elliots, served heir to his grandfather in 1526, with his father probably being killed at Flodden. His granduncle (or perhaps uncle) William of Larriston led the clan during his minority. In 1526 he inherited his grandfather's Liddesdale lands of 'Reidheuch, Layhauch, Hartsgarth, Careschel, Dalemane' and 'Over and Nether Larastanis'. In 1531 he was probably the Robert 'Elwolde' of the 'Armytage' who was one of 3 attendants who accompanied the Earl of Bothwell to a secret meeting with the

Earl of Northumberland. He was further recorded as Captain of Hermitage in a document of 1532 and another in 1548/9 (when he had a bond to enter John 'Cragill' as a prisoner with the Laird of Ferniehirst). In 1537/8 he and his brother Archibald were sureties for William in Leahaugh, plus brothers James and Simon, who had broken open a shop in Selkirk. He may be the 'Robert Elwald seriando' (i.e. 'sergeant') who was recorded as tenant of Shaws in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale; he may also be the Robert who was tenant of the lands of Copshaw. He may be the 'Robert Ellwalld' listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. In 1546 his son was described as 'sone to Robyne of the Redhwych'. He was listed as 'Rot. Eluand of Reidheuch' in a 1550 bond signed by him and 10 Scotts in which they promised the Queen to keep order and hand over criminals. In 1552/3 he and Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton were appointed by the Privy Council to meet the Governor at Dumfries and accept the charge of keeping the peace in Liddesdale. He was succeeded by his son, Robert. He seems likely to have also been father of Martin of Braidlie (who led the burning of Hawick in 1565), although genealogies often have this Martin as his brother. Jock of Copshaw may have been another son (since he appears to have been Martin of Braidlie's brother). **Robert** 'Flaskwood' (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1529/30. Archibald and Gavin Elliot, along with Simon and Ninian Armstrong pledged to bring him to Fairnilee to answer for attacks and other crimes prepetrated against George Ker of Linton. He is also recorded as 'Roberto Elwald de Flaswod' in 1535 in a trial in Jedburgh in 1535, where Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was accused of bringing him and William 'Mend the caill' from Liddesdale to plunder cattle at Midlem and elsewhere. His lands could be the place of this name in Liddesdale or 'Flask Wood' in Ewesdale. **Robert** (16th C.) son of Thomas and Helen Rutherford. In 1541/2 he inherited his deceased father's tenement and 2 rigs in Selkirk and then resigned a house to his mother, in liferent. He may be the Burgess of Selkirk recorded in 1542; 'Perse' was one of the witnesses and may have been related. Probably the same Robert witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1543. In 1561 his mother Helen Rutherford assigned the tenement and 4 rigs to Robert, son of the deceased Gavin of Horsleyhill, leaving liferent for herself; Robert of Horsleyhill also assigned to him the 'kindness' of the King's Croft in Selkirk. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Rammisgill' in the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale, when he was one of the tenants at Stirkshielhope. Old Robert 'Elwald de Rammisgill' was also listed among the tenants, and is hence presumably a different man. He is surely related to the William in Ramsiegill who is also mentioned in 1541, and is probably related to the Robert in Ramsiegill who is recorded in the 1580s. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) listed in 1544 as 'Hobbe Elwode Clemyt [Crozier's] syster sone', when he was among local men who gave their assurances to the English. The Clement mentioned here, who was presumably his mother's brother, was a prominent member of the Crozier family at that time, and possibly Clem Crozier of Stobs. It is not impossible that he was the same man as Robert of Horsleyhill (which also had a Stobs connection). It is also possible he was the same man as the 'Clement's Hob' mentioned several times in the 1560s and 1570s. **Robert** 'Gavin's Hob' (16th C.) witness to the bond in 1546 to enter 3 Elliots as prisoners at Ferniehirst. One of the other witnesses was a Bailie of Hawick, and hence he was probably fairly local, but it is unclear which Gavin was his father. **Robert** (d.1564) 2nd Laird of Horsleyhill, eldest son of Gavin, 1st Laird. His brothers were William (who later succeeded to Horsleyhill), Andrew, David, Gavin of Stobs, and Archibald. He was said to have been involved in the murder of Hugh Douglas in about 1547, along with his father Gavin, and brothers William and Andrew. In 1561/2 he was recorded as son of the deceased Gavin of Horsleyhill when he purchased a tenement and 4 rigs in Selkirk from Helen Rutherford, widow of Thomas Elliot; he promised to retain liferent of a house for Helen and gave up the 'kindness' of the King's Croft in Selkirk to Helen's son, who was also called Robert Elliot. In 1563/4 he is 'in Horslehill' when he appeared on behalf of his brother Dand, whose sheep had been stolen from Bailielee by the Scotts of Tushielaw; their cautioner was John Preston, Burgess of Edinburgh. He is probably the Robert who was listed in 1564 along with William of Horsleyhill and Gavin and Archibald (as well as other Elliots and Scotts) in the trial of the murder of David Scott of Hassendean, for which he was said to be the instigator; however, it is confusing that he was not named as Laird at the time, perhaps because he had not formally succeeded his father by then. He had at least 2 children: Gavin (d.1565), who succeeded; and William (b.1547) who succeeded after his brother. He was executed for the murder of

David Scott. His uncle Gavin (later of Stobs) was appointed as guardian to his children, although his half-brother William (later Burgess of Peebles) disputed this, but was deemed too young. **Robert** of Reidheugh (d.bef. 1564) 15th Chief of the Elliots, son of Robert, whom he probably succeeded some time before 1557. He may have appeared along with his father at a Judiciary Court held by Lord Maxwell in 1537/8. In 1546/7 he was 'sone to Robyn of the Redhwych' when he was among several men entering Elliots as prisoners at Ferniehirst, and in 1548 (referred to as 'younger of the Reidhewcht') had a similar bon for entering John, son of Robin of Thorlieshope. His 'eym' (i.e. uncle) Archibald was also referred to there and he signed with the help of the notary (meaning that he could not write). He had a bond for entering Nixons in 1557 and in that year his brother Martin is also referred to (confusing, since Martin of Braidlie is sometimes placed in the family tree as his uncle). He was 'of Reidhuche' in about 1557 when he rented Priesthaugh and Penangushope from Melrose Abbey. Around the late 1550s he was one of the men on the panel to resolve the conflict over the lands of Newbigging (in Hassendean) between the children of Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill. In 1561 he was 'of Reidheuch' when listed (along with his Gavin, brother of Archie's Will) among Border lairds who appeared before the Queen to promise to present the names of those who were guilty of theft; he was called 'of Redheuch' when later listed (after Martin 'of Reideuch') among men charged by the Privy Council to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. In 1563 he was appointed Deputy Keeper of Hermitage Castle, while the Earl of Bothwell was in exile, with William Douglas of Cavers acting as security for him. He had a bond of 1563, along with Martin of Braidlie (his brother) for entering Jock, son of Gavin Elliot to Sir Thomas Ferniehirst. He married Jean Scott, sister of Buccleuch, around 1550 (and after his death she married Gavin Eliott of Stobs). His children were: Robert of Redheugh; William of Hartsgarth; Gilbert of Stobs, 'Gibbie wi' the Golden Garties' (although this is not certain); Archibald; Gavin of Brugh; and a daughter, who was the 2nd wife of Will, 2nd son of Richard Graham of Netherby. A report on the West Marches compiled in the period 1563–66 states that 'oulde Robyn Ellot and young Robyn, his son, are both dead'. **Robert** 'Reid Hob' (16th C.) listed in 1569 among the tenants that Gavin Eliott in Skelhill was surety for. It is unclear how he was related t other Elliots. **Robert** of the Shaws (16th C.) said to have been the Elliot who convinced those who had been rounded up in Hermitage Castle to allow the wounded Earl of Bothwell to enter in 1566, by agreeing to let all of them go. It is said that he was granted the rent of the lands of 'Blackgrave' as a reward. It is possible that 'Shaw' is the same as 'Copshaw', but is more likely to be the lands of that name on the Hermitage Water. In 1569 he and his brother Will of the Steele were excepted from the pledge that John of Thorlieshope had for the whole of that branch of the Elliots. Also in 1569 he was 'Hob of the Schawis', listed along with Airchie 'Fyre the Brais his brother', when John of Thorlieshope was held in Wester Wemyss Castle as pledge for them. In 1572 he was among the Elliots who signed a bond with John Johnstone of that Ilk for returning John of the Steel (who had been broken out of ward). He may be 'Hob Ellott, brother of Johnne of Copshaw' who was recorded in 1587/8 being in ward with Lord Sinclair; however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. He is also 'Hobb Ellott of the Shawes' when accused in 1590 along with Will of Fiddleton and others of stealing livestock and goods from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'the Garret sheills'. In 1591 he was part of a group (along with Airchie of the Hill and others) accused of plundering from Jeffrey Taylor and the tenants of Scaleby. Either he or his son was probably the 'Hob of the Schawis' who was one of the Liddesdale Elliots to sign bonds with Scott of Buccleuch in 1599. He was probably also related to Adam and Gilbert of the Shaws who are recorded in 1583. **Robert** 'Hob', 'the Lady' (16th C.) recorded in 1569 among Elliots of Ewesdale. 'Will Ellot callit the Lord' was held in Loch Doon Castle as pledge him, as well as John of Fiddleton and Hob of Unthank. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded being 'callit Hob of Unthank' in 1569. This was along with Hob 'the Lady' and John of Fiddleton, when Will 'the Lord' was held in Loch Doon Castle as pledge for them. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. The Laird appeared in Hawick to give surety for his tenants. He may have been related to Will, Dand and Jock, other Elliots also listed as tenants. **Robert** 'Hob', 'Sweet Milk', 'Great Legs' (16th C.) recorded in 1569 when Andrew Ker of Faldonside had a bond with him. His name appears in the Register of the Privy Council as 'Hob Ellot callit Sweit Mylk alias Greit Leggis'. It is possible that he was related

to William 'Sweet Milk', whose death in a duel at Newmill is immortalised in the song 'Rattlin Roarin Willie'. His second nickname presumably means that he was tall. It seems likely he was related to Gilbert, who had the same nickname recorded in 1586/7 and Dand in 1598. **Robert** 'Martin's Hob of Prickenhaugh' (16th C.) son of Martin of Braidlie. He was also sometimes called 'Hob of Braidlie'. His lands were at Prickinghaugh in Liddesdale. He was one of the band of 300 or so Elliots, Armstrongs and others who plundered Torwoodlee in 1568. He is probably the Robert of Braidlie for whom there was surety before the Privy Council in 1573. He is listed as 'Hobbie' in 1580 among a group of Elliots (including his brothers Gavin and Archie, and 3 cousins), who attacked the lands of Harwood (on Teviot), stealing 40 cows and oxen, and then later attacked Slaidhills, Whitlaw and Hoscote; he was declared a rebel after not appearing to answer the charges. He was also implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. He was 'Hob' of Braidlie when sentenced to imprisonment in 1580/1 for several crimes of theft, along with other Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons. He is probably the 'Hob Ellott of Braidley' for whose re-entry in 1581 Martin of Braidlie (presumably his father) and John Turnbull of Minto served as caution; he was pledge for the 'gang of Gorrumberrie', and was released from ward in the Castle and Tolbooth of Edinburgh. In 1581 his father complained about how he and his brother Dand had been attacked while riding near Headshaw; Walter Scott of Headshaw and 5 or 6 others attacked them and 'struckin the hand from the ane and hurt the uther in perrell of his lyff', although it is unclear whether he or his brother lost his hand. He is listed as 'Hobbe Ellot' among a 1583 list of Elliots of Braidlie and was probably also the 'Robin Ellot of Braidley' listed among the landed men of the Border in about 1590. In 1587/8 he was 'Hobbe Ellott, called Martin's Hobbe' when there was an order for Francis, Earl of Bothwell, to release the Englishman that he had captured. He is on a list of Elliots (including his father Martin and brother Airchie) accused in 1590 of raiding the English farm of 'Whynatlie' in the previous year. He is probably the Hob listed among Elliots (including his brother Gib, as well as Airchie of Clintwood, who was also his brother) and Armstrongs complained about in 1590 by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh, taking many prisoners for ransom. Two of his sons were later denounced as rebels ('Kirstie' and one other). In 1611 he was 'Robert Ellot, called Martenis Hob' when he was cautioner for 'Jok Ellot, called the Murt', for his appearance at court in Jedburgh. He was also one of the cautioners in 1611 for 'Kirstie Ellot callit Hobis Kirstie', along with Robert of Redheugh, William of Gorrenberry, Archie of Clintwood and William of Prickinghaugh. He may be the same as 'Robert Ellot, called of Braidlie' when witness to the document of 1613 infefting Robert of Redheugh in his lands. **Robert** 'Hob' of Heuchhouse (16th C.) listed among Elliots who signed a bond in 1570, promising to give pledges for the release of John of Heuchhouse (who was surely a brother or son) and Hob, son of Elder Will. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned; it was reported that he had previously been surety for John of the Heuchhouse and Hobbie, son to Elder Will. In 1579/80 he is recorded along with his brother 'Reid Mertin' on a list of men accused of raiding into England. In 1581 he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. He is recorded in an 1583 letter from Musgrave to Burghley, describing the leaders of the Elliots of Liddesdale. He is described as 'Hobbe Ellot of the Hewghus', and listed along with Robert of Redheugh and 3 of the chief's brothers, so he was presumably closely related. His brother John is also mentioned, and he could be the John of Heuchhouse who is recorded about the same time. **Robert** 'Scot's Hob' (16th C.) listed as 'Scottis Hob', along with his 2 unnamed sons, in a 1574 list of Scots rebels who were reset in England. In 1578 he was listed among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1578/9 he is 'Hob Ellot, callit Scottis Hob' when it was declared by the Privy Council that he was meant to return to prison with William Cunningham of 'Caprintoun', with cautioner John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk. However, he had not re-entered ward with Cunningham, and hence his cautioner defaulted. He is recorded as 'Scotes Hobbe' in 1583 in a list of Elliots of Park. It is unclear whether his nickname meant 'Scottish' or that he was perhaps stepson of a Scott, or his father was nicknamed 'Scott'. It is possible that 'Hobbie's Hob', who is also listed, was his son. Gavin, who was convicted of theft in 1580/1, was probably also his son; he was 'Scottis Hobbis Gawen' in 1581. Another son, 'Scottis

Hobbis Jok' is recorded in 1580, 1581 and 1584. **Robert** 'Hob' of the Park (16th C.) son of James of the Park. There is a pledge for him before the Privy Council in 1573; he was exchanged for John of the Park, who was to be warded with Sir William Scott of Balwearie, and although he had been freed, was ordered to present himself again to be warded. In 1576 there is a complaint that he had been freed from ward with William Porterfield. He was listed in a promise by Border Lairds to meet to suppress lawlessness on the Border. He is listed in 1578/9 in a restatement of a promise made to the Privy Council as a 'plege for the gang thairof', that he should stay in ward with William Porterfield of Duchall. His sureties were Robert of Redheugh and Martin of Braidlie. However, he was stated to have 'not remanit bot eschaipit fra the said Williame Portarfeild'. He was listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. Also in 1580 he was held in ward by the Earl of Lennox in Dumbarton Castle. In 1581/2 he was declared a rebel after failing to appear to answer charges about farms near Hawick being raided. He was presumably important in the family of Elliots of the Park, and also related to the deceased John of the Park and 'Symmy' of the Park, who were also mentioned in the same 1578/9 document. He is recorded as 'Robert Ellott of the Park' in 1586 when his superior Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court; Simon and James of the Park are also listed. Either the same or a different 'Hob Ellot of the Park' was declared a rebel of 1606. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) son of 'Dand of Braidley' and probably grandson of Martin of Braidley. In 1574 it is recorded that he was to remain in ward. In 1576 the man with whom he had been warded, George Maxwell of Newark, was ordered to appear before the Privy Council to explain why he had been freed. He is listed in 1578 as 'Hob Ellot, sone to David Ellot of Braidley' among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with the Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1580 he was warded with the Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh, along with John, son of 'the Elder Tod'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. His name is given as 'Hobbe Ellot, callit Kene'. The meaning of the nickname is unclear, but he may have been closely related with 'Archie Kene', and must have been a supporter of Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh. **Robert** 'Hob' of Glenvoran (16th C.) recorded in 1587/8 among men (probably of Ewesdale) who William Maxwell, Lord Herries, was ordered to present to the Privy Council. His name is listed as 'Hobbe Ellott, alias Hobby of Glenvorane'. He is also recorded as 'Hobbie of Glenvore' on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Lands. His lands were in the upper Ewes valley. Probably the same man was 'Robine Ellott the Bastarde of Glenvoren' listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. He was mentioned in 1590 in a case where Lord Maxwell and Alexander, Lord Home were ordered to enter certain men of Ewesdale to answer some English complaints. In 1590/1 he was listed among men who both Lord Maxwell and Lord Home were to enter before the Privy Council; he was specifically called out with a few others 'to answer for all their other steel-fellows [fellow thieves]'. Probably the same 'Robene Ellot of Glenvorane' was declared a fugitive in 1606. ('Reid Hob Ellot') suggests that he had red hair. He is probably also the Robert of Skelfhill who was one of those summoned by the Privy Council in 1575 to settle the feud between the Elliots and Pringles. **Robert** 'Hob Billie' (16th C.) recorded in 1588 when James Dalgleish and Nichol Brydon were convicted of helping him, David Elliot, Armstrongs and others steal cattle from near Edinburgh. He is probably the 'Hobbe Ellott 'Hobbe bullie' ' listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'; he is also 'Hobb 'Bullie' ' when accused of having been in another group who stole from the same farms earlier. **Robert** 'Gavin's Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1590 along with other Elliots and Nixons when there was a complaint from the English side of the Border that in 1588 they had stolen in 'playne dayelight, thir hirdes' and 24 head of cattle. He is recorded as 'Gawens Hob Elliot', but it is unclear who his father Gavin was. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Borthuikbra, servant to Wat Scott of Tushelaw' in 1589 when he refused to restore 2 mares and a horse that had been stolen. Along with 'Sandie Wemys in Hawik', Robert Fraser younger of Overton and Andrew Armstrong, he was denounced as a rebel for not appearing. He was presumably tenant at Borthwickbrae, but was not obviously related to the later Elliots of Borthwickbrae. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as 'Hob bullie'

in 1589, among a group of Elliots and others complained about for raiding into England. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **Robert** of Reidheugh (d.c.1591) 16th Chief of the Elliots, son of Robert. He was a minor when his father died sometime around 1563, and Martin of Braidlie (probably his uncle or perhaps great-uncle) acted as clan chief, while his new step-father was Gavin Eliott of Stobs and Skelfhill. In 1569 he was 'Robert Ellot of the Skelfhill' when he promised to enter as surety in place of his step-father, if required. He became of age in about 1572 and took over as clan chief. He was recorded as Captain of Hermitage in 1573. Also in that year he was among a large group of Border lairds to sign a bond with the Regent Morton. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. Additionally in 1573 there was a decree by Douglas of Cavers for his removal from the lands of Langside (which he fought against, on the basis that his father and grandfather had held these lands). He was the Robert of Redheugh who signed a bond recognising Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst as Warden of the Middle Marches in the 1570s. He is probably the 'Young Robin' recorded 'for the wrangus spoliatioun and awaytaking of thair teindis', along with Gavin of Horsleyhill and William Douglas of Crook, on the 1574 testament of Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Also in 1574 he witnessed a discharge between Douglas of Cavers and Cranston of that Ilk. Additionally in 1574 he served as surety for a number of Borderers with the Privy Council, specifically for the lands of Priesthaugh, Peelbrae, Swinstead and Dodrig; he was found liable for 5000 merks for not removing the thieves and replacing them with 'trew men'. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned, and was found liable for the fines, because the men he made pledges for had continued their rieving activities (in his case, 'Joke the Gyde' Elliot and Sim, son of Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh). In 1579/80 he acted as surety for a group of Elliots and others accused of conducting raids into England; his brother Archie is also named there, and he himself was accused of being part of a raid on Coquet Water. In 1580 he, the Scotts of Buccleuch, Gledstains and others, followed a group of English and Scottish thieves who had raided Meikle Whitlaw; he was wounded in a fray with Armstrongs and Elliots on their return. In 1580/1 he was directed to give up his position as Captain of Hemitage. In 1581 he was allied with Walter Scott of Goldielands and James Gledstains of Cocklaw when they made a set of complaints against Martin of Braidlie, Simon Armstrong of Mangerton and Lance Armstrong of Whithaugh; all were charged to appear before the Privy Council with pledges of assurance from their supporters. Along with Martin of Braidlie and 2 Armstrongs, he was also denounced in 1582/3 by the Privy Council for failing to make redress for the crimes committed by their tenants and servants. He signed a bond of support for the Warden of the Middle Marches, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, probably in the early 1580s. He is 'Robin Ellot, of the Redheugh' when he complained of an English raid on his lands at the Steele in the 1580s. In a letter of 1583 from Musgrave to Burghley he is 'Robin Ellot of the Reddhughe, cheife of the Ellotes', along with his brothers William of Hartsgarth, Gilbert, Archibald and Gavin, and many other Elliots, including Hob of the Heuchhouse and his brother John, Adam and Gilbert of the Shaws, Archibald 'Fyre the Braes' and 'Richie's Martin', as well as Garth Simson, all of whom were said to be his 'brethren, or his men that are daly at his commandement'. Also in 1583 he was denounced as a rebel for failing to appear to answer the charge brought against him by Robert in Dodrig, that his men had repeatedly attacked the servants there, although he had no legal right to the lands. He was recorded in 1584 as 'Robeine Ellot' in a letter from the King and was temporarily imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, along with Martin of Braidlie and Armstrong of Whithaugh. He was chief of the Elliots (named first, along with Martin of Braidlie and William of Falnash) in their assurance to the English Wardens to keep the peace in 1584, signed at Hermitage Castle. In 1583/4 and 1584/5 he was among the Borderers who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council. In 1586 he and Martin of Braidlie were explicitly listed as leaders in Liddesdale in instructions from King James to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In 1586 he was instructed to enter into court his brother William in Hartsgarth, as well as his tenants and servants Adie in the Shaw, Archie in the Hill, Sim of the Park, James of the Park, Robert of the Park, David of Braidlee, James 'the Gyde', James of the Steele, John of Heuchhouse and George Simpson of the Raw; he was also ordered to present himself as surety for 'Jokis Willie' Elliot. In 1587/8 Gavin Eliott of Stobs prmoised to present him to the Privy Council. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1589 he was listed

among leaders in Liddesdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. Also in 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. There was a 'letter of horning' against him for failing to appear in 1589. In 1590 he was named first on a list of Elliots accused of raiding the English farm of 'Whynatlie' in the previous year, stealing 60 cows, 2 horses, taking goods worth £100 and burning 5 houses. Also in 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In August of 1590 he appeared before the King and Council to answer for some of his men, and this may be the last time he is recorded (he certainly died before June of the following year). He was probably the Laird of Redheugh listed by Monipennie (published around 1594, but compiled earlier) among Border chiefs, along with Robert (probably his son) and Martin (probably of Braidlie). He married Marion (or Marjorie), daughter of James Hamilton of Sprouston in 1572; through this marriage and its Bothwell connection, he became allied with the side of Mary, Queen of Scots. They had 5 children: Robert of Redheugh; William of the Rig and of Hartsgarth, who married Jean Rutherford; a daughter, who married Hector Lorraine of Harwood; Nicola, who married Gerard, brother of Sir Thomas Carleton; and Gilbert, illegitimate (possibly by Helen Kidd). His sons were all minors at the time of his death. He may also be the Elliot of Redheugh who is said to have married a daughter of Thomas Carlton of Carlton Hall. He could have been the 'Robert Ellot callit Yhoung Robene' who was recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574, along with William Douglas of Crook and Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill, as men who owed him for teinds several years earlier; if so, he probably owned (or leased) Penangushope. He may also be the 'Robin Ellot' who, along with his brother William, George Simpson and their accomplices were accused of raiding into England in 1582. In 1591 Gavin Eliott of Stobs promised that he would not harm his widow Marjorie Hamilton. **Robert** 'Clement's Hob' (d.bef. 1578) one of the Liddesdale thieves captured in Hawick in October 1567 by the Earl of Moray, in a surprise attack during the Market. He was one of the 10 who were afterwards held in Edinburgh tolbooth, unlike the 18 who were immediately drowned. His father was presumably Clement; although it is also possible that he was the same as the Robert who was nephew of Clement Crozier (and certainly Clement was a prominent name among Croziers and otherwise unknown among Elliots). In 1569 he and Archie Keen escaped from the Castle of Doune and then went on 'a marauding expedition'; he is there listed as being 'in Gorumbery'. Also in 1569 he is listed along with 'Dand of Braidley' when 'Archie Kene' was held in Blackness Castle as pledge for them. In 1570 he was one of several Elliots who signed a bond related to the release from ward of John of Heuchhouse and Hob, son of Elder Will. In 1574 he is 'Hob Ellott callit Clemmettis Hob' when listed among a list of mostly Croziers who had been ordered to be removed from the lands of Douglas of Cavers; he is listed after Mirk Hob in Penchrise. In 1578/9 there was a reminder at the Privy Council that he had been one of the joint sureties for John of Heuchhouse and Hobbie, son of Elder Will; he is listed as 'umquhile Hob Ellot, callit Clemmentis Hob'. His son Dand is recorded in 1581. **Robert** 'Mirk Hob' (16th C.) one of the 10 Liddesdale rievers held in Edinburgh tolbooth after being captured in Hawick in 1567. Surely the same man was 'Hob Mirk Ellot' in 1569 when John of the Park was held in Balwearie Castle, as pledge for him and 'Gray Will Ellot'. He is probably the same as 'Mirk Hob in Peneryse' recorded in 1574 among a list of Croziers who Douglas of Cavers was supposed to have removed from his lands. His is also 'Hob Ellot, callit Mirk Hob, in Pencryise' recorded in 1576 when several Border Lairds acted as joint sureties for him; they were Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, Robert Elliot of Redheugh, Gavin Elliot of Falnash and Walter Scott of Goldielands. He was thus associated with the farm of Penchrise. By 1578/9 he was among many Borderers state to have 'brokin and contravenit the conditioun abonespecifiit, having committit diverse crymes of thift and resset of thift'; he was thus declared a fugitive. **Robert** (16th C.) son to 'Elder Will', another of the Liddesdale thieves captured in Hawick in 1567. In 1570 there was a charge brought against several Elliots involving him and John of Heuchhouse, complaining that they had been released from Blackness Castle, but their clan had failed to 'enter the said pledges' on eight days' warning; among those who signed the bond was 'the said Elder Will', as well as Martin of Braidlie. There was a reminder of this pledge in 1578/9, where it was ststed that

he and John of Heuchhouse had not been imprisoned in the houses of John Cockburn of Ormiston and William Lauder of Haltoun, as pledged. He was probably brother of John, who was convicted of theft in 1580/1. **Robert** 'Vicar's Hob' (16th C.) one of the outlaws of Liddesdale apprehended in Hawick in 1567, where he is 'Rob'. In 1574 he was listed among men who had been ordered removed from the lands of Priesthaugh and others by Robert Elliot of Redheugh; he is there 'Robert Ellott callit the Vicaris Hob'. In 1576 there was a pledge to the Privy Council that he would refrain from thieving; he was recorded there as 'Hob Ellot, callit the Vicaris Hob', with cautioners being jointly Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, Robert Elliot of Redheugh, Gavin Elliot of Falnash and Walter Scott of Goldielands. He is probably the same 'Hob Ellott, called the Vicar's Hobb' for whom John Turnbull of Minto and Edward Lorraine of Harwood were cautioners in 1588/9, to promise that when he was released from Edinburgh Tolbooth he would re-enter when required, 'under the pain of the payment of the bill filed on Archie Elliot of Dogcleuch'. **Robert** 'Hob o Thorlieshope' (16th C.) one of the Liddesdale thieves captured at Hawick market by the Earl of Moray in 1567; he is recorded as being 'in Thorlinsope'. In 1569 he was entered before the Regent by Sir Andrew Ker of Hirsel, Gilbert Ker of Primside Loch and Andrew Ker of Faldonside. Probably the same Robert of Thorlieshope was appointed as one of the sergeants for the Justiciary Court held by the Keeper of Liddesdale in 1537/8. He is 'Roberto Elwald officiario' who was tenant of Thorlieshope on the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale; 'officiario' suggests he had an official role in the area. He is 'Robyn Elwald of Thorlieshopp' listed in 1541 by the English among Scotsmen who reset English rebels; 'Wilcokes Elwald' is listed along with him, and so possibly a relative, and he is also listed along with Clem Crozier, who may have been a neighbour. He was also mentioned in 1541 when Airchie, 'brother and son to Robert Ellwalld of Thorllyshope' was listed among Scotsmen responsible for the burning of the corn of William Carnaby at Halton; this suggests that Airchie was his brother and perhaps that their father was also Robert. He is also probably the 'Robin of Thorlyshop' whose son John was entered in a bond by James Douglas of Cavers in 1546 and in other bonds with Robert of Redheugh in 1547. In 1546 he had to sign with the help of the notary (meaning that he could not write). He was probably related to (or possibly the same as) the 'Rob of Thoirlishop' recorded in about 1594. **Robert** 'Will Cock's Hob' (16th C.) listed in 1569 as 'Robert Ellot callit Wilcokis Hob'. He and 'Gawins Jok in Ramsygill' were the pledges for whom 'Ade Ellot callit the Cowdais' was held in Blackness Castle. It is possible he was the same man as Hob of Thorlieshope. His father was probably 'Will Cock'. **Robert** 'Airchie's Hob' (16th C.) third son of Archibald of Falnash, he seems to have been a regular supported of Martin of Braidlie on raids. He was mentioned in 1569 among a number of pledges to exchange for Martin of Braidlie when Martin was warded with the Regent Moray. He is probably the 'Arches Hobbes' whose 2 sons were among several Elliots and Nixons complained about by the English Warden for the murder of 2 Englishmen during a raid in 1588. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded among Nixons and Elliots complained about by the English Warden regarding a raid in 1588. His name is recorded as 'Hobbe Ellot of the Sheale', but it is unclear where his lands were. He could be the same as Hob of the Staneshiel recorded in 1590 and 1595. **Robert** 'Willie's Hob' (16th C.) presumably son of William. In 1584 he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, his name appearing along with several Elliots of Ramsiegill, but separately from 'Hobb Ellot of Ramsegill' (the leader of this branch). He was recorded in 1587 in a bond by several Elliots, including his brother John, when he was imprisoned, probably for rieving; he had to be entered 'as haill man and feir' at Melrose. He was released in 1598, with Adam Tweedie obliged to make good for this theft. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** 'Hob' of Bowholm (d.1595/6) listed as 'Hob of Bowholmes' in a list of Borderers made in about the 1580s. He was listed along with 'Will Colithis Hob' under the area of 'Welshaw'. In 1584/5 he was listed as 'Hobb Bowholms dwellinge in Tevidale' along with other Elliots of Heuchhouse; he was singled out as the only member of the Heuchhouse branch that the leaders would not vouch for. He was recorded as 'Hob Ellott of Bohomes' in 1587/8 when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots, including John of Bowholm. In 1590 he was part of a group of Elliots who were accused of a raid by Thomas Hall of 'Gersomfeeld', and also accused of another raid along with Archie (who was probably related). In the same year he is 'Hob of Behomes' who was accused of further rieving along with Martin's Airchie and William

'Rydlie'. Also in 1590 he was accused along with his brother Dand, as well as 'Willie's Airchie' of Stitchillhill of stealing from Englishman Richard Thurlwall; he was recorded as 'Robine Ellott Bohomes'. He is 'Hobb Bohomes' when accused in 1590 along with Will of Fiddleton and others of stealing livestock and goods from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'the Garret sheills'. Also in 1590 he was listed along with other Elliots, Croziers and Armstrongs, accused of taking cows and horses from the tenants of Woodhall and Netherhouses in England. He was 'Hobe Ellott of the Bowholmes' listed among Scotsmen accused of raids into England in 1595. In 1595/6 he was 'Hob of Bowholme Scotsman', servant of William (possibly the William in Hoscote who was delivered as a prisoner to England about this time), when sentenced to death for several crimes in England and 'taken with the bloody hand' by the Captain of Harbottle. He was executed at Hexham. **Robert** 'Ill Rob' or 'Ill Hob' of Ramsiegill (16th C.) recorded as 'Yll Hob of Ransygill' in 1578. He was listed among Border Lairds who had been released from ward (in his case with the Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh) and directed to meet again to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border. He is 'Yll Hob' in 1580, when he was held in ward in Edinburgh Castle, with Alexander Erskine as his pledge. He was convicted for theft in 1580/1 along with other Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons. He was recorded there as 'Hob Ellot, callit Ill Rob of Ramsigill'. In 1580 he was produced at the Privy Council to prove that he was in ward with Erskine of Gogar. In 1581 Martin of Braidlie, Gavin's Jock and Robert Kerr of Ancrum were cautioned for his non-appearance, when he was stated at that time to be imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle; his brother 'Gavin's Jock' of Ramsiegill was one of his cautioners. The same group were fined in 1582/3 for his non-appearance, as well as that of Jock's Will, his brother; he is recorded there as 'Ill Hob of Ramsygill'. In 1584 he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, his name appearing first to speak for his branch, with Archie of the Hill, Rowie of Ramsigill and Will's Hob also listed. In 1587/8 he is recorded as 'Hob Ellot of the Ramsgyll' when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots. He was also one of the Elliots who entered a bond in 1587 for 'Willie's Hob'. Several other Elliots are also mentioned there, in particular 'Gavin Ellot of Ramsigill', who must have been a son or brother. He was also 'Hob Ellot of Ransgill' who complained in the 1580s of an English raid upon his lands, stealing livestock and taking prisoners. Probably the same man is ' 'yll' Hobb Elwood' recorded in 1591 as part of a group of Elliot and others accused of plundering from Jeffrey Taylor and the tenants of Scaleby. He was presumably a son of Jock and probably related to the Robert recorded as 'in Rammisgill' in 1541. However, he was probably the 'Hob Ellot, brother of Gawin's Hob (probably a transcription error for Jock) of the Rampsygill' who remained in prison in 1581 for the 'haill gang of the Burnehedis' after Jock's Willie was released; this would make him son of Gavin of Ramsiegill. **Robert** 'Jamie's Hob' (16th C.) listed in 1581 and 1582/3 among the cautioners for Sim's Rowie of the Park. His name was recorded as 'Hobbe Ellot, called James Hobbe', and he was listed along with Rob's John, Sim's Archie and others. His father was thus presumably James. He was also listed in 1581 along with other Elliots in a bond of caution entered with John Carmichael (who had been Keeper of Liddesdale), relating to the Elliots of Ramsiegill. He was also part of a second bond in 1581, for the 'haill gang of Park'. **Robert** (16th C.) listed among men accused of raiding Harwood on Teviot in 1581/2. His name is given as 'Rowy Ellott, callit Rowans Hobbe', which is confusing, although it is later 'Hobbe Ellot, callit Rowans Hobbe'. His brother Jamie, as well as 'Rowanes Willis Ritchie' are listed after him; they were declared rebels after not appearing to answer the charge. **Robert** 'Hobbie' of Burnhead (16th C.) Laird of Burnhead in Liddesdale (and not the one just outside Hawick). In 1584 he was accused of being part of a foray into England. He is perhaps the earliest known resident of Burnhead, and may have had the tower built for him there. In 1587/8 he is recorded as 'Hob Ellott of the Burneheads called 'Fydlers Hob' ' when accused by Sir John Forster of being on a raid on England in 1585, along with many other Elliots; the reference to 'Fydler' may refer to the nickname of his father. He was 'Robin Ellott the laird of Borneheades' in 1589, among a group of Elliots and others complained about for raiding into England. He may have been 'Hob Ellot called Hob the larde' listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and others prisoner and ransoming them. Additionally in 1590 he was among a group of Elliots, Armstrongs and Croziers, said to be 200 strong, who were accused of raiding the towns of 'Allenton' and 'Linbriggs', taking 100 cows, 20 horses and 20 prisoners. He was

also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'; there he is 'Hobb Ellott of the Burneheades'. Also in 1590 he was listed along with other Elliots, Croziers and Armstrongs, accused of taking cows and horses from the tenants of Woodhall and Netherhouses in England. He was also 'Hob Ellott called the laird of Burneheads' when complained about for another 2 raids into England in 1595, this time along with Elliots of Falnash, as well as 'Auld Wat' Scott of Harden, Armstrongs and Hendersons. Additionally in 1596 he was 'Hobb Elwood larde of Burnehead', when it was said that along with Scott of Buccleuch he met secretly with Englishmen, presumably to discuss helping each other with raids. It is unclear how he is related to other local Elliots, such as 'Bramche of the Burnhead', also recorded in the 1580s and 'Gawins Jok' recorded in the 1590s. It is possible he is the same man as 'Curst Hobbie'. **Robert** 'Curst Hobbie' (16th C.) recorded in 1583 (in a letter from the English wardens) among the Elliots of Burnhead. It is possible he is the same man as Hobbie of Burnhead, recorded a year later. He is probably related to other Elliots of Burnhead, as well as Elliots of Ramsiegill and of the Hill. **Robert** 'Rob o Thoirlishop' (16th C.) mentioned in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs, published around 1594 (put probably compiled earlier). 'Arthur fyre the Brays' is listed beside him. He must have been related to the earlier 'Hob' of the same place, Thorlieshope. He could be the son of Robert of Unthank who is listed in a pedigree of the Elliots of Thorlieshope (in the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club transactions of 1889); he was known as 'Bonny Hob', warded in Lochdun in 1569 and died unmarried (although that could be the earlier Hob of Thorlieshope). In 1584 he, 'Fire the Braes' and one other 'assure for the hole branch comenge of the howse of Thorlosope'. In 1587/8 he was 'Hobbe Ellott of Thorwishoip in the Flict' when warded with the Laird of Balwearie (James Scott); however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. He was presumably a tenant in the lands of Flicht at that time. He was recorded as 'Hob of Thorlesopp' in 1590 among Elliots of the Steele, the Park, Binks, and others, when accused of raiding into England. Additionally, along with Martin's Gib and 'Adie's John' Crozier, he was accused of stealing from William Henderson of 'Fallofeeld' in 1590. In another case in 1590 he was 'Robin Ellott of Thorlesoppe' when listed among Elliots, Nixons, Shiels and others accused of stealing from the tenants of Woodhall in England. He was listed in 1595 as 'the officer alias the laird of Thorlesop' among Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for a raid into England; the 'officer' designation suggests that he inherited the position of sergeant of Liddesdale from the earlier Robert of Thorlieshope. In a complaint about another raid in 1595 'young Robyn Ellot of Thorlesop' was probably his son. There was a complaint against him (along with a Nixon and 2 Armstrongs) by the English in 1597; but Scott of Buccleuch stated that he was already in Hexham Jail. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in Dodrig, son of Archibald. In 1583 it was stated that he and his father were 'kindlie tennentis' of 'thrie quarteris of the landis of Dodrig, pertening to the chaiplanrie of the paroche kirk of Caveris' for 36 years previously, and had built a house there. This may have been the pele-house whose remains are on the east side of Gray Coat. He complained to the Privy Council that his servants there were attacked by Robert of Redheugh's men on several occasions, trying to dispossess him of the lands. Robert of Redheugh was denounced as a rebel for not appearing to answer the charge. **Robert** (d.1592) 6th Laird of Horsleyhill, eldest son of William, the 5th Laird. He is recorded in 1564 when he was granted all of his father's property. In 1581 he is listed along with many Armstrongs and Elliots who complained to the Privy Council about the actions of the Scotts. In 1582 he took legal action against Dame Isobel Ker, Widow of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, for the delivery of his father's charters, specifically for Horsleyhill, 'Dowiswod', Westerhouses (called Little Hassendean), Newbigging (called the Middle Mains of Hassendean), Caveling, Monkscroft and Hassendean. However, the order to deliver these seems never to have been followed, since he died without formally being served heir to these lands. He also had a dispute with Robert Scott of Hassendean over a merk land in 'Dowiswod'; his widow Agnes Scott was served with the letter of removal in late 1592. It is unclear to which branch of the Scotts she belonged, but there may have been a connection with Haining (given that their son William was later a retainer of Robert Scott of Haining). He was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. In 1587 Ker of Grange acted as cautioner for him to appear before the Privy Council. He married Agnes Scott, and their children included: Robert, who pre-deceased him; William,

who succeeded and sold Horsleyhill to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs; another Robert, who married an illegitimate daughter of Scott of Harden, and from whom the Elliots of Borthwickbrae are descended; and one more son, from whom the Elliots of Selkirk and Newhall probably derive (probably father of James, Burgess of Selkirk in 1635). The existence of these last 2 sons is suggested by Scott of Satchells, but no direct evidence has been uncovered. **Robert** 'the Tailor' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1590 among a large number of Elliots and others who were accused by Ralph Hall of 'Gersomffeeld' and others for taking Ralph and other prisoners, then ransoming them. His name was recorded as 'Robine Ellot called the Taillour'. Also in 1590 he was 'Hobbie the taylor' when accused along with James of the Hill, Anthony of the Binks, James 'Half Lug' and 60 others, of raiding 'Windgates', taking more than 100 cows and 4 horses, slaying George Hume, leaving 6 or 7 men near death and robbing 5 houses. There was an Armstrong of the same name at that time, and it is possible there was confusion and they are the same man (although whether an Armstrong or an Elliot would then be unclear). **Robert** 'Hob of the Leyes' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1591 in a group of Elliots of the Hill and others accused of plundering from Jeffrey Taylor and the tenants of Scaleby. He is recorded in 1595 among Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for 2 raids into England. He was also 'alias the troche', although it is unclear what this nickname may have referred to (perhaps a trough). He may have been related to some of the others named in 1595 e.g. Robert of Thorlieshope, Rich 'of the Lewlandes' or William, son of John of Heuchhouse. **Robert** 'Hob' of Staneshiel (16th/17th C.) part of a group of Elliots who were accused of a raid by Thomas Hall of 'Gersomfeeld' and the tenants of 'Dortres' in 1590. Hob Elliot of Staneshiel, John of Heuchhouse and Davie 'the Carlin' were also named in the same accusation. He was further accused in 1590 by William Hall of 'Gersomffeld' of rieving at 'Steward sheile', along with Quentin's Airchie Crozier and others. He was also recorded in 1595 among men complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for raids into England. His name is recorded as 'Hob Ellott of the Stanesheale alias bane pryck'. He probably lived at Staneshiel in Liddesdale, and the meaning of his nickname is unclear (but probably not complimentary). **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) listed in 1595 among Scotsmen accused of raiding into England. His name was recorded as 'Hob Ellott alias kyll of the spade', although it is unclear what his nickname meant. He was listed along with John of Burnhead, who may have been related. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) younger son of Robert, 6th Laird of Horsleyhill and Agnes Scott. According to Scott of Satchells (who confusingly seems to refer to him at one point as William) he became a servant to Scott of Harden (presumably 'Auld Wat') and married Scott's illegitimate daughter (whose name is not recorded). He was recorded as a servant to Scott of Harden in a bond dated 1620 and Scott of Satchells states he knew personally that he was Harden's servant in the 1620s. He is the progenitor of the Elliots of Borthwickbrae, Oakwood Mill and Wolfelee. His only known child was Robert, who was 'in Borthwickshiels' – '... Though he was Servant to the Laird of Hardin, Hardin the foresaid William [sic] did so much esteem, That he in Marriage his Naturaldaughter did gain, And betwixt them two was procreat I must reveal, That Robert Elliot that lived in Borthwick-sheil' [CWS]. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) son of Jock of Burngrains. He was listed (along with this brother Will) among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'in Langraw' in 1610 when he was part of an inquest for lands in Rulewater. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded as being 'in Gledstaines' in 1610 when he renounced his possession of this part of Feu-Rule when he was not accepted as a 'kindly tenant' by his superior, Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam. This could have been the land later called 'Little Gledstains'. **Robert** of Dinlabyre (b.c.1580) son of William of Braidlie and Dinlabyre. In 1599 he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. In 1600 he was said to be about 20 years old when there was a plan to substitute him for his father as a hostage in England. In 1611 he was denounced as a rebel, along with his brother Gavin and several other Elliots and Armstrongs, for hunting illegally, as well as destroying woods etc.; his name is transcribed there as being 'of Drumlybyre'. He is recorded as 'Robene Ellote of Dunlabyre' in 1612 when he failed to appear to serve on the jury for the case of Jock Elliot dying while in custody in Hawick. In 1613 the King granted him all the lands forfeited by his father in 1607. In 1623 he served as cautioner for Robbie Armstrong in 'Greinay' and his brother John. Probably the same 'Robert Ellot of Dinlabyre' is recorded in 1632 in a rental

roll of Kelso Abbey when he possessed the lands of 'Hoillis' in Liddesdale, as well as Dinlabyre. His sons probably included William of Dinlabyre (d.bef. 1693) and John in Unthank. **Robert** of Copshaw (16th/17th C.) listed in 1612 among Elliots and Armstrongs denounced as rebels for hunting illegally, as well as destroying woods etc. His brother Francis was also listed. He was also recorded among those fined in 1612 for failing to appear to sit on the jury when the Hawick authorities were accused of the murder of a man who died in the steeple of St. Mary's. His brother Francis was also listed. **Robert** (d.bef. 1637) eldest son of William of Rig and Jean Rutherford, heiress of Stobs. He was served heir to his mother in 1621 and was in turn succeeded by his brother Francis. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded being called 'Ladd, in Quhythauch' in 1623 when he appeared before the Commissioners' Court in Jedburgh. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) son of Robert and a daughter of Scott of Harden, he was grandson of Robert, the 6th Laird of Horsleyhill and brother of William, the last Elliot Laird there. He is referred to as being 'in Borthwickshiels', and so must have been tenant of that farm. He married Euphemia Haitlie from Mellerstain and had 2 children: Thomas (d.1686), who succeeded him in Borthwickshiels; and William (1617–85), who became minister in Yarrow. He is recorded in a list of 'communicants' of the Borthwick valley in 1650, with his wife being 'Euphemia Hastie' and their son Thomas also listed. **Robert** 'Hab' (17th C.) possessor of the lands of 'Baggat' (i.e. Bygate) in Liddesdale in 1632. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** of Falnash (d.1645), J.P., son of William, he was a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. He was recorded along with his father (and more than 170 others) in a 'respite' of 1594 to Sir James Johnstone and his followers for the killing of Lord Maxwell at Dryfe Sands. In 1595 he was listed among Elliots and others accused by the Lord of Gildland for raids into England; he was explicitly listed with 'Auld Wat' Scott of Harden, as well as his brother Archibald and uncle Gilbert. In 1598 he was recorded as son of William of Falnash when he was witness to a document for the Regality of Melrose. He is probably the Robert 'younger of Fallinesche' who was cautioner for Gavin Elliot of Fiddleton in 1606. In 1610 he was cautioner for James Irving of Cleuchhead and in 1611 for Gavin 'of Coklek'. In 1618 his father is referred to as 'William called of Falnash in Braidley', suggesting Falnash had already been passed to him. In 1620 he was cautioner in 2 cases for Johnstones and Armstrongs in Dumfriesshire. He rebuilt the house at Falnash around 1620, probably replacing the tower with a farmhouse; a stone built into the present house carries the date 1620 and the initials 'R.E.' and 'M.S.'. The family also owned land in Wilton Parish. He is probably the 'gudeman of Fallineshe' from whose lands at Ramsaycleuch 6 head of cattle were stolen in 1621. In 1623 he sold Arkleton to Adam Cunningham, the reason not being known, but Scott of Satchells wrote 'By Maxwell's rage out of their hands it got, And was possess'd by Cunninghame and Scot'. In 1624 he purchased Hislop and Langhaugh in the Barony of Hawick. In 1627 he was one of 9 men charged with performing a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick. He was listed in 1628 among the major landowners who met to elect M.Ps. for Roxburghshire. Also in 1628 he had a crown charter for the lands of Philhope and the wardship of Grizell Elliot, heiress of Philhope (to whom he would marry his son John). He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire in 1634. He married Marion Scott (from an unknown branch of the Scotts, but perhaps the Scotts of Harden). They had 7 children: William, who married a Maxwell of Cowhill, but died before his father; Archibald, who succeeded; John, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1636, married Grizel Elliot of Philhope and held the lands of Broadlee; Gavin of Caerlenrig, who married Janet Elliot and was father of Ninian; Gilbert, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1637; Robert, who also became a merchant's apprentice in 1646; and Jean, who married Adam Carleill of Byrdkirk. **Robert** (d.1663) 4th son of William of the Binks and brother of Simon. He was called 'of the Binks'. In 1630 he was charged as 'ane commoun and notorious theefe' and fled to Flanders. It is described in the Register of the Privy Seal that 'he is returned again and hes begun his old accustomed trade of theft', stealing 6 cattle from Englishman Sir Arthur Gray. He was convicted of theft and tried in Jedburgh, but the Provost there released him on a bond whereupon he fled. In 1631 he turned up in Carlisle jail, from where the Sheriff of Roxburghshire requested his transfer. He had a son called Simon, who was a minor when he died. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1639 his son Francis with Margaret Douglas was baptised, with the label 'for:', meaning that the child was illegitimate. The witnesses were John Inglis and Lyle Crozier. **Robert**

'Hob' (17th C.) recorded as being 'called of Thorbishop' (presumably Thorlieshope) in a 1642 list of many Borderers who were to be captured and tried for theft and other crimes. In about 1648 he was recorded as Robert 'of Thorlishoppe' on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. thieves). He may be the 'young Robyn Ellott of Thorlesop' recorded in 1595. **Robert** (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Falnash. In 1646 he was apprenticed to Edinburgh merchant Archibald Graham. **Robert** (17th C.) listed as a fugitive in 1637. He was also recorded as 'sone to Hobbeis Chrystie' listed among fugitives of the Border in 1642. It may be that he was listed twice, since Robert 'called Chrysteis Hob' also appears. He was probably son of the Christopher who was son of Robert of Braidlie; he was thus a great-grandson of Martin of Braidlie. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, with surname written as 'Allott'. His children included 'Heilling' (b.1636) and James (b.1645). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Isobel Henderson and their children included: John (b.1646); William (b.1650); Bessie (b.1652); and Janet (b.1655). **Robert** of Black Tarras (d.bef. 1665) 2nd son of Simon of the Binks and younger brother of the William, Laird of Harwood. He was granted the lands of Black Tarras by his father. After the Restoration both he and his brother William were fined £1,200 for supporting the Commonwealth. In 1652 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Riddell 'portioner' of Bewlie. In his wedding contract he is described as 'in Sauchetrie' and was infefted in the lands of Black Tarras. His children were: Simon of Black Tarras; Francis; and William of Cooms (d.1714), who married Helen Elliot of Thorlieshope. He was still alive in 1663, when referred to as 'of Ludgegill indweller in Sauchtrees, Liddesdale'. By 1665 his wife was a widow. **Robert** 'Robin' of Reidheugh and Larriston (c.1583–c.1644) 17th Chief of the Elliots, son of Robert. He was the last of the Elliots of Redheugh in the direct male line. He was still a minor when his father died, with his guardian being his uncle William of Hartsgarth and when he was 14 the additional trustees appointed were William of Falnash, John of Copshaw and his mother's brothers, John and Andrew Hamilton of St. John's Chapel. At the time when Francis, Earl of Bothwell forfeited his lands, he was in possession of Redheugh, Over and Nether Larriston, Hartsgarth, Leafauld, Corrie's Shiel, Langhaugh, Leahaugh and Demainholm. He was said to have been able to ride from Larriston to Hawick on land that was almost entirely in Elliot hands. He is probably the Robert who was the first Elliot name signed on the bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. In 1597 (along with William of Hartsgarth and John of Copshaw) he wrote from Larriston to the English Warden, explaining that they had sworn to the Scott of Buccleuch that they would not have dealings with any Englishmen, and furthermore they offered security for the actions of their followers. In 1599 he, along with Martin Elliot (son of 'Mertin's Sym'), made an agreement to settle their differences with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. They also promised to the Warden (Sir Walter Scott) to be responsible for the inhabitants of Liddesdale. Additionally in 1599 he was one of the leading Elliots and Armstrongs to write to Lord Scrope to get their family hostages freed from England. There was also a pledge made in his name (and others) in 1599 following the murder of several Englishmen (who had been waiting in hiding to ambush the Scots) near Bewcastle. He was probably the Laird of Redheugh who in 1599 was listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'. In about 1600 he was ordered to pay £ for theft of horses by Will of Fiddleton. In 1600 he was among leaders from the Borders who were ordered to attend a meeting at Falkland to discuss 'the present disordouris of the Bourdours'. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. Also in 1602 he was declared answerable for Will of Fiddleton. He escaped the convictions and executions that came down on the men of Liddesdale around 1606; it is said that this may have been due to the influence of his brother-in-law John Murray of Lochmaben. In 1607 he brought an action against George Henderson, tenant of Winnington, accusing him of cutting down trees on his land at Birkwood. In 1608 he (and 14 other lairds) were removed from their lands by the Privy Council for being 'ringleaders suspected either of their bygone conversation or for their present disordered courses'; he was sent along with Walter Scott of Goldielands to Cupar in Fife. In 1608 he was charged by Scott of Buccleuch to remove himself from all lands in Liddesdale, but this was not followed through with; however, there was a decreet of removal in 1612, after the death of the old Laird of Buccleuch. He was then denounced as a rebel, but through the influence of his brother-in-law John Murray he obtained a new agreement with Buccleuch over these lands

in 1613; this included Over and Nether Larriston, Redheugh, Blackhope, 'Greenholles', Hartsgarth, Langhaugh, Leahaugh, 'Carriescheill' and 'Dowmane'. In 1615 Buccleuch accused him of adding the names of 3 properties to the charter, and he went to London to plead with Scott of Buccleuch. A court case was started in 1617, and he was unable to produce the charter, which led to a further order of removal. However, Robert was served heir to his father in 1619, presumably part of the ongoing legal proceedings. His main dwelling around that time was at Demainholm. There were also attempts to remove his tenants; William Scott of Newark complained in 1618 that his tenants at Foulshiels were harried by a large group of Elliots, including him. He and William of Hartsgarth complained afterwards that they should not have been declared as rebels and fidning caution the horning was suspended. Over the next few years he failed to collect any rent on his lands, incurred debts and many of the old Elliot lands in Teviotdale were lost. In 1622 he and his brother William sold the lands of Winnington Rig to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1622 and 1623 he served as cautioner for Rowie Crozier from Hartsgarth. He was probably the 'Robert Ellot of Reidheuch, in Larestoun' who was removed as a tenant of Scott of Buccleuch in 1624. His brother-in-law John Murray (Earl of Annandale) apologised to Scott of Buccleuch in 1624 for a dispute over lands with Buccleuch and for stealing from Englishmen. Also in 1624 he was accused of conspiring to murder the Earl of Buccleuch, the 3 would-be assassins (all Elliots) apparently confessing their part. He was at that time prisoner in Edinburgh Tolbooth related to debts. He was also accused of being involved in stealing cattle from Cuthbert Heron, an Englishman; he seems to have escaped punishment, although his servant Adam Usher was hung for that crime. Despite being induced to confess to the crimes, pleas by Francis Hamilton and the Earl of Annandale resulted in Scott of Buccleuch asking for the trial to be postponed. Within a short period of the King's death in 1625 he received a pardon for the theft and other crimes, although it is unclear when he was released from confinement. His wife petitioned the Privy Council because of poverty during his imprisonment. It seems that when his daughter and heiress was married in 1637 he still held his Liddesdale lands, including the 3 farms that had been in dispute, namely 'Blaikhope', 'Greenhollis' and Langhaugh. He married first a sister of John Murray (later Earl of Annandale) and secondly (after 1618) Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bothwell and Lady Margaret Douglas, widow of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He had no children with his first wife, and with his second had no sons, but 2 daughters: Margaret, (or Mary) his heir, who in 1637 married James Eliott (6th son of Gilbert of Stobs); and Esther (d.1664), who married Alexander Clerk, Minister of Letherton, and died in Inverness. In 1637 he transferred all his lands to his daughter Margaret and her husband (and cousin) James, except for Leahaugh, Greenholm and Gullyflat, which were given to Esther and her husband, and he retained Larriston, Blakehope and Greenholm 'in liferent' for himself. The year of his death is quite uncertain, but it appears to been before the period 1666–73, when the his estate heavily encumbered by debt. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Janet 'Red' (i.e. Reid). Their daughter Helen was baptised in 1651, with witnesses John Elliot (probably related to him) and Thomas Jackson. **Robert** of Braidlie (17th C.) nephew of Simon in Philhope. In 1653 he was served heir to Braidlie. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in several accounts in Selkirk in the 1660s, e.g. one for a Common-Riding dinner. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. He could be the Robert, son of Selkirk Burgess William, whose daughter Elizabeth is part of a deed in 1673. **Robert** (b.c.1645) younger son of Archibald of Falnash, he was christened in Hawick. **Robert** (17th C.) referred to as 'Robert Ellot, called of the Maynes' in 1659 when he witnessed a document relating to lands of Hobkirk Parish for William Elliot of Harwood. **Robert** of Larriston (d.bef. 1695) eldest son of James Eliott, and Margaret, heiress of Redheugh. He was thus a grandson of the last Elliot of Redheugh, as well as being grandson of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters' of Stobs. He took the 'Elliot' spelling after inheriting the Liddesdale lands through his mother. He was probably the Robert of Larriston whose lands in Castleton Parish were valued at £1334 in 1643. He may have been the 'younger of Laristoune' who was an executor for William Elliot of Binks in the 1660s and when appointed Justice of the Peace in 1663. He was recorded paying the land tax (on £1334) in 1663. In 1672 he was appointed one of the Justiciars for the Borders (for apprehending mosstroopers). He was served heir to his grandfather Robert of Redheugh in 1673, inheriting these lands through his mother. However, the Teviotdale lands had already been sold off and the Liddesdale lands

were heavily encumbered by debt. Hence in 1675 he was forced to put Over and Nether Larriston, Redheugh, Blackhope and Greenholm into 'wadsett' with John Elliot of Thorlieshope and in 1677 sold outright the land of Demainholm to John Elliot 'in Mainholm'. In 1678 he still paid the land tax on £1934 in Caslteton Parish. In 1685 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1692 he had a 'precept of clare constat' from the Commissioners of the Duchess of Buccleuch as heir to all the lands of his grandfather, Robert of Redheugh. About 1688 he was forced to sell most of his lands after getting into financial difficulties, his creditors obtaining a 'decree of adjudication'. He managed to hold onto Over and Nether Larriston only. He is probably the Laird of Larriston to whom Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral'. In 1667 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire, and she had one son with him, but died before 1675. He later married Janet, 2nd daughter of Scott of Todrig (probably Thomsa). His children were: Robert, who succeeded to Larriston; Gilbert of Nethermill, who was a merchant in Hawick; William, who was apprenticed to a barber in 1699; and Janet, who married Robert Gledstains of that Ilk and secondly John Scott of Gorrenberry. His testament is recorded in 1688, but he may have died after that. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Eweslees. Scott of Satchells mentions him as 'Robert Elliot in Diuslies, the Laird of Clacks his Frier' and also 'Robert Elliot that dwells in the Dewslies'. Unless Scott of Satchells is confused, then he may have been a brother of Janet, eldest daughter of Walter Elliot of Arkleton, who married Gideon Scott of Glack (and Falnash). **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in 1678 as owner of part of Raperlaw called 'Wyliespeel', or Willie's Peel. This was valued at £104, and corresponded to William Turnbull's lands in Raperlaw in 1643. In another version of the 1678 records he is transcribed as 'Richard' and 'in williespeil'. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Blackhall' in 1680 when he was indicted at the Justiciary Commission in Jedburgh for 'reset of theft'. He probably lived in Ewesdale. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Stobs' in 1684 when he was on a long list of men declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He was actually recorded on the list twice. He may be the Robert who was listed as a Covenanter at Langside in government papers from about the same time. It is unclear whether he was related to local Elliots or Eliotts. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Giddenscleuch in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) miller at Hummelknowe Mill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be related to the slightly later Robert. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Stitchellhill in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Robert** of Caerlenrig (1655–98) 2nd son of Gavin. He was also known as Robert 'of Rig'. He paid tax on 2 hearths at Caerlenrig in 1694, and 'his herd' is also listed. He firstly married Agnes, daughter of John Langlands, minister of Wilton (as recorded in the will of Agnes' brother George Langlands in 1690); she was related to his brother Francis of Fenwick's wife Rachel Langlands. He secondly married Mary Elliot, who died in 1727, aged 80. His sons were Robert (b.1690s) of Caerlenrig and John. He also had a daughter, Margaret, who married John Elliot of Castlehope and Bilhope. His testament is recorded in 1699, when he was 'of Carlenrickrig'. He is buried at Teviothead. **Robert** 2nd Laird of Midlem Mill (d.1724) elder son of Gavin Eliott of Midlem Mill and Grange, and probably grandson of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairters'. His father settled the lands of Midlem Mill on him in 1653. He paid the land tax on £36 in Cavers Parish in 1678; it is unclear what lands these were, but they were owned by the Duke of Buccleuch by the late 18th century and listed in Castleton Parish in 1788. Also in 1678 he paid tax on about £400 for Midlem Mill and other lands in Bowden Parish. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685 and 1690. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688. He is recorded in 1693 as witness to a bond between Elliot of Harwood and Henry Douglas, writer in Edinburgh. In 1694 he was cautioner to a bond between Henry Elliot of Harwood and John Kerr of Cavers. He also witnessed a disposition between Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge and Henry Elliot of Harwood, as well as other bonds for the Elliots of Harwood about the same time. He was described as 'sheriff in that part of the sheriffdom of Roxburgh' in 1694. He also served as a Justice of the Peace. He contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1695 he acquired the lands of 'Clarelaw, called Langsyde' and North Prieston, which he bought from John Elliot of Langsyde. He added Whitmuir in 1702. He may have acted as factor for Gideon Scott of Highchester in the period 1695–99. In 1700 he was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament. He was witness to the marriage contract between William Elliot of Harwood

and Jean Scott of Todrig in 1700. He also had a 'tack' for the lands of Stanedge the discharge of which is recorded in 1700. He was factor for his younger brother Sir Gilbert of Headshaw (and Minto) from 1706; it is said that when he was introduced as the brother of Sir Gilbert, he would say 'na, na, Gibbie's *my* brether'. He rented Easter and Wester Hassendean from the Duke of Buccleuch in 1720. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1678 and had 9 children: Gilbert (d.1709); Robert (d.1753), who succeeded to Midlem Mill; Margaret (c.1680–1768), who married Henry Elliot of Lodgegill; Marion, who married Andrew Haliburton of Newmains; Anny, who married Robert Paterson of Drygrange; Elizabeth, who married lawyer John Gibson and possibly another Paterson of Drygrange; Helen (or 'Nelly'), who married William Elliot of Wolfelee; Magdalen (1694/4–1773), who married John Pasley of Craig; and a 'natural daughter' Elizabeth, who married Richard Paterson, portioner of Midlem. After his death Midlem Mill was sold and his wife and 3 daughters moved to Berwick – 'Dedicated to that Worthy and Generous Gentleman, Robert Elliot Laird of Midliemill' [CWS]. **Robert** of Penchrise (17th C.) involved in a court case in the 1690s. Along with William of Lymiecleuch he failed to pay a bond due to John Riddell of Haining; when they failed to show up in court the farms went to their guarantor, Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. **Robert** (17th C.) admitted as a Burgess of Hawick as a consequence of volunteering to be one of the Militia men for the Burgh. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was married to Marion Culbertson and in 1694 their son Robert was baptised. The witnesses were Robert Storie and Robert Halliwell and this was one of the earliest entries in the existing records for Wilton Parish. Perhaps the same Robert in Galalaw had a son Alexander baptised in Wilton in 1704; William Henderson and James Jamieson were witnesses. Probably the same Robert was described as servant to Adam Scott of Galalaw when his daughter Bessie was baptised in 1709. Esther (b.1706), baptised in Wilton, was probably also his child. **Robert** of Larriston (17th/18th C.) eldest son of Robert. He was 'appearant of Lariston' in 1688 when Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him. His father sold the family's lands in 1688 after being declared bankrupt. In 1689 his grandfather, John Maxwell of Cowhill, gave him the lands of 'Cullshangan' in the Parish of Crossmichael and the half merkland of Kirkland of Kirkpatrick Irongray. His grandmother further reduced her dower rights, and with this help from his grandparents he was able to in 1695 to buy back (or perhaps redeem the 'wadsett' on) the lands of Over and Nether Larriston (including the mill, mill lands and Larriston Rig) from Christopher Irving of Binks. In 1696 he reinstated his grandmother's 500 merks dower rights from the rents of Larriston. However, after his grandmother died in 1697 he gave a wadsett for the lands of Larriston Rig and Hopehead to John of Thorlieshope and his son John. He formally succeeded his father as heir of the Elliots of Redheugh and Larriston in 1712. However, he continued to have financial difficulties and in 1719 he sold outright the last of the family's local possessions to John Oliver of Dinlabyre, these being Over and Nether Larriston and Larriston Rig. He then moved to Newcastle, but later returned to Liddesdale, taking up residence in a cottage on the farm of Redheugh, where he died. He married Mary Applebie (or Appleby), and possibly had a 2nd wife. His children included: Robert (d.1752), a clerk in London, who died unmarried; James, farmer at Whitlaw, who died unmarried; Jean; another daughter, probably Helen ('Nelly'), who married Walter Amos, joiner in Rulewater in 1768; and Gilbert, who married Margaret, daughter of James Scott of Calfield, and was father of Maj.-Gen. William. **Robert** of Dinlabyre (17th/18th C.) eldest son of William of Dinlabyre. He was 'appearant of Dunlibire' in 1688, when Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him. He was recorded as 'younger' in 1697 when he married Helen, eldest daughter of Arthur Forrester of Kingfield. In about 1698 he sold Dinlabyre to John Oliver. Nothing else is known about him. **Robert** (1665/6–1757) resident of Castleton Parish. He was married to Jean 'Ruan', who died in 1743, aged 73. Their children included William, merchant in Castleton, who died in 1741. They are buried at Castleton. William, son of John and Hannah Grieve, is also mentioned on the gravestone, and so presumably related. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) probably resident at Acreknowe. He married Mary Hislop in Cavers Parish in 1703. He is likely to be the father of William, born to a Robert in Cavers in 1706. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Brydon in Hawick in 1706. He was probably the Robert whose daughter Bessie was born in Wilton in 1709. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He was recorded as a cordiner in 1706 when he was one of the Burgesses directed

to pay the glovers for providing Common-Riding coats for the Burgh Officers, piper and drummer. He witnessed baptisms in 1705, 1709 and 1721. He also witnessed one in 1716 for Robert Turnbull and Margaret Elliot (who may have been related to him). In 1712 he was described being 'in Wiltonn par' when one of his children was baptised. He married Jean Elliot in Wilton Parish in 1710. Their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Mary (b.1712); Agnes (b.1714); Jean (b.1717); Anna (b.1719); and Margaret (b.1720). The witnesses in 1712 were Bailie Walter Graham and mason John Napier, in 1714 were 'officer' William Douglas and John Tudhope and in 1717 were Bailie Walter Elliot and weaver Robert Turnbull. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) farmer in Powisholm. In 1707 he was 'taken upon tryall as precenter' in Castleton Parish. **Robert** of Teindside (17th/18th C.) younger son of Simon of Swinside. He was sometimes referred to as 'of Tyneside', although his lands were certainly Teindside in Teviotdale and not in England. His brother Gideon owned Harwood-on-Teviot and in 1724 he sold Teindside to Gideon, In 1718 he married Jean, daughter of Rev. John Simpson of Morebattle. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Hummelknowes or Hummelknows Mill when his children were baptised. They were: James (b.1720); William (b.1732); Robert (b.1735); and Isabel (b.1737). He may be the Robert who maried Jane Elliot in 1717 or the Robert who maried Margaret Douglas in Cavers and Kirkton in 1719. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident at Ormiston in Cavers Parish. His children included: John (b.1727); and Bessie (b.1729). **Robert** (d.1752) son of the last Robert of Larriston. His brother James farmed at Whitlaw, and his sister (or perhaps other near relative) Helen married Walter Amos, joiner in Rulewater. He went to London in 1712 was a clerk in the office of Sir John Bernard. He became a senior clerk in the Pay Office, Great Court Yard, St. James's, London. He lived in the Parish of St. Peters, Cornhill, London. He loaned money to the Eliotts of Stobs (his distant relations). He died unmarried. He left some silver plate, gold rings, snuff-boxes and a portrait of Lord Heathfield. **Robert** 3rd Laird of Midlem Mill (d.1753), oldest surviving son of Robert, 2nd Laird. He was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Eskdale from about 1723–27 (although complaints about his conduct are recorded in letters of the 1740s), with Robert Scott of Burnhead replacing him in 1728. In 1728 he took over as Chamberlain for Teviotdalehead from Gideon Scott of Falnash, serving until 1741. During this period he lived at Langholm Castle, Broadhaugh and Branxholme. He must also have lived at Midlem Mill for some of that period and remodelled the house, since a stone built into the mill is inscribed 'R.E. 1730 K.E.' In 1734 there was a formal inquiry by the Bailies and Council 'how he came to take down the Bailies' seat in the kirk and by whose allowance', suggesting some disagreement over the authority of the Patron versus the Burgh. He must have attended Hawick Kirk around this time, since there is a record of him being unable to attend a particular fast day around 1730 and sending £ 10s for the collection. In 1735 he rented part of the farm of Branxholme Mains. He was one of the local lairds asked to decide on the position of the new Teviot Bridge in Hawick in 1739. In 1740 a baptism in Hawick was witnessed by 'Gardiner to Midlamiln at Branxome', showing that he was living at Branxholme at that time. He leased the farms of Priesthaugh and Peelbrae from the Buccleuch Estates in 1741. He paid the window tax in Bowden Parish in 1748 (and his widow paid in 1753). In the 1740s he was 'of Middlemilne and Selkirk' when his lands in Bowden Parish were valued at about £950. In 1719 in Wilton Parish he married Katherine (b.c.1701), only child of Adam Elliot of 'Tyndeside' (i.e. Teindside) and grand-daughter of Walter Elliot of Arkleton. They had 14 children: Robert (b.1719), who must have died young; Elizabeth (b.1721), who married Simon Haliburton of Howcleuch, minister at Castleton and Ashkirk; Anny and Margaret (b.1722), who were unmarried and lived at Lichfield Street in London; Gilbert (b.1724), died in infancy and buried in Ewes Kirkyard; Gavin (b.1727), 4th and last Laird of Midlem Mill, selling the estate to Prof. George Stewart and moving to London; Henry (b.1729), baptised in Cavers; Robert (b.1730), also baptised in Cavers, served in the Royal Navy and in 1744 was recorded becoming an apprentice in Edinburgh to merchant John Haliburton of Howcleuch; Andrew (d.1779), a Major in the Marines, who died in Rhode Island, U.S.A.; Adam (d.1752), who became a baker's apprentice in London in 1741 and died in Lisbon; Maisy, who lived in Berwick with her mother; Helen (d.1798), who married James Wilkie, merchant in Marseilles; Jean (b.1738), who was christened in Hawick and lived with her mother in Berwick; and another child who died young. He is buried at Bowden. When he died the estate was in debt and was sold off 3 years later by

his trustees. His widow and unmarried daughters then moved to Berwick, where they worked 'washing and dressing cambrics'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) miller of Hawick Mill. He was listed as 'Tacksman of the Mill and Lands of Hawick' in the baptism records of some of his children. He was 'milner' in 1719 when he witnessed a baptism for Archibald Paterson (recordly incorrectly as 'Robert Miller' in one version). He was 'Taxman' in 1730 when he witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert Howison. He married Jean Scott and their children included: Rachel (b.1718); Jean (b.1722); Margaret (b.1724); Beatrix (b.1727); and Janet (b.1728). The witnesses in 1718 were Walter Scott of Crumhaugh and Bailie William Laing and in 1722 were Walter Scott of Crumhaugh and Schoolmaster James Anderson. He was probably son of Walter, who was listed as miller in the 1710s. He was also described as 'tacksman of mill and lands of Hawick' in 1722 when he rented Ginglenwells and Dinlees (on the Hermitage Water) from the Buccleuch estates. He was probably the Robert listed as 'Tacksman' in 1725 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for William Tudhope. **Robert** of Caerlenrig (1694–1777), eldest son of Robert of Caerlenrig, his mother probably being Agnes Langlands. The dates of his birth and death are given elsewhere as (1697–1767), but those on the tombstone in Teviothead are probably correct. He is described as 'of Carlenrickrig' and 'of Rig' in different records. He could be the Robert 'of Ridge' who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1710 (but would have been quite young at the time). In 1718 his 'brother German' John, 'wigg-maker in Hawick' witnessed a baptism in Hawick for a child of the deceased William Scott of Brieryhill. In 1722 he, along with Robert Scott of Skelfhill and James Grieve of Commonside petitioned the Presbytery for a preacher and meeting house in their district. In 1739 he witnessed baptisms in Hawick Parish for tenant Robert Whutson and for John Scott at Dryden. His lands of 'Rigg' were valued at £366 13s 4d in the 1740s. Due to 'embarrased circumstances' he was forced to sell Caerlenrig and then farmed at Winningtonrig. He is among the subscribers to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752), being listed at 'Winningtonbridge'. In 1721 in Roberton he married Christian (b.1697–1767), daughter of William Elliot of Borthwickbrae; she was sister of William, 2nd Laird of Borthwickbrae at the time of their marriage. Their children were baptised in Cavers Parish. They had 6 sons: Robert (1722–1770), writer in Edinburgh, who died unmarried; William (1724–97), farmer at Winningtonrig, who married Margaret Anderson; John (1725–1801), who married Margaret Curle; Thomas (1731–1808), who became minister of Cavers; and Francis, 'Frank' (1733–79), skinner in Hawick, also died unmarried. Another son, Gideon, may have died young. They also had 4 daughters: Mary (b.1727), who married William Grieve, farmer at Southfield; Isobel (b.1729), who married a Kerr; Agnes (b.1729), twin of Isobel, who apparently did not survive; Margaret (b.1735), who married George Pott, the purchaser of Caerlenrig; and Christian (b.1738), who married James Oliver in 1765. He and his son William were witnesses for a baptism for William Grieve (farmer in Southfield) and his daughter Mary in 1764. He and his wife both died at Winningtonrig. **Robert** of Binks (1702–66) eldest surviving son of John of Binks. He was tenant farmer in Burnmouth. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Elizabeth Robson (c.1722–93), who was from Boghall. Their children were: John (b.1754), who succeeded; Robert (b.1756), who died young; Jean (1758–87), who married John Elliot of Whitehaugh; Christian (1761–82); and Catherine, who died unmarried. His daughter Jean was probably the 'Miss Jean Elliot, Burnmouth' who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is buried in Castleton Kirkyard. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant in Slaidhills. He was tenant at Slaidhills (along with Patrick Hume) in 1743 who witnessed a baptism for Adam Hogg in 1743. He married Agnes Hardie and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1740. The witnesses were Thomas Elliot at Harwood and Francis Elliot (brother of Robert), who may have been related to him. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of upper Teviotdale. He was recorded at Braidhaugh in 1747 and 1748 when children of his were baptised in Cavers Parish. He married Bessie Nixon. Their children included: Robert (b.1740) in Falnash Mill; Janet (b.1743), who worked at Falnash; Thomas (b.1747) in Broadhaugh; an unnamed child (b.1748); and Beatrix (b.1750), also lived at Broadhaugh. **Robert** (1711–82) son of William and Margaret Mather, he was grandson of William of Cooms. He was born in Hawick Parish. He married Catherine Armstrong, from the Sorbie family and their children included: Jean, who married George Graham from Greenknowe; Thomas in Harden; Margaret, who married James Davidson; and Robert in Crookham. **Robert** (1720/1–82) youngest son of William,

Laird of Harwood. He joined the army as an Ensign in the 1st Regiment of Foot in 1738 and was a Lieutenant on half-pay in Sir William Pepperell's Regiment of Foot by 1757. Although commonly referred to as 'Captain', he appears never to have held that rank. In 1763 he had a bond with his brother Henry for the lands of Fernielees and a sasine in 1763 from William Elliot of Tarras for Blakehope, Lodgegill and other lands. He was also tenant at Stonedge in the late 1700s when it was owned by Robert Lisle. He served as an executor for Henry of Peel, who died in 1780. In 1766 he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Pringle of Clifton, and she died in 1820, aged 88. They had 8 children: the eldest son, William (b.1766), succeeded to Harwood after the death of his uncle Henry; Robert (b.1767), married Anne Hilly of Portsmouth and was a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy; Pringle (c.1768–88) was apprenticed to a surgeon; Henry (1769–1841) married Janet, 2nd daughter of Rev. Dr. Somerville of Jedburgh and attained the rank of Major-General in the Army; Thomas (b.1771) farmed at Kirndean and married Helen, daughter of Thomas Scott of Peel; Margaret (b.1773), the only daughter, married Peter Brown of Rawflat; Andrew (1775–1810), was a Captain in the 70th Regiment and died unmarried at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; and Mark (1776–1854), who was a tenant farmer in Lanton. He died at Hobsburn. **Robert** of Fenwick (18th C.) son of Francis and Rachel Langlands. He may be the Laird of Fenwick recorded paying a year's rent for the weighthouse in Hawick in 1729. Along with Walter Scott (farmer at Commonside) he leased Unthank and Fiddleton from the Buccleuch Estates in 1733. In 1737 he and Robert Harrison, William Ogilvie of Hoscote and lawyer Thomas Watson entered into a partnership to establish and stillhouse and brewhouse in Hawick. He is recorded in 1738 receiving the 'tack' from the Buccleuch Estates of a 'stillhouse and brewhouse on east side of the water of Slitridge, and of ground adjacent; also a malt kiln and barn yet to be built; all lying in parish of Hawick'. This may be the first record of brewing and distilling near Hawick; it may refer to the lands of 'Whusky Hooses' and/or the 'Brewery Haugh' on Slitrig Crescent. His lands were valued at £496 13s 4d in the 1740s. In 1747 he witnessed a baptism for Charles Scott of Crumhaugh. He became a Burgess of Glasgow in 1753. About 1756 he sold Easter Highchesters and Lairhope to Henry Scott, Duke of Buccleuch; he may have died shortly afterwards, since there are other documents between the Duke of Buccleuch and his trustees in 1756–8. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He firstly married Jean Scott (from an unknown branch of that family), this probably being the irregular marriage of Robert 'eldest lawful son to Francis' to Jean Scott in Carlisle in 1716 that was a matter brought before the Hawick Parish Session in 1717; he must have been fairly young at the time, suggesting this was an elopement or rushed marriage of some kind. He secondly married Katherine (b.1697), daughter of William Elliot of Arkleton; she had previously married David Laing of Westerkirk and Charles Telfer minister of Hawick. It is said that his only child was Gavin, who was the last Elliot of Fenwick; however, 'James Elliot, Fenwick', whose daughter Magdalene was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1758 was probably another son. **Robert** 'Hobbie' (18th C.) resident of a cottage called Hassely Cleugh on Stonedge farm. A story is told (recounted by Walter Deans) of how he went to the blacksmith's at Unthank to get a 'sling' (perhaps for a sled), but the smith was busy, and by the time it was his turn he had forgotten what he came for. Eventually he decided 'it was time for him ta gang hame, as he had a ferr road ta gang' and the smith said 'Ay Hobbie, it's a lang sling', to which he replied 'a lang sling, that's the verra thing a' wanted made, a gude sling, darsay am donnert'. **Robert** (b.c.1700) son of Walter in Brugh. He married Elizabeth Scott, who came from Doorpool. He had one known child, Adam, who lived in Hawick and was father of James of Goldielands, Schoolmaster at Wilton. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant in Sundhope farm in the middle of the 1700s. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ewesdale. He married Janet Scott, who was also from there. Their children included: Thomas (b.1741); and Mary (b.1743). Jean (b.1737) and Robert (b.1739), born in Langholm Parish, may also have been their children. **Robert** of Reidheugh (1705–93) 2nd son of William in Braidlie and Whithaugh. His father purchased Redheugh for him around 1730, thus regaining the home of his ancestors. He was tenant in Cleughhead in 1744 when he had a charter of confirmation for Redheugh in liferent for himself and in fee for his son William. In 1778 he was also tenant in Foulshiels, Kershope and Shaws. In 1786, for reasons unknown, he disinherited his eldest son William in favour of his 2nd son John. He was recorded as Robert of Redheugh on the 1786–92 Horse Tax Rolls. His lands of Reidheugh were valued at

£96 11s in 1788. He married Margaret Beattie (d.1767). They had at least 3 children: William, tenant in Hillhouse, who married Margaret Haliburton from Roughley; John of Redheugh (1741–1809), farmer in Cleughhead and Foulshiels, who married Margaret Russell; and Thomas (1745–1800), who married Mary Thomson. Both he and his wife are buried in Castleton Cemetery. **Robert** (b.c.1715) eldest surviving son of William of Thorlieshope and Overton. He succeeded his father in 1744 and immediately sold Thorlieshope. He is probably the Robert who paid tax at Overton (in Oxnam Parish) in 1748 and also the Robert of Overton recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He may then have moved to London. He married Mary Henderson, who died at the age of 25. He also married a second time. His children included: Cassandra, who was 2nd wife of Dr. William of Arkleton; Margaret (1751/2–1842), who died unmarried in Jedburgh; and Rebecca (b.1753), who died in infancy. **Robert** (1717/8–1816) resident of Roxburghshire, whose death is recorded at the age of 98. The report states that 'a short period previous to his death, he told Mr John Scott, meal-dealer, Hawick, that about 70 years ago he was sent by his father to Hawick, with one shilling to purchase a stone of barley-meal, a capful of salt, a pound of butter, and a pennyworth of tobacco – all of which he got for the said shilling'. **Robert** (1722–79) lived at Sorbie in Ewes Parish. He married Janet Wilson (1726–85) and their children included: William (1753–85), who married Jean Davidson; Jean (b.1756); Margaret (b.1758); Walter (b.1764); John (d.1792); and Mary (1778–88). He and his wife are buried at Ewes Churchyard. **Robert** (1722/3–70) eldest son of Robert of Caerlenrig. He was a writer in Edinburgh and died unmarried. He is probably the writer in Edinburgh who in 1764 acted for the pursuers in the case regarding the division of Wilton Common. He is probably also the Robert, writer in Edinburgh, who acted as Proctor for Hawick during the 1767 perambulation of the Common, undertaken as part of the case brought by the Duke of Buccleuch for its division. **Robert** (1724/5–70) 2nd son of John in Whithaugh. He was tenant farmer at Hermitage and elsewhere from about 1748, farming an area of perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 acres, on the eastern side of the Hermitage Water, including Braidlie, Gorrenberry, Hermitage and Millburnholm. It is said that he was a well organised farm manager, who had little help from the Buccleuch Estates. He married Janet Scott from Greenwood. Their children were: John (1750–1821), tenant in Hermitage, and also farmer at other farms, who married Christian Grieve and then Margaret Scott from Skelfhill; Walter (1754–97), who farmed Millburnholm and married Helen Crozier from Brighouse; William (1759–1829) in Millburnholm, who married Elizabeth Laidlaw from Falnash; Jean (b.1760), who married William Sharp of Hartsgarth; Robert (b.1760) tenant in Moraylees and Haydon Bridge, who married Mary Scott from Skelfhill; and Philip (b.1862), merchant in America. There are meticulous farm records of his, covering the period 1748–55, which survive. **Robert** (d.bef. 1777) Hawick resident. The death of his wife Betty Scott is recorded in 1777. **Robert** (1725–57) 2nd son of the 2nd Sir Gilbert of Minto. He was a Captain in the Royals. He died suddenly at the home of his brother Sir Gilbert. **Robert** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Kirkton from at least 1751. He remained in his position until 1761, when replaced by Thomas Wilson. Nothing else is known about him. **Robert** (b.1730) younger son to Robert of Midlem Mill, he was baptised in Cavers Parish. In 1744 he was apprenticed as a merchant to John Haliburton of Howcleuch (who was surely related to Rev. Simon Haliburton who married his sister Elizabeth). He later joined the Navy, being an ensign in the Marines. He is also said to have been a clerk on H.M.S. Royal George. He married, but nothing else is known about him. **Robert** (18th C.) son of Adam in Dykeraw. He was described as being 'in Know', which is probably Priesthill Know in Liddesdale. He married Helen Grieve and their children included: Robert in Know, who married Marion Elliot; and Ninian in Priesthill. **Robert** (18th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) in Edinburgh, who was legal agent for the town, particularly during the protracted case involving the division of the Common. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1761. It is possible he is the same as the descendant of the Elliots of Caerlenrig. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Rae in Hawick in 1756. **Robert** (18th C.) resident at Howlcleuch in 1757 when his son Andrew was baptised in Roberton Parish. Perhaps the same Robert was resident at Woodburn in Roberton Parish in 1763 and 1767 when his children Helen and John were baptised. He may be the Robert who married Janet Scott in Roberton in 1750 or the Robert who married Margaret Rieve in Roberton in 1754. Isobel (b.1760) may also have been his child. **Robert** (d.1799) shoemaker of the Cross Wynd. He was probably son of

Adam, older brother of Schoolmaster James (later of Goldielands), and may also have been brother of shoemaker Adam. In 1768 he witnessed a baptism for John Nichol. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be the shoemaker Robert who in 1787 witnessed a baptism for stockingmaker Mark Sutherland. In 1761 in Hawick Parish he married Isobel Scott, who died in 1796. His children included: Walter (b.1762), who carried on his business; James (b.1765), whose wife may have died in 1835; Janet (b.1767); and John (b.1771). The witnesses in 1765 were carrier James Wilson and weaver John Wilson. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He could be the son of Hector born there in 1738. His children included: Hector (b.1765), probably father of Robert (b.1792); Isabel (b.1767); Jean (b.1768); and Margaret (b.1771). He is surely related to the Hector whose children were born in Southdean Parish in the 1750s. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant in Heap in Wilton Parish. His wife was Janet Russell and their children included: Isabel (b.1776); Robert (b.1777); Betty (b.1779); and Isabel (again, b.1785). **Robert** (18th C.) resident at Parkhill Wester in 1774 when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish. There are several other children born in Roberton around that time who could also be his, e.g. Robert (b.1770), Archibald (b.1777) and Henry (b.1779). **Robert** (18th C.) son of Robert in Know, this probably being Priesthill Know in Castleton Parish. He married Marion Elliot and died without issue. **Robert** (b.c.1745) son of William of Wolfelee with his 2nd wife Margaret Ogilvie. He was a merchant in Amsterdam. He purchased the estate of Pinnaclehill near Kelso. He died without issue and left Pinnaclehill to his niece Charlotte. **Robert** (1746–1817) tenant at Powisholm and other places in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It is possible he was son of William in Southdeanrig. He married Wilhelmina Hislop (1763–1836). Their children included: Christian (b.1788); Margaret (1790–95); Ann (b.1793); Robert (b.1796), who also farmed at Powisholm; John (b.1797), who farmed at Middleholm; James (b.1798); Margaret (b.1799); and William (b.1802), who was farmer at Harden in Castleton Parish. **Robert** (c.1752–1827) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Elliot (c.1755–1828) and their children included: Ann (b.1783); Elizabeth (b.1784); Helen (b.1786); and Robert (1788–1812), who was a teacher. **Rev. Robert** (1755–1824) younger son of Sir Gilbert, 3rd Baronet of Minto. He was Rector of Wheldrake Church in Yorkshire. In 1779 he was given liferent of a set of small pieces of land formerly called Minto Townhead, consisting of: South Croft; North Croft; Quicksands Park; Notman's Shot; Langlands; Temple Croft; Howden; Whitfield; West South Croft; Minto Town; and the green of Minto. These were valued at £461 1s 10d, enough to put him over the required minimum of £400 to be on the roll. In 1788 he was listed under 'Votes of Sir Gilbert Elliot' among the voters of Roxburghshire. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He was still listed as liferenter of lands in Minto Parish in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. In 1788 he married Mary, daughter of Rev. Edmund Garforth of Askham. They had 5 children: Eleanor Maria Anne, who married Dr. James Grant of Jedburgh; Isabella Lucy, who married Gilbert, 3rd son of Sir William Eliott, the 6th Baronet of Stobs; Agnes, who died unmarried; Robert, who was a Captain in the Royal Navy; and Edward Eden, Accountant General in Bombay. **Robert** (c.1759–1844) cattle dealer in Newcastleton. He may be the son of William who was born in Hobkirk Parish in 1758. In 1841 he was living at about 10 Langholm Street, with Helen and Mary, who were probably his daughters. He is probably the Robert who married Mary Elliot (c.1768–1840) in Castleton and whose children included Isabell (1799–1804); Mary (1804–54); and Robina (1816–42). **Robert** (c.1760–1824) son of Robert, who farmed at Hermitage. He was tenant in Moraylees and Haydon Bridge. He married Mary Scott (c.1776–1843) from Skelfhill and their children were Robert (1809–44) and James (1813–90), who were both tenants at Galalaw. **Capt. Robert** (1761–1840) younger son of William of Whithaugh, he was born in Castleton Parish. He was in the Merchant Navy, serving as Captain of the 'Hope', which operated between Calcutta and Canton. He farmed at Glencartholm, near Canonbie. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Alison Grieg (c.1779–1856). **Robert** (b.1762) son of John, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He emigrated to America, settling in Quebec, where he married Elizabeth Louise Josephte Savoie in 1788. Their children included: Andre (b.1788); Marie-Louise Allet (b.1790); Simon (1793–1865), who married Rebecca Armstrong and was great-grandfather of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Joseph (b.1795); Marie (b.1796); Charlotte (b.1798), who probably died young; Helene Allet (b.1802), also died young; Margaritte

(b.1805); twins Helene and Charlotte (b.1807); and Sara-Marie (b.1810). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Roan in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He died in Trois-Rivières, Quebec. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Harwood in Hobkirk Parish. His son Archibald is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. It is unclear if they were related to the Elliots of Harwood. **Robert** 'Little Hobbie o the Castleton' (18th/19th C.) resident of Byreholm in Castleton Parish. In the 'Local Historians Table Book' of 1841 it is described that he was 'a dwarf', 'reputed to be a fairy changeling', who had died less than 20 years previously. He was 'a most irascible creature' who would pull out a knife when insulted, but was too slow to catch people. He also had a run-in with his neighbour William Scott from Kirndean, threatening the big man to a duel for tarnishing his reputation, causing Scott to flee from his house. **Robert** (b.1767), W.S., son of William in Hillhouse and Mary Haliburton, he was born in Castleton Parish. He became a lawyer in Kirkcaldy and died unmarried. **Robert** (1767–1854) son of Capt. Robert, and grandson of William of Harwood. He was born at Hobsburn in Hobkirk Parish. He joined the Navy in 1781 and rose through the ranks, becoming Commander in 1801 and going on half-pay in 1814. In 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. In 1797 he married Ann, daughter of Andrew Hilley of Plymouth. His children were: Elizabeth Pringle (1801–47); Robert Hilley (b.1803), Captain in the Navy, who married Elizabeth Carr; and Helen (or Ann), who married John Paton of Crailing, his 1st wife being her cousin Eleanor Elliot. He stayed at Hundalee and then at Glenbank and was a member of the Jedforest Club. For several years before his death he was completely blind. **Robert** (1768/9–1856) shepherd at Blinkbonny. He married Elspeth 'Huitson' or 'Hotson' (possibly Whitson), who died in 1815, aged 50; she was probably related to George 'Hotson' (d.1728), who is buried in the adjacent lair at Ettleton. Their children included: Margaret (b.1789); Helen (b.1791); William (b.1794); Christian (b.1799), who may have married shoemaker William Elliot; Elspeth (1803–59); Robert (b.1807); and John, who died in infancy. **Robert** 'Robbie' (18th/19th C.) from Langburnshiels. He was an apprentice baker with Thomas Kedie in Hawick. He produced a sketch entitled 'Wilton Path and Damside, 1810', which is one of the first representations of Wilton. It was reproduced in the Hawick News in 1910 and discussed in the Transactions in 2015. **Robert** (b.1769) farmer at Lanton Mains, taking over from his father, William. He married Margaret Hall (c.1778–1818) and their children included: Christian (c.1810–27); and Jane (c.1812–31). The family are buried at Abbotrule Kirkyard. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. Probably the same Robert was father of: Mary (b.1783), born at Tythehouse; William (b.1792), born at Harwood; and John (b.1794), born at Robert's Linn. **Robert** (b.c.1770) born in Bedrule, he was a farmer. In 1841 he is 'Independent' and in 1851 recorded as 'Pauper Formerly Farmer'. His wife was Jessy from Morebattle and their children included Margaret, Mary (who married David Turnbull), Christian and Janet. **Robert** of Cooms (18th/19th C.) subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was cautioner for a bank in Langholm in 1825. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **Robert** of Arkleton (1775–1810) son of William and Cassandra Elliot. He was a Captain in the 5th Bombay Native Infantry, and saw active service at the siege of Seringapatam. He returned home about 1803 to take possession of the family estate. He was then a Major in the 1st Battalion of the Roxburghshire Volunteers. He led some of the men of Liddesdale and the Slitrig valley to Hawick in response to the False Alarm of 1804; it was said that he was already in Hawick when the alarm sounded and rode out to meet his men, being knocked off his horse by the enthusiastic charge of the man at their head, Andrew Ker. He returned to India where he was promoted to Major. He later accompanied the mission to the Isle of France, where he (and many others) were killed on the H.M.S. Africaine when attacked by 2 Franch frigates. **Robert** 'Blinnd Robbie' (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. His wife Margaret Robson's death is recorded in the Hawick Parish records in 1805. It appears that they were married in 1790. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Deadwater who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Burnfoot on Ale according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. It is possible that the

same Robert was listed as a servant at Whitehaugh in Wilton Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Robert** (1780–1851) son of John, tanner in Hawick. He was probably the tanner in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. However, he became a farmer at Roan. He may be the 'R. Elliot, Roon' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was listed among heads of households in the Parish in 1835–41. In 1851 his widow is recorded as farmer of 130 arable acres and more than 4,000 acres of moorland, employing 5 labourers. His wife was Isabel, who was also from Hawick. He is buried at Teviothead. **Robert** (b.c.1780) resident of Birkwoodfoot according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. **Robert** (b.1780/1) from Ewesdale, he was a farmer in Roberton Parish. He is probably the renant farmer at Harden recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. In 1841 he was a gamekeeper at Harden and in 1851 was a retired farmer at Scaurnook. His wife was Janet (from Canonbie). He is probably either the son of Thomas and Isabel Dalgleish baptised in Ewes in 1780, or the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Carruthers baptised in 1781. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Ann Matheson (or 'Mather' or 'Mathrew') and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: James (b.1810); Elizabeth (b.1812); and Margaret (b.1817). **Robert** (b.1785) son of John, farmer at Twislehope. He was a surgeon in Haltwhistle. He married Jane Elliot from Cringledykes, daughter of John and granddaughter of Robert in Hermitage. Their children were Margaret, Jane, John (surgeon in Bellingham), Robert (surgeon in Haltwhistle), William (lived in london), Janet, Jane, Alice, Georgina, Andrew (who married Helen from Hermitage), Kate and Margaret (who married James Hill, Controller General for Scotland). **Robert** (1790–1872) eldest son of William, and grandson of Robert of Caerlenrig, he was born in Kirkton Parish. He became tenant in Teindside and is recorded there in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. Probably the same Robert 'of Teindside' was one of the founder members of the Wisp Club. He is recorded there as farmer in 1841, living with William (probably his brother) and Margaret (probably his mother). In 1851 he was recorded there as farmer of 440 acres, employing 6 labourers. He died unmarried. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Robert** (c.1785–1849) son of William and Jean Davidson from Ewes. He was a slater in Hawick, recorded at Townhead in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was at about 2 Loan in 1841. He married Janet 'Bleak' (or Black, c.1789–1831). Their children included: Margaret (1811–79), who married William Miller; William (1814–67), who married Helen Smith; Jane (1816–74), who married John White; Janet (1818–83), who married Thomas Thomson; twins Martha (1822–92) and Robert (b.1822), who probably died young; Thomas (1825–64); and John Scott (1829–1914), who was Cornet in 1851. His will is registered with Jedburgh Sheriff Court in 1849. **Robert** (1791–1858) son of Walter and Helen Crozier. He farmed at Hermitage, like several members of his family before him. He is probably the Elliot from Kirndean who was on the Committee of the Proprietors of Castleton Library. He is listed among male heads of households in 1835–41. In 1851 he was farming 2,000 acres of moorland and employing 4 labourers. He married Mary (c.1804–35), daughter of Thomas Murray and Janet Inglis, from Whisgills. She was probably already dead in 1841, and he was certainly a widower by 1851. He was wealthy enough to be employing a governess in 1841. His children were: Janet (1826–73), who married Colin Hay; Walter (1828–93), who farmed Hermitage after his father died; Thomas (1830–54), who died on the Isle of Mull; Helen (1832–93); and Mary (b.1834). **Robert** (1793/4–1858) only son of William, tenant at Millburn. He also farmed at Millburnholm. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1827 he married Helen (or Eleanor), daughter of John Davidson from Bewcastle; she died in 1886, aged 82, and was buried at Ettleton. Their children: included William (1828–91), who emigrated to New Zealand; Anne (b.1829); Elizabeth or Betty Laidlaw (b.1831); and John Davidson (b.1834–96). He died at Toftholm and is buried at Unthank. **Robert** of Reidheugh (1794–1869) only son of Thomas and Mary Thomson. He inherited the lands of Redheugh from his uncle John. During his time the road to Hawick (B6399) was built adjacent to the farm. He also had the Rede Burn partially diverted and drained the marshy area behind the farm. In 1805 (although this date seems too early) he sold Cooms and Middlemoss to Humble Lamb of Ryton. He was listed for the first time as a head of household

in Castleton Parish in 1837. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was also Vice-President of the Liddesdale Curling Club. He was listed at Redheugh in Slater's 1852 directory and in the 1861 census was 'Land Proprietor' there. In 1851 he and his wife settled Redheugh jointly on their 2 sons, reserving the liferent for themselves. He was still at Redheugh in a directory of 1868. In 1820 he married Jessie (or Janet, c.1796–1871) Elliot from Flatt. Their children were: Thomas (1821–69), who married Elizabeth Kyle; Jane (1822/3–67); Mary (b.1824), who died young; John (1825–58), who died in Mexico; Mary (1827–53); Henry (b.1829), who also died young; and another daughter. He settled Redheugh jointly on his 2 sons in 1851. He and his wife are buried in Castleton cemetery. **Robert** (b.1794/5–1878) carrier in Newcastleton. He may also have lived at Greens. He was a carter in Newcastleton, listed among heads of households in Newcastleton in 1835–41. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as carrier to Carlisle once a week, and also to Hawick once a week. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was at about 33 North Hermitage Street. In 1861 he was listed as farmer of 26 acres. His wife was Agnes Murray Elliot (c.1794–1876) from Westerkirk. Their children included: Isabella (b.1819); Janet (b.1821); Agnes (b.1823); Agnes (again, 1824–97); Christian (b.1826); John (1828–57); Robert (b.1830); Barton (a daughter, 1831–1920); Robert (again, b.1834); Jane (or Jean, b.1835); and James Douglas (1838–78), who died in London. **Robert** (b.1795/6) shepherd in Castleton Parish, where he was born. In 1861 he was living at about 1 Langholm Street in Newcastleton. His wife was Isabella and their children included Robert and Violet. His wife was from England, and his children were born there. **Robert** (1796/7–1865) son of Robert, tenant in Powisholm in Castleton Parish. He farmed at Powisholm, like his father, and is recorded there in the 1840s to 1860s. He is probably the 'R. Elliot, Pouseholm' subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Esther (1798–1889), daughter of carter Adam Elliot from Newcastleton. Their children included: Robert (1821–1908), who live at Bankend and Powisholm; Margaret (1823–1900), who married Andrew Thompson; Wilhelmina (1825–93), married John Robson and died at Teviothead; Adam (1827–80), who worked for a while as a baker in Hawick; John (1829–48); Ann (1831–95); Mary (1833–1906); James Armstrong (1835–1903); Elizabeth (1837–85), married John Glendinning from Liverpool and died in California; Sibella (1839–1911); and William (1843–1921). He is probably related to the Robert who farmed at the same place earlier. **Robert** (19th C.) recorded as 'Robert, esq. of Leehaugh' on Pigot's 1837 directory. He probably lived at Leahaugh near Newcastleton, and could be the same as Robert of Redheugh. **Robert** (1802–77) born in Castleton Parish, son of William and Jean Easton. He was an agricultural labourer and shepherd. He was listed among heads of households as labourer at Gillfoot in 1835 and Whitropeburn in 1836–38, and shepherd at Phaupknowe in 1840 and 1841. He is listed as labourer at Phaupknowe in 1841 and Upperraw in 1851. He married Betty Telfer (c.1805–75). Their children included: John (1822–26); Isabella (1827–46); William (b.1829); Jeanie (b.1832); Robert (b.1834); Sarah (b.1839); and John (b.1841). He died at Whitehillbrae. **Robert Kerr** 6th Laird of Harwood (1805–73) eldest son of William the 5th Laird. Before 1835 he lived at Greenriver on the Stonedge estate. He succeeded to the Harwood estates at the age of 30 and moved into the new house that his father had had built on the estate. He served in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, reaching the rank of Lieutenant. He is said to have been a keen country sportsman, excelling at riding with the hounds. Along with some friends he started the 'Jedforest Harriers', meeting at Swinnie Toll-bar, Howahill, Chapel of Cross (presumably Shiplaw Corse), Ruletownhead and elsewhere. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1829. He was a J.P. for Roxburghshire, as well as being Deputy-Lieutenant (from 1848), a Commissioner of Supply for the county, Tax Commissioner and member of the Police Board. In 1845, after a 2 year legal battle, he inherited the Clifton estates from his cousin Robert Pringle; his tenants in Rulewater lit a huge bonfire to mark the occasion, as recounted in a poem by John Halliday. He said 'The name Clifton has been a lucky one with me. When staying at Clifton, near Bristol, I met my wife, a Miss Clifton, and I succeeded to the estate of Clifton'. On the announcement of the legal victory there was a great celebration at Harwood, with a bonfire lit on a nearby hill. He was said to be a keen supporter of the 'uppies' in Hobkirk Baa. In 1833 he married Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Claude Clifton of Twymaur, Brecon, and she died in 1871. His 13 children were: Mary-Anne Frances (1834–1917),

said to be the prettiest, who married Sir Edward Cludde Cockburn; William Claude (1835–1922), who succeeded; Charles John (1836/7–1863), who died aged 27, after returning from India; Robert Henry (b.1838) of Clifton Park, who married Anna Maria Louisa, daughter of Lord Trimleston, and whose son Robert would later succeed as Laird of Harwood; Ellen Eliza (b.1839), who married Chetwode Drummond Pringle; Adelaide Catherine (1840–1926), who married Sir Basil Francis Hall; Chandos Frederick (1842–62); Anna Maria Octavia (b.1844), who died young; Caroline Clifton (1845–1923), who married James Moffat of Edenhall; Edward Claude (1846–1913), married Eleanor, daughter of John Jones of Melbourne; Charlotte Elizabeth (1848–93), who married John Dalton of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire; Anna Maria (b.1849), who married Lieut.-Col. James Colquhoun; and Mark Pringle (1851–1924). The family used to spend the winter at Brighton, where he would go hunting. He died there following a hunting accident. His will is registered with Jedburgh Sheriff Court in 1873. He was buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. **Robert** (b.1804/5) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was an agricultural labourer and gardener in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at Slitrig Cottage with his wife and mother-in-law Margaret. By 1851 he was a widower, still at Slitrig Cottage and in 1861 he was a shepherd at Bucklands. He married Janet Crozier in Wilton in 1841. Their children included: Margaret (b.1842); and Robert (b.1844). He could be the son of John born in Hobkirk in 1807. **Robert** (1808–88) youngest son of James, Schoolmaster of Wilton, who lived at Goldielands. He was a sheep farmer in Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire and Dumfriesshire, before settling at Laighwood, near Dunkeld. He received prizes for his sheep from the Highland and Agricultural Society in the 1850s and 60s. He corresponded with George Cupples, who was gathering data for Charles Darwin, on the subject of the proportions of sheep born of each sex. He was also on that Society's Committee for Land Improvement. **Robert** (1808/9–44) elder son of Robert, farmer at Hermitage, Haydon Bridge, etc. His mother was Mary Scott from Skelfhill. He probably held the tenancy of Galalaw farm, but died in Madeira (or perhaps Madras, India). After his death his brother James became tenant at Galalaw. **Robert** (b.1808/9) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was farm steward at Westerhouses in 1851 and 1861. He married Mary Renwick and their children included Elizabeth, Margaret, John, William, Francis, Marianne, Henry (b.1851) and Agnes (b.1854). **Robert** (c.1811–45) agricultural labourer who was living at Fodderlee Cottage in 1841. He married Mary Elliot (b.c.1814) and their children included Elizabeth (b.c.1834), Margaret (b.c.1835) and John (b.c.1839). His will is registered with Jedburgh Sheriff Court. He could be the Robert, son of John, born in Hobkirk Parish in 1807. **Robert** (1807–96) younger son of James of Wolfelee and brother of Sir Walter. He was a twin of James. He was an elder of Wolfelee Free Kirk and also took a keen interest in the Sclenty Schuil. He lived to the age of 89. **Robert** (b.1812/3) born in Castleton Parish, he was a shepherd and labourer. In 1861 he was at about 37 South Hermitage Street. He married Mary Armstrong in 1840. Their children included: Christian (b.1842); Robert (b.1845); Jane; and Archibald. **Robert** (b.1814/5) born in Newcastleton, he was an agricultural labourer living around Sunnyside in Denholm in 1841. The family was living in a cottage at Hundalee in 1851. In 1861 he was a ploughman in Oxnam Parish. In 1836 he married Hannah Whillans from Crailing. Their family included: John (b.c.1837); Archibald; and Walter. His elderly uncle Walter, formerly a mason from Cavers, was also living with them in 1851. The family may have emigrated to Bruce County, Ontario. **Robert** (b.c.1815) labourer who was living at Hermitage Schoolhouse in 1841. He married Agnes Milligan and their children included: Jessie (or Janet, b.1835); Margaret; and Jane (b.1839); and Matthew (b.1841). He may have been related to James, who was Schoolmaster at Hermitage. **Robert** (b.1818/9) born in Hawick Parish, he was farm steward at Cavers estate in the 1860s. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at Cavers East Lodge (called 'Cavers Garden' in 1861). He was listed as 'gamekeeper' and his wife as 'portress'. He was probably the Robert from Cavers who donated a pair of wood-pigeons to the Museum in 1859. He was later farmer at Cavers Mains and was one of the people present at the excavation of the cairn at Belvedere on the Cavers estate in 1895. He was an Elder in East Bank Kirk. His wife was Isabella Elliot, probably daughter of John, who was shepherd at Shiplaw Corse. Their children included: Margaret (b.1850); William (b.1852); Mary (b.1854); Stuart Douglas (b.1856), an Edinburgh solicitor, who became a Colonel in the Volunteers; Elizabeth (b.1858); John (b.1860); Isabella (b.1863); Janet (b.1869); Janet (again, b.1866); Agnes (b.1869); and Robert (b.1872).

Robert (1821–1908) son of Robert, who farmed at Powisholm, and Esther Elliot. He was an agricultural labourer living at Bankend in Castleton Parish in 1861. In 1849 he married Christian Elliot (c.1826–1904) and their children included Agnes Murray (1850–1904); Robert (1851–1928); John (1853–1935); Esther; and Adam (1858–1903). He died at Powisholm. **Robert Henry** of Clifton Park (b.1837) 3rd son of Robert Henry. He inherited the lands of Clifton Park from his father. In about 1874 he also owned lands in Linton Parish. In 1868 he married Anna Maria Louisa Barnewall, only daughter of Thomas, Lord Trimleston. Their son Thomas became the next Laird of Harwood. **Robert** (1845–1918) younger son of Andrew, farmer at Twislehope. he emigrated to New Zealand in 1864 and married Elizabeth Fitt. Their children were Ettie, Eliza, Maud, Agnes and Andrew. **Robert** (b.1850/1) born in Kirkton Parish. In 1901 he was farm steward at Barnes Cottages. His wife was Annie and their children included Annie, Henry, Thomas, Jane, Edward and Robert. **Robert** of Reidheugh (d.1915) only son of Thomas and Elizabeth Kyle. He inherited Redheugh, being served heir to his grandfather in 1887. He married Effie McGregor Corbett, but they had no children. In 1918 his sister Anna Mary sold Redheugh to the tenants, James and Thomas Scott. **Robert** (1865–1937) son of Walter, farmer in Hermitage, and descended from the Elliots of Falnash. He also farmed at Hermitage, but gave up the lease and retired to Newcastleton. He married Isobel, sister of J.G. Wilson, manufacturer in Hawick. He secondly married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Paisley, ironmonger from Hawick. His only child was Isabella Jane Armstrong. **Robert Young Scott** 'Bob', M.B.E. (1920–2016) born on February 29th, so he celebrated his 21st birthday in 2004! A High School Maths teacher for 28 years, he coached tennis locally and received an M.B.E. in 1998 for services to lawn tennis. He married Madge, who coached tennis along with him, and they had sons Kim and Sean. **Roland** (15th C.) recorded as 'Rollando Elwald' in 1466 when he witnessed a charter at Kirkcudbright for Robert Herries. **Roland** (15th C.) recorded in the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Along with 'Willot' and some Armstrongs, Hector Lauder, brother of the Laird of Todrig, had remission for bringing them to the area to attack the tenants of Whitmuir. They are described as 'traitors of Leven', but are as likely to have been from Liddesdale as England. **Roland** (15th/16th C.) recorded in a 1516 'respite' to William of Larriston and several other Liddesdale Elliots. He is listed as 'Rolland Elwald in Thorleshop'. He is surely related to the other Elliots of Thorlieshope, perhaps the generation between the John of the 1480s and 90s and the Robert or Robin of the 1540s to 60s. **Roland** (16th C.) tenant of the lands of Riccarton, recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Listed after him are William Elliot, along with Martin and Patrick Crozier. He may be related to some of the other nearly contemporary Rolands. **Roland** of Thorlieshope (16th C.) recorded in 1546 when he was one of the men to be entered as prisoners to John Kerr of Ferniehirst. This was along with John, son of Robert of Thorlieshope (whose relationship to him is unclear), as well as John, son to 'Hobe Quhytserk'. **Roland** 'Rowie' of the Park (16th C.) recorded in 1578 when he was held by Patrick Houston of that Ilk with a pledge of good behaviour to the King. He is probably the Robin of the Park who was accused (along with Simon and others) by the English in 1581 of stealing cattle and taking Thomas Routledge prisoner. He could be the man transcribed as 'James Rowe in the Park', listed along with Sym of the Park and Archibald of the Park in the Register of the Privy Seal in 1581. It is thus possible that he was son of James of the Park. However, he is probably the 'Rowie Ellot of the Park, called Symmis Rowie' listed in 1581 as the leader of the gang of Elliots of the Park released from Edinburgh Castle; his father was thus Simon. In 1582/3 his name was transcribed as 'Robbe' when several other Elliots were charged for his non-appearance. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th C.) recorded in 1594 as 'Rowie Ellot of Ramsegill' when he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens. Probably the same man is recorded as 'Rowe Ellocht of the Hall' in a huge 1585 remission of crimes for men whose superior was Lord Maxwell; his name appears near those of Ewesdale residents, and it seems likely he was 'of the Hill' (rather than 'Hall'). 'Hob and Will Ellottis, brether' are listed after him, so possibly his brothers, or brothers to each other and more distantly related to him. **Roland** 'Rollie' (17th C.) described as 'called Park' in the 1660s when he was listed as a debtor of William Elliot of Binks, along with many other Elliots. He may have been a descendant of the earlier Elliots of Park. **Roland** (1815–41) son of James, tenant at Lymiecleuch. He was tenant farmer at Mackside in 1841. In 1837 he married Beatrice Pott (c.1799–1878), who died at Wilton Hill, Hawick.

Russell see **Adm. Russell Eliott**. **Samuel** (18th C.) possibly a resident at Wells. He was recorded as a wright in Denholm in 1723. Probably the same man was father of: James (b.1723) in Cavers Parish; Samuel (b.1725) in Cavers; Walter (b.1828) in Hobkirk and Bedrule Parishes; Alison (b.1730) in Hobkirk; and William (b.1732) in Bedrule. **Samuel** (b.c.1750) son of William of Wolfelee with his 2nd wife Margaret Ogilvie. He was a merchant in Antigua. He has 2 daughters: Alicia, who married William Hay Carre and Sir M.A. Crosby; and Eliza, who married Lord Despenser. **Simon** (15th C.) listed in 1482/3 along with James, Lawrence and John Elwald, as well as Robert Turnbull and Robert Dalgleish, when they said to be rebels captured by Patrick Dickson, Bailie of Peebles. **Simon** (16th C.) entered in 1537/8 for crimes along with his brother James 'Elwald' and William in Leahaugh, with sureties being Robert of Redheugh and his brother Archibald. They were accused of breaking open the shop of Thomas Graham in Selkirk. How he was related to other Elliots is unclear. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as the tenant of Park in Liddesdale. Either the same or a different Simon was also tenant at 'Coklaik'. He was probably an ancestor of the Simon of the Park recorded about 4 decades later. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded as 'Sym Elwald' in 1546 when he was witness to the bond entering some Elliots as prisoners with John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He signed with the help of the notary (suggesting that he could not write), 'in absens of my brother young William'. He may be the same as one of the other Simons. **Simon** 'Sim' (16th C.) proprietor of lands at Dodburn and adjacent farms. In 1567 Robert Scott of Thirlestane and Master Thomas Weston relieved Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as surety for him and Airchie's Will in Gorrenberry. He is recorded in a bond of security of 1569 signed in Hawick, in which he is given as 'Sym Ellot in Dodburne', with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch serving as surety for him. 5 tenants are listed for whom he was surety himself. He may have been related to the other Elliots in the bond, e.g. Gavin in Skelfhill or Gavin of Falnash. When he failed to appear in 1569 (along with Gavin of Falnash and William of Gorrenberry), Scott of Buccleuch was to be liable for £1000. Also in 1569 he was one of the relief pledges listed for Gavin in Falnash (the other 2 being William of Gorrenberry and Gavin Eliott of Skelfhill, who were probably close relatives). Along with several other Elliots he signed the bond with the Regent Morton in 1572. In 1573 he was to be entered into ward in St. Andrews, according to the register of the Privy Council. It is possible he is the 'Sym Ellot', who with his brother Will in Dodburn and Archie, was found guilty in 1586 of 'a great stouth committed by them at the Eschellis'; the Crown was still trying to recover the penalties from their superior Will of Falnash in 1602. **Simon** 'Simmie' of the Park (16th C.) probably related to the earlier Simon of the Park. In 1578/9 there was a restatement at the Privy Council of a pledge that he should be placed in ward with the Laird of Corstorphine; his sureties were Martin of Braidlie and the deceased John of the Park, while Hob of the Park was also mentioned in the same document and so surely related. He was said to have escaped from ward, and hence his cautioners were fined. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Simons. He is listed as 'Sym Ellott of the Park' in 1581 among Armstrongs, Elliots and others who accused the Scotts and their allies. He was surely father of 'Symmis Rowie' of the Park, recorded in 1582/3, and possibly also father of 'Symmis Arche', who was one of the cautioners for 'Symmis Rowie'. 'Sims John Ellot of the Parke', recorded in 1583, was probably also his son. He was likely related to the other Elliots of the Park who are listed in 1583, namely 'Grey Willie', 'Scots Hobbie', 'Jamie of the Park', 'Grey Will's Jamie' and 'Hob's Hobbie'. He is recorded as 'Sym Ellott of the Park' in 1586 when his superior Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court; James of the Park was also listed and presumably closely related. **Simon** of Philhope, 'Mertin's Sym' (d.bef. 1592) eldest son of Martin of Braidlie. He is first mentioned in 1569, when he was among a number of pledges in exchange for Martin of Braidlie with the Regent Moray. In 1579 his father Martin purchased a 10 poundland of 'Reuhop or Philop' from John Turnbull and granted them to him. He is mentioned in 1580 along with his brothers Gavin, Archibald and Robert; in that year they were all implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. He is 'Sime Ellot', son of Martin of 'Bradley' in a letter of 1583. In 1586 he was 'Sym Ellot, sone to the said Martene' when he occupied the farm of Riccarton Cleuch, which was released to him by Francis, Earl of Bothwell. He was 'Syme Ellott Martin's son' in 1590 when accused of stealing 8 cows from 'Medupp' in England, along with 'Ill-willed Will' Crozier and 'Quentin's Airchie' Crozier. He received a Crown Charter of the lands of Philhope (in the Borthwick valley)

in 1591, along with his father. It is unclear if he succeeded to the lands for long after his father's death. There were Elliots at Philhope for several subsequent generations. His wife's name is not recorded, but his children included: Martin of Braidley; William of the Binks; and James 'in Hollis' (Hollow). His son Martin, along with Robert of Redheugh, made an agreement to bury their differences with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1599. **Simon** of Harden (16th C.) listed among the Elliots of Braidlie in 1583. His lands were presumably Harden in Liddesdale. It is possible he is the same man as Simon of Philhope. **Simon** 'in Philhope' (d.bef. 1628) eldest son of Martin of Braidlie and grandson of the earlier Simon of Philhope. He is recorded in the charter for the lands of Philhope in 1592. In 1615 his wardship, which had been in the hands of the Crown since his father's execution in 1607, was grnted to Thomas Armstrong of Craig. He married Elizabeth Chisholme (who was presumably from one of the local families), who survived him, and may later have married Archibald of Philhope. They had one child, Grizel, who was given as ward to Robert of Falnash when Simon died; she later married Robert of Falnash's son John and was heiress of Philhope. **Simon** 'Sim' (16th C.) recorded with a tower in the Debateable Land on Sandison's c.1590 map, to the north of Larriston. This could have been near Burnmouth perhaps. **Simon** 'Sim' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as 'Syme Ellott, callit Guyd, in Linsburne' when he was accused of stealing 3 cows from Jock, 'callit Dod' from the lands of 'Buceburne'. He was found guilty along with Abie Armstrong, although Archie Armstrong 'Raccas' and Francie Armstrong 'Tueden' were acquitted. He was ordered to be hanged for his crimes. **Simon** of the Binks (d.bef. 1656) 2nd son of William of the Binks, and great-grandson of Robert, 13th Chief. He is first mentioned in 1599 when accused of theft and then in a marriage suit with an illegitimate daughter of 'Gibbie wi' ye Gowden Garters' of Stobs. It is said that he 'hand-fasted' with her on condition that he pay a considerable dowrie if was unsatisfied with her (which he was, since he married another woman). This led to him selling Binks to Gilbert Eliott (around 1601), although his son William bought it back. In 1603 he was 'Sym Ellot of Bankis' when there was a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people; 'Cubbie's Archie, Sym's man' (probably Archibald, son of Cuthbert Armstrong from Bankhouse) was also listed, as well as Armstrongs and others. He was forced to admit that his servant was responsible and was denounced as a rebel. He was on the inquest at the Judiciary Court of 1622 and 1623, when listed as 'Sime Ellott, Benkis in Thorlieshoip' and 'callit of Benkis'. He is also referred to as 'Syme Elliot of Binkis in Thorlieshope'. He was tenant at Thorlieshope (from at least 1622), Larriston (around 1627) and Huddishouse (around 1637). He is referred to as 'Symione Ellot called of the Benckis in Huddishous in Liddersdaill' in 1637 when his son William purchased Harwood; William may have 'wadset' the lands to him and hence he himself was listed as owner in 1643, when 'Harrit' was valued at £433 6s 8d. As a result he is occasionally referred to as the 1st Elliot Laird of Harwood. He purchased Lodgegill in 1647 and Cooms in 1650, and together these made up Black Tarras. He is recorded in a contract of 1648 involving the vicarage teinds for Hobkirk Parish, and in a discharge for the teinds in 1649. His sons were: William, more usually called 1st Laird of Harwood; and Robert of Black Tarras, who married Margaret Riddell from Bewlie. His brother Robert is noted in the Register of the Privy Seal as a thief. He also had a daughter who married a Scott, her sons John and William later witnessing a document relating to Harwood (and it is possible this was Rev. John of Hawick). His name is sometimes written 'Simeon' or 'Syme'. In 1656 his charters of Lodgegill and Cooms were confirmed by Cromwell, by which time he was deceased. **Simon** of Black Tarras (17th C.) probably eldest son of Robert of Black Tarras and Margaret Riddell. He inherited half of the lands of Lodgegill. He is mentioned in 1671 when he brought a case of assault and robbery of his lands of Tarras, Skelfhill and 'Longkeipsyde' against Henry in Harwood, Henry's brother James, John in Dinley, Robert of Pingleholes, William of Philhope, John of Brugh and others; this suggests some dispute with his neighbours. He was mentioned in Walter Scott of Satchel's 'Post'ral' in 1688. He was declared bankrupt in 1690 and the lands of Lodgegill were adjudged to William of Thorlieshope, who settled them on his brother Henry. **Simon** of Dinlabyre (17th C.) recorded in a letter of 1692 to the Earl of Tarras. He must have been related to William of Dinlabyre, who died around 1693. He may have been the last Elliot Laird of Dinlabyre, who sold the estate to John Oliver in about 1700. **Simon** of Swinside and the Binks (17th/18th C.) eldest son of William of the

Binks and Harwood. In 1670, along with William of Unthank and his son Adam, he purchased Lymiecleuch (including Corriesike, Langbyre and Giddenscleuch) from William Eliott, younger of Stobs. However, he sold his share to William Eliott of Stobs 3 years later. In 1672 he bought Middleknows in Oxnam Parish and in 1674 he obtained a Crown Charter of the Barony of Swinside, designating his eldest son as heir, but retaining liferent for himself. In 1678 he is recorded as owner of the lands of Swinside and Middleknowes in Oxnam Parish, valued at more than £2000. He is 'Symeon Elliott of Swinsyde' when he signed the 1678 marriage contract between the Elliots of Midlem Mill and Harwood. He is recorded as 'Simeon of Swinesyde' in a bond of 1683. In 1690 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was cautioner for a bond between Henry Elliot of Harwood and William Elliot of Bewlie in 1692, witness to a bond for Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1696 and cautioner for another in 1696. He registered his arms as Baron of Swinside in 1697. In 1699 he witnessed a disposition for Elliot of Harwood. In 1714 he settled various of his lands on his sons and he sold the lands of Binks to John of Thorlieshope, sometime before 1718; however, it has also been suggested that he sold them to Christopher Irving some time before this. He is probably the 'Simeon Eliott of harwood' who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Turnbull, cottar in Harwood, in 1720. He married Jean Elliot (from an unknown branch of the family) before 1672. They had 7 children: William, Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire, who succeeded to Swinside; Adam of Beirhope; Gideon of Harwood on Teviot; Simon, mentioned in 1688 (d.bef. 1714); James, also mentioned in 1688 (d.bef. 1714); Robert of 'Tyneside'; and Christian, who married Dr. John Haliburton from Jedburgh and whose son Simon Haliburton married Elizabeth Elliot of Midlem Mill. **Simon John** of Brugh (1940–) only son of Sir William (Air Chief Marshal). He was educated at Eton and McGill University. He is the present head of the Elliots of Brugh. He married Sonia Annabel Shand in 1972 and their children are Alice Rosalind, Benjamin William and Catherine Camilla. The family live in Dorset. **Stephen** (13th C.) owner of lands in Swinton, listed in an inventory of Coldingham Priory in about 1298. His name is recorded as 'Stephanus Elwald'. **Stephen** (19th C.) resident of Parkhill, County Halton, Canada. In 1862 he donated to the Hawick Museum a set of tone and pottery archæological artefacts. He must have some local connection. **Stuart Douglas** (1856–c.1930) born in Cavers Lodge, he was 2nd son and 4th child of Cavers gamekeeper Robert and Isabella. He grew up in Cavers and attended school in Cavers, Kirkton and briefly St. Mary's in Hawick. He started his legal training with Wilson & Anderson in Hawick in 1872 and moved to Edinburgh in 1876. His firm of Kirk Mackie & Elliot was located on George Street and later on Princes Street. He worked in Edinburgh as a Supreme Court Solicitor, and was also a City Councillor there. He was President of the Edinburgh Borderers' Union for 23 years and Secretary of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association for 25 years. He was heavily involved with the volunteer movement, which he joined in 1876; he was an officer of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), rising through the rank to become Lieutenant-Colonel. He wrote frequently to newspapers on vrious topics that interested him. In 1882 in Hawick he married Agnes, daughter of William Laidlaw, farmer at Bonchester and Fodderlee. Their children were Agnes Laidlaw Douglas, Isabella, Edith, Constance R., Floreance W., Robert A.D. and William Gilbert. Note that his name is also sometimes written 'Stewart'. **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) recorded in an English document of 1310. He was 'Ellot of Repewyk' near Hexham and was hanged for felony, but resuscitated and pardoned. It was also stated that his name was on the roll of the Brethren of St. John of Jerusalem in England. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1528 and 1534 as owner of a tenement in Selkirk. He also witnessed another document in Selkirk in 1528, along with William. Probably the same Thomas was recorded in 1534 as procurator to Gavin in a legal agreement carried out in Hassendean Kirk; Gavin (who may have been related) made a letter of reversion to William Scott for the 40-shilling lands of 'Neder Gallelaw'. He is probably the Thomas, Burgess of Selkirk, who in 1535 witnessed a document, in which Walter Scott of Roberton begged for clemency from Robert Hunter, for his part in the killing of Robert's brother John Hunter; chaplain Matthew was also listed, and perhaps a relative. He may be the Thomas who is recorded in 1535/6 jointly owning 2 rigs of land with his wife Helen Rutherford. He also witnessed another document in Selkirk in 1536. He is probably the Thomas who was listed among the friends who would vouch for Alan Mithag in 1539/40 and who witnessed another transaction in 1540/1. He is probably the Thomas who was deceased in 1541/2

when his son and heir Robert inherited his tenement and 2 rigs; Robert resigned a house to his mother Helen Rutherford, in liferent and in 1561/2 she sold her tenement and rigs to Robert, son of Gavin of Horsleyhill. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as a tenant of the lands of 'Lyndene' in the Barony of Bowden, along with other 'Elwalds'. **Thomas** 'Law's Tom' (16th C.) tenant in Priesthaugh. He was recorded in 1574 as 'Thome Ellott callit Lawis Thome' among men who had been ordered to be removed from the lands of Robert of Redheugh. 'Lawis Jok' also in Priesthaugh and 'Lawis Richie' in Swinstead were also named and presumably his brothers. Their father may have been Lawrence, or perhaps they came from Laws in Liddesdale. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in Yair in 1579 when he witnessed a transaction done in Selkirk. This involved James in Yair, who was probably related. In 1581 he was still in Yair when there was a promise to pay him and James Ker in Yair for the tacks on 'Brigheucht' and Lindean Mill by Thomas Ker in Sunderlandhall. **Thomas** (16th C.) brother of Jock of Copshaw. In 1580 he was among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. He is recorded as 'Thom Ellot of Copshawe' when accused along with William of Gorrenberry, the Armstrongs of Whithaugh, and others of attacking the farms of the Laird of Bellister in England in 1587. He is probably the 'Thom of Copschaw' whose son Francis was listed among men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. **Thomas** of Bonjedward (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 when is son Will was found guilty of stealing a horse from Walter Scott of Burnfoot-on-Ale. **Thomas** (17th C.) servant of Gilbert of Craigend who witnessed a sasine for Appotside in 1632. **Thomas** (d.c.1682) tenant in 'Leidgegill', i.e. Lodgegill. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1682. **Thomas** of Bewlie (d.1686) tenant farmer at Borthwickshiels, son of Robert in Borthwickshiels and descended from the Elliots of Horsleyhill. He is recorded along with his parents in a list of communicants in the Borthwick valley in 1650. His only known sibling was William, minister at Yarrow, for whom he became executor (for his debts!) after his death. In 1672 he purchased Bewlie from Walter Turnbull of Bewlie and settled these lands on his eldest son William in 1675. In 1676 he was involved in the redemption of annual rent with Isobel Riddell, wife of David Elliot, Burgess of Selkirk (and widow of George Dunn). He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism in 1682 in Roberton for Patrick Riddell of Muselee and Marie Elliot (his daughter). He is probably the Thomas who (along with William) witnessed a baptism for James Murray, herd at Borthwickshiels in 1683. He is recorded as Thomas 'in Borthwicksheilds' in an undertaking of 1685 with Henry Elliot of Harwood. He married Margaret, daughter of William Scott of Chamberlain Newton (and she died in 1672). They had 5 children: William, 1st Laird of Borthwickbrae (b.1658); Thomas (c.1660–1723), progenitor of the Oakwood Mill Elliots; Dr. Gideon (d.bef. 1723), of North Sinton; Mary (or 'Marie'), who married Patrick Riddell (incorrectly recorded sometimes as Nichol) of Muselee; and Susanna, who married William Scott of Stonedge (and whose daughter married William of Wolfelee). His will is recorded in 1686 – 'And Robert Elliot married a gentle Dame, Hately from the family of Mellarstain, Betwixt them two was procreat sure, Good Thomas Elliot in Borthwick-shiels, That much reliev'd the Poor, And Thomas Elliot married then, The daughter of the Laird of Chamberlain Newton' [CWS]. **Thomas** of Haydon Bridge (d.c.1688) 4th son of John of Brugh. He may also have been described as 'of Canonbie Mill'. He married a Robinson. Their children included: George, who was killed in battle; Walter, unmarried; Gilbert, killed at Dettingen; and William, born posthumously, who was a joiner at Haydon Bridge. **Thomas** (1659/60–1723) tenant of Oakwood Mill, 2nd son of Thomas and Margaret Scott of Chamberlain Newton, and brother of the 1st Laird of Borthwickbrae. In 1719, along with his son Andrew, he witnessed a sasine for Helen, 2nd daughter of James Elliot in Calrous. Also in 1719 he had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk. He may additionally be the Thomas who in 1719 was charged with taking divots off Selkirk Common. He served as Treasurer of Selkirk, as attested in 1734 when his widow had a discharge with the Burgh. He married Jean (c.1660–1743), daughter of Cornelius Inglis of Newton (possibly from the same family who once owned Branxholme); she died in Selkirk in 1743, aged 83 (although she is still recorded in a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1745). His children were: Thomas in Oakwood Mill, Bailie of Selkirk, who married Bessie Tudhope; William (b.c.1688), 1st Elliot of Wolfelee; Andrew, who married Agnes Shortreed and Mary Simpson; Bessie (b.1697), who died young; Isobel (b.1702); another Bessie (or 'Elizabeth', b.1704), who married Robert Shortreed of Essenside in 1725; and

Agnes (d.1801), who married John Sibbald from Whitelaw and Walter Cunningham from Hindhope, and had 20 children in total, with Col. Sibbald of Pinnacle being a grandson of hers. He may also have had a daughter Elizabeth who was the 2nd wife of William of Whithaugh. He is buried in Lindean churchyard, this location suggesting a connection with the family of 'James Elliott of Bridgheugh' mentioned by Scott of Satchells. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Whitmuir Hall in 1709. In that year he purchased meal for the use of the Selkirk Town Herd. **Thomas** (b.c.1685) eldest son of Thomas in Oakwood Mill and related to the Elliots of Borthwickbrae. He was also tenant in Oakwood Mill, was described as a 'malster' (presumably a maker of malt) in Selkirk and was Bailie there from 1721, being mentioned in many records. For example, he was late Bailie when he had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1727, the Bailie whose servant was involved with a debt case in 1737, the Bailie involved in a legal case in Selkirk in 1741 and the ex-Bailie asked about non-payment of annual rent on part of Selkirk Common in 1752. He may also be the Thomas recorded in receipts with Selkirk in 1743. In 1708 he married Bessie, eldest daughter of John Tudhope (also a Bailie in Selkirk). Their children were John, John (again), William, Agnes, Jean, Agnes (again), Andrew, Jen (again), Robert, Elizabeth, Elizabeth (again) and Margaret. He was 'bailie of Selkirke' in 1726 when his son Thomas became a saddler's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident at Falnash Mill. His wife was Helen and their son John was baptised in Hawick Parish (probably at Caerlenrig) in 1720. His wife was probably Helen Allan, and their other children included Jean (b.1717). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) wright in Selkirk. He was recorded in 1727 for work done on the herd's house and dam there. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Redfordgreen. He married Margaret Legerwood in Selkirk in 1736 and their son William was baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1738. His wife may have secondly married James Scott in Wilton. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Harwood on Teviot. In 1740 he was 'at Harwood' when he witnessed baptisms for William Nichol, shepherd at Teindside and for Robert Elliot, tenant at Slaidhills; his brother Francis was also witness in 1740. He was described as 'in Harwood' in 1744 when he leased Northhouse and Suddenrig from the Buccleuch Estates. He was recorded in the list of rental arrears for Northhouse in the period 1745–48. In 1745 he was 'in Harwood' when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Lawson (resident of Teindside). In 1746 he and Francis (also at Harwood) witnessed a baptism for Thomas Reid at Harwood (in Hawick Parish). He is probably the Thomas, tenant in Harwood, who was owed for cheese provided to the decease William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **Thomas** (1723–51) eldest son of William the 1st Laird of Wolfelee. He was a physician. In 1751 he married Helen, daughter of Sir John Elphinstone and whose mother was a daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. He died only about 6 weeks after the marriage. A story is told of his wife being accidentally shut in a secret lower vault of Megginch Castle after being instructed to locate some family valuables and papers there, and being rescued by her cousin through chance circumstances. He predeceased his father, his death coming after catching fever in attending to a sick family. In grief, his wife spent a year living in the dark, but survived her husband by almost 56 years. **Thomas** (18th C.) purchaser of the Langlands estate (later called Wilton Lodge) in July 1783. His lands were valued at £ 278 12s 8d in 1788 (with much of the former Langlands estate having been sold off to others, but still including Calaburn). He sold the estate again in about 1790 to Lord Napier. He was the probably an illegitimate son of Gilbert, a younger son of William, 2nd Laird of Borthwickbrae and Sarah Growesmith. There is a record of a boundary dispute between him and the Duke of Buccleuch over the Pipewellheugh and Gardener's Haugh. His father Gilbert is recorded at Langlands on the female servant tax roll for 1785 and 1786, and he himself in 1787 and 1788. He was also taxed for having a footman and 2 horses in 1787 and 1788. In the 1789–92 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick he was listed as 'late of Langlands'. **Thomas** (1730–1807) son of John of Whithaugh. He was tenant in Twislehope, along with his elder brother John. He was a subscriber to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. In 1786 along with John (his brother), also in 'Tweeslihope', he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. He was listed at Twislehope on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797, and his wife was also taxed for 2 dogs. It is said that Sir Walter Scott visited him at Twislehope on his first trip through Liddesdale. His will is recorded in Peebles Commissary Court in 1809. **Rev. Thomas** (1731–1808) local minister, 6th son of Robert 'of Carlenrickrig' and Christian Elliot of Borthwickbrae. He may be

the Thomas in Stobicote who witnessed a baptism in 1757 for William Grieve and Mary Elliot (probably his sister), with the other witness being Robert Elliot in Winningtonrig (his father). He was licensed by the Presbytery of Jedburgh in 1757, presented to Kirkton on the last day of that year and ordained in mid-1758. Then he was translated to Cavers in 1763. In 1775 he complained that the Parish had had to pay Wilton to borrow its communion silverware and so in 1776 he arranged for the purchase of 4 silver cups. He paid the Horse Tax in 1785–92. He was said to have gentle manners and great modesty, but also was talented as an astronomer and mathematician. The famous Dr. Thomas Chalmers had his first ministerial duty as his assistant 1799–1800. In 1794 his salary ws £83 6s 8d, together with 2½ chalders of grain, his manse and garden and 11 acres of glebe land. In 1760 he married Anne, daughter of William Elliot (2nd Laird) of Borthwickbrae (presumably his cousin). Although she died only a year later they did have a child, William (b.1761), who became an architect in Kelso (designer of the extension to the old Wilton Kirk), and probably the same William became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1775. He published a description of Cavers for Sinclair's Statistical Account and a paper on practical astronomy, 'New and improved Method of taking Observations at Sea' in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. A miniature portrait of him exists. A communion token dated 1761 (the second oldest in existence from the Parish) dates from his ministry. He died in Kelso. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: Margaret (b.1769); James Thomas (b.1771); Thomas (b.1774); William (b.1777); and Isabel (b.1780). It is possible that he was the Thomas who married Ann Veitch in Southdean in 1762. **Thomas** (18th C.) mason at Newmill. He married Helen Douglas. Their children, born in Hawick Parish were: Betty (b.1771, with 'Margaret' crossed out); Margaret (b.1772); Walter (b.1772); and James (b.1774). Walter and James were probably the masons recorded at 'Brough Shankfoot' on the ballots for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801; Robert, another mason living at the same place in 1801, may have been a younger son of his. The witnesses in 1771 were Thomas Laidlaw and William Riddell. He could be the Thomas who in 1800 witnessed a baptism for Thomas Glendinning, shepherd at Blackcleugh. **Thomas** (b.1741) from the Ewes valley, son of Robert and Janet Scott. He married Elizabeth (born in Bowden), daughter of Robert Carruthers and Isobel Balmer. Their children included: William (1770–1824), who married Jean Easton; Robert (1781–1858); Elizabeth ('Betty', 1782–1843), who married farmer James Scott; Mary (b.1786); and Thomas (b.1791), who married Isabella Aitchison and may have died in the U.S.A. **Thomas** (1744/5–1800) 3rd son of Robert of Redheugh. His brother John farmed at Redheugh, but he also lived there and farmed Foulshiels. He is the Thomas who was recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Redheugh. He was also taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1786 he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. In 1793 his brother John of Redheugh disposed of the stock and household furniture from Redheugh to him 'in order that he may be enabled with more ease and convenience to live upon the lands of Redheugh'. He married Mary Thomson. Their children included: Jean (1794–1867), who married Thomas Jardine; Robert (b.1794), who married Jessie Elliot and inherited Redheugh from his uncle; and Margaret (1797–1823), who married William Nichol. He and his wife are buried in Castleton cemetery. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Wester Parkhill in 1781 and Parkhill in 1784. He married Margaret Elliot in Roberton in 1775 and their children included Margaret (b.1778), William (b.1779), Agnes (b.1781), Janet (b.1783) and Christian (b.1784). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He is said to have married Margaret, daughter of William Elliot, cooper in Castleton and farmer at Dinlabyre. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Thomases. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Binks in 1783. His children included: Isabel (b.1783); Archibald (b.1788); and Thomas (b.1791). It is possible he was connected to the Thomas of Colterscleuch who lived at roughly the same time. He could be the Thomas, recorded in the Cavers Parish records being rebuked in 1784 for eloping with his pregnant friend the previous year, with their daughter being baptised in Glasgow; his wife was Isabel Dalgleish and their daughter was Elizabeth (b.1783), with Thomas (b.1791), baptised in Roberton, being another child. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Appletrehall according to the 1797 Horse Tax register, when he owned 2 work horses. He could be the smuggler referred to in a song of the early 19th century – 'There's yin Tam Elliot of Appletreehall, O' smuggling he's aye alike keen; But he lost five ankers, I've

heard them say, When comin' frae Boomer wi' gin . . . ' [T]. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Fenzlehope' in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Borthwick Mains, recorded on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was owner of 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Borthwick Mains in 1797. **Thomas** (1771–1850) son of 'Captain' Robert and brother of Capt. William of Harwood. He lived at Kirndean in Liddesdale. He was a Corporal in the Roxburghshire Yeomanry (Volunteers), directing some of the Liddesdale part of the troop, along with his brother Mark. Together with Robert Kerr Elliot (his nephew) he is recorded loaning money in 1805, which was repaid by James Scott in 1845. He is probably the Elliot from Kirndean who was on the Committee of the Proprietors of Castleton Library. He was farmer at Kinrdean listed among heads of households in 1835–41. He is still recorded at Kinrdean in Slater's 1852 directory (even although he was deceased). In 1802 in Southdean Parish he married Helen (1776/7–1849), elder daughter of Thomas Scott of Peel. They had 5 sons and 6 daughters: Esther (c.1803–27); Robert (1805–24), Ensign in the 16th Madras Native Infantry, who died at Wallajabad in India; Thomas Scott (1806–32), who died at Lanton; Elizabeth Pringle (1808–18); Margaret (b.1809), who died in infancy; Margaret (again, 1810–39), who married William Boog of Sweethope; William (1811–71), the eldest surviving son, who inherited the lands of Peel from his uncle Thomas Scott (and the lands later descended to John, farmer at the Flatt in Liddesdale), taking the additional surname Scott; Helen (1813–82), who married John Elliot, tenant in Flatt; Ann Jane (1815–92), who died at Friars Mount, Jedburgh; Christian (1817–86); John (b.1819), 2nd surviving son, who inherited Riccalton from his uncle John Scott, and also took the additional surname of Scott; and Henry (b.1821–63), who farmed at Kirndean for a while. **Thomas** (b.1766) younger son of William of Whithaugh. He was a doctor in Carlisle. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Eliza, daughter of Robert Batey of Hightown near Haltwhistle and their children were William (doctor in Carlisle), Robert (b.1811), Elizabeth (b.1813), Margaret (b.1814), Sophia (b.1816), Thomas (b.1817, surgeon in Carlisle) and Jane Isabella (b.1819). **Thomas** (b.1771) son of William in Hillhouse and Mary Haliburton. He may have been tenant in Hillhouse for a while, like his father. He died unmarried. **Thomas** (1776–1838) son of Walter, from the Henderson's Knowe branch. He had brothers William, John and Archibald. He was recorded as a servant at Colterscleuch on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He may be the Thomas who was a servant at 'Rige' (i.e. Caerlenrig) on the 1801 Militia ballot. He lived at Colterscheuch (where he is recorded in 1800) and Bowanhill. He married Magdalene (or 'Maddie') Thomson (1776–1861). The family emigrated to the 'Scotch Settlement' in St. Lawrence County, New York in about 1815 and eventually settled in Andes, New York, where he died. His children were: Mary, who married ploughman Walter Scott in 1822 and then emigrated to America; Walter (1798–1858), who lived at Niagara, Ontario; Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1800), who married Jimmie Hastings of Bovina; James (1802–28); William (1809–88), who settled in Bovina; Robert (1812–18), who died at sea; and Isabell (b.1815), who married John Rae in Scotland and emigrated to New York state. Several letters have survived to him from relatives in Scotland, covering the period 1818–34, which were transcribed by descendants in 2002. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married in Hobkirk in 1809, although his wife's name is not recorded. **Thomas** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Harden, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He may have been related to Robert, who was tenant farmer at Harden at the same time. **Thomas** (b.1791/2) born in Castleton Parish, he lived in Roberton Parish. He was a labourer living at Howcleuch in 1841. He was Land Steward at Borthwick Mains in 1851 and 1861, and still recorded there in 1868. It is possible he is the Thomas who was a labourer at Eilrig on the 1812 Militia ballot in Roberton Parish. He may have been related to Thomas who was at Borthwick Mains a few decades earlier. He married Mary Grieve and their children included: James (b.c.1815); Thomas (b.1818); Esther (b.1819); John (b.1821); Helen (b.c.1825); and William (b.c.1833). **Thomas** (b.c.1800) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. He may be the Thomas, son of John and Janet Little born in 1799. In 1835 he was at Myredykes and in 1837–41 was listed as shepherd there. He married Anne Pott (b.c.1811) and their children included John (b.1829), Betty (b.1832) and Janet (b.1840). **Thomas** (19th C.) owner of property on Slitrig Crescent, marked in Wood's 1824 map at around No. 10. It is unclear who he was, since he is

not listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory or the 1841 census. He could be the Thomas from Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Thomas** (1804/5–bef. 1861) originally from Ireland, he was a hosiery worker in Hawick. In 1841 he was on the High Street in Mather's Close. In 1851 he was at Lynnwood Cottages. However, in 1860 he moved to Bonchester, where he was postmaster and letter carrier for the Rule valley. He was first to introduce a spring cart to the district and would carry passengers to and from Hawick. However, the venture was not a great success and he gave up, eventually moving elsewhere. In 1824 he married Margaret Hume, from Cavers Parish. Their children included: James (b.1825), who was a merchant at the Sandbed; Elizabeth (b.1827); Mary (b.1829); Peter (b.1831); Robert (b.1834); Rev. William Hume (1837–1927), minister at Ramsbottom; John Little (1839–60); Thomas (b.1842); Michael (b.1844); George Lewis (b.1846); Michael (again, b.1849); and Betsy (1852–57). **Thomas** (1807–91) son of William and Jean Easton, he was farmer at Mangerton. He was recorded as shepherd at Mangerton among heads of households in 1835–41; his brother Robert was also listed as a shepherd. In 1841 he was listed as a labourer at Mangerton. In 1851 he was farming 115 acres there, and employed 5 labourers. In 1852 he was listed as miller at Mangerton Mill and was listed at Mangerton in a directory of 1868. In 1838 he married Janet (1815–47), daughter of joiner John Douglas. Their children included: William (1839–1923), who died at Gattonside; Elizabeth Beattie (1841–1911); Jean Easton (1842–1910), also died at Gattonside; Helen Douglas (1844–1917), also died at Gattonside; Janet Anne (1846–97); and John (1847–1904), who worked for a bank in London and married Margaret Eliza Middleton. **Thomas** (1811/2–76) grocer in Newcastleton, probably son of joiner Andrew. In 1851 and 1861 he was at about 14 South Hermitage Street. In 1841 he married Hannah Storey, who died in 1882, aged 61. Their children included: Mary (b.1843); Andrew (1845–1930), who married Margaret Glendinning; Betty (b.1847); Margaret (b.1850); Thomasina (b.1853); Arkle; Helen; Hannah Janet (b.1862), who died in infancy; and John James (1865/6–1944), who died in Longtown. The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Thomas** (1815/6–87) son of John, who farmed at Highfield, Crinkledyke and Deadwater, and grandson of Robert in Hermitage. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1852. In 1861 he was at Under Hindhope in Oxnam Parish. He succeeded his brother John as farmer at Nether Hindhope in Oxnam Parish. He married Elizabeth Turnbull from Redmoss. Their children included: John (1859–1918) in Hyndhope; Thomas of Attonburn, who married Jane Robson from Bellingham; James; Mary; Margaret, who married Dr. J.P. Elliot from Bellingham; Robert Turnbull of Chatto; Jean (d.1913); Elizabeth (d.1870); Susan, married A.O. Rutherford; William Scott (1876–1912); Walter of Toft (b.1878); Arthur of Hindhope (1880–1968); and George of Alnam Moor and Brockdam (1883–1933). **Dr. Thomas** (1817–59) son of a doctor who came from Whitehaugh in Liddesdale. He was probably born in Carlisle. He studied in Edinburgh and Paris and then took up a surgeon's practice in Carlisle, in partnership with his brother William. He became known as a pioneering ophthalmologist, who had an early understanding of how to cure strabismus (squinting). He was on the Carlisle committee for the proposed railway between Hawick and Carlisle. He died of typhus at the age of 42 and has a plaque to his memory in Carlisle Cathedral. **Thomas** (19th C.) wright recorded in Newcastleton in Slater's 1852 directory. It is possible he is also the Thomas listed as grocer in the same directory. **Thomas** (1821–69) elder son of Robert of Redheugh and Jessie Elliot. He was born in Castleton and inherited Redheugh jointly with his brother John. In 1851 (while living at Redheugh with his father) he was already listed as farmer of 90 arable plus 1200 moorland acres, and employer of 4 labourers. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. He was a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. He married Elizabeth Kyle and their children included: Robert, who inherited Redheugh and married Effie McGregor Corbett; and Anna Mary, who sold Redheugh in 1918. He died at Knockton, just a few days after his father. He is buried in Castleton cemetery along with his wife. Arthur (1864/5–93), who died in India and is marked on the same gravestone, was probably another son. **Thomas** (1825–64) younger son of Robert and Janet Black. He was a grocer in Hawick. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed on the Fore Row as a grocer and spirit dealer, and in 1851 he was also listed as a blacksmith. In 1847 he married Helen Welsh and their children included: Helen Broad (b.1848); Robert (b.1850); Janet Blake (b.1853); and an unnamed child (b.1855). He was buried

in the Wellogate (although the inscription is illegible). **Thomas** (c.1827–89) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Armstrong (c.1819–1919), who died at Glendivan. Their children included Mary (b.1851) and probably Maggie (1866–86). He died in Langholm. **Thomas Robert Barnewall** 8th Laird of Harwood (1871–1924), only child of Robert Henry of Clifton Park. He succeeded his father to Clifton Park and his uncle William (7th Laird) in Harwood. He was also referred to as 'of Clifton'. He sold Harwood to William Elliot of Muir Glen in 1924. He married 3 times: firstly in 1892 to Rose, 3rd daughter and co-heir of Col. John Joicey of Newton Hall, Northumberland, and she died in 1912; secondly in 1915 Dagmar, daughter of C.E. Ahlbom of Landekrona, Sweden, and she died in 1937; and lastly in 1942 to Mrs. Helen Campbell. He had 7 children: Robert Barnewall of Clifton Park, who lived in Carmarthenshire; Liet.-Comdr. James Kerr; Thomas William Henry; Rose Adelaide Maud; Frances Eva; Lieut. Charles Edward of the K.O.S.B.; and Diana Catherine. **Thomas** (b.1832/3) son of Thomas and Margaret Hume. In 1861 he was living at 7 Sandbed with his brother James, who was a grocer. He was then a draper's assistant. In 1877 he was still living on the Sandbed when he donated to the Museum a 'Chinese letter'. **Walter** (13th/14th C.) recorded in the Ragman Rolls as William 'Alight' or 'd'Alyth' (in Perthshire) when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. It seems likely that he was a direct ancestor of the Elliots of Roxburghshire He was imprisoned at Tonbridge Castle and his younger brother Thomas was taken to Kenilworth Castle. The family lands at that time were 'Alyth' or 'Eliot' in Perthshire, although they were probably given Redheugh and associated lands in Liddesdale by Robert the Bruce in the early 1300s. He further paid homage to Edward in 1304. In 1306 he is listed among the adherents of Bruce who forfeited lands, and it was probably in the few years following that he was granted Redheugh. There are no recorded links between him and the later Roberts of Redheugh; however, it may be that his descendants were called Robert in honour of his patron. His son Thomas is recorded as a witness to a Perthshire charter in 1304. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded in a list of owners of crofts and rigs in Selkirk in about 1529. His name appears as 'Watte Elwand' and he owned a rig at 'quhitreig'. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in 1563/4 when his wife Christine Roberton was involved with a transaction for lands in Bowden. **Walter** (17th C.) Factor and Chamberlain to Robert, Earl of Roxburghe. In 1637 and 1638 he was involved with discharges with the Treasurer of Selkirk. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Wilson and their children included Elizabeth (b.1635); Janet (b.1644); Janet (again, b.1646); John (b.1648); James (b.1651); and Marion (b.1655). **Walter** of Arkleton (1634–1702) second son of Adam Elliot of Meikledale, his mother being a daughter of Glendinning of that Ilk. In 1669 he bought back the lands of Arkleton (from Francis Scott), which had previously belonged to the Elliots; he was described as 'indweller in Arkleton', showing that he already lived there. In 1671 he paid tax on £700 of land for Arkleton. He probably had the old tower rebuilt as a farmhouse, which contains a stone bearing the date 1676 and initials 'W.E.' and 'K.F' (for him and his wife). He is probably the 'Walter Elliot of Erkleton, he is a man of Note; So is Muckildean his Brother, he's son to Janet Scot' mentioned in Scott of Satchells 'postral'. Scott of Satchelss also says that 'he was called nothing but Shepherd fourty year, And yet he is the just and very man, Whose Goodsir and Grandsir was Lairds of Ercketoun'. He registered arms in 1676 and in 1694 documented how the estate was to be inherited after his death (excluding his eldest 2 sons). He contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1698 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1670 he married Katherine, daughter of Arthur Foster of Stanegarthside; her will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1684. Their children were: Adam of 'Tyneside', who married Ann Drury; Arthur of Harwood, who married Anne Disney; William of Arkleton (d.1721), who married Anne Ainslie of Jedburgh; Nichol in Unthank, who married Jane Lithgow; James, who married Miss Chambers; Walter, who died unmarried; Henry, Robert and Gilbert, who all died young; Jeanette, who married Gideon Scott (later of Falnash), brother of Walter of Harwood; Helen, who married Andrew Murray of Tundergarth by contract of 1679; and Mary, who married Robert Graham of Slipperfield. He is buried in Ewes churchyard, along with his wife and several children. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1717. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Helen Grieve and their children included: William (b.1671); Margaret (b.1673); and Adam (b.1675). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) 4th son of William of Unthank. He was described being 'of

Carotrig', which was Carewoodrig. He died unmarried. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was at Commonbrae in 1704 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in Blackcleugh and in 1708 when he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Telfer, workman in Blackcleuch. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) miller of Hawick Mill. He was recorded as an elder of Hawick Parish in 1711. He was 'tacksman of ye mill' in 1709 when he witnessed a baptism for undermiller Walter Riddell (along with the other undermiller, James Paterson). He was also 'tacksman if ye milne of Hawick' in 1711 and 1714 when he witnessed baptisms for Archibald Aitkin, undermiller in Hawick (with Walter Riddell as the other undermiller). He was called 'tacksman of ye milne and customer of Hawick' in 1712 when he asked the Session to find him and his family specific seats in the Church 'seeing he was burdensome to others'. It thus appears that he was tenant at Hawick Mill and also a weaver of some sort. Robert, who was 'Tacksman of the Mill and Lands of Hawick' around 1720 was probably his son. **Walter** of Ormiston (17th/18th C.) son of Henry of Harwood. He witnessed his brother's marriage in 1700 and a bond by his brother in 1703. The connection with Ormiston is confusing, since it was probably his son Walter who acquired Ormiston from the Gledstains of Cocklaw. He is said to have married the 1st daughter of Andrew Kerr of Lindean (whose first name is not recorded); however, this may be confusion with later family connections with Currer descendants of Kerr of Lindean and Whitmuir. They are said to have had 4 sons, all of whom died without a male successor. However, it seems likely that he was succeeded by another Walter, who was one of the founders of carpet-making in Hawick. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) Bailie-Depute of the Regality of Hawick. He is often referred to in Parish records as simply 'Bailie', but held the office of the representative of the Baron, rather than Magistrate of the Town. He is recorded as 'Bailie, substitute of Gideon Scott of Falnash' in 1700/1 when he presided over a criminal court in Hawick, banishing an offender (who had been in irons for 10 days) from the town. He was 'bailie of the regaility of Hawick' in 1703 when he witnessed a baptism for miller Robert Deans. He is recorded as 'bailie' when he witnessed a baptism for Bailie Robert Ruecastle in 1705, for wright John Pringle, for miller Walter Riddell (along with miller James Paterson) and for wright John Dalgleish (along with Gideon Scott of Falnash) in 1707, for glover John Scott and for shoemaker John Scott in 1708 and for weaver Alexander Hislop in 1710. In 1709 he was 'bailie deput of the regalitie' when he witnessed a baptism for Schoolmaster John Purdom and also 'bailiff' when he witnessed baptisms for wigmaker John Scott, for Henry Orrock and for tailor John Scott. He was also 'Bailie' when he witnessed baptisms in 1709 for Bailie Robert Ruecastle and for John Scott 'Whitegate', in 1711 for Walter Stoddart (herd in Harwood), in 1712 for John Wilson in Branxholme Town, in 1713 for his namesake the merchant Walter Elliot and in 1714 for candlemaker John Scott, for Bailie George Martin, for John Aitkin in Allanhaugh, for cooper John Turnbull and for Andrew Waugh. He was 'bailie of ye Regalitie' in 1713 when he witnessed a baptism for carrier David Minto. He witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert in 1717. He is described as 'bailie-deput of the regality of Hawick' in 1718, when he witnessed a baptism for merchant William Dickson and also when his servant John Turnbull was rebuked by the Hawick Parish Session. By 1721 he was 'late Baillie Depute of the Regalitie' (probably meaning he had given up the office, rather than being deceased) when he was recorded having provided 'as much oak as was ane axtree to the great church bell in the year 1718' (i.e. the axle for the bell). He may be the same as one of the other Walters. He married Marie Lindsay, and their son Francis was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1701; he was there described as 'bailie', with the witnesses being Francis Elliot 'in Hawick' and James Ogilvie. He may also be the merchant in Hawick whose son Gideon was baptised in 1700, with witnesses Gideon Scott of Falnash (after whom the child may have been named) and Bailie Walter Graham. **Walter** (d.1741) son of Henry of Peel. He was a naval surgeon on H.M.S. Wager, which shipwrecked off Patagonia. This event became infamous because of what followed, with the survivors marooned on an island in the southern winter. There was a mutiny and the crew split into groups. Walter was among officers who were set adrift before regrouping with some of the men and trying to row up the coast of Chile. After suffering several mishaps and enduring horrendous weather Walter became ill and was ashore with 4 officers when the 6 other men rowed off in the boat, never to be seen again. He died of starvation, while the others traded their last possession, a musket, and were taken in a canoe and were imprisoned by the Spanish, eventually to return to Britain. John Byron (later Vice-Admiral and grandfather of the poet Lord Byron) wrote

'he died the death many others had done before him, being quite starved. We scraped a hole for him in the sand and buried him in the best manner we could'. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) farmer in Brugh. He was 3rd son of William in Whitehaugh and Braidlie (who repurchased Redheugh) and descended from the Elliots of Falnash. It is unclear whether he farmed at Brugh or if the appelation was just to distinguish him from other Walters. The name of his wife is not recorded. He had 7 children (the order of births being unknown): John, farmer at Adderstoneshiel, who married Helen Moffat from Garvald; Robert (b.c.1700), who married Elizabeth Scott from Doorpool, and whose children lived in Hawick; Adam in Hartside, who married Mary Pott; George, who lived in Cuba; Helen, who in 1727 in Hawick Parish married James Gray, tenant in Whitlaw; William (b.1710) who was a cooper and married Hannah Scott; and Gilbert (b.1725) who was tenant in Blackburnfoot and married Betty Forbes. William was baptised in Kirkton Parish and Gilbert in Cavers. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Bessie Scott in 1712. Their children included: Janet (b.1713); Archibald (b.1715); John (b.1717); Margaret (b.1719); Jean (b.1724); Marie (b.1726); Bessie (b.1728); and Agnes (b.1730). The witnesses in 1713 were Bailie Walter Elliot (who was therefore clearly a different man, but perhaps related to him) and Francis Elliot, in 1717 were candlemaker John Scott and glover John Scott (one of whom may have been related to his wife), and in 1728 were Bailie (probably Robert) Ruecastle and Francis Ruecastle. **Walter** (1702–bef. 21) only son of Adam of Teindside and grandson of Walter of Arkleton. He was baptised in Hawick Parish. He died before marrying and was succeeded by his sister Katherine. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee in 1726 when his son James was baptised. There are several other children baptised in the parish who could be his. **Walter** of Ormiston (d.1777) probably son of Walter, he was one of the founders of carpet manufacturing in Hawick. He (or perhaps his father) obtained Ormiston after 1734, when the last of the Gledstains of Cocklaw died, and he proceeded to build a mansion house there in 1747. Before that he was tenant in Bellendean and Braidhaugh. He was in Bellendean in 1736 and 1741 when two of his children was baptised in Roberton Parish. He is probably the Walter, tenant in Bellendean, who was recorded as brother of Isobel, when she married Walter Turnbull of Firth in 1738. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1766 he wrote to the Duke of Buccleuch, in response to a suggestion that a woollen factory be developed on one of the Duke's estates, proposing that Hawick would be the perfect place. He formed a partnership with others in 1769 (perhaps earlier), constituting the main Hawick carpet factory. He was one of the Commissioners appointed in the court case regarding the division of Hawick Common in 1767. In 1735 in Roberton he married Margaret (b.1716), daughter of George Currer of Hartwoodburn. Their children (mostly baptised in Roberton) included: James (1736–1782), who inherited Clerklands; Andrew (b.1739); Simon (b.1741); Walter (1744–80), who died at Bellendean; and Helen (b.1747), who married Thomas Currer (perhaps a cousin), Bailie of Selkirk. The first 3 children were baptised at Bellendean and the last 2 at Braidhaugh (in Cavers Parish). The death of his daughter Janet is recorded in Hawick in 1804. He secondly married Isobel or 'Tibbie', (probably youngest, b.1708) daughter of William Elliot of Borthwickbrae, and she died in 1797 (being referred to as 'Mrs. Elliot of Ormiston or Isobel Elliot of Borthbrae'. 'Mrs Elliot of Ormston in Hawick', who paid the female servant tax in 1789 and 1791, was probably his wife. **Walter** (18th C.) married Isobel Hogg in 1750, both being from Wilton Parish. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Southdeanrig in 1757. His children included John (b.1757). He was probably related to William, who was at Southdeanrig at about the same time. **Walter** (b.1731) son of William from Roberton and Bessie Scott from Wilton. He was a resident of Wilton Parish. His children were born at Alton, 'Moortown' (probably Moorfarm or Muirfield) and Wester Groundistone. In 1758 he married Helen (or Elinor or Nelly) Robertson (or perhaps Robison) in Ashkirk Parish. Their children include: Elizabeth (b.1759); Elspeth (b.1761); Janet (b.1765); Violet (b.1773); Nelly (b.1776) and Mary (b.1779). John (b.1771), baptised in Roberton, son to Walter in Mabonlaw, may also have been his child. He may also be father of William (b.1767), also baptised in Roberton, son of Walter at Whithope. **Walter** (bef. 1818) farmer at Henderson's Knowe, near Teviothead, where he is recorded in 1778. The identification of his parents is unknown, but he was probably related to the earlier Archibald and the contemporary John, farmers at Bowanhill; it is possible he was son of Archibald and brother of

John. He had a sister Isobel, who died in about 1819. He married Isabel Grieve; it is unclear who her parents were, but she was surely related to other Grieves who were in the Teviothead area at the same time, and she had sisters Nelly (who married Archibald Scott) and Euphan (who may have lived in Galashiels). Their children included: Thomas (1776–1838), farmer at Colterscleuch and Bowenhill, who later emigrated to New York state; Christian ('Kitty', b.1778), who moved to work at Philhope in 1818, married a shepherd, probably Gavin Cranston, and was living at Harwoodsikefoot in 1823; William (b.1780), miller, emigrated to Bathurst, Canada; Margaret (1783–1826), died from complications of childbirth; John (b.1788), who also emigrated to Bathurst, Canada; and Archibald (b.1791), who remained in Scotland. He was dead before 1818 when his wife wrote to their son Thomas using her maiden name 'Isabel Grieve'; she visited their children in Canada in 1824 and may have died in New York state. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) cooper at Dinlabyre. He is probably the farmer at Dinlabyre, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. John is recorded separately as farmer there (and with more horses), and so presumably a near relative. He married Isabel Douglas and their children included: Christian (b.1777); Adam (b.1779); John (b.1781); Adam (b.1790); and probably Catherine, Margaret, Henry, Elizabeth and Walter. He may be the son of Adam in Hartside born in 1762 (but that would make him too young to have married by 1777). **Walter** (1753/4–97) younger son of Robert in Hermitage and brother of John. He was probably tenant at Hermitage and also at Millburnholm. He was at Millburnholm in 1786 when he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. He is probably the Walter listed as a farmer at Hermitage on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; he owned 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He married Helen Crozier (c.1767–1851) from Brighouse. Their children were: Robert (1791–1858), who married Mary Murray from Whisgills and farmed at Hermitage; Jean (1792/3–1872), who married Henry Elliot from Colterscleuch; John (1795/6–1834) in Templehall; and Helen (b.1797/8), who married Walter Scott, from Newton near Hawick. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1783 he married Janet Blaikie, who was from Wilton Parish. Their son William was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1785. **Walter** (1762–1827) shoemaker of the Cross Wynd, son of Robert and Isobel Scott. He married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Oliver in Kirkton Parish in 1802. Their daughters were Margaret (b.1803) and Isobel (b.1805), of whom Adam Brown painted miniature portraits, as well as Janet (b.1807). He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His wife Margaret carried on the business and is listed in the 1837 directory. **Lt.-Col. Walter** of Old Melrose (1766–1809) christened in Roberton, he was a younger son of John Elliot of Borthwickbrae. He became Lieutenant Colonel in the 22nd Regiment of Foot (the same rank reached by his elder brother William, who changed his surname to Lockhart). He was recorded among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788. In 1788 he was already listed as owner of Old Melrose. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and in 1819 (when already deceased). He was still listed in 1811 as owner of Old Melrose. He died unmarried. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Jane Haig. Their children included: Christian (b.1793); Robert (b.1795); Mary (b.1797); Adam (b.1800); Margaret (b.1802); Walter (b.1804); William (b.1806); and Christian (again, b.1811). Some of these baptisms did not include the wife's name, but seem likely to be the same family. It is possible that Jean, born to Walter and Jean 'Harg' in Ashkirk Parish in 1789 was also their child. **Walter** (b.1772) son of Thomas and Helen Douglas. He was recorded as a mason at 'Brough Shankfoot' on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. His brother James was also on the list. He was a mason at the same place in 1801, along with James and Robert (probably another brother). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1818 he married Euphemia, daughter of James Laidlaw and Margaret Scott from Hobkirk Parish. They had 3 daughters and 1 son: Anne; James; Janet; and Margaret, who married James Kennedy and had 11 children. He was deceased by 1841, when his wife is listed as a seamstress at Mill Bank along with his daughter Janet. **Walter** (b.1787) probably son of James and Helen Elliot. In 1851 he was living at 'Dinleahaugh' (i.e. Dinleyhaughfoot). He married Janet Dinwoodie (b.1801), from Dumfriesshire. Their children (some of whom were born in Langholm Parish) included: Walter (b.1833); William (b.1835); James (b.1836); and John (b.1838). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) toll-keeper in Newcastleton listed among heads of households in 1835. He may be the same as the shepherd at Castleton Townfoot in 1836 and 1837, farmer at Greenholm

in 1838 and 1840, and labourer in Newcastleton in 1841. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded as a flesher in Denholm in 1837. **Sir Walter** 4th Laird of Wolfelee (1803–87), collector, Indian archæologist, naturalist and sportsman. Born at Stewartfield (also known as Hartrigge) and baptised in both Southdean and Edinburgh, he was eldest surviving son of James, the 3rd Laird. He spent his early life at Hartrigge near Jedburgh and was educated at home by a tutor, then at a school near Doncaster. He received a position with the East India Company at the age of 15 spending 2 years at their Haileybury School in Berkshire and then another 2 years in the college of Fort St. George in Madras, where he developed a proficiency in Tamil and Hindustanti. He had an illustrious career in the Indian Civil Service 1821–60, working with the Board of Revenue and as private secretary to Lord Elphinstone. He was later Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and a Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, briefly serving as Provisional Governor. Early in his career he was captured during an uprising at Mahratta, and was imprisoned for 6 weeks. He was a keen sportsman (i.e. hunter), being involved in many hunting trips, some described in Col. Walter Campbell's book 'My Indian Journal'. He was an early contributor to the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal' and helped establish the 'Madras Journal of Literature and Science'. In 1833 he travelled through the Middle East with Robert Pringle of Yair and others, being present at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre when about 500 pilgrims were crushed to death on Good Friday. In 1837 he was appointed private secretary to Lord Elphinstone (a distant cousin), Governor of Madras. He eventually rose to become a Member of the Council of Madras, which was the highest position a civilian could attain. He studied various historical and archæological sites and became the leading authority on antiquarian subjects in southern India. He was responsible for rescuing (or removing) the Amaravati Marbles (now in the British Museum), compiled a history of the coins of southern India, donated his Indian coin collection to the British Museum and wrote an important work of ethnobotany 'Flora Andhirica' (1859). His hunting trophies from India were fixed around he entrance hall and staircase at Wolfelee. He only succeeded to the estates at the age of 52, and appointed William Oliver of Langraw as factor. In 1860 he returned permanently from India and retired to the family home at Wolfelee, where he had the House alterted and extended and immersed himself in natural history and other projects. He was a Vice-President of the Archæological Society. He donated several items to the Museum in 1858, a huge collection of preserved animals specimens, Indian coins, an Indian battle-axe, an Australian stone hammer and '2 very valuable silver rods of state, nearly 5 feet each in length' in 1860 (which were stolen from the Museum in 1865, and he offered to have the 'recovered silver made up again in the original form'), as well as the bronze horde found near the summit of Ruberslaw in 1863 and 'six Egyptian mummies, 4 of the sacred Ibis, and 2 serpents' in 1865. In 1866 he loaned several items to the Museum for a temporary exhibition: 'several heathen images; a number of Indian weapons, including a carved dagger which belonged to Shums-ood-Dean [Shamsuddin Ahmed Khan], who was hung for shooting Major Fraser, the Resident at Delhi; six sets of copper plates, bearing the seals of ancient Hindoo kings; a German wheel lock gun of the sixteenth century, &c.' In 1875 he also donated '14 reptiles' and 'numerous letter sent from the beleagured troops in Cabul, during the war of 1841–2, enclosed in quills to elude the vigilance of the enemy'. His collections have been the focus of an exhibit in the Museum, these included stuffed animals, Indian weapons and coins, and he also owned several Raeburn paintings. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1861 and became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1863. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1862. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Supply and Tax Commissioner for Roxburghshire, as well as Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He was heavily involved with the construction of the new Hobkirk Kirk in 1863, and was said to have an 'unwavering belief in the truths of Christianity'. In 1867 he contributed a sketch of the history of 'Denholm and its Vicinity' to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. In 1868 he also gave land for the erection of a new Wolfelee Free Kirk. In 1871 he published a call for cooperation among regional societies of naturalists. Also in 1871 he donated to the Museum '2 photographs of the Milnholm Cross, and 1 of tablet in wall of Mangerton Tower'. He was listed as owner of Wolfelee on the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. By 1875 he also owned part of Kirknowe, Wester Swanshiel and half of Langraw. He was also on the committee for the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association. He was knighted (as a

Knight Commander of the Star of India) in 1866, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as several other learned societies and was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Edinburgh University in 1878. In 1885 he published a final volume of 'Coins of Southern India', revising the proofs by ear, since he was quite blind by then. His study of the song 'Rattling, Roaring Willie' was published in 1886. In 1839 (in Malta) he married Maria Dorothea (1816–90), daughter of Sir David Hunter-Blair of Blairquhan (grand-daughter of Sir James Hunter-Blair, Provost of Edinburgh). They had 6 children: James Thomas Spencer (1845–92), who succeeded; Walter Blair (1847–1869), Navy Lieutenant, who died at sea; Edward Hay Mackenzie (1852–1920), who succeeded his brother; Dorothea Helen, who in 1866 married William Eliott-Lockhart, 6th Laird of Borthwickbrae; Herman F., who served with the Black Watch and died childless in Mauritius; and Caroline Elizabeth, who married he cousin Arthur von Poelnitz. Lady Elliot was known as an outspoken woman, who shared in some of her husband's interests and made Wolfelee an open house for visitors to the district. Sir Walter became blind in old age, but retained his memory to the end, which came suddenly. He is buried in the kirkyard at Chesters and a memorial plaque was placed in hobkirk Kirk. His collection of the coins of Southern India was gifted to the British Museum. A limited-edition book 'Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee: A Sketch of his Life and a few Extracts from his Notebooks' was written by Robert Sewell in 1896. **Walter F.** (1804–74) son of John, he was born in Hobkirk Parish and was a joiner in Chesters. In 1841 he is recorded as farmer at Abbotrule and in 1851 as joiner at 'Abbotrule (penticle)'. In 1827 in Hobkirk Parish he married Margaret (1803–80), daughter of George Minto. Their children included: Helen (1828–1915); John (1830–1910); George (b.1831); William (b.1835); James (b.1837); Walter Henry (b.1841); Robert Henderson (b.1843); and Margaret (b.1849). He emigrated to the U.S.A. with his family in 1852, joining his brother John, who had gone out about a decade earlier. They settled in Otsego County, New York. **Walter** (b.1811) son of John and Margaret Forrest, he was born in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was a quarryman at Stitchehill Quarry. In 1861 he was listed as a blind quarryman, living with his mother on South Hermitage Street. **Walter** (b.1819/20) born in Castleton Parish, he was shepherd at Lairhope in Teviothead Parish in 1851 and 1861. In 1881 and 1891 he was a shepherd living at Singdean. He married Elizabeth (or 'Eliza', b.1819/20) Elliot and their children included: William (b.1843); Jane (b.1845); Thomas (b.1847); Walter (b.1850); James (b.1853), also a shepherd; Margaret (b.1856); Jane (b.1858); and Elizabeth Turnbull ('Betsy', b.1862). **Walter** (1828–93) son of Robert and Mary Murray. He was farmer at Hermitage in 1861, having taken over from his father. In 1861 he was living there with his sister Mary, a domestic servant and 3 farm workers. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1866. In 1864 he married Agnes, daughter of John Armstrong and Janet Glendinning. Their children were: Robert (b.1865), who also farmed at Hermitage; Mary Murray (b.1867), who married John G. Wilson, manufacturer in Hawick; Janet Glendinning (b.1869), who died aged 14; and Ellen (b.1873), who married Archibald R. Oliver Rutherford of Dinlabyre. **Walter** (1840–99) son of Andrew, farmer at Twislehope. He was recorded as farmer at Twislehope in 1868. He married Anne Brown and their children were: Andrew (b.1874); James (b.1876); Eliza (b.1878), who married Thomas Potts; Elizabeth Jane (b.1880), who married Christopher Hether and Archibald Bridges; John (b.1881), married Anne Gwilliam; Anne (b.1883), married William Broatch; Sarah (b.1885), married Edmund Harvey Thompson and lived in Galt, Ontario; Walter (b.1887), married Gertrude Gwilliam; Agnes (b.1889), married Dennis Rivers Le Deau; Janet, died in infancy; and David (1898–1918), killed in action in France. In 1905, after his death, most of his family emigrated to Canada. **Walter Nichol** (1846–82) son of William and Christian Crozier, he was born in Liddesdale Parish. He married Mary Cowan, who died at the Golf House, Hawick in 1933, aged 85. Their daughter Jane Tait died in Hawick in 1892, aged 21. He himself died at Millburn. **Walter Blair** (1847–69) 2nd son of Sir Walter of Wolfelee. He was born in Madras, served in the Royal Navy, became a Lieutenant and died of yellow fever on H.M.S. Racoon. **Walter** (b.1850) son of Walter, shepherd at Singdean. In 1876 he is recorded winning the steeplechase at Jedburgh Games, running barefoot. **Walter** (b.1851) eldest son of Thomas in Blackhaugh and descended from the Elliots of Newhall. He worked as a factor in Argyll, but in 1896 purchased Kirndean in Liddesdale. Later he also bought Walterhead of Dryfe in Dumfriesshire and was tenant at Clenries. His children were Mary, William (who became tenant of Middletown, Stow),

Thomas and Walter. **Walter** of Harwood (1888–1958) son of auctioneer and farmer, William, he was born in Lanark. He was descended from the Elliots of Newhall, and hence Horsleyhill. His father purchased the estate of Harwood. He studied medicine at Glasgow University, and served with the Scots Greys during WWI, being decorated with the Military Cross and Bar. Early on he developed a centrist stance in politics, as well as an interest in science. He became a Conservative M.P. for Lanark, Kelvingrove, Scottish Universities and Kelvinside again, being Secretary of State for Scotland, Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture, Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Privy Councillor. He was Rector of Aberdeen and Glasgow Universities, Lord High Commissioner to the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and made a Companion of Honour. He was also made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1933 and also made a Freeman of Edinburgh and Lanark. Late in life he settled in the estate at Harwood that his father had purchased. He suffered a terrible accident at Hawick Station in 1943, trying to catch a moving train on an icy morning, when he fell between the platform and the carriage, breaking his pelvis and other bones. It took him most of the year to recover from his injuries. In 1956 he was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He was described as 'a big man physically and he was a big man in his mental range and in scholarship and courage ... a Borderer to the very marrow of his bones'. In 1919 he married Helen, daughter of Lt.-Col. Hamilton, but this ended with a tragic accident on the Isle of Skye during their honeymoon. In 1934 he remarried, to Katherine, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant of Peeblesshire, who was an active politician on her own, later becaming Baroness Elliot of Harwood in 1958. He died suddenly and is buried in Hobkirk churchyard. **Walter** (1934–) Selkirk-based poet and historian. He spent his early life in the Ettrick valley, served in the K.O.S.B., then worked as a fencer and woodcutter, before a fractured skull led him to change career to being a museum assistant, performer and writer. His books include Clash-ma-clavers chap book' (1985), 'Song for Yarrow' (1991) and the series of guide-books 'Ballads Trail' (2000), 'James Hogg Trail' (2000) and 'Sir Walter Scott Trail' (2000), as well as in 'Jorum: six poets in Border Scots' (2000). **William** (13th/14th C.) Burgess of Perth who signed the Ragman's Rolls in 1296. His name is recorded as 'William Alight'. Since there is a strong suggestion that the Border Elliots came via the Perth and Angus areas, it seems possible that he was the direct ancestor of the first Laird of Redheugh, perhaps given lands in Liddesdale by Robert the Bruce in the early 14th century. **William** (14th C.) recorded as 'Eliot of Upton in ye Clay' in an English document of 1333. His son Hugh was pardoned by Edward III on account of his service at the siege of Berwick. **William** 'One-Eyed' (14th C.) recorded in Cumberland in 1389, appearing before the justices of gaol delivery. His nickname was recorded as 'monoculus' and his surname as 'Elwald', the same as Richard 'parvus'. **William** of Gorrenberry (15th C.) recorded as 'Willielmo Elwaldo' in 1484 when he was one of the men directed by the Earl of Angus to infeft Robert of Redheugh in the lands of Larriston. In 1489 he was one of the men further directed to infeft Robert of Redheugh in other lands, there recorded as 'Wilielmo elwad de gouinbery'. He may also be the William who was witness (along with Ninian, Robert, John and Andrew 'Elwald' and others) to a sasine for the lands of Robert of Redheugh in 1497. He was probably closely related to the Elliots of Redheugh and Larriston, as were the later Elliots of Gorrenberry. However, it has also been suggested that this branch of the family was one of the 'twelve great families' of Elliots who came to Liddesdale in the 14th century. **William** (15th C.) recorded in the records of the Justice-aire held at Jedburgh in 1493. Hector Lauder was allowed to 'compone' for several crimes, including associating with him and 'alias fures de branxhame' (i.e. other thieves of Branxholme). In 1494/5 John and Thomas Liddersdale in Hawick were allowed to 'compone' for aiding the 'elwaldis de branxame' in their crimes. It thus appears that there was a branch of the Elliots living near Branxholme at that time, although it is unclear how they might have been related to other Elliots. Perhaps the same William 'elwald' was recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5 when John Hervey in Fairnilee had remission for crimes that included resetting him and Robert Heiton. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Willelmi elwald' in 1494/5 when he failed to appear along with 85 other Elliots, Armstrongs, Wighholms, Croziers and others. This resulted in fines for the Lord of Liddesdale (Patrick, Earl of Bothwell) and the Captain of Hermitage (George Turnbull of Hallrule). His name was given first, suggesting he may have been an important member of the clan. Ralph, listed as brother of William in

1494/5 may have been his brother. Perhaps the same William was also described as 'Wilzam Elwald', son-in-law of George Armstrong in a document of 1500, listing pledges of good behaviour made to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. Several other men of the same name are mentioned in that document, e.g. William and David, sons of William (who may have been his sons, but without further designation it is impossible to say). **William** (15th/16th C.) son of William. He was listed among many men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5 to answer for their crimes. It is unclear which William was his father, but David (also son of William) was probably his brother. **William** 'Siders' (15th/16th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He is listed as 'Willelmi elwald syders'. He is also recorded in the 1498 pledge to Patrick Earl of Bothwell, along with many other Elliots, Armstrongs and others. He is listed there as 'Wilzam Elwald, Siders'; the designation is possibly the same as 'Side'. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed in 1501/2 as 'William Elwalh his follower' when Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst received the lands of Feu-Rule from their superior, Sir William Douglas of Cavers. He may have been acting as Kerr's Bailie. He may have been the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Willemno elwald de lahope' in 1502 when he was surety for Gilbert. His lands may have been Langhope (or perhaps Ladhope or Lawhope or somewhere else). Probably the same William was accused in 1502, along with James Foster, of stealing a horse from David Brown, out of Edinburgh, with William Turnbull 'de lahope' as surety. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (15th/16th C.) brother of Robert. In 1502 he was surety for his brother Robert, who was convicted of stealing 5 cows from John Spedding out of Blackhaugh. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'in Ramsigill' in a list of Elliots and others given respite for their crimes in 1510. Since Robert of Redheugh is listed with only a small number of other Elliots, this might suggests he was closely related to the chief, as well as to Robert of Dinlees and John in Sundhope. He may be the same William 'in Rammilgill' recorded as a tenant of Whitrope in 1541; the other tenants were Leon, John and Robert. He must have been related to Robert who was also 'in Rammisgill' in 1541. **William** of Larriston (15th/16th C.) second son of Robert of Redheugh, 11th Chief, recorded in 1511. He is listed as brother of Robert of Redheugh in a 'respite' given in 1515/6. In 1516 he had a further respite in the Register of the Privy Seal, where he is 'William Elwald of Larestanis'. A number of other Elliots are also listed, specifically those at Mosspatrick, Dinlees, Thorlieshope, Sundhope and Heuchhouse and 'Bagget', and others bound to them, including men by the name of Forester, Thomson, Gledstains, Turner, 'Leche', Atkinson, Caverhill, Rowill (presumably Rule), Lawson, Wilson, White, Telfer, Nixon, Henderson, Simpson, Hunter, Davidson, 'Billop' (i.e. Billhope), Warwick, Dickson, Noble, Burn and 'Purdoun' (Purdom). He was probably serving as chief of the Elliots in 1516, since Robert of Redheugh (his nephew perhaps) had been killed at Flodden, and the next in line Robert was probably still a minor. He probably led the clan during the minority of the next Robert of Redheugh (probably his grand-nephew). He may be the William of Larriston who is recorded in 1547, along with William 'younger' (so presumably his son). He is said to have married the heiress of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill and to have had one son, whose son was Gavin, the first Elliot of Horsleyhill (if this was not William, then perhaps he had another son). He may be the Elliot of Larriston whose daughter married Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'William Elwald in M^{c}Patrick' in a 'respite' of 1516 to William of Larriston and a large number of neighbouring Elliots and others. He may be related to the William in Mosspatrick recorded in 1541. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed in a 1516 'respite' to William of Larriston and several other Elliots of Liddesdale. He appears as being 'in Heuchous', this probably being Heuchhouse near Dinlabyre. The later Martin of Heuchhouse is surely his descendant. **William** (16th C.) witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1528, along with Thomas. Perhaps the same William is recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1535, along with Percival (probably a relative), Andrew 'Louche', Patrick Gourlay and others, accused accused of taking grain from 'le Schaw' belonging to John Hall. They claimed that Hall reaped grain that they had sown themselves. He may also be the William who promised to pay James Dunlop for his butter in 1544. In 1544/5 he had a bond to return an Englishman to his captors, Walter Scott of Branxholme and 'Perse Elwand'. He may also be the William who purchased a half tenement from Alison Turnbull in 1545. **William** (16th C.)

son of Alexander. He was a servant to the Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton, listed along with a large number of Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels in 1535 for a raid on Craik. 'Law's John' was also listed, and so possibly a relative. **William** 'Mend the caill' (16th C.) named along with Robert 'de Flaswod' in a trial in Jedburgh in 1535. Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was accused of assisting them in stealing 5 cows from 'Corsle' (probably Corslie on the Gala Water) from John Veitch. They were probably among the thieves of Liddesdale who it is claimed that Scott brought to attack Midlem and other places. His nickname may refer to the vegetable 'kale'. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1537/8 as being 'in Layheuch' (i.e. Leahaugh) along with brothers James and Simon. They were entered by Robert of Redheugh and his brother Archibald for breaking open the shop of Thomas Graham in Selkirk and stealing 100 merks worth of cloth, hides, etc. They were also bound not to harm Thomas Graham or his friends and servants in the future. He was presumably related somehow to the Redheugh branch. **William** (16th C.) referred to as 'Williame Ellot callit Bruk' in 1540/1 when he had respite for treasonable acts, including not being at the Solway raid and associating with the Douglases. One possibility is that his name is associated with 'Brugh'. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1540/1 when he was given respite for being at the horn. He had been tried in Kelso, but since then had found surety. It is unclear where he was from. **William** (16th C.) tenant of Mosspatrick recorded in the rental roll of Liddesdale in 1541. Williams with no designation are also listed as tenants of several other farms, including 'Pantodene', Singdean, Heuchhouse and the small steadings of Clearlands, etc. It is unclear if some of these were the same men. He was probably related to the William recorded in Mosspatrick in 1516. **William** 'Cock' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with Willie 'White Sark' and Clement Crozier, accused of having killed Englishman Robert Hall at 'Tredermayn'. His name is listed as 'Wilkoke Elwald', which seems likely to be a combination of his forename and nickname. The same 'Wilcokes Elwald' was listed along with Clem Crozier and Robin of Thorlieshope, accused in 1541 of resetting English fugitive Robsons. He may have been related to 'Cock' Crozier and it seems likely he was father of 'Wilcokis Hob' recorded in 1569, as well as ' 'Wilcox' Gawen Ellott' recorded in 1587/8. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** 'White Sark' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with 'Wilkoke' and Clement Crozier. They were accused of having raided 'Tredermayn' and killed Englishman Robert Hall. His name is given as 'Willy Elwald called 'whitsarke'. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as a tenant of the lands of 'Lyndene' in the Barony of Bowden, along with other 'Elwalds'. **William** (16th C.) listed in 1544 as 'William Elwode John Crossier sister sone', when he was among local men who gave their assurances to the English. The John mentioned here, who was presumably his mother's brother, was a prominent member of the Crozier family at that time, possibly the son of 'Cock Crozier', who seemed to be chief of the Slitrig valley branch of the family a generation earlier. **William** (16th C.) resident of Whithope recorded in 1549, among a list of the tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme who complained about the Kers ravaging their farms. **William** of Larriston (16th C.) recorded as 'Ellot of Larestanis' in 1556 when he had a bond for entering William Nixon to John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He may have been the son of the previous William of Larriston, and the 'younger' mentioned along with William of Larriston in 1547. He is probably the 'yowng Wylliam Elwand' involved with a bond to enter some Elliots as prisoners at Ferniehirst in 1546; however, his bother Simon was witness on his behalf. He also (along with Robert of Redheugh and Archibald) had a bond to enter Robert Crozier as a prisoner in 1548; he signed with the help of the notary (meaning that he could not write). Around the late 1550s he was one of the men on the panel to resolve the conflict over the lands of Newbigging (in Hassendean) between the children of Gavin of Horsleyhill. He may be the 'Williame Ellot, callit young Williame' listed (after Robert of Redheugh) in 1561 among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. He is surely the 'William Ellot of Lamestone' recorded in part of the trial for the murder of David Scott of Hassendean in 1565, along with Gavin of Horsleyhill and William of Falnash. For his non-appearance John Douglas of Cavers and William Douglas of the Crook were fined and he was denounced as a rebel. However, he may be confused with William of Braidlie, who was also described as being 'of Larriston'. **William** 'Elder Will', 'the Tod' (d.bef. 1586) recorded in 1561/2 in a bond between Elliots and the Kerrs of Ferniehirst to enter a Routledge. The other Elliots were Archie

in Falnash, Archie's son Gavin, and John of Copshaw (all of whom may have been relatives). He is also recorded in 1567 when his son John was captured in Hawick for being a Liddesdale thief. In 1569 he was 'elder Will Ellot' when he was pledge 'for himself and his haill branche', with Alexander Home of Manderston as his surety. Also in 1569 he was 'Elder Will the Tod' when held in Blackness Castle as pledge for his eldest son and also 'David Carling his brother'. In 1570 he was among a group of Elliots who signed a bond related to the release from ward of his son Hob, as well as John of Heuchhouse. There was surety for one of his sons (name not given) in 1577, according to the register of the Privy Council. He may be the 'Will Ellot, callit the Eldar Tod' whose son John is recorded in pledges in 1578 and 1580. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. He had been among the sureties for an earlier assurance for his son Hobbie, as well as John of the Heuchhouse. He is also recorded in 1580/1 when his son John was convicted of rieving. In 1581 he was 'Will Ellott, called Elder Will', among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. His sons David and Martin signed the bond of assurance to the English Wardens, taking 'the burden upon us for ourselves, brethren, and brethren bainres and servants. He is probably the 'Willie the Tod' from Liddesdale who was already deceased in 1586 when his son William was granted a lease of the lands of 'Culgatis'. He may be the Will of Heuchhouse accused along with Martin's Archie in 1590, of stealing from 'Halliden' and additionally he was named among Elliots, Nixons, Shiels and others who in 1590 were accused by the tenants of Woodhall of stealing from them; however, these are probably his son William. The Will of Heuchhouse accused (along with Rich and others) accused of raiding into England in 1595 may have been his son William. **William** 'Wedder-Neck' (d.1561) hanged in 1561 for the crimes of theft and reset, along with Peter Turnbull ('the Monk') and Henry Black in Softlaw. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Elliots. His name is recorded as 'Will Ellot, callit Woddir-nek'. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) listed in 1563/4 along with George in Adderstoneshiel, Alexander and 2 Croziers. They were to be presented by John Gledstains of Cocklaw to answer accusations brought against them by Englishman William Selby. His name is recorded as 'Will Ellot of the Burnmouthis', which seems likely to have been Burnmouth near Saughtree (although perhaps there was another place of the same name in the Slitrig valley, where the Gledstains' lands were). **William** (16th C.) listed as 'bastard sone to vmqle Robert Elliot' in the 1564 trial for the murder of David Scott of Hassendean, along with Elliots of Horsleyhill and others. His father may have been Robert, 15th of Redheugh. He may be the 'William Ellot of the Redhughe' who was among several Elliots accused by the English in 1581 of stealing cattle and goods from 'Symwhaite'. He may also be the William, brother of 'Robin Ellot' accused of raiding Englishman Andrew Taylor's livestock and goods in 1582. **William** (d.1580) 5th Laird of Horsleyhill, he was the 2nd son of Gavin, the 1st Laird. He is presumably the William, along with his father Gavin and brothers Andrew and Robert, accused of murdering Hugh Douglas in about 1547. In the late 1550s he was involved in the family dispute over the lands of Newbigging in Hassendean and in 1563 was arguing with John Scott in Catslack. He is probably the William of Horsleyhill who witnessed a bond in 1561/2 between several Elliots and the Kerrs of Ferniehirst. He is probably the William of Horsleyhill recorded in the Register of the Privy Council in 1563/4, along with his brother Robert, in a case involving the Scotts of Tushielaw stealing cattle from Bailielee; their cautioner was John Preston, Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1564 he was listed as 'fadir bruther and tutour' to Gavin, son of the deceased Robert of Horsleyhill; this was in connection to the complaint by John Turnbull of Hassendean against Dand (who was also his brother). In 1564 it was presumably he (although the Lairdship around this time seems hard to follow) who was found guilty of involvement in the murder of David Scott of Hassendean; also involved were Robert, Gavin and Archibald, who were probably his brothers. He was banished after this, but was pardoned in 1565 by Queen Mary (perhaps because of his marriage to a Kerr). He purchased the lands of Horsleyhill from his nephew William, initially in 1568 for a period of 15 years, finally buying them outright from William's wife Margaret Turnbull in 1570/1. In 1569 he also bought the Middle Mains of Hassendean from his nephew. In 1572/3 he promised the Regent that his family, servants and tenants would continue to be obedient subjects, with Thomas Weir of Kirkton as cautioner (it is unclear what events this was in response to). In 1574/5 he was involved in a court case where Scott of Buccleuch claimed some lands; he

was able to prove that he was infefted in Westerhouses, Clarilaw and Hassendeanburn, but his superior, William Douglas of Cavers, was instructed to remove him from the lands of Catslack. In 1575 he was one of the men summoned by the Privy Council to settle the feud between the Elliots and the Pringles; his brother Gavin was also summoned. In 1575/6 he was a complainant regarding 'mails' for his steading of Easter Montbenger. He may be the William 'of Torslyhill' (if this is an error for 'Horsleyhill') on Monipennie's c.1597 (but drawn up earlier) list of Border Lairds. He married Elizabeth Kerr sometime before 1556, and secondly in 1569 married Elizabeth, daughter of James Douglas of Cavers. He had at least 2 children: Robert, who succeeded; and William of Caveling, (b.1572), Burgess of Peebles, who married Christian Chisholme. James in Peebles may have been another son. In 1688 Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells states that his father knew him very well, and gives some of his family connections. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. The Laird appeared in Hawick to give surety for his tenants. His name is recorded as 'Wille Ellot' and he may have been related to Dand, Jock and Hob, other Elliots also listed as tenants. **William** 'Ringan's Will' (16th C.) mentioned in 1579 when his son 'Archie Ellot, sone to Ringhanis Will the portar' was among Armstrongs and their compatriots who promised to yield to Lord Maxwell. He is separately recorded in 1579 as 'Ringanis Will Ellot the portar in Glenvoran'. He may have been related to Ninian, tenant in Ewesdoors and Glenvoran (with Will, son of Ringan the Porter also named in the same citation). Possibly the same 'Ringanis Wille Ellot' was listed in 1611 for not appearing at court in Jedburgh. **William** 'Grey Will' (16th C.) recorded in 1569 when John of the Park was held in Balwearie Castle, as pledge for him and 'Hob Mirk Ellot'. He was listed in 1574 among Scotsmen who were reset in England. His name there is given as 'Will Ellott, called Gray Will'. He is also listed in 1583 among the Elliots of the Park branch. His name is given as 'Will Ellot, gray Wille'. He is probably father of 'Grey Will's Jamie', who is also listed. He is 'Gray Will' when listed along with Jock of the Park in a list of Borderers in the 1580s. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Lindean in 1580/1 when he had a marriage contract with Helen, daughter of Robert Fletcher, witnessed in Selkirk. **William** 'Jock's Willie' (16th C.) listed in 1578 among Border Lairds who promised to meet to suppress lawlessness on the Border, after being released from being warded with George Ramsay of Dalhousie. He was also warded with George Ramsay of Dalhousie in 1580, when ordered to be presented to the Privy Council. He was recorded in 1581 when he was released from being warded as pledge for the 'gang' of Elliots of Burnhead. Hob, brother of Gavin's Hob (this may be an error for Gavin's Jock) of Ramsiegill remained as pledge for these Elliots. Also in 1581 he was 'Will Ellott, called Jokkis Willie, pledge for the haill gang of Rampsygill'. He was also recorded in 1582/3, when Martin of Braidlie, Gavin's Jock and Robert Kerr of Ancrum were fined by the Privy Council for his non-appearance, along with 'Ill Hob'. He was 'plege for the haill gang of Ramsygill, quha wer ressavit be thame out of ward of the tolbuith of Edinburgh'. 'Ill Hob' of Ramsiegill was his brother, and presumably they were both sons of Jock. In 1586 Robert of Redheugh was ordered to appear as surety for him, under penalty of 1000 merks; he is there recorded as 'Will Ellott, called Jokis Willie'. His son may be the 'Wyll Ellotts John of Burnheads' recorded in 1595. **William** 'Will the Lord' (16th C.) recorded in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs of c.1594. He is listed under Ewesdale along with 'John the Portars Son' and 'Will of the Devisleyes'. In 1569 he is 'Will Ellot callit the Lord' when held in Loch Doon Castle as pledge for John of Fiddleton, Hob 'the Lady' and Hob of Unthank, all Elliots of Ewesdale. In 1578/9 he is 'Will Ellot, callit the Lord', when John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk was caution for him (and other Elliots of Ewesdale) not to raid into England. It is possible he is the same man as Will of Fiddleton. **William** (16th C.) merchant recorded in 1580 when he witnessed witness an agreement in Riddell between James Riddell in Maxton and John Riddell in Newton Mill. He may have lived near Riddell, or otherwise was from Selkirk. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'Will of Devisleyes' in Monipennie's list published about 1594 (although probably compiled earlier). He is listed among the Elliots of Ewesdale. It is possible that the place is a misreading of 'Eweslees'. **William** (16th C.) son of 'Jock's Willie', although it is unclear to which branch of the family he belonged. In 1580/1 he was sentenced to imprisonment for theft, along with several other Elliots, Armstrongs and Nixons of Liddesdale. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant in Mosspatrickhope in 1581 when he appeared on a list of Armstrong, Elliots and others who accused the Scotts and their allies of various crimes.

He and 2 others gave assurances for the Elliots of Gorrenberry to the English Wardens in 1584. In 1587/8 he was 'Will of Mospatrikhoip' when his son James is recorded being warded with the Laird of Balmuto (John Boswell). He is recorded as being 'of Morspatrikshors' in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs (published around 1594) along with 'Archie Keene' under the heading 'Gorumberie'. He is probably related to the William who was tenant in Mosspatrick in 1541. **William** 'Airchie's Will' of Gorrenberry (16th C.) 2nd son of Archibald of Falnash and Gorrenberry. He is first mentioned around 1556 and probably still alive in 1596. In about 1556 he is 'Vil Ellot callit Arche Wille' when, along with Walter Scott, he rented 'Westcoit' in Ringwoodfield from the monks of Melrose. He is probably the William 'callit Archeis Will' listed in 1561 among men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. His brother 'Gawin Elwald' also appeared before the Queen in 1561, promising to provide the names of thieves. He was 'of Gorrimberry' when witnessing a bond of his father's in 1561/2, and hence must have acquired Gorrenberry by then. In 1567 Robert Scott of Thirlestane and Master Thomas Weston relieved Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as surety for him and Sim Elliot in Dodburn. He is recorded in 1569 acting as surety for his tenants in a bond of security signed at Hawick (but not listing any tenants explicitly); he is there recorded as 'Will Ellot alias Archeis Will'. When he failed to appear in 1569 (along with Gavin of Falnash and Sim of Dodburn), Scott of Buccleuch was to be liable for £1000. He was also one of the designated relief pledges for Gavin of Falnash in 1569. Along with several other Elliots he signed the bond with the Regent Morton in 1572. He is probably the William 'of Gorumberry' who was to be entered into ward in St. Andrews in 1573. In 1574 he was involved in a dispute with William Douglas of Cavers over the lands of Caerlenrig (which had been held on wadset by his father from Douglas' father). Douglas tried to have him removed from the lands, and in 1576 the case was still not settled, with his sisters having to confirm that he was still alive. He may be the William in Gorrenberry who was one of the men summoned by the Privy Council in 1575 to resolve the feud between the Elliots and the Kerrs and also summoned with other Border Lairds (including Robert of Redheugh and Martin of Braidlie) to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. He is recorded as 'William Ellott of Goddamburie' when accused along with Tom of Copshaw, the Armstrongs of Whithaugh, and others of attacking the farms of the Laird of Bellister in England in 1587. He was said to have been part of the group who raided Carlisle Castle to free 'Kinmont Willie', being named by an English informer as 'Will Ellott goodman of Gorrombye' (although he is likely to have been too old to take part himself). In 1590 he and Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh were accused of rieving from the Lord Warden's tenants. In 1590/1 he was 'of Gorrumberry' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council; he is probably also the 'Will Ellot of Fallinesche' who along with Walter Chisholme of that Ilk, was ordered to present his brother Archie. He is probably the William 'of Gorrumberrie' in 1599 (unless this was a son) among Elliots who signed a bond at Branxholme with the Warden of the West March regarding the inhabitants of Liddesdale; along with Robert of Redheugh, Martin of Braidlie and Jock of Copshaw he was listed as one of the 'principallis of oure brenche'. His son may have been the 'Willie's Archie' who, along with many other Elliots, signed bonds with Scott of Buccleuch in 1599; he did this with his hand on the notary's pen 'because I can nocht wryte my selff'. He is the 'doughty Willie o' Gorrenberry' in some versions of the ballad 'Jamie Telfer in the Fair Dodhead'. **William** 'Will o the Steele' (16th C.) recorded in 1569 when he and his brother Hob of the Shaws were excepted from the pledge that John of Thorlieshope had for the whole of that branch of the Elliots. A letter from Sir John Forster in 1576 complains that his brother John 'Elwood' had stolen 100 sheep from his lands in Hexhamshire. In 1581/2 his son Will was listed among men accused of raiding Harwood-on-Teviot. He was listed among the Elliots of the Braidlie branch in 1583. In 1584 he was among the Elliots of the Thorlieshope branch who gave assurances to the English Wardens at Hermitage. In 1590 there is a complaint by the tenant of Birdoswald about a raid into England made by both old and young 'Will Ellot of the Steill' in 1588, and in 1590 there was a further complaint against 'Will of the Steile the elder, and his son Will'. The younger William is also recorded on his own in a further accusation in 1590, while he was accused in 2 separate cases, where he is 'elder Will of the Steile' (and 'Steill') and in a further complaint of 1590 (for stealing from Englishman John Armstrong 2 years earlier) where his is just 'Will of the Steill'. Both he and

his son were among men accused in 1590 of having raided the farm of Dotland a couple of years earlier. Both he and his son are on a 1590 list of Elliots (including from Redheugh and Braidlie) accused of raiding the English farm of 'Whynatlie' in the previous year. Also in 1590 he is 'old Will Ellot of the Steile' listed among Elliots and Armstrongs complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh. Hence it seems likely that all mentions of Will of the Steele after that date are probably for his son. **William** (16th C.) recorded as possessor of the fields in 'rindaill' near Hermiston for which in 1580 Patrick Johnstone gave sasine to his father John Johnstone's wife Marion Wilson. **William** 'Will' of Hartsgarth (16th/17th C.) probably 2nd son of Robert (15th) of Redheugh. He was hence brother of Robert (16th) of Redheugh, as well as 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairties', Archibald and Gavin of Brugh. He was sometimes referred to as 'Robyn's Will' and was recorded as early as 1581. He was said to have ridden with his brother on raids into England and the pair were involved in a dispute with Scott of Buccleuch. In 1581 he is probably the Robert , listed along with Gavin as brothers of Robert of Redheugh in 1581 when they witnessed the sasine for Gavin Gledstains inheriting Stobs (with Gavin of Bailielie, Robert of Redheugh and 2 tenants of Swinstead also acting as witnesses). In a letter from Musgrave to Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor he is 'Wille Ellot of Harskarth', brother of the chief. He was accused of leading a group of Liddesdale and Teviotdale men on an attack into Mindrum in England in 1583/4, in which several men were killed and a number taken prisoner; these being freed by the King and the Warden had orders to get him to repay what was stolen, but that had still not been done by 1590/1. In a letter from the King in 1584 he is described as 'Will Ellot of Hartstarth bry^{r} to Robene of Reidhwech'. He was 'of Harkescarth, called Robyns Will' when accused of being on a raid on the tenants of Featherstonehaugh in 1587; Martin's Airchie was also there, as well as 160 others, and it is claimed that they burned 23 houses and took 3 prisoners. In 1586 his brother Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. He served as a guardian for his nephew Robert (17th) of Redheugh; in about 1590 he was listed as 'Will Ellot of Harthscarth, tutour of Reidheuch' among the landed men of the Borders. In 1590/1 he was 'Will Ellot of Haitscarth' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. In 1591/2 Walter Scott of Goldielands acted as surety for him. In 1593 he was 'of Lariston' when accused of being involved in the death of Charltons in England, along with Scott of Buccleuch. He was also 'William Ellot of Lawreston' when accused in 1593 (along with Martin of Braidlie and Kinmont Willie Armstrong) of leading about 1000 men in a raid on Redesdale, taking 1005 head of cattle, 1000 sheep and 24 horses, as well as burning a mill and stealing £300 worth of goods. In 1593 he was 'of Hartscarth' when accused of killing 2 Tynedale men called Dods. In 1594 there was a complaint against him by Enlgishman Gilbert Park of 'Warton'. In 1595/6 he complained about men of Tynedale who was stolen cattle from him, and was himself involved on a retaliatory raid into England; he was there 'Will Ellot of Larrestone alias Harskarth'. He was 'of Larestone' in 1594/5 when there was an attempt to deliver Jock Graham as prisoner in his stead. He is probably one of the 2 Williams who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. He appears to have held Hartsgarth through wadset until 1595/6, when it was gained by William of Larriston (son of Martin of Braidlie). In 1597 he (along with his hephew Robert of Redheugh and John of Copshaw) wrote from Larriston to the English Warden, explaining that they had sworn to the Scott of Buccleuch that they would not have dealings with any Englishmen. He was also known as William 'of Rigg' until 1622, when Winningtonrig was sold by his brother, and he received 2500 merks for his share. In 1605 he represented his mother, Marion Hamilton, in a complaint against the Douglases. He was recorded in 1618 among a large group of Elliots and others who John Scott in Newark complained attacked his farm at Foulshiels in Liddesdale, beating up one of his workers there; not appearing, the accused were denounced as rebels, but he and Robert of Redheugh appeared later and the horning was suspended. Some time before 1608 he married his half-cousin Jean, daughter of Robert Rutherford of Edgerston, with her mother being a daughter of Gavin Eliott of Stobs; this may be garbled into him being the 'William called 'Neck of Steel', a son of Robert Elliot of Laristoun', who is said to have married Joan, daughter of Thomas Rutherford, the 'Black Laird' of Edgerston. He may have married a second time, since in 1642 the deceased Jean Rutherford is described as his 1st wife. He probably had children, but this branch of the Elliots was extinct by 1634 (as stated in the matriculation of arms for Sir

Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1673). Note that some genealogies suggested he had 3 sons, including William of Roan, but this may be confusion with another William, perhaps the son of Martin of Braidlie. His children probably included: Robert (d.bef. 1637), who succeeded; Francis, who succeeded his brother; and James, who was 'second lawful son' in 1639. **William** 'Willie' (16th C.) son of William, 'callit the Tod'. He is probably the eldest son (name not given) of 'Elder Will the Tod', who, along with his brother 'David Carling', were the pledges for whom their father was held in Blackness Castle in 1569. In 1586 he was granted a lease of the lands of 'Culgatis' in Liddesdale by Francis, Earl of Bothwell. It is unclear where exactly these lands were. Given a connection with 'Tod', it is probable he was son of 'Elder Will'. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Dodburn. In 1586, along with his brother Archie, he was accused of 'a great strough at the Eschelles in England'. William of Falnash (probably their laird) was surety for them at the Justice Court in Jedburgh. By 1602 the Crown was still trying to get William of Falnash to pay the £60 for him and his brothers Archie and Sim, for 'a great stouth commited by them at Eschellis'. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in an indenture of 1594/5 between the Scottish and English Wardens. His name is written as 'Wille Ellott, called Cowfaughes' when he was delivered as a pledge for the crimes of Hob (who may have been related). Probably the same man was 'Will Ellott, called Cowsauche' listed among Liddisdale men declared as fugitives for not attending a court in Peebles in 1605. He may be related to John 'Cowshawes' who is recorded in 1590. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) recorded along with 'Riche Ellott of the Hewghhouse' in 1595, as well as another Elliot called Hob. They were accused of stealing horses from a farm in England. **William** of Braidlie (d.1606/7) 2nd son of Martin, who was probably responsible for the burning of Hawick in 1565. He was known as 'Will o the Dale', as well as being 'of Larriston', 'of Hartsgarth' (although this may be confusion with a different man, brother of Robert of Redheugh) and later 'of Dinlabyre'. He may be the 'Will Ellot of Bradlie' who entered the bond of 1557 to bring 'Robene Pet' to the Warden, John Kerr of Ferniehirst (although that seems too early, and hence may be a different William). Along with several other Elliots he signed the bond with the Regent Morton in 1572. In 1574 he was one of the hostages taken by the Regent Morton to ensure the good behaviour of the clan and was held by James Scrimgeour, Constable of Dundee. In 1578, there was a pledge to the King to meet with other Border Lairds to promise to suppress lawlessness on the Border, with his cautioner being James Scrimgeour, Constable of Dundee; he was there referred to as 'sone to Martine Ellot of Braidley'. However, within a few months he headed 200 men on a raid into Tynedale. He may have spent time in the wars in Flanders and France, since he is not recorded for more than a decade. He was 'of Larriston' in 1593 and 1594 (making him possibly confused with another family branch). He led the Elliots and Armstrongs in a massive raid on Tynedale in 1593, with as many as 1,000 men taking part; they drove more than 2,000 head of livestock back to Scotland, as well as taking £300 in goods. In 1595 he was 'of Lareston' when his servants John and Clement Nixon were complained about for a raid into England. In 1595/6 he may be the same man as 'William Ellott of Harscat a principal actor in the attempt of Tyndale' delivered by Scott of Buccleuch to Sir John Forster (this is presumably Hoscote, but it is not entirely clear if this is the same or a different William). In 1596 he was 'Wille Ellott of Lairston' when (along with Walter Scott of Harden and the young Laird of Whithaugh) accused of stealing a large number of cattle and horses from 'the Leabecke at Wilkinskarre'. He was 'Will Ellott of Larestane' in 1597 among a list of men the English Warden demanded pledges for. He is probably the 'William Ellwald of Duneleabyre' listed among 5 Scotsmen delivered by Sir Walter Scott to the English Deputy Warden in 1597 as hostages for the general peace on the Border. He remained a prisoner for more than 2 years, despite pleas by several Elliots for his release. In 1598/9 he was 'William Elwood, elder', (to distinguish him from a youngster of the same name) among a group of Scotsmen who tried to escape from their English prison. In 1600 there was an offer to substitute his son Robert, which was rejected; however, he and Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh escaped soon afterwards. He may also be the William 'of Eskez' listed in 1600 (along with William of Clintwood and Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh) as the men delivered by Scott of Buccleuch to the English Warden as pledges for Liddesdale; after his escape from York he is described as 'Will of Hescottes an Elwood', suggesting he is the same William who was tenant in Hoscote (but then the designations become hopelessly confused!). In 1606/7 he was one of the leaders in Liddesdale who were rounded up and executed by the Earl of Dunbar, then

Commissioner on the Border. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and their children were: Robert of Dinlabyre; Gavin of Braidlie; and William of Braidlie. He was hanged at Foulden Justice Court along with his nephew Martin and other Elliot and Armstrong leaders. **William** (1546/7–aft. 1616) 4th Laird of Horsleyhill, son of Robert, he succeeded from his brother Gavin when he was 19. In 1566 he was served as heir to Gavin in a Precept of Clare Constat of the Middle Mains of Hassendean and of Horsleyhill, from the superior, Alexander, Lord Home. He then settled the '4 merk land' of Horsleyhill on his wife, Margaert Turnbull. There is no record of children for the couple. In 1569 he gave a charter of the lands to his uncle William and in 1570/1 his wife sold Horsleyhill to his uncle William. However, it appears he also sold Horsleyhill and the Mains of Hassendean to his uncle Gavin in 1572, with his uncle William taking the case to court, with Gavin's infeftment being annulled in 1574/5. In 1573 he also sold Caveling to his uncle William. He may be the William of Horsleyhill who is recorded in a bond of 1594/5, when James Gledstains of Cocklaw pledged that Hector and Richard Turnbull of Clarilaw would not harm him or Gavin Eliott of Stobs. In 1616 he is recorded acknowledging the redemption of the reversion of the Middle Mains of Hassendean, granted by his grandfather Gavin of Horsleyhill to Lord Home in 1555. He may be the William of Horsleyhill whose son Robert 'Ellet' is among those listed in the King's 1594 'respite' for the murder of Lord Maxwell at Dryfe Sands; if so, then he had at least one child. **William** 'Will o the Steele' (16th/17th C.) son of the elder William. In 1588 both old and young 'Will Ellot of the Steill' were complained about for a raid. In 1590 he is recorded as 'William Ellott of the Steile the younger' among a group of Elliots and others who took livestock and goods from Over Warden in England. Also in 1590 both he and his father were accused of leading a raid on Catton, where they took livestock and prisoners. He was further accused in 1590 (along with Shiels and Nixons) of stealing from Roland Walker. Both he and his father were accused in 1590 of being in a group of Elliots and others who raided Dotland about 2 years earlier. He is listed along with Elliots and others accused in 1590 of stealing from the 'Hewrde' family, maiming and taking prisoner Christopher 'of the Whithall'. Both he and his father are on a list of Elliots (including from Redheugh and Braidlie) accused of raiding the English farm of 'Whynatlie' in the previous year. In 1596 there was a complaint that he and others (including Anthony Elliot of Binks and Geordie Simpson) had raided lands in England at King Water. In 1597 he is listed among men for whom the English Warden demanded pledges. In 1597 he was 'William Ellwald of Steale' when he was among 5 Scotsmen delivered by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch to the English Deputy Warden. However, he was recorded as 'Will Ellwood alias Will of the Stile' when released on a bond to return to Scotland; however, he soon led a raid into Tynedale, taking 200 head of cattle and 30 horses in broad daylight, so that the English Wardens called for his execution. He may have escaped punishment, since he is recorded in 1599 as 'Will of the Steill' when, along with many other Elliots, he signed a bond with Scott of Buccleuch. **William** of Braidlie (16th/17th C.) son of William of Braidlie and Dinlabyre. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** of the Binks (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of Simon of Philhope and grandson of Martin of Braidlie. This line of Elliots of Binks is easy to confuse with the slightly later line that came from the Elliots of Falnash. His wife's name is not recorded. Their children were: Anthony 'in Rouchlie'; Simon of the Binks (d.bef. 1656); James; and Robert (d.1663). **William** 'Will' of Fiddleton (16th/17th C.) recorded occupying Fiddleton in 1567. In 1578/9 John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk was caution for him, that he would not raid into England. He was 'Will Ellot of Fiddiltoun' listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. He was complained about for a raid into England in 1589. He is probably the 'Will of Fyttington' listed among a large group of Elliots who were accused in 1590 of taking Ralph Hall and other prisoners and ransoming them. Also in 1590 he was listed first in a group of Elliots and about 80 others accused of stealing from 'Trowhen' and killing 2 Englishmen in 1589, with the complaint repeated in 1590; he was there 'Will Ellott of Fydderton'. Additionally in 1590 he was the first in a list of Elliots, Armstrongs and Croziers, said to be 200 strong, who were accused of raiding the towns of 'Allenton' and 'Linbriggs', taking 100 cows, 20 horses and 20 prisoners. He was also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret

Sheills'; he was also among a group accused of having earlier stolen livestock and goods from the same people. Also in 1590 he was listed along with other Elliots, Croziers and Armstrongs, accused of taking cows and horses from the tenants of Woodhall and Netherhouses in England. In about 1600 Sir James Sandilands complained about the theft of 2 horses by him. He was 'Will Ellot of Fiddiltoun' in 1602 when Robert of Reidheugh was declared to be answerable for him; Sir James Sandilands complained that he had stolen 2 horses from him and hence Elliot of Redheugh was liable for the restitution. He was probably the Will of Fiddleton listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605; his sons John and Ringan were also listed as fugitives. He was apparently still alive in 1608 when his son Ninian was sentenced to be executed for killing one of the King's Guards while trying to escape arrest. William, son of John of Burngrains, was also convicted (and the records confusingly also switch the 2 men's fathers in one part, so it is possible that his son was William and not Ninian). He must have been related to the Gavin and John recorded in 1606. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Will Ellott, sone to Will Ellot of the Steill' in 1581/2, when he was among men accused of raiding the farm of Harwood-on-Teviot. He was declared a rebel after not appearing. **William** 'Will' of Thorlieshope (16th C.) listed in 1590 along with Will of Fiddleton and others of stealing livestock and goods from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'the Garret sheills'. His name is given as 'Will Ellott of Thorleshoppe 'Renyon Will' ', suggesting that his father was Ninian. **William** 'Will' 3rd Laird of Falnash (d.bef. 1620) son of Gavin. He is first recorded in 1564, when he was 'Gawenis Willie, of Fallinesche' at the trial for the murder of David Scott of Hassendean; he was denounced as rebel for not appearing, but must have been rehabilitated later. In 1566 he was among a group of Elliots cited for attacking the Pringles and killing George Pringle of Torwoodlee; this was part of a feud between the 2 families. He also purchased 'Hoscoit' (i.e. Hoscote). In 1575 he was listed as son of Gavin of Falnash among those summoned to answer for the feud between the Elliots and the Pringles. In 1579/80 he was charged by John Carmichael, Keeper of Liddesdale, with raids into England. He is probably the William of Falnash who signed the Assurance of Liddesdale with the English Warden Sir John Forster in 1584; this was along with Robert of Redheugh and Martin of Braidlie, making it clear that he was an important Elliot chief at that time. In 1586 he was cited along with 15 other Border lairds for failing to bring their followers to justice. Additionally in 1586 he was 'Will Ellot of Hoistcoitt or Fallinesche' when listed among leaders in upper Teviotdale. He was also surety for 2 of his tenants in 1586, Will in Dodburn and his brother Archie; however, the fines were not paid and by 1590 he was 'put to the horn' (with a follow-up case before the Privy Council in 1602). In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He is named in 1590/1 in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and leaders on the Border, for failing to produce certain fugitives. In about 1590 he is listed among the landed men of the Borders. He is probably the 'Williame Ellet in Fellinesche' listed (along with his son Robert and many others) in the King's 'respite' of 1594 for the murder of Lord Maxwell at Dryfe Sands. He is mentioned in an indenture of 1594/5 between the Wardens, his case (whatever it was) being delayed. He may be one of the 2 Williams who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. He was one of the trustees for the young Robert (17th) of Redheugh appointed in about 1597. In 1598 there were complaints to the Privy Council by Sir James of Sandilands about raids on his property in which his name is listed; in a follow-up court case in 1600, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch's agent denied responsiblity for him and his crimes. In 1598/9 there were complaints by the widow of James Douglas of Knightsridge against several of his 'brother's, tenants and servants' for reiving from 'Corsetburne' (in Lothian); this included 'Stottan Gib' and his brother John, Will in Falnash Mill, Archie of Muselee and his brother Alexander, and Adie Scott 'the Peck' and his son. He was accused of resetting the stolen cattle and failing to appear in court, was denounced as a rebel. Along with his son Robert, he signed a bond with Scott of Buccleuch in 1599. Also in 1599 he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. Additionally in 1599 he was listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'. In 1600 he was among leaders from the Borders who were ordered to attend a meeting at Falkland to discuss 'the present disordouris of the Bourdours'. In 1602 he signed

the 'New General Band' along with other Border landlords. Also in 1602, he and his eldest son Robert were denounced as rebels for failing to appear before the Privy Council 'to give their advice for keeping good rule in the Borders'. The Crown Treasurer brought a case against him in 1602 for non-payment of £60 in fines as cautioner for Will in Dodburn and his brothers Archie and Sim, for reiving in 1586, with a horning in 1590; he was again denounced as a rebel and his goods escheated. He received 500 merks for redemption on the lands of Outersiderig with Walter Scott of Synton. He then purchased the farms of upper Ewesdale from the Earl of Home, specifically Mosspeebles, Over and Nether Woodend, Unthank, Fiddleton, Blackhall and Mosspaul; he forced out the former tenants. After Martin of Braidlie and Prickenhaugh was executed in 1607, he paid the 4000 reversion money to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig and acquired the lands of Braidlie in the Barony of Hawick. In 1607 he was cautioner for John Elliot of Copshaw, who was found guilty of the murder of George Pringle of Torwoodlee; he had to pay the fine of 500 marks on the non-appearance of John of Copshaw. He had a charter of the lands of Arkleton (presumably purchased from the Armstrongs) in 1611. Also in 1611 he served as cautioner in Jedburgh for Gavin 'of the Schawis' and for the Laird of Foulshiels. Additionally he was part of an assize at the Justice Court on Jedburgh in 1611. He signed a bond in 1612 (along with several Scotts) for keeping the peace in the Borders. In 1618 he is referred to as 'William Ellote, called of Fallinasche in Braidlie', suggesting he had already passed Falnash to his eldest son; this is when he was accused by Walter Scott of Buccleuch of cutting down 60 alders from Gorrenberry, with Gilbert in Falnash Mill (possibly his brother) also accused of stealing timber. Not appearing before the Privy Council, he was denounced as a rebel. He had 4 sons: Robert of Falnash, J.P. in Roxburghshire who married Marion Scott; John of Arkleton, also called 'of Falnash', who married Ester Armstrong; Archibald, who is mentioned in 1595; and probably one other, who owned Unthank, and whose children were the Elliots of Meikledale, Mosspeeble, Unthank and Eweslees. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant in Falnash Mill in 1598/9. He was listed among the 'brothers, tenants and servants' of William of Falnash who were complained about by Margaret, widow of James Douglas of Knightsridge, for stealing cattle from her lands of Corsetburn. He was 'Will Ellott in the Miln of Fallinesche'. **William** (d.c.1608) son of John of Burngrains. Listed (along with his brother Hob) among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. Along with Ninian, son of William of Fiddleton (although they are also confusingly listed the other way round, with his father being Will of Fiddleton) he was sentenced to execution in 1608 for killing one of the King's Guards while resisting arrest. The pair had been declared rebels some years earlier for crimes including theft and murder. **William** of Caveling (b.1572) 2nd son of William, 5th Laird of Horsleyhill. His mother was Elizabeth Douglas of Cavers. In 1592 he was passed over (in favour of Gavin Eliott of Stobs) as tutor to his nephew William of Horsleyhill because he was still too young. In 1599 he was described as indweller and Burgess of Peebles; his connection was through his uncle, Archibald Douglas, who was Parson in Peebles. He was served heir to his father in some lands in 1603, when he was described as a Burgess of Peebles. About this time he sold Caveling to Gavin Eliott of Stobs. In 1604 he bought (under wadset and reversion) the lands of Cruxton from Robert Scott of Thirlestane. He was listed in 1607 among Douglases and others who swore not to harm the Horsburghs. He may be the William 'called of Horsliehill' who was among the group of Scotts and others who attacked Selkirk Mill in 1608. Also in 1608 he rescued a man who was chased into his house in Peebles by a gang of his enemies. He was still living in 1610. He married Christian Chisholme. **William** of Gorrenberry (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1611 when he was one of the cautioners for 'Kirstie Ellot callit Hobis Kirstie'. Other cautioners included Robert of Redheugh, Archie of Clintwood, Martin's Hob and William of Princkinghaugh, some of whom were probably relatives. He was also witness in 1613 to the infeftment of the lands of Robert of Redheugh. It is unclear how he was related to the other Elliots of Gorrenberry or of Redheugh. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of Archie of Clintwood. He is listed among 5 Scotsmen delivered by Sir Walter Scott to the English Deputy Warden in 1597. His name is repeated in 1600, when the list of pledges for Liddesdale, delivered to the English Warden by Buccleuch consisted of him, William 'of Eskez' (possibly 'Hoscote', and probably his uncle, William of Braidlie and Dinlabyre) and Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh. He was described as 'young Elwood', also called 'the boye' when

listed in 1598/9 as one of the Liddesdale prisoners in England. In 1600 (after the other 2 Liddesdale pledges had escaped from prison in York) he is described as son of 'an Ellwood called Martins Archie', making it clear that he was a grandson of Martin of Braidlie. **William** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was recorded as 'Will Ellott in Burneheid, called Murth'. He was presumably related to other Elliots of Burnhead and may also have been related to Jock 'the Murt'. **William** 'Gled Will' (16th/17th C.) listed among men those who were fugitives for not appearing in a Borders Commissioners' court in Hawick in 1605. He is recorded as 'Gleyd Will'. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1617 being 'called of Cowshaw'. This may have been an error for Copshaw. Along with his eldest son Archie and servants Hob Elliot and a Crosier, he was arrested for stealing sheep and held in Jedburgh Jail. Andrew Riddell of that Ilk, John Riddell, heir apparent of Riddell and John Molle of that Ilk were appointed to a commission to try them. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1619 as brother to Robert of Redheugh when Robert Rutherford of Edgerston complained that he remained at large depsite being declared at the horn. He could be the same man as William of Hartsgarth, but it seems more likely he was from the next generation. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of Martin and Agnes Lorraine. In 1618 his mother granted him her half husbandland of lands in Lilliesleaf. He later deponed this land to Andrew Riddell, as confirmed in a service of heirs to Walter Riddell in 1702. **William** of Prickinghaugh (16th/17th C.) recorded as witness to the 1613 infeftment for Robert of Redheugh in his lands. It is unclear how he was related to Christie (son of 'Martin's Hob' of Prickinghaugh) who was declared a rebel in 1611. Also in 1611 he was one of the cautioners for 'Kirstie Ellot callit Hobis Kirstie', with others including Robert of Redheugh, William of Gorrenberry, Archie of Clintwood and Martin's Hob, some of whom were probably relatives. He was also recorded in 1618 among a large group of Elliots and others who John Scott in Newark complained attacked his farm at Foulshiels in Liddesdale, beating up one of his workers there; not appearing, the accused were denounced as rebels. **William** of Rig (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of Robert of Redheugh, 16th Chief and brother of Robert. He may have been raised partly by his step-father Gavin Eliott of Stobs. He was probably the brother of Robert of Redheugh who had a bond to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. He was witness to the infeftment of Robert of Redheugh in his lands in 1613. He may also have been known as 'of Hartsgarth'. He married Jean, daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston and Jean Eliott, co-heiress of Stobs. Their children were: Robert (d.bef. 1637), who succeeded; Francis (d.bef. 1699), related to the Elliots of Dinlabyre; and James (d.bef. 1699). He may be the William of Hartsgarth who died in 1613 and whose great-grandson William of Dinlabyre was 'Kene'. He was acquitted of charges at court in Jedburgh. He may have been related to Archie and Hob, both called 'Kene', recorded a few decades earlier. **William** 'Blackheid' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1611. 2 Hendersons were accused in Jedburgh of several crimes, including the theft of 4 cows of his from the lands of Flatt. He may have been related to Airchie and Jock, who had the same nickname. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 as servitor to William Middlemas, younger of Lilliesleaf. Along with Middlemases and others, he was accused of harassing and attacking George Turnbull of Belses and his farm workers and was ordered to be imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth. Archibald 'of Clintoun' (possibly Clintwood) was also involved. **William** 'Sweet Milk' (d.1627) from the Rule valley, said to be a minstrel. He is cited for immorality as 'William Sweet Milk' in the Cavers Parish records in 1623 and along with Robert Scott and Helen Langlands in 1624. He was killed at Newmill in a duel by William Henderson from Priesthaugh, as immortalised in the song 'Rattlin Roarin Willie'. Although the basis of the story was traditional, the Jedburgh Presbytery records describe his 'fearful and cruell slaughter' and the excommunication of his assailant. A thorn bush near the spot was called 'Milksweet Willie's Thorn', and was still pointed out in the early 1800s. It is unclear to which branch of the Elliots he belonged, however, his murderer is said to have been rooted out by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and young Elliot of Falnash (either of whom may have been a distant relative). It is possible he was related to 'Dandie Ellot called Sweet Milk' whose name is recorded in association with complaints about raids into England in 1598. **William** (16th/17th C.) 7th and last Laird of Horsleyhill, son of Robert and Agnes Scott. He was a minor when his father died in 1592, with his grand-uncle Gavin of Stobs appointed as his tutor. In 1606 curators were appointed to manage his affairs and in 1607 they

requested from the Chancery the writs and charters of Horsleyhill so that he could be served heir to his grandfather William. However, he sold Horsleyhill shortly afterwards to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and was thereafter 'called of Horsleyhill', rather than being the Laird. He became a retainer of Robert Scott of Haining, who may have been related to his mother. In 1617 he was accused of attacking William Mitchellhill, a Burgess of Selkirk, apparently trying to rip his ears off, as well as half his beard, this after 20 days earlier having said he 'avowit to cause cutt the said complenairis luggis out of his head'; however, he was acquitted on assurance of 'his great oath'. In 1619 he was found guilty of attacking and stabbing William Turnbull in Philiphaugh, who had loaned a plough to Sarah Lough in Selkirk to till a piece of land that he had tried to get for himself; he was fined £40 and ordered to remain in Edinburgh until he found caution for 500 merks. He is probably also the 'Wm. Ellott, sometimes in Horslaw' who in 1623 was acquitted of the charge of stealing sheep from Clinthill. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) listed among Liddisdale men declared as fugitives for not attending a court in Peebles in 1605. His nickname was given as 'Cauldfute'. **William** 'Laurie's Jock's Willie' (16th/17th C.) listed among men of Teviotdale declared as fugitives for not appearing before a court in Jedburgh in 1606. His name is recorded as 'Willie Ellott in Carlaverok, called Lowrey's Jok's Willie'. His father was therefore John and his grandfather 'Laurie' (or Lawrence). However, the designation 'Carlaverok' is confusing, since this is not in Teviotdale. **William** (16th/17th C.) brother of 'Dandie of Bowholmes'. In 1611 he was listed among Liddesdale men who did not appear at court in Jedburgh. **William** 'Dun Wullie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 as 'Dun Willie Ellott in Ailmuir' among fugitives listed at the Privy Council. He presumably lived at Alemoor. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1622 and 1623 being in 'Huntlaw'. John Nichol in Craikhope was caution for him at the Judiciary Court in Jedburgh. **William** 'Gib's Will' (17th C.) one of 3 men who were meant to carry out the murder of Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1624, as part of the ongoing feud between the 2 families. The other men were Gavin of Hillhouse and 'Gib Ellott, callit the Tutour', who may have been his father. All 3 later confessed. **William** (16th/17th C.) Bailie in Selkirk. In about 1618 he was listed among men who witnessed the illegal use of hagbuts and pistols. Probably the same William **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 among a large group of Elliots and others who John Scott in Newark complained attacked his farm at Foulshiels in Liddesdale. He is described being 'called of the Park', suggesting he was related to earlier Elliots of the Park; others accused of being involved include Elliot of Redheugh, Hartsgarth and Prickinghaugh. Not appearing, the accused were denounced as rebels. **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of Harden. He was listed among men who had illegally used hagbuts and pistols in Ettrick Forest in about 1618. in Selkirk was involved in 1619 with a caution not to harm him and his family. He was 'procurator' for James Melrose in a land transaction in 1629. His brother James was one of the witnesses. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jean Murray and their children included: Robert (b.1634); Jean (b.1636); Marie (b.1640); and William (b.1643). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes Stoddart and their children included: High (b.1635); Gavin (b.1640); Robert (b.1642); and Bessie (b.1645). **William** (d.1637) eldest son of Robert, he is described as 'Younger of Falnash'. In 1635 he married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill. Their daughter Margaret was christened in Hawick 2 years later. His wife was granted the liferent of Outerside and an annual rent of 200 merks from 'Falnesche, Caulschaw and Tandilneir'. He was dead within a few months of the baptism of his daughter. His wife may have remarried a Haswell, since Margaret Haswell held the liferent of Outerside in 1643. Falnash was inherited by his brother Archibald. **William** (d.bef. 1638) youngest son of Gavin of Brugh. He was probably born locally, but became Provost of Peebles, and founded the Peebles branch of the family. He was served heir to his father in 1603. He was Provost of Peebles in 1620 in a case before the Privy Council and in 1622 when he served on an assize at the Court of Judiciary in Dumfries. He married Mary, daughter of John Ker of Faldonside and their children were: Lillian (d.1638); Gavin, who witnessed a tack for his brother in 1643; and Harry, who was Parson at Bedrule. He is sometimes suggested (e.g. by Tancred) to have instead been son of William Eliott of Stobs. His great-grandson, Sir John was physician to the Prince of Wales and was created a baronet in 1778. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'callit of Peill' in 1622 when 2 men were accused of stealing sheep from his lands at Brighousecleuchhead. **William** (16th/17th C.)

recorded being 'in Heisches' in 1623, when he was entered at the Judicial Court. His cautioners were Gilbert Eliott of Craigend and Archie of Bowholm. However, it is unclear where 'Heisches' may have been. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 being 'callit of ye Mylne, in Cassiltoune', presumably meaning he was tenant in Castleton Mill. A man was found guilty of stealing a clock from him. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) son of Thomas of Bonjedward. In 1623 along with George Johnstone in Essenside he was found guilty of stealing a horse from Walter Scott of Burnfoot-on-Ale. He was probably executed as a result (and may have also been referred to as son of 'Thome of Fawsyde'). **William** (17th C.) possessor of the lands of Hermitage in 1632. He may have been ancestor of the later Elliots of Hermitage. **William** (17th C.) recorded as being 'called of the Boulex' when he was listed among a large number of Borderers who were declared fugitives in 1642. It is unclear where the place name might have been, but many of the men he is listed with were from the Liddesdale area. **William** (17th C.) described as 'William Ellot, tailor in Cavers' in a Hawick magistrates case of 1642, when Douglas of Cavers' servant accused him and several other people of stealing his wallet in Hawick. **William** (17th C.) from Ashkirk, he married Mary Taylor. Their children included James (b.1651), with baptismal witnesses John and William Welsh. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Agnes Elliot and their son Francis was born in 1653. **William** of Mosspeeble (17th C.) 2nd son of an unknown Elliot, probably owner of Unthank. His grandfather was William of Falnash. He married Mary, daughter of John Carmichael, Laird of Castlehope. They had 2 sons: Robert of Mosspeeble, who died unmarried; and John of Castlehope and Billhope. **William** (17th C.) recorded in 1662/3 as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for Canonbie and Morton, and in 1663–70 for Hawick, Hassendean and Eckford. He is probably the same as one of the other Williams. **William** of Binks and Harwood (d.1662) eldest son of Simon of the Binks. In 1637 he bought the lands of Harwood, including Tythehouse and Appotside from Edward Lorraine (with the permission of Gilbert Eliott, who had the lands in wadset). However, his father was listed as owner in 1643. Thus, although he is sometimes referred to as the 1st Elliot Laird of Harwood, this may really have technically been his father Simon. He later sold Binks to John Elliot of Burnmouth. He may be the William 'in Harret' who acted as surety for Janet Scott (wife of John Glendinning, 'Sowtail') in 1644, when she promised to appear before the Justice-General on a charge of witchcraft. He is listed in a contract for the vicarage teinds of Hobkirk Parish in 1648 and discharge of 1649. He was also the William 'of the Burnmouth, indweller in Liddesdale' who had a loan discharged in 1653. In 1654 he purchased a wadset of Appotside from Edward Lorraine and his son Walter; his signature was written by the notary because he could not write himself. He purchased Appotside outright in 1656 and was confirmed in his charters of Harwood, Tythehouse and Appotside by his superior, Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He (along with his son John) purchased lands at Baxtonlees near Peel in 1659 from Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. After the Restoration both he and his brother Robert were fined £1,200 for supporting the Commonwealth. He was recorded paying £433 6s 8d on the Land Tax Rolls in about 1663. He married Christian Greenlaw in 1627 and in 1659 gave her a sasine of 'liferent' of Appotside (presumably as part of the marriage contract); he was then described as 'of Apitsyde'. His children were: Simon of the Binks and Swinside (although there is some confusion between him and his son William); Henry (or 'Harry'), who succeeded to Harwood; Jean, the eldest daughter; Margaret, who married William Elliot of Philhope; Jean (also called 'Jennet'), the youngest daughter); and John of the Binks and later of Baxtonlees or Peel. George may have been another son, who died about 1666. He was 'indweller in Burnmouth', although described as 'of Harwood', when he died. His testament and inventory of goods are in the National Archives. In 1665 'Harie Elliot, son-in-law' is recorded as an overseer of William of Binks, who may have been him (if the date is correct). **William** of Unthank (d.1670s) probably 3rd son of the 4th son (whose first name is unrecorded) of William of Falnash, his brothers being Adam of Meikledale, William of Mosspeeble and Ninian of Eweslees. He 'flitted from Eweshead' in 1642' and probably moved to Gorrenberry. He is recorded in 1660 when he was guardian to the 2 grandsons of his brother Ninian in Eweslees. He is referred to as 'called Unthank' in a list of debtors in the last testament of William Elliot of Harwood and Binks in 1662. He was also among the men fined (£1800) after the Restoration in 1662, presumably meaning that he acted against the King in the Civil War. In 1670, along with Simon of the Binks and Swinside, and

his own son Adam, he purchased Lymiecleuch (including Corriesike, Langbyre and Giddenscleuch) from William Eliott, younger of Stobs. He is probably the William who paid the land tax for half of Lymiecleuch in 1678 (the other half being paid by Sir William Eliott of Stobs). His children included: Robert, who died unmarried; Adam of Mosspeeble and Lymiecleuch; William of Penchrise; and Walter of Carewoodrig. **Rev. William** (c.1617–85) from Borthwickshiels, son of Robert. He graduated from St. Andrews University in 1637 and became minister at Yarrow in 1641. In 1654 he was one of the local men who signed an attestation about the 'carriage and deportment of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch'; this was part of efforts to have the fines reduced on the Buccleuch estate that had been imposed by Cromwell for the Earl supporting King Charles. He was confined to his parish in 1662 for refusing to conform to Episcopacy. However, he was 'indulged' (i.e. allowed to resume his duties) in 1679 for about a year. In 1664 he had a bond with Sir William Scott of Harden (his father and grandfather having had close connectons with the Scotts of Harden). When he died he had debts amounting to £8,333 13s 4d (Scots probably), with his brother Thomas in Borthwickshiels becoming his executor. His will is recorded in 1686. **William** of Lymiecleuch (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He may have been a son of Ninian of Eweslees, or else was son of William of Unthank and the same as William of Penchrise (or perhaps was William of Unthank himself). **William** of Penchrise (17th C.) son of William of Unthank, he was the first Elliot at Penchrise. In 1680 he was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. Also in 1680 he was charged with being at a conventicle given by the ousted Abbotrule minister James Ker of Grange; he was fined £25 and set free after payng it. He may have been the same William (along with Robert) of Lymiecleuch and Penchrise who was involved in a court case in 1695 over not paying a bond due to John Riddell of Haining; not appearing, their lands were yielded to their guarantor, Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He married Bessie Grieve, who died in 1683 (her will being recorded in 1684). Their children included: William of Penchrise, who married Janet Elliot of Thorlieshope; Henry in Riccarton, who married Isobel, daughter of John Elliot in Dinlees; John in Leahaugh, who married Mary Elliot; Ninian in Ruecastle, who married Agnes Paterson; Adam in Catlowdie, who married Mary Irving; Jean, who married Robert Grieve in Teindside; and Eupham, mentioned in 1683. **William** of Straghan (17th C.) said to be a direct descendant of the Eliotts of Stobs, he was the progenitor of the County Fermanagh branch. He was a Lieutenant in the army, who defended Ballyshannon and fought under William III at the Battle of the Boyne. He married his cousin, Mary, daughter of William Cairnes of Killyfaddy. **William** of Bewlie, 1st Laird of Borthwickbrae (b.1658), eldest son of Thomas of Bewlie, who was tenant in Borthwickshiels. His mother was Margaret Scott from Chamberlain Newton. He could be the William who (along with Thomas) witnessed a baptism for James Murray, herd at Borthwickshiels in 1683. He is probably also the William who witnessed baptisms for Patrick Riddell of Muselee and Marie Elliot (his sister) in 1682 and 1686. His connection to the local Scotts is mentioned by Scott of Satchells, who says of the Elliots, 'The Rest of their Pedegree, I know them not, Except Bewly and Muckledean that's related to Scot'; Satchells also writes 'And good William Elliot of Bewly, he drives up the rear; The Rear's the second place, if souldiers be but stout, He is sure to have the Van, if the word be face about'. He may be the William who was taxed for 4 hearths at Borthwickshiels in 1694 (assuming he kept his father's tenancy of the farm there). It is said that he wanted to buy Horsleyhill, but since it was not for sale, he instead purchased Borthwickbrae. He could be the William 'of Belvie' who in 1696 directed the Bailies of Selkirk to incarcerate William from Castleton. He received a Crown Charter for Borthwickbrae in 1698. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690, 1695 and 1704. He was involved in a bonds with Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1692 and with Sir William Scott of Harden in 1694. He contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He was one of the 'curators' for Alexander Scott of Synton. Scott of Satchells describes him as a good farmer ('kept the sheep upon the Down') and a generous supporter of the poor ('was the Poors relief, for he fed and clad them both with Flesh and Fleece'), in contrast to his cousin James of Bridgehaugh. He was still 'of Bewlie' in 1699 when he complained about non-payment by Gilbert 'of the Park' and his son William in Castleton. In 1701 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. In 1686 he married Isobel, daughter of William Scott of Synton and sister of John

Scott of Synton. He may also have married a second time, but that name is unknown. He had 16 children, 9 of whom survived: Thomas (b.1687), who must have died young; Jean (b.1688), who in 1705 married Gideon Scott of Newhouse, brother of the Laird of Woll; William (1689–1756), who succeeded to the Borthwickbrae Lairdship; Francis, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1710; Mary, who in 1715 married Gideon Burnet in Whitehope; Christian (b.1697), who married Robert Elliot of Rig (probably Caerlenrig) in 1721; Anne (b.1704), who married Thomas Elliot, minister of Kirkton and Cavers; Susanna (b.1704); and Margaret, who married William Borthwick in Glendinning. Isobel (or 'Tibby', b.1708) may have been his youngest daughter and married Walter Elliot of Ormiston – 'William Elliot of Belie, ye understand the man, He's married with the sister of Scot of Sinton, Who him callumniats with a mis-report, I'le say he is a Liar in his Throat' [CWS]. **William** of Philhope (17th C.) eldest son of Archibald of Philhope. He married Margaret Elliot of the Binks and Harwood in 1663. He is recorded in the 1678 Land Tax Rolls as 'William Elliot of philip for braidlie', paying the tax for land valued at £216 in Hawick Parish. He was also listed paying tax on land valued at £400 in Selkirkshire in 1678; he was recorded being 'of phillip' and 'hes bene thretie [although hard to read] yeires bypast residenter in the land'. He was 'Wm Elliott of Phillip' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. In 1700 his wife assigned to him the remainder of the money bequeathed to her by her mother. His son William was a witness to this document of 1700. He was probably succeeded by William, although father and son are hard to separate in records. He may have been the Elliot of Philhope who entered into a teind agreement with the curators of the Duke of Buccleuch in the late 1660s. **William** (17th C.) listed as son of deceased William of Philhope, son-in-law of William of Binks, when he was in the testament for the deceased George, son of William of Binks. He was recorded in a list of landowners and tenants of Hassendean Parish in 1666. He was one of the heritors in support of the suppression of Hassendean Parish in favour of Roberton. There is a 'letter of horning' against him (and Henry Elliot of Harwood) by Walter Scott, called Westport in 1676. His son Arthur became an apprentice skinner in Edinburgh in 1694. And possibly the same Arthur married Mary Douglas in Edinburgh in 1721, by which time William is recorded as deceased. Another son James became a tanner's apprentice in Edinburgh, also in 1694. **William** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1669 fellow merchant Samuel Newbie was convicted of striking him in the head with his sword 'to ye effusion of his blood, in great quantity' and wounding him in the face with a bridle. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick recorded in 1693. The Bailie of Regality, William Scott, was in his house sorting out some financial business between John Hardie and Walter Ruecastle, when he was assaulted by Walter Ruecastle. He must have been an innkeeper, or some prominent townsman. He could be the William of the Sandbed listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He may be the William recorded in the Sandbed in 1702 when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for shoemaker George Allan and for Alexander Ogilvie in 1708 and again for shoemaker George Allan in 1709. Probably the same William, married to Agnes Allan had children baptised in Hawick, including: Margaret (b.1685); and William (b.1687). The witnesses in 1685 were Robert Allan and James Deans. **William** of Dinlabyre (d.1693) son of William of Braidlie and Mary Scott, daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. However, he seems to have lived rather late in the century for a man whose grandfather is meant to have died in 1607, suggesting that there may be some confusion here. He was a local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, and appears to have been the most prominent Elliot in Liddesdale in the latter half of the 17th century (after the death of the last Robert of Redheugh). He may be the William 'of Dunliebyre' whose lands in Castleton Parish were valued at £400 in 1643; if this was not him it must have been an earlier relative. He was 'of Dunlybyre' in a deed of 1663. In 1667 he was 'now of Dinlabyre' when served heir to his great-grandfather William (who died in 1613), in the lands of Killoley, Bighouse, Heuchhousebrae, Dinlabyre, Easter Flicht, 'Hie-Eshies' and Burnfoot in Liddesdale; in 1691 he appears to have been served again as heir to his great-grandfather William of Hartshaugh in 4 quarters of the lands of Killoley, Brighouse and Heuchhousebrae (called the lands of Dinlabyre), as well as Easter Flicht, 'Hydashes' and Burnfoot. He is probably the William (transcribed as 'of Dunlilerpies') who paid tax on £400 of land in Castleton Parish in 1663. In 1672 he was appointed one of the Justiciars for the Borders (for apprehending mosstroopers). He signed the bond of provision for fulfillment of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs marriage contract in 1677. He paid the

land tax on £400 in Castleton Parish in 1678. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1680. He was said to be one of the local lairds who persecuted Covenanters. A carved stone lintel bearing his initials and the date 1682 is built into a rockery at Dinlabyre and an earlier one dated 1668 might suggest when he had the house rebuilt. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688. In 1691 he was served heir to his grandfather. He firstly married a sister of Archibald, Lord Rutherford and secondly in 1686 married Margaret Scott. His children included: Robert, who probably sold Dinlabyre; Thomas; Henry; Gilbert, apprenticed to a periwig-maker in 1692; and Christian. His testament is recorded in 1693. **William** of Caerlenrig (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Carewoodrig. He is recorded being 'in Carritridge' in 1685 among local men who were accused of frequenting conventicles and took 'the Test'. **William** of Meikledale (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of Adam of Meikledale. He succeeded on the death of his brother Andrew (who was eldest son of Adam with his 2nd wife, Janet Scott) in 1682. He was served 'heir of tailzie' to his 'brother german' (meaning that they had the same mother as well as father) Andrew's lands of Meikledale and Meikledalehope. In 1696 he sold (by 'wadsett and reversion') Meikledale to his nephew William, 3rd son of Walter of Arkleton. He married Barbara Forrester and also possibly a Scott of Merrylaw. His children included Adam (who died at Hartside in 1760) and Lucy. He is said to have died in reduced circumstances, leaving his children unprovided for. He was still alive in 1698. **William** (17th C.) indweller in Burnmouth in Liddesdale. In 1687 he had 26 shillings stolen from his purse at Hawick fair by Andrew Wilson 'ane vagrant persone alleadging he was born in the toune of Liddesdale. **William** (17th C.) recorded being '[writer?] at Casseltoune' when he was incarcerated in Selkirk at the insistence of William 'of Belvie' [possibly Bewlie] for non-payment of annual rents. **William** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Pinglehole in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Stripshielden in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Powisholm in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th C.) resident at Gillfoot in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th C.) resident at Westburnflat in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. He could be the merchant who witnessed a baptism (along with merchant Robert Brown) for weaver Adam Brown in 1700. **William** (17th C.) tenant in 'outer slaidhills' according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) resident at Monk's Croft (in Hassendean Parish) according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to John who was also listed there. **William** of Arkleton (1665–1721) 3rd son of Walter of Arkleton, he succeeded to the estate after his father disinherited his older brothers. In 1700 he had a Crown Charter for the lands of Meikledale and Meikledalehope, which he purchased from his uncle William of Meikledale. In 1702 along with his brother Adam, he gave a bond of 2,000 merks to Alexander Orrock, which formed part of the Orrock Bequest for the Grammar School. In 1707 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for his brother Adam 'of arcleton att harwood'. He could be the William of 'Eckleton' recorded in 1719 in a dispute with John Johnstone. In 1692 he married Anne, youngest daughter of Robert (or perhaps Andrew) Ainslie of Jedburgh and she died in 1733 (with her will recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries); her dowry involved Meikledale. His children included: Katherine (b.1697), who married David Laing of Westerkirk, secondly Charles Telfer minister of Hawick and thirdly Robert Elliot of Fenwick; William (b.1700), who died unmarried; Adam (b.1702), who succeeded and married Christian of Thorlieshope; and Christian (1704–23). He is buried in Ewes Kirkyard. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1722 and 1724. **William** (17th/18th C.) son of Gilbert 'of the Park'. In 1699 there was a complaint of non-payment by William of Bewlie against him and his father. He was 'in Castletoun' with an additional word that may be 'waiter'. **William** of Cooms (d.1714) younger son of Robert of Black Tarras (or perhaps the eldest son, it is not clear). He inherited Cooms (half of Black Tarras) from his father. He was declared bankrupt in 1690, but receive a Crown charter of Cooms in 1708 (perhaps being enabled to keep Cooms because his brother-in-law purchased Lodgegill from his brother Simon). He married Helen, sister of William of Thorlieshope. Their children included: John (b.1709), who married Agnes, daughter of Robert Mader of Greenhill; a second son, whose

name is unknown; Henry in Sorbietrees, who married Christian Scott of Falnash; and Simon. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in 'Adderstown' (probably Adderstoneshiel) in Cavers Parish. His children included: an unnamed child (b.1698); Jean (b.1701); Frances (b.1704); and Margaret (b.1705). In 1708 he was listed being in 'Etherstonesheils' when his daughter Betty was baptised. **William** of Wells, 'the Lace-man' (c.1670–1728) descendant of the Elliots of Brugh, he was eldest son of John and Margaret Johnstone, who lived at Southfield and are both buried in Hawick. It is also speculated that he derived from an illegitimate son of Gavin of Brugh, but these generations are quite uncertain. He was an apprentice to merchant Patrick Johnstone, but it is unclear where this was (since there is no record of it in Edinburgh). Johnstone seems likely to have been a relative of his mother and was a Bailie in Edinburgh (perhaps the Patrick who was later Provost of Edinburgh). In 1692 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh and was by that time already a merchant in London. He was a successful dealer in gold and silver lace, hence his nickname 'the Lace-man', and was also described as the King's tailor in London (but this could be local hyperbole). He owned an estate in Reigate in Surrey. He is referred to as 'of Brugh and Wells', having purchased the estate of Wells in 1706 from Thomas Rutherford; this was on the advice of his son-in-law (Gilbert Eliott), who owned neighbouring farms. He had Wells erected into a barony in 1707 and registered his arms in 1711. He is surely the same Mr. Elliot, born and educated at Nether Southfield, who is recorded as supplying Hawick Parish with a new mort-cloth in 1720. About 1720 he also purchased the estate of Haddon (near Kelso) from Sir Gilbert Eliott (it is said, to help him financially). Further Borders purchases included Ormiston, Hunthill and Scraesburgh. Despite his local lands and importance, he lived mainly in London, visiting the Borders seldom and briefly. He is said to have lost money in the South Sea Bubble around 1720. He worked to have his son-in-law pardoned after he had to flee following the death of Col. Stewart of Stewartfield in 1726. He spent £1000 setting up his son in business in London, and also left 'many thousands of pounds' for the grandchildren of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, his son-in-law. He married Eleanor, whose last name is not known, and she died in 1745; she may be the 'Ellenor Tankard' who married William Elliot in London in 1682. Their children included: William, who succeeded and became a Colonel; John, whose son inherited Wells; Eleanor (d.1728), who married Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs; Charlotte (d.1753), who married Maj.-Gen. Roger Eliot (of the St. Germains family), Governor of Gibraltar, and secondly married a Mr. Burroughs; Arabella, who married John Bishop and had a son Elliot Bishop; and Margaret, who married Jonathan Waggaman. He left a sizeable fortune when he died. When he witnessed his daughter Eleanor's marriage contract in 1702 it was also signed by John Elliot, tailor of London, who must have been a relative, possibly his son. Portraits of him and his wife, and of his daughter Lady Eliott, once hung in Wells House. His will was made at St. Martin in the Fields, and describes his surviving family, as well as mentioning a miniature portrait of his painted by Mr. Harle. He was buried in the Dissenter Burial ground at Bunhill Fields. An inventory of Wells House, drawn up for his son in the second quarter of the 18th century, includes portraits of him and his wife, as well as his daughter, Eleanor. **William** of Swinside (17th/18th C.) eldest son of Simon and grandson of William of the Binks and Harwood. He received a charter of Swinside during his father's lifetime in 1674. He could be the man mentioned by Scott of Satchells in 1688 as 'To see William Elliot of Swin-side, it is my full desire', as well as 'Therefore no Shepherd Swain my Muse will e're deride, And far less William Elliot the good Laird of Swoonside, Since thou art a worthy and a lovely one, Not like Envy, all consum'd to Skin and Bone'. Satchells dedicates this part of his 'Post'ral' to William, uncle to Sir William Eliott of Stobs, who is (confusingly) a different William. He was witness to the marriage contract of a daughter of Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1692. He was 'younger of Swinside' in 1698 when he was on the Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire, but just 'of Swinside' when listed as one of the heritors of Roxburghshire who petitioned Parliament in 1700. He was also a Commissioner of Supply in 1704. Sometime before 1702 he married Barbara, eldest daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Wells. She died by 1722 and he remarried, probably to Elizabeth McClean. In 1730 he purchased Sharpitlaw in Kelso Parish, which he conveyed to his son Robert, retaining liferent for himself. He had 9 children: William of Swinside (b.1701); Thomas (b.1703); Sussana (b.1705); John (b.1706); Adam (b.1709); Elizabeth; Walter; George; and Robert of Sharpitlaw. Note that Tancred's history places him as

the son of William of the Binks and Harwood, rather than the grandson. A document of 1707 lists William 'younger of Swinsyde', so it is also possible that there was an additional generation. Gideon, son of William of Swinside, became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1736, and was probably of this generation also. **William** (1661/2–1731) tenant in Whithaugh and Braidlie. He was eldest son of John of Castlehope and Billhope and descended from the Elliots of Falnash. Around 1730 he bought Whithaugh for his 1st son and Redheugh for his 2nd son. He married Isabella (c.1680–1769), daughter of Scott of Falnash (perhaps Gideon Scott, who would be the right generation, or his brother Robert). Their children included: John of Whithaugh (c.1702–78), who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Scott of Gorrenberry; Robert of Redheugh (1709–93), who married Margaret Beattie; and William in Braidlie (1711–71), who died unmarried. Note that the dates of his birth and death are very uncertain, with some sources suggesting he died in 1767, aged 89. He and his wife were buried at Hermitage Chapel. **William** (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of James of Redheugh and brother of Robert of Larriston. He was grandson of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters'. He will was proved in 1694. According to a family pedigree of about 1704 he 'went away to be a horner'. **William** of Penchrise (17th/18th C.) son of William of Penchrise and Bessie Grieve. His siblings included Henry in Riccarton, John in Leahaugh, Ninian in Ruecastle, Adam in Catlowdie and Jean (wife of Robert Grieve in Teindside). He is probably the William of Penchrise who was imprisoned and fined for attending a field conventicle at Abbotrule, probably in about 1680. He married Jane (or Janet), daughter of John Elliot of Thorlieshope. Their children included: Gilbert of Mount; John; Walter; James in Millholm; William in Selkirk, who married Marion Elliot; and Adam in Dykeraw. He may also be father of Thomas, who was born in Cavers Parish in 1699. Note that information about this family seems uncertain. **William** (17th/18th C.) younger son of Adam in Dykeraw, he was tenant farmer in Millbunholm. He is said to have firstly married a Miss Henderson and secondly married Marion Nixon, with whom he had a son William in Dykeraw. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His children included: Beatrix (b.1707); Agnes (b.1710); and Dand (b.1714). **William** 1st Laird of Wolfelee (1688–1768) second son of Thomas of Oakwood Mill and grandson of Thomas of Borthwickshiels, with his mother being Jean Inglis. He was a lawyer in Edinburgh, being sent there by his father, although it is said he did not really settle down to a serious business life until his marriage. He was apprenticed to Andrew Haliburton, W.S. and his own law office was in the Lawnmarket, although later he also had an office in Selkirk (with receipts recorded with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1729, 1733 and probably 1744). He dealt with legal business for Scott of Harden for several decades. He purchased the estate of Wolfelee in 1730 (from his distant relatives, the Eliotts of Stobs), although it is said that he seldom stayed there, except when his legal business took him to the area. He sold off the Stonedge part to his future father-in-law. His estate was valued at £1233 6s 8d in the 1740s. In 1751 he bought several neighbouring properties from William Kerr of Abbotrule, as well as half of Kirknowe from Richard Mair. And in 1757 he and his son Cornelius bought 'Forkings of Unthank', 'Eyelee', the 'old Glebe of Hobkirk' and the 'Cleugh or back brae of Unthank' from Thomas Scott of Stonedge. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis 'for good services', in 1753. He was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Scott of Whitehaugh in 1753. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1722 he married Helen, daughter of Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill and Elizabeth Elliot of Harwood. In 1727 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of William Scott of Stonedge, and she died only 3 years later. In 1732 he lastly married Margaret, daughter of Adam Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, and she died in 1796; there was a portrait painted of her. His children were: Thomas (b.1723, by his 1st marriage), a doctor who pre-deceased his father; Elizabeth (also by his 1st marriage), who married William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, her father's brother-in-law; Cornelius (1733–1821), who succeeded to Wolfelee; Adam (1740–1804), who married Rose Leonardi, worked in Danzig, and died on the Isle of Wight; Thomas, who died in infancy; Robert, merchant in Amsterdam, who bought Pinnaclehill, Kelso; Samuel, merchant in Antigua; Janet (or Jean), married Maj. Henry Balfour of Pilrig, Leith; and Helen, married Capt. Robert Davidson of Pinnaclehill. Not known as a great land improver, he nevertheless purchased several Border estates, becoming quite wealthy in later life. He was a friend of the Grieves of Branxholme Park, often staying there. He is said to have been tall and handsome. He was healthy and working up

until the day he died. **William** (17th/18th C.) son of John in Harden and grandson of Adam in Dykeraw. He was tenant in 'Hole', which is probably the same as 'Hollows'. His children included William, John and Isabel. **William** of Harwood (d.c.1736) 3rd Laird (although some say he was 4th), eldest son and successor to his father Henry. He is recorded in bonds of 1693 and 1694 as the eldest lawful son of Henry and in 1697 as 'younger of Harret'. In 1698 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire as 'younger of Harrow'. His father assigned the lands of Harwood, Appotside and Tythehouse to him, suggesting he took over financial control of the family estates, although his father appears to have lived for several years afterwards. He was just 'of Harwood' in 1700 when he was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament. He is listed in 1704 as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. He married Jean (or Jane), eldest daughter of Walter Scott of Todrig by postnuptial contract in 1700. The witnesses (probably all relatives) were Robert of Midlem Mill, Henry in Hudshouse and his own brothers Walter, John and Henry. They had 10 children: Henry (1700–84), who succeeded; Thomas and John, who died young; Robert, 'Captain', whose son William became Laird of Harwood; Elizabeth, who married William Scott of Milsington; Jean (1709/10–74), who married William Elliot of Lodgegill and Tarras; Marion (or 'Mary'), who married John Scott of Weens; and Margaret, Christian and Janet, who all died unmarried (Janet in her 90th year). It is unclear when he succeeded to his father, but certainly by late 1707, when he was involved in the discharge of a bond along with Walter Scott of Todrig (his father-in-law). He had a bond of provision for his children in 1720, updated in 1726. He had a reputation for being eccentric (or perhaps 'of weak intellect') and for not seeing eye to eye with his son and heir, Henry. In 1731 they both ran horses in the annual race held near Hartshaugh, and he tricked his son by buying an old racehorse from Newcastle, which won at a canter; it is said that the cheers could be heard across the Rule valley. He let much of the Harwood estate to James Pott and his brothers, provoking his son into appealing to the Court of Session, and having him placed under trust, with only a small annuity. This 'Bond of Interdiction' was in 1731 and to last 21 years. The appointed trustees were Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill, Thomas Scott of Todrig (his brother-in-law), Henry (his son) and Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. He was essentially forced to resign his lands to his son in 1733. His wife had a contract in 1736 restricting her 'liferent' and handing over the mansion house of Harwood to her son Henry. **William** of Thorlieshope and Overton (17th/18th C.) eldest son of John of Thorlieshope. His father settled on him several lands, including 'Isgill'. In 1690 Simon of Lodgegill and his brother William of Cooms were declared bankrupt, and he was awarded Lodgegill, which he settled on his own brother Henry. In 1698 he acquired Blackhall and Overton from his father-in-law (Andrew Ainslie), and had a crown charter for these lands. He was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700 and was appointed Commissioner of Supply in Roxburghshire in 1704. He could be the Laird of Thorlieshope whose Chaplain, Mr. Tait, was recorded preaching in Hawick in 1721. He forced his cousin's son Adam to sell Meikledale in 1725 to pay off debts. In 1729 he entailed all his lands on his eldest son William. In 1682 he married Christian, eldest daughter of Andrew Ainslie of Blackhall (who had been Provost of Jedburgh). They had at least 10 children, including: William of Thorlieshope and Overton (b.1694), whose 2nd wife was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Arthur Elliot of Harwood; John; Robert; Walter (b.1701); Elizabeth (b.1702); James (b.1704); Walter (again), described as 5th son; Helen, who married William Mather of Greenhill; Christian, who married Adam of Arkleton; Cecile (b.1706), who married William Hall, tenant in Hyndhope; and Andrew (b.1707), tenant in Edgerston Tofts. He moved to Oxnam Parish and is buried there. **William** (17th/18th C.) cottar in Ashkirk. He married Mary Ker and their son Thomas was baptised in 1715. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1719 he married 'Jesobel' Wilson, who was also from Roberton. Perhaps the same William is recorded at Mabonlaw in 1721 when his son Walter was baptised and in 1726 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He may be the William at Whitecleughside whose son Walter was baptised in 1727. Either he or a different William was recorded at Alemoor in 1721 when his son James was baptised. **William** (17th/18th C.) writer in Edinburgh who acted as agent for the Burgh of Selkirk. In 1724 he was paid by Selkirk for researching the town's erection as a regality. In 1733 he was paid for inserting an advertisement for Selkirk Races in an Edinburgh newspaper. He may be the 'younger writer in Edinburgh' in a case with the Burgh

of Selkirk. Probably the same writer in Edinburgh had a receipt for salary from the Burgh of Selkirk in 1742 and further receipts for legal work in 1743 (including borrowing the charter of 1449 to establish the establishment of a court of regality in Selkirk), 1745 (including a dispute with Douglas over Selkirk's right to a market). He may be the William also recorded in discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk in the 1750s. He is probably from one of the local Elliot families and may be the same as William of Wolfelee. **William** (1689–1756) 2nd Laird of Borthwickbrae, eldest son of William and Isobel Scott. In 1708 he was 'younger' when he was listed as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. He is probably the Elliot of Borthwickbrae who in 1715 and 1716 witnessed baptisms for Alexander Scott of Synton (his brother-in-law). In 1721 he leased the west end of Branxholme Muir from the Scotts of Buccleuch for 21 years. Little else is known about him. In 1706 he married Margaret (probably his cousin), daughter of John Scott of Synton, and they had 14 children (mostly baptised in Roberton): William (b.1706), christened at Roberton, but died at sea; Margaret (b.1707), who married Thomas Scott of Wauchope, who later purchased part of the Borthwickbrae estate; John (1711–92), who succeeded to Borthwickbrae; Magdalene (b.1713), who married Walter Grieve of Branxholme Park; Elizabeth (b.1716), who died unmarried in 1809, aged 92 (90 in the Parish Register); Jean (b.1718), who married Thomas Borthwick in Shaws; Alexander (b.1720); Mary (b.1722); Christian (b.1724); Thomas (b.1726); Gilbert (b.1728), who probably died young; Ann (b.1729), who married Thomas Elliot, minister of Kirkton and Cavers in 1760; Gilbert (b.1731), whose son Thomas purchased the Langlands estate; and Isobel (b.1731), who married Walter Elliot of Ormiston, one of the founders of Hawick's carpet-making trade. He must have been quite young when he married. A Roberton Parish record of 1707 relates to Isabel Riddel, who acted as midwife to his wife, the baby being delivered 'before the time'. **William** of Thorlieshope and Overton (1694–1744) eldest son of William of Thorlieshope. He lived in Oxnam Parish. His father settled on him the lands of Blackhall in 1698, Thorlieshope in 1711 and the remainder were entailed to him in 1729. In 1727 he acquired Demainholm from John of Demainholm and in 1731 he sold Meikledale to William Scott in Meikledale. In 1707 he had an illegitimate child with Isobel Minto, Charles. In 1711 he married his 2nd cousin Margaret, daughter and heiress of Arthur Elliot of Harwood. His wife was recorded as having the third most highly valued lands in Hawick Parish in 1710. They had 8 sons and 6 daughters, including: Robert, who succeeded; James (b.1726); Walter (b.1729); and Andrew (b.1737). **Col. William** of Brugh and Wells (1696–1764) eldest son of William of Brugh and Wells, 'the Lace-man'. He was guardian for his nephew Granville Elliott (son of his sister Charlotte and the deceased Roger Elliott) around 1720. He joined the Army in 1722 as Coronet in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards and was then Captain in Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons. He was served as heir to his father in 1730. However, he spent most of his time at his estate near London, with Archibald Jerdan acting as his factor at Wells (and whose surviving rental book from 1728–60 gives a glimpse into the conditions of a Border laird at that time). At Wells he was keen on devloping the gardens, had a bowling green, kept dogs and also had fishing and hunting gear. His Border estates included Ormiston (in Eckford Parish) as well as Hadden (near Kelso). In 1737 he became a Major in the Grenadier Guards and was Lieutenant-Colonel by 1741. In 1743 he was at the Battle of Dettingen, where he served as A.D.C. and equerry to King George II. His lands in Sprouston were valued at over £3500 in the 1740s. His nephew George Augustus Eliott (later Lord Heathfield) and his cousin Capt. John Elliot (son of Gilbert of Winningtonrig) were officers under him. He resigned his army commission in 1746. He paid the window tax for 'Walls' in Hobkirk Parish in 1748. He was elected M.P. for Caine, Wiltshire in 1741 and held the seat until 1754. He went through a long legal battle with Lady Rutherford of Chatto over his father's purchase of Ormiston, this ending in 1753. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. It is said that he took a keen interest in the well-being of his Elliot relatives. In 1737 he married Lady Frances Nassau d'Auverquerque (apparently against her father's wishes), daughter of Henry, Earl of Grantham, and she died in 1772. They had one child, Henry (b.1741), who died in infancy. The family are buried at St. James', Westminster. He was succeeded by his nephew William Nassau. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in Hawick. He married Margaret Balmer (or Bulmer) in Hawick Parish in 1725. Their children included: Helen (b.1728); and Archibald (b.1729), who may be the weaver who married Janet Aitken. **William** (17th/18th C.) carter in

Hawick. In 1732 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Scott 'wynhead'; the other witness was John (who was surely a relative) and the pair probably witnessed another baptism a few weeks earlier for George Deans. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Peelbrae in 1727 and Peelbraehope later. His children included: Janet (b.1727); William (b.1729); and Helen (b.1731). **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Crumhaugh, where he is recorded in 1716 and 1718. In 1720 he is 'late tenent in Crumhaugh', but in 1729 was still 'in Crumhaugh'. He is probably the William who (along with John) witnessed a baptism in 1728 for Andrew Leithead, workman in Goldielands. He married Bessie Brown and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Walter (b.1716); Walter (again, b.1718); and William (b.1720), baptised posthumously, presented by his brother John (tenant in Goldielands). The witnesses in 1716 were Walter Scott of Crumhaugh and Andrew Riddell, in 1718 were Andrew Riddell and John Scott, and in 1720 was Beadle John Scott. Probably the same William in Crumhaugh secondly married Margaret Scott in 1726 and their children included John (b.1727) and Christian (b.1729). The witnesses in 1729 were John Elliot (probably his brother) and Walter Scott (perhaps related to his wife). **William** (1703–91) son of John in Dinlees, he was tenant at Park in Liddesdale. He is mentioned in 1730 as brother of John in Park. He married Miss Scott from Blackhall, probably Helen Scott (1702–74). Their children included: John in Bygate (1731–1808); Margaret (1736–1827), who married Archibald Armstrong in Sorbietrees; and Violet, who married George Dalgleish in Castleton. 'Miss Vilette Elliot, Park' subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. **William** of Bush (1705–79) 2nd surviving son of John. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Aitcheson, farmer at Eweslees. He inherited Binks from his brother Robert in 1754. He farmed at Arkleton for 20 years, as well as farming Bush and Binks. His children were: John; Henry, who married Jean Laidlaw from Gorrenberry; Christian (b.1738); Jean (b.1740); Robert (b.1742); and Margaret (b.1745). **William** (18th C.) younger son of William of Penchrise and Janet, daughter of John Elliot of Thorlieshope. He lived in Selkirk. He married Marion Elliot from Linslaw and their children included William, Robert and Mary (who married A. Muir in Whithaugh). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton and Wilton Parishes. He married Bessie Scott from Wilton in 1727. Their children included: Walter (b.1731), born at Whitfield, who is probably the Walter whose children were born at Alton and Wester Groundistone; and Agnes (b.1733), born at Groundistone. The witnesses in 1731 were John and James Scott. **William** (b.1706) eldest son of William of Borthwickbrae and Isobel Scott. He died at sea, but the details are not recorded. The farm was inherited by his brother John. **William** (1707/8–41) son of Robert and Jean 'Ruan', he was a merchant in Castleton. He died aged 33 and is buried at Teviothead. John, who married Hannah Grieve, may have been his brother. **William** (18th C.) son of Adam in Dykeraw. He was tenant in 'Hole' (although it is unclear where this was). His children included William, John and Isobel. **William** of Tarras (1708/9–79) son of Henry of Lodgegill and Margaret Elliot of Midlem Mill. His father died in 1714 and his uncle John of Binks was appointed one of his curators. He succeeded to Lodgegill (or Black Tarras) in 1732. He rented Ginglenwells from the Duke of Buccleuch in 1736. His estate was valued at £200 in the 1740s. He was involved in bonds with Capt. Robert Elliot for Fairnielees in 1761 and Blakehope and Lodgegill in 1763. He was a great breeder of race-horses, and once raced an unknown horse in Newcastle, but was virtually ruined by betting debts when it fell near the post after he had backed it heavily. The financial problems during the American War meant he had to sell Blakehope and Tarras to the Duke of Buccleuch, but he was allowed to lease Dinlees for a modest rent. 'Article and account of the roup and sale of horse, nolt, and sheep, beloning to Mr Elliot of Tarras, exposed to sale by the trustees for his creditors, at Broadlee, 8th June, 1763' was donated to the Museum by James Wilson in 1862. In 1731 he married Jean Elliot (1709/10–74), daughter of William, Laird of Harwood. Their children included: Henry (1731–90), tenant in Dinlees; Margaret, who married Mr. Haig; Janet, who died unmarried; John (1741–54); Jane (1742–61); William (b.1745), also tenant in Dinlees; and Jean, who married Mr. Crichton. He and his wife are buried at Castleton. **William** (1711–71) tenant in Braidlie on Hermitage. He was 3rd son of William in Whithaugh and Isobel Scott. He died unmarried and was buried at Unthank, where the stone stated that he died aged 50. However, a family pedigree also suggests he was born in 1694. **William** (b.1710) son of Walter in Brugh. He was a cooper (in London according to some sources, but that is

surely a transcription error, since his entire family were born and lived locally). He married Hahhah (or Anna) Scott and their children, born in Castleton Parish, were: Elizabeth (b.1755), who married Robert Mathieson from Castleton; Helen (b.1757); Agnes (b.1759), who married William Elliot from Selkirk; Ann (b.1760); James (b.1762); William (b.1764); and John (b.1767), also a cooper. Margaret, who married Thomas Elliot from Hawick, was probably also his daughter. **William** (18th C.) dyker in Hawick Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1741 for James Nimmo and in 1742 for shoemaker John Brown. He is recorded as a 'Diker' in 1760 when he hired the Hawick mortcloth. He is probably the dyker who married Margaret Elliot in Hawick and paid extra to the Kirk Session 'for marrian in ye manse' (suggesting either that it was a quick wedding or otherwise that they were dissenters of some sort). **William** of Whithaugh (c.1723–76) eldest son of John of Whithaugh. He is probably the William 'of Whitehaugh' listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761, with William 'junior' perhaps being his son. He firstly married Margaret Shortreed (c.1735–88) from Essenside (perhaps daughter of Robert) and secondly married Elizabeth Elliot, probably sister of the Laird of Wolfelee; she may be the 'Betty Elliot of Whithaugh' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1798. His children were: Elizabeth (1754–1815), who maried Robert Weir from near Canonbie; Margaret (c.1755–1837), who lived in Kirkcaldy and made a family pedigree in about 1790; Jean (c.1757–1839), who married James Bogle from Kirkcaldy; John (1759–1847), who married Jean Elliot of Binks; Robert (1761–1840), Captain of 'the Hope', who married Alison Gregg; William, (1762–1843), W.S., J.P., lived in Hawick; Isobel (1765–1808); Thomas (b.1766) doctor in Carlisle; and James (1769–1824), who was a merchant in Hawick. He is said to have died aged 59, but this seems unlikely given the ages of his parents and siblings. **William** (18th C.) farmer at Whithaugh in Wilton Parish. In 1756 he married Isabel Jackson and their children included Agnes (b.1757), 'Ketty' (b.1759), Helen (b.1761), John (b.1763) and William (b.1766). It is unclear how he might have been related to the contemporary William of Whithaugh. **William** (18th C.) shepherd at Harwood in Hobkirk Parish. His children included Henry (b.1741), Jean (b.1743) and William (b.1751). Probably the same William was shepherd at 'Hawkcleughlongels' (which seems likely to be Hawklawtongues) in Hobkirk Parish, having children Jean (b.1745), William (b.1747), Walter (b.1752) and Janet (b.1755). **William** (18th C.) resident at Southdeanrig in Cavers Parish. His children included: William (b.1743); Robert (b.1746), possibly the tenant farmer in Powisholm; William (again, b.1748); Janet (b.1750); and Helen (b.1753). **William** (18th C.) shepherd at the Flex. His wife was Janet Gledstains and their son James was born in 1743. **William** (18th C.) resident of Toono-Rule. He had a daughter Isobel baptised in 1748. **William** (1722/3–1806) described as 'portioner in Lanton Mains' on a tombstone at old Abbotrule Kirk. He must have had a close connection with the Abbotrule area. He may also have been tenant at Knowesouth, recorded on the Land Tax Rolls in 1811. He married Jean Henderson in Bedrule Parish in 1759, and she died in 1807, aged 79. Their children included: Margaret (b.1760); Mabel (b.1762); Janet (b.1764); Jean (b.1768); Robert (b.1769), also farmer at Lanton Mains; and William (b.1772). 3 of his children died in infancy. He was probably brother of George, tenant in Doorpool. **William Nassau** of Brugh (1736–75) only son of John, who was 2nd son of William of Brugh and Wells ('the Laceman'). In 1764 he was served heir to his uncle Col. William of Wells, and took the additional name of his aunt's family, Nassau. Also in 1764 he married Martha Tryphena Louisa, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Meade; she died in 1796. Her name was given to a wood on the Wells estate, 'Mead's Grove Plantation'. Their only son William, who succeeded, was an M.P. He may have earlier married Mary Scawen of Reigate. In 1775 he purchased West Lees, extending the Wells estate. But he died a few months later at his lodgings in Bath. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Marion or Mary Laidlaw and their children included Adam (b.1750), Henry (b.1753) and Mary (b.1761). **Dr. William** (18th C.) physician in Jedburgh. He is recorded as liferenter of Dryden and part of Headshaw in 1788. Dryden was then valued at £290 and his part of Headshaw at £116 19s 6d. He was among a group of men to whom Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto granted liferent of part of his lands in order to add them to the Roxburghshire voters' roll. He may have been related to the Elliots of Minto, **William** (18th C.) farmer at Nether Stanegarthside, probably son of Thomas. He married Mary (or Marion) Pattison, who died in 1794. Their children included: John (b.1761); Robert (1784–1813); Margaret (1769–1846); an unnamed child

(b.1772); and Mary (b.1780). The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. Dolly, who married Andrew Pattison in Nether Stanegarthside, and died in 1763, aged 64, was probably related to him. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. Probably the same William was father of Gideon (b.1767) and John (b.1777). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, perhaps tenant in 'Sandridgeshiells'. In 1746 he married Margaret Elliot and they had a daughter Margaret in 1755. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Cavers in 1791 when he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. **William** (1723–97) son of Robert of Caerlenrig. He farmed at Winnington Rig and neighouring farms. He and his father Robert were witnesses for a baptism for William Grieve (farmer in Southfield) and his sister Mary in 1764. He may be the William who was joint possessor (along with Robert Potts) of the farm of Turn in 1779. He was recorded as farmer at 'Winnington' on the 1785 Horse Tax Rolls and 'Winningtonridge' in 1786, continuing there until 1797 when he farmed at 'Winningtonrigg & c.' and owned 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid tax for having 4 non-working dogs at Winningtonrig in 1797. He married Margaret Anderson and she died in 1845, aged 90. Their children were all baptised in Kirkton Parish. Their sons were: Robert (1790–1872), tenant at Teindside; James (b.1791), who died in infancy; and William (1796–1842), tenant at Mangerton. Their daughters probably included: Christian (1786–1880), who married Walter John Grieve, farmer in Southfield; Margaret (b.1788), who died in infancy; Margaret (again, 1793–1809); and Mary (1795–1837). His will is registered with Peebles Commisary Court in 1798. **William** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Templehall in Rulewater, recorded in 1751 when the lands were sold. His son William, younger, was also mentioned. His daughter Elizabeth was born in 1750. **William** (18th C.) Hawick baker, son of Henry in Riccarton and Isobel Elliot. He is probably the William listed as Bailie during the 1760s to 1780s. In 1762 and 1765 he witnessed baptisms for fellow baker Robert Scott, junior. He is recorded as 'baxter' in 1763. He is probably the baker who witnessed a baptism for merchant Walter Scott in 1766 and one for shoemaker Peter Wilson in 1777. He was one of the Magistrates during the proceedings for the Division of the Common and in 1769 was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. He paid the horse tax in Hawick in the period 1785–90 and 1794. He married Janet (her name sometimes given as 'H.') Grieve of the Branxholme Park family. Their children were: Henry (b.1756); Jean (or Jane, b.1759), who died unmarried; James (b.1761); Walter (b.1763), who died young; and Helen, who married Henry Armstrong from Riccarton Mill (who may have been a cousin). The witnesses in 1763 were Excise Officer Archibald Campbell and merchant Thomas Wilkie. **William** (c.1714–1806) shepherd at Templehallshiel. He was already herd at Templehallshiel in 1758, when his first child was baptised. In 1757 he married Helen Turnbull (c.1725–95) from Wilton, with the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Hobkirk Parishes. Their likely children are: Robert (b.1758), possibly the cattle dealer in Newcastleton; Thomas (b.1761); George (b.1762); Henry (b.1764); and Margaret (b.1770). It also seems likely that he was father of John, labourer around Wauchope. He died in Newcastleton and his wife died at Roan. **William** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Betty Wilson in 1756 and they had a son John (b.1760). He witnessed a baptism for James Buckham in 1764. His name also appears to be written in the baptismal records for 1765, but crossed out. **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: John (b.1760); and Helen (b.1761). He is probably the William who married Christian Oliver in Southdean in 1758. **William** of Arkleton (1735–91) eldest surviving son of Adam and Christina Elliot, he was baptised in Ewes Parish. He succeeded when quite young, and in 1744 had tutors appointed, including Andrew, younger son of William of Thorlieshope. However, the estate was probably heavily encumbered when he succeeded. He became a doctor in Jedburgh, where his children were born. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He paid tax in Jedburgh for having a male servant in the period 1778–85 and a female servant in 1785, as well as the Horse Tax in Jedburgh from 1785. He is probably the Dr. William of Jedburgh who was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788. He may also be the William of Arkleton who was as a voter in Dumfriesshire in the same year. He inherited Thorlieshope through his wife, but sold it to James Jardine, tenant of Arkleton. He firstly married Marie, a sister of Dr. Lindsay, then secondly married Cassandra, daughter of Robert Elliot of Overton, co-heiress of Thorlieshope. His children were: Adam (1774–97), Lieutenant in the 72nd Regiment of Foot, who died unmarried; Robert

(1775–1810), Major with the 5th Bombay Native Infantry, who died at sea; William (b.1777), army surgeon, who died unmarried while serving in the West Indies; Margaret ('Peggy', 1779–1816), who married Adam, son of Rev. William Scott of Southdean; John (b.1781); and Gilbert (b.1784). His son Robert succeeded when he returned home in 1803 and his daughter Margaret succeeded in 1810. **William** (18th C.) farmer at Burnhead and Appletreehall. His wife was Helen Hume and their children included Janet (b.1770), Margaret (b.1773) and Jean (b.1775). **William** (18th C.) resident of Chisholme in the Borthwick valley. His daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1773. Other children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Alexander (b.1754), William (b.1754), Janet (b.1758), William (b.1764), Walter (b.1766) and Margaret (b.1767). **William** (18th C.) son of Robert of Redheugh. In 1744 his father had a confirming charter for Redheugh, in which he was assigned the farm in fee. He was later tenant in Hillhouse. He was disinherited by his father in 1786, for reasons that are not recorded. He married Margaret Haliburton from Roughley in 1764. Their children included: William (b.1765), who was a doctor in Newcastle; Robert (b.1767), who was a lawyer in Kirkcaldy; John (b.1769), a merchant in London; Thomas (b.1771) in Hillhouse; and Margaret (b.1774), who married Castleton Schoolmaster Mr. Forsyth. **William** (c.1745–95) buried in Castleton Kirkyard. His wife was Elizabeth Oliver (c.1759–85) and they had a son James. He was probably related to Walter (1755–77), who died at Tweedenside. He himself died at 'Dedburn'. **William** (d.bef. 1809) farmer at Myredykes. He was recorded as farmer at Myredykes and other farms on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was also taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. His only daughter, Helen, married James Oliver (farmer at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot) in 1797. His wife's death is recorded in Hawick Parish in 1809. **Bailie William** (d.1795) merchant in Hawick, whose death is recorded there. He was Bailie during the 1770s and 80s. He is probably distinct from the baker who was also Magistrate around the same time. He witnessed baptisms for ex-Bailie John Hardie and for Bailie Andrew Scott in 1772 and for George Turnbull and Isobel Hardie in 1777. He could be the William in Hawick recorded in letters preserved in Selkirk in the Walter Mason Collection from the years around 1791. He is probably the man recorded in a diary entry by John Sibbald in 1781: 'Went over to Hawick on Tuesday. Dined in Bailie Elliot's. Was sorry to see Mrs Armstrong in such a condition, being deprived of the use of her reason for some time past. Bought a big coat from Bailie Elliot, which cost me, mounting and cloth, £1, 18s, 6d'. **William** (c.1740–96) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Crozier (c.1740–82). Their children included: Marion (b.1761); Janet (1765–1838); James (b.1770); and James (again, b.1772). He died at 'Pigeonhole' and is buried in Castleton Kirkyard. **William** of Brugh (c.1740–1817) eldest son of Capt. John and Jean Grieve. He was a grandson of Gilbert, who farmed at Winningtonrig, and was descended from the Elliots of Brugh. He is said to have been born in Belgium (presumably where his father was serving), although his siblings were all christened locally. He was given a commission in the Army in 1758, was appointed Cornet in the Inniskilling Dragoons in 1761 and was appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Johnstone (who commanded the forces in Ireland) in 1766, holding that post until 1780, but being transferred to the 11th Dragoons in 1779. He was also Commissary General of Stores for the Army in Ireland. Shortly after being married in 1780 he left the Army and entered the Church. He became Rector of Trim, as well as being Chaplain to Bishop Ossory and also a regimental chaplain. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicolas FitzGerald, from Turlough, County Mayo. Their children were John (who died as a young man), Eliza (who married John Mockler from County Meath), Harriet (who married Capt. Eliott Seward, godson of Lord Heathfield), Lt. Col. William (d.1845) and Gilbert (who served in the Army and was Governor of the Island of Paxos). He died in Cheltenham and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard there. **Maj.-Gen. William** (1741–1803) only son of Gilbert of Larriston, who was the direct heir of the Elliots of Redheugh and Larriston. His mother was Margaret, daughter of James Scott of Calfield. His father died when he was quite young. He is said to have worked for a while as a tailor's apprentice at Bowanhill (Teviothead), perhaps spent a year at Skelfhill, then entered the service of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs as a stable boy. Being recognised as the head of the clan, Sir Gilbert had him educated and arranged for him to go out as a cadet in the East India Company Artillery in 1761. By 1763 (or perhaps 1764) he obtained a commission and was rapidly promoted, becoming a Lieut.-Col. in 1782. It is said that he distinguished

himself in the Carnatic, where he commanded artillery under Sir Eyre Coote. He made a small fortune in the East India Company and was able to resign in 1785, to return home. He repurchased the lands of Larriston (including Nether and Over Larriston and Blackhope) from William Oliver of Dinlabyre in 1786, and added Larriston Rig and (also called Haggiehaugh) in 1790. His lands of Larriston were valued at £834 in 1788. He is recorded at Haggiehaugh on the both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls (when he was a Colonel) and in the same year when taxed for having a male servant. He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in at least 1797 and 1798. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire. He tried to establish his claim to be head of the clan through court proceedings in Jedburgh (presided over by the Sheriff, the same Oliver of Dinlabyre), being formally served heir to his grandfather Robert of Larriston in 1788, and matriculating arms in 1793. Perhaps country life was too quiet for him, because he resumed his commission with the East India Company by 1788. However, it seems unlikely that he returned to India, and may have worked for the company in England, rising to the rank of Major General. He died unmarried and named George Fraser Scott (a son of his cousin) as his heir. A memorial to him in Littleham Church, Exmouth misspells his appellation 'of Larrinton'. He is probably the William from Castleton whose will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1803. **William** (1744/5–93) farm worker who lived at Deeburn in the Hermitage valley. His children included Elizabeth (b.c.1770). **William** (1745–1807) son of William, who farmed at Tarras and Lodgegill. He was tenant in Dinlees on Hermitage Water. In 1786 he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. He is recorded at Dinlees on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1785–89 and 1794. He was taxed for having 4 non-working dogs in 1797. He married Agnes Amos (c.1753–1842) from Langholm. Their children included: Margaret (b.1781); William (b.1790), who also farmed at Dinlees; and Henry (b.1792) in Colterscleuch. **William** (1753–1821) son of Robert and Janet Wilson. He was born in Ewes Parish. He married Jean Davidson (1751–1827) from Canonbie and their children were born in New Langholm. He could be the William listed at New Langholm on the subscription list for William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. Their children included: Margaret (b.1783); Robert (1785–1849); John (1785–1847), who became a minister in Peebles and married Janet Scott; William (1789–1822), who lived in England; Matthew (b.1791), who died young; Janet (b.1793); and Jane Beattie (b.1797), who died young. **William** 'Willie' (c.1750–1827) son of Robert in Hermitage and Janet Scott from Greenwood. He was tenant in Millburnholm. He was the farmer there when Sir Walter Scott and Robert Shortreed visited on their tour around Liddesdale; it seems likely that Scott took some of the qualities of 'Dandie Dinmont' from him (in addition to James Davidson if Hyndlee). The meeting is described in detail by Scott. He is probably the farmer at Millburnholm who is recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in the period 1786–1797 and also on the Dog Tax Rolls in 1797. A story is told of how he came out of his door when the Liddesdale Volunteers passed his house at the False Alarm in 1804; he followed them to 'the Edge' dividing Liddesdale from Teviotdale and encouraging the men to face Napoloen is meant to ahve stated 'dinna let him ower the edge'. In 1787 in Hawick he married Elizabeth Laidlaw from Falnash, who died in 1822, aged 72. Their children were: Jean (b.1792); and Robert (1793–1858), who married Mary Scott from Skelfhill and died in Toftholm. His birth is not recorded, but on source states he was born in 1759. **William** (1761–c.1835) son of Rev. Thomas of Kirkton and Cavers. He was an architect in Kelso and may have been the William who became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1775. He built the Teviot Bridge near Kelso 1794–95 (probably to designs by Alexander Stevens). He also designed the extension to the old Wilton Kirk, which was built in 1801. Langholm Town Hall and the houses at Chesters and Crailing were his work, as were renovations at Yair and Drumlanrig Castle. He married Jean Robertson in 1791 and their children included: Esther (b.1792), who married Charles Scott of Knowesouth; Thomas (b.1793), who died in infancy; John (b.1795), W.S. in Hawick and Jedburgh, who married Janet Usher; William (b.1797), surgeon in London; Ann (b.1799) who married Kelso ironomomger Thomas Sibbald; Jean (b.1799); another Thomas (b.1802); Alexander (b.1804); Robert (b.1807); and Walter (b.1810), who carried on the architect's business in Kelso. **William Nassau** of Brugh and Wells (1766–1818) only son of William Nassau of Brugh and Wells, whom he succeeded in 1775. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788; he was described at that time as having 'a good estate' and supporting Sir Gilbert Elliot. In 1778 and 1779 in

Hobkirk Parish he was taxed for having 3 male servants. In 1788 he is recorded as owner of the lands of Wells and West Lees (in Hobkirk Parish) and Huntknow (listed in Bedrule Parish), as well as Ormiston (in Eckford Parish) and Hadden (in Sprouston Parish). He was also taxed for having a male servant at Wells in 1794 and 1797 (along with Gilbert Eliott, who was serving as his factor there). Already owner of the Wells estate (which had been erected into a barony by his grandfather), in 1801 he purchased the adjacent Barony of Bedrule from the Kerrs of Cavers Carre. This included the lands of Bedrule, Fulton, Dunionhill, Dunionshank, Bedrule Mill, Gourlaybog and Poinderhaugh. He became an M.P., for Portarlington 1801–02 and for Peterborough in 1802–18. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland and was a member of the Privy Council. In Westminster he was called 'the Spectre of the Castle', because he was so thin; however, he was said to be well regarded by his contemporaries. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and in 1819 (when already deceased). He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He was also recorded as owner of Wells and West Lees, as well as the Barony of Hadden, on the Land Tax Rolls in 1811. He died unmarried at Minto House. He had named his relative Lord Heathfield (or his son) as his successor to the Wells estate, but outlived them both, so succession fell to Sir William Eliott of Stobs as heir of the line. He left his portrait, plate and library to Lord Minto. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1818. **William** (1762–88) son of John and Hannah Grieve. He was a surgeon, who died at Cape Coast Castle in Africa. He is mentioned on the family's gravestone in Castleton cemetery. **William** (1762–1843), W.S., J.P., younger son of William of Whithaugh (descended from Elliot of Mosspeeble) and Elizabeth Elliot (probably sister to the Laird of Wolfelee). He was a writer (i.e. lawyer) in Hawick, where he was also a Justice of the Peace, and he lived in Newcastleton in later life (probably from about 1820). It is also possible he was the writer in Edinburgh who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He was 'Writer in Hawick' in 1789 when he paid tax for having a female servant. He also paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1791–94. He is probably the William who in about 1800 contributed £2 2s to the local subscription to help fund the forces to stop the French invasion. He drew up a pedigree of the Eliotts in about 1790 (and made a formal deposition of the document in 1841, when he was living in Newcastleton); this was said to be quite accurate back to the time of his great-grandfather's generation, but incorrect before that. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He is probably the writer in Castleton who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and may be the William from Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is described as 'Writer Ind.' living in the house of joiner John Cavers in Newcastleton at the time of the 1841 census. He seems to have died without issue. **William** in Orchard see **William Elliot Lockhart**. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1797 he married Janet Gordon from Hawick Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: William (b.1796); and Frear (b.1798). **William** (1765–1851) eldest son of William in Hillhouse and Mary Haliburton, he was born in Castleton Parish. He may be the William of Liddesdale who studied at Edinburgh University 1784/5. He received a surgeon mate's diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh in 1794. He was a doctor in Newcastle. In 1808 he received an M.D. from St. Andrews University. He married Jane Grieve, from Newburn. **Maj. William** (1766–1802) eldest son of Cornelius the 2nd Laird of Wolfelee. He was a Major in the 1st Madras Cavalry and died in Vellore (southern India). His portrait (in a red hunting coat) was painted by Raeburn. Wolfelee was inherited by his younger brother James. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Dykecroft, recorded on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **William** (d.1816) Town Herd of Hawick. He is 'late Town Herd Hawick' in the record of his death. It is possible he was the same as the William recorded at Whitchesters in 1797. He was already Town Herd in 1800 when the death of his sister Janet is recorded. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Whitchesters in 1797, when he paid tax on 2 non-working dogs. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hassendeanburn, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. **William** 5th Laird of Harwood (1766–1835) son of 'Captain' Robert and Elizabeth Pringle of Clifton. He succeeded his uncle Henry, who had considerably improved the estate. Gideon Pott, farmer at Penchrise, was appointed to clear his debts before he succeeded to the estate. Shortly afterwards he joined the recently formed Roxburgh Fencible Dragoons. He was promoted to Major and served under

his distant relation Lt.-Col. William Elliot (later Elliot-Lockhart) of Borthwickbrae, repelling the French from Killala Bay in Ireland in 1798. It was claimed that his men were guilty of killing a group of Irishmen who were hiding in a straw barn (this apparently told by a man from an Irish Cavalry regiment who visited Hawick a few years later, whose father and brothers were said to be among the dead). In 1788 his estate consisted of Harwood, Appotside, Fairnielees, Templehall and Kilnknowe, valued at £2143 2s. Also in 1788 he was mentioned as being about to be added to the list of voters in Roxburghshire. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He paid the Horse Tax in Wells in 1791 and Hundalee in 1792. He was recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses at Borthwickbrae. In 1802 he was made Captain commandant of the western troop of the Roxburghshire Yeomanry (Volunteers). Every man of the troop assembled (in Jedburgh) at the False Alarm. He was commonly called 'The Major' locally. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He was a member of the Jedforest Club from 1812. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In 1811 he was recorded on the Land Tax Rolls as owner of Harwood and Appotside, as well as Fairnielees, Templehall and Kilnknowe. In 1819, after troubles over the proposed Reform Act, he suggested forming his own troop of yeomanry to quell the riots, but the offer was declined. He lived for many years at Hundalee (where he paid tax for having a male servant in 1792–94 and the dog tax in 1797), where several of his children were born, and was also tenant at Stonedge. He then leased Weens from 1819 or 1820 for a few years, moving to Greenriver (Stonedge again in 1824) and then Mossburnford. He also had a house in Jedburgh. In 1834/5 he had a new house built at Harwood, but he died before moving into it. In 1804 he married Helen (or Eleanor, c.1783–1846), 2nd daughter of Maj. John Rutherford of Mossburnford. His children were: Robert Kerr (b.1805), who succeeded to Harwood; Eleanor (or 'Ellen', b.1806), who married John Paton of Crailing; and John (b.1809), who married Jane Jerdan of Bonjedward and farmed at Primrosehill. He was buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. His will is registered with Jedburgh Sheriff Court in 1838. **William** of Borthwickbrae, see **William Eliott Lockhart**. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Wilson in 1791 and their children included Archibald (b.1792), Isabel (b.1794), Janet (b.1796) and Walter (b.1798). His widow and son Archibald were living at about 59 High Street in 1841. **William** (18th/19th C.) herd to Thomas Oliver in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. His name was entered between those for Longburnshiels and for Stonedge, perhaps giving a clue to the location. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Twislehope according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **William** (b.c.1770s) labourer in Newcastleton according to the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **William** (b.c.1780) mason in Hawick. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1801, but not before. **William** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Skelfhill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Thorlieshope. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots connected with Thorlieshope. **William** (18th/19th C.) drover in Castleton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roan. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. It is unclear how he was related to other Elliots. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His wife was Isabel Jackson and their children included William (b.1801) and John (b.1803). They could be the William (aged 65) and Isabela (aged 70) living at Langhaugh in 1841 and recorded as labourer at Langhaugh in 1838–41. **William** (1770–1824) son of Thomas and Elizabeth Carruthers. He lived at Foulshiels and later Hartsgarth in Castleton Parish. He was probably the 'W. Elliot, Hartsgarth' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Jane Easton and their children included: James (b.1800); Robert (b.1802); George (b.1805); Thomas (b.1807); Ann (1810–92), who married Walter Armstrong; William (b.1812); Betty (b.1815); Walter (1818–99), died a bachelor; Walter (again, b.1819); and Jane (b.1822). He drowned in the Kershope Burn and is buried at Unthank. **William** (1772–1855) son of George, like his father he was tenant farmer at Doorpool in the Rule valley. He was recorded as tenant in Doorpool on the ballots for the Militia in Southdean Parish in 1799 and 1801. He was a prominent member of the Relief Kirk in Jedburgh. In 1812 he married Isabella Stephenson,

who died in 1850, aged 65. Their children included: George (b.1813); Janet (b.1815); Richard (1817–91); William (1819–91); and John (1823–1910), who married Agnes Stevenson Rutherford. His sons Richard, William and John were tenants in Hartwoodmyres for about 50 years. He died at Hartwoodmyres. The family were recorded on a memorial stone at old Abbotrule Kirk. **William** (c.1778–1843) from Hawick. He married Agnes 'Bone' and they had a son William (c.1800–78), who married Jane Oliver. In about 1833 he emigrated to Canada, settling in Halton, Ontario. **William** (c.1780–1824) from Castleton Parish, he lived at Gillside. His wife was Mary Murray and their children included: Mary (b.1803); Nelly (b.1811); Betty (b.1815); Christian (b.1818); Eppy (b.1821); and Isabel (b.1824). **William** (b.1780) son of Walter, who farmed at Henderson's Knowe. He was a miller in Hawick Parish and was thus recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in 1801. In 1817 he emigrated with his family to Smith's Falls, Lanark County, Ontario, arriving on the Alexander. There he was heavily involved with the Presbyterian Church. In 1851 he was living in Bathurst Township, farming 20 acres and owning 2 grist mills and a saw mill, on the River Tay. In 1802 he married Margaret ('Peggy') Scott, as recorded in Wilton Parish. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1802); Janet (b.1804); William (b.1806); Margaret (b.c.1806); Adam Scott (1807–99), also a miller who died in Ontario; James (1810–1900); Walter (b.1812); John; Ellen (1816–1909); Janet (b.1820); and Jenny (b.c.1825), born in Canada. At least 3 of his children were baptised 'in the presence of the Associate congregation' of Hawick. He is probably the miller whose child is recorded dying in Hawick in 1815. In Canada his son Thomas died of dysentery in 1819 and he also had twin daughters in 1819, both of whom died in infancy, as well as another daughter Janet (b.1820). He also had a daughter Isabel who married Adam Foster in Ontario in 1830. Several letters from him to his brother Thomas are preserved; one letter suggests he was 'keeping school at a place called trooptown'. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included: Walter (b.1800); James (b.1802), probably the grocer in Denholm; Nelly (b.1804); and Betty (b.1806). **William** (b.1790) son of William, tenant at Dinlees. He was farmer at Dinlees on Hermitage Water, like his father. His children included William, Jessie, Helen and Margaret. He is probably the 'W. Elliot, Dinlee' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **William** (c.1790–1853) labourer in Castleton. In 1841 he was at Little Whithaugh with his wife's mother, Jenny Crozier also living with them. In 1851 he was a widower and farm servant at Whithaughburn. He is listed as a farm servant at Whithaughburn in 1835. **William** (18th/19th C.) labourer listed at 'North Gunholm' (perhaps meant for Greenholm) among male heads of households in 1835. He married Jean Oliver (c.1792–1847). Their children included: Agnes (b.1813); Betty (b.1815); John (b.1817); Jean (b.1819); James (b.1822); George (b.1825); Gideon (b.1828); William Keir (b.1830); and Helen (b.1832). He died at Whithaughburn. **William** (1789/90–1869) boot and shoe maker in Newcastleton. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He probably lived at 6 Whitchester Stret. In the 1841 census he is listed with his wife Christian and children Betty, John (also a shoemaker), Ann, Christian and James. His cousin Robert Murray ('Formerly Teacher') was living with him in 1851. He married Christian Elliot (1797/8–1846) and their children included: Betty (b.1819); William (b.1821); Helen (b.1823); John (b.1825); Isabel (b.1827); and Anne (b.1829). He may have been son of cooper John and Betty Crozier, who was born in 1790. **William** of Brugh (1789/90–1845) eldest surviving son of William, Rector of Trim, and descended from the Eliotts of Brugh and farmers of Southfield. In 1818 he succeeded as head of the Elliots of Brugh on the death of William of Wells. He became a Lt.-Col. in the Royal Canadian Rifles. He served in the Peninsular Wars and commanded the Niagara frontier, where he died, and where there is a memorial to him in St. Mark's Church. In 1829 he married Mary Ann Charlotte Moore, daughter of Capt. Moore of the Royal Marines. Their children were: Rev. William, Prebendary of Hereford; and Capt. Henry Sheridan (d.1867). **William** (1792–1811) youngest son of the 1st Earl of Minto. He was 3rd Lieutenant on the H.M.S Fox and died returning from Bengal. **William** (1794/5–1866) shepherd in Castleton. In 1861 he was on Langholm Street. He married Isabella Armstrong, from Nichol Forest, Cumberland, and she died in 1870, aged 75. Their children included: Walter (1820/1–40); Robert (1825/6–74); Violet; and Agnes (1836/7–90). **William** (b.1794/5) mason in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he was living at Whitecleuchside and in 1851 was at Woodfoot (probably Cleuchfoot). His wife was Elizabeth and their children

included Mary, Isabella, Francis and William. Perhaps the same William was a widowed dyke builder living at Myrselawgreen with his daughter Jane in 1861. **William** (b.1795/6) from Selkirk, he was 'Tacksman, Toll-bar' at Mackside Toll in 1861. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included James, George and William. **William** (1796–1842) younger son of William, farmer at Winningtonrig. He farmed at Mangerton and died unmarried. **William** (1796–1838) son of John and Jean Scott. He was farmer at Flatt in Castleton Parish, like his father before him. He had a bond with Haddington distiller Archibald Dunlop in 1823. He was one of the Tory supporters who became a victim during the 'Tully's Mill' mobbings at the 1837 election. He was riding away from the Tower Inn when the mob 'did attempt violently to seize and stop his horse, and did pursue him with violently jold him down upon the ground, and did tear the greater part of his clothes off his person, and did beat and injure him in his person, particularly in his hand'. **William** (1797–1869) younger son of William, architect in Kelso and grandson of Rev. Thomas of Cavers. His brother John was a lawyer in Hawick. He was born in Kelso and became a surgeon in London. He married Sarah Georgina Miller and they had 14 children. **William** (b.c.1800) son of John, labourer at Wauchope Gardens. His children were born at Saughtree in Castleton Parish, although he was living at Wauchope Cottages in 1841 and Tythehouse in 1851 and 1861. He was Farm Steward at Tythehouse in 1861. He married Margaret Murray (who died before 1851) and their children included: Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1822); John (b.1823); Margaret (b.1824); Thomas (b.1826); James (b.1828); Scott (b.1830); Anne (b.1832); and Agnes (b.1835), who married Peter Cairns. **William** (1801–64) hosiery manufacturer who founded William Elliot & Sons in 1823. He was son of James of Goldielands and brother of Dr. Adam and of Margaret, who married John Wilson, 'the Dip'. He served his time as a stocking-maker, then built up his own business in Slitrig Crescent (around No. 6). His business is listed as a hosiery manufacturers on the Crescent in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was an executor for the estate of fellow manufacturer John Nixon in 1849. In 1851, essentially as an extension of his nearby factory he built Tower Mill over the Slitrig and paid for a new bridge (now part of the Kirkstile) to be built in place of the Auld Brig (which was demolished, with the approval of the Town Council and Roads Trustees). As a result he obtained possession of the stone from the demolision of the Auld Brig, some of which found its way into other buildings. He was one of the Orrock Trustees. He was also a Town Councillor from 1861, and his portrait hangs in the Museum. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1859. He lived on the Crescent. It was said that the citizens of Hawick, keen to hear about the future fortunes of the hosiery industry, looked forward more to his spech at the New Year's factory festival than they did to the throne speech! He is also supposed to have said that he preferred hosiery because 'though it was not so profitable, it gave most employment in proportion to the capital invested'. He was probably the William whose heirs are recorded in about 1874 owning part of the 'particate lands' once owned by shoemaker Robert Oliver. He married Isabella Scott (b.c.1806) in 1836. Their children included: Jane Carfin (b.1836); Agnes (b.1838); James (b.1840); William Scott (b.1843); and Adam (b.1844) of Caverton. His 2 sons carried on the firm of Elliot's. He died at the old family home of Goldielands. **William** (b.c.1802) son of Robert, tenant in Powisholm. He farmed at Harden in Castleton Parish. He married Jean Pattison (b.c.1811). Their children included: Robert (b.1839); and William (b.1843). **William** (19th C.) blacksmith and leader of the Jedburgh drum and fife band. He walked to Hawick in 1832 after the Reform Bill was defeated in the House of Lords, calling on Hawick men to follow him to London to overthrow the Lords, a threat he was talked out of. He later left Jedburgh, then emigrated to America, where he set up the Elliot Frog and Switch Company in St. Louis, which helped build the U.S. railroads. **William** (19th C.) from Hawick, he is recorded as winner of the 'standing high leap' at the 1834 Common-Riding Games. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William Scott** of Peel see **William Scott-Elliot**. **William Scott** of Arkleton see **William Scott-Elliot**. **William** (19th C.) resident of North Andover in Massachusetts. He must have had a local collection, since in 1859 he donated to the Museum an American Diver and in 1862 donated 'a large & extensive collection of coins, containing some of great interest, as, a Scottish coin of Robert II, a Roman one of Vespasian etc.' **William** (1812–c.78) raised by William and Jane Easton, he appears to have actually been the illegitimate son of William's younger brother Thomas (i.e. the

man whom he would have called uncle) with Isobel Aitchison (who may have died in childbirth). He was shepherd at Scotch Kershope in at least 1841–1861. In 1841 he married Christian Crozier (1806–77). Their children included: John (1842–79), died at Whithaugh Mill; William (b.1844); Walter Nichol (1846–82), died at Millburn; and James (1848–1928), farmer. **William Thomas** (1812–90) younger son of James, 3rd Laird of Wolfelee. He was brother of Sir Walter. He and his brother George Mackenzie emigrated to Australia where they established a sheep station at Johngboon and then at Canoona in Queensland. They were involved in an incident with Aboriginal people in 1856, where several people were shot. In 1875 he donated to the Museum 'specimens of ancient papyrus'. He died in Munich, Australia. **William** (1814–67) son of Robert and Janet Black. He was a joiner on the Loan. He was listed as a joiner at about 2 Loan in 1851 and as 'House Proprietor' at 2 Loan on the 1861 census. He married Helen Smith, and their children included: Robert (1851–1930), who married Isabella Mitchell; Helen T. (b.1852), who lived in Liverpool; Peter Smith (1854–1915), who married Jane Drinnan; Janet B. (1855–1933), who married Alfred Hannah; Elizabeth (1857–1934); William R. (1859–1934), who was a teacher; and Martha (1863–1945), also lived in Liverpool. His younger brother John Scott Elliot was Cornet. **William** (1817–98) son of Henry in Colterscleuch and Dinlees. He was tenant in Colterscleuch. He was helping his father with the farm according to the 1851 and 1861 censuses. **William** (b.1817/8) from Castleton Parish, he was shepherd at Arkleton in 1851. His wife was Helen and their children included Jane, Esther and Henry. **William** (b.c.1819) agricultural labourer, born in Castleton. In 1851 he was a cattle-feeder at Ruletownhead in Southdean Parish and in 1861 was a ploughman at Broadhaugh in Teviothead Parish. He married Jemima Elliot and their children included Elizabeth (b.1852), Isabella (b.1854), John, Margaret and Matthew. **William** (1819–91) son of William, tenant at Hartwoodmyres. He farmed at Hartwoodmyres along with his brothers Richard and John. He was recorded at Hartwoodmyres in 1868. **William** (1820–97) shepherd of the Ewes valley and elsewhere. He married Helen (1821–63), daughter of Robert McVittie from Fiddleton, and secondly married Elizabeth Little. Their children included: Jean (1846–1929); Esther (1846–96); Henry (1850–1940); Janet (1851–62); Helen (b.1854); William (1856–1920); Elizabeth (1859–1933); John Henry (1861–1925), who died in Waimate, New Zealand. He died at Peelbraehope and was buried in Ewes Kirkyard. **William** (19th C.) recorded at 'Road End' near Newcastleton in 1868. This could perhaps be the same as Steeleroad-end. **William** (1828–91) son of Robert and Eleanor Davidson. His father was farmer at Millburn in Castleton Parish. In 1861 at Lochburnfoot near Teviothead he married Helen (1839–1920), daughter of James Miller and Euphemia Winthrope. At that time he was living at Falnash. In 1862 they emigrated to New Zealand, and he died at Nevis, Central Otago. Their children were Euphemia Wintrup, Helen Davidson, Jane, Isabella Douglas and Ann Jemima. **Rev. William Hume** 'Hume' (1837–1927) from Hawick, son of Thomas and Margaret Hume. He was brother of James, merchant in the Sandbed. He trained as a writer's apprentice in Hawick. He went to Edinburgh University in 1859, and was minister at Haltwhistle in Northumberland. In 1874 he became minister of the St. Andrews Presbyterian (Dundee) Church in Ramsbottom, and served until his retirement in 1907. He wrote 'The Country and Church of the Cheeryble Brothers' (1893), and 'Story of the 'Cheeryble' Grants: from the Spey to the Irwell' (1906), describing the real life counterparts of the Scotsmen used as inspiration for characters in Charles Dickeons 'Nicholas Nickleby'. He also wrote verse, for example 'God and our Country', about the Covenanters, as well as verse in both Scots and Lancashire dialects. He was a keen member of the Bury and District Burns Club as well as the Manchester Branch of the Dickens Club. He was said to have a 'remarkable command of the Scotch language and Scotch dialect, and also of the Lancashire dialect'. He married a daughter of P.L. MacTaggart of Liverpool. He is buried in Wandsworth Cemetery, London. **William** (19th C.) Hawick's first cabman. His daughter Jessie married Alexander Kyle. **William** 'Wullie o Gowdlands' (or Goldielands) (19th C.) simple-minded soul who lived at Goldielands, and liked to dress up for special occasions, marching in front of the Saxhorn Band, the Volunteer Band, with the Cornet, etc. He was long remembered for one occasion when he arrived the night before a band event so as not to sleep in. **William Claude** 7th Laird of Harwood (1835–1922) eldest son of Robert Kerr. He succeeded to Harwood in 1873, with Clifton going to his brother Robert. He was born at Greenriver and baptised at Mossburnford. Educated at Cheltenham

College, he entered the army in 1854 and soon became a Lieutenant in the 9th (Norfolk) Regiment. He was decorated in the Crimean War, but had retired from the army after only about 2 years. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was a keen hunter and also proficient in boxing. In about 1874 he was recorded as owner of the farms of Harwood, Appotside and others. In 1876 he married Bertha Eliza, daughter of William Charles Blackman of Southsea, and she died in 1895. After his marriage in 1876 he lived mainly in Wales, seldom visiting Harwood, which was let out for the hunting season. He had no children and was suceeded by his nephew Thomas. **William** (b.1838/9) born in Castleton Parish, he was a cattleman, living at Adderstone Shiels Cottages in 1901. His wufe was Christina and their children included ploughman James. **Col. William Scott** (1841–aft. 1919) son of William, with whom he is easily confused, his mother being Isabella Scott. He had brothers Adam of Caverton and James of Mosstower. He ran the factory at Tower Mill and lived at Teviot Lodge. Some time before 1900 he installed electric lighting at his house at Teviot Lodge, using wires running from his factory at Tower Mill. In 1859 he (or perhaps his father) instigated setting up a company of Hawick Volunteers, and he eventually became Colonel of the Battalion. In 1863 he donated Russian fossils to the Museum. In 1874 he won a shooting competition between Volunteers from around Scotland. tHe was later Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion's successors, the Border Rifles, serving until 1891. He was also a keen meteorologist, and regularly sent his readings to GJ. Symons who published British Rainfall readings. He donated fossil shells to the Museum. In 1919 he retired from the firm of William Elliot & Sons, and passed ownership to his son, who was also William Scott. He married Margaret Cadenhead, daughter of Dr. George William Thompson. He secondly married Elizabeth MacNee. His second daughter was Isabella. His youngest daughter Margaret (b.1879) married manufacturer William Boyd Sime. Teviot Lodge was gifted to the High School by his daughters in 1933. **William** (1830/1–1903) eldest son of Lt.-Col. William, he succeeded as head of the Elliots of Brugh in 1845. He was educated at Cambridge and trained as a minister, becoming Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral and Rural Dean of Hereford. He married Anne Louise Bennett in 1829 and their children were Col. William (who wrote 'The Elliots of Brugh and Wells') and Gilbert John. He wrote a study of Eccesiastical Dilapidations. **Lt.-Col. William Fitzwilliam Elliot** (1849–1928) 4th son of the 3rd Earl of Minto. He served with Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In 1906 he wrote 'The Trustworthiness of Border Ballads' and followed that with 'Further Essays on Border Ballads' (1910). In these he commented on several ballads and what fraction of them might be genuinely traditional, rather than adapted by more modern writers. In 1880 he married Elizabeth Fanny, daughter of John Rutherford of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His children were Mary Adelaide (who married Sir John Hepburn Milne-Home), Margaret Cecil Anne (who married Maj. Frederick Adrian Cathcart) and John Augustis Gilbert (who worked in Kenya). **William Scott** (19th/20th C.) son of Col. William Scott of Teviot Lodge. He took over the hosiery firm of William & Elliot and Sons when his father retired in 1919. **William** (b.1859) son of Walter of Hollybush and descended from the Elliots of Newhall, he was an auctioneer in Muirglen, Lanark. He farmed at Langburnshiels on the Harwood (on Rule) estate and in 1924 he bought the whole estate from the 8th Laird, Thomas Robert Barnewall Elliot. He was a prominent auctioneer in his day, who was well known in agricultural circles. In Glasgow in 1866 he married Ellen Elizabeth Shields, daughter of a farmer. Their children were Ellen Elizabeth (who married Lt.-Col. John Craig of the Royal Scots Fusiliers) and Walter, who also farmed at Harwood and was an M.P. **William** of Brugh (b.1861) elder son of Rev. William, Prebendary of Hereford. He matriculated arms in 1902, establishing his descent from Gavin of the Brugh and Robert of Redheugh. He wrote the book 'The Elliots of Brugh and Wells'. In 1890 he married Mary Frances (d.1919), daughter and coheiress of Arthir B. Warre of Westfield House, Ramsgate. Their only child was Allison Mary, who married her cousin Lt.-Col. George Augustus Elliot of the Royal Irish Regiment. **Sir William** of Brugh (1896–1971) born in Wormit, Fife, elder son of Gilbert John of Brugh, he became head of the Elliots of Brugh. He joined the army in 1915, becoming a pilot in 1918 and was shot down and rescued in Russia in 1919. He rose to become Air Chief Mashall and Chief Staff Officer to the Minister of Defence, also receiving a knighthood. He married Elizabeth Rosemary Alice Chancellor and their children were Louise Elizabeth Rosemary and Simon John. **Willot** (15th

C.) recorded in the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Along with Roland and some Armstrongs, Hector Lauder, brother of the Laird of Todrig, had remission for bringing them to the area to attack the tenants of Whitmuir. They are described as 'traitors of Leven', but are as likely to have been from Liddesdale as England. Lauder's crimes also included resetting Elliots, Armstrongs, Fosters and others who were traitors; this makes it seem likely he and Roland were already declared as rebels before this time. His name is recorded as 'Willot elwald', but this is odd, since 'Willot' was sometimes a variant of 'Elliot'. **Zandra** see **Alexandra** (also formerly spelled 'Elot' and permutations including 'Allot', 'Eliot', 'Ellat', 'Elleott', 'Ellet', 'Elliott', 'Ellot', 'Ellote', 'Ellott', etc., as well as variants such as 'Ellwalld', 'Ellwand', 'Eluand', 'Elwalde', 'Elwode', 'Elwolde', 'Elwood', 'Eluat', 'Ilwand' and even 'Willat'; see also **Eliott** and **Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound**).

Ellioti (*e-lee-o-tee*) *n.* specific name for several species found on or around the Indian subcontinent, which were first described by Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. They are specifically: Buceros, hornbill; Dendrocopus, woodpecker; Golunda, groove-toothed mouse; Leopardus, leopard; Pernis, honey buzzard; Platydoris, sea slug; Syrmaticus, pheasant; and Tupaia or Anathana, tree-shrew (also spelled 'Elliotti' and 'Elliottii').

Elliot-Lockhart see **Lockhart**

Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound (*e-lee-i'-mu-ri-kin-in-mund*) *n.* **Arthur Ralph Douglas** (1846–1923) son of William Hugh and brother of Gilbert John, the 4th Earl of Minto. He was editor of the Edinburgh Review and Liberal M.P. for Roxburghshire 1880–92. In 1880 he defeated Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas by only 10 votes. He also defeated Charles Barrington Balfour of Newton-Don in 1885 and Mark Francis Napier in 1886, when he had become a Unionist. However, he lost in the rematch of 1892, although he returned as an M.P. for Durham 1898–1906. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1903–06. In 1888 he married Harriet Dagmar Ryan and they had 2 children, Robert Douglas (who died young) and Capt. Hubert William Arthur (of the Wiltshire Regiment). **Emma Eleanor Elizabeth** nee Hislop (1824–82) daughter of Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop and wife of the 3rd Earl of Minto. She wrote several works relating to family history, including 'A Memoir of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot' (1868), 'Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto' (1874), 'Lord Minto in India' (1880) and 'Border Sketches' (1870). **George Francis Stewart** 'Doddy' (1822–1901) son of Gilbert, the 2nd Earl of Minto. He was an English barrister and was private secretary to Lord Russell (who was married to his sister Frances). He wrote 'The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto' (1897) as well as some other works. He was given a celebratory dinner in the Exchange Hall in 1868. In 1874 he was living in London when he donated to the Museum: '(1) a mummy head of a crocodile (about half grown); (2) a bundle of mummies of infant crocodiles; (3) a mummy band; (4) two necklaces of various coloured beads; (5) a mummy of the sacred ibis; (6) portion of cloth in which th humand remains were enveloped when discovered. The above were all found under ground near the village of Maadbeh, in Upper Egypt, on the Nile'. He died unmarried. His diaries are in the National Library of Scotland. **Gilbert** see **Sir Gilbert Murray Kynynmound Elliot**. **Gilbert** (1782–1859) 5th Baronet and 2nd Earl of Minto, born in Lyons. He was son of Gilbert the 1st Earl, who had adopted the extra surname after inheriting titles through marriage. Educated at Edinburgh University and Cambridge. He was Captain of the Roxburgh Militia 1802–05, and later (from about 1808) Lt.-Col. Commandant of the 1st Regiment Roxburghshire Militia. He became M.P. for Ashburton in Devonshire, and then for Roxburghshire from 1812 (following a long family tradition), defeating Alexander Don by 6 (or perhaps 7) votes. He was only M.P. until 1814, when he succeeded as Earl, taking up his seat in the House of Lords. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He was an early member of the Jedforest Club, but resigned in 1834 following a dispute over politics. It was suggested that he intervened during the 'Lang Stand Oot' of 1822/3. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1825 and subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in that year. He was ambassador to Berlin 1832–34, First Lord of the Admiralty 1835–41, and Lord Privy Seal 1846–52. It is said that while he was in charge of the Admiralty there was a complaint raised about the number of Elliots who held positions in the Navy. He was also Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire and a member of the Royal Society. He retired to Minto House in 1852. In 1806 he married Mary, daughter of Patrick Brydone (traveller and author) of Lennel House near Coldstream, and she died in 1853. They had 10 children: Mary Elizabeth (d.1874), who married Baron Dunfermline; Francis Anna

Maria (1815–1898), who married Lord John Russell; Elisabeth Amelia Jane (d.1892), who married Frederick Romily; Charlotte Mary (d.1890), who married Melville Portal; Harriet Anne Gertrude (d.1855); William Hugh (1814–91), who became 3rd Earl; Adm. Sir Charles Gilbert John Brydone (1810–95), who married Loiusa Blackett and Henrietta Emily Liddell; George Francis Stewart (1822–1901), who a barrister in England, and wrote 'The Border Elliots'; Lt.-Col. Gilbert, who married Katherine Anne Gilbert; and Sir Henry George (1817–1907), who married Anne Antrobus. **Gilbert John** (1845–1914) 4th Earl of Minto, eldest son of William Hugh. Born in London, he was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was known as an allround sportsman in his youth, excelling on horseback and running, as well as at rowing, shooting and angling. He served in the Scots guards 1867–70 and in 1871, along with 2 of his brothers, was in Paris during the Commune. He rode in the Grand National 5 times (breaking his neck in 1876) and won the Streeplechase de Paris in 1874. He was newspaper correspondent in a number of wars and an officer in others (serving in the Scots Guards), this taking him to various parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. He was Commandant of the Border mounted volunteers. He first went out to Canada in 1883 as military secretary to the Governor-General, and there helped suppress the rebellion led by Louis Riel, being present at the battle of Fish Creek. Back in Scotland, he was heavily involved with the Border Mounted Rifles and in 1889 became Brigadier-General of the Scottish Border Volunteer Brigade. In 1891 he succeeded to the Earldom of Minto, before which he had the title of Viscount Melgund. In 1898 he was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick at a public banquet held in the Town Hall. He became Governor-General of Canada in 1898, serving until 1904 and then was Viceroy of India (1905–1910), being jointly responsible for the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909. He returned to Scotland in 1910, but did not long enjoy his retirement. In Hawick he was made an Honorary Burgess in 1898, following his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, and Minto Place was named after him. In 1883 he married Mary Caroline, daughter of Gen. Charles Grey. They had 5 children: Eileen Nina Evelyn Sibell (1884–1938), who married Lord Francis George Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 6th son of the Duke of Buccleuch; Ruby Florence Mary (1886–1961), who married the 2nd Earl Cromer; Violet Mary (1889–1965) who firstly married Lord Charles George Francis Mercer Nairne and secondly became Lady Astor; Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet (1891–1975), who succeeded; and Gavin William Esmond (1895–1917), who was killed at Flanders. Photographs of him show a fine handlebar moustache. He died at Minto House and was buried there. Many streets, schools, parks and towns (particularly in Canada and India) were named after him. **Sir Gilbert Edward George Lariston** 'Gibbie', O.B.E., J.P. (1928–2005) 6th Earl of Minto, succeeding his father in 1975. He was baptised in S.S. Mary & David in Hawick. Queen Mary was his Godmother. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he was commissioned into the Scots Guards and served as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief in the Far East and then Cyprus. He returned to run the farm at Minto, and played an active part in local affairs. He was elected to the Borders Regional Council, serving Hermitage Ward in 1974–80 and 1980–96, as well as being Convenor for the period 1990–96. In politics he was an independent. He was a J.P. for Roxburghshire from 1961 and was Depute Lieutenant for Roxburgh, Ettrick and Lauderdale. He was called 'Gibbie' by his friends, the same nickname used generations earlier in his family. He was a Brigadier in the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's bodyguard in Scotland. He served on several national committees, including being President of the South Scotland Chamber of Commerce, and was awarded the O.B.E. in 1986. A battle with the Secretary of State for Scotland in 1991, where he objected to the preservation order placed on Minto House, led to its demolition. In 1952 he married Lady Caroline Child-Villiers, and after a divorce married Miss Ballantine of New Jersey, and had 2 children: Gilbert Timothy George Larriston (b.1953), who succeeded; and Laura (b.1956). **Gilbert Timothy George Lariston** of Minto (1953–) son of Gilbert Edward George Larriston, he became 7th Earl of Minto in 2005. **Hugh Frederick Hislop** (1848–1932) 3rd son of the 3rd Earl of Minto. Like several members of his immediate family he served as an M.P., for the North Division of Ayr, 1885–92. In 1879 he married Mary Euphemia, daughter of Col. Samuel Long. His children were Nina Emily (who married Sir Charles Lennox Somerville Russell), Mabel Victoria (who married Hugh Munro and secondly married William Stewart McGeorge and Lieut. Hugh Samuel Roger of the Coldstream Guards. **Sir Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet** (1891–1975) 5th Earl of Minto, son of Gilbert John. He was known as Viscount

Melgund until he succeeded his father in 1914. He weas educated at Eton, being then commissioned into the Lothian and Border Horse before entering the Scots Guards in 1913, becoming a Captain and serving through WWI. After the war he read the Roll of Honour for the fallen in WWI in St. Cuthbert's Kirk. He then went to Canada as A.D.C. to the Governor-General. Returning to Scotland, he ran his estate and played an active role in local work, becoming a Justics of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire in 1924. In 1930 a portrait of the 1st Countess Minto by Joshua Reynolds was stolen from his private collection at Minto House and has never been recovered. In 1921 he married Marion, daughter of George William Cook of Westmount, Montreal. They had 4 children: Bridget Elliot (1921–2005), who married Lt.-Col. James Averell Clark and Maj. Henry Claude Lyon Garnett; Willa (b.1924), who married Maj. George David Chetwode; Gilbert Edward George Larriston (b.1928), who succeeded; and Lieut. George Esmond Dominic (b.1931), who married Countess Marie-Anna Esterhazy, 'Bunny'. **William Hugh** (1814–91) 3rd Earl of Minto, eldest son of Gilbert. He was Liberal M.P. for Hythe 1837–41, Greenock 1847–52 and Clackmannanshire 1857–59. In 1859 he succeeded to the Minto titles. In 1860 he had a writ for the lands and Barony of Headshaw, part of Hassendean Common and Langhope. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. He was Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire, served on the Lunacy Board for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Berwick and chaired the Board of Lunacy Commissioners for Scotland. He was also a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire, as well as on the county Prison Board. He was a staunch supporter of the Established Church. He gave the main speech at the inauguration of the Leyden Monument in Denholm in 1861. He was also Patron of Hawick and Wilton Football Club. In 1866 he loaned items for a temporary exhibition in the Museum: 'Indian, Chinese, and Malay weapons; Eastern scpetre, set with uncut jewels; Eastern state spears; a Burmese volume, certainly in a style of binding and general get up which must be pronounced remarkable; the hat of the Chinese Commissioner Yeh, who made rather a prominent figure in Eastern politics and warfare some years ago; and a sword taken by Lord Nelson in the battle of Cape St Vincent, and presented by him to the then Lord Minto'. In 1844 he married his cousin Emma Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Sir Thomas Hyslop (or Hislop). They had 4 children: Gilbert John, who succeeded; Arthur Ralph Douglas, barrister, who married Madeleine Harriet Dagmar Ryan; Hugh Frederick Hislop, M.P., who married Mary Euphemia Long; and Lt.-Col. William Fitzwilliam, who married Elisabeth Fanny Rutherford. He died in London. **William Brownrigg** (1820–1900) eldest son of John Esmond Elliot, M.P. He was a J.P. for Roxburghshire and a Commissioner of Supply for the county. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He resided at Benrig, near St. Boswells. In 1858 he married Mary Geraldine, daughter of Justin McCartie of Carrignavar, County Cork. Their children were William Gerald and Cyril Herbert, both of whom died unmarried (whether the extra names are included in the Elliot surname or as middle names is confusing in these generations, with the triple-barrelled surname typically being only adopted by the Earl of Minto; note that 'Kynynmound' is also spelled 'Kynnmond' etc.).

the Elliot Bandstand (*thu-e-lee-it-bawnd-stawnd*) *n.* bandstand constructed in the Park in 2015 on the site of the former structure, named in commemoration of Zandra Elliot (see also **the Bandstand**).

the Elliots (*thu-e-lee-itz, e-litz*) *n.* important local family since at least the 15th century, thought to have been granted land in Liddesdale sometime in the 12th to 14th centuries, perhaps originally as vasals of the Douglases. There are theories and legends of how they came originally from Angus or from Eliot (now called Arbirlot) in Forfarshire, or were descended from a Norman soldier named 'Aliot'. This might be consistent with 'William Alight, burgois de Seint Johan de Perth' (who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296) being a direct ancestor of Elliots who were granted land in Liddesdale, perhaps in the time of Robert the Bruce. The first published suggestion that the Elliots came from Angus was probably by Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells in 1688. Another version of the origin of the name is that it derives from the old English personal name Elwold; this is consistent with some of the earliest local recordings of the name as 'Elwald', 'Ellwand' and variants (although it is possible that this was simply a scribal affectation). Perhaps the most likely early history has a Breton origin, perhaps 'Halegouët' (or Huelgoat), with land (later called 'Alyth') being given in Perthshire around the late 12th century, then moving to Liddesdale when given the

lands of Redheugh around the early 14th century. There were people of that name close to the Borders from at least the 13th century (e.g. 'Elewald' and 'Helewald' in England in 1230, and Reginald son of Eliot in Dumfriesshire in the period 1242–95); the close geographic connection makes these people seem like likely ancestors for the Border Elliots, although other branches may have a different origin entirely. The first recorded example in the Borders may date from 1425/6 and there is certainly a 'Johannis Elwald' in 1436 and Gilbert in 1453. The family grew more powerful and numerous through the 15th century and in the 16th century effective took over control of Liddesdale from the Armstrongs. In 1494/5, among a list of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire there were listed 27 Elliots. They then had a reputation as notorious rievers, e.g. the Master of Hailes brought in 'the Elwands' in 1515/6. The clan submitted to England in 1547, with 74 men giving their pledges to Lord Wharton. Under Martin of Braidlie they were particularly powerful in the 1560s, but this led to a deadly feud with the Scotts, which included burning Hawick in 1565! A letter of 1583 lists the leaders of the family in Liddesdale. The clan suffered after the Union of the Crowns and attempts at 'pacification' of the Borders. The Elliots of Minto are derived from a grandson of the Eliotts of Stobs (who spelled their name differently), who in turn come from the earlier Chiefs at Redheugh in Liddesdale. The family moved their seat to Stobs for some time, although the chief once more sits at Redheugh. The Elliots of Brugh were also once well represented in Hawick, with other branches such as the Elliots of Horsleyhill and Wolfelee also being locally important. Elliots have been famous as soldiers, administrators and landowners. A pedigree of the family, dated about 1704, was discovered among the papers at Minto. The clan motto is 'Fortiter et recte' (boldly and rightly) – 'The double L and single T Descend from Minto and Wolflee, The double T and single L Mark the old race in Stobs that dwell, The single L and single T The Eliots of St. Germains be, But double T and double L Who they are, nobody can tell' [T], 'Land of Elliots and of fame, Of every bold and Border name, The Scottish pulse still beats the same Through kindly-hearted Liddesdale' [DA].

Elliot's (*e-litz, e-lee-itz*) *n.* stockingmakers of the mid-19th century, William Elliot & Sons, with their factory in Slitrig Crescent (probably No. 6), as well as at Tower Mill. The firm began around 1820, growing out of Waldie, Elliot & Co. (the Crescent), with Wilson & Elliot (Tower Knowe Mill), being formed in 1823. Elliot went on his own from 1830, later giving up spinning and focussing on hosiery. The firm was still listed at the Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. It acquired Stonefield Mill and the old Waulk Mill in 1850 and had the new Tower Mill built (also on the site of the Auld Brig) in about 1852. The same firm later built Buccleuch Mills on Green Lane in 1862 (more recently Glenhowe). It had sseparate factories for spinning and knitting. In 1869 it is recorded that the firm employed 617 men, women and children, manufacturing 'Cheviot wool stockings, drawers and undershirts'. In 1871 the 3 locations employed 490 people between them, spinning 70 tons of wool and manufacturing 70 tons of goods. In 1896 J.P. Alison designed a new wool store for the factory.

Elliot's (*e-litz*) *n.* building firm of J. & R. Elliot in the 20th century. They purchased land from Watson's at 30 Commercial Road in about 1950. The firm was run by Ian Elliot from the 1960s and then his wife Zandra from 1990.

Elliots Field (*e-litz-feeld*) *n.* isolated house by the Slitrig, seen from the Waverley Line between Stobs and Shankend. It is on the east side of the Slitrig, by Fleety Wood and was later called Fleety Cottage. Andrew Beattie appears to have been tenant or shepherd there in the 1820s and 30s. William Maben and family were there in 1841, Robert Grieve and his wife were there in 1861, along with a domestic servant and 8 lodgers who were working on the railway. Robert Grieve was there in 1861 and R. McLean in 1868. Some shale from here, part of the Riccarton Beds, were found to contain graptolite fossils, including specimens of the species called 'Monograptus riccartonensis' (marked 'Elliotsfield' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, it was recorded as 'Elliottfield' in 1857 and 'Eliotsfield' in 1860).

Elliot's Folly (*e-litz-fo-lee*) *n.* popular name used for a building constructed by Henry Elliot, Laird of Harwood in the mid-1700s. It was built on a small hill near an ancient camp, was thatched with heather and used by the Laird to watch his workers.

Elliotside (*e-li'-sīd*) *n.* lands that were formerly part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers, precise location uncertain. There are deeds relating to the lands in 1545, 1566 and 1614.

Elliot's Mill (*e-litz-mil*) *n.* former name for **Toor Mill**.

Elliott (*e-lee-i'*) *n.* **Nichol** (b.1835–1904/5) born in Cornhill, Northumberland, near Coldstream, where his father was Schoolmaster. He became a joiner, working around the Borders. In the late 1850s he worked at Wilton Lodge, which was then being renovated for David Pringle. His 'Literary Hours of a Working Man' (1862) consists of prose and verse pieces, many from around this time, some having been previously published in the Hawick Advertiser. He also had poetry and prose printed in the Border Treasury (in the 1870s), as well as a longer story 'Nellie Macpherson'. Later he worked as Clerk to Sunderland Police Court and published essays and poems in papers from Sunderland and Newcastle (see also **Elliot**).

Ellis (*e-lis*) *n.* **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott Easton in Wilton Parish in 1852. **William** (b.1818/9) from Ireland, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. He is probably the William who in 1867 donated to the Museum 'part of the base of a horn found in sinking a well at Teviot Crescent Mill, 14 feet below the surface of the ground, and 4 feet below the level of the river'. He was a teacher living at 2 O'Connell Street in 1851 and a shoemaker at 1 O'Connell Street in 1861. He is probably the William who donated 3 coins to the Museum in 1871. He married Jane Ferguson in 1861 and their children included William.

Ellit see **Elliot**

Ellot (*e-li'*) *n.* older spelling of 'Elliot' or 'Eliott', common into the mid-17th century. This spelling reflects the common local pronunciation (also written 'Elot' and other variants).

ellwand (*el-wawnd*) *n., arch.* a measuring rod one ell (about 37 inches) long, a yardstick – '. . . for ane elwand after the form of any other standard, vizt., to be made of iron jumpt after the length of the standart elwand of the town and burgh of Jedburgh for tryell of the ellwands' [BR1687], '. . . the ellwand or yard-stick used in the course of his business by his great-grandfather, who was known by the soubriquet of 'Handless Wat' ' [WAPJ] (also written 'elwand').

Ellwand see **Elliot**

elm (*e-lum*) *n.* elm (note normally pronounced as 2 syllables).

Elm Bank (*e-lum-bawngk*) *n.* original name of villa-type house at 6 Fenwick Park. It was built for Burgh Surveyor John Manuel in 1884, to designs by Manuel himself. The land was previously owned by Thomas Laidlaw of Sillerbuthall and joiner John Inglis, and before that the Turnbulls of Fenwick and Brieryyards. The access road became known as 'Manuel's Brae'. The house was bought by Robert Scott-Noble about 1900 and renamed 'the Elms'. It was used as Wilton Manse in the period 1945–90 and then renamed 'Ellistrin' when purchased by Ron and Eileen Smith.

Elmbank (*e-lum-bawngk*) *n.* small house in Denholm that used to be the preacher's house attached to the Cameronian Chapel.

Elm Cottage (*e-lum-ko'-eej*) *n.* former cottage to the north of Elm House, off the Green in Denholm.

Elm Court (*e-lum-kōr'*) *n.* housing developed by Eildon Housing in 2000, in the renovated Store Dairy off Orchard Terrace, also incorporating the former Provost's House. It consists of 30 flats.

Elm Grove (*e-lum-grōv*) *n.* street in the Wellogate, built off Orchard Terrace in 1897 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company. It was named after the elm trees that used to grow there. The Hawick Co-operative Society had extensive premises in the street, including stables for the Store horses, as well as a grocer's shop and a butcher's. One of the last town gas lamps from this street is preserved in the Museum. Nos. 1–7 are grade C listed buildings.

Elm Hoose (*e-lum-hoos*) *n.* villa-style house at 17 North Bridge Street, converted into a hotel. It was built as the residence of Dr. John R. Hamilton in about 1880. After conversion to a hotel the dining room became one of the town's popular restaurants. The hotel incorporates adjacent buildings, giving it a complement of 16 rooms. It closed in the 2010s, but reopened in 2022 as the Hawick Hotel. It is grade C listed.

Elm Hoose (*e-lum-hoos*) *n.* house in Denholm near the eastern corner of the Green. It held a baker's shop in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and housed the Co-op store from 1951–85 (not to be confused with the hotel in Hawick).

Elm Hoose Hotel (*e-lum-hoos-hō-tel*) *n.* name used for **Elm Hoose** after it was converted into a hotel.

the Elms (*thu-elmz, e-lumz*) *n.* name given in 1901 to the house off Weensland Road known as 'Elmbank' (or 'Elm Bank'), which had been built in 1884. It was purchased in 1945 as a manse for Wilton Parish Church. By the 1990s it was back in private hands and renamed 'Ellistrin', with present address 6 Fenwick Park.

eln (*eln*) *n., arch.* a unit of length approaximately equal to 37 inches, a yard – '. . . fyned John Brown for weaving linen for ten penneyis the elne against their will . . . ' [BR1660], '. . . that none who shall cast peats for this year in Whitchesters Moss shall take above twelve yards of measure alongst the

Moss side for spreading of the said peats, and that conform to the said twelve elns there must be a bridge left' [BR1735], '... to take no more ground to spreed peets next the moss side than the breadth of eight elns ...' [BR1743] (also **ell**).

Elot see **Ellot**

Elphinstone (*el-fin-stin*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th C.) witness in 1652 to the marriage contract between Robert Eliott (2nd son of Simon of the Binks) and Margaret Riddell (eldest daughter of William, portioner of Bewlie), where he is described as 'in Hopsburne'. In 1653 he is recorded in a sasine as 'indweller in Hobisburne, baillie in that part to William, Earl of Lothian'. He was presumably related to the later Alexander. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) eldest son of William and Margaret Langlands. In 1713 he sold the lands of Hartshaugh and Kirklands of Hobkirk to William Kerr of Abbotrule. **Arthur** (1688–1746) 6th Lord Balmerino. In 1740 he signed the agreement of the arbiters for the site of the Teviot Bridge in Hawick. Six years later he was beheaded for taking part in the Jacobite rebellion. **John** of Henderstoun (16th/17th C.) brother of George, Janet and Agnes. William Turnbull of Rulewood had a 'letter of apprising' against him in 1622 for non-payment of several bonds. He then had to yield up the Barony of Henderstoun (in Peeblesshire) and other lands to Turnbull. His son and heir was William. **John** (d.1649) 2nd Lord Balmerino, son of James, who was tried for supporting catholocism. He was imprisoned for opposition to Charles I, but eventually pardoned. He remained a staunch Covenanter, presiding over the Parliament which met in Edinburgh in 1641. In 1643 he was recorded in the valuation rolls as owner of Over Crailing and the Wester Mains of Hundalee. He also held lands in Hobkirk Parish, valued at £4844 16s 8d. It is said he was a mortal enemy of William Eliott of Stobs. Some of his lands in Rulewater were sold to John Stewart, Earl of Traquair and combined into the Wells estate. However, the bulk of his Rulewater property eventually became part of the estate of Eliott of Stobs. He was succeeded by his son John, and the titles became extinct in 1746 when Arthur, 6th Lord Balmerino was beheaded for supporing the Jacobite cause. **Thomas** (d.c.1519) received a gift of rights of the lands of Hassendeanbank, along with William (probably his son) in 1510. In 1512 he is also recorded in the Register of the Privy Seal along with his wife Elizabeth (an error for Janet?) Turnbull in a deed for Hassendeanbank. In 1512 he had a charter from Cuthbert Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn for half of the lands of Hassendeanbank, along with his wife Janet Turnbull (daughter and co-heiress of Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock). William had a 'precept of clare constat' in 1519, suggesting he was deceased by then. **William** (d.c.1486) younger son of Sir William of Pittendreich. He took up an ecclesiastical career. He became a Prebendary Canon of Glasgow and was Rector of Ashkirk by 1437. In 1479 he was stated to be holder of the Prebendary of Ancrum. He probably succeeded to his sons rights as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1481. He may have held the office until he died. He fathered a son, William, with an unknown woman of baronial family. It has been suggested that his was Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Hawick. This (illegitimate) son William became Bishop of Aberdeen and founded the university there in 1495. **William** (1431–1514) Bishop of Aberdeen and Chancellor of Scotland, son of William, Archdeacon of Teviotdale and grandson of Sir William of that Ilk. His mother may have been Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglas, 1st Baron of Drumlanrig and also Baron of Hawick. He was an official at Glasgow University in the 1470s and became a Lord of Council in Parliament by 1478. He appears to have held some of the rights of Archdeacon of Teviotdale in the period 1479–81, with his father taking over from him. He was on the Privy Council in 1508/9 when John Muir of Rowallan was directed to give 'warrandice' to George Scott for Dryden, Commonside and Over Harwood. He was probably the William who (along with Thomas) received a gift of the rights of the lands of Hassendeanbank through 'non-entry' in 1510. **William** (15th/16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1519 he had a 'precept of clare constat' for half of the lands of Hassendeanbank. Thie suggests he was son of Thomas, who held the lands in 1512. Almost immediately he gave a charter of the same lands to Andrew Ker of Cessford and Agnes Crichton. **William** (17th C.) acquired the lands of Hartshaugh in the Rule valley, along with his heir Alexander. The lands were probably bought from Gilbert Eliott of Craigend in the mid-1600s and remained in the family until 1713. It is unclear to which branch of the Elphinstones he belonged. In 1637 he was 'Williame Elphingstoun in Blacklyemouth, alias Steytheveyage' (presumably 'stay the voyge') when he witnessed a Hobkirk sasine. He married Margaret, daughter

of John Langlands, the minister of Wilton. **William** (17th C.) listed as tenant of Hartshaughmill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was surely a descendant of the earlier William of Hartshaugh. He was recorded as owner of Hartshaugh (including the mill and mill lands) in 1707, when they were valued at £60 (formerly written 'Elphingston', 'Elphingstoun' and variants).

Elrickhill (*el-rik-hil*) *n.* lands near Denholm, recorded in the Douglas of Cavers deeds around the 16th century. In 1511 it is 'Elrechill' when listed (along with 'Drileth', 'Murelaw' and 'Dennummains') as part of the Barony of Cavers. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687, when written 'Ellrighill', and by his brother Archibald in 1698, when transcribed 'Elvighill'. It is unclear exactly where these lands were located, but presumably near Denholm.

else (*els*) *adv., arch.* already, ere now – 'Forbye, A was i the hert's hyimm, els!' [ECS], '... for it was weel-on o haaf-past five, els!' [ECS], 'Have ee come back else!' [GW] (also written 'els').

elshin (*el-shin*) *n., arch.* a shoemaker's awl – '... or pinglin' wi' an elshin like the souters o' Selkirk' [JMW], '... gave him, to use his own words, 'hawf an inch o' the elshin'' [WNK] (also **elsin**).

elsin (*el-sin*) *n., arch.* an awl (also **elshin**).

elsin box (*el-sin-boks*) *n., arch.* a box for holding awls.

Elwald (*el-wawl'*) *n.* early form of **Elliot**, e.g. recorded in a in 1497 when several men of that name witnessed a sasine for Redheugh. It is unclear if the Gilbert son of 'Elewald', 'Walter son of 'Helewald' and 'Helewald' son of Herbert, listed in an assize in Newcastle in 1230, were connected. Perhaps the earliest record is for 'Johannis Elwald', who witnessed a sasine for Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee in 1436. Gilbert Elwald is mentioned in 1453, on a document relating to lands in Feu-rule. 'John Elwalde' of Thorlieshope is recorded in 1488 and 1498. 'Robert Elwolde, of the Hermitage' is recorded in 1491. A letter of remission for Patrick Earl of Bothwell in 1500 names 14 men of that surname in Liddesdale and surrounding areas. The same spelling is used in the Register of the Privy Seal in 1510 and 1516, for families of Redheugh, Larriston, etc., so this is clearly an alternative early spelling (although Pitcairn in his 'Criminal Trials' states 'The Elwalds, notorious Border Thieves. The name is now extinct'). It is unclear whether this spelling was related to the pronunciation of the time, but it seems likely it was only used by scribes as an anglicised version of the name. In 1526/7 we have Gavin recorded, and in 1535 George and James. William and Robert Elwald are recorded as Liddesdale thieves in 1535. In the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale the name is recorded consistently as Elwald. Letters from English Wardens to their superiors from around this time also consistently use the form 'Elwald' (with spelling variants; although one letter of 1542/3 uses the perhaps more phonetic spelling 'Eylwittes'). James Elwald in Dalkeith is recorded as witness to a document relating to the lands of Pettie in 1555. In a list of Borderers charged to appear before Queen Mary in 1561 we find the names 'Elwald' and 'Ellot' used interchangeably. By the end of the 16th century the forms 'Elot', 'Ellat', etc. are certainly more common. It is also possible that some of the earlier references were to an entirely different family, e.g. there were Elwolds in Ellingham Parish, Northumberland in the 12th century, in Newcastle in 1230 and throughout the Border counties of England in the 13th and 14th centuries. A man called 'Elewald' was killed in 1278/9 when accidentally struck in the head by a mallet near Alston in Cumbria. There were also people of the designation 'de Elaund' recorded in Northumberland in the 1260s and 1270s, which may be the same family (also written 'Ellwald', 'Ellwalld', 'Eluwald', 'Eluvald', 'Elwad', 'Elwalde', 'Ewal' and occasionally 'Elwand' and 'Elwood'; the '-wald' ending suggests a Saxon origin, and there is an 'Elwoldus' mentioned as early as 964 in the Melrose Chronicle; the use of this form for members of the Border Elliot family has caused some confusion in accounts of the origins and history of the Elliots, but was probably mostly an affected form used in formal documents).

Elwand see **Elwald**

Elwood see **Elwald**

Elygrain see **Alliegrain**

Ely Grain (*e-lee-grān*) *n.* small stream that joins Linhope Burn at the shepherd's cottage of Elygrain (see also **Alliegrain**).

emigration (*e-mee-grā-shin*) *n.* moving overseas, expatriation. This was common for local people, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, with the usual destinations being America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Most boats would leave from the western ports, Hawick folk often being ferried from Annan to the ships that left Liverpool. In the early part of the 19th century it was common to see carts leaving along the New Road towards Langholm, loaded

with woman and children and modest lugguge, with the men walking, and friends following them a mile or so out of town.

em (*em*) *v.* am (first person singular, present tense) – 'A em so', 'em A allowed oot the night?', 'A em listenin ti ee' (often used emphatically; also sometimes **um** as well as occasionally the English *am*).

Embleton (*em-bul-tin*) *n.* **Isaac** (19th C.) married Margaret Halliwell in Southdean in 1853.

Embro (*em-brō, -bru*) *n.* familiar for of Edinburgh – 'When dominie and minister Could offer him nae mair, He took the gate to Embro' toun To stoke his lairning there' [WL], '... wee bogles, big bogles, auld and young bogles, Embra bogles, Border bogles, Fife bogles ... ' [JuH] (also written 'Embra').

embroder (*em-brō-dur*) *v., arch.* to embroider – 'Item, a horsse with a footemantle of cimpsone weluet embrodered with siluer' [SB1634].

Emery (*e-mu-ree*) *n.* **John Dixon** (b.1810/1) from Berwick, he was a ropemaker, living at Howdenburn. He is listed there in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Janet Gordon and their children included Elizabeth G. and John J.S.

emmen (*e-, i-min*) *contr.* am not, aren't – 'emmen A the biggest bummer ee've ever seen?' (short form of **emn't**; could be written 'Em'n' '; note this becomes 'aren't' in standard English).

emmet (*e-mi', -it*) *n., poet.* an ant – '... An emmet ran up a blade o' gress And beis thrae the clover were hingin' ' [DH].

Emmett (*e-mi', -mit*) *n.* **John T.** (1828–98) English architect and architectural critic who designed the new Wilton Church, built 1859–62. He had previously been responsible for Bath Street Independent Church in Glasgow (now called Renfield St. Stephen's and also referred to as Blythswood), which has the tallest spire in that city. He also designed Sandyford Church, Glasgow. It is said that he was influenced by Gothic revivalist August Welby Pugin, and that his designs (being quite Gothic and Anglican in appearance) heavily influenced later Presbyterian and Episcopalian church designs in Scotland.

Emmettshiels (*e-mi'-sheelz*) *n.* former name for lands probably near Harwood-on-Teviot, in the Barony of Hawick. They were held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick from at least 1511, mentioned again in 1572, 1594 and 1615, and recorded again in the ratification of the Barony of Hawick to Anna Duchess of Buccleuch in 1686. They were owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh in the latter part of the 17th century. Precisely where they were is uncertain, but in 1686 they are 'the lands of Harwoodhill and Emmetsheels, somtymes called Lant and Emmetsheells' (it is 'Emetschelis' in 1511, 'Emetscheilis' and 'Emetschelis' in 1572, 'Emeschellis' in 1594 and 'Emetscheillis' in 1615).

emni (*em-, am-, um-ni*) *contr.* am not, literally 'amn't' – 'A emni din yit', 'Mibbe ee're feenished, bit A emni', '... an' in the nicht seesen, an' amna seelent' [HSR], '... whase shoon I amna wurdy til bear' [HSR] (also spelled 'amni' etc.; used for emphasis, cf. **emn't**; it is unclear why 'A emni' is used sometimes in preference to 'Am erni'; local dialect fills the gap left in standard English, where 'amn't' doesn't exist).

emn't (*em-in', am-in', um-in'*) *contr.* am not – 'A'm the wunner, emn't A?', 'emn't A the daftest glaik ee've ever seen?' (also **imn't**; usually precedes the first person singular pronoun; cf. **emni**; **emmen** is a shortened form).

Emond (*e-mind*) *n.* **Robert** (19th C.) probably son of James and Thomasina Montgomery. He was Cornet in 1876 and flesher to trade. He was arrested along with 7 others after Edward Dearden was fatally injured at the Thursday Night Chase, but later released. Probably the same Robert was listed as a butcher in Selkirk in 1897. He may be the power-loom tuner who died in Selkirk in 1913, aged 79.

the Empire (*thu-em-pIr*) *n.* name for the cinema at **the Exchange** in the early 20th century.

the Employment Exchange (*thu-em-ploi-min'-iks-chānj*) *n.* Hawick's Employment Centre, which opened in 1939 on Teviot Crescent, off the Little Haugh. The building later housed Diesel's nightclub and then the Santa Marina restaurant.

empy (*em-pee*) *adj.* empty – 'A sei ma gless ees emp'y', 'it was is emp'y is the High Street on Common Ridin Fridi', 'An' gif he cum til see me, he raves owt empie things ... ' [HSR], 'In A gaed ti fill ma empy keite, for my certies! A was howe!' [ECS], *n.* an empty object – 'did ee pit oot the empies?' (also written 'empie' and 'emp'y').

Emtelle (*em-tel*) *n.* manufacturer of fibre-optic cable duct, with factories in both Hawick and Jedburgh. Founded in Jedburgh in 1980, the Hawick manufacturing facility was opened in Hawick in 1999. The Hawick premises are located at Haughhead, to the east of the town, on the big bend in the A698 after the junction with the Bonchester road.

-en (*in*) *suffix* ending for some strong past participles, of which only a few survive in standard English (e.g. 'beaten', 'eaten', 'fallen' and 'written').

Several more survive locally (e.g. 'hutten', 'litten', 'putten', 'stooden', 'strucken' and 'sutten'), and even more used to be common (e.g. 'baken', cuissen', 'cruppen', 'hauden', 'setten' and 'stunken').

en' (*en*) *n., poet.* end – 'They're nae ways nice about the means Gif they but gain their selfish en's' [RDW], '... an' let thame ken that God rings in Jacob untill the en's o' the yirth' [HSR], 'Och let the wicketniss o' the wicket cum til ane en' ...' [HSR].

encampit (*en-kam-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* encamped – '... were encampit some ten or twal hunner, or mair, O' oor braw Scottish callants, God bless them, I'm shure' [BM1900].

end (*end*) *n.* a room, specifically in a 2 room house, – 'The men, an' women, an' bairns, an' swine, a' live thegether, in ae bit end' [RW], geographical area, part of a building, location – 'Oh, the Auld Smiddy end, where in youth's happy day ...' [JT] (see also **penny end** etc.).

end (*end*) *n., arch.* aim, purpose, result – 'The Minister desire of Bailie Graham and Jo Purdom to meet in his chamber ... to the end that a woman ... who hath brought forth a child ... may be examined ...' [PR1723] (now only common in phrases 'for his own ends' etc.).

endaivour (*en-dā-vur*) *n., v., arch.* endeavour.

endentour (*en-den-toor*) *n., arch.* an indenture – '... to be haldin of the said William and his aieris, as is contenit in the endentouris made betuix him and me ...' [SB1470].

endit (*end-ee', i'*) *pp.* ended – '... marched they from Branxholme to Hawick church, quher, after the funerall sermon endit, the corpes wer interrid amongest he antcestors' [SB1634], 'Dear Grizzy, how shall we get fendit, Whan a' our crop an' kail are endit?' [JR], 'The præyers o' David the son o' Jesse ar endet' [HSR], 'An' it cam' til pass, whan Jesus had endet a' they sayins ...' [HSR].

ends (*endz*) *n.* uncontrollable state, intense indignation, tantrum – 'hei didni half gaun his ends when it didni work', 'Hei is gaun eis reegs (or ends)' [ECS].

enduir (*en-dūr*) *v., arch.* to endure.

endways (*end-wāz*) *adv., arch.* thrivingly, successfully, forward – ''To get endways' with any piece of work, to get pretty well through with it, to succeed in any undertaking' [JoJ], 'Wark gaes far lighter endways when We joke away or haver' [JoHo].

eneauch see **eneuch**

eneaw see **enew**

eneuch (*e-new<u>ch</u>*) *n., arch.* enough, a sufficient quantity, sometimes contrasted with **enew** in number – 'Oo've eneuch o' tei, but no enew o' cups' [GW], 'Hae ee eneuch o' daich?' [JAHM], 'A similar distinction exists in the two forms 'eneauch' and 'eneaw', as in 'eneauch o' waittir, eneauch o' room', but 'eneaw o' bairns, eneaw o' dogs' [JAHM], *adv., conj., arch.* enough – '... for I hade allwayes civilitie eneuch of my Lord Lauderdaill, bit litle freindshipe' [SB1670], '... his Answer thereto was that he was att great eneugh expense anent his marriage ...' [PR1724], 'Its true eneugh, us muirland fouk, Get aye the first o' blasts when blawin'' [JoHa], 'It is eneuch for the discipel that he be as his maister, an' the servant as his lord' [HSR], 'It maunna be sae, in kase ther bena eneuch for us an yow' [HSR], 'Faith they may get the Elliots in, We lied eneugh that Scott should win' [RDW], ''D'ye think I'm dry eneuch noo.' 'Gae way to the pulpit man, ye're aye dry eneuch there', was the reply' [RJYS], '... she's been croose eneuch taw craw' [JEDM], ''Guid enuch for Denholm', said a weaver, 'but it'll no dae for Hawick'' [RJW], '... an big eneuch ti fother an fend for fremd folk an gangerels' [ECS], 'Folk's aye ready eneuch to allow They're sinners, but wi' the same braith They will trail their neebour in through ...' [FL] (also spelled 'eneauch' and 'eneugh'; the pronunciation formerly had a long diphthong merging *ū* and *oo*).

enew (*e-new*) *n., arch.* enough, a sufficient number (sometimes contrasting with **eneuch** in quantity) – 'An' bless the worthy guid Buccleu', Wi' rowth o' grace – he's lands enew' [RDW], 'Ee've enew o' pootches if ee'd eneuch tĕ fill thum' [JAHM] (also spelled 'eneaw').

enfauld (*en-fawld*) *v., arch.* to enfold, embrace – 'His levyt han' shud be anunder my hæd, an' his richt han' shud inflad me' [HSR] (also written 'infald').

enfeoffment (*en-feef-min'*) *n., arch.* the act of legally giving possession of land (Scots law term).

engadge (*en-gāj*) *v., arch.* to pledge, undertake – '... burgesses and Counsellors of the sd. burgh, faithfully engadge and promitt for themselves ... jointly to concur for the defence of the true liberties and provileges of the sd. burgh ...' [BR1706], to pawn, put up as security – '... I am a Gentleman by Parentage, but my Fathers having dilapidate and engaged their Estate by Cautionary ...' [CWS].

the Engineer (*<u>th</u>u-in-ji-neer*) *n.* name of one of the stagecoaches which regularly ran between Carlisle and Hawick before the railway, the other being 'the Favourite'. The route started at the Tower and finished at the Grey Goat Hotel (on

English Street) in Carlisle. The coach ran from 1825 until 1862. Robert Govenlock was one of the original guards. According to Pigot's 1825 directory the 2 coaches were called 'the Mail' and 'the Sir Walter Scott', but it may be that these names were never used locally.

England (*ing-glund, -glind*) *n.* country to the south of Hawick, usually entered across the Carter Bar or near Canonbie. The 19th century saw a large immigration to Hawick of people from English hosiery centres around Derby, Leicester and Nottingham – 'Ours was a land – a free fair land – Ere England had a name; And minstrel's harp and warrior's brand Have aye upheld her fame' [JT], ' 'Mong the beauty spots of England I have rambled far and near ... But I like auld Hawick the best' [TK], 'Dive ee leike ti beide up Ingland?' [ECS], 'Here were the white road from England Drops to the Rule and the Jed, Leaps the proud pulse of the exile, Back to the motherland sped' [WL] (sometimes written 'Ingland'; note the pronunciation is always *i-*, never *e-*).

Englandshire (*ing-glund-shIr*) *n.* humorous name for England – 'Here, hevin contemplated the 'glorious river Tweed – clear and majestic' Burns, for the first time in his life crossed owre inti Englandshire ... ' [IWL] (a Landlesism).

English (*ing-gleesh*) *adj.* coming from south of the Border, *n.* the people living south of the Border – '... in refusing to go as ane gyd to the Inglis to Langholm' [BR1651], 'The English love to sip through a stiffened upper lip. They believe they are a race of self-made men; thus relieving the Almighty of the blame for making Blighty, and relieving Him of blame for making them' [TD], *v., arch.* to translate into English – ' 'And startled up auld liart carlins may be Englished, 'and transformed themselves into old grey headed witches' ' [EM1820].

English (*ing-gleesh*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) Hawick resident, married to Margaret Thorbrand. Their children included: John (b.1642); Janet (b.1644); William (b.1646); and Janet (again, b.1649). Probably the same Adam is listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 (it is possible that this is a variant of 'Inglis').

the English Cricket Field (*thu-ing-gleesh-kri-ki'-feeld*) *n.* former field near St. Cuthbert's, used for cricket, P.S.A. rugby matches etc., situated where Lyle & Scott's offices now stand.

the English Grammar Schuil (*thu-ing-gleesh-graw-mur-skil*) *n.* another name for Hawick Grammar School, once in Orrock Place. The name possibly came from a combination of the formerly separate 'English' and 'Grammar' schools, and may only have been used once they were merged in about 1825 (otherwise the name is too confusing!).

the English Kirk (*thu-ing-gleesh-kirk*) *n.* informal name for the Episcopal Church, because of its ties with the Anglican Church. In Hawick this was the name given (with no obvious sense of disparagement) to St. Cuthbert's Church, partly also because of the number of southern incomers who joined its congregation.

the English Schuil (*thu-ing-gleesh-skil*) *n.* name formerly used to refer to the 'Parish' as opposed to 'Grammar' school, i.e. the elementary school, which was taught in English rather than Latin. Pupils were between the ages of 6 and 14, typically attending for 2 years, learning reading, writing and arithmetic. In the 17th century the school-house was St. Mary's Kirk. In 1683 there was a plea made for the school to be housed elsewhere than the Kirk, partly because 'the pews had suffered a considerable loss by the scholars breaking the same'. The school continued to use St. Mary's until ousted by the Grammar School in 1711, after which the Schoolmaster was paid an amount to rent a schoolhouse; it is unclear what building was used in the early 18th century. In 1715 it is recorded that 5 merks were appropriated by the Council for the rent of a house for the school, with the other half to be paid by the Kirk Session. In 1722 the master was given 40 merks by the Council for renting a school-house for 4 years 'when he had not the liberty to teach in the kirk' and in 1737 he was allowed £8 annually for the rent of a schoolhouse. In 1739 the first purpose-built school was erected, being 30 feet by 16 feet (inside the walls); this was probably at Slitrig Bank. The school once had its own flag that was carried in the Common-Riding procession, behind the Grammar School flag and in front of the apprentices flag, according to the 1747 Council decree. In 1756 the Schoolmaster was given £4 'towards assisting him in the reparation of his dwelling house', with the heritors probably paying the other half. The building was damaged in the 1767 flood, with the Schoolmaster's house carried away. Again money had to be given to rent a different building, and in the early 1800s part of the Town House was used when the school was once more repaired. It united with the Grammar School in 1824/5. The same name was later informally used for St. Cuthbert's School, which was attached to 'the English Kirk' and

opened about 1848, with a purpose-built school constructed 1849/50. An Episcopalian school was also opened in Wilton in 1851, and there appears to have been a third one in the town at about the same time.

the English side (*thu-ing-gleesh-sīd*) *n.* the other side of the Border into England – ''Here Johnie Armstrang, take thou my sword, That is made o' the metal sae fine; And when thou comest tae the English side, Remember the death of Hughie the Graeme'' [T], '...James Olifer, toun piper, seeing several immoralities, revellings, drunkenness, frequent cursing, blaspheming ye name of God, ... beside his irregular marriage on the English side ...' [PR1720], 'The long line of the Carter, Teviotdale flung wide, And a slight stir in the heather – a wind from the English side' [WHO].

enlairge (*in-lārj*) *v.* to enlarge – '...To gratify yer ain puir spite Enlairging every flaw' [FL].

enlichten (*in-lich-tin*) *v., arch., poet.* to enlighten – '...the commandment o' the Lord is pure, enlichtenin' the eyne' [HSR], 'His lichtenin's enlichtenet the warld; the yirth saw, an' trimmlet' [HSR], '...an' was enlichtened on the poseetion as regairds the Common-Ridin'' [BW1939].

enormitie (*ee-nor-mi-tee*) *n., arch.* a shocking crime, outrageous wrong – '...quhither we or any of oure foirsaidis be the actoris of the enormities, sall be chalenged ...' [SB1599], '...by yr night rambling commit divers and sundrie abominable irregularities, unlawful faults, and enormities and abuses by yr scandalous outrages ...' [BR1706], '...John Binnie, late Baylyea for his miscarriages, egregious enormities and faults ...' [BR1706].

enow see **eenow**

enshair (*en-shār*) *adj.* to ensure – 'Enshair for sunshine! That's what they want tae dae tae make the Common-Riding pay' [HE1939].

Ensign (*en-sīn*) *n., arch.* a standard-bearer in an army unit. This word is used in the 1706 Burgh Records to refer to the Cornet, but does not appear again after that – '...and voted Thomas Hardie, merchand, to be ensigne and to carrie the colour' [BR1706].

enter (*en-tur*) *v., arch.* to present oneself or someone else in court, to assume possession of lands or property – '...to haue enterit, ressauit and rentallit, and be the tennour heirof enteris, ressauis and retallis the said Gilbert and his airis ...' [SB1591].

entry (*en-tree*) *n.* a doorway, covered passageway, alley.

entry (*en-tree*) *n., arch.* presentation to a court – '...and thair to remane quhill lawfull entre be takin of him be Sir Jhone of Farnehirst, Knycht' [RBA1561].

envade (*en-vād*) *v., arch.* to invade – '...in his time the Murrays and Rosses envading each other; with cruel killing, two thousand were killed in either Parties' [CWS].

epie (*e-pee*) *n., arch.* a blow with a sword (also **yepie**; noted by J. Jamieson).

Episcopacy (*e-, ee-pis-kō-pi-see*) *n.* the government of a church by bishops, also known as 'prelacy' in Scottish history. This form of church organisation was thrown out in Scotland during the Reformation, about 1560. However, Episcopalianism was also favoured by the Stewart kings, as well as by most of England, and Charles I tried to forcibly reimpose this form of worship and governance on Scotland in 1637. This led to the signing of the National Covenant in 1638 and the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643, and the resultant complications over Scotland's role in the English Civil War. Later Episcopacy was forceably re-introduced in Scotland following the restoration of Charles II in 1660. All ministers appointed since 1649 were ordered to resign and ask for reinstatement. Although most accepted, the strongest Covenanters refused, particularly in the sourth-west of Scotland, where there was a growing rebellion as more bishops were appointed. There then followed 2 decades of persecution of the Covenanters until Presbyterianism was again introduced in the Revolution of 1688–89. Episcopalian ministers were ejected soon after William arrived in Britain, and for the next few years ministers continued to be removed for refusing to 'pray for William and Mary'. The last Episcopal incumbent of Hawick Parish was John Langlands, ousted in 1689 during the Revolution. Episcopal services apparently continued for a while in a private house on the Kirk Wynd. The ideals became mixed with those of the Jacobites through the 18th century. Thomas Somerville, minister at Cavers, apparently refused to take the oath for William and Mary, moving to Hawick to preach to a group of Episcopalians including members of the Gledstains and Chisholme families. Along with Francis Scott (ex-minister of Hassendean) they set up a meeting house at the Playlaw (i.e. near the Auld Mid Raw and Kirk Wynd) in 1712, following the passing of the Act of Toleration. A small groups continued to met in a house in the Kirk Wynd until about 1777, with Rev. Findlay McLennan leading the last services.

With a lapse of almost 70 years a mission station was started by Rev. W.S. White of Jedburgh in 1846. Rev. Robert Campbell continued in the following year, the first baptism was 1847, the Church Schools were built in 1850 and the new Church itself opened in 1858 (also written 'episcopacy').

Episcopalian (*ee-pis-kō-pā-lee-in*) *adj.* belonging to the Episcopalian Church, pertaining to the government of a church by bishops.

Episcopalianism (*ee-pis-kō-pā-lee-in-i-zum*) *n.* the doctrine of governing a church through bishops, prelacy. In Scotland's history this has tended to mean the opposite of Presbyterianism.

the Episcopalian Kirk (*thu-ee-pis-kō-pā-lee-in-kirk*) *n.* the Scottish Episcopalian (or Episcopal) Church is essentially a vestige of the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland in 1689. It is run by bishops, and has much in common with the Church of England. Like the rest of Scotland, Hawick's parish church was Episcopalian in the period 1662–89. Thereafter local Episcopalians probably met in secret. There is an entry (in the Parish Kirk records of the 1770s) of a baptism performed by Rev. Findlay McLennan 'Minister of the Episcopal Congregation of Hawick') in 1753. The church met publicly again in a Kirk Wynd house in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This building was situated at the western end, opposite the churchyard. A new church was opened in Jedburgh in 1844 and a mission was started in Hawick by the Jedburgh minister in 1846, meeting in the Orrock Place Grammar School, with the school (and possibly the congregation itself) meeting in Inglis' Ballroom from 1847. The Church Schools were built about 1850 on Slitrig Crescent, with services held there for several years. The purpose-built St. Cuthbert's Church was erected in 1857/58, with the site and building paid for by the Duke of Buccleuch.

the Episcopal Schuil (*thu-ee-pis-kō-pal-skil*) *n.* another name for **St. Cuthbert's Schuil**. There was also a private school taught under Episcopal supervision in about 1846 by Thomas Marchbanks in a pended apartment in the Mid Raw; probably the same school operated in the ballroon of the Half-Moon Hotel around a year later. An Episcopalian school opened on Wilton Crescent in 1851, and in 1852 it is recorded that there were 3 such schools operating within Hawick and Wilton, with 180 children registered.

Eppy (*e-pee*) *n.* Christian name, a pet form of Euphemia, Elspeth or Elizabeth (also spelled 'Eppie').

Eppy Suitty (*e-pee-si'-ee, -soo'-*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the late 18th or 19th centuries. Her real name was probably **Euphemia Stevenson**, and her name came with the darkness (or dirtiness) of her attire. She is described in an Edinburgh Magazine article of 1820 as a modern witch, who wore a mantle that was 'black as soot (whence probably she derived her title), and of a most aromatic perfume' and also wore a large hood. Her personal appearance was also said to be striking, with 3 prominent teeth and a long 'whiskin' beard'. She was said to be demanding of food and money, promising good luck to those who complied and cursing those who refused. She told fortunes, especially relating to affairs of the heart, and it is said that she was so well connected with the common people, that she could use the information gathered previously to yield apparently impressive readings. Her death is said to have come a few days after convincing her own sister to sever her foot, after the apendage had been giving her so much trouble that she wanted it to be amputated. She may have been married to William Scott, with the death of their daughter Helen recorded in 1805. She was dead by 1820 and was said to have lived into the 90s – '...the far-famed Euphemia Stevenson, alias Black Eppy, alias Eppy the Witch, alias Eppy Sooty' [EM1820], '...bar yeh haaflang chaap as black as Eppie Suittie' [ECS], 'Black as the yiss o spades; black as Eppie Suittie. – Expressions signifying exceeding blackness' [ECS], 'Eppy Sootie and Wullie Pairk, Geordie the Buck and Higgins Phill, Jamie Nichol the Hawick band clairk, The Duddy Laird and Shallow Bill' [HI] (also written 'Eppie Suittie' and variants; the name may have been in more widespread use as a dark-faced 18th century witch).

equal-aqual (*ee-kwal-aw-kwal*) *adv., arch.* in equal shares (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

the Equestrian Monument (*thu-ee-kwes-tree-in-mon-ew-min'*) *n.* formal name for **the Horse**.

equippit (*ee-kwi-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* equipped – 'Wi' a curl'd tail she was equippet, An' han'some head' [JR].

equup (*ee-kwup*) *v.* to equip.

er (*er, ur, ir*) *v.* are, specifically the plural and 2nd person singular form of 'to be' – 'er ee shuir aboot that?', 'er they ony guid?', 'oo er the Borders', '...and gaun among oor ain folk withoot them jaloosin whae oo er' [JEDM], 'Ma breeks er a' splaittered wi' glaur' [RM], '...sin maist o'

thum er hidden ahint street fronteeges' [BW1978], also used for 1st person singular – 'am er so', 'ee might no be fri Hawick, bit am er', 'You'll never hear the words 'I am' For Hawick folks say 'A'm er' ' [IWL] (note the pronunciation varies depending on context, stress, etc., this form often used emphatically).

'er (*ur, er, ir*) *pron.* her – 'her mother sin sorted 'er oot', '... Naiter's buskeet in er bonniest braws' [ECS], 'Nochts ull stoap ir if she's taen the maggot inti er heed' [ECS] (also written just 'er'; note that 'her' is probably used more frequently, depending on the preceeding word; E.C. Smith notes that the pronunciation is between *er* and *ir*).

Ercildoune (*er-sil-doon*) *n.* former name for Earlston, particularly in relation to Thomas the Rhymer.

erd an stane (*erd-an-stān*) *n., arch.* earth and stone, used as a symbol for the legal transfer of land – '... with the pertinents as said is, be erd and stane, to the said James Scot and his aeris ... ' [JW1558].

'ere (*eer*) *adv.* here – 'come 'ere, wull ee?' (the *h* is omitted at times, particuarly before some vowel sounds, as in colloquial English).

erect (*ee-rekt*) *pp., arch.* erected, raised in position – 'The said day Walter Scott of neather Boonchester ... was admitt and erect Burgess and gave his burgess oath' [BR1699].

erf (*erf*) *adv., arch.* near, approaching to – ' 'What time is it?' 'It's erfe twal o'clock' ' [JoJ] (cf. **ergh**).

ergh (*erg*) *adj., arch.* scanty, not sufficient – 'Ye hae na made the line of that side o' the road straight; it juts out there, and here it is ergh' [JoJ] (from Anglo-Saxon).

eritor (*e-ri-tur*) *n., poet.* a heritor, heir – '... for thou sallt be eiriter o' a' nationes' [HSR].

erle (*erl, e-rul*) *v., arch.* to engage (an employee etc.) by some initial payment – 'Hired an' erl't' [GW], 'To erle a bargain' [GW], *n., arch.* an engagement for employment (variant of **arle**).

erles (*e-rulz*) *n., pl., poet.* payment for services, earnest-money – 'She'd gotten sax pun' but a croon, An' hauf-a-croon o' erles' [JoHa] (cf. **arles**).

Ermildon (*er-mil-din*) *n.* former name for 'Ernilton' in Liddesdale, which probably corresponds to the modern Arnton. In the c.1376 rental roll (among the charters of the Douglases of Morton) 'Newland de Ermyldoun' has a value of 13 shillings and 4 pence (see **Ernilton'**).

ern (*ern, e-rin*) *n.* iron – 'it was made o solid ern', '... She'll raise her cruikit Earn-like gab, An' gie my feelings sic a stab' [JoHa], 'Thou sallt brik thame wi' ane rodd o' ern' [HSR], 'Whase feet thaye hurtet wi' fetters; he was layde in ern' [HSR], '... whan wud turns geizant an ern lowps abreed' [ECS], 'When ma last ern shot's been shankeet ... ' [IWL], 'There yaised ti be a lovely bit o cast ern engineerin, the sluice outlet at the fer end ... ' [IWL], *adj.* made of iron – 'Ern Yetts! Ern Yetts!' [RM], *v.* to iron – 'ee'll hev ti ern yer ain claes this week', 'it'll look better when it's erned', 'A'm fair muitteet oot wi wui weshin an ernin, an thing' [ECS] (also spelled 'earn'; cf. **airn**).

ernae see **erni**

Ern Cleuch (*ern-klooch*) *n.* stream that joins the Ettrick Water between Singlie and Ettrickbridge. The lands there were owned by the Crown from at least 1456. They were associated with a branch of the Turnbulls in the 15th century, perhaps the same branch who were also at Whithope and Harden in the Borthwick valley. John Turnbull was Laird there in 1464/5. It is probably the Crown property of 'Ernheugh', which was let along with Singlie to Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock in 1484, Thomas Home of Langshaw in 1490, Patrick Home of Fastcastle in 1492 and Sir Robert Ker in 1499. It remained Crown property until at least 1502. The Laird of Whithope 'in ernheuch' was recorded in 1494/5 and Robert Scott was recorded there in the same year. David Pringle was recorded there in 1502. The Laird of Cessford was tenant in 1541, paying £28. It passed to Sir William Scott of Harden about 1605 and was later owned by the Scotts of Bonnington (it is 'Ernhuche' in 1456, 'Ernhuych' in 1464/5, 'Erncleuch' in 1468, 'Ernheuch' in 1490 and in 1494/5, 'Erneheuch' and 'erneheuch' in 1502, 'erin heuch' in 1534, Ernheuch' in 1541, 'Orneheucht' in 1580/1, 'Ernescleugh' in 1593, 'Erneheuche' about 1605 and 'Ernesheugh' in 1624; 'Earnhead' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Erneside Craigs (*ern-sīd-krāgz*) *n.* craggy outcrop in southern Castleton, situated between Blinkbonny Height and the Kershope Burn. Nearby are the remains of a settlement, about 70 m by 40 m in size.

Ernest Augustus (*er-nist-aw-gus-tis*) *n.* (1771–1851) King of Hannover. He was 5th son of George III, being made to serve with the Hanoverian hussars in 1790, returning to England in 1776. In 1799 he was created Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale. Very unpopular in Britain at the time, he was variously accused of murder and incest. Because of the rules of succession he

became King of Hanover in 1837 on the death of his brother William IV, and was apparently much more popular there than back home. He married Friederike Caroline Sophia Alexandrina of Solms-Braunfels. He outlived his 8 brothers and was succeeded by his son George V of Hannover. **Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick** (1845–1923) only son of George V of Hanover and grandson of Ernest Augustus. After the death of his father the assumed the title of Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale in the British peerage. However, he was an officer in the Austrian army, and since he fought against Britain in WWI he had his titles stripped in 1919. He was thus the 3rd and last Duke.

erni (*er-ni*) *contr.* aren't, are not – 'they erni likely ti help', 'looks erni everyhin ee ken', also used to negate 'am' – 'am erni gaun oot the night' (there are spelling variants; cf. **arni**, **erren**, **ern't** and **irni**).

Ernilton (*er-nil'-in*) *n.* former house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, located in the hills approximately north of Steele Road. The area to the north is marked 'Erniltoun b. fell', corresponding probably to the modern Arnton Fell, suggesting that one of the streams there was the Ernilton Burn. The rental roll for Liddesdale from about 1376 lists 42 separate pieces of land under 'Quarterium de Ermyldoune', which is probably the same place. The name was thus formerly of much greater significance. Owners of land there around 1376 include 'Johannis Raufson', 'Ricardi Broun', 'Thome Gilson', 'Ade de Syde', 'Elie Nobill', 'Dauid Stodhirde', 'Ennie de Lawys', 'Ricardi de Lawis', 'Roberti de Lawis', 'Mathei Meryng' and 'Willelmi Nycson'.

Ernip Slack (*er-nip-slawk*) *n.* former name for a glen north of Stirches. The precise location is unclear, but W.N. Kennedy describes that it was about a half-mile beyond Stirches and in the early 1800s the Edinburgh road crossed this deep glen, which had a reputation for being haunted. Rev. John Young and a local farmer were accosted there by a supposed spirit, which turned out to be a robber in disguise, who was accosted by the minister and told to desist from his criminal activities or he would be reported (the name is otherwise unknown and may refer to the dip at a bend in the road just south of the 'Fower Road Ends'; 'ernip' may be a misheard or mistyped 'ernit').

ernit (*er-ni'*) *n., arch.* an earth-nut, the edible tuber of certain wild plants, particularly Bunium bulbocustanum and Bunium flexuosum – 'In loose soil, not only in woods, but on open banks, the Earthnut, or Arnut, well-known to country boys, who 'howk' for its esculent chestnut-tasted tuberous roots, is an abundant product' [JAHM] (also written 'arnut'; cf. **ern-nit**).

the Ern Kirk (*thu-ern-kirk*) *n.* iron sheeting structure that existed at the site of Wilton South Church from 1888–1894, having been given to the local United Presbyterian Church by worshippers in Rothesay.

ern-mail (*ern-māl*) *n., arch.* a red stain on cloth caused by rust – 'Ern-mail = iron mould; an iron or sodium stain on cloth' [ECS].

ern-nit (*ern-ni'*) *n., arch.* an earth-nut, particularly Bunium bulbocustanum and Bunium flexuosum – '. . . we used to go to the wood . . . and howk 'ern-nits' ' [JTu] (also **ernit**).

Ernpistols (*ern-pis-tulz*) *n.* popular name for the Nichol family, who were bakers in Hawick in the 18th century. One of the family, William, became a naval officer.

ernt (*ernt, ern'*) *pp.* ironed – '. . . Then ernt and weel aired Afore a roarin' fire o coals' [DH].

ern't (*e-rin'*) *contr.* aren't, are not – 'ern't they the yins fri Lynnwud?' (note that this is used before the noun, where **erni** tends to be the form used after the noun; also spelled 'errent').

Erntage (*ern-tij*) *n.* local variant of **Hermitage**.

errant (*e-rin', -rint*) *n., arch.* an errand – '. . . that even the Enemy himsel', for a' his pride, is obliged to rin on his Maker's errant whenever he gets the ca' ' [JTe] (cf. **yirrant**).

erren (*e-rin*) *contr.* aren't, are not – 'they're awfi sair losers, erren they?' (short form of **ern't**; culd be written 'er'n' ').

errent see **ern't**

erse (*ers*) *n., imp.* arse, the fundament, bottom, hinder part of something – 'deh teer the erse oot o'd', a stupid or contemptible person – 'deh mind him, hei's jist an erse', a mess – 'ee made a right erse oot o that, didden ee?'.

erse-brod (*ers-brōd*) *n., arch., imp.* a backboard, tail-board of a cart – 'For I was lan'-ward bred, and lang For thick-broon at brig-ends, and speech As blunt's the erse-brod o' a cairt' [DH] (also 'erse-board'; cf. **ear-board**).

'ersel (*ur-sel, er-sel*) *pron.* herself – 'naeb'dy wad gaun wi 'er, so she hed ti gaun 'ersel' (see also **hersel**).

erselins cowp (*ers-linz-kowp*) *n., arch.* a fall onto the buttocks – 'Arselins coup. The act of falling backward on the hams' [JoJ].

Erskine (*ers-kin*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) left 3 sheep in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. He is listed as 'Ade Erskyn'. **Alexander**

(d.bef. 1509) served heir to his father Thomas in 1494, when he became 3rd Lord. He thereby also inherited the estates of Synton and Dalgleish and the office of Sheriff of Selkirk (as well as many other lands and titles), for which he already held a crown charter of 1489. He witnessed a document relating to 'Langhassendean' in 1480/1. He had a sasine for Synton on 1493. He held the lands on formal presentation to the King of a pair of gilt spurs at Whitsunday, if asked. He may be the Laird of Whitslade who was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. In 1502 his son and heir Robert had a charter of the lands of Nisbet from him. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar. Their children included Robert (4th Lord), Walter, Christian and Agnes. He later married Ellen, daughter of Alexander, 1st Lord Home. **Andrew** history teacher at Hawick High School. He met fellow librarian Pamela in Hawick; they married in 1958 and had sons Jonathan and Adam. **Charles** of Shielfield (1771–1825) 2nd son of Rev. James, he succeeded on the death of his brother Lieut.-Col. Henry. He was a lawyer, who was Sheriff-Substitute for Selkirkshire, as well as being Baron Bailie of Melrose, and stayed at the Priory there. He was a good friend of Sir Walter Scott, under whom he worked. He was a founding member of the Jedforest Club. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1806 at Borthwickshiels he married Barbara, only daughter of George Pott of Todrig. Their children included: James, who succeeded, and married his cousin Barbara Pott; and Col. George Pott, who married Jane, daughter of Rev. G. Coventry. **David Stuart** (1742–1829) 11th Earl of Buchan, succeeding his father Henry at the age of 27. One of his brothers was Harry, Lord Advocate of Scotland and another was Thomas, Lord Chancellor of England. Interested in history and the arts in Scotland, he was a founder member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He also founded the Ednam Club to maintain interest in the poetry of James Thomson (who he knew when he was a child) and had a tablet erected on Thomson's grave in Richmond. It was said that he encouraged Burns to write 'Scots Wha Hae'. He was also instrumental in having the Encyclopædia Britannica published. In 1786 he purchased the Dryburgh estate, saving the abbey from further destruction. He used it as the centrepiece for his planned 'Caledonian Temple of Fame'. The main parts of this vision that were completed were the obelisk in the Abbey grounds, the Wallace statue and the Temple of the Muses. He had Dryburgh House substantially rebuilt and lived there until his death. Robert Murray gave a talk about him to the Archæological Society in 1862. A strong anti-slavery proponent, it was said that he had a sign put at Dryburgh saying 'No American slaveholder allowed to enter here'. **Sir David** (1772–1837) historian and dramatist. His father, the 11th Earl of Buchan, had bought Dryburgh Abbey, saving it for posterity, and he inherited the estate in 1810. He wrote historical plays, among them 'James V; or, The warlike days o' Hab of Hawick: an historical drama' in 1829, published by John Anderson, Edinburgh, 1830 (this being a fanciful version of the old story). He is also described as 'Captain Erskine of Dryburgh'. He died without issue and the Dryburgh estate passed to Henry David, 12th Earl of Buchan. **Rev. Henry** 'Harry' (1692/3–1773) son of James of Sheilfield in Berwickshire and Elizabeth, daughter of John Scott of Ancrum. He was licensed to preach by Kelso Presbytery in 1722, was presented to Roberton Parish at the end of 1727 and became minister there early the next year. He was recorded in discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1742, 1751, 1754, 1767 and 1772. In 1762 he had a commission from Patrick Cunningham (perhaps his brother-in-law) to grant his lands in the Parish of Wilton (possibly at the Sandbed) to Walter Scott. He married Janet, daughter of Rev. Robert Cunningham, minister of Hawick; she died aged 64 in 1766. Their children included James (b.1731), Marjory (b.1734) and Robert (b.1740), baptised in Roberton. He was succeeded in the Roberton ministry by his son James. The memorial tablet to Rev. Robert Scott of Roberton had some lines added to it in his memory also. Note there is a slightly earlier minister of Chirnside of the same name (whose wife Margaret Halcro is famous for being roused from the family mausoleum when the sexton tried to cut the ring from her finger, thereby recovering and living for another 51 years!) and his son Ebenezer, founder of the secession church, who were related to him. **James** of Grange (1680–1754) 2nd son of Charles, 5th Earl of Mar. He served as Lord of Session. He held the superiority of the lands of Whitslade and Dalgleish, which he sold to James Adam in 1723. He married Rachel, daughter of John Chiesly of Dalry. **Rev. James** (1731–88) son of Harry, the minister of Roberton, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Selkirk in 1757 and became preacher at Caerlenrig 'chapel-of-ease' (i.e. Teviothead) in

1763, remaining for only about a year. He was presented to Kirkton at the end of 1763 and became minister there in 1764. He was then translated to Roberton Parish in 1774, replacing his father. A new Manse was built for him soon afterwards. He was one of the founders of the Hawick Farmers' Club in 1776. In 1777 he succeeded his cousin Patrick as 7th Erskine of Shielfield. In 1779 he was listed as 'Rev. James Askin of Drybrugh' in Roberton Parish when he was taxed for having a male servant. He wanted to transfer to Wilton (according to a letter of 1784 to Hugh Scott of Harden). He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in Roberton Parish in 1785. In 1786 he was translated to St. Boswells, but died only about 2 years later. He married Henrietta Scott, daughter of Charles of Goldielands, and she died in 1818 at the age of 79. Their children included: Henry, who was in the army and succeeded, but had no offspring; Charles, who became a lawyer in Melrose, married Barbara, daughter of George Pott of Todrig and succeeded his brother; and William, who was a preacher and tax surveyor in Haddington. **James** of Shielfield (1809/10–75) son of Charles. In the 1850s he was said to hold the female representation of the female line of the Scotts of Goldielands and Crumhaugh. He married his cousin Barbara Pott and she died in 1886, aged 76. He was succeeded by his son Charles. He and his wife are buried at Dryburgh Abbey. **Sir John** (d.1552) 5th Lord Erskine, 2nd son of Robert, who died at Flodden. He was also referred t as 'of Nisbet'. He was named along with his father in an indenture of 1510 involving lands within their Barony of Synton, with Kers. He inherited the lands of Synton from his father in 1513 and they passed to his son and heir John in 1557. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll. His 2 eldest sons, Robert and Thomas, died before him and he was succeeded by his son John. His daughter Margaret was a mistress of James V, and mother of James, Earl of Mar (and later Regent of Scotland). **John** (d.1572) 6th Lord Erskine and 1st (or 22nd) Earl of Mar, son of John, 5th Lord Erskine. In 1565 he received a charter from the Queen, restoring to him the earldom of Mar as heir of Isabel, sister of the 2nd Earl of Douglas. He was a member of the Council of Mary, Queen of Scots, guardian of James V and served as Regent of Scotland in 1571. In 1557 he inherited his father's lands of Synton. He was among the prominent men of the nation who signed the document declaring James as Monarch (in place of Mary) in 1567. He married Annabella, daughter of William Murray of Tullibardine, and was succeeded by his son John, 2nd Earl of Mar. His daughter Mary married Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus. **John** (c.1562–1634) 2nd (or 23rd) Earl of Mar and 1st Lord of Cardross, son of the 6th Lord Erskine. He served as Treasurer of Scotland. He inherited his father's lands of Synton in 1573, but sold them to the Earl of Buccleuch in 1619. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He is recorded gaining the lands of Synton and Synton Mill from Sir John Edmondston in 1593. He resigned his lands in 1620, so they could be re-granted to his heir. This included superiority over the local lands of Synton, Whitslade and Dalgleish. He married Anna, daughter of David, Lord Drummond and was succeeded by his son John and had several other children. **John** (d.1653/4) 3rd or 24th Earl of Mar, descended from the family who formerly held lands at Synton. In 1635 he was served heir to his father's Earldom of Mar, which included superiority over Whitslade and Dalgleish (which was one third of Synton). The Scotts of Whitslade held the main estate at this time, and Synton was held by the Scotts of Buccleuch. He married Jean Hay (daughter of the Earl of Erroll) and was succeeded by his son John, who was Chancellor and married Mary (or Margaret), daughter of Walter Scott, 1st Earl of Buccleuch. **Pamela** nee Bowell (1932/3–2020) librarian in Hawick. Born in London, she forged a career as a children's librarian. At Hawick Library she was responsible for introducing children's story hour, increasing the number of books that junior members could borrow, and organising visits by authors. She was also a union representative, fighting decreases to library budgets. In the 1980s she completed a degree in sociology at the Open University. In 1958 she married fellow-librarian Andrew, who became a history teacher in Hawick; the couple had sons Jonathan and Adam and retired to Edinburgh in 1989. **Sir Robert** (d.1452) 1st Lord Erskine, son of Sir Thomas of that Ilk and his 2nd wife, Janet Keith of Synton. Through his mother he probably inherited the Synton estates and possibly the hereditary sheriffdom of Selkirk. He witnessed charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. He was captured at Homildon Hill in 1402, but released by 1405 and was again in English captivity in 1427. He claimed the Earldom of Mar in right of his mother in 1435. He passed on his estates (retaining the 'liferent') to his son Thomas

in 1448, this including Synton and Dalgleish. He married a Stewart and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of David Lindsay of Glenesk. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, 2nd Lord. **Robert** (d.1513) son of Alexander, 4th Earl of Mar. He had a charter for the lands of Nisbet, Synton and lands within Selkirk in 1499/1500. He and his heirs had a charter for Nisbet in 1502. He obtained a charter of the lands of Synton and associated lands of Whitslade and Dalgleish in 1507/8 (when he was heir apparent to his father). Part of the deal was that he could infeft Whitslade to John Cockburn of Ormiston and John Glendinning the lands of Dalgleish. He was Baron of Synton, rather than owner of specific lands within it, since Scott of Synton is mentioned as early as 1509, about the time he became 4th Lord. In 1510 there is an indenture of him and his son, with Ralph Ker of Primside Loch and Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst involving lands in Synton, as well as Nisbet; this was witnessed by John of Dun, as well as Alexander and Robert, who were probably all closely related. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir George Campbell of Loudon. Their eldest son, Robert, died before him and he was succeeded by his second son Sir John, the 5th Lord. The youngest of his 3 sons was James, who married Christian Stirling, and who was progenitor of the Erskines of Shielfield. He was killed at Flodden. **Robert** (18th C.) surgeon in Hawick who in 1772 witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John Oliver and Helen Currer. Perhaps the same Robert married Katherine Gledstains and their daughter Mary was baptised in Hawick in 1775. She is probably the 'Kate Gladstains Mother to Molly Eskine' whose death is recorded in 1816. **Thomas** of that Ilk (d.c.1404) son of Sir Robert, Chamberlain of Scotland. He witnessed charters during the reign of Robert III. He was witness to the confirmation of the lands and titles of George Douglas, Earl of Angus. He held many other titles and positions, including Keeper of Edinburgh Castle in 1371. He was recorded as Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1373. In 1383 he is recorded when Peter 'of Koeburn', Lord of Henryland renounced to him the rights to the rentals from the lands of Dalgleish in Selkirkshire. In 1389 he witnessed the charter of Walter Scott to the superiority of Kirkurd; he is there referred to as 'consanguineo nostro', suggesting he was related to King Robert II. In 1398 he is mentioned in a document for Sir John of Swinton. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir William Douglas (with a dispensation from the Pope in 1365); she died in childbirth and a duel was fought over the right to her titles, the crucial dispute being over whether her child was stillborn or died after birth. He secondly married Joneta Keith, from whom he may have inherited the Synton estates. He was captured at Homildon Hill and may have died while a prisoner. He was succeeded by his son Robert. **Thomas** (d.1493/4) 2nd Lord Erskine, son of Sir Robert, the 1st Lord. Among other lands he held the estate of Synton and office of Sheriff of Selkirk, which passed to his son Alexander. This may have come through his grandmother Joneta Keith, Lady of Cadzow. He had a crown charter in 1448 for the lands of Erskine, Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, etc., as well as the lands of Dalgleish and Synton; these had been resigned by his father, while retaining 'liferent'. He was 'Thoma, domino Erskin' when witnessing charters for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1451/2 and 1455 and another for the Douglases in 1456. He was listed on a retour of inquest for lands in Berwickshire in 1464. He is recorded as Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1469. He also served as Justiciar for Lothian in 1474. Along with Alexander, he witnessed an 'instrument' relating to lands in Hassendean in 1480/1. He resigned his lands in the King's hands in 1489, and they were re-granted to his heir, Alexander. He married Janet Douglas, possibly a daughter of the 1st Earl of Morton. His children included Alexander, 3rd Lord; Helen; Isobel; Elizabeth; and Mariotta or Muriella. He may also have been father of Margaret, who married James Rutherford of that Ilk and Wells. He died 3 months before his son Alexander succeeded in April 1494. **William** (16th C.) Parson of Campsie and Commendator of Paisley. He was appointed as titular Archbishop of Glasgow in 1585, but deprived in 1587, when the General Assembly dissolved the archbishopric. He may have continued to be referred to as Archbishop until 1594, but unlike his predecessors, played no important role in affairs in Teviodale. His seal was rather crude compared to those of earlier bishops, showing St. Kentigern and the words 'SIGILLUM GUILIELMI ERSKENE ARCHIEPISCOPI GLASGU.' (formerly written 'Erskyn', 'Erskin' and variants).

es (*ez*) *v.* is (third person singular, present tense) – 'she es so', '. . . how grand a privilege it hez been and still ez ti bide in the West End' [IWL], 'If we are inquiring about a sick friend we might say, 'Is hei bediit?' We would not, however, hear the word 'is' so sounded in the answer. 'Hei ez that,

puir fella' ' [WL] (often used emphatically, in response to a statement, even if it contained 'is'; note **is** is also frequently used, depending on context, and **eez** is sometimes used for emphasis; also spelled 'ez').

Esa (*ee-sa*) *n.* (b.c.457) possibly first chief of Bernicia, the Anglian kingdom of north-eastern England and south-eastern Scotland, which included Hawick. He was succeeded by his son Eoppa and grandson Ida who became the first genuine King of Bernicia.

Escape (*ees-kāp*) *n.* organisation providing services to support young people, officially known as Escape Youth Services. It was set up in 2004. Drop-in sessions have been held at Havelock Street, at Burnfoot Hub and in Denholm.

E-scape (*ee-skāp*) *n.* Hawick-based electronic band of the late 1980s and early 1990s, mainly Iain Scott on vocals and posing, supported by Keith Middlemas and sometimes others. They were the last band to play at Humphrey's (ex-Marina) before it burned down.

Eschetho (*e-she-tō*) *n.* lost place-name in Lilliesleaf Parish, probably replaced with **Lintobank** or perhaps being the same as the lands later referred to as 'Riddell' (the name is recorded from about 1150 and likely comes from the Old English 'æsc sceat hoh', meaning 'the corner height with the ash tree').

Es'dale (*es-dāl*) *n.* poetic name for Eskdale – 'The braes o' Es'dale's bonnie, Her streams are sweet an' clear . . . ' [JoHa].

Esdale Law (*es-dāl-law*) *n.* hill to the west of Hawick, just north of Blawearie, reaching a height of 357 m. It has been suggested that the line of a Roman road passed here, connecting Craik Cross with Dere Street, via Groundistone Heights and Harelaw.

Esdale Sike (*es-dāl-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises near Blawearie and flows in a north-western direction to reach the Ale Water.

esh (*esh*) *n., arch.* ash (the tree or wood) – 'Aa mind yince o' sei-in a wice-like esh-plant that was growin' on a steep cley bankin' . . . ' [DH].

Eshiebank see **Ashybank**

esk (*esk*) *n., arch.* the eft or newt – 'The pert little eskis they curlit their tails, And danced a myrthsome reele' [JTe] (also **ask**).

the Esk (*thu-esk*) *n.* popular name for the River Esk. It is formed of the Black and White Esk, which merge near Castle O'er Forest. It then runs through Langholm, merges with the Liddel and the Eden and empties into the Solway Firth. Historically it was an important part of the West Marches. In 1583 Captain Thomas Musgrave described it thus: 'Eske is a fayre ryver, and cometh throughe Esdall, and is Scottishe, inhabyted with Battesons of Esdell, untill it come neare a placed called the Langhalme castill and meateth with the water called Use, which waters and dales are bothe my Lorde Maxwells untill it come to Canonby kyrke, and then the Armestronges and Scottishe Graymes have it untill it meete the ryver of Lydall at the Mote skore, where Fargus Grayme his howse stands. Then it taketh the devysyon of the realmes untill it come to a place called Morton rigge where Will of Kinmont dwelleth; then there is a mere dyke that goeth to a ryver called Sarke, then is Eske Englishe on bothe sydes, and Sarke ryver devydes, and there are Graymes on both sydes, the one English, the other Scottishe untill it come to Gretnay, where it meteth Eske and both rune to Bownus, and soe take the sea' – '. . . Till saddening memory all our haunts restore, The wild-wood walks by Esk's romantic shore' [JL], 'Where Esk sweetly jinks, among hills overhanging, An' valleys unmatched in verdure sae braw' [JoHa], 'From rocks and glens, and lofty peaks, In many purling rills; The Esk rolls on through spangled meads, Adorn'd with verdant hills' [WSB], ' 'Twixt Esk and Till there were maidens fair But none with the sheen of her nut-brown hair . . . ' [WHO], 'But though the men who rode are gone, A ghostly spirit marches on, Frae Langholm's Esk tae Teviotside, A troupe of phantom Rievers ride' [Sco] (note there are several other rivers of the same name, including the one running past Dalkeith and Musselburgh, the one in Cumbria, another in Angus, and a fifth in North Yorkshire).

Eskbank (*esk-bawngk*) *n.* former station on the Waverley Line, just south of Edinburgh.

Eskdaill (*esk-dāl*) *n.* courtesy title of the heir to the heir to the Dukedom of Buccleuch (i.e. first son of the Earl of Dalkeith), which keeps the older spelling. It was written this way in 1619 when Walter Scott was created Lord of Whitchester and Eskdaill, as well as Earl of Buccleuch.

Eskdaill Bank (*esk-dāl-bawngk*) *n.* street rising steeply uphill across the roundabout from Mart Street, better known as the 'Killin Hoose Brae'. It was developed in 1897 and named after a title of the Scotts of Buccleuch.

Eskdaill Terrace (*esk-dāl-te-ris*) *n.* street named in 1883, developed in 1885, and incorporated into the west end of Weensland Road in 1955. Since the land was originally purchased from the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, it was named

after one of the titles given to Walter, Lord Scott of Buccleuch in 1619 and more recently borne by heirs to the Earldom of Dalkeith. The main road to Denholm used to pass through this location (i.e. above the present Weensland Road) until rejoining near Bogliebarns (i.e. near the present Little Shop).

Eskdale (*esk-dāl*) *n.* valley of the River Esk, running from roughly Canonbie to Eskdalemuir. It was once a Lordship, held by the Avenel family from the late 12th century until it passed to the Grahams through marriage in 1243. In 1309 Robert the Bruce confirmed a charter to Melrose Abbey of lands there (held of Graham) and the superiority was granted to Sir James Douglas. It remained with the Earls of Douglas until they forfeited their lands and it was granted to George, Earl of Angus in 1458/9. Melrose Abbey still held lands there in the 15th century – 'March! march! Ettrick and Teviot-dale! Why my lads dinna ye march forward in order? March! march! Eskdale and Liddesdale! All the blue bonnets are over the border!' [T] (it is 'Eschedale' in about 1185 and 'Esckedal' in 1235/6).

Eskdale an Liddesdale Fermers' Association (*esk-dāl-in-li-diz-dāl-fer-murz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* farmers club existing from at least the 1830s. It met alternately in Langholm and Newcastleton, with prizes given for the best livestock.

Eskdalemuir (*esk-dāl-mewr, -mār*) *n.* town in Eskdale, with the Meteorological Observatory and Seismological Station above, as well as the Girdle Stanes and Loupin Stanes and the Samye Ling Temple nearby. The lands there were long owned by Melrose Abbey, for which the Scotts of Buccleuch held the office of Bailie from around 1484, and it still belonged to the Abbey in 1553/4. The area used to be a centre for sheep farming, but is now heavily forested. An old drove road used to pass by the north of Hawick to the Borthwick valley and then go from Howpasley over towards Eskdalemuir. A mine, owned by Johnstone of Westerhall, was worked there in the 19th century. The parish of Eskdalemuir was created in 1702 from part of Westerkirk – 'The staghounds, weary with the chase, Lay stretched upon the rushy floor, And urged, in dreams, the forest race, From Teviot-stone to Eskdale-moor' [SWS], '... And then, ten miles thrae onywhere, We had arrived at Eskdalemuir!' [DH] (it is 'Eskdailmur' in 1524, 'Esdaill Muyr' in 1553/4 and 'Eskdaill Mure' in 1633).

the Esmond Elliot Wards (*thu-ez-mind-e-lee-i'-wawrdz*) *n.* wards in the Cottage Hospital, named for the Hon. Esmond Elliot, brother of Lord Minto, who was killed in WWI. His sister Lady Violet Astor gave a sum to build the wards, and the foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1924.

esni (*ez-ni*) *contr.* isn't, is not – 'she esni, is she?', 'hei esni gaun ti be the wunner o ony beauty contests' (sometimes used for emphasis, cf. **isni** and **issen**).

esp (*esp*) *n., arch.* the trembling poplar or aspen.

espaicially (*es-pā-shu-lee*) *adv.* especially – 'Gali folk er aaright, espaicially thaim thit support the Greens' (also **spaicially**).

Esplin (*esp-lin*) *n.* **Thomas** (19th C.) English stockingmaker who came to Hawick in the mid-1800s. He helped introduce cricket to the Town. He may be related to (or an error for) John, who was living at about 19 Howegate in 1841.

Essendean (*e-sin-deen*) *n.* fictitious town in Robert Louis Stevenson's 1886 novel 'Kidnapped'. It lies on the (also fictional) Essen Water, somewhere in Ettrick Forest. The name would appear to be an amalgam of Essenside and Hassendean, both near to Hawick and not really in Ettrick Forest. Given the great care that Stevenson took with the geographical accuracy of the journey of the hero of the book through the Highlands, it is incongruous that he invented a location in the Borders for the start of the journey.

Essenside (*e-sin-sīd*) *n.* hamlet to the west of Ashkirk, consisting of Wester and Easter Essenside, with Essenside Head above the former and Essenside Loch above the latter. Old Essenside was a former farmstead between Western Essenside and Essenside Loch. An ancient fort and settlement are in the hills to the west. The lands were owned by branches of the Scotts from the 16th century, and Easter Essenside was later farmed by the Shortreeds for several generations. Bernard Shortreed was recorded as tenant there in 1494/5. George Shortreed was there in 1579. Residents recorded in 1581 were Walter Chisholme, Robert Waugh, John Johnstone, William Chisholme, Mungo Robson, Thomas Shortreed, David Shortreed there, Thomas Aitchoson and James Hall. In about 1616 a group of Scotts murdered Walter Scott 'in Essenside' (son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden) while he was fishing on the Ettrick. Geordie Johnstone was there in 1623. In 1643 the teinds of the Laird were valued at £60 and held by Robert Scott of Heap. In 1678 John Scott of Synton is recorded as owner

of these lands, valued at £365. The 'Laird of Todrick younger' was listed there in 1694. Robert Prendergast was herd there in 1698. An oak panel in Ashkirk Kirk bears the arms of the family, the motto 'non eget arcu' (he needs not the bow) and the date 1702. William (probably Scott) was a tenant there in 1702, and William Redford also lived there. In 1799 George Ballantyne and John Robson were servants there and Samuel McKain a labourer – 'Out beyond the Langhope Burn and over Essenside . . . ' [WHO] (it is marked as 'Essinsyd' on Gordon's c.1650 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'W. Essinsyid' and 'E. Essinsyid' and it is 'Eastenside' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; it is 'eschinsyd' in 1494/5, 'eschynesyd' in 1544, 'Eschinside' in 1569, 'Eschinsid' in 1581, 'Ashinsyde' in 1617, 'Eschinsyd' in 1622 and 'Essinsyde' in 1623).

Essenside Heid (*e-sin-sīd-heed*) *n.* hill above Wester Essenside, reaching a height of 314 m, and now being in a wooded area. The higher hill to the west (which appears to be unnamed) contains the remains of a fort and settlement. The hill-fort is oval, about 75 m by 50 m, with 3 ramparts, and containing 9 hut-circles, some perhaps being from a later settlement. Another hill to the north (also unnamed) contains traces of cord rig.

Essenside Loch (*e-sin-sīd-loch*) *n.* body of water lying just above Easter Essenside in the Ale valley. It is listed in 1649 among the lochs in Selkirkshire. A plan of the Loch was made by John Ainslie in 1774. In 1815 there was a dispute between Archibald Cochrane of Ashkirk and Gilbert Elliot, Ear of Minto, over rights to the marle in the loch. There are rig lines visible to the south of the Loch – 'But ere they had won where the wandering moon Lit Essenside Loch with her diamond shoon Red Rowan was galloping free on the heath With his neck outstretched and the bit in his teeth' [WHO] (it is 'Esynside Loch' in 1649 and marked as 'Essinsyde L.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

est (*est*) *n., arch., poet.* a nest – 'A bird-est' [JoJ], 'Whare the burds mak thair ests: as for the stork, the fir-tries ar hir hame' [HSR], 'Yis, the sparra hæs fuund ane hous, an' the swalla ane est for hirsel' . . . ' [HSR], 'The hen's est' [GW].

es't (*est*) *contr.* is it (used emphatically, cf. **is't**).

et (*et*) *pp.* ate – 'oo et oor denner, then oo went oot', 'A hink the dog et eet', 'A et aa that tablet ee made', 'Ei says ei's leike ti bowk. A dinna wunder at eet; ei ett till ei was leike ti burst' [ECS], '. . . bit A bocht an ett twae cookies an a whank o cheese' [ECS] (also written 'ett'; this is the past tense form, while **etten** is the common past participle).

Etal Castle (*e-tul-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruin dating from the 14th century, near the River Till in Northumberland. Built by the English Manners family to guard the Tweed it was overwhelmed and destroyed by the Scots in 1497.

the Eternal Cooncil (*thu-ee-ter-nul-koon-sul*) *n.* popular name for the Town Council before the reorganisation of 1861, named because of the Council members' habit of re-electing each other. The ability of the old council to largely choose the new one goes back to a 1469 Act of the Scottish Parliament and was ratified in a decision by the Court of Session in 1781. There it was stated that the existing Councillors and new Bailies should elect 15 councillors 'who shall continue in their office during life' (also written 'Eternal Coonsul').

ether (*e-thur*) *n., arch.* an adder, any species of snake – 'A paddo'-bull frae Kutisgail, An etther wi' a rattlin' tail . . . ' [JoHa], 'If Mairch comes in wi' an ether's heid, it gangs oot wi' a peacock's tail' [GW] (cf. **adderstane**).

ether-bell (*e-thur-bel*) *n., arch.* dragonfly – 'I have never been able to ascertain from whence this name of ether-bell is derived' [RB].

ett see **et**

etten (*e'-in, e-tin*) *pp.* eaten – 'Decerns Thomas Oliver to content and pay to James Scott, lorimer, 3 half firlots of aitts eitten by his guids and geir . . . ' [BR1642], '. . . no a beite o meat hed a etten threh ma brekfist ti the now' [ECS], 'It's no' sae much juist bein' ett'n, Tho' sic a trial I'm no forgettin'. . . ' [DH] (also written 'ett'n'; this is the past participle, while **et** is the usual past tense, but also see **eat**).

etter (*e-tur, e'-ur*) *n., arch.* pus, suppurating matter, *v., arch.* to exude pus, fester (from Mediæval English).

ettery (*e-tu-, e'-u-ree*) *adj., arch.* pussy, festering, bad-tempered, angry, hot-headed.

Etterick see **Ettrick**

ettle (*e-tul*) *v., arch., poet.* to intend, purpose, attempt, endeavour, reckon – 'That thaye may schuut wi' hidden ettle at the perfite . . . ' [HSR], '. . . for they were juist ettlin' mawin' them for byrein' the beasts' [HAd1861], 'He ettled that he was a great freend o' the faither's and that the bairn wadnae want . . . ' [JEDM], 'An' I thought I was ettled to dee an auld maiden . . . ' [JT], 'Ye see that naked, shameless hizzie, Ettlin' ti make the sodger dizzy . . . ' [WP], '. . . And ettled hae' in a hertie try To prove they were true o' ee' [WL], 'Blithe was he as he ettled roamin'

Yester een at the faa o' gloamin' . . . ' [WL], 'Hawick men yince mairched to Jethart, Ettlin to be free . . . ' [DH], to aim, count on doing something – '. . . an A ettled at findin' some machine tae serr ma ends' [ECS], 'Ettle at a silk goon an' ee'll yiblins get a sleeve' [GW].

ettle (*e-tul*) *n., arch.* a cake of yeasted dough purchased to use for baking bread at home – 'A tippenny ettle' [GW].

ettle-earnest (*e'-tul-er-nist*) *adj., arch.* dead earnest (cf. **nettle-yirnest**).

ettelt (*e-tul'*) *pp., arch.* intended, attempted – 'For thaye ettlet ill agayne thee . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'ettlet').

Ettleton (*e-tul-tin*) *n.* former settlement near Newcastleton, with a churchyard that still contains mediæval gravestones. It is reached from a short dead-end road leaving the main road south of Newcastleton by the Milnholm Cross. Some of the oldest stones have been incorporated into a wall, which is dedicated to the memory of the Armstrongs, and others are behind a railing. The church was in the partonage of the Lords of Liddesdale, and although it appears to have had the status of a parish, there is no record of any minister serving there. There is now no sign of the church that served the area until 1604, when it was merged with Castleton; the building was located on a terrace to the north and west of the graveyard. There are the remains of a settlement to the north (said to have been a village once), where ancient coins were foind in the early 19th century. A more extensive farm and field system is located to the west, possibly being the lands of Side. There was also probably another chapel at Chapelknowe, at the edge of the old parish towards Canonbie. It appears on Bagomond's Roll of 1275 as 'Rectoria cum vicaria de Eddiltoun'. In the Exchequer Rolls for 1540 the teind lambs were paid to the rector there, amounting to £29 12s. The farm there along with Millholm, was possessed by David Goldie and James Mitchelson. The patronage and teinds of the kirk are still mentioned along with Castleton in the 1653 service of heirs for Mary Scott of Buccleuch and in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, when it is described as a 'pendicle' of Castleton (the name probably derives from the Old English personal name 'Edla' or 'Eadhild'; it first appears as 'Eddiltoun' and 'Eddilstoun' in the 13th century; it is 'Edilstoun' in 1540, 'Eddiltoun' in 1575, 'Eddiltoun' in 1632 and 'Edingtoun' in 1653, 'Eddilton' and 'Eddiltoune' in 1663; 'Ettiltoun K.' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Ettiltounspa' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Ettletown' is on Stobie's 1770 map; note the potential confusion with Eddleston near Peebles).

Ettletonside (*e-tul-tin-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead near Ettleton. It is listed in 1632 along with Potterlampert, as a possession of Sandy Armstrong (it is 'Eddiltounside' in 1632 and 'Edingtoune' in 1653).

Ettleton Sike (*e-tul-tin-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, which rises on Kirk Hill and flows past Ettleton cemetery to join the Liddel opposite Mangerton. To the south there is a small terrace with the remains of a rectangular building, and there are field-banks and rig lines in the area, visible on aerial photographs. On a hillside to the north are the remains of another rectangular hut, together with a field system.

Ettleton Spa (*e-tul-tin-spaw*) *n.* former spa said to have been located near Ettleton in southern Castleton Parish.

Ettrick (*e'-reek, et-reek*) *n.* village on the Ettrick Water, well away from main roads. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd was born near here and is buried in the parish church graveyard, along with Tibbie Shiel and Thomas Boston. There has been a church there for about 800 years, and the village was once 'Ettrick Kirkton'; the 'New Kirk' came to be the main parish kirk, surpassing the small chapel at Over Kirkhope. The name is also used for a former parish, and in general for the valley. Lands there that were granted by Alexander II to Melrose Abbey and are described in detail in the charter. The present church was built in 1824. There is also the Boston Memorial Hall. The lands of 'Ethrik', Rodono and 'Carrick' were erected into a free regality by James I in 1436 (origin uncertain; sometimes formerly spelled 'Etterick', it is 'Ethrẏc̃' and 'Ethric̃' in c.1236, 'Etricke' in 1415 and 'Ettryk' in 1519; 'Etrik Kirk' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

the Ettrick (*thu-e'-reek*) *n.* popular name for **Ettrick Witter** – 'On Ettrick's banks, ae simmer night, At gloaming when the sheep cam' hame, I met my lassie, braw and tight, While wand'ring through the mist her lane' [T], 'The border lass sings it in strains sweet tho' sad, On the banks o' the Ettrick or Yarrow' [WS], 'Fareweel, my Ettrick! fare-ye-weel! I own I'm unco laith to leave ye; Nane kens the half o' what I feel, Nor half the cause I ha'e to grieve me!' [ES].

Ettrickbank (*e'-reek-bawngk*) *n.* cottage in Ettrickbridge, once the home of the Ettrick Shepherd and of the Scott family in the mid-19th century.

Ettrickbrig (*e'-reek-brig, et-reek-brig*) *n.* Ettrickbridge, also called 'Ettrickbridge-end', a village set out by the 3rd Duke of Buccleuch in the late 18th century in the Ettrick valley, west of Selkirk. The lands there had been held by the Scotts of Harden until about 1746. The original bridge there was built of freestone in 1628 by Auld Wat of Harden and had 3 arches. The romantic version of the story is that the old riever had accidentally killed a child in a cross-Border raid, and at the request of the Abbot of Melrose erected this bridge at a spot where several lives had been lost crossing the river, so that in future many lives would be saved. The bridge was ruined by 1715 and rebuilt in 1739, but washed away in 1777. The replacement came in 1780 about half a mile further up-river, and this had the old stone displaying the Harden coat of arms built into it. It was widened in 1858. The Cross Keys Inn was once a coaching inn and survives as a hotel.

Ettrick Brig-end (*et-reek-brig-end*) *n.* the village of Ettrickbridgend, also known as 'Ettrickbrig'.

Ettrick Forest (*e'-reek-for-ist, et-reek-for-ist*) *n.* name formerly used for a large tract of land generally lying to the west of Selkirk, and also sometimes called 'Selkirk Forest' or just 'the Forest'. It formed the last large part of the great Caledonian Forest situated around the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys, and now almost entirely gone. It consisted of Scots pine, oak, birch and hazel. However, it should be noted that the word 'forest' could also refer to an area of bare, high land, rather than necessarily implying that it was full of trees. It became a royal hunting forest, with royal parties being based at Selkirk and Galashiels. Lands there were granted to Sir James Douglas by Robert the Bruce in 1321, and they remained in the superiority of the Douglases until forfeited to the Crown in the middle of the 15th century. Rents were paid to the Crown, with a few specific farms where the King or Queen kept their own flocks of sheep. Margaret Tudor received lands there in 1503, which later passed to the Scotts. There was often a Keeper of the Forest, with the Earl of Gloucester being one of the first appointed, by Edward I. It was also used as a sanctuary for fugitives, with Wallace and Bruce hiding there, for example, and known as a lawless place in rieving days. In early times there were special Forest Courts, with jurisdiction over the residents, and the Forest was divided into 3 Wards, known as Ettrick, Tweed and Yarrow. Each Ward was under the charge of 2 rangers, one of whom was referred to as the Master Ranger. The Wards were divided into steadings; in the 15th century there were 45 in Ettrick, 23½ in Yarrow and 17 in Tweed, each paying £6 in rent, as well as payment in livestock – '... May hang upon a soor ploom tree, And sleep in Ettrick Forest' [JT] (it is 'forestam del Selkirk' in 1328 and 'Ettrik-Forest' in 1525).

Ettrick Haa (*et-reek-haw*) *n.* name for a legendary house near Ettrick village. It's existence may have been suggested by stories of the former farm of **Ettrickhoose**. It was said that in about 1700 James Anderson of Tushielaw evicted the tenants of some of his lands there and built a large house, which by the early 19th century was aleady gone. The Ettrick Shepherd stated that the house in which he was born had been used as a stable on this estate – 'Ettrick Hall stands on yon plain, Right sore exposed to wind and rain; and on it the sun shines never at morn, Because it was built in the widow's corn; And its foundations can never be sure, Because it was built on the ruin of the poor. And or [ere] an age is come and gane, Or the trees o'er the chimly-taps grow green, We winna ken where the house has been' [T].

Ettrickheid (*et-reek-heed*) *n.* area around the head of the Ettrick Water. The lands there were part of the holdings of Melrose Abbey, for which the Scotts of Buccleuch had the office of Bailie from the late 15th century (it is 'Ettrikheid' in 1524 and 1525 and 'Etrikheid' in 1553/4).

Ettrickhill (*et-reek-hil*) *n.* village, being the western extension of Ettrick. Here is the monument to the Ettrick Shepherd, marking the site of the cottage he was born in.

Ettrickhoose (*et-reek-hoos*) *n.* Ettrickhouse, former farm in the Ettrick valley. In 1557 Scott in Thirlestane paid rent to Melrose Abbey for these lands. The tenants there in 1609 were John Scott, James Amos and Archibald Stewart. Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane had a charter for these and other lands in about 1620 and granted them to Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade in about 1622. They were inherited by Thomas Scott of Whitslade in 1655. The existence of this old farm probably gave rise to the local legend of the large villa of **Etrrick Haa** being built there around 1700 (it is 'Ettrikhous' in 1557, 'Atrikhous' in 1564, 'Ettrikhous' in about 1622 and 'Etrickhouse' in c.1680; it is 'Ettrtikhous' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Ettrick Pairish (*e'-reek-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish in Selkirkshire, containing the upper reaches of the Ettrick valley, extending to St. Mary's Loch. It is

bounded by Roberton to the south-east. It incorporated the ancient parish of Rankilburn or Buccleuch from 1650. There was a 'New Kirk' there from the early 16th century, with the present building dating from 1824 (it is 'Atrik' in 1539).

Ettrick Pen (*et-reek-pen*) *n.* summit that is the highest point in the headwaters of the Ettrick, on the border with Dumfries & Galloway, reaching a height of 692 m (2,270 ft). It was long referred to as 'Eskdalemuir Pen' by those living in Eskdale – '. . . For, swift as the deer on Ettrick Pen Sweep at the sound from scaur to glen, And swift as the towering kestrel stoops When a field mouse moves in the bracken hoops' [WHO], 'Away owre i' the wast, Ettrick Pen, raxin abune his neebors, And the muckle roond shooders o' the Moffat Hills . . . ' [DH] (the name is probably another example of the p-Celtic 'pen'; it is 'the pen of Etrikhead' in 1649; 'Hill of Penn of Eskdail moore' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Ettrickshaws see **the Shaws**

the Ettrick Shepherd (*thu-et-reek-she-purd*) *n.* popular name for the other **James Hogg**.

Ettrickside (*et-reek-sīd*) *n.* the district of the Ettrick Water – 'There are brase on Ettrickside Where the broom and bracken bide; But the're charmin' spots that hide Roond auld Hawick' [TK].

Ettrickside (*et-reek-sīd*) *n.* former name for a farm in the Ettrick valley, owned by the Scotts of Thirlestane in the early 17th century, with tenants in 1609 being William 'Houp' and Thomas Brydon. It was once part of the parish of Rankilburn. In 1621 it was described as an 'outset' of Gamescleuch (it is 'Ettriksyde' in 1609, 'Etriksyd' in 1621 and 'Etrickside' in c.1680; it is marked 'Ettricksyid' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Ettrick Terrace (*e'-reek-te-ris, et-reek-te-ris*) *n.* street in 'the Terraces' of the Wellogate, built around 1892 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company, and named after the river.

Ettrick Witter (*e'-reek-wi'-ur, et-reek-wi'-ur*) *n.* river that rises at Ettrick Head, east of Moffat, and joins the Tweed near Abbotsford. The first bridge across it was built for Alexander II in 1234 and connected Kelso Abbey with a cell of monks at Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire, although it is unclear how long it lasted. The next bridge was built by Auld Wat of Harden at Ettrickbridge in 1628 and replaced in 1780. There was also a ford near here from at least 1647. A decription of Selkirkshire written in 1649 states that 'the Water of Etrik begins at Lochfell, called Etrikhead and meets with Yaro and both fall in together at Sunderlandhall as said is, and is in length 16 miles' – '. . . I hear the lintie in the whins Where Ettrick rins' [JBS], 'So Ettrick flowed by an elf-heart led With an elf-song sung the while, And the crystal tear that a fairy shed Made a wasted moorland smile' [WHO] (the river was formerly known as 'Ethric', 'Etryk', 'Hetterich', 'Etreyich', 'Atric', etc., and may be related to the Old Welsh 'Atre' meaning 'playful'; 'Etrick fl.' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Eunson (*yoon-sin*) *n.* **Paul** educated at Hawick High School, he is a pediatric neurologist at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh. He has worked to train pediatricians in developing countries.

Eure see **Evers**

the Evangelical Union (*thu-ee-vawn-je-lee-kul-yoon-yin*) *n.* evangelical church group in Hawick, formed in 1848 and later renamed the Congregational Kirk (although there were separate, but related, groups with that name at about the same time, the early history being complicated). They met on O'Connell Street, with Rev. Alexander Duff being the first minister. The church was formed on E.U. principles, but only joined the Scottish Evangelical Union in 1859. The building was constructed on O'Connell Street in 1848–9 and finally sold about 1892 when the new church was erected on Bourtree Place. Also called the 'Evangelistic Union' and later the 'E.U. Congregational Church' when there was a union between the Evangelical and Congregational churches in Scotland. It was finally renamed simply the 'Congregational Church', and moved to new premises on Bourtree Place in 1894.

Evans (*e-vinz*) *n.* **Dr. Rufus Easson** (d.1945) general practitioner in Newcastleton. He lived at Northfield, North Hermitage Stree. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married Rose Alice Vassie. Their daughter Helen Christina drove ambulances in the London Blitz and wrote fiction under the name 'Jane Oliver'.

evendoon see **eendoon**

evendoonness (*ee-vin-doon-nis*) *n., arch.* straightforwardness, frankness, honesty, candour – 'But dinna blame me for my evendoonness, Joost wyte thysel' for fateing me the sphere O' rustic life . . . ' [JoHa] (cf. **eendoon**).

even on (*ee-vin-ōn*) *adv., arch.* continuously – 'It rain'd even on' [GW] (also written 'even-on').

ever (*i-vur*) *adv.* ever (note the pronunciation, also sometimes spelled 'ivver' or 'ivir').

the Ever Burn (*thu-e-vur-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream near the lands of East Mains, the precise location being uncertain. It is descibed in a sasine of 1688 as forming the south boundary of Cramptlands Croft.

the Evergreen (*thu-e-vur-green*) *n.* common name for the **Evergreen Hall**.

Evergreen Hall (*e-vur-green-hawl*) *n.* the Evergreen Club for the elderly was started in 1960, meeting in church halls until this hall was built at the foot of Dovecote Street by public subscription, and opened in 1965 by Lady Polwarth. The land had previously been the site of the hut used for Pentecostal (or Apostolic) meetings. It is the traditional starting point for the children's procession to the Vertish Hill Sports.

Everhaa (*e-vur-haw*) *n.* another name for **Overhall** – 'Here kneels James Langlands o' that ilk, A Borderer both true and keen; For he's the Lord of Langlands fair, Of Everhall and Wilton Dean' [BCM1880].

everlestin (*i-vur-les-tin, -teen*) *adj., poet.* everlasting – 'Blisset be the Lord God o' Israel, frae evirlestin til evirlestin' [HSR], 'Thy kingdoom is ane evirlestin' kingdoom, an' thy dominione induurs throweowt a' ganæratians' [HSR], *n., arch.* a semmingly interminable amount of time, particularly used in the phrase 'a guid everlestin', meaning 'perpetually' – 'Yince an thon wumman sterts, she hashes an blethers for a guid everlesteen' [ECS], 'Yince an' she begins, she raims on for a guid everlestin' ' [GW].

everlestandly (*i-vur-les-tand-lee*) *adv., arch.* everlastingly, – '. . . to the said James Scot and his aeris euerlestandly, safand every manis rychtis' [JW1558].

everly (*e-vur-lee*) *adv., arch.* constantly, continually – 'Oor forebears an ther Southron neebers coodna sit soft ava i thae days: they war everly natterin an fechtin' [ECS], 'Everlie the road was thrang wui' droves o' nowt' [ECS] (also 'everlie').

evermair (*e-, i-vur-mār*) *adv.* evermore – 'For time's turning fortune may tum'le oor way, And throw o'er the mirkiness light evermair' [JoHa], 'What! risk my life? the deil be there, Ye'se want a kirk for evermair' [RDW], '. . . at they richt han' ther ar pleesurs for evirmair' [HSR], 'Gang awa frae ill, an' do guid; an' dwall for evirmair' [HSR], 'Oh, oor herts are heavy and sair! A' things are changed for evermair . . . ' [FL], '. . . I'd cherish her, my faultless dove For evermair' [WP], 'Till in His hame I dwall for evermair . . . ' [WL].

Evers (*ee-vurz*) *n.* **Sir Ralph** (1508–1545) officer of Henry VIII, born in Witton Castle, Yorkshire, son of William the 1st Lord Eure (or Evers). He was married to Margery Bowes (grand-daughter of Sir Richard Bowes, who had been Warden of the English Middle Marches). He was deputy at Berwick and Governor of Scarborough Castle in the siege of 1536. About 1545 he became English Warden of the West Marches, at the same time as his father was Warden of the East March. In 1544 he led a raid on west Teviotdale, when Branxholme tower was burned, 8 Scots slain, 30 taken prisoner and a large amount of livestock carried off. His force met Hertford's force at Edinburgh, after razing Haddington and Hawick on the way from England (although this may be an error, since the two places are hardly on the same route). He was certainly in charge of the force that looted and burned Jedburgh in 1544. He later led an English invasion that devastated the Borders in 1545, being promised lands that he conquered in Teviotdale and the Merse. This invasion followed the raid of Lord Hertford as part of the 'Rough Wooing', in which the Border Abbeys were attacked and tombs were destroyed. It probably included Hawick, although there are no explicit records of this. He was supported by several Kers and other locals, at the siege of Conlingham and the burning of Selkirk. His forces were routed at Ancrum Moor, where he was killed along with his fellow commander Sir Brian Latoun. He was ironically buried at Melrose Abbey, which his own forces had desecrated earlier. Apparently his body was skinned and the skin used to make purses for Scottish officers. An English ballad, 'Lord Ewie', is about him – 'Lord Ewie was as brave a man As ever stood in his degree; The King has sent him a broad letter, All for his courage and loyalty' [T]. **Ralph** 3rd Lord Eure (1558–1617) son of William. He succeeded Sir John Forster as Warden of the English Middle March in 1595. In February of that year he wrote to Burghley 'Sir Robert Kerr rode to Edinburgh with a number of Kers who are reconciled to him and Fernieherset. It is thought in revenge of the quarrel of the Trumbils which the laird of Buccleuch undetaketh. And so Buccleuch is strengthening the Armitage which lies too near is here – has also drawn most of the Elliots to his house at Hawick, and keeps an extraordinary number in the house there.' He apparently resigned after complaints were made against him. Note that he was the 4th generation of his family to have been a March Warden. He married Mary Dawnay of Sassay and was succeeded by his son William. **Sir William** 1st Lord Eure (c.1483–1547/8) son

of Sir Ralph Eure (or Evers) and Muriel Hastings. He was appointed by the Earl of Surrey to be one of the Marshalls of the English army that attacked Jedburgh in 1523. He was Sheriff of Durham and Northumberland and Warden of the English East March in the 1530s and 1540s. In 1541 he complained about the large flocks of Scottish sheep and other animals that were being pastured on the English side of the Merse. He married Elizabeth Willoughby of Parham. Since his son Sir Ralph died before him, he was succeeded by his grandson William, the 2nd Lord. **William** 2nd Lord Eure (1529–93/4) son of Sir Ralph and grandson of William, 1st Lord. He was Warden of the English Middle March about 1553–57. He married Margaret Dymoke of Scrivelsby and was succeeded by his son Ralph (also written 'Eure', 'Evre', 'Ewrie', etc.).

every (*e-vu-ree*) *adj., arch.* hungry (noted by J. Jamieson; also **aiverie** and **eevenoo**).

everyday (*iv-ree-dā*) *n., arch.* a week-day, as opposed to Sunday, a working-day, *adj.* worn on weekdays – 'Everyday claes' [GW] (cf. **ilka-day**).

everyhin (*iv-ree-hin*) *pron.* everything – 'everyhin happens for a reason' (can be spelled 'ivryhin'; see also **aathing** and **aahing**).

everyin (*iv-ree-yin*) *pron.* everyone – 'It's no everyin that can blaw aboot a menshion in the Charter!' [BW1979].

evict (*e-vikt*) *v., arch.* to obtain or recover by legal right – 'Monks meadow evicted by the min[iste]r for his glybe' [Buc1692].

Evil-willit Sandy (*ee-vil-wi-lee'-sawn-dee*) *n.* nickname for **Alexander Airmstrong**.

evite (*e-vee'*) *v., arch.* avoid, evade – 'The Treasurer could not attend this day the Session in the Manse by reason of some emergencie he was trysted with and could not evite' [PR1724].

Ewart (*yoo-ur'*) *n.* **Adam** (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'langhop' in 1502, this probably being Langhope near Ashkirk. He was fined for not appearing at the justice-aire held in Selkirk, and served as his own surety. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Baker Street. In 1877 he donated to the Museum an 'old silver coin found in Branxholm, and three copper coins'.

the Ewe an Lamb (*thu-yoo-an-lawm-in*) *n.* public house on the Sandbed at 3 Orrock Place, previously known as St. Leonard's Vaults, and popularly called 'the Monkeys'. It was rebuilt in the 1950s, the earlier building dating back to around 1860, which replaced an even older building. It may be the location for one of the oldest licensed establishments in Hawick. James Elliot was proprietor from at least 1841 until the late 1860s. Wullie Smith was landlord in the latter part of the 20th century. The pub closed in 2005, becoming the Y.M. clubrooms, but re-opened as Deans' Bar in 2016. During the procession of the Drums and Fifes on the Thursday night of the Common Riding, the band stop here briefly; it is suggested that this is because the rebel Cornet's flag was displayed outside the pub here during one (or both) of the disputed Common Ridings of 1790 and 1809 (sometimes referred to as the 'Ewe & Lamb Inn').

Ewe Hill (*yoo-hil*) *n.* hill on the south side of the upper Hermitage valley, located south-east of the farm of Twislehope. It reaches a height of 471 m.

Ewe Knowe (*yoo-now*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, to the south-east of Dinlabyre, being the northern spur of Hunter's Hill, with Wilson's Pike above them.

Ewe Knowes (*yoo-nowz*) *n.* name for a hilly region in Liddesdale, just to the west of Foulshiels Wood, being an eastern extension of North Birny Fell.

Ewelair Hill (*yoo-lār-hil*) *n.* hill in Craik Forest, just north-west of Wolfcleuchhead. It lies between Muckle Knowe and Grey Hill, reaching a height of 434 m.

Ewen (*yoo-win*) *n.* **Andrew** (c.1760–1840s) born in Kelso, son of Andrew and Mary Hogherd. He was a skinner and tanner in Hawick. He had the premises in Tannage Close from 1812, moving to Slitrig Crescent by the 1820s. He was listed as Andrew 'sen. Crescent' in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and his tannery on Slitrig Crescent is shown on Wood's 1824 map, around No. 1. He is probably the 'Mr. Ewen' who was among the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson. He was listed among heads of households of Wilton Kirk in 1835. He was listed as a tanner in Pigot's 1837 directory. His business was eventually taken over by John Nichol, who was later Provost. He was a staunch Whig who worked to help elect Capt. Elliot. It is said that Elliot influenced the Whig members of the county to appoint his son as the Minister of Hobkirk the year after the 1832 election. He married Jane Peddie (from Kelso), and their children included: Jean (b.1790), who was living unmarried at Slitrig Crescent in 1851; Andrew (b.1792), a manufacturer in Jedburgh; Mary (b.1794); Helen (b.1796); Rev. John (b.1800), local minister; and Henry (b.1804), also a skinner. He was still alive in 1841 and listed in

Slater's 1852 directory (although he was probably deceased by then). His children Jane, Helen and Robert were all living together unmarried on Bridge Street in 1861. One of his daughters was probably the 'Miss Ewen' who donated a 1576 bible to the Museum in 1857 and a 'stone ball, found at Haddon Rig' in 1864. **Andrew** (b.1792) son of Andrew. He worked in Hawick before moving to Jedburgh, where he was a manufacturer. He was still in Hawick in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He is recorded as 'Andrew Ewen, jun.' as a currier on the Crescent in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1841 he was a manufacturer at Allars Mill in Jedburgh, living with his son Robert. **Henry** (b.1804) son of Andrew and Jane Peddie. He was also a skinner in Hawick. In the 1837 Commons inquiry into 'fictitious voters' he was mentioned as exchanging property with John Haldane in Selkirk, apparently for the purpose of voting. He is recorded as such in the electoral roll of 1837 and on the 1841 census is living with his elderly father and sister Helen on the Crescent. In 1851 he was listed as a farmer on Slitrig Crescent and in 1861 was at 3 Bridge Street (probably corresponding to the modern No. 20), still unmarried with his mother and sister. In 1857 he donated the skull of an ancient ox to the Museum, found at Synton Moss. **James Kerr** (b.1863) son of Robert. In 1877 he was still living with his family at Millbank when he donated 9 coins to the Museum. **Rev. John** (1800–75) son of the Hawick skinner Andrew and Jane Peddie, he was born in Hawick. He was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed to preach in 1822. He became assistant to Rev. James Arkle in Hawick soon afterwards, apparently refusing to accept remuneration for this position. He was then tutor to several notable Roxburghshire families, including travelling in Europe, and also worked as preceptor to the only son of a gentleman in Yorkshire. He was presented (by William IV) as minister of Hobkirk in late 1833 and ordained there in 1834. This was said to be due to the influence of Capt. Elliot (brother to Lord Minto) who his father had supported in the election the year before. There was much dissent among the heritors and some even laid an accusation of simony against him, so it was a year before he was finally ordained. He also acted as Persbytery Clerk. His was appointed by the Crown amid some controversy, the heritors being uable to agree. He remained there until his death. He wrote a statistical account of Hobkirk Parish in 1834. The oldest known communion token from Hobkirk is from 1837 and bears his initials; it is crudely made and probably formed from the material of older tokens. In 1841 he is recorded living at the Manse with Jane an Margaret (presumably his sisters). He married Isabella Yeaman (who died in 1898), daughter of James Fitchie, manufacturer of Deanfield, Meigle. Their children were: Anna Jane, who married George Watson, minister of Hownam; Rosanadra, 'Rose' (1849–1912), who married Col. John Joicey of Newton Hall, Northumberland; John Sangster (1851–1913), stockingmaker; and Charles Henry (1855–1909) engineer. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener at Cavers in 1786, when he was working for George Douglas. His name is recorded as 'Ewans'. **Robert** (1823–1900) native of Hawick, son of Jedburgh manufacturer Andrew and grandson of Hawick skinner Andrew. He was educated at Peebles, then briefly worked in the Hawick Town Clerk's office before working with his father in the hosiery trade in Jedburgh. For many years he worked for William Watson & Sons, then about 1860 opened his own tweed and hosiery firm at Millbank, apparently the first firm to make tartan stockings; he sold the firm in the early 1880s and it became Currie's and then Hogg's. He was part of the old 'eternal council', and after reconstitution became a Councillor and Magistrate for 9 years before being Provost 1875–78. His Provostship saw the new sewage works developed, and the purchase of Wilton Manse and Glebe. He was a Libreal who worked locally for the Reform Bill. Although not a Common-Riding supporter, he was a member of the Parochial Board, member of the South of Scotland chamber of Commerce, one of the founders of Hawick Heritable Investment Bank, a deacon in the Hawick Free Church and served on the Committee of the Archæological Society. In 1841 he was living with his father in Jedburgh, but by 1851 was living on Hawick High Street with his widowed mother Elizabeth and sisters Elizabeth and Jane. In 1861 he was recorded as a hosier, employing 40 people. He married Blanche Bridget Kerr in Edinburgh in 1856 and their children included: Andrew (b.1858); Eliza Maria (b.1860); James Kerr (b.1863); Edwin (b.1865); Charles (b.1870); Sarah Jane (b.1872); and Helen (b.1875). He wrote several booklets that were published in Hawick: 'The Relief of the Nation' (1869); 'Dull Trade, its Causes and Cure' (1869); 'What is Free Banking?' (1870); 'Foreign Impressions in France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria

and Germany' (1873); 'The Life of Trade as Affected by our Monetary Laws' (1873); 'A Modern Ballad on the Reign of Mammon and Social and Economical Reform and People's Banks, with a Glimpse into the Coming Century'; 'American Impressions' (1878); 'Through Canada in 1878'; and 'Industries and Banks' (1885). In 1873 he presented a talk to the Archæological Society on 'Ancient and Modern Modes of Exchange'. Long involved in banking, he left Hawick about 1880 to promote the 'People's Bank of Scotland Ltd.' in Glasgow, died in Edinburgh and is buried in the Wellogate (also sometimes 'Ewin').

Ewen's Court (*yoo-winz-kōr'*) *n.* former name for Tannage Close, after Andrew Ewen, skinner, who ran a tannage business there. It marked the southern end of the Little Haugh on Woods 1824 plan.

Ewen's Loch (*yoo-winz-loch*) *n.* small pond in the 'Ewen's Moss' area, to the west of Kaimend.

Ewen's Moss (*yoo-winz-mos*) *n.* former name for an area in the hills to the south-east of Hawick, corresponding to the area now centred on Ewen's Loch, west of Kaimend. This is south of the once much larger Hilliesland Loch.

Ewes (*yooz*) *n.* settlement on the River Ewes, a few miles north of Langholm, or more generaically the name for the valley. The surrounding parishes of 'Over Ewes' and 'Nether Ewes' were here. The church by the roadside at Ewes, built 1866/7, is famous for its ancient bell hanging in the fork of a tree. It is built on the site of the 13th century Nether Kirk of Ewes, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There was formerly a school here and a blacksmith's and post office to the north at Brieryshaw – 'Sequestered vale! my loved, my native Ewes, Thy beuty's worthy of a nobler song, Nor can these broken notes express the strong Unuttered thoughts that thrill my rustic muse' [MW].

Ewesdale (*yooz-dāl*) *n.* valley of the River Ewes, running north of Langholm. It is familiar to Teries who drive much of the valley between Fiddleton and Lanholm along the A7. Historically it appears never to have been a barony, and to have been separate from the Regality of Eskdale to the south. Lands there were granted to William, Lord Douglas (junior) in about 1341, when forfeited by William Lovel. In 1456 it was granted by the King to George, 4th Earl of Angus, after being resigned by Robert Graham of Ewesdale (actually swapped with lands in Forfarshire); it was stated that it had formerly been in Dumfriesshire, but had been transferred to Roxburghshire. Sasine was given in 1456/7 at the principle manor of 'Mallano', although it is unclear where that was. Through the 15th century it was a Lorsdhip, held by the Douglases. The upper part (with the 'Ower' Kirk) was once a Lordship of the Homes, while the lower part of the valley belonged to the Lindsays, then the Maxwells; the 2 parts were united in the hands of Alexander, Earl of Home in about 1610. However, the superiority of the lands in the lower part (along with patronage of Nether Ewes Kirk) continued to be held by the Maxwells into at least the 18th century. The valley was burned by the English in 1514, when it was described as '8 myles of Lienth in the said Marchies, wherupon was 27 pleughes'. George, Lord Home, granted lands in 'the vuyr parrochin of Ewisdale' to Ninian and David Armstrong in 1528. Throughout the 16th century it was listed among those places near the Border whose inhabitants were responsible for 'dalie slauchteris, birning, fyre raising, open reffis, thiftis and depredationis'. In 1579 there is a record of a feud between the Elliots of Ewesdale and the Armstrongs of 'the Gyngillis'. Much of the land fell into possession of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1643. The 'lordschip of Ewisdaill' was listed among the possessions of the family in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. The region was for a time part of Roxburghshire (on account of being part of continguous lands held by the Duchess of Buccleuch), from at least 1672, and was last restored to Dumfriesshire in 1747. A description of the parish published in 1748 notes 'there were never any ratts known in Ewisdale or Eskdale'. The name formerly applied to parts of Eskdale as well. There were once mills at Meikledale, Sorbie, Arkleton, Bliss, Glenvorane, and Wrae. The main families of the area were the Littles, Armstrongs, Elliots, Scotts (of Ewesdale) and Beatties. An ancient turf dyke ran along the hills on the western side of the valley, and old roads of various vintages can be traced up the hillsides and across the pass at Ewes Doors. There are many signs of ancient habitation in the area, with more than a dozen locations marked as settlements, along with a couple of hill forts. A book 'The Ewes Valley: An Historical Miscellany' was written by Brenda I. Morrison and R. Bruce McCartney in 2000, with a historical article by John Elliot (spelled 'Euesdaill', 'Euisdaill', 'Euisdale', 'Eusdail', 'Eusdale', 'Ewisdaill', 'Ewisdale', 'Ewysdale' and variants; it is 'le Vale de Ewithe' in 1296; some sources suggest the origin of the name is 'efts dale' or 'newts dale', but it seems

more likely that like other local rivers, the origin of 'Ewes' is obscure).

Ewes Doors (*yooz-dōrz*) *n.* pass at the source of the Eweslees Burn, about a mile up the burn from Eweslees farm, off the A7 south of Mosspaul. There is a mound here that may have been a Roman watch tower. The land might also have been known as Glenvorane and was owned by a branch of the Elliots in the 16th century. It was the location of a fight between the Elliots and the Scotts in August 1565, part of the feud between the Lairds of Braidlie and Branxholme, in which several Scotts were killed; it was said that the Elliots raided into Scott territory, then about 400 of them waited in ambush at the pass, killing 6 of the Scott party (2 Scotts, 2 Dalgleishes, a Short and one 'Theffinmis') and capturing 60. Another story tells of how Walter Scott of Branxholme and his men laid in wait here for a gang of Cumbrian raiders, scaring them off and recapturing their booty. There was once a chapel near here (presumably closer to the river), dedicated to St. Paul and connected with Melrose Abbey; however, it is unclear if this was distinct from the relatively nearby Over Kirk of Ewes (which was dedicated to St. Mark). This is probably the Church of 'Eweddors' listed in Bagimond's Roll in 1275 and the Church of 'Wynchedurris', which was held by William Cramond from at least 1296. The last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1575 records a debt owed 'to the porter of Ewisdy^{r} for the rest of the price of ane horse'; this suggests that there may have been a change-house located at the pass here, with the proprietor known as the 'porter'. Archibald Elliot was there in 1586. There are also several linear earthworks here, crossed by the terrace-way that forms part of the old road from Eweslees to Caerlenrig (which may have been originally Roman). The Parish of Ewes was disjoined from Dumfriesshire and united with Roxburghshire in 1672 (it is 'Ewichdores' in 1321, 'Ewis dores' in 1565 and transcribed as 'Ellis Durris' in 1586).

Ewesdown Sike (*yooz-down-*, *yowz-doon-sīk*) *n.* stream in the headwaters of the Teviot. It joins Worms Cleuch at the steading of Ramsaycleuchburn, becoming Rams Cleuch.

Ewes Fit (*yooz-fi'*) *n.* Ewes Foot, former name for an area near the foot of the Ewes Water, or more specifically for the ford near the confluence with the River Esk (just north of Langholm) which was once part of the main route towards Hawick.

Ewes Heid (*yooz-heed*) *n.* area at the head of Ewes Water (it is 'Euss head' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Ewe Sike (*yoo-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising on Ewe Knowe and running north to become part of Boghall Burn.

Ewes Kirk (*yooz-kirk*) *n.* name of one of 2 churches in the Ewes valley, formerly referred to as the Ower Kirk and the Nether Kirk. The upper one was abandoned after the Reformation and the congregation merged with that of the lower one. The present building was constructed in 1867, with designs by James Burnet of Langholm. The parish was linked with Westerkirk in 1955 and with Langholm Erskine in 1970, then fully united with Westerkirk in 1974. A roll of ministers is: Roger Kirkpatrick in 1556; William Graham, from 1627; Mr. Chisholme until about 1646; John Lithgow 1646–64; John Home c.1664–81; John Melville early c.1682–89; John Lithgow 1689–94; Robert Darling 1694–1717; Robert Malcolm 1717–61; Richard Scott 1761–90; John Clunie 1790–91; John Laurie 1791–1817; Robert Shaw 1816–53; Thomas Smith 1853–1901; David Preston 1901–18; John Alexander Kerr 1918–56; James Jamieson Glover 1956–73; John Ballantyne Cairns 1975– .

Eweslees (*yooz-leez*) *n.* farm off the A7 near where the Mosspaul Burn meets the Eweslees Burn. John Elliot 'callit of the Dewisleis' is recorded in 1578/9. Edward Aitchison was tenant there in 1711. Hugh and David Scott were there in the period 1788–97. Robert Scott was farmer there in 1841 until at least the 1860s. Eweslees Knowe is about 7 km to the north-west. Remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation can be seen near the head of the Eweslees Burn, as well as signs of several enclosures. In 1942 an RAF Hurricane aircraft (JS346) crashed into the hillside in poor visibility, narrowly avoiding the farmhouse, and killing the pilot, Prince Supeabat Chirosakti of Siam (it is 'Dewes leases' in 1590, 'Dewslies' in 1661 and 'Dueslees' in 1730; it is 'Dewislyis' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Dewislees' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Eweslees Hope (*yooz-leez-hōp*) *n.* farmstead up the Ewesless Burn from the farm of Eweslees. It was occupied in 1841 by Armstrong Scott and Mary Scott (probably his mother).

Ewes Pairish (*yooz-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish of Ewes, just over the boundary into Dumfriesshire, but formerly part of Roxburghshire. The population in 1755 was 392.

Ewes Witter (*yooz-wi'-ur*) *n.* Ewes Water, small river that rises in the Blackhall and Mosspaul Burns and joins the Esk at Langholm, with a length of about 8 miles (13 km). The A7 road follows the valley of Ewesdale after crossing down into Dumfriesshire near Mosspaul (it is 'Euss fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Ewss Riuer' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

ewhow see **whow**

ewie (*yoo-ee*) *n., poet.* affectionate term for a female sheep – 'Gane, the auld petted ewie that fed on the lea – Naething left o' langsyne but my grandfather's tree' [DA].

exack (*eks-ak*) *v., poet.* to exact – 'The enimie sallna exak apon him, nar the son o' wicketniss afflick him' [HSR], 'For ther thaye that carryet us awa captife exaket o' us ane sang . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'exak').

exackit (*eks-a-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* exacted – '. . . he exaket o' them til tell whare Christ shud be born' [HSR].

examine (*eks-aw-min*) *v., arch.* to test on aspects of scripture, to test a candidate for schoolmaster in subjects like eding, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek and the Bible – '. . . but the eletion at Hobkirk in 1750 is worthy of attention. Five candidates were called in separately and examined in 'their skill in Reading and their method of Teatching . . . '' [RGl].

examination (*eks-aw-mi-nā-shin*) *n., arch.* the act of examining a parishioner or candidate for schoolmaster – '. . . to nominat and condescend upon fit and qualified persons for examination of Mr Robert Chisholm schoolmaster of Selkirk . . . ' [PR1718], 'The Minr had an Examination att Bedrulemiln and baptized William Son to Alexander Scott Miller there' [Bed1729].

examinator (*eks-aw-mi-nā-tur*) *n., arch.* an examiner – '. . . that they, with the present minister, nominate by the mortification, Mr Robert Bell, Mr John Richie, Mr John Douglass, and Mr William Crawfoord be the Examinators, or anie thrie of them . . . ' [PR1718].

excambion (*eks-kawm-bee-in*) *n., arch.* a contract describing the swapping of land between 2 parties.

excep (*ek-sep*) *prep., conj., poet.* except – '. . . gif this cup mayna pass awa frae me excep I drink it, thy wull be dune' [HRS].

the Exchange (*thu-eks-chānj*) *n.* popular short form for **the Exchange Buildings**.

the Exchange Arcade (*thu-eks-chānj-ar-kād*) *n.* official name for **the Arcade**.

the Exchange Bar (*thu-eks-chānj-bawr*) *n.* public house at 9 Kirkstyle or 1 Silver Street, opposite the former Exchange Buildings, and popularly known as 'Dalton's' after an early proprietor, John Dalton. It has been there since the mid-19th century, the building previously being the Chartist Store. It is a grade C listed building.

the Exchange Buildins (*thu-eks-chānj-bil-dinz*) *n.* built over the Slitrig beside Towerdykeside, the foundation stone was laid in 1865 by the Duke of Buccleuch. A photograph of 1860 shows the site before construction commenced. The buildings consisted of a large hall, accommodating about 1500 people (and thus the largest in town), smaller halls, an arcade of shops and a house. It had a duel role as agricultural hall and entertainment centre, but soon came to be used mainly for concerts, shows, etc. It was later used as a dance hall and cinema, with various names, the Empire, the King's, the Odeon, the Classic and finally the Marina. In later years it was a bingo hall, with attached bars, most of which burned down in 1992. The northern section and the Arcade doorway survive, the rest being converted into a car park in 1998. The remaining three level building is designated to house the Border Archives.

the Exchange Hall Congregation (*thu-eks-chānj-hawl-kōng-gree-gā-shin*) *n.* name used for the Free Church congregation established in 1866, which met in the Exchange Hall for a few years until St. Andrew's Kirk was built. The named continued in popular use for some years afterwards.

the Ex-Club (*thu-eks-klub*) *n.* popular name for Hawick Ex-Servicemen's Club, with premises at 12 Teviot Crescent. They have had an annual dinner since 1928.

excommunication (*eks-ko-mew-nee-kā-shin*) *n.* official exclusion from the Church, being the ultimate punishment in former times. Imposition of this order meant that public proclamations were read at all nearby churches ordering all parishioners to shun the offender, and to refuse to offer them food or shelter. Civil rights were also affected, until an Act of 1690. But in general excommunication meant being a social outcast and losing one's livelihood. The Pope excommunicated the whole of Scotland for Robert the Bruce's involvement in the murder of John 'Red' Comyn (who was Baron of Bedrule, among other places). This led to the Declaration of Arbroath, and the eventual lifting of the National excommunication. There are no records of individual Teris

suffering this fate. In 1724 2 people from Stow had their Act of Excommunication read at Hawick Kirk and all the churches of the Presbytery of Merse and Teviotdale.

the Ex-Cornets' an Actin Fithers' Association (*thu-eks-kōr-nits-an-awk-tin-fithurz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* organisatioin of past Cornets and Acting Fathers, formed in 1924. They keep a book of duties to pass on to the new Cornet and Acting Father each year.

excrescence (*eks-kre-sins*) *n., arch.* surplus, excess – 'The Council resolve that the excrescence of the town's yearly stent, is to be applied in all time coming for paying the debt contracted by the town in relation to the new bridge, until said debt be paid' [JW1747].

exculpat (*eks-kul-pa'*) *pp., arch.* exculpated, declared not guilty – '. . . who having exculpat him ye best way he could, by averring he did it onlie through sport . . . ' [PR1718].

execut (*eks-e-kew'*) *pp., arch.* executed – 'And Thomas Scot of Stonedge, one of the commissioners, having been upon the ground since the division was execute, makes report . . . ' [DCW1765].

executorial (*eks-e-kew-tō-ree-ul*) *n., arch.* legal authority, instructions for executing a decree – '. . . with executoriallis to be direct thairupon, in forme as efferis, and to that effect makis, constitutis, and ordanis' [SB1569], '. . . with lettres and executorialis of horninge, or poynding, or apprysing . . . ' [SB1585].

exeem (*eks-eem*) *v., arch.* to exempt, relieve from a tax – '. . . and to frie and exeem us from any proportione of the taxt to be laid on by the royall burrows upon burghs . . . ' [BR1699].

exemplarly (*egz-em-plar-lee*) *adv., arch.* exemplarily – '. . . for which they ought and should be exemplarlie punished in their bodies and be fyned severaly as examples' [BR1716].

exerce (*ek-sers*) *v., arch.* to exercise, discharge duties, perform – '. . . their bonds should be put to ye register and execution should be excerced thereanent' [PR1714], 'They found him sufficiently capable and qualified to exerce schoolmaster in this place' [PR1718], 'And being interrogate, In what manner the tenants and possessors of the tenements, and others before mentioned, exerced their privilege in said common?' [DCW1765] (also spelled 'excerce' and variants).

the exercise (*thu-eks-ur-sīz*) *n., arch.* term used up until the mid-19th century for bible reading and psalm singing at home on Sunday evenings.

exheebit (*ek-zee-bi', ek-see-bi'*) *v.* to exhibit – '. . . she went ti John Weir's night cless and now exheebits a owre the Borders' [IWL].

exhibeetion (*ek-zi-bee-shin*) *n.* an exhibition.

Exhibeetion Sundi (*ek-si-bee-shin-sun-di*) *n.* Exhibition Sunday, another name for **Kirkin Sundi**, particularly the walk from the Council Chambers to the Church in formal dress, but also applying to the rest of the events of that day.

exhibit (*ek-zi-bi'*) *pp., arch.* exhibited, presented for view – '. . . and the said indentures and descharge upon the back therof, to be exhibit and producit in presence as said is . . . ' [BR1707] (see also **exheebit**).

exhort (*egz-ōr'*) *v., arch.* to admonish, reprimand, urge someone to do something – 'Who being most seriously exhorted to avoid all evil companie, promised to demean himself as a Christian and a Gentleman' [PR1716] (slightly different meaning than standard English).

exile (*ek-sīl, eg-zīl*) *n.* soubriquet for a Hawick person who is living elsewhere, e.g. someone for whome the 'Overseas Night' is organised during Common-Riding week – '. . . the exiles fri overseas, an even thaim fri Gala' [IWL], '. . . To the exile that's lang been a-roamin' ' [WS], 'There is a feeling of the heart Where'er the footsteps roam – Though seas divide and lang years part The exile from his home' [JT], the state of being banished, or living away from Hawick – '. . . though a term has become obsolete in its original home, it may . . . have been . . . retained by him or her through 'exile' ' [ECS].

exiled (*ek-sīld, eg-zīld*) *pp., adj.* living away from Hawick – '. . . Tae be kent as exiled Teries Rallyin' roon' ' [RMc], 'And then on Common Riding day Wherever exiled Teries stay . . . ' [IWL].

the Exile's Dream (*thu-ek-sī-ulz-dreem*) *n.* poem written by John Fairbairn, with music added later by John Huggan. Apparently Fairbairn refused to allow permission for the song to appear in 'the Red Book', saying that he didn't think it was any good, but his family gave permission for later editions. It was sung at the 2016 Exiles Night and has latterly been performed as a duet.

Exile's Night (*ek-sī-ulz-nī', eg-zī-ulz-nī'*) *n.* another name for **the Overseas Night**).

the Exile's Return (*thu-ek-sī-ulz-ree-turn*) *n.* poem written by Wullie Landles. It is always recited at the Overseas Night, as well as on other occasions during the Common Riding.

exoner (*ek-so-nur*) *v., arch.* to annul, relieve from obligation, exonerate – '. . . I, be thir presentis, exoneris, quitclames and dischairgeis the said Robert . . . ' [SB1569].

the Ex-Pat (*thu-eks-paw'*) *n.* public house at 7 Drumlanrig Square??.

expec see **expeck**

expeck (*eks-pek*) *v.* to expect – 'Aye, it's mei; was ye expec'in onybody else?' [JTu], 'At Linhope farm – a thousand deils! A sheep rins in below the wheels. So richt away, we got aa reckon A bigger kill than oo's expeckin' [DH], 'The Chief Exec. says we should expec' The rough wi the smooth to share . . . ' [DH], specifically to be pregnant – 'Maybe bank book hei'd been checkin', Cash was scarce or lass expecin'?' [MB] (also spelled 'expec' ').

expeckit (*eks-pe-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* expected – 'A expeckeet a letter, bit aa hei wrait iz was a bare post-caird' [ECS] (also **expectit**).

expectit (*eks-pek-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* expected – 'what's wrong wi the world? We expectit a hard wunter. We hed mony haws – and nae snaws . . . ' [DH] (also **expeckit**).

expede (*eks-peed*) *v., arch.* to expedite, deal effectively with – 'The council impose a stent on the inhabitants for expeding the affairs of the burgh' [JW1674].

expedeetion (*eks-pe-dee-shin*) *n.* an expedition – '. . . on expedeetions in search of Teviot or Borthwick troot' [IWL].

expedient (*eks-pee-dee-in'*) *adj., arch.* appropriate, conducive – 'The Session thought it expedient that John Scott, herd, should be supplied with 1/2 crown for helping to buy a beast for carrieing him and his son in ye countrie' [PR1715], '. . . ye minister having read the same in session, thought expedient it should be read publickly the next Lord's day after sermon in ye forenoon' [PR1717] (formerly common in phrases like 'thought it expedient'; the connotation of personal advantage is modern).

export (*eks-pōr'*) *n.* a type of beer slightly stronger and darker than 'heavy'.

exprimit (*eks-pree-mi'*) *pp., arch.* expressed, stated – '. . . the said Philp abone exprimit his landis, and mak penny of his rediast gudis . . . ' [SB1500].

the Ex-Sodgers' Association (*thu-eks-so-jurz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* another name for **the Ex-Club**, in use in the early 20th century.

extract (*eks-trawkt*) *v., arch.* to make an authentic copy of – 'Item, for everie decreit extracting within £20, six shillings and aucht pennies . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . were extracted out of ye records of ye Session, and this day read over before them, beside his irregular marriage on the English side . . . ' [PR1720], *n.* an official copy of a document – 'Allowed the treasurer for 2 extracts of the regulation of bread, and 5s. paid to officer . . . 0 10 0' [BR1752].

extraordinar (*eks-trōr-di-nur*) *adj., arch.* extraordinary.

extrude (*eks-trood*) *v., arch.* to forcibly eject, expel – 'There are several instances in our local Session records of people beiong 'extruded' the burgh, for being unable to produce on demand the needful certificate of character' [JJV].

ey see **aye**

eydent see **eident**

Eyelee (*I-lee*) *n.* former name for lands in Hobkirk Parish, probably adjacent to Forkins and Unthank. They were sold in 1757 by Thomas Scott of Stanedge to William Elliot of Wolfelee.

Eyemooth (*I-mooth*) *n.* Eyemouth, town at the mouth of the River Eye in Berwickshire, a fishing and holiday resort town, dominated by its harbour. The nearby mansion of Gunsgreen House was the home of the Homes, built around 1755 by James Adam. Somerset erected a fort nearby for his 1547 invasion force, which led to the battle of Pinkie. It became a Burgh of Barony in 1597, prospered through the herring trade and was once an infamous smuggling centre. In a disastrous storm of 1881 more than half the shipping fleet was wrecked, and 191 men drowned, including 129 from Eyemouth. Eyemouth Herring Queen Festival started in 1939, following on from an earlier celebration. Population (1991) 3,473 (the origin of the name is the Eye water's mouth, with 'Eye' from Old English for 'river').

eyne see **een**

eyr (*ār*) *adv., arch.* before, previously – '. . . asserting yt they had eyr taken or resett yr growing peiss taken by some of the pedees of my Lord Airlie's troops' [BR1685].

ez see **es**

ezlar (*ez-lawr*) *n., poet.* ashlar, a square-cut block of stone, rectangular hewen masonry – 'He, mid the writhing roots of elms, that lean O'er oozy rocks of ezlar, shagg'd and green' [JL], 'And next must thou pas the rank green grass To the table of ezlar red' [JL], 'The bell-house having become ruinous was appointed to be taken down in 1773 and rebuilt all 'aslar work' ' [WNK] (written 'aslar' and variants; see also **aislar-bank**).

fa see **faa**

faa (*faw*) *v.* to fall – '... And the master kinket like to fa', Withe laughing at the stoure' [JTe], 'But now the sun sinks to the main, An' gloamin' fa's on hill an' plain' [JoHa], '... The tears – sae fast were fa'in' Frae 'r een that day' [JoHa], 'Duty, when done to ane and a', Will let nae head dishonoured fa'' [AD], 'Thaye sall fa' bie the sword ...' [HSR], 'For thou hest deliferet ... my feet frae fa'in' [HSR], '... As cherished idols fa'' [JT], 'An so it is that A heh thae thochts ti faa back on ...' [ECS], '... And where Slitrig's waters fa'' [TK], 'And swore to conquer or to fa' To keep her thistle green' [JT], 'Oor brave Callants and men o' mail To fa' that wadna flee' [JEDM], '... But he hears na their sangs for the fa'in leafs That cover his grave frae morn till nicht' [FGS], '... As tears for simmer they softly faa' [WL], 'ti faa doon throwe yinsel' means to lose heart, *n.* a fall – '... The saicond craw, hed a nasty faa' [T], 'There's name may lean on a rotten staff, But him that risks to get a fa'; There's name may in a traitor trust, And traitors black were every Ha'' [LHTB], 'An' some wi' fa's their claes hae made A' white as ony miller Wi' stowre that day' [JoHa], 'The fa' o' the leaf to the bud o' the tree ...' [JoHa], '... an' it fell: an' grit was the fa' o' it' [HSR], '... An' she greets to hersel' at the gloamin' fa'' [JJ], 'By slopin' bank where oft the weans Had mony a fa'' [WFC], '... Yester een at the faa o' gloamin'' [WL] (also spelled 'fa'' and 'fa').

Faa (*faw*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) farmer at Over Billerwell. His barn is mentioned in 1562 as part of the decree for splitting up the property of the Barons of Feu-Rule. **John** (17th/18th C.) Hawick Parish resident who was rebuked in 1714 for his irregular marriage with Margaret Ramsay. This being 5 years earlier, performed by a deceased Mr. Barclay in 'Badderston's Close' (probably Edinburgh), the Session requested testaments from witnesses before he would be allowed to settle in the Parish. Not producing these within about the next year he was ordered 'put out of ye toun ... lest the place should be repute as harbouring of vagabonds and rogues'. This suggests he may have been a member of the gypsy family. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Paterson and their children included: James (b.1656); and Marie (b.1671). The witnesses in 1671 were Robert Elliot and Robert Paterson (perhaps his brother-in-law). His wife could be the Margaret born to James Paterson and Marion Runciman in 1636. **William** 'Wull' (c.1700–84) granted a piece of land in Yetholm by Sir William Bennet, in gratitude for some service. He died at Coldingham, it is said leaving 24 children. He was buried in Kirk Yetholm **William** (c.1750–1847) son of William, he was King of the Yetholm gypsies, defeating the 'Earl of Hell' in a battle on Yetholm Green to claim succession. He was a large and powerful man, who was also known locally as a smuggler and poacher. He was said to have an 'eye as keen as a hawk and as black as a sloe'. He was meant to be nearly 100 when he died and was suceeded by his daughter Esther's husband Charles Blyth – 'There's canny Wull Faa o' Kirk-Yetholm, He lives i' the sign o' the Queen, He gat a great slash i' the hand When coming frae Boomer wi' gin!' [T] (formerly spelled 'Fa', Faw', etc.).

faaen see **faen**

faa ower (*faw-ow-ur*) *v., arch.* to fall asleep – 'Yin feels th' benefit o' a drop aboot bedtime. It helps tae make yin fa' owre' [HEx1921].

faa ti (*faw-ti*) *interj., arch.* an invitation to begin, particularly said before eating – 'Faa tui! (= begin!)' [ECS].

face (*fās*) *n., arch.* effrontery, presumption – 'What presumption! – publish! – guid truly! but he's face noo! Him publish! aa dinna ken 'at he was owre hauf-a-year at the schule. Od! there's some fowk has a face for onything' [JoHa], 'An' raise recruits to face oor faes, Should they e'er hae the face to front us' [JoHa] (variant of the English meaning; it may be an adjective as well as a noun).

facins (*fā-sinz*) *n., arch.* a dressing-down, scolding.

facit (*fā-si', -see'*) *pp., arch.* faced – '... for injuring of the said Gilbert Watt, in calling of him ane twa facet thief ...' [BR1645].

fack (*fak*) *n., arch.* a fact – 'Wheesht, ye daft haveril, gie us facks, I want nane o' yer Romish cracks' [WNK], '... gaed aye barefit; but in fack, he was aye in sic rags an' patches ...' [BCM1881].

factor (*fak-tur*) *n.* a business agent, especially for a landowner, manager of an estate – '... twenty schillingis ... of the vsuale mone of Scotlande to be pait to me be the saide Androu Kere or his facturis or subtenandis ...' [DoR1445].

Factory Close (*fak-tu-ree-klōs*) *n.* another name for Carpet Close, used in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The name referred to the carpet factory that stood there.

facy (*fā-see*) *adj., arch.* cheeky, impudent – 'A facy brat' [GW], bold, fearless – 'A sheep is said to be facie, when it stands to the dog, when it will

not move, but fairly faces him' [JoJ] (also written 'facie').

fadge (*fawj*) *n., arch.* a large, round, flat loaf, formerly made of barley meal – 'An bread, mostly baked in the old ovens . . . round bread what they ca'd the fadge, wi flour on the top' [TH].

fadge (*fawj*) *n., arch.* a vexatious person – 'An auld fadge' [GW].

fadgy (*faw-jee*) *adj., arch.* large and flat (of bannock).

fadgy bannis (*faw-jee-baw-niz*) *n., pl., arch.* bread made using 'barm'. It was often prepared at home but cooked in a baker's oven at a charge of a penny, with people putting their own identifying mark on top – '. . . the bread made with it being called 'fadgey bannas' [JTu].

fae (*fā*) *n., arch.* a foe – 'A happy hame an' decent claes, W' love to freens, the same to faes' [JoHa], 'Our field o' fight's the world bare, Our faes are puirtith, toil, an' care' [JoHa], 'When faes did compass me about, Like raging rairing Bashan nowte' [RDW], 'But a trusty heart and a ready hand – Ready alike for friend and fae' [JTe], 'The fae is forced to yield, And freedom has the field' [JTe], '. . . it growes auld becaus o' a' my faes' [HSR], 'But thou hest saufet us frae our faes . . . ' [HSR], 'And drave the daurin' English faes . . . ' [JS], '. . . As looe your mortal fae . . . ' [WL] (not common Hawick pronunciation).

faem (*fām*) *n., poet.* foam, froth, the sea – 'The birds o' the Simmer came o'er the faem, And twittered fu' blythe in their ain auld hame' [JT], 'And where's the place of rest – The ever changing hame? Is it the gowan's breast, Or 'neath the bells of faem?' [JTe], 'O, the friends o' my youth are now ower the sea's faem, Yet I doubtna' that of'en they think o' the hame . . . ' [JCG].

faeman (*fā-mun*) *n., poet.* a foeman – 'For faix! should e'er a faeman daur To drive a nail into her timmer' [JoHa].

faen (*faw-in, fawn*) *pp.* fallen – 'The lynes ar fa'n untill me in winsume pleces . . . ' [HSR], 'Thaye ar brung doun, an' fa'n; we are risen an' stan' upricht' [HSR], 'She had neirly flung the sportsmen a', An' howffed i' the howdie's biggin' ' [WiSp], 'Hei's often swung frae scaffolds and faen frae ledders' [IWL], 'For days before nae rains mair than Upon that day itsel' had fa'n' [AD], '. . . and fa'n still at last For want o' braith or lear' [DH], '. . . His chafts were fa'en in, an' his teeth were a' gane' [JT] (also written 'faan', 'fa'en', 'fa'n' and 'fawn'; this is the usual past participle, while the past tense is the English 'fell').

fag (*fawg*) *v., poet.* to flag, become weary – '. . . They'd sneer; then he, like ane inspir'd, We's fiddle their faggin' spitirs fir'd' [PCM], 'Thro' dub or syke she never faggit, But ran wi' speed' [JR], 'An' some cry, 'That's a saft ane, Tam – Take care, else, faith, ye'll fag her Clean dune this day' [JoHa], '. . . Soon did I fag, and 'neath a braehag I had the sense to den' [WaD].

faggit (*faw-gi'*) *n., arch.* a faggot.

faggit (*faw-gee', gi'*) *pp., poet.* grew weary, flagged – 'Thro' dub or syke she never faggit, But ran wi' speed, Tho' she bout fu' o' whalps was baggit, But now she's dead' [JR].

faggot (*faw-gi'*) *adj., arch.* term applied to a fabricated vote or voter in the 19th century. It was common (and unpopular) practice for local Tories to make certain men proprietors of property in name only, in order for them to have a vote, e.g. the 'forty thieves of Redfordgreen'.

Faibruar (*fā-, fe-brew-ar*) *n.* February – '. . . the baylyeas and counsell unanimously rescinded and abrogatted, cancelled and destroyed and former act made the fourth of Februar 1670' [BR1673], '. . . for ane supernumerarie mariage of the said John Hardie upon Isobell Atkine holden upon the first day of the said moneth of Februar' [PR1706], '. . . the sma Conventicle o' hens that bide, This nicht o' Februar thaw, Hoose-room at Haggisha' [DH].

Faibruary (*fā-bew-ree*) *n.* February – 'Faibruary's juist aboot din an it'll sin be Mairch'.

Faid (*fād*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) received 1 merk in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Ade Faid', and may have been local. Andrew and Janet 'in hoislaw', with the same surname, are recorded at the Justiceaire in 1502.

faigs (*fāgs*) *interj., arch.* faith, goodness, an assertive exclamation – 'Faigs, ee wull catch't!' [GW] (also **faiks** and **fegs**).

faiks (*fāks, feks*) *interj., arch.* faith, goodness, indeed, a mild oath, exclamation of assertion or surprise, often used along with 'ma' – 'For faix! should e'er a faeman daur To drive a nail into her timmer' [JoHa], 'This is the worst day e'er we saw; Fecks, I've a mind to try the law' [JR], 'Faix bit A'm dry; A hehna hed a lick aa day' [ECS], 'Ma faix, if aw had a haud o'ye, aw'll daud yer lugs' [JTu], '. . . Fecks, the wather has come to an awfu' pass!' [WL] (also spelled 'faix', 'fecks', etc.; the vowel may be between *ā* and *e*; from Old English, a shortened version of 'faikins'; cf. **faigs** and **fegs**).

fail (*fāl*) *n., arch.* turf, sod, particularly for building or roofing – '. . . that quhairas his stable in

Humillknoues is for the present to be thatched over with faill and divott . . . ' [BR1704] (possibly from Gaelic; also spelled 'faill'; cf. **feal**).

Fail (*fāl*) *n.* **Thomas** (d.c.1682) tenant in Hyndhope, probably in Southdean Parish. His will is recorded in 1682. **Thoms** (d.c.1682) tenant in Blackchesters. His will is recorded in 1682, on a separate date from that of Thomas in Hyndhope. The pair were probably related however.

fail dyke (*fāl-dīk*) *n., arch.* a wall round a field, built or covered with sods – '. . . recommend to the parties to cause throw up an earth or feal-dyke round these marches of the ground left common, two feet high . . . ' [DCW1765], '. . . makes a faill dyke impracticable, so that the only sufficient way of inclosing it is by a ditch and dead hedge' [GT], '. . . For he has loupen the auld fail dyke, Amang our wheaten grain' [JTe], '. . . And for tae mend his auld fail dykes, Aw'll leave him ma auld banes' [JSB], 'A better never took a hill, Not lap an aul' feal dike o'er, On ony day' [JoHa], '. . . several barrowfuls of flint flakes having been turned up in the process of *fail-dyke* making' [WNK] (also written 'feal dike' and 'feal dyke').

failed (*fāld*) *adj., pp., arch.* in poor health, infirm – 'Ehh! Hei's gey-keind-o failed, puir auld body!' [ECS] (standard English has 'failing', but rarely this past participle adjectival form).

failie (*fā-lee*) *v., arch.* to miss a heddle in weaving – 'How to 'failie' or reduce a calm to the same set as the reed' [BCM1881].

fail-may-never (*fāl-mā-ni-vur*) *n., arch.* someone who seems to keep their physical powers or health, despite fatigue or the passage of time.

failzeand (*fāl-yee-ind*) *pres. part., arch.* failing, particularly in the phrase 'failzeand of', meaning 'in the absence of a designated heir' – '. . . and failzeand of hir be decess or any vthir ways, Cristiane Scot, douchtyr alsua to the said Waltyr Scot . . . ' [SB1519].

failzie (*fāl-yee*) *n., arch.* a failure – 'Item, for penalties and failzies of the payment of the annualrent thereof tuo hundreth pundes money' [SB1633], *v., arch.* to default – '. . . that I or myn aieris falzeis in the makin of the said landis of Quhitchester' [SB1470], '. . . ordinit James Erle of Mortoun . . . and failzeing him, Archibald Erle of Angus . . . ' [SB1574], . . . and in regard the sd. Matthew Foulden has altogether failzied in producing the testimonialls mentioned in the foresd' [BR1738] (occurring in old Burgh Records etc.; this is a late survivor in Roxburghshire of the former Scots 'liquid l' consonant).

Failziehope (*fāl-zee-hōp*) *n.* former name for lands in Jedforest, recorded as 'Failyehopis' in 1538 and 'Failzehoip' in 1539. It was among lands that passed from the Douglases to the Crown in about 1537. The location is uncertain (it is possible it is the same as **Fenzlehope**).

faimily (*fām-lee, fā-mu-lee*) *n.* a family – 'her faimily er verra important ti her', 'Aw ken at least threi Haaick faimilies that hev a particuler interest in this the 1979 Common Ridin' [BW1979], '. . . modelled on that o his grandfither the 1888 Cornet A.H. Drummond, a freend o the Beattie faimily' [IWL], 'The Landles' waur a weel kent faimily in the toon' [MB], '. . . Wi other faimilies oo'd ti share Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL], 'I mind o' hale faimilies oot sledgin, Careerin pell-mell owre the braes' [WL] (note that the common pronunciation has only 2 syllables).

faiminine (*fā-mi-nin*) *adj., arch.* feminine.

fain (*fān*) *adj., arch., poet.* glad, eager, well-pleased – 'But Jesu, gif the folk was fain To put the buffing on their thighs . . . ' [CPM], 'I'll sigh, an' whinge, an' cant, an' grane, An' mak the godly unco fain' [JR], 'But seeing you'r come back again Of your coming I'm right fain, And altogether free of Pain ye shall ly in my Bosom' [AHS], 'I'd fain to Harden gie'n my vote, But for my life I durstna do't' [RDW], 'But I'm fain for a sicht o' the Vertish Hill . . . ' [DH], *adv., arch.* gladly, eagerly – 'A cood fain heh dwinglt, an daikert aboot in sleepery Bosells' [ECS], 'Fain would I stray where the Slitrig jouks' [TC], 'Fain wad I see that spot again, Alas! the bitter thought' [JEDM], 'I fain would be Till the day I dee . . . ' [TK], 'A look that pled na her single state, But fain wad order the callant's fate' [WL] (Old English).

fair (*fār*) *adv.* very, quite, rather, fairly, certainly, completely – 'A was fair roosed be the whole hing', 'hei's fair pittin on the flab, ih?', 'A'm fair puffed', 'But in ae point ye're fair to blame – Ye ken yousel', Ye neither did set down your name, Nor where ye dwell' [JR], 'A cood fain heh dwinglt . . . in sleepery Bosells, bit A fair durstna' [ECS], 'Oo fair enjoyed eet, oo hed a guid greet' [BB], 'His chubby cheeks were fair puffed oot . . . ' [WFC], 'Aa get the bus. Aa fair enjoy thon ride . . . ' [DH], '. . . but I'd fair ta'en a fancy for the clock . . . ' [DH], '. . . The auld toon is fair doon the hole' [WL], '. . . Fair enjoyed Glenny's fire' [IWL], 'Losh! The scene is fair entrancin' And draws the smile' [RH], '. . . And eer chin was fair rinnin wi grease' [AY] (common in Hawick as an intensifier).

fair (*fār*) *v., arch.* to become fine, clear up (said of the weather) – '. . . the assurances of our friends that 'it would not fair today' [JAHM].

fair (*fār*) *n., arch.* 'ti take a body ti the fair' is to take aback an over-confident person, to disagreeably surprise someone – 'Now that's nate where A got a drop that raether taen iz ti the fair!' [ECS] (usually occurring in the passive voice).

Fair (*fār*) *n.* **Richard** (16th C.) owner of half a particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter.

Fairbairn (*fār-bārn*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1651, with witnesses Patrick Angus and Patrick Nichol. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Castleside, in Ashkirk Parish, recorded on the 1789–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was owner of 8 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1801 his servant at Castleside, Thomas Johnstone, was on the ballot for the Militia. **James** (18th/19th C.) from the Hawick area, in about 1815 he emigrated with his family to the 'Scotch Settlement' in St. Lawrence County, New York. He may be the James recorded as servant at Denholm Mill on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and miller at Denholm Mill on the 1801 Militia ballot. **James** (b.1806/7) born in Westruther Parish, he was farmer at Easter Fodderlee around the 1860s. In 1851 he was living in Jedburgh, but by 1861 he was farming 212 acres and employing 7 labourers. His wife was Helen Rutherford, and they also lived with his mother-in-law, who was a farmer's widow. By 1868 his wife was recorded as farmer at East Fodderlee, and so he was presumably deceased. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Spittal in 1781. His children included Betty (b.1779) and David (b.1781). **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Wester Essenside according to the ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish in 1801. Perhaps the same John married Janet Dick and had a son Gilbert baptised in 1817. **John** (b.c.1780) hind at Belses according to the ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish in 1801. **John** (1858–1943) son of the Maxton blacksmith Charles, with his mother being Elizabeth Elliot, he came to Hawick in the early 1900s. He eventually became manager of the King's Theatre (in the Exchange Buildings). He retired in 1928. He was known as a writer of poetry, several of which were published in the Hawick Express. His output includes 'Alec, Oor Bellman', 'On Seeing A Tramp Passing', 'Look On The Bright', 'The Cornet's Chase' and 'Wilton Park'. He also published the poem 'To the most glorious . . . Memory of . . . Sir Walter Scott' in 1932. However, he is best remembered as writer of 'The Exile's Dream', which was put to music by John Huggan. He died at his home, 25 Wilton Crescent, and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Peter** (1807/8–69) from Edinburgh, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. He married Janet, daughter of Michael Grieve and Rachel Scott, and she died in 1877. In 1861 he was living at 3 Fore Raw. **Robert** (1813/4–96) married Hannah Ann Murray, as recorded in Cavers and Southdean Parishes in 1825. His wife died at Lanton Craig in 1851, aged 49. He emigrated to America with his family, with daughter Helen dying in Nebraska in 1872 and Margaret at Burnkinford in 1845. He died at Elmira, Illinois, and there is a memorial to him and his family in Bedrule kirkyard. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) journeyman wright in Lilliesleaf according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Thomson and their children included Elizabeth (b.1800) and John (b.1802).

Fairbairn's Craigs (*fār-bārnz-krāgz*) *n.* rocky region to the south-west of Larriston Fells in Castleton Parish, located near the head of the Staneshiel Burn.

fairce (*fārs*) *adj., arch.* fierce – '. . . thir verra rigs was den for fairce sodgers in fechtin-graith' [ECS].

fair dae wi (*fār-dā-wi*) *v.* to need, desire strongly, 'murder' – 'A could fair dae wi a fish supper the now', 'Now oo've got nae rails or bridges Hawick could fair dae wi' thum now' [AY].

fair din (*fār-din*) *adj.* done in, worn out, exhausted – 'Whilst admitting to being 'fair din', our mothers took a great pride in the results of their wash-day' [BB], '. . . the horse hez obviously been in a battle. It's fair dune. It's jeegered . . . ' [IWL] (also spelled 'fair dune' etc.).

fair dows (*fār-dowz*) *n., arch.* fair dos, fair play.

The Fairest Spot o' a' (*thu-fā-rist-spō'-ō-aw*) *n.* song with words and music by Tom Ker, written about 1890. It was often performed at social nights for the Teviotdale Bicycle Club and first sung at the Common Riding at the 1909 Colour Bussing by T. Caldwell. It fell into obscurity after WWI, but was revived after WWII, with music arranged by Adam Rutherford Grant (from his own memory and some notes left by Tom Ker and Adam Grant). In its new form it was first sung by George L. MacDonald at the Callants' Club Smoker in 1948. It has the same rhythm and meter as Ker's 'I Like Auld Hawick

the Best', and like his other songs, each 'chorus' has different words. Again falling out of fashion for decades, the song was revived for the 2005 Colour Bussing by Joyce Tinlin and is included in the CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' (2006) sung by Joyce Tinlin.

Fairfoul (*fār-fowl*) *n.* **Andrew** (c.1606–63) son of a minister from Anstruther, he studied at St. Andrews and became minister of North Leith and then Duns. In 1661 he became the first Archbishop of Glasgow after the Restoration. He was zealous in persecuting Covenanters. He died on his way to Edinburgh after less than 2 years in office and is buried at Holyrood. His seal showed a crozier and a saltire, with a monk and a tree with fowls, together with a fish and the words 'SIGILLUM R. P. ANDR. ARCHI[EPISC]OPI GLASGU'.

Fairgrieve (*fār-greev*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) described as a misionary in Hawick. He ran a bible class associated with the East Bank Church, the group meeting in a room in the old Museum in Orrock Place. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'miniature bust of Wesley'. **David** (b.1791/2) born at Ledgerwood in Berwickshire, he was a tailor on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and in Slater's 1852 directory on 'Middle row'. In 1841 and 1851 he was on the Mid Row. His wife was Janet and they had a son Robert. **George** (b.1781/2) from Jedburgh, he was a tin-plate worker in Hawick. In 1841 he was a tinsmith on O'Connell Street and in 1851 he was listed as a white-smith at about 6 High Street. Slater's 1852 directory lists 'George Fairgrieve & Son' on the High Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included William, Thomas, Helen and Margaret. **George D.** (19th/20th C.) 5th man to serve as Secretary of the Congregational Kirk. **Helen** (b.1830/1) daughter of tinsmith George. She was listed as a milliner on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. **James** (18th/19th C.) tin-plate worker on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1837 he was listed as an ironmonger as well as tin-plate worker at the Tower Knowe. In 1841 he was living at Tower Knowe (probably No. 3) with his wife Isabella. **Janet** (17th C.) listed among the poor householders in Abbotrule who could not pay the Hearth Tax in 1694. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Bruce and their children included: Anna (b.1720); and William (b.1726). His name was transcribed 'Fergue' in 1720. The witnesses were Bailie Martin and candlemaker John Scott. **John** (b.1789/90) from Galashiels, he was a carrier in Lilliesleaf. He is probably the John from Galashiels who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawik' in 1825. His daughter Jessie married road labourer James Goodfellow. In 1852 he is listed running his cart from Hawick to Lilliesleaf, leaving from the Plough on Thursdays; his name is given in Slater's directory as 'Job' (also written 'Fairgreave', 'Fairgreive', 'Feirgrive' and 'Fergrieve').

Fairhurst Drive (*fār-hurst-drīv*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1950 and extended around 1966. The name derived from the fact that the first houses were of the early concrete 'Whitson Fairhurst' style. Later houses built to fill gaps were of a different style.

fairies (*fā-reez*) *n., pl.* imaginary mischievous spirits. The exact nature and appearance are ill-defined, this being part of their mystique. However, the picture of small, winged creatures is largely a Victorian English invention, having little in common with the Scottish concept. Local stories often had them as small creatures, sometimes dressed in green. There was great local superstition about fairies until well into the 19th century. People claimed to have seen them cavorting at the Miller's Knowes and the Wellogate. 2 green circular mounds, or 'fairy rings' (now known to be generally caused by a fungus) were once situated on the north bank of the Teviot, but were obliterated when Laidlaw's Cauld was built. Similar rings once existing at Carterhaugh were supposedly related to the fairies in 'Tamlane'. Windburgh Hill was supposed to be a domain of the 'guid folk', and a shepherd disturbing them by throwing a stone into the (non-existent) bottomless loch there is said to have caused the great flood of the Slitrig in 1767. An area in the Borthwick Water was called the Fairy Knowe, apparently where a shepherd was thrown in the flooded burn by the fairies. An article on local fairies, written by 'A.M., Hawick' (probably Alexander Miller) appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine in 1820. A man was said to have given his shirt to fairies at Nether Tofts and was rewarded with riches for the rest of his life. A child of a woman at Minto Craigfoot was said to have been swapped for a changeling and only saved when Rev. Borland of Bedrule administered a concoction made from the foxglove. Another tale is of a changeling baby who became 'an ugly emaciated creature', who demonically played the fiddle and was thrown in the fire by a tailor, when the original baby reappeared. James Ruickbie told a story of a girl in

Innerleithen who was taken by the fairies, but returned after prayers. The farm of Winningtonrig was said to have 2 fairies, which often performed favours on the farm, but once were interrupted while piping and dancing, and in retaliation made all the animals call out loudly for the next day. A fairy at Bedrule was said to have been given the farmer's wife's last barley, and in return filled her meal chest. It was said that the favourite food of fairy folk was 'peasemeal brose'. Objects that were meant to offer protection from these spirits include a husband's 'blue bonnet', a hank of red thread, a natural stone with a hole in it, and branches of the rowan tree. Related supernatural phenomena of local lore include 'bogles' and 'spunkies'. Prehistoric tools and other artefacts turned up by the plough were formerly asscociated with fairies or elves.

fairin (*fār-in*) *n., poet.* a gift purchased at a fair – 'Aye, b' my faith! we've got oor fairin' – Oor hirsels gane, past a' repairin' ' [JoHa], 'But few were the fairings puir Bessie e'er got – Though bearded and beautiless aye had a lot' [JoHa].

fairkishin (*fār-ki-shin*) *n., arch.* a good quantity, sometimes implying untidiness – 'Thae scones ir weel heirt; A pat a guid fairkeesheen o butter inti thum' [ECS] (cf. **ferkishin**.

Fairley (*fār-lee*) *n.* **John A.** (19th/20th C.) wrote the articles 'The Religious Experiences of Catherine Hamilton, 1688–1753' (1906), 'Allan Cunningham' (1907), 'Bailie Smith of Kelso's Account of the Gypsies of Kirk Yetholm in 1815' (1907) and 'Douglas Graham, Skellat Bellman of Glasgow and his Chap Books' (1908), all published in Hawick. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) weaver from Northumberland, who lived in Selkirk, Innerleithen and elsewhere, but spent much of his life in Hawick. He wrote poetry, being a prize-winner in the Verter Well competition, where he used the pseudonym 'Birkinshaw'. He published 'Poems and Songs' (1881) and a second edition called 'Teviotside Musings' (1892) (also sometime spelled 'Fairlie').

Fairloans (*fār-lōnz*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, located to the east of Saughtree, near to Myredykes and very close to the Border. Robert Armstrong was tenant there in 1694. Walter Jardine was farmer there in at least 1794–99, with James Beattie as shepherd in 1797. Robert Bettie was servant there in 1799. Walter Jardine, Percy Hedley and Andrew Thomson were there in 1801. David Jackson was shepherd in the early 19th century. Nearby limestones quarries were developed, this being the 'Thorlieshope Lime Works and Fairloans Quarries'. In 1841 the 'spa' at Deadwater was also listed as being here – 'One of our earliest memories takes us back to a pleasant summer spent among the rush-covered marshes, dark peat-stacks, and 'gousty' apartments of Fair-Loans' [JAHM] (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Fairloans (*fār-lōnz*) *n.* farm near the head of the Kale Water, north of the Border at Catcleuch Hill. It should not be confused with a place of the same name in Liddesdale. Around 1800 an old woman lived there called Kitty Hall, a native of Northumberland, who recited for James Telfer a version of the ballad 'The Death of Parcy Reed', this being published in 1844.

fairm (*fārm*) *n.* a farm – 'Holstered pistols cairried For gairdin' o' the fairms, Less militant in eichty fower The year thae laid doon airms' [MB] (cf. the more common **ferm**).

fairn (*fārn*) *n., arch.* a fern, specifically applied to bracken – '. . . he wad gi'e 'im a maud-neuk fu' o' fairns – an' muckle cleishers tae!' [HAd1861], 'A'll sort ee, yih little bleckie, for poww-in aa ma fairns (ferns)' [ECS], 'Ilk day, I'll gather soft green fairns For beddin' for oorsels an' bairns' [WP].

Fairneylaw (*fār-nee-law*) *n.* **George** (d.c.1493) priest of the Diocese of Glasgow who is recorded as notary for a sasine relating to Hawick in 1490. He is separately recorded as 'Sir', usually indicating that he was a cleric without a Masters degree. He was notary to a sasine of 1484/5 relating to Mangerton, where he is called 'Priest' and another sasine for a 'tenement' in Hawick in 1484, where he is referred to as 'Chaplain, Glasgow Diocese'. According to tradition he was a chaplain sent from Melrose Abbey to collect the tithe from Roger (or sometimes Robert) Langlands. When he persisted Langlands supposedly drew his broadsword and cut off Fairneylaw's head at Wester Hepe. The story further relates how Langlands escaped punishment from the King by apologising for removing the chaplain's hat, but omitting to add that his head was inside it! How much of the story is true remains unclear, although it is clear that Fairneylaw did have a local connection, and there is a record of Roger Langlands being denounced a rebel in 1494/5 for failure to appear to answer for the slaughter of 'Sir George Farnylaw, chaplain'. It is also unclear whether there is a connection with the Heap Cross, which probably once existed at Stirches, and which was traditionally said to mark the site of the murder (however, it seems likely its existence as a marker long preceded these events). Fairneylaw

Place in Stirches is named after him. **Janet** (16th C.) listed in the 1552 last testament of William Scott, younger of Branxholme. She is recorded as 'Jonete Farnielaw', but it is unclear whether she was from the Hawick area or not. **John** (16th C.) holder of 2 particates of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. His name is written 'Farnelaw'. It is conceivable that he was related to the earlier priest. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'William Farnlie' when witness to a charter between Henry Wardlaw of Wilton and John Scott of Thirlestane in 1483. It is not impossible that he was related to George (the name is also spelled 'Farnylaw', 'Farnelaw' and other variants).

Fairneylaw Place (*fār-nee-law-plis*) *n.* part of Stirches, off Stirches Road, along with Oxnam Court and Maxton Court, built in 1978 and named after Sir George Fairneylaw – 'Then thinking it time to finish off The story of the bonnet, He said, wi' a twinkle in his een, 'The Abbot's heid was in it' ' [FL].

Fairneyside (*fār-nee-sīd*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, listed as 'Fairney-side' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Fairnielees (*fār-nee-leez*) *n.* Fernielees, part of the former estate of Harwood in the Barony of Feu-Rule. It belonged to Hector Turnbull of Stonedge in 1609, when he sold it to Gibbie Eliott of Stobs by wadset and reversion. It may be the 'Fairnylies' where in 1623 Michael Birnie stole sheep belonging to Walter Scott of Todrig and Simon Nichol. It is recorded in a contract of 'wadset' in 1647 (discharged in 1649) involving Walter Riddell and William, Earl of Lothian. Different quarters of the lands were owned by Sir Walter Riddell, Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers and James Laidlaw. 'Tithous with 4th part of the lands of Fernilie' were listed among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. In 1694 the 3 east quarters are recorded being sold by Gilbert Elliot of Stonedge to Henry Elliot of Harwood. There were Ogilvies there in 1758. By 1788 it had been disjoined from the estate of Eliott of Stobs and was valued at £1200 (meaning it was a large farm at that time), forming part of the estate of Elliot of Harwood. In 1811 it was listed among those lands owned by William Elliot of Harwood and with the same value. These lands were still being referred to in documents of the late 19th century. The precise extent is uncertain, but Lurgiescleuch was the eastern quarter of the lands. Fernielees Sike rises between Berryfell Hill and Pike Fell and joins Lurgies Burn just north of Lurgiescleuch (it is 'Phairnilies' in 1562, 'Fairneleyis' in 1609, 'Fairnileyis' in 1647, 'Fernilies' in 1677, 'Fairnelies' in 1694, 'Phairnilies' in 1700 and 'Fairneylees' in 1811).

Fairnilee (*fār-nee-lee*) *n.* mansion house in the Tweed valley, near Yair, built 1904–06 by John James Burnett. It was a Crown property from at least the 1460s, leased to Thomas and James Ker in 1480 and by 1501 let to George Ker. John Hervey was recorded there in 1494/5, when he had remission for rieving crimes. In 1541 it was tenanted by George Ker of Linton. The farm remained a property of the Kers until at least the late 17th century and there were Rutherfords of Fairnilee in the 18th century. The grounds contain the ruins of 'Old Fairnilee', a 16th century house, where Alison Rutherford wrote her version of 'The Flowers of the Forest'. It was also the setting for Andrew Lang's story 'The Gold of Fairnilee'. It was listed among the principal houses of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649. Until 1818 the main road from Selkirk to Edinburgh passed here, avoiding Gala. This is probably the 'Fernleigh' mentioned in the 1837 inquiry into 'fictitious voters', 10 men having been denied their claim to the life-rent there, including John Goodfellow, William Goodfellow, John Hislop, Andrew Ewen, Peter Wilson and Walter Wilson, all of Hawick (also spelled 'Fairnele', 'Farnile', 'Farnelee', 'Fernilea', etc.; it is 'Farnylee' in 1501 and 'Fairnalie' in 1780; it is 'Fairnilie' on Gordon's c.1650 map; the origin is probably Old English for 'ferny pasture').

Fairnington (*fār-nin-tin*) *n.* hamlet just to the north of Peniel Heugh monument. There was formerly a hospital associated with the place. There is said to have been a stone circle in the nearby Harlaw Plantation, but there is now no sign of it. 'The entire barony of Farnyndon' is listed in c.1380 among lands that were claimed by England. There were once Maitlands living there. In 1494/5 Ninian Rutherford in Ancrum was allowed to 'compone' for stealing cattle and grain from several tenants there and Walter Rutherford for similar crimes, the victims including men by the name of Hogg, Ormiston, Stenhouse, Purves and Wyat. The Earl of Bothwell was recorded as owner in 1502. Also in 1502, James Rutherford (called 'Kay') had remission for stealing cows, sheep, geese and oats from here, the farmers being called Hogg and Ormiston. The lands (including the hospital) were listed among those possessed by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1634. The estate

was sold by Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch to George Rutherford in about 1647, and was afterwards a seat of a branch of the Rutherfords. The mansion house dates mainly to the end of the 17th century, but incorporates part of an earlier structure. It is said that there was once a stone circle in a field to the east (the origin of the name is Old English 'færing dun', meaning 'the ferny hill', and first occurs around 1200 as 'Faringdun'; it is 'farnynton' and 'farnyntoun' in 1502, 'Farnyntoun' in 1505, 'Pharnyngtoune' in 1568/9, 'Farnyngtoun' in 1580/1, 'Faringtoun' in 1601, 'Farningtoune' in 1634, 'Fernytoun' in 1642 and 'Fairniton' in 1649; it is 'Fernitoun' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

fairny (*fār-nee*) *adj., arch.* ferny.

fairny-faced (*fār-nee-fāsd*) *adj., arch.* freckled.

Fairnyside (*fār-nee-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper part of the Allan Water. It was described as a 'pendicle' of Brugh in 1660. It is shown on the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch lands, attached to Skelfill and Langcleuchside. It was leased from Buccleuch Estates in 1744 by Elizabeth Mason, widow of Robert Scott of Harwood, along with the farm of Skelfhill (marked 'Fairnysyide' on Blaeu's 1654 map, perhaps on the western side of the Skelfhill Burn; it is 'Fairneside' in 1718 and 'Ferniside' in 1744).

fairny-tickled (*fār-nee-ti-kuld*) *adj., arch.* freckled.

fairny-tickles (*fār-nee-ti-kulz*) *n., pl., arch.* freckles – 'A bit beekin callant, eis chuffy chowks aa fairnytickles, an eis airm up ti shade eis een . . . ' [ECS].

fairs (*fārz*) *n., pl.* fairs and markets were once important focal events for towns, involving buying and selling, as well as hiring and entertainment. In Hawick there were several regular fairs, which petered out by the end of the 19th century. The horse- and cattle-related tryst was on the third Tuesday in October, starting in 1785. The main hiring (of servants) and cattle fair was on the 17th of May, with another on the 8th of November (also called the Winter Fair). For a while the May Fair lasted over 2 days, and was one of the most important events in Hawick's annual calendar. In 1669 there was a request by William Douglas of Drumlanrig for the town to be allowed to hold 2 other fairs and this was allowed by the Crown, these being on the 6th of May and 10th of September, 'for buying and selling of horse, nolt, sheip, fish, flesh, meill, malt and all sort of grain, cloath, lining and wollen, and all maner of merchant wair'. St. Jude's Fair was mentioned in 1673, and this may have been another name for the Winter Fair. In 1697 it is recorded that 17th June was a market day and in 1700 27th June was a fair day (but it is unclear which one). Herds were hired on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Thursdays in April starting in 1780 and moving to the 1st of March by the late 19th century. A sheep market (also called the Tup Fair) was on the 20th and 21st of September, and a wool fair was held on the first Thursday after the St. Boswells Fair in July (or sometimes the day before, i.e. 17th). Fair days were extremely busy in town, with the High Street, Tower Knowe and Sandbed thronging with people. Into the late 18th century they were also commonly scenes of fighting and riots – 'The rural Fair! in boy-hood's days serene, How sweet to fancy was the novel scene, The merry bustle, and mix'd uproar, While every face a jovial aspect wore' [JL].

Fairside (*fār-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, probably close to Steeleroad-end. It is listed in 1632 among lands possessed by Hab Henderson, along with Todscleuch, Tailside and Cleuchside.

fair taen on see **taen on**

fair up (*fār-up*) *v., arch.* to turn fair, stop raining and become sunnier.

fair wather (*fār-waw-thur*) *n., arch.* flattery, coaxing – 'Phrase: 'If he'll no dae't be fair wather, he'll dae't be foul' [GW] (= by severity)' [GW].

fairy (*fā-ree*) *n.* an imaginary being with mischievous magical powers – 'Survey yon ring, of lively green, Where fairies, dancing, erst were seen' [JTe] (see also **fairies**).

fairyfauld (*fā-ree-fawld*) *n., arch.* a fairy ring, nearly circular ring of dark grass (or sometimes mushrooms), said to be where fairies held their meetings, but naturally explained by the outward growth of the mycelium of a fungus as it exhausts the soil nutrients.

the Fairy Faulds (*thu-fā-ree-fawldz*) *n.* former name for an area on the Wilton side of the Teviot, next to the ford that was at the foot of Walter's Wynd (so where Victoria Laundry was later built). The name presumably relates to the 2 'fairy rings' that could once be seen there (due to the growth pattern of a fungus), but were eradicated when Laidlaw's Cauld was built. W.N. Kennedy in 1857 describes (although not from personal observation) that it was an ancient encampment of some sort, destroyed in about 1800. A 'claystone axe' was found there, and once in the Museum collection – 'A fine polished stone Celt, found in gravel of bed of Teviot, near Victoria

Bridge, and opposite old camp known as 'Fairy Faulds' ' [HAST1861].

the Fairyfauld's Stream (*thu-fā-ree-fawldz-streem*) *n.* former name for a stream that entered the Teviot near the ford at the foot of Walter's Wynd, on the opposite bank. It may also have been used as a fanciful name for the Teviot itself before industrialisation – '... before Laidlaw's Cauld was built, the river was a fine stream, which auld folks called the 'Fairyfauld's Stream' ... ' [JTu] (also written 'Fairy Fauld's; the name derived from the 'fairy rings' which once existed beside the stream).

the Fairy Knowe (*thu-fā-ree-now*) *n.* former name given to a hill somewhere in the upper Borthwick valley. It is said that a shepherd was thrown into a flooded burn by the fairies there.

faisible (*fā-zi-bul*) *adj., arch.* neat, tidily done, fair, satisfactory, of pleasing appearance, respectable – '... A made a faisable mael oot o pei-soop ... wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen owre-an-abuin' [ECS], 'She'd mony a hatter, puir craitir, bit she wuddlt an brocht thae bairns up rael faisable, for aa' [ECS], 'I dinnae want buriet in Wulton, boys, For although it's faisable near ... ' [DH], 'And drucken Airchie swore, life-lang, Wull's funeral was the best Attendit that he'd ever seen And the maist faisible dressd' [DH] (also spelled 'faisable').

fait (*fāt*) *adv., poet.* neatly, cleverly – 'For Nelly had, wi' former ties, Fair bound him in her halter' [JR] (cf. **feat**).

faither see **fither**

faithfi (*fāth-fi, -fe*) *adj., n.* faithful – 'Wha's aye been faithfu' to me when fate blew bleak an' snell' [JoHa], 'Colin will just say what he thinks, that his Mysie was a guid brave hearted lassie tae stand sae faithfu' tae sic a blackguard' [JEDM], 'There was aye a lot o' religious tolerashion in Haaick an naebody cared how their neebirs worshipped so the door was aye open teh the faithfeh' [BW] (also written 'faithfu' ' etc.).

faitur (*fā'-ur*) *n., arch.* a feature.

faix see **faiks**

faizart (*fā-zar', -zart,*) *n., arch.* a puny, effeminate man – 'Where fainting fazard dare not show their face; And calls their off-spring Thieves to their disgrace' [CWS], an impudent person, a hermaphrodite fowl – 'Faizart, Fesart, A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'fazard', etc.).

faizen (*fā-zin*) *v., arch.* to unravel, fray at the ends – 'It's beginnin' to faizen oot' [GW].

faizent (*fāzin'*) *adj., arch.* frayed, unravelled – '... a shauchlin, husslin-shoodert keibult wui ... stoory claes aa tairgets an spatches an faizzent-ends' [ECS], 'It's a' faizen't oot' [GW] (also 'faizzent').

faizenins (*fā-zin-inz*) *n., pl., arch.* frayed edges or ends.

fake (*fāk*) *n., arch.* a trick, performance – 'Thus a clever fake describes a smart act or 'turn' at a theatre or elsewhere' [ECS].

Fake Graham (*fāk-grā-um*) *n.* nickname for several male members of the local Graham family.

Fala (*faw-la*) *n.* town on the A68 just into Midlothian. Fala Moor stands on the high ground between Fala (on the A68) and Falahill (on the A7). It was there in 1542 that James V tried to organise an attack into England, but the collected nobility refused to follow him.

Falahill (*faw-la-hil*) *n.* former seat of a branch of the Murray family. It is a farm just off the A7 before crossing from the Scottish Borders into Midlothian. Franklin D. Rooseveldt named his Scottish terrier 'Murray the Outlaw of Falahill' ('Fala' for short) in recognition of his distant Borders ancestors (also written 'Fallahill', 'Fallohill', 'Fallowhill', 'Faulehill', 'Faulohill', 'Fawlahill', 'Fawlawhill', 'Fawlayhill', 'Fawlohill', etc.).

Falahill (*faw-la-hil*) *n.* former farmstead in Lilliesleaf Parish, just to the north of Greenhouse farm. It is marked on the 1766 'Plan of Nether Raperlaw and Falahill', owned by Gilbert Elliot of Minto. It is also on Stobie's 1770 map. James Riddell was farmer there in 1789–91.

Falahill Summit (*faw-la-hil-sum-i'*) *n.* highest point on the Waverley line between Hawick and Edinburgh at 880 feet above sea level. The summit itself was level and had extensive sidings. The lands of Falahill were once a seat of the Murrays – 'Frae the grey auld city it started oot Wi' an unco herty will; But it hirpled alang like a sair dune man Or it breested Fala-hill' [WL].

falchion (*fal-chee-in*) *n., poet.* a short sword having a convex edge and sharp point – '... Yet, not of warring hosts and faulchion-wounds Again the harp of ancient minstrels sounds' [JL] (also written 'faulchion').

Falconer (*fawl-ki-nur*) *n.* **Rev. James Fraser** (1922–89) born at Wishaw, son of James Davidson. He was educated at Dalziel High School and Glasgow Skerry's College. He served in the R.A.F. 1940–47 then attended Glasgow University and Trinity College 1947–51. He was student assistant at Cambuslang Old 1949–52, licensed by the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1951 and ordained as minister at Saltcoats South Beach in

1952 and later moved to Aberdeen Mannofield. In 1975 he moved to become minister of Denholm and Bedrule, linked with Minto. He remained until his retirement in 1977. In 1948 he married Jean Watt and they had a son, David Watt. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Robertum Fawconnar' when he witnessed the 1450 'retour' for the Barony of Hawick. All the other men listed were important locally. He was also 'Roberto Falconar' in 1452 when he witnessed the sasine for the Barony of Hawick going to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. His name appears among a list of 4 burgesses. **Thomas** (15th C.) witness to the 1432 sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas; he is there 'Thoma Fallconar, presbiter' (presumably of Glasgow Diocese). He is also recorded as 'Thoma Falconar capellano' in 1452 when he was one of the witnesses to the sasine for the Barony of Hawick, signed in Hawick. He was thus a chaplain, presumably of Hawick or Cavers. He was probably related to Robert, who was also listed. And a second Thomas is also listed as a witness. **William** (15th C.) recorded as witness to a sasine of 1490 when Robert Scott purchased a 'teneemeent' from Robert Cessford in Hawick. He was probably a local resident.

falderal (*fawl-du-rawl*) *n., arch.* folderol, trifle, petty matter, fancy but inconsequential thing – 'They can eat their falderals that like, but recommend mei tae a sonsy bicker o' guid auld fashioned Scotch porridge . . . ' [JEDM] (see also **faltheral**).

Faldonside (*faw-, fal-din-sīd*) *n.* hamlet, house and nearby Loch just south of the Tweed between Selkirk and Melrose. The estate was long owned by the Kers. Sir Andrew Ker of Faldonside was a prominent Laird in the latter part of the 16th century. Part of the lands were owned by the Riddells of that Ilk in the 17th century. There were also Scotts there in the 17th century. A 1649 description of Roxburghshire states that there was a 'Loch at Fallinside'. There were Rutherfords there in the 18th century. Being immediately to the south-west of Abbotsford, the estate here was planted in a similar style to Abbotsford in the early 19th century – 'The braw lads o' Faddonside, The lasses o' the Peel, And when ye gang to Thornilee Ye'll ca' at Ashiesteel' [DJG] (formerly written 'Fadounsyde', 'Faudounsyde', 'Fawdonside', 'Fawdounside', 'Fawdounsyde', etc.).

the Falkland Raid (*thu-fawl-klind-rād*) *n.* raid on the Royal Palace at Falkland in 1592, led by the Earl of Bothwell, along with 300 horsemen from the Borders, including Wat of Harden. The raid was unsuccessful in capturing the King, James VI, but Bothwell did take him prisoner at Holyrood the following year. After the raid Walter Scott of Goldielands and Gideon Murray were instructed to destroy the houses of Harden and Dryhope belonging to Walter Scott of Harden (although it is unclear if this was done).

fall (*fawl*) *n., arch.* old Scots unit of length, also used for area. As a length unit it corresponded to 6 ells or about 18.6 English feet, with measurements traditionally being made using a rope of this length. A Scots furlong was 40 falls and a Scots mile 320 falls. After unification with England the fall became 6 English ells or 22.5 feet. As a unit of area it was one square fall, i.e. 36 square ells or about 346 square feet. 40 square falls (or just '40 falls') were equivalent to 1 rood or ¼ of a Scots acre.

Falla (*faw-la*) *n.* village in Oxnam Parish, to the east of Camptown off the A68 (the origin of the name is probably Old English 'fag hlaw', meaning 'speckled hill' and first occurs as 'Falaw' in 1549).

Falla (*faw-la*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) from Kelso, he was accused of being a Covenanter. He was taken prisoner at Whitsom Fair and tried along with Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1681. His surname is given in the court documents as 'Ffala'. He was found not guilty of raising arms against the government and being involved in the attack on Drumlanrig's Tower in Hawick. In 1684 he was charged with supporting and resetting rebels and after being sentenced to transportion, died in prison. **John** (d.c.1743) wright living at Swanshiel in Hobkirk Parish. He made coffins for those on the poor roll, as recorded in 1725. However, He was also elder and treasurer to the Parish Session during the time of Rev. Riccarton, and so there may be 2 generations here. **John** (18th/19th C.) joiner recorded in Chesters in Ancrum Parish in the 1797 Lieutenancy Book. **John** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick. The death of his unnamed child is recorded in 1808. **Robert** (19th C.) son of John, he was a mason who lived at Hassendean Common. In 1851 he is recorded there with Alison (possibly his mother) and Jane, probably a daughter. Letters from him exist dealing with the Smith family who moved to Manchester. **William** (19th C.) married Mary Manuel in Lilliesleaf in 1834. **William** (b.1805/6) born in Wilton, he was a woollen slubber who lived on O'Connell Street in 1841. His wife was Margaret and their children included Jean, Margaret, George, Betty, Simon and William. By 1851 the family were in New Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire, where he was

a woollen machine keeper, and soon afterwards they emigrated to America. By 1870 they were in North Andover, Massachusetts and by 1880 their surname appears to have changed to 'Falls'. The house he lived in in O'Connell Street was known as 'William Fala's house' on the 1851 census.

Falla Cleuch (*faw-la-klooch*) *n.* stream that rises on the northern slopes of Drinkstone Hill and drains into Synton Loch.

falli (*fa-li, -lō*) *n., arch.* a fellow – '... Caleb ... told them he had fulfilled his promise, but 'dinna let on what ye've seen, an' than ye can lauch at the next fallows 'at come oot' ' [WNK], '... a muckle big, bang fallih, braid-shoodert, rash an stuffy, that staapeet alang the Jethart road wui a taatih-steppin streide' [ECS], 'There are no 'Yauld, bang fallows' or 'Muckle leash fallows' now-a-days' [JTu], '... A dizen near, I'm sure they were, O fallaws in a raw' [WaD], '... A buirdly auld falla wi' muckle to sell, And muckle to gie wi' his crack' [WL] (also written 'fallih' and 'fallow'; cf. the now more common **felli**).

falliship (*fa-li-ship*) *n., poet.* fellowship – 'Sall the throne o' inequitie hae fallaschip wi' thee ...?' [HSR].

Falnash (*fawl-nash, faw-nesh*) *n.* farm and hamlet near Teviothead, reached by the side road across the Teviot at Bowanhill. Centuries ago it was the major estate in the area. It could be 'le Fallyneshe' listed among the lands of Sir James Sandilands in 1389. It is described as a '20 merklands' around 1390 when given to Thomas Cranston of that Ilk was the residence of Dalgleishes in the mid-15th century. In 1456 William Dalgleish had a sasine for the lands, which had previously been in the hands of the King. Simon Dalgleish had a sasine in 1464. In 1511 it was confirmed to a later Simon Dalgleish, with the consent of his son Kentigern. The Elliots owned the lands from at least 1556. In 1569 a bond of security signed in Hawick lists the following tenants: 'Wille Ellot, Johnne Turnair, Jame Caveris, Georde Armestrang, Georde Turnbull, Andro Turnbull, Jame Billop, Jame Bichat, Dande Ellot, Jok Ellot, Hobbe Ellot, Jok Murray, Will Huntar, Johnne Nobill'. In 1627 its value was 'estimat to 300 merks in stok; in teynd to 40 lb'. In 1643 the lands of Robert Scott of Falnash were valued at £1400. In 1667 Archibald Elliot paid 9,000 merks to Francis Scott to clear the 'reversion' on the lands, and then sold them to his brother Gavin Elliot of Caerlenrig. Walter Scott of Harwood and Falnash is recorded on the 1678 Land Tax Rolls; his lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £1550 13s 4d. James Baptie was recorded as resident there in 1678. James Veitch was smith there in 1706 and James Scott was shepherd in at least 1713–14. The lands held by the Laird of Falnash once extended much further than the modern farm; in the 1718 survey of holdings of the Scotts of Buccleuch the lands of Falnash bordered on those of Commonside. Gideon Scott, the Duchess of Buccleuch's Chamberlain in the late 17th and early 18th centuries lived here and was called 'Old Falnash'. He also acted as the Duke's Bailie in Hawick, and others in his family were also nicknamed 'Falnash'. The Scotts of Langshaw also held lands here along with the mill (so this may be Falnash Mill), inherited by Walter of Langshaw from his father Francis in 1690. In 1703 James Stewart was smith there and Robert Riddell was miller. John Scott was recorded there in at least 1703–05 and William Scott was tenant in 1712. The estate of Gideon Scott of Falnash was valued at £1517 13s 4d in the 1740s. Walter Scott paid tax for 11 windows there in 1748. The lands were sold by Thomas Scott of Falnash to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in about 1760. By 1788 Falnash and Haregrain were valued together at £684. Robert Laidlaw was the farmer there in the 18th century, followed by Thomas Laidlaw. John Baptie was shepherd in 1797 and Thomas Shortreed was tailor there. Thomas Shortreed and John Turnbull were there in 1801. In 1811 it was valued (along with Haregrain) at £684, part of the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch. William Turnbull was farmer in 1841 and in 1851, when the farm covered 4500 acres and had 17 labourers. Robert L. Turnbull was farmer in the 1860s and 70s. The burial place of the Scotts of Falnash is in Teviothead Cemetery, with a large table-stone once inscribed with most of the names. The area was part of Hawick Parish until Teviothead Parish was formed in 1850. Before the mid-18th century one of the routes from the south towards Selkirk diverted at Teviothead and went over to the Borthwick valley via Falnash, Lairhope and Old Howpasley – '... Falnash, and Commonside; inform Fenwick, and Goudiland, With Ha'ick, Burnfoot, and Hassindean, to wait on my command' [WSB] (the name first appears in the late 1300s as 'Fallyness'; it is 'Fallinashe' and 'Fallineche' in 1456, 'Fallyn Eche' in 1461, 'Fallinesch' in 1464, 'Fawnesch' in 1511, 'Fawnyche' in 1561/2 and is later spelled 'Falineshe', 'Fallenash', 'Fallenashe', 'Fallenesche', 'Fallenesh', 'Fallinasch',

'Fallin-asche', 'Fallinashe', 'Fallineche', 'Fallinesch', 'Fallinesche', 'Fallineshe', 'Fallnesg', 'Falnashe', 'Falneesche', 'Falnesche', 'Falnesh', 'Falneshe', 'Falnish', 'Fanash', 'Fanesh', 'Faneash', 'Fawandeshe', 'Fawenesh', 'Fawinesche', 'Fawnesche', 'Fawnyche', etc.; it is transcribed 'Fenneske' in 1644, written 'Fennish' in Hawick Burgh records of 1728 and 'Finesh' in tax records of 1748; it is marked 'Fanessh' on Blaeu's 1654 map; its origin is simply Old English for 'at the fallen ash-tree'; note there is also a 'Fawnys' in Berwickshire, near Mellerstain).

Falnash (*fawl-nash*) *n.* **Richard** (13th C.) described as 'Richard de Fawnys' when his daughter Christian married William of Haliburton. This may well have been Falnash, since the Haliburtons of that Ilk were involved in transferring the lands to Thomas Cranston of that Ilk in the late 14th century.

Falnash (*fawl-nash*) *n.* nickname for Chamberlains of the Duke of Buccleuch in the 18th century, who were Lairds of Falnash. The Chamberlain also acted as Bailie of the Regality of Hawick, with local administrative power, involvement in the kirk session, etc. Previous owners of Falnash, the Elliots, were also given that appellation – 'For Stobs and young Falnash, They followed him up and down In the links of Ousenam Water They found him sleeping soun' ' [T].

Falnash Burnfit (*fawl-nash-burn-fi'*) *n.* former name for a farmstead near Dryden. John Elliot died there in 1832. The Helm family lived there in 1841.

Falnash Mill (*fawl-nash-mil*) *n.* former farmstead near Falnash, perhaps the same place later called Birkiebrae. William Elliot was tenant there in 1598/9 (while another William was Laird of Falnash). Gilbert Elliot was there in 1618. It may be the lands of 'Falnish de molendino [mill]' inherited by Walter Scott of Langshaw from his father Francis in 1690. Walter Davidson is recorded there, among the poor of Hawick Parish, in 1694. Robert Riddell was there in 1703 and Thomas Elliot in 1720. James Veitch, blacksmith, lived there in the early 18th century and Robert Elliot in the mid-18th century. Walter Hogg lived there in the early 19th century. Adam Beattie and his family were there on the 1841 census. In about the middle of the 18th century, near Falstone, a boy called Paterson was born without hands or feet, and shortly after his birth his family moved to here, where he was brought up, although not long afterwards the family moved again to the Carlisle area, where he died at the age of 7; at the time many claimed that this fulfilled a prophecy (sometimes ascribed to Alexander Peden, but probably older) which went 'Atween Craig-cross and Eildon Tree A bonny bairn there is to be, That'll neither have hands to feight, not feet to flee; To be born in England, brought up in Scotland, And to gang hame to England again to dee' (it is 'the Miln of Fallinesche' in 1598/9, 'Fallinasche Mill' in 1618, 'falneshmilne' in 1694, 'falnesh milne' in 1707; 'Falnesh milne' in 1720 and 'Falnashmiln' in the 18th century).

Falnash Parkheid (*fawl-nash-park-heed*) *n.* former farmstead near Falnash. The Andison family were there in 1841.

the False Alairm (*thu-fawls-a-lārm, -a-lā-rum*) *n.* perceived French Invasion on the evening of Tuesday 31st January 1804, when warning signals blazed all across the Borders, calling men to arms to repel Napoleon's forces. At 9 p.m. in Hawick a beacon was lighted at the heights of Crumhaugh Hill, known then as Gotterson's Knowes or the Watchknowe. James Knox spotted it and ran down the Howegate to the Tower Knowe, firing his gun to signal the lighted beacon, and gaining a prize of 20 shillings. Caleb Rutherford then went around town beating his drum. A trumpeter (James Moffat) was dispatched up the Slitrig valley to rouse the men as far as Liddesdale, where several men swam across the Liddel to muster. A piper there mounted his donkey and played the rousing 'I am little Jock Elliot and wha daur meddle wi' me?' Walter Scott of Wauchope was at the head of the company that came from Liddesdale to meet the company of Capt. Corse Scott of Synton at the Tower Knowe. All the local volunteer units were mobilised, and people bid farewell to their loved ones. The Liddesdale volunteers reached Hawick by 8 a.m., travelling on horse and foot. After the muster at Hawick, the mounted men proceeded down the Teviot valley, many reaching Duns before they heard of the mistake. The foot volunteers were arranged on parade at the Haugh by Lord Minto, awaiting marching orders, which fortunately never came. Capt. Pringle of Whytbank was visiting Lord Napier at Wilton Lodge at the time and the butler is supposed to have said 'My Lord, supper is on the table, and the beacon's blazing'; Pringle rode to Selkik to assemble his troops there. The Selkirk men marched off and reached as far as Dalkeith. Meanwhile the Berwickshire Yeomanry mustered at Duns and marched to Dunbar. A tailor from Denholm, who marched off with the others, but would rather

have remained at home was apparently heard to mutter 'Aw wush aw was a wummin! aw wush aw was a wummin!' Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto swam across the flooded Teviot on his horse to reach the muster at Jedburgh; there a labourer from Horsleyhill volunteered on the spot to join the company of men. The Roxburghshire Yeomanry also mustered in Jedburgh, marching all the way to Duns, while the Selkirkshire Yeomanry mustered in Selkirk and marched to Dalkeith. In Berwick, the North Durham Cavlary marched into town, and the volunteers were put on guard duty awaiting the French invasion. The Alarm had been raised by a soldier at Home Castle at about 8.30 p.m., probably mistaking the fire from a charcoal burner at Shoreswood Colliery for a warning beacon. It spread via beacons on Caverton Edge, Pennielheuch, the Dunion, Crumhaugh Hill, the Tudhope, the Wisp and Black Andrew. Although there were rumours on the following evening that the French were not really coming, the official word did not come until the morning of 2nd February. The readiness and speed with which the troops were mobilised was a source of great local pride, although some suggested it had been a ruse to test the Volunteers (but there is no evidence to support this). Sir Walter Scott describes some of the local events in his note 'Alarm of invasion' in 'The Antiquary' (he himself is said to have ridden from Gilsland to reach Dalkeith 24 hours later). The events have been described by several writers, e.g. Robert Murray in 1868. There were annual commemorations for some time afterwards, e.g. the farmers of Teviotdale would meet at Mount Teviot toll bar, where many had been when they heard of the beacons being lighted. The Hawick Provost lit a centenary beacon at Crumhaugh Hill in 1904, but the planned speeches were abandoned because of the wind and rain. There was a reenactment in 2004, with 'Walter Knox' firing the warning shot and the Honorary Provost and Drums and Fifes leading a procession to Crumhaughhill; unfortunately the weather meant that other celebratory fire could not be seen from the Watch Knowe – 'They found that the beacons burning Had been but a false alarm; And, to their delight, That e'en without a fight Their country was safe from harm' [TK], 'One moment the watcher stood, robbed of his wit, Then he roared to the farmhouse: 'The beacons are lit! The lightnings are loosened, the war dogs untied, And it's time for the Borders to saddle and ride!' ' [WHO].

falset (*fawl-si'*) *n., arch.* falsehood, fraudulent dealing – '. . . ploittit aganis the said Erle of Buccleughe ane manifest falsit, and caussit vitiat the said dispositioun and chairtour . . . ' [SB1624].

Falset (*faw-, fawl-si'*) *n.* former name for lands in upper Liddesdale, near Saughtree. It is probably the 'Terra de Fawsyde' in the Ermildon area of upper Liddesdale, on the c.1376 rental roll and valued at 33 shillings. It is recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, value at 48 shillings and tenanted by Henrisons (possibly Hendersons). It is recorded as 'Cleuchside otherwayes designed Falset' among the possessions of Hab Henderson in 1632, suggesting it was associated with Cleuchhead. It was marked as 'Fasetsyde' on Blaeu's 1654 map, near Saughtree, roughly between Pinglehole and Dawstonburn, perhaps near the modern Spout Sike. It is mentioned as 'Fallsett' on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it appears to be confused with Pinglehole.

Falshope see **Phaup**

Falside (*fawl-sīd*) *n.* farm in Southdean Parish, between Chesters and Roughlee. This could be the lands held by 'William de Fausyde', who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. It was mentoned in a document of 1502, when Ralph Ker of Primside Loch obtained a charter of appraising of the lands after George Douglas, Master of Angus failed to present one of his tenants who had stolen from the English. 2 towers near here, 'West Fawsyde and Est Fawsyde with a pele of lyme and stane in it' were burned by Dacre's men in late 1513. It was described as 8 steadings valued at £10 in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539 (with William Douglas being allowed the 'fermes' from there in 1538 and Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst in 1539. Tenants in 1541 were Adam Cowman, Robert Oliver (alias 'Laird'), Ninian Oliver, Walter Oliver, Roger Oliver (called 'Little Roger'), Robert Laidlaw, Alexander Laidlaw, John Oliver, and Roger Oliver (called 'Lang Roger'). The lands were split into 9 separate steadings with a total value of 175 shillings. Ringan, Dandy and Martin Oliver were recorded there in 1544. Jock Common was tenant there in 1571/2. It was among lands inherited by Robert Douglas of Brieryyards from his father John in 1606. In 1669 there were 5 Oliver tenants, namely Stephen, David, Thomas and 2 Patricks, as well as Commons. In 1694 the tenants recorded were Steven Oliver, David Common and John Oliver, Thomas Oliver and his sons, and (another) Steven and Dand Oliver. In the 17th century the lands were split into 'East Fa'side', 'West Fa'side' and

'Fa'side'. The Olivers were tenant farmers there through the 17th century until 1747 and were the ancestors of the Olivers of Langraw. George White and John Armstrong are recorded there in 1797, Andrew Armstrong was shepherd in 1799 and James Mable was a servant in 1801. Andrew Whillans was a hind there in at least 1831–37. William Pringle was shepherd there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. J. Ord was farmer in the 1860s. The farm also had a mill, with a mill pond. On the hill on the opposite side of the road there are signs of rig and furrow. There was also a place of the same name in Selkirkshire, owned by the Scotts in the 16th century. There is a restored 16th century L-plan mansion of the same name in East Lothian (also 'Fawside' etc.; the name dates back to at least 1502/3 and the origin is probably Old English 'fah side', meaning 'the speckled slope'; it is 'Fawsyde' in 1538, 'Fawsyd' in 1539, 'Fawsid' and 'Fawside' in 1544, 'the Fawside' in 1571/2, 'Fawsyde' in 1606, and 'Fa'syd' and 'Fasyd' in 1669; it is 'Fasyde' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Fallside' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Falside (*fawl-sīd*) *n.* former lands in the Yarrow valley in Selkirkshire, north of Foulshiels. They were once Crown lands from at least 1456 until 1502. James Scott (also of Kirkurd and Hassendean) was recorded as possessor of the lands of 'Myddilstede de Fausyde' 1473–99, being granted the lease for life. James Scott is recorded in 1494/5 having sheep stolen from him there. In 1501 the rentals were assigned to his wife Margaret and son John, and he again had the lease in 1503. Margaret, received the lands 'in liferent' in 1510, with the heirs of the deceased John (probably James' son) being granted heredity. Adam Scott 'in Falside' is recorded in 1526 and 1531/2. Adam Scott claimed the tenancy in 1541, paying £13 6s 8d yearly. This was probably the 'Fawsyde' where Janet Scott, widow of Robert 'Elwand' received instruments for lands at Appletreehall that she bought from Robert Scott of Howpasley. It was recorded as a 40-merk land in 1653. The 'landis and steading of Falsyd' were listed among the Buccleuch estates in the services of heirs in 1634, 1653 and 1661, and in the marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch in 1663. The lands were later in the hands of the Scotts of Hassendean. And in 1693 they were still part of the estates of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch (it is 'Falsyid' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Fausyde' in 1456, 'Fawsyde' in 1473, 'Fawside' in 1480, 'Fausyde' in 1483 and 1491, 'fawsyd' in 1494/5 and 'Fawsyde' in 1541; it is 'Fasyd' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Fasyid t' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Falsyde (*fawl-sīd*) *n.* **Helen** (b.1787) recorded as 'a very old woman' in 1787 when she died in Hawick. Her surname is written 'Falsyth'. **James** (b.c.1376–bef. 1418) cleric of St. Andrews Diocese. He received his B.A. in Paris in 1393/4 and he was recorded there as Licentiate of Arts in 1396. He acted as a notary at Dalkeith in 1402. He was 'de Fausyde, priest, M.A.', who already held the church of 'Gogar' in St. Andrews Diocese, when he requested a benefice in Dunkeld in 1403. In 1404 he was recorded as clerk and notary of St. Andrews Diocese when he witnessed the Papal confirmation of Melrose Abbey having the patronage of Westerkirk Church and in 1404/5 for 'Meikle Cavers' being attached to Melrose Abbey. He was a notary at Cavers in 1404, at Dalkeith in 1404/5, 1406 and 1406/7, at Makerstoun in 1406, at Melrose in 1414 and at Edinburgh in 1418. He witnessed the charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas in about 1406, granting the Barony of Hawick to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He acted as witness for a few other documents in Edinburgh (sometimes as clerk to Archibald, Earl of Douglas) and at Melrose, suggesting perhaps that he was living in the parishes of Grogar and Bedrule. He still held Grogar in 1411 when he also had the benefice of the Church of Dalkeith. He was back in Paris in 1413 when he formally received his M.A. (perhaps correcting an earlier mistake). He probably resigned Grogar in about 1413 when he became Parson of the church of 'Ruiale', probably 'Rule' (i.e. Bedrule), and likely retained that until his death. Another James 'of Fausyd' of Glasgow Diocese was an imperial notary in the 1450s and may have been related. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. **James** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1700 for Walter Martin in Alton Croft, for glover James Scott and for Schoolmaster John Purdom, in 1702 for James Robson's illegitimate child, in 1703 for carrier David Minto and for William Wilson in Fenwick, in 1704 for James Irvine, tenant in Hawick Shiel, and for John Rutherford, in 1705 for merchant William Oliver, in 1706 for shoemaker George Allan, in 1707 for wigmaker Richard Miles, in 1708 for gardener William Riddell (along with gardener James Dunn), for Dand Gray in Whitlaw, for glover James Burn, for Robert Tudhope (servant to Falnash), for David Young and for

John Rae, in 1709 for merchant James Simpson, for William Scott, tenant in Whitchesters and for William Scott, son-in-law of John Scott, tenant in Branxholme, in 1711 for merchant William Black (whose wife Elizabeth Falsyde was probably related to him), in 1712 for Walter Bryson and for William Turnbull (along with 'Mr' Thomas), in 1716 for shoemaker John Scott (and 2 others on the same day), and in 1719 for William Goodfellow. He is probably the James recorded as an elder of Hawick Kirk in 1718 (but not mentioned as such in a list a year earlier). He married Isobel 'Jerdon' (or Jardine). Their children included: Marion (b.1692), who married Andrew Turnbull; Janet (b.1694); James (b.1701); and William and Bessie (b.1704). The witnesses in 1704 were glovers James Burn and James Scott. He may have been related with Thomas. **John** (16th/17th C.) servitor of the Laird of Buccleuch. He is listed among the 180 supporters of Sir James Johnstone who had a respite in 1594 for killing Lord Maxwell and others at Dryfe Sands. **John Cuthbert Rutherford** (d.1915) son of Rev. J.T., minister of Eskdalemuir. He was training as a lawyer when WWI broke out, and as a member of the 1/5th K.O.S.B., he served as a Lance Corporal. He was killed by a shrapnel shell in Gallipoli. His 2 older brothers were also killed in the war, and it appears that the surname may have died out with them. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1767 he married Margaret Armstrong, who was from Castleton Parish. **Margaret** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694, when she paid tax for 2 hearths. It is possible that she is the Margaret who married William Scott, but was widowed and secondly married Robert Thomson in Newmill. **Nicholas** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296, where his name is given as 'Nicol Fausy' in the county of Roxburgh. He may well be an ancestor of the local Falsides. William (in Roxburghshire) and Robert (in Edinburgh) also signed in 1296. His seal was attached, showing a tree of four branches. In 1298 he is recorded in an English document as a 'rebel with the Scots', when he and his wife Loretta are recorded as former owners of lands at Doddington in Northumberland; his name is there 'de Fauside'. In 1303/4 he is 'de Fausside' when his wife's dower lands in England were restored to him. **Philip** (14th C.) owner of lands in Liddesdale, listed on a c.1376 rental document of the Douglases of Morton. His lands are recorded as 'Terra Philippo de Fausyde cum Holdoun', worth 35 shillings. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Winningtonrig according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. His name is written 'Faside' and he was probably related to the William who is also listed. He may be the Thomas who witnessed baptisms for William at Woodburn in Roberton Parish in 1686 and for Adam Elliot (resident of Whitchesters) in Hawick Parish in 1704. He may be the Thomas whose son Alexander was baptised in Wilton in 1699. He may be the Thomas in Park who witnessed a baptism for William Allan in Hawick in 1717. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1712 as 'doctor of the grammar school at Hawick'. He was also recorded in 1709 as Schoolmaster at Hobkirk. So whether he was actually associated with Hawick school (perhaps temporarily), or whether this was an error, is uncertain. In 1712 he was designated 'Mr' when he witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull in Hawick; the other witness was James, who was probably a relative. He married Anne, daughter of the late Alexander Robertson in Edinburgh in 1712. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) servant of Bewlie Mains in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is recorded in 1798 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. Later in 1798 he is listed among those who paid £10 in order not to serve. **William** (13th C.) recorded as being 'de Fausyde' in Roxburghshire when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. He may have been related to 'Nicol Fausy', who also signed. He was also on a jury in 1304 at Dumfries (made up of men from Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire) to decide on the privileges claimed by Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick (later King); he was there 'del Fausyde'. His lands may have been the Falside in Southdean Parish. In about 1315 King Robert granted him the lands of 'Brenglese' in Dumfiresshire. **William** (14th C.) recorded in 1335/6 when he was pardoned by Edward III for crimes in Scotland, along with Eustace Lorraine and Richard of Craik. His name is listed as 'Willo de Fawsede' and it is possible he was a descendant of the earlier William. **William** (16th C.) factor (or similar) for Scott of Branxholme in the Parish of Eckford, recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. **William** (17th C.) resident of Woodburn in 1686 when his daughter was baptised in Roberton Parish. The witnesses were Thomas (who was surely a relative) and Robert Learmonth. He could be the same William who was later at Winningtonrig. **William** (17th C.) resident at Winningtonrig in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to

the Hearth Tax rolls. His name is written 'Faside' and Thomas is also listed, and so presumably related. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Fletcher in 1718, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Kirkton Parishes. John (b.1730) and William (b.1733), baptised in Cavers, may have been his children. Probably the same William witnessed a baptism for tailor James Scott and Janet Falsyde (who was probably related to him) in 1719 **William** (18th C.) carrier and Burgess in Hawick. In 1741 he and John Horsburgh were banished from Hawick after being convicted of theft, and had their names erased from the list of Burgesses (also written 'Faesyde', 'Fallside', 'Falsyth', 'Faside', 'Fasyde', 'Fauside', 'Fausyde', 'Fawside', 'Fawsyde', etc.).

faltheral (*fawl-thu-rawl*) *n., arch.* a folderol, trifle, vagary – 'Wi' sair be-ravelt faltheral, An' looks as black as thunner' [JoHa] (see also **falderal**).

famail (*fa-māl*) *adj., arch.* female – '... and the said lardschip of Coklaw to cum to the airis famail of the said James ...' [SB1519].

famous (*fā-mis*) *n.* respectable, reputable – '... in respect it was publickly done at the mercatt cross, in presence and in the hearing of divers famous witnesses' [BR1685], 'William Gledstains compeared, and was told by ye minister that he was credibly informed by famous persons of his neighbours ...' [PR1717].

fancy (*fan-see*) *interj.* indicating surprise or indignation, 'can you believe it', fancy that, imagine – 'fancy, she's hed a blue rinse'. 'Oh, fancy!' (used conversationally, note that the interjection without 'that' is relatively unknown in standard English).

fand (*fand*) *v., poet., arch.* found – ''Alas for wae!' quo' William's Wat, 'Alack, for thee my heart is sair! I never cam bye the fair Dodhead, That ever I fand thy basket bare'' [T], 'At which time King Osbridge Conquer'd much land; And that the South-parts of Scotland fand' [CWS], '... They fand their tree three ells o'er laigh – They fand their stick baith short and sma'. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], '... in sic a fear that he fand every hair on his head rise like the birses of a hurcheon' [LHTB], '... Some paid the cash, and some fand bail' [JR], 'Sae Jean, puir lass, faund oot this truth, Her heart wi' grief a' bleedin' ...' [JoHa], '... An' faund oor freends an' cronies gane, oor happy hearthstane cauld' [JoHa], 'The wate-men that gaed aboot the citie fand me ...' [HSR], '... the paines o' hell gat haud on me: I fand truble an' dool' [HSR], 'In freedom's lap it fand a mother ...' [JEDM], 'A fannd the caald fair awfih' [ECS], 'A faand the guid o that denner as suin as A'd gaen wui'd' [ECS], 'While mill sounds jar and grate, I've fand The secret o' it a'' [WL] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation; also written 'faand' and 'faund'; this is the past tense form of **finnd**, while the past participle is more usually **funnd**).

fang (*fawng*) *n., arch.* plunder, burden, *v., poet.* to catch, acquire – 'When guarded by this fourfold fence, Auld Nick can never fang us; Nor Bonapart' e'er drive us hence, Nor villains mint to wrang us' [JR], 'But if the warl' be like to wrang ye, Its frowns will fear, its smiles will fang ye' [JR].

Fang (*fawng*) *n.* **Douglas** (??–) son of Kenneth, one of the Fang Brothers who purchased Pringle of Scotland from Dawson International in 2000. He was Hong Kong Industrialist of the Year 2002. He was named C.E.O. of Pringle's in 2005, replacing Kim Winser. In 2008 he announced that production would cease in Scotland. **Kenneth** (??–) born in Shanghai, he is Chairman of Fang Brothers Knitting Limited. His company bought Pringle of Scotland in 2000, with promises of new investment and job security. He was awarded a C.B.E. in 1990 and an O.B.E. in 1997.

fankit (*fawng-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp.* entangled, in a twisted mess – '... Brave Parcy rais'd his fankit sword And fell'd the foremost to the ground' [LHTB].

Fanna Bog (*faw-na-bōg*) *n.* high, boggy area to the west of the Note o the Gate. Singdean Burn rises here.

Fanna Hill (*faw-na-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of the Note o the Gate, reaching a height of 514 m (1643 ft) and containing a triangulation pillar. It is one of the highest hills in Hobkirk Parish (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and on Stobie's 1770 map; a region to the south is labelled 'Muckle Fanna' on the 1718 map).

fanner (*faw-nur*) *n., arch.* a machine used to create wind for winnowing chaff – 'The winnowing machine, or corn fanner, from the best information, made its first appearance in Hawick' [RRG], '... goes over every part of the fanners, the outer wheel and thrashing mill' [RJT] (often plural).

Fanns (*fawnz*) *n.* farmstead near the Fanns Burn, north of Langhope and Todrig and west of Ashkirk. It is located just to the west of where the Fanns Burn meets Blindhaugh Burn. Robert Riddell was recorded there in 1661. James Brown was a mealmaker there in 1747. Another Robert Riddell was herd there in 1762. Note that there is a farm of the same name in Yarrow Parish,

farmed by Andersons in the 19th century (also spelled 'Fans', it is 'the fans' in 1661 and 'the Fannes' in c.1680; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

fareweel (*fār-weel*) *n., interj., arch.* farewell – 'Then fareweel to couthie contentment an' peace . . . ' [JoHa], 'Fareweel to Teviot's flowery vales, My heart is unco wae tae lea' thee' [JS], 'Fareweel, John Barleycorn, fareweel! Nae mair your scorn I'll dree' [JT], 'Hail guid freends, fareweel an' thenk ye, I've been gled to grip your hand' [WL].

farle (*faw-rul*) *n., arch.* a large slice, quarter, fardel – 'Syne a farle o cake frae my mither he got, And she ca'ed him a brave little mannie' [JT].

Farnylaw see **Fairneylaw**

Farquhar (*far-kur*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) married Mary Newlands in Roberton in 1756. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Collard and their children included: Margaret (b.1803); Jessie (b.1805); Anne (b.1806); Jane (b.1808); Francis (b.1810); and Robert (b.1812). **George** (b.1776) son of James and brother of Robert. He was a stockingmaker in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was still on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Oliver in 1775 and their children included: George (b.1776); Robert (b.1778); James (b.1779); Peter (b.1781); unnamed (b.1784); and James (b.1789). His name was written 'Fraquar' in 1789. The witnesses in 1789 were Robert Oliver of Burnflat and baker James Oliver (who was surely related to his wife). **James** (18th/19th C.) grocer at the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the same as the tobacconist listed living with (presumably) his brother Peter in 1841. He could also be the James on the Cross Wynd, listed as an insurance agent for the United Kingdom company in 1852 (although probably deceased by then). **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He maried Elspeth Turnbull in 1844, the mariage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishs. Their son Peter was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1846. **Margaret** (b.1810) daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Beck. She was a milliner in Hawick. In 1861 she was described as 'Proprietor of Houses' at 5 Cross Wynd. **Peter** (b.1781) son of James and Margaret Oliver, he was born in Hawick. He was a stocking needlemaker on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory, where his surname is listed as 'Fairquhar'. He is also listed on the High Street in 1837. In 1841 he was living at about 39 High Street with his wife Elizabeth, children Margaret (a milliner), Isabella (a teacher) and Catherine (who married Thomas Scott), and (presumably) brother James. His wife was living with their 3 daughters on the Cross Wynd in 1851 and so he was presumably deceased. He married Elizabeth Beck, who was probably a daughter of stockingmaker William Beck. Their children included: Margaret (b.1810); Isobel (b.1812); Elizabeth (b.1814), who married Joshua Colledge; Catherine (b.1816), who married millwright Thomas Scott; and James (b.1823). **Robert** (b.1770s) shoemaker in Hawick. He was recorded in 1797 among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia, with his surname written 'Forfar'. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish', with his surname given as 'Farquhar' (Forfar)'. **Robert** (b.1778) son of James and brother of George. He was a stockingmaker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was probably related to George, who was listed before him.

Farquharson (*far-kur-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) married Margaret Sanderson in Hawick in 1754. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He maried Jessie Gray and their children included: James (b.1839); Andrew (b.1841); and Alexander (b.1843). **Archibald** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary McDonald in 1825 and their daughter Eliza was baptised in 1826. **Robert** (18th C.) married Ann Tinlin in Hawick in 1757. **Rev. William** (1882–1935) born in Edinburgh, son of Andrew, he was educated in Edinburgh and graduate M.A. from the University in 1903. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1907 and was assistant at Dunfermline Queen Anne Street 1907–08. He was ordained as minister of St. Andrew's Church in 1908. He was one of the members of the committee that formed Hawick's first scout troop in 1909. In 1914 he left to become minister of St. Philip's Church in Portobello. He served with the Y.M.C.A. in France in 1917.

farrest (*fawr-ist*) *adj., arch.* farthest, most distant – 'The dun and the grey kept farest away, But Piaterson's meir she came foremaist' [JP] (cf. the more common **ferrest** and **ferthest**).

Farridge (*fa-rij*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) merchant in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was 'Farries' and a labourer in Newcastleton on the 1801 ballot list. He was Alexander 'Farries', married to Margaret Mien, whose children, baptised

in Castleton Parish, included Mary (b.1799) and William (b.1800).

the Fart (*thu-fawr'*) *n.* nickname for **Peter Elliot**.

Farthin Raw (*far-thin-raw*) *n.* Farthing Row, formerly a popular name for a group of houses off Wilton Place (the origin is probably the Old English or Norse for a land measure).

Farthin Tom (*far-thin-tom*) *n.* nickname for **Thomas Young**.

fash (*fash*) *v.* to worry, trouble, bother, annoy – 'dinni fash is', 'This far, sir, I haue tain the baldnes till fasche zou vith . . . ' [SB1584], 'To this Langlands replied, He should warrant never one should fash him, except himself' [DCW1765], 'Some row thee in among their cash, Some gi'e themsel's a hantla fash' [JR], 'Gear gatherers get aft a fling, I'll never fash my brain wi't' [JoHa], 'Wi' dominie Davie, wha's fash'd wi' the spavie, His helper, sae funny an' friskie' [JoHa], '. . . his excuse that he would lie long enough in it by-and-by without fashing it in his lifetime' [WNK], 'See the dear comrades, turned to ashes The cursed page that once did fash us' [JH], 'Long fashed wi' a thriftless and drouthy guidman . . . ' [JT], 'We were fashed wi' the reek . . . ' [JT], 'For ne'er a ane lookit as tho' they wad fash us, Ne'er the less oo determined tae steer very cautious' [BM1900], '. . . But little the mavis fashes its heids: Fower een are better than twae!' [DH], 'Says the auld laird – 'We'll be hard fashed For the want o' weet' ' [WL], *n.* trouble, fuss, bother – 'Fit ti gar aa the trauchles an the fashes gang leike the snaw off the deike in a thowe' [ECS], '. . . Yer yammerin' fash, an feckless prode Can only be a pest in't' [WP] (from French).

fashies (*faw-sheez*) *adj., arch.* troublesome, annoying, tricky – 'Fleis an midges . . . kittle craiters (mae ways as yin) an fasheez ti middle wui' [ECS] (a variant of **fashious**; spelling varies).

fashion (*faw-shin*) *v.* to shape a garment by narrowing and widening on a knitting machine.

fashionin (*faw-shi-nin*) *n.* narrowing and widening while knitting, to shape the final garment.

fashionit (*faw-shin-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* fashioned – '. . . an' in thy buik a' my membirs were writ, whilk on an' on wer fashanet, whan as yit ther was nane o' thame' [HSR].

fashious (*faw-shis*) *adj., arch.* troublesome, peevish, fastidious – '. . . Poets an' pipers wear the wale O' seats and lasses, An' a' allow they never fail In being fashious' [JoHa], 'I mind I was aince at the foot o' the Kale, And my courage was fashious to smother . . . ' [JTe], 'And there's mony a less pleasant and mair fashious way o' spendin' a caller wunter efternune . . . ' [DH], '. . . bit oo wasneh sae fashious then, an it was only yince a eer onyway' [BW1961] (see also **Fashies**).

fashrie (*fawsh-ree*) *n., poet.* trouble, fuss, annoyance – 'To yerkings and yells frae a loose lither tongue, To fashries an' flytings, while ye maun sit dumb' [JoHa].

Faskenn (*fas-kin*) *n.* tower house marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map near the Whitrope Burn meets the Hermitage Water. It could be related to Flaskett Sike, which is in the same area, or may be a transcription error.

fassent (*faw-sen'*) *pp.* fastened – '. . . An' wi' a cord he has fassent her To the fit o' the maister's chayer' [WiSp].

Fasson (*faw-sin*) *n.* **Lieut. Francis Anthony Blair** 'Anthony' or 'Tony' (1913–42) born at Lanton in Bedrule Parish and educated at Jedburgh Grammar School, he joined the Royal Navy. Along with Colin Grazier, he volunteered to swim out naked to a damaged U-Boat in the Mediterranean, after the crew had been captured. They recovered several documents and pieces of equipment, passing them to someone else in a small boat, before the submarine sank, drowning him and Grazier. The recovered items included the 'M4 Enigma Machine' and codebook, which were passed to Bletchley Park, where the cipher was cracked, and probably thousands of lives saved as a result. He was posthumously awarded the George Cross 'for outstanding bravery and steadfast devotion to duty in the face of danger'. There is a plaque horouring his memory in Bedrule Kirk.

Fast (*fawst*) *n.* ancient fortification in Bedrule Parish, later indentified with the farm of 'Fastcastle'.

Fast Castle (*fawst-kaw-sul*) *n.* stronghold dramatically perched on the coast between St. Abbs and Cockburnspath. It has existed since the 14th century, long possessed by the Homes, and notorious during the reign of Logan of Restalrig. An old lock from the Castle was presented to the Hawick Archæological Society in 1856.

Fastcastle (*fawst-kaw-sul*) *n.* former farm in the Rule valley, on the west side of the river, near the bridge to Bedrule Mill. It became part of the extensive estate of Wells and was probably adjacent to Doveshaugh. In 1644 John and Thomas Young from there were cited by the minister for not signing the Covenant; at that time it was owned by the Earl of Traquair. Robert Turnbull was there in 1715 and Adam Craig in 1717. John Riddell was there in 1791. In about 1795 it was listed

among parts of Cavers Parish that were nearer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk. An ancient fortification at 'Fast' was possibly an outwork of Bedrule Castle, which lay about 500 m to the south-east. It is just by the roadside, on a natural rise, built up into a motte-like structure, with a rampart on the summit enclosing an area about 35 m by 25 m. Just to the north-west there are signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation in aerial photographs (it is written 'Falsecastle' in 1715 and 1717; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

fast days (*fawst-dāz*) *n., pl., arch.* an old church custom of fasting on particular Sundays, with preparatory services on the preceeding Saturday and thanksgiving services on the following Monday. This was particularly prevalent before the annual Communion service, before which there would be a Sacramental Fast Day, when all work was suspended and there were 2 (long) church services. This custom died out locally towards the end of the 19th century. Official fast days in Hawick were the 2 Wednesdays before the last Sunday of June and before the second Sunday of December. Earlier than the 19th century the June days were closer to harvest time. Other neighbouring areas had different days, but typically on Wednesdays or Thursdays (although in Castleton it was the Friday before the 2nd Sundays of June and November). There were also other days officially prescribed for fasting, sometimes by Act of the General Assembly, e.g. for prayers 'for King George and his royal family' in 1715, with several other examples yearly in the Parish records – '... ye durst not crook ye're mooth tae whustle on a Fast-day, but now ye may whustle or sing or anything ye like on a Sabbath day' [WiS].

Fasteneven (*faws-ten-ee-vin*) *n.* another name for **Fastern's E'en** – 'Of holidays throughout the year, There's nane that raises sic a steer As Fasteneven ...' [JoHo].

Fastern's E'en (*faws-turnz-ee-in*) *n., arch.* old name for Shrove Tuesday, or the day before fasting starts at Lent. Festivals of different sorts were held in many Scottish towns, including handball games, sometimes referred to as 'Fastern's E'en Baa'. In Hawick the Baa game was held on the previous day, in earlier years on the following Monday, and before about 1780 on Fastern's Eve itself. In the 2 or 3 weeks leading up to the event there would be fights between gangs of youths from the 'Eastla' and 'Westla' sides of town – '... shall keep the same assurance till Fasternes eve next to come ...' [CBP1584], 'At Fasten's E'en, when ba's are played, I'll look for ane that is nae here ...' [TCh].

Fastheugh (*fawst-hewch*) *n.* former lands on the southern side of the Yarrow valley, with Fastheugh Hill rising above. The lands were owned by the Crown in the latter part of the 15th century. William Donaldson was there in 1493 when he had 12 goats stolen by William, son of William Scott of Goldielands. In 1494/5 James Ker was tenant there when sheep were stolen by Adam Howison in Commonside. John Clerk was also living there at the same time when his goods were plundered. In 1502 John Murray of Falahill's farm there was raided by Turnbulls. And in 1535 a raid on these lands was among the crimes for which Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was accused; at that time they were held by Lancelot Ker. Lands there were granted to James, son of James Pringle of Tynnes in 1540. George Ker was tenant there in 1541, paying £30 yearly; he was probably George of Gateshaw, son and heir of Lancelot Ker, who was 'now living in Fastheucht' in 1544. John Brydon was there in 1590 when the will of his wife Janet Scott was registered in Edinburgh. William Scott 'in Fasthauche' was one of the men accused in 1618 of the murder of Adam Dalgleish in Deuchar. The lands were part of the Buccleuch estates in 1663 and when surveyed in 1718 (it appears on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Fastheugh' and Blaeu's c.1654 map as 'Fastheuch'; it is 'Fasthewch' in 1456 and 'Fastheuch' in 1590 and c.1680).

Fasthill Plantin (*fawst-hil-plan-tin*) *n.* plantation near Synton, just to the south of Synton Parkhead (it is already marked on the 1863 Ordance Survey map).

fastit (*faws-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* fasted – 'An' whan he had fastet fortie days an' fortie nichts, he was efterwairds ane hungret' [HSR].

fat (*faw'*) *n., arch.* a vat, wooden tub – 'Two females are convicted of stealing great quantities of ale, sometimes turned, sometimes working in the fatt ...' [BR1697].

fate (*fā'*) *n., arch.* a feat of valour, brave act, especially in battle – 'But when a Courtier did any valiant fate; He was cry'd up to th' stars, and made Lord of State' [CWS] (also written 'fait').

fatefi (*fā'-fi*) *adj.* fateful – '... But then yin fatefih day, A retail giant came oor way, And it wasni long afore, They'd ta'en owre yon Presto store' [IWL] (also spelled 'fatefih').

Fathill Plantin (*faw'-hil-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation on the Chisholme estate, to the north-west of Parkhill and to the west of Churnton Burn. There is a possible old enclosure there.

fatit (*fā-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* fated – '... An' riggit ribs, where snurk'lt skin is fatit To lanely hing where flesh could stay nae langer' [JoHa], 'But thou, my plaid, has ne'er been fatit, 'Mid war's proud panoply to strut it' [JoHa].

Fatlips Castle (*fa'-lips-kaw-sul*) *n.* tower built in the 16th century, perched on Minto Crags, and sometimes also called Minto Tower. It is 9 m, 3 stories high, with a vaulted basement and parapet walk. Built by the Turnbulls, it passed to the Elliots in 1705, and is now the property of the Minto estate. It was restored in 1857 and then renovated in 1897/8 (to designs by Sir Robert Lorimer) as a shooting lodge and private museum. The collection on display included an early, large breech-laoding gun (possibly the one taken from Sebastopol by Col. Sir Gilbert Elliot), a muzzle-loading cannon (taken by Adm. Elliot from the French off the Isle of Man in 1760) and a third cannon (that belonged to the mutineers of the Bounty was recovered from deep water off Pitcairn Island by Capt. Russell Elliot). At that time there was a carriage drive approaching it from the west. Since the 1960s it was sadly neglected and became vandalised. However, a grass-roots campaign, supported by the Minto estate, resulted in funds being secured from public and private funds, and a renovation was completed in 2013. A fanciful tradition states that an underground passage led from here to Barnhills Castle. The origin of the name is uncertain, but one idea is that it derives from the look of Turnbull of Barnhills; there are other stories, including that of a goat on the Dunion, which warned of the approaching English, or that gentlemen were traditionally allowed to kiss one of the ladies on entering – '... an the gray waas o Fatlips keekeet oot threh atween the treis that skuggeet Barnhill's staney bed' [ECS] (it is sometimes stated that it was also known as 'Catslick', but that may be an error; note that there is another Fatlips Castle near Symington in South Lanarkshire, and a couple of others elsewhere, marked on old maps).

Fauch Grain (*fawch-gr=an*) *n.* small stream in the headwaters of the Hermitage Water. It rises on Wetherhorn Hill and joins Chapel Grain.

Fauchwin Sike (*fawch-win-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the the Hermitage valley. It rises on Guile Hass and joins the Carewoodrig Burn.

faugh (*fawch*) *adj., arch.* fallow, *n., arch.* fallow ground – 'He plew'd the faugh' [GW] (also written 'fauch').

Faughill (*faw-hil*) *n.* farm and hamlet just west of Bowden (the name may derive from Old English for 'variegated hill', is also spelled 'Fauchhill', 'Faughhill', etc. and is recorded on Stobie's 1770 map).

faughish (*faw-gish*) *adj., arch.* palish, having faded colours – '... just as it begoud to get faughish derk' [LHTB].

fauld (*fawld*) *v.* to fold – 'did ee fauld up they claes yit?', 'Paid James Wintrope for falding brods in Bailies' loft, 1 14 0' [BR1735], 'These taits o' gowden hair, Aboon thy faulded eye' [HSR], 'Aside the sparkling jewels put, thy silken robes gae fauld ...' [TCh], 'The bonnie wee flowers fauld their leaves in the gloamin' ...' [JT], '... And robin faulds his ragged pipes, Reckons his arles and airts awa' [DH], 'In owre the Firth a clean wind blaws And the fauldin' plaid is gethert ...' [WL], *n.* a fold (also written 'fald').

fauld (*fawld*) *n.* an enclosure for livestock, sheepfold, pen – 'When the sheep are in the fauld, and the ky at hame, And a' the warld to sleep are gane ...' [CPM], '... one year there was a dyke on one side of a fauld, built within the edge of the Common' [C&L1767], 'To mark the gloaming's mantle dun O'erspreading fauld and lea' [JTe], '... nar hegaits owt o' thy falds' [HSR], 'I've suffered cauld in Auld Nick's fauld. In nichts o' drookin' rain I've seen it ...' [TD], 'Yon are the hills that my hert kens weel, Hame for the weary, rest for the auld, Braid and high as the Aprile sky, Blue on the tops and green i' the fauld' [JBu], 'The last sheep cryin' thrae the fauld, The afterglow duist turnin' cauld ...' [DH], group of people bound together by common beliefs, congregation – 'To where the Faither's fauld at last ...' [WL] (see also **fauldit**).

-fauld (*fawld*) *suff.* -fold, something occuring in multiple parts, an amount to be multiplied by – '... an' broucht furth frut, sume ane hundret-fauld, sume saxty-fauld, sume thretty-fauld' [HSR].

faulder (*fawl-dur*) *n.* a folder, person in the knitwear industry who folds finished garments, usually attaching the hanging tag and placing the garment in its bag for presentation.

fauldit (*fawl-dee', -di'*) *pp., adj.* folded – 'They think if they're only fauldit up In the empty husk o' a creed ...' [FL].

Faulds Cottage (*fawldz-ko'-eej*) *n.* farmstead to the west of Buccleuch.

Fauldshope (*fawldz-hōp*) *n.* farm south-west of Selkirk, over the Ettrick from Oakwood. Note that it is easily confused with 'Phaup' near the head of the Ettrick. A ruined keep here was once the home of the Hoggs, including Will Hogg called

'the Wild Boar o Fauldshope' and several wives who were reputed to be witches. One 'Lucky Hogg' is supposed to have turned Michael Scot into a hare. The Hoggs held Fauldshope under the Scotts of Harden for centuries and are commemorated in James Hogg's 'Fray at Elibank'. William Scott was there in 1535. Andrew, son of William Scott 'in Faldishop' gained the lands of Broadmeadows in 1624. It was rented by the Earl of Traquair in 1633. Adam Scott was there in 1722 and William Dalgleish in 1797 – 'Young Wattie o' Harden has crossed the Yarrow, Wi' mony a hardy an' desperate man; The Hoggs and the Brydens have brought him to dare you, For the Wild Boar of Fauldshope he strides in the van' [ES] (it is marked as 'O. N. Falshope' and 'Falshope' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'O. Falshoop' and 'N. Falshoop' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is probably the 'Faulishop' recorded in 1456, and is 'Feldishoup' in 1535 and 'Faldshope' in c.1680).

fault (*fawl'*) *n., arch.* a misdemeanour, offence – '... by yr night rambling commit divers and sundrie abominable irregularities, unlawful faults, and enormities and abuses by yr scandalous outrages ...' [BR1706] (cf. the more common **faut**).

fause (*faws*) *adj., poet., arch.* false – 'Behold, the setting sun that gilds the skies! O! whan I'm fause, may it nae mair arise!' [CPM], 'Itt wasne kinde, thou cruelle manne, To prove sae fause a luve to me ...' [JTe], '... Fed by fause hope, wild fou wi' airy vision' [JoHa], 'The fause and fickle-hearted loon, He hookit wi' another' [JoHa], '... And the three fause Ha's o' Girsonsfield Alang wi' him he has them ta'en' [LHTB], 'Bewaure o' fause prophets, whilk come til yow in sheep's claethin'' [HSR], '... or what sall be dune untill thee, thou fause tung?' [HSR], 'Bestow on the gay a' the favours o' fashion, Bestow on the great a' that money can yiel'' [DA], 'By thae fause notions the lass had naething To caa her bonny, – but she had ae thing' [WL].

fausehood (*faws-hood*) *n., arch., poet.* falsehood – '... an' heth conceifet mischief, an' brung furth fausehuud' [HSR], '... an' thair richt han' is ane richt han' o' fausehuud' [HSR].

fausely (*faws-lee*) *adj., poet.* falsely – 'Natheless thaye flattiret him wi' thair mooth, an' thaye spak fauslie untill him wi' thair tungs' [HSR], 'Blisset ar ye whan men sall misca' yow, an' persecute yow, an' sall say a' kinkind o' ill agayne yow fauselie' ...' [HSR].

faut (*fawt, faw'*) *n., arch.* fault – 'I'd rather be ca'd Hobie Noble, In Carlisle where he suffers for his faut, Before I were ca'd traitor Mains, That eats and drinks of meal and maut. Fala, &c.' [CPM], '... For poets maistly lack the faut aye O' being blate' [JoHa], 'Wi' pity view a brother's fau'ts, ne'er strive to show his failings' [JoHa], 'Ye keep ye're neibours aw in fear, Ye're fauts they winna hide' [BY], 'Now we a' have oor fauts, do the best that we can ...' [UB], 'For gif ye forgie men their fauts, your heævenlie Faether wull alsua forgie yow' [HSR], '... cleense thou me frae seceret fauts' [HSR], 'On neighbours fauts, how prone to dwell, For tongues gae clanking like a bell' [RF], '... a faut easy eneuch putten richt' [ECS], 'Ti finnd faut wui = to find fault with' [ECS], *v., arch.* to fault.

fautit (*faw-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* faulted – 'A've wroacht here threi-an-toonty eer, an A've never been fauteet yet' [ECS].

fautless (*faw'-lis*) *adj., arch.* faultless – 'He tells me through the chink wi' care Aboot his fautless, dainty ware ...' [WP].

the Favourite (*thu-fāv-ri'*) *n.* name of one of the regular stagecoaches operating in Hawick in the 19th century. In Pigot's 1825/6 directory it is listed leaving the Spread Eagle in Jedburgh for Hawick on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m. and leaving Hawick for Kelso via Jedburgh on Tuesdays and Fridays. In 1837 it is listed leaving from the Tower Inn on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m., bound for Jedburgh and Kelso. Later in the 19th century it was one of 2 coaches running between Hawick and Carlisle, the other main one being called 'the Engineer'.

favours see **in favours o**

faw (*faw*) *adj., arch.* multi-coloured, variegated (the word survives in several place names, e.g. Faw Hill, Fawhope, Falla and Falside).

Faw see **Faa**

Fawcett (*faw-si'*) *n.* **Richard** owner of Wolfelee when it was run as a hotel.

Faw Hill (*faw-hil*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, just to the north-east of Ruletownhead, reaching a height of 331 m (1,086 ft) and containing a triangulation pillar. On the eastern slopes, towards the farm of Ashtrees, there are the remains of an ancient settlement, perhaps of the Iron Age, but now almost levelled by cultivation (the name probably comes from the Scots 'faw', meaning variegated in colour).

Fawhope see **Phaup**

Fawhope Knowe (*fawp-now*) *n.* hill in Liddesdale, just to the south-east of Riccarton Junction, reaching a height of 294 m. Fawhopeknowe Sike rises to the north and passes there to join the Riccarton Burn. John Crozier is listed as shepherd

there in at least 1797–1801. There were 4 huts there housing railway workers on the 1861 census (also sometimes 'Phaup Knowe', it is 'Phaupknow' in 1797 and 1799 and 'Phaupnowe' in 1801; a farmstead there is marked 'as Fapknow' on Stobie's 1770 map; it could be related to the places listed as 'Folepul' and 'Fopillis' in earlier documents).

Fawhopeknowe Sike (*fawp-now-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, which rises on the slopes of Saughtree Fell and runs southwards, to the east of Riccarton Junction, passing Fawhope Knowe and through Catscleuch Culvert, to join Riccarton Burn.

Fawlaw (*faw-law*) *n.* **George** (15th C.) recorded being 'in hawic' at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. He had remission for stealing a 'dacre' of (i.e. 10) hides from James Braidfoot out of 'le bog de Selkirk'. His surety was Robert Scott of Whitchester. **George** of Wells (16th C.) surety for John in Littledean in 1502. He is also recorded in an inquest in Jedburgh in 1523. He is also listed as 'George Fawlo of Wallis' in 1530 among the Border Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep better order. He may have been Laird of Wells east of Jedburgh. **James** of Spittal (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'James Falay' in 1700 among the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament. **John** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Littledean. He was recorded at the Justice-aire in 1502, as surety for his wife Janet Rutherford, and was fined for her non-appearance. Later in 1502 he had remission for being part of the slaughter of David Henrison in Maxton Kirk and for stealing from Muirhouselaw in the company of Thomas Grahamslaw; his surety was George of Wells. Additionally he had remission in 1502 for involvement in the seizing of 3 Henrisons from Muirhouselaw, delivering them to Englishmen, to be held for ransom, for stealing livestock from them and for associating with Herbert Pringle; his surety was Walter Haliburton. Also in 1502, he may be the John of Softlaw who was granted the lands of 'Perislawis' in Oxnam by Andrew Kerr of Over Crailing. Perhaps the same John was granted a charter for 'Ester Fawlaw' in 1510, along with the office of the East Ward of Roxburghshire. In 1512 he had a charter for Softlaw. **John** (b.c.1780) cooper in Lilliesleaf according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He married Alison Hilson and their son Robert was baptised in 1809. **Philip** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'philippi fawlo' when he and James Liddersdale 'in hawik' were sureties for each other at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, and failing to appear, were to be fined at the next court. He was said to be of the same place as James Liddersdale, i.e. Hawick. Also in 1502 he was 'Philip Faula' when Alexander 'Wyndis' of that Ilk was convicted of the 'forethought felony' done to him on St. Mary's Day while riding to Branxholme, with Robert Scott being fined for non-appearance. It is unclear what malice was done to him, whether it was connected with the charges against him at the same court. He is probably the same 'Philip Faulo' who had 4 horses stolen from him and his neighbours at 'Quhitchester-holme' by associates of John Dalgleish around 1510. He may have been related to the later local priest Thomas. **Thomas** (16th C.) priest mentioned in the Charter of 1537, with 2 particates of land on the south side of the public street. He is designated both 'Sir' and 'Mr.', making it unclear whether he held merely a Bachelors or a full Masters degree in the priesthood. Since several other clergymen are also mentioned, it is unclear what his status was within St. Mary's Kirk of the time. A possibly related William Fawlaw also possessed a particate of land on the north side of the street. **William** of Kirkton (14th C.) listed on a 'retour of inquest' if 1438 for Ker of Altonburn. He was certainly a Roxburghshire Laird, but it is unclear whether this was the Kirkton near Hawick. **William** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **William** (d.bef. 1560s) farmer in Hobkirk Parish. The land 'callit Williame Fallawisclois' to the east of Nether Billerwell is mentioned in 1562 (also spelled 'Fallaw', 'Faula', 'Faulaw', 'Faulo', 'Fawlo', 'Fowlaw', etc.).

Fawside see **Falside**

Fawsyde see **Falset**

fayr (*faw-*, *fi-thur*) *n., arch.* abbreviation for 'father', formerly used in local records – '. . . of the sd. John Hardie aggt. the sd. Walter and his fayr. . . . ' [BR1693].

Fazal Din's (*faw-zul-dinz*) *n.* O'Connell Street draper's and general store in the mid-20th century, run by Fazal Din, one of Hawick's first residents from Asia. The shop was on the north side of the street – 'Throwe time incomers came, Like Fazal Din and Gusto, And then ow're at the Haugh, There came a bit ca'd Presto' [IWL].

F.D.L.'s (*ef-dee-elz*) *n.* Fruit Dealer's Limited, a greengrocer's business in the 20th century, with one branch on the south side of the High Street and another on North Bridge Street.

feal (*feel*) *n., arch.* turf, sod, particulaly when used to build walls or as a roofing material – 'And they are also in use to cast turf, feal, and divot, on said common, for the use of their families, and service of the houses on any part of the common' [DCW1765], 'Feal or turf dikes are now seldom employed. Stone walls and hedges are generally in use' [RJE], 'That pair who, in Glendale, Lived in a house was maistly feal' [HSR] (see also **fail**).

feard (*feerd*) *pp., adj.* scared, afraid – 'er ee feard o that dog?', 'Noo, aw was nae wey feard – aw only thocht that aw hadna seen him while aw was lootin' doon . . . ' [BCM1880], 'A'm feard o um', 'Ay mei, Nannie; Ah'm fair feered, div ee hear what hei's sayin'?' [JEDM], 'A was feerd A'd be owre lang, for it was better as a quarter efter fowr be the toon's clock' [ECS], 'Hei wuznae fierd to show his political teeth and no jist throwe his pen . . . ' [IHS], note that the preposition 'for' is often used instead of 'of' – 'she was aye feard for her fither' (also spelled 'feared', 'feerd' and 'feered'; cf. **feart**).

fearder (*feer-dur*) *pp., adj.* more afraid – '. . . who dwelt near a kirkyard, when asked if he was not afraid, 'Na', said he, 'I'm ay feirder for the leivin than the deid' [WaD] (also written 'feirder').

feardie (*feer-dee*) *n.* a coward, timorous person – 'hei might look tough, bit hei's juist a feardie it hert'.

feared see **feard**

fearfi (*feer-fi, feer-fu*) *adj.* fearful – '. . . But ever since that fearfu' night He daurna sleep without a light' [RDW], '. . . The spoilers had found fearfu' fleggars' [AD], 'Nae cannie daffin bull-reel splore that fearfih fecht . . . ' [ECS] (also spelled 'fearfu' ' and 'fearfih'; cf. **frichtfi**).

fearie (*fee-ree*) *adj., poet.* afraid – 'It mades me dowie, sad, and fearie, To hear them preach; While I am hearty, blythe, and cheery, When out o' reach' [JR].

feart (*feer'*) *pp., adj.* scared, afraid – 'They'll a' be fear't they're missing oot, they'll want tae join the fun' [T], 'The collie dog noo unco feart As owls wi' orra shrieks by flit' [WFC] (also spelled 'fear't'; cf. **feard**).

Feast Knowe (*feest-now*) *n.* small hill in Southdean Parish, part of Belling Hill.

the Feast o the Assumption (*thu-feest-ō-thu-aw-sum-shin*) *n.* Feast of the Assumption of Mary, a Catholic celebration of the assumption of the body of the mother of Christ into heaven, which supposedly happened several days after she was entombed. This is celebrated on 15th August, and prior to the Reformation would have been an important day in the Hawick calendar, particularly because of the Parish Church being dedicated to St. Mary. Papal permission for 'indulgences' in 1432 refer to the multitudes who 'are wont to flow there, especially for the Feast of Assumption'. Also in 1432 the Rector asked for permission to hear confessions of all those who attended the Feast days. The 'retour' for the Barony of Hawick in 1450 states that it is held of the superior, the Earl of Douglas, for the payment of an arrow at Hawick Kirk on the day of the Assumption. The Charter of 1511 indicates that the Barons of Hawick are to be paid an arrow 'in blenche-ferme' on this day. Similarly, in the 15th century, Scott was to pay a silver penny to Inglis at St. Mary's on this day for the lands of Branxholme.

feat (*fee'*) *adj., arch.* neat, trim – '. . . it was nae bigger than a three year auld lassie, but feat and tight, lith and limb, as ony grown woman' [LHTB] (cf. **fait**).

fechs (*fechs*) *interj., poet.* faith, truly – 'Fechs! 'deed say you! For weel you try . . . ' [WFC] (cf. **faiks**).

fecht (*fecht*) *n., arch.* a fight, struggle, battle – 'Weel, weel, if hei wull read, let him read aboot a guid stiff fecht' [JTu], 'Yea day at least he'll miss the jostle, the fecht and push' [RH], 'Hei Cornet was, in 'forty-echt, And won his Sash withoot a fecht . . . ' [DH], *v.* to fight – '. . . appeared for breach of Sabbath by fechtin and were severlie rebuked for ye same' [PR1721], 'Aw doot, Doctor, the Almighty'll no ken what we wad be at praying yon way again the Pope at the vera time we're fechting to set him up again' [WNK], 'Now dinna fecht, like guid bairns' [JTu], 'He'll fecht an fa', an' rise again Wi' hope's bright star ti lead him' [WP], '. . . ti keep ti his nine stane six fechtin waeight' [IWL], '. . . And Heather Jock's for fechtin' When he's drunken a' his tin' [WE].

fechter (*fech-tur*) *n., arch.* a fighter – '. . . although ma bird was a gie little ane, man it was a grand fechter' [RM].

fechtin (*fech-tin*) *n., arch.* fighting – 'An sic veeshyis fechteen as it was, tui!' [ECS].

Fechtin Chairlie o Liddesdale (*fech-tin-chār-lee-ō-li-diz-dāl*) *n.* nickname for an Armstrong or Elliot from Kirndean, Castleton Parish, whose exploits are described by Sir Walter Scott in his notes for 'Guy Mannering'. A story is told of how he stopped at 'Mump Ha' ', an inn at Gilsland, where his pistols were filled with 'tow',

which he only just discovered in time to fight off a band of robbers when he was crossing over into Scotland. This is supposed to have taken place in the mid-1700s, with Scott claiming that he got the story from people who had heard it directly from Fighting Charlie.

feck (*fek*) *n., arch., poet.* amount, quantity, number, force, value – 'Be kindly unto them, and couthy and free, Then you'll fin' in the feck o' them Donald M'Gee' [JoHa], 'What feck o' folk wad there be there? Is there onie feck o' waitter i' the loch?' [JAHM], 'The maist feck o the hooses . . . ' [ECS], 'The maist feck o thum (= the greatest part (or bulk) of them)' [ECS], 'There's a feck o' braw bit nuiks Where the silvery Teviot cruiks' [TK], '. . . And the feck o' the trock they took away, Ye wadna hae cairried hame' [WL], multitude, majority – '. . . The hervest's won and the feck hae had their fill' [WL] (used redundantly in the phrase 'the maist feck o . . . '; see also **the maist o**).

feck (*fek*) *n., arch.* a state of uneasiness – 'Hei's in a feck' [GW].

feckit (*fe-ki'*) *n., arch.* a woollen garment with sleeves that buttons in the front, an undershirt – 'My coarse grey coat, an' sark o' saffron hue, My pookit feckit, buttonless an' bare' [JoHa], 'Now every gormandizing glutton, His fecket to the fit may button' [JoHa].

feckless (*fek-lis*) *adj., arch., poet.* ineffectual, incapable, weak, feeble, helpless – 'Nor can it e'er be said by man That I, a feckless stream o'erspan . . . ' [AD], '. . . were kinda sensible folks, for the' glowred mair at me than the minister, puir feckless body' [WNK], 'He brang thame owt alsua wi' siller an' gowd, an' ther wasna ane feckliss persen in a' thair clans' [HSR], 'The Laird he was feckless, an' fash'd wi the breathin' . . . ' [JT], '. . . Ti' leave me but a feckless wraith O' nerveless banes' [WP], 'The crack was guid, no a feckless blether Aboot the chancy state o' the weather' [WL] (slightly different meaning than in standard English).

fecks see **faiks**

fee (*fee*) *v., arch.* to engage as a servant, hire – '. . . whilk gaed out early in the mornin' til fee laborers intill his vinyaird' [HSR], 'Oot steps Ailison – fee'd to the miller – Sunlicht glintin' in her hair . . . ' [WL], *n., arch.* a servant's wages, usually paid half-yearly – '. . . and that the said prentice shall be bound for four yeirs tyme and space, and another yeir thereafter for meat and fie, which year for meat and fie and wages for the same' [BR1705] (also written 'fie').

feeder (*fee-dur*) *n.* a machine in the knitwear industry that feeds the carders uniformly so that the yarn ends up of even thickness. The machines first appeared in about the 1840s. Previously the job was done by people, who were also card 'feeders'.

feeder (*fee-dur*) *n., arch.* a loser in the game of 'papes', who gives cherry stones to the winner.

feedow (*fee-dō*) *n., arch.* a store of 'papes' – 'The name given by children to the store of cherry-stones, from which they furnish their castle of peps' [JoJ].

feegure (*fee-gur*) *n.* a figure – 'a fine feegure o a man', 'Hab watched the forlorn feegur dwindling on the rain-lashed road . . . ' [DH], *v.* to figure – 'A jist ca' feegure eet oot' (cf. **figger**).

feel (*feel*) *adj., poet., arch.* cosy, neat – 'A feil room' [JoJ], 'Snug frae the blast in the spence feel and dry' [HSR], smooth, velvety – 'The bed, – I'll say this far in't, – Is clean and feel as ony lair' [HSR], 'A clean thing's aye feel' [GW], comfortable, in agreeable circumstances – 'He is feil [= comfortably warmed] now' [JoJ], '. . . an a hantle the better A fand masel, for a clean thing's aye feel' [ECS], *poet.* well – 'Ma lassie's fond ti' look on, her bonnie face sae fiel . . . ' [WFC] (also written 'feil' and 'fiel').

feel (*feel*) *v., poet.* to sense by smell or taste – 'Used also in the sense ti finnd a smell' [ECS].

feelin-hertit (*feel-in-her-tee'*) *adj., arch.* uncertain meaning, possibly tender-hearted, foolish or sympathetic – 'An a feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen, hippin alang the deike . . . ' [ECS].

feenish (*fee-neesh*) *v.* to finish – 'did ee no feenish eet yit?', 'A deh care whae strerted eet, A'm feenishin eet right now', 'Now there's a new coat feenished! Is it no grand?' [JEDM], 'Ee needna hurry – ee've better as haaf-an-oor ti feenish that woark in' [ECS], 'A feeneeshd ma denner wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen' [ECS], 'Oo'll hear this in a few meenites if ever this first speaker feenishes' [IWL], 'Be the time oo've feeneeshed oo've played eet 43 times non stop' [CT], 'We've tae get twenty pound when the whole job is feenished . . . ' [JRE], 'What? Hev ee feenished already? Ye muckle swot' [We], 'And aa hed a cheese-supper dream the tother nicht That some day we'll feenish wi a Regional Common Riding . . . ' [DH], 'Efter that, ye can feenish't off at the fireside . . . ' [DH], *n.* a finish – 'what was eet like it the feenish?', '. . . it had a 'right dirty feenish' ' [BB] (also spelled 'feeneesh').

feenisher (*fee-nee-shur*) *n.* someone who finishes something, e.g. in a knitwear factory.

feer (*feer*) *n., arch.* a standard of any sort, usually in the plural, the prices of grain that are legally fixed (also written 'fiar' etc.; see also **fiar** and **feuar** for words with the same origin).

feer (*feer*) *v., arch.* to make the first furrow when ploughing – 'He could set up drills, plough lea in perfection; he could feer anything; everything he could do, that other men could do with that implement' [RJT].

feer (*feer*) *n., poet.* a companion – 'Needs not to way she was beloved By every fellow fere . . . ' [JTe] (also written 'fere' and 'feir').

feerie (*fee-ree*) *n., poet.* a companion, comrade – 'Get up, get up, my feiries five; For I wat here makes a fu' ill day . . . ' [CPM] (diminutive of 'feer' or 'feir').

feers-court (*feerz-kōr'*) *n., arch.* body that set 'feers-prices' (see also **Fiars Court**).

feers-prices (*feerz-prī-seez*) *n., pl., arch.* prices of grain legally set in a county each year.

fee't (*fee'*) *pp., poet.* hired – 'They say untill him, Becaus nae man heth feet us' [HSR].

feg (*feg*) *n., poet.* a fig – 'The feg-tree pits furth hir green fegs . . . ' [HSR].

feg (*feg*) *v., arch.* to flick with the finger or nail – 'Ti feg a wasp' [GW].

fegs (*fegz*) *interj., arch.* faith, truly – '. . . an fegs we thocht oorsels gey braw!' [V&M], 'An' in they gae to weet their craigs, Wi' porter, yill, or whusky – Wull swore they'd muckle need, for fegs!' [JoHa], 'Fegs, my lads, I daurna tell her That fair Emma is the cause . . . ' [TCh], 'Aw yokit her frae the top tae the verra bottom thinkin' to get a kiss for payment (ma fegs)' [JEDM], 'An' fegs, Aw'll gaun tae, the Gutterblude's no deid in mei yet . . . ' [JEDM] (also **faigs** and **faiks**).

feid (*feed*) *n., arch., poet.* a feud, enmity – '. . . I the said Walter sall do siclike suffrage as vse and custume is of deidly feid . . . ' [SB1527], 'England and us has been lang at a feid; Aiblins we'll hit on some bootie' [CPM], 'Syne he's ca'd on him Ringan Red; A sturdy kemp was he, From friend or foe in border feid Who never a foot would flee' [JL], 'Destroye, O Lord, an' pit feid atween thair tungs . . . ' [HSR].

feier see **fyre**

feife (*fīf*) *n., arch.* five – '. . . in the zer of God a thowsande fyf hundreth, I, Wylzem Dowglas of Cauers, Scheref of Roxburgh . . . ' [SB1500], . . . the zher of God ane thousand fyff hundretht nyntin zheris . . . ' [SB1519] (there are spelling variants).

feift (*fīft*) *adj., n., arch.* fifth – 'For fifth, fifteen, fifteenth, etc., my great-grandmother spoke of feift, feifteen, feifteenth, etc. She would say that her birthday was the feift o Aprei-ul' [ECS].

feifteen (*fīf-teen, fIf-teen*) *n., arch.* fifteen – '. . . that we, within fyvetene dayis, or vther competent tyme . . . ' [SB1599], 'She had nae great stock o' beauty to boast o' when I saw her last, and that's some fyfteen year syne' [JTe], ' 'God preserve us!' said John, astonished into irreverence. 'Feyfteen pund! it's far owre muckle' ' [WNK], (there are spelling variants).

feifteenth (*fīf-teenth*) *adj., n., arch.* fifteenth.

feil (*feel*) *n., poet.* feeling, knowledge – 'An' thaye say, Howe deth God ken? an' is ther feille in the Maist Hie?' [HSR].

feil see **fyle**

feir o weir (*feer-ō-weer*) *n., arch.* warlike array, readiness for a fight – '. . . the Earl's bailie, officers, and tacksmen, when about to ride and set the fair, and expecting the concurrence of the bailies and the other accused parties, were attacked by them 'and their complices, all bodden in fear of weir' ' [C&L1673] (also written 'fear', although 'feir' is a distinct word meaning 'demeanour').

fell (*fel*) *n.* a hill, tract of upland moor – '. . . By this our folk has tane the Fell, And planted pallions there to bide' [CPM], 'I like to climb yon craggy fells, I like to wade 'mang heather bells' [DA], 'The syke that jairbled frae the fell Can ne'er its rise regain' [JEDM], a rocky hill – '. . . wui the efternuin sun daabin sheddihs oot owre the knowes an fells' [ECS] (the name is common in high craggy hills in the Borders, e.g. Arnton Fell, Byehass Fell, Carter Fell, Dryden Fell, Peel Fell, Pike Fell).

fell (*fel*) *n., arch.* a sound blow, buffet, *v.* to strike down.

fell (*fel*) *adj., arch.* spirited, energetic, industrious, able to endure fatigue, capable and willing – 'She's a fell yin' [GW], 'An' every day he waits himsel', He keeps nae 'prentice, gleg and fell' [RDW], hard, heavy – 'Is itt the stingis of felle disease, Thatte marke thee fore theire preye?' [JTe], 'He had a fell struggle throw life' [GW], *poet.* fierce, severe – '. . . And the dour grosert cleeds his thornis fell With gentle grene . . . ' [DH].

fell (*fel*) *adv., arch.* very much, exceedingly, really, well – 'Fell ill, fell braw, cald, gled, weel' [GW], 'There, yoint the waeter, an fell croose an canty on the brae-face, lay Ancrum!' [ECS], 'Hab was fell pleased wi the soond . . . ' [DH], 'Hab was fell taen on wi the big photograph . . . ' [DH] (modifying an adjective).

Fell (*fel*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was listed at Castleton in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He was a labourer on a list of male heads of households, being at Whitrope in 1835, Bygate in 1836–38, and Upperraw in 1840 and 1841. **John** (1803/4–61) probably son of James. He married Margaret McKay, who died in 1883, aged 70. He died at 'Lawstown' and was buried at Ettleton.

fellae see **felli**

felli (*fe-li, -le, -la*) *n.* a fellow – '... the young fellih she was later ti mairry' [IWL], *adj.* fellow – 'his felli workers didni like um', '... a surge of felleh feelin' full weel thae riders kent' [MB] (also spelled 'fellae' and 'fellih'; the final vowel sound varies; cf. **falli**).

fell-ill (*fel-il*) *n., arch.* a disease of cattle, also called 'hide-bound'.

fell (*fel*) *v.* to strike down, slaughter, beat, thrash, 'ti fell twae dogs wi yin bane' is literally 'to beat two dogs with one bone' and the same as the English 'to kill two birds with one stone' – 'So ee sei A thocht A micht fell twae dogs wui yeh bane ...' [ECS].

fellin-gerss (*fe-lin-gers*) *n., arch.* the bishopweed, Ægopodium podagraria – 'It is said to have been used as a specific against sickness in cattle, under the name of 'fellin-gerse', but is really of no value' [JAHM].

felter (*fel-tur*) *v., arch.* to entangle – 'But if fourty Countrey-men had such rascalls in bogs, They'd make them run like feltered foals from dogs' [CWS].

Felton (*fel'-in*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) footman at Minto Stobs in 1797, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto. **Sir William** (d.1358) 1st of Edlingham, known as 'de Feltoun'. He was from a prominent English family and was Sheriff of Northumberland. When Roxburghshire was occupied by the English in 1334 he was appointed Sheriff of Roxburghshire and Constable of Roxburgh Castle by Edward III. His name appears on 4 charters, preserved in the chartulary of Dryburgh. He gave accounts in Roxburghshire in English records of 1336/7. His children included Sir William, Alainmore and Agnes.

female (*fee-māl*) *n.* mildly derrogatory term for a woman – 'threi men and yeh female', 'there was some female there whae wadni shut up'.

femmil (*fe-mil*) *n., arch.* strength, stamina, *adj.* agile, active, firm, athletic.

fen (*fen*) *n., arch.* a vane, weather-cock – 'Paid Do. 4 men attending the dial-plates putting up, ... 0 4 0. Paid Do. putting up the fen' [BR1763], 'Paid to Andrew Gray for the wind-pointer, fen, and hands, in church steeple' [BR1764].

fence (*fens*) *v., arch.* to open a court by declaring that it was free from obstruction – 'The Court lawlie fensit. The said day, with the consent of the bailies and council of said bruche of Hawick ...' [BR1638], '... insolence and contempt done against the bailies when sitting in ane fenced court ...' [BR1683], '... onlawed and ammerciatt in ane egregious ryott for striking of Thomas Scott, merchant, in ane fenced court' [BR1685], '... Robert Hardie, ane of the tuo present Baylyeas of the Brught of Havicke, sittand in Judgement in ane lawfull fenced Court, within the Tolbuith therof ...' [BR1706].

fencible (*fen-si-bul*) *adj., arch.* capable of being defended, acting effectively as a fence – '... and he has seen said dyke so fencible, that a sheep could not leap it' [DCW1765].

fend (*fend*) *v., arch.* to defend, support, maintain, supply with the necessities, scrape an existence – '... any pasture that was on the back side of the common was so much eat up, that his gear could not fend on it, and they were better at home' [DCW1765], ,'... with lean horses loaded with peats and birns to sell, in order to get meal to fend their wives and bairns' [WSB].

fendit (*fen-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch.* defended, supplied with necessities – 'Dear Grizzy, how shall we get fendit, Whan a' our crop an' kail are endit?' [JR].

Fenwick (*fen-eek*) *n.* house and area on the Teviot opposite Branxholme Park and just down from the Muir. Walter Scott of Fenwick was witness to a document for Whitchesters in 1456 and others in 1484/5 and 1488. William Scott of Fenwick was recorded in 1502, was on an inquest panel in 1509 and gave a pledge for another Scott in 1510. The 'ditch of Fenwick' formed part of the northern boundary of the Common in the 1537 charter. It is listed as part of the Barony of Hawick in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615, among those lands held by the Baron 'in tenandry'. Later it became part of the Lordship of Whitchesters. In 1627 it was described as a 'neuer payit ferme', i.e. a farm that had never been rented to a tenant, and 'estimate to pay 8 bolls in stok, parsonage 2 bolls, and vicarage 3 lbs'. In 1643 these are probably the lands of Robert Scott of 'Cloak' valued at £100 and still held by him in 1678. In the 1718 survey of lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch it is shown that a small part of the farm lay on

the northern side of the Teviot. There were Elliot lairds there in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Robert Grieve was there in 1714. Walter Scott was there in 1722, William Grieve was tenant there in 1723 and John Scott was 'coater' there. It was farmed by Scotts until the mid-18th century. Robert Scott of Fenwick and Robert Elliot of Fenwick were both recorded in 1747. The lands of Robert Elliot of Fenwick were valued at £496 13s 4d in the 1740s. Bailie Thomas Turnbull purchased the estate in 1762. William Scott was there in 1771. The farm was still valued at £100 in 1788 (and still in 1811) when owned by Thomas Turnbull; Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick is the largest owner of land within the Burgh of Hawick on Wood's 1824 map. David Lees was farmer there in 1861, when it was composed of 140 acres. In 1895 the farm was gained by the Scotts of Buccleuch, being exchanged for Fenwick with James Elliot of Flex. The farmhouse dates from the late 17th century, but has been extensively renovated. It is a 2-storey structure of harled rubble. The entrance has a lintel bearing the initials 'R S' (presumably 'Robert Scott') and 'M T' and the date 1687; a shield above has been suggested to be the arms of Myrton of Cambo, ancestors of Kerr of Cavers Carre, although this seems hard to understand. The house is a grade B listed building. In the 'scaur' there, water can be seen oozing out of a line marking the division between 2 layers of glacial till. A 'curious tree root taken from the water pipes' there was donated to the Museum by the Town Council in 1876 – '... Falnash, and Commonside; inform Fenwick, and Goudiland, With Ha'ick, Burnfoot, and Hassindean, to wait on my command' [WSB] (earlier spelled 'Fynnik' and other variants; the origin is probably Old English 'fen wic', meaning 'the dwelling by the fen'; the name appears at least as early as 1456, when it is 'Fenwyk', it is 'Fenvik' in 1484, 'Fenwik' in 1484/5 and 1488, 'fenuik' and 'fynvik' in 1502, 'Fenwyk' in 1509, 'Fynwik' and 'Fennyk' in 1510, 'Fennyk' in 1511, 'Fynnik' in 1526, 'Fenyk' in 1530, 'Fenvik' in 1540, 'Fynnik' in 1561, 1572, 1594 and 1615, 'Fynnyk' in 1562, 'Phenik' in 1627 and 'Fenik' in 1729; it is on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Fennik', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Fennick' and on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Fenick').

Fenwick (*fen-eek*) *n.* **Francis P.** 'Frank' (b.1855) son of John, proprietor of the Tower Inn, he was born in Hawick. He was farmer at Northhouse and was a guest at some Common-Riding functions in the 1880s. He became proprietor of the Tower Hotel and was Acting Father in 1893. He was also a starter at the Common-Riding Races. In 1901 he was a retired farmer at Barnes. He may have later lived at Hartsgarth. His wife was Mary A., and their children included John B. and David B. **James** (19th C.) landlord of the Tower Hotel in the mid-19th century. He was on the original committee of Hawick Bowling Club, and probably first President. This is probably confusion with John. **John** (17th C.) son and heir of Randall. In 1652 he gave a lease of lands to his sister Catherine, including 'Hawicke' in the parish of Kirkharle (i.e. the one in Northumberland). **John** (1807–74) born at Auchtergaven in Perthshire, son of Peter and Grizal Donaldson. His elder brother Peter and he moved to the Hawick area. He was proprietor of the Tower Hotel in the middle part of the 19th century, with William Crozier as his head hostler. He is recorded providing the dinner for the Magistrates' party at the Common Riding of 1840. He was there in 1841, with his wife Helen (probably Stewart), 6 female servants and several guests. He was listed as innkeeper at the Tower in Slater's 1852 directory. His caricature from 1856 appears in the book 'Noctes Hawickianæ'. He helped with the last ceremonial run of the coach from Hawick to the south in 1862. He was recorded in 1868 as farmer at Northhouse, where his brother Peter farmed earlier. In 1849 he married Janet Crone or Bawden and was listed with her at the Tower Hotel in 1851; she died in 1888, aged 73. Their children included Sophia Agnes (b.1851) and Francis Peter (who became proprietor later). He was said to have married a second time. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. – '... Then, Fenwick, bring's a Hawick gill, An' here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses!' [GWe]. **Peter** (b.1794) from Auchtergaven in Perthshire, he was son of Peter and Margaret Brown and elder brother of John who was innkeeper of the Tower Hotel. He was farm steward at Northhouse in 1861, managing 1700 acres and employing 6 people. He was unmarried. **Randall** (d.bef. 1652) recorded as 'of Hawicke' in grants of 1624 and 1626 from the Swinburne (Capheaton) Estate Records. His wife was Katharine. He may have been son-in-law of Edward Gray of Howick (by coincidence). His son and heir was John and a daughter was Catherine. This is presumably the 'Hawick' in Northumberland. **Sir Roger** of Wallington (d.1544) commander of part of the English force under Lord Dacre in 1513. He led 300 men who burnt the town of Lanton near Jedburgh.

Fenwick Burn (*fen-eek-burn*) *n.* stream that flows to meet the Teviot near Fenwick.

Fenwick Loan (*fen-eek-lōn*) *n.* former name for the road running from Haysike over to Whitchesters. The name was referred to in the description of the boundaries of the Common in 1767 – 'The east down that Syke into Weatland Burn and the dykes of Alton Crofts, and so on to Fenwick Loan head, where the march turns south by hillocks up the west side of the head of the Loan . . . ' [C&L1767].

Fenwick Park (*fen-eek-pawrk*) *n.* name given in 1890 to an area of large houses, reached from Weensland Road up Manuel's Brae. Some of the houses had been there perhaps a century before. This included St. John's, which had been known as Ivybank, St. John's Manse (previously 'The Birks') and Elmbank, or 'The Elms'. New building occurred in the few years after 1962 to make the modern housing development of Fenwick Park. The name derives from Fenwick on Teviot, specifically referring to Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick who owned land there.

Fenzlehope (*fenz-lup*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, where Thomas Elliot is recorded as farmer in 1797. It could be related to the earlier records of 'Folepul' and 'Fopillis', but note that 'Phaupknow' is listed separately on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls (it is possible it is the same as **Failziehope**).

fer (*fer*) *adj.* far, distant – 'si near and yet si fer', 'For the kingdoom o' heæven is as ane man gangin' intill ane fer countrie . . . ' [HSR], '. . . athort the fer seide o Teiot's flooery vale . . . ' [ECS], 'Hei's be fer the senior citizen' [CT], '. . . And fer oor steps hae sundert' [DH], 'In fer-away days the Picts, When they cam to make oor toon . . . ' [TK], *adv.* far, by the greatest degree, further – 'it was fer better afore', 'she was be fer the youngest o threi dowters', 'But I've seldom seen twae decent fouk differ fer' [RW], 'As fer as the east is frae the west, sae fer heth he remuvet our transgressiones frae us' [HSR], 'Lo, than wad I dander fer aff, an' bide in the desart' [HSR], 'Sae fer fer back the lang road it has come' [JEDM], '. . . and it's nae time afore ye've fer owre mony!' [DH] (from Mediæval English).

fer ahint (*fer-a-hin'*) *adj.* far behind, bakcward, out of date, behind the times.

fer away (*fer-a-wā*) *adj.* distant – 'A fer away freend (= relation)' [GW], '. . . O' wund and sun and rain, and the fer-away cryin' o' sheep' [DH].

the Fer Away Tent (*thu-fer-a-wā-ten'*) *n.* popular name for the beer tent up the hill at the Moor, also known as 'the top tent'. In the 19th century this was the usual name for the Cornet's Tent – '. . . when I came doon thrae the Muir in kinda guid fettle and say, No, now, I've never been *near* the Feraway Tent' [DH], 'The hei met his cronies at the 'fer-away tent', accordin' tae arrangement' [BW1939], 'British Women's Temperance, In marquee, up mair went, No in wae muckle chance, Agin the fer away tent' [MB].

fer ben (*fer-ben*) *adv., arch.* admitted to intimacy, far-seeing.

fer-ben-fetched (*fer-ben-fechd*) *adj., poet.* far-fetched – 'Wi' lang harangues, the crack wha head, An' far-ben-fetched expressions' [JoHa].

ferd (*ferd*) *adj., arch.* a fourth part – 'Item, sawin vpoun the saidis Manis, xxj bollis beir, estimat to the ferd corne, extending to foure scoir and foure bollis beir . . . ' [SB1574], fourth in number – '. . . to certes of the preceding of to the ferd [Justice] air apone the saidis personis' [CoJ1502].

ferdin (*fer-din*) *n., arch.* a farthing – 'Arna twa sparras sauld for ae faerden?' [HSR], '. . . Thou sallt bie nae meens come out thance till thou hest payet the uttermaist ferdin' [HSR], '. . . they have been hoaxin' ye; it's only a ferdin' ' [RM], 'Is yours a fardin' tae? Ah then, ma gingerbreed men's a ha'penny, but here ee irr' [JEDM] (also written 'fardin', 'faerden', etc.).

Fergury (*fer-gew-ree*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Catherine (or Christian) Liddell in Wilton in 1768 and their children included William (b.1768). Probably the same James secondly married Margaret Lamb in Wilton in 1773. **Walter** (17th C.) Hawick resident. He married Marion Chisholme and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1647. His surname is written 'Furgrie' (it is unclear if this is a variant of 'Fairgrieve', 'Ferguson' or something else).

Ferguson (*fer-gee-sin*) *n.* **Agnes** (19th C.) one of the 4 operators, at Dicksons & Laings, of the first power looms to arrive in Hawick in 1830. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Stonedge. In 1760 he married Janet Margaret Hope from Blackcleughmouth, the proclamations being recorded in both Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes. Their children included: Alexander (b.1761); Mary (b.1763); Adam (b.1768); Isabel (b.1772); and Betty (b.1773) Their children were all baptised in Wilton Parish. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) farmer at West Middle, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 6 horses. He could be the same Ferguson who farmed at Denholmhill, opening up

the first quarry there. His son Andrew was on the ballot lists for the Militia in 1797–1801 and his other son John in 1799–1801. He married Martha Easton in Wilton in 1762 and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Thomas (b.1763); William (b.1766); Janet (b.1768); Helen (b.1770); John (b.1774); Andrew (b.1777); James (b.1779); James (again, b.1780); Jean (b.1781); Jean (again, b.1782), who married George Rae; and Alexander (b.1784). **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1787 he married Isobel Hart, who was from Wilton Parish. **Alexander** (b.1787/8) originally from Cavers Parish, he was a gardener in Hawick. In 1851 he was a widower, living on Silver Street and in 1861 was a 'Jobbing Gardener' at 7 Melgund Place. **Alexander** (b.1788/9) originally from Cavers Parish, he was a grocer in Bowden in 1851. His wife was Isabella and their children included Catherine and Margaret. **Alexander** (b.1785/6) frameworker in Hawick, born in Wilton Parish. He married Helen Turnbull, from Jedburgh, in Wilton Parish in 1821. The family were living on Under Damside in 1841 and 1851. Their children included: John (b.1821/2); Margaret (b.1826/7), who married a Davidson; William (b.1828/9); Alexander (b.1830/1); and Thomas (b.1836/7). **Alexander** (b.1812) innkeper in Denholm, son of John. He was born at West Middle, and grandson of Alexander, farmer there. His premises were probably on Eastgate. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living with his widowed mother, Helen, and recorded as an unmarried innkeeper and grocer. He was recorded in Hawick and Jedburgh Jails in 1859. **Alexander** (b.1831/2) fuller in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Ladylaw Place. His wife was Susan, from Lilliesleaf, and their children included Helen, Alexander, James and William. He wa probably son of Alexander, frameworker on Under Damside. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, living at Hummelknowes in 1781. His children included: Thomas (b.1781); Agnes (b.1783); George (b.1786); Alexander (b.1788); John (b.1794). He could be the Andrew who married Agnes Liddell in Wilton Parish in 1778. **Andrew** (b.1777) labourer in West Middle, son of Alexander, he was baptised in Wilton. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed as son to Alexander at West Middle among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish' and he was still listed at West Middle on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Andrew** (b.1835/6) son of George, he was a mason in Denholm. He may be the Andrew who in 1857 donated several ancient coins to the Museum, as well as fossils. **Christina** (1844–1939) daughter of mason James, she was born in Denholm. In the 1851 census the family was living near Sunnyside, and her name was listed as 'Catherine'. She emigrated to the Melbourne area with her parents in 1855. In 1879 she married John Band, but they had no children. She named her house on Princess Street in Melbourne 'Roxburgh', after her home county. After her husband's death she lived with her sister Agnes, and she was buried in Meblourne General Cemetery. **David** (1953–98) born and brought up in Hawick, he studied geography at Edinburgh University and town planning at Heriot-Watt. He worked for Glasgow City Council for 15, in the planning department and later chief executive's office. He was notably involved in the Kelvin Hall redevelopment and in Glasgow's bid to become European Cultural Capital in 1990. He joined the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities in 1990, with a particular interest in arts development, being appointed one of the three heads of policy development in 1996. He was a keen rugby enthusiast and was a qualified coach. As a member of the Club, in 1999 the Hawick Callants' Club David Ferguson Memorial Trust was established, awarding a geography prize at the High School and a Memorial Plate for special achievement. His wife was Shirley and they had 3 children. **Helen** (b.c.1785) innkeeper and spirit dealer in Denholm. She was born at Linhope. She was probably married to Alexander, farmer at West Middle. In 1837 she was recorded as a widow, and 1841 she was living around Eastgate with her children Alexander, Margaret and Janet. She is recorded as vintner and grocer in 1852. **Hugh** 'Doug' (1948/9–2020) brought up in Oliver Park, he attended Trinity and Hawick High School and served with the K.O.S.B. He then had a job with the Council, particularly working with the unemployed. After retirement he was a volunteer at Burnfoot School, where he was known as 'Papa Doug' and was warmly remembered by staff and pupils. He was a member of the Burns club and a darts player. He married Annemarie and had children Billy-Jo, Kelly, Susan, Louise and Hugh. **James** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Hoscoteshiel, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **James** (b.1800/1) listed as a mason journeyman in Denholm in 1841 and a mason

around Sunnyside in 1851. The family emigrated to Australia in 1855. He married Anne Laing in Cavers Parish in 1828 and she died in Melbourne in 1881. Their children included: Thomas (b.1829); Betty (b.1832), probably died young; an unnamed child (b.1834); Betsy (b.1836); Walter (b.1838); Alexander (b.1841); Christina (b.1844), also perhaps known as Catherine, probably died young; Anne (b.1846); Agnes (b.1849), who married William Laidlaw in Melbourne; and Mary (b.1852). Their children were christened in the Free Kirk of Jedburgh. He died of dysentery in Australia. **James** (19th C.) married Jane Knox in Wilton in 1839. **James** 'Jamie' (d.c.1861) character who worked at Mosspaul most of his life, first as a 'post-boy', then as a 'strapper'. He worked there for almost 50 years. He was only once allowed to take the reins of the coach, but overturned it near Langholm. He was a widower by the time of the 1861 census and died a few months later. **Rev. John** (c.1655–1737) ordained as minister of Roberton in 1696, after several years of appeals to the Presbytery for preachers to be supplied. For part of 1697 he helped with vacancies in Angus and Mearns and received calls from Aberbrothock and Montrose, which the Presbytery refused. There then followed some debate in which the Commission for the Assembly blamed the Presbytery for not declaring the parish vacant. He was finally translated to Aberbrothock (i.e. Arbroath) in 1699, despite a petition to the General Assembly from his parishioners. It is said that he had the old Abbey Church there destroyed, in order to build himself a tomb. He married firstly Margaret MacDougall and secondly Bethia Brand. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Isabel Bruce in Cavers in 1719. **John** (18th C.) married Mary Easton in Wilton in 1764. Their children included: Alexander (b.1765); and Christian (b.1766). **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Mein (or 'Mean') in Wilton in 1769. Their children included: William (b.1770); Thomas (b.1772); Janet (b.1776); John (b.1778); and Andrew (b.1781). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Ormiston Mains in 1779, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786 and 1788 and as farmer at Harwood in 1796. He was tenant at East Mains in Cavers Parish in 1801 when his sons William Thomas and Robert were all listed on the ballot for the Militia. He married Agnes Grierson and their children included: William (b.1779); Margaret (b.1780); twins Robert and Thomas (b.1782); Alexander (b.1784); Nelly (b.1786); Andrew (b.1788); Isabel (b.1790); Mary (b.1792); and John (b.1796). The entries of his children's baptisms appear to have been added later to the Cavers records (perhaps indicating that he belonged to a non-established church). **John** (18th/19th C.) paid the cart tax in 1790 and 1791, when he was at Kippielaw. He was also recorded at Greensidehall in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 work horses. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant at 'Newharrot' (i.e. New Harwood), listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 4 horses. **John** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Silverbuthall according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. Perhaps the same John married Mary Hamilton in Wilton in 1799 and had a son John (b.1800). **John** (b.1774) recorded as son of Alexander in West Middle on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He was also on the 1801 Militia ballot. He married Nelly Jackson in East End Kirk in 1806. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: Isobel (b.1806); Martha (b.1808); Margaret (b.1810); Alexander (b.1812); James (b.1814); Martha (b.1816); Helen (b.1818); Andrew (b.1820); Andrew (again, b.1824); and Janet (b.1827). In 1841 his widow was an innkeeper and spirit dealer on Eastgate in Denholm, the inn taken over by his son Alexander. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott in Hawick in 1839. **John Mein** (b.1839) son of James and Jean Mein, he was born in Selkirk. He was Cornet in 1861, the first from Wilton after it merged with Hawick. He was a waiter at the Railway Hotel in Princes Street. He was step-son of the hotel-keepers George and Jane Burns, and was half-brother of Cornet Andrew Burns. He can be seen in an early photograph of 1862, as Right-hand Man to Cornet Richardson. **Robert** (b.1782) son of John and twin of Thomas. He was a servant at East Mains according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He was listed there along with his brothers William and Thomas, all sons of John, tenant in East Mains. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Easton and their daughter Mary Anne Easton was baptised in 1842. **Robert** (1953–98) born and educated in Hawick, son of Tom and Jessie Ferguson. He studied geography at Edinburgh University and then town planning at Heriot-Watt. He joined the City of Glasgow Council and was later head of policy development with C.O.S.L.A. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Helen Smith in Bedrule Parish in 1731. **Thomas** (18th C.) mason in Denholm in 1786 when his son Alexander was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) groom

and house servant at Stirches in 1791, when he was working for Gilbert Chisholme. He was still at Stirches in 1794 and 1797, when he was servant and gamekeeper. In 1792 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Stewart, who lived at Stirches. Perhaps the same Thomas married Margaret Graham and had a son George (b.1780) baptised in Wilton. **Thomas** 'Tam' (b.1772) labourer who brought up a large family in the 'Saut Haa'. He was recorded as a spinner at Pathead on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish. He was listed at Pathhead among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and 1840. He was one of two men chosen in 1842 to point out the old marches of Wilton after the suggestion by Bailie Fraser. In 1841 he is recorded at Wilton Pathhead, with his wife Isobel, daughter Jane and son William. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Ashybank according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (b.1782) son of John and twin of Robert. He was a servant at East Mains according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He was listed there along with his brothers William and Robert, all sons of John, tenant in East Mains. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Betty Oliver and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included Nelly (b.1806) and George (b.1808). **Thomas** (b.c.1814) tailor at about 8 Howegate. His wife was Jane, and their children included Isabella and Nancy. **Thomas** 'Tom' (19th C.) blacksmith at 24 Drumlanrig Square in the mid-1800s. The property was owned by the Dinwiddies. There was also a blacksmith's next door at No. 22. **Thomas** (1832/3–1907) joiner and fencing contractor of Hawick. He married Elizabeth Clark, who died in 1925 (and who was related to Sir J.A.H. Murray). Their children were Jane and Elizabeth (who died young), plus James (commercial traveller of Leeds), Jane Aleine and Margaret Isabella (who both moved to New Zealand) and Agnes Burns (who married James Caldwell and also moved to New Zealand). **William** (18th C.) tenant in Trowmill. He was there in at least 1787–88. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Alexander (b.1787); Janet (b.1788); George (b.1790); and William (b.1792). **William** (b.c.1770) spinner who lived at the Sandbed. He was listed among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included William and Helen. **William** (b.1777) son of John, he is recorded at East Mains in 1799, on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He was on the Militia ballot in 1801 along with his brothers Thomas and Robert, all sons of John, tenant in East Mains. **William** (18th/19th C.) 'hynd' in Minto according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799.

the Fer Height (*thu-fer-hī'*) *n.* hill to the east of Teviothead village, reaching a height of 349 m. Between here and Crom Rig there is a linear earthwork, probably part of a boundary line.

ferkishin (*fer-ki-shin*) *n., arch.* a crowd, multitude, large quantity – 'I hae haetet the haill ferkishin o' ill-doirs' [HSR], 'An' ther folloet him grit ferkishins o' fouk frae Galilee . . . ' [HSR] (cf. **fairkishin**.

ferle (*fe-rul*) *n., arch.* a fourth part of a large circular cake, especially an oat-cake.

ferlie (*fer-lee*) *n., poet.* a wonder, curiosity – '. . . His vacant look is fixed on the sky, As if he saw some unco ferlies there' [JoHa], 'It's an auld sayin', however, the langer we live we see the mae ferlies, an' if I'm to believe my ain lugs, this is a ferlie great eneugh' [JTe], 'Wult thou shaw ferlies til the deæd?' [HSR], 'Wha sendet tokins an' ferlies intil the middle o' thee, O Egypt . . . ' [HSR], '. . . Wi' aa kind o' ferlies to halve the wife's wark, Gin you'll pit me on top o' the poll' [WL], 'But or they'd weel won-throwe the yett, A ferlie they did see . . . ' [DH], a piece of gossip – 'For weel, weel does he loe to crack And hear the ferlies' [HSR], a monstrous creature, vermin – 'Ilk ancient privilege torn frea't sma' by sma', For food to ferlies ta'en away an' barter'd' [JoHa], *adj., poet.* strange, remarkable – 'The case it was a ferly case As ever yet befelle . . . ' [JTe].

ferm (*ferm, fe-rum*) *n.* a farm – 'tuck yer shirt in, ee didni growe up on a ferm', 'The frost's gruppen the ferm groun' Wi' a ticht han' . . . ' [WL], *v.* to farm – 'his faimily hev fermed there for hunners o years', '. . . yon tract o rich fertile fermin land which straddles the Border line atween the Lammermuirs and the Cheviots' [IWL] (cf. the less common **fairm**; note that the word is often used to refer to the farm buildings, rather than the extent of farmland).

ferme (*ferm*) *n., arch.* a sum payable as rent for land, sometimes used to distinguish payment in kind instead of in cash – '. . . Robert Scott of Allanehauch, his airis and assignais ane or ma, the nonentres, mailies, fermes and dewteis of all and haill the landis and lordschip of Quhitchester . . . ' [SB1569].

fermer (*ferm-ur*) *n.* a farmer – 'But when a fermer pits doon a load o lime-stane in a field, then I gie up a' thegither . . . ' [DH], 'So they eyed

oor Auction Mairt, Where fermers came wi' horse and cairt' [IWL].

the Fermers' Club (*thu-fer-murz-klub*) *n.* popular name for Teviotdale Farmers' Club.

fermhoose (*ferm-hoos*) *n.* a farmhouse – 'His first overnight stop was at Berrywell fermhoose which still stands . . . ' [IWL].

ferm-pliss (*ferm-plis*) *n., arch.* a homestead, farmstead, the buildings of a farm.

ferm-toon (*ferm-toon*) *n., arch.* a homestead, farmstead.

Fernbank (*fer-bawngk*) *n.* house at 10 Wilton hill, built for manufaturer James Renwick.

ferness (*fer-nis*) *n.* farness, distance – '. . . the muckle Cairter – booksome an blewe-leike wui the ferness o'd – raise fer owre on ma left' [ECS].

Fernie (*fer-nee*) *n.* **Alan** from Newton Grange, he learned to play the trombone at the age of 13 and studied music in Glasgow and London. He has been Conductor of Hawick Saxhorn Band since 2011. He has composed many tunes, including in 2015 a Hawick song, 'The Hert'.

Ferniehirst (*fer-nee-hurst*) *n.* lands and tower just south of Jedburgh, built in the 1470s by Sir Thomas Kerr following his marriage to Margaret Kerr of Kersheugh. The tower there is sometimes referred to as 'Ferniehirst Castle'. The land was valued (along with Limekilnwood) in 1538 at £4 6s 8d. It was stormed by Dacre's men in 1523, recaptured by Sir John Kerr and his men in 1549, when they butchered all the French garrison. It was destroyed soon afterwards by James VI and rebuilt in 1598. Disused in the 18th century, it was renovated in the late 19th for the son of the Marquis of Lothian, but work was stopped in 1892 when that son was killed in a shooting accident. The castle lay unused until 1934 when taken over as a youth hostel until 1985. In 1988 it was restored again by the Marquess of Lothian, and is now a Kerr family home, also containing the Kerr Museum. It is said to be haunted by the 'Green Lady'. The castle features in Jedburgh's Callants' Festival – 'Hermitage wistfully lifts her head, Where the mists on the lone moors fall: Ferniehurst, lulled by the crooning of Jed, Lies wrapped in her sylvan shawl' [WL] (also spelled 'Ferniehurst', as well as variants such as 'Fairnyhirst', 'Farneherst', 'Farnihirst', 'Farnyherst', 'Farnyhirst', 'Farnyhyrst', 'Fernyherst', 'Phairnehirst', 'Phairnihirst', 'Phairnyhirst', 'Pharniehirst', 'Pharniherst', 'Pharnihirst', 'Pharnyherst', 'Pharnyhirst' etc.; the origin of the name is probably the Old English 'fearnig hyrst' meaning 'the ferny wood'; it first appears in 1493 as 'Fairny hirst'; it is on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Fernihest'; there is a place of the same name in Caddonfoot and Stow Parish).

Ferniehurst see **Ferniehirst**

Fernilea see **Fairnilee**

Fernielees see **Fairnielees**

Fernyholm (*fer-nee-hōm*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, near Gillside. It was also known as 'Farnihoom' ('Fairnahoom' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Fairnahoom' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, between Millholm and Demainholm).

ferrer (*fer-ur*) *adj., arch.* farther – 'An' he gaed awee ferrer, an' fell on his face, an' præyet . . . ' [HSR], 'Ferrer on, the road turnt bieldeet o baith seides . . . ' [ECS] (cf. **ferther** and **fether**).

ferrest (*fer-ur*) *adj., arch.* farthest (cf. the more common **ferthest** and less common **farrest**).

ferrow (*fer-ō*) *adj., arch.* said of a cow that is not in calf – 'Item, foure forow ky, price of the pece, foure li. . . . ' [SB1574] (there are spelling variants).

fer sichty (*fer-sich-tee*) *adj., arch.* foresightful, far-sighted – 'Meda, Aw want ee to hear what Aw've got to tell for oo ken ee're fer sichty and may advise us a bit' [JEDM].

ferther (*fer-thur*) *adj.* farther – 'But the wummin body had better gaun ferther on. The Fiddle Inn's mair for the likes o' her' [JEDM] (see also **fether** and **ferrer**).

ferthest (*fer-thist*) *adj.* farthest – '. . . the ferthest she's ever been frae her beloved hyim toon is a trip roond the Bass Rock' [IWL].

Fertish (*fer-tish*) *n.* older name and spelling for Vertish, in use before the 19th century.

fessen see **festen**

festen (*fe-sin*) *v.* to fasten – 'A laddie, kneelin in the barber's chair, My airms weel festened by his big white sheet . . . ' [WL], '. . . was yince beatin for hevin the wrong number o buttons festened on his blazer' [IWL], to perplex, nonplus (also written 'fessen').

festener (*fe-si-nur*) *n.* a fastener, a puzzle, poser, baffler – 'This was a fessener, an A was keinda stucken . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'fessener').

fet (*fet*) *n., arch.* form, condition – ' 'What fet?' (= how are you?)' [GW].

fether (*fe-thur*) *adj.* farther – 'Gae up the burn fa'ther to Limey' [JoHa], 'A bittock fether on, the road splet . . . ' [ECS], '. . . Announcin' 'Look nae fether lads, oo'll yaize the mill canteen' ' [MB] (a less common variant of **ferther**, see also **ferrer**).

fettle (*fe'-ul*) *n.* state of mind, temper, condition, order – 'she seems ti be in fine fettle the night', '. . . Hei mustni hev been in the fettle for

writin' [IWL], '... there's a wee medicinal refreshment at the end o'd tae get ee back in fettle' [CT], 'Thro' fingers in fettle There's naething should slip' [GWe], 'I thawed mysel' and boilt a kettle. The tea pit me in better fettle' [TD], '... when I came doon thrae the Muir in kinda guid fettle ...' [DH], *v., arch.* to attend to, put to rights, keep in good health, settle – '... An' fettle up oor knives to skin – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'How ir ee fettlin'?' [GW], to supply, provide with food and clothing – '... But a raid by the licht o' the mune Will fettle oor larder braw' [TK], *adj., arch.* well-fitted, suitable – 'Applied to an object that is exactly fitted to another; well adapted' [JoJ].

feu (*few*) *n., arch.* in Scots law, the right of an individual to use lands in exchange for a fixed annual fee in grain or money to the landowner; in Hawick, after the division of the Common, town lands were feued, with the rent going to the Common Good, *v., arch.* to let as a feu – 'The lands of Over hassindean, east and west syde throf with the milne & maynes of the same is fewed out by ane new right To Adam Scott of Hassindeane' [Buc1692], 'Some land for some buildings we wanted to feu, And would pay him the value he thought was his due' [JCG].

feuar (*few-ur*) *n., arch.* one who holds a feu.

feu chairter (*few-chār-tur*) *n., arch.* a feu charter, a legal document describing the most common kind of land tenure within the old feudal system of Scotland, where all land was held 'of the superior'. Effectively the Crown owned all lands, a barony or lordship would be held 'of the Crown' by a nobleman, an estate might be held 'of the nobleman' by a laird, and a smaller piece of land might be held 'in feu, of the laird'. There could also be sub-feus (and leases or tenancies, with significent less rights to use the land), so that there were not always clear levels in the system. In any case, interpreting old charters in terms of modern ideas of ownership can be challenging. Feudal tenure was finally abolished in 2000.

feuchen (*few-chin*) *pp., arch.* fought – 'An' met wi' freends, an' feughan faes, an' jokit muckle glee, An' danced an' sung sae glad aneath the auld aik tree' [JoHa] (cf. **foughten** for another past particple of **fecht**, as well as the past tense forms **feucht** and **focht**).

feucht (*fewcht*) *pp., arch.* fought (the pronunciation formerly had a long diphthong merging *ū* and *oo*; cf. **focht**).

Feu-Rule (*few-rool*) *n., arch.* former barony within Rulewater, once stretching the entire breadth of Hobkirk. It was also sometimes referred to as the Barony of Hallrule. The lands were formerly part of the Barony of Cavers and later became a barony on its own. The existence of this barony probably explains why there was never any barony of 'Hobkirk'. The entire barony was once 'thirled' to Hallrule Mill. In 1453 there was a letter of reversion of the lands from Andrew Ker of Altonburn to Sir Robert Colville of Oxnam. In 1479 they were still held by the Kers of Cessford when Margaret Ker renounced all rights to her uncle Walter. In 1495 the superiority was granted by James IV to Janet, daughter of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. About that time the lands consisted of Town o' Rule, Hallrule, Hallrule Mill, Deanside, Appotside and Tythehouse in Hobkirk Parish, along with Holm, Middle and Hangingside in the Parishes of Cavers and Kirkton. In 1499 half the lands were resigned by Sir William Colville in favour of Andrew Kerr of Over Crailing, but the 'reversion' of the lands was granted by Elizabeth, Lady Pedmont (Sir William Colville's daughter) to her son-in-law Robert Colville of Cleish in 1541; however, the Colvilles appear not to have repaid the long-standing debt. In 1509/10 the lands were listed among the holdings of Douglas of Cavers, dating back to the time of King David; however, this may have explicitly meant Hallrule and it is called 'Fewhawroull' in 1511, when the 'mill thereof' is also mentioned. It was owned by Lord Herries of Terregles and the Kerrs of Ferniehirst jointly, then in 1562 there was a 'decreet of division' of the lands between Agnes (4th Lady Herries) and Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst. In 1574 it was in the hands of the King through forfeiture by Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, alhough he held it again from 1581. John Maxwell, Lord Herries and Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam were in dispute over the lands in the 1610s. In 1629 the superiority was transferred to Sir Andrew Kerr of Jedburgh from his deceased son, but then passed to Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth in 1632 and William, Earl of Lothian in 1649. The bulk of the lands were owned by Lord Balmerino in 1643, valued at more than £4800 and by Eliott of Stobs in 1678, when Stonedge and Fairnielees had been disjoined and the value was roughly halved. The Mains of Feu-Rule were inherited in 1632 by Margaret and Isobella from her brother Walter Turnbull of Rawflat. The Barony passed from William, Earl of Lothian to William Eliott of Stobs later in the 17th century. In the 1690s it passed from Sir

Gilbert Eliott to his son Sir William. The Common for the barony lay on the farm of Hallrule, and is referred to in a retour of 1610 for Appotside. Before 1722 the Lairds of Weens had the right to graze on the Common, but in that year it was arranged that 1/15th of the land be given to Weens in exchange to yielding the pasturage rights, although retaining the right to cast peats on the Common (also written 'Few-rule', 'the feu of Roull', 'Feureul', 'Fewaruell', 'Farroule', etc.; it is 'Feoroule' and 'the Fewroule' in 1453, 'the Feu of Roule' in 1479, 'Fewroule' in 1499, 'Fewrouell' in 1500, 'fee of Roul' in 1501/2, 'Fewroule' in 1509/10, 'Farroule' in 1541, 'Fewroull' in 1562, 'Fewroulie' in 1574, 'Fewroull' in 1581/2, 'Fewalroull' and 'Fewrewlie' in 1602, 'Fewrowll' in 1603, 'Fewrewell' and 'Fewruill' in 1610, 'Fewelrule' in 1629, 'Feualroull' in 1632, 'Fewalroull' in 1637, 'Few of Roull' in 1647, 'Fowroule' and 'Feuaroull' in 1656, 'Fewaroull' in 1659 and 'Feweroull' in 1703).

the Fever Hospital (*thu-fee-vur-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* hospital built at Burnfoot, off Burnfoot Road, as an isolation hospital for victims of infectious disease, particularly scarlet fever. Formally called the Hawick and District Joint Fever Hospital, or the Hawick and District Infectious Diseases Hospital, it was funded jointly by the Town and County, but in fact saw little use. The hospital was designed by Alexander Inglis and built around 1902. It had 24 beds and also had an adjoining wooden smallpox hospital. The name 'Fever Hospital' was also sometimes used as an alternative name for the Anderson Sanatorium, built on the site of a former dilapidated building at Howdenburn in the last few years of the 19th century. The former Fever Hospital became an annex of Burnfoot Primary School in the 1960s and was converted into a Social Work Outreach Centre in the 1990s.

fey (*fī*) *adj., arch.* predestined, fated to die soon, behaving in an excited way, crazy – 'I play'd wi' siccan hearty glee, The neibours vowed that I was fey' [JoHa], 'Na, but ye maun surely be fey! Wad ye degrade yoursel' in the sight o' a' your kin?' [JTe] (note the pronunciation).

the Ffoull Well see **the Foul Well**

-fi (*fi, fe, fu, fā*) *suffix* -ful, in words such as 'awfi', 'gowpenfi', etc. (also spelled '-fih', 'fu' ' and '-fae'; the pronunciation varies, but *fi* is predominant and the general Scots *foo* is not local).

fiar (*fee-ur*) *n., arch.* someone who holds a property in fee, i.e. a person holding the lands in which someone else possesses the life rent, hence usually the son of a Laird who is already effectively running the estate (a Scots law term, also spelled 'fear'; see also **feer** and **feuar**).

Fiars Court (*fee-urz-kōr'*) *n.* body that set prices for different kinds of grain in a county, typically each February. In Roxburghshire it was presided over by the Sheriff-Depute (also sometimes **feers court**).

ficht (*ficht*) *n., v., poet.* fight – 'Pleed my caus, O Lord, wi' thame that straive wi' me: ficht agayne thame that ficht agayne me' [HSR], '... whilk teeches my han's til mak' weir, an' my fingirs til ficht' [HSR] (see the more common **fecht**).

fickle (*fi-kul*) *v., arch., poet.* to puzzle, perplex, entangle – 'Yet fickled as we thus are here, Our fate might been a waur ane' [HSR], 'Than gaed the Pharisees, an' tuik cunsil how they might fickle him in his tak' [HSR].

Fidd (*fid*) *n.* **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded as footman at Chisholme in 1797, when he was working for William Chisholme. His name may be a transcription error for some other surname.

Fiddes (*fi-dis*) *n.* **Adam** (19th C.) married Margaret Park in Hawick in 1853. **David** (b.1773/4) originally from Makerstoun, he was a miller in Wilton. He is recorded as miller in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. He is recorded as joint proprietor of Roughheugh Mill along with Walter Chisholme, on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1837 he and his son John were proprietors there. He was still 'Miller, Tacksman' there on the 1841 census. His wife was Elizabeth ('Betty') Miller. Their children included: John (b.1802), baptised in Makerstoun, later also miller at Roughheugh; David (b.1803), baptised in Makerstoun, also a miller, some of whose family emigrated to Australia; William (b.1803), probably twin of David; George (b.1808), baptised in Wilton, who was a skinner; and Thomas (b.1820/1). **David** (b.1803) son of David, he was junior miller at Roughheugh Mill and also a baker. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 at Damside and in 1840 and 1841 at Roughheugh. In 1851 he was a baker living on Wilton Path. He married Esther Turnbull in Wilton in 1826. Their children included: Mary (1827–1921), who married Thomas Henderson and died near Hepburn, Australia; David (1828–1908), who died in Mortlake, Australia; Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1831); James (b.1836); and Jane (b.1841). **David** (b.1823/4) from Jedburgh, he was a power-loom weaver in

Hawick. In 1851 he was a lodger in Weensland and in 1861 was at 8 Howegate. His wife was Elizabeth (from Dumfries) and their children included David (b.1849/50). **David** (1828–1908) son of David. He was working as a carter and groom in 1851, He married Marianne Corbet (d.1903) in Wilton in 1854 and the couple emigrated to Australia. His children included Annie, Beatrice Helen, David John and James. He died in Mortlake. **George** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Kersel in Wilton in 1829. **James** 'Jim' (19th C.) one of the first Hawick natives (along with Dandy Henderson) to play cricket in the 1840s, after returning from spending some time in England. **John** (1745/6–1832) resident at Wells. In 1786 and 1788 he is recorded as a wright in Doveshaughbraehead. His son Thomas was on the ballot for the Militia at Wells in 1801. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Scott, gardener at Wells, and she died in 1824, aged 75. Their children included: Robert (b.1778); Thomas (b.1782); Margaret (b.1784), who married Thomas Wilson; Mary (b.1786); Janet (b.1788), who married manufacturer David Laing; an unnamed child (b.1791); Ann Dashwood (b.1793), who died in infancy; and Joan (b.1795). He died in Jedburgh and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Woodhouse in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. **John** (b.1802) born in Makerstoun, son of David and Elizabeth Miller. He was a 'miller tacksman' (i.e. tenant) at Roughheugh Mill at the time of the 1841 census and 'flour miller' there in 1851. He was listed as miller at Roughheugh Mill in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Janet Cathrae and they had children Agnes, Betsy and Jessie. **John** (b.1826/7) baker at 3 High Street in 1861. His wife was Anna and their children included Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, Anna and John. **Margaret** 'Peggy' (18th C.) kitchen maid at Know in Minto Parish in 1789 when she was working for David Simpson. Her name appears as 'Fides'. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Selkirk Parish. He married Bessie Tait and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Ashkirk in 1691. The witnesses were George Tait and John Fiddes (who were surely related to his wife and him). **Thomas** (b.1782) son of John, he was recorded at Wells on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. **Thomas** 'Tom' (b.1808) son of miller David. He was a grocer and spirit dealer at 50 High St. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Ann Scoon in 1847, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Betsy and David. **William** (b.1802) baptised in Makerstoun, he was son of David, miller at Roughheugh, and may have been twin of the younger David. He became a baker in Hawick. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton in 1840. He was living at about 11 High Street in 1841 and at 10 Backdamgate in 1851 and 1861. His children included David, Betty and Isabel. He secondly married Helen and their had further children Robert, William, Catherine, Helen and George (also written 'Fiddis').

Fiddle Hill (*fi-dul-hil*) *n.* hilly region just to the west of Stouslie and northeast of Priestrig.

the Fiddle Inn (*thu-fi-dul-in*) *n.* former hostelry at 7 Loan in the mid-19th century – 'But the wummin body had better gaun ferther on. The Fiddle Inn's mair for the likes o' her' [JEDM].

Fiddler (*fid-lur*) *n.* **Joseph** (19th C.) married Anne Scoon in Hawick Parish in 1854.

fiddlers (*fi-dul-urz*) *n., pl.* players of folk music on the violin. There is a long tradition of such players in the country areas around Hawick. The Town Treasurer's book for 1755 states that 2 fiddlers were paid 'for attending the bailies' and in 1757 a fiddler was paid for 'playing before the bailies and justices of the peace proclaiming Geo. III'. Specific examples include: Christopher Irving, 'Kick-ma-leerie' (17th C.); William Whaton (17th/18th C.); John Howison (18th C.); Robert Whitson in 1744; 'Tibbie the Fiddler' (c.18th C.); John Pringle (d.c.1810); 'Blinnd Wullie' Purves (1752–1832); Robert Rutherford (1776/7–1843); John 'Soapy' Ballantyne (1802/3–1859); 'Blinnd Wull' Oliver (1818–71); Tom Hughes (1907–86), Bob Hobkirk (1921–2002).

Fiddleton (*fi-dul'-in, -dul-tin*) *n.* lands around the modern Fiddleton Toll by the A7 in Ewesdale. They were possessed by the Lindsays of Wauchope in the 15th century, with the Homes as superior, then was owned by Simon Armstrong (along with other lands in Ewesdale) in the early 16th century, and was later that century occupied by the Elliots. Gavin Elliot of Fiddleton was accused of murder in 1606. The superiority of the lands (and others in Ewesdale) was held by the Homes, forfeited about 1516, but recovered by George, Lord Home, certainly by 1535. John Elliot is recorded there in 1569. William Elliot 'of Fidilton' signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens, along with several other Elliots of Ewesdale. He was still recorded in 1602. The lands were listed in 1663 among those

owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale. For a while the lands were split into 'Nether Fiddleton' and 'Over Fiddleton'. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it was combined with Unthank and consisted of 1843 acres, bounded by Twislehope, Mosspeebles, Tarras, Arkleton, Eweslees and Blackhall. The farmhouse shown in 1718 was further south that Unthank, near Fiddleton Brae. There are also two old settlements to the west of the A7 near Fiddleton Bankend Cottage; these were investigated by Dr. James Barry and Robert Govenlock in 1869. A cist was excavated at Camp Knowes near here and found to contain human bones, flints and stone artefacts (the name occurs as 'Fediltoun' in 1506, 'Fiddiltoun' in 1509/10, 'Fiddaltoun' in 1525, 'Fiddiltoun' in 1535, 1569, 1586 and 1602, 'Fiddeltoune' in 1606, 'Fiddletoun' in 1608, 'Fiddiltown' around 1610, 'Fiddeltoune' in 1622 and 'Fidletoune' in 1663; it is 'Fiddiltoun' on Gordon's map of c.1650, while 'O. Fiddeltoun' and 'N. Fiddeltoun' are on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Fiddleton Bankend (*fi-dul-tin-bawngk-end*) *n.* cottage on the right-hand side of the A7, just before Fiddleton Toll. There are remains of 2 enclosures to the north west, the nearer one being partly erased by ploughing.

Fiddleton Toll (*fi-dul-tin-tōl*) *n.* cottage on the A7 beyond Mosspaul, which was a former tollhouse. It is located at the road junction with the side-road to Hermitage Castle. The toll window, sticking out close to the road, can still be seen. Thomas Graham was recorded at 'Fiddletown bar' in 1783. Andrew Rodger was tollkeeper there in the 1860s.

fidge (*fij*) *v., arch.* to fidget, move restlessly – 'When he had ended all he said, Tam fidg'd and laugh'd – John shook his head . . . ' [JR], 'The Priest wi' joy was fidging fain, An' wished the boxfu' a' his ain' [RDW], 'She'd ne'er attempt to break a dyke, Nor in the byre to fidge and fike' [RF], 'An' the faither fidgin' oot an' in, Juist canna be at peace . . . ' [IJ].

Fido (*fI-dō*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) recorded as 'Valet de Chambre' at Riddell in 1794, when he was working for Sir John Riddell. His name may be a transcription error.

fiel see **feel**

Field (*feeld*) *n.* **Thomas** (b.1813/4) born in Stockwell in Surrey, he was inn-keeper at the Swan in Denholm in the 1850s. This was on Main Street. His wife was Janet Kerr from Rutherford. Their children included Joseph, Janet, Thomas and Sarah.

fient (*feen'*) *n., arch.* the Devil, used to express emphatic negation, as in the archaic English phrase 'devil a . . . ', 'nary a' – '. . . bit fient a steekin bull ti yoke on ov a body' [ECS], 'An fient a trap, boaggie, geeg, laarraie, caager's caairt or hurlie cood A airt oot' [ECS], 'Fient anither floo'er there, Naething mair, nor less . . . ' [DH].

the Fifes an Drums (*thu-fīfs-an-drumz*) *n., pl.* another name for **the Drums and Fifes**.

fift (*fift*) *n., adj., arch.* fifth – 'Appryll, ye twenty-ffyft, 1684, Euphan Gladstaines, baptised by Mr Thomas Somervell, laitt minister at Cavers' [GlBi].

1514 (*fif-teen-fōr-teen*) *n.* year emblazoned on the Burgh Standard, commemorating the events at Hornshole. This appeared on the Flag only during the 19th century. It is sometimes used to mean the Battle of Hornshole, or by extension the civic history and pride of Teries – '15 and 14 has lang gane before us, Yet still we remember what deeds then were done, The Callants that conquered by Teviot sonorous, The richts they bequeathed us, the Colour they won' [JEDM].

the 1514 Club (*thu-fif-teen-fōr-teen-klub*) *n.* local organisation founded around 1962 in a meeting within the Queen's Head by Dod Robson, Ronnie Murphy, Ronnie Tait, Moosie Arries and Tam Underwood. This followed their desire to hold a separate dinner, following the difficulty of obtaining Common-Riding event tickets that year, particularly for those who did not follow on horseback; it was also partly founded as a result of the limited membership of the Callants' Club. The Club slowly came together, with the first dinner at Mosspaul in 1963 attended by about 30 members. The annual dinner has been on the Friday before the Denholm Ride-out ever since. The Club hd its own tie designed in 1964. A formal consitution drawn up in 1977, with the Club's object being 'to protect and support the interests of Hawick Common Riding and its ancient rights'. The Club was informally run by J.T. Blakie for almost 2 decades before the first formal President, Ronnie Murphy, was appointed. The club organises many events and activities revolving around the Common Riding, including the annual primary school art competition (from 1977). It has also been responsible for erecting several memorial plaques around the town and its boundaries, e.g. 10 cairns erected around the Common in 1991. The 'Hawick Sings' tape and CD was

produced by the Club in 1986, with a second produced in 1987. The Club produced a video in 2012 to mark its 50th anniversary.

the 1514 Memorial (*thu-fif-teen-fōr-teen-me-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* official name for **the Horse**.

figger (*fi-gur*) *n.* figure – '... tae place a figger o' that kind on the Tower Knowe was bei yin o' the' boggest act o' public indecency' [BW] (note the pronunciation is rarely the English *fi-gewr*; cf. **feegure**).

fike (*fīk*) *n.* a fussy person, fidget – 'deh be seek a fike', 'The bum-bees skeered him frae the bike, The win' blew sair upon this fike' [WFC], *poet.* a fuss, commotion – 'Lor', luck! wha's that sittin' by himsel', All heedless o' the bizz and fyke aroon' him' [JoHa], *v., arch.* to fuss, fidget, complain – 'She'd ne'er attempt to break a dyke, Nor in the byre to fidge and fike' [RF], *adj., poet.* fussy (this meaning probably rare) – 'My thoughts I'll tell ye: aye! hang me if I dinna. Ha, ha! aul' luckie! weel I ken ye're fyke' [JoHa] (also written 'fyke').

fikey (*fī-kee*) *adj.* fussy, fastidious, difficult to please – 'she's awfi fikey aboot vaigetables', '... set ee up wui eer feiky mollups an eer friggeen an falderals!' [ECS], 'But you can afford to be both philosophical and fikey' [DH].

fill (*fil*) *n., arch.* amount required to satiate a person – '... ei ett till ei was leike ti burst. Hei dizna ken eis ain fill' [ECS] (in English this occurs only in the phrase 'to have one's fill').

filler (*fi-lur*) *n.* a funnel, device for helping to pour liquids.

fillie (*fi-lee*) *n., arch.* wooden rim of a wheel to which the metal ring is attached.

fillin (*fi-lin*) *n.* a filling, especially a pipeful of tobacco, or figuratively applied to any small quantity of tobacco (also 'filleen').

fillin-in-point (*fi-lin-in-poin'*) *n.* needle on a knitting frame left without a stitch after the 'cover points' are used to widen a garment, this being filled in by taking half a stitch from the previous row.

fillit (*fi-li'*) *pp., poet.* filled – 'Sae thaye did eet an' were weel fillet ...' [HSR], '... an' did caus it til tak' deepe rute, an' it fillet the lan'' [HSR].

fin' (*fin*) *contr., arch., poet.* to find – 'Ise tell ye o' a special brither, An' where ye'll fin' 'im ...' [JoHa], 'I soucht him, but I coudna fin' him ...' [HSR], 'The Deil's no dead, and that ye'll fin', So mind tak' care ye dinna sin' [DA], 'And ye'll fin' the warmth o' freendship Down the lang years still the same' [WL], '... Only the jougals hunkert roond, Enjoyment seemed tae fin'' [DH] (see also **finnd**).

Finch (*finch*) *n.* **Rev. Charles Sydney** (1891–1974) son of butcher Zepho and Eliza Killington, he was born at Loddon, Norfolk. He educated at Edinburgh University and licensed to preach in 1923. He served with th British Red Cross 1914–15 and the R.A.F. in France 1915–19. He became assistant at St. Matthew's in Edinburgh, then was at Broughty Ferry St. James', moving to Wilton Parish Church in Glasgow in 1930. He was translated to St. George's Kirk in Hawick in 1936, remaining until he retired in 1959. He served with the Church of Scotland Huts and Canteens 1939–45. He was one of the leaders of the local 'Call to Religion' movement. He married Mary Bethune, daughter of James Whitehead, and she died in 1937 after only about 6 months in Hawick. His only child was Muriel Anne Sydney (b.1828). In 1938 he secondly married Margaret Scott Irving Thomson (perhaps as her second marriage), daughter of Richard Notman.

fine (*fīn*) *adv.* very well, fully, sufficiently, completely, easily – 'ee ken fine what A mean', 'ee heard is fine', 'A cood wale oot Rule Waeter's coorse feine ...' [ECS], '... whan A kennd feine naether the tain nor the tother cood be the richt oor ...' [ECS], 'I ken the faimily fine And the mild-mainnered mither ...' [WL], 'The simmer nich' has come again, yet fine A mind O' days a wheenie warm, the sun sae unco bricht' [WFC], 'A mind fine the trepidation o' exam days when a was at the schuil' [We], '... though fine he kens that his tattas need settin up' [DH], 'Aw didneh ken the original Peter Scott personally, bit Aw mind o' um fine' [BW1978], proper, English (said of one's mode of speech) – 'To speak Southern English (not necessarily correctly) is to speak feine' [ECS].

fine (*fīn*) *v., arch.* to separate fine wool from coarse wool – '... and away taking out of her houss, certain goods and geir, such as ... wooll fyned and unfyned ...' [BR1696].

fine-spoken (*fīn-spō-kin*) *adj.* having 'proper' English speech – 'Speech having a Southern intonation is described as 'feine-speakeen'. In Hawick I have heard choicest Lancashire so described' [ECS].

finger (*fing-ur*) *n.* a finger, usually excluding the 'thoom' or 'pinkie' – 'deh point the finger it mei', 'A'm workin ma fingers ti the bane' (note the pronunciation without the hard *g*).

finger-steel (*fing-ur-steel*) *n., arch.* a fingerstall, covering for an injured finger.

finger, thoom or pinkie? (*fing-ur-thoom-or-ping-kee*) *n., arch.* a question game formerly

played by children 'in which a boy on the back of another stooping, puts this guess; the latter, if he guesses correctly which [finger] is pointed upwards by the former, takes his place' [GW].

Fingland (*fing-lind*) *n.* farm in Eskdale. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755.

Fingland (*fing-lind*) *n.* **Samuel** (19th C.) hosiery and glove manufacturer in Hawick. He built the beginnings of Mansfield Mill, operating his business from 1882 until at least 1891.

fingted (*fing-teed*) *n., arch.* a sore finger that is bandaged up (J. Jamieson notes that this is 'viewed as a very old word. Perhaps corr. from finger-tied').

Finlay (*fin-lee*) *n.* **Alex** poet who became involved in art projects related to the Hawick Flood Protection Scheme. In particular he published 'Th' Fleety Wud', a poetic survey of the tributaries of the Teviot, with the help of Gill Russell. Some excerpts are included in glass panels along the flood wall, as realised by artist Andrew Mackenzie.

Finlayson (*fin-lee-sin*) *n.* **Edward** (18th C.) recorded at Langnewton in 1791 in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer. **James A.** 'Jimmy' or 'Bul' (20th C.) Art Teacher at the High School in the mid-20th century. He who on the Town Councillor, acting as Dean of Guild. He made a sketch of old Wilton Church. He was also President of the Archæological Society in the early 1960s. In 1961 he lectured on the tour of Southern Scotland made by Leman and Bennet in 1774.

finnd (*find*) *v.* to find – 'finnders keepers', 'May faith finnd in oor herts . . . ' [??], '. . . a body can finnd the praicious scents o field an foggeege' [ECS], to feel, perceive, experience – 'Hei caresna what ails foak, as lang as hei's no finndin't, flureesh an flooer!' [ECS], 'A canna meind now whae was ocht the naisty infiel . . . they warna finndin the skomfeesheen' [ECS] (note the pronunciation with the soft *i*; the past tense forms are **fand** and **funnd**).

Finney see **Finnie**

Finnie (*fi-nee*) *n.* **Rev. Charles John** (b.1961) born in Perth, son of Charles John and Maureen Murdoch Hillis Brown. He was educated in Glasgow and worked as a sales assistant 1979–81. He attended Aberdeen University 1984–89 and trained for the ministry. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1989, was assisttant at Newhills Aberdeen 1989–90 and became minister at Caldercruix, Longriggend and Meadowfield Parish Church, near Airdrie, where he remained for 6 years. In 1997 he became minister of Burnfoot. He carried out the 'Kirkin' service in 2006. He served as Chaplain for the local Girls and Boys Brigades and was Vice-Chairman of Burnfoot Community Futures. He was also Chaplain for the Callants' Club and the Royal Albert. He followed the Cornet for 4 years and then volunteered as a marshall at the Common Riding. His wife Lynn was a teacher at Burnfoot for 14 years. In 2019 he moved to Alvie and Insh on Speyside the Highlands. In 1984 he married Lynne Mary (b.1963), daughter of Archibald William Gosland and their children were Mark Charles (b.1989), Stephen David (b.1991) and Anna Elizabeth (b.1994). **David** 'Dave' (??–??) boxer from Hawick. He was active as a boxer in the years 1935–51, with 21 bouts recorded. **David** (1960–) son of boxer David, he was born in Edinburgh and raised and educated in Hawick. He has worked in the printing trade, and was a member of the Scottish Advisory Committee of the Independent Broadcasting Authority. He is a committed member of the Labour Party and served on the Community Council in the 1980s. He is guitarist and singer in the local band '3D', and also writes most of their material. He wrote the new (and immediately popular) Hawick song 'Old Mill Town' in 2002, included on the 3D album 'Mind's Eye'. His own CD '. . . A Place to Meet' was released in 2004. Other songs with a local flavour include 'The Old Man's Seat', 'The Secret of My Longing' and 'The Callant Becomes Cornet'. **Francis Clark** (b.1884) originally from Braemar, he competed as a professional wrestler at Highland games. He served in the Royal Army Service in WWI and received the Victory Medal. He came to Hawick and started a painters and decorators business. His sons Frank, Dave and Donald were all known in Hawick as boxers. **Francis** 'Frank' Hawick boxer of the 1930s. He started a boxing club at Stonefield to train youngsters. His brothers Dave and Donald also boxed (sometimes incorrectly written 'Finney').

fire- see **fyre-**

Firestane Edge (*fīr-stān-ej*) *n.* hill by the B711 to the west of Roberton, where the road reaches 333 m (1,085 ft), affording a fine view of Teviotdale and the Southern Uplands. The hill itself peaks to the south of the road, reaching 353 m. The southern side of the hill has signs of rig and furrow cultivation.

Firknow (*fir-now*) *n.* former farmstead in Ashkirk Parish, precise location uncertain. James

Glendinning was a weaver there in 1799 and joiner William Paterson was there in 1801.

firlot (*fir-li'*) *n., arch.* a former dry measure consisting of a quarter of a boll or 4 pecks, essentially equivalent to the English bushel. The wheat firlot contained 21 1/4 Scots pints, and was also used for pease, beans, rye and salt. However, the barley firlot contained 31 Scots pints, and was also used for malt and oats – '... viz. foure bollis and twa firlattis meill and five bollis and twa firlots malt gud and sufficient stuf ...' [SPB1579], 'Item, the Myll land, estimat to pay 3 bolls in stok, and 3 firlotts teynd' [PR1627], '... 36s. 6d. for a firlot of pease; £1:16:4 for three firlots of beans' [BR1638], 'Decerns Thomas Oliver to content and pay to James Scott, lorimer, 3 half firlots of aitts eitten by his guids and geir ...' [BR1642], 'All the Corn I have seen there in a year, Was scarce the sowing of six Firlots of Bear' [CWS], 'Over southfield Sett the on halfe to Robert Scotts father and Sone con[junct]llie & se[ver]allie The othr halfe to John Goodfellow The heall payes 28 bolls 2 firlats' [Buc1696], '... also to the Minister of Lilliesleaf four bolls oats and three bolls three firlots barley yearly' [SPB1773].

the Firs (*thu-firz*) *n.* large house on Sunnyhill Road, house, built for W.A. Innes in the middle of the 19th century, latterly lived in by the Gaylors.

first (*first*) *adj., arch.* first – 'The vowel i retains the sound heard in if, in, it, etc., even before r, as in dirrt (= dirt), firrst (= first) ...' [ECS] (note the older pronunciation).

the first cut (*thu-furst-ku'*) *n., arch.* before about the mid-19th century this was the initial large slice of 'the bride's pie' which was divided into small pieces at the wedding. Each piece was then passed through the wedding ring and given out to the guests.

first fit (*furst-fi'*) *n.* the first visitor of the New Year, traditionally bringing fuel, food and drink (but more commonly just drink), a dark-haired man said to bring good luck, and other objects carried over the threshold said to be either good or bad omens – 'oor first fit this year was an undertaker, what dis that mean?', *v.* to visit as a 'first foot', or generally to go visiting friends and family on New Year's Day – 'efter the chimes oo'll first fit ma Uncle Jock'.

first fitter (*furst-fi'-ur*) *n.* someone who visits a house at the New Year, traditionally carrying food, drink and fuel as gifts – 'Frae house to house first-fitters went, And even bonnie lasses Thought it nae ill to welcome them And pree their reamin' glasses On Young Year's Day' [TCh].

first-maist (*furst-māst*) *adj., arch.* first-most, foremost – 'A set of dentures is decay: Caries the first-maist sign o' daith ...' [DH].

Firth (*firth*) *n.* farm and former hamlet south of Lilliesleaf. The poet William Knox was born there. It was formerly part of the Barony of Belses. In 1569 it was part of the lands sold by Jedburgh Abbey to Adam French, and was listed 'with the teyndis and woddis of the samin'. Walter Turnbull was tenant there in 1576/7. It was listed as part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. 'Eckie Turnbull of the Firth' is recorded in 1601. Thomas Hamilton (1st Earl of Haddington) owned the land in the early 17th century and owned by the Turnbulls of Firth. It (or perhaps just the superiority) was owned by the Kers of Cavers Carre in the 17th century. Hector Turnbull was owner in 1643, his lands being valued at £195. Walter Riddell farmed there in the mid-17th century. John Turnbull paid the land tax on £195 there in 1678. Andrew Knox and James Elliot are recorded there in 1694. Walter Turnbull paid tax for 13 windows there in 1748 and his lands there were valued at £195 in the 1740s. Thomas Knox is recorded as farmer in 1797. George Pott was owner in 1788 (and still recorded in 1811), when the value was still the same. Andrew Henderson was a servant there in 1799 and John Kidd and William Scott in 1801. The Drydens were there in the mid-19th century. It was owned by John Martin in about 1874 it was later purchased by Walter Haddon (also formerly 'the Firth', it is probably 'Phirth' in 1476; it appears on Pont's manuscript map and is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

fir-top (*fir-top*) *n., arch.* a fir cone – 'The fir-tops fall by Branxhom wall, When the night blast stirs the tree; And it shall not be mine to die on the pine, I loved in infancie' [JL] (see also **pine-top**).

Fir Treis (*fir-trīz*) *n.* Fit Trees, name of a house in Sunnyhill.

fiscal (*fis-kul*) *n.* a procurator fiscal, an officer appointed to prosecute minor criminal cases in a burgh – 'Qlke. day, anent the actions and criminall pursuit persued be the fiscall of the toune of Hawicke ...' [BR1687], 'The baylyeas ordained him to content and pay to their fiscall, or any oyr in yr name, for yr behove, ye somne of twenty pound Scott' [BR1689] (see also **procurator fiscal**).

Fish (*fish*) *n.* **Robert** 'Bobby' (1945–) born and raised in Hawick. He is founder member and leader of the rock and roll band Johnny and the Roccos. He formed his first band when only 13,

influenced by skiffle and rock and roll. The Roccos were formed in 1972 and went professional in 1975, undertaking tours ever since, particularly in Europe. They have released many records and have backed many well-known American acts.

Fisher (*fi-shur*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1802/3) from Galashiels, he was Schoolmaster in Newcastleton from the end of 1823. He was also an elder of Castleton Kirk. He was recorded there in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and was also recorded as Schoolmaster in the 1841 and 1851 censuses. In 1852 he was still Parish Schoolmaster, and also acted as Librarian. He married Georgina Fyfe and their children included: Alexander (b.1828); George Fyfe (b.1829); Jean (b.1832); Robert (b.1834); Thomas Stavert (b.1836); Alice (b.1838); Jessie (b.1840); Angus Barton (b.1843); Margaret (b.1848); and James (b.1851). **Alexander** (b.1828) son of Alexander the Schoolmaster, he was born in Newcastleton and educated in Edinburgh. He was a teacher in Galashiels, where he was also editor of the Border Advertiser. He published many verses, for example 'The Gala Forest Rifles' in support of the volunteer movement in the 1850s. He was the 34th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856, where he is recorded as 'Mr. Alexr. Fisher, Editor, B.A. Galashiels'. He walked part of the Catrail, along with William Kemp and Robert Michie (as described in a paper published much later, in 1877). In 1859 he donated to the Museum a coin and an 'Arabian spear-head and shark's jaws', was made an honorary member of the Society for 1860, donated 'upwards of 70 copper coins' in 1860 and in 1861 a stone amulet found near Darnick Tower, as well as arrow and spear-heads from Galt, Ontario. He was probably the 'A. Fisher' whose poem about Hermitage Castle was published in 1863. He emigrated to Canada, where he died. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1681 with witnesses James Learmonth and John Mark. **Daniel** 'Deefy Danny', owner of a fruit shop on the Bridge Street corner of the Baptist Opening in the middle part of the 20th century. He started in business with a fruit and vegetable barrow. **David**, M.B.E. (1874–1938) Hawick Provost, born in Galashiels. He worked in the grocery trade around Scotland, becoming Ministry of Food District Inspector for South-East Scotland in WWI. He was a J.P. for East Lothian from 1912, and moved to Hawick when he acquired James Brydon & Sons, High Street, in 1919. Becoming a councillor for South High Street Ward in 1922–38, he was Provost 1931–38. He also became a Magistrate and was honorary treasurer, as well as being Vice-Convenor of Roxburgh County Council. He received an M.B.E. in 1932. Fisher Avenue was named after him. His portrait was painted by James Tait. **Rev. James** (d.1640) minister of Southdean from 1626. He was translated to Yarrow (St. Mary's Kirk of the Lowes) in 1635. He signed the Covenant in Hawick in 1638, as minister of 'Sct marie Kirk of the Lowes'. He gave £20 towards building the library at Glasgow University in 1637. **James** son of Danny, he managed Mitchell the glaziers on Oliver Crescent and was affectionately known as 'Gless Erse' **Malie** (17th C.) cottar at Grange in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. This was probably a woman's name, a pet for of 'Mary'. **Mrs. ??** (18th C.) listed in Hawick among those taxed for having female servants in 1789 and 1790. She was presumably the wife of a fairly wealthy Hawick resident of the day. **William** (d.c.1715) Schoolmaster at Ewes Kirk. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1715 (formerly also spelled 'ffisher', 'Fischar' and 'Fischer').

Fisher (*fi-shur*) *n.* pseudohym for a Liddesdale poet in the 19th century. His verses on the Earl of Dalkeith reaching maturity in 1852 are included in David Anderson's collection of 1868.

Fisher Avenue (*fi-shur-aw-vi-new*) *n.* street above the Wellogate Cemetery, built in 1934 and named after Provost David Fisher during his term of office.

Fisherman's Walk (*fi-shur-minz-wawk*) *n.* footpath from Longbaulk farm to Martin's House, formerly used by fishermen as a shortcut to the upper Teviot or the Borthwick.

fishes (*fii-sheez*) *n., pl.* local names for varieties of fish include: 'baggie'; 'bany-tickle'; 'beardie-loachie'; 'codlin'; 'ged' or 'gedge'; 'gerrat'; 'gervie'; 'hadda' or 'haddo'; 'herrin'; 'katie-beardie'; 'lootchie'; 'mennent' or 'mennet'; 'peenheid'; 'ramper-eel'; 'saumon'; 'shairk' or 'sherk'; 'troot'; and 'wattie'.

fishin-wand (*fi-shin-wawnd*) *n.* a fishing rod – 'My fishin'-wand, it's strang and leish' [DH], '. . . And a lad wi' a fishin' wand wanders nae mair Bi the burns o' the muirland where lanely whaups cry' [DH] (see also **wand**).

fiss (*fis*) *n., poet.* a fuss – 'Is't sae? Puh, hoo! e'en let them gang, What need mak' sic a fiss aboot 'em?' [JoHa], 'Some say it was that, and some say it was this, Some say it was noughts for to make sic a fiss' [JoHa].

fissle (*fi-sul*) *v., arch.* to rustle, swish leaves – 'The fisslin leafs trimmelt an bevvert i the simmer breeze' [ECS], *n., arch.* a rustle, rustling sound – 'Dinna make a fissle' [GW].

Fisslehill (*fi-sul-hil*) *n.* probable name of a former farm in Liddesdale, likely around the Tinnis Burn. It is recorded as 'Fissillheill' in 1632 among the Liddesdale possessions of the Sheriff of Teviotdale.

fit (*fi'*) *n.* a foot – 'Now every gormandizing glutton, His fecket to the fit may button' [JoHa], '... As ony stream that fit may for o'er Frae Johnny Groat's unto the Border' [AD], '... The length o' their fit they wadna travel To find what they're fit to pursue' [FL], 'That thy fit may be dippet in the bluid o' thine enimies ...' [HSR], 'We tuik sweit cunsil thegither, an' gaed fit for fit thegither een til the hous o' God' [HSR], '... An' wi' a cord he has fassent her To the fit o' the maister's chayer' [WiSp], 'And if the young rascal sets fit in ma hoose again, Cow Jean ...' [JEDM], 'When tunefu' strains o' dancin fiddle music Find my slow fuit owre blate to stert' [WL], '... He'll keep your fit weel on the way, For aye He guairds His ain' [WL], 'A gill inside his serk and a glint on his powe, Nin-nid-noddin', and the merry fit tappin' ...' [DH], a foot in length – 'And the chin, I am sure, it was hauf a fit lang, O' this queer-lookin' hurklin' bodie' [JoHa], note that the singular form is often used for the plural – 'she was six fit yin like her fither', '... o' muckle snaw-drifts, twal fit deep, o' heidstrang dugs, and donnert sheep' [TD], a footstep, footfall – 'There's a fit; they're beginnin' unco early for a Common Riding night' [JEDM], the bottom of something – 'they bade at the fit o the Howegate', 'A'm heeds o the cless this week, an ee ken Tam Broon? – aweel, hei's fits' [ECS], *v., arch.* to kick, walk a distance, to set up peats on end to dry (occasionally spelled 'fuit').

fit-an-a-half (*fi'-an-a-hawf*) *interj., arch.* call by boys playing the game of leapfrog made with bonnets while vaulting, *n., arch.* the game of leapfrog (see **bonnetie**).

fit-ba see **fitbaa**

fitbaa (*fi'-bu, fi'-baw*) *n.* football, referring either to the ball or the game – '... an' aw shined them and a bowl or twa doon and made a fit-ba' o' the fragments' [WNK], '... and that was the beginnin' o' the fitba' played there till mony years back atween Alewater an' Ettrick folk' [BCM1880], 'Oor fitba' wi' handba' was oft interspersed' [AY], also used to mean rugby football – 'Aw'm gettin' half price tae the fitba' And doon tae the toon in the bus' [AY]. Locally the game has its roots in the 'baa' (i.e. handball) games played annually in many Border towns, as well as more casual games played at other times of the year. There is mention of a large match of around 1600 played at 'Kelsy' (probably Kelso) in the memoirs of Robert Carey, the English Warden of the Marches. The 'Carterhaugh Baa' of 1815 was essentially a re-enactment of those early games. The Rugby and Association rules only became adopted in the latter part of the 19th century – 'Then strip lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather, And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall, There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather, And life is itself but a game of football' [SWS] (also spelled 'fitba'' etc.).

fitbaa-field (*fi'-baw-feeld*) *n.* a field for playing football, locally meaning a rugby pitch – 'Threh the fitba-field ti the little wee station at the back o beyond' [ECS].

fitbrig (*fi'-brig*) *n.* a footbridge – 'Hei workeet oot that when gaun across Mansfield fitbrig ti Trinity Schule ...' [IWL].

fitfaa (*fi'-faw*) *n., arch.* skin of a lamb between the time of castration and weaning, a grown-up lamb.

fitfi (*fi'-fi*) *adj.* fitful – '... For weel I ken yer freendship means A rampart in life's fitfu' fight' [WP], 'And aye in the backgrund the music o' rinnin water ... weavin' throwe fitfu' dreams in a slit-trench ...' [DH] (also spelled 'fitfu'').

fitgang (*fi'-gawng*) *n., arch.* a passageway between church pews, usually made of planks – 'Paid to my son for nealling and mending the foot-gang, and pitting back the perpell in Bailies' loft' [PR1734], 'Paid James Winthrope for helping the fit-gang of the bailies' loft, 0 0 6' [BR1755], a low narrow chest or bench – 'The session allowed Christian, Cate, and Isobell Weellands, to fix a footgang for themselves to sit on before the elders' seat' [PR1701].

fither (*fi-, fā-thur*) *n.* father – 'Oor faithers leev'd, were yauld an' strang ...' [JoHa], 'wait till yer fither catches ee', 'In plece o' thy faethers sall be thy childer ...' [HSR], 'But turnet bak, an' deelt unfaithfullie like thair faethers ...' [HSR], 'Gi'e me ma dear auld faither's land ...' [JEDM], 'The slogan by oor faithers sung Oo chorus still wi' yin another' [JEDM], 'Her faither sleeps on Flodden field ...' [JYH], 'Fareweel! my faither, kind an' true!' [JS], 'The flag for which oor fithers died At Hornshole be Teviotside' [IWL] (also spelled 'faither', although that pronunciation is more common elsewhere in Scotland).

the Fither (*thu-fi-thur*) *n.* familiar name for the Acting Father, particularly in Common-Riding Week.

fitherless (*fi-, fā-thur-lis*) *adj.* fatherless – '... thou art the helpir o' the faetherliss' [HSR], 'Ane faether o' the faetherliss, an' ane juudge o' the widaws ...' [HSR].

fit-in-ma-ben-box (*fi'-in-maw-ben-boks*) *interj.* used in response to something which is inadequate or useless – 'oh, fit-in-ma-ben-box, yow, ee're is guid is nithin' (probably related to the Regency slang 'my arse in a band-box', originally in response to being offered a 'band-box' as a seat).

fit-lenth (*fi'-lenth*) *n., arch.* a foot in length.

fitless (*fi'-lis*) *adj.* footless, feckless innefficient – 'But ane, a fitless maughaned wight, Heels up, trowed in the dam outright' [HSR], 'Fitless-cock. A cake baked of lard and aot-meal, and boiled among broth. Also denominated a sodden banno'; usually made about Fastern's E'en, or Shrove-tide' [JoJ].

fitmaist (*fi'-māst, -mest*) *adj., arch.* lowest, closest to the foot (also 'fitmest').

fit-man (*fi'-mawn*) *n.* a footman – 'Fierce Bothwell I vanquished clean, Gar'd troopers an' fitmen flee; By my faith I dumfoondert the Queen, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [MG], '... ane commoun gait for horsmen and fitmen to carie laidis and pakis throw and for pepill to cum to the kirk for tymer' [Lilliesleaf 1589].

fitmantle (*fi'-mawn-tul*) *n., arch.* a footcloth on a riding horse – 'Item, a horsse with a footemantle of cimpsone weluet embrodered with siluer' [SB1634].

fit-note (*fi'-nō'*) *n.* a footnote – 'A fitnote aboot Jethart which hez another Burns connection' [IWL].

fit-oot-o-the-feets (*fi'-oo'-ō-thu-feets*) *n., arch.* literally 'foot out of the traces', someone who has a contrary nature – 'Fit-out-o'-the-feets; a designation given to one who betrays a genuine spirit of contradiction' [JoJ].

fit-print (*fi'-prin'*) *n.* a foot-print – 'And wee wee barefit bairns ha'e left Their fit-prints in the snaw!' [JT], '... ee'll be followin in the hoofmerks and the fitprints o the burgesses of old' [IWL].

fits (*fitz*) *n., arch.* a pupil at the bottom of the class – 'A'm heeds o the cless this week, an ee ken Tam Broon? – aweel, hei's fits' [ECS].

fitstep (*fi'-step*) *n.* a footstep – 'Haud up my gaeings in thy peths, that my fitsteps sklydena' [HSR], '... an' thy fitstepps arna kennet' [HSR], 'And neither did A realise at that A.G.M. that A wad gaun onti follow in Dick's fitsteps ...' [IWL].

fit-stuil (*fi'-stil*) *n.* a footstool – 'Eksalt ye the Lord our God, an' wurschip at his fitstule; for he is haly' [HSR], '... Sit at my richt han', untill I mak' thine enimies thy fit-stule' [HSR].

fittest (*fi-tist*) *adj., arch.* most appropriate – '... and the contribution is thought fittest to be gathered at ye dwelling houses of ye parishioners' [PR1722].

fit ti (*fi'-ti*) *adj. phrase* able to, capable of, likely to – 'For aa that the sun ... thraetent an eftherheat that wad be fit ti muzz folk' [ECS].

fittie (*fi'-ee*) *n., arch.* a little foot.

fittin (*fi'-in*) *n., arch.* the setting of peats on end to dry, a peat set up to dry, a dried peat.

fittit (*fi-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* fitted – '... an' the waddin' was fittet out wi' gests' [HSR].

fit-weshin (*fi'-we-shin*) *n., arch.* traditional good-luck ceremony, performed before weddings in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The washing was done by a female friend of the bride-to-be, usually on the Tuesday before the wedding. A tub of warm water was prepared, containing a ring from a married woman present (the finding of which in the tub being considered lucky). All those present washed the bride's feet, and there were often pranks involving soot etc.

Fitz Alan (*fitz–aw-lin*) *n.* **Edmund** 9th Earl of Arundel (1285–1326) son of Richard, 8th Earl. He took part on the war against Scotland in 1306 and was appointed Warden of the English Marches in 1316. He organised an expedition against Scotland in 1317 and part of his force was ambushed by Sir James Douglas' men at Lintalee. He went in and out of favour with the English King and was eventually executed. However, his estates were restored to his eldest son Richard. **Hawise** (13th C.) daughter of Alexander, 4th High Steward of Scotland and sister of Sir James, 5th High Steward, she was heiress of Old Roxburgh. She married John de Soulis, and so became Lady Liddesdale. Her daughter Muriel married Sir Richard Lovel. **Walter** (b.bef. 1115–77) first High Steward of Scotland under David I. He helped encourage Norman families to settle in Scotland. He owned large amounts of land in western Scotland, but also Birchenside on the Leader Water in Berwickshire and Hassendean in Teviotdale. He witnessed the renewal of the grant of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the late 1160s. In the late 1160s he was witness to the confirmation of the gifts of lands to Jedburgh Abbey. In 1166 he witnessed a charter by King William to Robert de Brus. After his death there was a document

confirming the lands he had given to the monks of Paisley Priory, including a ploughgate in Hassendean (called Huntlaw). He married Eschina de Molle, heiress of Molle (or Mow) and Huntlaw. Their son was Alan, 2nd High Steward. The Stewartship was therafter hereditary and led to the Stewart Kings several generations later. His seal shows a knight on horseback, holding a sword and shield and with the words 'SIGILL. WALTERI FILII ALANI' (also written 'Fitzalan').

Fitz Malger (*fitz-mal-gur*) *n.* **Race** (12th C.) granter of half the lands of Shortbutts to Jedburgh Abbey. This took place in the late 1100s, and the lands were in Liddesdale, described as being in the territory of Sorbie. Presumably his father was 'Malger', a name that occurs among some Norman families south of the Border.

Fitz-Scott (*fitz-sko'*) *n.* **Uchtred** see **Uchtred Scott**.

five-an- (*fīv-an*) *adj., arch.* five minutes after, as in phrases such as 'five-an-twenty past' – 'Blenkie's ... thy had a five-an-twenty past yin whussle, an it went at five-an-twenty past' [DaS].

five ell o wund (*fIv-el-ō-wund,-a-*) *adv., arch.* very quickly, at great speed, like lightning – 'No that lang, aether – it was nae teime owregane or oo war birlin owre the Trow Burn leik five ell o wund' [ECS], '... Syne we wad scamper off, five ell a wund, To be the first to grab her han' ' [WL] (also written 'five ell a wund', 'five ells o blue wund' and other variants).

Five O'clock (*fīv-ō-klok*) *n.* former peculiar local nickname – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI].

fivver (*fi-vur*) *n., arch.* fever – 'An' he tuchet hir han', an' the fiver left hir' [HSR], 'Thay've been ti smuik the hoose efter the fivver (fever)' [ECS] (also written 'fiver' and sometimes 'the fivver').

fizz (*fiz*) *n.* used in the phrase 'ti hev a face like fizz', i.e. to look angry or dour, to scowl (cf. **phiz**).

fizzen (*fi-zin*) *n., arch.* essence, pith, vitality, force.

fizzenless (*fi-zin-lis*) *adj., arch.* lacking spirit, sapless, lethargic (also **fizzless**).

fizzless (*fiz-lis*) *adj., arch.* lacking in pith or substance, ineffectual – 'Thae coals o' fun are fizzless embers, Sin' Davie's dead' [JoHa] (also **fizzenless**).

flach (*flaw<u>ch</u>*) *v., arch.* to shake, tremble – '... and away the smugglers galloped, as Jamie used to say 'with their legs flauchen like the jams of a waulkmill' [HAST1875] (also written 'flauch'; cf. **flaff**).

flacht (*fla<u>ch</u>t*) *n., poet.* a burst, gust of wind – 'The snaw is flein' by in flauchts' [JAHM], 'A flaucht cam doon the lum' [GW], a flash – '... With fiery pride-flaught flashing from his eye' [JoHa], 'Why blazes yon beacon, with flame flaring high – Why mixes its flaughts with the clouds of the sky? [JoHa], 'But mark ye the fire-flauchts that stream on the sky! Like red flashing flags on the brow of the night' [Fi], '... An' mirth, and fun, and flaughts o' wit, Were flashin' roun' an' roun' ' [JT] (also 'flaucht' and 'flaught').

flacht (*fla<u>ch</u>t*) *v., arch.* to card wool – 'The above compearit and denyit that they flaucht any more on the Satterday before ye communion fra sax hours at morning ... ' [Ash1640], 'To flaucht woo; to card wool into thin flakes, Perths. Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'flaucht').

flachter (*flaw<u>ch</u>-tur*) *v., arch.* to flutter, flap, *n.* a fluttering, flicker – '... would in a moment consume them, with a 'flauchter o' brunstane' ' [EM1820] (cf. **flaffer**).

flachter (*flaw<u>ch</u>-tur*) *v., arch.* to cut turf, a cutter of turf (from mediæval English 'flagge').

flachter-spade (*flaw<u>ch</u>-tur-spād*) *n., arch.* a two-handled, long-shafted, sharp spade used for cutting sods or peats – 'And four spademen with flaughter spades to go along with them ... ' [BR1755] (also 'flaughter' and other variants).

the Flachter Spade (*<u>th</u>u-flaw<u>ch</u>-tur-spād*) *n.* name given to the ceremonial spade used for the 'cutting of the sod' at the Common Riding. Ian Cook carried the spade for over 40 years. In 2001 and 2020, with the Common Riding cancelled, the spade was still used to cut the sod, and also dipped in the Teviot in lieu of the Flag (also written 'the Flauchter Spade').

flachts (*flaw<u>ch</u>ts*) *n., pl., arch.* instruments used in preparing wool (noted by Jamieson).

flae (*flā*) *n., arch.* a flea – 'At Corstorphine A roared an leuch whan A saw the monkeys lookin yin another for flaes' [ECS], 'The flae's luppen away' [ECS].

flaff (*flawf*) *v., arch.* to flap, flutter – '... eis baird, wheite as the drieen snaw, flaffin i the wund' [ECS], *n.* a flapping movement, flutter, flicker – '... wi' somethin' white, that gaed a flaff noo an' than frae aneth it' [BCM1880] (cf. **flach**).

flaffer (*flaw-fur*) *v., arch.* to flap, flutter.

flag (*flawg*) *n., arch.* a piece of turf, sod.

the Flag (*<u>th</u>u-flawg*) *n.* Hawick's colour, standard, pennon, pennant, or pensil, also known as 'the Banner Blue'. It is meant to be a copy of the original flag captured at Hornshole, which is

believed to have originally belonged to a group of English soldiers attached to the Priory of Hexham. The oldest surviving flag dates from 1707, sometimes called 'the Union Flag', since it contains the date 1707 (but the connection with the Union of the Kingdoms is probably just a coincidence) and is in the Museum; it was ordered by Bailie Ruecastle at a cost of £10 14 shillings, and was ready for the end of May that year. It was a replacement for a much older flag, which was so decrepit in 1706 that the Cornet-Elect refused to carry it, causing near riots. The result was that the Bailies took the responsibility of carrying the Flag that year, while the young men of the town appointed their own unofficial Cornet (whose name is not recorded) to carry another Colour. The Hawick flag is 'A Banner Azure with Saltire Or' with the date 1514 also in gold, and should be pennon-shaped (with the date read correctly when held like a lance). The vertical line may have simply hidden a seam. The letters 'HC' (for 'Hawick Colour' or 'Hawick Common' or perhaps even 'Hawick Callants', no one is entirely sure) were probably added later, perhaps to the original after its capture. The 1707 flag, of much lighter material than later version, was probably not the first replacement (although some have suggested that it might have been). A flag from around the end of the 18th century still had the correct colours, but with '1514' in red and the cross in yellow; this was repeated for the replacement of 1832. A new flag made in 1865, and carried by the Cornet in the procession for the opening of the Allan Water supply and the opening of the Carlisle railway, was mistakenly given a red (or crimson) cross, and was square-shaped ('. . . They love the banner that leads them on – the banner of red and blue' [JEDM]). New flags were purchased in 1865, 1877 and 1892, still with the wrong colours. The error was probably made around 1850 (or 1845 and again around 1855 if 2 flags were purchased between 1832 and 1865), presumably because of indifference by the Town Council and citizens to the details of the ceremonial side. At the end of the 19th century it was established (by Craig & Laing, although the yellow colour had been suggested a few years earlier by J.E.D. Murray) that the flag should be pennon-shaped and with a golden cross, and this was implemented for the new flag of 1903, with subsequent copies retaining this design. The old coloured Flag was last used at the Thursday morning Chase of 1903 (and can be seen outside the Town Hall in an 1893 painting by Frank Wood). A replica flag was made by the ladies at Pringle's and sent to the K.O.S.B. troops in Germany during WWII, then returned with the names of places where local men had fell embroidered on it. Flags of schools and guilds were also carried in earlier Common Ridings, but since the mid-18th century only the Town's Colour has been allowed. In 1851 the Flag was stolen when flying at the Tower Hotel overnight, but recovered a week later in Silver Street. Until 1861 the flag used to fly from the Chief Magistrate's (sometimes the Junior Magistrate's) house until it was bussed on the Thursday evening. After that year this happened at an inn selected by the Cornet, until the Colour Bussing was moved to the Town Hall in 1887. Now the unbussed Flag first appears at the Thursday morning Chase and is bussed on the Thursday evening, after being displayed from the Town Hall balcony all day. After being bussed inside the Town Hall it is waved from the balcony and left on display there. On the Friday the Cornet carries it at the Chase, then the Acting Father takes it to St. Leonard's, where it is displayed outside the farmhouse. It is then taken by the Cornet on the Ride around the Marches. After the Cutting of the Sod it is carried by the Acting Father, and handed again to the Cornet at the gate from pilmuir Field onto the Mair. The Cornet rides proudly round the course with the Flag and later it is displayed from the roof of the committee room. Leaving the Mair, it is dipped in the Teviot and is returned to the Council Chambers for the night. On the Saturday it again goes to the Mair, and is returned on the Saturday afternoon at the Handing Back ceremony. The Flag was loaned to Hexham Abbey for the procession for the consecration of a new nave in 1908, with a copy presented to the Abbey by the Callants' Club in 1914 and a replacement presented by the Provost in 1972 (the one last carried by the Cornet in 1971); this now hangs in the abbey's north nave, with the 1914 copy returned to Hawick. There was a new flag in 1972, which was used until 1991. The flag was bussed by the Queen at a special Golden Jubilee ceremony in Melrose in 2002. It is rarely brought out except at the Common Riding, but formerly was used in local processions, e.g. at the opening of the Allan Water supply in 1865 (when a new Flag was provided) and the Dod Burn water supply in 1882. The Flag is also draped over the coffins of ex-Cornets, the practice beginning with James Smith in 1904. A practice flag (green, with the words 'Aye Defend' in yellow, donated

by the Mosstroopers' Club) is used by the Cornet and the Acting Father at the Mair after the Wednesday morning Chase. A new flag was provided in 2014 – 'Hail to the banner that proudly floats o'er us, Hail to the brave hearts that bear it along' [JT], 'Then rally around the good old flag – let the slogan ring out again!' [JEDM], ' 'Guid sake, Jamie', replied Mr. Hunter 'Just here's our Flag. It's *our* Flag. We're prood o't. Gather round it. Set it up. Up wi' the Flag. That's the idea – up wi' the Flag!' ' [BM1898], '... And blue as my wee lad's wondering eye Watching the Flag go fluttering by' [JYH], 'The flag is oor emblem, an' stands for a' that wei cherish an' haud dear' [BW1939], 'The flag for which oor fithers died At Hornshole be Teviotside' [IWL].

flaik (*flāk*) *n., arch.* a piece of frame-work, frame – '... for ane ryott with each other, and the said Janet Holywell in ane provocation for taking of her stand, ane flaick being laid there before' [BR1676], a hurdle used as a barricade or gate – '... my faither sprang ower the bucht flake to be near the lasses' [LHTB].

the Flail (*thu-flāl*) *n.* nickname for **Archibald Elliot** in the latter part of the 16th century.

flain (*flān*) *n., poet.* an arrow – 'The swallow-tail frae teckles flew, Five hundred flain into the flight ... ' [CPM].

flaip (*flāp*) *n., arch.* a flop, thud, a clean or unbroken fall – 'I've gotten mony flaips an' fa's, Baith cleek and cross ... ' [JoHa], a dull, heavy sound caused by a fall.

flair (*flār*) *n.* floor – 'hey, there's nae coat hooks on a flair!', '... tellt her no ti weer her best evenin dress ti the Ball because the Toon Hall flair wad be awfi dirty' [IWL], 'Ye scrubbed the flair until it shone' [IJ], 'Ma auldest sisters washed the close, The other yin's dune the flair' [AY], '... it shattered into a hunder pieces, it disappeared aa ower the flair and the table an hing' [IA] (see **fluir** for the earlier pronunciation).

flake (*flāk*) *n., arch.* a side of bacon, flitch.

the Flake Gate (*thu-flāk-gā'*) *n.* former entrance to a small field off the southern side of Eastgate in Denholm.

Flake Hill (*flāk-hil*) *n.* hill on the northern side of the Borthwick valley, opposite the farm of Eilrig. It reaches a height of 318 m.

flam (*flam*) *n., arch.* a flame, flare, glare – 'Thon burnin' Zeppelin made a grand flam i' the lift' [GW], '... een as the flaam o the waather-gleam skails afore'd the cluds threh the owrecuissen lift' [ECS].

flaneerin (*flawn-eer-in*) *n., arch.* fancy-work, embroidery, decorative trimming.

flang (*flawng*) *pp., arch.* flung, did fling – 'Salome flang like a wanton, free, A lunt, the flash o' her witchin' ee' [WL] kicked out the legs, danced – '... an laap an flaang as yauld as a wuddie' [ECS] (also written 'flaang'; this is the past tense, while the past participle is usually 'flung').

flanker (*flang-kur*) *n.* one of the 2 wing forwards in rugby, playing at numbers 6 and 7, and forming part of the back row in scrums.

flankit (*flang-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* flanked – 'An' by ill fortune's forces flankit, I will be laith, To quat the muse, while ae auld blanket, Can hap us baith' [JR].

flannen (*fla-nen, neen*) *n., adj., arch.* flannel – 'Ma flaaneen serk's aa up ma back an 's hard as buckram' [ECS], 'A can mind when tredsman wore Flannen serks wi a navy blue stripe' [DH] (also written 'flaaneen' and variants).

flap (*flawp*) *n.* a flapping race.

flapper (*flaw-pur*) *n.* one who owns or trains horses for 'flapping' meetings, also a horse that races at such meetings.

flappin (*flaw-pin*) *n.* amateur horse-racing in the Borders, not under the Jockey Club or National Hunt rules. The word has been used elsewhere in Britain (and also for greyhound racing), but the Borderers have been the most enthusiastic supporters of unofficial racing. The main locations are at Hawick Moor, Langholm and Selkirk (at the Rig). Those at Hawick Moor that are not associated with the Common Riding are organised by 'Hawick Horse'. There were also races on Flatt farm near Newcastleton until the early years of the 21st century. There were formerly meetings across much of Scotland, although support waned in most places, with the last meeting in the Aberdeen area around the 1990s. The only other place in Scotland to now have such race meetings is Irvine. Among places known to have meetings in the past are Insch (Aberdeenshire), the Black Isle, Bogside, Lanark, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire (near Newton Stewart) and Galashiels (once). Historically, flapping has a reputation as a hot-bed of swindlers and ruffians, and the exclusive Jockey Club still gives a 'warning off' penalty for participants. The Common Riding of 1946 was the first flapping meeting to be held in Scotland. The Tradesmen's Handicap, run on Common-Riding Friday is the flappers equivalent of the Derby – '... daein a pickle flappin tae on his Uncle Elec's Nell' [IWL], '... Till hei got intae flappin', racin', no under orders' [MB] (the origin and antiquity of the word is uncertain, but there

is a claim it comes from an old slang word for a loose woman; however, it seems more likely it is related to 'flap', recorded as 'a sudden happening' in Aberdeenshire).

flappit (*flaw-pi', -pee'*) *pp.* flapped – 'He crawed and flappit ower the dyke, An' roosed the bees ayont the bike' [WFC].

flare (*flār*) *v., poet.* to flatter, cajole, brag – 'He ever shunn'd the wheedlin' pack, Wha flare ane up wi' fulsome crack' [JoHa] – 'And mind ye lass, I'm no come here To seigh and sab, and flare and vow' [HSR] (also written 'flair').

Flask (*flawsk*) *n.* former lands on the east side of the Ewes valley, between Hoghill and Terrona. Flask Wood is still marked on the Ordnance Survey map. It was also formerly called 'Flaskholme', although in some periods the 2 names may have referred to distinct neighbouring lands. Along with Howgill and Glendivan it was described as a 10-merk land when inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1550, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604 and by Robert Maxwell in 1619. Archibald Armstrong 'in Flascholme' is recorded in 1607. It may be the 'Flocksteid alias Flasket' possessed by John Scott 'balie in Liddisaill' recorded in 1632. Both Flask and Flaskholme are listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663. It was 'Flask alias Flaskholme' when the superiority was inherited by John Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and by William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. There were Armstrongs there in the 17th century. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 540 acres, bounded by lands of the Laird of Cooms, Howgill, Nether Wrae and Terrona. It is also stated that 'the water hath done it much damage by altering its course'. John Anderson was there in 1783. Robert Beattie, James Johnston and their families lived there in 1841 (it is 'Flask' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Flaskhoome' on Blaeu's 1654 map and on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Flasket Sike (*flaws-ki'-sīk*) *n.* small stream on the west side of Whitrope Burn in upper Liddesdale, just north of Buckstone Moss.

Flaskwud (*flawsk-wud*) *n.* Flaskwood, former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, listed as vacant at that time. A document of 1529/30 states that Robert Elliot 'alias Flaskvod' is to be brought in to answer crimes perpetrated against George Ker of Linton. It was probably the 'Flaskett' included along with Over Closs, Millburn and several adjacent farmsteads when surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718. The farm was presumably on the Flasket Sike, off the Whitrope Burn in upper Liddesdale.

flat (*fla'*) *n.* a storey in a mill, or an area defined for specific factory production, e.g. 'the Back Flat' or 'the Middle Flat' – '. . . one day while going through one of the spinners' flats there he noticed a piecer lounging about' [JHH].

flat (*fla'*) *n., arch.* a cow-plat, cake of cow dung (Jamieson says this is 'apparently from its flat form').

flate (*flā'*) *pp., arch.* scolded, chided – 'An' Luckie Macrandie, she flate and she swore, An' she chased her auld wooer richt oot at the door' [JJ] (also 'flaet'; this is the past tense of **flyte**, noted by E.C. Smith, but also see **fleet**; the past participle is **flitten**).

flatlins (*fla'-linz*) *adv., poet.* flatly, at full length – 'Ane other thro' the breeks him bare, While flatlins to the grund he fell . . . ' [CPM].

Flatt (*flaw', flat*) *n.* farm just north of Kershopefoot, on the Scottish side of the Border. It is already 'Flatt' in 1541 when valued at 5 merks and tenanted by Simon Armstrong. 'Young Sim' was recorded as residing there in 1583. Will Elliot 'called Blakheid' had 4 cows stolen from the lands there in about 1610. Lancie Armstrong of Flat was recorded in 1611. It was possessed by Francis Robson in 1632. Elspeth Scott was tenant there in 1694, and paid tax on 3 hearths. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, extending to 442 acres, bounded by the Kershope Burn, Liddel Water and Sorbietrees; the map shows the house in the same place as today's farmhouse and some old trees corresponding to the modern Sorbiholm Strip. Henry Elliot paid tax on 11 windows there in 1748. Elliots were tenants in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. Henry Elliot was there in at least the period 1785–91. John Elliot was farmer there in 1797 Walter Armstrong was a servant there in 1799. Servants James Elliot and Francis Nichol were there in 1801. Another John Elliot was farmer in the 1860s. There was a mill pond to the east. A mineral spring on the farm was once considered to have healing properties, and is marked 'Stinking Well (Chalybeate)' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map The farm was used for 'flapping' race meetings in the latter part of the 20th century. It is also a former name for lands to the east of Smailholm Crags (also 'The Flatt', it is 'the Flates' in 1583; it is 'Fleet' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Flett' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and 'Flat' on Stobie's 1770 map).

flatty (*fla-tee*) *n., poet.* an ignorant person – 'What mak's ye spae o' caul' an' want, To gliff puir corky-noddl'd flatties?' [JoHa].

flauch see **flach**

flauchter see **flachter**

flaught see **flacht**

flaw (*flaw*) *n., arch.* a piece of ground used for drying peats – 'A flaw o' peats, the spot of ground occupied by an individual, on the edge of a moss, on which his peats are spread for being dried, in the summer season' [JoJ], a quantity of peats (also **flowe**).

Fleck (*flek*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer in Hobkirk Parish. He paid the Horse Tax at 'over Chesterhall' in 1797; this was probably a temporary name for Over Bonchester. His children included: Betty (b.1789); and James (b.1791).

Flecks see **the Flex**

fleece (*flees*) *n., arch.* a supply of stock, a flock or company of people, humorous term for an outfit of clothes – 'A've bocht a new fleece o warm claes for the wunter months' [ECS].

the Fleece see **the Fleece Inn**

Fleece Close (*flees-klōs*) *n.* passageway at 6 High Street, named after the Fleece Inn, the ballroom of which it led to. In the mid-19th century there was the sign of a golden fleece at the entrance.

the Fleece Inn (*thu-flees-in*) *n.* inn formerly at 6 High Steet, also known as 'the Golden Fleece'. It was reached by the long passageway there, behind what was for a long time Davies the saddler's. The attached ballroom was further up the close, with access from an outside staircase (seen in an old sketch). In the middle of the 19th century it was used for many purposes, including weddings, dances, theatrical performances and concerts in the winter, as well as 'Blinnd Wull's' dance classes. At one point there were 3 separate dance instructors using the ballroom. It was a popular place for raffles to raise money for distressed workers. There were performances of all kinds there, including the exhibition of a supposed mermaid and performances by Borders clown Billy Purves. One of the last performances there was a recital of selections from Shakespeare by a father and daughter. It was also used for many years for the monthly business meetings of Allars Kirk, with the upper room (No. 5) used for this purpose known jokingly as 'the Manse'. Thomas Easton ran a school here for a while and in 1838 it was the location for the meeting that organised the opening of the Chartist Store (i.e. the Co-op). George Hunter was the proprietor in 1825 and 1837, Margaret Best is listed there in 1852, then James Hay, followed by James Scott, with the last tenant being town bellman Samuel Lawrence. The licence was reduced from that of a hotel to a public house in 1871 and lost altogether in 1875 for a 'breach of certificate'. There are 2 sketches made by T.H. Laidlaw in 1899. The ballroom was demolished in 1948 – 'Jock Buckham to the Fleece is gane To sleep among his rags . . . ' [WE].

fleech (*fleech*) *v., poet.* to cajole, coax, beseech, flatter – 'But what are a' their fleeching tales to me? Colin I loo, but them I downa see' [CPM], 'At fair or at preaching, nae wooing nae fleeching – The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away' [JEM], 'An' that in nae most awfu' gracious manner; I'm plainly blunt – nor kens the way to fleech' [JoHa], 'Nae fleeching an' fondness, but glunching an' strife, Bestriddles the way o' a man wi' a wife' [JoHa], 'I've fleech'd an' foughten a' in vain – Jock disna seem to care; I've thrashed him o'er and o'er again Until my airm was sair' [JT].

fleet (*flee'*) *v., poet.* to floar, to flow, flood – '. . . blaw apon my gairden that its spices may fleet owt' [HSR], 'Where the weet comes frae the flowe, And fleets, ye mind, on yon bit lea' [HSR], *arch.* to be awash with water – '. . . and boggy ground on the other which fleets water all the winter season' [GT].

Fleety Wud (*flee'-ee-wud*) *n.* wood on the east side of the Slitrig, to the south of North Berryfell farm. The cottage there is Fleety Cottage or Fleety Haugh, formerly called Elliotfield (the name presumably relates to propensity for flooding in the area).

fleg (*fleg*) *v., arch.* to frighten, scare, drive away by scaring – '. . . But stuff my wame wi' guid kail brose, To fleg the caul' Syne strutting in guid plaidin' hose, I look fu' baul' ' [JR], '. . . An' scripture anathema's gather, To fleg the faithless' [JR], to fling (as a horse, from a fright), *n.* a fright, scare – 'An' if ye meet wi' Whisky Meg, That honest hearted carlin, Gude faith your cares will get a fleg . . . ' [JR], '. . . She threw doon a guinea, and thought it weel waired, For he, to her ailment, had given a fleg' [TCh].

fleggar (*fle-gur*) *n., arch., poet.* someone who flinches, one who frightens – 'Even in the Tranties, wi' their beggars, The spoilers had found fearfu' fleggars' [AD], a horse that is prone to flinging off its rider (the meaning of Agnes Douglas' line may possibly instead be 'an exaggerator, liar'just be 'scarer').

flei (*flī*) *n.* a fly, any general flying insect – 'is that flei a cleg or jist a hoose-flei?', 'shut yer mooth or the fleis'll get in', 'Dirty white-wesh, deid-rot treis, Baked bean tins and mawky fleis . . . ' [DH], *v.* to fly – 'she's gliffed stiff ti flei', 'But hei took iz roond the Haugh – Oh, how the time did flei!' [DH], '. . . it's sixteen eer sin oor Queen an Prince Philip last veesiteet the toon. How time fleis' [BW1978] (also spelled 'fley'; see also **hoose-flei**, **mauky-flei** and **shairny-flei**).

flei ceemetry (*flī-see-mi'-ree*) *n.* humorous term for fly paper – 'They came to a horrible, fascinating end on revolting 'fly cemetery's' . . . ' [BB], humorous term for a fruit slice made of pastry and currants.

fleich (*flīch*) *v., poet.* to cajole, flatter – '. . . wi' fleichin' lipps, an' wi' ane duuble hairt do thaye speik' [HSR].

flei-er (*flī-ur*) *n.* a flyer, a flying-top, i.e. a wooden toy that flies when spun up by rubbing between the hands.

flei-hauf (*flī-hawf*) *n.* fly-half in rugby, playing at no. 10, and being effectively the leader of the backs.

flei-hook (*flī-hook*) *n.* a fishing fly, especially in the phrase 'dressed like a flei-hook', meaning overdressed.

flei-in adder (*flī-in-aw-dur*) *n., arch.* the dragon-fly (also 'fleein adder', 'fleein ether', etc.).

flei-in bent (*flī-in-ben'*) *n., arch.* a rough grass, purple melic, Molinia cærulea.

flei-in oot (*flī-in-oo'*) *adj., arch.* sticking-out – 'Yet there was a Hawick wumman used to take a flyin-oot lip whenever the train got to Reston Junction . . . ' [DH].

flei in the air (*flī-in-thu-ār*) *interj.* used to express doubt – 'that's nae mair gold is flei in the air'.

Fleming (*fle-min*) *n.* **Sir David** of Biggar (d.1405/6) eldest son of Sir Malcolm. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388. In 1404 he was a Commissioner for negotiating a truce with England. Being in royal favour he gained several properties and titles, including being (briefly) given the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburgh by King Robert III on being forfeited by the Earl of Douglas in 1405. This was despite Isabella Douglas, Countess of Mar, granting the lands to her nephew Archibald Douglas. In 1405 he was one of those ensuring (unsuccessfully, for he was captured by the English) the safe passage of Prince James of Scotland by ship to France, to escape the plottings of the Douglases. However, his party was returning and met at Long Hermiston Moor, where he was killed by James Douglas of Balveny (later 7th Earl of Douglas), son of Archibald 3rd Earl of Douglas. As a result Cavers (and the Sheriffdom) returned to Douglas hands, and later Douglas of Balveny became the 7th Earl of Douglas. He married Jean, daughter of Sir David Barclay of Brechin and secondly married Isabel, heiress of Monycabow. He had a daughter Marrion (who married William Maule of Panmure) and 2 sons, Sir Malcolm and David. He was ancestor of the Earls of Wigtown. **F.** (19th C.) in 1874 donated to the Museum 'two oil paintings'. **Hugh** (12th C.) landowner at Malton in Yorkshire. He is recorded in Reginald of Durham's collection of miracles of St. Cuthbert, probably written in the 1170s. He was said to have fled Malton due to the incursions of the army of William the Lion, and sought refuge in the chapel of St. Cuthbert in the Slitrig valley. A vision of the saint told him to take moss from the stone basin that was outside the chapel and place some under his hood. He was thereby able to pass his enemies undetected and return to Malton. There is a Nicholas Fleming of Malton recorded in William Eure's regiment in the 17th century who might possibly be a descendant. **James** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. He was probably from the west side. His surname appears to be 'Fliming'. He is probably the James 'Fleemin', married to Agnes 'Putrie', whose children born in Hawick included William (b.1685), Margaret (b.1687) and Isobel (b.1692). **John** (14th C.) chaplain at Hawick in the mid-1300s. He may be the same as 'John de Hawick' mentioned in 1356. All that is really known about him is recorded in an action brought against him by John Leche, secretary of the Bishop of Glasgow in 1363, asking for confirmation that he held the Hawick benefice 'although John Fleming, a younger man than himself and not a priest, held the Church and contested it, saying the patronage belonged to him'. The John who held benefices in St. Andrews in the early 1400s, 'notwithstanding that he is dispensed as the son of a priest' may have been his son. **John** of Boghall (1529–72) son of Malcolm, who was Lord High Chamberlain. He succeeded his brother James as 5th Lord Fleming. He was a strong supporter of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was granted the 10-pound land of North Synton in 1566, after it was forfeited by James Veitch. However, the Veitches had the lands restored to them in 1583/4, by his son John, 6th Lord Fleming.

John (18th/19th C.) cabinet-maker in Castleton listed among the subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is listed as a joiner among heads of households in 1835. He was listed as a wright in Newcastleton in Pigot's 1837 directory. He does not occur on the 1841 census. **John** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Roan, near Newcastleton. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Ruecastle. He was taxed in 1797 for having 2 non-working dogs. **Robert** (b.c.1810) tailor who lived on Kiryard in 1841. He was there along with shoemaker Walter, probably his older brother, as well as Elizabeth, probably their mother, and children Janet and James. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Robert (b.1772) and Thomas (b.1793). **Thomas** (b.c.1780) recorded at Bedrule on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He is 'late Roxbr. Light Dragoons', suggesting that this excepted him from selection. He may be the Thomas who married Isabel Whillans in Bedrule in 1802. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Christina Fraser in Wilton in 1851. He may be the Thomas who donated coins to the Museum in 1858. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as a teacher on Melgund Place in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is probably the young Schoolmaster called William who was residing in Kelso in 1841. He died in about 1846.

Flemington (*flem-ing-tin*) *n.* **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Cauldmill in 1720, 1723 and 1731 and Deanbrae in 1738. He married Ann Turnbull in 1720 and their children included: Margaret (b.1721); Thomas (b.1723); Robert (b.1726); Robert (again, b.1728); Archibald (b.1731); and Margaret (b.1738). His name is sometimes written 'Flemingtown'; it is a rare surname in the area.

flenders (*flen-durz*) *n., pl., poet.* splinters, fragments – '... Now ye your barrels into flenders May ding wi' speed' [JoHa], '... thou sallt basch thame inti flendirs like ane patter's vesshel' [HSR], 'Thou didist smatter the heæds o' leviathan intil flenders ...' [HSR].

flesh (*flesh*) *n., arch.* a general term for butcher meat – 'A made a faiasable mael oot o pie-soop, ... caald flesh, picklt ingans ...' [ECS], '... for aw've the pot on the day, an' aw henna the flesh in yet' [JTu].

flesher (*fle-shur*) *n., arch.* a butcher – 'Item, to Adam Lidderdale, flescheour in Hawik, for flesche to the place, tuentie pundis' [SB1574], 'The said day, Bessie Henderson, spouse to Cuthbert Henderson, fleshour, being accused ...' [BR1638], '... Past fletcher, wabster, hind' [DH] (also sometimes 'fletcher'; several spelling variants exist, cf. also **fleshour**).

fleshers (*fle-shurz*) *n., pl., arch.* butchers, once one of the 7 incorporated trades, which until 1861 had two representatives on the Town Council. There were formerly strict laws attached to the treatment of meat, which the Town Council enforced, e.g. in 1713 a flesher was fined for bringing a carcass into the Town that had already died in the country. The incorporation obtained its 'Seal of Cause' in 1720, when there were 7 members. In 1836 there were 6 people in the incorporation, each being required to provide 'a beef-steak for the whole corporation' on entry. They had ceased to exist by the end of the 19th century. In Selkirk the 'Fleshers', a remnant of the former trade incorporation there, are still an active group with their own reception etc. during the Common Riding. The amount of business done locally was at a fairly low level until the latter part of the 18th century. Cutting the hamstrings of escaped cattle in the public street was one of the barbaric practices of the 18th century mentioned by Robert Wilson. An 1860 photograph (of George Davies' shop) shows the once common sight (before being banned in 1862) of carcasses hanging up outside the shop – 'Item, that all flescheris present the hale flesh slaine by them at the mercat place ...' [BR1640], 'The fleshers are ordained by the council not to sell skins until they shall first be exposed in the market place ...' [BR1663], 'The incorporations are 7, viz. weavers, tailors, hammermen, skinners, fleshers, shoemakers, and baxters' [RRG].

fleshour (*fle-shoor*) *n., arch.* a butcher – 'Item, to Adam Lidderdale, flescheour in Hawik, for flesche to the place, tuentie pundis' [SB1574], 'The said day, Bessie Henderson, spouse to Cuthbert Henderson, fleshour, being accused ...' [BR1638], 'John Briggs, fleshour, was onlawed and amerciott for giving two provocations, one aggt. Wm. Payslay, and the other aggt. Michell Trumble ...' [BR1683] (an older version of **flesher**).

the Flesh Mercat (*thu-flesh-mer-ki'*) *n., arch.* former name for a market held in Hawick to sell meat. In 1755 it is recorded that 'The Flesh Mercate' was finished at the cost of £20, suggesting there was a building constructed especially for this purpose. It is specifically recorded that a 'cross-tree' was put up there in 1755 and there was a 'roup' for it that year (presumably it was

rented by butchers). However, in 1762 the Council resolved to 'take down the Flesh Market and Cross', and to dispose of the stones and timber; this suggests that it may have been located close to the foot of the Cross Wynd.

flet (*fle'*) *pp., arch.* scolded, chided – 'The tongues o' wives wha never flet, The picture o' a mither's pet' [JoHa] (cf. **flate**).

Fletcher (*fle-chur*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Thomson and their children included William (b.1689). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Borthwickshiels in 1718, 1722 and 1724. He may have married Margaret Tait in 1715. His children included: Janet (b.1718); Margaret (b.1720); James (b.1722); and Adam (b.1724). He was surely related to William who was at Borthwickshiels about the same time. **Alexander** (b.c.1780) saddler in Newcastleton according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was also listed as a saddler in Newcastleton on Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was at about 48 North Hermitage Street in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Elizabeth ('Betty'). Probably the same Alexander was listed as a tailor in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded as miller in Synton Mill in 1689 and 1698. In 1689 he had a discharge with the treasurer of Selkirk in the name of his wife Margaret Smail. He witnessed baptisms in 1689 for John Turnbull and for William Balmer, in 1691 for George Robison and for Robert Gledstains, and in 1694 for James Rutherford and for William Palmer. Also in 1694 he and William witnessed a baptism for John Cuthbertson and Isobel (who was surely related). He married Margaret Smail and their children included George (b.1688), Isobel (b.1692), William (b.1696), Janet (b.1698), Helen (b.1701) and Andrew (b.1704). **Andrew** (18th C.) Hawick resident, married to Janet Kedie. Their children included: Janet (b.1737); Mary (b.1740); and Walter (b.1741). He was probably related to Betty Fletcher, who was married to Thomas Kedie at about the same time. He is probably the Andrew who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1760. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Whitfield in 1759 and also in 1765 when he was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765. He married Mary Henderson in 1756. Their son James was baptised in 1759, with witnesses William and Robert Scott. **George** (d.c.1558) son of Thomas, from whom he was given the lands of Ruecastle in 1519. His son was John. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son John was born in 1636. Perhaps the same George married Isobel Veitch and has a son Andrew baptised in 1653. He also witnessed a baptism in 1652 for Thomas, who was probably a brother or other close relative. **George** (17th C.) owner of lands in Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish. In 1643 his lands were valued at £12. He is probably related to the George who was recorded in Bedrule Parish in 1694. **George** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate and is probably related to James and John, who are also listed. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1690 he (along with William) witnessed a baptism for John and Isobel Brydon. He married Agnes Veitch and their children included James (b.1705). **George** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism for James Henderson in Branxholme in 1728. **George** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Turn near Stobs. He was there in the 1750s when his servant Robert Thomson got into a violent altercation with the Hawick Town Herd over his flock being hounded off the Common. He could be the George, son of James, born in Bedrule Parish in 1730. **James** (16th C.) recorded in Huntly in 1580 when he witnessed an agreement between the tenants in Dodhead and Singlie. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Andrew (b.1632) and William (b.1635). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Reid, whose surname is written 'Red'. Their children included: William (b.1670); Thomas (b.1672); James (b.1675); and Helen (b.1676). James Haining states that 'in some notes of James Wilson, Town Clerk, appears a famous Fletcher m. to Isobel Reid or Rae', but it is unclear what was famous about him. He is probably the James, son of Thomas, born in Ashkirk in 1644. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Bellendean. Along with several other men from the upper Borthwick, he was charged in 1685 with being a Covenanter. However, all the men took the 'Test' and promised not to frequenct conventicles. His name is given as 'Flesher'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His name is recorded as 'Flatcher'. His wife was Janet Scott and they had a son George (b.1662). **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. His children, baptised in Bedrule Parish, included William (b.1693) and

George (b.1698). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He may have been son of the earlier James. His children included Mary (b.1726), Margaret (b.1728) and George (b.1730). Andrew (b.1732) and William (b.1735), baptised in Ashkirk Parish, may also have been his children. **Rev. James** (1725/6–1803) from Dalkeith, he became the first minister of the Newcastleton Burgher Kirk in 1762. He was one of 6 students who entered the divinity hall in 1758, only 2 of whom became ministers. His appointment to Castleton came after a long delay, caused by difficulty in finding a suitable man. He was said to be skilled at optics and keen on astronomy, and a friend of James Veitch of Inchbonny. He is also said to have built a 'wooden horse' which he used to get around the Parish; it is unclear whether or not this was an early predecessor of the bicycle. There were also stories of how he had second sight and predicted things about the next 3 ministers of the parish. He was said to be 'a man of singularly primitive manners' and was not a successful minister, being a strict disciplinarian and having an off-putting manner. A new Kirk was built around 1773, but it was said that the congregation was in decline by 1793. Around this time there was also the establishment of Newcastleton, dramatically altering the parish. A complaint was made to the Selkirk Presbytery in 1801 that he was preaching against accepted doctrine, which led to discussions of his dismissal, during which he announced his resignation; he had apparently come to a new but unorthodox understanding of the Trinity, and written of this in a preface to an edition of Dr. Watts on 'The Sonship of Christ'. He moved back to Dalkeith and shortly before his death published 'The orthodox scheme freed from the remains of Arianism . . . ', largely a commentary on the works of Rev. Isaac Watts. He married Christian Beattie in Castleton in 1769 and they had a daughter, also Christian (d.1835). The family are buried in Castleton churchyard **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1639, along with 4 other women, she appeared before the Session 'and gave in sufficient excuse that they could not come to the communion, their bairns all lying in the pocks [presumably smallpox or similar]'. **John** (15th C.) resident of Hartwood. In 1494/5 Walter Rutherford in Phaup was allowed to compone for several crimes, including stealing sheep from him and Robert Nichol. His surname is recorded as 'flegiar'. **John** (16th C.) son of George, he inherited the lands of Ruecastle in 1558/9. Then he immediately sold the lands to Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst. Perhaps the same John was recorded in 1563 leasing part of the lands of Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish and in 1580 witnessing a transaction involving the Johnstones of Hermiston. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick and Ashkirk Parishes. He married Isobel Brydon and their children included: Janet (b.1680), baptised in Hawick; and Isobel (b.1690), baptised in Ashkirk. The witnesses in 1690 were William and George, who were probably related to him. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. He may be the John whose children baptised in Bedrule included: Helen (b.1693); Thomas (b.1696); Margaret (b.1698); Isabel (b.1701); Janet (b.1704); Jean (b.1708); John (b.1706); and possibly Jean (b.1718). **John** (18th C.) tenant in Branxholme. He married Margaret Scott, and their children included Margaret (b.1726). **John** (18th/19th C.) saddler in Hawick with Andrew Aitchison. In 1799 he was selected by ballot to serve on the Roxburghshire Militia, in place of John Henderson, who had been declared a deserter. He asked for more time in order to find a substitute. However, since there appears to be no record of a substitute being found, he presumably served. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) weaver in the West-end. Along with Robert Leithead, he walked to Selkirk to secure the services of the drummer and fifer there for the 'rebel' party during the 1809 Common Riding. He is probably the Peter who had a child John with Jane Paterson in Wilton in 1794. The death of his illegitimate grandchild was recorded in 1816. **Robert** (15th C.) owner of the lands of Ruecastle. He had a sasine for the lands according to the Exchequer Rolls of 1471, with his name given as 'Roberto Flesware'. He was succeeded by his son Thomas. **Robert** (d.c.1492) son of Thomas. He inherited the lands of Ruecastle (in Bedrule) in 1470/1. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1561 when Robert, son of Walter Scott of Synton, promised to produce him at the next truce day at Coldstream. This was to answer the charge that he stole 3 horses from Steven Simpson in Berwick. He is recorded as 'Hob Flescheour'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1717 he was recorded as tenant in Huntly. He married Agnes Renaldson and their children included Andrew (b.1706), William (b.1708), Andrew (again, b.1717) and Andrew (again, b.1723). The 1717 baptism took place in the Manse 'there being Examination that

day'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Hoscote in 1710. He probably married Bessie Scott in Roberton in 1708. His children included: Isobel (b.1710); and Helen (b.1714). **Robert** (d.bef. 1800) recorded as Robert 'Flecker' in 1800 when his wife Annie Scott died in Hawick. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded as a herd in 1796. His children included William (b.1794) and James (b.1796). **Thomas** (d.c.1470) inherited the lands of Ruecastle from his father Robert in the 5th year of the King's reign (i.e. either 1441 or 1464), 8 years after his father's death. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) son of Robert, from whom he inherited the lands of Ruecastle. In 1497 he retained Ruecastle after having them held 'in wadset' to Janet Moscrop. He gave the lands to his son George in 1519, except for 'liferent'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Minto and their son Walter was baptised in 1652. The witnesses were George (presumably a relative) and Robert Mathieson. Some of these children (with no mother's name recorded) may also be his: George (b.1631); Isobel (b.1634); Janet (b.1635); Margaret (b.1638); Manie (b.1642); James (b.1644); Janet (b.1646); and Margaret (b.1647). **Thomas** (d.1680) from Bedrule parish, where he has one of the earliest surviving gravestones. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Kedie in 1692 and their children included William (b.1696) and Janet (b.1698). **William** (15th C.) tenant in 'le crug', which could be 'Crook' near Hawick. His name is given as 'William flegiar' when he failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; he appears right after 4 Routledges who are connected with the lands of Trows near Crook. He was also called in 1494/5 and again failed to appear. **William** (17th C.) resident of Castleside in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He may be the William who (along with George) witnessed a baptism for John in 1690. He is probably the William who in 1694 (along with Andrew) witnessed a baptism for John Cuthbertson and Isobel (who was surely related). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickshiels in 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727 and 1729. He may have married Isobel Smail in Roberton in 1722. His children included: Walter (b.1721); Margaret (b.1723); Mary (b.1725); Andrew (b.1727); William (b.1729); and Margaret (b.1731). He may have been brother of Adam who was at Borthwickshiels at the same time (formerly spelled 'Flechar', 'Fleggear', 'Flegiar', 'Fleigar', 'Fleschar', etc., as well as sometimes 'ffletcher' and variants).

the Fletcher (*thu-fle-chur*) *n.* reputedly the sole survivor of Selkirk's men, who returned from Flodden with an English flag and cast it down. The 'Casting of the Colours' is the ceremonial re-enactment of this at Selkirk Common Riding every year. Whether there is any veracity to the story is unclear, and there is a contradictory version involving a Town Clerk called Brydon.

flewn (*floon*) *pp.* flown – 'she's never been abroad or flewn onywhere', 'It has flewn away' [GW], ''The nest's flewn' (= young ones have taken wing' [GW] (cf.the older **flown**).

the Flex (*thu-fleks*) *n.* farm on the northern side of the road between St. Leonard's and the Slitrig, and a name for that general area. The name is old, with a 'Richard de Flex' of Roxburghshire signing the Ragman Rolls in 1296, and Alexander of Flex witnessing a charter in 1357/8. It was included in a list of lands claimed by the English Crown in c.1380. Alexander Gledstains held the lands in the early 15th century, with a confirming charter in 1458, but had to yield them to William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1464/5 following a case before the Justiciary South of the Forth. William Douglas had a sasine for these lands (along with Kirkton Mains) immediately following; this was done at the 'principale messuagium', i.e. main dwelling. In the charter for the Barony of Hawick in 1511 these lands were listed among those held by the Baron 'in property'. James Scott of Flex is recorded in 1556. The lands were among those inherited by James Douglas in 1572 along with the Barony of Hawick and listed among the property of the Baron in 1594. In a land valuation of 1627 it is listed as 'estimat to 100 merks in stok, parsonage 2 bolls, vicarage 5 lbs'. A charter for the land was given to John Gledstains in 1653, when it was described as 'extending to five merks, old extent', and it was probably the main residence for the Gledstains of Whitlaw. It was still valued at 5 merks (of old extent) when inherited by Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw in 1672. John Stoddart was listed there among the poor of Hawick Parish in 1694 and Robert Stoddart was there in 1695. William Lillico was herd there in 1700. Walter Martin was there in at least 1700–02. William Henderson was smith there in at least 1702–09 and Francis was also smith in at least 1702–04. John Davidson was tenant there in at

least 1718–22 and Archibald Paterson in 1716–19. William Hill was a weaver there in 1720. Anne Stothart was there in 1723. John Thomson was there in 1726. John Irvine was tenant in 1741, with John Cavers and John Goodfellow also there. James Reid and William Scott were there in 1743. Robert Boyd purchased the farm in 1751 and in 1753 march stones were laid out along the burnside to mark the boundary with the Common. John Scott was 'residenter' there in 1764. John Laing lived there in the late 18th century, and William Eliott Lockhart in the late 19th. By 1788 the lands of Flex had been disjoined from those of Whitlaw, were valued at £144 10s 9d and were owned by Mrs. Elliot of Borthwickbrae; it had the same value and owner in 1811. William Scott was there from at least 1799 and was also recorded 'at Flex' in 1811. Henry Scott Riddell also lived here for several years, walking 9 miles to preach at Teviothead. In about 1874 it was recorded being owned by Allan Eliott Lockhart. The Cornet and followers come back to Hawick this way after the 'Orderin o the Curds an Cream'. A fanciful tradition states that an underground passage led from the farmhouse to Goldielands Tower. J.P. Alison designed a house (or alterations perhaps) in 1896. An oval-shaped hollowed stone found there is in the Museum – 'To Flex and Wulliestruther, St. Leeonards, Haggisha', And Hawick there in the middle, The centre o' them a' ' [WL] (note that it is usually referred to as 'the Flex', rather than just 'Flex'; also spelled 'Flecks', 'Flexis' and other variants; it is 'Flex' in 1296, 'Fleckes' in 1304, 'Flexis' in 1458, 'Flekkis' in 1464/5 and 1511, 'Flex' in 1514, 'Flekkis' in 1559 and 1572, 'Flekis' in 1594 and 1615, 'Flexs' in 1700, 1707 and 1709 and 'Flexes' in 1717; it is marked 'Flecks' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Flax' on the Buccleuch survey of in 1718; the origin of the name is obscure, with the 'x' ending suggesting that it may not have been meant as a plural, although 'fleck' is a Scots word for a cattle pen made of hurdles).

Flex (*fleks*) *n.* **Alexander** (14th C.) recorded in 1356 when ordered by Edward III to be released from the Tower of London. This was because he had promised not to communicate with 'the enemy in Scotland'; he was recorded as 'Alexander de Flex a Scotsman'. In 1357 he was 'Alexander Fleckes' on a panel of inquisition held in Roxburgh. He was witness to a charter granting the lands of Altonburn to the Kers in 1357/8; all of the other men were from Roxburghshire, and so presumably these were the lands near Hawick. Probably the same 'Alexandro de ffleckys' witnessed a charter for lands in Lessuden being granted to Melrose Abbey in about 1370. A document of c.1380, listing lands claimed by England (following the truce), includes 'the lands of Flex which were Alexander Flex's, with his lands in Hawyk'. In 1361 he was on another panel of inquest in Roxburgh, relating to Nether Crailing. He must have been related to the earlier Richard. **Richard** (13th C.) recorded as being 'de Flex' in Roxburghshire when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. His seal shows a crescent enclosing a star (suggesting a connection with the Scotts perhaps) and the name 'S'RICARDI DE FLECHIS'. He was also on a jury in 1304 at Dumfries (made up of men from Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire) to decide on the privileges claimed by Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick (later King); he was there 'Richard del Fleckes'. His lands were presumably those at the Flex, near Hawick.

Flex Back Burn (*fleks-bawk-burn*) *n.* another name for **Acreknowe Burn** (it is so described in the 1767 description of the Common).

the Flex Brae (*thu-fleks-brā*) *n.* another name for the road leading from St. Leonard's past Flex farm down to the Slitrig.

Flex Burn (*fleks-burn*) *n.* stream running from Wulliestruther down to the Slitrig.

Flex Lodge Park (*fleks-loj-pawrk*) *n.* name of the field on Hawick Common to the north-west of the Flex farm.

Flex Mairch East (*fleks-mārch-eest*) *n.* enclosure on Hawick Common Moor to the east of Williestruther cottage.

Flex Mairch West (*fleks-mārch-west*) *n.* field on Hawick Common to the east of Williestruther Loch and south of the field called 'Flex Mairch East'.

the Flex Stakes (*thu-fleks-stāks*) *n.* race run at the Common Riding. An amount of £500 was left by James Elliot (d.1923), farmer of the Flex, with the interest to be run for yearly.

fley (*flā, flī*) *v., poet.* to scare, frighten, put to flight, make flee – 'Peur man! silly man! thou's sic a fleyed thing! Wey, what is thou so fleyed o', Jack?' [JTe], 'And whiles a wee bit prayer began, To fley away the ghaists and witches' [JT], 'He was fley'd oot o' his wuts' [GW] (cf. **flei**).

fley see **flei**

flicher (*fli-chur*) *n., arch.* a flake (also **flicht** and **flichter**).

flicht (*flicht*) *n., arch., poet.* flight – '... Ahint slee Reynard in his flicht Ower hill an' heath' [JJ],

'... The gems that whirl in crazy flicht Maun end in draiglin' lifeless mud' [WP].

flicht (*flicht*) *n., arch.* a flake (of soot or snow), a small speck (e.g. in porridge or other food), a mote of dust – '... where yin braiths God's air clear an no suddlt wui suitty flicht' [ECS] (also **flicher** and **flichter**).

Flicht (*flicht*) *n.* former name for an area in Liddesdale, south-east of Castleton, close to the Border. It is now marked by 'Flight's Moss' on the Ordnance Survey map, although the area around the farm 'The Flatt' near Kershopefoot may also be meant. It is recorded as 'Flygh' in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale, with a value of 20 shillings. The farm of 'Hieflycht' is listed in 1541, with a value of 3 pounds and tenanted by Martin Nixon. Matthew and John Nixon were there in 1544. Hob Elliot of Thorlieshope was 'in Flict' in 1587/8 when held in ward with the Laird of Balwearie. The eastern part was inherited by William Elliot of Dinlabyre in 1667 (and apparently again in 1691), having earlier been held by his great-grandfather William of Hartsgarth. John Wilson was tenant there in 1694 and James Lamb also a resident. In the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch lands it appears to be combined with Kirndean and Clintwood. Robert Robertson was shepherd there in 1797. It is marked on Mercator's 1595 map of Scotland as 'Flightes cha.' and on other roughly contemporary maps as 'Flightes cast', suggesting there was confusion over whether there was a chapel or a castle there. It is probably the 'Flygh superior' listed as a 36-shilling land. The remains of a farmstead are located near the head of the Boghall Burn. The New Statistical Account mentions 2 'camps' on the farm, one round and the other square (it is 'Flycht' in 1516, 'Fleght' in 1544 and 'Flight' in 1694; it is 'Flicht' on Gordon's c.1650 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'East Flicht' and 'West Flicht', with 'Flicht's Fell' above, while it is still marked on Stobie's 1770 map and is labelled as a ruin on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

flichter (*flich-tur*) *v., arch., poet.* to flutter, to fly about lightly (as snow) – 'He little ken'd my heart was flight'ring fain. My winsome lad! O gin ye war my ain!' [CPM], '... an the flichterin burdies daibbelt an dookeet' [ECS], 'The broun leaves flichtered crinklin' Wi' the first soft flecks o' snaw' [WL].

flichter (*flich-tur*) *n., arch.* a flake (of soot or snow) (also **flicher** and **flicht**).

flichty (*flich-tee*) *adj., arch.* flighty – '... proving yet again that it's no' the weemen-folk that's flichty!' [DH].

flid (*flid*) *n.* a flood – 'Oor hames are hie, we ken nae flude ...' [JoHa], '... And calm'st the raging, roaring fluid, When dashing wild' [RDW], 'The neist big flude 'ill show them fun' [WNK], '... shurelie in the fludes o' grit waters thaye sallna cum nie untill him' [HSR], 'For as in the days that wer afore the fluid ...' [HSR], 'Oo've a hist'ry thrae the Fluid Oo've a Moat where Druids stuid' [TK], 'Through fire and fluid the real auld gutter bluid Aye circled roond the auld green Moat' [TK], *v.* to flood – 'A says 'What er oo gaun ti dae now?', cos it was fliddin virtually the whole road ...' [IA] (also spelled 'fluid' and 'flude' and probably formerly pronounced *flūd*).

fliddin (*fli-din*) *n.* a flooding – 'The fluidin's gey bad aa the watergate lang, – I've a fine pair o' towels, as cheap as they're strang!' [WL].

the Flid Merk (*thu-flid-merk*) *n.* name sometimes used for the plaque at Towerdykeside, marking the level of the Slitrig flood of 1846. The level was marked annually by James Smith, Cornet that year, and a painter to trade. The plaque was placed there by him and his friends in 1902, with the inscription 'Flood Mark July 1846'.

flids (*flidz*) *n., pl.* the Teviot floods every few years, with signficant floods in 1796, 1806, 1846, 1926, 1938, 1948, 1953, 1955, 1963, 1977, 2005 (twice, the October one being the worst in living memory), 2015 (with 600 people being evacuated from their homes), 2020 (with the collapse of the Bridge Hotel), etc. A record of 1782 notes damage to the bridges along the Mosspaul to Haremoss Turnpike (essentially the A7). Dramatic floods at Minto are reported in 1783 and 1789, and a torrential rain-storm in 1806. The flood of November 1938 swept away the Victoria Bridge and the Mansfield Bridge. The Slitrig can also rise rapidly, and perhaps even more dramatically. The most infamous such event was **the Great Flid** of August 1767, when the river rapidly rose 22 feet (about 6.5 m) above its normal level, sweeping away many houses, as well as the old Corn Mill, and drowning 2 people. The Teviot flood of early 1796 (described as the 'ice-fllod of 1795 by J.A.H. Murray) carried away part of the burial ground at Hassendean. Sir Walter Scott describes the flood of 1806, when the lower floor of Minto House was filled with water and trees and livestock sailed past his own house. This flood also devastated Rulewater, particularly at Bonchester Brigend. The 1806 flood was also bad around Denholm, sweeping away the bridge over the Dean Burn, and removing the remains

of the burial ground at Hassendean. The high flood of 29th July 1846 (**the Slitrig Flig**, sometimes also called the Great Flood) swept away Slitrig Crescent footbridge and its level is marked by a brass plaque in Towerdykeside about 1.5 m (5 feet) above pavement level. This flood followed a tremendous thunder storm starting between 7 and 8 o'clock, with the water level rising steadily, the town bells being rung at midnight, and the level peaking at 14 feet above normal shortly afterwards. The Auld Brig was again blocked by debris and effectively dammed the Slitrig. Lynnwood Cauld and 2 bridges over the Slitrig were swept away. Walls, caulds, carts, trees, cattle, etc. were carried off. Silver Street became part of the river, water ran over the Tower Knowe and down the Mill Port and water flowed down the High Street as far as the Round Close, forming streams to the Teviot down several closes. The worst damage was to the businesses on the Sandbed. The Teviot also overflowed, causing great damage over a wider area, and sweeping away iron railings at the Haugh. There was similar damage in Teviotdale (with the haugh at Denholm being afterwards buried in several feet of sand), Rulewater (where the river was said to be 10–12 feet higher than normal and Hobsburn bridge was lost), the Slitrig valley Liddesdale (where some cottages were washed away) and elsewhere, with a rider drowning while returning from Langholm Common Riding. There was another severe flood in Liddesdale in July 1849, with Whitrope Toll House and stable washed away and water pouring down the main street in Newcastleton. A stone in Newcastleton commemorates the flood there. In 1862 part of the Haugh flooded overnight on the Friday of the Common Riding, making conditions extremely wet for the Saturday races and games. In August 1901 flooding in some parts of the town was caused by intense rain following an unprecedented hailstorm, with hailstones larger than an inch in diameter, which caused damage to windows, crops and trees and killed many birds. The year 1948 also saw a major flood throughout the Borders, about which there is a book, 'The Great Borders Flood of 1948' by Lawson Wood. The Teviot's highest flow rate (since recording began in 1963) was 142.4 m^3/s on 17th February 1997. The floods of early 2020 washed away part of Bridge House and devastated Newcastleton – 'On Hawick burst the flood's resistless sway, Plough'd the paved streets, and tore the walls away, Floated high roofs, from whelming fabricks torn; While pillar'd arches down the wave were borne' [JL].

Flight see **Flicht**

flinders (*flin-durz*) *n., pl., poet.* splinters, smithereens – 'The moon was clear, the day drew near, The spears in flinders flew, But mony a gallant Englishman Ere day the Scotsmen slew' [T], '... The next chain'd dore that they came at, They gard it a' in flinders flee. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], '... he sall saufe the childer o' the needie, an' sall brik in flinders the oppresser' [HSR].

fling (*fling*) *v., arch.* to kick up the heels, dance, caper, *n.* a dance, act of kicking.

Flintoff (*flin-tof*) *n.* **Butler** (18th C.) dancemaster, who must have travelled around the Borders towns. He was recorded using the Town House in Jedburgh for dance lessons. In 1785 he is 'Mr Flintiff (teacher of dancing)' who paid the Hawick Council for renting the Town House for 2 months. In 1787 his school in Hawick was taken over by a Mr. Turnbull. In 1769 in Oxnam Parish he married Ann Rutherford and they had children John, Walter, Mary, Archibald, Susanna and Thomas Winterup (also written 'Flintiff' and 'Flintuff').

flipe see **flype**

flird (*flird*) *n., arch.* a flimsy and poor piece of fancy dress, anything insubstantial – 'A thin flird' [JoJ], *pl., poet.* vanities, vain finery – 'Let manly worth doff the flyrds of folly' [HSR] (also written 'flyrd').

flird (*flird*) *v., poet.* to flirt, move about restlessly (use by James Ruickbie).

flisk (*flisk*) *v., arch., poet.* to frolic, caper, frisk – 'There, often seen in other days, The fairies flisked a thousand ways ...' [AD], *n., arch.* a caper, flick, whisk.

flit (*fli', flit*) *v.* to move house, remove from one place to another, change one's dwelling place – '... did wairne him ... to flit and remove fra the haill foirsidis landis ...' [SB1624], 'He must not sell any of the straw, hay or dung from the farm and his servants must flit on the agreed date' [SPB1773], 'The Prince of Wales, he Regent is, his father's throne to sit, For that's the way the world goes, – the aged they must flit' [BY], '... similar penalties were imposed on bachelors of a certain number of years standing, on ministers who did not flit, ...' [DMW], 'Oo'll beide i this hoose ti Whussenday, an than oo'll flit' [ECS], '... But they cam' and condemned it, and garred mei flit' [DH], 'There's flitting east, there's flitting west, Their rents are raised anew' [WH],

'... And she shortly efter flitted Frae the Vertish Hill' [IWL].

flitten (*fli-tin*) *pp., arch.* scolded, chided (past participle of **flyte**, noted by E.C. Smith).

flittin (*fli'-in*) *n.* a house removal, formerly applied to the moving of farm workers at Whitsuntide – '... the spinning wheel, ... was an indispensable top-piece to the bride's home-going flitting' [JAHM], 'There's flittings east, there's flittings west, Their rents are rais'd anew ...' [WH], 'A sei there's a flittin next door', 'At the fit o the brae a flitteen was gaun on' [ECS].

float-whey (*flō'-whā*) *n., arch.* a dish made by boiling whey, particularly from ewe's milk – 'Flot quhaye, a common dish in the pastoral districts of Scotland, formed by boiling the whey after it is expressed from the cheese curds, with a little meal and milk, when a species of very soft curd floats at the top' [JL] (also called **whey-brose**).

Flockhart (*flok-hawr'*) *n.* **William** (16th C.) farmer at Hawthornside. 'Williame Flockartis barne and yaird' are listed in the 1562 Baronial dispute in Feu-Rule.

flocks (*floks*) *n., arch.* waste wool or cotton used for stuffing mattresses and furniture – 'Lift the tyke, that's filled wi' flocks ...' [IJ].

Flodden (*flo-din*) *n.* battle of 9th September 1513, the Scots being led by King James IV, and Henry VIII's English by Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey. The motivation was to divert some of the English troops away from their French campaign. However, the battle was disastrous for the Scots, with Surrey bringing his forces in behind them, making retreat back to Scotland nearly impossible once things started to go badly. The battle commenced about 4 p.m. and went on into the night. Eventually James was dead, along with 1 archbishop, 4 abbots, 12 earls, 17 lairds, perhaps 400 knights and as many as 10,000 others. Borderers under Huntly and Hume played a significant role and suffered huge losses. Sir William Douglas and most of the Hawick men were also killed. One exception was John Chisholme, who returned with the family pennon, although his brother was killed (the spearhead of the pennon was displayed at a Museum exhibition in Hawick in 1866). In the wake of Flodden the Borders was left with almost no defence against the ravages of Surrey and Dacre – 'Sons of heroes slain at Flodden! Met to ride and trace our common' [JH], 'Scotia felt thine ire, O Oden! On the bloody field of Flodden ...' [JH], 'Green Flodden! on thy blood-stain'd head Descend no rain nor vernal dew; But still thou charnel of the dead, May whitening bones they surface strew!' [JL], 'In days of yore at Flodden's fatal field, The Hawick heroes cried they would not yield' [MP], '... I knew I had stayed from Flodden, and I wish that I were dead' [RSC], 'When the grief that flowed from Flodden Had assuaged its keenest pain ...' [TK], 'When our life looks at its Floddens, where cherished dreams lie low, And big, brave hopes, like burghers dead, are smitten by the foe' [JYH]. A sword said to have been found at Flodden was presented to the Archæological Society in 1856. A memorial plaque was built into the wall on the steps leading to St. Mary's Kirk in 2013. A list of high-ranking Scotsmen who fell at Flodden is included in Patrick Abercromby's 'Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation' (1808), an amended list by Robert White appeared in 'Archæology Æliana' in 1861 and another in 'The Scottish Antiquary' in 1899. Among the noblemen and landowners with local connections who were slain at the battle are: William, Lord Borthwick (possibly); Robert, son of Robert Chisholme of that Ilk; George Douglas, Master of Angus; Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig; Robert Elliot of Redheugh; Robert Erskine of Synton, Earl of Mar; John Hay, 2nd Lord Yester; Adam Hepburn, 2nd Earl of Bothwell; Sir David Home of Wedderburn; John Murray of Blackbarony; Sir Alexander Scott of Hassendean (possibly); John Scott of Haining; Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley; James Stewart of Traquair; and John Stewart of Minto (perhaps).

Flodden Field (*flo-din-feeld*) *n.* site of the Battle of Flodden, west of the River Till, near Branxton, about 6 miles from Coldstream, in Northumberland. The site was known as 'Flodden' in Scottish records, but was often Twiselhaugh in early English documents. The precise locations of the encampments and engagments are not certain. Many of those killed were buried at St. Paul's church in Branxton. A large memorial cross was erected at the battle site in 1910 – 'At Flodden field our fathers fought it ...' [AB], 'With dauntless hearts, unknown to yield; In slow procession round the pile Of heaving corses moves each shadowy file, And chaunts in solemn strain the dirge of Flodden field' [JL], 'Iron wills that nane can turn, Hearts that canna yield, Victory at Otterburn! Death on Flodden field!' [JBS], 'O Flodden Field, O Flodden Field, Ma heart is wae for thee' [JEDM], 'To him whose patriot pride is stirred By memories of the past revealed, Though long resigned to fox and bird What spot so sad as Flodden Field!' [WHO], 'From those who fought on Flodden Field we shall not turn away' [DJ].

Flodden Field (*flo-din-feeld*) *n.* verses written by James Hogg in 1819, along with the song 'the Colour', both having the identical 'Teribus' chorus. 'Flodden Field' consists of 15 verses about the Battle of Flodden, and it thus effectively forms the first part of the Hornshole-inspired song. However, it has been seldom sung, in comparison to the familiar 'Teribus'. The first edition was published in Kelso, and the 2nd by Robert Armstrong in 1824, with several changes. The 3rd was also printed by Armstrong in 1829, but does not bear Hogg's name, while the 4th was printed by John Elder in 1836, and another by Kennedy's in 1837, the last before Hogg's death. The first 3 editions are all quite rare, and there may be no existing copy of the 1st. The song was revived for the 2013 Flodden quincentenary, sung by Michael Aitken.

the Flodden Memorial (*thu-flo-din-me-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* memorial on Flodden Field, erected in 1910. The Flodden Memorial Committee, representing both sides of the Border, was chaired by Sir George Douglas. The monument consists of a celtic cross of grey Aberdeen granite, 12 feet 6 inches high on a rough-hewn granite and concrete cairn. The inscription reads simply 'Flodden 1513. To the brave of both nations. Erected 1910'. It is located on Piper's Hill near Branxton.

floods see **flids**

flooer (*floor*) *n.* a flower – 'And they may tell o' valleys fair Bedeck'd wi' gorgeous floo'ers' [JEDM], 'Gie me the heather flooer . . . ' [JoHa], 'But ye canna see a' that list o floo'ers on the photograph, says I' [DH], '. . . For he'll find nae ither sae leal and true As the flouer o' aa the glen' [WL], 'On Flodden's field oor floo'ers they died . . . ' [IWS], *v.* to flower, *arch.* to sew trimming into muslin or other cloth (also spelled 'floo'er', 'floor' and 'flouer').

flooered (*floo-urd*) *adj., arch.* scabby, losing wool (of sheep) – 'Flower'd, flour'd, adj. A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

the Flooer o Rankleburn (*thu-floor-ō-rang-kul-burn*) *n.* nickname of **Mary Scott**.

The Flooers o the Forest (*thu-floo-urz-ō-thu-fo-rist, -flow-*) *n.* ancient song whose words exists in 3 separate versions, written by Mrs. Patrick Cockburn (Alison Rutherford), Jean Elliot (of Minto) and Mrs. John Hunter. The tune is recorded in the early 17th century and may not originally have had words. It is also unclear whether the song originally had a connection with the battle of Flodden. Jean Elliot's version of the words made the song a lament for the death of James IV and other Scotsmen at Flodden. It was published anonymously, and only identified with Elliot later. In Selkirk this version is known as 'the Liltin', and the tune is played after the Casting of the Colours. Alison Cockburn's lyrics appear to be about a financial crisis, and were probably written earlier than Elliot's (although not published until 1765). The song was immensely popular in the 19th century, being regularly sung in Hawick at the Colour Bussing and similar events. The tune is played internationally at funerals and remembrance ceremonies, where it is often referred to simply as 'the Lament' – 'I've heard the lilting, at the yowe-milking, Lasses a-lilting before dawn o' day; But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning; 'The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away' ' [T].

the Flooer o Yarrow (*thu-floor-ō-yaw-rō, -flowr-*) *n.* nickname for **Mary Scott**, popularised in a ballad of the same name. She was from Dryhope Tower and married Walter Scott of Harden about 1576. She was mother of 6 sons and at least 4 daughters. It is also said that she raised another boy who was found in the spoil from a Cumberland raid (like 'Whaup o the Rede), and grew to be a poet, composing some of the Border ballads – ' 'Tis Yarrow's fairest flower, who through the gloom Looks wistful for her lover's dancing plume' [JL], '. . . Amang them aa there was nane to marrow Auld Harden's leddy, the 'Flooer o' Yarrow' ' [WL].

flooery (*floo-ree, floo-u-ree*) *adj.* flowery – 'And yonder is the Lover's Lane And Lynnwood's floo'ry braes' [GD], 'Fornent iz, athort the fer seide o Teiot's flooery vale . . . ' [ECS], 'Now a'm no yin for floory talk, Or prone ti airs n' graces. A'll no pretend ti suffer fools, A' say it ti their faces' [IHS/GoM].

flooery (*floo-ree*) *n., arch.* the ace of spades – 'Flowerie, fleurie, s. The ace of spades, Teviotd.; perhaps from the ornaments which appear on this card' [JoJ].

floonder (*floon-dur*) *v.* to flounder.

floor (*floor*) *n.* flour – 'threi cups o floor an yeh egg'.

floor see **flooer**

floorin (*floor-in*) *n., arch.* a kind of trimming sewed onto cloth (see **flooer**).

floorish (*floo-reesh*) *v.* to flourish, blossom, *n.* a flourish, blossom, particularly of the apple or hawthorn – '. . . the praicious scents o field an foggeege, flureesh an flooer!' [ECS] (also written 'flureesh').

Floors (*floorz??*) *n.* former farmstead in Hobkirk Parish on what became the B6357, between Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Floors Castle (*flōrz-kaw-sul*) *n.* castle near Kelso, built by John, 1st Duke of Roxburghe, between 1718 and 1740. It was designed by William Adam, and extended around 1839 by William Playfair. It is the home of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and the largest inhabited house in Scotland. It includes collections of art, porcelain, taxidermy and tapestries. James II was killed here when a cannon exploded in 1460, and it was 'Greystoke' in the Tarzan film of 1984. The entire estate is enclosed by a continuous high wall, with a few lodge houses, and contains terraced woodland and open parkland (also formerly 'Fleurs'; the origin of the name is probably just Old English for 'floor' or 'ground' and first appears as 'le fluris' in 1516).

floory (*floo-ree*) *adj.* floury, covered with flour (alo written 'floury').

floory docken (*floo-ree-do-kin*) *n., arch.* goosefoot, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus or Chenopodium album (named for the apparently powdery leaves).

Florence (*flo-rins*) *n.* (d.1210) nobleman and cleric, known as 'Florentius', he was son of the Count of Holland, and also nephew of both King Malcolm IV and William I. He became Bishop of Glasgow in 1202, but resigned in 1207 before he was consecrated. He was also Chancellor of Scotland. He died in Zeeland. His seal bore the figure of a young man seated at a lectern with a book, with a rod of office in one hand, and has the words 'SIGIL. FLOREN[TII GLAS]GUENSIS ELECTI'.

Florida (*flo-ri-da*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, situated just before Old Castleton on the B6357. Between the house and the river lies an earthwork, possibly a homestead of mediæval date, which lies partially in woods and has been partly eroded by the river. The old house of Dykeraw lay somewhere to the east in what is now forest. John Turnbull and family were there in at least 1841–68. William Hislop was there in 1841 and John Scott and his family in 1851.

Flosh Burn (*flosh-burn*) *n.* stream joining the Leap Burn to form the Lang Burn near Langburnshiels, which then becomes the Slitrig. It is joined by Kiln Sike below Robert's Linn and had several other waterfalls on burns that join it from the east. It marks the start (or end) of the Catrail ('flosh' is an old Scots word for boggy ground).

flouer see **flooer**

flotch (*floch*) *n., arch.* a corpulent or slovenly person, usually applied to a woman, a lazy and dirty woman, *v.* to walk clumsily, waddle.

flotchy (*flo-chee*) *adj., arch.* flabby, clumsy.

flowe (*flow*) *v., arch.* a boggy area, swamp – 'Where the weet comes frae the flowe, And fleets, ye mind, on yon bit lea' [HSR], '... O, send me to yon spungy flowes, For that was aye the hame for me' [DA], a piece of ground on which peats are dried – 'When simmer came blythesome I milked the yowes, Or stackit the peats on the crane-cover'd flowes' [JoHa], a stack of peats – 'A flow of peats' [GW] (also 'flaw' and sometimes plural 'flows'; the word is preserved in some placenames, e.g. Harsgarth Flow and Lang Flow).

flower see **flooer**

flown (*flown*) *pp., arch.* flown (note pronunciation, cf. **flewn**).

flown-oot (*flown-oo'*) *pp., adj., arch.* having a rash, suffering from a skin erruption (noted by E.C. Smith).

flowy (*flow-ee*) *adj., arch.* spongy, boggy – 'A flowy peat' [GW].

fluet (*floo-i'*) *n., poet.* a blow, stroke – 'Remuve thy straike awa frae me: I am consuumet bie the fluet o' thine han' ' [HSR].

fluff (*fluf*) *v., poet.* to puff, blow – '... To fluff intil a lowe' [WL] (cf. **fuff**).

flufflegib (*flu-ful-gib*) *n., arch.* a burning commotion – '... a common trick was to hook out a portion of the burning mass with a stick, and scatter it among the dancers, the perpetrator enjoying the squealing and consternation which the 'fluflgibb' caused' [DMW] (perhaps 'fuffle-gib' is meant).

fluid see **flid**

fluim (*flūm, flim, floom*) *n., arch.* a floom, phlegm (the vowel sound can vary, and is similar to the French 'peu'; from mediæval English).

fluir (*flūr*) *n., arch.* floor – 'Let him on to the fluir And I'm geyan weel suire ... ' [WL] (see **flair** for the more modern pronunciation).

fluit (*fli'*) *n., arch.* a flute.

flunce (*fluns*) *v., arch.* to flounce.

flunkie (*flung-kee*) *n., arch.* a manservant, footman – 'D—n ye, sir, you flunkies is waur to please nor yer maisters, sir' [WNK], 'Tidings of defeat were again conveyed to Wilton Lodge, and next day the flunky, in company with Sergeant Guild, called upon John' [WNK] (also written 'flunky').

flunkit see **funkit**

fluther (*flu-thur*) *n., arch., poet.* a flurry, confused fluttering mass, bustle, confusion – 'There's

a fine fluther o hedge-parsley creamin owre the fence like a wave o the sea . . . ' [DH].

fluthered (*flu-thurd*) *adj., arch.* bustled, excited – 'She was fair fluthered' [GW].

Fluther Moss (*flu-thur-mos*) *n.* boggy area just north of Birneyknowe farm. A farmstead is marked there on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

flux (*fluks*) *n., arch.* diarrhoea, excessive discharge from the bowels, dysentery – 'She was sore troubled with a flux. She was spent to skin and bone' [TEL].

fly (*flI*) *adj.* crafty, sneaky, mentally alert, sharp – 'hei's a fly wee bugger, ee'd better watch um', 'Mebbe the bailies hae gotten owre fly; Mebbe a dram's owre dear . . . ' [DH], 'Twas in the month of fair July, When burns rin sma, and troot are fly' [DH].

flybent (*flI-ben'*) *n., arch.* a kind of grass, purple melic, Molinia cærulea – 'The peaty soil was occupied by Molinia cærulea (Purple Melic), called here, 'Fly Bent'. It makes good hay, say the shepherds, but it requires to be cut and won when at the freshest' [BNC1889] (said to have been used in upper Liddesdale).

flyin (*flī-in*) *adj.* literally flying, but also meaning cheerfully drunk – 'efter six whuskies hei was flyin'.

flype (*flīp*) *v., poet.* to pull the wool from a sheepskin and roll it into a fleece – 'Ti flipe wool, or 'oo', to pluck and roll wool so' [GW], to turn inside out, to half-turn (a stocking, glove, etc.) inside out, to fold – 'What's this? His lear wad flype The wisdom o' the day!' [WL] (also written 'flipe').

flype-wool (*flīp-wool*) *n., poet.* skin-wool, wool produced by 'flyping' (also 'flype-'oo').

flyrd see **flird**

flyte (*flī', flīt*) *v., arch., poet.* to scold – . . . whereupon it is ordainit that umquhile hereafter they be tryit to be flytting, ilk ane of them sall pay 20s and stand in their linen before the parochine' [Ash1643], '. . . a pennybryddall at his daughter Christian's marriage, which ended in scolding and fliteing . . . ' [PR1703], 'And then he satte him downe and cursed, And bytterlye did flyte . . . ' [JTe], 'He wullna aye flyte, næther wull he keepe his angir forevir' [HSR], '. . . And oft wi' their flytin' and gets little sleep . . . ' [TCh], 'This remark is also applicable to cases of flyting by women; indeed we do not observe a single instance during the twelve years of Mr. Cunninghame's ministry in Hawick' [JJV], '. . . And if it's no owre much like greed, Set on it-the flytin' prophet's heid!' [WL] (the past tense and participle are **flate** or **flet** and **flitten**, respectively).

flyter (*flī-tur*) *n., arch., poet.* a scolder – '. . . and frequent allusions to flyters are to be found in the burgh records, charged with making use of the of the offensive expression' [HAd1859].

flytin (*flī-tin*) *n., poet.* scoldings – 'To yerkings and yells frae a loose lither tongue, To fashries an' flytings, while ye maun sit dumb' [JoHa].

foak see **folk**

foal's fit (*fōlz-fi'*) *n., arch.* mucus hanging from a child's nose.

foamin (*fō-min*) *adj.* annoyed, angered – 'A'm fair foamin', 'ee got is that foamin A could've hut ee'.

foarteen (*fōr-teen*) *n.* fourteen (note the pronunciation with a diphthongal *ōa*; cf. **fowerteen**).

foarty (*fōr-tee*) *n.* forty (note the pronunciation with a diphthongal *ōa*).

foat see **fot**

focht (*focht*) *pp., arch.* fought – 'For the love o' thee they've focht their way To fame by sea and land' [RH], 'She has focht for Scotland's richt, An' she's been auld Scotland's micht' [JEDM], 'A' day, they raiked aboot the clatchy yaird, Focht owre a hauf-drooned clocker, mobbed a craw . . . ' [DH] (cf. the former **feucht** and the past participle form **feuchen**).

fock (*fok*) *n., poet.* people, inhabitants – 'They loup the dike that's round about them, An' now ye'll no let poor fock shoot them' [JR], 'But, it's better, Sir – far better, when young fock are drawn thegither wi' affection' [JTe] (see also **folk** and **fouk**).

Fodderlee (*fo-dur-lee*) *n.* farms and general area on the east side of the Rule valley between Hallrule and Billerwell. David Shiel was tenant there in 1567. The lands there were acquired by Adam French from Jedburgh Abbey in 1569 and were split into the East and West farms in the 17th century. The lands were recorded as part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. John Shiel was there in 1586/7. In 1643 Helen Turnbull held lands there valued at £80 and James Turnbull £180. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. In 1678 the land tax on £100 was paid by Mark Turnbull and on £80 by 'the widow in fotherlie'. The lands (or perhaps just their superiority) were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. Robert Kerr of Fodderlee was first recorded in 1685, and appears to have owned half of the lands. Mark Turnbull was tenant in the late 1600s. John Turnbull, John Kerr and George Scott were recorded

as tenants there in 1694. The east lands passed to Robert Kerr's daughter Mary (who also married a Kerr) and then grandson Andrew. The lands were valued at £80 in the 1740s. In 1757 it passed to Robert Thomson, whose mother was Margaret Kerr. Andrew Oliver, 'Fodderleebirks', is recorded in 1784. 'Fodderlee, Fodderlee-bank head, and Fodderlee-birks' are recorded in 1795 as parts of Hobkirk that are closer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk; these same lands were among those moved to Hobkirk when Abbotrule was suppressed. James Davidson was tenant there in 1797 and Thomas Davidson lived there in 1799. Andrew and Henry Halliday were there in 1801. The modern map shows Old Fodderlee, Easter Fodderlee and Wester Fodderlee, this last being closest to where the Fodderlee Burn joins the Rule Water. A report in 1836 describes how a cairn was removed near there 'near to a place where tradition says a battle had been fought' (it is 'Fodderlie' in 1567, 'Foderly' in 1569, 'Fodderley' in 1587 and 1588, 'Fodderlie' in 1643, 'Fotherlie' 1643 and 1670, 'fotherlie' in 1678, transcribed 'Foderlae' in 1680, 'Fotherlie' in 1690, 1694 and 1707 and 'Fatherlee' in 1797; it is marked as 'Fodderly' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Fodderlie' and 'Foddirlie' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, and 'Fodderlie' on Blaeu's 1654 map; also written **Fotherlie**, see also **Auld Fodderlee**, **Easter Fodderlee** and **Wester Fodderlee**).

Fodderleebankheid (*fo-dur-lee-bawngk-heed*) *n.* former farm near the modern Easter Fodderlee. It is shown on Stobie's 1770 map. William Hall was living there in 1774 when it is 'Foderly bank head'.

Fodderleebirks (*fo-dur-lee-birks*) *n.* former farm near Fodderlee in Abbotrule Parish. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map near the site of the present Wester Fodderlee. Andrew Oliver was recorded there in 1784.

Fodderlee Burn (*fo-dur-lee-burn*) *n.* stream flowing into the Rule Water from the south, past Abbotrule. A memorial plaque by the road marks the site of the Sclaterford, where there was a skirmish between a large English raiding party and some local forces in 1513 (also spelled 'Fodderlie' etc.; the origin is probably simply 'the fodder meadow').

fodge (*foj*) *adj., arch.* a fat and clumsy person.

fog (*fōg*) *n., arch.* moss, particularly as used for thatching or for packing between slates – 'Item for leading the sclates ... Item for fogg gathering and carrying' [PR1713], '... shall not be allowed either fog or fuel, neither to cast, win, or lead peats, turfs, or divots, or lead clay or mortar out of the Common ...' [JW1719], 'Disposition by the said George Langlands, ... of all and haill a part of the lands of Howlands, as therein described and bounded, with the liberty of fog and seal in the commonty of Wilton' [DCW1742], 'The fog or moss, which grows on the edge of the spring, and is sprinkled with the water, is about eight inches high' [RAB] (also written 'fogg'; cf. **foggit**).

foggage (*fo-geej*) *n., arch.* winter grazing, the second growth after the hay has been cut – 'They are supported during the winter by the foggage and coarse hay ...' [RAB], '... then the lambs were put to the charge of the Town Herd of Hawick ... and continued on the muir until the stubble foggage' [C&L1767], '... a body can finnd the praicious scents o field an foggeege' [ECS].

foggie (*fo-gee*) *adj., arch.* mossy, covered in moss or lichen 'We've speel'd upon its foggie stem, an' dern'd amang its green ...' [JoHa], – '... an clappeet masel doon a meenint on ov a foggie bank' [ECS] (also 'foggy'; cf. **foggit**).

foggit (*fo-gee', -gi'*) *pp., arch.* covered in moss, moss-grown – 'The lambs loup as light by the aul' foggit thorn, The rose blooms as bright i' links o' the burn' [JoHa] (also **foggie**).

foggy bee (*fo-gee-bee*) *n., arch.* a small yellow bee, the carder bee, bombus muscorum – '... And harried the byke o' the wild foggy bee' [JT].

fog-hoose (*fog-hoos*) *n., arch.* a small house, built or lined with moss – 'Jamie sat in the fog-house with a red pirnie on ...' [RM].

foin (*foin*) *pp., poet.* to thrust in fencing – 'His mode of fighting to rehearse Is a smiple thing; He foined and lounged, and ever leapt, As hopping in the ring' [JTe].

foir (*foir*) *adj., arch.* fore, situated in front – '... all hennis, cockis, and caponnes, be cuttit and schorne in the wing, and all young foulis be cuttit in the foir toe ...' [BR1655].

foir (*foir*) *adj., arch.* word of unknown meaning, possibly an error for 'feir', meaning in good health – 'The quhilk day, Adam Gowanlocke in Hoitt, having apprehendit ane foir meir, quhyt mainet and quhyt taillet ...' [BR1641].

fold (*fōld*) *adj., arch.* made of turf, earthen – '... there was a fold dyke built on the Common by the possessors of Fenwick, which dyke was levelled by order of the Magistrates and rendered useless' [C&L1767] (probably an anglicised version of **fail**).

Folepul (*fōl-pul*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale recorded on a rental roll from about 1376, and

listed under the 'Foresta' section. They are valued at 40 pence. Their location is unknown (this could be a transcription error, although it is unclear for what). It could be the same place listed as 'Fopillis' in the 1541 roll, when it was valued at 2 shillings, but vacant. It was possibly related to **Fawhope Knowe**.

folk (*fōk*) *n.* people, mankind, inhabitants, one's family – 'Thou hauds folk doon that weel might rise . . . ' [JoHa], 'Some folk think a' other folk gowks . . . ' [FL], 'Ee canna pass keind – it belangs eer foak, man!' [ECS], '. . . an gliffin auld folk an bairns, baith' [ECS]. The population in 1851 was about 9000. Hawick's present population is around 16,000, and the recorded peak was in 1891, with a total of 19,204 people – 'But I like auld Hawick, and her folks I like, Her men and maidens free' [FH], 'Hear me, ye Folk o' Teviotdale, I'm here ti tell nae flatterin' tale' [WP] (sometimes written 'foak'; cf. the older **fouk** and the poetic **fock**).

follae see **folli**

folli (*fo-li, -la, -lee*) *v.* to follow – 'yow yins folli oo', often used specifically to refer to supporting the Cornet on horseback – 'hei follis maist years', '. . . and in the follihin year ti a terrible place cad Gallipoli ti take pairt in a much greater skirmish than the yin at Hornshole . . . ' [IWL], 'Mosstroopers in their hunders folleed Chairlie Bell that June . . . ' [MB] (also spelled 'follae', 'follih', etc.; cf. the interchangeable **folly**; the last vowel sound varies, and is perhaps related to Old Norse).

follit (*fo-lee', -li*) *pp.* followed – 'she never follit suit, except when playin cairds', 'Whan he was come doun frae the mountan grit multituds folloet him' [HSR], 'An' the croowd that gaed afore, an' that folloet, criet . . . ' [HSR] (there are spelling variants).

followand (*fo-lō-ind*) *pres. part., arch.* . . . the last day of Junij nixt folowande the dait forsaid . . . ' [SB1500].

folly (*fo-lee*) *v.* to follow – 'hei follies the Cornet off an on, bit mair off iz on actually' (also spelled 'follee' and 'follie'; cf. the interchangeable **folli**).

Folly Plantin (*fo-lee-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation just to the south of Howahill farm (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

fond (*fond*) *adj., poet.* happy, glad – 'Ma lassie's fond ti' look on, her bonnie face sae fiel . . . ' [WFC], *arch.* foolishly enthusiastic, infatuated, silly – 'Hei wad think A was fond, – braisslin on an stressin masel that gait in ony sic waather' [ECS], 'Ee ir fond, gaun aa-the-gait there on ony sic nicht!' [ECS].

fooky (*foo-kee*) *adj.* off, mouldy, musty (also 'fouky').

fooky-meat (*foo-kee-mee'*) *n.* pastry, cake, fancy bread – 'ee deh git yer fookie-meat till ee've et yer kitchen', 'That greedy gullmaw ov a callant hed kinshed the haaf o the fookie-meat A brocht hyimm' [ECS] (also 'fookie-meat; perhaps from dialect words for spongy or soft).

fool (*fool*) *adj., arch.* foul – '. . . wui lifty glaar an creeshy glet threh fooel seidaer an brander' [ECS] (also written 'fooel').

foond (*foond*) *v.* to found, establish – 'oor club was foonded in 1873', *n.* a foundation, base – '. . . or maun heh cowblt on ov a gey coaggly foond' [ECS].

foondation (*foon-dā-shin*) *n.* foundation – '. . . a' the fuundationes o' the yirth ar owt o' oorder' [HSR].

foonder (*foon-dur*) *n.* a founder – 'hei was a foonder member o the Callants' Club', 'The foonder o' the firm, Peter Scott, was born amang the workin folk o' the Wast End . . . ' [BW1978].

foonder (*foon-dur*) *v.* to founder, fail – 'One boat only got off afore she foondered . . . ' [JEDM], 'Aa'm like to foonder beneath a cargo o maimories . . . ' [DH], to become ill, break down, collapse, particularly used of someone failing to cope because of drunkennes or overwork – 'The wife's oot shoppin she'll be frettin and fussin in case A foonder an oo miss the Colour-Bussin' [GM], *n., arch.* a collapse, breakdown, particularly as a result of illness or overwork.

foondert (*foon-dur', foon-durt*) *pp., adj.* foundered, failed utterly, fell by the wayside, exhausted through intoxication, dead drunk – 'hei foundert after only the seeventh pub' (cf. **founert**).

foondral (*foon-drul*) *n., arch.* a funeral.

foondry (*foon-dree*) *n.* a foundary.

foonds (*foondz*) *n., pl.* foundations, base – 'A' that remains now ir the foonds which ee can sei quite clearly . . . ' [IWL].

fooneral (*foo-ne-rul*) *n., arch.* a funeral (note no *fy* sound).

foonert see **founert**

foontain (*foon'-in*) *n.* a fountain. Fountains in Hawick include: 'the Fountain' in Wilton Lodge Park (1896); the MacNee Fountain (1906); the Brown Fountain (1910); and the 6 public drinking fountains that were on the High Street through much of the mid-20th century (also pronounced as in English; cf. the older **funtain**).

foord see **fuird**

foost (*foost*) *n.* a mouldy condition or smell, mildew, fustiness, rot, mould – 'the breids civered wi foost', also an eccentric person.

foostie (*foos-tee*) *adj.* mouldy, rotten – 'deh eat that, it's foostie' (also spelled 'foosty').

Foostie Broon (*foos-tee-broon*) *n.* proprietor of a general store at the corner of Wilton Path and Wellington Streetin the early-to-mid 20th century. It was well known for being a place where everything from a haircut to a gramophone record could be purchased (including mouldy sweets, hence the name). The shop window also contained hand-written epithets such as 'you are doomed' and 'the end of the world is at hand' – 'It's an awfu' lot mair than fifty year But aw'll never forget 'Foosty Broon' ' [AY].

foosty see **foostie**

foot an mouth (*foot-an-mowth*) *n.* an acute, highly contagious viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals, which caused a major agricultural disaster in Britain in 1967 and even worse one in 2001. This led to the cancellation of the Common Riding that year, although about 400 people walked round the Common in November, led by the previous year's Cornet (note that 'fit an mooth' is rarely used).

footer (*foo'-ur, foo-tur*) *v.* to fiddle, potter – 'yince hei retired hei sterted footerin aboot in the gairden'.

footerie (*foo'-ur-ee*) *adj.* fiddly, awkward – 'it's an awfi footerie wee hing'.

footery see **footerie**

footh (*footh*) *n., arch.* fowth, abundance, plenty.

foothy (*foo-thee*) *adj., arch.* prosperous.

footle (*foo'-ul, foo-tul*) *v.* to act aimlessly, loiter – 'stop footlin aboot an get on wi eet' (less common locally than **footer**).

footy (*foo-tee*) *adj., adv., arch.* involving cheating, underhand – '... and after repeating the schoolboy proverb of 'Footy players never win', he drank its contents' [WNK], 'Footy play' [GW], *v.* to cheat, act unfairly.

fooze (*fooz*) *n.* fuzz, a light, fluffy, powdery substance – 'Half way throwe the night hei wad produce frae his pocket a half sooked pandrop covered in fooze and say 'sheh'!' [IWL].

foozy (*foo-zee*) *adj., arch.* spongy, soft, velvety to the touch (also **fozzy**).

Fopillis (*fo-pilz*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, listed on the 1541 rental roll. The entry comes between Howden and Dawson, suggesting the location is in the upper part of the valley. The lands were valued at 2 shillings and were vacant at that time. It is possible this is the same as 'Folepul' listed on the c.1376 rental roll and possibly related to **Fawhope Knowe**.

for (*for*) *conj.* because, since – 'she was roused for she hedni been tellt aboot eet' (this sense more common than in Standard English), *prep.* on account of, because of – 'The said day, Margaret Ainslie, servitrix to Allan Deans, millar, being accused for the stealing of monies ...' [BR], 'Hei taught oo rugby, cricket, roonders, Country dancin, softba', gym And A dinni mind tellin ee A was gliffed stiff for him' [IWL], with the purpose of, with the end in view of – 'Then the lasses began to the barn for to thrang' [JoHa], in favour of – 'A'm no for ony mair', 'Ir ee for a bit dander? How? Where wull oo gang?' [ECS], to the advantage of, good for – 'If ee dui'd, A'm tellin ee it'll no be for ee!' [ECS], desirous of, wanting – 'Ir ee for a cookie?' [ECS], 'An English salesman will ask a shopper: 'What can I do for you please?' In Hawick it is refereshing to have the query addressed in the form: 'What was (!) ee for?' [ECS], 'A was telld that if A was for a richt denner A wad need ti trodge on ti Jethart' [ECS], as, with the function of – 'And, it's a kinda shame to use them for pei-sticks, efter a' eer work' [DH] (most of these senses are *arch.* or less common in standard English; see also **for ti**).

for aa (*for-aw*) *adv., arch.* all the same, for all that – 'Lauch at! Ee'll finnd A'm richt for aa' [ECS].

for aa that (*for-aw-thi'*) *prep.* notwithstanding, despite – 'For aa that the sun, hoisin itsel i the lift owreheed, ... the forenuin air was caller an clear' [ECS].

foragainst (*for-u-gānst*) *prep., arch.* over against – '... who being sworn, made faith he gave her a blow foragainst the heart' [BR1676].

forasmeikle (*for-az-mee-kul*) *conj., arch.* for as much – '... to our Schereff of Teuidale and his deputis, gretting: forsamekile as it is be the Lordis of our Cownsaile decretit ...' [SB1500], '... forsamekle as the richt honorable the laird of Balcleuch, by vertew of the generale band ...' [SB1599], 'Forasmeikle as by the forty-third Act of the first session of the first Parliatt. of King Charles the Second ...' [BR1683], '... for as meikle as I and Margaret Wilson, my spouse, are for the present conveined before the baylyeas and counsell' [BR1694]. 'But forasmeikle as he hadna til paye, his lord commandet him til be sauld' [HSR].

foraye (*for-=ı*) *adv., arch.* always, forever – 'The cunsil o' the Lord stan's foraye ...' [HSR], 'That he shud still leive foraye ...' [HSR].

forbeit (*for-bīt*) *pp., arch.* forbade – '. . . ande gif it sal happyn me or myne aieris, as God forbeit it do . . . ' [SB1470].

Forbes (*fōrbz*) *n.* **Archibald** (1869–1937) son of John, he was born at Wilton Lodge. He took over the running of the nurseries business from his father in 1909. He was also President of the Hawick Horticultural Society. He married Eleanor Snowdon Currie and their children included John (1900–61). **Sir Arthur** (1623–95) 1st Earl of Granard, son of Sir Arthur of Castle Forbes in Ireland. He commanded a Royalist Scottish force in the 1650s. In December 1653 he came down from the north with 80–100 men and with Andrew Kerr of Sunlaws and Chatto as prisoner, and stopped at Borthwickbrae. Pursued by an English Commonwealth force, they were easy to follow in the snow and there was a skirmish at Philip in the upper Borthwick valley. The English were victorious, but Forbes managed to escape, apparently recuperating in a cottage near Glasgow. He later fought for the loyalist cause in the north in 1654, and was captured at Glenlyon. He returned to Ireland, was made Earl and joined the cause of William III. He is buried in Sligo. **John** (1841/2–1909) proprietor of the Buccleuch Nurseries on Slitrig Crescent. Born in Aberfeldy, Perthshire, he came to Hawick in 1867 as gardener at Wilton Lodge for David Pringle, later becoming tenant of the gardens. He started up his own business in 1870 at the Dovemount Nurseries, then after about ten years moved into larger premises on Slitrig Crescent, the land granted by the Duke of Buccleuch. Named the Buccleuch Nurseries, they became famous throughout Britain, and were a prominent sight from the railway. The gardens received a royal warrant and the name was changed to the Royal Nurseries in 1907. It then became a private limited company in 1908. He won many awards for his floral displays. He was Councillor for Slitrig Ward for 3 years, and long involved with the running of St. Andrew's Church. **John** (1900–61) son of Archibald and grandson of John, who founded Forbes Nursery. He married Maggie Toshack (1897–1980) and Lizzie Addison McEwan (1898–1940). His children included Archibald ('Archie', 1928–87). He was Master of Lodge 111 in 1929/30 and President of the Callants' Club in 1938. **Lillias Magdalene** nee Scott (1918–2013) daughter of composer Francis George Scott, she was born in Glasgow. She was known as a singer, and published poetry over about a 75 year period, some of it in Scots. An autobiographical collection, 'View from the Bench: My Life in Poetry', appeared in 2011. She firstly married composer Erik Chisholm, and after his death married clarinettist John Forbes. **William** (19th/20th C.) Schoolmaster at Hermitage. He wrote 'Hermitage Castle: its ruins and historical and traditional associations' (1899), which was published in Hawick.

Forbes' Nursery (*fōrbz-nur-sur-ee, fōrb-zeez-nur-sur-ee*) *n.* another name for the **Buccleuch Nurseries**.

forby (*for-bI*) *adv.* besides, in addition, moreover – 'hei played rugby an fitba an din rinnin forby', '. . . and in compensation heirfor the bailies forby fines, are to be lawfullie peyed yeirlie . . . ' [BR1670], 'Because they had arable land enough fore-by, and the headroom lay better for grass' [DWC1765], '. . . Wad border on a muckle crime, Forby the skaith' [JR], 'Ye've wasted mony a gude guse quill, Forbye white paper; An' think but on the time ye kill, Ye foolish creature' [WiD], '. . . but there'll be money a wae heart for by mine the day' [WNK], '. . . an' ther is nane apon yirth that I desyre forbye thee' [HSR], 'Forbye this he refuuset the taabernakle o' Joseph . . . ' [HSR], 'Forbye, there was naither a bus nor a clud in the lift to make a shadow' [BCM1880], '. . . sellin hosiery forby in the 'Spotted Hoose' ' [IWL], '. . . To herry if they daur a nest, forby, But birds had fled' [WFC], '. . . A lassie sings at her darg forbye, As she busies but and ben' [WL], 'And – she's juist mindit – Wants, forbye, To get the auld man's Denner pie' [DH], *prep.* except, besides – '. . . an, forbye, it was lang or nicht!' [ECS], 'What the devil mair wad ye hae forbye a gude wage and the Common-Riding' [DMW] (also written 'for by', 'forbye' and 'for-bye').

forbye see **forby**

Ford (*fōrd*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as tenant in Lilliesleaf Mill in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Brian** (1936/7–) raised in Teviot Road, he attended Trinity and Hawick High Scools. First working as a plumber and frameworker, he did National Service with the Queen's Own Irish Hussars, where he excelled at rugby, shooting and boxing. He then worked in local knitwear mills, moving to a job in York in 1959, but soon returned to Hawick, working at several mills, including 20 years at Lyle & Scotts, then opening his own knitwear shops and finishing with a job at Hawick Hosiery. He married Helen Murray in 1960 and they had 3 children, Beverly, Brian and Graham. They mostly lived

at Slitrig Cresecent. In 1983 he won the veterans' sprint at the New Year meeting at Meadowbank. He and his wife celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in 2020. **Mary Helen** 'Helen' nee Murray (1941/2–2020) brought up in Allars Crescent, she attended Drumlanrig and Hawick High Schools. She started working as a collar linker at Turner & Rutherford's in 1957 and in 1960 married Brian. Their children are Beverley (b.1966), Brian (b.1968) and Graham (b.1970). After raising her family she returned to work at Glenhowe, retiring in 2004. She was involved with the Wilton Dean W.R.I. and the Bright-Eyed Daughters' Association, and was a great Common-Riding supporter. She served for many years as a Community Councillor and took up running at the age of 55. She and Brian celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in 2020, but she succumbed to the coronavirus shortly afterwards. Her features are captured on the 'Return' statue at the Tower Knowe. **W. Inglis** (20th C.) 6th Secretary of the Congregational Kirk.

Fordel (*for-dul*) *n.* ancient name of Melrose ('Acres of Little Fordell' is still recorded in the early 1600s).

forder (*for-dur*) *adv., arch.* furthermore, in addition – '... and forder, vnder the payne of periurie, diffamatioun, and neuer to haiff fayth nor credit in the law ...' [SB1585], '... and forder gif ony persone or personis allegis or acclames ony rycht of the said tenement of land ...' [SPB1579], 'I will dosyre yow to spare me and nocht to trubill your self and me farder' [SPB1629] (also written 'farder'; see the later **furder**).

fords (*fōrdz*) *n.* before the erection of the Teviot Bridge in 1741, the river had to be forded, or when unfordable it was crossed by ferry at the Coble Pool. The main fords were at the foot of Walter's Wynd to enter town through the North Port or near Parkdaill (sometimes called the Howe Ford) connecting to a footpath which went uphill to join the main road at Longbaulk. There are still fords at the bottom of Burnfoot, Newmill, Priesthaugh and on many local farms, which can be used when the water is low.

fordweblit (*for-dwe-blee', -bli'*) *adj., poet.* enfeebled, very weak – 'I am fordweblit an' sair brokin; I hae rairet bie reesen o' the wanrest o' my hairt' [HSR].

Fordyce (*for-dīs*) *n.* **Elizabeth Fordyce** 'Lizzie' (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at the corner of Trinty Street and Earl Street in the mid-20th century. The shope later became J. Wood's. **Rev. Robert** (1836–93) born in Unst in the Shetland Isles. He studied at Edinburgh University, after working in business and saving so he could study. Licensed in 1868, he served as a probationer at several places before coming to Hawick in 1872, as second minister of West Port Free Church; he served until his death. He also helped fill the vacancy at St. George's 1879–80. In 1874 he married Mary, daughter of blacksmith Thomas Ker and she died in Edinburgh in 1901. Their children were: Mary Ker (b.1875); Bruce (1876–82); Margaret Suneva (1878–1966), who died in Worthing; Euphemia Ker (1882–1969), also died in Worthing; and Thomas Ker (b.1884).

foreanent (*fōr-a-nen'*) *prep., arch.* opposite to, against, facing – 'Borthwick begins at Craikcorse, marching with Eskdale and runs into Tiot foreanent Gaudiland' [MGC1649] (see also **forenent**).

forebree (*fōr-bree*) *n., poet.* forehead, temple – '... thy forebrees ar like ane piece o' ane pumgranate wuthin thy loks' [HSR].

fore-breist (*fōr-breest*) *n., arch.* the front of anything, particularly the front row of the gallery in a church (noted by E.C. Smith; also **front-breist**).

fore-end (*fōr-end*) *n., arch.* first part, front portion, opposite of **back-end** – '... ane hundreth punds Scotts out of the fore-end of the eighteinpences gathered for the militia money in 1685 ...' [BR1685], '... and that of the forend of the stent imposed upon the toun for that and other ends' [BR1701] (also written 'fore end').

foregain (*fōr-gān*) *prep., poet.* against – 'Take my advice, foregain the bluebag gentry, Thae hangie cravers o' thy crispie bounty' [JoHa].

fore-hammer (*fōr-haw-mur*) *n., arch.* a hammer that delivers the first strong blow, a sledgehammer – 'Then with Fore-hammers Doors they broke down, Amazing the Lord Scroup and all his Garison' [CWS].

foreheid (*fōr-heed*) *n.* forehead – '... for the alleged bluiding of Margaret Ross, called Nuris, upon the foreheid, to the effusion of her bluid' [BR1641], '... or ells ane papper upon his breist or foorheede, to declare the fact and stouth comitted by him' [BR1658].

foremaist (*fōr-māst*) *adj., adv., arch.* foremost, first, highest ranked, most importantly – '... But Paiterson's meir she came foremaist' [JP].

Foreman see **Forman**

forenamit (*fōr-nā-mi'*) *pp., arch.* forenamed, previously mentioned – 'Witnesses to the subscriptioun of ye fornamit persones valuars of the said lands ...' [PR1627], '... in exerceing the said

office to my vtheres foirnameit freindes and overseeres . . . ' [SB1633] (there are spelling variants).

forenicht (*fōr-nicht*) *n., poet.* evening, time between twilight and bed-time – 'Sae it seemed that the least the lad could dae Was to lift a wheen kye in the forenicht gray' [WL].

forenin (*fōr-nin*) *n.* morning, forenoon, period between dawn and noon, or sometimes more specifically the late morning – 'what er ee daein this forenin?', '. . . so he was in a bad tuin a' forenuin' [DH] (also written 'forenuin'; often distinguished from **mornin**, which is earlier).

forepairt (*fōr-pār'*) *n., arch.* the earlier portion of a period of time (noted by E.C. Smith).

the Foreraw see **the Fore Raw**

the Fore Raw (*thu-fōr-raw*) *n.* row of pended tenements that stood on the south-east side (i.e. left hand side on the way up the hill) of what is now Drumlanrig Square. The entrance to William Lockie's Mill was there. It also once held the Teribus Arms and the West-end Mission (it is 'Front row' in Pigot's 1837 directory; presumably it was 'Fore' relative to St. Mary's Kirk, with the Back Row being further away).

Fore Raw (*fōr-raw*) *n.* Fore Row, name used for a row of houses in Wilton Dean on the 1841 census. By 1851 it was known as 'Front Row', and was numbered from 1 to 6. This referred to a block of houses on the north side of the Dean Road, where it meets the Overhall Road. The name distinguished it from Burn Row, which was lower down, and Upper Row, which was up the small track above the green. The names were probably never in general use and disappeared by the time of the 1861 census.

foresaid (*fōr-sād*) *adj., arch.* aforesaid, previously mentioned – 'This foresaid Valter Scot depairtit this life in Govdilandis in November ye zeir of God 1596 and vas (of age at his deth) 64' [MI1596], '. . . att the foresaid intimation all are to be warned to shun unnecessary converse with these persons or anie of them' [PR1724], *n.* above-mentioned person – '. . . the said Ann, Dutchess of Buccleugh, and her foresaids to call the said Minister, Elders and Heriters above mentioned . . . ' [RAO] (rare in English).

foresait (*fōr-sā'*) *n., arch.* the front seating area, front part of a pew or gallery – '. . . anent ye precedencie in ye samen in ye foresait of ye loft att the head thereof' [PR1715].

forest (*fo-rist*) *n., arch.* a preserve, a tract of land, often bare and hilly, upon which deer were traditionally hunted – '. . . 'Trees', retorted the gillie; 'wha ever heard o' trees in a forest?' ' [RB] (note, the former use of this word did not imply trees!).

Forest see **Forrest**

forestair (*fōr-stār*) *n., arch.* an outside staircase at the front of a building – 'A conspicuous feature of many of the dwellings was the 'out' or 'forestairs' projecting onto the streets' [V&M]. Many of the examples on the High Street were removed around 1721 when the streets were paved, and more were removed by order of the road trustees in 1749, with the Council paying more than £50 to have the work done. One of last sets in Hawick was removed in 1884 when the old Town Hall was demolished. Perhaps the last example is in St. Mary's Place – 'Paid expense of fore stairs, taken away by order of trustees, 55 18 1' [BR1792] (also **ootstair**).

forestall (*fōr-stawl*) *v., arch.* to buy goods before they reach market in order to resell them at a higher price – 'Thomas Howison, merchant, is fined for forestalling two bolis of beir from the Lady Newtoune, and ane from Gladstanes' [1699], 'Four Hawick fleshers are fined £40 Scots each for forestalling the sheep market, by buying of sheep and lambs, and instantly, for gain, reselling them to the butchers of Jedburgh' [BR1700].

forestaller (*fōr-staw-lur*) *n., arch.* someone who profits by buying up goods before they get to market in order to increase the price and resell them – '. . . except sick fynes and ammerciaments as sall be exacted off personnes, forstallers of the mercat of this burgh, and marcatting of unsufficient goods' [BR1670], 'Various persons are fined 'for breach of the proclamation of His Majesty's Privy Council, against regrating of victuals and forestallers' ' [JW1699] (also written 'forstaller').

the Forest Club (*thu-fo-rist-klub*) *n.* dining and coursing club, based around Selkirk, also sometimes known as the 'Ettrick Forest Club'. It was established in 1788 by 13 lairds of the Ettrick Forest, modelled on similar clubs in Edinburgh. Members met once a month (outside winter) in the County Hotel, Selkirk. Coursing was introduced in 1794 and lasted for 60 years. Sir Walter Scott (of Abbotsford) was a member. Michaela Reid wrote a history of the club in 2000.

forester (*fo-res-tur*) *n.* someone who manages a forest, specifically the keeper of a tract of land such as Ettrick Forest, also applied more generally to a huntsman – 'To wind a Horn they did not scorn, In the loftiest degree, Which made the Forrester conceive, They were better Keepers than he' [CWS].

Forester (*fo-res-tur*) *n.* **Alan** (16th C.) tenant of 'Syskett' in 1541. This was probably in the far south of Roxburghshire and he was probably related to the Foresters who possessed neighbouring lands. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as the tenant of Ryleknowe, near the southern tip of Roxburghshire. Probably the same Andrew was also tenant of 'Avirholme' along with Lancelot. He was probably related to Simon, who was tenant of the nearby Burnfoot. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Easton in Wilton Parish in 1810. **Henry** (18th C.) farmer at Langraw in Castleton Parish according to the 1788–94 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in a 1510 list of associates of Robert Elliot of Redheugh who received respite for their crimes. His name appears as 'Forestare'. In 1515/6 he was recorded in another remission to Robert Elliot of Redheugh and others, where he is listed as 'in Grenehauche'. This could be Greenhaugh in Northumberland, but seems more likely to be Greena in Liddesdale. In 1516 he was also part of the remission given to William Elliot of Larriston and his associates. **James** 'Rowie's Jamie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1603 among a gang of Elliots, Armstrongs and others who had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people. He is listed being 'called Row's Jame' and may be related to Simon Elliot of Binks, whose servant was leader of the gang. **John** (c.1353–c.1428) cleric of Glasgow Diocese, perhaps originally from St. Andrews Diocese. He was likely related to Walter, also a priest. He was educated at Paris and was 'John Scotus' when he was on the committee for the English Nation in 1373/4 and he was a proctor in Paris, with Scottish students under him including John Leche. He held Strathbrock (now Uphall) Church in St. Andrews Diocese by 1385/6 when he was also granted a Canonry of Oyne in Aberdeen and was granted a canonry in Glasgow in 1389. He taught Canon Law in Paris, moved to Orleans, took a judicial position in Scotland, but was back at Paris from at least 1392. He was a Papal chaplain from 1395 and in that year had permission to hold 2 benefices. He was again on the committee of the English Nation and served as Receptor in 1399/1400, following a bout of the plague. In 1403 there was a request for a canonry of Moray or Brechin for him. He was Archdeacon of Glasgow 1409–14, following the death of Simon de Mandeville, but eventually resigned his claim in favour of George Borthwick, swapping it for the Prebend of Aberdour in Aberdeen. He was said to be in unlawful possession of a Prebend of Brechin in 1415/6. He is recorded as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1418, although said to be holding this unlawfully after the death of James Watson, and he was passed over in favour of John Scheves, hence only holding the Archdeaconry for a couple of months. He was then granted Carstairs Prebendary and still held a canonry of Glasgow in 1425. There were other contemprary priests of the same name. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1532 as 'Johny Forestar'. He is listed along with Sym (to whom he was surely related), Croziers and Elliots, who were the subject of a commission ordered by the King to capture them, for the killing of Thomas Dalgleish and Adam Turnbull in Teviotdale. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** 'Shake Buckler' (16th C.) listed among the Liddesdale men denounced as rebels in 1535 for a raid on the farm at Craik. His name is givn as 'John Forrestare, called Schaik-buklar'. His servant Ninian Gray is also listed, so he must have been a man of fair substance. **John** (16th C.) listed in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as tenant of Greenhaughshaw. It seems reasonable to assume he was related to James in Greenhaugh (his son perhaps), and that he was related to the tenants of nearby farms with the same surbame, namely Alan, Andrew, Lancelot, Simon and William. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1602 as 'good-son' to Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh. This means he was either son-in-law or step-son of Simon, suggesting that either Simon has married a Forester or his daughter had. He was part of a group of about 20 Armstrongs and Elliots who attacked Hallrule, killing a shepherd there and stealing about 120 sheep. **John** (17th C.) resident at Hudshouse in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** of Stanegarthside (17th/18th C.) nephew of Nicholas, from whom he inherited 'Greina, Purviven and Burnemouth' in Liddesdale in 1693. **Lancelot** (16th C.) joint tenant of 'Avirholme', along with Andrew, in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. **Robert** of Stanegarthside (d.1598) buried at Staplegordon Church in Cumbria. He may be the 'Forster' of Stanegarthside who killed Williami Armstrong near where the Kershope Burn meets the Liddel. **Simon** 'Sim' (16th C.) recorded in 1532 as 'Symme Forestar'. He is listed along with Johnnie (to whom he was surely related), Croziers and Elliots, who were the subject of a commission ordered by the King to capture them, for the killing of Thomas Dalgleish and Adam Turnbull

in Teviotdale. He may be the same as the tenant in Burnfoot in 1541. **Simon** (16th C.) tenant of Burnfoot (on the Tinnis Water) in southern Liddesdale, according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He was probably related to Andrew and Lancelot, who possessed neighbouring farms. **William** (15th C.) held the benefice of Cavers Parish from about 1450. He could have been from the Torwood or perhaps Corstorphine branches of that family. He resigned Cavers in 1467, with the Pope issuing an edict for the appointment of the new priest, previous appointments (including presumably his) being made by the monks of Melrose. **William** (16th C.) recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as tenant of Bennetholm. He was probably related to the other contemporary Foresters. **William** (17th C.) listed at Harwood among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls (also written 'Forrester'; once interchangeable with 'Foster').

the Foresters (*thu-fo-rees-turz*) *n.* mutual aid society, once very active in Hawick. The Ancient Order of Foresters has its origins in the 18th century, and was established in its modern form in 1834. As an example of a 'friendly society; it was very important in providing a form of insurance for workers. Individual branches were known as 'courts', the Hawick one being 'Flower of Teviotdale', No. 5771. Office bearers would wear a sash and the organisation used to turn out in local parades. The Roll of Honour of local members who fell in the wars was formerly in Orrock Church Halls and is now in the Museum. John Halliday wrote an address to be spoken at the Annual Anniversary of Court Teviotdale – 'For arms, let them have friendship, love, and truth; And in the cause be eloquent each mouth, As advocates of peace, and exil'd mercy's barristers, And thus let them be call'd – The Order of Foresters' [JoHa].

the Foresters' Hall (*thu-fo-rees-turz-hal*) *n.* hall on O'Connell Street, run by the Hawick branch of the Foresters, occupying the lower floor beneath the British Legion, formerly being part of Johnstone's tea rooms. It was used for dance lessons, prayer meetings and other social functions, and closed around 1992.

Forest Road (*fo-rist-rōd*) *n.* street in Bonchester.

fore-suppertime (*fōr-su-pur-tim*) *n., arch.* evening, literally meaning the period between teatime and suppertime (E.C. Smith describes this as 'probably now obsolete' and 'one of the few Scottish instances of identifying a period of the day by reference to a meal').

foretsome (*fo-ri'-sum*) *adv., arch.* forward, eager, bold, lacking restraint – '. . . the Ettrick Shepherd . . . was much rather blate than foretsome . . . ' [HSR] (cf. **forrit**).

for fair (*for-fār*) *adv., arch.* in earnest, for real – 'Oo've duist fechtit for fun: now let's fecht for fair!' [GW].

forfairn (*for-fārn*) *pp., poet.* undone, forlorn, exhausted, decrepit – '. . . A prey to cutting, keen disdain, Sair, sair forfairn' [JoHa].

forfaltry (*for-fal-tree*) *n., arch.* forfeiture – 'The said Robert Ellot, callit of Reidheuche, the tyme of the foirfaltrie of vmquhill Francis, sumtyme Erle of Bothuell . . . ' [SB1624].

Forfar see **Farquhar**

forfeuchen (*for-few-chin*) *pp., adj., arch.* exhausted, tired through effort – 'Whan yince A'd gotten to the top o the rig, an – forfeuchen a weilock – hed hoakkert doon on ti ma hunkers till A gethert back ma braith' [ECS], 'Wi' an unco bout I warsle out, Forfeuchan wi' the splashin', Syne roughly try a dance to dry My 'melancholy washin' ' [WaD] (from Mediæval English).

forfochen (*for-fo-chin*) *pp., adj., poet.* tired through effort, exhausted with fighting, worn out – '. . . I'm but like a forfoughen hound, – Has been fighting in a dirty syke. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'Butte Lucky Skrae's forfoughen steed, A tasting never knew . . . ' [JTe], ' 'Gae hunt and kill', the pricker cry'd, 'The fox sae fair forfoughten; And leave to me the auld churl, I'll trench him as he ought' ' [JTe], '. . . An' my puir muse will scarcely chime, She's toil-forfoughen; But next time ye shall hae't sublime, Or ca' me sluchun' [JoHa], 'I'm sad an' unhealthy, forfoughen wi' toil – O wae to the weary beginning o't' [JoHa], 'Forfochen at the seams As a gangrel's troosers' [DH], 'The herds were deed forfochen . . . ' [WL], '. . . and a' The hodden names on stanes that tilt Forfochen on muir and law' [DH] (also written 'forfoughen' etc.; cf. **forfeuchen**).

forfoucht (*for-fowcht*) *pp., adj., poet.* exhausted, spent – 'I thocht o' Dauvid an' his prayer, When sair forefoucht an' het . . . ' [ECB] (there are spelling variants; see also **forfeuchen** and **forfochen**).

forgae (*for-gā*) *pp., poet.* forgave – 'Than the lord o' that servent was amovet wi' tendir wae, an' lowset him, an' forgae him the det' [HSR].

forgat (*for-gaw'*) *pp., poet.* forgot – 'Thaye sune forgat his wurks; thaye waitetna for his cunsil' [HSR].

forgether (*for-ge-thur*) *v., arch.* to forgather, gather together, assemble, meet accidentally – 'Why do the hæthin frennisinlie forgether, an' the peeple imagin ane vaine thing?' [HSR], 'God is gritlie til be feæret in the forgetherin' o' the saunts . . . ' [HSR], '. . . an' their sentiments ring oot in fu' blast where'er Teries foregether' [BW1939], 'Where the braid backed hills forgether . . . ' [WL] (also written 'foregether').

forgethert (*for-ge-thur'*) *pp., arch.* forgathered – 'Mercie an' trouth ar forgetheret; richteousniss an' peece hae kisset ilk ither' [HSR].

forgettle (*for-ge'-ul*) *adj., arch.* forgetful (also written 'forgetal').

forgie (*for-gee*) *v., poet.* to forgive – 'Thy mighty hand was stretched out, An' saved ny skin; Forgie the fear an' trembling doubt, That raise within' [RDW], 'I bear to you, nor yours, ill-will, And frankly can forgie ye still . . . ' [AD], '. . . gude forgie me, aw jobbit a guse ane owre wi' keel for ye' [WNK], 'An' forgie us our dets as we forgie our detters' [HSR], 'Wha forgies a' thine iniquities, an' hæles a' thy ailments' [HSR], '. . . Let's mind his situation drear And then forgie him' [WP], 'Wha's this that cries 'Forgie', Wi' love that canna fail . . . ' [WL].

forgien (*for-geen*) *pp., poet.* forgiven – 'Blisset is he whase transgressione is forgien, whase sin is kiveret' [HSR], 'Thou hest forgien the inequitie o' thy peeple . . . ' [HSR].

forgieness (*for-gee-nis*) *n., poet.* forgiveness – 'But ther is forgieniss wi' thee, that ye may be feæret' [HSR], 'For this is my bluid o' the new testament, whilk is shed for mony for the forgienesse o' sins' [HSR].

forgimmih (*for-gi-mi*) *interj., arch.* forgive me – 'Hunger's a grand kitcheen; it was aa yin ti mei, forgimmih – tih!' [ECS].

forhow (*for-how*) *v., arch., poet.* to forsake, particular said of birds abandoning their nest or young – 'Whan my fæther an' mither forhowe me, than the Lord wull tak' me up' [HSR], 'Forhowena me, O Lord: O God, bena fer frae me' [HSR].

forhowit (*for-how-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* forsaken – 'My God, my God, wharefore hest thou forhowet me?' [HSR], '. . . yet hae I nat seen the richteous forhowet, nar his affspring beggin' thair breæd' ' [HSR].

forker (*for-kur*) *n.* an earwig – 'A forker gaed inti ma lug, i herrst, an it's aye been sair sinseine' [ECS] (called after the insect's forked tail).

forkie-tail (*for-kee-tāl*) *n., arch.* an earwig.

forkie-tailie (*for-kee-tā-lee*) *n.* diminutive term for an earwig.

forkin (*for-kin*) *n., arch.* a forking, splitting, division – 'Now may we p–ss for evermore, An' never dry our forkin' [JR], 'We've . . . watch'd the gooldie bring the doon to big her nestie wee, Atween the cosie forkins o' the auld aik tree' [JoHa], the junction of two streams – 'The Forkings of the water' [JoJ].

the Forkin Burn (*thu-for-kin-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream, recorded in an account of Roxburghshire in 1649. The description is that it 'begins 3 miles above the Falinshe and runs into Tiot at the said Falineshe'. It seems likely this is an early name for **Limiecleuch Burn**.

Forkins (*for-kinz*) *n.* farm south of Hobkirk, near where the Wauchope, Harwood and Catlee Burns meet to form the Rule Water, on the west side of the bridge. It was also formerly known as 'Forkins of Unthank'. There was once a blacksmith's there, and in the 17th century there was an inn at this location, in use until the early 19th century; its remains lie among trees on the east side of the bridge, near the entrance lodge to Wolfelee. It was formerly on the main route from Hawick to Newcastle, until the new road was built via Bonchester Bridge in about the 1820s; this was also part of a drove road. There was also a local police station there in the latter part of the 19th century. The lands were sold by Thomas Scott of Stonedge to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1757. Thomas Mathieson was smith there in at least 1751–59. Walter Amos was wright there in the late 18th century and Richard Renwick was a labourer there in 1797. Andrew Amos was blacksmith there in 1851 (also called 'the Forkins' and sometimes written 'Forkings'; it was 'Forkens' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin of the name is probably from the division in the river, rather than the road, but there are no early records of the name).

the Forkins (*thu-for-kinz*) *n.* name used for the area where the Hermitage Water meets the Liddel Water in Liddesdale.

Forkins (*for-kinz*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Borthwick valley. It is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map, near where the Howpasley Burn joins, close to where the modern turns towards Craik.

forlane (*for-lān*) *pp., poet.* forgotten, set aside – 'The Lord redeims the saul o' his servents; an' nane o' thame that trust in him sall be forlaine' [HSR].

Forman (*fōr-min*) *n.* **Sir John** of Davine (d.bef. 1516) son of Nicholas. His brother Andrew held the Archbishopric and Primacy of Scotland, and was said to be one of the instigators

for the Battle of Flodden. In 1502 he and his brother were granted the ward of the lands of Rutherford by James IV and he was one of the 'tutors' appointed to Helen, heiress of Rutherford. He was Sergeant Porter to James IV, and was knighted in 1503. In fact he married Helen Rutherford, who inherited the lands of Rutherford, Wells and Edgerston after the death of her brother Richard. Along with his wife, he was infefted in these lands by the King in 1505 and 1506. In 1504 he (when referred to as 'of Ruthirfurde') was pardoned for being an accessory to the murder of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. He was represented by James Oliver in his lands of Edgerstone at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510. The lands of Rutherford, Wells and others were confirmed to him and his wife by James IV in 1511. He was one of the few Scots taken prisoner at the Battle of Flodden. He probably had a daughter who married William Gouraly of Kincraig. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1699 and 1702 for tailor Walter Riddell (both along with baxter John 'Weelands'). In 1705 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Michael Scot. In 1706 he married Margaret 'Weelands', who was also from Hawick Parish. Their son John was baptised in 1707, with witnesses William Aitkin and William Laing. It is recorded in 1711 that the 'half Ducatoon and twentie shillings Scots piece' that he 'pawnded' to guarantee his marriage had not been claimed and so was given to the poor fund. It is unclear whether this donation was simply the intent, or whether something happened to the couple in the intevening years. They had a son John in 1707. **Maria Helen Campbell** nee Fraser (1858–1947) daughter of Alexander Campbell Fraser, who was Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Edinburgh University, she was born in Edinburgh. In Rosslyn Chapel in 1891 she married Robert. Taking the shootings at Borthwickshiels for several years, her husband purchased the estate in 1912, but died before they could move there in 1914. After WWI, she gave the funds for building the Forman Hall in Roberton, in memory of her husband and their great-nephew, who was killed at Flanders in 1917. She died in Roberton. **Nicholas** (d.1478/9) succeeded as Archdeacon of Teviotdale on the death of Patrick Hume in 1478. However, he died within only a few months, before he could be confirmed. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker George Oliver. He married Agnes Turnbull and their children included: Patrick (b.1702); Agnes (b.1707); and Janet (b.1709). The witnesses in 1709 were glover John Scott and Patrick Angus. **Robert Brodie** (1845–1914) son of Adam, who was a Free Church minister in Fife, he worked for Liverpool shipping company Balfour-Guthrie, and lived in San Francisco for more than 20 years. He is one of the men who brought golf to the Liverpool area, winning the Spinks trophy of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club in 1871. In later life he rented Borthwickshiels for shooting for several summers and purchased it in 1912. However, he died just 2 weeks before he and his wife were due to move there in 1914. His wife funded the Forman Hall in Roberton, dedicated to his memory and that of her grand-nephew, D.N. Campbell Ross, who was killed in WWI. The Trust established in his name also gave money to Hawick Cottage Hospital in 1945, eventually resulting in a new outpatient unit being built, with the 1952 opening carried out by his nephew Campbell Forman (also sometimes written 'Foreman').

Forman Hall (*fōr-min-hal*) *n.* community hall in Roberton, situated approximately opposite the church. It was designed by J.P. Alison and built in 1922/3. It was funded by Mrs. M.H. Forman of Borthwickshiels in memory of her husband Robert, and also her great-nephew, Lt. Campbell Ross, who was killed at Flanders in 1917, commemorated on a plaque inside. It also contains a roll of honour for locals who fell in the Great War. It has been used for many different kinds of function and event, e.g. wedding receptions, dinners, W.R.I. meetings, youth club and yoga classes. The hall celebrated its centenary in 2023 (sometimes incorrectly written 'Foreman Hall').

formit (*fōr-mee', -mi'*) *pp.* formed – 'The se is his, an' he mæde it; an' his han' formet the drye lan' ' [HSR].

fornenst (*for-nenst*) *adv.* opposite, against, in front of – 'Up yon cundy that opens fornenst tae the Plum' [??], 'Come wi mei ti Hobkirk kirkyaird and juist fornenst – guid auld Hawick word meanin opposite or in front o – the kirk door ee'll come on a heidstane . . . ' [IWL], 'The cadger whoa'd his powny cairt Fornenst the 'Pig and Sty' ' [WL] (also **fornent**).

fornent (*for-nent, for-nen'*) *adv., arch.* in front of, opposite to, over, against – 'Use in a singular sense, in relation to marriage. 'Such a one is to be married'. 'Ay! wha fornent?' i.e. to whom' [JoJ], '. . . beeking fornent the sun' [??], '. . . croonin the braeheeds hich abuin Tweed an forenent bieldy Dryburgh' [ECS], 'Come up – the

Well o' Verter seems the pump fornent the station' [VW], 'An' fornent a bonny laburnum I ken o' a cosy fauld Where twae wee twin lambs trot oot an' in, Weel bielded frae heat an' cauld' [FL] (also written 'forenent'; see also **foreanent** and **fornenst**).

foroutin (*fo-row-tin*) *prep., arch.* without – '... the said landis of Quhitchester to be haldin of the said William ... foroutyn ony langer delay ...' [SB1470].

Forrest (*fo-rist*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** of Huntlaw (d.c.1658) minister at Hassendean. He graduated from St. Andrews in 1603 and was ordained at Kailzie in 1613, then translated to Hassendean later in the same year. He was rebuked by the Presbytery in 1615 for 'receiving the gudwife of Sintoun to the communion, notwithstanding he understood she was ane contemner both of her awin min. (Mr Alex. Hog, Ashkirk) and of the Word out of his mouth' (whether this was an indication of religious dissent or a purely personal matter is unclear). He was one of the 55 ministers who signed the 'Liberties of the Kirk' protest to Parliament in 1617 and gave £20 towards building the library at the University of Glasgow in 1636. In 1626 there is a 'letter of deliverance' against him in favour of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe and Walter Scott of Ancrum, probably relating to a debt or disputed teinds. In 1633 he was owed £333 6s 8d for his stipend in the inventory of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch, as well as £9 12s for the communion. In 1649 he was 'invaded with a drawn sword' by one of his parishioners, Robert Hislop. In 1655 (although this date may be an error) his son was served heir to his lands of Huntlaw. He appears to have continued as minister at Hassendean until 1658 and died before 1665, when the Presbytery met to decide what payment was due to his son. He was recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls (although probably deceased by then), among owners of lands that were then in Hassendean Parish, when he paid for lands valued at £66 13s 4d; this was Huntlaw, which remained with his family for another couple of generations. He married Margaret Clerk and their children included William of Huntlaw, and Alexander, who became minister at Kirkton. In 1665 his son William was served heir to his lands of Huntlaw. Archibald of Huntlaw (who rented Huntlaw to Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1703) was probably his grandson and Agnes, who married George Minto, was his great-granddaughter. **Rev. Alexander** (c.1622–83) son of Alexander, minister at Hassendean. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1642 and became minister at Kirkton in 1664. He remained minister there until his death, and sat on the local (Jedburgh Presbytery) at least in 1666. He is recorded in 1665 repaying the money owed by William Forrest (possibly his brother) to Walter Clerk. He paid the land tax on £66 13s 4d for Huntlaw in 1678. His 'insicht and plenishing, with librarie, and abulziments of bodie' were estimated to be about £200. He married Anna Douglas (d.1681), whose will is recorded in 1682. Their children were: Archibald; Richard; William (became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1691); Margaret (married James Mirrielies in Edinburgh in 1702); and Anna. His will is recorded in 1683. **Archibald** of Huntlaw (18th C.) probably grandson of Andrew. His lands in Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf Parishes were valued at £66 13s 4d in the 1740s. **James** (17th C.) one of the tenants in Mervinslaw according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. His name was given as 'fforsett' (which could feasibly be another surname, such as Forsyth). **Jean** (17th/18th C.) Hawick woman who ran an inn in the late 1600s and early 1700s. She was listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. She was also listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In 1702 she was fined for allowing people to be drinking in her house after 10 o'clock at night; those accused of being there included Francis Gledstains and James 'Leythen'. Her name is written 'Jeane Forrest' and 'Jane Forrest'. **Julie** (1968–) lawn and indoor bowler from Hawick, who took up bowls from a young age, and won the Teviotdale Indoor Ladies Singles 10 times between 1990 and 2007. Outdoors she won the Scottish Triples in 1997, the British Isles Triples in 1998 and the Scottish Pairs in 1998. But she has excelled mostly indoors. She won the Scottish Indoor Pairs in 1992, 1994 and 2008, the Triples in 1993 and 2010, and the Singles in 2001, 2003, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2019 and 2020. She was also Scottish Masters champion 3 years in a row, 2001–2003, and British Isles Singles champion in 2004, 2010, 2011 and 2019. She represented Scotland in the 1998 Commonwealth Games. She won the Mixed Pairs World Championship in 2002 2003 and 2013 and the World Indoor Singles title in 2004, 2010, 2013 and 2014. She was named Senior Sports Personality of the Year by Roxburgh Sports Council in 2004 and presented with a silver quaich at a special ceremony in the Town Hall the same year. She was also voted Hawick's Citizen of the Year in 2004. In 2007 she was inducted into

the Scottish Borders Hall of Fame and is an Honorary Life Member of the Scottish Indoor Bowling Association. In 2021 he received a lifetime achievement award from Future Hawick. In 2024 she was Chief Gues at the Common Riding. She has worked as an early-years practitioner at Burnfoot Community School. **Thomas** (14th/15th C.) Scottish cleric, whose designation is recorded as 'de Foresta' and variants. He may have taken his name from Jedforest or Ettrick Forest. He took his B.A. in Paris under John Forester (but there is no evidence he was a relative) in 1379/80 and M.A. in 1381. He stayed in Paris and served as Proctor of the English Nation, being there until at least 1395. His own records apparently show that his Latin was poor and his spelling of Scottish names quite inconsistent. Probably the same Thomas 'Forestarii', from Glasgow Diocese, was given the promise of a benefice in the gift of Melrose Abbey in 1394. Probably this same man was 'de Foresta' in 1404 when he witnessed the confirmation of the grant of the Church of Cavers to Melrose Abbey; he was then Licentiate in Decrees and Rector of the Parish of Southdean. He was still Rector of Southdean when he witnessed a document at Carnwath in Lanarkshire in 1415, but was replaced by Robert Penwen by the early 1420s. Another 'Thomas Forestar' held a canonry and the Prebendary of Dalmaik in Aberdeenshire from at least 1427 until 1438, and is not likely to be the same man. **Walter Torrie** 'Wattie' (1880–1917) born in Kelso, son of a fishing tackle maker. He was a gifted sportsman, playing rugby and being ambidextrous at cricket. He moved from Kelso R.F.C. to Hawick R.F.C. and was first capped for Scotland along with Hawick's Willie Kyle in 1903. He was full-back for Scotland for a couple of years until he broke his collar bone in a Hawick versus Gala match. During WWI he served at Gallipoli, was awarded the Military Cross, and was promoted to Major. He died leading his men in an attack during the Second Battle of Gaza. **William** of Huntlaw (17th C.) son of Rev. Alexander, minister at Hassendean. In 1665 he was served heir to his father's 10-shilling land of Huntlaw in Hassendean Parish. He is recorded as 'in Huntlaw' in a record of 1666 listing landowners in Hassendean Parish. **William** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Easter Alemoor, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. Probably the same William married Jane Wilson and had children baptised in Roberton, including Jane (b.1812), William (b.1813) and Walter (b.1815) (sometimes spelled 'Fforest' in earlier records).

Forrester see **Forester**

Forrester-Paton (*fo-ris-tur-pā'-in*) *n.* **Rev. Colin** (1918–2004) born in Alloa, son of Alexander and nephew of Ernest, an Indian missionary. He was educated in Moffat, Norfolk, Oxford University and London University. Ordained by the United Free Presbytery in 1943, he left for missionary work in Ghana, with the Student Christian Movement. There he was involved with literature and translation, as well as ecumenical work. Both he and his wife became associated with the Christian Council of Ghana. They returned to Britain in 1972 and the following year he became an associate minister in Hawick, connected with Wilton and Burnfoot. He retired in 1983, but was appointed Chaplain to the Queen in 1981 and Extra Chaplain to the Queen in Scotland in 1988. He married Jean Lorimer Crichton Miller in 1943 and they raised 3 children while in Ghana, Helen Shaw (b.1944), Keith Miller (b.1948) and Robert Campbell (b.1950). He was editor of 'Hugh Douglas: One Man's Ministry' (1993).

forri (*fo-re, -ri*) *adj., arch.* farrow, descriptive of a cow that is not pregnant (also written 'forrow').

forrit (*for-i'*) *adj., adv.* forward – 'can ee stand a wee bit ferther forrit?', 'hei's lookin' forrit ti the Trades', 'Tam was awa hame on the yaud, and if we wait on him coming back we may sing straiht on and forret till neist Sabbath day' [WNK], '... in kase the richteous pit foret thair han's untill iniquitie' [HSR], '... who now slunk back as quick as they had formerly pressed forrit to the front' [AM], '... so will Maister Melrose o' Hopehill please come forrit at aince tae assist in gettin' the dammed horse oot o' the dam' [JEDM], 'At yeh shop-door a motor stuid, an forrit A gaed ti finnd oot whae was ocht eet' [ECS], 'To kill or free I forrit ran – Whan on my shooder was his han'' [DH], '... and I steppit forrit to gie him the sad news' [DH], 'It's the week, tae, when oo look forret teh readin aboot the different ceremonies ...' [BW1974], 'Burns was nae doobt lookin forrit ti meetin um but fund um ti be a bit o a disappointment' [IWL], (of a clock) running fast, *adj.* lacking in restraint, overly eager – 'oor awfi backwards it bein forrit', *v., arch.* to forward, aid, help – 'I threw by my crook, an' wi' thrawin' the wuddie, Fu' eithly I aided to forrit the fray' [JoHa] (also written 'forret'; cf. **foretsome**).

forrit (*for-i'*) *n.* a forward on a sports team, specifically nos. 1–8 in rugby – 'hei aye played in the forrits, bit sometimes prop an sometimes

lock', '... And sixteen forrits o' thirteen stane Cam' doon on the top o' Dye!' [DH].

forrit-owre (*for-i'-ow-ur*) *adv., arch.* with a forward stoop – 'Hei walks forrit-owre' [GW].

forritsome (*for-i'-sum*) *adj.* forward, bold – 'The first of the five had to be a 'forritsome' lad, as he had the doors to open and begin the play' [RM], ''In fact,' said he, 'we've a wey o' dealin' Wi' forritsome callants that come here stealin'' ' [WL].

forsaid (*for-sed*) *pp., adj., arch.* aforesaid, previously mentioned – '... with power to the said Robert Scott oy and air foirsaid, his airis and assignais foirsaidis ...' [SB1569], 'The said day the baylyeas forsaid and ton counsell did approve of ane litle hand Bell ...' [BR1694] (also written 'foresaid', 'foirsaid', etc.).

Forster (*for-stur*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th C.) listed in 1581/2 among the men accused by the Countess of Bothwell of raiding her lands at Eilrig. He is described as 'Andro Forster, callit Craikcrop, baneist Englishman', and was an accomplice of the Armstrongs of Whithaugh. He was declared a rebel after not appearing to answer the charge. He could be related to the 'Andro Forster' who was recorded in 1541, accused of being involved in raids into England in which men were killed. **George** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1497 for a document relating to the lands of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. Like the others, he was probably from Liddesdale. **Henry** of Stonegarthside (d.c.1699) younger son of Arthur of Stonegarthside. He inhabited the family estates after the death of his brother Nicholas in 1673; this included Kershopefoot, as well as 'Greenah' and other lands in Scotland. However, there were later legal battles over the inheritance, with his nephew John. In 1688 Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him. He is there referred to as 'the worshipful and very much respected and generous Gentleman, Henry Forrester of Stonegarthside, in the Kingdom of England, Justice of the Peace and Coram in the said Kingdom, in the Reign of King Charles the Second'. He married Christian Scott, who was cousin of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester (it is unclear who her parents were, although her father was probably a younger son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden). He enlarged Stonegarthside House in 1682, after his marriage. He had several children with Christian and after she died he remarried and spent his last years at Carraw in Northumberland. **Sir John** (d.1602) younger son of Thomas of Adderstone. He became Constable of Bamburgh Castle and later held lands around Alnwick. He was part of an English force that sacked southern Scotland in 1557 and was Warden of the English Middle March by 1559/60. He was Deputy Governor of Berwick and also Deputy Warden of the East Marches in 1563. He escorted Mary Queen of Scots to Berwick. He was also Keeper of Tynedale and Redesdale. He and George Heron of Chipchase supported the Regent Moray on attacks on Liddesdale in 1569. He accompanied Sussex and Hunsdon on the raid into Teviotdale in 1570, when the Hawick folk burned the thatch themselves; he personally led the 'horsmen too burne the townes and vyllages adjoynynge' He was the Warden of the Middle March during the Raid of the Redeswire in 1575 (with his name being recorded as 'Sir George Foster' in the ballad), when he was taken prisoner and held for a few days in Dalkeith. There are several letters from him in 1576 to the Deputy Warden for West Teviotdale, William Douglas of Bonjedward. He was still English Warden in 1584 when he and Lord Scrope led a raiding force of 7,000 men that invaded Liddesdale, taking the tower at Larriston and capturing 18 prisoners. After harrying the valley, he received a bond of assurance from the chiefs of Liddesdale (who spoke for most of the Elliots, Armstrongs and others). In 1595/6 he got the heads of several families to sign a bond of assurance to try to end the feuds existing between 25 English families and 'the Ellotes, Armestrongs, Crosers, Nixsons, Nobles, Larences, Hendersons, Batysons, Sympsons and Lyttles' in Scotland. It is said that he was challenged by a laird of Rulewater to a jousting match, which took place at the 'Justin Haugh'; he was badly injured and laid under a bush to recover, this field being known as 'Foster's Bush'. He married Jane Radclyffe, heiress of Blanchland. He had several daughters and was succeeded by his (probably illegitimate) son Nicholas. **Robert** 'Hob's Robin' (16th C.) English fugitive from Bewcastle who fled to the Scottish side. He was described in a letter from Thomas Wharton in 1541, along with Adam, as 'grete offenders agaynst Inglishmen and Scotishmen'. In 1542 his men burned 'the Cassilhill, Reyhilles in West Tevedall', stealing livestock and taking 2 prisoners; this may be one of the nearby Castlehills, although it is unclear where 'Reyhilles' may have been. A few days later his men burned 'Cromokhilles' in West Teviotdale, which is surely Crumhaugh Hill. Their father 'Hob' was warded in Cockermouth Castle in 1541, bu the Captain of Carlisle Castle would not take

him. **Roland** (16th C.) probably a brother of Sir John. He was one of the assistants to the English Warden and served as Captain of Wark Castle. In 1565 he wrote to Bedford, describing the ambush of the Scotts by the Elliots at Ewes Doors. He is probably the 'Rowie Forester' recorded in 1569, when Archibald Armstrong of Mangerton, Martin Elliot of Braidlie and Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh gave assurances to him 'that thai sall mak obedience according to the rest of the cuntre' (see also **Foster**).

Forster's Buss (*for-sturz-bus*) *n.* former name for a field between Bonchester Bridge and Bonchester Hill, a little above the flat ground once known as 'Jeistins'-haugh'. The name is said to have been because this is where an Englishman, Forster, was killed in combat.

forsuik (*for-sik, -sūk*) *pp., arch.* forsook – 'Than a' the discipels forsuik him, an' fled' [HSR] (this was the past tense form, while the past participle was more usually 'forsaken').

forsuth (*for-sooth*) *adv., arch.* truly, in truth – '... be twa ewynly porcionis, off the quhilk forsuth nynetene yerris male I graunt me wele content ...' [DoR1445].

Forsyth (*fōr-sīth*) *n.* **Andrew** (1949–2007) from Edinburgh, he came to Hawick as a police officer. He also became involved with the Scouts, the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Hawick R.F.C. **Christian** (18th C.) chambermaid at Wilton Lodge in 1791, when she was working for Lord Napier. **George** (b.1810/1) from Oxnam, he was farmer at Ashybank in the 1860s. In 1861 he was farming 283 acres and employed 10 people. He married Oreina Loff Hall and their children included James R. and Agnes H. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Blackcleuch near Teviothead on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was a labourer at Bowanhill in at least the period 1781–88. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Christian (b.1781); Agnes (b.1783); Ann (b.1783); Isabel (b.1786); and Walter (b.1788). **James** (b.c.1780) recorded at Adderstoneshiel on the 1801 Militia ballot. He was probably younger brother to Robert, who was at Adderstoneshiel on the same list (as well as in 1799) and William, who was there in 1799. **James** (b.1791/2) born in Stow, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row and in 1851 he was recorded as 'Shoemaker, Artillery Pensioner' on Silver Street. His wife was Joan and his children included: John; Agnes; and Andrew W. **Janet** (18th C.) chambermaid at Stobs in 1785 and 1786, when she was working for Sir Francis Elliot. **John** (b.1831/2) born in Selkirk, son of shoemaker James, he was a warehouseman in Hawick. He was still living with his parents on Silver Street in 1851. In 1853 he was accused of being father of a child born to Agnes Minto. In 1861 he was living at 50 High Street. He married Helen Knox in 1854, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He is probably the John of the High Street who donated coins to the Museum in 1863. In 1865 he and Adam Sinton were found guilty of stealing the coin collection from the Museum. **John B.** (20th C.) Burgh Chamberlain of Hawick in the 1940s. **Mr. ??** (18th/19th C.) Schoolmaster at Castleton in the early 1800s. He married Margaret, daughter of William Elliot in Hillhouse. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Adderstoneshiel according to the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. He was surely related to William, who was also at Adderstoneshiel in 1799 and James, who was there in 1801. He may be the Robert, married to Janet Turnbull, whose children included Robert (b.1807), baptised in Cavers Parish. **Robert** (b.1807/8) born in Denholm, he was a hosiery manufacturer. He was living around Main Street in Denholm in 1841, with his wife and a young weaver called Thomas Turnbull. In 1851 he was in Galashiels as a hosier master, employing one man. His wife was Catherine. **Thomas** (18th C.) cottar at Salenside in Ashkirk Parish. His children included Agnes (b.1762). **Walter** (19th C.) flesher in Hawick, recorded in 1873 when he was a Commissioner for the estate of flesher James Rodger. His shop was at 40 High Street. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Hutton and their children included: Jean (b.1785); and Agnes (b.1788). **William** (18th C.) hind at Hassendeanbank. He married Margaret Gray and their children, baptised in Minto Parish, included: Thomas (b.1784); Peter (b.1785); Betty (b.1787), who married carrier William Tait; John (b.1790); and Peggy (b.1794). **William** (b.c.1770s) resident of 'Ingram' in Cavers Parish. In 1997 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia, with his surname written as 'Falsyth'. In 1799 he was 'Falsyth (or Forsyth)' at 'Ingerhope' listed among those whose names had not been drawn in 1797, but were no longer living in the area. Perhaps the same William was a servant at Adderstoneshiel according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. He was

surely related to Robert, who was also at Adderstoneshile on the same list. He could be the William, married to Janet Turnbull, whose daughter Janet (b.1799) was baptised in Castleton in 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Newton in Bedrule Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William W.** (b.c.1870) born in Midlothian, he was Maths master at the Buccleuch School. He served as acting Headmaster during 1906–08 when the school was remodelled. He may be the same W.W. Forsyth who was made an Honorary Teri at the Tuesday morning 'Hut' of 1894 (also written 'Forsyde' and 'Forsythe').

for't (*for', fort*) *contr.* for it – 'Ay faith tho' they should get their skin For't soundly drubbed' [JR], '... Not yet that for't they'll hae to pay, When shoon comes to need solein' ' [JoHa], '... it is sae gude an' sae kind o' you to be at the pains to look after sic a puir, dying creature. God reward ye for't!' [JTe], 'A'm no for't at aa', '... Resolved to clutch his ill-got store Though he should roast for't evermore' [RDW], 'Ye're in for't now lad, ye'll no can rin away sae readilie on the sea' [WNK], '... there was nochts for't but the plates, an' aw shined them and a bowl or twa doon and made a fit-ba' o' the fragments' [WNK], 'Ah'm ower auld for't', 'Aweel, maister sailor, if ee sweer tae that Aw'll take eer word for't ... ' [JEDM], 'I'd juist get to some place afore there was ony need for't' [DH], 'Ah weel, they were wairned, they maun suffer for't noo, The auld toon is fair doon the hole' [WL].

fortalice (*for-ta-lis*) *n., arch.* a fortification, fortified house – '... the east part of the lands of Whitehaugh, with the tower, fortalice, manor-place, houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same, lying within the barony of Wilton' [DCW1697].

for that (*for-th-at*) *prep., arch.* because, since – 'For that yt ys neidfull and merytabelle to ber wytnes to the suthfastnes ... ' [SB1431].

for the time (*for-thu-tīm*) *adv., arch.* at the present time, from now – '... and that without consent of the baylyeas of the said burgh successive for the tyme' [BR1699].

for ti (*for-ti*) *prep.* in order to, to – 'And for tae keep him frae the cauld ... ' [JSB], 'Then the lasses began to the barn for to thrang' [JoHa], '... Wad tempt o'o for tae jouk the schule and seek the flooery braes' [VW], 'The old farmer, 'Tattie Willie', wouldnae pay me for tae drive a pair so we had tae move' [TH], 'A body was need ti ken'd off leike as Wattie Laidlaw kennd eet, for ti tell owre, off-luif, aa its dambrod-checkeet story' [ECS], '... an bocht a wheen picter-postcairds for ti send away up Ingland' [ECS] (this use of 'for' is redundant in standard English; also written 'for tae').

fortnit (*for'-ni'*) *adj., arch.* fortunate – 'She's been gey fortnit' [ECS].

Fortun (*for-tun*) *n., arch.* Fortune, chance personified – 'An so it is that A heh thae thochts ti faa back on gin Fortun takes a pick at iz ... ' [ECS].

the Forty Fits (*thu-for'-ee-fits*) *n.* popular name for the track leading from Calaburn farm to Whitehaughmoor etc., off the road north of Whitehaugh. A continuation of this road leads towards Shielswood Loch. It is marked 'drove road' on the Ordnance Survey map, and may well have been such, although the nearby drove road of which we have a description passed more directly from Whitehaugh to the 'Fower Road Ends'. The name probably derives from the dykes on either side being about 40 feet apart.

the Forty Thiefs Bus (*thu-for'-ee-theefz-bus*) *n.* humorous name sometimes used for the minibus used at the Common Riding to transport the Committee members from the Hut to the Moor.

the Forty Thiefs o Redfordgreen (*thu-for'-ee-theefz-ō-red-furd-green*) *n.* popular name around the 1830s for a group of 'faggot voters' arranged by local Tories to swamp the local elections.

foryeild (*for-yeeld*) *v., poet.* to repay, recompense – 'The Lord rewairdet me akordin' til my richteousniss; akordin' til the cleenniss o' my han's he heth foryeildet me' [HSR].

Foster (*fos-tur*) *n.* **Abraham** 'Abie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Greena who was accused in 1623 along with Hob of stealing sheep belonging to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Kershope. He was ordered to be banished. He may be the same 'Abraham Foster in Grenehall' listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605; Sim 'in Grenehall' was also listed and hence presumably related. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) housemaid at Branxholme in 1791, when she worked for Adam Ogilvie. **Sir George** see **Sir John Forster**. **Gilbert** 'Gib' of Foulshiels (16th C.) named in 1590 along John Elliot of Heuchhouse and Martin's Clem Crozier. They were accused of stealing livestock and a detailed list of items from a servant of Sir John Forster. He was surely related to John of Foulshiels. **Helen** (19th C.) charged with the murder of her daughter Betsy at the Slitrig in 1867. They lived at Catherine Scott's boarding house

on the Loan. **Henry** (17th C.) recorded as 'Harie forrester' when he paid the land tax on £420 for Greena in Castleton Parish in 1678. He was probably descended from earlier Fosters in Greena. **James** (15th/16th C.) accused in 1502, along with William Elliot, of stealing a horse from David Brown, out of Edinburgh. Their surety was William Turnbull 'de lahope' (possibly Langhope). **James** (b.1821/2) from Dumfries, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was a journeyman tailor living on Langlands Bank. His wife was Agnes and their children included James, John, William, David and Thomas. His son 'Mr James Foster, jr.' donated a 'Roman copper coin' to the Museum in 1860. **Jean** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **John** (16th C.) listed as 'younger, of Fouleschelis' in 1581, among Elliots and Armstrongs complaining about crimes committed by the Scotts and their allies. He could be related to the John 'Forster' recorded in 1541, accused of being involved with raids in which Englishmen were killed. **John** (16th C.) son of 'Meikle Rowie' of Greenhaugh. He is recorded in 1583 among a large group of men led by William of Kynmont into Tynedale. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1647. **John** (b.1771/2) horse-trainer from England. He lived at Kirkgate and Kirkyard (i.e. St. Mary's Place) in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Mary, and their children included John and Jean. **Law** (16th/17th C.) resident of Greena. In 1611 he is listed as 'in Greneha' among men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh. It is unclear what the forename 'Law' might be. **John** (b.1811/2) from Castleton, he was a labourer in the Hawick area. In 1861 he was living at Stouslie Schoolhouse. His wife was Agnes and their children included William, Robert, David, James, Jessie, Adam, John and Walter. Some of his children were born in Ewes and Teviothead. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'callit Foulscheillis' in 1623 when he and Abie Foster in Greena were accused of stealing sheep belonging to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Kershope. He was ordered to be banished. His lands were probably Foulshiels in Liddesdale. He was probably related to the earlier Gib and John of Foulshiels. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) miller in Synton Mill. He married Agnes Donaldson and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included: Andrew (b.1701); and Margaret (b.1703). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at Leahaugh in 1836 when he was head of household in Castleton Parish for the first time. He was still there in 1837, but disappeared after that. He was perhaps son of the labourer recorded in Bygate and Upperraw 1835–41. **Roland** 'Meikle Rowie', (16th C.) tenant in Greenhaugh. In 1583 his son John was listed as part of a large group under William of Kinmont who raided Tynedale. **Roland** 'Rowie', 'Ower the Moss' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 when he was found guilty of stealing from several farms. He stole 20 sheep from Myredykes, 20 sheep from 'Callshiels' and a horse from Chapelhill. He was ordered to be hanged for these crimes. **Simon** 'Sim' (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was recorded as 'Sym Foster in Grenehall' and listed along with men from Liddesdale and Eskdale. Abraham 'in Grenehall' was also listed. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at Liddelbank according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was a labourer at Greena on the 1801 ballot, with his surname written 'Forster'. **William** of Greena (16th C.) recorded in 1583 when it was said he had a daughter who had married Englishman Hob Foster of Kershope. **William** of Foulshiels (16th C.) signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens, on behalf of his 'bairnes and servands'. His name is listed along with many Elliots of Liddesdale, and is recorded as 'larde of Fowlesheils'. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Langhaugh in 1611 when Roger Scott, Captain of Hermitage, was cautioner for him in Jedburgh. **William** (17th C.) recorded in 1642 as brother of the deceased James in Greena. This was on a long list of thieves of the Border who were to be tried. He may be the same man as 'Weilliam Foster, called Rossis Will' on a list of 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves) in about 1648. **William** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1683 for Thomas Briggs and Jane Foster. **William** (b.c.1780) servant of John Oliver at Langburnshiels according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. **William Air** (1801–62) from Coldstream, he worked as a shoemaker, later moving to Glasgow. He is remembered for the verse that he published, especially those relating to angling contributed to 'Whistle-Binkie'. He was a friend of the Ettrick Shepherd, and shared with him a love of country sports (see also **Forster**).

Foster's Bush (*fos-turz-bush*) *n.* popular name for a field lying near **the Justin Haugh**, perhaps now part of Bonchester village. It is said that

the English Warden Sir John Forster took part in a jousting challenge there and was unhorsed and wounded by one of the lairds of Rulewater. His supporters laid him under a bush to recover, hence the name of the field. Tancred states that it was still known by this name in the early 20th century.

fot (*fō'*) *n., arch.* a footless sock used in wet or snowy weather – 'A chaamp that turns foats an cuittiekins soappin-wat' [ECS] (also spelled 'foat'; usually plural; cf. **fottie**).

fother (*fo-thur*) *n., arch.* fodder, food for livestock, *v., arch.* to feed cattle or horses, humorously applied to feeding people, to cater – '. . . a richt toon an big eneuch ti fother an fend for fremd folk an gangrels' [ECS].

Fotherlie (*fo-thur-lee*) *n.* variant of **Fodderlee**.

fottie (*fo-tee, fo'-ee*) *n., arch.* a child's stocking or woollen boot, booties – 'And ye'se get fotties for yer feet At the Big Bazaar' [JT], someone whose trousers, stockings or boots are too wide (cf. **fot**).

fotty (*fo-tee, fo'-ee*) *adj., arch.* having feathery legs (said of hens).

fou see **fow**

fou see **fu**

foucht (*fowcht*) *pp., arch.* fought – 'Thaye cam roun' aboot me alsua wi' wurds o' hætret; an' foucht agayne me wuthoutten ane caus' [HSR] (**focht** is more common).

foughten (*foch-tin*) *pp., poet.* fought – 'And with this lade I've sprawl'd and foughten Hail ten lang mile' [JoHa], 'I've fleech'd an' foughten a' in vain – Jock disna seem to care . . . ' [JT] (cf. the more common **feuchen**).

fouk (*fowk*) *n., pl., arch.* people – 'But ye are happy, and I'm glad it's sae, And may rejoice whan ither fouk are wae' [CPM], 'Od! there's some fowk has a face for onything' [JoHa], 'And curs'd be ambition, the plague o' this land, That sets fouk a-langing for things that are grand' [JoHa], 'Ah, dear Sir, it's no a' goud that glitters, and at ony rate the rich fouk gie aye least away' [RW], 'For thou wult saufe the aaflicket fouk . . . ' [HSR], 'Thou sellist thy fowk for naucht . . . ' [HSR], 'Weel, some fouk say it was the Pechs, an' some the Romans . . . ' [WNK], 'Pretensic fowk gaed primpin' by, Snirkin' at sic a din . . . ' [DH] (also written 'fowk'; cf. the more modern **folk**).

Foulbrae (*fowl-brā*) *n.* former name for lands in Roberton Parish. Gavin Dryden was living there in 1723. The location is unknown. Perhaps the same location is where labourer James Hall was living in 1800 when he had a child baptised in Cavers Parish.

Foulden (*fowl-din*) *n.* **Matthew** (18th C.) incomer to Hawick around 1733, when he was asked by the Council to produce testimonials from his former residence, Jedburgh. Still failing to produce them by 1738 he was given another 10 day's ultimatum and then banished from Hawick along with his wife and family. His surname was written 'Fouldoun'. A 'Matthew Fowlden' was born at Stobo in Peeblesshire in 1674 and could be related (possibly the same as 'Fulton').

Fouledge (*fowl-eej*) *n.* farmstead to the west of Skelfhill farm (the name could refer to birds or dirty; marked on the c.1860 Ordnance Survey map)).

Fouledge Park (*fowl-eej-pawrk*) *n.* name for a piece of land on Minto estate. In 1779 (and 1811) 'Fowledge Park, and one north of it' was valued at £45 10s 11d.

Fouledge Sike (*fowl-eej-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises near Fouledge runs past Alderybar and joins the Southdean Burn, to run into the Northhouse Burn and then the Teviot (G. Watson suggests that the name is 'foul leche', meaning 'smelly ditch').

Foulis see **Fowls**

Foulmire Heights (*fowl-mīr-hīts*) *n.* high ground on the Border, roughly between Saughtree and Kielder. It reaches a height of 396 m, is the site of a triangulation pillar, and is the source of the Larriston Burn.

Foul Mooth (*fowl-mooth*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Robson**.

the Foul Raid (*thu-fowl-rād*) *n.* popular name for the failed attempt by a Scots army under Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, to take Roxburgh and Berwick from the English in 1416. Hearing of a large English force, the Scots retreated ignominiously. In retaliation the English army attacked Teviotdale and Liddesdale, including the burning of Hawick, Jedburgh and Selkirk.

Foulshiels (*fowl-sheelz*) *n.* former hamlet west of Selkirk along the Yarrow, opposite Newark Castle. It was once a seat of the Scotts, and now a farm. Mungo Park was born here in 1771. An ornamental piece of grate found in the ruins there was donated to the Museum in 1900 (also written 'Foulsheils'; it is 'Foulsheels' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Foullsheills' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Foulshiels (*fowl-sheelz*) *n.* farm about 2 miles north of Newcastleton, to the right off the B6399, above Redheugh. A bridle path once connected

this with the upper Hermitage valley, via Harstgarth Fell and Twislehope. It was formerly split into Nether and Over Foulshiels. South of the farmstead, on a terrace on the slopes of Foulshiels Rig are the remains of a settlement. And on a ridge just to the west is another ruined building, along with field-banks, and extensive boundary banks and signs of cultivation along the Well Sike. About 470 yards (420 m) north of the present farmstead is the probably site of the tower-house of Foulshiels (marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map), with 2 enclosures, remains of a farmstead, boundary dykes and 'lazy-beds'. The tower is about 12 m by 8.5 m and has been robbed of stone. John Elliot was recorded there in 1502. Its location is probably the 'Foulschelmoore' in a rental record of 1541 and possibly the Nether Foulshiels mapped by Pont. In 1541 it was valued at 6 shillings and at that time the lease was vacant. 'Johnne Forster, younger' is recorded as proprietor in 1581, William Foster in 1584 and Gib Foster in 1590. Archibald Elliot was there in 1611. The farm was once owned by the Elliots of Redheugh, but was part of the ongoing dispute with Scott of Buccleuch in the early 17th century. John Scott in Newark was tenant of the 33-shilling land there in 1618 when he complained that a group of about 100 Elliots and others had tried to attack his workers and servants, but not finding them there had removed all the hay and fodder, then returned to bind and beat Wat Dickson, subtenant there. Hob Foster was associated with the farm there in 1623 when he was accused of stealing sheep from Kershope. The farm was owned by the Bishop of Caithness in 1632. Walter Turnbull was tenant there in 1694. Further to the west on the north side of Ewes Knowes are the remains of 7 or 8 turf buildings, probably the township of Over Foulshiels. Along the track to the north of the modern farmstead are the remains of a turf sheepfold and closer to Foulshiels Wood there are 2 or 3 others. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it consisted of 1729 acres and was bounded by Roan, Tarras, lands held by the Laird of Hoscote and the Hermitage Water. James Elliot was shepherd there in 1835 (the origin is probably from Old English 'ful' and Middle English 'schele', meaning 'the dirty huts'; the name appears as 'foulschelis' in 1502, 'Fouleschelis' in 1581, 'Foulscheillis' in 1611, 'Foulscheillis' in 1618, 'Foulschellis' in 1632 and 'Foulsheills' in 1694; it is on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Foulsheels', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'O. Foulsheels' and 'N. Foulsheels', on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Foullsheills' and has its modern name on Stobie's 1770 map).

Foulton see **Fulton**

the Foul Well (*thu-fowl-wel*) *n.* former spring on Braidhaugh farm in Rulewater. It was located near the modern farmhouse, and said to have once been the cause of much sickness on the farm. It was eventually disused on account of its supposed harmful effects on the residents (mentioned by Tancred, it is also written 'the Ffoull Well').

Foulwud (*fowl-wud*) *n.* Foulwood, former lands in Liddesdale, recorded on a rental roll of c.1376. 'Foulwod superior' and 'Foulwod inferior' were both valued at 10 shillings. In a rental roll of 1541 'Ovir Foulwod' was leased to Alexander Armstrong (probably son of 'Ill Will') and 'Nethir Foulwod' to Simon Armstrong (probably of Tinnisburn). The lands of 'Fowlwoodis' are also listed separately, but with no additional information. 'Foulwodles' is listed among the Liddesdale possessions of the Sheriff of Teviotdale in 1632, and 'Fawhead alias Foulwod' among possessions of Thomas Kerr of Ancrum. Nether Foulwood became the modern Gillside. The stream to the west is Foulwood Sike (it is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map; 'Ouerfoulwod' and 'Netherfoulwood' are recorded in 1541).

Foulwud Sike (*fowl-wud-sīk*) *n.* Foulwood Sike, stream in southern Liddesdale, rising on Sufficient Hill and running roughly eastwards to join the Liddel near Gillside.

foumart (*fow-mar'*) *n., poet.* the pole-cat, Mustela putorius – 'The waizle dunne frae the auld grey cairn, The theiffe foulmart came nighe' [JTe], '... an assemblage of hares, hedgehogs, ferrets, foulmarts, badgers, tom-cats, and such-like unsightly creatures' [JTe], an offensive person or object – '... in case it had played the foumart wi him durin' the forenoon ...' [DH] (also written 'foulmart').

found see **foond**

founder see **foonder**

founert (*foo-nur', foo-nurt*) *pp., arch.* foundered, collapsed (usually with drunkenness) – 'He stottit oot wi' founert look, Syne at the sky he spiert ...' [WL] (also spelled 'foonert'; cf. **foondert**).

the Fountain (*thu-fown'-in, -foon'-in*) *n.* ornamental fountain in Wilton Lodge Park, in front of the Museum. It was installed as a result of money left to the town by Gilbert Davidson in 1896 and erected in the following year. Unlike the Brown Fountain and the MacNee Fountain,

it does not usually have the name 'Davidson' attached to it, but is commonly referred to as simply 'the Fountain'. The main cast-iron part of the fountain came from McDowell, Steven & Co., Milton Ironworks in Glasgow. It was painted silver through most of the 20th century and has decorations including dolphins and turtles. During renovations it was discovered that the original colour was probably blue and gold, and it was returned to this condition in 2018.

Fountainhall (*fown'-in-hal*) *n.* village on the A7 towards Edinburgh and former station on the Waverley Line, at the junction with the Lauder Light Railway.

the Fountainheid (*thu-fown'-in-heed*) *n.* former name for an area near the Vertish, perhaps related to the spring there. When the Chase was up the Loan, this area was the end of the gallop. A report on the Common Riding for 1855 states that during the Chase 'Haggis-Ha' and Fountainhead were reached, and the riders then adjourned to Mr Grieve's, Whitchesters.

Fountainheid Plantin (*fown'-in-heed-plawn'-in*) *n.* wood at the Vertish, across from Woodend cottage.

fousome (*fow-sum*) *adj., poet.* having fullness, well-supplied – 'To end this jargonaic clatter, An' mak' it somewhat fousome matter . . . ' [JoHa].

fout (*fowt*) *n., arch.* a spoilt child, especially a fussy one – 'Mam's-fout, a spoiled child, Teviotd.' [JoJ], 'A mammie's or mother's fout' [GW].

foutsome (*fowt-sum*) *adj., arch.* forward, interfering, officious – 'A foutsome little brat' [GW] (noted by J. Jamieson).

Fouty Sike (*fow-tee-sīk*) *n.* stream in sourthern Liddesdale, running westwards to join the Liddel near the cottage of Clerkleap. The wood near its foot is known as Foutysike Wood and is shown as old trees on both sides of the stream on the 1718 survey of Buccleuch properties.

fow (*fow*) *adj., arch.* full, sated – 'And O, my friend! wi' me he'll share a heart, As fow o' kindness, as its free o' art' [CPM], '. . . for it's ill speakin atween a fow man and a fastin' [ECS] (Scottish proverb), 'An what A'd ti haud-sae, A Wasna boass, – if the truith be telld, A was riftin-fowe!' [ECS], comfortable, well-off – 'A fow body' [JoJ], 'The per had a guid fow life thegether' [GW], drunk, inebriated – 'Whan ye gang in half fou, as sune as she begins at ye wi' her ill tongue get into an awful passion, and swear like the auld ane' [WNK], 'It was his habit tae get 'fow' as early on the Friday as hei could, an' keep hissel' mair or less in that condeetion durin' the twae days at least, if no' gey weel intae the next week' [BW1939], *adv., arch.* very, rather – 'The war lestit fow long' [GW], *n., arch.* a firlot of dry measure, a vessel full with this amount – 'Payd John Aitken for 2 girds he laid on the town's foue' [BR1732], 'Paid John Elliot, tanner, for lime to the East Port Cross, being 6½ fous, . . . 0 2 0' [BR1748] (also written 'fou' and 'fowe'; cf. the now more common **ful**; elsewhere in Scotland this is 'foo' or **fu**; see also **fow-hauden**).

fower (*fow-ur*) *n.* four – 'A was feerd A'd be owre lang, for it was better as a quarter efter fowr be the toon's clock' [ECS], 'When ee came back fower oors later Eer mother asked whair 'hev ee been' ' [AY], 'And I saw a bull-dozer Bashin at a fower-fit gable O' whun . . . ' [DH], 'They tell mei it'll take aboot fower meenits tae read . . . ' [JCo], 'At fower o'clock we'd oot wi' top or gird . . . ' [WL], '. . . clumsily stringing twae, threi, Or fower . . . ' [DH], 'The built in bed where fowre bairns slept The oothoose where the coal was kept . . . ' [IWL] (also spelled 'fowr' and 'fowre'; the double syllable pronunciation is much more distinct than in most other parts of Scotland).

fower-oors (*fow-ur-oorz*) *n., arch.* a meal taken at 4 o'clock or 4 hours before bedtime, particularly by farm-workers – '. . . an' sae, efter gettin' there, and gettin' some four-'oors an' supper, they made faimily wurship . . . ' [BCM1880].

the fower posts o misery (*thu-fow-ur-pōsts-ō-mi-zu-ree*) *n.* popular name for the narrow stocking frame used around the mid-19th century during a time when the hosiery workers made very poor wages.

the Fower Road Ends (*thu-fow-ur-rōd-endz*) *n.* cross-roads at the top of Stirches Road, past the Convent and Stirches Mains, a popular area for country walks. The road ahead leads to Tandlaw and Drinkstone farms, to the left is Stouslie and to the right the Boonraws and the A7. A drove road used to come from Boghall to here, and then continue towards Stouslie on its way to the Borthwick valley. The name is also sometimes used to refer to the crossroads at the top of the Nipknowes – 'Sirches Mains and the fower road ends Drinkstone, or Boonraw West Ma feet turn left gaun on tae Stouslie That's the road aw like the best' [AY].

fowersome (*fow-ur-sum*) *n., adj.* foursome.

fowerteen (*fow-ur-teen*) *n.* fourteen, *arch.* a fourteen-shilling piece – 'There was left in a bagg within the box . . . , ane old fourteen, two seven shilling pieces, two old three shilling pieces

. . . ' [PR1712] (used only sparingly compared with 'fourteen'; see also **foarteen**).

fow-hauden (*fow-haw-din*) *pp., adj., arch.* full-handed, lavishly supplied, well-stocked – 'Yih saucy sorrih! ee'r owre fow-hauden' [ECS] (cf. **fow**).

fowie (*fow-ee*) *adj., arch.* comfortably independent – 'Possessing a comfortable inpdendence, Roxb. It is never used like Bene, as a term of respect; but always in such connection as to suggest a different idea; as 'He's a fowie body', expl. as equivalent to 'an old hunks'. It is derived from Fow, full' [JoJ].

Fowler (*fow-lur*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is recorded in 1798 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia, but John Malcolm acted as substitute for him. Perhaps the same Alexander married Elizabeth (or 'Betty' Scott and had children: James (b.1810), baptised in Wilton Parish; John (b.1812), baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish. **Auntie** (d.1781) recorded in Hawick's death records as 'old Auntie Fowler'. It is unclear what her full name might have been. **David** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1739), Adam (b.1743), George (b.1745), Margaret (again, b.1748), Joseph (b.1755) and Jean (b.1758). **Isobel** (17th C.) listed at Slacks among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. Her surname is recorded as 'fouller'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Christian was baptised in 1740. **John** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Jean Thomson in 1750 and their children included Anne (b.1752) and James (b.1754). John (b.1732) may also have been his child. **John** (d.1795) tailor in Hawick, son of Robert. He died in Hawick. **John** (b.c.1770) labourer in Hawick according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. Later in 1799 he was balloted to serve in the Militia, in place of John Scott (or Young) who had deserted; however, he produced a certificate to show that he was too old and Adam Leyden was drawn in his place. **John** (18th/19th C.) hind at Synton Parkhead. In an 1803 list of Volunteers, he is recorded having a 'sore leg, but willing to serve'. **John**, F.E.I.S. (b.1844) teacher who taught in Hawick for more than 40 years. Born in Rossshire, he came to Hawick as Headmaster at the West Port Free Church School, transferring to Drumlanrig in 1872. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'beatiful specimen of the carabus nitrens [beetle], got near to Peel Fell', as well as geological specimens and 'an old Edinburgh newspaper'. In 1867 he donated several more items, including a model of the 'Scottish Maiden', an old knife and bronze ornaments from Ross-shire, and a 'piece of the stone on which Prince Charlie is said to have stood while the troops were breakfasting previous to Culloden, and of that on which the Duke of Cumberland stood while watching the battle'. Probably the same Fowler, of Longview, made a sketch of the 'Chamberlain's Hoose' about 1870. In 1872 he donated a piece of mica to the Museum (probably from a pupil) and in 1875 a 'stalactite from Cromarty'. He married Elizabeth Sinton in 1872 and she died in 1920. Their children included William, Elizabeth, Robert, Annie, John, Margaret (a teacher in Kerikeri, New Zealand), James and George (who may have married Margaret Hamilton and moved to Brooks, Alberta). **John** (19th C.) first Secretary of the Hawick Home Mission when it was founded in 1873. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Riddell and their children included Margaret (b.1652), Helen (b.1654) and an unnamed child (b.1655). The witnesses in 1652 were William (surely a relative) and Hector Paisley. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'Fouller' when he was paid to be Hawick's Town Piper in 1721. He probably took over from James Oliver and continued until about 1732. His name may also have been written 'Foulier'. Perhaps the same Robert 'in Sea Croft' married Margaret Elliot and had children Elizabeth (b.1743) and Isobel (b.1745); the witnesses in 1743 were merchant John Cavers and shoemaker John Scott. His marriage with Margaret Elliot is probably the one recorded in Bowden in 1730. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) forester to the Duke of Buccleuch at least in the period 1798–1807. He worked at Hassendean Common and probably elsewhere. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Margaret Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (b.1791), baptised in Bowden; Betty (b.1795), also baptised in Bowden; Samuel (b.1804), baptised in Minto; and Agnes (b.1806), baptised in East Bank Kirk. **Thomas** (16th C.) servant to Robert, son of John Langlands of that Ilk. He is recorded in 1581 as witness to the sasine for half the Barony of Wilton being transferred from James Langlands of that Ilk to his son Robert. **Walter** (17th C.) named on a list of 'idle and masterless men' suggested by the Hawick Bailie to the Privy Council as suitable for sending to the wars in Germany in 1627. When produced before

the Privy Council by the Bailie he was one of the men who were found 'not fit for the wars' and dismissed. Perhaps the same Walter married Helen Langlands and had a son James (b.1634) baptised in Hawick. **Walter** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hassendean (officially Roberton Parish) in 1683 for Robert Scott and Isobel Turnbull. **Rev. William** (c.1560–1612) poet and scholar who was Parson of Hawick in the reign of King James VI. He was son of William, a merchant of Edinburgh, with his mother possibly being Janet Fokart. His sister Anne married Sir John Drummond. He graduated from St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews in 1573/4 and received his M.A. in 1578. He then studied in Europe, but apparently suffered at the hands of some Catholic Scotsmen and returned to Britain, acting as a spy to the Duke of Lennox in London 1583–84. He was appointed Rector of Hawick in 1585, being presented by Francis, Earl of Bothwell. He apparently received ⅔ of the salary, while the Reader (and actual minister), William Auchmowtie received the other ⅓. In 1587/8 he assigned the 'tack' of Hawick Kirk to Walter Scott of Buccleuch for 5 years. He was still described as 'Rector of Hawick' when he was witness to a 1595 land document of Walter Scott of Branxholme. And later in 1595 when he witnessed another document of Sir Walter's, he is described as 'secretary to the Queen'. He accompanied Sir Peter Young to Denmark in 1589 to take part in the negotiations of the marriage of James VI with the Princess Anne. He became Master of Requests and Secretary-Depute to Queen Anne in 1589, and later her Secretary. He must have been at Holyroodhouse during much of this time; there is no reason to believe he ever visited Hawick, and he probably ceased to be Rector in 1601. However, there are papers of the period 1602–07 relating to an action with the feuars and others over payment of the Parish teinds. In 1606 he gave a feu charter to Walter, son of Walter Scott of Buccleuch, for the Kirklands of Hawick, except for the Manse and Glebe. And in 1608 he is still described as 'parson of Hawick' in a 'tack' whereby Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank received the teinds of Hawick Kirk. In 1603 he accompanied the Queen to London and never returned. He was apparently known as a great anagram maker. He wrote 'An Answer to the Calumnious Letter and Erroneous Propositions of an Apostat named M. Jo. Hammiltoun' (1581), dedicated to Francis, Earl of Bothwell, as well as a commendatory sonnet for James VI's 'Essayes of A Prentise' (1584). His better known poetic works were published posthumously by his nephew, the poet William Drummond of Hawthornden, namely 'The Tarantula of Love' and a translation of Patrarch's 'Trionfi'. In perhaps his most famous work, the 'The Triumphs of the most famous Poet, Mr. Francis Petrarke, translated out of Italian into English' (published 1587), he refers to himself as 'P. of Hauicke'. Several other pieces exist in mansuscript form, including an almost complete translation of Machiavelli's 'Prince', as well as some unfinished verses, anagrams and scrolls of official letters in French, Italian and Latin. Some of these manuscripts are still in Edinburgh University library. He married (although his wife's name is unknown) and had 4 surviving children, with his eldest son, Ludovic being recorded as portioner of Restalrig. After his death he was succeeded as minister of Hawick by Thomas Abernethy. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Bessie Scott. Their children included: Robert (b.1644); Helen (b.1657); Bessie (b.1648); Manie (b.1650); Helen (again, b.1652); Walter (b.1654); and Agnes (b.1656). Probably the same William witnessed a baptism for Robert in Hawick in 1652. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1744. **William** (18th C.) recorded in New Woll in 1788 when he was accused of non-payment of a bill by William Thomson in Yair. Also in 1788 he married Jennie 'Bellinten' (i.e. Ballantyne) in Ashkirk (formerly spelled 'Ffoular', 'Foullar', 'Fouler', 'Fouller', 'Fowller', etc.).

Fowlerawe (*fow-lu-raw*) *n.* former lands in the Slitrig valley, listed in 1547/8 in an English communication about farms they had burned. They were the property of the Laird of Gledstains, along with 'Torne' (probably Turn) and 'Wenerton'. The exact location and pronunciation are unknown.

Fowlerslands (*fow-lurz-lawnds*) *n.* former place name in Cavers, probably near Denholm. There was a confirming charter for these lands 'in Denum' to Thomas Cranston in about 1380. It was among the lands held by Thomas Cranston of that Ilk in 1458/9. It was referred to in 1483 when William Douglas of Cavers renounced these lands to John Cranston of that Ilk, as well as part of Denholm Mains. It was listed as part of the Barony of Cavers in 1511. It was regranted to Sir William Cranston in 1512 (where it is referred to as being 'near the town of Dennom'), and listed as part of the Barony of Cavers in 1509/10. In 1636 it was referred to as 'the land called the foulleris lands' when passed from John, Lord Crnston to

his nephew William Cranston. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. It was then described as lands in Denholm (it is 'Foullerysland' or 'Fouleryslande' in c.1380, 'Fowlaris lande' in 1458/9, 'Fowlaris landis' in 1509/10, 'Foularis landis' in 1511, 'Fowlersland' in 1512, 'Foullars lands' in 1574 and 'Foullerlands' in 1687 and 'Foulerslands' in 1698).

Fowlertoun (*fow-lur-tin*) *n.* **Alexander** (d.c.1423) cleric who was a servant of the captive James I. He held some rights of the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale, probably in succession to John Lyon. His surname is written 'de Foulertoun'.

Fowls (*fowlz*) *n.* **Rev. David** (17th C.) presented to Bedrule Parish by Lord Stewart of Traquair in 1633 and ordained there the same year. However, he was translated to Oxnam (probably a more valuable living) in 1634. He was deposed in 1639 for contempt of the Acts of the General Assembly. He thereafter lived in England, abandoning his 7 children. But in 1662 he petitioned Parliament along with his son John, claiming he had been deprived simply for refusing to sign the Covenant, and was then given a stipend. He appears to have spent much of the intervening time in England and was described being in Paddington, Middlesex in 1663. He married and had 7 children, including James (who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1648) and John. **James** (18th C.) footman at Stobs in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Sir Francis Eliott (also written 'Foulis' and other variants).

fowr see **fower**

fowre see **fower**

fowrpit (*fowr-pi'*) *n., arch.* the fourth part of a peck – '...John Scott, Wyndheads, and Robert Taylor's half-peacke near ane half-fourpitt short' [BR1676] (also written 'fourpitt' and variants).

fowrt (*fow-ur'*) *n., adj., arch.* fourth (cf. **fowrth**).

fowrth (*fow-urth*) *n., adj.* fourth – 'At the fowrth A'm often in the treis ...' [IWL].

Fox (*foks*) *n.* **Charles** 'Charlie' (19th C.) wandering beggar in the Hawick area. Frank Hogg (writing in 1876) describes him as a 'tinkler' who travelled 'with his family, and sometimes a donkey' and would sell 'besoms, mugs, &c.' He was said to be a good singer and teller of stories, who was welcome in many farmer's kitchens. It was said that he was capable of working, but preferred his itinerant lifestyle. On one occasion he occupied the empty cottage at Titlingbrae on Wilton Common, along with his wife and 5 children. When his wife gave birth to a son there, a local landowner offered to adopt the child, but he refused. **James** (b.1811/2) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a cattle dealer at Wolfelee Glen in 1851. His wife was Margaret (from Innerwick, East Lothian) and their children included George, Margaret and James. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Ormiston in Wilton in 1822. **Patrick** (b.1822/2) labourer in Hawick, born in Cavan, Ireland. In 1851 he was living on the Mid Row. In 1857 he married Rosa Bergland and their children included Mary and John. **Peter** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott in 1830, the marriage recorded in both Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jane Whillans in Hawick in 1863. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Jedhead in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire, with the annotation 'Subst.', suggesting there was a substitute for him serving in the Militia. However, his name appears again in 1798 and later that year he was sworn into the Militia. He could be the roughly 60-year-old William recorded at Wauchope Common in 1841, living with Agnes (b.c.1795) and Marion (b.1832/3). In 1851 his widow was at '2 Wauchope New house', along with their daughter Sarah (b.1822/3) and her husband George Rutherford. He is probably the William who married Agnes Cameron in Hobkirk Parish in 1816.

the Fox an Hounds (*thu-foks-in-howndz*) *n.* public house on Main Street in Denholm, built as a coaching inn in 1741. It was run by William Leyden in the 1850s and 60s, Mr. Brodie in the late 19th century and Mr. Sanderson in the early 20th. It still has some guest rooms today, and also hosts occasional folk music events (it is incorrectly the 'Hare & Hounds' in 1852).

foxfit (*foks-fi'*) *n., arch.* common name for the fir club-moss, Lycopodium selago or clavatum – '...the humble club mosses ...In the local dialect these plants are called the Foxfoot, from some similar idea that conferred on them of old the Greek Lycopodium, or Wolf's foot' [JAHM].

foxterleaves (*foks-tur-leevz*) *n., arch.* the foxglove.

foy (*foi*) *n.* a farewell dinner or party, often before a wedding – 'They cam to me, my foy to set, And kindly Jean received them' [AHS], 'May'e plenty hae o' gospel gear, Braw godly foys, An', odsake, Jamie, aye beware O' drucken ploys' [JoHa], 'Did the deed-raap soond ...i the nicht efter guid King

Alisaunder's waddeen-foy' [ECS], 'Oo'll get ratten's rest this nicht; they're haudin Jock's foy up the stair abuin oo – hei's gaun away ti Australleeih i Setterday' [ECS] (from Dutch).

fozzy (*fo-zee*) *n., arch.* spongy, soft – '... cakes leavened, or puffed up, or *fozzy*' [JL] (also 'fozzie' and variants elsewhere; cf. **foozy**; from Dutch).

fra (*fraw, fru*) *prep.* from – 'Item, that all flescheris present the hale flesh ... and that nane cut out nor tak away any fra them ...' [BR1640], 'The principle River is Tiot ... and runs fra the West to the east, till it go in to Tweed at Kelso' [MGC1649], 'Fra sister fonts o' auld lang syne ...' [JEDM], 'Sprung fra the hills – the Border hills! In freedom's lap it fand a mother ...' [JEDM], 'I am Clinty, Clinty, Clinty, fra ma hoose upon the rock' [JEDM], from the time that – 'Fra he entered English ground, the order was thus ...' [T] (rarer pronunciation, cf. **fri** and **threh**).

frae see **fri**

frail (*frāl*) *n., arch.* a flail – 'The plough and harrow, Commend me thra thé; The frail it is a flinging fiend ...' [JL].

Frainch (*frānch*) *n., adj., arch.* French – '... Whiles drank a stowp wi' Dandie, And saw the yeomen thrang To quell the Frainch Invasion When the false beacons glared' [DH].

Frainch loaf (*frānch-lōf*) *n., arch.* a fancy kind of baker's loaf, having a crust on top and being higher on one side, so that slices are heart-shaped.

frainesy (*frā-ne-see*) *n., arch.* frenzy (noted by J.A.H. Murray).

frainishin (*frā-nee-shin*) *n., arch., poet.* a state of passion, confusion or rage, frenzy, distracted state – 'Scots an Ingleesh in a fraineeshin, fidgin mad-keen ti teer the harrigals oot o other' [ECS] (also **frennisin**).

fraise (*frāz*) *v., arch.* to scare or surprise someone, leading to a wild-eyed stare – 'Though fraised ye be wi' terror-frost, Or scorched wi' beauty's fire, Keep aye your ain integrity, Keep aye your saul entire' [DH], to flatter someone, wheedle, coax – 'I dinna mean to flaunt nor fraise ye, For I maun say ...' [JoHa], 'What a phrasin' the twaesome had' [GW] (also sometimes 'phrase').

fraisical (*frā-si-kal*) *adj., arch.* very excited, in a mildly frenzied state.

fraist (*frāst*) *adj., arch.* having a wild-eyed, frightened look – 'To look like a fraiz'd weasel' [JoJ] (also written 'fraised' etc.).

frait (*frā'*) *v., arch.* to fret.

frait (*frā'*) *n., arch.* a superstition, a saying – '... According to an auld frait this must invoke some kind of blessing on the article and on its wearer' [ECS].

fraith (*frāth*) *n., arch.* froth, foam – 'Up the manse glebe Where the brae bends sweet, Was sic a fraith o' scab As ca'd halt to my feet' [DH].

Fraiter (*frā-tur*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) married Bessie (or Isobel) Wood in Ashkirk Parish in 1646. Their children included: Robert (b.1650); James (b.1652); William (b.1655); and John (b.1659). Probably the same John witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1652 for Robert Brown and another in 1656 for George Tait. **John** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **John** (17th C.) resident of 'ye wood' in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was listed right after the householders at Gatehousecote, but it is unclear where precisely his house was. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Denholm. He married Margaret Smith in 1744 and their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: William (b.1747); Helen (b.1750); Helen (again, b.1753); and John (b.1755). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1770) and John (b.1776). **John** (18th/19th C.) joiner living at Bedrule in 1797 when his name appeared in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. The annotation says 'Serving' and his name appears again in 1798; later that year he was sworn into the Militia. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Galalaw according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1801. **John** (b.1808/9) originally from Ayr, he was a woollen manufacturer in Langholm. He married Margaret Turnbull (from Hawick) and their children included Robert, who was born in Hawick. **Richard** (17th/18th C.) hired as Schoolmaster in Castleton Parish in 1707. He was probably previously Schoolmaster at Westruther, from 1691. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Woodhouse in Southdean Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Robert** (b.1839/40–1934) son of Langholm manufacturer John. He was born in Hawick. He married Ellen Wilhelmina Diener in Hawick in 1865 and they emigrated to Cape Colony, South Africa. In 1872 he donated to the Museum a coin, a diamond matrix and Vaal River sand, all from South Africa. **William** (16th C.) listed in 1540 among the tenants who were warned to remove themselves from Todrig when Alexander Lauder succeeded to the lands. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1640 he and 2 others had to make public repentance for playing at 'nineholes' (i.e. nine men's morris) on Sunday. His name is

probably written 'Frater'. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1777. His children included Ann (b.1777) and Margaret (b.1788). (also formerly written 'ffrater' and 'Frater'; this could be a variant of **Fraser**).

frame (*frām*) *n.* a knitting frame, formerly a hand-knitting machine built into a wooden frame, but in the modern era being a machine making many garment bodies or sleeves at once – 'There's a blithe kin' o' music In the whushin' o' the frames' [WL].

frame flat (*frām-flaw'*) *n.* the floor in a mill on which the knitting frame were housed (see **flat**).

frame-worker (*frām-wur-kur*) *n.* a person who works the knitting frames in a mill, traditionally a male job – 'Aw yon frame workers and knitters Shaded frae the sun bleezin' doon . . . ' [AY].

Framysden (*fra-mis-din*) *n.* **John** (d.1418) appointed as Bishop of Glasgow by Pope Boniface IX in 1391. This was as a result of a dispute in the church at the time, since Matthew de Glendonwyn was already Bishop. He was never recognised within Scotland.

France (*frawns*) *n.* country in Europe, across the English channel from England. The Lovels and many other Norman families originated in northern France. The 'Auld Alliance' between France and Scotland started formally in 1295 and united the two countries against their common foe, England (although the details of the alliance over the centuries are extremely complex). A treaty of 1512 made all citizens of Scotland citizens of France and vice versa. The alliance effectively ended with the death of Mary of Guise, the wife of James V, in 1560. Britain formally declared wr on France in 1756 (as part of the Seven Years War), the event being marked by drinking (as recorded in the Town books). The French Revolution had a dramatic polarising effect on Britain in the latter years of the 18th century. In Hawick there was a meeting of pro-war, anti-reform supporters in 1792, chaired by Lord Napier, leading to the following years being extremely politically charged, with animosity and suspicion between the 2 groups. The 'loyalist', pro-war group consisted mainly of wealthier men, while the 'reformist', anti-war group was mainly from the working classes. There were several specific incidents, such as 2 reformist publicans being denied licenses by the local J.Ps. Sympathisers of the Revolution were referred to as 'black-nebs'. There was a great enlisting into volunteer army units, prompted by a concern about French invasion, culminating locally in the 'False Alairm' of 1804. During the Napoleonic Wars there were French prisoners of war in Hawick. Huge numbers of local men fell in France during WWI and again during WWII, many still lying in unmarked graves. Hawick became twinned with the French town of Bailleul in 1973.

France (*frawns*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) Supervisor of Excise in Hawick recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory.

the Franchise Agitation (*thu-fran-chIz-aw-ji-tā-shin*) *n.* name generally given to a series of political demonstrations during the summer and autumn of 1884, demanding equally voting rights for a much larger fraction of working men, particular in rural districts. In Hawick there was a march of approximately 6000 people along the High Street, the procession being 2 1/2 miles long, with 10 bands, along with many flags and banners. Several banners are preserved in the Museum, particularly from Dicksons and Laings. The Representation of the People Act (also known as the Third Reform Act), introduced by William Gladstone, was passed at the end of 1884.

Francis Hole (*fran-sis-hōl*) *n.* popular name for a pool in the Teviot, to the east of Denholm (mentioned by James Murray in 1863).

Francis' Well (*fran-si-seez-wel*) *n.* spring at the left-hand side of the main A7 just after Newton, to the north of Hawick. The origin of the name is uncertain, but could be related to St. Francis if connected with the nearby 'Hallywell Hill', which has its own 'Hally Well'. John Cavers was farmer at the steading there in 1797, when it is recorded as 'Franciswell'.

Frankie's (*frawng-keez*) *n.* Frankie's the Inn Place, bar at 14 Bourtree Place.

Frankie o the Stobs (*frawng-kee-ō-thu-stōbz*) *n.* nickname for **Sir Francis Eliott**.

Frank Place (*frangk-plis*) *n.* street near Loch Park that had tenements constructed on it in 1881 and demolished in 1977. The location was the southern end of Lothian and Garfield Streets, directly opposite the top end of Allars Bank. It was named for Frank Hogg, who lived near there at the time of his death.

Frank Place Brig (*frangk-plis-brig*) *n.* occasional name for the road bridge over the railway at the top of Allars Bank and adjacent to the former Frank Place, also sometimes called **the Wellogate Brig**.

Frank Scott Court (*frangk-sko'-kōr'*) *n.* sheltered housing development off Buccleuch Street,

built 2001/2 and named after ex-Provost Frank Scott. The bell from the Old Parish Church is displayed at the front of the building, having been cast at the Whitechapel Foundry in 1841.

Fraser (*frā-zur*) *n.* **Alexander** of Ewesdale (14th C.) recorded in 1348 when he was reported to have recently been Sheriff of Aberdeen. Although is family was based in the North and he was 'de Ewnysedale' in the Exchequer Rolls, his designation was probably Eswesdale and he was a descendant of John who acquired these lands through marriage. **Alexander** of Ewesdale (14th/15th C.) resigned his lands in Ewesdale sometime before 1426, when they were granted to Simon Little. This included Meikledale, Kirkton, Sorbie, etc. His former Barony of 'Malannok' was granted to Sir William Graham and his wife Marion Stewart (sister of the King) in 1430. **Alexander** (b.c.1790) from Tinwald in Dumfriesshire, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He was living at 12 O'Connell Street in 1851. His wife was Janet (or Jane) Ainslie and their children included James, Andrew, Anne (b.1822), Joan and Robert. **Alexander** (b.1830/1) from Cockburnspath, he was a railway porter in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at the Railway Stables. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Elizabeth Elliot. **Andrew** (b.1814/5) from Midlothian, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living up the Dean. In 1843 he married Isabel (or Isabella) Rodget, who was from Hawick. **Christian** 'Christie' nee Clyde (b.c.1805) resident of Highchesters Cottages already a widow in 1841. In 1851 she was living at about 4 Mill Port. Her children incuded Christian, Jane, John, Rachel, Hugh and Isabella. **David** 'Davie' (1949/50–) local boxer, coached by Jock Thorburn. He had 80 victories from around 100 bouts, including 3 schoolboy championships and 2 at youth level. He represented Scotland in an international tournament at the age of 16. After injury and disappointment he chose not to follow the professional route, but instead coached with Hawick Amateur Boxing Club. He also set up his own club, based at the Royal Albert for several years from 1994. **George** (b.1809/10) from Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire. In 1851 he was an artillery pensioner living on Ladylaw Place. His wife was Barbara and their children (born in Trinidad, England and Ireland) included John, Thomas, Mary Ann, Janet and Helen. **George Hardie** (1823–81) second son of Bailie Robert Fraser and great-grandson of Bailie John Hardie. He was a draper by trade, succeeding his father in 'John Hislop & Co,', 51 High Street. First elected to the Council in 1853, he was twice a Magistrate, as well as a J.P., and continued on the reconstituted Council, for North High Street Ward. He was Junior Magistrate in 1859 when he became a Life Member of the Archæological Society. He was made Provost in 1868, serving until 1871. He was a Whig Liberal in politics. He was a member of the first School Board and of the Parochial Board. He also led the resignations from the 4th Roxburghshire Volunteers and became Lieutenant in the new 5th Roxburgh (Hawick Volunteer Corps). However, in 1863 he was involved in the argument between the two corps, which led to his dimissal and the disbanding of the 5th Roxburgh. The song 'Hawick Volunteers' was composed and first sung for him in 1860. He donated a coin from the time of William & Mary to the Museum in 1862 and 'screw of the first hosiery press used in Hawick by Bailie John Hardy' in 1877. He was a keen Common-Riding supporter and said to have had a fine tenor voice. He was also a leading light in the Masons, and involved in the formation of the Lodge St. James. In addition he was an early Trustee of St. George's Kirk. He was living at 15 High Street in 1851, partner in a draper's firm employing 10 men. He was living at 13 Teviot Crescent in 1861 and at 7 Teviot Crescent in 1875. In 1877 he donated to the Museum 11 volumes of the Kelso Mail covering some of 1799–1840. In 1845 he married Mary Anne Stewart, from Blair Atholl. Their children (some baptised in Hawick Free Kirk) included: Helen (or 'Ellen', b.1846); Robert (b.1849); John Stewart (b.1850); and Colin Arthur Campbell (b.1854). On his retiral he was presented with an inscribed tea set, later became landlord of the Imperial Hotel, and was buried in St. Mary's (note, his name is also sometimes 'Hardie'). **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Deans in Wilton in 1847. **George** (b.1830/1) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at No. 21 Loan with his wife Isabella and 3 children. He married Isabella Maxwell (or Chambers) in 1852 and their children included Jessie (b.1853), Betsey and John. **George**, J.P. (d.1962) came to Hawick as Excise Officer in 1936. He served for 18 years on the Town Council starting in 1940 and was Provost 1945–58. He gave his name to Fraser Avenue. He died at his home in Edinburgh. **George Watson** reporter who covered rugby for the Hawick Express. He could be the George Watson who married Wilhelmina Glendinning (1891–1961). **Ian** Acting Father in 1994 and Common-Riding Committee Secretary since 2017. **Jack**

(20th C.) well-known local 'fixer-upper'. Brought up in Cavers, he worked as a joiner in Mansfield most of his life, and was famous for renovating old cars and bikes. He also rescued and restored the whistle from Blenkie's mill and the Willie Leggat statue. He took part in the John o' Groats to Land's End rally of Austin 7 enthusiasts in 1982 and 1992. He was an elder at Cavers Kirk. His son Kenny is a champion canoeist. **James** (b.1817/8) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at Silverbuthall Cottage. His children included Eliabeth and Alexander. He could be the James who married Marianne Renwick in 1852. **John** (13th C.) married Alicia, daughter of William of Conisbrough, Lord of Staplegordon, in about 1245. He and his wife were granted the land of 'Rig', which were presumably somewhere in Dumfriesshire, and through her also gained lands in Ewesdale. He was presumably ancestor of the later Frasers of Ewesdale. **John** (17th/18th C.) preacher at Hassendean Kirk the last 2 Sundays before it was demolished. He went on to become the minister at Glencorse in 1691, and was transferred to Alness in 1695. There is an assignation against him in 1692 from Thomas Shiels (minister at Roberton), claiming the stipend of Hassendean to which he believed he had the right. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Darling and their daughter Jane was baptised in 1810. **John** (19th C.) baker and flour dealer at the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **John Hislop** (1818–65) merchant in Hawick, son of Robert. Like his father, he was a draper. He was recorded in Jedburgh Jail in 1848. In 1849 he was one of the trustees appointed to manage the business affairs of William Lindsay Watson. In 1851 he was a draper living with his father at 7 Teviot Crescent and in 1861 was a 'Linen & Woollen Draper', living at 15 High Street and employing 1 man and 3 apprentices. He appears to have died unmarried. He may be the John who donated coins to the Museum in 1861. He may also be the Bailie Fraser who became a life member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1862. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christina Rutherford and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1852. **Kenneth** 'Kenny' (1953/4–) son of Jack, he is known as a champion canoeist. For decades he could be seen regularly training on the Teviot and Alemoor Loch. He was part of the U.K. racing team in the 1980s and regularly toured Europe to compete. He was Scottish White Water Champion 7 times. He has continued to win events in the senior age categories. He worked as a motor vehicle lecturer at Henderson Technical College. **Lesley** daughter of Ian and Nancy. She studied at the Edinburgh College of Art. She has worked as a local photographer who produced 'Hawick Common Riding, An Illustrated Guide' along with Judith Murray in 2009. Her imaging and photography company is 'ILF Imaging', known for its extensive coverage of the Common Riding, as well as providing general photographic services. Along with her father she opened a photography shop at No. 2 Sandbed in 2009, moving to 1 Howegate in 2018. She designed the junior Mosstroopers' Club tie in 1995. She has been Treasurer of the Common-Riding Committee since 2017. She proposed the toast to the Common Riding at the 2018 Dinner. **Mrs. ??** (d.1840) midwife in Hawick. Her death is recorded in 1840. **Neil** (19th C.) married Jane Stewart in Hawick in 1838. **Peter** (b.1793/4) from Tranent in East Lothian, he was a frameworker in Hawick. He was living on Ladylaw Place in 1851 and in 1861 was a widower living with his daughter Elizabeth on Wilton Terrace. His wife was Catherine (from Rhynie in Aberdeenshire) and their children included Elizabeth (who married Lewis H.J. Thornton), Jemima and at least one son. **Bailie Robert** (b.c.1795) from Selkirk, he was father of Provost George Hardie and a draper by trade. He took over the business of John Hislop, who may have been his uncle. His premises were at 7 Teviot Crescent. He is recorded as a merchant on Teviot Crescent on the electoral roll of 1832 and the censuses of 1841 and 1851 (when he was a widower). He was a good friend of William Laidlaw. Although his family joined the Free Kirk after the Disruption, he remained a staunch 'Auld Kirker'. He was listed as a Steward at the 1834 and 1836 Common-Riding Races. He was mentioned in the 1837 Commons inquiry into 'fictitious voters'; he swapped a liferent in Roxburghshire with one in Selkirkshire belonging to William Muir. In 1847 he was given the tack of the Waulk Mill in Selkirk. In 1849 he was appointed as one of the trustees to manage the business affairs of the deceased William Lindsay Watson. In the 1850s he was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. He may be the Bailie who in 1865 donated to the Museum a shilling of Mary, Queen of Scots. He married Rebecca Crosby and their children included: Janet (b.1816), who married William Lindsay Watson; John Hislop (b.1818); Margaret (b.1821); George Hardie (1823–81), who became

Provost; and Rebecca. A portrait of him exists. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Roberton. He married Janet Lindsay and their children (baptised in Roberton United Kirk) included: Jane (b.1846); Robert (b.1848); and James (b.1851). **Robert** (b.1832/3) son of William, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 35 Loan. He married Margaret Miller (daughter of William Miller and Robina Scott) in Hawick in 1860 and their children included Janet. He also had step-sons Robert and John Oliver. He may be the Hawick stockingmaker who was recorded in Hawick Jail in 1850 and Jedburgh Jail in 1849, 1850, 1860 and 1864. **Roderick** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Hart in Roberton in 1812. **Sir Simon** of Olivercastle (d.c.1291) from Peeblesshire, son of Sir Simon. He held extensive lands in Scotland, and was Keeper of Ettrick Forest, as well as Sheriff of Traquair and Peebles. In about the 1280s he was witness to a resignation of lands by Richard of Rule. In 1291 King Edward I ordered him to deliver harts to the Bishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow. His son, also Sir Simon, led the Scots to victory at the Battle of Roslin in 1303, refused to swear fealty to Edward, fought with Robert the Bruce, was captured by the English and was executed in London. **Simon** Lord Lovat (c.1667–1747) Chief of the Fraser Clan, he was famous for his belligerent nature and for changing allegiance, being a supporter of the House of Hanover in 1715 and of the Stuarts in 1745. He supposedly passed through Hawick along with the Jacobite army in 1745. There is a story told about a local man who acted as a guide and met him, later becoming a barber in Newcastle, and slitting the throat of one of the men who testified against Lovat. Defeated at Culloden, he was beheaded at the Tower of London, the last man to be executed in this way in Britain. **Simon** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabella Martin in 1852 and their daughter Jane was baptised in 1854. **William** (d.1760) supposed Jacobite deserter who settled in the district and is buried in Teviothead churchyard, apparently at the age of 107. His name was written 'Frazer'. **William** (b.1806/7) from Lasswade, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Loan, in 1851 was at about 6 Kirkwynd and in 1861 was a 21 Loan. He married Janet Howison and their children (some baptised in Hawick Free Kirk) included: George (b.1829); Robert (b.1832); John (b.1835); Adam; Isabella (b.1843) and Jessie (b.1846) (also spelled 'Fraiser' and 'Frazer').

Fraser Avenue (*frā-zur-aw-vi-new*) *n.* part of Burnfoot built in 1949 and 1950 and named after Provost George Fraser.

fratch (*frawch*) *v., poet.* to argue, wrangle – 'My curse light on the awkward sot, Who . . . breeds a fratch about his shot' [JR].

fraucht (*frawcht*) *v., arch.* to freight, convey by water, load a ship – 'All being done that wit of man, Could do or understand, Then a Ship he fraughted on the Thames, To bring him to Scotland' [CWS].

fray (*frā*) *n., poet.* a fight, skirmish, conflict, brawl – 'As her sons were ever foremost In the foray and the fray' [TC], warning of an attack – 'And whan he cam to the fair tower yate, He shouted loud, and cried weel hie, Till out bespak auld Gibby Elliot – 'Whae's this that brings the fraye to me?' ' [T], 'While o'er my mind come thoughts of former days When ruthless feuds and fierce and bloody frays . . . [JCG], *arch.* a commotion, stir, fuss, especially in the phrase 'ti make a fray' – 'They were makin' a fray' [GW], 'Slips away the day, unbroken By strife or fray' [??].

the Fray of Suport (*thu-frā-ov-su-pōr'*) *n.* Border ballad from the English side of the Kershope area, describing the raising of a pursuit after stolen goods. It has been described as one of the most uncouth and savage of the Border ballads and a version was recorded by Scocha in 2004.

Frazer see **Fraser**

freak (*freek*) *n., arch.* a whim, caprice – 'Having somehow discovered that nature, in a freak . . . hath thought to place more matter inside my cranium than it can rightly contain' [JoHa], '. . . 'Gainst the freaks o' oor fate as weel we may funk' [JoHa].

freathe (*freeth*) *v., poet.* to froth, foam – 'A bundle o' fine flaring clouts, Beneath which poison freathes' [JoHa].

the Free Church see **the Free Kirk**

Free Church Lane (*free-church-lān*) *n.* popular name for St. George's Lane, running from Buccleuch Street to the Teviot and named after what was Hawick Free Church. At one time it was also known as Johnman's Opening. It was the scene of a murder in 1861. After Teviot Lodge was taken over it became the eastern boundary of the High School grounds. The Post Office sorting office has been there since 1972 (also called 'Free Kirk Lane').

freedom (*free-dum*) *n., arch.* liberty to engage in the rights of a member of a community, especially a burgh – 'Item, whatsomever person

committis the said theft ... sal be banyshit the town, and lose their freedom for ever' [BR1640], the boundaries within which the laws of a burgh apply – 'Impr. whatsomever person sal commit blud upon utheris within the freedom of Hawick ...' [BR1640].

the Free Gairdeners (*thu-free-gār-di-nurz*) *n.* the British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners, a friendly society with Lodge No. 3465 operating in Hawick from the 1880s until the early 20th century. Dr. Barrie was the first and most enthusiastic member. There were 2 separate branches at one point, 'Flower of the Border', Hawick, No. 146 Border District, and 'Lily of the Border', Hawick, No. 6 Border District. There was also briefly a junior branch 'The Flowerbud of the Border' (Juvenile), No. 23 Border District. The National Archives have some of their records.

the Free Kirk (*thu-free-kirk*) *n.* the Free Church, established after the Disruption in 1843, when hundreds of Church of Scotland ministers left to form the Free Protesting Church. In Hawick Rev. John Wallace left as minister of the Parish Church along with about 600 of the congregation of 800. They met originally in the East Bank Meeting House, then built their own church in 1844. The site was purchased from Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Nixon of Lynnwood laying the foundation stone. This became St. George's Church, which was long afterwards known as the Free Church or Free Kirk, and is now renamed Teviot Church. A second congregation started meeting in the West-end in 1855, leading to the construction of the West Port Kirk in 1866. Another Free Church congregation, St. Andrew's, was founded in 1866, with the church itself constructed in 1868, to serve the northern part of town. There was also a Free Kirk started about the same time in the Borthwick (the Snoot), another in Denholm in 1844 and one at Wolfelee about 1849.

Free Kirk Lane see **Free Church Lane**

the Free Kirk Manse (*thu-free-kirk-mans*) *n.* manse for St. George's Church, built on Wilton path in 1846. The land had previously been a garden belonging to Francis Ballantyne. The house was designed by Smith of Darnick and can be seen in the 1846 painting of the Common-Riding Races. It was occupied continuously by the Free Kirk minister until Rev. Johnman died in 1923, then sold the following year. The junior minister had lived at Broomieknowe, and this house was gifted by Sir Thomas Henderson in 1925 to become the new Manse. This house may have been the 'U.P. Manse' and 'Wilton Manse' recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, which was demolished about 1969.

Free Lance (*free-lawns*) *n.* pseudonym for **Isabella Anderson Gray**.

Freeland (*free-lind*) *n.* **Rev. John** (1892–1961) born in Clydebank, he was educated there and at Glasgow University, receiving his M.A. in 1914. He was licensed to preach in Dumfries Presbytery in 1917 and was assistant at Eastwood and then minister at Perth St.Ãndrew's from 1919. He was transferred to Keith St. Rufus' in 1927, to Glasgow Woodside in 1945 and then to Ashkirk in 1953. He was minister at Ashkirk until his death. He married Florence Bell Woodburn (b.1892) and their daughter Margaret died in 1940.

the Free Library (*thu-free-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* an early name in use for **the Library**.

freeman (*free-mun*) *n.* another name for a **Burgess** – 'Item, that ilk freeman's eldest son and heir that is to be admitted freeman and burgess, his father being in life, sall pay forty shillings with the wyne and pertinents' [BR1640].

Freeman (*free-mun*) *n.* **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) charged in 1701 with going over the Border into England to get married. He is recorded giving evidence that the Burgh Officer was the first person to arrest him (i.e. that it was not done on the authority of any other court). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Jane Benson in Hawick in 1845. **Walter** (18th C.) clockmaker in Hawick. He was engaged by the Council in 1747 to fix and upkeep the clock on St. Mary's, with an annual salary of £1 5s. This included providing iron work for a dialplate on the west side and alterations to the dialplate on the east side. He was listed among those whowere owed money by the deceased William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. He is also recorded making 420 communion tokens and a stamp for Hawick Parish Kirk in 1751. In 1752 he was paid the remains of his salary for upkeep of the clock for a year. He may be the same as the Walter who led the 'Patriots' (or was at least related to him). He married Margaret Falside and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1758; the witnesses were William Dyce and Walter Ruecastle. This could be the same Janet whose funeral was recorded in East Bank Kirk in 1819. He is probably the Walter who was recorded renting the 'mortcloth' in Hawick in 1773 and also in 1774 for his 'goadsister'. He was probably the same watchmaker Walter whose daughter Isobel married John Clark in Edinburgh in 1780. He is probably the 'Walter Freemans, Watchmaker', whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1781. **Walter** (18th C.) leader of a

secession movement in Hawick Kirk. He also led the 'Patriots', a group of 205 Burgesses and others who took the Town Council to court 1778–81, claiming they had improperly managed the Common on behalf of the Burgesses (particularly in letting a portion of it) and questioning their authority. They particularly complained about the Bailies, stating that they were 'generally a set of poor low men' and that 'he that drunk most in the Baillies' house had most interest in the decision'. In 1778 he and James Dryden were jailed in Hawick over the weekend and then taken off to Jedburgh Jail for another 2 days before being bailed (he is probably the one of the pair described as being 'in bad health' at the time). The Court of Session ruled in favour of the Magistrates and Council, but the outcome also led to the Council being fixed at 31 members and also the court costs led to the Town getting into debt. He could be the Walter 'Freedom' who witnessed a baptism for George Nicholson in Hawick in 1799. He could be the Walter whose child died in Hawick in 1821. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Jean (b.1728) and Janet (b.1730). **Dr. William** (1751/2–1821) surgeon and liberal politics leader in Hawick in the latter part of the 18th century. He was said to be a 'blackneb' and had a portrait of Napoleon in his house (which apparently he would turn upside down when he disapproved of news of Napoleon's exploits). He was an early friend of Robert Wilson, apparently influencing his political and religious views; it was said that 'Dr. Freeman had made Rob Wilson a' but the soul'. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in the period 1789–97. He is probably the William who married Helen Scott in Hawick in 1788. He seems likely to be related to Walter the clockmaker, perhaps his son, and possibly brother of the later Walter. He was buried at St. Mary's, his gravestone reading 'A man of sterling honour, integrity, and benevolence. A warm friend and affectionalte Relative. His talents as a professional man were of the highest order and were ever at the service of the poor' (also written 'Freman').

freen (*freen*) *n., arch.* a friend – 'My blessing be upon ye, Wattie, On' a yer freens, an' favourite dawtie . . . ' [JoHa], 'Jock glowrs aroond, an' spies a freen' . . . ' [JoHa], 'Twa trusty frien's, secure frae storm, In Coffer-Ha' sat snug and warm' [RDW], 'Gude guide us a', yer stock o' freens Has sunk to Jock and Sandy Weens' [WNK], '. . . eet, O frien's; drynk, yis, drink routhlie, O beloefet' [HSR], 'My freens, if ye believe the first part of that verse ye will have very little difficulty in believing the second' [RJYS], 'Ay whow mei, this is awfi, Danny Lad, New Year's day and no' a freen within miles and miles' [JEDM], '. . . His frien's a' lauchit him to scorn' [WFC], 'Wi' Minto's Earl as brither kin, And Eskdale's knight for freen' . . . ' [WL], 'Yon boay wi the beard eer sic guid freens wi' [JuH] (also spelled 'frien'; cf. **freend**).

freend (*freend*) *n.* a friend – 'Accept the enclosed, my freend, my brither – Perhaps ye'll never get anither' [WiD], 'Real candour a true freend doth lack, Sin' Davie's dead' [JoHa], 'An' met wi' freends, an' feughan faes, an' jokit muckle glee' [JoHa], 'Did ee gang ti sei eer freends the teime ee was in Edinburrih?' [ECS], 'Him and mei turned fast freends and . . . gang back wi' mei tae unmask the villain' [JEDM], '. . . Ye've freends that lo'e ye here' [RH], 'Dear Cantir Humour, best o' freends, Come gie's yer hand in mutual plight' [WP], '. . . Guid-nicht to my freend owre thonder' [DH], '. . . weel-kenned as the face o' a trusted freend' [DH], 'And on the streets guid freends A see Whae stop and pass the time wi' me' [IWL] (also **freen** at one time).

freendly (*freend-lee*) *adj.* friendly – 'a goldfish can be jist as freendly as a dog', '. . . When 'boot yer plans ye freendly tattle, An' speech gets huskie' [JoHa], 'Till, truly, sir, a freendly pen, I scarce dare lift to ony man' [JoHa], 'Ei turned tae eis freendly neebour And gien um the nicest smile' [AY] (also **freenly**).

freendly society (*freend-lee-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* a benefit society, organised for mutual assistance among workers. The Hawick Friendly Society was the first such organisation in town, forming about 1790; the articles to be observed by the members of the 'Friendly Society at Hawick' was published in 1791. A second organisation formed about 1810, but both were dissolved by their members some time before 1840. The Foresters became important from the mid-19th century, with the Free Gardeners formed in the 1880s, and Trades Unions also appearing in the late 19th century to fill a similar need.

freendship (*freend-ship*) *n.* friendship – 'Teri-Bus is now a charm That keeps heart an' freendship warm For auld Hawick' [TK], 'And ye'll fin' the warmth o' freendship Down the lang years still the same' [WL].

freenly (*freen-lee*) *adj.* friendly – 'A ray o' the sunlicht seems aye breakin' owre her, And blythe

is her banter, baith frien'ly and free' [WL] (also **freendly**).

freenship (*freen-ship*) *n., poet.* friendship – '... We're weetin' oor freen'ship, quo' Donald M'Gee' [JoHa].

Freestane Cleuch (*free-stān-clooch*) *n.* small stream that flows into the Lurgie Burn in the western part of Hobkirk Parish. Near the confluence are the foundations of former walls or enclosures, probably once a farmstead.

freet (*freet*) *pp.* freed – 'For he heth freet me owt o' a' truble ...' [HSR].

frehaldar (*free-hal-dar*) *n., arch.* a freeholder – '... at the quhilk day the saidis frehaldaris comperande apon the saidis landis of Quhithop ...' [SB1500].

frei (*frī*) *adj., arch.* free – '... So, sune, may some auld-farrant sap Set my sangs frei, To cheat the deil O' the saul's desolation' [DH].

freidom (*frī-dum*) *n., arch.* freedom – 'Freidom an' liberty are terms unkenned in that puir Communist ruled country' [HEx1921].

frei-stane (*frī-stān*) *n., arch.* free-stone, a kind of sandstone used for building – 'Yon freistane border that's roond th' tablet got on my nerves' [HEx1921], 'Wulton was biggit in comely stane Quarried frae native hills – Frei-stane and whun ...' [DH].

frem (*frem*) *n., arch., poet.* strange, unfamiliar, estranged, unrelated – 'A frem body (=stranger)' [GW], 'Obleeg'd ti naither freend nor frem' [GW], 'She's a scodgy amang the frem' [GW], '... And the Slitrig sings its blithest sang, when only the fremm are near' [JYH], 'A fremm land claimed his banes, and though He feared we'd a' forget ...' [WL] (also written 'fremm'; cf. **fremd** and **fremmit**).

fremd (*fremd*) *adj., arch.* strange, foreign, unrelated – '... O bleart, ill-faurt, frem'd fiend, starvation – An empty purse' [JoHa], '... e'en left a puir, fremed orphan on the wide, wicker world' [JTe], '... Jethart: that was a richt toon an big eneuch ti fother an fend for fremd folk an gangerels' [ECS], 'A frem(d) folk' [GW] (also written 'frem'd' and 'fremed'; cf. the modern German word; see also **fremmit**).

fremm see **frem**

fremmit (*fre-mee', fre-mi'*) *adj., arch., poet.* strange, foreign, alien – 'How sall we sing the Lord's sang in ane fremet lan'' [HSR], '... for I am fremet wi' thee, an' ane saejurner, as a' my fæthers wer' [HSR], 'The fremmit freends ye neebor there Are neebor-like and grand' [WL], 'A Cornet, symbolic o mony a lang-lost callant In fremmit fields, that micht have carried the Flag ...' [DH], *n.* a stranger – 'I am becum ane fremet untill my brithren, an' ane forener until my mither's childer' [HSR] (also **fremd**; from Old English).

frem-sted (*frem-sted*) *adj., arch.* abandoned by one's relatives and having to rely on strangers.

fren (*fren*) *v., poet.* rage, wrath – 'Until wham I swuur in my frenn that thaye shudna entir intil my rest' [HSR], to be in a rage, to rage – 'The heæthin frennet, the kingdooms wer comuvet ...' [HSR], 'Therfor was the frenn o' the Lord kinlet agayne his peeple ...' [HSR].

French (*french*) *n.* **Adam** (d.c.1578) 8th Laird of Thornydykes in Berwickshire. He was son of Robert and Anne Home and grandson of Adam (who in 1502 was on the panel for Sir David Home of Wedderburn inheriting some of his father's lands around Lauder). He was a minor at the death of his father and had a charter from Thornydykes in 1555/6. He was involved in a contract relating to lands in Gordon in 1563 and in 1567 he had an action involving lands at 'Petcokkis'. In 1569 he acquired from Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh Abbey, the lands of Ulston, Nether Crailing, Auld Jedburgh, Ruecastle, Abbotrule, 'Bowatsyde', Grange, Fodderlee, Over Bonchester, Mackside, Gatehousecote, Hartshaugh, Langraw, Raperlaw, Firth, Belses, Ancrum and others. This was for the sum of 30 hundred merks. In 1574/5 he was involved in a dispute over teinds in the Parish of Gordon. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Hoppringle of Blindlee, and she died in 1582; her wills are registered in Edinburgh in 1584 and 1594. His children were: Robert, who succeeded; James, executor of his mother's will, who led an action against the Abbot of Jedburgh in 1583; and John, tutor of Thornydykes after his brother James died; Alexander, who was mixed up with the Earl of Bothwell; Thomas, who was in the King's service; Margaret; Christine; Jonet; and Eupham. **Adam** of Thornydykes (1599–1617) only son of Robert, he was 10th Laird of Thornydykes. He was also Laird of Abbotrule and other lands that had been purchased by his grandfather from Jedburgh Abbey. His uncle John was appointed as his tutor in 1604. It is said that at the age of 14 he was attending school in Haddington when he was kidnapped from the care of his guardian Sir John Home, by William Home of Hardiesmill, John Cranston of Moriston and Sir Patrick Chirnside of East Nisbet, taken to Berwick and married to Sir Patrick's daughter, Jane. This led to a trial

before the Supreme Court of Scotland. However, the King finally allowed the marriage, but he died before there were any children. His 3 sisters, Jean, Alison and Margaret were served as his heirs in 1625. **George** (16th C.) 4th son of Adam, 6th Laird of Thornydykes. He is listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. **James** (d.c.1604) 2nd son of Adam and Margaret Hoppringle. He acted as executor for his mother. In 1583 he instituted proceedings against the Abbot of Jedburgh. In 1588 his brother-in-law John Baillie of St. John's Kirk had a letter of reversion to him for the annual rents of the former lands of Jedburgh Abbey, including Abbotrule, Nisbet, Ruecastle, Over Bonchester, Mackside, Belses, Over Ancrum, etc. He died soon after his older brother Robert and his younger brother John became his heir. **Robert** (d.1603) son of Adam and Margaret Pringle, he was 9th Laird of Thornydykes and 2nd of Abbotrule. In 1582/3 he and his mother had an action against a number of men for spoliation of their lands of Jordanhill and East Gordon. He was part of a feud that resulted in the death of Ninian Spottiswood in 1588. He was denounced as a rebel in 1592 for helping the Earl of Bothwell. In 1589 he married Margaret, said to be only daughter and heiress of William Turnbull, younger of Bedrule (who pre-deceased his father), with her mother being Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes; she died in 1593, leaving no children. He secondly married Margaret, daughter of Mark Home of Hardiesmill. Their children were: Adam, who succeeded; Jean, who married John, brother of William, Lord Cranston; Alison, who married Thomas Cranston of Huntliewood and secondly William Marjoribanks of Stainerig; and Margaret, who married Robert Brownfield of Todrig in Berwickshire. His brother John was appointed tutor to his son Adam in 1604. **Robert** of Frenchland (16th/17th C.) son of Robert, with his mother probably being sister of Christopher Halyday of Raehill in Annandale. He was served heir to his father in 1610. In 1613 he was a cautioner for John Johnstone of Westerraw to infeft Andrew, son of William Scott of Bowhill in some lands. He may be the French of Frenchland appointed to assist Walter Scott of Buccleuch to administer justice in the Middle Shires in 1622. In 1598 he married Isabell Scott, who was from the Bowhill Scotts. They had 9 children, including William (who succeeded), Adam (who later acquired Frenchland and Thornydykes), Margaret (who became co-heir and married her kinsman William French) and Marian (also co-heir, who married David French, her sister's brother-in-law). **William** (18th/19th C.) local man who got stuck in the cleuch on Toon-o-Rule farm one night while riding from Hawick to Abbotrule. It is said that he managed to pull himself out, but that his horse drowned, and the horse-shoes were found many years later when someone was casting peats.

frenfi (*fren-fi*) *adj., poet.* furious, wrathful – '...an' let thy frenfu' angir tak' haud o' thame' [HSR].

frennishin (*fre-ni-sin*) *n., poet.* a state of extreme agitation, rage, fury – 'He castet apon thame the frennishin o' his angir, wræth, an' indignatione ...' [HSR], 'Ye ruul the frennisin' o' the se; whan the waves o't ræise up, thou quashist thame' [HSR], a state of distraction, such as when a child is woken from sleep – 'He is ... in a frenishen' [JoJ] (there are spelling variants; also **frainishin**).

frennisinly (*fre-ni-shin-lee*) *adv., poet.* frenziedly, in a rage – 'Why do the heaethin frennisinlie forgether?' [HSR].

Fresall see **Frissell**

fresh (*fresh*) *n., arch.* a thaw, the breaking of a spell of frost – 'Atween a frost an a fresh = the setting-in of a thaw' [ECS].

fri (*fri, fre, frā*) *prep.* from – 'where div ee come fri?', 'Then can I be glad when sae far I am frae thee ...' [JoHa], '...A day frae Hawick's a day wasted!' [DH], '...frae ma hoose upon the rock' [JEDM], '...And keep oor dear hames frae disorders' [WS], 'I'll sing the test a Callant tries When far frae hame and weary' [RH], '...An' at his voice the deid folk leapt Frae oot their graves' [WP], also sometimes meaning 'of' – 'hei deid fri a hert attack', *conj.* from the time that – '...they are to be put in the jouggs all the time frae the people convenes till they go home again' [Ash1643], 'Frae she cam in, her tongue never devauldit' [GW] (the pronunciation varies, and can often be between the examples given; also spelled 'frae'; cf. the less common **fra** and the older **threh**).

Friarshaw (*frI-ur-, fre-shaw*) *n.* farm on the north side of the Ale Water, roughly between Riddell and Lilliesleaf. It was the seat of a branch of the Douglases, descended from the Cavers line (but with a genealogy that is not well established in detail). In 1563 William Gourlay warned George and Ralph Douglas to remove themselves

from a husbandland there belonging to Andrew Douglas. William Douglas (d.1575) was probably the first Laird of these lands, followed by Andrew. It was valued at £5 12s 6d in 1592. In the 17th century the superiority was held by the Hamiltons, Earls of Haddington, along with other lands previously possessed by Melrose Abbey. James Shiel was there in 1628. It was valued at £285 13s 4d in 1643, 1663 and 1678 (including feu-duty of £13 6s 8d to the Earl of Haddington). It was still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1670. In 1678 the feu duties were valued at £13 6s 8d, and held by the Earl of Haddington. Walter Riddell of Friarshaw is recorded in 1695. The lands were valued at £901 19s 4d in the 1740s. There were Turnbulls there in the late 18th century. In 1788 it was owned by Rev. William Campbell. Andrew Wilson was servant there in at least 1799–1801 and James Redford and William Riddell in 1801. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls lists the owner as William Scott of Friarshaw, with a value of £286 (plus £60 in teinds). There were Scott-Douglas owners in the 19th century, but by the 1870s it was part of the estate of the Sprots of Riddell. It was called 'Jerusalem' by the locals, and was once monastic property. Another farm to the north-west is called Friarshawmuir. The family of Douglas of Friarshaw also owned a piece of land in Edinburgh, west of Greyfriars' Kirkyard, which was purchased to extend the burial ground. The Douglases of Friarshaw were cadets of the Douglases of Cavers, differences by making the bordure nebuly – 'We'd cross the brig and thread the wood, And climb to Friarshaw, Where we can see the Minto Hills And rugged Ruberslaw' [FL] (the name probably comes from Middle and Old English 'frere sceagga', meaning 'friar's wood'; it first appears in 1563 as 'Freirschawe' and continues with similar spelling for the next century, being 'Freirshaw' in 1580, 'Freirschaw' in 1581, 'Freirshaw' in 1618, 'Friershawe' and 'friershaw' in 1678, 'Frier-shaw' in 1695 and 'Friershaw' in 1707; it is 'Freereshaw' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Freereshaw' and 'Freersshaw' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Freershaw' Blaeu's 1654 map).

fricht (*fricht*) *n., arch.* a fright – '…an' ane fricht til mine acquantince; thame that did see me owtbye flede frae me' [HSR], 'I was ane reproch amang a' mine enimies …an' ane fricht til mine acquantince' [HSR], 'Bairnies wi' it get sic frichts, There's no ane that sleeps soun' …' [TCh], '…Advisin' Jimmie not ti dee Wi' useless fricht' [WP], *v.* to frighten '…eneuch to fricht the verra whaups frae their haunts' [BM1907].

frichtfi (*fricht-fi, -fu*) *adj., arch.* frightful – 'There's whiles a wee thing that wags uncontrolled, And causes a frichtfu' skaith …' [WFC] (spelled 'frichtfu'' etc.).

fri'd (*frid, fred*) *contr.* from it – 'the trouble wi Gala is, oo're no fer enough fri'd', 'A was guy fer fri'd it the time', 'The water that cam' frae'd was caller and clear …' [JCG] (see also **thrih'd**).

Fridi (*frī-di*) *n.* Friday (also spelled 'Fridih'; note the pronunciation with *ī* rather than *I*).

the Fridi (*thu-frī-di*) *n.* Common-Riding Friday, being the Friday after the first Monday in June and the main day in the traditional celebrations, lasting almost a full 24 hours for the principals. The earliest it can be is 5th June and the latest is 11th June. It starts with the Drums & Fifes assembling at 6 a.m. in the Kirk Wynd, traditionally playing 'Teribus' and 'John Paiterson's Mare Rides Foremaist'. It proceeds with the Snuffing and the Cornet's Breakfast, with the Drums and Fifes continuing on a route round the old parts of the Town. The Cornet then gets the Flag and walks with it to the Tower, where the 'Auld Sang' is sung. The Procession of the officials' motorcade plus riders then starts, going through Wilton then along the High Street and up the Loan for the Chase. The married riders go to the front as usual, this being the only time anyone rides past the Flag. After the Chase up the Nip Knowes the Acting Father takes the Flag to St. Leonard's, where the main 'Hut' takes place. Here the curds and cream are served, which were ordered on the Thursday of the previous week. After the Hut, the mounted procession proceeds round part of the Common for the actual Riding of the Marches, with the Cornet performing the Cutting of the Sod. They then make their way to the Mair, with the Flag being placed on the roof of the committee room during the Races, and the Cornet being presented with a race-crop. After the events at the Moor, the riders proceed via Crumhaughhill and Myreslawgreen, where they receive refreshments. The Principals then go to the Coble Pool for the Dipping of the Flag, then the Song Singing, before returning the Flag to the Town Hall for the night. Then there is the Cornet's Dinner and finally the Ball, ending with the climb to the summit of the Mote at dawn. Before 1752 it was fixed as the last Friday in May, but since then (largely because of the 11 day shift to the Gregorian calendar) it has been in June. In

the early 19th century the Magistrates and retinue left town at 10 a.m. and then the cavalcade returned to town after the Races, 3-abreast, led by the Town Clerk and the band. They would then march the Burgh boundaries and adjourn to the Town Hall for dinner. Until about the 1880s, after the 'mounting song', the precession would walk to the Senior Magistrate's house to collect the Flag, and then carry out a short 'chase' in the direction of Hornshole, before proceeding to the Howgate. The modern schedule was essentially set down in the 1880s.

frien see **freen**

Friend (*frend*) *n.* **Edmund** (19th C.) native of somewhere along the Malay Archipelago. He was given as a gift to Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto by one of the Rajahs of the kingdoms there in about 1811, as part of negotiations for support against the Dutch and French. Lord Minto emancipated these slaves, but kept the two eldest boys as domestic servants; he chose the surnames 'of Homo [man] and Amicus [friend], that I may always be put in mind to treat my humble property like men and friends instead of cattle', based on a quotation from Seneca. Along with Francis Man he became part of the household staff at Minto, one of them being groom. However, it is unclear what became of them. **Gilbert** (1825–1911) son of John and Mary Scott. He was baptised in Minto Parish and in 1841 and 1851 was living with his mother and siblings in Denholm. In 1861 and 1871 he was a gardner living at Milnthorpe, Westmorland. He married Elizabeth (Betsy) Wilson and their children included: George (b.1847/8); Elizabeth (b.1855/6); Mary (b.1857/8); Margaret (b.1863/4); Gilbert (1865–1930); Catherine (b.1867/8); and Jane (b.1871). He died in Clitheroe, Lancashire. **John** (19th C.) married Mary Scott in Ancrum Parish in 1824. They had 3 children baptised in Minto Parish: Gilbert Elliot (b.1825); Adam (b.1827); and Agnes (b.1830). Given the name of the first child, it seems very likely that John was in fact the same man called 'Edmund' in a letter from Lord Minto, i.e. that he was originally from Bali or one of the neighbouring regions of what is now Indonesia. His wife (presumably widow) was living in Denholm (probably Sunnyside) in 1841, along with children Gilbert and Mary and working as a dressmaker. In 1851 the family were probably on Eastgate in Denholm, his wife then a widow, his sons both being gardeners and his daughter Agnes a baker's wife with a grand-daughter Mary Beattie also living with them. His son Gilbert married Betsy Wilson and lived in Heversham, Westmorland and his grandson, also Gilbert lived in Clitheroe, Lancashire.

frig (*frig*) *v., arch.* to potter, to indulge in trifles, to dress showily, primp – 'Set ee up wui eer feiky mollups an eer friggeen an falderals! Soem folk heh sic a tredd wui thersels, – primpin!' [ECS].

frig on (*frig-ōn*) *v., arch.* to act vainly and fastidiously.

fri haund (*fri-hawnd*) *adv., poet.* immediately, forthwith, out of hand – '. . . A Schaftern and a Fennick there, – Gude Symmingtoun was slain frae hand' [CPM].

frisel (*fri-sel*) *n., arch.* metal used for striking a flint – 'The donations to the Museum during the month comprised the following: 6 frisels, Border district . . . ' [HAST1900].

Frissell (*fri-sel*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th C.) son of the Laird of Overton and brother of William. Along with his brother he was accused of being involved in 2 raids on English farms in 1589. **David** (15th C.) appointed one of the procurators of Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton in 1482 when Mangerton passed to David Scott of Branxholme. His name is recorded as 'Dauid Fresell'. **Jean** (17th C.) listed at Mervinslaw among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johannem Fresell de Vuertone' (probably Overton) when he was on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. He may be the Laird of Overton fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. **John** of Overton (16th C.) listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of the lower Borthwick valley belonging to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded as 'senior in Smailholm' in 1494/5 when he was found to be infirm at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1509 as part of the inquest panel for ruling on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburghshire by James Douglas. In 1517 he was 'Robertum Fresal de Buntoune' when he was on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant at 'Efflesche', i.e. Effledge in Cavers Parish. In 1535 along with Arthur Douglas he had 13 cows and oxen stolen, with William Scott 'in Layk' being accused. They are described as 'common thieves of Liddesdale. He is probably related to the previous Robert. **William** (14th/15th C.) recorded in the early

1400s when a certain Thomas [surname obliterated] was granted the church of St. Cuthbert 'de Ewsdamlui' following his death. His surname was recorded as 'Fresellis'. Perhaps the same William 'Fresal' was recorded in 1424 when he was on a 'retour of inquest' in Hawick for settling claims to lands on Hownam. Most of the other men were Teviotdale Lairds. **William** of Overton (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when he and his brother Andrew were named along with Rutherfords, accused of a raid into England. They were both also among a group of Teviotdale men accused of rieving from Woodburn in 1589, and were there said to be 'sons to the Laird of Overton' (formerly 'Fresal, 'Fresale', 'Fresel', 'Fressell', etc.; note that the name may have been an early variant of **Fraser**).

frit (*fri'*) *n.* fruit – 'For aw hae hed a taste o' the frit o' knowledge trei . . . ' [MB] (also spelled 'fruit' in analogy with other 'ui' words, even when pronounced with an *i*).

frizzle (*fr-zul*) *n., arch.* the steel used to make a spark from a flint – 'The donations to the Museum during the month comprised the following: 6 frisels, Border district . . . ' [HAST1900] (there are spelling variants).

fro (*frō*) *n., arch.* froth, foam – 'Whan losh! wi' a yell Lizzie Nor'lan' cam in, Her twae een glancin' fire, an' froe on her chin' [BM1901], 'Black shoogir-waeter, a paep a sook, . . . A've only gotten a sook o froa – A hehna gotten a drink!' [ECS], '. . . wui the weeks o eis mooth aa froe, an riftin gas till eis een grat' [ECS], a suck of froth from 'sugarallie witter' – 'Gie's a froe!' [GW], *v., arch.* to froth, come up like froth – '. . . an the pluiffin ter froes up atween the causastanes' [ECS] (also spelled 'froa' and 'froe').

frock-tail (*frok-tāl*) *n., arch.* the hem of a dress, lower part of a skirt, used particularly in phrases of ridicule for being over-coddled – 'Hei's an awfih mammie's gull thon! – hingin on be hei's mother's frock-tail' [ECS].

froe see **fro**

Frogden (*frog-din*) *n.* village south of Kelso on the back road to Linton, in the former Linton Parish. A stone circle near there was called 'the Tryste' and used as a place of muster during the days of Border warfare. William Dawson, who farmed there, was a leading introducer of modern farming methods to the Borders in the late 18th century, particularly turnip husbandry (also written 'Frogdean'; the name derives from Old English 'throc', being a peice of wood attached to a ploughshare; it first occurs as 'Throcdean' in 1550, is 'Frogton' in c.1680 and has its modern form by the 17th century).

front-breist (*frun'-breest*) *n., arch.* the front row of seats in the gallery of a church – 'The front-breist o' the kirk loft' [GW] (also **fore-breist**).

frontispiece (*frun-tis-pees*) *n., arch.* the forehead – '. . . the poor man informed them that the marks he then bore on his fronticepiece were the effects of his daughter's outrage' [PR1795].

Front Raw (*frun'-raw*) *n.* alternative name for **the Fore Raw**, used in the 1851 census and Slater's 1852 directory.

Front Raw (*frun'-raw*) *n.* Front Row, former name for a group of houses in Wilton Dean, also known as **Fore Raw**.

the front raw (*thu-frun'-raw*) *n.* the two prop forwards (nos. 1 and 3) and the hooker (no. 2) in rugby, specifically in the pack or scrum.

froon (*froon*) *n.* a frown – '. . . Or surly winter froon' [RH], 'For that fine auld toon seldom brings forth a froon . . . ' [IWS], '. . . That nocht could ever maister me Or yet provoke a froun' [WL] *v.* to frown – 'Whan the Kirk o' Scotland cam inteh its ain iz the established religion, Episcopacy was frooned on . . . ' [BW] (also spelled 'froun').

frostit (*fros-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* frosted – 'The slae maun be frostit ere pleasant to eat; The rose maun be pu'd frae the prickly brier' [JoHa].

the Frostlie Burn (*thu-frost-lee-burn*) *n.* stream that rises as the Linhope Burn and runs roughly north along the A7 to reach the Teviot near Teviothead. It gives its name to the general area, which is also sometimes 'Frostylee'. A description of Roxburghshire in 1649 states that it 'begins at Hard well, and runs into Tiot at the Falineshe' – 'Where rising Teviot joins the Frostylee, Stands the huge trunk of many a leafless tree . . . Since that bold chief who Henry's power defied, True to his country, as a traitor died' [JL] (it first appears as 'Froserlie' in 1604, then 'Frostelie' in 1610 and 'Frostile Burn' in 1649; it is 'Frostanly B.' and 'Frostalie b.' on Blaeu's 1654 maps, but is actually the Mosspaul Burn labelled incorrectly on the Ewesdale map; the origin is probably 'the forester's clearing' in Old English).

Frostylee (*fros-tee-lee*) *n.* an old name for **the Frostlie Burn** and for the steading there. This was part of the extensive lands of Ringwoodfield as part of the Buccleuch estates in 1660. It was listed in 1653 and 1663 among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch, being a 10 shilling land along with Linhope and Phaup; these were united with lands in Wilton and others into 'the tenement of Blackgraine' – 'The gear was driven the Frostylee up, Frae the Frostylee unto the plain,

Whan Willie has looked his men before, And saw the kye right fast drivingi' [T], 'Richt ower frae Frostylee To Kersop in Siccan Stour, We garr'd the Southrons flee Wi' mony a clash and clure' [TK] (also written 'Frostlie'; it is 'Frosterlie' in 1653 and 'Frostlie' and 'Frosterlie' in 1661 and 1663; 'Frostālie b.' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 atlas).

Froud (*frowd*) *n.* **Terence** former Hawick R.F.C. player who later was manager of the team. In 1998 he did the Snuffin in place of the injured Sang Singer.

froun see **froon**

fructify (*frook-ti-fI*) *v., arch.* to bear fruit – 'For as the Ram and Ewe doeth fructifie, And ev'ry year a Lamb doeth multiply' [CWS].

fruit see **frit**

frush (*frush*) *adj., arch.* brittle, liable to disintegrate – '... the skeleton ... 'was perfect, but gey frush, that his chaft blades were like the branks o' a cow, an' ilka tuth in his head as soond as a bell' ' [WNK], rotten, decayed – '... whan the bruizzin, frizzlin heat turns frush things tewd an rizzert' [ECS], dry, crumbly (of soil), breaking cripsly (of flower stalks, etc.), fresh and moist – 'Rich, frush pastry' [GW] (also written 'frusch').

frushness (*frush-nis*) *n., arch.* rotten-ness – '... O' the frushness o green-meit ... the coople awakeness O' weel-faured worms ...?' [DH].

fruits (*froots*) *n., pl., arch.* produce of land – '... witht all frutis, asyamentis and pertinentis to the sayd landis off the Hepe ... ' [SB1431].

fu (*foo*) *adj., arch.* full – 'Auld Britain's sons are yet fu' yauld' [JoHa], '... if ye'll just lend me a shillin', awll be as fou' as him in five minutes' [WNK], 'For my saul is fu' o' trubles ... ' [HSR], '... The young sae fu' of glee' [JT], 'So now, gude wife, nae mair at e'en You'll see me roaring fou ... ' [DA], 'It's crammed fu' o busy mills, There's braw hooses up its hills' [JEDM], '... And the lambkins fou' o' glee' [DJ], also used to mean drunk (but not particularly Hawick) – 'An' how she'd sit an' fuddle beer, Wi' Sandy Watson's kimmer, Till fou ilk day' [JoHa], 'Ye maisters who loe to hae servants that's true, If e'er at a time they should chance to get fou ... ' [JoHa], *adv., arch.* full, fully – 'Wi' ang'r she is winkin', Fu' mad that day' [JoHa], 'They said that wages were fu' guid, For folk could no' be gotten ... ' [JoHa], 'Down the Loan we come fu' doucely' [AB], 'Fu' aften the wand'rer comes back in his dreams' [WS], 'O ruthless time! your hand has pressed Fu' heavy on my brow' [JT] (also spelled 'fou' and 'fu' '; **ful** is more common locally, see also **fow**).

-fu' see **-fi**

fud (*fud*) *n., imp.* female genital area, *arch.* tail of an animal – 'The rabbits in yon stuntit wud May cock fu' crouse their downy fud ... ' [TCh].

fuddle (*fu-dul*) *v., arch.* to drink, tipple, spend time drinking – 'Wi' merry nights, as kirn and ball, As wedding, fair, or fuddling squal' [JoHa], 'An' how she'd sit an' fuddle beer, Wi' Sandy Watson's kimmer, Till fou ilk day' [JoHa], '... concluding that he was some gentleman's gentleman who had been fuddling in the kitchen as his master was in the hall' [WNK], *n., arch.* intoxication, a drinking bout – 'Ye'll hearken to a foo's advice, An' no get on the fuddle' [JoHa], 'When they're on the fuddle, I vow and declare, They'll sell a' their duds for to get a drap mair' [UB], 'Randan = spree. (Cf. on the batter; on the fuddle; on the skeite, etc.)' [ECS].

fuddler (*fud-lur*) *n., arch.* a tippler, drunkard – ' 'Bailie,' said Caleb with aggravating familiarity, 'aw'll tell ye the secret o' the Hawick officers being sic fuddlers' ' [WNK].

Fuddy's (*fu-deez*) *n.* popular name for G. Harrow & Son, bakers on the Howegate.

fuff (*fuf*) *v., poet.* to huff, puff, emit puffs of smoke or steam – '... Wi' her cutty fuffin' i' her mouth, in the auld airmchair' [JJ], '... Blaw hard and fuff't intil a lowe!' [WL] (cf. **fluff**; see also **fufft**).

fuffit (*fu-fee', -fi'*) *pp., poet.* huffed, puffed – 'She fuffit an' glowred, wi' gogglin' een, Like ane vera imp o' helle!' [WiSp].

fuffle (*fu-ful*) *v., arch.* to ruffle, dishevel – 'A dress a' fuffl'd wi' the wund' [GW].

fuffle (*fu-ful*) *n.* a fuss, commotion – 'What's a' the fuffle aboot?' [GW].

fuffelt (*fu-ful'*) *pp., adj., arch.* disordered, rumpled, ruffled – 'A pewl o reek fuffelt abuin the gleed, an swurlt an yilleet away in a pirlin braith o wund' [ECS].

fufft (*fuft*) *pp., arch.* puffed, blew – 'Just like a cat I fufft and swat, Then daured them to a man; But my courage fell, and wi' a yell I rushed to the grund and ran' [WaD] (see **fuff**).

fuffy (*fu-fee*) *adj., arch.* flickering, guttering (of a flame).

fugy (*few-jee*) *n., arch.* a fugitive, coward, a cock that will not fight – 'He got the fugie blow, and became a funkie' [JoJ], 'But he whose cock disdains to fight, Or flies away, must bear the slight Of fugy coward ... ' [JoHo].

fuhll see **ful**

fuil (*fil, fūl*) *n., arch.* a fool – '... But there's a lesson in this auld readin' For fuils that are followin' Herod's leadin' ' [WL].

fuilzie (*fūl-zee*) *n., arch.* filth, the sweepings of the street, particularly dung – 'The street fuilzie seems to have been let prior to this date' [JW1796].

fuird (*fūrd*) *n., arch.* a ford – '... at the foord in the Stintin-burn, immediately below the confluence of the Cala-burn' [DCW1765], *v.* to ford (also written 'foord'; the pronunciation can be seen in former spellings of several placenames, including Cessfuird, Howfuird and Redfuird).

fuirious (*fū-ree-is*) *adj., arch.* furious.

fuist (*fūst*) *n., arch.* an eccentric person, oddball.

fuisty (*fis-, fūs-tee*) *adj., arch.* fusty.

fuit see **fit**

ful (*ful*) *adj.* full – 'ee ca' git in now, it's ful', 'hei played it ful-back' (sometimes spelled 'fuhll' and variants to stress the pronunciation, but also often spelled 'full'; **fow** was an older version; note that **fu** is more common elsewhere in Scotland).

ful (*ful*) *n., arch.* a full amount of some receptacle, a firlot, bushel – '... except about two fulls sowing next the foord in the Stintin-burn, which the deponent took in by setting potatoes' [DCW1765].

ful-back (*ful-bawk*) *n.* a full-back in rugby, playing at no. 15, and being the last line of defence.

Fulcher (*fool-chur*) *n.* **Stephen** minister of the linked churches of Canonbie and Liddesdale from 2009–2013. He came from Isla and after being in the south of Scotland for a few years moved to a position on the Mull of Kintyre. His wife Christine also became a minister.

fufill (*foo-fil*) *v., poet.* to fulfil – 'Gie til thee akordin' til thine ain hairt, an' fufill a' thy cunsil' [HSR], 'He wull fu'fill the desyre o' thame that feær him ... ' [HSR].

fulfillit (*foo-fi-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* fulfilled – 'That it micht be fufillet whilk was spokin bie the prophet' [HSR].

ful-flei (*ful-flī*) *adv., arch.* at full pace – 'The powny gaed full flee doon the brae' [GW].

fuller's earth (*foo-lurz-erth*) *n.* an absorbent, clay-like substance consisting of aluminium silicates, used in fulling or 'waulking' woollen cloth.

fullily (*foo-li-lee*) *adv., arch.* fully – '... for al the dayis and termez of nynetene yerris fullily to compleit ... ' [DoR1445].

ful-nail (*ful-nāl*) *adv., arch.* at full speed, with full force, 'hell for leather' – 'The yoke-a-tuillie gaed full nail doon the brae' [ECS] (also **ful-flei**).

ful shillin (*ful-shi-lin*) *n.* to be the 'full shilling' is to be fully sane, in complete possession of one's mental faculties – 'she's no the ful shillin'.

Ful-the-Seck (*ful-thu-sek*) *n.* Fill-the-Sack, a nickname in use in the early 19th century.

Fulton (*ful'-, fool'-in-*) *n.* lands between Bedrule and Fodderlee, once the site of a small village. There is a ruined 15th century pele tower there. Adam Turnbull is recorded there in 1390. John Turnbull of 'Foultoun' took part in 1426 in the inquiry into the leprosy of John Turnbull of Minto. Thomas and Roland Turnbull were recorded there in 1493 and Cock Turnbull, William White and Robert White in 1494/5. Thomas Turnbull was tenant there in 1501 and George Russell in 1502. In 1502 some Olivers were allowed to compone for stealing 100 of the Laird of Bedrule's sheep from there at different times. In 1516 James V granted remission to several Turnbulls, including Adam, George and Andrew in Fulton. The tower is recorded being burned the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. It was the home of Margaret Home of Cowdenknowes in the 1570s, before her marriage to William Turnbull of Bedrule, and then was a Turnbull stronghold. In the 1580s it was the seat of Walter, heir apparent of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. A letter of 1602 from William Turnbull to his father-in-law Thomas Ker of Cavers describes how he took possession of the lands and lists the tenants there at that time. In 1619 John Stewart of Traquair accused several Turnbulls of stealing wood from his lands at Huntliehill; this included Walter in Fulton and his son Thomas, as well as Robert, Mungo and Robert 'Fendie' Turnbull and James Ainslie, who were also there. In 1623 Andrew Paterson, tenant there, was accused of stealing an ox and a cow, but found not guilty. The Kers were granted the lands in 1623, along with other Turnbull possessions (probably on default of loans). It was among lands owned by Sir Thomas Ker in 1643, valued at £440. William Turnbull was there in 1690, George Scott in at least 1692–1703 and George White in 1694. It was owned by John Ker of Cavers Carre in 1788. William Elliot of Wells bought the lands from the Cavers-Carre family in 1801. It was among lands owned by William Elliot of Bedrule in 1811. The minister of Bedrule formerly had the right to cut turf annually on the moor here. A Roman coin, specifically a denarius of Augustus, was found to the west of the tower. Further to the south-east is a possible ancient enclosure (the name occurs in 1296 as 'Fougheltona', is 'Foultoun' in 1390, 'Foultone' in about 1390, 'Foultoune' in 1426, 'foultoune' in 1493, 'foultoun'

in 1494/5, 'Fowltoun' in 1501, 'foultoun' in 1502, 'Foultoun' in 1516, 'Folton' in 1545, 'Foultoun' in 1583/4, 'Fultoune' in 1643 and 1678, 'Faltoune' in 1684, 'ffoultoun' in 1690 and 'Foultin' in 1694; it is marked as 'Foultoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Foultoune' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin is probably Old English 'fugol tun', meaning 'bird farm').

Fulton (*fool'-in*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.c.1780) servant at Mackside according to the ballot for the Militia in Southdean Parish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, living at Skelfhill in 1736, when his son Robert was baptised. He is probably related to his contemporary John. **James** (18th/19th C.) stocking needle maker on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son William was baptised in 1715. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Denholm in 1736. His children included: Margaret (b.1736); William (b.1740); and Janet (b.1747). Perhaps the same John was married to Janet Hogg and had an unnamed child baptised in Cavers in 1751. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Appletreehall in 1743 and 1744 and Burnhead in 1747. He married Margaret Amos in 1737 and their children included: Isobel (b.1740); Janet (b.1743); Gideon (b.1744); Bessie (b.1746); John (b.1747); Thomas (b.1750); Isabel (b.1753); Margaret (b.1755); Mary (b.1757); and Gideon (again, b.1760). The witnesses in 1743 were James Dryden and Walter Scott and in 1744 were James Dryden and Adam Armstrong. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, perhaps son of John. He was living in Denholm in 1777 and Denholm Dean in 1779 and 1783. His children included: John (b.1768); Janet (b.1770); Robert (b.1777); William (b.1779); Alexander (b.1783); Margaret (b.1786); James (b.1789). **William** (1794–1875) first (and possibly only) Governor of Hawick Jail. He was born in Jedburgh, son of John and Rachel Watson. He was wounded in Holland in the 1st (Foot) Regiment, being struck in the face and chest by a bullet, and being pensioned out of the army. He was then a roadman at Castleweary for about 25 years (where he is recorded in 1841), before becoming farmer at Mertin's House (recorded in 1851). He is said to have been ruined as a farmer on account of his stackyard being burned down 2 or 3 years in a row, and was succeeded at Martin's House by the Knoxes. He then became Governor of Hawick Jail (on Allars Bank), but it is said that his wife did not enjoy the situation and he instead became a forester at Eildon Hall, farmed at Mertoun House and moved to Denholm. He married Margaret, daughter of John Cairns and Elizabeth Louisa Thorburn, and she died at Martin's House in 1859, aged 63. His children were: John (1815–1903), who emigrated to Ontario, Canada; Elizabeth (1818–1904), who died in Appleby; James (1820–86), born at Alton, died in Manitoba; Mary (b.1824), who married Walter Riddell and live in Hawick; Anne (1827–1909), who married John Scott and lived at Castleweary; William Scott (1831–91), a banker in Appleby. He died at 4 O'Connell Street and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery (formerly written 'Foultain', 'Foulton', 'Fultan', etc.).

Fulton Toor (*ful'-, fool'-in-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* ruined peel tower dating from the 16th century, about 1½ miles south of the village of Bedrule, on the side road between Bedrule and Fodderlee. It was long a stronghold of the Turnbulls. The tower is recorded being burned the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. Tradition holds that the last occupant of the tower was a strong Turnbull who was overcome by the Kers of Ferniehirst, pouncing upon him while he was singing to his infant child on his knee: 'Little wat ye wha's coming, Jock and Tam and a's coming'. The remains of the tower are one storey high and surrounded by turf covered foundations of out-buildings. The dimensions are about 7 m by 9 m, and oblong in plan, with a circular stair-tower on the east. The walls of the tower were repaired around 1880 to preserve the ruin.

fummle (*fu-mul*) *v.* to fumble – 'I fummled wi' the bricht daisies . . . ' [DH].

fund see **funnd**

fundin (*fun-din*) *pp., arch.* found – 'Ande attour, gif it beis fundin that the said Dauid nor his aieris may nocht be tennandis to me . . . ' [SB1470], '. . . and hes fundin cautioun that the gudis and geir foirsaidis salbe furthcumand . . . ' [SB1574].

funerals (*few-nu-rulz*) *n., pl., arch.* a funeral – 'Received for the bell and mortcloth at the funerals of William Graham in Appletrehall' [Wil1736] (the plural usage was common in the 17th and 18th centuries).

fu'ness (*foo-nis*) *n., poet.* . . . let the se rair, an' the fu'niss thero' ' [HSR], 'Let the se rair, an' the fu'niss o't; the warld, an' thaye that dwall in't' [HSR].

funk (*fungk*) *n., arch.* to strike with the hands or feet, beat – ' 'Gainst the freaks o' oor fate as

weel we may funk' [JoHa], to kick up the feet (of a restless horse.

funker (*fung-kur*) *n., arch.* a horse (or other animal) that tends to kick up its feet.

funkie (*fung-kee*) *n., arch.* someone who cowers in fear, a coward.

funkit (*fung-kee'*) *pp., arch.* funked, shrank in fear, backed out in cowardly fashion – 'The white and the blue They flunkit and flew, But Paiterson's meir she came faremaist' [JP] (misspelled 'flunkit' in some published versions, but correctly given in the 1887 Hawick News Common-Riding article).

funnd (*fund*) *pp.* found, did find – '... hes fund caution and bund and oblist him that the haill inhabitantis of the boundis of Liddisdaill ...' [SB1599], '... or workis any wark this is not fund sufficient, or has tryit to haif done wrong to any claith ...' [BR1640], '... any person beis fund travelling, or out of the kirk, on an fasting or Sabbath ...' [Ash1643], 'Wha had fund Geordie's saft bit oot – Her name was Sandy's Grizzie' [JoHa], '... ay, I soucht him, but he couldna be fuund' [HSR], 'Yis, the sparra hæs fuund ane hous, an' the swalla ane est for hirsel' ...' [HSR], 'An' he liked to tell his gruesome tales O' skulls an' muckle banes, An' raws o' teeth an' giant ribs He'd fund among the stanes' [AO], 'Aw fund eet under the door at the Kirkstyle and addressed Miss Nan Kaishie ...' [JEDM], '... A cood heh fund eet i ma hert ti heh stoppeet an gane in for a dook' [ECS], '... and she still fund time ti gie ony passin tramp a bowl o kale' [IWL], 'Wi the toon ablow still sleepin There's contentment ti be fund' [IWL], 'In freedom's lap it fund a mother ...' [JEDM], 'Aa've fund that yin o the best ways is to leave them ahint when ye veesit folk' [DH], ''... Gin I'm no Airchie, certes sirs, I've fund a bonny cairt'' [WL], '... I fund my seven score a' standin', naethin' lambed, and naethin' lambin' ...' [TD] (note the pronunciation; also spelled 'fund'; this is the past participle form of **finnd**, while the past tense can also be **fand**).

funt (*fun', funt*) *n., arch.* a fount.

funtain (*fun'-in*) *n., arch.* a fountain (cf. **foontain**).

fur (*fur*) *n., arch.* a furrow, strip of earth turned over by ploughing – 'Thou waterist the riggs o't abundentlie; thou settelist the furs thero' ...' [HSR], 'The plewers plewet apon my bak; thaye mæde lang thair furrs' [HSR], 'Ilka bird carolled sweetly round burn, brae, and shaw, But the 'aefur-brae' [one-furrow-brae] mavis was king o' them a' [DA] (also written 'furr').

furage (*fu-reej*) *v., arch.* to forage.

furder (*fur-dur*) *adv., arch.* further – '... to be branded wt. ane hott iron in the face, and be furder punished as vagabonds, robbers, and theiffs, and that without any furder process or order of law' [BR1700], '... and furder ordained the said Thomas Hardie for his contempt and disobedience, as burgess forsaid, to be cited, summoned, fyned, and imprisoned ...' [BR1706], *v., poet.* to further – 'Dinna gie, O Lord, the wicket his wushes; furderna his wicket contræivence ...' [HSR].

Furgrie see **Fergury**

furm (*furm, fu-rum*) *n., arch.* a form, bench seat – 'Making furms for ye tables att ye Sacrament, £3 12s' [PR], 'A sud-doon on ov a furm oot-bye the road-end ...' [ECS].

furneis (*fur-nīs*) *v., arch.* to furnish, supply – '... according to the said direction 3 persons war to furneis ilk ane of thame ane horse or meir ...' [BR1644].

Furness (*fur-nes*) *n.* **Alexander Russell** (c.1840–98) 2nd son of joiner Nicholas. He carried on his father's business in Denholm. He provided a design for the Church Hall in Denholm. He married Helen Todd in Morebattle in 1870. They had 8 children, with the eldest being Lizzie (b.1871). His eldest son Nicholas (b.1873) carried on the joiner's business. It was said that he died suddenly after returning from a job at East Fodderlee farmhouse. **Nicholas** (1810–83) son of Robert, who came originally from Penrith, and Margaret Allen. He was born in Crailing Parish and became a joiner in the Denholm area. He originally worked for Gilbert Amos at Blacklee, then after his marriage he moved to Blawearie and became joiner on the Wells estate in 1842, moving to Wells sawmill in 1852. In 1863 he started his own joiner's business in Denholm with his son Alexander. He was an elder of the Free Kirk and a Temperance supporter. In 1838 he married Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Russell and Mary Murray (who was the sister of Hawick Schoolmaster James Murray). She died in 1873 at Eastgate House, Denholm, and was long remembered for her kindness to the needy. Their children were Robert, Mary, Nelly, Alexander, Thomas, Joseph, Jessie Blanche Elliot and James. **Nicholas** (b.1873) eldest son of Alexander and Helen Todd. He carried on his father's joinery business in Denholm.

furnication (*fur-ni-kā-shin*) *n., poet.* fornication – 'That whasaeevir sall pit awa his wiffe, saufan for the caus o' furnication, causith hir til

commit advoutrie' [HSR], 'For out o' the hairt procede ill thouchts, murders, advoutries, furnications, thifts, fause-wutness, blasphemies' [HSR].

furniter (*fur-nee'-ur*) *n.* furniture – 'Twae-threi chiels war biggin furniter an plaeneesheen on ti laarries' [ECS], 'A sale o' furniter, a roup O' spuds at Black's Hotel. I'll tell ye a' aboot it if Somebody brings my bell' [WP].

fur-side (*fur-sīd*) *n., arch.* the mould-board of a plough – 'The iron plate in a plough, for turning over the furrow; an old term, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

Fursdi (*furz-di*) *n., arch.* Thursday – 'My friens, be thankfu' that Sabbath is upon the day that its on, for had it been a Tysday ye wad hae been at Jeddart, or if a Fursday ye wad hae been at Hawick' [JW] (also written 'Fursday', etc.).

furth (*furth*) *adv., arch.* forth, out, out of, outward – 'Item, whatsomever person that sall be committed in waird, and brekis the Tolbuith, or cumes furth thereof without license of the bailies . . . ' [BR1640], 'Therefore the Baillies and Councill hereby unanimously expell and banish the foresaid Matthew Foulden and his wife and family furth of the toun of Hawick in all time coming' [BR1738], '. . . an' heth conceifet mischief, an' brung furth fausehuud' [HSR], 'An' he sall bring furth thy richteousniss as the licht . . . ' [HSR], 'But forth his aspirations fared To lands across the sea . . . ' [WL].

furthcomin (*furth-ku-min*) *pres. part., arch.* forthcoming – '. . . rests in the hands of William Liddell, merchant, younger, £83, 7s. money, to be furthcoming to the town's use' [BR1644], '. . . the said mortificatione shall be furthecomeing and payable to Mr James Innes, present Schoolmaster of Hawick' [RAO].

furthcumand (*furth-ku-mand*) *pres. part., arch.* forthcoming, ready to be produced – '. . . and hes fundin cautioun that the gudis and geir foirsaidis salbe furthcumand . . . ' [SB1574], '. . . quhilk hir ladyship is to make furthcumand to Lady Marie Scott, countess of Buccleuch, hir dochter . . . ' [SB1651], '. . . all the fynes and amerciaments that shall be exacted and taken be the baillies of thice burgh . . . be applied and maid furthcummund as ane common good . . . ' [BR1670], '. . . that the equall halfe of the said trees shall be made furthcomand to us and our successors . . . ' [BR1692].

furthermair (*fur-thur-mār*) *adv., poet.* furthermore – 'And, furthermair, they intend to be there a guid while efter the Station's been taen up by the ruits and thrawn away' [DH].

furthgaein (*furth-gā-in*) *n., poet.* going forth, issue – '. . . an' untill God the Lord the furthgæin's frae deæth belang' [HSR].

furthwuth (*furth-wuth*) *adv., poet.* forthwith – '. . . an' furthwith their eyne gat sicht, an' they folloet him in the waye' [HSR], 'An' furthwuth he cam' til Jesus, an' said, Hail, Maister' [HSR].

furthy (*fur-thee*) *adj., poet.* frank, unabashed, affable – 'But ae bit failin' stuck to Habby, He was sae furthy, blythe, an' gabby' [JR], 'And bring the bottle frae the bink, And fill wi' furthy glee . . . ' [JT].

Fushiebridge (*foo-shee-brij*) *n.* former station on the Waverley Line towards Edinburgh, being the end of the Borthwickbank gradient. The hamlet is on the A7, and would be familiar to Teries travelling north after the new road north from Gala was laid out in 1818. The station closed in 1943.

fushion (*fu-shin*) *n., arch.* strength, vigour, substance, pith (note that 'foison' is more common in Scots English).

fushionless (*fu-shin-lis*) *adj., arch.* foisonless, weak, lacking power – 'Fresh meat was fushionless stuff, never to be compared with a piece of braxy ham or pickled bacon' [JaT].

fushoo (*fu-shoo*) *interj., arch.* a cry to gather fowls – '. . . Save what I nibble frae my time for sleepin', Wi' gathering gear to feed 'fushoo' the cleckin' [JoHa].

fushry (*fush-ree*) *adj., arch.* trashy, insubstantial – 'The slave o' what? a sort o' mental gaming, O' sleekie jades, an' foolish, fushrie rhyming' [JoHa] (also written 'fushrie').

fussy (*fu-see*) *adj., arch.* fizzy, fizzing, evervescent – 'Hei glaamed at eet . . . an waird eet afore ma lookin een on o leemeenade or sic-another fussy drink' [ECS], a fizzy drink (also written 'fussie').

fussy (*fu-see*) *adj., arch.* dressy, foppish, affected – 'A canna thole thon yin ava, hei's fer owre feine-spoken an fussie' [ECS] (also 'fussie').

Fussy see **Sandy Fussy's Cairt**

fy (*fI*) *interj., arch.* exclamation denoting attention, haste or summons 'Fy on ye women, why ca' ye me man? For its nae man that I'm us'd like . . . ' [CPM], 'Fye fu shame, man, no to ken that it was God' [WNK], – 'Fy, whip her in whip her oot, . . . ' [JP], ' '. . . An' haste ye, fy and haste ye, lass, An' hae the mess redd up' ' [WFC].

fyfe (*fīf*) *n.* a fife or flute – 'Hark! I hear the fyfes and drums' [??], 'But the year comes round and men seek the sound Of the fife, and the drum loudly beating' [IWS], 'And now the Common Riding's on with flag and fyfe and drum' [NM].

Fyfe-Jamieson (*fīf-jām-ee-sin*) *n.* **Lt. Col. John** (??–??) son of James, who was a distiller in London. He lived at Cavers House. He had been Captain and Honorary Major of the 3rd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He served as a Justice of the peace in Roxburghshire. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for renovating Kirkton Kirk. He was on the committee that formed Hawick's first Scout troop in 1909 and was first President of the Hawick Boy Scouts Association. He was also President of the Vertish Hill Sports Committee and was Boy Scout County Commissioner. In 1894 he married Ellen Elizabeth Manifold (1870–1940) in Camperdown, Australia. His wife and son Ian were followers of the Jedforest Hunt.

fy-gae-to (*fī-gā-too*) *n., arch.* a fluster, great bustle, ado.

fyke see **fike**

fyle (*fīl*) *v., arch.* to defile, besmirch, soil, stain, make dirty – '. . . they used it while it was clean in the spring, though, after it was fyled by the common hirsel, they found no advantage in it' [DCW1765], 'The ae warst wish that we can wish him, Is, that the bodie may be filed, An' naething near o' weet to wash him' [JoHa], '. . . Is, that the bodie may be filed, An' naething near o' weet to wash him' [JoHa], 'But thae things whilk proceede out o' the mooth come furth frae the hairt; an' they file the man' [HSR], 'I hae waschet my feete: how sall I fyle thame?' [HSR], '. . . or the daggy drowe comes drifflin on an a smairggin rowk feiles ilka thing' [ECS], 'Whiles, at the Daisy and the Bard, They [gulls] tak their spite – But it's a gey coorse maa daur fyle Wallace, wight' [DH], to find guilty, convict, especially in the phrase 'fyle a bill' meaning to confirm the charge made against someone – '. . . While on ane Farnstein they fil'd a bill, – And he was fugitive that fled' [CPM] (also spelled 'file' and 'feile').

fylit (*fī-lee', -li'*) *pp., adj., arch.* found guilty – 'Item, q^{r} Lancie Turnbull of Maxsyd is accusit for steilling &c. of twa nolt . . . and for the steilling of twa sheip . . . Fyllit of baith be his confessioune and coomeing in will' [JW1622], defiled – '. . . Thaye hae fylet, bie thrawing doun the dwallin-plece o' thy næme til the gruun' ' [HSR], '. . . thy haly temple hae thaye fylet; thaye hae layde Jerusalem on heeps' [HSR].

fyre (*fī-ur*) *n.* a fire – 'that's a grand fyre', 'leier, leier, breeks on fyre!', 'Spent by bailies and others when ye fyer was at Wal. Scott's' [BR1732], 'Pow eer chaier forrit tĕ the feier' [JAHM], 'Gie'z that scartel, an A'll raik oot the feier' [ECS], *arch.*, a spark from a fire or smithy, especially one that strikes one's eye, *v.* to fire – 'A got fyred fri the mill the day' (note the pronunciation; also written 'feier').

the Fyre Brigade (*thu-fīr-bree-gād*) *n.* municipal fire service within Hawick, in early days operating out of the old Town House. The Council first resolved to purchase a fire engine in 1809, and it arrived from London in 1812. Prior to that the Burgh had a few leather buckets, a couple of ladders and several iron hooks on poles for dealing with burning thatch. The new 'engine' consisted of a carriage on a swivel, several lengths of pipe and many leather bags for carrying water. A force of about 50 volunteers was established in 1814, but at first were only paid with ale! A report of 1836 states that the fireman were paid a total of £5 annually. The engine was adapted several times an additional one purchased in 1847. By the late 1800s the engine was pulled by 3 horses yoked together; pictures exist from this period, as well as a short film of about 1900. The engine acquired in 1894 was a Merryweather Greenwich Gem, pulled by horses until a motorised engine replaced them in 1918; a second engine was purchased in 1931. The first uniforms were simply white jackets. The uniform issued in 1882 consisted of a blue coat, white linen trousers and helmet. Hawick's first actual fire station was constructed in 1857 at Slitrig Hall, 2–6 Old Manse Lane (at the end of Slitrig Bank), where some evidence of the original building's use can still be seen. This station served the town through the rest of the 19th century and into the early 20th. A new Fire Station was constructed on Commercial Road in 1914, which in turn was replaced with the new headquarters on Wilton Hill in 1971. The Hawick Fire Brigade became part of the National Fire Service in 1941. A full time brigade started in 1963, along with the purchase of a new engine. It was later incorporated into the Lothian and Borders Fire Brigade and in 2013 the local brigade became part of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (see also **the Fyre Station**).

fyre-fanged (*fīr-fawngd*) *adj., arch.* overfermented (said of manure, etc.).

fyre-flaucht (*fīr-flawcht*) *n., arch.* a flash of lightning.

fyre-levin (*fīr-lee-vin*) *n., arch.* lightning.

fyres (*fīrz*) *n., pl.* significant Hawick fires have included: burning by the English in 1418, 1544 and 1547/8, by the Kers and English in 1548, by 'the Brodies' (probably the Elliots of Braidlie) in 1565, and by Teries themselves (to frustrate

the English force) in 1570; Branxholme, Whitchester and the neighbourhood were burned by the English in 1533; Goldielands (and surrounding farms) burned by the Kers and English in 1548; 'ye fyer at Wal. Scott's' was recorded in 1732; in 1773 the Burgh Officer was paid 'for watching the town after fire'; the False Alairm 1804; Dangerfield Mills 1842; Weensland Mill 1852; Wulton Mills 1867; Lynnwood Mills 1869; the Corn Mill 1870; Dangerfield Mills 1872; St. Mary's 1880; Innes, Chambers & Co. 1920; St. Andrew's Kirk 1922; High School 1925; Pringle's Rodono 1939; Turnbull's, Slitrig Crescent 1940; the Wee Thea 1955; Turner & Rutherford's, Mansfield Mills 1955; the Paddock at the Mair 1957; Turnbull's the Dyers, Slitrig Crescent 1959; Scoon & Hood's 1959; Wilson & Glenny's 1959; Ann Howard's, Heronhill 1959; gas explosion, Lynnwood Road 1963; Blondette's c.1988; the Croon 1990; Humphrey's (Corn Exchange) 1992; Hogg's Mill 1999; Weensland Mill 1999; the Auld Fyre Station 2002; Watson's Cairdin Shed 2003; Dangerfield Mill 2003; Lyle & Scott's, Burnfoot 2005 – 'Hawick had been twice burned, and the fealty of the people twice proved by fire' [RW]. Many nearby houses have been destroyed in fires, including: Stobs 1712; Ancrum 1873, 1885; Linden Park 1921; Riddell 1942; and Wolfelee 1977.

the Fyre Station (*thu-fīr-stā-shin*) *n.* Hawick's initial fire station was in part of the old Town House. A new station was built at the end of Slitrig Bank in 1857, perhaps including parts of an earlier house. This had an arched entranceway for the vehicles and roundel windows above. The location was presumably chosen for its proximity to water in the centre of the Town; however, it later proved too inconvenient for the larger fire engines to negotiate the narrow streets there. So a specially built Fire Station was constructed on Commercial Road, designed by Alex Ingles and completed in 1914. The old station was converted into a meeting house by the Christian Brethren, renamed Slitrig Hall. The arch was bricked up and a stage was included in the interior. This was converted into a residential property in 2016, with the arch turned into a large window; additionally the baptismal pit (perhaps once a maintenance pit for the fire engines) was retained. The new station on Wilton Hill was opened in 1971. The old Commercial Road building became part of the Town yards, but being largely derelict was a victim of arson, and demolished in 2002.

fyrewud (*fīr-wud*) *n.* firewood – '... some wee job like tidyin up the place or chippin feirewud afore they moved on' [BW1961].

fyrin (*fīr-in*) *n., arch.* kindling, touchwood – 'Paid for firing to the guard, and candles, 0 0 9' [BR1746].

gaa (*gaw*) *n., arch.* a gall – '... it's an auld ga' i' our back, an' I doubt canna be easy mendit' [RW], 'Ga' thaye alsua gæfe me for my meæt, an' in my thrist thaye gæfe me venigar til drynk' [HSR], a sore, damaged spot, flaw in fabric (also spelled 'ga'' and 'gaw').

gab (*gawb*) *n., arch.* the mouth – '... She'll raise her cruikit Earn-like gab, An' gie my feelings sic a stab' [JoHa], '... If time ye will gie me tae open my gab' [DJ], *v.* to talk foolishly, chatter – 'Why gab aboot some ill or wrang If guid will help the warld alang' [WFC].

gabby (*gaw-bee*) *n., poet.* chatty, garrulous – 'But ae bit failin' stuck to Habby, He was sae furthy, blythe, an' gabby' [JR], 'There see ye that ane, brazen-faced and gabbie, Wi' sly and cunning knuckles by the lave' [JR], 'Then see ye that ane, brazen-faced and gabbie, Wi' sly and cunning knuckles by the lave ...' [JoHa] (also written 'gabbie').

gaberlunzie (*gaw-bur-lun-zee*) *n., arch.* a beggar – '... for the young chield with the beggar on his back ... when down tumbled the gaberlunsie to the earth' [WaD], 'In the gaberlunzie's haunt, in the Mill Port, Wull Slush died a beggar's death' [WNK], 'Gaberlunzies these were, or jolly beggars, who often travelled in companies, who quartered themselves on the farmers, and got a supper of porridge and a bed in the barns and outhouses for the night' [FH], 'Blind Willie Craw, the famous rhyming gaberlunzie of Branxholm Town' [RM] (from Gaelic).

Gaberlunzie (*gaw-bur-lun-zee*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Turnbull** and **Walter Turnbull**.

gaberosie (*ga-be-rō-zee*) *n., arch.* a kiss (noted by J. Jamieson).

gable end (*gā-bul-end*) *n.* a gable – '... As roun' the gable end A toff cam in wi' bulging pack ...' [WL] (effectively replaces the word 'gable' in standard English).

Gable End Street (*gā-bul-end-stree'*) *n.* road running from the top of Park Street to Edina Place, it consists only of gable ends of other streets. Although existing since the end of the 19th century, it was officially designated only in 1950.

gabnash (*gawb-nawsh*) *n., arch.* petulant chatter, a voluble chatterer (noted by J. Jamieson and G. Watson).

gab-stick (*gawb-stik*) *n., arch.* a wooden spoon (a Teviotdale and Lothian word noted by J. Jamieson).

Gadd (*gawd*) *n.* **Job** (1786–1869) English-born stocking-maker of the mid-19th century. He was born in Derbyshire, son of Thomas and Ann Follows. He came to Hawick some time in the 1830s, moving from Shepshed, Leicestershire. He was fond of giving speeches, and for a time was known as 'the Dumb Precentor' because he took over the Precentor's seat in the Parish Church when the Precentor occupied a seat in the choir, even although he never himself sang a note. The family were living on Walter's Wynd in 1841, at about 62 High Street in 1851 and at 1 Teviot Place in 1861. He married Catherine Foreman (1789–1850) in 1810. Their children, baptised in Shepshed, included: Ann (1812–28); Sarah (b.1815), who married Thomas Beresford in Leicestershire; Job (b.1817), also a stocking-maker in Hawick; Mary (b.1820), who married Alexander Mitchell in Melrose in 1841; Catherine (b.1823), who married John Gordon in Kelso in 1844; Martha (b.1825), who married stocking-maker James Harkness in Hawick in 1851; Jane (b.1827); Ann (again, b.c.1830), who married Peter Butler in Hawick in 1849 and died in Molong, New South Wales; and James (b.c.1832). He appears to have secondly married Margaret Halliday (from Lochmaben) in Hawick in 1854. **Job** (b.1817) son of Job, he was a stockingmaker like his father. He was born in Leicestershire and moved to Hawick as a child. He married Jane Scott in Hawick in 1842 and their children included Job (b.1843/4) and Elizabeth (b.1844/5). In 1856 he secondly married Ann Pringle, and with her had further children Robert (b.1857), Catherine (b.1861) and James (b.1863). The family were living at 12 Sandbed in 1861 (also written 'Gad' and 'Gedd').

Gadeni (*gaw-de-nee*) *n.* an ancient tribe that lived south of the Forth, including present-day Lothian and Tweeddale, according to Roman geographers. The central town, sometimes called 'Gadanica' or 'Gadenica', is supposed to have been near Jedburgh, but has also fancifully been suggested to have been nearer to Hawick (e.g. at Chapelhill). There is controversy over whether they existed at all, or whether the appearance of the name in some versions of Ptolemy's 'Geography' are an error for 'Otadini' (the same as **the Votadini**).

gadger (*gaw-jur*) *n., arch.* a gauger, exceiseman – '... at the instance of Alexander Buchan, surveyor, gadger of the ale within the town of Hawick ...' [JW1713] (also **gauger**).

gadgie (*gaw-jee*) *n.* a man, fellow, often an old one – 'whae's that gadgie?' (also written 'gadgee'; from the Romany).

gadman (*gad-mun*) *n., arch.* someone who drives oxen with a goad – 'There used to be three oxen and four horses in the yoke, under charge of a ploughman and gadman' [RJR], 'Wages for a ploughman and a gadman for a half-year, £4 sterling, a house, a boll and a half of oatmeal, a boll of bere, half a boll of pease' [HAST1866].

gae (*gā*) *v., arch.* to go – 'We spent some time in joy and mirth, At length I must gae to the north ...' [AHS], '... They were beset wi' cruel men and keen, That away brave Noble could not gae. Fala, &c.' [CPM], '... Gae trye iff heaven will justifye Such justice to thye chylde' [JTe], 'Gae hame, gae hame, auld dotard wight, Gae hame and learn to pray' [JTe], The chack o' auld Deborah's reel, He'll let you see, An inch-breadth o' the first mill-wheel that e'er did gae' [JoHa], '... And ne'er mair for scandal I'll gae drinking tea' [JoHa], 'Gae fetch to me Nell Cameron's catte – Gae fetch her speedilye' [WiSp], '... The auld gae to the wa'' [JT], 'But happy gae lucky, we'll trodge on our way' [HSR], 'The singirs gaed afore, the playirs on instriments folloet efter ...' [HSR], '... whenever I gae to bed I fa' asleep, and when I waken I hae to rise!' [V&M], to go a walk or journey (**gaun** is more common).

gae (*gā*) *v., arch.* to give, gives – '... bit that i thir days juist gae keeks inti a yirthly pairideise' [ECS], '... an gae ma meind leave ti spang owre ti Lilliard's Edge or the heed o the Dunion' [ECS], 'Ti gae the bairn its name = to christen it' [ECS], '... But an auld hook shank gae mei a hank, And I jumpit up like fire' [WaD] (this is a formerly common variant of **gie**; E.C. Smith notes both versions).

gae by (*gā-bI*) *v., arch.* to pass by – '... To come or gae by Carterhaugh; For young Tamlane is there' [T]'For lo, the kings wer getheret, thaye gaed bye thegither' [HSR].

gaed (*gād*) *pp., arch.* went – 'His looks, sae sweetly kind, gade to my heart, I thought them kind, sae little was my art' [CPM], 'Nae little 'daffin' and gabbin,' as the sang sings, gaed on amang the threesome' [LHTB], '... An' gaed sae neat aye in her claes, Gart a' the lads rin dancin'' [JR], '... An' syne he gaed a fearfu' bowk' [JoHa], 'They a' look sae drearie sin' he gaed awa' [JoHa], 'An' than a bit o' plate had cutit yin o' her muckle taes, and aw tied a cloot on't, and gaed to

bed . . . ' [WNK], 'Hei gaed tĕ the wrang side o' the gate for the w'richt's shop' [JAHM], '. . . an' through that hedge he gaed, leaving every stitch o' rags ahint him . . . ' [BCM1881], '. . . An' we kissed his snaw-white brow When oor laddie gaed awa' [BM1898], 'Aw hed a black eye till the snaw gaed away – up went her little bit neeve . . . ' [JEDM], 'As Aw gaed up be Hawick Loan Yea Monanday at moarn' [JSB], 'The wate-men that gaed aboot the citie fand me . . . ' [HSR], '. . . an' thaye gaed on in thair ain cunsils' [HSR], 'A gaed last nicht, didn't A? so there nae need ti gang the day! (= I went last night, didn't I? so there's no need to go today!)' [ECS], '. . . gaed lowpin an rinnin aboot deike an gerss' [ECS], 'So in I gaed to plunge or to wade, As the hunds at mei made a dash . . . ' [WaD], '. . . Past Sprot we gaed, and Nixon, Stitt, Lockup, Summers, Swan . . . ' [DH], '. . . And watch't the thorns drive deep as swords, And laugh't – and gaed her way' [DH], 'A dizzen hands gaed up And mine amang them tae . . . ' [WL], 'I searched a' Tweed's fair smilin' vale. I hunted lovely Teviotdale. I even gaed as far as Kale . . . ' [WP] (sometimes written 'gade'; this is the past tense form, while **gane** is the past participle).

gaed awa (*gād-a-waw*) *pp., adj., arch.* died, dead, departed – 'On the Sabbath before his death I got a message from him in homely phrase 'that he would like to have a crack with me before he gaed awa' ' [HAST1949].

gaein (*gā-in*) *n., arch.* going, act of leaving – 'Thaye hae seen thy gaeings, O God; een the gaeings o' my God, my King, in the sanctuarie' [HSR], . . . preserfe me frae the vielent man, wha hae determinet til owerthraw my gaein's' [HSR], *pres. part., poet.* going – 'Oor lads they are gaeing mad, Oor lasses we grief they do piney' [JoHa].

Gaelic (*gaw-, gā-lik*) *n.* langauge of northern Scotland, widespread until the middle of the 18th century, but never reaching as far south as Hawick. Nevertheless there are a number of local words of Gaelic influence. It is a Celtic language related to Irish Gaelic, Breton and Welsh, the latter being closest to the form of Northumbrian Celtic (also known as Brythonic) which was once spoken in the Borders.

Gaelic (*gā-leek*) *n.* unintelligible jargon, 'Greek' – 'That's Gaelic (ti me), = I don't understand what you mean (or say)' [GW] (also **Gallic**).

gaen (*gān*) *pp., arch.* gone – 'Look at yer raggit bairns gaen yet unshod' [JoHa], . . . An' tellt them. Some leugh, others thought him gaen mad' [JoHa] 'A faand the guid o that denner as suin as A'd gaen wui'd' [ECS], 'Oo've gaen wui the whole o thon bannih' [ECS] (it is unclear whether this is from the verb 'gaun' or the verb 'gie').

gae owre (*gā-ow-ur*) *v., poet.* to be beyond, refrain – 'Gae ower frae angir, an' forsak wræth; wurpna thysel' in onie wayes til do ill' [HSR].

gaes (*gāz*) *v., arch., poet.* goes – '. . . that gaes doun sweitlie, garrin' the lipps o' thae that ar asleepe speek' [HSR], 'This life is but a shiftin' scene The world gaes circlin' roon' ' [JT], '. . . ane o' the lads . . . at Minto Rocks cries – 'There gaes oor signal!' ' [BCM1881].

gae 'way (*gā-wā*) *contr., arch.* go away – 'Walth canna souther a heart when it's broken – Stay, then, my laddie, and dinna gae 'way' [JoHa], ' 'Ah but Betty,' said Mr Arkle, when the Lord calls, his servants must obey, it is his doing and wondrous in mine own eyes.' 'Gae way, gae way, sir,' said she' [WNK], '. . . and in simulated anger burst out with – 'Ye dazy deevil, whats keepit ye; theyre oot o' a' patience waiting; gie'st here, and gae way for the rest' [WNK], 'Gaw-way! g'way = go away!' [ECS] (see also **g'way** and **'way**).

gaff (*gawf*) *v., arch.* to talk loudly and merrily (noted by J. Jamieson).

gaffin (*gaw-fin*) *adj., arch.* light-headed, foolish, thoughtless, giddy (noted by J. Jamieson).

gaffol-land (*gaw-fol-lawnd*) *n., arch.* land liable to taxation, rented land (noted by J. Jamieson, but otherwise unknown).

ga'i (*gaw'-i*) *contr.* going to – 'ir ee ga'i eat eet?', 'ee'll ga'i jail yow', 'ir ee ga'i the picters the night', 'oo're ga'i gaun onyway' – '. . . 'what way er ee ga'i gaun?', 'A'd be bad for gaun that way' ' [IWL] (cf. **heh'i**, **wa'i** and **we'i**).

gaiber (*gā-bur*) *v., arch.* to jabber, gibber, speak incoherently.

gaibie-lippit (*gā-bee-li-pee', -pi'*) *adj., arch.* having a projecting under-lip, and hence a stupid expression.

gaible (*gā-bul*) *v., arch.* to gabble – '. . . An' heard the gossips gaible owre their clatters fu' o' blame' [JoHa].

gaif (*gāf*) *v., arch.* to give – '. . . and our Lord of the landis off the Hepe, gayffe heritabelle stat and possessioun off all the landis off the sayde Hepe . . . ' [SB1431].

gainch (*gān*) *n., arch.* to snatch with the jaws, like a dog (cf. **gansh**).

gainage (*gā-neej*) *n., arch.* the instruments of tillage, the lands held by base tenure (noted by J. Jamieson as an old Roxburghshire word).

gainer (*gā-nur*) *n., arch.* a gander, a stupid person – 'Ye'll maybe haud me but a cacklin' ganner' [JoHa], *v.* to wander, go about aimlessly.

gainit (*gā-nee', -ni'*) *pp., arch.* gained – '... his richt han' an' his haly ærm heth gainet him the victerie' [HSR], '... gif he sall hear thee, thou hest gainet thy brither' [HSR].

gair (*gār*) *adj., poet.* greedy, covetous – 'Hark! how gair Cumclutch, 'mid his satellites, Wi' brazen lungs and trumpet-roaring throat' [JoHa], 'Thus a close-fisted, penurious person is usually described as 'gair gaun' ' [RG] (also 'gare').

gair (*gār*) *n., arch.* a strip of green grass on a hillside, patch of fertile land among heather or barren land, hence a strip in general – '... from a stone at Shielswood march on the little heathery rig, and then down a green gare inclining to the right, as you go eastward, which gare goes into Wooburn' [DCW1765], 'Gair, Gare. The term is used to denote any thing resembling a strip or streak; as, a blue gair in a clouded sky, (synon. bore,) a red gair in a clear sky, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'gare'; the word survives in some place names, such as 'Cat Gair' in the upper Borthwick).

Gair (*gār*) *n.* former farmstead in the Borthwick valley, mentioned in records from the mid-17th century. It lay in the part of Roberton that was previously in Hawick Parish, on the south side of the valley, probably near Todshawhaugh. John Pringle was recorded there in 1755 and Robert Scott in 1769 (probably related to the Scots for a strip of green on a hillside; it is 'Gare' in 1769).

Gair (*gār*) *n.* farm by the Tima Water in the Ettrick Forest. The house was built around 1760. Andrew Laidlaw was tenant there in the mid-18th century and Walter Laidlaw later in the 18th century (also called 'the Gair').

gaird see **guaird**

gairden (*gār-din, -deen*) *n.* a garden – 'Ane gairden fenset in is my tittie, my spuuse ...' [HSR], 'My! Sic a floors ee heh in eer gairdeen' [ECS], '... And the blackies whusslin owre a' the braes and gairdens!' [DH], 'somebody telt Wullie there wuz a big Hogmanay pairty in the gairdens at Princes St.' [JCo], '... That it ended in ablow the swing In the gairden at Wudend' [IWL], *v.* to garden (also sometimes 'gairdeen').

gairdener (*gār-din-nur*) *n.* a gardener – '... she's still an active gairdener, though now approachin 90' [IWL] (also written 'gaird'ner').

gairdener's gonial (*gār-di-nurz-go-nee-ul*) *n., arch.* a gardener's apprentice (cf. **gonial**).

Gairdener's Haughs (*gār-di-nurz-hawchs*) *n.* Gardener's Haughs, a former name for the Playing Fields off Buccleuch Road. This is recorded in a boundary dispute of the late 18th century between Elliot of Langlands and the Duke of Buccleuch (also written 'Gardenershaugh').

gairdenin (*gār-de-nin*) *n.* gardening – 'Hab says it's a game played against the wather, the same as gairdenin ...' [DH].

Gairden Knowe Park (*gār-din-now-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, listed as 'Garden Know Park' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

gairden-rake (*gār-din-, -deen-rāk*) *n.* a garden rake – 'Examples of raik, rake, to raik, to rake, etc.: – Gairdeen-raik, muck-raik, beier-raik' [ECS].

Gairdner (*gārd-nur*) *n.* (Gardner) **George** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He is probably the George, son of James, baptised in Hawick in 1716. His wife was Mary Porteous (or 'Partis') and their children included: Walter (b.1742); James (b.1743); Janet (b.1744); George (b.1746); Andrew (b.1756); Mary (b.1758); Isabel (b.1762); and Margaret (b.1765). The witnesses in 1743 were ex-Bailie William Tudhope and mason Andrew Turnbull, in 1744 were glover John Scott and merchant William Oliver, and in 1762 were tanner John Elliot and Church Officer Alexander Bunyan. In 1758 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Rae and Margaret Gardner (perhaps his sister) and another in 1760 for shoemaker James Porteous. In 1764 he witnessed a baptism for weaver Charles Scott and his wife Janet Porteous (who may have been his sister-in-law). He may be the shoemaker of that name who witnessed a baptism in 1786 for fellow shoemaker John Wiens. **Gideon** (d.1702) gardener in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was a resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1701 he witnessed a baptism for Adam Scott, along with miller James Paterson. He married Margaret Davidson and their children included: James (b.1686). Probably the same Gideon later married Margaret Paterson (unless there is an error in surnames and there was only one wife). Their children included: Margaret (b.1700), who in 1719 married William Turnbull, weaver near the Westport; and Isobel (b.1702). The witnesses in 1700 were merchant George Martin and glover John Harrt. The baptism in 1702 was posthumous, with James Paterson, the child's uncle, making 'faith for her education'; the witnesses included Robert Thomson in Newmill and James

Scott 'Ormiston'. **James** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1721 for merchant John Johnston in Hawick and in 1723 for workman James Dickson. In 1713 he married Isobel Renwick. Their children included: John (b.1714); George (b.1716); Margaret (b.1718); and Mary (b.1722). The witnesses in 1718 were Thomas Hardie and David Miller and in 1722 were gardener John (surely a relative) and Beadle John Scott. He may be the James who witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1730, 1733 and 1736 (along with John) for Robert Renwick, who lived at the Sandbed (and may have been related to his wife). It sems likely he was the James 'only lawful son of John Gardner younger, gardner in Hawick', who in 1740 purchased the lands of 'Marilaws croft' (i.e. Morlaw's Croft), with George Langlands of that Ilk as superior; in 1756 he was 'designed younger, shoemaker in Hawick', when he sold the property to mason Adam Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Learmonth and their daughter Barbara was baptised in 1761. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Murray and their son James was baptised in 1641. **John** (17th C.) gardener in Hawick. In 1691 he was fined for not becoming a Burgess after being requested several times, and then 'out of higher contempt of the baylyeas yr awthoritie did run his way down the Tolbuith stairs'. Probably the same man was 'oest the water' (i.e. west of the Slitrig) on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He is probably the gardener listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and the gardener who witnessed baptisms for gardener Thomas Boyd in 1699, George Andrew (servant to Douglas of Cavers), Robert (Lord) Oliver in 1704 and for shoemaker Robert Oliver in 1706. He is probably the John who, along with William (perhaps his brother or son) witnessed a baptism in 1709 for carrier John Hardie. He may be the John who was fined £10 in 1691 because he tried to run away down the Tolbooth stairs when cited by the Bailies. He seems likely to be the 'John Gardner younger, gardner in Hawick' whose 'only lawful son' James was in 1740 assigned the lands of 'Marilaws croft' (i.e. Morlaw's Croft); this suggests there was an earlier John. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, probably the second son of John who got married in 1716. In 1718 he was 'in Sandbed' when he and flesher Robert Renwick (also at the Sandbed) witnessed a baptism for innkeeper Adam Richardson. He may also be the John 'Gardner' (apparently written as 'Glendinnen' in one record) who witnessed a baptism in 1718 for flesher George Renwick. He was living at the Sandbed in 1721. In 1730 and 1736 (along with James) he witnessed baptisms for Robert Renwick, who also lived at the Sandbed. He married Isobel Wilson (or 'Wilke' or 'Wilkison') in 1716; he was recorded as 2nd son to John in Wilton Parish and she was servant to Mr. James Innes. Their children included: John (b.1716) and Margaret (b.1717), baptised in Hawick; and James (b.1719), Janet (b.1721) and Isobel (b.1723), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1721 were another John and William Gardner (who were surely relatives). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at the Sandbed in 1725. He appears to be distinct from the John who was married to Isobel Wilkie and lived at the Sandbed at the same time (and whose child's baptism he witnessed in 1721). He married Mary Simpson in 1721, the marriage being proclaimed in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: an unnamed child (b.1723); and Walter (b.1725). The witnesses in 1725 were John and Walter Scott. **John Waldie** (19th/20th C.) farm steward for the Earl of Minto at Hassendeanbank. In 1892 he married Helen Dickson, daughter of William Elliot and Christina Pow. His son Andrew (born before their marriage) took over as farm steward after him. The other children emigrated and were William, Christina Elliot, John, Betsy Waldie, Mary Helen McCreadie and James ('Jim'). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was recorded at the Sandbed in 1697. He married Agnes Scott and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: William (b.1697); and Agnes (b.1699), who married gardener Walter Scott in 1722. The witnesses in 1697 were John and Robert Scott. Jean (b.1708), baptised in Wilton with no mother's name given, may also be his child. It is also possible that William (b.1683), baptised in Hawick, was also his child. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Turnbull and their children included: Robert (b.1710). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was listed as a gardener among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for John Tait (whose wife may have been a relative) in 1696. He could be the William, married to Agnes Scott, whose son Robert was born

in Wilton in 1697. He is probably the gardener who witnessed baptisms for weaver Andrew Jardine, younger, in 1703, 1711 and 1713. In 1703 he witnessed a baptism for fellow gardener John Vair and in 1717 another for James Richardson. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isobell Morton in Hawick in 1702. Their children included Agnes (b.1705), with witnesses Michael Bridges and Adam Jardine. **William** (b.1683) born in Hawick, son of Robert. He may be the William who, along with John (perhaps his brother) witnessed a baptism in 1709 for carrier John Hardie. He is probably the merchant who witnessed baptisms in 1710 for carrier David Wilson and in 1712 for carrier John Hardie. He is probably the merchant William who was elected as Cornet in 1710; if so he cannot be the William who married Isobell Morton in Hawick in 1702, but could be the William who married Agnes Aitkin in August of 1710. Their children included: Margaret (b.1711); William (b.1713); and John (b.1716). He is probably the William, merchant of Hawick recorded in 1721 when his servant Thomas Weddell was rebuked for fighting on the Sabbath (spelled 'Gardiner', 'Gardner', 'Garner' and variants).

Gairie Gill (*gā-ree-gil*) *n.* stream that rises fairly close to the Nine Stane Rig and runs south to join the Roughley Burn.

gairten (*gār-ten, -teen*) *n., arch.* a garter.

gairtens (*gār-tens*) *n., pl., arch.* ribbon-grass, Phalaris arundinacea (also **lady's gairtens**).

gaishener (*gā-shi-nur*) *n., arch.* a thin person, emaciated figure, skeleton – '... whan the grewsome gaishener ... i the girnin Daith's Heed, coonjert ... aa the braw folk wheegin an dancin' [ECS].

gaist (*gāst*) *n., arch.* a burned-out piece of coal, white cinder, a 'coal-leaf', i.e. piece of sooty matter shed from burning coal (cf. **ghaist**).

gaisty (*gās-tee*) *adj., arch.* white-burning and shaly.

gait see **gate**

gait (*gā'*) *n., arch.* a goat – '... they hair is als ane flok o' gaits, that kythe frae Muunt Gildad' [HSR], '... an' he sall shede them ane frae anither, as ane shepherd sheddith his sheep frae the gaits' [HSR].

gait (*gā'*) *v., arch.* to set up corn sheaves on their ends to dry.

gait-berry (*gā'-be-ree*) *n., arch.* the berry of the bramble (noted as an 'old name' in Teviotdale by J. Jamieson).

gaiter (*gā'-ur*) *n., arch.* a sheaf of corn set up to dry, with the tops tied together and with their bottoms spread out (also **gaitin**).

gaiter-trei (*gā'-ur-trī*) *n., arch.* the bramble bush – 'Gaiter-tree, An old name given to the bramble, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

gaitin (*gā'-in*) *n., arch.* the act of setting up corn sheaves to dry, a single sheaf of corn, tied near the head and spread out at the foot to dry more quickly, a stack of corn set up in this way (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. **gaiter**).

gaive (*gāv*) *v., arch.* to stare in a stupid, vacant or idle manner.

gaivel (*gā-vul*) *n., arch.* a gable – 'Item, whatsomever person that mindes to big ane house, he sall haif half gewill of his nichbour's rowmes, for the whilk he sall haif libertie to big and lay to his gewill' [BR1640] '... wer solemly sworne and admitt marchers of the toune betwixt neighbour and neighbour annent the marching of yr. yards and gavell ...' [BR1686], '... the gavel to be built with stone and lime, with three stone chimneys in the south end ...' [JJV], '... at the 'gavel' of the houses belonging to Mrs. Inglis and Mrs. Gladstanes' [WAPJ] (also written 'gavel'; formerly 'gewill' and variants).

gaivie (*gā-vee*) *n., arch.* someone who stares stupidly.

gaizlin (*gāz-lin*) *n., arch.* a gosling.

Gala (*gaw-lu, gaw-la, gaw-li*) *n.* Galashiels, the traditional rival town of Hawick. It is built in the narrow valley of the Gala Water near the confluence with the Tweed on the A7 and a former station on the Waverley Line. It was known as a producer of a kind of coarse grey (or sometimes blue) cloth in the 17th and 18th centuries, and there were early waulk mills there, used by weavers throughout the district. The town developed along with the textile industry, and the Scottish College of Textiles is here, part of Heriot-Watt University since 1998. The Braw Lad's Gathering in June celebrates the town's 1599 charter and was established as long ago as 1930. It includes a ride to the Raid Stane, where supposedly some English soldiers were killed while picking plums in 1337, an event also commemorated on the town's coat of arms. The betrothal of Margaret Tudor to James IV occurred at the Market Cross in 1503. The lands were owned by the Crown in the early 16th century. If the town has a jewel it is Old Gala House, with parts dating from 1583. Now a museum, it was the former home of the Lairds of Galashiels, who were first Pringles and then Scotts. The Scotts of Gala burial aisle dates from 1636, although both the original church and the gothic replacement were demolished. New Gala

House was home to 'St. Trinian's' School during WWII, but was also demolished. The 'Hunters' Haa' was an old peel tower that stood till the late 18th century, while the town's Tolbooth was demolished in 1880. The Cornmill Fountain is a converted mill lade. The 'Border Reiver' equestrian statue is by Thomas Clapperton, a Gala native, outside the 1867 Burgh Chambers, which have an imposing clock tower by Robert Lorimer (added 1924–27). The main road from Hawick to Edinburgh only went through Gala from 1818, previously being via Fairnilee and Clovenfords. The town did not become a municipal burgh until 1864, although it had possessed burgh of barony status since 1599. The origin of the rivalry with Hawick is a mystery, but dates back at least to the time of the Carterhaugh Baa, when the Gala men switched sides. Population (1991) 13,753. It is said that if Gala didn't exist, then Hawick and Selkirk folk would have invented it in order to have something to agree on – ' 'Bout forest trees let Gala brag, We carena what belang them' [JT], '. . . The Hawick team tae play fower games And oo've picked twae Gala reserves' [AY] (note that the pronunciation of the final vowel sound can vary, and hence it is colloquially spelled 'Gali' etc.; the meaning of the name is 'huts on the Gala Water'; Teries often talk about going 'ower ti Gala' rather than using another preposition; it is 'Galowaschelis' in 1456, 'Galloschelis' in 1512 1525 and 1549, 'Galloscheillis' in 1574, 'Gallowshiellis' in 1598, 'Gallascheilles' in 1633 and 'Gallowschiells' in 1651).

the Gala Bell (*thu-gaw-lu-bel*) *n.* former bell from Gala that for some time hung in the Bell House at Watson's Dangerfield Mills in Hawick. The bell bears the inscription 'JOHN MEIKLE, FECIT, EDINBURGH: FOR GALASHIELS, 1695' and although it was rumoured to be from the Kirk in Gala, was probably actually from the Tolbooth there. After a new building was constructed, the bell lay unwanted in a builder's yard, where John Paterson (manager at Watson's) brought it to Hawick to install as the factory bell at Dangerfield Mills. It was rung in celebration in 1859 when word was received in Hawick about the extension of the Waverley Line to Carlisle. At the New Year's celebrations in 1861, James Goodfellow read 'Address to the Factory Bell'. It was the subject of banter in the local press in the 1880s, with a humorous suggestion that Gala men should liberate it from Hawick! When exactly it returned to Gala is unknown, but the bell now resides in Old Gala House.

Galabrae (*gaw-lu-brā*) *n.* home of Peter Laidlaw in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This may either be 'Galalaw Braefit' or one of the houses at Howdenburn.

Gala Law (*gaw-lu-law*) *n.* hill on the northern outskirts of Hawick, 221 m high, with a white concrete triangulation point, and also he name for the surrounding area. Foxhounds used to meet there in the mid-19th century. The hillside was set on fire to commemorate victory in the Crimean war in 1856 and took decades to recover. Whins later took over the hill. Behind is the Galalaw Business Park – 'For I like auld Hawick Wi' a' her kindly folk Frae Galalaw tae Haggisha' And auld St. Mary's Clock' [RMc], 'Gala Law ablaze wi' colour Wi' golden broom and whins . . . ' [AY] (the origin is possibly from Old English for 'gallows hill', like the similar names near Biggar, Kelso and Gullane, and certainly having no connection with Galashiels; it seems an unlikely place for a public gallows to be situated, although it is possible that it served this purpose in the old Barony of Chamberlain Newton).

Galalaw (*gaw-lu-law*) *n.* farm above Guthrie Drive, on the slopes of Gala Law. The lands were owned by a branch of the Scotts from at least 1494 until 1762. In 1494 James Scott of Kirkurd granted the lands to his son David (later of Hassendean); at that time it was valued at 6 merks annually, and was held for the annual payment of 3 silver pennies at the Feast of the Pentecost, if asked. David was further recorded in 1507/8 and 1510. John Scott of Hassendean owned the lands in 1528/9. In 1534 Gavin Elliot sold the 40-shilling lands of 'Neder Gallelaw' to William Scott, the sealing of the letter of reversion being done at Hassendean Kirk. James Renwick was tenant there in 1628. It is probably the land (valued at £156) owned by a Scott (first name not recorded) lifrenter of Newton in 1643. William Scott of Galalaw paid tax on £156 in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 and 1678. Robert Scott was recorded there in 1681. The land there was part of Hassendean Parish until being assigned to Wilton in 1690. Tax was paid on 5 hearths in 1694 for 'Gallalaw his hous and cottars'. William Turnbull was there in 1697 and Robert Elliot in 1704. Alexander Scott of Galalaw is recorded in 1718. John Easton was there in 1723, Walter Veitch in 1724, Walter Riddell in 1732, Thomas Scott in 1744, John Scott in 1746, Adam Laidlaw in 1747 and Thomas Scott in 1751. The lands were valued at £756 in the 1740s. Alexander and Robert Pott were owners in 1788. James

Aitkin is recorded there in 1797, when he owned 3 horses. George Aitkin was a servant there in 1799 and John Fraiter and William Hall in 1801. It was said that at the raising of the False Alarm in 1804, the family there were sitting down to their potato supper 'and for fear the French came suddenly on them the pan was quickly cleaned out'. The lands (or at least part of the lands) were owned by William Oliver 'Auld Cash' when he died in 1808; in his will they were described as 'the six merks lands of Galalaw ... lying within the old parish of Hassendean now annexed to the Parish of Wilton, Barony of Chamberlain Newton and Shire of Roxburgh. Robert Pott was recorded as owner in 1811, when it was valued at £156. Robert Turnbull was owner from at least 1821 and later sold a small part to Chisholme of Stirches. In 1851 Robert Turnbull farmed 150 acres there and James Elliot farmed 250 acres. The hill has been taken over by whins and has a triangulation pillar on top (it is 'Gallowlau' in 1494, 'Gallolau' in 1501, 'Gallolaw' in 1507/8 and 1510, 'Gallowlaw' in 1511 and 1581, 'Gallolaw' in 1528/9, 'Gallalaw' in 1663 and 1681, 'Gallow Law' and 'Gallalau' in 1690, 'Gallalaw' in 1718 and 1770, 'Galolaw' in 1786 and 'Gallawlaw' in 1821; the origin may related to 'gallows', as for similarly named places elsewhere, although there is no known connection to hangings).

Galalaw Braefit (*gaw-lu-law-brā-fi'*) *n.* former farmstead at the foot of Galalaw hill, possibly also the same as 'Galabrae'. James Turnbull was there in 1841.

Galalaw Business Park (*gaw-lu-law-biz-nis-pawrk*) *n.* industrial park near Galalaw, developed in the early 1990s through funding by Scottish Enterprise. Largely empty a decade later, it received further funding and expansion in 2017 and 2021.

Galalaw Cottages (*gaw-lu-law-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* Cottages near Galalaw farm ??.

Galalaw Knowes (*gaw-lu-law-nowz*) *n.* former alternative name for the Miller's Knowes (the origin is probably the same as for 'Gala Law', but there is no obvious relation between them).

Galalaw Road (*gaw-lu-law-rōd*) *n.* street in the Burnfoot area, named after the hill on the other side of the A7.

Galalean (*gaw-lu-lee-in*) *n.* someone from the town of Galashiels, not to be confused with 'Galilean' or 'Galileean', both of which suggest a certain nobility.

Galashiels (*gaw-lu-sheelz*) *n.* full name of **Gala**, an unattractive town that has to be passed through on the A7 to Edinburgh (in early records it is 'Gallow-shiels' etc.).

Galashiels grey (*gaw-lu-sheelz-grā*) *n.* course, grey cloth, formerly manufactured in Galashiels – '... with an annual douceur of a suit of Galashiels gray and a Kilmarnock bonnet' [DMW], 'It is interesting to find him next year writing to a business correspondent in the 'old country' to send 'Galacheils Gray at 6d or 7d per ell, to be here in September or October for winter only' [HAST1921] (the cloth was probably made from a combination of white wool and black wool; it is recorded in 1736 that 'at Gallowshiels are made a few coarse Kerseys, called Gallowshiels Grays, for Home-consumption').

Gala Witter (*gaw-lu-wi'-ur*) *n.* Gala Water, a river that joins the Tweed from the north-west at Galashiels. The river is about 21 miles long. The Waverley Line crossed it no less than 15 times, with most of the bridges still existing – 'Tho' the Esk has pearly sprays, And the Gala windin' ways; The're some bonnie banks and braes Aboot Hawick' [TK] (it is 'Galu' in 1268).

Galbraith (*gawl-brāth*) *n.* **John G.** (19th/20th C.) native of Hawick, he moved to Glasgow and wrote the romantic rieving book 'Rough-Riding Scots' in 1910. **Michael John** born in West Lothian, his family were from the island of Barra. He trained at the University of Glasgow and at the Royal Scots College in Spain. He was assistant priest at St. John the Baptist in Corstorphine, as well as being curate in Currie, Balerno, Ratho, Barnton and Ravelston. In 2008 he was appointed Priest at S.S. Mary & David, with responsibility also for chapels in Jedburgh and Kelso. in Corstorphine. He left in about 2012 and moved to St. Andrews in 2014. **Rev. Robert** (1866–1937) educated at Glasgow University, he was licensed by Paisley Presbytery in 1891. He was licentiate at Saughtree Kirk for a few months in 1892. He was then assistant at Linlithgow, ordained at Buckie in 1898 and was later minister of Fordoun. **William** (16th/17th C.) mentioned as minister of Bedrule in 1599, having previously been at Penicuik. He had a son called John.

gale (*gāl*) *n., arch.* collective noun for geese – 'A gale of geese, a flock of geese, Teviotd. This is said to be a very ancient phrase' [JoJ].

Galfrid (*gal-frid*) *n.* recorded as Vicar of Southdean when he witnessed a charter for Laurence Avenel in the period 1260–67. Radolph, Rector of Hawick, was also a witness. His name is recorded as 'Galfrido vicarii de Soundon'. Galfrid or Galfridus was the latinised form of Jeffrey.

Gali see **Gala**

Gall (*gawl*) *n.* **George** (19th/20th C.) joiner in Hawick. He married Margaret, daughter of tailor John Riddle; she died in 1896, aged 39. Their son Robert was a collector with the Gas Company in Hawick.

Gallaslande (*gaw-lis-lawnd*) *n.* former lands in the Slitrig valley, listed in 1547/8 in an English communication about farms they had burned. They were the property of Clement Crozier, along with 'Hoble Knowes' (probably Hummelknowes). It seems likely that this is the same place as Hilliesland.

gallayniel (*gaw-lā-neel*) *n., arch.* a big, gluttonous, ruthless man – 'Wae be to them for a pack o' greedy gallayniels – they haena the mence of a miller's yaud' [ES] (noted in Roxburghshire by J. Jamieson).

galled (*gawld*) *adj., arch.* made sore by rubbing, said of the back of an old horse that has been long ridden – '. . . and no quadruped of the equine race, however old or 'galled' the 'jade' might be, that could possibly be got for love or money, but was brought into requisition' [HAST1866].

Gallic (*gaw-leek*) *n.* unintelligible speech (also **Gaelic**).

Gallipoli (*gaw-li-po-lee*) *n.* Turkish peninsula that was the site of a disastrous military campaign of 1915. The 1st Battalion K.O.S.B. were there from the beginning, late April 1915, with the 1/4th K.O.S.B. (Territorials) arriving in June. Many local soldiers of the 1/4th K.O.S.B. were involved in a particular offensive on 12th July; with the benefit of hindsight it is clear that many strategic mistakes were made, in particular the instructions to take the 3rd Turkish trench led to confusion when the trench turned out not to exist, and the soldiers were caught in fire from all sides when they overshot and then tried to turn back. More than 80 men from Hawick and district lost their lives on that day, most remaining under the fields where they fell. The whole campaign was a disaster, with the peninsula with over 120 local men buried or lost there. The peninsular was evacuated by January 1916 after the futility of the whole military campaign became clear to the commanders. A memorial wreath has been laid at the Horse by the Callants Club (first in 1916, then annually from 1930) 'In remembrance of the Hawick Territorials of the 1/4th Kings Own Scottish Borderers who fell bravely charging the Turkish trenches, Gallipoli, 12th July 1915. The ancient spirit of our fathers hath not gone.' A commemoration at the War Memorial was later added to the events to mark that day. In 1926 several locals were able to travel to visit the place where their loved ones had fallen, and a marble plaque from the town was installed at the Helles Memorial. In 1933 the 1/4th K.O.S.B. Gallipoli Comrades Association was formed, based in Hawick and holding an annual dinner on 12th July. The Callants' Club raised money to send 6 veterans back for the 50th anniversary; a special memorial service was held in Trinity Church and 2 cypress trees, grown from Gallipoli seeds were planted at either side of the War Memorial (although they succumbed to the Scottish winter). In 1974 the Callants' Club took over the financial responsibility of the 12th July commemoration and an oak tree was planted to replace the cedars. The last Comrade died in 1992, and thereafter the Callants' Club have continued to lay wreaths at the Horse and the War Memorial. To mark the centenary, a group of 20 Teries visited the peninsula, marking the resting places of all known local men there – 'A tear dims my eye as I view the memorial, Head bowed, I remember how callants like me Laid down their lives to ensure us our freedom And lie now at Ypres and Gallipoli' [IWL].

gallivant (*ga-li-van'*) *v.* to go about idly (particulaly noted in Teviotdale by J. Jamieson, suggesting the local usage may be more common than in standard English).

the Gallopin Chairger (*thu-gaw-lo-pin-chār-jur*) *n.* nickname for **James Hislop**, also known as the 'Gallopin' Cadger' – 'Black Andra' and the Birsin' Badger, Tammy Roberton, Deevil Bell; The Blue Laird and the Gallopin' Cadger, Baillie Birsleton and the Mell' [HI].

Gallopin Davie (*gaw-lo-pin-dā-vee*) *n.* nickname for **David Broon**.

the Gallops (*thu-gaw-lo-ps*) *n.* name for a group of houses beuilt at Hassendeanbank after the old mill pond was filled in in the 1970s.

Galloway (*ga-lō-wā*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (1847–1926) born in Tillicoultry, son of William and Isabella Dawson. He received his B.D. from Edinburgh University in 1872, was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery that year and became assistant at Bowden, Lasswade and St. Mary's, Partick. In 1876 he became minister at Milton of Balgonie and was admitted as assistant and successor to Minto Kirk in 1878, taking over fully from Rev. J.P. Macmorland in 1893. He was Lecturer on Church Music to the Divinity Students of the Scottish Universities 1912–14. In 1885 he married Margaret Rankin, daughter of William Smith, minister of Douglas. Their

children were: William G., merchant in Japan, died in New York 1936; Isabella Dawson; Elizabeth Eleanor; and Alexander, Lieutenant in the K.O.S.B., later Instructor at Camberley Staff College. He was one of the compilers of the 'Scottish Hymnal' (1885), 'The Scottish Anthem Book' (1892), 'The Church Hymnary' (1898) and the 'Scottish Mission Hymnbook' (1912), as well as helping with 'Hymns, Ancient and Modern' (1889). **Sir Alexander** (1895–1977) born at Minto manse, youngest child of Rev. Alexander. He was educated on the Isle of Man, and volunteered when war broke out in 1914, joining the Cameronians, then seeing active service with the K.O.S.B. at Gallipoli, being one of the last to leave the Peninsula. He received the M.C. in 1918. He remained in the army after WWI, eventually becoming an instructor at Camberley Staff College, then commanding the 1st Cameronians and the Staff College at Haifa. He served as chief staff officer for the 8th Army in Egypt. He then had a series of posts, including after WWII being Commander-in-Chief of British forces in Austria. He was knighted in 1949, retired in 1950 and died at Norham, Northumberland. He married Dorothy Hadden, daughter of Frank Hadden White from Northumberland, and they had 3 sons. **William** (19th/20th C.) manufacturer of William Galloway & Sons. He had a boiler-house and dyeworks built on Commercial Road in 1888. This lay opposite the Victoria Laundry and was later occupied by Renwick's. His firm only occupied this building for about 5 years.

gallises (*ga-lis-eez*) *n., arch.* gallows, braces (peculiar double plural).

the Gallops (*thu-gaw-lups*) *n.* name for relatively new houses near Hassendeanbank. They were built on the pond for the former water wheel, which was filled in in the 1970s. The name comes from the popular name for some nearby fields.

galloway (*ga-lō-wā*) *n.* a small, study breed of horse, originally from Galloway, often used as a pack animal – '. . . a party of Tynedale men passed the window in tattered clothes, driving lean galloways laden with coals' [WSB], 'As the merciful man is kind to his beast, so the carrier before ministering to his own wants stabled and suppered up his galloway' [WNK].

the Galloway Road (*thu-ga-lō-wā-rōd*) *n.* former name for the road used for carrying coal from the Kielder area to Hawick, i.e. the 'Note o the Gate' or B6357. The name came from the Galloway ponies that were used to make the trips.

Gall Sike (*gawl-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising to the south of Dykecrofts farm and running roughly north-west to join Whithaugh Burn. The oroginal house on Hillhouse farm appears to be shown on this stream on the 1718 survey of Buccleuch lands.

gallus (*ga-lus*) *adj., poet.* bold, daring, self-confident, rash, reckless – '. . . Ready to roar away in the gloaming Wi' gallus young lads that think lichtly o' scaith' [DH], '. . . Airchie o' the Reuch Sike, gallus auld Airchie, The lang nicht afore him, now' [DH].

galore (*ga-lōr*) *n., poet.* plenty, superabundance – 'An' he gæfe thame galore for thair greed . . . ' [HSR].

Galoshins (*ga-lō-shinz*) *n.* traditional folk play, common in many parts of Scotland, a variant of the 'resurrection' drama found in many parts of Britain (e.g. in England, where it is an example of a 'mummers play'). The words of the play were passed down orally, and involve a hero called 'Galoshin', sometimes St. George, a doctor, and other characters. The height of popularity may have been the mid-19th century. It was typically performed for money by groups of 'guisers', usually young boys, visiting inns or private houses. Its timing was connected with either Halloween or Hogmanay (like other 'guising'). It may be that this is the longest surviving example of a richer tradition dating back to Mediæval times. It is unclear how prevalent this play was in the Hawick area, but Robert Murray wrote an article (published in 1903) about how a version was introduced to Hawick by a family of stocking-makers from Ancrum called Turnbull. There were still some recollections in the early 21st century, from families connected to Bowden and Bonchester – 'Here comes in Galoshuns. Galoshuns is my name; My sword and pistol by my side, I hope to win the game' [RM].

galt (*gawlt*) *n., arch.* a castrated boar (noted by J. Jamieson as a Roxburghshire word, but perhaps in error).

Galt (*gawlt*) *n.* former name for a town in Ontario, Canada, which was a common destination for Hawick emigrants in the 19th century. The settlement in an area along the Grand River was promoted by William Dickson, who sold lots to predominantly Scottish settlers. The town was originally called Shade's Mill and was renamed Galt in 1825, after John Galt, Scottish novelist and Commissioner of the Canada Company. The town grew as an agricultural hub, with industry developing from the 1830s and the town becoming known as 'the Manchester of Canada'. It was said

that in the late 19th century it was a place where 'broader Scotch is spoken than in Galashiels, yet only five per cent. of the nhabitants are native born Scots'. Originally the largest town in the area, it was eventually eclipsed by Berlin, which was later renamed Kitchener. The city of Galt continued to exist as a separate entity until 1973, when it became part of the new city of Cambridge, adjacent to Waterloo. Many street names in the area reveal the early Scottish influence. Local families with connections to this area include Aitkin, Amos, Broadwood, Cavers, Dryden, Kersel, Lamb, Lee (including James Paris Lee), Murray, Scott and Spalding.

Galteri (*gal-te-ree*) *n.* **James** (14th/15th C.) papal chaplain who held the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale, along with the Church of Innerleithen, until 1418. In that year the Archdeaconry was given to John of Scheves. However, there was dispute over the position in these years, with John Forester also claiming to be Archdeacon.

game (*gām*) *n., arch.* sport, amusement – '... none did resort to his house for game but such as were of a good age' [PR1724].

game (*gām*) *adj., arch.* lame – 'A game leg, a leg hurt by accident, so as to make the person lame, Roxb.; also Northumb.' [JoJ] (compare the English 'gammy').

Gamel (*ga-mel*) *n.* clerk of the 12th century, during the reign of David I. With the permission of his sons Osulf and Ughtred, he granted the lands of 'Caverum' to Jedburgh Abbey probably around 1138. This gift was confirmed in charters by Earl Henry and by King William (in the period 1165–70), and reconfirmed in 1229. This was probably part of the Barony of Cavers (although Cavers Carre is a possibility).

the Games (*thu-gāmz*) *n.* the Common-Riding Games, held at Volunteer Park, also sometimes called 'the Sports'. Amateur games, now long abandoned, were held on the Friday, with professional games on the Saturday, now moved to the Sunday. Until the early 19th century the Games were entirely amateur, with profssional sportsmen only appearing later. In earlier times there was less of a distinction between the Games and the Races. In the 19th century there were Games on the Friday afternoon (after the Dinner) and on the Saturday morning, which were held at the Common Haugh, and included sprints and middle-distance running, hurdles, walking, jumping of several varieties, quoiting, shot-putt, wrestling, Highland dancing and costume contests. There were also special races for boys and for old men. Professional cycling races were a feature in the very late 1800s. They were held on the Saturday morning at the Haugh from about 1855–67 and moved to the afternoon in 1868. The 'Shows' would also accompany the Games on the Haugh, and this must have been true from early times. The Games were moved to the Volunteer in 1893. The Amateur and Professional Games were switched back and forth between the Friday and Saturday in the early 20th century. The Amateur Games ending up on the Friday by 1913 and were discontinued in 1961. The Cornet stopped attending the Saturday Games from 1964. It became a tradition for the 'Big Fower' to engage in a pillow-fight balanced on a beam, and for this to take place at the Games. The Games were held on the Saturday before Common-Riding week in 2005. Latterly the 'Hawick Border Games' have been on the Sunday after the Common Riding.

Gamescleuch (*gāmz-klooch*) *n.* ruined 16th century tower near Ettrick village, on the opposite side of the valley to Thirlestane. It is said to have been built for Simon Scott (2nd son of Sir John of Thirlestane), who may have been poisoned by his step-mother on the eve of his wedding. The lands there were also referred to as Thornhill and Ettrickside and were formerly referred to as a steading of Mount Common. They were once Crown property, in the King's hands in the 1480s, but granted to Adam Scott in 1490 'without grassum owing to its sterility', and again in 1492. Alexander Lauder was recorded there in 1502. The lands were again assigned to Adam Scott of Tushielaw in 1510. William Scott in Sundhope was tenant in 1541, paying £14. William Scott in Hartwoodmyres assigned his steading there ('callit Eittriksyde') to his son John, acknowledging an arrangement already made with Simon Scott in Thirlestane; the superior at that time was William Cranston of that Ilk. They were held by the Scotts of Thirlestane in 1573, but shortly afterwards passed to the Scotts of Tushielaw and then back again, following a 'decreit arbitrall' by Sir Walter of Branxholme in 1603. 'Mr' Arthur Scott of Gamescleuch was Laird in the 1590s. The dispute over these lands grew into a feud between the Thirlestane and Tushielaw branches. The murder of Walter Scott of Gamescleuch by John Scott of Tushielaw in 1609 may have been the inspiration for the 'Dowie Dens of Yarrow'. The lands were also known as 'Thorniehill', and in 1621 and 1667 were described having an 'outset called Etriksyd'. James Easton was there in 1716 when he had a child baptised in

Roberton and Alexander Laidlaw was herd there in 1726. James and Thomas Dodds were there in 1784 and James Tod in 1791. It seems that an exchange of land was made in about 1812 with the farm of Annelshope. There is now a caravan site there – 'Gae warn the lads of Thirlstone, Gemscleugh, and Newburgh fair, With Tushielaw, and Midgehope, in armour to appear' [WSB], 'When the magic wing of the midnight hour Stoops low to the worn old Gamescleuch walls ...' [WHO] (it is 'Gammilliscleuch' in 1479, 'Gamliscleuch' in 1486, 'Gilmynscleuch' in 1490, 'Gammylliscleuch' and 'Gemmyscleucht' in 1492, 'gammilliscluch' in 1502, 'Gamilliscleuch' in 1510, 'Gammiscleuch' in 1541, 'Gammilscleucht' in 1562, 'Gemmillisheuch' in 1573, 'Gamiscleucht' in 1579/80, 'Gemmylliscleich' and 'Gammescleucht' in 1581, 'Gammiscleucht' in 1585, 'Galmelliscleuch' in 1591/2, 'Gammilsheuche' in 1592, 'Gemmilliscleuch' in 1593, 'Gilmuirscleuch' in 1597/8, 'Glemmiliscleuch' in 1602, 'Gemilscleuch' in 1603, 'Gamellscleuch' in 1605, 'Gemmilscleuch' in 1608, 'Gemmiliscleuche' in 1621, 'Gemmeltscleugh' in 1667, 'Gemmelscleuch' in c.1680 and 'Gemscleugh' in 1784; it is marked 'Gelmiscleuch' and 'Gemlscleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Gemmillscleuch' on Blaeu's 1654 map; not to be confused with Gilmanscleuch, also on Ettrick Water).

gamie (*gā-mee*) *n.* a gamekeeper – 'The feel o mushrooms; broilin a gumpit troot; Pheesane ploys in black wuds, wi gameys near' [DH] (also written 'gamey').

gammonts (*gaw-monts*) *n., pl., arch.* the feet of an animal, particular the pig (also 'gammons'; noted by J. Jamieson).

gamp (*gawmp*) *n., arch.* mouth, throat – 'Shut eer gamp!' [GW], *v., arch.* to gape, eat voraciously, swallow greedily, gulp – 'Gaump. Expl. 'to sup very greedily, as if in danger of swallowing the spoon', Roxburgh' [JoJ], 'Gamp it doon' [GW] (also written 'gaump').

gamphrel (*gawm-frul*) *n., arch., poet.* a foolish person – 'Heigh me! is thus the gamfrel gane? What will they yet come to O' [HSR] (noted by J. Jamieson as a Roxburghshire word; cf. **gomeril**).

gampy (*gawm-pee*) *adj., arch.* gaping, wide open, excessively roomy – 'Oors is sic a gampy kirk it's no easy ti heat or fill' [GW], 'What a different shapes ... Jethart Casle saw ... Did the deed-raap soond throwe its gampy ends, A wunder, i the nicht efter guid King Alisaunder's waddeen-foy?' [ECS].

gan see **gaun**

Gandiesknowe (*gawn-deez-now*) *n.* hill to the south of the 'Hill Road to Roberton'.

Gandon (*gawn-din*) *n.* **John** (d.bef. 1376) cleric connected with Cavers Parish in 1372. His name is given in 1376 as 'Ganon' when Matthew Glendonwyn was gifted Cavers after his death.

gane (*gān*) *pp., arch.* gone – '... eitten by his guids and geir in harvest gane ane yeir ...' [BR1642], 'John Scott, Beddell, having gane to the Fare of Selkirk ... and returned not until ye Monday nixt ...' [PR1720], 'But now, alas! the days are gane, Aye, fled ne'er to return again' [JoHa], 'Ye're a' gane mad, the like I ne'er yet saw ...' [JoHa], '... Had some been here that now are gane, Nane daured o' me to touch a stane' [AD], 'Ilk ane o' thame is gane bak ...' [HSR], 'Is his mercie foraye cleen gane?' [HSR], 'My grannie's gane, her cat an' a'!' [JJ], '... And what is gane forgot' [JEDM], 'Just a snatched kiss and a heart'nin' smile, and the echoing hooves are gane' [JYH], '... The green gress o' The Bleach, now gane' [DH], 'But I've nae luve round me to cling, For my sweet lassie's gane' [WE], 'The street's gain sudden blank, The last char waddles by ...' [DH], 'But Lambert, Shiel, and Jimsie aa are gane, Teenie and Jess are lang passed on ...' [WL], 'It comes ower the heart like some quaint cheery strain, That carries us back to the days that are gane' [JJ], ago, past – 'Oor yin was juist speakin' aboot them nae ferther gane than last nicht' [HNe1914] (also sometimes 'gain').

gang (*gawng*) *v., arch.* to go, walk, pass, proceed, move – 'O happy days in Paradise! When poor folk could gang naked!' [JR], 'Never a word said bonnye Jeanye Roole, Butte, shepherd, lette us gange ...' [JTe], '... Until it come unto your mind For to gang hame' [JoHa], 'I will gang and see my Annie, Hap what will, betide what may' [JoHa], 'I'll advise wi' her as far as advice will gang ...' [JTe], 'Thair sword sall gang intil thair ain hairt ...' [HSR], 'Gang aboot Zion, an' gae roun aboot hir ...' [HSR], 'Just seven sleeps now till the drums gang round' [DMW], 'Ir ee gaun ti gang?' [ECS], 'And they never could gang back again to ring, ring the bell' [WE], 'My thoughts gang back where the hills look doon' [TC], 'I hear the drums and fifes gang by' [JEDM], 'And my heart maun aye gang back To the fairest spot o' a'' [TK], 'Then a' the folk o' Denholm town Cam out to see her gang by ...' [JCG], 'And sae, as the crying gangs up i' the Border Bi Tarras and Hermitage, Ettrick and Yill ...' [DH], '... the hands juist take the same time to gang roond the oor' [DH], 'But the windin' waters aye

reach the sea, And the thief gangs seldom the lang gate free' [WL], 'Ti gang owre the mairch = to elope' [ECS], *n., arch.* a trip, go, amount of something that can be carried at one time – 'Two stoupfuls thus carried were termed 'a gang' of water' [V&M], 'A party is fined for away taking six gang of divatts off the common of Hawick . . . ' [BR1680], a pasture, piece of land alloted for grazing specific livestock – 'He mak's me til lye doun in the green an' baittle gangs; he leeds me aside the quæet waters' [HSR] (also spelled 'gaung'; cf. the now more common **gaun**, as well as the rarer **gae**).

the Gang (*thu-gawng*) *n.* area in Denholm, referring to the piece of road out towards Jedburgh, roughly from the cemetery road end to about Garthside. It once led to the strips of arable land farthest away from the village.

ganger (*gawng-ur*) *n., arch.* a walker, someone going on foot – 'An now, aabody stravaigin the Borderland – gangers an reiders – sood ken Peinelheuch' [ECS], 'That horse is a guid ganger' [GW], 'A guid ganger o' eerands' [GW], ''Ee'll gaze at the riders till the gangers (= gangers) gang by!' (= you will let ordinary opportunities pass while looking fruitlessly for extraordinary ones)' [GW].

gangie (*gawng-ee*) *n.* a gang-hut.

gangin (*gawng-in*) *pp., arch.* working, running well – 'Grant me my life, my liege, my king, And a bonny gift I will gie thee, Gude four and twenty ganging mills, That gang thro' a the year to me' [CPM].

gang in (*gawng-in*) *v., arch.* to thrust in – 'A've seen 'im put on his auld bauchles an' gang in wi' his hands ti gumph troot' [GW].

gangin-in (*gawng-in-in, -een-*) *n., arch.* an entrance, way in – 'Duist at the gangeen-in ti the village . . . the muckle great, big hivvy motor-laarie cam snorkin an dunnerin bye' [ECS], 'The bridge at the gangeen-in ti Kelsih' [ECS], 'A spoke ti Wat at the gangeen-in' [ECS] (cf. **ingangin**).

ganglin (*gawng-lin*) *pres. part., arch.* straggling (noted by J. Jaimieson).

gang on (*gawng-ōn*) *v., arch.* to carry on, behave in a noisy manner – 'He hard 'er gang on like a tuim mill' [GW].

gangrel (*gawng-grul*) *n., arch.* a vagrant, vagabond, drifter, tramp – 'If a gangrel hizzie ye meet oot o' sight, And your carnal desires awaken' [JTe], '. . . by the time the baronet had got his conveyance turned and brought back to see the amount of skaith the gangrel body had sustained' [WNK], 'Jock regarded with suspicion and distrust any 'gangrel' body . . . ' [RM], 'There were two gangrel bodies that were well known on the Border as Wise Willie and Wittie Ellie' [RM], 'Even the 'gangrels' were a different class from the loafing roadster of to-day' [BM1907], '. . . Jethart: that was a richt toon an big eneuch ti fother an fend for fremd folk an gangerels' [ECS], 'She kept a lodging house for gangrels and tramps . . . ' [JTu], 'Forfochen at the seams As a gangrel's troosers' [DH], '. . . mebbe a kenning relieved, for it was a gey dirty-like gangrel' [DH], 'Ma grandfaither coold tell some guid stories aboot the gangrels hei saw gang there . . . ' [BW1961] (from Mediæval English).

gang ti Hexham see **ti Hexham**

gang wi (*gawng-wi*) *v., arch.* to elope with, decamp with – 'Ti gang owre the mairch wi' a boody (or thing)' [GW], to break down or destroy (a fence, gate, etc.), to consume or use up extravagantly – 'The weans are gaun wi' the grosets' [JoJ], 'The sheep did gang wi' the neeps' [GW].

ganner (*gaw-nur*) *n., poet.* a gander, stupid person – '. . . Ye'll maybe haud me but a cacklin' ganner, Because I canna oratorial preach' [JoHa].

gans (*gawnz*) *n., pl., arch.* teethless jaws or gums – 'His toothless gans they fell abreide, He thockyt and he blew' [JTe], 'And the witches smakit their skrynket gans, And swore 'twas blessed good' [JTe] (also used by John Ruickbie).

gansh (*gawnsh*) *n., arch.* the act of gaping widely, a person who gapes widely – 'May ye ne'er want a freen', gin need Should show his ganchin, snackin head . . . ' [JoHa], to gnash the teeth – 'The angils . . . sall cast them intill the furnace o' fire: ther sall be gowlin' an' gaunchin' o' teeth' [HSR], *v.* to snatch with the jaws, like a dog – 'His ganchin, snackin head' [JoHa] (also written 'ganch' and 'gaunch'; cf. **gainch**).

Ganson (*gan-sin*) *n.* **Daniel** (b.1845/6) from Greenside, he was an engine fitter at Hawick Station. He was living at 5 O'Connell Street in 1861. In 1866 he donated 24 foreign coins to the Museum. He married Euphemia Wilson (also from Greenside) and their children included Euphemia M. and Margaret W.

the Gap (*thu-gawp*) *n.* former name for an area by the main B6399, between Berryfell and Pleaknowe. There was a cottage here until about the early 1900s. Earthworks can be seen by the road there.

gapit (*gā-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* gaped – 'They glowred and gapit; pale as death, Nor could they

speak for want o' breath' [RDW] (see also **gep-pit**).

gar (*gawr*) *v., arch.* to compel, force, make – 'But what gard thou steal the laird's Jock's horse, Fala, &c. And limmer, what gard thou steal him, quo' he' [CPM], 'Gar fill the cap, gar fill the can, We'll drink a health to the goodman . . . ' [AHS], 'The smeddum o' your barmie pills Gars misers loose their poses . . . ' [JR], '. . . Tae gar her een sei streichter' [JSB], 'He is the boy can gar them birlin rin . . . ' [JoHa], 'What gars a fox aye climb to the top o' a hill whan he wants to look oure't?' [WNK], '. . . That he gars the auld bell jingle-jangle right merrily' [JoHa], '. . . he gars his wund blaw, an' the waters fleet' [HSR], '. . . that gaes doun sweitlie, garrin' the lipps o' thae that ar asleepe speek' [HSR], 'What gars ye luke sae wan, gudewyffe? What gars ye luke sae white?' [WiSp], 'They garred the bugles blaw, Till they cam fra hill and shaw' [JEDM], 'This gruesome sicht gars me declare, I doot gif I'm an Oliver' [WNK], 'The maukin oft she gar'd them squeal' [JH], '. . . and garred mei flit . . . ' [DH], 'Whatever gars birds sing, I dinna ken, says Hab' [DH], 'Noo, drat the lum that gars to reek Juist like oor ain mill toon!' [WFC] (cf. **gert**).

Garfield Street (*gawr-feeld-stree'*) *n.* housing south-east of the High Street, built in 1882. There was a grocer's shop at the corner with Lothian Street, run by Madge & Bell Elliot in the mid-1900s. The houses were demolished in 1977 to make way for a car park, with only part of a factory remaining. Note that on the west side of the street the addresses of the bottom houses were Lothian Street, while the upstairs ones were Garfield Street. It was named after U.S. President James Garfield, who was assassinated in 1881, causing sympathetic feelings across the Atlantic.

Garland (*gawr-lind*) *n.* **David** (b.c.1815) Hawick character of the mid-1800s. He married Mary Haig in Hawick in 1837. He worked as a stocking-maker, living at Kirkton in 1841 and appears to be deceased 10 years later, when his family lived at the Loan. His children included David, Janet and Agnes – 'Kinly Stick and Daavid Garland, London Laidlaw and Little Dan, Johnny the Gover (in a far land), And Wat the Drummer leads the van' [HI].

Garlawcleuch (*gawr-law-klooch*) *n.* former name for lands near Blackhouse in the Yarrow valley. They were Crown lands leased along with Blackhouse from at least 1456 until 1502. The lease was held by James Alemoor of that Ilk in 1479, James Oliver and his son in 1488, then Robert, Lord Lyle and then again the family of Alemoor of that Ilk. Patrick Alemoor was recorded there in 1494/5. The land was feued by David Pringle to James Stewart of Traquair in 1512. William Stewart was tenant in 1541 (spelled 'Gairlacleuch', 'Garlacleuch', 'Garlaclewch', 'Garlawcleuch', 'Garriochcluch', etc.).

garleek (*gar-leek*) *n.* garlic.

Garleek Jock (*gar-leek-jok*) *n.* Garlic Jock, nickname of John Turnbull, Cornet in 1762.

Garnel Sike (*gar-nul-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the headwaters of the Borthwick, joining the Craikhope Burn from the west, between Craikhope and Comb (probably from old Scots for a granary).

Garnet (*gar-ni'*) *n.* **David** (18th C.) groom at Minto in 1793 and 1794, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot.

the Garrison (*thu-gaw-ree-sin*) *n.* popular name for a former tenement at the corner of the Howegate and Silver Street. 'Hab o' Hawick' was supposed to have lived there in the 16th century. It was a 3-storey building, pended on the ground floor and with a corner turnpike stair. It was demolished in about 1799, and was apparently so well built that it had to be undermined and fell into a mass that blocked the street. The site was rebuilt in 1801 and was later the location for a printer's, a post office, a library and a shop.

garron-nail (*gaw-rin-nāl*) *n., arch.* a large nail – '. . . with eighteen garron nails for sarking and sclating the house of Woelie' [GT] (from Old Scots 'garron', a beam).

garse (*gars*) *n., poet.* grass – '. . . Leaves plague a spark garse on the knowes' [JoHa] (see the more common **gerss**).

garsey (*gar-see*) *adj., poet.* grassy – 'I'll bang ye, for guid garsey laund, For ony kind o' cattle' [JoHa] (cf. **gersy**).

gart (*gawr', gawrt*) *pp., arch.* made, compelled – 'An' threw ilk servant down a scone, Whose thump gart a' the table groan' [JR], '. . . An' gaed sae neat aye in her claes, Gart a' the lads rin dancin' ' [JR].

garth (*gawrth*) *n., arch.* a homestead, shallow and shingly part of a river (the word survives in place names, such as Garthside, Hartsgarth, Ragarth).

Garthside (*gawrth-sīd*) *n.* farm just to the east of Denholm. An ancient burial cist was discovered near here in 1902 (perhaps just across the A698), consisting of several red freestone slabs containing a few pieces of bone.

gas (*gas*) *n.* Hawick's gas lighting first appeared on the High Street in 1831, being the first among Border towns (and replacing the 60 oil lamps of 1813). The lighting ceremony was celebrated with a banquet. Electric lighting arrived in the early 20th century and one of the last lamps (from Elm Grove) is preserved in the Museum. Hawick Gaslight Company started in 1830 on part of the old Under Haugh (now Commercial Road), moving to Mansfield Road around 1882. In the early years the company was run by a manager with a single assistant. The manager's house was formerly at the other side of the ford at the foot of Walter's Wynd. The company also had a showroom at 66 High Street. Nationalised as part of Scottish Gas in 1948, the main works were dismantled in 1968 after conversion from coal gas to natural gas in 1964. The town was converted around 1970, with new pipes etc., to use the North Sea supply. However, the gasometers on Mansfield Road continued to be used as holders for the high pressure gas delivered from Granton in the Lothians.

Gascoin (*gas-koin*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) listed as footman at Wilton Lodge in 1791–93, when he was working for Lord Napier. In 1794 and 1797 he was listed as footman and gamekeeper at Wilton Lodge; in 1797 he was recorded as 'William'. **Helen** (18th C.) housekeeper at Wilton Lodge in 1791, when she was working for Lord Napier. She may have been wife of George (also written 'Gascoing').

gash (*gawsh*) *adj., poet.* smart, shrewd – 'But see the wean a towmount aul', He looks baith gash, an' spruce, an' baul' And 'gins to try to gang' [JR].

gash (*gawsh*) *n., poet.* prattle, impudent language – 'As to think that ye can wi' yer gab and yer gash Buy up my vote wi' four and sixpence in cash' [JCG].

the Gas Hoose (*thu-gaws-hoos*) *n.* the gas works, originally at the north end of Teviot Bridge from 1830, moving to Mansfield Road around 1882 – '... As we sailed from the Gashoose bar' [WE] (also sometimes hyphenated).

Gaskin (*gas-kin*) *n.* **Benjamin Thomas** of Tushielaw (d.1818) son of Col. Gaskin of the Barbados. In 1818 he married Anne Verona Simmons, who succeeded to the estates of her mother, Barbara Anderson. This included Tushielaw and Hislop. He may have taken the surname Anderson when gaining the lands, but died shortly after the marriage. His posthumously born son Benjamin was listed as 'Benjamin T.G. Anderson, Esq. of Tushielaw' in 1838, among the major landowners in Hawick Parish. His widow secondly married Rev. Thomas Gordon Torry.

Gass (*gaws*) *n.* **Colin Windram** (1953–) born in Gala, where he grew up and played for the rugby team in the 1970s. In 1981 he played for Hawick Trades and then for Hawick R.F.C. He was in the Greens side that won the championship 5 times in the 1980s. He also played for the South of Scotland and the Scotland B team. He lives in Selkirk. **George** (??–??) Burgh Treasurer and Callants' Club President 1930. He was also a Church Warden at St. Cuthbert's and organist there. **William** (18th/19th C.) carter in Hawick. His wife Ann Wilson died in 1811.

the Gas Works (*thu-gaws-wurks*) *n.* the gas works, near the present Burns Club from about 1830, moving to Mansfield Road from about 1882. The three gasometers there were familiar sights to generations of Teries – '... 'Juist haud strecht doon bye the Gas Works, And ye're there', says Robbie Dye' [DH].

the Gas Works Brig (*thu-gaws-wurks-brig*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Teviot Brig** during the 19th century.

gat (*gat*) *v., arch.* got – 'O where, O where now, Lucky Skrae, Gatte ye thatte steed so fleete?' [JTe], 'Then up he gat, brimful of hope, He ran and did na tire ...' [JR], 'And, minding her sins, right to praying she gat ...' [JoHa], 'Lordsake, how mony o' thae things gangs to a gill; aw never gat sic a tait afore' [WNK], 'Abraham gat Isaac; an' Isaac gat Jacob; an' Jacob gat Judas an' his brithren' [HSR], '... an' furthwith their eyne gat sicht, an' they folloet him in the waye' [HSR], 'An' soon gat riggit right an' clean: A trigger lad was nae where seen' [RDW], 'Likely he wad think he wad distance them or he gat there on the open muir' [BCM1881], 'Oo're prood o' maim'ries o' lang syne That gat your gutterblude and mine' [JEDM].

gate (*gā'*) *n.* a path, road, street – 'A'm no gaun that gate', 'The gaet it lay far 'mang the bog, bent, an' heather ...' [JoHa], '... And rather wad in ward be thrown Than shaw the gait to sic a man' [AD], 'Hei gaed tĕ the wrang side o' the gate for the w'richt's shop' [JAHM], 'Gang eer ain gates' [GW], 'Sall I come in by the laigh gate ...' [WL], a way, course, direction, route, journey – 'Yet manfully he took the gait – A wilfu' man maun hae his way' [HSR], 'A'll no gaun ony sic gait ... (= I'll not go on any such journey)' [ECS], 'Weel ti the gait = in an advanced state, at an advanced stage, well forward' [ECS], 'Dinna touch

him; let him gaun his gate; he takes thae turns . . . ' [JEDM], 'As I cam doon frae the Gooseberry Fair, I took my gate in the cool nicht air . . . ' [WL], 'Aye the engines whussle defiantly, . . . but they maun gaun their gaits' [DH], distance, length of road – 'It's five mile o' gate frae Ha'ick ti Denum' [GW], '. . . She sprang up beside me – sine a' the gait there She discoorsed on the State, an' the War, an' far mair' [BM1900], 'It's nae gait' [ECS], manner, way, means, fashion, way of behaving – 'Dinna take on that gait', 'He hated a' your sneaking gates, To play for beer, for pease, or ates' [CPM], 'But since, wi' foolish thoughtless geats, I've brought mysel' to ruin's gates, I'll pad the road mysel' ' [JoHa], ' 'Dear Babie, woman', said the mother, 'it makes me wae to see ye take in that gate' ' [JTe], 'The gallant Caleb again endeavoured to mitigate her sore distress, and told her 'no to take on that gait' ' [WNK], 'Now the birth o' Christ was efter this gaet . . . ' [HSR], 'Ee'll maik eersul bad if ee taik on that gait' [ECS] (also spelled 'gait', 'gaet', etc.; from Old Norse; see also **black**, **gate-end**, **weel ti the gate**; from Old Norse, the same word exists in modern Norwegian for 'street').

gate (*gā', gāt*) *v., arch.* to get – 'Aw'll be hanged if aw gang a fit past yonder till aw gate a weetin', onyway' [WNK] (this is not a common form, cf. **git** and **geet**).

Gate Burn (*gā'-burn*) *n.* stream running in the area just beyond the Caa Knowe. It rises in several streamlets and runs in a roughly southwestern direction, joining the Thieveshole Sike and crossing the road at the Troutlawford before joining the Allan Water. Its course once formed part of the boundary of the old Common (it is probably named after 'Southfieldgate', a former farmstead near there).

gate end (*gā'-end*) *n.* part of town, neighbourhood, immediate surroundings of one's residence – 'git back ti yer ain gate end', '. . . and that in this 'gate end' I entered into my articles and was apprenticed to my profession' [JoA], 'A was in that gate-end, so A thowt A'd just drop in an sei ee', 'The whole gate-end kens = all the neighbours know' [ECS], 'It's mony a month sin oo last saw ye in this gate-end' [JEDM], 'But Wat o' Harden this nicht will ken To keep his neb in his ain gate en' ' [WL] (also written 'gate en' and sometimes hyphenated 'gate-end').

Gatehoosecote (*gā-tees-, gā'-ees-kō', gā'-hoos-ko'*) *n.* Gatehousecote, farm between Abbotrule and Hallrule Mill on the Foderlee Burn. John Turnbull was recorded there in 1493. John, Andrew and Thomas Turnbull were recorded there in 1502. In 1516 the tenants were Andrew Turnbull, William his brother, Thomas, Patrick and David. The lands were acquired in 1569 (along with several others) by Adam French and were described as being 'with woods' in 1588. Jock Turnbull was tenant there in 1575. There were Lorraines there in the early 17th century. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670, when it was described as having a mill. This was probably a small threshing mill, powered by water from a pond. The lands (or their superiority) were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. John Shiel was a tenant there in 1684 when he was listed as a fugitive who had attended conventicles. In 1694 there were 3 householders (probably tenants) listed, Margaret Lorraine, Thomas Pringle and William Turnbull, as well as 3 cottars. It was long part of the Abbotrule estate, although almost sold off in the 1790s after being combined with Over Bonchester. It was a major farm on Abbotrule, having its own entrance lodge. Andrew Murray was there in 1801. It was listed among the properties of Charles Kerr of Abbotrule in 1811, and valued at £298. William Brodie was farmer in the early part of the 19th century. Henry Elliot was tenant in the 1840s, followed by David Henderson, John Usher, Peter Mackinnon and Donald Teacher into the 20th century. Around 1875 it was owned by David Henderson of Abbotrule and valued at about £300. Tom Douglas was owner in the early 20th century, when it was valued at about £223. It may also have been known as 'Yetthouse' (the origin of the name is probably the Old English 'gat hus cote', meaning 'cottage beside the goat shed'; it is first recorded as 'Gaithouscot' in 1493 and 1494/5, is 'gaithous coit' in 1502, 'Gaittuscott' in 1550, 'Gatthouscott' in 1569, 'Gaithous Cott' in 1575, 'Gaithouscott' in 1588, 'Gatascot' in 1595, 'Gaithouslok' in 1616, 'Gattascot' in 1619, 'Gatascott' in 1670, transcribed 'Goatsorecoattis' in 1680, 'Gattascot' in 1684, 'Gaithous scott' in 1694, 'Gatehouse Scott' in 1801 and 'Gatehouse-Scott' in 1811; it is 'Gatehouscott' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Gathouscot' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Gatehouscott' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Gatehaughscot' on a 1788 gravestone).

gatelins (*gā'-linz*) *adv., poet.* directly, in the direction of – 'Och that my wayes wer mæde gatelins til keepe thy staatutes!' [HSR], *prep.,*

poet. towards – 'The towir o' Lebanon, whilk luiks gaitlins Damascus' [HSR] (also written 'gaitlins').

Gateshaw (*gā'-shaw*) *n.* hamlet south of Morebattle, on the Kale Water. It was formerly a seat of a branch of the Kers, starting with Thomas Ker in 1451. The former tower there may also have been known as Corbethouse, this being a nearby estate (although this is debated). A newer house referred to as 'New Gateshaugh' was built in about 1522 and also burned by the English in 1545. The estate was sold by John Ker to Sir William Scott of Ancrum in 1749. In 1758 Scott sold the estate to William Kerr, Chamberlain to the Duke of Roxburghe (the origin is probably from Old English for 'goat's wood'; it is first recorded in the mid-15th century as 'Gaitschaw').

gatewards (*gā'-wurdz*) *adv., prep., poet.* in the direction of, directly towards – 'I wull cum intil thy hous in the multetud o' thy mercie; an' in thy feær wull I wurship gaitwairds thy haly temple' [HSR], 'I am my beloefet's, an' his desæyre is gaitwairds me' [HSR] (also written 'gaitwairds' and sometimes 'gaitwaird').

gathert (*ga-thur'*) *pp., poet.* gathered – '... To drive care awa, spite o' frost, wund, an' snaw, The young fellows roond gathert there, man' [JoHa] (cf. the more common **gethert**).

Gatliehill (*gawt-lee-hil*) *n.* former house on the Hermitage Water, roughly opposite Braidlie. It is probably the 'Catle...' listed on the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale alongside Gorrenberry and Dinlees and the 'Catlie' on the rental roll of 1541 between Braidlie and Dinlees. The name seems to have disappeared (it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Catle' in 1376 and 'Catlie' in 1541).

Gatton (*ga'-in*) *n.* **Frances** (18th C.) His Majesty's Engineer for Scotland, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1740, probably while passing through during work on canals and tunnels near Pinkie and Inveresk.

Gattonside (*ga'-in-sīd, ga-tin-sīd*) *n.* village on the north bank of the Tweed across from Melrose, with a mediæval plan and many old orchards. The village was burned by Hertford's army in 1545. There are remains of a pre-Reformation chapel. Gattonside House is an 1826 Georgian mansion. The suspension bridge to Melrose was built about 1830. The area was formerly known for its orchards (it appears as 'Galtunesside' in the early 12 century; the origin of the first part of the name is unclear).

gaucy (*gaw-see*) *adj., poet.* plump, handsome, imposing-looking – '... But out frae 'mang the leaves o' the green ivie, It's up there sat a gaucy merle and liltit to me' [TDa].

gauderin (*gaw-dur-in*) *n., poet.* finery, gaudery – 'Thy winsome gaudering to show' [HSR].

gauge (*gāj*) *n.* numerical value describing the number of needles (or 'leeds') per 3 inches on a knitting frame, with lower values (e.g. '9gg') making courser garments.

gauger (*gā-jur*) *n., arch.* an exciseman – 'William Grieve son to Hugh Grieve Gauger' [PR1797], 'When Meggie grat, an' vow'd that she Wad rather seen the gaugers I' the stell that day' [JoHa], 'Glad to make a capture for its own sake, and doubly so when the seizure was made on the contraband goods of such a character as Inglis, the gauger came with a posse of assistants to search the pool ...' [AM], 'Deed, Maister Easton, there's twae things that awm no feared for the night, and that's the deevil and the gauger' [RM], 'There's Blind Wull Balmer o' Jethart, His grips arna guid to be in; For he nrealy kill'd twae gaugers When coming frae Boomer wi' gin' [T], 'The gaugers rode, and whiles they ran Afoot, to catch those lawless fellows ...' [TCh].

gaukie (*gaw-kee*) *v., arch.* to play the fool, especially said of young women (noted by J. Jamieson).

Gaulter (*gawl-tur*) *n.* **Rev. William Henry** (1832–1885) born in Perth, he was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh New College. He was ordained in 1858 as assistant and successor to Rev. Wallace in Hawick Free Kirk. However, in 1864 he was translated to Trinity Church, Aberdeen. He moved to St. Mark's Church, Glasgow in 1877 and was later selected as minister of the First Church, Dunedin in New Zealand; he was inducted there on the first day of 1885, but died only 5 months later. He married Helen Mather Burns in 1861 and they had 7 children, including William Henry (1862–1929), who was born in Wilton. He is buried in the Northern Cemetery, Dunedin.

gaun (*gawn*) *v.* to go – 'A gaun soomin on Fridis', 'she'd hev likit ti gaun on it the schuil', 'I'm gaun to be married to-morrow, But no to the 'prentice lad' [JoHa], '... Weel, Aw canneh gaun the day' [RM], 'Wher're ee gaun?' [JAHM], 'Ir ee gaun ti gang? A'm gaun hyimm. Hei is gaun eis reegs (or ends)' [ECS], 'Oo'll gaun now for a fish supper ...' [AY], '... Some Aa wad keep And some Aa'd let gaun' [DH], '... And ma game gauns that way tae' [IWL], going – 'ee'll be gaun?', 'where ee gaun for the Trades then?', 'she's gaun her ends the day, i'nt she?', '... the spinning-wheel ... was affectionately spoken of as 'she' – 'she was a grand

ga'n wheel' [JAHM], 'Gaun a dinger = doing anything in a vigorous, boisterous fashion' [ECS], 'Gaun like a hoose ahaud' [GW], ' 'He's gaun his length' = He is misconducting himself' [GW] (also spelled 'gan' and sometimes 'gaan', 'gaun' ' or 'ga'n; cf. the locally less common **gae** and **gang**).

gaun aboot body (*gawn-a-boo'-bo-dee*) *n., arch.* an itinerant, wandering beggar – '. . . usually applied to mendicants, and as synonymous with 'a gaun aboot body' ' [DMW].

gaun-away (*gawn-a-wā*) *adj.* going-away – 'So ye'll ken I've got scarlet And gowd for gaun-away claes: Ye should bide, if ye can' [DH].

gaung see **gang**

gaun'i (*gawn'-i*) *contr.* going to – 'ir ee gaun'i the rugby this efternin?', 'Ir ee gaunna gang?' [GW] (also written 'gaunna'; often shortened further to **ga'i**).

gaunins-on (*gawn-inz-ōn*) *n., pl.* goings-on (also **on-gauns**).

gauns (*gawnz*) *v.* goes – 'She gauns tae her work wi' a smile on her face . . . ' [WAP] (i.e. third person singular, present tense).

gaunt (*gawn'*) *v., poet.* to yawn, gasp – 'The muse is like to spleet her jaws, Wi' gauntin', greanin' och's and ah's' [JoHa], '. . . And deep was his fright, for he gaunted and gran'd' [JoHa].

gauntit (*gawn-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* yawned – '. . . going into a neighbours house with a stoup in her hand, and sitting down fornent him she gauntit thrice' [DMW].

gaun wi (*gawn-wi*) *v.* literally 'going with', involved in a romantic relationship with, courting – 'shairly she canni be gaun wi him, hei could be her fither'.

gaun yer ends see **ends**

gaun yersel (*gawn-yer-sel, gōn-yer-sel*) *interj.* literally 'go yourself', used as a cry of encouragement.

Gavazzi (*gaw-vaw-zee*) *n.* **Alessandro** (1809–89) Italian Protestant preacher from Bologna. He was a convert from Catholicism, held liberal views and led an anti-papal campaign outside Italy. On returning he became Garibaldi's army chaplain and established the Free Christian Church of Italy. He visited Hawick in 1877, preaching twice in the Free Kirk and once in the Parish Kirk on the same Sunday.

gavel see **gaivel**

gavelick (*gav-lik*) *n., arch.* an iron crowbar or lever – 'With vengeance keen, and heavy oath, To burst the door they try'd; And gavelock, pinch, and sledge hammer, With might and main they plied' [JTe] (also 'gavelock' elsewhere).

Gavel Sike (*ga-vel-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper Borthwick valley. It rises on Comb Hass, joining Ladshaw Sike and Stock Grain to become part of the headwaters of the Howpasley Burn.

Gavin o Ramsiegill (*gaw-vin-ō-ram-zee-gil*) *n.* nickname of **Gavin Elliot**, one of 10 rievers captured in Hawick in October 1567 and taken to Edinburgh tolbooth, unlike many of the others who were drowned.

gaw see **gaa**

gawe (*gaw*) *v., arch.* to gawk – 'Gawe, To go about staring in a stupid manner; the same with Gauve, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

gawk (*gawk*) *n.* someone who looks clumsy, awkward or stupid (**gowk** is more common locally).

gawkit (*gaw-kee', -ki'*) *adj.* appearing clumsy, awkward or stupid – 'hei's an awfi gawkit lookin felli'.

Gawndie's Knowe (*gawn-deez-now*) *n.* hilly area to the east of Blawearie, between Smasha Hill and Threep Head. There is an old enclosure on the northern side and a 'droveway sign-wall' there too.

gawp (*gawp*) *v.* to gawk – 'what're ee gawpin it?'.

gawsie (*gaw-see*) *adj., poet.* large, plump, jolly, lusty – '. . . the dog was fond of music, for he always stood up and wagged his 'gawcie tail' during the singing' [BP], 'The gawsie auld wifie cam' bustlin' ben: 'Preserve us ' quo she, 'are ye no' wi' the rest?' ' [JJ], '. . . But the queerest o' mortls that ever was seen Was a gaucy auld wife wi' a lump in her throat . . . ' [TCh], '. . . An apparition came tae mei, a ghost o' gawsie youth' [MB] (also written 'gaucy', 'gawcie' and 'gawsy').

gawsy see **gawsie**

Gaylor (*gā-lur*) *n.* **David** (1846/7–1924) from the Dunbar area, he came to Hawick as a young man to learn the watchmaking trade with Mr. Gowans and Mr. Rutherford. He then went briefly to Bishop Auckland before returning to Hawick in 1875 to set up his own watchmaker's and jeweller's business. This was originally based at 14 Howegate, moving to 59 High Street about 1877, where he worked for 47 years. He was an early photographer around Hawick and would put on shows in the Exchange Hall and elsewhere, with his son William assisting, and his niece Dorothy providing piano accompaniment. The showing of local slideshows was continued by his son William and lasted until the 1950s; his early 'magic lantern slides' collection is still in the Museum. His Border Kinematograph business (with partner local manufacturer Sime) made films in

the period 1899–1903 and they at one point considered buying the 'Wee Thea', but wound up due to lack of financing. Their films represent the earliest moving images of Hawick Common Riding and other local events, and are only a few years later than the first known films in Scotland. He was for a long time a Deacon in the Congregational Kirk and is said to have identified with the 'Psychic Movement' in later life. He married Jeanie (or Jane), daughter of blacksmith William Pow, and she died in 1919, aged 70. Their children were: David William, who became a Congregational minister at the East E.U. Church in Greenock; Elizabeth S., also known as 'Bessie'; William Pow, who followed his father as an optician; and Margaret Jean, who married Andrew Dalgleish and had 2 sons who were Galashiels builders. **William Pow** 'W.P.' (1880/1–1963) son of David, whose jewellers business he carried on at 59 High Street. He was known locally as a sportsman (e.g. in the Cycling Club), amateur actor and singer, who made Adam Grant's 'Three Humorous Songs' his own in the first quarter of the 20th century. He served as the 5th Treasurer for the Congregational Kirk. He continued his father's interest in photography, continuing 'lantern slide' shows until the 1950s. After WWI he also became an optician, giving up the jewellery side of the business. He married Helen Scott Clark, who died in 1964, aged 78. David William Pow was their son.

Gaylor's (*gā-lurz*) *n.* jeweller's, opticians and photography shop at 59 High Street. It was founded by David Gaylor in 1875 as a jewellers and watchmakers, becoming an opticians after WWI, extending into photographic supplies and copying. It closed in 2008.

the Gaylor Trophy (*thu-gā-lur-trō-fee*) *n.* Haysike hill-climb, competed for annually by the Cycling Club, donated by William P. Gaylor.

geal (*jeel*) *n., arch.* gelatine (cf. **jeel**).

gean (*geen*) *n., arch.* wild cherry, Prunus avium, referring to the tree or the fruit – 'The guine, whose luscious sable cherries spring, To lure the blackbird mid her boughs to sing' [JL], 'Of the Stone-fruits, we have wild in Upper Teviotdale the Wild Cherry or Gean (Prunus avium), often attaining the dimensions of a considerable tree . . . ' [JAHM], 'The spelling is, in most cases phonetic, and shows that the local pronunciation has been then, as now, distinctive, . . . ash, aple trees, blackgeens . . . ' [DMW], 'The geans are in bud and the hazels and beeches are longing for leaves . . . ' [TD], 'A mavis croons in the gean tree high, And a blackbird warbles to the sky' [WL] (also spelled 'geen', 'guine' and variants; from French via Mediæval English 'guyne').

gear (*geer*) *n., arch.* belongings, equipment, goods, wealth – 'True love's a grant nae gowd can buy, a gift nae gear can cover' [JoHa], 'A happy heart is gear enough, Content is mair than siller' [JoHa], 'It is not for thy Fathers Gear, nor for thy wordly Riches, That I am come a Suiter here, that we Two may be matches' [AHS], 'They holy day I did profane, My greed o' gear do thou restrain' [RDW], 'But I wa'd gi'e the gathered gear That's in yon lordly ha' ' [JT], '. . . gif ane man wad gie a' the guids an' geer o' his hous for loefe . . . ' [HSR], 'But often we tackle the loons, And the gear we gar them quit . . . ' [TK], 'Sae ilka bodies pickle gear Was lodged wi' him without a fear' [RDW], '. . . That neither shame nor sham nor self shall stain my Burgess spear In the brave auld toon that has my heart, my body, goods and gear' [JYH], 'Wad that I'd had as muckle care of getherin' gear As I've had, it seems, o' getherin' maps . . . ' [DH], '. . . But noo it's wha's to be the brawest cled, And wha can gether in maist gear' [WL], specifically livestock – 'The way they used their head-rooms was, putting their gear to pasture on them . . . ' [DCW1765], '. . . that the country gear ought to keep out of the gate of the Town of Hawick's hirsel' [C&L1767] (also written 'geer' and 'geir').

Gebbie's (*ge-beez*) *n.* John Gebbie, a shop at the corner of Wellington Street and Carnarvon Street around the 1940s and 1950s.

geck (*gek*) *v., poet.* to mock at, toss the head in scorn – '. . . as for a' his enimies, he pauchtilie gecks at thame' [HSR], 'An' they that passet bye misca't him, geckin' their heæds' [HSR].

geckinly (*ge-kin-lee*) *adv., poet.* mockingly – '. . . whilk speik sadlie agrevaatin' things pruudlie an' geckinlie agayne the richteous' [HSR].

ged (*ged*) *n., arch.* the pike, Esox lucius – 'The silver trout, the slippery eel, And geds as greedy as the deil' [T] (also **gedge**).

Geddes (*ge-dis*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Eilrig in 1781, Broadlee Burnfoot in 1787 and Philhopeshiel in 1789. He married Mary Anderson in Roberton in 1780 and their children included William (b.1781), Margaret (b.1787), Andrew (b.1789) and Janet (b.1792). He could be the Andrew recorded in a letter in Selkirk in 1828 regarding a payment. **Gilbert** (15th C.) appointed one of the procurators of Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton in 1482 when Mangerton passed to

David Scott of Branxholme. His name is recorded as 'Gilbertum Geddes'. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded as butcher in Hawick in the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. Butcher William was also on the list and probably his brother. He was still on the ballot in 1801. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Branxholme in 1581. He received sasine of an annual rent on lands in Haining from Robert Scott of Haining. He then granted a reversion for the sum of 100 merks. William Smith, servant of Walter Scott of Branxholme was one of the witnesses. **John** (18th/19th C.) from the Hawick area. He emigrated to America, settling in Delaware County, New York, while his brother William settled in Lanark county, Ontario. **John** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Miller and their children included Mary (b.1836) and Jane (b.1841). **Matthew** (14th/15th C.) priest at the church of St. Mary of the Forest in Selkirkshire in 1409. He may have been Rector in the period 1401–24. He was removed from the position before 1419 'on the ground that he was notoriously stricken with leprosy and utterly debarred from the society of men', although this was disputed and he may have been returned as Rector. **Robert** (b.c.1780) flesher in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was probably related to fleshers William and James. **William** (b.c.1770s) Cornet in 1801. He was recorded as a flesher in Hawick on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1797. He was recorded as butcher in Hawick in the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. Butcher James was also on the list and probably his brother, additionally Robert was a flesher on the 1801 list and possibly another brother. On the 1799 list he was 'Butcher Constable', suggesting that he had 2 jobs. It seems unlikely he was the William, son of Andrew, baptised in Roberton in 1781. He may be the butcher in Langholm, who died in 1817 at the age of 34 and is buried in Ettleton Cemetery along with his wife Margaret Armstrong. Their daughter Jane was baptised in Langholm in 1816. **William** (18th/19th C.) local man who emigrated to the area of Lanark County in Canada, with a letter surviving to his friend James Miller in Delaware County from about 1822; his brother John settled in Delaware and is mentioned in the letter. It seems unlikely he is the same William who was Cornet in 1801, but they may have been related (also written 'de Gedes', 'Geddis', 'Giddes' and 'Geddos').

geddholes (*ged-hōlz*) *n., pl.* popular name for some former holes on the flat land near where the Dean Burn meets the Teviot outside Denholm. The name may be related to the word 'gedd', meaning a pike, and the holes may also have once been used for soaking flax.

gedge (*gej*) *n., arch.* a pike, Esox lucius (also **ged**).

geeg (*geeg*) *n., arch.* a gig, two-wheeled carriage, hand-cart – 'An fient a trap . . . geeg . . . or hurlie cood A airt oot or hear tell-o gaun up Teiot' [ECS].

geegle (*gee-gul*) *v., arch.* to giggle – '. . . Aa heard geeglin'! And when Aa lookit roond, Aa saw twae lassies comin' alang the path, fair soople!' [DH].

gee hic (*gee-hik*) *interj., arch., poet.* instruction for a horse to move to the right – 'Gie hic, my musie! haud the right haun' side, Pointed and prickly, keep yer pathway wide' [JoHa] (also written 'gie hick', etc.).

geen see **gean**

geenea (*gee-nee*) *n., arch.* a guinea, 21 shillings – '. . . aw wadna gie a gowd geenie for a plaid-neuk fu' o' thae things' [DMW] (spelling varies).

geet (*gee', geet*) *v., arch.* to get, to be able, find an opportunity for – 'Snodgin on, A wad aye geet seen the better aboot iz' [ECS], 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat, – if there was a mael o meat ti be bocht' [ECS], '. . . o the keind o man oo was leikely teh geet . . . ' [BW1961] (cf. the more common **git**).

geet ower'd (*gee'-ow-urd*) *v., arch.* to get over it, overcome illness of other misfortune (noted by E.C. Smith).

gefin (*ge-fin*) *pp., arch.* given – '. . . geiffyn wnder owr signet at Edinbwrgh . . . ' [SB1500] (there are several spelling variants).

geg (*geg*) *n., arch.* a hook used by poachers for catching fish – 'Wi' their nets and their leisters, their bowats and gegs . . . ' [UB], *v.* to catch fish with a geg – '. . . And he dreamed he was geggin' a fish off the redd' [UB].

geg (*geg*) *n., arch.* the article being smuggled by children playing **smuggle-the-geg** (usually a small piece of wood, pen-knife or similar).

geggy (*ge-gee*) *adj., arch.* left-handed.

geggy-haundit (*ge-gee-hawn-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* left-handed.

geh (*ge*) *pp., arch.* gave – 'The Borderers lang syne geh thersels an awfih leife o'd' [ECS], '. . . ony o the ways, it geh a steiter, an yownt-owre it tirlt!' [ECS] (cf. **gien** and **gied**; this was formerly more common that the general Scots 'gied').

gei (*gī*) *adv.* very, quite, rather, pretty, considerable, good – 'it's gei guid', 'she was gei stippit', 'hei's gei donnert', '. . . the bit of ground

at the foot of Cala-burn, which was said to belong to Langlands, was then inclosed with a gay good dyke' [DCW1765], '... His coat is worn gey thin' [JSB], '... and the members of the family gaye yap and tired waiting' [WNK], '... Gei of'en o' little or nithin' were made' [??], 'It's a gey queer house when the wife's out lang ...' [TCh], 'The tents were the first thing that took oor attention, They struck me as bein' a gey queer invention' [BM1900], 'Among these forms gey has considerable versatility of usage in Teviotdale speech' [ECS], 'Aw dinna say that a' drivers are guilty o' gaun owre quick, but a gei few o' them seem tae hae little regaird for th' safety o' th' public' [HEx1924], 'The wind's gey strong for these frail things ...' [WFC], 'Sometimes the lessons were gey hard, And tried oor patience sair ...' [WFC], 'Syne, up on the tap, wi' a thankfu' sigh, That its wark was gey weel throwe ...' [WL], 'Ee can take ma word, ye're gei hard up, For the symptoms never lie ...' [DH], 'Make gey shuir ye have the place till eersel ...' [DH], '... And it's dreich, gey dreich on this rouch hill heid Whaur the cauld air gars ane nither' [WL], '... yin pay made eet gey rough' [AY], '... Verra sune they'd dune a deal, Oot o' which somebody dune gey weel' [IWL], 'It was a' gey hush-hush' [BW1974], *adj., arch.* to a marked degree, fine, great, peculiar – ''He's a gey lad' (= a 'spark')' [GW], 'It's a gey bit sin ee cam here last' [GW] (also spelled 'gey' and sometimes 'gay' and 'gaye'; note that there are variations in the diphthong, ranging from 'ā-ee' to 'u-ee'; this word is extremely common in Hawick speech).

the gei (*thu-gī*) *n., arch.* a fit of perverseness or stubornness, applied to inanimate objects or people (this is 'the gee' elsewhere in Scotland; see also **taen the gei**).

gei-an (*gī-in*) *adv., arch.* very, fairly – 'It's gey an' wat the day' [GW], 'Let him on to the fluir And I'm geyan weel suire ...' [WL] (also 'geyan' and other spelling variants).

geifand (*gee-fand*) *pres. part., arch.* giving – '... ar haldyn of baroun of Hawyk in chef, geifand a penny of the wsuale mone of Scotland ...' [SB1500].

gei-kind-o (*gī-kīnd-ō*) *adj., arch.* rather badly, pretty much, often used doubtfully or regretfully – 'Ehh! Hei's gey-keind-o failed, puir auld body!' [ECS], also used in a repeated sense to mean 'so-so', middling – 'How's Airchie the day? Hei's gey-keind-o-gey-keind-o – nae woare bit no muckle better' [ECS] (also written 'gey-keind-o').

geilies (*gī-leez*) *adv., arch.* pretty, very, fairly well (cf. **geily**; also written 'geylies').

geily (*gī-lee*) *adv., arch.* in pretty good health, rather much so, very, pretty well – 'She's gettin' on geyly amang the frem' [GW], *adj.* slightly intoxicated, merry – 'My faith! but ye're gaily – at me will ye scoff?' [JoHa] (also written 'geyly' and 'gaily'; cf. **geilies**).

gei ner (*gī-ner*) *adv., arch.* very nearly, almost – 'That puir bairn's gey nerr chowkeet every teime ei taiks yin o thae sair kinks' [ECS], 'Oo've gey nerr wun to the end o'd' [ECS], 'A muckle jet-black Angus stot – I gey near fainted on the spot' [TD] (also written 'gey nerr', etc.; cf. **ver ner**).

geis (*gīs*) *n., arch.* geese – 'Item, that na persone nor personnis keip na swine nor geis within the bounds of this town, bot on the Common yeirlie ...' [BR1640].

gei sair (*gī-sār*) *adv., arch.* very hard, to a considerable degree – 'Ye wrocht gey sair, Tam: Was't a' in vain ...?' [DH].

geisart (*gī-surt*) *n., arch.* a mummer, person in disguise – '... whan the grewsome gaishener ov a geizart, i the girnin Daith's Heed, coonjert wui its moween an its skeeletin-maigs aa the braw folk wheengin an dancin' [ECS], *v.* to go masquerading – 'Guizarding is a very ancient custom' [RM] (also spelled 'geizart' and 'guizard'; **guiser** is now more common; see also **Galoshins**).

geisint (*gī-zin'*) *pp., adj., arch.* shrunken, warped – 'And they hobbled and lap with their gysent shins, And daunced on the clammy floore ...' [JTe], 'An i simmer ... wud turns geizant and ern lowps abreed' [ECS], 'Ma wesheen-tub is geizent. Its gaen aa ti staps' [ECS] (also written 'geizant' and 'geizent'; it is 'gizzent' elsewhere in Scotland).

gei state (*gī-stā'*) *n., arch.* a panic, an extreme state – 'The old sexton got into a 'gei state' ...' [JTu].

geizart see **geisart**

Gellaitry (*ge-lāt-ree*) *n.* **Rev. Charles S.** pastor at Portobello Baptist Church, he became minister of the Adundant Life Church at Burnfoot from 1988.

gellie (*ge-lee*) *n.* a galley or garret, used to refer to an untidy room – 'his bedroom was aye a gellie'.

gemlick (*gem-lik*) *n., arch.* a gimlet (noted by J. Jamieson).

Gemmels (*ge-mulz*) *n.* **Andrew** (d.1793) wandering beggar known across all of the Borders, particularly in rural areas. He was the original for 'Edie Ochiltree' in Sir Walter Scott's 'The Antiquary'. He was a soldier in his youth and was a

popular teller of stories (claiming to have fought at Culloden). He travelled around on his own horse, usually sleeping in an outhouse. He wore a blue gown, broad bonnet and strong iron-soled shoes and carried a walking stick about as tall as himself. He was also a great player of draughts. It was said that he had a nephew who farmed in Ayrshire and grew rich on the profits from his begging. William Thomson once bought a horse from him, which he used on his farm at Calaburn; there it was known as 'Gemmel's mare'. His gravestone in Roxburgh cemetery is inscribed 'Behold the end o' it – The body of the gentleman beggar ANDREW GEMMELS alias EDIE OCHILTREE was interred here who died at Roxburgh Newtown in 1793 aged 106. Erected by W THOMSON farmer Over Roxburgh 1849'.

General Knowledge (*je-nu-rul-no-leej*) *n.* nickname for a boy called Moodie who was from Denholm and born in the early 1820s. He was given the nickname from having the reputation for being the best student produced by Minto School at a time when it had a very strong reputation under William Grant.

General Reid (*je-nu-rul-reed*) *n.* nickname for **Rob Reid**.

the General's Toor (*thu-je-nu-rulz-toor*) *n.* tower on the Riddell estate, built on an old motte, surrounded by deep ditches. It is hollow, with a spiral staircase and parapet, with a timber-lined room at the top, complete with fireplace. It was erected in 1885 by Maj.-Gen. John Sprot, built by John Herbertson of Galashiels. Its height is 81 feet 9 inches. and it was constructed in memory of John Sprot's father Mark, who died in 1883 at age 81 years and 9 months! There is also a local story about the sons only getting the land if they built a foot onto the tower for each year the old man survived.

the Generous Donor (*thu-je-nu-ris-dō-nur*) *n.* name used poetically for Sir James Douglas, who granted the Charter of 1537. It is sometimes also applied to his father Sir William Douglas, in whose baronial charter of 1511 Hawick is created a Burgh of Barony (although in fact the original 'donor' was probably one of their 15th century ancestors).

gennet (*je-ni'*) *n., poet.* pet name for a gun – 'But overrun wi' cursed hares, Which of his kail took two full shares; Left him scarce ane, nor durst he cock His trusty gennet; for girt fo'k . . . ' [JR].

gent (*jent, jen'*) *v., arch.* to spend time idly – 'What are ye standin' gentin' there for?' [JoJ].

gent (*jent, jen'*) *n., arch.* anything very tall – 'Gent. A very tall person, Roxb. Anything very tall, ibid.' [JoJ], *v., poet.* to raise aloft – 'Lord, my hairt isna puffet up an' pruud, nar do mine eyne, gentin', luik hie . . . ' [HSR].

Genties (*jen-teez*) *n.* familiar name for the Wilton Bar on Dickson Street, demolished in 1972, once owned by a Mr. Gentleman.

gentle (*jen-tul*) *adj., arch., poet.* of good birth, well-bred – '. . . the said James Gledstanis sall gyff to the said Johanne Gledstanis, his sonne and air, and the gentyl woman vpoun the quhilk it sal happin hym be maryit . . . ' [SB1519], 'Where the gentle are leal, and the semple are weal' [HSR], 'The mischief she did wad tak ower lang to tell, Baith gentle an' empil cam under her spell' [BM1901].

Gentle (*jen-tul*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) grocer on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1837 he was listed on the High Street. His wife Helen, and children Helen and John were living at about 76 High Street in 1841, by which time he was presumably deceased.

gentrice (*jen-tris*) *n., arch.* good breeding, gentility – 'The discriptiovne of Valter Scot of Govdilandis his qvalities. . . . Heir lyis bvreit fridome & gentres . . . ' [MI1596].

genzie (*gen-zee*) *n., poet.* a crossbow bolt – 'With gun and genzie, bow and speir, He might see mony a cracked crown . . . ' [CPM].

Geo. & Jas. Oliver (*jōrj-an-jāmz-o-lee-vur*) *n.* firm of solicitors of long standing in the town. It grew out of the partnership of John Oliver and John Elliot, set up around 1791. The firm was established as 'John & George Oliver, writers and bank agents' in 1829 after John Elliot moved to Jedburgh. It was a partnership between Hawick's Town Clerk John Oliver and his eldest son. When John died in 1849 a younger son James came into the partnership. Their original offices were at 11 Buccleuch Street in part of what became Pesco's. In 1852 the firm are listed as writers on Buccleuch Street, as well as insurance agents for the British Guarantee and for North British. From about 1852 (although there is some confusion over this date) they were then in the upstairs offices of the Commercial Building at 4 Tower Knowe, and remained there until moving to 13 High Street in 1986. Latterly the firm has also been an estate agents. Their register of sasines for 1779–1840 is in the National Archives.

Geoger (*jō-gur*) *n.* nickname for **George Gray**.

Geoffrey (*je-free*) *n.* (13th C.) recorded as Dean of Teviotdale from around 1240 until 1251. His surname is unknown.

Geordie (*jōr-dee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of George – 'Syne Tam an' Geordie had a bout, An' tulzied 'boot a hizzie' [JoHa], 'Do you know me my name's Geordie A'm Geordie Burns frae middle marches Write of me in your dispatches Tell them all I was repentant What good that does me now I can't tell' [DoA].

Geordie's Hill (*jōr-deez-hil*) *n.* prominent hill on the south side of the road that links the A7 with the Hermitage Water, near the farm of Billhope. It reaches a height of 464 m (it is 'Gordie's Hill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Geordie's Hobie (*jōr-deez-ho-bee*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Scott** in a record of 1621.

Geordie's Willie (*jōr-deez-wi-lee*) *n.* nickname of **William Turnbull** in a record of 1619.

Geordie the Buck (*jōr-dee-thu-buk*) *n.* nickname, probably from the 19th century, perhaps related to the Buck Inn or **Wat the Buck** – 'Eppy Sootie and Wullie Pairk, Geordie the Buck and Higgins Phill, Jamie Nichol the Hawick band clairk, The Duddy Laird and Shallow Bill' [HI].

the George (*thu-jōrj*) *n.* popular name for the Whisky House Mill, which stood opposite St. Cuthbert's Church, also known as 'the Royal George'. It was a stocking-shop, with the building later becoming part of Melrose's enginerring works.

George (*jōrj*) *n.* name of 4 British Kings, **George I** (1660–1727) King from 1714, first of the house of Hanover. He was nominated as King by Queen Anne, under political pressure to bypass James Stewart. In 1714 the Council and Burgesses of Hawick had to swear an oath of allegiance to the new King. In opposition to his rule the Jacobite rebellion occurred in 1715, although with little support in the Borders. The King spent much of his life in Hanover, and never learned to speak much English – 'Your Geordie was a German laird, That used to delve his ain kail yard!' [T]. **George II** (1683–1760) King from 1727, son of George I. **George III** (1738–1820) King from 1760, grandson of George II. He initially took an active role in government (losing America for example). However, he had a nervous breakdown, suffered from the hereditary disease porphyria, and was declared insane in 1810. His domestic life was uncharacteristically tranquil, with his devoted wife Charlotte Sophia. It is recorded that a fiddler was paid for playing before the Bailies and Justices of the Peace in Hawick when he was proclaimed as King in 1760 and further money was paid for liquor at his accession to the throne in 1761. Hawick officials used to regularly celebrate his June 4th birthday with the 'King's Rantin'. Half-pennies of his reign were often counterfeit, merchants in Jedburgh refusing to accept them, leading to a legal battle in 1785, which went all the way to the Lords. **George IV** (1762–1830) King from 1820. He was appointed as Regent in 1811, with his father being unfit to rule. In Hawick there was a festive meeting to mark the occasion, with Bailie James Oliver proposing the toast 'The Mucking o' Geordie's byre'. In 1822 he became the first reigning monarch to visit Scotland since 1650. He stayed for 2 weeks at Dalkeith House as a guest of the Duke of Buccleuch. In Edinburgh, George IV Bridge was named after him. Obsese and unpopular, it was hoped his visit would calm the rising Radical moevement in Scotland. The visit was partly organised by Sir Walter Scott, and led to an upsurge in the use of tartan for formal occasions. He has been portrayed on film by Rupert Everett, Peter Ustinov and Hugh Laurie, among others. **George V** King of Hanover (1819–78) son of Ernest Augustus, born 3 days after his cousin, Queen Victoria. His full name was George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, and like other members of his family, was usually considered to have no surname. He became blind in a childhood accident. He acceded to the Hanoverian throne in 1851, when he also became the 2nd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale. He escaped to Austria when Hanover was annexed by Prussia in 1866. He married Princess Marie Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. He had one son, Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, who became the 3rd and last Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale. He spent most of his last years in Paris, where he died. **George V** (1865–1936) King from 1911. For his coronation celebrations in Hawick there was a procession from the Town Hall to the Old Parish Church, and then a parade up to the Mote for a ceremony in which the Duke of Buccleuch handed over that land to the town. **George VI** (1895–1952) King from 1936. He made a 'secret' visit to Hawick in 1943 to inspect the troops and returned in 1947 with Queen Elizabeth (the Queen Mother) and other members of the Royal Family, including the future Queen. His coronation in 1937 was marked in Hawick with a great parade of bands and floats, some of which exists on film. Trees were also planted in the Park, and a miniature silver spade used on

this occasion (presented to Provost Fisher's wife) is in the Museum.

George (*jōrj*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) Depute Collector of Excise at Hawick, recorded in relation to excise on 'ale, beer and aquavita' brewed in Selkirk in 1660.

George Street (*jōrj-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off South Hermitage Street.

geppit (*ge-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* gaped – 'The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, And gepit wi' girning joye' [JTe] (see also **gapit**).

the German Cemetery (*thu-jer-min-see-mi'-ree*) *n.* small cemetery at Stobs Camp, in use from 1915 to 1919, with a monumental cairn erected in 1917. A plaque was inscribed with the words 'Unseren Kameraden die fern d. Heimat 'starben' ('To our comrades who died far from home'). 35 soldiers, 4 sailors and 6 civilians were buried there, with the remains being disinterred in 1962 and reburied at Cannock Chase. The memorial was demolished,but reconstructed in 2018, using most of the same stones.

the German Gun (*thu-jer-min-gun*) *n.* artillery gun captured by the 7th/8th K.O.S.B. at Happy Valley, Monchy, near Arras during WWI. It was originally located outside Wilton Lodge Museum, then moved to near the fork in the path near the Laurie Bridge in 1920, with railings added in 1927. It was controversially sold as scrap for the war effort in 1940.

gerrat (*ge-ri'*) *n., arch.* a samlet, salmon parr (noted by J. Jamieson).

gers see **gerss**

gerss (*gers*) *n., arch.* grass – 'Ilka blade o' gerss keps its ain drap o' dew' [JaB] (but Hawickified by J.A.H. Murray), 'Item, that na persone nor personnis scheir medowis, balkis, or haynit gers thifteouslie . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . and as meikle that lies out of the nicht in his neighbour's corn or haynet gers' [BR1649], 'For thaye sall sune be cutet doun like the gerse, an' wuther as the green yirb' [HSR], 'He sall cum doun like raine apon the mawn gerse, as shoors that water the yirth' [HSR], 'The bairns new oot o the skuil for leave, gaed lowpin an rinnin aboot deike an gerss' [ECS] (also spelled 'gers' and 'gerse'; this is an example of metathesis; see also **garse**).

gersy (*ger-see*) *adj., arch.* grassy, covered with grass – 'A . . . luit ma een feast on the bonnie gerssy haugh' [ECS] (also spelled 'gerssy'; cf. **garsey**).

gert (*ger'*) *pp., arch.* made, caused to be done, caused to do something – '. . . and thairof gert mak opin proclamatioun at the merkat cors of Jedworth . . . ' [SB1500] (cf. the more modern **gar**).

gerv (*gerv*) *n., ins.* a fool or a member of the lower classes, used as a mildly insulting term (short and more common form of **gervie**).

gervie (*ger-vee*) *n., ins.* a fool, idiot, peasant, menial (less common version of **gerv**), *arch.* a small specimen of trout, sprat – 'Thae's only gervies' [GW].

gester (*ges-tur*) *v., arch.* to gesture, to walk around proudly, swagger.

get see **git**

get (*get*) *n., arch.* a child, young, offspring, brat – 'For now the gets maun gae 'thoot schoolin', Baith claes an' bread' [JoHa], '. . . a waaller o barefit getts; a wumman wui a bairn cairryin i the shawl' [ECS] (also written 'gett').

gether (*ge-thur*) *v.* to gather – '. . . til feed in the gairdens, an' til gether lillies' [HSR], 'Gether my saunts thegither untill me . . . ' [HSR], '. . . Where Hawick Callants yearly gether' [RH], 'Let others boast their high degree, The wealth and po'er that they ha' gethered Through freen'ships formed ower land and sea Wi' alien bonds aroond them tethered' [JEDM], 'But evening shades were getherin' fast And aye the next wad be the last . . . ' [DH], 'And the raw o somnolent stocking-makers Have lang been gethered to their hindmaist sleep . . . ' [DH], 'We hae gethered noucht in the hirplin ben, For aa that we've thrawn awa' [WL], *arch.* to collect subscriptions, save money, 'Wad that I'd had as muckle care of getherin' gear As I've had, it seems, o' getherin' maps . . . ' [DH], '. . . But noo it's wha's to be the brawest cled, And wha can gether in maist gear' [WL], 'Ti gether yin's feet, to recover one's footing as after stumbling (literally or figuratively)' [GW].

getherer (*ge-thur-ur*) *n.* a gatherer – 'Maps . . . Stour-getherers . . . Tummelin' oot o' the derk again . . . ' [DH].

getherin (*ge-thur-in*) *n.* a gathering – '. . . for mair weis than a care ti gaun intae in front o' sic a salubrious getherin' [IHS].

getherin-coal (*ge-thur-in-kōl*) *n., arch.* coal stacked on a fire and covered with ashes and coal dust so that it continues to burn all night.

getherin-peat (*ge-thur-in-pee'*) *n., arch.* peat used to keep a fire smouldering all night – 'Fire at this time was generally preserved in the houses of the Ettrick by what was called the gathering-peat or turf' [RJT].

gethert (*ge-thur'*) *pp.* gathered – 'An' grit multitudes wer getheret thegither untill him . . . ' [HSR], 'But in my wandreth thaye rejoycet, an' getheret thamesels thegither . . . ' [HSR], '. . . hed hoakkert

doon on ti ma hunkers till A gethert back ma braith' [ECS] (also sometimes 'getheret' and **gathert**).

gevin (*ge-vin*) *pp., arch.* given – '... the landis abune vrittine to be gevine oveir to ony ane of the said Walter Scottis douchteris ...' [SB1519], '... and Mr Robt. Cunninghame, minister at Hawick, all having gevin thair oath before ye Presbyterie for yt effect' [PR1627] (also written 'gevine').

gewill see **gaivel**

gewlick (*gew-lik*) *n., arch.* an earwig (noted by J. Jamieson).

gewlock (*gew-lok*) *n., arch.* an iron lever (also 'gewlick'; noted by J. Jamieson).

gey see **gei**

geyly see **geily**

geyan see **gei-in**

geyser (*gee-zur*) *n.* a hot water heater.

ghaist (*gāst*) *n., arch.* a ghost – 'I gang like a ghaist, and I carena' to spin; I darena' think on Jamie, for that wou'd be a sin ...' [CPM], 'A stately ghaist, frae neath a tomb, Rose up, and slowly stalking, Wi' easy glide did forward come, An' join'd poor John in walking' [JR], 'She, wearied, wan the Nutton Muir, When, lo! she spied afore her, A great white ghaist was stan'in' there, Joost ready to devour her' [JoHa], '... 'Bout bogles, brounies, ghaists an' fays, an' kelpies o' the linn' [JJ], '... sayin', It is ane ghaist: an' they screighet out for fear' [HSR], '... he wull babteeze yow wi' the Haly Ghaist an' wi' fire' [HSR], 'Aw had nae thocht o' ghaists, an' didna even ken that aw was on a place that gat an ill name wi' some murder ance committed there' [BCM1880], '... To fley away the ghaists and witches' [JT], 'He stamps air an' late through oor toon like a ghaist, An' some wadna care than say he is silly; But, fegs, they are wrang wha ever think sae, For he's mair kknave than fule, Bachelor Willie' [TCh], '... Of ghaists escaped from the grave, That mony a ane had seen' [JLu], 'With ghaists and timid beasties, too, each season's varied mood ...' [WFC] (cf. **gaist**).

ghaistie (*gās-tee*) *n., arch.* a ghost – '... As tho' some fleetin' ghaistie thing Is gey an' near his leevin' sel' ' [WFC].

ghaistly (*gāst-lee*) *adv., arch.* ghostly – 'The phantom gave a ghaistly smile, Said, 'Johny fear nae evil ...' ' [JR].

ghaisty (*gās-tee*) *adj., arch.* dreary, gloomy.

Ghandi (*gawn-dee*) *n.* nickname for teacher **W. Redpath** in the years after WWII.

ghastrous (*gas-tris*) *adj., poet.* monstrous, unearthly – 'His gibbet-like face, and his gasterous-like look, By tongue they can never be spoken ...' [JTe], 'Then up they raise, with ghastrous look, And to their steedis they flew ...' [JTe] (also written 'gasterous').

the Giant's Grave (*thu-jI-ints-grāv*) *n.* former popular name for the cairn at the Auld Caa Knowe, also known as **the Hero's Grave**.

gib (*gib*) *n., arch.* a male cat, particularly if castrated – '... oor black kitlin's like Betty Kebbie's gib cat, but ee're nae mair like auld Mowdie than ee're like Spunk the Miser' [JEDM], 'And a' the gibs i the neeborhood Girn in a wild dismay – But little the mavis fashes its heids: Fower een are better than twae!' [DH] (the origin may be a connection with 'Gib' as the short form of 'Gilbert', just as in modern English we have a 'tom' cat.

Gib (*gib*) *n.* short form of Gilbert.

Gibb (*gib*) *n.* **David Scobbie**, M.B.E. (1933–2007) born in Hawick, he was an apprentice at Braemar before doing National Service in the Air Force. He was later a traveller for Braemar before joining accountants John J. Welch & Co. in 1976, where he remained until retirement. He was well known locally as a singer, with a strong bass voice. He sung regularly at the Common Riding, particularly 'Up Wi' the Banner', 'Pawkie Paiterson' and 'Clinty'. He was a founder member of the Hawick Music Club, and heavily involved with the Hawick Amateur Operatic Society and P.S.A. Choir. He also sung with Carlisle's Abbey Singers and the Border Television Choir. A committed churchman, he was Elder and Treasurer of Trinity Church. He received the M.B.E. for service to entertainment in 2002. He added music to James Y. Hunter's poem 'Hawick Lasses – 1514' in about 2001 and sings the song on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry'.

gibbie (*gi-bee*) *n., arch.* affectionate term for a castrated male cat.

Gibbie (*gi-bee*) *n.* pet form of Gilbert.

Gibbie's Dance (*gi-beez-dawns*) *n.* tune written by Adam Grant for J.E.D. Murray's play 'The Witch o' the Wisp Hill', later arranged for the Saxhorn Band by George Guy.

Gibbie the Gowk (*gi-bee-thu-gowk*) *n.* daft fictional character in J.E.D. Murray's play 'The Gutterbludes', where he is described simply as 'A Hawick worthy'.

Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartins (*gi-bee-wi-thu-gow-din-gar-tinz*) *n.* literally 'Gilbert with the Golden Garters', a familiar name for **Gilbert Eliott** of Stobs (many spelling variants exist).

gibble-gabble (*gi-bul-gaw-bul*) *n., arch.* idle, babbling talk (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

Gibby's Sike (*gi-beez-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises near Penchrise farm and runs in a north-easterly direction, through Gibby's Cleuch Culvert on the Waverley Line, to join the Slitrig Water (it is marked 'Back Sike' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

giblich (*gib-lich*) *n., arch.* an unfledged crow (noted by J. Jamieson).

Gib Nose (*gib-nōz*) *n.* formerly an area near Princes Street, explicitly referring to a small piece of land bounded by Albion Place (now Princes Street), Wilton Crescent and the former Wilton Crescent Lane. Owned by the Langlands family, it was first feued to James Davidson in 1768. William Nichol is recorded as farmer there in 1797. It is marked on Wood's map of 1824, with 'Mrs. Davidson' as owner. There were 6 separate households recorded there on the 1841 census (named probably for the triangular shape of the land and possibly an early association with someone called Gilbert; also spelled 'Gibsnose' and 'Gib's Nose').

Gib o Drythropple (*gib-ō-drI-thro-pul*) *n.* nickname for **Gilbert Aitken**.

Gib o Holmsteed (*gib-ō-hōm-steed*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Gib of Holme Steid'. It is unclear where these lands were, or what the name might designate.

Gibsnose see **Gib Nose**

Gibson (*gib-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) married Betty Scott in Wilton Parish in 1767. Their children included: Robert (b.1770); Janet (b.1774); Agnes (b.1776); James (b.1778); and Christian (b.1781). **Adam** 'Yeddie' (19th C.) Hawick man, famous for his angling skills, for whom the song 'Lean Yeddie Gibson' was written after his death while fishing the Teviot in the 1850s. He is buried in the old Kirkyard. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Janet Scott in Wilton Parish in 1735. He may be the Andrew whose funeral is recorded in Wilton in 1751. **George** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism for John Thomson in the Flex in Hawick in 1726. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hassendean in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** (b.1822/3) farmer at Ettrickshaws. His wife was Agnes and they had at least 5 children. He is probably the James of 'Shaws' who in 1872 donated to the Museum a 'sculptured sone (fragmentary), supposed to have been a baptismal font'. **Jean** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640 she was cited by the Session 'for going bye the church on the Lord's day, neglecting worship, and compassing her own ends'. **John** (1774–1814) born in Ayr. He was a soldier with the 94th Regiment of Foot. Posted to Hawick in 1795 (probably related to the French prisoners of war), he married Janet, daughter of Hawick butcher Gideon Renwick. Posted elsewhere, the couple returned to Hawick around 1802 and he worked as a nailer. He then re-enlisted, deserted, was press ganged into the navy, jumped ship, worked in Langholm and Kelso, and was acquitted for desertion. He was back in Hawick by 1810, and the family had 11 children. He is recorded as a nailer in 1810 when 2 of his unnamed children died. In late 1813 he murdered his wife at their home in the Mill Port, apparently accusing her 12th child of being fathered by a Frenchman, and of poisoning him. He was the last person to be hung in Hawick, the event taking place in the Haugh; this was unusual, and may in fact never have previously happened in the Town. He wrote 'Some particulars of the life of John Gibson' while awaiting execution. It is basically a screed on the evils of drink. Perhaps the only child to survive was Gideon, who was a witness to the murder, but at 10 years old too young to give evidence. **John**, W.S. (19th C.) solicitor who was an agent for the Buccleuch estates, in at least the period 1822–78. He was originally called 'younger'. He was present at Branxholme at the banquet held in honour of the Duke of Buccleuch in 1839. **Miss** (19th C.) teacher at the girl's school at Cleuch Head in Hobkirk Parish in the 1860s. She could be inspiration for the poem 'The Flower of Rule' by Robert Allan. **Rev. Mungo** (c.1660–1735/6) graduating from Glasgow University in the early 1690s, he was ordained as minister of Abbotrule Parish in 1698. He was translated to Sanquhar in 1713, and remained there until his death (brought on by a stroke suffered in the pulpit). He had 2 sons, George and William, and 1 daughter, Janet. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Clarilaw in 1730 and 1736, and Appletreehall in 1739. He married Janet Dryden in 1728 and their children included: Margaret (b.1730); Helen (b.1733); Helen (again, b.1735); James (b.1736); Adam (b.1739); Robert (b.1743); and Agnes (b.1746). The witnesses in 1736 were Thomas Dodds and 'Rober' Gibson (perhaps his father) and in 1739 were William Scott and John Pringle. **Robert** (d.1810) stocking-maker in Hawick, son of Walter. His unnamed child died in

1810. He may be the Robert who married Henrietta Murray in Wilton in 1796. **Ronald** 'Ronnie' (1947/8–2003) Cornet in 1970. His Lass was Vivienne Young (sister of the 1963 Lass) and his Acting Father was Wattie Scott. **Ross A.** Cornet in 2014, the Quincentenary year. He had the Hornshole Monument incorporated into his Cornet's Tie. **Walter** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. His son William died in 1798. He may be the Walter who married Janet Miller in Wilton in 1755. He could be the Walter, son of mason William, born in Wilton in 1723. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1766 he married Janet Laidlaw, who was from Hawick Parish. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Armstrong and their son Walter was baptised in 1778. **William** (18th C.) mason in Wilton. He was at Tandlaw in 1708. In 1707 he married Helen Rodger (or Roger). Their children included: Robert (b.1708); Margaret (b.1713); Bessie (b.1715); Agnes (b.1719); Walter (b.1723); and William (b.1725). He may be the William who witnessed the baptism of an illegitinate child for James Dodds in Clarilaw in 1744. **William** (d.1798) mason in Hawick, son of Walter. He had an unnamed child who died in 1798. He is probably the William born to Walter and Janet Miller in Wilton in 1756 (also spelled 'Gibsone' etc.).

Gibson's (*gib-sinz*) *n.* temperance hotel of the early 20th century situated on North Bridge Street. It became the Kings Hotel sometime after WWII. Gibson's moved to West Stewart Place, which later became Kirlands Hotel.

Gid (*gid*) *n.* short form of Gideon.

Giddenscleuch (*gi-dinz-klooch*) *n.* Gideonscleuch, farmstead near the of the side road from Teviothead, just before Merrylaw. The stream Giddens Cleuch joins the Teviot just there. 4 archæological features, perhaps hut bases, were found on a broad terrace about 600 m south-west of the farm. The lands were listed in the early 16th century as part of those held by John Gledstains of Cocklaw and that Ilk. It was among lands purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Douglas of Cavers in 1620. It was 'Guiddigscleuch' among lands owned by the Eliotts of Stobs in the latter part of the 17th century. However, it appears to have been in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron (i.e. superior of these lands) in 1687 and when his brother Archibald succeeded in 1698. The lands were included among those of Lymiecleuch (along with Corriesike and Langbyre) when sold by William Eliott of Stobs to a group of Elliots in 1670, but may have been bought back shortly afterwards. They were among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott from his father in 1692. John Thomson was there in 1724, David Scott in 1727, '[blank] Moor' in 1741 and John Scott in 1749. There were Armstrongs there in 1841 – 'There are three wives in Hassendean, And ane in Briddyyards, And they're away to Gittenscluech, And left their wheel and cards' [DJG] (the name means 'the ravine belonging to Gideon'; it first appeared as 'Guidwyniscleuch' in 1509/10, is 'Guddisclucht' in 1519/20, 'Guidingiscleuche' in the early 17th century, and later is 'Guidinscleughe', transcribed 'Gudduscleuch' in 1620, 'Gandinscleuch' in 1687, 'Guiddingscleuch' in 1692, 'Gidinscleugh' in 1694, 'Guidinscleugh' in 1698 and 'giddens Cleugh' in 1724; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Guiddinscleuch'; there is presumably a connection with a local family that used Gideon as a first name, e.g. the Scotts of Harden).

Gideon Scott & Sons (*gi-dee-in-sko'-in-sonz*) *n.* Hawick millwrights, set up by Gideon Scott in the latter part of the 18th century. The premises were on the Cross Wynd. Gideon's sons Gilbert and James were also millwrights. The firm's assets were sequestered in 1842.

gie (*gee*) *v.* to give – 'go'an gie's yin o yer sweeties', 'deh gie is that look', 'A'll gie somethin ti greet aboot!', '... But nought to me can pleasure gie, Since now I lost my dearie O!' [BY], 'Gie peace to every heart that's sair, Gie gowd to them wha want it' [JoHa], '... It brings a fondness wi' its light nae other star can gie' [JoHa], 'It might, if not frae sorrow free me, At least some consolation gie me ...' [AD], '... Gi'e mony a heavy groan' [JSB], 'Gi'e that banner to the air; Bid its broad folds flaunting there, Tell of glory all may share; Scotland aye was free' [HAd1855], '... but the richteous shaws mercie an' gies' [HSR], '... gie eær til the wurds o' my mooth' [HSR], 'But gi'e tae me the hills and heath ...', [JEDM], 'But I would gi'e the gathered gear ...' [JT], 'Ye needna seek to win my heart, – It's no my ain to gi'e' [JT], 'Gie (or gae) um Tuillie's Mill' [ECS], 'Gi'e me the heather floo'er that blooms In Bonnie Teviotdale' [JoHa], 'Ah, Tam! Gi'e me a Border burn ...' [JBS], 'But they're no' sae easy to gie away as ye micht think' [DH], 'ti gie the bairn its name' is to christen a child (often written 'gi'e'; cf. **gae**; also used in contractions **gie'd**, **gie'mt**, **gie's**, etc.).

gie see **gei**

gied (*geed*) *pp.* gave – '... An' sae abused the bardic skeel That Nature in her kindness gied

him' [JoHa], 'He gied to me a gowden ring Afore he gaed awa' ' [JT], 'I gie'd them glad and gallant, my body, goods and gear' [JYH], '... An' rinnin' water at the pump, He gied his han's a lick' [WFC], '... But it gied a joyfu' cry, And grup ahaud o' the green yin' [DH], to give a blow, strike – 'Sae he up wi his muckle stick An' gied her ower the heid, Cryin, 'Rise, carline, rise, An' eat white breid' ' [DH] (also written 'gie'd' and variants; cf. **geh** and **gien**).

gie'd (*gee-d*) *contr.* give it – 'gie'd a rest, wull ee?', '... when a Scotchman says 'gie'd' or 'hae'd', he means 'give it' or 'have it' ' [PJE], 'We'll see part o' the victory stock, When Nelson led the line; And gie'd our Gallic foes a shock In days o' langsyne' [BY] (also **gie't**).

gie'ee (*gee-ee*) *contr.* give you.

gie-er (*gee-ur*) *n.* a giver – 'she's a gier-er, no a taker'.

gie'm (*gee-um*) *contr.* give him – '... Thou'll gie'm for that baith wealth an' boughs o' laurel' [JoHa].

gie'mt (*gee-mt*) *contr.* give him it – 'Gie'm't = give it him' [GW].

giein (*gee-in*) *v.* giving – 'hei's guid it giein up smoking, since hei's din eet hunders o times', '... be consumin ... 4½ gallons o this energy gi'en drink' [CT] (sometimes also spelled 'gien').

gien (*geen*) *pp.* gave – 'A gien um yin afore', 'she gien um a right keeker', '... thos hest gien my feet routh o' roome' [HSR], 'Thou hest gien ane banner til til thame that feær thee ... ' [HSR], 'Strang airms, I'll strang airms ye, now I've gien fair warnin', ye auld ... ' [JEDM], '... where A cood sei sic a gliff as A gien the baggies an preenheeds ... ' [ECS], given – 'the toast was gien be the Provost', 'What he has gien till her' [JoHa], '... An' gien an taen was mony a clowr' [JoHa], 'Thou hest gien us like sheep appoyntet for fude ... ' [HSR], '... Ee'd been warned when the train gien a whustle' [AY], 'I enter in at open doors Where kindly welcome's gi'en An' where we crack the langsyne cracks An' see ilk langsyne scene' [FL], 'Ee were a' geen yer paper at the same time, an' yin be yin, folk left the exam room' [We], '... Was ever man gien sic a choice, doon through a history? What Am A ti dae, mun, what Am a ti dae?' [IWL] (also written 'gi'en' and 'geen'; this is the common past participle form, although also used as the past tense; cf. **geh** and **gied**).

gien see **giein**

gien't (*geent*) *contr.* gave it, given it – '... while the other had gien't up, wi' a jerk o' his fit in leapin' the burn' [BCM1881], 'A gien't ti ma fither ti hev a go at ... ' [IWL].

gies (*geez*) *v.* gives – 'she gies everybody a hard time, her', 'eatin fish gies ee brains', '... Whilk gies our hopes an' joys a stab' [JoHa], 'Cried, 'Peggy, ha'ye nae paper? gies a piece' ' [JoHa], 'He gies snaw like woo', he skatters the haar-frost like assis' [HSR], '... Sits square on his hurdies And gies a bit lauch' [DH] (third person singular, present tense).

gie's (*gees, geez*) *contr.* give me, literally 'give is' – 'gie's a shot on yer bike, wull ee?', 'go'an gie's the paper ower here', 'Captain Wat; now Scout gie's a rale auld country yin; oo ken ee dae'd fine' [JEDM], 'Gie's, gie'z, gie iz = give me' [ECS].

gie's-a-piece (*gee-za-pees*) *n., arch.* a scrounger, parasite, hanger-on, sponger – '... than fifty of the numerous and every day gie's-a-piece idelers from Nithsdale and Galloway ... ' [RW].

gie'st (*geest*) *contr.* give me it, literally 'gie is eet' – 'gie'st the now or ee'll get a skelpin', '... and in simulated anger burst out with – 'Ye dazy deevil, whats keepit ye; theyre oot o' a' patience waiting; gie'st here, and gae way for the rest' [WNK].

gie't (*gee-t*) *contr.* give it – 'Ye ken I tried that strang Whig Elliot; But he wad neither gie't nor sell it' [RDW] (also **gie'd**).

gif (*gif*) *conj., arch.* if, whether – 'Item, for everie decreit extracting within £20, six shillings and aucht pennies, and gif it be mair nor £20, and within £40, thirteen shillings and four pennies ... ' [BR1640], 'Item, giff any nichbour mindes to big ane thorn hedge in his yaird, he sall set the thornis within his awin bounds, ... ' [BR1640], '... We'll laugh and sing, and a' our secrets tell, And gif I fail, then nae mair ca' me Nell' [CPM], 'This gruesome sicht gars me declare, I doot gif I'm an Oliver' [WNK], 'O Lord my God, gif I hae dune this, gif ther be inequitie in my han's' [HSR], 'Gif I wer hungerie, I wadna tell thee ... ' [HSR], '... O' giff they could feel like us, When we pictur'd the getherin' froons ... ' [WL] (cf. **gin**; sometimes spelled 'giff').

giff-gaff (*gif-gaf*) *n., arch.* give and take, mutual accommodation, comradely conversation – '... being repaid by the giff-gaff which 'maks guid frien's' ' [JAHM] (an example of 'ablaut reduplication').

gig (*gig*) *n.* a pony trap, light two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse. These were still commonly used in local rural areas until about WWII – 'In 1822 there was not such a thing as a gig in the town of Hawick' [WaW], 'Hei was supposed teh be the first man in the toon teh own a horse an

gig (that was a licht twae-wheeled kind o' buggy pulled be a horse . . .)' [BW1979].

Gigg (*gig*) *n.* **Mary** (18th C.) housemaid at Minto in 1791, when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot.

gigot (*ji-go'*) *n.* one of the best cuts of meat, particularly a leg of mutton.

gigs (*gigz*) *n., pl.* modern term for musical bookings. Well known acts that have appeared in Hawick include: Gerry and the Pacemakers (1966); David Bowie (1966); Status Quo (1970); the Stranglers (1977); Billy Connolly (1979); Dr. Feelgood (1985); Showaddywaddy (1988); Runrig (1989, 1996, 2000); Fish (1992); the Proclaimers (2003, 2012); Morrissey (2011); and 5ive (2017).

Gigson's Flat (*gig-sinz-flaw'*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as being vacant in the 1541 rental roll, where it is 'Gigsonis Flatt' or perhaps 'Gibsonisflatt'. The location is uncertain, but it is listed after Kilgarth.

Gilbert (*gil-bur'*) *n.* **Mr.** (19th C.) gamekeeper living at Harden Cottage. In 1869 he donated to the Museum 'antique stirrup, found at Harden.

Gilboa Wud (*gil-bō-u-wud*) *n.* name given to a large plantation to the north-east of Ruberslaw (the origin of the name is unclear, but may not be very old and is presumably connected with the mountain in Israel; it is marked 'Gilbo Wood' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Gilchrist (*gil-krist, -krīst*) *n.* **Rev. John** (d.1746) from Dumfriesshire, he was son of Mungo in Holm of Dalgarno. He was presented to Bedrule Parish in late 1713 and ordained there in early 1714, succeeding James Borland. In 1714 he officiated the marriage in Minto of Andrew Ogilvie (of Branxholme) with the sister of the minister of Minto. In 1716 he was recorded in a 'Lybell' in Selkirk, against John and Andrew Riddell. He was a substitute preacher in Hawick in 1721, when the minister was ill. He dissented from the Act of Assembly of 1740 which deposed 8 seceding ministers. He remained at Bedrule until his death, and was succeeded by George Dickson. His only daughter married John Cranstoun the minister of Ancrum.

the Gilded Chamber (*thu-gil-deed-chām-bur*) *n.* a series of get togethers taking place initially in a golden decorated room at the Gretel bar in 1966, which grew into an annual event. The event later moved to the Volunteer. It is a sing-song for men only, and traditionally accompanied by potted-meat sandwiches.

Gildhouse (*gild-hows*) *n.* former name for lands near the Ettrick valley, probably associated with the later farm of Gildiesgreen, between Hellmoor Loch and Upper Shaws Loch. They were formerly Crown lands, split into the Weststead, Middlestead and Eaststead. In 1479 Thomas Scott had remission for a fine for these lands. David, son of Walter Scott in Headshaw leased part of the lands in 1486. John Cranston of that Ilk leased part of the lands in 1492. Robert Scott of Stirches was leasing the Weststead in 1501, when that was referred to as 'alias Dodbank'. In 1502 the eastern part was said to be known as Bailielee and was leased to Peter Turnbull in 1510. In 1510 the west steading was feued by Walter, son of Robert Scott.

Gildshaw (*gild-shaw*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, precise location uncertain. They are recorded as 'Gildschaw' in a rental roll of 1376, with a value of 6 shillings and 8 pence. This may be the same as the place recorded as **Gillshaw** in the 16th century.

Giles (*jīlz*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (1825–1915) born in Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire, son of farmer John, he was educated at Aberdeen University and New College, Edinburgh. He was minister of Ashkirk Free Kirk 1866–97. In 1878 he married Cecilia, daughter of John Dudgeon from Kensington-gate. In 1894 he secondly married Catherine Macnaughton, daughter of Rev. Alexander Grierson. His children included: John Dudgeon (1880–1940), a medical superintendent, who was killed in an air raid; and Alexander Falconer (1881–1963), a historian. He died in Edinburgh.

gill (*jil*) *n.* a unit of measurement equal to one quarter of a pint or about 142 millilitres for Imperial measures. Note that Scots gills were at one time about one third greater in quantity. Scottish bars generally served spirits in shots of one fifth of a gill, but some used one quarter. A metric measure of 25 millilitres is now more common. A 'Hawick Gill' was once a term for half an imperial pint – 'Till gills intae half mutchkins turned, Half mutchkins intae bottles, An' mair the wit an' fancy burned The mair we wat oor throttles' [VW], 'To bide man, I had man, Though sair against my will, For fear that, owre dear that, I might buy the wedding gill' [JoHa], 'Ilk ane that came in they bid e'en hae a gill, To heighten their speerits to glee, man' [JoHa], 'Lordsake, how mony o' thae things gangs to a gill; aw never gat sic a tait afore' [WNK], 'When I look back on time that's past, On siller spent sae ill, I mourn that I, to mend the warst, Took aye anither gill' [DA], 'A

gill inside his serk and a glint on his powe, Ninnid-noddin', and the merry fit tappin' . . . ' [DH].

gill (*gil*) *n., arch.* a gully, narrow valley, ravine – 'Gil, ('g' hard). A steep narrow glen . . . It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'gil'; the word survives in place names, generally for streams in higher areas, e.g. Hog Gill, Long Gill and Rough Gill to the west of Newcastleton, as well as the lands of Lodgegill, Ramsiegill, etc.).

Gill (*gil*) *n.* **Peter** (16th .) listed among people who were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. Several of the people listed before him were from the Hawick area. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Neil in Ashkirk Parish in 1776.

the Gill (*thu-gil*) *n.* popular name for area around Gillside and Gillbraehead, south of Newcastleton – 'The fields alang the waterside; The fire abune the Gill; Auld Clintoch where the hoolets hide; The loanin' up the hill' [ECB].

Gillan (*gi-lin*) *n.* **Rev. James** (c.1629–68) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1650, he became Minister at Cavers in 1657 or perhaps 1658. He was deprived in 1662 for refusing to conform to Episcopacy, and forced to leave the Presbytery of Jedburgh. He moved to Edinburgh, and then out to Currie for his health (and because outed ministers were then banned from the city). However, one night in 1668 he was seized by a group of soldiers, who claimed to be searching for the person who had tried to assassinate Bishop Sharp (actually James Mitchell, after whom Mitchell's Slack was named). They forced him to run back to Edinburgh at midnight and stand outside waiting for the West Port to open, after which he was imprisoned. The next day he was taken before the Privy Council, but dismissed by them when they realised the mistake. He died 2 days later, probably as a result of the harsh treatment he had received. His name was often spelled 'Gillon'. His sister Elizabeth married William Forrest of Norserk. It is unclear whether he was related to the later ministers of St. Boswells and Hawick, but he was unmarried. He may be buried in Greyfriars in Edinburgh. **Mary** (d.1800) local whose death is in the Hawick register for 1800. She was 'Miss Mary Gullon' and died at 'Dumfries Correction house'. **Rev. Robert** (1761–1824) born in St. Boswells, son of Robert who was minister there. He had a sisters Mary Anne and Margaret (who married the minister of Melrose) and a brother Joseph (possibly the 'Joseph Gillon, Esq. Edinr.' who subscribed to Jamieson's Scots dictionary in 1808). He was educated at St. Mary's College and Edinburgh University, licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery and ordained at Ettrick in 1787, where he was presented by Lord Napier. He was translated to Hawick in 1789, being presented by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. However, there is an existing letter from the Magistrates and Town Council to the Duke of Buccleuch, protesting the appointment, so he was presumably not a popular choice. Despite this, he remained until 1800, when he was accused of an irregularity of some sort and demitted his charge; this was described by W.N. Kennedy in 1862 as 'he was under the necessity of demitting the charge, the causes of which were minutely detailed' (but these details were not printed). He moved to Edinburgh, but nevertheless, remained one of the Orrock Trustees. He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in the period 1790–97. There is a letter from him in 1791, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In about 1800 he contributed (£1 1s) to the local subscription to support the war against France. In 1793 he wrote an account of the town for the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, which contains valuable tidbits of information (including details of the beginnings of manufacturing in the town). He also wrote several books, including 'An abridgement of acts of General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland from the year 1638 to 1802 inclusive' (1803) printed in Hawick, 'A short view of modern astronomy, for the use of schools and private classes' (1814) and 'A compendium of ancient and modern geography' (1823). He also edited 'The Scottish pulpit, a collection of sermons' (1823). In 1798 he married Mannie (or Marion), daughter of William Campbell, minister of Lilliesleaf, and she died in 1845 at the age of 63. Their son Robert was born in Hawick and became an eminent minister of Inchinnan, Glasgow. Their other children were William, Margaret, Alexander Murray, Cauvin and Agnes Farquharson. **Rev. Dr. Robert** (1799–1879) born in Hawick, son of minister Robert. He studied at Edinburgh High School and University, was licensed in Selkirk in 1829 and ordained in Stamfordham, Northumberland in 1830. He was minister at South Shiels, Holytown (Lanarkshire), Wishaw, Abbotshall (Fife) and then St. John's (Glasgow) for 14 years. When a thunderstorm broke out during a fiery sermon he preached at Hawick during his early days, it is said that one parishioner remarked 'Yon was grand scenery for Dr Gillan's sermon'. He was active in social

and political movements in Glasgow and was conferred with a doctorate of divinity by Glasgow University in 1853. He moved to the small parish church of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire in 1861, but continued to lecture broadly. He was presented with his portrait in 1870 and was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1873. He published many of his sermons, including 'A General Fast Sermon' (1832) and 'The Decalogue' (1856). In 1833 he married Anne, daughter of George Green, minister at Carmunnock. She died in 1847 and he secondly married Laura, daughter of John Buttery of Woodville. His son George Green was chaplain in the East India Company. He died in Inchinnan Manse (also written 'Gillon').

Gillbeck (*gil-bek*) *n.* possible name for a farmstead in Liddesdale. It is transcribed as 'Guilbeck' in the 1718 survey of lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it was combined with Nether and Over Steele, along with other small farmsteads. It might be associated with the nearby Gill Sike.

Gillbraeheid (*gil-brā-heed*) *n.* Gillbraehead, farmstead in Liddesdale, of the B6357 between Gillside and Demainholm. It was formerly 'Geilbraehead'. This was where the minister of the Castleton Burgher Kirk lived in the 1760s to the end of the 18th century, and where their first meeting house was built. Thomas Turnbull was smith John Turnbull a mason there in 1799. Thomas Turnbull was still there in 1821 and James Armstrong in 1841. Thomas Chapman was carter there in 1861 and Richard Telfer was there in 1868 (it is marked as 'Guilbraehead' on Stobie's 1770 map and is 'Geelbraehead' in 1799).

Gillespie (*gi-les-pee*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1780) miller in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. This was probably at Hawick Mill. **Marion** (17th C.) recorded in the Council records of 1665 when she confessed to pulling the hair out of the head of Walter Lorraine. She was also accused of harassing another man at about the same time. She may be the Marion, daughter of Robert, born in Hawick in Hawick in 1639. **Robert** (17th C.) smith in Hawick. He was a Councillor who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council' and was recorded being elected to the Council in 1648. Also in 1648 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott and Isobel (probably a relative). He is probably the Robert who married Marion Stoddart and whose children born in Hawick included: John (b.1636); Marion (b.1639); Patrick (b.1641); and Stephen (b.1642). The witnesses to the 1640 baptism were William Wilson and James Paisley.

Gillfit (*gil-fi'*) *n.* Gillfoot, former farm in Castleton Parish near the modern Gillfoot Moss. The farm of 'Guylefoot' is listed among the Liddesdale possessions of the Sheriff of Teviotdale in 1632, and also 'Guyldfoot' among the lands of Thomas Kerr of Ancrum. James Scott was tenant there in 1694, with John Little and William Elliot also listed as householders. It is shown on a survey carried out for Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it consisted os 266 acres and was bounded by the Liddel Water, Demainholm, Whisgills, Side and Millholm. William Stewart was farmer there in the mid-18th century. Robert Elliot and family were there in 1835. John Armstrong was shepherd at 'Guilfoot Upper' in 1851 and William Little a labourer at 'Guilfoor Under'. William Armstrong was shepherd there in 1861 (it is 'Guylefoot' in 1632, 'Geillfoot' in 1694, 'Guillfoot' in 1718 and 'Geelfoot' in 1760; 'Guilfoot' is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; the name is surely just the foot of the gully).

Gillfit Moss (*gil-fi'-mos*) *n.* Gillfoot Moss, boggy area in Castleton Parish, on the west side of the Liddel valley, opposite Mangerton. There is the remains of a farmstead there, including foundations of 2 buildings, as well as enclosures and rig lines visible from aerial photography. This is surely the old farm of **Gillfit**).

Gillheed (*gil-heed*) *n.* farmstead in Liddesdale, situated on Foulwood Sike, south-west of Mangerton. The name presumably derives from being at the head of the gully ('Guilhead' is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Gillhoose (*gil-hoos*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, listed as 'Gilhouse'(after 'Gillestede') in a rental roll of c.1376. It was valued at 4 shillings.

gillie (*gi-lee*) *n., poet.* a male servant – 'Wha sendet tokins an' ferlies intil the middle o' thee, O Egypt, apon Pharaoh an' a' his gillies' [HSR].

gilliegawkie (*gi-lee-gaw-kee*) *n., poet.* a foolish or silly young man (used by John Hogg in 1806).

Gillies (*gi-leez*) *n.* **Brian** (1957–) son of George, he grew up in Burnfoot. At the age of 10 he joined the Hawick Legion Pipe Band. He was an apprentice knitter at Barrie & Kersel and then worked at Hogg's. On the spur of the moment he signed up for the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, where he spent 9 years as a gunner and joined the regimental band, eventually becoming Pipe Major. He returned to Hawick to be a knitter, but later served as Pipe Major with the Oman Army Pipe Band. On returning to Scotland again

he joined the Annan Ex-Serviceman's Pipe Band. He later worked at Johnstons of Elgin in Hawick. He has played pipe solos at many events, including the Edinburgh Tattoo in 1985. He scored 'Highland Cathedral' for pipes, based on a tune written by German musicians Ulrich Roever and Michael Korb in 1982 (originally intended for a military band, rather than pipe band). He wrote the song 'Wauchope Cairn' which the Burns Club sing on their annual visit to Wauchope, as well as 'The James Thomson Bridge' to commemorate that opening. **James** (b.c.1780) carrier in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Rev. James Wardrop** (b.1862) trained at Glasgow Evangelical Union Hall, he was place in India with the London Missionary Society. In 1899 he became minister of Newcastleton Congregational Church, remaining until 1905. He was then minister at Muirkirk, Ayrshire and at Manse Street, Fraserburgh. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Catherine Gillies and their son Thomas was baptised in 1687. **John** (18th C.) married Euphan Thomson in Wilton in 1832. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1736 he was a witness for a baptism for Robert Riddell, who lived at the Sandbed. His name is written 'Gillas'. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant of 'Crack know' in Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Brown and their children included: unnamed (b.1698); and Margaret (b.1701). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1777 he married Mary Henderson in Hawick and she died in Hawick in 1800 (also written 'Gillis').

Gilligan (*gi-lee-gin*) *n.* **Charles** (b.1841/2) from Hawick, son of James, he emigrated to Dunedin, New Zealand. In 1868 he donated to the Museum a 'section of Cook's Strait cable, New Zealand, and several sheets of photographs'. **James** (b.1805/6) born in Sicily, he was a clothes and furniture merchant in Hawick, at 8 Howegate. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as a 'broker'. In 1861 he was at 2 Howegate, listed as a clothier employing 11 men and 3 women. In 1868 he donated a fossil shell to the Museum. His wife was Elizabeth and they had children: Sarah: James; Robert; Charles; and John. In the 1841 census he is a pedlar at about No. 18 Howgate. **James** (b.1835/6) born in Cavers Parish, son of James, he was a clothier like his father. He became a member of the Archæological Society in 1858. In 1861 he presented to the Museum 'an old clock case of sculptured stone' and also a 'carved stone table'.

Gillis (*gi-lis*) *n.* **David** (19th/20th C.) Schoolmaster at St. Cuthbert's School from early 1894 until he retired in 1915. He was also heavily involved in local musical activities and the Volunteer movement. He moved to Greenlaw after he left Hawick.

gillore (*gi-lōr*) *n., arch.* galore, plenty, wealth (noted by J. Jamieson).

gill-maw (*gil-maw*) *n., arch.* a gourmand of coarse manners, guzzler – '... as 'a greedy gilmaw', one who is not nice in his taste, but devours by wholesale, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **gull-maw** and cf. **gollimer**).

Gillon (*gi-lin*) *n.* **Fr. Thomas** (19th/20th C.) priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1918–24. He was said to have been quiet, but well-respected in the Town. He moved to Linlithgow. His time as priest saw the introduction of the 1918 Education Act and the return of the survivors from the War (see also **Gillan**).

Gillshaw (*gil-shaw*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Gilschaw et Burnhous'. It is unclear where these lands were, but possibly related to 'Gillfoot', 'Gillhead', etc. (see also **Gildshaw**).

Gillside (*gil-sīd*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, on the west bank of the river to the south of Mangerton. A carved stone found over the fireplace in the old cottage there is described in 'Chronicle of the Armstrongs'. The area was formerly known as Nether Foulwood, and the stream to the west is still called Foulwood Sike. William Dalgleish lived there in the 1830s and 40s. The name may also be related to the lands of 'Side', which are marked to the west on Stobie's 1770 map (probably the 'Geelside' where William Elliot and family lived in the early 1800s).

Gill Sike (*gil-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, which rises near Snaberlee Rig and runs roughly westwards to join the Hermitage Water near Leahaugh.

Gillsteed (*gil-steed*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in a rental roll of c.1376 as 'Gillestede', with a value of 2 shillings. This could be the same place as 'Gillside' or 'Gillshaw'.

gill-stowp (*gil-stowp*) *n., arch.* a tankard of about a 'gill' capacity – 'The yill-cup, the gill-stoup, Flee, like a sticking bull' [JoHa], '... While you do revel, rant, and roar, Owre gill-stoups, wi' the rambling core' [JoHa].

Gilmanscleuch (*gil-munz-klooch*) *n.* hamlet in the Ettrick valley, just north of the farms of Deloraine, and near where the Gilmanscleuch Burn meets the Ettrick. The farm was once a Crown property, from at least the 1456. It was assigned

to James and Roger Alemoor in 1484, Steven Lockhart in 1486, Patrick Home of Fastcastle and Robert Lyle in 1490, Alexander, Lord Home in 1492, George Home in 1501 and Adam Scott of Tushielaw in 1510. John Scott in Thirlestane claimed the tenancy there in 1541. A tower here was once home of a branch of the Scotts, with the land passing from the Scotts of Gilmanscleuch to Walter Scott of Harden in the late 16th century, when 'Auld Wat's' youngest son (possibly John) was slain in a hunting match; he apparently said that the lands were worth a dead son. Robert Scott from here was killed by Elphistones sometime before 1621 (and so the 2 murders may sometimes be compounded). The lands (or perhaps the superiority) were later sold by John Scott of Harden to Anne, Duches of Buccleuch and passed to Francis, Duke of Buccleuch along with other lands in the Lordship of Ettrick Forest in 1735. The Scotts of Gilmanscleuch started with James in at least 1589, with William being the last in the early-to-mid 18th century. When Francis Scott inherited the lands from his father John in 1686 the lands were valued at £20 6s 8d ('feudi-firmae'). Adam Scott was tenant in 1737 and James Borthwick was a cottar there in 1752. James Scott was there in 1797. In 1802 it was valued at £67, when part of the Buccleuch estates. Adam and James Scott were joint tenants in the 1820s and 1830s. 'Daft Jock Gray' came from there; he was a singing beggar in the early 1800s. Henry Scott was farmer in the 1860s. The upper half of a quern was found near there was donated to the Museum in 1870 – 'There's Daft Jock Grey o' Gilmanscleugh, And Davie o' the Inch, And when ye come to Singley, They'll help ye in a pinch' [DJG], ''Warn Wat o' Harden, and his sons, Wi' them will Borthwick water ride; Warn Gaudilands, and Allanhaugh, And Gilmanscleugh, and Commonside' [T], 'In Gilmanscleuch, beneath the heuch, My fathers lang did dwell; Ay formost, under bauld Buccleuch, A foreign fae to quell' [ES] (the origin is probably from 'Gillemon's ravine'; also formerly written 'Gilmerscleugh' etc., it was 'Gilmyiscluche' in 1456, 'Gilmynniscleuch' in 1467, 'Gilmyniscleuche' in 1468, 'Gilmynniscleuch' in 1477, 'Gilmynscleuch' in 1484, 1488, 1501, 1502 and 1510, 'Gylmyniscleuch' in 1541, 'Gilmynniscleucht' in 1580, 'Gylmyniscleucht' in 1581 and 1585, 'Gilminiscleuch' in 1593, 'Gilmenscleugh' in 1602, 'Gilmescleuch' in 1609, 'Gillmiscleuch' in 1644, 'Gilmelscleuche' in 1647, 'Gillmensclewgh' in 1656 'Gilmenscleuch' in the late 1660s, 'Gillminscleugh' in 1678, 'Gilminscleuch' in c.1680, 'Gillmenscleugh' in 1690, 'Gillmenscluch' in 1693 and 'Gilmersclewch' in 1711; it is 'Gilminscleuch' and 'Gilnimscleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's 1654 map).

gilmaw see **gill-maw**

Gilnockie (*gil-no-kee*) *n.* tower of the Armstrongs, near the confluence of the Liddel and the Esk, i.e. in the 'debatable lands'. The original tower stood at the east end of Gilnockie Bridge (over the Esk), and now consists only of earthworks, the centre having been extensively quarried (including for use in Gilnockie Bridge) and later crossed by the A7. This is possibly the tower burned by the English in 1528. Another (or later) tower is on the west bank and further north, at Hollows. It was restored in 1978–80, and now houses the Clan Armstrong centre. This second tower is famous for being the home of Johnnie Armstrong (usually called 'of Gilnockie' to confuse things!), who was killed at Caerlenrig in 1530; it is also known as 'Johnnie Armstrong's Tower' or 'Hollows Tower'. This restored tower also contains an ancient stone, with carved spiral symbols, reused as a door sill. The name was also used for a nearby station on the Langholm branch of the railway – 'The Elliots and Armstrangs did convene; They were a gallant companie: We'll ride and meet our lawful king, And bring him safe to Gilnockie' [CPM], 'But when Johnny went from Giltnock-Hall, The wind it blew hard, and full fast it did rain; 'Now fare thee well, thou Giltnock-Hall, I fear I shall never see thee again'. ' [T].

gilpie (*gil-pee*) *n., arch.* a lively youth.

Gilpin (*gil-pin*) *n.* **Rev. William** (1724–1804) from a well-known English family, he was educated at Oxford, where he trained as a minister. He set up his own school, became a biographer of religious reformers and published illustrated volumes of his British travels, which revolutionised travel writing and attitudes. He was later Prebendary at Salisbury. During one tour, he visited Hawick in 1776, making a sketh of the Auld Brig as sen from below the bridge. This is the oldest known sketch of any part of the town of Hawick. It shows 2 arches and the wooden parapet erected to replace the stone one washed away in the 1767 flood. It also unfortunately omits any of the surrounding buildings.

Gilpin Horner (*gil-pin-hōr-nur*) *n.* character of Scottish legend, said to be an evil goblin. He was the basis for the goblin page in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel', and said to

be the inspiration for the whole work, when the future Lady of Buccleuch urged Scott to write a poem based on him.

gilravage (*gil-raw-veej*) *v., arch.* to create an uproar – 'Gilravage ... To raise a tumult, or to make much noise, Roxb. To rove about; to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb.' [JoJ], *n., arch., poet.* noisy merry-making, uproar –'Wi' hypicritikil mokirs in thair gilravages, thaye naschet apon me wi' their teeth' [HSR], a disturbance, state of confusion – 'Gilravage, Gilraivitch, ... confusion, conjoined with destruction; as that of a sow, &c., destroying a garden, by rooting up the plants, Roxburgh' [JoJ].

Gilrig (*gil-rig*) *n.* place name in Roberton Parish, referred to in papers of the Buccleuch estates in the 1750s.

Gilroy (*gil-roi*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) mason who in 1873 donated an antique pipe to the Museum. He could be the son of dyer John. **John** (b.1820/1) from Jedburgh, he worked as a dyer in Hawick. He was father of Councillor John. He hailed the first Hawick Baa in 1842, when the game was revived. In 1851 he married Margaret, daughter of John Amos Hogg. In 1861 the family are recorded living at 7 Sandbed. His children included John, Andrew, Agnes, Janet, Beatrix and Margaret. **Bailie John** (19th C.) grandson of John Hogg the poet, he was a Magistrate in the late 1880s, as well as Chairman of Hawick School Board and Treasurer of the Co-operative Society. He ran a newsagent's shop at 7 Howegate. He married Margaret ('Maggie'), daughter of shoemaker John Rutherford in 1869. **William** (1810/1–72) mail-coach driver and uncle to Bailie John. He married Isabella Harkness, who died near Dublin in 1896, aged 87. Their children included Margaret, who married Mr. Watson of Mooney's Brewery, Dublin. He died at Belfast and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery.

Gilroy's (*gil-roiz*) *n.* shop on the Howegate from the late 19th century. It was a booksellers, toy shop and now mainly a newsagents.

Gilsland (*gilz-lind*) *n.* village in northern Cumberland, on the Irthing River, and near Hadrian's Wall. It was the seat of the Dacres and also near the once strategically important Gilsland Gap. In former times the area was a popular holiday destination, and was known in the 18th and 19th centuries for its healing waters, e.g. the poet Leyden's father went there to recover his health in 1800 – ' 'Mong the beauty spots of England I have rambled far and near, By the northern lakes at Gilsland, Derwentwater, Windermere' [TK].

Gilsland see **Guyslands**

Gilson (*gil-son*) *n.* **Thomas** (14th C.) owner of lands in 'Ermildon' (i.e. somewhere around Anrton Fell) in Liddesdale according to a c.1376 rental roll. 'Locus Thome Gilson' is listed there with a value of 8 shillings.

giltit (*gil-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* gilded – 'But never think to dit my shameless een, Wi' stoury hopes o' richly giltit fame' [JoHa].

gimmer (*gi-mur*) *n., arch.* a young ewe, usually between its first and second shearings, or between weaning and first shearing – '... wedderis, gymmir et Dynmont octingenta' [SB1492], 'Item, vpoun the landis of Glenpoyt, in pasturing with James Brewhouse, fourtene scoir and xvij gymmeris, quharof thair is xl gymmeris hes lambes ...' [SB1574], 'A lamb is smeared at the end of Harvest when it is denominated a *hog*; hence the phrase *harvest-hog*. After being smeared the second time, a ewe-hog is denominated a *gimmer*, and a wedder-hog a *dymond*' [JL], 'For either gimmer, hogg, or croak, By George, I'll g'ye a cowin' ' [JoHa], '... during the second winter she is called a gimmer, during the third a quinter, and thereafter she becomes a ewe' [RG], 'A gimmer licked a muckle Cheviot, big enough tae loup the Teviot' [TD].

gimmer (*gi-mur*) *n., poet.* a gossip, contemptuous term for a woman – 'Or may I ne'er mair taste peat reek, I'll bang ye for a gimmer' [JoHa].

gin (*gin*) *conj., arch.* if, whether – 'Says – 'What would you do, young Branxholm, Gin ye had me, as I have thee?' [JL], 'But gin you'll come wi' me, my sark I will sell ...' [WE], 'Gin ye be ought like other cattle, Ye'll sometimes like to weet yer throttle ...' [JoHa], 'And gin I live, my dainty cock, Until she hae a waen, Gin I be near, I'll buy't a frock, For auld langsyne' [JoHa], '... And gin ye want to reach her heart, It's there noo never fear ye' [RH], 'Were ye ever in Hawick toun: Gin ye hae, then fill your glasses! [GWe], '... An' gin the fair set Muir allures, The air's sae fresh an' sweet' [WFC], 'Gin I'd a bit mair O' wordly riches, And needna work a' day ...' [DH], 'And gin I'd to wale but the yin ...' [DH], 'Gin we grant that he's richt He'll pit up for the nicht ...' [WL], that, oh that – 'O! gin I but could gain her heart, How smooth the stream o' life would run' [JoHa], by that time, when – 'An so it is that A heh thae thochts ti faa back on gin Fortun takes a pick at iz ...' [ECS].

ginger (*jin-jur*) *n.* a fizzy soft drink of any flavour – 'When A was wee the kids would ask for ginger

when they played For that's the name they gave to every drink they ever made' [Sco] (this usage common around Glasgow).

ginger breed (*jin-jur-breed*) *n.* ginger bread – 'Losh, Ah've forgotten the ginger breed men an' the ha'penny whustles . . . ' [JEDM].

ginger wine (*jin-jur-wīn*) *n.* a dark, spicy cordial drink made with 'ginger wine essence', which derives from a secret recipe of Kennedy's (now Crosby) the chemists. There were probably other variants of this, such as the 'black betty' sold in Denholm.

Gingills (*ging-gilz*) *n.* former lands in Ewesdale, a little north of Langholm, once a seat of the Armstrongs. The spelling is variable, and it is also possible it is sometimes confused with **Chingills**, near Mangerton in Liddesdale. In 1579 the Privy Council ordered that several of the principle 'Armstrangis of the Gyngillis' should give assurance about the behaviour of the others. In 1583 an English account of the number of men in various parts of the Middle Marches listed 'Euesdale, Gingles, 300'. Thomas Armstrong 'of the Gyngils' signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens. Ringan Armstrong 'of the Gyngills' is recorded in 1590. Towers of 'Ecki gingles' and 'Tho. of ye Jingles' are recorded on opposite sides of the Ewes valley on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Deabateable Land. It may be the place transcribed as 'Creingills' in the Lordship of Melrose, among lands inherited by Sir John Riddell of that Ilk in 1669 (also written 'Gingles' and variants; it is 'Gyngillis' in 1573; see also **Chingills**).

Ginglenwells (*ging-lin-welz*) *n.* former house on the Hermitage Water, roughly opposite Gorrenberry. William Armstrong was tenant in 1694, with John Elliot also residing there. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it was combined with Dinlees, consisting of 1067 acres and bounded by Greystonehaugh, the Lord of Hoscote's lands, Twislehope, Rispylaw and Gorrenberry. The lands there were rented by William Elliot of Tarras from the Duke of Buccleuch in 1736. There is possibly an association with 'Chingills' or 'Gingills', although they were near Mangerton and in Ewesdale, respectively (it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map and is 'Ginglanwalls on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; it is 'Ginglenualls' in 1694, 'Ginglenwalls' in 1722 and 'Ginglanwalls' in 1736).

ginnle (*gi-nul*) *v., arch.* to catch trout (or other fish) by tickling (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. the more common **guddle**).

gipe see **gype**

gird (*gird*) *n.* a wooden or iron hoop from a barrel or other wooden construction – 'Paid for girds to ye litter . . . 0 18 0' [BR1732], a hoop used as a children's toy when guided with a metal rod – 'gie's a go o eer gird', 'Oo'd aye hev a gird When the Store got in grapes' [??], 'Often as a boy I trundled my 'gird' past the Cross Keys Inn . . . ' [AL], 'At fower o'clock we'd oot wi' top or gird . . . ' [WL], '. . . yur mother wad say 'away alang ti the Store' an ee wad take yur gir wu'ee' [BA] *v., arch.* to play with a hoop.

girdin (*gir-din*) *n., poet.* a girdle, binding – '. . . as the garmint whilk kivers him, an' for ane girdin wharewi' he is girthet continwallie' [HSR], 'An' the same John had his cleedin' o' camel's hair, an' ane leather girdin' about his loins' [HSR].

girdle (*gir-dul*) *n., arch.* a griddle – '. . . ane pot and flaggon, ane pynt stoup, crook, girdle and pot coffer' [DMW1681], '. . . Scones on the girdle, made wi' loupered milk, A jug o' cream still warm frae the byre' [WL].

the Girdle Stanes (*thu-gir-dul-stānz*) *n.* stone circle ner Eskdalemuir, not far from 'the Loupin Stanes'. 26 stones remain in a nearly circular arrangement of about 38 m diameter, with some having been washed away by the White Esk.

girl (*gi-rul*) *v., arch.* to thrill, shudder, shiver, tingle, make one's teeth tingle – 'That chairkin' skeelie gars iz girl' [GW], 'A duist hyit jairgin things, an that menseless road-injin fair garrd mei girrl!' [ECS] *n., arch.* a shiver, sudden thrill (also written 'girrl').

The Girl I Left Behind Me (*thu-gi-rul-I-left-bee-hīnd-mee*) *n.* tune that the Drums and Fifes play at certain times, popularised in the 1949 John Ford/John Wayne film 'She Wore a Yellow Ribbon'. The song is known by many different names and is claimed to have either Irish or English origins. It is known to have been played by military drum and fife bands in the early 1800s and dates back to at least the late 18th century. It is one of the tunes specifically played on the Saturday, when the band march the Cornet and mounted supporters down the Loan.

the Girls' Brigade (*thu-gi-rulz-bri-gād*) *n.* international Christian organisation for girls, founded in 1893. 1st Hawick meets at Burnfoot Kirk, 2nd Hawick at St. Mary's Kirk and 3rd Hawick at Wilton Kirk (formed in 1969). A pipe band was founded in 1972.

girn (*girn*) *v.* to show the teeth in pain or effort, grimace, distort the face, complain peevishly, grumble, whine, cry – 'stop yer girnin, wull ee?', 'John, whan he play'd, ne'er threw his face, Like a' the girning piper race' [CPM], 'I'm no acquaint wi' mealy pows; I was brought up wi' tups and ewes, High up amang the heather cowes, Where winter girns' [JR], 'The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, And gepit wi' girning joye' [JTe], '... And nickering, girnit with their muckle-rake teeth, Uncouthsome to the view' [JTe], '... An' girns, an' sings, an' thinks it vera fine' [JoHa], '... Nought's seen but girnin' gabs an' scoolin'' [JoHa], '... Juist gang an' look ye girnin' fools, And see the big anes splashin'' [TCh], '... whan the grewsome gaishener ov a geizart, i the girnin Daith's Heed ...' [ECS], 'It girned at the red, and grat at the blue – But it gied a joyfu' cry, And grup ahaud o' the green yin ...' [DH], *n.* a snarl, whine, whimper, grimace, distortion of the face – 'The wail o' the chanter's a bairn's penny blether, The girn o' the drones is a lood bellin' coo ...' [WL], a peevish fault-finding, person who is always complaining – 'deh be sic a girn'.

girn (*girn*) *v., arch.* to ensnare, catch in a trap – '... Aw girned him mysel' i' the wuds at Bengal' [WNK], 'The Lord is kennet bie the judgemints that he deth; the wicket is girnet in the wark o' his ain han's' [HSR], 'A met twae awfih sairiouson chiels, rale leike as ther seam was ti girn the bits o moppies skiltin aboot' [ECS], *n., poet.* a snare, trap, gin – 'If in my yard again I find them, By Mahomet, I swear I'll pind them; Or catch them in a net or girn, Till I find out the boost or birn' [JR], 'Thaye alsua that seik efter my liffe laye girns for me ...' [HSR], 'Our saul hæs mæde aff as ane burd frae the girn o' the fowlirs; the girn is brokin, an' we ar fairlie free' [HSR].

girnel (*gir-nul*) *n., arch.* a storage place for grain, garner – 'Item, the said vmquhile Walter had, the tyme of his deceis in his girnales of Hassindane, the haill teindis of Hassindane and Kavers ...' [SB1574], 'Item mair, in his girnale of Hawik, collectit be Johne Watsoun, of the crope and zeir of God foirsaid, fiftie-thrie bollis and five pekkis mele ...' [SB1574], 'That our girnalls may be fu', affurdin' a' kinkind o' provendir ...' [HSR], '... an' he wull throuchly sheel out his floor, an' gether his wheet intill the girnall' [HSR] (also written 'gernel', 'girnal', 'girnale', etc.).

girniegae (*gir-nee-gā*) *n., arch.* peevish or easily irritated person – 'Tell your carle (*alias* gib) cat, Auld Girniegae o' Cragend's dead' [JL].

Girnside Bog (*girn-sīd-bog*) *n.* former name for **Greenside Moss**, a formerly marshy part of the Common. This name was used in the 1788 Council records when the area was largely drained.

Girnside Hill (*girn-sīd-hil*) *n.* hill on the north side of the Todrig Burn, between Wester and Easter Essenside, reaching a height of 266 m. Just north of the hill is Old Essenside, possible site of a former village, and on the southern slopes are the remains of a settlement.

Girnwud (*girn-wud, -wood*) *n.* Girnwood, a farm at the end of the road through Deanburnhaugh in the Borthwick valley. The estate here was formerly connected with 'Lyne', so that 'Girnwood and the Lyne' was its name in the earliest records. In 1317 part of the common 'de Grenwode et de Hendentheythe' (or 'Heudouchheyth', probably a variant of Outerside) was granted to William Barbour, having previously belonged to Adam of Hoddam. The lands were formerly included within the Parish of Hassendean, transferring to the new Roberton Parish in 1689/90. The lands passed from Walter Dalgleish 'of Greenwood' to Adam Turnbull in 1439. Sir Thomas Turnbull of Greenwood and Lyne leased the lands to Robert Scott of Allanhaugh in 1488, but keeping 1 acre in the north parts of both Greenwood and Lyne for himself. Alexander, 2nd Lord Home was granted these lands in 1492/3, after being resigned by Sir Thomas Turnbull. Alexander, 3rd Lord Home succeeded to these and other lands in 1506. James Turnbull was recorded there in 1503. In 1506 'the lands of Greenwood were valued at £3 Scots and in time of peace at 2 merks old extent, and were held of William Turnbull of Minto as superior, for one penny blench'. In 1522 there is a letter from James V requiring William Turnbull of Minto to receive George, Lord Home as tenant on his lands there. William, son of William Turnbull of Minto sold the lands to Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1532/3. In 1535 George, Lord Home regained the lands through royal revocation of the previous charter. The lands were held by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the late 16th century, and were stated in 1574 to be in the Barony of Minto; they were at that time valued at £10 and held of the King by service of ward and relief. The Scotts of Girnwood were tenants for about 200 years. James Chisholme of Girnwood is recorded in 1605. The lands of 'Grenwode et Lyne' were inherited in 1634 by Francis Earl of Buccleuch from his father, then passed to

his daughters Mary and Anne, and 'Girnwood and the Lyne with thair pertinentis' were listed among the possessions of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch in her 1663 marriage contract. There were 9 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Andrew Clerk, John Govenlock, Marion Stoddart, Isobel Nivison, Bessie Renwick, Margaret Brown, Robert Hislop, Margaret Laidlaw and Janet Hislop. It was listed among properties of the Duke of Buccleuch in 1678. Adam Elliot was tenant in 1688. Adam Scott was tenant there in 1694, and James Aitchison was also a resident at that time. Francis Beattie and James Aitchison were there in 1703, Thomas Chisholme in at least 1710–16 and Robert Scott and John Laurie in at least 1716–18. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties, when it covered 603 acres (with 100 acres of 'corn land meadow and pasture'), bounded by Outersiderig, Henwoodie common and Hoscote. Walter Scott was there in 1726. John Tait was there in 1735 and Henry Paterson in 1742. The tenant reported flood damage to the crops there in 1745. Robert Mitchellhill was there in 1757 and Andrew Goodfellow in 1766. Walter Scott is recorded there in 1797 and was tenant until his death in 1818. James Glendinning was shepherd there in at least 1808–1812. Another Walter Scott was farmer there in the 1860s. Provost William Scott Nichol farmed there for a time, and there are memorial cairns there for him and his brother. The western-most section of the Catrail is near here, with part to the north now planted over, and reaching towards a tributary of the Dean Burn, while a long shallow section is also visible to the south; however, there have been debates about precisely which sections might have been part of the Catrail, and which might have been later boundary ditches. There is also another similar linear earthwork above the farm to the west, on the southern slopes of Girnwood Hill. There is a waterfall to the west of the farm, on Girnwood Linn, this probably being the associated place referred to in old documents as 'the Lyne'. Just to the north east is a small unnamed loch, with enclosures nearby, while Girnwood Loch lies much further, behind Girnwood Hill (formerly spelled 'Greenwood' and variants; it first appeared as 'Grenwode' in 1317, becoming 'Grenewod' in 1439, 'Grenwod' in 1488, 'Grenewod' in 1493, 'the grene wod' in 1503, 'Grenewod' in 1535, 'Grenewoid et Lyn' in 1574, 'Grinwood' in 1636, 'Greinwood et Linn' in 1661, 'Girnwod' in 1710 and 'Grinwood' in 1812; it is marked on a 1650 parish map as 'Girnewoode', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Girnwoode', is 'Girnewood' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and is bizarrely shown twice on Roy's c.1750 map; the origin is Old English 'grene wudu', meaning 'the green wood').

Girnwud Linn (*girn-wud-lin*) *n.* steep gorge on part of the Hoscote Burn to the west of the farm of Girnwood. It also contains a waterfall. It is probably the place referred to from early times as 'the Lyne'. On the north side of the stream, near the bottom of the gorge is a roughly semi-circular earthwork, consisting of a ditch with a bank on each side. It measures about 75 m by 50 m, there is an entrance at the south-east end and it is best preserved at the north-west end. The interior has been ploughed and so there is no trace of any building foundations. There is a linear earthwork extending from here to more than half-way to Girnwood farm, the eastern end being the best preserved. The same earthwork may also have crossed the Linn, and extend towards Black Sike to the west. It has been suggested to have been related to the Catrail, but is clearly a less substantial boundary line.

Girnwud Loch (*girn-wud-loch*) *n.* small loch north-west of Girnwood farm, draining into the Hoscote Burn. North of here are remains of a linear earthwork, consisting of a bank and ditch, and stretching about 170 yards along a dyke to a point near the Ale Water; however, it has been destroyed by forestry plantation. This earthwork may have helped fuel the notion that the Catrail continued beyond Girnwood (it is marked, but not named, on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Girnwudshiel (*girn-wud-sheel*) *n.* Girnwoodshiel, former shepherd's cottage above Girnwood. It is marked near Girnwood Linn on Ainslie's 1773 map.

girny (*gir-nee*) *adj.* complaining, peevish, cantankerous, whiny – 'And bonny scab, bairn-high, Whiter than whey, On a girny simmer's day Wi' a tear in its ei' [DH], 'Mother I think had no cash and Mary Ritchie had a severe girny old father' [JeC].

girr (*gir*) *n., arch.* a hoop used as a child's toy – '. . . it was customary in carrying a couple of stoups to use a 'girr' or hoop . . . ' [V&M], 'They cauna play at cat and bat, And a' their girrs are hid the noo' [WFC] (a variant of **gird**).

girsel (*gir-sul*) *n.* gristle – 'A ca' chowe this girsel', *v., arch.* to become hard with frost – 'The ground is said to *girsle*, when it is crisped with hoar frost' [JL] (also written 'girsle'; this is an example of metathesis).

girselly (*gir-su-lee*) *adj.* gristly – 'this is an awfi girselly moothfi', *arch.* crisped with hoar frost.

girsling (*girs-ling*) *n., arch.* hoar-forst (note by John Leyden).

girst (*girst*) *n., arch.* grist, a quantity of grain sent off to the mill, 'it's a' girst that comes to his mill' means turn everything to one's advantage – '... where there was no People to come to the Church, except his own Family, nor girst to his Milne' [CWS].

girst (*girst*) *n., arch.* thickness of yarn – '... and when in this extremity fine girst slubbers could only slub about 9lbs. weight daily' [DMW] (also **grist**).

girth (*girth*) *v., poet.* to gird – 'Whilk bie his strencth settist siccer the mountans, bein' girthet wi' powir' [HSR].

the Girthgate (*thu-girth-gā'*) *n.* ancient road leading from Old Melrose up the valley of the Allan Water and over the moors to Soutra.

git (*gi'*) *v.* to get – 'It's gittin tae be that time o year When local folk begin tae speer ...' [GM], '... Lest something ootside God's creation Micht git me here' [WP], 'A suppose wi a thame theme parks the bairns git ti, the shows must seem like a schuil open day' [We], to manage or be able – 'A was gaun ti Spain wi ma pals again, bit A didni hev enough holidays left so A didni git' (also sometimes **geet**).

git (*gi', ge'*) *n.* an obnoxious or annoying person (also pronounced 'get').

git by (*gi'-bI*) *v., arch.* to complete a task, fetch – 'The tea meanwhile was gotten bye, And a' things done right dousely' [HSR].

gite see **gyte**

git the jail (*gi'-thu-jāl*) *v.* to go to jail, be imprisoned – '... they should hae got the jail' [BW].

Givanshaa (*gi-vinz-haw*) *n.* Givanshall, farmstead in Ashkirk Parish, marked to the east of Outer Huntly on Ainslie's 1773 map.

Glack (*glawk*) *n.* former name used for a local branch of the Scotts, apparently the same as **Clack**, closely related to the Scotts of Fenwick. The seat was 'Glack' in Peeblesshire, but the family also owned Fenwick and Highchesters in the mid-to-late 17th century. The Laird of 'Glak' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Roxburgh and Selkirk in about 1590 – '... Then he married a wife according to his mind, And betwixt them twa they did procreat Headshaw, Askirk, Sinton, and Glack' [CWS], 'Oh! the laird of Glack, he must not be omitted, Though he sold the land of Goldieland long e'er he got it' [CWS] (perhaps from Gaelic 'glac', a hollow; there are several Glacks elsewhere in Scotland; it is 'Glak' in 1581 and 1585, 'Glæke' in 1597 and 'Glak' and 'Glake' in 1609).

Gladstains see **Gledstains**

Gladstane see **Gledstains**

Gladstone (*glad-stin*) *n.* **William Ewart** (1809–1898) politician born in Leith, he entered politics in England, becoming Prime Minister no fewer than 4 times. He came from the Gladstains of Arthurshiel, who were descendants of the local Gladstains of that Ilk. He was elected M.P. for Midlothian in 1880, speaking in Hawick during the campaign. Apparently he and his wife used to often stay at the Mosspaul Hotel on their way north. Gladstone Street is named after him (see also **Gledstains**).

glaibber (*glā-bur*) *v., arch.* to chatter, babble, to slobber while speaking, *n.* idle talk, someone who talks in a slobbering manner (noted by J. Jamieson and G. Watson).

glaibbers (*glā-burz*) *n., pl., arch.* slavers, slobbering talk – 'Whan ma lugs ir stawd wi thropply glaibers' [ECS] (also written 'glaibers').

glaik (*glāk*) *n.* a senseless, foolish or stupid person – 'hei's a right glaik yon yin, disni hev twae brani cells ti rub thegither' (origin uncertain).

glaiket see **glaikit**

glaikit (*glā-ki', -kee'*) *adj.* brainless, silly, stupid, foolish, thoughtless, irresponsible (of a person) – '... And, if some glaikit girl shou'd snapper, He'd gi' a wink, Fie lands, quoth he, had aff, ne'er flap her, she wants a drink' [CPM], 'Glaikit, Glakyt ... Stupid, Syn. with doitit, Roxb.' [JoJ], '... The hempies, too, when young and glaickit, And strung in bands, like gems colleckit' [AD], '... And ane that nae daft glaiket jade Dare ever frae me steal' [TCh], 'A glaikit huzzie' [GW], 'I kenna what's wrang wi' the een o' the mean That they wile aye the glaiket an' lichtlie the best' [JJ], '... town pipers seem to have been rather a glaikit lot' [HEx], 'Sic a thocht! na' never fear ye, Ye glaiket gull' [RH], 'And you're maist glaiket o' glaiket men Gin ye think, a lass by her face to ken' [WL], *arch.* playful, full of tricks – '*A glaikit callan*, a boy full of tricks' [JL] (also written 'glaickit', 'glaikeet', 'glaiket', etc.).

glaikitness (*glā-ki'-nis, -kee'-*) *n.* brainlessness, foolishness – '... when paying which he never failed to allude to the 'glaiketness' which could not distinguish between a baron of the Russian empire and a Jeames in plush' [WNK].

glaiks (*glāks*) *n., arch.* a kind of toy or puzzle – 'Glaiks. A puzzle game, consisting in first taking a number of ring off one of a large size, and then

replacing them, Roxb., Mearns ... A toy for children, composed of several pieces of wood which have the appearance of falling asunder, but are retained in their places by strings, Roxb.' [JoJ].

glaiky (*glā-kee*) *adj., arch.* thoughtless, foolish.

Glaister (*glās-tur*) *n.* **Robert T.D.** (20th C.) graduating from St. Andrews University in English he trained as a teacher and worked in Dundee before moving to the Scottish Borders. He gained a Ph.D. from the Open University in 1984. He wrote extensively on the history of teaching in Scotland, including 'Education in Hobkirk in the 18th Century' for the Archæological Society in 1986.

glaive (*glāv*) *n., poet.* a sword – 'He drew his glaive of metal clear, And thought not of the sinful deed; And he has struck the Abbot there, The Abbot's curse will cling to thee' [BCM1880].

glam (*glawm*) *v., arch.* to grab, grasp, snatch – 'He glaumed at it wi' his muckle maigs' [GW], 'A gien um a thripny-bit ... Hei glaamed at eet leike a cock at a grozert' [ECS] (also written 'glaam' and 'glaum').

glamour (*glaw-mur*) *n., poet.* enchantment, magical delusion – 'He shot the roe-buck on the lee, The dun deer on the law; The glamour sure was in his e'e, When Ringan nigh did draw' [JL], 'This is the cradle of glamour, This is the lap of romance, Here where the hill-birds wheel over, Here where the moor fairies dance' [WL], *v., poet.* to enchant, bewitch – '... Where a' the glens are glamoured ower Wi' auld romance and sang' [FL].

glamourie (*glaw-mu-ree*) *n., poet.* witchcraft, magic – 'And whether or not of glamourye, In soothe I cannot say' [JTe], 'Eh whow! the glamourie an' micht That ane sae dune, sae auld, Should, in a veesion o' the nicht, Be young again, an' yauld' [ECB], 'The Ettrick Shepherd's fairy lore, His sangs o' pawky glee, While near him lies the deathless store O' Yarrow's glamourie' [JBS], '... I'll keek throwe the mist to an age O' glamourie roun' Hermitage' [WL].

glar see **glaur**

glarry see **glaury**

Glasgow see **Glesgi**

Glatty Bank (*gla-tee-bawngk*) *n.* name for a lower part of the Larriston Burn.

glaur (*glawr*) *n.* soft, sticky mud, ooze, slime – '... Ma breeks er a' splaittered wi' glaur' [RM], 'I did thraw thame owt as the glar in the throwe-gangs' [HSR], 'I synk amang deep glar, whare ther is nae stan'in ...' [HSR], '... the male and female servants of the farm had turned out to enjoy our predicament and probable ejection into a glaur hole' [WNK], 'And when we tumble in the glaur There's plenty aye to make it waur ...' [TCh], '... or clairty wui lifty glaar an creeshy glet ...' [ECS], '... to repay us for a' the derk and weet, the glaur and rouk, o wunter' [DH], '... As he plowtered throwe the glaur' [WL], 'The Landlord's poker face seems dour. He tells the tourist 'It's drookit stour, and stour is the stuff that the wind blows in. It's powdery, drouthy; it's gritty and thin: But a day of rain or a week of haar, and ye'll need your wellies. It turns to glaur' ' [TD] (also spelled 'glar'; the origin of the word is uncertain).

glaur-sel (*glawr-, glawrz-sel*) *n., adj.* covered in mud, the epitome of mud, literally 'glaur itself' – 'yer breeks er glaur-sel', 'The roads ir fair awfih the day; thay're duist glaar's sel wui that rain' [ECS] (also written 'glaur's sel' and variants).

glaury (*glaw-ree*) *adj.* muddy, dirty – 'He brang me up alsua owt o' ane horrabil hole, owt o' the glarie claye ...' [HSR], '... An a per o' glaury breeks' [RM], 'Yet, as archæologists, we are thankful for facts, though we have to lift them from the glaury bye-lanes' [FH], '... twae-threi bleithe-leike fallihs i glarry moleskins smokeet their claey peipes' [ECS], '... Glaury buits, an' holes in socks, Argy-bargies, an' chicken pox' [IJ], '... An' landit me wi' quaking knees Up ti my neck in glaury grease ...' [WP] (also spelled 'glarry' and 'glarie').

Glaury Wat (*glaw-ree-waw'*) *n.* nickname of **Walter Anderson**.

Glauser (*glow-sur*) *n.* **Beat** Swiss linguist, with a particular interest in regional British dialects. He visited Hawick during his researches in 1970, received his Ph.D. from the University of Basel in 1972, and published 'The Scottish-English Linguistic Border' in 1974. He states that dialect of the Hawick area is 'the most unadulterated language in the whole of Europe'. He became Professor of English Linguistics at the University of Heidelberg. A reference to him appeared in 'The Broons' cartoon strip.

glazent (*glā-zen'*) *adj., poet.* made of glass – 'Nought but the vera rims o' men, 'Thoot saul or spunk – a glazent den' [JoHa] (the meaning is uncertain).

glebe (*gleeb*) *n., arch.* a piece of land to which the minister of a parish had rights – 'James Scott redar foresaid ... to the foresaid paroche kirk of Askirk and ... and gaif to him full write and actuall possessionn and institution of the said parsonage and vicarage manss gleib and kirkland of the

said parochekirk' [SPB1580], '... many portions of the new allotments on the glebe lands are infested with it' [JAHM] (also **gleib**).

Glebe (*gleeb*) *n.* former name for lands in Southdean Parish. John 'Boe' (i.e. Bowie) was there in 1776. It may have been the former glebe lands of Abbotrule Kirk.

the Glebe (*thu-gleeb*) *n.* popular name for **Glebe Mills**, or for any of the pieces of land that were once owned by the parish church, particularly **the Auld Glebe** in the West End – 'Oo speak aboot the weather Then as time gauns on Oo find oor speakin' aboot the Glebe Where oo played at the fit o' the Loan' [AY].

The Glebe (*thu-gleeb*) *n.* short street in Ashkirk, once associated with the church lands. This is one of only 3 named streets in the village.

Glebeheid (*gleeb-heed*) *n.* land at the head of the glebe lands in Roberton, to the east of the manse. A couple of separate buildings are marked there on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Glebe Mills (*gleeb-milz*) *n.* knitwear factory built on a piece of land on the south of the Teviot, which was originally part of the endowment for Wilton Parish Church. First constructed in 1873 by Richardson, Noble & Co. (which company had previously operated out of Stonefield Mill), it was much extended by other companies, including Pringle's, who are the current owners. Pringle's purchased the factory in 1962 and started men's knitwear production there a year later. It was extended in 1968. The gatehouse was designed by J.P. Alison.

Glebe Mill Street (*gleeb-mil-stree'*) *n.* street along the south side of the Teviot, built in 1877 beside Glebe Mills, on land previously belonging to Wilton Church. It is essentially a continuation of Duke Street.

Glebe Place (*gleeb-plis*) *n.* street in the Wellogate, being the continuation of Waverley Cottages down to Minto Place, built in 1875 and named after Wilton Glebe. It also contained Orchard Street from 1888 until 1892.

Glebe Terrace (*gleeb-te-ris*) *n.* original name for the upper houses of Minto Place, built in 1875, with the name being discarded in 1882.

Glebe View (*gleeb-vew*) *n.* street in the Terraces of the Wellogate, built in 1879 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company. It is the opposite side of the street from Minto Place, and named after Wilton Glebe lands, which it overlooks. It included Orchard Street from 1892–99. The house at No. 1 was the site of the last shop to operate in the Wellogate, started in the early 1960s by Jean and Harry Smith, who came from Kirkcaldy. Mrs. Smith's carried on the grocers business after her husband's death, finally closing in 1995.

gled (*gled*) *adj.* glad – 'Ye're welcome, sakes ye're welcome Where ye're gled nae doot to be' [WL], 'Man, come on in, I'm gled tae see ye, In a' this time, how are things wi' ye' [JRE], 'The puir wee soul was unco gled, This was his day of days ...' [WFC].

gled (*gled*) *n., arch., poet.* a kite, Milvus milvus – 'The Kite or Gled, the Hobby and the Goshawk are also birds which ought to be found in the neighbourhood ...' [JAHM], 'His een, as greedy as gled's for gear, Wad settle whiles on a sonsie dear ...' [WL] (from Old English, the name survives in some place names, e.g. Gledsnest).

glede (*gleed*) *n., arch.* a sideways look, squint – 'A glede o' the 'Aw saw wi' a glede o' the tail o' ma ee that she was conquered noo, but aw never let on' [WNK] (also **gleid**; cf. **gledge**).

glede see **gleed**

gledge (*glej*) *v., arch., poet.* to squint, leer – 'An' sun-tann'd hide, to gi'e offence is prone, After sic gledging on a scene like yon' [JoHa], 'She gledged at her cousin, and trigged up her cap' [HSR], 'The kimmers Faith and Hope gledge oot o the lamplit door Into the wundy derk o Eternity' [DH], '... and, sune, ye're daunderin' alang gledgin' aboot frae yin side to the t'other as ye gaun' [DH], *n., arch.* a squint, sidelong glance – 'Yeh loonge owre the brig ... an a gledge doon inti the Rule as it ran rowlin ti link in wui Teiot' [ECS], 'Wi' a gledge at the sky As the cutty reeks, A demm at a thistle And on wi' his breeks' [DH], '... wi a last gledge at St. Mary's clock keekin owre the ruifs like a sma local moon' [DH] (cf. **glede**).

gledhawk (*gled-hawk*) *n., poet.* the kite – 'I had rather the gledhawks piked mine eyne, I had rather the corbie's stripped me clean ...' [WHO] (cf. **gled**).

gledness (*gled-nis*) *n.* gladness – '... Sae grains the warld to gledness frae the deid' [WL].

Gledsnest (*gledz-nest*) *n.* farmstead adjacent to Colterscleuch, formerly in Cavers Parish, now in Teviothead. It was locally known as 'the Nest'. John Grieve and family lived there from at least the 1820s to 40s. John Hume was farmer there in the 1860s. It is run as a bed and breakfast guest house (presumably related to **gled**, although also suggested to have obtained the name from being build by a Gledstains).

Gled's Nest (*gledz-nest*) *n.* area at the head of March Sike, in the headwaters of Northope Burn.

Now deep within Craik Forest, it is on the edge of Roxburghshire.

the Gledstain Porch (*thu-gled-stin-pōrch*) *n.* burial aisle of the Gledstains family, forming the southern transept of Cavers Old Kirk. It is referred to in the Exchequer Rolls of 1524, and was probably even older. This once important family had lost almost all its estates and influence by the mid-18th century and the heritors had the aisle demolished.

Gledstains (*gled-stānz, gled-stinz, glad-stānz*) *n.* (Gladstone) former family seat of the Gledstains of that Ilk, situated near Biggar in South Lanarkshire. Herbert 'de Gledestan' of Lanarkshire was recorded in the Ragman Rolls of 1296. The seat moved to Cocklaw just outside Hawick around the early 15th century, after which the chief of the family was 'of that Ilk and Cocklaw'. The lands there passed to the 4th Earl of Angus after the downfall of the Black Douglases in 1455 (although small parts continued to be held by branches of the family, including Arthurshiel). There were several alternative spellings, e.g. the Laird of 'Gledstanis' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590 (the name presumably meant 'hawk's stone' originally).

Gledstains (*gled-stānz, gled-stinz, glad-stānz*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Hobkirk Parish. Thomas Oliver was there in 1758.

Gledstains (*gled-stānz, gled-stinz, glad-stānz*) *n.* (Gladstone) **Abraham** of Hunthill (17th C.) possibly son of George of Dod. In 1676 he was served heir to his grandfather Walter of Dod in his lands of Hunthill. He was listed paying the land tax in 1678 for land in Cavers Parish valued at £180; this was a combination of Dod and Hunthill (then included within the valuations of Cavers Parish). By 1707 the 2 lands had been disjoined and were later owned by the Potts of Dod and the Duke of Buccleuch, respectively. He could also be the 'Laird dod' who paid tax for land valued at £14 in Eckford Parish in 1678. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) resident of Belses. In 1510 he was allowed to compone in 1510 for the crime of resetting, supplying and communing with rebels. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) resident of the Selkirk area. In 1530 he witnessed a transaction between Walter Scott in Ashkirk and his brother William Scott, over Lilliesleaf Mill. In 1532 he was represented by Andrew Shortreed when Thomas Ker, in the name of Walter Scott, requested that he repay his debt. **Agnes** (b.1677) daughter of Town Clerk Walter. Her baptism was carried out by Rev. John Langlands and witnessed by James Deans and wright Walter (who were both Bailies). She married Col. William Murray and went with him to Flanders. Her husband witnessed a baptism for her brother Walter in Hawick in 1722. **Alexander** (15th C.) probably son of Thomas of Roberton and Flex. However, it is also possible he was son of James of that Ilk and father of John of Cocklaw, recorded in the 1480s. In 1458 he had a confirmation by James II of 'terras dominicales de Kirktoune, et molendinum ejusden ac terras de Flexis in Baronia de Hawic' (i.e. the lands and mill of Kirkton and the lands of Flex). In 1464/5 he was involved in a case of 'mortancestry', where William Douglas of Drumlanrig (and Baron of Hawick) had him removed from the lands of Flex and 'Kirkton Mains', which he claimed were wrongfully possessed. Neighbouring lands of East Mains had been removed for a similar reason from James of Cocklaw's widow Janet Murray in 1437. In 1464/5 Douglas had a sasine for these lands, in which he is also mentioned. Probably the same Alexander is recorded as witness to a sasine for Denholm Mains in 1465/6, along with Matthew and Cuthbert; he is listed between the Chaplain and Notary, so perhaps he held some official role. **Alexander** (16th C.) Rector of Garwald in Dumfriesshire in 1539 when he witnessed a charter for lands in Langton, Berwickshire. **Alexander** (16th C.) Burgess who witnessed transactions several times in Selkirk in the period 1531–41. He was on an inquest there in 1536/7. In 1540 he bought a tenement in Selkirk from Alexander Lauder and his wife Marion Hay and resolved a dispute with them in 1544. In 1541 he resigned a tenement in favour of his wife Katherine Fairley and in 1543/4 he and Fairley 'his kinsman' made a bond of payment. In 1542 and 1543 he received payment for bolls of barley. In 1561 he promised to pay back the £10 Scots he had borrowed from his son and heir, John. In 1562 he assigned a tenement to George Halliwell. **Alexander** (16th C.) Burgess in Selkirk, who was probably related to the earlier Alexander. He was 'elder' in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction involving Marion, widow of William Scott, Burgess of Selkirk and another involving Scott of Haining and Scott of Goldielands. He may be the Burgess of Selkirk of that name who in 1580 gave up an annual rent in Selkirk in favour of John Scott in Whithope. Also in 1580 he was 'elder burgess' when, with the consent of his wife Katherine Turnbull, he gave a tenement in Selkirk to his daughter and heir Helen. Furthermore, in 1580 he was executor for the will and inventory

of Janet, who may have been widow of a man called Dunn; he was left 56 shillings, while his daughters Helen and Margaret were left £6 and £4, respectively. It seems like he was a close relative of Janet, such as her brother. In 1581 his daughter Helen is recorded receiving redemption money from him and he also resigned a tenement to Helen and her husband Thomas Dobie. He witnessed further transactions in Selkirk in 1581. Also in 1581 he was among those chosen to make a 'stent roll' in Selkirk. In 1581/2 he and his daughter Helen declared that they had received money from several people, including from the testament of 'Dony Gledstanis'. Also in 1581/2 there was a marriage contract between his daughter Helen and Gavin 'Gledstanis late of Stobbis' (who sold Stobs to Gavin Eliott); the couple were to receive his tenement in Selkirk (although he reserved the liferent for him and his wife), while the groom would bring 400 merks. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded as 'younger' in Selkirk in 1579 and as 'younger burgess' in 1580 and 1580/1. He may have been son or other near relative of the earlier Alexander. **Andrew** (14th/15ht C.) recorded as a Scotsman who was released from prison in Norwich, where he had been committed in violation of the truce with England. **Andrew** (15th C.) listed as 'And. de Gledstane' in 1451 when he witnessed a charter relating to the Church of Brechin. It is unclear how he might have been connected to other early family members. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) listed on the 'retour of inquest' performed at Cavers in 1497/8 for Robert Elliot inheriting his grandfather's lands of Tillielee and Cauldcleuch. John of Winningtonhall is also listed and so possibly a close relative. **Ann** (c.1780–1850) daughter of John, the Town Clerk. Her and her sister Christian were served heir to their father in 1808 and sold 80 High Street in 1809. However, in 1811 she was probably the 'Miss Gladstanes' listed along with 'Mrs. Richardson' as owners of part of the particate lands of Hawick. With her sister, she later lodged with Wintrup the tailor in an old house where the Orrock Church was built. They were known locally as 'the last of the Gledstanes'. Her sister was said to have died unmarried, although some accounts say she married Richardson (so perhaps there was another sister). She herself married John Scott, 'Jock the Turk'. In about 1874 her family's former lands (presumably on the High Street) were listed belonging to 'Feuars of Mrs. Richardson and Miss Gladstanes' Lands'. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Archibald of Gledstanis' in the 1500 appraisal of the lands of Whithope. It is unclear how he was related to the other Gledstains. He may be the Archibald who was granted the lands of Adderstone and Adderstoneshiel in the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502. He may be the 'archibaldo gledstanis' from whom 19 sheep were reported stolen from his church lands near Dumfries in 1504. Probably the same Archibald was on the panel of 'retour' in 1517 for Sir Walter Scott inheriting the barony of Branxholme. He may be the son of John, who was nephew of John of that Ilk and Cocklaw, mentioned in connection with a raid on the lands of Cademuir and Hundleshope in 1518. **Archibald** of Whitlaw (17th/18th C.) resident of Northhouse according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His name is recorded as 'Mr Archibald Gedstaines' (presumably an error for 'Gledstaines') and he was taxed on 3 hearths. The 'Mr' is probably just suggesting that he was a landowner, rather than being a a preacher or teacher. In 1681 he was 'broyr. to Whitlaw' when he witnessed a baptism for Walter of Hilliesland. Probably the same 'Mr' Archibald was witness to a baptism for Rev. Patrick Cunningham in 1671 and in 1685 when he (along with James of that Ilk) witnessed a baptism for John of Hilliesland. He was again 'Mr' in 1696 and 1697 when he leased the farm of Northhouse from the Scotts of Buccleuch. He also contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He was also in Northhouse when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for John Scott in Hawick and for Gideon Scott of Falnash in 1698. He was still 'Mr' and 'of whitla' when he (along with James Gray in Whitlaw) witnessed a baptism for Thomas Anderson in 1706. **Bartholomew** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1500, along with George and William, to a charter for Walter Ker of Cessford for the lands of Caverton. It is possible that they were connected with Kelso Abbey. **Christian** (d.1816) daughter of Town Clerk John. Her and her sister Ann were served heir to their father in 1808 (their brother James presumably dying before that). Some accounts say that she died unmarried, but she appears to have married manufacturer Walter Richardson. In 1811 she was probably the 'Mrs. Richardson' listed along with 'Miss Glestanes' as owners of part of the particate lands of Hawick. **Cuthbert** (15th C.) recorded as 'of Gledstains' when he was witness to a Cranston family sasine for Denholm Mains in 1465/6. **David** (15th C.) received 3 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2.

He may be the same 'Dauid Gledstanis' who witnessed a document for Scott of Branxholme in 1500. **Elizabeth** (15th/16th C.) resident of the Selkirk area. She was recorded in 1532 as mother of Andrew Brydon, when her son agreed to pay her, with the money related to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (perhaps as laird of the associated land). **Elizabeth** (15th/16th C.) wife of Robert Ker, Burgess of Selkirk, and mother of Mark Ker. In 1534 she donated her liferent of a tenement and orchard in Selkirk to the chapel there. She also produced a charter for her lands 'of Wr. . . ' in Hundleshope before 'bailie James Gledstanis and lord superior of the same'; this may have been James of that Ilk, who was perhaps her brother or father. The witnesses included Richard and John, who were probably also relatives. Probably the same Elizabeth in 1537 promised to follow her letter of assignation to Robert Turnbull regarding wards, reliefs and non-entry of Philiphaugh. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In about the 1720s she is recorded being given 'brandie, &c.' by the Kirk Session, presumably for medical use. **Lieut. Francis** (d.1645) father of Walter the Town Clerk, and brother of Capt. James. At age 21 (or perhaps 29) he was killed at the Battle of Aulderne, near Nairn, fighting for the Covenanter army alongside Douglas of Cavers and nine other local gentlemen. He married Margaret Stewart, and his son Walter Francis was born in Hawick in 1642. **Francis** of Whitlaw (17th C.) probably directly related to John of Whitlaw who died in about 1672. He may have been son of an earlier John. He is easy to confuse with the Francis of Whitlaw (son of John) who was born in 1643. He may be the 'ffrancis Gledstaines' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He managed the Cavers estates when 'the Good Lady Cavers' was in prison for her covenanting principles. He served as Chamberlain to the Buccleuch estates for Hassendean, Hawick and Wilton in 1657–59, taking over from his father, who was certainly dead by 1660 (according to a document of the Scotts of Buccleuch). In 1661 it is recorded that he owed about £3500 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Hassendean and elsewhere, where he and his late father had been Chamberlain. He was recorded in a discharge in 1663. In 1671 he was Bailie of the Regality of Hawick for William Douglas of Drumlanrig when there was a court of Regality held in Hawick. **Francis** of Whitlaw (b.1643) son of John, with his mother possibly being Anna Scott. It is unclear how he was related to the earlier Francis of Whitlaw. He was also referred to as being 'of Flex'. It is unclear how he was related to the Francis who was recorded in the previous few decades. In 1672 he was served heir to his father John of Whitlaw in the lands of the Flex (perhaps suggesting that there is more than one generation here). He may be the Francis of Whitlaw who witnessed the baptism of a son of Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1672. He was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1675. He paid the land tax in Hawick Parish in 1678 for £266 13s 4d. Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him in 1688. In 1692 he leased the farm of Meikle Whitlaw (which he held for service for his lifetime) as well as Little Whitlaw. He is recorded providing timber for repairing the town Tolbooth in 1692, as well as timber 'for mounting of the steeple where the bell hings'; this was valued at £40, making him the first name among the subscribers of the new bell, listed on the enactment of the Council in 1694. Also in 1692 he made a proposal to the Town Council that he be allowed to enclose part of his land, but also including 'a little brae upon our syd of the march betwixt him and us'; he would plant trees there, with the agreement that the Town receive half of the timber, when it was ready to chop down. He seems likely to be the local Gledstains who was taxed for 5 hearths at his house in 1694. His brother may have been Archibald, and although it is unclear if he had any children, it is possible that James and John may have been his sons. He witnessed baptisms for tenants at the Flex in 1700 and 1702, for apothecary Walter Scott and for John Scott of Gorrenberry in 1703 and for gardener (for Gideon Scott in Fenwick) Walter Paterson in 1704. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690, on a list of Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700 and may be the Francis of Whitlaw who was still a Commissioner in 1704. It is possible he was the Francis in Braidhaugh, servant to the Laird of Falnash, who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1707 (for James Stevenson, tenant in Harwood and for the tenant and shepherd in Slaidhills). A sundial belonging to him was saved from destruction by William Norman Kennedy and presented to the Museum collection; it bore the initials 'F.G.', the motto 'Fide et Virtute' and the date 1693. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes 'Wiggam' and their daughter Isobell was born in 1670. It is possible he is the Francis 'servitor to Falnesh' who witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson (younger in Castlehill) in 1709.

Francis (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1683 he was fined for attacking Bailie Thorbrand and for 'violentlie taking 4 dukes [ducks] on the street, which the baylyea had first caught'. In 1688 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Andrew Angus. He was listed as a wright among those contributing to the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Francis on the east side of Hawick, who appears on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1702 (or perhaps 1712) he was fined by the Kirk Session for being found drinking in a public house after 10 o'clock; however, he 'protested yt. he was not in drinke'. He could be the Francis in Hawick who witnessed a baptism in 1711 for carrier William Rae (along with smith John Scott). He witnessed further baptisms in 1712 for Bailie James Burn and for William Sanderson, in 1716 for smith John Scott, in 1718 (along with smith John Scott) for weaver Walter White and in 1719 for gardener John Tait. He married Marion Scott and their children included: William (b.1678); Christian (b.1680); Marion (b.1682); Margaret (b.1682); Helen (b.1684); John (b.1686); and James (b.1689). Witnesses to the 1680 baptism were Mr. John Purdom and tailor Walter Gledstains, in 1682 were 'Mr Walter Gladstains' (probably the Town Clerk, suggesting that they were related), shoemaker Thomas Turnbull and John Riddell and in 1684 were Walter again and 'student' William. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1723 he married Helen Allan, whose surname is given as 'Allan or Bridges'. Their children included: Margaret (b.1725); and John (b.1728). He could be the Francis, son of John and Margaret Harkness, born in 1685. He could be the Francis, innkeeper, who was a Bailie in the 1730s and 1740s and who in 1723 witnessed a baptism for weaver John Weens. He was one of the 'present Bailies' in 1742 (along with Robert Boyd) when he witnessed baptisms for Rev. William Somerville and for merchant John Ruecastle. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Skelfhill in 1745 when his daughter 'Kathren' was baptised. It is possible he was the same as one of the other Francises. **Francis** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick who was Cornet in 1744. He may be the Francis, son of Thomas and Bessie Sanderson, born in Hawick in 1718. It was stated in the Town Book that he was 'to go to the moss on Saturday yr. after', this being perhaps the first indication of events taking place on Common-Riding Saturday. He is probably the merchant Francis who witnessed baptisms in 1741 for druggist Gideon Scott, in 1742 for gardener Alexander Donald and in 1745 for James Riddell (at Menslaws). He was listed as a merchant in the baptismal record for one of his children in 1746. He is probably the Francis who was owed money in 1750 for goods (cloth, stockings, gloves, etc.) supplied to the deceased William Scott of Whitehaugh. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children baptised in Hawick included Thomas (b.1746) and Sarah (b.1747). The witnesses in 1746 were merchant Gideon Scott and ex-Bailie Robert Howison and in 1747 were merchants Gideon Scott and Charles Tudhope. **Gavin** of Stobs (16th C.) recorded in 1580 when he witnessed an agreement in Riddell between James Riddell in Maxton and John Riddell in Newton Mill. He is also recorded in 1580 when he sold the lands of Stobs (for 400 merks) to Gavin Eliott, who became the first Eliott Laird there. In 1581 there was a sasine (recorded in Selkirk) for him in inherit the lands of Stobs from his brother George; this was witnessed by Gavin Elliot of Bailielie (to whom he sold Stobs) and other Elliots, as well as 2 tenants in Swinstead. In 1581/2 he was 'late of Stobbis' (suggesting that the sale of the land to Gavin Eliott had already happened) when there was a marriage contract between him and Helen, daughter of Alexander, Burgess in Selkirk. The couple were to be given a tenement in Selkirk by Alexander, while he was to bring 400 merks as part of the arrangement. It is possible that he was related in some way to the Gledstains of Selkirk. **George** (15th C.) recorded in 1484/5 as a witness to Walter Ker of Cessford assigning Dolphinston to his son Mark. It is unclear how he was related to other members of the family. Perhaps the same George was recorded in 1489, along with William, as witness to a retour for the Kers of St. Helen Shaw in Selkirk. Probably the same George (along with William and Bartholomew) was witness to a charter for Walter Ker of Cessford for the lands of Caverton in 1500. He could be related to the George who had sasines for Craig in Dumfriesshire in 1458 and 1459. He may be the 'Gorgoni de Gledstanys' who leased Hundleshope in Peeblesshire in 1471. **George** (15th/16th C.) obtained a sasine for the lands of Gladstanes in Roxburghshire in 1503, this being granted by Ninian Glendinning. It is unclear which lands are referred to here. He is probably the 'georg of gledstanis' who witnessed a bond between Turnbulls at Caerlenrig in 1505. In 1510 he witnessed a charter for this same Ninian Glendinning, for lands in the Barony of Scraesburgh. He may be the 'George

Gledstanis' listed in 1526 as a brother of Adam Scott in Clarilaw and William Scott, when a large number of Borderers had remission for attacking the Earl of Arran; this would suggest he was a step-brother or brother-in-law (i.e. he married a daughter of James of Kirkurd). He may be the George who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Headshaw in 1531. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded among the many Borders men who had remission in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. He is listed separately from another George, but right before Walter, who is probably related. **George** of Stobs (d.bef. 1581) recorded as deceased in 1581 when his brother Gavin received sasine for his lands of Stobs. It is unclear how he was related to other local Gledstains. **George** of Dod (17th C.) possibly son of Walter. He was a local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. In 1643 he is recorded paying tax for lands valued at £180 in Cavers Parish; these appear to have been Dod and Hunthill, which were disjoined before 1707. He may be the Laird of Dod whose lands in Kirkton Parish were valued at £700, and whose mother was listed as liferenter of lands in Kirkton Parish, valued at £200. He is recorded as heir to Walter of Dod in 1649 when he was infefted in the lands of Hunthill (in Cavers Parish) by William, Earl of Lothian. He may have been father of Mary who married George Scott of Synton. He was recorded in a deed of 1663. He may have been father of Abraham of Hunthill, who was served heir to his grandfather Walter of Dod in 1676. **Gorgon** (d.1456) probably a son of the Laird of Gledstains. He was described as 'Gorgon de Gledstanys of Hundwellishop', and must have held the family lands of Hundleshope in Peeblesshire. After his death the property passed into the King's ward. He was mentioned in relation to the lands of Hundleshope in a later charter of 1471. It is possible that 'Gorgon' should be translated as 'George'. **Herbert** 'de Gledestan' (13th/14th C.), the earliest recorded Gladstone, from the county of Lanark, who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. His seal bore an 8-leafed flower and the name 'S'HERB D'GLEDSTAN'. He probably gained the family lands in the Parish of Liberton, about 4 miles north of Biggar. His exact descendants are uncertain, but were known to be in Roxburghshire in 1336. It is likely that he received his Lanarkshire lands from the Douglases, because of the close connection between the families for many subsequent generations; this may also have been the origin of the move to lands in Roxburghshire. A tradition says that the family shield once bore 'the bleeding head of a savage or Saracen', perhaps relating to the Crusades. The name Herbert occurred many times later in the Dumfriesshire and Peeblesshire branches. **Herbert** (15th C.) rendered the accounts of Annandale in the Exchequer Rolls for 1455. He is referred to as 'eodem', i.e. 'of that Ilk' in 1456 when he witnessed a charter for Robert, Lord Maxwell. He was probably the Baillie of Dumfries mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls in 1460. Probably the same Herbert also witnessed a charter in Annandale in 1487. **Herbert** (15th/16th C.) Rector of Dornoch, he held lands in Over Kelwood in Dumfriesshire. He was recorded in several charters in the years 1504–08. Perhaps the same Herbert witnessed a charter for Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1525. He is probably the Herbert, Burgess of Dumfries, whose great-grandson Mark was served heir in 1610 (as well as to the lands of his son, also Mark). He may have been succeeded by Thomas, who had a charter of Over Kelwood in 1509. **Herbert** (d.1569) Town Clerk of Dundee. In 1541 he married Mirabella, who was daughter of his cousin (with a dispensation from the Pope) Matthew of Over Kelwood. His first wife died in 1555 and he secondly married Margaret Hepburn. He was succeeded in Over Kelwood and Craigs by his son Walter (also called 'of that Ilk') and also had a son George, who was Archbishop of St. Andrews. He may be the Herbert who was notary for a document in Perthshire in 1547. **Herbert** (16th/17th C.) Schoolmaster in Dumfries, recorded in 1601. In 1606 he was named in a grant by John of Over Kelwood and Craigs (to whom he was presumably a distant relative). Given his forename, he was surely a descendent of earlier Gledstains. **Herbert** (b.c.1600) born in Dumfries, he joined the army of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in about 1640. He received lands in Oestergottland in 1647, with the form of his name being 'Gladsten'. This branch of the family continued in Sweden until 1761. Another Herbert was Lieutenant in the army in Sweden and killed during the siege of Breda in 1637; he was probably related. **James** (d.bef. 1437) 6th of that Ilk, son of William, and younger brother of John, who he appears to have succeeded. He also had another brother Thomas, although it is unclear who was older. He probably inherited Hundleshope in Peebleshire from his mother (Margaret Turnbull), along with Gledstains in Lanarkshire and Cocklaw in Roxburghshire through his father. He was witness to a charter along with his brother

Thomas in 1404 (regarding the rights of Melrose Abbey for the benefits of Cavers Parish), and resided at Cocklaw in Cavers Parish. He was the owner of the tower during the famous siege of Cocklaw (i.e. Ormiston) by the Percys in 1403. Also in 1403 he was probably the 'James of Gledstanis' appointed as bailie of the regality of Sprouston for Archibald, Earl of Douglas. In 1413 he is recorded holding the position of Bailie to the 4th Earl of Douglas, in the Regality of Sprouston, and possibly also in the Barony of Cavers (like his forefathers held for their Douglas superiors) in a sasine for John, son of Sir William of Cranston. In 1424 he was listed on a 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick for lands in Hownam; Robert was also listed and so probably related. He married Janet Murray, who was involved in a law-suit against the Baron, Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1437 over ownership of East Mains. The next generation is uncertain, but his grandson was probably John of that Ilk and Cocklaw. He must also have been related to Alexander (perhaps his nephew) who lost the lands of Flex and 'Kirkton Mains' to the Baron in another court case of 1464/5. **James** of Cocklaw (d.bef. 1544) son of John. In 1519 he entered into a marriage contract with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, to marry his son and heir John to one of Sir Walter's daughters, or failing that any other woman Sir Walter selected; this involved a promise to give lands in Peeblesshire and Cavers to the couple, with Sir Walter promising to try to preserve the lands of Cocklaw intact in future. The Peeblesshire lands were in the barony of Hundleshope and the Cavers lands were 'Guddisclucht, Vnishop, Binkkis and Langbittis'. He may be the James described as 'lord superior of the same' in 1533 when Elizabeth (wife of Robert Ker, Burgess of Selkirk) produced a charter for her lands in Hundleshope. In 1533/4 he witnessed a bond between Patrick Murray of Falahill and William Stewart of Traquair. He was said to have been in possession of Cocklaw in 1534, when a fresh seal was added to the deed granting Hundleshope to John Turnbull, hence confirming him in those lands. Although the family no longer had the lands of Gledstanes in Lanarkshire, they were still called 'of that Ilk', and Arthurshiel, a neighbouring property was still owned by a branch of the family. He was succeeded by his son John, who is recorded as his heir in a dispute in 1544 with Robert Scott in Howford. **James** of Cocklaw (1547–c.1615) son of John. He was 12th of that Ilk. In 1567 he was among men ordered to present themselves to be warded in Blackness Castle; his surety was Sir William Douglas of Cavers. He was probably the James of Cocklaw who signed the bond uniting against the Liddesdale thieves in 1569. In 1569 he gave surety for Archibald Elliot of Corriesike (along with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who was surety for other Elliots) and was found liable when he failed to appear, with his lands and goods to be held if he did not pay the £1000. Along with Walter Scott of Goldielands, he gave security for the appearance of a number of Hawick residents (Allan Deans, John Scott, son to Philip's Jock, and Johnnie Cavers) in a court case in Edinburgh in 1571, possibly connected with a raid. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. According to the register of the Privy Council he was warded in 1571, had 'surety in relief' in 1571 and 1574 and served as surety in 1576. In 1572/3 he swore allegience to the Crown and the Regent (and not to assist Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst), with his surety being William Ker of Caverton. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573, 'with my hand at the pen'. Also in 1574 he served as surety for a large number of Borderers, specifically residents of Hummelknowes, Coliforthill and Adderstoneshiel; he was found liable to pay 5000 for not removing the thieves (who were mostly Croziers). In 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott, as well as his father Sir Walter Scott. He was probably the 'little Gladstane, good in need' who led the local contingent at the Raid of the Redeswire in 1575; the land near Bonchester known as 'Little Gledstains' may be connected with him in some way. He was a prominent Borderer of his time, his name being mentioned 32 times in the Register of the Privy Council, in connection with either Roxburghshire or Peeblesshire. He was probably the Laird of Gledstains who was on the defence side in the trial of 2 sons of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule in 1577/8. In the 1570s he was one of the 'curators' of the young Robert Scott of Thirlestane. Also in 1576 he was a surety along with Walter Scott of Goldielands and James Langlands of that Ilk for tenants in Lairhope and Broadlee, as well as George Elliot, 'the Cleg', and John Stoddart, 'cobilman to the Lard of Langlandis'. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned, and was declared liable for the fines associated with the pledges made in 1576. Also in 1578/9 he was cautioner for Robin Elliot of Redheuch, pledging that he would not raid into England. In 1580 he,

Walter Scott of Goldielands and Robert Elliot of Redheugh complained to the Privy Council about Muckle Whitlaw being raided; they raised the fray, following the thieves to England. However, on their return through Liddesdale they were attacked by a band of Armstrongs and Elliots near Whithaugh. He was probably in the party that rode off to follow the raiders, and his brother Walter was killed. One of his farms was raided by Elliots and Armstrongs in 1580, as well as the farm tenanted by John Gledstains at Whitlaw. Also in 1580 he complained (along with the Countess of Bothwell and Wat Scott of Harden) of thefts and outrages committed by the Elliots on their farms. In 1580/1 he witnessed an agreement to settle a dispute between George Scott of Synton and Walter Scott of Stirches regarding the lands of Synton Mill. In 1581 he was allied with Walter Scott of Goldielands and Robert Elliot of Redheugh when they had a set of complaints made against them by Martin of Braidlie, Simon Armstrong of Mangerton and Lance Armstrong of Whithaugh; they were all charged to appear before the Privy Council with assurances for their supporters. He was a cautioner (although with Robert and Mungo, Burgesses of Edinburgh) for Walter Scott of Goldielands being entered into ward in Edinburgh Castle in 1581. Also in 1581 he witnessed a 'letter of slains' in Hawick whereby Robert and James Scott forgave the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Over Southfield for the murder of their brother George. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. Also in 1583/4 he was involved in a caution for his tenant Thomas Burnet and others in his 3 husbandlands in Hundleshope, that John Scott there would not harm them. He was the Laird of Gledstains who gave assurances in 1584 for himself and other Gledstains, with the Elliot chiefs standing as assurance. In instructions from the King to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus (Lieutenant on the Border) in 1586, he is listed along with the Lairds of Buccleuch, Howpasley, Redheugh, Braidlie, Whithaugh and others as chiefs in upper Teviotdale. In 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. Also in 1589 he was surety for John Turnbull of Minto. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. Also in 1590, Walter Scott of Goldielands acted as cautioner for him. He was probably the Laird of 'Gledstanis' listed on the 1590 'Roll of the Clans' and is also probably the 'James Gledstanis' who was witness in 1595 to the bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. In 1592 his cautioner was Charles Geddes of 'Rauchane' that he would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. In 1594/5 he made a bond that Hector and Richard Turnbull of Clarilaw would not harm Gavin Eliott of Stobs or William Elliot of Horsleyhill; this was signed at Hawick. In 1598 his name was transcribed 'of Atrei of Cocklaw' when he served as surety for John of Craig in a bond registered in Selkirk. In 1599 he was surety for himself and for 'his man' Simon, brother of Philip Scott of Dryhope, that they would 'observe the King's peace'. In 1600 there was a complaint by the Provost and Bailies of Peebles that he had come to 'Caidmure', along with his son and heir James, his natural son Robert and his nephew James, where they slew James Dickson; they were all denounced as rebels for non-appearance. He was 'of Cocklaw' in 1602 when he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. In 1605 he was in court with the family of Thomas Peebles, Burgess of Peebles, who was murdered in 1561, with the family still seeking satisfaction; his sureties were John of Winningtonrig and John Rutherford, Bailie of Jedburgh. His name appears in the Register of the Privy Seal no less than 32 times, in connection with both Roxburghshire and Peeblesshire. He was regularly fined (e.g. in 1608 along with Horsburgh of that Ilk and Halden of that Ilk, binding them to keep the peace), imprisoned and denounced as a troublemaker, although he lived to a reasonably old age. In 1610 he and William Scott of Howpasley had an action against them by James Douglas of Drumlanrig for not paying taxes on their lands of 'Ramseclewis, Howpaisley and Schawis', and on his lands of Adderstone and Adderstoneshiel. He signed a bond in 1612 (along with several Scotts) for keeping peace in the Borders. In 1614 he resigned his lands of 'Hundillishope, Acolmfeild, Wodegrevingtoun' and land at the east end of Peebles to his son James, younger, and his wife; this suggests he was quite old by then. He was succeeded by his son James (who was succeeded after only a few years by Walter). His daughter Margaret married David, son of Hector Turnbull of Wauchope according to a marriage contract of 1593 (not 1567 as in one record). Another daughter Lilias married Richard Rutherford 'Dickon Draw-the Sword', who led the Jedburgh contingent at the Raid of the Reidswire.

He may also be the James of Cocklaw whose daughter Barbara married John, younger son of John Rutherford of Hunthill. **James** of Cocklaw (c.1584–c.1620) son of James, he was the 13th of that Ilk. He led a similar life to that of his father, committing theft, murder, etc. In 1600 he was son and heir of his father when the pair, along with his brother Robert and cousin James, went to 'Caidmure', where they slew James Dickson; this was a continuation of the family's dispute over lands adjacent to their possession of Hundleshope. However, he was Laird of Cocklaw for only a few years. In 1606 he was 'appeirand of Coklaw' when he served as cautioner for Thomas Turnbull (younger of Wauchope) who was accused of raiding and burning Appotside and Harwood. He was still 'apparent of Cocklaw' in 1608 when he appeared for Archibald Douglas and others, swearing not to harm anyone in Peebles. In 1614 he his wife Beatrice Ker were granted the lands of 'Hundillishope [Hundleshope], Acolmfeild [Acrefield], Wodegrevingtoun' which had been resigned by his father James, elder. In 1616 he (or perhaps his father) was on the jury for the trial of the ruffians hired by Jean Scott of Satchells and Lady Scott of Howpasley to mutilate the sheep and cattle belonging to Douglas of Drumlanrig. It seems that by 1618 he and his son Walter seem to have fallen into debt when their lands of Hundleshope were assessed for 7825 merks and 390 merks sheriff's fee. He was then recorded as son and heir of James, and former owner of the lands of Hundleshope and others in Peebleshire, when John Scott had a charter from James VI for their lands, including pasturage on Cademuir, and pieces of land in Peebles and elsewhere in Peeblesshire. He may be the James who was a Hawick Bailie in the 1620s. He married Beatrix Ker in about 1607, and hence Beatrix, who married James Grieve of Commonside, may have been his daughter. He was succeeded by Walter of Cocklaw and may have also had sons Robert and James. In 1620 Beatrix Ker, Lady Gledstanes (presumably his widow by then) and her 3 sons William, Robert and James, led an assault on the old lands of Cademuir near Peebles that the family had cliamed for generations; they were charged with being armed with 'swerdis, gantillatis, plaitslevis, halbertis, lances, speiris, Jedburgh stauffis'. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1600 as 'brother-son' to James of Cocklaw. Along with his uncle and his cousins James and Robert, they were accused of killing James Dickson near Peebles. It is unclear who his father was. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **Bailie James** (16th/17th C.) Magistrate of Hawick recorded in 1627, along with Robert Scott. They were the Town's Bailies when 16 men from Hawick were listed as being 'idle and masterless' and appropriate for sending to the wars in Germany. When the men were not produced he said that 'he had not power, force nor friendship within the toun of Hawick to apprehend the persouns abonewritten or to exhibite thame'; it is unclear exactly what that meant (since it also states that the other Bailie did have 'both power and friendship within the toun'). He is probably the James who acted as witness to the Hawick Parish valuation of 1627. **Capt. James** (d.1645) grandfather of Walter the Town Clerk, he must have been a near relative of the Lairds of Cocklaw. He was part of Sir William Douglas' Covenanter force, and was killed at the Battle of Aulderne along with his brother Francis. **James** (17th C.) resident of Abbotrule Parish. He married Marion Tudhope about 1668 and her will is recorded in 1682. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jane Forrest and their children included: Alexander (b.1670); and Gavin (b.1673). **Bailie James** (b.c.1640) Hawick Councillor and Magistrate in the 1660s and Magistrate in the 1670s. He was on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He was also recorded as Bailie in Hawick in a deed of 1673. He is probably the brother of the Laird of Gledstains who became a Burgess of Hawick in 1665. He may be the 'Baylyea Gladstaines' recorded in 1675 among the men named to go to check on the boundary wall being built by Walter Scott of Goldielands, to ensure that the Common was not being encroached upon. He is probably the 'Gledstane' who witnessed a baptism for Walter of Hilliesland (along with 3 other former or present Bailies) in 1681. In 1689 he was 'of ye age of fiftyie yeare or yrby, maried' when he swore that he had heard Thomas Turnbull insult the present Bailies. He is probably the 'late baylyea' in Hawick listed among those contributing to funds for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4 and the 'Bailyea Gladstaines' who paid tax on 2 hearths in the east-side of Hawick in 1694. He may be the James, married to Isobel 'Whyllance' (i.e. Whullans), whose children baptised in Hawick included: William (b.1673); Isobell (b.1675); John (b.1677); James (b.1678); and Christian (b.1680). Probably Rachel (b.1683), with the mother's name given as 'Helen Whillance' was also his daughter. He may be the James who

witnessed a baptism for carrier James Scott in 1688 and another for John Aitchison in 1682. He was 'balyie' when he witnessed a baptism for tailor Walter Turnbull in 1685. Probably the same James was 'late baylea' in 1685 when Margaret Scott, wife of dyker John Stewart, was fined for defaming his daughter Janet. **Rev. James** (c.1638–1694) possibly from one of the Hawick families. He graduated M.A. in Edinburgh in 1659. He was appointed minister of Gretna and Rinpatrick in 1666 amid a dispute over patronage and was moved to Yetholm in that same year. In 1674 he witnessed the baptism of a son of Walter of Hilliesland, Town Clerk of Hawick, the baptism being carried out by Rev. Francis Scott of Minto (and later Hassendean), with the other witnesses Rev. John Chisholme of Lilliesleaf and Hawick Schoolmaster John Purdom; presumably all were strong Episcopalians. He was deprived in 1689 for not reading the Proclamation, but was appointed to the curacy of Alnwick in 1692 and was buried there. **James** (17th C.) of Hummelknowes. Recorded in a letter to Walter, Earl of Tarras in 1692. **James** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Effledge on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Laing in 1700. Their son James was baptised in 1701. **James** (d.bef. 1734) 16th of that Ilk and Laird of Cocklaw, probably son of William. Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his Scott history to him in 1688. He registered arms in the period 1672–78. He was probably the Laird in 1678 who paid the land tax on £1240 in Cavers Parish. His brother John became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1681. He may be the Gladstains of 'Ormistoun' who was among the local lairds who were taken off to Edinburgh Castle as supporters of the Covenanters in 1683. He was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxbughshire in 1685. He (along with 'Mr Archibald') witnessed a baptism in 1685 for John of Hilliesland. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for doctor William Scott in Hawick in 1687, along with Town Clerk Walter. He was 'of Cocklaw' in 1688 when he witnessed a baptism for Charles Scott of Crumhaugh. In 1695 and 1700 he witnessed baptisms for John Scott of Gorrenberry. He was certainly still living in 1707, when he is recorded as gaining permission to cart divots off the Common. However, a Robert 'of that Ilk' is recorded on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1704, so the succession is unclear around this time. He supposedly died unmarried, perhaps shortly before 1734 when his property was divided among his heirs; however, it is possible he died earlier and was succeeded by Robert (perhaps a younger brother). Cocklaw passed to Janet Gledstains, who was either his daughter or perhaps the daughter of Robert. **James** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1714 for William Sanderson, in 1717 for Bailie James Burn and Christian Gledstains (who may have been related) and in 1719 for William Bulloch. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith at Dodburn. His son William was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1718. William (b.1731), also baptised in Kirkton Parish, may also have been his son. It is possible he is the same man as the blacksmith in Hawick in the 1720s. **James** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith in Hawick Parish. In 1735 he was paid by the Council 'for making ye coulter' (presumably for using on the Common). He married Janet Moscrop and their children included: Bessie (b.1721); Janet (b.1723); and Walter (b.1725). The 1725 baptism was witnessed by Walter Nixon and John Scott 'in Hawick'. He could be the James, son of Walter and Janet Scott, baptised in Hawick in 1688. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Orchard in 1715. His children were probably Margaret (b.1712), Marion (b.1715), Isabel (b.1718) and Margaret (b.1722). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was son of Walter and in 1718 married Marion Gledstains, daughter of another Walter. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Hobkirk and their children included Janet (b.1703), Euphan (b.1706), Bessie (b.1710) and Margaret (b.1728). The gap in births make it possible there are 2 separate families here. For the 1703 baptism he was recorded being in Whitehaugh and the witnesses were James Gray in Whitlaw and Francis Henderson in Flex. The witnesses in 1728 appear to have been John Scott and John Paterson. **James** (18th C.) outdoor servant working on the Wells estate in about 1730. He is mentioned in the estate book of factor Archibald Jerdan, described as a sort of handy-man. **James** (18th C.) possibly brother of Bailie Gledstains, they were together given responsibility about 1740 for collecting subscriptions 'west the water' for paying for the Teviot Bridge. He would be the tailor who witnessed a baptism for wright Walter Scott in Hawick in 1725. He could be the James described as a tailor in Hawick in 1735. He may be the tailor James who witnessed a baptism for weaver

William Crozier in Hawick in 1718. He may be the James (along with another John) who witnessed an Episcopal baptism for John of Whitlaw in 1753. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Turnbull in 1753. **James** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick Parish. He married Jean Bulloch and their children included William (b.1756) and Marion (b.1759). He is probably the tailor who provided goods to the deceased William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. **James** (1766–bef. 1808) only surviving son of Town Clerk John. He owned the property at 80 High Street that was later the Liberal Club. However, he did not long outlive his father, since his sisters Christian and Ann were served heirs to their father in 1808 and sold the property in 1809. He could be the James, son of John and Ann Weir baptised in Hawick in 1766. **James** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Deanburnhaugh, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **James** (b.c.1795) farm labourer and gamekeeper who lived at Branxholme Town and later at Stintyknowe. He was probably related to the earlier Gledstains who were at Chapelhill. His wife was Barbara and their children included Betty, Agnes and Margaret. In 1861 he was 'Formerly Gamekeeper' at 'Stintyknows Far House'. **Janet** nee Murray (15th C.) wife of James of that Ilk. In 1437, after the death of her husband, she was involved in a dispute with the Baron of Hawick, Sir William Douglas, over the lands of the East Mains of Hawick; the 'retour' decided in favour of Douglas. Her name is given as 'Joneta de Murrauia'. **Janet** (16th C.) owner of $1\frac{1}{2}$ particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. She may have been widow of a local Gledstains. **Janet** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1580 when her will and inventory was listed in the Selkirk Protocol Books, 'made by her own mouth in her own house'. She was 'alias Done', suggesting that she may have been a widow, with her husband being a Mr. Down or Dunn. Her executors were Alexander, elder Burgess of Selkirk (who may have been a close relation, such as a brother) and William Currer. The list is given of those who owed money to her, and those to whom she owed money (including Katherine Scott, widow of Ninian Scott and Marion Gledstains, widow of William Scott). She left money to Margaret, wife of Thomas Dunn (who were surely related to either her or her husband), her son-in-law Thomas Brydon, her executor William Currer and Alexander, and Alexander's daughters Helen and Margaret. **Janet** (d.1737) probably the daughter of James, the 16th of that Ilk (although he is also said to have died unmarried, but perhaps this is confused and he merely died with no male heirs); however, she is also said to have been daughter of Robert of that Ilk. She died unmarried and in 1738 the lands of Dod were divided among her 'heirs-portioners', who were John of Whitlaw, Robert Rutherford and Robert's wife Esther, sister of Robert of that Ilk (and hence presumably her aunt). Cocklaw was eventually sold in about 1741. **John** (d.1412) 5th Gladstains of that Ilk, eldest son of William and Margaret Turnbull. He was probably called after his maternal grandfather. His mother transferred her properties to him when William died, some time in the reign of Robert III (probably the late 1390s). This included Hundleshope in Peeblesshire and Roberton in Selkirkshire (perhaps the first record of the name 'Roberton'), as well as land in the town of Selkirk. It is also possible that the lands of Ormiston (or Cocklaw), Orchard, Hummelknowes, etc. near Hawick were acquired by the Gledstains through this Turnbull connection; Margaret's father John was surely related to the Turnbulls of the Borthwick Water and Selkirkshire. This was the start of the family of Gledstains of that Ilk moving their centre of activity to Roxburghshire. He was probably succeeded by his brother James, or possibly by Thomas and then James. **John** (15th C.) possibly 7th of that Ilk, perhaps succeeding James, who may have been his father. However, the information is uncertain, partly because of the decline of the Earls of Douglas, their overlords. He was referred to as 'Johanni de Gledstanys de eisdem' in 1456 in the Exchequer Rolls for Peeblesshire. On the fall of the house of Douglas, Gledstanes in Lanarkshire had been forfeited to the Crown, and was granted to the Earl of Angus in 1457. However, John also still held Hundleshope (in Peeblesshire) in 1482. Around this time the Dumfriesshire branch of the family separated off. In 1463 he was on the panel of retour for the 5th Earl of Angus 'Bell the Cat' as heir to his father. He is probably the John Gledstains who acted as one of the Earl of Angus' Bailies for infefting David Scott of Branxholme in the lands of Mangerton in 1482. He was probably the John of Cocklaw who was witness to a 1483 document dealing with Denholm Mains. He may have been the 'John Gestanis' who witnessed a 1487 sasine for the lands of Boonraw and the 'Johannem Gledstanis' who was on the panel for Walter Scott inheriting the

lands and titles of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1484/5 there is a record of a dispute between the Burgh of Peebles and him (together with Thomas Lowes of Manor) over lands at Cademuir (bordering Hundleshope); the decree that he and Lowes refrain from encroaching on Peebles Common was ratified by James IV in 1505/6. However, there was a further complaint that he sent 'his houshald men and servandis, and cruelly dang and hurt thair hirdis and servandis that were kepand thair corne and gudis within thair said propir landis, and left twa of thame liand on the feild for deid', after which he sent his nephew and son, with 26 of their accomplices to drive the people off their own lands. In 1492 there was a decree from the Privy Council against him, as well as William and Archibald Douglas of Cavers, to pay to John Rutherford of Hundalee the 100 merks due to his grandfather, Nicholas Rutherford. He may be the Laird of Gledstains who was surety for John Young in Deanbrae in 1494/5. Either he or the next generation would have been the Laird of Gledstains who was fined at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502 for failure to 'give suit' for his lands of Adderstone and Adderstoneshiel. **John** of Winningtonhall (15th C.) recorded as 'of Wyndetounhall' in 1463 when he acted as Sheriff of Roxburghshire for the sasine infefting David Scott in the Barony of Branxholme. He is as 'of Wyndytourhall' when witness to a document of 1483 dealing with Denholm Mains. John of Cocklaw was also a signatory, so he was probably a relative, possibly even his son. In 1484/5 he was 'Gledstanis of Wynditonehall' when he was first witness to the transfer of the lands of Whitchesters to Robert (of Allanhaugh), son of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. He was probably the John 'Gledstanis' who was one of the witnesses for a sasine of lands in Denholm and Cavers in 1491/2. He may be the John 'gledstanys' who acted as surety for the sons of Matthew in Hassendean in 1494/5. In 1497/8 he was on the panel at Cavers to rule on the inheritance of Tillielee and Cauldcleuch by Robert Elliot; he is there 'of Winditonhaw'. He may be the John recorded in 1502 when 40 geese were stolen from him from out of 'aquam de teviot' by Adam Grahamslaw. He was probably an ancestor of the later John of Winningtonhall. **John** (1482–1518) 8th of that Ilk and Cocklaw, probably the grandson of James who suffered the famous Siege of Cocklaw. He still appears to have owned lands in Peeblesshire; He may be the John who presented Thomas Linton as suitor for his lands of Melvilleslands at the Justice-aire in Peebles in 1502 and William Dickson for his lands of 'Wodgrewington' in 1502/3. In 1509 he leased lands at Cademuir to John Murray. In 1509 he was also listed on the 'retour of inquest' (listed first, in fact) for the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas. He is named in a Douglas of Cavers document in 1509/10, verifying their lands and Barony, except for the lands held by him, as shown by a charter of David II (although it is unclear whether this also refers to the Gledstains lands). He allied himself with the Scotts of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1517 he was on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his father's barony of Branxholme. His lands at that time included Colifort, Ormiston, Dod and Giddenscleuch. He was apparently quite unscrupulous, trying to gain possession of part of the common lands of Cademuir (adjacent to Hundleshope), and being involved in a raid there in 1518. He was succeeded by his nephew John, who was mentioned in connection with the 1518 raid. **John** of Cocklaw (d.1519) nephew of John, the 8th Laird. He was the 9th Gledstains of that Ilk, although only for a year. He was probably already an old man in 1518 when there was a raid, involving him and his son Archibald, on the common lands of Peebles. It is described that the Laird of Gledstains sent forth 'John of Gledstanes his nevoy and apperand air, Archibald Gledstanes, his sone, and others to the number of twenty-six men'. He was succeeded by his son James, who contracted in 1519 to marry his son John to a daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1517 his daughter Helen was infefted in 'liferent' of the lands of 'Langhawcht' in the Barony of Manor in Peeblesshire. He may be the John of that Ilk whose widow Margaret 'Jardane' is recorded in 1542 requesting from the Court of Session that Lord Somerville pay her the rents on the lands of Libberton (in Lanrakshire). **John** of Craig and Over Kelwood (d.bef. 1537) son of Thomas, who held Over Kelwood in Dumfriesshire. He was confusingly referred to as being 'of that Ilk and Craigs', even although there were others 'of that Ilk' in Roxburghshire at the same time. He had a sasine of Over Kelwood in 1525, married Margaret Jardine, who brought a case as a widow in 1537. He was probably succeeded by his brother Matthew. **John** (d.1574) probably a son of Gledstains of that Ilk, but his parentage is not known. He held the lands of 'Quothquan', which extended to 26 acres of the former larger estate of Gledstains in Lanarkshire. He attended St. Andrews University 1505–8, then studied in

France. In 1534 he became an advocate, appointed 'Advocatus Pauperum' and was a Lord of Sessions from 1542. He was also Procurator of Judges, Member of the Privy Council and became Doctor of Laws. He was recorded in Edinburgh in 1550, on a panel ruling for the Privy Council. His property was inherited by his nephew, also John, who was Ormond Pursuivant for Scotland. He must have lived to a great old age, or else two men are compounded here. **John** (1519–64) 11th of that Ilk, son of James. He probably married a daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (Janet or Christian), to whom he had been betrothed by a marriage contract of 1519/20 (which must have been shortly after he was born). This demonstrates the close links between the Scott and Gledstains families at this time. In 1537/8 there was an assurance by several Croziers that they would not harm him, his friends or servants, with Elliots acting as cautioners. In 1542 he had a sasine for the lands of Adderstone and Adderstoneshiel. He was recorded in 1544 as heir of the deceased James of Cocklaw in a dispute with Robert Scott in Howford; he complained that Robert Scott and his tutor William Scott had made an arrangement for 6 ½ husbandlands in Cocklaw and owed him 200 merks in redemption money. Philip was a witness, and hence may have been related. He was probably the Laird of Gledstains mentioned as a creditor in the inventory of the estate of William Scott, younger of Buccleuch in 1552. He is mentioned in connection with exploits of the Scotts after 1553. In 1553/4 he was 'de Coklaw' when he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme inheriting from his grandfather. He was charged with the murder of Thomas Peebles and William Bell at 'Kaidmuir' near Peebles in 1561, probably a continuation of the claim on those lands made by his family for generations; his name is given as 'Jhone Gledstanis of Coklaw'. Although the trial was deferred indefinitely, his son James was pursued for damages by the descendants of the victims. Also in 1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. In 1562 he granted 4 husband lands in Hundleshope to Thomas, son of Robert Scott of Colifort when he married his daughter, Isabella. In 1563 he was 'of Cocklaw' and Baron of Hundleshope in Peeblesshire when he acted as superior for the lands of Glenrath. In 1563/4 he gave the tenancy of lands in Hundleshope (in Peeblesshire) to 2 men after they renounced their former 'kindenes' agreement. Also in 1563/4 he promised to enter 3 Elliots and 2 Croziers for crimes against an Englishman, with Sir William Cranston as his surety. He is probably the 'Lard of Coklaw' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1564/5 he 'and his barnis' are described as supporters of Buccleuch in the bond signed between the Scotts and the Kerrs. Although he probably firstly married a Scott, he also married Margaret Lyle, to whim he gave sasine of lands in Hundleshope; by 1568 she was married to Alexander Lauder. He was succeeded by his son James, 'little Gledstane'. His other sons were: William of Cocklaw; Walter, killed by raiders from Liddesdale; and (probably) John of Whitlaw. A document of 1561 (for the rental of Corrie Sike) states that his son and heir apparent was John, which appears to contradict other information (and is perhaps an error, unless there were 2 confounded generations here). He also had a son who married Thomas Scott. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **John** (16th C.) resident of Selkirk. He was son and heir of Selkirk Burgess Alexander in 1561 when his father promised to pay him back for the £10 Scots he had borrowed. **John** of Whitlaw (16th C.) probably son of John, 11th of that Ilk. He was the founder of the Whitlaw and Flex branch of the family. He is mentioned in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as being left something unspecified. In 1580 he is recorded as 'servand' to the Countess of Bothwell, owner of Whitlaw, when the farm was raided by a group of Elliots and Armstrongs, who stole 100 sheep. He was in the party that followed the raiders, and one of his brothers was killed in a skirmish. **John** of Winningtonhall (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1579 when he witnessed the transfer of Roughhope and Philhope from John Turnbull to Martin Elliot. In 1581 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk involving lands in Langnewton; his servant John Elliot was also a witness. In 1582 he witnessed a transaction involving the Scotts of Allanhaugh, taking place at Branxholme. He is probably the John 'of Wydeton hall' in 1584 when he signed the bond of assurance between men of Liddesdale and the English Wardens, his name appearing alongside other local Gledstains. He is recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were

given one more chance to find sureties. Probably the same John 'of Woudingtoun Hall' was witness to a marriage contract between the Gledstains of Cocklaw and the Turnbulls of Wauchope in 1593. In 1598 he was one of the signatories for the registration of a bond for John of Craig not to harm certain Maxwells, with James of Cocklaw as the surety. He resigned his lands in 1605 (presumably for the purposes of a new infeftment), and is there styled 'Joanni Gledstanis de Windintounhall'. He is named as surety for James of Cocklaw and that Ilk in a trial of 1605 (relating to reparations for John of Cocklaw's murder of Thomas Peebles in 1561). His location is there recorded as 'Wynningtoun-hauch' and 'Wyndington Haugh'. In 1607 he was chancellor of the 'assyse' which found George Henderson in Winnington to be not guilty of chopping down trees belonging to Robert Elliot of Redheugh. It seems likely that he was a close relative of James of that Ilk and related to the John of the same place a century earlier. **John** of Over Kelwood and Craigs (16th/17th C.) son of Walter. His lands were in Dumfriesshire and he was the last of his line to be referred to as 'of that Ilk'. In 1595 he was served heir to his father in the superiority of the family's original Lanarkshire lands. He was recorded in 1598 when James of Cocklaw was his surety not to harm certain Maxwells; the papers were signed in Selkirk, with John of Winningtonhall as one of the witnesses (showing that there were still connections between the separate branches of this family). In 1606 he settled Over Kelwood on his cousin Alexander, Archdeacon of St. Andrews; the grant also named Herbert, Schoolmaster of Dumfries and John, son of William, Burgess of Dumfries (both probably distant relatives). He married Agnes Maxwell, who died in 1628. His heiresses were: Margaret, who married James Watson, Burgess of St. Andrews; Elizabeth, who married Matthew Hairstanes and acquired Over Kelwood; and Agnes, who married John Hairstanes, Burgess of Dumfries, in 1622. **John** of Whitlaw (d.bef. 1672) son of Walter. He stood in for his father as Chamberlain for the Duke of Buccleuch for Hassendean and Wilton Parishes in the period 1641–47 and was Chamberlain in his own right by 1647–48. He remained Chamberlain until at least 1656, and in the last couple of years also acted for Eckford, Hawick and Clarilaw. He was the Chamberlain who gave an account of the personal property and debts of Earl Francis Scott of Buccleuch when he died in 1651. In 1648 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1652 for Robert Scott of Harwood and Beatrix Gledstains (probably a relative). He was granted the lands of Flex by James Douglas, Earl of Queensberry in 1653. He is probably the John of Whitlaw recorded on the Land Tax Rolls of 1663, when £133 6s 8d was paid for Flex in Hawick Parish and £266 13s 4d paid for Whitlaw; he also paid the teind of Eckford on behalf of the Countess of Buccleuch. He married Anna Scott (probably daughter of Walter Scott of Synton) and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Margaret (b.1639); Walter (b.1640); Francis (b.1643), who succeeded; an unnamed son (b.1645); and Helen (b.1646). His son Francis was served as his heir in the lands of Flex in 1672. **John** (16th C.) described as 'Mr. John Gledstanes, Licentiat in the Law', when his wills were recorded in Edinburgh in 1574/5, 1575, 1584 and 1589. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Gledstains. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Wilson and their children included: John (b.1670); James (b.1672); John (again, b.1678); and Jane (b.1679). **John** of Hilliesland (17th C.) recorded in 1678 when he paid the land tax on land valued at £66 13s 4d in Hawick Parish. He was surely related to Walter of Hilliesland, who paid the land tax in 1643 and 1663 (perhaps he was son of Walter). He may have been father of the John admitted as a Burgess in 1692 and an ancestor of the Town Clerks who owned Hilliesland. He was recorded being 'hillhousland' in 1685 when one of his children was baptised. He married Margaret Harkness and their children included Walter (b.1676), James (b.1677), Thomas (b.1679); Archibald (b.1681), John (b.1683), Francis (b.1685) and Bessie (b.1687). The witnesses in 1685 were 'Mr Archibald' (surely a relative) and James of that Ilk. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Isobel (or Bessie) Liddell and their children included Jane (b.1682) and William (b.1685). **John** (17th C.) recorded as brother of James of that Ilk in 1681 when he became an apprentice to tailor George Grey in Edinburgh. He was probably a younger son of William of that Ilk. **John** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was listed separately from the carier. It is possible he was the same as the Hilliesland Laird. **John** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He was listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and paid tax on 2 hearths according to

the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. His son was William. In 1717 he and his son and daughter-in-law were all rebuked by the Session for fighting with one another on the street. He is probably the John 'at the East Port', who, along with his son William, were in 1700 'found guilty of stealing peats and strae, are sentenced to stand at the crosse for a season, and be banished the town'. They stole 3 loads of peat from Galalaw and oat straw from the stack yard of Rev. Cunningham; this was said to be 'out of his extreme necessity', probably related to the great famine that spread over the country at that time. **John** of Hilliesland (17th/18th C.) admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1692. He may have been son of the earlier John of Hilliesland (if not the same man) and perhaps father of the later John of Hilliesland; he was surely related to the Town Clerks of Hawick. **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick Parish. The baptism of his son William with Isobell Burn is recorded in 1707; this is marked 'fornic:'. The witnesses were Thomas Turnbull and William Glendinning. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1717 he married Jean, daughter of Adam Glendinning and their children included John (b.1718). **John** of Whitlaw (17th/18th C.). It is unclear how he was related to earlier Gledstains of Whitlaw. He witnessed a baptism for William Henderson in the Flex in 1709. He witnessed a baptism for Archibald Paterson 'Casier in whitla' in 1716 and 2 others in 1717 (along with his brother William) for Archibald Paterson in Flex and for John Hobkirk in Whitchesters. He also witnessed a baptism for Town Clerk Walter in 1722. He was recorded as a Hawick Parish heritor in 1718 when the new Hawick Schoolmaster was appointed. He witnessed further baptisms in 1718 for John Davidson (tenant in Flex), with the other witness being his brother William, and in 1719 and 1720 for Archibald Paterson, tenant in the Flex. His brother James became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1719. He is probably the same man as John of Flex who was recorded in a 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish, when his lands of 'Flex and Meikle and Little Whitlaw' were valued at 400 merks. He probably succeeded Francis of Whitlaw, but it is unclear if he was his son or brother. He was probably succeeded by the next (and last) John of Whitlaw. **John** (d.1754) tenant of 'Hilliesland Walls' and presumably related to the Town Clerks' family. He witnessed a sasine made by Town Clerk Walter in 1728. He was described as being 'of Hilliesland' when admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1733 (and was presumably a descendant of the John of Hilliesland who became a Burgess in 1692). He may be the John who witnessed an Episcopal baptism for John of Whitlaw in 1753. He may have been the last Laird of Hilliesland to live there, and was probably the Laird who was described (in 1767) as having earlier driven his herd to Hawick Common, down the Iver Burn. **John** of Whitlaw (c.1710–bef. 83) one of the last of the family to own land locally. He may have been son of the previous John of Whitlaw. In 1738 he was one of 'heirsportioners' of Janet, daughter of Robert of that Ilk and Cocklaw, when she died unmarried; he thus received part of the lands of Dod that Janet had still possessed. He was listed on a memorial of 1738, claiming the right of the Lordship of Rutherford to John Scott of Belford. His lands were valued at £266 13s 4d in the 1740s. He was stated to be tenant of Whitlaw in the 1750s when Robert Hobkirk was Town Herd. He witnessed a baptism in 1759 for tailor James (possibly a relative). He was interested in genealogy and prepared a pedigree of the Scotts of Synton (through whom he was related on his mother's side), Whitslade, etc. in 1769; this was used as the basis for much of the booklet on the pedigree of the Scotts of Stokoe, Todrig, etc., which was printed privately in 1783 (by which time he was deceased). He was witness to a sasine in Hawick in 1764. He was said to have been an officer under Prince Charles and remained a Jacobite sympathiser (as described by Robert Wilson). He went about on crutches in later life, and blamed his rheumatism on the house of Hanover! He was also known for having a large feast every Christmas. His daughter Mira was baptised in 1753, by Episcopal Minister Rev. Findlay McLennan, making it clear that the family continued to follow that particular faith; the witnesses were Dr. Robert Scott of Whitslade, as well as John and James Gledstains from Hawick (who were probably his brothers, cousins, or other near relatives). The name of his wife is unknown, and it is not clear what happened to Mira, or whether he had other children. **John** (d.1781) has his death recorded in Hawick. He is listed as 'Elder in the Green meeting', presumably meaning the Green Kirk. It is not impossible he was the same man as John of Whitlaw. **John** (1724–83) son of the second Walter, writer (i.e. lawyer) in Hawick. He was recorded as a writer in 1762 and 1765 when he witnessed baptisms for baker Robert Scott. He was also a writer in 1767 when witnessing a case relating to

the Hammermen. He was elected Town Clerk in 1763 and remained until his death in 1783, with a short gap in 1768–70 (precise dates uncertain), when he was deprived of office for being a Jacobite supporter and refusing to take the oath of government (although Robert Wilson's account of this is confused). He was assisted by Thomas Wintrope for several years, perhaps until 1768. He was also tenant of Meikle and Little Whitlaws, and had the farms as aliment from the Duke of Buccleuch (although this could be confusion with his namesake, John of Whitlaw). He kept a public house in town (like his predecessors as Town Clerk), where it was said that most of Hawick's civic business was carried out. He apparently liked to avoid litigation and was fond of resolving disputes by inviting both parties to his house in the evening to discuss things amicably. He wrote a detailed account of the great flood of 1767. In 1767 he one of the representatives of Hawick at the perambulation of the Common made as part of the court case for its division. In 1769 he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. He is probably the John who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He married Ann Weir, who died in 1805; she was probably daughter of the earlier Town Clerk James Weir, born in 1738. Their children included: Walter (b.1765); James (b.1766), who owned 80 High Street; William (b.1768); Christian, who married manufacturer Walter Richardson; Elizabeth (b.1776); and Ann (b.1781), who may have married John 'the Turk' Scott. The witnesses to the 1768 baptism were writer James Weir (probably his brother-in-law) and Schoolmaster James Inglis, in 1776 were surgeon James Wilson and Schoolmaster James Inglis, and in 1781 were ex-Bailie John Wilson and James Inglis again. He appears to have been the last male of the direct family of Gledstains in Teviotdale. His 2 daughters were served as heiresses to him in 1808 and sold 80 High Street in 1809 (so his sons must have been deceased by then); they are probably the 'Mrs. Richardson and Miss Gladstanes' listed in 1811 as owners of part of the particate lands of Hawick. He was succeeded as Town Clerk by his nephew, John Inglis. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Margaret Beattie in 1770. They had a daughter Joanna baptised in Wilton in 1778. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Katherine Riddell in 1775. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Stevenson and their son William was baptised in the East Bank Kirk in 1818. **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Hume in Hawick Parish in 1847. **John** (19th C.) married Jane Beattie in 1848, the marriage reported in Roberton and Jedburgh Parishes. **Katherine** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Marion** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1697 when she and others complained that Margaret Drummond and Elizabeth Miller had stolen items from their houses, as well as from Bailie Laing's cellar. **Matthew** (15th C.) witness to a sasine of the Cranstons of that Ilk for Denholm Mains in 1465/6. Matthew and Cuthbert were also witnesses. Perhaps the same 'Matho Gledstanis' was witness to a letter of appraising for the lands of Whithope, directed by William Douglas of Cavers, in 1500. **Matthew** of Over Kelwood (d.c.1554) son of Thomas and brother of John, who he succeeded. He lived in Dumfriesshire and was referred to as being 'of that Ilk', even though the Roxburghshire branch were probably the superior line. He had a sasine of Over Kelwood in 1536. He married Elizabeth Livingstone and their daughter Mirabella married a relative, Herbert of Dundee, to whom he gave Over Kelwood in 1541. He was recorded in connection with the lands in Lanarkshire in 1542 and 1543. His grandson Walter was also referred to as being 'of that Ilk'. **Mira** (b.1753) daughter of John of Whitlaw. There is an entry in the Hawick Parish Kirk baptismal records that she was baptised by Episcopalian minister Rev. Findlay McLennan, with witnesses Robert Scott of Whitslade, and John and James Gledstains (who were probably uncles or other close relatives). This was one of the few pieces of evidence that there was a continuing Episcopal Kirk in Hawick through the 18th century. **Patrick** (14th C.) juror in Roxburgh in 1335/6, for an English inquistion regarding expenses at Jedburgh Castle. He swore fealty to Edward III in 1346 following the Battle of Durham (Neville's Cross). He may have been a son of Herbert and was surely related to William, who was also recorded in 1346. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded in the 1493 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. He was 'Patricius gledstanis in coklaw'; he must surely have been related to the Gledstains of Cocklaw and that Ilk, although appears to have been a tenant rather than a laird. He was allowed to 'compone' for multiple thefts: 12 cows from John Anderson; 58 sheep from William Knight; 120 score sheep from James Sinclair

and Robert Knight; 80 sheep from James Crays; 100 sheep and 50 cows from Hartshaw; plundering from the tenants of Glengelt; and stealing horses and other things from Robert Walderston, William Allan, John Hutchison and their neighbours. His surety was Sir Robert Ker. **Patrick** (15th C.) tenant in Hummelknowes, recorded in the 1494/5 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. He was allowed to 'compone' for the theft of 4 sheep from Yairi, with James Pringle of Smailholm as his surety. It seems that he was a different man from Patrick in Cocklaw. **Philip** (16th C.) witness in Selkirk to a document involving a dispute between John of Cocklaw and Robert Scott in Howford. **Rachel** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1686 her servant, Janet Scott, said she bought a pack of wool from St. Boswell's Fair and that this was the same wool that William Paterson claimed was his. It is unclear how she might have been related to other Gledstains **Robert** (15th C.) record as 'de Glestanys' in 1420 in a request to the Pope to allow his marriage contract to go ahead. This was a marriage with Janet, daughter of William Turnbull, from Glasgow Diocese, despite the fact that he admitted earlier fornication with Janet, daughter of John Turnbull (from the same Diocese, perhaps John of Minto or John of Bedrule), who was related to his intended wife 'in the third degree of consanguinity'. He is listed on the 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick in 1424 for lands in Hownam. James of that Ilk was also listed and so perhaps related. In 1434 he witnessed a charter where Archibald, Earl of Douglas granted Nether Crailing to William Cranston. Probably the same Robert 'de Gledstanis' was a bailie of Sir William Crichton of that Ilk, when he infefted Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in Grahamslaw in 1439. And he appeared as witness allong with Crichton and others on a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas to the Kers of Altonburn in 1439. Probably the same Robert witnessed a charter for William Cranston of Crailing in 1443. Probably the same man is 'Roberto Gleddistanys de le Crag' in 1446 when he witnessed a charter between Inglis of Manor and Scott of Buccleuch; his lairdship was probably Craig in Dumfriesshire. He is probably the same 'Roberto de Gledstanis' (an esquire) in 1452 when he is the first witness listed on the sasine for the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1454/5 he is 'Robert of Gledstanys' when he witnessed a document for Ker of Altonburn. And in 1463/4 he was 'Roberto de Gledstanys' among the men who received a reward from the King for the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. Probably the same man is recorded as 'Glendstanys' when he witnessed a charter of 1468 dealing with the Scotts of Buccleuch and lands of Lempitlaw. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Robertum Gledstanis' in 1484 when he was on the inquest panel for the inheritance of the Barony of Hawick. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) described as being from Annan when he witnessed a charter at Caerlaverock in 1492/3. Probably the samerRobert is described as 'scutiferis' (i.e. shield-bearer) when he witnessed a charter for John, Lord Maxwell, in 1505. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1600 as 'son natural' to James of Cocklaw. Along with his father, brother James and cousin James, he was accused of killing James Dickson near Peebles; they were all denounced as rebels for non-appearance. He and James were described as 'in Menar' (i.e. Manor in Peeblesshire) in 1599 when they faced excommunication by the Session for the murder of James Dickson. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'pr Todschahauch' when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He was proprietor of Todshawhaugh in a 1650 list of communicants of the Borthwick valley. His wife may have been Agnes Rule, with their daughter Margaret baptised in Hawick in 1639. In 1648 he was listed on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire (along with Walter of Cocklaw and John of Whitlaw, who must have been closely related). He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Adam Scott in 1652. Either he or a son of the same name was listed in 1686 as tenant of the lands of Whames in the ratification of the Barony of Hawick to Anna Duchess of Buccleuch. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was on a 1684 list of men declared as fugitives for religious nonconformity. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret and their children included: Walter (b.1688); and Agnes (b.1691). The witnesses in 1691 were Andrew Fletcher and Thomas Wallace. **Robert** (17th C.) tailor in Raesknowe. In 1719 and 1725 he witnessed baptisms for William Williamson, herd in Whitchesters. His children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included Margaret (b.1693) and Margaret (again, b.1700). In the 1700 record his wife's forename is given as Janet and the witnesses are David Graham and John Armstrong, tenants in Raesknowe. In 1714 he married Isobel Hobkirk, who was described as 'widow in whitchesters'; perhaps she is the woman of that name who married Whitlaw tailor Robert Cairns in 1703. There is no

evidence of any children from this second marriage. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was listed as 'ane hyred servant in hawick' in 1700 and as a workman in 1708. He married Janet Brown and their children (although the mother's name is not always given) probably included: Anna (b.1690); Walter (b.1693); Robert (b.1696); John (b.1700); Janet (b.1703); Robert (b.1705), who lived in Roberton Parish; Marion (b.1708); and Margaret (b.1709). The witnesses in 1693 were John Stuart and John Black, in 1700 were weaver Thomas Turnbull and 'officer' James Lethem, in 1705 were Bailie Patrick Richardson and weaver Andrew Brown (probably his wife's father or brother) and in 1708 were merchant Robert Robson and flesher Walter Anderson. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1705 he is recorded (twice) being given money from the Session poor box. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) listed as 'of that Ilk' in 1704 as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. Also in 1704 he petitioned the Bailies of Hawick to let him 'cast divots in the Common of Havicke', this was to thatch his stable at Hummelknowes. It is unclear who he was, since the Laird of Cocklaw at the time was James; but perhaps he was a brother of James, and hence son of William. Probably the same Robert of that Ilk married Janet, daughter of Robert Elliot of Larriston in 1706 (and she secondly married John Scott of Gorrenberry in 1716, so he was presumably dead by then). He may be the Gledstains in Hummelknowes recorded in an account in Selkirk in 1707. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident. In 1721 he married Marion 'Lun or Douglas' (suggesting his wife had previously been married). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1742 and Harden Burnfoot in 1753. His children (assuming these are all the same father Robert) included Magdalen (b.1742), Thomas (b.1747), Thomas (again, b.1747), Kathrine (b.1753) and Robert (b.1756). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident. He married Jean (or Jane) Scott in 1780 and she died in 1805. **Robert** (b.c.1763) perhaps son of William, resident of Chapelhill. He married Mary Scott in Wilton Parish in 1788. This means he was probably different from the Robert who married Jean Scott 8 years earlier. Their children included: Peggy (b.1789); William (b.1792); and James (b.1794). When Peggy was baptised the family were at Overhall. The 1792 and 1794 baptisms were recorded in Hawick with witnesses the 'Associate Congregation'. Perhaps the same Robert was a 78 year old agricultural labourer living with the Anderson family at Whitehaugh Cottages in 1841. **Robert** (b.1770s) resident of Branxholme. He was recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (18th C.) labourer at Bowanhill in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia, with the annotation 'Serving' and his name appearing again in 1798. In 1798 it was explicitly recorded that he volunteered to serve in place of John Henderson (labourer in Hawick), who at that point had not been located. Later in 1798 he was reported to 'have joined the Regiment', as confirmed in the amended list of 1799. **Robert** (1778–1858) born at Gledsnest near Teviothead. He may be the same man as the labourer at Bownahill who was on the Militia ballot in 1797 and 1798. In about 1802 he married Ann Rae (c.1778–1842) and their children included: William (1805–82), who married Catherien Renwick; John (1807–84), who married Isabella Elliot and is buried in Andes; Thomas (1808–86), who married Mary Bigar and is also buried in Andes; Walter (1810–60), married Isabella Elizabeth Biggar and is buried in Andes; Violet (c.1812–24); James (1814–85); Robert (b.1817), who died in infancy; and Robert O. (again, 1819–99), who married Jane Nichol Miller from Roberton. Note that some of these children correspond to baptismal records with the father 'William'; hence it is possible he was known as both Robert and William. In 1817 the family emigrated to the U.S.A., settling in Bovina, Delaware County. They are buried in the Old United Presbyterian Cemetery in Bovina. **Robert** (b.1812) eldest son of William. He married Mina Nichol. In 1840 he and his wife emigrated to Canada along with his parents and siblings. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1535 when he witnessed a bond between Mark Ker in Kippielaw, John Scott in Thirlestane and others. In 1539 he witnessed another transaction for Elizabeth, mother of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. **Thomas** (14th/15th C.) son of Sir William and brother of John and James. It seems that John was the eldest brother and succeeded to their father's lands, while their mother's lands were divided among the brothers. He was probably the youngest son, but that is uncertain. He may have owned the lands of Flex. He acquired Roberton (in Selkirkshire) from his mother in 1412, confirmed by a charter of James I in 1430. It is

possible he is the same Thomas 'Gleddistanis' appointed (along with Stephen Scott and others) as a procurator by Ellen Rule of Primside when she resigned her lands to their superior, Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1439. Probably the same Thomas had a charter from the Duke of Albany (around 1410) for the lands of 'Withnyhope' (or perhaps 'Wauchop') in Selkirkshire. He could be the same Thomas who witnessed a confirmation of the Church of Cavers to Melrose Abbey in 1404. His wife was Margaret and he was succeeded by their son Alexander. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1511 when he witnessed a charter for Margaret Colville relating to lands in Oxnam. It is unclear how he was related to the Roxburghshire Gledstains. He could be the Thomas who had a charter for 'Overkeldvod' (i.e. Over Kelwood, in Dumfriesshire) in 1509, and hence was probably a son of Herbert, Rector of Dornoch. This Thomas was 'of that Ilk' in Lanarkshire in 1508. He could also be the Laird of 'crag gledstanis' who was fined at the Justice-aire in Dumfries in 1504, for failing to give suit for his lands of Craig. He was father of John and Matthew, who were both of Over Kelwood and that Ilk. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1706 he married Bessie Sanderson and their children included Janet (b.1707), John (b.1710) and Janet (b.1712), Bessie (b.1716) and Francis (b.1718). The witnesses in 1707 were Bailies Robert Ruecastle and George Martin. He could be the son of John and Margaret Harkness who was born in 1679. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1723 and 1725. His children, baptised in Cavers, included Bessie (b.1717), William (b.1721), Janet (b.1723) and Walter (b.1725). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Leithead and their daughter Helen (b.1796/7) married poet John Halliday. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) resident of Harwood in Hawick Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He may have been son of William, who was farmer at Harwood in 1797. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Lunn and their children included: Agnes (b.1811); Walter (b.1817); Robert (b.1819); and Thomas (b.1821). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) carter in Hawick. The death of his unnamed child is recorded in 1816. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth ('Betsy') Michie in Hawick in 1843 and their children included: Thomas (b.1843); Elizabeth (b.1846); Eliza (b.1847); Helen (b.1848); Jane (b.1851); and Margaret (b.1853). Some of the children were baptised in the Hawick Free Kirk. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Mary Miller and their son John was baptised in 1872. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Isabella Fox, daughter of Gilbert Amos, who was joiner at Chesters. He died in an accident at Southdean sawmill. **Walter** (15th C.) witness to a sasine of 1470 relating to the lands of Grahamslaw and the Scotts of Buccleuch. The same Walter may have witnessed a Buccleuch document of 1464/5 relating to Ladyurd, and hence be from the Peebles area. Probably the same Walter also witnessed a document relating to Kirkurd for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1475/6. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) listed on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. He comes right after George in the list, suggesting they were related. **Walter** (d.1580) probably son of John, 11th of that Ilk, he was brother of James of Cocklaw. He may be the same 'Walter Gledstanes' (location not given) who is recorded in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being owed about £13 'for his fie' (he may thus have acted as some kind of factor or chamberlain, as his descendants did). He was killed by men of Liddesdale, led by Lancie Armstrong, when a party of Scotts and Gladstains followed those who had raided Meikle Whitlaw, but were ambushed on their way back home through Liddesdale (probably the morning after the raid on Whitlaw). After complaints to the Privy Council none of those implicated in the ambush appeared, and hence they were declared rebels. **Walter** of Over Kelwood and Craigs (d.c.1593) son of Herbert and Mirabella. He had a sasine for Over Kelwood in 1570 and was also referred to as being 'of that Ilk' (complicating the issue with the Gledstains of Cocklaw), being superior of the Lanarkshire lands. He was succeeded by his son John in 1593/4. **Walter** (d.c.1599) resident 'in Makcarstoun' when his will was recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1599. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) 'servitor to the Guidman of Hayning' in 1607 when he gave evidence in the court case when Robert Scott of Oakwood accused Rev. Shaw of Selkirk of swearing. He is recorded being 'in Haining' in 1608 when he was part of a group of Scotts and others who attacked Selkirk Mill. James Gledstains was also listed. **Walter** of Dod (17th C.) recorded in

1627 as holding, along with Walter Scott of Buccleuch, the Trinitylands in Hawick. He may be the same Walter of Dod who was recorded in the 1640s. He (or perhaps his son) may have been Laird of Dod in 1643 when he held the lands of Adderstoneshiel, with his mother having the liferent of Adderstonelee. He may be the Walter of Dod whose daughter Eupham married John Rutherford of Littleleheugh. **Walter** of Whitlaw (d.c.1643) part of the assize at the Justice Court in Jedburgh in 1611. He was also part of the 1616 jury that convicted Jock Scott, 'the Suckler', of sheep stealing. He is recorded as a 'personne of assyse' in the local Circuit Court of 1622. In 1627 he was one of 9 men charged with performing a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick; he was one of the men who refused to accept some of the items in the valuation, presumably because of a dispute over either the Kirland, Ladyland or Trinitylands. He was also recorded in a county valuation of lands in Hawick Parish in 1643, his lands being valued at £266 13s 4d. He also appears as Chamberlain (or Factor) to the Earl of Buccleuch in existing records of rents and teinds for the period 1631–40 for Hassendean, Hawick and Wilton Parishes, also including Denholm. He was probably ill by the next year when his son John stood in for him, and was deceased by the time of the 1642–43 accounts. In one document he is transcribed as 'Walter Gledstones in Whitehall', presumably an error. He may be the Walter of Whitlaw who is listed by Scott of Satchells as being one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch (the only one not called Scott), who was a close cousin to the Scotts and was given the lands of Whitlaw for this service; however, this may referred to an earlier generation. He is probably the Walter of Whitlaw whose daughter Margaret married Walter Scott, Laird of Galalaw. **Walter** (17th C.) possessor of the farm of Blackburn in Liddesdale in 1632. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Wood and their children included Marion (b.1640) and Agnes (b.1641). **Walter** of Cocklaw (17th C.) probably the son of James, as recorded in 1648. He was 14th of that Ilk. He may have had brothers William, Robert and James. It is possible he was the Walter of that Ilk listed in 1617 among Border Lairds who renewed their pledge to keep the peace (although it is possible this was an error for James). It is possible he was the Walter of Cocklaw who was recorded as superior of the lands of Hundleshope in Peeblesshire in 1620 when they were granted to Sir William Scott of Harden. In 1620 he was 'of Coklaw' when there was a complaint by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs that he had not repaid 3 loans, totalling about 300 merks. He was 'Laird of Gledstains' when he witnessed the baptism of Walter of Hilliesland in 1642; this was along with his eldest son William. He was probably the Laird of Gledstains whose lands in Cavers Parish were valued at £1240 in 1643; this consisted of the farms of Hummelknowes, Ormiston and Orchard. He was 'of Coklaw' in 1648 when listed on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. He was succeeded by William, who was probably his son, and is recorded in 1663. **Walter** of Hilliesland (17th C.) recorded in a 1643 valuation of lands in Hawick Parish (with the spelling 'of Halysland'). His lands were worth £66 13s. 4d. per year. He is presumably different from Walter of Whitlaw, who was listed separately in 1643. However, it is unclear how he was related to other local Gledstains, but he may have been father of John of Hilliesland who paid the land tax in 1678. **Walter** of Dod (17th C.) recorded in 1649 when his son and heir George was infefted in the lands of Hunthill (in Cavers Parish) by William Earl of Lothian. He is probably the same Walter of Dod who married Agnes Douglas of Cavers, and whose son Walter was minister at New Abbey. His grandson Abraham was served heir to his lands of Hunthill in 1676. **Walter** of Flex (17th C.). He married Esther, daughter of Richard Rutherford of Littleheugh and granddaughter of John Rutherford of Capehope. His wife's mother may have been Eupham, daughter of William Gledstains. It is unclear how he was related to other Gledstains of Flex. **Rev. Walter** (1624–60) son of Walter of Dod and Agnes Douglas of Cavers. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1645 and in 1650 became minister at New Abbey, Kirkcudbright. He married Margaret, 2nd daughter of John Crichton of Crawfordston, who was widow of William Lawrie in Ingliston. His children included James and Agnes. His widow married James Mair, minister of Troqueer. His gravestone had the following lines (in Latin): 'Q. Wherefore lies the Gladstone Hidden by the dark stone? A. The bosom of the earth Conceals the gem of gold'. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Turnbull and their children included Marion (b.1639), John (b.1643) and Bessie (b.1649). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Isobel Lauder and their children included Helen (b.1646) and Jean (b.1649). **Walter** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1676

he and James Liddell were involved in checking the weights used by other traders in Town. He could be the same man as the tailor who witnessed a baptism for Francis in 1680 (suggesting that they were related). He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter Francis** of Hilliesland (1642–1718) son of Lieut. Francis and Margaret Stewart, he was born in Hawick, about 3 years before his father was killed. His baptism was witnessed by Walter of that Ilk, and his eldest son William (suggesting a close like between the families), and was carried out by Rev. Robert Cunningham in Hawick. He was Town Clerk 1673–1696, and after a 1 year gap again in c.1696–1710, then sharing the position with his son Walter until his death in 1718. There was a significant change in the handwriting in the Town Book when he stopped writing it in the archaic form in 1718. He was Town Clerk on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell drawn up in 1693. In 1680 he witnessed baptisms for George Young and Janet Purdom, and for John Stewart. He gave evidence in the trial of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe (for being a Covenanter) in 1681. He may be the Walter 'in Hawicke' who is listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682. He is probably the 'Mr Walter Gladstains' who witnessed baptisms for George Deans in 1673, for wright Francis in 1682, for Bailie William Scott in 1683, and for Schoolmaster John Purdom in 1685. He is probably one of the 2 men of his name who witnessed a baptism for John Cavers in hawick in 1671. He may also be the Gledstains whose letter to Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1683 told of the imprisonment of several local lairds for trumped up charges relating to supporting the Covenanters; if so he was factor to Douglas of Cavers and wrote several letters that are extant. In 1688 he was 'wryter in Hawick' when he acted as a witness to boundaries being marked out between lands at the east end of Hawick. He was 'notar in Hawick' when there were protests made to him about the perambulation of Wilton Common in the 1690s. In 1697 he was one of 4 men who protested against the continuing of Robert Ruecastle as Bailie, through there being a vacancy and on account of an agreement made with the Commissioners of the Duchess of Buccleuch, until a new election for Bailie was held. In 1701 he was cited at the Kirk Session for being drunk at a burial and 'using expressions savouring of blasphemy in his drunkenness'; he acknowledged his guilt and being reported again in 1702 promised to endeavour to remain sober. He was 'Mr' when he witnessed a baptism for Patrick Angus in 1704 and for his son Walter in 1708. He also witnessed baptisms in 1709 for Schoolmaster John Purdom and for Robert Porteous. Either he or his son was witness for a baptism in 1709 for George Johnston, tenant in Hilliesland. In a 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish his lands were valued at 100 merks. He was also a heritor of Hawick Parish, recorded in 1711 and 1718. He was listed as 'Mr Walter Gladstains' when he witnessed a baptism in 1687; the other witness was James, who was probably a close relative, and may have been James of that Ilk. He was listed in the same way when he witnessed a baptism for weaver John Stewart and another for tailor Walter (his namesake and probably relative) in 1688. He was also 'Mr walter Gledstaines' when he paid tax for 4 hearths in Hawick, 'eist the water', in 1694; this suggests he had quite a substantial house. In 1707 'the town clerk's wyf' (presumably his wife) was ordered by the Council to be paid back for expenses incurred at the Queen's birthday in 1706. He translated Rev. Cunninghame's 'Lines written on the situation of the burgh and town of Hawick' (possibly the earliest verse about Hawick) from the Latin. The ancient family bible, now in the Museum, appears to have been largely inscribed by him; it records his own baptism, the earlier death of his father 'and nyne sister sons of Sir William Douglass off Cavers' at the Battle of Aulderne, his own death and entries made by his son Walter and later descendants. He may also have been the Town Clerk who entertained a party of Jacobite officers while their army was encamped in Hawick in 1715 (although Robert Wilson ascribes this to a later Town Clerk in 1745). In 1704 he also provided what was probably the first translation of the 1537 Charter, appearing in print in Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Margaret Sinclair in Lord Torphicen's house in Calder in 1671, and she died in 1689, aged about 43. Their children were: Walter, who was also Town Clerk; Francis (1672–73), who died of smallpox; William (b.1674); Agnes (b.1677), who married Col. William Murray and went with him to Flanders; Gideon (1678–82), also died of smallpox; and Margaret (1681–82). The 1672 baptism was carried out by Rev. John Langlands and witnessed by George Langlands of that Ilk, George Scott of Boonraw and Francis of Whitlaw. The 1674 baptism was carried out by Rev. Francis Scott of Minto (and later

Hassendean), with witnesses Rev. James Gledstanes of Yetholm, Rev. John Chisholme of Lilliesleaf and schoolmaster John Purdom. The 1677 baptism was carried out by Rev. John Langlands and witnessed by wright Walter and James Deans (both Bailies). The 1678 baptism by Rev. Langlands was witnessed by James of that Ilk, as well as the 2 present Bailies, William Scott and James Deans. The 1681 baptism by Rev. Langlands was witnessed by 'ye lairds of Meikle Boonraw and Horsleyhill, Mr Archibald Gledstains, broyr. to Whitlaw, Bayleas William Scott, Deanes, Gledstane, and Westport'. **Bailie Walter** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. He was a Bailie in the 1690s. Probably the same wright is recorded as in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He may be one of the 2 men of this name who witnessed a baptism for John Cavers in Hawick in 1671. He is probably the wright who in 1677 witnessed a baptism for Walter of Hilliesland (Town Clerk of Hawick), who may thus probably a relative. His wife was Janet Scott and their children probably included Agnes (b.1672), Margaret (b.1673), Janet (b.1676) and Marion (b.1678). However, a tailor of the same name was also married a Janet Scott and had children about the same time. The witnesses in 1676 were John Aitkin and James Deans and in 1678 were William Haswell and James Gledstains (who was surely related). Probably the same Walter was recorded as Bailie in 1697. Perhaps the same wright is listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 and among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded in the 1678 valuation roll as portioner of Samieston in Jedburgh Parish. This land was formerly owned by Moir of Otterburn, but sold to the Duke of Roxburghe. It was listed as 'Lands in Samieston, formerly Walter Gladstain's £233 6s 8d' in 1788. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hummelknowes on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear how he was related to other family members. **Walter** (d.bef. 1719) tailor in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for wright Robert Cowan in 1688. He was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was also listed as a tailor among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. Note the possible confusion with 'William', who was a tailor in Hawick at about the same time and also the contemporary wright of the same name (whose wife also had the same name!). He also witnessed baptisms for weaver Walter Greenshields in Branxholme Town in 1703 and for John Davidson and Jean Gledstains in the Flex in the 1716. His wife was Janet Scott and their son James was baptised in Hawick in 1688, with witnesses 'Mr Walter' (presumably his namesake the Town Clerk) and Bailie James Deans. Helen (b.1684) was probably also his child, with witnesses Francis (probably also a relative) and Thomas Bridges. His daughter Marion married William Stoddart ('Casaer in Flexs') in 1719. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, more specifically probably the Hassendean part. He may be the Walter, married to Janet Scott, whose son James was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1681, with witnesses John Hope and Charles Wood. He is probably the Walter who witnessed Roberton (or Hassendean) baptisms for James Scott in 1680, Robert and Marion Scott in 1683 and Adam Sanderson in 1684. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His children included: John (b.1695). He may be the same man who later married Helen Sanderson. **Walter** 'Walter Alison' (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1709 he was recorded as 'distinctionis causa called Walt: Alison' (to distinguish him from the Town Clerk of the same name, among others); however, it is unclear what this name may have referred to. He may have been related to Thomas, who married Bessie Sanderson. In 1703 he married Helen Sanderson (who was also from Hawick Parish). Their children included: William (b.1703); John (b.1706); Isobel (b.1709); Robert (b.1713); and Walter (b.1716). John (b.1708) and John (again, b.1711) were probably also their children. The witnesses in 1706 were Bailie James Deans and carrier Robert Aitken, in 1709 were Bailies James Burn and Robert Ruecastle and in 1716 were merchant William Chisholme and gardener William Hope. **Walter** junior of Hilliesland (d.1732) son of Walter who was Town Clerk. He was recorded being 'of Hilhousland' (i.e. Hilliesland) in 1707 and 1708, even although his father was still alive at that point. He himself was Town Clerk from 1710 probably until his death, with James Weir taking over from him. It was said that he was a strong supporter of the Town Herd in stopping encroachment on the Common, but that 'since his death there was never one to support the Herd, and the Common had been ten times worse used than it was before'. He is probably the Walter of Hilliesland who was amitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1704. He was Town Clerk when he witnessed baptisms for smith James Beattie in 1719, for William Hill, weaver in the Flex in 1720, and for merchant James

Aitkin and for Simon Miller in 1722. He may have had an inn (like other Town officials in those days); it is recorded in 1724 that £5 8s. Scots was 'spent in the clerk's, being the King's birthday'. He continued writing in the family bible started by his father. This includes recording the death of 'Captaine Elliot, my brother-in-law' at Bruges in 1696. He married Agnes (or Anna) Elliott from Langholm in 1690; she was daughter of Robert Elliot and Janet Maxwell. The marriage in Langholm was carried out by Rev. John Stewart of Wilton, with witnesses being Scott of Rennaldburn and his brother James, plus 'Achin— Arkleton' (perhaps the Laird of Arkleton) and his son, as well as Archibald (presumably of Whitlaw); these were presumably all Episcopalians. The marriage appears to have been recorded in Hawick Parish in 1706, although the family bible clearly states that they were married in 1690. Their children included: Janet (b.1707); Bessie (b.1708); and John (b.1711). The witnesses in 1707 were 'Mr Walter' (presumably his father) and Thomas Laik in Billerwell (perhaps the minister in Southdean) and in 1708 were 'Mr Walter' (again) and Bailie Robert Ruecastle. Euphan (1694–95), whose birth and death are marked in the family bible, was probably his daughter; she was baptised by Thomas Somerville of Cavers, with the witnesses being James Scott of Ormiston and his son, James Deans, Rev. Francis Scott of Hassendean, John Laing, William Aitkin, Thomas Briggs, litster George Young, cordiner John Scott and weaver Andrew Brown (this perhaps representing some of the remaining Episcopalians in Hawick). There was also a daughter, born in 1692, who died soon after birth. His son Walter was baptised in 1697, again by Rev. Thomas Somerville, with witnesses being 'Mr Francis — [perhaps Scott, former minister of Hassendean], baylies Scott, Laing, Oliver wright, Walter Scott, apothecary, and divers others'. He secondly married Elizabeth ('Bessie' or 'Bettie'), daughter of Hawick tailor John Scott, in an 'irregular marriage' of 1720 (his name being incorrectly given as 'William Gladstains, toun clerk' in the Session records); this marriage was carried out by 'James Macubine', possibly an Episcopalian minister. He also witnessed an irregular marriage himself in Hawick in 1724. He was succeeded as Town Clek by his son John (1724–83). His other children included: Agnes (b.1721); Walter (b.1722); Joanna (b.1726), who married James Inglis; William (again, b.1728); and James. The witnesses in 1722 were Col. William Murray of Bowhill, Walter Scott of Crumhaugh, Archibald Scott of Boonraw and John Gledstains of Whitlaw. There is some confusion over whether he died in 1732 or later in 1739. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1762 he married Betty Sinton, who was also from Roberton. **Walter** (18th C.) married Betty Linton in Roberton Parish in 1762. **Walter** (1817–82) 2nd son of farm worker William. In 1840, along with his parents and siblings, he emigrated to Canada, settling on the banks of the Nith River in southern Ontario. He first made chairs at the Nithsvale Chair Factory, and was then responsible for the construction of the nearby Stanley Street Church and Knox Church. He ran a general store in Ayr Ontario for many years. In 1869 the family moved to a farm near Gentry, Missouri. In 1847 he married Jane, daughter of Alexander Easton and Jeannie Kyle, who had emigrated from Castleton; she died in 1914. Their children were Jane, William R., Eliza, Alexander, Jeannie Kyle, George E., Anna M., Walter and Mary. They are buried at Knox Cemetery, near Gentry. **Walter** (b.1817/8) frameworker who lived at 7 Kirk Wynd. His wife was Helen and their children included Helen, David, Thomas, Mary and Agnes. He is probably the Walter 'Gledstains' whose recollections of James Hogg informed Robert Murray's 1863 article. In 1866 he donated 'an old Scotch coin' to the Museum. **William** of Minto (14th C.) recorded in 1346 along with Patrick when they paid homage to King Edward after the Battle of Neville's Cross. He was described as being of 'Mintowe', which was presumably Minto in Teviotdale. In 1347 he was part of a panel of inquest held at Roxburgh under the English authorities; he was again 'of Mintowe'. It is possible that he was the same as Sir William of that Ilk. **Sir William** (d.c.1365) probably the grandson of Herbert, and hence 3rd of that Ilk. In 1354 he witnessed a charter of Robert of Alton relating to the chantry at the Church of Roxburgh; his name also appears on 4 confirming charters. He was recorded in financial documents relating to Coldingham Priory in 1356–i62. He is probably the 'William de Gledestan chivaler' who was one of 2 men commanded by Edward III to deliver a Scottish prisoner to the Tower of London in 1357. He also witnessed a deed of 1357/8 for the lands of Altonburn. He became a follower of the Earl of Douglas and accompanied the Earl to France in 1356, being made a Knight at the Battle of Poitiers. He was later imprisoned in the Tower of London for 16 months, being released

in 1358. To be released he had to swear never to bear arms against the English King, except in the presence of the King of Scotland or in self-defence. In 1357/8 his wife Alice was granted passage to visit him. In about 1358 he witnessed a grant of the lands of Penangushope and Cauldcleuch to Melrose Abbey, by William, Earl of Douglas; this is the first record of a connections between the Douglases and the Gledstains of that Ilk, which would last for several generations. In 1359/60 he is 'William of Gladstanys' when he witnessed a charter by William, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Liddesdale. There is a letter of protection of 1360 from William, 1st Earl of Douglas, referring to Sir William as his Bailie of the Barony of Cavers and charging him to protect the lands of the Abbot and Convent of Melrose within the Barony (specifically Ringwood). At about the same time he witnessed a confirmation of the advowson of Cavers Kirk to Melrose Abbey. In about 1360 he witnessed a charter for lands in Lauderdale and was also recorded in the Exchequer Rolls as a watcher of wool on the marches. He was probably deceased in 1363 when his wife Alice was granted protection for her lands in the English-controlled part of Scotland. He was succeeded by his son Sir William, who was granted his lands in Peeblesshire in 1365. His seal (of 1358) appears to bear a winged lion rampant and the inscription 'S' WILLELMI DE GLEDESTANES'. **Sir William** (d.c.1400) son of Sir William according to a charter of 1365, when he was granted his father's land of 'Wodgrenyton, Wynkiston and Acolmfelde' in Peeblesshire, which Patrick Maxwell had resigned. In 1358 he was a prisoner in England and stated to be son of Sir William, when he was released and also given a passage of safe-conduct to study in England for 2 years. The education may suggest that he was not the eldest son at that point. In 1363 he was probably the William was among a number of Scotsmen given safe conduct into England by King Edward (probably related to a ransom). He witnessed a charter by James, Earl of Douglas in the period 1394–88 and had been knighted by then. He is probably the William who witnessed the charter by John Turnbull of Minto, granting Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedburgh in 1390. He obtained lands near Peebles from David II, and is referred to in 1396 as 'of Gledstanes and Coklaw'. This 'Coklaw' is believed to have been in Lanarkshire, and gave its name to the tower built later near Hawick. In 1396 Sir William Inglis was granted the Barony of Manor, except for the lands there that he possessed. He also had a charter for 'Winkistoun and Wodgrainningtoun' in Peeblesshire in the time of Robert III (probably the 1390s). He married Margaret Turnbull (said to be daughter and heiress of John Turnbull), acquiring other lands near Peebles (specifically Hundleshope), as well as in Selkirk and at Roberton. His sons were John, James, William and Thomas. He appears to have been succeeded by John and later by James (although this is uncertain). In 1406 his widow Margaret resigned some of her lands in Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire to their son John, with William or Walter also holding other family lands. In 1412 Margaret resigned her lands of Roberton to her son Thomas. He may also have been father of Margaret, who was married to Sir William Wardlaw, in 1415 was contracted to marry her godfather John Turnbull, and after they were 'canonically separated' she had further Papal permission in 1417 to marry Walter Turnbull (to whom she was related in the third degree). **William** (15th C.) recorded in 1432 as a witness to the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas. Although no other designation is given for him, he must have been an important local laird at the time, probably connected with Cocklaw. **William** (15th C.) one of the men directed by the Earl of Angus in 1489 to infeft Robert Elliot of Redheugh in certain lands. The others were William Ker of Mersington, Ralph Ker of Primside Loch and William Elliot of Gorrenberry. His relationship to other Gledstains is unclear. Perhaps the same George was recorded in 1489, along with George, as witness to a retour for the Kers of St. Helen Shaw in Selkirk. He may be the William who in 1500, along with Bartholomew and George, witnessed a charter for Walter Ker of Cessford for the lands of Caverton. It is possible that they were connected with Kelso Abbey. **William** of Arthurshiel (d.bef. 1565) possibly a younger son of James of that Ilk and Cocklaw. He appears to have been the first Laird of Arthurshiel in Peebleshire, and ancestor of Prime Minister W.E. Gladstone. **William** (16th C.) son of John of Cocklaw, who is recorded in a document of 1576. He may be the William who was a Bailie in Hawick in 1574 when Thomas Short sold a tenement in Hawick to Robert Johnstone. It is possible that he is the 'William of Flecks' who signed the 1584 bond of assurance between men of Liddesdale and the English Wardens, his name being listed along with other local Gledstains. **William** of Dod (16th C.). In 1627 his daughter Eupham married John

Rutherford of Capehope. This could be an error for 'Walter of Dod'. **William** (d.bef. 1672) son of Walter (or perhaps his younger brother), he was 15th of that Ilk. He is recorded as a baptismal witness in 1642 and is also probably the William 'of . . . ' who witnessed a baptism for William Scott of Synton in 1661. He was recorded as Laird in 1663, when he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. In 1663 he also had sheep stolen from his land by John and Walter Glendinning. He was further recorded as Laird of Gledstains in 1663 when he paid Land Tax for £1240 for property in Cavers Parish. Perhaps the same William owned teinds and lands (valued at £130) in Makerstoun Parish in 1643, 1663 and 1678. He was recorded as William of Cocklaw in 2 deeds of 1673. He was succeeded by James, presumably his son. James' brother John was recorded becoming a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1681, and hence was presumably another son. He was probably also the 'deceased Gladstains of that Ilk' whose daughter Margaret married William Murray in Edinburgh in 1693, the ceremony being carried out by John Langlands, former minister at Hawick. He may have married Elizabeth Wishart or Margaret Riddell. It is possible that Robert (mentioned as being 'of that Ilk' in 1704) was a younger son, and that he was also father of Esther, who married Robert, son of James Rutherford, surgeon in Jedburgh. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Stewart and their son William was baptised in 1671. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Wishart and their children included: Isobell (b.1671); William (b.1673); and Margaret (b.1676). He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** (17th C.) Hawick resident. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included Margaret (b.1673). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hownam Parish. In 1681 he was imprisoned in Canongate Tolbooth for being a Covenanter. He is probably the same man as the unnamed resident of Hownam who was imprisoned everal times, always at his own expense, was fined and had his livestock taken from him. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Helen Gledstains and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1685. **William** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1686 he was fined 'for pulling up of the teather staicke of Baylyea Thorbrande his mair qr she was tethered in the common grasse upon the East Maines, and teathered her in the ground and upon the same place qr the baylyea's peiss was soun and growing'. Presumably this was in response to an earlier punishment from this Bailie. **William** (1674–c.1703) son of Walter of Hilliesland, Town Clerk. He left Hawick at 15, spent 2 years as an apprentice to writer Archibald Blyth (or Black) in Edinburgh, went to England where he 'spent four years in ane man of war called the Sueepstaks', but returned to Hawick in a poor condition. His father then set him up to fo to Flanders, where his sister and Col. Murray were living, but he returned to Hawick again. He then went out to Virgini and from there eventually become overseer in a Barbados plantation, owned by 'Mr Horas Curhadean'. However, he died after only about 8 months. This information is inscribed in the Gledstains Bible, with news of his death being transmitted to the family by 'James Haswell, pensioner in Crailling', who was 'ane tyme att Barbadoes'. He may be the William, 'student', who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1682 and 1684 (for Francis, perhaps an uncle or other relative). **William** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He was listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was probably the William listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He witnessed baptisms for tailor James Turnbull in 1705 and 1709 and for merchant Michael Scott in 1709. In 1711 he (along with fellow tailor Alexander Hislop) witnessed a baptism for carrier William Rae. He was a member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for Robert Douglas in 1698. In 1719 his daughter Sara married James, son to Walter Scott, 'Westport'. In 1730 he witnessed a baptism for this same couple. **William** (17th/18th C.) listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is separately listed from the tailor, and so presumably was a different man of the same name. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Isobell Porteous in 1700. **William** (17th/18th C.) workman in Whitlaw, as recorded in the 1707 baptism of his daughter. He married Marion Henderson and their children included Margaret (b.1707) and Robert (b.1712). The witnesses in 1707 were James Gray in Whitlaw and Bailie George Martin and in 1712 were Walter Elliot and Walter Graham (probably the Bailies). He may be the same as one of the other Williams, but appears to be distinct from the other workman in Whitlaw. **William**

(17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Haliburton and their son John was baptised in 1708. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is recorded as 'workman' in 1708, 1712 and 1721, 'workman in ye toun of Hawick' in 1714 and 'workman in whitla' in 1709. He married Bessie Scott (who was also from Hawick Parish) in 1703. Their children included: John (b.1706); William (b.1708); Walter and Janet (b.1709); Helen (b.1712); Helen (again, b.1714); and William (b.1721). The witnesses in 1708 were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and Walter Nixon in Hawick Shiel, in 1709 were Dand and James Gray in Whitlaw, in 1712 were Bailie James Deans and James Scott at Colifort, in 1714 were Bailies James Deans and James Scott and in 1721 were weavers David and John Miller. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was a servant in Mabonlaw in 1709, with his wife living in Borthwickhaugh. His children included Jean (b.1709) and Robert (b.1712). There were 5 witnesses recorded in 1709, these being the tenants in Mabonlaw: Walter Scott; Robert Scott; William Henderson; William Turnbull; and John Riddell. He may be the same William whose wife was Mary Wilson and whose children baptised in Wilton Parish included: Agnes (b.1718); William (b.1720); and James (b.1722). **William** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick, son of carrier John. In 1713 he was cited in the Session book for excessive drunkenness, the minister having 'found him vomiting in his drunkenness in ye Churchyard'. He apparently acknowledged his faults on his knees and promised to live temporately thereafter. But the following year he was back before the Session 'rebuked for his frequent drinking and wasting his father's substance by Ryoting and reveling' and was further threatened with imprisonment by the Magistrates. This is one of the earliest records of a habitual drunkard in Hawick! In 1717 he was rebuked for openly fighting in the street with his wife and father, and told that if he did not refrain from drunkenness he would be sent to the Bailie, who would then send him to the Circuit Court for harsher punishment. It is possible he was the William who around the early 1720s was sent to Fogo to bring back to Hawick the widow and children of Thomas Wemyss, who had died there. In 1714 he married Helen, daughter of Robert Purves. Their children included: John (b.1717); Jean (b.1718); Euphan (b.1721); and Helen (b.1724). Marion (b.1715) may also have been his daughter. **William** (17th/18th C.) brother of John, who was Laird of Whitlaw. In 1717 he and his brother were witnesses for 2 baptisms for Archibald Paterson in Flex for John Hobkirk in Whitchesters, and in 1718 the pair were witnesses for John Davidson, tenant in Flex. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **William** (17th/18th C.) described as being 'of Kirklands' in 1721 when his daughter Jean married gardener Robert Ker in Hawick. His lands could have been Kirklands in Wilton Parish, or one of the other local places of the same name. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for Robert Ker in 1725. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Brockie in 1726. **William** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick, probably the son of carrier Walter and Helen Sanderson, who was baptised in Hawick in 1707. He married Mary Baldie (or 'Baudy') and their children included: Walter (b.1733); John (b.1735); Robert (b.1738); Mary (b.1739); Helen (b.1741); and William (b.1743). The witness in 1733 were John Scott and Henry Orrock and in 1743 was smith Thomas Huntly. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Wilson and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1743. **William** (18th C.) ploughman at Braidlie on Hermitage Water, recorded in 1750. **William** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Nichol in 1754 and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1757, with the whole congregation as witnesses. **William** (18th C.) married Janet Lillico in Bedrule in 1756. **William** (18th C.) married Catherine Riddell in Hawick Parish in 1759. He was living at Chapelhill when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish in 1762 and 1763. His children included: Henrietta (b.1761); James (b.1762); Robert (b.1763), probably the Robert who married Mary Scott in 1788; and an unnamed daughter (b.1769). The witnesses in 1761 were gardener James Kyle and shoemaker William Riddell (probably related to his wife). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Betty Riddell in 1773. Their children included: Robert (b.1774); John (b.1777); Betty (b.1781); and Jane (b.1784). **William** (18th C.) recorded at Teindside Bridge-end in 1784. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Walter (b.1784); and James (b.1787). A second James (b.1788) was probably also his son. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Esther Nichol and their children included: William (b.1774); and Thomas (b.1782). **William** (18th/19th C.) listed as innkeeper in Hawick in 1791 when he paid the cart tax. It is unclear where his inn might have

been. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as owner of a horse at Hoscoteshiel in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Harwood. He is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, having 3 working horses. He may have been father of Thomas, who was recorded at Harwood on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bowanhill Roadside (at Teviothead), listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 horses. He is probably the carrier at Bowanhill whose son William was recorded on the 1801 Militia ballot for Cavers Parish. He may also have been father of Robert (1777–1858), who emigrated to Bovina, New York, U.S.A. (and may possibly be the same son as William). He could also be the William recorded at Teindside Bridge-end in 1784 when his son Walter was baptised in Cavers Parish. **William** (b.c.1780) son of William, carrier at Bowanhill. He was listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He could be the William who married Ann Rae and whose children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: William (b.1805); John (b.1807); Thomas (b.1808); and Walter (b.1810). These births correspond to the children of Robert, who were buried in Bovina, Delaware County, New York. Hence there seems to be some possibility that he is the same man as Robert (1777–1858). The family emigrated in about 1818. **William** (18th/19th C.) agricultural labourer in the Hawick area, son of Robert and Mary Scott. He married Elizabeth Davidson. Their children included: Robert (b.1812), married Mina Nichol; Mary (or Marion, b.1814), who married William Paterson; Walter (b.1817), married Jane Easton; James (b.1821), married Jennie Edgar; Margaret (b.1825), married Robert Hall; Catherine (b.1827), married a Mr. Rose; and William (b.1830), married Helen Pringle. The baptisms were in Roberton Parish, when he was at Vales for the first 2 and at Parkhillhaugh for the next 3. In 1840 the family emigrated to Canada, settling at Nithvale, across the River Nith from Ayr, Ontario. **William** (19th C.) married Christy Stothart in Roberton Parish in 1828 (note that the spelling varies widely in older records, including 'Gladstain', 'Gladstaines', 'Gladstains', 'Gladstanes', 'Gladstanis', 'Gladston', 'Gladstones', 'Gladstons', 'Gladstoune', 'Glaidstaanes', 'Glaidstaines', 'Glaidstanes', 'Glaidstains', 'Glaidstanis', 'Glaidstones', 'Glaidstouns', 'Gleadsteans', 'Gleddistanys', 'Gledstain', 'Gledstaines', 'Gledstainis', 'Gledstane', 'Gledstanes', 'Gledstanis', 'Gledstannis', 'Gledstanys', 'Gledstines', 'Gledstons', 'Glestanes', etc.).

the Gledstains (*thu-gled-stānz*) *n.* once prominent local family, being the most common former spelling of the name 'Gladstone'. The origin of the name is probably related to the Old Scots 'gled', meaning a kite. The family had its roots in Lanarkshire (the original lands being in Libberton Parish, a few miles north of Biggar), acquired land in Peeblesshire and then moved its main centre to the Hawick area, with lands in Kirkton and Cavers, with principal residence at Cocklaw. Cocklaw Castle (at Ormiston, but never more than a minor tower house) was involved in the 1403 'Siege of Cocklaw'. In 1509/10 the lands of John Gledstains of that Ilk within the Barony of Cavers included Colifort, Ormiston, Dod and Giddenscleuch, and it was said that he had a charter of confirmation from King David (which must have been from the mid-14th century). 'Little Gladstain good at need' led Hawick men at the 1575 Raid of the Redeswire. A member of the family sold Stobs estate to the Eliotts in 1580. A major branch, connected directly to the Gledstains of that Ilk and Cocklaw, was the Gledstains of Whitlaw and later Hilliesland. They provided Town Clerks to Hawick for about 110 years with only minor interruptions (1673–1783). The family also provided Cornets in 1714 and 1744. The Cocklaw estate included Orchard and Hummelknowes, and the family held it until 1734, when the last Gledstains of the Ilk died. The burial aisle of the Gledstains of Cocklaw was pulled down by the heritors sometime in the 18th century. Branches of the family also held lands at Dodd, Coliforthill and Adderstone Shiel. They farmed at the Flex and elsewhere, and had property at 80 High Street, as well as a town house in the Mid Raw. The 'Heirs of Glaidstones' held land valued at £1240 in the 1740s. The local Gledstains lost much of their lands in the 18th century, and then the name died out, but descendants undoubtedly remain in Hawick. Another branch, of Craig and Kelwood in Dumfriesshire, also died out in the male line. Meanwhile the Arthurshiels branch flourished and produced William Ewart Gladstone, who became Prime Minister. The family aisle in old Cavers church was abandoned, but was located where a set of steps leading to the gallery was built. The family motto is 'Fide et virtue' (with faith and valour), which was engraved on a sundial belonging to Francis of Whitlaw, bearing the date 1693. The original arms feature a savage's head dripping blood, with a bonnet of bay and holly

leaves. The papers of the Douglases of Cavers include many documents relating to the Gledstains of Cocklaw, beginning in the year 1530.

the Gledstane Bible (*thu-gled-stin-bī-bul*) *n.* old family bible in the Museum, once belonging to Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland, Town Clerk of Hawick. It is a 'Beza' Bible, Geneva edition, dated 1601 and printed in London. It contains many handwritten entries relating to this once important local family, e.g. 'upon the 4 day of maii 1645, my father Francis Gladstanes and other nyne sister's sons of Sir William Douglas of Cavers killed at the Battle of Aulderne'. The bible came into the hands of Catherine Cheyne, a servant of the family, then passed to her nephew, William Smith (cutler in Hawick), then to Andrew Irvine (merchant in Hawick), who presented it to the Burgh. It was donated to the Museum in 1860. James Wilson described it in 1858 and W.N. Kennedy in 1860, with J.A.H. Murray transcribing many of the entries in 1878.

Gledstane's Lands (*gled-stinz-lawndz*) *n.* former name for a small piece of land near Hunthill and Lanton. The lands appear to have been held by George Gledstains of Cocklaw in 1466. They formed the dowry of Lilias, daughter of James Gledstains of Cocklaw, when she married Richard Rutherford in the latter part of the 16th century. It was 'Gladstanis-part de Langtoun' in 1510 when Ninian Glendinning had a charter for the Barony of Scraesburgh. In 1536/7 the 'ten merkland of old extent lying in the town and territory of Langtoun called Gledstanislandis' when listed as the exception to the lands in the Barony of Scraesburgh infefted to John Rutherford of Hunthill by Ninian Glendinning of that Ilk. In 1685 the succession to the Rutherfords of Hunthill estates included the Barony of 'Scraisburg alias Hunthill, exceptis 10 mercatis terrarum, antiqui extentus, vocatis Gledstanes Lands'. It seems likely that this was the same piece of land later called Hunthill and owned by the Gledstains of Dod.

Gledstone's (*gled-stinz*) *n.* Gladstone's mill at No. 10 Union Street, being adjacent to the corner of Union Street and North Bridge Street. The site had been James Brand's 'New Academy' in the mid-19th century. The mill closed in the late 1970s and was converted to a warehouse, used by N.G. Thomson.It was then converted to Blondettes bar, but was demolished after the concrete house on the corner burned down.

Gledstone Street (*gled-stin-stree'*) *n.* Gladstone Street in the West End, built in 1878, and named after Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone. The first buildings were 2 large houses and 2 small cottages on the south side. In 1897 J.P. Alison designed a tenement at No. 20.

Gledswing (*gledz-wing*) *n.* said to be the home of Hawick lawyer Adam Laing in 1908. It is unclear where this may have been.

Gled'swing Strip (*gledz-wing-strip*) *n.* narrow plantation on the north side of Ruberlaw, between Denholmhill farm and Denholmhill Wood.

gleed (*gleed*) *n., poet., arch.* a fire, flame, spark, ember, glow, glimmer – 'The brightest star that 'mang ye shane Nae winklin' gleed . . . ' [JoHa], 'Aboon the aizles' dying gleid, The laithly kerlyn satte' [JTe], 'Now blaw the glied, quo' Geordie Tait, And let us see how's a' within' [HSR], 'Come in o'er near the fire, 'Tis but a wee bit gleid at best . . . And yet 'twill mak' ye dryer' [HSR], 'The brightest star that 'mang ye shane, Nae winklin' gleed' [JoHa], 'Truly it was a blazing hearth, and the gleeds sparkling out at the chimney top . . . ' [RJT], '. . . As gleids o' licht faur seen by nicht Mak' the near mirk but mirker still' [TDa], 'A pewl o reek fuffelt abuin the gleed, an swurlt an yilleet away . . . ' [ECS], '. . . they set a spunk ti ma gleed o Hope till it comes ti leife again' [ECS], a spark struck from heated iron (also written 'gleid' and 'glied').

Gleed Hob (*gleed-hōb*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Armstrong** in the latter part of the 16th century.

Gleed Larriston (*gleed-law-ris-tin*) *n.* nickname for **John Nixon** around 1600.

gleet (*glee'*) *n., poet.* glistening, glitter – 'A neck as white as the new dri'en snaw, Her hair had the gleet o' the hoodie craw' [JoHa], *v.* to glitter, shine.

gleety (*glee'-ee, glee-tee*) *adj., arch.* shining, glistening.

gleg (*gleg*) *adj., arch.* alert, keen of perception, quick to respond, lively, merry – '. . . An' tongue as gleg to gibe as ony shewman's' [JoHa], '. . . and esteemed by his teacher as being 'gleg in the uptake' . . . ' [WNK], 'An' every day he waits himsel', He keeps nae 'prentice, gleg and fell' [RDW], 'Aye, but frae what Nannie says, and Nannie's gey gleg . . . ' [JEDM], 'But he sat close ahint me, His bricht een dancin' gleg . . . ' [DH], '. . . And we're gleg to grip your hand' [WL], 'Beneath the birk, a patch o' moss Had caught his gleg, appraisin' e'en . . . ' [WP], 'Hei's a gleg callant; ee heh muckle mense o um' [ECS], smooth-working – 'Now oil the wheels to mak her gleg, Mak a' your tackle sterlin', An' gar the filly streek her leg, An'

drive like Jehu's berlin' [JR], sharp, keen-edged (of tools) – 'Gleg . . . is applied in this sense to such things as the blade of a knife, razor, etc.' [ECS] (from Old Norse).

glei (*glī*) *v., arch.* to squint.

gleib (*glīb*) *n., arch.* a glebe, lands attached to a manse.

gleid (*glīd*) *n., arch.* a squint, adj., arch. having a squint, squint-eyed – 'There's gley'd Tam Elliot o' Limpitlaw, O' smuggling he thinks it nae sin, And mony a rake to Boomer he gangs, Wi' Red-nebbit Rob and his son' [T], , *adv.* sideways (of a look), squintingly – 'A bit beekin callant . . . gleimed gleide against the sun's licht as A cam up' [ECS], '. . . Chaffin and argyin; clashin oot praise and blame; Ca-in the ref., and goal-kicks that gaed gleyed!' [DH] (also written 'gleide' and 'gleyed'; cf. **glede**, **gleed** and **gledge**).

gleid see **gleed**

Gleed Larriston (*gleed-law-ris-tin*) *n.* nickname for **John Nixon** around 1600.

Gleid Rob (*glīd-rōb*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the 19th century, presumably referring to squint eyes – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI].

glen (*glen*) *n.* a small valley, usually narrow and secluded, ravine, den – 'Still, gath'ring strength frae glen and moor, The Slittrick wad its vengeance pour' [AD], 'O'er glen and glade, to Soulis there sped The fame of his array' [JL], 'Then bear me away to the depths of that glen, Afar from tha haunts and the harpings of men' [JoHa], '. . . Till ilk surrounding glen and hill Echoed thy praise' [JoHa], '. . . Yet still my heart could feel delight At a tryste in the glen on a bonny summer night' [JTe], '. . . Land o' the greenwood, the glen, an' the wild' [HSR], 'Nor boots it much, if aught, though we Should sleep forlorn by glen or lee' [HSR], '. . . And the horses fade as they faced the glen, And the shadows gather the Harden men' [WHO] (the word is much more common further north in Scotland, and locally is used almost exclusively for Harden Glen, with 'cleuch' used commonly instead).

Glen (*glen*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (1726–1805) son of James, minister of Dirleton, he studied at Edinburgh University and was licensed by Haddington Presbytery in 1749. He became minister at Kirkton in 1751, but was translated to Galashiels in 1757. He then became minister of Dirleton (like his father) in 1769. He married Ann Blackadder (who died in 1830) and their children were James (who became a Church of England minister), Katherine, Elizabeth, Barbara (who married John Wilson in Edinburgh), John, Alexander (who became a solicitor), Nisbet (who became a naval commander), Ann and Walter. **Jean** (18th C.) last person to stand in the pillory at the Mercat Cross. She lived in Needle Street. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Grisel 'Person' and their son James was baptised in 1651. The witnesses were Simon and Robert Nichol.

Glenburn (*glen-burn*) *n.* cottages north of Roberton, on the Glen Burn, at the end of the road past the manse.

Glen Burn (*glen-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on Watch Knowe and flows in a southerly direction, passing through Roberton Cleuch and past the cemetery and manse, to join the Borthwick Water just east of the village.

Glenburnie (*glen-bur-nee*) *n.* fictional village, appearing in the novel 'The Cottagers of Glenburnie' (1808) by Elizabeth Hamilton. It was said to be based on Wilton Dean, which she came to know through visiting James Anderson at Wilton Lodge.

Glenburnie Hoose (*glen-bur-nee-hoos*) *n.* somewhere in Wilton??.

Glenburnie Nurseries (*glen-bur-nee-nur-se-reez*) *n.* proprietor T. Hall in the latter part of the 19th century, ?.

the Glencairn Bar (*thu-glen-kārn-bawr*) *n.* public house which stood at 70 High Street, the corner of the High Street and O'Connell Street (later David Thomson's menswear shop). It had stained glass images of Burns and Scott, and the property still has the door in the corner.

Glencairn see **Earl o Glencairn**

glence (*glens*) *n., v., arch.* glance – '. . . like a wawkin' stick, wi' a big turned heed that the mune glenced on' [BCM1880].

Glendinning (*glen-di-nin*) *n.* farm in southeast Dumfrieshire, where the Glendinning Burn meets th Meggat Water. The old form was **Glendonwyn** and the area gave its name to the family, who were once Lairds of these lands. There was formerly a tower there, with remains still visible in the mid-19th century, on the south side of the Poldovick Burn, a few hundred metres south of the modern farmhouse. There was an antimony mine nearby and there are also several earthworks and enclosures in the area. In 1669 Walter, son of Robert Scott of Harwood, was served heir to his father's 7½ merkland of 'Glendoning' in the Parish of Westerkirk. There was once an

antimony mine near here, with a sample of ore donated to the Museum in 1858, and an earthenware urn used in the works donated in 1862 (it is 'Glendinning' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map, while 'Glendinning fl.' is also on Godron's map).

Glendinning (*glen-di-nin*) *n.* **Adam** Fitzhugh of Glendonwyn (13th/14th C.) probably the first of the family to use the designation 'of Glendonwyn' or Glendinning. He was an important man during the reign of Alexander III. He had a charter around 1286 from John Macgill for lands in Clifton and Morebattle. He may have married Agnews, daughter of Sir John Towers. He was succeeded by his son Adam. **Adam** of Glendonwyn (13th/14th C.) probably a descendant of the Fitzhugh family. He held many lands under the superiority of the house of Douglas. He had a discharge of 1313 from Archibald, Lord of Galloway, for all his past feu-duties. In 1320 he had a charter from King Robert for part of the duties from Roxburgh Castle. In 1325 he was confirmed in the lands of 'Fallhope' in Roxburghshire, these possibly being 'Phaup'. He may have married a daughter of Wauchope of that Ilk and was succeeded by another Adam. **Adam** of that Ilk (d.1363). He held lands in Ewesdale and elsewhere, with the Earl of Douglas being his superior. These generations are confused, and it is unclear how many separate Adams there were. He may be the Sir Adam who married Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir John of Lothian and sister of Sir James of Dalkeith (although accounts differ, and she may have been wife of a different Adam). He is probably the 'Ade Glendoning' (also transcribed as 'Glentone') who forfeited lands in the town of Roxburgh, which were granted to Henry Ashkirk in 1363. His children included: Sir Adam, who succeeded; Sir Simon, who died at the Battle of Otterburn; Matthew, who became Bishop of Glasgow; Thomas; a daughter who married a de Mundaville; another daughter who married Thomas de Moffat; and perhaps also a daughter who married an Elliot (since cleric John 'Elwald' was his nephew). **Sir Adam** (d.c.1397) son of Adam and Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir John Douglas of Lothian. His grandfather was probably Adam Fitzhugh of Glendonwyn, who first adopted the 'of Glendonwyn' appellation, and his brother Matthew was Bishop of Glasgow. However, these early generations are unclear. In a rental roll c.1376 (among the charters of the Douglases of Morton) he is 'Domino Ade de Glendenwyne' and listed as holding the lands of 'Eskdale Mur' and 'Le Baly'. About 1380 he witnessed a charter for Henry of Swinton and several around the same time for William, Earl of Douglas. He acted as general receiver for the Earl of Douglas' rents. In 1385 he received a charter for the feu-duties of Scarborough. He was an envoy to the English court and also travelled to Picardy in France. He obtained charters for many lands, including 'Easter Fawhope' (probably 'Phaup', either in Ettrickdale or near Mosspaul) and Brecallow in Dumfriesshire. In 1389 he received a royal charter for 'Stabilgorton' (i.e. staplegordon). Also in 1389 he is recorded as 'de Glendonwin', in a charter confirming the lands of Wauchope to Alexander of Wauchope. In 1390 he was a witness of the confirmation of the lands of Minto to William Stewart of Jedburgh. A 1391 charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, dated at Glendonwyn, describes how the Earl was mortifying certain lands in the Barony of Hawick in order to found a chapel in Westerkirk, and directing him to arrange this. He may have married Margaret Douglas, but this could be confusion with an earlier generation. He was married to Wauchope's daughter Margaret and was to succeeded to the lands if there were no other heirs; this appears to have happened. His children probably included: John, who died at Homildon Hill; Sir Simon, who married Mary, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas; William, Adam and Matthew (clerics who were nephews of Bishop Matthew); and Robert, in Annandale. **Adam** (b.1379/80) nephew of Bishop Matthew. In 1394 he was recorded being aged 14. He may have been brother of William, and perhaps son of Sir Adam. **Adam** (15th C.) received a cow in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Ade Glendonwyn'. Mark and Margaret were also listed. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Turnbull and their children included William (b.1686). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Hume and their children included John (b.1682). **Adam** (17th C.) listed at Winningtonrig in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls, although his name is crossed out and he is then listed among the 'deficient'. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Blackburn in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Groundistone in 1698. He married Margaret Preacher in Ashkirk in 1696 and their children (baptised in Wilton) included:

John (b.1698); and Margaret (b.1699). The witnesses in 1698 were George Scott and Thomas Preacher (surely related to his wife). He may be the Adam whose daughter Jean married John Gledstains in Hawick in 1717. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1718. His children included: Bessie (b.1704); John and William (b.1715); and Agnes (b.1718). Helen (b.1707), baptised in Hawick, may also be his child. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Ashkirk Parish in 1714. **Adam** (18th C.) possibly the son of William, born in Roberton in 1734. In 1765 he is recorded as shepherd at Mains in Liddesdale. He married Agnes Crozier. He had 4 sons: the eldest, William (who married Mary Elliot), being a shepherd; and the youngest, Adam (b.1762, who married Elizabeth Crook), a soldier. **Adam** 'Slow Adam' (d.1808) carter in Hawick. He married Isabel Roger, who died just 3 weeks after him. They had a daughter, Margaret (1770–75), who is buried at Borthwick Waas. Probably the same Adam was recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the same Glendinning shown as owner of lands on the south side of the west-end of the High Street on Wood's 1824 map (even although deceased by then). Esther, who married John Rieve in Howcleuch, may have been his sister (since she is buried next to his daughter). **Adam** (1762–1851) son of Adam and Agnes Crozier, born in Castleton. He was a soldier, although it is not known which regiment he originally served in (but it may have been the Scots Greys). It is said that he served all over Europe, although family tradition also says that he never served abroad. In 1805 he was Cornet with the Royal Wagon Train, becoming Lieutenant to the 9th Royal Veterinary Battalion in 1806. He was in the party for Lord Nelson's funeral. He retired on full pay to settle back in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was at about 5 Langholm Street and listed as 'Lieut. Army R. Vet. Bat. H.P.' His wife was Elizabeth and their children included: Thomas, who served in Canada with the Royal Wagon Train; Mary (b.1804), who married John Grieve of Branxholme Braes; and Isobel (1805–92), who married James Inglis. It is possible that he was the servant at Harden and Myredykes in Castleton Parish, listed among heads of households in 1835–41. **Adam** (1802–68) eldest son of shepherd William and Mary Elliot. He was born at Cauldronfoot in Castleton Parish. He was a shepherd at Potholm in 1841 and at Tweedenhead in 1851 and 1861. He married Margaret Robson (from Ewes) and they had 6 sons and 7 daughters. It is said that all of his sons became shepherds, including the eldest, Adam, whose 4 sons were all shepherds in the Jed and Rule valleys. Their children included: Helen (1829–1915), who married Walter Kitchen; William (1831–1911), who married Anne Kyle and died at Gatehousecote; Peter (1833–1904), who emigrated to Canada, worked as a miner and is buried in Ross Bay Cemetery, Victoria; Adam (1836–1920), who emigrated to Victoria, Canada; Mary (b.1838), who had a daughter, Margaret; Margaret (b.1838), who lived at Shankend; Janet (1840–78), who married James Temple Robson; John (1842–1907), who died at Westshiels; Ninian (c.1844–98), a shepherd in Northumberland; Agnes (1846–90), who died in Oregon, U.S.A.; Walter (1849–1928); Isabella (b.1851); and Elizabeth (b.1852), who married George Rutherford. He died at Tweedenhead. **Adam** (1806–1865) son of John and Margaret Hatlie, he was baptised in Castleton Parish. He moved to Liverpool, where he was a soap manufacturer. He married Agnes, daughter of William Glendinning and Mary Elliot. Their children were: Mary, John, William, Mary, Robert, Adam, James and Randle. **Adam** (1855–1935) son of William, he was a shepherd like his father. He worked at Colterscleuch and elsewhere. He married Eliza (1855–1941), daughter of James Scott and Janet Cavers. He is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. They had a daughter Janet (b.1879). **Alexander** of that Ilk and Parton (d.1616) son of John. In 1562 he inherited the lands in Liddesdale that had belonged to his grandfather Ninian, according to a document from James, Earl of Bothwell. He was a witness to a bond of caution in 1585. He married Alison, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Troquhane and secondly Nicola, daughter of Robert Herries of Mabie. His children included: John, who pre-deceased him; Robert, who succeeded; Simon, who died young; and William, who predeceased his father and had descendants who went to Ireland. **Andrew** (b.1800) probably son of Walter and Elizabeth Park, he was born at Glendinning, Westerkirk. He became shepherd at Craikhope where he is recorded in 1851. In 1837 he married Jean, daughter of Andrew Anderson, who was for 50 years shepherd at Glendinning. Their children were: Andrew, who emigrated to New Zealand, where he called his farm 'Glendearg'; Thomas, who was in the county police; and William, shepherd at Kiddem Hill, Eskdalemuir, whose son Andrew was shepherd at Ruletownhead. **Andrew** (b.c.1815)

son of William, he lived at Ashkirk Mill and was a mason. In 1834 he won the foot race at the Common-Riding Games. **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) son of William, who was shepherd at Kiddem Hill, Eskdalemuir, and grandson of Andrew, who was shepherd at Craikhope. He became shepherd at Ruletownhead, and had 3 brothers who were also shepherds. **Archibald** of Fiddleton (16th/17th C.) recorded in the Circuit Court of 1622 when he was cautioner for his brother Andrew. He also appeared, along with John Graham of 'Thicksyd', as caution for 'Lancie Glendinning, now in Dryff' (formerly tenant in Logan), as well as 'Hob and Andro Glendonnings in Logane' (also in Riddings and Hudshouse, respectively). **Archibald** (17th C.) resident at 'Julian' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was surely related to John, who was also listed there. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel. He married Margaret Glendinning and their children included: George (b.1689), born in Ashkirk Parish; and John (b.1702), born in Hawick Parish. **Archibald** (19th C.) joiner in Newcastleton. He was listed among heads of households in 1838–41. **Bartholomew** (d.c.1504) eldest son of John of Glendonwyn and Parton. He was witness to Alexander Home becoming Bailie of the Lordship of Eskdale in 1495. He witnessed a charter for Gordon of Lochinvar in 1501. He probably succeeded his father John in 1503, but did not survive for long. He and his brother Simon were killed by John Lindsay of Wauchope when he was discharging his duties as Sheriff by attempting to arrange for one third of the lands of Wauchope to go to the widow of Lindsay's father; Lindsay was executed for this crime in 1505. He probably died shortly after his father, and his brother Ninian succeeded. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. **Christopher** (b.1798/9) from Teviothead, he was a carrier at Teindsidebridgend. He married Jessie Purdom (from Castleton) and their children included Isabella, Archibald, Walter, Mary, William, Robert, Ann and Jessie. He was listed being of Northhouse in 1860 when he donated to the Museum 'antomony from the Langholm mine' and in 1862 when he donated a coin of William III. **David** (1860–1942) son of William, he was a shepherd like his father. He worked at Hawthornside and elsewhere. In 1883 he married Margaret Martin (1863–1934) from Canonbie; she died at Lurgiescleuch. Their children were: Matthew Martin (1883–1967), who also worked as a shepherd and married Agnes Skilling; Annie (1885–1964), who married John Easton; William (b.1886), who died in infancy; Elizabeth Agnes (1888–1983); William (again, 1891–1975), who married Mary Jane Easton; Robert (1893–1934); Adam (1896–1976); Margaret Jane (b.1899); and David Martin (b.1903). **Ellen** (17th/18th C.) said to be an elderly member of the Newcastleton Burgher congregation in about the 1810s. She was the last hold-out for the practice of reading each line before singing psalms in church. When the change arrived, she claimed she had gotten the better of the Session by not joining in, but reading and singing the lines later at home. **George** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. He married Jean Turnbull in 1709 and their son Robert was baptised in 1710, with witnesses Andrew Davidson in Newbigging and Thomas Davidson (perhaps the man recorded at Stobicote in 1716). **George** (18th C.) married Isobel Lillico in Kirkton in 1733. **George** (b.c.1770s) carrier at Hummelknowes. He is recorded as a labourer at Hummelknowes on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799; James was also listed there and so probably his brother. In 1801 he was a servant at Hummelknowes. He is recorded in a list of men volunteering in 1803 to fight against the French, recorded as 'horses and carts, if required'. He could be the George who was living at Lower Calaburn in 1841, aged about 65, and listed as 'Independent'. **Henry** (18th C.) hired at Braidlie (on Hermitage) in 1750, probably as an assistant shepherd. **James** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in Burgh, in Cavers parish' in 1684 when he was listed as a fugitive among many others for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He was presumably tenant at Brugh and probably related to shepherd John, who was recorded at Brugh in 1694. He may be the 'John in Brough' whose will is recorded in 1684 (although the first name is incorrect, the match of the dates is probably not a coincidence). **James** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in South-field' in 1684 on a long list of men declared as rebels for refusing to take 'the Test'. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Stobicote on the 1684 list of men declared rebels for being Covenanters. He was listed separately from James in Southfield and James in Brugh. **James** (17th C.) shepherd at Whitehaugh in Wilton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for Robert Stewart in Wilton in 1694. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Thomas

was baptised in 1700. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded as herd at Hawick Shiels in 1703. His children included Christian (b.1703), with baptismal witnesses Bailies George Martin and Robert Wright. Margaret (b.1701) was probably also his child. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Birneyknowe in 1716. He probably married Bessie Glendinning in Cavers in 1711 and had children Ann (b.1713), Isabel (b.1716), Thomas (b.1718) and James (b.1720). **James** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Falnash. His son John was baptised in Hawick Parish (probably at Caerlenrig) in 1720. **James** (b.c.1704) farm worker, born at Whitchesters, probably son of John. He lived there for 41 years and later moved to Hawick. In 1761 he was one of 3 men chosen to perambulate the boundary between Fenwick and Alton Croft in order to regularise it. He could be the James who married Bessie Rule (or 'Rowl') in Hawick in 1721, both of them being described as 'in whitchesters'; their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included Janet (b.1724), James (b.1727), John (b.1731), Robert (b.1735), Betty (b.1737) and Walter (b.1743). The witnesses in 1731 were William 'Willieson' and John Hobkirk and in 1743 were the 'whole congregation'. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for James Dodds (in Whitchesters) and Jean Glendinning (perhaps his daughter) in 1758. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Bowanhill in 1729 when he married Jane Turnbull. **James** (18th C.) resident at Broadleeshiel in 1729 when his daughter Bessie was baptised in Roberton Parish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Telfer and their children included: Jane (b.1770); and Robert (b.1772). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Jardine and their son James was baptised in 1776. **James** (18th C.) resident at Outersideshiel in 1775 when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton Parish. **James** (18th C.) wright in Hawick Parish. His wife was Helen Laidlaw and their children included: Betty (b.1757); Margaret (b.1761); and Adam (b.1766). The witnesses in 1766 were Charles Rutherford and John Richardson. Elizabeth (b.1760), with mother's name given as 'Margaret' Laidlaw, was probably also his child. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for carrier John Richardson in 1764. Adam is probably the son of wright James who died in Hawick in 1787. He could be the son of James and Bessie Rule baptised in Hawick in 1727. **James** (1749/50–1823) married Margaret Brydon, who died in 1839, aged 83. She may have been daughter of William Brydon, born in Ettrick in 1756. His wife died at Gair (probably the one on Tima Water) and he died at Glendinning. They are buried at Borthwick Waas. He could be the James, son of Thomas, baptised in Roberton in 1748. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Hendry and their daughter Agnes (or 'Nancy') was baptised in 1772. She married Francis Coulter, who emigrated to Bovina, New York. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1769 he married Jane Telfer and their children included: Jane (b.1770); and Robert (b.1772). He may be the James, junior, whose unnamed child died in 1781. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at 'Callendridge' (probably Caerlenrig) in 1772 when his son Robert was baptised in Cavers. Perhaps he was the same man as James in Hawick Parish (if Robert was baptised twice). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Headshaw Mill, recorded as owner of 2 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (b.1775/6) from Nichol Forest in Cumberland, he was a tailor in Newcastleton. He was recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 and 1851 he was at about 10 South Hermitage Street, He married Esther Kyle and they had children William (also a tailor), Margaret and Esther. **James** (b.c.1770s) recorded as a labourer at Hummelknowes on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. George was also listed there and so probably his brother. He was listed as a labourer at Hummelknowe Mill on the 1801 Militia ballot. **James** (b.c.1770s) weaver at Firknow according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. Perhaps the same James was a labourer at New Woll on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He could be the James who married Bell Watson in Ashkirk in 1794. Alternatively he could be the James who married Janet Hislop and whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included: James (b.1813); Margaret (b.1815); Isabel (b.1816); Hannah (b.1817); Agnes (b.1818); Janet (b.1819); Janet (again, b.1822); Helen (b.1823); and Mary (b.1826). **James** (b.c.1780) hind at Belses according to the Militia ballot in Ancrum Parish in 1801. **James** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Girnwood. He was recorded on the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. In 1808 his child was baptised at Deanburnhaugh. He married Margaret Scott and their children (mostly baptised in Roberton) included: John (b.1808); Mary (b.1810); Robert (b.1813); and

James (b.1815), baptised in Lyne and Megget Parish. **James** (19th C.) married Jane Hume in Hawick Parish in 1844. **James** (19th/20th C.) son of William, who was shepherd at Kiddem Hill, Eskdalemuir. His grandfather Andrew had been shepherd at Craikhope, where he also worked as shepherd. **James** (19th/20th C.) law clerk in Hawick who was Cornet in 1909 and Secretary of the Common-Riding Committee in 1925. He served for many years as Master of Ceremonies for the Common Riding. He was also Callants' Club President in 1934 and Club Treasurer for 20 years. **John** (14th/15th C.) listed in 1398 among the 'borowis' for establishing the Earl of Douglas' bounds on the West March. Simon was listed after him, and they were surely related. **John** of Glendonwyn and Parton (d.1503) son of Sir Simon. He possessed large amounts of land, including Glendinning, Clifton, Scraesburgh, Brecallow, Wauchope, Westerkirk and Langholm. In 1493 he was ordered to pay to Kelso Abbey the teinds for Staplegordon Kirk. He is probably the Laird of Gledinning who was fined in 1494/5 for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. In 1495 he was superior of Scraesburgh when the west half of the town there was inherited by George Rutherford. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert, Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock. He secondly married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Sinclair. His children included: Bartholomew, who succeeded, but was killed by John Lindsay of Wauchope; Ninian, who succeeded his brother; Simon, also killed by Lindsay; Adam, father of John of Bishopton; and Janet, who married Gilbert Grierson, 2nd of Lag. He may be the Laird of 'Glendunwin' for whose murder Patrick 'Dunwedy' in Eskdale was hanged in 1508/9. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Hermiston in 1502. Along with William Waugh, he had 4 cows stolen from him, with Adam Turnbull in Hornshole having remission for the theft. **John** (15th/16th C.) described as Coroner of Eskdale in 1507/8 when he gave licence for Robert Erskine to be infefted in the lands of Dalgleish. He was probably father of Simon, who was Coroner in 1540. **John** of Glendonwyn and Parton (c.1510–c.60) son of Ninian, from whom he inherited lands in Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbright and elsewhere. He may be the 'Domino de Glendynwyn' who heritably held the lands of Riddelstead in Liddesdale according to a rental roll of 1541. In 1554 he and his mother agreed to take it in turns to provide for his foor and clothing 'considering his poverty'; he was then described being 'of Drumrith'. He married Elizabeth (or Isabel), daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar. Their sons were: Alexander, who succeeded; William of Garquhinye, progenitor of the Glendinnings of Mochrum; Simon, whose son was George of Laggan. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Johnne Glendonyng'. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Byreholm. In 1623 he and Sandy Armstrong in Harden entered John Armstrong (called 'of Powsholme') to the Justice Court in Juedburgh. **John** of that Ilk and Parton (17th C.) son of John. He was confirmed in the family lands in 1630. In 1644 he was part of Montrose's army, setting up the King's standard in Dumfries, as a result of which he was denounced as a traitor. His goods were forfeited and he fled abroad until the Restoration. He married Isabel, daughter of George Seton, 2nd Earl of Winton. His children included: George, who married Elizabeth Glendoning of Gilston, but predeceased his father; James, who succeeded his father, but died soon afterwards without children; William who died unmarried soon after his elder brother; and Robert, who succeeded. By this time the family was focussed on their estate at Parton and all local connections appear to have been severed. **John** 'Sowtail' (17th C.) recorded in the Hawick Burgh Records in 1644. His wife, 'Jenet Scott, alleged witche', had William Elliot in Harwood, acting as her cautioner, promise that she would appear before the Justice-General or the Bailies of the Regality of Dumfries. **John** (17th C.) along with Walter (probably a brother or son) he was charged with stealing sheep from the Laird of Gledstains in 1663. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Janet Riddell and their children included: Margaret (b.1671); John (b.1674); and Helen (b.1678). The witnesses in 1678 were Robert Hardie and Robert Cowan. **John** (1665/6–1748) resident at Lodgegill in Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Turnbull, who died in 1755, aged 81. **John** (17th C.) shepherd in Brugh listed among the 'deficient' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was surely related to James, who was declared a fugitive in 1684. **John** (17th C.) resident at 'Julian' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was surely related to Archibald, who was also listed there. **John** (17th C.) tenant at Westburnflat in Castleton Parish on

the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th C.) cooper in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed among the 'deficients' of the Parish. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, living at Whitchesters in 1704, 1716, 1722 and 1723. In 1716, 1722 and 1725 he witnessed baptisms for William Williamson, shepherd in Whitchesters. He is probably the elder of Hawick Kirk recorded in 1717, along with Andrew (presumably also Glendinning), when charged with collecting monies from Crumhaugh, Goldielands, Fenwick, Alton Croft and Closses, suggesting he may have lived in this area. He was recorded as an Elder in 1719 when he witnessed a baptism for William Williamson, herd in Whitchesters. He and William Williamson witnessed a baptism for John Hobkirk in Whitchesters in 1720. He is probably the John who was tenant in Whitchesters when he witnessed a baptism for John Ekron in 1723 and another for Robert Scott, weaver in Hawick Shiel. He is probably the 'Elder' who witnessed a baptism in 1725 for John Wilson ('Eggman'). He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Wilkie in 1731. He married Helen Scott in 1701 and their children included James (b.1704) and Esther (b.1707). The witnesses in 1704 were William Bell in Whitchesters and Robert Rodger. He is probably the elder of Hawick Kirk recorded in 1717, along with Andrew (presumably also Glendinning), when charged with collecting monies from Crumhaugh, Goldielands, Fenwick, Alton Croft and Closses, suggesting he may have lived in this area. He was recorded as an Elder in 1719 when he witnessed a baptism for William Williamson, herd in Whitchesters. **John** (18th C.) resident of Whitchesters. He was 'younger' in 1722, suggesting he may have been son of the earlier John in Whitchesters. He is probably the John who was tenant in Whitchesters when he witnessed a baptism for John Ekron in 1723. He is probably also the John who witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, tenant in Newbigging in 1731. He married Bessie Rule and their son John was baptised in 1722, with witnesses Walter Scott of Crumhaugh and flesher Robert Deans. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. His wife's name was also Glendinning (although no forename is recorded for her) and they married in 1753. Their children included: William (b.1754); Margaret (b.1756); an unnamed son (b.1759); Helen (b.1765). Andrew (b.1759) was probably also his son. The witness in 1759 was John Laidlaw. **John** (1747–1819) born in Cavers Parish, son of Robert. He was a shepherd, who died at Commonbrae and is buried at Teviothead. In 1783 and 1786 he is recorded at Caerlenrig Righead. He married Isabel Miller and their children included: John (b.1783); and James (b.1786). **John** (18th C.) recorded at Todrig Mill in 1781. He married Beatrix (or 'Beattie') Scott in Roberton in 1780 and their children included: James (b.1781), baptised in Roberton; Katherine (b.1785), baptised in Bowden; and Janet (b.1788), baptised in Bowden. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Headshaw according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He may be the John who married Janet Scott and whose daughter Euphan was baptised in Ashkirk in 1812. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Deanfoot in Minto Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. Perhaps the same John married Margaret Scott and had children James (b.1819) and Andrew (b.1821) baptised in Minto. **John** (b.c.1780) agricultural labourer at Appletreehall. He was listed among heads of households in 1835–41. His wife was Agnes. **John** (18th/19th C.) carter in Newcastleton. He was listed as male head of his family in 1835–41. He could be the resident of Castleton of that name who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (b.1810/1) son of William, he was a mason in Ashkirk. In 1851 he was living at Haughhead Cottage in Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Eliza (from Edinburgh) and their children included: William; John; Mary Ann; and Andrew. **John** (b.1858) son of William and Helen Jackson, he was born in Teviothead Parish. He worked as a shepherd at Wellhaugh in Northumberland and in Roberton Parish. He married Margaret (1867–1909), daughter of Mary Glendinning (with the father's name unknown), and granddaughter of shepherd Adam. Their children were: Helen (b.1891); William (b.1895); Mary (b.1897); Margaret (b.1901); John (b.1902); and Walter (b.1905). **Margaret** (15th C.) bequeathed a cow in the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. She is recorded as 'Margarete Glendonwyn' and Adam and Mark are also listed. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as liferenter of Stouslie and another farm (probably Boonraw) in Hassendean Parish, valued at £291. She was probably the 'Mary' of Dod and Whitlaw (possibly daughter of George of Dod) who married George of Synton and Boonraw. She was probably also the 'Lyfrenter of Boonraw' recorded on the Land Tax Rolls of 1663. It is unclear when she died, but her son George Scott of Boonraw was owner of the same lands in 1678. **Margaret**

(17th C.) resident at Outerside, recorded among the poor of Wilton Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Mark** (15th C.) received a cow and 2 bolls of victuals in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Marco de Glendonwyn' and Adam and Margaret are also named. **Matthew** (c.1346–1408) 2nd son of Adam de Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, he was a cleric in Glasgow Diocese. His mother was grand-niece of Sir William Douglas, 'the Flower of Chivalry' and his brother Sir Simon was killed at Otterburn. His name was recorded as 'de Glendonwyn' and other variants. He had permission to travel to England to study in 1363 and was 'Master' by 1374, although it is not clear whether he graduated at Oxford, Orleans or elsewhere. He was granted the Church of Buittle in Kirkcudbright in 1371, but there was a dispute and it probably went to another. He held the benefice of Cavers Parish from about 1374 (granted by Melrose Abbey, with the support of the Earl of Douglas), which was void by the death of John Ganon. By 1376 he also held a Canonry of Glasgow, with the expectation of a Prebend. Along with his brother Simon he was granted safe-passage to visit England from Scotland in 1377. He served as Proctor of the English Nation in Paris in 1378 and Rector there 1378/9 and remained there for at least another couple of years. In 1385 he and (now Cardinal) Walter Wardlaw were among those Scots given money to help with military expeditions to the Borders. In 1386 he was one of the negotiators with the English at Berwick. He was appointed Bishop of Glasgow by Pope Clement VII in 1387, succeeding Walter Wardlaw, and serving until his death. This meant that he had to resign the benefice of Cavers before (when it was given to Hugh Rae). He travelled to Avignon to be consecrated and there presented a petition for benefices for John de Hawick and John Leche (Rector of Hawick). He witnessed some charters for the Crown from 1389, said mass at the funeral of Robert II and preached at the coronation of Robert III. In 1390 he was appointed him one of the 9 conservators for the Border truce. In 1394 he was one of the Scottish envoys to discuss peace at Kelso (although the meeting did not occur), was at peace negotiations at Hadden in Sprouston Parish in 1399, was an envoy on the Border in 1401, and was again an evoy to Hadden in 1404. As Bishop he was involved in several disputes with other dioceses. He was recorded at Melrose in 1394/5. In 1394 he requested a benefice for his 15-year old nephew William 'Glendonwyn' and another for his 14-year old nephew Adam 'Glendonwyn'. In 1395 he sponsored a petition for his nephew Simon de Mandeville and for other kinsmen in 1396. In 1401 he introduced a new tax in the Diocese of Glasgow and presented some vestments to the cathedral's treasury. He died at his manor of Lochwood near Glasgow. Note that there was dispute in the church at the time, with an alternative Bishop (John de Framysden) appointed by Pope Boniface IX in 1391, but never recognised in Scotland. He had 6 nephews who are recorded: William; Adam; Matthew; Simon de Mandeville; Robert de Moffat; and John Elwald. Robert de Wilton was also related to him. His seal as bishop was once described, but no example survives. **Matthew** (b.1386/7) said to be of noble birth and nephew of Bishop Matthew, he may have been a son of Sir Adam. In 1406 his uncle petitioned for him to hold a benefice although only 19 years of age. He graduated B.A. in Paris in 1406/7 and was Licentiate of Arts there in 1408. He does not appear to be recorded afterwards. **Matthew** (14th/15th C.) recorded as 'Matheo de Glendonwin' when he witnessed the 1420/1 charter for the half barony of Branxholme, passing from the Inglis's to the Scotts. Perhaps the same Matthew was a Commissioner for the West Marches in 1429. It seems unlikely he was the same man as the slightly earlier cleric. **Ninian** of Glendonwyn and Parton (d.1541) son of John of Parton. He succeeded after his brothers Bartholomew and Simon were murdered by John Lindsay of Wauchope. In 1503 he granted a precept of sasine for George Gledstains in the lands of Gladstanes in Roxburghshire. He was confirmed in the Barony of Scraesburgh in 1510, and other lands in Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire in the following years. He is probably be the Laird of 'straisburne' who was fined for not appearing at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510 and the Laird of 'glendunwyn' who was also called for his lands of 'langtone' and Clifton. In 1528 he resigned Clifton and Scraesburgh to the King, in favour of himself and his wife. In 1530 he was superior of Scraesburgh, when John Rutherford resigned his lands into his hands, and then he regranted them. His family appear to have lost some of their Dumfriesshire lands while Robert, Lord Maxwell was superior of Eskdale. He married Janet, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and possibly also Katherine, daughter of John Maxwell, Lord of Caerlaverock. He was succeeded by his son John. He had another son Simon, who was reduced to poverty by 1554, with his son John and

wife Janet Dunbar, 'lady of liferent of Partoun', agreeing to provide for him by turns. **Ninian** (1806–84) son of William and Mary Elliot, he was born at Shaws in Castleton Parish. He was a shepherd at Plashetts in Northumbeland. In 1836–38 he was listed as shepherd at Willowbog, England, among heads of households in Castleton Parish. In 1840 and 1841 he was at Kidd's Linn. In 1827 he married Margaret Little (1797–1841) in Westerkirk and their children were Helen (b.1827), William (b.1828), Mary (b.1830), John (b.1831), Janet (b.1833), Mina (b.1835), John (again, b.1837) and Agnes (b.1840). He secondly married Mina Turnbull (1810–93) and their children were Isabella (b.1847), Agnes (b.1847), Margaret (b.1848), Joan (b.1850), Adam (b.1853) and Robert (b.1856). He died in Bellingham. **Ninian** (1855–1941) son of shepherd William, he was born in Teviothead Parish. He worked as a shepherd in Northumberland. In 1879 he married Hannah Robson, daughter of Richard Brown and their children were Richard Brown, William and Annie Brown. **Peter** (1863–1956) son of William and Ann Kyle. He was a shepherd, like his father and brothers. He was at Wormscleuch in 1881. **Richard** (15th/16th C.) Sheriff in Edinburgh who confirmed in 1505/6 the summons served to George, Master of Angus for payment to Sir William Douglas of Cavers for breaking their marriage agreement. He is recorded as 'Richard Glendunwyne'. It is unclear how he was related to the other Glendinnings. **Robert** of that Ilk and Parton (b.1585) son of Alexander. He became heir in 1606 after his older half-brother died. He had extensive lands in Ewesdale and Eskdale. He married Margaret, daughter of William Maxwell, Lord of Terregles and was succeeded by his son John. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1622 as tenant in 'Logane' and also Hudshouse. Archibald in Fiddleton and John Graham in Thickside acted as cautioners for him, Lancie in Dryff and Andrew in Riddings. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen 'Hotson' and their son Thomas was baptised in 1645. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Deans. **Robert** (18th C.) married Violet Laidlaw in Roberton in 1729. **Robert** (18th C.) married Mary Helm in Roberton in 1744. Their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: John (b.1747); Margaret (b.1750); and James (b.1756). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) son of William from Howashiel in Hobkirk Parish. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Orchard Cottage according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He could be the Robert who married Isabel Murray in Cavers in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was recorded at Stonedge on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. His children probably included Walter and Janet (b.1800) and Agnes (b.1802). **Robert** (19th C.) recorded as 'residenter' in Newcastleton in 1835, on a list of male heads of families. **Robert Scott** 'Scott' (1800–1900) born at Stintieknowe in Wilton Parish, he was farmer at Boghall. His father was Robert and his mother was Isabella Murray, who lived to the age of 96. He was listed among heads of households as a mason at Boghall in 1835 and then had his entry deleted in 1840, but was added as 'Glendinning Scott' in 1840 and 1841. He married Elizabeth Liddell (from Inveresk) in 1832, but they had no surviving children. In 1851 he was recorded as farmer of 55 acres, employing 2 men and in 1861 was still farming 55 acres, employing 1 labourer and with a female servant. In 1861 he donated boar tusks and other prehistoric animal remains found 'in a moss at Boghall'. He was still recorded at Boghall in 1868 and died at his farm. He was still visiting markets in Hawick within a few weeks of his death. When he died he was the oldest farmer on the Buccleuch estates, almost becoming a centenarian. He was said to have recalled the arrival of the news about Britain's victory at Waterloo in 1815 and told stories about French prisoners of war in Hawick. He also possessed a silver-mounted stick that was said to have come from Nelson's 'Victory' after the Battle of Trafalgar. **Robert** (19th C.) married Christian Scott in 1843, the marriage recorded in Hawick Parish. Their children, baptised in Roberton, included: James (b.1844); and Francis (b.1848). **Robert** (19th C.) tobacconist in Hawick. He donated to the Museum a 'volume of Parliamentary history, comprising twenty-one years of the reign of James I., and a collection of old newspapers, &c.' in 1876 and a 'collection of fossils from Penton Linn' in 1877. **Scott** (1967/8–) son of Rob, he also played for the Greens. He went to Trinity and Hawick High Schools and played for the P.S.A. and Y.M. He then played for Hawick R.F.C., as well as for the Borders and Edinburgh professional teams. He was additionally called up to represent the South and Scotland 'A'. His sons Glen, Gareth and Charlie also played rugby. **Sir Simon** (d.1388) son of Sir Adam of Glendonwyn. He was younger brother of the next

Sir Adam, and older brother of Matthew, who became Bishop of Glasgow. In 1368 he witnessed a charter at Cavers for lands being resigned by Thomas Baliol. He died at the Battle of Otterburn, fighting alongside his superior, the Earl of Douglas. Adam, William and Matthew, who were nephews of Bishop Matthew, may have been his sons. **Sir Simon** (c.1378–1437) of that Ilk, son of Sir Adam and nephew of Matthew, bishop of Glasgow. He succeeded after his elder brother John was killed at Homildon Hill. He held considerable lands, including those of Wauchope, Staplegordon and parts of Ewesdale. He also held the heriditary office of Bailie of the Regality of Eskdale. In 1398 he was one of the 'borowis' listed for establishing the Earl of Douglas' bounds on the West March. He was said to be a strong ally of the house of Douglas, helping to keep peace on the Border in the Earl's lands. He travelled to England several times in the early 1400s, and was a hostage for the Earl of Douglas in 1405. In 1406 he had a charter of the lands of Wythyn, Glencross and others in Roxburghshire. In 1407 he was witness to the charter for the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1418 he was Bailie to Archibald, Earl of Angus, infefted Melrose Abbey in the lands of Eskdalemuir. He was one of the witnesses to the charter of 1435 transferring lands within the Barony of Hawick from John Inglis to his son Thomas. He married Mary, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. He was succeeded by his son Sir Simon. Other children included: John, who settled in England; Bartholomew, who was Chaplain at Westerkirk, but deprived for non-residence; Janet, who married Gilbert Grierson, 1st of Lag; and Hawise. **Sir Simon** of that Ilk (d.bef. 1479) son of Sir Simon and Mary Douglas. He was said to be greatly esteemed by James II. He was hereditary Bailie of Dumfriesshire. In 1442 he witnessed a charter for lands in Ettrick held by Melrose Abbey. In 1443 he witnessed a confirming charter for William Cranston of Crailing. He witnessed a charter relating to lands in Ettrick in 1446. In 1449 he was one of the guarantors of the peace treaty with Henry VI of England, and he also guaranteed peace several times in the 1450s. He had a charter of income from Auld Roxburgh in 1450 and another charter of lands in Kirkudbright in 1458. He witnessed a charter for the Earl ofDouglas in 1449, another for James II in 1451 and was on an assize for the Douglases in Dumfries in 1451/2. In 1452 he witnessed the creation of the Barony of Kilmaurs for Alexander Cunningham, while on an expedition into England lef by James II. In 1454/5 he witnessed a document for the Kers of Altonburn. In 1455 he was mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls for Roxburghshire. He was at the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455, on the side of the Red Douglases, against his old chieftan the Earl of Douglas. In 1456 he witnessed a charter for Robert, Lord Maxwell and in 1458/9 had a charter for the Barony of Parton in Kirkcudbrightshire. He also served as Bailie of Eskdale in the late 1450s. In 1459 he was one of the witnesses to the regranting of the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig, made in Perth. By 1464 he was designated 'of Parton' when he was again a guarantor of a treaty with England. In 1465, as Lord of the Barony of Scraesburgh, he granted the west half of Scraesburgh and all of Hunthill to Robert Rutherford of Chatto and his wife Margaret. He firstly married Agnes Hepburn, secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and thirdly Marjory Johnstone. In 1479 his widow Marjory complained that her husband's brother John has taken meal from her farms of 'Skraisburgh and Daldoran'. His children included: Simon, who pre-deceased him; John, who succeeded; Alexander, probably progenitor of the Drumrask branch; Archibald; Matthew, who held the lands of Whitslade, Glenkirk, etc.; and Margaret, who married Robert Rutherford of Chatto. It has been stated that he was killed at the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455 by Hugh Douglas, Earl of Ormond; however, he clearly died a decade later, with the death in 1455 perhaps being his son Simon. **Simon** (15th C.) listed among the Roxburghshire men given remission in 1488/9 for their support of the deceased James III. Most of the men appear to have been associated with Douglas of Cavers. It is unclear how he was related to the other Glendinnings. He may be the same Simon who produced a remission (along with William Grahamslaw) at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. **Simon** of Megdale and Dalgleish (16th C.) recorded in 1540 as 'crovnar' (i.e. Coroner) of Eskdale. He acknowledged that he had received payment for Dalgleish (then in the Barony of Synton, through annexation) from his tenant John Scott of Thirlestane. He was probably son of John of Dalgleish. **Simon** (16th C.) resident of Selkirk. In 1579/70 it was stated by John Synton that William Scott 'alias William with the teyth' 'come furth' of his house in Shaws and stole 5 sheep belonging to '[blank] Coltarte'. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded

as witness to an instrument for the Hospital at Polmadie in about 1391. He was a 'scutifero' for Glasgow Diocese. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Glendynwyn' when he witnessed a letter of acquittance for George Scott of Whames in 1510/1. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Glendynnyng in Harrot' (i.e. Harwood) when he witnessed a Rulewater sasine in 1631. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their son John was baptised in 1652. The witnesses were 2 William Scotts. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1682 when he was fined 'for ane base abuse committ by him upon James Scott, present Baylea, in the hie streett qn. passing by wtout any ground of offence given'. He was to be fined and put in the stocks 'when he can be apprehended wtin the toune'. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Hoscoteshiel in 1756 and Outersideshiel in 1763 and 1766. He married Jean Heatlie in Roberton in 1747. His children included James (b.1748), Andrew (b.1750), Margaret (b.1752), Janet (b.1754), Thomas (b.1756), Walter (b.1759), Isobel (b.1761), Jean (b.1763), Agnes (b.1766) and Christian (b.1768). Perhaps the same Thomas was recorded at Outersideshiel on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (1751/2–1831) shepherd at Blackcleugh. He could be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for John Helm in 1802. In 1786 he married Mary Weir (d.1848). Their children included: Mary (b.1787); Robert (b.1789), who died aged 19; William (b.1795); Christian (1798–1881), who married Jessie Purdom; and Betty (b.1800). The witnesses in 1800 were Mr. George Pott and Thomas Elliot. He is buried at Teviothead. **Thomas** (b.1795) son of Adam, who came from near Newcastleton. His father served in the Royal Wagon Train, and obtained for him a cornetcy in the same corps when he was 18. He fought at the Battle of Waterloo. He became Lieutenant, and was transferred to the American (or 60th) Regiment, serving in Canada. **Thomas** (b.1845) son of Andrew and Jane Anderson. His father was shepherd at Craikhope, where he was born. He became a member of the county police force. **Thomas** (b.1853) son of shepherd William, he was born at Redmoss in Castleton Parish. He worked as a shepherd at various farms in Northumberland. In 1877 in Ewes he married Nicholas (1858–1930), daughter of William Murray and Agnes Bell. Their children were Ellen, William, Thomas and John James. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their son James was baptised in 1669. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Coliforthill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. William was listed right after him and so surely related. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His unnamed child was baptised in 1690. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Irvine in Hawick Parish in 1707. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Catherine Corbet in Hawick Parish in 1710. Their daughter Jean was baptised in 1712, with witnesses Walter Scott and Andrew Riddell in Goldielands. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott in Goldielands in 1712. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Glendinning and their children included Jean (b.1732). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Lunn in 1771 (the surname transcribed as 'Sim'). Their children included: Helen (b.1772); and James (b.1773). The witnesses in 1772 were James (surely related to him) and William Elliot. He could be the Walter recorded as farmer at Hummelknowes Mill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, and hence perhaps father of James, who was at Hummelknowes Mill on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Murray and their son Walter was baptised in 1784. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Janet (b.1783), an unnamed child (b.1790), Henry (b.1792) and Isabel (b.1798). **Walter** (b.c.1785) roadman and labourer living at Lees in Wilton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in 1835–1841. His wife was Elizabeth. **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Christian Paisley and their son Thomas Paisley was baptised in 1825. **Walter** (1849–1928) son of Adam, he was born at Tweedenhead in Castleton Parish. He was a shepherd like his father and several brothers. He lived in Northumberland, Langholm, Southdean, etc. In 1885 he married Jane (b.1859), daughter of James Turnbull and Margaret Ewart. He died at Hobkirk Manse Cottage. Their children were: Margaret (b.1885); Adam (1887–1917), who served with the K.O.S.B. and died in Israel; and James (b.1889), who died in infancy. **William** (1378/79–1423) nephew of Bishop Matthew. He was described as being of noble birth and 'knightly origin', suggesting he was a son of Sir Adam (or perhaps Sir Simon). In 1394 he was recorded being aged 15 when his uncle Matthew petitioned for a benefice for him (along with his brother Adam) when reaching age 18. He graduated B.A. in 1401/2 in Paris, under his kinsman (probably cousin) John

Elwald, was M.A. by 1403, was then Scholar of Canon Law at Orleans, served as the Proctor of the Scottish Nation there in 1408 and 1409 and was Bachelor of Decreest by 1409 and Licentiate of Canon Law by 1422/3. He received the Church of Glencairn in Dumfriesshire in about 1401. He held a canonry and prebend of Petty in Moray some time before 1404. He exchanged this (with John de Hawick) for a canonry and prebend of Renfrew in Glasgow Diocese in 1405. He resigned Renfrew in 1409 when he was given the Archdeaconry of Glasgow, following the death of his kinsman Simon de Mandeville; however, there was a dispute with John Forester and others and he gave up his claim. He spent much of his life studying abroad, but may have visited Scotland in 1408, being given a passage of safe-conduct with his brother Simon to travel to England. By 1415/6 he held the prebends of Moffat in Glasgow and Oyne in Aberdeen, as well as canonries in the 2 dioceses, and by 1422/3 he had added a canonry of Tours in France. He was said to have had a house in France from at least 1421 and in that year served as an executor for William Douglas of Lugton. Archibald Douglas, Earl of Wigton, forcibly removed from his house some items from the deceased Douglas of Lugton. He is not recorded after 1422/3 and certainly died before 1426. **William** (14th/15th C.) priest of Glasgow Diocese. He was 'of noble race' and a student at Orleans in 1405 when he exchanged benefices with John de Hawick, resigning the Prebend of 'Pectyn and Brachlyn' in Moray and gaining the Prebend of Renfrew. He was made Archdeacon of Glasgow in 1409, being described as 'M.A. bachelor of canon law' and kinsman of Simon de Mandeville, whose death made the position vacant. He was Archdeacon until 1413. He was also recorded as Subdean of Glasgow in 1413/4. He was probably related to the noble Glendinnings. Perhaps the same William 'of Glendonwyne' was an executor of Sir William of Douglas, Lord Lugton, in 1421. He could be the brother of Sir Simon who had a passport for safe conduct in England in 1408. He may be the William 'Glendunwyn' recorded as 'Determinant' at St. Andrews in 1422 and 'Licentiate' in 1425. **William** (14th/15th C.) witness to a document for the Diocese of Glasgow in about 1465. He must have been associated with the Diocese, and was probably the William, Rector of Crawfordjohn, who witnessed other records about the same time. **William** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was recorded being 'called Lord in the Cruikis' among men of Liddesdale and neighbouring areas. **William** (17th C.) resident of Coliforthill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, probably related to Walter who was also listed there. It is possible he was the William who witnessed a baptism for tailor John Gledstains in Hawick Parish in 1707. **William** (17th C.) resident at Blackhope in Castleton Parish, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **William** 'Will' (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. In 1778 he was at Nether Stanegarthside. He married Agnes (or 'Aggie') Johnson and their children included: James (b.1776); Robert (b.1778); Adam (b.1780); and William (b.1783). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Howashiel in Hobkirk Parish. His son Robert is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **William** (1760–1840) son of Adam and Agnes Crozier and brother of Lieut. Adam. He was shepherd at Thorlieshope and lived at Cauldronfoot. He then moved to Cooms in Tarras Water and died at Tweedenhead. He was at Cooms in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He married Mary, daughter of Ninian Elliot and Janet Douglas. Their children include: Janet (1801–94), who married John Armstrong and died at Hermitage Cottage; Adam (1802–68), who married Margaret Robson and died at Tweedenhead; Agnes (1804–88), who married Adam Glendinning and died in Liverpool; Ninian (1806–84), who married Mina Turnbull; and William (1810–37), who married Judith Armstrong. **William** (b.c.1780) road contractor living at Ashkirk Mill in 1841. His wife was Elspeth and their children included John and Andrew, who were both masons. He could be the labourer at New Woll according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He could be the William who married Euphan Brown and had children Walter (b.1827) and Nancy (b.1828) baptised in Ashkirk. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Toftholm. He was recorded as a head of household for the first (and only) time in 1836. **William** (b.1809/10) son of William, he was a tailor in Newcastleton, like his father. He was recorded in 1841 and 1851 at about 10 South Hermitage Street. He was absent from the 1861 census. **William** (1830–1911) eldest son of Adam and Margaret Robson, he was born at Boghall in Liddesdale. He worked as a shepherd, like his father and many other family members before him. He was described as 'the intelligent shepherd' at Wormscleuch in 1889 when the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club visited the

area and he described the local flora. He married Anne (1830–1918), daughter of David Kyle, farmer at Broadlee in the Borthwick. Their children, born at Boghall, Wormscleuch and elsewhere in the Parish were: Adam (1855–1935), shepherd at Colterscleuch; David (b.1857), who died in infancy; David (1860–1942), shepherd at Hawthornside; William (b.1862), shepherd at Hundalee in Jedwater; Peter (1864–1956), shepherd at Wormscleuch and Gatehousecote; and Margaret (1867–1939). He died at Gatehousecote and his wife at Cleughhead, Southdean, and they are buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. **William** (b.1862) son of William and Ann Kyle. Like many of his family members before him, he worked as a a shepherd. He lived in Castleton, Morebattle and Southdean Parishes. In 1897 he married Agnes (b.1871), daughter of William Hardie. Their children were: Hardie Bain (1900–54); William (b.1902); Margaret (b.1905.6); and Ann Kyle (1909–32), who married Robert Cromarty. **William** (1847–1921) resident of Teviothead. He married Mary Scott Anderson (1856–1938). Their daughter Wilhelmina (1891–1961) married George Watson Fraser. (formerly 'Glendonwyn'; other variants include 'Glendennan', 'Glendenwin', 'Glendevin', 'Glendinen', 'Glendinenn', 'Glendining', 'Glendinnyn', 'Glendinwin', 'Glendinwyn', 'Glendonewale', 'Glendonewing', 'Glendonewyn', 'Glendonnyng', 'Glendonowyn', 'Glendonwyne', 'Glendonyng', 'Glendowyne', 'Glendunning', 'Glendunvin', 'Glendunwyn', 'Glendynwyn' and 'Glendynwyne').

Glendivan (*glen-di-vin*) *n.* former lands in Ewesdale, near where the Glendivan Burn meets the Ewes Water. Along with Flask and Howgill it was described as a 10-merk land in 1550, when inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1619, and still held by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. It is probably the 'Glendorane' (likely a transcription error) and 'Glendovan' listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663. John Elliot was tenant there in 1688. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 368 acres, bounded by Howgill, Sorbie, Kirkton and lands of the Laird of Arkleton. The map shows farmhouses on both sides of the burn, some parts of the farm on the other side of the Ewes Water and a small area of the farm owned by the Laird of Arkleton. John Irving and Robert Armstrong were there in 1797. William Irvine was farmer there in 1841, his son John taking over later. There were also Eastons living there in 1841. A little further up the burn from the farmhouse are remains of 2 settlements (not to be confused with **Glendonwyn** in Meggatdale; also sometimes 'Glendiven'; it is 'Glendowane' in 1550 and 'Glendovane' in about 1610; it is 'Glendouin' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Glendovein' and 'Glendowin' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, 'Glendoven' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and confusingly 'Glendonwyne' on Crawford's 1804 map).

Glendonwyn (*glen-don-win*) *n.* old form of **Glendinning**, the family name coming from lands in the upper Meggat valley.

Glendouglas (*glen-dug-lis*) *n.* lands in the Jed valley, off the A68 south of Jedburgh, at the northern extremity of Southdean Parish. The big house was once home of the factor for the Home family. There was a school there in the 19th century, which was formally in the Parish of Southdean; Thomas Turnbull was teacher there in the 1840s to 60s. There was later a private school there, which eventually became a state primary school and closed in 2005 (also written 'Glen Douglas').

Glengaber (*glen-gā-bur*) *n.* former lands in the Yarrow valley, once owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. There was a farmstead near Glengaber Hill, north of Yarrow village – 'To the Piel and Hathern I will repair, To Analshope and Glengeber, To Whitup and to Black-grain, To Commonside, and Milsanton-hill . . . ' [CWS] (there is another place of the same name at the top of the Meggat Reservoir and a third near Fingland in Dumfriesshire).

Glenhowe (*glen-how*) *n.* knitwear manufacturers at Buccleuch Mills on Green Lane in the 20th century.

Glenkerry (*glen-ke-ree*) *n.* farm on the Tima Water, where it is joined by the Glenkerry Burn, on the B709 south of Ettrick village. In 1415 the lands were swapped for those of Bellendean, between Scott of Buccleuch and the monks of Melrose. The lands are specifically referred to as 'Wynzehope called Glenkery, west of the water of Temay'. Scott of Tushielaw paid rental to Melrose Abbey for these lands in 1557 and the half-land there was still held by Scott of Tushielaw in 1620, when the reversion was resigned to him by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. The lands were part of the Lordship of Melrose until at least 1670. Robert Grieve was there in 1724 when he married Jean Black from Hawick Parish. John Rutherford of Edgerston owned the lands in 1802 (it is 'Glenkery' in

1235/6 and 1415, 'Glenkeyrie' in 1564 and 'Glencarie' in 1620; 'Glenkyrry' and 'Glenkirry' are both marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Glenmac (*glen-mak*) *n.* knitwear company with a factory up the Cross Wynd and another part on Teviot Road, which had been Walter Wilson's. The factories closed in the 1980s when taken over by Dawson International. A smaller cashmere-based factory remained at Burnfoot, associated with Barrie, but carrying on the Glenmac brand.

Glennie (*gle-nee*) *n.* **George** (b.1816/7) resident engineer of the Hawick branch of the North British Railway, living in Melrose. In 1849 he was charged, along with an Edinburgh contractor, with culpable homicide in the deaths of 8 railway workers who perished when the Roxburgh Viaduct collapsed during its construction. It appears that the case was dismissed when a member of the jury took ill.

Glenny (*gle-nee*) *n.* **Arthur Philip** (1904–67) eldest son of Charles James. He took flying lessons, like his brother Charles James. The pair partnered with Lieut.-Col. G.L.P. Henderson to maufacturer the 'Henderson-Glenny Gadfly', but eventually he withdrew his financial support in the project. The plane was designed by K.N. Pearson and manufactured at Byfleet, Surrey in 1929. **Charles James** (1871–1961) second son of James. He was born at Deanfield in Hawick. He worked with the family firm of Wilson & Glenny, and for many years was Managing Director, retiring in 1936. He was known as a tennis player, recorded 1891–1908. He was Border Champion on more than one occasion, won the Scottish Northern Championship in 1894 and was runner-up in the Scottish Championship in 1904. He married Ilfra Showell and they had 4 children: Elsie Ilfra Muriel (1899–1989); Arthur Philip (1904–67); James Esme (1905–80), who was Cornet; and Eileen Ilfra Wilson. He died on his 90th birthday. **Elizabeth** nee Pringle (20th C.) daughter of John Douglas Pringle and Susan Roberts. She was Cornet's Lass to Riddell Innes in 1931, married him the following year. They moved to London to work for Pringle's, but her husband died in 1963 and she emigrated to New Zealand in the late 1960s, where she married Jim Glenny (who died in 1983) in 1970. **George Crosfield** (b.1878) youngest son of James and Georgina Waterhouse. He trained as a lawyer, and practiced for a while in Carlisle, in partnership with a Mr. Mawson. He later emigrated to New Zealand, where he became a successful sheep farmer. He married Catherine Anne ('Cathy') Pringle, daughter of Walter. Their children were James Douglas, Mary Catherine and Margaret. **James** (1836–1914) partner in Wilson & Glenny's, who gave the Town its Public Baths in 1912. He was born in Mill of Lethenty, Aberdeenshire, only son of John and Katherine Wilson. Like his parents he was a Quaker. He was the last private owner of the corn mill and farm of Lethenty in Aberdeenshire. In 1865 he moved to Blackburn in Lancashire, where he went into business as a cotton spinner, with his cousin, John William Cruickshank. Health problems forced him to sell his business and move abroad for the winter of 1873. He returned to England, to start a cement business in Chester. He was consequently briefly in a partnership with London concrete pioneer Charles Drake (who was responsible for the Congregational Manse), although the business, based at Thorlieshope, folded in 1875. But also in 1875 he was invited to become a partner in a tweed business with his uncle George Wilson and 2 cousins, Charles John and George Murray Wilson; thus was born Wilsons & Glenny. In 1891 it became a limited company under the name Wilson & Glenny, Ltd. In 1867 he married Georgina Waterhouse (1844–1923). They had 4 children: John (1868–1919), who worked for the family firm; Charles James (b.1871), who was for a long time Driector at Wilson & Glenny; Elizabeth (1875–90), who died while still at school; and George Crosfield (b.1878), who became a lawyer and moved to New Zealand. He had the house at Bucklands extended in the latter part of the 19th century and died there. **James Esme** 'Jimmy' (1905–80) son of Charles James. He was educated at St. Bees in Cumbria. He was Cornet in 1927 and lived at Deanfield. An early car enthusiast, his 1926 Delage still exists. He also flew aeroplanes, first taking lessons just months after being Cornet. Along with his brother Arthur and Lieut.-Col. G.L.P. Henderson they developed a low-cost nonoplane called the 'Henderson-Glenny Gadfly', but only 3 were ever built. He flew from Cramlington to Hawick in 1930 in a de Havilland DH60 Moth, with repairs in Hawick being carried out by Jimmie Guthrie. Also in 1930 he survived a crash after engine failure at R.A.F. Turnhouse in Edinburgh, his fellow crewman being killed. He had a small aircraft hangar built at Groundistone Heights and later moved to Ravenslea on Sunnyhill Road. He served in R.A.F. during WWII and afterwards worked for British South American Airways. He married in 1936 and died at his home in Portugal. **John** (1799–1844) from

Kinmuck, Aberdeenshire, son of James and Elizabeth Wigham. The family can be traced back to John, who was born in 1641 at Mill of Colihill (also Aberdeenshire). In 1833 he married Katherine (1798–1863), daughter of William Wilson, Hawick manufacturer, and must have been a regular visitor to Hawick. Their children were: Elizabeth (1835–45); James (1836–1914), who became partner in Wilson & Glenny's; and Mary Ann (1838–1917), who married John Charles Wilson. **John** (1868–1919) eldest son of James. After leaving school he entered the family firm of Wilson & Glenny. However, he retired from the business while still quite young. He married Helen Borthwick and their children were: Barbara (b.1899); Katherine (b.1903); Phyllis Mary (b.1905); and Evelyn Georgina Wilson. **Mary Ann** (1838–1917) sister of manufacturer James, and son of John and Katherine Wilson, she was born in Mill of Lethenty, Aberdeenshire. She married Charles John Wilson, partner of her brother. Her children included Hawick Provost George Heron Wilson. She died at Deanfield.

Glenny's (*gle-neez*) *n.* former textile mill on Bath Street, which had previously been **Wulson an Glenny's**. The main factory suffered a massive fire in 1959, the work of an arsonist, exacerbated by the preceding hot summer and a century of oil and grease. 350 people were put out of work, the Town's electricity supply was temporarily cut off and it was said that the heat could be felt a mile away. The factory was rebuilt a couple of years later. A carved stone was saved from the old factory and inscribed with the dates '1795–1959' by Gordon Scott. After the newer building was also demolished the stone ended up in a skip in Galashiels, but was eventually returned and installed in the Old Baths in 2012.

Glen Penango Burn (*glen-pe-nang-gō-burn*) *n.* stream forming the upper part of the Mosspaul Burn, rising on Carlin Tooth and flowing through Penangus Hope. In 1873 it is described that an old local man stated that 'the glen in front of the house is called the Glenpeneegu'.

Glenpyet (*glen-pI-i'*) *n.* former name for lands in the Yarrow valley. They were Crown lands in the late 15th century, split into 3 steadings, the middle one being leased to Thomas Dickson of Ormiston in 1479. In the 1480s they were leased by Robert Lauder, William Inglis and Thomas Dickson. The Middlestead of Glenpyet was referred to as 'Wallacehil' in 1486. They were still Crown lands in 1502 when half was held by David Inglis. They were feued by the Murrays in the early and late 16th century. In 1541 they were valued at £24. They belonged to the Scotts of Buccleuch from at least the 16th century. They are recorded as 'Glenpoyt' in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, when James Brewhouse was tenant. Sir Walter owed 'males' for these lands to his half-brother Gideon Murray. Chistian Gray, widow of James Brewhouse was removed as tenant in 1581. 'Jedion Murray of Glenpint' is among the 180 or so followers of Sir James Johnstone who had a 'respite' in 1594 for their role at Dryfe Sands the year before; he is the same man later referred to as Sir Gideon of Elibank (it is 'Glenpoyte' in 1456, 'Glenpiot' in 1468, 'Glenpoite' in 1479 and 1489, 'Glenpot' in 1541, 'Glenpoit' in 1575/6, 'Glenpoyt' in 1581 and 'Glenpoytte' in 1594).

Glenrauchan (*glen-raw-chin*) *n.* former name for lands in Ewesdale. It is listed among the lands in Ewesdale held by Alexander, Lord Home in 1509/10. Archie Scott from there was declared a fugitive in 1606. It was listed among the lands in the Lordship confirmed to Alexander Earl of Home in about 1610. The lands were listed in 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale. It may correspond to the modern Glenrief (it is 'Glenrauchane' in 1506 and 1509/10, 'Glenrauchan' in about 1610 and 'Glenrichen' in 1663; it is probably the 'Glegachan' marked near Eweslees on Blaeu's 1654 map).

glent (*glen', glent*) *v., arch.* to glint, gleam – ''Twas but a sternie glentin' On a pool that night' [JoHa], 'And though ambition whiles may glent On us a wee . . . ' [JoHa], 'Nae star was glentin' i' the lift; The North sent forth a blendin' drift' [RDW], 'Yonder's David wi' his een glentin' like brass tackets in his heid' [RMi], to glance sidelong, squint – 'An' whyles ne'er a word he can find oot to say, For glentin' and glimin' at Meggie M'Givelry' [JoHa], '. . . he whus'les on the dowgs, glentin' a' the time his restless eye roond him, syne at the ferns' [BCM1881], *pp., poet.* gleamed, glinted – 'His face was like a burning coal, His eyn, like candles glent' [JTe], *n., arch.* a glance – 'A glent o' his eie' [GW], a glint, gleam – 'The glent o' siller' [GW].

Glenteviot Park Lodge (*glen-teev-yi'pawrk-loj*) *n.* house south of Hassendeanburn, hear the Teviot. It operated as a small hotel until 2007 and then became a private house.

glenty (*glen'-ee*) *adj., arch.* having erect, alert-looking ears, particularly applied to Cheviot sheep.

glenty-luggit (*glen'-ee-lu-gee', -gi'*) *adj., arch.* having 'glenty' ears.

Glenvoran (*glen-vō-rin*) *n.* former lands within Ewesdale, between Eweslees and Fiddleton. The lands held the special feudal status of 'free tenandrie' and may have been connected with the lands at 'Ewes Doors'. There was once a fortified house there, with 'Hobbie of Glenvore' marked on Sandison's c.1590 map and also marked on Gordon's c.1650 map just north of Fiddleton. It is listed among the lands in Ewesdale held by Alexander, Lord Home in 1509/10. It was among a set of lands in the Ewes valley that were transferred from Simon Armstrong to George, Lord Home in 1525. This was confirmed when the King revoked a set of charters relating to lands of the Homes in 1535, including this and several other parts of Ewesdale. 'Hobbe of Glenvorane', an Elliot, is also recorded. 'Archie Ellot, sone to Ringanis Will Ellot the portar in Glenvoren' is recorded in 1579. Probably the same Archie Elliot 'of Glenworren' signed the 1584 bond of assurance with the English Wardens; his name was first among the Elliots of Ewesdale, suggesting some prominence of Glenvoran at that time. Robert Elliot from there was recorded in 1590 and declared a fugitive in 1606. The lands were listed in 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale. It may have been near the modern cottage of Fiddleton Bankend where sometime around 1900 a 'piece of very substantial masonry' was found while digging a little to the west. There was formerly a mill there (also written 'Glenvorane', 'Glenvoren', etc.; it is 'Glenvorane' in 1506, 1535 and 1588/9 and 'Glenvorrane' about 1610; it is marked 'Glenvoran' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Glenvorann' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Glenwud (*glen-wud*) *n.* Glenwood, house at the upper end of Denholm Dean.

Glesci (*glez-ki*) *n.* a variant of **Glesgi** – 'Well, Aw got back ti the auld country right enough after a favourable passage and landed in Glesgae' [JEDM], 'Some ministers in Glesca thocht it was a 'subtle peril'. Hab can hardly wait' [DH] (also spelled 'Glesca' and 'Glescae').

Glesgi (*glez-gi*) *n.* Glasgow, Scotlands largest city, approximately 80 miles from Hawick. Population (1991) 662,954. Hawick, and the rest of Peeblesshire, Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire belonged to the Episcopal Church Diocese of Glasgow from sometime around 1100 until transferred to Edinburgh in 1888. For a long time Teviotdale was one of the rural deaneries of the Diocese. In the 1960s Hawick (like many other towns) made an agreement to build housing for familes from the Glasgow area, to solve a problem with the over-expansion of Glasgow, known as the 'Overspill Programme' – 'Next hail thee, Glasgow! Three times hail! To flourish mays't thou never fail, But ever nobly cock thy crest As the metropolis of the West' [AS] (also spelled 'Glesgae'; see also **Glesci**; Teries often speak about going 'throwe ti Glesgi').

Glesgi (*glez-gi*) *n.* (Glasgow) **James** (17th/18th C.) mentioned in the Hawick Parish Records in the early 1720s when his daughter was given for poor relief 'a pair of proverbs'. Additionally he was given money for 'hous rent, he promised he would trubble us no more'. However, his name occurs regularly on the list of those receiving porr relief until finally a payment was made 'for a Cofine for James Glasgow'. Additionally there is the entry 'To J. Glasgow's wife to cast her Peatts . . . 0 12 0'. **John** (17th C.) from Cavers Parish. He was ordered to be transported to America in 1679 for being a Covenanter, and escaped the shipwreck in the Orkneys, which killed about 200 men. **William** (17th C.) presumably related to John, he was also a banished Covenanter who escaped from the 1679 shipwreck. However, most of those who survived were recaptured and sold as slaves in Jamaica or New Jersey. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Hummelknowes on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the William whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick in 1692.

Glesgi Border Coonties Association (*glez-gi-bōr-der-koon-teez-aw-sō-see-ā-shun*) *n.* organisation founded in Glasgow to encourage interaction among and offer help to former Borderers, and to give education prizes. It was formed in 1872 when the Roxburghshire and Berwickshire organisations merged. An earlier model was the Tweedside Society, started in 1813, while the Roxburghshire Association was formed in 1857. The association gained new life in about 1885 and was most active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with 2 meetings per week. As well as a Literary Society, there were also Cricket, Fishing, Whist and Draughts Clubs. A bursary, named after John Leyden, was established at Glasgow University.

Glesgi Jimmie (*glez-gi-ji-mee*) *n.* itinerant street performer of the mid-19th century. He used to sing Scottish songs in a tenor voice on the High

Street, sometimes visiting for several weeks at a time. He is also referred to as 'Gleska Jamie' – 'Then Meg the Mantua sails along, Auld Nancy leads her cuddy aboot, And Gleska Jamie lilts a sang Tae Shauchles, Chinnie and Roll-aboot' [HI].

Gleska Jamie see **Glesgi Jimmie**

gless (*gles*) *n.* a glass, the substance glass – 'Mother, bring in the bottle an' gie the minister a gless' [JHH], '... And grudge ane a gless wi' a friend when you're dinin'' [TCh], ''Dyach!' says the Deil. Time nickers and says nocht; The sands in his gless dwine doon' [DH], 'A mutchkin gless and some bits o' delf Ye'd grue to set on the kitchen shelf' [WL], '... A spiritfull experience or the spirit o' ma gless?' [MB], '... The auld oil lamp aside the press The flickerin wick smokeet the gless' [IWL], 'Bogles from way back, crossing ways, clinking glesses, waving hello and neb-tae-neb at the tables' [JuH], *adj.* made of glass.

Gless (*gles*) *n.* (Glass) **William** (19th C.) farmer at Town o' Rule. He was probably son of John from England, who was described as an army pensioner in 1841. He married Penelope Smart. Their children included: James (b.1826); and Margaret (b.1827). His family were among the first members of Wolfelee Free Kirk. His wife's sister Agnes also appears to have married a William Glass; both sisters ended up emigrating to Canada.

Gless Erse (*gles-ers*) *n.* nickname for **James Fisher**.

glesses (*gles-eez*) *n., pl.* glasses, spectacles – 'He'd sit in the lang backit chair, And glower oot owre his glesses ...' [WL], '... when a muckle lang car stoppit and a man wi horn-rimmed glesses stuck his heid oot' [DH].

glessie (*gle-see*) *n.* a marble made out of glass – 'Baith glessies an' dabbers, The spoils o' the game' [??], 'In my boyhood, it would have been, 'Chucks-mei yon glessy bools! ...' [DH] (also written 'glessy').

Glestains (*gle-stānz*) *n.* early estate recorded in Hobkirk Parish (presumably 'Gledstains').

glet (*gle'*) *n., arch.* slime, something greasy or sticky – '... alang streets ... clairty wui lifty glaar an creeshy glet' [ECS], '... till there was nochts left o the nerrest-hand loch bit paddihs, fishes stankin for braith, an glet' [ECS], '... among the algae growing on the stone, and which we call 'glet'' [RB] (see also **glit**).

the G.L.G. Band (*thu-jee-el-jee-bawnd*) *n.* country music group, fronted by Hawick man George L. Goodfellow. They released the albums 'Box full of memories', 'One more time' and 'Staying's not an option' (including the song 'We are the heart of Hawick').

glibe (*glīb*) *adj., arch.* glib, voluble – 'The gossips glibe their jkes do hurl, At plackless purse' [JoHa].

glidder (*gli-dur*) *n., arch.* a small loose stone on a hillside – Wat o' Harden laughed till the moss-hags shook And the stone-chat rose from the glidder neuk' [WHO].

glidders (*gli-durz*) *n., pl., arch.* shingle, loose slates, slippery stones, scree – 'It [the mallow] occurs ... on Minto Craigs among the glidders under Dhu-Craig' [JAHM], 'Crest and hollow were drifted deep, Between them the glidders stood black and steep' [WHO] (see also the singular **glidder**).

gliff (*glif*) *n.* a sudden fright, scare – 'what a gliff ee gave is', '... but the 'gliff' having imparted some miraculous power to the beggar's limbs he outran the youngster ...' [WaD], 'What mak's ye spae o' caul' an' want, To gliff puir corky-noddl'd flatties?' [JoHa] '... a' at once he got sic a gliff, for a queer light got in between the lugs o' the horse' [GT], 'It gliffs the auld, it gliffs the young, And, certes, 'tis nae freak; At dark midnicht, on passers-by, 'Twill through the hedgerows keek' [TCh], 'Aw could see that the wife got a gliff – but for me Aw waitit until he could speak – and says he ...' [BM1900], '... where A cood sei sic a gliff as A gien the baggies an preenheeds whan A shot ma dish inti the waeter ...' [ECS], 'I scrambled doon the dizzy rocks, Whiles haudin' on ti stuntit oaks, An' gettin' mony gliffs an' shocks When whiles I slippit' [WP], *v.* to startle, frighten, scare – 'ee fair gliffed is', 'A bonny life thae papists led us, Till they were gliffed by Jenny Geddes' [WNK], '... and the wanton cruelty with which she gliffed him into swallowing his fingers, and thus losing the internal benefits imparted by good whisky' [WNK], '... raisin at yeh whup a steer an a stoor, an gliffin auld folk an bairns, baith' [ECS], '... The lass wi' the lauch that wad gliff awa care' [WL], 'The hernseugh fisht the swawin' pule In blew days and grey, And niver cam' a thing ava To gliff the lad away' [DH], to spank someone for misbehaviour – 'A'll gliff eer breeks for ee' [GW], to 'get a gliff' is a sarcastic phrase referring to the something being of much lower quantity than expected – 'the whusky's hed a right gliff, hessen eet?'.

gliffed (*glifd*) *adj., pp.* frightened, scared – 'hei was gliffed ti walk throwe the ceemetry in the derk', 'The gloomin' look, an' hypocritic patter, An' breath o' flattery, stinkin', ugsome, nauseous,

Hae glifft me sae . . . ' [JoHa], 'I met with a spunk-wife whose virtue was frail – I soon had my will, and I glift her wi' jail' [JTe], '. . . An' truth to tell, this worthy pair Were soundly glift, but diel ma' care' [RDW], 'gliffed for' can be used instead of 'gliffed of'– 'she was gliffed for the teacher's belt' (also written 'glift').

gliffed stiff (*glifd-stif*) *adj.* scared stiff, extremely frightened – 'ee've got mei gliffed stiff'.

gliffin (*gli-fin*) *n., arch.* a short space of time, instant.

glim (*glim*) *n., poet.* a glimmer of light – 'They dowsed the glim, and syne hae graped Throwe the lang pit-mirk nicht' [WL].

glime (*glīm*) *v., arch.* to glimpse, look askance, squint – 'An' whyles ne'er a word he can find oot to say, For glentin' and glimin' at Meggie M'Givelry' [JoHa], 'A bit beekin callant, . . . eis airm up ti shade eis een, gleimed gleide against the sun's licht as A cam up' [ECS], *n., arch.* a glance, glimpse, sidelong look – 'Alike wi' me yer glooms, an' glimes, an' smirkin' [JoHa].

glint (*glin'*) *v.* to gleam, shine, *arch.* to dart, flash by – Doon ablow glinteet Yill Waeter' [ECS].

glisk (*glisk*) *n., arch., poet.* a glimpse, glance, peek – 'Then keek'd round the corner, like puss at a mouse, Joost to get a bit glisk o' the bodie' [JoHa], '. . . bye auld Hornshole, – a picter o gray an green – wui a glisk o the Moniment' [ECS], '. . . din, boogly enchantments, wi a guff a wat strae and neeps and a glisk o brumstane . . . ' [DH], '. . . And syne wi a glisk o' the airly sun I tak to my gate and awa' [WL].

glit (*gli'*) *n., arch.* mucus, bile, a discharge from an ulcer (see also **glet**).

glittert (*gli-tur'*) *pp., arch.* glittered – 'An' in his girdill stack ane dyrke, Whilk glittert in the schene . . . ' [WiSp].

gloamin (*glō-min*) *n., poet.* twilight, time around dusk, often applied to the quality of the light – '. . . An' linties chaunt their love-notes gay In grove an' bower, An' sweet the mavis sings his lay At gloamin' hour' [WiD], 'I love the gloaming's gathering grey, Stealing in silence o'er vale and brae' [JoHa], 'But now the sun sinks to the main, An' gloamin' fa's on hill an' plain' [JoHa], '. . . And gloamyne gatherit from the easte, The dowye world to fill' [JTe], 'On a balmy summer evening, at the gloaming, Caleb and an old acquaintance named James Rae had been taking a walk . . . ' [WNK], 'Man gaes furth til his wark, an' til his laabor untill the gloamin' ' [HSR], 'But the music o' my Lizzie's voice is pleasanter to me As she ca's hame the kye i' the gloamin' ' [JJ], 'In the hush o' the gloamin' her laugh you can hear . . . ' [WAP], 'To the Lover's Lane, where at parting day I coorted my love in the gloaming grey' [TC], '. . . Roon' his faither's fireside at the gloamin' ' [WS], '. . . Ready to roar away in the gloaming Wi' gallus young lads that think lichtly o' scaith' [DH], 'Blithe was he as he ettled roamin' Yester een at the faa o' gloamin' ' [WL], 'And in the hush o' gloamin' When the world hez a' gone still . . . ' [IWL].

gloamin star (*glō-min-stawr*) *n., poet.* twilight star, i.e. the planet Venus – 'The gloamin' star's o'er Whitop Hill, The glowlamp lights the boggie' [JoHa], 'The gloaming star was blinking in the sky sae blue, The gowan had faulded up its fringe on the lee . . . ' [HSR].

glog (*glōg*) *adj., arch.* black, dark and suggestive of depth – 'That is a glog hole' [JoJ].

gloom (*gloom*) *n., poet.* a frown, scowl – 'Alike wi' me yer glooms, an' glimes, an' smirkin' [JoHa], *v.* to scowl, look gloomy – 'Ilk wabster chiel may sit an' gloom, Wi' hungry kyte, o'er wabless loom' [JoHa], '. . . It's girning an' glooming frae morning till night' [JoHa].

gloomin (*gloo-min*) *adj., arch.* gloomy, darkening, scowling – 'The gloomin' look, an' hypocritic patter, An' breath o' flattery, stinkin', ugsome, nauseous, Hae glifft me sae . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . alang bye a boaggly, gloomin planteen, where the whussellin wund gaed soachin throwe' [ECS].

Gloomy Wunter (*gloo-mee-wun'-ur*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Govenlock**.

the Glorious Revolution see **the Revolution**

gloss (*glos*) *n., arch.* the glow of low-burning fire, without smoke.

glossy (*glo-see*) *adj., arch.* glowing and clear, said of a fire.

glotten (*glo'-in*) *n., arch.* a partial thaw, *v.* to thaw gently – 'A river is said to be glottenit, when it is a very little swelled, its colour being somewhat changed, and the froth floating on its surface, Roxb.' [JoJ].

glottenin (*glo'-in-in*) *n., arch.* a thaw that only penetrates the surface of icy ground – 'A river is said to have a glottenin, when a little swelled, as above described, Roxb.' [JoJ].

glover (*glu-vur*) *n.* someone who makes or sells gloves. In Hawick they were part of the 'skinners and glovers' (or just 'skinners') trade incorporation.

Glover (*glu-vur*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) servitor to Francis, Earl of Buccleuch, recorded in 1646 when he witnessed a document relating to

lands in Edinburgh. He witnessed the Earl's will in 1650, and was given 300 merks (yearly) during his lifetime. **Rev. James Jamieson** (1907–73) born in Risley near Warrington, he was son of a minister of the same name. He was educated in England, at Glasgow University (where he graduated M.A.in 1929) and Westminster College, Cambridge (1929–32). He was licensed by Manchester Presbytery in 1932, ordained as minister at Haverton Hill (Durham) in 1932, moved to Rochdale Trinity in 1935, then Watford St. Stephen's in 1940, Fochabers Bellie in 1948, Ashington St. George's in 1951 and Kilfinan and Kilbride in 1954. He served as Officiating Chaplain to H.M. Forces 1940–48. In 1956 he became minister of the linked charge of Ewes and Westerkirk and remained until his death. In 1937 he married Janet Lindsay (b.1910) and they had children Janet Sheila, James Jamieson, Robert Lindsay and John Alexander. **Robert** (19th C.) dry-stane dyker in the Hawick area. He could be the Robert who was living on O'Connell Street in 1841, along with wife Joan and children Thomas, Walter and Jessie.

glower (*glow-ur, glowr*) *v.* to glare, frown, look intently, stare in awe, scowl – 'He glow'rs as if he'd burst his vera een' [JoHa], 'I maye count a' my banes; thaye luik an' glower apon me' [HSR], '...an aamaist the whole road-end cam oot-ther-oot ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie' [ECS], 'Hei glowrd at mei leike a steekin bull!' [ECS], 'Last thochts o' a haggis (glow'rin a' roond, while bein' 'addressed' at a Burns Supper)' [DH], 'Ponds are glowrin', rivers green wi' the bree o' snaw' [WL], *n.* a stare, scowl – 'She gies an awfu' glowr at Joon' [JoHa] (also 'glowr').

glowert (*glow-ur', -urt*) *pp.* glared, looked intently – 'Confoondit by philosophy, I gove't at him, he glowert at me, And, Ah, he had an eller ee!' [DH].

glugger (*glu-gur*) *v., arch.* to make a gurgling sound in the throat when swallowing liquids (noted by J. Jamieson).

gluive (*glūv*) *n., arch.* a glove – 'The bailie's gluives, sir! Tell them frae me, sir, aw'll buy them a pair mysel'' [WNK].

glunch (*glunch*) *v., poet.* to look sour, scowl – '...I didna ken 'twas you. Now stay yer glunchin, For ken ye, dame, I carena for't a farthin'' [JoHa], 'Nae fleeching an' fondness, but glunching an' strife, Bestriddles the way o' a man wi' a wife' [JoHa] (also **glunsh**).

glunch (*glunch*) *n., poet.* a glutton – 'Though some threw their mou', as if at they'd spue, Still look'd like a gay loving glunch, man' [JoHa].

glunderin (*glun-der-in*) *adj., arch.* glaring – 'Glunderin. Glaring; applied to anything very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste, Roxb. Loth.' [JoJ].

glunsh (*glunsh*) *v., arch.* to frown, scowl, look sour – 'Dunion ... is buirdly billie ti Rubserslaw, an there the perr stand ... leike as they war glunshin an shuirrin doon at aabodie that wad middle thum' [ECS], 'Glunshin' and gloomin'' [GW], to be in a sullen mood, *n., arch.* a sour look, frown, sullen fit, surly reply (also **glunch**).

glunshy (*glun-shee*) *adj., arch.* morose, sullen.

glunt (*glun'*) *n., arch.* a sour look, scowl, *v.* to look sourly, give a look of displeasure – 'To glunt at one, to look at one with displeasure, Roxb. Fife' [JoJ].

gluntie (*glun'-ee*) *adj., arch.* tall, meagre and haggard, *n.* an emaciated woman (cf. **glunt** and **gluntoch**).

gluntoch (*glun-toch*) *n., arch.* a stupid fellow (noted by J. Jamieson).

gluther (*glu-thur*) *v., arch.* to gurgle, splutter – 'Whan naigs an troopers – the deed-ruckle glutherin i ther weizants – war cowpeet inti ilka seike' [ECS], to swallow with a loud sipping sound, *n.* a rising or gurgling sound in the throat, e.g. caused by emotion.

glype (*glīp*) *n., arch.* a clumsy person, stupid person.

goam (*gōm*) *v., poet.* to heed, acknowledge, recognise – 'Becaus thaye goamna the warks o' the Lord ...' [HSR], 'I hae hætet thame that goam leein' vainities; but I trust in the Lord' [HSR], said of a ewe paying attention to a lamb, said of a sick person taking notice of something, often used with a negative – 'Bit A never goamed the folk, an A never luit bat' [ECS], 'Oo never goam other, now. How? – ir ee cuissn oot, sae?' [ECS].

goan see **go'an**

go'an (*gōn*) *contr.* go and, treated as one word – 'go'an git the washin in', 'go'an shut up for a meenite, wull ee?', 'Ma, if ma tei's no ready, Goan gie is a jeely piece' [AY] (sometimes written 'goan', 'gone', etc.).

goat-gress (*gō'-gres*) *n.* the spiked wood-rush, Luzula spicata, or related species.

goat-hair (*gō'-hār*) *n.* feathery or streaked cirrus clouds (also 'goat's hair').

Goat Hill (*gō'-hil*) *n.* hill just to the north-west of Skelfhill and south of Southdean Rig, reaching a height of 371 m.

gob (*gob*) *n.* mouth – 'shut yer gob', 'His visage was thrawn, and as black as a coal, As he

opened his gob with unyirthly-like yolle' [JTe], 'I'll keep my gob weel steekit . . . ' [WL] (perhaps from Gaelic).

gobbleswally (*go-bul-swaw-lee*) *n., arch.* a dangerous marsh concealed by flowers and mosses – '. . . An' mind yer step when there ye go – Beware the gobbleswally!' [WP] (described thus by William Peffers – 'An accumulation of decaying vegetable matter or sand, kept in fluid state by springs from below, and often deep enough to swallow a horse. There is no get out, if you go in. The surface is a thin sheet of matted growth – the roots of grasses, flowers, and mosses – and is very beautiful by treacherous. The gobbleswally is often found at the foot of banks near rivers).

Gode (*gōd*) *n.* God – 'And now the chestnuts spreid braid fingers Haudin candles Til the Glory o Gode!' [DH] (this spelling emphasises the Hawick pronunciation).

goder (*gō-dur*) *n.* occupation in the weaving industry, ??.

Godfrey (*god-free*) *n.* **Valentine** (1800–74) born in Leicster, son of Valentine and Sussanah Rawson. He was an early stocking-machine neddle maker, and taught both his sons the trade. He moved to Hawick in the late 1830s. He is recorded in 1841 living at about 25 High Street and was at about 4 Walter's Wynd in 1851. He is listed as a needle-maker on Walter's Wynd in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Eleanor Austin. Their children included: James (b.1820/1), who married Janet Slater; Susan (b.1824/5), who married Robert Oliver; Jane (b.c.1826), who married Thomas Swinton; Valentine (b.1827); and Sarah A. (b.1832/3). **Valentine** 'Val' (1827–1911) English stockingmaker, born in St. Margaret's, Leicestershire, son of Valentine. He was an experienced maker of needles for hand-frames, learning the trade from his father. He came to Hawick in the mid-1800s and was one of the main men who introduced cricket to the Town. He was listed as 'Valentine, jun.' as a needle-maker on the Back Row in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Janet Hope in Hawick in 1847, and she died in 1913, aged 87. The couple celebrated a golden wedding anniversary. Their children included: Elspeth (b.c.1850); Thomas (b.c.1854); Allan (b.c.1856); and Sarah (1857–1941), who married Bailie Andrew Landles. 4 of their children died in infancy. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery.

the Gododdin (*thu-go-do-din*) *n.* tribe who inhabited the south-eastern part of Scotland during the Roman and post-Roman period, with capital at Edinburgh, and who spoke Brythonic. They were previously known as the Votadini and the Romans also referred to them as the Gadeni. A commemoration of one of their battles (Caltraeth) exists in the epic poem 'Y Gododdin'. Hawick was probably included in their area, although the boundaries are very uncertain.

the Gods (*thu-gōdz*) *n.* upper circle seating in a picture-house or theatre, generally the cheaper seats. In Hawick this gallery level was particularly popular with youngsters in the hey-day of the cinema at the 'Wee Thea'.

Godwinscleuch (*god-winz-klooch*) *n.* former name for lands in Cavers Barony as included in an English document c.1380. The lands are there written as 'Godwynesclu' and listed betwen 'Luneshope' and Merrylaw.

gog (*gōg*) *n., arch.* the mark in a game of pitch and toss or quoits (noted by J. Jamieson).

gogar (*gō-gar*) *n., arch.* whey boiled with oatmeal (noted by J. Jamieson).

Gold see **Gould**

the Golden Brig (*thu-gōl-din-brig*) *n.* popular name for the railway bridge over the stream south of Whitrope on the Waverley Line, posing a serious engineering challenge and being enormously expensive to construct.

the Golden Fleece (*thu-gōl-din-flees*) *n.* hostelry at 6 High Street in the early 19th century, also called **the Fleece Inn** (this name is used in Pigot's 1837 directory).

goldie (*gōl-dee*) *n.* the goldfinch, Carduelis carduelis (also formerly **gooldie** and **gowdie**).

Goldie (*gōl-dee*) *n.* **David** (17th C.) joint tenant with James Mitchelson of the farms of Ettleton and Millholm in 1632. His name was spelled 'Goudie'. **Elliot** singer born in Hawick. He studied at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, and has sung with the Scottish Opera Chorus, as well as compering several tatoos. He first performed in Hawick Common-Riding festivities in 1984. He is the singer of 'Songs of Teviotdale' and 'Callant's Song' on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Tviotdale in Song and Poetry'. **Robert** Director of Glenny's in the 1960s. He gave a talk in 2004 on the 1959 fire.

Goldielands (*gōl-dee-lindz*) *n.* farm with tower, set in a prominent position overlooking the confluence of the Borthwick with the Teviot. The lands were possessed by the Scotts of Buccleuch since 1446, when they exchanged half of Branxholme and neighbouring lands with Inglis of Manor for some in Lanarkshire. William, son of William Scott of Goldielands was recorded in 1493 and George Scott in Goldielands in 1510. The 'ditch of

Goldielands' formed part of the northern boundary of the Common in the 1537 charter. In late 1548 the 'manis of the landis of Goldland' are among those that were raided and burned by a group of Kers, Englishmen and others, complained about in a summons by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme; 200 'thraves' of barley, along with corn cattle and other goods were lost. The farm was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch; at that time it consisted of 254 acres, bounded by Crumhaugh, Hawick Common, Alton Croft, Fenwick and the River Teviot, and with a small part on the north side of the Teviot. The Scotts of Goldielands were an offshoot of the Scotts of Branxholme, who were important in the Hawick area for several generations. The tower was probably built mostly in the 16th century, and is now a ruin on the farm. Probably its most famous resident was the first Laird, Walter Scott 'the Laird's Wat', who took part in the Raid of the Redeswire and whose son Walter was probably at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596 and was a powerful leader of the whole Scott clan during times of minority or absence of the Laird of Buccleuch; his tombstone is preserved in the Museum, and was part of a family vault located below the steeple in the northern aisle of the present St. Mary's Kirk (later used as the furnace chamber). Tradition says that the last Laird was hanged from his own gateway for stealing cattle; however, there is no evidence of this. Walter Scott of Goldielands' lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £566 13s 4d in 1643. The family history in the 17th century is murky, but we are helped through the existence of a complaint made in 1672, preserved in the Melrose Regality records. The Scotts of Goldielands eventually failed to have a male heir, and their lands were inherited by the Scotts of Crumhaugh, except for the estate of Goldielands itself, which returned to the Scotts of Buccleuch. In 1627 the farm is described as a 'neuer payit ferme' (i.e. never having been rented to a tenant), estimated to pay '100 lbs. in stok, parsonage 3 bolls, vicarage 7 lbs. 10 sh.' It has been a tenanted farm owned by the Duke of Buccleuch since the mid-1600s. William Lyne was a tenant there in 1642. There were Elliots living there in the 18th and 19th centuries. Andrew Riddell was there in at least 1702–08. John Elliot was tenant there in 1713. In 1706 the title Baron of Goldielands was created (among others) for Henry, son of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. A plantation to the west of the tower is probably quite old, and is shown clearly on the 1718 drawing. Andrew Leithead was a workman there in 1723. John Elliot was still recorded there in 1742. In 1788 the estate of Scott of Goldielands was recorded as having been valued at £400, and by then owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. James Elliot (schoolmaster of Wilton) lived there when he was overseer of works for the Duke of Buccleuch from at least about 1810 to the early 1840s. A 'large stone celt' found near there was donated to the Museum in 1858. There were repairs made to help preserve the tower in about 1875 – 'He pass'd the Peel of Goldiland, And cross'd old Borthwick's roaring strand' [SWS], 'Does the blaze rise on Goldielands? Walter of Branxholm grasps his brand, And calls upon his gallant band – 'For Hawick ride' . . . ' [WiS], 'But to the story that's afloat, I'll tell it while 'tis green: Near Goldielands, within the wood, A heidless man was seen' [TCh], 'O, I maun gang doon by Gowdlands To'er, Where the Teviot wails i' the wintry rain . . . ' [FGS], 'Ever more dear were the echoes are ringing Out through the green glades by Goldilands' wall; Where the sheep bleat to the sound of your going, In the lush pastures by fair Branxholm hall' [WL], 'And bursting ranks of doves rise heavenward From Goldielands' high tow'ring stone' [IWS] (also spelled variously 'Gaudilands', 'Goldiland', 'Goldilands', 'Goudielands', 'Gowdilands', 'Gowdielands', etc.; the name first appears in the mid-15th century, being 'Goldilandis' in 1435 and 'Goldylandis' in 1446 and 1493; it is 'Goldelandis' in 1510, 'Goldland' in 1549, 'Gordelandis', 'Gorlandis' and 'Goldelandis' in 1574, 'Goldelands' in 1574 and 1575, 'Gowdelandis' in 1577, 'Goldelandis' in 1574, 1580 and 1581, 'Goldelande' in 1579, 'Goldelandis' in 1583/4, 'Gaudelandis' in 1586, 'Gouldielandis' in 1592, 'Goldielandis' in 1593 and 'Gaudylandis' in 1594, and from 1596 tends to begin with the Scots 'Gowd' rather than 'Gold', e.g. 'Goudilandis' in 1596, 'Gouldielandis' in 1610, 'Gowldilands' and 'Goudilands' in 1627, 'Gowdielands' in 1643, 'Gowdilandis' in 1646, 'Goldielandis' in 1648, 'Gawdilands' and 'Gaudiland' in 1649, 'Gaudilands' in 1650, 'Gowdielaw' in 1655, 'Gowdilands' in 1673, 'Gowddielands' in 1682, 'Goudilands' in 1690 and 'Goudilans' in 1698; it is on Gordon's c.1650 maps as 'Gaudielands' and 'Gaudylands', Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Gaudylands', de Wit's c.1680 map as 'Gaudylands' and Roy's c.1750 map as 'Gold Lands'; the origin might be either from yellow flowers once growing there, perhaps from the richness of the soil or from the Old

English personal name 'Golda'; there is no reason to believe the Victorian view that it was once the residence of the 'Goldie' family).

Goldielands Cottage (*gōl-dee-lindz-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage on the farm of Goldielands. There were Armstrongs there in the latter part of the 19th century.

Goldielands Toor (*gōl-dee-lindz-toor*) *n.* tower on the farm of **Goldielands**. It is a typical 16th century peel tower, built in a useful location as a watch-tower to protect Branxholme. The tower is approximately 10 × 7 m, with 5 stories, and formerly had a parapet walkway. In lay-out and construction, it is similar to Burnhead Tower, and was the model for Westburnflat Tower in Sir Walter Scott's 'Black Dwarf'. There is a view in Grose's 'Antiquities of Scotland' from 1789, showing the tower in good condition and with an adjacent barmkin, although the details may not be factually accurate; it shows a walled enclosure with the large tower (along with a couple of small outbuildings) in the south-west corner, and another tower in the south-east corner. There is now no evidence of the wall, although a mound may indicate where the second tower stood. The towers may have once been called 'Speed o fit' and 'Tranty fit', who were also said to be 2 witches who lived there. The main tower is now a fairly well preserved ruin on the farm of the same name, attached to more modern farm buildings. Many original features survive, such as fireplaces, doorways, corbels and an aumbry. Tom Scott's painting of the tower is in the Museum. It is a grade B listed building.

Goldilands see **Goldielands**

goldilocks (*gōl-dee-loks*) *n.* the wood crowfoot, Ranunculus auricomus – '. . . appears its sister species the Galdilocks (R. Auricomus) with tender stem, elegant leaves, and large golden blossoms' [JAHM] ('galdilocks' is probably a misprint).

Golf Course Park (*g/=olf-k/=ors-pawrk*) *n.* name for the field lying adjacent to the golf course, just to the east of St. Leonards farm. It is part of Hawick Common.

goller (*go-lur*) *n., arch.* a deep, loud growl, a stifled howl, suppressed yell, *v., arch.* to emit a gurgling noise, to speak passionately and inarticulately, (of a dog) to growl violently.

gollerin (*go-lur-in*) *n., arch.* a gurgling sound, particularly that made by a strangled animal (noted by J. Jamieson).

gollimer (*go-l-mur*) *n., arch.* a guzzler, voracious eater (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. **gull-maw**).

gome (*gōm*) *n., arch.* a man (obscure; noted by J. Jamieson).

gomeril (*go-me-rul*) *n., arch.* a stupid person, bumptious person, fool – 'They said he was nought but a gomerel; for this is the word which he himself employed when he told me these things . . . ' [HSR] (also spelled 'gomerel'; cf. **gamphrel**).

go'n (*gōn*) *interj., contr.* go on, used to express disbelief or encouragement – 'G'on! = go on!' [ECS] (also written 'g'on').

gone see **go'an**

gonial (*gō-nee-ul, gōn-yul*) *n., arch.* a sheep that has died of disease or other reason other than slaughter, 'braxy' mutton – 'I do not mean the best of you to want meal a week or twa, you have plenty of gonyell and green kail . . . ' [WSB], a dolt, a loud, empty-headed person (also spelled 'gonyel', 'gonyell' and variants).

the Gonial Blast (*thu-gō-nee-ul-blawst*) *n.* severe snowstorm in southern Scotland in early 1794, described by the Ettrick Shepherd (although there is some confusion over whether this is 1794 or 1795). Thousands of sheep were killed, particularly in Eskdale, but also in many other areas. Around 20 shepherds also perished, including William Scott at Priesthaughshiel and one at Sorbietrees. There is also a detailed description by Rev. William Brown of Eskdalemuir, including the progression of the weather from 23rd January onwards, with the fatal day being the 25th; he lists shepherds who perished in neighbouring parishes, and tallies the dead sheep in Eskdalemuir to over 4,000. It was said that many sheep were also drowned in the sudden thaw that followed the massive amounts of snow (the name derives from **gonial**, because of the amount of mutton available afterwards; also spelled 'Goniel').

Gonnella (*go-ne-lu*) *n.* **Giocondo** 'George', 'Telio' (19th/20th C.) from Barga in Lucca Province, Tuscany, Italy. His nickname may have come from 'Tiglio', which is just to the east of Barga. He lived at 6 Dickson Street and ran Telio's chip shop. His wife was Mary and their children were: Anna Leah, who married Andrew Wilkinson; and Giovanni 'Jock', who married Olive Graham. He died while on a return visit to Barga – 'A cannie fella, real name Gonnella, The chips he made were nice, Tae gaun wi a haggis slice' [IWL].

gonterniblicks (*gon-tur-ni-bliks*) *interj., arch.* an exclamation of gladness (noted by J. Jamieson, who also gives 'gonternickles').

gontrins (*gon-trinz*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of joyous admiration – 'My gontrans, lass, ye soon

will fin' A wilfu' man maun hae his way' [HSR] (also 'gontrans'; specifically used in Lilliesleaf).

gonyell see **gonial**

Goodbrand (*good-brawnd*) *n.* **Rev. Stephen** (1921–97) born in Aberdeen, son of William Clow Knight, he was educated in Aberdeen. During WWII he served in India and the Far East. He graduated M.A. from Aberdeen University in 1949. He was student assistant minister at Banchory Ternan East 1949–51 and at Aberdeen West of St. Nicholas 1951–52. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in 1952 and became 'locum tenens' at St. Andrew's Scot Kirk in Colombo Ceylon 1952–53. He was ordained as minister at Hobkirk in 1954, tking on responsibility for Southdean in 1973 and remaining until 1982. In 1951 he married Mary (b.1926), daughter of George Wilson Greenshields and Isabella Wilson Blackwood. Their children were Anne Elizabeth (b.1952) and Catherine Mary (b.1954).

Goodere (*good-er*) *n.* **Rev. Wilfred Scott** (1888–1963) son of Albert and Elizabeth Scott, he was educated at Lincoln Cathedral Choir School and Glasgow University. He was licensed by Lanark Presbytery in 1923, was assistant minister at Dumfries St. Michael's and was ordained as minister at Flotta in 1924. He moved to Tomintoul in 1927 and moved again to Newcastleton in 1943, but resigned in 1946. In 1924 he married Minnie Mitchell, daughter of James Arthur Gray, minister in Lesmahagow.

Goodfellow (*good-fe-lō, -li*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) married Janet Kersel in 1788, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Roberton Parishes. He may be the Adam whose child died in Hawick in 1812. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. His children included: Robert (b.1795) and Robert (again, b.1796). **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) servant at Dykes according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. Perhaps the same Alexander was servant at Mackside in Southdean Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. He could be the son of George and Elizabeth Dryden baptised in Wilton in 1779. **Alexander Scott** (1807–51) son of Hugh and Elspeth Scott. He succeeded his father as tenant at Trow Mill and was later farmer at Headshaw. He was listed as miller at Trow Mills in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1835 he married Isabella, daughter of Alexander Forrest. Their children, baptised in Ashkirk, were: Margaret (b.1836); Hugh (b.1838), who died in Argentina; Alexander Forrest (b.1840), Mill Master at Trow Mill; John (b.1842), who emigrated to Canada and then Washington State; William Forrest (b.1844), perhaps also died in Argentina; Elspeth Scott (b.1846), who married Thomas Laidlaw; Archibald; and Andrew, who died in infancy. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is probably the Andrew who married Jean Telfer in Roberton in 1718. He was at Craik in 1721, 1723, 1725, 1728 and 1733. His children included: John (b.1719); George (b.1721); Janet (b.1723); Helen (b.1725); an unnamed son (b.1728); Bessie (b.1730); and an unnamed daughter (b.1733). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Milsington in 1764 and Girnwood in 1766. He married Ann Scott in Roberton in 1760. Their children included Andrew (b.1764), Gideon (b.1766) and John (b.1769). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Jane was baptised in 1772. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee in 1793. He married Euphan Cavers in Roberton in 1792 and their children included Janet (b.1793); and Andrew (b.1796). He may be the same Andrew who married Mary Hobkirk in 1799. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Greenbank in 1800. He married Mary Hobkirk in 1799 and their children included: Margaret (b.1800); William (b.1802); and John (b.1804). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Elizabeth Armstrong and their children included James (b.1822). **Andrew** (c.1794–1852) probably son of Robert and Helen Lies. In 1818 he married Isobel Young in Lilliesleaf. Their children born in Lilliesleaf include Robert (b.1819), William (b.1821) and Archibald (b.1823). He emigrated to Ontario, Canada. **Andrew** (1807–85) son of Thomas and Isabella Renwick. He started his working life making sheep drains for Mr. Pringle at Hyndlee. He then moved to the Bairnkine, farmed Swinnie Bar briefly, then worked under James Weaver, forester to the Marquess of Lothian. In 1841 he was recorded as a wood forester, living at Stewartfield Lodge. He became forester at Hartrigge in 1846, living at the Wildcatgate. In 1846 he married Jane Mitchell, from Lanton and she died in 1892. Their children included: Jean; John; Jane and Andrew, who became forester at Abbotrule. He was known for his collection of curiously shaped stones (which after his death were largely bought by Mr. Scott of Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh). **Andrew** (19th C.) married Margaret Lunn in Hobkirk Parish in 1835. **Andrew** (b.1849) son of Andrew and Jane

Mitchell. He was forester on the Abbotrule estate from 1878. He married Janet Smail from Morebattle in 1873. **Archibald** (17th C.) tenant in 'Tuilshope' (presumably Twislehope) in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) from Cumberland, he was probably son of Hector, the family home being at Redsyke farm in Bewcastle Parish. He was a shepherd at Skelfhill. He may have married Mary Scott, daughter of the farmer at Falnash. His son was William, farmer at Adderstonelee. He may have returned to the Bewcastle area as an old man to live with his eldest son Hector, whose family lived there for several more generations. He also had a daughter (probably Jean) who married a Scott and had sons William (mason at Falnash Mill) and Robert (shepherd at Merrylaw). **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Burnfoot Mill in 1744 and Wester Burnfoot in 1747. He married Euphan Minto in Minto Parish in 1737. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Janet (b.1737); William (b.1741); Elizabeth (b.1744); and Walter (b.1747). The witnesses in 1744 were John and William Scott and in 1747 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **Archibald** (b.1727) born in Hawick, son of William and Helen (or Isobel) Scott. He married Elizabeth 'Betty' Irvine. Their children included: baker Hugh (1767–1847); William (b.1752), baptised in Cavers; and Isabel, who died in Hawick in 1804. He may be the Archibald who, along with John, witnessed a baptism for Walter Douglas and Christian Goodfellow in 1762. **George** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included William (b.1743), James (b.1744), Margaret (b.1746) and William (again, b.1749). **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Dryden in 1759 and their children included: James (b.1760); Adam (b.1764); George (b.1766); Alison (b.1769); Robert (b.1772); William (b.1774); and Alexander (b.1779). A child of his died in Wilton in 1764. In 1787 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Irvine of Newton. He may be the Archibald who died in Wilton in 1793. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1798. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk Parishes. He married Christian Stoddart and their children included: Agnes (b.1800); Ann (b.1802); Walter (b.1805); Jess (b.1808); James (b.1812); and Robert (b.1816). The first 4 children were baptised in Lilliesleaf and the later 2 in Ashkirk. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Henry (b.1810) and Christopher (b.1812). **George** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Morton in Bedrule in 1831 and their children included: Catherine (b.1832); Margaret (b.1834); and George (b.1836). **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Noble in Cavers Parish in 1834. **George** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Aikman in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1846. **Rev. George** (1861–1942) born in Hawick, son of John McDougall and Elizabeth Anderson. He was educated at Teviot Grove Academy, Glasgow University and United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh. He was licensed by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Glasgow in 1889 and was assistant at Penruddock in Cumberland and at Stirling Allan Park. He was ordained as minister of Newarthill Church, in the Anti-burgher Presbytery of Hamilton, in 1891. He served with the Y.M.C.A. in France during WWI. He retired in 1923, then became minister at Urr in 1927. In 1905 he married Margaret Jane Nicol. He wrote 'History of Newarthill Church, Glasgow' and 'Christ's Beloved, Plea for Humility, The Finger of God'. **George Lamont** (1951–) local songwriter and musician, great-grandson of John Cumming. Born in Hawick and brought up at the Prefabs, he works as a gas engineer. He is the front man for the 'G.L.G. band', and was previously in the bands 'Nemesis' and 'Bogard'. An acoustic guitar player, he is also a member of the Tennessee Songwriter's Association. He wrote the songs 'Hawick Stands Alone', and 'We are the Heart of Hawick'. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) originally from Roberton Parish, he is recorded living at Greenbank in 1793 and Whithope in 1795 and 1798. He married Betty Elliot in Roberton Parish in 1789 or 1790. Their children included: Andrew (b.1792); Jane (b.1795), who married John Elliot; James (b.1798); and Gideon (b.1801). **Hector** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers and Hobkirk Parishes. His children included: Janet (b.1719), baptised in Cavers; and Elizabeth (b.1726), baptised in Hobkirk. **Hugh** (1767–1847) prominent baker in Hawick. He was son of Archibald and Elizabeth Irvine. His baker's shop was at the bottom corner of the Howegate (No. 1, on the Silver Street corner). He also milled flour for a while at Trow Mill and farmed at Greensidehall and Broomiebrae. He was said to be known for his intellect and conversation. He was said to have been excommunicated from the Green Kirk over a trifling matter, a decision which the minister (Rev. Dr. John Young) did not agree

with – he stated 'Doctor, yere a decent man, an' aw dinna blame you for this; thae lang nebbet elders o' yours are a bonny set; they're placed there for the vera purpose o keepin' the members o' yere flock frae hell; and yet they've thrawn me owre to the deevil wi' as little compunction as aw wad fling a loaf into the oven; but well see whae comes to maist skaith'. He was later a keen attender of Wilton Kirk. He remarked about the new minister (Rev. Stevenson), 'Oh, he has plenty o' guid rough stuff in him, and when he comes to a difficulty he dashes in a trowelfu' o' lime, and goes on again'. The death of his sister Isabel is recorded in Hawick in 1804. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1793 he married Elizabeth (or Elspeth or Euphemia or 'Epie'), daughter of John Scott; the marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Ashkirk Parishes. Their children were: John (1798–1869), Cornet, Bailie and grocer; William (1806–90), baker; Alexander, miller at Trow Mill; Betty(d.1801) and Hugh (d.1805), who died in infancy; Archibald (d.1811); and Andrew (d.1811). Hugh (d.1829) may also have been his child. **Hugh** (b.1838/9) born in Ashkirk Parish, eldest son of Alexander. He was farmer at Trow Mill. He is listed there in 1861 (at the age of 22) as mill master, farmer of 50 acres and employer of 7 people. He was living with his brothers Alexander, William and Archibald and his sister Elspeth. He was there later in the 1860s, but must have emigrated, since he died in Argentina, and his brother Alexander took over at Trow Mill. **Isabel** (17th C.) resident of Orchard on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Shiel and their children included: Archibald (b.1643); Robert (b.1651); and David (b.1655). **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Wright and their children included: Margaret (b.1680); and John (b.1683). **James** (17th C.) resident of 'Dodburne in Kirkton Parioch' according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Effledge in 1710. He was surely related to the earlier James from Dodburn. His children baptised in Kirkton Parish included Janet (b.1708) and James (b.1710). He could also be the James whose children baptised in Cavers Parish included John (b.1703) and William (b.1705). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1718. He may be the James whose marriage is recorded in Kirkton in 1714 (with no wife's name given). **James** (18th C.) servant in Goldielands when he married Janet Hogg, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes in 1728. Their son George was born in Hawick in 1731. **James** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His son James was baptised in 1738. **James** (18th C.) farmer at Bedrule according to the 1785–94 Horse Tax Rolls. **Bailie James** (18th/19th C.) son of Robert and brother of Robert and John. He was a joiner in Hawick. He was a Bailie in the 1810s and served as Senior Bailie in 1821; thereafter he was always known as 'Bailie Goodfellow'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably the wright on the Back Row, listed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory and the man whose property is marked on Wood's 1824 map in about the middle of the right side of Drumlanrig Square. He was chairman of the meeting when Lord Brougham visited Hawick in 1833. He was the 12th listed member of the Archæological Society. His niece Agnes (daughter of John) married Walter Haddon. He married Magdalene (or Margaret) Scott. Their children included: Margaret (1792–1826), who married George Buckham; and Agnes (b.1796), who married Thomas Young, but died aged 20. The witnesses in 1792 and 1796 were the whole congregation. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Christian Hobart and their children included Walter (b.1805) and Jess (a son, b.1808). **James** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Thorburn in Hobkirk Parish in 1827. **James** (b.1802/3) born in Ashkirk Parish, he was living at Muirhouselaw in 1841 and in Lilliesleaf in 1851 and 1861. In 1861 he was described as 'Agricultural Labourer and Grocer'. He married Jessie, daughter of John Fairgrieve, carrier from Selkirk. Their children (baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish) included: George (b.1839); Elizabeth (b.1842); John (b.1845); Christina (b.1849); Helen (b.1851); Janet (b.c.1855); and James (b.c.1859). **James** (b.1824/5) born in Edinburgh, he was a 'Woollen cloth Dresser' on Wilton Place in 1851 and a 'Woollen Cloth Finisher' on Dickson Street in 1861. His wife was Isabella from Stow and their children included Elizabeth (or 'Betsy'), Mary, Isabella and George. Perhaps the same James from Hawick had 2 poems published in 'Living Bards of the Border' (1859), namely 'The Sister Slaves' and 'Flowers'. **Janet** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In about 1784 she

was removed from the Poor Roll after refusing to allow an inventory of her possessions to be made. **Janet** (19th C.) listed as a milliner or dressmaker at Wilton Place in Slater's 1852 directory. **John** (17th C.) Hawick resident who married Janet Scott. Their son John was baptised in 1646. **John** (17th C.) Hawick resident who married Janet Glendinning. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1652. **John** (17th C.) Hawick resident who married Manie Miller. Their son William was baptised in 1670. **John** (17th C.) shepherd at Milsington according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John whose daughter Jean was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1686. **John** (17th C.) resident of Briery Yards according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant at Southfield. He was fined in 1677 for 'abusseing of the marches of Hawicke marching betuixt John Hardie and him'. He rented half the farm of Over Southfield from the Duchess of Buccleuch in at least the period 1690–96. He was also tenant farmer at Over Southfield, according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the John who witnessed baptisms in 1696 for Robert Scott in Newbigging and for James Story. He and his son William were joint tenants of Southfield around 1710 (as attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767). He was listed as being at 'Southside' [probably a transcription error] in 1713 when he witnessed a birth at Branxholmtown. Also in 1713 he and his son William 'in over Southfield' witnessed a baptism for William Martin (who was farm servant there). He married Margaret Cook in 1712; he was said to have taken a wife when he was 90 years old, and this may have been that time. He was deceased by 1721 when his widow married tailor William Oliver; they were both at 'Over Southfield'. He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for John Beattie and Helen Goodfellow (presumably a relative) in Hawick in 1673. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included: Thomas (b.1754); and Jean (b.1756). **John** (18th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Hawick in 1759. **John** (18th C.) married Christian Cavers in Wilton Parish in 1730. Their son William was baptised in Hawick in 1731. He may be the John whose daughter Christian was baptised in Kirkton in 1735. He could be the John at the Flex, who (along with John Cavers) witnessed a baptism for John Irvine (tenant at the Flex) in 1741. He may also be the John who along with Archibald, witnessed a baptism for Walter Douglas and Christian Goodfellow in 1762. He could also be the John who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. **John** (b.1756) wright in Hawick, probably son of Robert and Margaret Scott. In 1782 he married Janet Deans, daughter of flesher George Deans. Their children included: Agnes (1784–1872), who married Walter Haddon, father of Andrew Haddon of Honeyburn; and Robert (b.1786). He is probably the John who was a quartermaster of one of the trade incorporations in 1785. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Jane Jardine in 1808 and their children included: Helen (b.1809); and Andrew (b.1811). Perhaps the same John was a labourer at Milsingtonhaugh on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **Bailie John** (1798–1869) son of baker Hugh and Elspeth Scott. He was Cornet in 1822 and was also a Magistrate in Hawick. He had a grocer's and candlemaker's business at 1 Buccleuch Street. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably the merchant in Hawick listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory at the Sandbed, in 1837 on Buccleuch Street and in Slater's 1852 directory (as a 'tallow chandler') on Teviot Square. He is probably the Mr. Goodfellow whose property is marked there on Wood's 1824 map. He opened the first public baths and wash-house in Hawick, by the river-side, where Orrock Church was later built. In 1837 he was involved in a dispute with the 'Trades and Operatives' over expenses for the celebration (i.e. the drinks bill) and parade for the proclamation of the new Queen. He was listed among a group of 10 men who had been denied their claim to be on the electoral roll in Selkirkshire on the basis of joint life-rent there. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as proprietor of the Public Baths at Teviot Square and also listed there as insurance agent for Scottish Provident. He is probably the John who was the 38th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856, and who gave a talk on 'Cosmogony' to the Society in 1858. He ran the grocer's until 1857, when it had ceased to be successful and he then emigrated to New Zealand. He is probably the John who refused to pay the customs due from Hawick merchants to the Duke of Buccleuch (as his father than brother had done before him) and in 1854, losing the court case and being forced to auction his eight-day clock to pay the costs. He married Margaret, daughter of John Mercer and Euphemia Scott, and she died in 1838. Their children were: Euphemia (b.1828), who

emigrated to New Zealand with her father; Archibald (1830–35); Margaret (b.1832), who married Walter Hume and later emigrated to New Zealand; Jane (1835–38); and John (b.1838), who also emigrated with his father. A portrait of him exists. **John** (b.1808/9) born in Jedburgh, in 1860 he was living at Woodhouse in Southdean Parish. He married Beatrix Beattie from Hawick in Hobkirk in 1837. Their children included: Andrew (b.1838), Thomas, Oliver, James, Peter, Robert and William. **John** (19th C.) married Helen Elliot in Castleton in 1844. Their children included: Anne (b.1842), baptised in Castleton; and Mary (b.1844), baptised in Hawick. **John** (19th C.) maried Elizbeth Anderson in Hawick in 1834. **John** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Ann Swanstone and their children included Jean (b.1844). **John** (1825–1900) son of Robert and Elizabeth Kedzie. He emigrated to Canada, where he was a pioneer in Innisfil Township, Ontario. He married Margaret Cross and secondly Esther McCullough. **John Cumming** (1834–1917) born in Jedburgh, son of William and Helen Cumming. The family spent some time in Glasgow but moved to Hawick when he was young. He initially worked as a weaver, being a 'Weaver's Pirn Winder' in 1851 and a 'Woollen Hand loom Weaver' in 1861. However, he later became a publisher at 63 High Street. He was an early member and regular contributor to the Archæological Society (e.g. giving talks on geology in 1858 and archæology in 1863). In 1899 he talked on 'Ancient and Modern Modes of Interment'. He was also a keen temperance supporter. He gave a speech at the 1891 Colour Bussing, including some Common-Riding reminiscences. He wrote a memoir of his early life about 1901, which was published in the 1997 Transactions. He also wrote historical articles for the Border Magazine. In 1899 he wrote a preface for a reprint volume from 'Origines Parochialies Scotiæ' of 'The Antiquities, Ecclesiastical and Territorial of the Parishes of Hawick and Wilton'. He married Martha Hain in 1865 and Andrew Hain was their son. He wrote 'Border Biography' (1890, based on articles from the 'Hawick News'), 'Occasional Poems and Verses' (1893) and 'Hawick's Annual Festival and Other Verses' (1911), as well as producing the 'Illustrated Guide to Hawick and Vicinity' (1898) and the updated edition 'Goodfellow's Guide to Hawick' (1914). He also wrote many articles on on local history, specifically 'Hawick myths: No. 1 Gawyn Douglas' (1983), 'Hawick and Gavin Douglas' (1987), 'Reminiscences of the Hawick Archæological Society' (1891), 'Satchells (A Review) and the Riddell Monument' (1894), 'The Common Riding' (1894), 'The Bibliography of Hawick' (1896) and 'John Casper Leyden: An Historical Retrospective – Explanatory and Critical' (1903). In addition he published articles on wider topics, namely 'The Early History of Scotland, from an Archæological Point of View' (1881), 'The Archæology of Books' (1882), 'The Egyptian Question' (1882), 'The Present Aspects and Position of the Radical Movement' (1883) and 'The Social Life of the People, Politically Considered' (1892). **John** (1842–1912) son of Alexander Scott, tenant at Trow Mill. He was born in Hawick and emigrated to Victoria, Canada, then moved to Seattle. He married Florence Agassiz and they had 11 children. **Oliver** (b.1813) son of Thomas and Isobel Renwick. He married Christian Wood in Hobkirk Parish in 1838. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their children included John (b.1637), Marion (b.1640), James (b.1643), Bessie (b.1645), Janet (b.1650) and Robert (b.1652). The witnesses in 1652 were John Scott and William Nichol. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Haliburton and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1675. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Whithope according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included James (b.1696) and Robert (b.1713). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Oliver in 1718 and their son John was baptised in 1722. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Beattie and their children included William (b.1729). The witnesses in 1729 were William and Robert Thomson. Other children (baptised in Hawick) who could be his include Bessie and an unnamed son (b.1719). **Robert** (1715–79) son of William. He married Margaret Scott (1721/2–87). Their children included: Agnes (1748/9–66); John (1756–86), who married Janet Deans in 1782; Robert (b.1759); and James, joiner and Bailie in Hawick. The witnesses in 1759 were the whole congregation. His wife may be the 'Widow Goodfalow' who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760; she is probably also the 'Widow Goodfellow spouse to Decd. Robert' whose death is recorded in 1787. They are buried in Old Wilton Cemetery. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Kedzie in 1768. John (d.1809), son of the deceased Robert, whose death is recorded in Hawick Parish, may have been his son. **Robert**

(18th C.) farm-worker at Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1789 he was recorded at Kirklands. He could be the son of Robert and Margaret Scott baptised in Hawick in 1759; however, based on family names it seems likely his father was James, perhaps from the Bowden area. He married Helen Leis (or Lies) in Selkirk in 1782; she died in Ontario in 1837. Their offspring probably included these children baptised in Lilliesleaf: James (b.1783); Thomas (b.1785); William (1787–1848), who died in North Monaghan, Upper Canada; John (b.1789); Robert (c.1791–1866), who emigrated to Quebec in about 1821; Andrew (c.1794–1852), who married Isobel Young and emigrated to Canada, along with his family and mother; Helen (b.1795), who married John Turnbull; and George (b.1800). It is possible that John (d.1809), whose death was recorded in Hawick, was his son. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded as labourer at East Middles in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Janet (or 'Jenny') Biggar in Bedrule in 1797 and their children included Elizabeth (b.1802). **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Elizabeth Dodds and their children included Margaret (b.1807). **Robert** (1790–1880) born at Merrylaw, son of William and Rachel Easton. He farmed at Merrylaw, Gilliestongues and Croslie (near Stow). He later worked on estates in Devonshire, Argyllshire and Midlothian and was Land Steward at Inch Estates, Liberton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Kedie (or Kedzie) of Hawick. They had 6 children: Isabella, who married Andrew Forgie and lived at Newbattle Abbey; Rachel; William, who married Mary Whitaker and farmed in North Wales; Margaret Elliot (b.1823); John, who emigrated to Innisfill, Canada in 1844; and Archibald, who died in infancy. **Robert** (b.c.1805) joiner on Teviot Crescent. His wife was Grace, and their children included Adam C., Janet, Joshua, Robert, Jane and Elliot. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Mary Dodds and their children included Helen (b.1842) and George (b.1845). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Storie and their son John was baptised in 1675. Perhaps Archibald (b.1687), with mother's name listed as 'Margaret Goodfallow', was also his child. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. Most of his children were born in Midlothian. He married Isabella Renwick, who was from Forkins in Rulewater. He was probably a gentleman's servant, and spent the latter part of his life at Penrith. His son Andrew was forester around Jedburgh. This branch of the family is not directly connected with the Hawick family of J.C. Goodfellow etc. He is probably the Thomas, son of Robert, who was born in Roberton Parish in 1785. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Isobel Renwick (from Jedburgh) and their children included: Andrew (b.1807); James (b.1809); Helen (b.1811), who married Thomas Lunn; and Oliver (b.1813). He is probably the Thomas, son of Robert, born in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1785. Archibald (d.1811) may also have been his son. **Thomas** (c.1790–1849) miller at Roughheugh Corn Mill. He was listed as miller there among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and 1840. He is also described as tacksman (i.e. tenant) there on the 1841 census. His wife was Mary and their children included: Mary; Robert; Jane; Janet; and Elizabeth. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Denholm in 1773 and 1775. His children included Margaret (b.1773) and Archibald (b.1775). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Pott and their children included Marion (b.1636), Isabel (b.1639), Janet (b.1642), Janet (again, b.1646) and John (b.1650). **William** (17th C.) tenant for the Duchess of Buccleuch in Phaup on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **William** (17th/18th C.) servant to Francis Scott, miller at Wester Burnfoot, he lived at Leaheads in Wilton Parish. He is recorded there in 1707 (and having lately come to the area) when he was called to report to the Kirk Session. He was also at Leaheads in 1708 and in 1711. His children, baptised in Wilton, probably included: John (b.1708); William (b.1711); and Archibald (b.1713). Perhaps the same William had a second marriage in Wilton in 1718 (with no wife's name recorded). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Oliver and their son Adam was baptised in 1706. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Over Southfield along with his father John in about 1710. This was attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. In 1713 he and his father John 'in over Southfield' witnessed a baptism for William Martin (who was their farm servant). He is probably the William who in 1720 witnessed a baptism for William Martin in Over Southfield. He may be the William who married Helen (or Bessie) Gledstains in 1711, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Kirkton Parishes. Probably the same

William married Agnes Wright and is recorded in Hilliesland in 1719. His children, baptised in Hawick Parish, probably included John (b.1714), Robert (b.1715), Marie (b.1716), James (b.1716) and Margaret (b.1719). The witness in 1714 was Gideon Chisholme and the witnesses in 1719 were merchant William Dickson and gardener James Falsyde. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Wilson in 1706 and their son Robert was baptised in 1715. **William** (1692/3–1740) son of Archibald, who came from Cumberland to Teviothead, with his mother being a Scott. He was tenant farmer at Adderstonelee. He also had half the farm of Bowanhill, Teviothead, with Archibald Elliot having the other half. He married Isobel Scott (1697–1773) at Skelfhill (listed in Cavers Parish records); she is recorded re-leasing the lands of Bowanhill in 1744. Their children were: Archibald (b.1727, with mother listed as Helen Scott); Andrew, who died at sea; Isabel; John, wine merchant in London and later Berwick; Robert, whose son William emigrated to Ontario; Hugh, who died young; and William, farmer at Merrylaw. He is buried with his wife in Teviothead cemetery. He is probably the William (or 'Will') whose children, baptised in Kirkton Parish, included James (b.1731), John (b.1733), Janet (b.1734) and Hugh (b.1735), **William** (18th C.) married Isabel Scott in Cavers Parish in 1725. Their son William (b.1738) was farmer at Merrylaw. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded in Boghall in 1727 and Heap in 1733. He married Agnes Wight. Their children included: Agnes (b.1727); Bessie (b.1728); Esther (b.1731); Robert (b.1733); and William (b.1735). The witnesses in 1727 were Robert and Francis Scott and in 1733 were Robert Easton and Thomas Scott. **William** (18th C.) married Helen Pringle in 1758, the marriage being recorded in both Southdean and Roberton Parishes. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded in Hummelknowes. His children included: John (b.1762); Robert (b.1764); Janet (b.1766); William (b.1767); Christian (b.1769); Betty (b.1771); Jean (b.1776); Nelly (b.1778); and Margaret (b.1781). He is separate from William, tenant in Merrylaw (but may have been related to him). He may be the William who married Betty Hume in Kirkton in 1762. **William** (1738–1821) son of William and Isabel Scott. He was tenant at Merrylaw for about 50 years. He is recorded there in at least 1788–90. He was also at Merrylaw on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1773 in Wilton he married Rachel (1747–1809), daughter of John Easton, from the Damside family in Hawick. Their children were: Euphan, or 'Euphy', who went to London and married John Smith; Elspeth (b.1778); Isabel (b.1778), who married Adam Scott in Westerkirk; Rachel (b.1780), who married Thomas Proudfoot, shepherd at Headshaw; William (b.1782), stocking-maker in Hawick; Margaret (b.1784), who married shepherd William Helm; John (b.1788), who died young; and Robert (b.1790), who married Elizabeth Kedzie. He is buried with his wife in Teviothead cemetery. He is referred to as 'Old William of Merrylar [sic]' in a letter between Teviothead Elliots in North America in 1834. **William** (1782–1849) son of William, farmer at Merrylaw and Rachel Easton. He is probably the William 'Junr.' recorded at Merrylaw in the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He was later a stocking-maker in Wilton, listed at Damside among heads of households in 1840. He was on Lower Damside on the 1841 census. He married Helen Cumming in Jedburgh in 1830. Their children were: William (b.1832/3), who married Isabella Amour Own and was Schoolmaster in Haddington; John Cumming (1834–1917), bookseller and local historian; Rachel Easton (b.1838/9), who married John B. Miles; and Jessie, who died young. **William** (18th/19th C.) from the Teviothead area, he was nephew of 'Old William', farmer at Merrylaw. His mother's name was Violet, perhaps the Violet, wife of Robert or Roger who died in Hawick in 1811. He emigrated to Canada, being mentioned in a letter between Elliots in 1834. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Dodds and their children included Jessy (b.1808), John (b.1809) and Thomas (b.1811). **William** (b.1799/1800) born in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer, in 1851 was a 'Roadmaker' and in 1861 was farmer, all at Curcarwood in Yarrow. His wife was Isabella and their children included Mary, Janet, Andrew, John, James, George and William. **William** (1806–90) son of Hugh and Elspeth Scott. He took over his father's bakery business. He was listed as a baker at the Sandbed on Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1837 he is recorded on the electoral roll as tenant of lands of James Douglas of Cavers. He was also listed among a group of 10 men who had been denied their claim to be on the electoral roll in Selkirkshire on the basis of joint life-rent

there. In 1839 he decided to emigrate to Australia, but a delay in his ship's passage led him to enroll as a colonist of Port Nicholson (to become Wellington) in New Zealand. He travelled to Adelaide, spent time in Melbourne and finally made his way to Wellington, returning to Australia to bring his family in 1840 and purchasing land in Auckland in 1841. There he opened a bakery and flour mill. He later purchased land in Otara, where an oak tree he planted in 1850 is still standing. In 1834 he married Ann, daughter of John Scott and she died in 1882. Their children were: Helen (b.1836), who married Samuel C. Baird; Ann (b.1838), who married William Macky; Hugh; John; Euphemia, who married David Scott Robertson; Margaret, who died in infancy; Jane, also died in infancy; William, who died in Oakland, California; Thomas; and James Alexander. He and his wife are buried at St. John's Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Papatoetoe, Auckland. **William** (19th C.) lived at Kirkhope and Dodhead in Ettrick Parish. He was probably son of William and Isabel. He married Margaret Forest and their children included: John (1891–1917), who was killed in action in France; and 2 daughters who lived at 16 Wellogate Place, Hawick, one of them married to a Tucker. **William** (19th C.) probably from one of the Hawick families, he lived at Beaumaris in Anglesey. In 1861 he donated a set of coind to the Museum. In 1872 his wife Isabella was fined for assaulting another woman (also written 'Goodfalla', 'Goodfala', 'Goodfallaw', 'Goodfallow', 'Goodfalo', 'Goodfalow', 'Goodfelew', 'Goodfelu' and variants; note never locally pronounced *gid-fe-li*).

the Good Samaritans (*thu-gid-saw-ma-ri'-inz*) *n.* abstinence group which seceeded from the Good Templars in Hawick, objecting to paying money into central coffers. They lasted for many years in the latter part of the 19th century.

the Good Templars see **the I.O.G.T.**

Goodyear (*good-yeer*) *n.* **Hedley John** (1886–1918) teacher and army officer, born in Newfoundland, Canada. He enlisted in 1916 and spent several months in Britain in 1917. He received the Military Cross for gallantry, survived the Battle of Amiens, but was killed by a sniper. When he died he was engaged to Betsy Turnbull who was from Hawick. He became well known for the poignant letter to his mother, which was published and much read in Armistice and Memorial services.

Goold see **Gould**

Goold Ballantyne (*goold-baw-lin-tīn*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Ballantyne** in the 19th century – 'Goold Ballantyne and auld Hawick Jock, Wattie Moudie, Jock Gray and a'; Jenny's Penny wi' plaid o' check, Betty Revel and auld Jean Law' [HI].

goold granny (*goold-graw-nee*) *n., arch.* the golden or tortoise-shell ladybird.

goold guesses (*goold-ge-seez*) *n., arch.* charades.

gooldie (*gool-dee*) *n., arch.* a goldfinch – '. . . An' watch'd the gooldie bring the doon to big her nestie wee, Atween the cosie forkins o' the auld aik tree' [JoHa] (see also **goldie** and **gowdie**).

goold-i-gowpens (*goold-i-gow-pinz*) *n., arch.* literally 'handfulls of gold', used figuratively to suggest ample wealth (noted by E.C. Smith).

goon (*goon*) *n.* a gown – 'they were weerin their ermine-trimmed coonsul goons', 'But here let me tell ye, that virtue can thrive her As weel 'neath the russet as silk goon sae gay' [JoHa], '. . . his lang black goun hang straucht to his cutes' [EM1820], 'Thou reaves frae beauty a' her winning ways – For where's her charms when row'd in ragged goon?' [JoHa] (also spelled 'goun').

goonie (*goo-nee*) *n.* a gown, especially a dressing gown, night-gown or hospital gown – 'she was still in her goonie at eleeven o'clock', 'The gibbous balloonin' goonies o' grannies . . . ' [DH].

goon-tail (*goon-tāl*) *n.* the tail of a gown – 'James Hamilton made faith that his wyfes gounetail produced before them was wholle whithout any holes . . . ' [BR1673].

goorkie (*goor-kee*) *n., arch.* a thoughtless girl – 'She's a muckle goorkie' [GW] (perhaps from Scots for gherkin).

goose (*goos*) *n., poet.* a tailor's smoothing-iron – 'The tailor now thraws bye his goose, His needles an' his stitches' [JoHa].

goosegog (*goos-gog*) *n.* gooseberry, particularly the fruit rather than the bush – 'there's nowt like eatin goosegogs picked fri a Borthwick hedgeraw' (the word is used in dialect in many parts of Britain).

goose-gress (*goos-gres*) *n., arch.* brome-grass, Bromus mollis.

Goose Bog (*goos-bōg*) *n.* marshy area near the head of the Kirk Burn, to the west of the location of Rankilburn Chapel. It was a place where geese would stop on their migrations.

Goose Loch (*goos-loch*) *n.* small body of water at the head of Bellendean Burn, just to the north of Crooked Loch. It could be the 'Gosloch' listed among bodies of water in Sekirkshire in 1649.

Goose Rig (*goos-rig*) *n.* ridge in Castleton Parish, near the Border, between Watch Knowe

and Dinmontlair Knowe. There was once a standing stone here, perhaps connected with the name of a small stream to the north, Coutstane Linns.

goosty (*goos-tee*) *adj., arch.* dreary, desolate, eerie (also **gowsty**).

Gopshaugh (*gops-hawch*) *n.* possible name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Gopishalch' in a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 4 merks. The entry is just before 'Gubisley maior' and 'Gusbysley minor', which correspond to Over and Nether 'Gubbislie', so this may be the neighbouring haugh, although the location is uncertain.

gorble (*gor-bul*) *v., arch.* to eat ravenously, gobble – 'An' whan he sawet, some seeds fell bie the waye-side, an' the fowlis o' the air cam' an' gorblet them up' [HSR].

gorblin (*gor-blin*) *adj., arch.* unfledged – '... Likewise a gorblin phœnix burd, As big's a wren' [JoHa], *n.* an unfledged bird – ''Gape, gorblins, an' A'll gie ee a worm' (playfully said on giving gifts to children)' [GW] (also 'gorbleen').

gorcock (*gor-kok*) *n., poet.* the moorcock, male red grouse, Lagopus scoticus – 'Barefit I skelpit owre the bent, The gorcock whirred an' flew, The whaup shook oot its lanesome plent, The laverock took the blue' [ECB], 'Where the gorcock booms at break of day, The hill fox, free of fear, doth play' [JoHa].

Gordon (*gor-din*) *n.* town and parish on the western side of Berwickshire. There was once a branch line of the Berwickshire Railway here. The 'de Gordon' family took their name from the associated barony. It is also the name of the surrounding parish. Greenknowe Tower is nearby.

Gordon (*gor-din*) *n.* **Alexander** (d.1575) brother of George, 4th Earl of Huntly, and nephew of James IV. He was a servant of the Queen Dowager, Mary of Guise and spent some time in France. In 1549 he sent a detailed report of the capture of Ferniehirst Castle by the English from the French. He was Postulate of Caithness and then appointed as Archbishop of Glasgow in 1550. But in the following year the see was resigned to the Pope, following a request from the Scottish Crown. Hence he was Hawick's Archbishop for about a year. He was then pensioned and given the title of Archbishop of Athens, later becoming Archbishop of the Isles and then of Galloway. He became a Protestant. In 1566 he preached at the wedding of the Earl of Bothwell and his niece, Jean Gordon, and in 1567 he signed the bond agreeing to the marriage of Bothwell with Mary Queen of Scots. **Rev. Alexander** (d.1785) son of Alexander of Blairtown, he was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen 1748–52. Licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1768, was presented to Kirkton Parish in late 1774 and ordained there the following year. In 1758 he married Joan Perrie (or Pirrie), who died in 1793. They had no surviving children. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Hawick. The death of his child is recorded in 1815. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Abbotrule Parish. As a Covenanter he had to flee the region. He was captured in Bewcastle and, along with Robert Cameron, was banished to America. **Rev. Charles** (c.1656–1710) from Aberdeenshire, brother of John, the Provost of Aberdeen. He graduated from Aberdeen University in 1676 and became minister at Campvere in 1686. He returned to Scotland to answer calls to Dumfries and Dalmeny, the latter of which he took up in 1691. He was presented to Ashkirk Parish at the end of 1694 and became minister there the following year. He was offered the Chair of Divinity at Aberdeen University in 1697/8, and the Assembly suggested to translate him in 1698, but he refused to accept it. He was described as 'a learned and holy man of uncommon integrity'. In 1690 he married Rosina Campbell, daughter of the minister of Dumfries. Their surviving children included 2 sons, George and James, and a daughter, Christian. They had children in Edinburgh, including George (b.1691). Their children, baptised in Ashkirk, included: Alexander (b.1697); Rosina (b.1698); Isobel (b.1700); Margaret (b.1701); Daniel (b.1702); Janet (b.1703); Jean (b.1704); John (b.1705); James (b.1707); and Anne (b.1708). **Charles** (18th C.) house servant at Cavers in 1791, when he was working for George Douglas. **Eric** (20th C.) assistant priest at S.S. Mary & David's from 1942, having previously been at Portobello. **James** (b.1807/8) originally from Perth, he was a framework knitter in Hawick. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at 11 Back Row. He married Janet Turnbull and their children included Mary, Helen A., John, Anne McG., William and James A. His 'Aunt-in-law' was living with his family in 1851. He is probably the James who donated a coin to the Museum in 1865. He could also be the 'Mr. J. Gordon' who in 1874 donated 'fruit from Mount Lebanon'. **Rev. James Drummond** (1870–1944) son of Rev. William and Helen Drummond. He graduated M.A. from Aberdeen University in 1891, B.D. in 1894 and B.Sc. in 1895, when he was licensed to preach. He was assistant at St. Machar's, Aberdeen, then at Errol. He became Acting-Chaplain to the

forces at Aldershot in 1900 and was then Chaplain with His Majesty's Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, becoming Senior Chaplain in Bengal in 1921. He was translated to become minister at Bedrule in 1923 and remained until his death. He married Annie Sutherland Gunn (who died in 1955, aged 82), and their children were Nannie Drummond, William Lindsay Drummond, John Gunn Drummond and James Forrest Drummond. He is buried in Bedrule churchyard. **John** (18th C.) house servant at Branxholme in 1794, when he was working for Adam Ogilvie. **John** (18th/19th C.) Sheriff-officer and constable of Hawick. He is mentioned in the murder case in 1814 which resulted in Hawick's last hanging. He could be the Sergeant John who was living at Howdenburn in 1841, at about age 80, and described as 'Army H.P.' His wife is probably the 'Mrs. Gordon spouse to Sergt. Gordon' who died in Hawick in 1811. **John** (b.1806/7) sawyer who lived at Howdenburn. He was listed among heads of households in 1835–41. In 1861 his occupation was listed as 'Colporteur'. His wife was Ann and their children included Margaret, Thomas and John. **Rev. John** (19th/20th C.) assistant to Rev. John MacRae at Hawick Parish Church towards the end of his ministry (around 1890). He was a guest at the 1888 Colour Bussing. He married Alison, sister of J.E.D. Murray. He became a minister in Aberdeen and retired to Edinburgh. **Rev. John** (b.1878) son of John, the minister of Glasserton and Margaret Bryce. He also had 2 maternal uncles who were ministers. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1902. He was licensed by Wigtown Presbytery in 1905, was assistant at Galston and then ordained as minister of Hobkirk in 1907. He demitted his charge in 1919, later becoming a teacher in North Berwick and obtaining a Ph.D. at Edinburgh University in 1928. He then became minister at Channelkirk in 1927, was translated to Kirkinner in 1931 and retired for a second time in 1943. He married Mary Jane Turnbull in 1923. **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in 1549 as 'Patricius Gordon' when he was listed as a tenant, along with Hector and David Turnbull, of the lands of Appletreehall. **Ross** (1941–) born in Croft Road, he has long been a Common-Riding supporter. He went to his first Ride-out in 1959, completing more than 400, including following 51 times consecutively to Mosspaul, as well as attending more than 150 huts. He was President of the Mosstroopers' Club in 1985. He married Jean, daughter of ex-Cornet Bill Brydon and sister of ex-Cornet Rob Brydon. Their children are Ally and Kirsty. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Moffat and their children included: Helen (b.1755); John and Thomas (b.1757); James (b.1760); William (b.1762); and Agnes (b.1765). **Rev. Thomas** (1844–1917) son of the minister of Twynholm, he was educated at the University of Glasgow, graduating M.A. in 1864. He was assistant minister at Bothwell, Scone, Twynholm, Balmaghie and Fenwick. He served as minister at the 'mission' church at Saughtree 1877–86. Afterwards he was assistant at Edgerston, where he was minister from 1892. He married Adelaide Dobie. He wrote 'The Scottish Reformation Movement in the Sixteenth Century' (1883) and 'Creed and Civilisation – their Alliance in the Experience of History' (1905). **Walter** (??–??) watchman at Innes-Henderson in the early part of the 20th century. He was well-known for his pieces of babble, e.g. 'A liner burnt ti the grund in mid-ocean', 'A'm brikkin up ma iron bedstead for fire-wud' and 'When the man's deid, hei'll be made for life'.

the Gordon Airms (*thu-gor-din-ārmz*) *n.* hostelry west of Yarrow, at the crossroads where the B709 road from Ettrick meets the A708 Yarrow road. Sir Walter Scott last met the Ettrick Shepherd here in 1830, and it is now run as a hotel. George Turnbull was the proprietor in the early 19th century, followed by John Leigh and then James Douglas.

gore (*gōr*) *interj., arch.* exclanation of surprise, used as a mild oath – 'By (the) gore! or My gore' [GW] (euphemism for 'God').

gore (*gōr*) *n.* a textile frame formerly used to make fully-fashioned ladies silk underwear, also known by the epithets 'papper' or 'bosomer' (the word is used elsewhere to mean a triangular or tapering piece of material inserted to shape a garment).

Gorebridge (*gōr-brij*) *n.* town just off the A7 towards Edinburgh, and former station on the Waverley Line. This was the terminus for local Edinburgh trains.

Gorman (*gor-mun*) *n.* **James** (1876–1920) articled as an architect in Perth, he became J.P. Alison's chief assistant 1899–1900. He worked on railway buildings and the Kirklee Bridge in Glasgow, as well as houses in Derbyshire, but emigrated to Penang in Malaysia in 1904, where he continued to design public buildings. **Joseph Brown Dick** (b.1880) younger brother of James, he trained as an architect in Perth and Glasgow. He was an assistant to J.P. Alison in 1905, later worked in Glasgow and emigrated to Montreal,

being active in Nebraska, Texas and West Virginia in the 1920s.

gormaw (*gor-maw*) *n., arch.* the cormorant, Phalacrocorax carbo (noted by J. Leyden).

Gorrenberry (*go-rin-bu-ree*) *n.* farm on the Hermitage Water, home to a branch of the Elliots in the 15th and 16th century and the Scotts in the 17th and 18th. It is recorded as a 10 merk land in a rental list of c.1376 among the charters of the Douglases of Morton. It has been suggested that this branch was one of the 'twelve great families' of Elliots who moved to Liddesdale in the early 14th century. The earliest recorded Laird is 'Willielmo Elwaldo de goranberry' in 1484, and in 1489 he was 'Wilielmo elwad de gouinbery'. The connection between this early Laird and other Elliots is not known. However, the lands appear to then passed to the Elliots of Redheugh. In 1541 Archibald Elliot, 3rd son of Robert of Redheugh was designated 'of Gorrenberrie' (and was later Laird of Falnash), and the lands were then valued at 10 merks. Archibald's son William was also Laird, and the last Elliot Laird on record was another William in 1613. The lands then passed to the Scotts of Buccleuch, with Walter, Lord Scott, complaining in 1618 that men from several farms in upper Teviotdale had chopped down many of his trees there. John, illegitimate son of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch was given the lands in 1629. John Scott held the lands in 1643, when they were valued at £1600; they still had the same value in 1678 and 1707. A payment for the ringing of the bells of Hawick Kirk for 'Gorenberie's boril' is recorded in 1722. The lands were sold by John Scott of Gorrenberry to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in about 1760. In 1788 the lands were still valued at £1600 and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. Robert Laidlaw was farmer there in 1792–97. Michael Anderson was farmer there in the 1820s to 40s, James Anderson was shepherd in 1835 and David Anderson farmer in 1851. William Hislop was farmer in 1868. The motto of the Gorrenberry Scotts was 'Sperandum'. There was once a tower here, but its precise location is unknown. According to Jeffrey this earlier house was located to the west of the present farm, closer to Bught Shank; however, the rectangular mound there may have been a farmstead. Tradition connects the place with a brownie, called 'the Cowie', and John Leyden also invented the beauty 'May of Goranberry' – 'O May she came, and May she gaed, By Goranberry tower; And who was it but cruel Lord Soulis That carried her from her bower?' [JL] (also spelled 'Gorranberry', 'Gorrenberie', 'Gorrenberrie', 'Gorrinberrie', 'Gorrinberry', 'Gorronberrie', 'Goringberrie', etc.; it first occurs as 'Goranbery' in about 1376, is'goranbery' in 1484, 'gouinbery' in 1489, 'Gorrumbarry' in 1541, 'Gorranbery' in 1548, 'Gorinbery', 'Gorymbery' and 'Gorynbery' in 1554, 'Gorumbery' in 1557, 1567 and 1569, 'Gorrumbery' and 'Gorrumberry' in 1569, 'Gorumberry' in 1573 and 1575, 'Gorinberrie' in 1580, 'Gorrumberrie' in 1581, 'Gorumberry' in 1583/4, 'Goramberye' in 1584, 'Gorrumberrie' and 'Gorromeberrie' in 1599 and 'Gorumberie' in the 16th century, 'Gorrumberrie' in 1613 and 1618, 'Gorimberrie' in 1648, 'Gorrinberrie' in 1650, 'Gowrinberry' in 1650, 'Gorrumberrie' in 1654, 'Gorumberrie' in 1660, 'Gorinberrie' in 1670, 'gorrenberrie' and 'Gorrinberrie' in 1678, transcribed 'Govenberry' in c.1680, 'Gorrenberrir' in 1692, 'Gorrenberrie' in 1695, 'Gorenberie' in 1716; 'Gorenberrie' in 1722, 'Gorremberry' about 1760, 'Gorenberie' in 1763 and 'Gorrinberry' in 1797; it occurs as 'Gorramburie' on Sandison's c.1590 map, 'Goranbery' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Goranberry' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Goranberry' on de Wit's c.1680 map, 'Gorenbery' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and the modern spelling on Stobie's 1770 map; the name probably derives from the Old English 'gor ham burh', meaning 'dirty settlement at the tower' and is probably unrelated to berries, as has been fancifully suggested).

Gorrenberry Cottage (*go-rin-bu-ree-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage by the main road to the west of Gorrenberry farm. Labourer John Armstrong and family lived there in 1851.

Gorrie (*go-ree*) *n.* **William** (1744/5–1816) resident of Roberton Parish. He died at Woodburn and is buried at Borthwick Waas along with Margaret (1750/1–1822) and Charles (1755/6–1834), who both died at Whithope.

Gorthon Scott (*gor-thin-sko'*) *n.* area that is mentioned 'with woods' among Rulewater lands in the Lordship of Jedforest in 1587 (spelling, pronunciation and identification are uncertain).

Gospatric (*gos-pat-rik*) *n.* (11th/12th C.) first known Sheriff of Roxburghshire, and perhaps the first known person holding such an office anywhere in Scotland. He may have been son of Uhtred, who was son of Ulfkill. He owned the lands of Nether Crailing and his grant of the Chapel of Crailing was confirmed in about 1150 (probably after he was deceased). He was also listed as Sheriff when he gave a ploughgate of land in Crailing around the foundation of Jedburgh

Abbey, as confirmed in later charters. He is mentioned in the charter for the foundation of Selkirk Abbey around 1120, when he was 'Cospatrico vicecomite'. He also witnessed a grant to Durham Cathedral around 1126 and witnessed another grant to the church attached to Roxburgh Castle about the same time. There were several other contemporary men of the same forename, and it is not known to what later family he may have been related. One suggestion is that he is the same as Gospatric of Swinton, brother of Colban. Given that he was Sheriff of Roxburghshire, he was probably related to John, son of Orm, who held the same office later in the 12th century.

Gospel Haa (*gos-pul-haw*) *n.* former name for a building on Ruecastle farm (presumably a jocular term, from a resemblance to a place of worship).

Goss (*gos*) *n.* **Rev. Michael Stewart** (b.1962) born in Hawick, son of David William and Elaine Stewart. He was educated in dumfries and attended Aberdeen University (graduating B.D. in 1985 and D.P.S. in 1990. He worked as a hotel porter 1986–88, was licensed by Aberdeen Presbytery in 1990, was assistant minister Aberdeen Newhills 1990–91 and was ordained as minister of Dundee Mains in 1991. In 1986 he married Rhona Young (b.1964), daughte of William Archibald Frew Izett and their children were Andrew William and Aileen Stewart.

got (*go', gō'*) *pp.* had, especially as a teacher or similar – 'A got Ned for Maths', got called, was named – 'hei aye got 'Faggy' when hei was younger'.

go ti Hawick (*gō-ti-hIk*) *interj.* mild oath, used to express disbelief or dismay (euphemism for 'go to Hell').

gotten (*go'-in, go-tin*) *pp.* got – '... freelie ye hae gottan, freelie gie' [HSR], '... or thance A micht never heh gotten off the bit aa day' [ECS] (this participle form is more common in Hawick than in standard English).

gotten' (*go'-in'*) *contr., arch.* got it – '... if as ye say, the Lord gies ye the ca', an ye had gottent either to Ashkirk or Kirkton ... ye wad ne'er let on to hear him' [WNK].

Gotterson (*go-tur-sin, go'-ur-sin*) *n.* **George** (16th C.) listed among associates of Sir James Douglas of Cavers in a court cse of 1541. There were also 2 Johns listed, who were probably related to him. **John** (16th C.) name of 2 men recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. They were probably related to George, who was also listed. **John** (17th C.) listed at Old Jedburgh among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Matthew** writer of 'The Callant', this probably being **James Smail** from Jedburgh, and not a pen-name for J.E.D. Murray as once suggested. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of the Roberton and Ashkirk areas. He could be the Thomas, son of William, baptised in Roberton in 1713. He married Agnes Murray. Their children included: William (b.1746), baptised in Roberton; and Thomas (b.1748), baptised in Ashkirk. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Lilliesleaf area. He married Violet Laidlaw. Their son William was born in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1800 and baptised in Maxton. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Chapelhill in 1710. His surname is recorded in 1710 and 1713 as 'Guthrison'. His children included: Agnes (b.1703); Helen (b.1705); James (b.1710); and Thomas (b.1713). **William** 'Wullie' (b.c.1770) well-known Hawick character of the early 19th century. He farmed near Crumhaugh Hill, the area sometimes known as Gotterson's Knowes. He also kept an inn (or an 'innerie') in the 'Back Raw'; this was a cluster of buildings with a cess pool in the middle that he referred to as the 'silver lake'. Once when he refused to accepted a new tenant on the gounds that there were bugs in his furniture, the Bailie asked him if there were no bugs already at his inn and he replied 'Aw dinna mean to say onything of the kind. Aw've ower mony already, and aw dinna want ony mair!'. He was known for his skill at curing horses and cows and volunteered as a driver in the local Militia in 1803. He was mentioned in a story told about beggar John Brown, occurring about 1820. In another story, he was insulted at the reading of the Burgess Roll, with Caleb Rutherford referring to him as a 'horse-killer' rather than a 'horse-dealer', resulting in a (slow) chase between the pair. One more story recounts a verbal interaction between him and 'Lanf Tam' Dyce. He was a farmer living alone on the Back Row on the 1841 census; Mary, who lived next door, was about the right age to be his daughter. He married Janet Irvine in 1794, the marriage being recorded in both Bedrule and Ancrum Parishes. Their children (baptised in Wilton) included: Mary (b.1795); and Thomas (b.1797). When asked why he turned up to his wife's funeral in blue, rather than the traditional black, he replied 'Aw got her in blue and aw'll pairt wi'r in blue'. His 'Sunday ootsteeks' were donated to the Museum collection by John

Aitkin in 1863 and a portrait of him was donated anonymously in 1875 – 'Weel he wad ken Wull Gotterson Wi' his strampin' ootsteek shoon' [DH] (formerly spelled 'Gottersonne', 'Gottersoun' and other variants, as well as 'Guthrison').

Gotterson's Innery (*go'-ur-sinz-i-nu-ree*) *n.* inn kept by Wullie Gotterson in the Back Row, where the Stag's Head is now. Martin Dechan grew up there.

Gotterson's Knowes (*go'-ur-sinz-nowz*) *n.* former name for the area around a small farm on the summit by Crumhaugh Hill, farmed by Wullie Gotterson, and containing the Watch Knowe.

goud see **gowd**

Goudie (*gow-dee*) *n.* **Rev. Stewart Maclean** (b.1922) born in Ayr, son of Alexander Maclean. He was educated in Hamilton, Stranraer and at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A. in 1947 and B.D. in 1950. He served with the R.A.F. during WWII. He was assistant minister at South Carntyne 1947–48, Battlefield West 1948–49 and Cardonald 1949–50, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Stranraer in 1950. He was assistant at South Pasadena in California 1950–51 and was ordained as minister at West Port Kirk in 1951. In 1958 he was translated to Maybole West and demitted his charge in 1963. In 1977 he resigned as Lecturer in Religious Education and took a term appointment as minister of Dreghorn and Springside 1977–88. He had daughters Margaret and Anne.

Gouinlock (*goo-in-lok*) *n.* **Walter** (1855–1907), J.P., born in Ashkirk, son of John. He was educated at Selkirk Grammar School. His father moved to Traquair Knowe in 1869, and he himself managed that farm for 20 years. He was also a cattle breeder. He was heavily involved in the Parish Council and School Board in Innerleithen. He married and had a son and a daughter (see also **Govenlock**).

Gould (*goold*) *n.* **John** (1780/1–1857) Hawick framesmith and frameworker, originally from Glasgow. He was involved in an 1834 improvement of the broad stocking frame, whereby two stockings could be made at once. He moved into the basement of 7 Brougham Place when blacksmith Murray vacated his smithy. By 1837 he was listed as a framesmith on the Round Close and by 1851 he was employing 4 men and 2 boys there. He was listed as a framesmith on the Round Close in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Elizabeth Taylor. His children included: Alex, whose wife Isabella Smith, sister-in-law Janet Smith and child John all died of cholera at Allars Crescent; William, who also worked as a framesmith; and Elizabeth. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery (also written 'Gold' and 'Goold').

goun see **goon**

goupin see **gowpen**

Gourlay (*goor-lee*) *n.* **Adam** (13th/14th C.) recorded in the Ragman Rolls of 1296 paying homage to Edward I of England. His location is only given as Roxburghshire. However, he (along with Alan de Gourlay) served on a jury in 1303/4 to decide on the succession to Sir Thomas Chartres, Baron of Wilton. So it seems reasonable to suppose that he held lands fairly locally. Other men of the same surname who also paid homage to Edward I in 1296 were from Edinburgh, Berwickshire and Forfarshire. He could be the 'Ede Gurlay' whose lands of Rutherford and Maxton were granted by Robert the Bruce to John de Lindsay in 1321. **Rev. Adam** (1800–81) born at Chesters, near Ancrum, son of James and Margaret Redford. He graduated from Edinburgh University and was licensed to preach by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1825. He became assistant minister at Bedrule and at Lilliesleaf. In 1842 he was presented as minister of Lilliesleaf by James Henry Robert, Duke of Roxburghe. He was Clerk of the Presbytery in 1843 and Clerk of the Synod in 1853. In Slater's 1852 directory his name appears as 'Gonrlay'. He married Margaret Campbell Baxter (1813–1900), daughter of his predecessor. Their children were: James (1836–99), insurance clerk; Anne Campbell (1837–85), married George Alexander, farmer; David Baxter (1839–1913), farmer; Margaret Redford (1846–1925); Maria Nicolina (1848–93); Adamina Harriet (1852–1924); Adam (1854–88), banker; and Jane Charles Russell Currie (b.1856), married Walter Robert Brodie. **Alan** (13th/14th C.) served along with Adam on the jury to decide on who inherited the Barony of Wilton in 1303/4. He is recorded as 'Alain de Gourlay' and was likely related to Adam. He is probably the man transcribed as 'Aleyn Gurnay' on the Ragman Rolls of 1296, where his seal shows a squirrel feeding within two interlaced squares, with the name 'S'ALANI GORLEY'. **Archibald** (14th C.) father of John, who was served heir to the lands of Rulewood in 1387. Since John, son of Henry had been granted the lands in 1380, as confirmed in 1390, there may be confusion with dates. These charters are held by the Stewarts of Traquair. **Arnulf** (15th C.) witness to a sasine for the lands of Denholm Mains in 1465/6, when he is recorded as 'Arnulf Gurlay'. He is probably the

'Arnald Gorlay' who was part of an action (along with several other Border lairds) registered with Parliament by John, Lord Somerville in 1476. He is probably the 'Arnou' who married Katherine, the daughter and heiress of Alexander Inglis, and hence inherited lands near Branxholme. John of Rulewood was probably his son or grandson. **David B.** (b.1838/9) farmer at Bewlie Hill. He was listed there in 1861, farming 184 acres and employing 8 people. He was there with his brother James. He was also recorded there in a directory of 1868. **Henry** (14th C.) Scottish cleric who graduated B.A. in Paris in 1376/7, under John Forester (later Archdeacon of Teviotdale). He may have been related to the contemporary man of the same name who owned Ruelwood. **Henry** (14th C.) granted the lands of Rulewood to his son John in 1380. In 1390 the grant was confirmed by Malcolm of Drummond, Lord of Mar and Garrioch, who was Baron of Cavers. **James** (15th C.) recorded as 'Jacobum Gurlaw' when he was on the inquest panel for the inheritance of the Barony of Hawick in 1484. John was also on the panel. **John** (14th C.) granted the lands of Rulewood by his father Henry in 1380. It is possible he was the same as the later John. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1432 as a witness to the instrument of sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas. He was also listed on the 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn in 1438. He must have been related to the later John of Rulweood and Arnulf. **John** (15th C.) on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. James was also on the panel. He may be the same as John of Rulewood. **John** of Rulewood (15th/16th C.) holder of the lands of 'Kyrktoun' in the Barony of Branxholme. He was named on an inquest in 1497/8 (as John Gourlay of Roulwod') and was probably also the John on the inquest for succession to the Home lands in 1506. He is probably the 'Jhon Gowrlay' who was among the men chosen to value the lands of Whithope in 1500. In 1508 he was 'Johannem Gourlay in Roullwoide' on the panel for Adam Hepburne inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. He was probably the John 'Gourlaw' who was on the panel to decide on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers in 1509. In 1509 he was granted the lands of Rulewood by William, Lord Herries of Terregles. He was already deceased in 1521 when the lands passed to his son John. He was probably son or grandson of Arnulf. **John** (16th C.) son of John of Rulewood. He is recorded in a sasine of 1521 granted by Walter Scott of Branxholme, for the '6 merkland of Kyrktoun' in the Barony of Branxholme. These lands had passed to the family through 'Arnou Gourlau' who married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Alexander Inglis. In 1525 he was served heir to the lands of Rulewood. In 1528 he was probably the John listed among supporters of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus who were called to appear before the King. He is also 'John Gourlaw of Roulwood' in 1533 when part of an inquest at Jedburgh. He may be the John of Rulewood who had a contract with William Turnbull in Hassendeanbank in 1540 (probably not 1640 as recorded in one source). **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1582 when he witnessed an agreement in Hawick for Alan Deans and Alexander Weens. **William** (14th C.) granted '10 merks of lands' in Chamberlain Newton (probably Groundistone) by William Lindsay of the Byres. The charter is undated, but probably around 1390. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1563 as official representing Andrew Douglas of Friarshaw. He warned George and Ralph Douglas to remove themelves from Andrew's lands in Cavers (formerly spelled 'Gorlay', 'Gouerlay', 'Gourlau', 'Gourlaw', 'Gurlaw', 'Gurlay' and other variants; the name occurs in the 13th century on connection with the Baliols, suggesting a Norman origin).

Gourlay Bog (*goor-lee-bōg*) *n.* former name for lands in Bedrule. In the c.1795 Old Statistical Account it is recorded that there was 'a small common near the church called Gourlay Bog, on which the minister of Bedrule was also in use to pasture'. The common was divided some time in the 18th century. It was 'Gourlaybog' in 1801, when listed as part of the estates (valued at £14) bought by William Elliot of Wells (presumably related to a former owner called Gourlay).

Goushill (*gows-hil*) *n.* area between Todrig Burn and Blindhaugh Burn, to the north of Todrig farm (it is amrked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

goust see **gowst**

Gousto's see **Gusto's**

Govan (*go-vin*) *n.* **John** (d.bef. 1373) cleric associated with Glasgow Diocese. His designation is given as 'de Govane' and variants. He was presented to Cavers Church by Melrose Abbey, sometime after 1363, with Papal confirmation coming in 1368. He was granted safe conduct to study in

England in 1369, but studied in Paris, where he graduated B.A. in 1370/1. He had further permission to study in Oxford for a year in 1372/3, but was deceased by 1374 when Alexander de Caron held the benefice of Cavers Church. **Joseph** (18th C.) recorded as 'indweller in Hawick' in 1751 when he had a libel case for non-payment of a bill in Selkirk. However, there was also a complaint against him in 1751 by William Hall from Selkirk, claiming that he had been beaten in his own house and had his furniture damaged by him. He is probably the Joseph who married Margaret Dunn and whose children (baptised in Hawick), included: Mary (b.1756); and Joseph (b.1759). **Joseph** (d.bef. 1816) resident of Hawick. He married Elizabeth Laidlaw in 1771 and their daughter Christian was baptised in Hawick in 1772. The witnesses were John Hume and John Grieve. His wife died in 1816, when his surname was given as 'Gibbons'. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Rae in 1778. **Lawrence** of Cardrono (14th C.) Sheriff of Peeblesshire in 1358/9 and probably longer. He was confiermed in lands in Lanarkshire in 1370. He was recorded as Warden of Roxburgh in 1373, when King Robert II granted him 100 shillings for ward of the Castle of Roxburgh; the money came out of the rents of Whitchesters, Adderstone, Wilton, Chamberlain Newton and Minto. **William** (14th/15th C.) bachelor of canon law who was perpetual vicar of 'Mucton' in Glasgow Diocese. In 1405 he requested confirmation of his gift of the Prebend of Ancrum. **William** of Hermiston (18th/19th C.) he was a glazier in Edinburgh, but was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire in 1788. He owned the lands of both Wester Hermiston and Easter Hermiston in 1788. He was further listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. In the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 he was listed as owner of Easter Hermiston (whose 2 parts had previously belonged to 'Sinton' and 'Johnson') as well as Wester Hermiston. He was still owner of Hermiston in 1817 (also written 'Govane' and 'Goven').

gove (*gōv*) *v., arch.* to wander aimlessly, to stare in a vacant manner – 'Confoondit by philosophy, I gove't at him, he glowert at me, And, Ah, he had an eller ee!' [DH] (also written 'goave'; see also **gover**).

Govenlock (*go-vin-lok, gow-in-lok*) *n.* **Adam** 'Adie' (16th C.) recorded in Eilrig in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Adam** (17th C.) local man, referred to as 'in Hoitt' in 1641 when he claimed a white mare that he had found on his lands. Probably the same Adam was witness in 1651 to a baptism in Hawick for James Scott and Mary Davidson and another in 1656 for Archibald Paterson. It is unclear where 'Hoitt' might have been. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Manie Beattie and their son Adam was baptised in 1661, with witnesses James Sinton and John Gray. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Northhouse. He was recorded paying tax on 2 non-working dogs in 1797. Perhaps the same Adam was recorded at Hislop on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1799. **Adam** (b.c.1780) farmer at Childknowe in Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded in 1841. **Adam** (b.c.1795) born in Cavers Parish. He was a wool spinner, living on Fore Row in Wilton Dean in 1841. In 1851 his address was 'Front Row No. 2'. He lived there with his brother William and niece Isabella Scott and her family. **Andrew** (17th C.) married to 'Menie Bettie', their son Adam was baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1661. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married 'Grizell Hadden' in Ashkirk in 1691. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Chisholme in Roberton Parish in 1704. **Andrew** (18th C.) married to Isabel Porteous. His children baptised in Ashkirk Parish included Christian (b.1745), Adam (b.1747) and John (b.1750). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son James was baptised in 1754. **Andrew** (18th C.) married to Margaret Riddell. Their children baptised in Hawick Parish included Margaret (b.1763), Agnes (b.1765), Janet (b.1767), Jane (b.1770) and Andrew (b.1773). The witnesses in 1773 were William and James, with the surnames unreadable. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) resident of Falnash in Hawick Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Andrew** (b.1789) eldest son of Robert. He married Elizabeth Kidd. He emigrated to Canada (like his brother William), settling at Stratford, Ontario. Among his descendants are Jennie Kidd Trout (Canada's first licensed female medical practitioner) and John Gowanlock (of the Frog Lake Massacre). **Andrew** (1788/9–1877) born in Yarrow Parish. In 1861 he was 'Retired Farmer Fundholder' at Birkwood on Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded as farmer at Calaburn in 1868. He married Beanston Broomfield. Their children George, Robina (or Beanston, b.1837/8), Alice (b.1839/40, who married Robert Campbell) and Margaret (b.1841/2) were born in Poland. He died in Wilton in 1877,

aged 89. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Grace Scott in Wilton in 1846. **David** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Elizabeth Stewart in 1867 and their children included Elizabeth (b.1868). **Duncan William** (19th C.) married Isabella Nichol in Wilton in 1880. **Francis** (b.1781) son of James and Isabel Cumming, he was born in Hawick Parish. He was an agricultural labourer living at Branxholme Park in 1841. He married Sally Sharp in Roberton Parish in 1800. Their children (born in Roberton Parish) included: James (b.1801); John (1803–68), a mason; Elizabeth (b.1805), perhaps the servant to the Roberton schoomaster in 1841; Francis (b.1808), also a mason; Isabella (b.1810); William (b.1817); Robert (b.1819); and Walter (b.1825). **Francis** (1808–86) son of Francis. He was a mason living at Howcleuchshiel in 1841 and at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1851 and 1861. In 1841 he married Agnes, daughter of John Lunn; she died in 1890, aged 83. Their children (born at Howcleuchshiel) were: Isabella (1842–64); and Francis (1843–64). The family are buried in Roberton Cemetery. **George** (b.c.1813) mail-coach driver living at the Plough Inn in 1841. **George** (d.1916) son of farmer Andrew, he was born in Poland. In 1891 he was farmer at Whitehaugh Moor, living with his sister Robina and in 1911 he was at Gala Rigg with sisters Robina and Alice. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Alemoor in 1711, 1713, 1716, 1718 and 1720, Borthwickshiels in 1714 and Easter Alemoor in 1715. His children probably included: Christian (b.1703); William (b.1705); Andrew (b.1707); Helen (b.1709); Walter (b.1711); Walter (again, b.1713); Walter (again, b.1714); Thomas (b.1715); John (b.1716); Elspeth (b.1716); Helen (b.1718); and Isobel (b.1720). **James** (17th/18th C.) married an unnamed woman in Ashkirk Parish in 1713. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Isabel Cumming and their children included Francis (b.1781). His wife died in 1809. **James** (1754–1819) born in Roberton Parish, son of Andrew. He was tenant in Calaburn. His children included Adam (1775/6–1847), who died at Childknow. They are buried in Borthwick Waas. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Sutherland who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably related to the local Govenlocks. **James** 'Jamie' (b.c.1820) son of Robert, he also worked as one of the mail-coach drivers in the mid-1800s. In 1843 he was listed as a 'Horse keeper' when he gave evidence regarding the overturning of the coach 'Defiant'. He was a lodger at the Crown Inn for the 1851 census. Probably the same James was proprietor of the Commercial Inn in 1865 (when he gave evidence at the trial for the robbery at the Museum). He married Minnie (or Elizabeth) Beattie, and their children were Thomas (who married Christina Shankie) and Margaret (who married Thomas McVittie). **John** (16th/17th C.) acted as caution (along with several others) for Mungo Scott from Castleside in 1623. He is described as 'in Heidshaw'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jean Glendinning and their son Thomas was baptised in 1645. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Malie Nichol and their daughter Margaret was born in 1648. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Appletreehall in 1706. His children included: John (b.1702); Bessie (b.1703); William (b.1706); and Janet (b.1708). **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Renalson in Wilton Parish in 1745. **John** (c.1755–1819) recorded as innkeeper of 'Harriot House' (probably 'Heriot House' on what became the A7). He was the father of Robert (innkeeper of Mosspaul), married Isabella Scott in 1780 and had earlier been a shepherd at Phaup in Selkirkshire. He could be the John who was a shepherd at Hislop in 1797, according to the Dog Tax Rolls (and recorded as 'James' on the Horse Tax Rolls). **John** (b.c.1780) resident of Allanhaugh Mill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Forrest in Roberton Parish in 1835. **John** (1815–1904) born at Greenhill in Ashkirk Parish, where his father was farmer. He was a cousin of the poet Thomas Aird. He succeeded his father as tenant at Greenhill, and then was tenant at Ashkirktown. In 1841 he was farmer at Haremoss in Ashkirk, living there with his brother Walter and mother Mary. In 1851 and 1861 he was at Ashkirktown. In 1869 he moved to the farm of Traquair Knowe. He married Mary Grieve from Bowden and their children were: Christina (1846–1920); Walter (b.1848), who died young; Mary (b.1849); Jessie (1851–1938); Walter (1855–1907), who succeeded as tenant of Traquair Knowe; and Isabella (b.1857), who married Walter Sturrock from New Belses. In 1869 he became tenant of Traquair Knowe and remained there until his death. He was an elder of the original Secession Church at Midlem for 65 years. He attended the inaugural St. Ronan's Border Games in 1827. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in

1902. His name was usually spelled 'Gouinlock'. He is buried at Traquair. **John** (b.1817/8) born in Teviothead Parish, he was listed as farmer's son and farm manager at Blackhall in Ewesdale in 1861. He married Isabella Nichol, and their children included: Annie Burnet (1846/7–1926), who married William Vincent Shaw; Robert; Margaret (1854/5–1921); George Nichol (1856–64); Isabella Nichol (1859/60–1935); and John (b.1864). **John** (b.c.1828) son of Robert. He ran Mosspaul after his father's death, probably up until it closed. He then resumed work as a coach driver. He (or another John) was also the proprietor of the Subscription Rooms in the early-to-mid-1800s. He married Isabella Nichol in 1864 and she died in 1884. His daughter was Margaret Ruickbie Govenlock who married William Turnbull Riddle Graham and was mother of the 1902 Cornet. **John Nichol** (19th/20th C.) married Nelly Scott in Roberton Parish in 1904. **Margaret** nee Ruickbie (1792–1863) daughter of James Ruickbie, she married Robert, landlord of the Mosspaul Inn. She was born somewhere near Lilliesleaf. She was apparently widely known for her hospitality and kindness, and was quite tall. At Mosspaul she was often to be found in a seat by the open fireplace in the kitchen. Not very widely travelled, she was once quizzed about how far she had been when she replied 'Hoots, aye, aw was yince at Denholm'. Her children were Margaret, Elizabeth, James, Robert, John and Helen. She was buried at Teviothead. **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is listed as 'Paitt Gavinlok in Quhynincleuch', which could be Whinney Cleuch in the Borthwick valley. **Robert** (17th C.) married to Isobel Cowan, his son Adam was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1651. **Robert** (18th C.) married Agnes 'Wholence' in Roberton in 1726, both being from that Parish. He was recorded at Todshawhaugh in 1727, perhaps Harden in 1732 (it is hard to read) and Parkhill in 1734 and 1742. His children, baptised in Roberton, included Andrew (b.1727), Margaret (b.1730), Jean (b.1732), John (b.1734), John (again, b.1738), Bessie (b.1740), Robert (b.1742) and Agnes (b.1744). **Robert** (18th C.) married Isabel Park in Roberton Parish in 1747. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded as 'present tacksman at Crosslee Toll Bar' in 1785 when he was involved in a dispute over a bill in Selkirk. He may be related to the other Govenlocks who were toll-keepers. **Robert** (1762–1825) lived in Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes. He is probably the Robert who was married in Southdean Parish in 1787 (no wife's name given). He married Betty, daughter of John Oliver and Isabell Scott of Hawick. Their children were Andrew (b.1789), James (b.1791), Robert (b.1794), Jennet (b.1795), William (b.1798) and Walter (b.1802). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant of carrier John Hardie. He was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797. He was listed as a carrier in 1799 and among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'; in 1801 he was listed as a tanner in Hawick on the new ballot list. He may be the Robert who married Janet Hogg in 1800, the marriage recorded in Kirkton and Hawick Parishes. **Robert** 'Gloomy Wunter' (1787/8–1861) son of John (a shepherd at Phaup and later inn-keeper) and Isabella Scott. He was landlord of the Mosspaul Inn for about 45 years, from 1816. His tenure there saw many improvements to the hotel, although the coming of the railway led to its later closure. He also worked as a guard on the Edinburgh to Carlisle mail coach. He was said to have a commanding appearance and distinctive personality. He was additionally one of the founder members of the Wisp Club, and acted as the first Treasurer, returning thanks to the Club at their annual dinners 'with his usual simplicity and readiness of manner'. In 1821 he subscribed for 6 copies to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' and in 1825 he did the same things for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He was listed at Mosspaul in the 1841 census. In 1811 he married Margaret, a daughter of James Ruickbie. They had several children, including: Margaret, who married Mark Turnbull; James, who married Minnie Beattie; Elizabeth, who married gamekeeper Alexander Robertson; Robert; John, who married Isabella Nichol, and was grandfather of Cornet William N. Graham; and Helen (1831/2–74). He died shortly before the last coach run from Hawick to Carlisle. There is a portrait of him in the Museum, by an unknown artist. He could be the Robert to whom a debt was due according to a record in Selkirk in 1814, when he was Selkirk Toll. **Robert** (b.1821/2) son of Robert. He was farmer at Teindside and also involved with the Archæological Society in the late 1800s (being Vice-President in the 1870s). In 1861 he was farmer of about 4000 acres at Teindside, employing 12 people. He took part in the last ceremonial running of the stage-coach from Hawick in 1862. He was still recorded at

Teindside in 1868. In 1869 it was described how he had enthusiastically helped with the excavation of prehistoric remains found at Teindside. In 1871 he reported to the Archæological Society on the excavation of a 'sepulchral cairn' at Ladyside, Heriot; fragments an urn found there were donated by him to the Museum. Along with Dr James Brydon and others, he was also involved in excavations of cairns at Cromrig (where his farm workers laboured for the day) and Langknowe, as well as other explorations at Eweslees, Fiddleton Bankend and Lanton Mains. In 1873 he had two articles on the origin of some local placenames and other words and one more in 1874 (although it is hard to tell whether some of it was meant in jest), including an imaginative description of a horse ride from Mosspaul to Hawick. Also in 1873 he donated to the Museum an 'ancient stone implement found near Teindside' and became a life member of the Society. In 1877 he wrote about 'Recent Discoveries and the Ancient Roman Pound'. He was probably also the tenant farmer at Wolfcleuchhead recorded in the 1870s. He probably died unmarried. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton in 1847. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Helen Turnbull and their children included William (b.1672). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Helen Douglas in Wilton Parish in 1749. He was living at Roberton Burnfoot in 1752. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, include Christian (b.1751) and Helen (b.1752). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married to Betty Oliver. Their children baptised in Ashkirk Parish included Thomas (b.1814), John (b.1820) and William (b.1822), a farm labourer at St. Boswells. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) innkeeper in Jedburgh, recorded in a letter in Selkirk in 1826. **Thomas** (1841/2–1923) born at Mosspaul, son of James. He was a blacksmith in Stow. He married Christina Shankie. He was killed by a runaway horse. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Branxholme Park. He is recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Walter** (b.c.1780) servant at Belses Mill according to the ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish in 1801. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Armstrong in Wilton Parish in 1810. **Walter** (19th C.) married to Mary Tait, their son Robert was baptised in Southdean Parish in 1828. **Walter** (1812/3–57) farmer at Dryden near Ashkirk. He was living at Haremoss with his older brother John and mother Mary in 1841. In 1851 he was farmer at Greenhill of 80 arable acres and 520 acres of hill-land, exploying 7 people. In 1848 he married Jessie Redford (from Lilliesleaf) and they had daughters Isabella S. (b.1849/50), Mary A. (b.1850/1), Jessie (b.1856) and Margaret Walteria (b.1857). In 1861 his widow was a 'Farmeress' of 600 acres at Greenhill, employing 8 people. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He may be related to Adie in Eilrig and Patie in Whinney Cleuch, who are also on the same list. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1651 he witnessed a baptism for John Renwick. He could be the William whose account is recorded in Selkirk in 1660. **William Paterson** (1789/90–1856) born in Cavers Parish. He was a shepherd, and was recorded living with his brother Adam in Wilton Dean in 1851. **William** (1798–1888) born at Chesters, son of Robert. He worked as a day labourer in Rule Water. In 1842 he emigrated with his family to Bruce County, Ontario, Canada. In 1824 he married Christian (1801–91), daughter of William Laidlaw and Helen Douglas. Their children were: Robert (1825–1906), who married Jane Armstrong and lived at Brant; Helen (1827–1906), who married and had 1 daughter; Elizabeth Oliver (1829–1907), who married James Rowand, one of the first pioneer residents of Saugeen, Ontario and M.P. for West Bruce, Ontario; Christian (b.1831) unmarried; William (b.1833), born at Yethouse, who married Jane Shanks; Andrew (b.1834), who married Betsy Laidlaw; James (b.1836), who married Mary Hendry; Janet (b.1838), who married Archibald Armstrong and had 6 children; Walter Douglas (b.1839), married Mary Rogan; and John, born in Canada, married Janet Stewart. All except the last child were born in Hobkirk Parish. The family emigrated to Ontario in 1842, where he purchased some land near Brampton, Ontario. They then moved to the Saugeen area in 1851, arriving there by crossing the Saugeen River on a raft, before there were any roads. His offspring are still living in Canada. He died aged 90, when he had about 120 living descendants. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Anne Crozier in Wilton in 1842 (also spelled 'Gavinlok', 'Goinlock', 'Gouinlock', 'Govanlock', 'Govinlok', 'Gowanloch', 'Gowanlock', 'Gowanlocke', 'Gowanlok', 'Gowenloch', 'Gowenlock', 'Gowenloke', 'Gowinlok', etc.).

gover (*gō-vur*) *n., arch.* someone who wanders about aimlessly – 'Also in 'Johnie the gover' so nicknamed because his father frequently used the word 'gove'' [GW] (see also **the Gover**).

the Gover (*thu-gō-vur*) *n.* nickname in use in the mid-19th century – 'He told me where they [the poachers] had gone to, and that the 'Gover' was one of them' [HAd1869] (from **gover**).

the Gover (*thu-gō-vur*) *n.* nickname for a local runner in the mid-19th century. H.H. Dixon in 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865) describes a huge crowd coming out to meet him and his trainer at Hawick Station, he having 'been trained near Bradford for a mile race.

govie-dick (*gō-vee-dik*) *interj., arch.* an exclamation of surprise.

gow (*gow*) *n., arch.* taste, often applied to a bad taste experienced in indigestion – '... e.g., that which a cake develops which has been baked with inferior butter' [ECS], '... A neive-fu saut to tang its gow' [WL] (from French; this is 'goo' elsewhere in Scotland).

Gow (*gow*) *n.* **Alexander** (1785/6–1836) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Pringle (possibly daughter of Andrew Pringle, farmer at Orchard), who was born in Ashkirk Parish and died at Old Borthaugh in 1872, aged 79. His widow and children Thomas and Anne were at Roberton Woodfoot in 1841 and at Borthaugh Cottages in 1851. His widow was visiting their daughter Ann's family in Dovemount Street at the time of the 1861 census. Their children included: Janet (1815–82), who married James Turnbull and died in Paisley; Thomas (1817/8–92), who died at Appletreehall; and Ann (b.1821/2), who married Alexander Wemyss. He died at Philhope Burnfoot and the family are buried at Borthwick Waas. It is also possible that he was the Alexander, married to Margaret Barry, whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Hobkirk in 1814. **Peter** 'Pete' (20th C.) proprietor of a greengrocer's shop at 2 Howegate in the 1950s.

gowan (*gow-in*) *n.* the daisy, Bellis perennis, but sometimes another small yellow or white flower – 'It's no' because the gowans braw are bonnie 'roond its ruit ...' [JoHa], 'The gowan's fair when fu' o' dew, as morning lights the lea ...' [JoHa], 'And where's the place o' rest? The ever changing hame – Is it the gowan's breast, Or 'neath the bell o' faem?' [JTe], 'I then embraced the fairest maid That e'er the dewy gowan prest' [JTe], 'Yes! Heaven is kind. As dewdrops bathe the breat Of the lone gowan, trodden on the way' [JGo], 'The gowan keps its drap o' dew Ilk wild bird has its mate' [WE], '... She's gay as the gowans in simmer, She's bonny as weel as she's braw' [DA], 'She's pure as gowan on the lea, Or blossom o' the thorn' [WiI], 'The dark, deep glens an gowan braes I've roamed wi' heart as licht's a feather' [JS], 'The Sun gangs oot, the gowans wilt, An' roses hide their blushes' [WP] (once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

Gowanbank (*gow-in-bawngk*) *n.* house on the Braid Road, designed by J.P. Alison in 1893. Originally called Almonte, it was built for Gideon Wilson, who sold it to Thomas Elliot Rutherford in 1901.

Gowanbrae (*gow-in-brā*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Wilton Parish. It is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when the farmer was William Robson.

gowaned (*gow-ind*) *adj., poet.* covered with yellow or white flowers, especially daisies – 'Clear is Allan's siller stream, An' sweet her gowan'd lea ...' [JoHa], 'Reflecting every changing gleam On gowan'd bank and grassy lea' [RHL] (cf. **gowany**).

gowan-gabbit (*gow-in-gaw-bee', -bi'*) *adj., arch.* clear and bright (said of the weather) – ''A gowan-gabbit day', a sunshiny day, when the gowans have disclosed themselves' [JoJ], having a complexion with much red and white.

Gowanlock see **Govenlock**

Gowans (*gow-inz*) *n.* **James** (1836–1917) lived in Hawick much of his life, but died in Glasgow. He married Isabella Scott Purvis, who died in 1898, aged 55. Their children were: James, who was a schoolmaster in the Outer Hebrides and then in Edinburgh, as well as a fruit grower in British Columbia; George, who had a school in South Africa; another son who was a plumber; Katie, who married Dr. James P.A. Wilson; and Bella. **John** (17th C.) listed as resident at Harden in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name is recorded as 'Gouans'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1720 he was at Roberton Burnfoot, in 1722 at Mains, in 1727 at Parkhill, in 1733 at Mains, in 1735 at Parkhill and in 1743 at Roberton Burnfoot. It seems likely he was descended from the earlier John. He married Rachel Main (also from Roberton) in 1719. The following children born in Roberton Parish are probably his (although with no mother's names given, this is uncertain): Margaret (b.1720); Isobel (b.1722); Rachel (b.1724); John (b.1727); William (b.1730); Isobel (b.1733); and Bettie

(b.1735). Perhaps the same John secondly married Agnes Hardie in Roberton in 1740 and had further children including; Agnes (b.1741); John (b.1743); and Adam (b.1747). **Joseph** (17th C.) listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799 (also written 'Gouans' and 'Gowan').

gowany (*gow-in-ee*) *adv., arch.* covered with gowans – 'Clear rins the burnie, an' a' nature's glowin', Array'd in her riches o' gowany green' [JoHa] (cf. **gowaned**).

gowd (*gowd*) *n., arch., poet.* gold – 'To lend thee my bay, the laird's Jock can say, Fala, &c. He's worth baith goud and good monie . . . ' [CPM], 'Although she bears nae title grand, What though she's neither gowd nor gear' [JoHa], 'If it be gowd that makes a man, Then, faith! I'm but a callant' [JoHa], '. . . a little wee creaturie, a clad i' green, and wi' lang hair, yellow as gowd, hingin' round its shoulders' [LHTB], '. . . she has a heart, gie it to whom she may, that is of itself a treasure sic as gowd canna buy' [JTe], '. . . they propinet untill him giftes, gowd, frankincense, an' myrrh' [HSR]', 'The wee thing that ane richteous man hæs is better nor the gowd an' geer o' monie wicket' [HSR], '. . . Yet gild the cuddy ower wi' gowd, We'll never make it wider' [DA], '. . . Oor mates oot at the front to speak or sing, Was worth a mint o' gowd to hear' [WL], *adj.* golden, made of gold, gold in colour – 'So ye'll ken I've got scarlet And gowd for gaun-away claes: Ye should bide, if ye can' [DH], 'Comes the fa' and the leaves o' gowd and copper . . . ' [WL] (also spelled 'goud').

gowden (*gow-din*) *adj., arch.* golden – 'Sweet is the morning's vermeil eye, And sweeter still the gowden day' [JTe], '. . . Curse lood an' lang, but roar wi' gowden bellow' [JoHa], '. . . While gowden gleams o' fairyland Come ower us like a dream' [JJ], '. . . Bloom brightly in her gowden glance' [JoHa], 'I saw thee in the autumn morn, When gowden fields waved wide and free' [GWe], 'Her gowden hair that used to curl Around her snow-white neck' [WE], 'For a braw gowden ring the callant did bring, And to me he did kindly present it' [RF], 'Fareweel! ye gowden scenes o' love . . . ' [JS], 'He gied to me a gowden ring Afore he gaed awa' ' [JT], 'Her gowden hair tossed in the cantrips o' April . . . ' [WL] (also written 'gouden').

gowdie (*gow-dee*) *adj., arch.* the goldfinch, Carduelis carduelis – 'The cage-bird, auld Gowdie, Comes whurrin' and friskin', Lichts on my shooder And nibbles my lug' [DH] (also **goldie** and **gooldie**).

Gowdielands see **Goldielands**

Gowdie Sike (*gow-dee-sīk*) *n.* stream flowing into the Ale Water just east of Alemoor Loch. A small body of water near here, marked 'Gildie's Loch' on Adair's c.1688 map may indicate that the area was drained at some point.

gowd-spink (*gowd-spingk*) *n., arch.* the goldfinch (noted by J.A.H. Murray).

Gowd Yeddie (*gowd-ye-dee*) *n.* nickname for early building contractor **Adam Scott**.

gowf (*gowf*) *n., arch.* golf – '. . . Then we may Pleasure's gouf-club wield, Athwart the stage' [JR] (also written 'gouf'; often with the definite article).

gowgair (*gow-gār*) *n., arch.* a mean, selfish fellow (peculiar to Teviotdale).

gowk (*gowk*) *n.* a fool, simpleton, dullard, ungainly person – 'oot the road, ya muckle gowk', 'Daft gowk: he loo her! that's a tale indeed! An' ye believ'd it, as it war your creed?' [CPM], 'Where, by his Sunday's twa hours' whitt'r whatt'rin', He mak's puir gowks believe he's gaun to Heaven' [JoHa], 'Gibbie the Gowk's no' sic a gowk but hei'll pack up the krame a' right enough' [JEDM], 'Some folk think a' other folk gowks, And loodly their trumpet they blaw . . . ' [FL], '. . . The mair gowks they, you say, To foot the bill!' [WFC], '. . . Suner a canny gowk Than pride rowed in the glaur' [WL], an April fool in particular, 'First an' saicont o' April, Hunt the gowk another mile' [GW], *arch.* a cuckoo, 'Proverb: 'As grit as the gowk and the titlene' ' [JL], a joke, leg-pull – 'But if our author is poking fun, such delicate 'goaks' should be labelled' [BM1898], *v., arch.* to fool someone, especially on 1st April (also written 'goak' and 'gouk'; from Old Norse).

Gowk (*gowk*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Spittal. He married Isobel 'Amis or Elliot' in Minto Parish in 1725. His son Archibald was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1726. His name is written 'Gouk'.

gowk an titlin (*gowk-an-tit-lin*) *n., arch.* the cuckoo and the meadow pipit that follows it, two inseparable or incongruous companions – '. . . As grit as the gouk and the titlene' [JL].

gowk's meat (*gowks-mee'*) *n., arch.* the wood-sorrel, Oxalis acetosella.

gowl (*gow-ul*) *n., arch.* a growl, howl, especially the sound of a dog or the wind, *v.* to howl, growl – '. . . ther sall be gowlin' an' gaunchin' o' teeth' [HSR].

gowp (*gowp*) *v., arch.* to pulsate strongly, throb with pain.

gowpen (*gow-pin*) *n.* a double handful, the fill of both hands held bowl-wise, a lot, particularly in the phrase 'gowpens o gowd' – ' 'ei's seeminly got gowpens o eet stashed away', '... for having seedie and isufficient meale in the market, being about ane gouping of seed sived out of half ane pecke of his full sacke' [BR1686], 'What wer't to me, if I'd gowd by the gowpin ...' [JoHa], 'Hey, curse it! mother, if you can persuade her to be mine, you shall have gowd in gowpins' [JTe], '... but hei's gowpin full o' gold now and can weel afford ti pit her up in Toronto ...' [JEDM], 'Then a goupin fou or twa for oursel; Then hame again we'd steer, our mither's heart tae cheer' [VW], '... And the gowd it cam in gowpens' [WL] (also spelled 'goupin', 'gouping', 'gowpin', 'gowpeen', etc., and often plural).

gowpenfi (*gow-pin-fi*) *n., arch.* the fill of both cupped hands – '... holding out his hands as ostlers do when seeking to entice an an unhaltered horse with a gowpen fu' of oats' [WNK], 'Something ti serr as an off-pit ... a gowpeenfih berries or a penny gray rowe' [ECS] (essentially the same meaning as **gowpen**).

gowst (*gowst*) *n., v., arch.* gust – 'But still an' on, ye'll no', I trow Be fashed wi' goustin' blatter' [WL] (also spelled 'goust').

gowsterous (*gows-te-ris*) *adj., arch.* dark and stormy (of weather), boisterous.

gowstie see **gowsty**

gowsty (*gow-stee*) *adj., arch.* ghostly, eerie, dreary, gusty, tempestuous – 'A gousty day' [JoJ], '... gowstie wind, which soupit owre the houses' [EM1820], 'And touting loud i' the lum top, The gousty wynd did roar' [JTe], '... among the rush-covered marshes, dark peat-stacks, and 'gousty' apartments of Fair-Loans' [JAHM], 'But whan he saw the win' gousty, he was afearet ...' [HSR], '... yeh gowsty nicht (wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs) a turbleent woare as the ordnar dang doon the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment' [ECS] (also written 'gousty'; cf. **goosty**).

G.R. (*jee-awr*) *n.* pen-name for **William G. Robertson**, columnist for the Hawick News, covering rugby etc. in the mid-20th century.

graaf (*grawf*) *n., arch.* a grave – '... for loefe is strang als deæth; jeelasie crewil als the graff' [HSR], 'Thou, O Lord, hest brung up my saul frae the graffe ...' [HSR] (also written 'graff' and 'graffe').

Gracie (*grā-see*) *n.* **Bryce** (b.1837) born in Troqueer, near Dumfries. He came to Hawick in the 1870s to work in the hosiery industry. He married Elizabeth Carter and their children were: Agnes (b.1857), who married John Scott; John (b.1859), who married Isabella Scott in Hawick; Isabella (b.1861), who was a midwife who married John Aitkin; Alexander (b.1863); Elizabeth (1865–1953), who married John Brotchie Brown; Mary (b.1867), who married John Alfred Scarborough in Wilton; Bryce (b.1869), who married Rachel Cairns in Hawick; William James (b.1871); Janet (b.1873), who married Archibald Aimers; Jessie (b.1876), who married John Stanton; and Margaret (b.1880), who died in infancy. The youngest 3 children were born in Hawick. **Bryce** (1892–1939) son of William and grandson of the earlier Bryce. He was a tailor in Hawick. He served during WWI. He later emigrated to California. **William James** (1871–1937) born in Maxwelltown, just before his family moved to Hawick. He married Isabella Richardson (1872–1932). Their children were: Mary (b.1895), who died in infancy; William Paul (1897–1917); and Bryce (1892–1939), tailor.

Graden (*grā-din*) *n.* former lands and tower in the northrn part of Linton Parish. It was home of a branch of the Ker family. The tower was demolished in the mid-18th century. There is another place of the same name near Coldstream in Berwickshire.

Graham (*grā-um*) *n.* **Adam** (19th/20th C.) undertaker in Hawick. His firm also ran taxis and rented out charabancs, based at 20 Drumlanrig Square. They transported soldiers between Stobs and Hawick. He hired his nephew David Peacock as a motor engineer and driver. The bus part of the company was taken over by S.M.T. in 1935. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) grandson of William of Carlisle and great-grandson of 'Long Will'. He was described by Lord Burghley as 'principle guide to Buckclughe' and hence presumably involved in some way with the Carlisle raid of 1596. He is probably the 'Alexander Grame alias Geordies Sandie' who was an English fugitive in late 1596 who was said to have been at the rescue of Kinmont Willie and 'ever since is a common rider with Buccleuch, Mangerton and Whithaugh in their roads here'. **Alexander** (19th C.) along with John, presumably his brother or son, he was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as an ironmonger on the High Street. **Andrew** 'Little Andro' (16th C.) recorded in 1580/1 along with 'Reid Andro' Armstrong. A man in Selkirk complained that if the Bailies there had apprehended the 2

men and subsequently released them, then the Bailies would be responsible if he came to harm. He was recorded in 1586/7 as 'Andro Grahame, callit Litle Andro', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties; his brother Ninian is also listed. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) one of the Grahams of northern Cumbria. In 1597 he gave evidence befor the English Wardens describing how he and other Grahams had aided Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in the rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle in the previous year. He explicitly mentioned how he and the Grahams from Brackenhill had met Scott of Buccleuch, Scott of Harden and Gilbert Eliott about 6 days earlier to plan the attack. **Andrew** (b.1784/5) born in Canonbie, he was a draper at 3 Sandbed. He was listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was Junior Magistrate in the 1820s, recorded in 1828 when the Slitrig (Drumlanrig) Bridge was extended. In 1851 he was a retired draper on Teviot Square, and was listed among the local gentry on a directry of 1852. In 1852 No. 3 Sandbed was sold to George Drummond. In Leith in 1821 he married Christian, youngest daughter of John Nixon. Their children included: George (b.1824); Mary (b.1826); Jane Elliot (b.1827); and John (b.1830). He was one of only 11 residents of the Town who had been on the list for the Militia in 1803 and were still alive in 1862. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son John was baptised in 1635. **Archibald** (d.bef. 1706) merchant who was a Burgess of Edinburgh. He is recorded in 1706, when his son Walter, merchant in Hawick, was made a Burgess of Edinburgh by his right. This was probably Bailie Walter. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Raesknowe. He was witness in 1707 to a baptism in Hawick for weaver John Briggs. He is designated 'Mr' and the other witness was Andrew Riddell, tenant in Goldielands. **Arthur** of Canonbie (16th C.) eldest son of 'Long Will', the family moved to the Debateable Land in the early-to-mid-1500s. He had one daughter, who married Christopher Armstrong of Langholm. **Arthur** (16th C.) son of Fergus of the Mote and grandson of 'Long Will'. He married a Johnstone from Newby in Scotland. Their children included: William of the Mote, who married a daughter of Thomas Carlton. He was killed by Thomas Musgrave, Captain of Bewcastle. As a result his son William received an annual pension of £20 from the King, but Lord Burghley wrote that 'if his service hereafter be no better than as yet, the pension might be better bestowed, for he is a daily abettor of evil'. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) described as 'Yeomanry Trumper' in 1882 when the death of his infant son is recorded. He presumably played the trumpet for the local volunteers. **David** (17th C.) tenant in Raesknowe. He rented part of the farm of Raesknowe from the Duchess of Buccleuch in at least the period 1690–98. He was also resident at Raesknowe according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Gledstains in Raesknowe. He could be the David, married to Marion Bell, whose children born in Hawick Parish included: twins Bessie and William (b.1671); Robert (b.1675); and Archibald (b.1678). The witnesses in 1671 were John Elliot and John Bell (probably related to his wife). In 1682 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Bell, who was also a tenant at Raesknow. **David** (1677/8–1718) preacher at Teviothead 'chapel of ease' in 1715, when the church was started for people in the outlying parts of Cavers and Wilton Parishes. This is probably the same as the minister of Langholm from 1705, who was translated to Kirkmahoe in 1716 and died 2 years later. He may have simply travelled from Langholm to Teviothead periodically. He is already recorded in 1714 as 'preacher in ye meeting house in Carlangridge Chapel' when recorded as substitute for Hawick's absent minister. **David** (b.1807/8) from Selkirk, he was a grocer in Liliesleaf, listed in Pigot's 1852 directory. In 1851 he is recorded on the north side of Main Street. His wife was Mary and their children included John and Mary. **Rev. David John** (1955–) son of Frank Inglis Graham, who worked for the Post Office, and Jean Dodds. He grew up in Hawick, moving with his family to the Glasgow area in 1963. He graduated B.Sc. from Aberdeen University in 1978 and B.D. in 1981, as well as Ph.D. from Glasgow University in 1991. He was lecturer in Biblical Studies at Glasgow Bible College and served as assistant minister at Motherwell South Dalziel and Milngavie St. Paul's before being ordained by Dumbarton Presbytery in 1982. In 1998 he became minister of the linked charges of Dirleton Kirk, Dirleton and Abbey Church, North Berwick. He was appointed Tynedale New Testament Lecturer in 2000. In 1982 he married Mary Scollon MacIntyre (b.1958), daughter of Robert Blevins and they had a daughter Lucilla Mary. He wrote several articles that appeared in scholarly religious publications, including: 'The Dilemma

of the Male Feminist Critic' (1996); 'Christ Imagery in Recent Film' (1996); contribution to 'Explorations in Theology and Film. Movies and Meaning' (1997); 'Comments on Commentaries: Matthew' (1997); 'Pastoral Care in the New Testament' (1999); 'Matthew' (2000); and 'Jewish and Early Christian Views of IlIness, Healing and Medicine' (2000). **Mrs. Elizabeth** (19th C.) recorded as owner of part of Howlands, along with Mrs. Agnes Bowie, in the mid-1800s. It is unclear who her husband might have been. **Fergus** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been related to Robert of Ewesdale. His name is written 'Ferguse the Grame'. **Fergus** of the Mote (16th C.) son of 'Long Will', he probably lived near the old Liddel Castle. His children included: William, who died without issue; Arthur, who married a Johnstone from Newby; Richard of Brackenhill, who married a Batison from Scotland; George and Francis, who both lived in Scotland; a daughter who married Armstrong 'of Cafell' (probably Calfield) in Scotland; and another daughter who married Hector Armstrong of the Harelaw. **Fergus** (16th/17th C.) son of 'Richie's Will', he was said to have been an active participant in the rescue of Kinmont Willie. In late 1596 an English letter describes that 'he is in prison, as he is known to be a chief instrument between Buccleuch, the Grames and Kinmont for the latter's loosing'. He married a daughter of Kinmont Willie. He could be the same as the man referred to as Fergus of Plomp. **Francis** of Canonbie (16th/17th C.). Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch said that he would not have been able to carry out the rescue of Kinmont Willie without 'my guid frind Francis of Cannabie, and of his brother Langton, frinds to my brother Bothewell'. He married a daughter of Edward Irving. **George** of the Fauld (16th C.) son of 'Long Will', he lived on the English side of the Border, near the Esk. His children include: Robert, who married with 'Caruddoses' in Scotland; and William, who married an Armstrong of Whithaugh. **George** (b.1702/3) weaver in Appletreehall. His father lived in Wilton Parish and he had an aunt who lived at Mabonlaw. In 1716 he was a farm servant at Easter Heap and in 1717 at Newton. He then served an apprenticeship as a weaver in Lilliesleaf Parish before returning to Wilton, setting up at Clarilaw in about 1723. In about 1734 he moved to Burnhead, was at Heap 1736–41, Stirches 1741–44, Lees 1744–47, Newton 1747–49, Stirches again 1749–56 and then Appletreehall. He is probably the George who in 1737 witnessed a baptism for William Nichol, who lived at Stouslie and another for Robert (probably a relative), who was living at Brieryyards. He was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765 and gave evidence about recollections of the use of the Common. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Lees in 1744 and 1747. He married Elizabeth Noble and their children included Helen (b.1744) and Agnes (b.1747). The witnesses in 1744 were Robert Graham (surely a close relative) and James Scott and in 1747 were James Dryden and Adam Armstrong. He may be the George who in 1737 witnessed a baptism for William Nichol, who lived at Stouslie and another for Robert (probably a relative), who was living at Brieryyards. He may be the weaver in Appletreehall who was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765. **George** (d.bef. 1790) resident of Hawick. His daughter Helen died in 1790. He could be the George who married Helen Fletcher in Wilton in 1754. **George Rome** (b.1835) son of John, farmer at Hollows Mill, near Canonbie. His older brother Simon trained as a draper in Hawick, with his younger brother John also in the same business, and their older sister Mary having married Hawick draper Walter Armstrong. In 1861 he was a draper's assistant with Wood, Graham & Co., 6 Tower Knowe. From 1871 he moved to live with his mother's family, the Dicksons. **George** (19th C.) resident of London. In 1867 he donated to the Museum specimens of lead ore, bank cheques and tokens from upper Canada and other coins. **Hugh** (1966–) from Stirling, he played as prop forward in rugby. He was capped 25 times for Scotland and also played professionally in both rugby union and rugby league teams. He coached the Scottish national team forwards, later being coach for Gala R.F.C. In the period 2017–20 he was coach for Hawick, being credited for turning the 'Great Escape' and turning around the team's fortunes. **Hugh** 'Hughie the Graeme' (16th C.) subject of a Border ballad, it is unclear if he was a historical figure or not. The story is that the Bishop of Carlisle seduced Graeme's wife, and so he carried out a raid in which he stole the Bishop's finest mare, was then captured by Lord Scroope and hanged at Carlisle Castle. There are several different versions – ' 'Here Johnie Armstrang, take thou my sword, That is made o' the metal sae fine; And when thou comest tae the English side,

Remember the death of Hughie the Graeme' ' [T]. **Hutchin** (16th C.) youngest son of 'Long Will'. In the survey of English Grahams carried out by Lord Burghley in 1596, he is described as 'base', presumably meaning that he was illegitimate. His children included: William, who was killed without issue; Andrew, who became chief of the local Grahams; Robert, also killed; Davie, killed, but left children; Richard, married an Irwin of Hodham in Scotland; Arthur, who married a daughter of Richard Graham, 'Gares'; and a daughter who married 'Kinmont' Willie Armstrong, the man who was rescued from Carlisle Castle. **Hutchin** 'Richie's Hutchin' (16th/17th C.) Englishman who was declared an outlaw for the murder of Thomas Graham (son of 'Richie's Will') and John 'Orfeur' around the end of the 16th century. He was also indicted in England for helping Scott of Buccleuch in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596 from Carlisle Castle (being 'the third man that entered the same'), as well as for theft and raiding (particularly during the 'Ill Week') and for speaking against the Queen and King. His brothers William ('Mickle Will'), George ('Richie's Geordie'), William (alias 'Carlisle') and Richard (alias 'Lenox') were also convicted. In about 1605 he obtained remission for helping in the capture of 'Sandy's Ringan' Armstrong. There are also mentions of 'Young Hutchin' around 1606, who may have been his son. He is probably the 'Hutchon Grame' listed in a letter from Captain Musgrave in 1583, listing his children as Andrew, Robbie, Arthur and Richie. **Hutchin** (16th/17th C.) grandson of Hutchin and great-grandson of 'Long Will'. He married a daughter of John Armstrong of Hollows. **James** (17th C.) footman to Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. **James** (1612–50) Marquess of Montrose. He was a leader of the Covenanter forces after 1639, leading the army (including the Teviotdale Regiment) which invaded England and captured Newcastle in 1640. He opposed the Solemn League and Covenant and became the main leader of Royalist forces in Scotland from 1644, including at the Battle of Auldearn, where several local Gladstains and Douglases fell. However, his men were massacred at Philiphaugh in 1645. He fled to Norway, but was later made Captain-General of Scotland by Charles II. Landing in the Orkneys in 1650 he raised a small army, but was betrayed and handed over to the Covenanters. He was hanged in Edinburgh, his head fixed on a spike and his body quartered and distributed among the Scottish cities. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Goodfellow and their children included: Helen (b.1677); an unnamed child (b.1683); and Christian (b.1686). In 1687 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Cook. In 1689 he was recorded 'in Altoncrofts' when he (along with Robert Cook) witnessed the baptism of an illegitimate child for Walter Scott of Altoncroft. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Scott in 1706. The marriage was proclaimed in Wilton in July and in Cavers in August. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Clarilaw in 1737 and Braidlees in 1739. He married Bessie Lamb (also from Wilton) in 1737 and their children included Walter (b.1737) and John (b.1739). The witnesses in 1737 were John and James Dryden and in 1739 were Adam Brown and James Dryden. **James** (18th C.) resident of Falnash. His wife was Jane Graham and their children included Mary (b.1757) and Betty (b.1758). The witnesses in 1757 were the whole congregation. **Sir James R.G.** of Netherby (1792–1861) eldest son of Sir James, the first Baronet of Netherby Hall in Cumberland. He served as 1st Lord of the Admiralty. He was M.P. for several different parts of England, including Carlisle 1826–29 and East Cumberland 1830–37. He switched from being a Whig to a Tory in 1835. In 1838 he proposed a motion in the House of Commons to disqualify Hawick from being a polling station for future elections after the Radicals had been harassing Tory supporters at elections. The motion was defeated by only 22 votes. He was present at the banquet held at Branxholme in 1839 in honour of the Duke of Buccleuch. **James** (1838–97) son of coal-agent William and Janet Turnbull. He was a frame-worker in Hawick. However, he also started his own small hosiery manufacturers 'James Graham & Son' (according to his obituary). In 1866 he married Ann Little, daughter of James Kennedy. Their children included: Elizabeth Paterson (b.1866); William (b.1868); James Kennedy (b.1870); Janet (b.1871); Walter Warwick (b.1872); and John (b.1874). He could be the James of the Back Row who in 1876 donated to the Museum 'two eggs laid by a green parrot, which has been eleven years' in his possession. **James** (19th C.) farmer at Braidlie on the Hermitage Water. He is recorded there in 1868. He won cattle prizes in agricultural shows. His daughter Ann Twentyman married Dr. David Somerville Doughty in 1891. He was probably the 'Graham of Broadlee' listed among

local 'Hard-riding Dick's' in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865). **James E.** 'Jimmie' Cornet in 1933, worked as a dyer. He assisted Bill Brydon as Left-Hand Man again after WWII. **Jane** 'Jean' (b.c.1785) grocer on Brougham Place in 1841 and the Round Close in 1851. Her children included: John (b.1807/8), a frameworker, born in Hawick; Thomas (b.c.1815), a watchmaker, born in England; and Elizabeth (b.1816/7), also born in England. She could be the Jean listed as a grocer on Silver Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. It is unclear who her husband was. **Jean Cunninghame** (??–) Lady Polwarth, who wrote 'Sailor's daughter: 1928–1946' (1993). **Sir John** of Abercorn (d.c.1337) said to have been granted the Soulis family lands in Liddesdale around the time of Robert the Bruce. He had a son, also Sir John, who died without issue. His heiress (perhaps Mary, Margaret or Elizabeth) may have married Sir William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, to whom Liddesdale passed. However, this is all unclear. **John** (15th/16th C.) probably from Liddesdale. In 1497 he was one of the witnesses for a document dealing with the lands of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. He could be he John, brother of Matthew who was listed in the Exchequer Rolls among men of the area around Hawick who were fined in 1501. That John was brother of Matthew in Howpasley, who was surety for himself at the Justice-aire in 1502 and was fined for non-appearance. **John** (16th C.) witness in 1550 to a lease granted by the curators of the young James Cranston to his mother Janet Beaton, who was wife of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He is listed as 'Johnne the Grahame'. Probably the same John witnessed a bond in 1548 when some Elliots had a bond to enter Robert Crozier as a prisoner. **John** of 'Medoppe' (16th C.) son of 'Long Will'. Lord Burghley describes that he had sons Richard, William, Robert and John, who all married Scottish women. He could be the 'Wills Jock from Brackenhill's house' who was said to have met with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch about 6 days before the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, to help plan the raid on Carlisle Castle. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) son of Rob. In 1594/5 he was offered as a pledge for William of Larriston, but was deemed to 'not worth the sum'. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Whithaugh Mill in 1642 he is on a long list of Border 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift' who were to be captured and tried. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1632. **John** of Claverhouse (1648–89) soldier, from a family who were staunchly loyal to the throne. He was 'Bonnie Dundee' to those who considered him a hero and 'Bluidy Clavers' to his detractors; his reputation has certainly been coloured by propaganda. The song 'Bonnie Dundee' was popularised by Sir Walter Scott. He served in France and Holland, returning to Scotland in 1677, where he rose through the ranks, eventually becoming a member of the Privy Council. He was employed by Charles II to enforce Episcopacy upon Scotland, and to persecute the Covenanters, being given special powers as head of a military commission to seek out conventicles. One of the first such expeditions was to Galashiels in 1679, where a field meeting was held by Thomas Wilkie perhaps (although there are several men of similar name) deposed minister of Lilliesleaf. In 1681 he passed through Hawick, Selkirk, Buccleuch, Craik and Wolfcleuchhead with his dragoons, in search of conventicles. George Deans refused to take him to Galashiels, defying the Bailies. His troop mustered in Hawick in 1685 and he wrote a letter from Thorlieshope in the same year. Later he was made Viscount Dundee and became a Jacobite supporter, and raised the standard of James in the north. He married Jean Cochrane, from a Presbyterian family. He was killed at the Battle of Killiecrankie. **John** (17th C.) servant in Newton, probably the one in Bedrule. He was recorded there in 1684 on a list of Covenanter fugitives, among men from the Southdean area. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick, son of merchant Walter. He is probably the John born to Walter and Janet Briggs in 1688. He was among the group of young men who were fined in 1706 for being involved in the distubances at the Common Riding that year, including carrying their own flag and defying the Bailies. He and James Scott ('of Westport') were briefly imprisoned and then fined, with his father Walter, as well as Francis Elliot, acting as their cautioners. In 1709 he was recorded as a merchant when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Porteous. Also in 1709 he married Helen Culbertson 'in Saltpreston'. Their children included Helen (b.1711). **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Raesknowe. In 1704 he was witness to a baptism for Robert Tudhope, who also lived at Raesknowe. He was there in about 1710, as attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. He could be the same John as the later tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He

was recorded as a merchant in 1711 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Paterson of Burnflat. In 1720 after not appearing on 3 occasions at Hawick Kirk for some sin, he was threatened with excommunication. Eventually he 'satisfied in sackcloth' 11 times before he was 'received into the society of the kirk as a lively member thereof'. It is possible he is the son of merchant Walter, who was part of the rebel party at the Common Riding of 1706. He may be the John who, along with Bailie Walter, witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1729 for merchant Walter Tudhope and Janet (perhaps his sister). **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. He is probably the John who in 1725 witnessed a baptism for William Riddell. He married Margaret Helm in 1724; she was also from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Christian (b.1725); and David (b.1728). The 1725 baptism was witnessed by John Scott in Over Southfield and Andrew Turnbull in Drydenburn; on the same day he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Turnbull. He may be the John who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1759. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Philhopeshiel in 1774 and Broadlee in 1785 and 1793. He may be son of the Thomas recorded at Philhope a generation or so earlier. He married Jane Gray in Roberton in 1773 and their children included: Thomas (b.1774), perhaps the man recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1794; Janet (b.1783); John (b.1785); and an unnamed child (b.1793). **John** (1747/8–1820) Schoolmaster in Eskdalemuir. He married Elizabeth Turner, whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1804. They are buried at Watcarrick. **John** (18th/19th C.) brewer of Hawick who was one of the first members of the Curling Club (so recorded in 1812). He may have been related to (or feasibly the same as) the later proprietor of the Holland House. **John** (b.c.1770) inn-keeper and spirit dealer at Dovemount. He is thus recorded in 1841, when he was living with Anne (probably his daughter) and another Anne (probably his grand-daughter). His inn was one of the earliest buildings in the Dovemount area. Perhaps the same John was a merchant in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Braidlee in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. **John** (b.1785/6) from Langholm, he was a clockmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was listed at about 17 High Street, and in 1851 and 1861 was at No. 29. In 1842 he was in jail in Dumfries. He was listed as a clockmaker on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory; note that there was also a separate 'Jonathan' who was a clockmaker in Hawick at the same time. His wife was Margaret. He had grand-daughters Margaret Taggart and Margaret Bell. He may be the 'Mr. Graham, clockmaker', who donated coins to the Museum in 1857. **John** (b.1791/2) farmer at Hollows Mill near Canonbie. He married Elizaberth Dickson. They had 4 sons and 4 daughters: Mary (b.1827), who married Walter Armstrong, draper in Hawick; Robert (b.1828); Sybella Rome (b.1828, twin of Robert); Helen (b.1830); Margaret (b.1831); Simon Dickson (b.1833); George Rome (b.1835); and John (b.1838). His sons Simon and John became drapers in Hawick (with George being a draper's assistant there), establishing Wood, Graham & Co., at the Tower Knowe in the 1850s, and then forming S. & J. Graham, silk merchants, in London in 1860 or 1861. **John** (b.1792/3) from England, he was a grocer and meal-dealer in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was at about 46 North Hermitage Street, and he was recorded on a directory of 1852. He may be the same John who ran a weekly cart to Brampton and another to Hawick (returning from the Bull & Butcher in Hawick on Thursdays). His wife was Jane and their children included Richard and Jane. **John** (19th C.) born in Hawick Parish, he was a farm servant. In 1841 he was living at Todshawhill Cottages and in 1851 and 1861 at North Sinton Cottages. He married Jane Law from Galashiels, and their children (born in Roberton and Ashkirk Parishes) included: Elizabeth (b.1833/4); Thomas (b.1835/6); Margaret (b.1837/8); William (b.1839/40); Christian (b.1842/3); John (b.1844); and Archibald (b.1847). **John** (b.1831) proprietor of 'Graham's Hotel' at 6 Back Row from 1869. He was son of coal agent William and Janet Turnbull. In 1851 he was a lodger on the Howegate, working as a frameworker and had the same job in 1861, with his wife being 'Milliner Straw-Hat Maker'. The family were at 8 Back Row in 1861, 1871 and 1881. In 1852 he married Helen Riddle (b.1831). Their children included: Isabella Richardson Riddle (b.1852); William Turnbull Riddle (b.1853), who married Margaret Govenlock; John (b.1855), who moved to Dublin as a coach painter; George Turnbull (b.1857), who died young; James Melrose (b.1868); Walter (1860–64); Thomas (b.1862), who married Isabella Haldane and joined the Black Watch; Martin (b.1864); Helen (or 'Nellie', b.1865), married John Murray; Agnes (b.1867), who died young;

Walter (again, b.1868), who emigrated to America; George Turnbull (b.1869), also emigrated to America; Mary Christie (b.1872); Agnes Martin (b.1873); and Jessie Isabella (b.1875). His daughter Isabella was presumably the 'Miss Isa Graham' who in 1875 donated to the Museum '2 African switches, yam, African bag, native comb, thread, and Indian corn'. **John** (b.c.1835) from Middlebie, he was a road contractor at Upper Glendivan in Ewes Parish in 1861. In 1857 he married Elizabeth (1832–1906), daughter of Robert McVittie, road contractor at Fiddleton. Their children included: James (b.1857); Robert (b.1859); Jane (b.1860); Michael (b.1862); John (b.1864); Elizabeth First (b.1866); Mary Scott (b.1868); Elizabeth Little (b.1870), who married James Hislop; Helen (b.1872); Janet (b.1874); and Barbara (b.1876). Several of his children were born in Teviothead Parish. **John** (b.1837/8) youngest son of John, farmer at Hollows Mill near Canonbie. The family had been farmers and millers on the Esk and Liddel since the time of Mary Queen of Scots. He probably moved to Hawick to apprentice as a draper, and in about 1860/1 with his brother John he founded S. & J. Graham, silk merchants of London. After 1875 (the Collie Failure) he became traveller on the Continent for Wilsons & Glennys. Retiring in 1892, he lived at Huntingstile, Grasmere, and then in France, where he died at Mentone. He married Jane Murray Wilson, daughter of Hawick Provost George Wilson and his brother Simon married his wife's cousin, Annie, daughter of John G. Wilson of Ladylaw. Their children were: Walter (b.1868); Elizabeth Richardson Dickson (b.1870); Katherine Glenny (b.1871); Madge (b.1875); Michael George (b.1879); and Jean (d.1936), who married artist Frank Bramley. **John Hart** (19th/20th C.) undertaker in Hawick. He was partner in the firm J. & A. Graham, which also hired out cars and charbancs, based at 20 Drumlanrig Square. The firm was dissolved when he retired in 1914, with Adam continuing. **John** 'Jock the Dog' (??–) larger than life Hawick man, known for tales of his huge appetite. He has worked in the mills. **Jonathan** (b.1802/3) from Langholm, he was a master watch and clockmaker at about 32 High Street. Note that there was another clockmaker called 'John' in Hawick at the same time. They are both listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Jane and their children included Thomas and Jane. **Joseph** (b.c.1790) tailor living at Ryeleahead, at the southern end of Castleton Parish, in 1841. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included John, Robert, Ann and Jane. **Mandy** (??–) one of two women who attempted to join Ride-outs in 1996. **Mary** (b.1827/8) daughter of draper Andrew. The family were living at 3 Sandbed in 1861. In 1867 she donated Russian and American coins to the Museum. **Matthew** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Howpasley. His brother John was recorded at the Justice-aire in 1502, when he was fined for non-appearance. Probably the same John was listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined, with his brother John's name appearing after his. **Matthew** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502; he was stated to have once been in Branxholme and now in Hislop, was surety for himself and was fined for non-appearance. It seems unlikely that he was the same man as Matthew in Howpasley (whose brother was recorded at the Justice-aire shortly after him). **Matthew** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His wife was Nelly Oliver and they had a son Matthew (b.1783). He may be the Matthew who was a subscriber to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **Nicholas** (13th/14th C.) petitioned Edward I in 1304 for return of his lands of 'Halsyngton' (probably Hassendean). These had belonged to Earl Patrick and leased to Sir William de Denum for a term. Also in 1304 there was a write from Edward I to the Sheriff of Edinburgh to deliver to him the fees from the Barony of Dalkeith, which he had held before the war in Scotland. **Ninian** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 when he is recoded with his brother 'Little Andro', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Patrick** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. He was probably from the west side. **Richard** of Netherby (16th C.) eldest son of 'Long Will', he was prominent in the Debateable Land in the mid-1500s. His son Richard married a daughter of Edward Aglionby, which allied the Grahams with several prominent families on both sides of the Border. Other children were: William, who married a Scottish Elliot; George, who lived at 'Red-Kirk' in Scotland and married a Maxwell; Thomas of Galloway, who married a Scottish woman; and an illegitimate son. **Richard** of Netherby (16th C.) son of Richard and grandson of 'Long Will'. He married a daughter of Edward 'Eglyonbye' of Carlisle, which allied the Grahams with the Aglionbys, the

Musgraves of Crookdale, the Armstrongs of Hollows and the Salkelds of Corby. He received lands from Henry VIII and arms from the Duke of Norfolk. His children included: Walter, who married a daughter of Robert of the Fauld and became the chief of the clan; Davie and William, who married Scottish women; John; other sons of unknown name; and Marie, who married John Armstrong of the Hollows. **Richard** 'Richie' of Brackenhill (1555–1606) son of Fergus of the Mote. His father had acquired Brackenhill (near Longtown) from Sir Thomas Dacre and he built a tower there in 1584. His loyalties to England were questionable. In 1592 he was part of the Earl of Bothwell's force that besieged Falkland Palace. After retreating back to England, he sheltered James Douglas of Spott. He was accused of helping Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch break into Carlisle Castle to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. Also in 1596 he was accused of taking 'blackmail' and indicted for the murder of 'Percival's Geordie' Graham, but made restitution with the family. He married a Batison from Scotland. **Robert** of Ewesdale (15th C.) recorded in 1456 when his former hereditably held lands of Ewesdale were granted by King James II to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. In another charter of 1456 he was 'of Auldmontrose' and 'uncle by the father's side' of George Douglas, Earl of Angus; his lands of Ewesdale were swapped with the Earl's lands of 'Strathechty' in Forfarshire). In 1457 the Earl of Angus granted lands of 'Widdyrryshalch' to his uncle Robert Graham of Auld Montrose, who was probably also him. **Robert** (15th C.) witness to a charter of 1489, signed at the monastery of Paisley. **Robert** of the Fauld (16th C.) eldest son of George of the Fauld and grandson of 'Long Will'. He was one of the Grahams of northern Cumbria who Lord Scrope claimed confessed to him about allowing passage of Buccleuch's men during the raid on Carlisle Castle. According to the survey of Grahams carried out by Lord Burghley in 1596, he married with 'Caruddoses' (perhaps Carruthers) in Scotland. His children included: William, who married a daughter of Armstrong of Whithaugh; and daughter who married Walter Graham of Netherby; and other sons. **Robert** (17th C.) listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the Robert who witnessed baptisms in Roberton for James Thomson in 1680 and for both Robert Scott and Thomas Graham in 1681. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident in Raesknowe. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Craw in Branxholme Town. He may be the Robert, son of David, baptised in 1675. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Lees in 1729 and Brieryyards in 1737. He witnessed a baptism in 1735 for James Dryden in Clarilaw, another for William Lunn in Clarilaw in 1742 and another in 1744 for George in Less (probably a close relative). In 1726 he married Jean Henderson, the marriage being proclaimed in Wilton and Minto Parishes. Their children included William (b.1727), Agnes (b.1729), Robert (b.1737) and Alison (b.1743). The witnesses in 1729 were John Scott and John Dryden and in 1737 were George (probably related) and John Lockie. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Simpson and their children included Margaret (b.1779) and Robert (b.1780). **Robert** (b.1801/2) joiner on the Cross Wynd. In 1841 he was living there, but had moved to 1 High Street by 1851. His wife was Margaret and their children included John, Thomas, Isabella, Margaret, William, Alexander and Janet. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jane Inglis and their son William was baptised in 1853. **Robert** (b.1814/5) carter living at 69 High Street in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included Jean (who married William McDougall), Elizabeth, Thomas, John Robert, George and James. **Robert M.** (b.1880) born in Hawick, he moved to Edinburgh in about 1898, where he was a tailor. An accident in his youth prevented him from achieving his sporting ambitions, although he remained an enthusiastic supporter of sports, particularly rugby. **Simon** 'Sim' (16th C.) recorded as 'Sym of Logane' in 1590 when part of a complaint against several Armstrongs and others by Alexander Jardine of Applegirth. Others listed include Kinmont Willie and Sandy's Ringan Armstrong. **Simon Dickson** (b.1833) from Canonbie, son of farmer John and Elizabeth Dickson. He moved to Hawick to become an apprentice with draper Walter Armstrong at the Tower Knowe. Walter was his brother-in-law, having married Mary Graham in Hawick. Along with William Wood he formed the drapers firm Wood, Graham & Co., Tower Knowe. Then in 1860/1 he and his brother John founded S. & J. Graham, silk merchants, London. He married Annie, daughter of John G. Wilson of Ladylaw. She was a cousin of his brother John's wife, Jane Murray Wilson. He joined the Archæological Society in 1858 and donated some coins to the Museum in that year. His caricature appears in the book 'Noctes Hawickianæ'.

Thomas (15th C.) witness to a charter signed at 'Wester Torban' in 1450, relating to lands in the Edinburgh area. Perhaps the same Thomas was a Bailie of Linlithgow in a charter of 1487. **Thomas** of Kirkandrews (16th C.) son of 'Long Will'. His sons included: George, who married an Armstrong of Mangerton; and Christopher and Davie, who both married Scottish women. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Philhopeshiel in 1743 and Philhope in 1762. He married Elspeth Reid in 1742. his children, baptised in Roberton, included Janet (b.1743), Thomas (b.1751), Andrew (b.1758) and Elspeth (b.1762). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Isabel Little and their children included: John (b.1771); Elizabeth (b.1773); Thomas (b.1780); and Robert (b.1783). His earlier children were baptised in Langholm, but in 1783 he was at Fiddleton Bar. The witnesses in 1783 were Gavin Elliot and Charles Aitchison. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Knox and their children included Margaret (b.1781). The witnesses were Thomas Knox and Robert Graham, who were probably related to him and his wife. He could be the Thomas, son of Thomas, baptised in Roberton Parish in 1751. He could be the Thomas recorded at Branxholme on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Broadlee in Roberton Parish on the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the Thomas, son of John, who was baptised in 1774. **Thomas** (b.1779/80) from Canonbie, he was farmer at Harden. He was recorded there in 1841, and in 1851 was there farming 500 acres and employing 7 people. He married Margaret Scott in 1829. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Borthwick Mains. He was recorded as tenant there on the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He muct have had a local connection. **Thomas** (b.1814/5) born in Maryport, England, son of John and Mary. He was a watchmaker on Brougham Place and then at 16 High Street. He was listed as a clockmaker and engraver on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In the 1841 census he was living at Brougham Place with grocer Jane Graham, possibly his mother (if the name was wrong). He was at about 16 High Street in 1851 and appears on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Isabella Wilson in 1848 and they had a son John. He may be the 'Tammy Graham' mentioned in these lines – 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI]. A portrait of him exists. **Thomas** (1861/2–1935) son of John, he was proprietor of the Holland House, like his father. He served for 25 years in the Black Watch and was killed in a motorbike accident at Clarilaw. His wife was Isabella. His sons James Haldane (d.1918), John and Thomas all served in WWI in the Black Watch. **Bailie Walter** (17th/18th C.) probably son of merchant Archibald. He was a merchant in Hawick who was a Bailie in the 1690s, and also recorded as Bailie (or ex-Bailie) in 1701, 1702, 1703, 1706, 1708, 1709 and 1712. He appears to have served as some kind of treasurer in 1701, after already being a Bailie. He is probably the merchant listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and may be the Walter resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson in 1695. He is probably the Bailie Graham who was charged by the Council to appear before the 'commissioners of unfree traders' to complain about the sum levied on Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1700 for carrier David Minto and for merchant William Elliot, in 1701 for fellow merchant and Bailie, George Martin, for others in 1702, for Bailie George Martin in 1706, for John Laidlaw (servant at Harwood) and Bailie George Martin in 1708 and for weaver William Hill in 1709. His 'servitrix' Isobel Beattie got married in 1709. He is probably the Walter who in 1712 (along with Walter Elliot) witnessed a baptism for William Gledstains and another for shoemaker Robert Elliot and the Bailie Walter who witnessed a baptism for carrier Gideon Amos in 1720. In 1706 his son John was among the young men fined for the disturbances at the Common Riding that year; he was there described as a merchant and ex-Bailie and acted as cautioner for the accused men. This John was probably the son of Walter and Janet Briggs born in Hawick in 1688, meaning that his wife would have been Janet Briggs. Perhaps the same Walter, merchant, is recorded becoming a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1706, by right of his deceased father Archibald, merchant, being a Burgess there. He was still on the Town Council in 1707 (when a fine was imposed on the 2 acting Bailies). He was an ex-Bailie when the bond was granted by the Council (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master

of the new Grammar School. Probably the same Walter is recorded as an elder of Hawick Parish in 1711. He may also be the Bailie Graham whose daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Huggan of Hawick in an 'irregular marriage' in Longtown. He is likely to be the Bailie Graham who was an elder of the Kirk, appointed in 1717 for collecting monies 'westward from the bridge to the foot of the play la', suggesting that he lived around this area; he was similarly appointed in 1722. In the 1718 survey of the lands of the Duchess of Buccleuch he is stated to be owner of a small piece of land within the East Mains of Hawick, extending to 2 acres and 12 perches. A great falling out with Bailie Ruecastle (one of the sitting Magistrates) in 1718 had to be resolved by the intervention of the Session and the Minister; he was at that time a councillor, and is said to have accused Ruecastle of 'Sacriledge, Thift' and other transgressions, the nature of which are unclear. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Wilkie and Janet Graham (probably his daughter) along with John (probably his son). He witnessed baptisms for weaver James Weens in 1730, for thatcher Gideon Scott in 1740 and for carrier George Richardson in 1741. He married Janet Bridges (or Briggs) and their children included John, Margaret (b.1692), Janet (b.1695), Archibald (b.1701), Jean (b.1702), Anna (b.1705) and Walter (b.1707). His wife's name is recorded in 1702 as 'Bessie'. The witnesses in 1695 were George Martin and John Turnbull, in 1702 were Bailie George Martin and innkeeper Francis Elliot, and in 1705 were Bailie George Martin and baker John Whillans. Janet, who married Walter Tudhope in Hawick in 1722, may have been his daughter. **Walter** of Netherby (16th/17th C.) son of Richard, he was a great-grandson of 'Long Will'. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch wrote that he was one of the Grahams who helped him with the rescue of Kinmont Willie. He was imprisoned in Carlisle Castle in 1605 and transported in 1606. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1716. He probably married Margaret Lockie in Cavers in 1708. His children included Helen (b.1708), Margaret (b.1710), William (b.1712), James (b.1714) and Walter (b.1716). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Effledge. His children baptised in Kirkton Parish included Malie (b.1718) and Mary (b.1720). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: John (b.1723); William (b.1725); Robert (b.1727); and Janet (b.1729). **Dr. Walter** (1762–1829) Hawick doctor of the early 1800s, born in Arthuret, Cumberland, son of Walter and Mary Johnson. He may have had a brother, Andrew, who was a doctor in Dalkeith. His premises were in Buccleuch Street. In about 1800 he was one of the local men contributing (£1 1s) to support the war against France. His assistant Nichol Mather is listed n Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. He was probably the Dr. Graham with whom Sir Andrew Smith served an apprenticeship. He was one of the doctors called in the trial for the murder case of 1814, resulting in Hawick's last hanging. He is recorded as Walter 'sen.' at Buccleuch Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory and his house is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He also had a field up the Cross Wynd (perhaps the same plot of land labelled as owned by Dr. Wilson in 1824). He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. A portrait of him exists. He married Margaret Scott in Westerkirk in 1787, and their children (born in Arthuret, Cumberland) were: Mary (b.1790); Walter (b.1792), who was also a doctor in Hawick; and James (d.1799), who died in Hawick. **Dr. Walter** (c.1792–1858) son of Walter and Margaret Scott, he was born in Arthuret, Cumberland, and became a doctor in Hawick, like his father. His premises were on Buccleuch Street, probably at No. 10. He is recorded as Walter 'jun. M.D.' on Pigot's 1825/6 directory, and his house is marked on Wood's 1824 map. In Pigot's 1837 directory he was a physician on Buccleuch Street. He gave evidence in 1844 regarding the poor laws in Scotland, describing how diseases could spread unchecked in the Town's poorest lodging houses, where itinerant workers stayed. In Slater's 1852 directory 'Graham & Thompson' are listed as physicians on Buccleuch Street; he must therefore have been in partnership with George William Thomson. Later in life he lived at Borthaugh. In 1857 he donated copper coins to the Museum. In 1831 in Kelso he married Alison, daughter of Rev. William Brown of Eskdalemuir. Their children included: Walter (b.1832); Margaret Moffat (1834–63); Mary Elizabeth (b.1842), who married William Rodgie; and William Brown (b.1843). By 1861 his widow was living at Borthaugh along with her sisters Janet Brown and Margaret Scott, as well as 3 of their children. He died at Borthaugh. An obituary was written by Dr. John Douglas. **William** 'Long Will' (15th/16th C.) said to have been banished from Scotland in about 1515 and came into England with 8 sons. His descendants dominated the

Debateable Land and the area around the Esk in the latter part of the 16th century, according to a survey drawn up by Burghley. These sons were: Richard of Netherby; Arthur of Canonbie; Fergus of the Mote; John of 'Medoppe'; Thomas of Kirkandrews; George of the Fauld; William of Carlisle; and Hutchen. **William** of Carlisle (16th C.) younger son of 'Long Will'. His children included: Arthur, who lived at 'Blotewood' in Scotland; Fergus, who married to 'Barro'; Richard, who lived at Longriggs in Scotland; William of the Rosetree; George; Walter; a daughter who married a Bell in Scotland; and another daughter. **William** 'William of the Mote' (16th C.) prominent member of the family who lived at 'the Mote', otherwise known as Liddel Strength, on the English side near where the Liddel joins the Esk. He should not be confused with William Scott of the Mote in Hawick. He is 'William of the Mote' in a letter by Lord Scrope in 1601, accusing him of resetting some of those responsible for killing Sir John Carmichael. He may have been a descendant of Fergus of the Mote. **William** 'Richie's Will' (16th C.) 2nd son of Richard of Netherby. He is mentioned by Lord Scrope in 1595/6, when Scott of Buccleuch was said to have been on a raid with him. In 1596 he complained about a raid on his lands by the Lairds of Edgerton and Bedrule, with 20 men stealing 24 horses and £100 of goods. In 1594/5 it is written that 'Hobbie of the Belsies turned 'man' to Richies Will' and was to be entered to trial by the Wardens. He was also said to have been among Englishmen who (along with several other Grahams) met with Scott of Buccleuch before the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. However, he was also named by Scrope as one of his informants, proving that other Grahams had helped Scott of Buccleuch; hence it is unclear where his loyalties really lay. He first married a daughter of Armstrong of Mangerton and secondly married a daughter of Robert Elliot, 15th of Redheugh. He had at least 9 sons (most of whom were said to have married Scottish women), including: John, called 'Will's Jock', who married a Scottish woman; Fergus, who married a daughter of 'Kinmont' Willie Armstrong; Richard; George; Arthur; and James. In 1605 'Ritchie's Hutchin' was found guilty of the murder of his son Thomas. **William** 'Will' of Rosetree (16th/17th C.) son of William, he was a prominent membr of the Grahams of northern Cumbria. His house was near Longtown. He was said to have been onvolved with helping Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in the rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle in 1596. **Rev. William** (d.aft. 1638) graduated from the University of St. Andrews in 1611. He is recorded as minister at Ewes Kirk from 1627 and was still alive in 1638. Nothing else seems to be known about him. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1695. He could be the William who was at Appletreehall when his death is recorded in Wilton in 1736. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Mervinslaw in 1705. His children probably included William (b.1704), Thomas (b.1705), William (b.1707), Agnes (b.1711) and Thomas (b.1713). **William** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Nichol in Wilton Parish in 1720. **William** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. He is recorded as a 'Day labourer' in 1746. He married Isobel Nichol and their children included: Margaret (b.1741); and Margaret (again, b.1746). The witnesses in 1741 were Mr. Alexander Lithgow and writer Andrew Haliburton and in 1746 were merchant Robert Oliver and John Telfer. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Euphan Redford and their children included: Ann (b.1754); and Janet (b.1758). **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Borthwickshiels, recorded on the 1790–97 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Borthwickshiels in 1797. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. He could be the 'Mr William Graham' from Roberton Parish who in Roberton in 1791 married Agnes Turnbull, from Minto Parish. Agnes (b.1792), baptised in Roberton, was probably their daughter. **William** (18th/19th C.) baker in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **William** (18th C.) mason in Newcastleton. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'. **William** (b.c.1770s) recorded as 'Hostler Cross Keys' in Hawick in the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. **William** (b.c.1770s) resident of Newton in Wilton Parish, according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Rigfoot in Ewesdale. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at 'Holstaine' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'

in 1825. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Grahams. **William** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Harden in Castleton Parish. He is listed among male heads of households in 1835, when he had just left for America. **William** (b.1795/6) from England, he was farmer at Lawston in southern Castleton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was recorded as head of his household in 1840 and 1841. In 1851 he was farming 500 acres and employing 8 labourers. His wife was Mary and their children included Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, Robert, John, William, Christopher, James and Ann. **William** (b.c.1800) stocking weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on Mather's Close. His wife was Agnes and their children included James, Helen, Mary, Agnes and Janet. **William** (b.1809) born at Fairnleyhaugh (or Fairnileehaugh) near Yair in Selkirkshire, he was a coal agent in Hawick. In 1841 he was on the Howgate working as an agricultural labourer. In 1851 he was living at 'Leafy House' (probably Ivy House) on Weensland Road and working as a mason's labourer. He was recorded as 'Carman' (i.e. coach-driver) in 1861, when he was living on Weensland Road. In 1829 in Stow he married Janet, daughter of Hawick shoemaker James Turnbull. Their children included: Margaret (b.1829), who married John Combe; John (b.1831), who was proprietor of 'Graham's Hotel' in Hawick; Agnes (or Ann, b.1835), who married Robert Halliday; James (b.1838), who married Ann Little Kennedy; Janet Turnbull (b.1841), who married baker William McCallum; and Helen (b.1844), who married Robert Jardine. He could be the William, son of John and Ann Dixon, born in Selkirkshire in 1803. **Sgt. William** (19th C.) veteran soldier who served in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. He probably lived in Hawick. He can be seen in an early photograph, in the uniform of the 4th Roxburghshire Volunteers. **William** (19th C.) married Joan (or Jean) Walker. Their children included: James (b.1843), baptised in Hawick Parish; and Jean (b.1846), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **William Turnbull Riddle** (b.1853) eldest son of John and Helen Riddle. In 1875 he married Margaret Ruickbie Govenlock, descendant of James Ruickbie. Their son William Nichol was Cornet in 1902. The family lived at 14 Howegate. **William Nichol** (b.1881) Cornet in 1902 and one of the founder members of the Callants' Club. He played for Hawick R.F.C. and worked as a plumber. His father was William Turnbull Riddle and his mother was Margaret Ruickbie Govenlock, great-grand-daughter of poet James Ruickbie (also spelled 'Graeme' and formerly 'Ghram', 'Ghrame', 'Grahm', 'Grame', 'Grayme', etc.).

the Grahams (*thu-grāmz, grā-umz*) *n.* family with origins in Midlothian, with a cadet branch moving to Eskdale in the late 14th century and becoming a large clan in northern Cumbria. They were a powerful force in that area, holding at least 13 towers, until the early 17th century when they were targeted by the Earl of Cumberland and others in an attempt to pacify the Borders. They were a scourge of the English wardens, with a reputation for riding with the Scots when it suited them. 150 of the family were rounded up in about 1605 and mostly executed or deported to Ireland or sent to fight in the wars in Holland. The clan motto is 'Ne oublie' (forget not) and the crest shows a falcon killing a stork – 'For it's hey the Graems! and Ho the Graems! The gallant Graems are a' frien's to me; And if I had them a' here this nicht, Ane foot o' ground I never wad flee!' [T] (also spelled 'Graeme' and other variants).

Graham's Close (*grā-umz-klōs*) *n.* former name for a passageway near the foot of the Howegate. The name was used in the 18th century. Immediately below here is where a large hole opened up during the great flood of 1767.

Graham's Hotel (*grā-umz-hō-tel*) *n.* hostelry run by John Graham from 1869 at 6 Back Row. It was where the inaugural meeting of the Hawick Burns Club took place in 1878. In 1885 it was renamed Holland House.

Grahamslaw (*grā-umz-law*) *n.* area to the north-east of Eckford, the hill there containing 9 caves. The lands were owned by the family of Grahamslaw of that Ilk, with 'Johan de Grimmeslawe' signing the Ragman Rolls in 1296 and Christian 'Grymislaw' resigning the lands into the hands of the King in 1429. The Barony was long held by the Crichtons of that Ilk. The lands were granted by William Crichton of that Ilk to Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1436/7, with a 'precept' in 1439, and are described as '8 husbandlands' in 1528/9 when still owned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. A separate '6 husband lands' called 'Portaris Landis' or 'Porterlandis' are also mentioned as a Scott possession in 1517, 1553/4, 1574, 1634, 1653, 1661 and 1663. In 1454 an 'instrument' dealing with 'Burrell lands' in Eckford (witnessed in John Waugh's tenement in Hawick) describes how Robert 'of Grimslaw' was the former laird. A precept of sasine in 1500 grants

the lands to Walter Scott of Branxholme. John Riddell owned the lands in the early part of the 19th century. The former estate there contains a beehive-shaped dovecote (the origin is probably 'Grim's hill', combining the Old English 'hlaw' with Old Norse 'Grimr', where this was a nickname for Odin, perhaps relating to the caves; the name appears as 'Grymislaw' in 1429, 'Grymyslaw' in 1500, 'Grimmislaw' and 'Grymmislaw' in 1574 and 'Greameslaw' in 1663).

Grahamslaw (*grā-umz-, grimz-law*) *n.* **Adam** (15th/16th C.) had sasine for the lands of Newton in Bedrule Parish in 1504, with his name given as 'Ade Grenislaw'. Probably the same Adam was a member of the panel for deciding on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas in 1509; his surname is given there as 'Grymislaw'. He may have been father of the later Adam of Newton. It is possible he is the Adam, brother of Thomas (heir of John of Newton) who came in the King's will in 1494/5 for the theft of 60 sheep from Stouslie. He was alerady deceased in 1530/1 when his widow Agnes Davidson and heir Elizabeth received money from their cousin Ralph Davidson for a third of 'Chames' within the Lordship of Minto. James was granted the non-entry of 'Chames' in 1531, by William Turnbull of Minto. **Adam** of Newton (16th C.) probably the Adam, son of the Laird of Little Newton, who had remission for crimes in 1502. This was for the theft of a cow from Craigend, sheep and geese from Rutherford of Longnewton, geese from John Gledstains, pigs from Spittal, sheaves of barley from George Rutherford, grain from Menslaws and for common theft before his previous 1488 remission. He was one of the Border Lairds who submitted to James V in 1530 to keep better order. He resigned his lands of Newton (in Bedrule Parish) to the King in 1531, then gained a crown charter to the lands, along with his wife in the same year. He married Janet Rutherford and was succeeded by his son John. He is also mentioned in a sasine of 1585 (by which time he was deceased). Perhaps the same Adam 'Grameislaw' was a witness in Glasgow in 1550. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) probably related to Thomas, the 2 being named in a case involving David Oliver 'in Stryndis' in 1502. Oliver was charged with resetting them, as well as assisting them in raiding farms. His surname is given as 'grymislaw'. **Christiana** (13th) listed among owners of land in Paxton on an inventory of Coldingham Priory in about 1298. Her name was recorded as 'Christiana de Gymelawe'. **Christian** of that Ilk (14th/15th C.) resigned the lands of Grahamslaw in a letter of 1429, as recorded in an 'instrument of transumpt' requested by Stephen Scott of Castlelaw in 1445. Her name is written 'Cristiane de Grimislaw'. **George** (16th C.) brother of Harry and nephew of the Moscrops of Jedburgh. In a court case in 1585/6 it was stated that the Bailies of Jedburgh blamed the murder of him and his brother on Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and his associates. **Harry** (16th C.) brother of George. He and his brother were murdered some time before 1585/6 by associates of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. **Helen** (16th/17th C.) Lady Newton, daughter of John of Newton. Her father sold the family lands to Robert Ker in 1586 and she married him around the same time. Her 6 brothers were killed by a group of Turnbulls before 1586, the trial being in 1604. She had a daughter who married John Scott of Huntly. She owed her son-in-law 'for his tochergood' and eventually arranged to pay him in the form of an 'assignation' of 1000 merks owed to her by Walter Turnbull of Rawflat. However, she then arranged to enter his house on the pretext of visiting her daughter, and removed the papers while the residents were at church, taking off on horseback. John Scott caught up with her at Scott of Synton's house, where she denied that she had the paper and later tore it up and 'kaist the revin assignatioun unto the said complener with such disgracefull and vickyiid speicheis as wes moist unseameing in the persone of a moder to so kynd and loveing a sone'. She was let off with a rebuke by the Privy Council. She was also recorded (as 'Helen Granislaw') in a decree of rebellion with William Douglas in 1604. **Henry** 'Harry' of Little Newton (d.bef. 1606) recorded in 1606 when his sons William and George were held by the Hawick Balies for the murder of Robert Turnbull of Hallrule. They were then transferred to Edinburgh Tolbooth at the direction of the Lords of the Privy Council, and there was a complaint that the family of the murdered man wanted to ruin them and keep them in prison forever, rather than prosecute them. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 'Camys' (probably Minto Kames) in 1502 when Archibald Douglas in Effledge had remission for stealing barley from him. Additionally both Archibald and William Douglas in Effledge had remission for stealing 48 sheep from him. John was also recorded in 'Camys' in 1502 and surely related, as was probably the later James of the same place. In 1510 he was fined for not giving suit for his lands of 'Camys' at the Justice Aire

in Jedburgh. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1531 when he was granted the non-entry of the 10 merkland of 'Chames' by William Turnbull of Minto and his son William. These are the same lands that Adam formerly held (with his widow Agnes Davidson recorded receiving money for the lands in 1530/1); it seems likle that Adam was therefore a close relation. **John** (13th C.) paid homage to Edward I in 1296. His designation is recorded as 'de Grymeslawe'. He is the first known to have this surname. **John** (14th C.) recorded in 1361 on a panel of inquest in Roxburgh, relating to Makerstoun. **John** of Newton (15th/16th C.) witness to the 'retour' for the Kers in the lands of Borthwickshiels in 1471. He was also a member of the panel for Walter Scott inheriting Branxholme and Buccleuch in 1492. In 1493 he had remission for being with Alexander, former Duke of Albany. In 1494/5 Thomas, brother of Lord Cranston, had remission for the (unspecified) crime done to him at Denholm. He is recorded in 1498 along with Adam, when he had remission for communing with 'the tratouris if Levin, Ruthirfurdis, and Turnebullis'. In 1500 he was one of the men selected to value the lands of Whithope. In 1501 he was mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls in relation to the administration of some fines in Roxburghshire. He may be the 'Johannem Grimyslaw' who in 1482 was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean. His son Thomas was listed in 1492/3 when he witnessed the confirmation of Rutherford and Wells to James Rutherford. **John** (15th/16th C.) tenant at 'the Place of Camys', probably Minto Kames. In 1502 Peter Turnbull in Bonchester had remission for several crimes, including stealing 40 cows and 5 horses from his farm, with the help of some rebel Turnbulls. James was also recorded in 'Camys' in 1502 and surely related. **John** of Newton (16th/17th C.) son and heir of Adam. He could be the John who had a sasine for Newton in 1541/2. He could be the 'Johnne Grymislaw' who signed the bond to act against Borders thieves in 1571/2. He also swore allegience to the Crown in 1572/3, with William Ker of Caverton as his surety. In 1586 he sold Newton to Robert Kerr of Ancrum (later Newton), who married his daughter Helen. He is probably the 'Johne Grimslaw of Litill Newtoun' who was among the men accused of helping the English raid lands belonging to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1548. He is probably the same 'Johnne Grameslaw of Lytill Newtoun' whose 6 sons William, James, Robert, John, Andrew and Thomas were said to have been killed by a group of Turnbulls from Stanedge, Barnhills and Minto. In 1589 John Turnbull of Minto and Walter Turnbull of Bedrule were cited for resetting a group of Turnbulls and Douglases who were in 1586 denounced as rebels for the murders of 'Johnne Grymmislaw, younger of Newtoun, Williame, James, Andro, Robter and Thomas Grymmislawis, brothers and sons of Johnne Grymmisla of Newtoun'; the trial for restitution did not take place until 1604. **John** (d.c.1586) son and heir of John of Newton. Along with his brothers and uncles William, James, Andrew, Robert and Thomas, all servants of Thomas Kerr of Crailinghall, he were killed by a group of Turnbulls, Douglases and Davidsons from the Minto area. Specifically the men declared rebels in 1586 for the murders were William Douglas (son of William of Cavers), James Douglas (son of John of Whitriggs), Hector Turnbull in Barnhills and his brother George, William Douglas (son of the Laird of Earlside), Robert Turnbull (son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule), Robert Turnbull ('tutor of Barnhills) and his brothers Hector and Gavin, plus 'certain other rebels'. In 1610 a commission was appointed by the Privy Council to apprehend the accused, since they had still not found caution for the crimes. His sister, Helen Grahamslaw, Lady Newton (who had married Robert Kerr), was mentioned as one of the pursuers in the case, as well as Robert Kerr of Newton 'as sister's son'. **Robert** (14th/15th C.) laird of the 'Burrell lands' in Eckford Parish, as described in a document of 1454 signed in John Waugh's tenement in Hawick. He was succeeded by his only daughter Helen, who married Simon Burrell and was succeeded by their only daughter Janet, whose John Burrell resigned the lands in 1448. He may be the 'Roberto grynlaw' listed in a document for lands in Morebattle in 1445. **Thomas** of Newton (15th C.) member of the 1464/5 panel to rule on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by Archibald Douglas and also the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. He was thus a prominent Roxburghshire landowner of the time and is listed as 'Thomas Grymislaw of Newtoune'. Perhaps the same Thomas 'Grymsley' had letters of 'denization' in England in 1480. **Thomas** (15th C.) son and heir of John of Newton. In 1492/3 he witnessed the confirmation of Rutherford and Wells to James Rutherford. He is probably the Thomas of Newton, 'Junior', who was surety for William Falsyde in Ancrum at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Also in

1494/5 he was 'Junior dominus de newtoun' when he and his brother Adam came in the King's will for stealing 60 sheep from Walter Scott of Howpasley and Walter Turnbull of Stouslie, from the lands of Stouslie; these sheep appeared to belong to the King. His goods were escheated and his sureties were John Rutherford of Edgerston and Ralph Ker. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) accomplice of David Oliver 'in Stryndis' (probably Strange in Rulewater), recorded in a remission Oliver had in 1502. Along with Andrew he was involved in 'theftuous deeds' and was already 'at the horn'. Perhaps this same Thomas was included among Rutherfords and others who were declared rebels in 1498 for the murder of Patrick Hepburn. He was also mentioned in 1502 when Alexander Laidlaw was convicted of associating with him and the Rutherfords, as well as when John Fawlaw in Littledean had remission for associating with him and William Rutherford in Maxton was convicted of associating with him. He was also listed along with Gilbert Rutherford and Thomas Scott as rebels who Robert Rutherford had remission for associating with. He may be the same man as the son of John of Newton. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster at Tushielaw in a deed of 1629. **William** (13th/14th C.) juror in Roxburgh for an English inquistion in 1335/6 regarding expenses at Jedburgh Castle. His designation was given as 'de Grymeslawe'. **William** (15th C.) witness to the sasine for the Kers in the lands of Borthwickshiels and Harden Wood in 1471. In 1488/9 he witnessed an agreement between the Vicar of Hassendean and the Abbot of Melrose. Probably the same William had remission (along with Simon Glendinning) in 1493 for common theft happening before the time of his current remission. He is recorded as being 'at the kirk of Hassindene' in 1493 when he had remission for helping some men of Tynedale to steal cattle, sheep, horses and goods from Minto; Walter Scott of Howpasley served as surety for him. In 1494 he was 'William Grymyslaw' when he was a witness for the transfer of lands in the Barony of Hassendean. **William** (16th C.) servitor to Lord Boyd, he was admitted as Burgess of Glasgow in 1576 (formerly spelled 'Greymslaw', 'Grimslay', 'Grimyslaw', 'Grinyslaw', 'Grymislaw', 'Grymmisla', 'Grymmislaw', 'Grymmislawis', 'Grymmyslaw', 'Grymyslaw', etc.; the surname surely derives from the place in Eckford Parish).

grain (*grān*) *v., arch.* to groan – 'I'll sigh, an' whinge, an' cant, an' grane, An' mak the godly unco fain' [JR], '... Young first-time communicants, A' greenin', grainin', to be saunts' [JoHa], 'The muse is like to spleet her jaws, Wi' gauntin', greanin' och's and ah's' [JoHa], 'An' a' concerned May greet an' grane An' make their mane ...' [FL], 'Lord, a' my langin' is afore thee; an' my graenin' isna hidden frae thee' [HSR], 'Bie reesen o' the voyce o' my greanin' my banes cleefe til my skin' [HSR], ''Weel, Dan', quo' Daith, as he grain'd an' leuch, An' rubbed his hands thegither ...' [AO], '... Sae grains the warld to gledness frae the deid' [WL], *n.* a groan – 'Then Johny heav'd an eldrich grane, Said, 'Mother, ye ken a' things' ...' [JR], 'But wi' a deep and hollow grane, Streek't out a lang, sma' arm o' bane ...' [RDW], '... I'd sit and mourn ower bygane joys wi' mony a weary grane' [JCG], '... They fill him fou o' hollow granes T' express his dismal pleasures' [WP] (also spelled 'grane', grean', etc.).

grain (*grān*) *v., arch.* a branch of a stream or valley – 'The clouds sail doon Teviotdale Owre every hope and grain, The road and river wanly glint And the hills are derk wi' rain' [DH] (used as a suffix in some local place names, e.g. 'Alliegrain, 'Blackgrain', 'Haregrain', 'Rashiegrain', and in the name of several small streams in the upper Teviot, Borthwick and Liddel valleys, e.g. Black Grain, Caulker Grain, Chapel Grain, Corse Grain, Cow Grain, Duncan's Grain, East Grain, Ely Grain, Fauch Grain, Hare Grain, Lang Grain, Linhope Grain, Master Grain, Mid Grain, Ralphtree Grain, Rashie Grain, Rough Grain, Saughtree Grain, Stock Grain and Todhunter Grain; the word came from Old Norse through Middle English).

grain (*grān*) *n., arch.* small quantity, tiny amount, bit, speck – 'A didna ken a grain o odds o'd for aa A hedna seen't threh kens-whan' [ECS].

Grain (*grān*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Saughtree Grain** (J.A.H. Murray refers to this as 'th solitary cothouse of Grains' in 1861).

grainary (*grān-u-ree*) *n., arch.* a granary – 'It wis in what we ca'd the grainary the part o the steedin where they kept the grain. The sheaves wis built intae round stacks outside and thatched, an the grainary wis empty' [TH].

Grainfit (*grān-fi'*) *n.* Grainfoot, former farmstead on the Tinnis Burn in Castleton Parish. Archibald Beattie was there in the 1770s. Walter Armstrong lived there in the late 1700s and Adam Telfer was there in 1797. On Stobie's 1770 map it is marked to the east of Reidmoss. It may have been at the foot of **Todhunter Grain**.

Grain Hill (*grān-hil*) *n.* hill in the north part of Ashkirk Parish, on the right-hand side of the Woll

Rig road, with Wollrig Grain passing nearby. The farm of 'Greenshill' recorded in 1797 in Ashkirk Parish was probably near there.

grainin (*grān-in*) *adj., arch.* groaning, grumbling, complaining – 'At the grey grainin' ranks o' poles that leaned . . . ' [DH].

graip (*grāp*) *n., arch.* an iron-pronged fork used for gardening or farming – 'We Wullie, the cowherd, sae hardy and crouse, He raise, seiz'd a graip, and syne made for the house' [JoHa], '. . . each with a pitchfork, graip, staff-rung, or other lethal weapon' [HAST1861], '. . . as he just went out with graip and creel to his father's tata field . . . ' [RM], '. . . but what think ye, my readers, about work done with the grape, the spade, the plough?' [RJT], 'Wull ee gie'z a len o eer graip (farm or garden pronged-fork)' [ECS] (also written 'grape').

graip see **grape**

graith (*grāth*) *n.* stuff, material for a particular purpose – 'Gar a the graith gang to the anes, Wi' rapid speed; And brawly we can ca' our pins, In time o' need' [JR], 'An' Wattie, the smith, wha deals in airn graith, Was to help wi' the selling the whiskie' [JoHa], clothes, attire – 'A traveller is ordained to pay a tailor £10, 6s. for graith to his horse for the hail year' [BR1638], 'O happy days in Levi's line, When priests in haly graith did shine!' [JR], 'Yon gowd o' Martinmas Cleeds timely daith. I mind o' braw Whutson lads: Green was their graith' [DH], 'And the barber completes Wi a smother o graith What we canna help seean The vestments o daith' [DH], equipment, tools – 'An' Wattie, the smith, wha deals in airn graith, Was to help wi' the selling the whiskie' [JoHa], armour, weapons – 'With swords, and guns, and other graith' [HSR], '. . . probably some items of uniform, as well as a few articles of toilet and some horse 'graith' ' [AOC], specifically the harness of a horse, also used figuratively – 'Sic chiels as you wi' wit sublime, To slack the graith, Wad border on a muckle crime, Forby the skaith' [JR], a-week, May gi'e a psalm an awkward screed, Wi' tuneless beek' [JR], (applied to washing) the soapy lather, or the dirty soapsuds after clothes have been washed – 'A got a guid graith oot o that soap', 'We hae been splashed in slander's graith, For mony ills' [JoHa], '. . . immersed to the elbows in soap suds; there had to be a 'guid graith' ' [BB], '. . . and the deevil dirt Sent roarin' yince again in a smother o' graith' [DH], *v., arch.* to make ready, prepare, equip – 'Then Hobie has graith'd his body weel, I wat it was wi' baith good iron and steel . . . ' [CPM], 'He had but time to cross himsel' – A prayer he hadna time to say, Till round him came the Crosiers keen, All riding graithed, and in array' [LHTB], 'Ye Hawick Carriers, grit an' sma', Wi' joy flee your stations, An' graith your ponies ane and a', An' tak the road wi' patience' [JR], 'It is the Lord wha graithes me wi' strength, an' mak's my waye perfite' [HSR] (from Old Norse).

graithin (*grā-thin*) *n., arch.* equipment, vestments, furnishings – 'Master Walter Scott, . . . , mounted upon a gallant charger and arrayed in a sufficiency of Border graithing' [RM].

gralloch (*gra-loch*) *v., poet.* to disembowel – '. . . And the soreichspurtled slaisterbags Wad gralloch my guts!' [DH].

gramarie (*graw-ma-ree*) *n., poet.* witchcraft, magic – 'Until he did his ain men see, With witches' hazel in each steel cap, In scorn of Soulis' gramarye; Then shoulder-high for glee he lap' [JL], 'Dark was the vaulted room of gramarye, To which the wizard led the gallant knight' [SWS] (there are spelling variants).

gramercy (*graw-mer-see*) *interj., poet.* thanks – 'Now Dickie has feld fair Johnie Armstrong, Fala, &c. The prettiest man in the south countrie. Gramercy, then can Dickie say, I had but twa horse thou has made me three. Fala, &c.' [CPM] (from the French).

the Grammar Schuil (*thu-graw-mur-skil*) *n.* Hawick Grammar School, founded in 1710, following a meeting of the Parish Heritors organised by Rev. Alexander Orrock, and bolstered through the Orrock Bequest of 1711 (hence the confusion about the date of its foundation). There was probably a school from about the time of the Reformation, but it may not have had a continuous existence. However, it is unclear how well supported education was in the town through the 17th century and there were several calls to teach beyond the 'three Rs' in a Grammar School, like was already established in Jedburgh and Selkirk. The Burgesses were taxed in 1710 (probably for the first time), to support this school and its master. It existed alongside the Parish School (often called the English School), which was for elementary education, with lessons in English. The Grammar School was a secondary school for the wealthier classes, which to begin with would have charged fees and taught Latin (as well as some Greek and French). The first Schoolmaster was James Innes. It is unclear where the school started, since the land at Orrock Place was obtained (from Andrew Rodger) only about 1724. At that time it contained 2 ruinous houses, plus

sheds and a yard. The school seems to have been rebuilt from these buildings soon after 1724. But a new building was completed on the site in 1732, constructed by John Turnbull, mason, and Walter Scott, wright. There were substantial repairs and improvements in 1763, including ralying the garret floor, thatching, plastering, erecting a staircase, replacement windows and new seats. A new garden dyke was built in 1766 and the roof was repaired in 1771. There may have been boarders at the Grammar School from about 1794. The school used the Town Hall as overflow from 1821, and the schoolhouse in Orrock Place was abandoned in some years as being too small. By 1825 the school was run by a Rector with 2 assistants. The school was rebuilt in 1825–26, designed by Smith of Darnick, when it was merged (actually a joint master was appointed in 1824) with the Parish School to become the United Schools. In 1839 it was written that the subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, Latin, Greek and French. A new room was added to the school in 1846, but then it still only contained 4 rooms. It was then in use until Buccleuch School (now Hawick High School) was built in 1860. The old building became the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, but was given to the Archæological Society as a Museum from 1862–86. Thereafter it was sold as a joiners workshop (Walter Scott & Son), and then became Chisholme Antiques, etc. It still exists beside the old Orrock Church, with high-silled windows suggesting its earlier function. The head boy of the school used to carry its flag during the Common Riding, the practice ending in 1777; the 1744 flag is preserved in the Museum.

grampus (*grawm-pis*) *n., arch.* an ignoramus, fool (noted by J. Jamieson).

grand (*grawnd*) *adj.* great, fine, splendid – 'that's a grand hat ee've on', '... For we're grand at tellin' stories at our ain fireside' [JJ], 'Now there's a new coat feenished! Is it no grand?' [JEDM], '... a grocer body gaun eis yirrints, gien iz the weel-wurn hail: 'It's a grand-day!' ' [ECS], '... A gaed an got masel cleaned an spruisht wui a grand swaibble o waeter' [ECS], 'There was'na graun new blouses every other Setturday, an' white gloves for whust pairties' [HEx1919], '... eis no only a grand singer but a nice laddie tae' [MB], 'The fremmit freends ye neebor there Are neeborlike and grand' [WL], *interj.* exclamation expressing approval, delight or satisfaction.

grandame (*grawn-dām*) *n., arch.* a grandmother – 'The Armes of Ker of Pherneyhirst, forst Grandame one the mother's syde, caried by Andrew Scot of Carschope' [SB1634].

grandbairn (*grawnd-bārn*) *n.* a grandchild.

grand-dowter (*grawnd-dow-tur*) *n.* a granddaughter – 'Ma great-grandfither's sister was mairried ti Robbie Burns's granddowter's husband's brother which makes mei a tremendous close relation ti oor National Bard' [IWL].

grander (*grawn-dur*) *adj.* finer, more splendid – 'Though there may be grander toons Still a Teri hert aye turns Tae the Teviot and the bonnie Border burns' [RMc].

grandest (*grawn-dist*) *adj.* greatest, finest – 'that's the grandest hing', 'Man it's the grandest place aw've ever seen And no a bit like Hawick' [AY], 'And Jess McVeetie offered, up the Wynd, The grandest sticky taffee in the toun' [WL], 'For in yon Bridge Street queue A got the grandest blether, Wi' freends like Robbie Knox And Henry's fither' [IWL].

grandfither (*grawnd-fi<u>th</u>-ur*) *n.* grandfather – 'Gie me a guid-gaun grandfaither clock' [DH], '... Pop's grandfither George and his brother Billy were Cornets' [IWL], 'Well, ma fither an ma grandfither were baith in it, it seemed a natural progression' [IA] (also written 'grandfaither'; cf. **graunfither**).

the Grand Mairch (*<u>th</u>u-grawnd-mārch*) *n.* traditional march at the Common-Riding Ball, led off by the Cornet and his Lass.

grandsire (*grawnd-sIr*) *n., arch.* a grandfather or great-grandfather – 'The Armes of Douglas of Drumlanricke, 2d grandsyre one the mother's syde, caried by Robert Scot of Bouhill' [SB1634], 'Now to the first Grandsir and Grandam I come, Elliot of Stobs, and Scot of Hardin' [CWS], 'For he was called nothing but Shepherd fourty year, And yet he is the just and very man, Whose Goodsir and Grandsir was Lairds of Ercckletoun'.

grane see **grain**

Grange see **the Grange**

Grange (*grānj*) *n.* area just to the west of Chesters, south-east of Ancrum. 'Chesters' Grange' and 'Grange Banks' are shown on today's Ordnance Survey maps. Perhaps the lands were formerly separated into east and west; if so Adam Thomson was recorded at the east part in 1494/5. Lands there valued at about £1460 were owned by Rev. William Bennet in 1643, and another part owned by Gavin Elliot, valued at £260. In 1678 part was owned by William Elliot of Grange, valued at about £350. Mr. Hair paid tax for 13 windows there in 1753. The farm there was developed around 1790 by Thomas

Ogilvie, who had purchased Chesters a few years before. Richard Hair was owner in 1788 and Henry Hair is recorded as farmer there in 1797. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls listed 'Part of the Lands of Grange, formerly possessed by John Elliot', valued at £108 (it appears to be 'Grange' on Pont's c.1590 manusctript, 'Grange' on one of Gordon's c.1650 manuscript maps and 'Gronge'/'Grange' on Baleu's 1654 maps).

Grange (*grānj*) *n.* former name for lands in Ringwoodfield, somewhere near Northhouse or Teviothead. Around 1557 Simon Scott of 'Fernili' and Archibald Elliot of Gorrenberry rented these lands, along with Bowanhill, from the monks of Melrose. The name is recorded as 'Grangia alias Stanyhetoun' and the value was £4. In 1564 it was recorded simply as 'Grange'. It is possible that this was a grange of the Abbey, located perhaps near Staney Hill. This could be the Grange in Castleton Parish listed in 1797 when John Turnbull was there.

Grange (*grānj*) *n.* **Robert** (13th/14th C.) referred to as 'de la Graunge' when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. His lands could have been the Grange near Ancrum, or possibly the one at Abbotrule. He was on a jury an inquest for the inheritance of Wilton and other lands of William de Chartres in 1303/4.

the Grange (*thu-grānj*) *n.* former farm in the Barony of Abbotrule, just to the north of the main house. The lands transferred to Southdean Parish and later to Hobkirk Parish. Thomas Rutherford was recorded there in 1494/5. It was among the lands purchased by Adam French from the monks of Jedburgh in 1569 and later passed to the Kers. 'Dand' Rutherford of Grange was recorded in 1581/2. The lands (with mill) were recorded as part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. In 1629 Walter Scott, son of William, who was son of Walter of Todrig, was served heir to the lands; they were at that time described as 'a 32 shilling land of old extent'. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by Bessie and Anna, daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670, when it was described as also having a mill. Rev. James Ker, minister of Abbotrule, was also Laird of Grange in the mid-to-late 17th century; he preached a field conventicle in the house in 1679, with about 500 people listening from the lawn outside. In 1680 it was listed among lands whose superiority was held by the Kerrs of Abbotrule. In 1707 'Grange's lands' were held by 'Airs of R. Watson' and valued at £396; it must have therefore been included in a large set of farms at that time. Grange afterwards formed part of the farm of Ruletownhead. In 1788 the farm was owned by Patrick Kerr of Abbotrule and valued at £396. Part was listed in 1811 being owned by Charles Kerr of Abbotrule, formerly possessed by John Elliot, and valued at about £34. Alexander Wight was farmer there in 1797. Around 1875 it was owned by David Henderson of Abbotrule and valued at about £43 (it is 'Grayng' in 1581/2; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map and was 'Grainge' in 1670 and 1680).

granny-bairn (*gaw-nee-bārn*) *n., arch.* a grandchild (also 'granny's-bairn'; cf. **grandbairn**).

Grant (*grawn', grawnt*) *n.* **Adam** (1859–1938) composer of the music for several Hawick songs and compiler of others. Born in St. Andrews, he spent his early years in Edinburgh, and at the age of 12 was apprenticed as an organ builder and piano tuner. He came to Hawick at 19 to be organist at St. Cuthbert's. He moved to St. John's in 1991 and remained there until 1936, serving the same church for 45 years. He also set himself up as a piano tutor and tuner and in 1882 opened a shop (which he shared with 3 other businesses at No. 2 High Street), selling sheet music. He moved to larger premises at 10 North Bridge Street in 1885, and lived above the shop. This became the main musical business in Hawick, selling instruments as well as music (and later gramophone records), and acting as a booking agent, as well as publisher of local music. He was official Common-Riding accompanist for more than 40 years (at least 1896 until 1937), and Callants' Club accompanist for over 30 years He also wrote non-Hawick music, sometimes under the name 'Rosenberg'. He also helped James Sinton with the musical part of his Hawick-related bibliography. His music shop finally closed in 1933. He was also a keen Volunteer, served as Captain of the Teviotdale Amateur Cycling Club and was a member of the Archæological Society and Golf Club. A member of Lodge St. John 111, he was Grand Organist to the Provincial Grand Chapter of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. His musical output included composition or significant arrangement of 'Up wi' Auld Hawick', 'Hawick', 'Oor Ain Auld Toon', 'The Anvil Crew', 'Clinty's Song', 'Bonnie Teviotdale', 'Meda's Song', 'Invocation' and 'The Wail of Flodden'. He also provided arrangement and acted as publisher for many others. His most serious piece of piano music was 'The Branxholm Waltz' and he also wrote music for

plays in collaboration with J.E.D. Murray, specifically 'The Witch o' The Wisp Hill', 'The Caddie's Ghost', 'Kirsty o' Cocklaw Castle', 'Turning Back the Clock' and 'The Gutterbludes', as well as the Quater-Centenary Pageant. He probably contributed more than anyone else to Hawick's musical heritage, his publication of compilations of local songs perhaps being his lasting legacy, since this saved many songs and popularised others. He married Bessie Briggs Hall and their son Adam R. carried on the family business. His daughter Agnes Wight Hall ('Nan') died in 1912, aged 25. There is a commemorative plaque for him at 2 High Street, the site of his first music shop, designed by Willie Landles, and unveiled in 1999. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery, and since he lived to a good age and fell on hard times, there were apparently only 35 mourners at his funeral; however, traffic was stopped on the High Street at the unveiling of the plaque. **Adam Rutherford** (1983–1952) son of Adam, he carried on the family music business. In 1948 he arranged the music for 'The Fairest Spot o' A' ', piecing together the music from his memory and some notes left by his father and Tom Ker. He also resurrected Ker's song 'Where Slitrig and Teviot Meet' in 1949. He was organist at Southdean Kirk and then Bedrule Kirk. He also ran a dance orchestra. He married into the Wallace family who farmed at Roundabouts and they moved to Hillview, Southdean. He worked in the music shop until it closed in 1938. Afterwards he continued to be accompanist at Common Riding and other events in Hawick. He took ill suddenly when attending a Glasgow Hawick Association meeting and died a few days later. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Eliza Laing in Roberton in 1855. **Andrew** farmer at Riddell, descendant of the Sprots. In 2015 he presented a talk to the Archæoloical Society on the history of the Riddell estate. **Derrick** (??–) Hawick born and bred, he worked in the knitwear industry, and was known for his abilities on the rugby field. He first played for Hawick R.F.C. at age 16. He went on to gain 14 caps and to play for the Lions. Retiring at the age of 29 because of 'too many knocks on the head', he turned to coaching. Beginning with the Trades, he went on to coach for Hawick and the South and Scotland. He led Hawick to 5 consecutive Division 1 Championships. He was inducted into the Borders Sporting Hall of Fame in 2018. **George** (17th/18th C.) factor to Douglas of Cavers in the early-to-mid 18th century. He was rcorded as 'Factor to Mr Douglas of Cavers' in 1723, in discussions over interest on the Orrock Bequest. In 1737 he was 'Factor to the Laird of Cavers' when he and his servant John witnessed a document for William Scott of Whitehaugh. Probably the same George was the Duke of Buccleuch's Chamberlain for Ettrick Forest, Hassendean, Burnfoot and Melrose at least in the period 1748–56. He was factor for Scott of Harden 1734–55 and was also factor to Francis Scott of Gorrenberry when Adderstone was purchased in 1750. **George** (18th/19th C.) surgeon in the Royal Navy. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and must have had a local connection. **George** (18th C.) factor of Cavers estate. He was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Roxburghshire by Archibald Douglas in 1742. He may be the 'Mr. Grant', factor to Douglas of Cavers, recorded in the Hawick Session book of 1723. **James** (17th/18th C.) son of Robert tenant in 'Ashkirkmiln'. In 1714 he became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh. **John** (18th C.) servant to George, who was 'Factor to the Laird of Cavers'. The pair were witnesses to a document for William Scott of Whitehaugh. It seems likely that they closely related. **John Alexander William** (1886–1959) born in Inverness, he was an architect in Edinburgh. His firm, J.A.W. Grant, continued after his death. They were responsible for much of the local authority housing developments in Hawick, including Burnfoot, Howdenbank and Silverbuthall. **John** (18th C.) factor to Archibald Douglas of Cavers, he was made an Honorary Burgess in 1751 (presumably related to George). He is listed among the subscribers to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752). **Dr. John** (1823–76) from Knockando in Moray, he was a 5th generation descendant of Patrick, 2nd son of James, Laird of Grant. He served as a doctor in Hawick, and was listed as a physician on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was listed as a general practitioner, living at about 21 High Street, with an 'M.D's Messenger' and a servant. For most of his time in Hawick he lived at the top of Walter's Wynd, 47 High Street. He was listed there in 1861, with his housekeeper and stable boy. He was well known for keeping otter hounds, Dandie Dinmonts, horses, badgers, ferrets and other animals in the back of the property in the mid-19th century. His prowess as a hunter of otters and badgers is described in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865); this also contains a photograph of him with some of his dogs. His costume consisted of 'boots, Tweed breeches, and thin pink Shetland

shirt over a woollen one, and his is armed simply with a pole'. The Border Magazine of 1904 contains a grizzly account of 'A Day on Teviot with the Otter Hounds' which he led in 1863, with his dogs ('Caledonia', 'Royal', 'Ringwood' and 'Pibroch') chasing an otter from Burnfoot to Spittal, and his young hound 'Bobby' being brought in to dispatch the otter. Another account published in 1904 described a hunt on the Ale Water, when he succeeded in a long-held ambition to personally capture an otter alive, but not without being seriously bitten. In 1860 he donated a wild duck to the Museum. **John** (19th C.) worked at Wells sawmill around the 1850s. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded as tenant of 'Ashkirkmiln' in 1714 when his son James became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh. He may be the Robert, married to Anne Spence, whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Ashkirk in 1709. **Thomas** (18th C.) house servant at Teviotbank in 1793, when he was working for David Simpson. **Rev. William** (1811–53) born in Jedburgh, son of Lewis of the Auchernack family, and Isabella Veitch of Inchbonny. His father was a saddler in Jedburgh and his sister Isabella married James Guthrie, Hawick plumber and slater. He was educated at George Watson's Hospital and Edinburgh University and became a Schoolmaster at Minto, probably in the 1820s. Under his direction it is said that the school achieved a very high reputation, with several boarders coming there from outside the Parish. He was still recorded as master at Minto in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery and ordained as assistant at Cavers in May 1840, taking over as minister from James Strachan only a month or so later. He was then minister of Cavers until his death. He remained with the establishment after the Disruption, although part of his congregation left to form the Denholm Free Kirk in the autumn of 1843. In 1847 he and his wife were hosts to Jane Elgee, an Irish Nationalist who would be mother of Oscar Wilde. In his day the Sunday service started at noon (to allow the country folk to see to their animals before setting out), lasted for 2 hours, with a break and then another 2 hours. Like all ministers of the time, he was known for rebuking the congregation. In later life he had a long white beard. In 1840 he married Jane, daughter of James Dickson of Mauricewood. Their son William (1849–1911) became a wealthy timber merchant in Leith (and was Master of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh 1905–07), and his this William's son also became minister of Cavers. Their other children were: Isabella (1841–1904), who married the minister of Coltness; Lewis (b.1842), who died young; Lewis (1844–1916), Kirkcaldy engineer; Jane Dickson (1846–1924), who married Robert Michael Ballantyne, children's author; and James (1849–1911), who became a doctor and died in Tasmania. He died of cholera after visiting sick parishioners. His name is recorded on the family gravestone in Jedburgh Abbey cemetery. **Rev. William Kenneth** 'Ken' (1883–1971) minister of Cavers 1924–54, before it merged with Kirkton. He was the son of William and Eliza Mary Usher of Edinburgh (daughter of brewer Thomas), and grandson of Rev. William Grant who had been minister of Cavers himself. He was educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. in 1905. He was licensed to preach by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1908 and became assistant at St. Bernard's in Edinburgh. He was then minister at Edrom and of the 'Second Charge' of St. Andrew's from 1916. In 1918 he was Chaplain to the Forces serving in Salonika. In 1924 he was translated to Cavers Parish and remained as minister until 1954. He married Evelyn Maud Mary Urquhart (b.1880) in 1914 and they had one son, Alan Kenneth (1916–2010). **Fr. William** (20th C.) Chaplain at St. Margaret's Convent in Hawick in the period 1948–60. **William Alan Kenneth** (1916–2010) son of Rev. Ken, he was born in St. Andrews and raised at Cavers Manse. He became an aeronautical engineer at Boscombe Down and worked on the V Bombers. He married Eleanor Wray Sandford in 1942 and they had children Clive Roger, Colin William and John Alexander.

grantit (*grawn-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* granted – 'But the said Margaret Tullie denies that she callet her witch, but she grantit she callet her thief . . . ' [Ash1635].

grap (*grawp*) *pp., arch.* gripped – 'An ilk lad grap the lass that he liked the best, An' they took the road hame by theirsel's, man' [JoHa], '. . . but she . . . roared and grat, an' grap ma airms' [WNK], '. . . She grap at it, muttering, I should hae had mair, But yet I will tak' it at Copshawholm Fair' [AD], '. . . the spectre leaped on behind the terrified rider, and grap him round the waist' [RM] (also written 'graap'; this is the past tense form, while **gruppen** is the past participle).

grape (*grāp*) *v., poet.* to grope – 'But it slip't away frae him, nane kens how or where, And he looked, and graped, and wonder sair' [JoHa],

'... And belike they graped whaur they couldna see, And the nits were sweir to faa' [WL] (also spelled 'graip'; cf. **greap**).

the Grapes (*thu-grāps*) *n.* the Grapes Inn, previously at 16 Buccleuch Street, which was the main centre in Hawick for the carrying trade, before the coming of the railway. It once had a private well, which others were sometimes allowed to use. The inn was erected by a carrier named John Hargreaves, after he acquired the property in 1820. John Beck was the proprietor in 1825, Robert Hobkirk in 1837 and Margaret Best in 1855. Most of the buildings have been greatly altered, but a turretted staircase and workshop survive.

Grapes Close (*grāps-klōs*) *n.* also known as Grapes Inn Close, the pend between 16 and 18 Buccleuch Street, named after the Grapes Inn, which once occupied that area. The name continued in use long after the inn itself closed. The Drums and Fifes march out to here on the Thursday night, since it is close to the site of one of the town's tolls. It is also on the route of the Cornet's Walk.

Grapes Hotel (*grāps-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel in Newcastleton at 16 Douglas Square, also known as the Grapes Inn and just 'the Grapes'. Jane Kyle was proprietor there on Pigot's 1825 directory and still in 1851 and in Slater's 1852 directory. John Elliot was inn-keeper in the 1860s.

the Grapes Inn see **the Grapes**

grat (*gra', grat*) *pp., arch.* cried, wept – 'But Willie was stricken ower the head, And thro' the knapscap the sword has gane; And Harden grat for very rage, Whan Willie on the grund lay slane' [T], 'When Meggie grat, an' vow'd that she Wad rather seen the gaugers I' the stell that day' [JoHa], 'The cook o' the kitchen, sae greasy an' fat, She got sic a fright that she blubber'd and grat' [JoHa], '... An' whiles we leuch, an' whiles we grat' [JJ], '... but she roared and grat, an' grap ma airms, an' oxed us to bed' [WNK], 'But she ... roared and grat, an' grap ma airms' [HAST1868], 'Whan I grat an' chestenet my saul wi' fastin' ...' [HSR], 'Bie the rivirs o' Babylon, ther we sate doun: yis we grat whan we rememberit Zion' [HSR], '... she fair grat when she saw a volunteer part from his sweetheart' [RM], 'It girned at the red, and grat at the blue ...' [DH] (also written 'graat'; this is a past tense form, cf. the more common **gret** and the past participle **grutten**).

gratefi (*grā'-fi, -fe*) *adj.* grateful – 'she's gratefi for aa the support she's hed', '... But dinna be pridefu', but gratefu' To ken ye've been keepit frae wrang' [FL], 'A've aye been awfih gratefih And a' ma life A will That A bide here in the toon that lies ablow the Vertish Hill' [IWL] (also spelled 'gratefih' and gratefu' ').

graun see **grawn**

graunfither (*grawn-fi<u>th</u>-ur*) *n., arch.* grandfather – "Weel, some fouk say it was the Pechs, an' some the Romans; but ma graunfaither thocht different' [WNK] (see also **grandfither**).

gravat see **gravit**

the Gravelly Haugh (*<u>th</u>u-graw-vu-lee-haw<u>ch</u>*) *n.* former descriptive name for an area on the south side of the Slitrig near Lynnwood, where the old Common boundary briefly crossed to the other side of the river. This could be what was meant in an entry from the Parish Records of the early 18th century – 'To a poore lad's cofine yt dyed in the Gravell, £2'.

the Gravies (*<u>th</u>u-grā-veez*) *n.* popular name for old Wilton Kirk cemetery.

gravit (*graw-vi'*) *n., arch.* a cravat, a scarf, especially a warm woollen one – 'pit yer gravit on', '... had been provoked by Scott almost hanging him in his gravatt, which was ultimately to cut with a 'knyf.' ' [DMW], '... Till they've a' gotten gravats made oot o' gude rope' [UB] (also spelled 'gravat' and 'gravatt'; the accent is on the 2nd syllable).

graw (*graw*) *v.* to grow – 'Gala graws on ee efter a while, a bit like cancer', '... for which yin year hei'd ti graw a beard ...' [IWL] (cf. the more common **growe**).

grawn (*grawn*) *pp.* grown – 'The wand'rin' Burnfoot path is graun', Lang by the river's side ...' [WFC] (also spelled 'graun').

gray (*grā*) *n., arch.* an arithmetic book (so-called from the book written by James Gray, Schoolmaster in Peebles, which was heavily used in schools in the 19th century).

Gray (*grā*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw Mill in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) leased part of the lands of Raperlaw in 1564, along with George Gray and Thomas Allan. He was probably related to George, as well as to William, who leased another part of Raperlaw. **Andrew** 'Dandie' (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'fraiter' (perhaps Fraser) and their children included John (b.1651) and Janet (b.1657). The witnesses were Andrew Scott and John (who was probably related). Note that his

name is transcribed 'David' and 'Danill'. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His is probably an ancestor of the later Andrew who owned lands in Lilliesleaf. **Andrew** 'Dand' (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, specifically the Hassendean part. In 1680 when he witnessed a baptism for Alexander Muir, along with Walter Paisley. He married Isobel Ormiston in 1679 and their children included: Helen (b.1680), baptised in Hawick; and Bessie (b.1685) and Isobel (b.1688), baptised in Roberton. The witnesses in 1688 were Robert and George Ormiston (perhaps brothers to his wife). He may be the same man as the later Dand in Weensland, or else perhaps his father. **Andrew** 'Dand' (17th/18th C.) resident of Whitlaw and later tenant in Weensland. Note that his forename is sometimes transcribed as 'David' rather than 'Dand'. He must have been closely related to James, who was in Whitlaw at the same time. He was tenant in Whitlaw in 1702 when he witnessed a baptism for James Colwort, also in Whitlaw. He was recorded in Whitlaw in 1706 along with James (presumably his father or brother) when they witnessed a baptism for Robert Cairns in Whitlaw. He was also in Whitlaw in 1708 when one of his children was baptised in Hawick, in 1709 when he witnessed baptisms for Adam Scott in Kirkton, for Walter Scott in Hawick Shiel, for Walter Scott in Nether Southfield and for William Gledstains at Whitlaw (both along with James), in 1711 for John Scott 'Wyndhead', and in 1713 for James Craw in Branxholme Town. He was listed as an Elder in 1713. He was recorded as tenant at Weensland in 1718 and also in 1723 when he was considered as an elder of Hawick Kirk. He was also tenant in Weensland in 1719 when his servant William Stoddart got married. He was also so labelled when he witnessed baptisms in 1723 for miller James Stot and in 1725 for carrier Thomas Porteous, for William Hislop and for tenant Robert Scott. In 1726 he witnessed baptisms for carrier John Tait and for Robert Nichol in Weensland and in 1728 another for Alexander Purdom. He was described as tenant in Weensland in 1728 when his daughter Margaret married Walter Scott from Hawickshiels. He married Janet Buckham (or 'Buchan', from Bedrule Parish) in Hawick in 1706 and their children included: Margaret (b.1708); James (b.1710); John (b.1712); Francis (b.1714); Beatrice (b.1716); George (b.1718); Mary (b.1721); and Janet (b.1723). The witnesses in 1708 were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and gardener James Falsyde, in 1710 were Archibald Elliot in Horsleyhill and Archibald Paterson in Flex, in 1712 were William Shiel and Archibald Paterson in the Flex, in 1718 was 'Mr' James Innes and in 1721 were Bailies Walter Purdom and James Scott. He was in Weensland in 1720 when (along with merchant John Johnston) he witnessed a baptism for workman William Stoddart. He may be the Dand who witnessed a baptism for James in Whitlaw in 1728 and another (the same day) for John Anderson. He could be the Dand whose daughter Margaret married Walter Scott in 1728. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Andrew (b.1740), Margaret (b.1741), an unnamed child (b.1746), James (b.1750), Janet (b.1752) and John (b.1754). **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1764 when he was paid for 'the windpointer, fen, and hands, in church steeple'. He was presumably a clockmaker or other merchant. Perhaps the same Andrew in Cavers Parish married Helen Glendinning in Hawick Parish in 1762 and had a daughter Helen (b.1770). He may be the Andrew who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Thomas Welsh in 1797. **Andrew** (18th C.) owner of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish near Bewlie Mains according to a map of 1766. He is also recorded in 1788 as owner of lands in Lilliesleaf (valued at £86 13s 4d). He could be the Andrew from whom the Riddells of that Ilk purchased the lands of 'Hoglair-burn' in Lilliesleaf Parish, according to the 1813 Tax Rolls. He was probably a descendant of the earlier Andrew from Lilliesleaf. He may be the Andrew who married Janet Fowler and whose children included Benjamin (b.1781). Thomas (b.1780), with no mother's name given, may also have been his son. This Andrew was said to have been a surgeon, married 2 women who were both called Janet Fowler, had 12 children, and was father of Andrew of Linhead (in Dumfriesshire). **Andrew** (18th C.) son of surgeon Andrew and Janet Fowler. Although not the eldest son, he was effectively his father's heir. He married Isabella Anderson, who was from a Roxburghshire family and had several brothers. His wife was an accomplished rider, once winning the race at a wedding 'broose'; she was also a strict keep of the Sabbath and apparently a friend of Thomas Carlyle's mother. He rented the farm of Linhead from his cousin Katrine Gray; they had an agreement that she would leave him the farm on her death, but she changed her will after religious arguments with his wife. He contested the will, but lost, and had to sell the

small farm of Hillhead near Lilliesleaf, to pay the legal bills. He was probably father of Andrew and grandfather of Isabella ('Free Lance'), who wrote about the family in the Border Magazine of 1899. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. In 1788 in Cavers he married Christian Hunter. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He presumably had a local connection. **Andrew** (19th C.) noted local jumper from Hawick, also associated with the early years of Hawick Baa. He won the running hop-step-and-leap at the St. Ronan's Games in 1830. At the Saturday Games of the 1834 Common Riding he won the 'running high leap' and the 'hop, step and leap', bringing to 23 his total of local prizes. He is probably the handloom weaver of that name living with the Crosier family at about 30 Loan in 1841. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Hume in Wilton Parish in 1833. **Andrew** (b.1784/5) resident of Lilliesleaf. He was probably the Andrew who is recorded as owner of 'Hungry-hills, Four Rigs and Tenement and Yard in Lilliesleaf' according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He was listed as an agricultural labourer in 1841 and as a 'Landed Proprietor (of 7 acres)' on Main Street in 1851. His wife was Jean from Gretna. Their children included: James; Catherine; and Isabella (b.1831), who wrote poetry under the pseudonym 'Free Lance'. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) first (and only) minister of the Independent Kirk in Hawick. He arrived in Novemeber 1805, having previously been a stone mason, and being trained by the Haldane's in Edinburgh. He also taught a school in Hawick, to earn additional income. Soon after he started in Hawick his wife tragically died. He was then talked into pursuing marriage with Betty Russell, described as 'an imbecile daughter' of a retired road contractor in the Hawick area (perhaps John), who had purchased a small estate in Annandale; this improved his financial position, but led to 'the contempt of those who held Independency in disfavour'. He also lost popularity by disciplining members of his church for attending the Common Riding. After only a few years he apparently became more of a convert to baptist views than many members of his congregation, leading to the entire church folding by 1813. He left Hawick, since there were not enough baptist followers to support him at that time. He moved to England and was said to have given up the ministry. **David** (17th C.) married Margaret 'Fraiter' in Ashkirk Parish in 1650. **David** (17th C.) resident in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **David** (17th C.) resident at Stouslie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Dand** see **Andrew Gray**, 'Dand'. **Duncan** (15th C.) witness to Hawick's earliest known sasine in 1453, where he is described as an esquire. Presumably the same Duncan 'Graye' was also witness to a charter of William Douglas of Cavers in 1450, in which James was also a witness. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Weensland. He married Isobel Douglas and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Janet (b.1759); an unnamed child (b.1761); and Robert (b.1762). The witnesses in 1761 were Bailie Robert Howison of Orchard and 'student' John Laurie, and in 1762 were John Laurie (again) and George Gray (who was probably related). **Francis** 'Frank' (1839–1922) from Yeadon in Yorkshire, where he was bandmaster from the age of 17. He came to Hawick in 1860 with his brother Barnabas, to work as a weaver. In 1861 they were lodging at 21 High Street. He was made bandmaster for the local detachment of the Border Rifles, and remained in this position for 43 years. Since the volunteers had no instruments, he travelled to Edinburgh with Capt. Chisholme of Stirches to purchase them. He can be seen in an early photograph and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **George** (16th C.) leased part of the lands of Raperlaw in 1564, along with Andrew Gray and Thomas Allan. He was probably related to Andrew, as well as to William, who leased another part of Raperlaw. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, he married Margaret Scott and their son George was baptised in 1653. **George** (17th C.) recorded as being in 'Rupertlaw' (probably Raperlaw, but possibly Ruberslaw) in 1684 when his sevrvant George Young was listed as a fugitive for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **George** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Moscrop in Kirkton in 1707. **George** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Kirkton Parish from 1724, serving until at least 1732. He could be the George whose daughter Isobel was baptised in Kirkton in 1724. **George** (18th C.) married Margaret Elliot in Minto in 1730. **George** (18th C.) resident of Weensland. In 1762 he witnessed a baptism for Francis in Weensland (who was surely related). He is recorded being in 'Wiensland' in 1764 when his son's baptism was witnessed by gardener James Scott and Walter Scott (probably related to his wife). He was also listed being in Weensland in 1766 when baptismal witnesses were Adam Scott and William Elliot. He

married Helen Scott in 1756 and their children included: Margaret (b.1758); David (b.1759); John (b.1762); James (b.1764); Esther (b.1766); George (b.1769); and Francis (b.1771). He could be the miller who in 1757 witnessed a baptism for miller Alexander Heatley. **George** (18th C.) married Helen Young in Bedrule in 1786. **George** (18th C.) recorded in Wiltonburn in 1794 when he was in dispute with Basil Wood (in Dangerfield) according to a document in Selkirk. He could be the George who married Agnes Turnbull and whose children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: William (b.1791); John (b.1793); and George (b.1795). **George** (1770s–1808) merchant in Hawick, son of James, who was from Ashieburn. He was listed as a merchant on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and also on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. On the 1801 list he was 'Mercht. An Extra peace officer'. He is probably the George who witnessed baptisms for baker John Wilson in 1803, 1805 and 1807. He may be the George, married to Jane Potts, whose daughter Jane was baptised in Hawick in 1796. He died in Hawick. **George** (b.c.1780) labourer at Hudshouse according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **George** (19th C.) resident of 'Peatihouses', i.e. Burnhead Cottages, in 1857, when he donated coins to the Archæological Society. He was surely related to William, who was listed as a lambswool stocking maker at 'Parkhouses' on the 1851 and 1861 censuses. **George** (1914/15–1991) born in Hawick, he started work with Walter Wilson's and was a 'Bevin Boy' during WWII. He then worked on the railway before becoming a personnel officer with Turner & Rutherfords. He was a member of the Labour Party, was on the Town Council 1955–61 and served as a Bailie. He was also a keen amateur dramatist and singer. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) ploughman at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. Perhaps the same Gilbert was a farm servant to William Stevenson at Langburnshiels in Hobkirk Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) gardener in Hawick. The death of his daughter Janet is recorded in 1810. Probably the same Gilbert married Margaret Gray and had a son James baptised in Hawick in 1803. **Cardinal Gordon Joseph** (1910–93), born in Leith, son of mechanical engineer Francis William. He was ordained as a priest in Edinburgh in 1935, then assisted his uncle, who was priest at St. Andrews, while taking a degree there. In 1941 he was appointed priest of S.S. Mary & David's in Hawick, and remained there until 1947. One of his tasks was to put together the centenary booklet. During the War years he also served nearby German and Italian prisoners of war. He also became Dean of the Borders and served on the Roxburgh education committee. He left to become Rector at St. Mary's College, Blairs (near Aberdeen) and became Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh in 1951 (at only the age of 40). He founded St. Andrew's College, Drygrange in 1953. He was made a Cardinal in 1969, the first Scottish Cardinal since the Reformation. He returned to Hawick to open St. Margaret's School in 1965 and to be principal guest of the 1974 Common Riding. He retired in 1985 and died in Edinburgh. **Helen** (18th/19th C.) grocer at the Mid Row in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Isabella Anderson** (1831–1909) resident of Lilliesleaf, daughter of Andrew and Jean Gray. She worked as a dressmaker. She wrote pseudonymously using the name 'Free Lance'. Her volume 'Border Rhymes' was published in Hawick in 1899. It contains a mixture of English and local dialect poems, many with a religious flavour. **James** (15th C.) local man recorded in 1432 when he witnessed the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas. Also listed was John, who was surely related. He may be the same James who witnessed a charter for William Douglas of Cavers in 1450, along with Duncan, who may have been related. And he is probably the James listed as deputy to Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers in 1455 and Sheriff-Depute of Roxburghshire in 1456 when he gave sasine of Ewesdale at 'Mallano'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Elspeth was baptised in 1648. **James** (17th C.) son of William. In 1676 he was 'of Lislie' (probably Lilliesleaf) when he and his mother Isobel Turnbull had discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk. His brother John is recorded in 1678. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Murray and their children included: Dand (b.1676); Helen (b.1679); and Marion (b.1684). The witnesses in 1684 were Walter Paisley and William Taylor. In 1685 he witnessed a baptism for William Taylor. He could be the James who in 1696 witnessed (along with Walter Paisley) a baptism for William Scott in Weensland. **James** (17th C.) resident of Birkwood in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He is probably the James, married to Bessie Dunlop, whose children included Agnes (b.1688), Eupham (b.1689), Robert

(b.1691), William (b.1693), Janet (b.1696), Walter (b.1701), Janet (again, b.1703) and an unnamed son (b.1707). The witnesses in 1690 were William (probably his father or brother) and James Henderson. In 1691 he (and James Dunlop) witnessed a baptism for William Dunlop. Probably the same James was listed among those collecting money for the Parish in 1724. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His children included Patrick (b.1704); Bessie (b.1706); Bessie (again, b.1707); and Margaret (b.1710). **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Whitlaw. He was an elder of Hawick Kirk. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism in 1687. He was recorded as tenant in Whitlaw in 1703, 1706, 1707, 1709, 1713 and 1720. He witnessed baptisms in 1703 for James Gledstains in Whitehaugh, in 1704 for Robert Cairns (tailor in Whitlaw), in 1706 for James Irvine, tenant in Hawick Shiel, for Robert Cairns in Whitlaw (along with Dand, presumably his son or brother) and for weaver Thomas Anderson, in 1707 for weaver Andrew Jardine and William Gledstains, workman in Whitlaw, in 1708 for Thomas Penman and James Borthwick, in 1709 for William Lillico (herd at the Flex), for Walter Scott in Nether Southfield and for William Gledstains at Whitlaw (both along with Dand), in 1713 for James Crow in Branxholme Town (when he was listed as an Elder), and in 1720 for an Anderson in Burnflat. Probably the same James was in Whitchesters in 1708 when he witnessed another baptism. In 1717 (along with John Scott, candlemaker) he was appointed to collect monies from 'Whitla, Whitlahaugh, Flexes, and Burnflat', and in 1718 he was described as 'in Whitla' and already quite aged. In 1722 he was 'older in whitla' when he witnessed a baptism for John Laidlaw in Hawick Shiel. He must have been closely related to Dand, who was also in Whitlaw. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of the Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Oliver and their son James was baptised in 1723. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Whitlaw, perhaps son of the earlier James. In Hawick in 1727 he married Helen Eliott, daugher of Walter in Brugh. Their children included: James (b.1728); and an unnamed son (b.1730). It seems likely he was son (or grandson) of the earlier James, who was elder of Hawick Kirk and related to David who was in Whitlaw in 1702. The witnesses to the 1728 baptism were David Gray and John Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of the Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Boyd and their children included John (b.1736) and Isobel (b.1738). The witnesses in 1738 were Andrew Stewart and William Allan. **James** (18th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Jean Lamb and their children included: Agnes (b.1745), baptised in Wilton; and John (b.1765), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1765 were Walter Scott and William Robertson. He may be the James Grae' who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. **James** (18th C.) recorded in the 1740s as owner of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish valued at £86 13s 4d. **James** (18th C.) resident of the Allars area. He was already deceased in 1805 when the death of his son James is recorded. **James** 'Jamie' (b.c.1793) Hawick man who was born crippled. He famously told a story about meeting the lame Sir Walter Scott at the head of the Loan as a boy. He could be the weaver 'James Grey' recorded at about 41 Loan on the 1841 census. **James** (d.bef. 1808) from Ashieburn. The death of his son, merchant George, is recorded in Hawick in 1808. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Rutherford in Wilton Parish in 1810. Their children, baptised in Lilliesleaf, included: Isabel (b.1822) and Thomas Rutherford (b.1824). **James** (b.1805/6) from Jedburgh, he was a grocer in Wilton. In 1851 and 1861 he was living on Ladylaw Place. He married Margaret Murray and had a step-son Alexander James Robertson. In 1860 he donated to the Museum a 'French coin dug up at Ladylaw', in 1867 donated a 'copper coin of James III., found in Ladylaw Place gardens', and in 1871 donated an Edinburgh newspaper from 1792. **James** (b.1817/8) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was a boarder living on Melgund Place. His wife was Mary. He is probably the James who in 1867 donated to the Museum an 'indenture betwixt John Nixon & Co. and John Gray, dated 30th July, 1781'. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when she was at Horsleyhill. **John** (c.1372–c.1451) priest of unknown origin, who was the illegitimate son of a married man and a nun and who had the Earl of Douglas as a patron. He studied in Paris, probably graduating M.A. in about 1392 and serving as Proctor of the English Nation. In 1395 he had a dispensation to hold a cure, despite his illegitimacy. He stayed in Paris to study medicine until 1397, returning to 1406–09 to graduate M.Med and teach there. In 1406 he had permission to hold 2 cures and 4 compatible benefices, this being extended later. In 1406 he held the Church of Kirkandrews (in Kirkcudbrightshire), but excchanged this for the Archdeaconry of Galloway in about 1416. He petitioned

for the Canonry and Prebend of Ashkirk in 1408, following the previous holder, James 'Walteri' becoming Archdeacon of Teviotdale; he was Canon and Prebend of 'Askuk' (i.e. Ashkirk) in 1415 when he had an 'indult' to be promoted to holy orders, despite being son of a married man and a nun. In 1413 he was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, but returned to Scotland in 1414 as an envoy of the French King, then acted as examiner at Paris University until about 1416. In 1415 he was described as already Rector of Kirkandrews and once a familiar of Archibald, Earl of Douglas. In 1417 he was confirmed in the Archdeaconry of 'Candida Casa' (Whithorn), already holding the Prebend of Ashkirk and Parish Church of Kirkandrews. In 1419 he served as a clerk and counsellor to the Duke of Albany and was then associated with the Scottish army in France. He was Canon and Prebend of Ashkirk in 1420 when he requested the vicarage of 'Carale' in St. Andrews Diocese; he held Ashkirk until about 1424. He held 3 benefices in France from the early 1420s, lying about his legitimacy in order to do so, but later having forgiveness from the Pope. He also had the promise of a Prebend in Aberdeen in 1424. In 1425 he was Ambassador to the Pope of Charles, King of France. Also in 1425 he requested that the Pope grant him the Church of Liston, vacated by the death of Andrew de Hawick; he was then in litigation over this with Thomas Greenlaw, but still held Liston in 1451. In 1429 he was back in Scotland when he was given safe conduct to the Border to discuss a truce and he leased land in Bathgate. He was in further litigation over a Canonry in Renfrew in 1430 and also associated with benefices in Dunkeld and Aberdeen in the 1430s. In 1430 and 1433/4 he was referred to as the King's counsellor and physician. He bought further property in Edinburgh in the 1440s, which he gifted to St. Giles in 1451; this was the last record of him. **John** (15th C.) recorded as one of the 'nobles' on the witness list for the 1432 sasine for William Douglas being given the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire. It took place at Cavers house and the other men were all local. He must have been related to James Gray, who is also listed. **John** 'Wi Yin Ei' (16th C.) servant to the young Laird of Mangerton. He was listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. His nickname is recorded as 'with on ee', presumably meaning that he has an injury to one eye. He could be one of 'John Gray thelder, John Gray yonger', who were listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of the murder of Englishmen during several raids along with Armstrongs, Fosters and others. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1582 as witness to a sasine in Hawick, involving James Jack. **John** (17th C.) described as 'in Lilslie' (i.e. Lilliesleaf) in 1632 when, along with 3 other men, he feued Westbarns from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. In 1642 his son, also John, married Janet, daughter of William Wood in Raperlaw. **John** (17th C.) son of John, tenant in Lilliesleaf. In 1642 he married Janet, daughter of William Wood in Raperlaw. The couple received lands belonging to Wood in Lessuden and near Barnhills. They sold the lands in Lessuden to Walter Scott of Raeburn in 1671. **John** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk in 1661 when he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Govenlock. Perhaps the same resident in Ashkirk Parish was listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1678 as son of the deceased William, indweller in Lilliesleaf. In that year his tutors Andrew Riddell and Andrew Davidson had a discharge over annual rents with the treasurer of Selkirk. His brother James is also recorded in 1676. In 1683 Andrew Riddell is describes as his uncle. **John** (17th C.) recorded at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be related to the earlier Johns from Lilliesleaf. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, he was a weaver in Langton. He married Margaret Cumming and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1717 and their children included Margaret (b.1701), Elspeth (b.1702), Alexander (b.1704), Thomas (b.1706), John (b.1708), Patrick (b.1713) and Margaret (b.1717). **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Helen Paterson and their children included Thomas (b.1735), John (b.1739) and Walter (b.1744). The witnesses in 1744 were merchant John Ruecastle and shoemaker John Scott. He is probably the weaver of that name who witnessed a baptism for weaver David Miller. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Laidlaw and their children included: Thomas (b.1771). **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His daughter Barbara was baptised in 1776. **John** 'Auld Jock Gray' (1751–1837) born in Ettrick, son of John and Katherine Currie, his grandfather being John Currie, servant to Rev. Thomas Boston. He was father of 'Jock the Ladle', also called 'Daft Jock'. He lived at Crosslee, then several

places near Selkirk. He was a wandering packman, who sold small wares to the rural communities of Selkirkshire and also sometimes Roxburghshire. He was known for being taciturn, except when the topic was religion, being a staunch Anti-Burgher. He firstly married Isobel Robinson and they had a son John (b.1783). He married a second time, his wife perhaps coming from upper Teviotdale; she left him for unknown reasons. As well as John, he also had a son William, who worked as a packman and then weaver, dying in Peebles. He died in the house of a woman named Spaldin or Mrs. Hall. **John** (18th C.) listed as groom at Borthwickbrae in 1793, when he was working for William Elliot Lockhart. He could be the John who married Agnes Scott (from Hawick) in Roberton Parish in 1789 and was living at Harden in 1793. Their children included: Thomas (b.1790), John (b.1792) and James (b.1793), baptised in Roberton; and Margaret (b.1795), John (b.1796), William (b.1798) and Andrew (b.1801), baptised in Hawick. It is possible he is the John, stocking-maker in Hawick, whose son Andrew died in Hawick in 1805. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Wiltonburn Epps, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 work horses. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Ashkirk Bridgend, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Heuchhouse in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It is possible he was the Mr. Gray of Castleton who He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant living at Bedrule in 1797 when his name appeared in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Knowe in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **John** (b.1770s) resident of Winnington Rig in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 and 1798 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia. He eventually paid £10 in early 1799 to avoid serving, as confirmed in the amended list of 1799. In 1801 he was recorded as a servant at Nether Tofts on the 1801 Militia ballot for Kirkton Parish. **John** 'Daft Jock', 'Jock the Ladle' (c.1780–1837) wandering beggar and simpleton, who travelled around Selkirkshire, Roxburghshire and Peeblesshire in the early-to-mid 1800s. A native of Ettrick, he later moved to Selkirk with his packman father, Johnnie ('Auld Jock'). He was also referred to as 'Daft Jock Gray of Gilmanscleuch'. His nickname 'the Ladle' came from a version of 'And he played upon a ladle . . . ' that he used to sing, along with a ladle as prop. He was also known for imitating ministers and for bawdy songs; his songs were often so filthy that no one else would have dared to sing them in public. He would also make up his own songs by throwing together rhymes from elsewhere. He usually wore knee-breeches, bright red garters, enormous buttons and a tall hat. He is mentioned in William Chambers 'Memoir of Robert Chambers' (1871), in reference to his visits to Peebles, with the words of 'Daft Jock Grey's printed there. This may have been his most original and popular song, having the chorus 'Rob Rodger, he ca's up the rear, And Caleb beats the drum' [RM], with a different version in the Chambers book, with chorus 'And the laddie he's but young, And the laddie he's but young, And Robbie Scott ca's up the rear, And Caleb beats the drum' [DJG]. He would mimic the older local preachers and was sometimes disruptive during services. He sang rhyming couplets of Wullie Craw's, and verses attributed to him refer to people and places around Wilton and Hassendean, as well as other regions. In Ettrick Church the minister was once late and he was encouraged by some to occupy the pulpit until the service started; when the minister arrived and told him to get down he quipped that the minister should 'come ye up; they're a stiff-necked and rebellious people, and it'll tak us baith'. On another occasion is is said that he was on a ship in Leith, entertaining the sailors, and ended up being taken on their trip to Ireland. He was said to be the inspiration for 'Davie Gallatley' in Sir Walter Scott's novel 'Waverley'. A portrait of him was painted by William Smellie Watson. He is said to have been very attached to his father, and took to bed after his father's death, dying within a week. An article 'Reminiscences of Daft Jock Gray, Commonly Called Jock the Ladle' (1866) was written by Alexander A. Hogg; it points out that an earlier article about him in the Hawick Advertiser was 'little more than a mere tissue of sbsurd nonsense'. He was said to have died in 1837 in his 60th year, but the baptism of John in Ettrick in 1783 is probably him. **John** (b.c.1780) labourer at Clarilaw according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801 in Wilton Parish. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Newhouses according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801 in Wilton Parish. **John** (b.c.1780) son of William in Craggs according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Lilliesleaf Parish. **Rev. John** (1780/1–1828) said to have been a pupil of George Scott in Lilliesleaf. He was ordained as minister at Falstone in Northumberland. He died on

his way home after preaching at Kielder. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Collier in 1796. Their children included: James (b.1796); Jane (b.1802); and Christian (b.1802). The witnesses in 1796 were the whole Associate Congregation. **John** (b.1790/1) born in Crailing, he was a carrier and grocer in Hobkirk Parish. In 1851 he was living at 'North Town O' Rule', which is the cottage known locally as 'Drythropple'. His neighbour was the poet John Halliday. His wife was Isabella and their children included Andrew, Eliza and Agnes. **John** (19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Mary Waldie in Roberton Parish in 1829. Their children included John (b.1832), Mary (b.1833), Janet (b.1835) and Peter (b.1837). **John** 'Jock' (1812–83) born in Wilton, he lived in the West-end and was known as a cheerful simpleton. He stayed at the Corner of the Green Wynd and the Loan with his sister Lizzie and her husband James Anderson, and helped his brother-in-law with his dairy. He was a common sight on the streets, driving a donkey cart and having a pet starling. He later became bald, apparently as the result of a hair tonic, and is buried in the Wellogate – 'Jock, the cuddie's tail's off' [RM]. **John Y.** (19th/20th C.) left money to establish the John Y. Gray Prize Fund at the High School. **Katherine** (16th C.) recorded in 1538 when she had the sheep of Thomas and George Lauder removed and placed her own livestock there. This was done legally in front of Thomas Scott in Todrig and others. In 1540 she was among the tenants who were warned to remove themselves from Todrig when Alexander Lauder succeeded to the lands. She may be the same woman as Katherine Lauder recorded in 1538. She may also be the Katherine, wife of Herbert Maxwell, recorded in 1540, related to the lands of Haining. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident, recorded in 1720 being made to stand 'upon the usual place of repentance in sackcloth' in St. Mary's Kirk for 7 Sundays. This was for 'her sin of drunkenness and baseness'. **Patrick** (c.1518–84) 4th Lord Gray, Sheriff of Angus, he was nephew of 3rd Lord Gray. He played an important role in the Borders during the Rough Wooing, when he sided with the English. He was captured at the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542 and pledged himself to Edward VI in 1547. He led a party in 1547/8, along with many Kers and others to burn Ale Water, then Yarrow and Ettrick, then Hawick, together with the valleys of the Teviot, Slitrig and Borthwick, particularly the lands of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and his friends. In 1548 he was captured by French troops and narrowly avoided execution. He was again taken prisoner by the English at the Raid of Swinton in 1562. He married firstly Marion Ogilvie and secondly Margaret, daughter of Walter Ker of Cessford. He was succeeded by his eldest son Patrick. **Peter** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Robert (b.1780), Margaret (b.1782), Isabel (b.1784), Jen (b.1786), John (b.1788), Mary (b.1790) and James (b.1798). **Peter** (18th/19th C.) carrier recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He is probably the Peter from Wilton who married Jane Leithead in Roberton in 1790. Their daughter Agnes was baptised in Wilton in 1802. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Redford in 1722 and their children included Agnes (b.1723), James (b.1725) and Bessie (b.1729). It seems likely he and his wife were related to Helen Gray and William Redford, respectively, who had children a little earlier in Ashkirk Parish. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included John (b.1738), Jean (b.1741), Jean (again, b.1743) and Robert (b.1745). **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Mary Glendinning in 1830 and their children included Helen (b.1835) and Walter (b.1838). **Robert** (19th/20th C.) baker at 10 High Street around the 1890s. **Samuel** (19th C.) probably son of tailor James. He was living on Wilton Path in 1873 when he donated a copper coin to the Museum. **Thomas** (16th C.) probably from Liddesdale, he was listed in 1535 among a number of Armstrongs and others who were denounced as rebels for stealing cattle and taking prisoners from Craik. Ninian Gray, servant to John Forester 'Shake Buckler' is also listed, and so may have been a relative. **Thomas** (16th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He held a tenement there from the Bishop of Glasgow and in 1563 leased it to his neighbour Thomas Smail for 19 years. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, probably the part corresponding to Hassendean. He married Alison Riddell and their children included: Agnes (b.1680); Walter (b.1681); Christian (b.1684); Agnes (again, b.1688); and Agnes (again, b.1690). The witnesses in 1681 were Walter Riddell (probably related to his wife) and Alexander ... (perhaps Riddell) and in 1688 were Walter Riddell and Robert Hume. He is probably the Thomas Gray who witnessed baptisms in Roberton Parish for Robert Scott in 1681 and for Rev. Francis Scott in 1684 and 1688. **Thomas** of

Townhead (17th C.) had an 'instrument' brought against him, along with Rev. Francis Scott in 1689, by 2 of the Hassendean heritors. This suggests that he was associated with Hassendean Kirk and also refused to give up Episcopalianism. He may be the same Thomas who has an 'instrument' in his favour in 1675 'on the appearance of his wife, Bessie Scott, within the parish Kirk of Hassindene'. He paid the land tax on £214 for lands previous held by Scott of Alton and 'Now called Know Townhead' in 1678. In 1692 he 'peyed formerly for the viccorage of Hassindeane alias Tounhead'. He was recorded at Hassendean Townhead on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was taxed for 2 hearths. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls there is a record of 'Thomas Gray of Alton's Lands, now called Know Townhead'; it is unclear where his lands of Alton were. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Crackuooll' (or Cracknooll') in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He could be the Thomas, married to Helen Scott, who was recorded as a weaver at Shielswoodhaugh in 1709; their children included John (b.1705), Helen (b.1707) and Robert (b.1709). Perhaps the same Thomas was listed in 1724 and 1727 among those collecting money for the Parish, suggesting he was a Kirk Elder. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1714 he witnessed (along with Thomas Huntly) a baptism for John Little. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Aitkin and their son John was baptised in 1738. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Isabel Scott and their children included: Thomas (b.1757); and Isabel (b.1758). The witnesses in 1757 were the whole congregation and in 1758 were Walter Wilson and Francis Paterson. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Grierson and their children included John (b.1771) and Walter (b.1776). **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at Dimpleknow according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) tailor at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) first definitively known proprietor of the Mosspaul Inn. He is thus recorded on an 1803 list of members of the 1st Battalion of the Roxburghshire Volunteers. He was probably landlord at Mosspaul until 1816. He was a friend of James Ruickbie, who wrote a poem about the improvements that had been carried out at the hotel – 'Tam, the storm baith loud and fierce is, Ever since I left Mosspaul, Yet accept my two-three verses, Now I'm in a tift tae scrawl' [JR]. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Reid and their children included: John (b.1823); Thomas (b.1824); and James (b.1830). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Helen Linton in Kirkton in 1835. **Walter** (b.c.1780) ploughman at Catshawhill in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Walter** (19th C.) married Hannah Mellinson in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1837. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) leased part of the lands of Raperlaw in 1564, along with William Redford. This was specifically the quarter belonging to George Turnbull. He was probably related to Andrew and George, who leased other parts. **William** (d.bef. 1676) recorded in 1676 being 'of Lislie' (probably Lilliesleaf) when his widow Isobel Turnbull had a discharge with the treasurer of Selkirk. This was probably for some annual rent, with his son James also recorded in the same year. His son John is also recorded in 1678. **William** (17th C.) resident at Castleside near Branxholme according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1694 he was recorded as the Duchess of Buccleuch's tenant of the farm of Castleside. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Murray in 1671. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He witnessed a baptism for James Thomson in 1680. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at West Groundistone in 1732 and Clarilaw in 1738. He is probably the William who in 1737 witnessed a baptism for Robert Easton, who lived at Clarilaw. He married Grisel Nixon and their children included Bessie (b.1727), Margaret (b.1730), Helen (b.1732), Andrew (b.1735) and Patrick (b.1738). The witnesses in 1732 were Robert and George Scott, and in 1738 were James Dryden and William Anderson. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Scott in 1745 and their children included: Thomas (b.1763); Helen, Isabel and Margaret (b.1765); and Isabel (b.1769). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1760. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Harden in 1787. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Smith and their children included: Thomas (b.1779) and John (b.1781), baptised in Wilton; and William (b.1787) and James (b.1791), baptised in Roberton. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Craggs in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish, when he owned 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Craggs in 1797. His

son John is recorded at Craggs on the 1801 Militia ballot. He could be the William whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Lilliesleaf in 1760. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included William (b.1810), James (b.1811) and John Smith (b.1813). **William** (b.1796/7) born in Ancrum Parish, he was farmer at Ormiston in the 1860s, having previously lived in Channelkirk. In 1861 he was farmer of 210 acres at Ormiston and employing 7 people. His wife was Marion and their children included John, Janet, Violet, Christina and Marion. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Scott in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1853 (see also **Grey**).

Gray Coat (*grā-kō'*) *n.* hill south of Dodburn Filters and to the east of Priesthaugh. It contains the remains of several different homesteads and earthworks and its southern slopes are crossed by the Catrail. To the north-east of the summit is an ancient cairn, about 6 m in diameter, but surrounded by 3 grass-covered bankso; it is said to resemble the Rounds of Tivla (in the Shetlands), and probably a Bronze Age burial mound. The homestead is on the northern slopes, measuring 47 m by 37 m, perhaps defined by a twin palisade and with a house about 50 m diameter house inside. There are signs of cord rig on the northern and southern sides of the summit, as well as the souther-eastern slopes. Close to the summit are the remains of a settlement surrounded by a wall about 105 m by 60 m, with entrances in the south-west and north-east. The interior contains evidence of at least 8 houses. On the south-eastern side, beside the grassy track, are the remains of a small pele-house, possibly Peelbrae or Dodrig. The pele-house was 8 m by 4 m, with some rybats discovered in an excavation. To the south-east and north-west of these ruins are the foundations of 2 other buildings.

gray-daylicht (*grā-dā-li<u>ch</u>t*) *n., arch.* dawn, the light of dawn – '... whan the slogan waekent the waller an sterteet the fray i the gray-daylicht' [ECS].

Gray Hill (*grā-hil*) *n.* hill above Old Northhouse, reaching a height of 317 m and with a triangulation pillar on top. There are 2 ancient settlements on its slopes, as well as a portion of the Catrail on the other side of the road. On the far eastern slopes there is an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation.

Grayhill Bog see **Grey Hill Bog**

graylin (*grā-lin*) *n.* grayling, Thymallus thymallus, a fish with a small mouth and large dorsal fin, introduced locally from the south of England to a pond at Monteviot in the 1850s, and accidentally released after a flood.

gray oats (*grā-ōts*) *n., pl., arch.* an inferior kind of oats.

gray row (*grā-row*) *n., arch.* a bread roll made of rye or oats – 'Something ti serr as an off-pit ... a gowpeenfih berries or a penny gray rowe' [ECS].

Graystane see **Greystane**

greap (*greep*) *v., poet.* to grope – 'But gin they saw him when they trow he's sleepin', They'd fin' him fou, an', for ye ken what, greapin' ' [JoHa], *pp., poet.* groped – 'There isna in't, for thrice I've greapit: O greatest curse, that e'er for man was sew'd or shapit, 'S an empty purse' [JoHa] (cf. **grape**).

the Great Bell (*<u>th</u>u-grā'-bel*) *n.* term used to refer to the new bell of St. Mary's, recast in 1694 after 'it was rent, anno 1693, and was of new founded'. A subscription was taken around the Parish, and an Act of the Bailies and Council was passed stipulating that only the families of those who had contributed (at least 12 shillings) were entitled to use the bell to announce burials, with the same restriction applying to the hand or 'Deed' bell. These 'Havers of the Bell' still had to pay a small fee for its use, however. The list contains 180 names, including some identifying information (occupations, nicknames, etc.), and hence is an invaluable record of Hawick's wealthier citizens at the end of the 17th century. In 1718 the Bailie Depute contributed 'as much oak as was ane axtree to the great church bell', meaning it got a new 'axle-tree' to swing on. In 1723 it was ordained that anyone who contributed to the rebuilding of the bellhouse should have the same rights as those listed in 1694. The bell was taken down (and presumably replaced again) in 1747 when work was done on the steeple. Repairs to the old bell contributed to the Town's debts mentioned in 1612. The bell was replaced by a new one in 1763, when the Kirk was rebuilt. The new bell weighed 560 pounds and the exchange was arranged through ex-Bailie Thomas Turnbull in London.

the Great Border Games (*<u>th</u>u-grā'-bōr-dur-gāmz*) *n.* name used in the mid-19th century for the Games on the Saturday of the Common Riding, held at the Haugh.

the Great Flid (*<u>th</u>u-grā'-flid*) *n.* popular name for the flood of the Slitrig in 1767, also known as 'Hawick Flood' or 'Hawick Spate'. This occurred on 5th August 1767, beginning about 4 p.m., and lasting until after 6 p.m. There was

no great rainfall in Hawick and the flood only affected the Slitrig, with the Teviot above Hawick being easily fordable that day. The Slitrig rose 22 feet (about 6.5 m) above its normal level, as many as 15 houses were swept away, along with the Corn Mill, the garden wall of the Manse and the Parish school room. The smaller arch (at the east end) and part of the northern parapet of the Auld Brig were also swept away, and from there 2 men, trapped by the rushing waters, were carried off and drowned. Mrs. Aitkin narrowly escaped by crawling over a ladder laid between upper windows across the waters rushing down Silver Street, before the house was carried away. It was also said that 14 people were trapped in the middle of the Auld Brig, 12 of them being rescued by means of a ladder to Kedie's House, the other 2 trying to escape by means of a rope held by Rob Tinlin, but the current was too strong and they were swept away, to be found dead the next day at Spittal dam, bound together by the rope. Four people trying to save belongings from Eckron's house were swept down to the Sandbed and rescued there. Two other men were rescued after climbing on top of the kiln. A servant girl waded into her master's house to rescue the £300 in gold that he had there, only to be carried away, and she narrowly escaped drowning, being cast onto a green downriver, still clutching the bag of money. It is also said that the flood carried off most of the records of the Town's incorporated trades. The waters poured up the Backdamgate and filled the closes along both sides of the High Street as far as the Cross Wynd. Part of the Tower was undermined and in danger of falling and the garden behind the Tower was filled with furniture, whole trees and the carcases of sheep. Clothes drying on the Common Haugh were later found clinging to trees near Wilton Manse. The flood was probably exacerbated by the arches of the Auld Brig becoming blocked with debris. There is a tradition that it started when a shepherd threw a stone into a loch at Winburgh Hill, disturbing the fairy folk! It is also stated to have been started by 'the fall of a Water-spout' (whatever that means!). The Hawick minister, Rev. Laurie gathered some parishioners together in the kirkyard to pray during the flood, afterwards claiming to have helped abate the waters; although apparently the flood had already much receded by then. Another incident later recounted is that a baby was carried off in its cradle, but rescued without injury; similarly, it is said that a bedstead was carried off with a cat on it, which landed safely on a sandbank in the Common Haugh. It is also said that a Hawick shoemaker, who was several miles further down the Teviot and, unaware of the flood, noticed a board on the river bank, and discovered it was his own shop sign and that James Aitkin, returning from Kelso, noticed some of his own merchandise washed up on the haugh at Menslaws. There are several accounts of the events in Hawick that day, the most detailed being by Town Clerk John Gledstains and a later one in 1861 by W.N. Kennedy (it was said in 1862 that there was at least one living eye-witness who still remembered the events), plus a short account written into a bible at the time by a Mrs. Wilson of Silver Street, and further details described by Alex Michie in 1867. The loss of property was estimated to be £4000. Repairs to the walls of the Manse property, cutting a new watercourse and making a cauld were carried out by builders John Pott and Adam Scott over the following year. The flood of 1846 is also sometimes referred to as 'the Great Flood' and also **the Slitrig Flid**; there is debate about which one had the higher water or was the more devastating (see also **flids**).

Greathill (*grā'-hil*) *n.* former name for a farm in Jedforest. It was described as 2 steadings valued at 50 shillings according to the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539. In the rental roll of 1541 the tenant was Archibald Oliver, paying 25s (it is 'Greithill' in 1538 and 'Greithil' in 1541).

Greatlaws (*grā'-laws*) *n.* place name in Lilliesleaf Parish, south of Clerklands and close to a hill-fort. The tenants there in 1562 were Walter Veitch, John Henderson, John Kedie and William Thorbrand. William Riddell was there in 1595/6. It was part of the lands whose superiority was inherited by Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk from his father in 1636. 'Bessie Stoddart gudewife of Greatlaws' was owner in 1643, when the lands were valued at £104. It passed from Riddells of Greatlaws to ministers of the name Duncanson through marriage. Andrew Duncanson paid £104 for the land tax there in 1663 and 1678. It was probably among lands inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. Thomas Turnbull was there in 1694. John Duncanson was owner in the 1740s, when the value was £146 14s 8d. In 1788 it was owned by Sir John Riddell. William Laidlaw was farmer there in at least 1797–99. It was owned by Sir John Buchanan Riddell in 1813 and valued at £287. Hedger Peter Stoddart and his family were there in 1851 and 1861 (it is 'Grett Law' in 1562,

'Greitlaw' in 1595/6, 'Graitlawes' in 1630, 'Greitlawes' in 1636 and 1669, 'Greatlawes' in 1670 and 'Gridlaws' in 1799; it is marked 'Greeklawes' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map, but with the modern spelling on Stobie's 1770 map).

Great Legs (*grā'-legz*) *n.* nickname of **Adam Laidlaw** and also **Robert Elliot**.

Greatmoor (*grā'-moor*) *n.* hill about 10 miles south of Hawick, between the Maidens and Cauldcleuch and reaching 599 m (1,964 ft). It is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps as 'Greatmoor Hill'. The summit contains a large man-made cairn as well as a triangulation pillar – 'Her hair, the raven's glossiest hue, That skims o'er Greatmoor's top sae high' [JoHa], 'Was there never a maid on Ettrick side Who waved to her love on his last long ride? Came never a steed over Greatmoor moss With the corpse of his rider bound across?' [WHO], '... Then Greatmoor and Windburgh against a purple sky' [WHO], 'Penchrise and Gritmuir, Ruberslaw, dark wi waist-high heather, And the slant, green, edge o' the Cairter Bar' [DH]. Also the name of another hill just west of Skelfhill Pen, reaching a height of 481 m (formerly written 'Gritmoor'; it is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map as 'Gritt moore', a little further south of its real location and is 'Greatmoor Hill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

great pipe (*grā'-pīp*) *n., arch.* the Highland bagpipe – 'The town's piper, for his nicht revelling, on going on the fair nicht playing with the great pipe thro the haill toun, is fined £100 Scots' [BR].

the Great Riot (*thu-grā'-rI-i'*) *n.* popular name for a public disturbance at the Boswells Fair of 1849. A young shepherd was killed by a railway navvy, and the suspect escaped from the police. The dragoons were called in, finding someone (probably innocent) to hang for the murder.

great teind (*grā'-tīnd*) *n., arch.* the tithe due from grain – 'All thir 51 lands adjacent to ye toune are estimat to pay nyne scoir 15 bolls in stok, 49 bolls in great teynd, laik ane firlot, and 20 libs of vicarage' [PR1627].

the Great War (*thu-grā'-wawr*) *n.* the First World War, WWI, in which there were almost 1,000,000 dead on the Allied side, with over 3,000,000 casualties. Around 1,000 local men lost their lives between 1914 and 1918, i.e. about one for each day of the war. The K.O.S.B. were involved in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, and there more than 120 men of Hawick and district died (over half on a single day). For Hawick it was also a time when the Stobs army camp was a significant part of local life. Soldiers were billetted in Hawick, and trained in several open spaces around the town. Women were employed on knitting frames, a job previously reserved for men, and many tweed manufacturers turned to filling military orders. The Common Riding was cancelled for the years 1914–18, with the Council resolving to do nothing while the war continued. However, J.E.D. Murray rode the marches on his own, and the Common Riding of 1919 was a special occasion. In 1918 the Common-Riding Weekend was used for Red Cross benefit events and the Vertish Hill Sports were held on the Saturday. 19th July 1919 was declared 'Peace Day' with bonfires lit around Britain. The Vertish Hill Sports were held on that day, with about 2,800 children each being given a bag of cakes. On 30th August that year there was a 'Welcome Home' parade in Hawick, starting at the Drill Hall and continuing to the Volunteer Park, where there was a fete and sports day. The Hawick War Memorial was erected in 1921 next to the Museum, and there are other memorials in many of the local villages. A book 'Hawick and the Great War, A Pictorial Record' was published in 1919 and a history, 'All These Fine Fellows', was written by Derek Robertson in 1999.

Great Warrington Sike (*grā'-waw-rin'-in-sīk*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish, which rises on Larriston Fells and joins Storff Sike and then runs into Larriston Burn. There is a boundary bank and old enclosures near where it joins Storff Sike. Little Warrington Sike is to the north.

greaze (*greez*) *n.* grease (note pronunciation).

greazy (*gree-zee*) *adj.* greasy – 'A'm away ti a greazy spot' (i.e. very hot and sweaty; note the pronunciation).

greazy-binnder (*gree-zee-bin-dur*) *n.* properly called a linker, a worker in the knitwear industry who joined up the fronts and backs (across the shoulders) and sleeves of garments before they were washed (note the pronunciation).

Greazy Lizzy's (*gree-zee-li-zeez*) *n.* nickname sometimes used for the chip shop otherwise known as **Telio's**.

greazy-mender (*gree-zee-men-dur*) *n.* worker in a knitwear factory who mends garments before they are washed.

gree (*gree*) *n., poet.* honour, prize, good will, rank, superiority, pre-eminence – 'They shone as bright as diamonds in every degree, The Dumfries-shire Militia that day they bore the gree' [BY], 'If, in a land that aye was free, And

o'er a stream that bears the gree . . . ' [AD], '. . . gif I dinna gie the gree til Jerusalem aboone my joye' [HSR], '. . . she bears the gree, the Queen o' a' the Border' [JT], 'There are the Taits o' Caberston, The Taits o' Holylee, The ladies o' the Juniper Bank, They carry a' the gree' [DJG] (from Old French; see also **bear the gree**).

'gree (*gree*) *v., arch.* to agree – 'Shame speed a' your jesting, my lord, quo' Dickie, Fala, &c. For nae sic jesting grees wi' me' [CPM], '. . . Whilk dang puir Yeddie's head agee, Till drunk he tummilt, An', as oor sacred authors gree, Life's garden bummilt' [JoHa], '. . . my advice t'ye is take a bottle o' yill an' 'gree; and as a Bailie o' this guid town and Brugh, ye'se hae my countenance and help' [RW], 'Ye see ma faither and me canna 'gree aboot the fishin' . . . ' [WNK] (also written 'gree'; cf. **grei** and see also **gree't**).

green (*green*) *n.* a grassy area attached to a house or group of houses – 'take they claes oot ti the dryin green'.

green (*green*) *v., arch., poet.* to desire, yearn – 'Nae company e'er green'd to skaill, If John was by; Alas! that sic a man was frail, And born to die' [CPM], 'Alas! that day I'll ne'er forget, Was sure sae fear'd, and then sae fain; They came there, justice for to get, That ne'er will grein to come again' [CPM], 'Young first-time communicants, A' greenin', grainin', to be saunts' [JoHa], 'Gang down to Madge o' Miryfaulds – I ken, for her, ye grien' [JTe] (there are spelling variants).

Green (*green*) *n.* **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Buccleuch according to the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. **William H.** (19th C.) married Jessie Wallace in Wilton in 1867.

the Green (*thu-green*) *n.* name used to refer to **Myreslawgreen** – 'Aw was born at the 'Green' and she was brocht up at the Kirkstyle' [JEDM].

the Green (*thu-green*) *n.* former short form for **the Green Kirk** – '. . . the East-bank assemblage was inferior to that of the Green, both as regards the number of adherents and means at their disposal . . . ' [WNK].

Greena (*green-u*) *n.* former fortified house in the lower Liddel valley, south of Greena Hill, southwest of Kershope. It is located on the west side of the Liddel Water, roughly opposite the remains of Stonehouse Tower. From the remains it probably measured about 10 m by 7 m, and there is also evidence for 2 adjacent buildings in an enclosure. The name was probably 'Greenhaugh' in earlier times. It is probably the lands owned by Richard 'de Grenehou' recorded in an English record of 1281/2. James in Greenhaugh is mentioned in 1510 and 1515/6. In 1541 the lands of Greenhaughshaw were valued at 30 shillings and tenanted by John Forester. 'Will o Greena' was a well-known resident, possibly an Armstrong, who was killed in a duel with Foster of Stanegarthside, the site said to be marked with a stone. Will Foster of Greena is recorded in 1583 (and could be the same man). John Foster, son of 'Meikle Rowie of Greenhawghe' is recorded in 1583. A map dated 1590 shows a tower of 'Lard o' Jockes Grenehag' near the confluence of the Tinnis Burn with the Liddel Water. There could have been two separate farms of Over Greena and Nether Greena. Robbie Armstrong and James 'Dittone' were there in 1623, as well as Abie Foster. It is probably the 'Porterleyne Greina' possessed by Archibald Douglas in 1632; he was some kind of servant of William, Earl of Angus, and his lands were inherited by his daughter Margaret in 1634. William, brother to the deceased James Foster in Greena is listed as a wanted thief in 1642. Also in 1642 John Douglas of Gervald was granted the lands of 'Greina' and others. Sir William Douglas of Cavers was owner in 1643 when the lands were valued at £420. 'Harie forrester' paid the land tax (on £420) there in 1678. The residents there in 1694 were James Steel, James Robison, John Oliver, 2 James Armstrongs, 'Arck' Armstrong, John Armstrong and John Hall. In 1707 the lands were owned by Forester of Stanegarthside and by Oliver of Dinlabyre by the 1780s. The farm was valued at £420 in 1788 and in 1811, when owned by William Oliver of Dinlabyre. William Armstrong was a collier there and John Cairns a wright in 1799. Thomas Foster was a servant there in 1801. Labourer George Turnbull and his family lived there in 1841. Robert Jardine of Liddelbank paid the land tax there in 1874, with his home being on part of the former lands there (it is 'Grenehauche' in 1515/6, 'Grenehauchschaw' in 1541, 'Greinay' and 'Greanay' in 1623, 'grinach' in 1678 and 'Grinna' in 1694; it is marked 'Grenehag' on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Deabateable Land and 'Grina' on Gordon's c.1650 map, while 'N. Grina' and 'O. Grina' are marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map and it is 'Greena' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Greena Hill (*green-u-hil*) *n.* hill in the southern part of Castleside Parish, just west of Dinwoodie and the B6357. It reaches a height of 222 m and its summit has an 11 m diameter cairn, with a triangulation pillar on top. To the north-east is a quarry, as well as a disused lime kiln, and 2 further lime kilns by the Tinley Cleuch. To the

south-west, by the Muir Burn, are the remains of a lime quarry, 2 lime kilns and another building. There are also several sheepfolds, as well as boundary banks and traces of rig lines all round the hill.

Greenbank (*green-bawngk*) *n.* another name for **Greenbank Toll** or the farmstead that was there before the tollhouse was built. John Ballantyne was living there in 1766, Walter Cavers in 1767–71, John Hume in 1773, Charles Wilson in 1779, Walter Stewart in 1780, George Turnbull in 1781, John Muir in 1785–88, John Thomson was living there in 1795 and Walter Murray and James Scott in 1798. Adam Nichol was farmer there in 1797. Andrew Goodfellow was there in 1800. George Paterson was farmer there in the 1840s and 1850s (also sometimes 'Greenbanks'; it is on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Greenbankhaugh (*green-bawngk-hawch*) *n.* former name for a cottage to the south of the lower Borthwick road, next to the turn-off for the Snoot. Walter Scott and family were there in 1841, when it was 'Greenbanks haugh'.

Greenbank Hill (*green-bawngk-hil*) *n.* hill to the north-west of Greenbank and east of Alemoor Loch. It reaches a height of 336 m and there are signs of cord rig on its slopes.

Greenbank Plantin (*green-bawngk-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation just to the east of Greenbank Toll.

Greenbank Toll (*green-bawngk-tōl*) *n.* former toll house at the sharp bend in the B711 about a mile west of Roberton. It was built in 1826 as an annex to the existing farmhouse when the new B711 was developed as a toll road. The small hatch for operating the tollbar can still be seen. A pond behind (to the north of) the house fed a former threshing mill and sawmill there. It is marked on the map as 'Greenbank' and was known locally as 'Greenbanks'. The farm was once part of the Borthwickbrae estate. With a plantation about 300 m to the west is a circular mound, about 22 m in diameter, which may be a burial cairn.

Greenbraeheids (*green-brā-heedz*) *n.* Greenbraeheads, a farm in the Slitrig valley just south of Hawick, reached over the Hummelknowes Bridge, or via a track off the top of Wellogate Brae. Robert Shiel and John Cairns were tenants there in 1797. James, John and Robert Shiel were farmers there in 1841 – '... While Greenbraeheads (in older times Priestcrown), To meek Crowbyres sends the signal down' [WNK].

Greenbraeheids Brig (*green-brā-heedz-brig*) *n.* another name for **Hummelknowes Brig**.

Green Burn (*green-burn*) *n.* stream to the west of Newcastleton, behind Kirk Hill. It runs south, joining Black Grain and flowing into the Tinnis Burn. The old farmstead of Greenburn lies along its banks, as well as grouse butts and old sheepfolds nearby. To the east are the remains of 2 huts. In 1857 Dr. William Murray donated to the Museum a 'load-stone from Greenburn'.

the Green Cafe (*thu-green-kaw-fee*) *n.* cafe that stood at 80 High Street, at the bottom of Brougham Place, leading to the nickname for that street. It was established in 1838, and existed until around 1999. Latterly it has been painted red, and was for a while a confectioner's shop.

the Green Cafe Brae (*thu-green-kaw-fee-brā*) *n.* popular name for Brougham Place, also known as 'the Cafe Brae'.

the Green Cafe Brig (*thu-green-kaw-fee-brig*) *n.* occasional name for the road bridge across the former railway at the top of Brougham Place.

Green Cleuch (*green-klooch*) *n.* small stream on the south side of the Hermitage Water, between Gorrenberry and Twislehope.

green coat (*green-kō'*) *n.* the long-tailed dress jacket in deep green, traditionally worn by the Principals during the Common Riding. The origin of this tradition is unknown. In the late 19th century it was stated that the form of the trousers had changed, but the green coat had long been used. The first record of a Cornet being fitted for a suit was in 1815, but it is unclear if this was green. Ex-Cornet's traditionally don their old jackets each year at the Dinner and Ball, the only other time it is worn being at the Mosstroopers' ball – '... privileged ti weer baith the green jersey and the green coat' [IWL].

green cow (*green-kow*) *n., arch.* a recently calved cow (from the freshness of its milk).

Greenend Sidin (*green-end-sī-din*) *n.* siding on the Waverley Line by Greenend farm, between Belses and St. Boswells stations.

Greenfield (*green-feeld*) *n.* **Marion** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. Her name appears as 'old marioun grenefeild'. She was probably related to Thomas and William, who were also listed. **John** (b.1834/5) from Berwick, he was a teacher at Cavers School in the 1860s. He also served as Kirk Treasurer and Session Clerk. In 1861 he was a boarder, living at 20 Buccleuch Street in Hawick. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded on

a list of associateds of Douglas of Cavers in 1541. **William** (16th C.) recorded on a list of associates of Douglas of Cavers in 1541.

the Green Gairdens (*thu-green-gār-dinz*) *n.* popular name in the 19th century for the area near Myreslawgreen before it was developed for the Convent and other buildings.

green goon (*green-goon*) *n., arch.* the supposed badge of the loss of virginity.

the Green Gress (*thu-green-gres*) *n.* the Green Grass, being an old West End name for the Loaning or Tryst ground. This was 1 acre and 34 poles in area and extended to both sides of what is now Rosebank Road. It was much used as a leisure area by West Enders, and as a gathering place for youths, leading to its other popular name **the Sweerin Green**.

Greenhaig (*green-hawg*) *n.* another name for **Greena**.

Greenhaugh (*green-hawch*) *n.* lands in southern Liddesdale, probably an older name for **Greena**.

Greenheid (*thu-green-heed*) *n.* Greenhead, farm to the east of Selkirk. It was once a seat of a branch of the Kers. The remains of a towerhouse were unearthed here in 1948 (Aymer 'del Greneheued' is recorded in 1305; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's c.1654 map).

the Greenheid (*thu-green-heed*) *n.* former name for the area at the top of Myreslawgreen.

Greenheids Terrace (*green-heedz-te-ris*) *n.* Greenheads Terrace, street built in 1938 in the West End, named for being at the 'head of the green'.

the Greenhill (*thu-green-hil*) *n.* former name for an area in the southwest part of Wilton Common. This was close to Mabonlaw and Todshaw, and it was said the tenants of those farms regarded it and Caminshaw as their 'headroom' – '... the nearest place is called the Greenhill, and the rest of it is called Caminshaw, and said ground lyes along Mabenlaw march, as far as it marches with the common, and along Todshaw march, till within sight of Whitfield' [DCW1765]; '... along which south side of the common that part called the Greenhill lies, betwixt the common-dyke and Caminshaw the whole way' [DCW1765].

Greenhill (*green-hil*) *n.* farm to the north of North Synton, now known as **Dryden Greenhill**. Robert Scott of Greenhill was recorded as witness to a baptism in Hawick in 1685. George Henderson was a servant there in 1797 and Robert Douglas in 1799. Walter Inglis was a labourer in 1799 and William Inglis in 1801. Mrs. Govenlock was recorded as farmer there in 1868. The Ian Stark Equestrian Centre has been based here since 2013.

Greenhill (*green-hil*) *n.* **Rev. Charles Kinnear** (1817–86) born at Cash, Strathmiglo, Fife, son of Charles Kinnear and Christian Baxter. He graduated from St. Andrews in 1840 and was ordained to Garelochhead in 1844. The following year he was translated to Roberton Parish, where he was minister until his death. In 1851 and 1861 he was recorded at the Roberton Manse, living with his mother Christiana and sister Margaret, as well as 3 servants. He gave some coins to the Archæological Society in 1858. He married Isabella, daughter of Horatius Blair of Glasgow, and she died in 1907. He wrote 'Sermon on the Death of Allan Eliott Lockhart of Borthwickbrae' (published in Hawick, 1878).

Greenhill Dyke (*green-hil-dīk*) *n.* former boundary running southeast from Old Whitfield to the corner of Wilton Common – '... from which pit and dyke all the witnesses agreed the dyke called the Greenhill-dyke was the march south-west betwixt Whitfield and the common' [DCW1765].

Greenhills (*green-hilz*) *n.* former farm on Tarras Water, perhaps related to the modern Greenlea Knowe (it is marked 'Greenhils' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Greenholm (*green-hōm*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, on the east side of the Hermitage valley near Snaberlee, opposite Redheugh. South Greenholm is marked on today's Ordnance Survey map, with North Greenholm gone. Aerial photography has shown rig lines and an enclosure to the northeast. It should not be confused with the lands of 'Greena' further to the south (where the Tinnis Burn meets the Liddel Water). It may be the 'Grenhowe' recorded in 1365 when Edward III bestowed protection on John Thirlwall and his tenants there and in Roughley, and also the 'Grenehow', valued at 20 merks, in Liddesdale recorded in a rental list for Douglas of Morton in the 1370s. It was owned by Elliot of Redheugh in at least the late 15th and early 16th centuries. It was one of 3 farms that Scott of Buccleuch claimed Elliot of Redheugh had falsely added to his charter; however, it was still owned by the Elliots in 1637. It was one of 3 farms given by the last Robert Elliot of Redheugh to his daughter Esther in about the 1640s. 'Gulenflatt & Greeholme' is listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, with Francis Elliot, Arthur Beattie and Archibald Armstrong recorded there. It was owned by William Manderson according

to the 1788 county valuation and the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, and valued (along with Leahaugh) at £136 15s 8d. John Rutherford was there in 1797, William Kyle in at least 1799–1801 and James Cavers in 1801. Walter Elliot was farmer there in 1840. William Dodd of Greenholm lived in Newcastleton in the 1860s and John Routledge was farmer there in 1868 (marked 'Greenhome' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Greenehoome' on Blaeu's 1654 map and with the modern spelling on Stobie's 1770 map; it may be 'Greenholles' in 1612, 'grenehoilis' in 1613, 'Greinholles' in 1624, 'Greinhoillis' in 1637 and 'Greenhollis' in 1675).

greenhoose (*green-hoos*) *n.* a greenhouse – 'a greenhoose isni green at aa, bit jist sei-throwe'.

Greenhoose (*green-hoos*) *n.* Greenhouse, farm between Hassendean and Belses. It was once in Minto Parish, being part of the Hassendeanburn estate. However, in most records it was in Lilliesleaf Parish and was part of the lands of Raperlaw in the 1643 Land Tax Rolls, owned by Turnbulls and Davidsons. In 1678 it was partly owned by Ralph Davidson of Greenhouse (valued at £104) and part by Andrew Davidson (valued at £65). John Stewart and Walter Davidson were recorded there in 1694. Andrew Davidson paid tax for 13 windows there in 1748. The lands were valued at £256 18s 10d in the 1740s. In 1766 the farm consisted of several separate pieces of land, as shown on a plan of Raperlaw. In 1769 it was bought by Walter Turnbull of Firth from Andrew Davidson. In 1788 it was recorded as belonging to Robert Laidlaw in Kingledoors, valued at £210 5s 6d. In 1797 James Turnbull was farmer there, when it was listed on the Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish. Tailor William Turnbull was there in 1799. In 1811 it is recorded that 'Part of Davidson of Grenhouse's Lands in Lilliesleaf' had been acquired by Edgar Hunter and was then owned by William Riddell of Camieston; at the same time, Ralph Davidson's part was valued at £104 and Andrew Davidson's part at £65, both owned by Robert Laidlaw in Kingledoors, as well as part of Davidson's lands valued at about £37. Alexander Horsburgh was there in the 1860s.

the Green Hut (*thu-green-hu'*) *n.* name given to several small shops in Hawick over the years, particularly one near the top of the Loan on the right (once a chip shop, now closed), one built off Weensland Road near the top of Trinity Steps (also once a chip shop, and still flourishing as a convenience store), and one that sold ice-cream and other refreshments up the Park. Some of them have also been known as the 'Wee Shop'. The general grocer's on Weensland Road was run by the Whillans family in the mid-20th century and by Hunter & Logan in the latter part of the 20th century.

greenie (*gree-nee*) *n., arch.* the greenfinch, Chloris chloris (also **green-lintie**).

greenit (*gree-nee', -ni'*) *pp., poet.* desired, lusted – 'But greinet excessivlie in the wuldirniss, an' tempet God in the desart' [HSR].

green jersey (*green-jer-zee*) *n.* the dark green shirt worn by Hawick Rugby club since 1885 and considered a badge of honour.

green kail (*green-kāl*) *n.* the curly variety of kail, Brassica oleracea acephala, kail generally – 'Item, whatsomever person that steillis any of their neighbours peittis, turffis, green-kail, corn . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . or steills their neighbours peats, green kail, or other goods, under the pain of fining . . . ' [BR1696], 'There's naething i' Hielants but green kail and leeks, And lang-leggit Hielantmen wantin' the breeks; Wantin' the breeks, and withoot hose or shoon, They'll a' get the breeks when Jamie comes hame', 'I do not mean the best of you to want meal a week ot twa, you have plenty of gonyell and green kail . . . ' [WSB].

the Green Kirk (*thu-green-kirk*) *n.* popular name for the Hawick secession church at Myrselawgreen, also known as the West End Meeting House. It was established by the Anti-Burgher congregation after they had feued a piece of ground in Myreslawgreen in 1765 or 1766. Its roots went back to 1741, from which time several secessionists from in and around Hawick had attended the congregation at Midlem, and the minister there preached every third Sunday at Hutleburn farm near Ettrickbridge. This continued until the Hawick congregation was established in 1763, led by James Scott, farmer at Boonraw. The manse was not built until 1768. The church later become the West United Secession Church, after the breach in the Associate Synod had been healed, and was also described as the United Presbyterian Chapel. The first building of 1763 was replaced in 1823 (and a stone plaque bearing that date still survives). It was plain and unassuming and ceased to be used as a church in the 1870s, becoming a Masonic Hall until about 1923. It was also used for dances in the 1930s and the War years, when it was affectionately known as 'the Rabble'. Afterwards it became a saleroom run by Bert Leishman and was finally demolished in 1969 and is now the site of Myreslaw Court. The congregation meanwhile moved to

Orrock Church, which was built 1872/4 (probably on 'particate' lands once owned by shoemaker Robert Oliver). The Museum has 2 old collection ladles from the church (one donated in 1875) and a communion token exists from 1768, as well as a communion cup and flagon inscribed 'United Associate Church, Hawick, 1769'. A roll of the ministry is: Dr. John Young 1767–1806; Andrew Rodgie 1807–60; James Parlane 1857–69; Thomas Cockburn 1869– (the name derives from Myreslawgreen rather than being any reference to colour).

Greenknowe Toor (*green-now-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* ruined 16th tower just west of Gordon, between Earlston and Greenlaw. The area was originally home of the Gordons, with the L-shaped tower built in 1581 by the Setons and later sold to the Pringles. It has a famous clock-wise spiral staircase to give advantage to defenders.

Greenland Hill (*green-lind-hil*) *n.* site of a suicidal advance during the Battle of Arras in May 1917. 6th Battalion K.O.S.B. managed to advance, but were cut off. Few made it back alive and at least 14 local men are buried in unkown graves.

Green Lane (*green-lān*) *n.* street behind the old Parish Church location, above Buccleuch Street, named after the Green Wynd (Beaconsfield Terrace) which it leads off.

Greenlaw (*green-law*) *n.* town on the Blackadder Water, built in the 17th century and functioning as the county town of Berwickshire for 207 years until 1903. The Market Cross and Kirk are the oldest structures, with Hume Castle nearby. The last public hanging in Scotland took place here in 1834. The town contains the restored New Palace Theatre, home of the National Institute for Theatre Organ Studies, and the old Town Hall, built in a Greek Revivalist style in 1829. A polished jade axe-head found near here in about 1840 is a rare example of this type of neolithic artefact in Scotland. A 'pistol lock' from here was donated to the Museum in 1900. 'An Old Berwickshire Town: History of the Town and Parish of Greenlaw, From the Earliest Times to the Present Day' (1905) was written by Robert Gibson. Population (1991) 589 (the origin of the name is simply 'green mound').

Greenlaw (*green-law*) *n.* **John** (14th/15th C.) attendant of James Glesdstane of Cocklaw (Ormiston) who is said to have defied the Percys when they besieged the tower in 1403. He declared that he would give up the tower if not relieved by 1st August. But before then, the English army had already moved south towards Shrewsbury. He is depicted as the owner of the castle in Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders'. **John** (16th C.) presented to Wilton Kirk in 1549, following the death of Peter Langlands. **William** (d.1247) cleric of Glasgow Diocese, recorded as 'de Greenlawe' and variants. He was described as 'son of Roland son of William', he probably came from the family of Berwickshire, although not directly. He held the Church of Rossie in Perthshire from 1214 and also Kirkcaldy in the early 1220s. When Lilliesleaf became vacant in 1222, he had hopes of obtaining that benefice, but this does not seem to have happened. He held a Prebend of Auckland (in Durham) from 1227 and a Canonry of Glasgow from 1237/8. He appears to have lived in England for a while and received a grant for some fishing rights on the Tweed. He was witness to several charters, e.g. at Nisbet in 1228/9, Ancrum in 1230/1 and to Soutra Hospital in about 1230, as well as some documents connected with the Merse. He also witnessed charters for Kelso and Melrose Abbeys in the 1230s, and there is a suggestion that he may then have lived somewhere near Lilliesleaf. He was buried in the chapter-house of Melrose Abbey. **William** (c.1313–73/4) cleric of St. Andrews Diocese, who spent much of his life on the Continent. He was referred to as being 'de Dunbaer sive de Grinlaw' in 1333, suggesting that he was associated with both Dunbar and Greenlaw. He studied in Paris, becoming M.A. in 1342 and staying as Regent of Arts, as well as serving as Proctor of the English Nation. He was Rector of Paris University in 1345 (with Walter Wardlaw replacing him as Proctor) and left there in 1346. In 1342 he was appointed to Edzell Church (in Angus) and had a promise of a canonry in Aberdeen. He became Dean of Glasgow Diocese in 1349, which he probably held until 1366. He had the promise of the Prebendary of Botary in Moray in 1352, as well as Stobo Church in 1364, which he held until his death. He was appointed Collector of Papal Revenues in Scotland in 1352 when in Rome and later acted as Proctor there for several Scottish ecclesiastics. He was then at Avignon and Rome for the rest of his life, except for a return to to Scotland in about 1359. A promise of an Archdeaconry in Brechin did not materialise, but in 1353 he became Archdeacon in St. Andrews Diocese; however, there were conuter-claims to that position by others, including William Chisholme. He also held benefices in France. He had some rights in the Church of Cavers, but

was probably never the full Rector, and resigned this before 1364. In 1357 he had permission to hold 3 incompatibile benefices and was made a Papal Chaplain in 1367/8. He died in Avignon (also written 'Girnelaw', 'Grenelaw', etc.).

Green Law (*green-law*) *n.* hill in the southern part of Southdean Parish, reaching a height of 368 m. It is north of the much higher Carlin Tooth, and now lies within Wauchope Forest. The ridge to the north-east is called Tamshiel Rig, and has the remains of an Iron Age fort. To the north-west, near what was called Coblaw Plantation are the remains of a settlement, consisting of an enclosure and foundations of 2 buildings. The site has been mutilated by forestry activity. To the west of this settlement was an old cairn, about 10 m across, now destroyed by a forestry road.

Greenlaw Sike (*green-law-sīk*) *n.* small stream or ditch forming part of the western boundary of Wilton Common. It is essentially an upper part of Todshaw Sike, but seems to have been drained, since its location on the 1764 map of Wilton common no longer corresponds with a water feature – '... to where a high road crosses the syke, from which high-way the runner takes the name of the Greenlaw-syke' [DCW1765].

green-lintie (*green-lintie*) *n., arch.* the greenfinch, Chloris chloris (also **greenie**).

green meat (*green-mee'*) *n., arch.* vegetables in general, green ones in particular – '... in Scotland the tyrrany of the kail-pot has so firm a hold on the national stomach, that our countrymen can scarcely understand any 'green meat' which will not submit to the all-receiving domestic crucible' [JAHM].

Greenriver (*gree-ri-vur*) *n.* house and lands just west of Bonchester, formerly called Hobsburn and recently reverted to the original name. The 3-storey T-plan house was built about 1770, probably incorporating an older house of the early 1600s. The house was the main mansion of the Stonedge estate in the 18th century. It was renamed by James Chisholme after his Jamaican plantation in about 1793. He is recorded there on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797, when he owned 3 horses. William Easton was a gardener there in 1801. The Elliot family lived there in the 19th century. Robert Kerr Elliot is said to have left in a hurry in 1835 (when his father died) after being told by a builder that the house was unsafe; it still stands to this day. After that it was let out as rooms, and tenanted by Henry Elliot in the mid-1800s. The farm was tenanted by James Armstrong around 1900 (it is 'Green River' in 1797).

Greens (*greenz*) *n.* farm just south of Newcastleton and north of Mangerton, on the same side of the Liddel. It is probably the 'Grenys' listed as a 3-shilling land in c.1376 rentals around Mangerton among the charters of the Douglases of Morton. In 1541 it was valued at 10 shillings, with tenant Thomas Armstrong, 'the Bul'. 'Abie' Armstrong from there was hung for murdering a blind man on Ancrum Bridge in 1623. Andrew Crozier 'Jeans Andro' was also there in 1623. It was possessed by Jock and Ninian Armstrong in 1632. In 1667 Walter Lorraine was tenant there, and also Walter Lorraine (possibly son of the previous Walter) in 1682. Hugh Beattie was tenant in 1682. In 1694 William Armstrong was tenant, with Simon Armstrong also listed there. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch; at that time it consisted of 164 acres, bounded by a common to the east, Tweeden Burn to the south, the Liddel Water to the west and the lands of the Laird of Whithaugh to the north. The farm also had 22 acres of land on the other side of the Liddel Water, bounding on Millholm and it shared a common of 116 acres with the farms of Yethouse and Chingills. Robert Thomson was there in the early 18th century, followed by William Thomson. William Ogilvie was farmer there in 1797 and William Grieve was a servant there in 1799. William Scott was farmer in the first half of the 19th century. Little Oglivie was stone mason there in 1851 and George Douglas a woodman in 1861 (note that this is easily confused with **Greena** near Kershope; it was 'Grenys' in 1541, 'Greinis' in 1623, 'Greenesse' in 1632 and 'Greins' in 1667 and 1694; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map, Blaeu's c.1654 map and Stobie's 1770 map).

the Greens (*thu-greenz*) *n.* popular name for Hawick R.F.C. after the dark green jerseys they have worn since 1885. Also used to refer to Mansfield Park as a location or the team's clubrooms – '... Lost your bonnet, and a' that was left o' your voice, As the Greens got the wunnin' try' [DH].

Greenshields (*green-sheeldz*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes Deans and their children included: Janet (b.1684); and James (b.1687). Along with Stephen (who was quartermaster of the weavers) he witnessed a baptism in 1685 for John Scott and Jane Bell. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Birneyknow. He was recorded in 1684 on a long list of people declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. His name is recorded as 'Greenshiels'. He was probably related to

the Covenanter John. **James** (17th C.) resident at Stobicote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th C.) listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He was a resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is probably the James recorded in 1687 when he was fined, along with a group of other men (including Steven, to whom he was surely related), for clandestinely removing their sheep from the Town's flock, without paying the Town Herd. He may be the James, married to Margaret Scott, whose son James was baptised in Hawick in 1684. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident in Whithope in Roberton Parish. His children included: John (b.1717); an unnamed son (b.1719); and James (b.1721). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Isobel Scott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1677. **John** (d.1679) from Cavers Parish. He drowned on the 'Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys when carrying a cargo of Covenanters captured at Bothwell Bridge and bound for America. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. His name is written as 'Greinsields' and he is listed 'with an kilne', suggesting he was an artisan of some sort. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1703 for weaver Walter in Branxholme Town and in 1705 for weaver Thomas Turnbull. He is probably the Robert who married Margaret Henry and whose child Christian was baptised in 1703. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) candlemaker in Hawick. In 1702 he married Margaret Henry, who was also from Hawick Parish. Their children included Christian (b.1703). **Steven** (17th/18th C.) quartermaster of the weavers in Hawick in 1693. In that year John Hardie was fined for pushing him out of his seat in the balcony of St. Mary's Kirk, as well as pulling at his bonnet. Along with James (who was surely a relative) he witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1685 for John Scott and Jane Bell. He also witnessed a baptism for John Thomson in Hawick in 1687. He is probably the Steven recorded in 1687 when he was fined, along with a group of other men (including James, to whom he was surely related), for clandestinely removing their sheep from the Town's flock, without paying the Town Herd. He was listed as a weaver among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. In 1694 he was 'Steivan Greinsheils' among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He is probably the Steven, son of Thomas and Janet Scott, who was born in Hawick in 1647. He is probably the Steven, married to Bessie Bridges, whose son Thomas was baptised in 1683, and perhaps also the Steven, married to a Rule, whose daughter Janet was baptised in 1687. The witnesses in 1683 were Francis Scott and William Swan. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Isobel Smith and their children included: William (b.1640). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Janet Scott and their children included Robert (b.1643); Steven (b.1647); and George (b.1651). Walter was one of the witnesses in 1647, and surely related. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is probably the son of Steven who was born in 1683. In 1707 he was a witness for a baptism for fellow weaver Adam Scott. He is recorded as 'Greenshells' in 1714 when he (with John Swan as cautioner) pleaded with the Session to allow his weak child to be baptised, although he and his wife were 'under scandal'. In 1720 he witnessed baptisms for weaver James Scott and (with weaver James Scott) for weaver John Stevenson. He married Janet Scott and their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included Robert (b.1714). The witnesses in 1714 were shoemakers John Scott and William Riddell. Perhaps the same weaver Thomas also married Bessie Telfer (from Hobkirk Parish) in Hawick in 1724. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included John (b.1715). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Elliot and their children included Isobel (b.1646); and Robert (b.1649). William (b.1652) may also have been his son. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Scott and their children included: John (b.1653); Bessie (b.1655); and Janet (b.1657). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Branxholme Town. He married Bessie Mitchellhill and their daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick in 1703, with witnesses tailor Walter Gledstains and weaver Robert in Hawick (who was surely related). **William** (17th C.) resident of Ormiston (although it is unclear if this was the local one or not). His testament was recorded in 1687. **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1710 he was fined for fighting with William Hill (another weaver) in St. Mary's Kirk. They apparently scuffled before the service (probably over seating) then struck at each other during the sermon. He could be the William whose daughter Marion was baptised

in Hawick in 1692. It seems likely he was related to weaver Steven (also written 'Greensheils', 'Greenshells', 'Greenshels', 'Greenshiells', 'Greensheils', 'Greenshells', 'Greinsheills', 'Greinsheils' and variants).

Greenshiels (*green-sheelz*) *n.* former lands in Castleton Parish, south-west of Foulshiels and west of Redheugh. It was listed on a rental roll of c.1376 in the 'Quarterium de Ludne'. Thomas Armstrong was tenant there in 1535 when he was denounced as a rebel along with other Armstrongs. There are remains of a farmstead and related structures on both sides of the banks of Greenshiels Sike. There are old boundary dykes defining the lands, including a field system and some rig lines. The farmstead consisted of at least 4 separate buildings, plus turf huts. The farm appears to have been abandoned during the 17th century. Further up the burn, on the eastern side there are 3 shieling-huts and an enclosure (it is 'Greneschelis' in c.1376 and 1535 and marked 'Greensheels' on Blaeu's 1654 map; note that it is easy to confused with **Greens**, south of Newcastleton).

Greenshill (*greenz-hil*) *n.* farm in Ashkirk Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Rolls, when James Johnstone was farmer. It is probably related to **Grain Hill**.

Greenside (*green-sīd*) *n.* house on Main Street in Denholm, which held the Post Office in the 20th century, until 1966.

Greenside Bog see **Greenside Moss**

Greensidehaa (*green-sīd-haw, -hal*) *n.* Greensidehall, farm in the northern part of Wilton, reached along Greensidehall Road. Walter Cook was there in 1708 and Adam Easton was tenant in 1709. Robert Easton was there in 1725. Bessie Sanderson died there in 1750. John Cook was there in 1797. It was owned by the Scotts of Whitehaugh in the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1698 William Scott of Whitehaugh had a sasine for these (and other) lands, as heir to his father Walter. It was a tenanted farm belonging to the Scotts of Whitehaugh in the 18th century. John Ferguson is recorded there in 1797 and James Davidson in 1841. Robert and David Campbell were farmers in the 1860s (it is 'Greenside' in 1698m and 'Greensydehall' in 1725; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map of Roxburghshire).

Greensidehall Road (*green-sīd-hal-rōd*) *n.* road connecting Stirches Road with Greensidehall farm and the Heap Hills, the name being unofficial.

Greenside Moss (*green-sīd-mos*) *n.* former name for a boggy area near the eastern edge of the Common, roughly corresponding to where Acreknowe Reservoir was later formed. In 1734 it was one of the parts of the Common where the Town complained that the tenants of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs were encroaching. It was largely drained in 1788 (also called 'Greenside Bog', a name that appears in the 1767 description of the Common, and 'Girnside Bog', which is recorded in the 1788 Council records).

Green Sike (*green-sīk*) *n.* stream that joins the Hermitage Water to the east of the Castle. The White Dyke follows part of its course. There are also other boundary dykes, rig lines and remains of a mill-lade there.

Green Sike (*green-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising on the eastern slopes of Millstone Edge. Near where it joins the Hartsgarth Burn there are the remains of a shepherd's bothy, 2 or 3 shieling huts, a couple of sheep shelters and an enclosure.

Green Terrace (*green-te-ris*) *n.* street in the West End, very steep at its higher part. It was built in 1866, and named after Myreslawgreen. It contains the High Level Bar, and once also had a fish and chip shop.

Greenview (*green-vew*) *n.* house on Westside in Denholm.

greenwud (*green-wud*) *n., poet.* greenwood, a wood in leaf – 'For ilka beæst o' the greenwud is mine . . . ' [HSR], '. . . wharein a' the beæsts o' the greenwud do krawll furth' [HSR].

Greenwud (*green-wud*) *n.* Greenwood, former name for **Girnwood**, described as the lands of 'Greenwood and the Lyne' in several documents from the 15th to 17th centuries.

the Greenwud (*thu-green-wud*) *n.* the Greenwood, former name for a wood on the Wells estate. As factor of the estate, Archibald Jerdan described how 206 ash trees from there were cut and the timber sold in the second quarter of the 18th century.

Greenwud (*green-wud, -wood*) *n.* (Greenwood) **C.J.** (19th C.) made a drawing of the Tower Knowe and High Street around 1850. **Luke** (b.c.1844) son of Robert, he was a manufacturer who resided at Howlands. In 1867 he donated several foreign coins to the Museum, as well as parts of the old sycamore tree under which the freedom of the Canton of Grisons (in Switzerland) was sworn in 1424. He donated further coins in 1869, when he was recorded as a commission agent. He was Acting Father in 1891. He

married Euphemia Cranston. Their eldest daughter Mary married Dr. George Bannerman. Another daughter, Jessie, married William Oliver of Thornwood. **Robert** (1811–86) born in England, probably son of Luke and Betty of Rochdale. He was a textile designer and manufacturer in Hawick, partner in Greenwood, Watt & Co., with factory at Howland Mills. He came to Hawick in about 1833 (perhaps after making the acquaintance of John Wilson, who went to the Rochdale area to learn the trade of flannel weaving), later setting up his own business at Weensland Mill. He was said to be one of the first people to introduce power-looms to the mills of Hawick. He was also the first to use looms with 'rising boxes' (it is said that he solved one of the mechnical difficulties through the inspiration of a dream). In 1841 and 1851 he was recorded on the census as a woollen power-loom weaver, living at Weensland Mill Houses. He married Mary McBurnie, who was born in Cavers Parish. They had 9 children, including: Ann; Janet, who was mother of composer Francis George Scott; Elizabeth; Mary, who married Andrew Hall; Luke, tweed manufacturer; Grace; Jane Maria, mother of painter William Johnstone; Isabella (b.1855); and Robert Thomas (b.1858), draper. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) commission agent in Hawick. He lived at Roach Villa. He married a Furness (whose brother Robert Furness married Margaret, daughter of George Scott, mill furnisher).

Greenwud, Watt & Co. (*green-wud, waw'-in-kō*) *n.* Messrs. Greenwood, Watt & Co., tweed manufacturers. This partnership built Teviotdale Mills (Commercial Road) in 1877 and extended to build Howlands Mill on Victoria Road in the early 1880s. They moved out of Teviotdale Mills in 1888, and suffered during the manufacturing decline in the 1910s, eventually selling Howlands Mill to Sime, Williamson & Co.

the Green Wynd (*thu-green-wīnd*) *n.* former name for the road that led from the Loan towards Myreslawgreen and turned through what is now Morrison Place to join the river at the Coble Entry. It was originally part of the boundary of the area known as 'the Acre'. The land there was owned by Bailie Turnbull in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is clearly drawn on Wood's 1824 map. It was mistakenly labelled as what had been 'Westport Road' (Beaconsfield Terrace) on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map, and hence there is later confusion about whether Beaconsfield Terrace or Morrison Place is the 'Green Wynd' – 'There's just ae road to Heaven, and that's up the Green Wynd' [JD].

Greenwynd Fit (*green-wīnd-fi'*) *n.* former name for the bottom of the Green Wynd, corresponding roughly to the modern Buccleuch Place. The name is used on the 1841 census.

Greenwynd Heid (*green-wīnd-heed*) *n.* former name for the top of the Green Wynd, i.e. Morrison Place.

greet (*gree'*) *v.* to cry, weep, whinge, complain – 'there's nae need ti greet aboot eet', 'it's better that ee laugh than that A greet', 'O fair did we greet, a meikle did we say; We took but ae kiss, and we tore ourselves away . . . ' [CPM], 'Weel may ye greet, an', pale and wan, Hing doon your head' [JoHa], 'A' nature, greetin', sair doth mane Her mottl'd mantle frae her ta'en' [JoHa], '. . . she suddenly covered her face with her apron, and began to greet' [WNK], '. . . greetin' maye induur for ane nicht, but joye cums wi' the moornin' ' [HSR], '. . . an' greetin', an' grit murnin', Rachel greetin' for hir childer, an' wadna be comfortet, becaus they arna' [HSR], 'The dowie young lassie, she sits a' her lane, An' she greets to hersel' at the gloamin' fa' ' [JJ], 'When naves come prowling for meat And wale the best o' oor fare, We dinna sit doon and greet Lamenting in dull despair' [TK], 'Oo fair enjoyed eet, oo hed a guid greet' [BB], 'Hawick, Hawick, what ist aboot ee that makes grown men greet?' [??], '. . . And ilka maid in the mirky dark can greet her quiet lane' [JYH], '. . . How starving weans and ill-used wives were seen in every street, And rows and riots everywhere wad make even angels greet' [JCG], *n.* a cry, period of crying – 'she aye hed a wee greet when they sung Meda's Song', 'A little, wee creaturie, . . . coming straight for him, whyles gie'in a whink o' a greet' [HAST22??].

gree't (*gree'*) *pp., poet.* agreed – 'An' whan he had greet wi' the laborers for ane pennie a-day, he sendet them intill his vinyaird' [HSR] (see **'gree**).

greetie (*gree'-ee*) *n., arch.* a child's whimper or short cry – '. . . It was waefu' to hear his bit greetie' [JT].

greetin (*gree'-in*) *pres. part.* crying – 'ee're like a birthday caird, aye greetin', 'ee'll no be happy till ee're greetin', 'When leavin' country, glen, an' hame, An' a' his kin behind him greetin' ' [JS], *n.* a bout of crying, act of crying – '. . . the nearest of kin, be it wife, son or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting' [HAST1871].

greetin (*gree'-in*) *n.* a greeting, *arch.* salutation – '. . . William of Dowglas of Drumlangrig, greting in God' [SB1470], '. . . by the grace of God Kyng of Scottis, to our Schereff of Teuidale and

his deputis, greting: . . . ' [SB1500] (once common in the formal part of legal documents; there are several spelling variants).

the Greetin Denner (*thu-gree'-in-de-nur*) *n.* informal dinner of the Cornet and guests, taking place on the Saturday evening after the Flag has been returned. Prizes are presented to supporters who were successful in the races, and the attendees select a 'Hornet' who carries a 'besom'. It is a particularly poignant occasion for the Left-Hand Man, who is wearing the uniform for the last time. After the dinner the Principals and guests usually visit the Shows or go back up to the Moor to listen to the live bands. The last such dinner was held in the early 2000s, and now there is a more low-key gathering of the Big Eight and friends.

greetin-face (*gree'-in-fās*) *n.* a cry-baby, person who is inclined to weep or complain.

greetin-faced (*gree'-in-fāsd*) *adj.* inclined to weep or complain – 'there's nae point askin that greetin-faced auld devil'.

greetin match (*gree'-in-mach*) *n.* humorous description of a long period of crying, particularly amongst children – 'that'll end up in a right greetin match'.

Gregg (*greg*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Brown and their daughter Marie was baptised in 1678. The witnesses were William Scott and John Allan. **Shadrach** (18th C.) brazier in Hawick. His forename is quite unusual. He married Catherine Scott and their daughter Marie was baptised in Hawick in 1741. In 1743 he was 'Shadruch Greg' when he and his wife were banished from Hawick and the rest of Roxburghshire, for 'severall crimes such as stealing of cheese, clothes, tobacco, and picking of locks within the burgh'. If they returned they were to be imprisoned again 'for the space of one year, and to be scourged every month during the sd. year's imprisonment', which was a particularly harsh penalty (also written 'Greg').

Gregory's Mixtur (*gre-gu-reez-miks-tur*) *n.* widely prescribed drug of the 19th century, noted for its unpalatable taste, and named after Scottish medical professor James Gregory (1753–1821). It was actually a mixture of magnesium carbonate and powdered rhubarb and ginger. It was still used locally until about the 1920s, along with other remedies such as 'Parrish's chemical food' and ipecacuanha – 'Gregory's mixture. You know the stuff. Excellent for its purpose, of course, bit gritty . . . ' [DH].

Gregson (*greg-sin*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Cessford on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He also farmed at Whitchesters. In 1802 he bought the lands of East Fodderlee, which he sold to Charles Kerr of Abbotrule 4 years later.

grei (*grī*) *v., arch.* to agree – '. . . twae prood an towty countries 'at canna grei an are aye cuissen-oot' [ECS], 'But aa kept on at um And at last hei grei'd Wi' a smudge On a trip to sei the Forth Brig' [DH], '. . . And if wi' that ye dinna 'grei, Ye're tellin' whuds!' [DH] (cf. **'gree**).

Greig (*greg*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Edinburgh who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Helen Scott in Wilton in 1852.

gress (*gres*) *n.* grass – '. . . till the brae-face was traisselt an the gress ran reed wui bluid' [ECS], 'On the yin hand oov got the cows chowin gress and pumpin' a day . . . ' [We], '. . . Where the far gress seemed mair green' [WL], '. . . Lang gress wi' feathery tops that tickled my chin' [DH], '. . . An emmet ran up a blade o' gress And beis thrae the clover were hingin' ' [DH], 'There's a sayin aboot Colin, if there's twae blades o gress thegither, hei'll try in hev a gallop on eet' [IA].

gress-cutter (*gres-ku'-ur*) *n.* a grass-cutter, lawn-mower.

gress-hopper (*gres-ho-pur*) *n.* a grass-hopper – 'There were butterflies to chase, gress-hoppers chirred' [DH].

Gressland (*gres-lawnd*) *n.* former name for a piece of pasture in Minto. It was mentioned in 1683, along with other lands inherited by Gilbert Eliott from his father Archibald of Craigend. In 1694 when Minto was inherited by Gideon Scott of Highchester, son of the Earl of Tarras, it came along with Craigend as 'a piece of pasture, lie grassland' and was part of the demesne lands of Minto.

gress-mail (*gres-māl*) *n., arch.* payment for pasturage – '. . . and when he had soums from these tenants, they paid the deponent the same grass-mail or wages, as other strangers' [DCW1765], 'Grass-mail of cattle belonging to the burgesses, sent to pasture on the common muir, called cattle stent, £50 13s 0d' [BR1836].

gress-pile (*gres-pīl*) *n., arch.* a blade of grass – 'The very grass-piles love to share The pressure of her feet' [HSR].

gressum (*gre-sum*) *n., arch.* an anticipation of rent, sum paid by a tenant farmer on taking up a lease – '. . . with ony of my landis, heretageis, takkis, stedingis, houssis, places, mylnis, woddis, fischeingis, offices, cornes, cattel, insicht,

airschipe gudis, mailis, fermes, victualis, gressumes, annuellis, cainis and vthiris gudis and geir . . . ' [SB1569].

gressy (*gre-see*) *adj.* grassy – '. . . in a weide, weel-wuddeet howe wui gressy haughlands an trei-cled glens' [ECS], '. . . and buttercups, and cranesbill and vetch on the gressy verge o the white simmer road . . . ' [DH].

gret (*gre'*) *pp.* cried, wept – '. . . The picture o' a mither's pet, Wha wrought like mad, an' never gret' [JoHa] (cf. the less common **grat**).

the Gretel (*thu-gre'-ul*) *n.* pub at 13 Teviot Crescent, at the bottom of Baker Street. It was formerly known as 'the Beach' and 'Wullie Cook's'. It was redeveloped in 2004/5 to provide a restaurant upstairs.

Grethmansteed (*greth-mun-steed*) *n.* former lands in the northern part of Liddesdale, recorded under the heading 'Quarterium de Ermyldoune' in a c.1376 rental roll. It is listed as 'Grethmanstede', with a value of 14 shillings.

Gretna Green (*gre'-na, gret-na*) *n.* town in Dumfries & Galloway, just north of the Border on the M74. It is famous as a destination for English elopers looking for a quick marriage. Although the laws changed in 1856, the area has remained popular for weddings. Technically 'Gretna Green' is the green between Gretna and Springfield, the early location for the 'parson'. Population (1991) 3,149.

gretten (*gre'-in*) *pp.* cried – 'seeminly she'd gretten aa night' (past participle of **greet**; cf. the less common **grutten**).

grevel (*gre-vul*) *n., poet.* gravel – '. . . And aye the whun, Wi mortar mixed wi Tei'ot grevel – sma, sma stanes . . . ' [DH].

Grevysteed (*gre-vee-steed*) *n.* possible name for lands in upper Liddesdale, recorded in the c.1376 rental roll as '. . . Grevystede' in the area known as Ermildon. It had a value of 16 shillings and 8 pence.

grew (*grew*) *n., arch.* a greyhound – 'A large black grew (greyhound) came running with its mouth covered with foam . . . ' [EM1820], 'The black grew-dog an' me could tell another way o' the story' [JTe], 'An' bless the worthy guid Buccleu', Wi' rowth o' grace – he's lands enew; Bless every hunter – every grewe In his possession' [RDW] (also written 'grewe').

grewn (*groon*) *pp.* grown – 'mei, ee henni hauf grewn', 'wait till ee're grewn up' – '. . . bit by the time the Common Ridin was nearly passed, an hei was tellin the story, it hed grewn airms an legs' [IA] (pronounced with a long *oo* sound.

grey (*grā*) *adj., arch.* twilight, said of partial light even when not grey in colour – 'It was gettin' grey daylicht' [GW], 'It was duist grey derk' [GW].

grey (*grā*) *adj., arch.* containing rye or perhaps oats (said of bread) – 'A'll duist heh a hapney scone an a penny gray rowe' [ECS], ' 'Skinny' or 'grey' – ee even got a choice: Succulent dauds o lestic-sided dough' [DH] (also written 'gray').

Grey (*grā*) *n.* **Charles** (1764–1845) Earl Grey, he was called Viscount Howick in his younger days. He became Prime Minister. Heavily involved with electoral reform, a reception was given to him by his supporters in Edinburgh in 1834, including an address from the inhabitants of Hawick. He is also associated with Earl Grey tea. **Henry** (c.1515–54) 3rd Marquess of Dorset and 1st Duke of Suffolk, son of Thomas. He may have been involved in the English raids of 1547, in which lands around Hawick were burned. In 1550 he was appointed Lord Warden, General of the English Marches. His 2nd wife was the daughter of Mary Tudor and he was the father of Lady Jane Grey. He was beheaded for his involvement in the conspiracy to put Jane Grey on the throne. **Henry George** 3rd Earl Grey (1802–94), eldest son of Prime Minister Charles, he was known as Viscount Howick until the death of his father in 1845. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. Howick, the suburb of Auckland in new Zealand, is named after him. **Thomas** (1477–1530) 2nd Marquess of Dorset. He was 3rd son and heir of Thomas, 1st Marquess. He was a nephew of Elizabeth of York, Henry VII's Queen. He was a royal courtier, and fell in and out of favour. He led an unsuccessful expedition to Aquitaine in France in 1512. In 1523 he was appointed Warden of the Eastern and Middle Marches and took part in raids into the Scottish Borders, his men being credited with burning several places, including the town of Hallrule. He was also appointed Lord Warden of the Marches. He married Eleanor St. John and Margaret Wotton. He was succeeded by his son Henry, 1st Duke of Suffolk. **William** 13th Lord Grey of Wilton (d.1562) head of the Somerset family holding that other 'Wilton' barony. He won fame in France, then was one of the English leaders at Pinkie in 1547. There he was injured by a pike in the face, but recovered and was knighted at Berwick. After that he was sent to quell resistance in the Scottish Borders, being appointed Governor of Berwick and Warden of the East Marches. In 1548 he led an advance to Haddington, which was taken

and fortified. He had a garrison of soldiers in Hawick and neighbouring towns in 1549. His troops ravaged Teviotdale after they failed to take Hume Castle. He was afterwards in charge of subduing rebellions in England and was involved with trying to put Lady Jane Grey on the English throne. Pardoned, he then served in France and later returned to the Scottish Border, being appointed in 1559 as Warden of the Middle Marches, as well as Governor of Berwick and Warden of Tynedale and Redesdale. He was General in the English army in 1560 when there was an unsuccessful attempt to capture Leith. He remained Warden of the East Marches and Governor of Berwick until his death. He married Lady Mary Somerset of Worcester and was succeeded by his son Arthur (see also **Gray**).

the Grey Friars see **Jethart Greyfriars**

grey-hen (*grā-hen*) *n.* female black grouse – 'The tops of the Mountains have good store of Moor Fowls, and in some places, the black Cock and gray Hen, which is a large and delicate kind of fowl' [MGC1680], 'Are we callants nesting in wold or wood That ye harry some late-hatched grey-hen's brood?' [WHO], 'I see the white clouds hover Above Blackandro's crest; I see the heath-bush cover The grey-hen's simple nest' [WHO] (also written 'greyhen').

Grey Hill Bog (*grā-hil-bōg*) *n.* former name for a boggy area within Wilton Common, adjacent to Drinkstone farm and west of Inner Grey Hill and Outer Grey Hill – 'The moss called the Grayhill-bog, lies within what is called the head room of Drinkston' [DCW1765].

greyhoond (*grā-hoond*) *n.* a greyhound – 'is that a greyhoond or a whuppet?', '... this micht be ane o' the gentry folk takin' a munelicht walk wi' his greyhoond' [BCM1880].

greyhoonds (*grā-hoondz*) *n.* the gambling sport of greyhound racing, also known as 'the Dogs'. A race-track used to be at the Target Hills, adjacent to the former 'Target Field'. It opened in early 1939, amid much controversy and had races for the next 28 years. There was also greyhound racing at Albert Park in the 1980s and 90s.

Grey Mare's Sike (*grā-mārz-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Windburgh Hill in Hobkirk Parish and flows roughly westwards to meet Rope Sike.

the Grey Mare's Tail (*thu-grā-mārz-tāl*) *n.* dramatic waterfall near St. Mary's Loch, with water plunging over 300 feet in a series of falls.

Grey Pen (*grā-pen*) *n.* hill that is the north-eastern spur of Skelfhill Pen, reaching a height of 489 m. It is interesting that it also has the 'Pen' part to its name.

Greystanehaugh (*grā-stin-hawch*) *n.* former house and farm on the south side of the Hermitage Water, at the base of what is now marked as Greystone hill, to the east of Dinlees. Gavin Nixon was tenant there in 1694. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it covered 120 acres, bounded by Toftholm and Dinlees Graystone Wood is recorded there on the modern Ordnance Survey map, but there is no sign of the house shown on the 1718 map (it is 'Graystonhaugh' in 1694; it is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map as 'Graistounhauch' and 'Graystanhaugh', on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Graystonhaugh' and on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Graystanhaugh').

Greystane Hill (*grā-stān-hil*) *n.* hill on the south side of the Hermitage Water, south-east of Dinlees. The east side has an old building and a quarry, while the south-eastern flank has an ancient cairn and a standing stone. The farm of Greystanehaugh was once near there.

Greystane Wud (*grā-stin-wud*) *n.* wooded area on the south side of the Hermitage Water, where the farm of Greystanehaugh was located (its is 'Graystone Wood' on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

greywacke (*grā-wawk*) *n.* a type of coarse, dark grey sandstone containing grains of quartz and feldspar together with shale and other rock fragments. It was predominantly laid down in the Silurian Era, about 400 million years ago. It is the dominant rock of the Southern Uplands, and was formerly much used as a local building material (from the German 'Grauwacke').

the Grey Wether (*thu-grā-we-thur*) *n.* standing stone near the farm of Meikledale in the Ewes valley. The stone has fallen over, but is still visible.

griefit (*gree-fee', -fi'*) *pp., arch.* grieved – 'Fortie yeers lang was I greifet wi' this ganæratian ...' [HSR], 'I saw the transgressers, an' was greifet; becaus thaye keepetna thy wurd' [HSR] (there are spelling variations).

Grier (*greer*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) solicitor in Hawick who was one of the first members of the Golf Club Committee in 1878, and also an early player of tennis in the town.

Grierson (*greer-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1812/3–93) born in Kirkton Parish, son of William. He was a baker listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and based at about 32 High Street, according to the 1841

census. He married Elizabeth ('Betsey') Turnbull in 1834, and they had daughters Ann and Helen; she died in 1849. In 1851 he was a corn dealer at about 10 High Street. He was a widower by then, living with his 2 daughters. He was listed as a corn dealer on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He appears to have been absent for the 1861 census, when Anne and Helen were still at 10 High Street. In 1851 he secondly married Josephina Wilson. He is recorded as Governor of Hawick Combination Poorhouse in the 1871 and 1881 censuses. His wife was matron in the Poorhouse, and his daughter Ellen (or Helen) was assistant matron. **Andrew** (b.1706) born in Ashkirk, he was son of John and Margaret Wight. He married Margaret Scott in Ashkirk Parish in 1725. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish and then Bowden. He married Jean Brown. Their children included: Jean (b.1781); Joan (b.1783); and Andrew (b.c.1790), who emigrated and is buried in Maryland. Other children may have been John, Robert and Margaret. He is said to have died when only 40 years old. **Andrew** (b.1826/7) son of baker Robert. He was farmer at Whitchesters and baker at 10 High Street. He was listed as a High Street baker in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Margaret Scott. Their children included: Agnes Scott (b.1865); Robert (b.1867); Elizabeth Wilson (b.1870); and Jessie Beatrice (b.1872). **Elizabeth Wilson** (b.1870) daughter of Andrew, farmer of Whitchesters. She lived at Whitchesters. She was author of several books for young people, mainly with a Scottish or religious theme, including: 'Children's Tales from Scottish Ballads' (1906, reprinted several times); 'Scotland' (1907); 'Vivian's Lesson' (1907, with Hilda Cowham); 'The Children's Book of Celtic Stories' (1908); 'The Children's Book of English Ministers' (1909); 'The Scottish Fairy Book' (1910); 'Life of St. Paul for Young People' (1911); 'Sir Walter Scott' (1913); 'The Book of Edinburgh for Young People' (1914); and 'Our Scottish Heritage: a Simple History of the Scottish Church' (1917). **George** (b.1794/5) born in St. Boswells, he was a tea dealer at Howdenburn in 1861. He married Elizabeth Baker. They had a son Andrew (b.1827). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isabel Tinlin in 1758 and their children included: Ann (b.1760); Andrew (b.1766); and John (b.1772), who married Margaret Wight. The witnesses in 1766 were weaver Robert Tinlin (possibly his brother-in-law) and James Taylor. He may be the John, son of Andrew and Margaret Scott who was born in Bowden in 1733. **John** (18th/19th C.) son of John and Isabel Tinlin. In 1799 he married Margaret Wight, the marriage rcorded in both Roberton and Ettrick Parishes. Their children included Walter, Isabel, John, Effie, Andrew and Charles P. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in 'Clairlaw' (presumably Clarilaw, but probably the one in Bowden Parish). He is recorded in 1684 when his servant William Roberton was among the Roxburghshire men on a list of fugitive Covenanters. He may be the tenant of Clarilaw called Grierson who married Isobel, daughter of John Sibbald of Bowden Parish. There were many Griersons in Bowden Parish at this time. **Robert** (1759/60–1825) tenant of Whitlaw. He married Agnes Scott. Their children included: Robert (d.1819), who was a baker in Hawick. He is buried at Bowden. **Robert** (1791–1849) baker at 10 High Street. His widow died in 1857. He later farmed at Whitchesters (John Campbell taking over the bakery) and was known for being a great dog lover, especially of Dandie Dinmonts. He was a teetotaller and member of the Evangelical Union Church. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories for Hawick. He is on the 1841 census with his wife Elizabeth (1800–57). Their children included: Andrew, who farmed at Whitchesters; Beatrix or Beatrice, who married manufacturer Thomas Laidlaw; and John. **Robert** (b.1809) christened in Kirkton and possibly born in Hawick, he was son of William and Helen Small, brother of Adam. He married Janet, daughter of James Usher, S.S.C., grand-daughter of John of Toftfield. They emigrated to Canada where he was a farmer and teacher. He was the first teacher in Leith, Ontario and in the 1850s was a Magistrate in Sydenham Township. He called his own farm in Ontario Effledge. It was said that he resembled portraits of the Duke of Wellington. He died without children. **Robert** (19th C.) son of Robert. He was baker at 10 High Street, before taking over Whitchesters farm in 1861. **Thomas** (b.1827) son of William, the tenant farmer at Effledge. He was cousin of the farmers at Whitchesters and his sister Elizabeth married builder Robert Hobkirk. He farmed at Effledge in the 1860s and then at Braidhaugh in the Rule valley. In 1868 he was recorded as farmer at Braidhaugh along with Walter Telfer. He later lived at 'the Birks' in Hawick and became a sales agent for Cunningham and Company. He married a daughter of farmer John Telfer and they had a daughter who married. **William** (18th C.)

farmer at Whitmuir according to the 1789–1791 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (b.1785/6) born in Ashkirk Parish, he was tenant farmer at Effledge in at least the 1840s and 50s. In 1851 he was recorded as farmer there of 250 acres, employing 5 labourers. He probably married Helen ('Nelly') Small in Ancrum Parish in 1808. In 1825 he married (probably secondly) Elizabeth ('Betty') Little. His children included: Robert (b.1809); William; Helen (b.1826); Thomas (b.1827), who took over as farmer at Effledge; Elizabeth (b.1830); Margaret (b.1834); Agnes; Isabella (b.1836); Isobel (b.1839); Margaret (b.1841).

grieve (*greev*) *n., arch.* a farm manager or overseer – 'In harvest time John Lunn was, during all my time, grieve to tge shearers of Tamson o' Bewlie' [BM1898].

Grieve (*greev*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) listed as 'Adam Greife serwand in the brewhouse' in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott. It is unclear whether he was from the Hawick area, like many others recorded there. **Agnes** nee Hardie (b.1815/6) resident at Hermitage Schoolhouse. She married farm worker John, and they were living at Brox in 1841. She was already a widow by 1851, and listed as a grocer in 1861. Her children included John, Agnes, Adam and Thomas. **Alexander** (1826–68) born in Jedburgh, son of Michael and Rachel Scott. In 1853 he married Elizabeth Young Rutherford, daughter of Barbara Potts Young and possibly a Mr. Rutherford; she died in 1914, aged 77. The couple lived in Hawick for several years, then moved to Jedburgh, where he was foreman at Allars Mill. He was mill foreman living at Ladhope (near Galashiels) when he died. Their children were: Barbara (1853–1927), who died unmarried; Rachel (b.1855), who married railway guard James Mathieson; Michael (b.1858); Elizabeth (b.1861), who married stone mason James Russell; and Alexander (1868–26). His widow moved back to Hawick. He donated some coins to the Archæological Society in 1858. **Alexander** (1868–1926) born in Hawick, he was son of Galashiels mill foreman Alexander and Elizabeth Young. He was born after his father's early death. His uncle was Walter from Hawick. He was an actuary with the Hawick Savings Bank and manager of the Hawick Heritable Investment Bank, Ltd. He died unmarried and left several gits to the town. **Andrew** (b.1821/2) seed merchant in the Cross Wynd in 1851. His wife was Janet and their children included James. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) resident of Caerlenrig in 1618. Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down 60 alder trees from his lands of Gorrenberry, with other men from upper Teviotdale (including Robert in Lymiecleuch) also being accused of stealing timber. He was ordered by the Privy Council to pay the Laird of Buccleuch £40. **Archibald** (c.1775–1852) son of Walter and Janet Grieve. His father farmed at Easter Alemoor, Hangingshaw and also Perthshire, where he was born. He married Agnes Stephenson in Yarrow Parish in 1811. He died in Ohio, U.S.A. **Arthur Charles** (1876–93) 3rd son of Charles John of Branxholme Park. He served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy. He was on the H.M.S. Victoria off Tripoli when it collided with H.M.S. Camperdown during manoeuvers. Only 202 of the 718 men were rescued, and he himself drowned, with his older brother William Herbert on the nearby 'Nile' witnessing the whole thing. He and his brother have a memorial plaque in St. Cuthbert's Church. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He could be the labourer who married Margaret Oliver and whose son William died in 1872. **Charles John** (1841–1915) farmer at Branxholme Park, like his father. His twin brother James Alexander died at a young age. He was son of William and Eliza Anne Gordon. He received an LL.B. from Cambridge University in 1866. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1878. He was a church warden at St. Cuthbert's and became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1898. In 1870 he married Elizabeth (1842–1914), 2nd daughter of Charles Alleyne Willing. Their children were: Amy Francis (b.1871); James Wyndham Alleyne (1872–1939); Mary Evelyn (1873–1923); William Herbert (1874–1908), who died in a naval explosion in Queensferry; Arthur Charles (1875–93), who went down with the flag-ship 'Victoria' aged 17; Betha Helen (1877–1937); Marion Catherine (b.1878); Christina (1879–1945); Dorothy Forster (b.1881); Charles Walter (1882–1929); Alexander Norman (1884–1920); Margaret Bruce (b.1885); and Nigel Gordon (b.1889). **Charles Walter** (1882–1929) farmer of Branxholme Park, son of Charles John, he was educated at Glenalmond School. He was President of Teviotdale Farmers' Club and served in WWI as Squadron Sergeant-Major in the Lothians and Borders Horse. He was also a Church Warden at St. Cuthbert's. He later lived at Westerdykes. He married a daughter of Thomas Anderson Laing. He was Acting Father in 1919, the

first Common Riding after the war. **Christian** nee Brydon (1784/5–1854) from Ettrick Parish, she married Walter J. of Langwell. After his death she moved into Hawick. In 1851 she was an 'Annuitant' living at about 12 Buccleuch Street, and in Slater's 1852 directory she is listed among the local gentry there. **Christopher** (b.c.1770s) resident at Slaidhills in about 1824, along with one of his sons. His son William was born in Teviothead in 1804 and he had at least one other son. Probably the same Christopher was servant at Shankend according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish and shepherd at Shankend on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the shepherd who was at Ashybank in 1841, with his wife Margaret and children (or grandchildren) Elspeth and Margaret. **Christopher Murray** real name of **Hugh MacDiarmid**. **David** (1788–1856) son of shepherd Robert and brother of Hawick slater Walter. He was born when his parents were living at Greensidehall. In 1820 he married Maragret Murray in Selkirk. He had his own slater's and glazier's business in Selkirk. He died of cancer of the ear and was buried at Ashkirk. **Elliot** (c.1777–1858) born in Fortingall, Perth son of local farmer Walter and Janet Grieve. He was thus related to both the Colterscleuch and Deanburnhaugh branches of the family. He farmed at Huntly in Yarrow. In 1826 he married Harriet Turnbull (d.1857), recorded in Yarrow Parish; she died in 1857, aged 67. Their children included: Walter (b.1828/9); and Janet (of Jessie, 1832–77), who married Robert Grieve, tenant in Over Huntly. He was at Lower Huntly in 1841 and Outer Huntly in 1851. He died at Over Huntly and is buried at Borthwick Waas, where the gravestone appeared to say he died in 1852, aged 75. **Elliot** (c.1784–1874) son of John and Elizabeth Paisley. His children were born in Castleton parish, some of them at Blinkbonny. He married Janet Elliot (c.1777–1825) and their children were: Elizabeth (Lizzie, 1812–1907), who married Edward Dun; John (1806–38); Janet (1808–1906), who married Ninian Elliot; Sameul (b.1808), who probably died young; William Elliot (1810–80); Christian (or Catherine, b.1814), who married George Laidlaw; and Elliot (b.1816) and Ninian (b.1818), who died in infancy. The family emigrated to Canada, and lived in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ontario. He secondly married Jane Baty. **George** (18th C.) married Christian Wilkie in Hobkirk Parish in 1730. **George** of Easter Swanshiel (b.1731) buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. He probably acquired his farm from the Turnbulls who had owned it earlier, perhaps through being related. The session register says his funeral had use of the 'new plush moarcloth'. He was succeeded by James, probably his brother. **George** (1779–1841) eldest son of John and Isabella Turnbull. His father farmed at Craik and Hoscote. He was christened in Roberton Parish. He inherited Craik, as well as Outerside and Meadshaw. He is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 work horses at 'Creak', as well as 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Craik in 1797. He farmed along with his brother Walter until the collapse of the wool market around 1817. He is also said to have farmed as Creich in Sutherland, but it is unclear if this is an error for 'Craik'. He moved to Edinburgh and in 1832 emigrated to Quebec, Canada with his family. In about 1809 he married Minto (b.1790), daughter of William Bell and Markie Minto. His children were: Marky Minto (1810–46), who married Charles M. Murray; Isabella (1812–1901), who married John William Schneider; Jessie (b.1814); John, who died young after wandering off in the winter; William Bell (1818–85), who married Elizabeth Fairbairn; and another John (b.1820), who married Nancy Sweet. He is buried in Montreal. **George** (1801–49) son of William and Jean Manuel, he was born in Lilliesleaf. He was toll-keeper at Hawick's Eastern Toll at the time of the 1841 census, moving to the North (or Dovemount) Toll Bar later. He married Margaret Lambert in Lilliesleaf in 1828, and she was the sole toll-keeper by the 1851 census. Their children included William (b.1831), James (b.1833), Isabella (b.1835) and Jeanie Manuel (or 'Jane', b.1837/8). **George** (b.1818/9) from Ettrick Parish, he was farmer at West Buccleuch. He was listed as a 'Stock Farmer' there in 1861. In 1868 he was recorded as farmer at Buccleuch and Ramseycleuch. **George** (1868–1960) son of James, farmer at West Buccleuch, where he himself was farmer later. He was born in Innerleithen and his mother was Christina Glendinning. He married Violet Glendinning, who died at Drinkstone farm in 1962, aged 76. They had daughters Williamena Mary Forster and Jean. He is buried at Ettrick. **Gideon** (18th C.) son of Walter in Colterscleuch. He married Isabel Laidlaw. Their children were: Walter (b.1742); and Margaret (b.1744). **Gideon** (b.1737) son of Walter and Jean Murray, he was born in Wilton. He married Betty Ruecastle in Hawick in 1761 and their children included: Walter (b.1761); John (b.1763); and William (b.1767). He is probably

the Gideon, who was one of 2 young men carried off from the Auld Brig during the great flood of 1767. It was said that he and another man named Waugh (probably Walter) mocked shoemaker Thomas Weens for placing divots at his door to keep back the floodwaters, with him saying 'Ye'll no hae muckle fash in gettin your leather steepit the day Tam'; Weens replied 'Take tent or ye'll maybe get ye're ain hides steepit', and indeed within quarter of an hour they were both dead. **Gilbert** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Castleweary according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. William was also listed in the same place and so probably his brother, as well as Thomas, who was there in 1797. **Hugh** (18th C.) 'gauger' or exciseman in Hawick. In a baptismal record of 1789 he is recorded as 'Officer of Excise'. He is probably the supervisor of the excisemen who was tricked by Wat Inglis with an empty cask hidden in a deep pool in the Slitrig. He is probably the Hugh who witnessed a baptism for Joseph Henderson in 1794. A story is told of how he accosted Thomas Haliburton (mason from Newbigging) in Kelso, with horses laden with gin; Haliburton felled him with one blow, and when they met on the Square th following day, he asked if Haliburton had been the man who felled him, which Haliburton denied, saying 'aw wadna hurt you, Hugh, ma man, take ma word on that'. He married Helen Walker and their children, mostly baptised in Hawick, included: Margaret (b.1779); Elizabeth (b.1780), baptised in Kelso; John (b.1787); Walter (b.1789); James (b.1791); and Helen (b.1796). In 1789 the witnesses were tanner John Elliot and merchant James Dickson. His son William died in Hawick in 1797. **Isabella** nee Laidlaw (1764–1857) daughter of David Laidlaw from Highchesters. In 1785 she married Robert, shepherd at Harden, Heap, Todshaw, Greensidehall, etc. She had at least 7 children and died aged almost 93. **James** (16th C.) possibly from the Selkirk area. Along with Patrick Murray of Falahill and 'Sanders' Murray, he owed payment to the King, which in 1539 resulted in these 3 men giving 289 sheep to Robert Scott of Howpasley and Ninian Anderson. described about 1580 as factor to the Countess of **James** (16th C.) described about 1580 as factor to the Countess of Bothwell, i.e. Margaret Douglas, widow of Walter Scott of Branxholme. This may have been at Milsington. He is said to have been the ancestor of Walter, first known Grieve tenant of Branxholme Park, as well as the Grieves who farmed Commonside. It is unclear if he was an original 'grieve', however, a family tradition says that the local family was descended from the McGregor Clan. **James** (d.bef. 1621) recorded as 'in Bowmanehill', which may be 'Bowanhill' near Teviothead. He was foreman of the jury in 1612 which heard the case involving the death of Jock Elliot while imprisoned in the steeple of Hawick Kirk. His son William inherited his lands of Brotherton in 1619, when he was 'in Bowinhill'. He was deceased by 1621 when his son William complained that Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst had broken an agreement with his father and owed him £40. **James** (17th C.) married Margaret Laidlaw in Hawick in 1648. Their son James was born the following year, and could have been James of Commonside. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1650. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Telfer and their son Archibald was baptised in 1655. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Beatrix Gledstains and their son John was born in 1670. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Hyndhope (but it is unclear which one). The will of his wife Isobel Anderson is recorded in 1681. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Buccleuch farm. In about 1785 he was summoned before the Circuit Court in Peebles for being a Covenanter. Threatened with the loss of his farm and livelihood he weakened and agreed to take 'the Test'. However, later a group of Covenanters met secretly near his farm, as a result of which he was arrested and fined 12,000 merks. After the Revolution he returned as tenant at Buccleuch and his descendants farmed there for long afterwards. He could be the James whose children, baptised in Ettrick Parish, included an unnamed child (b.1695), Adam (b.1697), Thomas (b.1698) and John (b.1701). **James** (17th C.) tenant for the Duchess of Buccleuch at Linhope in the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Jameses. He is mentioned in Scott of Satchells 'postral: 'As for John Grieve in Garwold, He keeps both Board and Bed, So doth James Grieve in Lennup, And the Grieves on Commonside'; and 'Whereof James Grieve Lenup he was one, Which I have dedicated unto your Worships hand, You know him well to be an honest man, And is a just and harmless Shepherd Swain'. Scott describes his generosity to 'the needy, as they pass him by'. **James** (17th C.) shepherd at Priesthaugh in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Ruletown in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax

rolls. He paid tax on 4 hearths there 'for himself & cottars'. **James** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Hassendean Mains. **James** 'Wester James' (17th/18th C.) tenant in Commonside. He is probably the James in Commonside who is mentioned by Walter Scott of Satchells in 1688. He was listed at Commonside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he paid tax for 2 hearths. He witnessed baptisms in 1699 for James Anderson in Ramsaycleuchbun and in 1704 for Robert Rodger in Whitchesters. He may also be the James in Commonside who witnessed a baptism for John Scott in Dryden in 1706. Note there are (at least) 2 contemporary James Grieves associated with Commonside, making it difficult to distinguish him. They were 'the two James Grieves tenants in Commonside' who witnessed a baptism in 1711 for John Nichol, herd in Lairhope. He married Janet Elliot in Hawick Parish. Their children included: Helen (b.1700), who married John Anderson in 1723; Elspeth (b.1701), who in 1720 married William Grieve, probably a cousin, and had a daughter Joan, who married Dr. James Mounsey; James (b.1703), who became a doctor in Russia; and John (b.1705), who appears to have died young. The witnesses in 1700 were a different James (perhaps 'Easter') and William Waugh. In the 1705 baptism record he is 'distincionis causa called Wester James', and the witnesses were Adam Elliot in Lymiecleuch and Thomas Pringle in Cavers. He could be the same as the James in Commonside who died in 1712. **James** (1669–1712) younger son of William, farmer in Commonside. If he really died in 1712 (as appears on the gravestone in Borthwick Waas), then another James Grieve must have taken over from him as tenant of Commonside. His son William was farmer at Colterscleuch and Southfield. He could be the James 'easter in Commonside' who in 1708 (along with Walter in Branxholme Park) witnessed a baptism for James Laidlaw, cottar in Branxholme Park; he was probably 'Easter' to distinguish him from 'Wester James'. They were 'the two James Grieves tenants in Commonside' who witnessed a baptism in 1711 for John Nichol, herd in Lairhope. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their son James was baptised in 1700. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Grieve in Hawick in 1708. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Commonside. His family had farmed there for many years. However, he appears to be different from the earlier James, who died in 1712. The rental records for 'Teviotdale Head' mention James senior and junior in Commonside in the period 1715–18. He is mentioned in a marriage record of 1720 for his servant at Commonside, Agnes Falside. He retired about 1724, after which the lease of Commonside was taken by Walter Scott, later of Wauchope. He became an elder of Hawick Kirk in 1723. In 1723 he also informed the Session about the 'Fiftie merks, left in legacie by Margaret Grieve, his aunt' (this may suggest that they were both children of Walter of Branxholme Park). Either he or perhaps his father was the James who 'mortified' 100 'merks' for the poor of Hawick Parish, this being given out (mainly to those from the country parts) in 1715. He could be James who witnessed baptisms for William Hislop in 1721 and for Walter Scott in Newbigging and for William Coltart, servant in Commonside, in 1722. He could have been the James who married Beatrix Gledstains in Hawick in about 1669. He could have been the James born to James and Margaret in Hawick in 1649 or the son of John and Beatrix Gledstains born in Hawick in 1646. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Jackson and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1714. Perhaps the same James witnessed a baptism for John Robison in 1694. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Armstrong and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included Helen (b.1701), with witnesses smith John Scott and glover John Hart. He may be the tenant at Drinkstone in 1711 whose son Robert was baptised in Wilton Parish, with witnesses Robert Scott in Drinkstone and Robert Scott of Coldhouse. He may be the James in Drinkstone who witnessed a baptism for Robert in Fenwick in 1714. He may be the James who witnessed a Wilton baptism in 1721. James (b.1713) may also have been his child. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Teindside, where he was recorded in 1700 and 1710. He married Isobel Grieve and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: James (b.1700); and Isobel (b.1710). The witnesses in 1700 were Adam Elliot of Arkleton and Robert Scott in Drinkstone and in 1709 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Adam Elliot of Arkleton. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Grieve and their children included: Margaret (b.1709); and Jean and Elspeth (b.1724). It is possible this is the same man as the tenant in Commonside married to Isobel Grieve. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Todshawhaugh

in 1714, 1716, 1718 and 1723. In 1714 his servant James Leithead got married. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for John Dickson, workman at Branxholme. Also in 1718 his servant Marion Laidlaw got married in Hawick. Perhaps the same James was at Outerside in 1718 and Eilrig in 1722. His children probably included (although there could be 2 families here): William (b.1711); Robert (b.1713); Helen (b.1716); William (again, b.1718); Agnes (b.1719); James (b.1722); Janet (b.1723); and James (again, b.1726). **James** of Easter Swanshiel (d.1733) probably brother of George, who was Laird before him. However, he only held the lands for a couple of years after his brother. He is buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. After his death Easter Swanshiel was sold and annexed to Wolfelee. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in 'Ridge', i.e. Caerlenrig. He married Janet Wilson and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1720. He could be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (1684–1781) son of Walter and Blanche Borthwick. Like his father, he was tenant farmer at Branxholme Park, as well as Todshawhaugh. He is probably the James who is recorded being in arrears for the rent of Todshawhaugh in the period 1712–18. The 'servitrix' to his children, Dorothy MacVittie, was married in 1721. In 1734 he is probably the James who witnessed the baptism of Gilbert Elliot (his grandson) in Hawick. He is recorded as tenant at Todshawhaugh in 1735. He re-leased Todshawhaugh from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744, but was recorded being in arrears shortly afterwards. He is recorded in a farming record of Robert Elliot (in Hermitage) in 1749. In 1751 he was renting 'Whelmes' as well as Todshawhaugh. There are letters of his to Scott of Harden in the 1760s in the National Archives. He was probably the James in 'Branxholm-Park' listed as a subscriber to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), presumably signing up years before it was published. In 1707 in Hawick Parish he married Helen, daughter of John Laing of Westerkirk. His children included: Walter (1710–99), baptised in Roberton, the eldest son, who succeeded as tenant in Branxholme Park; Robert (1725–83), who married Jean Curle; William (1726–86), tenant in Southfield; James (1737–73), who married Janet, daughter of William Scott of Woll; Jane, who married Capt. John Elliot of Southfield and Brugh, probably baptised in Roberton in 1708; Anne (b.1721), baptised in Roberton; Margaret; and Fanny. James (b.1726), son of James in Todshawhaugh, baptised in Roberton Parish, also seems likely to be his child (even if the dates clash with those of other children). If James really was born in 1737, then this suggests he was married twice. He and several of his family are buried at Borthwick Waas. His wife is probably the 'Mrs Grieve Todziehaugh' who witnessed a baptism in 1757 for a child of Walter in Branxholme Park (her son). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1712. **James** in Commonside (c.1694–1772) eldest son of Walter in Colterscleuch. In 1722 he could be the James of Commonside who, along with Robert Elliot of Caerlenrig and Robert Scott of Skelfhill petitioned the Presbytery for a preacher and meeting house in their district. In 1722 he married Helen (1702–84), daughter of Gilbert Elliot of Brugh and Agnes Turnbull, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Kirkton Parishes; she died at Broadlee in 1784, aged 84, and is buried at Borthwick Waas. As well as Commonside, he also farmed at Soudenrig and Over Huntly. In 1723 he was at Soudenrig and in 1724 was recorded being in Braidhaugh. He was at Southdeanrig again in 1726, 1733 and 1735. The following children (baptised in Cavers Parish) are probably mostly his: Helen (b.1720); Janet, who died young; Isabel (b.1723); twins Robert (b.1724) and William (b.1724); Walter (again, b.1725); Agnes (b.1726); Gilbert (b.1728); James (b.1729); William (again, b.1729); Walter (b.1729); William (again, b.1731); Walter (again, b.1733); John (b.1735); Janet (again, 1737–1816), who married Walter Grieve, son of Robert in Deanburnhaugh; Thomas (b.1739); William (again, b.1741); Margaret (b.1743); and possibly an unnamed son (b.1743). He is buried in Borthwick Waas cemetery, where the headstone said he was 78 years old. His children James (d.1751, transcribed as 2 years old, but it would make more sense if this was 22) and Agnes are also commemorated on the same stone, as well as John and 'brethren and 1 sister died while children'. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Shiel, as recorded in 1722. He married Janet Nixon in Roberton in 1720. Their daughter Elspeth was baptised in Hawick in 1722, with witnesses Thomas Watson (Clerk to the Regality) and Bailie George Martin. **James** (18th C.) married Helen 'Shortridge' in Roberton in 1727. Janet (b.1737) could be their child. **James** (18th C.) married Marion Riddell in Hobkirk in 1729. **James** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish whose daughter Agnes was baptised in 1739. **Dr. James** (1703–63) son of tenant farmer James (possibly called 'Wester James') and 'Jenet

Eliot', he was baptised in Hawick Parish. He also had an older sister, Elspeth (b.1701), who married William Grieve, and whose daughter Joan married Dr. James Mounsey. It is unclear how he was related to other local branches of the Grieve family, but it is possible they were descended from Grieves in Commonside. Note that secondary sources describing his life are often contradictory. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, graduating with an M.D. in 1733. His first position was in Russia, as a doctor at the Kazan and Siberian factories. By 1744 he was physician to the St. Petersburg land hospital, as well as to a guard's hospital. In 1743 he married Elizabeth Tamesz (1725–58), said to be either Dutch or German. He then became St. Petersburg city physician, Deputy Director of the Russian Medical Chancery and physician to Empress Elizabeth, before transferring to Moscow as its city physician. In 1751 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. He returned to Britain in 1757 to arrange the education of his son James Tamesz (1744–87), practised medicine in London, but returned to Russia in 1761. He then appears to have been working for John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, the British Ambassador. He is said to have received a snuff-box inscribed 'Presented by the Empress Catherine to her body physician James Grieve' in French. He translated 'The History of Kamtschatka, and the Kurilski Islands' (1764, facsimile editions 1963 and 1973). His only son, James Tamesz inherited his mother's fortune, became a Moscow businessman, purchased property in Scotland and Surrey and is buried at Bath Abbey. He himself died in Moscow, although some sources suggest he was the physician at Charterhouse Square who died there in 1773. **James** (1713/14–1801) gardener at Newton. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son James was baptised in 1764. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Easter Alemoor in 1765 when his son Robert was baptised. He could be the James who married Jean Scott in Roberton in 1762. James (b.1772 and William (b.1773) could also be his children. **James** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included William (b.1763), Thomas (b.1766), Christian (b.1771) and James (b.1773). **James** (1737–73) son of James and brother of Walter, tenant at Branxholme Park. In 1771 he married Janet, daughter of William Scott of Woll; this is probably the marriage recorded in Roberton Parish. There is a James and Janet Scott to whom several children were born in Yarrow in the 1770s and 1780s; if this is him, then he died after 1790. He is probably the James 'Junior' who witnessed a baptism for William in Southfield (presumably his brother) in 1763. **James** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish whose son Thomas was baptised in 1766. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Halliday in Hawick Parish in 1770. **James** (18th C.) recorded in Harden in 1772 when his son James was baptised. Probably the same man is described as 'the now deceased Mr. James Grieve' in 1773 when his son William was baptised. He could be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (1751–1838) son of Walter, from whom he succeeded as tenant of Branxholme Park. He is probably the 'James Grieve, Hawick' who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), with his grandfather James in Branxholme Park listed separately. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He is probably the James recorded at Todshawhaugh on the 1787–92 Horse Tax Rolls, as well as at Branxholme Park in 1788 and 1782–94. He described the flood of early 1796, which swept away most of the ruins of Hassendean Kirk, and he had the remains of his relatives the Ogilvies re-interred at Ashkirk. He is recorded in 1797 as tenant at Branxholme Park, with 11 farm horses. He farmed on a large scale, also being tenant of Riccarton, Braidlie and Sundhope (in Liddesdale), Todshawhaugh and Harden (on the Borthwick), Buccleuch (in Ettrick) and Smale (in Northumberland). He is probably the James of Branxholme who in 1800 contributed £10 10s to the local subscription for the war against France. He was one of the trustees for the estate of William Oliver 'Auld Cash' (who died in 1808). Extracts from his diary were published in the Transactions in 1950. In 1821 he made some notes relating to the characters in the song 'The Bonnie Lass o' Branxholm'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In the 1832 electoral roll he was listed as a joint tenant (with William) of the Duke of Buccleuch's lands at Branxholme Park. He is said to have told his son that in the past Branxholme was so heavily wooded that a man could ride on a white horse from Todshawhaugh to the Castle Hill without anyone being able to see the horse. He married Agnes Hall (and not Ann Sibbald, who married his cousin James), and she died in 1836. Their children were: William Oliver, tenant in Branxholme Park; and Thomas of Skelfhill. Note that he should not be confused with his

cousin James, who farmed at Bramxholme Braes at about the same time. **James** (18th C.) postillion (i.e. carriage driver) at Cavers in 1786, when he was working for George Douglas. It is possible he is the James whose son William was baptised in Cavers in 1789. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Cecil Liddel and their son John was baptised in 1787. **James** (18th C.) recorded at Howpasley in 1787 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. He is probably the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Betty (b.1788) and Margaret (b.1794). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Moorfarm' (in Wilton Parish) according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797. **James** (b.1763) son of William, farmer in Southfield. He was tenant at Roan in Castleton Parish, being recorded there on the 1788–97 Horse Tax Rolls, and in 1797 when he owned 4 farm horses. He was also taxed for having a greyhound in 1797. He was also said to be of 'Roandead'. In 1795 his child 'Elliot', with Isabel 'Whotson', was baptised in Castleton; the mother may be the woman of the same name who was the 2nd wife of Robert Jardine, farmer at Harwood on Teviot. **James** (c.1771–1862) son of Walter, farmer at Easter Alemoor, Hangingshaw, etc. In 1803 he married Janet Brodie in Yarrow. Their children included Jessie, who married Dr. William Buchan Lorraine (who was born in Selkirk). **James**, J.P. (1773–1855) son of Robert, farmer at Stonedge, and Jean Curle. He was grandson of James, tenant in Todshawhaugh and Branxholme Park, and cousin of James who was contemporary tenant in Branxholme Park. He himself was farmer at Branxholme Braes. He is probably the James who was renting Branxholme Town and Castlehill farms in 1792 and who was renting Branxholme Town in the period 1834–43. He was recorded at Flex on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1792–94. In 1797 he is recorded in the Farm Horse Tax list as tenant of Branxholme Braes and Flex, with 7 horses for farm use. He also paid tax in 1797 on 3 non-working dogs. He is probably the James of Branxholme Braes who in about 1800 contributed £5 5s to the local subscription for the war against France. He may be the Corporal Grieve of Branxholme Braes who was in the yeomanry cavalry at the False Alarm in 1804; when asked why he was carrying bales of hay he is said to have replied 'There yeables nane where we're gaun'. He was one of the trustees for the estate of William Oliver 'Auld Cash' (who died in 1808). He was among the first to be listed on the 'Donations' page for the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1841 he is listed with 2 servants and in 1851 he was farmer of 2790 acres, with 10 farm labourers and 6 servants in his house. In 1797 he married Ann Sibbald (1779/80–1840); she may have been daughter of John Sibbald, younger of Pinnacle. Their children were: Ann (1798/9–1832); Jean (1801–22); Robert (1802–94); John (1803–92); William (1805–51), who worked in Liverpool; James (1807–62); Charlotte (1810–27); Margaret (c.1812–64), who died in Canada; Walter (b.1814/5); and Charles (1815/6–36). He and his wife are buried at Borthwick Waas. **James** (b.1775/6) farmer at Wollrig. In 1861 he was there farming 480 acres and employing 4 labourers. His wife was Margaret and their children included James, Jane and Helen. **James** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Craik, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **James** (d.1859) shepherd at Birneyknowe. He married Janet Renwick, who was sister of Benjie, a well-known mole-catcher and poacher. Their children included: Thomas (b.1820); James (b.1821), tailor at Bonchester Bridge; and Robert (b.1836/7). He and his wife later rented a cottage on Gatehousecote farm (where they are recorded in 1851) and both died in the same year at a farm at Hawthornside. **James** (1807–62) born in Hawick Parish, son of James, farmer in Branxholme Braes and Ann Sibbald. He became a doctor in Dumfries. He married Charlotte Sylvester Train. Their children were James and William (partners in Bullock Brothers in Rangoon), Henry Stewart and Arthur Sibbald. **James** (b.c.1817) born in Bowden. He was a farm worker at Midholm, then Howden, moving to Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, where 2 of his children were born. In 1861 he was farmer of 600 acres, employing 5 people, at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1873. He married Margaret Tullie, and their children were Mary Scott, James (who married Margaret Robb), Christian, George, John and Margaret Douglas. **James** (19th C.) married Isabella Scott in 1831, the marriage recorded in both Bedrule and Ancrum Parishes. **James** (b.1810/1) resident of Castleton Parish. He was a 'Male Servant' in Castleton village in 1841, a 'Labourer' there in 1851 and an agricultural labourer living on Doncaster Street in Newcastleton in 1861. He married Janet Ingles in 1837 and their children included: Walter (b.1838);

Elizabeth (b.1840); William (b.1842); Walter (b.1844); Thomas (b.1847); and Thomas (again, b.1849). **James** (b.1817/8) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish, originally from Langholm. He was living at about 11 South Hermitage Street in Newcastleton in 1851 and at 2 South Liddell Street in 1861. He married Margaret Scott in 1839 and their children included: John (b.1840); Jessie (b.1841); Jane (b.1844); Isabella (b.1846); Elizabeth (b.1848); Helen (b.1850); Alexander (b.1852); Agnes (b.1854); Mary (b.1856/7); and Margaret (b.1859/60). **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Moore (or 'More') in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1840. Their children included: Adam (b.1841); Robert (b.1844); Margaret (b.1846); John Sprot (b.1850); and William (b.1854). **James** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Elizabeth Weir and their son Robert was baptised in 1839. **James** (19th C.) married Agnes Sinton in Castleton Parish in 1848. **James** (1821–1900) son of James, shepherd at Birneyknowe, he was born in Cavers Parish. He was an apprentice tailor in Hawick with Mr. Mitchell, working with him 1837–46. He was a journeyman tailor in Newcastle and elsewhere, settling down as a tailor at Bonchester Bridge about the time he got married. It is said that about this time he resolved to become a teetotaller and struggled to overcome his earlier craving for drink. He was appointed to the Hobkirk Parish Council when it was first formed, and remained on it until his death. He also served as officer to the Hobkirk Heritors. He married Helen (or 'Ellen') Hall in Hobkirk in 1852; she was daughter of a shepherd at Gatehousecote. They had 7 daughters and 1 son: Helen (or 'Ellen', b.1852), who married W. Minto, cab proprietor in Hawick; Janet (b.1855), who married Walter Turnbull, carpenter in Bonchester Bridge; Isabella (b.1858), who married T. McGowan; Margaret (b.1860), a dressmaker, who worked for the Post Office; Mary Telfer (b.1863), who died young; Wilhelmina Elliot (b.1865), married Thomas Hogg from Selkirk; Agnes Rutherford (b.1868), married A. Bruce from Musselburgh; and James (b.1871), who was also a tailor. **James** (1833/4–1904) farmer at West Buccleuch. He married Christina Glendinning, daughter of Archibald and Violet Beattie. Their son Thomas died in the South African War in 1902. They also had daughters Agnes Margaret and Violet and sons William (who farmed at Stobswood, near Duns), George (who also farmed West Buccleuch) and Andrew (of Flass, Westruther). **James** (c.1843–80) only son of Robert and grandson of James, farmer in Branxholme Braes. He married Mary Turnbull (c.1846–90). Their children were: Thomas, who died young; Robert (1865–1920); and Mary Turnbull Pott (d.1903). **James Wyndham Alleyne** (1872–1939) eldest son of Charles John, farmer at Branxholme Park. He was born in Roberton Parish. He served with the Indian Forestry Service. In 1938 he was fined 10 shillings after his dog 'arrested itself' by walking into the police station, after being picked up 2 times earlier for not having a collar and tag. He lived at Beechwood Beech, Alton, Hants. He firstly, in 1910, married Ishabel MacLeod MacDonald (from Skye, 1882–1913), who died in Calcutta. He secondly, in 1931, married Marjorie Patmore. There were no surviving children from either marriage. **Jane Little** nee Hay (b.1825/6) daughter of Robert Hay and Ann Little. She married Robert Grieve (d.1853), who was a solicitor's clerk. She took over the running of the Crown Inn in 1848 after the deaths of her father and then her mother. She continued there after the death of her husband, moving later to a smaller hotel at 8 Bridge Street, where she lived with her daughter Annie Little. In 1863 she presented the Museum with a toddy ladle that had been used at the Common-Riding dinner for 130 years. She appears to have gone bankrupt in 1864, her assets being sequestrated. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Colterscleuch on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Janet** (17th C.) listed at Lairhope among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when she was at Horsleyhill. **Joan** (b.1738) daughter of William and sister of Dr. John, she was born in Hawick. She was also known as Joanna. She was sent to live with her uncle, Dr. James, in Russia (although some sources mistakenly suggest she was his daughter). In 1754 she married Dr. James Mounsey (1710–73), who was a surgeon in Russia, became known as a naturalist and was elected to the Royal Society. Her husband returned to Scotland in 1762, buying the estate of Rammerscales in Dumfriesshire (and being one of the first to raise crops of rhubarb there). He long believed that the agents of Empress Catherine were out to get him, and is said to have faked his own death. His last Russian descendant died during the siege of Leningrad in 1942 (although these may be from an earlier family of his). She remarried after his death. **John** (15th C.) recorded at Ferniehirst in 1494/5. John Hervey in Fairnilee

had remission for several crimes, including stealing 30 sheep from him. His name is written 'Johanne greiff'. **John** (17th C.) married 'Jenet Inglish'. Their son James was born in Hawick in 1644. This could have been James of Commonside, although there are other possibilities. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Eilrig. He is recorded being 'in Eleridge' in the baptismal record of 1680, when the witnesses were James Hutton and Walter Grieve. His will is recorded in 1684. He was surely related to Robert, who was at Eilrig at the same time. He married Margaret Scott and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Margaret (b.1680); and Walter (b.1682). The witnesses in 1682 were Robert and Walter Grieve (who were surely relatives). **John** (17th C.) resident of Garvald in Haddingtonshire. He is mentioned in Scott of Satchells 'postral: 'As for John Grieve in Garwold, He keeps both Board and Bed, So doth James Grieve in Lennup, And the Grieves on Commonside'; and 'John Grieve of Garwald a right honest one, Which relieves the poor, and proves a Christian Man; And with his small substance he is well content, Though in late times he prov'd a Puritant'. It is unclear if he was related to local Grieves or if perhaps Scott knew him from the army. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant of Crurie near Eskdalemuir. He married Helen, daughter of Walter Grieve in Colterscleuch, who was said to be his cousin. He was thus presumably directly related to the Grieves of the Branxholme and Borthwick areas. His son Walter farmed at Airswood, and he had another son, John, from whom descended farmers at Deloraine and Bowhill. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Thomson and their daughter Alison was baptised in 1739. **John** (b.c.1741) son of Walter and Janet Anderson. He lived in Castleton Parish, specifically at Park, where most of his children were born. In 1767 he married Elizabeth Alexandra (b.1741), daughter of Walter Paisley and Margaret Dalgleish. Their children included: Margaret (b.1768), who may have married John Kyle; Mary (b.1769); Walter (b.1772), who married Eleanor Elliot and probably moved to Ontario; Janet (b.1774), who married James Elliot; James (b.1774); William (1777–1824), who married Mary Elliot; Jean (b.1779), who married James Beattie; John (1781–1850), who died in Westminster Township, Ontario; and Elliot (1784–1874), who emigrated to Ontario. **Dr. John** (1744–1805) probably born in Hawick, son of William Grieve and Elspeth (or Elizabeth) Grieve (who appear to have been married 24 years before he was born). His mother's brother was Dr. James, physician in Russia and he was a good friend of Dr. James' only son, James Tamesz (who would have been his cousin). His sister Joan (b.1738) married physician and naturalist James Mounsey (who served the Russian royal family, but returned to Scotland after Tsar Peter III's death, and convinced that agents were out to get him, faked his own funeral). He studied at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities and in the period 1778–83 served as a military doctor at Voronezh in Russia. He then returned to Britain because of his health. He had a broad interest in science, publishing a paper in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on fermented mare's milk. He practised medicine in London, and was elected to 15 separate medical, scientific and antiquarian societies, including the Royal Society. He returned to Russia with his family in 1798, acting as court physician to Emperor Paul I. He (and 2 other Scots) performed the autopsy on Paul's body after his asassination in 1801. He was then physician to the family of Emperor Alexander I. In 1792 he married Rebecca Kinnersley (1771–1811). Their daughter Eliza Emma married Guy Lennox Prendergast and they had at least one other child, Maria Augusta. He died of a stroke in St. Petersburg and was buried there. **John** (d.bef. 1791) resident of Hawick who married Helen Thomson in 1769. Their children included: Walter (b.1770); Agnes (b.1773); and John (b.1784). His son Walter died in Hawick in 1791. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Cathrae. Their children Janet (b.1775) and Alexander (or perhaps Alexandra, b.1778) were baptised in Hawick Parish. **John** (1754–95) from Westerkirk in Dumfriesshire, son of Walter and Jean Pott. His grandmother was from the Grieves of the Branxholme area. Sometime about 1780 he and his cousin George Stavert inherited the lands of Hoscote from their uncle George Pott, and he also inherited Craik. He lived at Craik and sold his share of Hoscote to his cousin Adam Stavert in 1781. In the baptismal records for 1781 and 1785 he is described as 'Mr. Grieve of Hoscoat att Craick'. However, he appears to have still been tenant farmer at Hoscote in 1785 and paid the land tax there in that year. He was again 'Mr. John Grieve in Craick' in 1787. He was farmer at Craik according to the 1787–94 Horse Tax Rolls. In Roberton in 1778 he married Isabella or 'Bell' (1757–1835), daughter of Walter Turnbull and Dorothea Chisholme; she was born at Firth and died at Meadshaw.

Their children were: Margaret (b.1777); George (1779–1841), who was a Schoolmaster; Walter J. (1781–1861); Dolly (1783–1806); Jane (1785–1835), who married William Moffat of Garwald; John (b.1787), who died in infancy; and Isabella (c.1789–c.1831), who married David Ballantyne. He died at Craik and is buried along with several family members, commemorted on the same gravestone as the Potts of Hoscote. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Pott in Hawick Parish in 1785. **John** (18th C.) farmer at Hartwoodmyres according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1785–91. In 1787 his servant Jean Dunlop was mentioned in a legal case in Selkirk. **John** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. His wife Isobel Little died in Hawick in 1799. His son William died in 1798 and an unnamed child in 1805. In 1809 his son John died in Hawick Parish; either he or his son was 'lang John'. **John** (18th/19th C.) from Stow, he married Janet Stavert in Roberton Parish in 1791. Their children included James (b.1795) and Mary (b.1796), baptised in Selkirk. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Blackburnfoot in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the John from Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (b.c.1770) son of Robert, who farmed at Easter Alemoor and elsewhere. He had a twin brother Walter. He married Helen Watson in 1812 and Helen Grieve in 1822. He lived in Edinburgh. His children were: Jessie (b.1814); Walter (b.1816); John (b.1819); Helen; Thomas; and Robert. **John** (b.1775/6) corn dealer who lived at Gledsnest. He was there from at least the 1820s. He was probably the John at Colterscleugh who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. A letter (between Elliots) from 1824 states that 'John Greive is still in the Nest'. He was recorded there on the 1841 census. He married Jean Hume and their children included: Robert (b.1819); Peter (b.1821); John (b.1823); Walter (b.1827); Betsy (b.1829); William; Isabella; Jean; and Mary. Most of his children were born in Cavers Parish. He may be the John who was recorded at Newmill in Hawick Parish on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. **John** (b.c.1780) labourer in Newcastleton on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. **John** (1800–80) wright of (Stobs) Woodfoot, son of shepherd Robert and brother of Walter. In 1841 and 1851 he was at Birkwood Foot (presumably Stobs Woodfoot) and was described in 1851 as a master carpenter. Along with his son Robert he started a coach-building business in Havelock Street. He was a member of Allars Kirk in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Glendinning in 1820 and after her death married Janet, daughter of James Cranstoun and Margaret Mitchellhill, in 1838. Together they had 14 children, many of whom lived long lives in the Hawick area. They were: Isabella, who married Kirkton joiner Andrew Scott; Agnes; Robert, who married Elizabeth Turnbull in Hobkirk; Helen; Elizabeth ('Betsy' or 'Betty'), who married John Lewis and later John Fleming, both joiners, and later in life had a grocer's shop on the Howegate; Margaret, who married James Christie in Hawick; John, who died of consumption; Catherine, who possibly married David Ballantyne in Hawick in 1853; James; Walter, emigrated to Victoria, Australia, married Elizabeth miller and lived to the age of 91; Helen or 'Ellen', named after her recently deceased halfsister, married gamekeeper Thomas Simpson; and William, who was a joiner in Havelock Street, but died aged 23; David, also a joiner in Havelock Stree, died age 22; and Christina, who died in infancy. **John** (19th C.) married Agnes Hardie in Castleton Parish in 1837. **John** (1803–92) 2nd son of James, farmer at Branxholme Braes. He was farm overseer at Howpasley. He married Mary (b.1804), daughter of Adam Glendinning. Their children were: Elizabeth (1827–96), who married William Beattie; James (b.1828), who married Mary Brown; Ann (b.1832); Robert (1833–1913), who emigrated to New Zealand; Margaret (b.1846/7); William (b.1839/40); John (b.1841); Adam (b.1845); Charlotte Mary Ann (b.1848); and Helen (b.1851). **Katherine** (1837–1916) daughter of Thomas and Marion Margaret Dickson, from Skelfhill. She helped plan the planting of shrubs at the Borthwick Waas cemetery, along with their sister Marion. In 1859 she was 'Miss Catherine Grieve, Skelhill' when she donated a large number of coins to the Museum. She could be the Miss Grieve of Skelfhill who donated Roman artefacts from Cologne to the Museum in 1863, in addition to a shrike and a platypus. Also in 1868 she donated a flying fish. **Lewis** (b.c.1770s) servant at Whitslade according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Lindsay** local butcher. He started in 1960, running his shop at 29 High Street since 1988. In 1992 he was Scottish Champion maker of haggis and in 2020 was given a royal appointment. **Margaret** nee Lambert (b.1810/11) born in Galashiels, she married George Grieve in Lilliesleaf in 1828. Her husband was toll-keeper at the Eastern Toll in Hawick on the 1841 census.

Her husband died in 1849 and by the 1851 census she was toll-keeper at Wilton Place North Bar. She lived there with her daughters Isabella and Jeanie Manuel (or 'Jane', who married clothier Alexander Scott) and servant Betsy Waugh. She secondly married James Wishart in Wilton in 1852 and he was toll-keeper at Wilton Hill in 1861. **Marion Fisher** (1831–1921) daughter of Thomas, farmer at Skelfhill, and Marion Margaret Dickson. Along with her sister Katherine and Robert Noble of Borthwickbrae, she planned the shrubbery around Borthwick Waas Cemetery in 1895. She also left money in her will for the upkeep of the cemetery. **Michael** (b.c.1775) woolspinner in Hawick. He may be the son of John and Helen Cathrae baptised in Hawick in 1780. He was recorded as a weaver in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and on the 1801 list was a 'Carpet Weaver'. He was living on the Fore Row in 1841 and at about 16 Howegate in 1851. He married Rachel Scott, and she died in 1851, aged 64. Their children included: Janet (b.c.1814), who married shoemaker Peter Fairbairn; Elizabeth (c.1815–88), who died in Hawick Poorhouse; Walter (b.c.1816), who married Mary Oliver; John (b.c.1817), also a woollen spinner; Rachel (b.c.1822); Mary (b.c.1824–56), who died unmarried; Alexander (b.1826), mill foreman in Galashiels; Margaret (b.1829), who probably died young; and Christina (b.1830), who married tailor William Milner. **Michael** (c.1842–1912) son of Walter. He left Hawick in 1874 to work in hosiery manufacturing in Leicester and retired to Queensborough. He married Isabella Scott in Hawick in 1866. Their children were: Walter (b.1867); Maggie Scott (b.1869); Thomas Scott, who became senior partner of T. Grieve & Co., Ltd., hosiery latch needle manufacturers of Leicester, inventing the fashioning needle; Adam (b.1872); William Helm (b.1874); Mary (b.1875); Janet (b.1877); Herbert (b.1878); Isabella (b.1879); Agnes (b.1882); and John (b.1886). **Michael Anderson** (1858–1919) son of Adam and Jane Anderson, he was a joiner in Newcastleton. In 1887 he married Margaret (1865–1930), daughter of Adam Nichol and Esther Hardie. Their children were Adam Nichol (b.1887) and Christina (b.1891). **Nancy** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1801 her illegitimate daughter Nancy (born the previous year) was baptised in Cavers, the father being Robert Bain, servant at Tower farm. **Norman William** (1852–1936) youngest son of William Oliver, farmer at Branxholme Park, from his 2nd marriage with Sarah (or Elisa) Clarke (nee Wagstaff). He pointed out (as described by Prof. James Elliot in 1876) areas where rocks had been grooved by the action of glaciers on Branxholme Park Hill. He was 'formerly of Eskdale and Liddesdale', then was on the boards of several tea and rubber companies in what was at that time Ceylon. He was later described as 'Tropical Agriculturalist & Director of Public Companies'. He was living in East Grinstead in 1891, Tunbridge Wells in 1901 and Kensington in 1911. He compiled some information about his family history in 1893. In the years before WWI he appears to have taken the shootings in several Borders farms, namely East and West Buccleuch, East and West Deloraine and Whitehillshiels. In 1928 he gave £2,000 for a maternity home in Hawick, with the stipulation that it be named after Earl Haig. He married Charlotte Adelaide, daughter of George Hamilton Verity. Their children were William Robert, Christina Verite, Ruth Marion and Elsie Wagstaff. He died at West Heath in Surrey and is commemorated at Borthwick Waas Cemetery. His name was taken as the middle names of rugby and cricket internationalist James Norman Grieve Davidson, said to be the first person born in the Haig Maternity Home. **Peter** (18th C.) miller at Headshaw Mill. He married Margaret Thomson and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included: Elizabeth (b.1740); William (b.1742); Margaret (b.1745); Margaret (agin, b.1747); and Isabel (b.1753). In the 1753 baptism his forename is given as 'Patrick'. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) farmer in 1609 when he was one of a large number of tenants of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane and others who were bound not to reset Walter Scott of Headshaw and others. It is unclear where he was farmer, or if he was the same as Robert in Commonside. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) resident of Lymiecleuch in 1618. Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down 16 alder trees from his lands of Gorrenberry, with other men from upper Teviotdale (including Archibald in Caerlenrig) also being accused of stealing timber. Not appearing before the Privy Council, he was denounced as a rebel. **Robert** (17th C.) described as 'in Commonside' in 1632 when he and several others feued the lands of Westbarns from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. He may have been father of Walter in Branxholme Park and William in Commonside. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1656. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and

their children included Robert (b.1683) and Walter (b.1686). The witnesses in 1683 were James and William, who were surely related to him. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Commonside. In the 1686 confirmation of lands to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, it is described how the lands of Wester Winds were 'sometimes possest' by him, and he also occupied Dryden, Easter Winds, Commonside, Nether Croft and Hoghill. He was presumably related to the earlier Robert in Commonside. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Eilrig. His will is recorded in 1686. He was surely related to John, who was there at the same time. He may be the Robert who (along with Walter) witnessed a baptism for John in Hawick Parish in 1682. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Teindside, whose testament was listed at Peebles Commissariot in 1686. He may be the Robert who (along with Thomas Borthwick, suggesting the countryside south of the Town) witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw in Hawick Parish in 1676. He may be the Robert in Teindside whio in 1710 witnessed a baptism for James in Teindside and Isobel Grieve (suggesting he was related to at least one of them). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Little in Cavers Parish in 1699. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Fenwick in 1714. His wife was an Elliot (with no first name given) and their children included Margaret (b.1712) and William (b.1714). The witnesses in 1714 were James in Drinkstone (perhaps a relative) and John Elliot in Penchrise. Probably the same Robert was recorded in Fenwick in 1725 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Dalgleish, wright in Alton Croft. He was probably related to William, who was tenant in Fenwick in 1723. **Robert** (c.1690–1782) tenant in Deanburnhaugh. It is unclear how he was related to the other local Grieves. It is possible his father was James. His children were: James; Walter (d.1822) of Over Huntly; and Janet (b.1737). He died at Alemoor. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded in Glenkerry in Ettrick Parish in 1724 when he married Jean 'Bleak' from Fenwick in Hawick Parish. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1749 he married Jean Hutton, who was from Cavers. His children (baptised in Roberton, but with no mothers' name given) probably included Jean (b.1751) and William (b.1758). **Robert** (1725–85) son of James, farmer in Todshawhaugh and Branxholme Park. He was tenant farmer at Stonedge. It is possible he was the Robert who witnessed a Hawick baptism for William Grieve in Southfield (perhaps his brother). He married Jean Curle in Roberton Parish in 1772 and she died in 1814, aged 76. James (1773–1855), farmer in Branxholme Braes, was their son. They are buried in Borthwick Waas. It is unclear if they had any other children. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Scott and their son Walter was baptised in 1763. The witnesses were Thomas Miller and George Kedie. **Robert** (18th C.) leather-dresser in Hawick. He was a subscriber to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (1741–1829) son of William. He succeeded his father as tenant in Southfield and also tenanted Hawick Shiel. He paid the Horse Tax at Southfield in 1794 and 1797 and the Dog Tax in 1797. He is probably the resident of Southfield who was on a list of local volunteers in 1803, recorded as being above age but willing to serve. He married Jane Huggan (1754/5–1830), who died in Lilliesleaf. Their children included: Mary (b.1765); James (b.1773); Agnes (b.1780), who married Thomas Oliver, farmer in Lilliesleaf; and Walter John (b.1787), tenant in Southfield and Hawick Shiel. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded at Skelfhill in 1777 and 1778 when his children were baptised in Cavers Parish. His children included: Janet (b.1777); and Nelly (b.1778). He could be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded as farmer at Harwood in Hobkirk Parish on the 1789–92 Horse Tax Rolls. He was succeeded at Harwood by Walter, who was probably his son or brother. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf in 1787–89. **Robert** (b.1764) son of William, farmer in Southfield and Margaret Elliot. He was a merchant in Leith. He may be the Robert who in 1783 and 1784 witnessed baptisms for John Nixon and Mary Grieve (perhaps his sister). He may be the resident of Leith who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Robert** (d.1814) shepherd at Harden, Heap, Todshaw, Greensidehall and elsewhere. In 1785 he married Isabella, daughter of David Laidlaw from Highchesters; she died in 1857, aged 92. Their children were: Walter (b.1786), bapstised in Roberton, who was a successful slater and plumber in Hawick; Robert (b.1790), also a shepherd; Margaret (b.1792), born at Heap; Isabel (b.1794), born at Todshaw, who married shepherd Robert Anderson; David (b.1788), born at Greensidehall; Agnes, who married slater William Scott; and John, who was a wright at Stobs Woodfoot. He died at Alton

and was buried in Wilton Kirkyard. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Serving' suggests that he was signed up into the army, with his name appearing on another list in 1798. He was confirmed to be serving according to the amended list of 1799. **Robert** (1790–1862) 2nd son of shepherd Robert. He also worked as a shepherd. He married Janet, daughter of Robert Glendinning and Isabella Murray in Yarrow in 1817 (although she had been born in Hobkirk Parish). Their children included Robert, who married Margaret Allan and then Sarah Cunningham and died in Hawick Poorhouse. In 1861 he was recorded as an agricultural labourer at Old Belses, with wife Janet and children Jean, Margaret and David. **Robert** (19th C.) Clerk of the Course at the Common-Riding Races in the 1840s. He may be the same as one of the other local Roberts. **Robert** (b.1801/2) shepherd at Slaidhills, above Teindside. He had earlier lived in Bedrule Parish. In 1861 he was a retired shepherd, living at Elliotsfield. His wife was Elizabeth ('Betty') and their children included Margaret (b.1827), John (b.1832), Ann H., Esther, Walter, Archibald, Elizabeth and Margaret (again). By 1861 he was a retired shepherd living with his wife at Elliotsfield. He could have been the Robert who married Elizabeth Cavers in 1822/3. **Robert** (1802–85) eldest son of James, farmer at Branxholme Braes. He farmed at Whitchesters and later took over Branxholme Braes. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is recorded at Whitchesters in 1841 and 1851 (when he farmed 1000 acres and emplyed 9 labourers) and at Branxholme Braes in 1861 (when he farmed 1200 acres and employed 8 men) and 1868. In 1855 he was the host of the 'Curds an Cream' at Whitchesters on the Friday of the Common Riding. He donated a coin and a bank note to the Museum in 1857. In 1833 he married Mary Pott (1804–94). Their only child was James (c.1843–80), who married Mary Turnbull. **Robert** (1818/9–1853) of the Crown Inn in Hawick. Born at Teviothead. He trained as a solictor's clerk, but was recorded as keeper of the Crown Inn in 1851 and in Slaters' 1852 directory. He married Janet Hay, daughter of the former proprietor of the Crown. Their children included: Robert Hay; and Ann Little, who was a governess. He died aged about 34 and his wife carried on at the Crown Hotel until 1866. **Robert** (1818–72) son of Walter John, farmer at Southfield. He spent about 12 years in Australia, returning to Scotland about 1851. He took over as tenant of Southfield when his father died in 1861. He is probably the Grieve of Southfield who donated a coin of Charles II to the Museum in 1862. In 1863 he married Christina Gray (1844–80). Their children were: Walter John (1865–1948), who also farmed Southfield; William Gray (b.1866), who emigrated to Denver, Colorado; Robert Elliot (b.1868), who went to New Zealand; John Wright (b.1869), who also went to New Zealand; and James Christian (b.1872), also New Zealand. It appears there were no descendants of the 3 brothers who went to the southern hemisphere. The family are commemorated at Borthwick Waas. **Robert** (1826–1907) son of John, elder in Allars Kirk for 50 years, and grandson of Robert, who lived at several farms in Wilton. His mother was Elizabeth Glendinning, and he was born in Wilton. He worked for several years as an estate steward for Sir William Eliott of Stobs and Wells. He was recorded as land steward at Stobs Cottage in 1861. Along with his father he then started a coach-building business in Havelock Street in 1867. In 1853 he married Elizabeth ('Betty'), daughter of James Turnbull, who may have been farmer at Billerwell (and died in 1858, aged 85), and she died in 1861, aged 34. In 1865 he secondly married Isabella Ballantyne in Hawick. His children were: Margaret (b.1854/5); John (b.1859), who married Wilhelmina Balmer and secondly Mary Gavin; Henry; Robert Ballantyne; William Henry; Annie Mary Jane; Annie Mary Jane (again); and Elizabeth, 'Lizzie'. He kept a diary (from 1857 to 1865, when he was working on the Stobs estate), which has been transcribed by one of his descendants. **Robert** (1825/6–1900) born in Bowden, he was farmer at Huntly in Kirkhope Parish (including land in Ashkirk Parish) from 1857. He took over the tenancy from Elliot Grieve, and married Elliot's daughter Jessie (also known as Janet). He was at Over Huntly in the 1860s and 70s and recorded at 'Outer Huntly' in 1861. His children included James (eldest son, who died at Carbon, Alberta), Henry (died at Saltcoats, Saskatoon), Elliot (died at Tweedmouth), Walter (4th son, who died aged 12), John Robert (youngest son, who died young) and Christina (joint tenant in Over Huntly until 1921). The family are commemorated on a gravestone in Borthwick Waas. **Robert** (1865–1920) only surviving son of James, farmed at Whitchesters and Branxholme Braes.

His children included: James; and Robert Archibald Vivian (1907–42), who was killed in action in the Middle East. **Robert** (1868–1945) younger son of Robert, tenant in Southfield. He married Isabella Lillies, and had no descendants. **Robert** (1901–77) son of Walter John, farmer at Southfield. He took over the tenancy when his father retired in 1937. His son Walter carried on with the farm until 1988, by which time the same family had held the tenancy for more than 230 years. **Robert Archibald Vivian** 'Viv' (1907–42) son of Robert and grandson of James, farmer at Branxholme Braes. He played rugby for Hawick and was Cornet in 1929; he and his Lass Jean Elliot had the distinction of serving a second time as Left-Hand Man in 1932 when Riddell Innes fell ill and his Lass also felt like she should stand down. He was a Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders and part of the 8th Army, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of El Alamein. He married Nora, youngest daughter of Charles James Glenny. He is commemorated at Borthwick Waas. A letter survives that he wrote from the front to his friend Willie Mactggart in Hawick. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) one of the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for them in Hawick, that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name was recorded as 'Thome Greif' and he was probably related to Will, who was also listed. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wigg in Hobkirk Parish when his daughter Helen was baptised in 1788. He is probably the Thomas who married Helen Stevenson in Hawick in 1774. Their other children included: Thomas (b.1778), baptised in Hawick; Betty (b.1782), also baptised in Hawick; and John Stevenson (b.1790), baptised in Hobkirk. He may be the Thomas who in 1772 witnessed a baptism in Hawick for William Scott and Janet Dryden. **Thomas** (1738/9–1828) farmer at Glendinning and at Muselee. He is recorded at Muselee on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and also paid the dog tax there in 1797. He is probably the Thomas who (along with Charles Scott at Commonside) witnessed a baptism for Archibald Elliot in 1782. He married Jane, daughter of James Stevenson and Jane Scott; she died at Muselee in 1797, aged 43. He himself died at Glendinning and they are commemorated on a gravestone in Borthwick Waas. He may be the James, son of James, baptised in 1739 in Cavers Parish, probably son of James in Commonside. John Stevenson Grieve, baptised in Hobkirk in 1790, may have been his son. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) mason recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Thomas** (b.1770s) labourer at Castleweary in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. He is probably the labourer recorded at Henderson's Knowe on the 1801 Militia ballot; William was also there and perhaps related, as well as Gilbert, recorded at Castleweary in 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farm servant of Phaup in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish', but by then residing at Penchrise. He may have been son of William, who was shepherd at Phaup at the same time. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Larriston according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Thomas** (1797–1848) farmer at Branxholme Park and later tenant at Skelfhill. He was the younger son of James, farmer at Branxholme Park, and brother of William Oliver. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was wealthy enough to be employing a governess in 1841. In Hawick in 1822 he married Marion Margaret, youngest daughter of Archibald Dickson of Housebyres, and she died in 1860, aged 56. Their children were: James (1825–44); Archibald (1827–1921); William (1829–85), who farmed Skelfhill after his father died; Marion Fisher (1831–1921); Catherine (1833/4–35); Thomas (1834–79), who was a sailor and died at Valparaiso; Walter (1836–82); Katherine (1837–1916); John Scott (1840–93); and Margaret (1843–1903). **Thomas Gordon** (b.1844) 3rd son of William Oliver, tenant of Branxholme Park. He was a Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards. He married Fanny Strickland and their children were Marion Alison and Lillian de Alvarada. He could be the Thomas who presented photographs of an Australian chief to the Museum in 1863. **Thomas** (1873–1902) born in Innerleithen, son of James. His father was later farmer at West Buccleuch. He was killed at Bloemfontein in the Boer War, and his name is commemorated on the Hawick Boer War Memorial. **Walter** (1646–1721) possibly son of Robert and descendant of the James recorded about 1580. He was also likely to have been brother of William, tenant in Commonside.

He may be the Walter who was mentioned by Walter Scott of Satchells in 1688. He was tenant of Branxholme Park, signing the lease in 1691. He was recorded as a householder at Branxholme Park on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was taxed for 2 hearths. He was 'in Park' when he witnesseds baptisms in 1705 for Robert Nixon in Dodburn, in 1708 for James Laidlaw, a cottar in Branxholme Park, in 1709 for Robert Laidlaw in Haregrain, in 1710 for James in Teindside and Isobel Grieve (suggesting he was related to at least one of them) and in 1713 for Walter Scott of Merrylaw (whose wife Margaret Grieve may have been related to him) and for John Elliot in Goldielands. In 1714 his servant Margaret Grieve got married in Hawick. He married Blanche (or 'Blench', 1661–1716), daughter of William Borthwick of Reashaw. Their children included: James (1684–1781), tenant of Branxholme Park and Todshawhaugh; Margaret (b.1671); Robert (b.1676); and 3 unnamed children chistened in the 1670s. Walter in Colterscleuch may also have been a son. The witnesses in 1676 were William Grieve (perhaps his brother) and John Bell. He was buried at Borthwick Waas, along with his wife and descendants. He may be the Walter who witnessed baptisms for John Blake in 1674 and for John in Eilrig (probably a relative) in 1680 and 1682. **Walter** (d.1688) son of William in Commonside and brother of James, who was also tenant there. He died along with his son William and daughter Jean, all within a few months of each other, and are buried at Borthwick Waas. His will is recorded in 1688. **Walter** (c.1670–1710) farmer in Colterscleuch. He was said to be brother of James, tenant in Branxholme Park, and hence a son of Walter (they are commemorated together at Borthwick Waas). In 1708 he was described as 'tenent in Colterscluch in Cavers parish' when his son was baptised in Hawick. His wife was probably Katherine Ogilvie (d.1759). His children were: James (b.c.1694), tenant in Commonside and Over Huntly; Walter, who married Janet Anderson from Tushielaw; William (perhaps the William baptised in Hawick in 1698), who had at least 1 son; Hugh (b.1708), baptised in Hawick, who is said to have had a son; Gideon, who married Isabel Laidlaw; and at least one daughter, possibly Helen, who married John Grieve of Crurie, said to be a cousin. The witnesses in 1708 were Walter Scott in Crumhaugh and William Clerk in Southdeanrig. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Hoscote in 1721 when his son Robert was baptised. It is unclear how he is related to other Grieves. **Walter** (b.c.1700) son of Walter in Colterscleuch. He was recorded as tenant in Tushielaw in 1728. In 1727 he married Janet Anderson from the Tushielaw family. Their children, mostly baptised in Ettrick Parish, included: John (b.1728); Walter (b.1730); Michael (b.1732); Christian (b.1734); Margaret (b.1736), baptised in Selkirk; and James (b.1740), also baptised in Selkirk. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Midshiels in 1737 and 1739. He married Jean Murray and their children included: William (b.1734); Gideon (b.1737); and Walter (b.1739). The witnesses in 1737 were Robert Scott and John Pringle and in 1739 were James and Thomas Douglas. **Walter** (d.1781) recorded as 'Kirk Officer' when he died in Hawick Parish in 1781. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (1710–99) son of James. Like his father he was tenant of the Duke of Buccleuch at Branxholme Park. He was recorded renting Branxholme Park from at least 1745. Along with John Elliot (younger of Borthwickbrae) he leased the lands of Linhope from the Buccleuch estates in 1744. He paid the window tax for Branxholme Park in 1748. He was involved in loans with the Elliots of Harwood in the 1750s. He may be the Walter who in 1765 witnessed a baptism for William in Southfield (probably his brother). He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1777. He rented Todshawhaugh and Whames in 1792. He held the lease for Todshawhaugh, where he was recorded in 1796 when there was a bond between William Elliot of Harwood and others with him. He was also farmer at Todshawhaugh on the 1789–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 1 saddle horse and 3 farm horses in 1797, as well as paying the dog tax in 1797. His first wife was Katherine (1718–59), daughter of Adam Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, and the couple had children relatively late in life. He secondly married Magdaline, daughter of William Elliot of Borthwickbrae. His surviving children were: James (1751–1838), the only son; Helen (or Eleanor), who married Alexander Scott of Synton; Margaret (1755–86), who married John Balfour in Pilrig; Catherine (1757–86), who married William Sibbald of South Leith; and Jane (1762–87). The witnesses to the 1757 appear to be Mrs. Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres (probably his mrother-in-law) and Mrs. Grieve of Todshawhaugh (probably his mother James). He died at Todshawhaugh. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Murray,

and their children included James (b.1744). **Walter** (c.1724–90) son of John, farmer in Crurie. He may have been born in Moffat and was farmer at Crooks and Airswood, also in Dumfriesshire. He also worked as an architect. In 1744 in Roberton Parish he married Jean (1727–77), daughter of Adam Pott and Betty Elliot. The marriage was in 1744, with his wife's sister Betty marrying Thomas Stavert at the same time. Their children were: John and Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Adam (b.1748), who may also have died young; Helen (1750–63); Nathaniel (b.1751), also died in infancy; John (1754–95), who was Laird (or perhaps tenant) of Hoscote and Craik; Betty (b.1756); Helen (b.1764); and Nathaniel (again, b.1770). **Walter** (1736/7–1822) son of Robert in Deanburnhaugh. He farmed at Hungryhill, Easter Alemoor and Hangingshaw, and also spent time in Perthshire. In Roberton in 1762 he married Janet Grieve (1737–1816), daughter of James in Commonside. Their children were: Robert (1762/3–87), who died unmarried; twins Walter and John (b.c.1770); James (c.1771–1862); Archibald Campbell (b.c.1775); Elliot (c.1777–1858), who married Hariet Turnbull and was tenant at Over Huntly; and Jannet (1779–1858), who married Andrew Aitchison. He died at Over Huntly and was buried at Borthwick Waas. **Walter** (b.1767) farmer at Southfield, son of William and Mary Elliot. He is easily confused with the slightly later Walter John of Southfield (and the marriages are very similar, so they may be confounded in family histories). He is recorded on the 1790–91 Horse Tax Rolls at Southfield. He is probably the Walter recorded as tenant at Howpasley in 1794 and 1797, as owner of 3 horses, and who also paid the dog tax at Howpasley in 1797. He is probably also the Walter who died unmarried in 1801. **Walter** (c.1770–1851) son of Walter and Janet Grieve. He was thus descended from Grieves in Coltherscleuch and Deanburnhaugh. He was born at Broadlee in the Borthwick and had a twin brother John. He farmed at Craiglands in Dumfriesshire. He married Janet Campbell Veitch (who was christened in Lilliesleaf) and had 9 children: Robert (b.1797), who married Janet Murray; Elizabeth (b.1798), who married John Hogg; Jannet (b.1800), who married Andrew Watherston; Helen (b.1803), who married Francis Scott; Margaret (b.1805), who married David Brydon; John (b.1808), who married Mary Burns; Jane (b.1811), who died young; Walter (b.1813), who was also born at Broadlee, emigrated to Queensland and married Ann Gordon; and James (b.1818), who was born at Hartwoodmyres. **Walter** (b.1781) son of John and Isabella Turnbull. He is sometimes referred to as 'Walter J.' and is easy to confuse with Walter John. His father farmed at Hoscote and Craik, and he was born at Hoscote. He is referred to as being of Langwell. He married Christian Brydon. His wife is recorded as 'Annuitant' at about 12 Buccleuch Street in 1851 and is listed among the local gentry in a directory of 1852. He may thus be the 'Mr. Grieve' whose property is shown on Wood's 1824 map at about No. 12 Buccleuch Street. His children included: Isabella; and Helen. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) described as 'late of Langwell' on his gravestone in Borthwick Waas Cemetery. He married Christian Brydon, who died in Hawick in 1854, aged 70. **Walter** (d.bef. 1800) resident of Hawick Parish. The death of his son William, a tailor, is recorded in 1800. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Westerhouses in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Walter** 'Wat' (1786–1856) slater of 23 Buccleuch Street, son of Robert (a shepherd in Roberton) and Isabella Laidlaw. He learned his trade with Thomas Cathrae, and started his own plumbing and slating business about 1805. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory as a slater and glazier. He married Janet Scott in Wilton, and she died in 1821, aged 27. Their only surviving child was Agnes (b.1817), who married engineer Adam Melrose. He later married Agnes Scott of Milsington, who died in 1865, aged 80. On the 1841 census he was living on Buccleuch Street with wife Agnes and daughter Agnes. A portrait of him exists. **Walter John** (1787–1861) farmer at Southfield and Hawick Shiel. Born in Hobkirk Parish, he was son of Robert; he was surely also related to the earlier Walter of Southfield. He was recorded being at Southfield in 1803 when volunteered to join the forces to resist the expected French invasion, even although under age. He was one of the founder members of the Wisp Club in 1826. He was probably the 'W.J. Oliver' to whom John Halliday dedicated his poem 'Address to my purse, on finding it empty' in 1847. In 1861 he was farming 650 acres at Southfield and employed 3 men. He married Christian (1786–1880), daughter of William Elliot and Margaret Anderson from Winningtonrig; this was in Cavers Parish in 1812. Their children were: Margaret (1813–19); Jean or Jane (1814–81), who married builder James Harkness; Mary Christian (1816–45), who died unmarried; Robert (1818–72), who

also tenanted Southfield; Wilmina or Wilhelmina (1820–78), who married draper James Turnbull; Agnes (1822–47), who married Walter Purdom and died at Ormiston; William (1824–78), who emigrated to Keppel, Ontario, Canada; and Helen Margaret (1826–85), who died in Hawick, unmarried. He is buried at Borthwick Waas, along with several of his family. **Walter** (b.1805/6) agricultural labourer at Hallrule Porter Lodge according to the 1841 census. His wife was Jean and their children Robert, Helen, John, James and Isabella. **Walter** (1813–96) son of Walter, he was born at Broadlee in the Borthwick valley and christened in Ashkirk Parish. He emigrated to Queensland, Australia, where he married Ann Gordon and had 10 children. **Walter** (19th C.) plumber of W. Grieve & Son, 20 Buccleuch Street. Although he was no relation of the Walter Grieve of the plumbers and slaters business at 23 Buccleuch Street, he nevertheless worked for the older Walter and eventually took over the business. He may be the Walter recorded in about 1875 owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick. **Walter** (c.1816–48) probably son of Michael and Rachel Scott. He was a woolspinner in Hawick. In 1841 he married Mary Oliver, who died in 1902, aged 82. His wife was sister of William Oliver, the blind fiddler. Their children were: Michael (b.c.1842), who worked in hosiery manufacturing in Leicester, and had a son Thomas who invented a fashioning needle; Adam (b.c.1845), who was a mason in Edinburgh; and Agnes (b.c.1847), who married Crimean War veteran Andrew Butler. **Walter** (b.1827) born in Teviothead Parish, son of John and Jean Hume. He was a plumber, slater and glazier in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 5 Slitrig Bank with his widowed mother (then called 'Janet'), and he was then an employer of 8 men and 3 boys. He married Elizabeth Rogers and their children included: Mary (b.1862); John (b.1864); Walter Thomas (b.1865), who was Cornet in 1895; George Glen Rogers (b.1868); William Rogers (b.1871); and Jane Hume Rogers (b.1873). **Walter** (b.1838) son of James and Janet Inglis. He lived at Southfield, where most of his children were born. In 1864 he married Joanna Jardine (b.1846). Their children included: James (b.1867); Abraham (b.1868); ane (b.1872); Janet (b.1874); Isabella (b.1878); Christina (b.1881); and Adam (b.1884). **Walter** (b.1843/4) son of carpenter John. He lived at Stobs Woodfoot. In 1859 he donated to the Museum a 'curious monstrosity of fir'. He emigrated to Victoria, Australia, married Elizabeth miller and lived to the age of 91. **Walter John** (1865–1948) son of Robert and Christina Gray. He took over the tenancy of Southfield while still a minor after the deaths of his father in 1872 and mother in 1880. He was known locally as a keen cyclist in the early days of that sport. He served as factor to the Duke of Buccleuch at Bowhill about 1902–12, living at Carterhaugh. He was a member of the Hawick Archæological Society and local farming organistions. He married Isabella Elizabeth (1873/4–1953), daughter of Andrew Easton of Todrig, and secondly married Jane Scott in 1900. Their children were: Robert Elliot (b.1901), who took over the tenancy of Southfield; Jane Scott (1903–77); and Christina Gray (1904–70). He retired in 1937 and died at 29 Orchard Terrace. **Walter Thomas** (b.1865) son of Walter and Elizabeth Rogers. He was a plumber and served as Cornet in 1895. He was the first Cornet to be presented with the Cornet's Medal by the Provost. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) one of the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for them in Hawick, that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. He was probably related to Thomas, who was also listed. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Telfer and their children included Elizabeth (b.1644). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marie or Marion Elliot and their children included Margaret (b.1646) and Helen (b.1649). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Elliot and their children included Bessie (b.1656). **William** (1631/2–1701) tenant in Commonside. He was presumably related to other local Grieves. He was listed as tenant (along with James, as well as John Waugh) at Commonside on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may have been brother of Walter, tenant in Branxholme Park; he may be the William who witnessed a baptism for Walter in 1676. His children included: Walter, who had 2 children William and Jean who died with him in 1688; and James, who succeeded as tenant in Commonside. He is buried in Borthwick Waas. It is possible he was the William, who along with James, witnessed a baptism for Robert in Hawick in 1683. He is probably the William of Commonside who was mentioned by Walter Scott of Satchells in his 'Post'ral' in 1688. **William** (17th C.) resident at Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish, recorded on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. **William** (17th C.) shepherd at Priesthaugh in 1694 according to the

Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) probably descended from the Grieves in Commonside. He was recorded as tenant in Fenwick in 1723, 1728 and 1733. He is probably the William who in 1728 witnessed a baptism for Archibald Paterson, tenant in Fenwick and another on the same day for James Sanderson, tenant in Branxholmtown. In 1720 in Hawick he married Elspeth (or Elizabeth or 'Eppy'), daughter of 'Wester James' Grieve; she may have been his cousin. Their children included: James (b.1723); Margaret (b.1724); Robert (b.1728); William (b.1731); William (again, b.1733); Joan (b.1738), who married Dr. James Mounsey; Thomas (b.1739); and John (b.1744). The witnesses in 1723 were Gideon Elliot of Harwood and Thomas Shiel in Todshawhill, in 1728 were the Lairds of Falnash and Harwood and in 1733 were Robert Turnbull and Robert Boyd. Isobel (b.1726), with the mother's name given as 'Euphem' and Michael (b.1736), with no mother's name given, may also have been his children. He may be the former tenant of Allanhaugh Mill described as being deceased in 1767. **William** (1707–1800) son of James, farmer at Commonside. He was tenant at Colterscleuch and Southfield. He was at Colterscleuch from at least 1741. In 1744 he is recorded as tenant of Colterscleuch and Westcoterig, along with Gideon Grieve, leasing from the Buccleuch Estates. Shortly after that he moved to Southfield. He was probably the tenant in Nether Southfield for whom James Rutherford was shepherd. In 1757 he was tenant at Southfield, and was found (along with other neighbouring tenant farmers) to be making 'bakes' at Black Grain Moss, against the explicit orders of the Town Council. As a result a group led by Bailie Robert Scott mustered in Hawick at 4 a.m. and went up to the Common, to break up the peats. He paid the Horse Tax at Southfield in 1785–89. He married Betty Grieve (1708/9–85). Their children included: Walter (b.1733); Hugh (b.1738); Robert (b.1741), who also tenanted Southfield; Mary (1744–89), who married Alexander Baptie, tenant in Southdean; and James (b.1748). He was 93 when he died and is buried in Borthwick Waas. **William** (18th C.) recorded getting married in Wilton Parish in 1730, but with no wife's name recorded. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism in 1729 for Thomas Stoddart, resident of Stouslie and another in 1735 for William Nichol, also resident of Stouslie. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Robert (b.1741), Mary (b.1744) and James (b.1748). **William** (1726–86) 2nd son of James, tenant of Branxholme Park and Todshawhaugh. He was involved in a bond with Henry Elliot of Harwood in 1759. He was himself tenant farmer at Southfield, recorded there as early as 1759. It is also possible that he was one of the 2 William Grieves who tenanted Allanhaugh Mill in the early-to-mid 18th century. In 1751 he married Margaret Mary, daughter of Robert Elliot of Caerlenrig (who later farmed at Winnington Rig). Their children were: Jean (1757–1810); Isabel (b.1759), who married John Kedie in Hawick in 1785; Mary (1760–91), who married hosier John Nixon in Hawick in 1782; Ann (1761–1834), who married Rev. John Laurie in Hawick in 1786; James (b.1763), tenant in Roan; Christian or Catherine (1763–83), who may have married John Elliot farmer at Millburn, in Hawick in 1783; Robert (b.1764), who worked as a merchant in Leith; Helen; Tibbie, who married teacher Christopher Armstrong; Margaret (b.1765), who may also have married an Armstrong; Walter (1767–1801), who married Christina Elliot and continued to farm at Southfield as well as at Howpasley; Janet (b.1768), who married William Robertson, carpet manufacturer in Hawick in 1789; and William (b.1772). The witnesses in 1757 were Robert Elliot in Winningtonrig (his father-in-law) and Thomas Elliot in Stobicote, in 1759 were 'Mr' Robert Elliot (again) and Robert Grieve (perhaps his brother), in 1763 were Robert Elliot, 'Ridge' (his father-in-law) and James Grieve 'Junior' (probably his brother), in 1764 were 'Mr Robert Elliot' (presumably his father-in-law again) and William Elliot, 'Winnington ridge' and in 1765 were Robert Elliot (again) and Walter (probably his brother). He may be the 'William Grieve, Hawick' who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **William** (18th C.) recorded at Priesthaugh in 1761 when his unnamed child was baptised in Cavers Parish. He could be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Grieve and their children included James (b.1765), Charles (b.1767), John (b.1769) and Helen (b.1771). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Ruecastle in 1758 and their children included Jane (b.1761), Walter (b.1763), John (b.1766), Walter (b.1770) and Ann (b.1772). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Janet (b.1777) and Hannah (b.1778). **William** (d.1800) tailor in Hawick, son of Walter. He married Henrietta Scott in Hawick

in 1784, and she died in 1809. His son Walter died in Hawick in 1797. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Linhope, recorded as owner of a horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It is unclear how he was related to other local Grieves. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Phaup, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is presumably not the same man as the shepherd at Linhope, who is listed separately. Additionally he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs at 'Phaap' in 1797. He may have been brother of Thomas, who was also at Phaup in 1797. Probably the same William was 'Herd' at Phaup on the 1801 Militia ballot. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same William was farmer in Lilliesleaf in 1841, aged 75, married to Jean and living with son William and family. **William** (b.1770s) resident of 'Lawburnfoot' (probably Lochburnfoot) in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **William** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Castleweary according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. Gilbert was also listed in the same place and so probably his brother. He may also be the William recorded as a labourer at Henderson's Knowe on the 1801 Militia ballot; Thomas was also labourer there at that time and perhaps related. He may be the William who was replaced as tenant at Henderson's Knowe in about 1818 and who was a merchant in Langholm by 1824. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Greens according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Henwoodie in the 1820s and 30s. **William Oliver** (1796–1875) son of James and Agnes Hall. He succeeded his father as tenant farmer of Branxholme Park, East Buccleuch and Sundhope. He was President of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club and was heavily involved in all local agricultural matters, being known as a great breeder of hill stock. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1839. He was a member of the Photographic Society of Scotland from 1855. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1840 in Elgin he married Eliza Ann (1821–46), daughter of Charles Gordon. They had 3 sons (twins James and Charles, plus Thomas) and 1 daughter. In 1851 he is listed as farmer of 4000 acres, employing 20 farm workers and with 5 servant in his house. He was still farmer at Branxholme Park in 1868. He was listed in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 as owner of Dinlabyre and Greena. In 1851 he secondly married Sarah Clarke (nee Wagstaff), daughter of James of Bilby, and they had 1 son. He thirdly married Mary Gordon, from Heckington. His children included: twins James Alexander (1841–46) and Charles John (1841–1915); Chistina Mary (b.1843), who married Wheatley Robertson of the Indian Army; Thomas Gordon (b.1844); and Norman William (1852–1936). **William** (b.1797/8) joiner and cartwright in Newcastleton. He was probably at about 2 Walter Street in 1861. His wife was Mary and their children included Elliot (a daughter), Charles, Walter and Robert. **William** (b.c.1804) married Margaret Dalgleish in 1837. His son Robert was born at Ettrick, moved to Queensland in 1883 and still has descendants there. **William** (1805–51) younger son of James, tenant in Branxholme Braes, and descended from the Grieves of Branxholme Park. He was born in Hawick and became a grocer on the High Street. He is probably the grocer and spirit dealer living on Silver Street in 1841. In 1851 he was living at about 6 High Street. He is listed as a High Street grocer in Slater's 1852 directory, and may also be the corn dealer listed there, as well as the William recorded on the High Street serving as insurance agent for National and seedsman. Additionally he may have been the William serving as 'sub-distributor of stamps' at the Stamp and Tax Office on the High Street. In 1840 he married Christian (or Christina) Graham (1814–88). They had a son, James (b.1841). He and his wife are commemorated on the family gravestone in Borthwick Waas. **William** (1818–85) son of George and Minto Bell. He was probably born at Craik, where his father farmed. However, the family moved to Edinburgh and then emigrated to Canada in 1832. In 1846 he bought land in Richmond township in Ontario and operated a tavern at Grieve's Corners, which still bears the family name. He married Eliza Fairbairn and their children were Esther, George, Robert, Minto, Georgina and William. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Minto and their son William was baptised in 1849. **William** (1825–78) younger son of Walter John, farmer at Southfield. He emigrated to Canada in the early 1850s, married Agnes Fairbairn from Berwickshire and had a large family. **William** (1829–82) 3rd son of Thomas and Marion Dickson. He took over the farm of Skelfhill after his father's death, also having tenancy of Stobicote. He was known for being a judge of Cheviot

sheep and was President of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club. He was at Skelfhill in 1861, farming 3084 acres and employing 12 people, with his brother Walter also farming 2000 acres and employinh 3 people. His sisters Catherine and Margaret were also living there, as well as 6 domestic and farm servants. He died unmarried. **William Gray** (1866–1914) younger son of Robert, tenant in Southfield. He emigrated to Denver, Colorado. He married Lilliam Kirschbaum and they had 1 daughter and 3 sons. **William Herbert** (1874–1908) 2nd son of Charles John of Branxholme Park. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. In 1893 he was on board the 'Nile' off Tripoli, when he witnessed the collision that caused the sinking of H.M.S. Victoria, with the loss of hundreds of lives, including his brother Arthur. Later he himself was killed in another naval disaster, this time involving an explosion in Queensferry. There is a memorial brass to him and his brother in St. Cuthbert's Church (formerly written 'Greave', 'Greaves', 'Greif', 'Griefe', 'Greiff', 'Greive', 'Grive' and variants).

the Grieve (*thu-greev*) *n.* name of a place in the lower Ewes valley which was used by the people of the Langholm area for drowning witches. Its precise location is uncertain, but possibly at the confluence of the Ewes with the Esk.

Grieve's (*greevz*) *n.* plumbers firm formerly located between the Roman Catholic Chapel and Green Wynd. They had a private water pump there in the mid-19th century. Also the name of a coach-builders in Havelock Street in the 19th century.

grievious (*gree-vee-is*) *adj., arch.* grievous – 'His wayes ar alwæies greifious; thy juudgemints ar fer aboone owt o' his sicht' [HSR], 'An' sayin', Lord, my servant lieth at hame sick o' the paralsie, greviouslie tormented' [HSR] (there are spelling variations; note the extra syllable).

grieviously (*gree-vee-is-lee*) *adv., arch.* grievously – '. . . and most grieviously provoked him yrby, and by calling of him of ane thieffe, and sundry oyr most insolent and contemptuous language' [BR1684].

Griffith (*gri-fith*) *n.* **Sir Richard Waldie** (1850–1933) officer in charge of the Border Rifles. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge and served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards, retiring with the rank of Captain. He succeeded to the baronetcy and family estates near Kelso on the death of his father in 1889. In 1891 he became Colonel of the local volunteer regiment, the Border Rifles. Under his command the Border Rifles became the 4th battalion of the K.O.S.B., with him as Honorary Colonel. He was Chairman of the Roxburghshire Unionist Association, Chairman of the Tweed Commission and a member of the Border Union Agricultural Society. He stood unsuccessfully in the 1906 general election for Roxburghshire. However he served as a member of Roxburghshire County Council and was also a J.P. He was Lord-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire, as well as being a Brigadier in the Royal Company of Archers. A keen sportsman, he was known as a rower at university, later as a curler, yauchtsman and particularly as a breeder of racehorses. He made his fortune through mines in Bohemia and lived for a while in Australia. He married 3 times, but had no children. He wrote the foreword to the book 'With the Border Volunteers to Pretoria'.

Griffiths (*gri-fiths*) *n.* **Nigel** (1955–) politician. Son of a High School English teacher, he was educated there, as well as at Edinburgh University. He became Edinburgh councillor 1980–87 and Labour M.P. for South Edinburgh from 1987, being at one time Opposition Whip and spokesman on Trade and Industry.

grime (*grīm*) *v., arch.* to sprinkle, fleck – 'The sun was na up, but the moon was down, It was the gryming of a new fa'n snaw, Jamie Telfer has run ten myles a-foot, Between the Dodhead and the Stobs's Ha' ' [T], *n.* a flake, particularly of soot (also written 'gryme', 'greim', etc.).

grimin (*grī-min, -meen*) *n., arch.* a sprinkling – 'Old people invariably talked of . . . a gryming o' snaw' [HAST1902], 'The sunny blinks, keekin throwe atween the leafs, spurtelt the road wui greimeens o licht' [ECS], 'The mune she shines sae bricht, Till a' the yirth is marlt wi' The grymins o' her licht' [DH] (also written 'grymins').

Grimsby (*grimz-bee*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1687 as a 'tinkler' when he was fined for assaulting 'ane poore indigent beggar upon the fair day' in Hawick. His surname is written 'Grimesby', which is not a common local name.

the Grindin Burn (*thu-grīn-din-burn*) *n.* the Grinding Burn, a stream that follows the Minto to Denholm road and joins the Teviot just beyond Denholm. It was also referred to as Minto Burn on a map of 1796, when it was the boundary between Hassendeanbank and Minto estate. In 1780 'Grinden Burn' is listed as part of the southern boundary of the lands of Hawthorn Park and Mailchester Park (the origin of the name is probably Old English 'grene dun', meaning 'the stream running from the green hill', named after

the Mintos; it is clearly shown on Pont's 1590s manuscript map, and may be labelled 'Grindoun', this being interpreted as the name given to the hills; Blaeu's 1654 map intriguing shows it linking to the Jordan Burn, hence linking the Ale and Teviot valleys directly!; it is 'Grydone Burn' in c.1537 and 'Grindean Burn' on a map of Minto estate in 1780, while James Murray calls it 'Grindon Burn' in 1863).

Grindin Hills (*grīn-din-burn*) *n.* possible former name for the Minto Hills. Pont's manuscript map from the 1590s indicates the word 'Grindoun' with 'hills' written below. This was transferred to Blaeu's 1654 published map as 'Grindoun h.', hence leading to some speculation that the hills gave their name to the Grinding Burn running below them. However, this name for the hills is otherwise unknown, and it seems unlikely that the Mintos ever had this alternative name, with the origin simply being misinterpretation of what was written by Pont.

Grindstane Law (*grīnd-stān-law*) *n.* hill near the head of the Kale Water, just on the Scottish side of the Border, reaching a height of 468 m. It was near here in 1598 where one of the last skirmishes occurred between the Scottish and English. Accounts differ as to the numbers involved, with the group of Scotsmen being from 60 to 200 and the English group perhaps being as large as 400. The Scots claimed they were simply out hunting, going into England on 1st August and again the following day, after which they retired to dinner at 'Grindisdame law in Scotland'. They were then chased by the larger English party (led by Woodrington and Fenwick), as far as Plenderleith, with fighting occurring 'neir ane pairt callit Knowpark'. Some Scotsmen were killed, including Andrew Rutherford, brother of the Laird of Hundalee, Robert Pringle, servant to the Laird of Bonjedward and James Robson, servant to the Laird of Greenhead. The Laird of Bonjedward was also injured and several prisoners were taken, including the younger men of Bonjedward, Hunthill and Greenhead, the Lairds of Tower and Billerwell, 2 Burgesses of Jedburgh and others, the total being as many as 12. The English also took about 50 horses. The prisoners were released, but had to appear to answer charges a few days later. The English claimed the Scots were out raiding, or at least cutting and stealing wood (which may well have been true), nevertheless, the English pursuit of the Scots was ferocious (although common for the times).

grinnd (*grind*) *v., arch.* to grind.

grip (*grip*) *v., poet.* to catch, seize – 'My lord may grip my vassal-lands, For there again main I never be!' [T], '... she was gripped in the very fact, making use of the sd. fals key to oppen baylyea Laing's seller door' [BR1697], '... an' grippith awa that whilk was sawn in his hairt' [HSR] (see also **grup**).

grip at (*grip-i'*) *v., arch.* to grab at, attempt to sieze – '... with ane buit to carrie the staff or standard in, and offered to grippe at and carie the said Colour' [BR1706].

Gripfast (*grip-fawst*) *n.* name of a character in a book said to have been published in Hawick, namely 'The Chronicles of Gripfast, King of Nibbledom', in 5 chapters. The book occurs in the bibliography of books connected with Hawick, published by James Sinton in 1908. It seems likely that this is some kind of a joke by Sinton.

the Gripknowe (*thu-grip-now*) *n.* name for an area either in or bordering on Hawick Common Moor, the precise position being now uncertain. It was mentioned in 1766 in the description of 9 small pieces of land that were let in order to try to prevent encroachment on the Common by neighbouring tenants. John Scott was living there in 1784. Alexander Miller was recorded on a farm there when his son William was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1786.

grippit (*gri-pi', -pee'*) *pp.* gripped – '... and he fell off his seat where he was sitting, and grippt at James Chisholme's fingers with his staffe ...' [BR1666], 'And then he grippet the bedrel's spade, Ane pye therewith to seeke ...' [JTe], 'An' they grippet him, an' castet him out o' the vinyaird, an' sleyet him' [HSR], 'My hazel staff I gripit fast, My hat upon my head did tether ...' [JT], 'Eh, but he look'd angry! Which gin the wife saw, She grippit ma coat sleeve, an' drew me awa' [BM1900].

grisk (*grisk*) *adj., arch.* greedy, avaricious.

grist (*grist*) *n.* thickness of yarn, girth, term used frequently by yarn-spinners synonymous with 'coont' – 'It was of the same grists. Nobody in Hawick makes similar yarn' [HAd1868] (also **girst**).

grit (*gri', grit*) *adj.* intimate, familiar, friendly – 'The twaesome are gey grit again' [GW], 'they've been grit since they first met it the schuil', '... As grit as the gouk and the titlene' [JL], 'Losh, John an' mei was awfu' grit afore aw was that age!' [HEx1919], 'The Brig and mei's been afa' grit since ever ma life began' [JEDM].

grit (*gri'*) *n., arch.* great, persons of greatness – 'Thy richteousniss is like the grit mountans: thy juudgemints ar ane grit deepe ...' [HSR], 'Grit is

the Lord, an' gritlie til be prayset; an' his gritniss nane can seik an' fin owt' [HSR], 'The grit an' the puir' [GW], 'Respec'it and liket by grit and by sma' . . . ' [JT], *adj., arch.* great, large, expecting young, pregnant – '. . . And there we had our Warden lost, War't not the grit God, he reliev'd him' [CPM], '. . . Left him scarce ane, nor durst he cock His trusty gennet; for girt fo'k Had now found out by college lair, That God had giv'n them ilka hare' [JR], 'He Hawick Carriers, grit an' sma, Wi' joy flee to your stations . . . ' [JR], 'Grit yowes' [GW], *poet.* overflowing with emotion, ready to cry – '. . . than sall I be upricht, an' saikless o' the grit transgressione' [HSR], 'Ye Hawick Carriers, grit an' sma', Wi' joy flee your stations, An' graith your ponies ane and a', An' tak the road wi' patience' [JR], 'Ye Magistrates o' Hawick, and a' Ye dwellers therein, grit and sma' . . . ' [AD], 'My heart grows grit, my guid auld May, And fu' o' love and pride . . . ' [JT].

the grit folk (*thu-gri'-fōk*) *n., arch.* the local gentry – 'The seams an ploys o grit-folk an Royalties . . . ' [ECS].

gritly (*gri'-lee*) *adv., arch.* greatly – '. . . an' in thy salvatione gritlie sall he rejoyce' [HSR], 'I am trublet; I am bowet doun gritly . . . ' [HSR].

gritness (*gri'-nis*) *n., poet.* greatness – 'Thou sallt inkresse my gritniss, an' comfirt me on ilka syde' [HSR], '. . . an' his gritniss nane can seik an' fin' owt' [HSR].

gritter (*gri-tur*) *adj., poet.* greater – '. . . therfor ye sall receive the griter damnatioun' [HSR] (also written 'griter').

grittest (*gri-tist*) *adj., poet.* greatest – 'Wha is the gritest in the kingdoom o' heæven?' [HSR], 'But he that is gritest amang ye sall be your servant' [HSR].

Grizel (*gri-zel*) *n.* Scots form of the Christian name 'Griselda', popular around the 16th and 17th centuries (also written 'Grisel', 'Grissell', 'Grisell', 'Grizzel', 'Grizell', 'Grizelle', etc.).

groat (*grō'*) *n., arch.* a former silver coin worth four pence, in use before the 18th century – '£4, and £4, 16s. for the boll of malt; a firlot of malt 45s.; ground malt a groat the copful' [BR1638], 'Walter Hardie, Robert Scott, and Robert Cowan was onlawed, each of them in tenn graots, for their fillies lying in Westport's corne' [BR1688], '. . . and ye persone resetter of them to pay for ilk night's reseat of ym twenty grotts . . . ' [BR1689], '. . . depones the sheep the tenents of Weensland put to the charge of the Hawick Herd they paid ten groats a soum for' [C&L1767], 'Which sair'd his house o' meal an' groats, An' farm'd it a' for sax pund Scots' [JR], '. . . a penny Scots for this article, a plack for another, a bodle for a third, and a groat for a score' [RW] (spelled 'grott' and variants).

groonge (*groonj*) *v., arch.* to grumble, complain – 'An' whan they had receivet it, they grounget agayne the guidman o' the hous' [HSR], 'If they have a richt to an inch, They groonge if ye gie na an ell' [FL], to growl – 'Sae Johnie, sair wearied, sae lang out to lounge, Began in impatience to growl and to grounge' [HSR], *n., arch.* a grumble, grunt – 'When gloamin' comes doon wi' its shadows dark, An' Towzie tells tales wi' his grounge an' bark' [JoHa] (also spelled 'grounge').

groongit (*groon-jee', -ji'*) *pp., poet.* grumbled, murmurred – 'An' whan they had receivet it, they grounget agayne the guidman o' the hous' [HSR].

groose see **gruize**

Grosar see **Crozier**

groser (*gro-zur*) *n., arch.* the gooseberry, Ribes grossularia – 'Culprits are also rebuked for . . . howking up groser bushes' [DMW] (see the more common **grossert**).

grossert (*gro-ser'*) *n., arch.* the gooseberry, Ribes grossularia (or uva-crispa) – 'Hei glaamed at eet leike a cock at a grozert' [ECS], 'Altho on buss and brier sweit foulis sing And the dour grosert cleeds his thornis fell . . . ' [DH] (also written 'grosert', 'grozert' and variants; cf. **groser** and **grozel**; from French).

grosset (*gro-si'*) *n., arch.* the gooseberry (also **grossert**).

Grosvernor (*grōv-nur*) *n.* **Jane Meriel** (1953–) daughter of Robert, who became Lord and later 5th Duke of Westminster. She firstly married Guy Innes-Ker, 10th Duke of Roxburghe and they had 3 children, including Charles. She secondly married Edward William Dawnay. In 1996 she was the Chief Guest at the Common Riding.

grouff (*growf*) *adj., arch.* vulgar, course, rough.

grounge see **groonge**

Groves (*grōvz*) *n.* **Janet** (18th C.) housekeeper at Cavers House. She was listed as 'Mrs Groves, Cavers' when when she subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). She was there in 1785 when Capt. John Douglas paid tax for having female servants.

growe (*grow*) *v.* to grow – '. . . in the moornin' thaye ar like gerse whilk growes up' [HSR], 'He blisses thame alsua, sae that thair nummer growes gritlie . . . ' [HSR], 'A growe peis in ma gairden', 'she aye grows her hair lang in the wunter', 'Decked wi' gems o' Nature's growin' Cosy corners lovers vow in' [TK], 'An a merk on the

shooder o' Cauldcleuch To show where the cloudberries growe . . . ' [DH], 'Some folk say that they growe best in dry simmers' [DH], 'The embers winna dwine awa, Though ye may baith growe auld' [WL] (cf. the locally less common **graw**; often spelled 'grow' as in standard English).

growel (*grow-ul*) *n., arch.* gruel.

grown-up (*grown*) *adj.* grown (note the pronunciation; cf. **grewn**).

grown-up (*grown-up*) *adj., arch.* overgrown, choked with growth – 'She is a traillie-wallets; hir pantry's fair grown-up wui dirrt' [ECS], 'A gairden grown-up wi' weeds' [GW].

growse (*grows*) *v., arch.* to shiver with fear, cold, etc. – 'A drap o' the cratur, ye'll bring o' the auld, I'm bevering and growzing wi' terror and cauld – And I'm doubtish I sune will be hetter' [JTe] (also written 'growze'; cf. **gruize**).

growthe (*growth*) *n., arch.* growth – '. . . provydeng when the said trees comes to any good grouth and ar fitt for use that wee allow him the one halfe . . . ' [BR1692] (also written 'grouth', etc.; note the pronunciation).

grozel (*grō-zul*) *n., arch.* the gooseberry – 'The Scotch name of the Gooseberry – Grozel or Groset, from the Franch Groseille or Grosseletz – would almost suggest that we were indebted to the alliance between Scotland and France . . . for the introduction of this fruit' [JAHM], 'Proverbially – 'Like a cock at a grozel' = with great eagerness' [GW] (directly from the Old French; see also **grossert** and **grosset**).

gruan (*groo-in*) *n., arch.* a greyhound.

grudge (*gruj*) *n., arch.* watery snow, softened ice (cf. **gurge**).

grudged (*grujd*) *adj., arch.* coagulated (of blood).

grue (*groo*) *v., poet.* to shudder, shiver, tremble with fright or cold – 'It lookit around with its snail-cap eyne, That made their hearts to grou . . . ' [JTe], 'A mutchkin gless and some bits o' delf Ye'd grue to set on the kitchen shelf' [WL], 'And syne to Harden the young laird broucht her, – They say Wat grued at his new guid-douchter' [WL] (there are spelling variants).

gruesome (*groo-sum*) *adj., poet.* fearful, inspiring dread, making one shudder – '. . . whan the grewsome gaishener ov a geizart, i the girnin Daith's Heed . . . ' [ECS] (there are spelling variants).

gruize (*grūz, grooz*) *v., arch.* to shiver with cold, *n.* a shiver (also written 'groose' and 'gruizz'; pronounced with a deep vowel containing elements of *i* and *ā*; cf. **growse**).

gruizle (*grū-zul*) *v., arch.* to breathe heavily, wheeze, to gurgle (said of an infant) – '. . . Again the pen he nibbles, An', heedless o' the crood that roon' him bus'les, He gruzzlin' pores, an' fast an' faster scribbles' [JoHa] (also 'groozle' and 'gruzzle').

gruizy (*grū-, groo-zee*) *adj., arch.* shivering, shivery (also written 'groosy', etc.).

grummel (*gru-mul*) *v.* to grumble – '. . . Wha grum'les, gets reason to grum'le the mair' [JoHa], 'He's ever girnin' 'boot his gear, an grum'lin o' his losses' [JoHa], 'They grumel an' girn, an' greet an' cavil, An' keep theirsels in a stew . . . ' [FL], 'Ah dinna' ken what aabody's grumlin' aboot, it's the best summir for 'eers' [JCo] (also written 'grumel', 'grummell', etc.).

grumph (*grumf*) *v., arch.* to grump, grunt, complain – 'Gie grumphin' an' glunchin' to worlines an' swine, Sour-faced discontentment to them wha think o't' [JoHa], '. . . but Hab just grumphed something aboot a verra laboured pun and went away in' [DH], *n.* a grunt – 'Butte humph! and grumph! and supperlesse, At last to bed he's gane' [JTe], a complainer – 'Hei was a bit o a grumph. When the Cooncil elected um a Baille . . . ' [IWL].

grumphie (*grum-fee*) *n., arch.* a pig – '. . . Though, grumphie-like, ye Indian lingo grunt, What sairs the hail, when meaningless they rattle In dry-stane skulls?' [JoHa], '. . . the owner of a grumphie, was, . . . leaning over the edge of the sty . . . ' [RM], 'The weemen gang haudin' their lugs at the dinging, The clack's like a litter o' grumphies bereaved' [WL].

grun (*grun*) *n.* ground – 'Syne divin' in below the grun' . . . ' [JBS], 'Wha toss an' tum'le, waupit a' through ither, Until the grun' they tread on seems alive' [JoHa], 'But ithers fell intill guid grun', an' broucht furth frut . . . ' [HSR], 'At first the young lassie a wee while stood dumb, She blush'd and she scrapit wi' her foot on the grun' . . . ' [DA], 'A wee bit stretch o' level grun' Weel sheltered frae the bitin' wun' ' [WP], 'He comes rattlin' doun, And he never pits fit to the grun' . . . ' [WL] (contraction of **grund**, often written 'grun' ').

grunch (*grunch*) *v., poet.* to grind, gnash – '. . . he sall grunch wi' his teeth, an' melt awa . . . ' [HSR] (cf. **groonge**).

grund (*grund*) *n.* ground, earth, land – 'Item, vpoun the grund and landis of Bukcleuch, in pasturing with Symon Nicoll, sex tua zeir auld stottis . . . ' [SB1574], 'But will ye stay till the day gae down – Until the night come o'er the grund . . . ' [CPM], '. . . thou hest profaanet his crowne

bie thrawin' it til the gruund' [HSR], '... ilk crocus spills Hir chaliced colour on the heedless grund' [DH], 'A nibbie's no' juist for helpin' ye owre the grund' [DH], '... The Aillan's another happy huntin grund' [IWL], '... lang afore the Wright Brothers got off the grund' [IWL], '... But my courage fell, and wi' a yell I rushed to the grund and ran' [WaD], 'Ay, penter lad, thraw to the wund Your canvas, this is holy grund' [JBS], 'Spare grund for the bairns? That's wice-like nae doubt; Juist think on the road's awfu' toll' [WL], 'In the first grey light o' mornin When the dew's still on the grund ...' [IWL], burial ground – 'Huz that works for oor bread, let us hansel the Fund ... Ootside the kirkyaird we can get a bit grund' [HNe1902], *v.* to ground.

grund (*grund*) *pp.* ground, grinded – 'it was grund up wi aa the other hings', '... two pecks of grun (ground) malt at 1s 8d a peck' [JaT] (also 'grun').

Grundi see **Grundy**

Grundistone (*grun-dee-stin*) *n.* Groundistone, former farm to the west of the A7 at 'the Heights'. The name probably relates to the 'de Grundi' family, who are recorded in the area in the early 1200s. An undated charter (probably around 1390) in which 'the five merk lands in the town of Grundiston' are granted by William Lindsay of the Byres to his son Andrew. Easter and Wester Groundistone were known as homes of the Scotts in the 16th century. In the 16th century it was part of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. In 1535 the King revoked a former charter, and so the superiority passed from Patrick, Earl of Bothwell to George, Lord Home. In 1580/1 an agreement was made there regarding a dispute between George Scott of Synton and Walter Scott of Stirches over Synton Mill. Later the lands became part of the Buccleuch estates. The farms of Easter and Wester Groundistone and Drinkstone (along with Drinkstone and perhaps other lands) were valued at £2440 in 1643. William Taylor was tenant there in 1635 and Hector Turnbull in 1683. 'The two Grundistones' were transferred from Hassendean Parish to Wilton in 1690. Adam Glendinning was there in 1698. There was a dispute over the boundaries with Synton and Ashkirk around 1707. George Scott was recorded there in 1724, Robert Scott in 1725–29, George Stewart in 1729, Thomas Kyle in 1737, William Stewart in 1742, John Miller in 1751 and Robert Waugh in 1759. 'Easter and Wester Groundiston and Drinkston' were valued together at £2440 in 1778 and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. Residents in 1801 included George Scott and George Stewart. There was a marl pit there around 1800. Janet Scott (probably a widow) was head of the household there in 1841, and William Potts was farmer in 1851. The area was used as a meeting place for hunting by the Duke of Buccleuch's hounds in the 19th century. There is a tradition (described by James Wilson) that an ancient stone there bore the inscription 'Remember to pray', but this had not existed in living memory by the mid-1800s, if indeed it was ever more than a fantasy (the name is first recorded in 1380 as 'Grundiestoun'; it is 'Grundiston' about 1390, 'Grandiston' and 'Groundiston' in 1525, 'Grundiston' in 1526/7 and 1551, 'Groundeston' in 1535, 'Grundingstoun' in 1580/1, 'Grundistone' in 1635, 'Grundiston' in 1643, 'Grundestoune' in 1683, 'Grundeston' in 1698, 'Easter and Wester Groundistounes' in 1707, 'Grundistoun' in 1725, 'Groundston' in 1737, 'Growndiston' in 1741, 'Grundiston' in 1744, 'Grundiston' in 1759 and 'Groundestone' in 1841; the origin is possibly 'Grundi's farm' with the Middle English personal name Grundi, and may refer to 'Robert Grundi de Neuton' who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296 and his ancestors).

Grundistone (*grun-dee-stin*) *n.* **David** (15th C.) Burgess of Cupar. He had a charter of the lands of 'Bangall' in Fife in 1458, with his surname written 'Grundistoun'. He is recorded as deceased in 1481 when his son Thomas had a charter for lands in Fife. It is unclear whether his name relates to the farm near Hawick. **David** (15th/16th C.) listed as a witness to a charter in Edinburgh in 1511. He may have been son of Thomas. **Henry** (13th/14th C.) English Clerk recorded in 1301. This was for delivering messages and to hasten the workers constructing the tower at Linlithgow. His name is written 'de Graundeston' and it is unclear if he is from the locally-connected family. **James** (15th C.) tenant of Ferny in the Edinburgh area in 1481. In 1485 he was recorded as tenant of 'Luthry' along with his son John. **John** (d.bef. 1490) tenant of the lands of 'Luthre' in Fife in 1490. His widow was also recorded, as well as his father James. **Margaret** (15th C.) recorded in 1470 as wife of Robert de Foret, when he had a charter for the lands of Foret in Fife. She was presumably related to David and Thomas. **Thomas** of Kingask (15th/16th C.) son of David, as recorded in a charter of 1481 when he was granted lands in Fife. He was Bailie in Cupar and also referred to as 'custumar'. He is

recorded in several charters in the period 1495–1513, signed in Edinburgh or Fife, with his name spelled 'Grundestoun', 'Grundistoun' and variants. His wife was Isobel Seton. Probably the same 'Thoma Grundystoun' was witness to the charters made by Lord Lindsay of the Byres to James Scott of Kirkurd in 1484 for the lands of Over and Nether Newhall in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. The charters were made in Edinburgh, so he may not have had a direct connection with the Hawick area; it may be a coincidence that his surname is the same as the neighbouring lands of Groundistone. **Walter** of Glaslie (15th/16th C.) witnessed a charter in 1504/5 for Thomas of Kingask, to whom he was presumably related (also written 'Grundiston').

Grundistone Heights (*grun-dee-stin-hītz*) *n.* Groundistone Heights, the area of high ground adjacent to the A7 north of Hawick, more commonly known as 'the Heights'. The highest point on the road is 942 ft, and marks the boundary between Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. The view from here, particularly south to the Cheviot Hills is magnificent. A former drove road used to cross the main road near here (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map), passing over Bewlie Moor and Chapel Moor on its way to the Borthwick valley. It has been claimed that a similar route shows evidence of having been a Roman road, with traces between here and Woo Law, connecting Raeburnfoot with Newstead, via Craik Cross and Harelaw; however, this is not firmly established.

Grundistone Edge (*grun-dee-stin-ej*) *n.* former name for **Groundistone Heights** (the name is used by James A.H. Murray in the 1863 Transactions).

grunds (*grundz*) *n., pl., arch.* the bottom, last bit, dregs, sediment – 'The callant was bebbin an taain oot ov a bottle, an whummlin't ti geet the verrih grunds' [ECS].

grundstane (*grund-stān*) *n., arch.* a grindstone.

Grundy (*grun-dee*) *n.* **Adam** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Adam Grondy' on the 1303/4 inquest for the half barony of Wilton. It seems likely that he was related to Robert and held lands near Groundistone. **Benedict** (12th/13th C.) father of Robert, who witnessed a charter in Hassendean in about the 1220s. His name is given as 'Benedicto Grundi'. He is the earliest known member of the family who gave their name to Groundistone. **Robert** (13th C.) son of Benedict. He witnessed a charter for Christina of Hassendean in the period 1214–49, probably the late 1220s. His name is given as 'Roberto filius eius' after that of his father Benedict. He was probably father or grandfather of the later Robert. **Robert** 'de Neuton' (13th C.) mentioned in 1291–96, he may have been the owner of what became 'Grundistone', with 'Neuton' presumably being the neighbouring farm now called 'the Nitton'. He signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296 and on the attached seal, which may bear a rose, his name is 'S'ROBERTI GRVNDY'.

gruntle (*grun-tul*) *n., arch.* the snout of a pig or other large mammal – 'And the stinkan brokke, wi' his lange howe loone, Shote up his gruntle to see' [JTe].

gruntlin (*grunt-lin*) *n., arch.* a piglet – 'They caused all the swine, gruntlings, and asses about the town to exert their harmonious voices . . . ' [EM1820].

grup (*grup*) *v., arch.* to grip, seize, *pp., poet.* gripped – '. . . But it gied a joyfu' cry, And grup ahaud o' the green yin' [DH] (see also **grip**).

grup (*grup*) *n., arch.* the gutter, drain – 'And saw he wan the dad a wap . . . That sent him side-lang in the grup' [HSR].

gruppen (*gru-pin*) *pp., arch.* gripped, seized – 'The frost's gruppen the ferm grund Wi' a ticht hand . . . ' [WL] (this is the past participle of 'grip', with the past tense being **grap**).

gruppen an liftit (*gru-pin-an-lif-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* arrested and run in, apprehended – 'Tam's gruppen an' liftit' [GW] (noted by E.C. Smith).

gruppin (*gru-pin*) *v., poet.* to seize – 'I'm no' vera sure but they'd gruppin – Folk's queerer than mony ane see' [JoHa], *pres. part.* gripping – '. . . And the room is full of speirin and the gruppin' of brown han's' [WHO].

grutten (*gru'-in*) *pp., arch.* cried – 'When oo' passed Burnheid and ower the Knowe by Galalaw me heart began tae loup, loup, loup and I could fain hae grutten' [JEDM] (this is a past participle, cf. **gretten**; the past tense is usually **grat** or **gret**).

gruzzle see **gruizle**

Grymslaw see **Grahamslaw**

guaird (*gārd*) *v.* to guard – 'For Ye are there to guaird and guide . . . ' [WL], 'He'll keep your fit weel on the way, For aye He guairds His ain' [WL], '. . . They went away – nae doot to wine and dine – And left him to guaird the names' [DH], 'Holstered pistols cairried For gairdin' o' the fairms' [MB], *n.* a guard – 'the guaird's van was at the back', 'Frae Hawick Muir, wi its guaird o hills doverin Into a dappled sleep . . . ' [DH], '. . . and

sensitive guairds on goods-trains say that the balefu influence o the Stanes can be felt . . . ' [DH], '. . . was a gaird on the mail coach afore hei took ower the Croon Inn in the Langum' [BW1979], 'Where heath clad hills stand guaird aroon', And crystal rivers tummle doon' [IWL], person in charge of a train, specific term used for the first child in a 'yoke-a-tulie' – 'The gaird wad need ti bei richt an skeely at the merreen, tho . . . ' [ECS] (also spelled 'gaird').

the Guaird Hoose (*thu-gārd-hoos*) *n.* name used for a house on Old Churchyard (St. Mary's Place) which was occupied by the Town Watch during the time of the body snatchers.

Gubbislie (*gu-biz-lee*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale. 'Gubisley maior' (valued at 22 shillings and 8 pence) and 'Gusbysley minor' (valued at 8 shillings) are listed on a rental roll of c.1376. 'Gopishalch' was also listed (with a value of 4 merks) and possibly related. In a rental roll of 1541 the lands of 'Ouergubbislie' (valued at 16 shillings) were let to Thomas Armstrong of Merianton, along with Cuthbert (probably his brother), and the lands of 'Nethergubbislie' to William and Robert (possibly the same man as Cuthbert) Armstrong, brother of the Laird of Merianton (or Mangerton). From their position in this list it seems like the lands were close to Copshaw.

Gubbisteed (*gu-bee-steed*) *n.* possible name for lands in upper Liddesdale, recorded in the c.1376 rental roll as 'Gubacstede' in the area known as Ermildon. It had a value of 10 shillings. It is possible it is related to the lands of Gubbislie recorded later.

guddian (*gu-dee-in*) *n., arch.* a gutter draining a manure heap.

guddle (*gu-dul*) *n.* a shambles, mess – 'the best hing aboot Miss Lynch's shop is that it's aye sic a guddle', 'yer bedroom's a right guddle compared wi yer brother's'.

guddle (*gu-dul*) *v.* to catch fish, especially trout, with the bare hands, grope for fish – 'hei was an expert it guddlin troot', 'The big boulder under which we were wont to 'guddle' the trout will still be there' [BM1905], 'Mony a trout we tickled, too, And guddled 'fore we'd done, Or doffed oor claes wi'oot a blush, To splash aboot in fun' [WFC], '. . . We'll guddle them an' gump them oot, An' take them hame' [WP], 'And in fancy I wandered o'er the old Vertish Hill, Or 'guddled' for trout in the burn at Trow Mill' [??], '. . . And some that guddle Tarras haggs Fro braw bull-troot' [DH], *arch.* to do messy work in general, mess about – 'They guddled and chackit about his flanks, Till tired of the play' [JTe], 'An' champin' smash amang the dirty puddle; Lo'd! how they sprawl aboot, an' girnin' guddle!' [JoHa], '. . . An here was the boy left guddlin aboot wi his tunic on, in somebody's bushes' [IA].

guddled (*gu-duld*) *adj.* chatoic, shambolic, messy – 'The rest was bleatin' in a huddle – a guddled chaos o' a muddle' [TD].

gude see **guid**

Gude see **Guid**

guff (*guf*) *n.* nonsense, hogwash, baloney – 'deh gie is yur guff', scuttlebutt, gen, gossip – 'A'll gie ee the guff if ee promise ti keep eet ti yersel', '. . . For ma pairt A' hate a' sic guffs, A'm a tory o' the tories' [JCG], *arch.* a fool – '. . . with his left hand resting majestically like the great statesman's on his hip, and heard Lymey's hoarse whisper . . . 'Hes that guff got a sair hench?' ' [HHD].

guff (*guf*) *n., poet.* a whiff, odour – '. . . wi a guff a wat strae and neeps and a glisk o brumstane . . . ' [DH].

guffish (*gu-feesh*) *adj., arch.* stupid, foolish.

guffy (*gu-fee*) *adj., arch.* having flabby cheeks.

guid (*gid*) *adj.* good, having positive or desired qualities, morally upstanding, appropriate, satisfying – 'that's nae guid ti onybody', 'guid lassies aye wait', 'this ees for yer ain guid', 'O gie thanks untill the Lord, for he is guid . . . ' [HSR], 'Sweet mem'ries dwell in the guid auld toon . . . ' [FH], 'And weel we lo'e the guid auld toon . . . ' [JT], '. . . And in the guid green haughs, He bids me rest' [WL], respectable, socially acceptable – 'she's no guid enough for um', formal, best (of clothing etc.) – 'oo wore oor guid claes for the weddin', denoting relationship by marriage, e.g. 'guid-dowter', *adv.* to a commendable degree, considerably – 'Was aw no guid game no to squeel?' [??], *n., arch.* goodness – 'Come ill, or guid, or baith, or neither, We'll drop the theme wi' little bother' [JoHa], 'May guid aye befriend ye, auld Eppy M'Gee . . . ' [JT], good, benefit – 'I never get any gude o' my bed . . . ' [V&M], '. . . for he mak's his sun til ræise on the ill an' on the guid' [HSR], '. . . thou opinist thine han', thaye ar fillet wi' guid' [HSR], 'A faand the guid o that denner as suin as A'd gaen wui'd' [ECS] (occasionally spelled 'gude').

Guid (*gid, gūd*) *n.* God – 'Gude keep ye aye frae warlocks' [JoHa], 'Beuks, pictures, an', but gude kens what a', Frae Moses doon to Roman Cato . . . ' [JoHa], 'Guid haud us honest ane an' a', An' frae the Ghost o' Coffer Ha' ' [RDW], 'Guid guide ye bairn!' [HSR], 'Gude

save us a', there's mischief brewing, Wi' sic destructive wrack an' ruin' [WNK], 'Od, we're a bonny set! guid trewly!' [WNK], ' 'Guid sake, Jamie', replied Mr. Hunter 'Just here's our Flag. It's *our* Flag' ' [BM1898], '. . . A bitter, a wabbit, disjaskit man, In sixteen hunder and – guid kens whaan' [WL] (also spelled 'Gude' and not always capitalised).

guid- (*gid*) *prefix, arch.* denoting relationship through marriage, in-law, e.g. 'guid-brither', 'guid-douchter' or 'guid-dowter', 'guid-fither', 'guid-mother', 'guid-sister', 'guid-son', etc.

guid bat (*gid-baw'*) *n., arch.* a comfortable living – 'a guid bat = a canty way of living, even applicable to a business position, where a guid bat would mean a comfortable situation' [ECS].

guid-bethankit (*gid-bee-thawng-kee', -ki'*) *interj.* exclamation, literally 'thanks be to God', thank God – 'Guid-bethankeet, tui, nocht ailed ma cluits . . . ' [ECS].

guid bit (*gid-bi'*) *n.* a long time, extended period – 'it lested for a guid bit'.

guid breid (*gid-breed*) *n., arch.* bread baked for a christening, wedding or funeral.

guid-brither (*gid-bri-thur*) *n., arch.* a brother-in-law – . . . an', as we used to say, her guid-brither was mairrit to his ain grannie' [DH].

guid chairge (*gid-chārj*) *n., arch.* ?? – 'Having somewhat 'peppery' temperament, he was considerably annoyed by the boys, who regarded him as a 'guid chairge' ' [JTu].

guid-dame (*gid-dām*) *n., poet.* mistress of a household – '. . . an' as the eyne o' ane maidin untill the han' o' hir guid-dæme . . . ' [HSR] (see the more common **guidwife**).

guiddie (*gi-dee*) *n., arch.* a sweet, a sweetmeat, confection.

guid-douchter (*gid-dowch-tur*) *n., arch.* a daughter-in-law – 'And syne to Harden the young laird broucht her, – They say Wat grued at his new guid-douchter' [WL] (also **guid-dowter)**.

guid-dowter (*gid-dow'-ur*) *n., arch.* a daughter-in-law (also **guid-douchter**).

the Guid Duke (*thu-gid-jook*) *n.* the Good Duke, popular local name used for Henry the 3rd Duke of Buccleuch and Walter the 5th Duke of Buccleuch.

guide (*gīd*) *v., arch* to treat, use, handle, look after, care for (a person or animal) – '. . . Aw'm Pawkie Paiterson's auld grey yaud, Sei how they're guidin mei' [JSB], to manage control – 'See our Common rightly guidit . . . ' [JH] (these particular shades of meaning are obsolete; see also **guidit**).

the Guide Hut (*thu-gīd-hu'*) *n.* meeting place for the Haawick Girl Guides, situated behind Trinity School. This purpose-built structure was first erected on the grounds of William Watson's mill in 1939 (where the Henderson Tech was later built). It was dismantled and moved to Arthur Street in 1961 and refurbished in 2000.

Guide Post (*gīd-pōst*) *n.* former name for cottages at Spittal-on-Rule. Labourer Adam Scott and family were in one cottage in 1841, with an assortment of people in the other. Robert Mitchellhill, Beatrix Thomson and their families were there on the 1851 census. William Hobkirk, Robert Trainer and families were there in 1861.

the Guides (*thu-gīdz*) *n.* Girl Guide movement, founded in 1910, the first Hawick company starting in 1918. They met originally in Willie Turnbull's hall, and by the 1930s the companies were using various halls around the town. The purpose-built 'Guide hut' was first constructed off Commercial Road in 1931, but moved to near Trinity School in 1961. There were once 5 companies, with the 1st Hawick being the 2nd Roxburghshire and finally closing in 1969. The first Brownie pack started in 1926 and the first Rangers in 1925. There are currently 2 Guide units, 5 Rainbow units and 6 Brownie units in Hawick.

guid-fither (*gid-fi-thur*) *n., arch.* a father-in-law.

guid folk (*gid-fōk*) *n., arch.* fairies, brownies, elves, supernatural beings.

guid-gaun (*gid-gawn*) *adj.* flourishing, in good working order, active, lively – 'A guid-gaun lum for a wunter's nicht Wi' my feet on the polished fender' [DH], 'Gie me a guid-gaun grandfaither clock' [DH], '. . . whether it be sittin be eer guid-gaun lum on a wunters nicht wi eer feet on the polished fender or comin owre the Cairter . . . ' [IWL].

guidit (*gī-dee', gī-di'*) *pp., arch.* guided, managed, controlled – 'See our Common rightly guidit, Quirky lairds nae mair divide it' [JH], 'Ye hae been weel eneugh guidit this length, an' I trust that ye are still in the same keeping' [JTe] (see also **guide**).

Guidland (*gid-lawnd*) *n.* alternative name for **Storiesteed** in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Gudelland' in 1541. It is possible this is the 'Julian' listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Castleton Parish in 1694, with 3 separate households recorded there.

the Guid Leddy Cavers (*thu-gid-le-dee-kā-vurz*) *n.* local name used for **Lady Katherine Douglas** nee Rigg.

guidless (*gid-lis*) *adj., arch.* devoid of good, insipid – 'Detraction seems the meat an' drink They feed their guidless souls upon . . . ' [FL].

guidly (*gid-lee*) *adj., arch.* goodly, splendid – '. . . An' sae it is, a strappin', guidlie queen' [JoHa], '. . . an' the bouchs o't wer like the guidlie cedars' [HSR], 'Agane, the kingdoom o' heæven is like ane merchent-man seekin' guidly peerls' [HSR], godly, religious – 'For some's amang them, honest, guidly men, Wha keep aloof frae the vile canting byke' [JoHa], '. . . an' the vynes wi' thair tendir græpes gie ane guidlie smel' [HSR] (also spelled 'guidlie').

guidman (*gid-mun*) *n., arch.* a husband, male head of a household, master, form of address implying equal rank – '. . . The waes of my heart fa' in show'rs frae my ee. When my gudeman lyes sound by me' [CPM], 'Gar fill the cup, gar fill the can, We'll drink a health to the guidman' [AHS], 'As for the meat, if it was caul', The gudeman rave it spaul frae spaul' [JR], 'The auld gudeman came stamplin ben, On battle he was bent . . . ' [JTe], '. . . My auld guidman but frets for aye, an' does his best to tease me' [JoHa], 'The thoughtful guidwife was on the look-out for her ain guidman . . . ' [WNK], 'But ken this, that gif the guidman o' the hous . . . ' [HSR], 'The farmer, or gudeman, of the Gair was a descendant of those who in the days of persecution . . . ' [HSR], 'Our auld guidman sits ben a house, Whar he was born and bred' [WH], '. . . And leave me alane wi' my Auld Guidman' [JT], 'Half resting on his clack-thorn crook The gudeman in the ingle-neuk . . . ' [WHO], 'But Meg was canty, and settled crouse, And she made a hame o' her guidman's hoose' [WL] (also spelled 'gudeman').

the Guidman (*thu-gid-mun*) *n.* nickname of **William Turnbull** of Fulton farm.

guid-mother (*gid-mu-thur*) *n., arch.* a mother-in-law – 'We'll round about Hawick, Hawick, And in by the bride's gudemither' [ES].

guidness (*gid-nis*) *n.* goodness – 'Here's the deil or a robber, or gudeness kens wha' [JoHa], 'Thou gaeist afore him wi' the blissin's o' guidness . . . ' [HSR], 'Shurelie guidniss an' mercie sall follo me a' the dayes o' my liffe . . . ' [HSR], 'My Maister's guidness, and His mercy strang . . . ' [WL], *interj.* expression of mild surprise, sometimes used to avoid saying 'God' – 'Ye're weetin' yer freen'ship? ye tipplin' loons – Get up, or, by gudeness, I'll spleet a' yer croons' [JoHa], 'Gudeness, here's the Jumpin Jecks tae, Ah think Ah'm getting donnert' [JEDM], 'I wish tae guidness ee wad get alang the road tae the Too'r Knowe and no bother mei wi' eer blethers' [JEDM] (also spelled 'gudeness').

guid-nicht (*gid-nicht*) *interj., n., arch.* goodnight – '. . . Guid-nicht to my freend owre thonder' [DH].

guids (*gidz*) *n., pl.* goods, valuables, possessions, livestock – '. . . to content and pay to Gilbert Watt, notar-public, five half-firlots aitts, eaten by thair guids to him in harvest last' [BR1642], '. . . gif ane man wad gie a' the guids an' geer o' his hous for loefe . . . ' [HSR], 'Verilie I say untill yow, that he sall mak' him ruler ower a' his guids' [HSR], '. . . an employ 36 workers teh stert makin knitteet guids' [BW1978].

guidsake (*gid-sāk*) *n., arch.* God's sake, for God's sake – 'But, gudesake, see what draws yon crood thegither, A' swarmin thick, joost like a bee-hive' [JoHa], 'For gudesake stand back; if he gets roused and breaks his chain he'll devour every soul o's' [RM] (also **guidsakes**).

guidsakes (*gid-sāks*) *interj., arch.* God's sake – 'Noo, temptation should never be thrawn in folk's road, For, gudesakes, the wey tae destruction's sae broad' [BM1900] (also written 'gudesakes'; also **guidsake**).

guidsir (*gid-sir*) *n., arch.* a grandfather – '. . . Robert Scott, oy and air of vmquhile Robert Scott of Allanhauch, his gudschir . . . ' [SB1569], i'My Guid-sir Satchells, I heard him declare, There was none Lairds of Buckcleugh buried there' [CWS].

guid-sister (*gid-sis-tur*) *n., arch.* a sister-in-law – 'And things had gotten to sic a pass That the braw guid-sister Herodias . . . ' [WL].

guid-son (*gid-sun*) *n., arch.* a son-in-law – 'A new guid-son is a thoucht mair cheery Than thrawin' craigs i' the mornin' eerie' [WL].

guid-trewly (*gid-troo-lee*) *interj., arch.* truly, indeed.

guidwife (*gid-wīf*) *n., arch.* a housewife, female head of a household, used as a polite form of address – '. . . for committing of ane ryott upon Margaret Scott, goodwife of Coudhouse' [BR1676], 'The gudewife sat at Mahoun's right, and the rest were seated in forms along the side of the wall' [EM1820], 'What gars ye luke sae wan, gudewyffe? What gars ye luke sae white?' [WiSp], '. . . he enquired at a gudewife . . . what had become of her husband now, as he had not seen him at the kirk lately' [HAST1864], 'The guidwife was in the act of stepping forward to lift the panoff when she saw it begin to take its unnatural ascension' [WNK], '. . . before the gudewife of Gilmanscleugh could say, as she did say – 'Dear

sirs, ken ye what as happened now? Ye'll no guess. Jimmie Hogg has become a poeter, and maks poets' [HSR], 'Mistress in the room, guidwife in the kitchen – the heart and life of the home to all' [RJT], '...By guid-wives, crouse wi saip's salvation' [DH], 'Then a' the gudewives i' the land Came flocking in droves thegither' [ES], 'The gudewife sitting by his side Her busy needles deftly plied ...' [WHO], '...At the guidwife he speirs Gin we're aa keepin' clear o' the cauld' [WL] (also spelled 'gudewife'; cf. **guiddame**).

guid yin (*gid-yin*) *n.* a good one, often used ironically to apply to something that is considered unfair or disrespectful – 'It's a gey guid yin that ee sood heh'd aa eer ain way' [ECS], 'Weel! that is a guid yin – that perr sittin on the platform at the Colour-Busseen!' [ECS].

guid yins (*gid-yinz*) *n., pl., arch.* one's best or Sunday clothes.

guil-trei (*gūl-trī*) *n., arch.* the barberry bush, Berberis vulgaris.

Guild (*gild*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th/20th C.) cricket player with the Hawick Albert club in the late 1850s, later being a professional with Northumberland County and settling at the Gosforth Park Hotel, Newcastle. **John** (1808/9–83) Sheriff Officer in Hawick and one of the first sergeants of the county police force based in the Town. He was one of the main officers who had to deal with the Irish navvies around 1860. In 1861 he was listed as Sergeant of the County Constabulary at 'Crescentfoot', i.e. the end of Backdamgate at the bottom of the Mill Path. His wife was Helen and their children included George, Alexander, John, Helen, William, Robert and Thomas.

the Guild Choir (*thu-gild-kwIr*) *n.* choir of St. Cuthbert's Guild of Fellowship. In the middle of the 20th century it was the leading choral organisation in the town, before being effectively replaced by the reconstituted Hawick Choral Society.

Guildiesgreen (*gil-deez-green*) *n.* former placename in or near Wilton. John Cowan was living there in 1765 when the name occurs in the court case for the division of Wilton Common. It's location is unknown.

Guile Sike (*gīl-sīk*) *n.* small stream off the Twislehope Burn near Twislehope Hope. It rises on Guile Hass and runs behind Dog Knowe (it is marked 'Dog Know Sike' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

guim (*gim*) *n., arch.* gum.

guine see **gean**

guinea (*gi-nee*) *n., arch.* a short piece of wood, pointed at both ends, the game played using this and a bat, tip-cat.

guiser (*gI-zur*) *n.* a person in disguise taking part in some traditional event, particularly children going door to door at Hallowe'en seeking gifts or money by reciting or singing (also formerly **geisart**).

guisin (*gI-zin*) *n.* the act of going out on Hallowe'en as a 'guiser'.

guisin-ern (*gū-sin-ern*) *n., arch.* a tailor's 'goose' or smoothing iron.

guisset (*gi-si'*) *n., arch.* gusset.

guiss (*gis, gūs*) *n., arch.* a goose (also written 'guse' and variants).

guissie (*gi-see*) *n., arch.* a pig, especially a young one – 'The road was thrang wui droves o nowt ...an hoggies an grumphies an guissies' [ECS] (also **gussie**).

guitter (*git-ur, gi'-ur*) *n., arch.* thick mud, mire, a gutter.

guitter (*gi'-, gu'-ur*) *n., arch.* a sore between the fingers, *v.* to suppurate, fester.

guitter-bluid (*git-ur-blid, gi'-ur-blid*) *n.* a lowly born person, gutter-snipe; it is more often used as a term of pride, meaning a native born person, one whose family has been reared in the same place for generations, a true native of Hawick – 'Oo're prood o' maim'ries o' lang syne That gat your gutterblude and mine' [JEDM], 'Through shade or shine, the gutter bluid sin syne Has circled round the green auld Moat' [TK], 'It's the guitter-bluid's symphony When order books are fu'' [WL], true blood, life's blood – 'Duist there lay auld Hawick Amang the Hills; an oh! the sicht garrd the guitter-bluid lowpin and puttin an stoonding throwe aa ma book' [ECS], *adj.* native, pure-blood, having ancestors from the same town for generations – 'For there's never a hill like the Vertish Hill To a guitter-bluid Wast-ender!' [DH] (spelling variants exist; the word is also frequently used in the towns of Keith and Peebles).

the Guitterbluids (*thu-gi'-ur-blidz*) *n.* organisation of born Westenders, having a social and charitable function. They held a dinner around the Common Riding, as well as a Burn's Supper, gave out hampers to old folks at Christmas, etc. Members wore a metal badge and had to be born within a stone's throw of the Mote. The organisation was active from 1962 until 1977, and was entirely defunct by 1990; partly its demise was connected with the rise of popularity of the 1514 Club.

guizner (*gūz-nur*) *n., arch.* a bird's gizzard.

The Guitterbluids see **The Gutterbludes**

gull (*guk*) *n., arch.* a spoilt child, often sometimes 'mammie's gull' – 'Hei's an awfih mammie's gull thon! – hingin on be hei's mother's frock-tail' [ECS].

Gullenflat (*gu-lin-flaw'*) *n.* former place name in Castleton Parish, near Greenholm. It was the 'Gullyflat' that was one of 3 farms given by the last Robert Elliot of Redheugh to his daughter Esther in about the 1640s. Christopher Irving of Binks purchased the farm (along with several others) in 1688, after Robert Elliot of Larriston became bankrupt. 'Gulenflatt & Greeholme' is recorded as a location on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, with Francis Elliot, Arthur Beattie and Archibald Armstrong listed there.

gullet (*gu-li'*) *n., arch.* a gulley, deep channel – 'Wull lost his footing and was soon carried into the gullet' [WNK].

gull-maw (*gul-maw*) *n., arch.* a guzzler, voracious eater – 'That greedy gullmaw ov a callant hed kinshed the haaf o the fookie-meat A brocht hyimm' [ECS] (also written 'gulmaw'; see **gill-maw** and cf. **gollimer**).

gully (*gu-lee*) *n., poet.* a large knife, an often-used blunt knife – 'Thy rough and ready weapon's nane sae blunt, 'Twill staun' a rattle 'gainst their cuttl't gullies' [JoHa], 'If it was het, the langkail gully, Play'd smash amang't to end the tulzie' [JR], '... May ye a' chowk, and deid doon-fa'! – Jock! Tam! or Wullie ... In vain, upon the Lord I ca' ... Here comes the gully' [DH] (used by Burns; see also **kail gully**).

gulsh (*gulsh*) *n., arch.* a thick-set or clumsily-built person (also written 'gulch').

Gumersteed (*gu-mur-steed*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in a rental roll of c.1376 as 'Gumerestede', with a value of 6 shillings and 8 pence. The lands of 'Gumyrtrytstede' are also listed.

Gumertreesteed (*gu-mur-tree-steed*) *n.* possible name for lands in Liddesdale, listed as 'Gumyrtrytstede' in a rental roll of c.1376 in the charters of the Douglases of Morton. It was valued at 5 shillings. It was presumably near 'Gumerestede', but the location is unknown.

gummie (*gu-mee*) *n., poet.* mist, haze – 'I hate to be always a-thrawin' my mou', An cludin' my brow, wi' the gummie o' care' [JoHa].

gump (*gump*) *v., arch.* to grope, search by feeling, to catch fish by hand, grope under stones – '... Whiles gumpin' trooties i' the burn, or nesting i' the glen' [VW], '... and whose memories are not green with paip, swimming, and racing, trout gumping, baggie fishing, or a lively game of 'tig' among the clints' [WNK], '... We'll guddle them an' gump them oot, An' take them hame' [WP], '... Like gumpin' eels ablow the Albert Brig, Or 'katies' in the deep Cat's Pule' [WL] (also **gumph**; see also **gumpit**).

gumph (*gumf*) *v., arch.* to catch fish by hand – 'A've seen 'im put on his auld bauchles an' gang in wi' his hands ti gumph troot' [GW] (also **gump**).

gumph (*gumf*) *n., arch.* a gump, dolt, dunce.

gumpheon (*gum-fee-in*) *n., arch.* a funeral banner – '... and after him ane old mane in a murning goune, cariing a staffe, a Gumpheone one buckrone' [SB1634], 'Item, the Grate Gumpheon of black tafta caried one the pointe of Lance, sutable by Mr. James Scote, 2d sone to Laurence Scot, aduocat' [SB1634].

gumpit (*gum-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* caught by hand – 'The feel o mushrooms; broilin a gumpit troot; Pheesane ploys in black wuds, wi gameys near' [DH].

Gumpy (*gum-pee*) *n.* nickname of boxer **Gareth Walker**.

Gum's Boddum (*gumz-bo-dum*) *n.* recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as 'Gummisboddum'. It was a 7-shilling land and vacant at that time. The location is unknown, but perhaps near Gumersteid.

Gundase (*gun-dis*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He may have been a factor or similar for the Scotts of Branxholme. It is unclear whether there is a modern equivalent for this surname.

gundie (*gun-dee*) *n., arch.* candy, sweet confection of various sorts.

Gunion (*gun-yin*) *n.* **Rev. Andrew Jeffrey** (1822–73) from Calton in Glasgow. He was minister of Allars Church from late 1846. It is possible he was the Jeffrey who married Agnes Hume in Hawick in 1847. He remained until early 1857, when he moved to Strathaven (West), having previously resisted a call to Dalkeith. He later moved to St. Andrews Square, Greenock. In 1862 he married Agnes Ferguson (1825–93) and their children included: Agnes Anderson; and Andrew Jeffrey, who donated a Turkish copper coin to the Museum in 1875. He was said to have been supported by his wife, who acted effectively as his secretary. It is also said that he was happier 'among the literary and political activities of Hawick then he ever was elsewhere'. In 1868 he obtained an LL.D. from Tusculum in Tennessee. He wrote 'The Uses of History' (1849) and 'The Culture

of the Imagination' (1853). A photograph of him exists. He had a sister who married Rev. Robert Rutherford, who was from Jedburgh.

gun-mou'd (*gun-mood*) *adj., poet.* (probably) shaped like the mouth of a gun – 'To keep them hale frae cramps an' cleeks, They sheath'd their thighs in gun-mou'd breeks' [JR] (this is obscure).

Gunn (*gun*) *n.* **Rev. Peter Bryce** (1905–1979) born at Oxnam Manse, he was son of Rev. Peter Bryce and Jessie Turnbull. He was educated at Rosall Preparatory School and York St. Peter's. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1928 and was at New College 1928–31. He was student assistant at Edinburgh Trinity College 1928–31, missionary in Western Canada in 1931, assistant at Edinburgh St. Bernard's in 1932, 'locum tenens' at Hopekirk in 1933 and ordained as minister at Roxburgh in 1934. He moved to Ancrum in 1950. He was minister of Minto Parish, linked with Ancrum from 1968, until he retired in 1976. In 1940 he married Mary Morris (b.1906), daughter of Adam and Isabella Paul Gray and their children were Elizabeth Paul Gray (b.1941) and Peter Bryce (b.1947). He published 'Notes on Excavations at Falla Cairn, Oxnam' (1929) and 'Notes on Oxnam Parish' (1954).

Gunsheugh Scar (*gunz-hewch-skawr*) *n.* area of steep banks on the south side of Hartsgarth Burn, to the south-west of the farm of Hartsgarth in Liddesdale.

Gunsmith's Close (*gun-smiths-klōs*) *n.* passageway off the Sandbed, leading to the Slitrig. This was often the location for people receiving 'Tully's Mill', where they were thrown into the river and forced to come out on the Mill Port side (or vice versa). The name was in use in the early 19th century, and was presumably called after a neighbouring gunsmith's.

gurge (*gurj*) *v., arch.* to block up a waterway with ice – 'The ice is gudgin' up the burn' [GW] (cf. **grudge**).

gurl (*gurl, gu-rul*) *v., poet.* to growl, howl, particularly applied to the wind – 'But suire were the wa's and bieldy Frae the gusts that gae'd gurlin roun' [WL], *arch.* to gurgle, burble – 'Yeh bit sate on the kei-stane o the brig; yeh deek at the gurlin Yill: an A hoyed strecht for the 'clachan'' [ECS].

gurly (*gur-lee*) *adj., poet.* threatening to be stormy, rough, bitter – 'Through the darksome yew with eiry sough, The gurly breeze it did play' [JTe], 'The gurly wind wi' ragin' thuds Was like to rive my claes in tatters' [JT], 'A gurly wund beginnin' its capers Wi' lolly-sticks, beech nuts, caramel-wrappers . . . ' [DH], boisterous.

gurr (*gur*) *v., poet.* to growl, snarl – '. . . where the station-maister has verra obviously juist laid doon his howe and put on his official coat and hat when he heard the signal wires gurrin' [DH] (not common in Hawick).

Gusbank (*gus-bawngk*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll along with the other lands of 'Cleirlandis, Robsteid, Thomscotsteid, Gusbank, Hurklebuss', with tenants William Elliot, David Elliot, Bartholomew Nixon and Ninian Elliot, valued at 5 merks. They were presumably a set of adjacent small steadings, but their location is uncertain.

gussie (*gu-see*) *n., arch.* a pig, especially a young one (cf.**guissie**).

gust (*gust*) *n., arch.* taste, relish – '. . . but he does not remember any of their names, but that riding gave him a gust of the marches' [DCW1765], '. . . The bait they catch wi' greedy gust, The clairts give them a cravin' As great for food as they've gi'en me An appetite for ravin' ' [TCh].

Gusto's (*goo-stōz*) *n.* another name for Nardini's cafe on the Howegate, run by Augustino Nardini in the mid-20th century. It was reputed to have the best ice-cream in Hawick. They also sold ice cream from the 'green hut' in the Park – 'Now Gusto's was a place tae gang – but hei's no din oo ony favours, Hei's packed in selling fish and chips – it's now an ice cream parlour' [GM].

gutcher (*gu-chur*) *n., poet.* grandfather – 'While other Barons a' their land Gat frae their gutchers free' [JR].

Guthrie (*guth-ree*) *n.* **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) recorded in the Hawick Kirk Treasurer's accounts as renting 'the 2nd cloath for her mother, 12s'. This was pribably in the early 1700s. **James** (1806–72) from Selkirk, he was plumber, slater and glazier at 61 High Street in the mid-19th century. This led to the adjacent Tannage Close sometimes being called Guthrie's Close. He is listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and in Slater's 1852 directory. He is probably the slater John who in 1866 donated to the Museum 'the barley bannock and saut herring carried at Langholm Common-riding' that year. He married Isabella (1803–71), daughter of Jedburgh saddler Lewis Grant and sister of Rev. William Grant of Cavers. Their children were: John (b.1832), builder and architect; James (b.1836), who was a slater in Newcastleton; Lewis Veitch (b.1834); Isabella (b.1837), who died young; Isabella Ann (b.1839); Margaret Jane (b.1841); William Grant (b.1843), naturalist; and Janet (b.1845), also died young. His daughter Margaret is listed as being '2

hours' old on the 1841 census! **James** (b.1835/6) born in Jedburgh, son of Hawick plumber James. He was a slater, plumber and glazier in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was on North Hermitage Street. His wife was Annie and their children included James and William Armstrong. He may be the 'James Guthrie (junior)' who presented several articles to the Archæological Society in 1857, including 'a flesh fork given to Christian Jackson by Lady Johnstone of Westerhall in 1590'. **James** 'Jimmie' (d.1940) father of the other Jimmie, he was official bugler for the Teviotdale Cycling Club, and one of the first people in Hawick to have a motor-cycle, in 1909. He established Guthrie Motors by Tannage Close on the High Street, which closed around 1989. **James** 'Jimmie' (1897–1937) champion motor-cylist from Hawick, born at 5 Rosevale Cottage. He served an engineering apprenticeship with Wilson & Glenny, then joined the K.O.S.B., becoming a motorcycle dispatcher for the Royal Engineering Signals in WWI, serving in Gallipoli, Palestine and France. After the war he entered a partnership with brother Archie in the family motor engineering firm. He started winning Scottish speed events from about 1926, and then began an astonishing run at the Isle of Man T.T. races, where for 10 years he only ever finished first or second. He rode for several companies, but became best known as a rider for Norton, which dominated the European circuits in the early to mid-1930s. He set many world records over 50 km to 100 mile distances. His final record included finishing first 30 times out of 50 placings. He died following a crash at the 1937 German Grand Prix at the Sachsenring near the village of Hohenstein-Ernstthal. His body was given a military escort out of Germany and his funeral in Hawick was attended by thousands. Memorials were erected on the Isle of Man (at 'the Cutting', where he retired in his final race there in 1937) and in Saxony (at the site of his fatal accident). He was buried at the Wellogate, and a bronze statue, by Thomas Clapperton was erected in Wilton Lodge Park in 1939. A memorial bed was installed in his honour at the Cottage Hospital. A plaque was placed in 2011 at Tannage Close, near to his former workplace. A book 'Jimmie Guthrie (1897–1937): Hawick's Racing Legend' by John Rogerson and Gordon Small was published in 1997, and the Museum contains much memorabilia of his life and achievements. A new book 'Jimmy G.' by Paul Guthrie was published in 2019. **John** (18th/19th C.) from Selkirk, in 1796 he married Margaret Whitrope from Hawick. Their son John was baptised in Selkirk in 1796. **John** (1832–1903) local businessman and architect. Born in Jedburgh, he came to Hawick when his father founded the slating and plumbing firm James Guthrie & Sons in the 1850s. He took over running this firm with his 2 brothers, but also trained as an architect. He supervised the feuing of Sunnyhill and designed Linden Park, the Buccleuch Memorial, houses for the Working Men's Building & Investment Company, and many villas, including Deanfield, Hazelwood, Kilmeny, Lindesfarne, Langlands, Westwood and Woodnorton (originally Craigmore). He is probably the John listed as 40th member of the Archæological Society in 1856. He was heavily involved with the Archæological Society, being a founding member and later President, and was also involved with the Buccleuch Memorial Institute. In 1858 he presented to the Museum an amulet dug up at the west end of Roberton, in 1860 a 'large basaltic block from the Giant's Causeway', in 1861 part of a quern from Deanburnhaugh and in 1877 a 'stone whorl'. He became Treasurer of the Society in 1865. He was also a painter and art lover, and contributed travel accounts to the local press. He painted a view of the High Street from the East End in 1858, another in 1893, one called 'View of Rachel Anderson's House, High Street' and a view of the Auld Brig painted in 1869. He also painted a portrait of William Norman Kennedy, Alexander Michie and Robert Michie (3 of the founders of the Archæological Society); this was probably done after Kennedy's death in 1865, but contains a blue and yellow (rather than blue and red) Common-Riding flag). Another example is a portrait of Thomas Brown. He designed the decorations and paintings for the centenary Burns night in the Commercial Inn and spoke there on 'Burns the Pioneer'. He is also credited with bringing the 'nosey wundis' to Hawick, after he saw similar devices on a tour of the continent and built one for his house at 61 High Street. He married Elizabeth Purdom Borthwick, who died in 1908, aged 67. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Lewis Veitch** (b.1834) born in Jedburgh, son of plumber James. He was a member of the Archæological Socity from 1857. In 1868 he donated to the Museum a 'pair of antique spectacles, found in an old house at Ormiston, and small cannon-ball found on the site of Cocklaw Castle, Ormiston'. **William Grant** (b.1843) son of plumber James. He was a local naturalist, who noted species of insects, mosses etc. in the area

around Hawick. In 1867 he presented to the Museum a 'large insect case, from the Entomological Society, in which are 200 specimens of the moths and butterflies of the district'. His name was usually written 'W. Grant' (also formerly 'Gutrie' and 'Guthery').

Guthrie Drive (*guth-ree-drīv*) *n.* road bracketing the north of Stirches, built in 1977 and named after Jimmie Guthrie.

the Guthrie Memorial (*thu-guth-ree-me-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* bronze statue in Wilton Lodge Park, erected by public subscription in 1939 to commemorate Jimmie Guthrie. The statue was sculpted by Thomas Clapperton. There is film of the unveiling ceremony. There is also a memorial on an S-bend of the A18 on the Isle of Man, where he retired from his last TT Race, usually called 'Guthrie's Memorial'. A further memorial in Germany. at the site of his fatal crash, is called 'Guthrie's Stone'.

Guthrie's Close (*guth-reez-klōs*) *n.* mid-19th century name for a passageway off the High Street, probably referring to Tannage Close, and named after the plumber and slater's business of James Guthrie, which was at the west side (No. 61 High Street). This was later the site of A. & J. Guthrie Motor Engineers, the same family as motorbike champion Jimmy Guthrie.

gutted (*gu'-eed*) *adj.* extremely disappointed, choked up – 'hei was gutted tae find oot that hei wasni Cornet again'.

gutterblude see **guitter-bluid**

The Gutterbludes (*thu-gi'-er-blidz*) *n.* musical play about local characters written by J.E.D. Murray and Adam Grant, and subtitled 'Hawick Callants Abroad and at Hame'. It was originally performed in the Town Hall on December 30th 1905, and January 1st–3rd 1906. Electric lighting was hired especially for the performances and props were borrowed from the Earl of Minto. The play is described as 'A Drama of Hawick in 1835 in two acts and four scenes', these being: 'Teri Lodge', a shanty (interior) in the Toronto forest; 'The Haugh' at Hawick Common-Riding; 'Round the Ramparts'; and 'The Auld Mid Raw', Cow Jean's lodging house. The play introduced the well-loved 'Meda's Song' and 'Clinty's Song', and also included 'The Buccaneers' (the Old Sailor's Song), 'The Funny Old Fellow' (Maxwell's Song), 'D'ye think I'm an Irishman' (Danny's Song), 'Oor Gutterblude' (Cow Jean's Oration) and 'Westward Ho!' The script is one of only 2 of Jed Murray's plays to survive. It was preserved by his son Melgund, given to Jim Peacock, and then a new production organised by Jean Wintrope in 2000, with incidental music and some new tunes arranged by Ian Seeley. The 2000 and 2005 productions were put on by the Two Rivers Theatre Company, again in the Town Hall (also spelled 'The Guitterbluids' etc.).

guttered (*gu'-urd*) *adj.* very drunk, incapable through inebriation.

guttie (*gu'-ee*) *n.* a paunchy person, *adj.* corpulent, pot-bellied – 'The auldest was a gutty blade, A thriving Grocer to his trade' [RDW] (also written 'gutty').

Guttie (*gu'-ee*) *n.* nickname of **John Turnbull** and possibly other family members before him.

Guttriehaa (*gu-tree-haw*) *n.* near Hawick??.

Guy (*gI*) *n.* **George** (20th C.) bandmaster of the Saxhorn Band. In 1935 he arranged several Hawick songs for the band, including 'The Border Queen' and the polka from 'The Witch o' the Wisp Hill'. Many Hawick songs are included in his 'Memoirs of Hawick' brass arrangement, with the tunes being faithful to the versions published by Adam Grant, with some additional thematic material added.

Guyslands (*gIz-lundz*) *n.* former name for **Orchard**. It occurs as 'Gilisland' (possibly in error) in a list of lands within the Barony of Cavers in 1509/10 (referring to charters from the time of King David) and is 'Gyislandis' in a charter for Douglas of Cavers in 1511. Variants of the name occur until the late 17th century and it was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 (it is possible these lands were related to 'Guy de Denum'; it is transcribed 'Graeslands' in 1687 and wrongly as 'Embslands' in 1698).

g'way (*gu-wā*) *contr., arch.* go away – 'G'way ee greet gogglin' gowk, ee'r Mr. Spunk eersel'!' [JEDM], 'Gae-'way! g'way = go away!' [ECS] (see also **gae-'way** and **'way**).

Gy (*gI*) *n.* nickname for **Henry Turnbull** in Cavers in 1503. The word may have meant 'guide'.

gype (*gīp*) *n., arch.* an impudent person, fool – '. . . to call in a taunting manner to the other – 'Snuffy Kirke's gipes', and they in turn were urged to retaliate by returning as their cry of defiance – 'Gutty Jardine's gipes' ' [WNK] (also written 'gipe'; Jamieson described the Dumfriesshire word 'gipes' as 'An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town').

gypsies (*jip-seez*) *n., pl.* people living a nomadic lifestyle, who originally came from northern India

around the 14th century and are spread around the world in small groups, maintaining the Romany language and some elements of their traditional culture. Also called 'travelling people', 'tinkers', etc., although sometimes a distinction is made between genuine gypsies and travellers of more recent Irish origin. Local gypsy familes include the Blyths, Douglases and Youngs, and they are recorded as settling in the Yetholm area since the 16th century. The Yetholm royal family was the Faas, with one of the earliest being Johnne Faa, then King Patrick Faa and Queen Jean Gordon being well known in the 17th century, and the last of the family being Queen Esther Faa Blyth who died in 1883. They also traditionally gathered at St. Boswells Fair and other local fairs. There has long been animosity against them, e.g. there was an order in 1573 that all 'vagabound and counterfaitit people calland thame selffis Egiptianis' were to be banished from the Borders. Ashkirk Session ordained in 1643 that 'no person shall reset any Egyptians, and if they insist on staying, then to come and tell the Minister, and he, with the assistance of the gentlemen that he shall choose, shall go and out them out of the Parish'. In the years following the Act of Parliament of 1609 there were several groups (mostly of the name Faa) who were found guilty of being 'Egiptianis' and hanged in Edinburgh. In 1674 William Hall and his family were banished from Hawick for attacking the Bailie and for being 'vagabond Egyptians'. In Jedburgh in 1704 11 men were found guilty of being 'Egyptians' and transported to America, while a woman was scourged through the town and then nailed to a post by her ear for half an hour. In Hawick they have been regular visitors for centuries, often setting up on the Haugh. Some of their words have entered into the Borders vocabulary. There was a large battle between groups from Lochmaben and Yetholm at Hawick Winter Fair in the early 18th century (as recounted by Robert Wilson). It apparently started over possession of a young lady, and was finally broken up by the Burgh officers. 2 of the combatants died of their wounds while several others were put in the stocks or sent to Jedburgh Jail – '... The Gypsies frae Yetholm then topped up the lot Bie chucken some Hindi words intae the pot' [WaE] (the name derives from a romantic notion that they originated in Egypt).

gyte (*gī*', *gīt*) *adj., arch., poet.* crazy, mad – 'Red-wud wi' spleen, pang fu' o' spite, For ilka thing is now gaen gite' [JoHa], 'Deed it's ma opeenion Tam Weens is gane clean gyte ...' [DMW], 'Her throat it was a' richt, but then, dae ye see, The cranium was saft, and her mind was a' gyte' [TCh], '... gin Fortun takes a pick at iz an things gang geite' [ECS] (also written 'geite' and 'gite').

ha see **haa**

haa (*haw*) *n.* a hall, large room, house, partcularly the main house of an estate – 'Twae dainty lasses blither an' braw, Wi' cheeks like ony roses, He left behind him in the ha', To look o'er baith their noses' [JR], 'And there was tilting on the green And dancing in the ha'' [JTe], 'Ye broomie howes and crane-red fens, The rural cot, and lofty ha'' [JoHa], 'Over bien cot an' ha', Soft may the evenings fa'' [HSR], '... Made dark baith hut and ha'' [JT], 'What tho' in the ha's o' the great we may meet ...' [WS], '... That's in yon lordly ha'' [JT], 'Driven oot o' hoose an' ha'' [GW], '... bye seike an deike an waeter; bye burn an brig an haa' [ECS], 'Sir Juden sat till the oors were sma', Wi' his ain douce wife in the castle ha'' [WL] (also written 'ha'').

the Haa (*thu-haw*) *n.* local name for **Westgate Haa**.

haa-clay (*haw-klā*) *n., arch.* a bluish clay used for whitening doorsteps etc., also known as 'Hawick clay' or 'Hawick marle' – '... there is a stratum of fine white hacklay, of the depth of 15 inches above the water gravel' [WaD], 'The ha'clay referred to was a blue 'marl' got somewhere near Hawick Moss. The housewives used it for cleaning their old-fashioned fireplaces and hearthstones' [JTu].

haa-door (*haw-dōr*) *n., arch.* the main door of a farmhouse – 'If cocks crow before the Ha'-door, it is viewed as betokening the immediate arrival of strangers, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

Haaick (*hIk, haw-eek*) *n.* spelling variant of Hawick favoured by Elliot Cowan Smith – '... an ma paap-o-the-hass is yookin ti let oot some richt, guid, braid Haaick' [ECS].

haar' see **har'**

haar-frost (*hawr-frost*) *n., poet.* hoar-frost – 'He gies snaw like woo', he skatters the haar-frost like assis' [HSR].

Haarule (*haw-rool*) *n.* former version (and pronunciation) of **Hallrule**.

Hab (*hawb*) *n.* former short form for Robert, as well as possibly Albert and Herbert – 'But Hab was now grown thrawn an' surly, An' heav'd his neive aboon his head' [JR] (also 'Habby': cf. **Hob**).

habble (*haw-bul*) *v., arch.* to confuse, perplex, hamper, hobble – '... balloons, think ye? Aye, man, my faith, that'll habble the tollbars' [WNK], to tangle thread etc., *n., arch.* a fix, difficulty, tangle – 'Then fareweel to couthie contentment an' peace, An' welcome to habbles aye on the increase' [JoHa], 'Sic a hatter! A was in a habble' [ECS].

habile (*ha-bīl*) *adj., arch.* competent, able, qualified, admissable – '... the Pursuers object that he is not a habile Witness' [C&L] (Scots law term).

Hab o Hawick (*hawb-ō-hIk*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Oliver**, as dramatised by Capt. Erskine of Dryburgh in 1829 in the play 'James V; or, the Warlike Days of Hab o' Hawick', published in 1830 by John Anderson, Edinburgh. The basic story was first set out in Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. Erskine's version is a fanciful one, with Hab being rich and daring. An old chair in the Museum is said to have belonged to Hab and was donated by John Y. Scott in 1858 – 'Tell your master that here sits Hab o' Hawick at his ain fireside and a fig for King James and a' his kin!' [RW], 'Hab, honest man! how oft thy feet Hae paced me o'er frae Silver Street' [AD], 'There's Drumlanrig first av'a Jamie Thamson ('Auld Mid Raw'), Balbirnie, Inglis, Hogg an' a', Hab o' Hawick' [TK].

hack (*hawk*) *v.* to cut, graze, particularly damage to the skin caused by cold weather, chap – '... whan aathing's dinnellin an cruppenthegither wui the nurlin hackin clap o Jock Nipneb's nitherin neeve' [ECS], *n.* a crackied patch of skin, particularly around the hands, a chap (also written 'hawk'; cf. **hackit**).

hack (*hawk*) *v., arch.* to harry a bird, rob a bird's nest – 'Hack, hack, herry-nest, The bonnie bird ti build its nest, An' yow ti gang an herry't!' [T], 'Ti hawk (hauk, hack) = ... to harry (as a bird's nest), presumably from the ravage caused, as by a hawk' [ECS].

hackberry (*hawk-be-ree*) *n., arch.* the bird cherry, Prunus padus – '... much of Nether Bonchester would be glad with the old forest relics, principally birch, hazel, sloethorn and 'hackberry' ' [WaD] (also **hag-berry**).

Hackford (*hak-furd*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) wright in Denholm in Pigot's 1837 directory.

hackit (*haw-kee', -ki'*) *adj.* cut up, hacked – '... Till the last was hackit doon' [??], 'The slightest wound might caused his deid, And they hae gi'en him thirty three. They hackit off his hands and feet And left him lying on the lee' [LHTB], chapped – 'this cauld weather's made ma nose aa hackit' (see also **hack**).

Hackman's Dub (*hak-munz-dub*) *n.* location of a bridge built in the early 18th century, mentioned in the Burgh Records since the Town contributed to its construction. It is referred to as being within a mile or so of Hawick, but its location is uncertain.

hackum-plackum (*haw-kum-plaw-kum*) *adv., arch.* in equal shares, equally (of payment, reward, etc.) – 'He'll ... get her goods and gear and all, And share them with her hackim plackim' [HSR] (also 'hackim-plackim').

had (*had*) *pp., arch.* took, conveyed – '... and I fand bot fowr oxin, quhilkis I had to the merkat ...' [SB1500].

had see **haud**

hadda (*haw-du*) *n., arch.* a haddock (also **haddo**).

hadden see **hauden**

Hadden (*haw-din*) *n.* village to the east of Sprouston and Kelso, in the extreme north-east of Roxburghshire. The Elliots of Wells held the Barony from at least 1729, and it was later part of the possessions of the Eliotts of Stobs, then the Elliots of Wells. Hadden Rigg, the site of a 1542 battle of the Scots and the English is adjacent (also written 'Haddon', the origin of the name is probably the Old English 'haga dun', meaning 'the hill with the fenced enclosure', and hence it has something in common with Hawick; the name is first recorded as 'Hawedun' around 1200).

Hadden (*haw-din*) *n.* **Bernard** (12th/13th C.) nephew of Bernard, who was son of Brian, Lord of Hadden. He made grants to Soutra Hospital and Kelso Abbey in the late 1100s. He is recorded as Sheriff of Roxburgh in about 1203 (as 'Bernardo de Hawedane') and again in 1227/8. In 1223/4 he is recorded being allowed to commute his responsibilities as ward of Roxburgh Castle, and John Maxwell was listed as Sheriff at that time. In 1246 a perambulation of knights from both sides of the Border was arranged for the disputed lands between him and the canons of Carham. He had a son, also Bernard.

Hadden Rig (*haw-din-rig*) *n.* site near Kelso of a battle in 1542, where the Scottish forces of the Earl of Huntly routed those of Sir Robert Bowes and the Earl of Angus (also spelled 'Haddon' and 'Rigg').

haddin see **haudin**

haddo (*haw-dō*) *n., arch.* a haddock (also **hadda**).

Haddon (*ha-din*) *n.* **Andrew** (d.bef. 1737) deacon of the fleshers in Selkirk. He is probably the Andrew recorded in a 'libel' for fighting in Selkirk

in 1718. He was recorded in a dispute in Selkirk in 1723, involving a clothing allowance given to his former servant. He married Janet Turner and their children included James (b.1719). In 1737 his son James was named in a court case involving removal of a door to a common close, with a group of fleshers accused of threatening to break him out of jail afterwards; he was also charged with fighting with fellow flesher John Henderson. **Andrew** (b.1742) from Selkirk, son of James and Margaret Hall. He is probably the flesher recorded in cases in Selkirk in 1762 and 1763. He came to Hawick in the late 1700s and married Christian, daughter of Bailie Walter Ruecastle. She was apparently due to marry Robert Howison, the banns having even been read. Their marriage was an irregular one in 1772, the couple being rebuked by the Hawick Kirk Session and later by the Selkirk Session. He was also rebuked for having a child with Helen Hunter from Philiphaugh Mill. He lived with Christian Ruecastle in Selkirk, then Edinburgh (where their sons John and Andrew were baptised in 1784 and 1785, respectively) and finally Paisley (where they had an unnamed daughter). Their children who were baptised in Selkirk were: Betty (b.1772); Betty (again, b.1773); James (b.1775); James (again, b.1778); Walter (b.1780), who returned to Hawick and married Agnes, daughter of John Goodfellow and niece of the Bailie; Margaret (b.1782); and Henry (b.1783). His grandfather may be the Andrew who was Deacon of the Selkirk fleshers in the early 1700s. **Andrew** (1818–94) son of Walter and Agnes Goodfellow. He was a manufacturer and farmer of the 19th century. He trained in the office of Town Clerk James Wilson. In 1841 he was recorded on the Back Row. He started with a stocking shop up the Loan, but moved his family to Honeyburn in 1848, where he was a farmer (and where several generations of the family subsequently stayed). He was there in 1851 with his mother, wife, 5 children and 4 servants. In 1861 he was farmer of 205 acres there, and employed 9 labourers. He became a Councillor and Bailie in Hawick (being on the 'Eternal Cooncil') and served on the first Roxburghshire County Council, where he was known for only speaking English when forced to! He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1857. In 1859 he joined the Jedburgh Company of Volunteers and commanded the Denholm section. In 1840 he married Anne, daughter of John White the manufacturer, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children, baptised in Hawick and then Cavers Parishes, included: Walter (b.1841); Isabella Oliver (b.1842); John (b.1845); Agnes Goodfellow (b.1849); Ann (or Annie, b.1850), who married Rev. Robert Borland; Margaret (1852–1935), who married obstetrician and gynæcologist Sir William Japp Sinclair; Janet (b.1857); Emma and Mina (b.1861); and Andrew (b.1863), who was Cornet in 1891. He may be the 'John Hadden' listed in 1852 as a farmer in Denholm. **Andrew**, O.B.E. (1863–1936) of Deansyde, son of Andrew, brother of Walter and John. He was a solicitor in Hawick and farmer at Honeyburn. He trained in Edinburgh and started in Hawick with the firm of Haddon & Turnbull. He was Cornet in 1891. He became Lieutenant in the Selkirk Detachment of the Border Volunteers in 1884, became Captain in 1889 and Captain-commandant in 1895. He went to the Boer War with the Border Rifles (volunteers), many of the men being from Denholm; he published some of his war diaries anonymously as 'A Hawick Man'. Apparently he and his men got to Pretoria before General Roberts and although greeted warmly, were told to make themselves scarce so that the General could enter as the conquering hero! On his return he set up as a solicitor at 7 Tower Knowe. He became Lieut.-Col. in the Volunteers, received an O.B.E. and served on the Hawick Military Tribunal during WWI. Along with his son Andrew he was heavily involved with setting up the Milk Marketing Board. In 1903 he married Margery Laing Brown (1864–1954) and their children were: Andrew (1904–93); and Marjorie Laing (1905–95), who married her 2nd cousin Donald McLeod Laing (1896–1983) in Malaya. He is buried at Denholm. **Andrew Douglas** 'Douglas' (1886–1952) son of Walter and brother of Ross, he was a partner in the family law firm. He became Cornet in 1910, and was heavily involved with the Callants' Club, being President in 1928, and Treasurer and Secretary for about 40 years. He married Jane Martin and their children included Walter Andrew, Jean Douglas and Agnes. **Andrew**, O.B.E. (1904–93) son of Andrew and May Laing Brown. He was farmer at Honeyburn and also a solicitor. He moved his firm, Andrew Haddon to 3 Oliver Place and went into partnership with David Crowe as Andrew Haddon & Crowe, solicitors. He was Burgh Prosecutor for Hawick prior to Reorganisation in 1974, was a member of the first Borders Regional Council, was involved with local Liberal election campaigns and

was awarded the O.B.E. for political and public service. He was also involved (with his father Andrew) in Teviotdale Dairy and the Milk Marketing Board and was an elder in Denholm Kirk. He married Dorothy Blanche Hall in 1939. **Colin** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Blaikie in Wilton in 1803. **Dr. David Alexander Ross** 'Ross' (1890–1978) son of Walter and brother of Douglas, he was a long time doctor in Hawick at 19 Buccleuch Street. He was born in Hawick and educated at Fettes and Edinburgh University, graduating in 1913 and gaining his M.D. in 1919. In WWI he went to France with the 9th Royal Scots, being wounded and becoming Regimental Medical Officer. He later served with the 19th Field Ambulance and 14th General Hospital and was awarded the Military Cross. Back in Hawick, he went into partnership with Dr. Barrie and continued in that practice for 46 years. He travelled far and wide to visit his patients, in the early days by motorbike. He was involved with ex-servicemen's associations and the Red Cross and served as police surgeon and doctor to local factories. He was a member of the Borders Hospital Board for 19 years and took a keen interest in the Hawick Cottage Hospital. He had a son and 3 daughters. **James** (1719–45) son of Andrew, he was a flesher in Selkirk. He and his mother Janet Turner were involved in a dispute in Selkirk in 1737, the fleshers were accused of trying to break him out of jail and he was also accused of fighting with others near the churchyard. He married Margaret Hall and their children included: Helen (b.1741); Andrew (b.1742), who married Christian Ruecastle from Hawick; and Janet (b.1745). His widow later married John Dunn and ran the County Hotel in Selkirk. **Janet** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1706 she was one of the people (presumably living near St. Mary's) who were disturbed at night by a group who were involved in drunken revelry. They delivered to her house a cripple that they had picked up from another house (for reasons that are not given). **John** (19th C.) farmer in Cavers or Minto Parishes. He is recorded in a directory of 1852, with his surname given as 'Hadden'. **Dr. John** (1845–1920s) doctor from Denholm, son of Andrew and brother of Walter and Andrew. He was born in the West End and educated at Minto school and Edinburgh University, where he was not allowed to graduate as an M.A. because he was too young, so he went on to win most of the prizes in medicine. He practised for many years as a dietician in Manchester. He also travelled the world, some of his journals being published in the Hawick News. He lived for a while in Canonbie (the house now being a hotel). He became known as an eccentric, with peculiar views on diet, such as suggesting that patients cut out their favourite foods and go on 24 hour fasts; he even suggested that a man could live on 2 gooseberries a day (but this may have been a joke)! He had the Text House built for him on Main Street in Denholm. He also bought up some properties and left them to be let rent-free to elderly residents of the village. He was one of the people present at the excavation of the cairn at Belvedere on the Cavers estate in 1895. Later in life he travelled extensively. He wrote 'A Trip to Rangoon' (1901), 'Impressions and Lessons from Burma' (1901), 'The Father's Will and How to Know it' (1901), 'A Trip to Central America' (1903), 'Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals' (1903), 'A Trip to South Wales' (1905), 'Diary of a Tour in the West Indies in 1901' and 'A Tour in England'. **Marjorie** (1905–95) daughter of Andrew and sister of Andrew. Her name is spelled both 'Marjorie' and 'Marjory' and she is named after her mother, who was 'Margery'. She won the Medway Challenge Cup (Cornet's Race) riding 'Rufus' on Common-Riding Saturday 1927, being possibly the first lady rider seen on Hawick racecourse. She was Cornet's Lass in 1926 and did the Mosspaul Rideout that year. She married Donald McLeod Laing (1896–1983) of Balcay in Malaya. **Walter** (1780–1826) son of Andrew from Selkirk and father of Andrew. He was one of the early manufacturers in Hawick, his stocking-shop being where the Baptist Church was later located. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was also a skilled cabinet-maker and was apparently killed while felling a tree. He married Agnes (1784–1872), daughter of wright John Goodfellow and niece of Bailie Goodfellow. It is said that her family did not approve of him and she was sent to Manchester for a couple of years, but married him on her return. They had one son, Andrew (b.1818), who carried on with a stocking-shop on the Fore Raw, but became tenant of Honeyburn in 1848. His wife Agnes gave up the stocking-shop in 1855, when the property became the West Port Mission; she also kept house for their grandson Walter. He was killed by a falling tree. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the Fore Row, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His house is marked on Wood's 1824 map, near the top left side of Drumlanrig Square. **Walter** (1841–1907) solicitor and banker. Born in

the West-End, his father was Andrew of Honeyburn and his brothers were John and Andrew. He attended Minto School along with J.A.H. Murray. He apprenticed with Thomas Purdom, received further legal training in Edinburgh and returned to Hawick in 1864. He worked for the partnership Kirk & Haddon, with the partnership of Haddon & Turnbull (with Thomas Turnbull) starting in 1880, with him as senior partner. In his early days, his grandmother Agnes (nee Goodfellow) kept house for him. He acted as Police Treasurer and Collector for the Burgh from 1864 until his death. He was also agent for the Royal Bank of Scotland and associated with Kirkton and Lilliesleaf School Boards. He was Secretary of Hawick Working Men's Building & Investment Co. from 1878. In addition he acted as clerk or secretary for a large number of other local concerns, including the Exchange Buildings and the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association, and also as factor of Cavers estate. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1880. He was assessor for Hawick for a number of years, and Sheriff-Clerk Depute until about 1895. He was a member of the Hawick District Committee of Roxburgh County Council, and of Cavers Parish Council, a Director of Teviotdale Dairy Company and a member of the Border Mounted Rifles. He was an enthusiastic Common Riding supporter and Acting Father for J.E.D. Murray in 1890. In politics he was a Liberal Unionist. He married a daughter of Provost Ross of Dingwall and their children included: Andrew Douglas (b.1886); Walter (b.1887); David Alexander (b.1890); and Rudolph Bernard (b.1902). He built the house at Colislinn and also acquired the estate of Firth near Lilliesleaf. His son Douglas continued the family legal tradition, while Ross was a long-time doctor in Hawick. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: John (b.1712); Marion (b.1713); Margaret (b.1716); and Andrew (b.1717) (formerly written 'Hadden', 'Haddin', 'Hadon' and 'Haldon').

Haddon an Turnbull (*ha-din-an-turn-bul*) *n.* law partnership between Walter Haddon and Thomas Turnbull, established in Hawick in 1880.

hade (*hād*) *pp., arch.* hid – '...atween the treis that skuggeet Barnhill's staney bed an hade Mintih Hoose threh sicht' [ECS] (also written 'haed').

Hadrian's Waa (*hā-dree-inz-waw*) *n.* Hadrian's Wall, ordered to be built by Roman Emperor Hadrian in the year 122, taking 6 years to complete. It snakes its way across England from the Tyne to the Solway, with many forts, temples and now museums along the way. It is 73 miles long and was up to 5 metres high, although only a few good sections remain. Colloquially it is used as a way of referring to the Border, although in fact is far south of the modern boundary. Nevertheless, its existence probably had a lasting influence on Border history.

hae (*hā, he*) *v., arch.* have – 'Oft hae I kiss'd, oft hae I caress'd her' [JoHa], 'Hae dune, ye say. Indeed, quo' I, I winna' [JoHa], 'As we hae heærd, sae hae we seen in the citie o' the Lord o' hosts ...' [HSR], 'The wicket hae pu'et owt the sword, an' hae bendet thair bowe ...' [HSR], 'Her sons hae fought on mony lands' [GD], 'You'll aye hae plenty to your back, And plenty to your mouth' [DA], 'And I mind o' the days that yince hae been ...' [DH], 'They ha'e nae Teri-Odin flag ...' [JT], 'Teri Bus and Teri Odin! Men wha Teviot's shores hae trodden' [RK], 'May Hawick ha'e her Cornet, and he ha'e his men' [JEDM], *n., arch.* a possession, faculty – 'Hei has a hae as weel as a want' [GW], *interj.* here, take it – 'Hae, take thee these twa as good ky, Fala, &c. I trow as a they three might be ...' [CPM], ' 'Weel, dune', quo' Wull, 'hae, there's my haund, I'll 'gainst ye lay a bottle' [JoHa] (pronunciation of the vowel can vary; also written 'ha'e', cf. **heh** and **hev**).

haed (*hād*) *n., arch.* a whit (rare compared with **haet** and **hyit**).

hae'm (*hām*) *contr., poet.* have him – 'Deel hae'm! his doup soud be weel yethert, An' then ahint the stanchels tethert ...' [JoHa].

haen (*hān*) *v., poet.* had – '...I hadna haen a decent feed For mony a day' [WP].

haena (*hā-na*) *contr., poet.* haven't – 'Or gin we haena swords an' spears ...' [JoHa], '...Lord, haena we prophesiet in thy name, an' in thy name casan out deevils' [HSR], 'Now Robin, haud yer tongue, I haena ony care'...' [JCG] (see the more common **henni**).

haet (*hā', hāt*) *n., arch.* a small amount, whit, often used in negative statements – '...For plague haet else cou'd draw the fule's attention' [JoHa], 'Poor Habby's kail gat mony a nibble, De'il haet was left but runts an' stibble' [JR]', 'No a haet' [GW], 'Deil a haet have A' [GW], *interj., arch.* exclamation denoting impatience, annoyance or disgust – 'Haet! haud eer gab!' [GW] (cf. **hyit** and **haed**).

hae't (*hāt*) *contr., arch.* have it – '...But next time ye shall hae't sublime, Or ca' me sluchun' [JoHa], 'Some say thou'rt mother o'

meek-fac'd Content, An' wealth's a curse to mony ane wha hae't' [JoHa], 'They're ne'er content, but hunt for mair – And they will hae't by foul or fair' [RDW], '... as gude luck wad hae't, starts a hare ... richt in oor direction' [BCM1881].

hafe (*hāf*) *v., arch.* to have – '... sal, God willing, mary and haiff to wyff Jonet Scot, douchter to the said Waltyr Scot of Branxhelm ...' [SB1519], '... or workis any wark this is not fund sufficient, or has tryit to haif done wrong to any claith ...' [BR1640], 'Item, whatsomever person that mindes to big ane house, he sall haif half gewill of his nichbour's rowmes, for the whilk he sall haif libertie to big and lay to his gewill' [BR1640], ...' [BR1640] (mainly only used in infinitive and present tenses; also spelled 'haif').

haffet (*haw-fi'*) *n., arch.* side of the head, temple, cheek – 'It would serve that lad a great deal better if he would seek out the place, rather than sit there with his elbows on his knees and his hands on his haffits' [RJD], 'But siller, sirs, makes him a worthy, Claps hair on his haffets sae bauld' [JoHa], '... Till the arm waxes weak and the haffet grows grey' [HSR], 'Thy haffets ar wonsome wi' raws o' juils, thy nek wi' cheens o' gowd' [HSR], '... an, dicht as A micht, dreeps rowld doon owre brow, haffets an chowks, forbye' [ECS], 'Towsy and matted his white locks were hanging Around his thin haffits, sae bleached-like and pale' [TCh] (also written 'haffit').

hag see **hagg**

hag (*hawg*) *v., poet.* to chop wood – 'Our banes ar skatteret at the mooth o' the graffe, as whan ane hags an' cleefes wud apon the yirth' [HSR].

Hagawic (*ha-ga-wik*) *n.* possible original name for Hawick, being the Old English for 'hedged town' – '... Naught but a hamlet amongst the hills. 'Haga-wic' was its name in that day' [JWTH].

hag-berry (*hawg-be-ree*) *n., arch.* the fruit of the bird-cherry, Prunus padus – 'The Bird Cherry or Hagberry (P. padus), with its long pendulous racemes of blossoms and small astringent fruit, overhangs the Teviot, Slitrig and Ale in many places' [JAHM] (also **hackberry**).

Hagburn (*hawg-burn*) *n.* a deep wooded glen on the western slopes of Ruberslaw, one of the places where Covenanting ministers are said to have preached in secret. Robert Tait was tenant at a farmstead there in 1684, when he was declared as a fugitive for attending conventicles. Denholm Dean effectively rises near here. There is a place of the same name in Melrose Parish.

hagbut (*hawg-but*) *n., arch.* a harquebus, an early, long-barrelled hand-gun, with the but bent down to help in taking aim, also a soldier armed with such a weapon – ''Gae fetch, gae fetch my hagbuts five', With flashing eye he said ...' [JTe], 'He girt his broadsword to his side – That friend of proven worth; He raught his hagbut from the wall, – Preparing to go forth' [JTe], '... put a number of Hagbuts (men armed with hand guns) into Hawick' [RM].

hagg (*hawg*) *n., arch.* a ledge of turf or earth overhanging the side of a stream, a turf-clad projecting river bank – 'Few could wend their way along the brae haggs of the Teviot as well as he (Blinnd Wull)' [RM], 'Where the hounds run trooping is a tired fox stooping By the haggs at her water's edge; When the dew lies soaking, there's a brown toad croaking To her song in the marshy sedge' [WL], 'Thinks I, 'The troots maun leeve on air, That haunt the hags up Eskdalemuir' Fishers? – hech!' [DH], a piece of soft bog, quagmire – '... and boggy ground ... The Hag is computed to be at least eight ... rood in circumference ...' [GT], 'On Cauldcleugh's wild haggs roun' the coome o' the steep' [HSR], 'With staff on high, he waves an arch adieu, Clears a peat-hag, and gives a grand haloo!' [HNo], ' 'Twas now my bride that made the hurry. Ower mony hags an' braes we scurry ...' [WP], 'The Thieves Road, and a route owre the hags o' The Roan Scartit in wi' a pencil' [DH] (also spelled 'hag'; cf. **haggie** and **brae-hag**).

Haggawick (*haw-gaw-wik*) *n.* possible early Saxon name for Hawick, meaning 'settlement hedged around with hills' (see also **Hagawic**).

haggie (*haw-gee*) *n., arch.* a small **hagg** – '... And wondered wha my bouk wad find, Deep laired within some mossy haggie' [JT].

Haggie (*haw-gee*) *n.* **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as 'Willelmus Hagy notarius publicus' when he wrote a 'letter of slains' in Hawick. This was for Robert and James Scott, forgiving a group of other Scotts from Allanhaugh and Over Southfield in the murder of their brother George. He was probably a cleric of Glasgow, and may have been a minister at one of the local churches. Also in 1581 he was notary for the will of William Douglas in Crook. It is possible that his surname was 'Haig', 'Hay' or 'Heggie'. He may be the same as William Hay, who was notary and Schoolmaster in Southdean in the early 1600s.

Haggiehaugh (*haw-gee-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead in the Liddel valley, just north of the present Larriston farm. It was known in earlier

times as Larriston Rig. Charles Edward Stewart's army marched this way in 1745 (probably 7th November), and he spent the night there. John Oliver paid tax on 38 windows there in 1748 (suggesting that at that time the name was used for the main farmhouse of Larriston). The lands were purchased in 1790 by Maj.-Gen. William Elliot from William Oliver of Dinlabyre for £1,900 sterling, and joined to those of Larriston. Elliot had 6 horses there according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Alexander Walker and William Miller were servants there in 1797. James Rutherford and Gifford Thomson were living there in 1801. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls lists 'Laristonrig, now called Haggiehaugh' among the properties of George Scott-Elliot of Larriston (marked on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Haggihaugh'; it is 'Haggishaugh' and 'Haggyhaugh' in 1797 and 1821; not to be confused with **Haggishaa**).

haggis (*haw-gees, -gis*) *n.* a traditional Scottish winter dish. Hawick butcher Lindsay Grieve was the 1992 Scottish Champion haggis maker – 'A good fat haggies, if purse can spare it; If not, he's forced to be content, And to observe an annual lent' [JR], 'An' that's as true as I'm a Scot, A redshank, Norland haggis eater' [JoHa], 'Last thochts o' a haggis (glow'rin a' roond, while bein' 'addressed' at a Burns Supper)' [DH] (also written 'haggies').

Haggishaa (*haw-gees-haw*) *n.* area around the foot of the Vertish Hill, also known as Burnflat, being the edge of the Common. The Common-Riding cavalcade used to ride this way, up until 1803, when the Cornet was thrown from his horse and injured, recovering in a house there. Until 1991 there was a row of dilapidated cottages here, one being the birthplace of 'Old Mortality'. They were demolished following a fire. The same area was fancifully said to be home of a Michael Paiterson, who entertained the local priests to dinner twice a year, on one occasion the haggis being so large that its skewer pin was used to mend the Corn Mill, inspiring Robert Burns lines 'Your pin wad help ti mend a mill In time o' need' (R.E. Scott wrote about this in the Burns Chronicle of 1964). Walter Scott of Haggishaugh was recorded as owner of part of Burnflat in about 1874 – 'At the Haggisha' we rank up, Weaver Will's auld bonnet clank up' [AB] (there are several spellings, including 'Hangmanshaa'; it appears to be 'Hagushall' on Stobie's 1770 map; the name probably derives from Old English or Old Scots for 'a copse by the waterside', although more fanciful origins, sometimes involving haggis, have also been suggested; note that 'Haggiehaugh' was an old name for Larriston in Liddesdale).

Haggishaa Brae (*haw-gees-haw-brā*) *n.* name formerly given to Burnflat Brae. In former times it was when the Procession reached here that the Riding of the Marches really began – 'The proceedings, excited much interest, indeed the Cornet's chase down the Haggisha' brae was a dull affair in comparison' [WNK].

Haggishaa Burn (*haw-gees-haw-burn*) *n.* another name for the **Smaile Burn**.

Haggis Haa see **Haggishaa**

Haichwik (*hā<u>ch</u>-wik*) *n.* transcription of 'Hawick' from a charter of 1494 relating to Teindside and Harwood.

haick (*hīk, hāk*) *n.* a garment worn in Morocco, consisting of a large a piece of cotton, wool or silk cloth (a variant of 'haik', not to be confused with a town in the Borders).

Haick (*hIk*) *n.* another former spelling for Hawick (recorded as such in a Church of Scotland register of 1586, on Pont's manuscript of the 1590s, Robert Gordon's map of the Clyde and Tweed basins, c.1636–52, Blaeu's map of 1654 and Nicolaes Visscher's map of 1689; following Pont it is often written 'Haïck').

haif see **hafe**

haiflin (*hāf-lin*) *n., poet.* a halfling, stripling, young lad – 'When lowsed at een be it hairst or plooin', The thoucht o' the haiflin turns to wooin' ' [WL] (also **hauflin**).

Haig (*hāg*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Belses. His wife was Isobel, heir of James Riddell, portioner of Lilliesleaf. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Jamieson and their children included William (b.1756), Adam (b.1758) and Mary (b.1761). **Andrew** (17th C.) listed as 'cottar' at Abbotrule Townhead in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Anthony** (17th/18th C.) resident of Maxton Parish. In 1706 he was recorded as 'sevitour to Mr Edgar minister of Maxton' when he had a 'bastard' child baptised in Hawick. He married Margaret Hart earlier in 1706 in Maxton. Their only recorded child is Jean (b.1706), baptised in Hawick, with witnesses Bailie Patrick Richardson and merchant William Oliver. **Anthony** (1736–1801) weaver from Hawick, son of David. He could be the stocking-maker Anthony whose son Thomas died in 1819. He is probably the resident of Hawick who married Margaret Gibson in 1759 and had children including: Janet (b.1761); David (b.1763); William (b.1765); Margaret (b.1766); Jane (b.1767); Isabel (b.1770); David (again, b.1772); Janet

(again, b.1774); and Margaret (b.1776). All these children were baptised in Hawick, but the 1770 one was also recorded in Wilton, with witnesses William Simpson and Gavin Wallace. The 1772 witnesses were David Haig (his father) and John Brown (perhaps an uncle) and the 1774 witnesses were the whole congregation. **Anthony** (b.1812/3) provision merchant on the High Street, at about No. 17 in 1851. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He was on the first interim committee of the Archæological Society and was its 10th listed member. He presented at least 3 papers to the Archæological Society in its first few years, on topics like 'Mediæval History' and the Magna Carta. He presented a newspaper from 1772 to the Museum in 1857, as well as 'a French cannon ball, fired into the Medea steamer in 1839' and a specimen of coral. He is probably the 'Mr Haig' who donated to the Museum a Roamn coin that he had found on Ruberslaw. He was also probably the 'Mr A. Haig' who had moved to America by 1858, when he donated shells and minerals to the Museum. In 1862 he donated a Confederate five-dollar bill, in 1863 a facsimile of the charter of William Penn and in 1867 Canadian coins. He was in Germantown, U.S., when he donated to the Museum 'tongue of shell from the battle field of Chancellorsville' in 1865, a geological specimen and 'specimen of the bark of the papyrus' in 1867, 'three heads of Indian corn' in 1868, geological specimens in 1869, a 'musk rat' in 1870 and a 'short sword found at Bull's Run' in 1871. His wife was Isabella and their children included Thomas, George, Anthony, Margaret, John, Charles and William. He moved to Philadelphia and in 1863 made a donation to the Museum, when he is described as 'an old member of the Society'. **Anthony** (b.1823/4) weaver in Hawick. He was living at 52 Loan in 1861. His wife was Euphemia and they had a son John. **Charles** (b.1815/6) frameworker in Hawick. He was on the Loan in 1841 and at No. 17 Loan in 1851 and 1861. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'detailed account of the expense of erecting seats and plastering the 'Weavers' Loft' in Hawick old church in 1767' and in 1875 donated 'a church ladle, used in the West U.P. Church'. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Thomas, Isabell, Christina and James. **David** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Margaret Brown and their children included: Anthony (b.1736); Isobel (b.1738); Margaret (b.1741); and James (b.1744). The witnesses in 1741 were wright James Roger and baker John Kedie. He is probably the David who (along with John Brown) witnessed a baptism in 1772 for Anthony (probably his son). **Earl Douglas** (1861–1928) soldier, born in Edinburgh. He worked his way through the ranks, seving in the Sudan, in the Boer War and in India. He was the youngest Major-General of his time and became Director of Military Training at the War Office in 1906. He established a general staff and a territorial army and organised the British Expeditionary Force. In WWI he commanded forces in France and Belgium, becoming Commander-in-Chief of the B.E.F. in December 1915. Although successful, his tactics at Somme and Passchendaele have been much debated. After his retirement in 1921 he devoted his efforts to the Royal British Legion. He was made Earl Haig in 1919 and given £100,000 by a 'grateful nation'. He became Baron Haig in 1921. In Hawick he was made an Honorary Burgess in 1925 when he attended the Callants' Club dinner. The Haig Maternity Hospital was named after him in 1930 and Douglas Haig Court in 1976. Bemersyde House near St. Boswells, was bought for him by the Government in 1921, and he was also given £100,000 by a 'grateful public'. **James** (17th C.) recorded as 'cottar' at Hartshaugh according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His name is listed as 'Haigh'. **James** (19th/20th C.) local sportsman who played scrum-half for the Greens, hockey at international level, was Scottish 10-mile championship runner, bowling cup-winner, etc. Additionally he led the cycling team that challenged and beat the rest of Scotland in 1901, after being annoyed that no Borderers were selected to represent the nation against England. He was Scottish 10 mile champion 3 years in a row. In 1904 he was a member of the 4-man Scottish cycling team at the British Empire Championships. He worked as a painter and decorator. He was bugler for the Boy Scouts, seen in photographs of the 1910 visit by Beden-Powell. He may be the James born in Hawick in 1879. **James** (20th C.) Hawick man who executed the 1939–45 Roll of Honour for local soldiers who fell in WWII, displayed in the Museum. The design was the same as for the WWI Roll. He may be the same man as the painter and decorator. **John** (18th C.) recorded in a Hawick sasine of 1764 as 'John Haig, in Whitfield, bailie in that part'. He may have been acting as a bailiff for the deed, or was a Hawick Bailie. **Patrick** (15th C.) listed on

a 'retour of inquest' held in Hawick in 1424 to decide on the inheritance of part of the Barony of Hownam. His name is recorded as 'Hage', and most of the other men were local lairds. **Thomas** (b.1786/7) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at 5 Fore Row. He married Christian Scott and their children included Anthony (b.1811), Charles (b.1814), Margaret (b.1816), John (b.1818), Christian (b.1820), Mary (b.1823), Thomas (b.1826), Walter (b.1828) and Jane (or 'Jean', b.1832). **Thomas** (b.1826) son of Thomas, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Beattie in Hawick in 1852 and their children were Christina, Jean and Thomas. In 1861 he was a widower living with his father, sister and children. In 1871 he donated a silver coin to the Museum. He is probably the Thomas from Howdenburn who in 1876 donated a 'curiously stratisfied stone, found in Ale Water'. **Walter** (19th C.) married Henrietta Marchbank in Hawick in 1851. **William** (16th C.) apparent name of the notary in 1582 for a sasine in Hawick, involving James Jack, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. His surname is recorded as 'Hagye' (formerly 'Hague', 'Haige' and variants).

the Haig (*thu-hāg*) *n.* Haig Maternity Home, attached to the Springbank Clinic on Princes Street, and built in 1930, through the generosity of Norman W. Grieve. It was locally sometimes known as simple 'the Home'. It was developed by the Town Council and handed over to the County. It was occupied by the Jubilee Nursing Association, Maternity Service, and Child Welfare Schemes. The labour and public wards were on the ground floor, with the nursery on the first floor. It was officially renamed the Haig Maternity Hospital when taken over by the N.H.S. in 1948 (with many subsequently pointing out the irony of naming a maternity hospital after someone associated with the deaths of so many soldiers). It delivered about 12,000 babies in Hawick from 1931 until 1988 when the B.G.H. was opened. The last baby born there was Claire White. The buildings were sold off for private housing in the mid-1990s. A history of the Haig was written by Dr. Suttie in 1999.

haiggle (*hā-gul*) *n., arch.* to haggle.

haigle (*hā-gul*) *v., arch.* to carry, haul, trudge, struggle forward – 'Everly, whan A haiggle on alang streets chowky wui cluds o shairny stoor . . . ' [ECS], 'Now ee must hev luitten't faa, nih! haigglin thae poaks an that nibbie an umbrellih an thing' [ECS].

haigled (*hā-guld*) *adj., pp.* harassed, harried.

Haig Maternity Clinic (*hāg-mu-tern-i'-ee-kli-neek*) *n.* another name for **the Haig**.

Haig Maternity Home (*hāg-mu-tern-i'-ee-hōm*) *n.* original official name for **the Haig**, where most Teries were born from the 1930s to the 1980s.

the Haigs (*thu-hāgz*) *n.* family that appeared in the Borders in the 12th century, being based at Bemersyde, near St. Boswells, from 1412. Claims of origins of the family going back to Pictish Kings are fantasy and their origins are Norman, like other Scottish feudal landowners. The local family died out in 1857, but Bemersyde estate was gifted to Field-Marshal Earl Haig by the nation, and is still held by his family (derived from the old English 'haga', which is probably the same root as in 'Hawick').

haik (*hāk*) *n., arch.* to carry laboriously – 'Haiking a muckle clumsy banyel' [GW] (also 'hake').

haik (*hāk*) *n., arch.* a gossip, mischief-maker, hag, old cow (also 'hake').

Haik (*hIk*) *n.* former spelling for Hawick, appearing on Gordon's map of Scotland in Blaeu's 1654 atlas and on Robert Morden's 1687 map of Scotland.

hail see **hale**

hail (*hāl*) *n., arch.* the goal in 'baa' (annual handball) games – 'The hail at the toon-fit' [GW], an instance of scoring a goal in a 'baa' game – 'Fowr hails an' a cut' [GW], *v., arch.* to strike the goal with a handball or carry the ball to the target area – '. . . Robert Hall, a mason belonging to Selkirk . . . was the fortunate individual who hailed the ball' [AAH].

hail (*hāl*) *v., arch.* to heal – 'Hælin' a' kinkind o' ailment' [HSR], 'He sendet his wurd an' hælet thame . . . ' [HSR] (also 'hale').

hail (*hāl*) *v., arch.* to flow copiously, pour, usually referring to perspiration or precipitation – 'The sweet was duist hailin off iz till A was nerrhand swutten ti deed' [ECS], 'The sweet was fair hailin' off iz' [GW] (also written 'hale').

Hail Great and Glorious Power! (*hāl-grā'-awnd-glō-ree-is-pow-ur*) *n.* another name for the **Invocation**.

hailscart (*hāl-scawr'*) *adj., arch.* unscathed, without harm – '. . . the young chield with the beggar on his back having made the round of the kirkyard 'hailscart', was on the point of returning . . . ' [WaD] (also 'halescart').

hail-stane (*hāl-stān*) *n.* a hailstone – '. . . his thyk cluds passet; hailstanes an' kools o' fire' [HSR].

hain (*hān*) *v., poet., arch.* to preserve, protect, cherish, store – 'There was abundance of Woods here, which are now. altogether cut down and decayed for want of haining' [MGC1680], 'My hun'gring heart will constant yearn For scenes that hain the past' [JEDM], 'A hained that view an taen the guid o'd as lang's A durst an cood' [ECS], 'And we'll hing thegether like burrs, As lang as oor heads we hain . . . ' [TK], 'If we hain not our glorious heritage, if its memory pass away . . . ' [JYH], 'What were your arles, Tam: What did ye hain Efter a life's work For a maister's gain?' [DH], 'I made my hert a hedger's glove Tae hain integrity, Nor tae the sma' derk thorns o' love A moment's thocht did gie' [DH], 'But aye in hert o' ilka chiel Is hained the neuk maist dear' [WL], to enclose a field to preserve it for pasture or hay – '. . . for, by Falnash's order, . . . he directed them to keep off folk's corn and hained meadow' [DCW1765], to use economically, take sparingly – 'Hain the scones' [GW], 'Hain eer shuin, bairns; leather's dear' [GW], to spare oneself trouble – 'Ee may hain eersel' the trouble' [GW] (from Old Norse; see also **hainit**).

hainch (*hānch*) *n., arch.* the haunch – 'Jist as the terror reached my hainch, I jumpit high an' grabb'd a brainch' [WP], a jerking throw of a stone, a limp in one's walk, a leg-up (to a horse), a help-up with a heavy object, *v.* to throw a stone by swinging down the hand as far as the thigh, to walk with a limp (also **hench**).

haincher (*hān-chur*) *n., arch.* one who throws a stone by 'hainching' – 'Jock's a guid haincher, but Tam's a better hawker' [GW] (see **hainch**).

hainchil (*hān-chil*) *v., arch.* to jerk the haunches, walk with a limp (also **henchil**).

the Hainin (*thu-hān-in*) *n.* the Haining, a house dating from 1794, in a walled estate on the left on the way into Selkirk from Hawick. Some of the decoration is by Archibald Elliot and the statuary by Canova. It served as a military headquarters during WWII, and partly burned down in 1944. The lakeside setting is impressive, and the grounds contain the site of Selkirk Castle on Peel Hill, as well as the stable block, former bear and wolf enclosures and the remains of a lectern-shaped dovecote. The estate was once granted to the Constable of Selkirk Castle. It was part of the Crown lands in Ettrick Forest from about 1456 until about 1507. It later became the home of a branch of the Scotts, said by Scott of Satchells to be descended from the Scotts of Hassendean. They held the lands from at least 1477. Robert Scott of the Haining witnessed several local charters in the late 15th century. It appears to have been held by the Murrays of Philiphaugh (recorded in 1491), before passing back to the Scotts in 1492. Sheep were stolen from Robert Scott there in 1494/5. John Murray gave permission in about 1499 for John Scott (and his son John) to hold the lease. John Scott had a charter for the lands in 1507, when it was described as a land of 7 pounds and 2 shillings of old extent. Thomas Scott of Haining held a sasine for the lands in 1538. Walter Scott was tenant there in 1541, paying £24 yearly. Andrew Riddell bought it from the Scotts in about 1625. Haining Loch is listed in 1649 among the lochs in Selkirkshire. John Langlands, minister of Wilton, had a sasine of lands there in 1664. In 1678 the lands were valued at almost £2000. Early in the 18th century the estate was bought by the Pringles of Clifton. In 1785 the lands were valued at about £1440. In 1842 it passed to John Pringle's sister, Margaret Violet, and her husband Archibald Pringle Douglas of Adderstone and Midshiels. The grounds once held exotic animals, including a bear and a large monkey; the monkey shivered in cold weather, leading to the local phrase 'Chitterin' to death, like the Hainin' Puggy' – 'Ca' up young Hob, of Gilminscleugh, Oakwood, and the Bowhill, Brave Hartwood, and Middlestead, and Hainen's valiant Will' [WSB] (it is 'Hanyng' in 1456, 'Haynig' in 1464/5, 'Hanyng' in 1484/5, 1488 and 1510, 'le Hanyng' in 1489, 'Hanyn' in 1494, 'hanyng' in 1494/5, 'Hanyne' in 1504, 'Hanyng' in 1507, 'the Hanyng' in 1526, 'Haning'in 1531/2, 'Hanyng' in 1542 and 1564, 'Haning' in 1564, 'Hayning' in 1567, 'Hanyng' in 1576/7, 'Haning' in 1585 and 1599, 'Hayneing' in 1646 and 'hayneing' in 1678; it is 'Haning' and 'Haining' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's 1654 map; the name may derive from being the 'hanit' or enclosed part of the ancient forest).

Haining (*hān-in*) *n.* **Cuthert W.** (b.1845/6) younger brother of printer and publisher James. He was recorded living with his bother in Hawick on the 1861 census. He became a draper in Liverpool. In 1873 he donated 17 copper coins to the Museum. **James M.** (1826–82) born in Troqueer, son of William and Mary McKay, Kirkcudbrightshire, he was a publisher in Hawick. He was was the 8th listed member of the Archæological Society. He was proprietor of the Hawick Advertiser, taking over from James Dalgleish about 6 months after the newspaper started. He took Dalgleish back as a partner when he returned to

Hawick in 1857, but bought him out in 1870 after disagreement about taking his son William Dalgleish into partnership. He then sold the paper to William Morrison in 1876. His premises were at 9 High Street. In 1861 he was living with his younger brother Cuthbert and 2 servants at 9 High street and listed as 'Letterpress Printer Bookbinder' emplying 9 people. He married Agnes Robinson in Wilton in 1863, and their children included: Elizabeth Robinson (1866–70); and James Halilday (1870–1946). A portrait of him exists. **James Halliday** (1870–1946) son of James and Agnes Robson. He was long involved with the Archæological Society, he was Treasurer 1907–11, Assistant Secretary 1917–18, Joint Secretary 1920–25 and 1929, Secretary 1930–35 and Vice-President 1936. He wrote many articles for the Transactions. His series of monumental inscriptions in Hawick's cemeteries, with extensive notes, are an extraordinary achievement, leaving a huge legacy of local family history. He married Isabella Christina, daughter of coal merchant Thomas Rutherford.

hainit (*hā-nee', -ni'*) *pp., arch.* preserved, set aside, protected by an enclosure, refrained – '...either in his nichbour's corn, meadow, or haynit gers, sal pay for ilk hors or meir 40 shillings ...' [BR1640], 'Item, that na persone nor personnis scheir medowis, balkis, or haynit gers thifteouslie ...' [BR1640] '...lo, I haena hainet my lips, O Lord, thou kennist' [HSR] (also written 'haynit').

Hair (*hār*) *n.* name of a priest or 'book-a-bosom' who was said to have travelled regularly to Ewesdale to perform baptisms and weddings, perhaps just before the Reformation – 'There is a man yet alive who knew old men who had been baptised by these Bookabosomes and who saith one of them called Hair, used this parish for a very long time' [GC1748].

Hair (*hār*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was at Tythehouse in 1739. His children included: Jean (b.1726), who probably married Adam Beattie in 1759; Robert (b.1728); John (b.1731); Marion (b.1735); and Andrew (b.1739). **Ralph** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as being 'in Wodburne', which may have been the lands in the Borthwick valley. He was accused of stealing 17 sheep from George Chisholme of Woodburn, but was acquitted (also written 'Haire').

hairm (*hārm*) *n., v.* harm – 'Did ee hairm yer airm when ee heard the alairm?' (cf. the more common **herm**).

hairo (*hā-rō*) *n., arch.* a hero (cf. **hyirra**.

hairp (*hārp*) *v.* to harp, complain, whine – 'An' yiblins, when a's said an' dune. They'll juist be hairpin' on yae tune' [HEx1919] (cf. the more common **herp**).

hairse (*hārs*) *n.* a hearse – '...followin ahint the hairse' [CoH]. An early hearse from J.Graham, Drumlanrig Square, can be seen in a photograph of 1899.

hairse (*hārs*) *adj., arch.* hoarse – '...It gi'ed me sic an awfu' cauld, Sae hearse I cou'dna speak' [JoHa] (cf. **hairsh**, **hersh** and **hyirse**).

hairsh (*hārsh*) *adj., arch.* hoarse – '...my faith he micht hae skrauched till he was hearsh, an ye wad ne'er let on to hear him' [WNK] (cf. **hairse**, **hersh** and **hyirse**).

hairt (*hār'*) *n.* heart – '...thou hest reffet awa my hairt wi' ane o' thyne eyne' [HSR], 'Sett me as ane seel apon thyne hairt ...' [HSR], 'Thousands bow the knee to Emma, Frae Satan she would steal the hairt; Be it so, I'll no deny it, But, howe'er, I'll take her pairt' [TCh] (cf. the more common **hert**).

hairt-bund (*hār'-bund*) *adj., poet.* heart-bound, devoted – '...wha is hairt-bund til thy feær' [HSR].

hairten (*hār'-in*) *v.* to hearten.

hairt-grewn (*hār'-groon*) *adj., arch.* over stout, corpulent.

hairt-hungry (*hār'-nung-ree*) *adj., arch.* very hungry – 'A'm fair heart-hungr; A could eat the deil an' sup his mother!' [GW].

hairtit (*hār'-ee', -i'*) *adj., pp., arch.* winded, knocked out by a blow.

hairtly (*hārt-lee*) *adj., arch.* heart-felt, coming from the heart – 'Rycht honourabill Schir, – Eftir my hartle commendascenis ...' [SB1587].

hairst (*hārst*) *n., arch.* harvest – 'A youth who could breakfast on porridge, and who had shorn not a few hairsts ...' [HA1869], 'Praey ye therfor the Lord o' the hairst that he wull sen' furth laborers intill his hairst' [HSR], 'Let baith growe thegither until the hairst ...' [HSR], 'Her faither sleeps on Flodden field, in that last hairst forlorn' [JYH], '...and a kindliness that knew The hairst o' deid, that simmer, on the Somme' [DH], 'Young Aileen was a winsome wench At kirn or hairst or fair ...' [WL] (also **harst**, **herst** and **hirst**).

hairst-hog see **hogg in hairst**

hairy oobit see **oobit**

haister (*hās-tur*) *v., arch.* to hasten, act without premeditation, to work carelessly.

haith (*hāth*) *interj., arch., poet.* mild exclamation, expressing surprise – '... To wait as valet, groom, or page, In strict attendance; For haith, lad, this is no the age O' independence' [WiD], 'Gang coole i' the same creesh ye hette, Or haith, ye'se rue youre raide' [JTe], 'An' gin ye're wantin' mair substantial proof, Come nearer haun' an' haith, I trow, ye'll get it' [JoHa], 'An', nicherin', roars 'Haith! but I hae it now' ' [JoHa], 'Ee'll no sup thae guid porreetch? My haith! ee're owre saucy' [ECS] (probably an altered form of 'faith').

Haitlie see **Heatley**

Haits Hill (*hāts-hil*) *n.* hill to the south of Cogsmill, reaching a height of 279 m. A field there is known as 'the Haits' or 'Hates'.

haiver see **haver**

hake see **haik**

halberd (*hal-burd, ber'*) *n.* a pike fitted with an axe-head, a weapon consisting of an axe-head and steel spike, or other arrangement of several sharp edges, mounted on a long pole, used in the 15th and 16th centuries. Those carried by the Burgh Officers at the Common Riding are traditionally said to be exact copies of those taken from the English at Hornshole; James Wilson in 'Annals of Hawick' states that there were people then living (around 1850) who claimed to have seen the original halberds. In 1908 the artist Tom Scott donated an old halberd head that he said belonged to Hawick – 'Paid Robert Tinlin for mending his halbard, ... 0 0 6' [BR1771], '... Hauberk and Halberd in gallant array' [JT], 'Stout tower and halberd and sword thwart the thieving invader ... ' [IWS] (from Old French; also spelled 'halbard'; cf. **halbert**).

halberdier (*hal-bur-deer*) *n.* a soldier armed with a halberd, a guard carrying a halberd as a sign of his duty – 'See how the Saxon plumes bob in the sky – Yeoman and carbineer, Billman and halberdier, Fierce is the foray, and far is the cry' [ES], 'The halberdiers wi' buttons clear, Like sunbeams brightly glancin' ' [JT].

the Halberdier (*thu-hal-burd-eer*) *n.* one of two official at the Common Riding who carry halberds. One of them delivers the Council's invitation to the Cornet-elect, receiving a new shilling in return. They also perform other official duties during the Common Riding, such as reading the Proclamations and leading various processions, such as the Drums and Fifes on the Thursday night. It is unclear when halberdiers began to lead these processions, but there are records in the early 19th century, and by the end of the century the present traditions were well established. In the early 1800s they would stop outside the houses of the minister, the Bailies, the Cornet and the inns where the supporters were gathered, grounding their halberds in the middle of the street and be greeted by a tray of drinks. They were originally Burgh Officers, appointed by the Council along with the town drummer and piper (or fifer), and would lead the parades in front of the musicians. Earlier records suggest that they received payment for decorating their coats at Common-Riding time. In 1712 cloth was ordered to make 4 coats 'for the tuo officers, pyper, and drummer'. And more cloth was bought in May of 1732. The present uniform is a long brown coat and trousers, with yellow trim (and 16 buttons, bearing the letters 'H.H.') and a top hat. Previously it is recorded as consisting of grey coats with mulberry-coloured collar and cuffs, long shoulder-knots of coloured ribbon, knee-breeks and Sunday hat. In 1875 it is recorded that one of the Halberdiers appeared in the 'much disputed new suit'. Through most of the 20th century he was a Council employee with the official title of 'Burgh Officer', and the other Halberdier was the 'Assistant'. He would usually read the Procalamation and deliver the letter to the Cornet Elect. This changed with Reorganisation in 1974/5, with the title changed to 'District Officer'. And with the Scottish Borders Council taking over in 1996 the job has ceased to be part of the official duties of a Council employee, with the 2 Halberdiers receiving token payment from the Common-Riding Committee. Both Halberdiers attended the official ceremony in Langholm in 1972 when Neil Armstrong received the freedom of that town. A new uniform was gifted by Lovet Mill in 2006. A bench commemorating present and past halberdiers was unveiled at the Town Hall in 2019 (see also **Burgh Officer**).

Halberdiers (*hal-burd-eer*) *n.* the men who have carried the halberds during the Common Riding generally perform the duty for many years, and in former times also served as town criers and policemen. Tracking them over the centuries is complicated by their changing roles, being sometimes 'Burgh Officer', 'bellman' or just 'officer'. A partial list includes: 'Jok Scott, belman in Hawik' in 1610; Walter Stewart and James Kinnaird in 1638; Wull 'the Bellman' Scott, late 1600s; John Stewart, at least 1686 until about 1696; Alexander Scott from 1696; Alexander Young, at least 1696–1707; James Oliver, recorded in 1718; James Cowan, recorded in 1723; John Stewart, recorded

from at least 1723 to around 1743; Francis Turnbull, from 1734 until at least 1767; 'Wull Leppie', early 1800s; Rob 'the Naig' Tinlin, until about 1815; Sandy Bryson, at least 1794–1824; Caleb Rutherford, 1820s; John 'Tufty' Wilson, 1830s; William Turnbull, 1820s to 1840s; Tom Wells, 1850s; Thomas 'Tam-a-Linkin' Turnbull till about 1860; James Smith, 1860s; Michael Wintrope, from 1860s; Fraser Richardson, late 1800s; Tom Cook, 1880s; Walter Lawson, 1880s; William Harkness, from 1893; Mr. Beattie around 1899; John Waldie, early 1900s; Robert Naylor 1928–57; Alec Dobbie 1929–58; Bill Allan 1958–84; 'Dimmer' Anderson 1959–2008; George Milligan 1985–96; Robert Payne 1997–2019; 'Eck' Barclay 2009– ; Keith Douglas-Hogg 2020– (also called **Burgh Officer**).

halbert (*hal-ber'*) *n., arch.* a pike fitted with an axe-head, alternative to **halberd** – 'Her line o' males shall pass away Wi' the halbert, brand and spear . . . '' [T], '. . . with mulberry collar and cuffs, and long shoulder-knots of gay-coloured ribbon, knee-breeks, and Sunday hat, carrying aloft their halberts in a manner at once imposing, dignified, and fiercely martial' [HAST1866], '. . . assaulting, under cloud of night, wt ane halbert, in his own house, the persons of Thomas Leythen and Wm. Ainesley, tinkler' [BR1684], 'When drum and fife went through the town On Common Riding morn, Wi' deadly halberts in the van, By burgh beagles borne' [??], 'Here is the glitter of halbert, There the bright flash of a spear: Caught in the spell of the Border, Shades of her story appear' [WL].

Halbert Noble (*hal-ber'-no-bul*) *n.* pseudonym used by a Newcastleton poet. His 1861 poem 'The Last Dandie Dinmont' appeared at the end of David Anderson's collection of his own poems.

hald see **hauld**

Haldane (*hawl-dān*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) Hawick resident. His occupation in 1775 is 'Stocking weaver' (perhaps the first time this is recorded in the Hawick Parish Records). He married Helen Bryson in 1774. Their children included: Helen (b.1775); Ann (b.1778); and James (b.1781). The witnesses in 1775 were the present Bailie Andrew Scott and shoemaker John Scott. An unnamed child of his died in 1776. He is probably the 'James Halden' who is stated to have had 2 stocking frames in Hawick in an account of local industry written by David Loch in about 1777. **James Alexander** (1768–1851) younger brother of Robert, he had a naval career, but left to pursue an evangelical calling. Along with his brother and possibly John Aikman and Rowland Hill, he visited Hawick in 1798. It is said that they 'preached from a heap of stones – the debris of the old Tower of Hawick', which could have been the demolished Garrison at the bottom of the Howegate, or material removed during renovations of the Tower. The men they inspired in Hawick became known as 'Haldanites' and within a few years had started the congregation that met in the Tabernacle. He married twice (his 2nd wife being daughter of scientist Daniel Rutherford) and had 13 children. **James** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick, recorded on the 1799 list for the Militia ballot. He is also listed in 1801, right after weaver Walter, who was probably related. **James** (b.c.1790) born at Chanelkirk, he was miller at Riddell Mill. In 1851 he was recorded as farmer of 60 acres, employing 2 labourers. He was listed as miller at Riddell Mill in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife Helen was from Selkirk. His children included: William; James, corn merchant in Hawick; Helen; Euphemia; and Janet. **James** (1823/4–98) born at Standhill farm where his father worked before moving to Riddell Mill. He came to Hawick where he set up as a corn merchant at 4 Howegate, building up the business as the railway opened to Carlisle. He ran the farm at Sinton Parkhead for a while, while his nephew ran the business. Overall he ran his corn merchant's for about 40 years. It is said he was a very strong man, who could carry a sack of oats under each arm, and once assisted the police by literally 'lifting' the culprit to the police station. He was an elder in Allars Kirk, a Liberal in politics and a keen bowler. In 1851 he married Isabella Aitken (who died in 1894, aged 60). Their children included James, Agnes (who married butcher John Davies), Isabella (who married Thomas Graham), Lizzie (who married Peter Rutherford, farmer of Clifton Hill), Jessie, Phemie, Ellen (who died aged 23), Annie Aitken (who died aged 22) and 2 Johns (who both died young). He was buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **James** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabella Laidlaw and their children included Agnes (b.1860) and William (b.1862). **James** (1857/8–1930) son of corn merchant James. He was a simpleton with a 'palley' arm, who assisted his father. He also used to regularly drop in on Robert Purdom, Town Clerk, until presented with a bill for his time! **James** (1840/1–1884) nephew of corn merchant James, he helped run the business. He married Elizabeth Jackson (who died in 1913, aged 75). Their children were Bella, Lizzie and Jane.

John (16th C.) mentioned as one of those excepted in the 1564/5 bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. His name is recorded as 'Johne Haldene of the Ilk'. In 1569 he was a surety along with Rutherfords, for Robert Ker of Lochtour. Also in 1569 he was among the lairds who signed a bond to keep peace on the Border. **John** (18th C.) mason of Galashiels, who possibly worked on the Slitrig Bridge and was made an Honorary Burgess in 1776. **John** (b.1814/15) born in Bowden Parish. He was miller at Riddell Mill in 1841 and at Highchesters Mill in 1851. He was listed as miller at Highchesters Mill in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Isabella, and their children included James, Isabella, Robert, Helen and John. **Robert** (1764–1842) Scottish evangelical preacher, elder brother of James Alexander. He inherited the family estate of Airthey House (now part of Stirling University), but later sold it to fund his missionary work. The preaching meetings of him and his brother in Hawick in 1798 (and not 1789, as sometimes stated) led to the formation of the Independent Church and the later construction of the Tabernacle on the Kirk Wynd, this being effectively the seed for the later formation of the Congregational and Baptist Kirks. He helped fund the construction of the Tabernacle in Hawick and supported Mr. Paton, who was the first preacher of the new Hawick congregation. The first (and only) permanent minister of the Independent Kirk in Hawick, Charles Gray, was trained at the Haldane brothers' academy in Edinburgh. **Walter** (b.c.1780) weaver in Hawick according to the 1801 list for the Militia ballot. He is listed right before weaver James, who was probably related (also written 'Halden').

haldin (*hal-din*) *pp., arch.* held – '...of the said landis of Quhitchester to be haldin of the said William and his aieris in myn or thair defaltis' [SB1470] (cf. the later **hauden**).

hale (*hāl*) *adj., arch.* whole, entire, complete – '...publicly whipped and scurged thro the haill toune ...' [BR1697], '...and after that a stent to be made through the haill town ...' [BR1644], '...in name and bahalfe of the haill toune and communitie thereof ...' [BR1684], '...and patched up ane mock colour of their own, carried the same along the haill Common and through the haill town' [BR1706], '...at the presince o' the Lord o' the haill yirth' [HSR], 'But gif thine ee be ill, thy haill bodie sall be fu o' mirk' [HSR], 'But the bonniest lass o' the hale ricmatic ...' [WAP], '...if not the haill inhabitants of the burgh ...' [RW], 'And gin I'd to wale but the yin, frae the haill slidderin' heap ...' [DH], healthy, unhurt, sound – 'On till the derkeneen rowed its hap roon deed and dei-in, an gaard the hyill yins devall an take a barley' [ECS], *adv., arch.* wholly, completely – 'And with this lade I've sprawl'd and foughten Hail ten lang mile' [JoHa]', *n., arch.* the whole, entirety – 'Oo've gaen wui the whole o thon sheivs o bannih' [ECS], *v., arch.* to heal, make whole – 'Hælin' a kinkind o' ailment' [HSR] (also spelled 'hail' and 'haill'; cf. the rarer **hyale** and **hyill**).

hale ruck (*hāl-ruk*) *n., arch.* the sum total of a person's property (noted by J. Jamieson).

halesome (*hāl-sum*) *adj., arch.* wholesome – '...in their private capacity daily partook of the 'halesome food' prepared from it ...' [DMW], 'Even in Scotland at one time they were much, to our injury, likely to supersede the 'halesome parritch'' [RJT], 'Wi' halesome fair my brod You've set ...' [WL].

half see **hauf**

the Half Moon Hotel (*thu-hawf-moon-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel and pub situated at 64 High Street, which held popular dances in its ballroom in the 19th century. Common-Riding events were often held there. The ballroon was also regularly used for weddings and other events, and held the Episcopal school and church meetings from about 1847–50. In the early part of that century the hotel was known simply as 'Mrs. Inglis'' and was a favoured place for factory workers to meet on Saturdays to have their pay distributed. It was taken over by Anthony Boiston, who changed the name. It is recorded as the Cornet's headquarters, where the Flag was displayed from the Thursday nioght in 1875 and as the location for the more informal Colour Bussing of 1881. Although the inn is long gone, the adjacent passageway is still known as Half Moon Yard. Previous to the existence of the hotel there was a pended house on the site (also written 'Hauf').

Half Moon Yaird (*hawf-moon-yārd*) *n.* passageway off O'Connell Street, behind where the Half Moon Hotel used to be, off the south side of the street. There was a blacksmith's there, which closed in the late 1950s.

Halfpenny (*hawf-pe-nee*) *n.* **Cameron** 'Cam' (1964–) moved to Hawick from Glasgow with his parents at the age of 3. He attended Wilton and Hawick High Schools. He left Hawick in 1982 to attend college in Wales, later living in Australia and the Bahamas and returning to Scotland in 1994. He has lectured in social science and business research, developed curriculum and exam

materials, contributed to research on dyslexia, and has written for BBC TV and Radio Scotland. He was also Poet in Residence for Queen of the South. In 2016 he wrote 'Ahlice's Adveentuurs in Wunderlannt', a translation of Lewis Carroll's book into Borders dialect. **Colin** (1966/7–) younger brother of Graham and Davie, all of them being local football players. He played for Hawick United, Hawick Waverley, Hawick Royal Albert, Peebles Rovers, Selkirk and Coldstream. **David** 'Davie' (1963/4–) played football for Hawick Hotspur, Hawick Waverley and Hawick United. After recovering from a broken leg he played for Hawick Royal Albert, Peebles Rovers, Coldstream and Lauder. He was also managed of the Albert for 1½ seasons. **Graham** (1960/1–) older brother of Davie and Colin. He played for Hawick Hotspur, Legion Rovers, the Waverley, Hawick Royal Albert, Hawick Legion and Hawick United. He was player-manager of the Albert at the age of 23. After 6 seasons there, he also managed at Selkirk and Coldstream.

Haliburton (*ha-lee-bur'-in*) *n.* **Agnes** 'Nanny' (18th C.) housemaid at Stobs in 1789 when she was working for Sir Francis Eliott. **Andrew** of Muirhouselaw (16th C.) son of John, whom he succeeded, his brother George dying before that. He is recorded in 1581 when he paid Walter in Ancrum for the lease of lands in Ancrum Spittal for 19 years. This included land on 'the Westside of the hill callit Paynyelheucht'. His wife Helen Pringle also gave her consent to an annual rent of grain to Walter Haliburton. He married a daughter of John Pringle of Galashiels. They had 3 sons and a daughter Jean, who married Steven Douglas of Timpendean. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. His wife was Helen Brown and they had an unnamed son in 1670. **Andrew**, W.S. (1673–1738) 3rd son of Thomas of Newmains, Berwickshire. His sister Mary married Gideon Elliot of Harwood-on-Teviot. He served as factor to Scott of Harden in at least the years 1711–24. He was probably the Andrew, 'writer in Edinburgh' who acted for William Elliot of Harwood in at least the period 1705–08, and probably later for William's son Gideon Elliot of Harwood. In 1700 he married Marion, 2nd daughter of Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill. He may be the 'Mr Haliburton' who, along with the Laird of Harwood (Gideon Elliot, his brother-in-law), witnessed a baptism for weaver James Roger in 1729. Probably the same writer Andrew witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1741, suggesting that the death year of 1738 is incorrect. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Barbara Haddon in Hawick in 1707. **David** of Mertoun (16th C.) son of William and younger brother of Walter. In 1504 he married Euphane, daughter of the Laird of Gledstains, and whose marriage required permission from the Cardinal on account of them being too closely related. He was assigned by his father the teind sheaves of Mertoun and all the tacks of the Abbacy of Dryburgh. He is listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, including Goldielands and others near Hawick. He had sons Walter, Thomas, James, Archibald and Henry. **George** of Pinnacle (16th/17th C.) married Dorothy, who was probably a daughter of Gavin Eliott of Stobs. In 1608 his wife was one of the heirs of Stobs who complained about a raid by the Scotts of Northhouse and others. In 1617 he was among a list of Border Lairds denounced as rebels for not appearing before the Privy Council; this was because he had failed to pay Rev. Walter Scott of Castleton as assignee to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1619 he was among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. In 1620 there was a complain against him by John of Muirhouselaw for not remiving himself and his family from Pinnacle; his wife 'Dorathie Ellote' and their sons George, John and Robert, are also mentioned. He is probably the George referred to as 'called of Pendicle' in 1621 when, along with his son George, John Ker of Langnewton and others, they were accused of attacking John of Muirhouselaw and associates; despite having the same surname, he appears to have been feuding with the Haliburtons of Muirhouselaw. Along with some of his associates he was declared a rebel in 1621. He was also listed in 1622 among a group of men under John Ker of Langnewton, accused of attacking the farm of Haughhead in Eckford Parish. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes Gledstains and their children included Janet (b.1635) and Henry (b.1640). Walter (b.1642), with the mother's name given as 'Manie Gledstains', was probably also his son. **George** (17th/18th C.) Burgess of Hawick, recorded in 1694 when he had to pay his Burgess fee, suggesting that he had just become a full member of one of the Trades. Probably the same George was a wright who married Margaret Scott. Their children included: Walter

(b.1703); Benjamin (b.1704); and probably Mary (b.1701), Bessie (b.1707) and Henry (b.1708). The witnesses in 1704 were carrier Andrew Clerk and merchant Adam Turnbull. He may be the George who is recorded supplying liquor to Wells House in the second quarter of the 18th century. **George** (18th C.) local merchant who took possession of the lands of Dovemount in 1770 from Robert Langlands and subsequently sold off various parts. He is recorded at Dovemount in a baptismal record of 1780. He is listed as 'George Hallyburton, Dovemount' when he subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum', (1784). He could be the George whose house near Hawick Mill was severely damaged in the flood of 1767. In 1788 he is recorded as owner of 'William Tudhope's lands, purchased from Langlands' in Wilton Parish, valued at £25; this is probably Dovemount. In the 1811 Land Tax records he is listed as owner of Dovemount (although he may have already been deceased), 'acquired from Langlands'. Later in the 19th century the lands were owned by Thomas Laidlaw. He married Betty Wilson in 1766 and their children included: Isobel (b.1767), baptised in Hawick; and Andrew (b.1771), James (b.1772), Robert (b.1774), Jean (b.1776), John (b.1778) and Thomas (b.1780), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1780 were Dr. James Wilson and Bailie John Wilson (who were surely related to his wife). He is probably the George whose daughter Jean died in Hawick in 1797. It is possible he is the same as the George described as 'a great smuggler' (by Robert Murray in 1875), 'who had a large number of men employed in the Boulmer trade'. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Newton in Wilton Parish, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Henry** of Muirhouselaw (14th/15th C.) descendent of the Lords of Halyburton. In 1407 he was granted the lands of Muirhouselaw in Berwickshire by Archibald, Earl of Angus. His son married the heiress of Mertoun, so that his grandson William became the first Haliburton of Mertoun. **Henry** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Janet Gledstains. Their son George was baptised in 1670. He may be the Henry who witnessed a baptism for John Beattie in Hawick Parish in 1676. **Henry** (17th C.) wright of Hawick, listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is listed as 'Hendrie Hallaburtone', living on the west-side of Hawick on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the Henry who had a son Henry baptised in Hawick in 1696, with witnesses John and William Elliot. **Henry** (18th C.) wright in Hawick, probably related to the earlier wright. He married Jean (or Janet) Deans and their children included: George (b.1740); George (again, b.1742); James (b.1744); Thomas (b.1747); and Henry (b.1759). The witnesses in 1742 were merchant John Cavers and baker Robert Scott and in 1747 were saddler Francis Ruecastle and carrier John Ruecastle. **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish, living at Roughley in 1778. He married Helen Henderson their children included: John (b.1778); Mary (b.1780); and William (b.1782). They may also be the parents of Malie (b.1792), baptised in Roberton Parish. **Henry** (c.1780–1832) cattle-dealer in Hawick. He was probably the son of Thomas who was listed on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1801. He was Cornet in 1807 and was also selected as the 'rebel' Cornet of 1809 (the dispute being at least partly because the Council selected someone from the east side of the Slitrig), but declined for (unspecified) domestic reasons. However, he still played an important part in the Common Riding that year, being describes as 'fearless, and, at the same time, a fear-inspiring man', who rode to the front of the 'rebel' cavalcade as it re-entered the Town, swinging his whip to clear a path. He was the first person to die of cholera in the outbreak of early 1832. He contracted the disease while taking his stock to market in Morpeth and died a few days later in Hawick, on 18th January. His brother James and nephew Thomas both contracted cholera, but recovered. However, a neighbour, John Murray died 9 days after him, and several other neighbours followed. He lived on the Back Row, adjacent to Rob Young the blacksmiths. The field marked 'Mr. Halliburton' behind the Back Row on Wood's 1824 map was probably his. **James** (b.c.1782) cattle dealer from Hawick, son of Thomas and brother of Henry. He was listed as son of Thomas on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He contracted cholera from his brother, who was the first person to die in the Hawick outbreak of early 1832. However, he and his son Thomas both recovered. He later lived at Hopehouse in Ettrick Parish. He had another son, James He may be the James in Hawick who subscribed to 10 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **John** of Muirhouselaw (17th C.) possibly son of Adam of Muirhouselaw. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. In 1620 he complained that George of Pinnacle and his family were still at large despite a 'horning' for not removing themselves from his

lands of Pinnacle. In 1621 there was a complaint that he was attacked at Pinnacle by supporters of Ker of Langnewton; his 2nd son 'Mr' Andrew and Robert Buckham in Belses Mill are also mentioned. He was also later attacked along with his sons John, Andrew and George and his 'sister sone' was recorded being the Laird of Fairnington. He also complained to the Privy Council that the men who attacked him were still at large. He held lands in the Baronies of Belses and Pinnacle according to the tax roll for the Abbacy of Jedburgh in 1626. He was probably the Laird of 'Morislaw' who represented Roxburghshire in Parliament in 1625. He may be the same John who was on the 'retour' for Ker of Cessford in 1600, and who had a charter for Friarshaw in 1606. He was one of the minor barons of Roxburghshire convened to try to elect representatives to Parliament in 1628. He held lands in Maxton Parish in 1643. He may be the John of Muirhouselaw who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of David Boswell of Bowhill. His son John (b.1634) succeeded to Muirhouselaw, as well as to Bowhill. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Hope and their son Andrew was baptised in 1642. **John** of Muirhouselaw (1634–1704) son of John and Margaret Boswell. He probably also held land at Belses. He married Jean (d.1703), daughter of Mark Pringle of Clifton and had sons John (who succeeded) and Patrick (who became Dean of Guild in Edinburgh). **John** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He is listed as owner of 4 hearths along with William Cunningham, but it is unclear who they were or why they were listed together. It is possible he was the same as John of Muirhouselaw. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Lilliesleaf Mill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1717 he married Isobel Lermonth, who was from Selkirk. Their children included Margaret (b.1718). **Dr. John** of Howcleuch (d.1750s) doctor from Jedburgh. In 1714 he married Christian, daughter of Simon Elliot of Swinside. He became Laird of Howcleuch and also owned Borthwick Mains, these perhaps being inherited through his wife. He owned both of these by at least 1727 (according to the will of Rev. Robert Scott). He was a merchant in Edinburgh and in 1744 Robert, son of Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill became his apprentice. His lands of Howclecuh were valued at £167 14s 6d in the 1740s. His son Simon became minister of Newcastleton (and married an Elliot of Midlem Mill). His daughter Margaret died in Hawick in 1798. He may have been sister of Mary, who married Gideon Elliot of Harwood-on-Teviot; he is probably the 'Doctor Halyburton' who witnessed a baptism for Mary and her husband in Hawick in 1719. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1767 he married Margaret Turnbull, who was also from Hawick. **John** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Twislehope according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Nichol** (16th C.) recorded in Pinnacle in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction between Walter in Ancrum and Andrew of Muirhouselaw. **Patrick** (d.1703) son of John of Muirhouselaw, he was Dean of Guild of Edinburgh. In 1699 he was part of a case before the Lords of Session. This involved dispute over ownership of a tenement in Hawick that had belonged to a man named Scott who was indebted to him; the man's son, John Scott, claimed that the debt had been paid. The location of the tenement is not given and there is no way to know which Scotts it belonged to. He married Jane Erskine of Shielfield and their son George was Provost of Edinburgh. **Rev. Simon** (1720–1797) son of John, a doctor in Jedburgh, and Christian Elliot of Swinside. He was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed by the Presbytery of Dalkeith in 1745. In 1749 he was presented to Castleton Parish by the Duke of Buccleuch and became minister there in 1751. The delay was because of an objection by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, one of the Lords of Session at the time, in part because he used notes while preaching. Regarding using notes, the Presbytery stated that 'there was no law of the Church against that, and that it was practised by several ministers of the best character'. However, the objections appeared to run deeper than this, since he also had threatening letters sent to him and was insulted by a mob in Castleton, with 3 men and 1 woman imprisoned in Edinburgh for riotous conduct following the reading of his appointment; the congregation objected to having no say in the appointment of their minister and locked up the church and filled the lock with stones. Some of the members of his church left in 1751 to start a secession church (later to become the Newcastleton United Presbyterian Church). He employed a preacher to help him in 1759 and later an assistant minister, John Campbell. In 1762 he was presented to Ashkirk Parish by Sir Gilbert Elliot, and ordained there in 1763, apparently to the great delight of the Castleton parishioners. There is no record of whether he was as popular at Ashkirk! However,

he did have the new church built for him there in 1791. He inherited the lands of Howcleuch and Borthwick Mains from his father, but in 1755 sold them to Walter Scott, farmer at Commonside. In 1779 he was granted liferent of Elliot of Minto's lands of Shielswood (valued at £260) and the west and north-west parts of Headshaw (valued at £149 14s 2d). This grant of lands was just so that he could be added to the Roxburghshire voters' roll; in 1788 he was listed under 'Votes of Sir Gilbert Elliot' among the voters of Roxburghshire. He was recorded at Ashkirk in the 1785–91 Horse Tax Rolls. 1794/5 he was listed in the Carriage Tax Rolls. He held the superiority of part of Headshaw in life-rent. He was described as 'simple-minded' (by Rev. Russell of Ettrick). During his bachelor days his housekeeper was his sister Peggy. He became senile in his old age. He married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill (and probably widow of Charles Paterson of Drygrange) in 1749. Their children included: Katherine; John, who was a Captain with the East India Company, died in India and was the last male representative of the family of Newmains and Mertoun; and Robert and Thomas, who both died young. 'Miss Halliburton sister to Mr. Halliburton Ashkirk' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1798, was his sister. He wrote a description of the Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account. **Thomas** of Muirhouselaw (1692–1716) son of John and grandson of John and Jean Pringle. In 1708 he married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of George Rutherford of Fairnington. He was killed by his brother-in-law George Rutherford in a fight which flared up over a boundary dispute. His cousin George (Lord Provost of Edinburgh) married his widow and succeeded to Muirhouselaw. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1791 he paid the cart tax in Hawick. He was owner of 2 work horses according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the Thomas, whose father-in-law James Deans died in 1794. He may be the Thomas whose sons Henry and James were on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1801 (and who were both involved in the cholera outbreak of 1832). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) helped compile a 'New Valuation of Houses and Gardens in the Town of Hawick' in 1814. He could be the Thomas, farmer at Tushielaw, who, along with James (also farmer there) was listed in the 1835 electoral roll as joint proprietor of a house in Hawick, succeeding their father. It is also probable he was the same Thomas noted for being involved with smuggling; he was said to be a tall and powerful man, who felled an exciseman with one blow when encoutering him in Kelso. **Walter** of Mertoun (15th/16th C.) son of William and brother of David. He witnessed a bond between Turnbulls at Caerlenrig in 1505. **Walter** (16th C.) tenant in Ancrum. In 1581 he was son of the deceased Walter when he received payment from Andrew of Muirhouselaw for the lease of land in Ancrum Spittal and also land 'on the Westside of the hill callit Paynyelheucht or Downalddisknow'. This suggests an early version of 'Penielheugh' that is closer to the local pronunciation than the modern spelling would indicate. Several other Haliburtons acted as witnesses, namely George in Dryburgh, Nichol in Pinnacle and John in St. Boswell's, as well as George Buckham at Belses Mill. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Borthwickbrae in 1714, Eilrig in 1718 and Philhope in 1721. In 1703 he married 'Maly Eliot' from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Margaret (b.1709); Andrew (b.1712); Isobel (b.1714); Mary (b.1718); and Janet (b.1721). **William** of Mertoun (15th C.) became the first Haliburton of Mertoun through his mother Isabel de Mertoun. He had sons: Walter, who succeeded to Mertoun; David, who succeeded to lands in Dryburgh; George, who received Muirhouselaw; and John. **William** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Howpasley, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He could be the William who married Elizabeth Oliver and whose children, baptised in Roberton, included: Robert (b.1801); John (b.1803); John (again, b.1803); Henry (b.1805); and William (b.1807) (see also **Halliburton**; formerly spelled 'Haliburtonn', 'Haliburtoun', 'Haliburtoune', 'Haliebourton', 'Hallyburton', 'Halybortone', 'Halyburton', 'Heliebourton', 'Helliborten', 'Helliborton', 'Helybourton', etc.).

Haliburton's Wynd (*ha-lee-bur'-inz-wīnd*) *n.* another name for **Walter's Wynd**, in use in the 18th and perhaps 19th centuries.

Halidon Hill (*ha-li-din-hil*) *n.* battle in 1333, the site being about 2 miles north-west of Berwick. It followed Edward III deciding to take back the port from the Scots. The siege of Berwick lasted months, with Edwards men ravaging the Scottish Borders while they waited. To relieve the siege Lord Archibald Douglas finally led his forces to engage the English at Halidon Hill, the Scots becoming bogged down and being slaughtered by English archers. Part of the English force was commanded by Edward Baliol.

The other Scots commanders were Robert Stewart (the future king) and John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray. English casualties were light, but the Scots lost thousands of men, including the Guardian, at least 5 other Earls and perhaps 90 knights. Sir Michael Scott of Rankilburn was one of the few local men who survived. It is said that the battle was preceeded by hand to hand combat involving Turnbull of Rule and Sir Robert Benhale, with Turnbull being slain. A block of stone was placed there in 1933 by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

haliness (*hā-lee-nis*) *n., poet.* holiness – '...wurship the Lord in the beutie o' haliness' [HSR], 'Sing untill the Lord, O ye saunts o' his, an' gie thanks at the remembirence o' his haliniss' [HSR] (also written 'haliniss').

Halifax (*haw-lee-fawks*) *n.* type of British bomber that crashed near Craik village in April 1944, killing all 8 crew members. The plane was specifically a four-engine Handley Page Halifax Mark II bomber (JP190) from R.A.F. Lindholme. During a routine night navigation exercise it was spotted near Craik, with an engine on fire, and crashed on Muckle Knowe. Several locals went out to look for the location in the hopes of finding survivors and Robbie Reid from Woldcleuchhead stood guard at the site all night in his Home Guard uniform. Will Anderson was the last surviving witness. A cairn with a memorial plaque was built in the car park at Craik in 1994 to commemorates the tragic event. The local Legion have annually laid a poppy there on Armistice Day and a service of dedication for the monument took place in 2015.

Halket (*hal-ki'*) *n.* **John** (c.1780–1828) studied at St. Andrews University 1794–8 and Edinburgh University 1801/2. He spent some time as a tutor in the family of George Douglas of Cavers. He was licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery and was minister at Coupar from 1807 until he died.

Halkyn (*hal-kin*) *n.* alternative name of Ashkirk Manse, situated just beside the church. This replaced a manse that was built in the 18th century. It contains 3 chimney-pieces saved from George Square in Edinburgh and incorporated in 1964.

Hall (*hal, haw*) *n.* **Agnes** (18th C.) chambermaid at Cavers in 1785, when she was working for Capt. John Douglas. **Agnes** (b.1799/1800) widow of Thomas. She was a draper in Newcastleton from at least 1837 until the 1860s. She had children George, Thomas and John. They lived at about 35 North Hermitage Street. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Roxburgh in Bedrule Parish in 1700. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) farmer recorded at Heap on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. He owned 8 horses, and so must have had a fair sized farm, and he also had a greyhound. He was presumably the 'Mr Hall' whose servant at Heap, Robert Reid' was listed on the 1801 Militia ballot. He could be the Andrew, married to Betty Laidlaw, whose son Benjamin was baptised in Wilton in 1809. **Andrew** (b.1811/2) from Minto, he was a gardener in Hawick. In 1860 he was a 'nurseryman' living on Bourtree Place when his wife Agnes Rutherford died. Their children included Ellen, Agnes and Ann. **Andrew** (b.1822/3) born in Edrom, he was a farmer at Horsleyhill. He is recorded there in 1861 as farmer of 395 acres, employing 10 people. His wife was Helen and their children included Anna and Margaret L. **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) son of Benjamin and Margaret Wilson, he was a tweed foreman. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Greenwood. **Benjamin** (b.1809/10) spinner at Nixon's Mill. He was living at Lynnwood in 1841 and 1851. He married Margaret, daughter of spinner Robert Wilson. Their children included Jessie, Betsy, Andrew, Isabel, Robert and Benjamin. **Charles** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He married Ann Currer and their children included: Jane (b.1759), baptised in Hawick; and Catherine (b.1762), baptised in Wilton. In 1758 he hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) butler at Synton. In an 1803 list of Volunteers he was 'lame of a leg, but willing to serve'. **David** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of 'Oldsteson' in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. It is unclear precisely where this farm was, but probably near Roughlee. **David** (1826/7–86) from Batley in Yorkshire, he settled in Hawick in 1849 to work in the woollen trade. He became the best local cricket batsman, inspiring the game within Hawick. He helped as instructor for the Hawick team when it formed in 1849. His brother Joseph came to Hawick later. He worked as a woollen waste merchant for about 30 years. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as a partner with Joseph as an earthenware and glass dealer, as well as rag dealers, on Backdamgate (incorrectly listed as 'Hill'). The brothers were lodgers on the Cross Wynd in 1851, working as wool dealers, employing 4 women and 2 boys. He was at 15 Backdamgate in 1861 and later lived at Hopehill. He may be the David listed as owner of 'Part of Roughheugh in about 1874, acquired from Langlands', which had been owned by Hector Blaikie

according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He married Mary Day, who remarried George White of Dudley, and died in 1904, aged 72. Their children were Rowland Carr and Lucy (who married Dr. Adam Frederick Hunter Dryden and emigrated to the U.S.A.) as well as several children who did not survive past infancy. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **George** (17th C.) Hawick resident. In 1679 he was convicted of 'ane blood' on Robert Scott, and ordered to pay him 5 shillings Scots per day on account that his arm was swollen and he could not reap; exactly what this meant is not clear. **Rev. George** (c.1680–1740) son of Robert and said to have been grandson of the famous Covenanter Henry of Haughhead. However, it seems more likely that he was more distantly related to Henry. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1699, became Chaplain to the Laird of Torsonce (near Stow), was licensed by the Presbytery of Earlston in 1706, and became Chaplain to Thomas, Earl of Haddington. He was ordained as minister of Abbotrule in 1714 and remained there until translated to Linton in 1728. He was also presented to Lochmaben in 1722, but appears not to have gone there. He preached in Hawick at least once, in 1721. He is recorded in 1726 along with Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk in a bond with Robert Pringle, writer in Edinburgh. And in 1733 part of a debt to Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk was repaid. But a court action by John Horsburgh of that Ilk followed in 1735, presumably to recover the rest of the loan. In 1716 in Edinburgh he married Emelia (d.1768), daughter of Andrew Duncan in Scone. Their children were Patrick, Gilbert and Jean (who married Colin Campbell in Edinburgh). He published 'Practical Sermons on several subjects' (1732). **George** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Oliver in Hawick in 1792, both being from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Thomas (b.1793), said to have been a sailor in the American War of 1812; and Agnes (b.1800), who married Jacob Evans and died in Philadelphia in 1884. It is claimed in some genealogies that he was born in Duns in 1763, also had children John (b.1796) and George (b.1798), both born in Duns, and emigrated to Philadelphia, dying of yellow fever shortly afterwards; however, it seems possible that two completely different Georges are being conflated here. It seems reasonable to assume that his wife was daughter of John Oliver and Agnes Ekron (based on his daughter Agnes' descendants in America having possession of Agnes Akron's book of the catechism), but any connection to Halls from Duns is much less clear. **George** (b.1789/90) born in Northumberland, he was a sheep and cattle dealer in Newcastleton. He was listed as a Castleton drover in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at about 19 Douglas Square. His first wife was Sarah and he secondly married Christina, daughter of joiner John Douglas; she worked as an assistant post-mistress in Newcastleton. His children included Helen and John. **George** (b.1821/2) from Jedburgh, he was shepherd at Ruletownhead in 1861. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Andrew, Arcilla, Helen and James. **George** (1822/3–90) fish monger, game and poultry dealer in Hawick. His business at 40 High St. was established in 1866 and later moved to No. 66. In 1861 he was a forester at Bowmont Forest Cottages, and so must have moved to Hawick after that. His shop can be seen in a photograph of 1903, probably shortly after it moved to these new premises. He married Agnes Wright, and she died in Leeds in 1908, aged 83. His children included Cecilia, John, Betsy Briggs, Margaret, John Wright, Alison and Robert. He is buried at Oxnam. **Gilbert** (15th C.) witness to a sasine of 1469 for the lands of Wolfelee for Home of Wedderburn. Robert was listed before him and so presumably related. **Gilbert** (1771–1842) son of William and Isabel Best, he was born in Wilton Parish. He is probably the Gilbert who was a servant at Dimpleknow according to the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He is recorded as 'Ind.' at Greensidehall Cottage in 1841. He was probably a retired farmer from that area. He married Agnes Robertson, who died at Ashkirk in 1835, aged 65. He died at Greensidehall and was buried in Old Wilton Cemetery. **Grizel** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640 she and Margaret Lawson were publicly rebuked for 'going away betwixt sermons without any relevant excuse'. **Henry** of Haughhead (d.1680) son of Hobbie and Helen Scott. He owned land on the Kale Water in Eckford Parish and was said to be a relative of the Earl of Roxburghe. He was known as a man of strong religious principles, leaving his local church in 1651 and attending Ancrum instead. He refused to accept Episcopacy and took refuge over the Border. As a Covanenting elder, the local meeting place for field conventicles was on his lands, and it was here that Richard Cameron obtained his license to preach. He was

said to be a close friend of Ringan Oliver of Smailcleuchfoot, as well as Rev. John Livingstone, the ousted ministr of Ancrum. He was arrested after the Pentland rising in 1666, imprisoned for a while in Cessford Castle, then exiled to Northumberland. He was back in Scotland in 1679, when he was an officer in the forces at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. After this battle he escaped to the Netherlands, returning after a few months, but being involved in an altercation at South Queensferry, he received a serious headwound, was captured and died on the way to Edinburgh. He has a single son, Samuel, who inherited Haughhead, and was also a supporter of the Covenanters. He also had at least 2 daughters, one of whom, Mary, married Ringan Oliver of Smailcleuchfoot. It has also been written that he had a son Robert, whose son George was an Established Church minister at Abbotrule and elsewhere; however, this seems to be incorrect, and Rev. George was probably instead a grandson of a half-brother of his. A banner that he possessed, bearing the motto 'No Quarters to ye Active Enimies of ye Covenant' still exists and is sometimes referred to as the 'Bluidy Banner'. His sword, of the Andrea Ferrara type, and a musket, were also preserved by friends. **Henry** (18th C.) herd in Weens. His son Henry was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1752. **Hugh** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Cavers and their children included: Ellen Jane (b.1847); John (b.1848); Thomas (b.1850); William (b.1852); and James (b.1853). **Isabella** 'Tibbie o Wigg' (19th C.) married George Scott, shepherd at Hardlee and Hyndlee. One of her sons was Overhall farmer James. **James** (d.1570s) described as 'in Wollie' (presumably Wolfelee) when Will Robson 'in Rochthewchmylne' was charged with his murder. Robson failed to appear and so his surety, James Langlands of that Ilk, was ordered to pay 20 merks to his daughter Malie. **James** (16th C.) recorded as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale in 1581. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when accused by the English Warden of being part of a raid into England 3 years earlier. John Scott 'the Tinckler' led the group of what was claimed to be 500 men on a day-long foray. He had sons Jamie and Hob, who are listed with him in an accusation of 1590 for a raid on 'Wartoun'. His son 'Jamy Hall of Heavisyde, younger' is recorded in another complaints of 1590. They may have been descended from William and David, who were recorded as tenants in Heavyside in 1494/5. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Burnmouth. In 1699 he was sent by the Castleton Session to Leith to obtain 'twelve flagons of claret wine, and bring it for the sacrament'. **James** (1719/20–88) 'dweller at Gatehaughscot' according to his gravestone in Bedrule kirkyard. He married Agnes Thomson, who died in 1786, aged 71. Their son died in Bedrule in 1794, aged 32, and was married to Margaret McKenzie. **Rev. James** (1726–81) son of Samuel, and grandson of the famous Covenanter Henry, he was born at Haughhead in Eckford Parish. He was ordained at Bothwell in 1750, but resigned in 1753 over a doctrinal dispute and became a Cameronian preacher in Edinburgh in 1755. He died in Edinburgh and is buried in Greyfriars Cemetery. **James** (b.c.1770s) clogger at Foulbrae on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was also recorded as a labourer at Foulbrae in 1800 when his son John was baptised in Cavers Parish. It is unclear where Foulbrae was. **James** (b.1819/20) born in Morebattle Parish, he was a shepherd at Fairloans in Bedrule Parish in 1861. He married Helen Hobkirk and their children included Margaret, Helen and James. **Janet** (b.1774/5) listed as 'Ind.' in the 1841 census at Ewes Old Toll Bar. She was living with Mary, who was probably her daughter, and had other residents in the house, probably lodgers. In 1851 she was listed as a widow at the Old Tollbar. **Jean** (18th/19th C.) local character, brought up at Dodburn, she later lived at 'the Yett', near Hawick Moor. She had a reputation as a witch, with many stories told of her apparent powers. She was certainly an imposing woman, with masculine features, a hirple and a strong personality. **John** (15th C.) witness in 1436 to a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. The other men listed were all from relatively nearby, including Thomas, who was presumably related. **John** (16th C.) one of the King's shepherds, who, along with John Hope, had sheep stolen from him by a group of Armstrongs and others in 1535. This was at 'Braidlee in the Forest', which was probably the farm in the Borthwick valley. The same 2 men were recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540 in 'Braidlie and Filop' when they were paid £6 13s 4d for 10 bolls of grain. **John** (16th C.) tenant of 'Newbegyne' who was witness in 1557 to the bond in which Turnbulls and others promised to bring William Nixon to Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst. The others involved were from Rulewater and neighbouring areas, and so this was probably a local Newbigging, probably the one near Oxnam. He may

be the same John 'of Newbiging thelder' listed first in 1544 among Halls who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersiderig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **John** (17th C.) servant of Andrew Turnbull, who was tenant at Wolfelee Mill. In 1684 he appeared on a long list of men declared as fugitives for religious non-conformity. **John** (17th C.) resident at Greena in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (18th C.) shepherd at Carewoodrig. His wife Mary Elliot died in 1784 and is buried in Teviothead cemetery. He may have been son of Robert (d.1789), also buried there. **John** (18th C.) married Violet Laidlaw in Wilton Parish in 1773. Their children included Isabel (b.1775) and Violet (b.1777). **John** (b.1814/5) born in Hawick, he was a wool spinner. In 1861 he was living at 3 West Port (but he does not appear to have been in the Hawick area in 1841 or 1851). His cousin Annie Ekron was also living with him in 1861 (although the relationship between them is not clear). He married Henrietta (or 'Henny') Hume in 1840; she was from Selkirk and could be the 'Mrs John Hall, Loan' who in 1870 donated to the Museum an 'antique clasp knife with leaf-shaped blade'. **John** (b.1817/1) born in Morebattle, he was a shepherd at Spittal-on-Rule in 1851. His wife was Alison and their children included James. **John** (19th C.) from Hawick, he is recorded winning 2 leaping events at the 1835 Common-Riding Games. **Joseph** (b.1829/30) from England, he was younger brother of David, and came to Hawick later. The pair set themselves up as woollen and rag dealers on Backdamgate. In 1851 they were employing 4 women and 2 boys and they were listed as rag dealers in Slater's 1852 directory. **Kitty** (18th/19th C.) originally from Northumberland, she lived at Fairloans near the head of the Kale. She recited for James Telfer (the poetic Schoolmaster of Saughtree) a version of the ballad 'The Death of Parcy Reed', which he transcribed and presented to Sir Walter Scott and was published in 'Local Historian's Table Book' in 1844. She said that 'she never liked to sing the verses, as she knew them to be perfectly true, and consequently could not bear to think there had been, of her own surname, such wretches as the betrayers of Parcy Reed'. **Malie** (16th C.) only lawful daughter of James in Woollie. She was given 20 merks in compensation by James Langlands of that Ilk, when William Robson failed to appear to answer to the charge of murdering her father. **Mary** (d.c.1758) described as 'residenter in Bridgend of Ewes' when her will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1758. **Rev. Mercer** (1855–1927) born in Galashiels, 5th son of builder John and Isabella Matthew. He attended St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities and was licensed by Selkirk Presbytery. He became assistant at St. Mark's in Dundee and was ordained minister at Careston, Forfarshire in 1886. The next year he was translated to Roberton Parish where he was minister until his death, although he was assisted by Æneas McInnes from 1894. **Peter** (1847–1928) printer and reporter, he was brother of Anthony, who modelled for the 'Golden Boy' on the dome of Edinburgh University's Old College, and was a great athlete in his youth. He worked for a while for the Hawick Advertiser and later had a florist's shop in Edinburgh. **Robert** (15th C.) witness to the 1469 and 1479 sasines for Wolfelee. Gilbert was listed after him in 1469 and probably a close relative. **Robert** 'Hob' (d.c.1661) tenant of the farms of Simon Elliot in Dod Burn, listed on a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. **Robert** 'Hobbie' of Haughhead (d.c.1661) father of the Covenanter Henry. He was probably from the Halls of Sykes in Oxnam Parish. In about 1620 he married Helen Scott, who died in 1652. She was daughter and heiress of Mark Scott of Haughhead in Eckford Parish, through whom he gained the lands of Haughhead. However, there was a dispute with the superior, then Sir John Ker of Jedburgh. Their 'onlie lawful son' was Henry (d.1670). He secondly married Margaret Davidson or Young. He had at least 3 daughters, including Margaret, who married James Ker in Sprouston. He is commemorated on an inscribed tablet on Haughhead Kipp, which reads 'Here Hoby Hall boldly maintained his right Gainst reef plain force armed w lawles might For tuenty pleughs harnesd in all their gear Could not his valient nobl heart mak fear But w his sword he cut the formosts soam [chain] In two hence drove both pleughs and pleughmen home 1620'; this was probably inscribed a generation or two later then the events described and was repaired by Lady John Scott in 1854. The words presumably describe how he had to oppose men sent by the superior to plough his lands, in an attempt to show that his prescriptive rights had been broken. In 1621 there was an attack on his farm by John Ker of Langnewton (the son of Sir John), his

brothers and several others, including an assault on his pregnant wife, removal of the thatch of the house and throwing all of their possesions outside; in 1622 the Privy Council found some of the men guilty and declared others to be rebels for not appearing. He and his family are buried in Eckford Kirkyard. **Robert** (1692/3–1789) probably shepherd at Carewoodrig, where he died. He was recorded in Priesthaugh in 1724 when he married Janet Scott, who died at Linhope in 1738. Their children (mostly baptised in Cavers) probably included: Margaret (b.1725); John (b.1727), probably shepherd at Carewoodrig; an unnamed child (b.1729), baptised in Hawick; and Mary (b.1731). He lived to the age of 96. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded as 'Robt. Ha, Dodburn' in 1771 when he paid the Hawick Council for 3000 divots (presumably from Hawick Common). Along with several other neighbouring farmers he paid a penny per 50 divots. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at West Mains (in Cavers Parish), recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse in 1797. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) footman at Minto according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Robert** (19th C.) saddler at 6 High Street along with Thomas, probably in about the 1870s. George Davies took over the business from him. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) son of Benjamin and Margaret Wilson. He was foreman at William Laidlaw & Son's. **Samuel** (1661/2–1753) only son of the Covenanter Henry. He was also a strong supporter of the Covenanters and continued to be involved in struggles through the 1680s. By his second wife, Janet Pringle, he had 2 sons: Henry, who succeeded to Haughhead and was recorded in Jedburgh in 1796; and Rev. James (1725/6–81), who became a Cameronian minister in 1750 and is buried in Greyfriars Cemetery. He died in his 92nd year. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded as 'Thome de Hall' in 1436 when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. John is also listed, and so probably related. The other men listed were all from relatively nearby. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Haw' when he was on the panel which met at Cavers to decide on inheritance of certain Elliot lands in 1497/8. **Thomas** of Thorlieshope (18th C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. It is unclear how long he held the lands of Thorlieshope or where he was from. **Thomas** (18th C.) farmer at High Tofts in Kirkton Parish according to the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Silverbuthall, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was a servant at 'Mainholm' (presumably Demainholm) when listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Subst.' suggests he was substituted; however, his name appears again in 1798 and in 1797 he was listed among men whose names had been drawn in 1797. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded as journeyman mason in the Parish of Lilliesleaf on the 1798 list of men balloted to serve in the Militia. Mason William (perhaps a brother) served as his substitute. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Birneyknowe in Cavers Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Scoon in 1819, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Roberton Parishes. **Thomas** (d.1837) Newcastleton linen and woollen draper and spirit dealer listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He may be the same Thomas, resident of Newcastleton, who was recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax rolls. He married Agnes Inglis, who died in 1865, aged 65. His widow was a draper on North Hermitage Street from at least 1841 until the 1860s. His children included George, Thomas and John. **Thomas** (b.1793) son of George and Elizabeth Oliver, he was born in Hawick. It is said that he was emigrated to America, became a sailor, was captured by the British in the War of 1812 and died in Dartmoor Prison. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Janet Beattie in Cavers in 1829. **Thomas** (b.1799/1800) carter in Denholm from at least 1841. In 1851 he was listed as a coal agent, living at Hassendean Station House, and in 1861 was a carter somewhere near Leyden Road in Denholm. His wife was Isabella, from Kirkton Parish. He had daughter Jane (or 'Jeany') and Helen. **Thomas** (19th C.) Precentor in Cavers Parish Kirk. He also ran a singing class associated with the Kirk. In 1893, when the organ was installed, he was presented with a marble clock for his many years of service and was organist for several years afterwards. **T. Brian** (20th C.) from Cumberland. His sister married Andrew Haddon. He was married in 1946 and started farming at Ashybank about that time. He lived for a few years in Riverside Drive in Denholm, moving to Ashybank in about 1949. He suffered a serious accident with a barn door in 1976. The family gave up farming at Ashybank after that. His children included Mike, Colin and Nigel. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) from Jedburgh, he married Agnes Easton in Wilton in 1713. His

wife was from Heap, daughter of William Easton. **Walter** (1778–1863) warehouseman of Brougham Place who was one of the founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk. In 1841 he was recorded at about 13 Brougham Place, living with his wife Agnes and children Mary and Ann. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1549 as 'Williame Haw' when he was a resident of Whames and listed among the men complaining about their farms being ravaged in the previous year by a group of Englishmen, assisted by Kers and others. **William** (17th C.) married Janet Aitchison. Their children baptised in Hawick included Bessie (b.1652), John (b.1654) and James (b.1657). The witnesses in 1652 were William Briggs and Robert Ruecastle and in 1654 were David Beattie and William Brown. **William** (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1674 when he and his family were banished from the Town for running at the Bailie with a sword and threatening to shoot him, and 'because they are vagabond Agyptianes and idle persons'. The banishment was also 'in obedience to minister and session'. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Anderson in Kirkton Parish in 1709. **William** (b.1679/80) shepherd in lands adjacent to Hawick Common. He was shepherd at Winnington Rig for 24 years, then 2 years later moved to Langflat, where he worked for 8 years, until about 1751, thereafter living at Dodburn and Acreknowe. He gave evidence in 1767 regarding the previous use of the Common, and was a widower at that time. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son Gilbert was baptised in 1707. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children Anna (b.1719), Thomas (b.1721), Robert (b.1723), Walter (b.1724) and James (b.1732) were baptised in Kirkton Parish and Gilbert (b.1733) in Cavers Parish. In 1719 and 1721 he was recorded being 'in Rige' (perhaps Winningtonrig, but more likely Caerlenrig) and was herd in Ashybank in 1733. It is possible he is the same man as the shepherd on lands near Hawick Common. **William** (18th C.) tenant in Hyndhope in Oxnam Parish. He paid the window tax there in 1748. In 1730 he married Cecile, younger daughter of William Elliot of Thorlieshope and Ove. **William** (1733/4–1803) married Isabel Best in Wilton Parish in 1770. Their children included: Gilbert (b.1771); Agnes (b.1776); and Magdalen (b.1779). He died at Damhead and is buried in Old Wilton Cemetery. **William** (18th C.) resident of 'Foderly bank head' in 1774. In that year his daughter Peggy was baptised. His surname appears to have been sometimes transcribed as 'Hatt'. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Janet Ker. Their children included: Robert (b.1778); and Mary (b.1784). The witnesses in 1778 were John Ker (presumably a relative of his wife) and James Douglas. He may be the flesher whose housekeeper's death is recorded in Hawick in 1799. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth (or 'Lissie') Liddle and their children included: Margaret (b.1783); Isabel (b.1785); Thomas (b.1787); John (b.1790); Nelly (b.1792); and Thomas (again, b.1795). **William** (18th/19th C.) mason in Lilliesleaf. In 1798 he is recorded as substitute for mason Thomas (surely a close relative) in the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. **William** (b.c.1770s) butcher in Hawick, recorded on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. He was still listed as a 'flesher' on the 1801 ballot. He may be the William who married Helen Paterson and whose children included: Margaret (b.1806); and Thomas (b.1808). **William** (b.c.1780) resident of Rashiegrain according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. He may be the William who married Ann Scott in Hawick Parish in 1800. **William** (b.c.1780) tenant in Galalaw according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1801. **William** (d.1854) student of divinity and assistant teacher at the Academy in the Subscription Rooms who drowned in the Borthwick on the Friday of the Common Riding. **William**, J.P. (19th/20th C.) foreman dyer in Hawick. He was a Director of the Working Men's Building Society, Chairman of the School Board and later of the School Management Committee, as well as a prominent local Liberal politician. He was also President of the Hawick Co-op in the 1880s and involved with the I.O.U.S. Mechanics. He was Sunday School Superintendent at St. George's Kirk 1895–1908. **William**, M.I.C.E. (19th/20th C.) writer of 'Liddesdale, Roxburghshire' (1903), 'Newcastleton, Roxburghshire: a border village' (1905) and 'Border village (Roxburghshire): a plea for the people: with some remarks on the Liddle and Solway fisheries' (1907). Probably the same William left money for the William Hall Day School Prize Fund in Newcastleton (formerly written 'Haw').

hallan see **hallin**

Hallas (*haw-las*) *n.* nickname for **John Douglas** in 1628.

Halldykes (*hal-dīks*) *n.* former lands attached to the estate of Mangerton. They are recorded

as 'Haldykis' in a rental roll c.1376, with value 6 shillings and 8 pence.

Halley (*ha-lee*) *n.* **Joseph** (1896–1915) born in Wilton, eldest son of Librarian Richard. He worked for Turner & Rutherford and played for Hawick R.F.C. He also took part in the Pageant of 1914. He served in the K.O.S.B. during WWI and was killed in Gallipoli on that fateful day, 12th July 1915. He wa buried at the Helles Memorial. **Richard L.** (d.1928) warper in one of the local tweed mills. He became assistant in the Library when the new building opened in 1904 and succeeded George McNairn as Librarian in 1906. He was a member of the Committee of Management of the Hawick Cooperative Society as well as the Vertish Hill Sports Committee and the Prisoners of War Committee during WWI. His children included Joseph (1896–1915). He died suddenly.

Halliburton (*haw-lee-bur'-in*) *n.* **James** (b.1792/3) from Jedburgh, he was a shoemaker in Denholm. He is recorded as a shoemaker in Denholm in 1837 and in 1841 was at about the Canongate. In 1833 he married Mary (1804–72) daughter of Thomas Colledge. Their children included: Janet (b.1835); James (b.1837); Jean (b.1839); Thomas (b.1842); Agnes (b.1845); and Grace (b.1850). By 1851 he was 'Proprietor of Houses' at 10 Bongate in Jedburgh. He could be the James who was listed as a Steward at the Common-Riding Races of 1836 (see also **Haliburton**).

Halliburton (*ha-lee-bur'-in*) *n.* name given to the westernmost field on Hawick Common, west of the racecourse, lying between the fields called Jennie Stott and Devil's Shin.

Halliday (*haw-li-, -lee- di*) *n.* **Agnes Davidson** see **Agnes Davidson Hamilton**. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Southdean. His children included Andrew (b.1769) and Jean (b.1772). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Fodderlee. His son Henry was listed on the Militia ballot for Hobkirk Parish in 1801. **Barbara** (b.1827/8) daughter of James and Helen Gledstains, born in Cavers Parish. She was sister of the poet John. In 1841 she was living with her mother at Hawickshiels and in 1851 she was a cook at Hallrule House. She may be the Barbara who married George Scott in Hobkirk in 1851; they were living at Stitchilhill in Castleton in 1861. **David** (b.c.1823) from Coldingham, he was an agricultural labourer in Wilton Parish. In 1851 he was living at 'Dykenook No. 2' with his wife Betsy (from Castleton) and son David. He may be the 'D. Halliday' who donated 2 Scotch to the Museum in 1867. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1779. He could be the Francis whose mother 'Widow Haliday' died in Hawick in 1800. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as owner of a tenement in Hawick. This was a piece of land on the north side of the High Street, adjacent to the tenement of David, brother to Walter Scott in Chamberlain Newton. The same tenement was owned by John in 1560. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Robson in Southdean in 1809. **George** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Mary Chisholme in East Bank Kirk in 1818. Their children (most born in Wilton and some baptised at the East Bank Kirk), included: Andrew (b.1823/3); Walter (b.1827/8); Isobel (b.1830); John (b.1833); and Agnes (b.1836/7). His widow Mary and 5 children were living at 1 Brougham Place in 1851. **Helen** nee Gledstains (1796/7–1866) mother of poet John and wife of James, who she married in 1817. Her parents were Thomas Gledstains and Helen Leithead and she came from Hawick Parish. In 1841 she was recorded at Hawickshiels with Barbara, probably her daughter. She was 'independent' at that time, suggesting that she was a widow, with enough money to live on. By 1851 she was at Easter Langbaulk (where John also lived for a while), with her grandson James (born in Langholm and working as a stable-boy in Bowden in 1861, although it is unclear who his parents were). In 1861 she was a pauper (formerly farm servant) at Myreslawgreen. It is said that her son John inherited from her a love of Scottish ballads. She died at Myreslawgreen, with another son Walter being a witness to her death certificate. **Henry** (b.c.1780) son to Andrew at Fodderlee on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. **James** (17th C.) flesher in Hawick. He was recorded in 1692 'for publicly selling up and down the town ane carcass of swyne which was leprous, and consequently dangerous to be made use of'. In 1693 he made a wager with fellow butcher Thomas Wilson that one of the lambs Wilson had, he had purchased himself from Burnfoot; Robert Oliver and Robert Scott were charged with deciding the bet and so they all took the lamb to Burnfoot, and when they could find no ewe to mother the lamb they declared that Wilson had won. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He could be the James listed as a resident of Hawick 'uest the water' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls.

He witnessed a baptism for baker Adam Richardson in 1709. He may be the James who married Margaret Dickson, and whose children baptised in Hawick included: William (b.1669); Agnes (b.1671); Margaret (b.1675); and Isobel (b.1681). The witnesses in 1675 were Robert Wright and John Tinlin. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1683 for George Murray, resident of Wilton Parish. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Cessford in Bedrule Parish in 1691. John (b.1693), baptised in Bedrule, was probably their son. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Helen Turnbull in 1709 and his son Thomas was baptised in 1710. He was probably related to John, who also had children baptised in Bedrule. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Scott in 1714, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Bedrule Parishes. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Whithope in 1716 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. **James** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Janet Dodds in 1758 and his son John was baptised in 1761. He may have been related to the earlier James who lived in Bedrule. **James** (18th/19th C.) cooper in Denholm. He was recorded there on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Irvine in 1795. Their son John was baptised in 1796 (with the mother's name transcribed as Margaret 'Heron'). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Birkwoodfoot in Kirkton Parish. In 1817 he married Helen Gledstains, who was from Hawick Parish. Their children included: John (b.1821), writer of 'Bonnie Teviotdale'; Walter (b.1823/4); and Barbara (b.c.1825). He probably lived at Hawickshiels, where his son John was born. On his wife's death certificate he is listed as 'Road Labourer' and on his son John's he is listed as a blacksmith. **James** (b.c.1825) born in Kirkton or Cavers Parish, he was a local ploughman. He married Elizabeth Hogg (from Ashkirk) in Hawick in 1847. In 1851 the couple were living in Lilliesleaf and in 1861 at Branxholme Cottage. He may have been father of George (b.1855), born in Lilliesleaf. It is possible he was closely related to poet John. **Janet** (18th C.) wife of Robert Scott of Scotsbank. She was recorded several times in her own right in Selkirk documents and was already a widow by 1719. She was 'Lady Scotsbank' in 1724 when a man was sentenced for breaking her garden. She was still alive in 1734. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1560 as owner of a tenement on the north side of the High Street, to the west of the one owned by John Short. By 1679 this same tenement was owned by George, who was surely either his son or brother. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was 'Ellisoun' and their son Adam was baptised in 1656. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Helen Turnbull in 1714 and their children included: Anne (b.1715); James (b.1715); Alexander (b.1718); John (b.1720); and Archibald (b.1729). He was surely related to James, who lived in Bedrule at the same time. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Janet Renwick and their children inlcuded: Jean (b.1778); and Robert (b.1781). **John** (1804/5–65) son of Robert and Mary Stewart, he was a sawyer in Jedburgh, originally from Eccles. In 1826 he married Alison Thomson and their son John was a blacksmith in Hawick. It seems reasonable to guess that he was related to the Hawick poet of the same name. **John** (1821–1902) born at Hawickshiels, a few miles south of Hawick. His parents were James and Helen Gledstains and he appears to have had siblings Barbara and Walter. He was writer of the song 'Bonnie Teviotdale', as well as many poems, collected in the book 'The Rustic Bard'. He only had about 2 years of formal schooling and at the age of 10 was hired as an assistant shepherd by one of the local farmers. He was recorded as a labourer at Skelfhill stables in 1841. Sometime before 1845 he moved to Longbaulk (probably at the bottom end of the 'Lumback') where he lived for a few years before moving to Hobkirk in 1849, where he worked as a hedger, ditcher, harvester, etc. He lived for a while at Drythropple, and developed a reputation as a skilled horticulturalist. Along with Sandy and James Mathieson (gardeners at Weens and Wauchope, respectively), he founded the Hobkirk Flower Show. In 1851 he reported to a local newspaper a story of the appearance of a 'Brocken spectre' (i.e. mirage of a shadow); at that point he was living at 'North Town of Rule'. In 1854 he moved to Bridge of Allan (a different one from where he grew up!), where he was a landscape gardener and florist. He was also said to be an expert angler. He published 'The Rustic Bard: or, A voice from the People' (1847) when living at Longbaulk; this book of verse contains many pieces in local dialect, which are invaluable early published examples of the language. Other contributions include a poem in praise of Henry Scott Riddell, an 'Epistle to W.D' (whose first

name was 'Wattie'), a description of the collection of curiosities of Andrew Jamieson and verses to William Oliver of Hallrule. He also features in Dr. Rodgers' 'Scottish Minstrel' (1856). In 1859 he donated a silver coin of Alexander II to the Archæological Society. It is unclear whether he had any local connections after this date, although he will always be remembered for 'Bonnie Teviotdale'. He married Margaret Carruthers in 1847, the marriage being listed in both Hawick and Hobkirk Parishes (she is probably the 'Peggy' in his poems 'O! Dinna Be Wae, Peggie', ' 'Tis Not Her Eyes So Beaming Black' and 'The Gloamin' Stars O'er Whithop Hill'); she was daughter of William Carruthers and Agnes Davidson. He is recorded living with her at North Town o' Rule in 1851. They had a daughter Agnes Davidson in Hobkirk Parish in 1851/2; she married Thomas Hamilton in Logie in 1873, had 3 children (George William Hamilton, Margaret Carruthers Hamilton and John Halliday Hamilton), died in 1908 and is buried in Logie. He is probably the man mentioned at the centenary celebrations for Burns in Bridge of Allan in 1859 when 'a song, composed for the occasion by Mr. John Halliday, and entitled 'The Scottish Folk', was sung by Mr. Dow of Keirfield'. He was certainly in Bridge of Allan in 1861, was a lodging house keeper and vintner at 'Allan Vale' in 1866 and in 1871 was a hotel keeper at the Lady of the Lake Hotel. Also in 1871 he was recorded as secretary of the Workman's Club and Reading Room in Bridge of Allan and in 1872 he was 'a keen angler' of Bridge of Allan when he gave evidence in a legal case involving disputes over fishing for parr. In the 1881 census he was recorded as a nurseryman living with his daughter and her family at Springfield Cottage in Bridge of Allan. He is also recorded as proprietor of the 'Lady of the Lake' in a Bridge of Allan directory in 1870. His wife died in 1877 and he moved to Stirling in 1893, where he stayed with relatives in the Castle Hotel (now housing the gift shop of the Castle). In the Border Magazine for 1896 he is described as maintaining a 'vigorous and hearty old age, his interest in literature, especially poetry, being unabated'. It was also said that he had been urged to issue a revised and extended collection of his poetry, but that never happened. He died in Stirling, being listed as a 'Hotelkeeper' on his death certificate,and is buried at Logie. Biographies of him are included in Rogers' 'The Modern Scottish Minstrel' (1856) and Goodfellow's 'Border Biography' (1890). George Watson gave a talk on him to the Archæological Society in 1917. **John** (b.1835/6) blacksmith in Hawick, son of John and Alison Thomson. His father was a sawyer in Jedburgh. In 1861 he was a 'Coachwork Journeyman' blacksmith living at 1 Brougham Place (home of other Hallidays, who must have been related) when he married Janet, daughter of postman Archibald Douglas and Barbara Scott. They were married in the Free Kirk, with witnesses Andrew Telfer and Thomas Morrison. His children included: William; Barbara (b.1855), who married James Waldie; Mary (b.1864); John (b.1867); Alison (b.1869); and Archibald (b.1871). The family were living on Teviot Crescent in 1871 and Oliver Crescent in 1883. **John** (b.1832/3) from Coldingham, in 1861 he was a ploughman at Westerhouses. His wife was Agnes and their children included Agnes and Isabella. **Peter** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He was recorded being in Jedburgh Jail in 1832. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Jant (b.1760), Robert (b.1762) and William (b.1767). He could be the Robert whose marriage to Bettie Bell is recorded in Kirkton in 1753. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) chaise-driver at Teviotbank in 1797, when he was working for David Simpson. He may be the Robert who married Mary Dickson in Minto Parish in 1788. **Robert** (19th C.) from Langholm, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Ladylaw Place with his wife Ann and children Janet, William and Elizabeth. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1689 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish for Adam Elliot and Margaret Halliday (who was probably related). There was a notary in Selkirk at about the same time, who may have been him. He may be the 'Clerk of Selkirk' who was one of the men who perambulated the boundaries of Wilton Common in about 1705. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Beatrix Elliot in 1743 and his daughter Helen was baptised in 1746. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Scott in Bedrule in 1817. **Walter** (b.1823/4) born at Southfield, he was son of James and Helen Gledstains and hence brother of the poet John. In 1841 he was a labourer at Huttlerburn farm in Yarrow, in 1851 was working with John Matheson at Ashkirk Smithy and in 1861 he was a journeyman blacksmith in Jedburgh. He married Margaret Oliver and they had a daughter Helen (b.1858). He was witness on his mother Helen's death certificate in Hawick in 1866 and was then living at 5 Abbey Close, Jedburgh. It is possible he was father of James (b.1845/6 in Langholm), recorded

as grandson of Helen, living with her at Easter Longbaulk in 1851. **Walter** (b.1825/6) son of George and Mary Chisholme. In 1854 in Hawick he married Mary, daughter of market-gardener Thomas Leithead. Their children included Mary M.C. (b.c.1854), Barbara (b.c.1856) and George (b.c.1858). In 1861 he was living at Myrselawgreen with his father-in-law and his own family. He was recorded as a market gardener of Myreslawgreen when his daughter Isabella was involved in a paternity suit with mason William Tait in 1880. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Aitchison and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1724. **William** (b.c.1768) hemp roper maker on the Back Row, recorded in 1841. His wife was Janet, and their daughter Margaret was also there. Margaret probably married Job Gadd in Hawick in 1854 and was living with her mother Janet on the Loan in 1861. **William** (19th/20th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Jane Wilson and their children were William, George and Frank. **William** 'Wull Ha' (1917–85) son of William and brother of Frank and George. He was captured in France and spent much of the WWII in prisoner of war camps in Germany and Poland. Most of his working life was spent in Braemar, where he had a reputation for being a fast knitter and was on the social committee. He was also a member of the Legion and golfed at the Vertish. His children were Sandy and Jean (also written 'Haliday', 'Halieday', 'Halladay', 'Halleday', 'Hallidy', 'Hallyday', 'Halyday', 'Helliday', 'Holyday', etc.).

hallin (*haw-lin*) *n., poet.* a cottage, dwelling, inner wall between door and fireplace – 'Hallans, sleekit owre wi' plaister, Glintin' a' as white as snaw, Worthy o' its noble maister, Kitchen, passage, rooms, an' a' ' [JR], 'There's few hearts to pity the wee cowerin' form That sits at your hallin a bield frae the storm' [JT], 'Men bound together in run-rig commonty And in the old unity of hall and hallan, tholing together . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'hallan').

hallin-shaker (*haw-lin-shā-kur*) *n., arch.* a beggar, tramp, sorry creature – 'A met a doiterin, duddy, auld hallanshaker as A laampeet doon that lang brae' [ECS] (literally a partition-shaker).

Halliwell (*haw-lee-wel*) *n.* **Adam** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Joan Lockie and their son John was baptised in 1843. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Marie was baptised in 1688. **James** (17th C.) gardener at Whitehaugh in Wilton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. His name is written 'Helliuell'. He is probably the James 'helliwall' who witnessed a baptism for William Telfer in Stirches in 1683 and another for George Scott in 1687. He is probably the James who married Bessie Cowan and whose son James was baptised in 1694. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 when she was fined along with Isabel Stuart for fighting over the placement of their market stalls. Her surname is given as 'Holywell'. **John** (b.1820/1) from Eckford, he was farm steward at Bairnkine in 1861. His wife was Betsy and their children included Betsy, Richard and John. He is probably the John who in 1858 donated to the Museum a 'jug of black earthenware dug up in a garden in the town'. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) presented as Prebend of Southdean by Edward II in 1319. His name is written 'Robert de Haliwell' and the church is 'Suthdon'. He was probably English and held the 'living' of the church, but never went there. He is likely the Clerk of this name who petitioned the English King in 1318 and 1321/2 claiming that he had served his King since about 1290, in the Chancery and in several places overseas (crossing the Irish Sea 18 times), and needed support. He was made to resign a church in Wales and asked for an additional church following illness in 1324/5. **William** (17th C.) resident at Newlands on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. His name is written 'Halliuall'. He was probably related to James. **William** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Mary Watson and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: George (b.1704); and Isobel (b.1708). The 1704 baptism was witnessed by fellow shoemaker George Allan and weaver John Swan and the 1708 baptism by Robert and George Allan (also written 'Haliwell', 'Hallowell', 'Helliwall' and 'Holywell'; cf. **Holliwell**).

Hallmoss (*hal-mos*) *n.* boggy area between Drinkstone Hill and the main A7, just north of Groundistone farm. The nearby wood is called Hallmoss Plantation. There has been a claim that part of a Roman road was visible here, as well as an ancient enclosure of some sort.

hallock (*haw-lok*) *n., arch.* a thoughtless girl, silly young woman (also written 'halok').

hallow (*ha-low*) *v., arch.* to halloo, make a loud call of derision – '. . . by cryeing themselve and hounding others to cry publickly and loudly to hallow out at windows and too hout the baylyeas when passing by . . . ' [BR1706].

Hallrule (*haw-, hawl-rool*) *n.* hamlet about 8 miles east of Hawick, between Bonchester and

Bedrule. It was formerly a major estate of Hobkirk Parish. Much of the land of the farm there had been the Common of the barony of Feu-Rule and the farm may also have been known as the Mains of Feu-Rule. James White was a resident there in 1493. The lands are recorded being held by George Turnbull in 1493 and 1502, and in 1516 the tenants were Robert, William and Thomas Turnbull. The town there was burned by the Marquis of Dorset's men in 1523 and the tower burned by the English in 1545. The lands passed from Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1581. In the late 16th and early 17th centuries the Laird of half the lands was George Turnbull, and through his daughter Isobel they appear to have passed to the Turnbulls of Barnhills. Hector Turnbull of Barnhill was decalred a rebel and lost his lands to Alexander, Lord Home before 1602. In that year a gang of Armstrongs and Elliots attacked the farm, killed the shepherd John Wilson, and drove off about 120 sheep. It may be among the lands in Feu-Rule granted to Gilbert Eliott by Andrew Kerr, Lord Jedburgh in 1629. It is said that the Eliotts of Stobs gained the lands through some underhand method. The 'town' is mentioned in 1632 along with the Mains of Feu-Rule 'alias Fewroule vocatis Halroule' when the superiority was inherited by Robert, son of Andrew Ker of Faldonside. In 1649 parts of the Barony of Feu-Rule were erected into the Barony of Hallrule, and held by William Eliott of Stobs in the mid-17th century. By 1678 Eliott of Stobs owned lands there valued at £2142, and were merged with 2 pieces of land of Hawthornside valued at £211. The farms of 'Over and Nether Hallrule with mill thereof' are listed among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the late 17th century. The farm was still in the Barony of Cavers when that was inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687, when transcribed 'Dowallrowl', and by his brother Archibald in 1698, when transcribed 'Dewallroull'. William Buckham was there in 1694, paying for 4 hearths, while George Brown and Walter Brown were also householders on the lands (and 3 other poor householders were additionally listed). In 1709 the Barony of Hallrule was transcribed as consisting of 'Helme, midle with mill, Hangingside, Burrel [probably Billerwell], Roulweens [perhaps Bedrule and Weens], Hathernsyde, Seasewholhous, Pleulandhill, Bonhouse, Appsdsyde with mill, Harrot with mill, Tithous with 4 parts of Riddmaburne'. In 1725 Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs gave the east side (valued at £414) to his son John. John Laik was there in 1739. In 1779 the Barony had been broken down into parts, including: 'Inner-Halrule, consisting of six inclosures', valued at £493 17s 8d; 'Over-Halrule', valued at £832 12s 5d; 'Mill and mill lands of Halrule', valued at £136 9s 10d; Billerwell; and Hawthornside. Andrew Currie and then George Currie were tenants there in the 18th century, as well as Barries. William Scott was there in 1788. In the 1788 county valuation the farm (including Billerwell) was valued at £2144 16s 8d and owned by Sir Francis Eliott of Stobs. George Rae and John Scott were servants there in 1797. The residents in 1799 included John Wilson, James Amos, William Scott and George Hope. William Turnbull, Thomas Dalgleish, John Wilson and Andrew Currie were all servants there in 1801. The farm was sold to John Wilson in about 1803, and he had the modern house built there. The farms of Inner and Outer Hallrule are described in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, with the part to the west belonging to Sir William Eliott (valued at £428 11s 6d) and the part to the east belonging to John Wilson of Hallrule (valued at £404 11d). John Wilson's part lay 'on the north-side of the public road to Weens, bounded by Billerwell march on the east; by the top of Ruberslaw, where march stones are placed, on the nort; by the said public road on the south, and on the west, forty-four yards west from the west-side of the gate next Halrule, leading to Town-o'-Rule in a straight line to the top of Ruberslaw, passing close by the Clump of Firs, the east fence of which is the march'. Wilson also owned 5 of the 6 enclosures of Inner Hallrule (valued at £427 4s 2d), purchasing them from Sir William Elliot and disponing the north-east one to Thomas Cleghorn of Weens. James and then Daniel Mather were tenants from the early 1800s; Daniel had a large cairn removed, inside of which was found an 'urn' with a herringbone-type pattern (now lost). The mansion there was occupied by Peter Pennycook in the 1860s and was a home of the Ushers of Norton and Wells. There was also once probably a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond. The farm contains part of Ruberslaw, and 2 Roman coins were once found here. The former farmhouse had a couple of good rooms in it known as 'the Laird's Rooms', where the Eliotts would stay sometimes when they visited the farm. There is a tradition that Lord Heathfield was born there during one such visit. The farm is fairly well-wooded and contains a walled garden, as well as

a new pond. There was once a small school there, where Robert Nichol was teacher in 1726 (formerly written 'Haroull', etc., it is 'Haw of Roull' in 1484/5, 'aula de Roull' in 1493, 'Aula de Rule' in 1494/5, 'Hawroull' in 1502, 'Hawroull' in 1508, 'Fewhawroull' in 1511, 'Halroule' in 1516, 'Halrowle' in 1526, 'Halrowll' in 1527, 'Hallrewll' in 1557, 'Halroule' in 1561, 'Halroull' in 1562, 'Halrowll' in 1574, 'Halrowle' in 1576, 'Halrowll' and 'Halroule' in 1581, 'Halrowll' in 1581/2, 'Halroull' in 1595, 'Hall Roull' in 1602, 'Halrowll' in 1603, 'Halroule' and 'Hallroull' in 1606, 'Hallreule' in 1649, 'Halroull' in 1686, 'Hallroull' and 'Harroull' in 1694 and 'Harule' in 1760 and 1797; it is 'Hal of Roull' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Hall of Roul' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Hall of Roull' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it has its modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map).

Hallrule Common (*hawl-rool-ko-min*) *n.* former name for lands in the southern part of the farm of Hallrule. It is recorded in a charter of 1606 when Hobsburn and Weens were sold to John Scott. It marked the northern boundary of these lands, and is stated to be 'the lands called the Common of Halroule'.

Hallrule Mill (*hawl-rool-mil*) *n.* former corn mill and farm at Hallrule, long tenanted by the Turnbulls. The mill lands (and 1/6th of the multures) were assigned to Agnes Herries, following the Baronial dispute over Feu-Rule in 1562. In 1574 it was recorded that the whole of the Barony of Feu-Rule 'is thirlit to the mylne'. The mill passed to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1581. The earliest named tenant on record is 'Walter Ammous' in 1685. 'Walter Almes' was still there in 1694, when he paid tax on 3 hearths 'for himself and cottar'. In the following centuries it was often let along with the farm of Hallrule. It was owned by the Eliotts of Stobs in the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1779 it was valued at £136 9s 10d. Robert Turnbull was tenant there in at least 1797–1801. It was purchased by Thomas Cleghorn in 1805 and added to his Weens estate. In 1811 it was valued at £136 9s 10d. It is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and Slater's 1852 directories, when the miller was James Laidlaw. He remained until 1855 when William Bell purchased the farm from Eliott of Stobs (it recorded as 'mylne of Habroule' in 1574, 'Ha roul Miln' in a charter of 1649, 'Harroulmylne' in 1694 and 'Harulemiln' in 1797; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map and Stobie's 1770 map).

Hall's (*hawlz*) *n.* fishmonger's shop next to the Town Hall in the mid-20th century, which also used to have game hanging on hooks outside the windows.

hally (*haw-lee*) *adj., arch.* holy (also **haly**).

Hally Well (*haw-lee-wel*) *n.* former spring to the south-east of Hallywell Hill, between Newton and Groundistone Heights on the A7. Francis Well is right beside the road, further south (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Hallywell Hill (*haw-lee-wel-hil*) *n.* small hill just to the east of the A7 after the turn for Boonraw. The name comes from the nearby spring, although any connection to anything holy is unknown.

halse (*hals*) *v., poet.* to hug, embrace – 'Nell Cameron is a woe woman; Nae blythsume wean has she, To halse hir necke, to pat hir brieste, Or fondle atte hir knee' [WiSp] (cf. **hass**).

Halswelle (*hals-wel*) *n.* **Keeley** (1831–91) English artist. He was known for book illustrations and later as an oil painter. He lived in Edinburgh in about the period 1854–63. In 1856 he came to Hawick as part of a theatre troupe, designing the sets and also taking part as a performer for their 9-day engagement. Under the pseudonym Charles K. Tynte he prepared a series of sketches based on the troupe's time in Hawick, which was published as 'Notes Hawikianæ'.

Haltwhistle (*hawl'-whi-sul*) *n.* town in north-eastern Cumbria, important in rieving days, having several existing towers and strongholds. It was a seat of the Ridley family.

haly (*hā-lee*) *adj., arch.* holy – '... that on the Wednysday next efter the Feest offe the Inuencioun off the Haly Cros ...' [SB1431], '... And nane dare charge wi' imperfections, The haly band' [JR], '... That I met a gallant companye To the haly kirk repairing' [JTe], 'But for a' this hae I sete my King apon my haly hill o' Zion' [HSR], 'For our hairt sall rejoyce in him, becaus we hae trustet in his haly name' [HSR], 'Yer haunts nae mair she will molest, On muir or mead The Haly Word her skin hast drest, For now she's dead' [JH] (also **hally**).

Halyfirsteed (*ha-lee-fir-steed*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale once attached to the estate of Mangerton. They are recorded in about 1376 on a rental roll, listed as 'Halyfyrsted' and with a value of 20 shillings and 4 pence.

hame (*hām*) *n.* home – 'ee'll eat mei oot o hoose an hame!', '... sal, vpoun that awine expens, rais and bring haim ane dispensatioun fra the Court of Rome ...' [SB1519], '... the minr. and elders ordainit all wyfis that has dochters, and keipis them

at hame without service, that both of them should be put out of the parochine' [Ash1648] '... Till Robber's Law grew dark again, Ere they would think of going hame' [MP], 'And where's the place o' rest? The ever changing hame – Is it the gowan's breast, Or 'neath the bell o' faem?' [JTe], 'Gae hame, gae hame, auld dotard wight, Gae hame and learn to pray' [JTe], 'I've tell't ye a' o' Jamie's hame, Sae gang an' see ...' [JoHa], ''Safe oot, Safe in', my Border lads! And safely win ye hame' [RSC], 'Farewell, Farewell, to hearth and hame In the auld Mid Raw' [JT], 'O, this is no' my hame! My hame! my hame! This is no' my hame, Bonny tho' it seems to be' [DA], '... Ma mother's muirland hame' [JEDM], 'Tho' auld Nell did her best an' ran weel – a' the same It was gettin' gey derksome afore oo got hame' [BM1900], 'And by Te'iot's sweet border the foe overcame, And sent in disorder the Englishmen hame!' [CB], 'And come I frae sooth or nor-ward, My rest sall but be the same In the dear auld toun in the hollow – For the dear auld toun is hame' [WL], 'The Queen o' a' the Borderland, Auld Hawick, ma Border hame' [IWL].

hame-comin (*hām-cu-min*) *n.* a coming home – '... an' she believed him, an' liked him, an' waited for his hame-coming' [JTe].

the Hame-Comin (*thu-hām-cu-min*) *n.* the Home-Coming, the name given to the celebrations organised for Hawick people from overseas returning for the Quater-Centenary celebrations of 1914. This was originally suggested by the Callants' Club, and consisted of a reception the Friday and Saturday before the Common Riding, along with the Pageant and other events for visitors.

hamelike (*hām-līk*) *poet.* homelike, cozy, comfortable – 'To where the Slitrig sings its sang Sae hamelike and sae cheery' [RH].

hamelt (*hā-mult*) *adj., poet.* belonging to home, domestic, native – 'Dame Fortune hath unto thee mateit Mair hamilt place ...' [JoHa], 'Sae dainty an' douce in my hamilt stuff-goon ...' [JoHa], 'Whae that gangs away ... will be at the pains to think of a puir, hamilt sweetheart, that hasna sae muckle as a gown till her back?' [JTe] (also written 'hamilt').

hamely (*hām-lee*) *adv.* homely – 'When mindin' neither wind nor weather, I sat an' coin'd the hamely blether' [JR], 'The hamely plain, I'll make my ain, And lo'e while I hae life' [JoHa], '... They sup the hamely, but substantial meal' [JoHa], 'And though far her sons hae wandered Frae their hamely hearth lang syne' [WL] (cf. **hyimly**).

hamemade (*hām-mād*) *adj.* homemade – 'As for poor rhymers let them spin Their hame-made thread wi' little din' [JR].

hamespun (*hām-spun*) *adj.* homespun – 'Then we'll at crambo hae a swither In hame spun dress ...' [JR], 'The gentry mocked his hamespun speech, But marvelled at the ease In which he 'toned the classic tongues ...' [WL].

hamesteid (*hām-steed*) *n.* a homestead – '... There's sheddin' o' sheep that forget sune their hame-steed An' sheddin' o' men whae's herts never will' [DH].

hamewan (*hām-wan*) *adv., poet.* homeward – '... And the auld laird stappin' hamewan Is a soured man' [WL].

hameward (*hām-wurd*) *adv., adj.* homeward – 'The racing dune, we rise again, And daunder hameward through the plantin'' [RH], 'And hameward – when the blood is made, And drives us birling down the hollow' [FGS], 'Aye their thochts are hameward winging To their ain dear native toun' [WL] (also **hamewards**).

hamewards (*hām-wurdz*) *adv.* homewards – 'Wi' giddy pates an' yill-stain'd claes, A' hamewards they gae stammin'' [JoHa], '... As hamewards cunningly they slink, Unken'd to been thegither Ava that day' [JoHa], '... And, lifting cattle and sheep, Gang hamewards afore we ken' [TK].

hamework (*hām-wurk*) *n.* homework – '... Henry finally gittin sent hame ti Howahill wi hamework frae the teacher!' [IHS].

Hamilton (*haw-mul-tin, -mul'-in*) *n.* **Agnes Davidson** nee Halliday (1851/2–1908) only known child of local poet John Halliday and his wife Margaret Carruthers. She was born in Hobkirk Parish and moved with her parents to Bridge of Allan just a couple of years later. She married Thomas Hamilton in Logie in 1873; he was born in 1841 in Lesmahagow and in 1881 was recorded as a 'Commercial Traveller (Wine)'. Their children were: George William (1874–1930); Margaret Carruthers (1877–97); and John Halliday (1879–83). Her husband probably died in the 1880s. She was living with her father in Bridge of Allan in 1861 and in 1871 when he was a hotel keeper at the Lady of the Lake Hotel there. In 1881 she was living with her family at Springfield Cottage in Bridge of Allan. They moved to Stirling in 1893 and in 1897 she is recorded living on the Esplanade there, probably working at Stirling Castle Hotel, where Thomas Low was proprietor; she herself was proprietor in directories of 1903 and 1907. This building now houses the gift shop of the Castle. She is buried in Logie Parish

Cemetery. **Andrew** (d.bef. 1637) probably son of Andrew of St. John's Chapel and grandson of James of St. John's Chapel and Sprouston. He was described as 'in Harret' (i.e. Harwood in the Rule valley) in 1609 when Margaret Turnbull brought a court action against him for intrusion onto the lands of Tythehouse. He was also witness to the succession of his Francis (probably his cousin) and served as his 'curator'. **Capt. Archibald C.** (1881–1915) son of Dr. John R. and brother of Dr. James O. He worked in Burma and was killed at Gallipoli. **Charles** (c.1650–85) 5th Earl of Haddington, son of John. He was served heir to his father in 1670 in many lands, including those once belonging to Melrose Abbey. The local lands were Hassendeanbank, Brieryyards, Clerkcroft, Cresswell, Hornshole and Crook, as well as Rodono, Thirlestane and others in Ettrick. He also held the feu duties of Friarshaw, as well as owning most of the lands in Melrose Parish and others in Maxton and Lessuden according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1678. **Della** nee Oliver (1938/9–2016) she was Cornet's Lass to Billy Cavers in 1949 and was Diamond Jubilee Lass in 2009. She married Dr. Rory and they lived at Bucklands. She had children Peter and Susan. **Elizabeth** (1758–1816) born in Belfast of Scottish parents, she became a writer, particularly of essays. She is best known for her novel 'The Cottagers of Glenburnie' (1808), which is seen as a forerunner of the 'Kailyard' style. It was supposedly based around Wilton Dean, and written during a visit with James Anderson in Wilton Lodge. **Francis** (16th/17th C.) son of James of St. John's Chapel, from whom he succeeded to the lands of Appotside and Tythehouse in the Rule valley in 1610. In 1630 he granted a sasine of Appotside and Tythehouse to the minister William Weir, who was his brother-in-law. He is recorded as a witness to the 1632 sale of Harwood to Gilbert Eliott by Edward Lorraine and Rev. William Weir and gave his permission for the sale of Appotside and Tythehouse to Edward Lorraine. He could be the 'Mr. Francis Hamilton' who wrote to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1624 regarding the plot by Robert Elliot to murder Scott; he was clearly a friend of John Murray (the Earl of Annandale), Elliot's brother-in-law, and stated that Elliot should be saved for the sake of Murray. He may have moved to Baillieborough in Ireland. **Rev. Gavin James** (1777–1837) son of Gavin from Blackwood, Douglas. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Lanark in 1799 and ordained as minister at Harbottle in Northumberland in 1809. He was presented to Ashkirk Parish in late 1810 (by Lady Minto and her son Gilbert Elliot, Commissioners of Lord Minto, who was in Bengal) and became the new minister there in 1811. He served as Presbytery Clerk. In 1809 he was preparing essays on agricultural topics, under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture, but this never appeared in publication. He had a debt to Mr. Pringle, in letters preserved in the Walter Mason Collection in 1814 and 1815. There is an existing letter from him in 1823, regarding Captain Napier's commission to the General Assembly and there are other surviving latters involving business with Selkirk in 1818 and 1831. He compiled the entry on Ashkirk Parish for the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland'; this was prepared for publication by Walter Todd, since he died before it was due to appear. He suffered from ill health and had an assistant for the last 5 years. In 1809 at Hawick Manse (suggesting a previous connection with the area) he married Mary, only daughter of James Walker of Antigua, and they had children. Their daughter Joanna married Thomas Thorburn. **Helen** (20th C.) Hawick's first female plumber, working for the Gas Company in the 1940s. **James** (c.1415–79) son of James of Cadzow. He was closely connected with the Douglases. He became 1st Lord Hamilton in 1445. In 1471/2 he presented the marriage contract between Archibald, Earl of Angus, and Sir David Scott of Buccleuch. He leased the lands of Craig Douglas in 1459, Winterburgh, Altrieve and Berrybush in Yarrow in 1469 and Craig Douglas in 1478. He married Euphemia Graham, widow of Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas. He was thus step-father of William, 6th Earl of Douglas and Margaret, the 'Fair Maid of Galloway'. He secondly married Mary, daughter of King James II. He was succeeded by his son James, 1st Earl of Arran. **James** (c.1475–1529) Earl of Arran, son of James, 1st Lord Hamilton. He helped negotiate the marriage James IV with Margaret Tudor and was created Earl of Arran on their wedding day. He was appointed Lieutenant General of Scotland, and commanded the Scottish fleet in 1513. He opposed Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus in the power struggles during the minority of King James V, and was defeated by Angus' men in the 'Cleanse the Causeway' riot in Edinburgh in 1520. In 1522 he became Lieutenant of the South. Sometime before 1526 there was an attempt to capture him, made by a force headed

by George, Lord Home, and David Home of Wedderburn. This force included about 160 Borderers, many of them Scotts, Turnbulls, Pringles, etc., and all of whom received remission for their crimes; the list is useful in containing family relationships among some local families. He eventually received the lands of Bothwell from the forfeited estates of the Earl of Angus. He was listed in 1526/7 among prominent men charged by James V not to attack the lands of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, John Cranston of that Ilk and Walter Scott of Synton while those men were in 'respite' for the charge of treason. He firstly married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, 2nd Lord Home; this wedding was annulled when it was discovered that his wife's first husband had still been alive. He secondly married Janet, daughter of David Bethune of Creich. He was succeeded as 2nd Earl of Arran by his son James and also had many other children, including Joanna (who married Alexander Cunningham, 5th Earl of Glencairn) and at least 14 who were illegitimate. There were several called after him: Sir James of Finnart, Lord of Session; James, Bishop of Argyll and Lismore; and James of St. John's Chapel and Sprouston, whose daughter Marion married Robert Elliot of Redheugh. **James** (c.1516–75) 2nd Earl of Arran, son of James, 1st Earl. He was next in line to the throne after James V's only child, Mary Queen of Scots and was Regent of Scotland during Mary's minority. He became a Catholic and consented to the marriage of Mary to the French Dauphin, this leading to the Rough Wooing. He may have been present at the Battle of Ancrum Moor in 1545. He remained involved in Scottish politics, until 1565 when he moved to France, but returned to imprisonment in Scotland in 1569. He married Margaret, daughter of James Douglas, 3rd Earl of Morton. He was succeeded by his son James, who he tried at one point to marry to Elizabeth I of England and to Queen Mary. **James** (d.1580) illegitimate son of James, 1st Earl of Arran and brother of John, Archbishop of St. Andrews. He was nominated as Archbishop of Glasgow in 1547, but rejected the following year, largely due to his illegitimacy. Hence he was almost Hawick's Archbishop. However, he later received papal dispensation and was appointed Bishop of Argyll. He later became a Protestant. **James** of St. John's Chapel and Sprouston (d.1585) younger illegitimate son of James, 1st Earl of Arran. He married Marie, daughter of Patrick Hepburn of Fairnington. His children included: John of St. John's Chapel (d.1587), who married a Cairncross of Colmslie; Patrick (d.1598); James of Harwood (d.c.1610); Andrew of St. John's Chapel; Thomas of Telstane; and also probably Alexander, Marion, Margaret, Nicholas and Jane. **James** (d.c.1610) son of James of St. John's Chapel and Sprouston. He was sometimes referred to as being 'of Harwood'. A contract of 1598 with Hector Lorraine describes how he loaned money to the Loraines, with the reversion of Harwood and Appotside residing with him. The amount was increased to almost £1200 by 1600. By 1602 he had a feu charter of the lands of Tythehouse and Appotside, as well as having confirmation from the superior, William Maxwell, Lord Herries, that he held the right of marriage of Hector Lorraine, as well as the reversion of Harwood and Hawthornside. He probably arranged the marriage between Hector Lorraine and his niece, daughter of Robert Elliot of Redheugh and his sister Marion Hamilton. However, the Lorraines were unable to repay the 'wadset' to him, and the lands legally changed hands some time in the early 17th century, confirmed by a disposition of 1630 and 'charter of alienation' in 1632 (where he is referred to as the 'deceased James Hamiltoun of Harwood'). His son Francis inherited Appotside and Tythehouse from him in 1610. In 1619 it is recorded that Edward Lorraine was required to marry Margaret Hamilton, sister to his heir Francis. He married Jean, sister of William Cairncross of Colmslie; she was sister of his brother John's wife. His children included: Francis of Harwood; Andrew of Killenover, Donegal; Jean, who married James Chisholm of Gornewood and secondly Patrick Kincaid of Edinburgh; a daughter who married John Ballyboe of Mulenard; John; and William. **James** (17th C.) Hawick resident, mentioned in a court case of 1673. He stated that his wife's garment was whole before John Scott and his wife 'intromitted therewith'. Hence Scott was guilty of cutting the 'goune-tail'. He could be the James who was married to Bessie Scott, and whose son Robert was born in Hawick in 1673 (with witnesses William Paterson and William Laing). **James** (b.c.1800) stockingmaker of the West End. He may be the man of that name who was listed among people to have contracted cholera, but recorvered, in 1832. In 1841 he was at about 17 Loan with his wife Jean and their children Robert, Charles, James, John, Ann, Margaret and Thomas. **James** (19th C.) resident of Cincinnatti. He was made an Honorary Member of the Archæological Society in 1858. **Dr.**

James Oliver 'Oliver' (1886–1938) son of John R. and father of Rory. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1908. In Hawick he went into partnership with his father and continued the practice after his death. He joined the R.A.M.C. Reserve of Officers in 1910 and served with them when war broke out. He was in charge of No. 4 Ambulance Train, B.E.F., France when he was discharged due to ill-health in 1917. He then became Commandant of the Hawick Military Hospital. He was a keen rugby supporter and was President of Hawick R.F.C. in 1914. He was also one of the early local car owners. In 1919 he moved to the South of England, performing bacteriological research in Bournmouth. He then took up a position in the Barbados and travelled extensively. In 1916 he married Sara Chisholm (who died in 1938). Their son Rory was also a doctor in Hawick. He died at his home in Edinburgh at the age of 52, effectively as a result of his war disability. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Jean** (16th/17th C.) daughter of John of St. John's Chapel and sister of Marion and Margaret, who jointly inherited the Lordship of Winnington in 1610. The lands consisted of Winningtonhall and mill there, Swinstead, Over and Nether Kirkwoodhead, Brandside and Horselee, as well as some land in Jedburgh. She married Walter Bellenden, brother of the Laird of Auchmuill. **John** of St. John's Chapel (d.1587) son of James of St. John's Chapel and Sprouston. He married Margaret Cairncross, sister of the Laird of Colmslie, and secondly married Margaret Nichol. His daughters and co-heiresses were Margaret, Marion and Jean, who are mentioned in 1593, by which time he was deceased. In 1610 his 3 daughters inherited the lands of Winnington as heirs to their great-grandfather Patrick Hepburn. Their names were listed as 'Maria', 'Jeanna' and 'Margareta' and the lands consisted speifically of Winningtonhall and mill there, Swinstead, Over and Nether Kirkwoodhead, Brandside and Horselee. **Rev. John** (16th C.) minister at Ashkirk from 1570, being presented to the parsonage on the death of John Murie. He was thus the first parish minister after the Reformation. John Scott was recorded as Reader in 1574, but they may have overlapped. **John** (1626–69) 4th Earl of Haddington, younger brother of Thomas, 3rd Earl, whom he succeeded in 1645. He also had the titles of Lord Byres and Binningand succeeded to the superiority of lands previously held by Melrose Abbey, including Hassendeanbank, Brieryyards, Clerkcroft, Cresswell, etc. In 1655 he must have held the superiority of the Barony of Hassendean when he gave a 'precept of clare constat' to Thomas Turnbull for the lands of Cockerheugh. He is probably the Earl of Haddington recorded paying tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in about 1663. He married Christian, daughter of John Lindsay, 17th Earl of Crawford. He was succeeded by his son Charles. **John Rankine** (b.1822/3) born in Bathgate, he was teacher at Minto School in the 1850s and 1860s. One of his pupils was James 'Dictionary' Murray. He was at 'School House' in Minto in 1851, with his sister Margaret as his housekeeper, a servant and 5 boarders. He was also listed there on Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was recorded as Parochial Schoolmaster, living with his wife, 3 children, a servant and a boarder. He also served as Heritors' Clerk, Session Clerk, Kirk Treasurer, Registrar and Inspector of Poor for the Parish. In 1854 he married Jane Tait, eldest daughter of Alexander Robertson. Their children included Isabella, Robert and Alexander R. **Dr. John Rogerson** (d.1916) born in Dumfriesshire, he was grandfather of Rory. He was a local doctor who was the main instigator for the setting up of the Cottage Hospital. He lived at Elm House, which he had built for him. He was also known for showing Irish Terriers, and was President of the Ornithological Society. He was Chairman of the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association when war broke out in 1914, and helped coordinate medical services in Scotland during WWI. J.C. Goodfellow dedicated his 1911 collection of verses to him. He married Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the second marriage of James Oliver of Thornwood. Their sons were: Archibald (1881–1915), who died at Gallipoli; and Dr. James Oliver (b.1886), who continued his practice. He wrote 'Medical Morality as Influenced by Education' (1899). **Margaret** (16th/17th C.) daughter of John of St. John's Chapel and grand-daughter of James. She was sister of Marion and Jean, who jointly inherited the Lordship of Winnington on 1610. She married Robert Home of Carronsyde. **Marion** (d.1619) daughter of John of St. John's Chapel and sister of Jean and Margaret. Her name is transcribed as 'Mania Hammiltoune' in 1610 when she and her sisters inherited their great-grandfather Patrick Hepburn's Lordship of Winnington. **Patrick** (17th C.) recorded in 1651 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott of Harwood in Hawick. **Richard** (15th C.) listed as a witness to the sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex in

1464/5. His name is recorded as 'Ricardo Hammyltoune'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as Reader at Minto in 1579. **Dr. Roderick** 'Rory' (1920–1999) born in Torquay, both his father and grandfather being Hawick doctors, he was a doctor himself in Hawick for 38 years. He served on the Town Council from 1966, the Regional Council from 1975 and the District Council from 1985–88. Sometimes referred to as 'Rory the Tory', he was known for his magnanimous gestures (e.g. opening a local swimming gala by jumping in fully clothed). He also wrote the 'Golfer's Guide to Wee Places' (1980). He married Della Oliver. **Steven** (1982/3–) motor racing engineer from Hawick. He attended St. Margaret's and the High School, then completed a computer science degree at St. Andrew's University. He later earned a Masters degree in engineering, eventually moving into the world of Formula-1 racing, where he worked for Ferrari in 2012, Mercedes 2013–17 and Force India from 2018, later called Racinf Point F1 and then Aston Martin. **Sir Thomas** 'Tam o the Cowgate' (1563–1637) son of Thomas of Priestfield, he was a lawyer in Edinburgh who served as an Avocate, Senator of the College of Justice, Lord President of the Court of Session, Lord Clerk Register, Principle Secretary of State and Lord Privy Seal. In 1612, as Lord Advocate, he obtained a decree before the Lords of Council and Session against people in the Hawick area who had charged more than 10 percent interest. Also in 1612, when he was Lord Clerk Register, he made an index of royal charters and other ancient Scottish documents. This was described in 1798 in a book edited by William Robertson and usually referred to as 'Robertson's Index'. Since many of these charters were lost, the index forms an invaluable record of early Scottish history. He became Lord of Session as Lord Duncairn, was raised to the peerage as Lord Binning in 1616, then created Earl of Melrose in 1619 and finally 1st Earl of Haddington in 1627. He gained the superiority of lands that had been held by Melrose Abbey (and latterly by John Ramsay, Earl of Holderness), including those in upper Teviotdale. He is recorded in a charter of 1619 granting the lands of 'Horneshoill' to Thomas, 2nd son of Thomas Turnbull of Minto. In 1621 the Earl of Buccleuch resigned the lands in Ringwoodfield to him. He also held lands in Belses that he leased in 1632 and that same year he feued Firth to Hector Turnbull and also feued lands in Ruecastle and Raperlaw. He probably sold the superiority of Melrose to the Scotts of Buccleuch. He married Margaret, daughter of James Borthwick of Newbyres and secondly Margaret Foulis and was succeeded by his son Thomas. **Thomas** Lord Binning (1600–40) son of 1st Earl of Haddington, he became 2nd Earl. This included inheriting his father's lands in Roxburghshire and elsewhere, including superiority of lands formerly held by Melrose Abbey. There is a charter of Charles I to him for lands in the Borders, including 'Hassindenbank, Breiryairdis, Clerkcroft, Kerswell in Hassingtoun, Hornishoill, Craighous' and others. He signed the National Covenant in 1638 and served as a Major under Gen. Leslie. He was killed in a massive explosion in the powder magazine at Dunglass Castle only 3 years after succeeding. He married Catherine, daughter of John Erskine, 18th Earl of Mar. He was succeeded by his son, also Thomas. **Thomas** of Binning and the Byres (1626–45) son of Thomas, he became 3rd Earl of Haddington. In 1640 he was served heir to the extensive lands of his father, including the superiority of lands formerly held by Melrose Abbey. This included Hassendeanbank, Brieryyards, Clerkcroft, Kerswell and Hornshole. He is listed as owner of most of the lands in Melrose Parish in 1643. He also held feu-duty for Riddell and Friarshaw in Lilliesleaf Parish. **William** (19th/20th C.) resident of Earlside. In 1906 he and his wife contributed to the fudn for renovating Kirkton Kirk. **W.F.** (20th C.) Burgh Surveyor in the 1940s.

Hamilton Road (*haw-mul'-in-rōd*) *n.* street linking Mansfield with Burnfoot, built in 1971 and named after Dr. Rory Hamilton.

hammered (*haw-murd*) *adj.* drunk, intoxicated.

hammermen (*haw-mur-men*) *n.* once one of the 7 incorporated trades in Hawick, which until 1861 had two representatives on the Town Council. They were incorporated by an Act of the Town Council in 1686, giving them the right to test workmanship at fairs and markets, and fine and punish accordingly. They consisted of smiths, coopers, millwrights, engineers, joiners, masons, etc. In some processions they wore white trousers trimmed with a black stripe down the side. In 1715 there was a dispute between them and the weavers over precedence in seats in the gallery in St. Mary's Kirk. In 1836 there were 17 hammermen in the incorporation, each paying 1 shilling admission fee. The trades' books belonging to this incorporation were donated to the Museum in 1862 – '. . . to the effect the haill hamermen within the said brough and friedome therof convein and

meitt together at ilk tyme they shall be required be the dicones or quartermasters . . . ' [BR1686], '. . . the elders convened to take away ye debates and diffrences among ye hammermen and tradesmen, possessors of ye loft in ye church' [PR1715].

hammle (*haw-mul*) *v., arch.* to walk in a clumsy way, shamble.

hamp (*hawp*) *v., poet.* to stammer, stutter – 'If ye 'bout it hamp and hay My gontrans, lass, ye soon will fin' A wilfu' man maun hae his way' [HSR].

Hampden (*hawm-din*) *n., arch.* a radical, defender of rights – 'On reaching Denholm the company was greatly augmented by the village Hampdens' [RM] (inspired by a quotation from Grey's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard', deriving from radical 17th century parliamentarian John Hampden).

hancefurth (*hans-furth*) *adv., poet.* henceforth – 'For I say untill yow, Ye sallna see me hancefurth, til ye sall say, Blisset is he that comith in the name o' the Lord' [HSR], 'But I say untill yow, I wullna drink hancefurth o' the frut o' the vine' [HSR].

hanch (*hansh*) *v., arch.* to snap, bite, particularly said of a dog when food is thrown at it, – 'May ye ne'er want a freen', gin need Should show his ganchin, snackin head Nor ill health gie you a screed, Wi's hanchin' teeth' [JoHa], to eat greedily, chomp – '. . . a stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill, – skrunshin – chaampin – haanshin' [ECS], to show the teeth, snarl (also written 'hansh').

hand see **haund**

handiconeive (*hawn-dee-ko-nīv*) *adv., arch.* conjointly, with joint action and sharing, especially in a secretive enterprise – 'We'se gae handiconeive about' [JoJ].

handlaclap (*hawnd-lu-klawp*) *n., arch.* a moment, handclap of time 'Handclap, a moment; q. as much time as is required for clapping the hands together, 'In a handclap', in a moment, Scotia Borealis, Roxb.; sometimes handlaclap' [JoJ] (also **hantlaclap**).

Hand Sike (*hawnd-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, adjacent to the farm of Mangerton.

Handyside (*hawn-dee-sīd*) *n.* **William** (17th C.) listed as resident at Mabonlaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name, written 'Handiside', is not common in the region.

hang (*hawng*) *n.* euphemism for 'hell' – '. . . A henni seen the forecast for the next ride-oots bit A hope ti hang hei gits nice weather' [We] (note that this is never **hing**).

hang (*hawng*) *pp., arch.* hung – '. . . an, ferrer up . . . hang another caal, leike a bruch roond a muin' [ECS] (also written 'haang'; this was once a past tense for **hing**, with the past participle being 'hung', as in English).

hangit (*hawng-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* hanged – '. . . an' left them, an' gaed an' hanget himsel' [HSR].

Hanganay (*hawng-ga-nā*) *n., arch.* last day of the year, Hogmanany, also a gift given to children on this day – 'As long as Allars House existed, the bairns got their 'hanganay' every Old Year's Day' [JTu] (also written 'Hanginay'; cf. **Hogmanay** and **Hangmanay**).

Hangerhope (*hawng-ur-hōp*) *n.* former farmstead situated on the slopes of Whiteacres Hill, to the south-east of Kaimend. The ruin is marked on the 1863 Ordance Survey map. Hangerhope Plantation is marked on current maps.

Hangingshaw (*hawng-in-shaw*) *n.* site of 15th century house in the Yarrow valley, near Yarrowford, stronghold of 'the Outlaw Murray'. These were Crown lands in the late 15th century, leased by John and Patrick Murray. The lands remained with the Murray family for about 300 years. It was raided by 'traitors of Leven' brought in by Philip Turnbull in Whithope and David Turnbull in Carlinpool, who had remission for these crimes in 1502. John Murray held the lease until at least 1513. In 1527 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme paid 500 merks to James Murray of Falahill for slaughter and spoliation at these lands. And in 1535 the lands were named among those claimed to have been raided by Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. In 1541 the lands were owned by Patrick Murray of Hanigingshaw (also of Falahill), with a rental of £50. The 18th century mansion built there burned down in about 1768, and the present house dates from 1846, after the estate was purchased by Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall. Tradition states that the custom of the Murrays was to make visitors drink an intoxicating amount of ale from the 'Hangingshaw Ladle' – 'Auld Juden he strayed by the side of a river, When the watcher on Hanginshaw-law loud did cry, – 'Ho, Juden, take care! or ye're ruined for ever, The bugle of Aekwood has thrice sounded high' ' [ES] (it is 'Hangandschaw' in 1456, 1468, 1484, 1494 and 1501, 'Hangingschaw' in 1502, 'Hangandschau' in 1507 and 1527 and, 'Hangynschaw' in 1535 and 'Hangitschaw' in 1541; it is 'Hangingshaw' and 'Hanginshaw' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Hanginshaw' on Blaeu's 1654 map; there are places of the same name elsewhere, e.g. opposite Heriot).

Hangingshaw Hill (*hawng-in-shaw-hil*) *n.* hill in the upper Ale valley, to the west of Borthwickshiels. It reaches a height of 319 m. There are signs of an unenclosed settlement on the southern slopes. There is an old enclosure on the western side. Gilbert 'de Hanguydeschawe' in the county of Roxburgh, who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 may have been connected with these lands (there is a hill of the same name near Woden Law in Hownam Parish).

Hangingside (*hawng-in-sīd*) *n.* former name for **Hawthornside** or perhaps adjacent or overlapping lands, in use in the 16th century. The lands were given to Richard of Hangingside after William Lorraine transferred his allegiance to the English King. 'Jock o the Park' Elliot held the lands in the late 16th century. The existence of a tower house there is suggested by the Peel Knowe just north-west of Hawthornside, and it is said that stone from the tower were used to build the new farmhouse. Gilbert Eliott of Stobs received a charter of the lands from the King in 1621 and his son William was served as his heir to the lands in 1645. In early times the farm may have been part of the Barony of Feu-Rule. It was incorporated into the Barony of Hallrule in 1649 (when both 'Hangingside' and 'Hathernsyde' were listed). Douglas of Cavers held the superiority until at least 1698. William Eliott of Stobs was served heir to his father in the lands of 'Hangansyde' in 1645 and it was listed in the late 17th century among the Eliott of Stobs properties in the Barony of Feu-Rule. It must have been soon after that the modern name of 'Hawthornside' was adopted. The land appears to have given rise to a surname (or vice versa), since the land was owned by Hangingside of that Ilk, but only for about half a century. This surname may have later been confounded with Handyside. The naming situation is more complicated, however, since the Hanganside family existed earlier, owning lands at Newton Don from the late 14th century (it was 'Hangansyde' in 1621 and 'Hanginsyde' in 1687 and 1698).

Hangingside (*hawng-in-sīd*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded as 'Adam de Hangaldside' in 1426 when he was on an inquest for Walter Scott of Rankilburn inheriting his father's lands of Eilrig. A man of the same name was recorded as a monk of Melrose Abbey in Scott of Buccleuch document of 1519 and 1524. **Alexander** of that Ilk (16th C.) son of Richard. There is a confirmation in 1563 of a charter from his father of a third of the lands of Little Newton in Lauderdale. In 1595 his heirs were Helen and Barbara, presumably his daughters. He may thus have been the last in the male line. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) probably son of John. He was a skinner in Edinburgh. In 1617 he married Margaret Symington in Edinburgh. **Helen** (16th/17th C.) probably daughter of Alexander of that Ilk. She and her sister Barbara, were 'heirs portioner' of Alexander. In 1595 they resigned the lands of Little Newton in Lauderdale to her and her husband Alexander Weddell. And in a crown charter of 1598 the 2 sisters resigned the lands of Hangansyde (probably the same as Hawthornside) to Alexander 'Woddell'. She still held Little Newton in 1615, along with her 2nd husband Alexander McDowall. She also had a son, Alexander. **John** (d.bef. 1604) referred to as 'in Nydrie Marchell' in 1596 when his son John became a baker's apprentice in Edinburgh, and his son Alexander became a skinner's apprentice in 1604. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded as witness to a sasine (of the lands of 'Silwynislandis') in 1436. He is referred to as 'Patrick Hangatsyd'. **Richard** (14th C.) recorded in 1388 when he gave Kaimflat in the territory of Little Newton (in Lauderdale) to Kelso Abbey, for masses to be said for the sould of his superiors, William and James of Douglas. It seems that he held lands in the eastern part of what would be called Newton. Probably the same Richard was Bailie of the Earls of Douglas in the Barony of Dunbar, as recorded in 1407. **Richard** (15th/16th C.) granted the lands of 'Hangetsyd' (i.e. what would become Hawthornside) by James, Earl of Douglas. Since this was granted by James, Earl of Douglas, it was probably before 1488. The transfer may have been because William Lorraine had been the former owner and transfered his allegiance to England. There was a sasine confirming the lands to his son Richard in 1543. He is probably the 'Ric. de Hangandside, scutifero' who witnessed a charter in 1432. **Richard** of that Ilk and Little Newton (16th C.) son of Richard. There was a sasine in his name for the lands of Hangingside in 1543. He was recorded among Border Lairds paying homage to the Duke of Somerset in about 1547. In 1550 he witnessed an instrument for lands in Mellerstain. He was a juror for a retour in 1558. It appears he may have sold the lands to Jock Elliot of the Park in 1562, except that they were still held by his descendants Helen and Barbara in 1598. He is recorded as 'Richard Hangitsyde of Littilnewtoun' when he was part of a panel of 1562, deciding on a dispute in the Barony of Feu-Rule. In 1563 there is a confirmation of his charter to his son Alexander of a third

part of the lands of Little Newton. **Robert** (17th C.) merchant in Edinburgh. George son of William (and presumably a relative) is recorded becoming his apprentice in 1643. Probably the same Robert married Agnes Garden in Edinburgh in 1642 and remarried in 1644 to Catherine Kinbli. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) cordiner in Edinburgh. In 1618 he married Alison Ewieson. **William** (15th C.) witness to a charter in 1432, along with several Wardlaws and others. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Willelmus Hangitsyde' in a Glasgow Diocese record of 1494. He could have been related to the earlier William. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Hartwoodburn in 1581 when he promised to repay money he owed to James Fairgrieve in Carterhaugh. **William** (17th C.) merchant in Kelso. In 1643 his son George became a merchant's apprentice to Robert in Edinburgh, who was presumably relative. (written 'Hangandside', 'Hangansyde', 'Hangetsyde', 'Hanginsyde', etc.).

Hangmanay (*hawng-mun-ā*) *n., arch.* the last day of the year (also **Hanganay** and **Hogmanay**).

Hangman's Acre (*hawng-munz-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, of uncertain location, but probably near Castleton or Riccarton. It is recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale as 'Hangmanis Aiker', with value 30 pence and tenanted by Thomas Armstrong (it is possible that it is related to Hagiehaugh).

Hangmanshaa (*hawng-munz-haw*) *n.* sometimes variant of **Haggishaa**.

hangrel (*hawng-grul*) *n., arch.* a butcher's hook for hanging a carcass, a gambrel, structure in a stable for hanging riding gear.

haniel see **hanyel**

hank (*hawngk*) *v.* to entangle, catch, ensnare – 'watch ee deh hank yer line on that trei', 'ma troosers got hanked in ma bike chain', to stutter, stammer, to fasten by means of a rope, hook, etc. – 'One o' the dowgs brought the hare . . . and while he was hanking it to a rope round his duds . . . ' [BCM1881], *n.* a skein of yarn, coil of rope, a tangle, entanglement, catch, a hesitancy in speech, stutter, an advantage over someone, hold, influence (several of the noun meanings are noted by E.C. Smith; see also **hankit**).

hanker (*hawng-kur*) *v., arch.* to linger, loiter – 'Syne at the stile she wd hanker a wee, Till the lads came up: but nane cou'd see' [JoHa].

hankerslide (*hawng-kur-slīd*) *n., arch.* to slide on ice while crouching (also **hunker slide**).

hankie (*hawng-kee*) *n.* a handkerchief.

hankit (*hawng-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* entangled, caught – 'ma breeks er hankit on the wyre' (see also **hank**).

Hankumshaugh (*hawng-kumz-hawch*) *n.* farm in the Slitrig valley, opposite the foot of the Flex Brae. Crops were swept away from there in the flood of 1846. It is referred to as 'Hankholm Haugh' in 1890. It is probably the same as **Hummelknoweshaugh** – '. . . when travelling up the valley of the Slitrig, just as he reached the place where the river runs close by the road, below Hankums Haugh' [WNK].

hanlawhile (*han-la-whīl*) *n., arch.* a short time, little while – 'He wunna bide still a hanlawhile' [GW].

Hannah (*haw-hu*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) married Helen Graham in Hawick in 1795. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Jessy Mein in Hobkirk in 1824 and their son James was baptised in 1825. **William** (b.c.1810) clogger in Hawick. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed on Silver Street. In 1841 he was recorded at about No. 23 High Street. In 1836 he married Catherine McMorrine and their children included Nicholas, William and Walter. An unnamed child of his died in 1840. Probably the same William married Catherine McMerrell and had a son John baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1846.

hannle see **haunle**

hansel (*han-sul*) *v., arch.* to inaugurate, give money to mark a special occasion – 'She followed the orthodox habit of hanselling all her gifts at church' [RM], 'On one of these rounds a tea-equipage was hanseled' [RJR], *n.* a gift given for luck in a new undertaking.

hantlaclap (*hant-la-klawp*) *n., arch.* a moment (in [HAST1902]; also written 'hantl'aclap'; cf. **handlaclap**).

hantla (*hant-lu*) *n., poet.* a considerable quantity, large number – 'Some row thee in among their cash, Some gi'e themsel's a hantla fash' [JR].

hantle (*han-tul*) *n., arch., poet.* a quantity, great deal – ' 'There's a hantle o' false reports aye gaun about', said Marion' [JTe], '. . . and addressed the flying apostle by saying, 'aw daursay John yer congregation's better t'ye nor a hantel aw could name . . . '' [WNK], 'A maun heh been woare ti waeter as ti corn, a hantle . . . ' [ECS], '. . . For a hantle o' folk Like yon fremmit chiel' [WL], '. . . O' oor earthly day or the sun descend, A hantle o' mense to oor dull heids send . . . ' [WL], *adj.* much, a good deal – '. . . and a hantle the better A fand masel, for a clean thing's aye feel' [ECS] (also written 'hantel').

hanyel (*han-yul*) *n., arch.* a greedy or lazy dog (also 'haniel').

hap (*hawp*) *v., arch.* to cover, wrap – 'Lang syne, whan decent gude grey claith, Did hap the laird an' tenant baith' [JR], 'To hap ye'er a–e gude breeks in store May'e hae, wi' braid-claith coats galore' [JoHa], 'Dan howk'd the graves for a' the folk Wham Daith had lowly laid; Gif young or auld or guid or bad Dan happ'd thm wi' his spade' [AO], '... And hap her white breast wi' my little wee wing' [WiSp], '... An' weel I ken love waits for me To hap me roond wi' rest' [FL], 'And mony a mother bravely smiled To hap the tears she shed' [RSC], '... And he brocht hame some jerseys The bairnie for to hap' [DH], 'But now it's your turn To streek oot i the chair, Happed a' in white At the ceiling to stare' [DH], '... 'weel hap't up' against the wind ...' [BB], *n., arch.* a cover, wrap – 'With nothing under him to soften the painful lair, and no hap over him to protect him from the inclemency of a winter night' [WNK], '... on till the derkeneen rowed its hap roond deed an dei-in' [ECS], 'Bonny and green the grassland Where lang the white hap lay ...' [WL] (see also **happiy**).

hap (*hawp*) *n., arch.* fortune, good fortune – 'The discriptiovne of Valter Scot of Govdilandis his qvalities. ... Heir lyis bvreit hap & diligence ...' [MI1596].

hap (*hawp*) *v., arch.* to happen, particularly in the phrase 'Hap weel, rap weel' meaning 'come what may' – 'I will gang and see my Annie, Hap what will, betide what may' [JoHa], 'Whilk makes me half and mair afraid ... But hap weel, rap weel, I will send it' [JoHo].

hapence (*hā-pins, haw-pins*) *n., arch.* a half pence (pre-decimalisation) – 'Threi ha'pence, a cork, an' a race caird ...' [RM].

hapenny (*haw-pu-nee, hawp-nee*) *n.* a half-penny – '... who demanded 'a hawpenny to buy the bailie's gluives'' [WNK], 'Hei'll cast up again leike a bad hapney' [ECS], 'Too bad if a ... man had 'a face like a ha'penny watch'' [BB], 'At yin-and-eleevinpence-hap'ny a bag Ee daurna pit eet higher' [AY] (note that the 2nd syllable is often indistinct; also spelled 'hap'ny' and 'hawpenny').

hap'ny see **hapenny**

happenin (*haw-pu-nin*) *adj., arch.* occasional, odd – 'A happenin' visiter ... He gaed there at a happenin' time' [GW], 'A heppennin' yin or twae = an odd one or two. A happenin teime = occasionally; now and again' [ECS].

happer (*haw-pur*) *n., arch.* a hopper – '... And as meikle of gude red wheat As a their happers dow to bear' [CPM].

happer-hippit (*haw-pur-hi-pee', -pi'*) *adj., arch.* shrunken about the hips – 'My cauldrife muse, wi' age decripit, Looks e'en right lean, and happer-hippit' [JR].

happin (*haw-pin*) *v., arch.* to occur, happen that – '... ande gif it sal happyn me or myne aieris, as God forbeit it do ...' [SB1470].

happit (*haw-pee', -pi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* wrapped, covered – 'it's ower warm ti be si happit up', 'Happit cosy, trig and sweet, Fifty bairns are waur ...' [JT], 'An' where are a' my playmates noo that shared their sports wi' me, Some's lang been happit owre the heid frae earthly troubles free' [VW], '... Mintih Craigs (haappeet an rowed in their leafy maud)' [ECS], '... And soothin' Bliss out-stretch'd her wings, And happit every creature On Young Year's Day' [TCh] (see also **hap**; cf. **waupit** and **wrappit**).

the Happy Buildins (*thu-haw=pee-bil-dinz*) *n.* popular name for the buildings around the Ewe & Lamb pub before being rebuilt in the 1950s. The name was said to be because the residents all knew and supported each other.

hapshackle (*hawp-shaw-kul*) *v., arch.* to hobble (a horse), strap together the legs of an animal to prevent it straying.

har' (*hawr*) *v., arch.* heard, did hear – 'This eez the saicant sic column, A've haar' tell ...' [ECS] (also written 'haar'' [ECS].

Harang see **Herring**

Harbottle Castle (*hawr-bo'-ul-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruined castle on the Coquet River near Holystone village in Northumberland. First built by the Umfraville family in the 12th century, it was an important centre of power in the English Middle March. It was taken by Robert the Bruce in 1318, passed into the hands of Henry IV, and was ruined by the 17th century.

hard (*hard*) *pp., arch.* heard – '... wi' some murder ance committed there. Aw hae hard sin' syne that it was a Papish priest or bishop ...' [BCM1880].

harden (*har-din*) *n., arch.* a coarse, grey cloth, sack-cloth, originally made from 'hards', *adj., arch.* made of course, grey, woollen cloth – 'The ages were subsequently advanced to 2/, and then to 2/6, with two suits of hardens annually' [DMW], 'wi a bit harden seck roond um', 'Yon kitchen lass at Wulton Ludge Lilts bonny in her harden daidle' [DH] (this is probably also confused with **hodden** and was formerly shortened to **harn**).

Harden (*har-din*) *n.* Harden House and the area surrounding it. This could be the Harden in Roxburghshire that was possessed by 'Johan de Harden' when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. The estate was owned by a branch of the Turnbulls in the 15th century, at least as early as 1431, and was resigned to the Baron of Wilton in 1468. In 1482 it was granted to John, son of Walter Turnbull of Harden, the symbolic payment being one silver penny at the principle manor of Wilton on the feast of the Nativity. By 1491 the 'superiority' of the lands lay with John Scott, Baron of the half Barony of Wilton, and the tenancy was given by the King to Alexander, Lord Home. This remained the case until 1501/2 when he had a 'bond of reversion' to Robert Scott of Stirches for £100 Scots for the lands of Harden. In 1506 it was part of the lands inherited by Alexander Home, at that time 'was valued at 10 merks, in time of peace at 5 merks and held of the Earl of Bothwell as baron of the half barony of Wilton for one penny blench', but at that time also said to be 'held for ward and relief'. It was confirmed to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1516 when Home's estates were forfeited, but George, Lord Home had most of these reinstated in 1522, with the charter from Patrick, Earl of Bothwell to Walter Scott of Branxholme being revoked by the King in 1535. The Homes retained the superiority of the lands until well into the 16th century. In 1559 (perhaps 1550) Alexander Lord Home sold to William Scott of Todrig and his son Walter the lands of Harden, with tower, mains, etc., except for an acre of lands on the east side. The old house was destroyed around 1590, and the new one dates from the 17th century, with later additions. Tradition says that a child was brought here from England by mistake, wrapped among the plunder of a raid, and raised by a daughter of the Laird; he is claimed as the author of many of the Border ballads. There were 21 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Gideon Scott, Margaret Hamilton, William Fisher, William Riddell, Gilbert Gray, Thomas Gray, William Knox, James Scott, John Murray, Jean Shiel, Helen Scott, Margaret Wright, Alison Fairgrieve, Euphan Davidson, James, Scott, Thomas Govenlock, Chistian Govenlock, Janet Currer, Bessie Rule, Helen Scott and William Govenlock. In the 17th century there were separate farms at West Harden and East Harden (also called 'Easter' and 'Wester'). The main house was listed as the only 'principal House' on the Borthwick Water in 1649. The area was part of Wilton Parish until Roberton was formed in 1689/90. In 1694 there were 4 separate households recorded there (as well as the main house itself). The farm was still occupied by several households in the early 18th century. John Ker, Walter Noble and William Stewart were recorded there in 1694, Thomas Hunter in 1716 and Andrew Chisholme in 1721. Part was sold to the Buccleuch estates in 1727. The estate of the Laird of Harden was valued at £775 15s 4d in the 1740s. James Hume was living there in 1752, James Cavers in the 1760s, James Watson in 1771, John Hobkirk in 1784, Robert Grieve and Robert Laidlaw in 1786, William Gray in 1787, John Turnbull in 1787–94, John Scott in 1788–89, James Miller in 1793, James Crow in 1798–1800 and Thomas Jackson in 1798. In 1765 the estate of Harden, including Mabonlaw and Highchesters, was valued at £775 15s 4d. In 1788 it was valued along with West Highchesters at £486 6s 8d and in 1811 it was valued at £463 9s (along with Highesters Mill and Dunbush). Robert Elliot was tenant in 1812 and Thomas Elliot was shepherd. Thomas Graham was farmer there in 1841 and 1851. Extensive renovations were deigned by J.P. Alison in 1913, but only minor alterations carried out. A spindle whorl from the area was in Tom Scott's collection, and a flint arrow-head was also found there – 'Where Bortho, hoarse, that loads the meads with sand, Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand, Through slatey hills whose sides are shagged with thorn, Where springs in scattered tufts the dark-green corn, Tower wood-girt Harden, far above the vale, And clouds of ravens o'er the turret sail' [JL], 'As I came over the Harden hill A whaup on the moor was whistling shrill . . . ' [WHO] (formerly also 'the Harden'; it is 'Hardane' in 1482, 'Hardene' in 1501/2, 'Hardane' in 1526, 1535 and 1557, 'Hardenn' in 1550, 'Hardyn' in 1568, 'hardon' in 1713 and 'Hardon' in 1733; it appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Hardenn' and Adair's c.1688 map in its modern form, and is also on Gordon's manuscript map c.1650, where it is wrongly placed to the east of Hawick; the origin of the name is probably Old English 'hara denu', meaning 'the valley frequented by hares'; there are several other Hardens in Scotland and Northern England, e.g. in Castleton and Oxnam Parishes, probably most with similar origins).

Harden (*har-din*) *n.* area to the east of Castleton, once with a tower house. 'Hardenbank' is listed on the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale. 'Seme Ellot of Hardin' is listed among the Elliots of Braidlie in 1583. Sandy Armstrong was

there in 1623 and 'Neather Harden' was possessed by Sandy Armstrong and 'Will in the Mylne' in 1632. David Stark was tenant there in 1694, with George Scott also listed as a resident. Abraham Watson was farmer there in 1797 and William Lillico was labourer there in 1801. James Knox was there in 1868. It was still indicated on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but is now marked only as Harden Moss, Harden Burn and Harden Hill (further to the south-east). The location suggested for the former house is at the edge of a plantation on the left-hand side of the B6357 between Florida and Old Castleton. Confusingly, it appears to be combined with Highhouse, Hightrees, Howden and Burnmouth on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, although these other farmsteads are not very close in location, and so this may be an error (the tower is indicated on Gordon's c.1650 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'O. Hardenn' and 'N. Hardenn' and Stobie's 1770 map shows simply 'Harden').

Harden (*har-din*) *n.* **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johan de Harden' in the county of Roxburgh when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. This seems likely to be the lands in the Borthwick valley, but his relationship to later owners is unknown.

Harden Anna (*har-din-aw-na*) *n.* former name for a farmstead near Harden in the Borthwick valley. James Hendry was living there in 1720 and 1723, John Storie in 1762, Ebenezer Clerk in 1781 and John Hobkirk in 1787 (the name presumably derives from the meaning of 'anna' or 'ana' as a 'holm'; see also **the Annai**).

Hardenbank (*har-din-bawngk*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll, and presumably part of Harden. At that time they were valued at 1 merk and tenanted by John Armstrong.

Harden Brig (*har-din-brig*) *n.* small stone road-bridge across the Harden Burn on the B711 Borthwick Road.

Harden Burn (*har-din-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Borthwick just below Harden.

Harden Burn (*har-din-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising near the Border and running roughly westward to join the Liddel opposite the farm of Mains. It contains some waterfalls and was traditionally said to be the haunt of fairy folk.

Hardenburn (*har-din-burn*) *n.* place in Lilliesleaf Parish, where?? – 'We've wandered up by Hardenburn, And to the muckle tree, Or through the fairy-haunted glen And ower the daisied lea' [FL].

Hardenburnfit (*har-din-burnfi'*) *n.* former farmstead near the foot of the Harden Burn in Roberton Parish. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map near where the Merchelyton burn joins the Harden Burn. It is 'Hardon burn' in 1710 when James Scott was there. William Miller lived there in at least 1717–27. Robert Gledstains was there in 1753, Michael Johnston and Walter Coltart in 1771 and Thomas Stavert in 1781–84. Robert Linton was a drover there in 1812. Peter Deans and family were there in 1841 (it was 'Hardon burnfoot' in 1720 and 'Harden burnfoot' in 1781).

Harden Cottage (*har-din-ko'-eej*) *n.* former cottage near Harden. Mason William Clerk and family were living there in 1841 and 1851.

Hardengateside (*har-din-gā'-sīd*) *n.* former name for an area near the northwest corner of Wilton Common, to the west of Threephead Moss. It is mentioned in the 1765 description of the boundaries of the Common – '. . . from whence the march of the common runs more to the north west on the Smaillshaw-hill to Hardengateside, at Harden's march' [DCW1765].

Harden Gill (*har-din-gil*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddesdale, on the south side of the valley, between old Castleton and Mains, and distinct from Harden Burn, which lies a little further north.

Harden Glen (*har-din-glen*) *n.* deep ravine in front of Harden House, where the rieving Scotts are said to have hidden stolen cattle, sometimes also called the 'Beef Tub'. An early sketch was made by J.C. Schetky in 1808. Flakes of flint were found here in about 1938 – 'High over Borthwick's mountain flood; His wood embosomed mansion stood; In the dark glen, so deep below The herds of plundered England low' [SWS], 'And if your heart's a Border heart, look down to Harden Glen, And hear the blue hills ringing with the restless hoofs again' [WHO], 'Anon, the raiding troop I spy, With low of cattle, shouts of men, And victor pennon waving high, Their stronghold seek in Harden glen' [AEM], 'Can you see them in the moonlight as they ride thro' Harden Glen, Spurred and booted, wild and fearless, to invade the English fen?' [GHB].

Harden Glen Cottage (*har-din-glen-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage near the cattle grid on the side road along the Harden Burn.

Harden Hill (*har-din-hil*) *n.* hill between Castleton village and Black Knowe in Liddesdale. It reaches a height of 288 m and has the Harden

Burn to the north and Harden Moss to its northwest.

Hardenhoo (*har-din-hoo*) *n.* house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map in Liddesdale near the modern Hartsgarth. The notation on the map may indicate an abbreviation, perhaps for 'Hardenholm'. It is probably the same as 'Hardenkaul' listed on a rental roll c.1376 as being a 15-shilling land attached to Mangerton estate.

Harden Hoose (*har-din-hoos*) *n.* ancient seat of the Scotts, about 3 miles west of Hawick, home of Lord and Lady Polwarth, and famous as the former home of Border rievers such as Auld Wat of Harden. It is set dramatically above a deep ravine of a stream which joins the Borthwick, ideal for hiding stolen cattle, and planted with a surrounding woodland. The Scotts gained Harden from Lord Home in 1501. The earliest residence there was further down at 'Auld Harden' (although it is unclear whether this was the tower destroyed near the end of the 16th century or another). The present house dates from about 1630, with extensions around 1680–90, but may incorporate parts of an earlier one that was destroyed about 1592 (possibly by Walter Scott of Goldielands, following a royal order, because of Walter Scott of Harden's part in the Falkland Raid). There were also major renovations to the north side in the 19th century. The earliest house was oblong, with 2 storeys and an attic, extended to the south in the 1680s. The house has a steep roof with dormers and thick walls. In 1694 the house is listed as having 17 hearths. There is also a 17th century sundial from Dryburgh House just to the east, about 4 feet high and with a square dial-stone. To the west is a bowling green, which may date from the 17th century. The building became a farmhouse from the 18th century, while the seat of the Scotts of Harden was at Mertoun, and it fell into disrepair in the early 19th century, before being restored. However, the family returned in 1913, after major renovations and some alterations were made. It was the location of some Common-Riding Ride-outs in the 1930s. Hawick Museum has the lock from the garret door of the house, as well as a door knocker. Other artefacts associated with the house include a powder flask engraved 'Judean Scoot of Heychesters', a set of spurs and a bugle horn scratched with many letters. A family tree of the Scotts, drawn up by Sir Walter Scott, is displayed in the house. The arms of Scott of Harden is a variant on that of Buccleuch, with 2 stars and a crescent, supported by 2 mermaids. Their motto is 'Reparabit Cornua Phoebe', usually translated as 'There will be moonlight again', referring to the habits of reiving days – 'Ho! For the blades of Harden! Ho! For the driven kye' [WHO], 'Tell of danger, warn the ranger, Harden rides again' [WL].

Harden Knowe (*har-din-now*) *n.* hill to the west and north of Harden House containing an ancient earthwork. It is the eastern spur of Mainshiel Head. The lands of Harden Knowes were in dispute in 1739 betwen Walter Scott of Harden and Pringle of Whitbank. The earthwork is situated on the high western side of the ravine, about 200 m from Harden House. It measures about 65 m by 50 m, and consists of 3 sides, with the ravine completing the rectangle. There are no traces of internal buildings, but the plan would suggest a mediæval date. It has been obliterated to some extent by ploughing and is now partly covered by trees.

Hardenlees (*har-din-leez*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the c.1376 rental roll as 'Hardenlys', with a value of 6 shillings and 8 pence. It is listed under the 'Foresta' section, which is to the north, and probably associated with Harden near Castleton (see **Harden**).

Harden Mains (*har-din-mānz*) *n.* farm just north of Oxnam (with no direct connection with the more local Harden). It was owned by the Rutherfords of Ruecastle and Knowesouth in the 17th century.

Harden Moss (*har-din-mos*) *n.* marshy region containing a small body of water to the north of Harden House and just south of Smasha Hill.

Harden Moss (*har-din-mos*) *n.* hilly region to the south-east of old Castleton, with Harden Hill further to the south-east.

Harden Place (*har-din-plis*) *n.* part of the Howdenbank development, built in 1967 and named after Harden House.

Harden Wud (*har-din-wud*) *n.* former lands that were part of the estate of Borthwickshiels. In 1445 'Henry of Wod chaplane' leased his tenandry of these lands to Andrew Ker of Altonburn. The lands were valued at 20 shillings per year. In 1471 these lands, along with Borthwickshiels were passed to Walter, heir of Andrew Ker of Cessford. It is unclear precisely where the lands were, but presumably near to Harden (it is 'Hardenwod' in 1445 and 'Hardenwode' in 1471).

hard gaun (*hawrd-gawn*) *adj.* tough going, arduous, demanding – '. . . which eez hard gaun on the Setterday morning o Hawick Common Ridin . . . ' [CT].

Hardie (*hawr-dee*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Mabonlaw in 1709–13. His children included: James (b.1709), baptised in Wilton; Thomas (b.1711), baptised in Wilton; and Adam (b.1713), baptised in Roberton. Perhaps the same Adam had a son James (b.1720) baptised in Minto. **Agnes** 'the Crocodile' (d.1776) Hawick resident whose death is recorded with this unusual nickname. She could be the Agnes born to Patrick and Agnes Hardie in 1720 or the Agnes born to James and Janet Little in 1722. It is possible she is the Agnes who married John Gowans in Roberton in 1740. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Isabel Beattie in 1842, the marriage recorded in Wilton and Roberton Parishes. **Barbara** (18th C.) maid servant to William Scott of Whitehaugh. She was owed for some wages following her employer's death in 1750. She could be the Barbara, daughter of flesher Robert, who was baptised in Hawick in 1728. **Cochrane** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Riddell in Wilton Parish in 1844. **David** (19th C.) farmer at Priesthaugh. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1870. He could be the David who was farmer at Sorbie in 1861. **David T.** (19th/20th C.) secretary at Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., Ltd. He served as Treasurer of Hawick Free Kirk 1889–95. His mother was Elizabeth Taylor. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Crozier and their children included Andrew (b.1671). **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Renwick and their children included Margaret (b.1686). **George** (d.bef. 1721) tenant in Acreknowe. He is listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1721 his widow Elspeth Reid married smith John Scott. **George** (18th C.) married Margaret Douglas in Hawick in 1765. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Joan was baptised in 1798. **George** (b.c.1785) hosiery manufacturer in Denholm. At one time he employed 20 workers. He was listed as a stocking maker in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living on Westside with his wife Nelly. He appears to have been dead by 1851. **George** (b.c.1790) stockingmaker in Hawick. He is probably the George who was listed in trial papers in 1823 and whose family requested to be on the Hawick Poor Roll in 1827 when he was in prison. In 1841 he was living on the Kirk Wynd with his family in 1851 and 1861 was a widower there. His wife was Isabel (from Cavers Parish) and their children included: Agnes, who married a Thomson; Helen; Robert; Isabel; James; Alison; and Elizabeth. **George** (19th C.) married Nelly King in Cavers Parish in 1836. **George C.** (b.1822/3) farm labourer. In 1851 he was living at Woll Cottages and in 1861 at Dearlyburn. His wife was Elizabeth Riddle and their children included: Agnes; Catherine; Margaret; Robert; and Thomas. **Helen** (18th C.) recorded as mother of Samuel, baptised in Hawick in 1738. Probably the same Helen, married to Samuel had a child Thomas baptised in 1735. **Henry** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick. He was listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He is probably the 'Harie' who was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In 1702 he was fined for being found drinking at George Renwick's inn during the time of the Sunday sermon. He may be the Henry who was married to Isobell Newbie (and had child Nichol baptised in 1688 and William in 1701), or Grizell Young (and had an unnamed child baptised in 1686). He is probably the Henry who witnessed a baptism for James Hardie in 1682 (with Walter Hardie as the other witness). Perhaps the same Henry (along with William, possibly his brother) was recorded in 1683 when he was among a group of men fined for throwing stones across the Teviot at night; they were fined for causing injury and ordered to pay for the clothes being bleached there that they damaged. He is probably the Henry who, along with James son of John, was found guilty of 'ane insolencie and ryott' in 1684. **Isabel** (17th C.) daughter of cooper Robert. In 1683 she was struck by stones thrown across the Teviot by a group of men, wounding her, when she and Elspeth Scott (servant to Bailie Scott of Ormiston) were watching linen clothing that was being bleached there. **James** (15th C.) listed among the Roxburghshire men who had remission in 1488/9 from James IV for their support of the previous King, especially on the battlefield at Stirling. Most of the men appear to have been closely associated with Douglas of Cavers. **James** (17th C.) Hawick Councillor in 1668. Perhaps the same James is listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Huntly and their son William was baptised in 1657. Perhaps Richard (b.1673), with the mother's name given as 'Helen' Huntly, was also his child. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Hardie and their children included: Walter (b.1682); William (b.1684); Henry (b.1685); James (b.1687); and John (b.1689). The witnesses in 1682 were

Walter Hardie and Henry Hardie, who may be related to him and his wife. John (b.1683), with the mother's name given as 'Jane' Hardie, may also have been his child. He may be the James son of John, who, along with Henry, was found guilty of 'ane insolencie and ryott' in 1684. He may also be the son of maltman John who witnessed the marking of boundaries between lands at the east end of Hawick in 1688. **James** (17th C.) listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is surely related to the 'John Hardis', who is also listed there. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Isabel Jackson in 1703 and his daughter Malie was baptised in 1706. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1712. **James** (17th/18th C.) described as 'at ye Wester Kirkstyle' in 1723 when the Hawick Session gave him money 'to buy a beast for carrieing heather, leading of fuel, and carrieing to anie who would employ him' to help him support his wife and several small children. Probably the same James 'Heardye' was paid by the Council in 1739 for 'liding 600 difeits to tolboothe' (i.e. transporting 600 divots for the roof of the Tolbooth). It is possible he is the same James as the pedlar described by Robert Wilson. **James** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Janet Little in Hawick in 1713 and their children included: Agnes (b.1722); Mary (b.1724); and Janet (b.1727). Margaret (b.1715), with no mother's name given, could also be his child. The witnesses in 1722 were shoemaker John Scott and Robert Scoon in Branxholmtown (both of whom had children baptised on the same day). **James** (18th C.) weaver in Cavers Parish. His children included: Agnes (b.1724); Alison (b.1725); Hugh (b.1727); Isabel (b.1729); and Agnes (again, b.1731). He could be the James who got married in Minto in 1720, with no bride's name recorded. **James** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick Parish. In 1746 (along with flesher Robert) he witnessed a baptism for weaver Joseph Carruthers and Bessy Hardie. It seems likely he was related to both Robert and Bessy. He could be the James who married Christian Scott and whose daughter Mary was baptised in Hawick in 1744. Perhaps the same merchant in Hawick witnessed a baptism for merchant Adam Elliot in 1722. **James** (18th C.) pedlar from Hawick. It is said (by Robert Wilson) that he was involved in the riot at the Winter Fair when the Commissioners of the Duke of Buccleuch tried to extract a duty. He apparently felled 5 Sheriff Officers with an oak club, which was afterwards held as a family relic. At the end of the scuffle he apparently shattered the sword of the leading Officer, and this was later recounted in a song (which does not survive). He may be the 'Hardie' recorded being paid by the Council in 1767 along with 'Tinlin' for watching the Auld Brig during th flood. A deceased James is described as a labouring man in Hawick in 1774 when his daughter Elizabeth married James Little in Edinburgh; whether this is the same man is unclear. A James, son of William and Bessie Scott was born in Hawick in 1720. **James** (18th C.) married Isabel Scott in Hawick in 1785. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Doverford' in Southdean Parish, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1795), Janet (b.1797), Betty (b.1802) and Helen (b.1807). **James** (d.1808) weaver in Hawick, son of Robert. He married Betty Waugh in 1754 and their children included: John (b.1757); Helen (b.1760); John (again, b.1761); and Barbara (b.1764). The witnesses in 1757 were the same as those for another on the same day. **James** (b.18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Mary Turnbull and their children included George (b.1804) and John (b.1825). **James** (b.c.1785) stocking weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on O'Connell Street. His wife was Janet, from England and their children included Robert, Charles, Walter, Thomas, George and James. **James** (b.1803) son of Rev. Thomas Samuel and grand-nephew of Rev. Charters of Wilton. He was listed as a surgeon living at Wilton Manse in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. **James** (b.1805/6) shoemaker in Hawick. He was listed on the Kirk Wynd in Pigot's 1837 directory and also on the 1841, living with his mother Jean. His wife was also Jean, and she died before 1851. Their children were Helen and Elizabeth. In 1851 in Hawick he married Helen Kersel, who was from Jedburgh. By 1861 he was at 16 Buccleuch Street. **James** (b.1811/2) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was living at Larriston House (or Haggiehaugh) and recorded as 'Gameguard' at Bygate in Castleton Parish in 1851 and farm labourer at the same place in 1861. He married Janet Cook in Roberton in 1837 and their children included: Janet (b.1837); Agnes (b.1839); Jane (b.1841); John (b.1844); Margaret (b.1846); Esther (b.1848);

and Robert. **James** (1813–91) born at Bridgehouse, Castleton, son of William and Violet Douglas. He was an agricultural labourer, living at Hartsgarth Burnside in 1851 and on South Liddel Street in Newcastleton in 1861. He may be the James who was elder of Newcastleton U.P. Kirk in the latter part of the 19th century. In 1841 he married Jane (or Jean 1814–97), daughter of Andrew Thomson and Janet Scott. Their children included: Janet (b.1841); Violet (b.1843), who married William Cowan; Helen (b.1845), who had a son, James; Elizabeth Margaret (1848–57); William (b.1850); and Andrew (1853–1902), who married Jane Murray and worked as a groom and caretaker in Northumberland. The unnamed child baptised to a James in 1838 could be his. **James** (b.1816/7) from Earlston, he was a weaver in Hawick. He was already a widower in 1851 when he was living at 6 O'Connell Street and in 1861 he was at 10 O'Connell Street. His children included Catherine, Thomas and Robert. In 1866 he donated an emu skull to the Museum. **James** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Jean Marr and their daughter Jane was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1844. **James** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Jane Miller in 1839, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes; their daughter Elizabeth (b.1842) was baptised in Hawick. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Miller in Hawick in 1842. Their son Thomas (b.1844) was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **James** (b.1827/8) recorded as farm overseer at Deanbrae in 1851. **James** (d.1874) Church Officer for Hawick Free Kirk from 1855 until his death. He may be the 'Jamie' whose rendition of 'Pawkie Paiterson' was recorded in 1873 in Frank Hogg's Transactions article on old songs. **James** (19th/20th C.) from the Hawick area, he lived in Valparaiso, Chile. In 1900 he donated to the Museum 'a particularly valuable collection of South American antiquities'. **Jean** (17th C.) sub-tenant of Janet Richardson. On the last day of 1684, John, son to litster James Scott tried to break down her door in the dead of night. The reason for this is not recorded. **John** (15th/16th C.) Chaplain of Hawick, who was witness to the 1519/20 marriage contract between Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and James Gledstains. He is recorded as 'Schir Johnne Hardy, chaplane' and was listed after the Chaplain, William Cunningham. Since he was designated 'sir', he must not have had a Masters degree, and was presumably an assistant to Cunningham. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet 'Inglish' (probably Inglis) and their children included: William (b.1650); John (b.1653); and Jean (b.1656). The witnesses in 1656 were William and Adam Elliot. **John** (17th C.) maltman in Hawick. In 1658 he was accused of taking a boll of barley from David 'Baddie' and sentenced by the Bailies to 8 days in the stocks; however, he petitioned to avoid such punishment and was instead fined £100 Scots and to repay Beattie for the grain. In 1666 his servant George Irvine was fined for cutting divots at Myreslawgreen. He was recorded as a maltman in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for John Simpson in 1673. He might also be the John whose son James, along with Henry (probably a relative), were found guilty of assault. In 1688 he and John Tudhope were 'two ordinary sworne burleymen of the said town and brughe' appointed to mark out the boundary between adjacent lands at the east end of Hawick; his son James was a witness to the marking of these boundaries. Also in 1688 he was 'maltman, elder' when he was 'onlawed in ane egregious ryott for cutting within the Myreslawgreen ane teather of ane hors belonging to Robert Rowcastell, carrier', and Ruecastle was also fined for forcefully taking the horse from him that he found 'teathered in his corn'. **John** (17th C.) farmer of lands adjacent to Southfield. In 1677 John Scott at Southfield was fined 'for abusseing the marches of Hawicke marching betuixt' his lands and Southfield. He is mentioned in the Burgh Records in 1686 when 2 new marchers of the boundaries within the town were appointed; he was stated to have been a former marcher, along with William Purdom and William Paisley. He may be the same John who was resident on the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694, paying tax for 3 hearths. He may be the John whose son was the 'younger' recorded in the 1690s. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for John Elliot of Brugh in 1675. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Brown and their children included William (b.1672) and Agnes (b.1675). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Wright and their children included Margaret (b.1673), Helen (b.1674), Isobel (b.1677), Marion (b.1679), Jane (b.1685) and Agnes (b.1686). John (b.1690) may also have been his child. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded as a 'student' in 1680 when he witnessed a baptism for William Hardie. **John** (17th/18th C.)

listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is surely related to the 'James Hardis', who is also listed there. He may be the John who witnessed baptisms for Dand Elliot in Roberton in 1681, another for George Davidson in 1687 and one for Adam Craig in 1688. **John** (1668/9–1731) carrier in Hawick, son of carrier Walter. In 1693 he was fined for 'ane most egregious ryott committ by him upon the Sabbathday on Steven Greenshiells' by pushing him out of his seat in the Loft of St. Mary's, as well as pulling on his bonnet. He was recorded as a carrier when he witnessed baptisms in 1707 for fellow carrier William Aitken, younger, in 1708 for Robert Lamb (along with carrier James Aitken) and in 1718 for carrier William Aitken. He was listed as a 'Tenent' in 1725. He married Isabel Aitken, who died in 1739, aged 53; she was probably the eldest daughter of carrier William Aitken. Their children included: Bessie (b.1707); Margaret (b.1709); Agnes (b.1712); Helen (b.1713); John (again, b.1716); Robert (b.1719); William (b.1722); John (b.1725); and 2 unnamed children (according to the gravestone). The witnesses in 1709 were John and William Gardner, in 1712 were merchant William Gardner and James Aitken 'duke younger' and in 1725 were mason Andrew Turnbull (married to Margaret Aitken) and tenant James Richardson (married Bessie Aitken). The family are buried in St. Mary's along with the family of Bailie Robert, who must have been closely related (perhaps his brother). **John** (17th/18th C.) 'younger, maltman' in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was 'John Hardie younger' of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. Since he was John younger, he was probably son of the maltman John recorded in the 1660s and 70s. He may have been the John Hardie, junior, maltman, who was uncle of Mary, wife of William Wilson ('Whusky Wullie'), and hence had an only daughter, Agnes. He was 'maltman' in 1718 when he witnessed a baptism for flesher George Renwick. **John** (b.1679) son of Patrick and Janet Scott. He was a tailor in Hawick. Probably the same John was involved in some financial dealings with Walter Ruecastle in 1693, in connection with which Ruecastle assaulted the Bailie of Regality, William Scott. He may be the merchant who (along with mealmaker William, who was probably related) witnessed a baptism for fisher John Chain in Hawick in 1703. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for tailor James Cowan in 1707. In 1722 he was listed as 'tenent in Hawick'. In 1706 he married Isobel, daughter of William Aitkin. Along with his new father-in-law he was fined for holding a 'supernumerary marriage', i.e. having more guests than allowed by law. In fact the guests included the 2 Bailies, the Town Clerk, Scott of Horsleyhill and Dr. Scott. His children probably included: Bessie (b.1707); Agnes (b.1712); Helen (b.1713), who could be the Helen whose son Samuel was born in 1738, with 'Father Dead', or the Helen married to shoemaker Andrew Scott; Agnes (again, b.1716); Robert (b.1719); William (b.1722); and John (b.1725). In the record for the 1707 baptism he is stated to be brother to 'Bailie Hardie', which presumably meant Robert; the witnesses were tailor James Cowan and James 'Duke' Aitken (who may have been related to his wife). The witnesses in 1722 were 'Tacksman' George Scott and James Aitkin 'Duke younger'. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1720. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1706 he was one of the Burgesses directed to pay the glovers for providing Common-Riding coats for the Burgh Officers, piper and drummer. He was on the short-list of candidates for Cornet in 1710 and 1711, but was not elected. He is probably the merchant who witnessed a baptism in 1710 for Robert Clerk. He is recorded as merchant of Hawick in 1712 when he married Helen Cowan, servant to Widow Bell in Edinburgh. He was fined by the Hawick Bailies for his 'irregular marriage', which was performed in the Canongate by 'W. Selkirke'; this may have been William Selkirk, who was ousted in 1690 for being an Episcopalian, suggesting that either the bride or groom (or both) subscribed to this church. There are several Johns born in Hawick in the relevant period who could have been him, e.g. son of James and Jane in 1683, son of James and Bessie in 1689 or son of John in 1690. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Kirkton Parish in 1716. **Bailie John** (1722–1800) councillor and manufacturer. He was grandson of Bailie Robert, although it is unclear who his parents were. It is also said that he had a brother nicknamed 'Whether or No'. He is probably the weaver John who witnessed a baptism for gardener Alexander Donald in Hawick in 1757. He introduced stocking frames to Hawick in 1771, bringing 4 of them back from a business trip to Glasgow, and setting them up at 37 High Street (the screw of the first one in use is in the Museum's collection). This is usually considered as the beginning of hosiery manufacturing in the

town. As a result Hardie is sometimes refered to as 'Father of the Hawick Knitwear Industry', although he only worked in the hosiery business for a few years. However, it is said that people taught in his stocking-shop were transplanted to Wooler, Kelso, Jedburgh, Langholm, Melrose, Selkirk and elsewhere. There is a single example of his business records in the Museum. He was listed as a merchant when he witnessed baptisms in 1766 for Adam Pott and in 1767 for George Waldie. In 1769 he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. He was later accused of accepting a bribe in order to facilitate the Division of the Common. In 1771 he was paid by the Council for a bottle of wine when he carried out business with agents of the Duke of Buccleuch. In a description of Hawick's trade in about 1777 he is said to have had 4 frames for making stockings, with James Halden being the only other stocking manufacturer in Town, with 2 frames. He made on average 2400 pairs of stockings per year, but gave up 'in consequence of family distress', with John Nixon effectively taking over from him. In 1781, 1785, 1787 and 1789 he witnessed baptisms for William Roger. He is probably the John who paid the Horse Tax in Hawick most years in the period 1785–92 (listed as 'Merchant' some years). In 1787 and 1789–91 he paid tax for having a female servant. He owned land in several places around the town, for example being described as 'portioner of Weensland' in 1787; he was listed as owner of land valued at £36 5s 8d (purchased from the Scotts of Horsleyhill) in 1788 and still listed as owner in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (although deceased by then); this land was later split between Mrs. Watson of Wilton Bank and Thomas Lindsay Watson. He was Bailie almost continuously from 1771–1800, being chosen more often as Magistrate than anyone else of his time (although at the end of 1772 and in 1774 he was 'late Bailie'). He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. In 1790 he stopped the rebel Cornet's cavalcade from going out past the West Port (immortalised in the unofficial 'shairny paidle' verse of 'Teribus'), felling the first of the rebel cavalcade. This allowed the elected Cornet and his party to proceed unmolested to the Moor, and hence the Common Riding passed without violence. He was known for his quick temper and for his upstanding and fearless manner. It is said that boys used to detour around the Cross so as to avoid his castigation as he leaned over his shop half-door. A story is told (by Robert Wilson) of how he was instructed by his doctor to go to Berwick to bathe in the sea a dozen or so times, which he did over only a couple of days, returning to his shop 3 days later and saying to his physician 'And did ye imagine, Doctor, that I was to stay in Berwick ten or twal days? – ye ken that was impossible'. Another story tells how he surprised a supposedly dumb 'spaeman' in order to make him cry out and expose himself as a swindler; he was thereafter said to be able to make the dumb speak! Part of the dialogue from one of his court cases is preserved. He married Janet Elliot, and she died in 1760, aged 34. Their children included Margaret (b.1757). He secondly, in 1762, married Rebecca, daughter of George Swan; she died in 1809, aged 68. He had further children, including: John (b.1763); Rebecca (b.1764); Janet (b.1765); George (b.1766); Robert (b.1767); Rebecca (again, b.1768); John (again, 1769–82); Janet (again, b.1772); George Ann (perhaps 2 separate children, b.1774); and William (b.1776). It is worth noting that his wife had her first 7 babies at roughly yearly intervals, which is an unusually high rate. The witnesses in 1763 were James Henderson and William Elliot, in 1764 were weaver George Swan (probably his father-in-law) and Church Officer Alexander Bunyan, in 1772 were Bailie (probably William again) Elliot and George Turnbull (perhaps his brother-in-law), and in 1774 were John Scott of Whitehaugh and George Turnbull (again). He was sitting Bailie in 1777 when he witnessed a baptism for George Turnbull and Isobel Hardie (perhaps his daughter) and another for Betty Hardie (perhaps also his daughter) and a man called Little. He witnessed a baptism for John Crosbie and Janet Hardie (probably his daughter) in 1796. His death in Hawick is recorded in 1800, where he is 'late merchant'. The family gravestone records that 16 children in all are interred there (presumably they mostly died young). He is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, and in 1933 the Callants' Club erected a bronze plaque at 37 High Street (near the Cross), where he lived. He was the last local male descendant of a long line of Hardies. The 'screw of the first hosiery press used in Hawick by Bailie John Hardy' was donated to the Museum in 1877 by his great-gradnson George Hardie Fraser. **John** (18th/19th C.) carrier in Hawick. He was listed along with Robert as a carrier in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls when he had 5 work horses. Both he and Robert paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–1791. His servant Robert Govenlock was listed among men

balloted for the Militia in 1797. His son James died in 1804, an unnamed child of his in 1808 and his son John in 1809 (unless these are from a later generation); in 1804 he is described as 'Edinr. Carrier'. He is probably the John, who married Helen Scott in 1751, the marriage being recorded in Bedrule Parish, and whose children included: James (b.1759); Elizabeth (b.1761); John (b.1763); and an unnamed child (b.1768). The witnesses in 1763 were Robert Hardie (perhaps his brother) and George Scott (probably related to his wife), and in 1768 were were carrier Thomas Thomson and weaver George Turnbull. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Knox and their children included: John (b.1796); and James (b.1798). The witnesses in 1798 were Robert Hardie (presumably a relative) and James Kyle. **John** (b.c.1775) shoemaker at Netherraw according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. On the 1801 ballot he was a shoemaker at Bellshiels. Probably the same John was a boot and shoe maker in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was at about 22 North Hermitage Street. His wife was Agnes and they had a son, Robert. By 1851 he was receiving parish relief. He is probably the John who married Agnes Swan, and whose children, baptised in Castleton Parish, included Margaret (b.1800), Thomas (b.1802), William (b.1805), John (b.1809), James (b.1811), Esther (b.1813) and Agnes (b.1815). **John** (b.1806/7) frameworker in Hawick. He was living at 'Allers' in 1841, with his wife, son and mother-in-law, Agnes Scott (nee Hay), and on Allars Crescent in 1851, with his family and his mother-in-law. He married Fanny Scott in Hawick in 1837 and their children included William and James. **John** (1815–91) son of William and Violet Douglas. He was teacher at the small school at Burnmouth, south of Newcastleton in the 1860s. In 1849 he married Mary Fleming in Castleton; she died in 1850, aged 28. By 1861 he was a widower at 'Under Burnmouth School House', living with his father William and his daughter Janet. **John** (19th C.) probably son of Thomas, he was brought up in Hawick. In Hawick in 1843 he married Deborah Butler (1822–72) and in 1845 the couple emigrated to New York. He is probably the resident of Troy, New York who in 1872 donated coins to the Museum. **John Mungo Wilson** (1920–98) descendant of Bailie Robert, he presented the Drums and Fifes with 3 new drums in 1980 in commemoration of his great-grandfather Oliver's Cornetship 150 years earlier. He was presented with one of the old drums in return. He worked in the oil industry, and was a life member of the Archæological Society. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Margaret Hunter** (1801–44) daughter of Rev. Thomas Samuel and grand-niece of Rev. Charters of Wilton. She was 'Miss Hardie, Wilton Manse' in 1825 when she subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. She married Rev. Joseph Thomson of Ednam. **Mary** (1717–96) wife of William Wilson, 'Whusky Wullie' (1713–91). She was one of 8 children, her siblings being: Janet (b.1712); Robert (b.1714); John (b.1719); Agnes (b.1720); John (again, b.1723); Christian (b.1725); and Janet (again, b.1729). When she married in 1737 she may have been the only surviving child. Her uncle was John, junior, maltman, and she was distantly related to Bailie John Hardie. **Ninion** (19th C.) married Jessie Cairns in Hawick in 1853. **Oliver** (b.1800/1) Cornet in 1830, he lived at the foot of the Kirk Wynd and farmed at the Wellogate. In 1861 he was at 13 Kirkwynd and recorded as a farmer of 44 acres. He was also a church warden at St. Cuthbert's. He married Margaret Hogg and their children included Mary (b.1833), John (b.1835), James (b.1839), Robert (b.1841) and John H. He was probably related to shoemaker James, who lived next door. **Oliver** (19th/20th C.) grocer on Silver Street, along with his brother Thomas Mason. They acquired the business of James Laing after his death. Along with his brother 'T.M.' they presented a new set of drums and fifes to the town in 1930, in commemoration of their grandfather's Cornetship of 1830. He lived at 10 Wilton Hill Terrace. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Ormiston** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Cummings in Hawick in 1852 and their children included Agnes Ritchie (b.1854). **Patrick** (15th C.) resident of Linton. In 1493, along with James in Grahamslaw, he had remission for several crimes, including theft of 60 sheep from Wilton and arson there, as well as theft of 2 oxen from Robert Elliot. His surety was Andrew, son of James Ker. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Patrick Harde' as a witness to a charter of David Scott of Hassendean in 1510/11. **Patrick** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He may be the same resident of the west-side of Hawick recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in

1694. Parish. He married Janet Scott, who was served in 1667 as heir to her great-grandfather, Patrick Scott, surgeon in Hawick. Their children included: Robert (b.1670), who probably died young; Robert (again, 1672–c.1738), carrier in Hawick; James (b.1675); John (b.1679); and Patrick (b.1682), cordiner in Hawick. It is said that the only sons who survived were Robert and Patrick (but this cannot be true if tailor John was also his son). **Patrick** (1682–c.1755) son of Patrick and Janet Scott. He was a cordiner (also referred to as shoemaker) in Hawick. His brother Robert was a carrier (but this may be meant for 'cordiner') in Hawick and died in about 1738. In 1735 he purchased a property on the west side of the Howegate that had previously belonged to Robert Scott of Falnash. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for carrier John Simpson. In 1711 he married Agnes Hardie, only daughter of maltman John, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes; it is unclear if they were cousins or otherwise distantly related. Their only surviving child was Mary (1717–96), who married William Wilson, 'Whusky Wullie', Burgh Procurator Fiascal. They also had children Janet (b.1712), Robert (b.1714), John (b.1719), Agnes (b.1720), John (again, b.1723), Christian (b.1725) and Janet (b.1729). The witnesses in 1712 were fleshers Robert and George Renwick, in 1714 were carrier John Simpson and shoemaker Robert Allan, in 1725 were Robert Hardie (probably his brother) and James Simpson, and in 1729 were Robert Hardie (again) and John Telfer. **Peter** (18th C.) married Mary Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1722. **Peter** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His unnamed child was baptised in 1742. **Richard** (17th C.) wright recorded as 'Ritchie Hardie' in 1644 when he was one of the men who appraised horses in Hawick for the Covenanter army. He is probably the Richard, married to Margaret Leyden, whose daughter Isobel was baptised in Hawick in 1636. **Richard** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, probably the son of Samuel baptised in 1731. He married Jean Beattie in 1756. Their children included: Helen (b.1760); Janet (b.1762); Betty (b.1766); Janet (again, b.1770); and Jane (b.1772–81). The witnesses in 1766 were smiths James and Robert Beattie (who were surely related to his wife) and in 1772 were the whole congregation. **Robert** (17th C.) cooper in Hawick. In 1683 his daughter Isabel was injured when she was watching linen clothing that were bleaching and a group of men threw stones across the Teviot. **Robert** (d.bef. 1686) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: Margaret (b.1670); Bessie (b.1676); and Agnes (b.1681). The witnesses in 1676 were Walter Purdom and James Scott (perhaps the Bailies with those names). He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for James Brydon in 1676 and another for John Glendinning and Janet Riddell in 1678. He may be the Robert who was fined in 1657 for insulting Walter Purdom and James Thorbrand, Hawick's Commissioners in Kelso, as well as calling the Burgh Officers 'men-sworn lowns'. In 1686 his widow, Margaret Riddell, was accused of returning from Jedburgh with a red petticoat 'qh should have belonged to the sd Kathrine Bower', wife of Thomas Scott. **Bailie Robert** (1661/2–1718) Hawick merchant, who was Magistrate in at least 1701 and 1702. In 1699 he and Patrick Richardson petitioned for Hawick to be relieved from the 'fredom of trade' tax. In 1702 he and George Martin were listed as Bailies when they witnessed a baptism for tailor John Scott. In 1703 he and his wife were rebuked by the Kirk Session for making a disturbance at the wedding of his wife's brother William Oliver (to Christian Hart). In 1704 he witnessed baptisms for tailor John Scott and for baxter Walter Boyd. He is recorded in 1705 as intermediary in a disputed bill between Gideon Scott of Highchester, William Little of Hassendean Townhead and Thomas Turnbull of Knowe. He was Senior Bailie in 1706 when the Cornet-Elect (Thomas Hardie, presumably not a close relative) refused to carry the decrepit flag; he took over the duties, carrying it out of town, while the Junior Bailie carried it back, and they appointed others to carry it at the Moor. Also in 1706 he was severely insulted by John Binnie, previous Bailie, who was then fined and barred from being on the Council in future. In 1707 his brother John had a child baptised; this suggests he was son of Patrick. He was still on the Town Council in 1707 (when a fine was imposed on the 2 acting Bailies) and was Bailie at the 1709 Common Riding. Along with Bailie James Burn he witnessed a baptism in 1709 for wigmaker John Scott. In 1710 he was stated to be one of the men given a key to the Charter Chest. He was also one of the Bailies in 1710, when the weavers resolved to settle their arguments over seating order in their loft in St. Mary's. Also in 1710 he was witness for baptisms for wright Andrew Winthrop and flesher Robert Leadhouse. He was an ex-Bailie when the bond was granted by the Council (dated

1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He witnessed further baptisms for shoemaker Robert Porteous in 1711 and for Town Herd Adam Hobkirk and for John Chisholme 'Laird' and for candlemaker George Turnbull and for shoemaker Robert Porteous in 1713. In 1713 he was one of the men selected to identify the boundaries around the Common Haugh after a complaint by the Laird of Langlands. He was described as 'present Bailie' in a marriage record in Edinburgh in 1716. He is probably the Robert who was listed 'eist the water' in Hawick in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694 and the merchant listed among those who subscribed to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He married Margaret Oliver, who was sister of merchant William Oliver, and related to 'Auld Cash'; one of their grandsons was Bailie John. Their children included: Walter (b.1689); Margaret, who married baker Robert Simpson in Edinburgh in 1716; John (b.1701); Marion (b.1703); Archibald (b.1704); Elizabeth (b.1706); Alison (b.1707); Christian (b.1709); and Ann (b.1711). William (b.1717), with no mother's name goven, may also be his child. His wife apparently died in 1719, aged 61 (but this would surely have made her too old to have still been having children in 1711). The witnesses in 1689 were Schoolmaster John Purdom and Walter Hume, in 1706 were Bailie John Binnie and baxter John Whillans and in 1709 were merchant William Oliver and baxter John Whillans. He was buried in St. Mary's, where the family tombstone has been kept. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) cordiner in Hawick. He could be the son of Patrick baptised in 1672, if 'carrier' is an error for 'cordiner'. In 1702 he was fined 'for being in drinke, and rambling under cloud of night, in company with ane vagabond woman'. A couple of months later he was fined again for 'going through the town, under the cloud of might, being in drinke, disgised in women's apparell, qrby he terrified and afrighted several persons'. He is probably the son of Patrick and only brother of cordiner Patrick, who died in about 1738 without issue. He may be the Robert recorded in 1698 when court proceedings were continued against him, while it was established whether the arrest was made by 'the town or regall officer'. He is probably the 'tenent' Robert who witnessed baptisms in 1725 and 1728 for shoemaker Patrick (probably his brother). He could be the Robert whose daughter Mary married Michael Jolly in 1728. He is probably the shoemaker who married Barbara Brown and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Gideon (b.1703); the baptismal witnesses were merchant Walter Oliver and glover John Hart. Mary (b.1701) may also have been his child. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Storie in Bedrule Parish in 1694. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Armstrong in 1703, both being from Hawick Parish. He could be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) cooper in Hawick. He may be related to the earlier cooper of the same name. In 1712 he witnessed a baptism for weaver George Wight and in 1720 another for Robert Rutherford. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Adam Kersel. In 1746 (along with merchant James) he witnessed a baptism for weaver Joseph Carruthers and Bessy Hardie; it seems likely that he was related to both James and Bessie. In 1721 he married Isobel, daughter of gardener John Tait. Their children included: Isobell (b.1723), who probably married carrier Thomas Thomson; Robert (b.1725); John (b.1726); Barbara (b.1728); James (b.1730); and Janet (b.1735). The witnesses in 1723 were weavers Andrew Jardine and Robert Turnbull, in 1726 were mason John Turnbull and weaver Andrew Jardine and in 1728 were James Anderson (Rector of the Grammar School) and Bailie John Scott. In 1759 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Thomson and Isabel Hardie (probably his daughter). **Robert** (18th C.) listed as a house servant at Midshiels in 1791, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) listed along with John as a carrier in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. The same 2 men paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–91. They may have both been sons of the earlier flesher Robert. His daughter Nellie died in 1819. They are probably the Robert and John (in that order) who witnessed baptisms for John Douglas and Isobel Hardie (perhaps his daughter) in 1793 and 1795. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for John in 1763. He could be the Robert who married Christian Lyon in Kirkton Parish in 1749 and whose children (baptised in Hawick) included Agnes (b.1756), Robert (b.1759), James (b.1761) and Robert (again, b.1765). **Robert** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Betty Wilson. Their daughter Euphan was baptised in 1782. **Robert** (18th C.) married Helen Kerr in Hawick in 1781. Their children included: Helen (b.1784); John (b.1786); George (b.1788); Robert (b.1791); Isabel (b.1794); and James (b.1798). He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for

John in Hawick in 1798. **Robert** (d.bef. 1808) Hawick resident. His son James was a weaver whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1808. He could be the Robert who, along with James, witnessed a baptism for William in 1764. **Robert** (d.bef. 1809) flesher in Hawick, possibly son of the earlier Robert. In 1809 his son William died. **Robert** (b.c.1775) handloom weaver, born outside Roxburghshire. In 1841 he was living at Lynnwood Cottages with Barbara, probably his daughter. **Robert** (b.1791/2) farmer at Sorbie in Ewesdale. He was there in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Helen and their children included David (who was later overseer of the farm), Henry, Margaret, Walter, James, Janet, Isabella, Robert and John. **Robert** (b.c.1795) labourer in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Round Close, in 1851 at Haysike and in 1861 at Newmill (by which time he was 'Pauper Formerly Ag. Lab. and Blind). He married Joan (or Jean) Lunn in 1839, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. Their children included Robert (b.1820/1), Betty (b.1828/9), Catherine (b.1833/4) and James (b.1841/2). **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Catherine Miller and their children included Jane (b.1825) and Catherine (b.1833). **Rev. Dr. Robert** (1808–37) born in Hawick, son of farmer John. He attended St. Andrews University 1822–3, then Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He became Professor of Rhetoric at Anderson's College, Glasgow. He is probably the same Rev. Robert, LL.D. whose letter written on a voyage from Glasgow to Georgetown in 1837 has been published and is in the National Archives. He was appointed minister of St. Catherine's, British Guiana, but must have died shortly afterwards. A portrait of him exists. **Robert** (b.1813/4) framework knitter in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at 3 Melgund Place and in 1861 at 6 O'Connell Street. He married Elizabeth Taylor (from Wilton), the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Bedrule Parishes. Their children, at least 3 baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Helen (b.1841), baptised in Bedrule; Janet (b.1843); James (b.1845); Margaret Taylor (b.1847); Agnes Scott (b.1850); Jane Brodie (b.1853); and David T. (b.1858/9). **Robert** (19th C.) married Jane Davidson in 1848, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. They are probably the couple living at 4 Front Row, Wilton Dean in 1851. **Robert** (19th C.) commission agent. In 1868 he donated coins to the Museum. He could be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (b.1841) from Hawick, son of Oliver, he later lived in Alva. In 1861 he was living with his parents and siblings at 13 Kirkwynd and was a solicotor's clerk. In 1873 he became a life member of the Archæological Society. He married Elizabeth Scott, who was also from Hawick. He may be the 'Mr. Hrdie' who in 1874 donated to the Museum the book 'A Bavin of Bays' (1763). **Samuel** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Helen Hardie. Their children included Richard (b.1731) and Thomas (b.1735). In 1738 Helen's son Samuel was baptised, with his name not given, with one possibility being that he was deceased by then. **Samuel** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He could be the Samuel baptised in Hawick in 1738, son of Helen. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Bessie Runciman in Roberton Parish in 1687, probably in the former Hassendean Parish. She was probably sister of Helen and Walter, who were married shortly before her in Roberton. In 1687 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Runciman (probably his brother-in-law). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashybank who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the Thomas whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Cavers in 1694. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Buckham in Bedrule Parish in 1691. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He is listed as a merchant among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He (or perhaps his son) was probably the Thomas who was elected Cornet in 1706, but refused to carry the flag due to its decrepit condition. This led to near riots, with the Bailies taking over the responsibility, and the Council supplying a new flag for the following year. He was fined ten groats for his absence from the Common Riding and £20 for refusing to carry the Colour. He witnessed baptisms in 1707 for wigmaker Richard Miles, in 1711 for workman Adam Sanderson, in 1712 for William Miller and in 1714 for James Dickson. He is probably the Thomas who was an elder of Hawick Kirk, recorded in 1717 being appointed to collect monies from 'Hilhousland, Weensland, and Weensland milne', suggesting he lived in this area. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John Gardner in 1718. In 1722 he was still an Elder, assigned to collect monies from the east end of the Town. He witnessed a baptism for workman James Dickson in 1723. He could be the Thomas, described as tenant in Hawick, who married Jean Irwin

(or 'Virran') in 1711 , and whose children baptised in Hawick included: Helen (b.1712); Janet (b.1715); James (b.1718); Bessie (b.1721); and Barbara (b.1725), who was born posthumously. The witnesses in 1725 were Robert Huntly and Bailie Walter Purdom. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Calfield in Wilton Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1709. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Esther Armstrong. Their children included: James (b.1770); Helen (b.1773); John (b.1774); 'Johan' (b.1775); William (b.1779); and Helen (again, b.1782). **Rev. Dr. Thomas Samuel** (d.1810) son of James of the Customs House in Leith, and nephew of Dr. Charters of Wilton (his mother being Jean). He was educated at Edinburgh University, was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1794 and ordained in 1796 as the Chaplain to the 7th Fencibles. He was presented to Ashkirk Parish in late 1797 by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto and became minister at Ashkirk in 1798. He obtained a doctorate from Edinburgh University in 1805. He was described as knowledgeable, compassionate, charitable and modest. His voice was apparently rather feeble, but he was nevertheless said to be 'in the first class of Scottish preachers'. He could be the Rev. Hardie who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1797 and 1803. He was recorded making efforts to distribute cheap grain to parishioners in 1799. In 1800 he married Jean (or Jane) Colville (who died in 1816), daughter of the minister of Ormiston. Their children included: Margaret Hunter (1801–44), who married Rev. Joseph Thomson of Ednam, previously of Teviothead; James (b.1803); Jane Charters (1805–21); and Thomas Samuel (b.1810). In 1805 in Hawick he published a collection of exercises for schools, 'Extracts for the use of parish schools', which ran to 3 editions. His 'Sermons' were also published in Hawick in 1811 (edited by his uncle, Dr. Charters), and a manuscript copy was presented to the Museum by John Scott of Rodono in 1863. **Thomas** (b.1783/4) handloom weaver in Hawick, originally from Earlston. In 1841 he was living on O'Connell Street and in 1851 at 1 Melgund Place. He married Janet (or 'Jane') Ritchie and their children included: John (b.c.1820); Peter (b.c.1825); Eliza (b.c.1825); Ormiston (b.1830), baptised in East Bank Kirk; and Thomas (b.1831/2). **Walter** see **Wat Hardie**. **Walter** (17th C.) described in 1686 as a 'traveller' (i.e. a 'carrier') when he was fined for 'speiking reprochfullie of the Minister of the toune before William Layng one of the present Baylyeas'. The minister would have been Rev. John Langlands, who was an Episcopalian, this being just before the Revolution. His son John was fined in 1693 for fighting in the Kirk. His wife was probably Janet Grieve, and their son John was baptised in Hawick in 1671. He may be the Walter who was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He may be the Walter who Falnash (probably Gideon Scott) confessed to striking in 1677, when he was punished by the Hawick Bailies. He is probably also the Walter for was fined in 1678 for saying that Walter Scott of West Port 'would be hanged'. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for James Hardie in 1682. He may also be the Walter who was fined in 1688 for allowing his horse to graze in 'Westport's corne'. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1709 he witnessed a baptism for wright John Pringle. **Walter** (b.1818/9) frameworker in Hawick, son of James. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 3 (perhaps now 13) O'Connell Street. In 1866 he donated a Mexican silver coin to the Museum **William** (17th C.) described as a 'cowpar' (i.e. cooper) in a case in the Burgh Court of 1642 when he was fined, along with James Tudhope and Adam Martin on account of their livestock eating Gilbert Watt's oats. He may be the William who married Bessie Scott in Hawick in 1638 and whose children included Thomas (b.1638). However, there are several alternative Williams at about the same time. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Inglis and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1641. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Manie Leyden and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1648. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Helen Rennaldson and their children included: John (b.1644); Janet (b.1646); George (b.1651); and George (again, b.1654). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Janet Hardie. Their children included: Isobel (b.1648); William (b.1654); and James (b.1657). **William** (17th C.) 'tacksman of the customs' for the Earl of Queensberry in Hawick in 1673. That year there was a major disturbance when the agents of the Earl tried to 'ride the fair', with him being imprisoned in the Tolbooth. The Hawick Bailies claimed that he had tried to extract 'more than the usual custom' from the market and refused to discuss this with them. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Janet Scroggie. Their daughter isobel was baptised in 1680. **William** (17th C.) listed among

the 'Deficients in Hauick Parich' in 1694. He appears to be at 'The Tour of Hauick'. Perhaps the same William (along with Henry, perhaps his brother) is recorded in 1683 when he was among a group of men fined for throwing stones across the Teviot at night, injuring a couple of women who were watching their linens, and damaging the clothes being bleached there by James Brydon. He may also be the William who was convicted in 1685 'for breach of waird and severall abuses committ aggt. the baylyeas'. He may also be the William who in 1686 was 'onlawed and ammerciate in ane egregious ryott committ by him, under cloud of night, upon Isobel Davidsone, relict of umqll Robt. Howisone, in her own houss, being about tenn at night; and lykeways for another ryott committ by him upon Marion Howitsone . . . qh was very pregnant, in respect both the clark and oyrs heard the cryes and shouts'. Probably the same William was also 'pedler' in Hawick when, along with John, son of litster James Scott, was held within the Tolbooth for breaking into the house of ex-Bailie Walter Purdom, to steal a sum of money. In 1693, 'having grievously beaten Bessie Wilson on her onne stairhead with ane rung or stalfe, is indicted for ryott . . . 'and veritie being referred to his oath he refused to swear' '. **William** (17th/18th C.) mealmaker in Hawick. He was probably a member of the Hawick Council; in 1701 he was one of those appointed to collect the 'stent' in the area 'east the water'. Presumably the same William is described as 'mealmaker' in 1703 when (along with merchant John) he witnessed a baptism for John Chain and in 1705 when he was appointed to collect another 'stent' for putting lead on the steeple of St. Mary's. He could have been one of the farmers of the West-end. He could be the William who married Janet Scroggie and whose daughter Isobel was baptised in 1680 (with student John as one of the witnesses). He may be the same William mentioned in a case of 1685 when William Purdom was charged with abusing him and one of the Bailies. He may be the William, son of John and 'Jenet Inglish' born in Hawick in 1654 (their second son of that name) or the William born to James and Isobel Huntly in 1657. He may be father of the Janet baptised to William in Hawick in 1692. **William** (17th/18th C.) maltman in Hawick. He married Bessie Scott in 1713 and their children included: John (b.1714); an unnamed child (b.1716); and James (b.1720). The witnesses in 1720 were cooper John Aitken and Beadle John Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Acreknowe. His daughter Janet was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1718. He is probably the William who got married in 1717 in Kirkton, with no bride's name recorded. Perhaps the same William had sons George (b.1720) and Hugh (b.1727) baptised in Cavers Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel 'Howtson' and their son Robert was baptised in 1720. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included Janet (b.1718) and George (b.1723). **William** (17th/18th C.) maltman in Hawick. In 1724 he married Christian Lookup, who was also from Hawick. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Somerville and their son Patrick was baptised in 1743. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Elizabeth Turnbull. Their children included: Betty (b.1745); Ann (b.1759); John (b.1761); and Christian (b.1769), although this was 24 years after the first child. **William** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1760 he witnessed a baptism for blacksmith Robert Young. He could also be the William who witnessed a baptism in 1777 for Betty Hardie and a man named Little; Bailie John Hardie was the other witness, suggesting they were brothers or some other close relation. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Janet Scott. Their children included: Agnes (b.1764). **William** (18th/19th C.) Hawick butcher. He is listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, before carriers Robert and John, and so may have been closely related. He married Janet Scott in 1763 and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1764. The witnesses were Robert and James, who were surely closely related. He could be the William 'Caddan' (the meaning of which is unclear) who died in 1809, son of flesher Robert. He could be the William, son of John, who was born in about 1722 and had brothers Robert and John. **William** (18th C.) married Jane Storey in Hawick in 1789. **William** (b.c.1770s) tailor at Hartsgarth according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **William** (1779–1861) son of Thomas and Esther Armstrong, he was an agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. He was a labourer at Shaws on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. He was listed among heads of households 1835–41, living at Brighouse and Dinlabyre; there was also a younger William in the Parish at that time, at Hudshouse. In 1851 he was at about 9 Doncaster Street in Newcastleton and in 1861 he was

living with his son John at Burnmouth Schoolhouse. He married Violet, daughter of James Douglas, who died in 1856, aged 69. Their children included: Thomas (b.1811); James (1813–91), also a labourer in Castleton; John (1815–91), Schoolmaster; Walter (1817–82), a labourer in Newcastleton; Christian (b.1819), who died young; Esther (b.1822), who died in infancy; Elizabeth (or Betty, 1822–1900), who married William Telfer, grocer in Edinburgh; Christian (1826–54); William (1829–1916), who moved to Edinburgh; Kitty, who married Walter Ketchin; Esther (b.1831); and Matthew (b.1834). He died at Burnmouth Schoolhouse, where his son John was teacher. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Jean (or Jane) Purdom in Southdean in 1820 and their children included: Isabella (b.1820); Mary (b.1825); Anne (b.1828); and William (b.1830). **William** (19th C.) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish, perhaps the son of John and Agnes Swan baptised in 1805. In 1841 he was living at Hudshouse. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Inglis and their children included: John (b.1829); Betty (b.1831); Matthew (b.1834); Agnes (b.1835); William (b.1837); Thomas (b.1839); Archibald Scott (b.1842); Margaret (b.1844); Janet Stavert (b.1846); and James (b.1847). **William** (1829–1916) son of William and Violet Douglas, he was born in Castleton Parish. He moved to Edinburgh and worked as a railway porter. In 1870 he married Mary Knox and their children were Isabella and Violet (often spelled 'Hardy' in older records).

Hardie's Byre (*hawr-deez-bī-ur*) *n.* barn once near the top of the Loan, where the Hardie family farmed – 'Up the Loan they went like fire, Till they came to Hardie's byre . . . ' [T].

Hardie's Hill (*hawr-deez-hil*) *n.* hilly area near Crowbyres, named after the Hardie family who farmed there for generations. It reaches a height of 211 m and has a triangulation pillar. It is sometimes known in the plural as 'Hardie's Hills'. The hollow (presumably to the south-west of the summit) was said to be where Hawick's inhabitants hid when the English attacked the town. It was sometimes called 'Auld Hawick' (although how much this idea was invented in the era of Victorian romance or was an older tradition, is unclear). Its slopes were the scene of the ceremonial sod-cutting for the Hawick-Carlisle railway in 1859. A stone ball found there is in the Museum – '. . . O' Hardie's high and rugged hill An auld historic spot' [GD], ' 'Tis sweet to see the gloamin' grey Creep o'er the grassy fell, And mark the sunbeams gowden ray Light up old Hardie's Hill' [JT], 'Here Hardie's Hills in rugged beauty rise, With knowes and hollows interspersed between . . . ' [JCG], 'And saw the sun o' Easter Heeze up and lowe until It kinnled till a burnin' buss The thorns on Hardie's Hill' [DH].

Hardie's Knowes (*hawr-deez-nowz*) *n.* hilly area near Chesters. An ancient kiln was discovered there, perhaps in the mid-19th century.

hardiess (*har-dee-es*) *n., arch.* boldness, temerity – '. . . I haue taine the hardiess heirby till visy zou in my auin absence . . . ' [SB1584].

Hardisike (*har-dee-sīk*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th C.) coachman at Cavers in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for James Douglas. His name may be an error for some other surname.

Hardlee (*hawrd-lee*) *n.* former farmstead near the head of the Hyndlee Burn to the east of the Note o the Gate. Some of the sheppfolds there are said to have been made from the stones of the Hare Cairn. Francis Cavers was shepherd there in 1861. 'Hardlee Flow' is marked there on the modern Ordnance Survey map, in the depths of Wauchope Forest.

hards (*hawrdz*) *n., pl., arch.* coarse fibres of flax left over from 'heckling' and often used to make sack-cloth.

hard-sutten (*hawrd-su'-in*) *adj., arch.* having young formed (said of an egg).

hard up (*hawrd-up*) *adj.* in poor health – 'Then, take my word, ye're 'gey-hard-up', For the symptons never lie . . . ' [DH], 'Aw veesited her in the Cottage, bit she was guy hard up', '. . . An hard up means oo erni weel, An no jusit short o cash' [IWL] (also written 'hard-up'; not usually used to indicate lack of money, E.C. Smith describes it as 'a misleading idiom').

hard-up gentry (*hawrd-up-jen-tree*) *n., arch.* the poor upper class – 'Hard-up gentry = impecunious snobs' [ECS].

Hardway (*hawrd-wā*) *n.* former name for lands in the Ewes valley. It is listed among the lands in Ewesdale held by Alexander, Lord Home in 1506 and 1509/10. It is recorded along with Mosspaul, Fiddleton and other lands in 1535 when superiority of parts of Ewesdale were confirmed to George, Lord Home. It is also listed as part of the Lordship of Ewesdale in about 1610. A description of Roxburghshire in 1649 states that the Frostlie Burn 'begins at Hard well', which may be a transcription error for this place; the same description states that there is a 'Tract of Hills gong fra Hardwell, qlk runs along to Craikcross

being 12miles' [MGC1649]. The lands were listed as 'Hordway' in 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale (it is 'Hardvy' in 1506; it is tempting to suggest that the name referred to a hill road of some sort).

Hardy see **Hardie**

the Hare Cairn (*thu-hār-kārn*) *n.* former ancient cairn which stood on the farm of Hyndlee in the headwaters of the Rule, now deep within the forest. It was close to the Wheel Causeway, near the shepherd's cottage that was built later, the area called Swirefoot. The cairn was quite extensive, and said to have covered about an eighth of an acre. It was dismantled to build some sheepfolds and walls, and there was already no sign of it by 1859, although 2 burial cists were found beneath it. It is said that there was a slab bearing a carving of a leaf-shaped sword and cavities, which was sent to Abbotsford (also called 'Haer Cairn').

the Hare an Hoonds (*thu-hār-an-hoondz*) *n.* hostelry at 60 High Street in the mid-19th century.

Harecairn Sike (*hār-kārn-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the southern part of Hobkirk Parish, which runs into the Hyndlee Burn. Near the head of the burn used to be Hare Cairn. The Ordnance Survey Name Book (in 1859) notes that although no trace of it survived, 2 cists had been found there. It lay on the path of part of an old road identified with the Wheel Causeway.

Hare Cleuch (*hār-klooch*) *n.* small stream to the west of Penchrise farm. There was a rifle range near here for Stobs Camp.

Harecleuchheid (*hār-klooch-heed*) *n.* Harecleuchhead, former farmstead between Troutlawford and Penchrise, near the head of the Hare Cleuch. Labourer Thomas Douglas and family were there in 1841 and Edward Barton was shepherd there in 1861. A drove road used to pass near here (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Hare Grain (*hār-grān*) *n.* small stream that rise on Pike Hill and flows roughly to the east to join the Lairhope Burn to the west of Lairhope.

Haregrain (*hār-grān*) *n.* former farmstead on the Hare Grain, to the north of Hislop, near the boundary between Teviothead and Roberton Parishes. Robert Laidlaw was there in 1709. When Margaret Scott married William Scott (in Hislop) in Hawick in 1728, she was said to be from 'Hairgrain'. By 1788 it was valued along with Falnash at £684, part of the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch. The value was still the same in 1811. Hairgrain Edge is the south-eastern extension of Pike Hill near there (it is 'Hairgrain' in 1788.

Hareheid Hill (*hār-heed-hil*) *n.* Harehead Hill, north of Philiphaugh. It reaches a height of 324 m and contains a triangulation pillar.

Hare Hill (*hār-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of the B6399 just after Berryfell farm, being the south-western spur of Berryfell Hill. On its western slopes, crossed by the road, are 2 linear earthworks of fairly narrow proportions. One of them may have had a drainage function, leading down into Carlin Hole. The area to the north is known as Little Hare Hill.

Harehope Sike (*hā-rup-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises betwen Threep Head and Esdale Law and runs roughly northwards to join the Ale Water.

Harekamb (*hār-kawm*) *n.* former name for lands in the southern part of Lilliesleaf Parish. In the early 13th century a piece of Walter of Riddell's demesne lands below there were among those granted to Melrose Abbey. It is unclear how to pronounce the name, or what its modern equivalent might be (although it might be connected with Harelaw and Kames).

Harelaw (*hār-law*) *n.* farm between Lilliesleaf and Hassendean. A drove road used to pass here on its way to Groundistone and the Borthwick. This may also have shared part of its route with a Roman road, probably connecting Newstead with Raeburnfoot (although this is more speculative). James Turnbull was farmer there in 1851.

Harelaw (*hār-law*) *n.* name of an area right on the Border, east of Canonbie, site of the tower of Hector Armstrong in the late 16th century. There were also Grahams in this area in the 16th century. 'Andro Armstrang, callit Lang Andro, in the Hairlaw' is recorded in 1578/9. There was also a mill there. 'Harlaw' and 'Harlawwood' are listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663 (also 'Hairlaw', it is 'Harlawe' in 1583 and 'Harlaw' in 1663).

Harelawcleuch (*hawr-law-klooch*) *n.* name for a former farm in Jedforest. It is described as 3 steadings valued at £3 6 shillings in 1538 and 1539. In the Exchequer Rolls the comptroller was allowed the 'fermes' from 'Harlaclewch Vestir' for the year of 1538. In 1541 Patrick Laidlaw, John Oliver and Richard Oliver were tenants in part of the farm, paying 33s 4d and John Laidlaw tenant in the other part, paying 11s 6d (it is 'Hairlawcleuch' in 1538 and 1539 and 'Harlawcleuch' in 1541).

Haremoss (*hār-mos*) *n.* end of the main turnpike road through Hawick in the late 18th and

early 19th centuries, established by the 'Scots-Dyke to Hare-moss Road Act' of 1764 (published 1770). It is on the A7 between Ashkirk and Selkirk, and marks the boundary of Roxburghshire with Selkirkshire. James Ruickbie was a toll-keeper here for a while. A house by the roadside is shown on a map of Dryden farm in 1829. Haremoss Loch is on the right-hand side of the A7, and the area is known as Hare and Dunhog Moss Nature Reserve. Severel arrow-heads, flint scrapers and other prehistoric implements have been found in the area. A television and radio mast was built here in the 1960s – 'Where ye will get a whisky soss To moistify your middle, For now nae langer at Haremoss You'll hear auld Ruickbie's fiddle. By night or day' [JR] (also written 'Hare-moss').

hareshal-lip (*hār-shul-lip*) *n., arch.* a hare-lip, cleft lip (also **hyirshal-lip**).

hareshal-lippit (*hār-shul-li-pee', -pi'*) *adj., arch.* hare-lipped, having a cleft lip (also **hyirshal-lippit**).

Hare Sike (*hār-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper Borthwick valley, running roughly to the south to meet the Borthwick just beyond Craik village. In the headwaters is a sheepfold, as well as another old enclosure, visible on aerial photographs.

Harestanes (*hār-stānz*) *n.* Regional Countryside Centre off the A68 near Ancrum. The mediæval hospital known as Ancrum Spittal stood nearby, and was burned in 1545. The farm was developed as the Home Farm of Monteviot Estate in the early 19th century, with the present farmhouse being built in 1877, and converted to a visitor centre and craft workshops in 1979–80. It provides a centre for wildlife interpretation and a starting point for several nearby walks (the name is reputedly from ancient standing stones that once existed here).

Hargrave (*hawr-grāv*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Nether Dykeraw according to the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **James** (1798–1865) born at Chesters (in Southdean), son of Joseph and Jane Melrose. He was educated at the old school at Stouslie and also at Gala Academy. Upon graduation he was Schoolmaster himself at Midlem for a couple of years. In 1819 he emigrated to join other family members in Quebec, Canada and worked as a fur-trader for the Hudson's Bay Company for over 40 years. He started as a clerk in 1821 and finished as Chief Factor at the isolated York factory in Rupert's Land (in modern Manitoba) on Hudson Bay, retiring to Ontario. He married Letitia Mactavish and their children included Joseph James, Letitia Lockhart, Mary Jane and Dugald John. Much early correspondence of his still survives, some published in 'The Hargrave Correspondence' (1938) and others in 'The Letters of Letitia Hargrave' (1947).

Hargreaves (*har-greevz*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) carrier who purchased premises at 16 Buccleuch Street in 1820, developing stables and a warehouse there. The property is labelled 'Mr. Hargreave' on Wood's 1824 map, and would later become the Grapes Inn. He is listed in 1825/6 running a service to 'Edinburgh and all part of the North', with Walter Jardine as agent. In about 1830 he was responsible for transporting 4 steam-powered looms from Manchester to Hawick. He is listed in Pigot's 1837 register with service to Carlisle, Edinburgh and the English north-west on Tuesdays and Fridays. He is probably the John whose heirs are recorded owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick in about 1874.

Hargreaves' (*har-greevz*) *n.* firm of carriers in the 19th century. Before the coming of the railway, their wagon passed through Hawick twice a week each way, carrying goods between Edinburgh and London. They brought the first 4 power looms to Hawick from Manchester in 1830, the trip taking 3 weeks. They are listed as 'John Hargreaves, agent Walter Jardine' in Pigot's 1825 directory.

harigals (*ha-ri-gulz*) *n., pl., arch.* the entrails of a fowl, pluck, the intestines of a human, innerds, guts – 'Scots an Ingleesh in a fraineeshin, fidgin mad-keen ti teer the harrigals oot o other' [ECS] (also written 'harrigals').

Harker (*hawr-kur*) *n.* former station on the Waverley Line, the last before Carlisle.

Harkness see **Herkness**

harl (*haw-rul*) *v., arch.* to drag, haul, scrape, rake – 'While girnin' messins fought an' snarl'd, An' through the dirt their fellows harl'd' [JR], *n., arch.* the act of dragging, a tug – 'Then, with a harl, Out o' baith house and hal' they pack them, To the wide warl' ' [JR], a slttern, coarse person – 'Thou breeds baith mony a slut and harl, O' slander's nurse!' [JoHa].

harl (*haw-rul*) *v.* to roughcast, cover the walls of a building with a mixture of cement and gravel – 'the Howegate re-development involved harlin aa the hooses it the back', '. . . texture of harled walls accented by shadows cast by pebbles from oblique sunlight' [DH], *n.* the mixture applied during harling.

harl (*haw-rul*) *n., poet.* a slattern, slovenly person, particularly a woman – 'Thou art a scandal-raising carl, As e'er set foot into the warl'; Thou breeds baith mony a slut and harl . . . ' [JoHa].

the Harlequins (*thu-hawr-lu-kwinz*) *n.* full name of **the Quins**.

Harley (*har-lee*) *n.* **Walter** (b.1814/5) from Dalkeith, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1849 he married Joan Kersel, from Jedburgh. Their children included Robert, Adam and Joseph. In 1861 the family were living on Mather's Close.

harly (*har-lee*) *adv.* hardly – 'ee'd harly ken eet', 'she's harly the belle o the ball', '. . . an forbye, it was harly the waather for stressin' [ECS], 'Similarly, mang (= among), harly (= hardly), dwinglt (= lingered or tarried), etc., are preferred to ' 'mang', 'har'ly', 'dwing'lt', etc.' [ECS].

harn (*hawrn*) *n., arch.* a course form of course cloth – 'Given for Seven Ells of Harn for Little Joly's Serks, 18s' [PR] (short form of **harden** or **hodden**).

harness (*hawr-nis*) *n., poet.* gear, armour – 'But little harness had we there But auld Badrule had on a jack . . . ' [CPM].

harns (*hawrnz*) *n., pl., arch.* brains, intelligence – 'Was ne'er ane droon'd in Tarras, Nor yet in doot, For ere the heid can win doon, The harns are oot' [T].

Harper (*har-pur*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Fletcher and their son John was baptised in 1728. **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) farmer at New Woll according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. In 1801 he was still at New Woll and listed as a son of John. **Francis** (b.c.1780) son of John, tenant at New Woll, according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was brother of Alexander and perhaps also John. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Fenwick who in 1684 appeared before the Privy Council for being a Covenanter and was banished. This was along with William Laing. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant at New Woll. His sons Alexander and Francis were recorded at New Woll on the ballot for the Militia in 1801; slater John was also listed there and may have been another son. **John** (b.c.1780) slater at New Woll according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He was probably related to Alexander and Francis, who were also at New Woll at that time, and hence he may also have been a son of John. Perhaps the same John married Jane Hart and had children: Helen (b.1810) and Francis (b.1811) baptised in both Ashkirk and Ancrum; George (b.1813), Margaret (b.1815), John (b.1817), John (again, b.1819), Jane (b.1821), Alexander (b.1823), Mary (b.1825), James (b.1828) and Thomas (b.1830), baptised in Ancrum; and George (again, b.1814), baptised in Melrose (also written 'Harpur').

Harperhill (*har-pur-hil*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Cavers that once belonged to the 'hospitaile de Rowle' (i.e. Spittal-on-Rule). An acre of arable land there was granted to Archibald Elliot in Gorrenberry (probably the same as Archibald of Falnash) by James Douglas of Cavers in 1554, along with the advowson of the chapel at Caerlenrig. In a following letter of reversion, Elliot agreed to pay 86 pounds Scots for the holding the land and patronage for 13 years. This acre was said to be 'super lie Harparhill' and be then occupied by William Storie. It is unclear whether the land was near Spittal-on-Rule or near Caerlenrig or elsewhere.

harrigals see **harigals**

Harrison (*haw-ree-sin*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) resident of Teviothead Parish. In 1858 he married Joanna, daughter of Henry Elliot, tenant in Colterscleuch. Their children were: Ettie (b.1860); Margaret Charlton (1865–1935); John (b.1867); Henry (b.1869); Janette (b.1873); Walter Scott (1876–1944); and Elliot (b.1879). After the death of his sister-in-law Margaret in 1920, Margaret and Walter became joint tenants in Colterscleuch. **John A.** (b.1822/3) from England, he ws a civil engineer. In 1861 he was living at Birkwood in Kirkton Parish, perhaps Stobs station House. In 1862 he donated to the Museum part of a quern found in the railway works at Langburnshiels. **Robert** (18th C.) along with Robert Elliot of Fenwick, William Ogilvie of Hoscote and Thomas Watson ('writer' in Hawick) he proposed setting up a stillhouse and brewery in 1737. This may have become Hawick's first distillery and brewery on Slitrig Crescent, and he was probably one of the partners in the business. Since his surname is not locally common, he may have been brought in from elsewhere as an expert in this business. **Walter Scott** (19th/20th C.) joint tenant in Colterscleuch along with his sister Margaret Charlton. In 1920 they succeeded their aunt Margaret in the tenancy.

Harrot (*haw-ri'*) *n.* former local pronunciation of **Harwood**, also used to refer to the Laird of Harwood in the Rule valley (it is marked thus on Stobie's 1770 map; also spelled 'Harret' and other variants).

Harrow (*haw-rō*) *n.* **George** (d.1987) baker in Hawick. He was known for hailing one of the balls in the last Hawick Baa game in 1939. He worked for the Heards, who ran the Home Bakery in Hawick, and in 1956 he took over the business, renamed 'G. Harrow & Son'. **George** 'Fuddy' (d.2011) son of George, he started working in his father's bakery in 1964. He took over the business in 1987 and his wife Shauna became a partner in 1993. His daughters Michelle and Suzanne later ran the Howegate bakery, which was known locally as 'Fuddy's'.

the Harrow Inn (*thu-haw-rō-in*) *n.* inn run by James Ruickbie in the early part of the 19th century, on the ground floor of 12 High Street. For some period of time it was next door to the Ordnance Arms. It was a haunt of the local literati, including the Ettrick Shepherd among others. The motto on its signboard was 'Sow in Hope'. The neighbouring property was for a while the Ordnance Arms, and it may be that the name was for a period used for both. It may sometimes be confused with the 'Plough Inn', which was on the Sandbed. The site was redeveloped as part of the Royal Bank in 1857.

Harry the Hoof (*haw-ree-thu-hoof*) *n.* nickname for **John Houston**.

Harry o Burnheid (*haw-ree-ō-burn-heed*) *n.* nickname of **Henry Paterson**.

Harry's Well (*haw-reez-wel*) *n.* popular name for a well at Burnhead, so named because 'Harry o Burnheid' used to sit there.

harst (*harst*) *n., arch.* harvest – 'In har'st, at the shearing, nae youths now are jeering, Bandsters are lyart, and runkled, and gray' [JEM], 'At other times it was the fermenting vat which . . . carried a grist to the mill, seed potatoes to the field, a mash for the horse, porridge to the harst rig . . . ' [WNK] (a variant of **hairst**).

Hart (*har', her'*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) married Jean Armstrong in Wilton in 1704. Their son Adam was baptised in 1704. Perhaps Bessie (b.1707) and Isabel (b.1710), baptised in Cavers Parish, were also his children. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1733 he was in Deanbrae and in 1737 in Ormiston. He married Bessie Robson in Wilton in 1731. His children included: Christine (b.1733); George (b.1737); and James (b.1740). **Adam** (18th C.) married Mary Helm in Cavers Parish in 1752. **Adam** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism for James Dalgleish (resident of Goldielands) in 1778. Perhaps the same Adam witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1772 for James Nichol and Christian Hart. He could be the Adam who married Janet Hislop in Wilton in 1770, with children Jean (b.1771) and Bessie (b.1774). Perhaps the same Adam married Margaret Tait in Wilton in 1775. **Adam** (b.1774) son of James and Helen Riddell, he was born in Wilton Parish. He may be the Adam, weaver at Lockieshedge recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was still at Lockieshedge among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'. He was still a weaver there in 1801. In 1841 he was farmer at 'Lower Lockies hedge'. He married Alison Turnbull in 1800. Their children included: James (b.1801), weaver; Walter (b.1805), also a weaver; Adam (b.1808); John (b.1813), coal merchant; and Helen (b.1816/7), who kept house for her unmarried brothers James and Walter at Lockiesedge. **Adam** (b.1808) son of Adam and Alison Turnbull. He was living at Greensidehall in 1851, with his wife Isabella and children Adam, William and Isabella. **Adam** (19th C.) Cornet in 1863 and Acting Father in 1889. He worked as a carter. He was a Town Councillor and strong supporter of the Common Riding and was Master of Ceremonies at Common-Riding events through the 1890s. He was one of the Councillors who turned out at Common Ridings from the late 1880s, encouraging others to do the same. He can be seen riding near the head of the Procession in the 1899 film clip. He may be the Adam of Lockieshedge whose son George Turnbull was killed in the Boer War in 1900. In 1898 he was involved in a dispute with the Hawick Police Commissioners over payment for work at Wilton Hill and Bridge Street, which was settled in the Court of Session. Later that year he was fined for threatening the Burgh Surveyor John Manuel on the Street, complaining that he had ruined him. **Andrew** (17th C.) maltman in Hawick listed among those contributing to funds for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Andrew listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He may be the Andrew who married Margaret Yule in Jedburgh in 1679 and whose children, born in Hawick, included: George (b.1681); Andrew (b.1684); and James (b.1686). The witnesses in 1684 were William Douglas and Robert Scott. He witnessed a baptism for William Taylor in 1682. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) maltman in Hawick. He is probably son of the earlier Andrew (unless the same man married for a second time late in life). In 1723 he married Agnes

Rule, who was also from Hawick Parish. **Charles** (b.c.1780) resident of Commonside according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. He may be the Charles who married Margaret Corbet and had a son Alexander (b.1802) baptised in Hawick Parish. **Fr. Dominic** (??–??) priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1930–38. He oversaw the opening of the new Halls shortly after he arrived. He was transferred to Lochgelly. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1681. **George** (17th C.) blacksmith in Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Janet Stewart in 1752. Their children included: Isabel (b.1753); James (b.1754); George (b.1756); Janet (b.1758); William (b.1760); Isabel (b.1763); and Mary (b.1765). Probably the same George witnessed baptisms for for Robert Easton (in Borthaugh) in 1742, for George Scott in 1747, for James Beattie and William Telfer (both in Borthaugh) in 1758 and for William Riddell in 1759. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Margaret Elliot in 1771. John (b.1758) was probably his son. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at East Highchesters, when he owned 2 horses. He was also recorded living at Highchesters in 1799. He married Helen Knox in Hawick Parish in 1785 and had children George (b.1787), Jean (b.1788), James (b.1789), Janet (b.1792), Nelly (b.1794), Isobel (b.1796), Elizabeth (b.1798), George (b.1799) and George (again, b.1800). The first 6 children were baptised in Wilton Parish and the others in Hawick and Roberton. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Agnes Stot. Their son John was baptised in 1778. He may be the father of an unnamed son (b.1779) and Thomas (b.1787). **George** (b.1800) born in Roberton Parish, son of George and Helen Knox. He was probably related to the earlier George and William who were at Highchesters. He was farmer at Highchesters in 1841, was shepherd at the Malt Steep in Wilton in 1851 and was 'Farm Steward, Game Keeper & Shepherd' at Pilmuir in 1861. His wife was Jane (from Dundee) and their children included: John; Isabel; George; and William. **Hector McBean** (1890–1972) born in Hawick, he played for Hawick Waverley Rugby Club and became a teacher. He served in the K.O.S.B. during WWI. He spent 27 years teaching Latin and coaching American football at Greenwich Country Day School in Connecticut, U.S.A. (from its foundation). Here he was said to be very popular with his pupils and was apparently the most inspirational teacher President George Bush (Senior) ever had! He retired back to the Hawick area in 1952, living at Midlem, Lilliesleaf, Hawick and finally North Berwick. He taught Latin at Hawick High School for a couple of years and became active in St. Cuthbert's Kirk. He wrote 'St. Cuthbert's Scottish Episcopal Church, Hawick, A Centenary Chronicle, 1858–1958'. It is unclear if he was related to Rev. James William Tasker Hart. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant at Appletreehall. He married Isobel Moore in 1703 and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1705. George (b.1709) was probably also his son. In 1711 he was recorded as tenant in Easter Burnfoot when his daughter Jean was baptised. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Riddell and their children included: Adam (b.1774); John (b.1776); James (b.1779); Jean (b.1781); and Betty (b.1784). **James** 'Hart of Harts' (c.1753–1818) farmer at Wilton Burn. It is said that at the age of 25 he stood 6 feet 3 inches tall, weighted 33 stones and was the strongest man in Scotland. He may be the son of George and Janet Stuart, born in Wilton in 1754, with siblings George, William, Isabel, Mary and another brother. He is probably the James recorded as owner of part of Roughheugh (valued at £10 6s 8d) in 1788, and still recorded there in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Martha Elliot and their children included James (b.1785). **James** (b.1789) son of George, tenant farmer at East Highchesters. He was at East Highchesters according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **Rev. James William Tasker** (19th/20th C.) rector of St. Cuthbert's 1892–1903. He had been minister at Barnes (Surrey), Teddington (Middlesex), St. Paul's (Bristol), St. George's (Bristol), Leckhampton (Gloucester) and St. Paul's (Swindon), but exchanged with Rev. Douglas Powell Ware of Hawick. He wrote the poem 'The Birth of the Moat'. He had to terminate his incumbency in 1903 due to the threat of losing his eyesight. He wrote 'The Autobiography of Judas Iscariot, A Character Study' (1884). **Jason** great-great-grandson of Adam, Cornet in 1863. He followed the Cornet as a youth. He became a professional jockey and has had over 500 winners. He lives in Yorkshire. **Jean** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident who possibly kept a boarding house, or took in orphans perhaps. In 1725 she was given money

and grain for keeping Bettie Hay and someone else with the surname Jolly. She could be the Jean who was married to William Bruntfield and had 6 children baptised in Hawick Parish in the period 1712–21. **John** (17th C.) skinner on the Sandbed. In 1685 flesher George Renwick was fined for 'away taking and violently abstracting the timeber of ane stair' belonging to him. **John** (17th/18th C.) glover and innkeeper in Hawick. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He witnessed baptisms in 1696 for William Swan, in 1699 for James 'Colwort' in Whitlaw, in 1700 for gardener Gideon Gardner and for flesher Thomas Wilson, in 1701 for tailor William Scott, merchant George Martin and James Grieve from Wilton, in 1702 for James Robson's illegitimate child and for Bailie George Martin, in 1703 for shoemaker Robert Hardie, in 1704 for tailor Robert Wilson and for shoemaker Robert Allan, and in 1705 for Walter Scott in Hawick Shiel. In 1702, along with ex-Bailie John Binnie and merchant Patrick Angus, he was fined for drinking and having others at his inn, after the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell. Also in 1702 he complained about 25 people (including the 2 Bailies), being illegally involved with dealing in foreign cloth, woollen garments etc.; his name is written 'Heart'. Also in 1702 he witnessed a couple of baptisms in Hawick. In 1703 he was fined for the 'penny-bridal' at the wedding of his daughter Christian to William Oliver; he was also temporarily removed as an Elder. In 1704 he witnessed baptisms for Bailie George Martin and for tailor Thomas Wilson. He may be the John whose daughter Mary married James Weens in Hawick in 1717. He could be the John listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **John** (b.1813) son of Adam and Alison Turnbull. He was listed among heads of households in 1840 and 1841 as a ploughman at Silverbuthall. He was listed as an agricultural labourer at Silverbuthall in 1841 and 1851 and a coal merchant at Lockiesedge in 1861. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betsy') Knox in Wilton in 1835 and their children included Margaret, Adam, Alison T. and James K. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Whitfield in 1790. He married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Scott and their children included: Christian (b.1788); Janet (b.1790); Margaret (b.1792); and Mary (b.1796). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Highchester. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 along with 'G. Hart, Haychesters'. He could be the William, son of George and Janet Stewart born in Wilton Parish in 1760 and the William married to Margaret Scott, whose children born in Wilton included Mary Christian (b.1788), Margaret (b.1792) and Mary (b.1796). He may also have had a son George born in Cavers Parish in 1802. **William** 'Billy' (20th C.) known for singing 'The Mosstrooper's Song' and 'The Callant'. He sings the former song on 'Songs of Hawick, Volume Two' (also formerly written 'Heart' and 'Hert').

Hartop (*har-top*) *n.* **Benny** (1936/7–) well-known in Hawick for his success on both the cricket and rugby fields. He grew up in Green Terrace and apprenticed at Woodcock's. He played cricket in the Parks League, later joining the Hawick & Wilton club and becoming Captain. The team won the Border League in 1964 and the Border Knockout Cup in 1967. He also played football as a wing-half for the Legion (later serving as Captain), as well as for the Albert. His sons are Benny and Graeme. **Benny** son of Benny and elder brother of Graeme. He played for Hawick & Wilton Cricket Club, holding a club record of scoring 204 not out in 1984. He also played football for the Legion. **Graeme Thomas** (1964–) son of Benny, he was born in Hawick, and educated at the High School. He trained as an accountant and in 1994 became Managing Director of Scottish Widows Bank. He played rugby for Hawick R.F.C. and Edinburgh Accies. **Kerr** (1996–) born in Melrose, from a Hawick family. He wrote the words for 'The Best O' A'' when still in school, with teacher James Letham setting it to music. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1938/9–) brought up on Green Terrace, he attended Hawick High from primary school. He first worked for Turner & Rutherford, then did National Service, spent 20 years at Hawco and 1990–2004 was Managing Director at N. Peal. He was Acting Father in 1981. He was 1514 President in 1993 and Callants' Club President in 2004.

Hartrigge (*hart-rig*) *n.* farm about a mile north-east of Jedburgh. It was owned by the Kirktons of Stewartfield in the early 17th century, passed to Francis Scott of Mangerton and then to Capt. James Stewart of Stewartfield, when the name was changed. Thereafter it passed to the Davidsons and the Millers and Lord Campbell (nephew of the minister of Ancrum) had a new mansion built there in the 19th century. The 1788 county valuation lists 24 parcels of lands composing 'the Estate now known by the name of Stewartfield, but was formerly called Hartrig, Thireside, and the lands in Ulston', together valued

at £1077 6s. James Elliot of Wolfelee was living there in 1837. In the latter part of the 19th century it was owned by Lord Stratheden and Campbell. Much of the original planted landscape survives, although with modern intrusions (also written 'Hartrigg'; the origin is probably from Old English 'heorot' and Old Norse 'hyrygge', meaning 'the river frequented by stags'; this name appeared in 1730, having previously been known as 'Stewartfield' and once the property of the steward of Jedburgh Abbey, but known even earlier by the current name).

Harts (*harts*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, valued at 12 shillings in a rental roll of c.1376. It seems likely this was related to Hartsgarth and Hartside, which are also listed.

Hartsgarth (*harts-gawrth*) *n.* farm on the Hartsgarth Burn, between Hermitage and Newcastleton. It occurs in a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 3 shillings. It was home to a branch of the Elliots in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. There was formerly a tower-house there, but its precise location is unknown (although marked next to the modern farmhouse on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map). Jeffrey suggests that 3 large stones from the old house were built into the garden gate at Redheugh. It was granted to Robert Elliot of Redheugh by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus in 1479. 'Rowie Croser in Harthskarthburnfute' is recorded in 1611. In about 1622 the wadset of the farm was purchased by William (for 3,800 merks), brother of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. Through marriage to his niece the lands became owned by James Eliott, 6th son of Gibbie of Stobs by 1639. Rowie Crozier was tenant there in 1622 and 1623. It is traditionally said that Margaret Kidd lived there, providing several illegitimate children to Elliot of Larriston, including perhaps 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters'. The lands were valued (along with Langhaugh) at £466 13s 4d in 1678. Robert Elliot of Larriston became bankrupt and sold the lands to Christopher Irving of Binks in 1688. Irving's daughter married Adam Beattie who became the next Laird. It was sold by Adam Beattie to John Oliver of Dinlabyre in about 1700, and sold by William Oliver to William Sharp in 1773, who was there until at least 1789; he was recorded as owner in the 1788 county valuation and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, when it was valued (along with Langhaugh) at about £466 13s 4d. John Douglas was farmer there in 1797 and James Douglas was shepherd. Tailor William Hardie was there in 1799 and John Bower, Walter Dalgleish and James Turnbull in 1801. The Beatties were owners in the early 19th century. John Barrie was farmer there in 1868. South of the farm was formerly the steading of Hartsgarthburnside. Hartsgarth Fell, to the west, and on the border with Dumfriesshire, reaches a height of 551 m (the name probably derives from Old English 'heorot' and Old Norse 'skarth', meaning 'stag's pass'; it first occurs as 'Hyrtisgarth' around 1376 and is 'hartsgarth et le faulde' in 1479, is 'Hartstarth' in 1557, 'Harskarth' in 1583, 'Hartstarth' in 1584, 'Hartscarth' in 1586, 'Harthscarth' in about 1590, 'hairtisgirth' in 1613, 'Hairtisgarth' in 1618, 'Hartsgarthe' in about 1624, 'Hartisgarth' in 1637, 'Hartiscarthe' in 1642, 'Heartsgarth' in about 1720 and 'Hargath' in 1797; it appears as 'Herskerth' on Sandison's c.1590 map and 'Harsketth' on Blaeu's 1654 map and has its modern spelling on Stobie's 1770 map).

Hartsgarth Burn (*harts-gawrth-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale. It rises in a number of smaller streams, including the Routing Burn, Back Sike, Green Sike, Trough Sike and Cuttit Sike on Dinley Moss, Hartsgarth Fell and Roan Fell, on the border off Roxburghshire with Dumfriesshire. It runs down past Hartsgarth to join the Hermitage Water at Leahaugh. There are many old sheepfolds, shepherd's bothies and cairns in the higher parts, as well as the former steading of Hatsgarthburnside just south of Hartsgarth.

Hartsgarthburnside (*harts-gawrth-burn-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead on the opposite bank of Hartsgarth Burn from the main farm of Hartsgarth. John Elliot and family lived there in 1835 (marked on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map).

Hartsgarth Flow (*harts-gawrth-flō*) *n.* boggy area to the north of Hartsgarth (see **flowe**).

Hartshaugh (*harts-u<u>ch</u>*) *n.* farm just south of Bonchester, on the opposite side of the Rule Water from Hobkirk Kirk. It used to have an adjacent have a corn mill. In 1569 the superiority was acquired by Adam French from the monks of Jedburgh Abbey, along with several other lands, and this passed to Alexander Lord Home in 1587. It was once part of the Barony of Abbotrule, but later became part of the Wolfelee estate. Thomas Turnbull, son of Eckie, was recorded there in 1579. A branch of the Turnbulls held charters for the lands from at least 1604, but had been 'kindly tenants' of Jedburgh Abbey there for many generations before; this same branch also owned Wester Swanshiel until 1778. Hector

Turnbull, Adam Turnbull and William Rutherford were there in 1619. Lyle Turnbull was there in 1623. Gilbert Eliott acquired the land through 'non-entry' in 1630 and it was owned by William Elliot (formerly of Rigg and Hartsgarth) from about 1640. Lawrie Turnbull was owner in 1643, when it was valued at £15 (although Gilbert Eliott of Craigend and Hartshaugh also owned lands in Abbotrule valued at £65, so perhaps the whole farm was valued at £80). It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. It was again farmed by Turnbulls in the 17th century. In 1694 Walter Riddell was tenant there, with Andrew Dodds the blacksmith and James Haig, Andrew Turnbull, Adam Scott and John 'Hinge' also resident there. Later ownership passed to the Elphinstones, with William Elphinstone being recorded as owner in 1707, when it was valued £60 (including the mill and mill lands). It was sold to William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1713. In the 18th century there was an annual horse race on a haugh near here. It was part of the lands sold off by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1751. In 1788 it was part of the estate of Cornelius Elliot of Wolfelee and valued (along with Hartshaugh Mill) at £60. 2 spindle whorls from the farm are in Hawick Museum, as well as a 'carved cart sign' donated in 1900 (spelled 'Hartishauch' in 1567, 'Hairtischauch' in 1588 and also 'Hartishauch', 'Hartisheuch', 'Hartisheugh', 'Hartishaugh', 'Hairtishaugh', 'Hartishauche', 'Hartshauche', 'Hart's-haugh', 'Harty's-haugh', 'Hartshaughe', 'Heartshaugh', etc.; it is marked as 'Hartshauch' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map, and has the modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map; the name presumably derives from deer).

Hartshaugh Mill (*hert-suf-mil*) *n.* former separate farm just south of Hartshaugh, containing a corn mill. The extensive mill lade (marked on Stobie's 1770 map and the 1863 Ordnance Survey map) had its cauld about half way between Forkins and the mill. Adam Turnbull was there in 1623. William Elfinstone was tenant there in 1694. Janet Wilkie from there died in 1760. Thomas Smith was tenant from at least 1788 and is still listed as miller there in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. It was listed among the properties of Cornelius Elliot of Woollee in 1788 (and still in 1811); along with the mill lands, Braidhaugh, Mackside and Blackcleughmouth it was valued at £355 2s. John Short was listed as miller there in 1837 and 1852. James Laidlaw was farmer there in the 1860s and a Mr. Waugh about the 1780s. Part of the lands of Unthank were incorporated within the farm around the early 19th century. The lands were once part of the Barony of Abbotrule, and were sold by William Kerr of Abbotrule to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1751. Behind the stable door used to hang a perforated stone, used as a charm to stop witches from using horses at night (sometimes written 'Hartsheugh'; it is 'Hartshauche Mill' in 1623, 'hartschaugh milne' in 1681, 'hartshaughmilne' in 1694, 'Hartshaughmiln' in 1751 and 'Hartsheughmiln' in 1797).

Hartside (*hart-sīd*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, to the north of Cleuchhead. Hartside Sike is still on the map there. It may be related to the lands of 'Hyrtistede' listed on a c.1376 rental roll (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Hartside Sike (*hart-sīd-sīk*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising on the southern slopes of Arnton Fell and running roughly south-easterly to join the Liddel Water to the east of Steelreoad-end.

Hartsteed (*harts-steed*) *n.* former lands in the upper Liddesdale valley, recorded on a rental roll of c.1376, under the section called 'Ermyldoune'. They are listed as 'Hyrtistede', with a value of 2 shillings. It is possible this is the same place as Hartsgarth or associated with Hartside Sike, which flows east off Arnton Fell. 'Hyrtystede et Perysynocstede' are listed under the 'Quarterium de Ludne' in the same c.1376 rental roll, with a valued of 5 shillings.

Hartwud (*har'-, her'-wud*) *n.* former name for lands between Ashkirk and Selkirk. They are mentioned in a list of lands forfeited by the Earl of Douglas to the Crown in 1455. They were split into 3 steadings, the 'Eststede', 'Myddilstede' and 'Weststede' of 'Hertwode'. The 'stede of Hartwod' was leased by the Crown to Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, in 1483. The western part was leased by William Turnbull in 1479 and 1486, and this seems to have been what was later called Hartwoodburn. Probably the same William 'White' Turnbull is recorded there in 1494/5 when the farm was burned. The steadings were leased to the Earl of Bothwell, Rutherfords and Homes at the end of the 15th century and remained Crown property until at least 1502. Robert Nichol and John Fletcher had sheep stolen from there according to a record in 1494/5. Lawrence Rutherford was recorded being now there in 1502. The Middlestead was tenanted by Andrew Ker of Greenhead in 1541 (it is 'hartwod' in 1494/5, 'Hertwod' in 1502 and 'Hartwod'

in 1541; 'Hairtwod' and 'Hartwood B.' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Hartwudburn (*har'-, her'-wud-burn*) *n.* Hartwoodburn, farm off to the left of the A7 just before Selkirk. It was formerly a home of a branch of the Scotts and thirled to Oakwood. It is perhaps the Eaststead of Hartwood mentioned in the latter part of the 15th century. William Turnbull leased these Crown lands in 1479. In 1502 it is recorded that Walter Scott had 100 sheep stolen from there. It was feued to Alexander, Lord Home, in 1510. In 1531 Philip Scott of Headshaw held the lands in tack from Queen Margaret, and assigned the lands to his 2nd son Robert on his death. Alan Mithag was there in 1539/40. The lands were occupied by Walter Scott in Headshaw in 1541, paying £26 yearly. William Hangingside was there in 1581. In 1621 it was still valued at £26. In 1627 a band of Scotts, from Whithaugh, Headshaw, Huntly and elsewhere harassed the tenant of the Earl of Home there. Walter Scott of Hartwoodburn (sometimes called 'of Harlawood', perhaps a transcription error) was a Commissioner for Selkirkshire in the 1640s and died in about 1650. The lands were valued at £416 13s 4d in 1678. Lands there were held by the Homes when inherited by 3 heirs portioners in 1693. It was owned by John Pringle of Clifton in 1785, when valued at £208. James Laidlaw was tenant there in 1785. It was owned by Mark Pringle of Clifton in 1802 and stil valued at £208 (it is 'Hartwodburne' in 1468, 1474 and 1542, 'hartwod burne' in 1502, 'Hartvodburn' in 1531 and 'Hartwoodburne' in 1621 and 1678; 'Hartwoodburne' and 'Hotro burrn' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps, while 'Hartwood B.' is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Hartwudmyres (*har'-wud-mīrz*) *n.* Hartwoodmyres, farm on the road over Woll Rig towards the Ettrick valley. John Wilson was recorded as tenant there in 1494/5. It was seat of a branch (or branches) of the Scotts from at least 1539/40 until 1695. Elizabeth Stewart held the lands in 1512. Thomas Scott in Aikwood (on behalf of other tenants there) paid £10 Scots to the Crown for occupying the lands here. William Scott was tenant there in 1539/40. In 1541 the tenancy was claimed by John Home of Cowdenknowes. Walter Scott, younger of Tushielaw, was there in the 1570s. A family called Clerk were there in 1581. Scott of Hartwoodmyres held lands valued at £26 13s 4d in Wilton Parish in 1643. A 10-merk land (of old extent) there was inherited by Sir William Scott of Harden in 1676. The lands were valued at £566 13s 4d in 1678. Later it was home to the Ogilvies. Michael Renwick was recorded there in 1772. John Grieve was there in 1785–91 and Archibald Park 1792–97. It was valued at about £460 in 1785 and 1802. In the mid-to-late 19th century it was farmed by brothers Richard, William and John Elliot. A Roman fort and site of a Roman camp are between here and Oakwood (it is marked 'Hartwoodmyres' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Hartwoodmyirs' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'heartwoofmyrs' on Adair's c.1688 map; it is 'hartwodmyris' in 1494/5, 'Hertwodmyris' in 1512, 'le Hartwod myris' in 1533/4, 'Hartwod Myris' in 1541, 'Hartvodmyris' in 1562, 'Hartwodmyris' in 1573, 'Hartwodmyires' in 1578/9, 'Hartwodmyris' in 1581 and 1592, 'Hartwodmyris' in 1602, 'Hairtwodmyres' in 1612, 'Hertwoidmyres' in 1618, 'Hartwodmyre' in 1628, 'Hartewoodmyres' in 1634, 'Hartwoodmyers' in 1638, transcribed 'Hartickmyres' in 1643, 'Hartwodmyre' in 1648 and 'Hairtwoodmyres' in 1692).

harvest-hog see **hogg in hairst**

Harvey (*hawr-vee*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son George was baptised in 1747. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son George was baptised in 1790. **Hugh** (1841–1914) station master at Belses 1874–1906. In 1864 he married Margaret Burns, who died in 1915. Their children Margaret ('Love') and Nellie both continued to work at the station after their father retired. The family also ran a gig as a taxi service. After he retired he moved to Firview above the station. He is buried at Ancrum Kirkyard. Documents relating to this time have been published in 'Backtrack' magazine. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Sword and their son John was baptised in 1706. **James** (18th C.) tenant in Unionhall. He is recorded in 1731 when he had a libel case for debt against Walter Henderson in Selkirk. **Rev. James** see **Rev. James** Hervey. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Nelly Weir and their children included Andrew (b.1795), Thomas (b.1797), Betty (b.1799) and John (b.1801). **Robert** (b.1782) son of tailor Thomas. He was recorded at Sandyhaugh on the ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish in 1801. **Robert** (b.1819/20) born in Hawick, he was a farm-worker in Roberton Parish. In 1851 he was living at Highchesters Cottages and in 1861 was a ploughman at Roberton Glebefoot. He married Barbara Deans in 1845 and their children included Andrew, Margaret, Mary, Jane,

Helen, Agnes, Janet, Robina Deans (b.1855) and Robert (b.1856). **Rev. Thomas** (c.1645–1717) graduating from Glasgow University in 1665, he was a minister in Ireland for 13 years, and then spent some time in England. He attended the first meeting of the Synod of Lothian in 1687 after the 'Toleration' and became the first post-Revolution minister at Abbotrule in 1689 (although it is unclear in these troubled times when he actually took over from Robert Spottiswood, since it is also claimed that Abbotrule was one of the few local parishes where the minister was not 'outed'). It is also unclear exactly how many years he remained, since it is recorded that that James Ker was formally reappointed in 1690, but was probably too elderly to take up the position; he may have assisted Ker for some time. In 1692 he was translated to Auchterderran in Fife, but suspended in 1699 for profaning the Lord's Day. He then went to Ireland and settled at Donoch, near Londonderry. He married a daughter of this same James Ker **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Stavert and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1737. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tailor at Sandyhaugh in Ashkirk Parish. In 1801 his son Robert was listed on the Militia ballot in Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Elliot and their children included Isabel (b.1776) and Robert (b.1782). **Thomas** (b.c.1800) tailor at Kippielaw in Wilton Parish. He was listed there among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. He was also recorded there in 1841, along with his wife Agnes and children James, Andrew, Agnes, William and Thomas (also spelled 'Harvie' and 'Hervey').

Harwick (*har-wik*) *n.* city in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., village in Cambridgeshire, name of small towns elsewhere in the world and also sometimes a surname (not to be confused with a similar, but more illustrious word).

Harwud (*har-wud, har-wood, haw-ri'*) *n.* Harwood, a seat of the Elliots, near the head of the Rule Water, locally known as 'Harrot'. The lands were said to be among those (along with Commonside and Dryden) gained by the Muirs of Rowallan through marriage with an heiress of the Comyns in about 1260; there is no original document to confirm this, but it is stated in a 17th century family history by poet and politician Sir William Muir. This has long been a major estate of Hobkirk Parish, existing since before the Reformation. It was held by Eustace of Lorraine in the early part of the 14th century, being forfeited to the Blairs of that Ilk some time before 1357. However, the Lorraines were restored to the lands at some point, certainly by the middle of the 15th century. 'John Lorane of Harwod' is recorded in 1464/5, and the lands continued to be held by the Lorraines until the early 17th century. The farm was burned by the English in 1542. The estate was attacked over a period of years by some of the Turnbulls, part of a feud between Lady Margaret Lorraine (nee Turnbull) and some of the rest of her Clan. Edward Lorraine had sold the lands partly in wadset to Rev. William Weir and then in 1632 the pair had a further wadset to Gilbert Eliott, with the reversion of the lands to Edward Lorraine (for 6500 merks) if he repaid the amount within 5 years. However, in 1637 it was sold outright to William 'Ellot', son of Simon of the Binks, who became the first Elliot Laird of Harwood. The Cranstons were superiors around this time, with those rights passing to the Eliotts of Stobs. It was 'Harrot, or Harwood' in 1643, when valued at £433 6s 8d and owned by Simon Elliot. 'Harrat with mill thereof' was listed among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. It was valued at £633 6s 8d in 1678 (including what used to be Appotside). It was valued at £440 in the 1740s. Francis and Thomas Elliot were recorded there in 1746 and Walter Heatley in 1765. Henry Elliot paid tax for 14 windows there in 1748. By 1788 it was 'Harwood, or Harrot', valued at £433 6s 8d. Walter Amos and Archibald Elliot were there in 1799. It is said that one of the early Elliot Lairds were engaged in (illegally) driving cattle across the Border. J.P. Alison designed servants quarters as an addition to the house in 1906. The 8th Elliot Laird sold the estate to William Elliot (from Lanarkshire) in 1924, and it later passed to his son, Walter, who was an M.P. and cabinet minister. His wife would become Baroness Katharine Elliot of Harwood. 5 flints discovered there are in Hawick Museum, as well as a piece of green pottery. There are several other places of the same name, including those in the Teviot and Slitrig valleys (the origin of the name is probably just 'hare's wood'; it is 'Harwod' in 1464/5, 'Harwode' in 1562 and 1631, 'Harrat' in 1598, 1648 and 1649, 'Harwoid' in 1606, 'Harrit' in 1643, 'Harret' in 1655, 'Harrett' in 1678, 'Hared' and 'Harit' in 1694, 'Harrit' in 1699, 'Harrot' in 1700, 'Harrote' in 1728, 'Harriot' in 1748 and 'Harrot' in 1797; it is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map as 'Harewood' as well as 'Wood of Hairwood' and is on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Harewood', with 'Woode of Harewood' just to the north, but is

'Harrot' on Stobie's 1770 map, reflecting the contemporary pronunciation).

Harwud (*har-wud*) *n.* Harwood, area in the upper Slitrig valley containing Harwood Knowe (crossed to the south by the Catrail) and Harwood Burn, which runs north to join the Langside Burn and then the Slitrig. Remains of an 18th–19th century farmstead were investigated in the mid-1980s before the area was ploughed for forestation.

Harwud see **Harwud on Teviot**

Harwud (*har-wud, har-wood*) *n.* **William** (15th C.) Chaplain who witnessed an instrument for lands in Morebattle relating to Melrose Abbey in 1444. He also witnessed another instrument for the Abbey in 1445.

Harwud Burn (*har-wud-burn*) *n.* Harwood Burn, stream that passes Harwood (in Hobkirk Parish) to join the Rule Water at Forkins (it is marked 'Harewood B.' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Harrot Burn' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Harwud Burn (*har-wud-burn*) *n.* Harwood Burn, stream in the upper Slitrig valley. It rises with the King's Sike and Drowning Sike and joins Langside Burn between Stanishope and Shankend. The Catrail crosses its headwaters. The farm of the same name was owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century, e.g. being listed in the Land Tax Rolls for 1678 and inherited by Sir William Eliott in 1692 (it is 'Harrotburn' in 1678 and 'Herretburn' in 1692).

Harwud Cottage (*har-wud-ko'-eej*) *n.* Harwood Cottage, former house on the Harwood Burn, to the south-west of the main estate in Hobkirk Parish (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Harwude (*haw-wud*) *n.* former name for a stream recorded in the royal charter for the lands of Whitslade in about 1170. It is referred to as 'rivulo de Haruude', but the identification with a modern location is unclear (the pronunciation is uncertain, but it is assumed that this is the same word as the other local 'Harwoods').

Harwudhill (*har-wud-hil*) *n.* Harwoodhill, lands that were once owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh, and possibly the Scotts of Howpasley before that. This was presumably land near Harwood-on-Teviot. It is listed among lands in the Barony of Hawick held 'in tenandry' by the Baron in 1511, 1572, 1594, 1615 and again in 1686, where it is 'sometimes called Lant'. Patrick Scott and Adam Scott were both recorded there in 1502. There is a sasine of 1722 giving these lands and others 'in liferent' to Beatrix Scott, wife of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh (in 1502 it is 'Hardwodhill' and 'harrothill', in 1572 and 1594 is 'Hardwodhill' and is 'Hartwodhill' in 1511).

Harwud Hoose (*har-wud-hoos*) *n.* Harwood House, in Rule Water. The old house was built in the 17th century and had 1665 carved over its lintel. In the 1694 Hearth Tax roll, 7 hearths were listed at 'Harits hous and office houses'. The new house was built in 1834/5 for Maj. William Elliot. The stables were altered by Dick, Peddie & MacKay in 1901 and servants' quarters were added to J.P. Alison's designs in 1906 (see also **Harwud**).

Harwud Knowe (*har-wud-now*) *n.* Harwood Knowe, hill in the headwaters of the Slitrig Water, to the east of the Harwood Burn, between Shankend and the Maidens. It reaches a height of 333 m. There may have been a farmstead near here, with James Elliot in 'Harrotknow' being recorded in Hobkirk Parish in 1760 and John Elliot in 1775 and 1780.

Harwud Lake (*har-wud-lāk*) *n.* pond to the south-west of Harwood House in Hobkirk Parish. It was part of the former mill lade system.

Harwud Mill (*har-wud-mil*) *n.* Harwood Mill, farm and former corn mill in Hobkirk Parish, just south of Forkins, on the Harwood Burn. It may be the same mill that was known as 'Appotside Mill' in the 17th century. It was the location for the 'hail' for the 'uppies' in the game of Hobkirk Baa in the 19th century. The Hearth Tax rolls lists 4 hearths there in 1694. James Turnbull was miller there in 1758, with Thomas Scott also living there. Walter Turnbull was tenant there in at least 1797–1801, William Rutherford was there in 1799 and George Waugh in 1801. It is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory, with Walter Cavers as the miller. James Smith was farmer there in 1868 (also written 'Harwoodmill', it is 'Haratmilne' in 1694, 'Harrotmiln' in 1758 and 1797 and 'Harrot mill' in 1799; it is marked 'Harrot Mill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Harwud on Teviot (*har-wud-, haw-ri'-ōn-tee-vee-i'*) *n.* farm on the west bank of the Teviot, south of Newmill. Called 'Harwood on Teviot' to distinguish it from Harwood in the Rule valley (as well as Harwood in the Slitrig valley, and others throughout the U.K.). It was once split into 'Nether Harwood' and 'Over Harwood'. The lands were owned by the Abernethy family from at least 1393 until 1494, passing then to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. In 1580 it was held by Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell in liferent, and in

heritage by her son Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch; they complained about a gang of about 18 Elliots attacking the farm and stealing 40 cows and oxen and leaving 14 lying dead, all at the instigation of Martin Elliot of Braidlie. It is possible this was the home of 'Martine Ellott, callit the Blak Baird, in Harwode', recorded in 1586/7. It was the seat of a branch of the Scotts in the 17th and 18th centuries (formerly at Broadhaugh and descended from the Scotts of Newark). The arms of the Scotts of Harwood has a band with 2 crescents and a star on the background of an oak tree, and motto 'Ardenter Amo'. The lands were listed in 1634, 1653, 1661 and 1663 among those held by the Scotts of Buccleuch. Walter Scott of Harwood is recorded on the 1678 Land Tax Rolls; along with Falnash it was valued at £1550 13s 4d. In 1681 Thomas, son of Thomas Crawford, merchant in Edinburgh, was served heir to the lands of Over and Nether Harwood. William Forester is listed there among the poor of Hawick Parish in 1694. James Stevenson was tenant there in at least 1705–08, with the lands owned by Adam Elliot of Arkleton. The estate was sold by Robert Scott of Harwood to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in about 1738. By 1788 it was valued at £440. William Gladstone was farmer there in 1797, when he is recorded having 3 work horses and Thomas Gledstains was there in 1801. In 1811 it was valued at £440 as part of the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch. John Beattie was farmer there in the 1860s. There are also several others Harwoods in Britain (it appears as 'Harwode' in 1393, 'Harwod' in 1435, 'Harewode' in 1446/7, 'Herwod' in 1477, 'Herwode' in 1494, 'Harwode' in 1510/1, 'Harrett' in 1581/2 and 'Harwode' in 1634 and 1652; it is marked 'Harrwod' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Herrot' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Harwud Park (*har-wud-pawrk*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage near Harwood. It was 'Harrot Park' in 1788 when Alexander Lillico was herd there.

Harwud Rig (*har-wud-rig*) *n.* ridge to the north of Skelfhill Pen, reaching a height of 393 m.

Harwud Sike (*har-wud-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins the north side of the Teviot near Harwood.

Harwudsikefit (*har-wud-, ha-ri'-sīk-fi'*) *n.* Harwoodsikefoot, former farmsted at the foot of the Harwood Sike, in Teviothead Parish. James Miller lived there in about 1680. James Elliot is recorded as farmer there in 1797, and several of his children died there. Labourer Robert Brydon was there in 1841. Shepherd William Oliver was there in 1851 (also written 'Harwoodsykefoot').

Harwudtoon (*har-wud-toon, haw-ri'-toon*) *n.* Harwoodtown, a former farm and settlement adjacent to Harwood in the Rule valley. Thomas Turnbull was from there in 1567. It was owned by Hector Turnbull of Stanedge in 1609 and Andrew Turnbull in 1610. The old houses there were pulled down by Henry Elliot, who was Laird in the latter part of the 18th century. There is now no sign there was once a hamlet there (it is 'Harwoodtoun' and 'Harwodtoun' in 1562 and 1567, and 'Harrottown' about 1605).

Harwud Wud (*har-wud-wud*) *n.* former wood near Harwood in Rulewater (it is 'Wood of Hairwood' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Woode of Harewood' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

hash (*hawsh*) *v., arch.* to cut, particularly with a scythe, slice, hack, chop, slash – 'Considering how ill the work had been done, and how horribly the bogs were hashed, he was not sure but Satan himself . . . ' [HSR], '. . . and it was only when the stick was all cut away and the sinews of his hand hashed by his opponent's sword that he was forced to yield' [RM], to fatigue a person, overtire oneself – 'It's been a gey hashin' day for iz at the herst, A'm muittit oot an' fair platchin' [GW].

hash (*hawsh*) *n.* a mess, a clumsy failure – 'hei made a right hash o eet', a confused mass, a confused crowd of people, a haver, blether, person clumsy in speech, general term of contempt – 'He's a wundy hash' [GW], 'Ye muckle, careless, thoughtless, thriftless hash, To spend yer siller ona siccan trash' [JoHa], 'O yin that speaks an awfih lot, Oo say that hei's a hash, And hard up means oo irni weel, And no juist short o cash' [IWL], *v.* to speak emptily or a lot – 'Yince an thon wumman sterts, she hashes an blethers for a guid everlesteen' [ECS], 'Now it's time A stopeet hashin on And got this thing begun, Ma wush for Denholm's A' the best for the next millennium' [IWL].

hash-a-banna (*hawsh-a-baw-nu*) *n., arch.* a lazy lout, keener on eating than working.

hash-ma-gundy (*hawsh-ma-gun-dee*) *n., arch.* a gossip.

hask (*hawsk*) *n., arch.* the throat, a short, dry cough – '. . . and complained that there was a fly in his hask . . . ' [RM].

Hasliehirst (*hāz-lee-hurst*) *n.* former cottage on Stonedge farm (presumably from 'hirst', a hillock or unproductive piece of ground; see also **Hazely Hirst**).

Haslo Brae (*has-lō-brā*) *n.* former name for a hill near Wauchope, indicated on a map of 1772.

hasna see **hasni**

hasnae see **hasni**

hasni (*haz-, has-ni, -ne, -na*) *contr.* hasn't, has not – 'Wha hasna heard how I withstood That whilk they ca't 'The Great Hawick Flood'?' [AD], 'He hasna got a copper so he daurna' ring the bell' [WE], 'The care o life she hasna een to see . . . ' [WL] (also spelled 'hasna' and 'hasnae').

hass (*has*) *n., arch.* the neck, throat – 'Then deep in her hass she mutter'd a word, And proddit him in the flanke' [JTe], 'The master's hearte raise to his hass, His stamach vow'd to flynch' [JTe], 'And Eb sent it over his hawse in a crack, Then lay on his lunzie and routit and spak' ' [JTe], 'He laid hans on him, an' tuik him bie the hass, sayin', Paye me that thou awest' [HSR], 'I am wearie o' my cryin'; my hass is dryet, mine eyne fæil while I waite for my God' [HSR], the neck of a glen, head of a pass – 'A gigantic castle to guard the 'hass of the hope' ' [WaD] (also written 'hawse' and cf. **halse**; the word occurs as a suffix in several local place names. e.g. 'Hawkhass', 'Sorbie Hass' and 'Whitrope Hass').

Hass (*has*) *n.* farm on the A7, south of the Carter Bar, between Huntford and Edgerston. There are signs of old fields banks and rig lines there. A quarry nearby contains basaltic rocks from the Hawick-Acklington Dyke (also called 'the Hass').

the Hassely Cleuch (*thu-ha-ssu-lee-clooch*) *n.* former cottage in the west corner of Stonedge farm. 'Hobbie' Elliot lived there in the late 18th century.

Hassendean (*has-in-deen*) *n.* hamlet and surrounding district about 6 miles north-east of Hawick at the foot of Minto hills, and once the site of the first station north of Hawick on the Waverley Line. This was also once a separate parish, having a link with the monks of Melrose Abbey from early times. After decades of debate over the distant parts of the Parish (particularly those in the Borthwick valley, with a new church built there in 1658), the Parish was supressed in 1689, with the area redistributed among to Minto, Roberton and Wilton. There are stories of near riots during the de-roofing of the Kirk in 1690. The Barony of Hassendean was presumably once a single estate, but became 2 separate parts, with the western and eastern half baronies having separate Barons. Walter Fitz Alan was granted land there by Malcolm IV about 1155. A ploughgate of land here was given to Paisley Priory in the 1180s by Alan Stewart (son of Walter). The lands were included in a dowry granted to Joan of England (sister of the English King) when she married King Alexander in 1221. In 1304/5 there is a record of the rentals from the farms there, 'by the hands of Sir Alexander de Balliol'. In 1316 (and confirmed in 1321) James Cunningham was granted lands there by Robert the Bruce, this being the eastern half barony, and the Cunninghams held the superiority of these lands for perhaps the next 300 years. Bruce also granted lands there to Sir James Douglas in about 1320 (perhaps the other half of the barony). Lands there were temporarily given to Henry Percy in 1334 (although the English never really had control over southern Scotland) and in 1341/2 the 'vills of Jeddeworth, Bonjedworthe, and Hassyndene' were granted to Henry Percy. There were futher mentions by the English King in 1356, 1397 and 1408. William Livingstone of Drumry was baron of 'Lang Hassendean' (presumably the eastern half barony) in a document of 1470 and it passed to Alexander, Lord Home in 1493/4. In 1482 Elizabeth Cunningham inherited the eastern part from her father; it was 'then waste', but valued at £10 Scots in times of peace and was held of the superior the Lord of Kilmaurs (another Cunningham). In 1493 a man was charged with bringing Englishmen to the area where they stole 100 cows, as many sheep and other gear. Walter Taylor was recorded there in 1493 and Matthew Turnbull in 1494/5. It is recorded that Alexander Lord Home was owner of lands there in 1502. The area was long a seat of the Scotts of Hassendean, the first being David in the mid-15th century, and Sir Alexander Scott of Hassendean reported to have fallen at Flodden. This branch of the Scotts held the lands until about the end of the 17th century (when the lands became part of the Buccleuch estates); their motto was 'Trusty and True'. The lands were burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545 (and recorded by the English as 'Hessington'). The superiority of the lands was confirmed to Alexander, Lord Home in 1509/10 and James, Earl of Home in 1621. The Laird of Hassendean was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. Hassendean Moor was said to be a place for Covenanter meetings around 1680. In 1718 the farm of 'Hasindeane & Marlside' was part of the estates of the Scotts of Buccleuch, covering 583 acres ('besides two pieces of land which are intermixed with it') and bounded by Kames, Minto, Hassendeanbank, Knowe, Townhead, Horsleyhill, Hassendean Common, Newlands and Huntlaw. The farmhouses (together with trees) are shown clustered about the modern location, on the eastern side of the Hassendean Burn, with a corn

mill also there. The central estate of Hassendean was at some point split into Hassendean-bank, Hassendean-burn and Teviot-bank. It was home of Dickson's nurseries from 1728 until the early 19th century. The tenant farmers were the Turnbulls through the 18th century. Robert Dickson is recorded owning 8 horses there in 1797 and Adam Turnbull was a farmer there at the same time. The lands were listed in the 1788 county valuation and the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 as owned by the Duke of Buccleuch and valued at £533 6s 8d. Residents in 1799 included weaver John Turnbull, weaver Robert Scott, shepherd John Laidlaw, joiner Adam Trotter, labourer Thomas Hood, miller Andrew Hood, labourer Thomas Hill, labourer John Hoodand servant James Gibson. There were 9 young men listed there on the 1801 Militia ballot. The Shiel family farmed there in the early-to-mid 19th century. It is also famous from the ballad 'Jock o' Hazeldean' and the tune 'Hazeldean' – '... They are a' away to Hassendean burn, And left both wheel and cards' [T], 'Hassenden came without a call, The antientest House among them all' [CWS], '... Then came Alton; And the wives of Briddieyards, They're a' away to Hassendean, And left their woo and cairds' [CWS] (it occurs in the late 12th century as 'Atstanesdene', 'Hadestandena', 'Hastensden' and 'Hatstanesdena'; many different spellings are known in earlier records, e.g. 'Assindane', 'Astenesdene', 'Essenden', 'Halsyndene', 'Hasanden', 'Hasendane', 'Hasendene', 'Hasindane', 'Hasindaine', 'Hasinedane', 'Hassandean', 'Hassanden', 'Hassendain', 'Hassendane', 'Hassendein', 'Hassenden', 'Hassendene', 'Hassindan', 'Hassindane', 'Hassindean', 'Hassindeane', 'Hassindein', 'Hassinden', 'Hassindene', 'Hassindin', 'Hassindine', 'Hassingdane', 'Hassingdeane', 'Hassingden', 'Hassingdon', 'Hassingtone', 'Hassyndan', 'Hassynden', 'Hassyndene' and 'Hassyngdene', 'Hastynden', with the modern spelling not gaining prominence until the 18th century; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Hasiden', de Wit's c.1680 map as 'Hasinden' and Visscher's 1689 map as 'Hasindein'; Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'Hasindein Tour', 'Burnfoote', 'K. of Hasindein' and 'Banck'; the origin of the name is probably from the Old English personal name 'Heathustan' plus 'denu' for valley).

Hassendean (*has-in-deen*) *n.* sometime version of 'Hassington' in Eccles Parish, Berwickshire, long owned by the Broomfield family. Probably this version of the name derives from an error, but makes for possible confusion with the local Hassendean.

Hassendean (*has-in-deen*) *n.* **Adam** (12th C.) recorded as 'Ada de Astenesdene' in about the 1220s when Chistina, daughter of his son William granted lands of Cresswell to Hugh the brewer. The document therefore gives us 3 generations of this local family. **Christina** (12th/13th C.) daughter of William, who was son of Adam. Some time in the periof 1214–49, probably the late 1220s, she granted her lands of Cresswell to Hugh, brewer of Hassendean. It is possible this was the same as the later Cresswell family. **Elias** (12th C.) witnessed a charter some time in the period 1153–82 for Waltheof, son of Cospatrick for lands in West Lothian. His name is given as 'Helia de Hadestandena'. **Richard** (12th C.) recorded as 'Richard dean of Hassendean', within the Diocese of Glasgow, as witness to several charters in the period between about 1175 and 1195. Probably the same person is Richard 'de Hassendean' about 1170 and referred to as Chaplain in Hassendean when listed as previous possessor of a ploughgate of land in Hassendean when it was gifted to Paisley Abbey by King William in the period 1179–90. He is probably the 'Radulpho decano de hastaindene' who witnessed the grant of lands in Whitton to Melrose Abbey in the late 12th century (as stated in a confirmation of 1454, with 'Ralph' perhaps being a simple error). He was Dean of Teviotdale in documents of the late 1170s and early 1180s. His name occurs at least 10 times. He is probably the 'R., Archdeacon' (an error for 'Dean') in a now missing charter (originally in the period 1183–91) in which Robert the Bruce confirmed the grant of lands in Whitton to Melrose Abbey. **Robert** (15th C.) tenant of the Mains of 'Bothkenner' in Stirlingshire in 1492. **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) Warden of the Monastery of Kelso. He is recorded in about 1330 as 'Domino Thoma de Hassynden' when he witnessed a charter relating to the Church of Roxburgh. **Walter** (15th C.) recorded in 1432 when he was appointed to replace the deceased John White as Rector of Rankilburn. His surname is written 'de Hassinden'. **Walter** (16th C.) listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He is recorded as 'Walter Hassindan' and owed about £13 for some service, possibly as a factor or similar, like Walter Scott of Hassendean and others who are named. His name was presumably related to the former parish. **William** (12th/13th C.) son of Adam. Around the 1220s his daughter Christina granted lands of

Cresswell (in Hassendean Parish) to Hugh, the brewer of Hassendean.

Hassendean Bake (*has-in-deen-bāk*) *n.* recorded in a 1536 charter when William Scott of Hassendean granted 'two husbandlands in demesne lands in le Easter Hassenden ... inter le merche bake ex occidentali et le passage gait ex orentali inter turrem de Hassindene et dicti le Hassindene bake'. It is possible that this is simply an early variant of Hassendeanbank.

Hassendeanbank (*has-in-deen-bawngk*) *n.* farm at Hassendean, previously part of the lands of the Barony of Hassendean, along with Hassendeanburn and Teviotbank. It is recorded at least as early as 1409 when lands there were confirmed to John Turnbull, son of Adam of Whithope. In 1432 William Turnbull was Laird there. In 1492 Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock gave a charter of the lands to Andrew Douglas and in that same year Cuthbert Cunningham had sasine for superiority of the lands. Walter's daughters Margaret and Janet had a sasine in 1501. William Cunningham of Kilmaurs was recorded as superior in 1502. In 1510 William and Thomas Elphinstone (probably the Chancellor of Scotland and his son) received the rights of the land through 'non-entry', and Thomas married Elizabethe Turnbull, heir of half the lands, for which they had a charter in 1512. David and Robert Turnbull were tenants in 1516. Andrew Ker of Cessford had a sasine in 1519, and his son Walter Ker in 1531 (granted by William Cunningham, Laird of Glencairn), again in 1543, and confirmed in 1576. Isabel, wife of Walter Ker of Cessford complained in 1563 that Thomas and John Young were occupying her quarter of the lands without paying her 'maill ferme mail or entress'. Meanwhile William Turnbull held a piece of the land in 1536 (probably Cockerheugh), and in 1540 reference is made to the deceased John Turnbull of Hassendeanbank. The farm was burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. George Turnbull from here was recorded in 1573. Robert Ker, 1st Earl of Roxburghe, inherited the lands in 1610. Thomas Turnbull was infefted in these lands by the Commendator of Melrose in about 1622; they were valued at 13s 4d at that time. In the 17th century the superiority was held by the Hamiltons, Earls of Haddington, along with other lands previously possessed by Melrose Abbey. By 1643 the lands were held by the Earl of Roxburghe (as also recorded in 1678, 1684 and 1694) and valued at £550. Lands here were still listed as being part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1680 (a vestige of the connection with Melrose Abbey). Sir William Douglas of Cavers inherited 6 acres of land here in 1687, followed by his brother Archibald in 1698. William Redford was tenant in 1688. The lands passed to Minto Parish in 1690. Adam Young was there in at least 1690–94. Additionally John Redford, William Turnbull and Richard Turnbull were there in 1694, with Margaret Renwick, Janet Henderson and Mungo 'Modrell' listed among the poor. James Turnbull was there in 1785. There was a plan of the lands drawn up in 1769, when still owned by the Duke of Roxburghe, showing fields, with an indication of what was planted in each. The Duke of Roxburghe exchanged his lands here with those of George Douglas of Cavers at Denholm Haugh in 1797. It was listed under the Duke of Roxburghe in the county valuation of 1788 and the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, and the Earl of Minto in about 1874, with a value of £550. The Dickson family held the estate through most of the 18th and 19th centuries and had nurseries nearby. Andrew Bruce was farmer there in 1797, when he owned 12 horses. The residents in 1801 included William Hills, Walter Scott and Alexander Walker. Ephraim Selby was farmer there until the 1860s, when his son Robert too over. Col. Archibald Dickson had the house rebuilt in the late 1870s. In the first half of the 20th century it was the home of auctioneer Douglas Oliver and in the latter part of the 20th century it was the home of his son, horse-trainer Ken Oliver. The course of the Teviot used to change after floods and ice-storms, and sometimes in the 18th century would pass by the foot of Hassendeanbank brae. To the north-west lie the faint remains of a double-ditched settlement, about 160 m by 75 m, with another possible settlement adjacent. To the south, by the Teviot, are cropmarks indicating a roughly oval fort, 60 m by 30 m, and there is also an old enclosure just south of the farm. In 2014 a Roman copper-bronze vessel was found here and in 2016 a Romano-British enamelled trumpet brooch (also written 'Hassendean Bank'; it is 'Hasindennbank' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and is probably what is labelled 'Banck' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but on the opposite side of the Hassendean Burn from the Kirk; it is 'hassyndene bank' in 1409, 'Hassindenbank' in about 1410, 'Hasindenbank' in 1432, 'Hassindenbank' in 1492, 'hassindeane bank' in 1502, 'Hassindenbank' in 1510, 'Hassindanebank' in 1512, 'Hassindeanbank' in 1516, 'Bank-hessington' in 1545, 'Hassinbank' in 1573, 'Hassindanebank' in 1579, 'Hassindenbank' in 1634, 'Hassendenbank'

in 1684, 'Hassindanebank' in 1607, 'Hassindenbank' in about 1622 and 1640, 'Hassindinbank' in 1670 and 'Hassendeanebank' in 1680).

Hassendeanbank Cottages (*has-in-deen-bawngk-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages built near Hassendeanbank farm, built for the Minto estate and altered to the designs of Sir Robert Lorimer in 1911.

Hassendeanburn (*has-in-deen-burn*) *n.* farm and estate at Hassendean, previously part of the lands of the Barony of Hassendean, on the north bank of the Teviot, about 3½ miles from Hawick. James Redford was recorded there in 1579. Robert Scott of Alton held lands there in 1580, with William Taylor, David Young and John Swan all living there; Scott of Alan wadset the lands of 'Over Maines of Hassindaneburne' in 1580. Hector Turnbull was there in 1581. Gavin Elliot from here was murdered in about 1618, probably by Hector Turnbull in Clarilaw. John Hope and James Shiel were listed there among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694. It was home of the Dicksons who made the area famous for establishing the first and largest nursery and seeds business in Britain, starting in 1729 and expanding to Hawick by 1766 (and being the progenitor for nurseries in Edinburgh, Chester and Perth). Archibald Dickson was there in the 1780s. Residents there in 1799 included 'yeoman' Archibald Dickson, servant Henry Duncan, servant William Tait and gardener John Thomson and in 1801 were Archibald Dickson, servants Robert Lawson, Robert Miller and Adam Leyden, Gardeners George Brydon and David McLeod and apprentice Archibald Scott. Christian Dickson was living there in 1861 and George Mack was farmer later in the 1860s. A new house was constructed in 1876, with designs by Wardrop and Reid and there were alterations in the 1890s to designs by J.P. Alison. Hawick Provost Robert Fraser Watson lived there in later life. At one time the house contained the writing desk of Napoleon Bonaparte, purchased by Watson. The mansion was demolished in the 1950s, but some of the trees planted in the area may survive from the days of the Dicksons. There is still a farm there. Just south of the farm buildings there is a road bridge over the railway (it is 'Hassendenburn' in 1566, 'Hassindaneburne' in 1579 and 1581, 'Hassindane burne' in 1580 and 'Hasandenburne' in 1694; it is probably what is marked 'Burnefoote' on Blaeu's 1654 map, between the Kirk and Tower of Hassendean).

Hassendean Burn (*has-in-deen-burn*) *n.* stream that passes through the former Parish of Hassendean. It effectively rises on the eastern slopes of Drinkstone Hill, running roughly to the east and being joined by the Dearly Burn and Huntlaw Burn. It turns roughly south at Hassendean village, with a rail bridge over it at a culvert, then joining the Teviot near Hassendeanburn.

Hassendean Burnfit (*has-in-deen-burn-fi'*) *n.* former name for lands near where the Hassendeanburn meets the Teviot, presumably lower down than Hassendeanburn farm itself. This is probably the 'Burnfoott' listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish, with John Veitch and William Liddell listed there among the poor of the Parish. It may be the 'Burnfoote' marked near to Hassendean on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Hassendean Common (*has-in-deen-ko-min*) *n.* former common of Hassendean Parish, to the west of Hassendean. It bordered on the lands of Wester Groundistone, Drinkstone and Clarilaw. Its division was discussed at least as early as 1757, when it was part of the Parishes of Minto and Wilton. It was divided in 1763 and subsequently enclosed into fields (a detailed map exists from 1762), at the instigation of the Buccleuch estates; an action was brought in 1762 against Henry, Duke of Buccleuch by Capt. John Douglas of Midshiels, John Chisholme of Stirches, Thomas Turnbull of Knowe and others. As well as those men William Scott of Burnhead also received a share. The name survives in the farm in that area. A drove road used to cross the common.

Hassendean Court (*has-in-deen-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, off Hazelwood Road, built in 1975 and named after the Hassendean district.

Hassendean Hill (*has-in-deen-hil*) *n.* small hill between Horsleyhill and Hassendean farms. It reaches a height of 171 m.

Hassendean Kirk (*has-in-deen-kirk*) *n.* church of the ancient parish of Hassendean. It originally belonged to the Bishop of Glasgow, being granted by David I, confirmed in 1170. However, it was granted by the Bishop of Glasgow to Melrose Abbey, for the sustenance for poor pilgrims coming to Melrose, as confirmed in about 1195, 1206, 1220 and 1231/2. It was dedicated to St. Mungo (or Kentigern) in the reign of William the Lion and then in 1193/4 patronage was given to the monks of Melrose Abbey, who built a house there, the Monk's Tower, as a hospital for wayfarers and pilgrims. It was already 'Vicarius de Hassedene' in Bagimond's Roll of 1275.

A vicarage was re-erected in 1315, with the profits from the church being re-assigned to Melrose Abbey, and a confirmation in 1326. The charge of the parish was a vicarage-pensionary thereafter. In 1488 the Vicar was bound not to interfere with the Abbey's right to the 'erde silver of the quer', i.e. the money charged for burials in the kirk choir. William Grahamslaw was recorded being 'apud ecclesiam de hassinden' in 1493, suggesting that he was farmer of lands there. Melrose Abbey held the church essentially until the Reformation; there was a record of an expense in 1562 'for mending the houses of Hassinden and the barns thereof with thatch, timber, keys, locks and other necessary things. There was still a Melrose rental for the 'kirkland of Hassinden' recorded in about 1564. These kirklands were probably the 'Hassindenkirk' farmed by John Turnbull of Hassendeanbank in 1564. The patronage of the church and rentals were granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in about 1560, and went to William, Earl of Morton in 1608. The churchyard there must have held local burials for many centuries. In 1670 it was declared that Turnbull of Knowe owned the burial place within the bell house. There were still marriages taking place there in 1687. The parish was suppressed in 1689 and the church roof removed to Roberton, amid scenes of great hostility in 1690 (not in 1687, as suggested by the verse). This followed several decades of uncertainty over the status of the parish. A crowd gathered to try to prevent the unroofing, and the first man to climb a ladder was said to have been killed falling after being struck by a stone. Sheriff Douglas was called and was supposedly cursed by an old woman; this was recounted in a ballad written at the time, which was preserved in fragmentary form (by Mr. Hogg from Wilton) and read out at the Archæological Society (by J.A.H. Murray) in 1858. There was also said to have been a scuffle near Hornshole, with the church bell thrown in the river (and either left there or retrieved to be the bell for Roberton). The historical record of events indicate that it was indeed a serious riot and that workmen were injured (but not killed), with several of the heritors accused of instigating the riot. The last incumbent was Francis Scott, who was removed in 1689 after the Revolution; other local ministers filled in for a few years, the last being Samuel Johnstone in 1693 (perhaps preceded by James Borland). In 1716 the widow of Francis Scott returned the church paraphernalia to Roberton, including bible, pulpit cloth, pewter vessels and session books. The ruined church can be seen in a sketch of 1788 (by Adam de Cardonnel, based on a drawing in red chalk by Archibald Rutherford in 1776), showing decorated arches. It was largely swept away, along with some of the graveyard, in a flood of the Teviot in January 1796, the destruction completed by the 1806 flood, so that now no sign of it remains. The exposed coffins and headstones of the Ogilvies were removed to Ashkirk kirkyard. At the Museum's exhibition of 1866 there was displayed a bird's nest in a human skull found there by Alexander Jamieson. Part of a tombstone from there was donated to the Museum in 1867. The site of the church is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, and since the Teviot has changed its course somewhat, the location now corresponds to a bank on the south side. Several pieces of sculpted stone, said to have been from the church, were discovered in the rock garden of Teviot Bank, including a 'cresset' (mediæval lamp stand) described in 1918. There is additionally part of a carved tombstone built into the garden wall at Minto House. And a piece of sculpted stone, the capital of an Ionic wall pillar, was found in a field beside Roberton Kirk in 1963, which may also be a piece of the old Kirk at Hassendean. The old bell in Roberton Kirk, inscribed 'For the Tolbuith of Melrose – 1649' may have hung at Hassendean for a while before being removed to Roberton, and possibly being thrown into Hornshole by angry parishioners according to tradition. It is recorded in 1716 that the widow of the last minister gave some church items to Roberton Parish, namely a large bible, pulpit cloth, pewter vessels and session books. There is an existing communion token that is plain and square, bearing the letters 'H.K.' A roll of the ministers is: Richard, Dean around 1170s to 1190s; William, Vicar in 1273; John Aikenhead, Vicar in 1474; David 'Hugonis', Vicar in 1478; probably John Cavers in the 1480s; Walter Douglas in at least 1488/9–1500; John Duncan, Vicar until 1538; George Scott, Vicar from 1539; Kentigern Reid, 1539; John Duncan (again), Vicar until 1544; John Anderson, Vicar from 1544; Patrick Crawford, Chaplain in 1549; Thomas Weston, Vicar c.1568–76; William Auchmowtie (Minister, along with several neighbouring parishes), from 1574; John Scott, Reader in 1575; Thomas Newbie, Reader 1576–82; John Bonar 1594–c.95; Simon Scott, from 1595; John Mather 1602–09; Robert Collace, Reader in 1606; Allan Lundie 1610–11; James Mitchelson 1611–13; Alexander Forrest 1613–58; William Mushet

1664–78; Francis Scott 1678–89 – 'It was in the year o' aughty-sev'n Highchesters ca'd oot a' his men To meet the Shirra of Tividale At the Kirk o' Hassendean' [T] ('Hasindenn K:' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Hasinden K.' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'K. of Hasindein' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Hassendeankirk (*has-in-deen-kirk*) *n.* former name for lands associated with the church of Hassendean. 'William Trumbill of Hassindane Kirk' is recorded in 1553/4. It is 'Hassindenkirk' in 1564 when John Turnbull of Hassendeanbank complained that he had 80 sheep stolen from there. These lands were formerly associated with Melrose Abbey.

Hassendean Ladylands (*has-in-deen-lā-dee-landz*) *n.* another name for **Ladyland**.

Hassendean Mains (*has-in-deen-mānz*) *n.* former name for a farm in Hassendean Parish, presumably being the 'home farm' for the Baron of Hassendean. A charter of 1516 records Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme gaining the lands of 'Nether Mains of Hassendean' and the 'Mains of Hassendean' from the forfeiture Alexander, Lord Home. In 1535 there was a revocation of a charter James Lundy had for 'Ouir and Nethir Manys of Hassindene', and also a charter Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme had for 'Estir Manys of Hassendene'. In 1550/1 Robert, son and heir of Adam Scott of 'Nethirmanis of Hassinden' is recorded being infefted in the lands of Little Drinkstone (this is probably the same as Adam and Robert Scott of Clarilaw and Alton). The 'Middle Mains' and the 'East Mains' were described in the 16th century. The Middle Mains was granted to Gavin Elliot by Alexander, Lord Home (superior of Hassendean) in 1555, along with Horsleyhill. This may be the 'Hassinden-manis' where Robert Dickson was recorded in 1591. In 1616 the 'Middle Mains of Hassendean' was sold by the Earl of Home to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. The Earl of Tarras held the lands in 1694, when the residents recorded there were George Scott, Walter Riddell, Margaret Riddell, Thomas Turnbull, Walter Turnbull, Robert Learmonth and Robert Brown, with James Grieve listed among the poor.

Hassendean Mill (*has-in-deen-mil*) *n.* former corn mill at Hassendean farm. It is clearly marked, on the east side of the Hassendean Burn, on the 1718 Buccleuch survey. The mill dam and mill lade are marked on the 1841 Ordnance Survey map. It is recorded being repaired in 1744 and in 1752 its 'cauld and dam' suffered great damage from a flood in July. Andrew Hood was miller there in 1797.

the Hassendean Oak (*thu-has-in-deen-ōk*) *n.* outstanding example of an ancient oak tree (Quercus petræa) near Hassendean. It has a short, squat trunk, with an extensive crown, suggesting it was once pollarded. The trunk has a circumference of about 20 ft (194 cm) and it reaches a height of 26 m.

Hassendean Pairish (*has-in-deen-pā-reesh*) *n.* old parish of Hassendean, centred around the farms of Hassendean, but extending into the modern Wilton area, and also containing a detached part in the Borthwick valley. It existed from at least 1155, when Malcolm IV granted the land to Walter, son of Alan the Steward. The chapel belonged to the monks of Melrose from the end of the 12th century, when they were given its lands and tithes in order to build a hospital for pilgrims to Melrose. This building was referred to as the Monk's Tower, and the lands connected with it were called the Monk's Croft. The church itself was situated near where the Hassendean Burn meets the Teviot. The main part of the Parish was burned along with much of Teviotdale by Hertfords men in 1545. The Cunningham's were superiors of the eastern half Barony from the early 14th century, for about 300 years. In 1598 some of the 'non-entries' in the Barony were gifted to the Diocese of St. Andrews by James IV. By the 17th century most of the land was owned by Scott of Buccleuch. In 1643 the total valuation of the lands in the Parish was £6326 and in 1678 was £7704. The Parish teinds were valued at £232 6s 8d in 1643; this valuation continued in 1707 and in 1788, when transferred to Wilton, and still held by the Scotts of Buccleuch. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £4200 in Roxburghshire and £1200 in Selkirkshire. In 1678 the rents in the parish were valued at £7793 10s 8d in Roxburghshire and £1133 6s 8d in Selkirkshire. The Parish long had an isolated part in the Borthwick valley, roughly between the Harden and Roberton Burns; this part may have been served by the chapel at Chapelhill (just across the Borthwick), with a priest supplied by the Parish, and lasting until about the Reformation. A series of petitions and inquiries finally led to the whole of Hassendean being joined to the newly created Roberton Parish in 1658, but reinstated in 1666, only to be finally supressed in 1689 and redistributed to Minto, Roberton and Wilton. Most of the lands went to Minto, while the vicarange tiends etc. were given to the new parish of Roberton. The church roof was removed to Roberton in

1690 amid scenes of violence, resulting in a workman being killed and apparently a curse being placed on the Douglases of Cavers. The graveyard continued to be used until partially swept away in a Teviot flood of 1796, which also removed the remaining ruins of the old church. A register of births and marriages from the parish has been preserved, covering the period 1679–89 and included within the records of Roberton Parish.

Hassendean Pond (*has-in-deen-pōnd*) *n.* pond at Hassendean, probably formerly used for curling. The 1812 minutes of Hawick Curling Club notes that 'R. Wilson bet Jas. Millar that the Dove Mount Well is 20 feet higher than Hassendean Pond. R.W. lost. Thereafter Millar bet Wilson that the Dove Mount Well is no higher than Hassendean Pond, but Mr Thomson (who decided the former bet offhand) could not decide this without a great deal of trouble'.

Hassendean Schuil (*has-in-deen-skil*) *n.* former school in Hassendean Parish. The only known schoomaster there is Robert Collace, recorded in 1613 and 1631.

Hassendean Station (*has-in-deen-stā-shin*) *n.* railway station on the Waverley Line situated at Hassendean. Built in 1849, it was in active service from 1850. This was the main station for the area around Denholm, and the first station on the line to the north of Hawick. Denholm Bridge was opened in 1865, to connect the village with its nearest station. The station still has a footbridge connecting the platforms (which was restored in 2016), while the main station building has been renovated for domestic use. The section of railway nearby had a couple of railway bridges and a road bridge. A cart ran every day between Denholm and the Station in the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Stationmasters included: Robert Watson, c.1854–c.81; George Watson, c.1881–1906; Andrew Dickson, until 1929; Mr. Alexander, 1930s; Mr. Stewart, until 1934; George Black, c.1934–66. Goods services ceased in 1964, it was downgraded to an unstaffed halt in 1967 and closed permanently in 1969. In 1989 it was purchased by architect Tom Pyemont and converted into a private residence, retaining much of the station ambience.

Hassendean Toon (*has-in-deen-toon*) *n.* former farm, probably an alternative name for the main farm at Hassendean itself, which was also referred to as 'Toonheid' or 'Knowetoonheid'. Like much of the area the lands there became part of Minto Parish in 1690 (it is 'Hassyndane toune' in 1548/9).

Hassendean Toor (*has-in-deen-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* former tower in Hassendean, also known as 'the Monk's Tower'. It is referred to as the 'Castle of Hassendene' in a charter of about 1537. It could be the same as the 'tower and fortalice' at Easter Hassendean, mentioned in a sasine of 1532. It passed from Melrose Abbey to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1546/7. It is referred to in a confirming charter of 1574 as 'Hassindean alias Munkis Tower', 1653 as 'Hasendene-tour alias Munckisture' and similarly in 1661. In 1663 'all and haill the toure and fortalice callit Hassendein Tour alias Monckis Tour, with the barne, yairdis, girnallis, meidowis, croftis, housis, and bigingis thairof' is listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch. 'Scott of Satchells refers to 'John Scot of Monks-tower, brother to old William Scot of Altoun'. The Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1862 describes that the remains were removed about 15 years earlier and the stones used to build the farmhouse at Hassendean.

Hassington (*has-inng-tin*) *n.* hamlet in Eccles Parish, Berwickshire, with Hassington West Mains and Hassington East Mains nearby. There were Dicksons here in the late 16th and early 17th centuries and with variable spellings, this makes it easy to confuse with the later Dicksons of Hassendean.

haste (*hāst*) *v., arch.* to hasten, make haste – '. . . he has seen the Town's Herd scare and haste them out of the way with his dogs' [C&L1767].

Hastie (*hās-tee*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1752 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Little. He married Margaret Cairns and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1650. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1690, with witnesses Walter Scott and Andrew Mark. **John** (c.1680–c.1730) member of a family that had been pipers in Jedburgh for generations. His death was lamented in a poem published in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), but dating from decades earlier. It was also reprinted by John Leyden in 'The Complaynt of Scotland', referring to it as 'this excellent Dirge, which elucidates so much the manners of the Border Pipers'. From the poem we learn that he was also a fiddler; it ends with 'Here lies dear John, whase pipe and drone, And fiddle aft has made us glad; Whase cheerfu' face our feasts did grace – A sweet and merry lad'. He was said to be a player of the Lowland bagpipe (rather than a bellows-driven pipe of the Northumberland

form) and to be the first piper to introduce several tunes that became common among Teviotdale pipers. He was succeeded in about 1731 by his nephew Robin (or Robert), who was last of the Hasties to be piper in Jedburgh. **Robert** (16th C.) acted as factor in Lilliesleaf in 1562. Probably the same lawyer also acted for Isabel, Lasy Ker of Cessford in the same year. In 1560, along with John, he held lands in Maxpoffle and in 1562 is described being in Bowden. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) mason at Dovesford in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. **Robert** (b.c.1780) dyer in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jean Gledstains and their children included Alexander (b.1646). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hummelknowes on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Templehall in Hobkirk Parish. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797 (formerly written 'Haistie', 'Hestie' and variants).

Hastings (*hās-tinz*) *n.* **Sir Robert** (13th/14th C.) Englishman who was Sheriff of Constable of Roxburgh at least 1298–1304. In 1302 he, along with Sir Alexander Baliol was appointed to superintend the construction of a fortress in Selkirk. In 1301 he pursued some men who had stolen cattle from England, cand along with Sir Hugh de Audley and others captured the 12 men, including 2 of the appelation 'del Hepe'. This was part of an agreement between himself, his brother Sir Richard and Sir Hugh de Audley for pursuing robbers in Roxburghshire. Also in 1301 he wrote to King Edward describing actions that had been taken against John de Soulis. In 1301/2 he was one of 2 men appointed by Edward I to oversee the construction of a new castle at Selkirk. In 1303/4 he was Sheriff at the inquest to decide on the inheritance of the half barony of Wilton. **Warren** (1732–1818) East India Company civil servant who went on to become Governor-General of India. The bell presented to him that was taken from the palace of 'Tippoo Saib' was later owned by Thomas Laidlaw of Silverbuthall. He was impeached for corruption (although acquitted on his return to Britain). After his trial he stayed at the Mosspaul Inn and visited Hawick as a guest of James Anderson at Wilton lodge, being famously ordered off Thomas Turnbull's lands at Wilton Glebe when out hunting – 'Ye're that damned Indian rubber (robber) Warren Hastings; get off the ground at yince' [RM].

hastrel (*hāst-rul*) *n., arch.* someone who speaks or acts confusedly.

Haswell (*has-wel*) *n.* **James** (1714/5–82) probably son of John, who was Provost of Jedburgh. He himself served as Provost of Jedburgh in 1766. He was Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburghshire in 1780. He was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Scott of Whitehaugh in 1753. He married May Paterson and had a son, John. He was buried at Jdburgh Abbey. **John** (17th C.) taxed for 2 hearths on the west-side of Hawick on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Margaret** (17th C.) described as 'liferenter of Uttersiderigg' in a 1643 evaluation of Wilton Parish lands, where she is listed as the 5th largest landowner. She is probably from the family of later Provosts of Jedburgh. She could be the Margaret, daughter of Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill, who married William Elliot, younger of Falnash in 1635, and was granted liferent of Outerside; Elliot died in 1637 and it seems reasonable to suppose that she remarried. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1502. He was surety for John Buckham, who was also in Belses. **William** (17th C.) on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He could be the William, married to Marion Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick included: Agnes (b.1679); Isobel (b.1681); Margaret (b.1685); and Janet (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were Robert Scott and John Mark. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for wright Walter Gledstains and his wife Janet Scott in 1678 and another for William Taylor in 1680 (also written 'Hasuell' and 'Hasswell'; cf. **Hessel**).

hat (*ha'*) *pp., arch.* hit – 'An' they spat upon him, an' tuik the reed an' hatt him on the heæd' [HSR] (also written 'haat' and 'hatt'; a form of the past tense noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **hat** and the past participle form **hutten**).

hat see **inti the hat**

hatefi (*hā'-fi*) *adj.* hateful – 'For he whytewasches himsel in his ain eyne untill his inequitie be fuund til be hætefu' ' [HSR] (also spelled 'hatefu' ').

the Hates (*thu-hāts*) *n.* name for a field near Berryfell, formerly part of the Cavers estate, associated with Haits Hill (mentioned by Walter Deans in 1890).

Hat Knowe (*ha'-now*) *n.* ridge on the north side of the Maidens. There is a relatively well-preserved section of the Catrail here.

hats (*hawts*) *n., pl.* fashionable headwear has changed over the ages. In the 17th and 18th centuries the 'blue bonnet' was most common, with only wealthier citizens wearing three-cornered hats and the like. In 1716 the public raffle of a hat

was the cause for a large late-night meeting, which degenerated into a drunken brawl. The manufacture of hats in Hawick started in the 1780s, but only lasted a few years. It was revived in the 1820s by 2 of the Wilson brothers (James and William) who were very successful, but moved the business to London after only a few years.

hatter (*ha'-ur*) *v.* to bother, trouble, vex, worry – 'deh hatter yersel', 'ee're lookin awfi hattered', 'Wi' the porridge stick nabbed frae a sair-hattered mother' [??], work in a laborious or careless way – 'A heh thae thochts ti faa back on ... whan A hatter on, maist deeved an daivert an donnert wui the rummellin dunner o an eend-on bizz' [ECS], *n.* bother, trouble, difficulty, struggle, fluster – 'what a hatter hei's hevin ti climm they stair', 'it's ower much o a hatter', 'Sic a hatter! A was in a habble' [ECS], 'Thir billies hed a sair hatter or they got the bruits weerd bye the cairts an hurlbarrihs an yirrint-vans' [ECS], '... and she'd hed an awfih hatter gettin ti sleep the night afore up at her grandparents' hoose Westwood on Sunnyhill ...' [IWL], a confused heap.

hatterin (*ha'-ur-in*) *n., arch.* a wearying with worry, tiredness with overwork – 'Hei got a sair hatterin' wi' a' thae fasshes' [GW].

Hatternside (*ha'-urn-sīd, ha-turn-sīd*) *n.* farm near Hawick, possibly a variant of **Hawthornside**.

hattert (*ha'-ur'*) *pp., arch.* troubled, hassled, wearied with worry or overwork – 'He was awfully hatter't wi' thae by-hoors' [GW] (also 'hattered', see **hatter**).

the Hattery (*thu-ha'-u-ree, -ha-tu-ree*) *n.* former hat manufacturers situated near the bottom of the east side of Wilton Path in the early years of the 19th century. It can be seen on Andrew Kennedy's painting of the 1846 Common-Riding Races and on the 1810 sketch of Wilton (although it is unclear which building it is precisely). The house behind it was referred to as 'Naeplace'. This is probably the same business that was run by James Wilson in the latter part of the 18th century. It may also have been taken over by Mr. McCaskie, came from Edinburgh in about 1815 and was in about 1820 purchased by manufacturer William Wilson William, for his sons William and James Wilson (no direct relation to the earlier hatter). This business wound up in about 1824 when James Wilson moved to join his brother in London.

Hatton (*ha-tin*) *n.* **Tim** (1958/9–) born in London, he studied engineering at Loughborough University. He trained for the ministry late in life and was historic church building officer for the Diocesse of Manchester. In 2020 he became the Church Army Pioneer Evangelist of St. Cuthbert's Church in Hawick, as well as for Selkirk and Galashiels.

hauberk (*haw-burk*) *n.* a long tunic made of chain-mail, used in the Middle Ages – 'Up to your saddle, the slogan is sounding, Hauberk and Halberd in gallant array' [JT] (from Old French).

hauch see **haugh**

haucht (*hawcht*) *pp., arch.* owned – '... of the sayd James off Langlandis and hys harys, makand haucht and wont seruis for the sayd landys' [SB1431] (variant of **aucht**).

haud (*hawd*) *v.* to hold – 'can ee no haud on for a meenite?', 'haud yer wheesht', '... that William Scott, ye oyre prnt baylyea, hade no power to sitt in judgement or hade courtes at this tyme' [BR1689], ''Whose are the hares?' cry'd Hab in anger, His patience could haud out nae langer' [JR], 'An', 'cause he wears the deeper dye, I trow, Bawls oot, 'Haud off, I'm holier than thou!' [JoHa], 'Thou hauds folk doon that weel might rise ...' [JoHa], '... O had thy tongue, my wife, he says, And o' thy crying let me be' [CPM], 'Its far owre muckle ... haud 'im wi' a wag-at-the-wa' to begin wi'' [WNK], 'But the meik sall haud an' indwall the yirth ...' [HSR], '... that thaye maye dwall ther, an' hae it in haudin' [HSR], '... Upliftin' the slogan a' Teries haud dear' [JEDM], 'Let us haud oor hands yince mair, And sing wi' Teri glee' [JF], 'The leal hands haud oot a welcome' [WL], 'The Queen's tae haud a pairty and the wife and yow's tae gaun' [AY], 'Let busybodies haud their tongue, And praises loud will then be sung' [WFC], 'The young mune hauds her curtains bye And stern and hoolet blink and stare ...' [DH], '... And said, 'Now Robin, haud yer tongue, I haena ony care' ...' [JCG], 'Oh the shoutin', oh the cheers, Oh the haudin' back o' tears' [MB], to take care of a horse at a Common-Riding event while the rider is partaking of refreshments – 'up it St. Leonard's the bairns wud run ti finnd a horse ti haud for a few bob', *arch.* to keep, maintain oneself – '... He kens the're some o' them uncanny, And haud themsel's i' pocket money' [RDW] (also sometimes spelled 'haad' and 'hald'; see also **hauden**, **haudin** and **haudit**).

hauden (*haw-din*) *pp., arch.* held, particularly in phrase 'hauden doon', meaning burdened – '... whase mooth maun be haudden in wi' bitte an' brydle' [HSR], 'Bie thee hae I been hauden up frae the wome ...' [HSR], 'But 'sairly hauden doon' as the teachers were in those days

. . . ' [V&M], '. . . She's been sairly hauden doon in mony ways' [JEDM], 'Is your nag not hauden enough wi' weight That ye carry the care o' some moorcock's mate?' [WHO] (also spelled 'hadden'; past particle form of **haud**, with 'held' being the usual past tense; see also **haulden** and **holden**).

hauder (*haw-dur*) *n.* a holder – 'Eh, bit no for some o' the share-hauders whae hed expecteet mair return for their capital' [BW1978], specifically a young person holding a horse for money during the Common Riding.

haudin (*haw-din*) *n.* the action of holding, *arch.* a holding, property – 'Your hame may be humble, your haddin but bare, For the lowly and poor ha'e but little to spare' [JT], *poet.* possessions, inheritance – 'For silks an' a braw whiten'd hauding – Puir love ye hae naething like thae' [JoHa], '. . . an' the maist owt-by pairts o' the yirth for thy haudin' [HSR], '. . . gang an' sell that thou hest, an' gie til the puir . . . he gaed awa sair casan doun, for he had grit haudins' [HSR], 'He sall chuuse for us our haudin', the eksellencie o' Jacob, wham he loet' [HSR] (also spelled 'haddin').

haudit (*haw-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch.* held – 'Whan I said, My fit sklydes, thy mercie haudet me up' [HSR].

haud sae (*hawd-sā, -see*) *v., arch.* to cease, give up – 'An whan A'd ti haud-sae, A wasna boass, – if the truith be telld, A was riftin-fowe!' [ECS].

Hauewyk (*haw-wik*) *n.* another early spelling variant of Hawick.

hauf (*hawf*) *n.* half – 'ee've got the biggest hauf!', 'ee deh ken the hauf o'd', '. . . An' hauf as muckle for a cock to tread her' [JoHa], *adv.* half – 'it wadni hauf', relating to time it is used to mean 'half past', but earlier used to indicate that half of the previous hour had gone! – 'hei worked fri nine ti half six', 'A'll meet ee it hauf yin', *adj.* half – 'But Jock, hauf sleepin' in the elbow-chair . . . ' [JoHa], 'Hauf-daized, like deef auld men, listenin' . . . ' [DH], *v.* to halve – 'If ye should hauf yer kingdom wi' them, They'll think they deserve it a' . . . ' [FL] (also spelled 'haulf' and 'haaf'; note that the plural is 'haufs').

hauf-an-hauf (*hawf-in-hawf*) *n.* a drink consisting of half light and heavy beers together, or sometimes a whisky served with a half pint of beer – 'Like some hauf-an-haufs ye hear tell o' ' Wi' a' the sweet yill at the top' [RM].

hauf-chess (*hawf-ches*) *adj., arch.* fully open, said of a window that is composed of 2 sections that open vertically (cf. **chess**).

hauf-croon (*hawf-kroon*) *n.* a half-crown, coin with the value of 2 shillings and 6 pence – '. . . But gin hei'd hained The odd hauf-croon Hei wad hae druckent quicker!' [DH].

haufers (*haw-furz*) *adv.* half-wise, shared equally between two people – 'oo can gaun haufers wi oor pieces'.

hauf-fou (*hawf-foo*) *n., arch.* a former measure of grain volume, being half a firlot (or bushel) or 2 pecks – 'Tweae haffuw o baarlie' [JAMH] (also spelled 'half-fou').

hauf-laif (*hawf-lāf*) *n., arch.* a half loaf (also written 'haaf-laif').

hauflang (*hawf-law<u>ng</u>*) *adj., arch.* half-long, half-grown, adolescent – 'Yeh haaflang chaap as black as Eppie Suittie' [ECS], *n., arch.* a halfling, adolescent (also written 'haaflang').

hauflin (*hawf-lin*) *n., poet.* an adolescent, stripling, half-grown boy, farm lad – 'Indeed I'm happy in my shepherd's love, And haflins own'd I did his suit approve' [CPM], 'Thinks the hauflin up in the bothy 'But it's snug here!' ' [WL] (also spelled 'haflin'; variant of **haiflin**).

hauflins (*hawf-, haw-linz*) *adv., poet.* partly, almost – 'My canty, witty, rhyming ploughman, I hafflins doubt it is na true, man' [BS], 'His vera heart was like to burste, He aft was hafflins down . . . ' [JTe], 'Thour't bauld, I ken, because ye think that I Did jeer the thing I now do ha'lins seek' [JoHa] (there are various spellings).

haufly (*hawf-lee*) *adv., poet.* halfly – 'Yet haufly waukin, haulf asleep, The rising rougfit [sic] ideas creep . . . ' [JoHa].

hauf-nab (*hawf-nawb*) *n., arch.* a person of the middle class, a snob.

haufs (*hawfs*) *n., pl.* halves (an example of the use of an alternative plural form in Hawick).

hauf-sweir (*hawf-sweer*) *adj., arch., poet.* half-willing, reluctant – '. . . Yince mair, and took my callant, Hauf-sweir, to ken his ain' [DH] (see also **sweir**).

hauf-witit (*hawf-wi-tee', -ti'*) *adj.* half-witted – '. . . On a mad bar, wha, scrimpt haf-witit, Doth vagaries chace' [JoHa].

haugh (*hawf, haw<u>ch</u>*) *n., arch.* an area of grass or meadow beside a river, level ground in a valley – 'But Hills and Mountains on every side, The Haugh below, scarce a hundred foot wide' [CWS], 'The haughs, or vallies, are composed of loam, gravel and sand, in different proportions' [RRG], '. . . You're the pride of our land, On Tiviot's fair strand, You're [sic] palace our haughs does adorn, &c' [BY], 'The timid sheep, distracted, ran From haugh and grassy dale . . . ' [JTe], '. . . Wi' its howes and haughs an' a' ' [TK], 'Fareweel! ye

balmy haughs an' knowes, Where love an' freedom aye forgather' [JS], 'On the green of the bank the primrose grew, And Spring tripped over the haughs anew' [WHO], '... The hills and the haughs and the burns and the lochs, are caressed by a warm healing hand' [TD], 'This haugh, this dale, yea all this glorious land, Is home to me, God's given, guarded home, My Borderland' [WL], 'River of dreams, you are dear to us ever, Dear where the broad haughs invite you to Tweed ...' [WL], '... As bye his haugh the Tei'ot rummle't' [DH], 'Green now the haughs where peaceful the Teviot flows ...' [IWS] (also spelled 'hauch'; the word is used in many local placenames, see **haughs**).

Haugh (*thu-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Jed valley, just south of Roughlee, on the north side of the river. There were Laidlaws there in the late 16th century. The tenant there in 1669 and 1694 was Thomas Laidlaw (it marked 'Hauch' on Gordon's c.1650 map, Blaeu's 1654 map and also on Stobie's 1770 map; it could be the same place marked 'The Hass' on today's maps).

the Haugh (*thu-hawf, thu-hawch*) *n.* the Big Haugh or Common Haugh, being once the main central part of Hawick's common land – '... Till round the Haugh our flag is flying' [AB], 'Hear him tell the weel-kenn'd story, When the Haugh was in its glory ...' [RH], '... An' the end o' a Haugh ceegar!' [RM], 'Here's much good cheer, join in the fun, There's laughter in the air, The Haugh goes smiling once a year, At Common-Riding Fair' [WFC], 'The Haugh was aye oor haunt for wilder ploys, Games that we never lairned at schule ...' [WL].

the Haugh (*thu-hawch*) *n.* former named used locally for **Deanburnhaugh**. William Miller was there according to a baptismal record of 1757.

the Haugh Brig (*thu-hawf-brig*) *n.* name sometimes formerly used for the **Teviot Brig**.

Haughheid (*hawch-heed*) *n.* former name for an area near where the Boonraw Burn flows into the Teviot, below Bucklands, but more explicitly on the south side of the Teviot. Walter Scott 'in the Haucheid' recorded in 1526 may be the earliest known resident (unless this was a different Haughhead). The land there was owned by the Douglases of Cavers. James Oliver was there in 1778. George Douglas of Cavers was recorded in 1788 and 1811 as owner of 'Part of Weensland, called Haughhead' (which was valued at £27 6s 8d). The house near the junction of the A698 and A6088 is Haughhead House, and for a long time has been the northern extremity of Hawick Parish. The road over to Bonchester (and on to the Carter Bar) was only opened around 1830. The flat area at the big bend in the A698 was formerly the Town Dump, before being developed as the Mainetti factory in 1999. There are places of the same namer Synton and in Eckford Parish, once a seat of the Scotts – '... Or doun where the croonin' Teviot Slips quaetly by Haughheid?' [WL] (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Haughheid (*hawch-heed*) *n.* farm to the west of North Synton, located between the B6400 and the Ale Water. William Murray was farmer there in the 1850s and 60s. It was probably same place called 'Nook Haugh' (it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Haughheid see **Heugh Heid**

Haughheid (*hawch-heed*) *n.* former lands on the Kale Water, near Eckford Mill, on the opposite bank from Grahamslaw, once seat of the Halls. In 1588 William Scott obtained from Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh, a feu charter for the lands he had tenanted there. His son Mark had a 'precept of clare constat' for the lands in 1594 and Mark's son Helen Scott was retoured as his heir in 1620; by this time the superiority had passed to John Ker of the Hirsel. In fact half of the lands were still held by Scotts, e.g. in 1626 by the Countess of Bothwell, Margaret Douglas, who was widow of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and said to have lived there. In 1622 the farm there was attacked by a large group of Kers, 'armed with longstalffis, swords and other weapons', although the evidence was found insufficient and the presumed attackers were acquitted. It was on this farm in 1678 that Richard Cameron (founder of the 'Cameronians') was licensed as a non-conformist minister in Castleton. The house at that time was home to the Covenanter martyr Henry Hall, and the preachers present were John Welch and John Semple. The estate was purchased by Archibald Jerdan of Bonjedward in 1773, then went to William Somerville in 1811 and became part of the Buccleuch estates in 1827. The house became a ruin in the 19th century. There is an old dovecote on the former estate and on nearby Haughhead Kipp there is an inscribed monument, dated 1622, to the exploits of 'Hoby' Hall (it was 'Hauchheid' in 1588).

haughland (*hawch-lind*) *n., arch.* a flat, grassy area, meadow – '... in a weide, weel-wuddeet howe wui gressy haughlands an trei-cled glens' [ECS].

haughs (*hawchs, hawfs*) *n., pl.* areas of flat, grassy land near a river. There are many

examples in the Hawick district, for example (including some multiple names for the same place): Allanhaugh; the Big Haugh; Binks Haugh; Blackmoorhaugh; Bleiringhaugh; Blindhaugh; Boglehole Haugh; Borthaugh; Borthwickhaugh; Braidhaugh; the Brewery Haugh; Bridgehaugh; Broomshaugh; Burnfit Haugh; Burn Haugh; Byreleehaugh; Cathrae's Haugh; Chalmer's Haugh; the Coal Pit Haugh; the Common Haugh; Cow Haugh; Crawbyreshaugh; Crumhaugh; Curhaugh; Deanburnhaugh; Deed Haugh; Denum Haugh; Dewyhaugh; the Doocot Haugh; Doveshaugh; Easter Common Haugh; Elfhaugh; Gopshaugh; the Gravelly Haugh; Greenbankhaugh; Greenhaugh; Greystanehaugh; Haggiehaugh; Hankumshaugh; Hartshaugh; the Haugh; Haughheid; Henhaugh; Hillshaugh; Hog's Haugh; Howford Haugh; Hummelknoweshaugh; the Justin Haugh; Kinshel Haugh; Kirkhaugh; Langhaugh; Lawyhaugh; Leahaugh; Linthaugh; the Little Haugh; the Lower Haugh; Mains Haugh; Mairshaugh; the Mauthaugh; Meikledale Haugh; Milsingtonhaugh; Muirshaugh; Newtonhaugh; Northhoosehaugh; Nook Haugh; Northope Haugh; Parkhillhaugh; Patonhaugh; Phenzhopehaugh; Poinderhaugh; Pouhaugh; Prickinghaugh; Priesthaugh; the Quoitin Haugh; Ringwudhaugh; Roondhaugh; Roughheugh Haugh; Rulehaugh; Sandyhaugh; the Spetchman's Haugh; Spittal Haugh; St. Cuthbert's Haugh; Smithfieldhaugh; Stanyehaugh; Tamshielhaugh; Teviothaugh; the Thirty Shillin Haugh; Thornyhaugh; Todshawhaugh; the Top Haugh; Trinity Haugh; Trowhaugh; the Under Haugh; the Upper Haugh; Usuch Haugh; the Wee Haugh; Weensland Haugh; Whitehaugh; Whithaugh; and Whitlaw Haugh.

Haughton (*haw-tin*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1780) from England. he was a watch and clock maker in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was at about 6 Douglas Square. He married Margaret Telfer (or Telford). Their children included: John (b.1823); William (b.1826); Thomas (b.1829); Maxwell (b.1832); and George (b.1834). John and Thomas founded the London & Liddesdale Benevolent Society.

Hauic (*haw-wik*) *n.* one of the early spelling variants of Hawick (e.g. in a letter written by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1597).

Hauik (*haw-wik*) *n.* early variant spelling gof Hawick, recorded in Buccleuch accounts for the 1660s.

haukbert (*hawk-bur'*) *n.* another version of **hauberk** (probably a misspelling).

hauld (*hawld*) *v., arch.* to hold – 'I hauld me weil content and pait and dischairgis . . . ' [SPB1536], 'Her soft lappe halds the taylless catte, An' the saute teir fills her e'e' [WiSp], (of fish) to flee under a stone or bank, to round up sheep at a particular spot, *n., arch.* a hold – '. . . but thou art my strang hauld' [HSR], hiding place for fish – 'Nae pool, or stream, or cunning hauld But what weel kens the visage auld o' Lean Yeddie Gibson' [T], a holding, particularly in the phrase 'hame and hauld', meaning 'house and home' – '. . . ye hae neither kith nor kin, hame nor hald that ye can draw to' [JTe] (also spelled 'hald'; cf. **haud**).

haulden (*hawl-din*) *pp., arch.* held – 'The Court of the bruche and towne of Hawick, halden within the Tolbuith thereof, upon the fifth day of October 1638 . . . ' [BR1638], '. . . under the pain of £10, and haldin as theft, toties quoties' [BR1640] (this is recorded in the first entry relating to municipal affairs in the earliest existing Town Book; see also **hauden**).

haun (*hawn*) *n.* hand – '. . . for the Lord uphauds him wi' his han' ' [HSR], '. . . an' thair richt han' is ane richt han' o' fausehuud' [HSR], 'Now take the Widow's blessin' for your kind heart and han' ' [JT], '. . . An' rinnin' water at the pump, He gied his han's a lick' [WFC], '. . . Syne we wad scamper off, five ell a wund, To be the first to grab her han' ' [WL], 'To kill or free I forrit ran – Whan on my shooder was his han' ' [DH] (a short form of **haund**; also spelled 'han' and 'han' ').

haund (*hawnd*) *n.* a hand – 'gie's a haund, wull ee?' – 'For Willie now will be sae sair dune oot, He'll no can stir, na! neither haund nor foot' [JoHa], 'Then Rob gets Nancy by the haund, An' Andrew grips at Nellie' [JoHa], *v.* to hand – 'Joost haund 'im doon, an', faith, this vera night, We'll make the bard a burnin', shinin' light' [JoHa], '. . . Then roond the company they gaed, To haund oot cups o' tea' [WFC] (see also **haundit**).

haund-fastin (*hawnd-faws-tin*) *n., arch.* an ancient marriage custom, involving a young couple living together for a year's trial (or a year and a day), particularly prevalent in and around Eskdale (a meadow where the Black Esk and White Esk join was known as Handfasting Haugh).

haundfi (*hawnd-fi*) *n.* a handful.

haund-flat (*hawnd-flaw'*) *n.* a flat bed, hand-powered knitting machine, used in the knitwear industry, often used for short production runs.

haund-in (*hawnd-in*) *v., arch.* to pass thread to a weaver for setting up the pattern on the

loom – 'To the person outside the tweed trade 'handing-in' has little meaning. I well remember being mystified many years ago when I heard of youngsters leaving school and starting to 'handin' ' [HNe1960].

the Haundin-Back (*thu-hawn-din-bawk*) *n.* ceremony marking the end of the Common Riding on the Saturday afternoon, when the Cornet returns the flag to the Chief Magistrate (Provost) in the Council Chambers of the Town Hall. The Provost thanks the Cornet and asks him to handle the flag one last time. The Cornet displays the flag from the balcony, then lowers it while the Saxhorn Band plays 'Invocation' and the mounted supporters stand in their stirrups. Many a silent tear is shed, and it will be a long wait till the first Ride-out at Bonchester.

haundit (*hawn-dee', -di'*) *adj., pp.* handed – 'A didnae ken ee wur left haundit', ... They haundit the flag tae Dye' [DH], '... and even then, ye whiles get them handit back, the next time ye ca' ' [DH] (see also **haund**).

haund-sewer (*hawnd-sō-ur, -shyoo-*) *n.* a knitwear worker who sews fancy collars, pocket edges etc., this traditionally being a woman's job.

haund-spake (*hawnd-spāk*) *n., arch.* a handspike, a bar or lever used for various purposes, particularly to assist in carrying a coffin.

haunel see **haunle**

haunle (*haw-nul*) *n.* a handle – '... an' my fingirs wi' sweit smelin' myrrh, apon the hannles o' the lok' [HSR], 'The tin trunk wantin' a han'le, The wudden tub wi' mendin' flannel' [IJ], 'And rowin' roon' wi' right good will The toilsome crusher's hannel' [TCh], '... wi' horn hannles kerved into a' kinds o' whurly-whas ... ' [DH], 'A bass was a very strong harden bag wi twae haunles on eet ... ' [DaS], *v.* to handle – 'Thaye hae han's, but thaye hanlena ... ' [HSR] (also spelled 'hannle', 'han'le', etc.).

haunless (*hawn-lis*) *adj.* lacking one or both hands, clumsy or incompetent at practical tasks, useless – 'hei kent the law backiewards, bit hei was haunless roond the hoose' (common insult in general Scots).

Haunless Tam (*hawn-lis-tawm*) *n.* nickname for a local man in the 19th century, said to be related to the Robsons of Denholm. He was missing a hand, but was known for his ability to fix clocks. He drowned in Weensland Dam, around the 1860s, and likely the result of drunkenness.

Haunless Wat (*hawn-lis-waw'*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Wilson** in the 18th century.

haunsbraith (*hawnz-brāth*) *n., arch.* a hand's breadth – 'Behald thou hest mæde my dayes as an han'sbreæthe, an' mine age is an naething afore thee' [HSR].

Hauuic (*haw-wik*) *n.* one of the early spelling variants of Hawick, recorded in the confirmations of Henry Lovel's grant of lands to the canons of St. Andrews in 1187 and 1216.

Hauuich (*haw-wik*) *n.* early spelling of Hawick, recorded in the confirmations of lands granted to the priory of St. Andrews in 1183 and in 1206.

Hauwic (*haw-wik*) *n.* another early variation of Hawick.

Hauwick (*haw-wik*) *n.* one of the oldest of the 30 known early forms of the name of Hawick.

Hauwik (*haw-wik*) *n.* variant of Hawick, recorded in a papal petition of 1346.

Hauwyc (*haw-wik*) *n.* another early variation of Hawick.

Hauwycke (*haw-wik*) *n.* spelling recorded in a letter of 1549.

Hauwyk (*haw-wik*) *n.* yet another early variation of Hawick.

Hauyc (*hIk*) *n.* one more early variation of Hawick, recorded in 1454 in a document relating to Glasgow Diocese.

Hauyke (*hIk*) *n.* another early variation of Hawick.

havand (*ha-vand*) *pres. part., arch.* having – '... salbe furthcumand to all pairteis havand interes as law will, as ane act maid thairvpoun beris' [SB1574].

Havelock Bank (*hav-lok-plis*) *n.* group of houses built around 1974 at the top left-hand side of Havelock Street, after which it was named. They were originally constructed as teachers housing at the time the new Wilton School was built, but were later sold off privately.

Havelock Court (*hav-lok-kōr'*) *n.* group of houses adjacent to Havelock Street, named in 2006.

Havelock Nurseries (*hav-lok-nur-se-reez*) *n.* another name for **Dovemount Nurseries**. It was also known as 'the Havvie'. The Youth Centre was built on the last piece of nursery lands.

Havelock Place (*hav-lok-plis*) *n.* curving street off Havelock Street, built in 1947 and named after Sir Henry Havelock. The footpath at the end is sometimes called 'Havelock Place Lane'.

Havelock Street (*hav-lok-stree'*) *n.* street in Wilton, named in 1864, previously part of the road being called Dovemount. It was also referred to as Sawmill Street in the 1859 Ordnance Survey map. The top of the street used to end with the

entrance to Silverbuthall (or 'Sillerbithall') estate, with the gate lodge for the estate still being there at No. 23. The name comes from Sir Henry Havelock (1795–1857), an army general who fought in Asia, who had an enormous state funeral and after whom streets in most large towns were named (as well as giving his name to the cloth covering worn over a cap to protect the back of the neck from the sun) – '... Its streets tae me are golden paved, Frae Havelock Street tae Haggis Ha' ' [JRE].

haver (*hā-vur*) *v.* to talk nonsense, babble – 'stop yer haverin', – 'Or folks will be haiverin' There's some lad ye like ... ' [GWe], 'Daft Jamie was a well known lad, He wouldna harm a fly, He wandered through the streets at night And havered tae the sky' [Sco], *n.* nonsense, gossip, piece of nonsense – 'He'd mony a queer, funny haver, But neither a cow nor a yowe' [JoHa], 'There's deil a heid o' your braw beas's missin', Gie owre your havers, sit doon and listen!' [WL], someone who habitually talks nonsense – 'ee can be a right haver sometimes' (also spelled 'haiver'; origin uncertain).

haver (*ha-vur*) *n., arch.* a holder, possessor, legal owner – 'And that the havers of the Bells should pay into the toun thesaurer for the said two bells for each buriall ... ' [BR1699].

haveril (*ha-ve-rul, hā-ve-rul*) *n., arch.* a half-witted person, fool – 'Wheesht, ye daft haveril, gie us facks ... ' [WNK], 'Caleb hearing the reply, gave Beattie an ungentle rap ... telling him at the same time that 'a dumb man shouldna' be a bletherin' haveril' ' [WNK].

haversack (*haw-vur-sawk*) *n.* a bag, often of canvas, worn on one or both shoulders, a rucksack – 'Oh I'm at hame when on my back A haversack I buckle' [WL].

Havic (*ha-vik*) *n.* former spelling of Hawick, e.g. in the 1431 document transferring the lands of Heap from James Langlands of that Ilk to Walter Scott of Buccleuch.

Havician (*haw-vik-ee-in*) *n.* name occasioally used to refer to an inhabitant of Hawick – 'The Havicians, with the rest, were left 'To feed the crow on Floddiana's plain, And vegetate the soil that each had sought to gain' ' [JW], '... but to a Havician, the sport round the Haugh, ... , had something in them of a peculiarly interesting nature' [WNK], '... the character of a true Havician has its root in the deep and subtle sympathy of minds reared in the same traditions' [DMW], '... That words must ever fail to make it clear To those in whose veins no Havician blood Has ever found a course in which to run, While Hawick triumphs over flame and flood' [JCG].

Havick (*ha-vik*) *n.* H.M.S. Havick was a 365 ton sloop, which sank in a storm off Jersey in 1800, and was recently excavated. The word is also an occasional surname.

Havicke (*ha-vik*) *n.* one of the former spellings of Hawick, common in the 17th century, e.g. in the Burgh Records of 1683 and 1692.

Haviko (*ha-vi-kō*) *n.* Esperanto for Hawick.

havins (*hā-vinz*) *n., pl., poet.* behaviour, manners, sense – '... Although the sinner, I wot, Has neither heart, havins, nor brain' [FL], 'Ane Psalm o' David, whan he changet his havins afore Abimelach' [HSR], 'My havins sall be oordiret wyselie in ane perfite waye' [HSR].

the Havvie (*thu-haw-vee*) *n.* former popular name for **Havelock Nurseries**.

Havwic (*hav-wik*) *n.* one more early spelling variant of Hawick.

Havyk (*ha-vik*) *n.* another of the early spellings of Hawick.

haw (*haw*) *n., poet.* the hawthorn or its red berry – 'Many haws, Many snaws' [RJT], '... And thick on ilk hedge hung the red polish'd haw' [JoHa], '... An' sweet blaws the breeze thro' the haw-blossom'd dean' [JoHa], 'What's wrong wi the world? We hed mony haws – and nae snaws ... ' [DH], 'Sombre hedges crimson lit by haw-heavy twigs and boughs' [DH].

Hawden (*haw-din*) *n.* **George** (1391/2–c.1418) nephew of Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St. Andrews. He was therefore likely son of one of Henry's sisters, and therefore grandson of Henry Wardlaw, 2nd Baron of Wilton. In 1412 he was said to be in his 20th year (hence presumably too young) when the Bishop asked for dispensation for him to keep the fruits of the Church of 'Kethnessote'. In 1415 his name is written 'de Hawdaen' and he was 'three years student of theology' when his uncle petitioned for a canonry and prebend of Glasgow for him; he was prepared to resigned the Rectorship of Ratho. There is a record of him holding a key to the library at Sorbonne College 1415–18. In 1418 his prebend and canonry of Glasgow was vacant because of his death, and given to Walter Stewart, brother of Robert, Duke of Albany.

Haweic (*haw-wik*) *n.* one of the known early variants of the name for Hawick.

Haweik (*haw-wik*) *n.* spelling of Hawick in Bagimond's Roll of 1275.

Hawewyk (*haw-wik*) *n.* another of the early variants of Hawick.

Haw Gill (*haw-gil*) *n.* small stream that forms part of the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, running into Muir Burn and eventually the Liddel Water. It is shown on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as part of the bounds of the farm of Nether Whisgills.

Hawhic (*haw-wik*) *n.* one more of the early variants of Hawick.

Hawic (*haw-wik*) *n.* an early spelling variant of Hawick, being one of the more common. It is recorded, for example, in the Roll of Expenses of King John of England in 1209, confirmation of a grant by the Lovels in 1246 and 1248, the Scottish Rolls of 1347, the sasine for the Cousinlands in 1447, the charter for Whitchesters in 1455, the Exchequer Rolls in 1455, an indenture between the Douglases of Drumlanrig and Scotts of Buccleuch in 1470 and in some entries of the Justiceaire in Jedburgh in 1493.

Hawich (*ha-vich, ha-wich*) *n.* common misspelling for Hawick, as well as one of the known earlier spellings. This is a German surname and a place name, including East and West Hawich in Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Ha Wick (*ha-wik*) *n.* small inlet on Hoy in the Orkneys (the origin is 'high bay' in Gaelic).

Hawick (*hIk, hoik*) *n.* oor ain auld toon, population (1991) 15,812, at the confluence of the River Teviot and the Slitrig Water, in the old county of Roxburghshire, where it is the largest town. It is one of the furthest towns from the sea (about 69 km) in Scotland. One of Scotland's leading textile centres, it is also famous for its Common Riding, rugby, and long tradition of civic independence. It is first recorded in the 12th century, and built up around the Tower and St. Mary's Church. It has been a Burgh of Barony since some time in the 15th century, with the earliest existing Charter being from Sir James Douglas in 1537. It was burned by the English in 1418, 1548 and 1565, and the inhabitants burned it themselves in 1570 so as to not to provide food or shelter to the invaders. Almost all records before the 1630s were lost through incursions of 'Englishmen and thieves' – 'Up wi' Hawick, its rights and common . . . ' [AB], '. . . That while we hold in memory the warrior days of old, Hawick's trade shall prosper more and more, her sons be more extolled' [JEDM], 'But this I ken for certain shair – A day frae Hawick's a day wasted' [DH], '. . . And Hawick there in the middle, The centre o' them a' ' [WL] (through the 12th and 13th centuries there are spellings like 'Hawhic', 'Hawyk', etc., which continued until the 17th century, with the modern spelling first appearing in the early 14th century; it appears as 'Haïck' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, then 'Haick' and 'Hawyck' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, and 'Haick' on Blaeu's c.1654 map; the origin of the name is uncertain, with 'hedged houses' from the Old English 'haga wic' being the most popular, although there are not early enough examples with the 'g' to prove this, and other ideas, such as 'town on the low pasture' or 'high dwelling' have also been suggested).

Hawick (*haw-wik, hoik*) *n.* the other one, population 536, in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, U.S.A., Zip code 56246. It is on the Burlington Northern Railroad and MN highway 23, close to the city of Willmar (and coincidentally to the slightly larger town of Melrose) and 68 miles from Minneapolis. The site was first settled in 1857, officially incorporated in 1866 and named 'Roseville'. A station was built there when the St. Cloud and Willmar branch of what was the 'St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway' reached the town in 1886. The station was originally named 'Russell', but said to have been renamed Hawick by railway manager Robert Manuel (son of a Hawick Burgh Surveyor) when it was realised there was another Russell elsewhere. There is a separate Roseville nearer to Minneapolis, and the name 'Hawick' stuck for this little township. The usual pronunciation is of course different, with the *w* pronounced and the accent on the first syllable (note that details of the naming are unclear, it is unclear who exactly Robert Manuel was, and there is a separate story of a Norwegian name 'Harvig' which became Hawick).

Hawick (*haw-wik*) *n.* the third one, a deserted mediæval village in Northumberland, near where Hawick Farm, Hawick Crags and Hawick Woods are on the modern Ordnance Survey maps. In the 12th century the village of Hawick was part of the Lordship of Bolbec, and held by the Lords of Bolam in the 13th century. Thomas of Woodstock, 6th and youngest son of Edward III of England, was created Duke of Gloucester there by his brother Richard II in 1385 on an expedition to Scotland. There is reference to a 'Bastell House' there in 1541 and a record of 1584 records that 4 'decays' had taken place since 1535, although it is unclear precisely what this refers to. It is absent from the hearth tax list of 1666, there are only 6 families recorded there in 1734 and 4 buildings in a map of 1769. The township was transferred from Kirkharle to Kirkwhelpington parish in 1847, by which time it must have been already

little more than a farm. Much of the earlier earthworks have been put under the plough, but the boundaries of the former village can still partially be seen in ridge and furrow. The nearby Chapel Hill probably contained the chapel near its summit; St. Katherin's chapel at Hawick is recorded in the 13th century, and a font plus bones were dug up there in the 18th century. Nearby there is a neolithic site, consisting of a small area of sandstone containing at least a dozen cup-shaped marks, some of which are apparently arranged along the rim of a circle (the origin is suggested to be the Old English 'haga wic', i.e. the same as for our town, although there is no indication of any direct connection).

Hawick (*ha-wik*) *n.* name of a former parish in Queensland, Australia, near the town of Blackall, approximate Latitude 24°29′ South, Longitude 145°46′ East.

Hawick (*ha-wik*) *n.* homestead in South Australia, north of the town of Borderland, approximate location is Latitude 35°52′ South, Longitude 140°53′ East.

Hawick (*ha-wik*) *n.* fictional district in the video game 'Grand Theft Auto'. In 2013 the text at the Grant Theft Auto V' web-site describes the shopping experiences of the town of Los Santos, including 'the disheveled and disaffected drug addict hipster vibe in Hawick'. This caused much offence when reported in the press, although 'hipster' seems quite complimentary.

Hawick (*hIk*) *n.* the dialect spoken in and around Hawick – 'ee're no allowed ti speak Hawick it the skuil, ee heh'i speak posh', 'Braid Haaick' [ECS].

Hawick (*hIk*) *n.* song with words by J.L. Hercus and music by Adam Grant. The words come from a poem penned by James Hercus, sometime before his death in 1885, with the music coming later. Since the words describe many of the Hawick traditions, it is somewhat mysterious that it should have been written by an Orkadian, who, although living in the Borders, appears to have had no strong ties to Hawick. It is recorded being sung as a new song at the 1898 Colour Bussing by R.T. Paterson. The music was said to be by 'M. Rosenberg', which was a pseudonym for Adam Grant. It was then sung regularly at Colour Bussings, and there is a suggestion that the tune may have changed, with the modern one first sung at the 1910 Colour Bussing by George Scott. It was popular with singers John Campbell and Robert T. Roddan.

Hawick (*ha-wik*) *n.* **A.P.** (20th C.) Guizer Jarl in the 1921 Shetland Up-Helly-Aa festival, so a 'Hawick' man has been the Shetland Cornet (in a festival that, incidentally, is only about 200 years old). **Andrew** of 'Skatsta' (16th/17th C.) possibly son of Victor, he is recorded in Shetland documents of 1575, 1580, 1586. In 1575 he was 'of Stratsa' in the Register of the Privy Seal when one of those listed as having been falsely accused by Lord Robert Stewart, tyrannical Earl of Orkney and Shetland. In 1578 he was a debtor to the burgesses of Dysart. Then in 1590, along with his brother Daniel and others, he was accused of attacking Robert Cheyne of Ury, who was Bailie of 'Tingwall' and had come to Zetland to hear a case brought against him by 'ane pure wedow, callit Marione Johnesdochter'; not appearing before the Privy Council, he was denounced as a rebel. He is also mentioned in a charter of 1613, although that may be his son. **Andrew Hugh** (1905–62) son of Gideon Anderson Smith and Jane Hawick (so he took his mother's name). He was born at Leith and married Barbara Nicolson Malcolmson. He is buried at Knab Side Cemetery, Lerwick. **Andrina Isbister** (1891–1963) daughter of Thomas and Anderina Smith. She is buried at Hisswick, Northmavine. **Bartholomew** (16th/17th C.) possibly the same as the son of Vincent, he married Catherine Sinclair in Orkney in 1612. His wife left a testament in 1630 when he is described as 'Bartilimo Hawick of Nescheoun, parish of Delting'. **Daniel** (16th C.) brother of Andrew. In 1590 he was denounced as a rebel for failing to appear to answer charges of attacking one of the administrators of justice in Zetland. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) married William Lamb in Jedburgh in 1698. **Elizabeth** (18th/19th C.) married Magnus Stove in 1811. **Elizabeth Mary** (1896–1989) daughter of Thomas and Anderina Smith. She married John Tulloch in 1931. She is buried in Knab Side Cemetery. **Edmund** (b.c.1630) farmer in Pulburgh, West Sussex. He is recorded in 1690 in a list of seatings at Sidlesham Church. **George** (16th C.) recorded as Reader at Kirkbuddo in 1574. **Gideon Smith** (1832–1909) born at Sandvoe, Northmavine, Shetland. He married Louisa Ratter and died at Pund of Mangaster. **Gilbert** (b.1863–1941) born at Tingon, Sullon, Northmavine. He married Barbara Henderson Tulloch in 1892. **Isabella Ann** 'Bella' (1910–90) musically talented Shetland woman, whose married name was Hunter. She restarted the Lerwick Girl Guides, arranged musicals and operettas and gave Scottish country dancing lessons. A book

of reminiscences of her life was written by Ann Hill in 1993. **James** (17th C.) Jedburgh resident, who is recorded having several children christened there in the 1640s and 1650s, including James in 1647, who was probably the eldest son and father of a later generation of Jedburgh Hawicks. It is unclear whether he was related to the Shetland branch, or descended from one of the earlier 'de Hawick's. **James Cheyne** (1855–1927) born at Houbans, Northmavine in Shetland. He married Margaret Henderson. **James** (1893–1976) son of Thomas and Anderina Smith. He was born at Nibon and is buried at Hillswick. **Jane** (1858–1931) born at Gruna, Gunnister, Northmavine. She married Gideon Anderson Smith and is buried at Mid Yell. **John** (13th C.) recorded in the Boldon Book of 1183, a listing of the Bishop of Durham's lands. Under the village of Whickham he is 'John Hawyk', holding 2 cottages and 6 acres. **John** (16th C.) recorded as witness to a transaction in Selkirk in 1545. **John** (d.c.1568) servitor to John Gledstains, who was Senator of the College of Justice. A record of his testament is recorded in Edinburgh in 1568/9. **John** (18th C.) married Isobell Scollay in Delting in 1753. **Katherine** (16th/17th C.) of the Shetland family. She married Laurence Sinclair of Ustaness (who was born in 1575). Her husband was found guilty in 1602 of being part of the murder of Mathew Sinclair of Ness (a cousin of some sort) and was denounced as a rebel in 1611 for failing to appear. Their children were William, Robert and Matthew. **Kenneth Arthur** 'Ken' (1965–) born in Edinburgh, son of Arthur, he became a computer scientist. Family tradition is that they were descended from 2 brothers who fled the Borders during the rieving days, settling in the Shetlands. He obtained his Ph.D. from Edinburgh in 1991 and held positions at the Edinburgh University Parallel Computing Centre, the Northeast Parallel Architectures Centre in Syracuse, New York, the University of Adelaide, (where he worked with Hawick-born David Wallace), and as Chair of Computer Science at the University of Wales, Bangor. He was Professor and Chair of Computer Science in the Institute of Information and Mathematical Science at Massey University, New Zealand from 2003 and since 2013 was Professor at the Digitial Centre, University of Hull, being seconded to Riyadh as Dean of Applied Engineering in 2017. **Margaret** (13th/14th C.) from Northumberland, she was admitted as a taxpayer in London in 1309/10, where she is referred to as 'Margareta Hawyk, no doubt a widow'. **Margaret** (15th C.) first recorded in 1428 as a nun at Neasham, in the Parish of Hurworth on the Rivert Tees. She was elected as Prioress there in 1429, her surname being written as 'Hawyk'. In 1436 the Bishop of Durham ordered an investigation into whether the rules and morals of the nunnery were being kept up. A further commission in 1437 found several defects and excesses and this led to her resignation as Prioress. However, she was allowed to remain there, with the use of a private room. There is no information about how she was related to anyone else of the same surname. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) of the 'Scatsta' family, she married Alexander Dunbar of Hardwell, probably in the erly 1700s. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) married John Aitkin. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included William Aitkin (b.1702) and Agnes Aitkin (b.1704). **Margaret Robb** (1928–97) daughter of Robert Laurence. She was a primary school teacher. She married Gerald Kingsley Greening. **Matthew** (d.1645) one of the earliest members of the Shetland family, he was tenant in Southladie in Yell. One of his children had the curious name 'Matches'. His wife was Ingagarth Gregorinsdochter, and died in 1648. **Robert** (d.c.1587) Burgess of Dumfries whose testament is recorded in Edinburgh in 1587. **Robert** (d.1648) tenant in Firth in Delting. His testament is recorded in Shetland. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Scollay in Delting in 1757. Thus he probably married his brother's sister-in-law. **Robert Laurence** (1898–1963) born in Lerwick in the Shetland Isles, son of a fishing skipper. He served in WWI and in 1931 emigrated to New Zealand, where he was a rubber factory worker, chauffeur, grocery assistant and farmer. He married Elizabeth Halcrow in Lerwick in 1926. Their daughter was Patricia Margaret Robb. **Vincent** (16th C.) first of the Shetland Hawicks of whom we have record. He is mentioned in a deed of 1573 (in the Melby charter chest) as 'umqle Vincentius Hawick of Scatstay', so he was presumably alreadt dead by then. His family members are also listed there, namely Robert, Andrew, Daniel, Matthew, Bartholomew, James, Thomas, John, Christian, Samuel, Margaret, Catherine, Janet, Agnes, Elspeth, and Sarah. This Andrew may well be the same as the one noted above. Whether Vincent was the original settler from the Hawick area is unknown ('Hawick' is fairly rare as a surname, but 'K.A. Hawick' comes up frequently in web-based searches, because of his computing connection; see **the Hawicks** and **de Hawick**).

Hawick Academy (*hIk-aw-ka-du-mee*) *n.* private school set up for James Murray in Buccleuch Street in 1857. Murray started as Headmaster there when he was only 19. The building had formerly been the Subscription Rooms, and a school there had been known as 'the Subscription School'. It moved to a building a few doors down, which had previously been the Quaker Meeting House and also a temporary cholera hospital. It closed in 1866 a few years after Murray had moved to London, and the building was demolished in 1868.

the Hawick-Acklington Dyke see **the Acklington Dyke**

the Hawick Advertiser (*thu-hIk-ad-ver-tI-zur*) *n.* newspaper established in 1854, with full name 'the Monthly Advertiser', published by James Dalgleish. It was originally published once a month, but after 20 issues it started to come out every other Saturday, was renamed 'The Hawick Advertiser' and cost 1½ d. At the start of 1856 it became a weekly publication, and in some periods (e.g. during the Common Riding) had a Monday edition, as well as Saturday's. It was shortly afterwards taken over by James Haining, with Thomas Cathrae being editor 1857–74. Publication was taken over by William Morrison in 1876. Reports of the Hawick Archæological Society were printed in the Advertiser for several years. The newspaper became monthly towards the end, when it was renamed 'the Hawick Monthly Advertiser', and eventually merged with the Hawick Express in 1914.

Hawick Albion (*hIk-awl-bee-in*) *n.* rugby team for 12 to 16 year olds. Their strip is a green and white quartered shirt, with green socks, or sometimes a plain green shirt. They play at Mansfield Park, next to the Hawick R.F.C. ground.

Hawick Amateur Operatic Society (*hIk-am-ee'-ur-o-pe-raw'-eek-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* musical organisation founded in 1910, with the first performance being H.M.S. Pinafore in 1911. It has mounted an annual musical production most years since then. Ian Seeley wrote a history of the society in 2010, 'On With the Show'.

Hawick Amateur Swimming Club (*hIk-am-ee'-ur-soo-min-klub*) *n.* swimming club based in Hawick, established shortly after the Corporation Baths were gifted to the town by the owners of Wilson & Glenny in 1912. It was also known as the Hawick Amateur Swimming Association. Local swimmers Ronnie Murphy, Tom Robson and Brian McConnell has particular success in the 1950s and 60s. The Club disbanded when 'the Baths' closed in 1982, but re-established in 1995 by Alison Bruce and Jean Amos, now based in the Teviotdale Leisure Centre.

Hawick Among the Hills (*hIk-u-mung-thu-hilz*) *n.* song written by John Inglis in the 1870s to the tune of 'Scotland Yet', and dedicated to James Winthrope (his friend who had emigrated to Canada). It is recorded being sung by Inglis himself at a farewell function for a Mr. Routledge in 1878. New music was written by William Inglis Robson in 1887, perhaps influenced by Balfe's 'Killarney'. It was first sung at the 1887 Colour Cussing (in the Council Chambers) by Nellie Anderson and then at the 1889 Colour Bussing by Miss McGregor. Addie Ingles changed the arrangement, removing some of the more ornamental Victorian parts. The original second verse is now rarely sung.

Hawick an Area (*hIk-an-ā-ree-a*) *n.* Ordnance Survey Pathfinder map number 485, 1:25,000 scale, useful for detailed roads around Hawick.

Hawick an Border Car Club (*hIk-an-bōr-dur-kawr-klub*) *n.* main local automobile racing club. Its aims are to further the interest of motoring and motor sport, including organising events and promoting competitions.

Hawick an Borders Motorbike Club (*hIk-an-bōr-durz-mo'-ur-bīk-klub*) *n.* Hawick & Borders Motorcycle Club, which organises the annual Jimmie Guthrie Memorial Run of old motorbikes at Denholm Green, started in 1962. Often shortened to 'Hawick & Borders M.C.C.'.

Hawick an Buccleuch Boolin Club (*hIk-an-bu-kloo-boo-lin-klub*) *n.* erroneous name sometimes given for a local bowling club. There are neighbouring, but separate, Hawick and Buccleuch Clubs.

Hawick and its Old Memories (*hIk-and-its-ōld-me-mo-reez*) *n.* book compiled by James Wilson and published in 1858 as an addendum to his 'Annals of Hawick' (1850). It is also known as 'Memories of Hawick'. It contains additional notices of the Town, further extracts from the Burgh Records, transcripts from the Parish Records and Treasurer's Book, and extensive appendices. These include early documents relating to the Town, as well as biographical information on several prominents residents of Hawick and neighbourhood. These include several items published for the first time, e.g. the genealogy of the Douglases of Cavers.

Hawick an Eskdale (*hIk-an-esk-dāl*) *n.* Ordnance Survey Landranger map number 79,

1:50,000 scale. This is the most common map of the roads around Hawick, although in fact Hawick is awkwardly placed in the north-east corner.

Hawick Anglin Club see **the Anglin Club**

Hawick an Teviotdale in Sang an Poetry (*hIk-an-tee-vee-yi'-dāl-in-sawng-in-pō-i'-ree*) *n.* compact disk released by the Callants' Club in 2006, incorporating a dozen pieces.

Hawick an Wulton Cricket Club (*hIk-an-wul'-in-kri-ki'-klub*) *n.* Hawick's cricket club, playing in the Border League, with grounds and clubhouse at Buccleuch Park since 1860. Cricket was introduced to Hawick around 1844, with several teams being formed in 1849. Hawick & Wilton formed by later amalgamation and was the only one to survive. The original members of the Hawick and Wilton club were John Scott, William Dryden, Thomas Scott, John Waugh, Martin Pott, William Ainslie, William Howieson, James Scott, William Turner, Charles Paisley, Robert and Dandy Mather, James Fiddes and George Wilson (secretary), all of whom lived in Wilton. They played on the Upper Haugh and then the Under Haugh, and practised at Galalaw, before being gifted Buccleuch Park by the Duke of Buccleuch. It was this club that introduced the 'handling code' in 1872, after they had purchased a football to keep the players fit in the winter months, this leading to the formation of Hawick R.F.C. A pavilion was built, along with new fencing, following a 3 day 'Charles Dickens' bazaar in 1889. The ground was developed in the 1970s, with a new brick pavillion built to replace the wooden one. The team is amateur, but has often had a single professional player.

Hawick an Wulton Fitbaa Club (*hIk-an-wul'-in-fi'-baw-klub*) *n.* rugby football club connected with Hawick and Wilton Cricket Club. It was formed separately from 'Hawick Football Club' in 1885 and folded in 1890. For a few years there were these two teams existing, as well as St. Cuthbert's. They played their matches on the cricket field. A booklet 'Football Correspondence (with Songs)' was published in Hawick in about 1899 and dealt with the Hawick & Wilton and Hawick Football Clubs.

Hawick Archæological Society (*hIk-ar-kee-u-lo-jee-kul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* Hawick's club devoted to local history, founded in 1856, organising lectures, outings, and publishing the annual 'Transactions' since 1863 (with a gap 1886–87). The Society was officially started on 16th September 1856, with the founders including William Norman Kennedy, Robert Michie, J.A.H. Murray, Alexander Michie, James Thom, George Webster and Robert Murray. The first lectures were given on 27th September 1856 by George Webster and Robert Michie and the first of the regular monthly meetings was on 8th October that year. The basic organisation of monthly meetings and an annual outing was quickly established. However, the Society was reconstituted in 1888 after meetings had lapsed for a couple of years (there were no meetings in 1886 and 1887, and only a few in 1888 and 1889, partly because the Society was engaged in moving its collection to the new Museum in the Buccleuch Memorial). There are 3 volumes of early minute books (1856–60, 1861 and 1862–63) and also a scrapbook, which together contain the text of many talks that did not appear in the Transactions. A handbook was printed for 'Grand Bazaar and Fancy Fair' held in the Exhange Hall in 1895 and the Constitution and Rules were published in 1895. It celebrated its jubilee in 1906, with the freedom of the Burgh given to J.A.H. Murray at a banquet attended by 260 people. It received its own coat of arms in 1992, with the Burgh's lectern and open book rplaced with St. Mary's steeple. Objects of interest were donated to the Society at regular monthly meetings, resulting in the need to rent premises to store them, with the first Museum being opened in 1858 at the eastern end of the High Street. After several moves the society offered its collection to the Town Council on the condition that Wilton Lodge be converted to a Museum, the move happening in 1910. Monthly lectures have been organised annually since the club began, with the season now concentrating on the winter months, and talks usually held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evenings. The society has done a great deal to preserve and commemorate the history of the Hawick area.

Hawick Art Club (*hIk-ar'-klub*) *n.* the main art organisation in Hawick since being established in 1930. The Club holds weekly meetings, as well as regular art tutorials and talks. It also holds an annual open art competition. The Club at one time held an extensive collection of local paintings, which were handed over to the Council, eventually finding a home in the Scott Gallery. An earlier organisation, called the Hawick Fine Art Association, held an exhibition in 1883 and in 1884/5.

Hawick Athletic Club (*hIk-awth-le'-eek-klub*) *n.* name used around the 1940s for the boxing club run by Frank Finney at Stonefield.

Hawick Auld Moss (*hIk-awld-mos*) *n.* name used for part of Hawick Common, precise location uncertain – 'We have found the small and rare species (Lycopodium inundatum), on a mossy bank in Hawick Auld Moss' [JAHM].

Hawick Baa (*hIk-baw*) *n.* handball game, played on the day before the game in Jedburgh (which was on Shrove Tuesday), or in earlier years the Monday after Shrove Tuesday, the last time being in 1939. Hawick's game is probably not as ancient as that of Jedburgh, or even those of Denholm and Hobkirk. Although its origin is unclear, it took place regularly until about 1780, and then restarted in 1842. In the intervening years Hawick players used to attend the Denholm and Hobkirk games. The first 'baa' of 1842 was 'hailed' by John Gilroy. In 1893 it was apparently played a week early due to an error in Oliver & Boyd's Almanac. The game ran annually, with a break during WWI until 1919, and then continued until the outbreak of WWII, and was not revived afterwards. The main game was known as the 'men's baa', with the 'callents' baa' played on the Saturday before. It took place mainly in and around Commercial Road and the Teviot, with much activity in the river itself. The two sides were the West Enders and the East Enders. In the 18th century there were battles between the 'Eastla' and 'Westla' gangs, mainly youths under about 16 that formed into regiments, with drums, flags, halberds, clubs, etc., in the 2 or 3 weeks before Fastern's Eve. The hails in the 1840s were the toll-bar at the Haugh end of Commercial Road, and opposite Dickson & Laings, where the town boundary crossed the river (the area between these hails being open ground at that time). By the 1850s the hails were moved to the Coble Cauld and the arches of the railway bridge over the Teviot. Balls were sponsored, often by local businesses, with about 6 or 7 per year, each having a prize or money going to the hailer. One ball in 1866 took 3 hours, but normally balls were much shorter. One year the game reached the Sandbed, with players scrambling over a roof, and in 1902 much of the activity took place on the frozen Teviot. The games of 1922 and 1923 were captured in newsreels. Many injuries were noted, and there may also have been one or two drownings. There were unsuccessful attempts to revive the game in 2010 and 2016. One of the original balls is in the Museum.

Hawick bake (*hIk-bāk*) *n., arch.* an occasional name for a sort of hard-baked scone seasoned with all-spice – 'There's a sugar bool an taffy, tipenny pies, curney scones an' Hawick bakes . . . ' [JEDM] (possibly named in competition with 'Selkirk banni').

Hawick Balls (*hIk-bawlz*) *n.* local confection, consisting of a ball-shaped boiled sweet with a mint flavour. It was said to have been invented by 'Bonnie Aggie Lamb' and manufactured by Hills since around 1900. The recipe was later bought by Smiths and then by Buchanan's of Scotland, based in Greenock – 'Sookin a Hawick Ball as A gaun throwe Gala . . . ' [IWL] (note, typically pronounced *bawlz* not *bawz*).

Hawick Baptist Kirk see **the Baptist Kirk**

Hawick Barony see **Barony o Hawick**

Hawick Benefit Building Society (*hIk-be-ni-fi'-bil-din-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* mutual improvement society in Hawick, which probably did not last very long. The National Archives have some records from 1851.

Hawick Bicycle Club (*hIk-bī-see-kul-klub*) *n.* cycling club formed in Hawick in 1881, eventually becoming **Hawick Cycling Club**.

Hawick Biliard Club (*hIk-bi-lee-urd-klub*) *n.* club set up in 1877, based in a building erected at the corner of Beaconsfield Terrace and Green Lane, also known as the Teviotdale Club.

Hawick Boolin Club (*hIk-boo-lin-klub, -bō-lin-klub*) *n.* lawn bowling organisation, formed in 1854, and possibly the oldest bowling club in the Borders. There were 42 original members when it was founded, and the first President was John Laing. The club green was originally at Allars Crescent (before the houses were built there) and then between North Bridge Street and Bourtree Place (where the Baptist Church was built). The club organised the first Border open tournament in 1872. The green and clubrooms are on Buccleuch Street to the west of the Old Parish Church, the site being granted by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1873, and opened the following summer. The Duke was gifted with a pair of gold-mounted bowls by the Hawick and Buccleuch clubs in 1882. J.P. Alison designed a new pavillion, built in mock-timbered style in 1892. A special 150th anniversary badge was produced in 2004.

Hawick Brae (*hIk-brā*) *n.* local name for the steep hill that rises from Bonchester in the direction of Hawick.

the Hawick Burghs (*thu-hIk-bu-ruz*) *n.* parliamentary constituency, created after the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act of 1868, which lowered franchise and redistributed seats. It was composed of Hawick, Selkirk

and Galashiels, being separate from the counties of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. George Trevelyan was the first M.P. in 1868, and the constituency was dissolved in 1918. The M.Ps. who won elections were as follows: 1868 G.O. Trevelyan; 1869 (bye-election) G.O. Trevelyan; 1874 G.O. Trevelyan; 1880 G.O. Trevelyan; 1882 (bye-election) G.O. Trevelyan; 1885 G.O. Trevelyan; 1886 (bye-election) G.O. Trevelyan; 1886 A.L. Brown; 1892 T. Shaw; 1894 (bye-election) T. Shaw; 1909 Sir J.N. Barran; ?? (sometimes also called 'the Border Burghs').

Hawick Buskers (*hIk-bus-kurz*) *n.* group of local retirees who play old-time music.

The Hawick Callant see **The Callant**

Hawick Camera Club (*hIk-kaw-mu-ru-klub*) *n.* amateur photographic association within Hawick, with clubrooms at 78 High Street. They co-sponsored the publication of 'Hawick as it was' and have been involved with the annual 'Hawick in Pictures'. The club's first meeting was at 1 O'Connell Street in 1873.

Hawick Carpet Company (*hIk-kawr-pi'-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* former main carpet factory in Hawick, operating in Orrock Place 1752–1806.

Hawick Cashmere Company (*hIk-kash-meer-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* knitwear company based at Trinity Mills, also known as 'Hawico'. It was essentially a rebranding of Hawick Hosiery Co. in 1990.

Hawick Castle (*hIk-kaw-sul*) *n.* motte and bailey castle built by the Lovels in the early 12th century on high ground above the town. At first it was probably a wooden tower and palisade. The site was abandoned by the mid-16th century, in favour of the Tower, and now only the 'Mote' remains.

Hawick Ceemetry (*hIk-see-mi'-ree*) *n.* former name for the **Wellogate Ceemetry**.

Hawick Characters (*hIk-kaw-reek-turz*) *n.* book edited and published by Robert Murray in 1901. It contains short chapters on several 'weelkent' people from Hawick's streets around the early 19th century. Although the idea and most of the writing was Murray's, the prototypes were the sketches on 'Local Ethnology' written much earlier for the Archæological Society written by William Norman Kennedy. Murray reproduces parts of Kennedy's work (woth suitable acknowledgement to his old friend). Illustrations were based on Adam Brown paintings or were provided by T.H. Laidlaw. A second series of characters was presented in 1910.

Hawick Chess Congress (*hIk-ches-kongg-gres*) *n.* annual chess meeting held in Hawick since 1992 (with a gap in 1997), first organised by Stephen Palmer-Douglas and Jim Taylor.

Hawick Choral Society (*hIk-kō-rul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* organisation which staged choral performances, formed perhaps around 1860 and lasting for several decades. It was also known as the Hawick Choral Union. Charles Taylor was conductor around the 1870s and David B. Simpson in the 1920 and 30s, when Isabella Baillie was invited to sing with them. It was reconstituted in the years immediately after WWII, but did not last long.

Hawick Christmas Parade (*hIk-kris-mis-pu-rād*) *n.* community-based parade, started in 1986 by the Everlyn and Gilbert Sangster. It consists of floats walking groups and Santa, running between Mart Street and the Big Haugh. Money raised is donated to local charities and youth organisations.

Hawick Clothin Society (*hIk-klō-thin-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* former organisation in Hawick, which distributed clothing to poor women in the Parish. It was set up in 1821 and managed by a committee of ladies.

Hawick Colporteur Mission (*hIk-kol-pōr-tur-mi-shin*) *n.* local evangelical mission, lasting at least through the 1860s to 1880s, run by Adam Scott.

Hawick Commemorative Quilt (*hIk-ko-me-mō-rā'-eev-kwil'*) *n.* quilt made between 1983 and 1990, sponsored by Adam Armstrong and planned by Hester Appleby. Work was carried out in a basement room of the Library. It is blue with yellow trimmings, with some design elements similar to the 'Hawick hearts' that were popular in local quilts of around the 1920s. Six yellow leaves bear the names of some of its makers, namely Isa Anderson, Chris Edmondson, Robina Mather, Amy Emms, Nellie Renatick, Hester Appleby, Merle Oddy and Aileen Collins. It was exhibited in the Textiles Towerhouse.

Hawick Common see **the Common**

Hawick Common Riding (*hIk-ko-min-rī-ding*) *n.* booklet first published by the Callants' Club in 1983, written by Ron Taylor, but with input from a large number of people. Although originally meant for school children, it is the definitive description of the Common-Riding tradition. It was revised in 1998 by Frank Scott.

Hawick Common Riding (*hIk-ko-min-rī-ding*) *n.* booklet published in 2009, full title 'Hawick Common Riding, An Illustrated Guide'. It was written by Lesley Fraser and Judith Murray. A 'Kidz Guide' was also produced at the

same time, telling the story of the Common Riding from the point of view of Rupert the horse.

The Hawick Common Riding (*thu-hIk-ko-min-rī-ding*) *n.* 78 r.p.m. recording released by the Beltona label in the 1930s. It features a medley of Hawick songs in 2 parts. The songs covered are 'The Border Queen', 'Up wi' Auld Hawick', 'Clinty', 'I Like Auld Hawick the Best', 'Pawkie Paiterson', 'Bonnie Teviotdale' and ?? This is probably the first time these songs had been recorded. The singer was 'Allan Ramsey', probaby a pseudonymn for James Dalgleish. Accompaniment is by a small band, including strings.

Hawick Common Ridin, 1846 (*hIk-ko-min-rī-din-ī-teen-for'-ee-siks*) *n.* painting by Andrew Kennedy, being the earliest known visual representation of the festival. It is a view from near the foot of Walter's Wynd showing the Cornet and the Right- and Left-Hand Men crossing the Teviot on horseback near Laidlaw's Cauld, while the games are in progress on the Under Haugh (i.e. Commercial Road area), with stalls, tents and a stand erected for spectators. It also shows the sparse houses in Wilton at that time. The painting now hangs in the Museum. The painting was restored in 2014.

Hawick Community Hospital (*hIk-ko-mew-ni'-ee-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* local hospital, replacing the Cottage Hospital and opening in 2005 on Victoria Road. The hospital consists of a single-storey building, built by Border Construction.

Hawick Constitutional Club (*hIk-kon-sti-tew-shi-nul-klub*) *n.* official name for the Con Club before it was changed in 1970.

Hawick Cottage Hospital see **the Cottage Hospital**

Hawick Crags (*ha-wik-kragz*) *n.* hill near Hawick Farm in Northumberland. There is a Romano-British settlement near here (about 440 m south of Hawick Farm) at the north-east end of the crags.

Hawick Cronies (*ha-wik-krō-neez*) *n.* song recorded on a 78 r.p.m. record in the 1930s, with 'Hawick' on the flip-side. It was sung by 'Allan Ramsey', who was probably James Dalgleish. The song starts with a humorous dialgoue between a Teri man and an English woman. The writer of the lyrics and origin of the tune are unknown. It was on the Beltona label, catalogue number 1838.

Hawick Curlin Club (*hIk-kur-lin-klub*) *n.* organisation established in 1803, being one of the first organised sports clubs in Town. It had 59 members when it formed, including Archibald Dickson (seedsman), Dr. Robert Douglas, John Graham (brewer), Rev. James Henderson, Thomas Hill (saddler), David Laing (hosier), John Oliver (Town Clerk), Bailie Oliver (baker), Francis Rutherford (watchmaker), Charles Scott (glover), James Scott (tobacconist), Rev. W. Williamson, Robert Wilson (historian), and Rev. Dr. Young. Games were played at various times on Hilliesland Moss, the Coble Pool and Laidlaw's Cauld. The club was re-constituted in 1854, with the Duke of Buccleuch as Patron, after giving his permission for the club to use Loch Park. The curling pond near St. Leonard's was used from 1866 until 1890, when a new pond at Crowbyres was opened. Competitions with other local clubs were held in the late 1800s, these clubs including Branxholme and Borthwickbrae, Teviothead, Rulewater, Hassendean and Minto. The Hawick club seems to have folded before WWI.

Hawick Cyclin Club (*hIk-sī-klin-klub*) *n.* Hawick Cycling Club, which formed in 1881 as the Hawick Bicycle Club, becoming the Hawick Amateur Bicycle Club in 1889 and then adopting its present name in 1901. The inaugural meeting was held in the Crown Hotel. The Teviotdale Amateur Bicycle Club already existed, and it is now not known why a second organisation was started. Members on penny farthings can be seen outside Wilton Lodge in a photograph from 1881. Through the 1880s the club existed alongside thei slightly older Teviotdale Amateur Bicycle Club, and there were some competitive events held between the 2 organisations. In the late 19th century the club's uniform consisted of grey outfits with maroon caps. A ladies section was formed in 1898. In 1901 a team was raised by James Haig (apparently annoyed at no Teries being picked for Scotland), which challenged and beat a rest of Scotland team. The membership hit a peak of 176 in the early 1900s, but then interest began to wane. The club folded in 1911, but reformed under new rules in 1925, at a meeting chaired by W.P. Gaylor. Disputes over Sunday runs led to many members resigning, with the issue being resolved with an annual run that included attendance at a church service. Grass track races were popular in the 1920s and 30s, with R. Scott winning the Scottish half-mile title in 1927. Activities of the club were suspended during WWII. Nan Robson became the first female club captain in 1954. The club was sponsored by Bantel from 1981 until the mid-1990s. Members compete in races as well as riding in

leisure events, and has produced several succesful competitive cyclists. The clubrooms have been in Teviot Crescent since 1982. A history of the club from 1881–2010 was published in 2020, written by Denis Devlin.

Hawickdom (*hIk-dum*) *n.* jocular name for the residents of Hawick – 'In his capacity of officer he was a sad thorn in the flesh to all delinquents, and a thorough terror to evil doers, and his very name was a byeword at which all young Hawickdom shuddered' [WNK].

Hawick Dramatic Club (*hIk-dra-ma-teek-klub*) *n.* organisation set up in about 1853. It grew out of regular (but informal) meetings by a group of men in the Commercial Inn, which included songs and recitals. The audience grew until the group decided they needed larger premises and used the old school-room on Orrock Place. 2 of the main instigators were James Henderson and Adam Murray.

Hawick Draughts Club (*hIk-drafts-klub*) *n.* society existing in the late 19th century, with Bailie Morrison as President for a while.

Hawicke (*hIk*) *n.* occasion early spelling of Hawick, e.g. in an English letter of 1543/4 – '. . . has sett att liberty out of the tolbuith of Hawicke . . . ' [BR].

Hawicker (*hI-kur*) *n.* word occasionally used to refer to a native or resident of Hawick, particularly in the 19th century, e.g. in a speech be Provost Milligan in 1888 and by the Kelso Mail in 1834, which stated '. . . town's flag, said to have been taken by the Hawickers at the Battle of Flodden Field', '. . . now Hawickers can communicate in a few minutes with almost any part of the world' [WiS].

Hawick Eventide Hames (*hIk-ee-vin-tīd-hāmz*) *n.* Hawick & District Eventides Homes, Ltd., an organisation that runs Weens House as an elderly care facility.

Hawick Exchange Company (*hIk-eks-chānj-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* company formed to raise money to construct the Exchange Buildings. It was formed in 1861 and dissolved in 1881, and its records are in the National Archive.

the Hawick Exiles Club (*thu-hIk-ek-sīlz-klub*) *n.* club that thrived in the Manchester area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It grew out of the large number of Teris who were drawn to that area by textile work. The club met in 'the Crown' in Salford, with the first Chairman being John Smith.

the Hawick Express (*thu-hIk-eks-pres*) *n.* weekly newspaper, established in October 1870 by James Dalgleish as the 'Hawick Express and Scottish Border News'. For many years John Rule was editor and part proprietror, then Mr. Craw took over the business, followed by James Edgar, who was editor as well as proprietor. It was originally priced at 1 penny, and in competition with the Advertiser. It merged with the Advertiser in 1915 to become the 'Hawick Express & Advertiser and Roxburghshire Gazette', then the 'Hawick Express and Roxburghshire Advertiser' from 1930 and simply the 'Hawick Express' from 1964. It finally merged into the 'Southern Reporter' in 1983.

Hawick Farm (*ha-wik-farm*) *n.* farm in Northumberland, near Great Bavington. There was a deserted mediæval village near here called 'Hawick'.

Hawick Ferm (*hIk-ferm*) *n.* name formerly given to a farm on Hawick Moor. This was where the Town Herd lived in the mid-19th century, and is so called on the 1851 census (probably the same as **Hawickmoor**).

Hawick Fermers' Club (*hIk-fer-murz-klub*) *n.* local agricultural body, existing from 1776 (although perhaps existing informally shortly before then) until 1868. It was possibly the earliest farmers' club in Scotland (although the 'Honest Country Club' was a sort of short-lived nearby predecessor). The founders were Adam Ogilvie, Rev. James Erskine (Roberton), John Lawrie (Hawick), James Wilson (Hawick) and William Turnbull of Burnfoot, who was the first President. It formed for 'the improvement of farming', meeting on the first Thursday (i.e. market day) of each month, and discussing many topics. The membership soon expanded, being 25–60 in its first 50 years. The Club established the corn market in 1778 (occurring from noon until 1 p.m. at the Cross on market days). It was also largely responsible for starting an annual fair at Rink in October of 1779, which became the biggest fair for the sale of draft ewes and 'wedders' in the South of Scotland. The Hawick hiring fair on the 1st, and and 3rd Thursdays of April was recommended by the Club and started on the 3rd Thursday in April 1780. The October cattle Tryst was also suggested by the Club and started in 1785. There was ploughing contests organised by the Club for several years, as well as prizes for the best livestock (until 1814 when this was superseded by the prizes of the Border Agricultural Society). The Club recommended starting a market for cattle and horses on the May Fair day in 1826. A letter to the Kelso Mail about markets

led to a dispute with the Burgh of Hawick, resulting in the publication 'Answers by the Magistrates of Hawick to the Notice of the Hawick Farmers' Club, respecting the May Market and Tup Fair' (1836). Th Club was also was instrumental in planning the Corn Exchange in Hawick during the 1850s. The organisational was generally important in representing local farmers for almost a century, and was effectively superseded by the Teviotdale Farmers Club, which formed in 1859. Lists of members and minute books from 1776 are in the Scottish Borders Archive (also known as the 'Hawick Farmer Club').

Hawick Film an Video Group (*hIk-fi-lum-an-vi-dee-ō-groop*) *n.* established in 1964 as Hawick Film Group, this is an offshoot of the Hawick Camera Club. It meets fortnightly in Croft Road, putting on film shows and organising competitions. They were responsible for the film 'Sons of Heroes' shortly after forming, the annual 'Hawick Pictorials' in the years 1965–80 and several more recent local videos.

Hawick 50+ Group (*hIk-fif-tee-plus-groop*) *n.* organisation set up to promote activities among senior locals. Formed in 1985, it spawned groups of walkers and players of badminton, short-tennis and scrabble players, which continued when the parent group disbanded in 2025.

Hawick Fitbaa Club (*hIk-fi'-baw-klub*) *n.* name used in the 19th and early 20th centuries for what would become **Hawick R.F.C**.

Hawick Flid see **the Great Flid**

Hawick Flood Protection Scheme (*hIk-flud-pro-tek-shin-skeem*) *n.* major construction project in response to repeated flooding of parts of the Town, approved in 2017. It took significantly longer to complete (with more expense) than originally planned. As well as the replacement of natural river banks, it includes an Active Travel Network and the replacement of several footbridges.

Hawick Force (*ha-wik-fōrs*) *n.* 2nd 15 of Hawick R.F.C.

Hawick Framework Knitters Association (*hIk-frām-work-ni'-urz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* Hawick's first legal labour organisation, set up in 1840. It was also known as the Hawick Stockingmakers' Association and may have been the same as (or allied with) the Hawick Hosiery Trade Society.

Hawick Free Kirk (*hIk-free-kirk*) *n.* original name for the Free or Protesting Church, founded in Hawick in 1843, following the Disruption. The church was erected in 1844 in Free Church (later St. George's) Lane and changed its name formally from 'Hawick Free Church' to 'St. George's United Free Church' in 1900. The last sermon in the old building was in August 1914, and the new larger church was opened in 1916. The church is now known as 'Teviot Kirk'.

Hawick Free Press (*hIk-free-pres*) *n.* local newspaper, published 1897–1908 by William Henderson. It was an advertising and news sheet, published free every Wednesday.

Hawick Freendly Society (*hIk-freend-lee-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* mutual aid society existing in Hawick from the late 18th century, probably about 1779. George Caw printed their rules in 1791. It formed to provide a fund for sick and injured workers, and along with a second similar society it was dissolved by its members some time before 1838. Another such society was set up in 1802 and was also disolved by 1838; this organisation published 'Regulations of the Friendly Society No. II' in 1803.

Hawick fri Wulton Lodge, 1800 (*hIk-fri-wul'-in-loj-ī-teen-hun-dur*) *n.* usual title given to what is probably the first picture of Hawick, hanging in the Museum. It is a water-colour by an unknown artist, being a view from about the gates of the Avenue looking towards the town. It is also referred to as 'Hawick Old Bridge and Cobble Pool in 1800'.

Hawickgate (*hIk-gā'*) *n.* former name for an area in Jedburgh. In 1643 the 'feued acres of Jedburghside and Hawickgate' were valued at £10 per acre for a total of £620. By the late 18th century the teinds of the lands were held by Douglas of Adderstone. The bulk of the lands (still valued at £220 along with Jedburghside) were owned by the 'Acerers of Jedburghside and Hawickgate' in 1788; at the same time Thomas Waugh of Hawkburn held 13 acres in Hawickgate that had belonged to the Marquis of Lothian (valued at £130), 6 acres in Jedburghside and Hawickgate that had belonged to James Riddell (valued at £60) and 2½ acres in Jedburghside and Hawickgate that had belonged to James Chisholme (valued at £25). The name is also recorded in 1804 in a set of surveying exercises, the title being 'Fernibrae and Brown's lands at Hawickgate'. It is written 'Hawick-gate' in the 1813 Land Tax Rolls for Jedburgh Parish, when Archibald Douglas of Adderstone had part of the teinds there; additionally Thomas Waugh paid tax on 2½ acres there that had belonged to James Chisholme and

6 acres that had belonged to James Riddell (presumably the name comes from being on the road out of Jedburgh towards Hawick).

Hawick gill (*hIk-jil*) *n., arch.* a somewhat jocular term for half an imperial pint, i.e. twice the size of a standard gill. It occurs in the traditional song (printed in Ramsay's collection of 1724) often called 'Andro and his Cutty Gun' – 'Blyth, blyth, blyth, was she, Blyth was she but and ben; Weel she lo'ed a Hawick gill, And leugh to see a tappit-hen' (this being a quart jug), the verse also being referred to in a note in Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering'. Note that the same song appeared in Robert Burns' 'Merry Muses of Caledonia' in a bawdier version, without the reference to Hawick. The phrase occurs in Scott's 'Carle, Now the King's Come', written in 1822 – 'A Hawick gill of mountain dew, Heised up Auld Reekie's heart, I trow' [SWS], 'Here mechanics on the miller's mill, Say they'll drink your health in Hawick gill' [MP], 'Then, Fenwick, bring's a Hawick gill, An' here's to Hawick's bonnie lassies!' [GWe]. The lines 'Come, hostess, bring's a Hawick gill, An' to his health I'll fill' are from 1813, while 'If her ye'd gien a Hawick gill, She might been leal' from aboiut the same time and '... bring's a Hawick gill, An' here's to Hawick's bonnie lassies!' are from 1859. The phrase was certainly known in the Edinburgh area, but it is unclear if it was in common use outside poetry, and there are no physical examples of the measure known in Hawick. However, this entry appears in the Hawick Treasurer's books – 'Mor payed at traying ye wine – 2 double gilles, 12s.' in 1732. This suggests that the measure was in use locally, even of the phrase was not. Despite this, it certainly entered the vocabulary of later local poets – 'The Tipp was obedient, and quickly cam' back, A Hawick-gill full brimming he brought him' [JTe], 'Ye'er sides are retcht an' I'm gey ill, Come let us hae a Hawick gill For auld lang syne, or aiblins twa, This air is damp an' unco raw' [WNK], '... gie um a gude Hawick gill; it'll dae um nae herm' [JEDM], 'The auld Miser has cost me three guid Hawick gills already this mornin' and he's no fu' yet' [JEDM], 'Then Fenwick, bring's a Hawick gill, An' here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses!' [GWe], 'A Hawick gill was in my e'e, – My heart as light as ony feather, – When warm wi' love and barley bree, I crossed the moor amang the heather' [JT].

Hawick Gas Light Company (*hIk-gaws-lī'-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* private company set up to provide gas lighting (and later gas for cooking and heating). Founded in 1830, with 12 directors, it only became part of Scottish Gas in 1948. The company installed gas lights in the main streets in 1831. Its main premises were at the southern corner of Commercial Road and Bath Street until about 1882, when they moved to Mansfield Road.

Hawick Gate (*hIk-gā'*) *n.* name sometimes used for the road leading out of Jedburgh towards Hawick. In the valuation of Roxburghshire in the 1740s there is an entry for 'Tiends of Castlewoodfield and Hawick Gate'.

Hawick Girls' Patriotic Club (*hIk-gir-ulz-pā'-ree-o'-eek-klub*) *n.* organisation founded in 1915 in Hawick to organise fund-raising events during WWI.

Hawick Glebe (*hIk-gleeb*) *n.* area formerly owned by the Parish Church, from which the minister could receive additional income. The location of the lands changed over time, as the Town developed. In 1447 a description of the parish states that the vicar has 'for his mansion four acres of arable land of its ecclesiastical glebe'. In about 1738 it is described that there were 7 acres, and these were situated to the west of Myreslawgreen, between the Loan and the modern Buccleuch Road. These lands were later exchanged for land where Slitrig Crescent was built, and then exchanged again for land in the Wellogate. It is marked on Wood's map of 1824 around the area of Wellogate Place. In 1839 it was stated to consist of about 16 acres and was let at an annual rent of £62.

Hawick Golf Club (*hIk-gōlf-klub*) *n.* founded in 1877 by Robert Purdom, John Manuel and Charles Taylor, it was fully formed by early the following year, with a committee of 7. This was after a first meeting at which only 2 peopl showed up and a second meeting with the 3 founders. The Club received permission from the Town Council to use part of the Vertish Hill, provided no damage was done. General Scott of Hoscote was the first Honorary Captain, with ex-Provost R.F. Watson the Captain, and Robert Purdom the Secretary and Treasurer. It was the first such club in the Borders. The Ladies Club was started at least as early as 1893. The course is on the Vertish Hill, being part of the Common, rented from the Council, but maintained by the club. There were originally 11 holes, with one more added in 1879 and the last 6 completed by 1894. The first Clubhouse was a house at the foot of Burnflat Brae adapted for use about 1880. The present Clubhouse was built in 1894/5, on land gifted by the Duke of Buccleuch, and with funds from a bazaar, which included the performance of

J.E.D. Murray's 'The Caddie's Ghost'. The design of the clubhouse was by J.P. Alison and is described as both Swiss style and Tudoresque. It was extensively refurbished in 1996. The course has 18 holes, is 5,933 yards, par 68 (5,239 yards, par 69 for the ladies course), and with stunning views from several holes. The following is a list of the holes in order: Road; Thorntree; Nipknowes; Well; Terrace; Hunter; St. Leonards; Quarry; Alcohol; Whitlaw; High; The Corner; Herds; Wood; Gallery; Pit; Burgess; and Home. The course record is 61 and the longest hole is the 7th. The 16th hole, 'McLaren's Miracle', has a plaque dedicated to Bill McLaren, who scored a hole in one there. Famous golfers to have played there include Tony Jacklin and Nick Faldo in 1989. An early history was published by James Barrie in 1898 – 'I have climbed the Loan a hundred times On the way to Vertish Hill; The caddies I've met by St. Mary's chimes, And engaged them with right goodwill, But now. alas! 'tis a hope that is past, The game's a perfect bore; The strain on my brain can no longer last – I'll never play golf any more' [RGD].

Hawick Group (*hIk-groop*) *n.* name sometimes given by geologists to particular Silurian shales of the Southern Uplands accretionary terrane, found near Hawick. It is of particular interest because of the so-called Llandovery-Wenlock extinction event, involving graptolites, as described by the work of Charles Lapworth.

Hawick Guide (*hIk-gīd*) *n.* 'Hawick Guide: Directory and Yearbook' published by James Edgar in the early 1900s. As well as being a tourist guide, it contained private addresses of local gentlemen, farmers and societies, as well as a death roll.

Hawick Harlequins see **the Quins**

Hawick Heritable Investment Bank (*hIk-her-it-a-bul-in-vest-min'-bawngk*) *n.* local bank that was a limited company, founded in 1876. J. Murray was the agent in the 1880s. It lasted into the early 20th century and some records are in the National Archive. It may have merged with the Standard Property Investment Co. of Edinburgh in the mid-1930s.

Hawick herts (*hIk-hertz*) *n., pl.* name sometimes given to a distinctive quilting motif popular in Hawick in the early part of the 20th century. These hearts, with spiky leaves inside, were quite distinctive (and perhaps inspired by the Douglas heart on the Burgh coat of arms). Other characteristics of quilts made locally around that time are thistles and gowans, with clamshell infills. At least 20 such quilts have been identified, mostly made for church sales of work. The most prominent local quilter was Janet Pow.

Hawick High Schuil (*hIk-hI-skil*) *n.* Hawick's secondary school, on Buccleuch Road. Also the name of a private tutor's school that was in the Subscription Rooms at 13 Buccleuch Street, in the second half of the 19th century, when the present High School was still named the Buccleuch School. This private school lasted until about 1874. The first appearance of 'Hawick High School' as a secondary school was when it was started by the School Board as a fee-paying school for senior students, following a petition by ratepayers. It was situated in roughly 1874–76 in the Masonic Hall at Myrselawgreen. It was effectively replaced by Teviot Grove Academy, which became the senior part of Buccleuch School (although based at the east end of town). This became 'Buccleuch Higher Grade School' in 1908, and eventually 'Hawick High School' in 1915. A web-site listing illustrious former pupils was started as a school project in about 2011. There is film of a school sports day at the cricket field in 1909/10.

Hawick Hill (*ha-wik-hil*) *n.* homestead in Western Australia, south-east of the town of Wagin at Latitude 33°24′ South, Longitude 117°29′ East (there is also a 'Mount Hawick' and 'Hawick Island' further north in Western Australia).

Hawick Historical Pageant see **the Pageant**

Hawick Home Mission (*hIk-hōm-mi-shin*) *n.* evangelical group set up in 1873, interdenominational, but intimately related with the Baptist Church. The instigators were John Beattie, Willie Miller and Tammie Bell, who convinced the gospellers J.G. Scroggie and W.D. Dunn to come to the town from Galashiels at the end of 1872. They carried on gatherings for 17 weeks. A meeting was then held, overseen by Lord Polwarth, which resulted in the founding of the Mission, with 46 members enrolled and Willie Miller as the first President. 2,000 people attended a 'camp meeting' at Netherhall, with Scroggie and Dunn in attendance. In 1873 and for many years afterwards, Lord Polwarth invited the members to spend Common-Riding Saturday at Mertoun House; later the venue was changed to Harden Glen. The organisation strongly opposed the Common Riding. In 1875 a 'Hawick Home Mission Hymnal' was published. In 1879 the Mission agreed to contribute to the Baptist Church's appointment of a new pastor. There was also a

choir formed. The group purchased and converted Oliver's former auction house in Bourtree Terrace in 1883. The main services were on Sunday evenings and were packed during their most popular period. Meetings were also held in a house on Baker Street, on the Miller's Knowes in the summer, at Drumlanrig Home, and in some of the surrounding hamlets, particularly Newmill. In 1887 there was disagreement over the rules and most of the committee resigned, to be replaced by a new committee. They also ran services for the troops out at Stobs. The organisation was also involved with the Christian Endeavour youth movement. Originally having members who were also in other local congregations, by 1907 it was effectively a church in its own right; however, numbers were by then starting to decline from the high of 210 members. In 1923 a building at the corner of Allars Crescent and tje Mill Path (formerly used as the Teviotdale Rifle Corps drill hall) was converted to be the Home Mission Building and used by the Salvation Army. A Superintendent (i.e. resident pastor), Mr. Conneley, was appointed in 1928, but stayed only a few months. After WWII there were also open air meetings at the Horse. In 1952 the Mission started to celebrate Communion, it joined the Fellowship of Independent Evangelical Churches in 1955 and appointed P.D. Chisnell to be Superintendent in 1957. In 1963 they withdrew from the F.E.I.C., sold off their main hall in 1967, sold more in 1974, and allowed Youth With A Mission to use their space in 1977. Some former members eventually joined the Y.W.A.M. offshoot, the Abundant Life Church. In 1985 the Mission finally closed, handing over its remaining property and records to the Baptist Church across the street.

Hawick Horse (*hIk-hors*) *n.* Hawick Horse Racing Association, a body that organises local 'flapping' meetings. It has its origins in the decision to break away from the National Hunt and Jocky Club Rules for the Common-Riding Races of 1883. Local races have been run under a variety of rules since then. The Border Horse Racing Association was set up in 1972 with founding members Donald Fairgrieve (Gala), Charles McCrerie and Murray Richardson. When many of the Border towns broke away from the B.H.R.A. in 1987 the H.H.R.A. or 'Hawick Horse' was formed.

Hawickhorst (*ha-vik-horst*) *n.* surname originating in Germany, dating to the 13th century, with descendants in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. It is unrelated to our town, probably being a corruption of the German 'Habicht horst' meaning 'hawk's nest'.

Hawick Horticultural Society (*hIk-hor-tee-kul-tew-rul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* local gardening society, founded in 1849, shortly after Hawick's first allotments were started. John Forbes was President for many years. Highlights of the society's calendar were the twice yearly shows. It survived until the 1970s.

Hawick Hosiery (*hIk-hō-shu-ree*) *n.* hosiery company, which later became a knitwear manufacturers, with factory at Trinity Mills on Earl and Duke Streets. The company began in 1874 and ran for over a century until about 1990, effectively transforming into Hawick Cashmere Company Ltd.

Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers Association (*hIk-hō-shu-ree-maw-new-fak-chu-rurz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* business organisation representing the interests of local knitwear manufacturers, formed at a meeting in 1909, with 9 companies represented. It was constituted as 'Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association' a year later, with 7 more companies joining. It started as effectively a cartel for fixing prices (i.e. to avoid local companies undercutting each other) and evolved to focus more on setting wages. In 1966 the word 'Hosiery' was replaced with 'Knitwear'. The Association disbanded in 1999.

Hawick Hosiery Trade Society (*hIk-hō-shu-ree-trād-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* former workers' organisation in Hawick. It was formed out of the disputes between employees and employers, relating to wages and working conditions. In about 1868 a new arbitration body, formerd of 9 employers and 9 workers was formed, and this resolved to abolish the Society, except in its purely charitable role.

Hawick Hosts (*hIk-hōsts*) *n.* local tourism guides, consisting of blue-jacketed hosts out on the streets to assist tourists in the summer months since 1998. The original idea came from Scottish Enterprise Borders, but its implementation involved the Scottish Borders Council, Scottish Borders Tourist Board, Hawick Chamber of Trade and local businesses. It is now organised by the Hawick Welcome Initiative. The Hosts welcome visitors at the main car parks and pedestrian areas, handing out brochures and encouraging them to 'stop, shop and explore'.

Hawick hug (*hIk-hug*) *n., arch.* a tight embrace in wrestling, mentioned in Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders' – 'He therefore threw his arms round the back of his opponent ... with the intention of giving him a 'Hawick hug', but he found he

could not join his hands together so as to effect his purpose, and his strength could not accomplish it' (probably related to the 'Cornish hug', but the connection with Hawick is uncertain.

Hawickify (*hI-kee-fI*) *v.* to make something more Hawick-based, particularly to convert to Hawick dialect – '. . . it's been on the back burner a' this time waitin on iz gettin roon ti hevin a go at Hawickifyin eet' [IWL], 'This is an Edinburgh sang, bit oo've Hawickified eet' [DC].

Hawick Immortals (*hIk-i-mor'-ulz*) *n.* poem published privately some time in the early 20th century (and at least before 1959), listing many Hawick nicknames of the past. It is anonymous, and the writer takes pains in an introduction to explain that no offence is meant, and in no case is the nickname associated with the actual name of the person. It may have been written by R. Jamieson. Most of the nicknames come from a period around the mid-19th century.

Hawick in Bygone Days (*hIk-in-bI-gōn-dāz*) *n.* book written by James Turnbull in 1927, when he was in his 70s. It contains many stories of his youth and a description of essentially every shop in the town in the 1850s and 60s.

the Hawick Inkle Company (*thu-hIk-ingkul-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* 'inkle' loom weaving company that existed from at least 1782. In that year it leased from the Burgh part of the Common Haugh, as well as the Easter Common Haugh (now Teviot Crescent) to use as bleachfields; in fact that part of the Under Haugh became known as the Bleachfield. The partners in the company were William Robertson and Thomas Turnbull (who were also involved in carpet manufacturing), as well as merchants James Dickson and George Turnbull. It is unclear if the 1782 lease was the first one, or if the Company existed before then. It is stated (by James Wilson) that the Duke of Buccleuch gave land 'with a water-fall, for an inkle manufactory, and for bleaching; but this trade, after thriving for a good many years, was discontinued'; however, it is unclear if the same company was referred to here, and if so if it was the land in Wilton. There is a record (from the Board of Trustees for Manufactures) of aid being given to Dickson, Turnbull and Robertson in 1765 and in 1785. The company bought the Rough Heugh waulk mill from John and William Thomline (dyers and finishers) in 1797, probably being used as the boiling house, and later becoming part of William Wilson's. The bleaching field on the Under Haugh was fenced in and channels cut across it to carry water from the mill lade, this water being poured over the spread-out tapes using long ladles; the bleaching process in the Sun took weeks to be effective, and a night sentry was posted to watch over the tapes. The company did not last long into the 1800s, and inkle manufacturing in general was only important in Hawick for a few decades.

Hawick in Scene an Song (*hIk-in-seen-an-sawng*) *n.* video created by Madge Elliot and Cameron Robson in 2002, with support from Hawick Tourist Association and Hawick Millennium Group. It features film scenes from 1999–2001, along with Hawick songs performed by local singers.

Hawick in Song an Poetry (*hIk-in-sawng-an-pō-i'-ree*) *n.* book first published by the Callants' Club in 1930 (the Red Book), re-issued in 1945, revised in 1978 (the Blue Book), and again for a third edition in 2001. The first edition was essentially a revised version of 'The Book of Hawick Songs and Verse' published by James Edgar (1902 and 1914). Before the Caalants' Club took over the task of providing official versions of the songs, there were several related book published. Perhaps the first such publication was the 15-page unattribute booklet 'A Hawick Song Book' (1893), with 'Hawick Songs and Recitations' following in 1900.

Hawick Instrumental Band (*hIk-in-strumen'-ul-bawnd*) *n.* forerunner of the Saxhorn Band, it was active in Hawick in the middle part of the 19th century, before the Saxhorn Band was formed in 1855.

Hawick in the 20th Century (*hIk-in-thu-too'-ee-ith-sen-chu-ree*) *n.* publication of the Callants' Club in 2004, representing several aspects of the town during the first hundred years of the history of the Club.

Hawick Invicta (*hIk-in-vik-ta*) *n.* junior football team based in Hawick, which existed somewhere around the years 1922–24.

Hawick Island (*ha-wik-I-lind*) *n.* small island in Montague Sound, Western Australia. This is one Hawick that is not far from the sea! Its approximate location is Latitude 14°20′ South, Longitude 125°22′ East.

Hawick Jail (*hIk-jāl*) *n.* the town prison. This was formerly in the Tolbooth and then the old Town House. There it was apparently partly below ground, about 16 ft by 12 ft, and apparently not too hard to escape from! Because of this, people were sometimes imprisoned in the steeple of St. Mary's. The jail was referred to as 'the Thiefs' Hole' or 'the Rogues' Hole' or 'the Saut

Box'. In 1778 it was described in the Town book as the 'loathsome, wretched Jail of Hawick'. Towards the end of the 18th century it was described as being partly used as a blacksmith's shop and sometimes as a prison, where men were held for a night or two before being sent to the county prison; it was also too cold in the winter for the Magistrates to meet in the upstairs room, and so they would meet in an inn. The lock and key from the old jail is in the Museum. The county jail was in Jedburgh, and was often used for local prisoners, because of the inadequacy of the cell in Hawick. A new jail was built on Allars Bank (later Nos. 5 and 6), perhaps around 1840. This was overseen by Michael Anderson, until the Police Act came in, about 1861. A register for 1844–62 has been published by Graham Maxwell.

Hawick Jock (*hIk-jok*) *n.* nickname for a character from the 19th century – 'Goold Ballantyne and auld Hawick Jock, Wattie Moudie, Jock Gray and a'; Jenny's Penny wi' plaid o' check, Betty Revel and auld Jean Law' [HI].

Hawick Kirk (*hIk-kirk*) *n.* usually referring to St. Mary's, which was for many centuries the parish church of Hawick. The first mention of a church in Hawick is in 1183, when 'Henry the parson' was witness to a charter. The church was dedicated to St. Mary in 1214. It became a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell in 1447, under the patronage of William, Earl of Douglas. A vicar-pensioner was maintained from the income of the church. The 'Auld Pairish Kirk' was the parish church of Hawick in the period 1844–1987 (see **St. Mary's Kirk** and **meenisters**).

Hawick Knitwear (*hIk-ni'-wār*) *n.* local knitwear company, based on Liddesdale Road, with a history dating back to 1874. At one point it employed more than 200 people. The company went into administration in 2016, but was partly purchased by a Hong Kong based business soon afterwards.

Hawick Knitwear Manufacturer's Association (*hIk-ni'-wār-maw-new-fawk-chu-rurz-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* local employer's association. They conceded to a guaranteed 4 day working week following the general mill strike of 1972. The association wound up in 1999, with Ray Chlopas as the last Director/Secretary.

Hawick Lasses (*hIk-law-seez*) *n.* reel composed by Robert Pringle.

Hawick Lasses – 1514 (*hIk-law-seez-fif-teen-fōr-teen*) *n.* song by James Y. Hunter, published in 1928. Music was added later by David S. Gibb and presented to the Callants' Club Song and Poetry Committee in 2001, with piano arrangement added by Ian Seeley. The song appears on 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' (2006), sung by Gibb.

Hawick Lau (*ha-wik-low*) *n.* (1974–) Hong Kong actor and singer, with Chinese name Lau Hoi-Wai. For a teenage heart-throb, his English stage name seems somewhat peculiar to say the least. Presumably the anglicised name 'Hawick' was chosen because it is similar to 'Hoi-Wai', but there does not appear to be any direct connection with the Town (it could be simply that the Chinese characters for 'Hawick' are similar to thoe of his name). He grew up in Hong Kong, but also spent some time at High School in Canada. His TV roles include the series 'A Kindred Spirit' (1995), 'Virtues of Harmony' (2001) and 'My Family' (2005) in Hong Kong and 'Sealed with a Kiss' (2011), 'A Clear Midsummer Night' (2013), 'The Wife's Secret' (2014), 'Lady & Liar' (2015) and 'Chronicle of Life' (2016) on mainland China. His albums are 'A Boy's Story' (1998) in Cantonese, and 'La La La' (2000) in Mandarin.

Hawick Legion (*hIk-lee-jin*) *n.* football team founded in 1953 with the help of Hawick Royal British Legion Club. The team was started by Ronnie Telfer. They play in the Border Amateur League.

Hawick Linden see **the Linden**

Hawick Literary an Scientific Institution (*hIk-li'-er-u-ree-an-sI-in-ti-feek-ins-ti-chew-shin*) *n.* early discussion society, disbanded in January 1856 and effectively replaced by the Archæological Society in September of that year. A separate Literary Society was formed around 1860, being run by Adam Paterson and meeting in the back room of Ellen Riddle's shop at 24 High Street. In the late 19th century there were several Literary Associations connected with the various churches in Hawick. The 'Hawick and District Literary Society' organised lectures well into the 20th century.

Hawick Loan (*hIk-lō*) *n.* name formerly used for **the Loan** – 'As Aw was gaun up Hawick Loan . . . ' [JSB], 'And my heart is up the Hawick Loan, on the trail that exiles ken . . . ' [JYH].

Hawick Loanin (*hIk-lō-nin*) *n.* the tryst ground at Thorterdykes, also known as 'the Green Gress', site of an annual horse fair in the Autumn (for a while the third Tuesday in October), as well as other public activities before it was built on.

Hawick marle (*hIk-maw-rul*) *n., arch.* name occasionally given to a sort of clay once used for

whitening fireplaces, doorsteps etc., also called **haa-clay**.

Hawick Manse see **the Auld Manse**

Hawick Mary (*hIk-mā-ree*) *n.* nickname for a resident of Jedburgh in the early part of the 19th century. It was said that she was 'not too strict in regard to morals', and 'was sometimes called on by the Rev. Andrew Bonar in the usual discharge of his ministerial duty' [HAST1873]. She may have kept a boarding house, where Wull Ainslie stayed. Her full name is unrecorded.

Hawick Medico Relief Society (*hIk-me-dee-kō-ree-leef-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* benevolent society in Hawick in the early 19th century. It was a medical insurance club, led by Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson. It arranged for payment of the members' medical bills, with a monthly contribution. It is described as still existing in 1839.

Hawick Military Association (*hIk-mi-li-ti-ree-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* local Volunteer unit, which commenced in 1798 after the perceived threat from the French army of the Revolution. It was formally disbanded in early 1801 (perhaps to have a new grant to put it on a firmer footing) and re-embodied later in 1801. However, it was disbanded again in 1802 after the Treaty of Amiens. The original name, 'The Volunteer Loyal Armed Association of Infantry, was quickly abandoned. The Captain Commandant was Gilbert Chisholme of Stirches. A ceremonial standard, presented to the Volunteers in 1799 (by Mrs. Chisholme) is in the Museum; it is about 2 m square, with a white St. Andrew's cross on a blue background, a thistle, the King's monogram and the name of the unit. The men presented Chisholme with a silver cup in 1802 when they disbanded. They consisted of about 60 men, and were the main volunteer infantry corps at the time (with the Roxburghshire Yeomanry being the local Cavalry unit). They had a highly decorative uniform, consisting of scarlet coats with long swallow-tails, green facings and lapels, together with black stock and white frills, white waistcoat and breeches, short black gaiters and heavy cross-belts of white leather with a brass badge in the centre bearing the words 'Hawick Volunteers', as well as 62 brass buttons, and a tall bear-skin shako with a white feather plume and white epaulettes. The men also would all have had powdered hair at that time. Another volunteer unit, the Light Company of the Roxburgh Volunteers, formed in 1803 after war broke out again with France. The Roxburghshire Local Militia was formed in 1809, with the 1st Regiment based in Jedburgh and the 2nd Regiment based in Kelso.

Hawick Mill (*hIk-mil*) *n.* the old town corn mill, once the property of the Baron of Hawick, with a fraction of the grain going to the superior according to the ancient feudal system. There is mention of a mill in Hawick as early as 1412. The valuation of the Parish in 1627 describes 'the Myll land, estimat to pay 3 bolls in stok, and 3 firlotts teynd'. The 1686 ratification of the Barony of Hawick to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch includes 'all and heal the Milne of Hawick, with the milne lands, multures, sucken, knaveship, and pertinents of the samen whatsoever'. The land at the Miller's Knowes was once farmed by the miller. Originally the mill was in the Mill Port, with the lade going through Backdamgate, behind the Tower and crossing under the Tower Knowe. There is a record of repairs in 1744. This mill was partly washed away in the 1767 flood, and demolished soon afterwards. The new mill was built in the early 1800s on the Mill Path and had associated fields in the Wellogate area; it was powered by 2 water wheels, using Slitrig Dam. 'Husband Lands of Hawick with Mill and Customs' was valued at £2626 13s 4d in 1707, when part of the holdings of the Scotts of Buccleuch, and still valued at the same amount in 1811. Wood's 1824 map shows a corn mill on Backdamgate and a flour mill on Mill Path. The mill weir was damaged in the 1846 flood. The Mill Path buildings survive and were renovated as flats in 2002 – 'The miller o' Hawick Mill fed mei Wi' mony a kind o' corn' [JSB].

Hawick Mill Hoose see **Mill Hoose**

the Hawick Missal Fragment (*thu-hIk-mi-sul-frawg-min'*) *n.* name often used to describe a section of a mediæval missal, discovered in the Heritage Hub in 2009. Dating from around the 1180s, the 4-page fragment was found within uncatalogued papers originally from the family of Rutherford of Knowesouth. It was intensively studied by Dr. Matthew Cheung Salisbury of Oxford University. It was first sung in Oxford and inspired musical events held at the Abbeys of Jedburgh, Kelso and Melrose, as well as Glasgow Cathedral, including compositions by Sean Dougherty, Michael Nyman, Grayston Ives and Goldie.

Hawickmoor (*hIk-moor, mewr*) *n.* former cottage on Hawick Common, the site lying in the field known as Upper Acreknowe, which is to the south-west of the Reservoir. It was written 'Hawick Muir' in 1841, when the tenants were James

Cairns and his sons James and William. The younger James was there in 1851 when it was called 'Hawick Farm' and was Town Herd in 1861 when it was 'Hawick Moor, Herd's House'. In 1855 it is recorded that Mr. Scott was farmer there and 'warmly welcomed, and suitably entertained the Burleymen, Magistrates, &c.' on Common-Riding Friday. There is now no evidence of former habitation at the site (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, south of Pilmuir Rig and is marked on J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777).

Hawick Moss (*hIk-mos*) *n.* name given specifically to the boggy area around the old curling pond, opposite the entrance road to St. Leonard's, and to the field to the west of there, the 'Moss Brow', i.e. to the left of the road, after the Nip Knowes, on the way to the racecourse. The name is sometimes also applied to a wider area – '. . . It's aw gaed into Hawick Moss, An' 'twas like to swally mei' [JSB].

Hawick Mossbrow (*hIk-mos-brow*) *n.* top of the hill near the original race-course gate. The name was explicitly used for the field there, lying to the left of the road after the crossroads on the way to the racecourse. This was essentially the centre of the old Common – 'Take a glass o' cheerin' whisky, Then down o'er Hawick Mossbrow fu' frisky' [AB] (also 'Hawick Moss-brow' and 'Hawick Moss Brow').

Hawick Moss Plantin (*hIk-mos-plawn'-in*) *n.* tree plantation west of the road between St. Leonards farm and Williestruther cottage. It contains the former curling pond and the site of a cottage.

Hawick Muir (*hIk-moor, mewr*) *n.* another name for **the Mair**. Also sometimes the address formerly given to tenants of various farmsteads on the Moor, or particularly to the former cottage to the south-west of Acreknowe Reservoir. Robert Scott was there in 1801.

Hawick Music Club (*hIk-mew-zeek-klub*) *n.* club based in Hawick that organises classical music concerts. It was founded in 1951.

Hawick Mutual Improvement Society (*hIk-mew-chew-ul-im-proov-min'-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* local improvement society existing around the end of the 19th century, peaking around the 1870s. It was also called the 'Hawick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society'.

the Hawick News (*thu-hIk-newz*) *n.* newspaper founded in 1882 by printers John McNairn and James Vair. It was the first local paper to cost only a halfpenny. It was originally published weekly on Fridays, and quickly rose to be the highest circulation local paper. The original premises were at 24 High Street, later moving its offices to the Crown Close, and the printing works to Loch Park. John McNairn junior took over the business in 1925, joined by brother Robert, with the grandson Robert (Bobby) taking over in 1946. The full title was 'Hawick News and Border Chronicle' until 1953 when it became the 'Hawick News and Scottish Border Chronicle'. It was the first Borders newspaper to have news instead of advertising on the cover, one of the first to use illustrations, and moved from the broadsheet to smaller format in 1980. It was taken over by Scottish Borders Press in 1998, then became part of the Tweeddale Press Group in 2000, which is part of the larger Johnston Press, which was in turn acquired by the Scotsman Group in 2006. The Loch Park print works closed around 2000, and from then it was printed in Newcastle. Jason Marshall became editor in 2007. However, he left in 2016 as it descreased its original content.

the Hawick Newsletter (*thu-hIk-newz-le'-ur*) *n.* newspaper published by Robert Black for a short period in about 1846. It mainly consisted of material extracted from the Galashiels publication the 'Border Watch'.

the Hawick Observer (*thu-hIk-ob-zer-vur*) *n.* newspaper with full name 'the Hawick Observer and Scottish Border Intelligencer'. Published by J.D. Kennedy in 1842, it was Hawick's first newspaper. It consisted of a quarto sheet of 8 pages, and its circulation quickly rose to 2,000. However, it only ran for 6 issues, being stopped by legal issues of the time, resticting publication and taxation of newspapers.

Hawick Oil Refinery (*hIk-oi-ul-ree-fī-nu-ree*) *n.* former business operating briefly in the mid-19th century near where the Burns Club is now situated, adjacent to the gas works. It was started by John Wield from Blacketlees, Annan in about 1866, producing paraffin for lighting and heating, probably using coal or shale. Wield was bankrupt by 1868 and all of the physical plant sold off.

Hawick on the Net (*hIk-on-thu-ne'*) *n.* one of the first Hawick-based web-sites, set up in 1999 by David Henderson.

Hawick Orchestral and Choral Society (*hIk-or-kes-trul-in-kō-rul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* local musical organisation, also known as Hawick Amateur Orchestral Society. It held its first concert in 1891, conducted by Walter Fiddes-Wilson, and the programme included 'Rend Your Hearts' by

Hawick's own Joshua Taylor. The orchestra performed at the Overseas Night in at least 1939.

Hawick Ornithological Society (*hIk-or-ni-tho-lo-jee-kul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* local bird-watching club, existing in the latter part of the 19th century.

Hawick Pairish (*hIk-pā-reesh*) *n.* Parish of Hawick, approximately 16 miles long and 4½ miles wide. It lies south of the river Teviot from Wilton Parish, which also lies within the modern town of Hawick, the detailed boundary between the two parishes being complicated (with Orrock Place previously lying in Wilton and the Common Haugh, including Albert Mills, Commercial Road etc., previously being in Hawick). From early times the parish was associated with the Diocese of Glasgow, and had by far the highest value of all the Rectories in the Deaconry of Teviotdale (e.g. £16 in 1275 and £14 12s in 1376). The Parish Kirk was St. Mary's until 1844, when the title moved to the Old Parish Church on Buccleuch Street, reverting again to St. Mary's in 1987. The Parish borders on the parishes of Roberton, Wilton, Cavers, Kirkton and Teviothead. The narrowest part is roughly opposite Bucklands, and the widest part at the western extremity, stretching from near Southfield to near Chapelhill. At one time it reached all the way to the border with Dumfriesshire, including Stock Hill and Whithope Edge, and going almost to Moodlaw Loch when it still contained parts of Roberton. The Parish once extended all the way to Craikhope, Wolfcleuchhead and Howpasley, but lost most of the Borthwick valley to Roberton Parish in 1682. It also extended all the way to Mosspaul until Teviothead Parish was created in 1850. The northern corner has long been near where the B6399 meets the A698 around Haughhead. A valuation of the lands in the Parish was made in 1627, when there were about 800 commicants. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £15,500 (with an extra £400 in the Sheriffdom of Selkirkshire); in 1678 the rents were valued at £15,545 10s in Roxburghshire and £460 in Selkirkshire. The first description of the Parish with any detail is around 1738, and describes how, besides the Burgh, it contained 31 'steads or hamlets' and 1800 'catechisable persons', ⅔ being in the town itself. The Parish is described again in the 2 'Statistical Surveys' of Scotland (firstly by Rev. R. Gillan in 1793) and there is a further description of the parish from a gazetteer of 1868. In 1793 the land was valued at £11,591 11s, but the real rent was about £2800 sterling. In 1803 there were 479 men in the parish aged between 17 and 55. J.J. Vernon wrote 'Parish and Kirk of Hawick' in 1900. Minutes of the Kirk Session meetings exist for 1711–25, 1751–68 and 1785–1826, Heritors' records exist for the period 1710–1934, and financial records for the Parish begin in 1723. The register of births starts in 1634 and is fairly complete, except for gaps in 1657–69 and 1747–56. The marriage register covers 1699–1730, 1751–1800 and from 1834 on. The death register was started in 1755. The population of the Parish was estimated to be about 2713 in 1755, 1928 in 1791 and 3688 in 1811. It remained fairly stable until the beginning of the 19th century and then exploded, doubling in the first 40 years of that century and being about 8700 by 1861, with the vast majority in the town itself.

Hawick Pairish Cooncil (*hIk-pā-reesh-koon-sul*) *n.* the Parish Council and Poorhouse Committee, which in 1894 took over much of the work of administering local welfare, which had previously been carried out by the Parochial Board.

the Hawick Pairtnership (*thu-hIk-pār'-nur-ship*) *n.* organisation set up in 2001 as a community-led partnership to support the local economy, improve the fabric and appearance of the Town and build local confidence and pride.

Hawick Panto (*hIk-pan-tō*) *n.* Hawick Pantomime Group, who have produced their annual locally-flavoured performance before Christmas in the Town Hall since 1980, when they presented 'Babes in the Wood'.

the Hawick Paper (*thu-hIk-pā-pur*) *n.* local newspaper, established in 2016 by Jason Marshall, essentially in response to the Hawick News losing most of its original content. Published weekly, on Fridays, it prides itself on being a genuinely Hawick-based new source.

Hawick Parliamentary Debating Society (*hIk-par-li-men'-a-ree-dee-bā'-in-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* local debating club that existed in the latter part of the 19th century, peaking in popularity in the 1880s.

Hawick Past & Present (*hIk-pawst-in-prā-zin'*) *n.* project on DVD put together by Eric Scotland and Gordon Gilfether. It compares old images of Hawick with new photographs taken from the same location. Produced in 2012, a second volume came out in 2013.

Hawick Pictorial (*hIk-pik-tō-ree-ul*) *n.* one of a number of annual booklets, containing photographs of events from the previous year. Hawick

Legion published pictorials from 1939, continuing until 1959. Local newspapers also continued with annuals into the 1960s. The idea was resurrected by F.W. Scott in 2002. Also the name of the annual compilation of amateur film clips made by the Hawick Film Group in the period 1965–80, providing an insight into the community's activities in those years.

Hawick Pictur Theatre (*hIk-pik-tur-thee-i'-ur*) *n.* formal name for **the Wee Thea**.

Hawick Pipe Band (*hIk-pīp-bawnd*) *n.* started as the Hawick Boys Brigade Pipe Band, founded by Bob Short in 1937, with the adult band formally established in 1965. The Band has gone on several international tours, as well as an annual visit to Bailleul. The band recorded an album of 8 medleys in 1975. Band leaders have included Bruce Slorance, Bob Short, Allan Smith and Cameron Renwick.

Hawick Place Names (*hIk-plās-, -plis-nāmz*) *n.* book describing the origin of the names of streets and other geographical features in Hawick, written by William S. Robson and published in 1947. The material in the book had been published in the Archæological Society Transactions in the previous 2 years. It contains a 'Auld Hawick, A Series of Pictorial Reconstructions', drawn by Allan Watt Robson, showing how the town may have looked in the 9th, 12th, 15th and 18th centuries, as well as a detailed view of Hawick at the time of the 1537 Charter. The book was essentially updated by Harry Nivet in his article 'Some Changes since the Second World War' and more recently in 'Street Names of Hawick' by Lilias Britton.

Hawick Political Union (*hIk-po-li'-ee-kul-yoon-yin*) *n.* organisation in Hawick in the early part of the 19th century. The 'Objects and Rules of Hawick Political Union' were published in 1831. It may have been connected with other later societies.

Hawick Prison see **Hawick Jail**

Hawick Prisoners o War Scheme (*hIk-pri-zi-nurz-ō-wawr-skeem*) *n.* fund for sending parcels to local men held in Germany during WWI.

Hawick Protesting Kirk see **the Free Kirk**

Hawick P.S.A. see **the P.S.A.**

Hawick Public Library see **the Library**

Hawick, Queen of the Border (*hIk-kween-of-thu-bōr-dur*) *n.* short film made in 1948, with score by Sir Malcolm Arnold.

Hawick Racecourse (*hIk-rās-kōrs*) *n.* also known as 'St. Leonard's Park', it was built at Hawick Moor for the Common-Riding Races, being first used in 1854. At about 240 m it may be one of the highest race courses in the country.

Hawick Radicals (*hIk-raw-dee-kulz*) *n., pl.* Hawick was once famous for revolutionary political zeal, particularly in the late 18th and early 19th century, when there was great excitement about the revolution in France and about the possibility of increasing political franchise through the Reform Bill. The leading 'blackneb' of the late 18th century was Dr. Freeman, whose main disciple was Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson. Many Hawick Liberals were prominent in discussions in the early 19th century, and important organisers of the local Reformers included James Edgar and James Duncan. The 5 elections of the time were focal points for political demonstration, namely those of 1831, 1832, 1835, 1837 and 1841. In 1831 about 1,000 workers from Hawick (including 'Wat the Drummer') marched to Jedburgh to protest the election, their numbers being swelled at Denholm, Spittal and Jedburgh to about 2,000. Local accounts have them being loud and boisterous, but orderly, while other accounts state that they jostled the carriage of Sir Walter Scott and were nearly riotous. An engraving of the 'Election Riot at Hawick' is in Cassell's 'Illustrated History of England', showing a pitched battle on the Auld Brig during one of the elections of the 1830s. A troop of dragoons was called out to Hawick during the elections of both 1835 and 1841. Each side claimed unfairness by the other, the Liberal-supporters of Hawick claiming that the Sheriff and County Officers were all Tory supporters (underscored when the Sheriff read the Riot Act from the window of the Conservative Party committee room in the Tower Hotel!), while the Bailies and Constables of Hawick were said (although this is dusputed) to have publicly sported the blue ribbons of the Whigs. Treatment of Tory supporters was often quite rough in these times, particularly in 1837, when 'winging' and 'Tully's Mill' were common. This led to 4 men being imprisoned after an enquiry by a special commission, as well as a motion in the House of Commons to disenfranshise the Hawick voters, which was defeated by only 26 votes! These episodes left Conservative vs. Liberal politics at a high level of animosity for many decades. The debate over whether the railway lin should proceed via Langholm or Newcastleton turned effectively into a political contest between the Tories and the Whigs. There was also great commotion at the election of 1880, with youths daubing passers-by

with coloured dye-stuff. In 1884 there was a huge demonstration in favour of extending the household franchise from the Burghs to the counties – with the slogan 'In '84 I'm found as true As I was found in '32'. The march was said to be a mile long and a crowd of about 10,000 gathered at Loch Park to hear speeches. This radicalism was considered to have its roots in the Borderer's spirit of independence – 'That changed as the form or the time may be, Hawick may be brave, Hawick may be free' [JoR], 'So bad was the conduct of the Hawick Radicals alleged to have been at this particular election . . . ' [JTu].

Hawick Radio Society (*hIk-rā-dee-ō-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* amateur radio organisation formed in Hawick after WWII, lasting until about 1960. It was also called the Hawick Amateur Radio Society and used call sign GM3FHS.

Hawick Rangers (*hIk-rān-jurz*) *n.* one of the earliest Association Football teams in Hawick, doing well for several seasons in the late 19th century.

Hawick Reading Room (*hIk-ree-ding-room*) *n.* reading room listed at the Tower Knowe in 1837, with Charles Williamson as Secretary (note that the Conservative Reading Room was separate).

Hawick Reivers (*hIk-ree-vurz*) *n.* song written by Ian Seeley in 1995. It was dedicated to J. Elliot Renwick who had arranged for prrevious songs of Seeley's to be published at the Buccleuch Printers. It was recorded by Elliot Goldie and first sung in public by Iain Scott at the Callants' Club 'New Book' concert in 2002.

Hawick R.F.C. (*hIk-ar-ef-see*) *n.* Hawick Rugby Football Club, popularly known as 'the Greens', formed by members of Hawick and Wilton Cricket Club in 1873. They initially played at Buccleuch Park, moving to the Volunteer Park in 1885 and to Mansfield Park in 1888. The club was the only one in Scotland to play the visiting New Zealanders in 1889. The original strip consisted of blue and white striped jerseys and stockings, with navy shorts and caps; the dark green jerseys were adopted in 1885. A victory at Gala gave Hawick the Border championship in 1893, and an away victory over Watsonians in 1994 was seen as a turning point for the team. Hawick won its first Scottish Championship in 1896, beating Watsonians at home. They also won the very first Border League in 1901–02. The team has been consistently among the leaders in Scottish rugby since the War, and has maintained a place in Division One of the Scottish championship since it began in 1972. They have won that league 12 times, as well as the Scottish Cup twice (1995–6 and 2001–2). 'Fifty years' football in Hawick, 1873–1923' was published in 1923, '100 Years of Hawick Rugby' in 1972, 'The Green Machine: 125 years of Hawick Rugby' in 1998, and 'Glimpses of Green' in 2002.

Hawick Robbers (*hoik-ro-burz*) *n.* football team that played up the Park in the mid-20th century.

Hawick Royal Albert (*hoik-roi-ul-al-bur'*) *n.* Hawick Royal Albert Footbal Club, an Association football team that plays in the East of Scotland League. It formed in 1946 as a splinter from the main Hawick team before the war, the Railway Sports Club. The founding meeting took place in the old Labour Party rooms above the Queen's Head, with the main instigators being William Bunton and Harry Wear, and the funds started with the raffling of half a dozen eggs. The name comes from a Larkhall team that Bunton had played for (founded 1928 and still in existence). Early games were played at Wilton Lodge Park, with the changing hut doubling as an ice-cream kiosk. They moved to Albert Park in 1963, where the steel framework of the stand was salvaged from Wilson & Glenny's. Fortunes of the team have been mixed, with probably their most successful period being the mid-1960s. In 1980 Celtic came to play in a game to raise funds for floodlights. In 2019 the club merged with Hawick United, becoming Hawick Royal Albert United. Their strip is royal blue with red and white trim.

Hawicks (*hIks*) *n., pl.* as well as the town in Teviotdale, there is a township in Minnesota, U.S.A., a former village in Northumberland, a parish in Queensland, Australia, and a homestead in South Australia, as well as hills, islands and many streets named after our town. There are a great number of spellings of the modern Hawick that are to be found in older documents, including: Awyke; Haik; Hauewyk; Hauic; Hauuic; Hauwic; Hauwick; Hauwyc; Hauwycke; Hauwyk; Hauyc; Hauyke; Havicke; Havwic; Havyk; Hawewyk; Hawhic; Hawic; Hawich; Hawicke; Hawik; Hawike; Hawyc; Hawyk; Hawyke; and Hayck.

Hawicks (*ha-viks*) *n.* occasional surname in Germany, e.g. Heike Hawicks, researcher at Duisberg University in Germany.

the Hawicks (*thu-hIks, ha-wiks*) *n.* 'Hawick' is a fairly rare surname, with the known examples

probably all being traceable to the parish of Delting in the Shetlands. The tradition is that someone called Scott was forced to flee the Hawick area in the 16th century, probably for rieving or political reasons. A deed of 1573 (in the Melby charter chest) refers to 'umqle Vincentius Hawick of Scatstay' (now called 'Scatsta'). The Christian names of this Vincent's family include Robert, Andrew, Daniel, Matthew, Bartholomew, James, Thomas, John, Christian, Samuel, Margaret, Catherine, Janet, Agnes, Elspeth, and Sarah. There is also a record in the parish of Dysart of an Andrew Hawick of Zetland. There are also people of this surname in Jedburgh in the 17th and 18th centuries, but it is unclear if they were related to the Shetland branch. In addition to people with 'Hawick' as their actual surname, there are also a number of examples in the 12th to early 16th centuries of the appellation 'de Hawick' or sometimes 'of Hawick' (see **de Hawick**).

Hawick Savins Bank (*hIk-sā-vinz-bawngk*) *n.* another name for the Hawick Bank for the Savings of Industry, also known as **the Savins Bank**. It was the forerunner of the Trustee Savings Bank in Hawick, claiming continual existence since 1815 (or perhaps 1814). From 1835 it was officially called the National Security Savings Bank of Hawick and was for a while located at 2 Oliver Place. The purpose-built construction at 11 High Street replaced an old house there with small windows, containing a booksellers and drapers, and was opened in 1915, to designs by J.P. Alison (echoing the classical style of the other High Street banks). Minute books and other records covering 1815–1971 are stored at Glasgow University. A plaque on the building commemorates the history of the bank.

Hawick Schuil Board (*hIk-skil-bōrd*) *n.* Hawick School Board, set up in 1873 to oversee education in the Burgh, which it did for about 50 years before responsibility was taken over by the Council.

Hawick Schuil o Airts (*hIk-skil-ō-ārts*) *n.* Hawick School of Arts, established following a public meeting in May 1824 instigated by James Douglas of Cavers. It was opened in August 1824 by Mr. Wilson of the Edinburgh School of Arts (which became Heriot-Watt). This was probably Hawick's first adult educational organisation, holding regular classes and lectures in arts and sciences over the following years. It led to the establishment of the Buccleuch Memorial.

Hawick Scientific an Philosophical Sociery (*hIk-sI-in-ti-feek-an-fi-la-so-fee-kul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* organisation of the latter part of the 19th century.

Hawick Scout Pipe Band (*hIk-skow'-pīp-bawnd*) *n.* pipe band associated with the Hawick Boy Scouts. The band are believed to be leading recruits in a photograph taken at the Station in 1914 and the first recorded mention of the 'Hawick Boy Scout Pipe Band' was in 1917. It was reformed in 1936 by Willie Johnstone. In 1953 the band adopted the Sutherland tartan (in honour of District Commissioner Norman J. Sutherland). The band regularly plays on Remembrance Day, as well as local agricultural shows, the Summer Festival, the Christmas Parade, Burnfoot Carnival, at the Vertish Hill Sports and at the Denholm and Mosspaul Ride-outs. Pipe Majors have included Jock Laidlaw, Jock Rae, John Robson, Charlie Turnbull and Michael Bruce. The band meets in Union Street and is open to children and adults. A centenary exhibition was held in th Museum in 2017.

Hawick Sheriff Court (*hIk-she-rif-kōr'*) *n.* sheriff court that met in Hawick (rather than Jedburgh) during the middle part of the 20th century. Records for the court from 1838–1975 are in the National Archives.

Hawickshiel (*hIk-sheel*) *n.* farmstead between Earlston and Lauder, located to the south of Nether Blainslie. There were formerly several cottages there. It lies close to the course of the Southern Upland Way. It is recorded in records of Melrose Abbey, and other than the name, had no connection with Hawick.

Hawick Shiel (*hIk-sheel*) *n.* former farm on the Allan Water, to the south of Southfield, at one point a small but thriving village. It was bounded on the west by the Allan Water and on the east approximately by the Dodburn road. It lay just beyond the boundary of the old Common and was a tenanted farm long owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, consisting of 124 acres, bounded by Hawick Common, Dodburn, Stobicote and Nether Southfield. Nothing remains of the main cottage, although its location is close to where the corners of 4 fields meet, about 300 m west of the Troutlawford. Its site is recorded in several old maps. In 1718 the house is marked on the north side of the Gate Burn, about midway between the road and the Allan. The location of this farm, lying beyond the 18th century boundaries of the Common, but with the name 'Hawick Shiel', may support the idea (as suggested by

Craig & Laing) that the Hawick Common originally extended over an even larger area. The farm was also sometimes referred to as 'Hawickshielsgate'. It is said that some residents of the village were formerly weavers. The lands here are probably those referred to as 'Uverhawikschelis' and 'Netherhawikschelis' in a 'letter of reversion' of 1482 between Robert Scott of Haining and David Scott of Branxholme. It was described in a 1627 parish valuation as being similar in value to Upper and Nether Southfield, producing 4 lbs. in vicarage teinds. Robert Thomson was recorded as tenant there in 1679 and James Davidson in 1687 and 1698. The householders recorded in 1694 were James Stinson, George Nichol, John Jackson (weaver), James Craw, Simon Miller, James Scott, William Douglas, Robert Riddell, John Irvine, James Davidson, William Henderson and William Rodger (shepherd). John irvine was still there in 1696. Archibald Glendinning and Robert Stevenson were tenants there in 1702. Robert Scott, Simon Miller and Walter Scott were living there in 1704. John Irvine was tenant in at least 1704–06. James Davidson was tenant in 1706 and Simon Miller in at least 1704–25. Walter Scott was tenant in at least 1706–18 and Walter Nixon in 1708–25. James Borthwick was shepherd there in 1716, when William Hislop was also there. In 1721 the tenant was John Scott, another John Scott also lived there and John Laidlaw was tailor there. Robert Scott was weaver there in 1723. Perhaps a different Walter Scott was there in 1728–41. John Scott was still tenant in 1738, James Hume in 1743 and Patrick Hume in 1757. John Ker was blacksmith there in at least the period 1758–60. James Anderson 'in Hawickshead' was recorded on a gravestone in Borthwick Waas Cemetery and probably a tenant there. Walter Scott was tenant there in 1797. The local poet John Halliday was born there in 1821; Helen and Barbara Halliday are recorded there in 1841, probably his mother and sister. The Murray and Scott families were also there in 1841. Thomas Douglas was shepherd in 1851, with Andrew Scott living there as a labourer. The Ordnance Survey Name Book of c.1860 states that it is 'A cottage on the farm of Southfield. There formerly was a small village here through which the old Packhorse Road to Carlisle passed'. Near the crest of the hill to the north were the remains of an ancient burial cairn (also known as 'Hawick Shiels', 'Hawickshiel', and 'Hawickshiels', it is 'Hawick Scheills' in 1627, 'Hawicksheels' in 1704, 'Hawick Sheels' in 1721 and 'Hawick Shiels' in 1841; it is marked 'Hawick Sheils' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, is marked on Stobie's 1770 map of the county, is marked on J.P. Alison's map of the Common and on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Hawickshiel Burn (*hIk-sheel-burn*) *n.* stream near the farm of Hawick Shiel in Lauder Parish. It rises near the farm of Bluecairn and flows eastward past a plantation called 'Hawickshiel Strip' and the farms of Hawick Shiel and Chapel Mains, to join the Leader Water opposite Birkhill. It is 'Hawikischeilburne' in 1550 and 'Hauiksceilburn' in 1579.

Hawickshiels see **Hawick Shiel**

Hawick Shiels Yett (*hIk-sheelz-ye'*) *n.* former cottage near Hawick Shiel. It may have been distinct from the main farmhouse and perhaps the same place as **Soothfield Gate** (the name is used on the 1841 census, but absent by 1851).

Hawick Sings (*hIk-si<u>ng</u>z*) *n.* local talent night taking place weekly during the summer months. It was started around 2000 in Thorterdykes, and has been located in several other places since, including the Burns Club and the Bandstand. The name is also sometimes used to refer to the concert organised by the 1514 Club, started by Bert Armstrong, Henry Douglas, Davie Gibb and Addie Ingles, the first event being in Trinity Kirk Hall.

the Hawick Songs (*hIk-saw<u>ng</u>z*) *n.* book of words and music, published by the Callants' Club in 1957, revised and enlarged in 2001 and again 2109. This anthology grew out of the compilation of songs published by Adam Grant before WWI. The 1957 collection was largely the work of Adie Ingles, who changed some of the original keys of the songs and altered (usually simplifying) many accompaniments. Some of these changes were controversial at the time. The set of words published in booklet form at the same time was familiarly known as the 'Reid Book' and the 1978 version as the 'Blue Book'. The 2001 edition, largely the work of Ian Seeley, who led the editorial committee, includes several new songs, but only a few changes to the older ones; it was dedicated to Frank T. Scott. A reprint of the booklet in 2009 included words to 2 newer songs. A fully new edition in 2019 included 8 new songs; it was dedicated to Bert Armstrong and Ian Seeley.

Hawick Songs and Recitations (*hIk-saw<u>ng</u>z-awnd-re-si-tā-shinz*) *n.* booklet published by James Edgar in 1892, with a second (shorter) edition in 1901. It collected together the words

for several Hawick songs and poems, and had an introductory article written by J.E.D. Murray.

Hawick Songs and Song Writers (*hIk-sawngz-awnd-song-rī'-urz*) *n.* book compiled by Robert Murray and first published in 1881 by J. & W. McNairn. A 2nd edition was published by W. & J. Kennedy in 1889 and a 3rd edition, with portraits, in 1897.

the Hawick Spate (*thu-hIk-spā'*) *n.* name sometimes used to refer to the Slitrig flood of 1767.

Hawick Speaks (*hIk-speeks*) *n.* tape published by the Hawick Camera Club and 1514 Club in 1993, featuring three parts of George Shankie's 'Speak Teri', Ian Landles song 'Hawick's the Best' and 15 poems in the Hawick tongue.

Hawick Stands Alone (*hIk-standz-u-lōn*) *n.* song written by George Goodfellow around 1995. It is a retelling of the 1514 story, in a style with country music overtones. Ian Seeley provided the piano accompaniment for the 2001 Hawick Songs anthology.

Hawick Street (*hIk-stree'*) *n.* there is a Hawick Street in Carlisle, Clydebank (or Glasgow), Wishaw (Lanarkshire), Karori (Wellington, New Zealand), Roxburgh (New Zealand), Tokoroa (New Zealand), Valley View (Adelaide, South Australia), Ashgrove (Queensland), Beloit (Wisconsin), Berkeley County (West Virginia), Los Angeles (California), Perry Township (Ohio) and Rockton (Illinois). In addition there is: a Hawick Avenue in Paisley and Topeka (Kansas); a Hawick Close in Little Sutton (Elsemere Port) and Melling Mount (Liverpool); a Hawick Commons Drive in Concord (North Carolina); a Hawick Court in Greenock, Stanley (County Durham), Greenvale (Victoria), Kellyville (New South Wales), Warwick (Western Australia), Belmont (Michigan), Chapel Hill (North Carolina), Dublin (Ohio), Kensington (Maryland), Owings Mills (Maryland) and Severna Park (Maryland); a Hawick Crescent in Larkhall (Lanarkshire) and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (also an industrial estate); a Hawick Drive in Coatbridge, Dundee, Atlanta (Georgia), Austin (Texas), El Cajon (California), Round Rock (Texas), Severna Park (Maryland) and Valparaiso (Indiana); a Hawick Grove in Heywood (Lancashire); a Hawick Lane in Bella Vista (Arkansas), Dallas (Texas), Durham (North Carolina), Kensington (Maryland), Knoxville (Tennessee), Lakeland (Florida), McDonough (Georgia), and Topeka (Kansas); a Hawick Place in Louisville (Kentucky); a Hawick Point Road in Crystal River (Florida); a Hawick Road in El Paso (Texas), Erie (Pennsylvania), Inwood (West Virginia), Raleigh (North Carolina) and Sunnyvale (California); a Hawick Terrace in El Cajon (California); a Hawick Valley Lane in Charlotte (North Carolina); and a Hawick Way in Sacramento (California).

Hawick Subscription Library (*hIk-sub-skrip-shin-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* founded in 1762, members paid an annual fee for the privilege of borrowing from the collection. It was located at 6 Buccleuch Street and lasted until the end of the 19th century. There are existing subscription books from 1810 and 1878. In 1846 the library has some 3500 volumes.

Hawick Summer Festival (*hIk-su-mur-fes-ti-vul*) *n.* festival coordinating community events and promoting tourism in August. It was started in 1984 by the Sangsters.

the Hawick Telegraph (*thu-hIk-te-la-grawf*) *n.* newspaper, published by W. Morrison & Co. in the latter 19th century. It was launched in 1882 at a cost of a halfpenny in direct competition with the Hawick News, but was never as successful, and folded in about 1893. It was incorporated into the Standard, Border Times and Hawick Telegraph which was printed 1887–90.

Hawick Teviotdale (*hIk-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* cricket club formed in 1850 when the Hawick team amalgamated with the immigrant English cricketers. They won a game in Selkirk in 1851, probably the first game played by a Hawick team in another town. Thomas Rawlinson played for them as a professional in the late 1850s.

Hawick Thistle (*hIk-thi-sul*) *n.* local amateur football team.

Hawick Times (*hIk-tīmz*) *n.* local newspaper, published by Robert Black in 1857 and printed in Edinburgh. It only lasted for 12 issues.

Hawick Toonheid (*hIk-toon-heed*) *n.* former name used for **St. Leonard's** farm. It is recorded on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but it is unclear how widespread its use was.

Hawick Toon Trail (*hIk-toon-trāl*) *n.* project funded by the Scottish Borders Council, the Scottish Borders Tourist Board and the European Regional Development Fund, which laid out a series of historic trails in 1998/9. The trail is in 3 sections and covers approximately 6.5 km (4.5 miles). There is a leaflet guide together with information panels at the old Exchange car park and numbered plaques attached to buildings at points along the trail.

the Hawick Torch (*thu-hIk-torch*) *n.* Hawick version of the 2012 Olympic torch, made by jeweller Hamisg Smith after learning that the official torch would miss the Town on its journey through the south of Scotland. It was used as a focal point for several events in Hawicks 'Year of Sport', including the parade of about 3,000 schoolchildren down the High Street to the Opening Ceremony in the Volunteer Park.

Hawick Total Abstinence Society (*hIk-tō'-al-awb-stin-ins-su-cI-i'-ee*) *n.* organisation founded in Hawick in 1838, which was part of the Temperance Movement that was then sweeping the nation. The first abstinence society in Hawick was formed in 1832 (or perhaps 1835), but this new society had members swear off all intoxicating beverages. Over 300 members had taken the pledge in the first week, following the preaching of a Mr. Mason, methodist from England, this causing much consternation in the town. Their soirees, usually held in the Subscription Rooms, were popular events through the latter half of the 19th century, with lectures, speeches and tea service. The New Year soiree of 1865 attracted over 1,000 people. A publication appeared in 1888 for their 'Jubilee Services'. There was also a Juvenile branch of the society, which met in Miss Riddle's rooms.

Hawick Trades see **the Trades**

Hawick Trades Library (*hIk-trādz-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* library established in 1802 to provide for the reading interests of members of Hawick society not catered for by the Subscription Library, which had much higher subscription rates. A catalogue exists from 1833. Richard Wilson is listed as librarian in 1837. At its height (around 1850) the library boasted 1400 volumes.

The Hawick Tradition (*thu-hIk-tra-di-shin*) *n.* local history book written by R.S. Craig and A. Laing, with illustrations by Tom Scott, published in 1898, and having full title 'The Hawick Tradition of 1514: The Town's Common, Flag, and Seal'. This remains one of the most significant studies of local history, with a detailed discussion of the common and arguments supporting the veracity of the Hornshole story.

Hawick Tribunal (*hIk-trI-bew-nul*) *n.* Military Service Tribunal in WWI, consisting on Provost Melrose, Bailies Lyon and Wilson, James Conn, R.H. Dickso, Alex Johnstone and Andrew Haddon. It heard appeals for avoiding conscription based on various criteria.

Hawick Turnpike (*hIk-turn-pīk*) *n.* name for the toll road through Hawick, used in the late 18th century. The specific road went from Mosspaulgreen to Haremoss (i.e. the Dumfriesshire Border to just outside Selkirk) and was part of what became the A7. Papers relating to the road, over the period 1762–69 are in the National Archives of Scotland.

Hawick United (*hIk-yoo-nī'-eed*) *n.* local football team, formed in 1962 by players from Hawick Royal Albert reserves. Six weeks later they had already formed their 2nd team, Hawick United Colts.

the Hawick Volunteer Corps (*thu-hIk-vo-lun-teer-kōr*) *n.* Volunteer unit formed in 1861 after a group resigned from the newly formed Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps in a dispute over the appointment of officers. It was the 5th corps in Roxburghshire and had Provost George Wilson as Captain, with Bailie George Hardie Fraser as Lieutenant and Robert Fraser Watson as Ensign. The Corps disbanded in 1863 after an unfortunate argument at an event in the Tower Hotel that led to Bailie George Hardie Fraser being removed as Lieutenant. The 'Hawick Volunteers' Bazaar Handbook' was published in 1902.

Hawick Volunteers (*hIk-vo-lun-teerz*) *n.* song written by James Thomson in 1860 and sung to the tune of 'The Red Cross Banner' (possibly composed by Sydney Nelson in about 1841), although later re-arranged for the song by Adie Ingles. It was composed in connection with the volunter company of soldiers, of the same name, organised in 1860 to meet the perceived threat from France. The song was written for George Hardie Fraser and first sung by him at a function held for the Volunteers in Dangerfield Mill. It was the first 'new' Hawick song for about 40 years, since James Hogg's setting of 'Teribus'. The song is also known by the title 'The Rifle Volunteers'. It appears on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', sung by Michael Aitken.

Hawick Wanderers see **the Wanderers**

Hawickward (*hIk-wawrd*) *adv.* in the direction of Hawick – 'Caleb . . . coolly locked it, and setting his face Hawickward, he took a final farewell of the Kelsonians' [WNK], 'The latter kept his seat and took the rein, but turned the heads of both horses Hawick-wards in order to secure a retreat as expeditiously as possible' [WNK] (also 'Hawick-wards').

Hawick War Hospital (*hIk-wawr-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* another name for **the Military Hospital**.

Hawick Wattie (*hIk-waw'-ee*) *n.* nickname of homeless wanderer **Walter Scott**.

Hawick Waverley (*hIk-wā-vur-lee*) *n.* Hawick Waverley Association Football Club, an amateur fsed in Hawick. They started in the Hawick and District Pub League in 1976, sponsored by the Waverley Bar. For the 1980/1 season they joined the Border Amateur League as Hawick Waverley. They won the League in 1993/4 and have also won several local cups. In 2001/2 they stepped in to split their pool of players with the Royal Albert, to allow that team to survive. In 2004/5 they won the Border Cup, the Waddel Cup and the League title (the name, like that of 'Heart of Midlothian', ultimately comes from Sir Walter Scott's novels).

Hawick Waverley (*hIk-wā-vur-lee*) *n.* a junior rugby club of the early 20th century, with full name Hawick Waverley Union Football Club, not to be confused with the Association Football side.

Hawick Weekend Advertiser (*hIk-week-end-ad-vur-tI-zur*) *n.* local newspaper, published 1932–47. It was printed by R. Deans & Co., after the earlier 'Deans Weekly' had failed because of complaints by newsagents over free advertising sheets. From 1935 it was printed by W. Simpson, was abandoned during WWII, but revived in 1946.

Hawick Welcome Initiative (*hIk-wel-kum-i-ni-shya-teev*) *n.* voluntary organisation that promotes Hawick by enhancing the experiences of visitors, particularly through the Hawick Hosts scheme.

Hawick Woollen Manufacturin (*hIk-wur-wu-lin-ma-new-fak-tewr-in*) *n.* Hawick Woollen Manufacturing Co. Ltd., operated in the old Hunter and Young factory on Commercial Road from about 1922. The firm went into liquidation in 1925.

Hawick Workers' Mill (*hIk-wur-kurz-mil*) *n.* woollen factory set up as a workers' collective to supply gloves, hats and scarves for the republican effort fighting Fascism in Spain, as well as a commercial concern to support to help with local unemployment. It was set up in late 1936 when local members of the National Unemployed Workers' Movement took over a disused mill on Mansfield Road to produce clothing for anti-Fascist forces in Spain, as proposed earlier by Councillor Willie Stoddart. Production started in early 1937, with some national fund-raising to subsidise the work, as well as private orders later, and the workforce grew to 20. However, the end of the Civil War and the harsh economics at the start of WWII led to its closure in 1939. An article was written on the subject by Don Watson in 1999.

Hawick Wullie (*hIk-wu-lee*) *n.* (18th C.) nickname of a simple-minded character who was born in Hawick, but used to frequent the court house in Kelso in the latter part of the 18th century. He is described in William Jerdan's autobiography and is said to have been the original of Sir Walter Scott's 'Goose Gibby' (also referred to as 'Wullie Hawick').

Hawick Workin Men's Buildin an Investment Co. (*hIk-wur-kin-menz-bil-din-an-in-vest-min'-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* company formed in 1864, to build better houses for the working classes, and to encourage home ownership. Originally a 'society', it became a limited company and assumed this name in 1888. The President for a long time was David Pringle, with Walter Haddon as Secretary for almost 30 years. This building society did much to improve living conditions in the town in the later part of the 19th century, particularly through developing the Terraces in the Wellogate. The streets built there include Dalkeith Place, Elm Grove, Ettrick Terrace, Glebe View, Lockhart Place, Minto Place, Park Street, Park Terrace, Rinkvale Cottages, Waverley Cottages, Wavelerly Terrace, Wellogate Place and Yarrow Terrace. The society provided more than 300 houses and about 100 cottages to its members. The Library has a book of rules from the company and the National Archive has records covering 1888–1981.

Hawick Wunter Fair see **the Wunter Fair**

hawicky (*hI-kee*) *adj.* relating to Hawick, redolent of the traditions or language of Hawick – 'Yon story be Elliot Cowan Smith is aboot is hawicky is ee can git' (note that this essentially rhymes with 'psyche').

Hawick Y.M. see **the Y.M.**

Hawico (*hI-ko*) *n.* name used by Hawick Cashmere Company.

Hawik (*hIk*) *n.* another of the known early spelling variants of Hawick. It is recorded, for example, in the charter of 1446 for Branxholme and neighbouring lands and recorded in the Jedburgh Justice-aire of 1510, in the charter to Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1511 and in the Register of the Privy Seal in 1535. The spelling was common throughout the 16th century. It is also on Mercator's map of 1595 (where it is intriguingly marked right on top of the Slitrig, slightly south of the confluence with the Teviot) and is also spelled this way on Coronelli's 1696 map).

Hawike (*hIk*) *n.* one more of the early spellings of Hawick, e.g. in the regranting of the Barony in

1459, and in an English letter of 1544 when it is said that 'the warden of the West Marchies shuld burne Hawike'.

Hawikuh (*ha-wee-koo*) *n.* ancient native American pueblo near Zuni, New Mexico, which was excavated 1917–23. It was the location of the Battle of Hawikuh at Cibola in 1540 (only 26 years after Hornshole!), being the first battle between native peoples and Europeans (led by Coronado) in the Southwestern United States.

hawk see **hack**

the Hawk (*thu-hawk*) *n.* nickname of **Walter Scott** of Whitslade.

hawkathraw (*hawk-a-thraw*) *n., arch.* a country carpenter or other wright (noted by J. Jamieson).

Hawk Burn (*hawk-burn*) *n.* small stream rising on the western slopes of Ruberslaw and flowing into the Dean Burn, to eventually join the Teviot. In the woods near the head of the stream is a 'burnt mound'.

Hawkhass (*hak-haws*) *n.* former farm about 10 miles south of Hawick, in the headwaters of the Langside Burn, roughly between Priesthaugh and Whitrope. William Hobkirk was there in 1779–80. Robert Baptie was shepherd there in 1801. W. Little was there in 1868. J.P. Alison made designs for alterations in 1910. It is now a ruin – '... And o'er high hill, and hollow glen, Round Liddle-head, and Penchrise-pen, The Carter, Windbrough, and Hawkhause, The dark cluds wad themsel's amass' [AD] (also written 'Hackhass', 'Hawk Hass', 'Hawkhause', etc., it is 'Hawkhouse' in 1779; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Hawkhass Linn (*hak-haws-lin*) *n.* waterfall in the upper part of the Langside Burn in the Slitrig valley, to the east of the farmstead of Hawkhass. There is an earthwork here, on a narrow promontory between the Fore and Mid Burns, with ramparts and ditches blocking the main approach from the south-west. Although the age is unknown, it has been suggested it is mediæval.

Hawk Hill (*hak-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of the Maidens, near the farmstead of Hawkhass. It reaches a height of 439 m.

Hawkins (*haw-kinz*) *n.* **Rev. John C.** (19th C.) 3rd pastor of Hawick Baptist Kirk. He served 1862–71, resigning for unknown reasons. However he resumed again in 1874, taking over from Mr. Hewson and remained until 1880. Probably the same John Charles was an Excise Officer living at 6 Howegate in 1861, with his wife Mary and children Mary and Frederick Parker.

Hawklaw (*hak-law*) *n.* area to the east of Windburgh Hill, now in Wauchope Forest, about 15 miles from Hawick. There is Hawklaw Plantation, Hawklaw Bog, the farmstead of Hawklawtongues and the former cottage Hawklawshope. Douglas Lillico lived there in the 1820s. John Wilson was shepherd there in the mid-1800s. Bob Hobkirk (the fiddler) was the last tenant there.

Hawklawtongues (*hak-law-tungz*) *n.* former farmstead and shepherd's cottage in the headwaters of the Wauchope Burn, to the west of Wigg Knowe. It was also known as Wauchope-head. In 1811 it was 'Hawkleytongues' when listed among the lands owned by Walter Scott of Wauchope. William Elliot may have been shepherd there in the mid-18th century. George Scott and family were there in 1841 (it is 'Hawclay' in 1841).

Hawk Sike (*hak-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises near Hawk Hass and joins the Dod Burn (also written 'Syke').

hawnd see **haund**

Hawthorn (*haw-thōrn*) *n.* steading on the Glenkinnon Burn, between the Yarrow and Tweed valleys, to the south-west of Ashiestiel. In 1541 the lands were 'occupiit with the kingis gudis and the mail thairof pait be his hirdis, extending to £30'. The farm was claimed in feu by William Scott (of Kirkurd), 2nd son of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch (it is 'Hawtherne' in 1541).

Hawthorndene (*haw-thōrn-deen*) *n.* small hill to the south of the A68 in St. Boswells. It contains a triangulation pillar, which is also referred to by the name of the nearby farm, the Holmes.

Hawthorn Park (*haw-thōrn-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish. In 1779 it is listed as being valued at £43 16s. In 1811 'Hathorn Park' was owned by Lord Minto, and with liferent held by the late Lord Westhall.

Hawthornrig (*haw-thōrn-rig*) *n.* former lands within the farm of Belses. It is 'Hathornerig' in 1618 when the curators of the young Andrew Scott of Aikwood complained that George and Andrew Turnbull had not paid the profits of the lands there for the previous 2 years.

Hawthornside (*haw-thōrn-sīd*) *n.* farm on the A6088 shortly before Bonchester. The lands were originally called 'Hangingside' and owned by Richard 'Hangandside of that Ilk' until 1562, when sold to John Elliot of the Park. The name change was complete soon after it came into the hands of the Eliotts of Stobs, in the mid-17th century. However, it may be that originally the names 'Hawthornside' and 'Hangingside' referred to adjacent farms, since both are listed among

the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century and early 18th centuries. It was formerly one of the major estates of Hobkirk Parish (and the Barony of 'Feu-Rule'). 'The town of Hathornesyde callit the newtoun' was recorded in 1562. The lands were involved in (difficult to follow!) deals in the late 16th and early 17th centuries involving the Hamiltons, Lorraines and Rev. William Weir. Part of the lands may be those 'under the name of Hawthorn' valued at £171 belonging to Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1643, which were later acquired by the Eliotts of Stobs; the £40 lands belonging to Thomas Turnbull in 1643 may also have been part of Hawthornside. There were certainly Turnbulls of Hawthornside for several generations; William Turnbull was there in 1612, Robert and William Turnbull in 1682 and Adam Turnbull in 1688. Archibald Douglas paid the land tax on £171 there in 1678 and Adam Turnbull for £40. John Reid and Thomas Reid were listed as residents there in 1694. Thomas Reid was there in 1739. The lands there were valued at £610 9s 7d in 1779. In the 1788 county valuation the parts previously held by Thomas Turnbull and Sir William Douglas were valued at £40 and £171, respectively, and had become part of the estate of Sir Francis Eliott of Stobs. Thomas Scott was there in 1788–91 and George Scott was tenant there in 1792–97. In 1811 the farm was valued at £610 9s 7d and owned by Sir William Eliott of Stobs. Robert and Walter Barrie were there in the 1860s and Mrs. Renwick in 1868. The nearby Peelknowe probably indicates that there was once a peel tower there; this may be what was burned by the English in 1545. The farmhouse is said to have been built using stones from the tower, including some large door rybats (one of which was removed to a builders' yard in Hawick in the 19th century). There may also have been a mill on the lands in the 17th century, perhaps a threshing mill powered by water from a pond. Roads here branch off towards Denholm and to the Slitrig valley. Hawthornside Hill to the west reaches 935 ft (287 m) and has a triangulation pillar. There was an observation post near here during WWII; remnants of the VHF 'fixer station' also survive on the hill. A pear-shaped stone with a hole through it, which was found on the farm, is in the Museum (formerly written 'Halthornside', 'Hathronside' and variants; it is referred to as 'Hawtreinsyde' in 1561, 'Hathornesyde' and 'Hathronsyde' in 1562, 'Halthornsyde' in 1602, 'Halthornsyde' in 1612, 'Hawthornsyde' in 1630, 'Hangingside' in 1645, 'hathoursyde' in 1678, 'Halthornsyde' in 1682, 'Haltthornsyde' in 1688, 'Hatranside' in 1694 and 'Hathornside' in 1797; it is 'Hathronsyde' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map, and has the modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map).

Hawthornside (*haw-thōrn-sīd*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, recorded on the c.1376 rental roll, with a value of 5 shillings. It was listed under the 'Foresta' section, although the precise location is unknown. In 1541 it was valued at 6 shillings and 8 pence and said to pertain to the Laird of Mangerton heritably (it is 'Hawthornsyde' in c.1376 and 'Howthornsyde' in 1541; it seems unlikely it is the same place as the land in Hobkirk Parish).

Hawthornside Brae (*haw-thōrn-sīd-brā*) *n.* name sometimes given to the steep road leading past Hawthornside into Bonchester, part of the A6088.

Hawthornside Heights (*haw-thōrn-sīd-hīts*) *n.* high ground through which the A6088 passes near Hawthornside farm, reaching a height of 254 m (834 ft) (also 'Hawthornside Height').

Hawthornside Hill (*haw-thōrn-sīd-hil*) *n.* hill to the south-west of Hawthornside farm, between Birneyknowe and Midburn. It reaches a height of 287 m and contains a triangulation pillar. A large cross-shaped mark on the ground there is the remains of a former plantation. The hill also contains a brick-built enclosure, which was a WWII VHF station.

Hawyc (*ha-wik*) *n.* another early variant of the spelling of Hawick, recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1264, in a letter of 'attestation' for William Turnbull, Parson of Hawick and in a Glasgow Diocese document of about 1447.

Hawyck (*ha-wik*) *n.* spelling for Hawick in a Papal decree of 1432 and also on Gordon's manuscript map of Ettrick Forest and adjoining provinces, c.1650. It is 'Hawÿck' on the 1570 'Theatrum orbis terrarum' of Ortelius.

Hawycke (*ha-wik*) *n.* spelling variant used in an English document of 1544/5, when it was said that they should 'doo summe exployte abowte Hawycke, or summe other place where he maye doo most annoyance'.

Hawyk (*ha-wik*) *n.* one of the more common early spellings of Hawick, appearing in records of 1279–80 mentioning 'Geoffrey de Hawyk' and many other times in records of the 13th–15th centuries. It is the spelling given in the Ragman Rolls

of 1296, the spelling in the 1393 charter for Teindside and Harwood, as well as the c.1406 charter of the Barony of Hawick to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and the 1484 and 1511/2 sasines for the Barony. The spelling was used often in the 16th century. Abraham Ortelius' c.1580 map is marked 'Hawÿk'.

Hawyke (*ha-wik*) *n.* spelling recorded on the so-called Gough Map, from perhaps about 1400, which is perhaps the first appearance of the Town on any map. This is also the spelling confirming charter of Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1412, well as as in letters of 1543/4 and 1565, and the bond for suppressing thieves in 1569.

Hay (*hā*) *n.* **Alexander** (16th C.) tenant of one of the farms of Midshiels, Appletreehal, Broadlee, Cottlaw or 'Burnside' in 1562/3 when Lord Alexander Home tried to remove his 'pretended tenants'. It is possible that the same Alexander was notary public for the 'Band of Teviotdale' in 1564 and for the retour of 1574, where the young Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was served heir to his great-grandfather. **Rev. Alexander James** (d.1957) born in Aberden, he was educated at Edinburgh University and Theological College. He served as Episcopalian minister in Glasgow, becoming Rector at St. John the Evangelist in Glasgow. He moved to St. Cuthbert's Kirk in Hawick 1911–55. His incumbency spanned both World Wars, and he was heavily involved in the life of the Town during these troubled times. Along with his wife he took on the extra duties of teaching the School during WWI and for several years afterwards. He also served as Chaplain at Stobs Camp 1911–45. He was appointed Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral in Edinburgh in 1937 and served as Diocesan Inspector of School in Edinburgh. After he retired he became Honorary Canon attached to St. Mary's Cathedral. His son Charles was also an Episcopalian minister and Canon. He is buried in St. Cuthbert's churchyard. **Andrew**, W.S. (17th C.) 'writer' (i.e. lawyer) who purchased the estate of Whitehaugh from Robert Scott of Headshaw's son Robert in 1623. He in turn sold it to Walter Scott of St. Leonards in 1656. He also bought Headshaw, Dryden, Crawknowe and Clewes in 1623. He drew up an important document in Hawick in 1641, dealing with succession to the Thirlestane estates. He is probably the clerk of the same name mentioned in the charter for the lands of Goldielands in 1620. He is probably the same man as Andrew of Haytoun, son of John of Kingsmeadows, Peeblesshire, who signed the Acts of the Writers of the Signet in 1612 and died in about 1655. **Ann** nee Little (1795–48) born in Langholm, daughter of flesher John and Jean Armstrong. She married Robert, who kept the Crown Inn on the High Street. She was publican there in Pigot's 1837 directory. She was listed as publican at the Crown in the 1841 census, living with her children Jane and Thomas. **Beatrix** (18th/19th C.) daughter of Rev. James of Roberton. In 1825 she was on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. She married John Jamieson. **Rev. Charles** (1910/11–89) son of the minister at St. Cuthbert's Church. He was born in Glasgow, but raised in Hawick and educated at the High School, where he was head boy and captain of the rugby team. He also turned out for Hawick R.F.C. a few times. He studied at Edinburgh and Cambridge and was inducted as a minister in 1934. He assisted as Whitley Bay, taught in the Royal Grammar School, and had appointments at Windermere, Newcastle, Healy and Heddon-on-the-Wall. He was appointed Honorary Canon of Newcastle Cathedral in 1970 and Rector of Glendale in 1973 and retired to Wooler in 1980. He was heavily involved with rugby, particularly at school level, as well as the Scouting movement and school camps. He had 1 son and 4 daughters. **Elizabeth** 'Bettie' (17th/18th C.) poor parishioner of Hawick. In about the 1720s there were payments recorded 'for a Cofing to Betie Haye', as well as payments for her funeral, specifically for 'the Offishers and Bedle ther deaues', as well as 'tobaka and pipes' and 'a quart of Ale'. **James** (d.1609) 7th Lord Hay of Yester, brother of William, 6th Lord. He was Sheriff of Peeblesshire. In 1607 he gave a charter to Walter Scott of Todrig. He married Margaret, daughter of Mark Kerr, 1st Earl of Lothian. His children included: Sir William; Margaret; and John, 8th Lord of Yester and 1st Earl of Tweeddale. **Rev. James** (1751/2–1825) a native of Banffshire, he graduated from King's College Aberdeen in 1772. He became minister of Ettrick in 1785, but was translated to Kirkton later the same year and then to Roberton in 1786. He paid the Horse Tax at Roberton in 1789–97. He retired in 1801 because of his health, and was assisted by William Berry Shaw. But his health improved, and he resumed again as minister in 1812, serving until his death. In 1785 he married Arabella Douglas (who died in 1793), daughter of the minister of Jedburgh. Their children were: Beatrix, who married John Jamieson; William (b.1787);

Janet; and John (b.1791). He wrote a description of Roberton Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account of 1794. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Janet Hume and their children included John (b.1811), Thomas (b.1813) and Robert (b.1814). **James** (b.c.1780) mason journeyman listed at 'Allers' on the 1841 census. He probably lived on the Mill Path. His wife Janet came from Kirkton Parish, and was a widow in 1851. Their children included James (who was a carter), Ann and Rachel. He may be the mason of the same name listed on Teviot Crescent in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is probably the mason James, whose child died in Hawick in 1808. He may be the labourer of that name recorded in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia; he may have been related to Robert, who was also listed. He may also be the mason listed at 'Broughshankfoot' (near Brugh) on the 1801 Militia ballot for Cavers Parish. **James** (b.1818/9) son of James, he was a carter in Hawick. In 1851 he was a warehouseman living with his mother-in-law Margaret Best, who was innkeeper of the Fleece Inn. In 1861 he was living at 3 Tannage Close with his wife Margaret and children James B., Thomas, John, Andrew and William. In 1862 he donated to the Museum a pipe found in a railway cutting at Morpeth. **James** (1846–1918) from Hawick, he moved to Edinburgh and was a noted amateur photographer. There is a photograph taken in the early 1900s showing him with his son and grandson, both also called James. He died at Bargrennan, Dumfries and Galloway. **James** 'Jim' (1964–) son of Jim, who played for the Greens. He was educated at Drumlanrig and the High School, he was a keen rugby player. He played hooker for the High School, then briefly for the Wanderers, before joining the Linden. He first played for Hawick R.F.C. at the age of 16, getting into the team more regularly when Colin Deans retired. He played for the South and toured with Scotland several times, gaining a single cap in 1995. He also played for the Barbarians and signed a professional contract with the Border Reivers. He coached at Preston, Gala and Edinburgh, then at Hawick 2004–08. He runs Jim Hay Estate Agents. **John** (d.1508) 1st Lord Hay of Yester, son of Sir David of Locherworth and Yester, Sheriff of Peebles. He was on the 1492 inquest deciding on who should inherit the lands of Richard Rutherford. In 1501 he was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in relation to fines for James Scott in Hassendean. He married Mary, daughter of John Lindsay, 1st Lord of the Byres (who was Baron of Chamberlain Newton). In 1468 he remarried Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Cunningham of Belton, and through her inherited several local lands. This included Appletreehall, Easter Hassendean and Todrig. He was succeeded by his 2nd son John, 2nd Lord Yester, who died at Flodden. Other children included: Sir Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, Lord Home; Isabel, who married Sir Walter Ker of Cessford; George of Menzion; Isabella, who married Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass; and Margaret, who married William, 3rd Lord Borthwick. He may be the 'Johanni Haw' mentioned in the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. **John** (d.1513) 2nd Lord of Yester, son of the 1st Lord. In 1511/2 he had a charter for the lands of Todrig in Selkirkshire and other lands in Peeblesshire. In 1512 he granted the lands of Todrig 'with the manor and dwelling house thereto and pertinents lying in the said barony of Olivercastell' to Stephen Lauder. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Crighton of Sanquhar and was succeeded by his eldest son, also John. He was killed at Flodden. **John** (d.bef. 1543) 3rd Lord of Yester, son of Sir John, 2nd Lord, who died at Flodden. In 1530 he was one of the Border Lairds who submitted to James V to keep better order. And he also 'came in the King's will' for his brother (also) John allowing thieves Adam Nixon and Robert Elliot to go free. A charter of 1532 grants him the lands of Easter Hassendean 'with tower and fortalice thereof', as heir to his grandmother Elizabeth Cunningham. In 1539 he is recorded as superior of the lands of Todrig when they were inherited by Alexander Lauder. He married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George, Master of Angus, and secondly married a Dickson of Smithfield. He was succeeded by his son John. **John** (d.1557) 4th Lord Hay of Yester, son of John. In 1553 he issued a charter that refers to William Scott of Harden and his wife Elizabeth Ker. He was probably superior for some local lands. He fought at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, was taken prisoner and held in the Tower of London for 3 years. In 1650 he was named one of the overseers of the tutors for the children of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William. His seal showed a quartered shield, with Gifford and Fraser, together with the Hay coat of arms, a crest on a helmet, with a goat's head and the words 'S' JO[HANNES DOMIN]US DE [YES]TER QUARRTU'. **John** (b.1595) 8th Lord Hay of Yester, son of James, who he succeeded in 1610. In 1619 he was appointed as

a Commissioner for Tweeddale, for dealing with idle and incorrigible persons. In 1635 he gave a charter of the lands of Todrig to Thomas Scott and his wife. He was made 1st Earl of Tweeddale in 1640. He was succeeded by John, 1st Marquess of Tweeddale, who married Jane, daughter of the 1st Earl of Buccleuch. **John** (1626–97) 1st Marquess of Tweeddale, son of John, 8th Lord Yester. In 1666 he gave a charter for Todrig, showing that he was still superior for some local lands. He switched allegiance several times during the Civil War, and served as Lord President of the Scottish Council and Extraordinary Lord of Session under Charles II. He was later Lord Chancellor of Scotland. In 1654 he acted along with Gideon Scott of Highchester on behalf of the Countess Mary Scott of Buccleuch, to attempt to reduce the huge fine imposed by Cromwell. In 1644 he married Jane, daughter of Walter Scott, 1st Earl of Buccleuch and was succeeded by John, 2nd Marquess. **John** (1645–1713) 2nd Marquess of Tweeddale, son of John, 1st Marquess and Lady Jean Scott, who was daughter of Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. He was Colonel of the Militia in County Haddington, as well as Peebles and served as a Commissioner for the Borders. He became a Privy Councillor for Scotland in 1689 and was Lord Treasurer in 1695 and Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1704. He was one of the Directors of the Darien Company and was heavily involved in the Union with England in 1707. In 1688 he was 'Lord Yester, Appearand Earl of Tweeddale' when Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated his 'True History' to him. He married Mary, daughter of John Maitland, 1st Duke of Lauderdale and was succeeded by his son Charles, 3rd Marquess. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was recorded at Pathhead in 1777. He married Marion Crozier and their son John was baptised in 1777. **Robert** (c.1781–1832) proprietor of the Crown Hotel in the mid-1800s. He was 'innkeeper, Hawick' in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and was at the Crown Inn in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. His brother was James. He married Ann Little (d.1848) from Langholm, who carried on at the Crown after his death. Their children were: Jane, who married Robert Grieve, and took over at the Crown after her mother's death; and Thomas, who was Cornet in 1847. The family are buried in St. Mary's. He may be the labourer of that name recorded in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia; he may have been related to James, who was also listed. **Robert** (b.1816/7) hostler listed at about 21 High Street in 1841. By 1851 he was a mason, living on Allars Crescent. His wife was Margaret and their children included Ann, Jessie, James, Betsy, Robert and William. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Moor and their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1728. **Thomas** (d.1815) resident of Allars. His death is recorded in Hawick, as 'father to Robert'. He is probably the Thomas whose unnamed child died in Hawick in 1787. **Thomas** (1827/8–51) son of Robert and Ann Little, who ran the Crown Inn. He was Cornet in 1847, his occupation being listed as millwright. He died only 4 years later. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Harwood when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1734. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster in Hawick in 2 deeds of 1606. He was also a notary. It is unclear if he may be the same as William 'Hagy', who was a local notary in the 1580s. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Nelly Turnbull and their son William was baptised in 1793.

Haychesters see **Highchesters**

Hayck (*hIk*) *n.* spelling for Hawick on Nicolas Sanson's c.1665 map of Scotland, as well as Frederik de Wit's c.1680 map and Vincenzo Coronelli's 1689 map.

Haycorse (*hī-kōrs*) *n.* former name for an area near Branxholme, precise location uncertain. It is mentioned in an article by Nenian Elliot in 1901. There was once a ford across the river near here, where the road from the Borthwick valley crossed to join the main road into Hawick via Haysike and Crumhaughhill ('Hay' here is probably 'high' and 'corse' could be 'cross', with a connection to Chapelhill).

haye (*hī*) *n.* hay – 'When a' the rest's set tae the haye . . . ' [JSB], 'Wei'll suin wun the hai-ee wui this graand dryin wund' [ECS], '. . . And mony a wainch in hey tummle't' [DH] (also spelled 'hey'; note that there are variations in the diphthong, going from 'ā-ee' to 'u-ee').

Hayick (*hā-ik*) *n.* occasional surname, not to be confused with a town in the Borders.

Hayknowe (*hī-now*) *n.* former cottage near the river close to Harwood-on-Teviot. John Armstrong was there in 1799. John Scott, Adam Kyle and their families lived there in 1841, with residents being William Robson and Henry Jackson in 1851. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, on the west side of the road just north of Teindside Cottage. The name was still in use in the early 20th century – 'Yeddie Kyle o'

Hayknowe, wha can han'le the bow, Was trysted to play on the fiddle' [JoHa] (also written 'Hayknow').

haynit see **hainit**

Hayside (*hī-sīd*) *n.* old steading on the south side of Drinkstone Hill, by the old drove road. It was on the boundary of Wilton Common, specifically referred to as 'Highsidehass'. John Cavers and his family were living there in 1841, as well as the McGregors. Robert Michie was shepherd there in 1861. It has long been a ruin (a building is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map and the name still exists on the modern map; it is 'Highside' in 1765 and is also 'Highside' on the 1841 census).

Haysike see **Heysike**

Hazelbanksteed (*hā-zul-bawngk-steed*) *n.* former lands in the upper part of Liddesdale, listed in a rental roll of c.1376 as part of the 'Ermyldoune' section. The lands are recorded as 'Hesylbankstede' and with a value of 13 shillings and 4 pence. They could be connected with Hazelyside, to the west.

Hazeldean (*hā-zul-deen*) *n.* romanticised name for Hassendean. It may have first been used by John Leyden and is also connected with Sir Walter Scott's ballad 'Jock o' Hazeldean'. However, the beginning of this song was based on the much older 'John of Hazelgreen', and hence the word was essentially invented by Scott for his version. It is also the name of one of a different tune played by the Drums and Fifes – '... By which a mouldering pile is faintly seen, The old deserted church of Hazel-dean, Where slept my fathers in their natal clay, Till Teviot's waters roll'd their bones away' [JL], '... To fade, unbless'd, since on the church-yard green Its lord o'erthrew the spires of Hazel-dean' [JL], 'In Hawick twinkled many a light, Behind him soon they set in night; And soon he spurred his courser keen Beneath the tower of Hazeldean' [SWS], 'Though foreign sangs we'll no debar, That's no to say, I ween, That we forget 'Young Lochinvar', Or 'Jock o' Hazeldean' [JBS] (a note by Sir Walter Scott claims that Hassendean is a corruption of this older name, although there is no evidence to support this).

Hazeldean (*hā-zul-deen*) *n.* one of the tunes traditionally played by the Drums and Fifes. It is a Strathspey reel in A Major and is quite different from the une used for the ballad 'Jock o' Hazeldean'. It is said to have been written by 'Soapy' Ballantyne.

Hazeldean (*hā-zul-deen*) *n.* one of the newer houses on Sunnyhill Road.

Hazeldean (*hā-zul-deen*) *n.* house on Eastgate in Denholm.

the Hazel Dog o the Toor (*thu-hā-zul-dōg-ō-thu-toor*) *n.* nickname for **Andrew Murray** of Spittal Tower.

Hazelhaugh (*hā-zul-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead in Southdean Parish, location uncertain. John Sword was recorded there in 1799.

Hazelhope (*hā-zul-hōp, hiz-lup*) *n.* another name for **Hislop** farm and surrounding area.

Hazelwud Hoose (*hā-zul-wud-hoos*) *n.* Hazelwood House, a large Victorian villa in the Stirches area, designed by John Guthrie and named after the hazel trees that used to stand there. It gave its name to Hazelwood Road, Lane and Court. The Laidlaw family lived there in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Hazelwud Court (*hā-zul-wud-kōr'*) *n.* Hazelwood Court, part of Stirches off Hazelwood Road, built in 1974 and named after Hazelwood House.

Hazelwud Lane (*hā-zul-wud-lān*) *n.* Hazelwood Lane, small lane in Stirches beside Hazelwood Court.

Hazelwud Road (*hā-zul-wud-rōd*) *n.* Hazelwood Road, a street originally giving access to the Anderson Sanatorium from Stirches Road, now connecting Stirches Road with a large part of the housing estate. It was named after Hazelwood House.

the Hazely Cleugh (*thu-hā-zu-lee-klooch*) *n.* small stream on the north side of Berryfell Hill, which eventually joins the Cogsmill Burn and the Slitrig.

Hazely Hirst (*hā-zu-lee-hurst*) *n.* area to the north of Berryfell Hill, east of Black Bog and west of Stonedge Hill (see **Hasliehirst**).

Hazely Muir (*hā-zu-lee-mewr*) *n.* former name for land in Liddesdale, south of Kirndean, between Powet Sike and Harden Burn (it is marked 'Eizallie Muir' on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

Hazelyside (*hā-zu-lee-sīd*) *n.* farmstead in the hills about 4 miles north of Newcastleton, with Hazelyside Rig above reaching 328 m. The shepherd's cottage is till roofed, and stands inside a field system, including a large area of rig, shieling-huts, a sheepfold and a bothy. There are also the remains of 2 shieling huts on a terrace about half-way up Hazelyside Rig, possibly the farm of 'Estirhesilsyde' listed in rental records of c.1376 (valued at 5 merks) and 1541. 'Westirhesilsyde' is also listed there (with a value of 24 shillings), and was presumably to the west. To the south

of the shepherd's cottage there are 2 water-filled holes that are probably bomb craters, presumbly from army practice (the origin is simply the Old English for 'slope with hazels'; it first occurs in 1376 and is 'Islysyde' in 1624).

Hazelyside Hill (*hā-zu-lee-sīd-hil*) *n.* hill in Castleton Parish, a mile or so to the west of Newcastleton. There is no obvious relationship with the farm of Hazelyside and the hill Hazelyside Rig, which are a few miles further north. On the eastern slope there are the remains of a cottage, at least 8 huts, a kiln, a quarry and sheepfolds and enclosures.

Hazely Sike (*hā-zu-lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Craik Forest, which feeds Craikhope Burn, to the west of Comb. There are old enclosures there.

the Health Centre (*thu-helth-sen'-ur*) *n.* centre for health care in Hawick, built on Teviot Road in 1989 on part of the site of the former Rodono Mill. The architects were Scott & McIntosh. It was opened by Lord Sanderson of Bowden, Minister of State.

healit (*hee-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* healed – '... an' he hælet him, insaemeikle that the blin' an' dumb spak an' saw' [HSR] (also written 'hælet').

Heap (*heep*) *n.* former name for the estate that included Easter Heap (roughly Siverbuthall) and Wester Heap (East Whitehaugh). The farm of Heap was at the turn in the Stirches road near where the old town dump was located. The area was also known as 'the Heap' or 'the Heaps' and spelled 'Heip' or 'Hepe'. The older spelling is preserved in Heip Hill House on Greensidehall Road. In the 17th century it was also referred to as 'Hoip' and 'Keip'. Adam 'de Hep' and Robert Walgh 'de Hep' signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. In 1431 (sometimes erroneously written as 1413) James Langlands gave heritable possession of the lands of Heap to Walter Scott and his heirs. They had previously belonged to Robert of Hepe. The document of 1431 (among the Buccleuch papers) is one of the oldest pieces of local writing in Scots (rather than Latin). In 1451 (confirmed in 1453) the lands were swapped by Sir Walter Scott for those at Milsington owned by John of Langlands. Walter Scott of Heap is recorded in the 1490s, and may be the same as Walter Scott of Whitehaugh. In 1534 the Laird was John Waugh and another John Waugh was there in 1580. The Scotts of Heap also held teinds of lands in Ashkirk Parish (which were still mentioned in 1788, when in the hands of Elliot of Minto). For centuries the eastern lands were part of the Langlands estate. Andrew Scott was tenant in 1628. In 1643 Mrs. Donaldson was liferenter of 'an merk land of Heap', but by 1678 this piece of land was owned by the Langlands of that Ilk. The combined farms of Easter and Wester Heap had 47 communicants recorded in 1650 (with surnames Aitchison, Aitken, Almond, Brydon, Davidson, Easton, Elliot, Fletcher, Fowler, Gray, Johnstone, Learmonth, Lorraine, Mitchell, Percival, Rule, Scott, Sheen, Stevinson, Stewart, Waugh, Welsh and White). In 1694 the tenants were John Waugh, William Anderson and William Scott, with William Easton also resident there. It was a tenanted farm belonging to the Scotts of Whitehaugh in the 18th century (with Easter Heap owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch). In 1711 tailor John Cairns, shepherd William Aitkin and weaver William Stewart were all there. It is marked on a 1718 survey of Buccleuch properties, indicated being to the south of Stouslie. John Blyth was tenant there in 1719. Thomas Scott and George Lorraine were there in about 1724. James Easton was there in 1725, William Sanderson in 1727, William Easton and William Goodfellow in 1733, Thomas Scott in 1751, John Russell in 1772 and George Ainslie in 1780. Andrew Hall was tenant there in 1797 along with William Jackson, and Robert Reid was a servant there in at least 1799–1801. Robert Oliver was farmer in 1841 (the origin of the name is uncertain, perhaps being simply 'a heap' or from the Old English 'heah hop', meaning 'high valley'; the name first occurs as 'Hep' in 1296 and is 'Hepe' in 1451, 'Hepe' in 1492, 'Hep' in 1494, 'Hoip' in 1616, 'the Haip' in 1628, 'Hepe' in 1727, and 'Heip' and 'Hiep' in 1765; it is 'Heape' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, but is shown on the wrong side of the Teviot and it is incorrectly marked 'Heane' on Blaeu's 1654 map, while 'Heape' is marked again way over the Teviot, roughly near West Cote; the farm of 'Heip' is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

Heap (*heep*) *n.* **Adam** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296. He is recorded as 'Adam de Hep ... del counte de Rokesburgh', and he is the first named on one particular document. His seal shows what is possibly a rose bush with the words 'S'ADE DE HEPE'. This is probably Heap in Wilton Parish (and not 'Hepburn', as has been suggested), although it is unclear what surname his descendants might have had. Robert 'Walgh de Hepe' also swore fealty to Edward at the same time, so they may have held the east and west portions separately. His seal is attached to the Ragman Rolls, perhaps showing a rose-bush. **Henry**

(13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Henry del Hepe' in 1301 when he was the first named of a group of 12 'common and notorious thieves' who were captured by Hugh de Audley, the Sheriff of Roxburgh, Sir Alexander Baliol and others at 'the moor of Alkirk' in Roxburghshire; it is unclear where this was, but it is possibly Ashkirk. The others named were 'Thomas le fitz Margarete' and 'John del Hepe'. The cattle and other goods they had taken from England were taken back, and they were imprisoned in England. **John** (13th/14th C.) one of a group of men captured in a wood near 'Alkirk' in 1301 and taken to either Berwick or Bamburgh Castle. He was probably related to Henry 'del Hepe', who was also captured. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Robertus de Hepe' in 1427 when he was on the inquest panel for the inheritance of the Barony of Hawick by William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He no longer hld the lands of Heap in 1431 when they passed to the Scotts, but he was one of the witnesses to the document.

the Heap (*thu-heep*) *n.* former house on the Heap estate, to the west of Stirches Road, which disappeared about the end of the 19th century.

Heap Burnfit (*heep-burn-fi'*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish, presumably at the foot of the Heap Hills. James Smith is recorded living there in 1725, as well as in 1736 when it is 'Heapburn'.

the Heap Cross (*thu-heep-kros*) *n.* monument said to have been placed in Stirches (at Crosshall) to mark the murder of George Fairneylaw, sometimes referred to as Abbot of Melrose (although he was a cleric attached to Glasgow Cathedral). It was demolished sometime after the middle of the 18th century, with the stone trough that formed its base being destroyed later. The remains of the cross (if it ever existed) became lost; it has been suggested that they form part of the reconstructed Market Cross by the Museum (although that cross head is the one found at Abbey Sike in Castleton). A more mundane suggestion for its purpose is that it was a mediæval wayside cross, pre-dating the murder. It was supposed to have borne the inscription: 'This is the place where Langlands slew The holy priest of Melrose; And Langlands shall be of that ilk nae mair When time has levelled this cross'. The story was first related locally by Robert Wilson, although he connects it with James (not Robert or Roger) Langlands. The information about the monument comes from a history of the Chisholme's by John Scott Chisholme of Stirches.

Heap Dyke (*heep-dīk*) *n.* former name for a boundary wall of some sort, perhaps separating the lands of Heap from Wilton Common. It is mentioned in the evidence regarding the use of the common given in 1764 – 'the Heip-dyke is on the west side of the head of the Heip-loan; and he does not remember any dyke betwixt the Heip-loan-head, and along Whitehaugh's march to Cala-burn' [DCW1765].

Heape (*heep*) *n.* farm marked on Blaeu's 1654 map (probably in error), roughly at the position of West Cote, about 2 miles north-east of Hawick (it also appears on the original Pont manuscript from the 1590s).

Heap Ford (*heep-fōrd*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Wilton Parish. It is 'Heap foord' in 1747 when John Smith was living there. Presumably it was near a ford of some sort, perhaps over the Stirches Burn.

the Heap Hills (*thu-heep-hilz*) *n.* hills in the area behind Mayfield and Stirches, specifically Heip (or Heap) Hill, which rises to 256 m and the neighbouring hilly area – 'Wi' haltin' step by Stirches brae To roam the Heap Hills ower . . . ' [WFC].

Heap Inn (*heep-in*) *n.* former placename in Wilton. It is recorded in parish records in 1747 when David Scott lived there. It is presumably the name for an inn on the main road to Selkirk (and beyond to Edinburgh) passing through the Stirches area, but its precise location is uncertain.

Heap Loan (*heep-lōn*) *n.* former name for the loan leading to Wilton Common through the lands of Heap, arriving at the Common near Leaheads. It is mentioned in the 1765 case for the division of the Common – 'A part of Stirkshaws lies into the Heip-loan, which is the loan by which the tenements on the south-east of the common drive to it; and by the same loan, the possessors of Stirkshaws drove their sheep and cattle to and from the common' [DCW1765].

heapit (*hee-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj.* heaped – '. . . for serveing the cure at the said kirk of Wiltoun the said year, tuelve bolles victuall, half beir half heipit aitt meill . . . ' [SB1633], 'And straight they went to the tything pocke, 'Twas heapit to the heade . . . ' [JTe], 'A measure high heapit, wi' joys overflowin', Fu' kindly she's dealt to my lassie and me' [JoHa], 'Athort the air it swirlin' sweepit; – At ilka nook snaw wreaths lay heapit' [RDW], '. . . He hands it oot as 'twere a boon, In heapit, generous measure' [WP].

the Heaps (*thu-heeps*) *n.* farms of Wester Heap and Easter Heap and surrounding region, located

in Stirches. It is traditionally infamous as the area where Sir George Fairneylaw, 'Abbot of Melrose' (actually a Glasgow Diocese cleric), was beheaded by Roger Langlands in 1493. The name is also used for the 'Heap Hills' – 'The Vertish, Heaps and lovely hills Are balm tae sooth the exiles ills' [JCa] (also spelled 'Hepe' and 'Heip').

the Hearse Hoose (*thu-hers-hoos*) *n.* name for a former house on the Loaning in Denholm, presumably where the local horse-drawn hearse was once kept.

heather (*he-thur*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise, wonder or doubt – 'Ay, heather!' [GW], 'Ai heather! sic a yooky waddeen; nae streiv!' [ECS] (perhaps sometimes a euphemism for 'Hell!').

heather-bleat (*he-thur-blee'*) *n., arch.* the snipe, Capella gallinago – 'I wander'd forth alang the green, To list the heather-bleeter's cry' [JTe], 'Among other terrors she told me about the 'heather-bleat' as being the most fearsome of all, believing, as she did, that it was a ghost pure and simple' [RB] (sometimes 'heather-bleater', also **mossbluitter** and **bleater**).

heather-claw (*he-thur-klaw*) *n., arch.* a dog's dew-claw, named because of its tendency to catch in the heather, and hence often being cut off.

heather-cock (*he-thur-kok*) *n., poet.* the black grouse, Lyrurus tetrix or the red grouse, Lagopus scoticus – 'Glad is the note o' the heather-cock calling, Bright waves the heath wi' its purpeline glow' [JoHa].

heather-cow (*he-thur-kow*) *n., poet.* a tuft or twig od heather – 'Where they'd get ere they came back A rive amang the heather-cowes' [HSR].

Heather Jock (*he-thur-jok*) *n.* nickname of **John Mitchell**, featured in William Easton's songs 'Kinly Stick' and 'Run Them In', and a poem by Thomas Chapman, as well as being mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals' – 'Scottie Dottle and Reuben Watt, Dickie Lyon and Jethart Jim, Sam'l Lawrence and Wat the Cat, And Heather Jock baith gray and grim' [HI], 'O come, my muse, with sorrow come, And view the grave o' Heather Jock; His faults and failings let us fling Into oblivion's mighty pock' [TCh].

heather lintie (*he-thur-lin-tee*) *n., arch.* the mountain linnet, Linota flavirostris.

heather-top (*he-thur-top*) *n., arch.* a bushy tuft of heather – 'If Heather-tops had been Meal of the best, Then Buckcleugh-mill had gotten a noble grist' [CWS], 'I have always heard that [the badge] of the Scotts was the heath-flower, and that they were sometimes called Heather-tops from that circumstance' [SWS].

Heather Wud (*he-thur-wud*) *n.* plantation in the upper part of the Dod Burn, to the west of Peelbraehope. East of here is an old enclosure.

heathery (*he-thu-ree*) *adj.* covered with heather – 'A hantle heh the twaesome [hills] seen sin the beacons war kuittelt on ther heathery pows' [ECS].

Heathfield (*heeth-feeld*) *n.* temporary name for the shepherd's cottage on Town-o-Rule farm, just north of Weensmoor, otherwise known as 'Drythropple'. The name change was attempted about 1850 by Sir William Eliott, is marked as such on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map and continues on modern maps, but the name was never adopted by the locals.

Heathfield Cottage (*heeth-feeld-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage in the north-eastern part of Cavers Parish, just to the south of the Dykes and north of Blawearie. It is not located particularly close to the cottage formerly known as Heathfield, and so the connection with the name is unclear.

Heatley (*heet-lee*) *n.* **Adam** (b.c.1770s) servant at Millburnholm according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He may be the 'A. Hateley', resident at Gillside (probably in Castleton Parish) when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Agnes** (b.1838/9) from Hobkirk, she was a dairymaid at Cavers Mains in 1861. Also in 1861 she donated to the Museum a silver coin of Edward III found in a field near Cavers Mains. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Mary (b.1709) and Isobel (b.1712). **Alexander** (18th C.) miller in Hawick Parish. He married Jean Turnbull and their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1757, with witnesses miller George Gray and workman Adam Douglas. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1767 and Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1772 when his son John was born. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: John (b.1767); Betty (b.1768); Andrew (b.1769); Agnes (b.1770); and John (b.1772). **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Christian Robson and their son Alexander was baptised in 1778. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isobel Leyden in 1790. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, perhaps son of the earlier Alexander. He is probably the ploughman recorded at Lilliesleaf on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He married Nelly Redford and their children included: Alexander (b.1802);

and William (b.1804). John (b.1792), William (b.1794) and Elspeth (b.1796), with no parents' names given, may also be his children. **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) recorded as 'Junr. Labourer' at Birkwood according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He is probably the Alexander who married Isabel Leyden and whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included: Jane (b.1798); Betty (b.1801); Isabel (b.1804); and James (b.1808). **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Allan and their children included Alexander (b.1656). The witnesses in 1656 were Robert and William Paterson. Perhaps the same George was married to Janet 'Walker' in 1653 when their son James was baptised. **George** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1730 he married Bessie Miller, who was from Cavers Parish. He was at Muselee in 1732 and 1734 and Howcleuch in 1736. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Isobel (b.1732); Mary (b.1734); Alexander (b.1736); and Elizabeth (b.1739). **George** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included William (b.1773), George (b.1776) and Margaret (b.1781). **George** (b.1770s) resident of Kirkton. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Kirkton Parish'. Perhaps the same George was recorded at Raesknowe in Hawick Parish on the 1801 ballot. **James** (17th/18th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1698 for John Scott of Gorrenberry. **James** (18th/19th C.) grocer in Lilliesleaf, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He appears to have been living at Woodburn in 1727, 1732, 1734 and 1737. In 1726 he married Margaret Thomson, who was from Galashiels. His children, baptised in Robert, included: Jean (b.1727); Alexander (b.1730); Isobel (b.1732); Christian (b.1734); Elizabeth (b.1737); Andrew (b.1739); and John (b.1741). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1757. He may be the Thomas who married Katherine Cowan in Roberton in 1754. He was surely related to (or perhaps even the same as) the earlier Thomas in Woodburn. His children included William (b.1757), Margaret (b.1759) and Thomas and Robert (b.1761). He may be the Thomas who was guilty of fornication with Jean Douglas in Roberton Parish in 1749. **Thomas** (1826/7–1905) born at Attonburn, he was ploughman at Lanton Mill. He died at Broadhaugh, Teviot. His wife, Margaret Hobkirk died at Hartshaugh Mill in 1898, aged 64. Their children included Thomas and Margaret. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1726, 1728 and 1736 he was in Roberton itself. His children included: Alexander (b.1724); Margaret (b.1726); Isobel (b.1728); Ann (b.1732); and James (b.1736). He was recorded as Schoolmaster and Clerk to the Roberton Parish Session in 1727. **Walter** (18th C.) resident at Harwood in 1765 at 'Wester Loach' in 1771 at 'Wester loch house' (presumably by Branxholme West Loch) in 1774. His children, baptised in Roberton, included William (b.1765), James (b.1769), Christian (b.1771), Janet (b.1774) and Walter (b.1777). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1722, 1724, 1726 and 1729, Chisholme in 1736 and Woodburn again in 1742. In 1720 he married Janet Young, who was also from Roberton. His children included: Margaret (b.1722); Alexander (b.1724); George (b.1726); William (b.1729); Magdalen (b.1736); Walter (b.1739); and Thomas (b.1742). **William** (b.c.1770s) recorded at Newbigging in Hawick Parish in the Lieutenany Book for 1799. His name appears to be written 'Heally'. He is still at Newbigging on the 1801 list, when his surname is 'Hately'. **William** (b.1794/5) from Lilliesleaf, he was a stockingmaker in Denholm. He was living on Main Street in 1851. He married Nancy Beattie in Cavers in 1825, with his surname transcribed 'Hatlin'. Their children included Thomas, James, John and William (also written 'Haitlie', 'Hately' and 'Heatlie', 'Hetlie', etc.).

heavin (*hee-vin*) *adj.* very crowded, swarming, overflowing – 'deh bother gaun in there, it's heavin'.

heavy see **hivvy**

hech (*hech*) *interj., arch.* expression of sorrow, fatigue, surprise, etc. (variant of 'heigh') – 'Hech, sire, what crowds are gathered roun', To see them marching back to toon' [T], '. . . 'Gif he's in, will ye tell him it's Betsy hersel';', 'Hech, now, but I'm pleased to hear he's at hame' ' [TCh], 'Hech me! I hae served him sae faithfu an' leal, An' borne a' his humours baith ailing an' weal' [JJ], 'Threi men set forth, withoot a care, Tae try a cast up Eskdalemuir. Fishers? – hech!' [DH], 'Hech, sirs! The denty fowk! Primpin by, pair by pair, Kirkgaun . . . ' [DH].

hechle (*hech-ul*) *v., arch.* to pant, breathe with exertion, sometimes in the phrase 'hechle an pechle', to proceed with difficulty, exert oneself in overcoming a difficulty.

hecht (*hecht*) *pp., poet.* promised – 'Some heght her lands and livings fair, Rich robes and jewels gay' [JTe], 'Fu' lang, my lads, I ha'e hecht ye sport, An' ye shall ha'e't the morn' [WiSp] (also written 'heght').

hechult (*he-chul'*) *pp., arch.* struggled, exerted – 'Thereckly, as A hechult up that teedisome brae, the muckle Cairter . . . ' [ECS].

heck (*hek*) *n.* a slatted wooden or iron framework, especially for holding fodder – '. . . but sheep hecks will alone prevent the wind pilfering, and save one-third of the hay' [WA], ' 'Nae doot', said John, 'she kens the road To her ain heck an' mainger; Light doon an' gie the beast its wull, We'll see if it's a stranger' [FL], an iron frame suspended across a mill lade, the apparatus for separating the warp threads in a knitting machine – '. . . And the yairns whussle throwe the hecks' [WL], the toothed part of a spinning-wheel, connecting the spun thread to the bobbin – '. . . is what was known as the upright, the heck and spindle being above the large wheel' [JAHM].

heck (*hek*) *v., arch.* to eat heartily, feast, have an appetite – '. . . that ei can heck leike a pickmaw' [ECS], '. . . I'll heck them brandered, boiled or basted' [DH].

hecker (*he-kur*) *n., arch.* a hearty eater.

heckle (*he-kul*) *n., arch.* a comb with steel teeth used for dressing lint or flax, a hackle – '. . . one and a half dozen trenchers, pair of clatts and (hand) cairds, heckles, reels, dishes and ladles' [DMW1681], *v., arch.* to dress flax with a heckle.

heckle (*he-kul*) *n., arch.* a struggle, difficulty, *v.* to struggle, toil, exert.

heckler (*he-klur*) *n., arch.* a flax dresser, a person who drew flax through a heckling comb, sometimes a professional who went from farm to farm – 'Before the lint was quite ready for spinning, it had to come under the hands of the heckler, a profession which, since the disappearance of lint, has likewise 'died away' ' [JAHM], '. . . that's the old heckler, with its iron teeth, through which we pulled the lint to take off the bolls' [RJT], 'The lint was finally prepared for spinning by the heckler, who passed from one farm to another' [DMW].

hecklin comb (*he-klin-kōm*) *n., arch.* also called a flax comb or lint comb, a steel-toothed comb for preparing flax for spinning – 'He drew the lint through the heckling comb, or flax-comb, an instrument resembling the rippling comb, but of finer construction, the teeth being made of steel, and more thickly set' [JAHM].

hed (*hed*) *pp.* had – 'hei's hed eet', 'A hed yin juist like that', 'his fither hed the painter's on the High Street', 'Aw hed a black eye till the snaw gaed away . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . Oo never hed time tae get bored . . . ' [AY], 'Oh what a day Ah've hed, Ah've cleaned ablow the kitchen bed!' [IJ], 'Aa hed to sei for masel' . . . ' [DH], 'Now Rob hed but yin ambition in life . . . ' [DH], 'Efter they hed hed their porreedge in the mornin . . . ' [BW1961], 'Little o wordly wealth oo hed A money tin ablow the bed . . . ' [IWL] (particularly used for emphasis; **hud** is less common, but used preferentially in some contexts).

hedden (*he-din, hu-din*) *contr.* hadn't, had not – 'she hed ti pit up wi him, hedden she?' (this form used interrogatively and always following the pronoun, cf. **hedni**).

heddle (*he-dul*) *n.* the looped cords or wires used to separate and guide the warp threads in weaving. They would alternately raise and sink a set of the warp threads in order to allow the passage of the shuttle with the weft threads. Hawick at one point had several heddle manufacturers.

hedgeraw (*hej-raw*) *n.* a hedgerow – 'A'thing is buddin' flooer, ruit and hedgeraw . . . ' [WL].

Hedger's Hall (*he-jurz-hawl*) *n.* former placename in Minto Parish of uncertain location. Tailor John Neil was there in 1801.

hedgie (*he-jee*) *n., arch.* a hedge sparrow.

Hedley (*hed-lee*) *n.* **Kenneth** 'Ken' (1946/7–), M.B.E., son of shepherd Peter, he was shepherd at Plenderleith farm, Oxnam. He was a judge of blackface sheep, recognised by the awarding of an M.B.E. in 1999, as well as several awards from the Royal Highland Agricultural Society. He retired in 2015 and later moved to Riverside Drive, Denholm. In 2025 he received the Scottish Blackface Sheep Breeders' Association Connachan Salver. His wife is Margaret. **Percy** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Fairloans according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. His forename appears as 'Piercy'.

hednae see **hedni**

hedneh see **hedni**

hedni (*hed-ni, -ne*) *contr.* hadn't, had not – 'Oo hedni the telly in they days', 'Oo hedneh the best o' wather . . . ' [RM], '. . . an A was vext A hedna socht a piece i ma pootch for ti mootle i the road' [ECS], '. . . ti make suire that the Commonty o their hame, now oor hame hedni been tampered wi or abused in ony way' [IWL] (also spelled 'hednae' and 'hedneh'; cf. **hednu**).

hedni've (*hed-ni-uv, -niv*) *contr.* hadn't've, had not have.

hednu (*hed-nu, hed-na*) *contr.* hadn't, had not – '. . . Mugger hedna been invented And ee could whustle and sing' [AY] (also spelled 'hedna'; a variant of **hedni**).

Hedrie (*hed-ree*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) resident at Easter Highchesters according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. It is unclear if his name might be a variant of some more familiar surname.

heech (*heech*) *adj., arch.* high (cf. **heich** and **hich**).

heed (*heed*) *v.* to mind, take notice of – 'oh, nivver heed', 'can ee no heed yer mother when she's speaking ti ee?' (older English usage is still common).

heed see **heid**

heedit (*hee-dee', -di'*) *pp.* heeded – '. . . For ne'er ane heedit the tocherless maid' [JoHa], 'Think naething too heavy mair light than a stane, Be't an auld tattered sark or a half-pyket bane' [JTe].

heeland (*hee-lind*) *adj.* relating to high ground – '. . . the most pairt has either no corne, or very litill, growing, for they are hieland rowmes set for maill' [PR1627].

Heeland (*hee-lind*) *adj.* relating to the Highlands or Highlanders – '. . . I glory in the name she's ca'd me – A Heeland deevil!' [JoHa], 'Aweel, says the sailor (he'd a Hieland twang) by yer tongue ye're a Border man . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . is descended frae Heiland sheep-stealers' [IWL], (cf. **Heelint**; sometimes 'heelan' ' and also spelled 'Hieland' and 'Heiland').

the Heelanders' Knowe (*thu-hee-lun-durz-now*) *n.* the Highlanders' Knowe, a field near Spittal-on-Rule said to be where part of the Jacobite army camped on their way to England. It is said that their paymaster's money-bag went missing and the Highlanders threatened to burn Denholm, which led to the bag turning up again. The location is to the right of the A698, between Denholm and Spittal-on-Rule, just after the side road to Bedrule. In a field between the A698 and the river there are the remains of a D-shaped settlement, about 60 m by 50 m, visible in aerial photography.

the Heelanders' Year (*thu-hee-lun-durz-yeer*) *n.* the Highlanders' Year, name sometimes given to the year 1745, because of the Jacobite rebellion.

heelandman (*hee-lind-mun*) *n., arch.* a highlander.

the Heelandman's Grave (*thu-hee-lind-munz-grāv*) *n.* name of a site on Hudshouse Rig in upper Liddesdale, said to be the burial site of a Highlander of the Jacobite army who died there in 1745. One version of the story says that he gorged on sheep that the soldiers killed, and another version says he died as a result of boiling the mutton in a pot that previously contained tar. Local shepherd Ringan Armstrong was said to have been given money to conduct a proper burial.

the Heelands (*thu-hee-lindz*) *n.* the Highlands, the upper part of the countryside or parish – 'And seeing this day the waters were great and none upon the Highlands could pass ye water, ye collectors were not nominate till another time' [PR1717].

the Heeland Show (*thu-heeI-lind-shō*) *n.* the Royal Highland and Agricultural Show was held in Hawick in 1914, lasting 4 days in July, about a month after the Town's Quater-Centenary celebrations. It was staged in Wilton Lodge Park, with 37 acres of the Park given over to the Show, including building a temporary bridge to connect with the 'Playing Fields' across the Teviot. Local farmers took many of the sheep prizes. The first 2 days had good weather, but it rained almost continuously on the last 2 days. Since 1960 the Show has had a permanent home at Ingliston, and so it will never visit Hawick again.

Heelant see **Heelint**

heeler (*hee-lur*) *n., arch.* a young man fond of dancing.

Heelint (*hee-lin', -lint*) *adj.* relating to the Highlands or Highlanders (also spelled 'Heelant', 'Hielant' and 'Hielan' '; cf. **Heeland**).

heelint (*hee-lin', -lint*) *adj., arch.* having (usually pejorative) traits associated with Highlanders, clumsy, uncouth, rough, particularly used in the phrase 'no si heelint', meaning 'not so badly in terms of progress or health' (cf. **heeland** and **unheelint**).

Heelintman (*hee-lin'-mawn*) *n., arch.* a Highlander.

the Heelints (*thu-hee-lintz*) *n.* the Highlands.

heels an creels an aa (*heelz-in-kreelz-in-aw*) *adv., arch.* head over heels – 'And in its [earth's] ain life's latest throb O'ercoup us heels and creels and a' [HSR].

heenge (*heenj*) *n., v.* hinge.

heeven (*hee-ven*) *n., arch.* heaven – 'I wadna swapt yin O' her blackcurrant tairts For a' the joys o' heevin!' [DH].

heeze (*heez*) *v., arch., poet.* to lift, hoist – 'And saw the sun o' Easter Heeze up and lowe until . . . ' [DH], 'The braid autumn moon, Can heeze up our spirits, in power and in pride' [HSR], to carry

a person, whisk off – 'Fliskiwhisk, and Flegalone, Heeze me to the torrid zone' [JR] (cf. **hoise**).

heezel (*hee-zul*) *n., arch.* hazel, hazel-tree.

heezle (*hee-zul*) *v., arch.* to treat roughly, manhandle – '... as sin as the band appears, that's when the heezlin sterts' [IWL].

heff (*hef*) *n., arch.* an accustomed pasture, place that sheep or cattle have become habituated to use – 'Sae we thy peeple, an' sheepe o' thy heff, wull gie thee thanks forevir ...' [HSR], 'For he is our God; an' we ar the peeple o' his heff ...' [HSR], 'The sheep's gotten a heff there' [GW], *v.* to watch sheep continuously to prevent them from wandering in order to habituate them to a new pasture – 'Jock's heffin' the sheep on the rig' [GW], 'Tam's heffin' the now' [GW], to settle in, become accustomed to a new situation – 'How ir ee heffin' ' [GW].

heff-gang (*hef-gaw<u>ng</u>*) *n., poet.* a sheep-walk – 'The heff-gangs ar claethet wi' hirsels o' sheepe; the vallies ar alsua kiveret ower wi coorn' [HSR], '... why deth thine angir reek agayne the sheepe o' the heff-gang?' [HSR] (cf. **heff** and **heft**).

heft (*heft*) *n., arch.* a pasture to which a particular group of sheep become accustomed – '... but they would not touch the hay, and left it to return to their 'ain heft' (accustomed ground)' [RB], *v.* to watch livestock in order to accustom them to a new pasture, to retain a cow's milk until the udder hardens (cf. **heff**).

heftit (*hef-ti', -tee'*) *pp., adj., arch.* domiciled, settled in – 'The scodgie has gotten weel heftit in' [GW], retained (milk) until the udder hardens – 'Heftit milk' [GW].

he-gait (*hee-gā'*) *n., poet.* a he-goat – '... nar he-gaits owt o' thy falds' [HSR].

Hegarty (*he-gur'-ee, -gur-tee*) *n.* **Brian** (1950–) son of John, he was educated at Trinity and the High School. He played rugby for the P.S.A. and the Y.M., before joining the back row of Hawick R.F.C. at the age of 17. The team won 6 league titles during his playing days. He was later Head Coach, leading the team to 3 Border Leagues. He also played for the South and was capped 4 times for Scotland. He married Anne and still lives in Hawick. **John Jackson** (1925–2016) played as a lock for Hawick R.F.C. He was capped 6 times for Scotland. His son Brian also played for Hawick and Scotland.

heh (*he*) *v.* to have – 'ee can heh another yin if ee like', 'My! Sic a floors ee heh in eer gairdeen!' [ECS], '... A micht never heh gotten off the bit aa day' [ECS], to accept, take – 'Yow heh the pound-note if ei offers ee 't eet!' [ECS], '... in conversation we generally use the plural verb with the singular pronoun and vice versa ... Thus: Heh ee gotten eneuch? (singular), but Hes yow yins gotten eneuch? (plural)' [ECS] (cf. **hev** and **hyeh**; note that the pronunciation varies between *he* and *hā*, but is not the same as the plain Scots 'hae', pronounced *hā*).

heh'd (*hed*) *contr.* have it – 'It's a gey guid yin that ee sood heh'd aa eer ain way' [ECS].

heh'i (*he-i'*) *contr.* to have to – 'ee'll heh'i make yer ain tei the night', 'oo'll heh'i gaun sin', 'ee made yer bed, now ee'll heh'i lie in eet' – '... hei says well oo'll heh'i dae somethin, ee've been a great service i...' [IA] (this is used to express obligation rather than **maun**, with standard English using 'must' for both; also written 'heh ti' and variants; note the entirely absent *t*, and the scope for multiple vowel combinations, such as 'ee'll heh'i oil eet'; cf. **ga'i**, **weh'i** and **wa'i**).

heh ti see **heh'i**

hei (*hī, ī*) *pron.* he – 'hei aye was a queer yin', 'hei it was that coined yon phrase', 'But hei has the Vertish to bield his back ...' [DH], 'The conduct o' the Cornet an the way hei carried oot heis duties war ayont reproach ...' [BW1974] (note that the 'h' is not sounded when preceded by some consonants, e.g. 'is 'ei gaun?').

hei (*hī*) *adj., arch.* high (cf. **heich**, **heech** and **hich**).

heich (*hī<u>ch</u>*) *adj., poet.* high – 'Beith leuch an' heich, riche an' puir thegither' [HSR], 'Shurelie men o' leuch degree ar vanitie: an' men o' heich degree ar ane lee' [HSR], 'And a merk, heich abune Hermitage, For the Dinlay Spoot' [DH], 'Hoose-heich the snaw gaed driftin' ...' [WL], '... Wi' draggled claes, and spirits heich Efter their game' [WFC] (cf. **heech** and **hich**).

heicher (*hī<u>ch</u>-ur*) *adj., poet.* higher – '... whan my hairt is owercum leed me til the rok that is heicher nor I' [HSR], 'Alsua I wull mak' him my firstborn heicher nor the kings o' the yirth' [HSR].

heichest (*hī<u>ch</u>-ist*) *adj., poet.* highest – '... blisset is he that comith in the name o' the Lord. Hosanna in the heichest' [HSR].

heicht (*hī<u>ch</u>t, hi<u>ch</u>t*) *n., arch.* height – 'For he heth looket doun frae the heicht o' his sanctuarie ...' [HSR], 'Thaye gae up bie the heichts; thaye gae doun bie the howes ...' [HSR], 'Sune we maun climb the Vertish heicht To watch the honoured emblem waving' [RH], '... The bield o' brackens on the brae, O' heather on the heicht' [ECB], 'Up closes, streets an' braes I'll dog ye Ti some bare heicht ...' [WP], 'Sall I come in by the laigh gate,

Or owre the wind-blawn heichts?' [WL] (cf. **hicht** and **heigh**).

hei'd (*hīd*) *contr.* he'd, he had – 'hei'd ti gie up the rugby efter that', he would – 'its typical that hei'd be the yin girnin', '... Mebbe hei'd hed a pint or twae Or even twae or threi' [DH], '... bit oor resident pianist wusnae happy wi duist yeh note hei'd sung' [IHS].

heid (*heed*) *n.* a head – 'hei's no right in the heid', 'she's got a guid heid on her shooders', 'yer heid's full o mince', 'Item, that all flescheris present the hale flesh ... the sheip with the heid thereupon ...' [BR], '... Art thou the avenginge hande of heaven Upon a guiltye heid?' [JTe], '... 'the greatest wonder ever was seen – a horse's heid whaur its tail should hae been'' [WNK], 'Therefor, why lowp ye an' conten', ye hills o' heich heæds?' [HSR], 'Kilmarnock pirnies on their heids ...' [JT], 'Oh! the heid, the fearsome heid, That rows aboot at nicht ...' [TCh], the top, higher part of something – 'Whan farmers had nae place to feed, But at their kitchen table head' [JR], 'It wasna fer ti the heed o the brae' [ECS], 'I follow Teviot frae the heid, I ken each bend and whin, Tae where she joins her sister Tweed, And baith rin on as yin' [JCa], highest part of a valley, summit of a hill (used in hill names), *v.* to head – 'hey, heid the baa!', '... As throwe the mirk I heid' [WL], 'I've rowth of time to dander on plenty And to the hills I'm heidin ...' [WL], '... in a few short weeks they wad be heidin off ti northern France and Belgium ...' [IWL], '... Each simmer A heid back again Ti play the Vertish Hill' [IWL], *adj.* head, chief – '... quhilk is the heid court for chusing of the bailies and officers ane yeir to cum' [BR1638], 'The stane whilk the buuldirs despæiset hæs becum the heæd stane o' the kornir' [HSR], 'Oh if only A could bit yince', he cried, 'Wi' a' the heid yins nigh' ...' [DH], 'There's some o' th' heid yis – th' agitators – wantin' tae keep up th' strife' [HEx1921] (sometimes spelled 'heed' and occasionally 'head', even when pronounced *heed*; see also **heidit**).

heid-band (*heed-bawngd*) *n., arch.* waist-band of a skirt or other garment – '... had slain single-handed, 'splitting them', he said, 'doon to the heid band o' the breeks at every blow'' [AM].

heid-banger (*heed-bawng-ur*) *n.* a head-banger, a crazy or out of control person.

heid-case (*heed-kās*) *n.* a head-case, lunatic, madman, madwoman – '... To mei, the hail o' them's heid-cases, But that's their ploy, If they've a mind to burst their braces, Aa wush them joy' [DH].

heid-dyke (*heed-dīk*) *n.* a wall separating lower-lying arable land from higher moorland. Older such dykes were usually linear earthworks, formed of a bank and a ditch, often running across rather than along a ridge.

Heidfaulds (*heed-fawldz*) *n.* former farmstead on the slopes of Black Law, west of Lintalee (this is probably the 'Foldhead' on Blaeu's 1654 map, and is 'Headfaulds' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Heidhoose (*heed-hoos*) *n.* nickname for 2 Hawick weavers called **Adam Broon** in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This may have been the name of a place in Hawick.

Heidlaw (*heed-law*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of Bewlie, described in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as a 2 merk land. It may be the same place as **Heidfaulds**.

heidit (*hee-dee', -di'*) *adj., pp.* headed – 'Nowe alsua whan I am auld an' grey-heædet ...' [HSR], 'There's a twae-heidit mavis in Westmorland That sings at the brek o day ...' [DH], 'Seeventy eer later heis grandson, Billy, heideet the cavalcade roon the mairches ...' [BW1979] (see **heid**).

heidlang (*heed-lawng*) *adv.* headlong – '... an', behald, the haill hirsel o' swyne ran heædlang doun ane steep plese' [HSR], 'At heidlang pace, till wi' a jaw It jumps the rocky waterfa'' [JBS].

heidlight (*heed-lī'*) *n.* a headlight – '... hevin ti drive groanin casualties owre ti Peel wi nae heidlights' [IWL].

heidline (*heed-līn*) *n.* headline – '... whan Aw hed been readin the heidlines an lissenin tae the wireless' [BW1961].

heidmaister (*heed-māstur*) *n.* head-master – '... that's when Mr. Burns was heid-maister o Trinity' [IWL] (also sometimes hyphenated; cf. **rector**).

heidmistress (*heed-mis-tris*) *n.* head-mistress.

heidroom (*heed-room, -rowm*) *n., arch.* outermost piece of arable land on a farm, usually adjacent to the common land (or emcompassing the nearest part of the common), the outer part of a croft – 'Item, that ilk nichbour big his heid room dyck yeirlie, for uphawlding of nichbourheid with uthers ...' [BR1640], 'The tenants of Mervinslaw held that part of the common, that lies east of Cala-burn, as their head room' [DCW1765], '... each of there tenements, or farms, have a head room on the parts of the common contiguous to them, the whole way along their marches ...' [DCW1765], 'Drinkston has what the neighbourhood call a head-room, but he calls it several ground, and he uses it in the same manner as he does the rest of his farm' [HAST1916].

heids (*heedz*) *n., pl., arch.* top pupil, most scholarly student in a class – 'A'm heeds o the cless this week, and ee ken Tam Broon? – aweel, hei's fits' [ECS] (also written 'heeds').

heids an thraws (*heedz-in-thrawz*) *adv., arch.* heads and tails, arranged with hops and bottoms alternating, head to tail – – '. . . war cowpeet inti ilka seike, heeds an thraws' [ECS].

Heidshaw (*heed-shaw*) *n.* Headshaw, farm just north of Ashkirk, near Headshaw Loch, once home of a branch of the Scotts and later of the Elliots. There are Shortreeds recorded there in the 15th century. The Scotts owned the lands from at least 1484/5 and held them for about the next 150 years, with Robert Scott of Headshaw selling the lands to Andrew Hay in 1623. John Thomson and Richard Brown are recorded there in 1580. In 1581 a group of Elliots complained to the Privy Council of 'cumand by the yett of Eidschaw, in thair lefeull bissyness' when they were attacked by Walter Scott and his servants, one of the Elliots having his hand cut off in the fight. George 'Vauch' was there in 1586/7. The Laird of 'Eidschaw' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. In 1623 Alexander Steven was recorded as master of a school there. Andrew Allan, John Govenlock and James 'Coutart' were there in 1623. They were purchased in 1629 by John Scott of Yorkston, 2nd son of George, 12th Laird of Synton. In 1643 the lands of Headshaw, 'Crawknows, and Cleuches' were valued together at £760 10s; at the same time the Duke of Lennox held the feu-duties, valued at £18 5s. It seems to be mistranscribed as 'Jeshaw' among the principal houses on the Ale in a description written in 1649. William Scott of Headshaw paid tax on £1028 for the estate on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls and £1160 18s 4d in 1678. The main house is listed with 6 hearths on the Hearth Tax roll of 1694, with the estate having 6 tenants listed, as well as 6 of 'ye poor'. When the last male heir, John Scott of Headshaw, died in 1691, then the heiress was his sister Mary, who had married Patrick Porteous, Burgess of Peebles. Mary Scott and her husband sold the lands to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1696, and they were erected into a Barony about 1698, with ratification to Sir Gilbert and his son Gilbert in 1705, and then combined into Sir Gilbert's Barony of Minto and Craigend. George Walker was smith there in 1698. James Redford was tenant there in 1703 and John Scott was cottar in 1715. Tax was paid on 18 windows there in 1748. William Scott was recorded there in 1773 and William Simpson was farmer in at least the period 1785–97. In 1779 it was liferented by George Pott, except for parts liferented by Dr. William Elliot (roughly the sourthern part, valued at £116 19s 6d) and Rev. Simon Haliburton (parts to the west and northwest, valued at £149 14s 2d); the total was valued at £870 (including additional teinds). In 1780 the lands of Dryden and Clews (within the Barony of Headshaw) lifrented to Elliot were described as including 'Longhaugh and Strawbrae [probably Shawbrae], Infield Crawknows, and the half of the Kirkrig', as well as a piece of land on the south side of the Ale. In 1811 it is recorded that land had the superiority formerly life-rented by Pott, Haliburton and Elliot. The feu-duty of Headshaw was still owned by the 'College of Glasgow' in 1788 (and still so recorded in 1811), valued at £18 5s. William Simson junior was there in at least 1797–1801 and Francis Coltart and John Glendinning were servants there in 1799 and Robert Paterson was servant there in 1801. A map of the farm was drawn up in 1829, which separately shows Headshaw, New Headshaw and Headshaw Mill. Mungo Thorburn was farmer there in the 1860s. The arms of the Scotts of Headshaw consisted of a band with 2 crescents and a star, with a quartered border (note there are several places of the same name elsewhere in Scotland; it is 'Eidschaw' in 1484/5, 'Edschaw' in 1487, 1493 and 1494/5, 'Edschau' in 1501, 'edschaw' in 1502, 'Aidschaw' in 1510, 'Edschaw' again in 1517, 1530, 1564 and 1609, 'Eadschaw' in 1519/20, 'Eidschaw' in 1526, 'Eidschaw' in 1527, 'Edschaw' in 1531, 'Edschawe' in 1532, 'Eteschaw' in 1533, 'Edschawe' in 1535, 'Edschaw' in 1542, 1550 and 1553/4, 'Eidschaw' in 1567, 1573, 1581 and 1585, 'Eidshaw' in 1571, 'Erdshaw' in 1572/3, 'Hindscha' in 1585/6, 'Eydschaw' in 1597, 'Eidschaw' in 1610; 'Heidschaw' in 1609, 1619, 1623, 1637, 1638 and 1660, 'Heidshaw' in 1632 and 1643, 'Heidsha' in 1640 and 1645, 'Heidshawe' in 1643, 'Heidschaw' in 1648 and 1661 and 'Eachaw' in c.1680; the origin is probably the personal name 'Eada' plus 'shaw' for wood; it is 'Itse' on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript map, Blaeu's 1654 map records this as 'Ittsha' and 'Ittsha L.', while Stobie's 1770 map has 'Headshaw', 'Headshawmill', 'Headshaw Loch' and 'New Headshaw').

Heidshaw Loch (*heed-shaw-loch*) *n.* Headshaw Loch, small body of water just to the northwest of Headshaw farm, near Ashkirk. It is 17 acres in extent, and is stocked with rainbow trout for fishing. Aerial photographs show an enclosure

just to the southwest, approximately 20 m in diameter, perhaps within a largerrectilinear enclosure. To the west of the loch are signs of rig and furrow. It is probably the place mistranscribed as 'Jeshur Loch' on a 1649 list of lochs in Selkirkshire.

Heidshaw Mill (*heed-shaw-mill*) *n.* Headshaw Mill, former corn mill situated on the Headshaw Burn south of the present Headshaw farm and just north of Ashkirk. It was owned by the Scotts of Headshaw, until probably sold to the Elliots of Minto in 1696 along with rest of the estate. William Scott was there in 1640. John Riddell was there in 1694 when he was 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax roll, and there were 3 other poor people listed there (presumably without a hearth). George Smail was cottar there in 1717. Peter Grieve was miller there in 1745. James Glendinning was farmer there in 1797 and in 1801 mason John Scott was living there (separate from Ashkirk Mill, which was on the Ale Water; it is written 'Heidshawmilne' in 1694 'Headshawmyln' in 1717 and is 'Headshawmill' by 1770; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Ittsha Mill').

heidstane (*heed-stān*) *n.* a headstone – '. . . on a battlefields tour led be Derek Robertson and masel fifty Hawick folk sought oot his heidstane . . . ' [IWL], 'So if you should unearth ma banes Among Bedrule heidstanes . . . ' [IHS].

heidstrang (*heed-strawng*) *adj., arch.* headstrong – '. . . o' muckle snaw-drifts, twal fit deep, o' heidstrang dugs, and donnert sheep' [TD] (also **heidstrong**).

heidstrong (*heed-strōng*) *adj.* headstrong – 'And noo, in the schule o' the warld, A hantle o' heidstrong loons . . . ' [WL] (also **heidstrang**).

hei'd've (*hī-duv*) *contr.* he'd've, he would have – 'hei'd've been a hunder this year'.

heid-yin (*heed-yin*) *n.* a leader, boss, person in authority – 'There's some o' th' heid yins – th' agitators – wantin' tae keep up th' strife' [HE1921], ' 'If only I could, juist yince', he pled Wi every 'heid-yin' nigh . . . ' [DH].

heigh (*hī, hīch*) *n., arch.* a height, high ground – '. . . And naething seen but heighs and howes, And bent and birns' [JR].

heigh (*hī*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of sorrow, fatigue or contempt – 'Heigh me! is thus the gamfrel gane? What will they yet come to O' [HSR] (cf. **hech**).

heigh-howe (*hī-how*) *inter., arch.* exclamation of weariness or regret – 'Yon auld clock o mine, says heigh, howe, heigh, howe, as if it was commiseratin wi mankind for the passage of time' [DH], *n.* former condition, routine – 'In Hawick, an expression practically synonymous to bat is heighhowe' [ECS] (also written 'hey-how', this is 'hechhow' elsewhere; see **hech**).

the Heights (*thu-hīts*) *n.* high part of the road on the A7 just north of Hawick, properly called Groundistone Heights. The lay-by near here offers a spectacular view of the Teviot valley and hills to the south.

Heiland see **Heeland**

hei'll (*hīl*) *contr.* he'll, he will – 'hei'll no listen', 'Oh aye, hei'll never fetch her into the woods in this wather . . . ' [JEDM], 'Hei'll heh putten't kens where' [ECS], 'Hei was a Pringle-ite since hei left schill an plenty o support hei'll get frae the mill' [GM].

hei'll've (*hīl-uv*) *contr.* he'll've, he will have – 'hei'll've hed a guid lie in this morneen thin'.

Heip see **Heap**

heipalt (*hī-pul'*) *n., arch.* a hobbled animal, especially a lame horse – 'A was nae hippeet heipalt, hirplin on' [ECS].

heir (*ār*) *n., poet.* to become heir – 'The rustler's cunning, th raider's fire, Young Wull had heired frae his dauntless sire' [WL].

heir see **hire**

heir-male (*ār-māl*) *n., arch.* a male heir, usually referring to the eldest legitimate son – '. . . in favours of the said William Scot of Whitehaugh, for infefting him as heir-male to the said Walter Scot of Whitehaugh, his father' [DCW1698].

heirseip (*ār-seep*) *n., poet.* heirship, heritage – 'For thou, O God, hest heærd my vowes: thou hest gien me the heirseep o' thame that feær thy næme' [HSR].

heirskip (*ār-skip*) *n., arch., poet.* heirship, inheritance – 'An' gaefe thair lan' for ane heirskep . . . ' [HSR], 'Ax o' me, an' I sall gie thee the heæthin for thine heirskep' [HSR] (also written 'heirskep').

heis (*hīz*) *pron., arch.* his – 'That meant that hei hed teh leave heis pulpit in the Pairish Kirk an anither was appointeet in heis place' [BW], 'Heis faither, Wullie, was the landlord o' the To'er Hotel for 40 eer . . . ' [BW1979] (also **eis**, **hes** and **His**).

hei's (*hī*) *contr.* he's, he is – 'hei's an awfi man', he has – 'hei's hed eet, him', 'hei's a half share in a horse an a leg o a greyhoond', 'hei's an awfi cheek', '. . . but hei's gowpin full o' gold now and can weel afford ti pit her up in Toronto . . . ' [JEDM], 'Hei's gaun a bonnie length' [ECS].

heisel (*hīz-sel, hī-sel*) *pron.* himself – 'Can hei no gaun heisel?', '. . . whae din jist aboot half o that

heisel – 73 years' [CT], '... this Cranston hed got heisel that weel in wi' the King that hei was raised teh the peerage' [BW], 'Aw felt like the felleh that bowt the pub an kept it tae izsel' [MB] (cf. **umsel**, **hissel**; whether the *h* is pronounced depends on the preceeding sound and the context, cf. **'eisel**).

Heiton (*hee'-in*) *n.* straggling village between Jedburgh and Kelso, on the A698. It formerly had 2 ale houses, and was in the 18th and 19th centuries the main stopping place for travellers between the 2 towns. Population 140 (1991). 'The High Toun on the Hill' (1985) by Ian Abernethy is a local history (the name is first recorded in 1152 and its origin is probably the Old English 'heah tun', meaning 'the high farm').

Heiton (*hee'-in*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'Andro Hietoun, sumtyme undir the Laird of Bedroull', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) servant 'in the Nutoun' recorded in 1606. This was in relation to an action between the Grahamslaws of Little Newton and Turnbulls in Rulewater, and hence this is likely to have been the Newton near Bedrule. It is possible he is the same man as the Andrew recorded 20 years earlier.

Helcaldenburne see **Hellcaddrounburn**

Helen Kid's Curse (*he-lin-kidz-kurs*) *n.* traditionally Liddesdale story about Helen (or Maggie) Kid (or Kidd), daughter of one of the retainers of Elliot of Larriston. The young Elliot fell in love with her, but the marriage was against the wishes of his family, particularly the female members, who lured his intended on some pretence and had her poisoned. As she lay dying she cursed the family to remain unloved, either single or miserable in marriage.

Helen's Plantin (*he-linz-plawn'-in*) *n.* wooded area to the north-west of the location of the farm at Synton.

Hellcaddrounburn (*hel-kaw-drin-burn*) *n.* former farm in upper Liddesdale, somewhere on the Caddroun Burn. The 'Helcaudron burne' is recorded on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land, branching off the main river in the upper Liddel valley. It is 'Helcadrounburne' in 1632, when listed among the Earl of Buccleuch's lands in Liddesdale. It could be related to 'Holcaldrumhill', which is recorded in 1628.

Helles Memorial (*he-lis-mu-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* main British and Commonwealth war memorial at the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey. It serves as a memorial for the entire Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration particularly for those who have no known grave. Almost 21,000 names are listed on the walls surrounding the 30 m obelisk. It was unveiled in 1924 and the Burgh of Hawick sent a marble plaque in 1926, which can still be seen on the grounds (the only town specifically to do so).

Hellmoor (*hel-moor*) *n.* Hellmoor Loch, off the B711 west of Roberton and north of Alemoor. It covers about 60 acres and is stocked for fishing. Before the damming of Alemoor, this was the larger of the lakes in Roberton Parish. A local legend has it that the Devil lived here, and created the Catrail. It is probably mistranscribed as 'Haremoor Loch' on a 1649 list of bodies of water in Selkirkshire – 'He was lithe as the willow whose wands in spring Dance to the tune that the winds have taught her, His hair was black as the corbie's wing, His dark eyes deep as the Hellmuir water' [WHO] (often called 'Hellmoor', without the 'Loch'; also called 'Hellmuir'; it is probably the body of water labelled 'Hardemoore L.' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'hardmoor Loch' on Adair's c.1688 map).

Hell's Hole (*helz-hōl*) *n.* former name for a pool in the Catlee Burn in Rulewater, marked on a map of 1772. It appears to have been adjacent to the 'Boglehole Haugh'. The area is still marked on the modern Ordnance Survey maps.

helm (*he-lum*) *n.* helm (note normally pronounced as 2 syllables).

Helm (*helm*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Cavers, whose location is not known. It could be the 'helmys' where Matthew Elliot was recorded in 1494/5 as being former tenant. It was listed in the 1511 confirmation of the Barony to James Douglas, along with Middle, when they are described as having a corn mill and a waulk mill attached. It is probably the 'Helme, midle with mill' that was incorporated into the Barony of Hallrule in 1649. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698 (it is 'le Helm' in 1511 and 'Helme' in 1687).

Helm (*he-lum, helm*) *n.* **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, who in 1651 witnessed a baptism for James and another in 1652 for John Shiel. He is probably the George whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included Margaret (b.1632), James (b.1635), William (b.1636), Margaret (b.1639), Margaret (b.1641) and Thomas (b.1647). Perhaps the same George had a son William baptised in Roberton Parish. He was possibly the George who married Marion

Scott and whose son John was baptised in 1650. **George** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He appears along with James, to whom he was presumably related. He married Marion Dicks and they had an unnamed child baptised in 1694. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son William was baptided in 1701. **George** (18th C.) cottar in Ashkirk Mill. He married Helen Chatto and their children included James (b.1755), John (b.1756), Janet (b.1760) and Margaret (b.1762). **George** (18th C.) married Jean Beattie in Southdean in 1773. **George** (18th/19th C.) servant in Synton. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in Ashkirk Parish and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. Perhaps the same George was servant at Bedrule according to the 1799 Militia ballot and servant at Effledge on the 1801 ballot for Kirkton Parish. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1800, 1803 and 1805 when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for John Tait. He married Janet Grieve and their children included Isabel (b.1801), Janet (b.1803), Robert (b.1805), Mary (b.1807) and John (b.1810). **George** (19th C.) married Helen Linton in Roberton in 1836. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Synton. She was admonished by Ashkirk Session in 1645 'for biding in houss, and going to Lessudden to sheir in time of harvest'. Her name is written 'Heilling Helme'. **Henry** (16th C.) tenant in lands of Kelso Abbey in 1567. **Henry** (18th C.) portioner of Midlem in 1789. **Isabel** 'Isa' (17th/18th C.) recorded in about the 1720s when the Hawick Kirk Session for 'mending her wheel'. She presumably made a living by spinning. **James** (16th C.) tenant in lands of Kelso Abbey in 1567. His name is transcribed 'Kelene', which may be an error for 'Helme'. He may have been related to Henry. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Brown and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1651. George (b.1646), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. Margaret (b.1648), daughter of James 'Holme', might also be his child. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Brown and their children included Agnes (b.1751). George (b.1646), with no mother's name given, is probably also his child. The witnesses in 1651 were George (surely related) and Robert 'freir'. **James** (17th C.) listed at Dryden in Ashkirk Parish on the Hearth Tax roll of 1694. George was also listed and their name was written 'Helme'. **James** (b.c.1812) farm worker living at Borthwick Mains in 1841. In 1851 he was living at Hassendean and in 1861 at Old Gatehousecote in Hobkirk Parish. He married Hannah Hewitson in Hawick in 1838 and their children (baptised in Jedburgh) included: George (b.1838); Robert (b.1840); Jane (or 'Jean', b.1843); and William (b.1845). He may be the James, son of Thomas, baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1810. **John** (18th/19th C.) listed as coachman at Wilton Lodge in 1791–97, when he was working for Lord Napier. His surname appears to be 'Helem' in 1791. Probably the same John married Janet Anderson and had the following children baptised in Hawick: Mary (b.1791); Thomas (b.1796); William (b.1799); and Agnes (b.1802). The witnesses in 1802 were Thomas Glendinning and James Veitch. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of the Parish of Borgue in 1684. **Robert** (18th C.) married Isabel Oliver in Kirkton in 1764. Their children included William (b.1764) and Isabel (b.1767). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included George (b.1769), Thomas (b.1772), Janet (b.1773), Thomas (again, b.1776), Margaret (b.1778) and Robert (b.1783). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Outerside. He married Margaret Renwick in Roberton in 1702 and their children included: Agnes (b.1704); William (b.1705); John (b.1706); Margaret (b.1709); Margaret (again, b.1713); and John (b.1715). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Scott in Bedrule in 1707. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) living at Branxholme Park in 1799, according to the ballot list for the Militia. He was still on the list in 1801. Perhaps the same Thomas had sons William (b.1812) and James (b.1815) baptised in Hobkirk Parish. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Isabel Ballantyne in Cavers in 1832. **Thomas** 'Tom' (b.c.1886) from Hawick, son of James and Jane Ogilvie. He was a professional rugby league player. He was a forward for Oldham, and also played for Great Britain. His 1910 cap for the Australian tour is in the Museum. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Isobel Renwick and their children included: Margaret (b.1683); and Janet (b.1684). William (b.1688) was probably also his child. In 1687 he witnessed a baptism for William Cairncross. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Borthaugh, recorded in 1729. He married Margaret Falside in Hawick in 1715. Their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: William (b.1718); Thomas (b.1726); and Thomas (again, b.1729).

The witnesses in 1729 were William and Robert Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1723 he was a servant at Over Southfield when he married Mary, daughter of the deceased Walter Riddell ('sometimes in Allan-haugh mill'). Their children included: an unnamed child (b.1725); Agnes (b.1727); George (b.1731); and James (b.1739). The witnesses in 1731 were William Reid (probably the tenant in Raesknowe) and John Telfer. He may be the William who in 1773 witnessed a baptism for John Scoon and Rachel Riddell. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1735), Isobel (b.1736), Thomas (b.1738) and George (b.1744). **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Pott in Kirkton Parish in 1750. Their children probably included (although with no mother's name given) William (b.1749), Margaret (b.1751), William (b.1752), John (b.1755) and an unnamed child (b.1761). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Mary was baptised in 1764. **William** (18th C.) married Christian Redford in Hawick Parish in 1767. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included William (b.1780), Robert (b.1781) and Janet (b.1784). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Huggan in 1770 and their children included: Robert (b.1772); Mary (b.1776); William (b.1781); and Walter (b.1785). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Easton and their children included William (b.1796) and Margaret (b.1799). **William** (1781–1868) son of William and Helen Huggan. He could be the servant of that name at Broadhaugh on the 1801 Militia ballot in Cavers Parish. Described as a 'residenter' in Hawick, he was one of the 18 founders of the Relief (Allars) Church. In 1841 was an agricultural labourer living at Newmill on Teviot and by 1851 described as a former agricultural labourer. He married Margaret Graham (1778/9–1858) from Canonbie. Their children included: Isabella (1805/6–1856); Helen (1809/10–75); and Robina (1814/5–1858). The family are buried in Borthwick Waas; the William buried next to them is probably his father. **William** (1780–1860) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a shepherd at Shiplaw Corse in 1851. His wife Margaret was from Cavers Parish. He could be the agricultural labourer listed with Margaret at Linnfoots in Tweedsmuir in the 1841 census. He could also be the William who paid tax for having 3 non-working dogs at Birneyknowe in 1797. It is possible he was the William recorded as shepherd at Loanside in Cavers Parish on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. His death is recorded at Shiplaw Cross. **William** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Shanks and their children included: Mary (b.1816); William (b.1818); David (b.1825); James (b.1827); Margaret (b.1830); Robert (b.1832); and Janet (b.1840). **William** (b.1811/2) shepherd at Birney Knowe. He may have been son of the shepherd at Shiplaw Corse. His wife was Margaret and their children included Margaret, William, Alexander, Robert, John, Janet, Mary and Thomas. **William** (19th C.) married Janet Beattie in 1854, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes (also written 'Helam', 'Helem', 'Helme' and 'Helmne'; Black suggests that this surname may come from the lands in Cavers Parish).

Helmburn (*helm-burn*) *n.* farm just south of Ettrickbridge. William Cranston of that Ilk had sheep stolen from there sometime before 1502. It was part of the estate of Scott of Harden until about 1746 (it is marked 'Helmburn' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Elmeburn' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

help (*help*) *interj.* used to express annoyance, disgust or impatience – 'oh help, aye', 'did 'ei gaun? help, of course 'ei did' (euphemism for 'hell').

helpeet see **helpit**

helpin the step (*hel-pin-thu-step*) *n., arch.* euphemism mentioned in the Burgh Records for the liberal refreshments given to the Burgh Officers at the Caa Knowe.

helpit (*hel-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* helped – 'they helpit thersels ti mair sweeties', '. . . I was broucht leuch, an' he helpet me' [HSR], '. . . A kindly bit word to a hert sair grievin', A straigler helpit alang' [WL].

help ma boab (*help-ma-bōb*) *interj.* assist my Robert.

Helton (*hel-tin*) *n.* **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'Willie Heltoun, stewart' in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. It is unclear whether or not he came from close to the Hawick area, like a large fraction of others listed.

Hemlaw Knowes (*hem-law-nowz*) *n.* hills to the west of the B6357 (Note o the Gate road), south-west of Hyndlee and essentially the north part of Wauchope Rig. They reach a height of 334 m (1099 ft).

Hemmers (*hem-urz*) *n.* **William** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His surname is given as 'hēmerz̃', which does not seem to be like any familiar names in the area.

hempie (*hem-pee*) *n., poet.* a rogue, literally a person deserving of a hempen rope, a wild, boisterous or silly girl – '... quo Bessie Elliot, a free-spoken Liddesdale hempy' [LHTB], '... The hempies, too, when young and glaickit, And strung in bands, like gems colleckit' [AD].

hemp-seed (*hemp-seed*) *n., arch.* the stem or seeds of the plantain, Plantago major.

hen (*hen*) *n.* informal way of addressing a woman, varying between familiar and patronising – 'Wull ee gaun a message for iz hen, an I'll gie a buttered scone' [BB].

hen (*hen*) *v., arch.* to hedge, give an undertaking, to dare (someone) to perform some bold feat – 'And jury courts to haud when some coward laddie henn'd, And gat his buttons scartit at the Auld Smiddy end' [JT], particularly in the phrase 'ti hen on', meaning to give up something that was commenced – 'Hei hennd on ei's prenti'ship an listed for a sojer' [ECS].

hen-an-chickens (*hen-an-chi-kinz*) *n., arch.* a garden daisy with a cluster-like growth, Bellis prolifera.

hench (*hench*) *n., arch.* the haunch – '... with his left hand resting majestically like the great statesman's on his hip, and heard Lymey's hoarse whisper ... 'Hes that guff got a sair hench?'' [HHD] (also **hainch**).

henchil (*hen-chil*) *v., arch.* to rock or roll in walking (also **hainchil**).

Hendawick (*hen-du-wik*) *n.* trade name used by James Henderson & Co. for their exclusive line of woollen underwear. A booklet 'Hawick the home of Scotch Underwear' was published around 1900.

Hendawick (*hen-du-wik*) *n.* name given in 1918 to the aeroplane funded by War Bonds raised by the employees of James Henderson & Co.

Henderland (*hen-dur-lind*) *n.* settlement on the Megget Water just west of St. Mary's Loch, into Peeblesshire. Nigel de Cockburn of Henderland had his lands restored to him in 1311. William Cockburn had a sasine for the lands in 1457. Henderland Tower was here, where James V is said to have had Cockburn of Henderland hanged on his own tower door, as celebrated in the ballad 'The Border Widow's Lament'; in fact Cockburn was hanged in Edinburgh in 1530 as an example to other thieves. In 1634 Samuel Cockburn sold the lands to Lord Hay of Yester. Alexander Murray, Solictor General for Scotland, purchased the lands in 1781, and was later known as Lord of Henderland. It remained with the Murrays until sold to the Earl of Wemyss and March in 1859 (also formerly 'Hinderland', 'Hendirland', 'Henryland', etc.).

Henderson (*hen-dur-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Side. In 1706 his 2 servants, Robert Elliot and John Robson, were rebuked by the Castleton Kirk Session for fighting on the Sabbath. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Orchard in 1717. He may be the 'Tenent' who in Hawick in 1725 witnessed a baptism for Robert, 'Coater in hilliesland'. He probably married Margaret Gledstains in 1706 and had children: Elspeth (b.1707); Margaret (b.1709); James (b.1712); Helen (b.1714); and James (again, b.1717). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Margaret (b.1736); Marion (b.1741); and Walter (b.1744). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Crook in 1773 when his son James was baptised. **Adam** (18th C.) groom at Synton in 1778, when he was working for Alexander Scott. It is possible he was the coach-drive of the same name (no location given) who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Adam** (d.bef. 1811) weaver in Hawick. His son James was a smith who died in Hawick in 1811. He could be the Adam whose children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included James (b.1773). **Adam** (b.c.1780) servant at Syntonshiel according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Cairns and their children included Jean (b.1818), Margaret (b.1820), Mary (b.1822), Margaret (again, b.1823), Elizabeth Lillico (b.1827) and Thomas (b.1828). Perhaps the same Adam also married Margaret Govan and had a son Adam baptised in 1831. **Ainslie** (1979–) born in Edinburgh and grew up in Denholm. He was in a local band called 'Sunshine'. He was an unsuccessful contestant (coming 4th) in the first season of the TV show 'Fame Academy', but went on to have a hit single 'Keep Me A Secret' in 2003. He released an album 'Growing Flowers By Candlelight' in 2006. However, failing to find further success in music, he trained in animation, receiving a BAFTA New Talent Award in 2012. In 2013 he won a BAFTA as co-writer of 'The Making of Longbird'. **Andrew** (16th C.) listed in 1580 among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh. In 1581/2 he was described as servant to Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh and named in connection with accusations of raids on farms around

Hawick. He was declared a rebel after not appearing to answer the charge. Perhaps the same Andrew was listed in a complaint about a raid into England in 1595, along with John of Hoghill, 'Auld Wat' Scott of Harden, Armstrongs and Elliots. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1661 he (along with John) witnessed a baptism for George and he also witnessed a baptism for James Rathie. He married Margaret Rathie or 'Ralphie' in Ashkirk in 1652. Their children included James (b.1656) and Janet (b.1660). He may be the Andrew who, along with John Cochrane, James Laidlaw and others, joined the Scottish army that went to England to support the Royalist cause against Cromwell. When they returned to their homes they were adminished by the Ashkirk Session and forced to publicly acknowledge their sin. **Andrew** (17th C.) married Jean Runciman and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1686. This was in the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish, although his entry is labelled 'in Ancrom P.' **Andrew** (1717–76) son of John, who was Schoolmaster at Lilliesleaf. It was claimed that he was related to a Henderson who died in the battle of Naseby in 1645 and that they were descended from the family of Fordell in Inverkeithing. When he was 5 years old his father moved to become master of the school in Nairn. He attended school in Nairn and perhaps also in Dornoch. He was at Marischal College 1731–35 and may also have studied at Edinburgh University. He taught at Edinburgh High School and was private tutor there. He then travelled widely in Scotland, visiting all but 3 of the counties, he said, as well as spending time in the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh. He trained for the ministry, was suspended for neglecting the Sabbath (apparently for travelling to see his dying mother), and reinstated in 1745, but never ordained. He witnessed events of the 1745 Jacobite uprising. In 1746 his first published work was an ode in praise of the Duke of Cumberland, 'Expeditio militaris, sive Britannia liberata'. He moved to London in 1747, becoming Mathematics master at Watt's Academy (a refuge for children of Jacobites) and may have been dismissed for his political views. He then worked as a bookseller, first at Longacre and then in Westminster. He published a translation of Voltaire's 'History of Charles XII of Sweden', 'The History of the Rebellion, 1745 and 1746' (1748), 'Life of John, Earl of Stair (1748) and a play, 'Arsinoe, or, The Incestuous Marriage, a Tragedy (1752), some published anonymously, although he surely had a hand in all of them. He published several more historical and biographical works, and many pamphlets, some of which brought him into disputes with Tobias Smollett and William Guthrie. He was a patriotic Scotsman, writing 2 attacks on Samuel Johnson's description of Scotland, calling him a 'viper freighted with venom and malignity'. He also published a pamphlet on the 1761 transit of Venus and another in 1769. His 'History of Scotland from 1748' was only partly published because of a lawsuit. His books were mostly published in Westminster Hall, where his son John may have had a booksellers. There was a fire in his house in 1761, and although he survived, many of his papers were lost. In 1764 he made a trip back to the Borders to visit his mother's sister, Mrs. Scott. He was said to have written an account of his family history, which was still in existence in the early 1800s, but has disappeared. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Radford of Stourbridge and their children were Margaret, John (1759), Francis (b.1762), Thomas (b.1765), William (b.1768) and Andrew (b.1771). He died at South Mimms, Hertfordshire. Among his descendants were naval officers and scholars, including some who lived at Ringwood in Hampshire. **Andrew** (18th C.) farmer in Todshawhill recorded in 1771. He could be the Andrew, married to Betty Thomson, whose children included: William (b.1763), baptised in Ashkirk; Margaret (b.1766), baptised in Hawick; and John (b.1771), baptised in Roberton. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as servant at Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) servant at Bedrule Manse according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Probably the same Andrew had a son George who was baptised in Bedrule in 1805. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) servant to the Laird of Mangerton. In 1606 he was accused, along with Ninian Armstrong of Tweeden and 'Fair Airchie' Armstrong, of the murder of Andrew Smith and cutting the nose off Thomas Tweedie. **Archibald** 'Airchie' or 'Watshod' (16th/17th C.) accused at the 1622 Circuit Court of stealing 4 sheep belonging to Mungo Dalgleish in Winnington Rig. He was found guilty and sentence to be hanged. It is unclear where he came from. His nickname may refer to an old word for a kind of cloth, which was often blue. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) tenant at Riccartonfoot along with John Robison around Hallowe'en 1623 when they had sheep stolen by Adie and Will Usher. **Archibald** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Kirktoune' in a Hawick magistrates court case of 1642, when he was listed

among men accused of stealing the wallet of a servant of the Laird of Cavers. **Archibald** (17th C.) tenant in Dinley in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1742 and Eilrig in 1743. Bettie (b.1742), Margaret (b.1743), Adam (b.1744) and John (b.1745) were probably all his children. He is probably the Archibald, recorded at 'Eskdiell syke House' in 1753 when his son Archibald was baptised in Roberton. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Mary Little in 1743, as recorded in Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Binks in 1749 when his daughter Jane was baptised in Cavers Parish. He later had children baptised in Hawick, including: Mary (b.1759); Walter (b.1760); and Thomas (b.1764). He is probably the Archibald who witnessed a baptism (along with Walter Burn) for John Scott in Hawick in 1765. He is probably also the Archibald who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Sanderson and their children included Helen (b.1749). **Archibald** (b.c.1780) resident of Pyat Knowe according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He may be the Robert, baptised in 1782, who was son of the John recorded at Pyat Knowe in 1787. **Bessie** (17th C.) wife of Cuthbert, who was a butcher in Hawick. She has the distinction of being the first person recorded in the Town Book (in 1638) being sentenced to the stocks, 48 hours in this case, for stealing peats from Bailie William Scott. She also afterwards had to stand at the Mercat Cross with the peats on her shoulders and a sign declaring her crime. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Thomson and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1822. **Charles** (b.1829) younger son of Robert of Abbotrule. In 1861 he was living with his brother David at Gatehousecote. He farmed at Doorpool. In 1861 he presented a stuffed heron to the Museum. **Christian** (b.1770) listed as 'Independent' and living with 2 female servants at the East end of Hawick in the 1841 census. She was probably the widow of someone wealthy enough to provide for her. **Cuddy** (16th C.) recorded in 1566 among men who were to be entered with the Warden of the Middle Marches. He is listed along with Simon Oliver and Mathew Douglas, and was to be entered by John Rutherford of Hunthill. His first name may have been short for 'Cuthbert' or otherwise could be a nickname. **Cuthbert** (17th C.) 'fleshour' in Hawick recorded in 1638. His wife Bessie was accused of stealing peat from Bailie William Scott. **Daniel** (19th C.) proprietor of the Bonchester Bridge Inn. He was also a grocer there. He had a sister who married John Malcolm, Schoolmaster at Hobkirk. **Dandy** (19th C.) one of the first 2 Hawick natives (the other being Jim Fiddes) to play cricket in town, after returning from working in England. He was apparently small and knock-kneed and played at shortstop. His proper name may have been Andrew. **David** of Wester Essenside (18th C.) recorded as 'Henderside' among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was probably son of Matthew, who was owner of Wester Essenside in 1758. **David**, J.P. (1826–87) younger son of Robert. He was tenant of the Gatehousecote farm on the Abbotrule estate, owned by his father. He eventually inherited Abbotrule from his brother John, and was listed there in 1868. In about 1874 he was recorded as owner of Gatehousecote, Wester Fodderlee, Doorpool and Midquarter, as well as parts of the lands of Grange, Rule-townhead, 'Bossithill' and Burnkinford, which had previously been possessed by Charles Kerr of Abbotrule. Additionally, he owned lands in Jedburgh Parish. Like his brothers, he was keen on hunting and kept a stable of horses. He was also said to be very shy of female company. He was a member of the Jedforest Club and served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He died unmarried and was buried at Ashkirk kirkyard. The estate was left to his cousin James Cunningham. **Elizabeth** (d.1797) recorded as 'a widow died in Silverstreet'. It is possible she is the Elizabeth who married James Storie in Bedrule in 1755 (perhaps the same James who died earlier in the year in Hawick). **Francis** (b.c.1655) lived in Denholm. He married Margaret Douglas and had sons Francis (clockmaker in Denholm) and John (who became Schoolmaster in Lilliesleaf and then in Nairn). This information came from his grandson Andrew, and nothing else is known about him. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) smith who lived at the Flex. Along with William, also smith at the Flex, he witnessed baptisms in 1695 for Robert Stoddart in the Flex and in 1700 for William Lillico, herd at the Flex. He is recorded in 1702 as the son of Thomas, smith at the Flex, who fixed the clock in 1701–2. In that year the Council agreed that he should be hired to keep the clock (in St. Mary's) in good working order, with an annual payment of £6 Scots. Also in 1702 he witnessed a baptism

for Walter Martin, tenant at the Flex and another for Archibald Glendinning in Hawick Shiel. In 1703 he witnessed a baptism for James Gledstains in Whitehaugh. In 1704 he and William (both smiths at the Flex) witnessed a baptism for George Scott, smith in Hawick and in 1705 the pair witnessed a baptism for Walter Martin in the Flex. In 1706 he was charged with the responsibility of keeping the clock of St. Mary's Kirk in working order, agreeing to be paid 6 shillings yearly to keep it working. In 1708 he witnessed baptisms for Thomas Boyd, gardener at the Flex (along with Francis Paterson, who was also in the Flex) and for Thomas Penman in Whitchesters. In 1710 his son William, smith at Denholm, complained that the Burgh owed £10 in arrears for his father's salary, suggesting he was deceased by then. **Francis** (b.c.1680) son of Francis and Margaret Douglas. He was brother of John, who was Schoolmaster in Lilliesleaf and later Nairn. In the marriage contract of his brother he is described as 'his brother-german, clockmaker of Denholme', when he gave 100 merks Scots 'in well holden lands or in responsible men's hands for a rent'. Another old manuscript (probably no longer in existence) contained Latin verses on his death, written by his brother; these say that he died at the age of 54 and was an 'opifex' (i.e. craftsman) of great ability. Given that there was another clockmaker of the same name living at the Flex at about the same time, it seems reasonable to wonder if they could have been related. **Francis** (1798–1835) son of Joseph and Isabel Tudhope. He was brother of ship-maker John and Nancy, who married shoemaker Richard Wilson. He was a stocking-maker in Hawick and later joined the 76th Regiment of Infantry. He died in Dominica, West Indies. He may also have used the name 'Hardy'. **Francis** 'Frank' (1820–1900) born in Lynnwood, son of John and Elizabeth Mortlock. He is said to have gone off to the gold rush and returned with sufficient wealth to set up his sons in business. In 1851 he was a wool spinner at 9 Teviot Crescent and in 1861 was living on Havelock Street. In 1878 he served as Acting Father to his son James. He married Agnes Aitkin (from an old Hawick family) in Wilton Parish in 1842. Their children included: John, took over the business of grocer and merchant George T. Pringle; Elizabeth; Christina Scott; Louisa; Jane; and James Aitkin (b.1859), who was Cornet. He died at 5 Loan. **Francis** (b.1894) son of James Aitkin and Margaret Parker. He served in the Lothians & Border Horse. He was Cornet in 1922. He had a grocer's business on Buccleuch Street (or perhaps 1 Sandbed) and lived at Langbaulk farm. He was Jubilee Cornet in 1972. **George** (16th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540 as the King's shepherd in the lands of Brugh. He was paid £3 6s 8d for 5 bolls of grain. He was surely related to William and Richard who were recorded in neighbouring lands that were all part of Ringwoodfield. **George** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Winnington. In 1607 he was accused of leading a group of men who cut down trees on the lands of Birkwood belonging to Robert Elliot of Redheugh. The claim was that in 1605 they had cut down 100 birches, 300 alders, 300 hazels and 400 willows. However, he was acquitted, the as announced by 'the Assyse, be the mouth of Johnne Gledstanes of Winningtounlaw' (who could hardly have been impartial!). **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included James (b.1632) and George (again, b.1734). **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Shiel and their children included John (b.1650), Andrew (b.1652) and William (b.1661). The witnesses in 1650 were John and James (who were surely relatives), in 1652 were John (again) and John Wilson, and in 1661 were John and Andrew. **George** (17th C.) Schoolmaster at Hobkirk, recorded in a discharge of 1657 for his fee for 'service at the kirk of Hopkirk'. He must have served as Clerk for the Parish, since he wrote up discharges for the vicarage teinds. He also served as Reader at the Kirk. He served until at least 1660. **George** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton and was related to smith James. **George** (17th/18th C.) recorded being paid out of the Wilton poor box in 1705. **George** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Scott in Roberton Parish in 1707. **George** (18th C.) hand-loom weaver who lived at Kilknowe in Hobkirk Parish. As well as blankets, he also wove a coarse tweed cloth, which was much used locally. His grandson George lived at Weens West Lodge. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Geo Wat [or War] Henderson' on his inscribed curling stone, which is in the Museum. It is unclear who this gentleman was, but he was presumably local. **George** (18th/19th C.) servant at Greenhill. In 1797 he was on a list of men of Ashkirk Parish who were on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **George** (19th C.) married Mary Scott in Lilliesleaf in

1826. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bush in Ewesdale in at least the period 1794–97 according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He was recorded as 'George Henderson Esq'. He also paid the dog and clock taxes in 1797. **George** (b.c.1803) mason who lived in the Round Close. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Kirk in 1840 and 1841. His wife was Helen and their children included George, William and John. **Helen** (17th C.) listed as cottar at 'Bridiholl' (probably Brieryhill) in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Lilliesleaf in 1580 when he witnessed a marriage contract between Isabel, daughter of George Riddell in Lilliesleaf and George Rutherford in Bewlie. Perhaps the same James was granted a cottageland in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded being in 'Catheuch' in 1611. Robert Scott, Bailie of Hawick acted as cautioner for him in court in Jedburgh. He was then acquitted of the charges. **James** 'Jamie' (16th/17th C.) recorded being in 'Noltlawis' in 1611 when his son Hob was cited for non-appearance at court in Jedburgh. The lands were probably Nolt-lair in Liddesdale. **James** (17th C.) married Margaret Rutherford in Ashkirk Parish in 1634. His children (although with no mother's name given) are probably Jean (b.1635), James (b.1637) and John (b.1640). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their son Robert was baptised in 1636. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Grieve and their children included: Isobel (b.1639); and Margaret (b.1641). The witnesses in 1639 were Thomas (probably a relative) and James 'Wems'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Douglas and their son John was baptised in 1648. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1652 when his twins ('gem:') Thomas and William were baptised in Ashkirk. The witnesses were Francis Scott and Thomas Johnston. Probably the same James was married to Margaret Vogan in 1660 when their daughter Bessie was baptised in Ashkirk. He may be the John who witnessed baptisms in Ashkirk in 1650 for George (along with John, probably all of them related) and in 1651 for James Vogan. **James** (17th C.) resident of 'Langsyntowne'. In 1676 he and his son James in Borthwickshiels were found guilty of breaking his son out of the prison, where he was being held for striking Margaret, wife of Scott of Coldhouse. They were also found guilty of 'committing of ane ryott upon above twenty persons, whereof the baylyea and clarke wer a part'. It is unclear where 'Langsyntowne' might have been, possibly it is 'Lang Synton'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Borthwickshiels recorded in 1676 when he was found guilty of striking Margaret, wife of Scott of Coldhouse. He was imprisoned in the Tolbooth and then his father (resindent in 'Langsyntowne') tried to break him out of jail; they were charged with fighting with more than 20 people in this incident. **James** (17th C.) resident at Wester Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He is recorded as herd in Burnfoot in 1698 when his daughter Christian was baptised in Ashkirk (with no mother's name given). He may be the same James who married Janet Laing and had children Andrew (b.1689) and John (b.1696) baptised in Ashkirk. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk for James Gray in 1689. **James** (17th C.) resident of Orchard on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (1655/6–1728) smith at Bedrule Newton, who is buried in Bedrule churchyard. His wife may have been Elizabeth Dodds (who died in 1705, aged 27), wife of James, 'smith and porshoner in Lantone', who is buried nearby. He is listed under the Laird of Newton's farms in Bedrule Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may be closely related to George, who appeared on the same list. He may have earlier married Margaret Bruntfield, who is listed as 'spouse to James Henderson, smith in Newtoune' when her will is recorded in 1684. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Blaikie and their son John was baptised in 1709. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Mein and their children included: John (b.1707); Sarah (b.1710); Isobel (b.1713); and an unnamed child (b.1716). **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Weensland. He married Marie Graham and their children included: Daniel (b.1705); and John (b.1709). The witnesses in 1709 were merchant Patrick Angus and smith John Scott. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in 'Smithsfield' in Kirkton Parish in the early 1700s. His children included Thomas (b.1708) and Margaret (b.1710). Perhaps the same James was at Effledge in 1716 when his son William was born. Magdelen (b.1720) may also have been his daughter. He may have been related to Robert, whose children were baptised in Kirkton Parish in the 1720s and 30s and the James whose children were baptised in Kirkton Parish in the 1750s and 60s. **James** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Lumsden. Their son

John was baptised in 1720, with witnesses merchant Robert Robson and smith Thomas Huntly. Note that there are several contemporary men of the same name, who are difficult to distinguish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Esther (or Elspeth) Riddell in 1720 and their children included Bessie (b.1724). **James** (18th C.) resident of Branxholme. He married Janet Rae in 1725 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1726); Walter (b.1728); and Jean (b.1730). Elizabeth (b.1738), with the mother's name give as 'Helen' Rae, was probably also his child. The witnesses in 1728 were Andrew Ogilvie and George Fletcher and in 1730 were Andrew Ogilvie and John Tait. **James** (18th C.) carter in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms for Robert Young and Margaret Henderson (probably his sister) in 1757, 1762 and 1766. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for merchant John Hardie in 1763. He also witnessed a baptism in 1766 for William Richardson and Isobel Henderson (probably his daughter) and in 1767 (along with merchant John Hardie) for George Waldie and Betty Henderson (perhaps another daughter). He may be the James whose name is recorded as part of the invoice for a new church bell for Hawick (coming from London) in 1763. Probably the same James married Bessy Hardie and had children: Isobel (b.1733), who probably married manufacturer William Richardson; Margaret (b.1735); Marion (b.1737); Walter (b.1739); John (b.1741); James (b.1743); Betty (b.1745); and Marion (b.1756). The witnesses in 1733 were Andrew Turnbull and John Turnbull. In 1745 his wife is recorded as 'Hardie or Aitkin' and her death is recorded in Hawick in 1781. **James** (18th C.) possibly the son of Robert, baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1733, and part of the family of farmers and carters who later lived at 53 High Street. He may be the James whose children, baptised in Kirkton Parish, included: Robert (b.1757); Thomas (b.1758); James (b.1760); Margaret (b.1762); Janet (b.1764); George (b.1765); and Rebecca (b.1765). **Rev. James** (1761–1840) born in Jedburgh, he trained as a tailor, but changed course and re-educated himself for the ministry in the Burgher secession church. He became minister of the East End (Burgher) Church in 1791, following several years without a minister, and at least 2 other men being called unsuccessfully. His own 'call' was signed by 214 of the congregation in that year, and he had also been called to Airdrie and Kirkintilloch. In 1802 in Kelso he married Christian, daughter of Archibald Dickson of Hassendeanburn. He was described as a popular preacher, held in awe by his congregation. Known as an enthusiastic and effective preacher in his early days, after several years he suffered some kind of fever, which gave him relapses during which his physical and mental faculties failed him. It is said that in later years his longer sermons thereby suffered from a lack of clarity. However, his running commentary on the metrical psalms remained popular. He was said to have preached against people attending the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815. He was noted for establishing some of the earliest Sunday Schools around 1817 (although Hawick had 2 as early as 1786), and also a Thursday afternoon bible class, which attracted students from a wide area. His Sunday School was open to all denominations, and was the sole source of education for many local children. He was also one of the first members of Hawick Curling Club. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He gave a speech at the 1832 celebratory dinner for the Reform Bill, held on the Haugh. He served as minister for almost half a century, but was eventually talked into finding an assistant, since his sermons were by then seen by some as old-fashioned. There is also a reference to a 'constitutional malady' which prevented him from fully carrying out his work, and so in 1833 Adam Thomson was appointed as his assistant and successor. He then suffered from a stroke and was nearly paralysed for the last year of his life. A portrait of him exists, and a communion token of 1791 is stamped with his initials. Some of his pulpit notes were donated to the Museum (by Robert Murray) in 1866 and his 'horseman's pistol' was donated (by Mrs. James Turnbull) in 1874. **James** (d.bef. 1808) listed as 'Craigie' in 1808 when his son John is recorded dying in Hawick Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident who married Betty Hardie in 1788. Their children included: John (b.1793); and Betty (b.1796). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Doveshaughmill according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (1770s–1811) smith in Hawick, son of weaver Adam. He was recorded as a smith in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia and still on the list in 1801. He could be the James, son of Adam, baptised in Cavers in 1773. **James**, W.S. (18th/19th C.) lawyer in Jedburgh. He was clerk to the Justices of the Peace for Roxburghshire and was one of the original members of the Jedforest Club. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811.

He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1804 he married Jane, daughter of William Cruickshank; she was immortalised as 'Rosebud' in some lines by the poet Burns. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident at Winningtonrig. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. **James** (b.1784) son of Walter and Janet Armstrong. He lived in the pend at 53 High Street. He was a carrier operating between Hawick and Kelso, listed in Pigot's 1825 directory. He travelled every Tuesday and Friday to Kelso, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In 1837 he was still listed travelling to Kelso every Tuesday and Friday. In 1837 he was one of the Tory supporters who was said to have had his coat torn off his back at the election in Hawick. He was also a Hilliesland 'Laird' and was recorded as a farmer, living at about 53 High Street, on the 1841 census. He married Janet, 3rd surviving child of linen manufacturer Charles Scott (and he was thus an uncle of Sir James Murray). His business was located at 'the Pend', 53 High Street (probably the last pended house on the High Street itself), which in those days had no shop in front. His property is shown on Wood's 1824 map. His children were: Margaret (b.1819), who married Hawick jailor Michael Anderson; Walter (1821–91), 'Wattie Ernyetts', farmer; an unnamed infant (d.1823); Charles (b.1825); Janet (b.1827); James (b.c.1830), who emigrated to Canada; John (b.c.1832), who was in the 72nd Highlanders and married Jane Johnstone; and George (b.1842), who became an estate agent in New York. He is presumably the same carrier who was Cornet in 1815, and whose expenses are discussed in detail in an article for the Transactions by Mr. Winning. **James** (18th/19th C.) listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as a slater and glazier on the High Street. Probably the same James is also listed as a plumber. He was probably also a partner in Chesser & Henderson, who were listed as slaters, plumbers and glaziers in 1852. He may be the same man as one of the contemporary Jameses. **James** (b.c.1804) greengrocer in Hawick, born in Kirkton Parish. In 1841 he was living on the Round Close, with occupation given as 'Post'. By 1851 he was a greengrocer on the Cross Wynd. He married Mary Hill, from Bedrule. Their children included: George (b.1828/9); Peter (b.1830/1); Margaret (b.1832/3); James (b.1834/5); Euphemia (b.1837); and John (b.1839), who probably died young. **James** (b.1815/6) farmer at Netherraw in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was recorded there in 1861, farming 295 acres and employing 6 people. He could be the farmer at Minto Kames who became a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1863. He married Elizabeth Minto and their children included Janet D. and Robert. **James** (19th C.) married Anne Scott in Hawick in 1845. **James** (b.1834/5) baker in Hawick, son of greengrocer James. In 1861 he was at 9 Cross Wynd. His wife was Ann and their children included Mary and Margaret. He is probably the James who was one of the main people to start the Hawick Dramatic Club. **James** (1840–1901) hosiery manufacturer. He was in partnership with A.P. Innes from 1868, and built Victoria Mills on Victoria Road in 1875. The firms split in 1885, when James Henderson & Co. took over the front part of Victoria Mills and focussed on the retail market. He was one of the earliest members of the Golf Club Committee in 1878 and later Club Captain. He lived at Woodside and was father of Sir Thomas. He was heavily involved in Hawick Free Kirk, presiding over the jubilee celebrations in 1893 and giving gas lamps for outside the front door in 1900, as well as being an elder and Sunday School teacher. He is probably the James who married Elizabeth Jane Cruickshank in Edinburgh in 1869. The James Henderson Memorial Building was opened at the Hawick Cottage Hospital in 1933, paid for with funds from his son Sir Thomas and named in his memory. **Bailie James Aitkin** (1859–1916) son of Francis and Agnes Aitkin. He was a Councillor and Bailie in Hawick. He was Cornet in 1878 when he was listed as being a grocer. His own father Francis served as his Acting Father. He did duty as Left-Hand Man both in 1880 and 1881. He was Acting Father in 1899 (for his nephew, the year of the first film clips of the Common Riding) and also in 1908. In 1892 he married Margaret, daughter of Roger Parker, gamekeeper at Branxholme. Their children included: Francis (b.1894), grocer; and James Aitken (b.1905), Provost. **James** (d.1924) son of farmer Walter. He farmed at Broadhaugh and Wilton Burn. He married Margaret Cleghorn, who died in 1904, aged 45, and later married Jane Turnbull Beattie, daughter of the farmer at Todshawhaugh. His children (by the second marriage) were Margaret Turnbull (who married a Moffat solicitor), Walter (who became a doctor) and John Beattie (who was a farmer). **James** (19th/20th C.) younger son of carrier James. He emigrated to be a farmer near Vancouver, Canada. His children were James and Margaret (who married Isaac

Miller and had a family of 8). **James Aitkin**, J.P. (1905–93) son of Bailie James. He was a licensed grocer at 5 Loan, and later farmer at Crumelknowes. He produced aerater waters, as well as his own ale and stout. He was on Hawick Town Council from 1949 for Slitrig Ward, then Provost for 1962–68, and was also an Honorary Sheriff Substitute. He was first selected as Provost in 1958, but declined, feeling that he did not have enough support. In 1968 he lost the Provostship after Davey Atkinson was selected by lot, and he resigned from the Council 3 days later. He was a keen Common-Riding supporter, being President of the Mosstroopers' Club and Acting Father in 1949. He orchestrated the visit to Hawick by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, and fought against the closure of the Waverley Line. Several improvements happened during his term as Provost, including construction of the Coble Cauld and salmon run, and council housing at Burnfoot, Silverbuthall and the Loan. He also worked to diversify the local economy by encouraging new companies to come to the Town, such as Bantel and Slumberdown. He was known as a very private man. He married Jean Norman and they had 3 sons. He sold his farm in 1977, moving to London, then Hampshire, then Tarraby (near Carlisle), and finally Kirkintilloch. Henderson Road was named after him. **Sir James** son of Sir Thomas, he opened the new Henderson Technical College on Commercial Road in 1971. **Jane** (19th/20th C.) first organist at St. George's Kirk when instrumental music was introduced there in 1910. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded in 1679 when she was cited by the Council for publicly accusing John Moore (servant of Walter Scott of Westport) of 'stealing of ane pair of plaiding hose off some thorns, which she could not make out'. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when she was at Hassendeanbank. **Jean** (17th/18th C.) resident at Brox in Castleton Parish. In 1699 she was rebuked by the Kirk Session for cutting kale at the Roan garden on the Sabbath. **Jenkin** (16th C.) listed among Borderers by Monipennie in about the 1580s. He is recorded as 'Jenkyne Henderson in Kartley' in the section under Liddesdale, and listed along with Ringan Henderson (possibly from Caddroun Burn). It is unclear where 'Kartley' may have been. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **John** (d.1564) convicted and hanged for sheep-stealing and related crimes. Also hung for the same crimes were Hob Scott 'callit of Colyfurd', John Scott 'the Clerk' and Mark Elliot 'callit of the Hill'. His own name is recorded as 'callit Johne the Falser', meaning a forger. It is unclear where precisely he came from. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Greatlaws. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of 'Grett Law' and Clerklands. His name is listed as 'Jok Hendersone'. **John** (16th C.) recorded as a 'foular' in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was probably from Hawick, given that those he was listed beside were Hawick merchants. He was owed £8 'for wyld foulis'. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'John Henderson of Hethersheils' in 1584 when he signed the bond of assurance between men of Liddesdale and the English Warden. It is unclear where he was from, but his name appears along with the Gledstains from around Hawick. **John** of the Hoghill (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 among men complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for raids into England. His name is listed after 'Auld Wat' of Harden (for 2 separate raids) and along with Elliots of Falnash and Burnhead, as well as Andrew Henderson and Armstrongs. His lands were likely to be Hoghill in upper Teviotdale. He may be one of the 2 Johns who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. **John** (16th/17th C.) cordiner of Hawick, accused by the Lord Advocate in 1612, along with many others, of over-charging interest on loans. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Whitchesters recorded in 1628 when he was on a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of chopping down his trees at Todshawhaugh or Trinitylands. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Helen Forest. Their children included: William (b.1646); Bessie (b.1650); and Malie (b.1656). The witnesses in 1656 were Walter Bell and John Bell. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Bessie Goodfellow. Their children included: Helen (b.1636); Margaret (b.1638); Janet (b.1640); and Bessie (b.1643). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1650, 1652 and 1661 for George (who was probably a close relative), in 1656 for Archibald Stewart, and in 1661 (along with Robert) for William Stewart and Marion (probably another relative). Probably the same John had chidren Janet (b.1631), Manie (b.1633), Bessie (b.1635),

Janet (again, b.1637) and Margaret (b.1640) baptised in Ashkirk. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Elizabeth Brown. Their children included: William (b.1671); Margaret (b.1674); and James (b.1675). **John** (17th C.) living at Stouslie according to a baptismal record of 1682. He married Janet Aitkin and their children included William (b.1682). The witnesses were William Aitkin (perhaps father of his wife) and Charles Wood. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1683 for George Murray, resident of Wilton Parish. **John** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Whitfield in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax on 2 hearths. **John** (17th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1697. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Oliver in Hawick in 1712. **John** (1685–c.1735) son of Francis from Denholm, his mother being Margaret Douglas. He had a brother Francis, who was a clockmaker in Denholm (about whose death he wrote some verses in Latin). He became master at Lilliesleaf Parish School in 1702, at the age of just 17. He ceased to be master in 1716 and became a merchant in Selkirk, but apparently without success. It is possible he is the John who had a legal case in 1717 to recover a debt from the Wilsons of Holmshaw (near Moffat). He left in 1722 to become master in Nairn, as well as being a merchant there. He was said by his son Andrew to be 'a truly divine man, who understood classical learning as well as any man in Europe'. In 1715 in Selkirk he married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Angus, Bailie of Selkirk; in 1718 his wife's sister Jean married John, brother of 'Hugh Scott of Hook'. Their children included: Andrew (1717–76), who was a writer and bookseller; and a daughter who died young after being struck by a stone. A small bound manuscript volume of his was preserved by his descendants. **John** (17th/18th C.) servant to Thomas Pringle (although it is unclear who this was). His children, baptised in Kirkton Parish, included: John (b.1716); Magdalen (b.1720); and Janet (b.1723). **John** (18th C.) recorded in Stobs in 1726 and 1730 when his sons Adam and James were baptised in Cavers Parish. Other children, baptised in Cavers, who may be his, include John (b.1719) and Agnes (b.1721). **John** (18th C.) resident of Denholm, recorded in 1726 when his daughter Jane was baptised in Cavers Parish. **John** (18th C.) miller in Hawick. He married Mary Cowan. Their children included: Isobel (b.1725); Helen (b.1727); and Mary (b.1729). The witnesses in 1725 were shoemaker George Oliver and cooper John Aitkin and in 1729 were Bailie James Scott and Benjamin Thomson. **John** (18th C.) resident at 'Todrigg' in 1764 when his daughter Jean was baptised in Roberton Parish. Perhaps the same John was recorded at Todrig on the 1791–94 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the John who married Jean Learmonth in Roberton in 1761. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Hood in Wilton in 1769. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Learmonth in Hawick in 1774. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1773 and 1775, at Mabonlaw in 1780, at Hoscote in 1781, 1785 and 1787 and at Outerside in 1788. His children (although it is possible there are 2 families here) included Janet (b.1773), twins Joan and Agnes (b.1775), William (b.1777), Nelly (b.1780), Helen (b.1781), John (b.1783), Janet (b.1785), Walter (b.1787) and Isabel (b.1788). He is probably either the John who married Bessie Glendinning in Roberton in 1767 or the Robert who married Helen Cowan in Roberton in 1768. **John** (18th C.) resident of Crumhaugh. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. **John** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick around the 1760s. He married Betty Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1764); James (b.1766), perhaps the carrier of that name; and Isabel (b.1770). He could be the John whose daughter's death is recorded in Hawick in 1787. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at 'Pyetknow' in 1787 when his son Robert was baptised. Archibald (b.1782) and James (b.1790) were probably also his children. The same Archibald was probably recorded at Pyat Knowe in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) from Minto Parish, in 1791 he married Betty Stavert from Cavers Parish. Their children included: John (b.1801), baptised in Bowden; and Christian (b.1809), baptised in Lilliesleaf and Maxton. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Penchrise. He was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **John** (18th/19th C.) listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. His occupation is not stated, but he owned 2 horses. He could be the carter whose child is recorded being buried in Hawick in 1829. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Turlenbrae' in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. The farm was in Wilton Parish, probably near Coldhouse. He could be the John who married Betty Laidlaw in Wilton in 1802. **John** (18th/19th C.) from the Berwick area. He married Betty Gray,

who died at Woll in 1798 and he then remarried. His children (baptised in Galashiels) included: John Gray (b.1757), surgeon with the East India Company; Margaret (b.1759); Robert (b.1760), who became Laird of Abbotrule; Mary (b.1762); Agnes (b.1764); Jane (b.1766); Charlotte (b.1768); and Elizabeth (b.1770). His son John Gray purchased the farm of Chapelhope (near St. Mary's loch) for him. **John Gray** (1757–1814) born in Galashiels, he was brought up at Brownmuir farm near Berwick, son of John and Betty Gray. He joined the East India Company as a surgeon in 1778, and was based in Bengal. In 1813 he became a member of the Medical Board, which came with a large salary. He was buried overseas with military honours, and left a sum of more than £80,000 to his family back in Scotland. His father John died in about 1816, and most of the money went to his brother Robert (who purchased Abbotrule). **John** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Hawick. In 1797 he was selected to serve in the Militia, his name appearing again in 1797; in 1798 it is recorded that Robert Gledstains was acting as substitute for him. However, he failed to appear and was later considered to be a deserter, with a reward of 1 guinea for his apprehension; William Little was balloted in his place and then John Fletcher. **John** (b.c.1778) farmer recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls at Longbaulk. Also in 1797 he was listed at 'Longback' among the Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia, and recorded again on the 1799 and 1801 lists. In 1841 he was at 'Longbalk' along with Margaret, probably his daughter. He could be the John from Hawick who in 1822 married Margaret Michie, who was also from Hawick. **John** (1789–1863) born at Lynnwood, he became a factory manager. He was said to be one of the first piecers in Hawick, with his initial salary being 1s 8d for working a 6-day week of 14 hours per day; he also received 'an annual douceur of a suit of Galashiels gray and a Kilmarnock bonnet'. In 1841 he was living on Damside and working as a spinner. In 1861 he was a wool carder in Wooler. In 1809 he married Elizabeth ('Betsy') Mortlock (b.1789), who was from London. Their children included: William (b.1810); Francis (b.1820); Jane (b.1824); Thomas (b.1826); and John. He secondly married Jane Harkness in Wilton in 1837. He died at Wooler and his wife died the following day. **John** (b.1789/90) from Hawick, he was a handloom weaver. In 1841 he was living near the Crown Close and in 1851 was at about 39 High Street. His wife was Janet (b.1797/8) and their children included: Euphemia (b.1824/5); Helen (b.1828/9); Walter (b.1830/1); and John (b.1833/4). **John** (b.c.1795) woollen spinner in Hawick. He was living at Weensland Mill in 1841. He married Elizabeth Riddell and their children included: Margaret (b.c.1820); Elizabeth (b.c.1820); James (b.c.1825); William (b.1826/7); John (b.1829/30); Robert (b.1831/2); George (b.1835); and Isabel (b.1839/40). He may be the John 'late of Weensland' who in 1865 donated to the Museum a lithograph of Abraham Lincoln and copy of his proclamation abolishing slavery. **John** (19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Betty Robson and their children included Walter (b.1831) and Andrew (b.1833). **John** (19th C.) married Betsy Lamb in Southdean in 1845. **John Gray** (1820–61) son of Robert, from whom he inherited Abbotrule. He had previously farmed Ruletownhead. In 1851 he was still living with his elderly father, and several siblings, at Abbotrule House, and listed as farmer of 500 acres, employing 12 men and 8 women. He was a keen hunter and kept his own pack of harriers. He was said to be the most sociable of the Henderson brothers William, Robert and David. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He had an accident one day near Cavers Lodge while driving with his carriage to Hawick, when the carriage went over the parapet, leading to the death of both horses, although he and his driver were thrown clear. About 1854 he sold the farm of Chapelhope (by St. Mary's Loch) to John Scott, W.S. **John** (19th C.) licensed grocer of 3 Drumlanrig Square. He married Mary, daughter of Provost Robert Milligan. **John** (19th C.) resident of Melgund Place. In 1877 he donated to the Museum a 'pair of fur trousers worn by the Esquimaux'. He could be the merchant who in 1877 also donated a 'rapier and Scottish silver coin'. **John Graham** (b.c.1865) supposed tweed manufacturer in Hawick, who appears to have been something of a con-man. He claimed his factory was at 'Weensforth'. He made a splash at the 1893 World's Fair, presenting himself as a Hawick tweed manufactutrer. He lectured in the Town Hall after returning from this trip. In 1899 he was convicted of fraud in Aberdeen, having advertised his tweeds in a Dundee newspaper, but simply collected money sent to him (at his Hawick address) and never delivered the goods. He was arrested in Glasgow and found to have carried out this fraudulent scheme throughout Britain, with Hawick's Chief-Constable Macdonald speaking at the trial about all the complaints against him.

He may have had premises in part of Weensland Mill, and a warehouse on Dovecote Street. He was the 'J. Graham Henderson', tweed manufacturer of Hawick, who was subject of 2 separate poems by notorious poet William McGonagall. **Joseph** (18th/19th C.) brewer in Hawick. In 1797 his employee Walter Tudhope was listed among the Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. He is probably the Joseph recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick; the record states that 'Joseph Henderson & Co.' owned 2 horses. He married Isabel Tudhope in 1794. Their children included: Betty (b.1794); Agnes (b.1796), who married shoemaker Richard Wilson; Francis (1798–1835), who died in the West Indies; Josina (b.1801); and John, who became shipbuilder in Liverpool and then Stockport. The witnesses in 1794 were Hugh Grieve and John Tudhope (probably related to his wife). The witnesses in 1798 and 1801 were John and Walter Tudhope. **Matthew** (15th/16th C.) listed in 1510 among the associates of Robert Elliot of Redheugh who received respite from the Privy Council for their crimes. He is listed as 'Matho Hendesone' and 'Hendersoun'. John is also listed, so presumably a brother or son. **Matthew** (16th C.) Hawick resident who had 2 particates of land confirmed to him on the south side of the public street in the 1537 Charter. This is probably the same land known as 'Matthew Henderson's Croft', later later called Nichol's Croft and now known as the Village. **Matthew** of Tunnochside (18th C.) owner of Wester Essenside, recorded in 1758 when the boundaries with his neighbour George Pott of Todrig were straightened. David (recorded there in 1761) was probably his son. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) recorded as 'Rinzian Henderson in Armil-tonburne' on Monipennie's list of Borderers in the 1580s. He is listed under Liddesdale, and so his lands were either 'Helcaldenburne' (probably the Caddroun Burn) or perhaps Arkleton in Ewesdale. **Richard** (16th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1540 as shepherd to the King in the lands of Westcoterig, Southcoterig and 'Bolburg'. These were surely part of the lands of Ringwoodfield. He was paid £7 10s for 11 bolls and 1 firlot of oats. He was probably closely related to William, who was the King's shepherd at 'Northous, Stobbe-Tait, et Cokburn' and George, who was at Brugh. **Richard** (1945–) born in Edinburgh, his family moved to the Borders when he was young and he attended primary school in Newcastleton. He was one of only 4 pupils to be selected to attend Hawick High School in 1957. There, he was in the same class as Sir David Wallace. He later attended Boroughmuir High School and graduated from Edinburgh University in Physics in 1966 before receiving a Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1969. He became a molecular biologist, working at Yale and then in the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge from 1973. He has received many awards and honours, including sharing the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2017. He returned to visit Hawick High School (along with fellow Nobel Laureate Sir Angus Deaton) in 2022. **Robert** 'Cheesewame' (16th C.) one of a group of Armstrongs and others involved in a raid in which the farm of Howpasley was burned and 60 cattle stolen from it in 1535. His name is given as 'Robert Hendersoune alias Cheys-wame', presumably meaning 'cheese-belly'. **Robert** 'Hab' or 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) listed in 1611 as son of Jamie in 'Noltlawis' when he was cited for non-appearance at court in Jedburgh. He was also listed in 1632 as possessor of lands in Liddesdale. These were 'Noltlares', Hightrees, Burnmouth, Dawstonburn and Prickinghaugh. Presumably the same 'Hab' is also listed as possessor of the lands of Todscleuch, Fairside, Tailside and Cleuchside (probably all close to the modern Steeleroad-end). **Robert** (16th/17th C.) resident of Penchrise in 1618. Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down 24 alder trees from his lands of Gorrenberry, with other men from upper Teviotdale also being accused of stealing timber. He was absolved of the crime, after denying it on oath. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed a baptism in 1661 (along with Robert) for William Stewart and Marion (probably a relative). Perhaps the same Robert married Isobel Knox and had children Margaret (b.1658) and Janet (b.1660). Marion (b.1647), with no mother's name recorded, may also be his child. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Shaws in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick. He married Jean Falside and their children included Robert (b.1701), Margaret (b.1703) and Marion (b.1706). The witnesses in 1701 were carrier William Aitken and tailor Alexander Hislop, in 1703 were Bailie Patrick Richardson and merchant Patrick Angus and in 1706 were Robert Thomson from Newmill and Andrew Riddell from Goldielands. **Robert**

(17th/18th C.) servant of Rev. Robert Cunningham. In 1714 he witnessed a baptism for John Ekron. He could be the 'Robin' who witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull (in Broadhaugh) in Hawick in 1729. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) cottar in Hilliesland. He is recorded being in Hilliesland in 1721 and 'Coater in hilliesland' in 1725. He married Janet Phaup in Kirkton in 1720; based on the naming pattern, she may have been the daughter of Thomas Phaup baptised in Jedburgh in 1795. Their children included: John (b.1721); Janet (b.1723); Margaret (b.1725), who may have married blacksmith Robert Young; Christian (b.1729); Agnes (b.1731); Thomas (b.1731); James (b.1733); and Isobel (b.1735). Their children were baptised in a mixture of Hawick and Kirkton Parishes (with the mother's name only given for the Hawick baptisms). The witnesses in 1725 were Rev. Charles Telfer and tenant Adam Henderson (who was probably related). He was probably ancestor of the farmers who lived at 53 High Street. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Ormiston in 1727 and Denholm in 1730. His children, baptised in Cavers, include: John (b.1724); Bessie (b.1727); Robert (b.1730); Thomas (b.1733); and Helen (b.1739). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He witnessed a baptism for James Black at Packhouses in 1774. Probably the same Robert married Janet Knox in Wilton in 1745. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener at Minto in 1785 and 1786, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. Perhaps the same Robert was listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, which in 1811 was owned by Lord Minto and valued at £1 16s 7d. **Robert** (b.1760) born in Galashiels, son of John and Betty Gray. He was brother of surgeon John Gray, who left a considerable fortune when he died in 1814. With this he purchased the Abbotrule estate in 1818, and also inherited the more distant farm of Chapelhope (near St. Mary's Loch), which had been purchased for his father. He was listed as a Commissioner of Selkirkshire in 1819. He may be the Robert, writer in Selkirk, recorded in letters relating to Ettrick Kirk Committee and other local matters in 1825–29. He was said to have been a shy man, and only thought of marriage when he inherited these farms, writing to Isabella, daughter of William Scott, farmer at Singlie, and marrying her soon afterwards. His spinster sister Jean lived with him for many years. He was also a brother-in-law of Rev. Scott, the Secession minister of Bonkle and also related to Rev. Adam Cunningham, minister of Crailing. He was listed among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory, and along with his son John in Slater's 1852 directory. It is said that when his son James died aged 20, he arranged for his surviving sons (John, William, Robert, David and Charles) to be placed at Abbotrule farms at nominal rent, but with Henry Elliot running the farms, since they were more interested in hunting. He had 6 sons (all of whom died unmarried) and 2 daughters, all baptised in Southdean. They were: Margaret Pott (b.1819), who died unmarried; John Gray (b.1820), who succeeded; William Scott (b.1821), a lawyer; Robert (b.1823); Betty Gray (b.1824), who married William Thomas Ormiston of Glenburnhall; David (b.1826), who succeeded his brother John; James (b.1827), who died aged 20; and Charles (b.1829), who farmed at Doorpool. He lived until at least 90, being still recorded in the 1851 census, when he was farmer of 150 acres, employing 10 men and 6 women. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Douglasfield (in Wilton Parish) in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be the Robert who married Janet Broomfield, and whose children, baptised in Lilliesleaf, included James (b.1815), Waugh (b.1818), Mina (or 'Meany', b.1820) and Nichol (b.1823). His widow Janet was living at Bewliehill in 1841 with 3 of their children. **Robert** (b.c.1795) farmer at Barnes in Kirkton Parish in 1841. His wife was Agnes and their children included Isobal, Catherine and Janet. **Robert** (19th C.) married Helen Trotter in Lilliesleaf in 1840. **Robert** (b.1823) younger son of Robert of Abbotrule. He farmed at West Fodderlee and was a member of the Jedforest Club. In 1851 he was living with his father and other siblings at Abbotrule House and listed as farmer of 200 acres, employing 4 men and 2 women. In 1860 he donated to the Museum 'a pair of Widgeons'. He died unmarried. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1870 he was at 'Hyde Park Mills, late of Weensland' when he donated to the Museum a 'pair of North American Indian boots'. **Sebastian** (b.c.1780) gardener in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. This must have been an unusual forename at the time. **Thomas** (16th C.) servant of the Laird of Mangerton. There was a bond in 1548/9 to enter him as a prisoner with the Laird of Ferniehirst. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He could be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for James in 1639. He

married Bessie Ruecastle and their children included: Isobel (b.1646); Marion (b.1648); George (b.1651); and Bessie (b.1657). The witnesses in 1651 were John and James Nichol. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1631) and Jean (b.1634). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Adderstonelee on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Birkhill in Hobkirk Parish. He was listed among the 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Clarilaw in Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. In 1692 he was renting half the Duchess of Buccleuch's lands of Clarilaw (with James Dryden holding the other half). He is probably the Thomas who (along with James Dryden) witnessed a baptism in Roberton Parish in 1682 for James Douglas and Janet Henderson (probably related to him). He also witnessed Roberton Parish baptisms for Andrew Rodger in 1683, for George Hill and Walter Clerk in 1687 and for John Turnbull and William Scott in Clarilaw in 1688. He could be the Thomas who married Margaret Turnbull and whose children included: Helen (b.1680); Margaret (b.1685); and Thomas (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were James Douglas and John Armstrong. Perhaps the same Thomas was recorded in 1689 having an illegitimate child (with Margaret Douglas) baptised in Hawick, with students James and William Oliver as witnesses. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Briery Yards according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the Thomas who married Isobel Sanderson in 1687 in Roberton Parish. He could be the Thomas whose son Robert was baptised in Hawick in 1692. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) smith at the Flex. In 1701 he made a contract with the Hawick Council to fix the kirk clock, which had 'stood dumb and mute for about twelve yeirs tyme', this job taking about a year to complete. In 1706 another smith, Francis was charged with keeping the clock in working order; this was probably his son. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, he was at Clarilaw in 1724, 1727 and 1729. He could be related to the earlier Thomas at Clarilaw. He married Jean Sinton in Wilton Parish in 1713. Their children included: Elspeth (b.1719); John (b.1722); Jean (b.1724); Margaret (b.1727); and Margaret (again, b.1729). His wife's name is transcribed 'Sintoun', 'Syston', 'Wintoun' and 'Wintown'. The witnesses in 1724 were John and Walter Scott and in 1729 were John Scott and John Dryden. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Ashkirk Mill, recorded as owner of 2 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the Thomas recorded in a letter of 1814, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) labourer at Birneyknowe in Cavers Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. William was also there in 1801 and hence perhaps his brother. **Thomas** (b.1782/3) saddler on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. His shop near the Tower Inn was mentioned in the court proceedings for the election riot of 1837. He was living with his sister Janet at about 10 High Street in 1841. In 1851 he was retired on the Cross Wynd, living with his sister, together with niece Janet Turnbull and nephew William Douglas. **Thomas P.** (18th/19th C.) evangelist from the Baptist Union. He visited Hawick in 1845 and 1846, during which 3 people were baptised. Soon after this there was a meeting to discuss the formation of proper church in Hawick. **Thomas Waugh** 'Waugh' (b.1817/8) son of Robert and Janet Broomfield. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory as a baker in Lilliesleaf, and referred to as 'Waugh Henderson'. He probably lived on the south side of Main Street. In 1842 he married Mary Riddell, who was from Crailing. Their children included Robert, Jessie and John. **Sir Thomas**, J.P. (1874–1951) of Langlands. Son of James and Elizabeth Jane Cruickshank. He was Member of Parliament for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire for 1922/23, and a partner in the company that later became Braemar. He was Chairman of Hawick's War Bonds fund-raising committee during WWI. He was also on Hawick Town Council and was Honorary Sheriff-Substitute for Roxburghshire. He was donor of the original Henderson Technical College (opened in 1928) as well as the Henderson Memorial X-Ray Department at the Cottage Hospital (named in honour of his father). He also funded an extension to the Library in 1939. He also served as President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1933, and was also President of the Coalition Liberal Association. Along with Mrs. George Scott of Langlee, he gifted a glass screen to St. George's Kirk, and he later gifted collection plates and then the new Manse at Broomieknowe. His workers sometimes referred to him as 'the Wheenge'. In 1900 he married Helen Scott Thyne; they had 2 sons and 1 daughter. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1941/2–2002) from Selkirk, he was a Director of Turnbull the Dyers

in Hawick, retiring in 1998. He became a Selkirk Town Councillor in 1973 and was Provost there from 1979 to 1997. He was a local rugby and cricket enthusiast, and supported charities with fund-raising walks. He died while walking the Mich Moor. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) resident of the Lilliesleaf area. He gave evidence at the 1628 trial for witchcraft of Isobel Howison. He stated that he came to the house of Mungo Young in Lilliesleaf, whose wife Meg Smail was being examined by Howison, and since he was afraid at this sight, he turned back. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Forrest and their children included: John (b.1677); William (b.1680); and Walter (b.1683). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Craw and their children included Bessie (b.1682), Janet (b.1685) and James (b.1688). The witnesses to the 1682 baptism were Robert Cunningham and John Hardie, listed as 'students'. He could be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for tailor John Wilson in 1678. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ormiston in 1708 when his son Adam was baptised in Cavers Parish. Other children included: James (b.1706); Bessie (b.1711); and Marion (b.1715). John (b.1697), baptised in Cavers, may also have been his child. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) 'cassayer', i.e. a road-layer, said to be the only one in Hawick in his day. He was listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He was probably the Walter recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun', from the west side. He became a Burgess in 1695, paying his fee by 'cassaing the meikle gutter stone cas'. He could be the Walter married to Janet Craw or the Walter married to Agnes Forest. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. In Hawick in 1714 he married Margaret Laidlaw, who was a servant of Walter Grieve of Branxholme Park. Their daughter Janet was baptised in 1720, with witnesses William, son to Rev. Cunningham, and Walter Scott, the Minister's servant. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hawick. He married Margaret Tudhope and their children included Walter (b.1718) and Bessie (b.1723). The witnesses in 1723 were wright Robert Scott and John Scott 'Wyndhead'. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Milsingtonshiel in 1726 when his son John was baptised. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Stobicote in 1729 when his daughter Helen was baptised. **Walter** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1761 and 1766 he witnessed baptisms for Bailie Walter Ruecastle, who may have been his brother-in-law. He married Margaret, probably daughter of Bailie John Ruecastle. Their children included: John (b.1744); Walter (b.1746); John (b.1757); Margaret (b.1761); Beatrix (b.1763); and Adam (b.1768). The witnesses in 1757 were Bailie James Scott and Walter Ruescastle (his brother-in-law). **Walter** (18th C.) merchant of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their children included Margaret (b.1771) and Alice (b.1772). The witnesses in 1771 were Andrew Scott (probably related to his wife) and another Walter (probably a cousin or other relative) and in 1772 were merchant Andrew Scott and another Walter Henderson. He is probably the merchant Walter who witnessed a baptism for Archibald Paterson in 1775. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Armstrong and their children included Janet (b.1780), Betty (b.1782), James (b.1784) and unnamed (b.1786). He could be the Walter who had an unnamed child baptised in 1789. He could be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for merchant Walter in 1772. **Walter** (d.1799) son of James, he was an 'Eggler' in Hawick. His death is recorded in Hawick, when he was recorded as son to the deceased James. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–91 (although in 1790 his name was given as 'William'). He was also recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick, where he had 2 work horses. He could be the father of James, farmer at 53 High Street. **Walter** (b.c.1780) servant at Cleithaugh in Southdean Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Edinburgh, who may have had a Hawick connection. In 1865 he donated to the Museum 'a copy of Caledonian Mercury of the year 1776, pocket-book with name Adam Howison, 1768, and spike nail from Moray House'. He had previously donated 4 silver foreign coins and 125 British and foreign copper coins. In 1877 he donated a 'crystal ornament, said to have been brought from Coomassie'. **Walter** 'Wattie Ernyetts' (1820–91) eldest son of carrier and farmer James. He also lived at 53 High Street. He is probably the farmer listed on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Margaret Scoon, who died in 1898, aged 77. Their children were: Elizabeth, who married butcher William Nisbet; James, farmer at

Broadhaugh and Wilton Burn; Janet, who married tweed merchant Mark Currie, and gifted the Chinese Shelter to the Town; Agnes, who married bank manager William Park; and Margaret. **Waugh** see **Thomas W. William** (16th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1540 as shepherd to the King in the lands of 'Northous, Stobbe-Tait, et Cokburn'. These were surely part of the lands of Ringwoodfield. He was paid £10 for 50 bolls of oats. He was probably closely related to Richard, who was the King's shepherd at Westcoterig, Southcoterig and 'Bolburg' and George who was at Brugh. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant of Simon Elliot in Dod Burn, listed in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. His name is given as 'Will Hendirsoun'. It is not inconceivable that he was an ancestor of the 'Rattlin Roarin Willie'. He could be the same man as the King's shepherd recorded in 1540. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) listed among Liddesdale men who did not appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. He was listed as 'callit Harrilsuord', but it is unclear where he was from or what his nickname meant. **William** (d.1627) 'parichoner' in Priesthaugh, reputedly a noted local ballad-maker and brawler. He supposedly slew Robert Rule in a duel near Allanhaugh, as immortalised in the ballad 'Rattlin Roarin Willie'. In fact he killed William Elliot, who was nicknamed 'Sweet Milk', and may have come from the Rule valley. The Presbytery records describe how he was called to appear on several Sundays and eventually excommunicated for the murder. It is said that he hid after the murder, but reappeared at Jedburgh Rood Fair and was seized in Oxnam Water by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and young Elliot of Falnash, being subsequently executed. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included George (b.1631), Bessie (b.1632) and Isobel (b.1636). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1655. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Douglas and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1669. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Flex, recorded in 1674 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Stoddart, also in Flex. He is probably the father of the William in Flex recorded 3 decades later. He may be the William who, along with Francis, witnessed a baptism for (a later) Robert Stoddart, aslso in the Flex, in 1695. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Falsyde and their children included Bessie (b.1682) and Helen (b.1685). **William** (17th C.) tenant in Millburnholm in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed among the 'deficients' of the Parish. **William** (17th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the William whose daughter Anna married Robert Thomson in 1700. His is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for James Davidson (in Hawick Shiel) in 1698. **William** (17th/18th C.) smith at the Flex. He was 'younger in Flex' in 1707 and 1708, suggesting that his father was also William. Along with Francis, also smith at the Flex (and perhaps his brother), he witnessed a baptism in 1700 for William Lillico, herd at the Flex. He also witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1700 for Walter Paterson of Burnflat, in 1702 for Robert Scott in Goldielands, for smith George Scott, for merchant Thomas Hotson, for Robert Stevenson in Hawick Shiel and for others, in 1704 for Robert Cairns (tailor in Whitlaw), for Robert Scott, tenant in the Flex and for George Scott (along with Francis), smith in Hawick, in 1705 (along with Francis Paterson) for Walter Martin, tenant in the Flex, for Robert Nickson in Dodburn and in 1706 for Walter Paterson in Burnflat and for Adam Scott in Kirkton in 1709. He is probably the William, 'younger' at the Flex who witnessed a baptism for William Lillico, herd at the flex, in 1709. He may also be the William who witnessed a baptism for Town Herd Mungo Armstrong in 1720. He married Janet Turnbull and their children included: William (b.1707); Margaret (b.1708); and Francis (b.1709). The witnesses in 1707 were Francis Paterson (tenant in Flex) and Walter Scott in Crumhaugh, in 1708 were Francis Paterson and Robert Stoddart in the Flex and in 1709 were John Gledstains of Whitlaw and Archibald Paterson 'Casier'. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was married in 1703, with his wife's name not recorded. Their children probably included: John (b.1704); James (b.1706); Margaret (b.1709); Helen (b.1711); James (b.1714); Thomas (b.1716); and William (b.1719). Either another William or the same man married Isabel Nichol in Cavers in 1707. Perhaps the same William is recorded as a smith in Denholm in 1710 when he complained to the Sheriff of Teviotdale that the Burgh of Hawick owed him £10 for payment of salary owed to his father Francis for keeping the clock of St. Mary's

in working order; he was made a Burgess of Hawick in lieu of payment. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Acreknowe when he had children baptised in Kirkton Parish. He appears to be distinct from William, smith at the Flex. His children included Andrew (b.1708), Walter (b.1710), Janet (b.1715) and Isobel (b.1722). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Stouslie in 1706 when his son John was baptised. He could be the same man as the resident of Clarilaw. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Clarilaw. His servant George Easton had a child baptised in Wilton Parish in 1709. His daughter Isabel was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1704. He is probably the William who in 1704 witnessed baptisms for Archibald Riddell in Borthaugh and for Robert Elliot in Galalaw. He is probably the William appointed by the Wilton Session in 1703 to collect the poor money. He could be the William recorded as an elder of Wilton Parish in 1711. **William** (17th/18th C.) miller in Synton Mill. He married Mary Elliot and their children included Isobel (b.1715). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Lymiecleuch in Cavers Parish. In Hawick in 1714 he married Margaret Telfer, who was from Whitchesters in Hawick Parish. Their daughter Manie was baptised in Hawick in 1717, with witnesses Bailie James Deans and Walter Scott (servant to the minister). He was living in Newbigging in 1717. **William** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1719 he was recorded as 'workman'. In 1719 he married Elizabeth Lumsden, who was also from Hawick. Their children included William (b.1719), Helen (b.1723), Adam (b.1725) and Jean (b.1727). The witnesses in 1725 were Francis Ruecastle and smith John Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'Shiref officer in Hawick' in 1722. He married Janet Best and their son William was baptised in 1722, with witnesses shoemaker Walter 'Lithen' and merchant Francis Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1737. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1787 he married Isabel Dryden, who was also from Hawick. **William** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Wauchope in Hobkirk Parish. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. Perhaps the same William was a servant at Wolfelee in 1799. **William** (b.1780/1) born in Cavers Parish, he was farm overseer at Netherhall. He is recorded there in 1841 and in 1851 was listed as Overseer of Parks. He married Betty Hope (from Southdean) and their children, baptised in the East Bank Kirk, included: Adam (b.1805); Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1808); Thomas (b.1810); John (b.1812); William (b.1815); an unnamed child (b.1817); Alexander (b.1822); and Isabel (b.1826). Perhaps the same William was a labourer at Birneyknowe on the 1801 Militia ballot in Cavers Parish; Thomas was also there and hence possibly his brother. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Smith in Hobkirk in 1814. **William** (b.c.1805) carter at Wilton Pathhead. He was living there in 1841, along with his wife Margaret and children Agnes, Jane, William, Euphemia and John. He could be the same William as the coach-driver who was an early member of Allars Kirk. **William** (19th C.) coach-driver who was an early member of Allars Kirk. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Susan Murdie and their daughter Susan was baptised in 1852. **William Scott**, W.S. (1821–59) 2nd son of Robert of Abbotrule. He trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to William Charles Balderston and John Scott. He became Writer to the Signet in 1845. He died unmarried. **William** (19th/20th C.) publisher of the 'Hawick Free Press' (formerly spelled 'Hendersone', 'Hendersonne', 'Hendersoun', 'Hendersoune', 'Hendirsoun', etc., as well as sometimes 'Henrison' and similar).

the Henderson Gairden (*thu-hen-dur-sin-gār-din*) *n.* public flower beds and seating area next to the bowling greens on Buccleuch Street. It was converted from the former Quoiting Club pitches.

the Henderson Memorial (*thu-hen-dur-sin-me-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* the James Henderson Memorial X-ray building at the Cottage Hospital, which was opened in 1933 through the generosity of Sir Thomas and Lady Henderson, and named after Sir Thomas' father. It was designed by local architects Alison & Hobkirk.

Henderson Road (*hen-dur-sin-rōd*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, a short street connecting Galalaw Road with Appletreehall Road, built in 1960 and named after Provost James Henderson.

the Hendersons (*thu-hen-dur-sinz*) *n.* family that ran a dairy in the 19th century, living in the Back Row, farming fields up the Loan and having grazing rights at Wilton Lodge.

Henderson's (*hen-dur-sinz*) *n.* James Henderson & Co. Ltd., hosiery manufacturers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, occupying the front part of Victoria Mills and focussing on the retail side of the market. Their line of underwear used the trade name 'Hendawick'. The firm split from

Innes, Henderson & Co. in 1885, and reammalgamated again in 1920. J.P. Alison designed a yarn store for the company in 1902. The employees raised enough money for an aeroplane in WWI and named it 'Hendawick'. Balance sheets from the company exist from 1896 and the Museum has minutes and other papers from 1920–46. This was also the name of a grocer's shop in the Sandbed in the mid-20th century and later a travel agent's at 18 High Street.

Henderson's Close see **Henderson's Pend**

the Henderson Shelter (*thu-hen-dur-sin-shel-tur*) *n.* official name for **the Chinese Shelter**.

Henderson's Knowe (*hen-dur-sinz-now*) *n.* former name for the farm of Bowanhill at Teviothead, also known simply as 'the Knowe'. It is located on the right-hand side of the A7 just before the turn-off for Teviothead Church. The older farm of Bowanhill was on the hill on the left-hand side of the A7. John Noble 'of Hendersonisknow' was recorded in 1590. Walter Elliot was there in 1778. Henry and Francis Scott were labourers there in 1799. In 1801 the residents included labourers Henry Scott, William Grieve and Thomas Grieve, and smith Robert Sewell. Thomas Hume farmed there in the 1820s and Walter Scott was farmer in 1841 (the name presumably comes from a former resident called Henderson, who must have lived there before the late 16th century).

Henderson's Pend (*hen-dur-sinz-pend*) *n.* also known as Henderson's Close, a passageway off the High Street that was removed around 1860, probably to the north-east of Walter's Wynd. The ancient 'bastel-house' there was once owned by Walter Henderson. A 'portion of a spur and perforated Celt-like stone' found when removing the pend were donated to the Museum in 1864.

the Henderson Tech (*thu-hen-dur-sin-tek*) *n.* Henderson Technical College, built in 1926 on Buccleuch Road through the benificence of Sir Thomas Henderson, and used for further education in technology, science and art. It was formally opened in 1928, when the High School, rebuilt after the devastating fire 3 years earlier, was also reopened. Taken over as part of the High School, a new building was opened in 1971 on Commercial Road, used for vocational and other educational courses. In 1984 it became part of the Borders Colleges of Further Education and was known as the Henderson Building. This closed in 2009 and was replaced with a smaller building on Buccleuch Road (below the old Cottage Hospital). The 1971 building was demolished in 2010 to make way for a supermarket. The original Henderson building is part of the High School, used for Art and Business Studies.

Hendersyde (*hen-dur-sīd*) *n.* area in Ednam Parish, just to the north-east of Kelso, containing the village Hendersyde Park, the farm of the same name and a large estate, once the seat of the Waldie family. The mansion was built in 1803 (the origin of the name may be 'Henry's slope' and is not recorded until the early 18th century).

Hendrie (*hen-dree*) *n.* **Rev. Brian Robert** (b.1962) born in Ayr, son of Robert Woods and Sarah Wilson Merry. He was educated in Ayr and worked as a travel agent 1981–85. He then attended Glasgow University, where he graduated B.D. in 1989 and C.Min. in 1990. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Ayr in 1990, and was assistant ta Prestwick Kingcase 1990–91 and Falkirk St. Andrew's West 1991–92. He was ordained as minister of Wilton Kirk, linked with Teviothead, in 1992. In 1997 he moved to Falkirk Bainsford. In 1989 he married Yvonne Hibbert (b.1966), daughter of George Barron Jamieson and they had a daughter Chloe Christine.

Hendry (*hen-dree*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) recorded as 'Hendrie', tenant at Wauchope, when he witnessed a sasine for lands at Harwood in 1664. His brothers Adam and Thomas were also witnesses. It is possible that this is a mistranscription for another name, e.g. Kedzie. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Harden Anna in 1720 and 1723. He is probably the James who married Margaret Scott in Roberton in 1718. His children included: John (b.1720); James (b.1721); and William (b.1723). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Todrig in 1710 and 1714. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Bessie (b.1710) and Margaret (b.1714). Probably the same John married Agnes Riddell in Wilton in 1708 and their children baptised there included Anna (b.1709), Helen (b.1716) and John (b.1719). With Agnes Riddell he also had a daughter Janet (b.1712), baptised in Selkirk. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was gardener at Whitfield in 1709 and was still living there in 1721. His wife was a Brown and their children included Anna (b.1709) and James (b.1721). The 1721 witnesses were Thomas 'hontlie' and Robert 'shortridg'. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Burnfoot-on-Ale. Along with John Thomson, he was summoned by the Ashkirk Session in 1643 for 'flytting

and swearing denyit the same, whereupon it is ordainit that umquhile hereafter they be tryit to be flytting, ilk ane of them sall pay 20s and stand in their linen before the parochine'. **Robert** (18th C.) house servant at Midshiels in 1794, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Anne, daughter of blacksmith George Stevenson, in 1771. **William** (1708/9–79) cooper in Denholm. He is listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. He married Helen Lamb in Bedrule in 1753 and shed died in 1797, aged 73. Their children included: James (b.1754); Agnes (b.1756), who died aged 22; John (b.1758), who died in infancy; William (b.1760), probably the later cooper; and Nelly (b.1766), who also died in infancy. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included James (b.1760), an unnamed child (b.1771), Jean (b.1775), Thomas (b.1777), Helen (b.1777), Anne (b.1779) and Margaret (b.1784). He could be the William 'Henry' who married Anne Stevenson in Hobkirk in 1771. **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1764), Margaret (b.1766), William (b.1768), William (again, b.1772), Robert (b.1775), and Betty (b.1782) and Janet (b.1787). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son George was baptised in 1785. **William** (d.1815) cooper and merchant in Denholm. He was probably related to the earlier William. His death is recorded in Hawick in 1815. **William** (18th/19th C.) grocer and earthenware dealer on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married James (b.1834) and Margaret (b.1835) (also written 'Hendery'; see also **Henry**).

Henhaugh (*hen-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead near Branxholme Park. In 1672 it was leased along with Branxholme Mains and Park to Walter Scott of Harwood. In 1673 it was referred to as 'with the Steill and Henhaugh' when Branxholme Muir and Park were leased along with it.

hen-hertit (*hen-her-tee', -ti'*) *adj., arch.* chicken-hearted, cowardly – 'Hei'd little need be hen-herteet that hed ti beer the ramstam onfaa . . . ' [ECS].

Henlawshiel (*hen-law-sheel*) *n.* former cottage between Nether Tofts and the A6088, on the former farm of Upper Tofts. John Whillans lived there in at least 1769–74. This was where John Leyden spent his youth. The Leyden family moved there in about 1776, Leyden's father being a shepherd and then overseer. Andrew Scott was there in 1801. It can be seen in a sketch of 1817 by T.J. Scott (from the Scots Magazine). The house was of very simple construction, and no sign of it survives. A wayside granite obelisk marks its site near Nether Tofts, on the side road off the A6088 from Hawthornside Heights. This marker was placed there in 1895. A polished stone axe found there is in the Museum. A wood to the south is called Henlaw Plantation – 'At nicht-time by the hamely hearth O' theekit Henlawshiel He'd hear sic tales o' Border ploys That garr'd his een to reel' [WL].

hennae see **henni**

henni (*he-ni, -nu*) *contr.* haven't, have not – 'A henni ony', 'ee henni got room ti speak', 'oo henni changed muckle', 'how div ee ken ee deh like eet if ee henni even tried eet?', 'This day my fast I haena broken . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . to which she added – 'Aw haena time', when he seized her by the arm, and sorely against her will he took her along with him' [WNK], '. . . but my ain vyneyaird I haena keepet' [HSR], 'I haena gane agley frae thy juudgemints . . . ' [HSR], 'A' true Jean, ma wummin, a' true, thank gudeness, and here's another o' us yet ee hae'na met . . . ' [JEDM], 'A hehna spoken ti a body keind aa day' [ECS], 'Oo hehna heard ochts o um threh kens whan' [ECS], 'There's a moral there for somebody, but I henna time to tell ye what it is, the now' [DH], 'Altho' Aw henneh met Her Majesty personally . . . ' [BW1978], '. . . bit Aw henneh fund oot muckle aboot him sae fer except hei was a grocer' [BW1979], 'Ee git ti everythin . . . ee henni ti queue for a Hut ticket' [HD] (also written 'haena', 'hae'na', 'hehna', 'hennae', 'henneh' and variants; cf. the less common **hevni**).

hen on see **hen**

hen-plooks (*hen-plooks*) *n., pl., arch.* gooseflesh, goose pimples.

Henrison (*hen-ree-sin*) *n.* **Archibald** (15th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He is probably related to Gilbert, David and William, who are also listed along with him. **David** (15th C.) one of the men who did not attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5. The Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage were fined. Quentin, Archibald, Gilbert and William were also listed. Perhaps the same David was killed at Maxton Kirk, with John Fawlaw in Littledean having remission for his murder. **Gilbert** (15th C.) listed along with Archibald, David and William, among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Henry** (16th

C.) recorded as tenant in Burnmouth in Liddesdale in 1541, along with James. **James** (16th C.) listed among the tenants of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. He may be related to some of Archibald, Gilbert, David and William, who are recorded in 1494/5. **James** (16th C.) listed in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, along with Henry, as tenant of Burnmouth. Henry was presumably his brother or son. **John** (15th C.) listed as 'John Henryson' among the Roxburghshire men who had remission in 1488/9 from James IV for their support of the previous King, especially on the battlefield at Stirling. Most of the men appear to have been closely associated with Douglas of Cavers. Perhaps the same John in Lintalee is recorded in 1493 when Patrick Hall in Newbigging has remission for his murder; he may have been related to Thomas 'dwelling in Jedforest' who is also mentioned in 1493. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Saughtree listed, after Robert, in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. **Ninian** (16th C.) one of the tenants of the lands of 'Falset' listed in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. Robert and 2 Williams were also listed. Since the same place was tenanted by Hab Henderson in 1632, it may be that 'Henrison' was really 'Henderson'. **Quentin** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name appears as 'quintini henrison'. **Richard** (15th C.) witness to the 1469 and 1479 sasines for Wolfelee. It seems likely that he was local to Rulewater and probably related to the later James. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as tenant of Saughtree on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. John is also listed, and so they were probably related. Perhaps the same Robert, along with William, Ninian and another William, was tenant of the nearby lands of 'Falset'. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1493) recorded as 'dwelling in Jedforest' according to the 1493 Justice-aire. He had sheep stolen from him by Patrick Hall in Newbigging and Hall also had remission for his murder. He was probably related to John in Lintalee who was also killed by Hall. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant of Howletcrook (somewhere near Saughtree), according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. **William** (15th C.) listed along with Archibald, Gilbert and David, among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **William** (16th C.) name of 2 men who were tenants of the lands of 'Falset' as recorded in 1541, along with Robert and Ninian. It is possible this is the same as William Henderson, who was the King's shepherd in Northhouse and neighbouring lands in 1540. **William** (16th C.) listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. His name is given as 'William Henrysoun, callit Strymare', although the meaning of the nickname is unclear. He must have been a supporter of Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh (formerly 'Henrisone' and 'Henrisoun'; it may have formerly been the same as **Henderson**).

Henry (*hen-ree*) *n.* parson ('persona') recorded as witness to a land transaction confirmed by Pope Lucius III in 1183, where Henry Lovel gave lands at Branxholme to the canons of St. Andrews. 2 chaplains, Algar and William, were also witnesses. These are the 3 first known clergymen associated with Hawick, although whether any of them may have lived locally is unknown.

Henry (*hen-ree*) *n.* name of 8 Kings of England. **Henry I** (c.1068–1135) 4th son of William I, the Conqueror, he was the first English King after the Norman Conquest. He married Edith, daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland. **Henry II** (1133–89) first English Plantagenet King, he was nephew of David I, who knighted him at Carlisle in 1149. He occupied Southern Scotland following a decisive victory at Alnwick. In 1157 he forced William 'the Lion' to yield the title of Earl of Northumbria. **Henry III** (1207–72) son of John 'Lackland', he reigned from 1216. Although he was considered a failure personally, England flourished under his reign. In 1237 he signed the Treaty of York along with Alexander II, this possibly happening at Cavers. It was also signed by Hugh de Baliol (among others), who may have been Laird of Cavers at the time. His sister Joanna married Alexander II of Scotland and his daughter Margaret married Alexander III. **Henry IV** (1367–1413) King of England from 1399, he was son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III. In 1400 his army entered Scotland and declarations of his feudal superiority were read at market crosses of Kelso, Dryburgh and Jedburgh. He spent much of his reign suppressing rebellions, such as that led by Henry 'Hotspur' in 1403 (effectively bagun at Cocklaw near Hawick). In 1405 he claimed the townm castle and territory of Jedburgh as his personal property. He suffered from a serious skin condition (possibly leprosy) as well as acute attacks of some unspecified form. **Henry VIII** (1491–1547) King of England from 1509 until his death. He was son of Henry VII and 2nd monarch of the Tudor dynasty. As a young Duke of York he was made English Lord Warden General about 1495.

His reign included the time of Flodden, and it was his troops that razed Hawick and surrounding towns during the Rough Wooing of 1544/45. Famous for his 6 wives, he died grossly overweight, suffering from gout and possibly from syphilis – 'Tell King Henry! Reach him speedy, Men of Hawick, though poor and needy' [RSC], 'We saw King Henry's raiders, We had until the dawn to turn the tide of battle, And show Hawick stands alone' [GLG].

Henry (*hen-ree*) *n.* **Francis** (19th C.) married Helen Hardie in Hawick in 1853. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Dykes in 1736 when his son Thomas was baptised. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) wife of James Turnbull, candlemaker. She acted as a teacher for poor children in Hawick Parish, recorded in the Session records of 1721. And in 1724 she was allowed 'eightpence a quarter to teach poor children'. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He may be the James, married to Elizabeth Elliot, whose children included: an unnamed child (b.1671); and Bessie (b.1679). The witnesses in 1671 were John (perhaps his father) and James Martin. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Easton in 1705 and their children included Isobel (b.1706) and William (b.1708). **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'Woodkeeper' in 1719 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Little (in Branxholme Park). Probably the same James married Bessie Henry and had children: Bessie (b.1710); Elizabeth (b.1713); and Margaret (b.1715). **James** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Common in Cavers Parish in 1793. **James** (b.1811/2) from St. Boswells, he was a grocer and carrier in Lilliesleaf. He was listed as a grocer in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1852 he also ran a cart to Edinburgh from Lilliesleaf. In 1861 he was listed on the north side of Main Street, but was not there in 1851. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who married Mary Murray. Their children included Agnes (b.1754) and John (b.1756). **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Spittal according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1801. **Rev. Matthew** (1662–1714) English nonconformist minister, known particularly for his 6-volume commentary on the Bible. His book 'A Discourse concerning Meekness and Quietness of Spirit' was reprinted in Hawick in 1813. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Mary Goodfellow in Hobkirk in 1765 (also written 'Hendry' and 'Henrie'; see also **Hendry**).

Henry Mullens (*hen-ree-mu-linz*) *n.* Hawick resident of the 1900s. Whether this was his proper name or a nickname is unclear – 'Wagga Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI] (also written 'Mullins').

Henry of Cranstoun (*hen-ree-ov-kran-stin*) *n.* character in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel', presumably inspired by the Cranstons of 16th century Denholm (and perhaps by Henry Cranstoun who married Margaret Wauchope around 1653). In the poem he finally succeeds in marrying Margaret Scott, although their families are sworn enemies. A stained glass representation of him was made for Silverbuthall House, and now hangs in Drumlanrig's Tower – 'He was stately, young and tall dreaded in battle and love in hall Henry of Cranstoun, and only he, Margaret of Branksomes choice should be' [SWS].

the Henry Scott Riddell Cairn (*th-hen-ree-sko'-ri-dul-kārn*) *n.* monument at Dryden Fell on the farm of Commonside to commemorate the poet Henry Scott Riddell. It was erected in 1874 by John Marshall & Co. of Hawick, funded by the Archæological Society and Lodge 111. It is 50 ft (13 m) high and 50 ft round the base. It has been visited annually by Lodge 111 and Edinburgh Lodge 36 since 1908. It was repaired in 1926 and renovated in 1999. Its plaque reads 'Sleep on, gentle bard, for though silent for ever, Thy harp in the hall of the chieftan is hung; No tune from the memory of mankind shall sever The tales that it told, and the strains that it sung'.

Henry's hurl (*hen-reez-hu-rul*) *n., arch.* a great hurry – 'A hurried job was often given 'Henry's hurl', though who the Henry was I am not able to say' [WL].

Henry Street (*hen-ree-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off North Hermitage Street, opposite Moss Road (presumably named after Henry Scott, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch).

Henry the Hadda Man (*hen-ree-thu-ha-du-mawn*) *n.* nickname for **Henry Milne** (see **hadda**).

Henry the Wolfing (*hen-ree-thu-wool-fing*) *n.* nickname probably referring to **Henry Lovel**.

hen's mairch ti the midden (*henz-mārch-ti-thu-mi-din*) *n., arch.* a pompous procession – 'The element of scorn in the local phraseology perhaps reaches its peak in the summing up of an over pompous procession as 'The hen's mairch to the midden' ' [WL].

Hensmeat (*henz-mee'*) *n.* nickname for one of the men called **Robert Scott** in mid-1800s Hawick.

Hen's Nest (*henz-nest*) *n.* popular name for a house built in the Village by Adam Irvine of Breweryhouses and his wife Henny around 1824–28, the name deriving from a remark by Irvine that he was building a 'nest for oor Henny'. The name was also used for the whole of the Village area for many decades. The house itself was officially named 'Woodlands', although the nickname was preferentially used. A legend states that a white rose bush growing at the front of the house was planted by supporters of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745, with a possible connection to the Gledstains of Whitlaw. James, Eliza and Robert Hogg (children of the author of 'Teribus') were living there in 1851.

hen-taed (*hen-tād*) *adj.* piegeon-toed, having toes pointing inward.

hen-taes (*hen-tāz*) *n., arch.* a species of crowfoot, Ranunculus acris or Ranunculus repens (also known as 'craw-taes').

Hidden Hawick (*hi-din-hIk*) *n.* card game produced in 2024 by Daniel Finn. It involves a treasure hunt around the Town, with the final prize being a gold ring worth £1000. Each card depicts a landmark in Hawick, including buildings and bridges, statues and streets, man-made and natural features, with the suits being represemted by a mill-wheel, horseshoe, flag and cup.

Hinton (*hin'-in*) *n.* **James** (17th/18th C.) resident in Milsingtonshiel in 1716 and 1717. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Helen (b.1716), Adam (b.1717) and Jean (b.1722) (formerly written 'Henton').

Henwuddie (*hen-wu-dee*) *n.* Henwoodie, former herd's cottage, situated behind Girnwood in the upper Borthwick valley. An area is referred to as 'Henwoodie common' on the 1718 survey of Buccleuch properties, while Henwoodie itself was listed as part of the farm of Bellendean. Robert Inglis was recorded there in 1728. 'Henwoody' was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. William Sinton was there in 1764–66. James Grieve was tenant there in the years around 1800, when it was united with East Buccleuch. William Grieve was tenant there in the 1820s and 30s. Francis Armstrong and family lived there in 1841. The ruin was still standing until about 1970 (it is marked 'Henwoody' on Ainslie's 1773 map; the same name is used for a place on Oxnam Water, which was the place of rendezvous for the Cranstouns).

hep (*hep*) *n., arch.* a hip, fruit of the wild rose – '... the Rose-tribe (Roseæ), whose fruit is an urceolate, or bottle-shaped fleshy calyx, containing hard or chaffy seeds – well represented in the hep or joop of the rose' [JAHM], '... the Burnet-leaved Rose (R. spinosissima), with a small yellowish cup-like flower, appearing first of the family about the time of the Common-riding, and bearing a black hepp' [JAHM] (also written 'hepp').

Hepburn (*hep-burn*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) brother of the Master of Hailes. He was leasing the Crown lands of Altrieve, but yielded them up to James and John Alemoor in 1488. He is probably the Adam, brother of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, who witnessed a resignation of lands by Haig of Bemersyde in 1490. **Adam** (c.1492–1513) 2nd Earl of Bothwell, son of Patrick. He succeeded to his father's titles and lands in 1508, these including the Lordship of Liddesdale and Castle of Hermitage, as well as all the associated churches and benefices, and some lands in Longnewton and Ancrum (Sandystanes). He held the patronage of Hawick Parish, and several of his relatives are recorded in connection with Hawick Kirk. He also held the Barony of Chamberlain Newton and the half Barony of Wilton. The 'retour' and sasine relating to him in 1508 have many local lairds as witnesses. In 1505 he obtained a 'precept' for lands, including 'Elmer' (Alemoor, confirmed in 1509), and in 1511 there was a confirming charter for lands, including some local areas, such as Wester Alemoor, as well as the Baronies of Wilton and Chamberlain Newton. He may have been appointed Warden General of the Scottish Marches about 1513. He also served as Lord High Admiral of Scotland. He married Agnes Stewart, illegitimate daughter of James, Earl of Buchan (she had also already had an illegitimate daughter with James IV, and went on to marry 3 more times) and was succeeded by his son Patrick. He died at Flodden along with at least 2 uncles and a brother-in-law. **George** (15th/16th C.) along with David Hoppringle, Walter Scott of Howpasley and William Middlemas, he held lands at Boonraw, which passed to Robert Scott of Stirches in 1504/5. Probably the same 'Georgio Hepburne' witnessed the charter of Boonraw granted to Robert Scott of Stirches by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1505. **George** (16th C.) recorded as Parson of Hawick about 1560 or earlier. He is mentioned in 1562 when the General Assembly 'ordained the Superintendent of the Lothians to summoun' him 'to answer such

things as should be laid to his charge'; this probably indicates that he was not conforming to the changes brought through the Reformation. He was described as a kinsman of the patron (at that time James, the 4th Earl), and hence probably appointed to the 'living' of Hawick without actually ministering to the congregation. Although the precise dates are unknown, he must have been the last incumbent before the Reformation. Note that there was a minister of the same name, son of Patrick of Waughton, who was recorded at Prestonhaugh from 1562, dying in 1585; this parish was also known as 'Hauch' and hence easily confused with Hawick, e.g. 'George Hepburn, parson of Hauch' is recorded in an inventory for the Earl of Bothwell in 1563/4. **James** (16th C.) priest mentioned in the Hawick Charter of 1537, along with several others. He is designated 'Mr.', indicating that he already had his 'M.A.' degree. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair He was probably a distant relative of the Earl of Bothwell, and possibly one of the 2 kinsmen mentioned in a letter of Dacre's in 1532 as going from Hawick to help protect Hermitage Castle. He may be the 'Sir James Hepburne, chaplain' who was witness to a discharge relating to Scott lands by Patrick Earl of Bothwell in 1528/9. **James** 4th Earl of Bothwell (c.1536–78) son of Patrick, he was usually referred to as simply 'Bothwell'. The family had owned lands in Liddesdale since 1492, and he was served heir to his father in 1556. He was made Lieutenant of the Scottish Marches (unusually all 3 of them) in 1558 and took over Hermitage Castle. He was allied with Mary, Queen of Scotts, and the Catholic cause. In 1559 he was charged (along with Ker of Cessford and Lethington) with keeping peace on the Border. In 1560 he was appointed as one of 7 commissioners to prepare for the Queen's return from France. Accused of plotting against the Queen's brother Lord James Stewart (the Earl Moray), he was imprisoned in 1562, escaped from Edinburgh Castle, hid at Hermitage and escaped to France, where he remained for 3 years. On his return (after Mary had split with her brother) he rose in favour and regained control of Liddesdale and the Wardenship of the Marches. In 1563/4 there was an inventory of reversions for his lands belonging to his relative Jane Hepburn, widow of George Home of Wedderburn. He was present in the palace on the night when Rizzio was murdered, apparently escaping through a window. He married Jean Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly in 1566, but the marriage lasted barely a year. Also in 1566 he tried to suppress the Border clans, summoning the leaders of the Elliots to Hermitage, and holding them there; but Jock Elliot of the Park failed to appear, and so he rode out to find him. He was seriously wounded in attempting to capture Jock Elliot, apparently being hit in the head, body and hand with a short sword, and almost not getting access to Hermitage when his servants carried him back there. Mary Queen of Scots visited him 8 days later, while he lay wounded in Hermitage Castle on her famous ride from Jedburgh that year. He married her the following year, having participated in the murder of her previous husband, Lord Darnley. In 1567 he gave a charter of East Craik to John Cockburn of Ormiston, returning lands that had been forfeited to Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He soon became unpopular with other Scottish nobles and was forced to flee, being captured off Norway, where he was imprisoned, partly because of breaking an engagement (or perhaps marriage under local law) to a Norweigian lady in 1559. He was imprisoned in Dragsholm Castle in Denmark, chained to a pillar under appalling conditions, where he died insane. His body was exhumed in 1858 and was said to be 'Bothwell's Mummy' that was exhibited in the Edinburgh Wax Museum. He was succeeded by his nephew Francis Stewart – 'Fierce Bothwell I vanquished clean, Gar'd troopers an' fitmen flee; By my faith I dumfoondert the Queen, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T]. **John** (16th C.) priest of Hawick, recorded in the 1537 Charter, along with James Hepburn and 4 others. From his designation 'Mr.' it is likely he already had his 'M.A.' and was a fully qualified priest, although his status in Hawick is unknown. He may also have been one of the 2 kinsmen of the Earl of Bothwell mentioned in connection with Hawick in 1532. Also in 1532 he was referred to in the Selkirk Protocol Books as the 'pretended rector of Hawyk'; Sir Walter Scott (probably of Buccleuch) and Robert Scott (it is unclear who this was) complained that he had tried to have them excommunicated after they failed to pay 'certain teind sheaves' in what they called a 'false writ' and referred to him as 'false rector of Hawyk'. In the 1540 Exchequer Rolls he was recorded receiving payment for the teind-lambs and wool. It is also possible he was the John, brother of Sir Patrick of Waughton who was accused (along with his brothers Adam and Alexander and other Hepburns) of the murder of Gilbert Wauchope in 1534/5. And in 1526 he could be the 'Mr John

Hepburne' who had a remission along with Sir Patrick of Waughton, John of West Fortoun, William of Crag, Patrick Whitlaw of that Ilk and others for assisting David Home of Wedderburn. He may be the 'Johanne Hepburne' who witnessed a sasine for Scott of Branxholme in 1500 and witnessed the sasine for Adam inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1508. **John** (d.bef.1561) Archdeacon of Teviotdale from 1544, when the office was resigned by John Lauder. However, Lauder retained most of the benefices until 1551. It is possible this was the same man who had earlier been a priest in Hawick. **Patrick** (d.1483) 1st Lord of Hailes, son of Adam of Hailes. His mother was Janet, daughter of Sir William Borthwick. He had brothers William and George. His main lands were in Lanarkshire, but he also held lands in Berwickshire. He was a Conservator of the truces with England in 1449, 1451–7 and 1459. He was also the last Scottish Keeper of Berwick Castle. He was predeceased by his son Adam and succeeded by his grandson Patrick, who became the 1st Earl of Bothwell. His daughter Euphemia married Andrew McDougall of Makerstoun. **Patrick** (bef. 1466–1508) 1st Earl of Bothwell, son of Adam and Helen Home. He was also Lord Hailes, Sheriff of Berwick, fought against James III at Sauchieburn, and rose to great power under James IV. He gained considerable power on the death of James III and crowning of the young James IV, including having control over Lothian and the Merse (jointly with Alexander Home). He was Master of the King's Household, Custodian of Edinburgh Castle, Sheriff-Principal of Edinburgh and Haddington and Admiral of the Kingdom. He had a Crown Charter for the Lordships of Crichton and Bothwell in 1488, and the Bothwell title was raised into an Earldom later the same year. He was Warden of the Western Marches 1489–1503. He leased the Crown lands of the Eaststead of Hartwood in 1490. In 1491 he gained leases of the Crown lands of Deloraine, Warleshope and Eldinhope, following the death of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch. He also held a great deal of land, and essentially exchanged Bothwell Castle with Hermitage in 1491/2 (after the Douglases of Angus were forced to resign the Lordship of Liddesdale). He does not seem to have resided for any length of time at Hermitage or had much personal involvement in the district. In 1493 he was surety for many Elliots and others who were involved in cases at the Itinerant Court of the Judiciary held in Liddesdale. In 1494/5 he was the Lord of Liddesdale who was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh for many men of Liddesdale, in particular Elliots, Armstrongs, Wigholms and Croziers. Also in 1494/5 David, son of James Scott in Hassendean, obtained remission for stealing livestock several times from his farms. In 1498 he was fined at a Justice-aire held in Jedburgh as pledge for men dwelling in Liddesdale. In 1500 there is a record in the Register of the Privy Seal of the pledges he received for good behaviour for a large number (56) of Borderers; the list is valuable for naming many early members of the Armstrong, Crozier, Elliot, Nixon and Turnbull families in particular. In 1493 and 1494 he was fined for not appearing at the Judiciary Court as Lord of Liddesdale, and in 1494/5 he was fined for not appearing as surety for 85 Borderers whose conduct he was responsible for. There were similar fines in the 1490s, which the King forgave him on account of his good service. In 1494 he gained the lands of Teindside and Harwood. He had the patronage of Hawick Church, presumably through its connection with the Collegiate Church of Bothwell at that time. In 1494/5 David, son of James Scott in Hassendean, had remission for stealing cows, oxen and horses from him. In 1500 he gave a precept of sasine to Walter Scott of Branxholme for the lands of Grahamslaw; he was there described as Lord of Hailes and Crichton. He was involved with the treaty of marriage of James IV with Margaret Tudor of England in 1501. In 1501 he was granted ward of the lands of Branxholme, Eckford and Lanton. In 1502 he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh to 'give suit' for his lands of Wilton; it is unclear how much earlier he gained the western half-Barony of Wilton. In 1504 he had a gift of the lands and barony of Kirkurd through non-entry following the death of David Scott of Buccleuch. In 1504 he was superior who infefted Walter Scott of Buccleuch in his father's lands in Annandale. He is recorded as Baron of Chamberlain Newton in 1504/5 and of the half Barony of Wilton in 1506. In 1505/6 he argued that George, son of Robert Scott of Whames had no legal right to inherit his father's lands of Muirhouse. He married Janet Douglas and later Margaret Gordon. His children were: Janet, who married George Seton; Adam, who succeeded as 2nd Earl; Patrick, who married Nichola Home; William of Rollanston; John, Bishop of Brechin; and Margaret, married Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus. **Patrick** of Boltoun (c.1494–1576) Sheriff of Haddingtonshire and Master of Hailes, he was the 2nd son

of Patrick, the 1st Earl of Bothwell. He served as one of the tutors during his nephew Patrick's minority. He was appointed to govern Liddesdale during this time, but was not generally present there; after complaints were made, and the tutors threatened with action, he travelled to Hermitage in 1518 and sent back a report to the Bishop on the wild state of the Borders at that time. He stated that he had pledges 'for the Elwandes of Reidheugh and their band like as I had before and for the Ellots of the other gang of Gorremberry, except so many as win in Teviotdale'. Around 1540 he was involved in a dispute with Margaret Haliburton over lands in Dirleton. He married Nichola, daughter of Alexander Lord Home, and was succeeded by his son Patrick of Fairnington. **Patrick** (1512–56) 3rd Earl of Bothwell, son of Adam. He was also Lord of Hailes and Crichton and served as the King's Lieutenant. He was a minor for many years after succeeding to his father's titles and estates after Flodden. His tutors were his uncle Patrick, Master of Hailes (later Sheriff of Haddingtonshire) as well as other relatives who were Prior of St. Andrews and Bishop of Moray; his uncle (as next in line) probably served as governor of Liddesdale during his minority. He may have held the patronage of Hawick Church, like previous Earls of Bothwell, and he likely also succeeded to his father's half Barony of Wilton. In 1525/6 he appears to be superior of the lands of Stouslie, Groundistone and Harden, when he granted the tenancy to George, Lord Home (this is confirmed in 1538, and in another document with date probably incorrectly transcribed as 1552). The transfer of 'Truslye' (probably Stouslie) and 'Groundeston' in Chamberlain Newton were confimed passing from him to George, Lord Home in 1535 when previous charters relating to Home lands were revoked; and he was still superior of Stouslie, Groundistone and Harden when Alexander, 5th Lord Home inherited in 1551. In 1528/9 he gave a discharge for 'non-entries' of lands held by Walter Scott of Branxholme and several other Scotts. In 1529 he entered a bond to keep the peace in his Lordship of Liddesdale. But he was imprisoned for about 6 months in 1530 when there was no real improvement, following the execution of the Lairds of Henderland and Tushielaw. This encouraged him into a potentially treasonous correspondence with the English in 1531 and 1532; the Earl of Northumberland describes a secret meeting between them, and 3 of his attendants in 1531, in which he promised 1000 gentlemen and 6000 commoners to serve on the English side. This led to further imprisonment (all of this activity up to 1532, makes it seem unlikely he was really born in 1512). However, he must have been partially rehabilitated, since he was granted lands near Lilliesleaf in 1534. But had to resign his estates in 1538, seeking exile and only returning to Scotland following the King's death in 1542. In 1543 he signed the 'Secret Bond' with Cardinal Beaton, resisting English influence over the young Queen Mary. In 1544 he and Lord Home headed a force that made some attempt to defend Edinburgh against the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford. In about 1540 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme promised that if the King allowed him to return to Hermitage, then Scott would help him keep peace on the Border, 'to oist, birn, sla and distroy ilk XV dayis' until any of the King's enemies give sufficient pledges. Another scheme (in about 1547) to yield up Hermitage to the English and marry the Duchess of Suffolk in return, were foiled, causing him to seek exile again, where he remained until pardoned by Mary of Guise in 1554. He again acted as Lieutenant of the Scottish Marches. In 1556 he was involved in expeditions against the Armstrongs, accompanied by the Laird of Drumlanrig, but 'the banditti had the advantage in two encounters'. He married Agnes Sinclair and their children were: James, the 4th Earl; Jane, who married John Stewart, Lord Darnley, and twice later; and Margaret. **Patrick** of Fairnington (c.1517–c.1645) son of Patrick of Hailes and Boltoun. He was Sheriff of Lothian. He probably held the lands of the Lordship of Winnington, since in 1610 they were inherited by his great-granddaughters Marion, Jean and Margaret Hamilton. He married Agnes, daughter of George Hoppringle of St. John's Chapel. Their only child was Marion, who married James Hamilton of Sprouston (who took the designation 'of St. John's Chapel'), whose sons included John Hamilton, father of Marion, Jean and Margaret. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Robert of Hepburn' in 1424 when he was listed on a 'retour of inquest' held in Hawick to decide on the inheritance of part of the Barony of Hownam. Most of the other men were quite local. **Sir Robert** of Alderston (16th C.) recorded in 1587 as Lieutenant of his Majesty's Guard, stationed in the West Marches to keep order there. They were attacked by a group of rebels, including Christie and Andrew of Langholm (probably Armstrongs). Probably the same man was implicated in forcibly taking away the daughter of a

Burgess of Edinburgh in 1600. In 1608 he was charged with going into the 'West cuntrie' to apprehend the rebels Ninian and William Elliot, resulting in one of his men being shot. **William** (15th C.) member of the panel of 1456 which acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of the charge of helping the English to burn lands around Jedburgh. His name is recorded as 'Wylyam of Hepburne'. He was also witness to a charter for Ker of Altonburn in 1443 (also spelled 'Hepburne', 'Hebborne', etc., in earlier records).

Hepburne-Scott (*hep-burn-sko'*) *n.* **Andrew** (1947–) only son of Henry, he became the 11th Lord Polwarth and Laird of Harden. In 1971 he married Anna, daughter of Maj. John Feville Henry Surtees. Their children are: William Henry, Master of Polwarth (b.1971); Robert Mungo (b.1974); Georgina May (b.1979); and Caroline Rose (b.1983). **Elsa Margaret** (d.1961) daughter of David Berry Hart, a prominent Edinburgh gynæcologost. She married Robert (1873–1950), brother of Lord Polworth. She was living at 9 West Stewart Place in 1939 and served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Francis** (1806–84), youngest son of the 6th Lord Polwarth, and brother of the 7th Lord Polwarth, Henry Francis, who was Roxburghshire M.P. 1826–32. He was trained a barrister and was also a J.P. in Roxburghshire. When he visited Hawick in the lead up to the election of 1835 it is said that his group were surrounded by a mob, who jostled and spat on them, and they had to seek refuge in the Tower Hotel. He himself stood again in the 1837 county election, but lost to John Elliot of Minto, contesting the election results (unsuccessfully) partly because of the riots in Hawick. However, he was successfully elected 1841–47 in Roxburghshire and was M.P. for Berwickshire 1847–63. From the Scotts of Harden, he himself was usually referred to as 'of Mertoun House'. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. In 1835 he married Julia Frances Laura, last surviving child of Rev. Charles Boultbee and Laura, sister and heir of George, 4th Earl of Egremont. Their children were: Georgina Laura; and Frances Margaret Julia, who married Joseph William Baxendale. **Henry Francis** of Harden, 7th Lord Polwarth (1800–67) son of Hugh, the 6th Lord. He was born on 1st January 1800. He was listed as a Commissioner of Selkirkshire in 1819, when still younger of Harden. He was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire in 1826. As well as Harden and other estates, he inherited Mabonlaw and Highchesters in 1843. He was Tory M.P. for Roxburghshire from 1826, being re-elected in 1831 by 57 votes to 14 against Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the last election under the pre-Reform system (with a vote at a meeting of the freeholders of the county). During that election about 1,000 Hawick men marched to Jedburgh to demonstrate. He was also selected to be one of Scotland's Represenative Peers in Parliament 1843–67. In 1845 he was appointed Sheriff Principal of Selkirkshire and in 1861 he became Lieut.-Col. in the Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps. He also served as a Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace and member of the Police and Prison Boards for Roxburghshire. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire and a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen. He was known as a great student of agricultural matters and a prize breeder of Leicester sheep. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He was an elder of the Church of Scotland and several times a member of the General Assembly. In 1835 he married Georgina, daughter of George Baillie of Jerviswood and Mellerstain, who was sister of the Earl of Haddington; she died in 1859. His children were: Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, who succeeded; Henry Robert, who married Ada Douglas-Home; Mary Lilias; Helen Georgina; Katherine; and Harriet Frances, who married Cmdr. Henry Baillie-Hamilton. He is also sometimes referred to with just the surname 'Scott', although his son was very definitely Hepburne-Scott; he can also be confused with his brother Francis, who was Roxburghshire M.P. 1841–47. **Henry Alexander** 10th Lord Polwarth and Baron of Harden (1916–2005), son of Walter Thomas, he was born in Edinburgh and brought up in Bridge of Allan and at Harden. He was Deputy-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire from 1962, Vice-Lord-Lieutenant of the Borders Region from 1975, and member of the Royal Company of Archers. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, he served in WWII as Captain of the Lothians and Borders Horse. He succeeded his grandfather in 1944, since his father had died 2 years earlier. He was selected as one of Scotland's 12 representative Peers in Parliament 1945–63. Qualified as a Chartered Accountant, he served as Governor of the Bank of Scotland, Chairman and President of the Scottish Council for Development and Industry, Minister of State for the Scottish Office (in Edward Heath's government), Chairman of the Scottish National Orchestra, Chancellor of Aberdeen University, and on the Board

of Directors of many companies. As an accountant he worked for Chiene & Tait and he was a Dirctor of Haliburton. He was an avid photographer in his spare time. He was a member of the Hawick Archæological Society from 1946. He married Caroline Margaret Hay of Marlefield and they had one son (Andrew, who succeeded) and secondly married Jean, daughter of Adm. Sir Angus Graham of Gartmore and Ardroch. He died at his home in Devon. **Walter George** 13th (or 15th) Laird of Harden and 9th Lord Polwarth (1864–1944), son of Walter Hugh. He was Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Haddington, Berwick, Selkirk and Roxburgh. He also served as a Justice of the Peace. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Territorial force and Hon. Colonel in the 8th Battalion Royal Scots. He was selected to be one of Scotland's Representative Peers in Parliament 1929–44. In 1888 he married Edith Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. Their children were: Walter Thomas (1890–1942); Alexander Noel (b.1892), killed in WWI; Patrick John (b.1899); Helen Victoria; Margaret Mary; Edith Christian; Grizel Frances Katherine. He was succeeded by his grandson Henry Alexander. **Walter Hugh** 12th (or 14th) Laird of Harden and 8th Lord Polwarth (1838–1920). He was son of Henry Francis Scott (M.P. for Roxburghshire) and Georgina Baillie. He adopted the extra surname 'Hepburne' after the estates of the Hepburnes of Humbie descended to him. He also assumed chieftanship of the Scotts (owing to the failure of the direct male line on the death of Francis 2nd Earl of Buccleuch). He inherited Bewlie Mains in 1860 and Mabonlaw and Highchesters in 1868. He also held estates in the parishes of Maxton, Mertoun, St. Boswells, Smailholm, Kirkhope and Selkirk. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire and Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire. He was Convenor of Roxburghshire County Council and served as a Justice of the Peace in the county. He was also selected as one of Scotland's Representative Peers in Parliament 1882–1900. He was Captain in the Roxburgh Rifle Volunteers from 1868. In 1873 he presided over a meeting to set up the Hawick Home Mission, and for many years invited the members to spend Common-Riding Saturday at Mertoun House. In 1863 he married his cousin Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George, 5th Earl of Aberdeen. In 1915 he secondly married Katherine Grizel Baillie (a cousin), daughter of the Canon of York. His children were: Walter George, who succeeded; Henry James (b.1866); George (b.1871); Robert (1873–1950); Charles Francis (b.1874); Georgina Mary; Lilias; Mary Harriet; Grisell Katherine; and Katherine Grace. **Walter Thomas** (1890–1942) Master of Polwarth, eldest son of Walter George, 9th Baron Polwarth and also Laird of Harden. He was a Captain in the Lothian and Border Horse Yeomanry, and also Commanding Officer of the local battalion of the Home Guard. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. In 1914 he married Elspeth Glencairn Campbell, daughter of the Bishop of Glasgow. Their children included: Henry Alexander (b.1916), who succeeded his grandfather; and Francis Michael (b.1920).

Hepe see **Heap**

her (*her, hur*) *pron.* her, used emphatically after a statement – 'She wad speak the hint legs off a cuddy, her' [WL], *arch.* used to express the possessive, effectively in place of ''s' – '. . . deponed yt he met William Pattersone comeing out of Rachell Gledstaine her houss wt ane fleece of wool' [BR1686] (note usual pronunciation with a long *e* vowel, and that sometimes the *h* is dropped).

Herbert see **Herbert de Selkirk**

Herbertson (*her-burt-sin*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Eupham (b.1702), John (b.1704), Margaret (b.1707), Agnes (b.1708), Margaret (again, b.1711), George (b.1718) and Jean (b.1722). **Andrew** (18th C.) married Margaret Smith in Ashkirk in 1744. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Hungryhill in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish, when he owned 2 horses. Probably the same Andrew had children Christian (b.1794), Robert (b.1796) and William (b.1798), baptised in Lilliesleaf. **William** (19th C.) married Mary Stoddart in 1837, the marriage being recorded in both Castleton and Southdean Parishes (also written 'Herberson' and 'Herbertsone').

herbour (*her-bur*) *n.* a harbour – 'A herbour for auld muillins O' lang-forgotten pieces . . . ' [DH], *v.* to harbour – '. . . there was that mony beggars that the toon got a bad name for herboring thum a' . . . ' [BW1961].

Hercus (*her-kis*) *n.* **James Logie** (1846/7–1885) writer of the words of 'Hawick'. Born in Kirkwall (Hercus or 'Harcus' is a fairly common name there), he may have worked as a house painter with his father. He was listed in the Kirkwall censuses of 1851 and 1861. He was living in Stockbridge in 1868 when he married Joan Jamieson Laidlaw. Their children included

James Mack, John, Margaret Jamieson and William Laidlaw. In 1871 he was working as a clerk in Glasgow. There is no evidence he ever lived in Hawick, and no clue why he produced his poem of that name. Other poems he wrote with a local connection were 'Minto Crags' and 'Dr. John Leyden'. His work was collected in 'Songs of the Borderland and other Verses' (1888). In 1898 Adam Grant (using the pseudonym 'M. Rosenberg') set 'Hawick' to music. He died at the age of 38 in Glasgow and was buried in Morebattle.

herd see **hird**

Herd (*herd*) *n.* nickname of **John Scott** in the early 18th century.

Herd (*herd*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) married Janet Dickson in Bedrule in 1725. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Hermitage in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Eilrig in 1710 when his son Walter was baptised. He is probably the Walter who married Bessie Grieve in Roberton in 1708. **William** (d.1679) from Ashkirk Parish. He is recorded as one of the men banished to America in 1679 for being a Covenanter, and dying at Moul Head of Deerness, in Orkney, when their ship wrecked and they were ordered shut up beneath the hatches. **William** (17th C.) resident in Dykecroft in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694.

herdit (*her-dde', -di'*) *pp.* herded – 'The hills where he herdit are bonnie and green, The hirsel he tendit is white i' the glen' [JoHa] (also **hirdit**).

the Herd's Hoose (*thu-herdz-hoos*) *n.* popular name for a former shepherd's cottage located on Hawick Moor, probably near Pilmuir Rig. It may be the 'herd's house' recorded when payments were made for building it in the Town Treasurer's book of 1755, and which cost £4 12 0 when paid for in 1766. It was the location for the 'Curds and Cream' (meaning the Friday morning 'Hut') in the years 1872–76 (probably the same place as **Hawickmoor**).

hereaway (*heer-a-wā*) *adv., arch.* hereabouts, in this neighbourhood – 'I can tell you about the vera last fairy that ever was seen hereaway' [LHTB], ' 'Thay're scheiran' aa roond heiraway,' reaping is going on all around in this direction' [JAHM].

hereaway-thereaway (*heer-a-wā-ther-a-wā*) *adv., arch.* hither and thither, here and there – 'The bairns ran hereaway-thereaway' [GW].

hereefter (*heer-ef-tur*) *adv., poet.* hereafter – 'Hereefter sall ye see the Son o' man sittin' on the richt han' o' powir . . . ' [HSR].

herefore (*heer-for*) *adv., arch.* therefore, on this account, in payment of this – '. . . owr wil is heirfor, and we charg zou stratlie, and commandis that ze incontinent . . . ' [SB1500].

hereship (*heer-ship*) *n., arch.* an armed raid, especially for carrying off cattle etc., e.g. 'William Grymyslaw, at the Kirk of Hassindene' is accused of helping the English of Tynedale in a 'Hereschip' in 1493.

Heriot (*her-ee-i'*) *n.* small town on the A7 and former station on the Waverley Line, about 30 miles north of Hawick. A 'sepulchral cairn' on Foumart Knowe near there was excavated in 1871, with fragments of an ancient funerary urn donated to the Museum.

Heriot (*her-ee-i'*) *n.* **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as Captain of Ancrum. He was surety at the Justice-aire for Robert Taylor, once in Longnewton, then in Sansystanes. He was fined later for failing to enter Robert Taylor. **Archibald** (16th C.) Rector of the Parish of Kirkton. He resigned the Rectory in 1550, when it was presented to William Cranston. **Euphemia** nee Lawrence (b.1820/1) from Midlothian, she was wife of John, landlord of the Black Bull at the Sandbed. In 1861 she was a widow described as 'Inn Keeper', living with her 2 children, mother Agnes Lawrence, brother Samuel Lawrence and another Agnes Lawrence, who was described as a servant. **James** (15th/16th C.) appointed Rector of Ashkirk in 1505. This was about the same time that Richard Bothwell became Prebendar, so presumably he was actually the minister. He probably only lasted a couple of years, since William Watson is described as the late Vicar in 1508. **James** (b.1825/6) from Legerwood in Berwickshire, he was a coachman, living at Howdenburn in 1851. By 1861 he had moved to Coldstream. His wife was Agnes and their children included Walter, John Stavert, William T. and Margaret. **John** (b.1820/1) from Greenlaw, he was innkeeper at the Black Bull on the Sandbed. He was there in 1851, and listed as vintner there in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Euphemia Lawrence, and their children included Euphemia and John. By 1861 his wife was a widow, listed as innkeeper of the Black Bull. **William** (b.1802/3) from England, he was a framesmith in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 Tannage Close, with his wife Catherine and their nephew Robert Scott (also written 'Herriot').

Heriot Hoose (*he-ree-i'-hoos*) *n.* Heriot House, former toll-house on the road to Edinburgh, located shortly after the road crossed the Heriot Water, later a post office. John Govenlock was innkeeper there, probably in the late 18th century (also spelled 'Herriot').

heritage (*her-i'-eej*) *n., arch.* property '...for our hole house of Readhewghe, men and servants dwelling on our heritage and steading within Liddesdale and Tevidale ...' [CBP1584].

the Heritage Hub (*thu-her-i'-eej-hub*) *n.* home of the Scottish Borders Archive (covering Berwickshire, Peeblesshire, Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire) and Local History Centre, based in the renovated Exchange Buildings from 2007.

heritor (*her-i'-ur, her-i-tor*) *n., arch.* a landowner in a parish, responsible for the financial burdens of the parish, as well as having some collective responsibilities for appointments, but without the power of the local feudal baron. Heritors were jointly liable (in proportion to the value of their land) for paying the Schoolmaster and similar public burdens. In some documents heritors would be distinguished from tenants by being referred to 'of' their residence, rather than 'in'. It was the practice at least until the mid-18th century for the minister to pay respects to each heritor in order of precedence, each man rising to bow. The heritors were allocated particular seats in the Kirk, as recorded for example on a register of 1683, with the seating being 'in the body of the church below the lofts'. Hawick Parish Heritors' records exist for the period 1710–1934 and Wilton Parish Heritors' records from 1740 – 'The which day it was represented to the Heritours and Elders yt the School being destitute of a Schoolmr ...' [Lil1702], 'The deponent's father was appointed common herd by the Laird of Langlands, without the concurrence of any other heretor having interest in the common' [DCW1765].

herk (*herk*) *v.* to hark – 'herk whae's speakin'.

herken (*her-kin*) *v.* to harken – 'Herkan untill the voyce o' my crye ...' [HSR], 'Herken, O douchter, an' considdir, an inclæine thine eer ...' [HSR], 'Expected mei tae herken tae tidin's hei hed brung ...' [MB].

Herkes (*hur-kes*) *n.* **Rev. Moira** nee MacDonald (1947–2015) born in Edinburgh, daughter of Alasdair MacDonald and Joan Colston Duncan. She was educated in Lanark and Broughton and worked for the Medical Research Council 1967–70. She attended Edinburgh University 1980–84, graduating B.D. In 1984–85 she was assistant minister at Edinburgh Greenbank and was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1985. In that same year she was ordained as minister at Denholm and Bedrule, linked with Minto, becoming the first local female minister. In 1988 she then went to Prestongrange Church and was assistant at Dunblane Cathedral from 1994, including at the time of the school shootings there in 1996. In 1998 she moved to St. Andrew's-Erskine Parish Church, Dunfermline, in 1999 moved to Gardner Memorial Church, Brechin and was later at Abernethy and Dron and Arngask PArish Church. In 1967 she married David (b.1935), son of David Herkes and their children were Lynn (b.1970) and Christin Louise (b.1972).

Herkness (*herk-nis*) *n.* (Harkness) **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Rutherford and their children included: Isobel (b.1731); and Mary (b.1732). The witnesses in 1732 were Robert Scott and John Dryden. He could be the son of John baptised in 1707. **Adam** (18th C.) married Isobel Porteous in Hobkirk in 1761. Their children, baptised in the Associate Congregation in Jedburgh, included: Andrew (b.1762); Helen (b.1764); Walter (b.1767); and William (b.1772). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Denholm. His children, baptised in Cavers, included: John (b.1703); and Esther (b.1704). **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Hobkirk in Bedrule Parish in 1717. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Clarilaw in 1727 and 1729. He married Helen Hunlty in Cavers Parish in 1715. Their children (baptised in Wilton) included: Helen (b.1727); and Helen (again, b.1729). The witnesses in 1727 were John and Francis Scott and in 1729 were William Douglas and Robert Liddell. **Andrew** (b.1829/30) labourer of 9 Loan who was charged with the culpable homicide of Elizabeth Young (of the same address) in 1888. **Barney** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Kirkton area. In the early 1800s he and John Bruce ('John o Skye') operated an illicit still in a deserted house between Kirkton and Adderstonelee. 'Auld Dunnerum's daughter overheard a plan to raid the still and warned them, so that they hid everything in Birneyknowe Moss and were saved from discovery. **George** (17th C.) resident of Acreknowe on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Gideon** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton in 1842. **Hannah** 'Nellie' (d.1849) daughter of Nellie Paterson, who was a sister of Robert. She was thus the niece of 'Pawkie' Paterson, as immortalised in the verse of the song; however, there is some confusion over whether 'Nellie' was 'Pawky's' sister or niece, since Robert's

father Archibald was also 'Pawkie', and additionally she had a sister, who was also Helen (and hence 'Nellie'). She married Charles Gray Laidlaw and lived up the Loan. She was also mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals' – 'Peggy Duncan and Jenny Din, Nellie Herkness and Mensie Mein; The Wilton Priest wi' his coat o' skin, Staney Stewart and Candy Jean' [HI]. **Helen** (b.c.1795) tollkeeper at the North Toll Bar in 1841. It is possible that she was the Helen, daughter of Robert, born in Hawick about 1803/4. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Isobel Goodfellow. Their daughter Janet was baptised in 1671. **James** (17th C.) tenant on the Cavers estate. In 1684 he was among a group of tenants who complained at having to pay a year's rent as part of the authorities attempts to extract the fines imposed on 'the Guid Leddy Cavers' for being a Covenanter supporter. He could be the James listed at Kirkton on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **James** (17th C.) recorded 'in Worchit' when his will was listed in 1686. If this is 'Orchard', then he could be the same as the tenant from Cavers recorded in 1684. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Elspeth was baptised in 1728. **James** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1731. **James** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who married Bessie Storrie in 1734. His daughter Marion was baptised in Bedrule in 1735. **James** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1742 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Joseph Lothian. He married Betty Dickson in Minto Parish in 1730 and their first child, Robert, was baptised in Minto in 1731. Their other children, baptised in Hawick, included: Helen (b.1737); James (b.1740); Betty (b.1742); and William (b.1746). The witnesses in 1742 were mason David Laing and wright Thomas Winthrope. **James** (1740–1823) mason at the West Port, son of mason James and Betty Dickson. His son was Thomas, mason in Hawick. He may be the James who (along with Robert) in 1771 witnessed a baptism in Hawick for John Scott and Helen (perhaps his sister or other close relative). He may be the James who married Betty Oliver in Hawick in 1724. **James** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son James was baptised in 1771. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Isabella Smith in Hobkirk in 1810. **James** (1816–1903) son of Thomas and Helen Scott, he was born in Hawick and became a well-known local builder. He lived later at 13 Allars Crescent. He is listed as a builder on Allars Crescent in Slaters' 1852 directory, being recorded in 1861 as employer of 30 men and 6 boys. He is probably the James who became a member of the Archæological Society in 1858. Some of his best work can be seen at the banks his firm built at 4 Tower Knowe and 12 High Street. In 1847 he married Jane, daughter of Walter John Grieve, tenant in Southfield, and she died in 1881. Their children included: Christian (Kitty) Agnes (b.c.1851), who married Glasgow traveller John Anderson; Helen (b.1852); and James (b.1855). **James** (b.c.1818) son of Thomas and Helen Paterson. He was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He was living with his mother Helen at the West Port in 1841. He appears to have been in Jedburgh Jail in 1843, 1849 and 1859. He firstly married Jane Rilley, who must have died before 1851; they probably had children Helen (b.c.1846) and Thomas (b.c.1848). In 1851 he was a boarder with George and Agnes (related to him through marriage) Robson on the Kirk Wynd, where his is described as a widower. In 1861 he was a boarder with Jean McDonald at 5 Mid Raw. He married Martha Gadd in 1851 and she died in 1902. Their children included: Job (b.c.1852), who was Sheriff Officer; Edward (b.c.1853); Catherine (b.1855); Hannah (b.1856), who probably died in infancy; James (b.1857); Elizabeth (b.1860); John (b.1862); Archibald (b.1865); and Mary (b.1868). He may be the stockingmaker who donated a copper coin to the Museum in 1877. **Job** (b.c.1852) Sheriff Officer who lived at Wilton Dean. His paternal grandmother was the sister of 'Pawkie' Paterson. In 1881 he was listed as a Prison Keeper. In 1872 he married Agnes Jardine in Wilton Parish. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in 1873. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Aitchison in Bedrule in 1693. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Orchard on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to William, who was also listed there. He may be the John whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick in 1693. He may also be the John was was living at Borthwickhaugh in 1707 when his son Adam was baptised in Wilton; he was surely related to William who was tenant in Borthwickhaugh. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Winningtonrig in the early 1700s. His children baptised in Kirkton Parish included Lancelot (b.1708) and Janet (b.1710). Perhaps the same John also had children baptised in Cavers: Jean (b.1694); Helen (b.1697); Margaret (b.1700); and an unnamed child (b.1703). **John** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son John was baptised in 1771. **Robert** (d.bef. 1813) resident of

Hawick. In 1811 his heirs are recorded as owners of 'Part of Particot Lands of Hawick'. These lands were later owned by William Munro. He could be the Robert who married Agnes Small in Hawick in 1771. He could also be the mason whose child died in 1790. **Thomas** 'Tam' (1787–1855) born in Middlebie, Annan, son of Thomas and Hannah Murray. He was a spinner in Hawick. In 1841 his wife Helen and son James were at West Port (while he must have been absent). He was living at 7 Loan (probably the same place) in 1851 and described as 'Pauper (road labourer)'. He married Helen, daughter of Archibald Paterson and sister of Robert 'Pawkie'; either she or her daughter was the 'Nelly Herkness' of the song. Their children were: Helen (b.1803/4); Archibald (b.1806/7); Hannah (1807/8–55); James (b.1820/1), who married Martha Gadd; Betsy, who died aged 6; and Edward, who died aged 12. He died just a month after his wife. **Thomas** (b.c.1787) mason recorded at 'New Glebe' in 1841. This was likely at Rockvale on Liddesdale Road. In 1851 he was at 'Rockville' (i.e. Rockvale) and listed as a farmer of 16 acres. He was probably the mason who was recorded on the short-list for Cornet in 1817. He married Helen Scott. Their children included: James (b.1816), also a builder; Gideon (b.1820); John (b.1825); Elizabeth (b.1827); Agnes (b.1830); and Helen (b.1832). He may be the Thomas who was buried at St. Mary's in 1858. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **William** (17th C.) resident of Orchard on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was surely related to John. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Borthaugh in Wilton Parish. In 1716 his daughter Janet married George, youngest son of shoemaker Andrew Porteous. He may be the William who in 1726 witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott in Commonside. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of the Lilliesleaf area. A manuscript volume owned by John Henderson, master of Lilliesleaf School in the period 1702–16 was inscribed with 'William Harkness aught this book 1693'. It is possible he was the previous Lilliesleaf Schoolmaster. Some pages suggest he was the tutor of the children of John Elliot (although it is unclear which one), including Christian in 1696. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Borthwickhaugh. His children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Isabel (b.1704); Helen (b.1709); and Mary (b.1712). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He was living at Stouslie in 1730. In 1728 he married Isobel 'Blake' (or Black) in Cavers Parish. Their daughter Jean was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1730 (with his surname transcribed as 'Herness'), with witnesses Robert Scott and George Stavert. He was probably related to Adam Harkness, who was at Stouslie at the same time. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in Tandlaw in 1730. **William** (18th C.) tenant of Birkhill farm, just south of Billerwell. He had a daughter called Marion, who visited Prince Charlie's camp when the army spent the night nearby, and apparently made a fool of herself trying to follow them as far as Wauchope Rigg, until brought back by her friends **William** (19th/20th C.) assistant Burgh Officer from 1893. (also written 'Harkenesse', 'Hearkness', 'Herkennesse' and 'Herkness').

herlin (*her-lin*) *n., arch.* an immature sea-trout – 'Whiles hei saw a herlin soom, And whiles killt a troot – Niver o' his awnership Had hei a meenit's doot' [DH].

herm (*herm*) *n., v.* harm – 'it wunni dae ee muckle herm', 'He kept the kirk an' a' around, He said it was his 'ferm', An' a' within the kirk yaird dyke He vowed to keep frae herm' [AO], '. . . gie um a gude Hawick gill; it'll dae um nae herm' [JEDM] (cf. the less common **hairm**).

Herman Law (*her-min-law*) *n.* hill south of St. Mary's Loch, reaching 614 m. The Town possesses a Tom Scott painting of the area.

Hermiston (*her-mee-stin*) *n.* farm just south of Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish. It is probably where 'Alex' de Hirmannist' ' was from, witness of a document for lands in Lilliesleaf in the early 13th century. Probably from the same family was 'Alisaundre de Hirdemaneston', who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. The Stewarts of Hermiston have a burial aisle in Lilliesleaf kirkyard. It should not be confused with (although the name has the same origin as) 'Herdmanstoun', near the site of Herriot-Watt University in Edinburgh; that was the location for R.L. Stevenson's unfinished novel 'The Weir of Hermiston', and home of the Sinclairs, who nevertheless have some location connections. The one in Lilliesleaf Parish may be the place where Quentin Crozier was recorded in 1494/5. It was farmed by Adam Rutherford and was raided and burned about 1502 by David Scott, called 'Lady, in Stirkschawis', along with several Englishmen. Adam Scott of Hermiston was on inquest panels in 1494 and 1509 and also a witness to a document for the Scotts of Branxholme in 1500. John Scott was also recorded there in 1502, as well as John Glendinning and William Waugh. Patrick Johnstone inherited half the

lands from his father Quentin in 1510. Walter Scott of Roberton sold 'all the stane houss callit the peill and cloiss with the [toure?] and the pertinenchis of the samyn' to Michael Scott of Aikwood in 1536. In 1538 Thomas Scott in Todrig received half of the lands (except the tower and 2 acres) from Michael Scott of Aikwood to fulfil a debt of service. In 1563 the lands were leased by John, son of George Ker of Faldonside, to John Johnstone, David Tudhope, John Fletcher and John Murray. In 1580 John Johnstone of Hermiston gave sasine of 3 husbandlands there, with houses, etc., to Patrick Johnstone. Andrew Scott was portioner there in 1638. In 1643 Robert Scott of Whitslade held lands there valued at £156 (Wester Hermiston), while Andrew Scott and William Johnstone held lands valued at £130 (Easter Hermiston). In 1663 the lands were owned by Andrew Scott and William Johnstone. In 1678 Thomas Scott of Whitslade, John Scott of Synton and John Johnstone were the owners. James and George Davidson and Robert Cairns were there in 1694. The Western and Eastern parts were combined by 1743. George Johnstone's lands were valued at £311 10s 2d in the 1740s and he sold his part of Hermiston to James Shortreed in 1758, these lands being then valued at £260. Robert Moffat and Francis Blaikie were (at least formally) part owners in 1761. George Brydon was tenant in 1762. Capt. (later Adm.) John Elliot owned 3 husbandlands there, purchased from James Shortreed in 1778. James Trotter was farmer there 1787–88. William Govan was owner in 1788, having purchased both the Easter (formerly beloning half each to 'Sinton' and 'Johnson') and Wester parts. John Chisholme was there in 1789. In 1799 William Amos was tenant, David Wilson was 'Hynd' and James Thomson was servant. Residents in 1801 included ploughman James Thomson and tailor Thomas Gray. John Stewart was owner in the mid-19th century and Andrew Stewart later (the origin is probably Old English 'hierde mann tun', meaning 'the herdsman's farm'; it first appears as 'Hirdmannestoun' from about 1165, is 'Hirdemaneston' in 1296, 'Hirdmanstoun' in 1494, 'hirdmanstoun' in 1494/5, 'Hirdmanstoune' and 'hirdmanstoun' in 1502, 'Hyrdmanstoun' in 1510, 'Hirdmenstoun' in 1536, 'Hirdmanstoun' in 1563, 'Hyrdmestoun' in 1580 and 1581 and 'Hermieston' in 1797; it is 'Hardmistoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, is still 'Herdmiston' and 'Herdmistoun' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Herdmistoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but 'Easter Hermiston' and 'Wester Hermiston' are on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Hermiston (*her-mee-stin*) *n.* **Alexander** (12th/13th C.) recorded as 'Alex' de hirdmaneston'' when he was witness to a grant by Hugh de Normanville to Melrose Abbey in the period 1200–02. He could be the Alexander of 'Hermand' who witnessed a grant of the lands of Satchells to Alexander of Huntingdon in the period 1202–07; Robert, who was also a witness, was probably a relative. He is also listed as 'Alex' de Hirmannist'' in the period 1214–49, when he witnessed the sale of lands in West Lillieasleaf to Melrose Abbey. **Alan** (13th C.) recorded as 'Domino Alano de Hormistun' when he witnessed a charter for Coldstream Priory. This was dated between 1248 and 1289. **Alexander** (13th C.) recorded as 'Alisaundre de Hirdemaneston' in Roxburghshire in 1296 when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. He was 'Alexander of Hirdmanstone' when he was on a jury in 1305 to decide who held the Sheriffdom of Selkirkshire. His lands were probably Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish, and it seems likely he was a descendant of the earlier Alexander. **Robert** (12th/13th C.) recorded being of 'Hermand' when he witnessed a grant of the lands of Satchells to Alexander of Huntingdon in the period 1202–07. Alexander who was also a witness, was probably a relative.

Hermiston Burn (*her-mee-stin-burn*) *n.* stream that flows to the east of Satchells and the west of Hermiston farm, running northward to join the Ale Water.

Hermitage (*her-mi'-eej, her-mi-tāj, ern-tij*) *n.* popular name for **Hermitage Castle** and also the name of the nearby hamlet at the confluence of the Whitrope Burn with the Hermitage Water. The local pronunciation was formerly 'Erntage'. There was once a schoolhouse here, now a craft shop. The farm around the Castle was owned by William Elliot in 1632. Walter Herd was tenant in 1694, with William Armstrong also recorded there. To the east of the Castle there are the ruins of a farmstead, which is depicted on a 1718 estate plan, as well as several turf-walled stock enclosures. In the 1718 survey the farm covered 548 acres, bounded by Millburnholm, Toftholm, Greystonehaugh, Dinlees and Rispylaw, with a part on the south side of the Hermitage Water. Walter Elliot is recorded as farmer there in 1794–97 and John Park was a servant in at least 1799–1801. Robert Elliot was farmer in 1841 and 1851, and Walter Elliot in 1861. Also in the area

around Green Sike there are remains of boundary dykes, rig lines and a mill-lade running to the north of the farm buildings. A charter of 1508 refers to the castle, fortalice and manor of Hermitage – '... Rush from brown ruins, scarr'd with age, That frown o'er haunted Hermitage; Where, long by spells mysterious bound, They pace their round, with lifeless smile, And shake, with restless foot, the guilty pile, Till sink the mouldering towers beneath the burden'd ground' [JL], 'From the old, rude walls of Hermitage I'll look back to the days of old; And steal a glance at the thrilling page, Where the wondrous deeds are told' [JBB], 'Hermitage wistfully lifts her head, Where the mists on the lone moors fall: Ferniehurst, lulled by the crooning of Jed, Lies wrapped in her sylvan shawl' [WL] (the origin of the name is probably via the Old French 'ermitage', there being a local tradition that a hermit's cell existed here before the castle was built; the name dates back to at least the mid-14th century, with the castle first referred to in 1244; it is 'Terram vocatum l'Ermytage' in 1352, 'Hermitaig' and 'Hermitagis' in 1508, 'Armytage' in about 1540, 'Armytage' in 1583, 'Armetage' in 1594 and 1632 and 'Armitage' in 1653).

Hermitage Brig (*her-mi'-eej-brig*) *n.* two-arched road bridge over the Hermitage Water, built by Smith of Darnick for the Duke of Buccleuch in 1832.

Hermitage Brigend (*her-mi'-eej-brig-end*) *n.* Hermitage Bridgend, cottages near Hermitage Bridge. In 1861 the families of blacksmith Walter Beattie and shepherd Peter Robson were there.

Hermitage Castle (*her-mi'-eej-kaw-sul*) *n.* one of the best preserved strongholds in the Borders, located on the Hermitage Water north of Newcastleton. Replacing an earlier castle at Castleton, it was probably originally built by Sir Nicholas de Soulis around 1240 (the first record of it is 1244), and was held by that family until about 1320. However, during the invasion of Scotland by Edward I the castle was held by Sir Simon Lindsay, who was directed to repair 'the walls, houses, and others in said castle'. It has also been suggested that it was first built by the Comyns, or even by the earlier Bolbeck family, but this is less clear. The oldest surviving parts date from the early-to-mid 14th century. There were 4 main building periods, the current shape taking form in the 3rd period, around 1400, with the final major phase being the oblong wing on the south-west corner, and a continuous wooden hoarding below the battlements. The blocking up of all but the southern entrance happened later. It was retaken from the English by Sir William Douglas (the Knight of Liddesdale) in 1338, and probably had the corner towers built soon after. Douglas had Ramsay starved to death there in 1342 after capturing him in Hawick. The Castle was taken by the English after the Battle of Durham in 1346, but was recovered in the late 1350s. It was further extended by the Douglases in the 14th and 15th centuries. The large 13×22 m keep has been in esistence since about 1388. Small square toweres may have been added about 1400 and the extra wing and wooden superstructure about a century later. The Castle also has extensive fortified earthworks, including a large enclosure to the west and north, which may be the remains of a settlement. To the west the defences are bounded by Lady's Sike and to the east by Castle Sike (streams that have been partly diverted). An old wall further out called the White Dyke was probably the boundary of the deer park. The castle passed from the Black Douglases to the Red Douglases, although with complications because the Lord of Liddesdale sometimes appointed a separate Keeper of Hermitage. It was later given to the Hepburns of Bothwell (exchanged by Patrick Hepburn in 1492 for Bothwell Castle on the Clyde). The castle appears to have played little role during the troubling times of the early 16th century, but Boswell continued to govern it. Hence Mary Queen of Scots famous ride there to visit the wounded Earl of Bothwell in 1566. Bothwell's estates were forfeited to the Crown in 1567, although granted to his nephew Francis Stewart in 1587, from whom they passed to his stepson, Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and remained with the Scotts of Buccleuch for more than 3 centuries. It is last referred to as an active castle in 1612, when 'Roger Scott, captaine of the Airmitage' is recorded in A Hawick court case. 'The castell, toure, and fortalice of Hermitage with frie forest and regalitie thairof' are listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663. Abandoned in the middle of the 17th century, it is shown in an 1802 sketch by Williams, another by H. Weber and a third by William Scott from Newcastleton. In order to preserve the stonework, it was much restored around 1820 by the Duke of Buccleuch, although it is uncertain how much this changed the castle's appearance. It was taken over by Historic Scotland in 1930. Several artefacts have been found here, including a silver ring with a Douglas heart, which was worn by Sir Walter Scott.

There is a tradition of a gold ring being unearthed by a mole, suggested to be the lost signet ring of Mary, Queen of Scots; another story says the gold ring bore the words 'In Broderlie Amite'. There have been a few Common-Riding Ride-outs to here, probably being the longest ride. Some of the old iron work is in the Museum (e.g. a door handle, donated in 1900, a door key and an old mini-cannon). As well as the adjacent chapel, there are many surrounding earthworks and the defensive ditches of the Castle, suggestive of field systems and enclosures. Since its ruin the castle has been a place of mystery and dark legend. It was said by locals to have sunk into the ground due to the weight of the guilt of the blood spilled there, with 30 feet being toppled, 30 feet sinking down, and 30 feet left standing. Stories of the deeds of Soulis and other former residents also abound – 'As we gaze on its massive walls and tread its courts, what a host of apparitions leave their enchanted stations in the cells of memory, and pass in motley array before the mental vision!' [JAHM], 'The Castle of Hermitage, mould'ring and grey, Where Soulis and Douglas held merciless sway' [DA], 'I'll keek throwe the mist to an age O' glamourie roun' Hermitage' [WL] (it is 'Armetage', 'Armitage', 'Ermitage', 'Ermtag', 'Ermtage', 'Ermytage', etc. in the 14th to 16th centuries, e.g. 'Castell of the Ermitage' in 1469/70, 'caustro de Hermitaigh' in 1508, 'castrum de Armtage' in 1541, 'Harmytage Castle' in 1584 and 'castro de Armitage' in 1634; it is marked 'Heremitage Castell' and 'Hermitage C' on Gordon's c.1650 maps).

Hermitage Chaipel (*her-mi'-eej-chā-pul*) *n.* remains of a probably early 13th century chapel and graveyard about 400 m to the west of Hermitage Castle. The 'hermitage' pre-dates the Castle; both the Castle and the Burn were named after it. It was dedicated to St. Mary and connected with Kelso Abbey. It is referred to in the Kelso Chartulary as the 'hermitage called Mercheleye' on the 'Merchingburn', and was established by the Bolbeck family (of Northumbria) in perhaps about 1180 for 2 monks, Roger and William, and to be staffed by exactly 2 monks thereafter. In 1222 the monks asked to be placed under the direct protection of the Pope. It was later endowed with 26 acres by Eustace de Baliol. It measures about 5.5 m by 14 m, with walls almost 1 m thick. Some of the stonework appears to be 14th century, but after that the chapel does not appear to have been rebuilt or much altered, but was simply allowed to fall into decay once it was disused. However, this 'hermitage' gave its name to the river and also the castle. It was excavated in 1900 by the Archæological Society, under the direction of J.P. Alison, and more thoroughly in 1926 by H.M. Office of Works. A low mound outside is traditionally said to be the burial place of 'Cout o Kielder'. The Chapel and burial ground must have been used by the lords of the Castle. There are more modern graves there from local families in the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly the Elliots of Hermitage. It is said that the old font was still in existence until the end of the 18th century, but then disappeared. Some pieces of carved stonework are in the Hawick Museum, including a small head – 'And next they pass'd the chapel there; The holy ground was by, Where many a stone is sculptured fair, To mark where warriors lie' [JL].

Hermitage Green (*her-mi'-eej-green*) *n.* former name for an area near Hermitage Castle. In 1578 the appointment of a new Keeper of Liddesdale was to be made 'at the Armytage Green'.

Hermitage Hill (*her-mi'-eej-hil*) *n.* hill to the north of the Hermitage, reaching a height of 405 m (1321 ft).

Hermitage Park (*her-mi'-eej-pawrk*) *n.* former lands listed on the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale as 'Park de Ermetag'. It was valued at 7 merks 6 shillings and 8 pence. It may have been associated with the deer park at Hermitage Castle.

Hermitage Schuil (*her-mi'-eej-skil*) *n.* former school in Hermitage village. It is the same school referred to as Millburn in 1841. It was opened in 1809 and had about 40 pupils in the 1830s. James Elliot was master there in 1837, James Scott in the 1850s and 60s, and William Forbes around 1900. Agnes Grieve was running a grocer's shop in the schoolhouse in 1861. The building is now a private house and craft shop. The Borders Archive has registers for 1873–1952 and log books for 1937–52.

Hermitage Viaduct (*her-mi'-eej-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* former railway viaduct across the Hermitage Water, just before it joins the Liddel Water. It has been demolished.

Hermitage Witter (*her-mi'-eej-wi'-ur*) *n.* minor river that passes near Hermitage Castle to join the Liddel Water. A description written in 1649 states that it 'begins at Billhope, and runs into Liddill about a mile under Cassiltounkirk'. 'Cout o Kielder' is supposed to have been drowned in a pool of the river near the Castle around 1290. It may originally have been called

the 'Merchingburn' with its name changed to that of the Castle in the mid-13th century (it appears to be incorrectly labelled 'Riddall flu.', presumably in confusion with the 'Liddel', on Sandison's c.1590 map).

hermless (*herm-lis*) *adj.* harmless – 'Shairly mush-huntin is yin o the maist hermless sports gaun' [DH].

hern-pan (*hern-pawn*) *n., arch.* brain-pan, skull.

herns (*hernz*) *n., pl., arch.* brains – '... E'en sail amang the sleepless sterns, Aye, steal their rays, to grace yer herns Wi' heavenly light' [JoHa], 'Wui breezes threh the Border hills ti blaw away the ooder an the speeder-wobs threh a body's herns' [ECS], '... an rowl owre an owre amang ma herns are fit ti gar aa the trauchles an the fashes gang' [ECS].

hernseugh see **heronshew**

Hernshiels (*hern-sheelz*) *n.* former farmstead near Greenshiels in Castleton Parish.

Heron (*he-rin*) *n.* **Sir George** of Chipchase (d.1575) son of Sir John. He was Keeper of Tynedale and Redesdale. In 1542 he led a group of Tynedale and Redesdale men in an attack on the Teviot, where they burned Abbotrule and Harwood, taking 3 prisoners, 140 head of cattle, 240 sheep and 30 horses. In the same year, he and 3 of his brothers led a raid into Teviotdale, burning Dolphinston and taking cattle and 11 prisoners. He was accused of March treason in 1543 (perhaps to do with ransoming prisoners). He and Sir John Forster (the English Warden of the Middle March) supported the Regent Moray on attacks on Liddesdale in 1569. He was probably the 'Sir John Hinrome of Shipsyde house' who is named in the manuscript version of the ballad 'The Raid of the Reidswire'. He was killed in the fray in July 1575. Robert Fraser of Overton was accused by John Edmonson of that Ilk of stealing 3 horses belonging to him; but in 1575 a number of local men gave evidence that Fraser was not guilty. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Honeytown and other farms in Cavers Parish, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 6 horses at that time and his surname is recorded as 'Herron'. **John** of Ford (d.1498) son of Sir Roger. He was English Warden of the Middle and East Marches in 1494 when he served as a Commissioner for an indenture at Coldstream. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Sir William. **Sir John** of Chipchase (d.1562) son of John, he was Keeper of Tynedale and Redesdale. In 1541 he led a group of Tynedale men on a retaliatory raid into Liddesdale, burning Thorlieshope, as well as 13 other houses. He wrote that he was concerned about starting a deadly feud if reprisals were taken in Liddesdale and that he feared betrayal by the Tynedale and Redesdale men. He led other raids into Scotland in 1542, but was taken prisoner by a servant of the Laird of Edmonson and held near Edinburgh. He and his son George were accused of 'March treason' (i.e. collaborating with the Scots) in 1543, but were not convicted. He married Jane daughter of Sir Nicholas Ridley. He was succeeded by his son Sir George. Another son, Roger, was taken prisoner by the Elliots and Croziers of Liddesdale in 1556. **Robert** (18th C.) married Christian Stevenson in Hobkirk in 1775.

Heronhaa (*her-in-haw*) *n.* Heronhall, a cottage near Southfield that was the birthplace of Sir Andrew Smith. It was located about 100 m to the east of the road south through Hawick's Common, after the turn-off for Southfield and just before the Troutlawford. Although nothing can now be seen of the building, it was excavated by the Archæological Society in 1968 and a commemorative cairn built by the roadside (on the opposite side) to mark it. In 1856 it was recorded that about 50 years earlier a large cairn was removed from here, requiring 600 cart-loads of stones, and in which a 'cist-vaen' with bones of a 'primeval giant' and a piece of flint were found; it is unclear if this is the same as the cairn removed from the Auld Caa Knowe at about the same time.

Heron Hill (*her-in-hil*) *n.* hilly area south of Weensland, where the right of way from Orchard Road to Ormiston Parkhead passes. It has been suggested that herons may have been bred here for use as prey in falconry. It reaches a height of 239 m (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Heronhill Bank (*her-in-hil-bawngk*) *n.* small street of houses off Weensland Road, west of Heronhill Crescent, completed in 1986.

Heronhill Crescent (*her-in-hil-kre-sin'*) *n.* loop on the grounds of the old Heronhill estate, built in 1948. Some of the early concrete Cruden-type buildings were rebuilt in 1983.

Heronhill Hoose (*her-in-hil-hoos*) *n.* house and estate off Weensland Road, built in 1864/5 for George Wilson, first provost of Hawick, and prominent mill owner. The Italianate design was by Glasgow-based architect John T. Rochead. The land had previously been parrt of the farm of Orchard. James Wilson was recorded there in 1868 and the land was valued at £57 in about

1874. The house was later the town residence of Robert Noble of Borthwickbrae. During and after WWII it was used as a private girls school, called St. Helens. It also saw use by knitwear companies Ann Howard, Lyle & Scott and John Spencer, after modern extensions on the ground floor. Along with the surrounding estate, it was purchased by the Council for development after the War. Most of the land was cleared and bungalows built there. The house itself was in poor condition for some time and the upper floor was destroyed in a fire. The rest of the building survived for many years, but was demolished in 2005. Now only the Gate Lodge on Weensland Road survives.

Heronhill Ludge (*her-in-hil-luj*) *n.* gatehouse for the former villa at Heronhill. It is situated at 152 Weensland Road. It was built in 1865 to designs by Jont Thomas Rochead, at the same time as the main house, with an extension in the mid-20th century. It is a single-storey, octagonal plan lodge house, built in an Italianate style, with prominent ornamental stacks. It is a grade C listed building.

Heronhill Pond (*her-in-hil-pōnd*) *n.* name of the pond on the hill behind Heronhill House, reputedly so-called because of the herons that used to nest there. This was formerly a wetland, which was dammed to create a pond for the villa built there.

Heronhill Schuil (*her-in-hil-skil*) *n.* private school based at Heronhill House in the mid-to-late 20th century. It was moved from St. Helen's, Bridge of Allan.

Heronhill Terrace (*her-in-hil-te-ris*) *n.* housing built in 1866, previously called part of Weensland Road, renamed in 1875 after Heronhill House. The area was demolished and grassed over in 1966.

Heron-Maxwell (*he-rin-maks-wul, -wel*) *n.* **Edward** of Teviotbank (1821–90) youngest child of Sir John Heron-Maxwell of Springkell in Dumfriesshire. He spent time in Ceylon. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Ellen, only daughter of Col. William Henry Stopford-Blair of Penninghame, Wigtownshire. He may have adopted the surname 'Heron-Maxwell-Blair' when he succeeded to the lands of his father-in-law. He purchased Teviot Bank in 1860, and thereafter lived in Roxburghshire. He was recorded there in a directory of 1868. He was one of the original members of the Border Mounted Rifles and was a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire. He is recorded joining an otter hunt on the Teviot near Denholm, led by Dr. Grant of Hawick in about 1865. He is listed as owner of the lands of Knowe in Minto Parish in about 1874. His children included: John Shaw; Capt. William Henry Stopford; Elizabeth Ellen; Mira; and Louisa Susan Marlborough. **John Shaw** of Teviot Bank (1850–99) eldest son of Edward. He served with the 14th Hussars and retired in 1880. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1889. He was succeeded by his brother William H.S.

Heron-Maxwell-Blair see **Heron-Maxwell**

heronshew (*he-rin-, hern-shoo, -shewch*) *n., arch.* a heron – 'The hernseugh fisht the swawin' pule In blew days and grey, And niver cam' a thing ava To gliff the lad away' [DH] (there are spelling variants cf. **huirn**).

Heron Wud (*he-rin-wud*) *n.* wood in the Rule valley, just south of the location of Wells house. There is an earthwork about 360 ft south of the house, in the north-west part of the wood, with a stream running through it. There are at least 3 banks associated with the structure, but its full size is hard to tell because of cultivatiob.

the Hero o Quebec (*thu-hee-rō-ō-kwe-bek*) *n.* local nickname for **Henry Scott**.

the Hero's Grave (*thu-hee-rōz-grāv*) *n.* former name for the Caa Knowe, also called 'the Giant's Grave'. A cairn long stood there, being removed about 1809 or 1811. A crude stone coffin was said to have been unearthed, about 6 to 8 feet from the surface. As described in the New Statistical Account in 1839 this enclosed 'a human skull, with several bones of more than ordinary size', said to have been in a sitting position. Hence it was perhaps the burial mound of some ancient chieftain, and selected as the site of the calling of the Burgess Roll for this reason. On the other hand, it may have been simply one example of a Bronze Age burial cist and associated mound, which happened to be near the southern extremity of the Common. A bronze spear-head found near here was once in the Museum (described as '8 inches in length – found near a place called the Warrior's Grave, Southfield'), but appears to have been lost, along with a pearl ornament also found in the grave. 26 artefacts of flint and other forms of chalcedony possibly found near the Giant's Grave on Southfield farm were also once catalogued in the Museum's collection (see also **the Auld Caa Knowe**).

herp (*herp*) *v.* to harp, play the harp, dwell on – 'stop herpin on aboot eet, an A might gie yin', 'But if ever a body keeps herpin' on The way that folk takes him in ...' [FL], *n., arch.* a harp –

'Prayse the Lord wi' herp; sing untill him wi' the psaltrie, an ane instrument o' ten strings' [HSR], 'Sing untill the Lord wi' the herp; wi' the herp an' the voyce o' ane psalm' [HSR] (cf. the less common **hairp**).

Herr Cut (*her-ku'*) *n.* epithet for a German barber in Hawick in the 1960s and 70s.

the Herriers (*thu-her-ee-urs*) *n.* popular name for the **Teviotdale Herriers** running club.

Herries (*he-reez*) *n.* **Agnes** see **Agnes Maxwell**. **Andrew** (d.1513) son of Herbert, he was 2nd Lord of Terregles. In 1499/1500 he had a charter for the family estate, which included the lands of Feu-Rule. In 1510 he had another charter for the Barony of Terregles, including 'terras de Fewroull, cum tenentibus', infefting William as his heir. He married Beatrix Herries (but this was annulled), then Janet, daughter of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, and lastly Nichole Home. He was killed at Flodden and succeeded by his son William. **Herbert** (d.c.1505) son of David and Margaret Crichton, he was 1st Lord of Terregles. He probably held Feu-Rule, along with other territories. His sons Andrew, Mugo and John were all killed at Flodden. **Nigel** (c.1195–c.1240) son of William and father of Henry. His name was usually written 'de Heriz'. He held the post of Ranger of Ettrick Forest in 1246, which included control over the lands of Rankilburn and Buccleuch. He witnessed an agreement between Henry of Ashkirk and Henry's brother Alexander sometime before 1249. He witnessed another grant for lands in Lepitlaw in about 1250. The family ceased to be Rangers in 1249, and soon afterwards Richard Scott of Murthockstone acquired the lands of Rankilburn. He was succeeded by his son Henry. **William** (d.1543) 3rd Lord of Terregles, son of Andrew. Among the titles he held was the Barony of Feu-Rule. In 1509 he granted the lands of Rulewood to John Gourlay. He gave a charter of Harwood and Hawthornside to Hector Lorraine in 1531, witnessed by Robert and John, who must have been relatives. He married Catherine Kennedy and was succeeded by their only surviving child Agnes (who married Sir John Maxwell). Thereafter the Barony of Feu-Rule was held by Maxwells (see also **Maxwell**).

dei (*dī*) *v.* to die – 'folk er dei-in ti git inti the Wallogate ceemetry', 'what did yer last servant dei o?', 'A'm dei-in o the cauld', '. . . nor present nor bring in to the towne any insufficient flesch that has or deis of any sickness . . . ' [BR1640], 'But Robbie's deid this mony a year . . . ' [WP] (also spelled 'dey'; cf. the poetic **dee**, common elsewhere in Scotland).

herrin (*he-rin*) *n.* a herring (note exactly the same pronunciation as 'heron').

Herring (*he-rin*) *n.* **Adam** (12th/13th C.) recorded as 'Adam Hereng' when he witnessed a charter of Coldingham Priory in the reign of William I. In about 1193 he witnessed a gift of land in Mow to Kelso Abbey. He was probably father of Petronella, and may have had a connection with the Borthwick area; she is referred to as daughter of 'Adam Harang of Meinichoch', which is probably Minto. This same family became Barons of Glascuine and owned lands around Dunkeld and Blairgowrie. **Petronella** (13th C.) daughter of 'Adam Harang of Meinichoch', which is probably Minto. In the reign of Alexander II she granted 'to God, St. Mary, St. Benedict and the port of Melrose, for the sustenance of poor pilgrims arriving there . . . that toft in the town of Borthwick next the house of Hugh Selechirch, and those 2½ acres of land and meadow in the territory of Borthwick, which, in her widowhood, she had given to Robert Poydras for his homage and service, remitting the annual rent Robert had been in the habit of paying, to wit – a pair of white gloves.' Whether she held these lands through her dead husband or from her own family is unclear, and nothing else is known about her. The date is also unknown, but probably in the period 1230–60. It seems likely that this is the Borthwick near Hawick rather than the one in Mid-Lothian.

Herriot see **Heriot**

herrit (*he-ree'*, *-ri'*) *pp.* harried – 'The callant at herreet the shilfie's nest' [ECS].

Herrodd (*he-rid*) *n.* **William** (b.1807/8) from England, he was listed as a framesmith on Moncrieff's Close in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was also listed as a High Street framesmith in Slater's 1852 directory. In the 1841 censis he is 'Harrott'. In the 1851 census (where he is 'Harrot') he is a framesmith at about 48 High Street, employing 4 men. His wife was Catherine.

herry (*he-ree*) *v., arch.* to harry, plunder, pillage – 'Ma castle is aye ma ain, An' herried it never shall be, For I maun fa' ere it's taen, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T], '. . . We'll herry the toons in the bonnie dells, And capture the sheep and kye' [JBB], '. . . To herry if they daur a nest, forby, But birds had fled' [WFC], *poet.* to pluck – '. . . sae that a' thaye that gang bie the waye do herrie her' [HSR], *n.* pillage, extortion – 'Where wi' herry and spulzie, wi' raif and wi' stouth, We stammached our hunger and quenched our drouth' [JTe].

hersel (*hersel, hursel, ur-sel*) *pron.* herself – 'tell her ti dae eet hersel', '... For Betty was the ghaist hersel', An' gain'd her whole intention' [JR], 'Now waes me for the bonny lass, That hame maun gang hersel', O' [JoHa], 'She reared me when o'these were few – True to hersel', to heaven true' [AD], 'An' she greets to hersel' at the gloamin' fa' ' [JJ], 'Fill a bumper! hip! hurrah! Nature here hersel' surpasses' [GWe], '... And lovely frail Mimi, Hersel a rose, though langsyne dust, Will aye be there' [DH] (also **ersel**, with the *h* pronounced depending on the preceding consonant).

hersh (*hersh*) *n., arch.* hoarse – 'Till hersche he grew, an' then he blared 'Richt like ane cuddy asse' ' [WiSp] (cf. **hairse**, **hairsh** and **hyirse**).

herst (*herst*) *n., arch.* a harvest (also **hairst** and **hirst**).

hert (*her', hert*) *n.* heart – 'An' see that ye get labs by herte O' the prophit Jerimiah' [WiSp], '... A cood heh fund eet i ma hert ti heh stoppeet an gane in for a dook' [ECS], 'Strange, but hert-reachin', Be'in ta'en for a mug ... ' [DH], '... Yince an affair o stern duty; but now an affair o the hert ... And there's owre little hert, nowadays, mair's the peety ... ' [DH], 'A man suirely deservin o a hert o gold ... ' [IWL], 'But ye're hame now, and oor herts cry A welcome to your ain' [WL], 'For where the hert is, there's the hame; It's love that builds the nest ... ' [FL], 'But there's naethin' can light up an auld mither's hert ... ' [WAP], 'The place ma hert aye longs ti be, Auld Hawick, ma Border hame' [IWL] (cf. the less common **hairt**; see also **hertit**).

hertbeat (*her'-bee'*) *n.* heartbeat – 'hertbeat, why div ee miss when ma bairn kisses is?'.

hert-crop (*her'-krop*) *n., arch.* the wood-rush, Luzula pilosa – 'Liddesdale and Kidland coincide in naming Luzula pilosa, Heart or Hart-crops. This is one of the firstlings of the year, and if it springs early, it announces a year of grass' [BNC1889].

herten (*her'-in, her-tin*) *v.* to hearten – '... He speired yon needfu thing A cigarette, wi its hertenin licht, Solace to bring' [DH].

Hertford (*her'-furd*) *n.* Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (c.1506–1552). He was appointed Lord Warden of the Marches in October 1542 and was Lieutenant General in 1544 when he was in the north for a second time. In 1542 he wrote to Henry VIII, describing the farms his men had burned in the Scottish Borders. He and his forces carried out a vindictive Border raid in 1545, burning many towns and destroying towers, houses and abbeys as part of what became know as the 'Rough Wooing'. He had already led the burning of Edinburgh in 1544 (which included razing Haddington and Hawick), and been defeated at Ancrum earlier in 1545. The laying waste of the Scottish Borders covered 15 terrible days in September 1545, and is detailed in an account to King Henry VIII. He was later raised to be the Duke of Somerset. He was Jane Seymour's brother and uncle of Edward VI, for whom he served as Lord Protector until falling out of favour and being executed.

hert-grewn (*her'-groon*) *adj., arch.* corpulent, overly stout.

herth (*herth*) *n.* a hearth – 'relaxin it yer herth an hame'.

herthstane (*herth-stān*) *n.* a hearthstone – '... An' faund oor freends an' cronies gane, oor happy hearthstane cauld' [JoHa], 'For my dayes ar consuumet like reek, an' my banes ar brunt as ane herthstane' [HSR].

the Herth Tax (*thu-herth-tawks*) *n.* tax imposed on fireplaces in 1690 and collected over the subsequent years. The amount charged was 14 shillings per hearth (a hefty sum for the less well-off) and was levied to support the army. Because it was based on fireplaces in houses, it was essentially a tax on family units. The poor did not have to pay (but were in some cases listed by name), as well as hospitals being exempt. The list of those responsible for the tax, drawn up in Roxburghshire in 1694 (although probably representing the state of the parishes a year or so earlier), is an invaluable record of the residents in the county at that time. It is the closest thing we have to a census at the end of the 17th century.

hert-hungry (*her'-hung-u-ree*) *adj., arch.* ravenous, famished – 'No that A was hert-hungry nih, aether; or thance A micht heh been gaun pookin 'cheese-an-breed' off the hedges ti nattle at' [ECS], 'A'm fair heart-hungry; A could eat the deil an' sup his mother!' [GW].

hertily (*her-ti-lee*) *adv.* heartily – 'Appealin ti a' Denholm folk O whatever rank and station, Ti devote thumsel right hertily Ti gairden cultivation' [IWL].

hertit (*her-tee', her-ti'*) *pp., adj.* hearted, usually in compound adjectives – 'hei's awfi chicken-hertit him', 'A feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen ... ' [ECS], '... Ma warm-hertet Treasure, O, wad A lo'e yow mair' [WFC], 'Hei was a kind-herteet sowl, weel likeet in the toon, an prood o' bein a guitterblude' [BW1978], *arch.* 'ti be hertit' is to be

winded or knocked out by a blow (also spelled 'hertet' and 'herteet'; see **hert**).

the Hert o Hawick (*thu-her'-ō-hIk*) *n.* the Heart of Hawick Townscape Heritage Initiative, an urban regeneration project for the centre of Hawick in the early years of the 21st century, partly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Projects included redevopment of Tower Mills, the construction of the James Thomson Bridge and development of the area around Drumlanrig's Tower and the old Exchange Buildings – 'We are the heart of Hawick, We are the heart of Hawick, It's in our body, it's in our soul, These are feelings we can't control, 'Cos we are the heart of Hawick' [GLG].

Herts o Liddesdale (*herts-ō-li-diz-dāl*) *n.* football club established in Newcastleton in 1880. For their 125th anniversary they arranged a match with Heart of Midlothian. The club ceased playing in 2015, but resumed in 2021.

hertsome (*her'-, hert-sum*) *adj., arch., poet.* heart-warming, encouraging, cheerful, hearty – 'I'm prood to think yer a credit To the guides ye've had sae lang – That cheered yer journey through life Wi' mony a hertsome sang' [FL], 'I took my gate in the cool nicht air, And quaetly breathed oot a hertsome prayer . . . ' [WL].

hert-sorry (*her'-so-ree*) *adj., arch.* deeply grieved – 'The faery, like mei, hed been hert-sorry for the yows . . . ' [BW1961].

herty (*her'-ee, her-tee*) *adj.* hearty – 'Frae the grey auld city it started oot Wi' an unco herty will; But it hirpled alang like a sair dune man Or it breested Fala-hill' [WL], '. . . And the second Cornet o ma life-time is here Among us a', and hale and herty . . . and lang may he be!' [DH], 'The tother morning, efter a herty supper o young ingans and lettuce . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'hertie').

hervest (*her-vist*) *n., arch.* a harvest – 'The hervest sun shines through the trees An' lichtens the stooks an' the stan'in corn . . . ' [FGS], '. . . The hervest's won and the feck hae had their fill' [WL], the time of harvest – 'A fine hervest monrin' saw me take the coach frae Auld Reekie . . . ' [JEDM], *v.* to harvest.

Hervey (*her-vee*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1714–58) English minister and devotional writer. His 'A display of genuine Christianity, and Christian love . . . ' (1784), was one of the first books published by George Caw, perhaps being the 2nd book published in Hawick. The full title is 'A display of genuine Christianity, and Christian love recommended to young and old. Or, A collection of select tracts, sentences, and choice hints, on divine and moral subjects taken from the best authors. Wherein are shown, The advantages of Piety and Virtue, and the destructive Consequences of Sin and Vice. To which are added, Some Hints concerning the means of promoting Religion in ourselves or others. It is not a page turner! The reason is unclear why his compilation of Christian writings was published in Hawick 16 years after his death.

hes (*hez*) *v.* has (i.e. third person singular, present tense) – 'she hes, ee ken', '. . . the same friedome, libertie, and privileges amongst themselves as the oyr trades . . . hess within the sd toune' [BR1694], '. . . the two present baylyeas hess confirmed the kirke bell ringing at even and morning' [BR1696], '. . . the King hes brung me intil his chammers' [HSR], '. . . the puir alsua an' him that hæs nae helpir' [HSR], '. . . an the preidfih bluistereen that a body offen hes ti thole' [ECS], 'O' a'body he hez suspeecians, Parteec'larly the politeecians' [IJ], '. . . it hez tae be Teribus of course' [CT], 'It hez a history prood and grand . . . ' [IWL], 'When the world hez a' gone still' (also spelled 'hez').

hes (*hez*) *pron.* his – 'is that hes shirt ee've on?' (also **eis** and **heis**).

hesnae see **hesni**

hesni (*hez-, hes-ni*) *contr.* hasn't, has not – 'hei hesni got a leg ti stand on' (**hasni** is also occasionally used).

Hessel (*he-sul*) *n.* **Charles** (1788–1859) born in England, he was a whip and thong-maker of the High Street, as well as a baker. He was recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was at about No. 25. In 1851 he was listed as a whip-maker and master baker, employing 4 men and 2 boys. He was also listed as both baker and whip-maker in Slater's 1852 directory. He was a member of Allars Kirk and served as Preses of the Relief Kirk Session. He married Isabel (or Isabella) Kennedy, daughter of Margaret (from Cavers); she died in Stirling in 1873. Their children included: Thomas (b.1822); Margaret (b.1823), who probably died young; James (b.1825), who married Elizabeth Milligan in 1848; Charles (b.1827), who married Margaret Kersel in 1853; Elizabeth (b.1829), who married John Todd in 1849; Francis Ralph Oliver (b.1832); John Harrison (b.1834); and William Dickson (b.1839). Members of his family later moved to Stirling. **Charles** (1827–60) son of Charles, the whip-maker. He was a tinsmith in Hawick. In 1853 he married Margaret (c.1826–96), daughter of Adam

Kersel. Their children were: Isabella, who married James Miles; Elizabeth, who married Charles Hogg; and Charles (b.1859), who died in infancy. **Charles** (b.1851/2) son of baker James, and grandson of Charles the whip-maker. He was probably the Common-Riding 'Sang Singer', being recorded leading the singing of the 'Old Song' in 1881. He was probably the Charles from Hawick recorded winning a sack race for teenagers at the 1869 Border Games. **James** (b.1825/6) baker in Hawick. In 1861 he was a journeyman baker living in a back house at 29 High Street. He married Elizabeth Milligan and their children included Margaret (b.c.1850) and Charles (b.c.1852). **John** (b.1833/4) secretary of the Artisans Reading Room on Market Place, according to Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was a writer's apprentice clerk, living with his brother-in-law John Todd, at Lynnwood (also spelled 'Hassell', 'Hazell' and 'Hessell'; cf. **Haswell**).

Hesseldale (*he-sul-dāl*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, listed on the 1541 rental roll, valued at 12 shillings and tenanted by John Nixon. The precise location is unclear, but it is listed among other lands that are in the general area of Larriston.

Hessel's Close (*he-sulz-klōs*) *n.* former name for a passageway at 25 High Street, named for the baker and whip-makers there.

hessen (*he-zin, he-sin*) *contr.* hasn't, has not (short form of **hesn't**).

hesn't (*he-zin'*) *contr.* hasn't, has not – 'she hes, hesn't she?' (sometimes shortened to **hessen**; this form is used interrogatively and occurs before the noun, cf. **hesni**).

hest (*hest*) *v., poet.* hast – '... behald, thou art fair; thou hest dows' eyne' [HSR], '... for thou hest liftet me up, an' hestna mæde mine enimies til rejoyce ower me' [HSR].

hes't (*hest*) *contr.* has it – 'hes't the same colour is the other yin?'.

het (*he', het*) *pp.* heated – 'div ee want this soup het up?', 'Gang coole i' the same creesh ye hette, Or haith, ye'se rue youre raide' [JTe], '... where Teelio ... fed um on yesterday's het up chips' [MB], *adj., arch.* hot – 'that got um inti het witter', 'Sir George was gentle, meek and douse, But he was hail, and het as fire ...' [CPM], '... a near-do-weel cowherd callant made as if he wad grip it by the nose wi' a pair o' reid het tangs' [LHTB], '... Butte many a sinful quirk they show'd, With magic hette from helle' [JTe], '... and ran into the room crying – 'There's a puckle mair het waiter t'ye'' [WNK], '... He gie's them't het in prayer an' sermon, Nae mortal's fitter' [RDW], '... nar chasen me in thine het displeesur' [HSR], 'My hairt was het wuthin me ...' [HSR], 'If it was het, the lang kail gully, Play'd smash amang't to end the tulzie' [JR], '... Wi' jugs o' toddy reekin' het, We hail'd the comin' year' [JT], 'I thocht o' Dauvid an' his prayer, When sair forefoucht an' het ...' [ECB], '... An' sorting the fire – aw did peety his case, His job was a het ane tae judge by his face' [BM1900], 'An' ontae a big bleezin' fire it was set – She stirr'd it wi' saut till it was boilin' het' [BM1901], '... bit, man, it's byordnar het for huz yins that's walkin!' [ECS], 'I mind o' bare taes on het chennels ...' [WL], '... Like a het-fit callant chased on by a whulp, It cam scamperin' doon to Stow' [WL], the phrase 'keep the puddin' het' meant 'keep the pace up', *v., arch.* to heat, become hot – 'Dinna het that new poker' [GW], used in the phrase 'Let him cuil in the creish he het in', which is said about someone coming out of a sulk (from Old English).

het see **hit**

heth (*heth*) *v., poet.* hath – '... but whasaeevir hethna, frae him sall be taen awa een that he heth' [HSR], 'An' he heth putten an new sang intill my mooth ...' [HSR].

hetter (*he'-ur*) *adj., arch.* hotter – I'm bevering and growzing wi' terror and cauld – And I'm doubtish I sune will be hetter' [JTe], '... Mind and gie him nae hetter kail Than ye can sup yersel' [FL].

het up (*he'-up*) *adv.* heated up, worked up – 'deh git si het up aboot eet'.

heuch (*hewch, chewch*) *n., arch.* a precipitous slope, steep hill, bank, crag, precipice – '... And at the brae aboon the heugh The clerk sat down to ca' the rows' [CPM], 'The lands, baith hill and heugh Belang a' to the guid Buccleuch' [HSR], '... And we hurried ower haugh and heuch Wi' the pick o' the country side' [TK] (also written 'heugh'; note the variation in the pronunciation of the beginning consonant; the word is found in several local placenames, e.g. Cockerheugh, Heuchhoose, Pipewellheugh, Reidheugh and Roughheugh).

Heuchhoose (*hewch-hoos*) *n.* Heuchhouse, former lands in the Liddel valley, roughly opposite Dinlabyre, near the modern Steele Road. It is probably the place listed as 'Hoghouse', with a value of 15 shillings, on a rental roll of Liddesdale around 1376. It was a seat of a branch of the Elliots in the early 16th century. In 1541 the tenant was William Elliot, and it was still

valued at 15 shillings. Martin Elliot of Heuchhouse was among the thieves captured at Hawick in 1567 and drowned. 'Johnne Ellot' of Heuchhouse is recorded in 1570. 'Rid Marteine of the Heuchhous' is recorded in 1579/80, Hob Elliot of Heuchhouse in 1583, Martin and John Elliot 'of the Hewghehowse' in 1584, John Elliot in 1586, Will Ellott 'of the Hewghehouse' in 1590 and 'Johne Ellot of the Heuchhous' in 1611. Over Heuchhouse was possessed by Gavin Elliot in 1632. John Gray was farmer there in 1797 (it is 'Heuchous' in 1516, 1541 and 1567, 'Heuchhous' in 1576/7, 'Heughhouse' in 1581, 'Haugh-house' in the 1580s, 'Heuchous' in 1586, 'Hewghhouse' in 1595 and 'Hookhouse' in 1797).

Heuchhoosehill (*hewch-hoos-hil*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, near to Heuchhouse on the opposite bank of the Liddel from Dinlabyre. It is valued at 15 shillings in 1541 and tenanted by John 'Kellelee' and John Nixon. It is probably the 'Heuchhousbrae' inherited by William Elliot of Dinlabyre in 1667 (and apparently again in 1691 as 'Hughousebrae') from his great-grandfather William of Hartsgarth. It is possible this is the same as the modern Hews Hill (it is 'Heuchoushill' in 1541; 'Heuckhoushil' appears on Blaeu's c.1651 map, between Brighouse and Tailleycleuch).

heugh see **heuch**

Heugh Heid (*hewch-heed*) *n.* former farmstead in southern Liddesdale, just south of Tinnis Burn, to the west of Under Burnmouth. It is sometimes also recorded as 'Haughhead'. Archibald and James Armstrong were there in 1697 when they were summoned by the Kirk Session to answer charges of not observing the Sabbath. Archibald Armstrong was tenant farmer until about 1757. There were Kyles there in 1794 and 1797 and Francis Nichol was there in 1801. According to William Scott (in the 1821 'Beauties of the Border') the farm stood on a rocky precipice, and the farmer there lost his stock to a bad winter, tumbling them off a high rock, after which he told a cattle-dealer that the had 'met with a Mr. Linn, who has taken all I had at one price' (it is marked 'Heughhead' on Stobie's 1770 map and is shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map; it is listed as 'Heugheads' in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls).

heuk see **huik**

hev (*hev*) *v.* to have – 'ee hev so', 'how mony days hev ee worn they socks?', 'what hev ee been up ti?', 'Hev ee Mysie wi' ee Col? Hev ee brocht her tae the city?' [JEDM], 'It micht hev been less – bit no' muckle' [RM], '...Eer mother asked whair 'hev ee been'' [AY], '...on account o hevin been there a sicht langer' [DH], '...she'd hev liked ti hev been a gym teacher' [IWL], '...The love a hev for Hawick is even Stronger than afore ...' [IWL] (often used for emphasis, cf. **hiv** and **huv** and the perhaps older **hae**).

hev a slate off (*hev-a-slā'-of*) *v., arch.* to have a screw loose, be not quite right in the head – 'Jamie if anything had what was called 'a slate off'' [RM].

hevel (*he-vul*) *v., poet.* to stammer, speak confusedly – 'Janet ... hevelled on' [JoHo].

hevin (*he-vin*) *v.* having – 'oor hevin a pairty this Seturdi', 'hevin fund oot there was nae Common Ridin there, hei came hyim'.

hevni (*hev-ni*) *contr.* haven't, have not – 'A hevni got ony', '...an it's worse if ee hevni got a lot turned up at the bottom' [CT], 'Eer no a cool granny if ee hevni got a mobile phone a'm telt' [We] (cf. **huvni** and the more common **henni**).

hevn't (*he-vin'*) *contr.* haven't, have not – 'A've got een in ma heid, hevn't A?', 'ee've aye got an answer, hevn't ee?', hevn't ee hed enough yit?' (**hivn't** and **huvn't** also exist, note that this form always precedes the noun or pronoun).

hevven (*he-vin*) *contr.* haven't, have not – 'aye, hevven they jist' (short form of **hevn't**; also **hivven**).

hev yin's chips (*hev-yinz-chips*) *v.* to be defeated or in trouble – 'Dodie's hed his chips'.

Hewie (*hew-ee*) *n.* **Isobell** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1724 being given 8 pence per quarter per students by the Hawick Session for teaching poor children. She could be the wife of James Turnbull whose daughter Bessie was born in 1695.

Hewick (*hew-ik*) *n.* historic plantation in Virginia, U.S.A. Ripon has the villages of Copt Hewick and Bridge Hewick. It is also an occasional surname.

Hewisbridge see **Hewsbridge**

Hewitson (*hew-it-sin*) *n.* **Agnes** 'Nancy Whutson', 'Auld Nancy' (1810/1–88) familiar sight in Hawick of the mid-19th century, along with her donkey 'Jess'. She was daughter of John, a molecatcher, and Agnes Reid. A resident of Wilton, she was unmarried and worked much of her life as a coal carter. With her little cart she supplied coal to the working classes in small loads. Ill health forced her to give up her trade a few years before her death. **George** (17th C.) resident at Side in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His surname is written 'Houetsone'. **George** (19th C.) resident of the Loan.

In 1873 he donated a copper coin to the Museum. **John** (b.c.1780) born in England, he was a mole-catcher in Wilton, living at Dovemount. He married Agnes (or Jane), sister of Wull Reid, bedlar at Wilton. His children included: Agnes was later known as 'Auld Nancy'; Jane; Archibald, who worked as a skinner; and John. **John** (b.1812/3) born in Kirkton Parish, he was educated in Wilton School. He became Schoolmaster at Clarilaw in about 1839. He is listed as teacher at Clarilaw among heads of households in 1840 and 1841 and also on the 1841 census. By 1851 he had moved to be Schoolmaster at Hadden in Sprouston Parish. His wife was Martha and their children included Eliza, William, Janet O. and Martha. **Manie** (17th C.) listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Her surname was written 'Houitsone'. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'Howitson' in 1657, when he was ordained to pay Hawick Schoolmaster for past wages 'for teaching of his sons in the schole several quarters byegane'. He must have been a relatively prominent man in the Parish, to be able to afford such fees (see also **Howieson**, **Howison** and **Whutson**).

Hewitt (*hew-i'*) *n.* **Rev. George Burrill** (20th C.) attended Cheshunt College, he became minister at Elmwood Avenue, Warrington in 1939. He was minister of the Hawick Congregational Kirk from 1942. He wrote '1848–1948 – Hawick Congregational Church – Centenary Commemoration' in 1948.

Hewsbridge (*hewz-brij*) *n.* cottages and area around a bridge over the Liddel Water just to the south of Steeleroad-end. A new bridge was built there in the late 19th century, to replace the dangerous older one. The area to the west of the river is called Hews Hill or Hewis Hill and could be associated with the older 'Heuchhouse'. It is possible this is the place recorded in 1632 as 'Hoillis in the gait with the pertinents perteaning to Robert Ellot of Dinlabyre'. Robert Douglas was farmer at 'Huisbridgend' in 1851 and William Minto was blacksmith there in the 1860s (also 'Hewisbridge', it is 'Hewessbridge' in 1821).

Hewson (*hew-sin*) *n.* **Rev. J.** (19th C.) 3rd official pastor of Hawick Baptist Kirk. He served for the years 1871–74. He is probably the Mr. Hewson who served at Coatbridge 1875–78.

Hexham (*heks-um*) *n.* town in Tynedale in Northumberland with a nearby Priory. It once constituted its own shire and was an important administrative centre in the English Middle March. The Moothall is the ancient palace of the Bishops of Hexham, first built around 1100, rebuilt in the 14th century. The town also contains the Border History Museum. It was formerly connected with Hawick (via Riccarton) through the Border Counties Railway Line. It was a band of men from this area who were ambushed at Hornshole in 1514. Population 11,300. The town was formerly used in exclamations, such as 'Gang ti Hexham!', which meant the same as go to blazes. An article describes the excursion to the town of the Archæological Society in 1876.

Hexham Abbey (*hek-sum-aw-bee*) *n.* Abbey at Hexham, the Priory of St. Andrew, dating mainly from about 1170–1250, being built on a site that held a church since 674. It is now the Parish Church of St. Andrew, with ancient arms being a yellow saltire on a blue background. Lord Dacre was Bailiff of Hexham and some of his men were known to be involved in raids on the Scottish Borderland land in 1514. It is believed it was their flag that was captured at Hornshole. The Hawick Provost took part in the consecration of the new nave of Hexham Priory in 1908, with the Hawick Flag loaned for the procession (and of which there is a photograph). A copy of the Hawick flag was presented to Hexham Abbey by the Callant's Club in 1914, and a replacement presented by the Provost in 1972 – 'And I watch their lads' eyes light with pride and their spears lift once again To Hexham's pennon blue and gold above their leader's rein' [JYH].

Hexham-birnie (*heks-um-bir-nee*) *n.* a very remote place, 'Hei leev'd in Hexham-birnie' was part of a once popular rhyme (cf. **ti Hexham**).

Hextilda (*heks-til-da*) *n.* (12th C.) daughter of Bethoc and Uchtred FitzWaldeve. She was grand-daughter of King Donald III. Through her mother she inherited the Barony of Bedrule, among other lands. She married Malcolm, 2nd Earl of Atholl and was thereafter known as Countess of Atholl. In about 1145 she secondly married Richard Comyn, Lord of Tynedale. Her children included Henry, 3rd Earl of Atholl and William Comyn, Earl of Buchan. Her son William inherited the Barony of Bedrule. Note that 'Huwe de Hextildespeth', from Roxburghshire, signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, and may have been owner of lands named after her. In the 1150s her husband Richard Comyn gifted the Church of West Linton to Kelso Abbey; there she is listed as Countess of Atholl, with her son Odinel Comyn and Roger, Parson of Rule as witnesses. In about 1170 she gave her consent to a gift of land in West

Lothian and in the mid-1180s witnessed the gift of a church in Perthshire.

hey see **haye**

hey (*hī*) *v., arch.* to hie, hasten – 'She hey'd alang be burn an' brae' [GW], 'The nowt hey'd oot owre the fell' [GW].

hey-how see **heigh-howe**

Heylands (*hī-lindz*) *n.* fomer name for lands in upper Liddesdale, recorded on a rental roll of c.1376, in the area then known as Ermildon. The lands are recorded as 'Heylandys', with a value of 15 shillings.

hey-ma-nannie (*hī-ma-naw-nee*) *n., arch.* a very quick thing, especially in the phrase 'Hei ran off like hey-ma-nannie!'.

Heysike (*hī-sīk*) *n.* Haysike, a farm and cluster of houses on the side road off the A7 about 3 miles south of Hawick. It takes its name from the stream that joins the Teviot near there – 'So for toonty fowre year horse-drawn traps wad clim Heysike, the Flex and the Nipknowes, bringin teams frae neebourin clubs . . . ' [IWL] ('Hey' here is probably 'high', as in 'Highchesters' and the nearby 'Haycorse' and 'Hayknowe').

Hey Sike (*hī-sīk*) *n.* stream running into the Teviot, from the east, at Haysike. The head of the stream lies on the boundary of the Common – '. . . from whence the march runs eastward along the march with Alton Crofts to the march with Gowdielands at the Hay Syke head, and thence east by the march dyke betwixt Gowdielands and the Common to the march with Crumhaugh' [C&L1767] (also written 'Hay Sike' and 'Hay Syke').

Hey Sike (*hī-sīk*) *n.* Hay Sike, small stream that forms part of the headwaters of the Rankle Burn, to the west of Wolfcleuchhead. It once formed part of the distant boundary of Roberton Parish (it is marked 'Haysike' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Heysike Hoose (*hī-sīk-hoos*) *n.* large house at Haysike.

hez see **hes**

hich (*hich*) *adj., arch.* high – 'She lookit hiche to the bodynge hille, And laighe to the darklynge deane . . . ' [JTe], 'And she lap sae yald, and spanged sae hich, Her rigging banes did rattle' [JTe], '. . . croonin the braeheeds hich abuin Tweed an forenent bieldy Dryburgh' [ECS], 'Hicher up, nerr the croon o' the hill' [ECS], *n.* a height (cf. **heech** and **heich**).

hicher (*hi-chur*) *adj., arch.* higher – 'Hicher up, nerr the croon o the hill, men war layin on an chaappin . . . ' [ECS].

hichest (*hi-chust*) *adj., arch.* highest – '. . . moone . . . Her hichest horn we'll ride, And quaffe her yellowe dewe; And frae her skaddowye side, The burning daye we'll viewe' [JTe].

hicht (*hicht*) *n., arch.* height – '. . . And the scholars had reached Rare hichts o' multiplyin' [DH], a height, eminence – – 'Comin' alang the parish road on the tap o' the hicht . . . ' [BCM1880], 'Thae watchknowe hichts gien wairneen ti a hyill waetergate' [ECS], 'How is't yon humphie-backit hicht . . . ' [DH] (cf. **heicht**).

hick (*hic*) *v., arch.* to hiccup – '. . . an A hickeet an tuik the rewe, for the . . . look o'd wad heh gien a body the scunners' [ECS], to hesitate in speaking, to hesitate in settling a deal, to cry with a clicking sound in one's throat, 'A didni hick either!' [ME], *n.* a hiccup, a hesitation in speaking.

hidder (*hi-dur*) *adv., poet.* hither – 'Therefor his peeple turn bak hidder . . . ' [HSR], 'Tak' ane psalm, an' fetche hidder the timbrel . . . ' [HSR].

hiddertil (*hi-dur-til*) *adv., poet.* hitherto – '. . . an' hiddertil hae I spokin furth thy wunderfu' warks' [HSR].

hiddie-giddie (*hi-dee-gi-dee*) *adv., arch.* topsy-turvy, in a confused state (noted by J. Jamieson).

hiddle (*hi-dul*) *v., arch.* to hide, conceal – 'The thing we need na hiddle' [HSR], to huddle, nestle closely – 'Hiddlin' close, wi' never a soond, Watchin' wi' bead-bricht een . . . ' [DH].

hiddlinslie (*hid-linz-lee*) *adv., poet.* secretly, clandestinely – '. . . an' unwullin' til mak' hir ane publick example, was mindet til pit hir awa hiddlinslie' [HSR], '. . . that they may hiddlinslie shuut at the upricht in hairt' [HSR] (cf. **hidlins**).

hidlins (*hid-linz*) *adv., arch.* secretly, in a concealing manner – 'It was dune hidlins. He went hidlins' [GW], the phrase 'in hidlins' means 'in secret', *n., arch.* a secret manner – 'There were even instances of cartloads of whisky being taken in hidlance right up into Yorkshire . . . ' [RM], 'He did it in a hidlins' [GW] (also written 'hidlance'; from Mediæval English).

hie (*hI*) *v., arch.* to call to a draft horse to lean to the left.

Hieland see **Heeland**

Hietreis see **Hightreis**

Higgins (*hi-ginz*) *n.* **Fr. Peter** (??–??) priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1956–86. He was instrumental in founding the new chapel at Burnfoot, holding evening services there. He retired in 1986.

Higgins Phill (*hi-ginz-fil*) *n.* local nickname, probably of the 19th century – 'Eppy Sootie and Wullie Pairk, Geordie the Buck and Higgins Phill, Jamie Nichol the Hawick band clairk, The Duddy Laird and Shallow Bill' [HI].

Higgs (*higz*) *n.* **Sir John** (1923–86) studied agriculture at Cambridge University and went on to be a lecturer at Reading and Fellow in Oxford. He was President of the British Agricultural History Society and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He purchased the farm of Arkleton in Ewesdale and in 1977 established the Arkleton Trust to promote agriculture and rural development.

Highchester see **Highchesters**

Highchesters (*hI-, hī, hā-ches-turz*) *n.* farm along the Borthwick, opposite Todshawhaugh. The earliest known resident was 'Bellit' Andrew Turnbull in 1503. It was afterwards the seat of the Scotts of Highchester, who are the direct ancestors of the Scotts of Harden and was sometimes used as the dower house for Harden. In the 17th century it consisted of the separate West Highchesters and East Highchesters, with the former being the main estate. There were 21 'communicants' recorded there in 1650 (with surnames Adam, Allan, Brash, Brown, Cowan, Gavin, Gledstains, Heatlie, Napier, Noble, Renwick, Riddell, Robson, Scott, White and Wilson). The lands were transferred from Wilton Parish to Roberton in 1690. There were 4 separate households listed there in 1694. There are records of 1700–04 of a dispute over 'Haychester's loft' in Wilton Kirk, the right of these sittings having passed to Roberton Kirk. At Roberton in 1701 the Laird's seats consisted of 9 1/2 feet either side of the East end. The lands were associated with the Harden estates in the 18th and 19th centuries. James Learmonth, Adam Scott, Robert Neil iand James Laidlaw were recorded there in 1710, James Robson in 1711, Robert Riddell in 1716–22, Adam Glendinning and John Wilson in 1718, Robert Scott and William Beattie in 1720, James Scott in 1721, William Scott in 1721–23, Walter Turnbull in 1723–24, William Hume in 1725, James Scott in 1727 and William Brown in 1731. It was part of the estate of Harden that was granted to Walter Scott of Whitfield in 1731. George Tait was living there in 1742, Robert Scott in 1743, James Stot in 1753, Alexander Scott in 1756, Andrew Watson in 1757, James Hume in 1762, William Scott in 1763–66, David Laidlaw in 1764, John Scott in 1766, William Miller in 1781, Robert Hobkirk in 1781–86, James Hobkirk in 1784, Walter Scott in 1786, Peter Waldie in 1795–98 and James Turnbull is recorded as tenant in 1797. In 1788 the lands were recorded along with Harden and Dunbush valued at £486 6s 8d. Thomas Miller lived there in 1801, William Hart in 1821, George Hart in 1841 and Robert Brydon was farm steward there in 1868. A perforated stone disc from here is in the Museum (also written 'Highchester' and formerly 'Haychesters', 'heychesters', etc.; the name occurs in 1502 as 'hawchesteris', is 'haychesteris' in 1503, 'Haychesteris' in 1643, 'Hiechester' and 'Heychester' in 1648, 'Haychester' in 1650, 'Heigh Chester' in 1657, and 'Haychester' and 'Haychasters' in 1694, 'Haychesters' in 1710, was regularly 'Heychester' in the 17th century and becomes the modern form by the late 18th century; it is 'Eister & Wester Heychesters' on a parish map of 1650, 'Haychester' in de Wit's c.1680 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'W. Haychester' and 'E. Haychester' and it is 'High Chesters' on Ainslie's 1773 map; the origin is probably Old English 'haga ceaster', meaning 'the fort with the hedge around it', with the connection to the nearby hill-fort; 'Underchesteris' is recorded in 1482, perhaps suggesting that the lands were split into 'Under' and 'High' chesters at that time).

Highchesters Cottages (*hI-ches-turz-ko'-eejeez*) *n.* former name for cottages on the right hand side of the Borthwick road, before coming to the main farm of Highchesters (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Highchesters Hill (*hI-ches-turz-hil*) *n.* hill of the Borthwick valley, just above Highchesters, reaching 258 m and containing a hill-fort at its southern end. It measures about 70 m by 50 m and has 3 fragmentary ramparts, with the entrance probably at the north-east. It is described as a ridge fort, and may be from the early Iron Age.

Highchesters Loft (*hI-ches-turz-loft*) *n.* gallery in the older Wilton Kirk, the sittings on which were owned by the Laird of Highchesters, i.e. Scott of Harden. After 1690 the right was transferred to the new Roberton Kirk, but disputed by Highchesters, since some of his property remained in Wilton. The former heritors of Hassendean complained in the period 1700–04 that they wanted sittings in this loft or would not pay for repairs. This old building was finally replaced in the 1760s. It is unclear whether the loft received a new popular name before its demise.

Highchesters Mill (*hI-ches-turz-mil*) *n.* mill attached to the Highchesters estate, mentioned in 1732. It was on the south side of the main road just after the Highchesters farmhouse, and once had a mill lade, connecting across the loop in the Borthwick Water there. Robert Thomson was there in 1733. John Hume was living there in 1748, John Scott was tenant there in at

least 1762–72 and John Haldane was tenant in the 1850s. In 1788 and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it is listed along with Harden and Dunbush, as part of the estate of Walter Scott of Harden. The farmer there in 1841 was Peter Pennycuik and there were also Deans and others there (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

high doh (*hI-dō*) *n.* extreme agitation – 'she was up ti high doh wi aa the weddin plans'.

Highend (*hI-end*) *n.* farm in Hobkirk Parish on the side road between Hawthornside and Forkins. The main road from Hawick to Newcastle used to pass this way before the early 1800s when the new road via Bonchester Bridge was made. It was once a small cottage containing two rooms, which was used as a public house, and had another small adjacent cottage called 'the Highend of Langraw'. The last proprietor of the inn was Robert Douglas. Around 1778 the attached lands were combined with those of Little Gledstains and the Sneep and farmed by John Common. Thomas, son of John Common, was recorded there in 1799–1801 and Adam in 1801. Mrs. Taylor was recorded there in at least 1841–68.

Higher (*hI-ur*) *n.* advanced level of the Scottish Certificate of Education, taken in a number of subjects, usually in the 5th year of High School. Not as advanced as the English A Level, but Scottish students generally take a wider range of subjects – 'she failed her Higher Latin, bit got threi O Grades'.

Highflicht (*hI-flicht*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541, and presumably part of the lands of **Flicht**.

high heid yin (*hI-heed-yin*) *n.* a leader, person in authority, big cheese – '. . . teh Amairiceh where hei met a lot o' the high heid yins at the White Hoose' [BW].

Highhoos (*hI-hoos*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale. It appears to be combined with Hightrees, Howden, Harden and Burnmouth on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It may correspond to the farmhouse shown on the map at about the location of Upper Larriston. It is possible this is the 'Hie-Eshies' inherited among other Liddesdale lands in 1667 by William Elliot of Dinlabyre, and transcribed 'Hydashes' in 1691.

Highland see **Heeland**

Highlee (*hI-lee*) *n.* former farmstead near Highlee Hill, south of Lustruther in Southdean Parish. John Oliver was tenant there in 1669 and William Oliver in 1694 (it is 'Hielie' in 1669 and 'heylie' in 1694).

Highlee Hill (*hI-lee-hil*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, lying to the south-west of Lustruther and east of Wolfelee, reaching a height of 307 m. The gentle peak lies in an open area of moorland, and contains the remains of an ancient settlement, perhaps Iron Age. It is about 60 m across, and has been denuded by cultivation and quarrying. There are also old sheepfolds, boundary dykes, enclosures, lazy beds and rig and furrow lines in the area. A track across the hill towards Lustruther may be one of the alternative routes of the Wheel Causeway.

the High Level (*thu-hI-le-vul*) *n.* pub at 11 Green Terrace, since at least the late 19th century, sometimes called 'the Level'.

the High Loft (*thu-hI-loft*) *n.* former balcony in St. Mary's Kirk, before it was rebuilt about 1763. It was also known as 'the Common Loft', and sometimes referred to as 'the Rowly-Powly Loft', suggesting that it was not very stable. It was one of two such lofts reached from the steeple side, the lower one being called 'the Middle Loft' or 'the Steeple Loft'.

High Mangerton (*hI-mān-jer-tin*) *n.* former name for part of what was once Mangerton farm, presumably the higher part. In the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties it was included as part of Sorbietrees.

the High Plantin (*thu-hI-plawn'-in*) *n.* popular name for a plantation near Wilton Dean, probably the one above Overhall Road, joining the high part of Whitehaugh Road. This wood contains an ancient earthwork, about 300 × 170 feet, at the south-west end of the plantation, much disturbed by quarrying.

the High Road (*thu-hI-rōd*) *n.* popular local name for the road leading north-east out of Roberton, up the B711 and through the Borthwickbrae estate to join 'the Low Road' at Borthwickbrae Burnfit.

High Sate (*hI-sā'*) *n.* High Seat, hill between the Teviot and Borthwick valleys, between Commonside Moor and Broadlee Moss, north of Dryden Fell and south of Broadlee Loch. It reaches a height of 347 m.

the High Schuil (*thu-hI-skil*) *n.* Hawick High School, on the north side of Buccleuch Road, Nos. 26–28. It was originally started as the Buccleuch Public School in 1860 to replace the Grammar School, which had been founded in 1710, and merged with the parish school in 1824. The new School Board took over responsibility for it

in 1872 and there were enlargements soon afterwards. After major renovations in 1908 (with designs by Joseph Blaikie) the name was changed to Buccleuch Higher Grade School, and became 'Hawick High School' in 1915. There was a serious fire there in 1925, with pupils being taught in church halls until the school was reopened in 1928. The architect for the new building was John Alexander Carfrae. Note that the High School was not free for everyone until about WWII. The land of Teviot Lodge was gifted to the school in 1933, with science buildings and gymnasium built there around 1960. The Extension building, the new Technical building, the Games Hall and the Dining Block were all built in the 1970s. There were extensive modernisations in the 1990s, at a cost of around £6 million, including new link corridors, Library, Music and Special Educational Needs Department. The buildings have multiplied and it is now the largest secondary school in the Scottish Borders, with about 1,000 pupils. School Inspectors' Reports for 1915–39 are in the National Archives, as are Leaving Exam results 1940–45.

Highside see **Hayside**

Highsidelees (*hI-sīd-leez*) *n.* possible name of a farmstead near Teviothead, near Falnash and Lairhope (marked 'Hiesyidlies' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

the High Street (*thu-hI-stree'*) *n.* the main public road or highway through the centre of Hawick, once forming a large fraction of the inhabited part of the town. Earlier names include the 'public striet', 'the hei gate', 'the common gait', 'the King's High Street' and 'the common Heigh Street', with the modern name appearing by the end of the 18th century. The street has seen many changes, being renovated in 1715 and re-paved in 1721, and having the gates removed in the latter part of the 18th century. It was repaved (along with the Howegate etc.) in the late 1780s, and many of the outside staircases were removed in 1791. In the late 18th century almost all the houses were still roofed with either thatch or turf. Lighting appeared first in the 1830s and at about the same time the 'middle of the principal street' was 'Macadamized'. Granite setts on part of the street were only lifted in 1962. Some of the last thatched houses (roughly opposite the Town Hall, and sticking out into the pavement) were demolished in 1879. The street was made one-way in 2007. House numbering probably happened in Hawick first on the High Street, but not formally until the mid-19th century; there were no numbers given in the first census of 1841, while the numbering in the 1851 census started at the other end of the Street and without the odd/even split! The sides are normally referred to as the 'north' and 'south' sides, even although they are closer to being 'west' and 'east'. In the 1537 there were 80 'particates' on the south side and 48 on the north side. The north (or west) side has odd numbers, while the south (or east) side has even numbers. One of the earliest surviving buildings is the pended house at No. 51, while Nos. 24–26 are late 18th century, and parts of many early houses surely survive within the mainly 19th century buildings. The Town Hall dominates the centre of the Street, built 1884–86 to replace an earlier 'Town House' and even earlier Tolbooth. The centre of the street is the foot of the Cross Wynd where the Market Cross stood until 1762. The bulk of the buildings date from the second half of the 19th century, with several of the particularly elaborate ones being originally built to be banks. Prominent unifying design features are the eaves course linking the upper windows, as well as the continuous hoodmoulds above the first floor windows; the original designer of these features is unknown. The High Street remains the focus for shopping and other activity in the town, and is usually referred to simply as 'the Street'. A bronze ring-brooch from around 1400 was found in 1956 during building work at No. 48. Many of the buildings on the High Street are listed (it is 'Heigh Street of Hawicke' in 1688).

High Tofts (*hI-tofts*) *n.* former name for **Upper Tofts**.

High Tofts Quarry (*hI-tofts-kwa-ree*) *n.* former quarry near the farm of Upper Tofts. It was around here that geologist David Milne-Home used to illustrate his theory of lava filling up a crack in the rock, to explain the basaltic dyke crossing part of Roxburghshire.

Hightreis (*hI-trīz*) *n.* Hightrees, former name for lands in Liddesdale, connected with Mangerton estate. They are listed on a rental roll of c.1376 as 'Hetryes' associated with Mangerton, with a value of 18 shillings, and also as 'Hetreis' associated with Ermildon, with a value of 15 shillings; this suggests the lands were in 2 parts. On the 1541 rental roll 'The Hie Treis' were valued at 16 shillings, with tenants Robert and David Elliot. 'Neather Hietreis' was listed among the farms possessed by Gavin Elliot in 1632 and 'Hietreip' (presumably a transcription error) among the possessions of Hab Henderson. It is probably the same place as 'Hietrels' marked on Blaeu's

c.1654 map west of Thorlieshope. It is presumably the same as the farm of 'Hightree', where there were Armstrongs in the 18th century. It was presumably close to Hightrees Cleuch. It was combined with Highhouse, Howden, Harden and Burnmouth on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, although its precise location is not shown.

Hightreis Cleuch (*hI-trīz-klooch*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Hietrecleuchis' on the 1541 rental roll. The tenant was Matthew Nixon and they were valued at 15 shillings. It is probably the 'Hetherclewes' listed in 1544, when Matthew Nixon from there was among Scotsmen giving support to the English Crown. In 1586 it is described as 'the fyftene schilling land of Hietrie Clewis' when occupied by Martin Elliot of Braidlie and re-leased to him by Francis, Earl of Bothwell.

highwaye (*hI-wI*) *n., poet.* a highway – 'Gang ye therfor intil the hiewayes, an' as mony as ye sall fin', bid them til the bridal' [HSR].

Hi-I-Obby (*hI-I-o-bee*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Aitken** – 'Anon Jock Bewlie shuffles by, And Hie Hi hobbles ahint pell-mell; There's Jamie Jolly watchin' a sly, And Daft Jamie ringin' St. Mary's bell' [HI] (there are various spellings).

hilch (*hilch*) *v., poet.* to limp, hobble – 'I mind ye were barefoot and hirpled ahint – As alang the hard road ye were hilching . . . ' [JTe].

Hill (*hil*) *n.* former farmstead in Jedforest, probably near Mervinslaw and Cleithaugh. Thomas Oliver was the tenant there in 1669.

Hill (*hil*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Scott in Minto Parish in 1716. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) married Elizabeth Sharp in Minto Parish in 1736. **David** (1755–1836) carrier who lived at the Mid Raw. He ran his cart to the Newcastleton area once a week. He is mentioned in the poem 'At Easter' by David Hill (his descendant). He married Agnes Waugh, who died in 1832, aged 75. Their children included: Isabel (1776–1832), baptised in Southdean Parish; and Thomas (1787–1824), baptised in Ancrum Parish, who was a minister in Montreal. He and his family are buried at St. Mary's. He was surely related to James (son of Thomas) who was a carrier from at least 1841. **David Octavius** (18th/19th C.) described as a 'Supervisor' in Hawick in 1815. He married Elizabeth Scott and their son Alexander was born in 1815, the witnesses being excise officer Robert Turnbull and his wife, Ann Scott. It is unclear how he might have been related to the later David Octavius. **David Octavius** (1802–70) painter and pioneering photographer. His enormous painting of the Disruption of 1843, the First General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, is well-known, and its execution introduced him to Robert Adamson and the technique of photography. The pair established a partnership that revolutionised photography as an artistic medium. In 1835 he painted a landscape view of Hawick, taken from around Wilton Hill. **David** 'Davie' (1911–1977) prolific local poet, born in the Westend, and educated at Drumlanrig and the High School. He worked in advertising for one of the local mills, then volunteered for the R.A.F., returning after the War to work in the family firm making Hawick Balls. He befriended poet Hugh MacDiarmid, and contributed regularly to the Hawick News and Hawick Express. He wrote the well known poems 'The Vertish', 'Shundert', 'The Spetchman's Sang', 'Robbie Dye', 'The Bleach', and many more, as well as some fiction and a play, 'The Sow's Lug'. A short-story, 'Thirty Six Hours', about a young soldier from the Borders, was published in 1944 and he had several pieces broadcast on the radio. He was a founder member of the Camera Club and active in the Callants' Club and Archæological Society. A collection of his poetry finally appeared in 2011, called 'Ain Gait', on the 100th anniversary of his birth. He married Robertina ('Ina') Scott Morrison, from Langholm and she died in 2004. They had a son, David Andrew and a daughter Christine Morrison. **David** 'Dave' (1931–2020) rugby player born in Hawick. He grew up in O'Connell Street, Lothian Street and Weensland Park. He played the pipes with the Hawick Scout Pipe Band and played rugby for the Harlequins, later serving as President and Match Secretary. He worked as an electrician and did National Service in the R.A.F. Starting from the age of 19 he made 70 appearances for Hawick R.F.C., usually as full back. At the age of 26 he became a referee on the Border League circuit and was linesman for a Scotland international match in 1964. He married Molly Hardie in 1954 and they had children Derek, Karen and David. They lived in Leishman Place, later moving to Girvan, where he worked as an electrical engineer, and he retired to Jedburgh. **Elizabeth** 'Bess' (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. She was named in 1645 'for biding in houss, and going to Lessudden to sheir in time of harvest'. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Janet Jackson and their daughter Jean was

baptised in 1687, with witnesses Thomas Henderson and George Ormiston. **James** (16th/17th C.) granted a half husbandland of land in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. **James** (17th C.) resident at Newhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (18th C.) married Betty Storie in Minto Parish in 1739. **James** (18th C.) weaver in Wilton Parish. In 1744 he was feued land in Roughheugh by George Langlands of that Ilk. This consisted of 'a tenement of houses, and yard lying at the back thereof' and he had to pay an annual fee as well as being thirled to Roughheugh Mill. He still held these lands in 1764, but was denied any share in the division of Wilton Common. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Clerk in Minto Parish in 1755. **James** (18th C.) gardener at Knowesouth in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Thomas Rutherford. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded in 1797 as tenant in Burnfoot. He married Bessie Helm and their children included Janet (b.1797). **James** (b.1799/1800) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a carpenter at Borthwickbrae Cottages. His wife was Margaret and their children included Euphemia, David, John, Margaret, William, Mary, George and Helen. He may be the James, son of Peter, baptised in Hobkirk in 1796. **Rev. James** (1888–1973) son of John and Sarah Wilson, he was educated at Girvan High School and Glasgow University. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Ayr in 1919, became assistant at Kilmorack (Beauly) and was ordained as minister at Glengarry in 1921. He moved to Teviothead Kirk in 1940, remaining as minister until 1963, when he retired. During his first year he acted as junior minister to James Livingston. In 1921 he married Grace (b.1894), only child of John Macfarlane. **James** (b.1816) son of Thomas, he was a carrier on the Mid Row. He is recorded there in 1841, with wife Agnes and children David and Jane. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is recorded running a weekly service between Newcastleton and Hawick, leaving from the Mid Row every Tuesday. In 1851 his wife was a widow, living at about 7 Mid Row with her mother and siblings. He married Agnes, daughter of cabinetmaker John Scott. Their children were David (ancestor of the Hawick Balls family), Jane, Jemima and Robert. **John** (16th/17th C.) listed after several Armstrong of the house of Whithaugh in a 1601 list of men who were said by the English to be outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch. He thus presumably lived in Liddesdale and was an associate of the Armstrongs. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Marion (b.1636). **John** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Mervinslaw in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John appointed by the Wilton Session in 1703 to collect the poor money. **John McVie** (b.1876) born in Lilliesleaf, he was an industrial chemist, posted to various parts of the world. In 1900 he was living in Georgetown, Demerara when he donated to the Museum a 'collection of Indian curios; birds, beasts and fishes; serpent and other skins; native handiwork, &c.' In 1928 he emigrated to the U.S.A. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant at Ashybank, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Rev. Rowland** (1744–1833) English evangelist, who did much to establish Sunday Schools in Scotland, against the will of the established church. He visited Scotland in 1798 (possibly along with James Haldane) and described a Hawick funeral in his diary. **Sir Rowland** (1795–1879) English educator and postal reformer. He invented a rotary printing press and developed a system of pre-paid penny postage that revolutionised communications, and for which Hawick made him an Honorary Burgess in 1844. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Johnstone and their son James was baptised in 1659. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Isobel (b.1708), Elspeth (b.1711), James (b.1713), Thomas (b.1715), Walter (b.1717), Helen (b.1719) and William (b.1721). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included William (b.1751), Helen (b.1754) and James (b.1756). He may be the Thomas who married Margaret Hume, recorded in Roberton in 1749 and apparently in Minto in 1752. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Hassendeanburn. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. Probably the same Thomas was a labourer at Hessendean on the 1799 ballot for the Militia and was recorded as servant to Mr. Turnbull at Hassendean on the 1801 ballot. **Thomas** (b.1774/5) from Langholm, he was a saddler on the High Street. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. His shop was at about No. 28 in 1851. He married Mary Nichol and their children included Robert, James (b.1816) and Annie. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Hassendean in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Thomas** (1787–1824)

baptised in Ancrum Parish, he was son of David, who was a carrier in Hawick. He was ordained in 1818 as minister of the Burgher congregation in Glenluce. However, there was soon a dispute over his behaviour, ending with him being rebuked by his Presbytery and he demitted in 1820. He then spent some time in Hawick, before appealing to the Burgher Synod in 1822 to be reinstated. This was agreed to about a year later. He then emigrated to Canada, acting as assistant to Rev. Easton in Montreal, where he died suddenly. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included John (b.1630), Thomas (b.1632), Isobel (b.1632), William (b.1634), Janet (b.1635), Janet (b.1636), William (b.1638), Margaret (b.1638), Bessie (b.1640), an unnamed child (b.1643) and William (b.1643). There are probably 2 families here. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1690. **William** (17th C.) cottar at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the William who witnessed a Hassendean baptism for Robert Ormiston and Marion Hill (who may have been his daughter). **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. In 1710 he was found guilty of 'egregious ryotts' in St. Mary's Kirk. The witnesses saw him 'stryke twyce Wm. Greenshiels with ane staff and thereafter Wm. Greenshiels stroke at him with his bonnet', this during the reading of the scriptures. He was recorded as 'weaver in Flex' in 1720. He married Janet Sanderson and their children included John (b.1709) and Thomas (b.1720). The witnesses in 1709 were Bailies Walter Graham and George Martin and in 1720 were Town Clerk Walter Gledstains and Walter Nixon in Hawick Shiels. He may be the same as William, with no wife's name given, whose other children included: John (b.1709), baptised in Hawick; William (b.1714) and William (again, b.1716), baptised in Cavers; and Thomas (b.1722), baptised in Kirkton. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Walter (b.1727) and Alexander (b.1731). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roughheugh. In 1764 John Lamb described how at some earlier time he had siezed his horse for grazing on the 'headroom' of Drinkstone and only returned it when given a shilling, but returned the money when next they met at Hawick market. **William** (18th C.) married Janet Gray in Hawick Parish in 1760. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant to 'Mrs Drinkwater Minto' according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He seems likely to have worked at Minto House. **William** 'Bill' (1941–) born in Hawick, he was educated at Trinity, Burnfoot and the High School. In Hawick he was in the Cycling Club and the Saxhorn Band. Moving to Edinburgh in 1959, he worked in local govenment and education. He formed a folk trio there with Tom Smith and Jean Brooks, called The Caern, with him on vocals, banjo and guitar. They released 'Introducing The Caern, a Collection of Scotch Folk' in 1969 (which included a version of 'Kinly Stick'), as well as 'Irish Folk Favourites' (1971) and 'Welcome to Ireland' with The Bards (1997). They toured with Jimmy Shand and appeared on television. As a solo artist he recorded 'Miscellaneous Dross' (1974) and 'Bill Hill's Police Record' (1978). Several of his songs, such as 'The Portree Kid', 'The Scottish Holiday' and 'The Sunday Driver' were regularly in the repertoire of bands such as the Corries. He presented 'Folkspun' on Radio Forth for a couple of years and has been a popular after dinner speaker as well as Edinburgh tour guide.

the Hill (*thu-hil*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, seat of a branch of the Elliots. 'Joanni de lie Hill' is recorded in 1541, Mark callit of the Hill' in 1564, and Archie and Jock of the Hill in the 1580s. They were related to the Elliots of Ramsiegill according to the letter of 1583 from the English wardens. Archie Elliot 'in the Hill' is recorded in 1586 and Archie Elliot of the Hill and 'Johne Ellot of the Hill' in 1611. It is listed among the lands in Liddesdale held by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1632 (and listed among rentals of Kelso Abbey). It is unclear where this place was located, but one possibilility is that it is the same as Laws Hill, which was formerly the lands of **Laws**.

Hill Burn (*hil-burn*) *n.* small stream in Minto Parish, rising on the west side of the Minto Hills and running south to join the Grinding Burn. There are remains of rig and furrow lines on both sides of the burn (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Hillend (*hil-end*) *n.* former name for lands near Commonside in upper Teviodale. In 1591 these lands, along with Commonside, Northcroft and 'Stoghill' were already occupied by Gilbert Elliot when leased to him by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch.

Hillend (*hil-end*) *n.* farmstead just to the north-east of the Minto Hills on the former Minto estate.

Hillend Drive (*hil-end-drīv*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1953, with gap sites filled in around

1963. It was named after 'Hillend Plantin', a popular name for the plantation there. During WWII the area was trenched for army training.

Hillend Parks (*hil-end-pawrks*) *n.* former name for lands on Minto estate. They were was listed in 1779 and 1811 along with Coach Park, with a value of £72 17s 6d. Several small pieces are also listed as 'House and Yard at Hill-end', suggesting that there were cottages there. It was also listed in 1779 as 'Hill-ends-park' in a description of the boundaries of Minto Townhead. William Temple was a mason at 'Hillend' in Minto Parish in 1799 and was at 'Wester hillend' in 1801.

Hillend Plantin (*hil-end-plawn'-in*) *n.* local pronunciation of 'Hillend Plantation', formerly on Burnfoot farm, lying on a small hillock east of the main road, between Burnfoot Road and the Appletreehall road.

hill-forts (*hil-fōrts*) *n., pl.* archæological sites generally composed of ramparts and ditches around an enclosure, often with signs of buildings on the insides. Usually they have not been excavated, and so the designation is based on morphology only. They date back to the Iron Age, peaking not long before Roman occupation, although some may have been inhabited as far back as the Bronze Age and some well into the Middle Ages. The smallest probably contained a single dwelling, while the largest housed whole communities, although whether they were used permanently or only during periods of perceived danger is unknown. The bulk of them are near the summits of hills, which peaked up above the forests in the valleys below. There are more than 300 such sites identified in the Scottish Borders and over 100 in Roxburghshire alone, with many more designated as 'earthworks', 'settlements' or 'enclosures'. The hills around Hawick, particularly to the south, have many of these fortified settlements. The Slitrig valley alone has had about a dozen identified, a list of 13 being made by Sir James Murray in 1863. Robert Michie gave a talk on 'Camps of the District', in which he described around 30 hill-forts in the district.

Hill Heid (*hil-heed*) *n.* hill in the region east of where the Teviot and the Allan meet. There are the remains of a fort between here and the old farmstead of Newbigging.

Hillheid (*hil-heed*) *n.* Hillhead, farm to the east of Lilliesleaf, between Chapel farm and Craggs farm. John Leithead was a servant there in 1799. John Young was farmer there in 1841 and Robert and John Smail in the 1850s and 60s. A nearby enclosure was excavated in 1998, discovering it to be a complicated multi-epoch settlement, including evidence of habitation in the Iron Age and Roman times.

the Hillheid (*thu-hil-heed*) *n.* local name for the area around Denholmhill. In the late 19th century it was said to be still possible to see stones that had been placed there to mark individual Denholm Feuar's portions of the Common – '. . . and the ridge between Denholm and Ruberslaw known as the Hillhead (where this rock is quarried as road metal)' [JAHM].

Hillheid Hoose (*hil-heed-hoos*) *n.* Victorian villa in Hawick, designed by John Thomas Rochead in 1863. It may have been given a different name.

Hillhoose (*hil-hoos*) *n.* Hillhouse, farmstead in Liddesdale, to the east of Newcastleton, on the Tweeden Burn. A tower is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map, and it may correspond to the position of 'Louselaw' on Stobie's 1770 map; it is said that the foundations existed in 1795 and the location was pointed out to the Ordnance Survey in 1858. This site (where no solid evidence has been found) is in the forest of Hillhouse Wood near Castle Hill. This may be the main house showsn on the farm on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, on Gall Sike to the east of Dykecrofts Cottage on modern maps. In 1718 the farm was combined with Baxtongill, consisting of 383 acres, bounded by Potterlamport, Whithaugh, Nolt-lair and Chingills. The southern boundary was the Tweeden Burn and Whithaugh Burn was to the north. It also shared a common of 37 acres with Potterlamport. William Scott, was described as 'in Hilhous' in 1528 when he was one of the arbitrators for deciding on succession to the Borthaugh lands. Ninian Teviot 'of the Hilhous' was among Liddesdale men accused of stealing horses from near Hexham in 1579. Hector Armstrong 'of the Hilhouse' was accused of rieving in 1587/8. 'Hob of Whithawghe son to John Eamont of Hilhouse' (presumably an Armstrong) is recorded in 1590. This is probably the 'Hilhous' where Thomas Crozier was in 1623. Gavin Elliot of Hillhouse is one of 3 men who were meant to have planned the murder of Walter Scott of Buccleuch in a foiled plot of 1624, part of a feud between the Elliots and the Scotts. Elizabeth Eliott, daughter of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters' married John Turnbull of Minto in 1641, and after her husband died lived at Hillhouse. 'Geordie Rackesse of the Hillhouse' is recorded as a cattle thief in about 1645. William, son of Robert Elliot of Redheugh, was tenant there

in the late 18th century. Peter Scott was living there in 1861. It may be the same place that was known as Tweedenbank (formerly 'Hilhouse' and variants such as 'Halhouse' and 'Hilhous'; it is indicated near the head of what looks like the Tweeden Burn on Pont's original 1608 map; it may be that some of the references are to other places with the same name).

Hillhoose (*hil-hoos*) *n.* possible name for lands in Rulewater. It may be that this is the same place as the lands in Liddesdale, or that there are 2 different places that are confused. In a pardon of 1516 for a large number of Turnbulls for any part in assisting the Homes in plotting against the King, we find 'James Turnbull in Hillhouse' and 'Fergus Turnbull there'. They are listed among the Turnbulls of Hallrule, but it is unclear where these lands might have been (see also **Hoilhoose**).

Hillhoose (*hil-hoos*) *n.* Hillhouse, cottage on the former Minto estate, situated to the east of the old churchyard. In 1788 (and repeated in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811) 'Hillhouse park' was valued at £32 15s 10d.

Hillhoose Wud (*hil-hoos-wud*) *n.* Hillhouse Wood, plantation near the farm of Hillhouse in Liddesdale. It is marked on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, shown on the north side of the Tweeden Burn, and still shown in essentially the same place on modern maps.

Hillieside (*hi-lee-sīd*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll as 'Heliesyde'. The lands were valued at 5 merks and were vacant at that time. It is unclear exactly where these lands were.

Hilliesland (*hil-eez-lind*) *n.* home of a branch of the Gladstains family in the 17th and 18th centuries. The proprietors were Town Clerks for about 110 years, with only short intervals. It was once a separate hamlet, with several cottages, although there is now no sign of its former population. In 1627 it was described as a land 'paying 12 bolls, estimat to 8 in stok, 2 in teynd' annually. The land corresponds roughly to the area immediately west of Kaimed farm, i.e. the land beyond what would be called the Wellogate. Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland paid the land tax on £66 13s 4d in 1643 and John Gledstains in 1678. Thomas Scott was servant there in 1684. It is shown in a survey of the lands belonging to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, as an enclave within the East Mains of Hawick, covering 37 acres, including the modern Mosshills Loch on the north and extending to the Wellogate Brae on the south. The main house was situated near Hilliesland Moss (or Loch, a marshy area to the north of Ewen's Loch), and the garden wall was still visible in the early 19th century. It is said that until about the mid-18th century the Laird's herd was pastured along with the Hawick Town Herd (presumably because the Laird was a Burgess of Hawick, owning several houses in the Town). George Johnston was tenant there in 1709. Robert Henderson was a cottar there in at least 1721–25. It was valued at £66 13s 4d in the 1740s. The land was later owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, and up until the early 20th century had fields rented by farmers, known jocularly as 'Hilliesland Lairds', who had their barns and stables in town. In 1788 it was 'Haly's land, or Hill's land' when valued at £66 13s 4d as part of the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch. It still had the same value in 1811. An ancient birial site was ploughed up in about 1854, but the skeleton that was found was quickly covered up again, with no particular description noted, except that it 'belonged to a person of gigantic stature' – 'I see again each knowe and knoll, Each memory spot, each gable end, Frae Lynnwood doon tae Horns-Hole – Frae Stirches ower tae Hilliesland' [HI] (also written 'Halysland', 'Hillhouseland', etc., it is 'Hillisland' in 1627, 'Hillieslands' in 1678, 'Hill-house-land' in 1684, 'hillhousland' in 1685, and 'Hilhousland' in 1708 and 1717; it is probably the 'Gallaslande' mentioned by the English in 1548/9).

the Hilliesland Lairds (*thu-hil-eez-lind-lārdz*) *n.* former nickname for a group of minor landowners in the area above the Wellogate. This included the Aitkens of the Kirk Wynd, the Kyles, the Purdoms and the Hendersons. Some of the local 'Laird' nicknames may have been epithets applied to men who had such lands (see also **bonnet-laird**).

Hilliesland Loch (*hil-eez-lind-loch*) *n.* small body of water out beyond the Wellogate Brae by Kaimend, formerly referring to a lake which is now filled in, which lay on the town side of the Kaimend Hills, north of the smaller Ewen's Loch. It still has a farm track running along its south side, and a boundary following the contours along its irregular north side. It was used as a skating pond in the latter part of the 19th century, at a nominal rent from the Duke of Buccleuch, and earlier had been used for curling matches (it is clearly marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map as 'Hillsland Loch').

Hilliesland Moss (*hil-eez-lind-mos*) *n.* another name for **Hilliesland Loch**.

the Hillock (*thu-hil-ok*) *n.* former name for an area on the Wells estate. As factor of the estate, Archibald Jerdan described how timber cut from 'the Hilloch' was sold. It is unclear exactly where this was.

Hill Park (*hil-pawrk*) *n.* name for the field on Hawick Common, between St. Leonard's and Flex farms, bounded by Golf Course Park and Flex Lodge Park.

Hill Pond (*hil-pōnd*) *n.* small pond east of Bedrule, near the northern boundary of Southdean Parish. It drains into Fulton Burn. To its east is a linear earthwork, which could be part of a boundary line linking streams between the Rule and Jed Waters (like another feature crossing the north of Black Law); its age is unknown.

the Hill Road ti Roberton (*thu-hil-rōd-ti-ro-bur'-in*) *n.* road from Ashkirk over towards Roberton, connecting the Ale valley with the Borthwick valley, made famous in Will Ogilvie's poem of the same name – 'The hill road to Roberton, Ale Water at our feet, And grey hills and blue hills that melt away and meet, With cotton-flowers that wave to us and lone whaups that call, And over all the Border mist – the soft mist over all' [WHO].

Hills (*hilz*) *n.* **George** (d.1931) son of William and Mary Miller. He wrote 'Amor Patriæ and other verses', published by W. & J. Kennedy in 1929. **William** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Hassendeanbank according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **William** (19th/20th C.) saddler of 4 Oliver Place. He married Mary, daughter of shoemaker John Miller. Their children were Agnes, Mary and George.

Hillshaugh (*hilz-hawch*) *n.* former farm in Hobkirk Parish, just north of Tythehouse. It was the residence of the Dalkeith family through much of the 18th and all of the 19th centuries. James Scott was there in 1786, mason Alexander Dalgleish in 1790 and George Adamson is recorded as tenant there in 1797 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Hillside (*hil-sīd*) *n.* former name for a private school in the latter part of the 19th century run by Miss A. Scott, possibly the same as Heron Hill.

Hillslap (*hil-slawp*) *n.* 'L-plan' tower 2 miles west of Melrose, where the Allan Water joins the Tweed, built around 1585, but ruined until restored in the 1980s as a home (during which excavations were also carried out). It has been suggested it was the model for Sir Walter Scott's 'Glendearg' (in 'the Monastery'), to which its name was changed, and has also known been known as 'Calfhill'. The original Laird was Nichol Cairncross, from a family that also owned land near Belses. It is very close to Colmslie and Langshaw towers (it was 'Hilslope' in c.1680).

Hill Terrace (*hil-te-ris*) *n.* original name for Wilton Hill Terrace when built in 1879, renamed in 1882.

Hillum (*hi-lum*) *n.* **William** (13th/14th C.) Archdeacon of Teviotdale, known as 'de Hillum'. He was appointed by Edward II in 1312 and nothing else is known about him.

the Hill Walkin' Club (*thu-hil-waw-kin-klub*) *n.* the Scottish Borders Hill Walking Club was formed in the mid-1970s, and organises regular walks and social events.

Hilly Linn (*hi-lee-lin*) *n.* waterfall in Southdean Parish, on the Shaw Burn, which flows into the Jed Water. Near the falls are the remains of a small tower (11.5 m×7 m) and 3 farmsteads, probably the settlement of Blackchester; some of the turf remains appear to predate the tower. There are also other archæological remains in the surrounding area, which was clearly once more populous than today, with Northbank Tower to the south, a tower and possible chapel at Lethem, etc.

Hilson (*hil-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (b.c.1770s) wright in Hassendean according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was an apprentice to James Trotter. It is possible that the name written was 'Kelson', which may mean he was the same man as wright Adam Kersel, who was a wright at Horsleyhill on the 1797 and 1799 Militia ballots. **Gavin** (1788–1847) son of William and Miss Anderson of Teviotbank. He was born in St. Boswells Parish, attended Edinburgh University and became a surgeon in Jedburgh. He was Assistant-Surgeon with the 4th Dragoons, serving in the Peninsular War and tending to the wounded at Waterloo. In 1825 he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He married Elizabeth Pringle, eldest daughter of Peter Brown of Rawflatt. Only 2 of his 5 sons survived past childhood, one being Archibald Hamilton, who served in the Army Medical Department in India. He died suddenly after performing an operation on a farmer at Upper Tofts. He was presumably from the family of woollen manufacturers in Jedburgh. **George** (19th C.) solicitor in Jedburgh. In 1865 he donated to the Hawick Museum a signed letter from Sir Robert Peel. In 1870 he wrote to the Hawick Archæological Society telling them about a burial cairn discovered near

Lanton Mains. **James** (18th/19th C.) joiner at Knowetownhead, listed on the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. Perhaps the same James was a journeyman wright in Lilliesleaf in 1799. **James Lindsay** (1855–1928) Jedburgh local historian who wrote many articles about Border history in the early part of the 20th century. **John** (19th C.) native of the Hawick area. He emigrated to the U.S.A. in the 1850s and settled in Bovina, New York. He could be the John, originally from Ayton, recorded as a journeyman plasterer in Hawick in 1851 (note the possibility of this being an error for 'Wilson' in some records).

hiltie-skiltie (*hil-tee-skil-tee*) *adv., arch.* helter-skelter (an example of 'reduplication').

the Hilton (*thu-hil'-in*) *n.* former name for lands in 'Wester Hassingden' (i.e. Hassendean), as transcribed from a document of 1588, where Robert Douglas of Nether Hassendean and 'Robert Scot there' were ordered to turn over to the Lords of Council and Session all documents related to this place. The location of these lands is unknown.

Hiltson (*hilt-sin*) *n.* **Robert** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Hiltsoun', although it is unclear if it corresponds to a different modern name. Thomas is listed right after him and so surely related. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) one of the men given remission in 1526 for their part in attacking the Earl of Arran. He must be related to Robert.

himsel (*him-sel*) *pron.* himself – 'Lor', luck! wha's that sittin' by himsel', All heedless o' the bizz and fyke aroon' him' [JoHa], 'Then Heather he did quaff the half-gill to himsel' ...' [WE], 'Nor wot I, if to hear me mourn, Sir Walter e'en wad hae himsel' Forborne to blaw his forest-horn, And wag his hazel cudgel well' [AD], 'He saufet ithers; himsel he canna saufe.' [HSR], 'Syne aff frae his shouther'll tummle his pack, As he gets himsel' settin doon' [WL], a euphemism for the Devil – 'Weel, but James, how do ye ken that what he saw wasna just a black soo, an' no himsel'?' [HAST1864] (also **'imsel** and **umsel**).

hind (*hīnd*) *n., arch.* a farm worker, peasant, skilled labourer on a farm, particularly a man in charge of ploughing, usually married and supplied with a cottage. In 1836 in Hobkirk Parish it is stated that a hind was paid through 'A free house worth probably £2; 10 bolls oats; 2 do. barley; 1 do. of pease; 4 carts of coals; 1000 yards of potatoes, a capful of lint-seed or a bushel of barley sown, the master ploughing and manuring the ground'. The details may have varied between parishes and among farmers, but this was probably a fairly typical arrangement for the time – 'Now married men forget their wives, An' hinds forget their horses' [JoHa], 'Past spinster, spouse, and relict, Past flesher, wabster, hind ...' [DH], *v.* to work as a hind (also formerly 'hynd'; from Old English).

hindberry (*hīnd-be-ree*) *n., poet.* the wild raspberry, Rubus idæus – 'An' bauld wi' hindberries frae the syke, I lap an' ran a turn Alang the divots on the dyke, Doon to the Tweeden burn' [ECB].

hindin (*hīnd-in*) *n., arch.* the act of being a hind – 'Jock's hindin'' [GW], 'He's at the hindin'' [GW].

Hindemers (*hīn-de-murz*) *n.* **James** (16th C.) listed as a servant to Clement Crozier on a document giving the names of local Olivers, Nixons, Croziers and Halls who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. It is unclear whether his surname may be mis-transcribed.

hinder (*hin-dur*) *adj.* behind, further to the rear – '... A fox that sits upon its hinder quarters' [JT], 'God gar us look to the hinder end O' oor earthly day or the sun descend' [WL] (also the less common **hinner**).

hinder (*hin-dur*) *v.* to detain, prevent – '... there's nocht ti hinder a body threh seekin away wui um thochts o sic bonnie bits ...' [ECS] (usually followed by noun or infinite, unlike in English).

hinder-end (*hin-dur-end*) *n., arch.* rear part of something, back of anything – '... in the hinder end of October last' [BR1641], '... ei gaed yinsyirrint an fand oot the richt teime for iz i the hinder-end' [ECS], 'A lookeet aabits for't, bit A fand eet i the hinder-end. The press was the deed o'd' [ECS], '... and i' the hinder end it was juist concluded that his wife had ta'en the tablets herself' [DH] (also **hint-end**).

Hindhaughheid see **Hyndhaughheid**

Hindhoosefield (*hind-hoos-feeld*) *n.* Hindhousefield, former name for land on the opposite side of the river from Jedburgh Abbey (the origin is probably Old English 'hiwan hus feld', meaning 'the field with the monk's house' and is recorded at least as early as 1566).

Hindhope see **Hyndhope**

Hindlee see **Hyndlee**

Hindley Sike (*hind-lee-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises along the side of the road immediately after the Note o the Gate.

hindmaist (*hīnd-māst*) *adv.* hindmost – 'The crack gauns deid. The hindmaist, weariet, feet Are mine. Yin mair, yin less: that's mortal law' [DH], 'And the raw o somnolent stocking-makers Have lang been gethered to their hindmaist sleep . . . ' [DH] (formerly **hinmaist**).

hineyed (*hī-need*) *adj., arch.* honeyed, sweet, dear – '. . . And a' the hineyed blessings breathed Abune the sleepin' bairn' [JT].

hing (*hing*) *v.* to hang – 'his claes er hingin off um', 'hing that up wull ee?', 'hing on, wull ee no?', 'Given with iron work to hing the brod in the Quire, 8s' [PR], 'Francis Gladstains of Whitlaw, gave timber for building of the tolbuith and mounting of the steeple where the bell hings' [BR1694], '. . . a clad i' green, and wi' lang hair, yellow as gowd, hingin' round its shoulders' [LHTB], '. . . How Scotland's proud and ireful king, Ahiche fi Johnie Armstrong hing' [JTe], '. . . An' riggit ribs, where snurk'lt skin is fatit To lanely hing where flesh could stay nae langer' [JoHa], '. . . Till, peeled o' flesh by vile ambition's nither, 'Tis kettit sae its ribs scarce hing thegither' [JoHa], '. . . she ran in to hing on the frying-pan on the crook . . . ' [WNK], 'On thae twa commandements hing a' the law an' the prophets' [HSR], 'Sair hingin his heid cam the Laird ridin' back, But a sudden thocht strack him; to Mysie he spak . . . ' [JJ], '. . . The steeds of time move away, Though at the reins we tug and hing' [TCh], 'And we'll hing thegether like burrs, As lang as oor heads we hain . . . ' [TK], 'The wecht gars the string hing strecht' [JAHM], 'O! a queer auld bodie was Lizzie I trow. Elf locks o' grey hair hingin' ower her weird brow' [BM1901], '. . . or rabbits hingin in the shop' [IWL], '. . . And bummies thrae the clover were hingin' ' [DH], 'To the gallows tree I will suirely bring him; It's juist, – on which o' the trees to hing him?' [WL], 'A'm share ee wull achieve ambition, Ee'r mug shot hing in prime position' [MB], *n.* an act of hanging.

hing (*hing*) *n.* thing – 'look it that hing ower there', 'a hinger's a hing for hingin hings up', '. . . whae wuz a giant in aw hings, except in his unasumin size – Adie Ingles' [IHS], '. . . Onyway, a was oan aboot the computer hing the bairn was playin' ' [We].

Hinge (*hinj*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) cottar at Hartshaugh in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname may be a misinterpretation of some other name.

hingin (*hing-in*) *n.* a hanging, act of hanging, a piece of drapery, curtain – 'Item, in vtenceilles and domiceilles, with hinginges, tapestrie, silver plaite, and abuilzementes of the said noble Erle . . . ' [SB1633], *adj., arch.* hanging (down or up), lying on a slope or hill-side – 'A hingin' field' [GW], overcast and showery.

hingin-like (*hing-in-līk*) *adj., arch.* overcast and looking like rain.

hingins (*hing-inz*) *n., pl.* hangings. Hawick's last public execution was a hanging in the Common Haugh in 1814, John Gibson had murdered his wife in Mill Port. The trial was in Jedburgh, and in the jail there the convicted man wrote a pamphlet about the evils of drink. Executions typically took place close to the scene of the crime, the site chosen in 1814 being near the old toll-house at the Haugh. The prisoner was brought from Jedburgh, stopped at the Town Hall to meet with the local clergy and was escorted by a troop of the yeomanry cavalry. A large crowd gathered at the Haugh, which joined in a hymn and prayer. The prisoner addressed the crowd, warning them of excessive drink, and was then hung on a gibbet. It is likely that many more hangings took place in Jedburgh, the county town than in Hawick. A hangman is recorded in Selkirk in 1743. It is unclear if someone in Hawick held such a position.

hingins (*hing-inz*) *n., pl.* bed-curtains.

hing-luggit (*hing-lu-gee', -gi'*) *adj., arch.* crestfallen, dispirited.

hingubeed (*hing-u-beed*) *n.* a thingumabob, what's-it-called (cf. **hingubby**, **thingubby** and **thingubeed**).

hingubby (*hing-u-bee*) *n.* a thingumabob (cf. **hingubeed**, **thingubby** and **thingubeed**).

hingummy (*hing-u-mee*) *n.* thingummy, something or someone which is forgotten or unknown (**thingubby** and **thingubeed** are also used, as well as the English 'thingummy').

hink (*hingk*) *v.* to think – 'what div ee hink o ma new shoes then', '. . . A'm sittin hinkin ti ma'sel, Bert's probably sung the Callant for mair thin 60 year that way . . . ' [IHS], '. . . A aye hink its sic a shame thit mair o Hoggs songs didnae survive' [IHS], 'A hink there's been progress in baith directions bit no baith at the same time' [We].

hinmaist (*hin-māst*) *adj., arch.* hindmost, final, last in position – 'Hin'most cut, He or she, who gets the last cut of the corn on the harvest-field is to be first married, Teviotd.' [JoJ], 'I wate or ye lefte Nell Cameron's Ye gat yer hin'most meal' [WiSp], 'It was at ma tung-ruits ti cry on the hoattery affair, for fear it was ma hinmaist chance o a cairrie ti Haaick' [ECS] (also **hindmaist**).

hinner (*hi-nur*) *adj.* further to the rear, behind – '... But the hinner end, it was Murray's day And the price o' a dizzen raids to pay' [WL] (cf. the more common **hinder**).

hinnie see **hinny**

hinny (*hi-nee*) *n., arch.* darling, honey, sweetheart, a term of endearment for a woman – ''Is the shoon dune?' said the lassie, ''Deed are they, hinny',' said John' [WNK], 'Now Bella, my hinnie, awa to the Well, And bring me a draucht o' its water' [RF], *poet.* honey – '... whilk gi'es my voice a stroongness Unlike the hinny o' thy vot'ries dear' [JoHa], 'Ere apples be mellow they first maun be sour, An' hinnie is drawn frae the poisonous weed' [JoHa], '... an' his meæt was locusts an' wild hinny' [HSR], '... hinnie an' milk ar anunder they tung' [HSR], *adj.* sweet, like honey – 'Some told their love with ring and glove, And some with hinny tale ...' [JTe] (probably a corruption of 'honey'; also spelled 'hinnie').

hinny-kaim (*hi-nee-kām*) *n., poet.* honey-comb – 'They lipps, O my spuuse, drap als the hinnie-kaim ...' [HSR], '... sweeter alsua nor hinnie, an' the hinnie-kaim' [HSR].

hinny-pots (*hi-nee-pots*) *n., pl., arch.* a children's game – 'Other games, races of all kinds, leaping of all kinds, wrestlings, putting, duck, hinnie pots, etc., etc.' [HAST1908].

hinnysuckle (*hi-nee-su-kul*) *n., arch.* honeysuckle.

hint (*hin', hint*) *n.* hind, rear, *adj.* hind, in the rear – 'An' he smat his enimies in the hint pairts ...' [HSR].

hint-end (*hin'-end, hin-tend*) *n.* rearmost part of something, backside, bottom, latter part of a period of time – 'A'll skelp yer hint-end if A sei ee daein that again', 'hei's got a face like the hint-end o a bus'.

hintside (*hin'-sīd*) *n., arch.* rear part of anything, especially in phrases such as 'hintside foremost' (also written 'hint-side').

hintside-foremost (*hin'-sīd-fōr-mōst*) *adj., arch.* back to front, in reverse order (see also **backside foremost**).

hip (*hip*) *v., arch.* to hop, skip – 'An a feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen, hippin alang the deike' [ECS], *n., arch.* a hop, act of hopping – 'Duist a hip-step-an-a-lowp, an A cam on o another kenspeckle landmerk – Peinelheuch' [ECS].

hipper (*hi-pur*) *n., arch.* a hopper, someone who hops – 'A guid hipper' [GW].

hippertie (*hi-pur-tee*) *v., arch.* to skip – '... he cums loupin' apon the mountans, hippertiein' apon the hills' [HSR].

hippin (*hi-pin*) *n., poet.* a baby's napkin, nappy – 'Although the pock 'twas ta'en frae, I could learn, Was an aul' hippin, sew'd wi' darnin yarn' [JoHa].

hippit (*hi-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj., arch.* stiff-hipped due to straining the back or stooping, stiff in the back or thighs due to prolonged walking – 'A was nae hippeet heipalt, hirplin on ...' [ECS].

hip-step-an-lowp (*hip-step-in-lowp*) *n., arch.* hop, step and jump – 'Duist a hip-step-an-a-lowp, an A cam on o another kenspeckle landmerk – Peinelheuch' [ECS].

hir (*hir*) *pron., arch.* her – '... and John Aitkin in Hawick, apprise the said meir, quhilks persones apprised hir to 20 mks money' [BR1641], '... she is the ae dautie-bairn o' hir that buure hir' [HSR], '... To halse hir necke, to pat hir brieste, Or fondle atte hir knee' [WiSp], 'She is a traillie-wallets; hir pantry's fair grown-up wui dirrt' [ECS] (cf. **her**).

hird (*hird, herd*) *n.* a shepherd, herdsman, someone who looks after sheep or cattle – '... and crackin wi their hirds, men like Jimmy Pow, ...' [IWL], 'Sleekit collies rinnin', hirds whusslin' and yellin' And lood the lamentin' bi haughs and bi braes' [DH], *v.* to herd.

hirdit (*hir-dde', -di'*) *pp.* herded – 'Dirlin daized casements, still, wi the roll O' Dunnottar's hirdit deid ...' [DH] (also **herdit**).

hirds (*hirdz*) *n., pl.* shepherds, herdsmen. It is estimated that at one point perhaps as much as a quarter of the able-bodied men in the Borders worked as shepherds. This fraction decreased dramatically when fences and dykes were built at the end of the 17th century. Before the 20th century the occupation was usually hereditary, and shepherd's families were often better educated that those of most farm servants; Tancred suggests this is because they were descended from younger sons of Lairds. The size of a flock in the Border hills was typically around 40, with free cottage and peats as well as a quantity of grains given in exchange for the labour. Until the mid-19th century the blue bonnet and plaid were widely worn.

hirdum-dirdum (*hir-dum-dir-dum*) *n., arch.* confused, noisy revelry.

hire (*hīr*) *v., arch.* to season food with richer ingredients, add butter, cream or other rich ingredients – 'Thae scones ir weel heirt; A pat a guid fairkeesheen o butter inti thum' [ECS] (also written 'heir' and variants).

hirin (*hī-rin*) *n., arch.* a baking with rich ingredients.

hirin fair (*hī-rin-fār*) *n.* a fair or market held for the purpose of engaging farm servants and

labourers, but also as a focus for general entertainments. These were traditionally around the Whitsunday and Martinmas 'term days', corresponding to the May and November Hiring Fairs in Hawick. The practice was formally abolished in Scotland in 1939 – 'Reels and schottisches till the reid sun's sinkin', Syne in the cool nicht air, Lads and lasses in their pairs gang linkin' Hame frae the Hiring Fair' [WL].

hirple (*hir-pul*) *v.* to hobble, limp – 'there hei is hirpling along the Street as usual', '... puss had 'hirpled thrice withershins' round house, and then suddenly made a spring to the riggin ...' [EM1820], 'This self-same chuckie had been nought uncommon, But joost a hirplin, hoddlin, hamely woman' [JoHa], 'When hoary Eild comes hirplin' roon', And death's cold wintry breezes blaw ...' [JoHa], 'I mind ye were barefoot and hirpled ahint – As alang the hard road ye were hilching ...' [JTe], 'He hirpled round and round the carriage, exclaiming, 'Eh, the maist poet in the world, and the least poet in the world baith thegither'' [RM], 'A was nae hippeet heipalt, hirplin on ...' [ECS], '... For hers was a spirit proud and high, And free as the Rule that hirpled by' [WHO], 'When wabbit, He revives my spunk, And helps the hirplin lame' [WL], 'He hirpled slowly to his rest, Nae luck when he was born' [WFC], '... The wanin' mune Came hirplin' through the cloudy frieze High, high abune' [WP].

hirs (*hirz*) *pron., arch.* hers.

hirsel (*hir-sul*) *n.* a flock (particularly of sheep) – '... the herd of Whitfield and Mervinslaw sometimes hounded off the horses, over the edge, quite off the head-room to the back-side, where the common hirsel went' [DCW1765], '... depones he gave way to the hirsel under the charge of their Herd because it was a weighty hirsel or a meikle hirsel, and he (the Deponent) had no will to mairg or mix his charge with the Hawick hirsel' [C&L1767], '... Oor hirsels gane, past a' repairin', Lambs lie thick as new netted herrin'' [JoHa], 'But now a saut tear dims ilk look I let fa' On the hill an' the hirsel, sin Willie's awa' [JoHa], 'Acquant me ... wi' whare thou mak'st thy hirsel til rest at nuun' [HSR], 'Like ane hirsel o' sheepe ye led the peeple ...' [HSR], '... and this system of management went on under the sagacious and pawkie herd until the minister's wife had a scattered hirsel of sixteen ewes' [WNK], 'Childhood revels on the levels Where my hirsels graze' [WL], land allotted to a shepherd, area of pasture under control of one shepherd – 'The bleat o' sheep on hirsels green ...' [WL], *v., arch.* to arrange in a flock – 'Store-farming has been improved. Summer hirseling is given up, and ewe-milking done away' [RJS].

the Hirsel (*thu-hir-sul*) *n.* country residence of Lord Home, near Coldstream, dating from the 17th century, but with many alterations. The grounds are open to the public, and contain the lake (constructed in 1786), as well as an extensive collection of well-preserved estate buildings, lodges, gates, bridges and follies (inluding a dovecote). Just to the north-west is the best-preserved motte hill in Berwickshire – '... Shall ever homage with thee lay, – The Hirsel yet for me! Elysian spot! while lasts a string, My lyre I'll tune to thee' [AS] (also spelled 'Hirsell').

hirsle (*hir-sul*) *v., arch.* to move along in a sitting position, fold oneself up while sitting.

hirst (*hirst*) *n., arch.* harvest – 'Yince, when aw was comin' frae hirst ...' [RM] (also **hairst** and **herst**).

hirst (*hirst*) *n., arch.* a hillock, unproductive piece of ground (the word survives in place names, e.g. Hasliehirst and Rouchhirst).

his (*hiz*) *possessive, arch.* formerly used to expressive the possessive, effectively in place of ' 's' – '... William Douglas was onlawed and ammercate for ane exhorbitant mariage wt. Thomas Lune his daughter ...' [BR1689], '... while the sd. baylyea was sittand in William Elliot his houss ...' [1693] (see also **eis**, **heis**, **hes**).

Hislop (*hiz-*, *hāz-lop*) *n.* farm at the end of where the Falnash road branches off at Teviothead. It was formerly also called 'Hazelhope' and is on the Hazelhope Burn and at the foot of Hazelhope Hill. In the earliest documents it is recorded separately as Easter and Wester Hislop, e.g. in a list of the lands that the Baron of Hawick held 'in tenandry' in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615. Matthew Graham is recorded there in 1502. James Nichol was there in 1618. In 1624 the lands were purchased from the Earl of Douglas by Robert Elliot of Falnash. In a 1627 Hawick Parish valuation it is stated to have 'no corn growing thereon; estimat in stok to 100 lb., in teynd to 16'. In 1647 Archibald Elliot of Falnash was served heir to his father's 10 merk land there. The lands were owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh from 1674. The Easter and Wester farms were among those inherited by Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane from his brother Walter in 1695. William Hislop was there in 1698. By 1707 it was valued along with Ramsaycleuch at £549 4s; they were still valued at the same amount in the 1740s. Michael Anderson of Tushielaw owned 'the lands of Hislops, Easter and

Wester' in the early 18th century, passing them in 1714 to his son, also Michael. Archibald Scott was tenant in at least 1709–11. By 1788 it was owned by Mrs. Anderson of Tushielaw. The herds recorded there in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls were John Scott and John (or perhaps James) Govenlock. Adam Govenlock was there in 1799. In 1811 the lands were valued along with Ramsaycleuchburn at £549 4s, when owned by the Andersons of Tushielaw. B.T.G. Anderson was recorded as owner in about 1874. A coin from the reign of Alexander III was unearthed from there in the 19th century, along with several others said (in 1839) to have been found there, with a couple in the possession of John Grieve of Branxholme Braes. It is possible that the place gave rise to the surname, but this is unknown – 'The lasses o' Lin'op are braw, An' them o' Mosspaul they are bonnie; There's Haz'lop an' Fa'nash an' a', Aul' Commonside yields na to mony' [JoHa] (the name first appeared in 1502 as 'hesliop', is 'Heslyhope' and 'Heslihop' in 1511, 'Hislehoip' in 1547, 'Heslyhope' in 1572, 'Hessilhoip' in 1594, 'Heissilhoip' in 1615, 'Heislop' in 1618, 'Heislope' in 1627 and 1674, 'Hissilhoipes' in 1647, 'Heislopes' in 1695 and 'Hieslop' in 1761; the origin is Old English 'haesel hop', meaning 'the valley of the hazels').

Hislop (*hiz-lup*, *hiz-lop*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1581/2 as former occupier of lands in Ashkirk that James, son of John Scott in Kirkhouses leased from Walter Scott in Ashkirk. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion Elliot and their children included Margaret (b.1649), Jean (b.1650) and Thomas (b.1652). Perhaps the same Adam witnessed a baptism in Hawick for George Nichol and Helen Hislop. **Adam** (17th C.) resident at Newton (near Stobs) in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He is listed right after John, and hence presumably related. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1690 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Scott and Jean Hislop (perhaps his daughter or sister). **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) tailor and Burgess in Hawick. In 1684 he had a charter of disposition for a piece of land in the East Mains of Hawick, which he gained from Patrick Cunningham. In 1686 he is probably the Alexander who, along with William Purdom, was appointed by the Bailies to 'search the meall markitt'. He disponed this to his wife Bessie Ruecastle in 1688. He was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was recorded as Town Treasurer in 1694 when he gave an account of the levy money for outfitting the soldiers who were serving in the Militia. He was probably a a member of the Hawick Council and in 1701 was one of those appointed to collect the 'stent' money 'east the water'. He is probably the Alexander who witnessed a baptism for Walter Purdom in 1676 and another for John Aitkin in 1699. He is recorded as a tailor when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Henderson in Hawick in 1701 and another for James Laidlaw (in Branxholme Town) in 1702. In 1711 he (along with fellow tailor William Gledstains) witnessed a baptism for carrier William Rae. His children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Robert (b.1670); and Bessie (b.1672). He may be the Alexander who in 1676, along with Adam Young, was found guilty of using a 'half-pecke ane inch short or thereby'. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick, probably son of the earlier Alexander. He married Alison McLellan and their children included: Marion (b.1694); Janet (b.1696); Margaret (b.1697); Alison (b.1700); Marion (again, b.1703); John (b.1705); and James (b.1707). The witnesses in 1696 were Walter Oliver and Walter Howison and in 1700 were Patrick McLellan, merchant Walter Oliver and Henry Orrock, and in 1705 were Burgh Officer Alexander Scott and tailor James Turnbull. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. In 1709 he married Christian Wright, who was 'in whitla'. Their son John was baptised in Hawick in 1710, with witnesses Bailie Walter Elliot and Henry Orrock. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Howcleuch in 1710. His children included: John (b.1702); Margaret (b.1703); Helen (b.1705); and Margaret (again, b.1710). **Alexander** (19th C.) maried Helen Richardson in Wilton in 1852. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) resident of Binks in 1618. Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down 120 alder trees from his lands of Gorrenberry, with other men from upper Teviotdale also being accused of stealing timber. Not appearing before the Privy Council, he was denounced as a rebel. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Headshaw. He married Isobel Brown and their son John was baptised in Ashkirk in 1703. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Chisholme. His daughter Isabel was baptised in Roberton parish in 1703. He could be the Andrew whose daughter Jean married William Scott in Selkirk in 1726. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Isobel Baptie in Roberton in 1726. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) stocking-maker in Hawick, recorded on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Andrew** (19th C.)

married Joan Jackson in Hawick in 1847. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Margaret Oliver in Hawick in 1850. **Andrew James** (19th/20th C.) lived at 60 High Street. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1501/2 as 'Archibald Heslihop, vtherwais callit Schir Suythe' when he had remission for resetting some Rutherfords, who were rebels at the time. It is unclear where he was from. **A.J.** (19th/20th C.) Bailie who was involved with setting up the P.S.A. rugby team. **Christian** (17th C.) cottar in Midlem. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Christopher** (b.c.1795) farmer at Teviothaugh in 1841. His wife was Ann and their children included Peter, George and Christopher. **Rev. David** (c.1833–1904) born in Leadhills, he graduated B.A. from Glasgow University in 1858, then attended the Glasgow Evangelical Union Hall, becoming Evangelical Union minister at Montrose and then Leith. He served as minister at the Evangelical Union Church (later the Congregational Church) in Hawick in the late 19th century. He was the first officially E.U. minister to preach there, visiting for about 5 Sundays in 1858, and turning down a 'call' to Hawick the following year. In 1862 he became minister in Leith, and accepted a new call from Hawick in 1864, following Robert Mitchell's sudden departure. His 'Sermon on the Death of Richard Purdom' was published in 1890. He remained until 1902, increasing the membership to 400. Since some of the congregation came from far afield, he would travel out to Bedrule, Ettrick, etc. in a gig. In his day Sundays consisted of a Morning Fellowship, followed by 2 sermons, the Sabbath School in the afternoon and an evening bible class. He was seriously ill for the first half of 1880, but recovered. He was friendly with Rev. Dr. Macrae and other Established Kirk ministers, unlike some of his E.U. predecessors. He became ill again in 1902, and a trip to the Canary Islands being of little help, he resigned that year and was made Honorary Pastor. Following his death 2 years later, a memorial plaque was placed on the east side of the former apse of the church. His brother Robert, minister in Glasgow, married Susan, daughter of Walter Wilson of Orchard. He appears to have married Jane Borthwick Holdway and their children included: Isabell C. (b.c.1864); Christina Grace (b.1871), born in Hawick; and David (b.1873), born in Hawick. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' nee Ruecastle (17th C.) wife of tailor Alexander. In 1688 her husband transfered a croft of land in East Mains to her. She could be the Elizabeth who was born to Robert Ruecastle and Janet Scott in Hawick in 1650. **Emma** nee Elliot (d.1866) daughter of Hugh Elliot, her uncle was the 1st Earl of Minto. She is recorded as 'Mrs. Hislop, Minto-House in 1825 when she subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. She married Sir Thomas, Baronet Hislop. Her daughter Emma Eleanor Elizabeth (b.1824) married William Hugh Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 3rd Earl of Minto (with the couple being first cousins). **Elizabeth** 'Bess' (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish. Along with 2 other women, she was summoned by the Session 'for flaughting [probably carding wool] on the Satterday before ye communion'. **George** (16th C.) farmer at Town-o-Rule. His dwelling house and yard are listed in the Baronial dispute over Feu-Rule in 1562. **George** (16th C.) listed at Swinside among men accused of raiding a farm in England in 1587. 'Dande Heslopp' was also listed. He was also accused of raiding another farm in 1588. **George** (18th/19th C.) servant at Newton in Bedrule Parish. He is listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797, with the annotation saying 'Serving' and his name appearing again in 1798. **George** (b.1801/2) carter at Hassendeanburn in 1861. He married Margaret Notman in Minto in 1842 and their children included Jane and Elizabeth. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Mervisnawl in the Wilton session book for 1707. She confessed to being 'with Child', the father being an Oliver, servant to the Laird of Langlands, who had fled the area. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Elspeth was baptised in 1649. **James** (17th C.) married Margaret Laidlaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1652. **James** (17th C.) resident of Colterscleuch on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident at Lairhope in 1698 when his son William was baptised. The witnesses were William (whose own child had been baptised the day before) and James Laidlaw. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded as journeyman mason at 'Lilliesleaf loanside' in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **James** (b.c.1780) wright at Saughtree according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **James** (b.c.1795) from England, he worked as a 'Lime quarry man' at Larriston Rigg. In 1841 he was living there with his wife Mary and children John, James and Annie. **James** (b.1831/2) baker on the High Street. He was tried in 1857 for the murder of his

wife Isabella on the High Street. **James** 'the Gallopin Chairger' (d.1902) cadger (i.e. carrier) who moved to Hawick and lived beside the 'Cadger's Well' for about 40 years. He regularly carried his goods to Riccarton. His nickname came from the snail-like pace of his working horse. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Jean** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640, along with Helen Dodds, she was accused by the Session of 'knocking of bear on the Lord's-day' (i.e. beating barley to remove the husks). **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded in 1562 when he leased an acre of land in Lilliesleaf from William Middlemas. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married 'Malli Hesti' (presumably Hastie) in 1654 and their daughter Janet was baptised in the same year. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Turnbull and their son Robert was baptised in 1656. The witnesses were George Turnbull (probably related to his wife) and John Scott. Perhaps the same John married Isobel Veitch and also had a daughter Agnes baptised in 1661, with witnesses Walter Coltart and Thomas (who was probably related to his wife). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen 'Lazon' and their son Robert was baptised in 1681. **John** (17th C.) resident at Newton (near Stobs) in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He was presumably related to the Adam who was also listed there. **John** (17th C.) resident at Chapelhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Redford in Bedrule Parish in 1702. **John** (18th C.) married Jean Rutherford in Minto Parish in 1734. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Minto Parish in 1740. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son John was baptised in 1741. **John** (18th C.) shepherd at Gorrenberry in about 1750. He must have been related to Walter and Jean, who were hired about the same time, and also Jean. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee in 1767, Deanburnhaugh in 1769 and 1772 and Woodburn in 1774. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Margaret (b.1767), Agnes (b.1769), John (b.1772) and William (b.1774). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the resident of Lilliesleaf who married Margaret Turnbull. In 1790 his wife and daughter 'Edgar' were involved in a dispute with James Anderson, younger weaver in Lilliesleaf. **John** (18th C.) married Jane Anderson in 1788. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. **John** (1770–1842) hosiery manufacturer and draper on the High Street. He is probably the merchant of Hawick recorded on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and John & Co. is listed in the 1837 and 1852 directories. He is probably the John from Hawick who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and the John who was one of the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert Wilson. He was listed among a group of 10 men who had been denied their claim to be on the electoral roll in Selkirkshire on the basis of joint life-rent there. In 1841 he was at about 15 High Street and described as 'Independent'; he lived there with Helen, probably his wife, along with 2 servants and 2 draper's apprentices. His business was later taken over by Robert Fraser, who may have been his nephew. **John** (b.c.1780) recorded as a staymaker in Hawick on the 1801 list for the Militia ballot. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at East Middle, according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. Perhaps the same John married Jean Anderson in Kirkton Parish in 1805. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Thomas (b.1805); and Janet (b.1807). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection. **John** (b.1797/8) shepherd at Knowehead near Newcastleton in the 1850s. He was listed among heads of households in Castleton Parish in 1836–41. His wife was Helen and their children included Isabella, Robert, Mary, Margaret and William. He was probably dead by 1861, when his son Robert was shepherd at Knowehead. **John** (b.1804/5) originally from Selkirk, he was a grocer and spirit dealer at about 60 High Street. In 1841 he was a 'Woollen Stocking dresser' on the High Street (at about No. 47) and was at about No. 60 as a grocer in 1851. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Jane Cairns and their children included: James (b.1831); William (b.1833); Isabella (b.1836); John (b.1838); Thomas (b.1840); Jane (b.c.1842); Jane (b.1844); Margaret (b.1846); and Christian (b.1849). Some of his children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. His wife could be the 'Mrs Hislop' whose premises in the east end of Hawick were said to still contain a pended house in a description of 1857; in 1861 she was a widow living at 13 Back Row with her son Thomas (a baker), and daughters Jane and Margaret. **John**

(19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1839 he married Helen Davidson, who was from Jedburgh. **John** (b.c.1817) cabinet-maker living on Needle Street in 1841. His wife was Mary and they had a son, Robert. He may be the John who married Mary Oliver in Hawick in 1840. **Martha** (b.c.1775) baker, recorded at about 21 Howegate in 1841. She was presumably widow of the former head of the family. Their children included James and Betty. **Mary** (18th C.) cook at Stobs in 1785 and 1786, when she was working for Sir Francis Eliott. Presumably the same person is listed as 'Nanny Hyslop' in 1789 and 1791, still cook at Stobs. **Nicholas** (15th C.) witness to the document of 1488 in which Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne were leased by Sir Thomas Turnbull to Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. It was signed at St. Mary's Church in Ettrick Forest and his name appears as 'Nicholao Heslihop'. **Ninian** (16th C.) listed in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. He was probably from the Ashkirk area. **Ninian** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at 'Kittylins' (i.e. Kidd's Linn) in Castleton Parish. He is listed among male heads of households in 1835 and 1836–38. In 1840 and 1841 he was at 'Stanehilburnfoot' Walter, listed at Stanehillburnfoot was surely related. **Robert** (16th C.) listed as 'Ronet Heslihop' among the tenants of the lands of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **Robert** (19th C.) stocking-maker. In 1844 he took William Watson & Sons to court for wages that they refused to pay him. The dispute centred on the practice of giving out yarn in a wet state, with disagreement about the weight; the Sheriff decided in his favour. **Robert** (b.1839/40) son of shepherd John. Like his father he was shepherd at Knowehead near Newcastleton. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) son of Robert and Johanna Edmondson and nephew of Bailie Stephen Anderson. He was Sheriff Clerk Depute in Hawick. **Robert Steven** 'Steve' (1962–2003), also known as 'Hizzy', from a local motor-biking family. He was born in Hawick and grew up in Chesters, attending Jedburgh Grammar School. He won his first T.T. race in 1987, eventually winning 11 races there, including 3 races in both 1989 and 1991, and breaking the 120 m.p.h. barrier for the first time. He is also remembered for winning on a Norton in 1992, the last victory by an all-British machine. In 1990 he won the British 250cc Supercup, he was world champion in endurance racing in 1993 and British Superbike Champion in 2002, despite suffering horrendous injuries that year, and breaking his neck in 2000. He won many other races, including the Macau Gran Prix 3 times. He lived on the Isle of Man and published an autobiography 'Hizzy' in 2003. He was training to be a helicopter pilot, but crashed near Caerlenrig. An exhibition of his life and memorabilia was set up in Drumlanrig's Tower. There is a memorial statue in the Park (by sculptor David Annand), unveiled in 2005, a full-scale representation, looking over at his hero Jimmie Guthrie. There is another memorial on the Isle of Man, and he is buried in Southdean graveyard. The Hizzy Memorial Run has been organised since 2003, originally from Kirkcaldy to Denholm, but since 2012 starting and ending in Denholm – 'Farewell to a brave Border callant, In tune with his racing machine, Who conquered the world with his talent, And comes home to sleep in Southdean' [TD]. **Simon** (15th C.) witness in 1482 to the resignation of the lands of Mangerton, made at Branxholme. He is recorded as 'domino Symone Heslihop capellano' and appears after the Rector of Southdean; he was this a chaplain, but of which parish is unclear. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Thoma Hesleop' in 1501 when he witnessed a document relating to the lands of Lairs for the Douglases of Drumlanrig. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Sara was baptised in 1631. **Thomas** (b.1784/5) born in Ancrum Parish, he was a farm worker at Bairnkine in Southdean Parish. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer there and was a ploughman there in 1851. His wife was Mary and their children included Margaret, Helen, William and Robert. **Thomas** (b.c.1805) cotton handloom weaver living on the Fore Row in 1841. His wife was Helen and their children included Agnes and John. **Thomas** (b.1806/7) born in Cavers Parish, he was a clockmaker in Hawick. He was living on the Fore Raw in 1851 and was listed as a clockmaker on 'Front row' in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was at 8 Fore Row. He donated a 'stone sling ball, from Alewater' to the Museum in 1860, a silver penny of Edward II in 1863 and the key of Mangerton Tower in 1865. His wife was Ellen, from Perthshire, and their children included James and Jean **Walter** (16th C.) recorded living in Clerklands (presumably in Lilliesleaf Parish) when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1543. **Walter** (18th C.) shepherd hired at Gorrenberry in about 1750. **Walter** (b.1800/1) from England, he was a labourer and roadman in Castleton Parish. He is listed among

heads of households in 1835–41, when he was living at 'Stanehilburnfoot' and Brighouse. His wife was Agnes and their children included Ninian, Betty, Anne, John, Margaret, Mary, Walter, William and Jemima. The family emigrated to America in 1842. **Walter** (b.1800/1) born in Lilliesleaf Parish, he was farm steward at Deanbrae in Cavers Parish in 1861. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502. He was presented by the Lord of Buccleuch at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh as his 'suitor' for the lands of Branxholme. **William** (17th C.) married Bessie Crozier and had a daughter Janet baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1652. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hislop. His son William was baptised in 1698. Archibald and John Scott were witnesses. He himself witnessed a baptism for James in Lairhope on the following day. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Kedie and their children included Isobel (b.1691), Adam (b.1693) and Agnes (b.1696). Mallie (b.1695), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. The witnesses in 1691 were John Kedie and Andrew Kedie. He is probably also the servant at 'Langtoune' recorded in 1698 along with his wife Janet Kedie, when their daughter Elspeth was baptised in Ashkirk. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1712 he was recorded as 'servitor to Walter Nickson in Hawicksheels'. He was 'in Hawick Sheils' in 1716. He later lived at Over Southfield. In 1719 he was 'servant in Allan haugh mill'. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for William Reid, tenant in Raesknowe, in 1719. He was described as a 'workman' in 1721. He may be the William recorded in about the 1720s when the Kirk Session paid to 'Master Scott (possibly the surgeon Robert Scott) for curing' him. He married Agnes 'Lateth' (or 'Lauder') in Hawick Parish in 1711. Their children included: William (b.1712); Christian (b.1716); John (b.1719); Robert (b.1721); Bessie (b.1724); and Margaret (b.1725). The witnesses in 1712 were Walter Nixon and Walter Scott (both tenants in Hawick Shiel), in 1716 were Henry Orrock and Walter Nixon, in 1719 were William Reid and weaver John Scott, and in 1721 were Walter Nixon and James Grieve. **William** (b.c.1735) resident of Wilton Parish. He was farm servant to James, son of Robert Scott of Coldhouse, in about 1744. He was later servant to Robert Scott of Coldhouse. He gave evidence in 1764 in the court case regarding the division of Wilton Common. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1808, 1810 and 1812 as witness to baptisms in Hawick for Andrew Turnbull and Margaret (probably his daughter or sister). He was probably a merchant. **William** (b.1800/1) originally from Ewesdale, he was farmer at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was at Raperlaw in 1841 and in 1851 was farming 150 acres there, and employing 3 people. He married Isobel Tillie (who was from Bowden) and their children included Mary (b.1825), Walter (b.1828), John, William, Robert, James, Elizabeth and Isabella. **William** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Old Castleton. He He was recorded among heads of households in the Parish for the first time in 1837, when he was a roadman from Oakenshaw Toll, England. He was listed at Old Castleton in 1840 and 1841. He emigrated to America about that time. **William** (b.1809/10) originally from Selkirk, he was a frameworker in Hawick. He was living on the Back Row in 1841 and on Allars Crescent in 1851. His wife was Beattie (from Aberdeen) and their children included Jane, Margaret, Thomas, 'Lowis', William and Margaret (again). He may be the William who in 1874 donated a Russian copper coin to the Museum. **William** (b.1809/10) agricultural labourer in the Hermitage area. In 1841 he was at Florida (or Dykeraw). In 1861 he was living at Old Dykecrofts, but in 1868 was listed as farmer at Gorrenberry. His wife was Mary. **William** (b.1820/1) son of Thomas, he was born in Minto Parish. In 1841 he was a joiner and in 1851 a carpenter, living with his parents at Bairnkine. He married Janet Sprot. **William** (b.c.1835) from Lilliesleaf Parish, he was farmer at Harwood on Teviot. In 1881 he was farming 750 acres at Harwood and employing 5 people. He was still there in 1901 (formerly spelled 'Haselhope', 'Heaslope', 'Heislop', 'Heislope', 'Hesliop', 'Heslipe', 'Hessilop', 'Hislob', 'Hislope', 'Hyslip', 'Hyslop', 'Hyslope', etc.).

the Hislop Cup (*thu-hiz-lop-kup*) *n.* the William Mitchell Hislop Cup, presented annually by the Mosstroopers' Club to a junior rider with good grace.

Hislop Gairdens (*hiz-lop-gār-dinz*) *n.* street between Guthrie Drive and Edinburgh Road. It was named in 2006 after Steve Hislop.

hissel (*his-sel*) *pron.* himself – '...the maister'll ca' an' pay ye hissell' [WNK], '...an' keep hissel' mair or less in that condeetion durin' the twae days at least, if no' gey weel intae the next week' [BW1939] (also **heisel** and **'eisel**).

History of Hawick (*his-tu-ree-ov-hIk*) *n.* book written by Robert Wilson in 1825, with full

title 'A sketch of the history of Hawick: including some account of the manners and character of the inhabitants, with occasional observations: to which is subjoined a short essay, in reply to Doctor Chalmers on pauperism and the poor-laws'. This was the first published history of the town. The extensive list of subscribers contains the names of many Borderers with an interest in history. The second edition, published in 1841 was entitled 'The history of Hawick: including some account of the inhabitants with occasional observations, to which is appended a short memoir of the author'. These works are the first history of our town, with historical anecdotes interspersed with a series of discussions on the political issues of the day. The note-book containing what would become the book was started on 21st November 1822, headed 'Amusements of Leisure Hours, by Robert Wilson'; he was 50 years old at the time. Wilson was firmly a Liberal, and many of his views are strikingly modern, as well as being both articulate and refreshingly humorous. He wrote against the greed of lawyers, saying '... the rapacity of lawyers, who in these days sucked like the horse-leech, the vitals of their clients ...!' He also expressed regret that 3/10 of Hawick's Common had been lost in the Division (during the minority of the Duke), and hoped that the House of Buccleuch would one day restore the part of the Common its lawyers had taken. The book also includes the first printed version of several now familiar local stories, no dount colouring their later retellings. This includes the Hornshole incident (which curiously does not mention the name of Hornshole) and the story of 'Hab o Hawick'. An appendix contained the first published translation (by Town Clerk Walter Gledstains) of the 1537 Charter. The book received a glowing review in the Scotsman, and the editor, Charles Maclaren came to Hawick to seek out Wilson, arriving on Common-Riding Saturday, and having to find him on the Haugh.

History of Hawick (*his-tu-ree-ov-hIk*) *n.* title for pair of books written by Robert Murray, covering the times up to and subsequent to 1832. The first volume was published in 1901 and the second 'History of Hawick from 1832' appeared the following year, being completed after the death of its primary author.

hizzie (*hi-zee*) *n., poet.* a hussy, wench, housewifeu, teasing or somewhat disparaging term for a young woman – 'Fot brazen hissies show their shame, As they had husbands a' at hame' [JR], '... And come to stop your being lost On sic a lightsome hizzie' [JR], '... she was in an instant transformed into a 'strang strappen hizzie'' [EM1820], '... Save when some hizzie near o'erturns his reason' [JoHa], 'Ilk rantin', rovin', ramblin' chiel, Wha likes a glass an' hizzie weel' [JoHa], 'If a gangrel hizzie ye meet oot o' sight, And your carnal desires awaken' [JTe], '... my faither was buchtin' the Brockalaw yowes to twae young, lish, clever hizzies ae night after sunset' [LHTB], 'But maybe ye'll find ye'll be better wi' me Than some pridefu young hizzie, baith senseless and slee' [JJ], 'Bein', however, a big bang hizzy, it wad be safe tae increase probable hoosekeepin' bills ...' [JEDM], 'She diz geet throwe a lot o woark; she's a throwegaan hizzie' [ECS], 'Ye see that naked, shameless hizzie, Ettlin' ti make the sodger dizzy ...' [WP], 'But the Deil is in't when the jaud's a hizzie Wad thirl your thouchts and ding them dizzy' [WL] (also spelled 'hizzy').

hit (*hit, hi'*) *pron., arch.* it, used emphatically – '... Hit doon, mei abune' [JEDM], '... stuide Black Law; an ahint hit, Ruberslaw's michty noal' [ECS], 'That's hit exackly!' [GW], also 'it' in a game of tag – ''Ir ee hit? 'Na, Jock's hit'' [GW], '... That they said when they sorted oot whae wad be 'hit'' [??], 'We danced aroond whae'er was 'hit' To sangs we still can sing' [WL] (in usage until quite recently).

hitch (*hich*) *n., arch.* a limp in walking.

hitch an kick (*hich-an-kik*) *n., arch.* a sport popular at games around the Borders in the 19th century, being a form of high jump in which each competitor had to try to kick an inflated bladder suspended from a pulley.

hite (*hī'*) *v., arch.* ?? (of a horse??) – 'Aw dinna ken; she hitet an' shy'd an' juist gaed owre' [JE].

hits (*hits*) *pron., arch.* its.

hitsel (*hit-, hi'-sel*) *pron., arch.* itself (variant of **itsel**).

hiv (*hiv*) *v.* to have – 'hiv ee no?' (less common than **hev** and **huv**).

hivn't (*hi-vin'*) *contr.* haven't, have not – 'they've got a right cheek, hivn't they?' (**hevn't** and **huvn't** are also possible, but less common, and note that this form always precedes the noun, cf. **henni**).

hivven (*hi-vin*) *contr.* haven't, have not (short form of **hivn't**; also **hevven**).

hivvy (*hi-vee*) *adj.* heavy – 'ee deh hev yin thit's hivvy, hiv ee?', '... as ane hivie lade thae ar ower hivie for me' [HSR], 'Duist at the gangeenin ti the village ... the muckle great, big hivvy motor-laarie cam snorkin an dunnerin bye' [ECS], '... My hert's a hivvy stane, Drinkin' this dram,

alane' [DH], *n.* a type of beer, common in Scotland, slightly weaker and lighter than export, similar to bitter in England – 'is that half-pint hivvy?' (note pronunciation; often spelled as in English).

Hiwick (*hi-vik*) *n.* river in Papua New Guinea, not to be confused with a town on the other side of the world.

hiya (*hī-u*) *interj.* hello, common Hawick greeting – 'hiya, a henni seen ee for ages'.

Hizzy (*hi-zee*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Steven Hislop**.

Hjalfa Hjalfsen (*hyal-fa-hyalf-sin*) *n.* fictional Norse chieftan who is imagined buried under the Mote in J.W.T. Hart's early 20th century poem 'The Birth of the Moat' – '... How Hjalfa Hjalfsen, leading his men, Brain-pierced there by an arrow, fell' [JWTH].

Hk (*hIk*) *n.* common abbreviation for Hawick – 'Through love of mechanics, he abandoned farming & settled in Hk. ...' [WNK] (also written 'Hk.').

hoakert (*hō-kur'*) *pp., arch.* crouched, bent down – '... hed hoakkert doon on ti ma hunkers till A gethert back ma braith' [ECS] (cf. **hocker**).

hoach see **hoch**

hoatch see **hotch**

Hob (*hōb*) *n.* former short form of Robert (cf. **Hab**).

Hob Collinwud (*hōb-ko-lin-wud*) *n.* the four of hearts – 'Hob Collinwood. The name given to the four of hearts at whist, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

Hobbie (*hō-, ho-bee*) *n.* former pet form of Robert.

Hobbie Elliot's Toor (*ho-bee-e'lits-toor*) *n.* early name for **Burnheid Toor**.

Hobbie Noble (*ho-bee-nō-bul*) *n.* border ballad that first appeared in print in 'Caw's Poetical Museum', published in Hawick in 1784. The origin of the manuscript was probably John Elliot of Redheugh. The hero of the poem is one **Robert Noble**, although it is unclear if he was based on a real person. He was an Englishman who had been banished and was resding with the Armstrongs of Liddesdale. 'Sim o the Mains' (a Scottish traitor) persuades him to go on a raid to England, and then tells the 'land-sergeant' there about his coming, so that he is captured. Brought back to Carlisle Hobbie refuses to confess, saying he would rather be a prisoner than a traitor – 'Now Hobie was an English man, And born into Bewcastle dale; But his misdeeds they were sae great, They banish'd him to Liddesdale. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'The laird's Jock ane, the laird's Wat twa; Oh! Hobie Noble thou ane maun be, They coat is blue, thou has been true, Since England banish'd thee to me' [CPM].

Hobbieshowe (*ho-beez-how*) *n.* former name for a deep gorge where the Howa and Sneep Burns meet in Hobkirk Parish.

hobble (*ho-bul*) *v., poet.* to rock, wobble, bob up and down – 'And they hobbled and lap with their gysent shins, And daunced on the clammy floore ...' [JTe], 'Come awa', my little lambie, Toddle tentie, come to me; Weel ye like to get a hobble On yer auld grandfaither's knee' [TCh] (this meaning is obscure in standard English).

Hobhouse (*hob-hoos*) *n.* **John Cam** 1786–1869) 1st Lord Broughton. Known as a great radical politician in his younger days, he was M.P. for Westminster and a friend of Lord Byron. In 1823 and again in 1824 he spent several days staying at Chisholme, the home of Charles Chisholme, the brother-in-law of his friend Edward Ellice. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825.

Hobkirk (*hob-kirk, hōp-kirk*) *n.* village about 7 miles south-east of Hawick, and about ¾ of a mile up the Rule Water from Bonchester. It still has a traditional 'Baa' game. It is also the name for the surrounding parish, which includes Bonchester, and which originally belonged to the canons of Jedburgh Abbey. It is essentially the same as the Barony of Feu-Rule, recorded until the mid-16th century (the name was first recorded in 1220 as 'Hoppchirk', and became became 'Hopekirk', 'Hopkirk' or 'Hopes kirk' through the 16th and 17th centuries, becoming corrupted to 'Habkirk', 'Habskirk', and finally 'Hobkirk' in the 18th century; 'Hopekirk' and 'Hope Kirk' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps and it is marked 'K. of Hoppkircк' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin is probably Old English for 'church in the valley', or possibly Old Norse for 'shelter church').

Hobkirk (*hob-kirk*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Rebecca Turnbull in 1694. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1695. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Hawick Parish. In 1713 he was described as 'tounherd in Hawick', meaning that he served as the Town Herd. He was also shepherd for Thomas Kedie in Over Southfield and at Whitlaw. He married Bessie Laidlaw in Hawick in 1712 (when described as 'herd in Whitla'); she was 'servitrix to Bailie Burn'. Their children included: John (b.1713); Robert (b.1715); and Agnes (b.1717). The witnesses in 1713 were Bailies James Burn and Robert Hardie. Perhaps the same Adam

also married Margaret Laidlaw (unless this is the same woman and the name is an error) and had a daughter Margaret (b.1719). It is also possible that he was the James whose children baptised in Roberton Parish included James (b.1721), when he was at Parkhill. He was probably the shepherd recorded at Hummelknowes when his daughter Janet was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1723. It is also possible he was the Hobkirk (with no forename given) who was at Alderybar in 1727 when his daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Cavers. **Adam** (1744/5–1809) probably from the Hawick area, he was a merchant in London and Jamaica. He was probably the Adam recorded returning to Kingston, Jamaica in 1774 and was in partnership with a Mr. Moore in 1779/80. His wife is recorded important goods for her shop in Kingston in 1779 and 1780, and also for posting a reward for the return of a runaway slave. He is recorded several times in Jamaica in the 1780s and up to 1794. He is likely to be the Adam from London who was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1784. He is probably the Adam of 34 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, who took out fire insurance in 1786 and the Adam recorded renting property belonging to the Duke of Bedford in St. Giles in the Fields and in Bloomsbury, in the years 1786–1809. His wife was Mary (surname not recorded), who died in Cheltenham in 1825, aged 70. Their children included: Adam (c.1780–1853), who died in France; Samuel (c.1784–1853); William (c.1785–1825), who was in the Dragoons and died when washed overboard from a ship returning from Jamaica; and Mary (b.1789–c.94). Note that he is easy to confuse with another Adam from London, son of William and Letitia, whose siblings had essentially the same names. His will of 1809 gives most of his estate to his wife, but also some to his sister Margaret (through William Scott of Hawick) and brother Walter. His address in 1809 was Gower Street, St. Giles in the Fields. He was buried at Westminster. His family later fought over his estate, including his property in Jamaica. **Adam** (d.1829) probably born in Cavers Parish, he may have been the son of John born in 1750. He is said to have worked at Abbotrule, Grange and other estates. He married Jane Scott in Roberton Parish in 1787. Their children included: John (b.1788), christened in Hawick Parish, who emigrated to America; Archibald (1790–1867), christened in Southdean Parish; Mary (b.1792), who married Thomas Scott; and Adam (b.1795), who also emigrated to the U.S.A. He died at Todlaw farm, near Jedburgh. **Adam** (1795–1864) younger son of Adam. In 1823 he married Elizabeth Ferguson (who died in 1871), the marriage recorded in Wilton and Southdean Parishes. In 1830 he emigrated to U.S.A., along with his wife and daughters Jane and Isabel. They had 3 more daughters in America, as well as a son, Adam A. **Adam** (b.1802) born in Ashkirk Parish, son of Thomas. He was a shepherd at Kirkhope, Selkirkshire. He married Margaret Elliot in 1835 and their children included: Jane (b.c.1836); Thomas (b.c.1837); Jessie (b.c.1840); William (b.1841); John (b.1844); Elizabeth (b.1846); Mary (b.1848); Andrew (b.1850); Margaret (b.c.1853); and Robert (b.1856). **Allan** became Director of Pringle of Scotland in 1964. **Andrew** (15th C.) resident of Eckford. He is recorded in the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493, when 2 men had remission for stealing from him, with Robert Scott of Whitchester acting as his surety. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Margaret (b.1742); and Margaret (again, b.1743). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Andison in Hawick Parish in 1759 and their children included: Isabel (b.1759); and William (b.1761). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Cook in 1773 and their son John was baptised in 1774. **Andrew** (b.1786/7) born in Cavers Parish, he was a shepherd in Yarrow Parish. He was at Eldenhope in 1841 and Hartleap in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Jane and their children included John and Thomas. **Andrew** (b.1820) son of James, he was born in Denholm. In 1861 he was a woollen framework knitter in Lanton. He married Isabella Daniel in Bedrule Parish in 1861, and their children included: James (b.1867); and Andrew (b.1870). **Andrew** (b.1822/3) born in Denholm, son of James and Jane Scott. In 1861 he was a woollen framework knitter in the village of Lanton, living with his sisters Margaret and Isabel and his nephew William. **Andrew Borthwick** (1885–1977) born in Hawick, son of Thomas and Mary Miller. He served in the Navy and died in Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. **Andrew Moss** (20th C.) probably son of James and born in Cavers Parish. He was Headmaster of Newcastleton School in the 1940s and was first Secretary of the village hall committee. **Archibald** (b.1790) born in Southdean Parish, son of Adam and Jane Scott. In 1841 he was a farmer at Todlaw in Jedburgh Parish and in 1851 and 1861 he was a grocer in Jedburgh. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty' or 'Eliza') Millar in 1823 in

Jedburgh. Their children included Adam, Christian, Jean (who married George Miller in Hawick), Mary, Eliza and Martha. **Christina** nee Scott (b.1792/3) born in Melrose, she was a grocer at 41 High Street, recorded in 1861. **Francis** (17th C.) recorded in the Parish of Cranstoun in 1689. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. He may have been related to John, who was also named. **George** (18th C.) resident of Appletreehall. He married Betty Lorraine and they had a son George (b.1789), baptised in Wilton. **George** (b.1789) born in Wilton Parish, probably son of George, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1851 he was living at Darnick Vale near Abbotsford and was a widower in Darnick village in 1861. His wife was Margaret and they had a son George. He is probably the George who married Margaret Davidson in Wilton Parish in 1817. **George** (1805–1881) son of Thomas and Janet Nichol, he was born in Ashkirk Parish and worked as an agricultural labourer and shepherd at Stobicote. He is recorded there on the 1841 to 1861 censuses. In 1838 he married Elizabeth ('Betty') Scott in Castleton; she came from Ewes and died in 1898, aged 88. Their children (baptised at Teviothead) were: Thomas (b.1838), who was a ploughman at Hermiston in 1861; Jane (b.1839); William (b.1841), also a shepherd; Janet (b.1843); Margaret (b.1845); Eliza (b.1847); George (b.1852); and Elizabeth ('Betsy', b.1855). He died at Stobicote. **George** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His wife was Mina Nichol and their children included Margaret (b.1834); she was probably the wife of Tom Heatley who died at Hartshaugh Mill in 1898, aged 64. **George** (1816–77) 4th child of William and Agnes Laidlaw, born at Highchesters. He was brother of James (farmer at Broadhaugh), Robert (builder), William (also a baker), Adam and John. He was Cornet in 1843. He was a baker in Hawick and afterwards corn merchant in Backdamgate. He is probably the George who sang at the centenary Burns night in 1859. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on Teviot Square, probably about 3 Sandbed. In 1861 he was at 'Crescentfoot', i.e. Backdamgate, and was at Backdamgate on a register of 1866. His business was one of those said to have suffered severe damage during the 1846 flood. In Slater's 1852 census he was listed as a corn merchant on Teviot Square. He is probably also the George who farmed at Broadhaugh. He helped found St. Andrew's Free Church and was an active member of the Parochial Board, with a particular interest in the administration of the Poor Law. In 1849 he married Jessie (1828–1913), daughter of cabinet-maker Walter Wilson, but they had no issue. He died at Slitrig Villa. **George** (b.1824) from Oxnam, son of Robert. He was a resident of Southdean Parish. He was at Falside in 1841. He married Margaret Robson and their children included: Robert (b.1848); and John (b.1851). **George M.** (1884–1970) Hawick-based architect. He was son of joiner Thomas. He was associated with his father's business and started designing buildings from about 1905. He was involved with the designs for the Museum conversion in 1910 and St. George's Church in 1913. He was probably articled to J.P. Alison. From the early 1920s he was in partnership with Alison, with the firm of Alison & Hobkirk lasting until 1959, the business eventually turning into Aitken & Turnbull. Other building designs attributed to him included Council Housing on Renwick Terrace and at Rosebank, Bemersyde House, Rutherford Lodge, Allars Kirk and Hall, the Pavillion, Blackfriars Kirk in Jedburgh, the Relief Kirk in Kelso, Hawick Cottage Hospital, Selkirk Gas Company, Taddei's Cafe and Billiard Salloon, 4 Wellington Street, Langton Mill Farm near Duns, Drumlanrig's Tower renovations and Burnfoot Parish Kirk. **James** (15th/16th C.) one of the Bailies appointed in 1512 by James Douglas of Cavers to give sasine to William Cranston in the lands of Denholm. His name is recorded as 'Jacobo Hopkirk'. **James** (16th C.) occupier of land in Denholm in 1535, along with William Davidson and Archibald Turnbull. These lands were inherited by Janet Scott, widow of Walter Scott. **James** (16th C.) recorded as Vicar of Carrington (or Kerrington) Parish in Midlothian in 1549. He is an early example of someone bearing this surname. He must have converted to the new religion, since his name appears as Reader of the same Church in 1574. **James** (d.1679) from Cavers Parish. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge. **James** (17th C.) surgeon in Edinburgh, recorded in 1690. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded being 'in Burnflat' in 1705 and as 'casier coater to Walter Paterson' in Burnflat in 1708. He was

presumably a road-layer living in a cottage on Paterson's land at the time. He and Walter Paterson of Burnflat witnessed a baptism for 'Casier' Archibald Paterson in 1707. He married Helen Paterson, who was called Isabel in the 1702 marriage record in Cavers Parish; she was probably related to the Patersons of Burnflat. Their children (baptised in Hawick) included Margaret (b.1705) and John (b.1708). The witnesses in 1705 were Walter and Archibald Paterson and in 1708 were Walter Paterson of Burnflat, Archibald Paterson, 'Casier' and Francis Paterson in Flex. **James** (18th C.) married Isobel Murray in Roberton Parish in 1751. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Black in Hobkirk Parish in 1764. She was daughter of William Black. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Hogg in 1777, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Ashkirk Parishes. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1784 when recorded as 'junior' (suggesting he was son of James. His children included: Nelly (b.1783); and Nelly (again, b.1784). He may be the same James who married Jane Scott in Roberton Parish in 1785. He was surely related to Robert, who was at Highchesters at the same time. **James** (b.c.1770s) recorded as a wright in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. **James** (18th/19th C.) miller in Castleton Parish. He married Jane Scott. Their son Robert was a labourer and quarryman. He is probably the James, married to Jean Scott, whose children baptised in Cavers Parish included: Margaret (b.1805); John (b.1807); Isabella (b.1808); William (b.1812); and Andrew (b.1820), frameworker in Lanton. **James** (b.1814/5) from Jedburgh Parish. He was a tailor in Hawick. He was a lodger on the Fore Row in 1851 and was living at 50 High Street in 1861. His wife was Jane and their children included Janet, John, James, Margaret and Graham. He may be the James who married Jean Beattie in Castleton in 1849. **James** (19th C.) married Jean Beattie in Castleton Parish in 1849. **James** (1819–1904) born in Roberton Parish, younger son of William and Agnes Laidlaw, and brother of Robert, William and George. He was for a while a baker and was later farmer at Broadhaugh, and also farmed at Eilrig. In 1851 he was living with his parents in Peebles as a master baker. In 1861 he was a farmer at West Langlee in Ladhope Parish. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1862. He showed Cheviot sheep in local competitions and was Chairman of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club. He may be the James of Peebles, who donated a 'packet of old newspapers' to the Museum 1867. He also gave an count of the plague of voles that hit the Border counties in 1876. He served as a Magistrate for Roxburghshire county and was on the Hawick Parish School Board. He was responsible for building the Evangelical Union Kirk on O'Connell Street in 1848–9. He was also one of the first Deacons of that church (which became the Congregational Kirk) as well as one of the first Trustees. He married Mary Scott Taylor, sister of Provost John Melrose's wife. Their children included Maj. Ernest William (b.1890). He died in Melrose. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jane Common and their children included: Margaret (b.1856); and Graham (b.1859). **James** (b.1867) born in Cavers Parish, he was son of Andrew and Isabella Daniel. He was a joiner. In 1898 he married Elizabeth Maclean and they had 2 children, including Andrew Moss, Headmaster at Denholm School. **John** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded being 'in dēnū', which is probably an abbreviation for 'dennum', i.e. he lived in Denholm. He was cited again at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **John** (16th C.) recorded among a list of tenants and other associates of Sir James Douglas of Cavers in 1541. He may be related to George, who was also listed. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, he was at Whitchesters in 1714 and 1717. In 1720 he was tenant in Whitchesters. In 1731 he witnessed a baptism for James Glendinning (who also lived at Whitchesters). He married Agnes (or Janet) Hunter in Bedrule Parish in 1712 and their children included James (b.1714), Margaret (b.1717) and an unnamed son (b.1720). The 1714 baptism was 'att ye examina[tio]n in Newbigging before witnesses Walter Scott and James Davidson, tenants in Newbigging. The 1717 baptism was witnessed by John Gledstains of Whitlaw and his brother William Gledstains and the 1720 baptism by John Glendinning and William Williamson. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Robertson in Cavers Parish in 1739. He may have been father of James (b.1744), George (b.1746) and Adam (b.1750). Perhaps the same John was a 'Casway layer' in Ormiston in 1761, who married Ann Wright and had children (baptised in Cavers Parish): an unnamed son (b.1753); Helen (b.1755); John (b.1757); Walter (b.1759); Marion (b.1761); and William (b.1763). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son Robert

(b.1786) with Janet Bryson was recorded in Hawick as what appears to be 'For.' (suggesting they were unmarried). The witnesses were Robert (perhaps his father or brother) and Robert Turnbull. **John** (18th C.) gardener at Timpendean in 1778, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Scott in 1774, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Selkirk Parishes. Their children included James (b.1784) and Janet (b.1787), both born in Roberton. He was recorded living at Harden in 1784 and Harden Anna in 1787. He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott, farmer in Whitchesters, in 1766. He may also be the John who married Isabel Waugh in 1789, the marriage being recorded in Hawick and Cavers Parishes. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Shielswood according to the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **John** (b.1787) from Roberton, probably son of John and Isabel Scott. He might be the ploughman at Todshawhaugh recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. He was a frame-work knitter on the Back Row in 1841, on the Kirk Wynd in 1851 and at 22 Howegate (probably now 1 Loan) in 1861. His wife was Helen (or 'Ellen') and they had a grandson John Green. **John** (1788–1852) son of Adam and Jane Scott, he was baptised in Hawick Parish. He lived in Southdean Parish, but in 1835 he followed his younger brother Adam out to America, settling in New York state. He married Christian Riddell in 1829 in Hobkirk Parish and she died in 1875, aged 81. Their children included: Janet (b.1830), who probably died in infancy; Adam (b.1832); Jane (b.1834); and Isabella (b.1838). **John** (b.c.1805) agricultural worker in Southdean Parish. He was living at Falside in 1841. He married Margaret, and their children included Agnes (b.c.1827), Margaret (b.c.1833), Esther (b.c.1835) and John (b.c.1838). George, who was at Falside in 1851, was probably also his son. **John** (1809–89) born in Galashiels, he was a joiner and cabinet-maker in Hawick. He lived at 4 Allars Bank and on Allars Crescent. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Jane Borthwick (probably daughter of the Newmill miller), who died in 1884, aged 74. Their children included: William (b.1841); Jane (b.1845); Thomas (b.1847), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk; and John (b.1851), also baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, who died young. His sons carried on the joiners firm of W. & T. Hobkirk. **John** (b.1813) born in Wilton Parish, probably son of Robert. In 1841 he was living on Buccleuch Street and listed as a District Police Officer. He was a knitter at 10 Teviot Crescent in 1851 and was a gardener living at 29 High Street in 1861. He married Margaret Smith from England in 1832. Their children included Elizabeth, Jane (b.c.1835), Eliza and Robert (b.c.1850). **John** (b.1819/20) from Jedburgh, he was a machine-cleaner in a wool factory, living at the Sandbed. In 1851 he was at Buccleuch Street, with his older brother William also living with his family. In 1861 he was at '10 Sand Bed, Back House No 1'. His wife was Isabella, and their children included William. He is probably the John who married Isobel Fulton in Wilton Parish in 1847. **John** (19th C.) resident of Roberton. He married Jane Pringle in 1862 and their daughter Sarah was baptised in the same year. **John** (19th C.) married Beatrice Cunningham Mowbray in Wilton Parish in 1871. **John** (1836–1911) born in Hawick, son of Robert and Margaret Roxburgh. He worked as a teacher of music and a tailor in Douglas, Lanarkshire. Later he was postmaster there. In 1860 in Hawick he married Margaret Eliza, daughter of William Martin. Their children included: Mary MacDonald (b.1861), born in Hawick; Margaret (b.1863), who married George Hogg, gardener at Bucklands, also born in Hawick; Janet Nesbit (b.1865); Elizabeth Charteris (b.1867); Robert (b.1869), who died young; William Martin (1870–1946); John Roxburgh (b.1872); Mina Beatrice (1877–1967); and Flora (b.1879). **John** (d.1941) said to have been son of William and grandson of William, he was Chairman of Weensland Spinning Mills. He was Chairman of Hawick Parochial Board in the 1880s and was also as a Justice of the Peace. He served as Treasurer at St. George's Kirk 1914–21 and there is a memorial lectern to him and his wife in St. George's. He was President of the Callant's Club in 1923. In later life he lived at Ladylaw. He married Robina Hogg, who died in 1939. They are buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Matthew** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when he served as surety for Henry Turnbull in Unthank, as well as for himself. He was fined for non-appearance. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton. He married Marion Nichol and their children included Margaret (b.1739). **Robert** (b.1715) son of Adam. He was shepherd on several farms around Hawick in the 18th century, specifically Over Southfield, Goldielands, Flex and Whitlaw. He was Hawick Town Herd roughly 1752–57. He may thus have been the Herd from whom a new house was built in 1755 and who in 1756 was given a shilling by the Council 'when his child

was almost burnt to death'. He gave evidence in 1767 in relation to the use of the Common; he was at that time married and living in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1781 and 1786. He married Jane Crozier in 1778, the marriage being recorded in Roberton and Ashkirk Parishes. Their children included: James (b.1779); William (b.1781); John (b.1782); and Margaret (b.1786). He was surely related to James, who was at Highchesters at the same time. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1786 for John. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Laidlaw in Cavers Parish in 1800. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) probably son of John and Janet Bryson. He married Margaret Blaikie in Wilton in 1812. Their children included: John (b.1813); Jean (b.1815); Robert (b.1817); Joseph (b.1819), who moved to the United States; Anna (b.1821); and William (b.1822). In 1841 his wife and 3 children were living with Hector Blakie (probably his brother-in-law) at Howdenburn, and so he was presumably deceased. His wife, son Joseph and 2 other children emigrated in 1842. He is probably the proprietor of the Grapes Inn, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Robert** (c.1801–72) son of James and Jane Scott, who came from Roberton. He lived in Newcastleton, where he worked as a labourer, including at the Stitchellhill Limery. He was listed as labourer in Newcastleton among heads of households in 1835. He was recorded as a farm worker who was living at Cleithaugh in Southdean Parish in 1841. In 1861 he was living on Douglas Square. He married Mary Armstrong from Canonbie, who was listed in the 1841 census as 'Wife of R. Hobkirk, Q'man'. Their children included: Jean (or Jane, b.1822), who married Richard Murray; William, who was a gardener in Lancashire; Robert (b.1833); and Agnes (b.1838). Their children probably also included Janet, Walter, Helen, Mary and Margaret. **Robert** (1801–61) born in Ancrum, son of Walter and Beatrice Dunlop. He worked as a coal merchant in Hawick and lived at 69 High Street. In 1841 he was listed as a gardener at Slitrig Cottage, was a coal salesman on the High Street (around the Crown Close) in 1851 and by 1861 he was a gardener at about 69 High Street. In 1830 he married Margaret, daughter of John Roxburgh from Ancrum. Their children included: Janet (b.1831); Walter (b.1834); John Roxburgh (b.1836), who moved to Douglas, Lanarkshire; Robert Roxburgh (b.1838); and Robert (again, b.1842). He died in Hawick. His widow is recorded applying for poor relief in 1866 and 1867. **Robert** (b.1808/9) born in Ashkirk Parish. He was a shepherd at Berrybush in 1851. In 1861 he was listed as a former shepherd, living at Huntlaw Cottages in Minto Parish, along with his brother Thomas, who was a cattle dealer, and his niece Janet (from Teviothead). **Robert** (1809–1911) mason of William Hobkirk & Sons, eldest son of William and Agnes Laidlaw. He was baptised at East Highchester in Roberton Parish, and was brother of George and James. He was an early Trustee of St. George's Kirk. He was living at 10 Teviot Crescent in 1851 and listed as a builder on Teviot Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was a mason at Hope Hill Cottage in Wilton Parish. He later moved to Southburn, Tundergarth. He married Elizabeth Grierson in 1849 in Kirkton; she was sister of Thomas Grierson, farmer at Effledge. His children were: Elizabeth 'Bessie' (b.1851); William (b.1852); Robert (b.1853); Agnes (b.1855), who married Alexander Scott, farmer at Kinninghall; Margaret (b.1857), who married Provost Edward Wilson; Wilhelmina (b.1859); Georgina Isabella Grierson (b.c.1863), who later married the same Alexander Scott; and Jemima (b.c.1865). He later moved to South Burn, Dumfriesshire and may have died at Tundergarth. **Robert** (b.1815/6) from Ancrum, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. He lived on the High Street (probably near No. 55) in 1851. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1841 and their children included Jane J.D., William, Janet and Margaret. **Robert** (19th C.) married Annie Hogarth in Hawick in 1875. **Robert William** 'Bob' (1921–2002) fiddler, born in Westerkirk. His father (William Smith) played the bagpipes and his mother (Mary Janet Black) played the melodeon. He took up the fiddle at the age of 14, and played his first dance at 16. He worked as a herd at Colterscleuchshiel (near Teviothead), then Hawklaw (near Bonchester). In later life he worked at Dodburn Filters, which gave him more free time to pursue his music. In 1950 he married Elizabeth (Lily) Margaret Beck. He played for the Teviotdale Valley Dance Band and the Roger Dobson Scottish Dance Band. He was a founder member of the Borders Strathspey and Reel Society. He performed his folk fiddle music widely, being Scottish Fiddle Champion three times and featured on the albums 'The Borders – songs and dances of the English-Scottish Border' (1960) and 'Border Fiddlers' (released 2000, from much earlier recordings). A tune he wrote, sometimes used by morris dancers in the English North-west is

called 'Robbie Hobkirk's Polka'. Following a serious car accident and a stroke, he has limited use of his left-hand side, but recovered enough to keep playing until his last days. After his death there was a celebratory session in the Horse and Hounds, with a memorial concert the following year at Thorterdykes. **Thomas** (d.1568) yeoman of Gateshead, County Durham. He is an early example of someone bearing this surname, and may be related to many later Hobkirks of the Newcastle area. His daughter Katherine was recorded being of Laystoffe, Suffolk. His daughter Agnes was married to Anthony Bell, a sailor. In 1573 there was a deed between the 2 sisters relating to his lands in Gateshead. John who died in the same place in 1573 was surely related. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who married Bessie Cessford in Bedrule in 1694. He may be the Thomas 'Hophkirk' who receoived poor money from Bedrule Session in 1735. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Perhaps the same Thomas in Denholm married Margaret Scott in Cavers Parish in 1708 and was recorded in Denholm in 1716. His children included: Bessie (b.1709); James (b.1711); Janet (b.1713); Margaret (b.1716); Thomas (b.1718); and James (again, b.1721). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Janet Cathrae in 1724. He was at Borthwick Mains in 1725 when their daughter Margaret was baptised. It is possible he was the same man as Thomas from Cavers. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Ormiston in 1730 when his son William was baptised. **Thomas** (1716–81) born in Glasgow, he lived in Dalkeith, purchasing Dalbeth estate in about 1754 after making his fortune as a tabacco merchant in the West Indies. He married Elizabeth Smellie in 1744 and their children were Mary, Barbara, Elizabeth, James, Francis, Elizabeth, Mary (again), Margaret, Thomas, Francis (again), and Mary (once more). In 1774 he matriculated arms, probably the first of his surname to do so. He was 5th and only surviving son of Francis and Mary Paterson, and said to be great-great-grandson of a John 'Hopkirck', who came from Germany. His connection to the Hobkirk area is unknown. **Thomas** (b.c.1717–67) born in Scotland, he lived in London. It is possible he was the Thomas, son of Thomas, baptised in Cavers Parish in 1718. He firstly married Elizabeth Parry in 1748 in St. George, Mayfair. Their children were: Walter (b.1750); Margaret (b.1751); and Thomas (b.1753). He secondly married Eleanor Pegus in 1760 in St. Martin in the Fields. Their children included: Jane Eleanor (b.1761); Ann (b.1762); John Peter (b.1763); and Jane Dorothy (b.1765). He was buried at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) nurseryman in Hawick. He married Isabel Scott in in 1793, the marriage being recorded in Jedburgh and Maxton Parishes. Their children (baptised in Hawick) included: James (b.1795); and Robert (b.1797). The family are buried in Old Wilton Kirkyard. Also buried there is his sister, Janet (d.1826), who lived in Jedburgh. **Thomas** (b.c.1770) originally from Cavers, he later lived in Ashkirk Parish. In 1791 in Cavers Parish he married Janet Nichol, who was from Southdean. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Whinfield. In 1851 and 1861 he was a shepherd at Synton Mill. Their children included: Margaret (b.1794); William (b.1795); John (b.1797); Janet (b.1799); Adam (b.1802), shepherd at Kirkhope; George (b.1805), shepherd at Stobicote; Robert (b.1808); and Thomas (b.1813), shepherd at Dykes. **Thomas** (b.1813) son of Thomas, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was shepherd at Dykes in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Janet Jackson in Castleton Parish in 1865. Perhaps the same Thomas married Mary Jackson in Teviothead Parish in 1869. **Thomas** (1847/8–1930) son of John, he ran the joiners firm W. & T. Hobkirk with his brother William. He lived on Orchard Terrace and was an office-bearer for St. George's Kirk for 57 years. In 1871 in Wilton Parish he married Margaret (or Mary), daughter of Robert Miller and Anne Scott. Their children included: John (b.1872); George M. (1884–1970), local architect; and Andrew Borthwick (1885–1977), who died in Australia. Thomas (b.1879), who served in the Navy, may also have been his son. **Walter** (17th C.) attorney in Hawick. In 1688 he represented Bessie Ruecastle, wife of Alexander Hislop in a land transfer with her husband. **Walter** (18th C.) married Agnes Cessford in Bedrule Parish in 1707. Their children included: William (b.1707); Adam (b.1709); James (b.1710); Walter (b.1712); Margaret (b.1713), perhaps the Margaret who married John Cessford in 1748; and William (again, b.1715). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Ester Dryden and their children included Margaret (b.1743). He may be the Walter whose son Adam was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1739. **Walter** (18th C.) married Jean Millar in Hawick Parish in

1757. **Walter** (18th C.) married to Betty Dickson. Their children included: Walter (b.1761), baptised in Hawick Parish; James (b.1764), born in Duns; and William (b.1766), also born in Duns. **Walter** (b.1761) born in Hawick Parish, son of Walter and Betty Dickson. He lived in Ancrum Parish, where he may have been a gardener. He married Beatrice Dunlop in 1793 in Ancrum and their children included: William (b.1797); Helen (b.1799); Robert (1801–61), who died in Hawick; Walter (b.1804); and George (b.1806). **Walter** (b.c.1815) living in Lilliesleaf in 1841, probably on Main Street. His wife was Mary. **Walter** (c.1829–69) born in Hawick, he emigrated to Australia. He was a shopkeeper, butcher and publican in North Adelaide, Campbelltown and Port Augusta. In 1852 in Jedburgh he married Alice or Alison Rae. He emigrated to South Australia in 1854, along with Alison (probably his wife), Elizabeth (b.1838, perhaps his sister), Margaret and Robert. The passage was horrific, with cholera killing many on board. **William** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing a sheep of his from Bedrule. **William James** (d.1679) laird of land in Hobkirk parish, and one of the earlier people to bear that surname (actually written 'Hopkirk'). He was a covenanting supporter who was imprisoned after the Battle of Bothwell Brig. Later sentenced to transportation to the American Colonies, he was drowned when the transportation ship wrecked off Moul Head in the Orkneys. **William** (17th C.) recorded in Melrose in 1690. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1702. His children included Thomas (b.1702). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His children included Andrew (b.1715). He could be the 'Coater' who (along with John Wilson, tenant in Branxholme Town) witnessed a baptism for John Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Brewhouse and their son Alexander was baptised in 1724. **William** (18th C.) resident of London, he was landlord of 'the George' in Enfield in the 1770s. In 1772 he married Letitia Hawes and their children (mostly baptised at St. Andrews Church, Enfield) were: Adam (b.1774); Alicia (b.1775); Sarah (b.1777); Mary (b.1778); William (b.1779); Henry (b.1781); and Samuel (b.1783). Given the similarity of names, it seems likely he was related to the older Adam who lived in London at that time, was also connected with Jamaica, and probably came from the Hawick area. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Longside in Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Hawkhass in 1779 and 1780. He was taxed at Langside for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Thomas (b.1767); William (b.1770); George (b.1771); John (b.1773); Jean (b.1775); Mary (b.1779); Betty (b.1780); and Rachel (b.1782). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Riddell and their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1811. **William** (1781–1859) probably son of Robert, he was christened at Roberton. He was a mason, and was the founder of the Hawick builders firm William Hobkirk & Sons. He was recorded as a mason at Wiltonbun on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. In 1809 in Wilton Parish he married Agnes Laidlaw (1790–1873). Their children (mostly baptised in Roberton) were: Robert (1809–1911), also a mason; William (1811–70), baker; Margaret (1813–61), who married Adam Beattie, millmaster in Edinburgh; George (1816–77); James (1819–1904); Adam (1822–c.70); John (1825–76), who married Margaret Leishman and died in Edinburgh; and Thomas (b.1829), who died in infancy. In 1841 he was a mason living at Ashkirk Mill, with his wife and sons Robert, James and Thomas, while the rest of the family were at the Sandbed. In 1851 he and his family were living in Peebles. **William** (b.1810/1) from Jedburgh, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living with the family of his brother John on Buccleuch Street. **William** (1811–c.70) son of William and Agnes Laidlaw, who were from Roberton. He was a baker on the Sandbed. He was recorded there in 1841 with his brothers George (also a baker), Adam (a joiner's apprentice) and John (baker's apprentice), as well as sister Margaret. He and his brother George were also corn merchants for at least 25 years. He gave evidence to the Commission into the law of 'hypothec' in 1865, stating that he had been a corn merchant in Hawick for 10 years and Edinburgh for 15 years, buying grain from Prussian and Danish ports. He is probably the brother of James of Broadhaugh and hence the William who wrote poetry for local papers, including a piece celebrating the Duke of Buccleuch reaching majority in 1852, entitled 'Long Live Good Buccleuch' (attributed to George Hobkirk in one source). He died at Teviothead. **William** (b.1815/6) born in Cavers Parish. In 1861 he was a labourer at 'Spittal Guidepost'. His wife was Janet from Castleton, and she had a son, Walter Little, by a previous husband. He

may be the William who married Janet Smith in Castleton Parish in 1865. **William** (b.1818/9) from Selkirkshire. In 1861 he was a shepherd at Peelbraehope. His wife was Mary (or Marion) and their children included: Mary (b.1845), born at Craik; and Andrew (b.c.1849). **William** (19th C.) married Marky Scott in Hawick Parish in 1843. Their Children included: Margaret Bell (b.1846), baptised in Hawick; and Andrew (b.1849), baptised in Eskdalemuir. He may be the shepherd from Yarrow who was at Kiddomhill in Eskdalemuir in 1851. **William** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His wife was Marion Laidlaw and their children included: Mary (b.1845). **William** (1841–1913) shepherd at Borthwickshiels and later at Edgerston. He was probably son of George, shepherd at Stobicote. He is probably the shepherd of that name living at Skelfhill in 1861. In 1865 at Hummelknowes Mill he married Janet Smith, and she died in 1906. Their children were: James (b.1864), baptised in Bedrule; George (b.1866); Ellen (b.1867); William Smith (1871–1942), baptised in Southdean Parish, who also worked on local farms; George (again, b.1872); Thomas (b.1874); and Helen (b.1876). He died in Hawick. **William** (1841–1913) Hawick mason and joiner who was involved with Hawick Free Kirk. He was son of John and Jane Borthwick. He ran the joiners firm W. & T. Hobkirk with his brother Thomas. He married Jean Brown and later Margaret, daughter of Archibald Johnstone Donaldson, oil extractor. **William Smith** (1871–1942) son of George and Janet Smith, he was born at Letham in Southdean Parish. Based on the birthplaces of his children, he must have worked on Eilrig farm and at Elfgill farm, Westerkirk, probably as a shepherd. In 1908 he married Mary Janet Black. Their children were: Agnes ('Nan', b.1909); Janet ('Jenny', b.1914); and Robert ('Bob') William (b.1921). He died at Hawklaw, near Bonchester, and was buried in the Wellogate Cemetery (also spelled 'Habkirk', 'Hapkirk', 'Hopekirk', 'Hopekirke', 'Hopkirk', etc. in earlier records; the surname probably derives from the parish).

Hobkirk Baa (*hob-kirk-baw*) *n.* handball game still played in the village of Hobkirk, also sometimes called 'Bonchester Baa'. The ball is traditionally thrown up on the site of the old church (and in earlier times was thrown over the building). There are 3 hails for each side: for the 'doonies' they are at Hawthornside, at Abbotrule and behind the Horse and Hounds; for the 'uppies' they are at the Forkins, at Wolfelee and at Highend. In earlier times they were about a mile from the kirkyard, at Harwood Mill for the uppies and Hobsburn for the doonies. Additional hails at Abbotrule House and Drythropple were added in the 1840s (apparently because the Stewart brothers had been so successful in preventing the ball getting up the water to the single hail). The event is traditionally held on the first Monday after the New Moon after Candlemas, before Denholm Baa. In early times it was traditional for the ball to be thrown over the church before daylight and for some participants to climb up to ring the bells. Stalls were set up on gravestones in the churchyard, selling nicknacks, snacks and liquor. The heritors tried to suppress the gathering in 1803, but failed. In modern times each ball is sponsored by local people and businesses.

Hobkirk Glebe (*hob-kirk-gleeb*) *n.* lands once attached to Hobkirk Kirk. They were referred to as 'all and haill the old Glebe of Hobkirk' in 1757 when sold by Thomas Scott of Stanedge to William Elliot of Wolfelee. These could be the same as the lands of 'Hobkirkmanse', listed as being farmed by Andrew Ormiston and James Turnbull on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls.

Hobkirk Kirk (*hob-kirk-kirk*) *n.* church of Hobkirk parish, built in the narrowest part of the Rule valley. It dates back to at least the 12th century, and at early times belonged to Jedburgh Abbey. In 1220 the vicarage was valued at 10 merks, with the vicar being obliged to give the canons half a stone of wax annually at the feast of St. James (as part of an agreement between Jedburgh Abbey and the Diocese of Glasgow). The vicarge, 'Vicarius de Hopkyrke' was listed in Bagimond's Roll of 1275. Jedburgh Abbey continued to receive benefits from the church until the time of the Reformation, when the teinds (from Wells, West Lees, Billerwell, Hallrule, Town o' Rule, Hobsburn, Weens, Gledstains, Howa, Stonedge, Appotside, Hawthornside and Wauchope) amounted to 1 chalder, 3 bolls of barley and 1 chalder, 6 bolls of meal. The present church, with its great square tower dates from only 1862–69, with David Rhind as architect, and was restored in 1914. It incorporates parts of the older church of 1690–92, demolished in 1862, which was plain and heather-thatched, with a clay floor 2 steps below the churchyard, and no ornamentation (and can be seen in an old sketch). A bell and bellfry were added in 1741, the bell (inscribed with that date) and belfry roof being later moved to Weens House. The old church was rethatched in 1742 and 1758. It was substantially

repaired in 1777 after the suppression of Abbotrule Kirk; the roof was slated and a new aisle was built to hold the new worshippers from Abbotrule. It was again repaired in the 1840s with the floor repaired (but a mass of human remains was found just below the surface and reinterred). There is also some existing carved stonework from an earlier 12th century chapel (one piece engraved with the date 1211), which was situated on the rising ground to the north-east of the churchyard and was probably the site of the original 'Eclle-sia de Roule'; three carved capitals are described in 1904. They were recorved from Weens House in 1937, along with others from a nearby cottage in 1950, and are now in the present church, with a decorated quoin later positioned in the churchyard. A baptismal font stone was said to have been on Cowdie's Knowe before being moved to Weens garden. The eastern gable of the early church was incorporated into the newer (17th century) one and the chancel converted into an aisle for the Elliots of Harwood. It has also been suggested (by Jeffrey) that the earliest church was at Town o' Rule. The previous minister's house was repaired in 1659 and the Manse was listed as 'waste' in 1694, so that no tax was paid on its 5 hearths. Tax was paid on 17 windows for the manse in 1748. The current Manse dates from 1770. The glebe lands constituted about 15 acres, augmented by 24 acres from Abbotrule. The kirkyard was enclose by a wall in about the 1820s, before that being regularly used for games and displaying goods during Hobkirk Baa. It is said that an ancient stone kist was once discovered when digging a grave near the site of the old church, and a large quern was unearthed when digging foundations for an aisle for the Wauchope family. Prominent sites in the kirkyard are devoted to the Elliots of Harwood, and the families of Wauchope and Weens. The church was without a minister for about 5 years following the 'Revolution' of 1689. There was also formerly a Free Kirk established near Wolfelee serving those who 'came out' of Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes in 1843. The Parish was linked with Southdean in 1973, united with Southdean and linked with Cavers and Kirkton 1988–96, and then in 2004 became included in the new parish of Ruberslaw (along with Denholm, Minto, Bedrule, and Southdean). The church originally belonged to Jedburgh Abbey. Parish records exist dating back to 1726. A partial roll of the ministry is: Rodger, Parson of Rule in about 1170 and in 1214; Ada Onidius, clergyman around 1220; Aleyn, Parson of Rule in 1296; James Bennet, Vicar until 1550; David Turnbull 1550–76; John Douglas, from 1576; George Douglas, possibly 1602–9; Thomas Thomson 1609–26; William Weir 1626–51; James Douglas 1652–65; John Ainslie 1665–82; John Liddell 1683–89; vacant 1689–94; Nichol Edgar 1694–1724; Robert Riccaltoun (Riccarton) 1725–69; John Riccaltoun (Riccarton) 1765–1800; Benjamin Dickison 1800–33; John Ewen 1834–1875; Archibald McPhail 1876–1907; John Gordon 1907–19; John A. Clark 1919–21; David L. Cattanach 1922–53; Stephen Goodbrand 1954–82; James A. Strachan 1983–88; Adam McC. Bowie 1988–96; ?? Douglas Nicol 2011–18; Rachel Wilson 2018– (it appears to be 'Hoppe Kirk' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and is 'Hope Kirk' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'K. of Hoppkirck' on Baleu's 1654 map).

Hobkirk Pairish (*hob-kirk-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish about 7 miles south-east of Hawick, containing Bonchester Bridge and Hobkirk villages. It runs along the Rule Water from the watershed with Liddesdale in the south to the boundary with bedrule Parish in the north, being about 11 miles long and 3 miles wide. It was bounded by Bedrule, Cavers, Kirkton, Southdean and Castleton. The parish was mentioned as early as 1220 and before the Reformation consisted of the estates of Wells, West Lees, Billerwell, Hallrule, Town o' Rule, Weens, Hobsburn, Hawthornside, Gledstains, Unthank, Appotside, Howa, Stanedge, Harwood and Wauchope. The old Barony of Feu-Rule may have originally corresponded with the boundaries of the Parish of Hobkirk. In the county valuation of 1643, the lands of the Parish were valued at £8542 10s. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £7600 and in 1678 the lands were valued at *8542* 13s 4d. It was extended by having part of Abbotrule annexed to it in 1777. There were 37 men listed there between the ages of 19 and 30 in 1799. The original church probably dates from the early 13th century. It was replaced by a second church, completed in 1693 and used until 1862. The present church, partially incorporating the older one, was built in 1869, and restored in 1914. The proprietors of the parish were for a long time the Turnbulls and many Elliots of Harwood are also buried in the churchyard. The parish has given rise to a surname. A history of the parish and surrounding area is given in George Tancred's 'Rulewater and its People' (1907). Records of baptisms and marriages begin in 1726. There are heritors records from the 1740s. The Borders

Archive has Parish records for 1846–1930. The population in 1755 was 530.

Hobkirk Schuil (*hob-kirk-skil*) *n.* school in Hobkirk Parish, existing from at least the early 17th century. In 1726 it was reported that the schoolhouse, at 13 feet by 12 feet, was too small. It was 'pinned and harled' in 1760, there is a record of repairs in 1767 and in 1777 it was reported to be in a ruinous condition. An new building was constructed in 1780, which was 33 feet by 15 feet and 12 feet high, consisting of 2-storeys, having 5 windows covered with mesh and a slate roof. It was lathed and plastered in 1788. By 1826 the building had been extended to 43 feet long. Tancred describes its state in the 1840s, being a small cottage lying below Kirknowe, with one room for the Schoolmaster and another for the scholars. The floor was of clay, the benches narrow, the lighting poor, the only heat from the fireplace, and no sanitary facilities. In 1809 the hours were prescribed to be 10:00 to 1:00 and 2:00 to 5:00 (with reduced afternoons of 1:30 to 3:00 in winter), plus 3 hours on Saturdays. A new building was erected shortly afterwards and is shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map to the south of the Kirk. There were 60 pupils there in the 1830s. The first recorded Schoolmaster was Thomas Young in 1616. Lady Yester (Margaret Ker) left a 'mortification' of £1000 Scots, with half of the interest going to the Schoolmaster; this still earned significant interest in the 19th century. The Borders Archive has school board minute books for 1873–1919. The school was mothballed in 2015, due to falling enrollment, and was closed permanently in 2020. There was also once a school for girls, situated at Cleuch Head, and established by Mrs. Elliot of Wolfelee. A roll of Schoolmasters includes: Thomas Young, 1616; William Rutherford, at least 1616–18; James Arbuthnott, 1619; James Weir, 1653; George Henderson, 1657; William Clerk, 1681; Andrew Watson, 1693; William Davidson, 1720; Samuel Oliver, at least 1722 until 1750; William Armstrong, 1751–1808; William Turnbull, 1821–46; Thomas Shiel, probably until 1856; John Malcolm, from 1857; and Thomas Culbertson, from 1886.

Hobkirkstile (*hob-kirk-stīl*) *n.* another name for **Kirkstile** in Hobkirk Parish (it is so marked on Stobie's 1770 map; also spelled 'Hobkirkstyle', it 'Hobkirk Stile' in 1799).

Hob o Alton (*hob-ō-awl'-in*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott**, Bailie of 1612.

Hob o Thorlinsope (*hōb-ō-thor-linz-hōp*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Elliot**, one of the Liddesdale thieves apprehended in Hawick in October 1567.

Hobsburn (*hobz-burn*) *n.* mansion house near Bonchester, dating to the 17th century and now run as a small guest house. The house is on the stream called Hobs Burn, which joins the Rule Water at Bonchester Bridge. The lands there were once a Lairdship within the Barony of Feu-Rule. 'Hogg' Shiel was recorded there in 1494/5. Robert Turnbull was there in 1562 and his house was already called 'the auld hous' at that time. Walter Turnbull 'of Hoppisburne' is recorded in 1568, and was Laird in 1574 when he had to appear before the Regent and Lords of Secret Council for building his own mill there; this may have been a small threshing mill, powered by water from a pond. Probably the same Walter Turnbull of Hobsburn was cautioned by the Privy Council in 1580 and was only 'called of Hobsburn' (suggesting he had lost his lands there) when listed among criminals in 1586/7. Thomas Turnbull is recorded there in 1589 and 1590. James Turnbull 'of Hoppisburne' servitor to Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst is recorded about 1601. The lands were sold in 1606 by Thomas Turnbull, younger of Hobsburn, to John Scott, brother of Walter Scott of Allanmouth. The lands of 'Hoppisburn and Weynds' are there described as being between Hallrule on the east, Rouchlaw Sike on the west, Nether Bonchester on the south and Hallrule Common on the north. The house itself may date to around 1600, and is said to be the oldest house in Hobkirk Parish. It was used as a dower-house by the widow of Sir Gilbert Eliott in the late 17th century. In 1691 it was sold to Thomas Inglis. James Turnbull was tenant there in 1694. The estate was formerly an important one in Hobkirk Parish, recorded before the Reformation, and at one time extended as far as to include the lands of Midburn. The lands later became part of the Stonedge estate, with 'Hobsburn' being the name used for the main house there in the 18th century. The name was changed to 'Greenriver' around 1793 by James Chisholme, after his Jamaican plantation, but reverted back to the original later. Along the south side of the stream, to the east of the house, lies an ancient earthwork, called Duncan's Hole. The bridge there was washed away in the flood of 1846. The 'Kail-pot (or Kitchen)' of the farm was the location for the 'hail' for the 'dooies' in the game of Hobkirk Baa in the 19th century (recorded at least as early as 1562, it was formerly written

'Hoppisburn', 'Hoppisburne', etc., being 'Hopisburn' in 1494/5, 'Hopisburne' in 1567, 'Hoipisburne' in 1574, 'Hoppisburne' and 'Hopisburne' in 1580, 'Hoppisburne' in 1582 and 1606, 'Howpisburne' and 'Hoppisburne' in 1586/7, 'Hoppesborne' and 'Hoppesburnn' in 1590, 'Hopsburne' in 1652, 'Hobisburne' in 1653, 'Hobisburn' in 1677 and 'Hobsburne' in 1694; the name probably derives from the stream there).

Hob's Burn (*hobz-burn*) *n.* stream that runs roughly east to join the Rule Water at Bonchester Bridge. Hawthornside Burn and Mid Burn join it further up (it is labelled 'Hopps B.' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Hobsburn Yett (*hobz-burn-ye'*) *n.* former place name in Hobkirk Parish. It is recorded as 'Hoppisburne Zett' in the 1562 document relating to the Baronial dispute over lands in Feu-Rule. It probably lay to the east of Hobsburn, near the haugh and what is now the village of Bonchester Bridge.

Hob's Knowe (*hobz-now*) *n.* hill between Craik village and Buccleuch, directly between Black Rig and Deep Slack, reaching a height of 366 m. Threre is a disused quarry there (it is unclear who the 'Hob' might be).

Hob the Lonkie (*hob-thu-long-kee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott**, recorded in 1612. It is possible the name was actually 'Loukie', meaning 'blessed'.

hoch (*hōch*) *n., arch.* hock, joint in the hind leg of an animal, back of the knee, 'to cruick a hoch' means to bend the knees in order to sit or kneel – 'A cruikeet ma hoach an clappeet masel doon a meenint on ov a foggie bank' [ECS] (also written 'hoach'; cf. **hough**).

hoch (*hōch*) *v., arch.* to throw a stone by jerking one's hand under an uplifted thigh.

hochle (*hōch-ul*) *v., arch.* to shuffle, walk with a shambling gait (cf. **hougel**).

hockert (*ho-kur*) *v., arch.* to crouch in a sitting position, crouch over a fire for warmth (cf. **hoakert**).

hockey (*ho-kee*) *n.* game played with sticks and a small ball, popular as a girls school sport in the latter part of the 20th century. The sport had been popular with both sexes in the last few years of the 19th century and in the early 20th, with matches played in the Park. Hawick's particular claim to fame in the world of field hockey is that Ivan Laing scored the first goal in the Olympics in 1908.

hocky (*ho-kee*) *interj., arch.* used as an emphatic declaration, sometimes 'By hocky!'.

Hoddam (*ho-dam*) *n.* **Adam** (13th/14th C.) swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, when he is recorded as being 'de Hodolm'. His seal showed a squirrel (or perhaps lion rampant) with the words 'S'ADE DE HODVME'. He is recorded as 'Adam de Hodholme' when he resigned lands in the Borthwick valley some time before 1317. This included Kirk Borthwick and the Lordship Hoscote, as well as part of the common of Girnwood, all of which was granted by King Robert to William Barbour. He was presumably associated with Hoddam (or 'Hoddom') in Dumfriesshire, later a seat of the Maxwells. He was presumably a supporter of the opponents of the Bruce. Robert of Hoddom, from Roxburghshire, who also signed the Ragman Rolls of 1296, was surely a relative.

hodden (*ho-din*) *n., poet.* a coarse, grey, homespun, woollen cloth – 'Hey! thou that wears the mony-colour'd wig, An' hates to look on hamely hoddin grey' [JoHa], '... your puir brother, when he comes hame, will prefer a coat o' his mother's hodden grey, to the ane he has been sae lang wearin'...' [JTe], 'The blunked blue or hoddin grey, which the outer garments of our forefathers displayed ...' [RW], '... To be coosily cled In the coorsest o' hodden grays' [WL], 'Hither and yont throu the hodden mist Rise the merks o' her classic story ...' [WL] (also spelled 'hoddin' and familiar from Burns; the cloth was naturally grey from a combination of wool from white and black sheep; possibly related to **harden**).

hodder (*ho-dur*) *v., arch.* to hobble or waddle (also **hoddle**).

hoddert (*ho-dur'*) *pp., arch.* hobbled – '... An' pass the time till a' get hoddert hame' [JoHa].

hoddle (*ho-dul*) *v., arch.* to walk with a hobble or waddle – 'This self-same chuckie had been nought uncommon, But joost a hirplin, hoddlin, hamely woman' [JoHa].

hoddle (*ho-dul*) *n., arch.* a loose, temporary hay-stack (noted by J. Jamieson).

hoddlemadock (*ho-dul-maw-dok*) *n., arch.* a dumpy person who walks with a waddle.

Hoddleswuddie (*ho-dulz-wu-dee*) *n.* Hoddleswoodie, former farm on the lands of Hobsburn. It lay on the roadside near Bonchester Bridge and was still thatched in the mid-1800s. In the early 1700s Rev. Nichol Edgar is supposed to have convinced a ghost to stop haunting Hobkirk churchyard and instead walk a straight line between here and Howaburn; this was recounted by George Tancred, and may have been the subject of a lost ghost story of John Leyden, entitled 'Hoddleswoodee Haugh'. James Turnbull

was there in 1786 and James Douglas in 1790 (also written 'Hoodleswoodie', it is 'Hodleswoody' in 1786).

Hodge (*hoj*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) recorded in Standhill in 1580 when he had a contract for his daughter Elizabeth to marry James, son of James Sharp in Langnewton. **William** (17th/18th C.) baxter in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1707 for merchant 'Black Walter' Scott, in 1708 for fellow baxter Walter Boyd, in 1709 for merchant Michael Scott and for merchant William Craig, in 1711 for shoemaker Robert Porteous, in 1713 for carrier Walter Deans, in 1714 for candlemaker John Scott, in 1717 for wright Richard Turnbull, and in 1721 for merchant Andrew Turnbull. He is probably the William whose son Robert was baptised in 1695, with witnesses Thomas Purdom and John Whillans. His wife was probably the woman described as 'William Hodge's spous', who in 1697 was given a lace item stolen from Bialie Laing's cellar. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Liddelbank according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. In the 1801 ballot he was listed as a gardener at Liddelbank. **William** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Borthwickshiels. He witnessed a baptism for Roberton Schoolmaster Robert Miller in 1798.

hodgel (*ho-jul*) *n., arch.* a kind of dumpling, made of oatmeal (a 'yitmeal hodgel') or flour, apples or other ingredients, a stodgy piece of food – 'A nice hodgel o' dumplin' ' [GW], a stour, clumsy person – 'Or gin we haena swords an' spears, To stick an' slash the vap'rin' hodgels' [JoHa] (also **hodiel**).

Hodgins (*ho-jinz*) *n.* **William** 'Willie' (1866–1911) born in Whitechapel, son of William, who was a London fruiterer, horse-owner and promoter of sporting events. He was jockey from a young age, and took part in events that his father organised with cyclists racing jockeys, as well as races between ponies, camels and donkeys. In 1892 he married Isabella Law in Wilton Kirk and settled in Hawick. He ran a shop on Backdamgate. He was also a horse trainer and jockey, riding the winner of the Tradesman's Handicap in 1904. **William** 'Billy' Hawick middle distance runner. He set a new record for the 880 yards in 1956 and was 6 times winner of the British half-mile championship. At the Common-Riding Games the 800 m race is competed for the Billy Hodgins Challenge Cup.

Hodgson (*hoj-sin*) *n.* **Rev. James** (19th C.) pastor at Hawick Baptist Kirk 1896–97. He edited 'Grace and Truth', the local church newsletter. There was friction during his incumbency, and he resigned, but was convinced to return. However, 30 members of the congregation formed their own group, meeting on Union Street. He therefore stepped down for good, and it took great effort to reunite the congregation and appoint his successor. **Richard** (1812–77) Borderer and M.P. for Devonport. He was Chairman of the North British Railway when it was selected to extend their Edinburgh line through Hawick to Carlisle, but was forced to resign in the late 1860s amid financial irregularities. At the sod-cutting ceremony in 1859 he was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick; his wife turned the first sod. He may also have been called Thomas – 'High o'er the rest, Tam Hodgson stood – High, like a farmer's cock – And loudly crowed, till all his band Re-echoed what he spoke' [T].

hodiel (*ho-deel*) *n., poet.* a dumpling made of oatmeal, fat and seasoning, or sometimes with flour, apples, etc. – 'Dumplins, hodiels, weel made up Wi' suet, spice' [JoHo] (cf. **hodgel**).

Hodie's Moss (*ho-deez-mos*) *n.* former name for a small area of boggy ground in Wilton. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, just south of Todhsaw Moss, which is Mabonlaw Moss on modern maps. A small ford there formed part of the boundary of Wilton Common (the origin of the name is obscure; it is 'Hodies Moss' in 1764).

hodrod (*hod-rod*) *n., arch.* a confused collection of things, conglomeration – 'A perfec' hodrod o' stuff lyin' in ablow the bed' [GW].

Hoffman presser (*hof-mun-pre-sur*) *n.* job in the knitwear industry, someone who operates a Hoffman presser. This was the first generally available steam presser.

Hogarth (*hō-garth*) *n.* **James** (b.1879) born in Galashiels, he was educated at Melrose School. In 1895 he became an apprentice gardener at Newton Don, then moved to Culdees Castle, worked in Lord Powerscourt's gardens near Dublin and was then at Perthshire and Midlothian, before taking up employment at Weens in 1903. At Hallrule in 1903 he married Bessie Thomson (b.1878), whose parents were in Mackside Tollhouse. **Paul** (1959–) wing forward for Hawick R.F.C. He first played for Burnfoot Bandits, later playing for the High School team, the P.S.A. and the Y.M. He represented Hawick R.F.C. from 1977/8 and won 6 league winners' medals with the Greens. He also appeared for the South team, was Captain of the Scotland B side and played for the Scottish Border Club team in the Hong Kong Sevens in 1982. He moved to Edinburgh, where he

ended his rugby-playing days with the Accies. In 1990 he set up his own landscape gardening firm, The Paul Hogarth Company, which has offices in the U.K. and Ireland and has won awards for its work. He has collaborated on projects with his old schoolfriend Gordon Muir; in 2020 the pair re-designed the landscaping around the Hornshole Monument. Living in Dollar, he married Lesley Wells (also from Hawick) and had a son Tom and daughter Charlie. **Robert** (1785–1860) born in Channelkirk, Berwickshire, he was son of Robert and Mary Scott. His father was said to be an early grower of turnip and is credited with the introduction of the potato at Carfrae in about 1780. His brother George was a lawyer, newspaper editor and music critic in Edinburgh, friend of Sir Walter Scott and father of Catherine, who married Charles Dickens. He was tenant farmer at Newton in Bedrule Parish, where most of his children were born. He later farmed at Scremerston in Northumberland. He married Elizabeth Purves (who died in 1825) and their children included: Margaret (b.1811), who married Patrick Clay Grieve; Mary Scott (1813–76), who died unmarried; Elizabeth Jane (1816–91), also died unmarried; Robert (1817–59); Peter Purves (1819–59); and Christina (b.1825), who married John Ballantyne. Robert and Peter died in the wreck of the Royal Charter off Anglesey. He died at Tweedmouth. **T.A.** (19th/20th C.) Secretary at Hawick Baptist Church 1901–13.

hog see **hogg**

hog-back gravestane (*hōg-bawk-grāv-stān*) *n.* a gravestone from the 9th–11th century, perhaps a relic of pre-Christian traditions, with a Viking influence. They are named for their appearance, reminiscent of a hog's back, but in fact representing the roof of a house. There are local examples from Bedrule (built into the church porch), Ancrum churchyard and Nisbet (where there were 3, the best of which is preserved in Hawick Museum).

hogg (*hōg*) *n.* a young sheep, after weaning but before its first shearing – 'Item nyne hoggis in syntoun price of the pece ourheid 13s 4d' [SPB1579], '... £11 Scots for some malt, ane yow, and twa hoggis' [BR1638], '... shall pay for the sd transgress of the individuall sheipe or hogg, six shillings Scotts' [BR1701], 'For either gimmer, hogg, or croak, By George, I'll g'ye a cowin'' [JoHa], '... stock wethers hogs unclipt, 12s. 9d.; ditto ewe hogs unclipt, 14s. 2d.; ewe hogs sold at market, 11s. 3d.' [RGJH], 'I have said the Cheviot hogs were sold at Yetholm fair in June' [RJT], 'Our helper, workmate, slave and friend, you are the one we have to send to gather ewe and hogg' [TD] (also written 'hog'; the word is used in several place names, e.g. Hog Gill, Hoghill and Hog Knowe; the dominutive is **hoggie**).

Hogg (*hōg, hog*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 among those owed money by the deceased James Liddersdale, Burgess of Selkirk. **Adam** (b.1709/10) shepherd in Newbigging for 10 years, for 6 years at Alton Croft and then was at Todshawhaugh. He gave evidence at the court case for the division of the Common in 1767. He was probably the Adam, son of James, born in Hawick in 1710. He could be the Adam who was at Slaidhills in 1743 and who married Jean Elliot, with children: Helen (b.1739); Janet (b.1743); and James (b.1747). The witnesses in 1743 were Robert Elliot and Patrick Hume, tenants in Slaidhills. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jane Graham and their children included Jane (b.1818) and Janet (b.1819). **Adam** 'Satch' (20th C.) art teacher at Hawick High School. **Agnes** (18th C.) cook at Woll in 1785, when she was working for Charles Scott. **Agnes** (1824/5–1902) daughter of James of 'Teribus' fame. She married stockingmaker Adam Laing and their children were: Jane (b.c.1845), who married James Renwick; James (c.1847–1909), grocer; Euphemia (c.1851–1918), who lived at Marlefield and died unmarried; Eliza (b.c.1853), who married William Pitcairn, Headmaster of Buccleuch School; Agnes (1855–1910) who married manufacturer Francis Elliot Wilson; Adam (b.1858), who died young; Christina Grey (b.1861), who married Alfred Warr, minister of Rosneath, and had 2 sons who were well-known clerics, Alfred Ernest Warr and Charles Laing Warr; and Jessie D. (b.1864), who married James White and lived in Glasgow. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) granted in 1595/6 the husbandland in Lilliesleaf that was formerly owned by the late James Bennet. **Rev. Alexander** (d.c.1619) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1601, he received testimonials from the Presbytery of Hamilton, and became minister at Ashkirk in 1611. A dispute with 'the gudewife of Sintoun' (probably the widow of Walter Scott of Synton) in 1615 led to her taking communion at both Hassendean and Lilliesleaf Kirks, which resulted in a rebuke for both those ministers. Presumably this arose out of a difference of opinion on church matters between this lady (as one of the parish heritors) and her minister. He was minister until 1619 and died before March of the

following year. He married Agnes Scott (who later married James Scott of Whitslade). Their children included: Jean, who married Robert, son of Robert Scott of Chesterhouse; and Elizabeth. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) Schoolmaster of Bedrule, according to a gravestone of his widow Margaret in the churchyard there. In the early years if the 18th century he acted as Session Clerk and was also Beadle, being responsible for cleaning the Kirk ditch, for example. He was recorded as Schoolmaster from at least 1692 and served until 1717 (perhaps when he died), being replaced by James Turnbull. He may be the Alexander who married Agnes Dodds in 1691 and whose children, baptised in Bedrule, included Margaret (b.1692), Marian (b.1694), James (b.1697) and John (b.1701). **Alexander** (d.c.1687) resident in 'Newtoune' whose will if recorded in 1687. It is unclear which Newton this might have been, although certainly in Roxburgh, Selkirk or Peebles counties. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. His children included George (b.1739) and Robert (b.1739), baptised on the same day. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Jean Davidson and their children included James (b.1771) and Jean (b.1773). **Alexander** (b.c.1780) labourer in Lilliesleaf according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Perhaps the same Alexander married Jenny Smail and had a son Alexander baptised in 1806. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) listed operating as a carrier, along with John Brown, in Pigot's 1825 directory. They left from Denholm to Edinburgh every Monday fortnight. **Alexander Anderson** (1801–75) originally from Selkirk, son of Walter and Janet Amos, he was a foreman in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at Pathhead Cottage in Wilton and in 1861 at Ladylaw Cottage, working as 'Manager Hosiery branch woollen factory'. In 1871 he donated to the Museum 'autograph letters of the late Lord Napier, Thirlestane, Lord Jeffrey, the Ettrick Shepherd, and Sir Walter Scott' and also gave a talk on incidents in the life of Sir Walter Scott, including an account of the Carterhaugh Baa. This contains personal recollections of his own (including watching the arrival of the Hawick contingent just after dawn), as well as those collected from his acquaintences. Although only 14 years old, and intending to just watch the game, he did have an opportunity to handle the first ball! He also met Sir Walter Scott later when walking over the hills from Selkirk to Hawick. In 1872 he gave a talk on 'Electioneering in the Olden Times'. He married Margaret Douglas in Selkirk in 1834 and their children included: Mary (b.1835), Walter (b.1836), William Walker (b.1837), Janet and Margaret (b.1839), baptised in Selkirk; and Thomas Murray (b.1843), baptised in Hawick. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included George (b.1851) and John (b.1854). **Amos** see **John Amos Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) witness in 1550 to a lease granted by the curators of the young James Cranston to his mother Janet Beaton, who was wife of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. It was witnessed at Branxholme, and so he was probably a local man. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'Hessillop' (i.e. Hilop) and their children included John (b.1657). An unnamed child baptised in 1650, with no mother's name recorded, is probably also his. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Isabel Smail in Wilton in 1744. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'Robieson' and their children included James (b.1776). **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded at Threephead in 1781, 1785 and 1787. His children, baptised in Roberton parish, included: Jane (b.1781); Euphan (b.1783); Nelly (b.1785); and Andrew (b.1787). He could be the Andrew, son of James, baptised in Roberton in 1747. **Andrew** (b.1802/3) born in Lilliesleaf Parish, he was educated in Selkirk and Edinburgh. He may be the son of James born in Lilliesleaf in 1798 and was surely related to John, the poet at Roadhead. He was Schoolmaster in Roberton in the 1820s and early 1830s and helped prepare the description of Roberton Parish (written by the minister) for publication in the New Statistical Account of Scotland in 1841. A letter of 1828 in the Walter Mason Collection discusses 'payment by War Office of his Militia account'. In 1833 he moved to be Schoolmaster in Wilton, where he is recorded several times in the period 1835–41. He was 'Par. Schoolmaster' in Wilton in 1841, living at the Schoolhouse with his sister Mary, described as 'housekeeper', and Elizabeth, who was probably a younger sister. He prepared a description of the Parish for the New Statistical Account (1834), where he is described as 'formerly schoolmaster of Roberton, now schoolmaster of Wilton'. In 1851 he was Inspector of Poor in Wilton, living on Wilton Place and was listed as 'collector of poor rates, Wilton place' in Slater's 1852 directory. He could be the 'late Mr Hogg, Wilton' described in 1858 as the collector of parts of a ballad describing the closing down of Hassendean Kirk. **Charles**

'Charlie' or 'the Mumper' (??–) grandfather of Jake Irvine, he played forward for Hawick R.F.C., worked on the railway and was known for his pawky humour. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) recorded being paid out of the Wilton poor box in 1705. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (1938/9–) local woman who was raised on a farm, she worked at Trowmill and Barrie's and lives in Denholm. She wrote a memoir 'Echoes: The Memoirs of a Country Woman', a novel 'Web of Intrigues' (2008) and several books of poetry. **Francis** (b.1798) son of William and Jane White, he was an agricultural labourer from Ashkirk Parish. He was listed at Drinkstone among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. On the 1841 census he was living at Drinkstone Cottage, at Castleside in 1851 and at Woll Lodge in 1861. He married Margaret Scott and their children were: William (b.1822); Charles (b.1824); Elizabeth, 'Betty' (b.1824); Jane (b.1828); Christian (b.1831); Margaret (b.c.1835); Anne (b.c.1838); and Francis, 'Frank' (b.1840), the Hawick song writer. **Francis** 'Frank' (1840–1880) son of Francis and Margaret Scott, he was born at Drinkstone Cottage. His father was a farm worker, who moved back to the Ashkirk area. In 1851 they were at Castleside and in 1861 he was a lodger with his brother Charles at 16 Buccleuch Street. He later lived at 1 Allars Bank. He became a solicitor's clerk with George & James Oliver in Hawick. He was writer of 'I like Auld Hawick', which is his only known poetical work, contributed to the magazine of the Hawick Literary Society in 1867. He acknowledged himself as writer 10 years later when he sang it at a dinner for the departure of Bailie Michie. He was active in the Conservative Association, being the joint Secretary and Treasurer. He was also instrumental in setting up a Public Library, a keen member of the Congregational Church, the Good Templar movement and other improvement societies. He became a member of the Archæoligical Society in 1865, was Treasurer for 12 years, contributed some papers to the Transactions (e.g. two on 'The Idea of Toleration', one on early records of Ashkirk Parish in 1871, one about 'Some Old Songs, with Local Allusions' in 1873, and two others on poor laws and Roman remains at Procolitia in 1876) and served as the Society's Librarian from 1869. In 1876 he donated 'specimens of fossil shells, encrinites, &c., from Penton Linn'. He became ill and died suddenly in the Exchange Hall. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery, and Frank Place was named after him. A portrait of him exists. **George** (16th C.) recorded being in Wester Lilliesleaf in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **George** (d.c.1687) shepherd in Sundhope when his will was recorded in 1687. It is unclear which Sundhope this was. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Fife and their son George was baptised in 1688. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Wilson and their son Walter was baptised in 1696. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. One of the oldest surviving headstones in the old kirkyard commemorates his wife Margaret Leyden, who died in 1695 and another wife, Janet Elliot, who died in 1705. **George** (17th/18th C.) miller in Hawick Parish. He married Mary Hogg in 1725. Their children included: Alexander (b.1726); Janet (b.1727); and Ann (b.1730). The witnesses in 1727 were Benjamin 'Th. . . ' and John Scott and in 1730 were George and Robert Scott. **George** (1725/6–1787) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1762 he married Mary Armstrong who was from Minto Parish and died in 1810, aged 77. Walter (b.c.1780), who lived in Wilton, may have been his son. He is buried in Ashkirk. **George** (18th C.) shepherd on the farm of Whitlaw. His house was described in the perambulation of the Common carried out in 1767, and lay within the boundaries of the Common. He was probably related to James, recorded at Whitlaw in 1766. **George** (18th C.) married Helen Inglis in Ashkirk Parish in 1775. **George** (c.1792–1850s) mason who lived at Bramble Hall. He firstly married Margaret Forsyth in Cavers in 1815, and she died in 1832. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1823); William (b.1824); Thomas (b.1826); and George (b.1831). In 1836 he secondly married Mary Pearson from Castleton. Their children were: Helen (b.c.1838); Alexander (b.c.1841); Adam (b.c.1843); Joseph (1845–1903); James (b.c.1848); and Andrew (b.c.1850). He is recorded on the Back Row on the 1841 census. **George** (b.1795/6) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was a carrier at Salenside in 1841, a carrier and grocer at Salenside Tower in 1851 and at Barebacklaw in 1861 when listed as farmer of 28 acres. Andrew Grieve, living with the family in 1841, may have been his brother-in-law. He married Isabella Grieve, and their children included: Janet (or 'Jessie, b.1830); William (b.1833); Isabel (b.1839); and James (b.1845). **George** (1817–74) son of Walter, he was born in Wilton Parish and worked for William Watson's. In 1849

he was appointed by the trustees of William Lindsay Watson to oversee the hosiery branches in Hawick and Selkirk. In 1851 he was 'Foreman over Frame work knitters' living on Wilton Place and in 1861 was 'Overseer Wool Hosiery Factory' living on Wellington Place. In 1863 he took over the hosiery branch at Underdamside, forming the firm of George Hogg & Sons and was later based in the mill at Mill Bank. In 1867 he donated iron ore from South Wales to the Museum. He married Elizabeth Cavers, who died in 1880, aged 61. They had 9 children, including: George (b.1840), partner in the family firm; and Helen Wilson (b.1841/2–95), who married George Redhead; Robert (b.1847/8), 3rd son, also a manufacturer; Adam (b.1850), who died young; Elizabeth (b.1852); Andrew White (b.1854); and Margaret Ker (b.1857). One of his children was probably the 'Mr Heatley, Wellington Place, who in 1900 donated to the Msueum a Teviothead Church token. A portrait of him exists and he is buried in Wilton Cemetery. His sister Christian married baker Andrew White. **George** (b.1816/7) son of William, farmer at Cavers Knowes. He took over the farm from his father, running it along with his younger brother Robert. **George** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Rutherford in 1844, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **George**, J.P. (1840–1900) eldest son of George. In 1874 he became partner (along with his brother Edward) in the family firm of George Hogg & Sons, hosiery manufacturers, which then moved to Millbank. He was a councillor from 1886 for Teviot Ward, a Bailie from 1888, Provost 1890–93 and returned to the Council in 1898. A keen bowler, Mason and cricket supporter, he was also a member of Hawick Parish Council and Poorhouse Committee. He married Agnes Paterson of Melrose (who died in 1928, aged 81) and is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **George** (b.1862) born at Woll Gate in Ashkirk Parish. He was gardener at Bucklands. In 1891 (in Lanarkshire) he married Margaret Hobkirk (1863–1938) from Hawick. Their children were William, John, Annie, Selby and George (all born in Wilton Parish). **George** (b.c.1870) from Newcastleton. He apprenticed with a blacksmith, but showed a literary interest. In 1886, at about the age of 16, he produced a monthly newspaper, entitled 'Hogg's Journal and Newcastleton Review'. In all 5 issues were published (in Hawick by Vair & McNairn). **Harry** (20th C.) Beadle at Cavers Kirk around the 1950s. He was known for being short-tempered with the minister being late for Sunday services (which in those days were held at both Cavers and Kirkton churches), waiting with his watch and when the minister arrived slamming the pulpit and vestry doors and going home! **James** (15th C.) recorded as witness to a sasine for the lands of Denholm Mains in 1465/6. Perhaps the same James was on the 'retour' panel for on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick in 1437 and another for the Kers of Altonburn in 1446/7. **James** (d.bef. 1527) owner of 2 husbandlands within the town of Lilliesleaf, rented from the Bishop of Glasgow. In 1527 his heir and brother John gained the lands. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1631) and Adam (b.1632). **James** (17th C.) resident at Horselee in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) rented quarter of the farm of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1690. He is also listed as resident at Wiltonburn on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls; Walter, who was listed after him, was surely related. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as servitor to Walter Scott in Crumhaugh in 1709 when he married Margaret Scott (also of Hawick Parish). Their children included: Adam (b.1710); Walter (b.1714); and Isabella (b.1716). **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Eupan Elliot in Eskdalemuir in 1725. He was living at Howpasley in 1726. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, probably included: an unnamed child (b.1726); James (b.1730); and John (b.1735). If he remarried, then Andrew (b.1747), baptised in Roberton, may also be his son. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Scott in Ashkirk in 1744. **James** (18th C.) resident of Burnflat. He married Mary Rutherford in Hawick Parish in 1763 and had a daughter Isabel in 1764. **James** (d.1782) resident of Whitlaw, who was a cooper. He was probably related to George, who was recorded as shepherd at Whitlaw in 1767. He married Christian Hood, who was also from Hawick, in 1764. Their children included: Agnes (b.1766); Walter (b.1768); and George (b.1773). The witnesses in 1766 were the whole congregation. It is possible he was the father of James, writer of 'Teribus', whose father is said to have died when he was an infant. **James** 'Cuddy' (d.bef. 1804) resident of Hawick Parish who married Mary Rutherford in 1763. The death of his son John is recorded in 1804, when he is 'Cuddy' and the death of his wife Mary Rutherford in 1808, when he is 'Cudy'. **James** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker in Hawick.

His wife Lizzy Thomline died in 1816 and an unnamed twin of his died a week later. It is not impossible that this is the same man as the author of 'Teribus', if he was married twice. Alternatively, he could be the 'workman' James recorded in 1779 when he witnessed a baptism for carrier Gideon Scott. **James** (18th C.) wright in Hawick Parish. In 1772 he married Jane Dawson and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1773); Janet (b.1777); William (b.1779), who served in the army; Adam (b.1782); John (b.1784); Isabel (b.1787); and Susan (b.1787). The witnesses in 1779 were John Kyle and Robert Thomson. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Wilkie in 1789, who was also from Roberton. Their children included Thomas (b.1792). **James** (1770–1835) poet and novelist, called the 'Ettrick Shepherd', not to be confused with his more famous namesake and contemporary from Hawick! Locally he was referred as 'Jamie the Poeter'. From a common upbringing, it is said that he never fit in well with polite society, and lived most of his life in the Borders. He was born at Ettrick Hall, in a cottage that was demolished in 1847. His father Robert was a shepherd who lived to about 90, and his mother was Margaret Laidlaw, who was a great teller of tales and singer of songs. He spent a total of 2 periods of about 3 months at school, worked as a cowherd, then at age 16 got a job in Peeblesshire, moving to Yarrow in 1790, where he had use of his employer William Laidlaw's library, and started to write verses from 1796. He took lease of the farm at Ettrick House in 1800, soon after publishing his first poem, with a collection 'Scottish Pastorals, Poems, Songs, etc., mostly written in the dialect of the South' in 1801. He met Sir Walter Scott and became friends with Allan Cunningham. Finding no success in farming, he moved to Edinburgh, where he attempted to pursue a literary career, while continuing odd agricultural jobs. He failed at being editor of a periodical 'The Spy' and when working for Blackwood's Magazine, had his country manners mocked by other writers, including later in the pieces referred to as 'Noctes Ambrosianæ'. Success came with the publication of 'The Queen's Wake' in 1813, followed by life rent of Altrieve (in the Yarrow valley) being given to him by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1815. He continued to publish verse and works of fiction, his poem 'Kilmeny' and novel 'Confessions of a Justified Sinner' were literary landmarks. He also helped inaugurate the 'Border Games', which first took place at Mount Benger Haugh in 1816, and he continued to attend until 1833. At age 50 he married Margaret Phillips from Annandale, and they had one son. He was a frequent visitor to Hawick, particularly for fairs and Common Ridings, and was a friend of James Ruickbie. A poem 'Round About Hawick' appears in the tale 'The Souters of Selkirk' and the Punch-Bowl public house features in another story. Henry Scott Riddell gave w talks about him to the Archæological Society in 1866 and 1867; Riddell describes the long yellow hair of his youth, his general happy disposition, how he found the physical act of writing laborious and how he enjoyed observing peculiarities in other people. 'Memorials of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd' (1898) was edited by his daughter. There is a statue of him at St. Mary's Loch (unveiled in 1860 in a torrential storm) and a memorial at Ettrick Hall where he was born (built by J. Marshall & Sons of Hawick, ornamented by R. Stenhouse of Hawick and unveiled in 1898). The Museum has a couple of documents with his signature, as well as a manuscript of his poem 'The Court' – 'Yet sleep, gently bard, for thy reign is not over, Though mute now thy lip, and thy hill-harp unstrung, No time from the memory of mankind shall sever The tales thouh hast told, and the strains thou hast sung' [HSR], 'Beside the lone St. Mary They have raised to him a pile, – 'Mid the haunts of elf and fairy, The scenes he loved so well' [JT], 'And next the name of Ettrick's Bard I saw; Sons of the desert – nature's darling child! Say, shepherd, from what sources didst thou draw They strains so sweetly beautiful and mild?' [JTe]. **James** (18th/19th C.) tenant of Lilliesleaf Mill, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also recorded as tenant in Lilliesleaf Mill in the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** (c.1778–1838) writer of the familiar version of 'Teribus'. We have no record of the date (or even year) of his birth. Born in Hawick, his father died in infancy, and he was hired as a shepherd at Wisphill at age 9 or 10, becoming a stocking-maker's apprentice 2 or 3 years later. He became an avid reader and was a member of the Anti-Burgher (Green Kirk) congregation (probably the reason why his children's births are not in the Hawick Parish records). He was listed as a stockingmaker on the 1799 ballot for the Militia (meaning he was aged between 19 and 30 at that time); however, for some reason his name is absent from the 1801 ballot lists (unless he is the man of that name recorded in Jedburgh) and the fact that he was not on the 1797 list suggests he was then younger than 19

(the cutoff in that year). He repaired and made several improvements to the stocking frames, and was once jailed for labour organisation. 'An Address to the Inhabitants of Hawick' (1809) was his first poetical production; it seems that the actions of the Council regarding changes to the Common Riding, and appointment of a Cornet, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of the West-end, fired him up into becoming an ardent Common Riding supporter. His version of 'Teribus' was developed soon afterwards, the final version being published in 1819, along with 'Flodden Field', its pre-quel. He wrote an additional verse for the tri-centenary of 1814. He also wrote a poem on the Carterhaugh Baa, and another on the death of Rob Reid of the Roadhead's dog Flora, but nothing else survives. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was said to be short in stature; in an argument with Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson, Lurgie said 'Ye're a big man to be sae little', to which he replied 'An' ye're a little man to be sae big'. He married Ebenezer (which in those days could be a woman's name) M. Porteous in 1817 in Wilton Parish, and she died in 1846, aged 58. She was living on Green Wynd in 1841 with children James, Euphemia, Eliza and Robert. Their children included: Euphemia (b.c.1819), who may have married a Mr. Henry; James (b.1821/2); Eliza (b.1823/4), who married Andrew Ramsay of the Queen's Bodyguard, who was later clerk at the Tower of London; Agnes (b.1824/5), who married stockingmaker Adam Laing; Robert (1827/8–1913), also a frame-worker; and possibly Margaret, who married John Gilroy. In 1851 3 of his children were living together at 'Hensnest' in the Village. A commemorative plaque was unveiled at 14 Loan on the night of Common-Riding Thursday 1900 (by his grand-daughter Miss Hogg), although the date of his death given there disagrees with what is in the register of deaths. The parish register notes 'James Hog Stockingmaker (Poet) (died suddenly)'. He was buried in Wilton Old Cemetery, where his gravestone was refurbished in 2008 – 'So long as Hawick upon the Teviot stands – Long as the Common Riding is in vogue – So long your song, sung by her jovial bands, Shall still immortalize the name of Hogg' [JR]. **James** (b.1801/2) born in Hawick Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. He was living at Todshawhill Cottages in 1841. In 1851 he was at 'Old Easter Essenside' and in 1861 at Netheraw Cottage in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1827 he married Margaret Robson (from Hobkirk) in Roberton Parish. Their children (mostly baptised in Kirkton Parish) included: Agnes (b.c.1833); Thomas (b.1835); James (b.1837); and Alexander (b.c.1839); Walter S. (b.c.1841); and Margaret (b.c.1846). Either he or perhaps his father could have been the James, resident of 'Todjahill' in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **James** (b.1801) from Lilliesleaf, son of James and Mary Hendeson. His brother John was a mason and he also had siblings Jane and Robert. He was farmer at Crumhaughhill. He is recorded there in 1841 and 1851, when he farmed 126 acres and employed 3 men. By 1861 he farmed 75 acres and he was still recorded there in 1868. His wife was Agnes and their children included: James and William. His wife may be the 'Mrs Hogg, Crumhaugh-hill' who presented a 'little wheel' to the Museum in 1863. **James** (b.1821/2) son of James Hogg of 'Teribus' fame. He worked as a framework knitter. He was said to have considerable literary abilities. He was also interested in local history, being an early member of the Archæological Society (No. 39 on the first membership list). In 1851 he was living at 'Hensnest' in the Village, with his siblings Eliza and Robert. In 1861 he was at 5 Slitrig Bank. He married Jessie Douglas (from Bellie in Morayshire, 1833–1913) in Ancrum in 1860. Their children included Jeannie (1861—1954) and Euphemia (1865–1937). He died at 6 Dalkeith Place. **James** (19th C.) grocer in Hawick. His shop was at 9 High Street, and was the oldest licensed grocer's in town in the late 1800s, with the old building demolished about 1900. Probably the same establishment can be seen in an 1899 photograph at 28 High Street. **James** (b.1870/1) Stationmaster in Hawick. He married Elizabeth M. Reid, who died in 1945, aged 67. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **John** (15th/16th C.) brother and heir of James. In 1527 he took over his brother's rental of 2 husbandlands within the town of Lilliesleaf, rented from the Bishop of Glasgow. This was for 'his service as serjeant'. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Todrig in 1580 when he was listed as a debtor to John Hall, webster in Selkirk. In 1581/2 he witnessed a transaction for Walter Scott of Todrig. **John** (16th/17th C.) granted 2 cottagelands in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1632. **John** (17th C.) weaver in Bonjedward recorded in 1684 on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **John** (17th C.) married Manie Scott

in Ashkirk Parish in 1631. **John** (17th C.) resident at Newbigging in Hawick Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is listed as 'webster there'. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'John Hog Labourer' when his name appears on the 1797 list of Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Subst.' suggests that he did not serve. His name appears again in 1798, but with James Murray from Yarrow Parish as his substitute, and his status is confirmed in the 1799 list. **John** (d.1822) son of a Lilliesleaf Schoolmaster. He moved to Hawick, and became a weaver at Roadhead, where he published his volume of verse 'Poems on Different Subjects' (1806). This contains many poems in dialect, whose lines have been used as early examples in dictionaries. He was also known for his penmanship, and may have worked for a while as a teacher. He was a good friend of James Ruickbie, and he appears in Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders'. He married Beatrice Stuart. Their children include John Amos, baptised in Lilliesleaf, one of the founders of Hawick Co-op. Probably all of these children baptised in Lilliesleaf were his: Joan (b.1788); Andrew (b.1790); Robert Stuart (b.1793); John Amos (b.1795); Walter (b.1798); Agnes (b.1800); and Beatrix (b.1804). He was buried in Old Wilton Churchyard. He may have been son of Andrew and Helen Archibald, born in Lilliesleaf in 1764 (and baptised there in 1765). **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Liddelbank according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Mangerton. He was at Mangerton in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He had a bond with Haddington distiller Archibald Dunlop in 1823. He was probably related to Robert, who was at Mangerton in 1797. **John** (b.1792/3) born in Ashkirk Parish. He was an agricultural labourer at Lustruther in 1841 and New Harwood (in Hobkirk Parish) in 1851, and a shepherd at Forkins in 1861. He married Helen Crozier, from Roberton and their children included: Christian (or Catherine, b.1820), baptised in Ashkirk; William (b.1822), also baptised in Ashkirk; John (b.1828/9); Jane (b.1834/5); Thomas (b.1830/1); and Adam (b.1832/3). **John Amos** 'Amos' (1795–1882) son of the poet John, he was born in Lilliesleaf. He was a stocking-maker in Hawick and locally was very influential in liberal politics, particularly the Chartist movement, being the first Secretary following its formation in 1838. This led to him being one of the founders of the Hawick Co-operative Society in 1839. He was also on the first interim committee of the Archæological Society. In 1866 he donated an old English coin to the Museum and in 1873 he donated 'Italian, United States, and Indian copper coins'. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at 1 Kirkwynd. He gave some items to the Museum in 1858. His wife was Agnes and their children included Margaret, John, Joan, Christian, Agnes and Helen. He was grandfather of John Gilroy the bookseller, through his daughter Margaret. **John** (18th/19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Margaret Ferguson and their son George was baptised in 1807. **John** (19th C.) married Marion Hardie in Wilton in 1827. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included Marion (b.1828), Robina (b.1830) and William (b.1832). **Rev. John** (d.1877) from Hawick, he was associated with Allars Kirk and ordained as a minister in 1846 at Dumfries Townhead. However, he resigned over financial uncertainty in 1850. He travelled to Canada, becoming a minister in Hamilton, Ontario, moving to Detroit in 1859, and by 1861 had become a Church of Scotland minister in Guelph. He obtained a Doctorate of Divinity in 1870. He married Jane McMillan (also from Scotland) in Detroit. A photograph of him exists. **John** (19th C.) married Fiddes Beattie in Hawick in 1849. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Fraser in 1849, the wedding being proclaimed in both Hobkirk and Roberton Parishes. **John** (b.1828/9) born in Roberton Parish, he was a butcher in Hawick at 71 High Street. His wife was Mary Black, who died in 1877, aged 44. Their children included: Janet (1860/1–1942); and Elizabeth Mary (b.1867), who died in infancy **John** (1831/2–97) shoemaker in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was on South Liddel Street. He married Margaret Hogg, who died in 1922, aged 85. Their children included: John (b.c.1856); Walter (1858/9–96); Thomas Taylor (1859/60–1958); Robert (1861/2–1949), who married Mary Graham; and George (1868/9–95). They are buried at Ettleton. **John** (1853–1908) local artist. His paintings of 'Wilton Lodge' and 'Teviot Bridge' are in the Museum. **John** (20th C.) farmer at Headshaw. He had a lease for the farm of Headshaw from the Earl of Minto in 1936. **John G.** 'Hoggy' (1957/8–) played for the Trades and 160 times for Hawick R.F.C. as a full back. He later became a rugby referee. He was Cornet in 1983. His sons Stuart and Graham both play rugby. He worked as a manager for Johnstons

of Elgin in Hawick and retired in 2020. He became Chairman of the Common-Riding Committee in 2019 and President of the Callants' Club in 2020. **Joseph** (1845–1903) son of George from Hawick and Mary Pearson from Castleton. He worked as a French Polisher. In 1864 he married Margaret, daughter of William Laidlaw in Hawick. They had 15 children and the family emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1894, settling in Philadelphia. Their children were: George (b.1864) who died young; Christina (1866–1919), married John Leithead; George (1869–95); Mary (1871–74), died young; William (b.1873), died young; Robert (1874–1917); Mary (b.1875), died young; William Laidlaw (1876–1944); Alexander (1878–1901); Daniel (b.1880); Margaret L. (b.1882); Joseph (b.1884); Rachel Laidlaw (b.1887), died young; Mary (1890–1909); and James (b.1891), died young. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1508 sasine where Adam Hepburn inherited his father's Lordship of Liddesdale. Walter was listed just before him, and so probably related. Most of the men were local, but it is unclear how they may be related to other Hoggs. **Robert** (17th C.) reisdent in Weensland. He married Margaret Anderson and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1688. The witnesses were Bailies William Laing and Robert Wright. **Robert** (1729–1821/2) born at Bowhill, he was tenant of Ettrick Hall. He married Margaret (1730–1812/3), daughter of William Laidlaw, 'Will o Phaup'. James, the 'Ettrick Shepherd' was their son. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Mangerton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 6 horses. He was probably related to John, who was recorded there in 1821. **Robert** (1786/7–1857) coachman at Edgerston, son of Robert. He married Isabella Murray, who died in 1860, aged 71. Their children included: Robert (1817/8–53); and Elisabeth, who died aged 13. They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Robert** (b.c.1790) stocking-weaver in Ashkirk Parish. He was living at Bowhouse (probably Synton Bowknowe) in 1841 and at Dimpleknowe in 1851 (with the additional notation '£4 from Kinloch Bequest'). He married Catherine Wilson and their children included: Nancy (b.1820); William (b.1821); Richard (b.1825); Jane (b.1823), who married a Grieve; Robert (b.1829/30); Catherine (b.1833); Thomas (b.1835); Alexander (b.1837); and Robina (b.1839). **Robert** (1827/8–1913) younger son of James, author of 'Teribus'. He worked for 30 years for hosiery manufacturers Renwick & Co, this being run by the husband of his niece, Jeanie Laing. In 1851 he was living at Hen's Nest with his siblings James and Eliza. In 1861 he was with Adam Laing and his family at 5 Slitrig Bank. **Robert** (1854/5–96) coachman in Hawick. He married Mary McBain, who died in 1933, aged 92. They are buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Stuart** (1992–) son of John, who was Cornet and played for Hawick R.F.C., he attended Trinity and Hawick High Schools. He played back for the Wanderers and the P.S.A. before being selected for Hawick R.F.C. himself, later signing as a professional for Glasgow Warriors and joining Exeter Chiefs in 2019 (where he was part of the 2020 Champions Cup winning team). He was first capped for Scotland in 2012, when still a teenager. He was named player of the tournament in the 2016 and 2017 Six Nations competitions. He served as Captain in 2020/1 and was Captain during Scotland's 2021 victory in the Calcutta Cup, the first victory at Twickenham for 38 years. In 2021 he became the most capped full back in world rugby and celebrated his 100th Scottish cap in 2023. He also toured with the British and Irish Lions in 2013, 2017 and 2021. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1639. **Thomas** (17th C.) shepherd at 'Chisholme and Widburne' in Wilton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1687. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Helen (b.1700), Isabel (b.1702), an unnamed child (b.1703), Andrew (b.1708) and Margaret (b.1710). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Dickson and their children included: Walter (b.1703); James (b.1706); Agnes (b.1708); and Jean (b.1714). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bowanhill Roadside (near Teviothead), listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) saddler who was one of the first members of Hawick Curling Club. He may be the same as the carter whose daughter Betty died in 1810. It is possible he is the Thomas who lived on the Loan and was a noted smuggler; Robert Murray recounts a story of him being captured by excisemen at Rothbury, despite the fact that his kegs were empty by then, and being allowed to ride his horse to the jail at Morpeth, he managed to get away and ride back to Hawick. **Thomas** (d.1824) resident of Newmill-on-Teviot when his death was recorded in Hawick. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married a Deans and their son

Adam was baptised in 1787. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Nelly Turnbull and their children included: William (b.1810); Walter (b.1812); Jane (b.1818). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker in Hawick. His unnamed child died in 1816. He may be the Thomas who married Isabel Stavert and had children Walter (b.1785) and Thomas (b.1787). **Thomas** (1791–1882) born in Yarrow, he was an agricultural labourer at Borthaugh. In 1841 he was living at Borthaugh Cottages and was at Cottage No. 2 in 1851. He may be the Thomas who was a shepherd at Hartwoodburn Cottage in 1861. He married Jane Scoon (1795–1847). Their children (mostly baptised in bith the East Bank Kirk and Roberton) included: Thomas (b.1817), died in infancy; Janet (1818–43), who married William Bell; Isabella (1820–98), who married Thomas Murray; Euphemia (1823–46); Thomas (again, 1827–46); Julian (b.c.1827); Margaret (1829–1902), who married Simon Gordon and died on Staten Island; and Robert (1832–1904), who died in Rhode Island. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Mary Scott in Wilton in 1821. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Isabel Deans in Roberton in 1833. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Shakelton in 1833, the marriage being recorded in both Roberton and Lilliesleaf Parishes. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Margaret Brown in Cavers Parish in 1837. Their children, baptised in Minto Parish, included: Isabella (b.1837); James (b.1839); Susan (b.1843); and William (b.1848). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Isabella Park in Hawick in 1848. Their children George (b.1852) and William (b.1854) were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **Thomas M.** (b.1842/3) son of Alexander A., he was an apprentice warehouseman in 1861. Probably the same 'Mr T.M. Hogg, bookseller' donated 'Walker's Sketches of the Covenanters' to the Museum in 1868. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1934–) local councillor and Honorary Provost 1996–99. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) listed as a witness to the sasine of 1508 in which Adam Hepburn inherited Liddesdale and other lands previously belonging to his father, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. Robert is listed after him, and so they may have been related. **Walter** (16th C.) listed among those named on the side of the Kers in the 1568/9 bond between the Kers and the Scotts. This was to resolve the long-running feud, including apolgising in Melrose Abbey for the murder of the earlier Sir Walter in 1552. This suggests that he may have been involved in that murder on Edinburgh High Street. **Walter** (17th C.) listed as resident at Wiltonburn on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. James, who was listed after him, was surely related. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) from Canonbie, in 1713 he married Helen, daughter of James Scott, shepherd at Falnash. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded as 'servant' (along with John Elliot) in 1742 when they witnessed a baptism in Hawick for herd Walter Laidlaw. Perhaps the same Walter was at Ormiston in 1728 when he married Janet Main and in Skelfhill in 1729 when one of his daughter Agnes was baptised in Cavers Parish. James (b.1730), baptised in Roberton, may also have been his child. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded in 1772 when his child Isabel with Janet Crozier was baptised in Hawick Parish. The baptism is labelled 'For.', making it clear that the couple were unmarried. It was witnessed by James (surely a relative, but there are several contemporary men of that name) and Walter Wilson (perhaps 'Haunless Wat'). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1797 his son William was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Teindside Bridge in 1779, 1781, 1783 and 1784. Probably the same Walter was recorded at Teindsideburn according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His children included: Walter (b.1779); Janet (b.1781); Thomas (b.1783); and Thomas (b.1784). Perhaps the same Walter, married to Cecilia Huggan, had additional children Betty (b.1785) and George (b.1787) in Hawick Parish. **Walter** (c.1778–1865) born in Ashkirk Parish, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. His death certificate names his mother as an Armstrong; he may thus have been a son of George and Mary Armstrong who were married in Ashkirk in 1762. He could be the stocking-maker of this name listed on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1801 (but not listed earlier, suggesting he was born no earlier than 1780). In 1841 he was living on Underdamside. In 1851 he was living with his daughter Christina and her family on Wilton Path. He firstly married Margaret (or 'Peggy', from Selkirk) Kerr in Wilton in 1806 and she died in 1811 (with their surname listed as 'Hoggie' on her death certificate). Their children were: Margaret (b.1807), who married James Sinton; Mary (1808–69), who married Thomas Smail and died in Bedrule; and Christian (1810–14). He secondly married Euphemia (or Euphan) Hardie in Wilton Parish in 1815. Their children included: George (b.1817), who became a hosiery manufacturer; Christina (b.c.1819), who married Andrew White; and Robert (b.1819/20), who worked as

a woollen finisher. **Walter** (1784/5–1826) died at Falnash Mill. He is buried at Teviothead along with his son Thomas. He is probably the son of Thomas and Isabel Stavert born in 1785. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident at 'Bridgend' when he paid the cart tax in Cavers Parish in 1791. He may also be the Hawick carrier who owned 2 horses according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Kerr and their children included: Margaret (b.1807); Mary (b.1808); and Christian (b.1810). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Glendinning and their children included: Mary (b.1817); Margaret (b.1819); Isabella (b.1822); and Thomas (b.1825). **Walter** (b.1797/8) born in Wilton Parish. He erved in the 42nd Regiment of Foot 1816–40. **Walter** (b.1827/8) from Yarrow, he was an agricultural labourer in Ashkirk Parish. In 1861 he was living at New Headshaw with his wife Margaret (from Jedburgh) and children: Ann, born in Lilliesleaf; John, also born in Lilliesleaf; and Elizabeth, born in Wilton. **Walter** (19th C.) ploughman to Mr. Pringle at Hyndlee farm. He was a member of the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Church. **Walter** (19th C.) married Mary Jane Hobkirk in Hawick in 1874. **William** (15th C.) witness to the sasine of 1464/5 in which William Douglas of Drumlanrig was given the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. He is recorded as 'Wilelmo Hog', and most of the other appear to have been local. **William** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls at Borthaugh. **William** (17th C.) resident at Easter Highchesters according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Laidlaw in Wilton in 1714. Their children included: William (b.1715); Isobel (b.1717); and Isobel (again, b.1720). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Hardie and their children, baptised in Wilton, included John (b.1722) and James (b.1724). The witnesses in 1722 were James Hardie (perhaps his father-in-law) and John Scott. Probably the same couple also had children baptised in Melrose: Andrew (b.1727); George (b.1729); Jean (b.1732); and Agnes (b.1734). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Dodhead in Yarrow Parish. In 1720 he married Margaret, daughter of James Anderson, tenant in Ramsaycleuch. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was in Denholm in 1719 when he married Ann Douglas and also in 1722. His children probably included: Margaret (b.1721); and an unnamed son (b.1722). Andrew (b.1743), also baptised in Cavers, may also have been his son. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Armstrong and their children included: Helen (b.1770); and Margaret (b.1773). He is probably the William who got married in 1766 (with no wife's name given). **William** (18th/19th C.) joiner and cabinet maker on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is probably the wright of that name whose daughter Janet died in Hawick in 1797 and the wright of that name whose wife 'Beanie' Crawford died in 1805. He may also be the wright whose wife Margaret and daughter Margaret Elliot both died in 1809. He witnessed a baptism for Andrew Turnbull in 1808. **William** (18th/19th C.) son to carrier Walter. His name appears on the 1797 list of Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean White and their children included: Robert (b.1787); John (b.1789); Anne (b.1792); William (b.1796); Francis (b.1799); and John (b.1799). His wife's name is transcribed 'Elling Whit' in 1787. George (b.1794) may also have been his son. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Lillico and their children included: Jane (b.1805); and Isabel (b.1808). **William** (b.1774/5) from Roxburgh Parish, he was tenant farmer at Cavers Knowes. In 1861 he is recorded there as farmer of 183 acres. His wife was Margaret and their children included George and Robert (who both carried on the farm), together with Andrew, Margaret, Ellen and Marie. **William** (b.1779) born in Hawick Parish, son of James and Jane Dawson. He may be the man of that name recorded in Newmill in Hawick Parish on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia and recorded as a wright at Newmill on the 1801 list. He later lived at Roberton Woodfoot; he is recorded there as an army pensioner in 1841 and 'Chelsea Pensioner' in 1851 (suggesting he may have been selected in a later Militia ballot), along with his sister Elizabeth. In 1819 he married Helen Oliver in Roberton Parish and she was deceased by 1851. **William** (b.1795/6) agricultural labourer in Ashkirk Parish. He was living at 'Hogshaugh' in 1841 and 'Hoggshaugh' in 1851 and 1861; however, it is unclear if the name was a concidence or connected with his family.

He was a 'Road-Contractor' in 1861. He married Isabella Currie (from Selkirk) and their children included: Helen (b.1829); William (b.1832); Jane (b.1835); George (b.1838); Ann; and daughter Laurence M. **William** (b.1831/2) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1861 he was living at Manse Cottage. His wife Elizabeth was from Crailing. Their children included Georgina Bell, William and Agnes Ainslie. **William** (19th C.) resident of Roberton and Ashkirk Parishes. He married Margaret Currie and their children included: Anne (b.1841); Elizbeth (b.1845); Francis (b.1847); and Margaret (b.1851). The earlier children were baptised in Ashkirk and the later ones in Roberton. **William** (b.1857) son of George and Mary. He lived at 3 Back Row and enlisted with the Royal Scots in 1881. **William C.** 'Bill' (??–) Hawick's last Town Clerk 1968–75 and first Chief Executive of Roxburgh District Council. **Wilson** (1898–1969) son of Robert and Joan Wilson, he was born in Hawick. In 1933 he married Isabella ('Bella', 1899–1935), daughter of John Ekron. They had a daughter Brenda (b.1934), who married Wilson Clark. He died in Hawick (also spelled 'Hog', 'Hoge' and 'Hogge' in early documents).

hogg an score (*hōg-in-skōr*) *n., arch.* one extra for every 20 sheep purchased – 'Hog and score. A phrase formerly used in buying sheep of any description, one being allowed in addition to every score; a cled score, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

hogg an tatti (*hōg-in-taw'-i*) *n., arch.* a dish involving sheep that died naturally, along with potatoes and other ingredients – 'Hog and Tatoe. It is customary with those who have store-farms to salt the 'fa'en meat,' (i.e. the sheep that have died of 'the sickness,') for the use of the servants through the winter. This is stewed with onions, salt, pepper and potatoes; whence the name, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

hoggie (*hō-gee*) *n., arch.* a young sheep – '... doddies an stirks an queys an stots an gimmers an hoggies an grumphies an guissies' [ECS] (diminutive of **hogg**).

hogg in hairst (*hōg-in-hārst*) *n., arch.* a young sheep that is marked at the end of harvest, when it has ceased to be a lamb – 'A lamb is smeared at the end of Harvest when it is denominated a *hog*; hence the phrase *harvest-hog*. After being smeared the second time, a ewe-hog is denominated a *gimmer*, and a wedder-hog a *dymond*' [JL].

Hog Gill (*hōg-gil*) *n.* stream in the hills to the west of Newcastleton. It rises on Roan Fell Flow and runs through Hog Gill Bog to join the Black Burn, with a waterfall known as Hog Gill Spout just before that. There are old sheepfolds and a shepherd's bothy nearby (the name is probably related to young sheep).

Hogg's Journal (*hōgz-jur-nal*) *n.* monthly newspaper printed by Vair & McNairn in Hawick for George Hogg of Newcastleton. It ran for 5 issues in 1886. It's full title was 'Hogg's Journal and Newcastleton Review'. It was said that Hogg was only about 16 years old at this time.

Hogg's Mill (*hōgz-mil*) *n.* originally in Underdamside and part of William Watson & Sons, it was taken over by George Hogg in 1863 as a hosiery factory; Hogg had previously been manager of the hosiery side at Watson's. This factory had much earlier been the 'Inkle House' and also known as Roughheugh Waulk Mill. Around 1885 George Hogg's company moved to area between the Mill Path and the railway. This factory there may have formerly been the premises of Robert Ewen, and took up the entire site between the railway line and Mill Path. The taller block was built on the north side of the property in 1887; this was an imposing Victorian building, with large windows, ornamental corbels near the rood level and an ogee-headed gable on the side facing the road. The factory became derelict in the 1980s, burned down in 1999 and was demolished a year later. An in-house history was written for the centenary 'The House of Hogg of Hawick, 1855–1955'.

Hoghill (*hog-hil*) *n.* former farmstead above Teindside and Commonside, marked on Blaeu's 1654 map. It is listed in 1686 among the lands of Anna Duchess of Buccleuch, which were occupied by Robert Grieve in Commonside. It is probably the place where John Henderson 'of the Hoghyll' came from in 1595.

Hoghill (*hog-hil*) *n.* farm on the east side of the Ewes valley (and A7 road) between Sorbie and Wrae. It is probably the same as the place formerly known as 'Howgill'. There are remains of a settlement to the north-east of the farmhouse (it is marked on Crawford's 1804 map).

Hog Knowe (*hog-now*) *n.* hill to the south of the B711 just before reaching Clearburn Loch.

Hoglair-burn (*hog-lār-burn*) *n.* former name for a farm in Lilliesleaf Parish. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was recorded among the properties of the Riddells of that Ilk, having been purchased from Andrew Gray. It was valued at £15 11s 9d. It is unclear where it was located.

Hogmanay (*hog-mu-nā*) *n.* New Year's Eve, or gifts given at this time. Note that before 1600 the

New Year in Scotland started on March 25th (long preceding the change in England, which happened in 1752). It was traditional for children to go around local mansions singing for cakes, thus it was also called 'Cake Day'. Another country custom was to remove gates on this day to let the New Year in. It was also a custom in the early 19th century for local youths to gather up all the carts they could and lock them together across the High Street, blocking the street; the origin of this prank is uncertain – 'Frae ilka door they're jinkin' To hail the happy day And they a' gang a' linkin' To seek their Hogmanay' [JT] (from Old French; see also **Hanganay**, **Hangmanay** and **the New Eer**).

Hog Moss (*hōg-mos*) *n.* former boggy area to the northwest of Shielswood Loch. It is marked on a 1767 map of Shielswood farm.

hogs (*hōgz*) *n., pl.* work that piecers would enter in their daily pay book, even although they would not actually finish until the following day, this being generally considered a bad practice and sometimes known as 'working a deid horse'.

Hogsdale (*hōgz-dāl*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Hogisdale', with value 6 shillings and 8 pence. The location is uncertain.

Hog's Haugh (*hōg-hawch*) *n.* former name for a flat area of land on the northern side of the Ale Water between Castleside and Burnfoot. William Hogg and family were living there in 1841 (it is 'Hogshaugh' in 1841, 'Hoggshaugh' in 1851 and 'Hoggshaugh, Castleside' in 1861; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Hogshiel (*hōg-sheel*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Hogischeill', with annual value of 6 shillings and 8 pence. It is uncertain where this was located.

Hogson (*hog-sin*) *n.* **Gilbert** (15th C.) listed as 'suitor' for Riddell of Lilliesleaf and Whitton at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. His surname is recorded as 'Hoigsone'.

Hoilhoose (*hoil-hoos*) *n.* Hoilhouse former lands in Hobkirk Parish, once part of the Barony of Feu-Rule and part of the dispute over superiority of the Barony in 1562. It is unclear where these lands were located, but they were adjacent to Hawthornside Wood and Little Gledstains, probably to the east of these lands. There is a place of the same name near Moffat, as well as others elsewhere in Scotland (written 'Hoilhous', it presumably means 'house in the hollows'; see also **Hillhoose**).

Hoilhoose (*hoil-hoos*) *n.* alternative form of **the Hollows**.

hoise (*hoiz*) *n., arch.* a hoist, heave – 'Gie'd a hoise' [GW] *v., arch.* to hoist, heave – 'When Wind and Tide they both apply'd, And hois'd their Sails on hie, Thirlston came aboard himself, Ere they reach'd Tilburie' [CWS], 'For aa that the sun, hoisin itsel i the lift owerheed . . . ' [ECS], 'A patriarch-leike body, – heed-bared, an airm hoised as ei hailed the Musies' [ECS] (also written 'hoize'; cf. **heeze**).

Holcaldrumhill (*hol-kal-drum-hil*) *n.* possible place name near Hawick. It is recorded in 1628 when 'James Scot in Holcaldrumhill' is among men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of chopping down trees on his lands at Todshawhaugh and Trinitylands. It occurs in the petition after men from Galalaw and Heap, but it is unclear where this place could have been, or if it was transcribed correctly. It may be related to the farm of **Hellcadrounburn**, which was somewhere near the Caddroun Burn in upper Liddesdale.

holden (*hōl-din*) *pp., arch.* held – '. . . the granting of which . . . the said Laird of Gladstaines, will be holden and reput as ane piece of singular kyndness done to him . . . ' [BR1704], '. . . for ane supernummerie marriage of the sd. John Hardie upon Isobell Aitkine, daughter to the sd. William Aitkine, houlden in his oune house . . . ' [BR1706],'. . . to be holden of Langlands, for payment of half a boll of bear at Michaelmas yearly' [DCW1740] (see also **hauden** and **haulden**).

hole (*hōl*) *v., poet.* to disappear from view – 'The rysing moone like saffron grewe, And holed ahint a cloude' [JTe].

hole (*hōl*) *v., arch.* to dig up, excavate – '. . . he saw peats casten on both sides of the Woolaw-moss, and at the east end; there was not many casten at the west end, for it was holed and wore out' [DCW1765].

Hole (*hōl*) *n.* former placename in Castleton Parish. John Armstrong was recorded as shepherd there on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. It's location is uncertain, with one possibility being that it is the same as **Pinglehole**.

the Hole in the Waa (*thu-hōl-in-thu-waw*) *n.* popular name for a close next to the Stag's Head bar on Drumlanrig Square, or the house next to it (the south corner of which contained the hinges for the West Port). This house contained an inn in the early 19th century. John Inglis was born there in 1838.

the Hole o the Burn (*thu-hōl-ō-thu-burn*) *n.* former name for a piece of land beside Denholm

Kirk, which was also a right of way around the church. It was so-called because a stream flows under there and was usually covered by a flagstone.

Holiday (*ho-li-di*) *n.* **Christopher** (1707/8–47) son of John. He was returning home to Ewesdale from Carlisle and near Longtown was attacked by Adam Graham, who shot him in the back and beat him with his own staff. He is buried in Ewes Kirkyard.

Holland (*ho-lind*) *n., arch.* a kind of linen made in Holland, or cloth made in a similar style – '. . . for 10 ells of sheets woven in the Holland reid, 5 groats the ell' [BR1695].

Holland Hoose (*ho-lind-hoos*) *n.* pub at 4 Drumlanrig Square, established in 1885, formerly being 'Graham's Hotel', with proprietor John Graham. The name is possibly in connection with the Earl of Holland, who was a well known literary patron of his day; however, it has also been suggested to be connected with Dutch wool merchants who once lodged there. Thomas Graham was publican later. It closed in the 1990s and the building is now a beauty parlour, after renovations in the early 2000s (also sometimes 'the Holland Hoose').

Holland's Jean (*ho-lindz-jeen*) *n.* nickname for **Jean Scott**, illegitimate daughter of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, who married Robert Scott of Whitslade – 'His son Robert Scot of worthy note, Hollands Jean married he, Natural-daughter to Walter Lord of Buckcleugh, She was a frugal lady' [CWS].

Holliday (*ho-li-di*) *n.* **John** (1858/9–1945) tenant farmer in Demainholm. He married Jane Elliot, who died in 1922, aged 44. Their children included: Margaret Jane (1917–9); Mary Evelyn (1916–7); and Elizabeth Jane (1920–1). He died at Caulside House. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery.

the Hollies (*thu-ho-leez*) *n.* house in Denholm on the Wynd.

hollin (*ho-lin*) *n., poet.* holly, the holly tree – 'Alone in greenwood must I roam, Hollin, green hollin; A shade of green leaves is my home, Birk and green hollin' [JDC].

Hollin (*ho-lin*) *n.* **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when Walter Scott of Buccleuch presented him at the Justice-aire in Selkirk as suitor for his land of Buccleuch. His name is recorded as 'Johannem holyne'.

Holliwell (*ho-lee-wel*) *n.* **John** (b.1809/10) frameworker, born in Hawick. In 1841 he was in the house of Walter Elder, in 1851 he was living on Silver Street and in 1861 he was living on Slitrig Bank. In 1838 he married Mary Elder in Hawick. His wife was Margaret (or Mary) and their children included Margaret. In 1867 his wife donated to the Museum a 'snuff-box, made from the wood of the 'Royal George' '. In 1872 he donated to the Museum an 'almanac of 1763' and in 1876 a copper coin. **Robert** (b.1786/7) from Duns, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Fore Row, in 1851 on the Loan and in 1861 at '7 Back Row, First Back House'. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Helen, Isabella, Robert and Elizabeth. **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Ann Irvine in Hawick in 1854 (also spelled 'Hollowell', 'Hollywell' and 'Holywell'; cf. **Halliwell**).

the Hollow Burn (*thu-ho-lō-burn*) *n.* another name for the Flex Burn around Whitlaw. It is so named (along with 'the How Burn') in the 1767 description of Hawick Common. It may be that the name was only applied to the lower part of the stream, between the point where Whitlaw Slap joined and the mouth at the Slitrig. James Wilson describes it as lying between Meikle Whitlaw and Little Whitlaw.

the Hollows (*thu-ho-lōz*) *n.* former lands just north of Canonbie, by the A7. This was essentially the same place as 'Gilnockie', where the Armstrongs once had a tower (or 2 towers). The restored tower there is now called 'Gilnockie Tower', although Hollows Tower was quite distinct, with the original Gilnockie being just on the other side of the River Esk. It seems likely this is the place meant by 'Hoilhous' in records of Armstrongs of the 16th and early 17th centuries. In 1588 it is probably the 'Hoilhous' listed among houses ordered by the King to be cast down by his Lieutenant on the Border, on account to being the home of rebels. The Scotts of Buccleuch possessed the lands there according to the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. It was a hamlet in the 18th and 19th centuries, with a blacksmith and half a dozen other houses (it is 'Hoilhous' in 1622 and 'Halhous' in 1663; it is marked 'ye Hollas' on Sandison's c.1590 map and 'Holhous' on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript map).

Holly Cleuch (*ho-lee-clooch*) *n.* small stream just to the east of Roughlee, which flows into the Jed Water in Southdean Parish.

holm (*hōm*) *n.* a stretch of low-lying grassland, usually by a river, a meadow, a 'haugh' – '. . . of the bonnie glen with all its wiels and its wimples – its green holms and its fairy crooks' [JTe], 'Gone

the peels that used to cluster On the bonnie, verdant banks; On your holms the clans ne'er muster, Disbanded are the loyal ranks' [JBB], 'Around each haugh and holm, each stately hill, Each beauty spot that mind and sight entrance' [TK] (see also **howm**; this word occurs infrequently in placenames in Teviotdale, e.g. Branxholme, Chisholme, Smailholm and Staneholm, but is common in Eskdale, Liddesdale and adjacent areas, e.g. Arkinholm, Bennetholm, Billholm, Bowholm, Broomholm, Byreholm, Copshawholm, Dayholm, Demainholm, Fernyholm, Greenholm, the Holm, Langholm, Mangertonholm, Millburnholm, Millholm, Potholm, Powisholm, Raltonholm, Sandholm and Toftholm).

Holm (*hōm*) *n.* former name for lands near Bedrule, adjacent to Middle, both also being formerly known as **Dykes**. The farm may once have been part of the Barony of Feu-Rule. It is listed along with Middle in the 1511 charter of the Douglases of Cavers. This land was once part of the Wells estate (it is 'Helm' in 1511 and 1634 and 'Holme' in 1738).

Holm (*hōm*) *n.* **George** (18th/19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Currie and their children included: Mary (b.1806); Betty (b.1808); James (b.1810); Isabel (b.1814); and an unnamed child (b.1817).

the Holm (*thu-hōm*) *n.* familiar name for Newcastleton, a shortened form of Copshawholm, so called because it was built on the 'holm' (i.e. low, flat land) occupied by some former holdings called Copshaw. The name could correspond to the lands of 'Holme' which were recorded in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, with a value of 12 pence and no tenant – '. . . delivering what he was pleased to call 'the blackest pair o' summons' that had ever been seen at 'the Home' – as Liddesdale is familiarly termed' [WNK], 'In the upper reaches of the valley, the people speak of going to the holm, when speaking of proceeding to their capital' [BNC1889], ' 'The Holm' . . . a teacher came here, an he'd been here months an he said 'it must be a very big orphanage at Newvastleton' [IWL] (also sometimes written 'the Home').

Holm Brig (*hōm-brig*) *n.* bridge over the Liddel Water at the south end of Newcastleton. It was built in 1823 by local builders William Crozier and John Nichol.

Holmdows (*hōm-dowz*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Holmedowis' and stated to have no tenant. It is unclear where these lands were.

Holmfit (*hōm-fi'*) *n.* Holmfoot, farm in Castleton Parish, situated near the south end of Newcastleton. It may be another name for 'Townfoot'. William Little was a mason there in 1821. George Underwood was there in 1868.

Holm Hill (*hōm-hil*) *n.* hill just to the west of Newcastleton. It was formerly the site of the Common attached to the village, where the householders would pasture their cattle, and where each residence was assigned 2 acres of land. It now hosts the 9-hole Newcastleton Golf Course. In 2020 an area of 750 acres there was purchased from the Buccleuch Estates by Newcastleton and District Community Trust.

Holm Sike (*hōm-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins Whithope Sike near the farm of Whithope, to form Howford Sike and run north to join the Borthwick Water (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map; it is possible that the name is connected to **Whames**).

Holshiel (*hol-sheel*) *n.* probable place name in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Holschel' in a rental roll of c.1376, in the 'Quarterium de Ludne'.

holsie-jolsie (*hōl-see-jōl-see*) *n., arch.* a confused mass of different sorts of food, as in pigswill (a Teviotdale example of rhyming reduplication; noted by J. Jamieson).

Holstruther (*hol-stru-thur*) *n.* lost place name near Branxholme. It is recorded in the description of the half barony of Branxholme in the charter of 1420 where it was granted to the Scotts of Buccleuch. The lands lay 'on the west side of the Syke, running down from the kirkland', suggesting perhaps a connection with the former chapel between the Newmill Burn and Chapelhill farm ('struther' refers to a marshy area, as in 'Wulliestruther' and 'Buckstruther').

holt (*ōl'*) *n., poet.* a wood, stretch of wooded land – 'And they flew oure sea, and the flew oure land, Oure mountain, holt, and town . . . ' [JTe].

the Holt (*thu-hōl'*) *n.* former cottage on the lands of Harwood-on-Teviot, also known as **Hott**.

Holydean (*hō-, hā-lee-deen*) *n.* ruined castle, once the home of the Kers, about a mile west of Bowden. It was said to built in 1530 (as inscribed on a stone lintel with the name of Dame Isobel Ker), but probably in the later 16th century, It was largely demolished around 1760, with the remaining part incorporated into the farmhouse. An adjacent gable contains Hobby Ker's Well and there are also the remains of an ancient chapel nearby. There was also an ancient deer park here, and there are some old ash and birch probably surviving from this period. The lands were among those in the original grant to the monks

of Selkirk by David I – '... And there came Kerr from Ferniehirst, And Kerr from Haliedean' [JTe] (the origin of the name is probably Old English 'halig denu', meaning 'holy valley'; it first occurs as 'Olyden' in 1385, then in Abbey charters frequently as 'halyden' or 'halydene' until the 17th century; it is 'Halyden' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Cas of Halydem' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and 'Holly Dean' on Roy's c.1750 map).

Holywell Rig (*hō-lee-wel-rig*) *n.* ridge to the south of Priesthaugh farm, between the Skelfhill and Priesthaugh Burns. It reaches a height of 428 m. The name is surely connected with the spring at Priesthaugh, which was supposed to have healing powers and was a site of pilgrimage at least until the early 17th century. The northern slopes have signs of cultivation terraces and a linear earthwork.

Home (*hōm*) *n.* **Alexander** (d.c.1460) 1st Lord Home, son of Sir Alexander and Jean Hay. He held the office of Bailie of Coldingham Priory and was mentioned many times in that institutions records. He was one of the signatories of the Border laws document drawn up in 1449. In 1451 he had a passport for safe conduct to accompany the Earl of Douglas in England and was an envoy from James II to England to negotiate a truce with England. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Montgomery, and secondly married Marion, daughter of John Lauder. His children were: Alexander, Master of Home, whose son Alexander succeeded; David; Nicholas; Sir Thomas; Ellen, who married Adam Hepburn, Master of Hailes and secondly Alexander, 3rd Lord Erskine; John, Prior of Coldingham; Katherine, who married John Sinclair and then Archibald Douglas; George of Ayton; and Sir Patrick of Fastcastle. His son Alexander was assigned the farm of Aikwood in 1492. **Alexander** (d.1506) 2nd Lord Home, son of Alexander, Master of Home and Agnes Hepburn. He was grandson of the 1st Lord Home, whom he succeeded about 1461. In 1464 he was on an inquest regarding the inheritance of lands of the Swintons. He fought against James III and gained considerable power after the crowning of the young James IV. In 1484 he was recorded as grandson of Alexander, Lord Home, when he had a precept for infefting Andrew Ker in the lands of Crailing and Hownam. He became a Privy Counsellor in 1488 and was Warden of the East Marches 1489–96. He was also made Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1488, and the offices of several wardships were transferred to him, e.g. he became Bailie of Ettrick Forest, Keeper of Newark Castle and Ranger of the Ward of Yarrow; he had the lease of Tinnis for his fee from 1488 until 1496, with his son Alexander mentioned in 1492. He also had the lease of Kirkhope. In 1490 he was named in a document for the Haigs of Bemersyde. In 1491 he and his son Alexander were mentioned in relation to the lands of 'Aikwod et Huntlie'. He also leased Gilmanscleuch in 1492. In 1492/3 King James IV granted him the lands of 'Grenewod' (in the Borthwick valley), which had formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Turnbull. In 1493/4 he gained superiority over Appletreehall from Elizabeth Cunningham and lands and the Barony of Hassendean from William Livingstone of Drumry. In 1499 he witnessed an indenture between the Royal Treasurer and George Douglas, Master of Angus, for keeping order on the Border. He served as Comptroller and Ranger for Ettrick Forest, and is recorded many times in the Exchequer Rolls around 1500 regarding payments for lands in Ettrick. In 1501 he was granted relief for the 40-pound lands of Chamberlain Newton. In a 1501/2 bond of reversion, he promised to pay Robert Scott of Stirches £100 Scots for the lands of Harden. In 1502 he was fined for non-appearance to 'give suit' for his lands of Hassendean, Appletreehall, Broxfield and Crailing at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. In 1502 (as superior of the lands) he granted Appletreehall to Walter Scott of Howpasley. Also in 1502 he was also surety for William Scott in Broadmeadows. He received the rental of Carterhaugh as Keeper of Newark Castle in the period 1503–07. He served as Great Chamberlain of Scotland. He firstly married Isabel Douglas and secondly Nichola (sometimes written 'Nicolas'), daughter of Sir George Ker of Samuelston (and step-daughter of Marion Sinclair, who was widow of George of Wedderburn). His children included: Alexander, who succeeded as 3rd Lord, but was executed; George, who succeeded his brother as 4th Lord; John, Abbot of Jedburgh; Patrick; William, executed the day after his brother Alexander; Andrew, who feued the lands of Cacrabank and Corsecleuch in 1510; David, Prior of Coldingham, who was murdered; Elizabeth, who was Lady Samuelston in 1542; Marion, who married John, Earl of Crawford, who died at Flodden; and Nichola, who married Andrew, 2nd Lord Herries and later Patrick Hepburn of Bolton. **Alexander** (d.1516) 3rd Lord Home, eldest son of Alexander, 2nd Lord. In 1490 he was appointed, jointly with his father,

as Bailie of Ettrick and Keeper of Newark Castle. He leased Tinnis in Yarrow along with his father in 1492, as well as Aikwood, 'Douglascrag, Quhithop, Duchir and Tynnes'. In 1493/4, when he was still 'Master of Home' he was infefted in the lands of Hoscote, which had formerly belonged to Robert Turnbull. He succeeded his father in 1506, the lands including Greenwood (Girnwood), Lyne, Stouslie, Groundistone and Harden in Roxburghshire, as well as Ewesdale and extensive lands in Berwickshire. He had a confirming charter of his lands in 1509/10, including the Barony of Hassendean and lands of Appletreehall and Ewesdale, as well as many other properties. Like his father, he was Receiver of the accounts for Ettrick Forest, starting in 1507. He was Laird of Hassendean, Appletreehall and Hownam when he was fined for failing to appear at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510. In 1510 he feued the lands of Oakwood, Redfordgreen, Hartwoodburn, Huntly, Altrieve, etc. In 1511 he was among the witnesses to the charter granting the Barony of Hawick to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1512/3 he bought Broadlee (in the Borthwick valley) from Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was Lord Warden General of the Marches from 1510 until about 1513. He commanded part of the Scottish force at Flodden, leading the vanguard with Alexander Gordon, Earl of Huntly and routing the force of Sir Edmund Howard, but coming under criticism for remaining inactive afterwards. However, he was executed for treason because of his support for the Earl of Angus in trying to control the young King James V, while his brother William, Prior of Coldingham, was assassinated by the Hepburns. Sir Anthony Darcy (or 'De la Bastie') was made Warden in his place, and all of this led to Darcy being killed by Sir David Home of Wedderburn. In 1516 a large number of Turnbulls and others had remission from the King for treasonably helping him and his brothers. His estates were forfeited, which led to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme gaining Harden, Hoscote and lands in Hassendean (although many of his lands were restored by Parliament to his brother George in 1522). His lands in Ewesdale went to Robert, Lord Maxwell. His lands of Aikwood (which he had presumably let to Robert Scott in Aikwood) reverted to the Crown and were in 1517 feud to Robert's son Michael Scott. After the execution, his head (and his brother William's) was fixed to the Edinburgh Tolbooth, but forcibly removed by his brother George and buried in 1520. He married Agnes, daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Buchan and secondly married Katharine Stirling. He was succeeded by his brother George. His daughter Janet married John Hamilton and succeeded to the lands of Samuelton. **Alexander** (d.1575) 5th Lord Home, son of George, 4th Lord and Margaret Haliburton. He was appointed Warden of the East Marches in 1550. In 1551 he had a 'retour' for his father's lands, which included Stouslie, Groundistone, Harden, Broadlee, Hoscote and Girnwood, as well as lands in Berwickshire and elsewhere. Also in 1551 he and his wife Margaret Ker, 'Laydie Hwym' were recorded in an instrument for lands in Grodon. In 1555/6 he had a 'precept of sasine' for Hoscote and also summoned William Scott in Harden to appear at Melrose Abbey to receive the sum of £40 Scots as redemption of these lands. He was appointed Warden of the Eastern Marches in 1557 and reappointed in 1561. In 1559 there is a 'letter of reversion' between him and William Scott of Todrig (and Harden) and his son Walter; although he had sold them his lands of Harden, they agreed to resign them to him on payment of 160 merks. In 1562 he was appointed Warden and Keeper of the Lordship of Liddesdale. He was among the prominent men of the nation who signed the document declaring James as Monarch (in place of Mary) in 1567. In 1567 he had a charter from James VI granting him the hereditary Sheriffship of Berwickshire and Bailiary of Lauderdale. He was warded in Edinburgh Castle in 1574. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Ker, whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1568. He secondly married Agnes, daughter of Patrick, Lord Gray. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, 1st Earl Home. **Alexander** (c.1567–1619) 6th Baron Home and 1st Earl Home, son of Alexander, the 5th Lord, whom he succeeded in 1575. Among the titles he inherited was Baron of Hassendean, including the lands of Appletreehall. He was served as heir to his father as Sheriff of Berwick and Bailie of Lauderdale in 1580. He was also Warden of the East Marches. In 1587 Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh infefted him in the Lordship of Jedburgh, which included Ruecastle, Abbotrule, Bonchester and other parts of Rulewater. In 1589 there was a charge to him and the Earl of Bothwell to keep peace with each other during the King's absence. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1590/1 he was named in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens. In 1594 he had a Commission, along with Sir Robert

Ker and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, to raise all men between the ages of 16 and 60 to fight against the Earl of Bothwell and his followers. He was Warden of the East March in 1600 when listed among leaders ordered to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. In 1597 an English record stated that 'Lord Hume is thought to be infected with the 'plauge', and it is reported many of his household are dead of it'; however, he must have recovered. In 1601 he was cautioner for Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. In 1601 he was warned by James Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn to remove himself from lands in the Barony of Hassendean and in 1612 he was summonsed to produce all his documents relating to lands in Hassendean. In 1602 he had been given the escheat of goods and liferents of Hector Turnbull of Barnhill, and complained that a gang of Armstrongs and Elliots had attacked his farm of Hallrule. He was appointed Lieutenant and Justiciar over all the Scottish Marches in 1603. In 1610 he complained to the Privy Council about a large number of Armstrongs and others for not paying their teinds. In 1611 he was served heir to his grandfather George, Baron Home. In 1616 he sold the lands of Middle Mains of Hassendean and Wester Hassendean (or Horsleyhill) to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1618 he was listed among commissioners appointed to keep law and order in Teviotdale. His testament of 1616 survives. He married Christian, daughter of William Douglas, 5th Earl of Morton and secondly Mary Sutton, daughter of Lord Dudley. He was succeeded by his son James and then by a cousin, also James. After the death of James his heirs were his daughters Margaret (Countess of Moray) and Anne (Lady Maitland), who were the superiors of some local lands, including Harden. He had a natural son, William, who was Provost of Dunglas. **Alexander** (d.1682) portioner of Home, he was a Covenanter supporter. Along with Thomas Turnbull of Standhill, he led the men who besieged Drumlanrig's Tower in Hawick in 1679. At his trial in 1682, James Newbie, Sheriff-Officer in Hawick, described that he was 'riding on a bay horse or mare, and that he had pistols before his saddle, and cloak lined with red', while another witness said he also had a black velvet cape; he was also said to have black hair, and so in court had his wig removed to check. He led about 100 rebels, who broke into the tower and took away the arms the following day. He was found guilty at the trial in 1682 and was hung in Edinburgh for his crimes. **Andrew** (16th C.) 2nd son of George, 4th Lord Home, he was Commendator of Jedburgh. 'Maister Johne Hume son to the Abbot of Jedburcht' is recorded in 1547, and was presumably his son. In 1561 he was among men who were to appear before the Privy Council to present criminals. In 1567 he sold many of the abbeys lands (including Abbotrule) to Adam French and his wife Margaret. In 1569 he was one of the sureties for George Rutherford of Grange and John Turnbull in Abbotrule. In 1583/4 he granted half the meadow of Belses to Walter Turnbull of Bewlie and the other half to William Middlemas of Lilliesleaf. He is probably the 'Abbat of Jedburgh' listed in 1586 among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. He was probably the Commendator of Jedburgh who in 1590 was listed among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. **Sir David** of Wedderburn (d.1467) 2nd son of Sir Alexander of Home and Dunglas, and younger brother of Alexander of that Ilk. He was armour-bearer to William Douglas, 2nd Earl of Angus, who granted him the lands of Wedderburn in 1413 (confirmed by James I in 1431), as well as Hutton in 1415/6. He and his wife 'Alicia' are mentioned in a charter of Coldingham Priory in 1432/3 and he served as Bailie for the Priory. He witnessed a charter for the Earl of Douglas in 1433/4, Archibald, Earl of Douglas also granted him Wolfelee and Wolfeleehope in 1436 (with associated sasine), confirmed in 1464, along with Stonedge. He was thus the 1st Home Laird of 'Wollee', (i.e. Wolfelee). He was made Bailie of Coldingham Priory in 1442. In 1443 he witnessed a charter for the lands of Hownam. It is said that his older brother, Alexander, went to France in his place, dying at the battle of Verneuil. He had a discharge to Sir Alexander of that Ilk (probably his nephew) in 1464. About the same time he also wrote a letter relating to Coldingham Priory. He married Alice de Wedderburn, from whom he may have gained his main titles. He had 2 sons, David and Alexander, his elder son predeceasing him, so he was succeeded by his grandson, George. Given that he is recorded over a period of 50 years, he either lived to a very old age, or else there are 2 generations here. **David** (15th C.) elder son of Sir David of Wedderburn. He witnessed a charter for the lands of Hownam in 1443, along with his father and several other Homes. He is probably the David who was one of the signatories of the Border laws document drawn up in 1449. He married Elizabeth Carmichael, who

died in 1495. He predeceased his father and his son George was served as heir to the lands still vested in his mother when she died. **Sir David** of Wedderburn (d.1513) eldest son George, he was also 3rd Laird of 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee). His father passed on the lands of Wolfelee to him in 1474, retaining 'liferent' for himself. In that same year he also had a sasine for the lands of Wedderburn. In 1479 he had a sasine for the lands of Over Woollee, Nether Woollee and Wolfehopelee. Also in 1479 he had sasine for half of the lands of Polwarth, resigned by his mother, Mariota Sinclair. He succeeded his father in most of his lands following his death in 1497. Also in 1497 he had respite as head of 100 or so men for burning lands of William Wallace of Craigie. In 1501/2 he had remission, along with others for the murder of 'John Lowdonne'. In 1502 he succeeded to his father's lands of Morriston, Peilrig and others. He is probably the Sir David who had 20 oxen and cows stolen from his lands at Lammermuir by David Oliver in Strange, as recorded in 1502. In 1505 he leased lands in the barony of Upsettlington, in 1506 had sasine for 'Hetschaw' in Lauderdale and in 1507 inherited his father's lands of Jardinefield. Along with his brother John he witnessed a document for Melrose Abbey, regarding land in Leith, in 1510. He married Isabella (also known as Elizabeth), daughter of David Hoppringle of Smailholm and had 8 sons. 7 sons (known as 'The Seven Spears of Wedderburn') accompanied him to Flodden, where he was slain along with his eldest son, George. The traditional story is that their surviving retainers carried them from the battlefield wrapped in the Wedderburn banner. Tradition also says that the same banner was used in 1650 at the Battle of Dunbar, when another Sir David and his son George were slain. His children were: George, who was killed at Flodden; David, who succeeded; Alexander of Manderstoun; John, who married Beatrix, heiress of Andrew Blackadder of that Ilk; Robert, who married Margaret, other heiress of Blackadder of that Ilk; Andrew, Parson of Lauder; Patrick, progenitor of the Homes of Broomhouse; probably Bartholomew; Margaret, who married John Swinton of that Ilk; Isabella, who married William Cockburn; Mariota, who married James Towers of Innerleithen. His wife is probably the 'Elizabeth Hoppringill lady of Polvort' who witnessed a document for David Pringle of Galashiels and Smailholm (her brother) in 1529 and a record of 1551 states that his wife 'Elizabeth Hoppringle' died 5 years earlier, when certain lands were inherited by his grandson, also David. His seal showed a lion rampant, together with a crest on a helmet, with a boar's head. **Sir David** of Wedderburn (d.1524) 2nd son of Sir David, he succeeded to the estates when his father and elder brother were killed at Flodden. He thus became 4th Laird of 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee). In 1510 he had the rental from his father of the lands of 'Mydlested of Windidurris alias Blackhauch' in Ettrick Forest. He had sasines for inheriting his father's lands in 1513/4 and 1514, and in 1515 had sasine for Over and Nether Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. In 1516 he had sasine for Coldingham and lands in Ayton. He helped the Earl of Angus (his brother-in-law) retain control over the young James V. In 1517 he received half of the lands of Manderstoun, which had belonged to the executed Alexander, Lord Home. In 1517, in revenge for the deaths of his cousins Alexander, Lord Home and William, Prior of Coldingham, he killed Sir Anthony Darcy (or 'De la Bastie'), the newly appointed Warden of the Marches, who had been installed at Home Castle by the Regent Albany. Later making peace with Albany, he helped with the siege of Wark Castle, being rewarded with a gold chain by James V. In 1522 his possessions were all restored, and he had sasine for the Hirsel, with the Lordship of Dunbar. Included was a new sasine for Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. There are letters preserved from 1523 between him and the John, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. When the Earl of Angus was forced to flee to England he also fell out of favour. He married Alison Douglas, widow of Robert Blackadder (also killed at Flodden) and sister of Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus; she survived until at least 1543, as documents relating to her lands and teinds show. In 1535 she was involved in a land dispute with John Rutherford of Hunthill. He was killed in a conflict with the English, leaving 3 young sons (including George and David, who both succeeded, the other being John, killed by the English in Coldingham Tower in 1542) and 3 young daughters. Shortly before his death he appears to have been involved in a conflict with the forces of the Earl of Arran (Lieutenant to the King) in Edinburgh and later at Stirling; the force included his relative George, Lord of Home, as well as Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and about 160 Borderers, who received remission in 1526. **Sir David** of Wedderburn (d.1574) 2nd son of David, he succeeded his brother George in 1547, also becoming 6th Laird of 'Wollee' (i.e. Wolfelee) and 'Wolhoplee'. He was a supporter of Queen Mary and of Bothwell,

and also of the young King James VI. He had sasine for Wolfelee in 1550. In 1551 he inherited his brother's lands of 'Myddilsteid and Wynddydurris or Blackhauch' in Ettrick Forest. In 1552 he had a contract with his sister-in-law Joan Hepburn over rents of Wedderburn and other lands, as well as a tack with the Parson of Whitsome. In 1553 he had a contract for lands in Ayton and in 1554 a letter of reversion for Middlestead and Blackhaugh. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. There were documents relating to Whitsome in 1560, 1562 and 1571. There was a further instrument for Blackhaugh in 1563. In 1564 he had a gift of the duties from the family lands since his brother's death. He was put in ward in Galloway, this being changed to Edinburgh and then waived in 1566. Also in 1566 he refused to sign the Roxburghshire 'General Band' of 1561, stating that he lived in the Merse and was not guilty of the crimes committed by the men of Teviotdale. In 1567 he was commanded to present several Turnbulls and Olivers to answer to accusations associated with raids into England. He had discharges for fees on lands of Coldingham and in Renfrewshire in 1572/3. He married Mariota Johnstone, daughter of the Laird of Elphinstone, and she died in 1564. He secondly married Margaret Ker, widow of Pringle of Whytbank; her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1591. His children included: George, who succeeded to the estates; David of Godscroft, who became a historian, writing a family history in Latin, as well as a history of the house of Douglas; James, Parson of Hilton; John, who is said to have died from the effects of over-studying, and was declared a rebel for the murder of George Home, sometime of Spott; Isabel, who married John Haldane of Gleneagles; Margaret, who married David Home of the Law; Julian (or Juliane) who married Sir John Ker of the Hirsel, but divorced him, secondly marrying James Hoppringle of Whitelaw; and Janet, who married William Cockburn of Langton; and an illegitimate son, Patrick. Unlike many generations of his ancestors he actually died in his bed in comparatively old age. **George** of Wedderburn (d.1497) eldest son of David and grandson of Sir David of Wedderburn, whom he succeeded in 1467. He also became the 2nd Laird of Woollee (i.e. Wolfelee), with a sasine in 1469. He had a charter for lands in Bonkle in 1470. In 1473/4 he is recorded componing with the King in order to infeft his son and heir in his lands. In 1474 he resigned the lands of Wolfelee into the hands of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to be infefting in his son David, reserving 'liferent' to himself and a 'terce' for his wife. In 1476 he bought the lands of Jardinefield from John Jardine of Applegirth and also lands in Duns. In 1477 he had a pension for serving as Keeper of Berwick Castle. In 1478 he had sasine for the 'Plewland' in Berwickshire and a charter for lands previously belonging to 'Richard of Edyntoun'. In 1478/9 he had a contract for his sister Sibill to marry Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain. He gained the lands of 'Moricetone' in Lauderdale in 1490 and a sasine for Coldingham in 1495. In 1493 he received damages from envoys of Henry VII. He was a Commissioner on the Border in 1494. He was charged to enter James Currer at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5. He had a 'retour of service' for inheriting his father's lands in Berwickshire in 1495, which had been held by his mother Elizabeth Carmichael, who died in that year. In 1496 he and his wife had a sasine for 'Hetschaw' in Lauderdale. He had a brother, Patrick, who was progenitor of the Homes of Polwarth. It is said that he and his brother fell in love with the 2 daughters and heirs of John St. Clair (or Sinclair) of Herdmanstoun (their mother being Catherine, sister of Alexander, Lord Home), and had to forcibly extract them from their uncle's clutches at Hermandstoun Castle. He married Mariota (or Marion), while his brother married Margaret and they split the lands between them. He had 2 sons, David (who succeeded) and John (who appears to be a cleric when recorded in 1510). He was killed in an engagement with the English. His widow secondly married George Ker of Samuelston. **George** (d.1513) eldest son of Sir David of Wedderburn. He was one of 7 brothers, known as 'The Seven Spears of Wedderburn'. He was killed along with his father at Flodden. It is said that as the heir he was encouraged by his family to leave the field, but on the way home he stopped off at Coldstream Priory, where the Prioress, Isabella Pringle, convinced him to return to the Battle and his doom. His brother David succeeded to Wedderburn and other lands, including Wolfelee. **George** 4th Lord Home (d.1549) son of Alexander, 2nd Lord, he succeeded from his brother Alexander, 3rd Lord Home, who was beheaded in 1516. Another brother was John, Abbot of Jedburgh. In 1520 he rode to Edinburgh with a large force, removed the heads of his brothers from the Tolbooth and held a funeral and banquet in their honour. Many of the family lands (or the superiority over those lands, including kirk

patronage, etc.) were restored to him by an Act of Parliament in 1522 (and confirmed by a reversion of previous charters issued by the King in 1535). This included parts of Broadlee, Harden, Groundistone and Stouslie (or at least the tenancies of these lands, rather than the superiority). Specifically he was appointed as tenant of William Turnbull of Minto's lands of Greenwood (or Girnwood) in 1522, in place of his brother. In about 1524 he and David Home of Wedderburn were considered as rebels when a force of about 160 Borderers met with them in Edinburgh and went to Stirling to try to confront the Earl of Arran (presumably in support of the Earl of Angus); remission was given to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and others in 1526. In 1525 Simon Armstrong had a 'letter of reversion' with him for lands in Ewesdale, including Mosspaul, Fiddleton and Unthank; he must have been the superior of Ewesdale at this time. In 1525 he had a 'precept of sasine' from Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, for lands of Stouslie, Groundistone and Harden (this being for the superiority), confirmed in a 'precept of clare constat' with date transcribed as 1552 (but probably 1525 is meant). In 1525 he had another precept for lands in Boncle, together with Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. He had a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, in 1526. In 1528 he granted the upper part of Ewesdale to Ninian and David Armstrong, and they had a bond of 'manrent', pledging to serve him. He was appointed a Royal Lieutenant for keeping peace on the Border in 1529. In 1530 he was one of the Border chiefs imprisoned by James V for failing to keep thieves and other 'broken men' in order. In 1535 he gave a confirming charter of Harden to William Scott, as well as a letter of reversion to him for the lands of Harden and Hoscote. In 1540 William Scott of Harden gave the lands of Nether Harden to Simon Scott of Fenwick 'until George, lord Home, redeems them'. In 1543 he signed the 'Secret Bond' with Cardinal Beaton, resisting English influence over the young Queen Mary. He served as Warden of the East Marches in 1543. In 1544 he and the Earl of Bothwell headed a force that made some attempt to defend Edinburgh against the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford. In 1546 he was appointed for a year as Warden of the Merse and East Marches. He married Mariota, daughter of Patrick Haliburton, Lord of Dirleton. His children included Alexander (5th Lord, who married Margaret Ker of Cessford), Andrew (Abbot of Jedburgh) and Margaret (who married Sir Alexander Erskine of Grogar). He died after being thrown from his horse in a skirmish the day before the Battle of Pinkie. **George** of Wedderburn (1515/6–47) eldest son of David, he was also 5th Laird of 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee). He succeeded to his father's lands and titles in 1524 at age 9. And he had sasines for most of the lands in the next few years. In 1528 he received a confirming charter of the family estates from James V, including for Wolfelee. During his minority the estates were managed by his uncle, Alexander of Manderstoun, and after reaching majority he was for a while confined to Blackness Castle (where he had 2 illegitimate sons, David and George, to a daughter of the Captain of the Castle). In 1540 his mother had an assignation for the lands of Hutton from the Earl of Glancairn, to go to him after her death. In 1541 he claimed a feu of Blackhaugh in Tweed. In 1542 he had a new arrangement for renting Blackhaugh in Ettrick Forest. In 1545/6 he had a gift from Queen Mary of the lands of Morriston in Berwickshire and also a sasine for Easter Polwarth. He married Joan (or Jean), daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton and had 3 children, his only legitimate son John predeceasing him (although he also had a 'natural' son, David). He died at the Battle of Pinkie and was succeeded by his brother David. His wife remarried to John Hamilton of 'Ryisholm'. Her husband was killed by a group of Turnbulls from Belses, who were declared rebels in 1580; however, she also accused her nephew, also George of Wedderburn, of harassing her and her servants. **Sir George** of Wedderburn (1552–1616) eldest son of David, he was also 7th Laird of 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee), confirmed in a sasine of 1564. He was born at Elphinstone and was a sick child, but grew rapidly in his youth. Until the age of 7 his teacher was John Knox. His father gave him lands in Berwickshire in 1566/7. He succeeded his father in 1574, including the lands in Berwickshire, as well as 'Wolley and Wolhopley'. In 1574/5 he had sasine for Wedderbrun, Hutton, Jardinefield and the Hirsel. Also in 1574/5 he had a discharge for part of the dowry for his sister Isabel and in 1576 he had a financial agreement with his step-mother Margaret Ker. Also in 1576 he was surety for some Haitlies. In 1578/9 there was a discharge for teinds of Whitsome and in 1579 a decreet involving the lands of Upsettlington. In 1578 he was appointed Warden of the East Marches and also served as Comptroller of the Royal Household for King James VI. Because of his position the documents relating to

him are extensive. There are several preserved letters between him and the King regarding Border matters. In 1579/80 he was involved in a bond with Sir John Forster, Warden of English East March. In 1580 he had the 'escheat' of Eckie Turnbull of Belses and John Young in 'Camys', who were convicted of the murder of John Hamilton of Cumnock; however, he was also accused by Hamilton's widow (Jean Hepburn, Lady Wedderburn, who was his aunt) of harassing her over a longer period. Also in 1580 he had an agreement with the Commendator of Pluscarden. In 1581 William Lord Hay of Yester was caution for him not disturbing 'Jehane Hepburne, Lady Weddirburne'. In 1581 he was relieved of ward beyond the River 'Erne' and in 1584 of his ward in Castle Doune. In 1584 he and his supporters had permission from the King to return home from the first Raid of Stirling. He gave a charter of 'Kymmerghame' to William Brown in 1585. In 1586 he had sasine of the Tweed fishing around Upsettlington, and another sasine for half of Polwarth. He had an acquittance of a financial arrangement with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus in 1586. He was further relieved of ward in 1586. In about 1588 he was appointed as one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Berwickshire. In 1589 his brother John was granted Godscroft and other lands and also his brother James was granted teinds of Hilton and Otterburn. In 1590/1 he was cautioner for Alexander Lord Home in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens. In 1591 he made an agreement with his relatives John and David Home over the lands of Hilton. In 1593 he and his brothers supported a letter of 'Lawburrows' for his sister Julian against her former husband Sir John Ker of the Hirsel and his family, not to molest her in her liferent of the lands of Littledean. He served in the Scottish Parliament in the period 1590–1605, as a minor Baron and also representing Berwickshire. His testaments of 1590 and 1596 are preserved. In 1596/7 he was a Border Commissioner for dealing with the English. In 1598 he was involved in a contract with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (dated at Edinburgh and at Hawick) regarding Patrick Hepburn and the lands of Whitsome. In 1597/8 he had a contract from Robert Logan of Restalrig for Hutton, Bonniton, Berwick Castle and other lands in Berwickshire formerly belonging to Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas. In 1597 Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch wrote to him from Hawick regarding relations with England, presumably as a result of the capture of Kinmont Willie the year before. His account books as Comptroller of the Royal Household from 1597 and 1598 give details of daily consumption and where the Court was located. In 1599 his 'escheat goods' in the regalities of Jedforest, Bonkle and Bothwell were given to John Simson of Dryburnford due to a debt. In 1601 he had sasine for the lands of Whitsome and in that year many of his tenants complained they were in arrears because of the 'barrenness of the haill grund and landis in this cuntrey' for the past 3 years. In 1602 he purchased lands in the Parish of Duns. In 1603 he and John of Cowdenknowes were sureties for John, heir of Blackadder; his brothers James and John were also mentioned. At about the same time he and his brother James are listed among many Homes and others who were ordered to appear at Edinburgh Tolbooth to be on an assize. Apparently as a result of debts incurred while serving as Royal Comptroller he had to sell some of his estates, including Woollee, which he sold to Sir William Cranstoun in 1605; this severed a 170 year connection between the family and the Rule valley. In 1608 he was asked to appear before the Privy Council for not repaying a debt of several years earlier. There were still disputes over fees for his time as Comptroller up until he died. In 1577/8 he married Jean Haldane, sister of John Haldane of Gleneagles. His children were: David, who succeeded, married Margaret Home, widow of Sir Mark Ker of Littledean, and was Sheriff of Berwick, but died at Dunbar along with his own son George (like their ancestors at Flodden); Anna, who married James Stirling of Keir; Isabel, who married George Home of Manderstoun; Elizabeth, who married Walter Ker of Fawdonside; Margaret, who married Hugh, Lord Loudoun and Archibald Stewart of Ardgowan; Mary, who married James Dundas of Arniston; and Beatrice, who married John Dickinson, minister at Kells. **George** (c.1556–1611) 3rd son of Sir Alexander of Manderston, he became the 1st Earl of Dunbar. In his last decade he was extremely important in Scotland, being the chief advisor to James VI in Scotland. In 1606 he was made sole Commissioner on the Scottish side for keeping peace on the Border. He did this by ruthlessly pursuing alleged thieves, often having them convicted and executed with no real trial. He is said to have had 140 men executed soon after taking office and later had 5 of the leaders in Liddesdale executed, as well as 14 others. This was one of the last blows that broke the Elliot and Armstrong clans, causing many of those left to disperse. He also had the names of fugitives posted on market

crosses, the list running to 262 names; many were in the West March, but there were 24 Elliots and about 40 Armstrongs. **James** (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He was listed as 'James Hwme' along with 'Wille Hwme in Fawnis' and others. **James** (c.1607–33) 2nd Earl of Home, served heir to his father Alexander in 1621, including the lands and Barony of Hassendean, containing Appletreehall, as well as Redfordgreen, Drycleuchshiel, Hyndhope, Whithope, 'Fawodscheill', Huntly, Altrieve, Cacrabank, Hartwoodburn and Corsecleuch. He was granted the 'teinds and spiritualities of the Abbey of Jedburgh' in 1621, which included lands in Rulewater; he resigned the superiority of these lands to Sir John Ker of Jedburgh in 1624. In 1630 he paid the agreed 8,000 merks to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs for the resignation of the lands of Middle Mains of Hassendean and Wester Hassendean (also called Horsleyhill). He married twice, but had no children, and was succeeded by a distant cousin, James. His sister Margaret was served as heir to some of his lands in 1633. **James** (d.1666) 3rd Earl of Home, son of James of Whiterig, descended from the 2nd son of Alexander, heir of the 1st Lord Home. His mother was Lady Anne, daughter of George Home, Earl of Dunbar. Before he succeeded to the Earldom he was known as 'of Cowdenknowes'. He was served heir to his father and to his grandfather in 1633. He married Jean Douglas, daughter of William, 8th Earl of Morton. His sons Alexander, James and Charles were all Earls in turn. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as liferenter in '...side' in Abbotrule Parish. This was probably Mackside, with her land being valued at £50. She was probably widow or mother of a previous landowner there. **John** (b.1487) younger son of Sir Alexander, Lord Home. He became Abbot of Jedburgh. In 1530 he was ordered by the King (along with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and John Edmondson of that ilk) to desist in their dispute over the lands of Ednam. In 1531 he introduced the charter for Hector Lorraine inheriting Harwood and Hawthornside. He was probably the 'Mr. Jhon Home' who granted lands in upper Liddesdale to Scott of Harden, these being 'Over and Nether Clifhoupis, Quhytekirk and Quhyteland, Ermscleuch and Abbotisykes'. In 1543 he signed the 'Secret Bond' with Cardinal Beaton, resisting English influence over the young Queen Mary. **Sir John** of Cowdenknowes (d.bef. 1573) probably son of Mungo, who died at Flodden. They were descended from the 1st Lord Home. In 1530/1 he was witness to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being granted the hereditary office of Bailie of Melrose Abbey. In 1541 he was tenant of Hartwoodmyres. He was recorded in a document relating to the lands of Redpath in 1547. He was involved with some transactions regarding lands in Gordon in 1551. He was the first man named in the indictiment for Kers and others for the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme on Edinburgh High Street in 1552. He was said to be 'ane strykar of the said Valter with zour awin handis', to have cried out to Cessford 'Streik, tretour, and straik for thi faderis saik' and afterwards to have stated 'Ly thair, with my malison, for I had lewor gang by thi graif, nor thi dure'. He and his bairns were named in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford (whose death was blamed on the Scotts). In 1524 Andrew Ker resigned lands in Smailholm to the couple. He was succeeded by his son Sir James. **Rev. John** (c.1630–90) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1650, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dalkeith in 1658 and by the Bishop of Edinburgh in 1662. Probably in about 1664 he became Episcopalian minister at Ewes. However, he was deprived in 1681 for not taking 'the Test'. He married Ann, daughter of David Livingstone of Dunipace. He died in Edinburgh. **Katherine** (15th C.) daughter of Sir Alexander, 1st Lord Home. She firstly married John Sinclair and secondly married Archibald Douglas. In 1479 she requested a copy to be made of a charter for Polwarth, with her procurator being Thomas Pitt, Rector of Abbotrule. **Margaret** (d.1683) daughter of Alexander, Earl of Home and brother of James. In 1627 she married James Stewart, 4th Earl of Moray and had 9 children. In 1633 she was served heir to some of her brother's lands, including Redfordgreen, Drycleuchshiel, Hyndhope, Whithope, 'Fawodscheill', Huntly, Altrieve, Cacrabank, Hartwoodburn and Corsecleuch. **Patrick** (d.1478) cleric who became Archdeacon of Teviotdale after William Croyser was deprived in 1441. However, he was in dispute for a while with Walter Blair. He was Archdeacon from 1443 (when he is recorded as a witness), but did not settle the claims with Blair until 1446. In 1451 he lost the office to Croyser again, but regained local possessions a couple of years later and was fully recognised as Archdeacon when Croyser died about

1461. He was recorded in many documents relating to Coldingham Priory, e.g. in 1461 there was a plea for protection to him from the Priory in 1467 there was a letter asking for his excommunication (and that of the next Prior, John Home) in a dispute over the Priory. He resigned on a pension in 1472, and was still referred to as Archdeacon when abroad in 1474. He died in Sutri, Italy. His seal had a shield with the 1st and 4th quarters showing 3 papingoes (i.e. parrots) for Pepdic, and the 2nd and 3rd showing a lion rampant, for Home. **Sir Patrick** of Polwarth (d.1503) 2nd son of Sir David, he was Comptroller of Scotland in the period 1499–1502. His name appears many times in the Exchequer Rolls for that period. He leased the lands of Aikwood in 1490. In about 1500 he acted as bailie for George Ker of Samuelston in a land deal involvling John Ker, as well as Alexander Lord Home and Nichola Ker. In 1499 he was assigned the Middlestead of Langhope (probably in the Ale valley) as well as Redford (perhaps related to Redfordgreen). In 1500 Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus had a letter of obligation with him and his wife Helen Shaw. **Sir Patrick** of Fastcastle (d.1507) son of Alexander, 1st Lord Home. He was assigned the lands of Singlie and Erncleuch in 1488 and again in 1492. In 1490 he was named in a document for the Haigs of Bemersyde. He was a Commissioner on the Border in 1494. He was one of the negotiators for the truce between Henry VII and James IV. He was father of Cuthbert of Fastcastle (who died at Flodden), Ada, Elizabeth, Isabel, Alison and 2 others. **Sir Patrick** (d.1648) 1st Baronet of Polwarth, son of Sir Patrick and Julian, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was served heir to his father in 1611. In 1632 he gained several baronies and estates in 1632, including Feu-Rule. He represented Berwickshire in the 1630 Parliament. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton and of Innerwick (and his wife later remarried to Robert, 3rd Lord Jedburgh). He was succeeded by his son Patrick, Lord Polwarth. **Ranulphus** (13th/14th C.) English nobleman who was granted part of the estate of Chisholme (along with Robert de Manvers) by Edward in 1317. However, 3 years later it was restored to John de Cheseholme. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) indicted in 1552 for the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme on Edinburgh High Street. He is recorded as 'Wille Hwme in Fawnis' (probably Fawnys in Berwickshire) and listed along with James, the Laird of Cowdenknowes and other Homes. **Lieut. William** (19th/20th C.) wrote the book 'With the Border Volunteers in Pretoria' (1901), which was published in Hawick (written 'de Hum' and variants in the earliest documents, as well as 'Hume', 'Howme', 'Hwme', 'Hwume', etc.; see also **Hume**).

the Home (*thu-hōm*) *n.* name sometimes used for **the Haig**.

Home By Burnfoot (*hōm-bI-burn-foo'*) *n.* song with words and music written by Neil Mackay in 1970. The song was written in response to a competition devised by Burnfoot Residents' Association, for a song celebrating both the Common Riding and Burnfoot. It was sung as one of three finalists at a reception given for the Cornet at the Burnfoot Roadhouse on his return from Denholm. It has rarely been sung since it was first written. However, arrangements have also been made for brass band (by Robert Hume) and for piano (by Ian Seeley).

the Home Guaird (*thu-hōm-gārd*) *n.* voluntary defence organisation during WWII, operating 1940–44. It was formed of men who were either too young, too old or in protected occupations, and so could not serve in the regular army. The local unit was called the 1st Battalion, Border Home Guard. In Hawick they organised training, were set up originally to be a second line of defence for invasions and later to cope with air-raids. Their commanding officer in the early days of the war was Walter Thomas Hepburne-Scott, Master of Polwarth and later was Lieut.-Col. Ben Montgomery. They had a 'stand down' parade in the Volunteer Park in December 1944. A closely allied organisations was the Royal Observer corps, who were set up as spotters on neighbouring hills, e.g. near Earlside. Observers at Jedburgh and Ashkirk both spotted Rudolph Hess's plane in 1941 (note, note usually pronounced *hām-gārd*).

Home Law (*hōm-law*) *n.* hill just to the north of Buccleuch, reaching over 410 m. It has an earthwork on its southern slopes.

the Homes (*thu-hewmz*) *n.* leading family of the Eastern March (roughly Berwickshire) during the 14th to 17th centuries, who have continued to have local influence until the present. They are said to be derived from the Earls of Dunbar and Northumbria. They traditionally had many lairds, rather than a single powerful chief. Home Castle lay just south of Greenlaw, while recent Earls of Home have lived at the Hirsel near Coldstream. Major lands of the family included Ayton, Coldingham, Eyemouth, Fastcastle, Lamberton and Paxton. In the 15th to 17th centuries the

Lords and Earls of Home held lands and superiority of lands much more local to Hawick, including Appletreehall, Broadlee, Chamberlain Newton, Girnwood, Groundistone, Harden, Hassendean, Hoscote, Midshiels, Stouslie and Wolfelee. In addition the Homes of Wedderburn also held superiority over lands in Rulewater. Old manuscripts of the Earls of Home are described in a volume by William Fraser in 1891, while those of the Homes of Wedderburn were published in 1902 – 'Lord Hume he has summoned Tweed, Ettrick, and Yarrow; Tweed, Ettrick, and Yarrow obeyéd his call' [JH] (also sometimes 'Hume').

Homildon Hill (*ho-mul-din-hil*) *n.* battle of 1402, north-west of Wooler, in which Henry 'Hotspur' Percy defeated and captured Earl Archibald Douglas and inflicted heavy losses on the Scots. Henry IV gave Percy little credit for this victory, and claimed the ransom money for himself. However, he did bestow all of Teviotdale on Sir Henry Percy. These events led to the siege of Cocklaw Castle (at Ormiston) the following year, when Percy was to be further upset at Henry's lack of support, leading to the revolt against Henry (also called 'Humbleton Hill').

hommle (*hom-ul*) *v., arch.* enclose, confine (e.g. a brooding hen).

The Honest Country Club (*thu-o-nist-kun'-ree-klub*) *n.* club formed by local gentleman farmers in 1711, which only lasted until 1716, although it served as a sort of predecessor for the Hawick Farmers' Club and the Teviotdale Farmers' Club and Wisp Club much later. The founding members were John Pringle of Haining, Walter Scott of Woll, William Plumber of Middlestead, Andrew Pringle in Haining, Philip Scott in Oakwood, Andrew Waugh of Shaw and Adam Ogilvie, younger of Hartwoodmyres. 6 other members were admitted in 1712–14. The minute books exist in the National Archives, with the last entry reading 'this day the club did not meat the whole members being more concerned, the storme being so great to preserve their sheep from sterveing then for clubbing'.

Honest Men and Bright-Eyed Daughters (*o-nist-men-in-brī'-īd-dow'-urz*) *n.* book created by Ian Landles and Derek Lunn, published in 1991 to accompany an exhibition in the Scott Gallery. It consists of photographs and 'pen portraits' (in dialect) of 'fifty o' Hawick's weel kent faces'. It was followed by the sequels 'Mair Honest Men' (1993) and 'Son of Honest Men' (2000).

Honeyburn (*hu-nee-burn*) *n.* farm just before Denholm. It is believed that the church lands of Denholm mentioned in the 14th century were located here, and the house still has a cross on the west gable. It may be that the monks of Melrose Abbey had an apiary here. The farm was formerly part of the Cavers estate. A tenant there in 1684, Robert Tait, was declared as a fugitive for being a Covenanter. The current house is certainly old, was once thatched and has internal walls with an interesting construction. Andrew Haddon moved there in 1848 and several generations of Haddons were there subsequently, with the family purchasing it from the Cavers estate in the 1930s. The road from Hawick to Denholm used to pass to the south of here (also called 'Honeytoon' and similar; it was 'Hunyburn' in 1684).

Honey Burn (*hu-nee-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Teviot from the south near Honeyburn farm. It was formerly called 'Staney Burn'.

Honeyman (*hu-nee-mun*) *n.* **David** (19th C.) head gamekeeper on the Cavers estate. On one occasion he was beaten up by a gang of Hawick poachers who had come to find the assistant keeper, John Sibbald. **Edward** (18th/19th C.) possible name of resident of Limekilnedge. His son George is listed on the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1799, with the surname appearing to be 'Hinmen'.

Honeytoon (*hu-nee-toon*) *n.* Honeytown, former name for the farm and hamlet at **Honeyburn**. The farmer there in 1797 was James Heron and John Lockie was a servant at the same time. Thomas Buckham was a shepherd there in 1801. James Turnbull was a retired farmer there in 1841 (it is 'Honeytoun' in 1797 and is labelled 'Honeytown' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Honorary Burgess (*on-ur-ur-ee-bur-jis*) *n.* person who is admitted to the Burgess role gratis, rather than paying for the privilege. They continued to be appointed in Hawick long after there were no formal Burgesses, usually the honour being given to people who were not resident in the area. This honorific title carries no specific rights in the modern era, but formerly was equivalent to an ordinary Burgess, without the need to pay a fee. It is equivalent to the 'freedom of the Burgh' or being made a 'freeman' in other towns. One of the first entries in the Town Book is for Robert Wright, shoemaker in Easter Burnfoot, who was admitted in 1690 'in respect it is the custom of all towns, that the Provost or other Magistrates have the liberty to create 2 or 3 Burgesses gratis'. In 1694 4 men were admitted

for having served for the Town in the Militia. Formerly the Bailies would sometimes make a local a Burgess for free. However, in 1718 it was decreed that no Bailie should thereafter create 'any person burgess gratis, except it be some gentleman or other stranger, upon and for onerous causes'. The past list includes the following: 1734 Robert Scott of Horsleyhill; 1735 John Scott 'wool comber'; 1736 Archibald Stevenson; 1740 William Adams and Francis Gatton; 1746 Charles Scott; 1748 Francis Scott (Earl of Dalkeith); 1749 Charles Johnstone; 1750 James Atkinson, John Chisholm, Mark Maugham, Michael Hoyes, William Robertson and John Elliot; 1751 John Dick; 1753 William Kirk; 1755 John Ramsay; 1760 Anthony Barclay and Robert Elliot; 1767 Lawrence Porteous; 1775 Adam Ogilvie; 1776 Andrew Lookup, William Robertson, John Haldane and James Wood; 1777 Thomas Scott, David Loch, Walter Grieve, Joseph Davidson and John Smith; 1778 Lieut. John Douglas and John Scott; 1779 Charles McKenzie; 1784 Adam Hobkirk; 1785 Vincent Lunardi; 1802 Lt.-Col. William Dickson, Capt. Archibald Campbell and Capt. McQuarrie; 1803 Lieut. Thomas Oliver; 1806 William Nixon; 1813 Hugh Mitchel; 1814 James Anderson and Charles Chisholme; 1818 James Grieve and David Moncrieff; 1819 Prince Leopold of the Belgians; 1821 Walter Montague Douglas Scott (Duke of Buccleuch) and Lord Montagu; 1823 Edward Ellice, William Lockhart and Charles Riddell; 1825 James Douglas, Gilbert Elliot (Earl of Minto) and Sir William Eliott; 1828 Walter Scott and John Corse Scott; 1830 Dr. Robert Douglas; 1833 Capt. George Elliot; 1834 Henry Brougham (Lord Brougham and Vaux); 1834 Archibald Douglas; 1836 Thomas Murray; 1837 John Elliot; 1838 Dr. Andrew Smith; 1840 Lord John Russell; 1844 Richard Cobden and Rowland Hill; 1856 Louis Kossuth and Gen. Sir James Simpson; 1859 Richard Hodgson and James Wilson; 1881 William Eliott Lockhart; 1885 William Scott (Duke of Buccleuch); 1898 Gilbert Elliot Murray Kynynmound (Earl of Minto); 1904 Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Shaw and John Montague Douglas Scott (Earl of Dalkeith); 1906 James Murray; 1910 Lt. Gen. Baden-Powell; 1925 Earl Haig and David Cathels; 1933 Lord Dalkeith, Walter Elliot and Sir Thomas Henderson; 1970 David Atkinson; 1971 Chay Blyth; and 1974 the K.O.S.B.

Honorary Provost (*on-ur-ur-ee-pro-vist*) *n.* term used to refer to the Provost during the Common-Riding ceremonies after the reorganisation of 1974 meant that Hawick no longer had civic head. The Honorary Provost is selected by the local councillors, chairs the Provost's Council, acts in the role of Provost during the Common Riding and represents the Town at other town's festivals. The Provost's mongram is used as a decoration in the Town Hall during the Common-Riding events. Perhaps the most important duty is the statement to congratulate the Cornet's Lass on bussing the Flag and then asking the Cornet 'to ride the meiths and marches of the commonty of Hawick according to ancient custom then having done so return the Flag to the Provost's Council Chambers on Saturday unsullied and unstained' (see also **the Provost**).

hoo (*hoo*) *v., arch.* to howl, hoot like an owl – 'The hoolet frae his garret grey Hoos up the glen at close o' day . . . ' [DA], *interj.* a cry of attention, halloo – '. . . Uhu, hu, hu, hu! by Jove but that's a gude 'in, A firs-rate idea, every way completit – Gude, hu, hu, gude! there's naething e'er can beat it' [JoHa] (also written 'hu').

hoo (*hoo*) *adv., conj., arch.* how – ' 'Hoo can aw dee happy,' said the dying drummer, 'an the bailies ganna gie the drum to that squeekin body Duke Rodger when awm deid' ' [WNK], 'Aw'll tell ye hoo't was made, but dinna mention't owre again . . . ' [WNK], 'Now hoo the Laird sped on his courting that day Was tell't as a secret to twa-three, an sae . . . ' [JJ], 'Hoo memory wreesals at the sneck Whene'er the 'slogan's' soonded . . . ' [RH], 'Hoo sic bits o' eggshells could haud echt full-grown men, Is a thing that aw never can yet comprehen' ' [BM1900], 'They wondered hoo to spend the day, When busybodies cam' their way' [WFC], 'Aye, they tell it still when the tale they raise, Hoo the pair lived couthily aa their days' [WL], '. . . And that was hoo twa he'rts were rowed intae yin' [DJ] (not commonly Hawick).

hooch (*hooch*) *interj., arch.* exclamation denoting triumph, excitement or exhilaration, particularly during Highland dancing – 'An' the pith o' their lungs they threw into their tongues, An' they hoogh'd an' they roared oot right mightly' [JoHa], '. . . List to the hoochin o' the couple in the middle On the day o' the Hiring Fair' [ECS], '. . . Boston Memorial Hall, where many a good 'hoochin' country dance has sent the Ettrick hoolets mad with envy . . . ' [DH] (also written 'hoogh').

hood see **huid**

Hood (*hood*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th C.) tenant in Lilliesleaf. He held land valued at £10 in 1643 and is still recorded on the Land Tax Rolls in

1678. These lands were later owned by William Redford. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Bowden Parish. In 1730 he married Ann Dickson in Cavers Parish. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) miller in Hassendean in 1797 when his name appeared on the list to be balloted for the Militia. He was also listed as miller at Hassendean in the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was probably related to Thomas and John, who also lived at Hassendean in 1799. He was listed as a labourer at Hassendean on the 1801 Militia ballot. In 1798 he married Janet Martin (who was from Hawick), the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Minto Parishes. He is probably the Andrew whose children, baptised in Minto, included James (b.1800) and Walter (b.1802). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Janet Martin and their children included Samuel (b.1806) and Margaret (b.1808). **Andrew** (1815–69) stockingmaker of Sillerbithall. He married Elizabeth Murray (1819–1905) and was thus an uncle of Sir James A.H. Their children were James (hosiery foreman with Elder & Watson of Strathaven), John (tweed manager), Elizabeth, Betsy and Christian. He was living on Bourtree Place in 1851. **F. Murray** (19th/20th C.) known locally as a singer. **G.B.W.** (19th C.) tweed manufacturer of Wilson & Glenny's. **George** (17th C.) tenant in Cauld Faulds according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records, where his surname is written 'Hude'. He is probably the George, married to Agnes Armstrong, whose children baptised in Roberton Parish included John (b.1679), William (b.1682), George (b.1685) and Margaret (b.1687). The witnesses in 1682 were James Johnstone and Walter Armstrong and in 1687 were Robert Turnbull and John Noble. **George** (17th C.) cottar at Horsleyhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son James was baptised in 1719. Perhaps the same George was living in Cavers in 1721 when his daughter Euphan was baptised. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Mervinslaw in 1737. He witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott in Boghall in 1742. He married Helen Miller in 1736 and their children included: William (b.1737); Helen (b.1743); Agnes (b.1745); 'Jonna' (b.1749). The witnesses in 1737 were William Miller and William Hood. **George** (18th C.) married Isabel Hart in Wilton Parish in 1773. **George** (b.c.1770s) shepherd at Billhope according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **George** (b.c.1780) labourer at Hassendean according to the ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish in 1801. He may have been younger brother of Thomas, Andrew and John, who were labourers recorded at Hassendean in 1799 and 1801. He is probably the George whose son Gilbert was baptised in Minto in 1807. **Gideon** (19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1834. **Gideon** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son John was baptised in 1695. **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Whitchesters. In 1723 he married Margaret Hood, who was from Hobkirk Parish. He may be the James whose children, baptised in Kirkton, included Agnes (b.1728), Betty (b.1731), William (b.1734) and Janet (b.1747). **James** (18th C.) wright of Dryburgh. He married Isobel Spottiswood (sister of 'The Hazel Dog o the Toor') who lived 1718–1809. His descendants included the Hoods who were drapers in Lilliesleaf, as well as G.B.W. **James** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included: Andrew (b.1776); and James (b.1785). Thomas, Andrew, John and George, all labourers at Hassendean in 1801, may have been his sons. **James** (b.1813/4) brother of Andrew, he was a thatcher and slater. In 1841 he lived with his mother, Helen, and siblings, on Walter's Wynd. By 1851 he was married to Janet and living at the Kirkstyle. His children included John, Betty, Charles and Janet. He could be the James, married to Janet Miller, whose son James was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1854. **James** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Grace Learmonth and their son James was baptised in 1854. **J.L.** (??–??) local knitwear manufacturer. He became a partner with Walter Scott Barrie and James Scoon, then co-founded Scoon & Hood, tweed manufacturers, Teviotdale Mills. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Janet Law and their children included Marion (b.1679) and Jean (b.1682). **John** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Townhead according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included John (b.1696). **John** (18th C.) recorded as herd at Hummelknowes in 1727 when an unnamed child of his was baptised in Cavers Parish. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son William was baptised in 1728. Perhaps the same John was living in Bedrule Parish in 1730 when his son John was baptised. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, who was living at Hornshole in 1742. He married Margaret Gray and their son James was baptised in 1742, with witnesses John Turnbull and Adam Laidlaw. **John**

(18th C.) married Marion Storie in Wilton Parish in 1746. **John** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Walter (b.1753) and John (b.1772). **John** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Hassendean in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was probably related to Andrew and Thomas, who were also living at Hassendean in 1799. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was a labourer at Hassendean 'Who has one serving for him in the Lancashire Volunteers'. He is probably the John who married Isobel Clerk and had children baptised in Minto Parish, including William (b.1807), Jeany (b.1809), John (b.1811) and Robert (b.1812). **John** (b.1780) son to labourer Robert at Hassendean according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. He was distinct from the other John who was also in Hassendean at the same time. **John** (18th/19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Betty Hill and their children included Jeany (b.1807). **John** (19th C.) married Betty Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1810. Their son Walter was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1810. He may be the merchant john whose son Walter became a Burgess of Glasgow in 1845. **John** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Agnes Minto and their children included Mary (b.1814), Andrew (b.1816), Nancy (b.1819) and Helen (b.1822). **John** (19th C.) married Helen Graham in Wilton Parish in 1821. **John Murray** (20th C.) son of James, he became editor of the Hawick Express, coming there after working for the Manchester Guardian. He was known as a stickler for precision. **Joseph** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1761 he witnessed a baptism for gardener John Ainslie. He married Janet Inglis and their son George was baptised in 1756. **Rice** (19th C.) married Janet Bertran. Their children included: George (b.1833), baptised in Roberton; and Margaret (b.1835), baptised in Hawick. It is unclear if his unusual forename is an abbreviation or nickname. **Robert** (17th C.) listed as 'Rot. Hod' in 1689 when he was fined by the Hawick Magistrates for an irregular marriage with Margaret Armstrong. The couple eloped to England and were guilty of 'cohabiting and beding with her for eight nights' tyme or yrby' and then 'was maried togither'. He was described as a 'passenger', suggesting that he was not from Hawick. The couple were harshly fined 'their haill moveable goods and gear' and 'banished the toune in all tyme to come'. **Robert** (18th C.) labourer at Hassendean. His son John was recorded on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. He married Mary Thomson and their children included John (b.1780). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Hassendean in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was probably related to Andrew and John, who were also living at Hassendean in 1799. He was still a labourer at Hassendean on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Rev. Thomas Neilson** (1922–82) born in Coatbridge, son of James. He was educated at Coatbridge and became a structural engineer and draughtsman, but re-trained for the ministry, thus following the path of his twin brother, James. He attended Glasgow University 1962–66. He was student assistant at Airdrie Flowerhill and Glasgow Newlands South, 1963–66, then 'locum tenens' at Stonehouse, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1966. In 1967 he became minister at St. George's West in Hawick, which was to be his only charge. He died after collapsing in the Church of Scotland Bookshop in Edinburgh. He married Margaret Scott Moorwood in 1957 and they had no children. **Walter** (19th C.) son of Hawick merchant John. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother in Glasgow in 1845. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son George was baptised in 1698. **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Newbigging and then in Nether Southfield. He married Margaret Stevenson and their children baptised in Hawick Parish included: William (b.1701); Robert (b.1704); Agnes (b.1708); and Robert (again, b.1710). The witnesses in 1704 were John and Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield and in 1708 were Robert Scott in Newbigging and Walter Scott, tenant in Nether Southfield. He witnessed a baptism for James Davidson (in Hawick Shiel) in 1698. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: John (b.1716); and Agnes (b.1720). William (b.1714), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **William** (17th/18th C.) employee of Pringle of Roughheugh Mill, working as a waulker. In 1723 he was recorded 'att the large kirk door in sackcloth betwixt the second and third bells' and was rebuked for adultery with Isobel Lethen. It appeared that the onus was on this couple to prove the death of Isobel's husband, Benjamin Taylor. However, the required proclamation at Leith pier probably involved too much expense, so he appeared in sackcloth for 6 Sundays, and Isobel for no less than 11 Sundays, plus his employer paid a fine on his behalf. The couple's son Joseph was baptised in

1723, with him recorded as 'walker'. The witnesses were Walter Kay and tailor John Scott. **William** (b.1701) son of William, he was born in Hawick Parish and was a weaver in Hawick Shiel. He was at Whitchesters for 6 years, before spending the period from about 1727 at Hawick Shiel. He is probably the weaver William who witnessed a baptism for James Hume in Hawick Shiel in 1743. In 1757 he was one of the residents of farms neighbouring on the Common who had their 'bakes' at Blackgrain Moss broken up on the orders of the Town Council and were fined. In 1767 he gave evidence relating to the use of the Common; at that time he was still married. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Ashybank in 1725 when his son Robert was baptised. Janet (b.1722) was probably also his child. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Gray and their son James was baptised in 1742. **William** (18th C.) married Jean Leitch in Wilton Parish in 1733. Their son William was baptised in 1734. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at 'Struter' in 1738 and Newton in 1741. He married Janet Scott in Wilton Parish in 1737. Their children included: Margaret (b.1738); and Isabel (b.1741). The witnesses in 1738 were John and Walter Irvine and 1741 were Robert and William Scott. Note the confusion with a couple of the same names about 2 decades earlier. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for George (surely a close relative) in 1737. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Lamont and their son William was baptised in 1744. **William** (18th C.) married Isobel Learmonth in Wilton Parish in 1742. **William** (18th C.) weaver in Denholm in 1744 when his son William was baptised. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included John (b.1767) and Robert (b.1768). **William** (18th C.) resident of Newton in Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Armstrong in 1761 and their children included: Jean (b.1762); Janet (b.1766); and William (b.1770). The witnesses in 1770 were William and Thomas Irvine. **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1773) (formerly spelled 'Houd', 'Houde', 'Howd', 'Hoyd', 'Hud', 'Hudd' and variants).

hoodie (*hoo-dee*) *n.* a hooded crow, *adj.* hooded – '... Her hair had the gleet o' the hoodie craw' [JoHa], '... O' ringin' frosts and gale-force blaws, o' thievin' tods and hoodie craws' [TD] (cf. **huidie**).

Hoodie's Hill (*hoo-deez-hil*) *n.* small hill in Southdean Parish, just to the south of Roughlee. There was an extensive area of rig lines here, now covered with forest.

Hood's Lands (*hoodz-lawndz*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. They once belonged to William Redford, then were acquired by Edgar Hunter and before 1811 were part of the estate of William Riddell of Camieston. They were valued at £10.

hooer (*hoo-ur, hoor*) *n., ins., imp.* a whore, prostitute, insulting term for a sluttish or ugly woman – 'that sister o hers is a right hooer', 'But my auld hoor O' a rowan, rangy Wi life, gars spreid, lauchin still, Her white-airmed charms Abreid' [DH] (also written 'hoor').

Hook (*hook*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Armstrong and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1688.

hook-bar (*hook-bawr*) *n.* a method in knitwear manufacturing for beginning to knit a grament without the use of a rib skirt or cuff, used seldomly for specific designs only.

Hook Brothers (*hook-bru-thurz*) *n.* lemonade manufacturers on Slitrig Crescent in the mid-20th century. Their factory was located where Baxter's the wool brokers were previously and is now part of Stonefield, and the firm also had premises at Weensland. The peak of production was in the 1960s.

hooker (*hoo-kur*) *n.* the no. 2 position in rugby, being the player who attempts to secure the ball during scrums.

hookit (*hoo-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* hooked – 'The fause and fickle-hearted loon, He hookit wi' another' [JoHa].

hooky (*hoo-kee*) *adj., arch.* hook-shaped, crooked, crafty – 'Be hooky and handy, and craftily hide That hungeredness never may grieve ye' [JTe].

Hoolahan (*hoo-la-hun*) *n.* **Richard** (1982–) Hawick man who studied Zoology at Edinburgh University and has researched baboons. In 2006 he was made a Masai elder while working in Kenya.

hoolet (*hoo-li'*) *n.* an owl, owlet – 'The herone came frae the Witch-pule tree, The houlet frae Deadwood-howe' [JTe], 'I am like ane pelican o' the wuldirniss; I am like an houlat o' the desart' [HSR], 'Man, thae hoolets soun' maist eerie on a nicht like this, divna they' [BM1905], '... Auld Clintoch where the hoolets hide; The loanin' up the hill' [ECB], 'The hoolet frae his garret grey Hoos up the glen at close o' day ...' [DA], '... The hoolit hoo'd an' hoo'd again, Then said

nae mair' [WP], 'The young mune hauds her curtains bye And stern and hoolet blink and stare . . . ' [DH] (from French; also spelled 'hoolit' and 'houlat').

Hoolet Field see **the Hoolets**

the Hoolets (*thu-hoo-lits*) *n.* Howlet Field, a name formerly given by residents of Wilton Dean to a wood west of the Dean on the road to Whitehaugh – 'Div ee mind o' gaun up tae the Hoolets That wud at the top o' the Dean . . . ' [AY].

hooly (*hoo-lee*) *adj., arch.* slowly, gently – 'Aha, aul' lass! joost bide an tak' it hooly, I am no' sure but I can rede it oot . . . ' [JoHa] (also **huilly**).

hoonch (*hoonch*) *v., arch.* to snivel, whine (also **hoonsh**).

hoonsh (*hoonsh*) *v., arch.* to speak peevishly, whinge, snivel – '. . . an ready ti hoonsh an take a len o hyimmalt claivers the leikis o meine' [ECS] (also **hoonch**).

hoond (*hoond*) *n., v.* hound (also **hund**).

Hopper (*hoo-pur*) *n.* **Thomas Howey** (b.1816/7) from Northumberland, he was a druggist in Hawick. He was at 3 High Street in 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1851 he was a widower, with his sister Sarah as his housekeeper. He married Janet Hall Elliot in Hawick in 1844. He had children Christina W., Georgina E., Adam and Elizabeth. His caricature from 1856 appears in the book 'Noctes Hawickianæ'. Apparently he made a bet that he could punch through the crown of his hat, but failed, since the hat just came away from the rim. His name is sometimes written 'Hooper'.

hoor (*oor*) *n.* an hour, note that the singular form is often used for the plural – 'she's been in there six hoor already', 'it plays 'Teribus' every quarter o an hoor', 'it takes aboot twae hoor ti drive ti Glesgi', 'An' his servant was hælet in that verra same hoor' [HSR], '. . . an' tak' deep thoucht o' thee in the hoors o' the nicht' [HSR], 'Sae in aboot an oor he makes his way wast o' Hawkburn up the Law . . . ' [BCM1881], 'So Selkirk only hed an abbey frae 1113 ti 1128 and when ee think aboot eet quarter o an hoor wasni verra long ti hev an abbey' [IWL], 'When ee came back fower oors later . . . ' [AY], 'I think o' monie pleasant scenes And happy oors reca' ' [JSE], '. . . An oor it was Or I'd the mischief sortit' [WL], '. . . An strenuous is your every 'oor, Mair than we can conceive' [WP], '. . . Hab slept-in half an oor, and was gey sair putten-tilt to get to his work in time . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'oor' or ' 'oor'; cf **whoor**).

hoor see **hooer**

hoorly (*oor-lee*) *adj.* hourly.

hoorn (*hoorn*) *n., poet.* a horn – 'But my hoorn sallt thou set hie as the hoorn o' ane unicoorn . . . ' [HSR], 'He alsua ræises up the hoorn o' his peeple, the prayse o' a' saunts . . . ' [HSR].

hoose (*hoos*) *n.* a house, dwelling – 'there's a moose loose aboot the hoose!', 'dis naebody ken how ti turn off a light in this hoose?', 'In hauld or hoose' [HSR], 'We hae house, and hauld beside' [HSR], '. . . But he rins nae mair aboot, An' the hoose has lost its licht' [BM1898], 'I am Clinty, Clinty, Clinty, frae ma hoose upon the rock' [JEDM], 'Thay're fer owre mony foak i the hoose for yow ti sort eersel' [ECS], 'At night in the hoose when the day's work is through . . . ' [WAP], 'I'll smash yer doors an' windows in, An' flood yer hooses but-an'-ben' [WP], '. . . In his bothy, Auld Time keeps open hoose, like a' guid men' [DH], 'A wheen o' new hooses? Aye, suire we'll hae that, I'll get ane for ilk leevin' soul . . . ' [WL], a set of people related to a common founder – 'We Robert Ellot of Readhewghe, Martinge Ellot, William Ellot of the Fallenashe, for our hole house of Readhewghe' [CBP1584], *v.* to house, accommodate, to take crops to the barn (note that the verb is pronounced with *s* rather than the English *z*, and that similarly the plural is 'hooses' with *s* rather the *z*; in Scotland the term 'house' is also often used for an individual housing unit within a block of flats).

the hoose (*thu-hoos*) *n.* common definitive used to refer to one's own place of abode – 'er ee comin up ti the hoose it New Year?'.

the Hoose (*thu-hoos*) *n.* popular term used to refer to the Cornet's house, particularly on Picking night.

Hoosebyres (*hoosbīrz*) *n.* farm between Gala and Melrose, once home of Archibald Dickson, later of Hassendeanbank.

hoose-flei (*hoos-flī*) *n.* the house-fly, Musca domestica.

hoosehauld (*hoos-hawld*) *n.* a household – '. . . how meikle mair sall they ca' them o' his houshauld' [HSR].

hoosehaulder (*hoos-hawl-dur*) *n.* a householder – 'Sae the servents o' the houshaulder cam' an' said untill him . . . ' [HSR].

hoosekeepin (*hoos-kee-pin*) *n.* housekeeping – 'Bein', however, a big bang hizzy, it wad be safe tae increase probable hoosekeepin' bills . . . ' [JEDM].

the Hoose o Refuge (*thu-hoos-ō-re-fewj*) *n.* former name for the old house at the top of the Green Wynd, at one time **the Nag's Heid**. It was used as the town's poor house, providing a

nicht's shelter and porridge in the morning for the destitute and itinerant people. Thomas Wells was Keeper of the House in 1851. It is listed on the Loan in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1881 it existed at 4 Loan, adjacent to the Combination Poorhouse, and presumably had a somewhat complementary role, as a last resort refuge for the travelling unemployed. James Smith, house painter (and ex-Cornet) was the keeper at that time. Its functions were presumably taken over later by the Combination Poorhouse.

the Hoose o Refuge (*thu-hoos-ō-re-fewj*) *n.* former house behind Denholm Kirk. It was used as an overflow jail and had a water barrel in front which was often utilised for sobering up drunks.

hoose-room (*hoos-room*) *n.* house-room, accommodation in a house, lodging – '... the sma Conventicle o' hens that bide, This nicht o' Februar thaw, Hoose-room at Haggis-ha' [DH].

Hooses (*hoo-seez*) *n., pl.* groupings of pupils at the High School for the purposes of competitive sports. The 4 houses were Branxholme, Cavers, Harden and Minto, with specific colours for each. These designations were used through most of the 20th century, but have recently been replaced with less historical names.

hoose-tap (*hoos-tawp*) *n., poet.* a house-top – '... an' what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the housetaps' [HSR], 'I watche, an' am as ane sparra alane apon the hous-tap' [HSR].

hoosewife (*hoos-wīf*) *n.* a housewife – 'The hoosewife, the minister, the followers They fought the shutdoon tae the end' [AY].

hoosework (*hoos-wurk*) *n.* housework – 'Aw think she still has kindly thochts o' Danny and gaungs pairt o' the day tae help Mysie wi' hoosework' [JEDM].

hoot (*hoot, hoo'*) *interj.* exclamation of dismissal, impatience, remonstrance, etc. – 'Cried, 'Peggy, ha'ye nae paper? gies a piece'. Hoot aye, there's plenty, Neddie's on the brace' [JoHa], 'Huff'd are ye? hoot na; come this way a wee, For here's a scene, I trow, ye'll like to see' [JoHa] (cf. **hoots** and the locally much more common **howt** and **howts**).

hoots (*hoots*) *interj.* exclamation of annoyance or disagreement – 'Hoots, gae way wi' ye Mr. Spunk, ye maun let me stand ma hand on this suspicious occasion' [JEDM] (rare locally, cf. **howts**).

hope (*hōp, hup, whup*) *n.* a small upland valley, hollow enclosed at one end, now mainly in place names – 'Thus the proper name Hope, signifying a particular kind of glen, they pronounce as if written *whupp* ...' [RAC]. It is particularly common in the Borders, e.g. in Hobkirk, most often at the end of the name, when it is often shortened, e.g. Kershope, Phaup (Fawhope), Hislop (Hazelhope) and Philip (Philhope). Double uses of 'hope' include Dryhope-hope and Lewenshope-hope in Yarrow and Twislehope Hope in Liddesdale – 'No sound could be heard in hope or glen To tell that his world was a world of men ...' [WHO], 'The clouds sail doon Teviotdale Owre every hope and grain, The road and river wanly glint And the hills are derk wi' rain' [DH].

Hope (*hōp*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) fictional character in the book 'Alexander Hope: A Hawick Story', written by Rev. John Thomson and published in 1878. Alexander is the son of a Hawick man who had made good in Australia and sent his son back to Scotland to learn about sheep farming etc. **David** (d.c.1685) described as 'late in Becks, thereafter in Wrae, par. of Ewes' when his will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1685. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Martin. His children included Bessie (b.1645) and Helen (b.1648). The witnesses in 1648 were James Stewart and William (who was probably a relative). **George** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Watson in Bedrule Parish in 1695. **George** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hallrule in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **George** (b.c.1780) servant to Rutherford of Knowesouth according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **George** (b.c.1780) servant to William Thomson at Netherraw in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Rabina Henderson. Their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Mary (b.1812); and John (b.1814). He is probably also the George, married to 'Beatrix' Henderson, whose daughter Agnes (b.1809) was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1810; the witnesses were wright W. Telfer and Janet Scott. **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Elliot in Cavers Parish in 1838. **Horatio Nelson Trafalgar** (b.1807) eldest child of William and Jane Scott. He was presumably named in honour of Nelson's victory and death at the battle a year or so before he was born. He was a clerk in Hawick and subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. It is unclear what happened to him, but he may be confused with a man of a similar name who emigrated to Prince Edward Island. **James** (18th C.) resident of Macksside in Southdean Parish. In 1764 and 1767 he had unnamed sons baptised. Probably the same James

had these other children baptised in Southdean: Margaret (b.1752); Robert (b.1753); and James (b.1755). **James** (18th/19th C.) linen draper in Hawick. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. **James** (b.1808/9) civil engineer from Fala. He was living at 1 Allars Crescent in 1861, along with his wife Janet and daughter Christina. By 1863 he was living in Ambergate, Derbyshire. In 1863 he donated to the Museum a piece of polished marble, as well as fossils and other geological specimens, and was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society. In 1866 he donated an old volume entitled 'Bodin His Commonweal' dated 1606. **John** (16th C.) one of the King's shepherds, who, along with John Hall, had sheep stolen from him by a group of Armstrongs and others in 1535. This was at 'Braidlee in the Forest', which was probably the farm in the Borthwick valley. The same 2 men were recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540 in 'Braidlie and Filop' when they were paid £6 13s 4d for 10 bolls of grain. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, the part associated with Hassendean. He witnessed baptisms for Walter Gledstains in 1681, for Walter Crinklaw in 1686, for Adam Sanderson in 1687 and for John Scott in Appletreehall and for Hector Shiel in 1688. He married Barbara Graham and their children included: William (b.1681); Marie (b.1686); and Elizabeth (b.1689). The witnesses in 1681 were Robert Thomson and Adam Sanderson and in 1686 were William and James Redford. **John** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Hassendeanburn. **John** (1671/2–1748) gardener at Wells. He 'lived in a thatched cottage with his wife, keeping a cow and poultry, and from time to time supplying the mansion with their produce'. The estate factor Archibald Jerdan describes that the plate of the house (i.e. silver cutlery, etc.) was in his care. He married Betty Samuel, who died in 1742, aged 76. Their children included: James (1698/9–1769); and Margaret (1708/9–86), who maried Robert Scott, gardener at Wells. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **John** 'Johnnie the Whup' (b.c.1785). From the family that gave its name to the lands of Hopehill, off Wilton Crescent. He is probably the John, married to Mary, who lived at 'Roadside' in 1841, and is described as an 'Independent Gentleman' in the census. He could be the 'Johnny Hope' whose chair was donated to the Museum by D. Burns in 1874. **John** (19th C.) married Jane Ballantyne in Hawick in 1839. **John** 'Hopey' (1941–2022) son of John and Ivy, he was born at the Haig and raised on Garfield Street. He was educated at St. Mary's, Trinity and Hawick High Schools. He was Cornet in 1963 and Acting Father in 1998. He married his Cornet's Lass, Lilian Young and they had daughters Jackie (Cornet's Lass in 1991) and Julie. The family lived in several parts of Hawick and Denholm. He worked in the knitwear trade all his life, retiring in 2006; thereafter he devoted time to volunteer work, driving people to hospital for dialysis and being a mobility-assist driver for children with special needs. Always a great Common-Riding supporter, he served on the Common-Riding Committee for 24 years, taking responsibility as Master of Ceremonies for 12 years and assistant for 3 years, and being made an Honorary Life Member in 2018. He followed at other Border festivals, getting the oldest rider prize at Jethart in 2013, and retiring from riding only in 2016. He also served as Chairman of the Hawick Community Council and led walks at the Reivers Festival. He was Jubliee Cornet in 2013 and played the part of the Hexham standard-bearer in the Big Return in 2014. He also modelled for a figure in the Return from Hornshole statue. Known for his positive attitude and good humour, it was said that no one ever had a bad word to say about him. **Matthew** (1764–95) probably son of John, born in Langholm. He was a merchant in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He married Jane Potts in Hawick in 1781 and their children included: Walter (b.1782); Robert (b.1785); Helen (b.1787); and Janet (b.1789). The witnesses in 1789 were George Fairlie and Robert Scott. His first wife appears to have died in 1789 and he secondly married Elizabeth Hill and had 5 more children in Langholm. His death is recorded in Hawick. **Mona** born in Hawick, but raised on Stornaway, she started working in Hawick's Registrar's Office in 1981 and retired 29 years later. She married local knitwear firm owner Eric. **Mungo** (17th C.) described as 'in Hassendean Know' in a list of landowners and tenants of Hassendean Parish in 1666. He may be the 'Hope in Hassingdeaneburne' who is listed on a tax document for the Lordship of Melrose in 1700. **Peter** (19th/20th C.) early trainer of Hawick R.F.C. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) wright in Ashkirk Parish. In 1723 his daughter Isobel married John Riggs, printer in Edinburgh. **Dr. Robert** (1812–78) born in Morebattle, son of Robert and Joan Culbertson. He graduated M.D. from Edinburgh University in 1834, winning a surgery prize. He came to Hawick as assistant

to Dr. John Douglas. He may have set up on his own, since in Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed separately as a surgeon on the High Street. In 1838 he emigrated to New South Wales, practicing at Narellan, and then moving to live near his brothers. Together they established flour mills, farmed sheep and supplied goods to miners during the gold rush. They were early viticulturists in the Geelong district. He also served in the Victorian Legislative Council. He married Catherine Elizabeth Hassell. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Mary Reid and their son John was born in 1767. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Margaret Napier in 1767. His wife was also from Hawick Parish and their children included: Andrew (b.1770); and Agnes (b.1773). He is probably the Thomas whose child died in 1773. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of 'New Harrot' in Hobkirk Parish in 1788 when his daughter Euphie was baptised. Perhaps the same Thomas was the tenant at Langraw in Hobkirk Parish, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Eastcote according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) owner of the land at Hopehill, as marked on Wood's 1824 map. His 2nd wife was Elizabeth Ingles. **Walter** (b.c.1780) merchant in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was Cornet in 1804. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Martin and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1646. **William** (17th C.) farmer at Branxholme Town in 1671, when there were 7 tenants recorded there. His name also appears in connection with Branxholme Town in 1675 and 1677. He could be the William, married to Bessie Martin (also a surname from that area) whose daughter Helen was born in 1646; this same William probably witnessed a baptism for George in 1648. He is probably the William 'in Branxsome' whose will is recorded in 1684. **William** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick. In 1716 he witnessed a baptism for carrier Walter Gledstains. In 1721 his daughter Margaret married shoemaker William Tait. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Pringle and their children included Janet (b.1744). **William** (18th/19th C.) mail-guard in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the William who married Jane Scott and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included: Horatio Nelson Trafalgar (b.1807); Harriot Ormond (b.1808); Mary Ann (b.1810); Henry Charles (b.1812); William Todd (b.1814); Samuel Todd (b.1817); Jane (b.1819); and Wilhelmina Amelia (b.1822), who married James Blenkinsop. His son Thomas died in 1819. **William** 'Willy' (b.1788/9) from Ancrum, he was a draper and grocer in Denholm. His shop was probably on Sunnyside. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a linen draper. In 1851 he was living with his niece Margaret as house-keeper. He used to travel around the neighbouring valleys (including Rulewater) with a covered cart containing his wares. He died unmarried (formerly written 'Hop').

Hopeheid (*hōp-heed*) *n.* Hopehead, former name for lands near Larriston Rig. They were purchased (perhaps under 'wadsett') from Robert Elliot of Larriston along with Larriston Rig by John Elliot of Thorlieshope in 1675 and there was a further wadsett in 1697 with Robert, son of the previous Robert Elliot. It is unclear exactly where these lands were located.

Hopehill (*hōp-hil*) *n.* house on the land adjacent to Hope Park, off Wilton Crescent, which was named by the Hope family who once lived there. It was later the home of wool merchant David Law, Rev. Robert Mitchell and Provost Melrose. It is also referred to as 'Hopehill Cottage' and is now run as a guest house.

Hopehoose (*hōp-hoos*) *n.* Hopehouse, farm in the Ettrick valley between Tushielaw and Thirlestane. The Cranstons of tat Ilk are recorded in connection to these lands in 1581. It was owned by the Scotts of Thirlestane in 1609 when the tenants were Thomas Hislop, Robert Paterson and Robert Cowan. In about 1622 it is described as a 'pendicle' of Thirlestane (it is 'Hoiphous' in 1609 and 1622).

Hope-Johnstone (*hōp-jon-stin*) *n.* **Capt. Wentworth William** 'Wenty' (1848–1910) famous British gentleman jockey, who rode his first flat race at Hawick in the 1860s, borrowing boots and breeches for the occasion, and apparently hearing the starter and his brother trying to fix the race! Later in his career he twice won 5 races in one afternoon.

Hopekirk (*hōp-kirk*) *n.* former name for **Hobkirk**, in use before the 18th century.

Hope Park (*hōp-pawrk*) *n.* former name for an area in Wilton which became the upper end of the west side of Wilton Crescent. It was named by a family called Hope who lived there in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Hope Sike (*hōp-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises near Hare Hill, passes the farmstead of Pleaknowe,

joining Stewart's Cleuch and running not the Slitrig from the east.

Hope the Gaird (*hōp-thu-gārd*) *n.* one of the guards (the other well-known one being **Dougal**) on the Royal Mail coach, which passed through Hawick in the early part of the 19th century. His first name is unrecorded. They had a livery of scarlet and gold, and were armed with blunderbuss and pistols – 'Wagga Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI], 'With hats in hand, and three loud cheers, Hope the guard first started, And drank his Royal Highness' health, All in good order parted' [BY].

Hopkirk see **Hobkirk**

Hopper (*ho-pur*) *n.* **Thomas H.** (b.1816/7) from England, he was a druggist at 3 High Street in the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses. His wife was Williamina and their children included Christina W., Georgeina E., Thomas and Elizabeth.

hoppergaw (*ho-purgaw*) *v., arch.* to sew seeds unevenly, so that the plants grow in patches (noted by J. Jamieson).

Hoppringle (*ho-pring-ul*) *n.* farmstead on the Toddle Burn, to the east of the A7 north of Fountainhall, which was the original home of the Pringle family (the derivation is something like 'small enclosed valley of the round hill', although an earlier romantic theory suggested it meant 'son of the pilgrim').

Hoppringle see **Pringle**

Hopsburn see **Hobsburn**

hork (*hork*) *v., poet.* to scrape, dig – 'The muse is like to spleet her jaws ... But horking howks 'mang epita's, Sin' Davie's dead' [JoHa].

the horn (*thu-hōrn*) *n., arch.* trumpet used figuritively to declare someone an outlaw, to be declared 'rebel at the horn' or 'at the King's horn' is to be outlawed (from the former practice of the King's herald giving 3 blasts on his horn at the Cross of Edinburgh to pronounce the person an outlaw).

the Horn (*thu-hōrn*) *n.* ridge on the east side of the A7 just before coming to Linhope farm. It is essentially the southern extension of Meg's Hill, and is flanked by Frostlie Burn and Mare Sike.

the Horn Brig (*thu-hōrn-brig*) *n.* bridge that the A7 takes over the Frostlie Burn just north of Linhope. So named because the stage-coach guard used to sound his trumpet on the approach to Linhope farm. The bridge has been modernised from the original.

Horne (*hōrn*) *n.* **Donald**, W.S. (1787–1870) 2nd son of John of Stirkoke. He trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to his uncle, John Home of Stirkoke, Caithness. He became Writer to the Signet in 1813. He was a keen volunteer in Edinburgh. He acted as Edinburgh agent for the Duke of Buccleuch in the 1830s. He held strongly Conservative political views and was involved in electoral struggles in the years after the passing of the Reform Bill. Before the 1835 election he purchased property in the Borders, splitting into £10 lots and registering people from Edinburgh and elsewhere as 'faggot voters'. As a result he was not entirely popular among Hawick folk, and someone mistaken for him was beaten by the mob at the election. In 1837 it is said that the mob waiting around the Tower Knowe the night before the election threatened to kill him when he arrived (although his name is confusingly given as 'David' in some of the records). His offices in Edinburgh were in Sir Walter Scott's former house. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1836. Later in life he grew deaf and at the Jedforest Club he got up to return his thanks when mishearing a toast to 'the donor of the horn'. In 1821 he married Jane, daughter of Thomas Elliot Ogilvie of Chesters, and she died 13 years later. They had 3 sons, James being the eldest and father of Lord Horne – 'There's honest Horne, a man o' zeal, He'd face the verra diel, Mak's MUSHROOMS spring in ilka biel', To help the cause' [RDW]. **Julie** 'Jules' (1963–) local writer, musician and filmmaker, born in Hawick and living near Kelso. Her writings have appeared in several anthologies, as well as on the radio and in theatrical performances. She was joint winner of the Robert Louis Stevenson Award in 2002, worked as Associate Playwright for Playwrights' Studio Scotland in the Borders, was attached as a writer to the National Theatre of Scotland and has taught creative writing at the Open University. In 2023 she was artist-in-residence at Alchemy Film & Arts. Writer of many short plays, her first full-length play 'Gorgeous Avatar' was performed at Edinburgh's Traverse Theatre in 2006 and her play 'Allotment' won a Scotsman Fringe First in 2011. She published the books 'Nanonovels, Five-minute Flash Fiction' in 2015 and 'Wrapped Town' in 2016. **Neil** High School Rector 1993–2006. **Peter** (b.1938/9) proprietor of Deans & Simpson, stationers in Hawick. He and his wife Margaret Neal retired in 2020, having worked there for more than 40 years. **Robert** (d.bef. 1690) tenant in Acreknowe. The will of his widow Janet Veitch is recorded in 1690.

Horne Court (*hōrn-kōr'*) *n.* former factory and warehouse at 13 Dovecote Street, converted into flats in 1984 and named after W. Horne & Son, the North Bridge Street furnishers who owned the warehouse for many years. It had earlier been owned by Laidlaw's and by R.G. Maxwell & Co., cloth merchants.

Horne's Pool (*hōrnz-pool*) *n.* place on the Teviot near Hawick mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's journal as 'a scene of deep and solemn retirement . . . from its having been a daily haunt of a contemplative schoolmaster known to him in his youth'. Scott stopped here with the Wordsworths in 1803. It is surely Hornshole, since it lay between Denholm and Hawick, and here 'a stone bridge crossed the water at a deep and still place' according to Dorothy Wordsworth. However, Scott's story of a former Schoolmaster of named Horne is belied by the name of the place going back to at least the 15th century.

the Hornet (*thu-hōr-ni'*) *n.* joke version of the Cornet, selected on the Saturday night, formerly at the 'Greetin Denner'. He is carried around by the other supporters, using a broom instead of a flag.

Horn Hill (*hōrn-hil*) *n.* one of the hills to the south of the 'Hill Road to Roberton', just by the side of the road, south-west of Shielswood Loch.

hornie (*hōr-nee*) *n., arch.* a small horn, diminutive term for a horned animal, the devil, especially in the phrase 'auld hornie'.

hornie-holes (*hōr-nee-hōlz*) *n., arch.* a game similar to 'cat and bat', played by 4 people, involving a stick and a hole – 'Hornie-holes. A game in which four play, a principal and an assistant on each side. A. stands with his assistant at one hole, and throws what is called a cat (a piece of stick, and frequently a sheep's horn) with the design of making it alight into another hole at some distance at which B. stands, with his assistant, to drive it aside with a rod resembling a walking-stick, Teviotdale' [JoJ] (see also **widdy-bag**).

Hornie Robbie (*hōr-nee-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname of an old Hawick character – 'Baith auld and young are mixed I trow – Rob Lurgie lingers wi' the lave, Caleb and Clinty seem cronies now Wi' Hornie Robbie and Cannie Dave' [HI].

hornin (*hōr-nin*) *n., arch.* the process of putting someone 'to the horn' – '. . . be delyuerance of the lordis of Counsale, of horning, poinding and warding, the ane without preiudice of the vther . . . ' [SB1599].

Hornshole (*hōrnz-hōl*) *n.* site about 2 miles down the Teviot from Hawick, where the river narrows into a deep, dark pool. The name originally applied to a farm on the north side of the river, but is now associated with a small piece of land on the south side of the bridge. Here tradition says that a band of Hawick youths routed a party of English marauding soldiers in 1514, bringing back their flag triumphantly to Hawick. Although it does seem likely to have happened, there is little evidence of historical value relating to the events of that skirmish, or for fixing precisely where it occurred. Nevertheless several speculative accounts of the battle have been written. The first mention of the events in print occurs in Balbirnie's 'Auld Sang', which simply states 'By Teviotside they took this Colour, A dear memorial of their valour'; this dates from around 1800. Hogg's slightly later song, published in 1819, devotes about half of the verses to these events, including an explicit mention of Hornshole, 'Nigh where Teviot falls sonorous, Into Hornshole dashing furious, Lay their foes with spoil encumbered: Quite secure, even sent'nels slumbered'. However, the first detailed account to be published in prose (in Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick') refers to the site of the skirmish as 'the Trows' rather than the more specific 'Hornshole' (this making sense in the days before the bridge). That account (originating with Scott of Burnhead) tells how the Magistrates decided to resist the marauding English group, sending out about 200 people from Hawick, who massacred the roughly 40-strong English force. There is, of course, no evidence to support these numbers, and most likely there were far fewer people involved. And whether it was at the Trows or Hornshole, there is no reason to doubt the basics of the tradition. However, given that existence of the 'chase' of former days from the Bogliebarns (said to re-enact the return with the Flag), it seems likely that the action took place on the south side of the river (consistent with the Trows, or near Hornshole Pool, but not consistent with being on the lands of Hornshole itself). The traditional date of the riding of the marches suggests that the event took place near the end of May, although the letter from Dacre describing English raids was written in mid-May and the full moon (when raids often took place was around the 8th of May in the old-style calendar). In the 15th and 16th centuries the name 'Hornshole' was definitely used for a farm on the nothern/western side of the Teviot, in Hassendean (later Wilton) Parish. There are many variants of the name, including 'Horne's Pool' (probably erroneously)

by Dorothy Wordsworth and 'Hornshiel' (in the 17th century). The conflict is said to have taken place on a piece of flat land on the southern side of the river, perhaps near where the monument was erected in 1901 – hence it was perhaps more likely to be at 'the Trows' (Cavers side) rather than 'Hornshole' (Wilton side), although the name may have been used to apply to the pool in the river, rather than the lands on one of the banks. James Turnbull of Hornshole was witness to a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456. Adam and Walter Turnbull in Hornshole were allowed to 'compone' for other crimes in 1493. William Douglas of 'hornyshole' is recorded in 1494, being surety for Simon and Matthew Routledge, tenants in the Trows. James Turnbull was tenant there in 1501, Adam Turnbull in 1502 and John Turnbull in 1516. The lands were granted to Thomas, 2nd son of Thomas Turnbull of Minto in 1619. In 1643 the lands were valued at £100 and owned by Rev. John Turnbull of Makerstoun. In the 1663 valuation the owner was William Turnbull. In the 17th century the superiority was held by the Hamiltons, Earls of Haddington, along with other lands previously possessed by Melrose Abbey. The lands were still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1670. In 1678 the lands were valued along with Brieryyards (in Hassendean Parish) at £360. The bell from Hassendean Church is supposed to have been thrown into the Teviot there during the dispute with Roberton in 1690. At this time the lands were transferred from the suppressed Hassendean Parish to Wilton. John Scott was tenant there in 1694, while Janet Young was listed among the poor. James Muir was living there in 1731, Walter Riddell in 1737 and John Hood in 1741. The Brieryyards mansion house overlooks the pool in the river here, and a bridge was built in 1774. In 1788 the lands were owned by Turnbull of Fenwick (along with Briery Yards). The Cornet's Lass lays a wreath at the monument after the Kirkin on the Sunday before the Common Riding; before 1977 they did this after the Colour Bussing – 'Nigh where Teviot falls sonorous, Into Hornshole dashing furious' [JH], 'The flag for which oor fithers died At Hornshole be Teviotside' [IWL], 'When in Hornshole valley, with sword and shield held tight, Like a phoenix rising from the ashes, We crushed the English might' [GLG] (the name possibly originates from the promontory of land and the deep pool, another possible origin is 'Orm's hole', but that is merely speculation, and it is unclear whether a feature in the river gave its name to the farm or vice versa; there are many spelling variants; it is recorded as 'Hornshole' in 1456, 'Hornishole' in 1488/9, 'Hornishoile' in 1491/2, 'Hornyshole' in 1493 and 1494/5, 'Hornishole' in 1501 and 1502, 'Hornishole' in 1516, 'Hornishill' in 1562/3, 'Horneshoill' and 'Horinsholl' in 1619, 'Hornshoill' in 1640, 'Hornescheill' in 1645, 'Hornesholl' in 1655, 'Hornsholl' in 1663, 'Hornsheill' in 1670, 'hornsholl' in 1678 and 'Hornsholl' in 1694, 1737 and 1741; the area in the river is marked 'Horn's Hole' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Hornshole (*hōrnz-hōl*) *n.* song composed by Ian Landles in 2008, written for Song Singer Michael Aitken and performed at a concert held at Thorterdykes that year. The music is essentially a slow foxtrot. The piano arragement is by Ian Seeley.

Hornshole Brig (*hōrnz-hōl-brig*) *n.* the bridge at Hornshole, built over the Teviot in 1772–74 with money from neighbouring landowners, assisted by a grant from the Road Trustees. It has a single arch over a narrow stretch of the river, and crosses near a deep pool. Construction was by Adam Scott and John Pott, although Scott gave up following an accident when the framework to build the arch collapsed. The work was hampered by the difficulty of getting materials to the site. Pott died soon after completion, as the result of an injury suffered when removing planks after the bridge was completed. It is a grade C listed building – 'And lang as Hornshole Brig shall stand, That trusty valour through the land . . . ' [JLH].

Hornshole Hill (*hōrnz-hōl-hil*) *n.* small hill to the east of Courthill farm, lying high above Hornshole Bridge. This is a reminder that the area formerly called Hornshole was on the Wilton/Hassendean side of the the Teviot (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Hornshole Monument (*hōrnz-hōl-mo-newmin'*) *n.* monument erected in 1901, on a small piece of land near Hornshole, gifted by Capt. Palmer-Douglas of Cavers, and paid for with money left over from the 'Return to Hawick' painting subscriptions. It was unveiled (by Bailie Lawson's daughter) on the Saturday before Common-Riding week, with Mrs. Oliver of Thornwood giving an address and Jed Murray writing a special poem for the occasion. The opening is recorded in a photograph. It is a fairly plain stone monument, 11 feet 3 inches high, sculpted by Robert Robson and inscribed with the phrase '1514 Lest we forget'. In 1977 a plaque was added, reading 'In this vicinity in 1514, the year after the Battle of Flodden, youths from Hawick routed a

band of marauding English soldiery and captured their flag'. The monument was replaced by a copy in 2014, along with a new plaque. After the entire site was gifted to the people of Hawick, it was relandscaped in 2020/1, with designs by Paul Hogarth and Gordon Muir; time capsules were buried under the new set of 28 oak bollards. On the Sunday before the Common Riding, after the Kirkin ceremony, the Cornet's Lass lays a wreath here. And after the ride-out on the Saturday before the Common Riding, the Principals stop here, singing 'Teribus' and standing in their stirrups.

Hornshole Pool (*hōrnz-hōl-pool*) *n.* pool in the Teviot at Hornshole – '...Stirring the ripples on Hornshole Pool Where Dacre woke to his day of dule' [JYH] (it seems reasonable to suppose that the land on the north side of the river got its name partly from the 'hole' in the Teviot here, and then this name was transferred back to the pool).

Hornshole Rocks (*hōrnz-hōl-roks*) *n.* rocks in the Teviot, marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map just to the east of Trowmill, significantly upriver from Hornshole itself.

the Hornshole Stakes (*thu-hōrnz-hōl-stāks*) *n.* race meeting at the Common Riding, started in 1950.

Horny Robbie (*hōr-nee-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Howieson**.

Horsburgh (*hors-bu-ru*) *n.* **Alexander** of that Ilk (1536–91) son of John and Christian Rutherford. His lands were in Peeblesshire. In 1581 he gave sasine of Wester Horsburgh to Andrew, son of Walter Riddell of that Ilk, in the name of his sister Janet Riddell, reserving for himself the liferent of a croft of land; he and his son William witnessed the transaction. In 1588/9 he served as cautioner for John Turnbull of Minto. He married Christian, daughter of William Stewart, 2nd Laird of Traquair and was succeeded by his son Alexander. **Alexander** of that Ilk (c.1555–1620) son of Alexander. He had sasine for Horsburgh in 1581. He served as Depute Sheriff of Peeblesshire. In 1592 he was cautioner for the good behaviour of Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and John Turnbull of Minto. In 1598 he and Andrew Riddell were cautioners for James Pringle of Galashiels not to carry hagbuts and James Pringle was cautioner for him to to harm a Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1581 he married Jean, daughter of Walter Riddell of that Ilk and she died before 1623. There were complaints that the family did not attend communion and a specific accusation in 1603 that his wife was not attending church; however, it was reported that 'ze Lady Horsburt was diseasit & yrfore could not conveinently conforme to hir housband promeis'. This was presumably all part of the religious schisms of the times. His brother William slew the son of the minister, James Douglas, and the whole family had a feud with the ministers allies, the Lairds of Haldane and Gledstains. Also in 1603 he was one of the sureties for Thomas Ker of Cavers. In 1604 he was surety for the whole town of Peebles. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, although he was known for his beligerence, even attacking his own brothers. **Alexander** of that Ilk (1753–1829) son of John and Elizabeth Rutherford. In 1778 he married Violet (d.1834), daughter of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe, the marriage taking place at Knowe and being proclaimed in Innerleithen. Through his wife he came into possession of the lands of the Turnbulls of Knowe. in 1834. He was served heir to to Pirn and Horsburgh in 1779 and to 'Tounheid of Hassendean' in 1787. In 1788 he was listed under 'Votes of Rutherfurd of Edgerston' among the voters of Roxburghshire. He was involved with Thomas Turnbull (his brother-in-law) in dispositions regarding lands at Hassendean Common in 1789. His children (baptised in Innerleithen) included: John (b.1779), who died young; Susan (1780), who married Walter Scott of Raeburn; Elizabeth (b.1781); Jean (b.1782); Charlotte (b.1784); Violet (b.1785); Thomas (b.1787), who succeeded, but died unmarried; Alexander (b.1788); Samuel Mitchelson (b.1789); and Mary Nisbet (b.1791). **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Oliver Huggan in Hawick in 1843 and their son Alexander was baptised in 1845. **Alexander** (b.1825/6) farmer at Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1841 he was a farm servant at Greenbanks in Roberton Parish. In 1851 he was farmer of 170 acres at Chapelmuir in Lilliesleaf Parish, employing 5 people. In 1861 he was farmer of 158 acres at Greenbanks, employing 5 people, and was still recorded there in 1868. He married Jane Lawson, who was from Minto. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **John** of that Ilk (1704–74) from the family based around Peebles and Innerleithen and who would eventually inherit the estates of Turnbull of Knowe. He was involved with a court action and 'letters of horning and poinding' against Rev. George Hall of Abbotrule in 1735, to recover a loan. There was a similar action against Thomas Watson, Clerk of the Regality of Hawick in 1757.

He was recorded as a Commissioner for Peeblesshire in 1761. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston and that Ilk and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who married Violet, daughter of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe. **John** (18th C.) married Mary Miller in Roberton Parish in 1739. Their daughter Mary died in Hawick in 1783. **John** (18th C.) indweller and Burgess in Hawick. In 1741 he and William Falsyde were banished from Hawick after being convicted of theft, and had their names erased from the list of Burgesses. **John** (18th C.) local thatcher. In 1758 he was hired to thatch the roof of Hobkirk Kirk with broom. He could be the John, married to Janet Miller, whose children, baptised in Hawick, included: John (b.1744); and William (b.1759). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Nancy Ross and their son John was baptised in 1814. **Robert** (19th C.) married Agnes Maxwell in Wilton in 1838. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Rathie in Hawick in 1800. Their children, baptised in Cavers, included: William (b.1801); and Janet (b.1803). **William** (b.1800/1) born in Cavers Parish, he worked on farms in Roberton Parish. He was farmer at Hoscoteshiel in 1841, 'Drainer' at Howpasley in 1851 and agricultural labourer at Old Howpasley in 1861. Perhaps he was the 'Mr W. Horsburgh, Chapel Mains' (near Galashiels) who in 1876 donated to the Museum a 'pair of hand-cords'. He married Mary Jackson in Roberton in 1830, and their children included: Janet (b.c.1833); Walter (b.1835); James (b.1838); Elizabeth (b.1840); William (b.1842); and Adam (b.1845). In 1861 an older Elizabeth was living with his family and probably his mother. His children James and Adam were working at Sundhope farm in Yarrow in 1861 (also written 'Horsbrugh' and 'Horseburgh').

horse (*hors*) *n., pl., arch.* horses, particularly in the phrase 'a per o horse'.

the Horse (*thu-hors*) *n.* the equestrian statue standing at the east end of the High Street, erected by public subscription in 1914, and properly known as the 1514 Memorial. Despite being colloquially called 'the Horse', it is of course the rider and the flag that are of most significance. It is a life-size bronze statue, on a stone plinth, designed by William Beattie (his plaster model of 1913 being in the Museum), cast by J.W. Singer & Sons. It was unveiled by Lady Sybil Scott (daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch) on the afternoon before the Colour Bussing in 1914, as part of the Quater-centenary celebrations (and the unveiling ceremony was filmed). The inscriptions were completed by Thomas Beattie in 1921. It also now gives its name to the open street area surrounding it, which was previously known as Central Square. Since 1923 it has been publicly bedecked with blue and gold ribbons by the Cornet after the Colour Bussing ceremony (filmed at least as early as 1929). The horse that modelled the statue was well-known for being able to keep still, but apparently a bucket was used to rest its front foot on! The face of the rider was apparently modelled on that of A.H. Drummond, Cornet of 1888. The monument was moved slightly in 2003 as part of traffic re-routing, and had an extra base added. A 'time-capsule' from 1914 was discovered, and another was buried there in 2005. In 2004 the plinth was removed from the base to try to curb vandalism problems. In 2014 the memorial was cleaned (funded by the Mosstroopers' Club and supervised by Beltane Studies), revealing details that had not been seen for many decades, including fringes on the flag and the sculptor's signature. The inscription on the base reads 'Merses Profundo Pulchrior Evenit', which is from Horace Odes, 4.4.65, and translates literally as 'Plunged in the depths, he emerges more magnificent', paraphrased perhaps as 'You can't keep a good man down!' (here 'Merses' may also be a play on the Merse). It is a grade A listed building. There are some existing photographs of the construction process – '... And the Horse is there, and the Callant Wi' the brave flag held high' [WL], 'Now Hawick's aye chowked wi' cars, And the plan that wad relieve eet, Means hevin' ti move the Horse, Whaever wad believe eet' [IWL].

the Horse an Hoonds (*thu-hors-an-hoonz, -howndz*) *n.* country pub in Bonchester Bridge, just before the bridge, at Bridge-end. It was established as a coaching inn in 1701, but a new building was erected there by James Chisholme of Hobsburn in the early years of the 19th century. It was originally intended as a house and joiner's shop, but soon became a major stop on the Hawick to Newcastleton road, which was opened in the 1820s. Robert Turnbull was the first proprietor of the new pub at that time. James Rutherford was proprietor around 1900. It was for a long time the only public house in the parish of Hobkirk.

horse-cloth (*hors-kloth*) *n., arch.* a cloth used to cover a horse, particularly the special funerary cloth hired out from the Kirk Session when a horse was needed to transport a body a great distance for burial. There are several mentions of

this in the Hawick Parish records of the 18th century – 'Received from Singlie for the horsecloath, £1 16s' [PR], 'Mrs. Scott the bestcloath wt the hors clos for her husband, Mr. Scot of Harwood, £4 10s' [PR] (cf. **mort-cloth**).

horse-gowan (*hors-gow-in*) *n., arch.* the margeurite, oxeye daisy, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (cf. **lopper gowan**).

horse-knops (*hors-nops*) *n., arch.* the knapweed, Centaurea nigra.

Horse Lairs (*hors-lār*) *n.* former name for an area on the south side of the Langhope Burn, to the northwest of Muckle Dod. It is marked on a 1767 map of Langhope farm.

Horselee (*hors-lee*) *n.* former farmstead in the Slitrig valley on the opposite side of the river from Newmill-on-Slitrig, lying near the Horsley Burn. At the Reformation it was part of the Lordship of Winnington, being listed among the lands owned by the Hamiltons in 1610. It was among the lands of Winnington purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot of Redheugh in 1622. It was listed among the lands owned by the Eliotts of Stobs in 1657 and still part of the Barony in the late 17th century. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. James Hogg, Walter Cavers and James Reid were there in 1694. Walter Scott was there in 1720. It was valued at £136 12s 3d in 1788 when disjoined from other parts of the Stobs estate. The farm may be the ruin and enclosure marked in the area on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but of which no sign remains; it is listed as the site of a hill-fort in 1863. Robert Turnbull was there in 1682. In 1684 the tenant (William Armstrong) was among the local men fined for attending conventicles. Francis Aitkin was there in 1789–90. Michael and John Broad are recorded as farmers there in 1797 and James Broad in 1799. It was still recorded among the farms of Eliott of Stobs in 1813, when still valued at £136 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map; also spelled 'Horslee', 'Horseley', 'Horselie' and 'Horsley'; it is 'Horslie' in 1610, 1657 and 1694, 'Horselie' in 1684 and 'Horsly' in 1720; the origin of the name is obscrure; there is no obvious connection with Horsleyhill, except that closely related Elliots/Eliotts once owned both).

Horselee Burn (*hors-lee-burn*) *n.* Horsley Burn, stream that runs in a westerly direction to join the Slitrig Water at Colislinn.

Horsemanford (*hors-mun-fōrd*) *n.* farmstead in the Hermitage valley, just south-east of Gorrenberry. Robert Knox and his family lived there in 1861 (it is on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Horse Park (*hors-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a piece of land on Minto estate. It was listed in 1779 (and in 1811) with a value of £34 11s 6d and a rental of £9 9s. It was said in 1780 to be possessed (probably as a tenant) by William Thomson (it is 'Horse-park' in 1780).

Horse Park (*hors-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. Probably the lands of the same name were those listed as part of the Bonjedward estate in 1707.

the Horse Pool (*thu-hors-pool*) *n.* pool in the Teviot at the bend near Teindside Cottage (also written 'the Horsepool'; perhaps this was a place where horses could be washed).

horseshoon (*hors-shoon*) *n., pl., arch.* horseshoes – '... Roostit horseshoon, an queer wheelrings O' tumle cars, The swords o' ancient knights an' kings, Lost i' their wars' [JoHa].

the Horse Tax Rolls (*thu-hors-tawks-rōlz*) *n.* farm horse tax rolls, listing the names of owners of work horses, the register taken in 1797 and 1798. It forms a useful list of the farmers and merchants in and around Hawick at the end of the 18th century.

the Horsewaird (*thu-hors-wārd*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Minto Parish. In 1683 a piece of land in Craigend, called 'lie Grassland' is mentioned being in the ward of 'Horsewaird'. A dyke there is mentioned in the 1695 charter to Gideon Scott of Highchester when describing how it bordered a piece of land at Minto Mains, with Craigend house at the other end. Among the lands inherited by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1778 was 'the inclosure called Horsewaird'.

Horsleyhill (*hors-lee-hil*) *n.* farm and area around it, about 3 miles north-east of Hawick, between Clarilaw and Hassendean. The estate seems to have been owned by a branch of the Scotts in the 15th century, and was inherited through marriage by the Elliots about 1555. Gavin Elliot was listed as a tenant there in 1551, and was probably great-grandson of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill (whose daughter and heir married William Elliot of Larriston). In 1555 Alexander, Lord Home (superior of Hassendean) granted a charter, on wadset and reversion, to Gavin Elliot. However, there was some kind of local dispute between the Elliots and the Scotts, culminating in the murder in 1564 of David Scott of Hassendean, with the Horsleyhill Elliots playing a leading role, and several of them being executed as a result. In

1616 it was also called 'Wester Hassendean, with tower, fortalice, etc.' when it was sold by the Earl of Home to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. It was sold by the 7th Elliot Laird to Eliott of Stobs in the mid-17th century and passed again to the Scotts. 'Mar. Scott, gudewife of Hosliehill' is recorded as owner of lands valued at £637 in 1643. William Scott was Laird in 1663 and Robert Scott in 1678, when the land was still valued at £637. William Collin was living there in 1682 and John Renwick in 1688. The Scotts of Horsleyhill were a prominent local family, who had a house at the top of Walters Wynd, still partly surviving at 51 High Street; 'The Laird of Horslihill' was taxed for 4 heaths in Hawick in 1694. The Scotts of Horsleyhill also held lands in the eastern part of Hawick (perhaps just to the north of the Little Haugh) until sold to Walter Purdom in the early 18th century, as well as land in Weensland and elsewhere. The lands became part of Minto Parish after Hassendean was suppressed in 1690. Householders (probably tenants) on the farm in 1694 were John Noble, John Turnbull and Thomas Knox. Others listed among the cottars and poor there were George Knox, Bessie Turnbull, William 'Culling', Agnes Knox, George Hood, William Aitken, Robert Scott, John Knox and Janet Gray. Archibald Elliot was there in 1710 and James Turnbull in 1739. The road was improved around 1773 to connect to the Turnpike road at 'the Nitton'. By 1788 the land had been split into the 'North-end of Horsliehill' (owned by Robert Dickson, valued at £382) and 'South-end of ditto' (owned by Archibald Dickson, valued at £255). 'Messrs Ainslies' were farmers there in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. Joiner Adam Kersel was recorded there in 1797 and 1798. William Boyd was there in 1798. William Scott and Hugh Rutherford were servants there in 1799. The residents in 1801 included Archibald Dickson and servants Robert Lawson, Robert Miller and Adam Leyden. A resident from here is reported to have turned up at the muster in Jedburgh during the False Alarm of 1804; despite not being a Volunteer, being dressed in his work clothes and having an old gun, he was sworn in on the spot. It was listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, when the south part was owned by Robert Dickson (valued at *£255*), while the north part was owned by Archibald Dickson's heirs (valued at £382). Andrew Hall was there in 1861. There was preaumbly once a peel tower there, but there was already no sign of it by 1845. In the early-to-mid 20th century the farm at Horsleyhill was known as a local dairy farm. In 1991 a group of 56 Edwardian coins was found in a field there – 'He turned him now from Teviotside, And, guided by the tinkling rill, Northward the dark ascent did ride, And gained the moor at Horsliehill' [SWS] (also spelled 'Horsliehill', 'Horseley Hill' and other variants; it is 'Horslehill' in 1561/2, 1563 and 1564, 'Horslihill' in 1573, 'Horslehill' in 1581, 'Horshehil' in 1604, 'Horsliehill' in 1605 and 1678, probably transcribed 'Oslahill' in c.1680, 'horslihill' in 1682, 'Horslawhill' in 1688, 'Horslihill' in 1690 and 1710, 'Horseliehill' in 1797 and 'Horsleyhill' in 1811; it is marked 'Horsleyhill' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map and is 'Huslawhill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; the origin is uncertain, although some connection with horses seems obvious).

Horsleyhill Cottages (*hors-lee-hil-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* collection of cottages to the south of Horsleyhill, essentially the same as the place formerly called Westerhouses. The Deans family were joiners there in the 19th century.

Horsleyhill Port (*hors-lee-hil-pōr'*) *n.* former name for the North Port at Walter's Wynd, or for the street itself.

Horsleyhill's Wynd (*hors-lee-hilz-wīnd*) *n.* former name for Walter's Wynd, until the mid-18th century. It was named for the town house of the Scotts of Horsleyhill, which was at the top of the street. Fixing of 'the port in Horslee Hills Wynd' is recorded in 1704.

Horseliehill see **Horsleyhill**

Hoscoat see **Hoscote**

Hoscote (*hos-ko'*) *n.* estate in the Borthwick valley, about 6 miles from Hawick, with the entrance gates and lodge on the main road at Deanburnhaugh. 'Wautier de Holcote', who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 could have been an early owner (if this is a transcription error). The lands were resigned by 'Adam of Hodholme' in the early 14th century and bestowed upon William Barbour by Robert the Bruce in 1317' the lands were a Lordship, transcribed as 'dominio de Yrostilcotis'. It then appears to have been part of the holdings of the Scotts of Buccleuch and Rankleburn, but in 1410 was probably the 'Thoftcotys' (or 'Thostcotys') granted to Sir William of Borthwick on resignation by Robert Scott. It was recorded being west of Milsington in 1451. The lands were resigned by Robert Turnbull of Hoscote into the hands of their superior William Lord Borthwick and then conferred upon Alexander Master of Home in 1493/4. David Turnbull was recorded there in 1494/5. The Laird was fined in 1502 for

failing to give suit for his lands at the Justiceaire held in Selkirk; however, the name of that Laird is not recorded. The lands were gained by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1516 through forfeiture of Alexander, Lord Home. However, by 1535 there was a revocation of the previous charter, and so Hoscote appears to have passed to George, Lord Home, with William, Lord Borthwick as superior. In 1551 it was inherited by Alexander, 5th Lord Home, the lands described as 'worth 3 merks yearly are held in chief of John Lord Borthwick for service due and wont'. And in 1555/6 Alexander Lord Home summoned William Scott of Harden to appear at Melrose Abbey to receive £40 Scots as redemption of these lands (suggesting it passed to the Scotts of Harden). William Elliot and Gavin Elliot appear to have been tenants there in 1579/80 and William again in 1583/4. The farms of 'Hoscot' and 'Hoscotrig' were owned by Wat Scott of Harden in 1580 when they were attacked by a group of Elliots and Armstrongs; they stole 'foure scoir ky and oxin, sex horse and meris, and the insicht and plennesing of foure of his pure tennentis houssis'. 'Will Ellot of Hoistcoitt or Fallinesche' was recorded in 1586, among chiefs in Teviotdale. 'William Ellott of Harscat' was handed over as a prisoner to the English Warden in 1595/6 and probably the same 'Will of Hescottes an Elwood' was a Scottish pledge who escaped from prison in York in 1600; it seems likely he was tenant in Hoscote. In 1643 Sir William Scott of Harden was served heir to his great-grandfather William's 40-shilling land there, and then the land was inherited by Sir William Scott in 1676. There were 14 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely John Elliot, William Scott, Janet Elliot, Francis Scott, Margaret Clerk, Bessie Scott, Robert Elliot, Agnes Scott, John Govenlock, Joan Glendinning, Adam Glendinning, Marion Andrew, William Davidson and Bessie Davidson. Walter Chisholme was there in at least 1703–10, Robert Fletcher in 1710 John 'Huotson' and Thomas Cairns in 1711–16, John Cathrae and John Murray in 1712 and 1718, Adam Dalgleish in 1718, Thomas Cairns and Walter Grieve in 1721 and Simon Nichol in 1725. It was long a seat of the Scotts and was tenanted by the Ogilvies (Chamberlains to the Duke's of Buccleuch) in the early 18th century. On the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, some lands in Liddesdale (between Foulshiels and Netherraw, around Hartgarth) were shown belonging to the Laird of Hoscote. In about 1723 Hoscote was sold to Adam Pott, and on his death passed to his son George. On George Pott's death it was split between his nephews John Grieve and George Stavert, and later was entirely acquired by George's brother Adam Stavert. The estate was in the parish of Wilton until Roberton was formed in 1689. It is also in the part of the Borthwick valley that was once in Selkirkshire. John Henderson was recorded there in 1781–87 and Robert Brown in 1792. The teinds of Roberton, Howcleuch and Hoscote were valued at £33 6s 8d in 1785 and 1802, while John Grieve paid the land tax on £200 in 1785 and Adam Stavert in 1802. The present house was built in 1858 and is situated in a 600 acre estate. Surprisingly, the name of the architect does not seem to be known, but it appears to be in a similar style to Wilton Lodge, which was renovated around the same time. Maj.-Gen. Scott was there in the 1870s. There is a photograph of the house and estate in 1893. It is now used for corporate meetings and other functions, sleeping 17 (also spelled 'Hoscoat' well into the 19th century, as well as 'Housecoates', etc. earlier; the name first appears in 1317 as 'Yrostilcotis', is 'lee Hostcotis' in 1451, and is transcribed as 'Thoscot' in 1493/4, 'hotcotis' in 1494/5, 'host cotte' in 1502, 'Hostcot' in 1516, 'Hoscotts' in 1522, 'Hoscottis' in 1535, 'Hoscotes' in 1551, 'Hoscoat' in 1555/6, 'Hoistcoit' in 1579/80, 'Hostcoitt' in 1583/4, 'Hosctcott alias Howscot' in 1612, 'Hoscot' in 1643, 'Hoscottis' in 1650, 'Hoscoat' in 1676, 'Horsecoats' in c.1680, 'Horscoat' in 1691, 'Hosscoat' in 1705, 'Horscots' in 1710 and 1713, 'Horsquots' in 1711, 'Huscoat' in 1718, 'Hoscott' in 1721, 'Hoscoats' in 1737, 'Hoskit' in 1738, 'Hoscatt' in 1761, 'Hoscoat' in 1781, 'Hoscat' in 1797, 'Hosecote' in 1811, 'Hosecoat' in 1821, perhaps also being the 'Hoscroce' in 1535; it is marked on a parish map of 1650 as 'Hoscote', on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Houscots', but incorrectly too close to Hawick, on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Hostcott', with 'Hostcothill' farm above and is also on Adair's c.1688 manuscript map, although almost illegible, and is 'Hosket' on Ainslie's 1773 map; the origin is probably Middle English 'host' meaning a place providing lodgings to travellers on a main road, combined tautologically with Old English 'cot', although it may also be related to the earlier names 'Yrostilcotis', of 1351, and 'Thoftcotys', of 1410, which may be the same area).

Hoscote Burn (*hos-ko'-burn*) *n.* stream running into the Borthwick Water from the west, joining near Hoscote House. It forms part of the boundary line of the Catrail. It is fed by several

smaller streams, including Girnwood Linn, Loch Sike, Black Sike and Mid Sike. A 'very fine stone hatchet' found there was donated to the Museum in 1871.

Hoscote Hoose (*hos-ko'-hoos*) *n.* house on Hoscote estate. The present building was erected in 1858 for John Stavert. It was probably designed by the Edinburgh architects Brown and Wardrop. From 1937 it was the home of Maj. John Dunlop, who was appointed to run Lyle & Scott's as an ammunition factory.

Hoscoterig (*hos-ko'-rig*) *n.* former farmstead near Hoscote. It was raided by Elliots and Armstrongs in 1580. It is unclear eactly where this was (it is recorded as 'Hoscotrig' in 1580).

Hoscoteshiel (*hos-ko'-sheel*) *n.* former steading above Girnwood in the Borthwick valley, being near the end of an earthwork that may be part of the Catrail. Thomas Glendinning was there in 1756. In 1797 the farmers there were Thomas Brydon, Mary Park and William Gladstone. John Broad (or Brodie) was there in 1800 and was said to have built a sod house in a secluded spot, where he had a whisky still. James Ferguson was there in 1812. William Horsburgh was farmer in 1841 (also written 'Hoscote Shiel'; it is 'Hosketshiel' on Ainslie's 1773 map and 'Hoscatshiel' in 1797).

hose (*hōz*) *n., pl., arch.* stockings, socks – 'Syne strutting in guid plaiden hose, I look fu' baul' ' [JR].

hosel (*hō-sul*) *n., arch.* the socket of a spade, hoe or other implement into which the shaft fits.

hosier (*hō-shur, -zee-ur*) *n.* a maker of stockings, once a large fraction of Hawick's workforce – 'Lord Minto is coming, huzza! huzza! Lord Minto is coming, huzza! huzza! Lord Minto is coming, The hosiers are running, To draw him in his carriage away, way, way' [BY].

hosiery (*hō-shu-ree*) *n.* stockings, stocking making and knitted garments in general. Knitting socks was once an important domestic activity. The industry began in Hawick with the introduction of the first 4 stocking frames by John Hardie in 1771, building upon the successful carpet and inkle manufacturing. In a description of Hawick's trade in about 1777 (by David loch) it was stated that Hardie had 14 frames and James Halden had 2. Hosiery manufacturing was soon expanded by John Nixon, around 1780, along with other firms shortly afterwards. Originally the industry was based on linen and worsted, but after about 1785 it moved over to lambswool. In 1791 it is reported that there were 12 frames in Hawick, that the trade employed 14 men and 41 women, and that 4099 pairs of stockings were produced. A Hawick Hosiers banner, with painted date 1797, may be one of the oldest existing trades society banners in Britain. By 1800 there were 22 men employed in the trade, with an average wage of 8 shillings and 4 pence. In 1824 there were 8 mills with 20 sets of machines, and in 1826 it was stated there were 500–600 stocking frames in the Town. Broad frames were first introduced in 1827, allowing shirts and underwear to be more easily made. In the early days the frames were in houses or small stocking-shops, with children assisting with winding etc. Usually the frames were each located by a window, since the work needed good light, and the machines were operated by the use of foot treadles, with the workers sitting on high stools. By 1837 there were 14 mills with 40–50 sets of machines, employing about 200 people. Firms expanded rapidly and quickly branched out into woollen underclothing generally. The move to larger factories came with the advent of power-driven frames in the early 19th century. It is said that in the 1840s 2,000 of Scotland's 2,600 knitting frames were located in the Borders, and more than half of those were in Hawick, producing more than a million pairs of stockings per year. By the mid-19th century Hawick was the centre of Scotland's hosiery industry. Around that time workers commonly had a 60 hour work week and were paid fortnightly, with few holidays. Boys and girls started work legally at 13, but were often younger. By the late 1860s there were 900 frames in Hawick, but they produced up to 6 pieces at a time. A strike in 1872 improved working conditions, and largely saw an end to the practice of workers renting frames from their employers. This grew into the present knitwear industry, which has employed a large fraction of the town's labour for over 200 years. The word 'hosiery' is still used to refer to the local industry, although it has focussed on outer garments for several generations. The last hose were manufactured in Hawick in the 1920s. The last stockings were manufaactured in Hawick in about 1966, after which the term 'knitwear' became preferred – '. . . For there lay Dye – still haudin' his flag – But as flat as a hosiery board!' [DH].

the Hosiery Company (*thu-hō-shu-ree-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* co-operative hosiery company that formed in 1872 with premises in the Kirk Wynd, and ran until 1881.

Hosiery Hill (*hō-shu-ree-hil*) *n.* name sometimes used colloquially for **Sunnyhill**, on account of the villas of hosiery manufacturers built there.

Hospital Brae (*hos-pi'-ul-brā*) *n.* popular name in the 19th century for Morrison Place, possibly arising from a house there in use as a temporary hospital during the cholera epidemics of the 1840s.

Hospital Lane (*hos-pi'-ul-lān*) *n.* another name for Hospital Brae in the 19th century.

host (*hōst*) *n., poet.* a cough – 'She spak wi' a skreigh, an' her lauch or her host Made yin eerie as if they had seen a ghost' [BM1901].

hot see **hott**

hotch (*hōch*) *v.* to fidget, jerk, hitch about with impatience – 'stop hotchin aboot an sit still', '... Horsemen are hotchin' like Bonaparte's cavalry' [JoHa], ' 'I'll hunt the brute', an' he hotched, an' leuch, An' clawed his tawtie heid' [WiSp], '... and the van-man hotched And hotched at his leather pooch' [DH], 'And the auld Moat, ... Sits hotchin up thonder like an ancient dowager ... ' [DH], to swarm with people or animals, to seethe, be infected, *n., poet.* a jumble, state of disorder – 'To make yer wife a slush, yer bairns a scorn, Yer hoose a hotch, yersel' a man forsworn' [JoHa], un ungainly person (from Mediæval English; also spelled 'hoatch').

hotchin (*hō-chin*) *adj.* busy, crowded, infested – 'the Dunk was hotchin wi midges', 'The pliss is hotchin. Hotchin tae the gunnels wi bogles' [JuH] (also spelled 'hoatchin').

hote see **hott**

hotels (*hō-telz*) *n., pl.* Hawick has had many hotels through the years, although many establishments that called themselves 'hotel' or 'inn' were probably simply pubs. There was also a fashion for Temperance Hotels in the last half of the 19th century. A list of genuine hotels might include: Bridge Hoose Hotel; the Buccleuch Hotel; the Central Hotel; the Croon Hotel; the Elm Hoose Hotel; the Imperial Hotel; the Kings Hotel; Kirklands; the Mansfield Hoose Hotel; the Station Hotel; the Toor Hotel; the Victoria Hotel; the Washington Hotel.

Hotson (*hot-sin*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Mary Byers in Ewes Parish in 1716. **George** (1651/2–1728) tenant in Netherraw. His children included John (1702/3–47). He could be the George, son of William Hotson and Jean Scott, born in Hawick Parish in 1645. **John** (17th C.) resident at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. His surname is written as 'Hotsone'. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Liddelbank on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. He was at Dinwoodie according to the 1801 ballot, where his surname was written 'Hutson'. Probably the same John married Kitty Forsyth and their children included: William (b.1797); Walter (b.1799); John (b.1803); John (b.1806); Robert (b.1808); Janet (b.1811); and Helen (b.1815). **Robert** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Effledge. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Jean Elliot and their children included: William (b.1702); and John (b.1704). Janet (b.1707) and James (b.1711), baptised in Hawick with no mother's name given, are probably also his children. The witnesses in 1702 were John Elliot in Nether Southfield and William Henderson in Flex. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Barnes in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear if his surname may be a variant of some more common name. He could be the Walter, son of Robert and Isabell Davidson born in Hawick Parish in 1653. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Acreknowe in Kirkton Parish. His children included Janet (b.1719) and Walter (b.1721) (the surname is perhaps a variant of **Howieson**, **Howison** or **Whutson**).

Hotspur (*hot-spur*) *n.* nickname of **Henry Percy**.

hott (*hot, ho'*) *n., arch.* a small heap of soil or manure – 'Going over to Hawick Shiells they found that — Scott, tenant there, had ploghd. up ane march corner hott standing upon the nortt side of said Common' [BR1717], '... there were little mounds, 'hotts' or hillocks of old turf' [C&L], '... there was a gey little hote o muilleens left for Lazarus!' [ECS], 'In aulder times, When she was young, A' she need jouk War' hotts o' dung' [DH], *v., arch.* to heap together, make into a pile – '... he hotts up guids an' geer, an' kensna wha sall gether thame' [HSR] (also spelled 'hot' and 'hote').

Hott (*hot, ho'*) *n.* former farm above Harwood, between Slaidhill and Branxholme Muir, containing Hott Hill. It was listed as 'the Hott' in the Hawick Parish valuation of 1627, estimated to pay 'in stok 50 merks, in teynd 10 merks'. William Davidson was tenant there in 1702. George Wilson was recorded there in 1722 and Walter Little was herd there in 1725. It is shown on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, although it was not owned by them at that time. Walter Cavers was the herd there in 1797 (it is probably the place marked 'Nutt' on

Blaeu's c.1654 map; a building at 'Hott' is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

hotter (*ho'-ur, ho-tur*) *v., arch., poet.* to bump around, move in a jerky way, walk unsteadily, bump around (as on a cart), to simmer – 'Twa oors to boil, a wee to hotter, And there's a broth, a king to feed' [WL], *n.* a confused heap of anything.

hottery (*ho'-u-, ho-tu-ree*) *adj., arch.* bumpy, in a jolting way, uneven (of a road) – 'It was at ma tung-ruits ti cry on the hoattery affair, for fear it was ma hinmaist chance o a cairrie ti Haaick' [ECS] (also written 'hoattery').

Hott Hill (*hot-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of Newmill, and just south-east of Branxholme Wester Loch, height 312 m. Another unnamed peak to the west reaches a height of 326 m. The former farmstead of 'the Holt' on Harwood estate is surely connected.

hot trod (*hot-trod*) *n.* a hot pursuit in rieving days, referring to the law allowing people who had been robbed to raise support within a fixed time, to mount a legal pursuit to recover their property. They could cross the Border if necessary, with the leader brandishing a piece of burning turf on a lance as a symbol (this gave rise to the phrase 'hot to trot'). Rules for reprisals in this manner were outlined, for example, in a treaty of 1549, although it is suspected that the laws were simply used to justify rieving.

hot witters see **witters**

houchle (*howch-ul*) *v., arch.* to hobble, limp – 'He can scarcely hougel [sic]' [GW].

Houd (*hood*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1815/6) joiner in Denholm in the 1850s, probably on Westside. He married Margaret Nellis, from Chirnside. Their children included John (b.1842), Agnes and Margaret (see also **Hood**).

Houdshall (*howdz-haw*) *n.* former steading on the eastern bank of the Allan Water, west of Burgh Hill and just south of Doecleuch. Agricultural labourer Adam Scott and family were living there in 1818 and again in 1841 (it is 'Houdeshall' in 1841 and is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map; the pronunciation is uncertain).

hougel (*how-gul*) *v., poet.* to shuffle, walk with a shambling gait – 'An' taigl't age now totters in, Though he can scarcely hougel' [JoHa] (cf. **hochle**).

hough (*hoch, howch*) *n., arch.* hock, ankle, joint cut from the shin of a pig or cow, particularly used to make 'potted meat' – '. . . in regaird he is become valetudinarie and troubled with an uneasiness in his hough and feet whereby he is not able to go up to the usual place of repentance' [PR1721], '. . . Sit thy ways down a little while Dickie, And a piece o' thy ain cow's hough I'll gi' thee. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'Though houghs grow thin and chafts fa' in, And hair grows white and scanty' [MG] (from Old English; also **hoch**).

houghams (*ho-chumz*) *n., pl., arch.* a wooden structure to support loads on pack-horses – 'Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting dung-panniers, are called houghams, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

Houghton (*haw'-in*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) clockmaker in Newcastleton. He was listed as a watchmaker in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He married Margaret Telford (1794–1841). Their sons John and Thomas founded the London & Liddesdale Benevolent Society. Thomas, in London, is recorded as a subscriber to David Anderson's book of verse in 1868.

Houghton Park (*haw'-in-pawrk*) *n.* street in the north of Newcastleton village. It was named after John Haughton (or Houghton), watchmaker in Newcastleton in the 19th century.

houk see **howk**

Houliston (*hoo-lis-tin*) *n.* **William** (1801–60) born in Makerstoun, Berwickshire. He was listed as a 'dealer' on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was a china merchant recorded on the Sandbed in 1841 and 1851. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as an earthenware and glass dealer on Teviot Square. In 1852 the family emigrated to New South Wales along with members of the Gibson family. His wife was Anne Wentworth Gibson and they had children: William (b.1836); John Williams (b.1841); and Mary (b.1843).

Hounam see **Hownam**

houp (*howp*) *n., poet.* a hope, small valley – 'He guided them o'er moss and muir, – O'er hill and houp, and mony ae down . . . ' [CPM] (see also **hope**).

houp see **howp**

Housecoates see **Hoscote**

House of Hawick (*hows-ov-hIk*) *n.* line of men's toiletries, manufactured in the middle of the 20th century and coming in little brown jars.

Housesteads (*hows-stedz*) *n.* the best preserved Roman fort in Britain, on Hadrian's Wall in Northumberland, east of Haltwhistle, also known as 'Vercovicium'.

Housie (*how-see*) *n.* former name for a merk of land on the farm of Whitrrigs, which was part

of the kirklands of Cavers, as recorded in documents of 1616 and 1698. In 1616 it was written as 'Ha'sie' (as well as 'Husie'), so it is possible that the name is related to the nearby Hawk Burn.

Houston (*hoos-tin*) *n.* **John Bayes** 'Jock' or 'Harry the Hoof', born in New South Wales, where his family were evacuated from Hong Kong, son of a Belfast father and an Edinburgh mother. He was educated in Edinburgh and Dublin, coming to Hawick in 1966. He was High School history teacher and guidenace teacher for 36 years, famous for his lowpin gait (hence the nickname) and his enthusiastic stories. He was also Known as somewhat of an eccentric, and with Dave McFarquhar he was responsible for an April Fool's Day spoof on Border Television. In 1988 he wrote about the Parish of Hawick for the 'Third Statistical Account of Scotland'. He lives at Beechurst, married Kate and they had 4 children, Margaret, Kathleen, Chris and John. He became a Scottish Borders Councillor for Alewater, Denholm & District Ward in 2003. **John** (b.1983) son of 'Jock', he played rugby for Hawick, helping the team win Division One, the Scottish Cup and the Border League in 2001/2. He later played professionally for Edinburgh Rugby (retiring in 2014), as well as for the Scottish Sevens team. He works in construction management and moved to Germany. He married Bibi and has daughters Layla and Banu. In 2015 he was part of a group that played the most northerly game of rugby at the North Pole. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His surname is recorded as 'Houseton'. He married Sarah Charleton and their children included: Margaret (b.1807); Betty (b.1809); and John (b.1812).

Houston's (*hoos-tinz*) *n.* bakers on Bourtree Place, at the corner of Bourtree Terrace in the latter part of the 20th century. It operated as 'Houstons (Bakers) Ltd.' until 1954.

hout see **howt**

houts see **howts**

hove (*hōv*) *v., arch.* to swell, cause to swell.

hoven (*hō-vin*) *pp., adj., arch.* swollen, distended, expanded – '. . . the bonnie Teviot, dooce an purpose-leike (for aa it's new hoven wui Yill!) . . . ' [ECS].

hover-dover (*hō-vur-dō-vur*) *v., arch.* to doze, lightly sleep, be half asleep – '. . . To write o' a bairn hover-doverin i' The Bleach?' [DH].

hovert (*ho-vur'*) *pp.* hovered – 'The auld gray corbie hoverit aboone, While tears downe his cheeks did flowe' [JTe].

how (*how*) *adv., prep.* how, but often meaning 'why' – 'how div ee make that oot?', 'can ee tell is how no?', 'cos A said si, that's how no', 'naebody kens how the Howegate's caaed the Howegate', 'How? – Why? is never used in Braid Haaick, how? or what for? being its substitutes' [ECS], 'Ir ee for a bit dander? How? Where wull oo gang?' [ECS], '. . . they were nicknamed 'Dimmer' bit naebody kens how' [IWL], 'How kozalykee, how kozalykee That's How, that's how How kozalykee, how kozalykee That's How, that's how' [IHS], *arch.* what – 'How ca' ee 'im' [GW] (also used to mean 'how', but common usage for 'why' confuses visitors).

Howa (*how-u*) *n.* former estate in Hobkirk Parish roughly to the west of the Kirk, containing the farm of Howahill and the former farms of Howabank and Howashiel. Walter Turnbull 'of Howay' is recorded in 1530 and Watt Turnbull 'in Howa' in 1565. In 1606 George Turnbull there was involved with raiding Appotside and Harwood. Gavin Turnbull in Howa is also recorded in 1606 as part of a feud between Turnbulls and the Grahamslaws of Newton. The main house was located on a dry hill with a spring at its foot, not far from the present farm of Howahill; by the 19th century there was already no sign of the original house, except for a stand of ash trees. By the 17th century it was part of the extensive Stobs estate. It then became part of the Stonedge estate, being sold to Adam Scott in the early 18th century. In the 1800s a bronze pot was found in a drain and a battle-axe in an adjoining field (recorded as as 'Hova' in the earliest documents, e.g. in 1567, it is 'Howe' in 1606 and 1677; it appears to be 'Howa' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and on Blaeu's 1654 map, although it is unclear precisely to which farm this refers).

Howabank (*how-u-bawngk*) *n.* former farm in Hobkirk Parish, once part of the more extensive farm of Howa and later incorporated into the estate of Hobsburn. Rev. Nichol Edgar is supposed to have convinced a ghost, which had been haunting Hokirk churchyard, to instead walk a straight line between here and Hoddleswoodie.

Howacre (*how-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, once owned by the Riddells of that Ilk. It is listed in the service of heirs for Sir John Riddell in 1669, the description being 'an acre of land at the east end of the town of Lilliesleaf, called Howaiker'.

Howahill (*how-u-hil*) *n.* farm south-west of Bonchester, once part of the estate of 'Howa'. It is now the main farm in this area, where there

were formerly several separate steadings. Walter Deans was tenant there in the mid-18th century and is son Thomas Deans was farmer there in 1797. Walter Taylor was farmer in the 1860s and Robert Elder in the early 1900s (the area is recorded as as 'Howa' on Blaeu's 1654 map, while the modern farm location is on Stobie's 1770 map).

howanabei (*how-un-a-bī*) *adv., arch.* however, howbeit – 'Howanabei, A'd lashin's o' smeddum' [ECS].

howanever (*how-un-i-vur*) *adv., conj.* all things considered, however – 'Howanever, the younger generation wadni yaise the word 'howanever' ', 'How niver, A'm bletherin' [We], 'Howanever ... another back-end comes roond ... ' [DH], 'Howanever, insteed o' comin for the len o' mine for the denner tables ... ' [BW1978].

Howard (*how-urd*) *n.* **John** (1726–90) English prison reformer. He spent 2 nights in Hawick in the late 18th century (as described by Robert Wilson). Sent away from the Black Bull, he stayed at the King's Head (run by Nelly Dickson) and attended the East-end (Burgher) meeting house (which was then without a permanent minister), and apparently gave largely to the collection. He may also have attended Dr. Young's church service (although this could be confusion). His ideas on improving prison conditions were not taken up until the 19th century, with Jethart Jail being one of the best preserved examples of a 'Howard Reform Prison'. A 'norn pane from the window of the bedroon in the King's Head, occupied by the philanthropist, John Howard, when in Hawick, from Miss Scott, Wellington Street' was donated to the Museum in 1872. **Thomas** Earl of Surrey (1473–1554), son of Thomas, he was also 3rd Duke of Norfolk, and known locally as 'Surrey'. He married Anne Plantagenet, becoming brother-in-law to Henry VII. He fought at Flodden and became Earl of Surrey in 1514, when his father was made Duke of Norfolk. He then led devastating raids on the Scottish Borders, including the burning of Jedburgh in 1523, which he described in a detailed letter. He became a great survivor in the treacherous court of Henry VIII (who married one of his nieces) and unusually for the time, he died of old age. His tomb, bearing his efigy, is in Framlingham Church – 'Shall proud Surrey; shall yon Howards, Tell the king they fought with cowards?' [JH]. **Thomas** 4th Duke of Norfolk (1536–72), grandson of Thomas the 3rd Duke, he commanded English forces in Scotland in 1559–60. He had several marriages, including one to Lord Dacre's widow. He also proposed marriage to Mary Queen of Scots, was later involved in plots within England and was executed for treason.

Howarth (*how-urth*) *n.* **Robert** (b.1794/5) from Rochdale, he was a grocer near the top of the Back Row, listed on the 1851 census. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a 'broker'. His wife was Catherine and they had sons James and George.

Howashiel (*how-u-sheel*) *n.* former farm in Hobkirk Parish, roughly between Midburn and Highend. It was rented by John Turnbull in the late 18th century. William Glendinning was there in 1797 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map; also referred to as 'Howashiells').

how be (*how-bee*) *prep., arch.* how would it do to, what about – 'How be yow clippin the gress the teime A'm sawin the seed?' [ECS], 'Where wull oo gang? Oh, how be gaun owre owre ti Stobs an back be the Crescent?' [ECS] (local idiom, cf. **what be**).

Howburn (*how-burn*) *n.* **George** (16th C.) listed among people who were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. He was owed the relatively large sum of 4 pounds and 4 shillings. He was probably related to James who is recorded in 1537. **John** (15th/16th C.) resident of Wester Belses. In 1502 he was absent from the court in Jedburgh when summoned by the sergeant. He may have been related to Thomas, who had remission in the same year for resetting Thomas Rutherford at Rutherford. **John** (16th C.) listed in Hawick's 1537 charter as a holder of one particate of land on the south side of the High Street. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Grierson and their son James was baptised in 1651. The witnesses were Lawrence Scott and William Telfer (also written 'Houburn' and 'Howburne').

Howcleuch (*how-klooch*) *n.* farm on the left just after Roberton, on the B711. It was owned by a branch of the Scotts from at least the early 16th century. In 1535 Walter Scott of Roberton sold it to his brother Stephen Scott, and Stephen's son John. Lands there called 'Slak et Westsyde de Howcleuch' were described in 1621 as pertinents to the lands of Borthwickbrae. It was owned by the Scotts of Harden from at least 1643. There were 12 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Andrew Wilson, Janet Fletcher, William 'Howatsonne', Margaret Telfer, John Armstrong, Margaret Ballantyne, Adam Little, John Wilson,

Simon Wilson, Mary Scott, Walter Hobkirk and Janet Fenwick. James Richardson was there in 1683. It was mentioned in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. A mill there is referred to in the late 17th century. The lands were part of a legal dispute between Gideon Scott of Highchester and Walter Scott of Woll in the early years of the 18th century. William Scott was there in at least 1710–12, Alexander Hislop in 1710, John Stevenson in 1716 and Robert Learmonth in 1717. John Murray was tailor there in 1712. It was sold by Scott of Harden in 1719 and then owned by the Haliburtons (of Jedburgh), perhaps through marriage to the Elliots of Swinside. John Stevenson and Walter Nichol were there in at least 1718–21, Thomas Nichol in 1722, John Anderson in 1725, Walter Turnbull in 1727, Walter Park in 1728, John Hume and John Riddell in 1731, John Pringle in 1733, William Richardson in 1734, George Heatley in 1736, William Laidlaw in 1742, Francis Scott in 1743–57, John Miller in 1743 and Andrew Davidson in 1752. The lands were valued at £167 14s 6d in the 1740s. In 1755 it was bought by Walter Scott, farmer at Commonside, and direct descendant of Walter of Goldielands. It then passed to his 2nd son Charles. John Moor was living there in 1758, according to his Bible in the Museum. James Scott was recorded there in 1756, Francis Scott and Robert Elliot in 1757, Walter Deans in 1762–74, James Thomson in 1764, Robert Chisholme in 1767 John Miller in 1774 and Walter Wilson in 1788. 'Mr. Grieve' is recorded as owner of 2 horses there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. The teinds of Roberton, Howcleuch and Hoscote were valued at £33 6s 8d in 1785 and 1802, and possessed by the Duke of Buccleuch, while Walter Scott (in 1875) and Charles Scott (in 1802) of Wauchope paid the land tax on £133 6s 8d. At the same time William Elliot of Borthwickbrae owned 'West side of Howcleugh'. Walter Irving was there in 1812 and Thomas Irving in 1821. It was farmed by the Elliots in the 19th century. There is a walled enclosure for the Scotts of Howcleuch in Roberton Cemetery (the name first appears as 'Houcleuch' in 1533; it is also spelled 'Houcleugh', 'Howecleuch', 'Howcleuche', 'Howcleugh', etc.; it is marked on a parish map of 1650 and as 'How-cleuch' on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript map, but incorrectly to the east of Hawick, while Blaeu's 1654 map records 'W. Houdeuch' and 'E. Houdeuch', presumably transcription errors, and Adair's c.1688 map shows 'Howcleugh'; the origin is probably Old English 'hoh cloh', meaning 'the ravine by the height').

How Cleuch (*how-klooch*) *n.* name for the lower part of the Pinkie Burn in Southdean Parish, before it joins the Jed Water.

Howcleuch Burn (*how-klooch-burn*) *n.* stream that passes Howcleuch and joins the Borthwick Water near Borthwickbrae Cottages (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map as 'How Cleuch').

Howcleuchshiel (*how-klooch-sheel*) *n.* farm beyond Howcleuch, at the end of the 'Hill Road to Roberton'. The residents in 1841 were mason Francis Govenlock and labourer David Storie and their families. There is a stone horse trough at the roadside. The spring flowing into it was used as a source of drinking water well into the 20th century (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

How Dean (*how-deen*) *n.* tree-lined stream between Melgund Glen farm and Minto village, containing the Howdean Burn, which runs south into the Grinding Burn. In 1780 it is recorded that 'Hawdean Syke' formed part of the eastern boundary of the lands of Hawthorn Park and Mailchester Park; also 'Howden syke' was listed as part of the boundary of the lands of Minto Townhead.

Howdean Burn (*how-deen-burn*) *n.* small stream that rises near Minto village and flows roughly southwards, through the How Dean, to jojn the Grinding Burn near Melgund Glen.

Howden (*how-din, how-den*) *n.* wooded hollow through which the Howden Burn flows, on the north side of Hawick. There are many other Howden's in Britain and several others in the Borders, e.g. a farm a little west of Selkirk and another just south-east of Jedburgh (from Old English 'wooded hollow').

Howden (*how-din*) *n.* former tower in Liddesdale, on the east side of the valley a little north of Larriston. The stream there is still known as Howden Cleuch, but there is no evidence of the site of the house. In the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale it is valued at 15 shillings, and tenanted by William Nixon, who was also recorded in 1544. 'Hary Niksoun of Howden' is recorded in 1581. 'Dinlabyre and his lands, Lareistoun, Howdoun, and Sheipshelden' are recorded in 1632, when possessed (probably meaning tenanted) by Robert Pringle. It was combined with Highhouse, Hightrees, Harden and Burnmouth on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch (it is 'Holden' in 1541 and 'Hawden' in 1544; it is 'Howden' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Houdenn'

on Blaeu's c.1654 map and 'Houden' on de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland').

Howden (*how-din*) *n.* former name for land in Minto Parish. It is listed in the 1779 and 1811 Land Tax Rolls along with 'Quarter of Whitefield', valued at £47 11s 3d. It was among lands whose liferent had been granted to Rev. Robert Elliot in 1779.

Howden (*how-din*) *n.* area to the south of Jedburgh, around the Howden Burn, with a farm of the same name lying near the headwaters of the stream. There is a triangulation pillar there, at a height of 171 m (it is 'Howdenn' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Howden (*how-din*) *n.* farm just southeast of Selkirk, on the south Bank of the Ettrick, at the foot of Howden Hill (it is 'Houden' in c.1680; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and is 'Houdenn' on Blaeu's c.1650 map).

Howden (*hoo-, how-din*) *n.* **David** (1811–73) born in Hawick, he married Alice Hunter Chalmers in 1841 and farmed at Churnside. He emigrated to New Zealand in 1848 as a ploughman-manager and their son John was born on the voyage. He is credited with ploughing the first furrow at Dunedin (with his plough in the museum there). He was first Chairman of the school committee at Green Island Bush, and in recognition of his early services to education the name of School Street was changed to Howden Street in 1953. The couple had 8 children in all. **John** (18th C.) recorded as butler at Minto House in 1788, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. He was listed as butler and gamekeeper in 1794 and was still butler there in 1797 (also written 'Houden').

Howdenbank (*how-din-bawngk*) *n.* name sometimes used for the Anderson Sanatorium, built in 1911 on land overlooking the Howden Burn (at the eastern end of what is now Silverbuthall) on the site of a more modest earlier sanatorium. The whole area was also known by the same name.

Howdenbank (*how-din-bawngk*) *n.* street built in 1965 as the eastern addition to the Silverbuthall scheme. It was named after the nearby Howden Burn.

Howdenburn (*how-din-burn*) *n.* name for the area around the Howden Burn, also known as Howden. This was long one of the routes to Selkirk. Sadler Andrew Leggat was living there in 1801. The name was used in the 19th century for the northern end of Wilton Hill. There were 18 households with that address on the 1851 census – '... large crowds lined the Howdenburn road and the skirts of Galalaw Hill, to meet the musicians' [RM], 'How micht I come to the auld toun? Sall I the New Road spurn, And glint the tops of the long lums Frae the brow o' Howdenburn' [WL] (also written 'Howdeanburn', 'Houden burn', etc.).

the Howden Burn (*thu-how-din-burn*) *n.* stream that is the lower part of Stirches Burn, flowing alongside Howdenbank and the A7, in the northern outskirts of Hawick, thereafter running underground to join the Teviot – 'My thochts like carrier doos return Tae wander through the streets at e'en. Frae Haggis-Ha' tae Howden Burn – Frae Miller's Knowes tae Wilton Dean' [HI].

Howden Cleuch (*how-din-klooch*) *n.* stream that flows roughly north-west to join the Teviot opposite the farm of Teindside. To the north of the stream are the remains of an earthwork, now almost obliterated by ploughing.

Howden Cleuch (*how-din-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, on the east side of the Liddel about mid-way between Burnmouth and Lariston.

howdie (*how-dee*) *n., arch.* a local woman who acts as unofficial midwife, traditionally also in charge of cutting the whole cheese that was given for luck after birth, up until the 19th century – 'She had neirly flung the sportsmen a', An' howffed i' the howdie's biggin' ' [WiSp].

howdie-fee (*how-dee-fee*) *n., arch.* a small amount of money traditionally given to a child at a private baptism, when bread, cheese and whisky were partaken of by guests.

howe (*how*) *n., arch.* a hollow or depression, a low lying area, often surrounded by hills, a valley, glen – '... An' we hae dannert i' the howes where flowers were ever fair' [JoHa], 'Hei was awanteen threh eis weel-leikeet Aibbey doon i the howe' [ECS], 'And grassy howes, and fairy knowes – The playground of the Callant' [MG], 'Yet sweet Tee'otdale to me Wi' its howes and haughs an' a' ... ' [TK], 'Old tales of glamour, love and glee Lurk 'mong our heights and howes ... ' [JT], 'Or step I by howe or hill-pass Or come I the High Road through, The leal hands haud oot a welcome, The sib herts still beat true' [WL], 'Is their crack o' simmer ploys: story baths, Hotchin and croonin in howes i the grund ... ' [DH], 'And then a lover's hill, and the courting of a lass in the heathery howe' [DH], the middle or depths of something – 'In the howe o' the year' [JAHM], 'the howe o the nicht' meant between about midnight and 3 a.m., 'the howe o the wunter' was

from November to January, *adj., arch.* empty – '... And read a solemne litanye, With a voise baithe sture and howe' [JTe], hungry, starved – 'In A gaed ti fill ma empy keite, for my certies! A was howe!' [ECS] (once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong; the word also appears in several place names, e.g. Howcleuch, Howden, Howford, Howlands, Howpasley and Hobbieshowe).

howe (*how*) *v., arch.* to hoe – 'The lad that howes the Lum-Back neeps Richt cheerily he plies his paidle' [DH], *n., arch.* a hoe – '... Wi' blunt auld fingers calloused frae the howe' [DH].

Howecleuch see **Howcleuch**

Howedykes (*how-dīks*) *n.* name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Howdykis', with a value of 18 pence, and with no tenant at that time. It is unclear where these lands were located.

the Howe Ford (*thu-how-fōrd*) *n.* former name for the ford near the modern Parkdaill, which was used to cross the Teviot to reach the Borthwick valley. The name derived from it being the lowest crossing point in the area.

the Howegate (*thu-how-gā'*) *n.* one of the oldest streets in Hawick, leading up from the Sandbed to the Loan, which was formerly the course of the main road to Carlisle. There was once a minor gate at the bottom, leading to Silver Street and the Auld Brig. There also used to be a public well at the foot of the street on the south side. The spelling was 'Howgate' until the latter part of the 19th century. It was extensively and sympathetically redeveloped in the period 1980–85, by Aitken & Turnbull, beginning with the east side, and is part of Hawick's conservation area, this work winning several awards. At the back of 7A is an inscription with the letters 'DA' in a square and the date 1855. In about 1931 a stone cross was discovered under old plaster at No. 15, perhaps associated with a right-of-way to St. Mary's along Needle Street; possibly this is the same 'ancient-looking stone cross' built into a wall in the rear of a house in Howegate described by W.N. Kennedy in 1857. The house visible at the back of No. 18 is surely one of the oldest in Hawick. 10 pottery and clay pipe fragments found in developers' trenches are in the Museum. No. 2 housed Pete Gow's greengrocer's shop in the mid-20th century and Murray the grocer was at No. 20. Much of the street is grade C listed (the origin has been suggested to be related to the Mote, but more likely is Old English for 'way to the hollow').

Howegate (*how-gā'*) *n.* former name for a triangular piece of land bounded by Galalaw (Miller's) Knowes, Orchard Road and an old dyke. The name is the same as the other Howegate, and appeared in valuation rolls until the early 20th century (also probably from Old English; sometimes formerly written 'Howegates' and 'Howgate').

Howegates (*how-gāts*) *n.* another variant of **Howegate**, being part of Hawick Mill lands.

howenicht (*how-nicht*) *n., poet.* midnight – 'At howenicht I wull ræise til gie thanks untill thee ...' [HSR].

Howepasley see **Howpasley**

howf (*howf*) *n.* a meeting place, haunt, particularly a pub – 'The quarters of the Hawick carriers in the Grassmarket was a great howf of Wull's' [WNK], '... ane saufe hie-plece for the oppresset; ane saufe hie-howff in times o' truble' [HSR], 'The heich hills ar ane howff for the wild-gæets, an' the roks for the rabbits' [HSR], 'The Reuch Sike ... a guid name for a fiddler's howff, I've aye thocht, sin syne' [DH], 'His howffs ir the Level at denner time, ...' [IWL], 'One of the best known howfs was Jean Renwick's ...' [??], used figuratively for a hovel-like or disreputable state – 'She saw them wha she'd envied sair, Mothers, wi' minds the houfs o' care' [JoHa], *v., arch.* to frequent a place, haunt, take shelter – 'He drave doun the maukins to howff 'mang the whins' [HSR], 'She had neirly flung the sportsmen a', An' howffed i' the howdie's biggin' ' [WiSp], '... and whae was aye a welcome visitor aboot the mills, where he howfed ...' [BCM1880] (also written 'howff' and 'houf'; probably from Dutch or Flemish).

howff see **howf**

Howford (*how-fōrd*) *n.* farm near Ettrickbridge, once a home of part of the Scott family. It was formerly referred to as the middle steading of Langhope (perhaps referring to the Langhope ove the hill towards the Ale Water). John Scott and Thomas Tweedhope are recorded in 1494/5 having some of their sheep stolen from there. In 1510 the feu passed from Sir William Cranston to Alexander Scott. Alexander Scott held the 6-pound lands there in 1512. The lands were claimed by Robert Scott in 1541, paying £25. Robert Scott of Howford is listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch, and was said to have been given the lands of 'Cowdhouse' (i.e. Coldhouse) for his service. Walter Scott of 'Howfuird' married Marie, sister of Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres in 1615. According to Scott of Satchells, Thoms Anderson lived tenant there in about the 1680s. 'Howfoordmill' was listed among the farms of the Duke

of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. Thomas Inglis (member of Ashkirk Kirk) lived there in 1762. James Murray was tenant at Howford Mill in the early 19th century. There is another Howford near Traquair – 'Warn Dryhope, and Catslack, Howford, and Huntlee free, Whitslade, Todrigg, and Sallenside, the morn to wait on me' [WSB], '. . . A song to the pebbles to speed their way, And the sorrel horse went stiff of his wound As he climbed the steep of the Howford brae . . . ' [WHO] (also formerly written 'Howfoord', 'Howfuirde', 'Howfurde', etc.; it is 'Howfoord' on Gordon's c.1650 map and is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Noufurd').

Howford Haugh (*how-fōrd-hawch*) *n.* former name for the ground on the south side of the Coble Pool, i.e. roughly the present location of the High School.

Howford Sike (*how-fōrd-sīk*) *n.* stream on the south side of the Borthwick valley near Whithope farm. The smaller streams of Whithope Sike and Holm Sike join to form it near Whithope (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Howgate see **Howegate**

Howgill (*how-gil*) *n.* former name for lands in the Ewes valley, possibly near the modern Hoghill. There were Armstrongs there in the 16th century. Along with Flask and Glendivan it was described as a 10-merk land in 1550, when inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1619, and still held by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. It is listed as part of the lands of Ewesdale about 1610. It is listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 476 acres, bounded by lands of the Laird of Cooms, Flask, Over Wrae and Glendivan. Adam Jardine was there in 1783. There were Jacksons and Lewises there in 1841 and A. Stevenson was farmer in the 1860s (it is probably the 'Howgilsyd' recorded in 1611; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, with 2 other places of the same name on the Tarras Water to the east; it is 'Howgil' and 'Howgel' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Hougill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Howgill (*how-gil*) *n.* former name for lands in the upper Tarras valley. Howgill Hill is marked on modern maps. It should not be confused with the place of the same name in the lower Tarras valley or on the Ewes Burn, both just a few miles away! (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Howick (*hō-wik*) *n.* often confused with Hawick, it is a small village in Northumberland, east of Alnwick, famous for being the site of Howick Hall. This was the home of Charles Grey of Howick, who was variously Earl, Baron and Viscount (as well as British Prime Minister and the man for whom the tea blend is named), a later Earl (who was Secretary for the Colonies) and other Lord Howicks down to recent times. Several towns were named after them, including settlements near Auckland, New Zealand, in Ontario, Canada and in Natal, South Africa. There are additionally small Howicks in Monmouthshire and West Sussex, a Howick Cross in Lancashire and a Howicks in Surrey.

howie (*how-ee*) *n., arch.* diminutive form of 'howe', a small hollow – 'On height and in howie there's many a ewie Lamentin' the loss o' their lammies this day' [TCh].

Howieson (*how-ee-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) local writer of some pieces of music for the violin in the late 1700s, published later by Adam Grant. Specifically 'Three old Hawick Tunes from 'Adam Howison, his Music Book. Begun Hawick, 19th April, 1766' was edited and arranged by K.E.R., Hawick; this consisted of 'The Lasses o' Hawick', 'Lament on the division of Hawick Common, 1777' and 'The New Bridge of Hawick'. He may have been father of 'John Howison', who was a fiddler and composer of music, or it may be that their stories are compounded. It is possible he may have ben owner of the 'pocket-book with name Adam Howison, 1768', donated to the Museum in 1865. **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Thomson and their children included: Margaret (b.1760); and Robert (b.1762). It is possible he is the same man as **John Howison**, the fiddler. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Skelfhill. He paid tax in 1797 for having 2 non-working dogs. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) made up a bill of mortality for Hawick in 1818, which is a valuable social record of that time. **Robert** 'Stiltie Robbie', 'Horny Robbie' (1838/9–1900) familiar figure on the streets of Hawick in the 19th century. He was crippled following an accident in his infancy. He became a stockingmaker at Ancrum for a while, but also worked in Hawick. He was well known as a race card seller at Borders Common Ridings, with his cry 'Sold again, gentlemen, sold again' and his distinctive red hunting coat, given

to him by one of the Scotts of Buccleuch. There is a photograph of him with his race cards and walking sticks in 1881. He could be the Robert born to John Howison and Jane Cavers in Hawick in 1838, the family residing in the Kirk Wynd (see also **Howison**; formerly spelled 'Houatsone', 'Huison', 'Howatsonne', etc.).

Howison (*how-ee-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Alexander Turnbull, son of Andrew Turnbull of Dryden, had remission for the crime of resetting him and Robert Jackson. It seems likely he is the same man as 'Adam howatson in commonsyd' who had remission in 1494/5 for stealing 6 sheep from James Ker in Fastheugh. His surety was Alexander Turnbull in Commonside. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Robson and their son John was baptised in 1739. **Adam** (18th C.) breeches-maker in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). Robert, mason in Langholm, subscribed to 26 copies (one of the largest numbers), and may have been a relative. He may be the Adam who married Janet Storie in 1775, and she died in 1787; their children included Robert (b.1780). He could also be the Adam whose wife Janet Walker died in Hawick in 1822, aged 62. It is possible he was the same as the writer of music Adam 'Howieson'. **Adam** (b.c.1845) son of frame-worker John and Jane Cavers. He was a stockingmaker with Innes & Henderson, who apparently first raised the suggestion that the Burgh should purchase Wilton Lodge. In 1867 he married Jean Welsh. **David** (d.1628) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Henry and their children included: James (b.1808); and William (b.1810). **George** (19th C.) resident of the Loan who in 1874 donated a Victorian banknote for £30 to the Museum. He could be the son of William, born in 1854/5. **Isobel** (d.1628) resident in Riddell. She was tried in 1628 for the crime of being a witch, dispositions being taken in both Lilliesleaf and Melrose. Her name is recorded as 'Issobell Howetsone', and the men given a commission to try her were Sir James Pringle of Galashiels, Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres. She supposedly used two spells, one to cure people and the other to cure animals. She was also said to be a 'metter of the belt', which seems to have been a divining method, where a belt was measured and if it had shrunk, then it foretold death for the wearer. Among the detailed accusations are that she cured a boy in Selkirk using south-running water, another boy in Midlem, who later had a calf die, a third boy who was the son of the farmer at Chapel, a child of Med Smail and a horse at Clarilaw (in Bowden Parish). Additionally she would not see the son of Andrew Riddell, who died shortly afterwards, was accused of doing something to cause the death of Bessie Riddell's and she was said to have visited a farmer at Clarilaw in the form of a bee. She was presumably burned at the stake. **John** (16th C.) one of the men who in 1530 swore that William Scott of Harden did not owe more than a merk to the deceased Stephen Lauder. His surname was written 'Hovatsone'. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) one of the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for them in Hawick, that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Jokke Howatsone'. **John** (18th C.) local man who was well-known throughout the Border country as a fiddler. However, little concrete is known about him. He is also said to have composed some tunes, and may be the same as 'Adam Howieson', or else his son. W.N. Kennedy (writing in 1863) states that he was half brother of John Pringle, also known locally as a fiddler and composer. However, James Wilson mentions him briefly in 1858, stating that he was grandfather and teacher of John Pringle. This means that the period of his life is not known with any certainty. He was said to have died at a relatively young age, his step-father (or perhaps father) saying, as the coffin was lowered, 'Here lies the master of music'. He may have been related to William 'Whaton', who was recorded as a fiddler in Hawick in 1712 and 1718, and also to Robert 'Whitson', who was recorded as a fiddler in Hawick in 1744. **John** (18th/19th C.) from Ewes Parish, in 1794 he married Catherine Forsyth in Wilton Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Reid in Wilton in 1804. **John** (b.1803/4) frame-worker in Hawick Parish. In 1841 he was living with his family on the Kirk Wynd and in 1851 was living on the Back Row with his wife and 5 children. He married Jane Cavers and their children included: Isabella (b.1831/2); Robert (b.1834); Elizabeth (b.1835); Robert (again, b.1838); Jane (b.1841); John Cavers (b.1843); and Adam (b.1854/5). He may be the John of Kirk Wynd who in 1866 donated '2 old ballads' to the Museum. **John** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was a frame-worker and widower living at 'Under Hope Park' in 1841. His children included: Robert (b.1838/9); John (b.1843/4); and Adam

(b.1845/6). **Robert** (d.bef. 1686) resident of Hawick Parish. His name is given in baptismal records as 'Hotson'. He married Isobel Davidson and their children included: William (b.1644); Janet(b.1646); and Walter (b.1653). In 1686 he was 'Howison' when his widow, Isobel Davidson, was attacked by William Hardie at 'in her own houss, being about tenn at night'; 'Marion Howitsone', who was 'very pregant' was also attacked by Hardie, and may have been his daughter. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Christian Brown and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1648. **Robert** (18th C.) see **Robert Whutson**. **Bailie Robert** of Orchard (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1730 he is 'Robin Huisone Mrt' when one of his own children was baptised, and is probably the 'Robert Huisone' who witnessed a baptism for another man of the same name in 1730. He is probably the Bailie Howieson recorded in 1731 and the Bailie Robert 'Hutson' who witnessed a baptism for George Portteous in 1732. He purchased a bible for the Magistrates in 1734 and was involved with plans for the rebuilding of St. Mary's in 1763. He was appointed as factor for the spinning school that was set up in Hawick in 1734. Also in 1734 he was one of those appointed to ask the Chamberlain of Buccleuch why he had removed the Bailies' seat from the Kirk. He is probably the Robert 'Howison' who acted as Bailie Depute for the Regality of Hawick in 1736. In 1738 was appointed one of the Commissioners for the construction of Teviot Bridge, and in 1739 was one of the Councillors appointed to oversee the construction of a new Parish school. He was ex-Bailie when he witnessed baptisms for smith Robert Young in 1740, for workman William Richardson in 1741, for merchant Robert Scott, for flesher Walter Sheen, and for Excise Officer Patrick Panton in 1742, and for tailor John Turnbull and for weaver Andrew Simpson in 1743. In 1744 he purchased Orchard from Archibald Crombie. He witnessed baptisms for druggist Gideon Scott in 1744, for Patrick Panton in 1745 and for carrier James Oliver and merchant Francis Gledstains in 1746. He paid tax for 15 windows in Hawick in 1748. In 1749, along with 5 others and 'the Club of Hawick', he loaned the Town money to help pay off the debt coming from building Teviot Brig. He is recorded in 1751 distributing some money among poor parishioners, which had been given in by 'a Gentleman in the neighbourhood (tho' not of this Parish)' and also one of 4 people appointed by the Session as a trustee for dealing with Francis Ruecastle's estate. In 1757 he is 'Baillie Robt. Howieson of Oarchyard' when he witnessed a baptism for John Nichol, as well as another for wheelwright James Aitkin. He was listed as 'Robert Huison of Orchyard' among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761 and in that year witnessed a baptism for Francis Gray from Weensland. He was referred to as late Bailie in 1763 (in connection with the Town borrowing to pay for the new bell). He could be the Robert who is recorded paying for use of the Parish 'mortcloth' in 1773. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included: Agnes (b.1724), who married Rev. George Dickson; Walter (b.1727); and Elizabeth (b.1730), who married Robert Scott, from the Scotts of Falnash. The witnesses in 1728 were Bailie (probably Robert) Ruecastle and Francis Ruecastle and in 1730 were Robert Elliot 'Taxman' and Bailie Martin. After his death Orchard went to his grandson William Dickson. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. The banns were read in about 1772 for him to marry Christian Ruecastle, but she eloped with Andrew Haddon from Selkirk. About a decade later he married Christian's sister Barbara Ruecastle and their children included: John (b.1783); and Elizabeth (b.1785). **Robert** (b.c.1780) stockingmaker in Hawick according to the ballot list for the Militia in 1801. Perhaps the same Robert married Isabel Coltart and had children including: John (b.1804); Janet (b.1806); Margaret (b.1808); Margaret (again, b.1810); Isabel (b.1812); and Elizabeth (b.1814). His wife could be the widow Isabella, who was a seamstress living on the Loan in 1851. **Thomas** (17th C.) 'workman' listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. **Thomas** (d.1714) merchant in Hawick. In 1699 he was fined for 'forestalling' barley from Lady Newton and from 'Gladstanes'. He was recorded as Thomas 'Huison' or 'hutson' whose children baptised in Hawick included: Thomas (b.1692); James (b.1700); William (b.1702); and John (b.1704). He may be the Thomas who married Jean Elliot and whose children Walter (b.1709) and James (b.1711) were baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1700 were Thomas Elliot in Hummelknowes and Robert Huntlie and in 1702 were John Elliot in Nether Southfield and John Scott, tenant in Branxholme. His was a merchant in Hawick with surname 'Hoatson' in 1713 when his marriage with Janet Miller was proclaimed in Wilton Parish. He may also be

the merchant Thomas 'Huison' who married Margaret Scott (from Barnes in Kirkton Parish) in 1714 and who was 'latelie dead' in 1715 when his widow presented their son Thomas for baptism 'in her dwelling hous'; the witnesses were Thomas, son to flesher Thomas Wilson and Beadle Walter Scott. **Walter** (17th C.) baker listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Walter 'huison' who in 1696 witnessed a baptism for Alexander Hislop. He could be the Walter 'Huison' whose children baptised in Hawick included: an unnamed daughter (b.1690); Robert (b.1692); and Charles (b.1697). **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included: Jean (b.1726); Ann (b.1728); Euphan (b.1728); Isobel (b.1730); and Thomas (b.1733). He could be the William who was at Ormiston in 1723 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish; this may be the later mason in Hawick. **William** (d.bef. 1797) mason in Hawick. In 1764 he was witness to a baptism for James Buckham and Jane Howison (who was perhaps his sister). He married Helen Renwick from Harwood in Hobkirk Parish in 1760; she died in 1782. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Margaret (b.1761); Jane (b.1764); Elizabeth (b.1765), who probably married George Wilson in 1793; Ann (b.1770); and Helen (b.1778), probably the 'Nelly' who died in 1797. His wife's name is given as 'Jane' in 1761. The witnesses in 1765 were the whole congregation. **William** (b.1820/1) frame-worker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on the Loan. His wife was Isabella Duncan and their children included: George (b.1864/5); and Janet (b.1857/8). **William** (b.1831/2) fuller who was living in Weensland in 1861. His wife was Agnes and their children included Jane (b.1859/60) (see also **Howieson**; formerly spelled 'Howatson', 'Huison' and variants, hence hard to distinguish from **Hewitson** and **Whutson**).

howk (*howk*) *v.* to dig, unearth, excavate, extract, carve out, scrape, root like a pig, pull up – 'stop howkin yer nose laddie', 'they got twae bob each for tatti howkin', 'He mæde ane pitt an' howket it deepe . . . ' [HSR], 'Thaye howk owt inequities: thaye akomplish ane eident enquæirie . . . ' [HSR], 'And woblin' lobseters' mony feet Houk oot the howest pool' [JL], '. . . the Earthnut, or Arnut, well-known to country boys, who 'howk' for its esculent chestnut-tasted tuberous roots' [JAHM], 'Dan howk'd the graves for a' the folk Wham Daith had lowly laid; Gif young or auld or guid or bad Dan happ'd thm wi' his spade' [AO], '. . . He stabbed into the sappy clay, And howked, his eager face noo flushed . . . ' [WFC], 'The sow at's hed the nose o'd rung hes gien owre howkin its puidge' [ECS], 'Thay've begun o howkin up thae fields an settin taatihs in thum' [ECS], to beat overwhelmingly, thrash – '. . . Ivan was in the team which got howked six-nil be England' [IWL], *n., poet.* a hole, excavation – 'The muse is like to spleet her jaws . . . But horking howks 'mang epita's, Sin' Davie's dead' [JoHa] (from Low German; sometimes spelled 'houk').

howkin (*how-kin*) *n.* a beating, thrashing, severe chastisement – 'hei's hed a right howkin fri his fither'.

howkit (*how-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* dug, excavated, scraped – '. . . And he howkit up the fatte curatte Thatte burset in Easter week' [JTe], 'The greedy worms were crawling there, An' ilka hole they howkit sair' [RDW], '. . . whilk withowtten caus thaye howket for my saul' [HSR], '. . . thaye hae howket ane pitt afore me, in the middle o' whilk thaye thamesel's hae fa'n' [HSR].

Howlands (*how-lindz*) *n.* former name for part of the Langlands estate, extending between Roadhead and roughly Wilton Path, and south of Langlands Road. Walter Irvine, who served as factor for the Langlands estate, was living there in 1737. The lands were first feued from George Langlands of that Ilk in 1741, some going to David Knox in Burnfoot, and the lower part (where Wilton Grove was built) to John Ormiston. A year later the western part was feued by Hawick shoemaker Robert Oliver. The Knox family held onto their share of for several generations subsequently. The feues were renewed in 1764 by Robert Langlands of that Ilk to the Olivers, Knoxes and Ormistons. Each of the feuers had to pay a yearly feu-duty, as well as agreeing to grind crops at Roughheugh Mill. 'Howlands inclosure' was valued at £13 16s in 1788 and owned by Archibald Ormiston (and still recorded that way in 1811). The lands then passed to the Cathrae family and later were recorded being owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Graham and Mrs. Agnes Bowie. The land further to the east was once called Easter Howlands. The name survives in Howlands Terrace and also a house at Norwood (the name derived presumably from being relatively low lying; it is 'Houland' in 1737).

Howlands (*how-lindz*) *n.* villa-style house at Norwood, formerly the residence of manufacturer Luke Greenwood.

Howlands (*how-lindz*) *n.* an alternative name for **Newlands**, as recorded on the 'Decreet Demolishing the kirk of Hassendean' and establishing which parts went to neighbouring parishes' (although possibly a transcription error).

Howlands Hoose (*how-lindz-hoos*) *n.* former name for house on Wilton Path. It is listed as the residence of the Knox family in the 1851 census. They farmed lands off Langlands Road.

Howlands Mill (*how-lindz-mil*) *n.* former name for the main knitwear factory at the western end of Victoria Road. It was built for Greenwood, Watt & Co. in the 1880s, and designed by John Manuel. It originally contained 78 looms, but had enough space for as many as 300 looms in three large bays, and was powered by steam from the outset. There was an extension in the early 1900s on the site of some former cottages. It was sold in 1911 to Sime, Williamson & Co., who changed the name to Dean Mills. Later it became part of Innes-Henderson and finally Braemar. The mill was demolished in 2004 to make way for the new hospital, with the tower being the first to go, in the midst of attempts to save it. Some of the stone was used for the bases of the Steve Hislop statues in Hawick and the Isle of Man (also sometimes plural 'Mills').

Howlands Nursery (*how-lindz-nur-su-ree*) *n.* former plant nursery on Victoria Road, preserved in a photograph of 1885. Turnbull's factory was built on the site soon afterwards.

Howlands Terrace (*how-lindz-te-ris*) *n.* street off Wellington Road, built in 1890 and called after a former name for the area.

Howlet (*how-li'*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, near Saughtree. It is recorded as 'Howletcruik' in the 1541 rental roll after Saughtree. The farm was valued at 30 pence and tenanted by Thomas Henrison. It is associated with the farms of Saughtree and Pinglehole on the 1718 map of Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it is 'Houlet'.

howm (*howm*) *n., poet.* a low-lying stretch of grassland, a 'haugh' – 'They ran their horse on the Langholm howm, And brak their spears wi' meikle main ...' [CPM], 'In a howm, by a burn, where the broon birks grow, And the green ferns nod when then wild winds blow' [JoHa] (also **holm**).

How Meadow (*how-me-di*) *n.* former name for a small farm between the farms of Castlehill and Chapelhill, a little to the north of Newmill on Teviot. From the Buccleuch properties survey of 1718 it was the upper part of Castleside, and had no farmhouse of its own. It had 'Reggs' on its west and Chapelhill around its north and east, and consisted of 35 acres, with the Newmill Burn cutting through the middle. On modern maps it lay roughly between Newmill Burn Plantation and Loch Sike Plantation.

Hownam (*hoo-*, *how-num*) *n.* village in the eastern Borders, where the Hownam Burn meets the Kale Water. Lands there were once held by the Rule family, resigned by the 4 heiresses Marjory, Isabella, Janet and Ellen in 1443. It has a church built around 1600, but extensively renovated in 1752 and 1840. The church was gifted to Jedburgh Abbey at the end of the 12th century. The parish is supposedly the birth-place of the legendary figures 'Rab the Ranter' and 'the Flying Tailor'. Nearby the 'Hownam Rings' is an ancient hill-fort and the 'Shearers' is an ancient stone arrangement (both described by James Brydon in 1877), and there are also several hill-forts and cultivation terraces in the area. Hownam Law, an outlier of the Cheviots, reaches a height of 449 m (1472 ft) and contains the remains of one of the highest hill-forts in Scotland. This is also the name of the surrounding Parish of wouth-eastern Roxburghshire, bordering on the Cheviots and England. The Roman road Dere Street passes through the parish, which also contains the fort at Pennymuir – 'The mist is deep on Hounam Law, And Cheviot sits within the cloud, The drenching rain it still does fa'; The howling gusts are lang and loud' [JTe], (also spelled 'Hounam'; the origin of the name is uncertain, since there are different early variants including 'Hunedon' and 'Hunum' occurring from the late 13th century).

Hownam (*hoo-*, *how-num*) *n.* **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Woll in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll (also written 'Hounam').

howp (*howp*) *n., arch.* hope – 'For thou art my houpe, O Lord God ...' [HSR], *v.* to hope – 'Jock will be hame, an' Crummie's alive, An' baith, I houp, are weil' [WiSp], '... he sall refreschen an' mak' strang your hairt, a' ye that houpe in the Lord' [HSR] (also written 'houpe'; see also **howpit**).

Howpasley (*how-pas-lee*, *hups-lee*) *n.* farm at the end of the Borthwick road, just after the turnoff for Craik and about 7½ miles beyond Roberton. Until 1689/90, when the Parish of Roberton was formed, it was part of Hawick Parish. In the 15th century the lands were held by the Stewarts of Dalswinton and Garlies, who resigned them in 1468. In 1467/8 James III granted the lands to

Alexander Scott of Abington (probably a younger son of Walter Scott of Kirkurd and Buccleuch), after they were resigned by Alexander, son and heir of William Stewart of Dalswinton. Walter Scott of Howpasley and Robert Scott of Howpasley were both recorded in the 1490s. Robert Jackson was recorded there in 1494/5. Matthew Graham was there in 1502. In 1511 the lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick, Douglas of Drumlanrig. The old tower near here was burned by Dacre's men (and 'twenty-eight score sheep and other gear' taken) in late 1513. It probably stood just to the east of the steading of Old Howpasley, about a kilometer further up the Howpasley Burn. In 1535 the farm was burned and raided by a group of Armstrongs and others from Liddesdale. The lands continued to be listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick in 1559 and 1572. The Laird of 'Howpaislott' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. Sometime in the late 16th century Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig took the lands for himself, infuriating the widow Lady Scott of Howpasley, who held a meeting in Hawick in 1615 and organised a group of men to slaughter all of Douglas' sheep. The lands are stil listed among those held by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. In a parish valuation of 1627 it is 'in stok estimat to 300 merks, vicarage 32 lb'. There were 7 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Thomas Nichol, Margaret Scott, Bessie Graham, John Scott, James Nichol, Margaret 'Cobban', Bessie 'Lyntoune', Margaret Graham and Helen Nichol. The Covenanter Andrew Hislop is meant to have been sheltered here in 1683 before Claverhouse's soldiers caught up with him and shot him. William Telfer and Thomas Pott were tenants there in 1685. From 1674 and for the first half of the 18th century it was owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh, then sold to the Duke of Buccleuch about 1760. However, at least part was among those inherited by Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane from his brother Walter in 1695. William Telfer and Thomas Pott, from there, were in 1685 accused of being Covenanter supporters. Walter Scott and adam Laidlaw were there in 1703. By 1707 the lands were valued at £722 3s 4d. John Cunningham was there in 1711, Thomas Bell in 1712, John Moffat in at least 1716–21, Archibald Scott in 1718, William Pringle in 1721–23, William Park in 1725 and James Hogg in 1726. John Pringle was there in 1761–61, William Pringle in 1761–67, John Telfer and Walter Wilson in 1766, William Oliver in 1772, Walter Paterson in 1780, Adam Pringle in 1781, John Rutherford in 1786, James Grieve in 1787 and William Angus in 1789. Walter Grieve was farmer there in 1797 and James Oliver from 1858. In 1788 and 1811 the farm was still valued at £722 3s 4d and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. Residents in 1812 included John Beattie, William Scott, John Rodger, James Pringle and William Haliburton. One of the routes from Langholm to Selkirk used to pass here (before about the mid-18th century), coming from Teviothead and travelling up the Borthwick valley. A drove road also used to connect the upper Borthwick valley with Eskdalemuir via this area. There was a small school near here from the mid-19th century until 1947. A green track leads along the Howpasley Burn to 'Auld Howpasley' and the shepherd's cottage at Howpasleyhope – '... Howpasley, he sent out his brother, And Allan-haugh sent out another' [CSW], 'Can I not claim a noble birth? – The daughter of a hundred rills, That issue sparkling from the earth Among Howpasley's lonely hills' [AEM] (the name appears as 'Hewpaslot' in 1485, with several spelling variants thereafter, including 'Holpaslot', 'Houpaslay', 'Houpaslet', 'Houpaslot', 'Howepasley', 'Howpaislay', 'Howpaislett', 'Howpaisley', 'Howpaislatt', 'Howpaislop', 'Howpaislott', 'Howpaslait', 'Howpaslat', 'Howpasla', 'Howpaslaw', 'Howpaslate', 'Howpaslatt', 'Howpaslay', 'Howpaslet', 'Howpaslett', 'Howpaslocht', 'Howpaslot', 'Howpasloth', 'Howpaslott' and 'Howpasly', with the modern form appearing by the late 17th century; it appears as 'Houppaslett' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Houpaslett' on de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland, 'Houpaslett' on Visscher's 1689 map and 'Howpaslee' on Ainslie's 1773 map; the origin of the name is probably Old English 'holh pæth slæd', meaning 'the valley with the sunken path').

Howpasley Burn (*how-pas-lee-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Stock Hill and runs north to become part of the Borthwick near Craik village. Smaller streams that feed it include Stock Grain, Ladshaw Sike, Gavel Sike, Foul Cleugh, Mark Sike, Whiteholm Sike, Bloody Sike, Cat Cleugh, Hedley Burn, Rut Sike and Loans Cleuch.

Howpasley Comb (*how-pas-lee-koom*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage on Comb Sike, far to the south-west of Howpasley, just to the south of Craikhope, (see also **Combe**).

Howpasleyhope (*how-pas-lee-hōp*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage up the Howpasley Burn from the modern Howpasley. This marked the furthest

limits of habitation of the old boundaries of Hawick Parish.

Howpasley Schuil (*how-pas-lee-skil*) *n.* former school near Howpasley, located just on the left after the turn for Craik village. It was provided by the Duke of Buccleuch for his tenants in that area, sometime before 1873. In that year it was presented to Roberton Parish. It was thereafter used as a school and also for occasional church services and as a Sunday school until 1947, when the pupils and teacher, Mr. Dodds, were transferred to Roberton. The Borders Archive has registers and log books for 1875–1947.

Howpaslot see **Howpasley**

howpit (*how-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* hoped – '. . . for I hae houpet in thy juudgemints' [HSR].

how's (*howz*) *contr.* why's, why has, why is – 'How's that computer no workin?'.

how-strow (*how-strow*) *n., arch.* a commotion, ruckus, squabble.

howt (*howt*) *interj.* expression of annoyance, objection, doubt or dissatisfaction, tut – 'howt, A canni dae'd', 'howt, A deh ken', ''Hout lod! the hirin's no' begun At a'!' cries drouthy Wullie' [JoHa], ''Hout lod! the hirin's no' begun At a'!' cries drouthy Wullie' [JoHa], *v., arch.* to discredit, dismiss with contempt, poohpooh – '. . . to hallow out at windowes and too hout the baylyeas when passing by in the streets . . . ' [BR1706], '. . . and such gentle contradictions as 'Hout, tout, faither' ' [WNK], '. . . no as meikle waiter in't as wad soom a baggie, sir, or a beardie loachie. Hout, bawbbles!' [WNK], 'Hout, you an' yer abstract . . . Gudewife, gie Andrew his denner i' the abstract the day, an' see how he'll thrive on't' [JAHM] (also spelled 'hout'; this corresponds to 'hoot' in some other parts of Scotland).

howt aye (*howt-I*) *interj.* yes, certainly, of course (also 'howts aye').

howts (*howts*) *interj.* expression of annoyance, objection or dismissal, tuts – 'howts mun, deh be daft', 'o howts no', 'Howts mother, gie me the can and I'll gaun doon masel' [JEDM], 'Howts, that's nowts, ee should sei her shepherd's pie!' [JCo], 'Howts in ma day ee were cool enough juist ti hev a telly' [We] (corresponds to **hoots** in other parts of Scotland, and 'tuts' in parts of England).

howt-towt (*howt-towt*) *interj., arch.* expression of disapproval or mild rebuke, tut-tut (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

hoy (*hoi*) *v.* to heave, move forcibly – 'they were aa hoyed oot it midnight', v., arch., poet. to hurry, walk with a brisk step, walk determinedly – 'Yeh bit sate on the kei-stane o the brig; . . . an A hoyed strecht for the 'clachan' ' [ECS], ''Noo, Jenny, hoy, fetch towels here An bring anither cup . . . ' ' [WFC].

Hoy (*hoi*) *n.* **James** (17th/18th C.) from Yarrow Parish, he married Margaret Goodfellow in Hawick Parish in 1703. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in Selkirk in 1710. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Douglas in Wilton Parish in 1804. **John**, Jr. (1755/6–81) minor Border poet, born at Gattonside. He is probably the son of John and Agnes Hardie baptised in Kelso in 1755. His 'Poems on various subjects' was published in in Edinburgh in 1781. He died at the age of 25. **John** (b.c.1770s) recorded as smith in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. Perhaps the same John married Isabel Paterson and their daughter Alison was baptised in Hawick in 1813. **John** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jane Mair and their children included: Helen (b.c.1853); Georgina (b.1858); James (b.1861); and John (b.1864). His wife (from Ashkirk) is recorded without him on Dickson Street in the 1861 census. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Margaret Easton and their children included: Thomas (b.1734); John (b.1735); James (b.1737); John (again, b.1738); and Robert (b.1740). **Samuel** (1740/1–1808) smith in Hawick, described as a 'whitesmith' when his death was reported in the Scots Magazine. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He married Betty Flemming in Hawick in 1770 and their children included: John (b.1771); Agnes (b.1773); Samuel (1775–90); and Helen (1777–78). The witnesses in 1773 were the Burgher Congregation. An unnamed child of his died in Hawick in 1808, a couple of months before his own death. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Janet 'Moure' in Wilton in 1727. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Adam Easton in 1770. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included: Isobel (b.1634); and James (b.1638).

Hoyes (*hoiz*) *n.* **Michael** (18th C.) merchant of Newcastle, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1750.

'hreh see **threh**

hrei (*hrī*) *n., adj., arch.* three – '. . . ei said firrst that it was gaun ti Haaick at 'haaf-past 'hrei!,' an neext ei said 'haaf-past fowr!' ' [ECS] (note the swallowed initial consonant; cf. **threi**).

Hubback (*hu-bawk*) *n.* **Joseph** (19th C.) recorded at Hoscote in 1868.

hud (*hud*) *n., arch.* a hod, the flat horizontal side of a fireplace, resembling a seat, a hob on a fireplace – 'Auld Ringan sat i' the Smailcleuch Tower, And he sat all alane; And only heard the cricket chirp, Ahint the black hud stane' [JTe].

hud (*hud*) *pp.* had (variant of **hed**).

hudder see **huther**

hmuddlt (*hu-dul'*) *pp.* huddled – 'But here presents itself another view – Elders an' lawyers huddl't a' through ither' [JoHa].

Hudshoose (*hudz-hoos*) *n.* Hudshouse, area to the north-east of Saughtree, between the Dawston Burn and the Liddel, marked on the maps now as Hudshouse Rig. In the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale the lands are valued at 20 shillings and with Philip Crozier as tenant. It is among lands in upper Liddesdale which were once held by Jedburgh Abbey. 'Francie Batie' was there in 1611 and Hob Glendinning in 1622. In a listing of lands in the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1632 occurs 'Steid forenent the Hirdhous, Hundhous, possest be the Erle of Buccleuche'; this surely relates to these lands, although the precise location of the Stead and Hirdhouse are not clear. The farm was owned by Elliots in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. James Turnbull was tenant there in 1694, and other householders were John Forester and John Armstrong. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it was a long piece of land in the north-east/south-west direction, covering 1820 acres, bounded by Myredykes, Peel, Thorlieshope, Dawstonburn and Singdean. There were 2 houses marked on the farm in 1718, one by the Liddel, near the site marked 'Tower (remains of)' on modern maps, and the other close to Myredykes farmhouse. Robert Pott was tenant there in the mid-1700s. Andrew Nichol was servant there in 1799 and George Gray and John Amos were labourers there in 1801. John Turnbull was there in 1821. Archibald Scott, William Hardie and their families were there in 1841. Matthew Elliot and family were there in 1851 and it appears to have been abandoned soon after. The New Statistical Account reports in 1839 the existence of 2 circular earthworks on the farm. The remains of a farmstead and probable tower are located to the south of Hudshouse Rig on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, between the Liddel Water and the side road from Saughtree to Kielder. A report from 1896 (and a visit by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1889) suggests that there are remains of 3 British camps on the southern slopes of Dawston and Hudshouse Rig, but there is no evidence for this today. On the crest to the south-east are the remains of an old cairn by a sheepfold. It is said that the Highlanders crossed here in 1745, one of them dying as a result of gorging on mutton (the origin is probably from the Old English personal name 'Hud'; it is 'Hudishous' in 1541, 'Hundishous' in 1611, 'Huddishous' in 1622 and 1637 and 'Heeds-house' in 1839; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Hudshous', Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Hudshouse' and also 'Hudshouse' on Stobie's 1770 map; there is another Hudshouse near Dent in Yorkshire).

Hudshoose Rig (*hudz-hoos-rig*) *n.* ridge of land between the Dawston Burn and the Liddel Water. Eseentially the same area is known as Dawston Rig. On the north side, the old road passes a little up the rig, to the east of the modern B6357. On the south side, near where the Caddroun Burn joins the Liddel are the remains of a settlement, consisting of two 'round-abouts', as well as a linear earthwork, once believed to be associated with the Catrail (it is marked 'Daston Ridge' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Hudson (*hud-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1794/5) from Westerkirk, he was a shoemaker in Deanburnhaugh. He was recorded there in the censuses of 1841, 1851 and 1861 (when he was listed as subpostmaster). He married Euphemia Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1817); Thomas (b.c.1820); William (b.c.1826); Nancy (b.c.1827); Mary (b.c.1830); and Euphemia (b.c.1827).

hud-stane (*hud-stān*) *n., arch.* a stone placed transversely to strengthen a hearth – 'Hud-stane, a flag-stone set on edge as a back to a fire on the hearth, Dumfr. Teviotd.' [JoJ].

hue an cry (*hew-an-crI*) *n., arch.* the pursuit of a suspected riever, announced by public proclamation, with a legal obligation on others to follow the pursuit. This was part of the Border Law, as laid down in the 15th and 16th centuries, and its use at that time led to the modern meaning of the phrase (from Middle English).

Huggan (*hu-gin*) *n.* **Adam** (1855–1904) son of Robert and Janet Cumming, he was a tobacconist at 17 high Street. He married Mary Sinton, who was sister of Thomas Sinton, skinner, and she died in 1906. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Thomson in Hobkirk in 1817. **George** (b.1809) born in Jedburgh, son of John and Ann Mortimer. He was a framework knitter in Hawick. His wife was Isabella Marshall, and their children were: Jessie (b.c.1837); Agnes (b.c.1839); Thomas (b.1842); William (b.c.1845); James (b.c.1847); and Fanny (b.c.1850). **George**

(c.1824–95) son of Thomas and Katherine Swan from Jedburgh, and brother of Thomas. He moved to Hawick and was a frameworker. In 1846 he married Jemima Rae in Hawick; she was daughter of John and Margaret Cumming. They lived at 7 Back Row in 1851 and 1861. Their children were: Margaret, who married James Wilson; Thomas, who married Mary Stringer; Catherine; George (b.1855); James (b.1858), who married Elizabeth Richardson; Jemima (b.1860); John (b.1863), who married Isabelle Turner; and Andrew Swan (b.1869). **Jared** 'Jed' (1939/40–) brought up in Dickson Street, he attended Wilton and the High School. He served with the R.A.M.C. for National Service, then worked for Pringle's, William Lockie and Barrie's. He played rugby for the Y.M. (including as part of the team that won 13 sevens in a row), and played for Hawick R.F.C. in the 1959/60 season. He was Cornet in 1960 and followed for 50 years. He also won the Tradesman's Handicap 5 times. He married his Lass, Irene Wylie (originally from Rosyth), who worked as a hairdresser and auxilliary nurse. In 2020 they were the Diamond Jubliee Principals. The couple have 2 children, Iain (Acting Father in 2012) and Stuart. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Earlside, recorded on the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 6 farm horses in 1797. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He may be the John whose death is recorded in Hobkirk Parish in 1817, with his wife a year later. **John** (1914–89) writer of music for John Fairbairn's poem 'The Exile's Dream'. Born at 8 Wellogate Place, his father, also John, was a frame worker, who died of wounds in 1918, and his mother was Isabella Carstairs Clark. He was brought up on Galdstone Street and Mansfield Road. He worked for Innes, Henderson & Co. after leaving school, but had a love of music, learning from local church organists, gaining the L.R.A.M. and L.T.C.L. diplomas, and becoming organist at St. John's. He attended teacher training at Moray House 1836–37, then left to become music master at Buckie, Banffshire, before joining the R.A.F. in 1940. After the War he became Principal Teacher of Music at Galashiels Academy, and remained there until retirement in 1974. He taught piano in Roxburghshire for 2 more years, then moving to Edinburgh. In 1957, as an exile living in Gala at that time, he objected to the song being included in the Hawick Songs 'Red Book', insisting that it was no good! But his family gave permission for inclusion in the later 'Blue Book', allowing it to reach a wider audience. He died at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. **Robert** (b.1811) from Jedburgh, son of John and Ann Mortimer. He was a frameworker in Hawick, like his brother George. His wife was Janet Cumming (or Common), and children included: John (b.c.1845); James (b.c.1850); and Adam (1855). They were living on Walter's Wynd in 1851. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1713 he was queried about what is probably the first recorded 'irregular marriage' in the existing Session records. He married Elizabeth ('Bessie'), daughter of Bailie Graham in Longtown in England in 1713; this may have been an elopement. In the following year he was allowed to have his child baptised, following a rebuke before the pulpit. In 1716 several people were reprimanded for late night drunkenness and a fight at his house, the meeting connected with the fact that he 'had disposed ane hatt to a public raffle'. He probably started the fight with William Oliver in the house of Isobel Gledstains. His children included: John (b.1714); Walter (b.1715); Walter (again, b.1718); and Janet (b.1720). There were no witnesses recorded in 1720. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) saddler in Hawick. He was recorded in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia and still on the 1801 list. In 1796 he married Janet Tait. Their son John (b.1797) was baptised in Hawick Parish, with the witnesses being George Caverhill and William Wilson. He witnessed a baptism for William Easton in 1795. **Thomas** (b.1785) born in Jedburgh, son of William and Elizabeth Turnbull. He married Katherine (or Catherine) Swan and the family moved to Hawick, where he was a 'woollen hand loom weaver journeyman'. Their children (baptised in the Associate Kirk in Jedburgh) included: George; Thomas (b.1826); John (b.1828); Christian Catherine (b.1831); and James (b.1833). They lived on the Back Row in 1841. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Ann Turnbull in Kirkton in 1824. **Thomas** (1825/6–1901) from Jedburgh, son of Thomas and Katherine Swan. He came to Hawick and worked as a stockingmaker. In 1851 he was living at about 17 Loan and in 1861 at 46 Loan. In 1846 he married Elizabeth (or 'Betsy') Stevenson, a cousin of carrier Andrew Stevenson, and she died in 1887, aged 63. Their children were: Margaret, Janet and another Janet, who all died young; Christina or Catherine (b.1846), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk; Isabella (b.c.1849); Elizabeth (Betsy) Stevenson (b.c.1851), who married Walter Thorburn; Thomas (b.1857), who died in Rhode Island; Robert (b.1862), who died in Selkirk; William

(b.1864); a 3rd Janet (b.1866); and Margaret (b.1868). He also had a step-son, James Helm. He is probably the stockingmaker who in 1868 donated to th Museum a 'Dutch Copper Coin, found in Loan Garden'. **William** 'in Wauchoip' (17th C.) recorded in the 1641 Town Book as an appraiser for a horse. It is unclear which Wauchope he may have been tenant for. He may be the William who married Bessie Wright and whose daughter Bessie was baptised in Hawick in 1644. **William** (b.1816/7) from Jedburgh, he was a frameworker in Hawick. His wife was Janet (b.c.1810), and their children included: Thomas (b.1842); Margaret (b.c.1844); John (b.c.1846); and Christina or 'Kirsty' (b.c.1850). They were living on the Loan in 1851 and at 1 Back Row in 1861. **William** 'Bill' (1933/4–2021) son of Walter and Ella, he attended Trinity and Hawick High Schools. He emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1955, working for 43 years as a typesetter for the New York Daily News. Although he spent most of his working life in America, for decades he returned twice a year, for the Callants' Club dinner and the Common Riding. He was made Mosstrooper of the Year in 2010 and was widely known in Hawick for his kindness and generosity. He married Sylvia in Peebles in 1962 and they had a son, John (formerly spelled 'Huggon', 'Huggens', 'Hugon' and variants).

Huggan's Park (*hu-ginz-pawrk*) *n.* name for an area of Standhill farm. It was said that a Covenanter hid himself in the broom that grew there when he was pursued by the dragoons, probably around 1680.

huggery-muggery (*hu-gu-ree-mu-gu-ree*) *adj., arch.* disorderly, dishevelled, in disarray, topsy-turvy – 'Imagin iz: ... rufflt claes, creest an huggery-muggery' [ECS], '... a boy with dishevelled hair, unwashed face and tattered clothes, altogether a huggery-muggery, lazy-looking lout' [JHH], *adv.* in a confused and disorderly state (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

Hugh (*hew*) *n.* (d.1199) also known as 'Hugo de Roxburgh' he was a Chancellor of Scotland. He was elected Bishop of Glasgow, succeeding Jocelin, but may have died before he was consecrated. He is buried in Jedburgh Abbey.

Hugh (*hew*) *n.* brewer of Hassendean, recorded around the 1220s when he was granted lands of Cresswell by Christina, daughter of William, son of Adam of Hassendean. His name is given as 'Hugoni'.

Hughes (*hewz*) *n.* **Thomas** 'Tom' (1907–86) Border fiddler. Son of a ploughman, and from a fiddling family, he lived in many places including Orchard, where he started playing at social events. He spent his life working on farms and playing music in the evenings. He formed the 'The Kalewater Band' about 1933 and 'The Rulewater Band' after WWII. He was farm steward at Ruletownhead. An album 'Tom Hughes and his Border Fiddle' was released around 1980.

Hughie the Graeme (*hew-ee-thu-grām*) *n.* Border ballad set in the West March, about a leader of the Graeme's taken to Carlisle and killed by Lord Scrope – 'Here Johnie Armstrang, take thou my sword, That is made o' the metal sae fine; And when thou comest to the English side, Remember the death of Hughie the Graeme' [T].

Hugh McLeod Place (*hew-ma-clowd-plis*) *n.* part of Stirches, to the north, off Guthrie Drive, built in 1977 and named after rugby player Hugh McLeod.

Hugh McLeod's (*hew-ma-clowdz*) *n.* Hugh McLeod Sports, former shop at 3 Oliver Place. The business began in 1967 as a small sports department above Pringle the ironmongers, moving to Oliver Place in 1971. It was a joint partnership between Hugh McLeod, Ronnie Scurfield and his son Ron, being owned by Ron alone from 1992, and closed in 2006 when he retired.

Hugh Speed (*hew-speed*) *n.* grocers at 28 High Street from the 1940s to 60s. It was also referred to as just 'Speed'.

Hugh the Smith (*hew-thu-smith*) *n.* recorded in a charter of around 1280. Sir William de Soulis granted lands near Castleton churchyard to Jedburgh Abbey, including half an acre of meadow that 'Hugo Faber' had previously held.

Hugonis (*hew-go-nis*) *n.* **David** (15th C.) Clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow. In 1478 he requested that since the Vicarage of Hassendean was 'at present vacant and has been so long vacant that collation has develved to the Apostolic See', that the be granted the benefice. Presumably this happened, although he continued to plead for other benefices and certainly held the Vicarage of 'Cader'. His surname could be 'Hughes' or 'Huggan'.

huid (*hid, hūd*) *n., arch.* a hood.

huid (*hūd, hood*) *n., arch.* one of a pair of sheaves placed on a corn stack to shelter it from the rain (also 'hood'; cf. **huid-sheaf**).

huid-sheaf (*hūd-sheef*) *n., arch.* a sheaf (usually one of a pair) placed on a stack of grain to keep off the rain (also **huid**.

huidder (*hū-dur*) *v., arch.* to heap together in an untidy way (see also **huther**).

huiddle (*hi-dul*) *v., n., arch.* huddle.

huidie (*hi-dee, hū-dee*) *n., arch.* a small hood, a baby's first bonnet, 'that's putten the huidie on eet' means 'that's capped it', a hooded crow (also **hoodie**).

huif (*hif, hūf*) *n., arch.* a hoof.

huik (*hik, hūk*) *n., arch.* a hook, sickle – 'Let us look to our soil; keep the heuk and hoe Rust-free and keen; husband with knowledge in our hands' [DH] (also written 'heuk').

huilly (*hi-, hū-lee*) *adv., arch.* slowly, gently, patiently, cautiously – 'A beguid the climm as A meent ti end eet – 'huillie, huillie, up the brae' ' [ECS], 'Dinna gang owre quick! Huilly an' fairly's guid speed' [GW], 'ti play huilly' with something is to throw it into disorder (also spelled 'huillie'; cf. **hooly**).

huilster (*hūl-stur*) *n., arch.* an untidily-dressed person, *v.* to overdress, be overburdened with clothes.

huird (*hūrd*) *n., v., arch.* hoard – '. . . thochts o sic bonnie bits ti pit bye an huirrd in eis posie o pleezant maimeries' [ECS].

huirn (*hūrn, hoorn, hirn*) *n., arch.* heron – '. . . wad stert the huirn oo read aboot in oor buiks' [ECS] (the vowel sound is similar to the French 'peu'; also written 'huron'; cf. **heron-shew**).

huisk (*hūsk*) *n., arch.* a derogatory term for a woman – 'A lumpish, unwieldy, dirty, dumpie woman' [JoJ].

huive (*hūv, hoov*) *v., arch.* to stay, remain, cease, desist – 'Never huivvin ti ruize Jethart high; never devaaldin to crack prood an massy aboot its bonnie bits an its history' [ECS] (from Middle English).

huizle (*hū-zul, hoo-zul*) *v., arch.* to wheeze (also written 'huizzle'; pronounced with a deep vowel containing elements of *i* and *ā*.

huller (*hu-lur*) *n., arch.* a raw mist.

hullerie (*hu-lu-ree*) *adj., arch.* with feathers standing on end (of a hen) – 'Syne, crup thegither, hullerie, Under the shelter-brod, watchin the cauld blashes O wet snaw . . . ' [DH], having a muddled head (as a result of drinking).

hullion (*hu-lee-in*) *n., arch.* a hellion, clown, unruly person, lazy scoundrel – 'Twae muckl hullyins hev yokeet on um whan ei was comin hyimm i the derkneen' [ECS] (also written 'Hullyin').

humanity (*hew-maw-ni'-ee*) *n., arch.* the study of Latin – '. . . seeing he is deprived both of learning humanity and of ye ordinary salarie . . . is necessitate to make this day his address to ye Minister and Elders, that no peron should in ye future teach farther than ye Psalm-Book' [PR1713].

Humble Knowes (*hum-bul-nowz*) *n.* former variant of **Hummelknowes** (mentioned by J.A.H. Murray in 1866).

Humbleton Hill see **Homildon Hill**

Hume (*hewm, shewm, hoom*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) builder on Buccleuch Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He had an unnamed son who died in 1819. Both he and Robert are listed as masons in Hawick, when they subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821, along with mason 'J. Hume'. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1732 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Thomson in Borthaugh. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1797 as 'Georg Hoom collecktor of his Majesties customs att Alisone bank' in Cummertrees Parish (in Annandale). He married Janet Scott, who was from Ashkirk Parish. **George** (1783–1857) son of Ashkirk toll-keeper Robert and Jane Elliot, he was baptised in Elsdon, Northumberland. He was a shepherd and died in Yetholm Parish. His wife was Elizabeth Hall. **George** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Broadlie according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **George** (19th C.) married Mary Gray in Hawick Parish in 1845. **Isabel** (d.1829) listed as 'tranty' when she was buried in Hawick. She was the second of the 2 sisters known as 'the Tranties', with Marjory dying in about 1814. They kept a boarding house and were known to be intelligent above their station (which is what the word 'trantie' meant). She may be the 'Isobel', daughter of Walter and Helen Dryden, baptised in Hawick Parish in 1742. **J.** (18th/19th C.) listed as a mason in Hawick when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was surely related to Adam and Robert, masons who also subscribed to the book. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1648. Perhaps he was the James of Ashkirk Mill recorded in a bond of 1673. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Paterson and they had an unnamed son baptised in 1686. **James** (17th C.) tenant in 'Shappelhill' in 1684, when his wife Margaret Scott's will is recorded. He was probably tenant at Chapelhill and either the same man as the James who died around 1720, or else a close relative. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for Patrick Scoon in 1685. His children included: Margaret (b.1679);

and an unnamed son (b.1683). He may be the James in Chapelhill who paid for the use of the Wilton 'mortcloth' for his wife in 1705. **James** (d.bef. 1723) leased the farm of Chapelhill in at least the period 1690–98. He was resident at Todshawhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1698 he acted as cautioner for Robert, who rented part of the farm of Borthaugh. Probably the same James was in arrears for rent at Chapelhill in 1711 'carried for his brother', and was also in arrears in the period 1712–18. In 1715 he was unable to pay the debt from the deceased Robert (presumably the same brother), and caution was offered by Thomas (who must have been another relative). He was recorded at Chapelhill in 1718 and 1720 when children of his were baptised in Roberton Parish. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, probably included: Margaret (b.1713); James (b.1715); Helen (b.1718); and Isobel (b.1720). In 1723 he was deceased when his widow Janet Hill and son James became tenants of Chapelhill. His widow may be the same Janet Hill who married Walter Hume in 1724. **James** (18th C.) leased the farm of Chapelhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1735. Walter acted as cautioner, and so was presumably an older relative. He was possibly the son of James, who was the former tenant of Chapelhill. **James** (18th C.) resident of Whitlaw. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for James Reid, tenant in the Flex. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Shiel. He is thus described in a baptismal record of 1743, probably to distinguish him from James 'in Whitlaw', who is recorded on the same page. He married Agnes Scott and their children included: Jean (b.1741); John (b.1743); and John (again, b.1745). The witnesses in 1743 were weaver William Hood and 'Officer' John Telfer. He could be the deceased James whose daughter Jean died in Hawick in 1787. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. Probably the same James was at Harden in 1752, Mabonlaw in 1757 and Highchesters in 1762. He was either the James who married Christian Scott in Roberton Parish in 1748 or the James who married Jean Scott in Roberton Parish in 1749. His children may have included (although there are possibly 2 families here) Ann (b.1749), John (b.1750), James (b.1751), William (b.1752), Walter (b.1753), Walter (b.1754), Christian (b.1756), Peggy (b.1757) and Janet (b.1759). **James** (18th C.) resident at 'Mains' (presumably Borthwick Mains) in 1762 when his daughter Agnes was baptised. He may be the James who was fined in Roberton Parish in 1763 for an 'irregular marriage'. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Hume in Roberton Parish in 1774. **James** (d.bef. 1795) farmer at Chapelhill. He was tenant at Chapelhill in 1763 when a son Walter was born. He is recorded still renting Chapelhill from the Duke of Buccleuch in 1792, but by 1795 he was deceased and the farm was taken over by his son James. He could be the 'S... Tenant Hume' (perhaps married to Martha, the entry is hard to read) whose daughter Katherine was baptised in Hawick in 1784, with witnesses merchant James Ekron and Postmaster James Inglis. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Aitkin in 1796. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Chapelhill. He took over from his father in about 1795, when he was recorded at both Chapelhill and Branxholme Common. He was at Chapelhill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses, and also on the Dog Tax Rolls as owner of 2 dogs. He was leasing Chapelhill and Branxholme Common in 1802 and was in arrears for Chapelhill in 1812. **James** (b.c.1780) baker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elspeth Wight in 1816. **James** (b.1799/1800) born in Wilton Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. He married Elizabeth Goodfellow and their children included: Janet (b.1824); James, Jane, Elizabeth (b.1833); Agnes (b.1840). 1851 he was in Crailing and in 1861 was at Edgerston. **James** (b.c.1800) farmer at Chapelhill. He is mentioned in a letter of 1827 as father to an illegitimate child (with Jess Dickson of Harwood). He was probably the John recorded as tenant at Chapelhill in the period 1831–40. In 1841 he was recorded as farmer at Chapelhill, along with William (probably his brother) **James** (19th C.) married Jemima Lauder in Roberton Parish in 1844. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant of West Highchesters in about 1713–21. His son Patrick was a witness in the court case regarding the division of Wilton Common in 1764. **John** (17th/18th C.) son of James. He was resident in Parkhill in 1710, Easter Parkhill in 1717 and Whithope in 1721. In 1709 in Roberton Parish he married Bessie, daughter of Adam Elliot. His children included: James (b.1704), Robert (b.1706); James (again, b.1711); John (b.1717); and Thomas (b.1721). **John** (17th/18th C.) married Jean Wright in Bedrule in 1712. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Riddell in Roberton Parish in 1716. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Graham in Roberton Parish in 1718. **John** (17th/18th C.)

resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1731 when his son Walter was baptised. He may be the same as John at Highchesters. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Easter Highchesters in 1736. He married Jean Cowan in 1729. His children probably included: John (b.1736); and Margaret (b.1738). He could be the John who witnessed a baptism in Wilton Parish in 1733. **John** (18th C.) recorded in Briery Yards in 1765 when he was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) recorded in Mervinslaw in 1765 when he was among the men selected to perambulate Wilton Common. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He married Helen Hume and their children included: James (b.1745), baptised in Hawick; and Helen (b.1754), baptised in Wilton. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Highchesters Mill in 1757. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, probably included John (b.1748), Walter (b.1749), Helen (b.1754), Robert (b.1756), Janet (b.1757) and Margaret (b.1759). He is surely related to the John who was at Easter Highchesters in the 1730s (and could be the same man, if he married twice). **John** (18th C.) mason in Hawick Parish, probably the son of Robert born in 1738. He may be the John who in 1772 witnessed a baptism for Joseph Govan. In 1766 he married Isabel Armstrong, who was living in Hobkirk Parish, daughter of Adam Armstrong and Helen Dodds; she was sister of William Armstrong, Schoolmaster at Hobkirk. Their children included: Robert (b.1767); Helen (b.1770); Margaret (b.1772); Adam (b.1774); Margaret (again, b.1776); Janet (b.1778); Adam (again, b.1781); and John (b.1783). The witnesses in 1767 were Robert and Walter (probably his father and brother), in 1772 were Robert (again) and Alexander Bunyan, in 1774 were Robert and Walter (again), and in 1776 were William Armstrong, Schoolmaster at Hobkirk (probably his brother-in-law) and Robert (again). **John** (18th C.) resident at Kirkton Parish. His children included Agnes (b.1772) and Janet (b.1783). **John** (18th C.) resident at Greenbank recorded in 1773 when his son Patrick was baptised in Roberton Parish. It is possible that Margaret (b.1776), Margaret (again, b.1777) and Nelly (b.1779) were also his children. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Goodfellow in 1780 and their children included: James (b.1781); William (b.1787); Walter (b.1789); and Elizabeth (b.1792). **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Thornyhaugh (in Teviothead Parish). He is recorded there in 1781, 1783, 1785 and 1785 and also listed there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: William (b.1781); John (b.1783); Ann (b.1785); and Peter (b.1795). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Whitehaugh in 1797. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Elliot in 1794 and their children included: Helen (b.1795); John Scott (b.1797); and Jean (b.1803). **John** (18th/19th C.) member of Hawick Curling Club in 1812. **John**, W.S. (1758–1831) eldest son of George, Town Clerk of Leith. He gained the lands of Clerklands in Ashkirk Parish in 1826. **John** (b.1785/6) resident of Roberton Parish who later moved to Allanhaugh Mill. He was at Allanhaugh Mill in 1841, 1851 and 1861, initially being a roadmaker, then a farm labourer and finally a farmer of 4 acres. He married Beatrix Liddel, from Hobkirk and their children included: John (b.1806); Robert (b.1808); Margaret (b.1809); William (b.1812); James (b.1813); and Walter (b.1819/20). **John** (b.1797) son of Robert and Elizabeth Stewart, he was grocer and spirit dealer in the West End. He is listed on the Back Row in Pigot's 1837 directory and on the Mid Raw in 1841. By 1851 his wife was a widow living on the Kirk Wynd. He married Margaret (b.1803), daughter of grocer Walter Scott. Their children included: Isabel (b.1824); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1826), who married John Gladstone; Janet (b.1829); Mary (b.1831); Robert (b.1834); Christian (or 'Kirsten', b.1835); Margaret (b.1836), who probably died young; Walter (b.1838); and Sarah Scoon (b.1841). **John** (19th C.) recorded as 'John Hume Esq. Hoscoat' on the 1857 list of members of the Archæological Society. It is unclear who he was. **John** (b.1828/9) from Langholm, he was farmer at Gledsnest in Teviothead. In 1861 he was farming 18 acres there, and he was still recorded there in 1868. He married Janet Wight in Hawick in 1850 and their children included: William (b.1852); Ellen Douglas (b.1853); Andrew; Walter; and John. **John** (19th/20th C.) hatter, glover, hosier and shirtmaker of 8 Oliver Place. He can be seen outside his shop in a 1901 photograph. **Joseph** of Ninewells (1757–1838) son of John and Agnes Carre, who was only daughter of Robert Ker of Cavers Carre. His uncle was the celebrated the philosopher and historian, David. He was a Captain in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, but retired to his

family estate. He was patron of Bedrule Parish in the late 18th century, presumably a right that was inherited through his mother. He died unmarried. **Joseph** (1777–1855) Tory M.P. for the Borders constituency in 1812, born in Montrose. He trained as a doctor before turning to politics, eventually becoming a radical, campaigning for universal suffrage and religious freedom, moving to the Whigs and shifting to a Middlesex seat. **Marjory** (d.c.1814) one of the 'Tranties' along with her sister Isabel. These 2 unmarried sisters kept a boarding house and were said to be 'more intelligent than their neighbours in a similar humble condition of life'. She may be the 'Margaret', daughter of Walter and Helen Dryden, baptised in Hawick Parish in 1738. **Mary** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at No. 3 Mansfield Road in the mid-1900s. **Patrick** see **Patrick Home**. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident at 'Chisholme and Widburne' according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He had 2 kilns there and paid tax for 3 hearths. He was probably the Patrick who served as cautioner for his brother Robert, who leased part of Borthaugh in 1690; the two were also renting part of Borthaugh in 1691 and 1692, and he was cautioner again in 1694. It seems likely that he and his brother Robert were blacksmiths. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) married Anna Scott in Roberton Parish in 1727. **Patrick** (18th C.) resident of Salenside. He is recorded in 1731 when he had a libel case for debt against William Tunno in Selkirk. **Patrick** (18th C.) recorded at 'Callendridgerigg' (presumably Caerlenrig) in 1726 when he married Helen Scott in Cavers Parish. Other children, baptised in Cavers, who may be his include: Magdalen (b.1730); Margaret (b.1733); Mary (b.1735); Walter (b.1738); William (b.1740); John (b.1743); Adam (b.1745); and Alexander (b.1747). **Patrick** (18th C.) farmer in Hawick Shiel. In 1757 he was tenant there, and was found (along with other neighbouring tenant farmers) to be making 'bakes' at Black Grain Moss, against the explicit orders of the Town Council. As a result a group led by Bailie Robert Scott mustered in Hawick at 4 a.m. and went up to the Common, to break up the peats. He may be the tenant at Slaidhills (along with Robert Elliot) in 1743 who witnessed a baptism for Adam Hogg. He may be the resident of Hawick Parish who married Janet (or Jean) Turnbull and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Helen (b.1737) and Patrick (b.1756). **Patrick** (b.c.1700) son of John, who was tenant at West Highchesters. He herded his father's sheep there for 4 years in about 1720. He may have been related to James, who farmed at Chapelhill about the same time. He was tenant in Todshaw when his daughter Helen was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1755. He was tenant in Old Whitfield in 1764 when he was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. He also gave evidence in 1764 regarding the use of the some of the 'headrooms' on the Common. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Scott in 1789 and their children included an unnamed child (b.1790). A daughter of his may have married John Scott, from Weenslandmill, who had a corn mill in the Bathurst area of Canada in about the 1820s; she was said to have 3 uncles in the area ('Scotts the masons'), who were presumably his wife's brothers. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Helm in 1779 and their children included Peter (b.1784), John (b.1788) and James (b.1791). **Peter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Thornhaugh in 1795 and at Bowanhill in 1797. Perhaps the same Peter was a labourer at Lodgeknowe according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He could be the Peter who married Betty Dinwoodie, and whose children, baptised in Cavers, included John (b.1795), Ann (b.1797), Jean (b.1800), Peggy (b.1805), Peter (b.1810) and Peter (again, b.1815). **Peter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Davidson in Cavers in 1809 and their children included: James (b.1811); Isabel (b.1813); Peter (b.1815); Margaret (b.1817); John (b.1820); and Thomas (b.1822). **Peter** (19th C.) married Janet Murray in Bedrule Parish in 1831. **Peter** (19th C.) married Agnes Grant in Hawick Parish in 1847. **Robert** (17th C.) leased quarter of the farm of Borthaugh in 1690, with his brother Patrick acting as cautioner. In 1691 and 1692 both he and Patrick were the farmers of $\frac{1}{4}$ together, and in 1694 he held $\frac{1}{4}$ himself again, this continuing until at least 1698. In 1696 his cautioner was James, who was hence surely related. He is recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls at Borthaugh; he was listed 'with tuo kilns', suggesting he was a smith or other artisan. It seems likely he was blacksmith at Borthaugh. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant along with Walter at Chapelhill in 1725. **Robert** (18th C.) mason in Hawick Parish. He is probably the Robert who in 1767 and 1774, along with Walter (probably his son) witnessed baptisms for mason John (probably also his son) and witnessed further baptisms

for John in 1772 and 1776. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: John (b.1738); Christian (b.1739); Margaret (b.1743); Agnes (b.1745); and Walter (b.1747). The witnesses in 1747 were Robert Scott (probably the Bailie) and Andrew Turnbull (but it is unreadable which one). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Katherine Govenlock and their son William was baptised in 1759. **Robert** (b.1740) son of Walter and Helen Dryden. He was a toll-keeper, living in Ashkirk and then at Elsdon in Northumberland. He married Jane Elliot (b.1743) in Hawick in 1769. Their children included: William (b.1771), baptised in Hawick; Robert (b.1774); Thomas (b.1775); James (b.1779); George (b.1783), shepherd; and Walter (b.1787). Three of his children were baptised in Ashkirk Parish and the last 2 in Elsdon. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) mason in Hawick. He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Stewart in 1793 and she died in 1797. Their children included: Mary (b.1795); and John (b.1797), grocer in the West End. **Robert** (d.1840) builder on the Fore Row, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was probably related to Adam, who was a builder on Buccleuch Street at the same time. The pair both subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821, as well as mason 'J. Hume'. He was recorded as a mason in the death register of 1840 (along with 9 others on the same day, and hence possibly in a cholera outbreak). He may be the same man as the mason who married Betty Stewart. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Jane Wise and their children included Mary Jane (b.1838), Emma (b.1840) and John Robert (b.1841). **Robert** (19th C.) listed as grocer on 'Front Row' in Slater's 1852 directory. He may be the son of grocer John. **Robert** (19th C.) shepherd at Templehall. His daughter Mary married postman Robert Thomson. **Robert** (b.1828/9) from Lilliesleaf, he was a shoemaker in Denholm. In 1861 he was a lodger with John Davidson on Canongate. **Robert** (b.1834) frameworker in Hawick, son of grocer John. In 1851 he was still living with his mother on the Kirk Wynd and in 1861 he was at 28 High Street. He married Isabella Elliot in 1856 and their children included: John (b.1855); Margaret (b.1856); Isabella (b.1859); Archibald (b.1861); Walter (b.1862), who became Headmaster at Drumlanrig; Robert (b.1865); Jane (b.1867); Thomas (b.1870); Janet (b.1872); and William (b.1874). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Grieve in Hawick Parish in 1713. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident at Commonside and elder of Hawick Parish. He was described as 'Mr' and 'probationer' in 1713 when he witnessed a baptism for John Scott, herd in Drydenburn. This presumably meant that he was a young preacher (before being ordained) working at the chapel in Teviothead. In 1714 he was 'preacher' when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw, herd in Commonside. In 1715 he gave in the money that had been 'mortified' by James Grieve (farmer at Commonside) for the poor of the Parish, particularly those from the 'highlands'. In 1716 he was 'Mr Tho: Hume in Comonsid' when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Clerk in Ramsaycleuchburn. In 1717 he was assigned the duties of collecting money from Harwood, Teindside and Commonside, suggesting that he lived in this area. Presumably the same Thomas was described in 1718 as 'officer of the Excyse in Hawick' when he was hauled up by the Session for his 'irregular marriage' to Jean, daughter of Andrew Brown, wright in Kelso. The marriage was carried out by John Middleton and witnessed by other excise agents, Thomas Burden and Andrew Lithgow. In 1719 his servant Isobel Laidlaw married John Blyth, tenant in Heap. He was 'Mr Thomas Hume in Comonside' in 1719 when he witnessed a baptism for Archibald Murray, herd in Hislop and also in 1722 when he witnessed a baptism for William Coltart, servant in Commonside. In 1733 he was 'in Hoscoatt preacher of the Gospell' when he wrote out the will for May Scott of Whitehaugh. It is unclear what his status as a minister was, but perhaps he served the upper Teviot and Borthwick areas (there is no entry for him in the 'Fasti'). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Helen Scott in Roberton Parish in 1735. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) resident of Newmill in Hawick Parish according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. He was recorded as a wright at Newmill on the 1801 ballot; William was also listed as a wright there and hence possibly his brother. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) labourer in 'Deweyhaugh' according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He was also at Dewyhaugh on the 1801 Militia ballot. Perhaps the same Thomas married Agnes Scott and had these children baptised in Cavers Parish: Williamina (b.1804); William (b.1806); Elizabeth (b.1808); Mary (b.1810); Isabel Aitchison (b.1812); James (b.1815); and Barbara (b.1819). He may be the Thomas who succeeded William Grieve as tenant farmer at Henderson's Knowe in about 1818. He may also be the resident at Henderson's Knowe who subscribed to William

Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary Helm and their son Robert was baptised in 1822. **Thomas Arthur** (19th/20th C.) step-son of letter-carrier Robert Thomson. He was an apprentice gardener at Weens, then moving to Wells, Hunthill and Wolfelee. He married Margaret Oliver, daughter of the Bedrule blacksmith, and they had 3 sons and 2 daughters. **Thomas** 'Tom' (20th C.) employee of Turnbull & Sons, Slitrig Crescent. During WWII he was Head Warden in Hawick. **Walter** (17th C.) listed as 'broken and fled' at Borthaugh among the 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He may be the Walter, married to a Scott (forename not recorded) whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Wilton in 1694. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert Hardie in 1689. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded at Chapelhill. His son Thomas was baptised in 1718, with witnesses the older and younger William Thomsons from Newmill. He is probably the Walter, living at Chapelhill, whose funeral is recorded in Wilton Parish in 1720. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, recorded at Parkhill in 1713 and Mains in 1720 and 1723. These are probably all his children (baptised in Roberton): Robert (b.1709); William (b.1711); William (again, b.1713); Margaret (b.1714); John (b.1715); William (b.1720); and Beatie (b.1723). It is possible that he is the same as the Walter who married Margaret Scott in 1707, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1707 he married Margaret (or Marjorie) Scott, who was step-daughter of Robert Thomson in Newmill. Their son Walter (b.1728) was baptised in Hawick Parish, with witnesses probably (but hard to read) the Laird of Harwood and Walter Hume. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Hill in Roberton Parish in 1724, the marriage also being proclaimed in Ashkirk Parish. It seems likely that his wife was the same Janet Hill whose husband James had been farmer at Chapelhill. It is unclear how closely related he might have been to his wife's first husband. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Goodfellow in Roberton Parish in 1724. Probably the same marriage was also recorded in Ashkirk Parish. Note that there was another marriage of a Walter in the same Parish at almost the same time. This Walter lived in Roberton Parish, and may be the tenant in Chapelhill. **Walter** (b.1691/2) farm servant to Langlands of that Ilk at Calaburn in about 1715. In about 1740 he moved to be shepherd at Stouslie, then Heap in about 1745 and then was at Whitehaugh for about 20 years. He was described both as 'in Mabenlaw' and 'in Whitehaugh', when he was among those selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765. He also gave evidence regarding the use of the Common in his lifetime. He is probably the Walter who received money owed him 'for threshing' after the death of William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) rented the farm of Chapelhill along with Robert in 1725. He also acted as cautioner for James in 1735, who rented Chapelhill. He was presumably a close (but older) relative of James. **Walter** (18th C.) carrier at Branxholme Town. He married Helen Dryden and their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: Margaret (b.1738); Robert (b.1740), who probably married Jane Elliot; Isobel (b.1742); and Helen (b.1744). It may be that his daughters Margaret and Isobel were the sisters known as 'the Tranties'. The witnesses in 1740 were blacksmiths James Dryden, elder and younger, from Newmill (who were surely related to his wife) and in 1742 were Robert and Walter Scoon, tenants in Branxholme Town. Note that in 1742 his name is recorded incorrectly as 'Wm'. Walter (b.1748) and James (b.1750) may also have been his sons. It is possible that he is the Walter who witnessed a baptism for George Scott in Stouslie in 1742. **Walter** (18th C.) married Isabel Elliot in Roberton Parish in 1745. **Walter** (18th C.) married Isabel Wright in Kirkton Parish in 1749. Their unnamed son was baptised in 1749. **Walter** (18th C.) married Janet Graham in 1755, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. Their children, baptised in in Wilton Parish, included: Walter (b.1758); and Margaret (b.1761). **Walter** (18th C.) married Jean McCorquadale in Castleton Parish in 1764. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Cavers itself in 1794. His children included Betty (b.1794). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Pott in Wilton Parish in 1794. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Whitfield (in Wilton Parish) in 1799, when recorded as 'Mr Walter Hume'. He married Mary Beattie in Roberton in 1796 and their children (baptised in Roberton) included: James (b.1797); Adam (b.1799); and Christian (b.1802).

He could be the farmer at Woodburn in Roberton Parish according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1789–94. **Walter** (19th C.) married Anne Irvine in Roberton Parish in 1831. **Walter** (b.c.1810) drover living at Chapelhill in 1841. His wife was Agnes and their children included Walter, John, James and Jane. He was surely related to James, who was farmer at Chapelhill at the same time. **Walter** (19th C.) married Margaret Goodfellow in Hawick Parish in 1853. **Walter** edited 'Fifty years' football in Hawick, 1873–1923' (1923). He was an early member of the committee of Hawick R.F.C. **Walter** (b.1862) Headmaster of Trinity School. He was son of Robert, and grandson of Mary (or Margaret) Scott, who was a daughter of grocer Walter Scott. He was also known as a singer. He was a founding member of the Callants' Club and the driving force behind the Club's establishement behind a school essay competition started in 1909. **William** (17th/18th C.) from Roberton Parish, in 1701 he married Jane Beattie in Westerkirk Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Govenlock in Hawick Parish in 1719. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Miller in Roberton Parish in 1717. Their children included Helen (b.1721), Janet (b.1723) and John (b.1728). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was a servant of Andrew Ogilvie at Branxholme in 1719 when he married Helen Govenlock (servant to William Ogilvie, also at Branxholme). He may be the 'servant to Crumhaugh' who was recorded as a fornicator with Isobel Govenlock in Hawick in 1720. Perhaps the same William was recorded at Chapelhill in 1723 and Highchesters in 1725. His childreni, baptised in Roberton Parish, included James (b.1723) and Sarah (b.1725). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Lamb in 1753, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Jane (b.1762), who was baptised in Hawick. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Helen Aitken in 1766. Their children included Robert (b.1767). **William** (18th C.) married Christian Renwick in Hawick Parish in 1781. **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Jean (b.1789). **William** (b.c.1780) wright at Newmill in Hawick Parish according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. Thomas was also listed as a wright there and hence possibly his brother. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Wolfhopelee according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia in Southdean Parish. **William** (b.1810/1) born in Roberton Parish, probably from the Chapelhill family. He may be the William living with farmer James (perhaps his brother) at Chapelhill in 1841. In 1851 he was innkeeper at Tushielaw Inn and was already widowed by that time. **William** (19th C.) married Agnes Preston in Roberton Parish in 1847. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Hume in Roberton Parish in 1850. **Rev. William Roger** (1865–1932) born in Edinburgh, son of John and Marjory Irvine, who was from Hawick. He attended Edinburgh University and trained for the ministry at New College. In about 1911 he contributed a couple of poems to the Rymour Club's 'Miscellanea' publication, these being learned by his mother from her aunt, Miss Rodger (who was also from Hawick and was great-granddaughter of Andrew Rodger, inventor of the fanning machine). He was minister of Toiro, near Balclutha in New Zealand. He died while travelling to attend the General Assembly in Christchurch. (also spelled 'Hoom' and 'Hoome'; see also **Home**).

Hume Castle (*hewm-kaw-sul*) *n.* folly dating from about 1770, between Kelso and Greenlaw, built on a prominent mound containing the ruins of a stronghold of the Humes, originating in the 13th century. 2 small iron cannon balls found there were donated to the Museum in 1900.

Hume's (*hewmz*) *n.* gentleman's outfitters at 57 High Street, established 1860 and surviving into the early 20th century, advertised as 'Ye Olde Hatterie'.

humf see **humph**

hum-jum (*hum-jum*) *adj., arch.* dejected, in low spirits – 'A heh thae thochts ti faa back on . . . whan A turn dowie an hum-jum' [ECS], poor-quality, second-rate – 'Independents truly! independent of order! independent of discipline! independent of control! independent of the power, and the spirit, and the grace of God! a humjum of confusion bound round with a rope of sand!!' [WNK] (this is 'hum-drum' elsewhere).

humlet (*hum-le'*) *n., arch.* hemlock, a pea-shooter formed from the stem of hemlock or a similar plant (also **humlo** and **humlock**).

humlo (*hum-lō*) *n., arch.* hemlock, 'smooth humlo' is wood Angelica – 'The tallest of our British species is the Wood Angelica (or 'Smooth Humlo', whose stems are prized by the youthful archer)' [JAHM] (see also **humol**).

humlock (*hum-lok*) *n., arch.* hemlock, 'Conium maculatum' or similar plants such as the cow parsnip 'Heracleum spondylium', the dried stalk of which is used as a pea-shooter – *adj.* having

the appearance of hemlock or its dried stem paerhaps – 'For her humloch hypps she balanced sae weil, That she satte like a whinstane rock' [JTe], 'Their humlock haunches stuff wi' pads; An' sair I dread, The grave will be their bridal beds – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa] (see also **humlet** and **humol**).

hummel see **hummle**

hummelcorn (*hu-mul-kōrn*) *n., arch.* awnless grains, poor quality grain, *adj.* not bearded (of grain) – '... ane peck of insufficient humillcorn meill, out of which there was dight ane choppin dish full of rouch seids' [BR1675], 'Robert Black, milner in Hassendean, is fined for selling insufficient humil corne meils' [BR1697], poor qulity – 'Mean, shabby; applied both to persons and things; as 'a hummelcorn discourse', a poor sermon, 'a hummelcorn man', &c; Roxb.' [JoJ].

Hummelknowe Mill (*hu-mul-now-mil*) *n.* former corn-mill at Hummelknowes. Thomas Scott was miller there in 1642. In 1684 the tenant, James Scott, was among the men fined for attending conventicles. Robert Elliot was miller there in 1694. James Elliot was tenant in 1700 and through the early 18th century. Robert Cairns was living there in at least 1709–15 and Robert Elliot in 1720–35. John Scott was miller there in at least 1755–61. It was tenanted by Scotts for more than a century, the last miller being Walter Scott, who left in 1855. John Scott is recorded as tenant there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, as well as Walter Glendinning. James Glendinning was a servant there in 1801. The weir was damaged in the 1846 flood. John Scott was listed as miller there in 1852 (also referred to as 'Humble Knowe Mill' and other variants, it is 'Humelknowe Miln' in 1642, 'humbleknowmilne' in 1700, 'Hummelknow mille' in 1715 and 'Humbleknows miln' in 1797; a mill is marked there on the east bank of the Slitrig on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Hummelknowes (*hu-mul-nowz*) *n.* farm by the Slitrig just outside Hawick, reached over the Hummelknowes Bridge. It was included in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380. It appears to have been owned by Robert Lorraine in 1428/9, when his son Patrick resigned the lands in favour of his niece Janet Rutherford. It was burned in 1547/8 by the Englsh, when referred to it as 'Hoble Knowes'. There were Croziers there in 1569 when a bond of security was signed by 'Clame Crosar in Hammilknowis' and 8 other family members. In 1574 this was among the lands that James Gledstains of Cocklaw served as surety for, with Clem Crozier having been his tenant there. It was owned by the Gledstains of that Ilk in 1643. It was among the farms owned by the Gledstains family on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when William Glasgow was tenant and 3 other householders were listed there. James Elliot was there in 1700, William Reid in 1709 and Thomas Miller in 1717. Adam Hobkirk was shepherd there in 1723, John Hood was there in 1727 and Thomas Kyle in 1729–31. It was held by Gledstains of that Ilk until 1734, when it passed to Scott of Burnhead. Robert Stavert was there in 1737. John Crawford was there in 1776–79 and Andrew Ferguson in 1781. William Scott of Burnhead was owner in 1788 (as also reported in about 1811), when it was valued at £254. In 1799 George and James Glendinning were servants there, Robert Lawson and Robert Murray were labourers and Walter Miller wa a hedger. George Glendinning was still there in 1801. William Scott Watson was owner in about 1874. George Jobson was farmer there in the mid-to-late 19th century. It was also formerly the location for a corn-mill. The 234 m high hill above is the site a hill-fort (also 'Humble Knowes' and often two words 'Hummel Knowes'; spelled 'Hummelknows' on some Ordnance Survey maps; the origin is probably Old English 'hamel cnoll', meaning 'abrupt, steep, rounded hills', although there is a possible connection with the old Scots 'hummel', meaning 'hornless'; the name first appears as 'Hameleknolles' in c.1380, is 'Homylknolle' in 1428/9, 'homylknollis' in 1494/5, 'Hammilknowis' in 1569, 'Humilknowis' in 1574, 'Humbleknows' in 1643, 'Humelknous' in 1694, 'Humbleknow' in 1700 'Humillknoues' in 1704, 'Humbleknowes' in 1718, 'Humbleknows' in 1748 and 1753, transcribed as 'Huntliknows' in 1788, 'Humbleknowes' in 1799 and 'Hummelknows' in 1811; it is mis-spelled 'Humilkowis' on one of Gordon's c.1650 maps, but is 'Humilknowis' on another, and is 'Hummilknowes' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Hammelknows' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Hummelknowes Brig (*hu-mul-nowz-brig*) *n.* bridge over the Slitrig, just off the B6399 leading to Ormiston etc. It is sometimes known as 'Lover's Lane Brig' or 'Greenbraeheids Brig'. It was opened by Princess Christian in 1869, and hence formerly referred to as the 'Princess Christian Bridge'.

Hummelknoweshaugh (*hu-mul-nowz-hawch*) *n.* farmstead on the left-hand side of the B6399 Newcastleton Road opposite the Flex road-end. The area of land between the main road and the river was formerly

known as 'Whitlaw Haugh'. The farm was also known as 'Hankemshaugh', 'Hankimshaugh' or 'Hankumshaugh'. James Montgomery was there in 1780. The fields were much damaged in the 1846 flood, with both crops and soil being washed away. Mason Robert Scott lived there in 1841 and Walter Paterson was recorded there in 1861 and 1868 (also written 'Hummelknoweheugh', 'Hummelknowe Haugh' and 'Humbleknowhaugh', it was 'Hummelknowhaugh' in 1780).

Hummel Side (*hu-mul-sīd*) *n.* hill in the upper Ale valley, to the east of Easter Alemoor. It reaches a height of 312 m.

hummle (*hu-mul*) *adj.* humble, *v.* to humble – 'He cruuches doun an hummles himsel', that the puir maye fa' bie his strang anes' [HSR], 'Wha hummels himsel' til behald the things that ar in heaeven an' in the yirth' [HSR].

hummle (*hu-mul*) *v., arch.* to remove the awns or bristles from barley – 'Thus, thrashing, hummeling, and winnowing may be completed at once, without ever being touched by the hand' [RJT].

hummler (*hum-lur*) *n., arch.* a machine for removing the awns from barley – 'I may, however, claim for my father one little improvement on the thrashing mill – the application of the hummeller – so that the awns may be cut from the barley even while the thrashing is going on' [RJT].

humol (*hu-mol*) *n., arch.* local name for the hemlock stem – 'The stem [of hemlock] is generally hollow and fistular, and some of them are used as blow-tubes for shooting arrows, as school-boys use 'humols' in our own country' [HAST1866] (cf. **humlo** and **humlock**).

hump an hae (*hump-an-hā*) *v., it.* to hem and haw, hesitate, be indecisive – 'And I shall state ere I begin, That if ye 'bout it hump and hae, My trulies lass ye soon will fin' A wilfu' man maun ha'e his way' [HSR].

humph (*humf*) *n.* curvature of the spine, hunch, hump-back – 'that jaiket makes ee look like ee've got a humph', 'His skin was wuzzen'd, unfizzen'd, and broon, He'd a humph on his back as big as Paddy's balloon' [JoHa], the act of carrying a heavy load – 'it was an awfi humph up yon hill', 'Ti come up yin's humph = to take it into one's head; to resolve upon voluntarily' [ECS], *v.* to carry a heavy burden, particularly on one's back, to lug, haul, hoist – 'humphin heavy secks didni dae his back muckle guid', 'oo hed ti humph that demned piani up fower flights o stair', 'He humph't off wi' the seck o' tataes' [GW], 'Ti humph off wui = to carry off or bear off anything; particularly applied to a bulky, awkward article' [ECS], '... that's why A dinnae humph a drum nae mair' [CT].

humph (*humf*) *n., arch.* a bad taste or smell, as of meat that is going off, *v.* to smell bad, begin to putrefy.

humph-backit (*humf-baw-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* hunch-backed – 'Look here, d'ye see that auld humph-backit fallow, Wi' clenched megs and deep grey ferret een' [JoHa] (also **humphie-backit**).

humphed (*humfd*) *adj., arch.* smelling, tainted.

humphie (*hum-fee*) *adj.* having a hump – '... An' humphie an' hunchie aft met wi' demand, But she was left lane on the pityfu' staund' [JoHa].

humphie-backit (*hum-fee-baw-kee', -ki'*) *adj.* hunch-backed – 'How is't that yon humphie-backit hicht Can steer up thochts sae tender?' [DH] (also **humph-backit**).

the Humphie-Backit Brig (*thu-hum-fee-ba-kee'-brig*) *n.* name attached to any hunch-backed bridge, particularly the road bridge over the old railway line at the top of Brougham Place.

Humphrey's (*hum-freez*) *n.* night-club in part of the old Exchange, which burned down in 1992. The bar next door, in the Arcade, was called 'Bogart's'.

humple (*hum-pul*) *v., arch.* to walk unevenly, hobble – 'A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS].

hunchie (*hun-chee*) *adj., poet.* having a hunched back – '... An' humphie an' hunchie aft met wi' demand, But she was left lane on the pityfu' staund' [JoHa].

hund (*hund*) *v., arch.* to hound, *n.* a hound – 'So in I gaed to plunge or to wade, As the hunds at mei made a dash ...' [WaD] (also **hoond**).

Hundalee (*hun-du-lee*) *n.* farm about a mile south of Jedburgh, off the A68. It was long the seat of the Rutherford of Hundalee. There was a corn mill there at one time. In about the 1490s a group of Kers were indicted for oppressing the tenants, 'casting thame out of their housis and landis'. It was listed in 1538 among lands in Jedforest that had passed to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'; at that time it was valued at £10. The Laird of 'Hundeley' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. There were Schoolmasters recorded there in the early 17th century. The nearby 'scaur' on the Jed once held an ancient cave, which collapsed some time around 1880 (the origin is probably from Old English 'hund hoh leah', meaning

'hound-hill-wood'; it first occurs as 'Hundwaley' in the 1450 retour for the Barony of Hawick; it is 'Hundole' in 1464, 'Hundwellee' in 1464/5, 'hundolee' in 1494/5, 'Hundole' and 'Hindole' in 1502, 'Hunduelle' in 1504, 'Hundolee' in 1525 and 1526, 'Hundolee' and 'Hundoley' in 1538, 'Hundoley' in 1541, 'Hundeley' in 1551, 'Hundelie' in 1549, 1553/4, 'Hundoley' in 1553, 'Hundalie' in 1560, 'Hundeley' in 1564 and 'Hundolie' and 'Hundoley' in 1569; it is 'Hundalie' and 'Hundelie' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Hundalie' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

hunder (*hun-dur*) *n.* hundred – 'if A've telt ee yince, A've telt ee hunders o times', '... nor clame ony mair of the said nyne hundreth merkis bot alanerly fyve hundir merkis' [SB1470], 'We looked down the other side, And saw come breasting owr the brae, And Sir George Fister was their guide, Full fifteen hunder men and mae' [CPM], '... thou, O Solomon, maun hae ane thousan', an' thae that keepe the frute o't twa hunder' [HSR], '... An' frae hunders o' jaws the louds guffaws Outbraste whan the catte cryed 'Mewe'' [WiSp], 'And the auld Moat, That's seen hunders o Common Ridings ...' [DH], '... hei played the piano at hunders o' Common Ridin's an' thoosands o' Huts' [IWL], 'Four hunder horseman in yeh treekit line' [JEDM], 'His only trust was in his heels; He thocht a half a hunder deils ...' [FL], 'Her faither, Bob, says she's a stunner That's sure to live beyond a hunder' [JCa] (cf. **hunner**).

the Hunder Stair see **the Hunder Steps**

the Hunder Steps (*thu-hun-dur-steps*) *n.* also known as the 'Hundred Steps' (or 'Stairs'), and previously as 'Jacob's Ladder'. It is a stairway leading from the top of Wilton Path down to Bath Street. It is indicated in Wood's 1824 map as a path, still as a path in 1850, as steps in 1859 and in 1867, and well established by the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. It never had 100 steps, the number varying with time, but currently being about 95, although there are still arguments about this! It was closed in 2002 following safety concerns, but reopened later that year after refurbishment. Although most of the surrounding buildings have been demolished, the stairs themselves survive, now starting from the back of the Sainsbury's car park. However, the ownership of the land has been a matter of debate. The coat of arms in the wall at the foot of the steps was rescued from the Buccleuch Memorial (also called the 'Hunner Steps' or 'Stairs').

hundert (*hun-durt, -dur'*) *adj., n.* hundredth (cf. the more common **hunderth**).

hunderth (*hun-durth*) *adj., n.* hundredth – 'The 1514 Memorial was commissioned ti merk the fowre-hunderth anniversary o the incident that took place the year efter the battle o Flodden' [IWL], 'What cood be mairi appropriate on that form's hunderth birthday' [BW1978] (also **hundert**).

hunderweight (*hun-dur-wī'*) *n.* hundredweight.

hunderwecht (*hun-dur-wecht*) *n., arch.* hundredweight – 'But I'll up throwe thir divots Afore him, massy, his lane, Ablow thon lee'in' hunderwechts O' marble stane!' [DH].

hundie-gowk (*hun-dee-gowk*) *n.* a person sent on a fool's errand on 1st April (also **huntigowk**).

Hundlecleugh (*hun-dul-klooch*) *n.* former name for lands in Cavers Parish. In 1716, quarter of these lands, called Curriescleugh, were bought by Walter Scott (uncle of Walter of Crumhaugh) from Walter Scott of West Port. The precise location of the lands is unclear.

hundreth (*hun-drith*) *n., arch.* a hundred – '... the soume of twa hundreth merkis of vsuale mone of Scotland ...' [SB1470], '... writtin at Hawik the penult day of Januar, in the yeir of God ane thousand fyf hundreth thre score ane yeir' [RBA1561], 'First, anent the scool ther wad be ane hundreth punds allowed for the maintaining of a scool in this large toune' [PR1627], '... their releiffe of two hundreth merks payd out by them as the pryce for building of the steiple loft ...' [BR1685], 'Summa totalis is Foure hundred and Fyve bolls of victwall and Foure hunreth and twentie Eight keans' [Buc1690], 'First, anent the scool there wad be ane hundredth punds allowed for the maintaining of a scool in this large toune' [RRC], hundreds – '... the true liberties and privileges of the sd. burgh enjoyed for some hundreth of years by-gane ...' [BR1706] (see also bf hunder).

Hunewic (*hun-wik*) *n.* mentioned in a charter granted by the English King John to Henry Lovel in 1208. This is probably 'Honeywick' near Castle Cary in Somerset and not a variant of Hawick.

hunger (*hung-ur*) *n.* hunger – '... Wund, hung'r, cauld, and strength's declension?' [JoHa] (note there is no hard *g* sound).

Hungerflat (*hung-ur-flaw'*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, listed in a rental roll of around 1376. It is recorded as 'Hungyrflat' and with a value of 40 pence (G. Watson suggests that the name came from poor land with soil that required much manure).

hunger-gut (*hung-ur-gu'*) *adj., arch.* unfertile (of land), hungry, producing poor crops.

hungert (*hung-gur'*) *adj., arch.* hungry – 'For I was ane hungret, an' ye gae me meæt' [HSR], '... That wrocht the jaw-banes, stilled the hungert voice, and swalled to girdit bliss the void below!' [DH] (also written 'hungret').

hungery (*hung-u-ree*) *adj.* hungry – 'Gif I wer hungerie, I wadna tell thee ... ' [HSR], '... an' fills the hungirie saul wi' guidniss' [HSR] (also written 'hungerie'; note the lack of the hard *g* sound and the extra syllable compared with standard English).

hunging (*hung-in*) *pp., arch.* hung – 'In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir lettris I haue hunging my sele ... ' [SB1470] (note the odd tense, which was common in documents).

Hungryhill (*hung-gree-hil*) *n.* former farm on the south side of the Ettrick valley near Hungrey Hill on the Huntly Burn. An Ashkirk Parish record for 1727 states that 'a man in the Hungreyhill was buried having the Mortcloath payed'. Walter Grieve farmed there around 1763 and Andrew Herbertson was farmer in 1797, when it is on the Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish. It is also listed on the 1811 Horse Tax Rolls, when it was valued at £71 along with Four Rigs, and a tenement and yard in Lilliesleaf, all owned by Andrew Gray.

hunker-jumping (*hung-kur-jum-ping*) *n., arch.* an athletic contest consiting of leaping from a crouched position with the hands tied under the legs – 'With this intention he proposed a game of hunker jumping, which consists of a single spring in a sitting posture, both hands being tied under the legs' [WNK].

hunker slide (*hung-kur-slīd*) *v.* to slide on ice in a crouched position, to fall down or be negligent in one's job – 'hei's been hunker slidin on his job, either that or hei's jist yissless' (also **hankerslide**).

hunkers (*hung-kurz*) *n., pl., arch.* haunches, backs of the thighs, buttocks – '... An' critics, printers, binders, bankers, Hae set her sae upon her hunkers' [JoHa], '... hed hoakkert doon on ti ma hunkers till A gethert back ma braith' [ECS].

hunkert (*hung-ker', hung-kert*) *pp.* hunkered – '... Wi spunk nor smeddum, hunkert by the ingle, It's then, but no till then, I'll ken I'm auld' [WL], '... Only the jougals hunkert roond, Enjoyment seemed tae fin' ' [DH], 'Then, juist when Aa'd hunkert doon to sei-in ablow a brainch ... ' [DH].

hunner (*hun-ur*) *n.* hundred – 'she must hev telt the same story hunners o times', 'yin Hawick man's worth a hunner fri onywhere else', 'There's ane I ken – may blessings aye be on her – I wadna gie for sic as yon a hun'er' [JoHa], 'Sing hey for a wife wi' a hunner or twa! A canty bit wife wi' a hunner or twa! Contented and blithe and hoo croose wad I craw, Gin I had a wife wi' a hunner or twa' [AS], '... And the owner, a Radical, as I've heard folk say, Asked a price, aye a hunner times ower much to pay' [JCG] (cf. **hunder**).

the Hunner Stairs (*thu-hu-nur-stārz*) *n.* another name for **the Hunder Steps**.

Hunsdon (*hunz-din*) *n.* Lord Hunsdon was the title of **Henry Carey**.

Hunt (*hun'*) *n.* **Henry** (19th C.) came to Hawick from England as a stockingmaker. He later took over the licensed grocers in O'Connell Street which had formerly been Thomas Bell's. He married Agnes Waugh in 1845 and had at least one child, Henry David.

Hunter (*hun'-ur*) *n.* **Adam** 'Ade' (16th C.) brother of Matthew, who was 'John Crosyer kynsman'. They were listed, along with another brother Pate, and Matthew's son Martin, in a 1544 list of local men who gave allegiance to Henry VIII. Perhaps the same man was 'Eddie Hunter', servant to Robert Elliot (probably the Laird of Redheugh), listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. **Adam T.** (1879/80–1906) son of Robert, he was a traveller for Wilson & Glenny and killed in a train accident near Arbroath. **Agnes Sophia** (1777/8–1856) daughter of Dr. Henry Hunter of London, who wrote 'Sacred Biography, Translations of Lavater' and 'St. Pierre's Studies of Nature'. She was niece of Rev. Dr. Charters of Wilton. She published 'Miscellany' in Hawick in 1811 (with a second edition in the same year). This was a small volume of essays on education and related other topics. Several of the articles were contributed by her uncle, Dr. Charters. She also wrote an account of the life of her uncle, included in James Wilson's 'Hawick and its Old Memories'. She became Mrs. Semple and had a son who was a doctor in London. **Alexander** (16th C.) tenant of the farm of Justicelee according to the rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. William and John were joint tenants. **Alexander** (1882–1952) son of William and Margaret Paxton. He drove one of Hawick's first taxis. He married Catherine Elliot (1877–1974), who was from Liddesdale. Their children were: William Alexander ('Bill', 1906–92); James ('Jim', 1907–43); George

(1909–89); John ('Jack', b.1911); Percival Archibald ('Percy', b.1913); and Walter (b.1914). **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) one of the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for them in Hawick, that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Hannah Laing (possibly daughter of Walter) and their children included George (b.1770/1), born at Appletreehall and baptised in Wilton (by the minister of the Jedburgh Relief Kirk). Thomas Blyth and James Dryden (who lived at Clarilaw and Appletreehall) were witnesses to the baptism. **Andrew** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Helen Nixon and their children included Elizabeth (b.1830), John (b.1833), Isabella (b.1837), George (b.1842) and Helen (b.1844). **Andrew William** (1810–60) son of George with his first wife Margaret Laidlaw. He was the first person to be baptised in the new Relief Kirk congregation in Hawick, this happening on the Haugh, since the church did not yet have its own premises. He married Elizabeth MacLean in Jedburgh in 1831 and their children included: Elizabeth (1832–1914); Margaret (1834–1908); Jane (1837–71); George (1839–1913); Andrew (1841–42); Andrew (1843–1921); Thomas (1845–1942); William Andrew (1848–1913); Agnes (1851–1937); and Jessie (1853–1926). He lived in Preston for a while, where some of his children were born. He emigrated to Canada in 1842, one of his sons dying on the voyage. The family settled in Beverley Township near Hamilton, Ontario. The area was later known as 'Hunters Corners'. He died in a horrific sawmill accident. His son Thomas started an insurance brokerage business, which still exists. Other descendants are still farming in the Hunters Corners area. **Andrew Galloway** (c.1809–82) from Denholm, he trained as a chemist and wrote some articles for the Enclyclopædia. He founded the Glasgow business A.G. Hunter & Co., who were 'Hat and Forage cap Manufacturers to the Queen, Prince consort and Royal Family'. He married Isabella, daughter of Hawick manufacturer William Wilson and their children included: Thomas C. (b.1833); Andrew George (b.1838); Sir William Wilson Hunter (b.1840); and John James (b.1842). He may be the Andrew, son of George, who was born in Cavers Parish in 1802. He died at Deneburn in Denholm. **Charles** (b.1806/7) from Lochmaben, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. For many years he was President of the Chartist Association, formed in Hawick in 1838. He was the 19th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. In 1862 he donated some fossils to the Museum. In 1877 he was living on Drumlanrig Place when he donated to the Museum 'Survey of the Post Roads between Edinburgh and London, 1776'. He married to Anne Carswell (or Kersel), and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Janet (b.1831); Margaret (b.1833); James (b.1836); John (b.c.1838); and Feargus O'Connor (b.c.1840), presumably named after the Irish Chartist leader. In 1841 and 1851 the family were living on the Loan and in 1861 were at No. 26 (probably now 24). **Col. Edgar** (d.1807) son of Dr. William and grandson of Rev. William of Lilliesleaf. He already held Midlem Mill by 1788 and also lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, specifically Chapel (valued at £390), 'W. Scot's acres' (valued at £200), Porteous Croft (valued at £78), Childknow (formerly part of Raperlaw, owned by James Middlemas, valued at £82 12 2), part of Greenhouse (valued at £16 3s), Union Hall (valued at £121 10s), additional lands that had formerly belonged to the feuars of Lilliesleaf (valued at £10 6s 8d) and associated teinds (valued at £92 7s 2d). Together his lands in Lilliesleaf Parish were valued at almost £1000, making him the second largest landowner (after Riddell of that Ilk). He was also at Midlem Mill in 1797 when taxed for having a non-working dog. He was an officer with the 19th Dragoons, being placed on half pay in 1805. He was the owner of the estate of Linthill (including Midlem Mill and Union Hall). He was listed there as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. He also acquired several smaller pieces of land in Lilliesleaf Parish, including Bewlie Hill, Kirklands of Bewlie, part of Chapel, Porteosus Croft, Childknow, and those previously owned by Davidson of Greenhouse, William Leithead and William Redford. He was killed after falling from his horse at Clarilaw Burn near Linthill and died unmarried. His estate being inherited by his cousin, William Riddell of Camieston, with part of Lilliesleaf Moor being acquired by Sir John Buchanan Riddell of that Ilk. **Elizabeth** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in a rental roll of 1541. Her steading was valued at 12s 6d. She was probably related to William, who was tenant at Mervinswood. **George** (18th C.) resident of Selkirk. In 1789 he had an account with the treasurer there for mason work. **George** (b.c.1760) resident of 'Parkhouses', i.e. Burnhead Cottages. It seems likely he is the son of John and Ann

Whillans who was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1757. He was listed as a mason at 'Pityhouses' in 1840 among heads of households in Wilton Parish. In the 1841 census he was listed as 'Ind.' (and age 80) at Packhouses, suggesting perhaps that he was retired by then (but wealthy enough that he was not a pauper). Given the location, he may have been related to the George who was a publican in Hawick. He may be the George (no other information given) who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the resident of Wilton Parish whose wife was Margaret Cairns, and whose son John was born in 1785. He seems likely to be the 'Mr. Hunter', mason at Peatihouses, who built the bridge over the Dean Burn at Denholm that washed away in 1806, and was father of John, inkeeper of the Black Bull. He may be related to the mason George who was recorded performing work in Selkirk in the 1770s and 80s. **George** (1770–1857) born at Appletreehall, son of Andrew and Hannah Laing. He may be the George who is recorded as owner of 2 horses at Appletreehall on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was a tailor in Denholm according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He worked in Denholm as a tailor, and was a 'portioner' there. He knew the poet John Leyden, and made his clothes for him. He was later the proprietor of the Fleece Inn in Hawick. In 1808 he catered the dinner arranged at the top of Ruberslaw where the Lairds of Cavers and Wells were to settle a boundary issue. A storm began and the party had to decamp the tent and retire to a barn, and when the cart jolted on the way down he is said to have uttered 'The deil's in the man' about the carter, the closest he ever came to cursing! He was recorded at the Fleece Inn in Pigot's directories of 1825/6 and 1837. He took over from James Kennedy (of the Ordnance Arms) as superintendent of the weigh-house in Hawick, and served until the weigh-house was closed. He was one of the founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk, and early meetings of the church Managers took place on his premises. He was recorded on the High Street in 1841. It was said that old parishioners of Cavers used to frequenct his inn in Hawick. He married Margaret Laidlaw in Cavers Parish in 1801, and she died in 1821. Their only surviving child was Andrew William (1810–50), who was a millwright, living in Jedburgh, then Preston for a couple of years, before emigrating to Canada in 1842. He secondly married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Laidlaw and Janet Davidson and she died in 1864. Their children included: Thomas Laidlaw (1823–97), who was an engineer in Gateshead; Margaret (b.1826), who may have married a Turnbull; George (b.1826), probably a twin of Margaret, who moved to Edinburgh; Janet Davidson (1828), who married James Dunlop and went to London; Hannah Laing (b.1830), who married Samuel Barnes; and Agnes (b.1833), who died in infancy. He later moved to the Roond Close, where he died. In 1851 he is listed at the Round Close as 'Formerly a Tailor (a pauper)'. He was buried at St. Mary's. **Rev. George** (1829–1881) born in Earlston, son of James and Margaret Waugh, he was educated at Earlston and Edinburgh University. He was licensed by Earlston Presbytery in 1852 and became assistant at Linton and at St. Mary's in Hawick. He was ordained as minister of Kirkton in 1857 and remained until his death. He became a life member of the Archæological Society in 1874. He married Ann Elizabeth Favey, who died in 1875. **George** (1840/1–1916) from Minto Parish, he was son of farm-worker Andrew and Helen. He became teacher at Ringford near Kirkcudbright. He wrote an article on the history of the Parish of Tongland. His wife was Euphemia, and their children included John and Andrew. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) nee Shortreed. Probably from Ashkirk Parish, she married farmer Thomas Hunter, who died in about the mid-to-late 1720s. She was then tenant, along with her children (particularly Robert), in the part of Whitfield east of the Calaburn. **James** (15th C.) recorded as 'Jacobo Huntar' in 1453 when he witnessed a sasine at Milsington. Several of the other witnesses were local men, but it is unclear where he was from. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded among the Borders men who were pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. Steven is listed right after him and so probably a close relative. **James** (b.1706) son of Thomas and Helen Shortreed. He lived at Whitfield for 11 years, where his father and brother Robert were tenants. He was in Carterhaugh in 1764 when he gave brief evidence regarding the former use of lands on Wilton Common; he was said to be 50 years old at that time, but that seems to have been an underestimate. He stated that he had possessed the 'tack' between Walter Scott of Whitfield and his father (from about 1717), but 'lost it within these 6 years, by giving it to a boy at school to read. He is probably the James who married Janet Scott and had children: Christian (b.1745), baptised in Ashkirk; Helen (b.1747) and Thomas (b.1749), baptised in Ettrick; and Christian (again, b.1753), Walter

(b.1756) and Agnes (b.1758), baptised in Selkirk. **James** (1734/5–63) wright from Jedburgh, who served his apprenticeship with Robert Moodie in Lilliesleaf. He died in a fall from the steeple in Jedburgh. He was buried in Lilliesleaf with a carved bust and an inscription on the tombstone: 'Stop, Traveller, as you go by, I Once had life and Breath; But falling from A Steeple High I swiftly pass:d Through Death. Take you Example by my fate And be by me advis:d; Repent before it be too late Lest you be this surpris:d'. Local tradition states that a Mr. Moodie of Lilliesleaf had a premonition of the fatal accident, and when learning it had happened that same day in Jedburgh, arranged for the man to be interred in his own family plot; however, facts do not support this fanciful version of events, with Hunter simply having no close relatives of his own and being a frequent visitor to Lilliesleaf, where he was buried (not in the Moodie family plot). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Rachel Lockie. Their children included William (b.1803). **James** (b.1797/8) born in Ednam, he was a weigher at Hawick Station. He lived on O'Connell Street in 1851 and 1861 and was unmarried. **James** (d.1859) minor local poet. His verse 'The Gipsy's Song' was published in Living Bards of the Border in 1859. He died on the Kirk Wynd. **James** (1821–92) born in Ancrum, he was eldest son of Thomas 'Kittlin Soup'. In 1841 he was a draper's shop assistant, living on the Mid Raw with his brother Robert. He is probably the James who in 1842 was one of the local men who restarted the Hawick Baa game, being tired of having to travel to Jedburgh. He became cashier at Watson's, Dangerfield Mills and later a commission agent. He was recorded as a clerk and warehouseman in 1845 when he witnessed the last will and testament of William Lindsay Watson. He was also a manager of East Bank Church. In 1851 he was living at 9 Teviot Crescent and in 1861 at 2 Melgund Place. He married Helen Young, who died in 1897, aged 71. Their children were: Jane Young (b.1846/7), who married printer William Clegg Shaw; Thomas (b.1848/9), who married a Coutts of Selkirk; John Young (1850–1903), photographer; Robert (1854–1905), mill manager and local poet; Margaret D. (b.1857/8), who married Alexander Bonthorn Patrick; and Beatrice, who married Thomas Hunter. **James** (b.1821/2) born in Hawick Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1851 he was living at Highchesters Cottages and in 1861 at Borthaugh Hind's Cottages. He married Jessie Johnstone and their children included Elizbeth, Margaret and Thomas J.J. **James Young** (1877–1937) son of Robert, he became Headmaster of Cellardyke School in Fife and should not be confused with his uncle John Young Hunter. He was born at 4 Brougham Place and educated at Buccleuch School. He attended the Free Church Training College in Edinburgh and in 1899 became an assistant teacher at Drumlanrig School. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1900 and held positions in Dalbeattie and St. Andrews. He became headmaster at Lundin Links and then at Cellardyke. He wrote a biographical sketch of his father for the Transactions. He wrote several poems of a local flavour, including 'Hawick Lasses – 1514' (set to music much later by David Gibb), 'The Heart's Hame of the Callant', 'June Fever', 'The Ca'-Knowe', 'Follow the Flag!' and 'Sing me a Song, a Hawick Song'. He wrote 'Heart's Hame o' the Callant' was written for the Colour Bussing of 1899, and recited it himself. For many years, until about a decade before his death, he contributed a Hawick-based poem to the Hawick Express every Common Riding, including 'Hawick Lasses – 1514'. He died in Crieff in his sleep and is buried in the Western Cemetery, St. Andrews. **Jess** nee Johnstone (19th/20th C.) one of the 5 sisters who lived to be over 80 and whose photo hangs in the Museum. She stayed at the Toll-house above the Dunk, and was called 'Jess o the Toll'. **John** (d.bef. 1535) brother of Robert. In Selkirk in 1535 Walter Scott of Roberton asked for clemency from Robert Hunter for his murder. **John** (16th C.) tenant of the farm of Justicelee according to the rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. William and Alexander were joint tenants. **John** (17th C.) rented quarter of the farm of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1690; this was along with his brother Thomas. He is also listed as resident at Wiltonburn on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Appletreehall in 1764. In 1755 in Minto Parish he married Ann Whillans (or 'Whollance'), probably daughter of William Whillans and Janet Stothart. Their children included: George (b.1757), possibly the mason of Packhouses; Jean (b.1759); Margaret (b.1762); Rachel (b.1764), who married Peter Kyle; and William (b.1767). The witnesses in 1764 were James dryden and Alexander Smith. He was probably related to Walter (married in Wilton in 1767) and Andrew, resident of Appletreehall. **John** (18th

C.) groom at Cavers in 1786, when he was working for George Douglas. Probably the same John was a house servant at Midshiels in 1788, working for Archibald Douglas. **John** (d.bef. 1837) proprietor of the Black Bull Inn at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is probably the John from Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Mary Oliver, who was from Kirkton Parish. Their children included: Francis (b.1813); Mary (b.1816); Margaret (b.1821), who married Provost Robert Milligan; and John (b.c.1823). In 1837 his wife Mary was listed as vintner at the Black Bull, and so he was presumably deceased; in 1841 she was running a pub on the Round Close, and she was listed as a former innkeeper there on the 1851 census. He was said to be son of a mason from Peatihouses, perhaps George. **John** (1824–1905) cabinet-maker of John Hunter & Sons. He was said by James Haining to be son of a mason who came from the North and lived at Peatihouses; however, this may be confusion with John of the Black Bull. He was said to have been involved with the revival of Hawick Baa in 1842. In about 1879 he had 4 villas built on land at Wilton Hill, and lived in one himself, 'Olive Bank'. Hunter Terrace there was named after his son Robert. He was associated with the Hawick Baa game in its early years. He was said to have brought together his brother-in-law, Robert Richardson, with Robert Noble, to form the partnership Richardson, Noble & Co. He married Esther (b.1825/6), daughter of spinner John Richardson. Their sons were Robert and George (manager at Abbots Mill, Galashiels). **John Young** 'J.Y.', 'Jye Wye' (1850–1903) photographer, born in Hawick, son of commission agent James and brother of poet Robert. He trained in photograhy with John Aitken in the Arcade. He started his own business on North Bridge Street in the 1870s, then moved to 59 High Street in 1888. He was responsible for the photograph of 'Wat the Drummer' taken in 1881. Following his father's death in 1893 he also became a commission agent. He was the first Chairman of the Common-Riding Ceremonial Committee from 1887, with the Committee being established at a meeting in his photographic studio in April of that year. In those early days the Chairman was probably the most important member of the committee. He was also Honorary Secretary for some years, until James Edgar was appointed in 1900. Through his efforts (and those of a few others) the Common Riding revamped its traditional ceremonies and dramatically increased in popularity. He also acted as judge at the Common Riding Races. He was personally in charge of arrangements for the Colour Bussing for about 15 years and resigned from the Ceremonial Committee in 1895. In 1887 he encouraged James Thomson to come up with a new Hawick song, the result being 'Up Wi' the Banner'. He was also heavily involved with running the Saxhorn Band, and with other musical associations in the town. In addition he was an active member of the Mutual Improvement Society, the Parliamentary Debating Society, the East Bank Literary Society, the Ornithological Society and Lodge 111. He was one of the originators of the Con Club, and also helped start the working men's flower shows. He followed cricket and keenly played bowls, being Hawick & Wilton President. Although he became lame, he was seen around town in later years on his tricyle (and is probably in the c.1890 photograph of the 'Coffin End'). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. (Note that the poems signed 'James Y. Hunter' were written by his nephew). **Martin** (16th C.) son of Matthew, who was 'John Crosyer kynsman'. They were listed, along with two brothers of Matthew, Ade and Pate, in a 1544 list of local men who gave allegiance to Henry VIII. They may have been the same Hunter family connected with Wiltonburn. **Mary** nee Oliver (b.1781/2) born in Kirkton Parish, she married innkeeper John. Her husband was proprietor of the Black Bull at the Sandbed. However, she was listed as proprietor herself in Pigot's 1837 directory, and so he was presumably decease. In 1841 she was running a pub on the Round Close, and living with her son John and daughter Margaret. The pub could have been the Royal Oak. She was still alive in 1851. **Matthew** (16th C.) cousin of John Crozier who is listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. Matthew, son of John Crozier was also mentioned, although the precise family relationship is unclear. Presumably the same man was 'Matthewe Hunter John Crosyer kynsman' listed in 1544 among Croziers and others who swore allegiance to Henry VIII; his brothers Ade and Pate, and son Martin, are also mentioned. He may be the same as the resident of Wiltonburn in 1549. **Matthew** (16th C.) resident of Wiltonburn, recorded in 1549 as 'Matho Huntar' among a list of tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme who complained about the Kers raiding their farms. He was probably related to his neighbour, Patrick. He may be the same man

as the cousin of John Crozier. **Patrick** (16th C.) tenant at Wilton Green resident, recorded in 1549 when tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complained about their farms being burned by a group of Englishmen and Kers in the previous year. It seems likely he was related to Matthew, who lived at Wiltonburn at the same time. He could be the 'Patte', brother of Matthew, 'John Crosyer kynsman', who was listed among local men who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544; another brother listed was Ade, as well as Matthew's son Martin. **Robert** (16th C.) resident of the Selkirk area. In 1535 Walter Scott of Roberton came to Selkirk to seek clemency for his part in the 'violent killing' of his brother John. He accepted the apology (and payment presumably), promising not to purse Walter Scott any further over the matter. **Robert** (b.1701) son of Thomas and Helen Shortreed, he was baptised in Ashkirk Parish. He farmed Whitfield with his father from about 1717 and continued there with his mother after his father's death. He was later tenant in North Synton. In 1737 he was recorded in a court case in Selkirk with merchant John Tudhope and perhaps in another case in 1742. He is recorded being 'in Selkirk' in 1764 when he was among the men selected to perambulate Wilton Common. He also gave evidence about the use of Wilton Common in court proceedings in 1764. He is probably the Robert who married Helen Scott, and whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included Helen (b.1741), John (b.1743), Kirsten (b.1745), Walter (b.1747) and Helen (b.1749). **Robert** (d.1816) resident of Hawick. In 1788 he married Mary Welsh, who died in 1823, aged 72. His death is registered in Hawick. **Robert** (1819–53) grocer at 16 Howegate, son of Thomas 'Kittlin Soup'. He was born at Chesters, but lived almost all his life in Hawick. In 1841 he was grocer and spirit dealer on the Mid Raw and in 1851 was on the Howegate. In 1852 he is listed as a grocer on Silver Street. His widow was 'Grocer Mistress' at 16 Howegate in 1861. He married Jane Fleming, who died in 1883, aged 63. Their only child was Sir Thomas (b.1850), Edinburgh Town Clerk. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Robert** (1854–1905) writer of poems such as 'An Auld Man's Common Riding', 'Hawick Common Riding', 'Oor Ain Kailyaird' (sent to Robert Murray in Canada), and 'The Teri Test', as well as the words for the song 'Oor Bonnie Border Toon'. Born in Hawick, he was son of James and brother of J.Y. and Thomas. On leaving school he worked for William Watson's as a power loom tuner, and spent some time working in Banff and Carlisle. He then became a cashier at Wilson & Glenny's and was managed there for 25 years. He was an ardent Temperance supporter, being President of the Total Abstinence Society. He was also elder of East Bank Church, Sunday School teacher and President of the local Band of Hope. He was also Masonic Bard (for Lodge 111) and won second prize in a poetry competition for the Burns statue dedication in Dumfries. He married Margaret Douglas Turnbull, who died in 1919, aged 63. Their children included: James Young (b.1877), who also composed local poetry, and wrote a biographical sketch of his father for the Archæological Society Transactions; and Helen Rae (b.1881). He died at 13 Beaconsfield Terrace and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery, where his refurbished gravestone was unveiled at a special ceremony in 2005. **Robert R.** (1856–1938) son of cabinet-maker John, he moved into the hosiery trade, setting up Hunter & Co., Abbostford Mills, Galashiels, along with his brother George and partner Thomas Ovens. He later established Inverteviot, Hawick. Hunter Terrace was named after him. **Steven** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Stevin Huntar' in 1526 among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned for an attack on the Earl of Arran. He is listed right after James, who was presumably related. **Thomas** (16th C.) listed as 'Hountar' in 1534 when he was a witness at Hassendean Kirk for the sealing of a letter of reversion when Gavin Elliot sold the lands of Nether Galalaw to William Scott. It is unclear if he was from Hawick, Hassendean or Selkirk (in whose Protocol Books the record appeared). **Thomas** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. It is unclear if he was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere **Thomas** (17th C.) brother of John. In 1690 the pair were joint tenants of part of Wiltonburn farm. **Thomas** (d.c.1725) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded as tenant in 'Langtoune' in 1697 and tenant in Dimpleknowe in 1709. He was tenant in the eastern half of the farms of Whitfield from about 1717 to 1728, with the tenants at the end of that time being his widow and son Robert. He could be the Thomas recorded in a 'lybell' in Selkirk in 1719. He married Helen Shortreed in 1692 and their children included: John (b.1697); Robert (b.1701), who farmed with him at Whitfield; Betrice (or 'Betrech', b.1703); James (b.1706), later

in Carterhaugh; Thomas (b.1709); and Thomas (again, b.1713). Perhaps the same Thomas was living at Harden in 1716 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Thomas** (b.1777/8) from Glenholm in Peeblesshire, he was a farm worker at Branxholme. In 1841 he was a servant at Branxholme Park and in 1851 he was a house servant at Branxholme Woodfoot. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Janet and Grizel (or Grace). **Thomas** 'Kittlin Soup' (b.1789) born in Ancrum Parish, son of John. He was a farm labourer around Hawick and then farmer himself. He had several fields up the Loan and also kept cows. In 1815 he married Margaret Dodds, and they lived at Alton, then Haysike (where they were in 1841 and 1851), as well as Chesters, before moving to Drumlanrig Place (by 1861). Their children were: John (b.1817), who went to Australia; Robert (b.1819), grocer; James, commission agent (1821–92); Margaret (b.1823), who married Alexander Purdom; Mary (b.1825), who married tailor Robert Martin; Agnes (b.1828), who married clogger John Jackson; and Jeanie (b.1830), whose husband Elliot Cowan carried on the farming activities of his father-in-law. He was grandfather of local poet Robert and photographer J.Y. The meaning of his nickname is now obscure. **Thomas** (b.1799/1800) from Earlston, he was a hand-loom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Round Close, and in 1851 at Slitrig Cottage. His wife was Mary, and their children included Magdalen, Elizabeth, Margaret, John and Thomas. **Thomas** (b.1841/2) baker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 50 High Street. In 1869 he donated to the Museum 'Star fish, mother of pearl fish hook, pair of ivory pincers, two whale teeth, Chinese opium pipe, sea-horse'. **Thomas** (b.1848/9) son of warehouseman James. He married a Coutts of Selkirk. In 1859 he was living with his parents at Melgund Place when he donated a curious fish from St. Helena to the Museum. **Sir Thomas** (1850–1919) native of Hawick, son of Robert the grocer and cousin of Robert the poet and J.Y. He was educated for a while by J.A.H. Murray, and trained under Thomas Purdom, the Hawick Town Clerk. He received a first prize in Scots Law at Edinburgh University, became W.S and Notary Public in 1893 and in 1895 became Town Clerk of Edinburgh. He was also Deputy Lieutenant for the county, and heavily involved in the affairs of his local church. Provost William Scott Nichol worked in his offices for a time and he was Callants' Club guest in 1913. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) eldest son of James, brother of Robert (the local poet) and John Young. He was hosiery manufacturer with Hunter & Young of Commercial Road. The firm operated from about 1885 until 1914. He married a Miss Coutts of Selkirk. Their sons were James Young, who worked with the Royal Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh and William Coutts, who farmed near Ancrum and married Isabella, daughter of George Davidson. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) commission agent, known for his geniality, who lived at 9 Carnarvon Street. He married Beatrice Hunter, daughter of commission agent James. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Johnson in 1767. **Widow** (17th/18th C.) see **Helen Hunter**. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'William Huntare' among a list of the occupiers of the lands of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **William** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinswood in a rental roll of 1541. Elizabeth Hunter was one of the tenants at Mervinslaw and hence probably related. **William** (16th C.) tenant of the farm of Justicelee according to the rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. Alexander and John were joint tenants, but his name occurs first, suggesting he may have been the senior one. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Will Huntar'. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Hermiston in 1580 when he witnesed a transaction involving the Johnstones of Hermiston **Rev. William** (1657–1736) minister at Lilliesleaf. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1693, was licensed by Kelso Presbytery in 1694 and was ordained at Lilliesleaf in 1695. He was a friend of Thomas Boston, who he sometimes assisted at communions. He was termed one of the 'twelve apostles' for being one of a group of a dozen ministers who gave a petition to the General Assembly in 1721 against an Act that had condemned 'the Marrow of Modern Divinity'. He was referred to as 'of Union Hall', since he acquired lands there (part of the Linthill estate in Lilliesleaf Parish). It was probably because of him that a dissenting petition, presented to the General Assembly in 1732, was signed at Raperlaw. He married Alison, daughter of James Hogg, minister of Carnock, and later married Margaret Potts. His children included: Alison, who married Adam Milne, minister of Melrose; William, a doctor, who acquired the Linthill estate and passed it to his son Col. Edgar Hunter;

and Margaret of Courthill, who married Thomas Riddell of Camieston, 3rd son of the 4th Baronet of Riddell. **Dr. William** (d.1781) son of Rev. William. He inherited the farm of Linthill in Lilleasleaf Parish. These lands included those separately called Union Hall, Ryechester and Quartersides, as well as part of Greenhouse. He paid the window tax there in 1748 and his lands in Lilliesleaf Parish were valued at £303 8s 6d in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. Part of the lands of Child-Know were sold by him to Robert Dickson of Huntlaw. In 1780 he was approved to be added to the voters' roll for Roxburghshire; in 1788 he is stated to be about to be enrolled on the list of Roxburghshire voters, but was already deceased, with his heir living abroad at that time. He married Margaret Edgar (who died in 1792) and their children included: Col. Edgar, who inherited Linthill; William; and 2 daughters. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Janet Wait and their children included: Walter (b.1784); and Agnes (b.1786). **William** (b.c.1780) servant to Mr. Thomson at Billerwell according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in hobkirk Parish. **William** (1836–1920) hedger at Linthill in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was son of George (an agicultural labourer in Melrose Parish) and Alison Cockburn and was born in Lauder Parish. He later moved to Hawick, where he was a park-keeper and lived at 14 Linden Terrace. He married Margaret Paxton, daughter of a cabinet-maker in Nairn. Their children were: Margaret (b.1869); Alison Isabella (b.1873); William (1874–95); Mary Jane ('Jean', b.1877); and Alexander (1882–1952), who married Catherine Elliot. **Sir William Wilson** (1840–1900) possibly born in Hawick or Denholm, he was son of Andrew G. and Isabella Wilson and grandson of William Wilson, manufacturer. He was educated in Glasgow, graduating from the University in 1860. He led the open competition for the Indian Civil Service in 1861 and went out to Bengal in 1862. He was author of several books on the history of India, beginning with 'The Annals of Rural Bengal' (1868), which ran to 6 editions. He also wrote 'A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia' (1868) and 'Orissa' (1872). He wrote an influential government report on Indian Muslims in 1871 and was selected to lead a statistical survey of the whole of India, 'The Imperial Gazeteer', on which he worked for 12 years. Additionally the report of the Commission in Education, over which he presided, revolutionised education in India. He served as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in 1886 and retired from active service in 1887 (when he was knighted). He then lived in Edinburgh and Oxford, where he devoted himself to working on a history of India, and contributed a weekly article on Indian affairs for the Times. He wrote several other books, including short biographies on 'The Rulers of India' (1875), 'Bombay, 1885 to 1890' (1892), 'The Old Missionary' (1895) and 'The Thackerays in India' (1897). He received honorary degrees from Glasgow, Oxford and Cambridge. In 1863 he married Jessie Murray and they had 2 sons. He died of influenza, having only managed to publish one volume of his planned history (with one more following posthumously). He was buried in Cumnor, near Oxford. **William John** 'Big Billy' (1934–2016) Hawick and Scotland rugby player, playing as a lock. He played rugby at the High School, then the P.S.A. and Linden. He first played for Hawick R.F.C. in 1952 and eventually became team Captain. He was a regular member of the South of Scotland side and received the first of his 7 Scotland caps in 1964. He also played for the Barbarians. He worked at the skinyards and was manager at Hawick Abbatoir, before setting up his own boarding and breeding kennels. He also played golf and showed prize-winning canaries. He married Helen and had children Alan, Derek and Stuart. **William** 'Billy' (1946–2022) son of Tom and Ina Cooper, he was educated at Wilton and Hawick High Schools. He worked at Pringle's, mostly in the work-study department. His aptitude for figures also led him to a side-job as a bookmaker, working alongside Ian Laidlaw, Iain Logan, Richie Thomson and Angus McKechnie at the greyhounds, flapping meetings, Kelso and elsewhere. Along with Iain Logan, he ran the Wee Shop on Weensland Road for 13 years, retiring in 2016. He was a member of the Burns Club and latterly the Border Club. He married Doreen and adopted Steven (and artist in Dallas, Texas) and Sharon (who took over the Wee Shop). He is remembered for his hospitality, love of travel and cheerful disposition (formerly written 'Huntar' and 'Huntare').

Hunter an Young's (*hun'-ur-an-yungz*) *n.* hosiery manufacturing firm of Thomas Hunter and William Young, operating on Commercial Road from about 1885 until around 1914. Their factory was in a building at 22 Commercial Road. The building was afterwards occupied by Hawick Woollen Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 1922–25 and

Wilglen Hosiery Ltd. from 1925 until the 1930s. The building was L-shaped, and the main part was used by the Hawick Scouts as their headquarters. The part used by the Scouts was demolished in 2000, with the part at the back left standing.

Hunter Holes (*hun'-ur-hōlz*) *n.* area near the head of the Dirthope Burn in the upper Borthwick valley, on the north-eastern side of Crib Law. Now part of Craik Forest, a bike trail goes through the area.

the Hunter King (*thu-hun'-ur-king*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Jackson**.

the Hunter Lounge (*thu-hun'-ur-lownj*) *n.* part of the Burns Club, named after Tom Hunter, who was Secretary for 19 years.

Hunter's Hill (*hun'-ur-hil*) *n.* hill in Liddesdale, to the east of Castleton. It reaches over 290 m and has Queen o' Fairies' Hole on its south-west side.

Hunter's Pool (*hun'-ur-pool*) *n.* popular name for a pool somewhere to the south of Newcastleton – '. . . Laigh doun I louted on my knees, An' preed the Hunter's pool' [ECB].

the Hunter's Sweepstakes (*thu-hun'-ur-sweep-stāks*) *n.* race formerly held on both days at the Common Riding. It was only for horses that rode in one of the local hunts. It is recorded in 1875 over 2 miles on the Friday, with another race over the same distance on the Saturday.

Huntershill (*hun'-urz-hil*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Winnington, once owned by the Eliotts of Stobs. It is recorded at the end of the 17th century, but its precise location is uncertain. It is probably the half merkland of 'Huntliehass' listed among properties inherited by Sir William Eliott of Stobs in 1692.

Hunter Terrace (*hun'-ur-te-ris*) *n.* street off Wilton Hill, built in 1879 and named after mill owner Robert R. Hunter.

Huntford (*hun'-ford*) *n.* farm on the A68, just north of the Carter Bar and junction with the A6088. The are signs of an old stock enclosure there.

Hunthill (*hun'-hil*) *n.* farm just to the south-east of Jedburgh, formerly a seat of the Rutherfords. It was formerly also known as 'Scraisburg' or Scraesburgh. It seems that the land held by the Douglases of Cavers in the 17th century was a different place, even although it had the same name. It was one of the places where dragoons were posted in about 1676, so that they could scour the local countryside for people attending illegal field conventicles. The house dates from around 1800, replacing an earlier tower-house. The entrance gate has lions rampant on the piers. It was owned by the Bells of Hunthill and then the Meins of Hunthill in the 19th century – 'Boonjeddart, Hundlie, and Hunthill, Thir three they laid weil on at last' [CPM] (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Hunthill (*hun'-hil*) *n.* former farm in Cavers Parish, although possibly the same as lands adjacent to Hunthill near Jedburgh (just in a different parish for historical reasons). Some of the lands there (or perhaps just the superiority) belonged to the Douglases of Cavers in the 17th century. It is recorded in a document of 1581 relating to Douglas of Crook; it was 'the roum callit hunthill' that William Douglas in Crook bequeathed to his son James. It was owned by the Gledstains of Dod in the 17th century, and seems likely to correspond to the 'Gledstane's Lands' that were once part of the Barony of Scraesburgh (which was an old name for Hunthill), mentioned as properties of the Gledstains in the 15th and 16th centuries. In 1676 Abraham Gledstains of Hunthill was served heir to these lands of his grandfather Walter Gledstains of Dod; at that point they were described being in the Abbacy of Jedburgh and Parish of Cavers. There is an inventory from 1775 in the papers of the Douglases of Cavers. In 1788 it was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch and valued at £50. 'Hunthill, formerly Scott of Horselyhill's' is recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls among the properties of George Douglas of Cavers, when it was valued at £50. Perhaps the same Hunthill (or part of it) was included in a valuation of the lands of Eliott of Stobs in 1779 and 1811.

Hunthill (*hun'-hil*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of Acreknowe farm. In 1788 the 'Remainder of Acreknow, Hunthill and Abbot's-acre' were valued at £151 2s 11d. On the 1811 Land Tax Rolls the 'Remainder of Acre-know, Hunthill, and Abbot-acre' were owned by Sir William Eliott of Stobs and still valued at £151. It is possible this is the same as part of the lands of Hunthill near Jedburgh.

huntie gowk see **huntigowk**

huntigowk (*hun'-ee-gowk, hunt-ee-gowk, hunt-thu-gowk*) *n.* an April Fool trick, fool's errand, to 'make someone huntigowk' is to play an April Fool's trick on them – 'First an' saicont o' April, Hunt the gowk another mile' [GW] (additionally spelled 'huntie gowk', hunt-the-gowk, 'hunty gowk', etc.; also **hundie-gowk**).

Huntingdon (*hun-ting-din*) *n.* **Alexander** (12th/13th C.) granted the land called 'Schotteschales' (probably Satchells) in Lilliesleaf

Parish in the period 1202–07. The grant was by the Bishop of Glasgow for his homage and service, including that of his father; his father is not named, but it is possible it was John. **John** (d.c.1208) cleric of Glasgow Diocese. His surname was perhaps derived from one of the places in England, perhaps the Honour of Huntingdon, which was held by the Scottish royal family. He was witness to several documents along with Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow in the 1190s and other charters in the early 1200s. In a document from about 1206 he had a chaplain called Idell, who may have been the same as the Chaplain of Lilliesleaf. At the same time he also had servants called Simon and William, who witnessed the grant of the lands of Satchells to Alexander de Huntingdon (who was surely a relative). He witnessed a royal charter at Selkirk in the period 1204–07. He was referred to as 'Master' from about 1206. Perhaps the same man held the Church of Durisdeer in Dumfriesshire who gifted fishing right at Berwick to Kelso Abbey.

Huntknow (*hun'-now*) *n.* former farm that was once part of Bonjedward estate, listed in 1707. In 1678 it is recorded in Bedrule Parish, owned by Andrew Ker of Wells and valued at £66 13s 4d (plus teinds). It was still recorded this way in 1788 (and continued in 1811), when owned by William Elliot of Wells.

Huntlaw (*hun'-law, hunt-law*) *n.* farm on the B6359, just west of Hassendean and about 5 miles north of Hawick. In about the 1180s one ploughgate of land here was granted by King William to Paisley Priory; the land had previously been held by Richard the Chaplain and Walter Stewart, son of Alan. This land was still confirmed to Paisley Priory by James II in 1451/2. In 1643 the lands were listed as part of Hassendean Parish, valued at £66 13s 4d and owned by 'Martin . . . of Huntlaw', with the surname not listed. A 10-shilling land there was owned by Rev. Alexander Forrest, minister of Hassendean, and inherited by his son William in 1665. Alexander Forrest paid the land tax on £66 13s 4d there in 1678. Adam Inglis was living there in 1682. In 1690 Huntlaw became part of Minto Parish, after Hassendean was suppressed. James Wilson was recorded there in 1694. James Cairns was there in 1765. James Blyth was a labourer there in 1801. It was formerly one of the homes of the Dicksons. In 1811 it was owned by the heirs of Archibald Dickson and valued at £66 13s 4d. Thomas Drawhill was farmer there in the 1860s (also 'Houndlaw', 'Huntla' and other variants in earlier documents).

Huntlaw (*hun'-law*) *n.* **Ann** (18th C.) housemaid at Cavers in 1789 when she was working for George Douglas. Her name appears on the female servant roll as 'Huntla'.

Hunt Law (*hun'-law*) *n.* small hill to the west of Commonside farm, off the right-hand side of the A7 (travelling from Hawick). It reaches a height of 296 m. Running from here to Dryden, to the south, is a linear earthwork, stretching about ¾ of a mile. It seems similar to the nearby Catrail. It was probably a boundary ditch for lands lying between the Back and Dryden Burns. It is possible that this area is associated with the lands of 'Huntliehassoun', which are listed among those in the Barony of Cavers owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century.

Huntly (*hunt-lee*) *n.* area west of Woll Rig, consisting of Huntly Rig, Outer Huntly (also called Over Huntly), Inner Huntly, etc. Although formally part of Yarrow Parish, the residents there were historaiclly often members of Ashkirk Kirk. Robert 'de Huntelegh' signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, and may have been associated. The farm there was owned by the King from at least 1456. In 1478 it was leased to John, son of Sir Thomas Turnbull. William Turnbull was recorded there in 1494/5. Lands there remained Crown property until at least 1541. Michael Scott of Aikwood was tenant of half the lands there in 1541, the other half being occupied by Walter Scott in Synton, together paying £22. It was burned by the English in 1543, and at that time was a property of the Laird of Buccleuch. Part of the lands were held by the Countess of Bothwell in 1581/2 when a band of Nixons and others stole 6 cows from there. It was an estate possessed by the Scotts in the 16th century and earlier part of the 17th century. William Scott and James Telfer are recorded there in 1579 when there was a dispute with neighbouring tenant in Hutlerburn, who took a horse from there, claiming it was pastured over the march dyke. Scott of Satchells says that Outer Huntly was held by Robert Scott of Langhope for his service to the house of Buccleuch. It was valued at £22 when included among lands whose superiority was held by the Earl of Home. John Scott of Huntly succeeded his father James in 1638, and Walter Scott of Huntly is recorded in 1644. A list of houses in Selkirkshire compiled in about 1680 gives 'Innr Huntlie, southward of which about two miles lyes Outer Huntlie'. A Laidlaw was herd there in 1715 and Robert Fletcher was tenant in

1717. The lands were owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663 and when 'Outer Huntlie' was surveyed in 1718. However part was held by the Homes when inherited by 3 heirs portioners in 1693. In 1802 Outer Huntly was valued at £313 and Inner Huntly at £14, when they were part of the Buccleuch estates; Hugh Scott of Harden also paid tax on £126 for his part of Inner Huntly. Robert Grieve was there in the 1860s and 70s – 'Warn Dryhope, and Catslack, Howford, and Huntlee free, Whitslade, Todrigg, and Sallenside, the morn to wait on me' [WSB] (it is recorded in the late 12th century as 'Huntleie' and later often spelled 'Huntlee' or 'Huntlie'; it is 'Huntlee' in 1456, 'Huntle' in 1471, 'Huntlee' in 1477 and 1541, 'Huntlie' in 1581/2, 'Huntley' and 'Hundley' in 1608, 'Huntlie' in 1621 and 'Huntlies' in 1663; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps as 'Huntlie' and 'Huntly', and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Huntlÿ)'.

Huntly (*hunt-lee*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Little Cote who was listed in the 1694 Horse Tax rolls. He may be the Adam whose children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Isabel (b.1695), Margaret (b.1700), Margaret (again, b.1702) and Marion (b.1705). Isobel (b.1708) and Bessie (b.1710) may also be his children. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1715 and 1723 he was living at Ormiston. He probably married Marion Haddon in 1713. His children included Jane (b.1714), Adam (b.1715), Isobel (b.1717), Walter (b.1720) and William (b.1723). **Adam** (18th C.) recorded in 1746 when he was paid 'for going two rounds to the country in quest of baggage horses to the miltary'. This was during a period where soldiers were billeted in Hawick. He was probably a carter, and likely an ancestor of the later carter Adam. He may be the Adam who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **Adam** 'Yeddie' (18th/19th C.) carter whose cart doubled as the Steward's stand at the Common-Riding Races. **James** (17th C.) listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is probably the resident of the east-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Whitriggs in 1720. He probably married Bessie Nichol in Cavers in 1706. Their children included: Isabel (b.1708); Robert (b.1710); William (b.1712); James (b.1715); James (again, b.1717); and Bessie (b.1720) **John** (17th C.) resident of Orchard on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Langlands in 1724. In that year he witnessed baptisms for James Ormiston and Gideon Turnbull (who also witnessed baptisms for each other). Also in 1724 he witnessed a baptism for James Scott and Margaret Huntly (who was probably related to him). In 1721 in Cavers he married Margaret Scott. Their children included: Adam (b.1722); and Margaret (b.1724). The witnesses in 1724 were John and Walter Scott. It is possible he is the same John who was previously married to Bessie Nichol. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (13th C.) recorded as being 'de Hanteleye' when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. His seal bore a 'vesica' with interlacing and the name 'S'ROBERTI DE HVNTOLET'. His lands were probably either at Huntly, north of Ashkirk, or at Hundalee, south of Jedburgh. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Marion Turnbull and their children included: Isobel (b.1679); Robert (b.1681); and John (b.1685). The witnesses in 1681 were Walter and Robert Scott. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ormiston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is surely related to Walter who was also listed there. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for merchant Thomas Howison. Probably the same Robert witnessed a baptism for Robert Wilson and Janet Huntly (perhaps his daughter). He is probably the Robert whose children included: Helen (b.1693), baptised in Hawick; and Margaret (b.1695), Robert (b.1697), Marion (b.1699) and Janet (b.1701), baptised in Cavers. Perhaps the same Robert was recorded as 'servitor to Mr Cunningham' in 1712 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for William Crozier (weaver in Clarilaw). Probably the same Robert witnessed a baptism for smith Thomas and Bessie Huntly (one of whom was surely related to him) in 1723. Possibly the same Robert witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Thomas Hardie in 1725. **Robert** (18th C.) farmer at Dryden in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) smith in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1713 for William Bulloch, in 1714 for John Little, in 1720 for carrier James Henderson, and in 1743 for carrier William Gledstains. He may be the 'Tho: hontlie' who witnessed a baptism for John Hendry in Wilton in 1721. He married Bessie Huntly in 1709, the marriage being recorded in Hawick and Cavers Parishes. Their children were: Robert (b.1710); Adam (b.1711); Helen (b.1714); John (b.1715); Janet (b.1718); Robert (again, b.1720);

Thomas (b.1723); Bessie (b.1726); and Thomas (again, b.1729). The witnesses in 1711 were carrier James Simpson and flesher Thomas Waugh, in 1714 were Walter Laing and flesher George Renwick, in 1720 were merchants Michael Scott and Robert Robson, in 1723 were weaver William Scott and Robert Huntly (who was surely related), and in 1729 were William Tudhope and Walter Paisley. **Thomas** (b.1693/4) tenant in Closses. He was servant to carrier Robert Robson in 1715 and then spent 35 years as tenant in Closses, ending in 1764. He was a widower living in Newbigging in 1767 when he gave evidence at the court case for the division of the Common. **Thomas** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick Parish. He married Mary (or 'Marrion') Thomson in 1759 and their children included Thomas (b.1760), Agnes (b.1762), James (b.1764), Robert (b.1767) and Adam (b.1771). The witnesses in 1760 and 1762 were the whole congregation. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for cabinetmaker George Scott in 1776. **Thomas** (18th C.) weaver in Denholm, recorded in 1781 and 1785. His children, baptised in cavers Parish, probably included Janet (b.1781), Nelly (b.1782), Elspeth (b.1785) and Nelly (again, b.1790). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ormiston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1717 and 1723. He is probably the William who married Margaret Blyth in Cavers in 1709. His children included: Bessie (b.1710); Marion (b.1712); Adam (b.1714); Margaret (b.1717); Helen (b.1720); Ann (b.1723); and Janet (b.1729). **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Dryden in Ashkirk Parish, recorded as owner of 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having a greyhound in 1797 (also written 'Hundly', 'Huntlea', 'Huntley', 'Huntlie' and variants).

Huntlyburn (*hunt-lee-burn*) *n.* house south-west of Melrose, which was called Toftfield until bought and improved by Sir Walter Scott in 1817. Part of the estate was used to build the Borders General Hospital in the late 1980s.

Huntlyburn (*hunt-lee-burn*) *n.* former name for lands in Jedforest, whose location is unclear, recorded as 'Huntlawburn' in 1538 and 1539. It was among lands that passed from the Douglases to the Crown in about 1537, with Walter Scott of Buccleuch accused of occupying the farm at that time. It may have been close to Blackburn, which was also listed, It is possible that it is Huntlaw Burn.

Huntly Covert (*hunt-lee-kōvur'*) *n.* plantation wrapping around Huntly Rig. There is a triangulation pillar to the north-east of there, reaching a height of 353 m.

Huntly Hill (*hunt-lee-hil*) *n.* hill between Huntly Rig and Inner Huntly, with Hutlerburn Loch to the south. It reaches a height of 352 m. A hill to the east, sometimes called Huntly Covert, contains a triangulation pillar.

Huntlyhill (*hunt-lee-hil*) *n.* former farm in the Rule valley, once part of the Wells estate. It may have been the same as 'Rulewood'. In 1615 the Stewart of Traquair complained about Walter Turnbull of Bedrule and others not removing themselves from his lands there, and they were denoinced as rebels. In 1619 John Stewart of Traquair accused a large group of Turnbulls of cutting down a large quantity of timber from his lands there, taking away 24 horse-loads. Janet Wright and family were there in 1726. John Murray is recorded as farmer there in 1797 (also written 'Huntliehill', it is 'Huntlethill' in 1797).

hunt-the-gowk see **huntigowk**

hunty gowk see **huntigowk**

Hunwick (*hun-wik*) *n.* village in County Durham, about 10 miles south-west of Durham.

hur see **her**

hurchin (*hur-chin*) *n., arch.* a hedgehog – '. . . in sic a fear that he fand every hair on his head rise like the birses of a hurcheon' [LHTB], 'The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, And gepit wi' girning joye' [JTe], 'But were a' the hale world to stick To their hurchin hides, I ween The liberal soul wad be richer far Wi' a heart baith kind an' clean' [FL] (from Middle English).

hurdies (*hur-deez*) *n., pl., poet.* the buttocks, haunches – 'But tho' I get my hurdies whankit, An' wi' the hare-brain'd core be rankit . . . ' [JR], 'Provide me lasses (muckle blunt 'twill save ye) Wi' taper waist, tight leg, an' weel-turn'd hurdies' [JoHa], 'We've walth o' Tweeds and hamilt spun, To hap oor hurdies frae the blast, man' [JoHa], 'Fegs, my lads, I daurna tell her That fair Emma is the cause, Lest she should come owre my hurdies For transgressin' sae the laws' [TCh], 'Sae Wull sat crooched wi' his hurdies chilled, His heid wi' the black forebodin' filled . . . ' [WL], 'Auld Warlock Hermitage There on the haugh, Sits square on his hurdies And gies a bit lauch' [DH].

hurdles (*hur-dulz*) *n.* there were formerly hurdles races at the Common Riding. For example, in 1875, races are recorded on both the Friday and the Saturday.

hurker (*hur-kur*) *n., arch.* a wheel-guard on a cart –'Hurker. A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, for preventing friction on cart-body, Roxburgh' [JoJ].

hurkle (*hur-kul*) *v., poet.* to huddle, crouch, crouch in submission – '... Till snecks did jingle, and shutters did clash, Aroond the queer hurklin' bodie' [JoHa], '... thou hest causet thae til hurkle doun asunder me ...' [HSR].

hurkle-backit (*hur-kul-baw-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* having hunched shoulders, hunch-baked.

Hurklebuss (*hur-kul-bus*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll along with the other lands of 'Cleirlandis, Robsteid, Thomscotsteid, Cranswat, Gusbank', with tenants William Elliot, David Elliot, Bartholomew Nixon and Ninian Elliot, valued at 5 merks. They were presumably a set of adjacent small steadings, but their location is uncertain.

Hurkle Rig (*hur-kul-rig*) *n.* ridge just north of Redfordgreen, reaching a height of 371 m.

Hurklewunter Knowe (*hur-kul-wun-tur-now*) *n.* hill in south-eastern Liddesdale, at the southern end of Larriston Fells and reaching a height of 442 m. There may be a connection with the lands of 'Harklebuss' (but the name is surely related to being cold and bleak in the winter).

hurl (*hu-rul*) *v.* to roll along, wheel, go for a ride – 'can ee hurl yer sister's pram ower ti yer auntie's?', ''Robbie, d'ye think ye could hurl the steeple on yer barrow?' continued Mr Kyle' [WNK], *n.* a ride in a vehicle – 'A took ma grannie oot for a hurl in the car', 'Yince an A'd wun there, A thocht, A micht mebbies cood geet a hurl the lenth o Hawick' [ECS], '... ye might have gotten a hurl a' the road tae the verra yett' [RM], 'Mr. Wm. Easton said it would be very shabby in the Council to expect the Race Committee to pay for their hurl' [HNe], fall of material or water – '... And they were buried forty feet Aneath that awesome hurl' [HSR].

hurl (*hu-rul*) *n., ins., arch.* a lazy, untidy woman.

hurl-barri (*hu-rul-baw-ri*) *n., arch.* a wheelbarrow, hand cart – 'Thir billies hed a sair hatter or they got the bruits weerd bye the cairts an hurlbarrihs' [ECS].

hurlie (*hu-ru-, hur-lee*) *n., arch.* a hand-cart, barrow, particularly a low, two-handled sort used by a porter – 'An feint a trap, boaggie, geeg, laarie, caager's cairt or hurlie cood A airt oot or hear tell-o gaun up Teiot' [ECS].

hurlie-bed (*hur-lee-bed*) *n., arch.* a trundle-bed, roll-away bed.

hurlie-gush (*hur-lee-gush*) *n., arch.* a loud, forceful rush of water – 'What an awfu' hurlygush the pond made' [JoJ].

hurlt (*hu-rul'*) *pp., poet.* hurled – '... An' scornfu', to a selfish world, That, troth, she hath defiance hurlt' [JoHa].

huron see **huirn**

Hurrah! For the Cornet (*hu-rā-for-thu-kōr-ni'*) *n.* poem written by the pupils of Drumlanrig & St. Cuthbert's Primary School in 1968. It was set to music by their teacher, Mrs. Janet Smith and has been sung by more recent pupils from the same school. Ian Seeley devised a piano accompaniment in 2006.

hurrit (*hu-ree', -ri'*) *pp.* hurried – '... a hurreet phone ca' teh the city brocht a spaishal car doon in ner record time ...' [BW1978].

hursle (*hur-sul*) *v., arch.* to raise or shrug the shoulders (cf. **hirsle** and **hussle**).

hus see **huz**

husbandland (*huz-bind-lund*) *n., arch.* a holding of a tenant of a feudal superior, an area of arable land equal to 2 bovates or about 26 acres (although the precise area may not be well defined, depending on productivity and perhaps varying from place to place) – 'Imprimis, thair are 28 husband lands in the toune of Hawick ...' [PR1627], '... viz. the tower, fortalice, mannor-place of Hawick East Maynes, extending to nineteen husband lands, and three-fourth parts of ane husband land ...' [SB1686] (common in southern Scotland and northern England until about 1600, but the word continuing in use for some time afterwards).

husbandman (*huz-bind-mun*) *n., arch.* a farmer with a small holding – 'William Whilans Husbandman Chesters, George Oliver Husbandman Chesters' [LB1801].

husbant (*huz-bin', -bint*) *n., arch.* a husband.

hush (*hush*) *n., arch.* a strong rush of water, a gush.

Hush (*hush*) *n.* **David** 'Hushie' (1961/2–) 'Hushie' local binman, known for his many sporting achievements. He played cricket for Hawick & Wilton, rugby for the Wanderers, the Harlequins and the Greens, football for the Waverley (with a short stint at Hawick Royal Albert), and has had success on the professional running circuit. He once filled in for the Y.M. on the same day as playing for the Waverley.

hushaba (*hu-shu-baw*) *interj., arch.* used for lulling a baby to sleep – 'Now hushaba, my little pet, Ye've a' the world can gi'e ...' [JT].

Hussa (*hu-sa*) *n.* (6th C.) King of Bernicia (which probably included Hawick) for a few years

until about 593. He was the last son of the 6 sons of Æthelric to rule the kingdom.

hussle (*hu-sul*) *v., arch.* to shrug the shoulders, wriggle the shoulders to relieve an itch – 'Then hussled up his shouders baith, And hastened to the door O' [HSR], 'A met . . . a shauchlin, husslin-shoodert skeibult wui a toozy, taaty heed' [ECS] (also **hussle**; cf. **hirsle**).

huswifeskip (*hus-wīf-skip*) *n., arch.* housewifery.

hut (*hu'*) *pp.* hit – 'it looks like a bomb's hut eet', 'hei got hut ower the heid', *n.* a hit (cf. the alternative **hat** and the past participle form **hutten**).

the Hut (*thu-hu'*) *n.* building at St. Leonards farm, where the Cornet and his supporters are entertained on the Thursday night, the Thursday morning and the Friday morning. There are also less formal Huts on the other mornings of Common-Riding week, but the Friday morning Hut is the main event. On each occasion there is a series of songs and toasts and good-natured male camraderie. Tickets for the Friday event (available in limited numbers to non-riders) are always highly sought after. After the Hut there is the traditional singing of 'Teribus' in front of the farmhouse. The Friday morning 'Hut' is where the Curds and Cream repast occurs, ordered from a local farmhouse at the Thursday evening Chase the week before. This is recorded as being held at Whitchesters in 1846, Newmill on Slitrig in 1856, Crumhaughhill in 1860, the 'Herd's House' 1872–76, Pilmuir 1882, St. Leonard's 1883–1900, Pilmuir 1901–11 and at St. Leonards from 1912 until now. In earlier times a marquee was erected at St. Leonard's. The building itself was constructed at St. Leonard's in 1924 (following a wet Common Riding the previous year, when the tent was blown away!) and extended in 1964. Exactly when the full schedule of entertainment became a feature of these events is unclear, but now tickets are a highly sought after commodity. It usual for many people to listen outside to the entertainment – 'It's a' happenin again, the great occasion is here but it a' sterted this morning wi that 'tremendous grand Hut' ' [GM], 'The world hez mony wonderful venues, the Hollywood Bowl, the Sydney Opera House, the Albert Hall in London, the Volunteer Hall in Galashiels but nane o thum can touch the Hut' [IWL], 'And as long as St. Leonard's Hut shall stand That trusty valour through the land Shall tell the story proud and grand Of Hawick on the Border' [IWL], 'Unlike other farm sheds, the Hut is not for agricultural purposes' [BEL].

hutch (*huch*) *n., arch.* an embankment built to hinder water from washing away the soil (noted by J. Jamieson).

Hutcher's Riverside (*hu-churz-ri-vur-sīd*) *n.* former name for a small piece of land in Minto Parish. It was listed in 1779, with a value of £1 16s 6d, and still listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. In 1780 it was said to belong to Thomas Kennedy (although also said to be included in the lands of Deanfoot liferented to Robert Trotter), with a rent of 10s.

Hutchin Brae (*hu-chin-brā*) *n.* name given to an area to the east of old Cavers house, and west of West Middle, on a side road leading to the south.

Hutchison (*hu-chee-sin*) *n.* **Abraham** (b.1826/7) born in Tillicoultry, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Dickson Street. His wife was Jane and their children included Jane, John, Abraham, William and Margaret. In 1869 he donated to the Museum some American money. **Rev. James** (1890–1965) born in Kirkcaldy, son of Alexander and Isabella. He was educated in Kirkcaldy, at Edinburgh University (where he graduated M.A. in 1915) and New College Edinburgh. He served at Woolwich Arsenal in 1915, was Chief Inspector onf Munitions at Mile End Shell Bond, Glasgow 1915–17 and in H.M. Forces 1917–18. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy in 1919 and was assistant at Edinburgh Abbey. He was ordained as minister of West Port Kirk in 1919. He moved to Uddingston Chalmers in 1924. In 1924 he married Jean Wilson Scott. **Thomas** (17th C.) carrier on the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **Thomas Oliver** 'Tom' (1931–98) educated at Hawick High School, he was in the Border Schoolboys team in 1949. He studied science at St. Andrews University. He joined I.C.I., becoming a manager of the plastics division, and joining the Board of Directors in 1985. He was President of the Association of Plastics Manufacturers in Europe 1980–82, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Scotland, Deputy Chairman of Cadbury Schweppes and on several other boards. His wife was Frances and they had 3 sons. He lived in the London area and had a house in Normandy, but stayed close to his Scottish roots (also 'Hutchisone').

huther (*hu-thur*) *v., arch.* to heap together, over-clothe – 'The bairn's fair hudder't wi' claes' [GW] (also spelled 'hudder'; cf. **huidder**).

Hutlerburn (*hut-lur-burn*) *n.* farm on the south side of the Ettrick valley about a mile east

of Ettrickbridge (it is 'Huthralburne' in 1579 and 'Hottrolburn' in c.1680; it is marked 'Hotrelburn' on one of Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Hontyr' on another Gordon map and is 'Hontÿr' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

hutten (*hu'-in*) *pp.* hit – 'hei was hutten wi a muckle stane', '...for thou hest hutten a' mine enimies apon the cheikbane' [HSR].

Hutton (*hu'-in*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident at Sundhope in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. His surname was written 'Houitone', and must have been closely related to Robert, who was also listed in the same place. It is unclear if the modern equivalent of his name was 'Hutton', 'Howitson', 'Whutson', or something else. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Veitch in 1761 and they had twins Isobel and Elizabeth (b.1762). The witnesses were Walter Scott, Commonside and Thomas Bunyan, Teindside. **Alasdair**, O.B.E. (??–) Conservative Member of the European Parliament for South of Scotland 1979–89. He was on the Scottish Borders Council since 2002 for Kelso Central, where he has been Convenor. He is also known as a broadcaster and has been the narrator for the Edinburgh Military Tattoo for many years. He reads about John Buchan on 'Sounds of the Borders' (2012). **Alexander** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. John, who was also listed there, was surely related. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Slaidhills. He married Christian Simpson in 1706 and their children included: Andrew (b.1707); and Helen (b.1709). Note that he is (presuambly incorrectly) 'Adam' in one baptismal record. Perhaps the same Alexander had a child Jean baptised in Wilton Parish in 1694. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident at 'Apple-tree-Hall' in 1811 when he was on the subscription list for Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso. **Rev. George** (d.c.1868) born at Camieston in Howden Parish. His parents were members of the Secession Kirk in Lilliesleaf. He was educated at Edinburgh University and then taught at several schools. He entred the Divinity Hall of the Secession Church in 1826 and in 1831 he was inducted as the 3rd minister at the Anti-Burgher Kirk of Linlithgow, East. He retired in 1863 because of ill-health and moved to Greenock for the last 5 years of his life. He married twice, having 3 sons and 1 daughter. **George Sime** (1851–1919) born in Newcastle, he was a tweed manufacturer in Selkirk. He married Alice Holt (b.1858) and their daughter Edith Alice (1894–1974) married Robert Scott-Noble. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Kershope, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His surname is listed as 'Hutson'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their children included: John (b.1645); and Helen (b.1653). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1680 he witnessed a baptism for John Grieve in Eilrig. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Dalgleish in Kirkton in 1717. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1775 he married Janet Black and their children included: James (b.1776); James (again, 1777–81); Thomas (1779–81); and Janet (b.1781), who probably married Adam Kersel in Kirkton. The witnesses in 1777 and 1781 were the whole congregation. Perhaps the same James was in Ormiston in 1784 when his son James was baptised in cavers Parish. **John** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Alexander, who was also listed there, was surely related. **John** (b.1819/20) from Ewes, he was a master clogger at 4 Howegate in 1861. His wife was Agnes and they has a son Alexander; his wife's children from a previous marriage were Jane and Robertann Laurie. **John Elliot** 'Elliot' (1942/3–) son of butcher Billy. He was Cornet in 1968, riding his thoroughbred 'Shish Kebab'. In 2018 he was Jubilee Cornet. **Ninian** (b.c.1780) son of George, he was listed at Newhouses on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. His brother Thomas was also listed there in 1801. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Sundhope in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. His name was written 'Houiton', and he was surely related to Adam, who was also listed there. **Robert** 'Hobby Hutton' (18th C.) travelling pedlar who lived at Sundhope in the Hermitage valley. As described in 'Beauties of the Border', he was an eccentric and irascible character, who would board with others when travelling, but refuse to stay in the same house as any other traveller, and would also fly into a rage when offered potatoes. He could be the Robert recorded in Sundhope in 1748. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at 'Borthbrae parkhead' in 1757. His children included Helen (b.1755), Henry (b.1757) and Thomas (b.1759). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Peel in Castleton Parish. He is listed among heads of households in 1835 and 1836. He is probably the shepherd at Peel called Hutton from whom William Oliver of Langraw collected many Border ballads. **Ronald** son of Jimmy and nephew of Billy, he attended Wilton and the High

School, he worked in the family butcher's shops on the Howegate and in Bourtree Place. He retired in 2003. In 1970 he married Liz Telfer and their children are Brian and Jacqueline. The couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 2020. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at Courthill according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was at Newhouses and listed as son of George; his brother Ninian was also listed there. Probably the same Thomas married Margaret Clerk in Wilton in 1802 and had children George (b.1803), Jessie (b.1804) and Margaret (b.1806), all baptised in St. Boswells Parish. **William** (16th C.) resident of Borthaugh, recorded in 1549 when tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complained about their farms being burned by a group of Englishmen and Kers in the previous year. He could be the same as 'Willie' who is recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, signed in Hawick in 1574; he was left 'threttie or fourtie pundis, as it sall pleis to his said spous and vther freindis, and he to serve his wyf befoir ony vtheris'. **William** (d.c.1683) shepherd in 'Tuishope' in 1683 when his will was recorder in Peebles Commissariot. This could have been Twislehope. **William** (b.1794/5) shepherd at Thorlieshope in 1861. He married his housekeeper Jemima Scott in 1863. **William** 'Billy' butcher in Hawick, son of John. He was Acting Father to Robert Pringle in 1965. His sons Billy and Elliot continued the family buthcer's business (formerly written 'Hutoun').

Hutton-Riddell see **Riddell**

Hutton's (*hu'-inz*) *n.* butchers at 16 Howegate and for a while also at 18 Bourtree Place, with its meat paste a specialty. The business was started by William Hutton at No. 6 Howegate, sometime before 1881. William's son John continued the business and then his son Billy, who moved it to No. 16. This Billy's wife Peggy came up with the meat paste recipe. Their sons Billy and Elliot ran the business until selling it to Grant Archibald in 2006. It became Hawick's oldest established butchers, but closed in 2023.

huv (*huv*) *v.* have – 'huv ee got ony left?', 'A huv not!' (**hev** and **hiv** are also used).

huvni (*huv-ni*) *contr.* haven't – '. . . an they huvni a clue, ee ken ee've got ti write them aa doon, which verse ees theirs' [HD] (variant of **hevni**).

huvn't (*hu-vin'*) *contr.* haven't, have not – 'aye, huvn't A jist' (**hevn't** and **hivn't** also exist; note that this form always comes before the noun, cf. **henni**).

huvvin (*hu-vin*) *contr.* haven't, have not (short form of **huvn't**).

huz (*huz*) *pron., arch.* us, used emphatically – 'a' huz yins fortunate enough ti hev been born a Teri', 'Aye did she, an' it didna pit huz sair aboot. It made nae odds to huz if she had been the deevil's servant, sir' [WNK], '. . . 'aw daursay they lookit doon on huz puir stockingmaers as an inferior race' ' [JAHM], 'Whan wunter nichts were lang an' cauld, Huz bairnies by the ingle sat' [JJ], 'He chase't huz, no the others' [GW], 'He chas't huz, no the others' [GW], 'This stream has to huz a chairm o' its ain . . . ' [JEDM], 'For hither will ride great men o' the town, Alang wi' hus Cornets three, The good Greenwood And he who stood As a faither unto me' [JEDM], ' 'Spaishially for hus auld topers . . . ' [RM], 'We roosed the valiant deeds o' 'Huz', At Otterburn and Flodden' [VW], 'Weel, ye see he had lang been a torment to huz gamekeepers . . . ' [BCM1881], '. . . bit man, it's byordnar het for huz yins that's walkin!' [ECS], we – 'Huz and Mainchester' [T], 'Huz yins wan the war' [GW], '. . . Hawick tuik Miss Wood tae its he'rt, an' she maun believe that she belangs tae huz!' [BW1939], 'In Hawick in days lang syne When the world and huz were younger Oo dune oor messages at the Store A still can mind ma number' [IWL] (also spelled 'hus'; sometimes **iz** or **uz**).

hyae see **hyeh**

hyale (*hyāl*) *adj., arch.* whole (cf. **hyill** and the now more common **hale**).

hye see **hyeh**

hyeh (*hye, hyi, shye*) *interj.* an imperative, literally 'have this', here, take it – 'hyeh, take eet, wull ee?', 'hyeh, that's yer Common Ridin (money)', 'The little bleckie was fair upmade whan A said 'Hyeh!' [ECS], '. . . hei wad produce frae his pocket a half sooked pandrop covered in fooze and say 'sheh'! which for the uninitiated is Hawick for 'here you are'!' [IWL] (the pronunciation varies and spelling is unclear, 'hye', hyih', 'sheh' and 'shye' also being possible; cf. **heh**, **hae**).

hyid see **hyit**

hyih see **hyeh**

hyil see **hyill**

hyill (*hyil*) *adj., arch.* whole, completely so – 'Is eer faither at hyim the hyil day lang?' [JAHM], 'Aw dinneh ken the hyil story bit be what Aw can find off-hand . . . ' [BW1978], '. . . an garrd the hyill yins devall an take a barley' [ECS], 'Thae watchknowe hichts gien wairneen ti a hyill waetergate' [ECS], torrential (of rain) – 'it's hyill waiter' [GW] (also spelled 'hyil'; cf. **hyale**, **hale**).

hyill (*hyil*) *v., arch.* to heal.

hyim (*hyim*) *n., adv.* home – 'When're ee gaun ti gaun hyim?', 'make suir ee're hyim be eit', 'Is eer faither at hyim the hyil day lang?' [JAHM], 'The mills war skailin an the mill-yins war toavin hyimm' [ECS], 'Forbye, A was i the hert's hyimm, els!' [ECS], 'Be shuir at ee gaun strecht hyimm' [ECS], '. . . the impression wei leave ahint 'oo wherever wei traivel or make a hyimm' [BW1939], 'A barefit boy in Myreslawgreen Gaun ditterin hyim, withoot a care Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL], '. . . she kens she's comin hyim ti the toon she loves . . . ' [IWL], '. . . That's what happened the other day When aw asked an auld freend tae ma hyim' [AY], 'A can scour, scrape, shift, Hills, rocks, hyims, gie's time' [JuH] (also written 'hyimm'; cf. **hame**).

hyimalt (*hyim-ul'*) *adv., arch.* homely – '. . . an ready ti hoonsh an take a len o hyimmalt claivers the leikis o meine' [ECS] (also written 'hyimmalt').

hyim-drawn (*hyim-drawn*) *adj., arch.* selfish.

hyimly (*hyim-lee*) *adv., arch.* homely – 'Aa yow yins that's ooreet . . . an yirns to sid-doon in ov a hyimmly bit awat threh aa the stroew an the catter-battereen – ee sood gang an stop at Ancrum!' [ECS] (cf. **hamely**).

hyirra (*hyi-ra*) *n., arch.* a hero (cf. **hairo**).

hyirse (*hyirs*) *n., arch.* a hearse.

hyirse (*hyirs*) *adj., arch.* hoarse (cf. **hairse** and **hairsh**).

hyirshal-lip (*hyir-shal-lip*) *n., arch.* a hare-lip, cleft lip (also **hareshal-lip**).

hyirshal-lippit (*hyir-shal-li-pee', -pi'*) *adj., arch.* hare-lipped, having a cleft lip (also **hareshal-lippit**).

hyissen (*hyi-sin*) *v., arch.* to hasten.

hyist (*hyist*) *n., arch.* haste.

hyit (*hyi'*) *v., arch.* to hate – 'A duist hyit jairgin things, an that menseless road-injin fair garrd mei girrl!' [ECS].

hyit (*hyi', hyit, hyid*) *n., arch.* a small piece, whit, iota – 'No (or noit) a hyid left!' [GW], 'Deil a hyit have A!' [GW] (cf. **haet**).

Hymers (*hI-murz*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Easter Burnfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Edward** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1799 when his son George was on the ballot for the Militia at Limekiln in Hobkirk Parish. **Edward** (b.1802/3) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was farmer at Ashtrees in Southdean Parish in the 1860s. He was also at Billerwell in the 1850s. In 1861 he was farming 272 acres at Ashtrees, and employing 7 people. His wife was Margaret, and their children included Helen (who married Robert Cavers) and probably Mary (who married Andrew Ormiston). His name was recorded as 'Hindmarsh' in an 1868 directory. **George** (b.c.1780) son of Edward, he was a resident of Limekilnedge according to the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. His surname apears to be written 'Himners in 1799. It is possible he is the George born in 1782 in Jedburgh. **William** (18th/19th C.) from St. John Lee in Northumberland, he moved to Hobkirk Parish and lived for a while at Limekilnedge and later moved to Jedburgh. His first wife was Hannah and his second wife was Eleanor Plummer, from Southdean Parish. Their children included: Mary (b.1800); Edward (b.1802), the 1st son; Robert (b.1803); Anthony (b.1805); William (b.1808), 4th son; and Jane (b.1810).

Hyndhaughheid (*hīnd-hawch-heed, -hew-*) *n.* Hindhaughhead, former fortified house in Southdean Parish in the upper Jed valley, roughly between Falside and Whiteside. It was situated on the south side of the Jed Water, and there are still clear remains there. The tower was 6.2 m by 4.3 m and had an enclosure to the south-east. There are also signs of a smaller building to the east, and another larger one to the north (presumably part of the farm). To the north-east of the tower are also the remains of an old kiln. It was one of the towers burned by Dacre's men in late 1513, specifically a force including Nicholas Harrington, Nicholas Ridley, Thomas Middleton and George Skelton. It was valued at 22 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls of 1538 and 1539. Margaret Oliver and her son Gilbert were there in 1541, paying 25s yearly. Dand and Adam Oliver from there were among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544 (but may have switched sides at the Battle of Ancrum Moor). This may explain why it was burned (again) in 1544, by a forced led by 'Mr. Clefforth and Besforth'. David Oliver of 'Hyndhewche' is recorded in 1557 and David 'in Hynhanchheid' in 1597 was one of the Oliver chiefs. James Oliver was the tenant there in 1669, and at the time of the Hearth Tax (1690s) it was occupied by Lady Shaw (although who she might be is unclear). There were also Kers there in the late 17th century. The farm appears to have been abandoned by the mid-19th century. An area to the west contained rig and furrow, as well as old stock enclosures and sheepfolds, but all have been destroyed by cultivation. Note that Slack's Tower and Clesslee Tower were quite close by (it is 'Hyndhalghehede' in

1513, 'Hyndhauchheid' in 1538, 'Hyndhaucheid' in 1538, 'Hyndhauchheid' in 1541, 'Hindawgheid' and 'Hyndrawghthede' in 1544, 'Hynochheid' in 1669 and 'Hyndhaughead' in 1694; it is marked as 'Hyndheuchheed' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but on the wrong side of the Jed, and is 'Hindhaughhead' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Hyndhope (*hin-dup, hīnd-hōp*) *n.* farm in the Ettrick valley roughly opposite Singlie, with 'Old Hyndhope' further uphill to the south. It was one of the 3 steadings of Redford held by the Crown in the 5th century and feued to Alexander, Lord Home in 1510. In 1541 Walter Scott in Haining claimed the tenancy, paying £15 13s 4d yearly. 1644 Katherine Kendell, widow of John Young, brought a case before parliament to force Walter Scott of Huntly to eject him from the lands and provide her with the duties of this farm. Several men from there were declared rebels in 1619 for cutting wood on Scott of Satchells lands at Dodhead. It became the property of Rev. Alexander Cunningham about the 1660s, and was sold to James Mercer of Scotsbank around the 1720s. Thomas Elliot farmed there in the mid-19th century and Gideon Scott in the 1860s (also spelled 'Hindhope', it is 'Hyndhop' in 1510, 'Hindhop' in 1542 and 'Hindhope' in c.1680; it is marked 'Hyndhope' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Hyindhoop' on Blaeu's 1654 map, along with the burn, 'Hyindhoope B.', and is 'Hindehope' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; there is another farm of the same name in Oxnam Parish).

Hyndhope (*hin-dup, hīnd-hōp*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Plenderleith, Oxnam Parish. They belonged to Andrew of Rule, passing through his 4 co-heiresses to Andrew Ker of Altonburn in 1454/5. The Davidsons were tenant farmers here in the 18th and 19th centuries including James, 'Dandie Dinmont'. There were Halls there in the 18th century. William Oliver was farmer there in the early 19th century and Thomas Elliot later in the 19th century (easily confused with the farm of the same name in the Ettrick valley; written 'Hindhope' on modern maps).

Hyndlee (*hind-lee*) *n.* farm and hamlet on the 'Note o the Gate' road, south of Wolfelee, in the headwaters of the Rule valley. The lands there were an old possession of the Douglases. As part of Jedforest, the farm passed from Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to the Crown in about 1537, with Walter Scott of Buccleuch being accused of occupying the lands. In 1541 the farm was valued at 25s, with half tenanted by George Turnbull in Billerwell and half by Adam Rutherford in Grange. This could one of the farms tenanted by John Oliver according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. A supposed encounter there between an old shepherd and some of the fairy folk is recounted in 'The local historian's table book' in 1844. The tenant there in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, James Davidson, was partly the original for Sir Walter Scott's 'Dandie Dinmont' at 'Charlieshope'. Robert Laidlaw was there in at least 1785–88 and Thomas 1789–91. Walter Johnstone was a servant there in 1799, and in 1801 Thomas Armstrong was a shepherd and George Robson a servant. Andrew Scott was there in 1821. Later the farmer was David Pringle of Torquhan, succeeded in 1889 by Mr. Thornton. The stream that forms the extreme south-eastern portion of the Rule valley is Hyndlee Burn. A cairn called the Hare Cairn once stood near the shepherd's cottage by the Wheel Causeway (note the pronunciation stresses the first syllable; also spelled 'Hindlee', it is already 'Hyndlee' in 1538, is 'Hyndlie' in 1539 and 1541 and 'hyndla' in 1694; it is 'Hyndlie' on Stobie's 1770 map).

hypal (*hy-pal*) *v., arch.* to walk lamely (a variant of 'hipple'; note the *hy-* pronunciation).

hypalt (*hī-pult*) *n., arch.* a cripple, a lean, old or starved horse.

Hyslope (*hiz-lup*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th C.) town treasurer at the end of the 17th century (a variant spelling of 'Hislop').

hyre (*hīr*) *v.* to hire.

hyrin (*hīr-in*) *n., arch.* payment received for being hired – 'Syne he'll gether his hirin' and gae Alang on his roun' . . . ' [WL] (also written 'hire' as in English; cf.**hirin fair**).

hyuck (*hyuk*) *v.* to throw, chuck, toss – 'hyuck eet ower here when ee're din, wull ee?', *n.* a throw (a variant of **yuck**; see also **chuckie**).

hyucker (*hyu-kur*) *n.* a big one, particularly a stone – 'it was a hyucker o a stane'.

i see **ih**

i (*i*) *prep., contr., arch.* in – '. . . They poach i' the derk, and they poach i' the licht' [UB], '. . . The swords o' ancient knights an' kings Lost i' the wars' [JoHa], 'While i' the frost sae snell and hoar, I stand and shiver' [JoHa], 'En' as for Nellie Herkness, she ryses i' the moorn . . . ' [JSB], 'What i' the world is the Hawick toon naig wantin' the day' [WNK], '. . . An' I've trystit wi' my lassie to meet her i' the shaw' [JJ], 'There's teuch sauchs growin' i' the Reuch Heuch Hauch' [JAHM], 'Suine i the day' [ECS], 'Jingo

ring was mair i' ma line i' th' lang-syne days . . . ' [HEx1919], 'Ye may ken, I was born and bred i' the Loan' [DH], 'I work away i' the spinning mill . . . ' [DH], 'For there's mony landlords i' the land . . . ' [WH], 'Ye may ken I was born and bred i' the Loan' [DH], '. . . iz there was i ma young days . . . ' [BW1961], in – 'Did the deed-raap soond . . . i the nicht efter guid King Alisaunder's waddeenfoy' [ECS] (also written 'i' '; see also **in**).

'i (*i*) *contr.* to – 'ee've no 'i gaun yersel', 'ee can ga' 'i the back o the queue' (almost an enclitic, i.e. part of the preceding word; cf. **ga'i**, **heh'i**, **meh'i**, **weh'i** and **wa'i**) see also **a**).

i' see **i**

-i (*i*) *suffix* -ow, e.g. in 'felli', 'piani' and 'shaddi', as well as 'tatti', etc. (see also **-fi**).

Ian (*ee-in*) *n.* sometimes pet name of John.

Ida (*I-du*) *n.* (b.c.517–559) ruler of the kingdom of Bernicia, formally founding it in 547 (although it had existed earlier). He was thus the earliest recorded monarch of a kingdom that probably included the Hawick area. He married Bearnoch and their sons Glappa, Adda, Æthelric, Theodoric, Frithuwald and Hussa were all supposedly kings afterwards (although some may have been grandchildren or nephews).

Ida (*I-del*) *n.* (12th/13th C.) Chaplain of Lilliesleaf Kirk, recorded as 'Idelo' in about 1201, when he witnessed a charter granting lands to Melrose Abbey.

Idell (*ee-del*) *n.* (12th/13th C.) priest of Lilliesleaf Kirk, recorded in about 1201. His name is written 'Idello'. In about 1206 probably the same man was a chaplain to John de Huntingdon.

idiot see **eediot**

idle (*ī-dul*) *adj., arch.* at a loss for work, having little to do – 'Oo've naething adae the day – oo're eidl (idle) for woaft at the mill' [ECS].

-ie (*ee*) *suffix* usually denoting a diminutive form, sometimes used familiarly or affectionately, also used with adjectives to indicate a strong quality, or forming a noun from an adjective ('-y' is more common in standard English, and is also in use, although less common).

ih (*i*) *interj.* inquiring expression, eh, what – 'ih, what did ee say?', 'hei's no half gaun bald, ih?' (very common in conversation).

Ilderton (*il-dur-tin*) *n.* **Edward** (14th/15th C.) English Keeper of Jedburgh Castle about 1400. He was succeeded by his son Edward.

ile (*īl, ī-ul*) *n., arch.* an aisle, wing of a church – 'Given to Thos. Lunn for an letter taking to Jedburgh concerning the yle' [PR] (also spelled 'yle' and variants; see also **aisle**).

I Like Auld Hawick (*I-līk-awld-hIk*) *n.* song written by Frank Hogg with music by Mrs. Euphemia Dumbreck, being one of the few Hawick songs well suited to the female voice. The words were written in 1867 for the Hawick Literary Society magazine. The music was written probably around 1876, perhaps in response to a request in the Hawick Express in 1875 when reprinting the words. It is the only one of the older Hawick songs with the tune (or words) written by a woman. The song was probably first performed in public at a farwell dinner by Hogg himself in 1879, and first sung at the Colour Bussing by R. Paterson in 1887. It is the only poetical work of Hogg's that is known. The full poem contained 7 verses, but today only the first, second and last verses are usually sung. The tune was rearranged by Adam Grant around 1930, with the publication dedicated to ex-Provost James Renwick.

I Like Auld Hawick the Best (*I-līk-awld-hIk-thu-best*) *n.* song with words and music by Tom Ker, arranged by Adam Grant (although originally credited to 'M. Rosenberg'). Grant considered this to be his best musical arrangement of a Hawick song. It was published in 1900 and first sung at the Colour Bussing that year by Robert T. Paterson, then at 23 other Colour Bussings before WWII. It has a different chorus for each verse, often confusing the audience. The words may have been influenced by Jeffrey's 'Mary of Argyle'. Ker also wrote a second version of this song, which is never sung. For the last decades of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st this song was regularly performed by Viv Sharp.

ilk (*ilk*) *adj., arch.* each, every – 'Item, that ilk man keippe the calsay before his awin dure . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . and six shillings and aught pence for ilk act of cattione within the town' [BR1640], '. . . as if ther wer ane particular paper granted by us and ilk ane of us . . . ' [BR1692], '. . . fyned . . . ilke ane of them for disturbing the baylyeas and council . . . ' [BR1708], 'Wi' love or rest ilk swain is blest, From native land I'm torn away' [JTe], '. . . And never mair i' the Gloamyne Buchte Wad she singe another sange' [JTe], 'Ilk kind o' plant, ilk sort o' grain, Ilk flower an' weed . . . ' [JoHa], 'Throw off ilk habit that is bad, For like a' others some you've had' [JoHa], 'Ilk wi' a 'cheerer' o' the best, To help the crack, and raise the jest' [RDW], '. . . When ilk bit syke wad cast a caper Wi' drumlie broo, and ice, and lapper . . . ' [AD], 'Dinna here expect a lecture On the beauties o' ilk room . . . ' [JR], 'For, a' the daily labours owre, ilk care is laid aside

. . . ' [JJ], 'Ilk ane maun thole the weird he's got E'en till it ends' [JJ], '. . . Ilk nuik frae end tae end on't' [JT], '. . . And ilk ane bring his dearie' [JT], 'Ilk Oliver a drouth inherits' [WNK], 'Yet if his faither's shadowy road ilk stricken son should take' [JYH], 'A wheen o' new hooses? Aye, suire we'll hae that, I'll get ane for ilk leevin' soul . . . ' [WL] (from Old English, a variant of **ilka**).

Ilk (*ilk*) *n.* place or family, usually in the phrase 'of that Ilk', meaning of the main family line, in direct descent from the original family who took their name from their place of abode. Local examples have included Chisholme of that Ilk, Gledstains of that Ilk, Langlands of that Ilk and Riddell of that Ilk, all these lines being now gone. Slightly further afield we have Rutherford of that Ilk, Glendinning of that Ilk, etc. (generally only used in Scotland; in older charters it is translated from the Latin 'de eodum').

ilka (*il-ka*) *adj., arch.* each, every one – '. . . And ilka wife to anither can say, That's the man loos'd Jock o' the Side. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'May ilka thing that's good attend ye, May fortune hug, and ladies friend ye' [JR], 'Wi' love or rest ilk swain is blest, From native land I'm torn away' [JTe], 'For ilka wauf o' wund that blaws dings dauds o't on the lea . . . ' [JoHa], 'Lament him, ilka hearty maid . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . When ilka scrawl ye gie's a crown, But law does a' things truly' [JR], 'Ah! weel might there be heard a moaning, Throughout the land on 'ilka loaning' ' [AD], 'I saw thee when the summer flowers Bloomed fair on ilka bank and lea' [GWe], 'Let ilka thing that heth breæth prayse the Lord' [HSR], 'Ilka daye thaye distourt my wurds . . . ' [HSR], 'Let fraternity reign Ilka Teri between . . . ' [TC], 'Now foul fa' ilka coward loon, Wha winna join the fray' [JT], 'Ilka blade o' gerss keps its ain drap o' dew' [JAHM], 'In ilka hoose a cruisie licht, in ilka heart a prayer' [JYH], '. . . When the soul-stirring soond strikes ilka yin's ear' [CB], 'For ilka lad there is noucht surpasses The gloamin' tide and the mirth o' lasses' [WL], 'The stirring strain o' 'Teribus' Their ilka heartstring thrills' [MrsW] (from Old English).

ilka-day (*il-ka-dā*) *n., arch.* a week day, working day, *adj.* everyday, especially in the phrase 'ilka-day claes' (noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **everyday**).

ilkane (*il-kān*) *pron., arch.* each, every one – '. . . byndis and oblissis ws, and ilkane of ws, subscrivaris of this present band, neuer to fynd falt with the said Walter Scot of Branxhelme . . . ' [SB1585].

Ilka Thursdi (*il-ka-thurz-di*) *n.* probable nickname of **James Paiterson**.

ill (*il*) *adj., arch.* difficult, troublesome, mischievous – '. . . it lies hollow and wet, and the peats are now ill to come at' [DCW1765], '. . . and ill to keep in order' [JT], 'She's ill ti leeve wui, an gey ill ti geet on wui' [ECS], 'Wastwards, it wasna ill ti ken threh whatten bits Teiot hed run' [ECS], 'And hunger it was ill to thole, As a' folk kenned who had a soul' [JCG], 'It wasna ill to understan' That something mair than transient man Pervaded a' this sacred lan' O' Wellogate . . . ' [WP], severe, harsh – 'Ti be ill on o = to be severe on' [ECS], 'Dinna be ill on Nanny' [GW], bad, rough, stormy (referring to weather) – 'It's an ill day wui rain' [ECS], sorrowful, grievous – 'Ti be ill aboot = to grieve; regret, mourn' [ECS], evil – 'He sallna be afearet o' ill tydin's . . . ' [HSR], 'Delifer me, O Lord, frae the ill man . . . ' [HSR], *adv.* badly – '. . . tugging away at ane o' the rucks wi' a' ma might; but it was vera stiff, and aw was gettin' ill on' [AAH], *n.* evil – 'Thaye rewairdet me ill for guid, til the spulyeyin' o' my saul' [HSR], 'Thou gieist thy mooth til ill . . . ' [HSR] (these shades of meaning are uncommon in standard English).

-ill (*il*) *suffix, arch.* an ailment of livestock, with the prefix describing the specific type, e.g. 'fell-ill', 'joint-ill', 'lowpin-ill', 'thorter-ill' or 'wood-ill'.

ill-deedie (*il-dee-dee*) *adj., arch.* mischievous, unruly – '. . . an' the ill-deedy loon knockit her doon, an' syne grap her by the heels, an' trailed her athort the kintrae to Liddesdale' [WNK], 'Such was the general abhorrence of his very name [Napoleon], that it was often used to frighten 'ill-deedy bairns' and timid folk' [RM], 'Wurpna thysel becaus o' the ill-deedie, næther be thou envious agayne the wurkers o' inequitie' [HSR], 'Wha wull ræise up for me agayne the ill-deedie?' [HSR], 'A cood finnd eet in ma hert ti gae that ill-deedie laddie a guid lickeen' [ECS] (also written 'ill-deedy').

ill-faured (*il-fawrd, -fawr'*) *adj., arch.* ill-favoured, unbecoming, scruffy, ill-mannered, coarse, obnoxious – '. . . Maister Maxwell and his wife and bairn, and anither – an ill-faured loon . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . O bleart, ill-faurt, frem'd fiend, starvation – An empty purse' [JoHa] (also 'ill-faurt').

Illieslade (*i-lle-slād*) *n.* place mentioned in a late 12th century document relating to lands on the boundary of those granted to Orm of Ashkirk. From the description it lay near Huntly, but it is unclear what its modern equivalent might be.

ill-meatit (*il-mee'-ee', -eed*) *adj., arch.* badly fed.

ill-naitur (*il-nā'-ur*) *n.* bad-temper, irritability – 'What's putten ee i sic a bad tuin, ava?; Aw'm shair ee've been ill-naiter's sel aa nicht' [ECS] (also spelled 'ill-naiter').

ill-naitured (*il-nā'-urd*) *adj.* bad-tempered, having a sour disposition – 'she can be a right ill-naitured auld besom when she wants ti be'.

the Ill Raid (*thu-il-rād*) *n.* retaliatory raid of August 1513 in which Lord Alexander Home led thousands of men into England. Slowed by their booty, they were ambushed at Milfield Plain (north of Wooler) by a much smaller force of Sir William Bulmer. Several hundred Scots were killed or captured in this incident, which also led to the battle at Flodden.

Ill Rob (*il-rōb*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Elliot** of Ramsiegill (presumably this is 'ill' in the sense of harmful or vicious).

ill-scrapit (*il-skrā-pee', -pi'*) *adj., arch.* unrefined, particularly in the phrase 'ill-scrapit tongue' meaning lacking in courtesy, foul-mouthed – '. . . and woe betide those who offended her. They got to run the gauntlet of her ill-scrapit tongue whenever she met them' [RJT].

the Ill Week (*thu-il-week*) *n.* period immediately after the death of Elizabeth I of England in 1603, when there was much looting and burning throughout the Borders. It is also sometimes referred to as the 'Busy Week'. There was a belief that until the new monarch was proclaimed, the rule of law was suspended, and hence families of the Border (particularly the west marches) determined to settle old scrores. Raids were of such an intensity for several days that the period was given its name. There were serious reprisals by King James afterwards, particularly against the Grahams, but also Armstrongs, Croziers, Elliots, Irvings, etc.

Ill Will (*il-wil*) *n.* nickname for **William Airmstrong** in the early 16th century.

ill-wull (*il-wul*) *v., arch.* to hate, wish evil upon – 'A' that illwull me whuspir thegither agayne me . . . ' [HSR], to envy – '. . . the flichterin burdies daibbelt an dookeet; an A fair ill-wulled thum o ther plowtereen and ther swattereen' [ECS], *n., arch.* envy.

ill-wullit (*il-wu-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* envied – 'Thaye ill-wullet Moses alsua in the camp, an' Aaron the saunt o' the Lord' [HSR].

ill-wullie (*il-wu-lee*) *adj., arch.* envious.

ill-wusher (*il-wu-shur*) *n., arch.* term applied in the 18th and 19th centuries to someone suspected of having supernatural powers, particularly the ability to lay curses – '. . . generally go under the softer, though still suspicious, character of being uncannie or ill wishers' [EM1820].

im (*im*) *v.* am, used for emphasis – 'im A gaun is weel?', 'ee might no be, bit A im', 'Hev a great Common Ridin. A'm gaun ti. A already im' [IWL], 'As a local historian the longer A live the mair conscious A im o how little A ken' [IWL] (note also **em** and **um**, as well as occasionally the English 'am').

'im (*im*) *pron.* him (used in similar contexts as in colloquial English, cf. the more common **um**).

the Image Gairden (*thu-i-meej-gār-din*) *n.* former name for a private school and its gardens. It was situated in the Langlands/Sunnyhill area, and can be seen on the 1846 painting of the Common-Riding Races. It may have been the same building that was also known as 'Wilton Cottage'. The school was run by Agnes, daughter of Wilton Schoolmaster James Turnbull and her mother, Margaret, and was presumably a school for girls. The name came from the statuettes and carvings in the school grounds. The land there may have previously been owned by 'Auld Cash', and then his assistant Francis Ballantyne – 'The 'Image Garden' wi' some parks, Were soon our decent, honest Clerk's' [RDW], 'Ladylaw, the F.C. Manse and the Image Garden . . . ' [V&M].

imaigine (*i-mā-jin*) *v.* to imagine.

imaigined (*i-mā-jind*) *pp., adj.* imagined – 'And they wad worry Imaigined rats, sweirin Oaths I daurna name' [DH].

the Immortal Memory (*thu-i-mor'-ul-me-mu-ree*) *n.* traditional after-dinner speech at a Burns Supper, ending with a toast to the Bard.

imn't (*i-min'*) *contr.* am not – 'Imn't A no the only yin?' [ECS] (also **emn't**).

the Imperial (*thu-im-pee-ree-ul*) *n.* the Imperial Bar at the south corner of Croft Road and Oliver Place (address 13 Oliver Place), built in 1885, replacing a previous pub on the same site. It was sometimes known as the 'Imperial Hotel', since it provided accommodation up until roughly WWII. Alexander Sutherland was proprietor from 1900.

impeedence (*im-pee-dins*) *n.* impudence.

impeeng (*im-peenj*) *v.* to impinge.

imperfit (*im-per-fi', -fī'*) *v., poet.* imperfect – 'Thine eyne did see my substince, bein' yit imperfite . . . ' [HSR].

impetant (*im-pee-tin'*) *adj.* impudant, insolent, cheeky – 'deh be si impetant, ya cheeky wee monkey', '. . . then comprehending the joke of which he had been the victim he retaliated – 'Aw think your tongue's loose ye impident sicht' ' [WNK],

'... as aw sei bei th' papers some ignorant, impeedint folk did at Dundee ...' [BW] (also spelled 'impeedint' and other variants).

impignorat (*im-pig-nō-ra'*) *pp., arch.* pledged – '... the said James Halyday impignorat and waggered one legged dollar against Thomas Wilson his six pound Scotts' [BR1693].

implement (*im-plu-min'*) *n., arch.* fulfilment, execution of an obligation – '... and in implement of the sd. Sherif's sentence, that I shall remove myself furth of the town of Hawick ...' [BR1741].

impr. (*im-pree-mis*) *adv., arch.* abbreviation for 'imprimis', meaning first – 'Impr. whatsomever person sal commit blud upon utheris within the freedom of Hawick ...' [BR1640] (the introductory word in the Act of Bailies and Council).

imprimis (*im-pree-mis*) *adv., arch.* firstly, in the first place – 'Imprimis, thair wes awand to the said vmquhile Walter, be Williame Douglas of Cavers ...' [SB1574], 'Imprimis, thair are 28 husband lands in the toune of Hawick ...' [PR1627], 'Imprimis, Went a conductor of ye saulies in mounring, with a black staffe in hes hand' [SB1634], 'Imprimis, for three ells of silk at 44s. per ell, £6 12 0' [BR1707].

improbatioun (*im-prō-bā-shyoon*) *n., arch.* disproof of legal deed, action taken to claim that a document is false – '... his Lordship caussit intent actioun of improbatioun of the said chairtour, ... and the said Robert Ellot, ...' [SB1624], '... the Earl of Queensberry, pursuer of this complaint, having reduction and improbation against the town and hail inhabitants' [C&L1673] (Scots law term).

impurity (*im-pew-ri'-ee*) *n.* former euphemism for the sin of fornication. Until well into the 18th century ferreting out fornicators was the business of the Kirk Session, who investigated all pieces of parish gossip. Offenders were made to stand on the 'pillar' or 'stool of repentance', often for three Sundays in a row, sometimes longer. Wealthier parishioners could escape this public exhibition by paying a hefty fine.

Imrie (*im-ree*) *n.* **Carswell** educated at Hawick High School, he worked for Welch's accountants. He was Cornet in 1966, the first one to be kirked at Burnfoot Church. He acted as Secretary of both the Mosstroopers' Club and Ex-Cornets and Ex-Acting Fathers Association for 10 years.

'imsel (*im-sel*) *pron.* himself – '... The deep cut letterin' that showed the same name is 'imsel' [DH] (cf. **himsel** and the more common **umsel**).

in (*in*) *prep.* in, sometimes used where 'in to' would be common in English' – 'hei run in the hoose', by way of – 'The callant got the buik in a praisent' [ECS], *arch.* during, at – '... he did it for a wager ..., and in the time he thought there was no offence in ye matter' [PR1718], *arch.* on – 'Upon a notice made in behalf of ye poor that their present exigence was great ...' [PR1725], *arch.* to the extent of – '... the bailies and council unlawit ilk ane of them in 12s. to the bailies ...' [BR1643], '... were each of them fyned and onlawed in tenn pound Scotts ilke ane of them ...' [PR1708], also used redundantly – 'A met in wi' 'im' [GW], 'She's eatin' in her words' [GW], *v., arch.* to bring in crops, harvest – 'He inned the corn himself ...' [WNK], '... e.g., small quantities of hay which have fallen from the ricks when these have been moved or 'in'd'' [ECS] (cf. **i**; in older documents someone described as 'in' a place, as opposed to 'of' or 'at', usually meant they were a tenant).

-in (*in*) *suffix* present participial ending, ubiquitous for verbs in Scots generally, a particular local use involved changing word order – 'She hed a bairn cairryin (i.e., She was carrying a baby). The dog hed a blinnd man leedin be a cheen (i.e. the dog was doing the leading)' [ECS] (sometimes written 'in' ', although the 'g' is actually missing entirely, rather than neglected; note that **-een** was formerly used for participial noun form, i.e. 'hei was weshin claes' versus 'she was daein the wesheen').

Ina (*ī-nu*) *n.* familiar short form for female Christian names where the first part is a male name, e.g. Georgina, Williamina or Christina.

inatween (*in-a-tween, -u-*) *adv.* in between – 'Adie casually hed a sip o' his whusky n' puffed on his fag inatween singers' [IHS].

the Inauguration Cup (*thu-i-naw-gew-rā-shin-kup*) *n.* trophy for the Hound Trail, first run at the 1904 Common Riding and discontinued after 1905. However, the event was revived for 6.30 a.m. on Common-Riding Saturday in 2014.

in-below-the-bedfi (*in-bee-lō-thu-bed-fi*) *n., arch.* an extensive collection of miscellaneous items – '= a large and varied assortment of things; literally such an assortment as might be (and often is) stored conveniently 'ablow the kitcheen bed' ' [ECS].

inbringin (*in-bring-in*) *n., arch.* fetching in, getting in, collecting – '... collectors for the uplifting and inbringing of the stent imposed for leading of the steiple ...' [BR1706], 'This day ye act made Jan. 11th, 1708, anent the inbringing of through stones into ye churchyard was read ...' [PR1712].

inby (*in-bI*) *adv.* inside, into the house – 'take the washin inby if it rains', 'But the forfochen woman Nae bield could find inbye' [WL], 'From some distant homestead, too, He'd heard the sheep in-bye' [WFC], 'There's nae door-knobs inbye for Stobs And Riccarton needs trains' [DH], *adj.* close at hand, low-lying, often used to describe arable land on a hill-farm in distinction to 'ootbye' land – 'He had first an inbye herding at Stanhopefoot on the banks of the Ettrick; and then he removed to an outbye one at Deloraineshiel' [HAST1898] (also written 'inbye', 'in-bye', etc.).

inbye see **inby**

incarcerat (*in-kar-se-ra'*) *pp., arch.* incarcerated, imprisoned – '. . . and the said Robert Ellot being apprehendit and incarcerat in maner abouewrittin . . . ' [SB1624], '. . . hess sett att liberty out of the tolbuith of Hawicke, wherein we were incarcerat and imprisoned . . . ' [BR1700], '. . . he is lykeways fined for breach of waird, into qlke he was incarceratt, and ryveing of the lock of the tolbuith doore . . . ' [BR1706] (also written 'incarcerate' and variants).

incarnat (*in-kar-nat*) *adj., arch.* flesh-coloured, the colour of a carnation – 'Item, ane pair of black silk stockinis, with ane pair of grein, with ane pair incarnat, with ane pair tannj collored, all silk stockins' [SB1633].

incast (*in-kawst*) *n., arch.* anything additional given by a seller, as a form of discount.

Inchbonny Braes (*inch-bo-nee-brāz*) *n.* area on the banks of the Jed Water, only a few hundred yards south of Jedburgh. This is where pioneering geologist James Hutton discovered his first 'angular unconformity', which he used to argue that the Earth must be at least several million years old. The farm there was the home of the Veitch family since 1738, including James, who was an amateur telescope-maker and influence on the career of Sir David Bewster.

incle see **inkle**

income (*in-kum*) *n., arch.* an illness due to an external cause – 'She died of an income, being 43 years of age of yr by' [GlBi].

incomer (*in-ku-mur*) *n.* someone who has recently taken up residence – '. . . the great prejudice sustained by the Kirk Session in supporting of Strangers and Incomers . . . ' [BR1736].

incontinent (*in-kon-ti-nen'*) *adv., arch.* immediately, without delay – '. . . to the said Walter incontinent efter that the sickirnes be fund for payment of the said sowme . . . ' [SB1527], 'And then incontinent to the Ale-house did return, Where we had the other Cup and the other Can' [CWS].

incorporation (*in-kor-pu-rā-shin*) *n.* an incorporated body, specifically one of the trades guilds given a 'Seal of Cause' by the Town Council. In Hawick, like in other towns, their purpose was to regulate trade within the town, improving standards, imposing fines, etc. In the earliest records there were only 3 trade recognised, namely weavers shoemakers and tailors. The tailors and weavers, together took the 'Test' before the Town Council in 1684. The hammermen were incorporated in 1686, the skinners in 1694, the fleshers in 1720 and the baxters in 1741. They each had Burgess rights and duties and only Burgesses were allowed to be members of the trades from 1694. Each Trade had specific seats assigned to them in the gallery of St. Mary's Kirk. They were also officially recognised by the Council (and each appointed 2 councillors from 1739), having juristiction over their members and all matters relating to that trade within the Burgh. Their officials were called quartermasters or deacons of trade, and in 1749 it was decided that the quartermasters should be appointed before Michaelmas each year. In 1781 it was fixed by a ruling from the Court of Session that each of the 7 trades would elect 2 quartermasters on the Thursday before the election of the Bailies in October, these men to sit on the Council for the next year, with no one being allowed to serve for more than 2 years successively (and each incorporation being responsible for electing a substitute in the event of the death of a quartermaster). By about 1810 there were about 60 members in total of the town's incorporations. In 1836 there were 16 weavers, 6 tailors, 17 hammermen, 5 skinners, 7 shoemakers, 6 fleshers and 6 bakers. They also had a monopoly on their trade within the Burgh until about 1846. However, it was possible to trade outside the formal boundaries, e.g. on Buccleuch Street, Slitrig Crescent or Wilton. Members of the trades remained on the Council until it was reorganised in 1861, although by then the organisations were already on the wane. The 7 incorporations in Hawick were the weavers, shoemakers (or cordiners), skinners (and glovers), hammermen, fleshers, tailors and bakers (or baxters). At one point the shoemakers and cordiners may have been separate incorporations, and the status of the merchants is unclear (since they are referred to as an 'Incorporation' in 1687), but were presumably considered to be in a different class. It is said that many of the records of the incorporations were carried

off in the flood of 1767; however, some minute books of the hammermen, weavers and tailors are preserved in the Museum. Records exist for the trades in Selkirk, Kelso and elsewhere, which were probably similar – 'There presently are, and shall henceforth continue, seven Incorporations within the said burgh, viz., Weavers, Tailors, Hammermen, Skinners, Fleshers, Shoemakers, and Baxters' [RW], '... the two present baylyeas of the Burgh of Hawick for themselves and in name and behalfe of the toun counsell and incorporatione thereof ... ' [BR1701].

incres (*in-kres*) *n., poet.* increase – 'He gæfe alsua thair inkresse untill katerpillar, an' thair laabor until the locust' [HSR], '... an' our lan' sall gie up hir inkresse' [HSR].

indent (*in-den'*) *n., arch.* an indenture – '... for that yow know ther is an indent of agreement betwixt our houses undischarged' [SB1597], *v.* to enter into a contract, record by an indenture – '... and hes indented of sick condicions quhilke in noe wise we were myndit to break ... ' [CBP1595].

the Independent Kirk (*thu-in-dee-pen-din'-kirk*) *n.* evangelical church that was founded in 1798 after visits to the town by preachers James and Robert Haldane, John Aikman and Rowland Hill. The efforts were continued later by Mr. Paton (later of St. Andrews) and Mr. Arthur (later of Dalkeith). Among the original members were William Thorburn, William Laidlaw, Peter Taylor, Robert Leithead, Mr. Johnstone and David Dick. They originally met in a barn in the Backbraes and built the Tabernacle and nearby manse on the Kirk Wynd in 1805 (with assistance provided by the Haldane brothers). Charles Gray was brought to Hawick as the first and only permanent minister. The congregation rose to about 150, which was the capacity of the Tabernacle. However, it had many difficulties and disappeared entirely in 1813, although it effectively led to the Congregational and Baptist Kirks in Hawick. Charles Gray accepted Baptist principles (like his patrons the Haldane brothers), leading to most of his congregation abandoning him. He subsequently left Hawick, since the number of Baptists was too small to support him. However, some carried on, to form the Hawick Baptist Church later, while others continued to worship as Independents, later becoming the Congregational Kirk. The Independent Kirk was still recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory, but with no minister listed. In 1839 it was described that there were only 18 members, who met in a school-room. In Slater's 1852 directory Rev. William Munro is listed for the Independent Chapel on Melgund Place, separate from the Congregational Chapel on O'Connell Street.

indiction (*in-dik-shin*) *n., arch.* a 15 year cycle used as a way of reckoning the year in mediæval times, also used to refer to the specific year within the cycle – '... the said yeir, month, day, hour, and place that is, Indiction and Pape before specifyit' [JW1558] (still recorded in Hawick in a sasine of 1558).

indie-rubber (*in-dee-ru-bur*) *n., arch.* India-rubber.

indorsat (*in-dōr-sat*) *pp., arch.* endorsed – '... deiuering thir our lettres be zou dewlie execute and indorsat agane to the bewrer ... ' [SB1500] (formerly common in the legal phrase 'dewlie execute and indorsat').

indure (*in-door*) *v., poet.* to endure, continue – 'Thaye sall decaye owtricht, but thou sallt induur ... ' [HSR].

indurin (*in-joor-in*) *prep., arch.* during – '... to go to the place of repentance, and so to continue Sabbathlie induring their wills' [Ash1638].

industrial estates (*in-dus-tree-ul-ee-stāts*) *n.* planning concept of the 1960s, with special areas designate as industrial sites. In Hawick this gave rise to the Loch Park development in 1968, Burnfoot in 1968, Mansfield in 1976 and Galalaw in the 1990s.

the Industrial Schuil (*thu-in-dus-tree-ul-skil*) *n.* former name for **Drumlanrig Schuil**.

indwall (*in-dwawl*) *v., poet.* to dwell in, inhabit – 'But the meik sall haud an' indwall the yirth ... ' [HSR].

indwaller (*in-dwaw-lur*) *n., poet.* inhabitant – 'Heær this, a' ye peeple: gie eær, a' ye indwallers o' the warld' [HSR], 'Dissolfet is the yirth an' a' the indwallers thero' ... ' [HSR].

indweller (*in-dwe-lur, -dwa-*) *n., arch.* a normal dweller of a town, not a Burgess – '... their act of councill ... against receiving Matthew Foulden as an indweller within the toun' [BR1738], '... let a' the indwallers o' the warld stan' in aw o' him' [HSR], '... which the bailies of Hawick in those days found it necessary to take to purge the community of these profitless indwellers' [WNK].

ineetial (*i-nee-shul*) *n., adj., arch.* initial – '... when the paittern it made wad bei the ineeshail o oor man-teh-bei' [BW1961].

infang (*in-fawng*) *n., arch.* theft committed within a liegeman's manor, as opposed to 'outfang' in another manor – '... Without and infang ['with outfang and infang' is meant] they disturb'd his Court, Which caus'd the King that Act set out' [CWS].

infare (*in-fār*) *n., arch.* the homecoming of a bride after a wedding or honeymoon, and the feast to celebrate this, with the groom's mother traditionally breaking the 'infare cake' (shortbread) over the bride's head and then distributing the pieces – '... the scolding and flyteing that was at William Olifer and Christian Hart, their marriage feast and infare' [PR1703], '... not to exceed the number allowed by the Laws of ye kingdom Att their marriage or infare or any meeting on occasion thereof' [PR1709].

in favours o (*in fā-vurz-ō*) *adv., arch.* in favour of, to the advantage of – '... and about to see all things done and concerted right in favours especiallie of the sd. Walter and his fayr. ...' [BR1693], '... ane presentation granted by her Grace, Anna Duchess of Buccleuch, in favours of the said Mr Robert ...' [PR1718], 'Ane Act of General Assembly of ye Church of Scotland was read in favoures of ye Scots congregation att New York ...' [PR1724] (the plural use of 'favours' was once common, particularly in this phrase).

Infectious Diseases Hospital (*in-fek-shis-di-zee-zeez-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* another name for **the Fever Hospital**.

infeft (*in-feft*) *v., arch.* to invest formally with heritable property, formerly accomplished by a symbolic act, including a representative of the superior and 2 witnesses – '... and sal infeft the said Dauid, or his sone, heritabilly. be charter and sesing, in the sammyn ...' [SB1470], '... in favours of the said William Scot of Whitehaugh, for infefting him as heir-male to the said Walter Scot of Whitehaugh, his father' [DCW1698], 'The Duke of Buccleuch stands infeft in the Common by Charter ...' [C&L] (Scots law term).

infeftment (*in-feft-min'*) *n., arch.* enfeoffment, the giving of feudal property in return for service – '... and the said James sal mak the expens vpon the new infeftmentis ...' [SB1519].

inferiour (*in-fee-ree-oor*) *adj., arch.* inferior, lower in status – '... Indeed for Bone and Burthen I must grant, He's much inferiour to the Elephant' [CWS].

infiel (*in-feel*) *n., arch.* an infidel – 'A canna meind now whae was ocht the naisty infiel, bit A meind o wunderin its folk didna think black burnin shame o its ongangeen!!' [ECS].

infield (*in-feeld*) *n., arch.* the best land near to the farm buildings, typically the fields that were fertilised, in distinction to the 'ootfield', also applying to the best part of the Common in Hawick – 'Decerns Thomas Olifer in ane unlaw of 6s. for ilk nolt of six nolt he has kept in the infield ...' [BR1649], 'The council resolve, that no eild nolt be found at any time within the infield, until ance the hail corne be cut down ...' [BR1696], '... the lands of Northcroft, haill houses, biggings, yards, orchards, woods, fishings, tofts, crofts, infield, outfield, mosses, muirs, meadows, common pasturage conform to use and wont, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever' [DCW1725], 'Sullen earth, sodden outrig and in-field, Rain-lashed and tree-less, stony, thin-stubbled ...' [DH].

information (*in-for-mā-shin*) *n., arch.* a written argument requested by the Court, frequently as a plural – 'The burgh's two charters, and extract thereof, under the hands of the Clerk Register, with informations for advocates in Edinburgh ...' [BR1652], 'By warrant of the Sheriff of Roxburghshire, to whom the bailies by this time had presented an information, they were hurried away from Hawick' [BR1778], *pl., arch.* written arguments, further particulars – 'Wherefore the Session thought fit and expedient that ye affair should be delayed until further information were found out ...' [PR1718] (Scots law term).

ingan (*ing-in, -an*) *n.* an onion – 'can A hev twae pund o ingans please?', 'A made a faisable mael oot o pei-soop, ... caald flesh, picklt ingans, an nae skrimp o laif' [ECS], 'So ... I'm weel-weshed, then stapped wi' ingin, And yits and liver, lites and a' thing ...' [DH], '... And sniff the ingan heavy steam that rase – I sometimes get a waft o't noo!' [WL], 'And did ee sei the muckle ingans Tae lift thum ee'd need a rig ...' [AY], '... But gamblers gien their winnins for the pickled ingans, served be the maestro ca'd Telio' [IWL] (also spelled 'ingin' and 'ingun').

ingangin (*in-gang-in, -geen*) *n., arch.* an entrance, entry, act of entering – 'The ingangin' o' thy wurds gies licht; it gies understan'in' untill the simpill' [HSR], 'Ee pit eer collection i the box at the ingangeen' [ECS], 'Teiot brig at the ingangin' ti Hawick' [GW] (also written 'ingangeen').

Ingan Johnnie (*ing-in-jo-nee*) *n.* nickname for an onion seller from Breton, who was a frequent door-to-door visitor in Hawick before WWII, probably killed during the War and immortalised in a poem by William Peffers – 'Here Ingun Johnnie comes again Regardless o' the wun' an' rain. A perfect skunner an' a pain Is shauchlin' Ingun Johnnie' [WP].

ingannin (*in-ga-nin*) *n., arch.* the act of entering, an entrance (also written 'ingaanin' and 'ingannin').

ingate (*ing-gā', -āt*) *n., arch.* an entrance – 'Thon braw brig at the ingate o' Kelsae' [GW] (also written 'ingait'; cf. **ingaun**).

ingaun (*in-gawn*) *adj., arch.* ingoing, relating to an entrance – 'The ingaun tenant o a hoose; the ingaun bells o a kirk are those rung when the service is almost due to begin' [ECS], *v., arch.* an entrance, and ingoing.

ingeniously (*in-jee-nee-is-lee*) *adv., arch.* ingenuously, candidly, honourably – '. . . the sd. Margit Armstrong, personally compeirand, did ingeniously confess yt. ye sd. Rot. Hod did bed and bord . . . ' [BR1689], '. . . for breach of Sabbath by gutting herring in the evening thereof, qch he ingeniously acknowledged, thinking they would spile if lying ungutted until ye Monday' [PR1712].

ingetherin (*in-ge-thur-in*) *pres. part., arch.* gathering in, collecting – '. . . to stand in linen sheets at the kirke dure in tyme the people is ingathering . . . ' [Ash1643], '. . . for ingathering of the monies fra the burgesses and others pertaining to the town' [BR1655], *n.* the gathering in, collecting, harvesting – '. . . for ye reaping of ye fruits of ye ground, and seasonable weather for ye ingathering of ye corn' [PR1715].

in-gier (*in-gee-ur*) *n.* work distributor in a mill, person who gives work to the production workers, formerly the term may also have been used in weaving to mean a person who guided the warp threads to the hooks of the hook 'drawer'.

ingin see **ingan**

ingine (*in-jin*) *n.* an engine, motor, motor car, lorry – 'The motor dreiver . . . beguid o kirneen an caain eis injin' [ECS] (also spelled 'engine', as in English, and 'injin').

ingine (*in-jin*) *n., poet.* ingenuinty, ability – '. . . the liths o' thy thies ar like juils, the wark o' the han's o' ane warkman o' artish ingyne' [HSR], 'Gif I forgete thee, O Jerusalem, let my richt han' forgete hir ingyne' [HSR].

ingle (*ing-gul*) *n., arch.* a fire, hearth, fireplace – '. . . While I am station'd at my post, Afore the ingle' [JR], '. . . Aroond the ingle snugly bask, An' toot the reekin' drappie' [JoHa], '. . . For the ingle bleezes brightly at our ain fireside' [JJ], 'The reek curlin' upwards frae ilka lum head Betokens the ingle, bricht, cracklin' and red' [JJ], 'Another story similar to the former I have heard repeated at the farmer's ingle at Hopton' [RJT], 'It makes me aye sad when I look roon' the ingle, And see nae my Mary – o' maidens the pride . . . ' [TCh], '. . . Wi spunk nor smeddum, hunkert by the ingle, It's then, but no till then, I'll ken I'm auld' [WL].

ingle cheek (*ing-gul-cheek*) *n., arch.* fireside – 'I sat by the ingle cheek, dowie an' eerie . . . ' [JT].

Ingles (*ing-ulz, -gulz*) *n.* **Adam L.** 'Adie' (1914–1991) optician and jeweller by trade, with shop at the bottom right-hand corner of the Howegate. He was born at 7 Green Terrace, started work with Inglis the joiners, then moved to Innes, Henderson's stock-room, before joining his father in his Sandbed watchmaker's shop. He served in the R.A.F. and after the War qualified as an optician and later went into partnership with his nephew Jim. In 1971 he moved to 57 High Street, but in 1974 he set up as an optician at 2 Howegate, where he worked until he retired in 1984. He was Acting Father in 1964 and President of the Callants' and Mosstroopers' Clubs, but will always be remembered for his contributions to Hawick music. He had piano lessons as a child and organ lessons from George Smith (organist at St. Cuthbert's). He was a church organist and choirmaster at St. Margaret's Kirk from the age of 18, and continued when it merged with Wilton South about 4 years later, remaining until 1959. In that year he became organist for St. George's West, and moved to the Old Parish in 1961 and in 1969 started a brief period at Trinity, finally moving to St. Mary's Kirk in 1970. He composed the music for 'We'll Follow oor Cornet', 'The Callant', 'Auld Hawick, My Dreams', 'Auld Hawick where I was Born' and 'Borthwick Water' and made new arrangements for many more songs. His work on the 1957 compilation 'The Hawick Songs', containing many revised accompaniments and several changes of key, established the versions of most of the popular songs as we know them today. He also wrote songs for other Border town's festivals. He was accompanist at Common-Riding functions for a couple of decades from 1970, was the driving force behind the Callants Club records, and wrote 'Notes and Comments on the Songs of Hawick', published from his notes in 1992. He was regular pianist for the Callants', Mosstroopers' and 1514 Clubs. For the 1514 Club he instigated the 'Hawick Sings' concerts and wrote the music for the Club's song. He died in the Cottage Hospital and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Alexander** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. His unnamed child died in 1798. He could be the Alexander, married to Margaret Elder, whose son Alexander was baptised in Hawick in 1791, with witnesses James Hume and John Elder (although the entry is hard to read). **Alexander** (1822/3–51) tenant in Blackburn, son of James. He is recorded at Blackburn in 1851, farming 11 arable acres and 1800 acres of moor, with 3 labourers on the

farm. His son Alexander died in St. Boswell's in 1902, aged 50. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. He also had daughters Isabella (b.c.1846) and Jane (b.c.1850). **Alexander** (19th C.) Hawick resident. In the 1887 and 1888 business directory, he is described as an artist's colourman and picture-framer, with premises on the Exchange Arcade. He married Agnes Scott and their children included: Walter Hall (b.1873); George Scott (b.1874), painter in Leicester; Alexander (b.1878), painter-decorator in Hawick; and William Scott Anderson (b.1884), local watercolour artist. **Alexander** 'Alex' (1878–1961) brother of W.S.A. and George, he was born in Hawick. He had a picture-framing business, and also later became a house decorator, based at 10 High Street and then Burlington House, North Bridge Street. His brother William (W.S.A.) also worked for the business. They used to display paintings by other local artists, Tom Scott being the most prominent among them. He retired to Edinburgh after the War. **Elspeth** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In about the 1720s there was a record of the Kirk Session paying 'for ye well' for her, probably meaning that she was sent to Moffat for a cure. There was also a payment 'to ye Minister for mending Elizabeth Ingles' leg', which could also be her. **George Scott** (1874–1952) son of Alexander and Agnes Scott. He was brother of Alexander and W.S.A. After studying at the Royal College of Art in London he became a painter and lithographer in Leicester. He was Principal of the Leicester College of Art. He had works exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Scottish Academy. He painted a view of Haggishaa, as well as 'Goldielands and the Teviot from Overhall', 'Scotch Fir near Wilton Dean' and 'Sunrise near Scarborough', which are in the Museum. **J.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bowanhill in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (1705–94) born in Ewesdale, he was tenant farmer in Millholm in Castleton Parish. When the Duke of Buccleuch took over Millholm he was moved to be tenant of Blackburn. He married Janet Anderson, who died in 1760, aged 50. He secondly married Agnes Brydon, who died in 1807, aged 71. Their children included: James (b.1762), who took over as tenant of Blackburn; Elizabeth (b.1765), who married Archibald Scott; Janet (b.1767), who married Thomas Murray; William (b.1769), who married Elizabeth Ballantyne; Alexander (b.1771), who married Margaret McLaren; Agnes Brydon (b.1773); and John (b.1781), who married Isabella Ballantyne. He is buried at Ettleton, next to 'Inglis' families of Newcastleton. **James** (18th/19th C.) carrier, operating between Hawick and Berwick, according to Pigot's 1825 directory. **James** (1760/1–1845) farmer at Blackburn, to the north-west of Newcastleton. He is recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and still there in 1841. He married Mary Elliot, who died in 1816, aged 55. He secondly married Isabella (or 'Bella') Oliver, who died in 1872, aged 87. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery, along with 4 of his children, who died in infancy or were stillborn. His son Alexander (b.1822/3) succeeded as farmer at Blackburn, and he also had a daughter Janet (b.c.1827). **Mrs. S.A.** local artist who made a coloured sketch of a print by James Dalgleish, 'High Street Hawick 1839'. **William** (b.1815/6) born in Lyne Parish, Peeblesshire, he was a shepherd. In 1841 he was at Foulage, Peeblesshire, but in 1851 and 1861 was shepherd at Whaupshaw in the Borthwick valley. Later he may have been shepherd at Priesthaugh. His wife was Agnes Fleming, from Drumelzier. Their children included: James (b.1842); Thomas (b.c.1844); Catherine (b.c.1847); Christian (b.c.1839); Agnes (b.c.1856), who probably married William Bell, who farmed at Langraw; and Jane (b.c.1858). **William** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Murray and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1853. **William Scott Andison** 'W.S.A.', 'Wullie' (1884–c.1950) local artist, son of Alexander and Agnes Scott, brother of Alexander and George. His paintings are usually signed 'W.S.A.I.' or sometimes 'W.I.' He was an apprentice with Francis Scott, painter and decorator at 26 High Street, later moving to work in his brother Alex's business. Tom Scott was a major influence on him as a young artist, and one can see similarities in their watercolour styles. He painted many scenes of long gone parts of Hawick, including a picture of the 'Auld Mid Raw', about 1880, which is in the Museum, inside of which was found a 'secret' painting of Needle Street. He made a well-known sketch of St. Mary's from the Kirkstyle in 1909 and the Museum also has 'The End of the Wood'. He had 23 paintings exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy. He also worked as a photographer, based on the High Street with his brother Alex and then at Burlington House, 25 North Bridge Street. A bachelor all his days, he lived at 9 Lothian Street, and was said to have

a timid nature and delicate constitution. He died at a hospital in Melrose (see also **Inglis**).

Ingleside (*ing-gul-sīd*) *n.* villa built on Buccleuch Road around 1903 for Robert L. Mactaggart, designed by J.P. Alison. It is a grade C listed building.

Inglis (*ing-ulz -gulz*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Thorbrand and their children included John (b.1642), Janet (b.1644), William (b.1646) and Janet (again, b.1649). His surname is recorded as 'Inglish'. **Adam** (17th C.) listed among the deficient of Hassendean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was at Wester Groundistone, 'Adam Inglish there out of the shire'. He could be the Adam 'in huntla' (presumably Huntlaw), married to Margaret Minto, whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1682, with witnesses Walter Knox and Thomas Wilkie. **Alexander** (15th C.) from the Manor family, he must have still held some lands near Branxholme. In 1461 the lands of 'Kirktone and Toftis' in the Lordship of Branxholme were confirmed to his daughter and heir Katherine, wife of 'Arnou Gourlau'. He may be the same Alexander 'de Tarvate' who witnessed a document for the Douglases in 1457 and who witnessed a charter in 1475/6. **Alexander** (15th C.) proposed as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1471, after the resignation of Patrick Hume. However, he appears not to have taken up the office. It is possible he is the same Alexander who became Dean of Dunkeld in 1477 and Archdeacon of St. Andrews in 1480. **Alexander** (15th C.) son and heir of Alexander of West Tarvet. He witnessed the charter of Over Newhall, granted by David Lindsay of the Byres to James Scott of Kirkurd in 1484. In 1487/8 he had a charter for Tarvet and in 1489 had a charter for other lands in Fife, along with his wife Janet Durham. Probably the same Alexander of Tarvet is also recorded as witness to a charter in 1508 and had a grant of lands in 1513. **Alexander** (18th C.) recorded in 1791 when his son Alexander was baptised in Hawick. The entry is hard to read, but his wife may have been Margaret Elder, with John Elder as one of the witnesses. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Mary Miller. Their son James was baptised in Hawick in 1825. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Inglis and their children included: Jane (b.1849); and Alexander (b.1852). **Alexander** (1877–1964) nephew of John, to whom he was apprenticed. He then became articled to J.P. Alison from 1891, rising to an assistant there in 1896. He moved briefly to a firm in Edinburgh, but returned in 1901 when his uncle died and he inherited the joinery business. He developed an 'Arts & Crafts' design style. He worked on several major projects as J.P. Alison's assistant, including the Con Club, Liberal Club and Stirches House. He also designed the Fever Hospital at Burnfoot (1902), cottages on the Cavers estate, the Stewart Memorial in St. Andrew's Kirk, additions to the Cottage Hospital and the Golf Clubrooms, Newcastleton Hospital (c.1905), Hawick Slaughterhouse (1907), additions to Anderson Sanitorium, Turnbull's Dyeworks office block (1911), Hawick Swimming Pool (1912) and alterations to Wolfelee House (1913). He established a building construction course in Hawick, which was taken over by the School Board. In 1911 he became a licentiate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In 1950 he became partner with his assistant Charles F.J. Turnbull. He wrote an article for the Transactions on the old Southdean Kirk. He married Jane Miller Cooper. **Andrew** (b.1806/7) born in Southdean Parish, he was a joiner at Deanbrae Cottages in Cavers Parish. He married Jane Nichol and their children included: John; James; Andrew; and Thomas. William, who was also a joiner at Deanbrae, was probably his brother. His firm may be the A. Inglis & Son who were responsible for joinery at Lyle & Scott's factory in 1874/5. **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) resident of Nether Tofts. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Archibald** (17th C.) son of Richard, he succeeded his father as minister of Douglas in 1654 and moved to Moffat in 1660. He was commissioned by the Synod of Dumfries to that of Lothian and Tweeddale regarding union. He was also named as a minister who refused to conform to Episcopacy in 1662, although there is no evidence to support this, since he was clearly an Episcopalian minister afterwards. About 1663 he moved to Westerkirk, was translated to Lochmaben in 1667 and then became minister at Ashkirk in 1675. It is unclear whether he served Ashkirk in the period 1679–85, when the previous Presbyterian minister, Robert Cunningham was reinstated. In any case he was moved to the Parsonage of Glasgow in 1685. He became Rector of Glasgow University in 1686, but had to flee at the Revolution in 1689. In 1694 he became Rector of Killybegs and Raphoe in Donegal, Ireland. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1789 he married Marion Stoddart (or possibly Stavert). Their children (baptised in Yarrow Parish) included: James

(b.1790); Margaret (b.1792); and Agnes (b.1795). **Francis** (b.1804/5–83) son of William and Elizabeth Ballantyne. He was a grocer in Newcastleton, listed in 1837 and 1852. In the 1851 census he is recorded as a labourer, at about 9 North Hermitage Street. His wife was Janet Scott and their children included: William; Jane (b.1830), who married Robert Lunn; Elisa; Andrew; and Archibald. **George** (15th C.) appointed one of the procurators for Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton in 1482 when he resigned Mangerton to his superior in order for these lands to pass to David Scott of Branxholme. His name is recorded as 'Georgium Inglis'. **Harold** 'Harry' (17th C.) servant of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. In 1623 he compile an inventory of the titles and deeds in the Thirlestane charter chest. **James** (15th C.) cleric in the Diocese of Glasgow. In 1430 he was Canon Prebend of Ashkirk when he exchanged that benefice with Robert Lauder for 'Castelcarris' (i.e. Castlecary near Glasgow). However, there was a problem with the exchange and so in 1432 he pleaded that the Pope should give him a new benefice. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Laidlaw and their children included Janet (b.1694). The witnesses were John Cant and James Brown. **James** (17th C.) son of James of East Craigie and Isobel Heriot. He was Chamberlain to the Earl of Minto, recorded in a bond of 1673. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1731 when his daughter Helen was baptised. He is probably the James who married Helen Beattie in Roberton in 1730. **James** (1723–1806) Schoolmaster in Hawick, son of Walter and Margaret Wilson, he was born in Hawick. He was father of Town Clerk James, local prankster 'Wat' and Hawick's postmistress, Joanna. He was Hawick Parish (or 'English') Schoolmaster for a long period. In 1756 he was given £4 for half the rent 'towards assisting him in the reparation of his dwelling house', with the heritors probably paying the other half. He was master during the flood of 1767, when the school on Slitrig Bank was washed away. He is probably the James who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. In the early 1800s he used part of the Town House as a school, while the school was being repaired. He served as teacher at 'the English Schuil' from 1756 until his death, a period of about 50 years. Apparently before his death and in several years following, his ex-pupils would meet for dinner at the Cross Keys Inn to celebrate his birthday. In 1758 he was paid 3 shillings for teaching a poor boy from Cavers Parish. Complaints about his low salary were responded to with an increase in 1768. He is recorded as serving as postmaster in 1772 and also in 1789, so he must have held this position for at least that period. He also served as Session Clerk, Precentor and Reader for the Parish, as well as Heritor's Clerk. He was presumably the man who wrote the register of baptisms etc. In 1792 he acted as an examiner for the appointment of a new Schoolmaster in Wilton. In 1768 he witnessed a baptism for writer (and Town Clerk) John Gledstains (who was his brother-in-law), when he is recorded as 'English Schoolmaster'; in the same year Gledstains and surgeon James Wilson witnessed a baptism for him, and in 1775 he and James Wilson witnessed a baptism for John Gledstains. He witnessed another baptism for John Gledstains in 1781. In 1767 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Balmer. He was 'Postmr' in 1784 when he witnessed a baptism for what appears to be a Hume, and separately (on the same page) 'Session Clerk' when he witnessed a baptism for miller John Scott. He was witness for baptisms of 2 children of John Goodfellow and Janet Deans in 1784 and 1786 and for William Jackson and Jamet Miller in 1788 and 1791. He was recorded (by himself!) as Postmaster in 1789 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Peter Wilson and was probably the Postmaster who witnessed a baptism for Town Clerk James (his son) in 1792. A letter from him in 1799 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He married Joan (or Joanna) Gledstains in 1757 and she died in 1795. He may be the James from Hawick recorded in 3 letters to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791. Their children included: James (b.1757); James (again, b.1759), Town Clerk; Elizabeth (b.1760); Walter (b.1762); Joanna (b.1766), postmistress; Agnes (b.1768); and John (b.1770), who was a baker. **James** (1759–c.1820s) son of James and Joanna Gledstains, he was nephew of Town Clerk John Gledstains and was Town Clerk himself 1790–1810. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) and is probably the James from Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is probably the writer in Hawick who paid the Horse Tax in 1789–97 and the James listed among local men who contributed (£1 1s) for the war against France around 1800. He may also be the James who was Ensign in the Hawick Military Association (volunteers). He was recorded as 'Town Clk' in 1792 when one of his children was baptised in Hawick. He married Helen Bunyan in

1792 and their children included: Betty (b.1792); James (b.1794); Joanna or Joan (1795–1815); and Christian (b.1799). The witnesses in 1792 were Thomas Bunyan, farmer at Teindside, and Postmaster James (probably his father). Although it has been stated that he died in 1810, this was only the year he ceased to be Town Clerk. He was certainly alive in 1814 when there was a court case regarding a document he had drawn up for a shepherd (whose wife had apparently been compelled to sign, although she could not write her own name). He is surely also the 'Ingles Jas.' listed as a writer and notary on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory (probably drawn up a year or 2 earlier). His ledgers covering 1781–97 are in the National Archives of Scotland. He may be the James who witnessed baptisms in 1802 and 1805 for Bailie Robert Armstrong. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer on the High Street, probably at No. 26 in 1841. He married Ann Stewart and their children included Elizabeth (b.1827), William, Ann, Margaret, Janet and Jane. He could be the James 'Junr., Mealdealer' who was on the 1817 short-list for Cornet; in which case he may be the James, son of James and Helen Bunyan, born in Hawick in 1794. **James** (18th/19th C.) carrier listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He ran between Hawick and Berwick once a week. **James** (b.1790/1) spinner from Selkirk, he lived at Appletreehall. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. He married Margaret Thorburn. Their children included: John Thorburn (b.1821); Margaret (b.1823); William Thorburn (b.1826); Alexander (b.1838), who probably died young; Thomas Thorburn (b.1831); Andrew (b.1835); and Andrew (again, b.1838). **James** (1793/4–1876) labourer in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was on South Hermitage Square. He married Helen Robson, who died in 1873, aged 74. Their children included: Adam (d.1829), Walter (d.1841), Betty (d.1844) and Frances (d.1846), who all died young; James (1824/5–53); and Francis (b.c.1847). They are buried at Ettleton. He may be the James recorded as grocer in Newcastleton in 1835–40 and then labourer in 1841; he was a grocer and spirit dealer in Newcastleton in Pigot's 1837 directory, along with Francis who was also a grocer. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection and could have been related to Thomas, who also subscribed. **James** (1802/3–95) mason in Newcastleton, son of John and Isobel Ballantyne. In 1841 he was living at about 5 South Hermitage Street and in 1851 and 1861 was a 'Stone Dyke Builder' on South Hermitage Street. In 1825 he married Isobel (d.1892), daughter of Adam Glendinning. Their children included Elizabeth (1825–1908); Isabella (b.1827); Caroline (b.1829); John (b.1831); Margaret (1833–1921), who married John Scott; Adam (b.1835); Francis (1837–1922); William (b.1839); Alexander (Sansy, 1841–1917); Thomas (1843–74), who died in East India; Charlotte (b.1845); Robert (1847–1913); and James (b.1851), who married Isabel Edgar. They are buried in Ettleton. **James** (b.1816/7) from Ancrum, he was a joiner in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Back Row. In 1861 he was listed as a journeyman cabinet-maker at Myrselawgreen. His wife was Mary and their children included Elizabeth, John, Robert, James T. and Andrew. In 1862 he donated an iron spearhead to the Museum, in 1863 'hingebands from old pulpit of St Mary's Church' and in 1867 'sledge bell, and horn, found in a moss at Keildar, and Indian parasol'. **James** (19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick, he lived on the Loan. He donated 'half-penny George II' and a copper coin to the Museum in 1877. **James** (b.c.1820) spinner, living at the Crescent in Hawick. He was listed in 1841 among heads of households for Wilton Kirk. He was probably eldest son of James and Margaret Thorburn. **James** (19th C.) miller at Spittal-on-Rule in the 1860s. **James** (1842–88) son of James, who was shepherd at Whaupshaw up the Borthwick. He worked as a shepherd and later as a cattle dealer, dairyman and butcher. In 1868 in Teviothead Parish he married Eliza (b.1847), daughter of shepherd James Elliot and Mary Nichol. Their children were: Mary Jane (b.1869); William (b.1870); Agnes (b.1873); James (b.1876); John (b.1878); and Walter (b.1880). He died in Hawick. **Joanna** 'Miss Inglis' (b.1766) daughter of James and Joanna Gledstains, sister of Town Clerk James and candlemaker 'Wat'. Since she was never referred to as her first name, it is not entirely certain that she was Joanna (rather than a different child of the same family). She was said to have succeeded in the Post Office from a letter carrier named Tinlin who could neither read nor write. In fact she assisted her father and then took over from him as Postmistress, continuing for 3 years after his death, until 1809. **John** of Manor (15th C.) son of Sir William of Manor. He had a charter confirming him in his father's lands of Manor from the superior Archibald, Earl

of Douglas. In 1420 he exchanged half of Branxholme with Sir Robert Scott of Murdostoun, as confirmed in a 'letter of transumpt' in 1431. Thus began the long association of the Scotts of Buccleuch with Branxholme and the area immediately to the south of Hawick. In 1431 he was also witness to the document transferring the lands of Heap from James Langlands of that Ilk to Walter Scott of Buccleuch. His wife was Janet; her surname is unrecorded, but she could have been a daughter of Henry Wardlaw of Wilton. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, to whom he and his wife resigned their lands of Branxholme etc. in 1435. Sometime before this (the charter is undated) he granted the lands of 'Kyrktoune and Toftis' in the Barony of Hawick to his uncle Sir Simon, this being witnessed by his brother Robert, Sir Thomas, Keeper of Castle Douglas and William of Manorhead (surely near relatives), as well as Robert Scott of Murthockstone and 'James of Ra', Burgess of Selkirk. If his wife was a Wardlaw, then Nicholas (Rector of Fetteresso), nephew of Bishop Henry Wardlaw, was his son. **John** (15th C.) Rector of Southdean recorded in 1471 as witness to a charter granted by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to Robert Graham of Fintree. He is listed as 'D. Joh. Inglis rectore de Soudone'. Another John was also listed as a witness, and so may have been related. **John** 'Johnnie' or 'Step Stately' (16th/17th C.) Hawick man recorded in 1612 along with several others for charging too high an interested on loaned money. His name is missing from the original list, but included as 'Johnne Inglis, callit Step Staitlie' in the list of those found guilty. He appeared to answer the charge, and hence presumably paid a fine and was released. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Turnbull and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1636. He may be the John 'Inglish' who witnessed a baptism for Robert Elliot in 1639. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Hardie and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1650. **Rev. John** (d.1743) minister of Southdean. He was licensed by Selkirk Presbytery in 1711 and ordained at Southdean in 1718. He preached at least once in Hawick, in 1721. In 1736 John Oliver became his assistant. When he died (unmarried) he left a library of 119 volumes to his successors. **John** (17th/18th C.) probably resident of Hawick Parish. In about the 1720s there is a record that the Kirk Session 'Pay'd for John Ingles' head Mending in Borthwickbrae'. **John** (18th C.) married Euphan Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1738. He is probably the John whose unnamed child was baptised in Southdean in 1740. **John** (18th C.) resident at Broadlee when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1743. This son could be the John listed at Borthwickbrae in the 1770s. Other children of his may have been: Bessie (b.1745); James (b.1748); William (b.1750); and possibly Margaret (b.1755), who may have married John Davidson. He is probably the John (1704/5–1780) in 'Elbridg' (most likely Eilrig) who is buried in Borthwick Waas along with his children Elizabeth (1745/6–75) and James (1747/8–80). He seems likely to be the John who married Margaret Roger in Roberton in 1742. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Grizel Beattie and their children included Janet (b.1751). **John** (18th C.) married Magdalene Gledstains in Hawick Parish in 1768. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1771 and Borthwickbrae in 1773. His children included: John (b.1771); Elizabeth (b.1773), who may be the 'Lilias' who married George Scott of Wilton in 1789; Margaret (b.1776); and Robert (b.1779). He could be the John, son of John, born at Broadlee in 1743. **John** (1770–1832) son of teacher James, he was a baker in Hawick. He is recorded as a baker on the 1799 list for the Militia ballot. In Pigot's 1825/6 directory he was recorded as a baker on the Howegate. He may be the John, married to Martha Murray, whose son James was baptised in Hawick in 1796. His unnamed child died in 1808. His death in Hawick is recorded in 1832. **John** (b.c.1775) wright at Deanbrae. He was living at Deanbrae Bar in 1841. His wife was Elspeth and their children included in William, James and Thomas. He may be the resident of Cavers who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may be the John who married Elspeth Scott in Southdean Parish in 1805, with children baptised there including Andrew (b.1806) and John (b.1808). It is possible that the same John was wright at Appletreehall according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. **John** (b.c.1780) 'Driver' at Dykeraw in Castleton Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **John** (b.c.1780) shoemaker in Newcastleton according to the 1801 balot for the Militia. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Christian Hall. Their daughter Betty was baptised in the East Bank Kirk in 1806. **John** (1797/8–1861) descended from the Walter Gledstains who was

Town Clerk of Hawick. He worked as a framework knitter in Hawick. In 1838 he married Mary Blaikie, and she died in 1861 aged 62. He was father of John the local writer and museum curator. He was recorded as a handloom weaver on the Loan in 1841 and 1851. In 1861 he was a 'Chelsea Pensioner' and frameworker at 2 Loan. His children were: Joan, who married Robert Whalley in Lancashire and emigrated to Australia; John (1838–1928), local poet; and Martha (or 'Matty', b.c.1840). He could be the John from Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Lockie and their children included: John (b.1819); and James (b.1821). **John** (b.1808/9) from Southdean Parish, he was a joiner at Newmill Damfoot. He was there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. His wife was Susan, from Dumfries, and they had an adopted daughter, also Susan. He may be the John who married Susana Anderson in Hawick Parish in 1839. He could be related to Andrew (b.1805/6), who was also a joiner from Southdean. His wife was probably the 'Mrs Inglis, New Mill Damfoot' who donated a Queen Anne silver coin to the Museum in 1866. **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Watson in Hawick Parish in 1836. **John** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Robina Currie and their son James was baptised in 1854. **John** (b.1829/30) farmer at Salenside Lodge in Ashkirk Parish. He was probably son of William. In 1861 he was farmer there and living with his wife Helen, children Beatrice and William, and sister Agnes. **John** (b.1829/30) carter at 78 High Street. He was recorded as 'Farmer of 10 acres & Carter' there in 1861, living with his mother Jessie (from Crailing) and his cousin James Taylor. **John** (19th C.) member of the committee for Hawick Baptist Church around 1880. **John** (1838–1928) local poet who worked in the hosiery industry and was later Curator of the Museum. Born in Hawick (in the 'Hole in the Waa' on Drumlanrig Square), he was son of John (a 'woollen journeyman', descended from the Gledstains of Cocklaw) and Mary Blakie. It is said that his 2 grandfathers were Schoolmaster in Hawick and the last Coble Pool ferryman (although other information suggests they were baker John Inglis and Peter, not Hector Bleakie, so perhaps these were his great-grandfathers). He worked in the tweed industry for Wilson & Armstrong. In 1872 he moved to Guelph, Ontario with his young family, and there worked for a hosiery firm, which was co-owned by David McCrae (father of poet John McCrae, famous for the WWI poem 'In Flanders Field'); he wrote several poems while living in Guelph. However, after only 2 years (apparently after suffering a bereavement) the family returned to Hawick and he worked as foreman for Wilson & Glenny. His poem 'Borderland' was first published in Guelph in 1875. He was writer of the words for the well-known songs 'The Banner Blue' and 'Hawick Among the Hills', as well as 'Bonny Brieryhill' and many other poems contained in the book 'The Borderland and other poems' (1879, with 2nd edition in 1907). After retiring he became Curator of the Museum, setting out the exhibits after the move from the Buccleuch Memorial to Wilton Lodge, and continuing in the position for the rest of his life. He was also a Volunteer, where he was known as a good marksman, was a Director of the Hawick Working Men's Building & Investment Co., and also involved with the Border Bards' Association and the Foresters. He was an elder of Wilton Church and a lifelong abstainer. He married Ellen (or Helen) D. Rodger, who died in 1907, aged 65. They had 6 children: John (1864–1935), who married Isabella Turnbull; Andrew, who was a trooper with the Imperial Yeomanry, killed at Bethlehem, South Africa in 1900; Robert (1868–1933); William; Mary Ellen (1882–1971), who married George Storie; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy in Canada in 1872. He died in his 91st year at Wilton Lodge and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. His photograph is in the Museum. **John** (1864–1935) eldest son of John the poet. He married Isabella Turnbull and their children were John, Maggie, William and Douglas Rodger (1899–1989). **John Andrew** (20th C.) born in Hawick, he was educated at Glashiels Academy and George Watson's College. He was minister of Peterhead East, moving to Carnbee in 1929. He had a son John Gladstone. **John** (20th C.) Superintendent of Wilton Lodge Park. He was in charge when Hawick won the Britain in Bloom award in 1992. **Katherine** (15th C.) daughter and heir of Alexander. She married 'Arnou' Gourlay. In 1461 she inherited the lands of 'Kirktone and Toftis' in the Lordship of Branxholme according to a sasine given by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Lilias** (18th C.) chambermaid at Borthwickbrae in 1785, when she was working for John Elliot. She married George Scott in Roberton Parish in 1789. She was 'Lillie' in 1790 when their son Robert was baptised in Wilton and 'Lillies Englis' in 1793 when their daughter Sophia was baptised (perhaps named after the daughter

of Lord Napier, who was born at Wilton Lodge in 1791). She was probably a maid at Wilton Lodge in the 1790s, working for Lady Napier. In 1799 she went to Yair House to attend Lady Pringle, and stayed there to have her own children, 5 days after Charlotte Pringle was born at Yair. These were the twins, named Francis Napier Scott (after Lord Napier) and Alexander Pringle Scott (after the Laird of Whytbank and Yair); on the baptism record her name appears as 'Elanor'. She may be the same woman as 'Elizabeth' who was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1773, daughter of John Inglis. **Marion** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. **Mrs. ??** (18th C.) recorded in the description of the flood of 1767, when 2 houses to the east of hers were swept away, this being somewhere near Towerdykeside. She may have kept an inn or similar. **Nicholas** (b.1396/7) priest of Glasgow Diocese, said to be of noble birth. He was probably son of John of of Branxholme and Manor, with his mother being a daughter of Henry Wardlaw, 2nd Baron of Wilton. He was aged 20 in 1417 when there was a request that he be allowed to keep the Church if 'Sedyrresolk' in St. Andrews Diocese, which he had held for a year 'by virtue of a certain nomination'; he was described as nephew of Bishop Henry Wardlaw. He graduated as 'Master' at St. Andrews in 1419. He was later Rector of Fetteresso. **Patrick** (15th C.) listed on a 'retour of inquest' held in Hawick in 1424 to decide on the inheritance of part of the Barony of Hownam. Most of the other men were quite local. He was 'Patricium Inglise' in 1427 on the 'retour' for the Barony of Hawick. **Robert** (17th C.) maltman in Hawick. In about 1651 he was judged by the Bailies to pay '£30 to the town's use, because he was not burdened with quartering the English army in February and March last'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Redfordgreen in 1723 and Henwoodie in 1728. He married Bessie Thomson in Roberton in 1727 and their children included Henry (b.1728). Francis (b.1723) may also have been his child. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Burnfoot according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included William (b.1804), Robert (b.1808) and James (b.1810). **Robert** (19th C.) tenant farmer at Wolfehopelee. He married Joan, daughter of William Elliot, who was shepherd at Wauchope. **Robert** (19th C.) maried Betty Hall in Castleton Parish in 1837. **Sir Simon** (15th C.) uncle of John of Manor and Branxholme, and hence probably brother of Sir William. He was granted the lands of 'Kyrktoune and Toftis' in the Barony of Hawick by his nephew John; the charter is undated, but must have been before John resigned the lands to his son Thomas in 1435. Other witnesses include Sir Thomas, Keeper and Bailie of Castle Douglas, and William of Manorhead, Laird of Langholm, as well as Robert Scott of Murthockstone. **Simon** (15th C.) recorded as 'dominus Symoni Ynglis' in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme, when he was bequeathed 40 shillings. He was probably a minister of one of the local churches. **Thomas** of Manor (15th C.) son of John of Branxholme and Murdostoun. He had a charter of the lands of 'Brankishelme, Goldilandis, Quitlaw, Quitrig, Todschawhillis, Harwod and Kirkton tofts' given by the Earl of Douglas in 1435 (having been resigned by his father and mother). In 1446 he exchanged the second half of Branxholme and other lands in the Barony of Hawick (Todshawhill, Todshawhaugh, Goldielands, Whitlaw and Whitrig) for lands in Lanarkshire (Murdostoun and Hartwood) with Sir Walter Scott, thereby effectively ending the local influence of the Inglis family; in this charter he is recorded as 'Thomas Ingelis de Mennar, dominus de Brankishame'. In 1449 he was 'Thoma Ynglis de Murthowstoun' when he witnessed the charter of renunciation of Lochurd and Kirkurd by Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was married twice, his son William succeeding to Murdostoun, while John was given the lands of Manorhead. As well as John, sons with his second wife, Christian, included Oswald and Gavin. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) perhaps a descendant of Thomas of Branxholme. In 1530, with his permission, his wife Christian sold her lands of Philhope to William Brydon, Vicar of Auld Roxburgh. James Scott, Burgess of Selkirk, acted as her procurator and the 'instruments' were sought at the house of Janet Porteous wife of another Brydon in Selkirk. **Thomas** (17th C.) surgeon-apothecary in Kelso. In 1691 he and his wife Margaret Scott had a bond with Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge for the lands of Hobsburn. This was continued in a document on 1693, but discharged in 1694 when payment was made by Henry Elliot of Harwood. Given the habits of the times, either he or his wife could have been related to Eliott. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, he lived at Howford. He married Helen Stoddart and their children included Isabel (b.1762). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was

living at Borthwick Burnfoot in 1787. He married Nelly Turner in Roberton in 1784 and their children included Robert (b.1787) and James (b.1791). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection and could have been related to James, who also subscribed. **Walter** (d.bef. 1777) resident of the Hawick area. The death of his son John is recorded in 1777. He could be the Walter 'Engliss' whose son John was baptised in Kirkton in 1728. **Walter** 'Wat' (1762–c.1830) candlemaker with a shop at 2 Tower Knowe. He was son of Schoolmaster (and Postmaster) James and Joanna Gledstains and brother of Town Clerk James. He travelled the region, taking business orders and was well known as a narrator of amusing anecdotes. He was a lover of practical jokes, sticking coins or horseshoes to the pavement or making a hole in a half-crown, attaching a thread, and pulling it into his shop when a passerby tried to pick it up. He once cooked a fancy meal for some guests, announcing after dinner that they had just eaten his dog Charlie, and on another occasion he tricked badger baiters with a sack full of sheep entrails (produced by his assistant, a young Englishman). He trampled the garden of an acquaintance using the large shoes of another man, so that he would get the blame. He was involved in smuggling and once tricked the exciseman with a keg of water hidden in the pool by the Auld Brig (while the keg of smuggled gin they were looking for was hidden in his neighbour's bakehouse, although in the end the baker kept the gin, knowing he could not complain to anyone). He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for William Duncan in 1793. In 1796 his most notorious prank innvolved telling people on a visit to Kelso that revolution had broken out in Hawick; this was believed enough by all who heard it and Robert Armstrong wrote a spoof letter along the same lines, leading to a story being published in the British Chronicle in Kelso, and this ultimately led to the Kelso Mail being published on Tory principles and the Chronicle going defunct. His role in the affair led to him being detained in Kelso for several days, until Rev. Dr. Charters and others gave assurances that he was just a prankster and not a revolutionary. He was listed as a merchant in Hawick in 1797 when he paid the dog tax. It is said that he 'died in greatly reduced circumstances' – 'For mischief and for planning plots Ye've aye ta'en muckle pride; Ye keep yer neibours a' in fear, Yer fauts they winna hide. Ye've aye made fun o' other folk, At that ye never fail; Ye play yer pranks on young and auld, Ye made the Kelso Mail' [BY], 'Auld Rob Young o' the Back Raw's there, Biddy the Hawker's sellin' preens; Wat Inglis is at his tricks yince mair, And there's baith Jock and Sandy Weens' [HI]. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) tailor in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Greenhill according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. Probably the same Walter was a labourer at Synton North Mains on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may have been brother of William, who was a labourer at Greenhill in 1801. He may be the Walter who married Mary Hastie, and whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included: William (b.1802); and George (b.1804). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Barbara Hall and their children included: Helen (b.1813); and Alexander (b.1815). **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Sibbald and their son John was baptised in 1835. **Walter** (19th C.) Schoolmaster of St. Cuthbert's School for a short period in 1893/4, between Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Gillis. **Sir William** (d.c.1420) probably brother of Sir Simon and also related to Sir Thomas, who was Keeper of Castle Douglas and William of Manorhead, who was Laird of Langholm. He was the first of the Inglis of Murdostoun, who had a family home at Branxholme. During a foray in 1395 he answered the challenge of the English champion Thomas Struthers (or Strother) and killed him in single combat at Rulehaugh. This was witnessed by Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, the two Wardens of the Marches. Another version of events describes how his men surrounded Jedburgh Castle, scaled the walls with ladders and attacked Struthers (who was custodian of the Castle). They were forced to flee when the English soldiers returned from the town, and he was then challenged to combat by Struthers for breaking his oath to observe a truce. In 1396 King Robert III granted him the barony of Manor, south-west of Peebles, in recognition of this deed (all of that barony except the lands of Hundelshope, which belonged to William of Gledstains, ancestor of the local Gledstains family). He was succeeded by his son John, while another son was Robert and his grandson was Thomas. **William** of Murdostoun (15th/16th C.) son of Thomas. In at least the period 1485–92 he leased the lands of Glenpyet in the Yarrow valley. It is possible that the same William was

recorded as tenant of Phaup (in the Ettrick valley) in 1494/5 when he was able to compone for stealing sheep and associating with 'traitors of Leven'. Probably the same William 'Ynglis' obtained remission from the King at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1494/5. **William** (15th/16th C.) of Langlandshill (in Peeblesshire). He had a sasine for Langlandshill in about 1500 and may have been related to the family of Murdostoun. He was recorded at the Justice-aire in Peebles in 1502. He witnessed a charter for lands in Peeblesshire in 1506/7. In 1512 he was given lands at Mervinslaw by Roger Langlands of Wilton for 1 penny 'blench farm', payable at Pentecost in Wilton Kirk. He may therefore have been a relative of the Langlands family also. His brother David was also a witness to this charter. Also in 1512 he had a respite, along with John Symonton of that Ilk for making counterfeit money. Either he or a later William was also mentioned in 1556, when the lands of Langlandshill had been in the Queen's hands for 9 years. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Synton Parkhead in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction between John Scott in Kirkhouses and Walter Scott in Ashkirk. **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of Hawick who was among those cited by the Privy Council in 1612 for charging interest of more than 10 percent. He appeared to answer the charge. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Preacher and their children included William (b.1661). **William** (17th C.) servant to William Lowis in Catslack-knowe in 1684 he was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Christian Warden and their son Thomas was baptised in 1710. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was in Roberton itself in 1710, 1713 and 1718. His children included: Margaret (b.1706); Robert (b.1710); John (b.1713); and James (b.1718). **William** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He was recorded as 'servant in Crumhaugh' in 1719. He married Margaret Wilson and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1719); William (b.1721); and James (b.1723). The witnesses in 1721 William Cunningham and 'servant' Walter Scott and in 1721 were Walter Scott of Crumhaugh and Bailie George Martin. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1763 he married Helen Murray, from the same parish. He may be the servant of the minister Robert Scott, recorded in his will in 1727. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Earlside in 1772. His children included Mary (b.1772) and Janet (b.1774). **William** (18th C.) resident of Appotside Moor when his children were baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1786 and 1788. His chhildern included Robert (b.1778), John (b.1780), William (b.1782), Walter (b.1784) Isabel (b.1786); and Betty (b.1788). **William** (b.1769) born at Milnholm, son of John and Agnes Brydon. He was a shoemaker in Castleton Parish. He could be the William from Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Elizabeth (1776–1861), daughter of Francis Ballantyne, who was born at Whithaughburn. Their children included: Francis, who married Janet Scott; James, who married Helen Robson; Agnes, who married Thomas Hall; Elizabeth, who married William Hardie; Robert (d.1892), who married Elizabeth Hall; and Janet, who married James Grieve. His widow was living on Doncaster Street in Newcastleton in 1861. **William** (b.c.1780) labourer at Greenhill according to the 1801 Militia ballot for Ashkirk Parish. He may have been brother of Walter, who was recorded at Greenhill in 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) from Stow Parish, he was farmer at Salenside. He was recorded there in 1841 and 1851, farming 44 acres. He married Betsy (or Betty) Harvey, from St. Boswell's. Their children included: Janet (b.1820); Helen (b.1822); Margaret (b.1824); William (b.1826); James (b.c.1828); and Jane (b.1830). He may also have been father of John, who farmed at Salenside Lodge. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bonchester recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (1796/7–1851) merchant in Hawick, who was Cornet in 1827. He was proprietor of the inn and attached ballroom at 64 High Street, which was later known as the Half-Moon Hotel. The well near there also popularly bore his name. His property is marked there on Wood's 1824 map, and also the well on the street. In 1837 and 1841 he was on the High Street and listed as a grocer. He was still listed as a vintner on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory, although he was deceased by then. Late in life (in 1846) he married Jessie Best, who kept a hotel at 16 Buccleuch Street with her widowed mother (Margaret Best, nee Rae). Their son William was also Cornet. His wife must have survived him, since the inn also became known as 'Mrs. Inglis' '. She later moved to 78 High Street. **William** (1802/3–85)

born in Yarrow Parish, he was farmer at Salenside in Ashkirk Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was farmer at Barebacklaw in Ashkirk Parish, farming 25 acres. In 1861 he was farming 80 acres at Salenside and living with his son William. He married Isabella Glendinning (from Dumfries) and their children included: John (b.1828); John (again, b.1829); Euphan (b.1831); Helen (b.1834); Nancy (b.1836); Isabella (b.1841); and William (b.1844/5). It is unclear whether he was related to the William recorded earlier at Salenside. He is buried in Ashkirk Cemetery. **William** (1818/9–1885) quarryman in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living at about 7 North Hermitage Street. He married Marion Murray, who died in 1887, aged 71. Their children included: Helen (1845/6–54); Robert (1848/9–75); James (1849/50–75); and Robina (1833/4–98). They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **William** (19th C.) wool merchant of Wellogate Bank. He took an early photograph of the old Town House of Hawick, also showing the Cross Well. He could be the William recorded in 1874 for helping exhibit views of Edinburgh for an Archæological Society lecture, 'by means of his powerful lenses'. He was for a long time a staunch member of Hawick Free Kirk, being an elder and Clerk of the Deacon's Court. However, he resigned in 1887 after objecting to the minister allowing a parade of volunteers in the church, but withdrew his resignation after huge consternation among the congregation. He was also known for being a staunch Temperance supporter and long operated the 'magic lantern' at meetings of the Sunday School and Band of Hope. He married Jessie Blaikie (daughter of saddler George), who died in 1905, aged 75. He could be the 'William J.' who was a 'Woollen Mill Manager' living at 2 Allars Crescent in 1861. Perhaps the same William in 1865 donated to the Museum a railway plan between Glasgow and Berwick (surveyed by Thomas Telford in 1810). **William** (1840/1–81) joiner in Newcastleton. He married Margaret Currie, who died in 1880, aged 33. Their children included James (1873–1883). He may be the William recorded at Stitchelhill Limery in 1841. **William** (b.1848/9) son of Cornet William of the Half-Moon Hotel and Jessie Best. He was Cornet himself in 1868. He attended school in Kirkton, perhaps where his mother's family had come from. By 1881 he was proprietor of the Half-Moon Inn. **William** (1847/8–1909) builder in Newcastleton, son of Peter. He married Mary Dickie, who died in 1914, aged 76. Their children included: John (1871/2–1909); Mina (1875/1964), who married Robert M. Sibbald; and Jessie (1877/8–1913). They are buried at Ettleton. **William** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Doorpool. He was owner in the early 20th century, when the farm was valued at about £210 (formerly 'Englis', 'Inglische', 'Inglish', 'Ingliyshe', 'Ingls' and variants; see also **Ingles**).

Inglis' (*ing-ul-zees*) *n.* former carrier's firm, also known as 'the Berwick Smack', which made weekly trips between Hawick and Berwick before the arrival of the railway.

the Inglis's (*thu-ing-ul-zeez, -ing-gul-zees*) *n.* family who had an early home at Branxholme, acquired some time after 1335, and held under vassalage to the Earls of Douglas. In 1395 Sir William Inglis answered the challenge of an English champion Sir Thomas Struthers, killing him in single combat at Rulehaugh, for which the King granted them land near Peebles. In 1420 John Inglis exchanged half of the lands of Branxholme for lands at Murdostoun (or Murthockstone, in Lanarkshire) with Sir Robert Scott of Rankilburn. In 1446 they exchanged the rest with Sir Walter Scott for other lands in Lanarkshire. However, they kept the lands of 'Kirkton Tofts', as confirmed in 1461 and passed to the Gourlay family through marriage to Katherine Inglis, heir to Alexander.

Inglis's Hotel (*ing-ulz-, ing-gul-zees-hō-tel*) *n.* former temperance hotel on Teviotside Terrace.

Inglis' Well (*ing-gulz-wel*) *n.* former water supply somewhere around O'Connell Street.

Ingram (*ing-grum*) *n.* former placename in Cavers Parish. William Falside was living there in 1797. It was also written 'Ingerhope' in 1799.

Ingram (*ing-grum*) *n.* (d.1174) of unknown origin, he had brothers Simon and William and was also known as 'Enguerran', 'Engelram' and other variants. He was Archdeacon of Teviotdale from around 1160, and served as Chancellor of Scotland under Malcolm IV 1161–64. He was then elected Bishop of Glasgow and consecrated by the Pope in France. He authorised the opening of the tomb of St. Waltheof. He witnessed the renewal of the grant of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the late 1160s. In 1166 he was 'Engelram' when he witnessed a charter by King William to Robert de Brus. In 1170 he was confirmed in the church of Ashkirk by Pope Alexander III.

Ingramsways (*ing-grum-swāz*) *n.* place name marked on Blaeu's 1654 map between Over and Nether Steele in Liddesdale. It is transcribed as 'Ingrasswall' on the 1718 survey of lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when combined with Nether

and Over Steele, along with other small farmsteads.

ingun see **ingan**

inhabitant (*in-haw-bi-tant*) *pp., adj., arch.* inhabiting, indwelling – '. . . to proceid and goe before through the haill towne, the baylyeas, towne Counsell, and other honest inhabitant burgesses, contrair to all former ancient practice' [BR1706].

inhalation (*in-ha-lā-shin*) *interj.* voiced intake of breath used to express agreement or sympathy, perhaps more common in women than men.

injin (*in-jin*) *n.* an engine – '. . . the teime a stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill' [ECS], '. . . whan the motor dreiver, . . . beguid o kirneen an caain eis injin . . . ' [ECS].

injure (*in-jur*) *v., arch.* to wrong, maltreat, abuse, insult – 'Bailie Graham compeared for injureing and calumniating Bailie Ruecastle . . . ' [PR1718].

inkle (*ing-kul*) *n.* linen tape woven on a narrow loom and typically used for trimmings. The industry was important in Hawick for a few decades, starting in 1782 or 1783 – 'The inkle manufacture was begun in the year 1783' [RRG], '. . . the lasses o' the Incle House factory dancing round it' [AM] (also spelled 'incle').

the Inkle Hoose Factory (*thu-ing-kul-hoos-fawk-tu-ree*) *n.* another name for **the Hawick Inkle Company** built in Under Damside, off the present-day Commercial Road. It is probably the same structure known as the Roughheugh Waulk Mill (adjacent to the Roughheugh Corn Mill). The building was leased in 1797 by William Wilson to manufacture hosiery, and was still known as 'the Inkle Hoose' long after the manufacturing of linen had ceased in Hawick. The building continued to be used by the partnership of Wilson & Watson, and when they split in 1818 it went to William Watson & Sons, who continued to use it as a stocking shop. In about 1863 this part of the business was taken over by George Hogg (also written 'Incle').

inlack (*in-lak*) *n., arch.* deficit, shortage – 'Decerns Andrew Deans, skinner, to content and pay to Walter Robson . . . for the inlack of wool sold to him' [BR1642], *v., poet.* to lack, want – 'The young lions inlack, an' thole hungir: but thaye that seik the Lord sallna inlak onie guid thing' [HSR], 'Thy nuil is like ane roond goblit that inlaksna likker . . . ' [HSR], 'The Lord is my shepherd; I sallna inlak' [HSR].

Inner Grey Hill (*in-ur-grā-hil*) *n.* small hill just to the north-west of Drinkstone farm. It is connected to Outer Grey Hill and together they form part of Drinkstone hill (it is 'Inner Grayhill' in 1765).

Inner Hallrule (*i-nur-haw-rool*) *n.* former name for part of the farm of Hallrule, in distinction to Outer Hallrule. In 1779 'Inner-Halrule, consisting of six inclosures' was valued at £493 17s 8d.

Inner Hill (*in-ur-hil*) *n.* small hill between Northhouse and Old Northhouse, reaching a height of 309 m.

Innerleithen (*in-ur-lee-thin*) *n.* large village in Peeblesshire at the confluence of the Tweed and the Leithen Water. An important knitwear centre since the setting up of Alexander Brodie's Caerlee Mill in 1788. It grew further when its medicinal spring was publicised by Sir Walter Scott in 'St. Ronan's Well'. It has held the annual St. Ronan's Border Games since 1827, started by the Edinburgh Six-feet-high Club. This is now mixed in with the annual festival, including the 'Cleikum Ceremony' in which St. Ronan drives out the devil, as well as a Standard Bearer leading a procession through town and up Caerlee Hill. Robert Smail's Printing Works is operated as a museum and Traquair House is nearby. Latterly is has been best known as the home of Caldwell's ice cream. Population (1991) 2,515 (the origin is probably Gaelic 'confluence of River Leithen', which in turn is probably Old English for 'broad'; it was sometimes formerly 'Inverleithen').

innerie (*i-nu-ree*) *n., arch.* a tenement reached by a common passage or staircase – 'Hei beides in o thon innery' [ECS], 'Why should there no' bei a stane putten up tae merk th' site o' Gotterson's Innery?' [HEx1921] (also written 'innery').

innerliness (*i-nur-lee-nis*) *n., arch.* compassion, sympathy (noted by J.A.H. Murray).

innerly (*i-nur-lee*) *adj., arch.* interior, in-lying, intimate, friendly, affectionate – 'An a feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen . . . cockeet eis luggie an cheepeet-in rale kaif an innerly' [ECS], 'Innerly, introspective sheets that hae nae look on bookshelves . . . ' [DH].

Innes (*i-nis*) *n.* **Alexander Pringle** (1837–89) born at Robin's Nest Cottage, Yair, he was a manufacturer of A.P. Innes & Co, which became White's of Hawick. He formed a partnership with James Henderson in 1868, which split again in 1885, when he took over the rear part of Victoria Mills and concentrated on the wholesale market. He was President of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society in the 1880s and he talked at the 1884 franchise rally held at Loch park. He married Agnes Laing and their children

included: Alison Mackay (b.1863); Mary Jane (b.1865); William (b.1867); Charlotte (b.1868); Agnes (b.1870); William Anderson (b.1871); and Hannah (b.1874). He died at his home, The Firs on Sunnyhill. **Alexander Kedie** (1855–1938) son of John and Mary Kedie, and older brother of Robert. He was born in Glasgow, but came to Hawick in the 1870s. He was a woollen merchant in the partnership Innes, Stevenson & Co. until 1892, then in partnership with F.E.H. Chambers. He later became sole partner in tweed merchants Innes, Chambers & Co., Commercial Road. He lived at Lindisfarne. He served as a Bailie around 1900. During WWI he was accused of trading with the enemy, but found not guilty. He married Annie Brydon. Their son James Brydon (b.1891) was killed at Gallipoli. When he died he left a sum of £1000, in the name of his son J.B. Innes, to be distributed to the poor in Hawick at Christmas, with preference given to soldiers and ex-soldiers. **James** (c.1685–1767) born in South Leith, son of wine merchant Robert. He was educated in Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. in 1704. He became the first Schoolmaster of Hawick's Grammar School, staying 1710–18. His servant Isobel Wilson got married in 1716. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for Dand Gray, tenant in Weensland, when he is recorded as 'Mr James Innes probationer'. He was then appointed Minister at Mertoun in Berwickshire. He married Christian, daughter of advocate Robert Munro in 1726 and she died in 1770. Their children, baptised in Mertoun Parish, were: Mary; Robert (b.1730), who was a doctor; Capt. Albert (b.1732); James (b.1733), minister of Yester; and Anne (b.1734). **James** (b.1756/7) from Kelso, he was a local schoolmaster. He was educated at Kelso Grammar School, and although called 'Mr.', he does not appear to have graduated from university. He first became Schoolmaster at Coldstream, moving to Kirkton 1797–99. At Kirkton in 1799 he was told to 'make a serious attempt to learn church music so as to officiate himself as precentor, at any rate to furnish at his own expense a precentor'. In 1799 he moved again to be Schoolmaster in Bedrule Parish. He signed the list of eligible men from Bedrule in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1799, his name appearing as 'Ja Innes S Mr'. He is recorded receiving money to act as Parish Precentor in the early 1800s. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was still Schoolmaster, but already in his 80s, with his son William acting as assistant Schoolmaster. He was still living with his son William and still recorded as Schoolmaster in Slater's 1852 directory (but may have been deceased by then). His children included: Jane (b.1797), baptised in Coldstream and Bedrule; and James (b.1799), William Grey (b.1800), William Grey (again, b.1802), John (b.1805) and Andrew Anderson (b.1807), baptised in Bedrule. His wife's name is not recorded. It seems likely he is the James who died in Kelso in 1847. He could be the James, son of Robert and Elizabeth Cunningham baptised in Kelso in 1755. **Lieut. James Brydon** (1891–1915) son of Alexander, he grew up at Lindisfarne in Hawick. He was educated on the continent and fluent in French, German and Italian. He travelled in Europe on behalf of his father's firm, Innes, Chambers & Co. He served with 1/4th K.O.S.B. and was seriously wounded during the charge of 12th July 1915 and found by his cousin W.K. Innes. He asked his cousin to cut off his arm and give him a cigrarette; then he died, still cheering on his men. His memorial headstone in Wellogate Cemetery has his image carved into it. He left £1000 to be distributed to the poor of Hawick at Christmas. **John** (d.1679) from Castleton Parish. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge. It is said that 'they were taken prisoners, stripped almost naked, and treated more like beasts than human beings'. **John** (c.1817–70) silk merchant in Glasgow. He spent time in Hawick in the 1850s and in 1854 married Mary, daughter of Robert Kedie from Hawick. Their children were: Alexander Kedie (b.1855), who lived at Lindisfarne in Hawick; Robert Kedie (b.1858), draper and manufacturer in Hawick; John William (b.1860); and Jessie (b.1862). **Robert Kedie** (1858–95) born in Glasgow, son of Hawick parents John and Mary Kedie. He was nephew of William Kedie. He returned to Hawick in 1879 as a manufacturer, becoming partner in William Kedie & Co., along with Blenkhorn and Richardson. His hobby was apparently breeding 'Dandie Dinmonts'. He was Captain in the Border Rifles (volunteers) in the late 19th century. He married Catherine Brown Oliver, daughter of James Oliver and Jane Rutherford). They lived at the Old Manse and later at Wilton Bank. They had an only child, William Kedie (1893–1958). In poor health for a couple of years, he died at age 35. He

had a military style funeral and his grave in the Wellogate Cemetery is marked with a sandstone obelisk. After his death his wife remarried, to Herbert Higham Llewellyn and died in Harrogate. **William Grey** (b.1802) son of James, Schoolmaster at Bedrule. In 1841 he was assistant Schoolmaster at Bedrule. He later became teacher at Nisbet, and in 1851 he was recorded at Nisbet Schoolhouse as teacher of English, Mathematics and Latin. He married Mary Riddell in Bedrule in 1829 and their children included Agnes (b.1830), Jane, Mary, Alexander, Eliza and Alison. **Maj. William Anderson** (b.1872) son of manufacturer Alexander. He was Cornet in 1892 and Callants' Club President in 1914. He lived at the Firs and ran the family firm A.P. Innes & Co. He also served as President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce. He was heavily involved with the Volunteers, was honorary recruiting officer in WWI and was often referred to as 'the Major'. He also served as a Justice of the Peace. **William Kedie** (1893–1958) son of Robert and Catherine Oliver, he was born at Wilton Bank. He was educated at Cambridge, his degree being interrupted by WWI. He served with the K.O.S.B. and received the D.S.O. In 1915 he married Ivy Edith Baxter, and in 1925 he secondly married Hilda Voisey Middleton. His children included: Kathleen Betty (b.1916); Robin Frederick (b.1920); Vivian Voisey; Charles Ian; Kedie; James Alexander Kedie (b.1932); Gilliam Marie; and William (b.1935). He died at West Hartlepool (also written 'Innis').

Innes' (*i-ni-seez*) *n.* former name applied to one of the factories run by Innes, sometimes in partnership with others, particularly the warehouse operation of A.P. Innes & Co. at Howlands. J.P. Alison designed a hosiery factory for the firm in 1899.

Innes, Chambers & Co. (*i-nis-chām-burz-in-kō*) *n.* tweed manufacturers of the early 20th century. Alexander Kedie Innes became sole partner and the main factory was at 33 Commercial Road. It was badly damaged by fire in 1920 and the site purchased by the Masons in 1921 to build their new Lodge.

Innes-Henderson (*i-nis-hen-dur-sin*) *n.* Innes, Henderson & Co. Ltd., Hawick knitwear company, with their main mill on Victoria Road. The firm started in 1868 in what was basically a cottage at Wilton Grove. They built Victoria Mills on Victoria Road in 1875. In 1885 the firm split, with Henderson supplying the retail trade and using the front building, and Innes dealing with the wholesale trade from a 3-storey building behind. The firms of A.P. Innes & Co. and James Henderson & Co. operated separately until merging again in 1920 (although the exact relationship between them during the intervening years is complicated). Around this time they had the largest hosiery mill in Hawick, employing about 1100 workers. They also had a small factory on Commercial Road for a while. They supplied specially designed knitted underwear for Eric Shipton's Everest expedition. The firm manufactured knitted goods bearing the Braemar label, and later changed their name to match. The firm finally went out of business in 1973. Records covering the period 1896–1973 exist, with the Museum having some 20th century papers.

Innes-Ker (*i-nis-ker*) *n.* **George Victor Robert John** 9th Duke of Roxburghe, 'Bobbo' (1913–74), son of Henry John and Mary Goelet. He was heavily involved with local politics and became who was Convenor of Roxburgh District Council. He married Lady Mary Evelyn Hungerford Crewe-Milnes in 1935, they were divorced in 1953 and he remarried Margaret Elizabeth McConnel. His children were Guy David (who succeeded as 10th Duke) and Robert Anthony. **Guy David** (1954–) 10th Duke of Roxburghe, son of 'Bobbo'. He married Jane Meriel Grosvenor and Virginia Mary Wynn-Williams. He lives at Floors Castle. **Henry John** (1876–1932) 8th Duke of Roxburghe, son of James Henry Robert. He was Lord Lieutenant of Roxburghshire and Lieutenant of the Royal Company of Archers. He was educated at Eton, served with the Household Cavalry in the Boer War and was severely wounded in WWI. He married Mary Goelet and was succeeded by George Victor Robert John. **Sir James Norcliffe** (1736–1823) eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Innes and Anne Drummond Grant. He was descended from Lady Innes, 3rd daughter of Harry, Lord Ker, son of the 1st Earl of Roxburghe. He served as an officer in the Army in his youth. Following the death of his distant cousin William, 7th Lord Bellenden, 4th Duke of Roxburghe, there was 7 years of legal battle, and he eventually became 5th Duke of Roxburghe after a pronouncement by the House of Lords. He then adopted the name Innes-Ker. He was one of the Scottish Representative Peers in Parliament 1818–20. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He married Mary Wray (with whom he is said to have had nothing in common) and then Harriet Charlewood when he was 71. His only son James succeeded. A portrait of him and his

wife was painted by Henry Raeburn and hangs in Floors Castle. **James Henry Robert** (1816–79) 6th Duke of Roxburghe, son of James Norcliffe. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married Susanna Stephania, only child of Sir Charles Delbiac (and she was niece of George Cleghorn of Weens). Their children were: Susan Harriet; Charlotte Isabella; James Henry Robert, who succeeded; and Charles John. He died at Genoa. **James Henry Robert** 7th Duke of Roxburghe (1839–92) son of James Henry Robert, the 6th Duke and Susanna Stephenia Delbiac, Lady of the Bedchamber. He was born at Floors Castle. He was M.P. for Roxburghshire 1870–74, while Marquess of Bowmont. In 1874 he was defeated by Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas by only 26 votes. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He became Duke of Roxburghe in 1879 and thereafter lived at Floors Castle. He was Lord-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire, Chairman of the River Tweed Commissioners and patron of the Border Union Agricultural Society. He also served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. A document exists in which he recounts his memories of the rebellion of 1745 and the Seven Years War. He married Lady Anne Emily Spencer-Churchill and was succeeded by Henry John. He was buried at Kelso Abbey (see also **Ker**).

inning (*i-nin*) *n., arch.* bringing in the harvest – '. . . and after inning of the corn and the sheep were not folded, they lay on the Common night and day . . . ' [C&L1767], '. . . Or rickit the hay in the flower-laden howes – Sic fun as we had at the inning o't' [JoHa].

the Inn Place (*thu-in-plis*) *n.* another name for **Frankie's**.

innumeral (*i-new-me-ral*) *adj., poet.* innumerable – 'For innumerall ills hae gethirit roun' aboot me . . . ' [HSR].

in o (*in-ō, -o, -ov*) *prep., arch.* in, within – 'Ynna Bæthlem' [JAHM], 'Hei beides in o thon innery' [ECS], 'He leeves in o' Hawick' [GW] (also **in ov**).

in order ti (*in-or-dur-ti*) *prep., arch.* for the purpose of, with a view to – 'The Session thought it proper to cite her to compear before ye presbyterie upon Wednesday in order to Excommunication' [PR1724].

in ov (*in-ov, -ōv*) *prep., arch.* in, within – '. . . parrackeet in ov a ceetie, mang reekin lums an chowkin smuists' [ECS], 'Oo read eet in ov a skuil-buik' [ECS], 'In ov Ancrum' [GW] (also **in o**).

inower an ootower (*in-ow-ur-in-oo'-ow-ur*) *adv., arch.* nearby and out beyond, backwards and forwards.

inquairit (*in-kwā-ree', -ri'*) *pp., poet.* inquired – '. . . inquairet o' them eidentlie what time the stern had kythet' [HSR].

inquisitive glasses (*in-kwi-si'-iv-glaw-seez*) *n., pl.* humorous name for **nosey wundis**.

inraid (*in-rād*) *n., arch., poet.* an inroad – 'Inequities mak' inraid agayne me . . . ' [HSR].

inroll (*in-rōl*) *v., arch.* to enroll – '. . . a great many Householders who were not on the Poor Rolls were as great objects of charity just now as those who were inrolled in that number . . . ' [PR1751].

insaemeikle (*in-sā-mee-kul*) *adv., poet.* inasmuch – 'An', behald, ther ræise up ane grit tempest in the se, insaemiekle that the schip was kiveret wi' the waves' [HSR], '. . . an' he hælet him, insaemeikle that the blin' an' dumb spak an' saw' [HSR].

insairt (*in-sār'*) *v.* to insert.

insairtion (*in-sār-shin*) *n.* an insertion.

inseepeedity (*in-see-pee-di'-ee*) *n., arch.* insipidity – '. . . as being 'fou o' inseepeedity', conveying to her wondering auditor the idea that it was shamefully lacking in the theological warmth of fire and brimstone' [WNK].

insert (*in-ser'*) *pp., arch.* inserted, entered officially – '. . . quhilkis premises the said Adam Gowanlock desirit to be insert in the common toun-buik of Hawick' [BR1641], '. . . appoynts and ordaines thir presents to be insert and recorded in this, our towne Court Bookes . . . ' [BR1692], '. . . the minister ordered their testificate to be insert in ye session register . . . ' [1719] (used in legal recordings up to the mid-18th century).

inshair (*in-shār*) *v.* to insure – 'Weice-leike, hei hed eis-sul weel inshaird' [ECS].

inshairance (*in-shā-rins*) *n.* insurance.

insicht (*in-si<u>cht</u>t*) *n., arch.* furnishings of all kinds – '. . . with ony of my landis, heretageis, takkis, stedingis, houssis, places, mylnis, woddis, fischeingis, offices, cornes, cattel, insicht, airschipe gudis, mailis, fermes, victualis, gressumes, annuellis, cainis and vthiris gudis and geir . . . ' [SB1569], 'Item hir insicht gudis estimat to the sowme of 40s' [SPB1579], often coupled with 'plenishing'.

insicht-kennage (*in-si<u>cht</u>t-ke-nij*) *n., arch.* knowledge, information.

in smaa (*in-smaw*) *adv., arch.* in small amounts, retail – 'Item, that ilk merchand that buys cuntrie

geir with trone wecht, sall sell it again in small with the lyik wecht' [BR1640].

insolencie (*in-sō-len-see*) *n., arch.* insolence, wild behaviour – '... each of them, of yr. own free and ingenuous confessione, came in the baylyea's will for ane insolencie and ryott' [BR1684].

inspeir (*in-speer*) *v., arch.* to inspire – '... an still another road-injin, wui the inspeirin name: 'Jethart's Here!', stuid nerrbye' [ECS].

instant (*in-stin'*) *adj., arch.* relating to the present time, current – '... contentit in the forsaid precept 40 dais afor this instant terme of vytsonday' [SPB1533], '... from the first day of Appryll in the instant yeir of God 1701 yeirs to the first day of Apryll nixt to come 1702 yeirs ...' [BR1701].

instantly (*in-stin'-lee*) *adv., arch.* urgently, promptly, immediately – 'All owners of cocks and hens are ordained to clip their wings and toes instantly, under the pain of five grots, toties quoties, besides damages to the party damnified' [BR1701].

insteed (*in-steed*) *adv.* instead – 'can she no gaun insteed o mei?', 'I'm auld an' I'm puir, lass, and hae na come speed; A gude servant ye've been; be my gudewife instead' [JJ], '... and she sent her dowter Lady Sybil Scott ti dae'd insteid ...' [IWL], ' 'My boy', said Jims, 'I'm oot o' that eenow, Wull yalla ribbon dae insteed?' [WL], 'Howanever, insteed o' comin for the len o' mine for the denner tables ...' [BW1978] (also spelled 'instead' and 'insteid'; cf. **isteed**).

insteid see **insteed**

in stook (*in-stook*) *adj., arch.* having had the crops harvested and set to dry in 'stooks' – '... and when the corn was cut, but still 'in stook', they came from their usual haunts to feed on the stubble ...' [RB].

instink (*in-sti<u>ng</u>k*) *n., arch.* instinct – '... he was sniffing danger in the fern bush – sae strong was his instink' [BCM1881].

instruck (*in-struk*) *v., arch.* to instruct – 'I wull instruck thee, an' teech thee in the waye whilk thou sallt gae ...' [HSR].

instruckit (*in-stru-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* instructed – '... for thou hest instruket me' [HSR], '... ilka scribe whilk is instruket untill the kingdoom o' heæven is like untill ane man that is ane houshalder' [HSR].

instruct (*in-strukt*) *v., arch.* to supply proof, furnish evidence, substantiate – '... and this bot prejudice to any other who can instruct right thereto by payment of money' [BR1707].

instrument (*ins-tru-min'*) *n., arch.* a formal document created by a notary public, often an 'instrument of sasine' – '... and for verificatioun of the said Grissell Scottis claome, producit ane instrument of seising past vpoun ane precept ...' [SB1569], also in the phrase 'to ask instruments', i.e. to carry out the formal transaction, including paying a token fee to the notary – '... and heirupoun askit instrument of me, notar pblict, befoir thir witneisis ...' [SB1574], '... ane instrument of saising of Thomas Scot in Hawik' [SPB1579], 'Walter Chisholme, bailie took instruments in the hands of me, notar-public ...' [BR1660].

in't (*in', int*) *contr.* in it – 'it's got a hole in't', 'em A no in't?', '... no as meikle waiter in't as wad soom a baggie' [WNK], 'Let the feeld be joyfu', an' a' that is in't ...' [HSR], 'True, he swept iff the Abbot's hat, it could not stand the broad sword dint, And low it lies on the green sward, But, my gracious king, his head was in't' [BCM1880], '... aw noticed a big chair in front o't, and sat masel' in't to watch at ma ease' [JHH], 'His mettled wife, inured to strife, Hung bows on every wall in't' [MG], 'They baith shook his hand, 'twas as hard as a horn, In't the ane a half-crown left, the other a florin' [JCG], 'A name wi' a scrauch o' rosit in't, the skirl o' tormentit gut ...' [DH], 'But the Deil is in't when the jaud's a hizzie Wad thirl your thouchts and ding them dizzy' [WL].

i'nt (*in', int*) *contr.* isn't, is not – 'in't eet?', 'hei's fri Gala, i'nt hei?' (often run together with the following word).

intae see **inti**

intarsia (*in-tawr-<u>sh</u>u*) *n.* a knitted pattern resembing mosaic and being visible on both sides of the fabric. The technique was first used for socks as early as the 1850s, being developed for 'Robert Pringle & Son' under the direction of Walter Pringle. It was revived in about 1954 at Ballantyne's of Peebles and brought to Hawick when Pringle's hired Walker Stewart, and then installed new machines at the Rodono Mill in 1955. This became a characteristic of their most successful product lines for the next few decades.

inteh see **inti**

intend (*in-tend*) *v., arch.* to pursue legal proceedings – 'The Session intended process against her' [PR1724].

interils (*in-ter-ilz*) *n., pl., poet.* entrails – '... sae let it cum intil his interils like water, an' like oolie intil his banes' [HSR].

interlocutor (*in-ter-lō-kew-tor*) *n., arch.* an interim legal decision – '... a process or processes

ensued betwixt Harden and Walter Scot of Burnfoot, and what was the issue the deponent is not certain; but has heard his uncle got an interlocutor in his favour' [DCW1765] (a Scots law term).

interpone (*in-ter-pōn*) *v., arch.* to interpose, intervene, impose – 'To which Falnesh this day in open Session said that he would interpone his authoritie thereto' [PR1721].

interprise (*in-ter-prIz*) *v., arch.* to undertake, attempt – '... hes allmoste brefte us all of our lives for the same interprisinge sicke a deede but thaire licence ...' [CBP1597].

interrogat (*in-te-rō-gaw'*) *pp., arch.* interrogated, questioned – 'Compeared this day John Fa for his irregular marriage to Margt. Ramsay and being interogat by qm he was married ...' [PR1714], 'The said day compeared Jean Dun, who being interrogat where she was born, Answered in Selkirk' [PR1718], '... and being interrogate on the part of the Town of Hawick, depones he remembers one William Gtieve, now deceast, tenant of Allanhaughmiln ...' [C&L1767] (commonly used in court descriptions; also written 'interrogate').

in the new see **i the new**

inti (*in'-i, in-ti*) *prep.* into – 'hei was right inti the Corries', 'it pales inti insignificance compared wi the view fri the Millers', 'A'm gaun inti Edinburgh', 'Aw'll no pit eet intae Queen's English ...' [AY], 'to be inti' is 'to turn into' – 'Ee'll be inti a sweetie if ee eat ony mair', 'A'm inti a greazy spot' (cf. **i'ti**; also spelled 'intae' and 'inteh').

inti buit (*in-ti-bi'*) *adv., arch.* into the bargain, to boot – '... an fasheez ti middle wui, inti buit' [ECS].

inti'd (*in-tid, in-ted*) *contr.* into it – 'ee sei that lampost, hei went an walked right inti'd', 'deh worry that ee'll growe inti'd' (cf. the less common **intilt**).

intil (*in-til*) *prep., arch., poet.* into – '... that none should enter intil the said loft, till ...' [BR1716], '... the King hes brung me intil his chammers' [HSR], 'Scotland was a modern Athens Aye, it lived on the backs of slaves And starved or drove to Bedlam Its bards intil their graves' [DH], 'God gie us mense this Christmas To fluff intil a lowe ...' [WL], in addition to, into the bargain – ''A per o' whings intil't' ['t = boots bought]' [GW].

intilt (*in-til', intilt*) *contr., arch.* into it – '... an bocht a wheen picter-postcairds for ti send away up Ingland (they gien iz yin intil't) ...' [ECS], 'He's intil't (= into mischief) again' [GW], '... Wi' kindliness and gumption intilt ...' [WL], 'A job is valued for the time it takes, now. No' the work that's put intill't' [DH] (there are spelling variations; cf. the more common **inti'd**).

intimate (*in-ti-mi'*) *pp., arch.* intimated, made known – '... intimate to ye said heritors by Gideon Scott of Falnash her Grace's Chamberlain' [PR1718], '... and this to be intimat the next Lord's day to the congregation' [PR1723].

in time comin (*in-tīm-ku-min*) *adv., arch.* for all time to come, in the future – 'Act of the Bailies, with the consent of the Council and community of the town of Hawick to be kept within the said burgh in time coming' [BR1640], '... and promised that in time comeing she should through God's grace live soberly and temperately' [PR1721].

inti the hat (*in-ti-thu-ha'*) *adv., adj., arch.* into trouble, in trouble.

inti-yin's-sel (*in-ti-yinz-sel*) *adv., arch.* under one's breath, inaudibly, literally 'into oneself' (noted by E.C. Smith).

intromission (*in-tru-mi-shin*) *n., arch.* the act of meddling with someone else's goods, the act of taking possession of someone else's property or money – '... to make yearlie compt of their intromissioun, charge and discharge ...' [SB1633], '... James Burne, younger, and John Scott, maltman, made count and reckoning of their intromissions of the monies gathered to the soldiers within the said town' [BR1639], '... that as he should answer to God he would make them all compteable to him for ther intromissions' [PR1718] an admission, introduction (a Scots law term).

intromit (*in-trō-mi'*) *v., arch.* to handle or deal with funds or property, have to do with, interfere with – '... sua that gyff ony of thaim intromittis tharwith the said Johan Gledstanis, elder, it sal be knawine to the cuntra that it is done aganis his wyl ...' [SB1519], '... was wholle without any holes when John Scott and his wyfe intromitted therewith ...' [BR1673] (a Scots legal term).

intruse (*in-trooz*) *v., poet.* to enter, intrude upon – 'Or else how can ony ane intruse intill the hous o' ane strang man ...' [HSR].

invasive (*in-vā-seev*) *adj., arch.* offensive, used for attack – '... armed with sowrds and other weapons, invasieff to the number of 200 people, who did impede them from setting the fair' [C&L1673].

inveet (*in-vee'*) *v., arch.* to invite – 'It'll be nae yuise inveetin him ti come; ei's aye that sairiouson' [ECS].

invent (*in-ven'*) *v., arch.* to contrive, plot, devise – 'Wha did invent that day o' play, We needna fear to find him sune ...' [CPM].

inventar (*in-ven-tar*) *n., arch.* an inventory – 'The testament testamentar, and inventar of the gudis, geir, soumes of money, and dettis pertening to vmquhile Walter Scot of Branxholme . . . ' [SB1574], 'Ane Inventour of the Earle of Buccleuchis Tronkis quhich gois to Holland' [SB1633] (also 'inventor' and variants).

Inverteviot (*in-vur-tee-vee-i'*) *n.* house just beyond Martin's Bridge, latterly the home of Chuck Whillans.

inveesible (*in-vee-zi-bul*) *adj., arch.* invisible – '. . . and when he came to the word 'invisible' he was interrupted by the gravedigger who bawled out 'inveeseble! that's nonsense, far a've seen yin mysel!' ' [RM].

invisible mender (*in-vi-zi-bul-men-dur*) *n.* epithet for a mender in the knitwear industry the results of whose work are nearly impossible to detect.

Invocation (*in-vō-kā-shin*) *n.* song written by J.E.D. Murray and Adam Grant as a finale to the 1914 Pageant. It was sung by a huge chorus, accompanied by the Saxhorn Band on the 2 nights of the quater-centenary celebrations, and published by Grant in 1915. The music is now played by the Saxhorn Band during the handing back of the Flag on the Saturday of the Common Riding, and the words are rarely heard. The tune may have been influenced by the German hymn 'Nun Danket alle Gott'. It is also sometimes called 'Hail Great and Glorious Power!', because of the line in the song. The words are now seldom sung, although they were resurrected for the 2004 Callants' Club centenary commemoration service (often incorrectly or dialectally 'The Invocation').

inwaird (*in-wārd*) *adj., adv., poet.* inward – 'Thair inwaird thoucht is, that thair houses sall contina forevir . . . ' [HSR], 'Behald, thou desyrist trouth in the inwaird pairts . . . ' [HSR].

inwairdly (*in-wārd-lee*) *adv., poet.* inwardly – '. . . thaye bliss wi' thair mooth, an' ban inwairdlie' [HSR], 'Bewaure o' fause prophets, whilk come til yow in sheep's claethin'; but inwairdlie they ar ravenin' wouffes' [HSR].

in waird (*in-wārd*) *adj., arch.* in custody, imprisoned – 'Item, whatsomever person that sall be committed in waird, and brekis the Tolbuith, or cumes furth thereof without license of the bailies, or ane of them, sal pay £10 money, and wardit during the bailies' will' [BR1640].

in wi (*in-wi*) *adj., arch.* friendly with.

the I.O.G.T. (*thu-I-ō-jee-tee*) *n.* the Institute of Good Templars, an international organisation founded in 1851, promoting total abstinence from alcohol. The organisation arrived in Hawick around 1870 and soon 5 Hawick lodges were formed: the Scottish Border Beacon; the Teviotdale; the Rose of Teviotdale; the Slitrig; and the Ever Watchful. They each held weekly meetings. The first survived the longest, and two others were formed later in the 19th century: the Hope of Hawick; and the Jubilee. They had a hall down the Round Close, refered to as 'the I.O.G.T. Hall' or 'Templar's Hall', which was also used by many other groups, e.g. the Brethren and the Saxhorn Band.

I.O.U.S. Mechanics (*I-ō-ew-ess-me-kaw-neeks*) *n.* Friendly Society, active in the latter part of the 19th century, with separate Teviotdale and Hawick (No. 4) Lodges. It may have been set up around 1845 and lasted until at least 1888. The Teviotdale Lodge met in the Temperance Hall on the first Monday of the month. The National Archives have some undated records.

ir (*ir*) *v.* are – 'ir ee gaun?', 'Whae ir oo and Whaer oo ir, Facts a' Callants should Ken' [JEDM], 'Is yours a fardin' tae? Ah then, ma gingerbreed men's a ha'penny, but here ee irr' [JEDM], '. . . where the public toilets ir now' [IWL], 'Some folk ir juist born fortunate . . . ' [IWL] (also spelled 'irr'; **er** and **ur** are also used).

ir (*ir*) *pron., arch.* her – 'Nochts ull stoap ir if she's taen the maggot inti er heed' [ECS], 'A was gaan ma yirrants whan A met in wui ir' [ECS].

ir ee (*ir-ee*) *interj., arch.* will you please, if you're willing – '. . . used exclusively after a request in the sense of 'if you please'. The word willing or agreeable might almost be taken as being undestood to follow the pronoun. Thus a Hawick bairn might say: 'Mother, gie's a peece, ir ee?' [ECS], 'Gie's a yin, ir ee?' [ECS], 'Faither, tak' us teh sei the Greens (the local Rugby team) this efternune, ir ee?' [1947].

Ireland (*Ir-lind*) *n.* **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'.

Irelands (*Ir-lindz*) *n.* **John** of that Ilk (15th C.) holder of lands in Wilton, which were commonly known as 'Irelandis landis'. In 1454 he gave a charter of these lands to David, son and heir of Walter Scott of Kirkurd; he is recorded as 'Johannes de Irelandys de eodem'. The family were mainly based in Stirlingshire and Perthshire; it is unclear whether he ever actually resided in Wilton, and if so where he moved to afterwards. He is recorded as witness to a charter for William Hay in 1450, signed at Perth. And either he or

his father was mentioned in a charter of 1424 for lands in Perth. It has been remarked that the families of Inglis, Irelands and Scott all owned adjacent lands in the 15th century, i.e. names associated with England, Ireland and Scotland.

Irelands-lands (*Ir-lindz-lawndz*) *n.* common name for lands in the western half-Barony of Wilton, which were granted by John Irelands of that Ilk to David Scott in 1454, with the superior being Henry Wardlaw, Baron of Wilton. The lands were to be held of the Baron for the yearly fee, if asked, of one pair of spurs and one pound of cucumbers! It is unclear where these lands were. Presumably the name came from the connection with the Irelands family, and was replaced with another name (or the former name).

the Irish (*thu-I-reesh*) *n.* people from Ireland. It is said that in about 1806 there was only one native of Ireland living in Hawick, who 'when teazed by boys, was accustomed to threaten to tear their limbs from their bodies'. Many more arrived to work in the knitwear industry during the 19th century, boosting the congregation of the Catholic Chapel. Lots of labourers who worked on railway construction in the 1840s to 1860s were from Ireland.

the Irish Harp (*thu-I-reesh-hawrp*) *n.* former hostelry at 9 Baker Street, run by Frank Sheridan in the mid-19th century.

the Irish Schuilmaister (*thu-I-reesh-skil-māṣ-tur*) *n.* nickname of **Thomas Lawler**.

Irn Brew (*I-rin-, ern-broo*) *n.* orange-coloured carbonated soft drink, popular in Scotland, also known as 'Irn Bru'. Scocha wrote a song about it in 2011 – 'Irn Bru, Irn Bru, Built ye up, when ye grew, Its the only thing to do, Drink, Irn Bru, Irn Bru, Irn Bru, Irn Bru' [Sco].

irni (*ir-ni*) *contr.* aren't, are not – 'they irni the same ony mair', '. . . But, tell the truith, the legs irna the same Nowadays. Weel, sin' auld-age wunna hide' [DH], '. . . awfih vexed that the Miss Lindsays irni pairt o the supper pairty' [IWL], '. . . Pairish Kirk is hooses now Folk irni the same somehow' [IWL] (also written 'irna'; usually used after the noun in distinction to **irren**; see also **arni**, **erni** and **irn't**).

irn't (*i-rin'*) *contr.* aren't, are not – 'Hawick folk ir better than Gala folk, irn't they?' (note that this form usually precedess the noun or pronoun, cf. **irni**).

the Iron Age (*thu-I-rin-āj, -ern-*) *n.* period of development following the Bronze Age, characterised by the spread of iron tools and weapons, beginning around the 8th century B.C.E. New settlers arrived in the Borders around the 1st century B.C.E. and took over from the former Bronze Age residents. Tribes speaking Brythonic were already well established by the time of the Roman occupation (about 70 C.E.). Most of the examples of forts, settlements, homesteads and earthworks that pepper our local hills are from the Iron Age. A particularly good example is on Whitecastle Hill, between Chapelhill farm and Branxholme Loch.

Iron Castle (*I-rin-kaw-sul*) *n.* ancient earthwork in Southdean Parish, just to the east of Westerhouses. It occupies the top of a small knoll just to the south of Ironcastle Sike. It is about 75 m by 30 m and has been partially obliterated by a plantation. It seems likely to be an Iron Age settlement.

irregular (*i-re-gew-lur*) *strānj* adj., arch.. disobedient to the Church, disqualified from ecclesiastical office – 'The which day Session called and constitute upon a report George wallace in this paroch is married in an irregular manner to Margaret waugh in Hawick' [Wil1736]

irregular mairriage (*i-re-gew-lur-mā-reej*) *n., arch.* term used to describe a marriage taking place outwith the church, often by poor people, and sometimes simply involving a pledge before witnesses. Discovery of such an arrangement often resulted in a fine imposed on the couple by the Kirk Session, as well as attempts to identify the person who performed the marriage and the witnesses present, so they could also be fined or imprisoned. However, these arrangements continued in any case, presumably some being elopements, some simply to save money, and others because of religious differences. When discovered, any children produced by the union would be refused baptism until amends had been made by the couple – '. . . John Young, merchand in the toun for his disorderlie and irregular marriage . . . ' [BR1706].

irren (*i-rin*) *contr.* aren't, are not – 'ee're wfi clivver, irren ee?' (short form of **irn't**; could be written 'ir'n' '; cf. **erren**).

irreverend (*i-re-vu-rind*) *adj., arch.* irreverent – 'James Scott, called Pedee, is fined for ane great disobedience to the bailies . . . , but gave them opprobrious and irreverend language, and sicklike this day . . . ' [BR1679].

Irvine (*ir-vin, ā-rin*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1791/2) brewer at Whisky Houses in Hawick. A letter from him to a Selkirk lawyer, concerning a gig in 1825 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is listed at

Whisy Houses on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he is listed as a brewer at Whisky Houses, living with his wife Henrietta and 7 children. He married Henrietta Scott and their children included: Walter (b.1813); Elizabeth (b.1815); Walter (again, b.1817); Janet (or 'Jessie', b.1819); Mary (b.1821); Alison (b.1823); John Scott (b.1825); Adam (b.1828); Henrietta (b.1830); and Andrew (b.1832). His wife was probably the Henrietta, daughter of John Scott and Elizabeth Aitkin who was baptised in Hawick in 1792. His assets were sequestered in 1842. **Agnes** 'Nanny' (18th C.) cook at Burnhead in 1791, when she was working for William Scott. **Andrew** (17th C.) shepherd at Doecleuch according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Andrew** (b.1704) son of James who farmed at Wiltonburn. He took over the tenancy of Wiltonburn and lived there until 1759. He was also tenant of a quarter of Burnfoot-on-Ale in about 1748–52 and a third of Mervinslaw until about 1754. He was recorded at Wiltonburn in 1739, 1742 and 1747. In 1739 he and William (surely a relative) witnessed a baptism at Pathhead for Adam Scott. He married Elizabeth Dunlop in Wilton Parish in 1733. Their children included: Jean (b.1734); James (b.1736); Many (b.1739); Walter (b.1742); Alison (or 'Allie', b.1744); Elizabeth (b.1747); William (b.1751); and Andrew (b.1754). The witnesses in 1739 were William and Walter Scott, in 1742 were 2 Walter Scotts and in 1747 were Walter and Thomas Scott. Probably the same Andrew witnessed a baptism in 1727 for Walter Scott at Wiltonburn, one in 1747 for Alexander Burnet at Wiltonburn and another in 1751 for Hector Blaikie at Boathouse. He paid for the use of the Wilton bell for a funeral in 1749. He was in Mervinslaw in 1764 when listed among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common; he also gave evidence regarding the former use of parts of the Common. **Andrew** (1786–1870) son of Walter and Janet Smith, he was baptised in Hawick Parish. He was an actuary with the National Security Savings Bank and grocer at 26 High Street. He also served as Heritors' Clerk for the Parish of Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is listed as a grocer on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories, in Slater's 1852 directory and on the 1841 census. In Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory he was treasurer of the Savings' Bank on the High Street. A letter from him to a Selkirk writer in 1827 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was recorded in 1836 as Collector of the Poor-rates in Hawick. In 1851 he was listed as a grocer, Treasurer to the Saving's Bank and Heritor's Clerk. In 1852 he was also agent for the Aberdeen insurance company. He was an elder and session clerk for the West End Church. He was given the 'Gledstane Bible' by William Smith ('Wull the Cutler'), who may have been a relative of his mother. He is probably the Andrew who in 1865 donated a 'pair of ancient shoe buckles' to the Museum, as well as a sixpence of William III before that. He married May Roger, and their children included: Walter (b.1820); William (b.1822), tweed manufacturer and merchant; Margery D. (b.1823); Janet (or 'Jessie', b.1825); Alexander James (b.1828); Mary (b.1832); and Adam (b.1836). **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. In 1759 he was recorded at Wester Mill in Wilton. He married Mary Elliot in Hawick Parish in 1758. Their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Janet (b.1759); John (b.1761); and Betty (b.1763). The witnesses in 1759 were Thomas Scott and James Dryden and in 1763 were 'Mr John Laurie student' and church officer Alexander Bunyan. **Elizabeth** (18th C.) housemaid at Minto in 1791, when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Francis** (b.1818/9) from Ewes Parish, he was shopman with Francis Ballantyne on Teviot Square in 1851. **George** (17th C.) servitor to maltman John Hardie. In 1666 he was fined by the Magistrates for cutting divots at Myreslawgreen, even although his master had directed him to go to 'the thorter dikes'. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Mains (near Castleton), recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably related to William 'Irving' who was at Mains in 1821. He is recorded there in 1777. He married Jane Armstrong and their children included: Mabil (b.1775); Dolly (b.1777); Dorothy (b.1778); William (b.1781); Elizabeth (b.1782); William (again, b.1784); and John (b.1788). **Jake** see **John R. James** of Cleuchhead (16th/17th C.) servant of Lord Cranston, he was recorded in 1610 when Robert Elliot of Falnash was cautioner for him. This was for answering the charge of wounding John, son of Adam 'Haliday in Lure'. His name is given as 'James Irwing of Cleuchheidis'. Given the identity of his cautioner, it seems likely his home was at Cleuchhead in Liddesdale. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Liddell and their children included: William (b.1681); James (b.1682); and Robert (b.1684). In 1684 he witnessed baptisms for John Beattie and for John (who was surely

related). **James** (17th/18th C.) rented a third of the farm of Wiltonburn in 1698. He was tenant in Wiltonburn in 1708 when his son Thomas was baptised in Wilton. He was also recorded as tenant of Wiltonburn in 1711. In 1724 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott at Wiltonburn. He married Janet Miller in Wilton in 1703 and their children included: Andrew (b.1704), who succeeded him as tenant in Wiltonburn and Mervinslaw; Thomas (b.1708); and James (b.1713). William (b.1711) may also have been his child. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Riddell and their children included Walter (b.1716) and James (b.1718). Marion (b.1698), with the mother's name given as just 'Riddell', may also be their child. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Helen (or 'Nelly') Turnbull and their children included: James (b.1756); Robert (b.1758); Many (b.1759); and James (again, b.1762). Perhaps the same James secondly married Isobel Learmonth and had a son James Andrew in 1765. The witnesses to this baptism were Andrew Irvine and Walter Lorraine. He could be the James 'Irving' who possessed a piece of land in Wilton, but south of the Teviot (possibly near the Sandbed), which was granted to Walter Scott in 1762. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Isabel Learmonth and their son James Andrew was baptised in 1765. **James** (d.bef. 1797) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife Marion Blyth died in Hawick in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker living at Bedrule in 1797 when his name appeared in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. **James** (18th/19th C.) wright in Minto according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** (b.1806/7) hedger in Minto Parish. He was living at Clockerhall in 1861. His wife was Christina and their children included William and Cecilia. **James Stewart** 'Jamie' (1820–91) descendant of 'Staney Stewart' (whom he was named after), a familiar character on the streets of Hawick, in the 19th century. Born in Hawick he was a simpleton, harmless when sober, but often drunk in his younger days. He spent 4 years in Melrose Asylum, after which publicans were ordered to refuse to serve him. He was known for his amazing memory and a fear of the army. **Janet** (b.c.1788) recorded as farmer at Newton in Wilton parish in 1851. She farmed 383 acres and employed 1 labourer. In 1841 she was living in the household of John Oliver, who was probably a retired farmer at Newton. **Jean** nee Kennedy, M.B.E. (1876–1962) pharmacist who was the first female president of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. She was daughter of bookseller Walter Phillips and Jane Law. She was an apprentice in Hawick with chemist Thomas Maben. She moved to Glasgow where she worked at the Glasgow Apothecaries Company and the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. She married chemist Peter Irvine and assisted him in running 2 pharmacies in Galasgow. The couple worked in London during WWI and she became responsible for the pricing of subscriptions in the south-east for 35 years. She was made an M.B.E. in 1928 for 'meritorious service in connection with the National Insurance Scheme'. She was first woman to be president of the health insurance staff of Whitley Council, then of the Insurance Committee Officers Association for England and Wales and the National Association of Women Pharmacists. In 1937 she became only the third woman member of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society and became its first woman President in 1947. Her portrait (by Norman Hepple) hangs in the Pharmaceutical Society headquarters. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Aitkin and their children included Margaret and Janet, baptised together in 1684. The witnesses were James (surely a relative) and Walter Henderson. Perhaps the same John was living at Hawickshiel when he had a son Walter baptised in 1696, with witnesses Walter Irvine (presumably a relative) and William Douglas. He may be the same man as the resident of Hawick Shiel. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He is recorded as tenant in Hawick Shiel when his children were baptised in 1704 and 1706. His children included: James (b.1704); and Margaret (b.1706). The witnesses in 1704 were James Gray in Whitlaw and gardener James Falsyde and in 1706 were Walter Nixon and Walter Scott in Hawick Shiel. He may also have been father of Walter (b.1696). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish in 1738 when he married Bessie Scott, who was from Kirkton Parish. He was tenant in the Flex in 1741. His daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick in 1741, with witnesses John Cavers and John Goodfellow, both at the Flex. He may be the John who (along with Walter) witnessed a baptism in Wilton for William Hood in 1738. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Elizabeth Hutton and their children included: Jane (b.1743); Jane (again, b.1748); and Margaret (b.1750). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Lees in 1759. He married Agnes Scott and their

children, baptised in Wilton, included Thomas (b.1754), Robert (b.1755), Betty (b.1757), James (b.1759) and Walter (b.1761). The witnesses in 1759 were James Dryden and Robert Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their children, baptised in Hawick, included James (b.1759), Agnes (b.1763), Walter (b.1765), Margaret (b.1767), Helen (b.1769) and John (b.1772). It is possible they are identical with the couple of the same name who previously had children in Wilton; this would only make sense if the baptism of James (b.1759) was recorded in both parishes. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1759. **John** (18th/19th C.) Schoolmaster at Southdean. He was appointed in 1797 after having been assistant since at least 1794. In 1797 his pupils were examined 'in the different branches of education' and 'found in great forwardness'. In 1798 he was in dispute with the minister and heritors over him taking the interest on a 'mortification' in the Parish to provide for the poor. He moved to Edinburgh in about 1800. However, he may be the John who married Margaret Hutton in 1813 and had a son John in Southdean in 1814. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at Teindsideslope in 1797, when he was taxed for having 3 horses. **John** (b.c.1817) from Southdean Parish, he was farm steward at Commonside in 1851. His wife was Margaret and they had a daughter Helen. **John** (b.1826/7) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a rope-maker in Hawick. In 1861 he was a journeyman 'Rope & Twine Spinner' living at 28 Loan. He married Agnes Scott and their children included Isabella (b.1855); Jessie (b.1857); Walter Scott (b.1858), who was Cornet in 1886; Margaret Scott (b.1861); and Archibald Scott (b.1868). **John R.** 'Jake' (1940–) local Liberal councillor and Honorary Provost 1982–88. He wrote 'The Westenders' (1990). **Peter**. M.B.E., born in Jedburgh, he was educated at Hawick High School and Edinburgh University. He wrote the book 'Scotland the Best' (1993), which has run to many editions. He has been involved in the orgnaisation of many arts festivals and events in Scotland. **Reginald** (d.c.1267) served as the 2nd Archdeacon of Teviotdale from 1242. In 1245 he moved to become Archdeacon of Glasgow. He died before 1268. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Telfer and their children included: Margaret (b.1764); William (b.1766); and James (b.1773). **Robert** (18th C.) recorded as tenant of the land of Nut Bank in Minto Parish in 1780. **Robert** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Wilton Parish in 1789. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection. **Samuel** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Wilton. He was appointed in 1756 as an interim master, while his predecessor (Robert Wilson) was still holding the salary as a pension. He took over the job permanently when Wilson died and he was examined by the Presbytery (after 9 years). In 1756 he was given the choice when teaching poor children 'either to have from the box eight pence sterling per quarter for each of them, or twenty shillings sterling in sum for the whole number of them per annum'. He was also given £3 per year as Precentor, while his predecessor was still getting the regular Schoolmaster's salary. In 1760 he complained that the Schoolhouse needed to be repaired, but this was dismissed by the heritors. He is the Wilton Schoolmaster who was said in 1764 to have 'been in use to cast peats in the common mosses, for the use of his family'. He remained as Wilton Schoolmaster until 1782. In 1767 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Robert Riccarton. He may be the Samuel, son of Walter, who died in Hawick in 1792. Altrnatively, he may be the same as Samuel in Newfield. **Samuel** (b.1719) son of Thomas, who was tenant at Whitehaugh, he was baptised in Minto Parish. His brother Walter lived at Northhouse. His father was also tenant at Easter Burnfoot (on Ale), and he himself farmed there in about 1745–60. He was then tenant at Newfield, near Hummelknowes. He was part of the group that founded the Green Kirk in 1763. In 1764 he gave evidence regarding the former uses of Wilton Common. He owned 2 horses at Newfield according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ormiston in Cavers Parish. In 1700 he married Bessie Huntly in Cavers. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Andrew (b.1701), who married Bessie Turnbull in Minto in 1723; Thomas (b.1703); Isabel (b.1706); James (b.1708); William (b.1710); and John (b.1713). It is possible he is the same as the Thomas who had children baptised later in Minto Parish. **Thomas** (d.c.1745) resident of Minto and Wilton Parishes. He was tenant in Whitehaugh for many years. In about 1731 he also became tenant in Easter Burnfoot (on Ale), and held that until his death. His children, baptised in Minto Parish, included: Alison and Bessie (b.1715); Walter (b.1717), who lived

at Northouse; Samuel (b.1719), who took over at Easter Burnfoot and was later tenant in Newfield on Slitrig; Helen (b.1721), possibly wife of James Scott of Silverbuthall and Boonraw; and Adam (b.1724). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Langlands in 1722 and was at Netherhall in 1726 and 1729. He witnessed baptisms in 1724 for Andrew Martin at Clarilaw and for James Young at West Burnfoot, in 1728 for John Blyth at Stirches, in 1729 for James Easton at Alton and in 1735 for William Nichol in Stouslie. In the evidence regarding the use of Wilton Common in 1765, it was said that 'Thomas Irwin in Netherhall, did cast peats in that moss 50 years ago'. He married Margaret Scott in 1718 and their children included: Walter (b.1719); Thomas (b.1722); John (b.1726); and Adam (b.1729). The witnesses in 1722 were John Scott and John Wilson and in 1726 were Adam Scott and John Irvine and in 1729 were John Scott and John 'Dryon'. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Irvine in Minto in 1717 and their children included: Alison (b.1725); Jean (b.1728); and Margaret (b.1731). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, who was in Strother in 1739. He married Helen Thorburn in Ancrum in 1735 and their son William was baptised in Wilton in 1739. The witnesses were 2 Walter Irvines, who were surely related. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton in 1746. Their son George was baptised in 1752. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Isabel Hall in Kirkton in 1753. Their children included: Thomas (b.1753); Betty (b.1755); Jean (b.1757); Ann (b.1759); William (b.1763); Janet (b.1765); Agnes (b.1767); and James (b.1769). **Thomas** of Newton (18th C.) recorded in the 1786 Horse Tax Rolls in Wilton Parish. He and William witnessed a baptism for William Hood at Newton in 1770. He married Mary Easton in Hawick in 1783 and their children included: William (b.1783); and Janet (b.1787). Thomas (b.1790), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. The witnesses in 1787 were George Goodfellow and George Turnbull. **Walter** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1696 for John in Hawickshiel **Walter** (18th C.) factor for the Langlands estate. He ran the estates after the death of George Langlands and before Robert was served heir in 1758. He was living at Howlands in 1737. He married Helen Scott in Wilton in 1736. His children included: David (b.1737); Mainie (b.1739); and Margaret (b.1745). The witnesses in 1737 were James and Francis Scott. In 1745 he was recorded as a gardener, and the witnesses to the baptism in Hawick were merchant James Douglas and Andrew Turnbull senior. He and John witnessed a baptism for William Hood in 1738. He is one of the 2 Walters who witnessed a baptism for Thomas in Wilton in 1739 (they were surely all related). He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for James Noble, resident of Mervinslaw, in 1751. Probably the same Walter was factor for John Scott of Whitehaugh in 1766. His name is also written 'Irvin'. **Walter** (b.1717) resident of Northhouse. He was son of Thomas and baptised in Minto Parish. His brother Samuel lived at Newfield. They were part of the founding group of seceders, who met in Hawick in 1763, leading to the establishment of the Green Kirk. Other founders included James Scott of Silverbuthall and Boonraw (whose wife Helen Irvine may have been his sister, and Robert Smith, farmer at Newton (whose wife Alison Irvine may also have been his sister). He was recorded at Northhouse on the 1786–90 Horse Tax Rolls. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded as owner of part of Weensland in 1788. His land there was valued at £18 1s 8d and had probably been purchased from the Scotts of Horsleyhill. He was still owner according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He was surely related to William, who had owned part of Weensland earlier. He is probably also the Walter who paid the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He may be the Walter who married Janet Smith in 1785 and whose children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included Andrew (b.1786), Robert (b.1788), Alison (b.1790) and Adam (b.1792). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Newfield. His wife 'Ailey' Thomline died in Hawick in 1815. He was probably son of Samuel or Walter. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabel Tinlin and their children included James Blair Ken (b.1821) and John (b.1823). **Walter Scott** (1858–1936) son of John and Agnes Scott. He was a frameworker in Hawick and Cornet of 1886. His Cornet's Lass was probably either Miss Murray or Miss Fraser, who were recording in the local press at the Colour Bussing ceremony in 1887. He emigrated to America and returned in 1887 to take up his duties as Right-Hand Man, a long journey in those days. He was honoured with a special reception, where he was presented with a gold medal and watch. He was unable to repeat the feat as Left-Hand Man, however. He married Mary Ann Carter and died in Altoona, Pennsylvania. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1739 he and Andrew

(surely a relative) witnessed a baptism at Pathhead for Adam Scott. He married Janet Shortreed and their children included Thomas (b.1743) and Helen (b.1745). **Bailie William** (18th C.) linen draper who was Bailie in the 1770s. He was probably the merchant who in 1767 had a non-Burgess lath and plaster a room for him, causing complaints from the Hammermen. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He was recorded as a merchant in 1779 when he acted as a witness (along with his apprentice John Nixon) for a baptism in Cavers Parish. In 1780 he went into a stockingmaking partnership with John Nixon, George Noble and Thomas Sanson. However, he left the partnership after only a few years. Probably the same William was listed on the Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick in 1785. He is probably the William recorded in 1788 as former owner of 2 parts of Weensland (having purchased this from Scott of Horsleyhill) valued at £23 19s 6d and £23 8s 10d, and by 1788 owned by William Dickson of Orchard. He is probably also the William who owned the farm of Newton (valued at £238) in 1788; if so he and Thomas witnessed a baptism for William Hood at Newton in 1770. He is also mentioned as a former owner of part of Weensland in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811. He may be the Bailie who witnessed a baptism for merchant James Scott in 1796. **William** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Hawick from at least 1795. He was master at the English School until 1799, when replaced by James Innes. **William** (b.c.1765) farmer at Glendivan in the Ewes valley. His wife was Henrietta and their children included John (who took over the farm), Archibald, Isabella, Jessy, Eliza, William and Robert. His wife was a widow by 1851. **William** (18th/19th C.) smith at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. A note says that 'his age is doubted', suggesting that he may not have been in the prescribed age range of 19–30. **William** (b.c.1785) listed as 'Ind.' on the 1841 census, when he was living at about 54 High Street. **William** of Newton (18th/19th C.) recorded as owner of Chamberlain Newton in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He was a subscriber to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Glasgow who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Rachel Beattie in Roberton in 1819. **William** (b.1793/4) farmer at Cavers Mains, listed in 1841. In 1861 he was there farming 186 acres. He married Mary H. Elliot, probably daughter of John, who lived at Shiplaw Corse. **William** (1824–93) son of Andrew of the Savings Bank. He was a manufacturer in partnership with 'Allie' Laing in the latter part of the 19th century, the warehouse at 26 High Street giving its name to 'Irvine's Close'. He was a local leader in politics and social reform in the 19th century. He was involved in the Hawick press and also wrote some poetry. For a while he also lived at 67 High Street. He presented to the Museum some pottery from the Roman town of Uriconium in 1861, a couple of Roman coins in 1863, some fossils in 1866 and a 'knife, dagger, Roman medalion, key, and small image' in 1872. His wife Ellen (from England) and children Andrew, George T. and Alexander L. were living at 7 Teviot Crescent in 1861. He may be the William whose poem 'I Love to See the Morning Climb' was published in 'Living Bards of the Border' in 1859. He may also be the William whose book 'An Easter Ramble' was published in Hawick in 1860, with a copy donated to the Museum in 1861 (the former pronunciation was *ā-rin*; previously written 'Irune', 'Irvin', 'Irwin', 'Irwine', 'Urvin' and variants; see also **Irving**).

Irvine and Turnbull's (*ir-vin-in-turn-bulz*) *n.* tobaconnists on the Howegate, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. This was a partnership between William Turnbull and one of the Irvines, possibly Andrew.

Irvine's Close (*ir-vinz-klōs*) *n.* passageway at 26 High Street leading to Laing & Irvine's tweed business in the mid-19th century.

Irving (*ir-vin*) *n.* **Archibald** 'Bauldie' (19th C.) farmer at Shirenscleuch. **Christopher** of Binks, 'Kick-ma-leerie' (17th C.) said to have been a fiddler, it is unclear where he originated from. It is also unclear why he got his nickname (since it has 2 somewhat different meanings). He became fairly wealthy and was a local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s. He bought Binks from Simon Elliot of the Binks and is recorded there in the 1678 Land Tax Rolls, paying tax on the value of £300. He is also recorded in 1678 as owner of part of the former estate of Elliot of Larriston in Castelton Parish, valued at £700. By about 1688 he had bought all of Over and Nether Larriston, Greenholm, Redheugh, Hartsgarth, Langhaugh and Gullenflat from Robert Elliot of Larriston, who died bankrupt. His children were: wife of Adam Beattie, to whom he gave Hartsgarth, Langhaugh, Greenholm and Redhaugh in Liddesdale; and Mary, wife of Adam Elliot, who got

Catlowdie in Cumberland. The lands of Binks passed to John, 3rd son of John Elliot of Thorlieshope. **David** (1778–1860) born in Langholm, son of Janetus and Helen Little. He was educated at Langholm Grammar School and privately there and then at Edinburgh University. He was intended for the Church, but devoted his life to literature. His first publication was 'The Life of Robert Ferguson, with a critique on his works' (1799), followed by 'Lives of Scottish Authors' (1801), 'Elements of English Composition' (1801, running to 12 editions), 'The Lives of the Scottish Poets' (1804) and 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan' (1807, 1817). He obtained an honorary doctorate from Aberdeen in 1808. He married Ann Margaret Anderson in 1810, but she died 2 years later. He secondly married his cousin Janet Laing. In 1820 he was appointed principal librarian of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. He published extensively on topics of Scottish literature, editing volumes for the Ballantyne and Maitland Clubs, and contributing to the Encyclopedia Britannica. Later works include 'An Introduction to the Study of the Civil Law' (1837), the 2 volume 'Lives of Scottish Writers' (1839) and 'History of Scottish Poetry', published posthumously. **Edward** 'Reid' (16th C.) recorded in 1591 when he is accused of joining a group of Elliots of the Hill and others in stealing from the tenants of Scaleby. He is recorded as ''redd' Edward Urwen'. He may be the 'Edward Irwing of Boneschaw' listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. Perhaps the same man is Edward 'of Beraldrone' listed among men ordered in 1588 to appear before the Warden in Dumfries. **George** 'Geordie' (16th/17th C.) part of the notorious rieving family of the West Marches. In 1590 he was 'Geordie Kang' when accused, along with Christie Armstrong of Barnglies and other, of rieving from Willie Graham in Leven. He was probably the 'Geordie Kange' who in 1592 was accused by Taylors on the English side of stealing livestock and goods; other Irvings listed were Willie, Ritchie and Tom of Rowanburn. In 1597 he was 'Geordie Urwen alias Kange' when the English Warden demanded a pledge for him. Along with other Irvings (probably his brothers) they were 'Davy, Will, and Geordy Kang' complained about in 1600/1 for a raid on Scotby in England, accompanied by Armstrongs of Barnglies and Kinmont. Note that several earlier Irvings are mentioned in earlier English records (e.g. in 1541), who were probably related. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was James 'Irwin', married to Isobell Liddell, whose children baptised in Hawick included William (b.1681), James (b.1682) and Robert (b.1684). He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Miller in Hawick in 1702 (recorded in Wilton in 1703). He could be the James in 'aiches' (but hard to read, possibly Stirches?) whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1704; the witnesses were William and John Scott. Other children may have included Andrew (b.1704), Thomas (b.1708), William (b.1711) and James (b.1713). He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for George Lorraine in 1706. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Mary Riddell. Their children included: Walter (b.1716); and James (b.1718). He may be the the James with wife 'Riddell', whose daughter Marion was baptised in Wilton in 1698. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Glendivan in Ewesdale in 1797 according to both the Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. **Richard** 'Ritchie' (16th C.) accused by Taylors in 1592 of stealing livestock and goods; other Irvings listed were Willie, Geordie and Tom of Rowanburn. His name is written 'Richie Kange'. **Thomas** of Rowanburn (16th C.) accused in 1592 by Taylors on the English side of stealing livestock and goods; he was probably an Irving, since he was listed just after the 'Kangs', Willie, Geordie and Ritchie. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Howcleuch in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He was surely related to Walter, who was at Howcleuch in 1812. **Walter** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Howcleuch, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **William** 'Willie' (16th C.) recorded as 'Willie Irwing', servant to John's Christie Armstrong, when accused of being part of a gang of Armstrongs and others who raided the farms of Montbenger, Deuchar and Whitehope in 1582. He may be the 'Willie Irwing of Graitnayhill' listed in 1586 among 'principallis of the brokin men of the west marche' in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. **William** 'Willie Kang' (16th C.) listed in 1590 along with Armstrongs and others who were accused of rieving from Bewcastle. He was also 'Willie Kange' when accused in 1592 by Taylors on the English side of stealing livestock and goods; other Irvings listed were Geordie, Ritchie and Tom of Rowanburn. He

is also complained about in 1596, among Scotsmen accused of leading raids into England. His name is given as 'Willie Yrwen 'Kange' ' and one of the 'Kanges' along with Geordie (probably his brother) in a complaint about a second raid. Associates on these and other raids included Armstrong of the Hollows, Jamie Elliot called 'Tod' and other Armstrongs and Elliots of southern Liddesdale. He and other Irvings were probably the 'Willie Kange and his brethren' who were said to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. His brother David was listed in 1605 among men of Eskdale, Ewesdale, etc., declared fugitives at a court in Peebles. It is unclear what the nickname meant. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Mains (probably in Castleton Parish) in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was probably related to the George 'Irvine' who was at Mains in 1797. **William** (18th/19th C.) portrait painter in Longtown. In the Carlisle Exhibition of 1824 he exbited these paintings: 'W. Brown Esq. Hawick'; 'Alexander Brown, Esq. Orchard'; 'Mrs Dixon, Hassendeanburn'; and 'A Dixon, Hassendeanburn'. He died aged 60. He was listed as a portrait painter in London in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'; he must have been related to John, a painter in Longtown who also subscribed to the book. **William S.** (19th C.) teacher in Hawick. He was President of the Hawick Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland and Vice-President of the Scientific and Philosophical Society in the late 1800s. He also acted as Clerk to the Deacon's Court of Hawick Free Kirk from 1887. In 1889 he left to become Headmaster of Westerkirk School (formerly written 'Irwine', 'Irwing', 'Urvin', 'Urwin' and variants; see also **Irvine**).

Irwin see **Irvine**

is (*iz*) *adv., conj., pron.* as, than – 'deh tell is', 'hei's got mair is mei', 'shair is guns', 'There disnae seem to bei iz mony Halloween pairties iz there was . . . ' [BW1961], 'Iz lang iz there's a Haaick, there'll be a Common Ridin!' [BW1974] (also written 'iz'; see also *as*).

is (*iz*) *pron.* me – 'can ee pass is the jam?', 'a wee birdie telt is', 'Guid truly, aw maun be thocht little o' when nae-body thinks it worth while to hinder iz frae killing masel' [WNK], 'If onybody hed eyed iz, hei'd heh thocht A was shuir ready for Bowden!' [ECS], '. . . ei gaed yinsyirrint an fand oot the richt teime for iz' [ECS], 'They wad think precious little o' iz if they saw mei standin' here claverin' tae the likes o' yow onyway . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . Mairry iz or Am emigratin' [IWL], '. . . That made iz glad A was alive Up on the Vertish Hill' [IWL], ' 'Grandpa', says hei, 'goan play wi is' . . . ' [AY] (sometimes spelled 'iz'; presumably derived from the use of 'us' as first person singular).

is (*iz, ez, eez*) *v.* is – 'she's is guid ti is is ma mother', has – '. . . for oor Nannie, that's ma dochter, is no come hame yet' [JEDM], are – 'is they yours?' (sometimes pronounced as *ez* or *eez*, depending on emphasis and context).

-is (*s*) *suffix* former plural ending for nouns and verbs – '. . . witht all frutis, asyamentis and pertinentis to the sayd landis off the Hepe . . . ' [SB1431], '. . . the said Philp abone exprimit his landis, and mak penny of his rediast gudis . . . ' [SB1500], 'Item, whatsomever person that steillis any of their neighbours peittis, turffis, green kail, corne, lint, hemp, hennis, capponnes, duckis . . . ' [BR1640] (common until the end of the 17th century; it was probably never pronounced *-is*, and probably grew out of a convention adopted in early printing).

I'se see **A'se**

ish (*ish*) *n., arch.* right of entry or exit – '. . . and reserving always to Langlands of that Ilk, and his heirs and successors, a piece of the moss of Mervinslaw . . . with free entry and ish to and from the said piece of moss' [DCW1752].

isnae see **isni**

isni (*iz-ni, -na*) *contr.* isn't, is not – 'yon rinner isni awfi fast', 'she isni verra bonnie' (also spelled 'isnae'; cf. **esni**).

the Isolation Hospital (*thu-I-sō-lā-shin-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* another name for **the Fever Hospital**.

issen (*i-zin*) *contr.* isn't, is not – 'hei is, issen ei?', 'issen hei glaikit?' (this is just the short form of 'isn't', used before rather than after the noun; also note that **essen** is sometimes used for emphasis).

is't (*ist*) *contr.* is it, often used as a single word – 'whae is't on the phone?', 'Wi' wha is't, or what is't – come, canna ye tell?' [JoHa], 'It's no 'Sto', it's 'Stow', is't no?', 'Weel bairnies, what is't tae be the day . . . ' [JEDM], 'How is't that yon humphie-backit hicht . . . ' [DH], 'What is't gaunna turn to ava?' [WNK], 'The warld is in an awfu' steer And whaur on earth is't leadin?' [WL], ' 'Whae is't? What is't?' the stranger sks While sweat runs frae his brow. It's only Alec wi' his bell, We'll see him here th' now' [WP] (**es't** is sometimes used for emphasis; cf. **dis't** and **was't**).

isteed (*i-steed*) *adv., arch.* instead – 'A cood heh fund eet i ma hert ti heh stoppeet an gane in for a dook, isteed, i the cuill, silver Teiot' [ECS] (shortened form of **insteed**).

is weel (*iz-weel*) *adv.* as well, also – 'ee might is weel', 'an she's no weel, is weel', 'His brither Philip, a sackless chiel, Had a strappin' wife, and a douchter as weel . . . ' [WL] (also written 'as weel').

it (*i'*) *prep.* at – 'A'll meet ee it the Horse it half threi', 'keep it eet' (see also **at**).

it (*i'*) *pron.* that – 'It wull a' [HAST1873], 'It have they' [HAST1873] (see also **at**).

-it see **-eet**

it'd (*i'-id, -ud*) *contr.* it would – 'it'd be juist like the thing, wudden eet?', 'A thowt it'd be easier is that'.

i the new (*i-thu-new*) *adv., arch.* recently, of late – 'I the new, A was telld, the Hawick motor hed been stoppeet rinnin' [ECS], 'It's duist i the new that Lloyd George's gotten ti bei Preemeer' [ECS], 'I the new thay've begun ti rin less trains than ever' [ECS], 'It's duist i' the new that he's gotten mairriet' [GW] (used to qualify a verb, denoting contination of an action; also 'in the new' and sometimes written 'i' the new').

ither (*i-thur*) *adj., pron., conj., adv., arch.* other – 'hei can bate everybody ither thin his brother', 'They scarce the ither side had won, When twenty men they saw pursue . . . ' [CPM], '. . . For we hae seen them bloom as braw in mony a ither bit' [JoHa], '. . . An', keeking through the hawthorn hedge, say to ilk ither 'See . . . '' [JoHa], 'Let ithers do the best they may, They'll still be puir for ance an' aye' [RDW], 'It's neither the yin or the ither. It's jist Hawick Moat' [AL], '. . . The ither nicht it lichted up The hale o' Denholm Dean' [TCh], 'Thaye arna in truble as ither men; næther ar plæguet like ither men' [HSR], 'Let his dayes be fewe, an' let ane ither tak' his charje' [HSR], 'Let ithers brood ower loss an' gain . . . ' [WP], 'O they may sing o' ither lands . . . ' [JEDM], 'He thought a' ithers like himsel' ' [RDW], 'She cam' tae my door when the frost and the snaw Had nae ither thocht but tae nither us a' ' [DJ] (see also **other** and **throwe-ither**).

itherwise (*i-thur-wIz*) *adv., poet.* otheriwise – '. . . itherwaise ye hae nae rewaird o' your Faether whilk is in heæven' [HSR].

'ithoot (*i-thoo'*) *adv., prep.* without (the leading *w* is often dropped; cf. **withoot**).

i'ti (*i'-i*) *contr.* into – 'let's gaun i'ti the hoose', 'hei crashed i'ti a trei' (cf. **inti**).

it's (*its*) *contr.* it is – 'Aw was lookin for eet, bit here it's', 'Get away wi' ye or I'll fling yer bunnet in the glaur, and there it's' [JEDM] (not common in standard English to use the contraction at the end of a sentence).

It's A Knockout (*its-a-nok-owt*) *n.* television gameshow broadcast from the BCC from 1966 to 1982, based on the international 'Jeux sans frontières' franchise. In 1967 there was a contest between Hawick and Galashiels, hosted at Scott Park in Gala, with a recording of the contest surviving. Hawick won the contest 13 to 8 and represented Britain in a European contest in Pisa, Italy.

itsel (*it-sel, eet-sel*) *pron.* itself – '. . . Than that which from it perish may, Ere life itsel' hae passed away' [AD], 'Ne'er mix it wi' spirits, but take it itsel', There's a pure healing virtue in our grand Verter Well' [VW], 'An' there's the auld kirk mill, That grinds the breid o' life, Thirles a' the parish to itsel' An' raises muckle strife' [FL] (also written 'itsel' ').

Ivanhoe Terrace (*I-vin-hō-te-ris*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1949, with additional blocks of flats constructed in 1967. It was named after the character Ivanhoe, popularised by Sir Walter Scott.

ivir see **ever**

iver (*I-vur*) *adj., arch.* upper, 'ower', the higher of two places – 'Ever, Iver. A term applied to places where there are two of the same name, denoting that which is uppermost, or farthest up the hill, reckoning from the bed of the nearest river; as Iver Nisbet, Iver Crailing, Teviotd.' [JoJ] ('Iverhaa' was an old form of 'Overhaa', and 'Iver Burn' is probably also an example of this usage).

the Iver Burn (*thu-I-vur-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream near the Common Moor, the precise location of which is now uncertain. It was stated in 1767 that formerly the herd of the Laird of Hilliesland used to be driven down this stream in order to reach the Common (also written 'Iverburn'; probably from **iver**).

Iverhaa (*I-vur-haw*) *n.* former name for **Overhaa**.

ivry (*iv-ree*) *adj.* every (can also be spelled as in English; also 'ivrybody', 'ivrywhere', etc.).

ivryhin see **everyhin**

ivver see **ever**

Ivybank (*I-vee-bawngk*) *n.* former name for a house at Fenwick Park, perhaps later called St. John's. It was home of the Laings in the late 19th century. It is marked 'Ivyhouse' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map and could be the place

recorded as 'Leafy House' on the 1851 census (also written 'Ivy Bank').

iz see **is**

iz (*iz*) *pron., arch.* us (also sometimes ' 's'; cf. **huz**).

izsel see **heisel**

J (*jā, jI*) *n.* 10th letter of the alphabet, often pronounced to rhyme with 'I' or sometimes *jī* – 'Mr. J.Y. Hunter, of Hawick . . . 'Jye Wye', to use a local colloquialism, is a well known person in the ancient burgh' [BM1898], '. . . can spell 'Egypt', 'ei', 'jei', 'wei', 'pei', 'tei' ' [ME].

jack (*jawk*) *n., poet.* a jerkin, a doublet, sometimes leather-lined or even iron-plated – 'He's tane the laird's jack on his back, Fala, &c. The twa handed sword that hang by his thigh; He's tane the steel-cap on his head, And on is he gane to follow Dickie. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'With jack and speir, and bows all bent, And warlike weapons at their will . . . ' [CPM], '. . . None other Education they did apply, But Jack and Spear against their Enemy' [CWS].

jack (*jawk*) *n., arch.* a kind of spinning frame – '. . . and spun on the 'jack', a rough kind of jenny, which answered both for slubbing and spinning' [DMW].

Jack (*jawk*) *n.* **James** (16th C.) owner of a tenement in Hawick. He gave sasine the tenament in 1582 to his his mother Mariota Hunter. The record is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. **James** 'Jim' or 'Zeedy' ??.

jack-aboot (*jawk-a-boo'*) *n., arch.* a jack-boot, a kind of strong leather boot – '. . . and reported that, if permitted, he might find Jacke about, which doth imply only two soles . . . ' [BR1677].

Jackie Todd's (*jaw-kee-tōdz*) *n.* local dance band that played in the 1930s, particularly in the Masonic Lodge on Commercial Road – 'Ee'd Stan Reid's and the Palais anaw Jackie Todd's, the Masonic what a scrabble' [AY].

Jack-i-the-bush (*jawk-i-thu-bush*) *n., arch.* the navel wort, Umbilicus rupestris (noted by J. Jamieson).

Jack Kaish (*jawk-kāsh*) *n.* nickname for **John Kershaw**.

Jack Murray Memorial Trophy (*jawk-mu-ri-me-mō-ree-ul-trō-fee*) *n.* annual prize awarded to a 1st-year pupil at the High School for a poem about the Common Riding.

Jack o the Garret see **Jock o the Garret**

Jackson (*jawk-sin*) *n.* **A.** (18th/19th C.) mason in Castleton in 1821 when subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **Adam** (1763–1860) born at 'Howpathy', which may be Howpasley, he was a shepherd at Redmoss and at Fairloans in Castleton Parish. He was a keen hunter and known as 'The Hunter King of Liddesdale' and is said to have served as inspiration for part of Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering'. He is listed as shepherd at Fairloans among heads of households in 1835–41. He was said to have said about whisky that he would like to be 'a whaup and live by suction'. He married Helen Crozier and their children included: William (1792–1819), who served at Waterloo; James (1795–1809); Adam (1797/8–1834); John, also shepherd at Redmoss; Helen (b.c.1800); Thomas (b.c.1800), who married Isabella Hislop and emigrated to the U.S.A., settling in Elmira, Illinois; Walter (1803–89), shepherd at Broadlee; and David (1806–94). A young J.A.H. Murray spent a summer holiday at Fairloans and when he revisited in 1861 he remarked that 'even the hunter king, 'Auld Yiddie' is no more'. **Adam** (b.1806/7) born in Roberton Parish, he was shepherd at Roughley in Castleton Parish. He is probably the Adam listed for the first time as a head of household at Toftholm in 1837 and still there in 1841. He married Margaret Cook in 1828 and their children included Jane. **Adam** (b.1816/7) son of James and Elizabeth Murray, he was born in Ewesdale. He worked as a farm labourer in Teviothead Parish. In 1861 he was at Commonbrae. He married Mary Martin and their children included Walter, Mary, Andrew, Isabella and Eliza. He died at Changehouse. **Adam J.** (1836–1922) son of shepherd Simon. He was born in the Ewes valley. He became a shepherd at the age of 12, but emigrated to America when he was 20. In 1856 he settled in Vienna, Delaware County, New York, where he farmed with his brother. He married Francis C. Smith. He was the last survivor of a family of 11 siblings. **Alexander** (d.bef. 1580) resident of Lilliesleaf. In 1579/80 his son Thomas renounced his 2 half husbandlands in Lilliesleaf to Walter Riddell of that Ilk. **David** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Netherraw in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **David** (1806–94) youngest son of shepherd Adam. He was shepherd at Fairloans and other places in Liddesdale. He was listed as head of household at Fairloans in 1835–40 and labourer at 'Thorliesburnfoot' in 1841. He married Jessie Dickson. Their children included: Adam (b.1832); Janet Jardine (b.1834); Michael (b.1836); Helen (b.1837); Isabel (b.1840); and Thomas. **Elizabeth** (b.1774/5) from Langholm,

she was a widow living at 'Poor's houses' in Ewesdale in 1851. She is described as a tailor's widow and was probably related to Margaret. **Elliot** (b.1851) son of David, labourer at Thorlieshope, and Janet Moffat. He was a Police Constable in Jedburgh. In 1871 he married Helen Murray, who was a servant at Flatt. He was a subscriber to David Anderson's poetry book in 1868. **Elspeth** (17th C.) listed as a midwife in 1676 among others of the Abbotrule area who were imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for attacking the minister, George Baptie. This presumably means she objected to having an Episcopalian minister in her parish. **Gordon**, M.B.E. (1952–) born in the Haig, educated at St. Mary's, Trinity and Hawick High Schools, he was an apprentice joiner with Brydons and worked for a while for Jock Oliver's parcel delivery service. He joined the ambulance service in 1979 and has also worked with several charities, including being Chairman of the Border Holiday Group (arranging holidays for people with physical and mental learning difficulties). In 2011 he received the M.B.E. for his work with the Scottish Ambulance Service and Border Holiday Group. He has been President of the Mosstroopers' Club and on the Vertish Hill Sports Committee, as well as Session Clerk at Cavers Kirk. He was Acting Father in 2010 and Common-Riding Chief Guest in 2019. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Paterson in 1662 and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1688. **James** (17th C.) cottar in Dimpleknowe in Ashkirk Parish. In 1698 his daughter Janet married James Rule, herd in Whitslade. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Stobicote, recorded in 1717 and 1728. His children included: John (b.1717), baptised in Roberton; and David (b.1728). baptised in Cavers. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Sundhope in Castleton Parish, recorded on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. He was probably related to the James recorded being hired at Braidlie in 1750. **James** (1756/7–1837) shepherd at Arkleton, son of John and Margaret Tait. In 1788 he married Elspeth Armstrong, and she died in 1815, aged 60. Their children included: John (b.1787); James (b.1789); Walter (1791–1803); Simon (b.1793), who was a labourer at Arkleton; and Mary (b.1795). The family are buried at Ewes Kirkyard. **James** (1763/4–1838) shepherd at Howpasley. He married Margaret Elliot (1762/3–1800). Their children included William and 2 who died in infancy. He secondly married Janet Brydon (1771/2–1850), who died at Roughley. Their son James was born in 1804, and also lived at Howpasley. **James** (1783–1871) son of John and Helen Laidlaw. He was ploughman at Arkleton in 1841 and 1851. By 1861 he was living at Sandyhaugh and described as 'Formerly Ploughman'. He married Elizabeth Murray, and she appears to have already been deceased by 1841. Their children included: David (1810–71), who died at Meikledale Haugh; James (1811–70), who died at Tythehouse, Hobkirk; Robert (b.1813); Adam (1815–90), who died at Changehouse, Teviothead; Helen (b.1817); Henry (1819–94), who died at Torwoodlee; Mary (b.c.1827); and Isabella (b.c.1827). **James** (b.1799/1800) born in Castleton Parish. He was a game-watcher at Clerkleap in 1841. He was then living with his sister Eliza and daughter Jane. **James** (b.1804) son of James and Janet Brydon. Like his father, he was an agricultural labourer at Howpasley. He was recorded as 'Howpasley New' in 1841, with his widowed mother living with his family. In 1851 he was a retired shepherd living at about 34 North Hermitage Street in Newcastleton. In 1833 he married Esther Hardie (from Castleton Parish) in roberton, their children including Nancy, James, John, Janet, Esther and Adam (b.1846). **James** (b.1829/30) son of Simon and Mary Jardine. He was a shepherd at Arkletonshiels in 1851. He was then living with his sister Elspeth and brother Adam. He was married by 1861, his wife being Margaret, and their children including Simon, John and James. He could be the James recorded as farmer at Arkleton in 1868. **James** (b.1829/30) born in Kirkton Parish, he was a shepherd at Borthwickshiels in 1861. His wife was Janet and their children included Adam, Francis, John Elliot and Margaret. **John** (d.bef. 1502) resident probably of the Holydean or Nisbet areas, who was killed along with James. At the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502 there is mention of several men being declared fugitives for their parts in these murders, the surnames including Jack, Morrison, Rufy, Smith, Thorbrand and Weir. Additionally John Coltart in Rutherford was beheaded for the crime. The details of the events that led to these murders are not recorded. Since John's name was given first, he was presumably either father or elder brother of James. **John** (16th/17th C.) Burgess of Selkirk who was recorded as 'knokkeiper' (i.e. clockkeeper) in 1608. John, brother of Walter Scott of Woll, and his half-brother John Turnbull came to his house and wounded him, apparently on

being 'hounded out' by Robert Scott of Haining. The 2 were apprehended by the Bailies of Selkirk, whereupon a group of other Scotts and their followers (from Thirlestane, Bowhill, Synton and other places) rescued the pair. The exact nature of the dispute is now obscure. **John** (17th C.) miller of Appotside Mill, witness to a sasine of 1632. He is also recorded as 'Johnne Jacksoune' in 1637 when his son William witnessed a sasine in Hobkirk Parish. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Cunningham and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1653. **John** (17th C.) 'webster' at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John of Hawick Parish who married Agnes Aitkin and whose children included Helen (b.1684) and James (1686). John (b.1690) and John (b.1692), with no mother's name given, may also have been his children. **John** (17th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son Andrew was baptised in 1696. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Borthaugh in 1705. His children included: Elizabeth (b.1703); Margaret (b.1705); and John (b.1708). **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Todshaw in 1711 when his son William was baptised in Roberton Parish. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1750 he married Bessie Elliot in Wilton in 1852; his wife being was from Hawick Parish. Their children included Catherine (b.1752). **John** (18th C.) resident at Philhopeshiel in 1763 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. He is probably the John who married Margaret Tait and had children, baptised in Roberton Parish, including: Margaret (b.1744); Bessie (b.1747); James (b.1748); John (b.1750); Bessie (b.1752); Robert (b.1753); Walter (b.1755); Isobel (b.1758) and Helen (b.1760). In 1753 the record says 'the mother of the child being sponser', suggesting that he was not from Roberton, but his wife was. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Margaret Tait (probably in 1754) and their children, baptised in Ewes, included Bessie (b.1755), James (b.1757), Beatrice (b.1758), Margaret (b.1769) and Simon (b.1760). It is unclear if he could be the same as the Roberton John, whose wife's name was the same. **John** (1719/20–80) shepherd at Arkletonshiels. He married Margaret Tait in Roberton in 1754 and she who died in 1794, aged 63. Their children included: James (b.1756/7), who was also shepherd at Arkleton. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Smith in 1766, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton. Their son John was baptised in 1773. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Joan Marr in 1804 and their son William was baptised in 1805. **John** (1787–1870) son of James and Elspeth Armstrong. He was at least the 3rd generation of his family to be shepherds in Ewesdale. At the age of 23 he married Betty Oliver (1789–1870), who was literally from across the road. They had 16 children, born in Castleton Parish: Walter (1811–92); Peter (1813–91); James (1814–95); George (b.1815); Jennet (1816–97); John (1818–95); Elspeth (1820–85); Jane Jardine (1821–1907); Mary (b.1822); Charles Maxwell (1824–77); Barton (1826–53); Adam (1828–1908); Simon (1829–95); Betty (1831–90); Margaret (1831–1914); and Ellen (or Helen, 1833–89). He may be the John mentioned in 1826 in a letter from John Elliot (in Ontario, Canada) to his brother Thomas Elliot (in New York State). Around 1838 he emigrated to America, most of his family joining him in 1840, settling in Andes, Delaware County, New York. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of 'Hardon' (probably Harden in Castleton Parish) in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He may be the shepherd John who was at Riccarton in 1835. **John** (b.1797/8) son of Adam and Helen Crozier, he was born in England. Like his father he was shepherd at Redmoss in Castleton Parish. He was there in 1835 (while another John was shepherd at Riccarton) and listed there among Parish heads of households in 1841. He was still a shepherd there on the 1861 census. He married Janet Moore and their children were: William (b.1821); Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1825); Helen (b.1827), married William Glendinning; Adam (b.1829); James (b.1831); Walter (b.1833); Agnes (b.1835); John (b.1838); an unnamed child (b.1840); David (b.1841); Thomas (b.1843); and Andrew (b.1846). **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Cowan and their children included Elspeth (b.1835) and William (b.1839). **John** (b.1801/2) born in Jedburgh Parish, he was a farmer at Bush in Ewesdale. In 1861 he was at Ewes, frming 2035 acres and employing 6 people. His wife was Eleanor H. and their children included Thomas L. **John** (b.1807/8) from Ewesdale, he was a farm servant in Castleton and then Cavers Parish. In 1851 he was at Whithaugh Farm and in 1861 he was a ploughman at 'Ashybank Hind's House'. He married Agnes Bell who was from Canonbie. Their children included: James (b.1835/6); Helen (b.1838/9); Jane (b.1840/1); Francis (b.1842/3);

Walter (b.b.1844/5); John (b.1846/7); and Agnes (b.1850). In 1861 he donated to the Museum an 'iron smoking pipe found in ploughing field at Ashybank'. **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jean Murray and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1850. **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Dalgleish in Cavers in 1833. **John** (1815/6–76) clogger in Hawick, from Langholm, he was born in Ewesdale. He is listed as a clog-maker on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He was listed on the Howegate on the 1857 list of members of the Archæological Society. In 1861 he was listed at 9 Howegate. He married Agnes Hunter (born in Wilton) in 1850 and she died in 1912, aged 83; she was described as a 'vigorous woman, belonging to the family of grocers etc.' Their children were: Margaret, who died young; Simon (b.1852), who married a daughter of 'Danny o the Dean'; Thomas; Robert; Thomas (again); Mary (b.1854), who emigrated to Australia with her mother, but died aged 16; and John (mill cashier). He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **John** (d.1909) son of John, he was known as a somewhat simple individual. He worked as cashier with A.P. Innes & Co. and with William Lockie's. He was Clerk of the Deacon's Court at St. George's Kirk in the early 1900s. **Margaret** (b.1791/2) shopkeeper at 'Poor's houses' in Ewesdale. She is listed there in 1851, when she was unmarried. She was probably related to Elizabeth. **Patrick** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny, probably part of the force led by Scott of Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Philippus Jaksoun'. The other men were Scotts, Turnbulls, a Gledstains, a Langlands, a Dalgleish etc., and so he is probably local. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Howpasley. He is recorded in 1494/5 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh when he was surety for himself and fined for not appearing. He could also be the Robert who was recorded in 1494/5 along with Adam Howatson, when Alexander Turnbull, son of Andrew Turnbull of Dryden, had remission for the crime of resetting them. Perhaps the same Robert is listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined. His name is given as 'Robertus Jaikson'. The other 15 men listed were mostly from the area immediately around Hawick. Perhaps the same 'Roberti Jaksoune' was also listed in 1501 among 10 men (mostly Turnbulls) whose fines were remitted. Probably the same Robert was described as tenant in Wolfcleuchhead in 1502 when he had remission for bringing in 'traitors of Leven' to steal cattle and goods from Ninian Murray at Kershope, with John Turnbull of Dryden as his surety. He was described being 'with the Laird of Howpasley' at the same court in Jedburgh in 1502 when he had remission for stealing cattle and other goods from Kershope. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **Robert** (b.1812/3) from Canonbie, he was an agricultural labourer at Larriston Rigg in 1851 and a woodforester at Dinlabyre in 1861. His wife was Margaret (from Roberton) and their children included William, John, Janet, Thomas, Elizabeth, Margaret, Robert, Isabella and Margaret (again). **Robert** (b.1832/3) shepherd at Wester Alemoor. His wife was Janet and their children included Janet and Adam. He made coin donations to the Museum. **Simon** (1793–1855) son of James and Elspeth Armstrong, he was a farm worker at Arkleton. He was living at Arkleton Cottage in 1841. He married Mary Jardine and their children included: Betty (b.1819); Elspeth (1822–74), who went out to America to join her brothers; Walter (b.1827); John (b.1825); James (b.1829); Simon (b.1831); William; Adam J. (1836–1922), who emigrated to New York state; and Thomas. He died at Dorniegill. **Simon** (b.1852) son of John, he lived at 9 Howegate. He married Margaret Stewart, daughter of 'Danny o the Dean', and was known as an ardent Liberal. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1580) son of Alexander, resident of Lilliesleaf. In 1579/80 he renounced his 2 half husbandlands in Lilliesleaf to Walter Riddell of that Ilk. This is because he 'now dwells in England and is in service there and cannot, therefore, occupy the said roum'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Marion Dalgleish. Their children included: John (b.1645); and Agnes (b.1650). probably the same Thomas witnessed a baptism in 1651 for Robert Elliot. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Bellendean in 1764. He married Isobel Thomson in Roberton in 1752. His children included Margaret (b.1758) and Richard (b.1760) and Peggy (b.1764). Patrick (b.1754), baptised in Yarrow, may also be his son. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Harden in 1798. He married Mary Veitch in Cavers in 1782. Their children included Robina (b.1798), baptised in Roberton. **Thomas** (b.c.1810) farm worker living at Broadlee in

Roberton Parish in 1841. His wife was Harriet and their children included James, Robert, Janet, Thomas, Adam and John. **Thomas** (b.1810/1) from Westerkirk, he was farmer at Shankend in 1851. He was unmarried and living with his nieces Jeanie and Elizabeth Corbet at that time. In 1861 he was a carrier visiting Ormiston Lochend at the time of the census. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) one of the survivors of the Gallipoli Campaign, who visited the region in a group of Hawick veterans in 1965. **Walter** (15th C.) witness in 1456 to a document relating to the lands of Whitchesters, witnessed at Branxholme for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Walterus Jakson'. The document probably refers to the retour for John of St. Michael a few years earlier. **Walter** (18th C.) hind at Falnash. In 1740 he witnessed a baptism for Archibald Elliot, cottar at Falnash. He married Barbara Scott in Cavers Parish in 1731. Their children baptised in Hawick Parish included: John (b.1734); Isobel (b.1737); and Betty (b.1739). The witnesses to the 1737 baptism were Walter Wilson (servant to Walter Scott in Commonside) and John Telfer (Kirk Officer). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Riccarton in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **Walter** (b.1792/3) labourer at Byreholm in Castleton in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Margaret and theor children included John (b.1815/6), Walter (b.1825/6) and Jane (b.1827/8). **Walter** (1803–89) younger son of Adam and Helen Crozier. He was a shepherd like his father. He worked at Braidlie and elsewhere in Liddesdale. He may be the Walter, shepherd at Larriston, recorded in 1835–40. He married Nicholas Hislop. Their children were: Jean (b.1825); Elizabeth (b.1827), who married James Edgar, grocer in Castleton; Jean (again, b.1829); Isabella (b.1831); Janet (b.1835); David (b.1837); Margaret (b.1839); William (b.1842); Jamina; and Thomasina. His children were born at North Greenholm, Cleuchhead, Redmoss, Larriston Rigg and Larriston House. **William** (17th C.) son of John. He was tenant at Appotside Mill in 1637 when he witnessed a sasine. **William** (18th C.) married Isabel Rutherford in Cavers Parish in 1720. **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Lillico in Hawick in 1722. **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included William (b.1727) and George (b.1735). **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Esther Armstrong, who was said to have been a direct descendant of Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie. Their children included: Betty (b.1762); and James (b.1764). Adam (1763–1860), known in later life as 'Auld Yiddie' and 'the Hunter King', was almost certainly also his son. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at Heap on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same William had an unnamed child baptised in Wilton in 1782. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Miller in 1787 and their children included: Isabel (b.1788); Janet (b.1791); and Joan (b.1793). The witnesses in 1788 and 1791 were Postmaster James Inglis and Thomas Miller (surely related to his wife), and in 1793 were butcher George Deans and Thomas Wallace. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Laidlaw in Wilton Parish in 1817. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Parish. His son William was baptised in 1819. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish who married Elizabeth Helm. Their children included: Mary (b.1829); William (b.1832); George Elliot (b.1834), baptised in Southdean; and Simon (b.1837). **William** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Newcastleton. He is listed among heads of households in 1835. **William** (19th C.) resident of Dinlabyre in 1868. He could be the son of Robert, who was living at Dinlabyre Cottages in 1861. **William** (b.1808/9) from Castleton, he was groom at Greenriver in Hobkirk Parish in 1861. **William** (b.1823/4) shepherd at Riccarton in the 1860s. He was possibly son of John, shepherd at Redmoss. He married Isabella Thomson and their children included Christian, John (b.1853), James and Robert T. **William** (19th C.) resident of the Teviothead area. He married Isobella Pow in Hobkirk in 1854 and their son William was baptised in Teviothead in 1853. **William Douglas** 'Dougie' (1941–2018) rugby international from Hawick. He grew up at 91 Burnfoot Road and attended Wilton and Hawick High Schools. He played rugby for the Y.M., becoming known as a fast winger. He first played for Hawick R.F.C. in 1958/9 and played until the 1970/1 season, turning out more than 200 times and being part of the team that won 10 sevens competitions in a row. He also played for the South of Scotland and received 8 caps for Scotland. He later coached the Y.M. and was Club President. He was also involved with the Boys' Brigade in Hawick. He worked briefly in the knitwear industry, but spent most of his life in the building trade. When visiting Newcastle Races, he appeared in a crowd scene of the film Get Carter. He married Sheila Turnbull (sister of Cornet George) in 1964 and they had children

Vivienne (b.1965), Caroline and Sandra (b.1969) (formerly spelled 'Jacksone', 'Jakson', 'Jaksone', 'Jaksonn', etc.).

Jack's alive (*jawks-a-lIv*) *n., arch.* a game played with a lighted match or piece of paper, passed between people, with the loser the one holding it when it goes out – 'Jack's alive, A kind of sport. A piece of paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold of it saying, 'Jack's alive, he'se no die in my hand.' He, in whose hand it dies or is extinguished, forfeits a wad; and all the wads are recovered only by undergoing a kind of penance, generally of a mirthful description; Teviotd.' [JoJ].

Jack-startles-a-stovy (*jawk-star-tulz-a-stō-vee*) *n., arch.* saying among shepherds when the hill-tops appear to undulate in the heat, heat haze – 'He gave the term 'Jack startles a stovy', or 'stoopy' to the undulatory exhaltations in hot weather, when the hill-tops appear to be running off, like a band of 'startled' cattle. When 'Jack startles his stovie', it is the signal for the children on the hills to go bare-footed' [BNC1889] (also **Jock-startle-a-stobie**).

the Jacobites (*thu-ja-kō-bīts*) *n.* followers of the Stuarts in the 18th century, particularly during the two rebellions of 1715 and 1745. There were local Jacobite sympathisers, but support was not widespread in the Borders. Zerubabel Haig of Bemersyde was possibly the only local nobleman to support the Jacobites, while Elliot of Minto and others were in favour of King George. However, 16 men from Teviotdale joined the Jacobite force at Jedburgh. In mid-October 1715 about 200 horsemen under Lord Kenmure and Mr. Foster passed through Hawick, where they proclaimed 'the Chevalier' King James VIII; the Hawick Session records state 'No sermon, in regard of ye tumult occasioned by a numerous multitude in arms against King George and his government'. It is also said that they ransacked Stobs for the armoury that they heard was there. Robert Patten's 'History of the Rebellion' describes Hawick as 'a small poor Market-Town belonging to the Duchess of Buccleuch at whose House the English Lords with their Relations, and Mr. Forster took up their Quarters'. 3 Jacobite divisions then met at Kelso and there was much debate about what course to follow. About 2 weeks later James' Highland host, commanded by Lord Derwentwater and his brother Charles Radcliffe, marched south, coming to Hawick from Jedburgh. Some officers, including Derwentwater, Radcliffe and Kenmure, were quartered in the Tower, while the Highland host were encamped on the Moor. A sword found on the Moor in 1812 and supposed to be from this time was donated to the Museum in 1857 and a stone, said to be part of a cannon-ball mould found on the Moor was donated in 1861. There was a near mutiny there, with the Highlanders refusing to march into England, preferring to fight the enemy on Scottish ground. They spent the night of October 29th at Hawick, and that night there was a false alarm raised, with speculation that it was a ruse to test the Highlanders. The next day the soldiers marched on to Langholm and were later convinced to cross into England. The Session book records succinctly 'No Sermon, Kenmure, Englishes and Highlanders in ye toun'. There are several other entries in the Session records of official days of thanksgiving or praying for the success of the King's armies and such like. The country was generally in an unstable state at this time, the Hawick Minister saying in 1716 that 'the reason was that he had not sooner begun to catechize, the countrie was in a tumult occasioned by manie riseing of arms against ye present government of our sovereign, King George'. Adam Turnbull of Denesyde (near Hawthornside) was also said to be a Stuart supporter and convinced to give up his family lands and flee in 1715. A story is told (by W.N. Kennedy) of a man named Aitchison who was convinced to hold onto a large sum in gold for one of the leaders, who buried it, with the Jacobite officer recovering the amount after their defeat. During the 1745 rebellion the people of Hawick appear to have offered essentially no support; however, there were probably individuals who supported the Jacobite cause, as in the case against a Selkirk shoemaker in 1743 for 'drinking the Pretender's health'. Part of a force under Lord Balmerino, along with cavalry, spent the night in Hawick in November of that year, while 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' stayed at Larriston. Robert Wilson tells several stories about 1745 which are probably confused with events of 1715, for example that Walter Gledstains of Whitlaw was an officer under the Prince, and that a lady from Hawick followed the Prince all the way to Carlisle, but refused to be given an audience. An old man called Charles Stewart residing in Hawick Parish at the end of the 18th century was said to have been an illegitimate son of Bonnie Prince Charlie; however, many people were called Charles around that time. There is also a tale (no doubt largely fictional!) of a Hawick man who acted as guide when the army passed through in

1745, meeting with Lord Lovat, and later becoming a barber in Newcastle, where he slit the throat of one of the main testifiers against Lovat. A butter dish, said to have been used when Bonnie Prince Charlie dined at Newmill (although that seems doubtful) was presented to the Museum in 1856. Another story tells of a detachement of the Jacobite army camping near Spittal-on-Rule and after having their paymaster's money-bag stolen the Highlanders threatened to burn Denholm, after which the money was returned. When some of the Highlanders marched up the Rule valley towards Carlisle they enlisted Sam Oliver, the Hobkirk Schoolmaster to be their guide through Liddesdale. When a small part of Charlie's army passed through Castleton they carried off a beehive belonging to a weaver from there; after failing to get it back he is said to have proclaimed 'Let them go, (with a jeer), I have furnished the Prince a larger number, in full armour, with several months' provision, than the greatest chieftan in the Highlands' – 'Well six full months and mair went by The Prince was then in hiding He'd rued the day he didna' bide and sie Hawick's Common-Riding' [T].

Jacob's Ledder (*jā-kobz-le-dur*) *n.* former popular name for the **Hunder Steps**.

jade (*jād*) *n., poet.* a term of abuse applied to a woman, hussy – 'But canna bide the mimmou'd jade, Who seems as if she'd rin red mad When ought is said agee' [JoHa], 'The slave o' what? a sort o' mental gaming, O' sleekie jades, an' foolish, fushrie rhyming' [JoHa], '... and no quadruped of the equine race, however old or 'galled' the 'jade' might be, that could possibly be got for love or money, but was brought into requisition' [HAST1866] (cf. **yaud**).

Jaeger (*yā-gur*) *n.* international knitwear manufacturers, which opened its first outlet in London in 1884, founded on the dress theories espoused in Dr. Gustav Jaeger's 'Health Culture'. There was a factory in Hawick from the early 1970s until the mid-1990s. This was based at the former Turner & Rutherford's Mansfield Mills, which is now flats.

Jafra the Piper (*jaw-fra-thu-pī-pur*) *n.* nickname for **James Oliver**.

jag (*jawg*) *v.* to prick – 'A jagged ma finger on a preen', 'The subject's changed, it's oot o' time An' no worth while to drag The dreary windbag back to licht Its blawn up sides to jag' [FL], *n.* a prick, prickle, thorn, injection – 'the doctor gien is ma jags the day', '... being wholly disabled from sitting for a week after, quhyle the jags were pykit or poulticed oot' [HAST1861], 'The bird-watchin man i the berry-buss Sweirs at the jags and grunts ...' [DH].

jag (*jawg*) *n., arch.* a leather bag – 'Jags, Jaugs, Saddlebags, a cloakbag ; a leathern bag of any kind, Roxb.' [JoJ].

jagger (*jaw-gur*) *n., arch.* a prodder, pointed stick, someone who prods.

jaggy (*jaw-gee*) *adj.* spiky, prickly, pointed – 'deh grab that flouer, its stem's a jaggy', *n.* a nettle or prickly plant – 'baith nettles an thistles er jaggies' (also written 'jaggie').

jaicket (*jā-ki'*) *n.* a jacket – 'Drivers then aye hed ti keep their jaickets and hats on ...' [IWL], 'Coost chestnut jaickets turn their white linings ...' [WL].

jaiket see **jaicket**

the jail (*thu-jāl*) *n.* prison – 'ee'll git the jail if ee deh watch oot' (note the use of the definite article; this is more common than 'prison', even today; see also **Hawick Jail**).

jailiss see **jalous**

jairble (*jār-bul*) *v., arch.* to spill carelessly, pour unsteadily, agitate so as to cause a spill – 'The syke that jairbl'd frae the fell Can ne'er its rise regain' [JEDM], a dribble – '... poorin tei ee could get a jairble o tei, when ee poor oot juist, aye it's a dribble ...' [IWL] (cf. **jirble**).

jairblins (*jār-blinz*) *n., arch.* the action of spilling liquid, the dregs, small amount of liquid left in the bottom of a vessel after repeated drinking.

jairg (*jārg*) *v., arch.* to creak, grind, make a grating sound – 'Ye jairging chaps wha stockings mak', Nae wonder that your hearts should ach' [JoHa], 'A duist hyit jairgin things, an that menseless road-injin fair garrd mei girrl!' [ECS], 'Thon door's aye jairgin' ' [GW], *n., arch.* a creaking sound – 'An' yetts play jairg, and dubs play plash ...' [JoHa] (cf. **jerg**).

jairg (*jārg*) *v., arch.* to spill, especially when carrying liquid – 'Dinna jairg the milk owre' [GW].

jairgle (*jār-gul*) *v., arch.* to make a harsh sound – 'Ye jairgling chaps wha stockings mak', Nae wonder that yout hearts should ach' [JoHa].

jairk (*jārk*) *n., v., arch.* jerk (cf. the more common **jirk**).

jaist (*jāst*) *adv., adj.* just – '... an hung up a guid wheen o' oor ain ancesters jaist iz an example teh ithers!' [BW], 'The open space left jaist disneh seem richt ...' [BW] (less common variant of **juist**).

Jaivy (*jI-vee*) *n., arch.* the year 1700 – '... in a Bond granted by Gideon Scott of Falnesh to me

of the date the Seventh day of January, Jaivy and three years' [RAO] (probably from a transcription of 'Jai vij', meaning 1 thousand and 7, with 'j' being equivalent to 'i').

jaloose see **jalous**

jalous (*jā-lus, jā-liz*) *adj.* jealous, suspicious, apprehensive – 'they Gala folk er jist jalous' (also spelled 'jailiss'; cf. **jeelous**).

jalous (*jā-lus, jā-liz*) *v., arch., poet.* to surmise, suspect, guess, conjecture – 'The Minister with a great part of ye Session having this day jealoused her accompt given in' [PR1721], 'It was said she could change her bodily form, An' it was jaloos'd that she raid on the storm' [BM1901], 'Oo can land yonder in time for the Common Riding and disguise oorsels and gaun among oor ain folk withoot them jaloosin whae oo er' [JEDM], 'Freends had searched for him, but didna' jaloose hei was sae securely hidden amang the luxuriant whins' [BW1939], '. . . But nocht jaloused he o' the ploy As drink gaed chasin drink' [WL], 'The choice is set ye, and I'm jalousin' That thieves get seldom the chance o' choosin' ' [WL] (also spelled 'jalouse' and 'jaloose'; from Old French; note the accent on the 2nd syllable).

jalouse see **jalous**

jam (*jawm*) *n., arch.* one of th arms of a fulling mill – '. . . and away the smugglers galloped, as Jamie used to say 'with their legs flauchen like the jams of a waulkmill' [HAST1875].

jambstane (*jawm-stān*) *n., arch.* a stone part of a doorway – 'I took my rung that I had flung Ayont the auld jambstane . . . ' [WaD].

James (*jāmz*) *n.* forename that has long been common, clearly taken from the Bible, and popularised by its use by Kings of Scotland. In the earliest records it appeared in Latin forms, such as 'Jacobus', which could be abbreviated as 'Jas'. Pet forms include 'Jamie', 'Jemmie', 'Jim' and 'Jimmy'.

James (*jāmz*) *n.* name of 7 Stuart (or Stewart) Kings of Scotland, including 2 Kings of the United Kingdom. **James I** (1394–1437) King from 1406, although in name only until 1424, with others effectively ruling in his absence, He had been sent away from Scotland to avoid his uncle the Duke of Albany, but was captured by the English and spent 18 years in effective captivity. He returned to Scotland and led the killing of Albany's relatives. There was dispute over his rights to the throne, leading to him being killed in a plot involving the Earl of Atholl (Albany's brother), possibly in a blocked up sewer at Blackfriars Monastery. In 1412, while captive at Croydon, he granted a confirming charter of the lands of Hawick (as well as Drumlanrig and Selkirk) to William Douglas of Drumlanrig; the charter was written in his own hand and still survives. **James II** (1430–60) King in the period 1437–60, he was crowned at Kelso Abbey. After the death of the Regent, the 5th Earl Douglas, he schemed to have other Douglases killed, and had the Black Douglas (William, the 6th Earl) beheaded at a state dinner. He granted John Langlands the half Barony of Wilton in 1451. His defeat of the Douglas forces at the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455 led to the weakening of the strength of the House of Douglas, including their power in Teviotdale, which shifted to the Scotts. He became heavily involved in military conflicts with England, but brought peace and prosperity to the Nation for a short time. He also moved the capital from Perth to Edinburgh. He married Mary of Gueldres. He died when a cannon exploded during the siege of Roxburgh castle, and it is said that a holly bush on the grounds of Floors Castle later marked the spot. **James III** (c.1452–88) King from 1460. Born the Duke of Rothesay, he was apparently not a popular King and was also reportedly bisexual. He was crowned at Kelso Abbey a week after his father died. During his minority he was under the control of the Boyd family. In 1464 he granted lands to Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Kirkurd in gratitude for services to himself and his father. He married Margaret of Denmark, receiving the Orkneys and Shetlands as a dowry. There were ongoing feuds with his 2 brothers and with other noblemen. An army was raised against him at the Battle of Sauchieburn, in which his own son fought against him. He was killed immediately afterwards by an opponent disguised as a priest. Just a few days before his death he regranted the Barony of Cavers to William Douglas, after Douglas had promised to be faithful to the King and to defend him 'against all that live or die shall'. **James IV** (1473–1513) King from 1488, he was involved in the Battle of Sauchieburn against his father James III. He is regarded as an effective and popular ruler. In an attempt to make peace with Henry VII he married Margaret Tudor in 1503, celebrated in poetry as the union of the thistle and the rose (and taking place at Galashiels Market Cross). He also visited Eskdale in 1503. In 1510 he visited Rulewater to suppress some outlaws there; he is supposed to have publicly humiliated a group of about 200 Turnbulls at Spittal-on-Rule, hanging perhaps 20 of them. He removed Douglas's lands of Hawick

in 1510, but re-granted them in the 1511 charter, which contained the 'burgh of barony' status for Hawick. When Henry VIII invaded France he was thrown into a new conflict with England. He led the Scots at Flodden and was killed there – 'Royal James still urged the battle, Though forewarned it would be fatal' [JH], 'The fatal arrow Breathless laid the royal hero; Round him youths and warriors hoary, Ended their career of glory' [T]. **James V** (1512–42) King from 1513, when only 18 months old. During his minority the country was ruled by his mother and then by the Duke of Albany. Later his step-father, the Earl of Angus, tried to wield power. In 1526 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig (and Hawick) attempted to rescue him from the control Angus near Melrose. He visited Jedburgh in both 1526 and 1529. He later turned on the Douglases, banishing the Earl of Angus and persecuting other members of that family. In 1530 he put together an army from the loyal Lairds and marched on the Borders to try to suppress the worst of the 'Theives and lymmaris'. This led to the execution of William Cockburn of Henderland and Adam Scott of Tushielaw. He also had Johnnie Armstrong and several of his supporters hanged at Caerlenrig in a manner, which was considered grossly unfair at the time, giving rise to a ballad. He was traditionally associated with Hawick through the 'Hab o Hawick' episode, when he is said to have stayed at Drumlanrig's Tower. In fact in that 1530 expedition (as traced in the 'Household Books') it is known that he stayed at Caerlenrig and then at Allan Water (signing a charter at Priesthaugh), and probably got no closer to Hawick before moving through Ewesdale. However, an English letter suggests that he passed through Hawick in November 1542, en route to the fateful battle at Solway Moss (although Scottish accounts say that he stayed at Lochmaben Castle). He married Madeleine of France, and later Mary of Guise. He died at Falkland Palace, after the Scots defeat at Solway Moss, apparently out of a lack of will to live. He was succeeded by his infant daughter Mary ('Queen of Scots'). His illegitimate sons included: James, 'the Regent Moray'; James, Commendator of Melrose and Kelso; Robert, Prior of Whithorn; Robert, Earl of Orkney; Adam Prior of Charter House; and John, Lord Darnley, Commendator of Coldingham. **James VI** (1566–1625) King of Scotland from 1567. He was son of Mary and Lord Darnley, and was raised as a Presbyterian. In 1570 'his' army gathered at Hawick for a 'Raid'. In 1592, Francis Earl of Bothwell and others tried to capture him at Falkland, this leading to a number of Border Lairds being denounced as rebels, including Walter Scott of Harden and Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. He became James I of England in 1603. He was never a very popular ruler in England, but only briefly returned to Scotland once after being crowned in London. After assuming the English throne he turned some of his attention to the Borders, setting up a commission in 1605, which appointed Sir William Cranston to 'tame' the Borders on the Scottish side. This spread terror across the Borders, including a huge number of hangings and forced emmigrations, and led to great hardship for many local clans. However, it also led to the region becoming much more peaceful, with the 'Marches' now being referred to as the 'Middle Shires'. In 1617 he he returned to Scotland, staying at Drumlanrig with Sir William Douglas, and he visited Cavers house on his way to Edinburgh. Known as one of the most intellectual Kings, he fostered culture in Britain and authorised the popular English translation of the Bible. He married Anne of Denmark and was succeeded by their son Charles. The Museum has a document with his signature – 'A tale of bygone days I sing, When James the Sixth was Scotia's king; Oft then the Borderland did ring With sounds of sternest strife ...' [JCG]. **James VII** (1633–1701) King from 1685–89. Younger brother of Charles II, he was Duke of York for much of his life, and converted to Catholicism while in exile in France. This led to his unpopularity throughout most of Britain. He made attendance at conventicles a treasonous act, but had to include tolerance to Protestant dissenters in his laws of tolerance to Catholics, allowing Presbyterian ministers to return to their parishes in 1686. his is also known for having New York named after him, as well as for being heavily involved with the slave trade. The Duke of Monmouth (and Buccleuch), Charles II's illegitimate son tried to seize the throne from him and was executed in 1685. In 1688 he was ousted in the 'Glorious Revolution' by the Protestant William of Orange, husband of his daughter Mary. Ministers who continued to pray for him (rather than to William and Mary) were deprived from their parishes. He died in exile in France, continuing to claim his right to the throne. His son James Francis Edward Stuart ('the Old Pretender') took up the Jacobite cause to regain the crown for the Stuarts.

Jameson (*jām-sin*) *n.* **George** (19th/20th C.) son of Christopher and Agnes Scott, from Branxton Moor (near Flodden Field), Northumberland. He was gamekeeper at Ancrum, then Chisholme and became gamekeeper at Wolfelee in 1893. In 1877 he married Agnes Hislop. **James** (18th C.) surgeon of Kelso who was involved in the sale of Adderstone by Francis Scott of Gorrenberry to Capt. John Douglas, brother to the Laird of Cavers in 1750. **Rev. William** (c.1593–1661) educated at Edinburgh University, he was admitted as a minister at Peebles in 1617, and became minister at Langnewton. In 1621 he complained about John Ker of Langnewton and others for violently interfering with grain that was impounded for his use. In 1631 he complained that several Kers from around Ancrum, Douglas of Timpendean and others took his teinds. He was one of 51 ministers who signed a Protest for the Liberties of the Kirk'. In 1638 he signed the National Covenant, probably in Hawick. In 1640 he was translated to Jedburgh, but had to take on an assistant in 1658. He took part in 7 General Assemblies. His son John was minister at Eccles (ass also **Jamieson**).

James's Plantin (*jām-zeez-plawn'-in*) *n.* James's Plantation, wooded area on the former estate of Synton, located just to the south of Syntoncorses.

the James Thomson Brig (*thu-jāmz-tom-sin-brig*) *n.* modern footbridge linking Teviot Road with Commercial Road, from near the bottom of Mill Port to the back of the Burns Club. It was built in 2005 and named after local poet James Thomson.

the James Thomson Statue (*thu-jāmz-tom-sin-staw'-yoo*) *n.* commemorative bronze statue, sculpted by Bill Landles, with some involvement by Iain Scott. It was unveiled in 2006, beside the bridge named after the local poet. It depicts Thomson seated at his writing desk and incorporates 4 tablets with some of his best-known verses, oriented in relevant directions, while above 'mony a costly wreath's been twined Ti grace his honest brow'. A smaller plaque dedicates the work to Anne Redpath. A few stones built into the plinth came from the Auld Mid Raw. Thomson himself is facing 'Where Slitrig dances doon the glen to join the Teviot waters'.

Jamie (*jā-mee*) *n.* diminutive or hypocorism for 'James' (also 'Jimmie'/'Jimmy' as well as the former 'Jemmie').

Jamie Adams (*jā-mee-aw-dumz*) *n.* Hawick character, probably of the 19th century. He could be the James Adams from England who was a road labourer living in Hawick in 1851 – 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI].

Jamie Cant (*jā-mee-kawnt*) *n.* nickname of **James Broon**.

Jamie Jolly (*jā-mee-jo-lee*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Anon Jock Bewlie shuffles by, And Hie Hi hobbles ahint pell-mell; There's Jamie Jolly watchin' a skly, And Daft Jamie ringin' St. Mary's bell' [HI].

Jamie Nichol's Trough (*jā-mee-ni-kulz-trof*) *n.* alternative name for **Mag Nichol's Trough**.

Jamieson (*jā-mee-sin*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.c.1800) innkeeper in Denholm who was locally well-known for his collection of historical artefacts. He was listed as a vintner in Denholm in Pigot's 1837 directory. His personal museum is described in a poem by John Halliday, published in 1847, 'Epistle to Naturalists and Antiquarians', which was 'written on viewing a collection of antiquities, preserved beasts, birds, reptiles &c., belonging to Mr Andrew Jamieson, Innkeeper, Denholm'. He is probably the Andrew 'Jameson' who was on the first interim committee of the Archæological Society in 1856. In the Museum's exhibition in 1866 there were displayed 'numerous botanical specimens in neatly and laboriously constructed inlaid frames, the production of a local genius in cunning workmanship – Mr A. Jamieson'; additionally he sent 'a very curious foundation for a bird's nest, consisting of a human skull, found in the old churchyard of Hassendean.' He married Helen Beattie in Cavers in 1825 and their children included: Agnes; Margaret; Helen; and Isabella – 'I've tell't ye a' o' Jamie's hame, Sae gang an' see; Weel is he worthy o' his fame, An' three times three' [JoHa]. **Andrew** (b.1827/8) shoemaker in Denholm. His wife was Helen and they had a daughter Isabella. **Archibald** (b.c.1800) watchman at a woollen factory. He was listed as a labourer at Wilton Dean among heads of households in 1835. In 1841 he was living at Wilton Roadhead with his wife Isobel and their children Gideon, John, Archibald, Margaret and Agnes. **Rev. Henry Moncrieff** 'Harry' (b.1913) born in Dumfries, son of Rev. James Bryce. He was educated at Dumfries Academy and Fettes College and spent 1931–38 at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. and B.D. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1938, was assistant at Stirling Holy Rude 1938–40, and

was ordained as assistant by the Presbytery of Stirling and Dunblane in 1938. He served with the Church of Scotland Huts and Canteens 1940–41 and was appointed Chaplain of the R.A.F. in 1941. He resigned as Principal Chaplain with the R.A.F. in 1969 and became minister of Lilliesleaf, linked with Ashkirk. He remained until 1976, when he retired. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1702. In 1704 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Elliot in Galalaw. **James** (b.1817/8) from Cavers Parish, he was a stocking-maker in Hawick. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at Roadhead. He married Mary Ann McKinnon and their children included Isobel (b.c.1841). He is recorded in prison in Jedburgh in 1843. **James** (c.1838–bef. 1905) born in Hawick, among his childhood friends were John Inglis and James Winthrope. From a relatively poor family, he received little schooling, but from an early age had an aptitude for drawing and reading. He is probably the James living with Janet and Margaret (perhaps his mother) at Purdom's Yard in 1841. In 1851 he was living on Mather's Close with his aunt Janet and 2 Margarets (probably his mother and sister). At about 14 he became an apprentice with James Tait, druggist, and his employer encouraged him to pursue his literary interests. At one point he took down the words of 'The Sunflower', the only known surviving poem of Dr. John Douglas, allowing it to be later printed in the Hawick Advertiser. He became a member of the Hawick Mutual Improvement Society in 1858, reading his first paper there that year, and remaining associated with that society until he left Hawick. His first poem 'Home Sickness', was published in the Hawick Advertiser in 1856, and he made frequent contribution there afterwards. 3 of his verses appeared in James Watson's 'Living Bards of the Border' (1859), namely 'Oor Ain Fireside', 'My Grannie an' her Spinnin'-Wheel' and 'A Voice from the Fields'. He is probably best known for his poem 'The Aicht o'clock Bell', about the ringing of the curfew bells in Hawick. His poem 'Eventide in Teviotdale' received a prize when it was published in 'The Key'. He intended to publish a volume of his poetry, but this never appeared. He had several temporary positions in Hawick, then left the Town permanently in 1861 to train as an engraver with James R. Hope in Edinburgh. He then worked with Mould & Todd, where he renewed his acquaintanceship with the engraver C.O. Murray (brother of 'Dictionary' Murray). Apart from a short stint in Bradford he remained in Edinburgh until about 1888 when he moved to Aberdeen. **James** (1919/20–60) born in Hawick, he worked in the Post Office and joined the Royal Corps of Signals in 1939. In 1948 he was appointed Assistant Controller of Posts in the Federated Malay States, staying there until 1959 and then moving to Western Australia. His wife, Margaret Stewart Tweedie operated a store and post office there until her death in 1973, aged 60. Their children included J. Jardin (b.1943) and Kay (b.1952). **Rev. Dr. John** (1759–1838) Scottish lexicographer. Son of a Glasgow minister, he became a theology student at age 14 and a minister at 20. He started at Colmonell in Ayrshire and was Anti-Burgher minister at Nicholson Street in Edinburgh from 1797, accepting the call that John Young turned down in order to stay in Hawick. He helped to re-unite the Burgher and Anti-Burgher secession churches. He was a keen antiquarian, with a particular interest in language. His 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language' (1808) was a unique work for its time, using illustration from both old and modern Scots. The Supplement, which appeared in 1825 had the assistance of people from all over Scotland; there are many descriptions therein of Teviotdale words and idioms, which are otherwise unrecorded (these are usually noted as either 'Roxb.' or 'Teviotd.'). One person who helped him directly was Mrs. Patrick, the eldest daughter of Rev. Young of the Green Kirk in Hawick. Others in the Roxburghshire area included Thomas Wilkie from Innerleithen, James Fair of Langlee, the Shortreeds of Jedburgh, James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd) and Hogg's nephew Robert. He laid the essential groundwork for what would become the Scottish National Dictionary. He was a keen angler and later in life spent time every summer fishing on the Tweed and its tributaries. **John** (b.c.1790) shoemaker in Denholm, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was on Main Street with his wife Janet Laidlaw and children James, Catherine, William, John, Andrew and Peter (also written 'Jamisone', 'Jammison' and variants; cf. **Jameson**).

Jamieson's Croft (*jā-mee-sinz-kroft*) *n.* former croft near Hawick, the name being used long after the farmstead itself was gone. It is mentioned by James Wilson in 1850 and J.J. Vernon in 1900, but the precise location is uncertain.

Jamie Tackets (*jā-mee-taw-kits*) *n.* nickname for **James Aitken**, a Hawick character of the early 19th century, known for his smuggling – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI], 'There's Jamie Tackets o' Hawick, And other two also, They saddled their horses on Sunday, And off to Boomer did go' [T] (probably related to the small nails).

Jamie Tamson (*jā-mee-tam-sin*) *n.* familiar name for **James Thomson**.

Jamie Telfer (*jā-mee-tel-fur*) *n.* 'Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodheid', ballad telling of the Captain of Bewcastle stealing the cattle of Jamie Telfer of Dodhead, who then goes to raise the fray. It is best known from the version in Sir Walter Scott's 'Minstrelsy', where Telfer roused the Scotts, who rode off in pursuit, killing all the English and capturing their cattle, but leading to the death of Willie Scott. In another version (sometimes referred to as the Sharp manuscript and entitled '. . . i' the Fair Dodhead') it is the Elliots who are roused and the Scotts who refuse to help Telfer. There is much circumstantial evidence that Sir Walter changed the words to switch the Scott and Elliot roles, thereby mangling the geographical sense of the ballad; he is thus attacked in an essay by Col. Elliot. The existence of multiple versions is one of the reasons why the location of 'the Fair Dodheid' is uncertain. In the pro-Elliot version it is likely to be the former farmstead in the Ettrick valley near Singlie, while in the pro-Scott version it would make more sense if it was in the Dod Burn valley, although there is no evidence there was ever a place there called Dodhead. Andrew Lang wrote a chapter on the ballad, defending Sir Walter Scott, and arguing that in the end it is a work of fiction, rather than history. Whatever the details of the original version or its historical accuracy, it remains one of the few Border ballads where some of the action takes place in the immediate neighbourhood of Hawick.

Jamie the Poeter (*jā-mee-thu-pō-i'-ur*) *n.* local nickname for **James Hogg**, the Ettrick Shepherd.

Jamie the Scaur (*jā-mee-thu-skawr*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI].

Jane Dice's Kirn see **Jenny Dice's Kirn**

jannie (*ja-nee*) *n.* a janitor, especially in a school – '. . . the tug-o-war team were trained be Jock Heggie the jannie' [IWL].

Januar (*ja-new-ar, jan-war*) *n., arch.* January – '. . . writtin at Hawik the penult day of Januar' [RBA1561], '. . . that the said Mr Blair did upon the twenty-third day of Januar immediatlie last bypast marry the said John Young upon the above designed Margaret Clerke . . . ' [PR1706], 'Each 'eer, as Januar' – end returns, Ilk yowe and stirkie waefu' murns . . . ' [DH].

Janus (*jā-nis*) *n.* column in the Hawick News, typically stirring up local issues. It was originated by Neil Mackay, but written by several contributors over the years.

jap (*jawp*) *v., arch.* to splash, bespatter – 'Harry, all 'japped' over with soapsuds . . . ' [RM], *n.* a spot of mud, splash of dirty water (also 'jaap').

japperty-jee (*jaw-pur'-ee-jee*) *n., arch.* wreck and ruin – 'It's a' ti japperty-jee' [GW] (also 'jaapertie-jee').

jappit (*jaw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* splashed, splattered – '. . . whan A'm owther geetin jaappeet an splairggeat wui dirrt, or dunsht wui folk' [ECS], 'Ma top-coat an ma breek-feet ir aa jaapeet wui glaar' [ECS] (also 'jaupit'; see **jap**).

the Japs (*thu-jawps*) *v., pl.* occasional nickname for people from Selkirk (originating among rugby supporters, and said to have come from the appearance of some housing on the way into the town from Hawick).

jar (*jawr*) *n., arch., poet.* disharmony, dispute – 'And further if yow would pretend there hath bin some jarres amongst our selves since that indent . . . ' [SB1597], 'His Master Scotlands King was free of every thing, It is your Majesty that makes all the Jars' [CWS], 'For Border chieftains soon began To blow the coal of war; And over all fair Liddesdale, Spread robbery, blood, and jar' [JTe].

Jardine (*jār-, jer-, jawr-din, -deen*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in 'Heugh-head', although it is unclear which Heughhead this might have been. He was mentioned in 1687 when the will of his wife Isobel 'Rickeltown' is recorded. He may be the Adam who witnessed a baptism for William Gardner in Hawick in 1705 and the weaver who witnessed a baptism for weaver James Brown in the same year. He could be the Adam who married Helen Cook in Hawick in 1702 or the Adam who married Margaret Frazer in Hawick in 1706. **Adam** (1758–1811) son of weaver Andrew and Betty Brown, he was a miller in Hawick Parish and may also have worked as a carter. He is recorded in 1790 as 'Under Miller' when an unnamed child of his died; this was on the same

day as the child of miller John Scott, perhaps suggesting he was under-miller of Hawick Mill (and that the same disease took the lives of the new-born children). In 1794 he was a 'workman'. He married Margaret (or 'Peggy', b.1759) Murray in 1783, in Ewes Parish and she died in Hawick in 1797. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1783), born at Howgill in Ewes, who married Andrew Scott, from Morebattle; Andrew (d.1787); an unnamed child (d.1790); John (b.1789/90); Isobel (d.1794), who died in infancy; and Helen (c.1796–1860), who died in Morebattle, unmarried. In 1798 he secondly married Jane Graham, who may have died in 1806. The witnesses in 1783 were John and William Murray (surely related to his wife). He died in Hawick. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Graham in Hawick in 1798. **Adam** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish, living at Bygate in 1841. He married Jean Watson and their children included: Abraham (b.1833); and Isabela (b.1838/9). **Alexander** (b.1801/2) from Glasgow, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He was one of the first Deacons and first Trustees of the Evangelical Union (later Congregational) Kirk in Hawick, in the late 1840s. He is recorded at 8 Teviot Crescent in 1841, 1851 and 1861. His wife was Janet. Their children included Elizabeth, Jessie, John, Alexander Pringle, Thomas and Jean. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant at Dykeraw. He was listed in 1684 among many people declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Adderstoneshiel listed among the 'deficient' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was listed as 'Andrew Jirdin' among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Andrew 'Gyrden', married to Janet Goodfellow, whose children Adam (b.1684) and James (b.1688) were baptised in Hawick; the witnesses in 1684 were William Swan and Patrick Bridges (both weavers) and in 1688 were William Scott of Whitehaugh (suggesting some connection to that family or area) and Robert Scott. He is probably the weaver who witnesed baptisms for weaver John Jolly in 1704 and for James Leithead in 1704. He was a weaver in 1709 when he witnessed another baptism for merchant Walter Bryson. He was probably the man recorded as weaver 'Andrew Girdin' when he was a member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He was 'Andrew Jerden older' in 1711 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver David Reid. His first wife was probably Janet Bridges (daughter of William), with children including: Thomas (b.1671); William (b.1673); Margaret (b.1678); Andrew (b.1680), also a weaver; and an unnamed son (b.1682). The witnesses in 1671 and 1680 were William Bridges (probably his father-in-law) and William Swan (who was a weaver), in 1673 were Walter Purdom and William Bridges and in 1678 were Patrick and Adam Bridges. Isobel may have been another daughter. John (b.1690), baptised in Hawick, was probably also his son. **Andrew** (b.1680) weaver in Hawick, son of Andrew, with his mother being Janet Bridges and his step-mother being Janet Goodfellow. He was recorded as 'Adam [sic] Jerden younger weaver' in one version of a baptismal record of 1709. The member of the Council recorded in 1711 was either him or his father. He was 'younger weaver' in 1711. In 1715 he petitioned the Hawick Session to reinstate the place for his wife's stool in the Kirk, she having been in Ewes Parish temporarily. Probably the same Andrew was questioned by the Session in 1718 about why he was seen coming out of the Beadle's house at a late hour of the night. He may be the weaver who witnessed baptisms for butcher Robert Hardie in 1723 and 1726 and for shoemaker George Oliver in 1745. He married Helen Cook in Hawick in 1702 and their children included Janet (b.1703), Margaret (b.1705), Andrew (b.1707), James (b.1708), Beatrix (b.1709), Jean (b.1711), John (b.1713), James (b.1717), William (b.1717), Helen (b.1718), Christian (b.1719), Andrew (b.1721) and Elizabeth (b.1722). The witnesses in 1703 were weaver Jasper Richardson and gardener William Gardner, in 1707 were James Gray (tenant in Whitlaw) and weaver James Wight, in 1708 were weavers Thomas Briggs and John Oliver, in 1709 were John and Jasper Richardson, in 1711 were weaver Thomas Briggs and gardener William Gardner, in 1713 were William Gardner and John Napier, in 1721 were weaver Robert Tinlin and shoemaker John Scott, and in 1722 were Walter Scott (probably the Minister's servant) and John Cunningham (perhaps the Minister's son). **Andrew** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1706 he married Margaret Fraser, who was also from Hawick Parish. He may be the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (18th C.) Hawick resident, possibly Burgh Officer or joiner. In 1732 he was paid for mending the beam for the weights

of the clock in St. Mary's Kirk. And in 1735 the Bailies and Council elected him 'to keep the toun clock sufficiently to his power under the penalty of forfeiting a year's salary'. It is unclear if he is the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (18th C.) probably the Andrew, son of Andrew, baptised in 1721. He was a weaver in Hawick. He married Betty Brown, who died in Hawick in 1781. Their children included: Isobel (b.1743); Helen (b.1745); and Adam (b.1758). The witnesses in 1743 were baker John Kedie and wright James Roger and in 1745 were late Bailie John Scott and saddler Francis Ruecastle. **Archibald** (19th/20th C.) writer of 'History of Hawick Baptist Church' (1925), as well as a short history of Hawick Home Mission. **Archibald** (b.1891) son of James. He worked in his father's tweed merchant's on Croft Road, this later becoming a drapery business and moving to 8 Oliver Place. He started in the family business at age 14 and retired in 1962. He also served in the Artillery in WWI. **Charles** (b.1817/8) farmer at Riccarton. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. In 1851 he was farmer at Riccarton, employing 4 labourers. He was still farmer there in 1861, but was unmarried. He was a generous subscriber to David Anderson book of verse in 1868 and was recorded as farmer at Riccarton in the same year. Probably the same Charles was recorded as a 20-year-old farmer at Dinlabyre in 1841. He may be the son of Walter baptised in Castleton in 1817. **Gavin** (d.bef. 1535) recorded as 'umquhill Gawin Jardin' when a charter was revoked involving the lands of Broadlee in the Borthwick to James Douglas of Drumlanrig, in favour of him. It is unclear whether his family was local. **George** (b.1838/9) tailor in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living on Langholm Street with his mother Elizabeth Swan and his siblings Margaret A. and William M. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was at Dinlabyre in 1784 when one of his children was baptised. He is recorded as 'Mr. Gilbert Jardin, Dinlawbyre' in 1786 when he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. He was recorded in the period 1789–92 in the Horse Tax Rolls at Dinlabyre with 1 horse. His surname was 'Jerden' in 1797 when described as a footman at Haggiehaugh in Castleton Parish, working for Col. William Elliot. He married Isabel Sharp (from Southdean) in 1765. Their children included: James (b.1766); Helen (b.1771); Janet (b.1773); Isabel (b.1782); and Gilbert (b.1784). Robert (b.c.1778), farmer at Harwood on Teviot, may also have been his son (based on his children's names). **Hector** (16th C.) tenant of Swinstead in Kirkton Parish. In 1581 he was 'in Swynsteids' along with James Murray when they (along with several Elliots) witnessed the sasine for Gavin Gledstains inheriting Stobs from his deceased brother George Gledstains. **Helen** 'Nelly' (d.1816) resident of Hawick Parish. Her death, along with 'Frenchmans Bastard Child', is recorded in 1816. It is unclear whose daughter she was. Presumably the father of her child was a French prisoner of war. **James** (17th/18th C.) witness to a baptism for merchant Michael Briggs in Hawick in 1712. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Lymiecleuch in 1719 when his daughter Jane was baptised in Cavers Parish. James (b.1727), William (b.1732) and James (again, b.1734), baptised in Cavers, are probably also his children. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Arkleton in Ewesdale in 1785–97 according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He had 3 farm horses and a saddle horse. He also paid the dog and clock taxes in 1797. He may be the same James whose son Walter was farmer at Thorlieshope, with whom he was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1819. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Dinlabyre, recorded on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. His name there is spelled 'Jardane'. He was also taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He is probably the son of Gilbert, born in Castleton Parish in 1766. It is unclear if he was the same man as the farmer at Larriston. He may be the James recorded aged 81 in 1841, living in Castleton village with his 29-year-old daughter Janet. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Jardine and their children included: Isobel (b.1801); Robert (b.1805); Janet (b.1806); Helen (b.1808); and Betty (b.1813). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer recorded at Larriston on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 horses. He was also taxed for having 4 non-working dogs in 1797. He is also recorded at Larriston in 1794. He is probably related to other Jardines who farmed in Liddesdale and was probably succeeded by James. He may be the James of Larriston listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. He may also be the James of Thorlieshope listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1819, along with his son Walter. **James** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen Irving and their children included Isabel (b.1833); Agnes (b.1835); and Elizabeth (b.1838). **James** (d.c.1810) tenant farmer at Wauchope. His sons

were John and Walter. He had a bond with the Elliots of Harwood in 1763. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Oliver and their children included Elizabeth (b.1814). **James** (18th/19th C.) keeper of a public house in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was also listed as an innkeeper in Newcastleton among male heads of households in 1835, and 'late innkeeper' 1837–41. **James** of Thorlieshope (1809/10–46) eldest son of Walter of Thorlieshope. He was tenant farmer at Arkleton, being listed there in 1841. His son-in-law was Dr. Charles Maxwell, who had the lease of the farm at Riccarton. He died at Arkleton and was buried in Castleton. **James** (b.1815/6) born in Ecclefechan, son of mason John and Agnes Halliday. He was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he ws living at the head of Silver Street, in 1851 at about 14 Loan and in 1861 at 5 Loan. Probably the same 'hosier' James was in Jedburgh Jail in 1868. He married Beatrix Laidlaw in Hawick in 1836. Their children included: Margaret (b.1837); Agnes (b.1839); and Walter Brown (b.1841). In 1848 he secondly married Elizabeth Rodden in Hawick. Their children John (b.1849), Agnes (b.1851) and Elizabeth (b.1853) were baptised at Hawick Free Kirk. His wife (previously married to a Ballantyne) also had children Margaret and Charles. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1839 he married Janet Turnbull, who was also from Hawick. **James** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabella Beattie and their son James was baptised in 1846. **James** of Larriston (19th C.) recorded as a principal landowner in Castleton Parish in the 1850s and 60s. He purchased Larriston from George Scott-Elliot in 1843 for £29,000. He was James 'Esq., of Larriston, Dryffeholm, Lockerbie' who was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s, and served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire at about the same time. In 1874 he was listed as owner of Over and Nether Larriston, as well as Larriston Rig and Blackhope. It seems likely he was son of the previous James of Larriston. He may be the James of Thorlieshope recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and the Jardine of Thorlieshope on the Committee of the Proprietors of Castleton Library in 1832. **James** (1852–1927) local poet, who always signed 'J.J. Weensland'. He was a native of Dumfriesshire, being born at Broadmeadow, Ecclefechan, son of George. He was orphaned at the age of 9, and at 13 went to work for a manufacturer in Lockerbie. Not long after he moved to Weensland, where he served an apprenticeship in a tweed warehouse. He was said to be a regular attendee of evening classes. Due to an injury he gave up work as a warehouseman and became a tweed merchant, based on Croft Road. He contributed poems regularly to the local press and lived most of his life in Hawick. He served as President of the Border Bards Association in 1881. In 1896 he published the article 'Weensland: Past and Present, and the Old Corn Mills of the District. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Campbell Turnbull and Mary Buchan, who came from Ancrum. She died in 1938. Their children were: Georgina; Bessie Jane; and Archibald, who took over the family tweed merchant's. **John** of Applegirth (15th C.) witness to a document relating to Whitchesters for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456; it is possible this refers to him being witness to the retour of a few years earlier. He may be the same John of 'Appelgarth' who sold Jardinefield to George Home of Wedderburn in 1476. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Pott and their children included: Janet (b.1794); and William (b.1807). He may be the William recorded in 1841 as 80 years old and a lodger at the spa at Deadwater, run by William, who was probably his son. **John** (1789/90–1877) born in Hawick, he later lived in Langholm. He was son of Adam and Margaret Murray, as described on his death certificate. He was a shoemaker in Langholm in 1861 and was described as 'Post Messenger' in Langholm in 1871. In 1812 he married Janet (or Jane), daughter of Walter Scott and Margaret Kennedy; she was born in Ettrick Parish. Their children included Walter, William, Thomas and James. **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Graham and their children included William (b.1833). **John** of Thorlieshope (b.1811) son of Walter of Thorlieshope. He farmed at Arkleton from the time his brother James died in 1846. He is listed as 'Esq., of Thorlieshope, Arkleton, Ewes' in the 1850s when he was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale. He was also 'of ThorliesHope' in Slater's 1852 directory. He also served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was still of Thorlieshope in the 1860s. He is listed at Arkleton in 1861, farming 2000 acres and employing 1 labourer. He was listed as owner of Thorlieshope on the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. He remained unmarried. His support of the Liddesdale route for the railway was unpopular in Langholm – 'Has Jardine

gane to mind his dogs An' left the maps to minin' rogues; He may invest in tups an' hoggs, But mind I've said it, His cash will sink in Plashett's bogs As fast's he's made it' [BM1907]. **John** (19th C.) married Ellen French. Their son Thomas Welsh was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1847. **John** (b.1813/4) tenant of Ruecastle farm in 1837, and listed on the 1841 census. In 1851 he was farmer of 300 acres, employing 7 labourers. **Sir John** (d.1919) M.P. for Roxburghshire 1906–18. He was succeeded as Baronet Jardine by his son John Eric Birdwood. **Mr. ??** (18th/19th C.) Schoolmaster in Hawick in the early 1800s, at the same time as James Kirk. W.N. Kennedy described how he was 'noted for his corpulence', so that the taunt from the scholars at the other school was to refer to his pupils as 'Gutty Jardine's gipes'. His first name is not recorded. Although Kennedy says he was master of the Grammar School, this is probably the wrong way round (since Kirk was Rector of the Grammar School), and hence he was presumably master of the Parish School. He is probably the 'Mr Jardin' recorded as a teacher of a private school in Hawick in 1794. **Peter** (b.1847) born at Langhaugh Walls on the Wauchope estate, his mother was daughter of Langburnshiels shepherd William Tait. He was educated at Hobkirk Parish school and started working on Wolfelee estate in his teens, eventually becoming the forester. In 1866 he married Margaret Armour of Ayrshire (from the same family as Robbie Burns' wife). They had a daughter Janet Barr, who married W. Stedman. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Elliot and their children included Isabel (b.1766). **Robert** (b.1761/2) toll-keeper and spirit dealer at Ewes New Toll Bar in 1841. He was living there with Catherine, probably his wife. **Robert** (b.c.1778) farmer at Harwood on Teviot from at least 1815. He may have been a son of Gilbert and Isabel Sharp from Castleton (based on the forenames of his children). He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was recorded as 'Independent' at Harwood in 1841, along with his children Agnes, Isabella and Gilbert. He married Agnes, eldest daughter of John Nixon, in Hawick in 1811; she was recorded as 'Mrs Jardine Harwood' when she died in Hawick in 1815. Their children included: Agnes (c.1815–71), who was a 'Woollen Semastress & Annuitant' in 1851i, married Angus Sutherland in Hawick in 1860 and died in Melrose. He secondly married Elliot (or 'Ella') Grieve in Hawick in 1822 and she died in 1824. Their children were: Isabella (1822–59), who married James Murray in Bovina, New York; and Gilbert (c.1823–93), who was a farmer in Bovina, where he died. **Sir Robert** of Liddelbank (1825–1905) born in Edinburgh, he was a successful merchant and Liberal politician. He was M.P. for Ashburton in Devon, then for the Dumfries Burghs and later for Dumfriesshire. He was created 1st Baronet of Castlemilk, Dumfriesshire in 1885. He owned the farm of Thorlieshope in upper Liddesdale in the late 19th century, as well as Liddelbank in the southernmost tip of Castleton Parish. In 1874 he paid the land tax on Liddelbank, which was part of Greena. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jean Elliot and their children included: Jessie (b.1823); and Mary (b.1826). **Theodore** (b.1815/6) from Dumfries, he was a framework knitter in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at Kirkstyle Place. His wife was Janet and their children included Maria, James, David and Alexander. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Mary Scott in Castleton Parish in 1845. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Fairloans in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He was also recorded as farmer at Fairloans according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **Walter** (1771/2–1826) son of James and brother of John. He was listed along with his father as a Commissioner in Roxburghshire in 1819, when he was still younger of Thorlieshope. He farmed at Thorlieshope. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was a cautioner for the agent of the Leith Banking Company in Langholm in 1822, and involved in a related court case in 1830 (after his death). His wife Margaret Armstrong died in 1818, aged 32. Their eldest son James died at Arkleton in 1846, aged 36. Other children included: John (b.1811); Walter (b.1813); Thomas (b.1815); and Charles (b.1817). The family are buried in Castleton. According to a letter of 1826 'Walter Jerdin of Arkleton was thought to be dyeing in a consumption'. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) agent in Hawick for carrier John Hargreaves, who operated to all parts of the North according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Walter** (b.1813) son of Walter and brother of James and John. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at Arkleton and listed as a 'Retired Lieutenant Indian Navy'. **William** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. **William** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was 'Keeper of the Spa' at Fairloans 'or Dead Water Well Spa'.

In 1851 he was a game-watcher at Tweedenbank. He married Agnes Ingles and their children included: John (b.1833); James (b.1837); Thomas (b.1840); and Isabella (b.1845). He may have been son of John, who was recorded as a lodger at the spa in 1841. His sister Elizabeth was living with him in 1851 (formerly synonymous with **Jerdan**; also written 'Girdin', 'Gyrden', 'Jardin', 'Jardon', 'Jerdon', 'Jirdin', 'Jordan', etc.).

Jas. (*jas*) *n.* formerly common abbreviation for 'James'.

jasp (*jawsp*) *n., arch.* a seam or gap in the weave of fabric – 'There's no a broken jasp in this coat o meine, an A've wurrn't this twae eer' [ECS] (cf. **jesp**).

jaud (*jawd*) *n., arch.* jade.

jaud (*jawd*) *n., poet.* a mare, particularly a worthless one, nag, contemptuous term for a woman – 'But I would paint thee as a subtle deil, An aul' infernal, deep-laid scheming jaud' [JoHa], ''An impudent jaud!' said Sandy. 'A confoondit hussy!' said Jock' [WNK], 'But let him go, I do not care, I've got as braw a chiel, And ane that nae daft glaiket jade Dare ever frae me steal' [TCh], '...But like some useless worn-out jaud, Ye face bad weather' [JCG], 'But the Deil is in't when the jaud's a hizzie Wad thirl your thouchts and ding them dizzy' [WL] (cf. **yaud** and **jade**).

jaudie (*jaw-dee*) *n., arch.* the stomach of a pig or sheep, particularly when used as a haggis bag, a haggis or pudding made in such a bag – 'Several superstitious ideas prevail among the vulgar with respect to the jaudie; ... the black spot, with which this stomach is marked, is carefully avoided by persons of both sexes who are conscious that they have lost their virtue' [JoJ].

jauk (*jawk*) *v., arch.* to screech like a jackdaw – 'And he croupit sae queer when he offer't to talk, That the youngsters, affrighted, did yelloch and jauk' [JoHa].

jaunder (*jawn-dur*) *v., arch.* to talk idly, prattle – 'Jaunder, To converse in a roving or desultory way, Roxb.' [JoJ].

jaupit see **jappit**

jaur (*jawr*) *v., arch.* to wrangle, quarrel – 'I've been about too much to be taken in by that sort of jaurin' ...' [JEDM].

jaw (*jaw*) *n., arch.* a surge of water, spurt, splash, sudden rush, cascade – 'At heidlang pace, till wi' a jaw It jumps the rocky waterfa'' [JBS].

jaw-bane (*jaw-bān*) *n.* a jaw-bone – '...That wrocht the jaw-banes, stilled the hungert voice, and swalled to girdit bliss the void below!' [DH].

jaw-blade (*jaw-blād*) *n., arch.* jaw-bone (cf. **blade** and cheek-blade).

jaw-hole (*jaw-hōl*) *n., arch.* a midden hole, open entrance to a sewer or cess-pool – 'Like jaw hole of the pitte it stank, It lay sae near his hearte' [JTe], 'In close proximity was the jaw-hole, or middenstead ...' [V&M].

Jay (*jā*) *n.* **Jacob** (d.1893) third of the Schoolmasters of St. Cuthbert's School, taking over during Rev. Dakers time as minister and serving for the period 1861–93.

jay-feathers (*jā-fe-thurz*) *n., arch.* a sign of strong disapproval, only used in the phrase 'ti set up yin's jay-feathers', meaning to be provoked into answering in strong terms – 'She made sic a rampaging, that I was obliged to set up my jay-feathers at her' [JoJ].

the Jazz Festival (*thu-jawz-fes-ti-vul*) *n.* the Borders Festival of Jazz and Blues, which took place in September from 1996 until 2006, with the committee folding in 2007. The festival featured live performances, a parade and a brolly competition.

Jean (*jeen*) *n.* Christian name common in Scotland, formerly the popular form for 'Jane' or 'Joan' (in the 18th and 19th centuries this was usually the name used, even when 'Jane' appeared on the birth register).

Jean an the Feet (*jeen-an-thu-fee'*) *n.* nickname in use in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

Jean Caleb (*jeen-kā-leb*) *n.* nickname of **Jean Rutherford**.

Jean Cumming's (*jeen-ku-minz, ki-minz*) *n.* shop run by Jean Cumming (or 'Kimming'), situated on the north side of the Howegate in the early 19th century. It was well known for selling a wide variety of 'small-wares', dealing with almost everything edible or useful. The shop was in an old pended house, and was reached by descending 2 steps. It had no window at the front, but had its door in halves, so the owner could lean out the top while talking with passers-by. The room at the back had a small window and was the 'Widow Cumming's' house. The building was thatched until first slated in the early 1800s. The shop was taken over by Jean's daughter Nannie. A right of way led to the back from Kennedy's on the Sandbed, which would be walked annually (also known as 'Jean Kimming's').

Jean Haa see **Jean Hall**

Jean Kaishie (*jeen-kā-shee*) *n.* fictional character in 'The Gutterbludes', described as ''Cow

Jean' o' the Mid Raw, Keeper o' a krame and a lodging house'.

Jean Kimming's see **Jean Cumming's**

Jean Knox's (*jeen-nok-seez*) *n.* lodging house, frequented by vagrants of both sexes, on the west side of Baker Street in the mid-19th century.

Jean Law see **Law**

Jeannie Ma Lord (*jee-nee-mu-lōrd*) *n.* nickname for **Jean Oliver**, usually written 'Jeannie My Lord' – 'Could Jean my Lord lift up her head Or Clinty fling his arms abread . . . ' [AD] (also written 'Jeany', etc.).

Jean the Ranter (*jeen-thu-rawn-tur*) *n.* character in a poem written by Old Hobbie of Skelfhill. She kept an alehouse at Branxholme, and was said to indulge in witchcraft, making Capt. Maitland fall in love with her daughter 'The Bonny Lass of Branksome'. Further information from James Grieve, tenant in Branxholme Park, suggested that she was Jane Scott and kept an inn at Scatterpenny. She was presumably a widow at the time of the song, which (if it describes historical events) appears to be set about the late 17th century. It is possible she was the Jean Scott listed as a householder on the 1694 Hearth Tax records.

jeck (*jek*) *v., arch.* to discard, disband, break up, jilt, give up – 'When we got tired of some too well-hidden, the cry would go up. 'Oot, oot, oot, the game's jeckeet up!' [HAST1958], 'She jeckit 'im up again, the limmer!' [GW], to dislocate a joint, throw out of place by jerking – 'A've jeckeet ma cuit' [ECS] (similar to 'jack' in English).

the Jed (*thu-jed*) *n.* popular name for **Jed Witter** – 'O softly, Jed! they sylvan current lead Round every copse and smiling mead' [JL], 'Now night and silence reign around; The listening ear perceives no sound, Except the murmurs of the Jed, Rolling along its rocky bed' [JR], 'Frae this hill tap wi' me look down On yonder woods sae bonnie, Fro those that skirt the stream o' jed Are fairer far than ony' [TCh], 'Now loose your girths for a beathing space Ere the deep o' the moss to Jed we face' [WHO], 'Hermitage wistfully lifts her head, Where the mists on the lone moors fall: Ferniehurst, lulled by the crooning of Jed, Lies wrapped in her sylvan shawl' [WL] (it is 'Ied fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Iedd' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Jedburgh (*jed-bu-ru*) *n.* official name for **Jethart** (the name first occurs in relation to 'Jedburgh Forest' in the early 14th century, but this modern anglicised form was not applied to the town until a document of 1630; it occurs on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Jedd-brugh').

Jeddart Justice see **Jethart Justice**

Jedfit (*jed-fi'*) *n.* Jedfoot, former station on the Jedburgh Railway of the Kelso Branch of the North British Railway. The nearby 'Jedfit Brig' is the main road bridge across the foot of the Jed on the A698 from Hawick to Kelso.

Jedforest (*jed-fo-rist*) *n.* another name for Jedburgh, or the area around Jedburgh, used for example by the rugby team. 'Jedburgh Forest' was a former barony and regality, which included Southdean Parish and other outlying lands. The Lordship of Jedforest was held by the Douglases (since at least 1324) and was granted to Englishmen during the time of occupation of Roxburghshire in the 14th century. It was later held by the Homes and came into the hands of the Crown in 1539, which resulted in a surviving rental roll of 1541, listing the tenants and values of about 40 farms. The lands were it was valued at more than £4400 in 1811. The rugged terrain was used as cover by the Scots forces harassing the English garrison at Jedburgh Castle in the 1330s and 1340s. The Lordship was referred to as 'Jedward Forrest' in c.1680.

the Jedforest Club (*thu-jed-fo-rist-klub*) *n.* club set up in 1810 to serve the gentlemen of the area around Jedburgh, probably inspired by the older Forest Club of the Ettrick valley. The founder was William, Earl of Ancram (later Earl of Lothian) along with 23 other men. The Club met quarterly at the Spread Eagle Inn in Jedburgh, with the membership limited to 40. The members originally had to dine in a green jacket, specially made from Cheviot wool, replaced later with blue jackets. In 1834 many of the Whig supporters left the club after the Chairman refused to drink the health of the sitting M.P. (who was a Whig).

the Jedforest Hounds (*thu-jed-fo-rist-howndz*) *n.* fox hunting group, formed in the mid-19th century in the Rulewater area. The lands were set aside for hunting by the Duke of Buccleuch and it attracted horsemen from a wide area, centred on Rulewater. The western boundary was the Allan Water, on the north the Teviot, on the east Dere Street and on the south the Border. Hounds have been kept at Abbotrule in recent times. The foxhounds were transferred from Baillie of Mellerstain to the Duke of Buccleuch in about 1827 and were the first 'subscription' pack in Roxburghshire. A new pack was put together in about 1885 by Charlie Sinclair, with the assistance of Captain Palmer-Douglas and others.

Tom Scott Anderson was Master in about 1892–1903.

Jed Forest (*jed-fo-rist*) *n.* ancient forest around Jedburgh. The Capon Tree is supposed to be the sole survivor of the forest, although there are also still some old trees along the Jed Water in Southdean Parish. The lands there were formerly known as 'Jedworth Forest' and variants.

Jedheid (*jed-heed*) *n.* Jedhead, area near the source of the Jed Water, in the southern part of Southdean Parish. The farm is one of those that passed from Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to the Crown in about 1537, with Walter Scott of Buccleuch being accused of occupying the lands. David Laidlaw was tenant there in 1694. James Telfer (the 'poetic schoolmaster of Saughtree') taught children in the area in the 1720s. William Fox was shepherd there in 1797, Robert Telfer, John Middlemas and Adam Ainslie in 1799, and James Davidson in 1801. It was also 'Jedheads' in 1868 when J.H. Pringle was farmer there (it is 'Jedheid' in 1538 and 1539 and 'jedheads' in 1694).

Jed Murray (*jed-mu-ri*) *n.* familiar name of **J.E.D. Murray**.

Jed Murray's Studio (*jed-mu-riz-stew-dee-ō*) *n.* former photographer's studio of J.E.D. Murray, on the east side of North Bridge Street. This was where his business moved from its previous premises located where the Post Office would later be built. Nos. 43 and 45 North Bridge Street were designed by J.P. Alison as a studio and house. They were built in an art nouveau style in 1899–1900, in red sandstone with interesting mosaic work and internal details. The 'House' and 'Studio' signs can still be read on the building. The Studio was in use until 1972, with the Border Club moving there in 1973.

the Jed Murray Trophy (*thu-jed-mu-ri-trō-fee*) *n.* the J.E.D. Murray Memorial Challenge Trophy, a prize competed for at the Common-Riding Races since 1938. It consists of a brass portrait of Murray in bas-relief on a circular wooden base, with small plaques to mark the winners.

Jedward Terrace (*jed-wurd-te-ris*) *n.* street in Denholm, built in the 1930s.

Jed Witter (*jed-wi'-ur*) *n.* river passing through Jedburgh and running into the Teviot – 'There are banks on bonnie Jed Where the Fairies weel micht tread . . . ' [TK] (origin uncertain).

Jedworth (*jed-wurth*) *n.* older variant of **Jethart** – 'Then, Jedworth! though they ancient choirs shall fade, And time lay bare each lofty colonnade, From the damp roof the massy sculptures die, And in their vaults they rifted arches lie' [JL] (common before the 17th century, e.g. it is 'Jeddeworth' in 1353/4, 'Gedwortht' in 1456 and 'Jedworcht' in 1508).

jee (*jee*) *interj.* a command to a horse to maove faster or to the right – 'Gee hic, my musie! haud the right haun' side. Pointed and prickly, keep yer pathway wide' [JoHa], 'The term 'gee' is the Latin 'age' – proceed; 'hup gee' is the Latin compound imperative 'abige' – go from' [RG, perhaps in jest] (also written 'gee').

jeeg (*jeeg*) *n., arch.* a jig.

jeeg (*jeeg*) *n., arch.* a contemptible person, someone to be taunted, a 'fright', something of ludicrous appearance – 'An awfih-leike jeeg' [ECS], 'Shuir eneuch, A wad look a richt jeeg ti thum' [ECS].

jeeger (*jee-gur*) *n., arch.* someone who jigs, *v., arch.* to move with a jerking motion, to tire out, break.

jeegered (*jee-gurd, jee-gerd*) *adj., pp.* jiggered, extremely tired, knackered – 'Fair jeegered, the schuilbairns lined up for their ice-cream . . . ' [IWL], broken, destroyed, ruined – 'that's ma plans jeegered now' (cf. **jeegurt** and **jiggered**).

jeegurt (*jee-gur'*) *adj., pp.* knackered, exhausted, ruined (variant of **jeegered**).

jeel (*jeel*) *v.* to gell, congeal, coagulate, form into a jelly (noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **geal**).

jeel (*jeel*) *adj., poet.* agile – 'We gaed frae hame baith jeel an' young, came back baith stiff an' auld . . . ' [JoHa].

jeelie (*jee-lee*) *n.* jelly, jam – 'Ma, if ma tei's no ready, Goan gie is a jeely piece' [AY], 'And Tei'ot Stane pinpointed wi a dab o' jeely . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'jeely' and 'jeelly').

jeelie bag (*jee-lee-bawg*) *n.* a bag through which fruit is strained for making jam – '. . . a big 'jeely-bag was suspended between two chairs' [BB].

jeelie jar (*jee-lee-jar*) *n.* a jam-jar – 'oo aye yaised jeelie jars for catching baggies'.

jeelie nose (*jee-lee-nōz*) *n.* a bleeding nose – 'A'll gie a jeely nose if ee're no carefi', 'Hei tried boxin till a jeely nose sent um back ti rugby' [IWL] (there are spelling variants).

jeelie pan (*jee-lee-pan*) *n.* a large pot used for making jam or jelly.

jeelly see **jeelie**

jeelous (*jee-lis*) *adj.* jealous (also **jalous**).

jeelousy (*jee-li-see*) *n.* jealousy – '. . . jeelasie crewil als the graffe' [HSR], '. . . an' muvet him til jeelesie wi' thair gravin imagies' [HSR] (spelling varies).

jeely see **jeelie**

jeeny (*jee-nee*) *n.* a female of certain animals, a spinning jenny.

jeest (*jee'*) *n., arch.* a joist – 'For gist to the steeple' [JW1722] (also written 'jist').

jeet (*jee'*) *n., adj.* jet.

Jeffrey (*je-free*) *n.* **Alexander** (1806–74) 4th son of Alexander and Janet Smeaton, he was born near Bewlie. His father was a farm steward, originally from Duns and was a member of the Anti-Bugher Church in Midlem. He worked at Liliesleaf Mill as a boy, but was a keen reader and in 1825 entered the legal office of James Curle in Melrose, later moved to Edinburgh then Yetholm, worked for a while as assistant to the Town Clerk in Jedburgh, and eventually in 1838 became a solicitor of the Roxburghshire Sheriff Court. He was popular and successful, especially in criminal suits and was said to be well known for taking on what seemed like hopeless defence cases. One of his most famous cases was to represent the Jedburgh bakers against the Burgh Council there, a case that he won after several years, leading to the Council going into heavy debt. He also fought to reinstate the 'Jethart Baa' when there were efforts to ban it in 1848. He was a strong proponent of the Reform Bill (which inspired the names of his first 2 children), although his idiosyncratic views kept him apart from the other local Reformers. Interested in all things related to the antiquities and customs of the Borders, he wrote 'An Historical and Descriptive Account of Roxburghshire' (1836) and 'Guide to the Antiquities of the Border' (1838). In 1855 he published the first volume of his monumental work 'The Histories and Antiquities of Roxburghshire and adjoining Districts', which was followed by 3 other volumes, the last appearing in 1864. This forms a valuable early collection of information about the county, based on a large amount of research; however, it is occasionally innacurate or wildly speculative, with W.N. Kennedy objecting strongly in print to some of his views and J.A.H. Murray pointing out that a list of plants included therein was from his unacknowledged work. He also published a few other more modest works, e.g. articles for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club on the topography of Jedburgh and of Ancrum and a small guide to the antiquities of Jedburgh. He was a Fellow of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. He married Katharine Kerr (c.1818–72) in Yetholm in 1828. They lived on Abbey Place and Castle Street in Jedburgh and their children included Francis, Charles Grey, Alexandxer, James, George, Katharine, Smeaton, William, Jean and Isabella. Curiously the 1851 and 1861 census entries give his birthplace as Eccles, Berwickshire. He died following a stroke suffered while at the Sheriff Court in Jedburgh and is buried in Jedburgh Abbey kirkyard. A photograph of him exists. **George** (b.c.1780) hind at Sandystones on the 1801 Militia ballot for Ancrum Parish. His surname is written 'Jaffrae' and he seems likely to be related to William, who was at Pinnacle at the same time. **William** (18th/19th C.) 'yeoman' at Minto Kames according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He may be the William 'Jaffrae' who was at Standhill on the 1801 Militia ballot for Ancrum Parish.

the Jehovahs (*thu-je-hō-vuz*) *n.* members of the Jehovah's Witness movement, founded in the U.S.A. in the late 19th century, promoting active evangelism and preaching the imminent Second Coming. In Hawick the Kingdom Hall meeting house was on Buccleuch Place, in the former Teviotdale Clubrooms, and they are now based at 18 Deloraine Court.

jeist (*jīst*) *n., arch.* a joist – 'The jeists o' our hous ar cedar, an' our raftries o' fir' [HSR].

Jeistins'-haugh (*jīst-inz-hawch*) *n.* former name for a flat piece of land by the Rule Water at Bonchester. It is said to have been where local youths used to practice archery and jousting (also called **the Justin Haugh**).

Jemmie (*je-mee*) *n.* erstwhile diminutive form of James, later replaced by 'Jamie'.

Jemmy-linkum-feedle (*je-mee-ling-kum-fee-dul*) *n.* a frivolous person – 'These friblish characters which on the Border we call a 'Jemmy-linkum-feedle', too conceited to be pleased with natural feeling, too shallow to fathom his subject, and too vain to deny his reader the perusal of his most trifling and common-place remarks' [JL].

Jen (*jen*) *n.* Christian name, often a familiar form of Jane or Janet.

Jenet (*je-ni'*) *n.* former version of the Christian name 'Janet', common into the 18th century (also written 'Jennet').

Jenkins (*jeng-kinz*) *n.* **Daniel** (b.1848) 3rd son of Tom, he was born in Mauritius. He was educated at Royal College, Mauritius and attended London University from 1865. He was a student of the Middle Temple in 1874 and called to the bar in 1883. He then became a prominent lawyer in Mauritius. He firstly married Amelia Keeley and secondly married Mary Louisa Payne. His children included Daniel Remy, William, Marie, Laura Amelia and Elsie. A small street in

the western part of Port Louis is named after him. **Thomas Joseph** 'Black Tom' (c.1798–1859) probably Teviotdale's first black resident. Born somewhere on the Guinea coast of west Africa (probably in the modern Sierra Leone or perhaps Liberia), he was possibly the son of a slave-trading chief called 'King Cock-eye' (because he was missing an eye). In 1803, in his 6th year, he was taken back to be educated in Britain by James Swanson (or Swanstone), who was from Hawick, son of a waiter at the Tower Hotel; unfortunately Swanson died a few days after returning from Africa. On the journey the young African became a favourite (and also the object of ridicule) of the sailors, and his first attempts to say the name of his sponsor apparently sounded like 'Tom Jenkins', which was then adopted as his own name (although there is an alternative explanation that the name may have been a variant on his African title). After a few weeks in England, Swanson brought him back to Hawick, but unfortunately died after only a few days. Tom spent the first couple of months at the Tower Hotel, where he was cared for by Mrs. Brown, wife of the proprietor. He then lived for a few years with Tom Lunn (Swanson's brother-in-law) at 'Shuttlehaa' near Teviothead, learning English and particularly the local dialect. He thrived academically at the school in Teviothead, and was also the best dancer when that was taught. He was taken on as cow-herd and errand-boy for Mr. Pott of Caerlenrig and was then hired by Mr. Laidlaw of Falnash, helping on the farm and running errands to Hawick. He was further educated at an evening school in Hawick, eventually studying Greek and Latin (buying a Greek dictionary at auction in Hawick). Already being a student assistant at the school, at the age of about 20 he became Schoolmaster at Teviothead; however the appointment had to be endorsed by the authorities. Although tested and approved by the local heritors (including the Hawick minister, Rev. Arkle), he was rejected by the Presbytery. So instead, an old smiddy was converted as an independent school for him to teach in (paid for by the Duke of Buccleuch and other heritors), from around 1815 until December 1818. It is said that he taught 5 days a week and on the 6th day would walk to Hawick to continue his own studies with the master of the Grammar School, Christopher Armstrong (and would also attend Hawick Kirk on the Sabbath). He was also supported in Hawick by David Moncrieff, who additionally helped get him an introduction (and funds) to take some courses at Edinburgh University (although he was perhaps only there for a month or two). He was also patronised by the Watsons of Hawick (the Quaker family of manufacturers). After this he resumed teaching in Teviothead, but was then recommended as a missionary by the Christian Knowledge Society. He said his last farewells to his male friends (and perhaps some female ones, since it was said that 'he never was scorned wi' a lass'). Hawick manufacturer William Watson wrote him a reference in 1818 for the British and Foreign School Society and that year he was enrolled in their teacher training college at Borough Road in London. While there he taught at a new school for poor children in Pimlico, which he helped to set up, and also taught at a school on Grafton St., Fitzrovia. In 1821 he was sent to Mauritius to be a teacher there. He never corresponded with his old friends in Hawick, so that it was generally believed locally that he had not survived the voyage to Mauritius. In fact he was a successful and respected teacher there for the next 37 years. He ran the 'Model School' in Port Louis and was involved in introducing several new teaching methods (e.g. singing lessons and the use of the creole dialect). He married (his wife's name being Augustine Laurencia Jenkins) and had 4 children, who were born in the 1840s: Samuel Thomas; Thomas Lionel, who trained as a lawyer; Daniel, also a lawyer; and Mary. His later life is unclear, with a possibility that he returned to Sierra Leone and established a private school there. Certainly a man of that name is associated with Sierra Leone and his story (e.g. in the article 'Early Religious Influences in Sierra Leone') mixes up the 2 men; he was said to have first arrived in Freetown in 1815, 'garbed fantastically in a Scotch kilt and having the new American flag above it', then moving to Scotland where he attended 'classes at Edinburgh University, acting as Schoolmaster in a village near Berwick-upon-Tweed, volunteering for service with the Christian Knowledge Society, and becoming a missionary to Mauritius'. He was then said to have returned to Freetown, where he established a school in Wilberforce Street and was much in demand as an orator. In 1858 his name appears on a list of members of the Mercantile Association of the City of Freetown who petitioned for a change in the way the government was administered in Sierra Leone. It is unclear how many stories are compounded here and whether our Tom Jenkins ever returned to Sierra Leone. His local story was described in a posthumous W.N. Kennedy article in

the Transactions of 1870, with further details in Rev. John Thomson's 'Alexander Hope: A Hawick Story' (1878). His existence in Mauritius was already noted in the 1837 publication 'Exemplary and Instructive Biography' (updating an article on Tom published in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal in 1832). M. Duffil wrote further Transactions article on this subject in 1990 and 1994. In 2003 a memorial plaque was unveiled at the old smiddy where he taught in Teviothead. **Thomas** 'Tammy' (19th C.) tramp who was a regular visitor to Liddesdale in the mid-19th century. He was 'a dainty, cannie body, who always carried a cat in his bosom'. **Thomas Lionel** (b.c.1845) 2nd son of Tom. He was a student at the Middle Temple in 1862 and called to the bar in 1865. He practised at the supreme court of Mauritius.

Jenkin's hen (*jeng-kinz-hen*) *n., arch.* a hen that never knew the attentions of a cock – 'To die like Jenkin's hen' [JoJ], used figuratively – 'Ti dei the daith o' Jenkin's hen – for the want o' braith' [GW].

Jen McVitie's (*jen-muk-vi'-eez*) *n.* tripe shop, across from Laura Bennett's on the corner of Drumlanrig Square and the Kirk Wynd, which closed in the late 1920s.

Jenny (*je-nee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a familiar form of Jane or Janet.

jenny (*je-nee*) *n., arch.* a country girl, a man who does housework – 'Hei's a raigler jenny' [GW] (cf. **jessie**).

jenny-aathing (*je-nee-aw-thing*) *n.* a general shop, run by a woman.

Jenny-Aathing (*je-nee-aw-thing*) *n.* nickname for former specific shop, perhaps applied to more than one such business and the female shopkeeper who ran it – 'When ye run oot o' butter, or need a bit soap, Jist pop roond the corner, tae Jenny's wee shop' [IJ], 'Here's Soapy Ballantyne and Wull Slush, Here's Todd Lowrie and Peggy Neill; Davie A'-things and auld Kush-Mush, And Jenny A'-things is here as weel' [HI].

Jenny Dice's Kirn (*je-nee-dī-seez-kirn*) *n.* former name for a bend in the Wauchope Burn in Rulewater, situated to the south of Dykeheads farmstead. It is marked this way on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, and is 'Jane Dice's Kirn' on a map of 1772 (the origin of the name is unclear, but presumably it was a place where the water was churned up and named after a local character, either real or imaginary).

Jenny Din (*je-nee-din*) *n.* Hawick character of the 19th century – 'Peggy Duncan and Jenny Din, Nellie Herkness and Mensie Mein; The Wilton Priest wi' his coat o' skin, Staney Stewart and Candy Jean' [HI].

Jenny Ern-yetts (*je-nee-ern-yets*) *n.* nickname for **Jenny Cathrae** (also written 'Airn Yetts' etc.).

jenny hunder-feet (*je-nee-hun-dur-fee'*) *n., arch.* the centipede (also **maggie monyfeet** and **meggie monyfeet**).

jenny langlegs (*je-nee-lawng-legz*) *n.* a daddy longlegs, a harvestman, or sometimes cranefly (cf. **deddy langlegs**).

Jenny Ma Lord (*je-nee-mu-lōrd*) *n.* another version of **Jeannie My Lord**, a nickname for **Jean Oliver**.

jenny nettle (*je-nee-ne'-ul*) *n., arch.* a stinging nettle, Urtica dioica.

Jenny Rattles (*je-nee-raw'-ulz*) *n.* nickname of **Janet Scott**, wife of Archibald Paterson.

Jenny Saut Haa (*je-nee-saw'-haw*) *n.* nickname of **Janet Rae**.

jenny-speeder (*je-nee-spee-dur*) *n., arch.* the cranefly, Tipula oleracea (cf. **jenny-spinner** and **speeder-jenny**).

Jenny's Penny (*je-neez-pe-nee*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character around the mid-19th century – 'Goold Ballantyne and auld Hawick Jock, Wattie Moudie, Jock Gray and a'; Jenny's Penny wi' plaid o' check, Betty Revel and auld Jean Law' [HI].

jenny-spinner (*je-nee-spi-nur*) *n., arch.* the cranefly – 'In Roxb. it is not only named Jenny Spinner, but Langleggit Taylor' [JoJ] (cf. **jenny-speeder** and **spinnin jenny**).

Jenny's Tongue (*je-neez-tung*) *n.* hill in southern Teviotdale, near the border with Dumfriesshire. It lies west of Millstone Edge and south of Wether Law, and reaches a height of 425 m.

Jenny Storie's Stane (*je-nee-stō-reez-strān*) *n.* large natural stone, said to be shaped like a sedan chair, on the Border near Peel Fell.

Jenny Stott (*je-nee-stō'*) *n.* name for the field on Hawick Common, behind the trees to the west of the racecourse. The origin of the name is unknown.

Jenny the Deevil (*je-nee-thu-dee-vul*) *n.* local character of the early 19th century, full name unknown. She kept a licensed house on Silver Street that was known simply as 'Jenny the Deevil's'.

Jenny's Tongue (*je-neez-tung*) *n.* small hill near the border of Roxburghshire with Dumfriesshire. It lies between Little Tudhope Hill and Millstone Edge and reaches a height of about 425 m.

Jenny Trantlicks (*je-nee-tran'-liks*) *n.* nickname for **Jenny Cathrae** (cf. the Middle English 'trant', meaning a trick, or possibly a derivative of 'trantle', meaning a trinket).

Jenny Trankletts (*je-nee-trangk-lits*) *n.* another variant on 'Jenny Trantlicks', nickname of **Jenny Cathrae** – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI].

Jenny Walker's Brae (*je-nee-waw-kurz-brā*) *n.* hill road somewhere in the Rule valley, probably a name for the road connecting the A698 with the Rule Water, between Denholm and Spittal.

Jepps (*jips*) *n.* **John** (b.1841) son of John and Mary Seely, from Steeple Bumstead. He was coachman to Sir William Eliott of Stobs. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Amos of Rulewater. They later moved to London, where his wife died in 1870, leaving daughters Margaret and Mary (also written 'Jipps').

Jerdan (*jer-din*) *n.* **Archibald** 'Baldy' (18th C.) brother of Alexander, a rich Newcastle merchant and banker. He served for a short period as factor to Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, being recommended to Col. Elliot of Wells in 1726. He ran the estates there (Col. Elliot being almost always in London), and instigated much planting (including 10,000 young fir trees in one purchase from Dickson's nurseries). For his efforts he was paid £12 per year, along with grass for his horse, and allowance for paper, ink and wax, as well as the use of a modest bedroom in the mansion house. In 1742 he surveyed the lands of East and West Mains of Hawick for the Scotts of Buccleuch, leading to their division. He paid the window tax for the Wells estate in 1753. He grew quite wealthy and purchased part of Bonjedward in 1751 (with more of the estate in 1767), followed by Haughhead (in Eckford Parish) and then Brockmoor in Warwickshire. However, he continued to serve as Wells factor for the next 2 Lairds, retiring in the late 1760s. He was probably the 'Archbald Jerdon of Boon Jedburgh' listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He gained a large part of Lanton Common when it was divided in 1769. His only child was Jane, who married Thomas Caverhill and their son Archibald took the surname Jerdan as his heir. His rental book (covering the period 1728–60) was described in an article by A.O. Curie in 1908. His wife is probably the 'Mrs. Jerdan' who is listed paying tax in Jedburgh for having servants in her employ. **Archibald** of Bonjedward (c.1770s–1842) only son of Thomas Caverhill and Jane Jerdan (who died in 1780, aged 30). He succeeded as heir to his grandfather, taking Jerdan as his surname. He was taxed for having a female servant in 1785 and in 1788 was recorded as owner of Bonjedward and other lands in Jedburgh Parish, valued at more than £2400, as well as lands in Eckford Parish. His sister Jane married Rev. Peter Young of Jedburgh. He fought a legal case to keep the estate from another branch of the family. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He was one of the founder members of the Jedforest Club and in 1810 became Captain of the 1st Regiment of Roxburghshire Militia. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He was said to be liberal in all things, but often came into financial difficulty, and had to sell off parts of his estate (in 1808 the estate was advertised for sale, entirely or in parts). He married Elizabeth Sarah Milner in 1808. They had 2 sons and 5 daughters. He and his wife died within a few days of each other, the local story at the time being that they had eaten something poisonous. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Caverhill Jerdan, who was a doctor with the East India Company, published 'A Catalogue of the Birds of the Peninsular of India' and sold Bonjedward to the Marquess of Lothian in 1845. His daughter Jane married John Elliot, son of William of Harwood. **William** (1782–1869) son of John and Agnes Stuart, he was born at 'Lang Linkie', Kelso, near where the Teviot joins then Tweed. His father served as Baron Bailie for Kelso (where the court was frequented by 'Hawick Willie'), but died suddenly in 1796 when he himself was only 13. He took an interest in Border ballads and history from an early age. He spent time in Edinburgh, eventually moving permanently to London to pursue a writing career. He wrote extensively as an essayist, critic and poet, eventually becoming editor of the Sun newspaper and then the Literary Gazette (for 33 years). He also became famous for standing next to Prime Minister Perceval when he was assassinated in 1811, and being the first to grab the assassin. He helped found the Royal Society for Literature in 1826. After his retirement, in 1852/3 he published his autobiography and continued to write until well into his 80s (formerly spelled 'Jerdine', 'Jerdon', etc.; see also **Jardine**).

jerg (*jerg*) *v., arch.* to creak, *n.* a creaking sound (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. **jairg**).

jerkin (*jer-kin*) *n.* a close-fitting, collarless, sleeveless jacket of the 16th century, the word

more recently applied to a coat of any sort – '... While bill-men leather-jerkin clad Came bounding down the Dean' [JI] (interchangeable with **jirkin**).

jerkined (*jer-kind, jir-kind*) *adj., pp., arch.* wearing a jerkin – 'I see the Teviot redden to a sunrise long ago And the line of helmed and jerkined lads, asplash to the saddle bow' [JYH].

Jerusalem (*je-roo-saw-lum*) *n.* former name for a farm in Lilliesleaf Parish, also sometimes 'New Jerusalem'. It probably corresponds to Friarshawmuir. Andrew Cunningham was farmer of 150 acres there in 1851. John Hislop was farmer there in 1868.

jesp (*jesp*) *n., arch.* a speck, stain, blemish – 'He hasna a jesp o' dirt on 'im' [GW], a seam or flaw in fabric (also **jasp**).

jessie (*je-see*) *n.* a cowardly, effeminate or weak man – 'what's wrong wi ee, yuh big jessie?' (cf. **jenny**).

Jess McVeetie's (*jes-muk-vee'-eez*) *n.* former shop at the corner of Drumlanrig Square and the Kirk Wynd – 'Oo went ti Paisley's for oor tools, Jess McVeetie's for rock bools, Lynch's hed a' kinds o' toys, Ellen Riddle hed her pies ...' [IWL], Hawick bakes ...' [JEDM], 'And Jess McVeetie offered, up the Wynd, The grandest sticky taffee in the toun' [WL].

Jess o the Toll (*jes-ō-thu-tōl*) *n.* nickname of **Jess Hunter** (nee Johnstone).

Jethart (*je-thur'*) *n.* Jedburgh, town 12 miles north-east of Hawick, lying on the Jed Water, which flows into the Teviot. The town is first recorded in 854 as 'Gedwearde' and is claimed to be the first parish in Scotland. It was a Royal Burgh since the 12th century and was a former county town of Roxburghshire. A church was noted here from as early as the 9th century, with a priory established by David I in 1118, and the abbey shortly afterwards. The castle was handed over to the English in 1174, as part of the Treaty of Falaise, and was later occupied by the officers of Edward I and II. The town was given to the English by Edward Baliol in 1334, recovered by William Douglas in 1342, but claimed again by the English several times over the next century. The town was destroyed several times by the English, in 1410, 1416, 1464 and most notably in 1523 by the Earl of Surrey's men. As well as the Abbey, a house of Carmelite friars was established in 1513. The town was long afterwards known for its pear orchards, presumably a vestige of the monk's fruit gardens. The town was looted and burned by the English in 1544. In the 17th century it was said to be a centre for smuggling goods south of the Border, particularly malt and leather. Several early Kings of Scotland spent time there, including David I, Malcolm IV, William the Lion, Alexander II, Alexander III and Robert the Bruce, as well as Mary, Queen of Scots. A description in 1867 states it had 'earned for itself the character for moral depravity and wickedness, so solemnly and publicly vouched for it lately, by a host of respectable and veracious witnesses'. The old bridge at the foot of the Canongate, dating from the 16th century, is probably similar to Hawick's Auld Brig. The Public Hall was designed by J.P. Alison in 1900. There are several other notable historic buildings, including the Castlegate area, which was extensively repaired in the 1970s. And of course there is the Abbey and Castle. The town had a woollen factory from at least 1728, probably the first in the district. The town is also known for 'Jethart Hand-baa' played at Candlemas between the 'uppies' and the 'doonies', supposedly commemorating a defeat of the English at Ferniehusrt Castle, when the Scots played with their cut off heads. Sir David Brewster (physicist), John Ainslie (cartographer) and Mary Somerville (mathematician) were born here, and the town also has connections with Mary Queen of Scots, Bonnie Prince Cherlie and Sir Walter Scott. Just south of the town James Hutton discovered his 'geologic angular inconformity', which supported the idea that the earth is at least millions of years old. The branch railway to the town was completed in 1856. Jedburgh Callants Festival was inaugurated in 1947, and includes a ride-out to Redeswire, as well as a mounted procession to Ferniehirst Castle and to the Capon Tree, led by the Callant. Population (1991) 4,118 – 'Dear Borderland! Blench na' for fear! Oor Borderland, nae foe comes near! Stand firm and sure; for Jethart's Here! Stand firm and sure; for Jethart's Here!' [T] (the town appears as 'Iedburgh' on Gordon's c.1650 map; the origin of the name is 'Jed worth', i.e. Old English for 'settlement by the Jed', with 'Jed' perhaps being from a Celtic word for a wood; it first occurs as 'Gedde wrda' in 1139 and there are many variations of 'Jedworth' until the town officially became 'Jedburgh' in the 17th century; the old form survives in the local pronunciation; Teries usually talk about going 'doon' to Jethart, presumably because of the river).

Jethart Abbey (*je-thur'-aw-bee*) *n.* Jedburgh Abbey, founded by David I for Augustinian monks in 1138, following the 1118 priory.

This may have followed an earlier foundation by Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, perhaps in the 830s. An early chapel attached to the abbey was at Old Jeddart. It was dedicated to Mary (so that some local places called things like 'Ladyland' may be connected with the Abbey). The lands possessed by the Abbey from early times included Lanton, Nisbet, Crailing, Ulveston, Ancrum, 'Alneclive' (unidentified part of Ancrum); 'Rule Hervey' (later called Abbotrule), Raperlaw (in Lilliesleaf Parish) and 'Crumesethe' (which could be Crumhaugh); many of these are listed in the 1165 charter of King William, confirming earlier grants by David I and others. Around 1280 Sir William of Soules granted the abbey lands near Castleton churchyard. It later gained lands at Winningon and Belses. Connected churches included most of those around Jedburgh, and also Hobkirk and Castleton. The Abbey contained altars to both St. Ninian and St. Mungo. It held a great deal of land around the Borders, including superiority over the parishes of Abbotrule, Castleton and Hobkirk. The Abbey was never fully completed, being destroyed as many as nine times by the English, including by the Earl of Surrey's men in 1523 and in 1545 by Hertford's men. It was occupied by the English from 1547, the French took possession in 1548, fortifying it, but levelling some of the damaged parts. Note that this constant strife means that none of the records of the Abbey have survived. Although quite ruined since then, it is the most complete of the Border abbeys, with 3 tiers of arches, an 86 ft high transept tower, and a wheel window in the west gable. Part of the Abbey was used as a local place of worship until 1875. The Kerrs of Ferniehirst are buried here and there is also the Marquess of Lothian Memorial. Jedburgh Grammar school moved into premises here at the beginning of the 18th century. Major excavations in the 1980s revealed a greater extent to the buildings and a new visitor centre was opened then.

Jethart Castle (*je-thur'-kaw-sul*) *n.* Jedburgh Castle was ceded to the English under the Treaty of Falaise in 1174, but changed hands many times over the coming centuries. It was the location for the wedding feast of Alexander III in 1285, when it was said that a ghostly apparition warned of his impending death. In 1334 it was surrendered to the English by Edward Baliol and held by them for 75 years. It was destroyed by order of the Scottish Parliament in 1409, shortly after the town was recaptured. The destruction was supervised by 'Robert de Hawyk' a Burgess of Edinburgh. In the early 18th century it was the site of the town gallows, with construction on the old gaol beginning there in 1820, with architect Archibald Elliot. It also served as lunatic asylum and 'bridewell'. This prison was also often referred to as 'Jethart Castle'.

Jethart Castle Jail (*je-thur'-kaw-sul-jāl*) *n.* former prison on the site of Jedburgh Castle, built 1820–23, and now housing a museum. It was designed by Archibald Elliot (from Ancrum) in 3 separate 2-storey blocks, the builder being Mr. Gillespie. This was the local county jail for Hawick in the 19th century, closing in 1886, and continuing in use as police cells until 1890. It is now the best preserved example of a Howard Reform Prison, considered modern in its day – 'I'd rather lie in the belly o' a whale Than spend a nicht in Jethart Gaol' [T] (formerly spelled 'Gaol').

the Jethart Comb (*thu-je-thur'kōm*) *n.* the Jedburgh Comb, an ancient artefact found during excavations at the Abbey in 1984. It is an ornate 12th century comb, carved from walrus ivory and decorated with a griffin and a dragon. It was discovered along with the torso of a man (who appears to have been murdered) and other artefacts in a pit in the Abbey grounds, and is now on display there.

Jethart Greyfriars (*je-thur'-grā-frI-urz*) *n.* site of a former friary in Jedburgh, excavated in the 1980s and laid out as a garden in 1993. It was home to a group of Observant Franciscans from around 1500. Also known as 'grey friars' or 'begging friars', the order were extremely rigorousi in following the rules instituted by St. Francis, and led ascetic lives, going barefoot in their grey woollen robes. A superior of the convent called Home was involved in transmitting letters between Henry VIII and the young King James V. Adam Bell was a monk there, who wrote a history of Scotland up until the year 1535. The friary was burned by the English raids of 1523, 1544 and 1545, and probably never fully repaired before the Reformation.

Jethart Jail see **Jethart Castle Jail**

Jethart Jim (*je-th-ur'-jim*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the mid-19th century, presumably with a Jedburgh connection – 'Scottie Dottle and Reuben Watt, Dickie Lyon and Jethart Jim, Sam'l Lawrence and Wat the Cat, And Heather Jock baith gray and grim' [HI].

Jethart Justice (*je-thur'-jus-tis*) *n.* popular name for the form of justice in use during the

rieving days, i.e. hang them first and ask questions later. Jedburgh was the judicial seat of the Scottish West March. The phrase dates back to the late 16th century and was also used figuratively – '. . . For hang't! he sae wi' plagury bust is, He's fit eneugh for 'Jethart justice' ' [JoHa] (also 'Jeddart Justice' etc.).

Jethart peirs (*je-thur'-peerz*) *n., pl.* pears grown in Jedburgh, long famed for its orchards, these being a vestige of the days when the monks grew fruit extensively. Many different varieties were grown, mostly derived from France, but some being Scottish variants. This included Achan, Bell-tongue, Bergamot, Bon-Chrétien, Buchanan, Cranstoun, Crawford, Douglas, Drummond, Fair Maid, Grey Goodwife, Honey, Lady Lamont, Longueville, Ludd, Mother Cob, Musk, Pitfirrane, Pound, Rob Hyal, Warden and Worry Carle. Pears were also grown in Melrose, and probably other local places with ecclesiastical connections.

Jethart Presbytery (*je-thur'-prez-bi-te-ree*) *n.* Jedburgh Presbytery, the ecclesiastical court of the Established Kirk that is above individual parishes and below the Synod. The body is composed of a minister and and elder from each parish. Originally the Presbytery encompassed most of Roxburghshire, Kelso Presbytery was separated off in 1692 and Castleton was transferred to Langholm Presbytery in 1743. The parishes contained within the Presbyery were historically: Abbotrule (until 1777), Ancrum, Bedrule, Cavers, Crailing, Eckford, Hassendean (until 1689), Hawick, Hobkirk, Hownam, Jedburgh, Kirkton, Minto, Oxnam, Southdean and Wilton. The business of the court included censuring ministers, as well as more serious misbehaviour of parishioners, and in earlier times also education.

Jethart's Here (*je-thurts-heer*) *n.* slogan of the town of Jedburgh. It was supposed to have been shouted at the Raid of the Redeswire on the arrival of the Jeburgh contingent, a call that is repeated each year at the Callant's Festival – 'Then raise the slogan with ane shout – 'Fy, Tindaill, to it! Jethart's here!' [T], 'A Rouse! for Hawick callants, They well deserve a cheer; And let nae Border man forget The slogan 'Jethart's here' [JBS].

Jethart Snails (*je-thur'-snālz*) *n.* dark peppermint sweets, made by the Miller family of Jedburgh, also called 'Jasper's Original Jethart Snails'. The recipe was handed down to Jasper Miller by a French Napoleonic prisoner of war.

Jethart staff (*je-thur'-stawf*) *n.* former type of weapon, consisting of a pole perhaps 7 to 8 feet long, topped with a long metal blade. It was also known as the Jedburgh or 'Jeddart' stave (and other variants). Its existence is recorded at least from 1513 and it was banned by the Scottish Parliament in 1516. It was also sometimes called the 'Northern staff', and the reason for its connection with Jedburgh is unknown, although it may have once been manufactured in Jedburgh. There is no evidence that it was used by soldiers from Jedburgh, although it does appear to have been only used in Scotland. Another weapon existed (also used in England) called the 'Jethart axe', a kind of halberd, which was sometimes confused with the 'staff' (even in the arms of Jedburgh, and certainly confused by Sir Walter Scott). The 2 weapons may have also been known as the short staff and the long staff. It is clear that the length and design varied, and it may be that what was referred to as the 'Jethart staff' changed over time.

J. Gebbie's (*jā-ge-beez*) *n.* former shop at the corner of Wellington Street and Carnarvon Street during the 1940s and 1950s. It was known for selling just about everything.

jib (*jib*) *v., arch.* to strip a cow's udder, milk to the last drop.

jibbins (*ji-binz*) *n., pl., arch.* last drops of milk from a cow.

jicker (*ji-kur*) *v., arch.* to go quickly, walk at a smart pace, flit from place to place – 'Ti jikker aboot = to flit idly about' [ECS], 'An a wutchy-butterflei was makin the maist o its grand bat, jikkerin aboot theh flooer ti flooer' [ECS], to dandle a child on the knee, *n., arch.* a walk at a smart pace, trot, dandling of a child on the knee (also spelled 'jikker').

jiggered (*ji-gurd, jee-gurd*) *adj.* extremely tired, exhausted (this meaning is more common locally than 'broken' or 'confounded'; cf. **jiggert** and **jeegered**).

jiggert (*jee-gur', ji-gur'*) *adj.* extremely tired, exhausted – 'efter work A'm often jiggert', 'Mei what a steep hill they galloped up, a was fair jiggert juist watchin' thum' [We] (cf. **jiggered** and **jeegered**).

jikker see **jicker**

jilt (*jil'*) *v.* to jolt, jerk – '. . . when John Leithead the carter allowed the cart to jilt . . . ' [RM].

jimmer (*ji-mur*) *n., arch.* a disagreeable noise from a badly-played violin – 'Jimmer, the sound made by a fiddle when not well played' [JoJ], *v.* to make an unpleasant noise on a violin.

Jimmie Springkie (*ji-mee-spri<u>ng</u>-kee*) *n.* nickname of Hawick shoemaker **James Turnbull**, also called 'Jamie Springkie' – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI].

Jimmy Cant (*ji-mee-kan'*) *n.* another name for **James Brown**.

Jimmy Riddle (*ji-mee-ri-dul*) *n., imp.* urination (rhyming slang for 'piddle').

Jimmy the Printer (*ji-mee-<u>th</u>u-prin'-ur*) *n.* nickname for **James Richardson**.

jimp (*jimp*) *adv., arch.* scarcely, hardly – 'Jimp hed a gotten sutten doon, afore wei war off' [ECS], *adj., arch.* slender, dainty – 'A waist fu' jimp, an' leg as tight, A voice sae sweet, an' heart as light' [JoHa].

Jimpy (*jim-pee*) *n.* nickname for **Bill Thomson** and **Bruce Wulson**.

Jim Richardson's Year (*jim-ri-churd-sinz-yeer*) *n.* Common Riding of 1862, which was long remembered for having one of the worst rainstorms and gales on a Common-Riding Friday, with the races abandoned, as well as the afternoon Games in the Common Haugh. The river flooded overnight, and although the weather was better on the Saturday, the tents, stewards' stand etc. had been destroyed. There is a photograph of the Cornet and some of his supporters, taken during a dry moment.

Jimmie Tamson's (*jim-zee-tawm-sinz*) *n.* general store opposite the Tower Knowe in the early-to-mid 20th century – 'Fornenst the Knowe was Jimmie Tamson's place, The queerest store your een micht see . . . ' [WL].

jing-a-ring (*ji<u>ng</u>-u-ri<u>ng</u>*) *n., arch.* children's singing game in which the children join hands and dance in a ring around one child, singing a particular rhyme: 'Here we go the jing-a-ring . . . ', similar to 'Here we go round the mulberry bush' – '. . . Oo sang in jing-a-ring' [JF], 'Jingo ring was mair i' ma line i' th' lang-syne days . . . ' [HEx1919], *v., arch.* to encircle and dance around as though playing 'jing-a-ring' (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

jingel (*ji<u>ng</u>-ul*) *v.* to jingle – 'Jingel bells, jingel bells, jingel aa the gate, O what fun it es ti hurl In a yin horse open sledge' [T] (note the lack of hard *g*).

jingel-jointit (*ji<u>ng</u>-ul-join'-eet, -it*) *adj., pp., arch.* double jointed, having joints that are not fastened together correctly, loose-jointed, unstable – 'A jingle-jointit table' [GW], '. . . the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment . . . maun heh been buggen keinda jingle-jointeet, or maun heh cowblt on ov a gey coaggly foond' [ECS].

jingel-the-bunnet (*ji<u>ng</u>-ul-<u>th</u>u-bu-ni'*) *n., arch.* a gambling game in which several people put small coins in a bonnet, 'jingle' them and throw them out, with whoever gets most heads winning the stakes (Jamieson notes this coming from Teviotdale).

Jinglin Johnnie (*ji<u>ng</u>-lin-jo-nee*) *n., arch.* itinerant musician, one-man band (noted by E.C. Smith).

jingo ring see **jing-a-ring**

jink (*ji<u>ngk</u>*) *v.* to move siwftly or jerkily, often to avoid something, dodge, swerve, turn quickly – 'hei jinked past the twae defenders', 'Where Esk sweetly jinks, among hills overhanging, An' valleys unmatched in verdure sae braw' [JoHa], 'There's Jill, and Jen, and jinking Jean, And winsome Win, they skiff the green' [JTe], 'Frae ilka door they're jinkin' To hail the happy day . . . ' [JT], '. . . Where carefree rabbits jink and jouk Amang the timorous yowes' [WL], *n.* a jerk, sudden movement – 'The magic o' the weel aim'd chink, Rins thro' the veins wi' thrillin' jink' [JR], particularly the sudden movement of a bow on a violin – 'Jink, Denotes the quick motion of the bow on the fiddle, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Jinty (*jin-tee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a familiar form of Jane or Janet.

jirble (*jir-bul*) *v., arch.* to spill liquid from a container – 'He jirbled the tea on the table-claith' [GW], *n., arch.* a drop of spilled liquid (see also **jirbles** and cf. **jairble**).

jirbles (*jir-bulz*) *n., pl., arch.* dribbles, drops of spilled liquid, small amount left in the bottom of a drinking vessel.

jirblins (*jir-blinz*) *n., pl., arch.* dribbles, spillings (also **jairblins**).

jirk (*jirk*) *n., v.* jerk (cf. the less common **jairk**).

jirkie (*jir-kee*) *adj., poet.* jerky, changeable – 'Says Jim, 'What else cou'd ye expect, Frae ane sae jirkie fickle?' ' [JoHa].

jirkin (*jirk*) *n.* a jacket, short coat, *arch.* a form of tight lady's upper garment – 'Jirkin, Jirkinett, A sort of bodice without whale-bone, worn by females, as a substitute for stays, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **jerkin**).

jirry (*ji-ree*) *n., arch.* a fast drive in a vehicle, *v.* to run about in an unsteady way – 'Come, what's a' the uproar, wha's this i' jerry? Od! wha are ye callants? wow, sirs, but ye're merry' [JoHa] (noted by J. Jamieson; also written 'jerry').

jirt (*jir'*) *v., arch.* to squirt (a liquid), *n., arch.* a squirt, sudden spurt – 'The tea cam oot o' the pot wi' a jirt' [GW] (also **chirt**).

jist see **juist**

jist (*jist*) *n., arch.* a joist, large beam – 'Paid R. Temple for jist to the steeple 2 10 0' [BR1722].

jo (*jō*) *n., poet.* a sweetheart, darling – 'If a young swankie wi' his joe, In some dark nook play'd bogle-bo . . . ' [CPM], 'Bessie, puir hizzie! lang'd sair for a joe, An' couldna help doing as a' maids do' [JoHa], '. . . Be kind to him, and I a Gown, will give thee for thy Pains Jo, To go with him I will be glad or do him any pleasure' [AHS] (also written 'joe').

jobbit (*jo-bi', -bee'*) *pp., arch.* pricked, pierced lightly – '. . . gude forgie me, aw jobbit a guse ane owre wi' keel for ye' [WNK].

jobby (*jo-bee*) *n., imp.* a piece of excrement, fæces, act of defecation.

Jobson (*jōb-sin*) *n.* **George** (b.1806/7) from England, he was farmer at Hummelknowes and coal-merchant in Hawick. He could be the 'Mr G.B. Jobson Wilson [sic]' who donated a case of minerals to the Museum in 1858, as well as some coins and 'Marine Objects'. In 1861 he was farming 344 acres there and employing 4 labourers. He was still recorded there in 1868. In 1866 he married Jane ('Jeanie') Dryden Blaikie (who died aged 82) and they had at least one child, George B. He emigrated to America, and his father-in-law George Blaikie took over his business in Hawick.

Jocelin (*jo-se-lin*) *n.* (d.1199) probably from south-east Scotland, possibly from a Norman family, he entered Melrose Abbey about 1150. He had a brother called Elias. He became Prior and then Abbot of Melrose in 1170. He may have commissioned the writing of the Chronicle of Melrose. He also encouraged the cult of Waltheof, who emerged as a saint. In 1174 he was elected Bishop of Glasgow, but continued to exert influence back in Melrose. During his time Teviotdale was a Deanery under the juristiction of Glasgow, and hence he was Hawick's Bishop. His rights to the churches of Liddesdale (as well as Ashkirk) were confirmed by 3 Popes in 1179, 1181 and 1186. He was also a powerful political figure of his time, being embroiled in the struggles over the Borderland. He mediated a dispute between Jedburgh and Dryburgh Abbeys and he witnessed many charters. As Bishop of Glasgow he gifted the church of Hassendean to Melrose Abbey. He also accompanied King William to England when he married Ermengarde. He additionally helped establish Glasgow as burgh with singificant privileges. He died at Melrose Abbey and was buried under the monks' choir. His seal showed a full-length figure of a bishop, with one hand raised and then other holding a crozier, with the words 'SIGILLUM JOCELINI GLASGUENSIS EPISCOPI' (also written 'Jocelyn').

jock (*jok*) *n., arch.* a generic term for a man, a farm worker.

jock (*jok*) *n.* a jack in card games – 'a black jock makes ee hev ti pick up five cairds'.

Jock (*jok*) *n.* Christian name, usually a familiar form of John – 'But Jock, hauf sleepin' in the elbow-chair, Heard what was what, an', wi' an angry stare . . . ' [JoHa], 'Riven breeks an' barkint face, As black as a coal pock; Ye'll ken the creater ony place – It's our little Jock' [JT], also a generic term for a man.

Jock an Sandy Weens (*jok-an-sawn-dee-weenz*) *n.* well known cobblers of the 19th century – 'Gude guide us a', yer stock o' freens Has sunk to Jock and Sandy Weens' [WNK].

Jock an the Leather E'e (*jok-an-<u>th</u>u-le-<u>th</u>ur-ee*) *n.* nickname for a tramp who was a regular visitor to Liddesdale in the mid-19th century. He was so-called because he had lost an eye 'at some battle with an unpronounceable name'.

Jock Bewlie (*jok-bew-lee*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century, and possibly connected somehow with the Bewlie area – 'Anon Jock Bewlie shuffles by, And Hie Hi hobbles ahint pell-mell; There's Jamie Jolly watchin' a skly, And Daft Jamie ringin' St. Mary's bell' [HI] (also written 'Bewley').

jock-edge (*jok-ej*) *n., arch.* a clasp-knife – 'The meat being cut off by the farmer with his 'jockedge' or claspknife' [HAST1900].

jockety-wat (*jo-ki'-ee-waw'*) *n., arch.* a pudding in a skin that is tied at both ends (cf. **wattie**).

Jockey ti the Fair (*jo-kee-ti-<u>th</u>u-fār*) *n.* one of the tunes traditionally played by the Drums and Fifes, specifically between the Loan and Thorterdykes before the Friday morning Chase. The tune is an old one, known throughout Britain, sometimes as 'Jockie . . . ' or 'Jockeys . . . ', occasionally as 'Jogging . . . ' and is also familiar to morris dancers. It appeared in the Northumbrian song collection 'The Northern Minstrel's Budget' in 1800, but is probably much older.

Jock Frost (*jok-frost*) *n., arch.* Jack Frost – 'Jock Frost may shiverin' stand without, within he canna bide' [JJ].

Jock Gray see **Gray**

jockie (*jo-kee*) *n., arch.* diminutive of 'jock', a name used to call a jackdaw, the head of a pin.

Jockie see **Jocky**

Jock Nib-nebs (*jok-nip-nebz*) *n., arch.* Jack Frost – '... whan aathing's dinnellin an cruppenthegither wui the nurlin hackin clap o Jock Nipneb's nitherin neeve' [ECS] (also **Johnnie Nipnebs**).

Jock o Hazeldean (*jok-ō-hā-zul-deen*) *n.* well known Border ballad, with a version by Sir Walter Scott, although actually much older. It should not be confused with the different pipe tune 'Hazeldean', and derives from a corruption of 'Hassendean'.

Jock o the Garret (*jok-ō-thu-gaw-ri'*) *n.* nickname for a drummer in Hawick in the early 19th century.

Jock o the Park (*jok-ō-thu-pawrk*) *n.* nickname for **John Elliot** who wounded Bothwell in 1566.

Jock o the Side (*jok-ō-thu-sīd*) *n.* ballad about the rescue of a prisoner from Newcastle Jail and his return to Liddesdale (bearing great similarity with the ballad of the rescue of Kinmont Willie). It was first printed in Hawick in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). Characters named in the ballad, as well as 'Jock o the Side' include the Laird of Mangerton, the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat and Hobbie Noble. The subject of the ballad was probably an Armstrong, nephew of the Laird of Mangerton, and a man of the same name is mentioned in Maitland's 'Complaint Against the Thieves of Liddesdale' – 'Then they ha' rid tae Liddesdale Just as fast as they could ride And when they cam' tae Liddesdale They cast the chains frae Jock o' the Side' [T], 'Jock's ghost cam yammerin Yammerin doon Fu o indignation For on the site o his strang to'er They built a railway station ...' [DH].

Jock Paisley's Dog (*jok-pāz-leez-dōg*) *n.* dog owned by Jock Paisley in the early 19th century. Becuase of the Combination Laws it was difficult to oragnise workers' meetings at that time, leading to one meeting at the Little Haugh being officially chaired by this dog, and passing a resolution against manufacturer William Nixon.

Jock Reid's (*jok-reedz*) *n.* nickname for the Drumlanrig Bar (on Drumlanrig Square), presumably after a former proprietor.

Jock's Hope Burn (*joks-hōp-burn*) *n.* stream in the Ewes valley which rises near Broad Head and joins the Meikledale Burn. There are remains of buildings on its banks (the origin of the name is uncertain).

Jock-startle-a-stobie (*jok-star-tul-a-stō-bee*) *n., arch.* heat haze, saying among shepherds when the hill-tops appear to undulate in the heat – 'Jock-startle-a-stobie, The exhalations arising from the ground during warm weather, Roxb., ... evidently a compound which has had some ludicrous origin' [JoJ] (also **Jack-startles-a-stovy**).

jockteleg (*jok-tee-leg*) *n., arch.* a large pockt knife. A description of contents of Hawick Museum published in 1888 included ''Jocktileg Knife, found at Timpendean Tower, in 1826'.

Jock the Deacon (*jok-thu-dee-kin*) *n.* nickname for **John Liddersdale**.

Jock the Deck (*jok-thu-dek*) *n.* resident of Denholm who was known as a smuggler in the early 19th century. His name is not known – 'There's Jock the Deck o' Denholm, We'll a' take a pattern by him; He's gane fifteen rake to Boomer, And ne'er lost an anker but yin' [T].

Jock the Dog (*jok-thu-dōg*) *n.* nickname for **John Graham**.

Jock the Ladle (*jok-thu-lā-dul*) *n.* nickname of **John Gray**.

Jock the Rock (*jok-thu-rok*) *n.* nickname for ??.

Jock the Spew (*jok-thu-spew*) *n.* nickname for ??, 19th century??.

Jock the Sweep (*jok-thu-sweep*) *n.* nickname of **John Scott**, Sheriff Officer in the 1840s.

Jock the Turk see **John the Turk**

Jock the Waller (*jok-thu-wa-lur*) *n.* nickname of ??, 19th century??.

jock-trot (*jok-tro'*) *n., arch.* a jog-trot, easy going pace – '... an on A poalled ahint um at the same jock-trot!' [ECS].

Jocky (*jo-kee*) *n.* familiar name, often for John, but sometimes for any number of other names (also spelled 'Jockie').

Jocky Eye (*jo-kee-I*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Kate the Cuddy Wife, Tammy Lauder, Wullie Gotterson, Jockie Eye; Auld man Fox was never madder Than when the callants chased his kye' [HI].

Jocky Foost (*jo-kee-foost*) *n.* familiar street character of the mid-to-late 20th century, his real name was **John Broon**.

Jocky Pants (*jo-kee-pawnts*) *n.* nickname of John Redpath in the 20th century.

Jocky Shiel's (*jo-kee-sheelz*) *n.* tobacconist's and sweet shop on the corner of the Loan and Beaconsfield Terrace in the early 20th century.

Jocky Sling (*jo-kee-sling*) *n.* nickname used in Hawick in the late 19th century – 'Wagga

Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI].

Jocky Tencocks (*jo-kee-ten-koks*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character in the late 1800s, the origin being obscure – 'Wagga Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI].

joco (*jo-kō*) *adj., arch.* well-pleased, cheerful, happily drunk.

Joe's Well (*jōz-wel*) *n.* spring by the side of the road near Borthwickbrae Parkhead Plantation.

joey (*jō-ee*) *n., poet.* a sweetheart, lover – 'To hear his joey sae misca'd, Set Geordie's spunk afire' [JoHa] (cf. **jo**).

joggle (*jo-gul*) *v.* to jiggle, shake, jog (more common than in English; cf. **joogle**).

the joggs (*thu-jogz*) *n., pl., arch.* the stocks, hinged iron collar attached to the neck as a punishment for minor offenders – 'A woman is fined for saying of Bailie Thorbrand that 'the jogges was mair fitting for him nor hir' ' [JW1669] (see also **the juggs**).

John (*jōn*) *n.* forename that has been popular for a millennium, clearly taken from the Bible. In the earliest records it appeared in Latin forms, such as 'Johanne', which could be abbreviated as 'Jn'. The name became less common in Scotland for part of the 14th century following John Baliol's reign. Pet forms include 'Johnnie' and 'Jock' (note the pronunciation with *ō* rather than *o*).

John (*jōn*) *n.* (12th C.) son of Orm, whom he succeeded as Lord of Hownam. In about 1155 he and his father witnessed the charter granting the Church of Old Roxburgh to Glasgow Diocese. Sometime in then period 1164–70 he granted lands in Hownam to Melrose Abbey, as confirmed by his son William in around 1190; he perambulated the boundaries between his lands and the neighbouring lands of Whitton, Grubet, Clifton and Mow. He witnessed a grant to Kelso Abbey in about 1170. About 1175 he witnessed a grant of lands in Mow to Paisley Abbey by Eschina, wife of Walter, son of Alan the Steward and another charter to Melrose Abbey by Anselm of Whitton. He witnessed another charter by Waldeve, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar to Helias, son of Huctred, who was cousin of both Waldeve and his own father Orm. He was also recorded as Sheriff of Roxburgh, one of the first known people to hold that office. However, it is not known how long he was Sheriff, and whether the office at that period just meant he had responsibility for Roxburgh Castle, or also for the county. He may have married the daughter and heiress of Robert de Landles, from whom he acquired lands in Berwickshire. His son and heir was William 'de Landales' and Hownam and his grandson was William de Ormiston, probably the first person to have that designation. His seal bore an armed knight on horseback, holding a sword and shield, and with the words 'SIGILLUM JHNIS FILII ORM'.

John (*jōn*) *n.* (12th/13th C.) recorded as Dean of Teviotdale, in the Diocese of Glasgow, in 1195/6. He is also recorded as Dean of Roxburgh in 1204 and Dean of Teviotdale again before 1207. He is a different man from John de Huntingdon, who was a contemporary Glasgow cleric.

John Broon's Brae (*jōn-broonz-brā*) *n.* former name for the street linking the bottom of Dickson Street with Wilton Crescent.

John Laing's (*jōn-lāngz*) *n.* John Laing & Sons, hosiery manufacturers, established in 1830/1 (although this may have been as part of Dicksons & Laings, with the separate company formed in about 1851 after the death of John Laing's father Alexander). In 1852 hosiery manufacturer John Laing is listed at Slitrig Bank. The premises at 8 and 9 Slitrig Cresent had previously been occupied by hosiery manufacturer Thomas Wilson. The firm introduced the first steam-driven frame to Hawick in 1858. In 1869 it is stated that the firm was the only one in Hawick producing 'fashioned' stockings, using merino wool and spun silk. It was reconstituted as 'John Laing & Sons (Lanso) Ltd.' in 1939. The company now specialises in cashmere knitwear. The firm went into receivership in 2006, with the factory at 8–9 Slitrig Crescent closing. It was bought out by Dawson International and moved to a smaller operation within the Barrie' factory at Burnfoot.

Johnman (*jōn-mun*) *n.* **Rev. William Andrew Patton** (1837–1923) minister of Hawick Free Church (St. George's) for a period of 43 years. A native of Blairingone (or Fossoway) near Dollar, he was educated at Dollar Academy and Edinburgh University. He was ordained at Darlington in 1865 and came to Hawick in 1880. He applied for an assistant and successor, and Donald G. Ross was appointed in 1911. Well read and interested in a wide range of topics, he wrote many articles for the Archæological Society Transactions, e.g. 'The Archæology of Bazaars' in 1895, 'Newbattle Abbey' in 1896, 'Traquair and

the Glen' and 'Prospective Work of the Society' in 1897, 'Holiday in Orkney and Shetland', 'Shetland Brocks and the Dwarfie Stone' and 'Henry Scott Riddell Centenary' in 1898, 'Saut Ha", 'Salt: social and symbolical', 'Military Weapons' and 'The Primrose Mortar' in 1899, the 'False Alarm' in 1905 and also about local wells, highways, bridges and pipers. He served as President of the Society for many years, and was a keen collector of curios for the Museum. He is credited with re-invigorating the Society after a lull in its activities and falling off in membership in the 1880s. As well as articles from the Transactions appearing in pamphlet form, his 1892 memorial sermon to Rev. Dr. MacRae was published, and also a few other sermons. He was heavily involved in efforts to get the Buccleuch Memorial and the Cottage Hospital funded. He was said to have a great frankness of speech, sometimes to the point of embarrassment, and took up strong positions in opposition to several local issues. For example, he worked hard to have rabbit baiting stopped in the town. In addition he carried out in the local press a public argument with Provost Mitchell over gambling and drinking, and was an opponent of the excesses of the Common Riding. He also caused consternation among his congregation for allowing a parade of Volunteers in the church in 1887. He was a very keen traveller, and often gave lectures after his trips. In 1900 he was appointed first Moderator of the Hawick United Free Presbytery. Throughout his ministry he lived at St. George's Manse on Wilton Path. He liked to tell a story of how he once preached to the Queen, meaning the Queen of the Gypsies in Yetholm. He served as Hawick Minister until his death. There is a memorial to him in St. George's, unveiled in late 1924, when Dr. Cathels gave a eulogy. He left money to establish an educational bursary. His articles include: 'Sermon on Church and State' (1885); 'Horse Racing: or the Turf and its Produce' (1888); 'The Religion of the People called Quakers., A Lecture' (1888); 'Capital and Labour: in View of the Present Railway Strike. A Discourse' (1891); 'In Memoriam: William Inglis. A Discourse' (1891); 'In Memoriam: Rev. Dr. Macrae. A Sermon' (1892); 'In Memoriam: The Duke of Clarence, with Life Lessons' (1892); 'In Memoriam: George Blaikie' (1897); 'The Archaeology of Bazaars and of Kindred Trade Associations' (1895); 'Unfermented Wine, or Divine Teaching on Temperance' (1895); 'Short Papers read at Dalkeith and Newbattle Abbey' (1896); 'Our Programme ; with special reference to the Monumental Commemoration of Past Celebrities' (1897); 'A Talk on Military Weapons, Ancient and Modern, with description of examples from the Museum and from Without' (1899); 'Saut Ha' and its Tragedy, with an Excursus on the Ancient Salt Industry' a Supplement on Salt, Social and Symbolical' (1899); 'After Twenty Years: An Address' (1900); 'The Bi-Centenary of James Thomson, Author of 'The Seasons', at Southdean, 8th Sept., 1900. An Address' (1900); 'The Ordering of the Church of God . A Discourse' (1902); 'Celebration of the Semi-Jubilee of Rev. W.A.P. Johnman' (1905); and 'Who give Hawick an Ill Name : The Presbytery or the Press?'.

Johnman's Openin (*jōn-munz-ō-pe-nin*) *n.* former name for **St. George's Lane**.

John Millar's (*jōn-mi-lurz*) *n.* grocer's shop at the corner of Oliver Crescent and Croft Road. It existed from at least the 1950s and was one of the last old-style grocery shops to survive in the Town.

Johnnie Armstrong (*jo-nee-awrm-strōng*) *n.* ballad about **John Airmstrong** of Gilnockie. It reccounts how Armstrong, a noted Border riever, is summoned to meet the King, but is tricked and arrested along with his men. He pleads for his life, offering the King everything he can think of, but to no avail. He and many of his men were hanged on the spot, with the trees withering afterwards, according to local legend. The ballad is based on historical events, although liberty is taken with some details, e.g. it is set in Edinburgh, rather than at Caerlenrig. The tone of the ballad is essentially pro-Armstrong and against James V. It first saw print in Allan Ramsay's collection 'Ever Green' (1724) and later appeared in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) and Scott's 'Minstrelsy'. Tradition says that it was recited for Ramsay's collection by a 6th generation descendant of John of Gilnockie himself.

Johnnie Cossar (*jo-nee-kō-sur*) *n., arch.* a large pin.

Johnnie Graham's Stane (*jo-nee-grā-umz-strān*) *n.* feature marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map, on the east side of the Whitrope Burn, just north of Hermitage village. There is nothing marked there on modern maps.

Johnnie Lindsay (*jo-nee-lind-zee*) *n., arch.* a game of unknown form said to be played by young people (noted by J. Jamieson).

Johnnie Macmannus (*jo-nee-muk-maw-nis*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy

hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI] (this was presumably not his real name).

Johnnie Nip-nebs (*jo-nee-nip-nebz*) *n.* Jack Frost – 'He coungers our kyloes, and causes our kebs, And a fearfu' auld carl is Johnie Nip-nebs' [HSR], 'Some ca' him John nip-nebs, and some Johnie Frost, But we ken wha he is, and we ken to our cost' [HSR] (also **Jock Nip-nebs**).

Johnnie the Gover (*jo-nee-thu-gu-vur*) *n.* nickname for **John Scott**, tweed designer.

Johnnie the Whup (*jo-nee-thu-whup*) *n.* nickname for Johnnie Hope (18th/19th C.) whose family gave their names to Hopehill and Hopepark – 'Poodge and Peedlum gang doon the toon, Sly Tammy and Kittlin' Soup gang up; There's Paddy Barratt and Jamie Broon, And there's Dick Newall and Johnny Whup' [HI].

Johnny and the Roccos (*jo-nee-and-thu-ro-koz*) *n.* rock 'n' roll band, led by Hawick-born Bob Fish. Formed in 1973, they became professional in 1973, recording their first album 'Shakin' all over' in 1978, which was followed by six others, plus compilation albums etc. Particularly popular in Germany and Scandinavia, they have had a top ten hit in Norway.

John of Hawick (*jōn-ov-hIk*) *n.* priest of Glasgow and notary public, recorded in 1530. There is also an earlier Rector of Hawick Church from the mid-14th century, and several other men of the same designation, making it difficult to distinguish how many of them are distinct (see **de Hawick**).

John of Lancaster (*jōn-ov-lang-kaws-tur*) *n.* (1389–1435) 3rd son of Henry IV, brother of Henry V. He commanded English troops during the Hundred Years' War. He was also made Duke of Bedford. In 1407/8, Henry IV granted him lands formerly possessed by Henry Percy. This included Jedburgh, Bonjedward and Hassendean.

John Oliver & Sons (*jōn-o-lee-vur-in-sunz*) *n.* relatively short-lived woollen manufacturers of the 1830s and 40s. The business was run by Hawick lawyer John Oliver and his sons Thomas and William (and perhaps others). Along with William Wilson & Sons they purchased the Weensland Corn Mill and adjoining land from Douglas of Cavers in about 1835. However, although Wilson built a new woollen factory there, the Oliver land remained largely undeveloped until Walter Wilson built Teviot Mill on it in the 1850s. Thomas and William Oliver were recoded as manufacturers at Dean Mill in 1837, however, within a decade or so they were both tenant farmers.

John Paiterson (*jōn-pā'-ur-sin, -pi'-*) *n.* title character of an old local song, or a short form used for the name of the song itself.

John Paiterson's Meir Rides Foremaist (*jōn-pi'-ur-sinz-mār-rīdz-fōr-māst*) *n.* old local song, once second only in popularity to 'Teribus', also sometimes referred to as simply 'John Paiterson'. In 1862 the music was transcribed by Thomas Brown and donated to the Museum. It was discussed by William Norman Kennedy in the 1863 Transactions. A note about the song's possible meaning was already included in James Hogg's 'Jacobite Relics' (2nd series, 1821), as a note to the 'Battle of Sheriffmuir', stating that 'the tune is very old' and giving a a version of the words of 'part of one of the old songs, though not the original one'; to further complicate things, in 1825 Hogg published a satirical piece about the Edinburgh publishing world, purporting to be a version of the story of John Paterson and his mare. The local version of this song was published in an 1887 Hawick News article in connection with the revamped Common Riding, but it was said to be already a very old song at that time. The tune is played by the Drums and Fifes at specific times during the Common Riding, particularly just before the Friday breakfast, as they walk from the Kirk Wynd to the Tower Knowe via Drumlanrig Square and the Howegate. The words supposedly refer to a miller, Paiterson, who lived in the Hawick area and was known for the quality of his horses. He once entered a big race (perhaps at Peebles), riding bare-back and with a straw-rope bridle, much to the hilarity of the on-lookers, but ended up winning. The King apparently wanted to buy the horse, but Paiterson instead gave it as a gift and composed the song in celebration (and commiseration at not seeing it again) on his way home. Another story claims that it relates to Sir John Paterson of Eccles, who rode a race on an old racecourse near Lilliard's Edge. In fact the song is widely known (with slightly different words) throughout Britain and it has been suggested that it came from Ayrshire in the early 18th century, and related to the Patersons of Ballaird there. The tune has also been connected with a song referred to as 'She's yours, she's yours, she's nae mair oors' which is about a race (bruise) for a bride's handkerchief at a wedding. It is also known as (or extremely similar to) 'The Horseman's Port', 'The Black and the Brown', 'New Market' and 'The Cameronian Rant'. It was said that James Thomson attempted to put new words

to the song in about 1887, but found it too difficult, and instead wrote 'Up wi' the Banner'. The song was part of the repertoire of Shetland fiddler John Sickle, was adapted by Martin Carthy in 1983 for the song 'Fable in the Wings' and has also been popular with some pipers.

Johns (*jōnz*) *n.* **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Willelmi Johannis' in 1436 when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. So he was probably related to the Lairds there. The other men listed were all from relatively nearby. It is possible his surname has some other modern equivalent.

Johnson (*jon-sin*) *n.* **A.J.** (20th C.) served as 6th Treasurer for the Congregational Kirk.

the Johnson-Marshall Report (*thu-jon-sin-mawr-shul-ree-pōr'*) *n.* local government planning report of 1967, which made recommendations for the future expansion of the Borders. This included a new community of 10,000 people in the St. Boswells area (which led to Tweedbank), but no strong priorities for Hawick.

John Spencer's (*jōn-spen-surz*) *n.* knitwear mill that occupied Heronhill House in the mid-20th century.

Johnston (*jon-stin, -sin*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th/18th C.) resident of Whitlaw, recorded in the Session books of 1723 when money was given to pay a woman for teaching her son. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) footman at Orchard Cottage in 1797, when he was working for Robert Scott. Perhaps the same Alexander 'Johnson' was living at Teindsideslope according to the 1797 ballot list for the Militia. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of the Adderstone area on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is listed 'wt ane kilne', suggesting that he was a smith or similar artisan. **David** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Christian Oliver and their children included: William (b.1729); and Margaret (b.1731). The witnesses in 1729 were Bailie Ruecastle and Robert 'Whitsone' and in 1731 were Walter Graham and Robert Ruecastle. **David** (b.1817/8) from Newlands in Peeblesshire, he was a heddle-maker on the Fore Row in 1851. His wife was Agnes, from Dumfries. He may be the same David who was listed as a shopkeeper on the Fore Row in Slater's 1852 directory. **David** (1900–1982) writer of words for the songs 'We'll Follow oor Cornet', and 'My Borderland', as well as 'Hawick and me' and several local poems, many included in the book 'A Freen Among Freens' (1974). He was born and educated in Kelso, worked as a gardener at Floors Castle and also lived in Gala, but married a Hawick girl and moved to the town. He worked as a handyman at Lyle & Scott's Burnfoot factory and was for many years boilerman at the Victoria Laundry. He lived for much of his life in Burnfoot, hence he was sometimes referred to as as 'the Burnfit Bard'. He was a regular contributor of verse to the local press. His 2 well-known songs were collaborations with Adie Ingles. They also worked together on a song for the Burnfoot competition of 1970, and another, 'Braw Border Queens', survives in manuscript form. He moved away after the death of his wife, and lived near his son in Arbroath, where he died. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Elizabeth G.** 'Isabella' or 'Isa' (1910/1–1981) from Hawick, she worked as a nurse in Maternity Sevices in Edinburgh and Glasgow and retired back to Hawick in 1963. She was also a keen Guide. She wrote many poems published in the local press, including 'Ablow the Kitchen Bed', a number of them collected into 'Pictures in the Fire' (1967). **Rev. George** (b.1550/1) became minister at Foulden in 1572 and was transferred to Ancrum a few months later. He may have been brother of Rev. William, who was previously minister of Ancrum. In 1574 he also had charge of Old Roxburgh, Eckford, Bedrule and Abbotrule (although they may have had separate readers). He complained to the Assembly of 1578 that another man had been appointed to part of his benefice. He also attended the Assemblies of 1581 and 1589. He is recorded in 1585 refusing to subscribe to articles drawn up by Sir John Maitland. He was transferred to Crailing before 1586, but returned to Ancrum in 1588, although probably without any further connection with Abbotrule or Bedrule. In 1589/90 he was listed among ministers with a special commission in Roxburghshire for getting people to adhere to the Confessions of Faith. In 1608 he and 2 others refused to recognise the authority of a Visitor appointed by the Assembly. In 1620 he complained to the Privy Council about non-payment of dues from several people. He was deprived in 1622 for not conforming to the Articles of 1618, being declared a rebel and ordered to be imprisoned in Annadale; however, he lived until at least 1631. He died as 'Father of the Church'. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. In 1697 his daughter Isabella was baptised in Wilton. The witnesses were William Cavers and William Scott. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded as tenant in Hilliesland in 1709. He married Anna Reid and their son John was baptised in 1709,

with witnesses Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland and weaver James Wight. **George** (18th/19th C.) plasterer on the Howegate, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **George** 'Copper Top' (19th/20th C.) worker at Pesco's, known for playing rugby for Hawick R.F.C. He first played for the Greens in 1902 and was Captain in the 1906/7 season. He was also a member of the 1912 team that won all 5 Borders Sevens tournaments for the first time. He also played for the South of Scotland. **Graham** (b.1869) heraldic painter to the Lyon Court. Along with W.R. Lawson he designed the 1914–19 Roll of Honour for Hawick Men who fell in WWI, which is displayed in the Museum. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) recorded in about 1800 when he resigned as Corporal in Hawick Volunteers. The committee considered 'the reason assigned for such resignation frivolous and unsatisfactory', but details are not given. **Isabella** see **Elizabeth G. Johnston**. **James** (17th C.) recorded as being 'late servant to John Turnbull in Cavers' in 1684 on a long list of men declared fugitives for refusing to take 'the Test'. **James** (17th C.) listed as shepherd at Dean Mill on the Langlands estate in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Ballantyne in 1846, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton. **James** (b.1871) born at Lochnaw, Wigtownshire, he became gamekeeper at Harwood (on Rule) around 1900. **Rev. J.B.** see **Rev. James Barbour Johnstone**. **Jessie** (b.1812/3) from Minto Parish, in the 1850s she was a teacher of sewing and English on Allars Crescent. **John** (16th C.) servant to Walter Scott of Headshaw. In 1583/4 he was among a number of men from the area who were denounced for failing to appear to give evidence in a case against the Turnbulls of Bedrule. His name is recorded as 'Johnne Johnstoun'. **Rev. John** (16th C.) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1590, he became minister of Nisbet. He is recorded as also having Wilton in his care in 1594, but not in the following year when he held the charges of Abbotrule and Bedrule. He seemed to remain with this arrangement until 1599. He was translated to Longnewton in 1607. It is unclear what role, if any, he played in Wilton Parish. **John** (d.c.1682) tenant in Hawick, whose will is recorded in 1682. He could be the John the baptism (labelled 'fornic') of whose son Robert with Malie Lauder was recorded in 1680. **John** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Clarilaw. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Eilrig in 1712 when his son William was baptised in Roberton Parish. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Whitlaw. In 1720 and 1723 he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for Archibald Paterson, tenant in Flex. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1720 (along with David Gray in Weensland) he witnessed a baptism for workman William Stoddart. He married Isobel Anderson and their children included: Walter (b.1719); Agnes (b.1721); John (b.1723); Margaret (b.1726); and Jean (b.1730). The witnesses in 1721 were Robert 'Lasten' and James Gardner. **John** (18th C.) lived in Roberton Parish in 1734 when his unnamed child was baptised, with no residence given. He is probably the John who married Mary Scoon in Roberton in 1733. Perhaps the same John was at Whithope Mill in 1743 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1743. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Marion Nichol in 1734. He is probably the John whose son John was baptised in 1734. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1791 he married Margaret Brown, who was from Minto. **John** (c.1893–1949) Hawick Registrar. He died of a heart attack. **Martin** (16th/17th C.) referred to as 'Martyne of the Mylne' when he was fined along with several other men in 1609 for harassing and threatening Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. The others included Armstrongs of Liddesdale, although it is unclear where he was from. **Michael** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Harden Burnfoot in 1771. His forename is sometimes written 'Mitchel'. His children, baptised in Roberton, included: Charles (b.1753); Isobel (b.1755); Hugh (b.1759); and Janet (b.1771). **P.** (18th/19th C.) mail-guard in Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Robert** (d.bef. 1637) gardener at Branxholme for the Earl of Buccleuch. In 1637 his wife Mary ('in Carlill', presumably Carlisle) had a discharge for £96 Scots for her late husband's fees during his time as gardener. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their son Mungo was baptised in 1644. **Robert** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Roberton in 1728. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1784. The witnesses were workman Robert Turnbull and shoemaker Robert Renwick. Probably the same Robert, married to 'Nelly' Scott, had children Violet (b.1786), Ann (b.1788) and Michael (b.1790) baptised in Wilton Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1780) from Selkirk, he was a steward at Stobs. He was

'land Steward' living at Stobs Cottage in 1841 and 1851. In 1859 he donated a coin of James II to the Museum, as well as 'a very fine specimen of Sigillaris [fossil plant] from Ninestone Rig' and fossils from Limekilnedge in 1860, 'plan of the fatal beam at Hartley Colliery' in 1864 and a stigmaria fossil in 1868. His wife was Helen and in 1844 he secondly married Margaret Miller, widow of Alexander Cairns. Probably the same Robert from Stobs donated fossils to the Museum in 1863. He may be the Robert, married to Helen Ferguson, whose children Margaret Charlotte (1808), Jeany (b.1810) and John (b.1812) were baptised in Minto. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers. He married Elanor Johnson and their son Charles was baptised in 1812. **Robert** (b.1817/8) frameworker in Hawick. He was living on the High Street in 1851 and at 4 Tannage Close in 1861. He married Christian (or Elizabeth) Linton in Hawick in 1845. Their children, mostly baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Agnes (b.1846); Janet (b.1848); John (b.1849); Agnes (again, b.1851); James (b.1852); and Janet (again, b.1854); and Thomas (b.1856/7). **Rev. Robert Inch** (b.1927) son of Robert Rutherford, J.P., and Alexandra Davidson White Inch, he was born in Hawick. He was educated in Hawick and Galashiels. He graduated M.A. from St. Andrews University in 1950 and attended St. Mary's College there 1950–53, being President of the Students' Representative Council 1952–53. He was student assistant minister at Yarrow 1946–49, was licensed by the Presbytery of Melrose in 1953, became assistant at Cupar Old abd St. Michael's of Tarvit 1953–54 and was ordained as assistant by the Presbytery of Cupar in 1953, then inducted s minister of Savoch in 1954. He was a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquarians of Scotland. In 1954 he married Helen Gibson (b.1930), daughter of James McCrone. **Prof. Thomas Lothian** (1927–2009) born in Whitburn, West Lothian, son of a railway signalman. When he was 1 year old his father was transferred to Newcastleton, where he grew up. He attended Hawick High School, leaving in 1944 when he volunteered for the Royal Navy, later becoming an officer. He gained a place at Cambridge University, but chose to go to Edinburgh so he could stay close to Hawick, where he played rugby for the Trades and for Hawick R.F.C. After graduation he went to work with Professor Gunnar Myrdahl and his wife Alva, and there learned Swedish, as well as learning about Manpower Economics. He returned to Edinburgh in 1955, where he was awarded a Ph.D. for his thesis on the Swedish Labour market. He lectured at Edinburgh University 1955–65 and became the founding Professor of Economics at Heriot-Watt, where he taught all first year Economics students in the years 1966–76. He also served on many government appointed boards and committees, e.g. the Scottish Economic Council 1977–91. In 1977 he was appointed as first Chairman of the Manpower Services Committee for Scotland. In 1981 he returned to Heriot-Watt as Principal and Vice-Chancellor. In 1983 he resolved the serious dispute between striking water workers and the Government. He worked to foster stronger ties between the university and industry. He also served as President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh 1993–96. He was Common-Riding Chief Guest in 1995. He married Joan Fahmy in 1956 and they had 2 sons and 3 daughters. **Rev. William** (16th C.) minister of Ancrum, probably from before the Reformation. He was recorded receiving part of the benefice there in the period 1563–71. He became Reader in 1569 and Minister in 1571. He was succeeded by Rev. George (perhaps his brother) in 1572. **William** (16th/17th C.) described as 'servitour to Mariones Hob' (i.e. Robert Scott) in documents relating to a murder trial in 1612. **William** (b.c.1790) mason living at 'School' in Southdean Parish in 1841. It may be that this was Glendouglas Schoolhouse. His wife was Isabella and their children included Elizabeth (spelled 'Jhonsoun', 'Johnnestoun', 'Johnstonne', 'Johnstoun', 'Johnstown', etc. in early documents; see also **Johnstone**).

Johnstone (*jon-stin, -sin*) *n.* **Adam** of that Ilk (d.1509) succeeded from his brother John in 1488. In 1493 he was charged by the Earl of Bothwell to infeft Walter Scott of Buccleuch in the lands of Roberthill in Annandale. He signed a bond of mutual agreement of 'kindness' with Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1501/2. He was recorded at the Justice-aire in Dumfries in 1504, where his son James was surety for him and he was surety for other Johnstones. He married Marion Scott, aunt of Walter; she was widow of Archibald Caruthers of Mouswald. He was succeeded by his elder son James. **Alex** (19th/20th C.) plumber who served on the local Military Tribunal during WWI. **Charles** (18th C.) merchant of Newcastle who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1749. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Wester Parkhill in 1799. He married Margaret Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (b.1791), baptised in

Selkirk; and James (b.1799), baptised in Roberton. **Gabriel** (1698–1752) son of Rev. Samuel and Isobel Hall, he was born in Southdean Parish, where his father was minister. He studied at Edinburgh University 1711–15 and graduated M.A. from St. Andrews in 1720. He was briefly in Leiden, then in 1722 was appointed Chair of Hebrew at St. Andrews. He resigned in 1725 and moved to London, where he lived in the household of Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington. There he wrote political articles for 'The Crafstman', an anti-Tory publication. In 1733 he was appointed Governor of North Carolina, arriving in 1734 and holding the position for 18 years, longer than any other Governor. Although unpopular with many, he managed to introduce several important reforms, in law, agriculture and local government, as well as bringing in the first printer to the colony and encouraging immigration. He married (as her 4th husband) Penelope Goland (d.1741), one of the wealthiest women in the province, and he secondly married Mrs. Frances Button. His children included Penelope, Henry, Carolina and Polly. He is buried at Eden House, near Edenton. Johnston County and Fort Johnston were named after him. His salary was hugely in arrears, owing to the 'quitrent' controversy, with his heirs only recovering the last of the money 46 years later. When he died his plantations (at Brompton and elsewhere) had 103 enslaved people. **George** 'Geordie' (17th C.) from Essenside. In 1622 William Scott of Burnfoot (on Ale Water) was recorded having a bond of security for him. But in 1623, along with William Elliot of Bonjedward, he was convicted of stealing a horse belonging to Walter Scott of Burnfoot in Ale Water and hanged (probably in Jedburgh). He was ordered to be hanged. **George** (17th C.) recorded at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was surely related to James, who was also listed there and John who paid the land tax there in 1678. He could be the George who witnessed baptisms in Ashkirk in 1689 for John Turnbull and William Balmer. **George** (18th C.) owner of 3 husband-lands in Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish. His lands were valued at £311 10s 2d in the 1740s. He sold the lands to James Shortreed of Easter Essenside in 1758. He was presumably related to the earlier George. **Gilbert** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Minto Craigend. In 1502 David Scott (called 'Lady') in Stirkshaws had a remission for several crimes, including a raid on those lands. He specifically had 2 mares stolen from him. William (surely a relative) is also mentioned as being a tenant there. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) servant at Templehall in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. Perhaps the same Henry was servant at Deanfoot according to the 1801 Militia ballot in Minto Parish. **Herbert Benyon** (19th/20th C.) of Barkers. He became a partner in Hawick knitwear firm Pringle's in 1919. **Hugh** (b.1814/5) from Morton in Dumfriesshire, he was an assistant gamekeeper, living at Teindside Bridge in 1841 and 1851 and Newlands (in Castleton Parish) in 1861 and 1868. In 1864 he was a local expert who gave the field excursion of the Archæological Society a tour of Hermitage Castle. In 1870 he passed on information about a Long Knowe Cairn on Kershope Ridge and assisted Dr. James Barry and others in the excavation, being joined by other gamekeepers and shepherds of the Duke of Buccleuch. He was at that time described as the Duke's head gamekeeper in Liddesdale. He may be the 'Mr Johnstone, Liddesdale' who in 1876 donated to the Museum a 'limestone slab with impressions of ammonites from Lynn Regis, and specimen of limestone, with shell embedded in it'. He married Hannah Anderson (or Andison) in Hawick Parish in 1839 and they had children: Jane (b.1840); Thomas (b.1843); Jessie (b.1845); Isobella (b.1847); William (b.1850); Hugh (b.1852); James (b.1855); and Robert Hannah (b.1859). He was probably father of the '5 Johnstone sisters' whose photo of 1910 is in the Museum (suggesting he also had daughters Helen b.c.1833 and Violet): Mrs. Andrew Burnett [Helen] of Adderstonelee; Mrs. Reid; Mrs. Jess Hunter; Mrs. Little; and Mrs. Violet Tullie of Bowanhill. **Sir James** of Johnstone (c.1567–1608) son of Sir John. He was made Warden of the West Marches 1588–90 in place of Lord Maxwell, this being part of the struggle for power and feud between the 2 families. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh in 1592 (perhaps for assisting the Earl of Bothwell), but managed to escape. His men pillaged in Nithsdale, leading to pursuit by the Maxwells, who gathered a large force. He amassed his own supporters, and surprised the Maxwell's and their force at Dryfe Sands in 1593, leading to the death of Lord Maxwell and many others. Among his own supporters were a number of men from Liddesdale and Teviotdale. He was declared a rebel, but gained respite from the King in 1594. He was made Warden of the West March in 1595, probably serving until 1598. But after failing to quell disturbances he was declared a rebel and imprisoned in 1599.

But he was reappointed Warden again 1600–03. He married Sara Maxwell, daughter of Sir John, 4th Lord Herries of Terregles, and was succeeded by his son James, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglas, 1st Earl of Queensberry. **James** of Westerhall (d.1643) son of Sir James. He is also referred to as being 'of Westraw' and as such in 1600 was among Border chiefs charged with keeping order. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden and was succeeded by his son Sir James. He may also have had a son Francis, who married an Edmonson and may have been the man of that name who was an associate of the Covenanter Richard Cameron. **Rev. James** (d.1622) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1598, he became minister of Minto Parish in 1607. However, he was suspended later that year for being absent from 2 Synods and was deposed at the end of 1608 'on a confession of fornication'. In 1611 the Presbytery 'all with ane voce givis consent and approbation to his admission to the holie office quhich and quher it sall pleas God to appoint him to serve' and that year he became minister of Westerkirk. **Sir James** of Westerhall (d.1699) son of James and Isabella, daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden (or Walter Scott 'Auld Wat' of Harden); it has also been suggested that his wife's name was Isabel. He was Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for Eskdale in the 1670s and sat in Parliament for Dumfries 1689–99. He married Margaret, daughter of John Bannatyne of Corhouse. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who was 1st Baronet, followed by his younger son Sir William. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Clarilaw in 1682 (and hence was in the former Hassendean Parish). He married Bessie Turnbull and their children included: John (b.1679); and Robert (b.1682). The 1682 witnesses were John Armstrong and John Turnbull (probably related to his wife). In 1682 he also witnessed baptisms in Roberton for tailor Andrew Donald and for George Hood. **James** (17th C.) recorded at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax for 2 hearths and was surely related to George, who was also listed there, as well as John, who paid the land tax there in 1678. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk Parish for Thomas Knox in 1690. **James Raymond** of Alva (1768–1830) based in Clackmannanshire, he also held lands in Selkirkshire. In 1785 and 1802 he is recorded paying the Land Tax on Hangingshaw, Lewinshope, 'Scadarig', Wester Kershope, Sundhope, Hollandrig, 'Sandbed of Sundhope', Sundhopehead, Shaws, 'Baillieslees' and Helmburn. His name was used in a case involving a swindle over a game licence in 1828, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was succeeded by his son James. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Greenhill in Ashkirk Parish, recorded as owner of 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **James** of Alva (1801–88) son of James Raymond and Mary Elizabeth Cholmeley, he succeeded to the Alva estate in Clackmannanshire. He lived at Hangingshaw in Selkirkshire. He was listed among the landowners of Roberton Parish in 1841. He was M.P. for Clackmannanshire and Kinross 1851–57, and was a J.P. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. He firstly married Augusta Anne, daughter of Fletcher Norton, and secondly Sarah Mary, daughter of Lt.-Col. H.P. L'Estrange. His son Maj. James Henry L'Estrange lived at Hangingshaw. In 1868 he gifted to the Museum a 'pair of antique curling-stones, found in draining pond at Hangingshaw'. **Rev. James Barbour** (1815–85) 4th son of Walter and 2nd child with his 2nd wife Agnes Carlyle, he was born at Bridekirk near Annan. His elder half-brother John was an early photographer in Birmingham. He was educated in Maxwelltown and Dumfries and in 1835 went to Birmingham to work as a draughtsman in an architect's office. He turned to religion in 1838, ran the local Scots Church Sunday School, became a member of the Independent Chapel in 1843 and attended classes at the New College in Edinburgh from 1844. He was a missionary at Culross 1846–47 and was licensed by the Free Presbytery of Dunfermline in 1848. After short periods at Stanley and Gatehouse he was ordained as the first minister at Wolfelee Free Kirk in early 1849. He lived at Denholm, until the manse was built. He was also known as a painter. He described his encounter with a 'will-o'-the-wisp' somewhere in the Rule valley, on his way back from preaching at Crailing. He moved from Wolfelee to St. John's, Warrington in 1862. He resigned in 1875 and settled in Glasgow, finally moving to Dumfries in 1878, and drifted back to the Established Church. In 1839 he married Mary Maiben, daughter of Robert Whyte from Edinburgh; she died in 1860. In 1868 he married his 2nd wife, Janet Stavert, from Saughtree. His children included: probably Agnes Francis (b.1840), who died in infancy; Mary Whyte (1842–1925), who married James Cash;

Robert Whyte (b.1844); James Carlyle (1846–1873) who died in Africa; Agnes (b.1848), married Andrew Tait; Walter (1850–84), baptised in Cavers, also died in Africa; Bryson (b.1853), baptised in Hobkirk, became an oriental merchant; John Carlyle (1855–1927), born in Hobkirk, became a doctor; Margaret Elliot (b.1857), born in Hobkirk, married John Robert Galloway; and William Johnstone (b.1860), born in Hobkirk, but died in infancy. He was buried in Hobkirk Churchyard. Note that his surname is sometimes given as 'Johnston'. **Sir John** of that Ilk (d.1383) son of Gilbert. He was appointed one of the Warden of the West Marches in 1371 and it is said that he fought against the English Borderers in 1378. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who was also a Warden of the Marches. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. **John** of that Ilk (1507–67) son of James of that Ilk and Mary, daughter of John, Lord Maxwell. He served as a surety for entering John, son of Walter Scott of Synton and William, son of Robert Scott in Allanhaugh in 1530/1. In 1543 there was a 'bond of manrent' with him signed in Hawick by Nichol Graham 'of Meskeswaye'. He married Elizabeth Jardine and secondly Nicola, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1545 he was among Border lairds who gave assurance to 'have na intelligence with Ingland'. He served as a Commissioner to keep order on the Border in 1552. However, he and 2 of his sons were declared fugitives in 1564. He was succeeded by his grandson Sir John, since his son James died before him. **John** of Hermiston (16th C.) recorded in 1563 leasing part of the lands of Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish from John, son of George Ker of Faldonside. In 1564 he was 'lard in Hirdmanstonne' when he had a marriage contract with Marion Wilson; 'Jok Wilsone' was one of the witnesses and probably related to his wife. He was 'of Hyrdmestoun' in 1580 when he gave sasine of lands and houses in Hermiston to his son Patricki and his son Patrick in turn gave sasine of lands in 'rindaill' to his wife Marion Wilson (who was presumably not Patrick's mother, otherwise the document would have said so). His wife Margaret (or Marion) Wilson also promised not to dispone her possessions to anyone except his daughters Margaret and Marion. He was in 1580 'seik in body and haill in Mynd' when he stated that he had never received any of the children's part of the goods and gear of Christian, daughter of John Pringle 'of Bow' and therefore does not owe them anything (this suggests that he served as tutor for these children). **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale. **Sir John** Laird of Johnstone and Dunskellie (c.1550–87) eldest son of James. He was one of the 'curators' for the young Robert Scott of Thirlestane in the 1570s. In 1571 he had a bond with other Johnstones, signed at Branxholme, where he must have been visiting at the time. In the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme he was still owed 'for the rest of his tocher gud, ane thousand and foure hundreth merkis'; he was also named as an executor of the will. He was recorded as surety in 1573, 1575 and 1576, in the register of the Privy Council and in 1574 pledged for the behaviour of many of his friends and associates, in an attempt to settle his dispute with Lord Maxwell. In 1578/9 he was cautioner for the appearance of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and his family. In 1581 he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. In 1582 he was appointed Lieutenant of the West Marches, Nithsdale, Galloway and Liddesdale, and Provost of Dumfries. In 1564/5 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, younger of Buccleuch, and sister of Sir Walter Scott; in 1588/9, 1591 and 1596/7 she was recorded as 'Dame Margaret Scott, Lady Johnnestoun' in legal cases. Their children were: Sir James, who married Sara Maxwell, daughter of the 4th Lord Herries; Elizabeth, who married Sir Alexander Jardine; Margaret, who married Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall; Grizel (or Sara), who married Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes and then Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch; and Simon. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 'elmur' (i.e. Alemoor) in 1661. He married Jean 'Gaie' and their daughter Janet was baptised in Ashkirk in 1661, with witnesses James and Walter Chisholme. **John** (17th C.) paid the land tax for part of Hermiston in 1678. The lands were half of Easter Hermiston, valued at £130. He may have been son of Walter, who paid the tax in 1663 and is surely related to George and James, who were recorded at Hermiston in 1694. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Hislop in 1702, his wife also being from Ashkirk. Their unnamed child was baptised in 1716, when he was described as herd in 'Brodlie' (i.e. Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish). **John** (d.1794) brewer at Whisky Houses. He died in Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) listed at Little Cote in 1791

when he paid the cart tax. He was farmer at Eastcote (the same place) on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was recorded as owner of 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse in 1797. He was also listed at Eastcote in 1795 when one of his children was baptised. His children included Bellow (b.1792) and Janet (b.1795). He is probably the 'Mr Johnstone, farmer, Little Cote' who was listed among the founders of the Independent Kirk in Hawick. **John** of Alva (b.1734) son of Sir James of Westerhall and brother of Sir William Johnstone Pulteney. He bought a fraction of the Philiphaugh estate from John Murray in the late 1700s. In 1788 (and still stated that way in 1811) he is recorded as owner of Whitfield in Wilton Parish and Todshaw in Roberton Parish. He married Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Col. Keene and was succeeded by his son James Raymond. **John** (19th C.) one of the 6 elders of Hawick Parish Kirk who left along with the minister to form Hawick Free Kirk during the Disruption of 1843. He served as Session Clerk 1855–61. **Margaret** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk who was on the Poor Roll at the end of the 18th century. Her personal belonging were sold 'to keep her in bridewell (i.e. the poor house)' when it was found she was 'owner of a wonderful plenishing'. She could be the daughter of Thomas baptised in Ashkirk in 1748. **Rev. Matthew Pool** (1843–1910) born near Annan, he studied in Edinburgh and was ordained at Symington in Ayrshire in 1869. He served as minister of Hawick Free Kirk (i.e. St. George's) 1873–79. He was involved in national and local Liberal politics, and had a particular interest in education. After Hawick he moved to the Free Middle Church, Greenock, despite a petition by the Hawick congregation for him to stay. In 1871 he married Jane B. Milligan. He retired in 1907. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1510 when he inherited the half lands of Hermiston in Lilliesleaf from his father Quentin. He was probably ancestor of George and James, who were at Hermiston in the late 1600s. **Patrick** (16th C.) received sasine of 3 husbandlands of land in Hermiston from his father John of Hermiston in 1580. On the same day he gave sasine to Marion Wilson, his father's wife, of half a husbandland in 'rindaill', at that time occupied by William Elliot. He was 'in Hyrdmestoun' in 1581 when he witnessed an arrangement where Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas. **Quentin** (d.bef. 1510) father of Patrick. His son inherited the lands of Hermiston from him in 1510. **Richard**, O.B.E. (??–) pupil at Trinity and the High School and keen local cricketer, he became Professor and Vice-Dean at Stirling University. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 2004 for services to language, having been Director of the Scottish Centre for Information on Language Teaching. **Robert** (d.1530) part of the family of Johnstone of that Ilk, although the exact relation ship is unclear. He was known as a riever and was killed by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme 'to gratiffie the King' shortly after the Border raid that James V organised in 1530 to suppress the thieves on the Border. This led to a feud between the Scotts and the Johnstones. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1537/8 at the Justiciary Court held by the Keeper of Liddesdale. He appears to be listed as Keeper of Hermitage at that time. **Robert** (16th C.) from 'Kirkhelme' (i.e. Kirkholm) in Annandale. In 1574 he purchased a tenement in Hawick from Thomas Short. In 1579 he sold the same tenement in Hawick to David, brother of Walter Scott in Chamberlain Newton. This piece of land was on the north side of the High Street, between the tenements of Simon Sanderson and George Halliday. The transaction was done in Selkirk, with his brother James in 'Rammarhill' as a witness. It is unclear how a man from Annandale came to hold lands in Hawick. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married a Scott and their son Robert was baptised in 1651. The witnesses were Thomas (who was surely related) and William Hall. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Minto and their son John was baptised in 1689. The witnesses were Thomas Johnstone and John Minto (who were probably both related to the couple). **Robert** (19th C.) mason in Hawick in the mid-19th century. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jane Sorley in Cavers in 1830. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of the Roberton area. He married Janet Hunter and their children, baptised in Roberton Kirk, included Janet (b.1848) and Helen (b.1852). **Robert** (b.1818/9) from Langholm, he was a tanner in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the High Street. His wife was Ellen (from the Isle of Man) and they had a son, James. **Robert** (1821/2–96) born in Kelso, he worked in Hawick in the 1850s. He was a gardener at Burngrove in 1851. He then moved to the Langholm area and returned to Hawick to be gardener at Brieryyards around 1870, moving later to Cleadon, near Sunderland. He married Catherine Shine in Wilton in 1850 and they had 9 children: Denis William; Margaret: Robert; Janet; Alison; Catherine Marion; Jane;

Agnes; and Mary. **Rev. Samuel** (17th/18th C.) minister at Southdean. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1677 and went to Southdean in 1690. That same year he was a member of the General Assembly. He was to have been translated to Oxnam in 1699, but instead went to Dundee. He was the last of the neighbouring parish ministers to preach at Hassendean in 1693. He married Isobel Hall, and one of their children was Gabriel, political writer and colonial governor. **Simon** 'Syme' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Foulshiels. In 1623 he entered James Graham in Moffat Water at the Commissioners' Court. It is unclear if his lands were Foulshiels in Castleton or elsewhere. **Thomas** (15th C.) listed on a 'retour of inquest' held in Hawick in 1424 to decide on the inheritance of part of the Barony of Hownam. Most of the other men were quite local. Perhaps the same Thomas was on the 1429/30 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. **Thomas** (15th C.) bequeathed 20 shillings in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. He is listed as 'Thome Jhonsoun'. **Thomas** (16th C.) son and heir of 'master' James, Burgess of Selkirk. In 1534 there was a marriage contract between him and John Scott in Hawick. John Scott agreed to pay 80 merks as a dowry for the marriage of Janet, his daughter. Additionally after 1 year, the couple were to be vested in John's house, then after paying 50 merks ('in pennies and pennyworths') were to receive sasine. The agreement was done in the room of William Brydon in Selkirk. Additionally, Janet Scott had sasine (in conjunct fee) for his tenement in Selkirk. However, later in 1534 Thomas, nephew of the deceased James (presumably cousin of this Thomas) had sasine for this same tenement; this Thomas is probably the son of Bailie Thomas who was given sasine of another tenement as heir of his grandfather Thomas in 1535/6. Also in 1534 he complained that some men had broken an arrangement over the carved bed that he held heritably, and at the same time John Mitchellhill admitted he possessed the best gown of the deceased 'master James'. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1536 as son and heir of the deceased John, Burgess of Selkirk. He inherited 2 rigs that had belonged to his father and his grandfather Thomas. He also resigned a tenement to James 'Keine'. He is probably the Burgess, married to Helen Rutherford, recorded in 1543, when his wife received a tenement from him in liferent. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1651 for Robert (who was surely related) and in 1652 for James Henderson. He married Helen Laidlaw and their children included Helen (b.1656) and Isabel (b.1658). The witnesses in 1656 were James Easton and Archibald Elliot. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Marion Dodds in Ashkirk Parish in 1647. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their children included Helen (b.1657) and Janet (b.1659). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Chisholme and their children included Margaret (b.1748), Janet (b.1750) and John (b.1752). **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at Adderstoneshiel according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. Perhaps the same Thomas was a servant to James Fairbairn at Castleside in Ashkirk Parish in 1801. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1812. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hyndlee in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **William** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Minto Craigend around 1502 when the farm was burned by a group of Armstrongs, Turnbulls and others, led by David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirkshaws. His fellow tenant farmers were Thomas Young and his son, also Thomas, as well as Simon Leitch. His name is recorded as 'Johnesone' and Gilbert is also mentioned there. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their son George was baptised in 1661. **William** (17th C.) landowner in Lilliesleaf Parish. According to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls he paid tax on £130 for part of Hermiston (probably the part that had formerly belonged to Robert Scott of Whitslade). He is probably related to John, who paid the land tax there in 1678. **William** (17th C.) listed as resident at Brighouse in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was living at Huntly in 1727 when his son James was baptised **Sir William** (1729–1805) 2nd son of Sir James, 3rd Baronet of Westerhall and Barbara, oldest sister of Patrick Murray, 5th Lord Elibank. He was a lawyer in Edinburgh, and was a friend of Adam Smith and Robert Adam, as well as a patron of Thomas Telford. He served as an M.P. in 7 successive Parliaments. He married heiress Frances Pultney and changed his last name when he inherited extensive estates near Bath. It is said at one point that he was the wealthiest man in Britain. He was involved in the construction of the main road up the Ewes valley (now part of the A7), following an Act of Parliament of 1763. In 1788 he

was listed among the voters of Selkirkshire, but 'will scarcely swear' (i.e., was unlikely to vote); his brother John was also a Selkirkshire voter, having purchased part of Philiphaugh. He was said to be extremely rich when he died. He had no sons and only one daughter, Henrietta, who became Countess of Bath and married her father's cousin Sir James Murray, but had no children. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Spittal, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls when he owned 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. Additionally he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. His son was tenant at Tower. **William** (18th/19th C.) listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as 'Junior', when he was farmer at Tower with 3 horses. He is listed after the farmer at Spittal, who was presumably his father. Probably the same William 'Farmer Tower' was listed in 1797 among men balloted to serve in the Militia; in 1798 it is explicitly recorded that he was balloted in place of James Thomson, gardener at Stobs. However, he then paid £10, presumably to avoid serving and in 1799 was listed among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. **William** (b.1792/3) born in Canonbie, he was a road contractor, living at Campknowes in Ewesdale in 1841, 1851 and 1861. By 1861 he was listed as a 'Wood Contractor and Farmer of 21 acres'. His wife was Isabella and their children included William (a gamekeeper), Elizabeth, Janet, Isabella and Helen. **William** (1853/4–1938) farmer at Greenhead (or Greenheads) and butcher in Denholm. As a youth he looked after the steam engine in Weensland Woollen Mill in Hawick, then working in the dyeing house for Robert Greenwood. He married Greenwood's daughter at the age of 16, but unable to provide for he, went out to New Zealand, finding a permanent job as an engineer and dyer in Dunedin. His wife refused to join him (after 7 years absence) and he returned to the Borders, where he took over running the family farm and bought butcher's shops in Denholm and Ancrum. After living for a few years in Denholm, the family moved to Greenhead in 1902. He married Jane Maria, daughter of Robert Greenwood; she died in 1942, aged 89. Their children were: Bessie S. Johnstone, who died aged 9; William (b.1897), well known artist; and Mary (d.1962). **William** 'Wullie' (20th C.) local Scout leader and piper who served with the K.O.S.B. and was killed in WWII. His pipes were returned to Hawick and Rob Lyle played them at the Menin Gate decades later. **William** (1897–1981) artist, born in Denholm above the butcher's shop on Main Street. He was the only son of William (farmer and butcher) and Jane Maria Greenwood. His maternal grandfather was Robert Greenwood, textile designer with Wilson & Glenny's. He grew up at Greenhead farm near Selkirk, where his father farmed from 1902. He left school early, put off by the authoritarian style of education. He was inspired by his cousin John Maxwell, who was a tweed designer, and at an early age influenced and encouraged by Tom Scott. His work on the farm kept him from active duty until the last months of WWI. He then studied in Edinburgh and Paris, incorporating surrealist ideas into his paintings, often inspired by the Borders countryside. He lived briefly in California, and settled in London in 1931, where he taught at a secondary school, and developed radical ideas on how to develop artistic abilities in children. Along with Francis George Scott and Hugh MacDiarmid, they planned a renaissance of Scottish arts. He was one of the more influential painters of his time, particularly as Principal of the Cambertown School of Art (1938–48) and of the London Central School of Arts and Crafts (1948–61). He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1954, and an honorary degree by Edinburgh University, where many of his paintings can be seen in the Talbot-Rice Gallery. He painted a portrait of Francis George Scott (his cousin) in about 1931. He also published books, including 'Creative Art in England' (1938), 'Child Art to Man Art' (1941) and an autobiography, 'Points in time' (1980). He married Flora Macdonald of San Francisco, who was evacuated back to the U.S. in 1940, along with his daughter Elizabeth Jane (b.1931). He later married Mary Jane Bonning and had another daughter. He retired to Satchells farm near Ashkirk in 1960, later moving to Ettrick then near Crailing. He then had a late burst of creative output, with the help of the patronage of Hope Montagu Douglas Scott. He also in this period made a series of plaster reliefs with assistance from local plasterer George Turnbull. There are 2 short films about his life and art. He died at the Cottage Hospital in Hawick and is buried in Denholm. **William** 'Bill' nephew of Bill McLaren, he was educated at Hawick High School. He became a rugby commentator for BBC Radio Scotland. (see also **Johnston**; formerly also spelled 'Johnstoune' and variants).

Johnstone's Central Rooms (*jon-stinz-sen'-rul-roomz*) *n.* former tea room and restaurant at 3 O'Connell Street, which became the location for the Legion Club.

Johnston's (*jon-stinz*) *n.* Johnston's of Elgin, a luxury textiles firm established in 1797, with a knitting factory set up much later at Eastfield Mills in Hawick. They received a Royal Warrant from Prince Charles in 2013.

John the Dip see **the Dip**

John the Laird's Lands (*jōn-thu-lārdz-lawndz*) *n.* name for former lands in Roxburghshire that were part of the holdings of James Douglas of Cavers according to the 1511 charter. They are there listed last, as 'the twenty shilling lands called John the lardis lands'. They were still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687, and still described as a 20-shilling land. There is no obvious clue as to their location or who John the Laird was.

John the Spunkman (*jōn-thu-spungk-mun*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the early 19th century.

John the Turk (*jōn-thu-turk*) *n.* nickname of hosiery employer **John Scott** in the early 19th century, also sometimes called 'Jock the Turk'. It was apparently a name of long standing in that family, which led to their close in the High Street being known as 'Turk's Close' (insulting association of Turkey with cruelty and thievery).

John the Turk's (*jōn-thu-turks*) *n.* popular name for a former pended house on the south side of the High Street, occupied by this family in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It was later occupied by Mr. Wright.

the John Wright Band (*thu-jōn-rī'-band*) *n.* former locally based folk trio, composed of John Wright (who lived near Newcastleton), Kenny Speirs (who lived near Denholm) and Stewart Hardy (who lives further south). They became professional in 1996, toured regularly, released several CDs and split up in 2002. Their version of 'Lock the Door Larriston' features on 'Sounds of the Borders' (2012).

John Wulson's (*jōn-wul-sinz*) *n.* John Wilson & Sons, the sons being William and Frank, manufacturers of hosiery and tweed at Ladylaw and Langlands mills from 1851–1875 It grew out of part of William Wilson & Sons, which was split up in 1851, with John continuing the tweed, flannel and blanket trade, as well as the manufacturing of hosiery. The firm received a gold medal for goods shown at the Exhibition of 1851. In 1871 it was employing 190 people and producing almost 400,000 pounds of goods yearly.

joice (*jois*) *n., arch.* juice.

join (*join*) *n., arch.* a social gathering, outing, group of people taking part in a social event.

joint-ill (*joint-il*) *n., arch.* a disease affecting the joints of cattle or sheep.

joinit (*join-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* joined – 'What therfor God heth joinet thegither let nae man pit asinder' [HSR].

Jolly (*jo-lee*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Bennet and their children included Bessie (b.1677) and Catherone (b.1679). **Annie** (19th/20th C.) occupant of a cottage on Hawick Moss, the site of an old tree near there afterwards being called 'the Jolly Trei'. She lived there with her husband Tom. They were well known for hospitality to people who came to use the adjacent skating pond, providing cups of tea and iodine for skinned knees. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Brown and their children included Helen (b.1653) and John (b.1655). **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He was listed as a weaver when children of his were baptised in 1705 and 1707. He gave evidence in a case involving a fight among other weavers in church in 1710. His wife was Janet Swan and their children included John (b.1700), Michael (b.1703), James (b.1705) and Thomas (b.1707). The witnesses in 1700 were weavers William and John Swan and in 1707 were Michael Bridges and James P... **John** (16th C.) Burgess who was recorded as witness to a sasine in Hawick in 1579, when Robert Johnstone sold a tenement to David, brother of Walter Scott in Chamberlain Newton. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Malie (or 'Manie') Chisholme and their children included: Robert (b.1636); and Thomas (b.1639). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Hardie and their son William was baptised in 1675. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Hall and they had an unnamed child baptised in 1686. He may also be the John whose children included Robert (b.1692) and Mary (b.1694). **John** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was a resident of the westside of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He married Bessie Thomson and their children included Bessie (b.1700). The witnesses in 1700 were John Purdom and Henry Orrock, but separately listed as John Swan 'older' and Andrew Jardine. **John** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1721 he married Euphan Scott, who was a 'natural Daughter' of Walter Scott in Harwood. Their son James was baptised in 1721. **Michael** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for weaver David

Reid. **Michael** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1728 he married Mary, daughter of shoemaker Robert Hardie. Their children included James (b.1729) and Barbara (b.1731). The witnesses in 1729 were James Anderson (Rector of the Grammar School) and Patrick Angus and in 1731 were John Turnbull and John Scott. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Gledstains and their children included Margaret (b.1672). He could be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Dodd in hawick in 1671. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Elspeth Douglas in Hawick in 1713. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1705 he witnessed a baptism for weaver Thomas Turnbull. He married Margaret Munro in 1717 and their children included: Isobel (b.1718); and an unnamed child (b.1720). The witnesses in 1720 were William Cunningham (the minister's son) and Walter Scott (the minister's servant). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) cooper of Hawick, who had a seat in the Wester Loft in St. Mary's Kirk. In 1716 he was rebuked for creating a disturbance during the Sunday service. This involved John Ruecastle who stated that 'when he entered the said Loft the above written Robert Jolly did thrust him hard by the feet upon his belly'. This followed him being appointed to keep the key to the Weaver's Loft, so stop unauthorised people from sitting in the seats there. He may have been the Robert born to Michael in 1690 or the one born to John in 1692. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1634. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Douglas and their children included Bessie (b.1677). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Rutherford and their son children included William (b.1681) and Helen (b.1683). **Thomas** 'Tam' (b.1878) tweed scourer at Dean Mills. He served with the K.O.S.B. during WWI and was wounded. He lived at the 'Jolly Cottage', near St. Leonards, with his wife Annie. Their children included Thomas and Louise. He continued to live in the old cottage after his wife died, finally leaving in the early 1950s and moving to a nursing home in Kelso. **William** (17th C.) listed among the poor householders in Abbotrule who could not pay the Hearth Tax in 1694 (also formerly written 'Jolie' and 'Jollie').

the Jolly Trei (*thu-jo-lee-trī*) *n.* an old tree on Hawick Moss, near the site of Annie Jolly's cottage. This was home to 3 generations of the Jolly family, despite being a small house with a living room and only 2 bedrooms, and with no running water or electricity. The cottage was lived in until the early 1950s and demolished in the mid-1960s, although foundations are still visible. The tree is a Norway Spruce, planted in 1937, alongside a rowan. It escaped being chopped down along with others through the intervention of the men who regularly walked the 'Ponderosa' loop.

Jones (*jōnz*) *n.* **Jack** (1942/3–2020) local policeman. He joined Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk Constabulary in 1965 and was posted to Hawick, then worked in Jedburgh, returning to Hawick in 1972 to join the C.I.D. He became Uniform Sergeant in 1976, then Detective Sergeant and Administration Inspector in 1983. He thereafter worked in Galashiels, at the Police College in Tulliallan and returned to the Borders as Chief Inspector of the C.I.D. He was involved in several high-profile cases outside the Borders, including the Lockerbie bombing probe and the investigation of the murder of Susan Maxwell. He retired from the force in 1997. A keen walker, he helped develop long-distance footpath networks. He married Irene and they had sons Brian, Ian and Neil. In Hawick, he lived at Silverbuthall and Raeson Park. He died at Newstead.

Jonet (*jo-ne'*) *n.* former version of the name Janet.

Jonky (*jong-kee*) *n.* nickname for **John Sharkey**.

joogle (*joo-gul*) *v.* to jiggle, wiggle, shake – 'joogle eet aboot an sei if that helps', '... As oo joogled oor mates At the droll hotchy-pig [??]', *n.* a jiggle, shake.

joogly (*joo-glee*) *adj.* jiggly, wobbly – '... I found my way ower hills an' plains. Through joogly bogs an' sylvan lanes ... ' [WP].

the Joogly Brig (*thu-joo-glee-brig*) *n.* popular name for a wooden footbridge over the Borthwick, near Borthaugh farm, officially known as 'Borthaugh Footbridge'. It was built near the site of the former blacksmith's shop, and provided a popular loop walk for several decades. The builder was local joiner David Taylor, who made a lamination with bolted wooden spars to form one gentle curve over the roughly 60 ft span. But unfortunately the weight of the bridge caused it to buckle, forming an extra rise in the middle. The bridge eventually became unsafe and was replaced by a more stable metal bridge in 1966.

jook see **jouk**

jookery-packery (*joo-ku-ree-paw-ku-ree*) *n., arch.* jiggery-pokery, trickery, funny business – 'Then, wi a quick look at his watch, in case o ony

jookery-packery, he was off . . . ' [DH] (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

jooral-i-joo (*joo-rul-ee-joo*) *n., arch.* an itinerant one-man band, with melodion, cymbals, bells, etc. – 'Jooral-igh-joo = 'Jingling Johnnie' or 'one man band' ' [ECS], 'The jougals yowl't at the jooral-i-joo Whanever hei stert' tae play; A shilpit scurryvaig hei was, And shuttle-gobbit tae' [DH] (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

joost (*joost*) *adv., poet.* just – 'But dinna blame me for my evendoonness, Joost wyte thysel' for fateing me the sphere' [JoHa], 'Aha, aul' lass! joost bide an tak' it hooly . . . ' [JoHa] (see the more common **juist**; note that the vowel is probably between *oo* and *i*).

Jordan Burn (*jor-din-burn*) *n.* stream that flows roughly north-east past Belses to joint the Ale Water to the west of Belses Mill. It is marked 'Rivulet Jordan' on an 1826 estate plan.

Jordan Sike (*jor-din-sīk*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish, rising on Steele Knowe (near the A6088 at Charlie's Hill) and running to the north to join the Jed Water. Between the stream and Steele Knowe, to the east, there are extensive signs of old agricultural development, including rig lines, grouse shooting butts, enclosures and boundary banks. These extend to connect with boundary dykes around Northbank Tower, and seem to show 3 distinct phases of development. There are also the remains of 3 round-ended buildings and several turf huts in the area. On the west side is a field system, an old drove road, disused quarries, shooting butts and several enclosures and boundary banks. Near the head of the stream is the start of a boundary bank, which runs for about 3 km towards Lethem.

Jordan Sike (*jor-din-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising near Blinkbonny and running north-west to join the Tweeden Burn. This may be the 'Jordanburn' from where Dr. William Murray donated 'crystals of alum' to the Museum in 1857.

Jordan Well (*jor-din-wel*) *n.* spring near the farm of Blinkbonny in Liddesdale.

Joseph (*jō-zif*) *n.* pseudonym for **Thomas Chapman**.

jotter (*jo'-ur, jo-tur*) *n.* a school exercise book.

jotter (*jo-tur*) *v., arch.* to perform odd jobs, do light work in a slow way.

jotterin (*jo-tur-in*) *n., arch.* menial labour, odd jobs.

jottery (*jo-tu-ree*) *adj., arch.* performing odd jobs, involved with menial tasks – '. . . as cowherd, peat-driver and errand-boy. He continued to be 'jottery' boy at Carlenrig for some time . . . ' [WNK], 'Jottereen or jottery-woark = menial labour' [ECS], *n.* general work.

jougal (*joo-gul*) *n., poet.* a dog – 'The jougals yowl't at the jooral-i-joo Whanever hei stert' tae play . . . ' [DH] (a Romany word).

jougs (*jowgz*) *n., pl.* stocks, instrument of punishment, consisting of an iron collar chained to a wall – '. . . and to pay ilk ane of them, 12s, otherways umquhile they do not, they are to be put in the jouggs all the time frae the people convenes till they go home again' [Ash1643], '. . . being a kindred invention to the jougs, branks, and other obsolete implements of punishment then in use' [WNK], '. . . there still may be seen at the entrance to the churchyard, a chain fixed in the solid wall, at the end of which is hung a large collar, these are the Jougs . . . ' [RJYS] (there are spelling variants; see also **the joggs** and **the juggs**).

jouk (*jook*) *v.* to dodge, duck, jerk, dart in and out, jink, swerve suddenly (of a stream) – 'She did her best to coax him into a heroic mood, and told him to 'jouk the balls' ' [RM], 'Jookin' here a sturdy brig or there a cauld' [JEDM], 'Fain would I stray where the Slitrig jouks 'Neath its woody glens and its shady nooks' [TC], 'To this was bravely replied – 'Jook the bullets, John, an' there's nae fear o' ee' [WaW], '. . . Where carefree rabbits jink and jouk Amang the timorous yowes' [WL], to avoid doing something, evade – 'But yet, what reck? we downa jook, We'll staun' a dunch, nor think o' fa'in' ' [JoHa], 'But Julia, like a spirit, wad jouk the bending bough . . . ' [HSR], 'In aulder times, When she was young, A' she need jouk War' hotts o' dung' [DH], '. . . It's men o' straw that jouk their law – Jehovah's pet kirn-dollies' [DH], to 'jouk the queue' is to jump the queue – 'hei jouked in aheid o mei', 'A've jooked yin in if ee read eet right' [MB], to skip school, ' 'An whan the bonnie gowden sun i' the lang bricht simmer days Wad tempt o'o for tae jouk the schule and seek the flooery braes' [VW], – 'I chased the loons down to Carlisle, Jook't the raip on the Hairibee, My naig nickert an' cockit his tail, But wha daur meddle wi' me?' [MG], *n.* a dodge, the slip, turn of a river – '. . . but a dexterous 'jouk' on her part enabled her to evade his grasp' [WNK], 'Meandrin' left and right, Fair Nith wi' frequent jouks and sallies' [HAd1868] (also spelled 'jook'; se also **joukit**).

joukerie-paukerie (*joo-ku-ree-paw-ku-ree*) *n., arch.* cheating, fraud, deceit (noted by

E.C. Smith; spelling variants include 'jookerie-paukerie' and 'jookery-pawkrie'; also **cheatery-packery**).

joukie (*joo-kee*) *n., arch.* a children's game in which two teams try to dodge past each other over a dividing line (also written 'jookie').

joukit (*joo-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* dodged, ducked – 'A . . . jookeet doon ti a wumplin burnie' [ECS], 'He joukit doon and daunced roond, To cock his heid at ae bit soond' [WFC], '. . . An' jist as I began ti rin A boar gied chase. Zig-zag, I jookit oot an' in Ti save the pace' [WP] (also written 'joukeet').

jowe (*jow*) *n., arch.* a bell ring, toll, peal, clamour – '. . . And the jowe o' St. Mary's bell' [WL], *v.* to ring a bell – 'And listening to the jowing bells Heard passing tolls instead' [RSC] (from Middle English).

jowel (*jow-ul*) *n., arch.* a jewel.

jowl (*jow-ul*) *n., arch.* jowl, cheek (note the triphthong).

jowl (*jowl*) *n., poet.* clang of a bell – '. . . That a joyfu' jowl and a waefu' knell As it swung ha'e been sung by the auld kirk-bell' [JoHa].

joysand (*joi-sind*) *pres. part., arch.* enjoying, occupying land – '. . . of nynetene yerris fullily to be compleit, pessabilli joyssande alhale and togeddir . . . ' [DoR1445].

J.P. (*jā-pee*) *n.* Justice of the Peace, a local judge or magistrate, having the authority to act on minor offences. It was synonymous with 'Magistrate' until the latter part of the 19th century, after which there was a separation of the administrative and judicial powers, although local Bailies were still usually those councillors serving as J.Ps. They are appointed by an Advisory Committee, with no previous formal training being required. The local Sheriff Court, where J.Ps. sit, is in Jedburgh.

Jubilee Cornet (*joo-bu-lee-kōr-ni'*) *n.* designation for the returning Cornet of 50 years previously. There have been special presentations for him since at least 1909, usually taking place at the Colour Bussing.

Jubilee Nurses (*joo-bu-lee-nur-seez*) *n., pl.* the Jubilee Nurses' Association, set up in Queen Victoria's golden jubilee year 1897. This provided district nurses in many towns throughout Britain, including Hawick. 'The Witch o' the Wisp Hill' was written in aid of the Hawick Jubilee Nurse Endowment Scheme in 1901.

Jubilee Wud (*joo-bu-lee-wud*) *n.* large plantation north of Pisgah Hill and to the west of Whitfield.

Juden (*joo-din*) *n.* olde form of the forename Gideon – 'Juidin [Gideon] hes landed eis-sel in a guid job . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'Juidin').

judgit (*ju-gee', -gi'*) *pp., poet.* judged – 'Judgena, that ye bina judget. For wi' what judgment ye judge, ye sall be judget' [HSR].

judicatory (*joo-di-ka-tu-ree*) *n., arch.* judicature, administration of justice – '. . . or else to the most honourable Lords of her Majesty's secret Counsell and to noe inferior judge or judicaterie' [BR1706].

the juggs (*thu-jugz*) *n., pl.* instrument of punishment, consisting of an iron collar chained to a wall, often near a church, and usually for ecclesiastical discipline, perhaps sometimes synonymous (in Hawick) with **the stocks** – 'Given John Stewart, officer, for lead to fix ye jugges, 0 4 0' [BR1723] (there are spelling variants; see also **the joggs** and **jougs**).

juice (*joos*) *n.* juice, also generally applied to any soft drink – 'what kind o juice div ee want, cola or lemonade?'.

juidge (*jij*) *n., v., arch.* judge.

juidgement (*jij-min'*) *n., arch.* judgement – '. . . whether it was a juidgment or juist the strong sei air seepin up thrae aboot Eyemooth' [DH].

juil (*jil*) *n., poet.* jewel – 'Thy haffets ar wonsome wi' raws o' juils, thy neck wi' cheens o' gowd' [HSR].

Juin (*jin, jūn*) *n., arch.* June.

juit (*jū'*) *n., arch.* weak or insipid tea (it is 'joot' or 'jute' elsewhere in Scotland).

juist (*jist*) *adv., adj.* just, merely, indeed – 'juist haud on', 'A em juist', 'it's juist like the thing', 'A juist tuik a toot – a sirple ti seind oot ma mooth, juist' [ECS], 'So . . . juist dinna let-on if ye sei mei nod . . . ' [DH], '. . . An' things that juist micht come in handy' [IJ], '. . . It's juist, – on which o' the trees to hing him?' [WL], 'Some folk ir juist born fortunate . . . ' [IWL], '. . . But there's juist yin hill for me' [IWL], also used emphatically – 'Ee wull not! A wull juist!' (used for assertion, as well as to qualify the amount of something; another difference with standard English is that it often follows the word it modifies; also spelled 'jist'; cf. the less common **duist**, **jaist** and **joost**).

juistice (*jis-tis*) *n., arch.* justice.

jujupe (*joo-joop*) *n., arch.* jujube, a chewy fruit-flavoured lozenge, fruit of the wild briar (also written 'jujoop').

jumbo (*jum-bo*) *n., arch.* a factory siren – '. . . ti the droang o the Toon's clock an the bumm of the jumboes; whan the mills was skailin . . . ' [ECS].

jummelt (*ju-mul'*) *pp., arch.* jumbled – '. . . A mixtie maxtie jummilt band, Determined, in whate'er array' [JoHa].

jummle (*ju-mul*) *n., v., arch.* jumble.

jumper (*jum-pur*) *n.* a jersey, pullover, any sort of sweater (more common than in standard English).

jumpin-tow (*jum-pin-tow*) *n., arch.* a skipping rope (noted by E.C. Smith; see also **tow**).

jumpit-up (*jum-pee', -pi'-up*) *adj., arch.* jumped-up, suddenly appearing more important, said of newly rich mushroom growth (as noted by E.C. Smith), full-of-themselves, acting above their station – '. . . lang or monie a massy jumpeet-up toon was buggen or thocht o' [ECS] (also 'jumpt-up').

jumpin-jeck (*jum-pin-jek*) *n., arch.* a jumping-jack, child's toy made from a fowl's wishbone, with thread attached to the 'limbs', tightened, perhaps by means of a short stick, and affixed with shoemaker's wax, then left by a fire to jump up when the heat melts the wax – 'Gudeness, here's the Jumpin Jecks tae, Ah think Ah'm getting donnert' [JEDM] (also 'jumpin-jock').

jumpin the potty (*jum-pin-thu-po'-ee*) *n.* an act formerly associated with pre-wedding celebrations.

jumpin-tow (*jum-pin-tow*) *n., arch.* a skipping rope.

jumpt (*jumt*) *pp., adj., arch.* coinciding, agreeing – '. . . for ane elwand after the form of any other standard, vizt., to be made of iron jumpt after the length of the standart elwand of the town and burgh of Jedburgh . . . ' [BR1687].

Junct (*jungkt*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 at Philhope, among those 'not Listed yet payd yr'. His surname could be a writing error for something more familar.

juncturer (*jung-too-rur*) *n., arch.* a great coat – 'Jumcturer [sic], Zn old term for a great coat, Roxb. It seems allied to Fr. joincture; but for what reason, and whether from its various joinings or as corresponding to the shape of the body, cannot be ascertained' [JoJ].

jundie (*jun-dee*) *n., poet.* a shove, push, particularly with the elbow – 'A staff supports his tott'rin frame, A wee bit jundie mars his aim' [JR].

June (*joon*) *n.* the best month of the year, as far as Teries are concerned. The Common Riding is now at the end of the week following the first Monday in June. In the earliest records it took place at the end of May, but was moved to June in 1715 'in respect of the month of May was cold, rainy, and windy' [RW]. It moved back to May in 1725 and didn't return to June until 1753 – 'And year after year as June days draw nigh, A horseman stands guard wi' flag tae the sky' [JEDM], 'When unfurled in leafy June Drums and fifes strike up their tune . . . ' [AW] (formerly **Juin**).

Junior Magistrate (*joon-yur-maw-jis-trā'*) *n.* the less senior of two officials elected to administer and enforce law in the town until 1861. Also referred to as the Junior Bailie.

junior rugby (*joon-yur-rug-bee*) *n.* local rugby played at many levels, with several of the clubs serving as feeders for the 'senior' Hawick R.F.C. squad. The teams are Albion, Linden, P.S.A., Quins, Trades, Wanderers and Y.M., many of which have their own pitch and clubrooms.

Junk (*jungk*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1683. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) married John Turnbull in Hawick PArish in 1706. Probably the same Helen is recorded in about the 1720s when the Hawick Kirk Session provided her with some money because she was 'in distress'. Robert Learmoth married a woman of the same name in Roberton in 1716 and also James Scott in Roberton in 1732 (also written 'Junck' and 'Junke').

junkers (*jung-kurz*) *n., arch.* a timber-wagon.

Junkison (*jung-kee-sin*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name is written 'Junkisone', which could conceivably be a variant of Jenkison, or even Jackson. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. His name is transcribed as 'Junkisone'. He may be the son of William 'Junckisone and Margaret Turnbull born in Roxburgh in 1644.

jupe (*joop*) *n., arch.* a rose-hip – '. . . the Rose-tribe (Roseæ), whose fruit is an urceolate, or bottle-shaped fleshy calyx, containing hard or chaffy seeds – well represented in the hep or joop of the rose' [JAHM] (also written 'joop').

jurmummle (*jur-mu-mul*) *n., arch.* a commotion, *v., arch.* to mess, jumble up, disfigure – 'Jurmummle, To bamboozle, Roxb.' [JoJ] (cf. **jummle**).

jurmummelt (*jur-mu-mul'*) *pp., arch.* jumbled up, bamboozled – 'His head an' heart's as soft as uncool'd gravy, An' her's, jermumlt by his off-loof patter, Gaes topsy-turvy, ne'er a whit its better' [JoHa] (also written 'jermumlt').

jurnald (*jur-nuld, nul'*) *pp., arch.* coagulated, especially applied to blood when not stirred while cooling (noted by J. Jamieson).

Justice (*jus-tis*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (d.1611) he was presented to Dron before the middle of 1593 and translated to Ashkirk in 1604. The Presbytery admonsihed him in 1608, saying 'that he is too passionate, and that he be more diligent in discipline', and he was rebuked again in 1609 for being absent from the Presbytery for 4 days. He was 'under disease' in 1611 and 'content to tak order anent providing his kirk at the sight of the mins. of Melrose, Earlston, and Stow'. He died shortly after this. He was married and his only son was Patrick.

justice aire (*jus-tis-ār*) *n.* circuit court of the Crown. Through much of its history Scotland's justice was administered in 2 regions, divided by the River Forth. Hawick lay in the southern region, sometimes also for this purpose called 'Lothian', presided over by the Justiciar for Lothian. Itinerant courts would be held twice a year, generally in the spring and the autumn, with Jedburgh being the usual location for cases relevant to Hawick (but aires were also sometimes held at Roxburgh and Melrose). The route was often from Jedburgh to Lauder, then Jedburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Dumbarton and Stirling. Records still exist for such courts held in the periods 1493–1504 and 1507–1513, these being among the oldest local documents that give some detailed insight to life in the Borders. The court may have been effectively replaced by the Commissioners' Court in the later 16th century.

Justicelee (*jus-tis-lee*) *n.* former lands in Jedforest, recorded in a rental roll of 1541. The tenants were William, Alexander and John Hunter, and the lands were valued at 18s 9d. It is unclear where these lands were, but they are listed after Rouchhirst and Old Jedburgh. It is 'Justice-lies' in 1684 when John Laidlaw from there was on a list of Covenanter fugitives.

justifiet (*jus-ti-fI-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* justified – 'For bie thy words thou sallt be justifiet, an' bie thy words thou sallt be condemet' [HSR].

the Justin Haugh (*thu-jus-tin-hawch*) *n.* former name for lands in Hobkirk Parish, part of the farm of Nether Bonchester and on the Weens estate. The name appears in a 1606 charter for Hobsburn and Weens, where it formed the southern boundary. It was said to be a level field, presumably near the river, and must form part of the modern village of Bonchester Bridge. Tradition says that this haugh was once used for jousting matches, but there is no direct evidence for this (also written 'Justinhaugh', it is 'the Justing hawche' in 1606 and in 1887 Walter Deans calls it 'Jeistings'-haugh'; the name is perhaps related to jousting; see also **Jeistins'-haugh**).

the Juvenile Total Abstinence Society (*thu-joo-vi-nīl-tō'-al-awb-stin-ins-su-cI-i'-ee*) *n.* branch of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society aimed at discouraging the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The group met in Miss Riddle's room on the High Street in the latter part of the 19th century.

J.Y. (*jI-wI*) *n.* nickname for **J.Y. Hunter** (note the pronunciation).

kae (*kā*) *n., arch.* jackdaw, Corvus monedula – '... ding them doun by dyke and drain, To feed the corbies and the kaes' [HSR], '... Better, daursay, Brocht, factory-fresh (sei telly) til eer hame, twae hunder miles, than frae some mercat-krame Or horse-van, unhygienic as a kay!' [DH], mildly contemptuous term for someone who is a chatterbox, a cheat or a person considered unlucky – 'Gude keep ye aye frae warlocks, witches, Black moss-dubs, and dirty ditches, Thievish rogues, and w–h b–s, An swin'lin' kae' [JoHa] (also written 'kay').

kaid (*kād*) *n., adj.* the sheep louse or sheep-tick, Melophagus ovinus – ' 'Look, look at Jamie Wilson', said one of the out-workers, jeeringly, 'he is looking for kaeds' ' [RJT] (also written 'kaed').

kaif see **caif**

kaik (*kāk*) *n., adj.* a stitch, sharp pain in the side – 'An, whan A tuik the kaik, an turnt keindih pechlt ... ' [ECS].

kail (*kāl*) *n.* a type of curly-leaved cabbage, borecole, often used in soup, once one of the staples of the Scottish diet – '... destroying of yr goods, as corne standing, or kaill, or oyr plants and fruits growing in yr yairds ... ' [BR1701], 'But overrun wi' cursed hares, Which of his kail took two full shares' [JR], '... Gi'ye routh o' bannocks aye and kail, To steeve ye'r guts' [JoHa], 'As little do I seek to win thy favour, To gain a bellyfu' o' beef an kail' [JoHa], 'Aw'd already been tae the fruit shop, Wi' thrippence for the kail ... ' [AY], 'There's fruit frae all nations exhibited there, And kail-plants frae Hawick at Copshawholm Fair' [DA], the soup itself, or any similar soup, especially Scotch Broth – '... But stuff my wame wi' guid kail brose, To fleg the caul' ' [JR], '... While th' folk were thinkin' o' their kail, Th' hungry generation!' [AO], 'And life's a kail that's worth the suppin – Draw in your chair and buckle tae' [WL], sometimes used as a plural – 'Sup thir kail; thay'll help ee ti keep a-heat aa day efter' [ECS] (also

spelled 'kale'; it was said to have been introduced to Scotland during the time of the Protectorate of Cromwell; it is ironic that it has returned as a trendy health food).

kail gully (*kāl-gu-lee*) *n., arch.* a blade fixed at right angles to a handle, used for chopping kail – 'If it was het, the langkail gully, Play'd smash amang't to end the tulzie' [JR] (see also **gully**).

kail-pat (*kāl-pa'*) *n., poet.* a pot in which soup is made – '... in Scotland the tyranny of the kail-pot has so firm a hold on the national stomach, that our countrymen cn scarcely understand any 'green meat' which will not submit to the all-receiving domestic crucible' [JAHM], 'Sae then in a jiffie the deid coo was bled, An' intae the kail-pat the warm bluid was shed' [BM1901] (also 'kail-pot').

kailyaird (*kāl-yārd, kāl-yird*) *n., arch.* a kitchen garden, small back garden – 'Your Geordie was a German laird, That used to delve his ain kail yaird!' [T], '... and where there sall be an necessity to sett ane ladder in ane lint or kaill-yard, the party skaithed is to have satisfaction ...' [BR1660], 'The path leading to it is a' growing green, Nae trace o' the kail-yard is now to be seen' [DA], 'Till yer heart shall bliss the bonnie buss In oor kailyaird' [RH], 'But nane o' them a' my feelings regard, Like the auld plum tree in granny's kailyard' [RF], '... And it's no to be compared Wi' the 'bonnie, bonnie breer bush In oor kailyaird' [TCh], '... And syne the kail-yard pick for body, Grated or diced and spurtled throwe' [WL], 'Where's a' the pochers gane? Yince yin could tell At sicht, thon thrissles i the douce kailyaird We ca society ...' [DH] (also written 'kail-yard').

Kailyaird Wud (*kāl-yārd-wud*) *n.* Kailyard Wood, wood just south of Shankend in the upper Slitrig valley. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a ruined steading with attached enclosure there.

kaim (*kām*) *n., arch.* a comb, the ridge of a hill, long, steep-sided hill-crest – '... And high hung the hills, wi' their star-topped kaimbs' [JoHa], 'He suggsted that they should apply to Mr Turnbull of Briery-yards to explore the Kame at the railway side where there is a little clump of trees' [HAST1876], 'At the kaim o the nicht, A turnt roond for another keek ahint' [ECS], *v., arch.* to comb – '... Butte, with the kente was in his neif, He kaimed the kerlyn's buffe' [JTe], 'He'd sleekit an' kaimed the haill mornin, I trow, To cover the bald bit a-top o' his pow' [JJ], '... wi their 'cleir hair' kaimed owre their young shoodders ...' [DH], used figuritively as a threat – 'A'll kaim eer heid for ee!' [GW], to dress a haystack with a rake (also spelled 'caim' and 'kaimb'; the word survives in the names of some local places, e.g. Kaimend, Kaim Law and Minto Kames).

Kaim Cleuch (*kām-klooch*) *n.* small stream that rises on the southern side of Kaim Law and runs in a westerly direction to join the Slitrig near Hummelknowes Bridge.

Kaimend (*kām-end*) *n.* farm, south of Ormiston, in the hills to the south east of Hawick. Part of the area was formerly also known as Hilliesland. James Rathie was farmer there in 1797 and William Rathie was labourer there in the same year. James Rathie was tenant in 1801, with his sons William and James also listed there. Robert Scott was farmer in 1841 and until at least the 1860s (also written 'Kaim End', it is 'Cambend' in 1797 and 'Combend' in 1801 and 1811; note there is also a village called Kaimend in South Lanarkshire and a house in North Berwick; the name probably derives from 'kaim', which is old Scots for a comb or the ridge of a hill).

the Kaimend Hills (*thu-kām-end-hilz*) *n.* hills to the east of Hawick. One of the peaks, Kaim Law, is 238 m high, lies to the west of Kaimend farm, contains a hill-fort, and was sometimes referred to as 'the first Kaimend'. The other main peak, sometimes called 'the second Kaimend', is 275 m high, lies to the south of the farm, and is named Whiteacres Hill on modern maps.

Kaim Law (*kām-law*) *n.* the highest peak in the Kaimend Hills to the immediate south-east of Hawick, reaching a height of 238 m (777 ft). It has also been referred to as 'the first Kaimend' and has a well-defined hill-fort on its summit. This measured about 110 m by 30 m and had ramparts and ditches that are still easy to see. The entrance was probably to the south-west, and there are indications of oval huts inside. The fort at the nearby Castle Law is surely associated in some way.

Kaims see **Minti Kames**

the Kaims see **the Kames**

kaim the heid (*kām-thu-heed*) *v., arch.* to scold, reprimand, haul over the coals – 'A scolding wife is said to 'kaim her man's heed' [ECS].

kain (*kān*) *n., arch.* payment in kind required by a tenant to the landlord – 'Nether Southfeild sett to John Elliott for 26 bolls halfe beare halfe meall & 28 keans' [Buc1690], 'Alas, alas! the wale o' men To Nature's paid a heavy cane' [JoHa], 'There now, ye've raised a hornet's nest Aboot

yer lugs I ween, The Abbot's kain ye'd better paid – To the last bawbee yestreen' [FL], 'The custom of paying kain rent then obtained currency, and the country members of the Green extended a generous liberality to their pastor' [WNK], 'The rent of the farms was to a great extent paid in kind ... make mention of so many kane hens or ducks paid to the proprietor at Cavers' [JAHM] (also spelled 'kane' and formerly 'cane', 'kaine', 'keane', etc.).

kaishin see **caishin**

kaiver see **caiver**

kale see **kail**

the Kale (*thu-kāl*) *n.* popular name for the **Kale Witter** and its valley – 'The sweetest flower I ever saw In blossom upon hill or dale, It was a beauty, bloomin' braw, Upon the bonnie banks o' Kale' [TCh].

Kale Witter (*kāl-wi'-ur*) *n.* river rising in the Cheviots, passing through the villages of Hownam, Morebattle and Eckford, and flowing into the Teviot. The river is about 20 miles (34 km) long. The first bridge over the river was probably the one at Eckford Mill, built in the 1690s. There is also a chain suspension bridge over the Tweed at Kalemouth, built around 1836 by Capt. Sir Samuel Brown. Douglas Hall edited the book 'Kalewater: a miscellany' (1999) – 'Where you slip sullenly under the shadows Skirting the feet of old Roxburgh's tower: Where you take, lowver-like, close to your bosom, Kale, and the music of coppice and bower' [WL] (the origin of the name may be from an early Indo-European root 'kal', meaning 'hard').

the Kames (*thu-kāmz*) *n.* former area in Minto Parish, also called **Minti Kames** (also written 'Kaims'; it is probably the place transcribed as 'the Cayves' after Minto in a list by Sir Ralph Bulmer in 1548/9).

Kameside Park (*kām-sīd-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish. In 1779 (and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) it was owned by Lord Minto, valued at £65 14s, and had liferent held by Sir John Dalrymple. However, in 1780 it was stated to be possessed by William Brown, with a rental of £18 (it was 'Kaimside park' in 1780).

Kames Moss (*kāmz-mos*) *n.* boggy area by the old railway line at Minto, near the farm of Minto Kames. It is referred to as 'Minto Kaims Moss' by James Murray in 1863. It is related to the former lands of 'Kaymes', part of Belses, recorded being leased by Thomas Hamilton (then Lord Binning) to Walter Davidson in 1632. The area to the south of the farm now contains Kames South Loch, with Kames North Loch further north towards Standhill (cf. **Minti Kames**).

Kames Muir Park (*kām-mewr-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a small piece of land in Minto Parish. In 1780 it was stated to be possessed by William Smail, with a rental of £8 (it was 'Kaimsmuir park' in 1780).

kane see **kain**

Kang (*kawng*) *n.* nickname used for a branch of the Irvings in the 16th century.

Kapleston (*kaw-pul-stin*) *n.* former farmstead in the headwaters of Tarras Water. Kapleston Sike and Kapleston Hill are marked on modern maps 'Kepelstoun' is on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Cepilstaine' and 'Kepilstoun M.' on Blaeu's 1654 maps).

Kate Dalrymple (*kā'-dawl-rim-pul*) *n.* tune that the Drums and Fifes sometimes play, along with 'Stumpy', at the end of the Common Riding for the Cornet, Right- and Left-Hand Men and Acting Father to dance the Bull Reel to. It is a well-known traditional reel, and was for many years the theme music for BBC Radio Scotland's 'Take the Floor'. It was first published in 1750 as 'The New Highland Laddie', while the modern name apparently comes from a famous beauty, perhaps influenced by the Gainsborough portrait of 'Mrs. Grace Dalrymple Elliot in the 1770s.

Kate the Cuddy Wife (*kā'-thu-cu-dee-wīf*) *n.* nickname for a former Hawick resident, probably from the 19th century – 'Kate the Cuddy Wife, Tammy Lauder, Wullie Gotterson, Jockie Eye; Auld man Fox was never madder Than when the callants chased his kye' [HI].

Katey's Cross (*kā'-eez-kros*) *n.* local name for a meeting point near Lethem in Southdean Parish, where there used to be a market. It corresponds to the small hill called 'Wattie's Spinnels', where there are remains of a former settlement and tower. Whether there was ever a market cross there is unknown.

Katharine Elliot Centre (*kath-rin-e-lee-i'-sen'-ur*) *n.* centre for social education of learning disabled and physically disabled adults, built by the Borders Regional Council in 1973 and named after Dame Baroness Katharine Elliot of Harwood, Chair of the Social Work Committee at that time. There is also an adjacent supervised housing facility built in 1980. The land had previously been allotments, and during WWII had been the site of Nissen huts for housing prisoners of war.

Katharine's Court (*kath-rinz-kōr'*) *n.* housing development off Howdenbank, named after

Dame Baroness Katharine Elliot of Harwood. The housing was built adjacent to the Katharine Elliot Centre in 2000.

katie (*kā'-ee, kā-tee*) *n., ins.* an effeminate man, also abbreviated form of **katie-beardie**).

katie-bairdie (*kā-tee-bār-dee*) *n., arch.* the loach (also **katie-beardie**).

katie-beardie (*kā'-ee-, kā-tee-beer-dee*) *n.* insulting term for a woman with a mustache, a small catfish, loach or stickleback, e.g. Gasterosteus aculeatus or Cobitis barbatula – '. . . Like gumpin' eels ablow the Albert Brig, Or 'katies' in the deep Cat's Pule' [WL] (there are several variants, including just 'beardie'; formerly **katie-bairdie**, cf. **beardie-loachie**).

Katie Veitch's Chair (*kā'-ee-vee-cheez-chār*) *n.* former popular name for a rock on a summit near Hilliesland. It was the favourite seat of Kati Veitch, who tenanted a field near there, perhaps around 1800.

katy-beardy see **katie-beardie**

kavie (*kā-vee*) *n., poet.* a hen-coop – 'I mean the hubbub 'boot yon braw-built kavie, Where sits a clocker trim, and twa-three burds' [JoHa], 'An' gin ye'd like a worthy weel-fill'd kavie O' bonnie, healthy, hardie, mettl't burdies . . . ' [JoHa].

Kay (*kā*) *n.* **Rev. George** (d.1766) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1729, he was licensed by Kirkcaldy Presbytery in 1734 and became minister at Collessie in 1739. He was presented to Minto by Sir Gilbert Elliot in 1741, assistant and successor to John Ritchie. However, he moved to Dysart (Second Charge) after only 2 years. He then went to St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh) in 1747, New Greyfriars in 1752 and Old Greyfriars in 1754. He was given a doctorate by Edinburgh University in 1759 and was Moderator of the General Assembly the same year, as well as being made Chaplain of Stirling Castle. He married Charlotte Sheriff in 1747 and their children were David, Charles and Margaret. He later married Ann Forth. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as brother of Adam Scott in 'aldinershope' (probably Annelshope. Scott had remission for a series of crimes, including resetting him, particularly in the theft of 80 cattle and goods to the value of 100 merks from George Middlemas and Matthew Paterson out of Dryhope. It is unclear if he was perhaps Scott's brother-in-law or if 'Kay' was a nickname and he was also a Scott. **John** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He married Helen Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (b.1757); Andrew (b.1759); and William (b.1761). The witnesses in 1757 were the whole congregation and in 1759 were Rev. James Laurie and William Dyce. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Langlands Bank. In 1868 he donated to the Museum a London newspaper from 1828. **Thomas** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1734 he was a witness to the notorial instrument in which the Town complained about encroachment on the Common by tenants of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He married Jean Briggs and their children baptised in Hawick included Walter (b.1737), James (b.1739) and Helen (b.1742). The witnesses in 1739 were weaver John Scott and 'Senior Shoemaker' George Oliver. It seems likely he was a son of Walter, who was also a tailor in Hawick. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1716 he presented for baptism the illegitimate child of Walter Scott, brother to the Laird of Whitslade; this suggests that he played some role within the church. In 1721 his son Robert was rebuked for fighting on the Sabbath with Thomas Weddell. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for waulker William Hood. He married Margaret Pringle and their children included: Adam (b.1713); and John (b.1715) (also written 'Key').

the Kay (*thu-kā*) *n.* nickname in use in Hawick in the 19th century – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI] (perhaps related to a jackdaw, referring to a chatterbox, cheating or ill-omened quality).

Kaymes see **Minti Kames**

Kay Wud (*kā-wud*) *n.* Kay Wood, small plantation on the southern slopes of Ruberslaw, north of Town-o-Rule. It contains an old enclosure.

the Kazba (*thu-kaz-baw*) *n.* name for **the No. 10**, adopted around 2000, and sometimes called 'the Kazba Venue Bar'.

kean see **kain**

Keane (*keen*) *n.* **George** (15th C.) witness to the sasine granting the Barony of Hawick to James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1484. His name is spelled 'Keyne'. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Johanne Kene' in 1528 when he witnessed the 'precept' infefting David Scott in the lands of his father, Sir Walter of Branxholme. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Kene' when witness to the document proclaiming William Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig, as the Baron of Hawick in 1428/9; most of the witnesses were local men.

Kearney's (*keer-neez*) *n.* chemist's shop in the station buildings in the early 20th century.

keb (*keb*) *v.* to give birth to a still-born lamb, to lose a lamb at an early age – 'Ewes are said to be

keb, when their lambs die early, and they are suffered to go *yeld*' [JL], 'Whareo' ilka ane hes twons an' nane kebbet amang thame' [HSR], '. . . O' kebbin yowes and rotten lambs, wi mony hells and blasts and damns' [TD], *n., arch.* a ewe that has lost her lamb – 'Item, five scoir and ten kebbis, price of the scoir ourheid, xvj £' [SB1574], a stillborn lamb – 'He coungers our kyloes, and causes our kebs, And a fearfu' auld carl is Johnie Nipnebs' [HSR].

kebbit (*ke-bee', -bi'*) *pp., adj., arch.* having lost a lamb.

kebbuck (*ke-buk*) *n., arch.* a whole cheese – 'And kebbucks and cruppocks enow, But Jenny Muirhead brought a capon' [ES], '. . . with the substantial accompaniment of sweet home-baked scones and a goodly kebbuck' [WNK], '. . . while the aumry was ransacked for kebbocks, milk-scones, and similar country luxuries . . . ' [DMW] (also 'kebbock').

keb-hoose (*keb-hoos*) *n., arch.* a small farm building where a ewe is confined in order to adopt motherless lambs.

keb-park (*keb-pawrk*) *n., arch.* a field set aside for ewes that have 'keb' lambs.

keckle (*ke-kul*) *n., v.* cackle – 'Her handsome shape an' glancin' een Wad gart a farmer keckle' [JR].

Keddie see **Kedie**

Kedie (*ke-dee*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1747) son of George and Agnes. He was an elder of the Burgher congregation at the East-end Kirk. In 1791 he signed the call to James Henderson on behalf of the 'seventy-six persons [who] could not with their own hands sign the call'. He is probably the Adam 'Kedy' who rented the 'best' mortcloth in 1771. He married Margaret Stewart (c.1756–1820) and their children included: Elizabeth ('Betty', 1772–1850), baptised in Hawick and married James Grant; Agnes ('Nancy', 1774–1841), baptised in Wilton, married William Jones; George (1777–1834), baptised in Wilton, married Christie Archibald; Christie (1778–1868), who had sons Adam and Andrew; James (1779–1860), baptised in Wilton, married Margaret Hume and died in Ohio; William (1781–1828), baptised in Wilton, married Margaret Telford; Janet (1784–1849), baptised in Hawick, married William Graham; Isabel (1785–1881), who married Daniel Mabie; Adam (1790–1820), married Mary Thompson; Margaret (b.1790), twin of Adam, died in infancy; Margaret Telford (1792–1874), born in New York; and Mary Thompson (1797–1830), born in New York. The family emigrated to America in 1795, settling in New York state. He died in South Kortright, Delaware County. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded in Hermiston in 1580 when he witnesed a transaction involving the Johnstones of Hermiston **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1630. This is probably the earliest local record of this family name. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1691, along with William, he witnessed a baptism for William Hislop and Janet (perhaps his sister). His son William was baptised in 1691. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Bessie (b.1740) and Andrew (b.1743). **Daniel** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was at North Synton in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He is probably the Daniel who witnessed a baptism for John in Ashkirk in 1690. In 1709 he was tenant in Wester Burnfoot. He married Bessie Elliot in 1691 and their children included: Isobel (b.1692); Thomas (b.1694); Anna (b.1696); Bessie (b.1698); William (b.1701); John (b.1704); Mary (b.1707); and Jean (b.1709). The witnesses in 1694 were John and Andrew Riddell (who lived at Dryden). **Daniel** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Rennalson and their children included Isobel (b.1696). **David** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Turnbull in 1688 and their children included James (b.1696). It is possible that his name was 'Dand' rather than David. **George** (18th C.) Hawick resident. He was probably married to Agnes Elliot or Scott and had a son Adam in 1747, baptised in Hawick (whose grandson would become a prominent real estate developer in Chicago). He may be the George who had an unnamed son baptised in Jedburgh in 1740 and the George whose daughter Isobell was baptised in Southdean Parish in 1740. In 1763 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Grieve and Isabel Scott. **Humphrey** (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Clerklands. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of Greatlaws and 'Clerklandes'. His name is listed as 'Umphra Cadzou' and he was probably related to William, who was also there, as well as Walter in Greatlaws. **George** (1777–1834) eldest son of Adam, he was baptised in Wilton Parish. He emigrated to America in 1795, along with the rest of the family. He settled in Stamford, New York. He married Christie Archibald, whose family came from Midlem, and they had 5 children. **James**

(17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1652 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Brown. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Telfer and their children included James (b.1716). **James** (17th/18th C.) listed in 1724 among the residents of Ashkirk Parish receiving poor money. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Currer in Ashkirk in 1742. **James** (1779–1860) son of Adam and Margaret Stewart. He was baptised in Wilton Parish and emigrated to America with his parents and siblings in 1795. He married Margaret Hume, who was from Gordon in Berwickshire. Their son John Hume (1815–1903) became a lawyer, real estate developer and politician in Chicago, giving his name to Kedzie Avenue in Chicago and Kedzie Street in Evanston. Other children were Adam, Allison Hume, Margaret, Isabella Bunyan, Robert Hume, Mary E. Austin, Mary E. Kent, Elizabeth Bunyan, George Lawson and Jane Ann. **James** (b.1814/5) forester and factor at Abbotrule Grange. He presented a fossil to the Museum in 1863. His wife was Isabella and their children included Andrew, Elizabeth, William and Helen. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their children included James (b.1840), Anne (b.1842), John (b.1845), Andrew (b.1847), Betty (b.1850) and William (b.1852). **James** (19th C.) blacksmith of the Fore Row in the latter part of the 1800s, succeeding from James Bowie. It was probably his nephew William who was killed in South Africa in 1899. **Jean** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640 she was cited by the Session 'for dighting of bear' on the Sabbath. Her surname is transcribed 'Cardyen', but this seems more likely to be 'Caidyea'. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Greatlaws. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of 'Grett Law' and Clerklands. His name is listed as 'Jok Cadzou' and he was probably related to William and Humphrey, who were at Clerklands. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott in 1689 and their children included: Isobel (b.1690); and William (b.1693). The witnesses in 1690 were George Scott and Daniel Kedie (probably related to the couple). In 1690 (along with Andrew), he witnessed a baptism fo William Hislop and Janet (who may have been his sister). **John** (d.1786) baker, probably son of Thomas, who was said to have been a centenarian (although that is probably an exaggeration). He is probably the John who was Cornet in 1737. He is probably also the 'baxter' John, son of Thomas, who was made a Burgess in 1737. He witnessed baptism in 1741 for weaver David Haig, in 1742 for shoemaker Robert Wilson and in 1743 for weaver Andrew Jardine. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for merchant Adam Scott in 1765. He may be the 'John Keidzly', the entry into whose 'stackyard, on the south or south-east side of the high road without the West Port of Hawick' was described in 1767 as the starting point for the perambulation of the Common undertaken as part of the court case brought for its division; he also owned houses on the Loan just beyond there. After the flood of 1767 it was said that he found 'a large trout and a fat hare lying on his hearth stone', which his family ate. In 1766 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker James Brown. He is probably the John who was paid 1 shilling in 1783 for 'liberty for the Dran in his Park for the Well'; this was presumably the pipe running down to the Pant Well. He is probably the baker who in 1783 witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Peter Wilson and Joan (his daughter). He firstly married Betty Turnbull from Liddesdale, and their children included: Thomas (1743–1811), also a baker; and Janet (b.1745), who married Archibald Douglas. His second wife was Betty, daughter of wright John Pringle. Their children were: Betty (1754–82), who married David Kyle of Melrose; Joan (1756–1840), who married shoemaker Peter Wilson and had 14 children; John (1759–1826), also a baker; George (b.1763); and Mary (b.1765), who married George Rutherford, a Kelso farmer. The baptism in 1743 was witnessed by shoemaker Robert Oliver and William Oliver junior, the one in 1745 by John Ruecastle and William Scoon and the one in 1765 by Alexander Bunyan and James Brydon. The 1763 baptism of George was witnessed by his grandfather Thomas. He is said to have been 85 when he died, placing his birth in 1700/1, but that would have made him an old Cornet, and so it seems likely he was born later. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1797 as farmer at 'Slackhills' in Hawick Parish. This is probably Slaidhills. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. He is probably the John whose daughter Isabella (b.1786/7) married Hawick tailor Walter Riddle. **John** (1759–1826) son of John and Betty Pringle. He was also a baker, but moved to London. In 1789 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Peter and Joan (his sister). In 1785 he married Isobel, 3rd daughter of William Grieve, farmer at Southfield, and she died in 1805. He

later married Mary Anderson, who died in 1831. His children were: Mary (b.1789), who married soldier James Thomson; Elizabeth (b.1791), who married farmer Robert Goodfellow; Williamina (b.1793), who married a Mr. Clark and their son Robert became a bookseller in London; Isobel (b.1795), who married first a Fairbairn and then a Warland; Jacky (b.1799), who married a Mr. Notman; John (b.1800), who was a sailor; and Jean (b.1810), perhaps also known as Janet. He also had an unnamed child who died in Hawick in 1797. **John** (b.1804) son of Thomas and Mary Scoon. He is probably the tobacconist John who lived at 13 Howegate with shoemaker John Douglas and John's wife Elizabeth, who was his sister. He was there at least from 1841 to 1861, and was unmarried. **Robert** (b.c.1759) probably a baker. He married Janet Adamson. Their children included: Robert (b.1790); Philip (b.1793); and Jannet (b.1795). **Robert** (1790–1869) Hawick baker of Silver Street, son of Robert and Janet Adamson. He was probably the Silver Street baker and spirit dealer listed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory, and whose house, on the south-east side of the Auld Brig, is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He was also listed as a Silver Street baker on Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. His business was one of those said to have suffered severe damage during the 1846 flood. In 1841 his house was described as 'Head of Silver St' (presumably meaning at the corner with Kirkstyle). In 1861 he was described as a farmer of 8½ acres, living at 1 Kirkstyle. His wife was Janet Farsyth (and she died before 1861). Their children were: Thomas (b.1816), baker and Cornet; William (b.1818), draper; Janet (b.1820); Mary (b.1823), who married John Innes; Jane Charters (1826–1912); Joan (b.1838); and Janet (b.1842). A portrait of him exists with his wife and son William. **Robert**, J.P. (1844–1915) born in Hawick, son of Thomas and Mary Fraser. He lost both parents as a child and was raised by his uncle William. He was educated at Hawick Grammar School and the Episcopalian School in Hawick. He was an apprentice with his uncle, later joining the retail merchants Stewart & Macdonald in Glasgow, where he eventually became managing partner. He also served as Director of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and as Director of the Glasgow Night Asylum for the Houseless, and was associated with the Trades' House, Merchants' House, Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society, Glasgow Savings Bank, Athenæum and Western Infirmary. He married a daughter of William Forsyth and had 2 daughters and 1 son. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Isobel Donaldson in Ashkirk Parish in 1659. Their children included William (b.1660). His name is written 'Caidyea'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He witnessed a baptism in 1690 for Andrew Riddell (who may also have been at Dryden). In 1691 his son Thomas had a bond with James Haddon in Selkirk. **Thomas** (17th C.) son of Thomas in Dryden. In 1691 he had a bond recorded in Selkirk. He is probably the Thomas recorded as tenant in Dryden in 1717. He may be the same Thomas who married Janet Brown in 1705 and whose children baptised in Ashkirk Parish included Isobel (b.1708), William (b.1717) and Mary (b.1718); they also had a son 'Ebenezer Kidsly' baptised in Hawick Parish in 1723. **Thomas** (c.1662–c.1763) farmer and then baker in Hawick. He is one of the earliest recorded members of the local family. He could be the Thomas 'Kedzee' who witnessed a baptism for Francis Scott of Alton in Wilton in 1722. He was admitted as a Burgess in 1728, with his name then recorded as 'Cadzie'. His wife's name is suggested to have been Betty Hitcher (although that surname is otherwise unrecorded locally), and also Fletcher (which seems more likely); she died before 1732. His children with Betty Fletcher were: Thomas, who died in infancy; John (said to be 85 when he died in 1786), also a baker and made a Burgess in 1737, when he was probably also Cornet; Thomas again; another son; Isobel; Janet; Mary; and 2 other daughters, the 5th daughter being born in 1720. He was a witness to the baptism of his grandson George in early 1763 and it said that he died soon after in his hundredth year. **Thomas** (18th C.) tenant farmer in Over Southfield in the 1720s. **Thomas** (18th C.) son of Thomas and Betty Fletcher. He was a baker and is said to have also farmed at Borthwick in Midlothian and to have died in the prime of his life. His children included: Jane (b.1751), who married dyer Adam Scott. **Thomas** (1743–1811) baker of Hawick, son of baker John and his first wife Betty Turnbull. He could be the Thomas who was Cornet in 1766. In 1789 he witnessed a baptism for John Waldie. He was recorded (as 'Kedzie') as a baker on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Mary Scoon, who died in 1831; she may be the Mrs. Kedie who ran an inn in the Kedie House. Their children included: John (b.1786); Janet (b.1787), their 2nd child, who married stockingmaker John Pringle; Robert

(b.1791); Betty (b.1798); and John (b.1804), probably the tobacconist on the Howegate. The witnesses in 1786 were weaver Archibald Douglas and shoemaker Peter Wilson. He died in Hawick, recorded there as son of deceased baker John. **Thomas** (b.1816) son of baker Robert. He was Cornet in 1836. He was a baker living with his father in 1841. He won the silver spurs for married men at the Common-Riding Races of 1843. He is probably the Hawick resident, who married Mary Fraser (from Roberton) in 1841 and whose children included: Joan (b.1838); Janet (b.1842); and Robert (b.1844). He is probably the 'Tam Kedie' mentioned in 1872 when it was said an old man claimed to have seen fairies riding on broomsticks round his corn stack. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf Parishes. He married Janet Anderson and their children included: 'Tamisene' (b.1805), baptised in Ashkirk; and Walter (b.1814), baptised in Lilliesleaf. He is probably the journeyman wright in Lilliesleaf recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Isabella Martin and their children included Agnes (b.1830), Jessie (b.1831), Catherine (b.1835), William (b.1835) and John Sprot (b.1837). **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Clerklands. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of Greatlaws and 'Clerklandes'. His name is listed as 'William Cadzou' and he was probably related to Humphrey, who was also there, as well as Walter in Greatlaws. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who in 1651 witnessed a baptism for Walter Coltart and another in 1652 for Thomas Bell. **William** (17th C.) married Isobel Spottiswood in Ashkirk in 1652. Their children included Janet (b.1653) and Helen (b.1660). His surname is written 'Caidyea'. **William** (17th C.) married Margaret Tait in Ashkirk in 1653. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Bessie 'Milln' and his surname is given as 'Kedslie' in 1732 when his son Thomas was baptised in Makerstoun Parish. **William** (1781–1828) son of Adam, he was baptised in Wilton. He emigrated to America along with the rest of the family in 1795. In 1826 he moved to Michigan, purchasing land there, setting himself up as a farmer, and helping establish the local church. He married Margaret Telford and they had 16 children. **William** 'Willie' (b.1805/6) born in Jedburgh, he was shepherd to Elliot of Hindhope. He was groom for the Jardines at Arkleton on the 1861 census. He was known as a breeder of greyhounds. His wife was Mary and their children included James, John, Margaret, William and Andrew. His older children were born in Bedrule Parish. **William** (1818–80) Hawick draper, son of baker Robert. He served his apprenticeship with Charles Williamson and took over the business in partnership with Walter Armstrong when Williamson left for Australia in 1839. By 1853 he was running his own draper's business at 2 Tower Knowe. He also ran a small tweed manufacturing business, William Kedie & Co., which was taken over by Innes, Blenkhorn and Richardson, who built Riversdale Mills around 1880. He was a Trustee and one of the first deacons of St. George's Kirk and was involved in setting up the West End Mission. Despite being heavily involved with the Free Kirk, in 1850 he purchased the Old Manse from the established Kirk, and then lived there. In 1861 he was living on Old Manse Lane, with his sister Jane C. and niece Joan. He also raised his nephew, Robert. He is probably the William who joined the Archæological Society in 1858. In 1862 the he donated to the Museum the 'stand of sand glass, formerly attached to the precentor's desk in Hawick Old Church', as well as a Chinese umbrella from 50 years earlier. **William** (1879/80–99) nephew of Mr. Kedie, blacksmith of Drumlanrig Square. Born in Hawick, his family moved to Dundee when he was 7. He served with the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, and was killed in action in the Boer War. He is listed on the Hawick Boer War Memorial (also spelled 'Cadyea', 'Cadzie', 'Cadzou', 'Cadzow', 'Caidyea', 'Caidzow', 'Kaidye', 'Kaidyea', 'Kaidze', 'Kaidzie', 'Keddie', 'Keadzie', 'Kedslie', 'Kedyea', 'Kedyie', 'Kedzlie', 'Kidsly', etc. and formerly synonymous with **Kedzie**).

Kedie an Airmstrong's (*ke-dee-in-ārm-strōngz*) *n.* draper's business on the Tower Knowe in the mid-19th century. It was started by William Kedie and Walter Armstrong after Charles Williamson emigrated to Australia in 1839. The flood of 1846 made a hole, 6 feet deep, at the end of the shop, which was said to have stopped the flood waters running further down the High Street. The firm was listed at Market Place in Slater's 1852 directory.

the Kedie Hoose (*thu-ke-dee-hoos*) *n.* popular name for the building where generations of Kedie's lived, last occupied by Robert Kedie in the mid-19th century. It was a 2-storey thatched house located at the west end of the Auld Brig,

roughly where the spiral staircase of the Exchange Buildings was later built. An old building, it was full of 'holes, boles and wee windows'. It had a baker's shop on the ground floor, and in the early 19th century Mrs. Kedie kept an inn there. During the great flood of 1767 about a dozen people used a ladder across to the west gable of the house to escape when trapped on the Auld Brig. It was said that the street 'was stripped to the very rocks' between here and Ekron's houses. The house was said to have been the lodgings of theologian Thomas Chalmers. The house was demolished in 1863 to make way for the Exchange, but can be seen in a photograph of 1860. It was also known as 'Kedie's Gable' and 'the Brig-end', and should not be confused with 'Kedie's Buildin'.

the Kedies (*th*u-ke-deez) *n.* local family of some importance in the 18th and 19th centuries, with the name also written 'Kedzie' and other variants. Isobel 'Kedyea' is recorded as mother in a Hawick birth record of 1650. A branch of the family lived in the same place for seven generations, on the west bank of the Slitrig, near the mill, known as the 'Kedie Hoose', before the tenement was torn down in 1863. The family were also sometimes referred to as the Old Manse Lane Kedie's and produced 3 Cornets. The 20-mile long street Kedzie Avenue in Chicago (and its associated subway stations) is named after a descendant of this Hawick family. There were burgesses of Selkirk called 'Cadzow' recorded in Selkirk in the early 16th century and people called 'Kaidyea' in Ashkirk in the 17th century (also sometimes 'Keddie', 'Kedzie' and other variants; the name may be related to Cadzow near Hamilton).

Kedie's (*ke-deez*) *n.* William Kedie & Co., also known for a while as Kedie, Darling & Co. Ltd., Hawick woollen manufacturers of the latter part of the 19th century, with main factory at Riversdale Mills. William Kedie, a High Street draper, started his small tweed business in the mid-1800s, and when he died in 1880 it was taken over by his nephew Robert Innes, with Blenkhorn and Richardson as silent partners. Innes died in 1895, and Adam Darling became a partner in 1898. The firm went into increasing debt in the early 1900s and was incorporated into Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. around 1910.

Kedie's Buildin (*ke-deez-bil-din*) *n.* building at 7 Tower Knowe, near where the Kedie family had previously lived. It was built by Harkness the builders and is beside the steps to the Millport. The site was probably the location of the original Mill of Hawick. It is the first house on the North side of what was effectively the High Street, and was occupied by William Kedie, draper in the 1850s. The site was much later known as the Tower Cafe (also known as 'Kedie's Shop' and not to be confused with 'the Kedie Hoose' on the other side of the Tower Knowe, or **the Ruecastle Tenement** formerly at 7 High Street).

Kedie's Gable (*ke-deez-gā-bul*) *n.* another name for **the Kedie Hoose** – 'Kedie's Gable', which looks, in its white-washed purity, form, sedate, and sagacious, fronting the Market Place, full of holes, boles, and small windows' [WNK].

Kedzie (*ked-zee*) *n.* **Adam** (1746–1818) son of George Francis and Agnes. In 1770 he married Margaret Stewart (1756–1820), recorded in Hawick and Castleton Parishes. Their children were: Elizabeth (1772–1850); Nancy (1774–1841); George (1777–1834); Christie Archibald (1778–1868); James (1779–1860); Margaret Hume (1780–1865); William (1781–1828); Margaret Telford (1792–1874); Janet (1783–1849); Isabel (1785–1881); Adam (1790–1820); Margaret, who died in infancy; and Mary (1797–1830). In 1795 he emigrated with his wife and eight children, staying in Bovina, Delaware County, New York, before moving to Stamford, Connecticut. His grandson John Hume Kedzie was an important real estate developer, with Kedzie Avenue in Chicago and Kedzie Street in Evanston named after him. Kedzie Avenue is a very long street running north/south through Chicago, with a subway station of the same name (spelling varies, e.g. 'Keidzea'; see also **Kedie**).

Kedslie (*kedz-lee*) *n.* farm west of the A68 beyond Earlston, with a nearby hill of the same name (the origin of the name is probably from the Old English personal name 'Cada'; it is first recorded in about 1200 as 'Caddysleya' and is 'Kedsliedoors' in 1643; it seems likely that there is a connection with the local Kedie/Kedzie/Kedzlie family).

keek (*keek*) *v.* to peek, peep, glance, pry, look furtively – 'she's keekin oot her wundi', '. . . Tae bei a keekin' glass' [JSB], '. . . An', keeking through the hawthorn hedge, say to ilk ither 'See . . . '' [JoHa], '. . . and the knowing look and sign of inward comfort with which he handled and keeked between the rarer old books' [HA1869], '. . . A was rale glad ti caa cannie an keek backiewards at the airt A'd comed' [ECS], '. . . Keeks o'er to see its bonnie sel' ' [JBS], 'I keekit roond the stane wi' caution An chitterin' fear . . . ' [WP], '. . . like Auld Jock Grieve, for instance, keekin' oot o' the loft window at Colterscleuch' [DH], '. . . wi a last

gledge at St. Mary's clock keekin owre the ruifs like a sma local moon' [DH], '... At the Mair oo keeked at every stall On this maist spaicial day of all' [IWL], *n.* a peek – 'take a wee keek at this', 'If auld Surrey the nicht had a keek at our forces, He'd scud oot o'er the Border, away, far away' [JEDM] (from Mediæval English; see also **keekit**).

keeker (*kee-kur*) *n.* a black eye – 'that punch gave is a right keeker', 'She gae 'im an awfu' keeker' [GW].

keekin-gless (*kee-kin-gles*) *n.* a looking glass, mirror – 'For already, the lasses are primpin at their keekin-glesses ...' [DH], another name for a **nosey wundi**.

keekit (*kee-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* peeked, peeped – 'Aw quietly keekit roond, and seein' naebody seemed tae ken me, Aw slippit away up the Raws ...' [JEDM], '... an the gray waas o Fatlips keekeet oot threh atween the treis that skuggeet Barnhill's staney bed' [ECS], 'So Aa stude and lookit at it for a bit, and Aa keekit at it ...' [DH].

Keek i' the Kirk (*keek-i-thu-kirk*) *n.* nickname for **William Scott**.

keel (*keel*) *n., arch.* ruddle, red ochre used for marking sheep – – '... and dotted it over with keel, so that in every respect but bulk it looked to be that of a turkey' [WNK], 'The youth, in a fury, took up the keel and hurled it at her head' [RJT], '... stood the pulpit, then unpainted, and merely ruddled with 'keeling' or red ochre' [HAST1875].

Keelenlows (*kee-lin-lōz*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map on the west bank of the Liddel, roughly opposite Kirndean and south of Whitehaugh. It is unclear if it corresponds to some place with a slightly different name.

keelie (*kee-lee*) *n., arch.* a small Highland cow – '... aa keinds, untellin – kye an tuips an keilies an yowes, mixty- maxty' [ECS] (also **kyloe**).

keelin (*keel-in*) *n., arch.* the process of stock-taking of sheep by marking each animal with dye or 'keel' – '... 'keeling' may be termed a sort of stock-taking, when the different classes of sheep are counted and marked with 'keel' (ruddle in England)' [RB].

keel raw (*keel-raw*) *n., arch.* a game in which children facing each other with arms and legs locked together try to raise each other.

keely-vine (*kee-lee-vīn*) *n., arch.* a lead pencil – 'He experienced intense enjoyment when so fortunate as to obtain possession of a sheet of paper, and the stump of a Keely-vine' [WNK].

keen (*keen*) *adj., arch.* lively, spirited (noted by E.C. Smith).

Keenan (*kee-nin*) *n.* **Fr. Stephen** (19th C.) priest at Edinburgh, who started visiting Hawick every 3 months in 1837, until a more permanent arrangement was made a few years later. He was thus the first priest to celebrate Roman Catholic sacraments in Hawick since before the Reformation. He wrote several books, particularly 'Controversial catechism; or Protestantism refuted, and Catholicism established, by an appeal to the Holy Scriptures' (1846, 1849, 1854, 1875, 1896).

keep (*keep*) *v.* to fare, get along, manage, 'do' – 'how'r ee keepin?', 'how's yer mother been keepin since she got oot o Peel?', to mind, tend – 'We say keep a bairn where in English the expression is nurse (or 'mind') a child' [ECS] (these usages are not common in standard English).

keep aheat see **aheat**

Keeper o Liddesdale (*kee-pur-ō-li-diz-dāl*) *n.* title for someone appointed by the Crown to be overseer of Liddesdale, specifically in the 16th century, when it was administered separately from the Middle Marches. The deputy of the Keeper was called the Captain of Hermitage. Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was appointed as Keeper in 1551.

keepie-uppie (*kee-pee-u-pee*) *n.* a game played using various parts of the body to keep a football off the ground.

keepit (*kee-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* kept – 'But little wist he o' the girdle o' heaven That keepit her virtue fair' [JTe], '... An' he's aye keepit it sin' syne, – Retailing spirits, teas, an' wine' [RDW], '... and in simulated anger burst out with – 'Ye dazy deevil, whats keepit ye'' [WNK], '... thou hest keepet me alæive, that I shudna gae doun til the pitt' [HSR], 'For I hae keepet the wayes o' the Lord ...' [HSR], 'Death its thousands off has sweepit, Who like us this day have keepit ...' [JH], '... But dinna be pridefu', but gratefu' To ken ye've been keepit frae wrang' [FL], 'The way I mind him sae weel is – he keepit the company in roars o' lauchter' [BM1903], 'The baa at A keepeet' [ECS] (also written 'keepet').

keep-miss (*keep-mis*) *n., arch.* a woman kept by a man as an illicit lover.

keep the heid (*keep-thu-heed*) *v.* to keep one's equanimity, calm down, 'keep your shirt on'.

keers (*keerz*) *n., pl., arch.* a thin kind of gruel given to ailing sheep, hence any kind of insipid food – 'We [=hired people] juist get a bowl o' keers' [GW].

keeselip (*kees-lip*) *n., arch.* the stomach of an animal, particularly when used for curdling milk (also **keeselup**).

keeselup (*kees-lup*) *n., arch.* an animal's stomach used for rennet.

kei (*kī*) *n.* a door key – '. . . and left the kyeis in ye door where the meale was . . . ' [BR1690], 'The 7 Kyes of ye manse and office-houses ys day being produced before ye Elders, were all layd in the studi except ye kye of ye Hall door . . . ' [PR1711], 'An' I wull gie untill thee the keiys o' the kingdoom o' heæven . . . ' [HSR], 'Hei was a member o Hawick Camera Club till hei lost the kei ti the derk room' [IWL], '. . . Hed a kei, bolt was hame, door could not be budged . . . ' [MB], a musical key – 'Whiles Adie Ingles was gaun up a kei without wairnin . . . ' [IWL], 'That's the kei, wull ee mind that till ee get roond the front o the hoose?' [HD], a mood, frame of mind – '. . . as he never saw Willy in such a high key before' [WSB], '. . . and queer stories he could tell about them, when ye gat him in the richt key' [BCM1880] (also spelled 'kye' etc.).

keibult (*kI-bul'*) *n., arch.* a heavy-built, burly fellow – '. . . a shauchlin, husslin-shoodert keibult wui . . . stoory claes aa tairgets an spatches an faizzent-ends' [ECS].

keind see **kind**

kei-stane (*kī-stān*) *n., arch.* a key-stone – 'Yeh bit sate on the kei-stane o the brig; yeh deek at the gurlin Yill' [ECS].

keistless (*kīst-lis*) *adj., arch.* lacking in substance, inspid, tasteless.

Keilder (*keel-dur*) *n.* common misspelling of **Kielder**.

Keir (*keer*) *n.* **James** (19th C.) married Martha Rutherford in East Bank Kirk in 1830. **William** of Whitehaugh (d.1818) possibly son of Thomas of Powisholm and Elizabeth Elliot, heiress of Whithaugh. He was Chamberlain for the Duke of Buccleuch for Eskdale and Liddesdale from perhaps 1772 to 1818. He lived at Milnholm, near Langholm, where he is recorded in the Horse Tax Rolls in the 1780s and the dog tax in 1797. In 1787 he advised the Duke that some people in Liddesdale were petitioning for land to create a village, which would become Newcastleton. He was in charge of the plans for the town's layout. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He is probably the William 'of Ranistón' listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. His agricultural improvements were the focus of a 2004 Ph.D. thesis at Edinburgh University by Brian Bonnyman. He was succeeded as Chamberlain by James Davidson. Whithaugh seems to have been inherited by William, who was probably his nephew. However, it is unclear how many Williams there were. He died at Milnholm. He is probably the man of the same name whose book 'A Summons of Wakening; or, the Evil Tendency and Danger of Speculative Philosophy exemplified in Mr. Leslie's Inquiry into the Nature of Heat, and Mr. Malthus Essay on Population' was published in Hawick in 1807. **William** of Whithaugh (b.1810) son of Thomas and Eliza Elliot, he was born at Langholm. He probably inherited Whithaugh from his grandfather. He acted as estate improver for the Duke of Buccleuch. He resided at Potholm, near Langholm until 1848. In 1851 he is recorded at Whithaugh in Castleton Parish, as farmer of over 2,000 acres and employing 18 labourers. He was at Whitehaugh in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was still at Whithaugh, which is recorded as a house having 8 rooms with 1 or more windows. He was recorded as 'Wm. Kerr' at 'Whitheugh' in a directory of 1868. He was listed as owner of Whithaugh in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. He was probably the 'Kei [sic] of Whitehaugh [sic]' listed among local 'Hard-riding Dick's' in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865). He served as Chairman of the Parochial Board for Castleton. He was President of the Liddesdale Curling Club. He was also a breeder of prize cattle. His wife was Janet. He died without issue and Whithaugh was inherited by his nephew William Little.

keite see **kyte**

Keith (*keeth*) *n.* **Sir Alexander** of Dunnotar and Belses (1786–1832) son of Sir Alexander, he was an accountant in Edinburgh. He was recorded as owner of parts of Belses (purchased from Bennet of Chesters) in Ancrum Parish in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He was knighted when George IV visited Scotland in 1822. He was owner of the lands of New Belses, Belses Mill and Belses Muir according to an estate plan of 1826. **Sir Edward** (c.1280–1346) son of Robert, who was Great Marischal of Scotland. He is probably the Edward mentioned in a letter from Edward I in about 1300, granting him licence to take any of the goods from 'Monsire Guilliam de Galeys' (i.e. William Wallace). His brother Sir Robert succeeded their father as Great Marischal and commanded the cavlary at Bannockburn. He is referred to as 'de Kethe' when, along with his wife Isabella de Synton, he claimed the Sheriffdom of

Selkirk from Edward I in about 1305. Isabella was the sister of the previous Sheriff, Andrew de Synton, and heiress to the Synton estate. He had a confirming charter for his lands and offices from David II. His account as Sheriff was recorded in 1328. He secondly married Christina (or Christian), daughter of Sir John Monteith, Lord of Annan; she secondly married Sir Robert Erskine of that Ilk. His children included: Sir William; John of Inverugie, who married Mariot de Chen; Catherine; and Janet (or Joneta), who married Sir Thomas Erskine. Jean (presumably Janet) is recorded as his heir in a charter of 1368. It is unclear whether he or any of his children played any role locally. But Joneta married an Erskine, suggesting that the Synton estates passed through her to that family. His seal is attached to the Declaration of Arbroath. He died at the Battle of Neville's Cross. His seal was divided into 6 vertical regions and decorated with lozenges, with a diagonal stripe on top. **Janet** or 'Joneta' (c.1345–1415) youngest daughter of Edward and Christina Menteith. She was also great-grand-daughter of the 11th Earl of Mar (resulting in a long-standing claim of the Erskines to the Earldom of Mar). She married David de Barclay (in Selkirk), then David Hamilton of Cadzow and finally Sir Thomas Erskine. In 1368 she is described as 'Jean Berclay, daughter and heir of deceased Sir Edward Keth, lord of Syntoun'. One of her sons was Robert, 1st Lord Erskine, who probably inherited the Synton estates from her. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded in a financial record of 1335/6 as having forfeited the lands of Nether Harwood to the English King. His other ands included 'Tochenside' and 'Bondyngtone'. He could be the 2nd son of Sir Robert, Marischal of Scotland, who is recorded opposing the peace between England and Scotland in 1335.

Kelloe Plantin (*ke-lō-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation to the west of Borthwickbrae.

Kelly (*ke-lee*) *n.* **Fr. Daniel** (d.1943) priest at S.S. Mary & David 1938–42. He came from the neighbouring parish of Selkirk. He was responsible for significant redecoration of the interior of the church, and cleaning of the exterior. He resigned his charge in 1941 due to ill-health, remaining as assistant for another year before retiring fully. **Elizabeth** see **Ruecastle**. **Frederick** (19th C.) highwayman, whose accomplices held up carts of drink and other goods around Langburnshiels and Whitrope in the early 1860s. **Fr. Thomas** (1896–1963) born in County Leitrim, Ireland, he was ordained a priest in Glasgow in 1925 and served in Glasgow, Airdrie, Saltcoats, Glasgow (again), Newmains and Portobello before arriving in Hawick as Chaplain of St. Margaret's Convent in 1961 (formerly spelled 'Kellie', etc.).

Kelly Cleuch (*ke-lee-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising on Rain's Hill and flowing roughly westwards to join the Liddel Water between Hewis Bridge and Dinlabyre. It is probably associated with the former farm of Killoley.

kelpie (*kel-pee*) *n., arch.* a young mischievous being, associated with water – 'Fierce drove the storm, with sleet and rain, The waters rose and raged amain, And oft we heard the kelpy's cry Amid the tempest's melody' [JTe], '. . . 'Bout bogles, brounies, ghaists an' fays, an' kelpies o' the linn' [JJ].

the Kelpie (*thu-kel-pee*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century.

Kelsae see **Kelsi**

Kelsi (*kel-si*) *n.* Kelso, 21 miles north-east of Hawick, built at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot. It was an abbey town from 1128 and traditionally a market town for farmers, artisans and particularly shoemakers. The lands of the village were granted to Kelso Abbey in 1343, and it became a Burgh of Barony in 1634. It was governed by the Baron Bailie (appointed by the Duke of Roxburghe) until well into the 19th century. The town and abbey were partially destroyed by the English in 1523 and again in 1542 and 1545. The town was largely destroyed by fire in 1684, when it is said that 306 families lost their homes. It is renowned for its Georgian, Flemish-style Square, with a bull ring in the centre, plus the 1816 ionic-columned Town Hall, and 1761 Cross Keys. The first stone bridge of 1754 was an important crossing point for the Tweed (swept away 1797) and Rennie's 1803 bridge was the model for the Waterloo Bridge. Kelso remains an agricultural centre, with tourism, fishing, a Race Course and light industry. Ednam House (built 1761), the Corn Exchange (1855) and the octagonal Parish Church (1771–73) are important historical buildings, and Floors Castle is just a mile to the west. The Turret House serves as a local museum. The route between Hawick and Kelso would have directly followed the Teviot for centuries; the improved road (essentially the A698) was completed in the late 18th century. Kelso Civic Week is in July and was inaugurated in 1937. It comprises the Kelso Laddie's Reel, a ceremony at the Trysting Tree, commemorating the old Whipmen's society, and ride-outs, including one to Yetholm.

An older tradition is St. James Fair, formerly in August and now in September. In the 18th century there was an annual meeting organised by the whipmen, which involved torturing a cat in a barrel at the Berry Moss. 'Guide to Kelso' was published by J. & J.H. Rutherford in 1880. Population (1991) 5,989 – 'Bosom'd in woods where mighty rivers run, Kelso's fair vale expands before the sun; Its rising downs in vernal beauty swell, And fring'd with hazel winds each flowery dell' [JL] (the name is from the Old English 'calc hoh', meaning 'chalk hill', or perhaps from Old Welsh 'calch' plus Old English, meaning 'heel-shaped spur of land'; it first appears as 'Calceho', 'Calcho' and 'Calkou' in the 12th century; it is on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Cailso'; the local pronunciation 'Kelsey' appears in the 16th century; often also written 'Kelsae').

Kelsi Abbey (*kel-si-aw-bee*) *n.* Kelso Abbey, founded in 1128 by monks from Tiron, France, having been originally founded in Selkirk in 1113, with a charter by David I. The grants from David included lands in Lilliesleaf, as well as elsewhere around the Borders. It was dedicated to Mary and St. John in 1143 and the rights and lands of the monks were confirmed in a charter by Malcolm IV in 1159. It is the most ruined of the four Border abbeys, but was once the largest and wealthiest, having possessed the revenues of 33 parishes; it was not until about 1430 that its superiority was overtaken by St. Andrews. The founder was Prince Henry, son of David I, who is buried at Roxburgh. The infant James III was crowned at the Abbey in 1460 after his father was killed nearby. The last Abbot was James Stewart, illegitimate son of James V. It was burned in 1523 and then partly destroyed by a force of Spaniards in Hertford's 1545 invasion, and burned again in 1547. Part of the Abbey was later used as a prison, and then as the parish church tuil 1771. Only the western section remains of a once much larger construction, with memorial additions for the Dukes of Roxburghe. The ruins are open to the public, although with minimal information no visitor centre and unlike the other Border abbeys no entrance fee either! A piece of pipe, said to have supplied the Abbey with water, was donated to the Museum in 1900 (spelling varied over the years, with 'Kelcho' turning up in 1159, 'monasterii de Kelchou' in 1249 and 'Calco' still appearing in 1550).

Kelsi Brig (*kel-si-brig*) *n.* name generally used for the main road bridge across the Tweed at Kelso. The foundation stone was laid with great ceremony in 1754, but the central arch collapsed before it was completed, killing 7 workmen. The eventual cost was a staggering £3,000. It became the only substantial bridge between Peebles and Berwick, and was presumably heavily used for traffic going north from Hawick. The bridge fell into disrepair, however, and was swept away in a flood in 1797. The new John Rennie design was built 1800–03 at the huge cost of about £18,000, and it was said to be the prototype for the Waterloo Bridge in London. It has toll-houses at the northern end, this being the location of a riot by the townspeople in 1857, frustrated with paying the bridge toll for over 50 years.

the Kelsi Chronicle (*thu-kel-si-kro-nee-kul*) *n.* the Kelso Chronicle, founded in Kelso in 1783, it was the first newspaper published in the Borders. It was renamed the British Chronicle or Union Gazette in 1784, and was discontinued in 1803, but resumed again in 1832. Merging later with the Border Pioneer, Jedburgh Gazette, etc., it ran until 1932, eventually becoming part of the Southern Reporter. Because of its Liberal stance (in opposition to the Tory-backed Kelso Mail) it often covered newsworthy events in Hawick. It is also useful as a source of local death notices and obituaries, particularly before the first Hawick-based papers appeared.

Kelsi Junction (*kel-si-jungk-shin*) *n.* junction of the Waverley Line with the Kelso branch line, south of Newtown St. Boswells. This linked Hawick with Kelso and points towards Tweedmouth (1851–1964), as well as to Jedburgh via another branch (1851–1948).

the Kelsi Mail (*thu-kel-si-māl*) *n.* the Kelso Mail, or Roxburgh, Berwickshire and Northumberland Gazette, one of the earliest newspapers published in Roxburghshire. It started in 1797, and was one of only printed sources of local news for about 50 years, before the first Hawick newspapers started. It was founded by James Ballantyne (friend and later publisher of Sir Walter Scott) and was staunchly pro-Tory. The first Hawick agent was John Nixon. It ceased publication in 1945. The same company started publishing books (at the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott), moving to Edinburgh in 1802, and publishing many of Sir Walter's novels.

Kelsi Wull (*kel-si-wul*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Wullie Dunlap and Big Frank creep Past us, and Cashie's near at hand; There's Kelso Wull and Wat the Sweep, And Wullie Goudlands leadin' the

Band' [HI] (presumably a William with a connection to Kelso).

Kelso see **Kelsi**

kelter (*kel-tur*) *v., poet.* to fall, tumble, go head over heels – 'Though soul an' conscience baith should kelter, I'll cleek a shillin', When Meggy's coy, 'twill help to melt her, An make her willin' ' [JR].

kemp (*kemp*) *v., arch.* to engage in a contest in the harvest field – 'He was once kemping with a celebrated shearer . . . ' [RM], *n., arch.* a contest, particularly between bands of reapers – 'The kirn day cam', a kemp began, And hard and fast it grew . . . ' [JT], *poet.* a champion, great fighter – 'Syne he's ca'd on him Ringan Red; A sturdy kemp was he, From friend or foe in border feid Who never a foot would flee' [JL].

kemp (*kemp*) *n., arch.* the plantain, Plantago major, particularly the stalk and seed-head (noted by J. Jamieson).

Kemp (*kemp*) *n.* **James** (b.1822) son of William and Elizabeth Ketchin, he was an ironmonger in Galashiels. **John** (19th C.) brewer of Hawick who was also an early member of Allars Kirk. It is possible he is the same man as the cooper. **John** (b.c.1790) from Melrose, he was a cooper in Hawick. He is listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and recorded at about 16 High Street in 1841. In 1851 he was a widower around the Crown Close and in Slater's 1852 directory he is a cooper on the High Street. In 1861 he was a widower at 4 Melgund Place (probably the modern No. 9). His wife was Margaret and their children included Helen, Catherine, Margaret and Jane. **Rev. Joseph William** (1872–1933) born in Hull, son of a policeman. His parents died when he was young, and he had minimal education. He attended night school, then the Bible Training Institute in Glasgow, where he was baptised. He became minister at Kelso Baptist Church in 1897 and moved to Hawick Baptist Church in 1898. During his brief ministry several new features were added to the congregation's work, e.g. open air services on Sunday evenings, and services were sometimes also held in the Theatre on Croft Road. He remained until 1902, when he moved to Charlotte Baptist Chapel, Edinburgh. He vastly increased the congregation there, moved to new York in 1915, then Auckland in 1920. He established the New Zealand Bible Training Institute in 1922 and became President of the Baptist Union of New Zealand in 1929, but earlier illness returned and he died a few years later. He was said to be temperamental and difficult to work with. He was extremely conservative in his theological principles, fighting against what he saw as the evils of dancing, card-playing, the theatre and cinema. He wrote some short books, including 'The Soul Winner and Soul Winning' (1916). He married Winifred Binnie in 1897, and they had 2 children. He is buried at Auckland, and it is reported that 6,000 people attended his funeral. **William** (c.1790–1864) born in Melrose he became a businessman in Galashiels, where he managed the Gas Company. He was a regular contributor to Chambers' Journal and corresponded with Charles Darwin and others on geology and related subjects. He was the first curator of the Galashiels Museum. He is probably the Mr. Kemp of Gala who, in 1856, donated to the Hawick Archæological Society a mastodon tooth and other fossils and rocks. He donated fossils and other geological specimens to Hawick Museum in 1860, described the former condition of the large camp at Rink and was made an honorary member of the Archæological Society for 1860. In 1870 his widow donated to the Museum a 'monster kitten with one head, eight legs, two tails, and two bodies'. In 1877 the Archæological Society published his earlier remarks on the Catrail, including his claim that it continued all the way to Galashiels.

Kemp's Castle (*kemps-kaw-sul*) *n.* popular name for the remains of a settlement near Blawearie. The hill there is essentially the north-eastern spur of Borthwickshiels Horn, and reaches a height of 349 m. The main enclosure is an oval about 50 m by 40 m, defined by a bank with an outer quarry ditch. The entrance is on the east side and there are as many as 5 hut circles inside. Another fainter enclosure to the south-west measures about 90 m by 75 m and contains other hut circles. This may be an early iron age settlement. There are signs of cord rig on the eastern slopes (there are other Kemp's Castles elsewhere).

Kemp's Close (*kemps-klōs*) *n.* occasional name used in the mid-19th century for a passageway at 7 High Street, named after the cooper's there.

ken (*ken*) *v.* to know, recognise, be acquainted with – 'A deh ken', 'div ee ken Mrs. Broon's in the hospital?', 'ee deh ken the half o eet', 'Div ee ken Ken Dodd's ded's deed?', '. . . that they ken her to be ane honest woman, and free of any thyft so far as they ken or know' [Ash1635], 'And John Scot of Sinton he is a pretty man, He outstrips in Wisdom any man I ken' [CWS], 'But in ae point ye're fair to blame – Ye ken yousel', Ye neither did set down your name, Nor where

ye dwell' [JR], 'Then I could ken – and man and woman Kenn'd weel as I did – what was comin' ...' [AD], 'I got your kindly letter, And you may ken it pleased me weel' [JoHa], 'A ken o' a stream lang streekit an' blue' [JEDM], 'I ken that he will aye be true – For Willie lo'es me weel' [JT], 'Ye may ken, I was born and bred i' the Loan' [DH], 'They're but young aince, these same wee wains, And weel behaved, ye ken' [WFC], 'Feel at hame? – A ken A will' [IWL], sometimes used with missing subject – 'He'll be kens how lang wi' that job' [GW], to identify, see – 'A didna ken a grain o odds o'd for aa A hedna seen't threh kenswhan' [ECS], *n.* understanding, knowledge, perception – 'Wha'll haud your blethers out to ken, Sin' Davie's dead?' [JoHa], 'That carried the banner in days past oor ken' [JEDM], 'But the youth and his harp had fled from ken – On the road to the Rede, thought the Harden men!' [WHO], *arch.* one's mind – 'They ken their ain ken best' [GW] (from Mediæval English; see also **kin**, **kenned**, **kent**, **Ken fine**, **kens what** and **kens when**).

Kendall (*ken-dul*) *n.* **Dr. Adrian** (1946/7–) originally from Broxburn, he was educated in Edinburgh and moved to London in 1964 to study at St. Thomas Hospital. He was a doctor in Torbay and Peterborough. In 2014 he was awarded the Queens Jubilee Medal for his services to merntal health charity Park View. He first came to Hawick to visit his aunts at Stirches Convent. In 2015 he purchased Woodnorton and restored it.

ken fine (*ken-fīn*) *v.* to know well, be fully cognisant of – 'A ken fine whaese they er', 'deh come eet, ee ken fine it was yow'.

ken-guid (*ken-gid*) *n., arch.* a lesson learned from experience, a caveat.

Kenilworth Avenue (*ken-ul-wurth-aw-vi-new*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1951 and named after the novel 'Kenilworth' by Sir Walter Scott. Neilson's grocer's shop was once there.

Kennaway (*ke-nu-wā*) *n.* **David** (b.1817/8) flesher in Hawick, who was from Lasswade in Midlothian. In 1841 he was living in Melrose. In 1851 he was a butcher on Allars Crescent. In 1861 he was living at 16 Buccleuch Street. His wife was Euphemia and their children included Robert, Clementina and adopted son James Bruce. In 1860 he donated to the Museum 2 Scottish coins, from James I and Charles I. **Thomas** (19th C.) Acting Father in 1876, charged with culpable homicide in the death of Edward Dearden, who was run down by his horse during the Thursday night Chase. Along with 7 other riders he was arrested on the Friday, with the others released on bail, but Kennaway being held until the following Monday. They were all fined £1 at their trial and Kennaway was found not guilty. He married Williamina Beattie in Wilton in 1870 – '... Barrin' Tam Kennaway, whae was tried, On a chairge o' culpable homicide' [MB] (also referred to as 'Luke', his name may have been spelled 'Kennoway').

kenn'd off (*kend-of*) *contr., arch.* have it down, know it off pat – 'A body wad need ti ken'd off leike as Wattie Laidlaw kennd eet ...' [ECS].

kenned (*kend*) *pp., arch.* known – 'Be it kend to all men, by this present writing ... written at Hawik ...' [RBA1561], 'Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, me, Schir Waltir Scott of Branxhelme ...' [SB1569], 'Mean time, I'm now, and since i kend ye, Your servant humble' [JR], 'Hear him tell the weel kenn'd story ...' [RH], 'The muirfowl a' they kenn'd her weel, The maukin oft she gar'd them squeal' [JH], 'How men that ance have ken'd aboot it ...' [JBS], 'he was more open, but not more vain, than most other men – that is, 'gif a' were weel kenned'' [HSR], '... That cannie voice we kenned sae weel' [JJ], '... We'd suner hae fand the tawse than kenned The glint o' his sairchin' ee' [WL], made known – 'Be it kend till all men be thir presents' [PR1710], knew – 'Aye, Sir, I've ga'en thae hills sin I kenn'd onything' [JAHM], 'He kenn'd a' the knowes, a' the cleughs, a' the cairns, These hills were his hame – here he reared a' his bairns' [DA] (also written 'kend' and 'kenn'd'; less common than **kent**, but more common than **kennit**).

Kennedy (*ke-nu-dee*) *n.* **Aitchison** (1889–1914) son of James Aitchison, who was a butcher's clerk in Hawick. In 1913 he got married, but he enlisted when WWI broke out, being a private in the Black Watch and was killed in September 1914 after only 22 days in France. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident at Langflat (near Southfield) in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Riddell according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed among the 'deficients' of the Parish, but was charged tax for 2 hearths. **Alexander Allan** (19th/20th C.) manager of the Wells estate in Rulewater from 1885. He had previously been at the Earl of Seafield's Strathspey estate. In 1877 he married Emma Groves from Gloucestershire. **Andrew** (b.1820/1) painter-decorator, who had a younger brother Robert. He was also known locally as an artist, painting 'The Hawick Common-Riding of 1846' which is in the Museum, along with portraits of some prominent Hawick men of his day,

e.g. Tommy Roberton (which he donated to the Archæological Society along with other items). He was also responsible for decorating the Victoria Bridge when it was first built. In 1841 he and his brother were recorded on the High Street (probably about No. 71). He lived near the Millport Steps, moved later to 12 Teviot Crescent (which became the Burns Club) and feued land at the foot of Baker Street. He is listed as a painter at Teviot Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. He was the 13th listed member of the Archæological Society and in 1863 donated his potrait of Tommie Roberton, a painting of Thomas Turnbull by Scott of Edinburgh, a lithograph of John Leyden and a photograph of Henry Scott Riddell. He was also a Trustee of St. George's Kirk. He married Elizabeth Morgan in 1849, and thier children included: Mary (b.1850); Elizabeth (b.1852); Robina (b.1854); Thomas; Margaret; and William H.G. The first 3 children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **David** (1839–1907) born in Kilmarnock, he moved to Hawick in about 1861. He had a chemist's shop on the High Street. In 1875 he found a large quantity of old coins while digging the foundations for a house on the High Street, these apparently having been deposited there in about 1555. The Archæological Society arranged for these to be lodged with the Treasury, who had the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society select some of the best examples (173 in total), returning the other 385. In 1869 he married Helen Crichton, daughter of Gideon Ker. Their children were: Annie; Maggy; and Robert (b.1875), who took over the chemist's shop. **Esther** (1820/1–1900) well-known resident of Ettrick Brigend. She ran' a shop there for decades and knew everyone in the valley. She was noted for her 'force of character, quick and keen discernment, ready expression and high descriptive power'. **Francis Rutherford** (b.1830) son of James Damone and Alison Rutherford, he was a commercial traveller. He was living in Norwich in 1859 when he donated 2 old coins to the Museum. In 1861 he was living in Norwich with his wife Mary and sister Alison. **Gilbert** (15th C.) Canon of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell and Prebendary of Hawick. In 1470 he swapped these benefices with James Lindsay for the Rectory of Benholm in St. Andrews Diocese. **Rev. Hamish** (b.1920) born in Hawick, son of Rev. James, who was minister at St. Andrew's Kirk, his mother being Jessie Nichol Miller. He was educated in Glasgow, graduating M.A. from the university there in 1940 and B.D. in 1948. He served in the Royal Artillery in WWII. He was student assistant at Glasgow Broomhill 1947–48, was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1948 and ordained as minister of Nairn Rosebank in the same year. In 1954 he moved to North Kelvinside. He married Elizabeth Maxwell and their children were Margaret Ann, Kathleen Elizabeth, James Maxwell and John Gordon. **Rev. Hugh** (1698–1764) born in Northern Ireland of Scottish parents, he graduated from Glasgow University in 1714 and became Chaplain to the Douglases of Cavers. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Jedburgh in 1720 and became minister of Torthorwald in 1721. He was presented to Cavers by Archibald Douglas in 1722 and became minister in 1723. In 1730 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Robert Whutson. He served as Moderator of the Merse and Teviotdale Synod. An addition to Cavers Kirk, adjoining the Eliott Aisle bears the inscription '$17_{\mathrm{M}}{}^{\mathrm{H}}{}_{\mathrm{K}}30$'. He remained at Cavers until moved to the Scots Kirk in Rotterdam in 1737. There he translated into Dutch the works of several of the best-known Scottish and English theologians. He obtained a D.D. from Aberdeen in 1762 and was described as 'one of the best pulpit-men in the kingdom'. He was said to be tall, slender and with an open face and ruddy complexion. In 1722 he married Margaret Scott (d.1746), a sister of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh. They had 13 children (all but the last 2 baptised in Cavers Parish), including: Anne (b.1724), who married Alexander Livingstone, Provost of Aberdeen and merchant in Rotterdam; Archibald (b.1726); Hugh (b.1727); Charles (b.1729); Rachel (b.1730), who married William Fraser of Fraserfield; Walter (1732–77), who became a planter in Surinam; Robert (b.1735); William (1737–1782), who became Professor of Greek in Marischal College, Aberdeen; Beatrix, who married Capt. Bradshaw; and a son who died young. The 1726, 1729, 1732 and 1737 baptisms were carried out by John Douglas, minister at Kirkton. He published several sermons, some of them in Dutch, including 'Sermon at opening of the Synod' (1732), 'Discourse concerning the Nature, Author, Means, and Manner of Conversion (1743), 'Sermons in the Dutch Language' (1748), 'A short Account of the Rise and Progress of a remarkable Work of Grace in the United Netherlands' (1752), as well as prefaces in other works. Several of his works were abridged in 'Remains' (1828) edited by John Brown of Whitburn. **James** (17th C.) smith living at Ashkirk Mill. In 1684 and 1685 he had a bond with Patrick Fletcher, Burgess

of Selkirk. He was resident of Ashkirk Mill in 1693 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He may be the James who witnessed baptisms in 1690 for William Veitch (also in Ashkirk Mill) and for William Donald. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Clark in Minto Parish in 1739. Their children probably included William (b.1741), John (b.1743) and James (b.1745). **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son James was baptised in 1771, this perhaps being the soldier and innkeeper in Hawick. It is possible he was the James, son of James, baptised in Minto in 1745. **James** (18th C.) local resident who married Isabel Blyth. Their children included: William (b.1789), baptised in Wilton; Janet (b.1796), baptised in Minto; and Thomas (b.1798), whose baptisms is recorded in both Minto and Ancrum. **James** (18th C.) chaise-driver at Teviotbank in 1794, when he was working for David Simpson. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Margaret Oliver in 1797 and their son Thomas was baptised in the same year. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Helen Aitken and their children included James (b.1804) and Oliver (b.1806). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Peggy Kennedy and their son John was baptised in 1805. **James** (1771–1842) innkeeper of the Ordnance Arms and Quarter-Master-Sergeant in the Royal Horse Artillery. He may be the James born to James in Cavers Parish in 1771 or the James born to William in Minto in 1767. He was known locally as a veteran of Waterloo. He enlisted in 1790 and retired from the army in 1818, during which time he saw almost constant active duty, including in the Peninsular War; he was present at Badajos, Torres Vedras, Salamanca, Cuidad Radrigo and Vittoria. Based on the baptismal records for some of his children, he was in 1809 based at the army barracks in Christchurch on the south coast, part of the force defending Britain from the threat of invasion by Napoleon's army. He was on the battlefield at Waterloo and was also part of the occupying army in Paris after Waterloo. From another birth record, he was probably in Ireland in about 1818, shortly before retiring from the army. He attained the highest grade of a non-commissioned soldier and apparently turned down a commission. He was known as one of the best artillerists in his regiment. After retiring he was miller at Spittal-on-Rule briefly, but then became landlord of the Ordnance Arms (which he presumably named), which was also known as the Cannon Inn, at 12 High Street. He is recorded there in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and on the 1841 census. He also served as superintendent of the weigh-house in Hawick. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829, and served as 'Preses' of the Relief Kirk Session. It is said that his only child with his first wife was born in Ireland, probably while he was stationed there, but actually James D. was baptised in Hampshire, and this may instead have been the birth of Robert, with his 2nd wife. He may also have lived for a while in Kelso, since that is where his son William N. was born in 1821. He married twice, firstly to Sarah Damone (sometimes written 'Domone', who died in 1812) and secondly to Lucille (or 'Angelique Lucilla') Hervieu (1788–1842). It is said that he met his second wife during the time he was in the occupying force in Paris, and that to begin with neither of them spoke a word of the other's language. His children included: Priscilla (1804–91), christened in Christchurch, Hampshire in 1809; Anne (1806–91), also christened in Hampshire in 1809; John, also christened in Hampshire in 1809; James Damone (1809–73), also in Hampshire; Robert (1818/9–82), perhaps born in Ireland; William Norman (b.1821), born in Kelso; Lucilla (b.c.1823), who married Thomas Kedie Pringle; and Frederick (b.1825), born in Hawick. Priscilla and Anne, who were buried along with Robert in Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh (and said to be of Church Hill House) appear to have lived as spinsters in Edinburgh. **James** (b.1803/4) frame-work knitter in Hawick. He was on the Kirk Wynd in 1841, the Back Row in 1851 and Drumlanrig Place in 1861. He married Janet Bower in Wilton in 1830. Their children included: Catherine (b.1831); John (b.1834); and Ann (b.1836). In 1838 he secondly married Isabella (or Elizabeth) Stavert, and she died before 1861. Children by this second marriage included: Oliver (b.1839); Margaret (b.1841); Helen; James; Thomas; and Jane (b.1855). **James Damone** (1809–73) bookseller, bookbinder and printer of Sandbed and Teviot Square. He was son of James and Sarah Damone and brother of Robert and William Norman, and said to have been born in Athole Ireland when his father was stationed there; however, he was chistened in 1809 in Christchurch, Hampshire (just 2 weeks after his birth) along with his brother John and sisters Priscilla and Ann. He was a bookbinder's apprentice with Archibald Rutherford in Kelso, worked for a short time in Jedburgh and then in 1829 set up as a bookbinder, bookseller and stationer in Hawick.

He also became a printer in 1836 and in 1842 he published 'The Hawick Observer and Scottish Border Intelligencer', the town's first newspaper. He also operated 'Kennedy's Circulating Library' in the 1830s to 1850s, being listed this way in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slaters' 1852 directory. He was listed as a bookseller, stationer and bookbinder, as well as a printer, at the Sandbed, in Pigot's 1837 directory. In Slater's 1852 directory he was a bookseller, stationer and printer and also a book-binder. Additionally he acted as life insurance agent for the Association of Scotland. Many local books were published by his firm, including 'Upper Teviotdale and the Scotts of Buccleuch' (1887) and 'The Hawick Tradition of 1514' (1898). His first premises were on the other corner of the Sandbed, but he quickly moved over to No. 2. He was an elder of Hawick Parish for 25 years and a Town Councillor for 10 years. He also served as Burgh Treasurer. He married firstly Alison Rutherford and secondly Christian Lamb. He had at least 10 children, including: James (b.1828); Francis Rutherford (b.1830), who lived in Norwich; Alison (b.1832); Sarah Damone (b.1834); Priscilla (1836–80), who is buried along with her cousin Robert in Edinburgh; Anne (b.1837); William Rutherford (b.1839); Charlotte Matilda (b.1843); Walter Phillips (b.1854), who ran the firm of W. & J. Kennedy, along with his brother; and John William (b.1857), who also ran the family business. He died suddenly at a Town Council meeting. At the time of his death he was the oldest shopkeeper and oldest member of the Kirk Session in Hawick. **James** (19th C.) listed as collector at the Town Steel-yard on the High Street, in Pigot's 1837 directory. **James** (b.1808/9) frame-worker in Hawick, living at 77 High Street in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Elizabeth (or 'Eliza') Pattison from Langholm. Their children included: John (b.1834); Matthew (b.1835); Mary (1836–1919), who married James Elder; Ann Little (b.1839), who married James Graham; James A. (b.1841); James A. (again, b.1845/6); Elizabeth Pattison (b.1848), who married Richard Edmondson; and Jane H. (b.1851/2). It is possible he was the James of Lynnwood Cottages, who donated a 'specimen of the hawk moth (Sphinx Convolvulvi) to the Museum in 1868. **James** (b.1809/10) from Selkirk, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 O'Connell Street (perhaps the modern 13). He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Elliot and Euphemia Laidlaw. Their children included Euphemia, James, Walter, Agnes, Janet, George, Margaret (b.1851), Elliot (b.1857) and Elizabeth (b.1861). **James** (b.1817/8) shepherd in Wilton Parish. In 1861 he was living with his wife Elizabeth Renwick and his mother-in-law at Lockiesedge. His children included Heriot S. and Elizabeth. He may be the same James living at Roadhead in 1851, with an earlier wife Mary, and working as a frame-work knitter. He may therefore be the James who married Mary 'Stringon' in Wilton in 1843. **James Aitchison** (1845/6–1918) Hawick Bailie, son of frame-worker James and father of Lieut.-Col. James. In 1891 be was a butcher's clerk, living at 4 Teviot Road. He later lived at Myreslawgreen and 1 Weensland Road. He appears to have married Isabella Ainslie in 1880, Mary Wemyss Beattie in 1882 and Beatrice Robson in 1885. His children included James (b.1881), Janet D. (b.1884) and Aitchison (b.1889). **James** (19th/20th C.) from Hawick, he was described as 'Jas. Kennedy, jr.' when he won a competitive race of members of the Sydney Scottish Borderers' Association in 1899. His brother 'T. Kennedy' came second. **James D.**, M.B.E. (19th/20th C.) son of John William. He enlisted in WWI, becoming a sergeant in the K.O.S.B. He fought in Flanders, where his great-grandfather James had fought with Wellington. He later worked for the forestry service in West Africa. **Lt. Col. James** (1881–1938), D.S.O., M.C., son of James Aitchison, he was one of Hawick's most illustrious soldiers. He enlisted in the Black Watch in 1900, serving in South Africa and India. He was affectionately known as 'Chocolate Kennedy' for encouraging his men to eat chocolate to keep up their energy. He was sent to France in 1914, being awarded with the D.C.M. later that year, followed by the Military Cross in 1915. The next year saw him appointed as Acting Lieutenant Colonel with the Welsh Regiment, and he later received the D.S.O. He retired from the army after WWI, having received a bad hand wound. In civilian life in Hawick he was associated with several servicemen's and sporting institutions. He was made an Honorary Life Member of Lodge 111. He was Acting Father in 1921 to Chap Landles. He married his cousin Christina Elder in Hawick in 1908 and they later lived at Oakbank, Lilliesleaf. Their children were John, Mary, Capt. James (d.1946) and Walter Elder (also died in WWII). **Rev. James Archibald Turner** (1886–1966) born at Latheronwheel, Caithness, son of James

and Jessie Mackenzie. He was educated in Caithness, at Edinburgh University (where he graduated M.A. in 1907) and Glasgow College (where he received a Diploma in Theology in 1911). He was licensed to preach in 1911 and became assistant at Glasgow Gillespie 1909–10 then Glasgow Pollokshields West 1911–12, and was ordained as minister of Dornoch in 1912. He became minister at St. Andrew's Kirk in 1915 and moved to Glasgow Partick Broomhill in 1921. In WWI he served with the R.A.M.C. and as Chaplain to the Forces in Salonika and in France; he was mentioned in dispatches in 1919. In 1912 he married Jessie Miller and their son Hamish (b.1920), who was born in Hawick, was also a minister. **Capt. James** (d.1946) son of Lt. Col. James. He is sometimes confused with his father. He was a Captain in the Black Watch and died in Palestine, while still on active service. **James** (20th C.) railway blacksmith who worked at Loch Park. He was known as a great singer. In 1950 he was the first person to sing 'Auld Hawick, Where I Was Born' in public. **John** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included: Thomas (b.1773); Helen (b.1775); and Walter (b.1781). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. His wife was Agnes Kennedy and their children included John (b.1780). **John** (18th C.) inn-keeper in Hawick. He married Ann Ward and their children included: George (b.1779); George (again, b.1784); and William (b.1786), born in 1785. The witnesses in 1779 were miller John Scott and Church Officer Walter Scott. He may be the John whose son William died in 1782. **John** (18th/19th C.) mason in Minto. His name appears in 1797 and 1798 in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire; however, it is recorded that David Miller, labourer in Hawick, served as his substitute in the Militia. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, printed in Kelso in 1811. It is possible he is the same John who married Betty Burnet, and whose children, baptised in Minto, included: Margaret (b.1811); Mary (b.1813); and Thomas (b.1815). **John** (18th/19th C.) formerly Pipe Major of the 75th Highlanders, he was appointed town piper in 1802, but only for about 1 year. He would play the pipes through the town nightly at 7 p.m. He was the last of Hawick's official pipers. **John** (b.c.1780) stocking-maker living at about 48 High Street in 1841. His wife was Mary and their children were George, Margaret and Mary. He could be the native of Hawick who died in Galt, Ontario in 1855, aged 76, with his wife dying there in 1857, aged 73. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Minto in Bedrule Parish in 1819. **John** (b.c.1807) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was on Kirkyard, in 1851 he was at about 12 Howegate and in 1861 was in the back house of 26 High Street. He married Mary Scott in 1831 and their children included Margaret (b.c.1832), John (b.c.1834), Robert (b.c.1836), Janet (b.c.1837), James (b.1838), George (b.1840), Mary (b.1844), Agnes (b.1848) and Thomas Turnbull (b.1850). The last 3 children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **John** (19th C.) married Mary Stothart (or 'Stodart') in 1842. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. **John** (b.1834) shoemaker journeyman living at 14 Howegate in 1861. He was born in Hawick, son of James and Janet Bower. He married Helen Rutherford in Hawick in 1855. Their children included: James (b.1856), who probably died young; Helen (b.1857); William (b.1859); Janet (b.1861); John Bower (b.1863); Jane (b.1865); James (b.1866); Oliver (b.1868), who donated the Medway Cup; Thomas (b.1871); Catherine (b.1873); and Agnes (b.1874). **John William** (1857–1934) son of James Damone and brother of Walter Phillips, with whom he ran the firm W. & J. Kennedy. He became an expert on the history of the Borders and was said to have had a quiet disposition. He suggested and organised the erection of the Johnnie Armstrong commemorative stone at Teviothead, unveiled in 1897. For the 1903 edition of 'Hawick Common-Riding Songs' his researches uncovered the names of the Cornets from 1713 to 1718. He also contributed to the Transactions of the Archæological Society, on the Catrail and 'Lapsed Trades of Hawick' in 1897, St. Mary's Kirk steeple in 1898, the Wallace Thorn in 1899, 'The Scottish Borderers at Marston Moor, 1644' in 1902, the Teviotdale Regiment in 1903 and the Wigtown Matryrs in 1904. He was a member of the Society for 59 years; during the period 1907–33 he served as either President or Vice-President. He also helped James Sinton compile his bibliography of Hawick-related works. He married Annie Scott Edie, who died in 1940, aged 71. James D., M.B.E., was their son. They also had 3 daughters, Lucille and Peggy being long-time workers in the family shop. **John** (d.1985) from the bookseller's family. He rose to a prominent position within the Forestry Commission, which started awarding a trophy in his name to encourage multi-purpose woodlands. **Oliver** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Sinton in Cavers Parish in 1808. **Oliver** (19th C.) married

Anne Scott in Hobkirk Parish in 1849. **Oliver** (19th C.) married Sarah Ann Henson. Their son Thomas Oliver was born in Hawick in 1874. He was probably the Oliver born to James and Isabella in Hawick in about 1839. **Oliver** (b.1868) son of John and Helen Rutherford, he was born in Hawick. He was a stockingmaker to trade, working for Pringle's. He was wounded during WWI and afterwards Pringle's sent him south to set up a factory in Southend. In the early 1920s he set up his own company, and using 'Medway' as the trade name, after the nearby river. His company made clothing for the 'Ladybird' brand, among other items. He presented the Medway Cup in 1927, to be competed for at the Common-Riding Races. A cousin on his mother's side was Isla Coulton, nee Scott. His sons Jim and Walter continued the business, followed by their sons Ian and Barry. He would regularly visit Hawick for the Common Riding, arriving in his chauffeur-driven Rolls Royce. His descendants have continued to attend annually. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His daughter Mary was baptised in 1794. **Robert** (1777/8–1860) blacksmith of Melgund Place. He was son of shepherd James and Janet Fulton and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. He was buried in a plot formerly owned by W.N. Kennedy, although if there was a family relationship, it is unknown. **Robert** (19th C.) married Ann Cunningham in Hawick in 1839. **Robert** (1818/9–1882) son of James of the Ordnance Arms. He was older brother of William Norman and younger half-brother of James Damone. It is possible he was the Robert, born in Ireland, who was a weaver living on O'Connell Street in 1841, aged about 25; this would match with his father being based in Ireland for a while. However, he later became an engineer and worked for the East India Company. He wrote some poetry, including 'Plea for the Common Riding', being a strong Common-Riding supporter, despite being an exile. He also wrote an inauguration ode on the unveiling of Prince Albert's Monument in Edinburgh and verses on the erection of the Bruce Statue in Stirling. He was a civil engineer who spent much of his life in India and retired to Edinburgh. However, he was said to be 'a frequent visitor at Hawick, especially at the Common-riding time, when he liked to forgather with Hawick worthies, and get his memory refreshed with local reminiscences'. He donated large collections of Indian artefacts to the Museum in 1858, and another in 1860, including an alligator, shark and many other animal specimens, a volume of 'nature-printed figures of East Indian plants, prepared expressly for Hawick Museum' and 2 Roman coins. He also donated a scorpion in 1860, and a number of coins and hunting and fishing trophies from India and an antique spoon in 1862, as well as another extensive collections of items in 1863, including '36 model figures of various castes of India' a 4-feet-high Burmese idol of alabaster, a 'recumbent Hindoo figure gilt', Chinese items, a 9-foot long sword-fish and a 7-foot long shark. Additionally, in 1864 he donated 'two Cingalese volumes from the Imperial Library' and in 1865 donated a 'large piece of rock crystal', an Indian gold coin and '4 ancient Indian coins, from the Seven Pagodas'. By 1864 he was living in Edinburgh, when he donated 2 chameleons to the Museum. He was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society. He was described as 'one of the most munificent of the donors to whom the Museum has been indebted'. In 1866 he loaned several items to the Museum for their temporary exhibition: 'some of the most beautiful specimens of Indian workmanship we have seen, including sandal wood writing-desk, work-box, jewel and glove boxes, a piece of Indian muslin embroidered with beetles wings, and a great variety of other articles'. He would annually bring the old snuff horn of his brother's over to Hawick for the Snuffing. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a mahogany cabinet containing 'a pair of Argus pheasants and a game fowl from the Himalayas' as a memorial to his recently deceased brother. In 1870 he donated to the Museum a portrait he had painted of his brother William Norman; at that time he was living at Elm Cottage East, Edinburgh. He married Sarah Eliza Ross (1829/30–1861) and their son Robert Ross (d.1861) died in infancy in Madras. He is buried in Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jane Wilson in Hawick in 1846. **Robert** (b.1824/5) born in Wilton, brother of Andrew. He was a painter, living with his brother Andrew in 1841. In 1851 he was living in Jedburgh and described as a Master Painter employing 1 man. **Robert** (b.1827/8) born in Hawick, he was a basket-maker. He is recorded in Jedburgh Jail in 1847, 1867 and 1869, Selkirk Jail in 1859 and 1865 and Dumfries Jail in 1871. In 1851 he was living with his mother and siblings in Jedburgh and in 1861 was in Melrose. His wife was Mary and their children included William, Michael, Margaret and Catherine. **Robert** (1875–1948) son of David and Helen Crichton Ker. He took over his father's chemist's shop on the High Street. He

sold the shop in 1910 and emigrated to Canada the following year. He married Annie Wilson Miller and their children were David, John and 2 daughters who died young. He returned to England in the 1940s. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) smith in the Sandbed. In 1719 he is recorded in a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk. He also had another discharge in 1727 and perhaps others in 1729, 1730, 1733 and 1736, as well as bringing a law suit against Alexander Scott for debt. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Hawick Kennedys. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1740. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded as tenant of the land of Hutcher's Riverside in Minto Parish in 1780. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Margaret (or 'Peggy') Armstrong and their children included: Thomas (b.1808); John (b.1811); Alexander (b.1813); James (b.1815); James (again, b.1817); Mary (b.1819); Andrew (b.1821); Robert (b.1823); Margaret (b.1825); and Catherine (b.1828). Most of his children were baptised in the East Bank Kirk, as well as being recorded in Wilton Parish. **Thomas** (b.1805/6) from Fife, he was a coachbuilder. He lived on the Backdamgate in 1851, employing 5 men and was listed as a coach-maker there in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife Ann was from Midlothian and they had children Thomas D. and Montague. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Needham in Minto Parish in 1845. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Wood and their daughter Isabelle was baptised in 1849. **Sir Thomas Lawrie** 'Jock' (1928–2013) born in Hawick and educated at Hawick High School, he joined the R.A.F. in 1946 and became a pilot officer in 1949. In 1971 he was appointed Deputy Commandant of the R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell. By 1979 he was Deputy Commander-in-Chief, R.A.F. Strike Command. He retired in 1986, with the rank of Air Chief Marshal. He also served as Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire and Lord Lieutenant of Rutland. He married Margaret Ann Parker and had a son and 2 daughters. **Walter Phillips** (1854–1913) son of James Damone and Christian Lamb. He learned about the book trade in Edinburgh, and ran the business W. & J. Kennedy with his brother John William. He was a teacher in the Science and Technology School in the late 19th century, who moved to be one of the teachers in the Buccleuch School. In 1872 he was living in Edinburgh when he donated to the Museum an 'assignat of the first French Republic'. In 1874 he was one of two young men who raised a petition to get the School Board to support a mathematics class in the town. Eventually this led to a committee, independent of the School Board, which organised classes in science and art, which were later found a home in the Buccleuch Memorial. His contribution to technical and scientific education in the town was immense. He was also involved with the Archæological Society. In addition he was a Volunteer for over 30 years, retiring with the rank of Major. He married Jane Law and secondly Emma Landles. Jean (later Mrs. Irvine, b.1876), first woman President of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society, was his daughter. Dr. W.P. (b.1899) was his son. After his death former pupils subscribed to the establishment of the Kennedy-Dechan Prize in science and mathematics. **Walter Phillips** (1899–1983) son of Walter Phillips. He was born in Hawick and educated at the Buccleuch Memorial Institute and George Heriot's. He graduated with a B.Sc. from Edinburgh University in 1920 and a Ph.D. in 1927. He became a doctor and for a while was Professor of Physiology at the Royal Medical College in Baghdad, then moving to the Ministry of Health in London. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) listed among the 'Deficients in Hauick Parich' in 1694. He appears to be at 'The mance of Hauick' and is listed as 'Wm Kennitie in Park' (although it is unclear where 'Park' might be). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son William was baptised in 1737. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included James (b.1767), William (b.1773), Robert (b.1775) and John (b.1777). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Goodfellow and their children included: Betty (b.1779); an unnamed child (b.1779); Charles (b.1782); and Margaret (b.1786). **William** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton in 1814. **William** (b.1790/1) born in Hawick, he was living at 7 O'Connell Street in 1841 and 1851. He was working as a woollen spinner. His wife was Margaret Leithead, but she died before 1851. Their children included William and Thomas. Probably the same William was living in Hawick when listed among heads of household in Wilton Kirk in 1835. **William** (b.1817/8) born in Wilton Parish, he was living at Allars Crescent in 1851 and on Dickson Street in 1861. He married Jane Wilson in Hawick in 1846; she was born 'At Sea'. Their children included William, James, Catherine, Margaret, Barbara, Thomas and Jane. He was living at Tannage Close in 1860 when a daughter of

his was born (Jane). **William Norman** 'Norman' (1821–1865) son of veteran James and Lucille Hervieu, from France. He was christened in Kelso. He was younger brother of Robert and half-brother of James Damone. He trained as a book-binder, probably with his half-brother. He was Inspector of the Poor in Hawick for about 15 years, but succumbed to fever after visiting a sick pauper. He was a founder of the Archæological Society, being its first official member, acting as Secretary 'pro tem' in the first months, then being the first Treasurer (personally paying for the publication of the initial reports) and a regular contributor to the early Transactions. Despite his life being cut short, he contributed no less than 48 papers, on a wide range of subjects, as well as articles published in other places. His 1858 paper on 'Historical Tracings of Hawick Previous to the Year 1600' is interesting in discussing the origin of the 'Teribus' slogan, listing (perhaps for the first time) local people whose names are on the Ragman Rolls, and also mistakenly discounting (on historical grounds) the veracity of the story of the capture of the 1514 flag. In 1858, 1859 and 1861 he contributed more parts of his history of Hawick (some parts of which appear not to have been recorded), as well as 'A Teviotdale Raid by a Selkirk Souter'. The longer 1861 article on Hawick in the 18th Century was stated to be the last of the series. Additionally he had a quite caustic dispute in print with some of the archæological views of Alexander Jeffrey. Essentially an early folklorist, his descriptions of Hawick characters (mostly presented at the Archæological Society, but published after his death) formed the basis for Robert Murray's 'Hawick Characters'. They are an invaluable source of information about ordinary Hawick people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, containing examples of local dialect and numerous funny stories! They formed part of what he referred to as 'The Local Ethnology of Hawick and Neighbourhood', suggesting that we might one day have seen the publication of a full-scale book. His writing shows a skill that stands out compared with most of his contemporaries, suffused with a strong empathy for his fellow humans, with liberal views that seem quite modern (e.g. in his comments about the African-born teacher Tom Jenkins) and a genuine sense of humour. Along with Robert Michie and Francis McKenzie, he donated some of his own collection of artefacts to start the Museum. After items were exhibited at the Society's first meetings, he took them home for safekeeping. He was probably the Mr. Kennedy who donated to the Archæological Society in 1856 'some very interesting fossil remains from the greywracke quarry at St. Mary's head of Slitrig Crescent' and in 1859 donated photographs of the 'flints of Amiens and Abbeville'. He also donated a gold 'rose noble of Edward II' and a number of old silver and copper coins, and arranged and labelled the entire coin collection for the Museum. He was also one of the first (in 1858) to suggest the Catrail was a boundary connecting between streams rather than a defensive ditch. In addition, he performed early examinations of local hill-forts, and was elected a member of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland. He was the first to compile a list of the ministers of Hawick Parish. After the Museum's coin collection was stolen in 1865, he moved the newly donated coins to his own house until better security arrangements could be made. He wrote some poetry, including 'Dialogue Anent the Auld Brig', another poem on the same subject (intended for the Auld Brig competition, but never entered) and some others that appeared in the local press. In 1863 he presented to the Museum some items he had found while St. Mary's Kirk was being renovated, as well as the 1693 sun dial from Whitlaw that he had saved from destruction and another dated 1708. In 1865 he donated 'portion of window mullion from Jedburgh Abbey'. He was a keen Common-Riding supporter, and personally reinstated the 'Snuffing' tradition after the 'Auld Brig' was demolished. He wrote a short history of Common-Riding traditions, published posthumously from notes of a book he was working on. He had also been working on the Burgh records to trace the Town's history, and had extensive notes on the history of manufacturing in Hawick, all of which he was intending to compile into some kind of book. He became a friend of Rev. James Morton (author of 'Monastic Annals of Teviotdale' and editor of the John Leyden collection), and helped him with preparation of a supplement to Dr. Jamieson's dictionary of the Scottish language. In 1851 he was living at Teviot Square with a servant, and in Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as a shopkeeper at Teviot Square. He later lived at Stonefield Cottage, where he is listed in 1861. He married Matilda, daughter of William Cox; she was born in Ireland and the marriage took place in Dublin North in 1847. Their children included: James Robert (b.1850); Charlotte Elizabeth (b.1851), who married John Hope in Hawick in 1873; Lucille Hervieu (1853–57); William

Norman (b.1856); Robert (1857–1924); John Ross (b.1861); and Matilda (b.1863). His portrait was painted by his brother Robert. He is in an early photograph along with other founding members of the Archæological Society, and there is also a painting (by John Guthrie) of him along with Society founders Alexander and Robert Michie. There is additionally another photographic portrait of him, as well as a painting by his brother Robert. His death came unexpectedly after he attended to a feverish woman in the West-end, not being able to find anyone else to help; he contracted typhoid and although it seemed initially like he would recover, he died 10 days later. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery and had a well-attended funeral, 'the assemblage of mourners being one of the largest ever seen in Hawick'. His unpublished manuscripts were given by his brother Robert to the Archæological Society so that some could be published, and were passed to Alexander Michie for this purpose. **William Norman** 'Willie' (b.1856) son of William Norman. He dispensed the snuff at the Snuffing in the late 1800s and early 1900s. There is a photograph of him with the snuff mull in 1907. He may have been the proprietor of the Tower Hotel and married a daughter of Andrew Minto (formerly written 'Kennety', 'Kenniday', 'Kennidie', 'Kenitie', 'Kennitie' and variants).

the Kennedy-Dechan Prize (*thu-ke-nu-dee-dee-kin-prīz*) *n.* science bursary prize fund at the High School, set up by in memory of Walter Phillips Kennedy and Martin Dechan about 1915. The initial fund was subscribed to by former pupils, raising over £1100, with later donations by the Callants' Club. It was used to award gold medals to 3rd year High School pupils who excelled in science and mathematics. More recently the prize has been given to final year pupils. University prizes in these subjects, available for 3 years, were also originally awarded.

Kennedy's (*ke-nu-deez*) *n.* W. & J. Kennedy, booksellers, bookbinders and stationers shop at 2 Sandbed. It was founded by James Damone Kennedy, then continued by his sons Walter and James. They also ran a circulating library around the 1830s. They published many local books, and were the town's pre-eminent bookshop for decades. The business left the Kennedy family in the early 1960s, being run by Frances and Allan Hobkirk, but retaining the old name. It closed in 1971 after 142 years, following a compulsory purchase order by the council as part of the Howegate redevelopment scheme; however, the planned realignment of the property never materialised.

Kennedy's (*ke-nu-deez*) *n.* former chip shop (Tam Kennedy's) on Drumlanrig Square.

Kenneth Sike (*ke-nith-sīk*) *n.* stream in southern Liddesdale, which rises on Kirk Hill and runs roughly south to join Foulwood Sike.

kenni (*ke-ni*) *contr., arch., poet.* know not – ''O no! no! I kenna, I canna', quo' Bell' [JoHa], 'Gif thou kenna, O thou fairist amang wemen . . . ' [HSR], 'Little we ken what's afore us, And to kenna is maybe as weel . . . ' [FL], 'I kenna what's wrang wi' the een o' the men That they wile aye the glaiket an' lichtlie the best' [JJ] (spelled 'kenna', etc.).

kennin (*ke-nin*) *n., arch.* knowledge, *poet.* a small amount of something, trace – '. . . for a *richt* Nibbie has aye a kinnin' o' the yauldness o' life left in't' [DH], '. . . mebbe a kenning relieved, for it was a gey dirty-like gangrel' [DH] (also 'kinnin').

kennit (*ke-ni', -nee'*) *contr., arch., poet.* knew – 'Fause wutnissis did ræise up: thaye laid til my charge things that I kennetna' [HSR], 'God is kennet in hir palaces for ane beild' [HSR] (also written 'kennet'; cf. **kenned** and **kent**).

kenspeckle (*ken-spe-kul*) *adj., arch.* well-known, easily recognised, prominent, conspicuous – '. . . and, selecting the front seat in the gallery, he exhibited himself attired in his gaudy kenspeckle, conjuring robes' [WNK], '. . . but this colour being quite out of fashion, it was pretty kenspeckle . . . ' [AAH], 'It was noo, when aw saw him aboot as kenspeckle as aw sey yow . . . ' [BCM1880], '. . . an A cam on o another kenspeckle landmerk – Peinelheuch' [ECS], 'Wullie's kenspeckle fither 'Moosie' played for Hawick . . . ' [IWL], 'To mak the pattern o' the claith Kenspeckle o' its ilk' [WL] (from Mediæval English).

kens how (*kenz-how*) *pron., arch.* who knows how (used with ellipsis) – 'Kens how ei'll wun throwe, ava!' [ECS] (E.C. Smith notes that in such expressions 'kens (the vowel is scarcely sounded, thus: 'k'ns') is used elliptically in place of goodness knows or dear knows, etc.').

kens how lang (*kenz-how-lawng*) *adv. phrase, arch.* who knows how long – 'Kens how lang him an mei's wroacht thegither' [ECS], 'He'll be kens how lang wi' that job' [GW].

kens whae (*kenz-whā*) *pron., arch.* who knows who, goodness knows who (used elliptically) – 'There was Jock, wui Robbie an Yid, an kens whae forby, stannin at the road-end' [ECS], also in the phrase 'kens whae aa' – 'A've met in wi kens whae aa the nicht' [ECS].

kens what (*kenz-whaw'*) *pron., arch.* who knows what, goodness knows what – '... would gie kens what for ane' [JoHo], 'Wi' 'Currie Powders', and, kens what, through ither, He'll scour ye off the world a'thegither' [JoHa], 'Hei said kens what afore hei'd duin' [ECS], also in the phrase 'kens what aa' – 'Kens what aa they fand i the hoose' [ECS].

kens when (*kenz-when, whan*) *pron., arch.* who knows when, goodness knows when – 'A didna ken a grain o odds o'd for aa A hedna seen't threh kens-whan' [ECS], 'A've bidden here sin kens whan' [ECS] (also 'kens whan').

kens where (*kenz-whār*) *pron., arch.* who knows where, goodness knows where – 'Hei'll heh putten't kens where; ee'll need a licht ti finnd eet, A'se warren' [ECS], 'He's kens where be this time' [GW], also in the phrase 'kens where aa' – 'Oo've been kens where aa sin than' [ECS].

kent (*kent, ken'*) *pp.* knew – 'We hae our joys that pride ne'er kent ...' [JoHa], '... O' grief then I kentna the meaning o't' [JoHa], '... For weel they kent the law' [JT], 'The streets ye kent when ye were bairns ...' [WL], 'The bond was made, and the auld folk's blessin' The couple kent, or they kent caressin'' [WL], '... an then when it got ower the top it said 'Ah kent A could, A kent A could, A kent A could'' [IWL], *pp.* known – 'ee're kent be the company ee keep', 'Wi' fame yet your name yet Shall be kent everywhere' [JoHa], '... That makes Hawick Callants kent in thae competition days' [JEDM] (see also the less common **kenned**, **kennit** and **knewn**).

kent (*kent*) *n., arch.* a long pole, staff, particularly used by shepherds to help jump over streams or as a punt-pole to propel a boat – '... Butte, with the kente was in his neif, He kaimed the kerlyn's buffe' [JTe], '... Hadna' the maister's heavy kent Fawn whack upon her riggin' [WiSp], '... he snetched the kent from the boat, and pushing her forcibly from him, she flew like an arrow down the stream' [RM], *v.* to use a long pole to propel a boat – 'The answer was that such a one had been kented across the Tweed' [RM] (mentioned in the Register of the Privy Seal in 1620 relating to an attack on Hawick High Street 'with lanceis, staulffis, swerdis, long kentis or grite trees').

Ken the Horse (*ken-thu-hors*) *n.* soubriquet for the Equestrain Monumnet or 1514 Memorial. The joke comes from the use of the statue as a landmark, particularly when giving directions, which invariably start with the question 'ee ken the horse?'. The phrase was a focus of the speech given by Ian Landles when the monument was moved in 2003. A 'Ken the Horse' supporters group was started in 2009. In 2010 the Enterprise Group at Hawick High School used the 'Ken the Horse' brand to raise money through car stickers and other merchandise. In addition a song was written by Iain H. Scott, and some cartoons were produced.

Keown (*kyoo-in*) *n.* **George** (1941/2–) from New Zealand, he came to Scotland in 1967 and became teacher at Burnfoot School. He played for Hawick R.F.C. and gifted a trophy that has been competed for since 1968 by Hawick primary-school rugby teams. Returning to New Zealand he married Peggy Morgan, who was also a teacher (and the couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 2020). He was a Head Teacher for 29 years and retired in 1999. He played rugby until he was 40. Returning to the area in 2000, he and his wife became supply teachers. Their children are Barrie (who played rugby in Hawick and joined the police) and Raelene.

the Keown Trophy (*thu-kyoo-in-trō-fee*) *n.* rugby prize, competed for annually by primary schools in Hawick since 1968, gifted by George Keown.

kep (*kep*) *v., arch., poet.* to catch (especially a thrown object), stem the flow of water, contain, confine, keep – 'Several of the drouthy inhabitants of the royal Burgh ran to the scene of strife, and with jugs and bowls kepped the liquor as it was flowing out' [HAST1875], '... A grassy pule to kep the lap o't' [JBS], 'Ilka blade o' gerss keps its ain drap o' dew' [JaB], 'The gowan keps its drap o' dew' [WE], 'Ti kep gushes = to dam the flow of streams of water such as run down the street channel ('the guitter')' [ECS], 'Keppin gushes was a favourite pastime amongst Hawick bairns, who dammed with their bare feet the water in the street 'guitters'. At a given signal, the cry of Let oot! the water was freed to ruch 'doon the brae' in a grand spate' [ECS], *n., arch.* a catch, opportunity – 'Lookin oot for keps = lying in wait for chances; watching opportunities' [ECS].

kep-a-catch (*kep-a-kawch*) *n., arch.* an item that is useful in an emergency, saved for a rainy day (cf. **kep-a-gush**).

kep-a-gush (*kep-a-gush*) *n., arch.* a children's game involving blocking a gutter in the street and letting it build before releasing the water – '... Kep-a-gush and gainin grund, Skatin on the curlin pond' [IWL], a splay-footed person.

Ker (*ker, kawr*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) Clerk of Glasgow Diocese who was the notary for the document giving the Barony of Hawick to William

Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig in 1428/9, following the death of William's father. It is unclear if he was attached to a particular local church. **Adam** (15th C.) appointed as one of the bailies to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to give sasine of Wolfelee to David Home of Wedderburn in 1479. **Adam** (d.bef. 1489) owner of the lands of St. Helen Shaw in Selkirk, which were the eastern demesne lands there. In 1489 his son Thomas was retoured as heir to the lands of 'Sant Elene Shaw', including 'le Kyrk croft', 'Caponland' and 'Gersland', by Ralph Ker, bailie to George Douglas, Master of Angus. He is probably ancestor of the later Kers of Shaws. **Adam** (d.bef. 1579) only son and heir of William of Shaws. In 1528 he gave sasine of lands in Selkirk to John Scott and in 1530 he was recorded receiving yearly rent for lands in Selkirk. In 1530/1, with the consent of his father William, he gave sasine of lands in Selkirk to George Chapman and other lands to John Morlaw. In 1533 he and his father sold a tenement to John Brydon. He was in 'Sanct Helyne Schawe' in 1534 when he resigned an annual rent. In that same year he is recorded as heir of William and husband of Janet Newton when James of Mersington gave a letter of obligation to them at 'the tower of St Helyne Schaw'. In 1540 he and his father resigned a tenement in Selkirk and along with his wife ('Janet Neutoun lady of Dalcoif') had a transaction involving Little Newton in Lauderdale (with a further transaction for the same lands in 1552). He was recorded as a juror in 1541. He was involved in further transactions in Selkirk in 1543/4 and 1544. In 1545 there were letters debating several men who had incurred sentences of excommunication at the insistence of him and his wife. In 1550 he and his wife 'Jonet Newton of Dawcowe' had an instrument for lands in 'Nether Carlowre'. He married Janet Newton, who was heiress of the lands of Dalcove in Berwickshire. He was deceased by 1579 when his son Thomas had sasine for his daughter Elizabeth's lands of 'Sancthelingschaw' with tower and other lands in Selkirk. In 1583 his son Thomas was served as heir to his wife Janet Newton of Dalcove. **Adam** (b.1808/9–79) from the Hawick area. In about 1832 he emigrated to Galt in Ontario. In 1850 he was elected as Clerk and Treasurer, serving until 1858. He was then Mayor of Galt in the period 1868–74. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) servant to John Ker of Langnewton, recorded in 1621. Hw was listed as 'Willis Elchie', so that his father must have been called William. Along with some of his associates he was declared a rebel in 1621. **Alexander** (d.1817) 2nd son of John. He was employed in the naval service of the East India Company, but retired due to bad health. He was 'Alexander Carre brother-german to John Carre of Cavers' on the 1780 roll of electors in Roxburghshire. He was also listed as a voter in Roxburghshire in 1788. He was taxed for having male servants in the 1780s. He succeeded to Cavers Carre and Hundalee on the death of his brother Capt. John in 1798. However, he was first listed on the Horse Tax Rolls at Cavers Carre in 1792. In 1800 he married Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Boswell, W.S. Immediately afterwards he had a new part of the house built at Cavers Carre. After getting into financial difficulties he sold Bedrule in 1801, part of this having been in the family since 1528. Belses was also sold about the same time. He was a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 (and still listed in 1819). He died without issue and Hundalee went to the Marquess of Lothian (as nearest male heir to Lord Jedburgh), while he left Cavers Carre to his sister Elizabeth. Her son William Riddell Carre later succeeded. **Andrew** of Cessford and Altonburn (d.1444) 2nd son of Henry, he was the first Ker to be designated 'of Cessford'. In 1420 he was witness to the charter for Branxholme, granted by William Inglis to Robert Scott. He may be the Andrew who was on a 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick in 1424 to decide on some lands in Hownam and another in 1427 to decide on inheritance of the Barony of Hawick. He was served heir to his brother Richard in 1428, although he is called 'of Altonburn' even before that. In 1429/30 he was on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. In 1430 he held the lands of Primside for loaning a sum of money to Andrew Rule (with some suggestion the date is really much earlier). However, in 1432 these lands were resigned by Andrew Rule to his son George, who had married Margaret Ker (his own daughter). In 1433/4 he had a charter of half the lands of Borthwickshiels from George Crichton of Blackness. He is probably the Andrew who in 1437 was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. Also in 1437 he had a charter from William Earl of Douglas for the lands of Primside. He was probably the 'Andree Ker' who was a bailie of Sir William Crichton of that Ilk in 1439, when Grahamslaw was infefted in Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1439/40 he acquired Primside outright from the daughters of

Andrew Rule, and finally the lands of Plenderleith and Hindhope from the Rules in 1454/5 (although that was finalised by his son Andrew). In 1441 he and his son James had a 'letter of reversion' for the lands of Lempitlaw with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He had a grant of the Mains of Hownam in 1443. He married a daughter of Sir William Douglas of Cavers and was succeeded by his son Andrew. Other children included: James, who had a charter of Primside in 1444 and may be the same man as James of Linton; Thomas, who also held lands in Primside and probably Gateshaw; and Margaret, who married George Rule of Primside. He was still alive in August 1444, and died close to Christmas that year. **Andrew** of Cessford and Altonburn (d.bef. 1484) son of Andrew, who he succeeded in 1445. He was probably the originator of the left-handed family tradition. He became prominent as a supporter of the Earl of Angus and was given lands in Jedforest. He was 'younger' in 1441 when he witnessed a charter for the lands of Cessford. It was either him or his father who was 'Andro Ker lord of Awtounburne' in 1445 when Henry Wood leased his tenandry of Harden Wood (within Borthwickshiels) to him. In 1446 he was 'Andrea Ker de Awtonburne' when he witnessed a charter between Inglis of Manor and Scott of Buccleuch. He witnessed a document for Oswald Abernethy, made before the Earl of Douglas in 1446/7, relating to the lands of Teindside and Harwood. Also in 1446/7 there was a retour at Newark to decide that he was his father's heir in the lands of Primside. In 1447 he was a witness to the charter of Margaret Cusing (wife of Simon Routledge, Hawick Burgess) to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was 'Bailie in that part' in a 1448 document whereby Stephen Scott gained the 'Burrellands' in Eckford. In 1450 he had a charter for lands in Stirlingshire. In 1450 he had a passport of safe conduct for 3 years to travel the Earl of Douglas. He was Walter Scott of Buccleuch's Bailie in Eckford (along with Stephen Scott) in 1454. In 1453 he had a mutual bond of manrent with Sir Robert Colville. In 1456 he was accused of bringing Englishmen to burn Eckford, Crailing, Grahamslaw and Jedburgh, but was acquitted. Also in 1456 he and his brother James were involved with collecting rents on the King's lands in Ettrick Forest, for which he had the lease of the farms of Bowerhope and Ashiestiel. In 1457 he was made Bailie of the Lordship of Jedforest by George, Earl of Angus; in place of his seal the agreement used the seal of David Pringle of Pilmuir, since he 'had no seal of his own present'. He was named in an indenture between Scottish and English Commissioners in 1458. In the early 1460s he sided with Robert, Lord Boyd, in seizing power from the young King James III. In 1464/5 he was on the inquest for the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh (to Archibald Douglas) and also on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex (between William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Alexander Gledstains). In 1468 he and his son Walter were involved in an arrangement with Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, when they acted as procurators for Henry Wardlaw of Torrie (and Wilton). In 1469/70 he witnessed the granting of the Governorship of Hermitage to the Scotts of Buccleuch for the Earl of Angus. In 1470 he was a witness to another charter for the Douglases of Cavers, and was one of the bailies appointed by the Earl of Angus to give sasine of these lands in 1472. In 1470/1 he was indicted for helping the English, bringing in the traitor James Douglas, involvement in the battle in which the Laird of Rutherford and others were captured, wounded or killed, helping Robert, Lord Boyd, in capturing the King for a period, and involvement in plotting to kill Andrew, Lord Avondale, Chancellor of Scotland; he appeared before a jury and was acquitted, with the decision witnessed by several Border Lairds. In 1471 his son and heir Walter took possession of the lands of Borthwickshiels and Harden Wood. Also in 1471 he had a debt relating to Crown lands. In 1475/6 he was witness to a document relating to Kirkurd for the Scotts of Buccleuch. In 1479 he received the 'fermes' (i.e. rental fees) of Jedburgh. He may be the Andrew who was infefted in the lands of Crailing and Hownam by Alexander Home in 1484. He was said to have married a daughter of William Douglas of Cavers (although this may have been his father), and secondly married Margaret Tweedie (or perhaps Herries). His children included: Andrew, younger of Cessford, mentioned in 1464/5, who died before his father, and married Margaret; Walter of Caverton and Cessford, who succeeded; Thomas, who became the 1st Laird of Ferniehirst and is usually spelled 'Kerr'; Robert, Abbot of Kelso; William of Yair and Boithill; Ralph of Primside Loch, also called 'Radulpho'; and Margaret, who married Sir James Sandilands of Calder. James of Linton and George of Samuelston may also have been his sons (but both of these are open to debate). **Andrew** (d.bef. 1479) eldest son of Andrew of Cessford, but he died before his father. He is mentioned in 1464/5. He

may have married a Hepburne, and after his death his wife married a Haliburton, Laird of Dirleton (she was probably the 'Mariota' who was wife of George, 4th Lord Haliburton of Dirleton). His only child was Margaret, who in 1479 renounced all claim to the Barony of Cessford in favour of her uncle Walter. **Andrew** of Gateshaw (15th/16th C.) perhaps son of James. In 1498 he was in dispute with the Abbot of Melrose over the 'herezeld' of his tenants. In 1510 he and Thomas, brother of Philip Scott of Headshaw, were accused of murdering John Murray of Falahill. His sureties were his son Lancelot, along with James of Whitrig. **Sir Andrew** (d.1526) Laird of Cessford, son of Sir Robert (who died before he could succeed). In 1503 he had sasine for Cessford, 'Huntleisland', Auld Roxburgh, Altonburn, 'Bordislandis' and Castleside. In 1508/9 he had a charter for Auld Roxburgh and in 1511 a confirming charter for Cessford, Caverton (called 'Rutherfurdislandis'), 'Fetheringamyslandis', Hownam, 'Penniside' and Smailholm. He served as Warden of the Middle Marches (possibly along with his brother Ralph) about 1503 and again in 1515. He probably fought at Flodden. In 1519 he had a charter of half the lands of Hassendean from William Elphinstone, Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1525 he was named on a bond for keeping peace on the Border. He was killed at the Battle of Skirmish Hill by James Elliot, a supporter of Scott of Buccleuch. The spot was once marked by a crudely inscribed stone, the location known as 'Turn-again'. This event led to a feud between the Scotts and the Kers that lasted decades, and led to the murder of Sir Walter of Buccleuch on Edinburgh High Street in 1552. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Crichton of Crichton Riddell, and was succeeded by his son Sir Walter. His other children included: Mark, Commendator of Newbattle; Andrew, who married Marion Pringle, perhaps the Andrew in Auld Roxburgh whose will is recorded in 1585; Catherine, who married Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst; Margaret, who married Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes and was granted lands in Smailholm in 1524; and Isobel, who married Sir William Sinclair of Roslin. In 1524 his wife 'Ann Cre[...]' (either the same as Agnes Crichton, or a 2nd wife) resigned her lands in Selkirk. **Andrew** of Primside and Greenhead (d.bef. 1537) son of Ralph. He is probably the 'Andreas ker filius Radulph' who was part of a bond in 1498 to act upon men who were already fugitives. In 1519 he witnessed a document in Selkirk and was involved in another document in 1520. In 1526 he was listed among the large number of Borderers (led by Walter Scott of Branxholme) who had remission for an attack on the Earl of Arran. He was 'of Greenhead' in 1527/8 when he agreed to appear at a tribunal in Selkirk. In that same year he and his wife Marion Pringle had a sasine for the lands in Maxwell Fields. In 1529/30 he was still 'of Greenhead' when he witnessed a pledge relating to crimes done against George of Linton (who may have been a relative). In 1530/1 he was witness to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being granted the hereditary office of Bailie of Melrose Abbey. Also in 1530/1 he had documents involving the lands of Softlaw. In 1531 he was an arbitrator for a feud between the Scotts and Veitches of Synton. In 1532 Robert Scott, tutor of Howpasley and George Scott of Blindhaugh agreed to pay him a fee for the marriage of Janet Scott of Howpasley to Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun. Also in 1532 he purchased the lands of Birkenside from Robert Scott of Howpasley. He witnessed a document in Selkirk between the Kers of Mersington and Shaws in 1534. In 1535 he was involved in a dispute with Thomas Ker in Yair; there he is 'in Prumsydloucht at his dwelling place called Grenheid', making it clear that Andrew of Primside and Andrew of Greenhead were the same person). In 1537 he ordered Walter Scott in Synton to leave certain of his lands. In 1538 he and his wife Marion Pringle were absolved from paying past fees on 'Mabyllynflat' to John Turnbull of Hassendean, with their son Gilbert to pay in future. He claimed tenancy of Broadmeadows in 1541. He also claimed tenancy of 'Myddilsteid of Hartwod', as well as 'Blakmeidnes', Bailielee and half of Phaup. He was said to be one of the men indicted in 1552 for the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (although already deceased by then). He married Marion Pringle and was succeeded by his son Gilbert of Primside; in 1536/7 his wife refused to act as his executor 'because of the great dangers it will incur' and in 1539/40 his wife and son obtained the non-entries from Janet Newton and Adam Ker. In 1544 his widow had an agreement with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme that Scott would pay her for rents on her lands of Broadmeadows. His daughter Janet appointed John Douglas, Burgess in Edinburgh, as her procurator in 1533. **Andrew** of Graden (d.bef. 1563) younger son of Ker of Cessford. In 1528 he had a charter for 'Water Hoelaw', formerly belonging to Mark of Dolphinston. In 1529 he witnessed an instrument of sasine for the Kers of Dolphinston. He was listed in 1561 among men

who had to appear before the Queen to promise to keep peace on the Border. He married Helen Ker and was probably succeeded by Andrew. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) recorded 'in Scheilstokbrayis' in 1567 when Dame Janet Beaton, Lady Buccleuch, was ordered to present him. He was described as her 'householdman and sevant'. Sir Walter Ker of Cessford (and his son Thomas) were also instructed to present him, since he lived on their lands. He presumably lived at Shielstockbraes, in Morebattle Parish. He may have been succeeded by James. **Andrew** (d.c.1573) son of Andrew of Cessford and brother of Sir Walter of Cessford. In 1538 he was among a group of local Lairds accused of assisting 'George Ruthirfurde, called Cokburne' and 'called Jock of ye Green' Rutherford. In 1547/8 he was among the Kers who burned lands in Ale Water that belonged to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1551 he was 'broder to Cesfurde' when he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1553/4 he was one of the Ker pledges to keep good rule against both Scotland and England. **Andrew** (d.c.1582) described as 'in Lyntoun' in Roxburghshire in 1582 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. It is unclear how he might have been related to Andrew of Linton. **Andrew** (d.c.1585) described as 'in Auld Roxburgh' in 1585 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. He may have been a younger son of Sir Andrew of Cessford. **Andrew** of Linton (16th/17th C.) probably son of James and grandson of George. He is recorded in 1581 when his procurator warned Thomas Ker of Maisondieu (and his wife Isobel) to appear at Lindean Kirk to receive redemption money. He was involved in the slaughter of Robert Pringle, tutor of Blindlee, in about 1586. In 1590 Thomas of Cavers Carre was his surety not to harm Thomas of Mersington. In 1590/1 he was cautioner for William of Cessford not to reset Sir Robert (younger of Cessford), who was 'at the horn' for the murder of William of Ancrum. He is probably the Ker of Linton listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden and who also subscribed to a bond of allegiance to the King against Bothwell, Home and others. In 1599 he and his son William gave a charter of lands in Duddingston to John, Burgess of Edinburgh. He was a juror on a retour in 1600. Probably the same Andrew signed the bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace in 1602. In 1603 he was among Scotts and others, subordinates of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. He married Katherine, sister of Sir Andrew of Greenhead and their children included: William, his heir in 1599; and George, who is probably the George who succeeded to Linton. **Sir Andrew** of Faldonside (d.1599) son of George of Faldonside and nephew of Sir Andrew of Cessford. His estate was on the Tweed, south-west of Galashiels. His curators were Andrew of Hirsel and Alexander, 5th Lord Home. He complained against Robert Kerr of Woodhead in 1564, resulting in Robert being warded in Edinburgh Tolbooth. He and his children were named in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts; his son and heir George was to marry Janet, sister to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, but the Kers did not fulfil this part. He was said to have held a pistol at the side of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1566, when she was forced to watch the murder of David Rizzio. In 1567 he was one of the sureties for entering Hob Elliot of Thorlieshope with the Regent Moray. He served as surety in 1569 for Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh, as well as Hob Elliot ('callit Sweit Mylk alias Greit Leggis'), and was also surety in 1571 and 1572 and then in 1573 for some Elliots. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves and signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1572/3 he was surety for James Langlands of that Ilk and for William Douglas of Cavers; they were swearing that they would not help the Kerrs of Ferniehirst. In 1575 he was one of the arbitrators for the Pringles in their feud with the Elliots. He is listed in Monipennie's c.1594 compilation of Border lairds. In 1580 he was recorded as superior of the lands in Darnick for which John Scott was hereditary feuar. In 1581 the same John Scott owed him for 'unpaid fermes'. He acted as Deputy Keeper of Liddesdale in the early 1580s. His brother John was listed among Border criminals in 1586/7. In 1589/90 he was listed as one of the leaders in Roxburghshire charged with seeing that people subscribed to the Confessions of Faith. In 1590/1 he was cautioner for William of Cessford not to reset Sir Robert (younger of Cessford), who was 'at the horn' for the murder of William of Ancrum. He is listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden. Roberton, Lord Seton was his surety in 1592. In 1594 his eldest son George and another son Walter had bonds for not harming Thomas

Falside of that Ilk and Patrick Livingstone of Saltcoats. In 1595 he was surety for Lancelot of Gateshaw not to harm Elizabeth Cranston, widow of Lancelot of Little Newton. In 1596/7 he was a Border Commissioner for dealing with the English. In 1598 he and his son and heir George were involved in a bond. He firstly married Elizabeth Johnstone of Elphinstone and in 1573 secondly married married Margaret Stewart, who was the widow of reformer John Knox and sister of the Regent, the Earl of Arran. He had 4 sons and 3 daughters, including: George, who succeeded; John, whose daughter Mary married William Elliot, Parson of Bedrule; and Margaret, who married Andrew Ker of Yair. In 1632 Robert, son of Andrew of Faldonside (either him or a later generation) succeeded to lands in Feu-Rule. In 1599 his widow Margaret Stewart and son George had a bond for Robert Falside of that Ilk not to harm them. He had wills registered in Edinburgh in 1599 and 1614. **Sir Andrew** 'Dand' of the Hirsel and Littledean (d.1573) son of Mark of Dolphinston and Littledean, and descended from the Kers of Cessford. His father Mark was 'of Littildene' in 1529 when he had an instrument of sasine for lands in Oxnam, once belonging to his grandfather, John Ainslie of Dolphinston. He is probably the Andrew of Littledean who in 1539 witnessed a bond between Scotts regarding the illegitimacy of Thomas son of Adam Scott. He is probably also the 'Dande Carr of Litleden' who in 1541 was accused along with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch of being responsible for the death of an Englishman. He was said to have been granted the lands of Hirsel (in Berwickshire) in 1542 after being the first man to report to the King about the Scottish victory at Hadden Rigg. Also in 1542 he made a raid into England, taking prisoner the Constable of Etal and others. In 1546 he witnessed a document for Ainslie of Dolphinston. In 1547 he and his son Walter of Dolphinston were listed in the summons for those accused of murdering Darnley. In 1550 he was 'of Dolphyntoune' in an instrument regarding lands in Haining and another granting him the lands of Maxton and Littledean. He was Provost of Edinburgh 1548–50 and was knighted in 1552. He is probably the 'Dand Ker' who signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh' in 1551. He is 'Andro Ker of Hirsell' in 1552 when indicted for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch; his son Walter was also listed. In 1553/4 he was listed among Kers in an assurance not to harm the Scotts or their followers, as well as another bond by the Rutherfords not to harm the Kers. He may be the same as Sir Andrew of Littledean who was to satisfy George Rutherford in 1560 as part of resolving the feud create by the murder of George's father, George Rutherford of Longnewton; he was also to ask forgiveness from Sir William Cranston 'for being vpon the grovnd quhair Sir Walter Scot of Bukclewch Knycht was slaine', this being Cranston's uncle. He was among those required by the Queen in 1561 to appear in Jedburgh to answer for their failure to apprehend fugitives. In 1562 he was among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts. He is mentioned as one of those excepted in the 1564/5 bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. He signed the 'Band of Teviotdale' in 1565, but helped by the notary. In 1567 he was one of the sureties for entering Hob Elliot of Thorlieshope with the Regent Moray. In 1568/9 he was one of the main Kers to sign a contract with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme relating to the slaying of Sir Walter's father in Edinburgh. They had to appear at the church of Melrose 'to make homage for the said slaughter' and his grandson John Kerr was to marry Elizabeth Murray, sister of Sir Walter (and if not, then another son was to marry another relative of Scott of Buccleuch); however, this does not appear to have happened. He may also be the 'Andro Ker of Litilden' who signed the bond for suppressing Border thieves in 1569. Also in 1569 he was surety for Sir William Ainslie and was 'Sir Andro Ker of Hirsell Knycht' when a bond was made with John Edmondson of that Ilk. He is probably the 'Andro Ker of Litildene knycht' who signed a bond to act against Borders thieves in 1571/2. He firstly married Margaret Cranston and secondly Euphame Wauchope of Niddrie Marshall, widow of John Edmondson of that Ilk. His children included; Walter of Littledean; and an illegitimate son James, who in 1604 held the teinds of Rutherford, Maxton and Littledean. His will from 1573 is registered in Edinburgh. **Sir Andrew** of Caverton (d.bef. 1564) son of Sir Walter of Cessford. He was the heir to the Cessford titles and estates, but died before his father, and his brother William succeeded. He was one of the men named in 1552 for their involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1562 he and his father (on behalf of their whole band) promised not to enter Ancrum. Also in 1562 he was listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and

the Scotts. Additionally he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1562. He may be the 'Andro Ker of Hietoune' (i.e. Heiton) who is mentioned as one of those excepted in the 1564/5 bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. In 1556 he was contracted to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, but the marriage does not appear to have happened. He had 2 daughters (perhaps illegitimately), Grisel and Bessie, to whom his mother, Dame Isobel, served as 'tutrix' after his death. **Andrew** of Graden (16th C.) perhaps son of the earlier Andrew of Graden. He was also known as 'tutor of Graden'. He was named in 1590 along with 'Gib Ellott son to Robin', 2 servants of Robert of Redheugh and others who were accused of stealing horses from Middleton Hall in the previous year. He is recorded as 'Andrew Karr alias the tutor of Gradoun reset by Robine Ellot' (suggesting he was already declared a fugitive). It is unclear how he was related to other Kers of Graden. He is probably the 'Andrew Carr Robin Ellot's man' recorded in a separate case in 1590 when a group of Elliots and others were accused of stealing from the 'Hewrde' family, as well as maiming and taking prisoner Christopher 'of the Whithall'. **Andrew** of Newhall (16th/17th C.) probably son of Robert. His tutor was James Ormiston of that Ilk. He is recorded in 1591/2 when Sir Robert, younger of Cessford, was cautioner for a complaint against him by tenants in Langnewton. This seems to have been part of a long-running feud. In 1592 he was released from Blackness Castle, with Sir Robert promising to presented him to the court if requested; his brothers Robert and James are also mentioned being exiled. In 1595 Sir Robert was declared a rebel for failing to present him and the Earl of Morton continued to complain that there was no promise made to stop harassing his tenants in Longnewton. **Andrew** of Yair (16th/17th C.) son of William. He was succeeded by William and had other sons Andrew, Robert and Thomas. He was recorded in a transaction in Selkirk in 1582, involving James in Yair and others. Also in 1582 he warned James to accept redemption money from him for annual rents. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1591/2 his cautioner was George Pringle of Blindlee that he would keep the peace. In 1602 there was a letter against him and his sons William (his heir), Andrew, Robert and Thomas telling him not to encroach on Selkirk Common. Also in 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. In 1607 he was 'bailie in that part' when he gave sasine for Broadmeadows. He was involved in a dispute over lands with the Burgh of Selkirk according to documents of the period 1611–15. The 1611 'Letter of Lawburrows' from James orders him and his 'men of Yair' (many of whom are listed) to stop molesting the inhabitants of Selkirk; his sons Robert, Mark and John are also named. In 1612 another letter with the King's seal suggests that Selkirk should refrain from riding the marches and he should refrain from pasturing animals on Selkirk Common. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. He married Margaret Ker of Faldonside and had at least 4 sons and 6 daughters. His son John became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1611. **Sir Andrew** of Greenhead and Primside (d.bef. 1617) possibly son of Gilbert and grandson of the earlier Andrew of Greenhead and Primside. He was 'Dand' in 1576 when he and his father Gilbert of Primsideloch signed a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. He is recorded in 1586 when he was surety for John Rutherford of Hunthill and vice versa, the penalty being the large sum of £10,000; he was also surety for William Kerr of Ancrum and he was later denounced as a rebel for not appearing. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council; his brother Walter of Lochtour was also listed. He is probably the Laird of Greenhead listed among Borderers who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. In 1593 John of 'Lumphoy' was cautioner for him not to reset associates of the Earl of Bothwell. He was denounced in 1597, along with Walter Scott of Todrig and Robert Scott of Bowhill, for not restoring teind sheaves to Mr. James Durham. He was juror on a retour in 1600. He was knighted in 1602 and served as Deputy Warden of the Middle March 1597–1602. In 1602 he was appointed 'warden and justice of the Middle March' during the absence of Robert, Lord of Roxburghe. Also in 1602 he was surety for Archibald, Bailie to Lord Roxburghe, and his son George, to answer for a murder. He married Alison, daughter of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie Marshall and was succeeded by his son Sir Andrew. Gilbert of Lochtour may have been his 2nd son and William of Greenhead may have been an illegitimate son who was naturalised in 1622. His daughter Alison married Ralph Ker of Dalcove. He was said to have

had 7 sons, known as the 'seven lads of Greenhead'. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) brother of the 'goodman of Quhytemure' in 1618 when he was among men of the Selkirk area accused of illegally carrying guns. His brother was presumably tenant in Whitmuir. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) served as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch in the period 1625–27. It is unclear whether he is one of the other contemporary Andrews. **Andrew** of Graden (17th C.) after the Battle of Philiphaugh in 1645 he spent 7 Sundays in sackcloth at his parish church as punishment for supporting the wrong side. In 1648 he in the army of the Engagement under Hamilton, with his sons Henry and Andrew. His children included: Henry of Graden; and Andrew. **Andrew** of Sunderland Hall (d.bef. 1667) recorded being deceased in 1667 when his son Robert became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Andrew** of Linton (d.bef. 1688) son of Andrew of Linton, as recorded in a receipt of 1625. As a Kirk Elder, he was appointed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire to enforce the National Covenant in 1638. He was recorded in the Roxburghshire Valuation Roll for 1643; his valuation was £2043 6s 8d, and that of Lady Linton £1620. He was recorded as grantee in a deed of 1663 and as granter in another of 1673. He married 'Isobell Main', as recorded in the baptism of their son James in Kelso in 1641; he was there 'Laird of Lyntoun'. He probably secondly married Elizabeth Home, recorded in a deed of 1673, who was a widow in her testament of 1688. Their children included: Henry, who succeeded; Jean, who married Sir James Cockburn of Ryslaw; William, 'son of the Laird of Lintoune', recorded in a deed of 1663; George; and James (b.1641). He was probably succeeded by Henry (likely his son) who was recorded in the valuation of 1678. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Oakwood. Along with Robert Nelson in the same place and Robert Harvey in Broadmeadows, he was fined for non-conformity and forced to flee. This was probably around the 1670s. **Sir Andrew** of Cavers (1630–76) eldest son of Sir Thomas. He was 'fiar thairof' listed after his father in 1648 among the local men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves on the Border. He was probably the Andrew, son of Sir Thomas, who was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1649 and probably the Andrew 'fear of Caveris' who witnessed a contract relating to Appotside in 1654. He succeeded to the lands of Bedrule, as well as others, having a deed under the Great Seal in 1649. He was appointed as a Justice of the Peace in 1663. He was still 'fiar of Cavers' in a deed of 1663. His lands were confirmed by Parliament in 1672 and included the Barony of Bedrule, as well as Ruecastle, Menslaws and others. He allowed Thomas Turnbull, chief of the Bedrule Turnbulls to stay at Bedrule Mill and part of the Mains until he found another home. However, he himself died without a male heir and the lands and titles reverted back to his father in 1678, before he was succeeded by his cousin John of West Nisbet. In 1652 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie, and she died in 1661. The marriage contract gave his wife 'ane annual rent of 3000 merks furthe of the barony of Bedroull, tennandrie of Caverse, Milrig, and Peilquarters, Belches, Woodenis, and Pendicle Hill'. They had 4 daughters: Agnes, who married her cousin John Ker of West Nisbet; Anna, who married Mr. Murray of Deuchar; Margaret, who married Matthew Sinclair of Hermandston; and Jean, who married Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. In 1689 his daughters were served as heirs to him, his father Thomas and his son Thomas. His cash-book from the period 1666–69 is in the Scottish National Archives. **Andrew** of Wells (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s. He was brother of Lord John of Locktour and owned lands in Rulewater, including Wells. He witnessed a baptism for Henry of Linton in 1671. He paid the land tax in 1678 for Huntknow in Bedrule Parish, valued at £66 13s 4d, as well as land valued at and £409 in Hobkirk Parish; he may also be 'The walls' who paid tax on £214 10s in Cavers Parish in the same year. In 1698 his lands were inherited by his daughter Joan and her husband John Murray of Ashiestiel and later owned by Thomas Rutherford of Wells. **Sir Andrew** of Greenhead (d.1665) served heir to his father Sir Andrew of Greenhead in 1617, he was created a Baronet in 1637. He may have been the 'Lairde of Greneheade younger' who was captured by the English in 1598. In 1612, when 'younger of Greneheid', he and his brother Thomas, were among a group of 60 or so men accused of aggressively coming to the lands of Hartwoodmyres. His lands in Selkirk are mentioned in 1629. In 1638 he was appointed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire to enforce subscription to the 'Confessions of Faith'. He defended Smailholm Tower against a band of English musketeers in 1640. In 1641 he was a Commissioner for maintaining peace on the Border and was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who signed a letter to the Privy Council relating to the raising of levies for sending troops to Ireland. In 1642 he was named to a commission to

try a large number of Borderers who had been declared fugitives. He owned land in Bowden, Kelso, Selkirk, Sprouston and Yetholm Parishes in 1643. In 1643, 1644, 1646 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. He was also an M.P. for Roxburghshire in 1645 and 1648/9. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. In 1649 he was on the Commission for the plantation of kirks. He supported the Covenant and was imprisoned in Edinburgh and fined in 1662 after the Restoration. In 1654 he was one of the local men who signed an attestation about the 'carriage and deportment of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch'; this was part of efforts to have the fines reduced on the Buccleuch estate that had been imposed by Cromwell for the Earl supporting King Charles. In 1658 he was one of 2 commissioners sent by 20 'gentlemen and heritors' of Roxburghshire to oppose payment requested from the county. Also in 1658 he was recorded in a dispute with the Burgh of Selkirk over rent. In 1660 he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle with Pringle of Greenknowe, presumably for their religious views and he was heavily fined. In 1661 he sold the lands of Thirlestane, as well as Heiton Mains and Mill to James, brother of Sir William Scott of Harden. He owned a large amount of land in Kelso Parish according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. In 1634 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden and in 1664 he married Katherine, widow of David Carnegie of Craig, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Wemyss; in 1684 she was fined £16,000 for refusing to yield ot Episcopalianism. His children included: Gilbert (b.1635), who was baptised in Kelso, with the Earl of Roxburghe as one of the witnesses, and presumably died young; Sir Andrew, who succeeded; Sir William, who succeeded his brother; Isabel (b.1650); Gilbert (b.1651), who married Sophia, daughter of Henry Ker of Linton; and Margaret (b.1654). **Sir Andrew** of Greenhead (d.bef. 1676) son of Sir Andrew of Greenhead. He was Parliamentary Commissioner (i.e. M.P.) for Roxburghshire in 1658/9 and 1669–74. In about 1675 he took part in the funeral procession of Jean Ker, Countess of Roxburghe. He appears to have had a marriage contract with Mary, Countess of Buccleuch (while she was only about 12), but this did not go ahead. He married Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Don, 1st Baronet of Newton, and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1669); Andrew (b.1673); Jean (b.1673); and Jean (again, b.1674). However, he died without a surviving heir and was succeeded by his brother Sir William. The witnesses in 1673 birth were William and Gilbert, probably his brothers. After his death his widow married Sir Roger Hogg of Harcarse. **Andrew** of Littledean (17th C.) son of John of Littledean. He married a daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, Governor of Berwick. His children included: Andrew, who succeeded; John of Blackburn in Berwickshire; and Mark of Blackburn. **Andrew** of Faldonside (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1700 when his son William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He was also recorded in 1705 when his son George became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) eldest son of Henry of Linton. His father sold off most of the family estates in 1699. However, he may have been left a small part of the old family lands by his father. He is probably who was meant by 'Lintons interest younger' in the Hearth Tax rolls of the 1690s, with 12 houses listed below that. He was a grenadier and married Mary Culpeper. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Ruecastle in 1701. **Andrew** of Littledean (17th/18th C.) son of Andrew. In 1666 he married Isabel, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston. Around 1673 he registered arms. He was a Commissioner of Supply in 1704. He was succeeded by his son Walter. **Andrew** of Roughleeneuk (d.bef. 1731) recorded as deceased in 1731 when his son Robert signed the marriage contract of William Elliot of Lodgegill and Jean Elliot of Harwood. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Jane Clapperton in Hawick in 1771. Their children included Andrew (b.1773). **Andrew** (b.c.1775) joiner in Minto. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was recorded in a directory of 1852. His wife was 'Effy' according to the 1841 census. He was probably the Andrew who married Elspeth Turnbull and had children Thomas (b.1810), Mary (b.1810) and Euphy (b.1814). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Liddesdale. At the False Alarm of 1804, he rode on a white pony from Whithaugh at the head of the group that set off to muster in Hawick; in his haste he collided with one of their officers, Robert Elliot of Arkleton (who was riding south from Hawick to meet them), knocking him off his horse. He was the first of the Liddesdale men to reach the Tower Knowe. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Chaise driver' in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among

those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) wright at Bonchester Bridgend according to the ballots for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish in 1799 and 1801. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Laidlaw in Wilton in 1804. Their children included Margaret (b.1805), Jeany (b.1807) and Andrew (b.1811). **Ann** (b.1801/2) from Jedburgh, she was wife of grocer Gideon. She ran the grocer's show on the Fore Row after her husband's death. She is listed in the 1851 census as 'mistress employing one woman' (her niece Margaret Story) and in Slater's 1852 directory as a grocer and spirit dealer on 'Front Row'. **Archibald** of Graden (17th/18th C.) perhaps son of Henry. He married Helenor, daughter of Sir James St. Clair of Roslin. His children include: Alexander, who became a goldsmith's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1708; and Henry (b.1698). He was already deceased in 1708. **Catherine** (16th C.) daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford. She married Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst, who died in about 1562. In 1564 she complained to the Privy Council that officers of the Queen had removed her teind sheaves from Over Crailing. She produced a document from Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh, granting her these teinds for 5 years. She also argued with her son Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst over her rights to these teinds. She is referred to as 'Dame Kathrene Ker, Lady Pharnyhirst' and signed 'with my hand at the pen'. In 1566 her son Sir Thomas was ordered not to molest her or her other children and servants. **George** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He was said to be 'noble on both sides' when there was a request in 1418 for him to be given the benefice of the Church of Kinghorn. However, there was a dispute over this in 1420 because of another incompatible benefice. **George** of Samuelston (15th C.) possibly son of Andrew of Cessford. In 1451 William, Earl of Douglas granted him a charter of Huttonhall, along with his 3 natural sons. He received a pension in 1477 for serving as Keeper of Berwick Castle. He firstly married Elizabeth Carmichael and secondly married Marion Sinclair, widow of George Home of Wedderburn. His children were: George, who married Mariota St. Clair and died without issue; and Nichola, who became his heiress and married Alexander, Lord Home. **George** (15th/16th C.) Rector of Auld Roxburgh. He was let the farm of Fairnilee in 1501, his name appearing as 'Master George'. James, son of his late brother, was also joint tenant of Fairnilee. He is probably the 'Maistir George Ker' who was among the men to whom to whom Walter Scott of Howpasley, tutor to the Laird of Buccleuch, had to give in his accounts in 1506/7 (the others including Ralph of Primside Loch). He could be the 'Master George' who was listed (along with Lawrence and his brother George) being indicted for oppressing the tenants of Handalee. He is probably the Rector of Morebattle and Prebendary of Glasgow who appointed Thomas Ker as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1514, and is recorded in many documents in the 1510s and 20s, preserved in the Selkirk Protocol Books. In 1523 he married Isabel, daughter of Lancelot Ker and his testament is recorded that same year. **George** of Linton (15th/16th C.) son of James of Linton. In 1509 he was son of the deceased James when he had sasine for lands in Linton. In 1514 he was son of the deceased James of Linton when he appointed Master Thomas, Canon of Glasgow (and perhaps a relative) as his procurator. In 1517 he had a deed with Robert of Sunderlandhall. His brother german Robert is recorded in 1524. Either the same or a later George of Linton is recorded several times in the Protocol Books of Selkirk in 1535–40; his son and heir James is also mentioned. He appears to be separate from the George who was Canon of Glasgow, Vicar of Morebattle and Rector of Auld Roxburgh. In 1525 he was recorded as tutor to the children of his deceased uncle, John Liddell (and John's wife Margaret Whitehead). In 1529/30 a group of Elliots and Armstrongs pledged to bring Robert Elliot 'alias Flaskvod' into ward in Fairnilee to answer for raids and other crimes perpetrated against him. The witnesses to the pledge included Martin in Littledean, George in Falside and Andrew in Greenhead. In 1530/1 he was witness to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being granted the hereditary office of Bailie of Melrose Abbey. In 1531 he was an arbitrator for a feud between the Scotts and Veitches of Synton. In 1531 he witnessed a document for Thomas in Yair and another for David Pringle of Smailholm in 1532. In 1534 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for John Waugh of Heap. He may be the same as George of Linton who was accused (along with Walter of Cessford and Mark of Littledean) by Sir Walter Scott of raiding his lands at Newark and in the Borthwick valley, and also of burning Cunzierton and killing two Halls in 1537. George of Linton's son and heir James was granted lands in Primside by Walter of Cessford in 1537. In 1538/9 he infefted his brother Robert in the lands of Easter Blakelaw. In 1539 George, son of Robert

in Crooked Shaw (perhaps his brother) served as his bailie. In 1539/40 he witnessed a transaction for the Kers of Primside and Shaws. In 1540 he witnessed William Brydon resigning the Vicarage of Auld Roxburgh in favour of Thomas, with with witnesses including Gilbert of Primside, Thomas in Sunderlandhall and Andrew in Auld Roxburgh. In 1541 he and his wife Elizabeth Ker had sasine for the lands of Linton. Also in 1541 he was tenant of Fairnilee in Ettrick. In 1542 he witnessed a precept of sasine for Lancelot of Gateshaw. He witnessed a document relating to Lord John Borthwick and Walter Ker of Cessford in 1543. He is probably the Laird of Linton who was among those locals giving their pledges to England in 1544. He was witness to a bond of assurance in 1545. In 1546 he gave to his son and heir James some lands in Linton. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He was one of the men indicted for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1552. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He was also listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. He and 'his bairnis, his oyis and bruder bairnis' were listed in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts. He may be the George of Linton listed in 1575/6 and 1578/9 regarding the 'mails' on Fairnilee (but if this was the same George, he must have lived to be very old). His son Robert witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1580 and Andrew of Linton (probably his grandson) was also mentioned then. He was predeceased by his son James and probably succeeded by his grandson Andrew of Linton. He also had a daughter, Margaret, who married James Pringle of Whytbank. He had additional sons, including David (d.1582), who was killed by one of the Kers of Littledean. **George** of Nether Howden and Cavers (d.c.1560) 2nd son of Ralph of Primside. He was a nephew of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst and cousin of Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was the 1st Ker of Cavers Carre, being granted the lands by the Commendators of Melrose and Kelso Abbeys in 1550 (probably his near relatives). He married Margaret Shaw of Sauchie. He was probably succeeded by Thomas, then George, then Sir Thomas, although these generations are uncertain. It is also unclear how his surname should be spelled. He could be the 'Master George' who 1541 was offered (along with his brother William) by Sir Andrew (Warden of the Middle Marches) as a pledge for the good behaviour of Teviotdale. His brother John was recorded as a witness in Selkirk in 1553. He may be the 'master George Ker in Cavers' recorded in a document for Sir Walter of Cessford in 1561. He is probably the George of Cavers who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. **George** of Gateshaw (d.bef. 1566) son of Lancelot. Along with his father, he has sasine to land in Primside and Hownam. He succeeded to his father's lands in Selkirk in 1544 and then sold them. In 1544 he was 'of Gaitschaw now living in Fastheucht'. Also in 1544 he was among Borderers who swore allegiance to the English. In 1545 he witnessed a sasine giving part of the lands of James Riddell (younger son of John of that Ilk) to his wife Janet Ker (who may have been related). He was one of the Kers who was involved in the burning of lands in Ale Water belonging to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1547/8. He was 'George Ker of Gaitschaw' when he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh' in 1551. He witnessed an instrument relating to the Haliburtons in about 1552. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft (listed separately from George of Linton, showing that they were different men). In 1564 his brother Richard was one of the Kers who signed a bond with the Scotts, pledging not to attack each other. He was part of a contract with Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1569. He married Janet Edmondson and was probably succeeded by Richard, his brother. **George** of Faldonside (d.1553) son of Sir Robert of Caverton. He is mentioned in a record involving lands in Linton in 1542. He is recorded as advisor to Sir Walter of Cessford, his nephew. He was already deceased in 1563 when his son John leased his lands of Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Haliburton, co-heiress of Dirleton. His children included: Sir Andrew, who succeeded; Margaret, who married Robert Haig of Bemersyde; Richard; John, recorded in 1586/7 as brother of Andrew; and Isabel. **George** (16th C.) recorded as 'sometime tutor of Gradane' in 1580/1 when he sold some land near Melrose. He was surely related to other Kers associated with Graden. **George** (16th C.) servant to the Warden, Sir Walter of Cessford. In 1581/2 he responded when Walter Scott came to Hermitage, on the track of a band that had raided Harwood on Teviot. Along with another servant and tracking dog, they followed the trail, but found too large a group of Elliots, who would

not let them search for the stolen goods. **George** of Linton (16th/17th C.) probably son of Andrew of Linton and brother of William (who may have died before their father). He may be the George of Linton village who was recorded as a main actor in a performance of the folkloric 'Robin Hood' in 1610. He may be the George in Linton who in 1615 was sought for the murder of Robert, son of Thomas of Priorhall. His children included: William, who probably succeeded; and Jean, who married James Pringle of Galashiels. He may also be the Laird of Linton whose son James was a candidate for Professor of Philosophy in Edinburgh in 1611. **George** of Faldonside (d.1612) son of Andrew. He is recorded along with his father in 1598 in a bond not to harm certain neighbours. In the same year he was cautioner for his brothers William, John and James, he was also surety for Robert Haig of Bemersyde not to harm Ralph of Shaw and his brother Walter had a bond not to harm the Halliburtons, while the Halliburtons had a bond not to harm him or his 4 brothers. In 1599 there were assurances for him and his brother Walter not to harm James Stalker, writer in Edinburgh, and vice versa. He may have been father of Sir Walter, last of Faldonside. He was 'apparent of Fawdounsyde' in 1594 when the will of his wife Cecil Lundie was registered in Edinburgh. **George** of Cavers (16th/17th C.) son of Thomas of Cavers. He was recorded as son and heir of Thomas when he was signatory to a caution for the good behaviour of James Scott of Whithope in 1592. He signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds as 'appeirand of Caveris' in 1602. He is probably the 'son and apparent heir' recorded in 1603 as surety in relief for Thomas of Cavers. He is recorded as 'apparent of Cavers' in 1618 when he became cautioner for William and Walter Middlemas, not to harm George Turnbull of Belses or his family or servants. Also in 1618 he was cautioner for his brother Robert not to harm John Ker of Langnewton. He was 'fiar of Cavers' in 1622 when he served as caution at the Justice Court and was 'of Cavers' when he served in the same capacity in 1623. In 1622 he was still heir apparent when appointed to assist Sir Andrew of Oxnam in keeping peace on the Border. He may not have lived long enough to succeed formally. In any case, his son Sir Thomas was served heir to his grandfather Thomas. Other sons included: John, who acquired West Nisbet; and Robert, who acquired Middlemas Walls. His son John may be the 'brother to Caivers' who in 1628/9 was part of the funeral procession for Andrew Kerr, Master of Jedburgh. Another son may be James, recorded as 'brother-german to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers', who became a merchant's apprentice in 1634. **Gideon** (b.c.1776/7–1843) from England, he was a grocer and spirit dealer on the Fore Row, listed there in 1837 and 1841. His mother was Eleanor (1736–1819). He was recorded on the Fore Row there in 1841, along with wife Ann and 3 children. His first wife was Elizabeth (1767–1826). He secondly married Ann Storey, who died in 1875, aged 74. Their children were: Agnes (1833/4–51); John (1834/5–65), an engineer in the Navy; Robert ('Bob', 1838/9–64), who worked at the Auction Mart; and Helen C. (or 'Nelly', b.c.1842), who married chemist David Kennedy. His wife ran the shop after his death, selling the property in 1862. Early photographs exists of his wife and 3 children separately. He is buried in Hawick. It is possible he was the hosier named Gideon who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Gilbert** (16th C.) recorded in 1537 when he had sasine for the 20 merk land of 'South Syntoun' (i.e. Synton). This was done in Edinburgh, with witnesses at Synton including Thomas in Sunderlandhall and William, Rector of Auld Roxburgh. It is unclear if he is the same as Gilbert of Primside. **Gilbert** of Primside Loch and Greenhead (16th C.) son of Andrew of Greenhead and Primside, and grandson of Ralph. He was already 'in Grenheid' in 1536/7. 'Gilbert Ker, young Laird of Greneheid' was also among the men accused in 1537 of burning Cunzierton and killing 2 men called Hall. A precept of 1537 names him as son and heir of Andrew of Primsideloch. He was involved in land transactions in Selkirk in 1538; in one he was clearly recorded as son of Andrew and Marion Pringle when charged to pay the future 'fermes' on 'Mabyllynflat' to John Turnbull of Hassendean. In 1539 he witnessed a document for William, Rector of Auld Roxburgh, along with James in Greenhead. It is possible he is the same Gilbert who was 'alderman for the time' for the town of Selkirk in 1539. In 1539/40, along with his mother Marion Pringle, he received the non-entry of lands in Town Yetholm from Janet Newton and her husband Adam Ker. In 1540 he witnessed William Brydon resigning the Vicarage of Auld Roxburgh in favour of Thomas, with with witnesses including George of Linton, Thomas in Sunderlandhall and Andrew in Auld Roxburgh. He witnessed a document relating to Lord John Borthwick and Walter Ker of Cessford in 1543. He was probably the Gilbert of Greenhead who was among the

Kerrs accused of supporting the English at Pinkie in 1547/8, and the 'lard of Grenehed' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. In 1551 he sold the lands of Bailielee (in Selkirkshire) and Caveling (in Cavers Parish) to Gavin Elliot (later of Horsleyhill). Also in 1551 he was 'of Greneheid' when he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1553/4 he was listed (as 'of Greneheid') among Kers in an assurance not to harm the Scotts or their followers, as well as another bond by the Rutherfords not to harm the Kers. Around the late 1550s he was one of the men on the panel to resolve the conflict over the lands of Newbigging (in Hassendean) between the children of Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill. In 1560 he was the first person named on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He was recorded in 1563 as 'of Primsydelock' when he purchased the Mains of Spittal-on-Rule from William Douglas of Cavers. The witnesses include William, Commendator of Melrose and Mark, 2nd son of Robert, Burgess of Edinburgh (who were surely relatives). Also in 1563 he had a letter of reversion for the lands of Yetholm, 'wadset' to him, his wife Elizabeth 'Admanstoun' and their 3rd son Walter, by James, Earl Bothwell. He was one of the Kerrs who is listed as an exception in the bond to end the feud with the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1564/5. In 1567 he was one of the sureties for entering Hob Elliot of Thorlieshope with the Regent Moray. In 1569 he was one of the men to sign the bond to suppress thieves in the Border. Also in 1569, Sir Walter of Cessford was surety for him. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. He was listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as surety for a bond of the late William Douglas of Cavers; other sureties were his son and heir Andrew, as well as the deceased William Ker of Yair. In 1575/6 he was a complainant regarding 'mails' for Braidmeadows and Middlestead. In 1576 he and his son 'Dand' had a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. His son Robert was recorded in 1581, promising to pay the minister of Selkirk. He received money for lands in Selkirk in 1581/2. In 1582/3 there was caution for him not attacking the tenants of James, Commendator of Melrose and others, with James Veitch of North Synton and John, younger of Littledean as his cautioners. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4, along with his son Andrew. He is probably the Gilbert of Greenhead listed as a servitor of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch when he witnessed a document in Edinburgh in 1591. He may be the 'George Karr of Prumsyde myll' who was accused in 1590 of resetting riever Peter Oliver. He married Elizabeth Edmondson of that Ilk and his children included: Sir Andrew, who succeeded; and Katherine, who married Andrew Ker of Linton. Other children may have included: Ralph of Broadmeadows; James of Middlemass Walls; Walter of Town Yetholm; and John of Raperlaw. A younger son of his was said to be Lancelot of Gateshaw and Crookedshaws (but this is disputed). **Gilbert** of Lochtour (d.c.1635) possibly 2nd son of Andrew Ker of Primsideloch and Greenhead. He presumably received Lochtour (part of the estate of Primsideloch) from his father. He was listed as juror on a retour in 1600. He was appointed as one of the 2 executors to Gavin Eliott of Stobs, who died 1606/7. He married Gavin's daughter Esther; his wife was one of the 3 heirs portioners to Stobs in 1607 and sold the lands to Gilbert Eliott ('Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters'), her half-brother. He sold Bailielee to the same Gilbert Eliott in 1609 and in 1628 he sold him 'Moiddlesteid and Blackmidding' in Ettrick Forest, with the permission of his wife Esther Elliot and his son and heir John. In 1611 he and his son Robert had a charter of Town Yetholm. In 1612 Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres complained that he and other Kers (including his brothers William and John) and others had 'rave up and tillt over agane' the fields and attacked the house at Hartwoodmyres; however, he was acquitted for lack of evidence. In 1622 he had a bond of caution with Robert Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was in a legal dispute with the Minister of Yetholm over teinds in 1623. Also in 1623 he was a curator for his grand-nephew James Kerr of Chatto. His children included: Robert, younger of Lochtour (d.1624); John, who succeeded; William, called 'Mr.' in 1616, suggesting he may have trained for the ministry; and Mark, recorded in 1616. **Gilbert** of Lochtour (d.1666) son of Sir John of Lochtour. He was heavily in debt when he succeeded. In 1651 he made an agreement to ell his estate to Sir John Wauchope (his mother's 2nd husband), this being finalised in 1661. He married Jean, sister of Inglis of Elvieston and had children John and Rachel. **Gilbert** (b.1651) son of Sir Andrew of Greenhead

and brother of Sir William. A baltism of an earlier Gilbert was recorded in Kelso Parish, with his father listed as 'Andro Laird Greinheid' and his mother 'Elspeth Scot'; presumably he was named after this earlier sibling who died. In his own baptism record, his father is 'Andrew Baronet Kerr'. He is recorded in a deed of 1673. In Edinburgh in 1684 he married Sophia, daughter of Henry Ker of Linton. Their children probably included Elizabeth, Andrew, John, Margaret and Roger. **Henry** (14th C.) recorded during the reign of David II when he had a marriage contract with Walter Bisset, involving the lands of Coulter in Lanarkshire. This was presumably for a son of one and daughter of the other. **Henry** (d.bef. 1399) son of John. He was Sheriff of Roxburgh from at least 1349. In about 1358 he witnessed a grant of the lands of Penangushope and Cauldcleuch to Melrose Abbey, by William, Earl of Douglas. His accounts as 'vicecomitis de Roxburgh' are recorded in 1359. He was collector of the contributions from the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh in the Exchequer Rolls from 1360. He is probably the 'Henrico Kerre' who witnessed the confirmation of the grant of the advowson of Cavers Kirk to Melrose Abbey by William, Earl of Douglas, in about 1360. He had a document for safe passage into England in 1363, which was revoked by Edward III in 1363/4. His wife was Elizabeth St. Michael; after his death she resigned her lands of Whitchester (in Hawick Parish) to be granted to her second husband, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. He was probably succeeded by his son Robert of Altonburn. **Henry** 'Harry' (d.1642/3) only surviving son of Sir Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburghe. He is probably the 'Henrie, Lord Ker' named in 1642 to a commission to try a large number of Borders fugitives. Since he died before his father and had no sons, the succession went to his sister's husband, William Drummond. He married Margaret, daughter of William Hay, 10th Earl of Erroll. His daughter Margaret married Sir James Innes and his great-great grandson, Sir James Innes-Ker would later become 5th Duke of Roxburghe. Another daughter, Anna, married John, Lord Fleming. **Col. Henry** of Graden (17th C.) son of Andrew. He was 'Captain Harrie' in 1648, when he fought alongside his father and brother 'Coronet Andrew'. He was a J.P. in Roxburghshire and became Sheriff-Depute of the county. As such, he persecuted Covenanters in the 'Killing Times', assisting Adam Urquhart, Laird of Meldrum. He is probably the man recorded as 'Harrie, fiar of Graden' in 2 deeds of 1663. He captured the Covenanters Archibald Riddell and Thomas Turnbull of Knowe near Selkirk in 1680. He is 'Laird Gredden-Ker' when he was juror in a trial in Argyll in 1681. In 1688 part of his estate was claimed by Pringle of Crichton through wadset. He resettled the family across the valley at Wester Hoselaw, which was renamed Place-Graden or New Graden (and which the family had owned since 1528). He married Lilias, daughter of John Rutherford of Hunthill and sister of Robert, Lord Rutherford. His children included: Archibald; and Lilias (b.1658), who was baptised in Jedburgh. The marriage was stated in one source to have been in 1666, but must have been earlier. **Henry** of Linton (b.1641) son of Andrew of Linton and Isobel 'Main', his baptism is recorded in Kelso. In 1674 he sold parts of Linton (including the Park) to Robert Pringle of Clifton; he sold much of the rest of Linton to Andrew Pringle of Clifton in 1699 (although bequeathing a small part to his children). In about 1675 he carried the 'great Mourning banner' at the funeral of Jean Ker, Countess of Roxburghe. In 1678 he paid £1132 6s 8d on land tax in Linton Parish and is in the Roxburghshire Valuation records with the value £1431 6s 8d (which is considerably less than the value in 1643). His wife 'The Ladie Lintoun' was taxed for the teinds of Hadden in Sprouston Parish in 1678. He is probably the 'Lintone Elder' who paid the hearth tax on 'his hous & offices houses & tuo kilnes', for 8 hearths in all in the 1690s. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of David Home of Harcarse. Their children included: Andrew, who succeeded and married Mary Culpeper; Christian, who married John Kerr of Frogden; Elizabeth, who married James Scott of Bowhill; Henry; James; Janet; Julian, who married Francis Armstrong of Whithaugh; Mary, who married Robert Scott, tenant in Park in Liddesdale; Sophia, who married Gilbert, brother to Sir William of Greenhead; and William (b.1671). The 1671 baptismal witnesses were William, Earl of Roxburghe, Andrew of Wells and Robert Pringle of Clifton. **Henry** of Graden (1698–1751) son of Archibald. He lost his father when he was young, was raised as a Catholic and was sent into the Spanish Service. In 1728 he moved to the Irish Regiment. He was part of the court proceedings for the succession of the Rutherfords in 1738 as 'grandnephew and heir of line to the last Lord Rutherfurd'. He took up arms again in 1745 as one of the few Border Lairds who joined the Jacobite army. He acted as Aide-de-Camp to Prince Charlie. In

Staffordshire he captured the spy Captain Weir. He himself was captured and spent 2 years in prison in London; although sentenced to death, he was eventually pardoned and spent his last years soldiering in Spain again. He is probably the 'Laird of Graden' whose lands in Linton Parish were valued at almost £600 in the 1740s. **Isabella** (16th C.) daughter of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, she married Sir William of Cessford. She was granted certain lands in her own right. She may be the 'DEM ISBEL KER' recorded in an inscribed door lintel at Holydean. In 1563 she complained that Thomas and John Young were occupying her quarter of Hassendeanbank without paying 'mail ferme'. Her children included Sir Andrew (who succeeded to Cessford), William (who succeeded his brother), Thomas, Agnes, Isobel (who married John Rutherford of Hunthill) and Margaret (who married Alexander, 5th Lord Home). She also served as 'tutrix' for her grandchildren Grisel and Bessie. **Isabella** (d.1650) daughter of Sir Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburghe and brother of William, Master of Roxburghe. She married James Scrymgeour, 2nd Viscount of Dudhope. In 1634 she was served heir to one third of her brother William's lands, including part of Alton near Hawick. Her sister Maria was served heir to a third part of the lands at the same time. **Isobel** recorded at the Jedburgh Presbytery meeting in 1722 being paid to teach children at Borthwickhaugh in Wilton Parish. **James** (14th/15th C.) clerk of Glasgow Diocese. In 1412 the Pope wrote to the Abbot of Melrose, requesting a cure for him. **James** (15th C.) witness, along with several other local men, to the document giving the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig in 1427; no designation is given, so it is unclear what family branch he belonged to, but he could have been related to Andrew, who was on the same panel. Probably the same James was on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton in 1429/30. He may be the same 'Jacobum Ker' who was on the 'retour' for the next Douglas of Drumlanrig to inherit the Barony of Hawick in 1450. **James** (15th C.) son of Andrew and brother of Andrew of Altonburn and Cessford. He had a charter of Primside in 1444 and a charter for Bonnington in Linlithgow county in 1452. In 1456 he and his brother Andrew were involved with collecting rents on the King's lands in Ettrick Forest. He could be the James who gave consent to his son's entry for a debt to the Ranger of Ettrick Ward in 1471. It is possible he is the same man as James of Linton. **James** of Gateshaw (15th C.) perhaps son of Thomas. In 1471/2 there was a marriage contract between his daughter Margaret and John Home of Ersiltoun, Whitrig and Crailing. He may have been succeeded by Andrew. **James** of Linton (d.bef. 1509) 2nd son of Andrew of Altonburn and Cessford. His father was probably the Andrew of Altonburn who died before 1450, but it is possible he was son of the next Andrew (who died in about 1480). He was probably the first Ker of Linton, although it is unclear exactly when he gained the lands and from whom (although the lands were held by Thomas, Lord Somerville in 1426). In 1452 he appears to be recorded being brother of Andrew of Altonburn when the King granted him lands in Bonnington. He served as surety for some Border thieves in 1502, including the sons of William Elliot, known as 'Hob the King' and 'Dand the Man'. He was also surety in 1502 for a man who had remission for a murder in Selkirk. He was succeeded by George, who is recorded as his son in 1509 and 1514. Robert of Crookedshaws may have been another son. His son George was tutor (in 1525) for George's uncle John Liddell; this suggests his wife was a Liddell. **James** (16th C.) recorded in Whitmuir in 1531 when he witnessed an agreement between Scotts and Veitches regarding Synton. William in Whitmuirhall was also recorded in 1531 and may have been related. In 1541 he witnessed a document in Selkirk for Patrick Murray of Falahill. In 1542 he witnessed a document in Selkirk for Robert, Vicar of Lindean. He was probably an ancestor of the later James in Whitmuir. He witnessed a document relating to Lord John Borthwick and Walter Ker of Cessford in 1543. In 1550 he witnessed an instrument relating to lands in the Hirsel. He may have been succeeded by a later James of Whitmuir. **James** of Mersington (16th C.) probably son of Thomas. He is recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1534 when he proclaimed a letter of obligation to the Kers in Shaws. His procurator, Thomas McDouglas went to 'the tower of St Helyne Schaw', pounded on the door and 3 times repeated the promises (which are not specified). In 1537 he was witness to a precept for the lands of Ker of Primsideloch. In 1541 he was involved in a dispute over lands with Alexander Pringle of 'Craglethe'. He is also listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. Ironically the same James of Mersington was one of the cautioners for Sir Walter

when he was in ward within Edinburgh Castle in 1540/1. He was a juror on retours in 1550 and 1551. He married Janet Wauchope and had at least 6 sons and 1 daughter. His son and heir Thomas is recorded in 1557 and 1561. **James** of Fairnilee (16th C.) recorded in 1534 when he was witness to a letter of obligation between James of Mersington and the Kers in Shaws. In 1535 he was on an assize for a dispute involving Rutherfords and Homes. In 1540 he witnessed a document for the Kers of Linton and of Whitmuirhall and another for the Pringles of Whitton. **James** (16th C.) recorded in Greenhead in 1539 when he witnessed a document for William, Rector of Auld Roxburgh. He is probably related to the other Kers of Greenhead, e.g. Gilbert of Primside, who was also a witness. **James** (16th C.) presented to the Vicarage of Ashkirk in 1550. He may have been Vicar at Linton in 1569. **James** (16th C.) son and heir of George of Linton. He had a charter as heir apparent of his father in 1537. However, he appears to have predeceased his father and his son Andrew succeeded to the Lairdship. **James** of Whitmuir (16th C.) perhaps son of the earlier James. He is recorded in the 1560 bond between the Kers and the Rutherfords. He signed 'at the pen led by the notar', meaning that he could not write himself. His lands appear to have been in Sprouston and not those near Selkirk. Perhaps the same James in 'Qihitmur' witnessed a transactions for other Kers in Selkirk in 1581 and 1582. He could be the 'Goodman of Quhitmuir' who in 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. His son Ralph inherited the lands of Whitmuir in Sprouston Parish from him in 1603. **James** (16th C.) son of Thomas in Yair. He is recorded being in Yair in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for the Turnbulls of Philiphaugh. In 1581 he received redemption money for an annual rent from Thomas of Sunderlandhall. Also in 1581 he had sasine for Catslack and Mountbenger. In 1582 he had a dispute with a messsenger acting for Andrew of Yair. Also in 1582 he is recorded as lawful son of the deceased Thomas in Yair and brother of Robert when warned by Andrew of Yair to accept redemption money on his lands. He could be the James of Sunderlandhall recorded in a decree under the seal of Queen Mary, regarding a dispute over lands of Yair with the Burgh of Selkirk. **James** (16th C.) mentioned as Keeper of Hermitage Castle (under the Earl of Bothwell) in 1583. It is unclear whether he is the same as one of the other contemporary Jameses. **James** (16th C.) accused of leading a group to the lands of James Sinclair in Ewingston, where oxen were killed and 4 horses stolen. In 1586/7 Sinclair complained that the horses had been reset by John Scott of the Palace, servant to George Scott of Synton, with Scott of Synton declared as a rebel for not appearing in court. **James** of Middlemass Walls (d.c.1595) younger son of Gilbert of Primside Loch and Greenhead. He was described as 'of Middilmest-Walls' when his wills were registered in Edinburgh in 1595/6 and 1607. **James** of Lintalee (16th/17th C.) possibly son of Ralph. He is recorded in 1586 when Dand Moscrop was his surety to appear before the Privy Council and was denounced as a rebel for not appearing. He was listed in about 1590 among the landed men of the Borders. He was among Kers and others, dependents of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, who in 1601 besieged and burned a house in Jedburgh, and were declared as rebels; his son William is also listed. He was juror in Oxnam in 1602. He was recorded as part of inquest into lands in Rulewater in 1610. In 1616 he was removed from Lintalee by William Douglas, Earl of Angus, with John Douglas made tenant there instead. His sons George and William and William's son Thomas was recorded in the case heard by the Privy Council in 1617. Although he complained about unfair removal, it was found to be lawful. **James** of Bewlie (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1622, along with his son Walter and his servants Andrew Turnbull, Thomas Leithead, John Wight and Robert Winthrope. There was a complaint by George of Newhall that they tried to find him to kill him, but instead attacked his servants and later attacked him with drawn weapons. Not appearing, they were all denounced as rebels. **Rev. James** of Grange (c.1601–1694) younger son of Sir John of Littledean and Margaret Whytlaw, Lady Innerwick. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1621 and was licensed to preach in 1623. He was presented to Abbotrule Parish in the middle of that year and ordained there in 1624. He was Laird of Grange in Abbotrule Parish, presumably being granted these lands by the Baron after becoming minister. In 1643 he was recorded as owner of land in Abbotrule Parish (presumably Grange) valued at £400. In 1646/7 he was one of the chaplains for Lord Lothian's regiment. There was a complaint about his behaviour (along with John Scott of Hawick), at the admission of Andrew Rutherford as minister of Eccles. He was deprived in 1662 when

Episcopacy was re-established, and confined to his Parish (rather than be ousted, like the younger ministers). In the Land Tax Rolls of about 1663 he paid tax on £433 6s 6d for lands in Abbotrule Parish. He was also offered Hownam Parish in 1672, but it is unclear that he accepted it. In 1678 he and his daughter-in-law (presumably wife of James of Grange) paid the land tax on £433 6s 8d in Abbotrule Parish. He was found guilty of preaching to a 'field conventicle' in 1680 when he delivered a sermon to an overflowing congregation of about 500 people in his house at Grange. He was imprisoned for several weeks but released on caution. During the times of persecution when he was harassed by Adam Urquhart of Meldrum's soldiers and is supposed to have prophetically said 'Sir, I was a minister before you had a being, and will be one when you are gone'. His wife was also accused of witchcraft at a meeting of the Presbytery, but 'most unjustly' and the charge shown to be unfounded. Surviving till the Revolution, he was restored to Abbotrule in 1690, but may not actually have resumed his former position, probably due to infirmity of age. When he died he was 'Father of the Church', i.e. the oldest minister. He married Christian Airth and their children were: James of Grange; an unnamed child; Isabella, who died unmarried before 1683; Elizabeth, also dead before 1683; Eupheme; and Andrew. His 'oye' (probably grandson) John Turnbull had a son baptised in Hawick in 1704. **James** of Whitmuir (17th C.) recorded in 1656 when he and several others were in dispute over Selkirk Common. **James** of Grange (17th/18th C.) son of Rev. James. He held the same lands of Grange in Abbotrule Parish as his father. His wife (name not given) paid the land tax along with his father in Abbotrule Parish in 1678. He is probably the James of Grange who contributed £300 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1689 his eldest son John was served heir to his sisters Isobel and Elizabeth, in the lands of Grange. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded as servant to the Laird of Whitslade in 1717. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Jean (b.1714), Andrew (b.1715) and Barbara (b.1717). **James** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1743), Robert (b.1744), John (b.1747) and James (b.1750). **James** (1739/40–92) Schoolmaster at Bedrule, having previously been at 'Borrowtoun', Northumberland. He was appointed in 1759, beating out 2 other candidates. He was in the position until at least 1791. He married Helen Turnbull, who died in Ancrum in 1812. Their daughter Jean died in in Lanton in 1803. Their children may have included John (b.1769), Andrew (b.1772), James (b.1775), Jean (b.1779) and George (b.1781). They are buried in Bedrule Cemetery. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Cairns (resident of Wiltonburn) in 1780. In 1777 he married Margaret ('Peggy') Cairns and their children included: Betty (b.1782); Walter (b.1785); Nelly (b.1789); and Betty (again, b.1792). An unnamed child (b.1779), baptised in Wilton, was probably also his. **James** (d.1794) gardener to Mr. Dickson, whose death is recorded in Hawick Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) cooper of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **James** (b.1812/3) from Kelso, he was headmaster at Drumlanrig, the 'Ragged Schuil', from about 1860. He was recorded there in 1861. He married Margaret Macgregor in Kelso in 1855. Their children included: Tom (b.1856), who became a great Hawick Common Riding supporter; Margaret Clark (b.1860); Agnes (b.1862); Mary (b.1864); Elizabeth (b.1866); William Macgregor (b.1868); and James (b.1870). **Janet** (15th/16th C.) recorded at Whitmuir in 1502, along with James Elliot and John Lauder. The three had 7 cows stolen from them, with Adam Turnbull in Hornshole being given remission for the theft. **Janet** (b.c.1815) grocer and spirit dealer on the Kirk Wynd. She is recorded there in 1841 with her infant children James and Alison. **Jean** nee Drummond (c.1585–1643) daighter of Partick Drummond, 3rd Lord Drummond. She served in the household of Anne of Denmark, wife of King James VI, being involved in many of the court intrigues of the times. In 1614 she married Robert Ker, 1st Lord Roxburghe, becoming Lady Roxburghe 2 years later when he husband was created Earl. However, she was dismissed from the Queen's household in 1617 on account of her husban'ds scheming to be appointed as Lord Chamberlain. In 1631 she was appointed as governess to some of the children of Charles I (despite her Catholicism). She was buried in Holyrood Abbey and is surely the Countess of Roxburghe whose body would be brought out to show vistors in the years after the vault was broken into after the Revolution. It was said that 'there was a complete Countess of Roxburgh, all save one hand; and thisnunfortunate lady being shrivelled to a mummy, was usually brought out and thrown down on the grass for leisurely examination. The whole body was black, saving one

white tooth, which gave an indescribable horror to the face, and used to make gentlemen shudder, and children squall, and ladies – think of fainting' [HAST1869]. **John** (d.1340s) recorded in a letter to Edward III in either 1340 or 1347/8, when his death is mentioned. With his brothers Henry and Thomas, they were 'the greatest enemies the writer had in the forest in the company of William Douglas'. He was killed in combat with the English, 'from a blow ... through the body and through his hakecon and habergeon', while his 2 brothers were taken prisoner. It seems likely he is related to the first John of Altonburn. **John** 'of the Forest of Selkirk' (d.c.1360) the first known ancestor of the Kers of Cessford etc. He became the first Laird of Altonburn (or 'Auldtounburn'), acquiring the lands from John 'of Coupland' in 1357/8, with witnesses including William of Gledstains, William 'de Roule' and Alexander of Flex, just 3 years after the lands had been passed from Adam of Rule. About the same time he witnessed a grant for lands in Lessuden to Melrose Abbey. He is probably the John on an English panel of inquest held at Roxburgh in 1357/8. Robert Riddell of Riddell witnessed 2 charters to him in 1357 and 1358. In 1361 he was on a panel of inquest in Roxburgh, relating to Nether Crailing. He is probably the 'John Kerre' who was in 1363 granted custody of the Teviotdale lands of William Rutherford until William's heir reached majority. He married Mariota (with unknown surname, but possibly daughter of John of Copeland) and was succeeded by their son Henry. **John** (14th C.) Burgess of Stirling. In 1366 he was granted land in Aberdeen by David II, with his wife Mariota also mentioned. **John** (14th/15th C.) recorded as 'John de Ker' in 1405. He was one of 12 Scottish prisoner in Calais who were put on a ship to England, and although they tried to take command during the voyage they were held for ransom. It is unclear if he was related to the Border Kers. **John** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. In 1428 he made a request to the Pope to be confirmed in the perpetual vicarage of Largo. **John** (15th C.) mentioned in the document of 1479 resigning the lands of Broadlee (in the Barony of Hawick) by Robert Turnbull to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. His name is recorded as 'Johannem Ker'. Probably the same 'Johanne Ker' was witness to the sasine for the Barony of Hawick at the Mote in 1484. **John** (16th C.) son of George of Faldonside, and presumably therefore brother of Sir Andrew of Faldonside. In 1563 he leased his lands of Hermiston (in Lilliesleaf Parish) to 4 men. In 1586/7 he was 'bruther to Andro Ker of Faudounsyde', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **John** (16th C.) 2nd son of Thomas of Kippielaw. In 1581 he renounced his rights to lands in Bowden to his father and mother Elizabeth, while his father and mother assigned to him the Kirklands of Bewlie, with 2 acres at the east end of Lilliesleaf. **John** of Raperlaw (16th C.) younger son of Gilbert Ker of Primsideloch. He was servitor to Lord Glamis 1585–86. In 1586 he and his wife Janet Gib had a Crown charter for lands in Raperlaw and 'West Bernis' in Roxburghshire. **John** (16th/17th C.) younger son of George of Cavers and brother of Thomas of Cavers. He was a burgess of Edinburgh. In 1603 he and other burgesses of Edinburgh served as sureties that Thomas, after being freed from ward in Edinburgh Castle, would pay his fines or re-enter. **John** (16th/17th C.) servant to John Ker of Langnewton, recorded in 1621. He is listed as 'Thomes Johnne', so presumably his father was Thomas. **Sir John** of Littledean, the Hirsel and Jedburgh (d.bef. 1631) son of Walter of Littledean and grandson of Sir Andrew of the Hirsel. In the 1568/9 bond between the Kers and the Scotts he is named as the son and heir of Walter, and promised in marriage to Elizabeth Murray, sister to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, when 'he beis of perfyte age, fourtene zeiris outrun'; however, the marriage does not appear to have taken place. He was still son and heir of Walter of Littledean in 1588 when he was cautioner for brothers of Cockburn of that Ilk. In 1589 he promised to appear before the Privy Council. In about 1590 he was listed among the landed men of the Borders. In 1591 he and his brother Mark had a bond for not harming certain Homes. In 1593 there was a letter of 'lawburrows' against him, his father and brothers, brought by his 'sometime spouse' Juliane Home and members of her family, the Homes of Wedderburn, not to molest her in the liferent of Littledean. Also in 1593 there was an order for the Warden of the Marches and Sheriff of Roxburgh to apprehend him, since he was already excommunicated and denounced as a rebel, guilty of adultery and other crimes. A further complaint by the Homes of Wedderburn in 1593/4 accuses him of 'double adultery' for also enticing the wife of Hamilton of Innerwick to cohabit with him at Spylaw. In 1595 he was involved in a quarrel with Sir Robert of Cessford, who assaulted him in Edinburgh. He led a raid into England in 1597. In 1598 he had 'Auld Wat'

of Harden declared a rebel for failure to pay him for profits coming from Borthwickshiels, 'specified in a decree of removing'. In 1599 he tried to make Scott of Buccleuch answerable for Scott of Harden's non-appearance, but this was unsupported by the courts, because it was a civil and not criminal matter. In 1600 Andrew of 'Mylnerig' was surety for him that he would keep the King's peace. He may be the Sir John who signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602. Also in 1602 he complained about Kers from the Morebattle area stealing livestock from his farms. He represented Roxburghshire in Parliament in 1605 and 1607. In 1608 he had a charter for the Baronies of Maxton, Linton and Town Yetholm. He was named as a Commissioner for keeping peace in Roxburghshire in 1610 and in 1618 was appointed by the King as one of the commissioners for keeping law and order in Ewesdale and the Debateable Land. In 1611 he exchanged the Hirsel for the lands of Jedburgh Abbey and in 1624 was granted all of the lands of the Lordship of Jedburgh that had been resigned by James, Earl of Home; he was thereafter known as Lord Jedburgh, although this was later disallowed on the basis that the title lay with the Abbot of Jedburgh. In 1619 he had charters for the Lordship of Jedburgh and the lands of Nisbet. In 1620 he was in dispute with Robert Hall and Helen Scott of Haughhead (in Eckford Parish), refusing to grant them sasine, and then causing his sons and others to attack the farm the following year. In 1621 he complained about being banned from intercommuning with his son John of Langnewton and was given permission to meet with him as the parties tried to settle their differences. Also in 1621 there was an Act of Parliament forbidding him from using the Jedburgh title and in 1622 he lost it for good to Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. In 1576 he married Juliane, 3rd daughter of David Home of Wedderburn, but she divorced him in 1589 and remarried James Hoppringle of Whitelaw. In 1589/90 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Whitelaw of that Ilk (and divorced wife of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick); she died in torment in 1627 and was said to have practiced witchcraft. His relationship with the woman who became his 2nd wife was the reason for two divorces, and the legitimacy of progeny from this 2nd marriage would become part of the claim to the succession of the Dukes of Roxburghe made by Gen. Walter of Littldean more than 200 years later. His children with his first wife included: Sir Mark of Dolphinston, who married Margaret, daughter of John Home of Cowdenknowes; Andrew (d.bef. 1618), whose 4 sisters of full blood were served as heirs portioner; Isobel, who married William Kerr of Linton; Agnes; and Christina. Children with his second wife were: John of Langnewton, who succeeded; William, who died without issue; Andrew of Morriston; James of Grange, who became minister at Abbotrule; possibly Robert, minister at Kelso and Linton; Alison, recorded in a discharge with Alexander, Earl of Home in 1611; and Esther, who married Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie.

John of Barnhills (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 as holder of the infeftment and sasine of Barnhills. He complained that 'Dandie Davidson, pretended tenant of the said lands' and a gang of Davidsons and Turnbulls harassed his tenants and pastured their animals there. He is probably the same as one of the other Johns.

John of Lochtour (d.1644) son of Gilbert, he succeeded since his elder brother died before their father. In 1624 he was served heir to his brother in the lands of Town Yetholm, Cherrytrees and Hayhope. He married Janet, co-heiress of George Falside of Cothroppill. His children included: Sir John, who succeeded; Andrew, who had sasine of Town Yetholm in 1639; and Margaret, who married Rev. Robert Know of Kelso.

John of Langnewton and Littledean (16th/17th C.) son of Sir John of Littledean, the Hirsel and Jedburgh. He was known as 'of Langnewton' while his father was still alive. In 1618 Robert, son of Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre complained that he had sent his servant after him on horseback to attack him with a sword and pistol. He served as cautioner for his servant not to wear 'hagbuts and pistolets' and for him not to harm the family of Thomas Ker. In 1619 Sir Andrew of Oxnam complained that he and over 100 men came at night to Oxnam Moor to break up and steal the 'grite nomber of turvis' cut for Sir Andrew there; there was insufficient proof to convict any of them, but it was presumably part of some dispute over rights on common moors. In 1621 there was a complaint that he, along with several of his servants and associates, attacked John Haliburton of Muirhouselaw and others, killing one of their dogs, and later shot at Haliburton and his associates near Fairnington. He was declared a rebel, along with several associates. In 1621 his father, Sir John of Jedburgh complained that he had been unfairly barred from intercommuning with him, and was allowed to do so to help the parties resolve their disputes. In 1622 there was

a complaint against him by Rev. William Jameson, that he had violently interfered with grain that had been impounded for the minister's use. Also in 1622 there was a complaint that he led a large group of men in a violent attack on the farm of Haughhead in Eckford Parish. He was served heir to his father in 1631, with his legitimacy not being questioned, despite the potentially illegal marriage of his parents, because of the time that had passed. The name of his wife is unclear, but she could be the Margaret Ker, called 'Old Lady Littledean' who was charged at the court in Jedburgh in 1684 with not attending her parish church and was fined. His children were: Andrew, who succeeded; Jean, who married Sir John of Lochtour; and Esther, who married Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie. **John** (16th/17th C.) possibly a younger brother of Sir Andrew of Greenhead. He sat in Parliament for Selkirk 1617–30 and was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1649. **Sir John** of Lochtour (17th C.) son of John of Lochtour and grandson of Gilbert. He represented Roxburghshire in parliament in 1644 and his brother Sir Andrew was an M.P. in 1648. His sister Margaret married Robert Knox, minister of Kelso. Either he or his father signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1643 he is recorded as owner of most of the lands in Yetholm Parish. In 1648 he was one of the men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves on the Border. He was knighted by Charles II in 1651, but died soon afterwards. He appears to have deeply in debt through most if his time as Laird of Lochtour. In 1640 he married Jean, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Redden (and she later married Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie, who inherited most of his lands). His children included: Gilbert (who succeeded); Thomas of Hayhope (d.1673), killed at Crookham in Northumberland; William of Cherrytrees and Newton; Margaret, who married Richard Learmonth of Whytlawhoue; and Jean, who married William Bennet of Grubbet. **John** of Gateshaw (d.c.1654) 9th Laird. He was heir to his great-grandfather, Lancelot of Gateshaw. He was still a minor in 1635 when there was a marriage contract between him and 'Cicill Ker, dochter naturall to ane noble erle, Robert, Erle of Roxburghe'. In 1644 he made a new infeftment of his lands to himself and his wife 'in liferent' and to his son Robert 'in fee'. In 1645 he contrinuted supplies after the accidental burning of Kelso. He served as a Commissioner of War for Roxburghshire. His sons Robert, Andrew and Henry all featured in the funeral procession for the Countess of Roxburghe in 1675. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Middleknowes. He was witness to discharges for the teinds of Harwood and Appotside in 1655. For a further document of 1656, relating to the lands of Appotside, he was 'baillie in that part'. **John** of West Nisbet (17th C.) son of George and brother of Sir Thomas of Cavers. He was recorded in a deed of 1663. He married Jean, daughter of Sir James Kerr of Crailing, who became Lord Jedburgh. His son John married his cousin Agnes Ker of Cavers. **John** (17th C.) gardener in 'Knows' (probably Hassendean Knowe, since he is named right after men from Hassendean). He is on the huge list in 1684 of men declared fugitives for being Covenanters. **John** of Grange (17th/18th C.) son of James of Grange, and grandson of the minister of Abbotrule. In 1689 he was served heir to his father's sisters Isobel and Elizabeth, in the annual rent totalling £88 (corresponding to 2200 merks) of the lands of Grange in Abbotrule Parish. It is unclear if the family continued its ties with Abbotrule after this. **John** (17th C.) listed as resident at Harden in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for William Nixon in Hawick Parish in 1678. **John** of Cavers Carre (d.1737) eldest son of John of West Nisbet and Jane Kerr of Crailing. In 1684 he inherited the Cavers Carre lands and titles from his uncle Sir Thomas. This included the Barony of Bedrule and lands in the Rule valley as well as lands in Belses, Raperlaw, Rawflat, Pinnacle and Firth. He may have adopted the spelling 'Carre' after he succeeded. He is recorded in several local bonds in the late 1600s with the Elliots of Harwood, Stanedge and others. He was also served heir to his uncle Robert (through his mother's side), Lord Jedburgh, in 1693. This included annual rents from Appletreehall, as well as many lands around Jedburgh. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1720, along with his son Ralph and their servant James Carre. He married his cousin Agnes, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker. Their children included: Robert, whose son Thomas succeeded to Cavers Carre; John, who succeeded his nephew Thomas and probably married a daughter of Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell; James; and Margaret, who married Sir Alexander Don in 1705. He secondly married Miss Home, daughter of Lord Kimmerghame and their children included George, who became Lord Nisbet. He thirdly married Margaret Wauchope in 1702, and she died in 1709. A painted armorial panel for him and his

last wife was probably used at her funeral; the 'central shield of Carr of Cavers, impaling Wauchope quartering Raith, is surrounded by sixteen shields of 'probative branches' – eight of each of their families'. **John** of Gateshaw (17th/18th C.) son of Robert. He was 11th and last Laird, selling the estate to Sir William Scott of Ancrum in 1749. His eldest son Robert was also involved in the sale. **John** (c.1680–1741) 1st Duke of Roxburghe. He was a younger son of Robert, succeeding to the Earldom of Roxburghe on the death of his brother Robert in 1696. Among his possessions were those formerly held by the Archdeacon of Teviotdale, including the church lands of Lilliesleaf, the office of Bailie of Ancrum, Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk, plus the lands of Hassendeanbank, Cappitrig and Alton near Hawick. He contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1703. He became Secretary of State for Scotland in 1704. He helped bring about the union with England, and was created Duke in 1707 (the last Scottish peerage created) in relation to this. He was one of Scotland's Representative Peers in Parliament 1707–10. He was also Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland and again Secretary of State for Scotland in the British Parliament. However, he opposed Walpole in Parliament and was dismissed from office. In 1727 he was one of the pall-bearers for Sir Isaac Newton's coffin in 1727 and also served as Deputy High Constable of Scotland at the Coronation of George II. He had the teinds of Hassendeanbank from Francis, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch in 1734, bought Cockerheugh from Walter Scott of Cockerheugh in 1737 and bought 'Ladylands' from Archibald Douglas of Cavers in 1739. In 1745 he had the family valuables taken to Caverton Mill for safety while the army of Prince Charles passed through Kelso. He was succeeded by his only son Robert. **John** of Cavers Carre (d.1746) 2nd son of John of Cavers and Nisbet and Agnes Ker. He was an advocate. In 1742 he succeeded to the Cavers Carre estate after the death of his nephew Thomas. He paid the window tax in Bowden Parish in 1748. He may have used the spelling 'Carre' for his surname. He married Elizabeth Monteith, heiress of Fox Hall; the couple's marriage contract was displayed at the Museum's exhibition of 1866. His children were: John, who succeeded; Robert, Captain in the Navy; Stair Campbell, army Captain; and Agnes. All of his children except John died unmarried. **John Strother** of Littledean (d.1779) son of Walter, who he succeeded in 1739. In 1746 he married Marion, daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee. He secondly married Jean, daughter of Harry Maule of Kellie and widow of George, Lord Ramsay; she died in 1779. He thirdly married Frances, daughter of James Dean of Woodhouselee, widow of William Wishart (Principal of Edinburgh University) and of Dr. John Scott of Stewartfield. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter. **John** (d.1766) eldest son of John of Cavers, whom he succeeded to the estates of Cavers Carre and Hundalee. He paid the window tax in 1753. He and his son John were recorded among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Jane Reid and their children were: John, who succeeded; Alexander, in the East India Company's naval service; Janet, who died young; and Elizabeth, who married William Riddell of Camiestown (and whose son Robert Riddell Carre would succeed to Cavers Carre). In 1763 he secondly married Jane, daughter of Sir Walter Riddell, 4th Baronet; she died in 1806. **John** (18th C.) smith at Hawickshiels. He married Margaret Henderson and their children included Isobel (b.1758) and Thomas (b.1760). Witnesses to the 1760 baptism were Walter Scott and James Laidlaw. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Scott in Hawickshiels in 1766. **John** (1740–1804) 3rd Duke of Roxburghe, son of Robert, 2nd Duke, he was known as a great book collector. In 1764 he subscribed to Sir Robert Douglas' 'Peerage of Scotland'. In 1797 he exchanged his lands at Hassendeanbank with those of George Douglas of Cavers at Denholm Haugh. It is said that he was attached to the oldest daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, but was unable to marry her, since King George III married her younger sister. He remained unmarried. He was appointed Lord of the Bedchamber, Knight of the Thistle, Groom of the Stole and Knight of the Garter. He collected valuable and curious books, and the sale of his collection (of about 10,000 volumes) led to the establishment of the Roxburghe Club. In 1788 he was recorded as owner of large amounts of land in Roxburghshire, in Ancrum, Bowden, Eckford, Hownam, Kelso, Lindean, Lilliesleaf, Makerstoun, Maxton, Morebattle, Oxnam, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Sprouston Parishes. In 1797–8 he served as chair of the Lieutenancy Committee in Roxburghshire. He sold his lands of Hassendeanbank to the Elliots of Minto in 1799. In about 1800 he contributed £2000 to the subscription to help fund the war against France. Probably the same John was listed on the 1811 Land Tax

Rolls for Hundalee Mill and other lands. He had no surviving children and after his death there was a dispute over succession; he was eventually succeeded by a distant cousin, John Bellenden-Ker. **Capt. John** of Cavers Carre (d.1798) eldest son of John and Jane Reid. He was a Captain in the army. He was still 'of Cavers junior' when recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He succeeded after the death of his father in 1766, and retired from the army, living at Cavers Carre and at Hundalee. In 1777 he had much of the old house at Cavers Carre demolished, but did not manage to have it rebuilt. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. In 1788 he was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire (and supporter of the Conservatives). Also in 1788 he was recorded as owner of Cavers Carre and other lands in Bowden Parish, as well as Bedrule Mains, Bedrule Mill, Corsecleuch and Fulton in Bedrule Parish, Belses Mill in Ancrum Parish and other lands in Jedburgh Parish. He was taxed for having male servants (both within Jedburgh and outside, presumably at Hundalee) from 1778–97, the number varying from 4 to 1. He was a bachelor in 1785–91 when taxed for having a female servant; in 1789 he was paying the tax at Hundalee. He was also taxed for having horses in the period 1785–97, in some years in Jedburgh as well as in Bowden Parish. He was additionally taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. He was Provost of Jedburgh and played a leading role in the politics of that burgh. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother Alexander. However, a child called John 'to John Carre Esqr. of Cavers' was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1784, and was probably his child (perhaps illegitimate). **John Strother** of Littledean (1757–95) son of Walter, who he succeeded in 1789. He was a Major in the Scots Greys, died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother Walter. **John** (1834/5–65) son of Gideon, who was a grocer and spirit dealer on the Fore Raw. He was born in Hawick and educated at Jedburgh Grammar School. He became an engineer with the Royal Navy. His ship H.M.S. Driver was wrecked off Bermuda in 1861, and he then spent about a year on H.M.S. Racer off the coast of America during the Civil War. Partially deaf, he was invalided from the Navy, returning to live at 3 North Bridge Street in 1863, but dying only 2 years later. An 'ambrotype' photograph exists of him in uniform and many letters from him to his family survive. In 1865 he donated 3 foreign coins to the Museum, as well as American coins, notes and stamps. The Museum's temporary exhibit of 1866 included 'a shark, caught at the now historically-renowned Fort Sumter, contribured by Mrs Kerr'; she was presumably his mother or wife. **Lancelot** 'Lance' of Gateshaw (d.c.1543) son of Andrew. In 1510 he served as one of the sureties for his father, who was accused of murdering John Murray of Falahill. He was accused of 2 raids into England in 1515. In 1522 his tower at Gateshaw was burned by the English, perhaps in retaliation; he strengthened his pele and built 'New Gateshaw' nearby. He is recorded in documents of 1527, regarding tenements in Selkirk. Probably the same Lancelot is recorded in a land transaction in Selkirk in 1528 and as witness to others in 1529/30. In 1530 he was among Border lairds who came to Jedburgh to find surety for crimes for which they were responsible. In 1532 he had sasine for a piece of land in Selkirk and another for a tenement in 1533. He may be the Lancelot who wadset tenements in Selkirk in 1539. Also in 1539 he (along with his son George) was infefted in the liferent of parts of Primside and Hownam as heir to his father Andrew. His brother 'sir Peter' acted as his attornery in 1539, when he paid rentals to William and Adam of Shaws. He is probably the Lancelot who witnessed a sasine for George Ker of Linton in 1541/2. In 1541/2 he sold a tenement in Selkirk to Alexander Hall. He was a juror on a retour in 1542 and in the same year was in dispute with Mark of Dolphinston over the wardship of John Mow of that Ilk. In 1544 he was deceased when his heir was recorded as George of Gateshaw. He also had other sons, including Richard, who succeeded George. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' of Gateshaw (16th C.) probably son of Richard and grandson of the earlier Lancelot. He is recorded in 1587 when John Cockburn of Ormiston served as his cautioner. His brother 'Markie' was recorded in 1588 and 1588/9. Also in 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. He is probably the Laird of Gateshaw listed among Borderers who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. In 1595 Andrew of Faldonside was surety for him not to harm Elizabeth Cranston, widow of Lancelot of Little Newton. He was a juror on a retour in 1600. He was probably succeeded by James. **Lancelot** (d.c.1593) recorded being in Little Newton in 1593 when John in Broomlands of Kelso had surety not to harm his widow Elizabeth Cranston. At the same time his

brother George and some Ainslies had surety for not harming his widow. In 1595 Andrew of Faldonside was surety for Lancelot of Gateshaw not to harm his widow. He was 'in Lyttill-Newtoune' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1593. He had first married Jane Dickson, whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1578. **Maria** (d.1650) daughter of Sir Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburghe and brother of William, Master of Roxburghe. She married James Haliburton of Pitcur and secondly married James Carnegie, 2nd Earl of Southesk. In 1634 she was served heir to her brother William in many lands around Kelso, Sprouston, Maxwellheugh, Midlem, Whitmuirhall, etc. Included in the list is a third part of the lands of 'Altoun prope villam de Hawick'. Her sister Isobella was served heir to a third part of the lands at the same time. **Mark** of Dolphinston (d.1551) 2nd son of Walter of Cessford, younger brother of Sir Robert of Caverton. He was also referred to as 'of Maxton and Littledean'. His sister married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He owned Borthwickshiels in 1502 when it was burned by a group of Armstrongs from Liddesdale. Also in that year he was fined for failing to enter into court several men to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver: Andrew Turnbull in Bedrule; William Turnbull, brother of the Laird of Bedrule; John Turnbull, called 'Blue John'; Andrew Turnbull; Alan Davidson, 'Taboner', John Turnbull in Jedburgh; John Turnbull in Wells; and Adam Turnbull in Wells. Furthermore, in 1502 he also served as surety for John Oliver (who had been involved in some raids around the Jedburgh and Rulewater areas), was also surety for Robert and Ingram Oliver (whose crimes were several raids and 2 murders), was fined for not entering several men (including an Ainslie and men from Auld Roxburgh and Caverton) into the court and was surety for Adam Grahamslaw, son of the Laird of Little Newton, as well as other men. In 1505 he had remission (along with 3 others) for crimes perpetrated upon John Rutherford and others. In 1507/8 he was witness to the document for Scott of Whitchesters relating to the tower 'between the bridges' in Hawick. He is probably the Laird of Dolphinston who presented Alexander Borthwick in his place at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510. In 1515 he headed a band of Kers and others who stole 200 cattle, 30 horses and took 40 prisoners from Redewater. He may be the Mark 'of Cessford' who in 1522 led a raid near to Warkworth, telling the Earl of Northumberland that they qould 'give him light to put on his clothes at midnight', but apparently the group forgot to bring fire-lighting equipment and so they killed a woman there instead; in retaliation the Earl of Northumberland had Plendergast and Black Hill raided and burned. In 1525 he was among the Border Barons who had a bond to assist the Earl of Angus. He was 'of Littildene' in 1529 when his son and heir Andrew had an instrument of sasine for lands in Oxnam. In 1530 he was one of the Border chiefs imprisoned by James V for failing to keep the 'broken men' and thieves in check. In 1530/1 he was witness to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being granted the hereditary office of Bailie of Melrose Abbey. In 1532 he was one of the local men appointed by the King to a commission to capture some Croziers, Elliots and Foresters for raiding Teviotdale. He is probably the Mark in Littledean recorded in 1534 along with his son Andrew; goods were seized at 'erin heuch', which belonged to his son and not to him. He was warded in Dundee in 1535. In 1539 he is recorded as the founder of the altar of the Holy Rood in Selkirk. In the early 1540s he served as a kind of deputy to the Warden of the Middle Marches, his name showing up many times in English letters. In 1542 he was said to have gone with his brother Dand and son Davie to Kelso Abbey and taken all of the King's sheep that were there. He witnessed an agreement between Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and William Cairncross of Colmslie in 1544. In 1545 he was 'Mark Kar of Littleden' among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. About 1547 he was among the Border Lairds who paid homage to the Duke of Somerset. He was among the Kerrs accused of supporting the English at the Battle of Pinkie. In 1549 he was one of the Kers (along with Walter of Cessford and George of Linton) accused by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme of raiding his lands at Newark, as well as his lands in the lower Borthwick valley. In 1550 he resigned his lands in Lessuden to his 2nd-born son, John. In about 1501 he married Marjorie, daughter and heiress of John Ainslie of Dolphinston. His children included: Sir Andrew of the Hirsel; John; Mr. Thomas; William, recorded in 1550; Robert, a natural son, legitimised in 1558, who ws given the lands of 'Cammastoune'; and Janet, who married John Haitlie of Mellerstain. His testament is recorded in 1551. His direct descendant Maj.-Gen. Walter of Littledean lost a legal battle in 1812 to be declared the rightful heir to the Roxburghe titles. **Mark** (16th C.) Burgess of Selkirk. In 1531 he gave up all claims to the lands of Philiphaugh, in favour

of Robert Turnbull, tutor of Philiphaugh. Also in 1531 he had a precept of sasine read out in which Patrick Murray of Falahill granted him lands in Selkirk. Additionally in 1531 he witnessed an agreement between Scotts and Veitches regarding Synton. He was probably the Mark who in 1530 headed a list of men from the Selkirk area who acknowledged that they had taken men, horses, meal and other goods from travellers they thought were traitors of Annandale, but understanding they were legitimate travellers from Moffat had returned all the goods. He was probably the Mark who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Headshaw in 1531. In 1531/2 and 1532 he was a Bailie in Selkirk. He was probably the son of Robert and Elizabeth Gledstains recorded in 1533, when his mother gave up her liferent of a tenement to the church. His heir Thomas witnessed a document in 1535 and he himself witnessed a further document in 1536. He may be the Mark who purchased a husbandland (occupied by Alexander Scott) from Patrick Murray in 1536 and a maltkin and yard from Peter Porteous. He may be the same man as Mark of Kippielaw. **Mark** of Kippielaw (16th C.) recorded 'in Kippelaw' when he witnesed a court case in Selkirk in 1534. In 1535 he bound himself to discharge George Mitchellhill and William Bennet of contracts, as well as acts made with Melrose Abbey through John Scott in Thirlestane. He also witnessed a document relating to John Rutherford of Hunthill in 1535. Also in 1535 he and Robert Turnbull agreed to each hold half of the lands of 'Philhop' (but Philiphaugh is probably meant) until John Turnbull (son and heir of the deceased Ralph) came into entry of the lands; they held the wardship of John Turnbull and it seems that he received Robert Turnbull's half 'by reason of an omission of his marriage contract'. In 1536/7 John Turnbull of Philiphaugh (then described as his nephew) came of age, and appointed him as curator for his lands. In 1537 he renounced his claims over a maltkiln in Selkirk, in favour of Peter Porteous. He is listed among the friends who would vouch for Alan Mithag in 1539/40. InIn 1551 he acted as attorney for John Ormiston regarding lands in Smailholm. 1542 he witnessed a precept of sasine for Lancelot of Gateshaw. He was one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme on Edinburgh High Street, along with several Kerrs and others. His son and heir Thomas is recorded in an undated document from the 1550s resigning lands in Midlem to his younger son Andrew. He and his son Robert of Lochtour were named in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts; his name appears as 'Mark Ker of Kippeschaw'. It is possible he is the same man as the contemporary Burgess of Selkirk. Thomas in Kippielaw, who is recorded in 1562/3, was his son and heir. An inventory of his 'gudis and geiris' was made in 1579, with his son Thomas and grandson Robert mentioned; he was at that time 'seik in body and haill in mynd'. **Mark** 'Markie' (16th C.) brother of Lancelot of Gateshaw. In 1588 he and William of Hayhope were accused of wounding William Methven, minister of Langton. **Mark** (d.c.1569) described as 'tutor of Graden' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1569. He was surely related to other Kers associated with Graden. **Sir Mark** of Dolphinston (d.1607) son of Sir John of the Hirsel and Littledean. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes. He died without issue and his widow secondly married Sir David Home of Wedderburn. **Mark** (16th/17th C.) younger son of Walter of Littledean. He was probably trained for the priesthood, since he was known as 'Mr.' In 1588 he was appointed Commendator of Coldstream Abbey. He was also Commissary of Lauder and owner of the lands of Brotherstanes. His son Andrew was the first Ker of Morriston in Berwickshire. **Mark** (17th/18th C.) gardener at 'Newtoun Kerr' in Bedrule Parish. In Edinburgh in 1712 he married Agnes, daughter of Edinburgh gardener John Weir. **Matthew** (15th/16th C.) agent appointed by George, son of Robert Scott of Whames in an action of 1505, where George claimed his father's lands of Muirhouse in the Barony of Crichton. **Ralph** of Primside Loch (15th/16th C.) 2nd son of Andrew of Cessford. However, he may be confused with the son of Thomas of Kersheugh and Ferniehirst. He may be the 'Radulpho Ker, fratri Wateri Ker de Cesfurd' in 1484 when he was one of the men directed by the Earl of Angus to infeft Robert Elliot of Redheugh in certain lands, the 'Radulpho Ker' who was a bailie appointed by Alexander, Lord Home, to infeft Andrew Ker (perhaps his father) in the lands of Crailing and Hownam in 1484, and also the 'Radulpho Ker de Primsyde louch' further directed in 1489. He is probably the 'Radulfo Car' who leased the lands of Broadmeadows in 1488. Also in 1488/9, he and his brother Walter were directed by the King to infeft George Douglas, Master of Angus, in lands in Berwickshire. In 1491 he was mentioned in a document relating to the lands of Ruecastle and he and his

wife were mentioned in relation to the lands of Middlestead. He may be the 'Radulpho Ker' who acted as surety several times at the Justice-aires held in Jedburgh in 1493 and 1494/5, as well as at Selkirk in 1494/5. In 1494 he was 'Radulphum Ker' when he was on the panel for the inheritance of Synton. He who was part of a bond in 1498 to act upon men who were already fugitives (also agreed by his son Andrew and by William Turnbull of Minto, among others). In 1499 he was recorded as 'Radulphus' brother of Walter of Cessford in a document relating to George, Master of Angus. Also in 1499 he was tenant in Broadmeadow, Bailielee and half of Phaup in Ettrick. In 1501 he served as pledge for Sir Thomas Turnbull. In 1501/2, along with his wife, he had the gift of the ward of 'Hownum, Cesfurd, Caverton and Primsid' through the decease of Walter of Cessford; he is recorded as being 'of Prymsidloch'. In 1502 he was surety for several Olivers and a Waugh who had killed Robert Brig and Adam 'Barnisfader' at 'Kelshop'. In the same year he was also involved in a respite with William Ker and James Elliot in 'Quhitmere' and Alexander and Patrick Gray in Greenhead, involving thefts by the Elliots. Also in 1502 he had a charter of appraisal for the lands of Falside in Jedforest after being yielded by George Douglas, Master of Angus for not delivering one of his tenants to court. Additionally he was also surety for the Douglases of Swinside and for Lawrence Rutherford, as well as being fined for failing to produce a riever. He may be the Ralph 'in le grenehed' who was fined in 1502 for failing to enter Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. He held the lease of Broadmeadow, Ploro and Berrybush in 1502. And in that year both William Scott in Fenwick and James Scott in Ashkirk had remission for stealing livestock from his farm at Cauldshiels. In 1503 he had a financial agreement with George Douglas, Master of Angus, done in Jednburgh, with the procurator being Gavin Douglas, Provost of St. Giles. In 1506 he had a charter for lands in Ettrick. In 1506/7 he was one of the men to whom Walter Scott of Howpasley, tutor to the Laird of Buccleuch, had to give in his accounts. In 1509 he and his wife Margaret Rutherford sold lands in Heiton. Also in 1509 he was 'de Prymsidlowich' in an agreement with George Douglas, Master of Angus, done at his house of 'Grenheid'. In 1510 his son Andrew was declared a rebel and his goods forfeited after he failed to appear for killing John Brown, assisted by William in Whitmore and his brother James. Also in 1510 he was involved in an indenture, along with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, with the Erskines, over lands in Synton; for 400 merks they bought a 20 merk land in Synton Mains, as well as another 20 merk land within Synton, rights to take over the lands of Walter Scott of Synton later, plus lands in Nisbet. Another condition was that the Erskine's would not sell any neighbouring lands to John Murray of Falahill (his brother-in-law), for reasons that are unspecified. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Murray of Falahill and secondly married Margaret Rutherford. His children included: Andrew of Greenhead and Primside; George of Cavers Carre, who was probably father of Thomas of Cavers Carre; William, Commendator of Kelso; and John, recorded in 1553. **Ralph** (15th/16th C.) brother of Thomas, Abbot of Kelso. He may be the same as Ralph of Primside (although it appears that 2 nearly contemporary men of the same name are sometimes confounded). In 1532 he was granted a tack of the lands of Cavers Carre by his brother Thomas. He married Marion Haliburton, and their armorial bearings were carved in stones saved from the old house and built into the new one in 1800. His eldest son was George. **Ralph** of Lintalee (16th C.) recorded having the tack of Lintalee in 1541. He is also recorded as juror on a retour in 1560. He was probably succeeded by James of Lintalee. **Ralph** (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Rafe Ker', but it is unclear where he was from. **Ralph** (16th C.) entered into ward in England 'for the bill of Newtoun', with a bond given by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, sometime during the time of the Regent Moray. In 1573 he broke his ward and was with Lord Hay of Yester, with Sir Walter's bond forfeited. It is possible that he was the Ralph, son and heir of Thomas of Dalcove and Shaws, who in 1581 married Janet, daughter of Walter of Littledean; he was given most of Dalcove and Shaws, with his father keeping 2 husbandlands of Dalcove that were occupied by the Newton family. He could be the 'Raulff Ker of Shaw' who escaped from Edinburgh Tolbooth in 1590. In 1598 there were bonds to resolve a feud between him and Haig of Bemersyde. He was recorded as a juror in retours of 1600 and 1601. He is probably the 'Raiff Ker of Schawis' who signed ('with our handis at the pen') a bond among Border Lairds in 1602. He may also have married Alison Ker of Primsideloch. **Ralph** (16th C.) servant of Mark Kerr, Commendator of Newbattle. In 1597/8 he

was 'Raulff Ker' when his master complained that he had been attacked and captured by Scotts from Gamescleuch, Glack and 'Jedwartfeild'. **Richard** (14th C.) recorded in a confirming charter of 1358 for the lands of Samuelston in East Lothiani, which William, Earl of Douglas had granted him. **Richard** of Altonburn (d.1437/8) son of Robert and grandson of Henry (although these generations are confused). He had a charter for several lands from the Earl of Douglas in 1412. As well as Altonburn, he held 'Wawtyswelys' and 'Quitebankedene', in the regality of Sprouston. He may be the Richard 'Kere' who witnessed an agreement between the Rules of Primside and the Kers of Altonburn in 1432. He appears to have died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Andrew of Cessford and Altonburn in 1438 (even although Andrew appears to have been known as 'of Altonburn' before that). **Richard** of Gateshaw (d.1577) brother of George and younger son of Lancelot. He was named in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts, trying to end the family feud. In 1565 he was charged for disobeying the Warden of the Middle Marches. He had sasine for lands in Primside from Walter Ker of Cessford in 1566/7 and was infefted as heir to his brother. In 1571 he entered into a contract with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. His children included: Lancelot; who succeeded; James; Adam; and a daughter, who married Elliot of Larriston. He made his will in 1576, registered in Edinburgh in 1577. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) recorded in an English document appraising horses in Berwick in 1311/2. His name is given as 'Robertus del Ker'. He may be an early ancestor of the Border family. **Robert** of Altonburn (14th/15th C.) probably son of Henry. In 1404 he had a charter for the lands of Smailholm and others from Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas. He had 2 sons: Richard, who appears to have died without issue; and Andrew, who succeeded after the death of his brother. **Sir Robert** of Caverton (d.1500), younger of Cessford, eldest son of Walter. In 1490 he had the lease of Bowerhope in Ettrick Ward. In 1490/1 he had a charter for lands in the Barony of Haldane. He is probably the Sir Robert who was on the panel for Walter Scott inheriting the Branxholme and Buccleuch titles and lands in 1492. He was an ambassador to England in 1492. He acted as surety at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493 and was also fined for non-appearance. And he was probably the Sir Robert who acted as one of the sureties in 1494/5 for Robert Langlands after the murder of chaplain George Fairneylaw, paying £20 when Langlands failed to appear. He was Master of the King's Artillery to James IV and Warden of the Middle Marches. In 1499 he was tenant of Singlie, Erncleugh, Altrieve and Bowerhope, along with his father. He was murdered by 8 Northumbrians, who were imprisoned in Fast Castle until they died. He married Christian Rutherford of that Ilk. Since he died before his father the Cessford titles and estates were inherited by his son Sir Andrew. Another son was Thomas of 'Marsingtoun'. Robert 'in cavertoun', recorded in 1502, may also have been related. He is sometimes said to have died in 1511, and even erroneously referred to as Sir Robert Kerr of Ferniehirst, with the story going that in he was murdered by an English trio called Starhead (or Starked), Lilburn and John 'the bastard' Heron, this being used an excuse for King James embarking on the invasion that led to Flodden; it was said that Starhead was hunted out in York and had his head returned to Sir Andrew Kerr, while Lilburn was delivered to Scotland by the English King and Heron escaped in a coffin after spreading a rumour that he had died of the plague. Since the date of 1511 is incorrect, it seems unclear, unfortunately, how much of the rest of this good story is also factually correct; it seems to go back at least to John Pinkerton's 1797 'History of Scotland', where it appears under the year 1511, although it may be that Pinkerton meant that the capture of the murderers came to a head at that time. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) 4th son of Andrew of Cessford and Altonburn. He was Abbot of Kelso 1468–1506. He and his brother Ralph had sheep stolen from their farm at Cauldshiels by William Scott in Fenwick. **Robert** (d.bef. 1526) tenant in Sunderlandhall. He purchased Ashybank from Sir William Douglas of Cavers and sold it back to him in 1498. Possibly the same Robert 'de Sonderlandhall' was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the lands of Alemoor. Probably the same deceased Robert of Sunderlandhall was recorded in 1526/7 when his son and heir Thomas is mentioned in a document in the Selkirk Protocol Books. In 1530 his widow Margaret Hunter assigned lands near Selkirk to her 2nd son, James. **Robert** (d.bef. 1533) Burgess of Selkirk. In 1533 his widow Elizabeth Gledstains resigned her tenement and orchard into the hands of her son Mark and Bailie James Scott, to donate them to the chapel in Selkirk. It is possible he was the 'Robert Carre of Selkrigge' listed

among men who were to mediate between Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus and his wife, Margaret, Queen of Scotland, in an agreement of 1517. **Robert** of Crookedshaws (16th C.) probably son of James of Linton. He is probably the 'brother german' of George of Linton recorded in a record in Selkirk in 1524. He was a Burgess of Edinburgh, having that right through marrying Elizabeth, daughter of farrier John Harvey. They had a son George. **Robert** of Graden (16th C.) listed as 'Robert Car of Greyden' when he signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. He is listed as 'Robin' in 1547/8 among the Kers who burned lands in Ale Water belonging to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, the raid led by supporters of the Lairds of Cessford and Ferniehirst. It is unclear how he was related to other Kers. He may be the 'Robin Ker, broder to the Lard of Ferniherst' who was said to have sided with Sir Ralph Evers at 'Lylzeartis Croce' (i.e. Ancrum Moor) in 1545. He was 'Robert Carr of Grayden' in 1544/5 when said to have been put to the horn for the slaughter of the Rutherfords. He may also be the Robert, brother of Walter of Graden, who witnessed a charter other Kers involving Primside in 1537. He is probably the Laird of Graden named in the 1560 bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords; in the same bond there were arrangements made for addressing a broken marriage contract involving him, together with Rutherford of Hunthill and Ker of Newhall. He may be the Robert of Graden who was one of those excepted in the 1564/5 bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. **Robert** of Lochtour (16th C.) son of Mark of Kippielaw. He and his father were named in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts. **Robert** of Newhall (16th C.) listed on the bond of 1560 to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. He had apparently been responsible for the murder of William Rutherford of Longnewton and was to come to Ancrum Kirk and offer his sword to George, son of William of Longnewton. He married Margaret Rutherford and had 5 sons and 3 daughters, including: Andrew, who succeeded to Newhall; and James and Robert, mentioned in relation to harassment of the tenants of Longnewton in 1595. **Robert** (16th C.) brother of the Laird of Greenhead. In 1552 he was one of the men indicted for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He could be the 'Robet Ker, elder, burges of Edinburcht' named in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts. He is probably the 'Roberte Carr sone to the Lorde of Grenehede' listed in 1541 among Kers, Scotts and others who were accused of leading a raid on Mindrum and Hethpool. **Robert** (16th C.) son of Thomas of Kippielaw. He is mentioned as executor for his grandfather Mark of Kippielaw in 1579. In 1581 he was involved with a transaction between his father and younger brother John, regarding lands in Bowden, Bewlie and Lilliesleaf. He was a servant to Sir Walter of Cessford in the period 1581–87. He is probably the Robert of Kippielaw who in 1594 was surety for Arthur Scott of Gamescleuch to answer a complaint against him by William Cranston, younger of that Ilk. He married Agnes Pringle. He may be the Robert 'in Kippilaw' whose son Robert became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1618. **Robert** (16th C.) son of Gilbert of Primside Loch. In 1581 he represented his father and their tenants in an agreement to pay the minister of Selkirk. **Robert** (16th C.) local cleric. He was titular Archdeacon of Teviotdale after the Reformation and is so recorded in 1582. He was minister at Linton, Mow, Yetholm, Morebattle and Hownam. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1582 as lawful son to the deceased Thomas of Yair. His brother James had a warning to accept redemption money from Andrew of Yair. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Yair in 1617 when he was listed among the supporters of the Scotts of Yair in their feud with the Scotts of Bonnington. **Robert** (d.1622) recorded as being 'in Bewlie'. He was executed in Edinburgh for perjury. He had apparently been bribed to lie by Andrew Turnbull in Belses in a case of stealing he brought against the Middlemasses. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) portioner of Fairnington. In 1618 his son Andrew became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. In 1621 his son John was among a list of associates of John Ker of Langnewton who were accused of attacking John Haliburton of Muirhouselaw and others. **Sir Robert** 'Habbie' (1570–1650) of Cessford and 1st Earl of Roxburghe, son of Sir William of Cessford. He was committed to ward in 1587 for incursions on the Border. He was knighted at the coronation of Queen Anne in 1590. Also in 1590 he killed William Kerr of Ancrum, part of the feud between the Kers of Cessford and the Kerrs of Ferniehirst; however, in 1591 he obtained a remission for his involvement. He was Deputy Warden of the Scottish Middle March from about 1594 to 1603, and assisted his father as Deputy

Warden before that. He served as Keeper of Liddesdale in 1591–92 and Deputy Keeper in 1593. In 1594 he, along with Alexander Lord Home and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, he had a commission to raise men to fight against the Earl of Bothwell and his followers. He was an extremely powerful Baron and carried on a great feud with the English Warden Robert Carey, although they apparently grew to respect one another after he was a prisoner of Carey's at Berwick. In 1595 he was denounced as a rebel for failing to present Andrew of Newhall. In 1595/6 there was an interim reconciliation between him and Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst and Thomas of Cavers Carre over the murder of William of Ancrum. In 1596 his sureties were Robert, Lord Crichton and Andrew of Romano Grange. He was a Privy Councillor in 1596 and 1599. He was Warden of the Middle March in 1600 when listed among leaders ordered to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. There is a document of about 1600 recording a challenge on him by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, with the combat to involve only short swords; it is unclear if either party was injured, but it could not have been very serious. He was created Lord Roxburghe in 1600, accompanied James VI when he ascended the English throne, and was made the Earl of Roxburghe in 1616. He was Bailie of Kelso Abbey in 1602 and appointed his son as Commendator. In 1605 and 1606 there were formal apologies to the Kerrs of Ferniehirst (for the death of William of Ancrum) and compensation of 10,000 merks, which effectively ended the family feud. In 1606 he was served heir to his father Sir William, and in 1610 inherited further lands, including Hassendeanbank, which he resigned to the Baron in 1643 (probably to be regranted). In 1618 he was listed among commissioners appointed by the King to keep law and order in Teviotdale and in 1619 was appointed with increased powers. He was served heir to his grandfather Walter of Cessford, in the lands of Cessford Mains in 1623. His Book of Family and Household expenses for the period 1619–30 shows much of what life was like for a wealthy Border Laird in this period. He was one of the overseers of the tutors for the children of Walter Scott, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, who died in 1633. He was Lord Privy Seal of Scotland in 1637. His properties are listed in the 1643 valuation roll for the county, including land in Hassendean (valued at £550), Lilliesleaf (valued at £1060), Ancrum (valued at £1970), Bowden, Eckford, Kelso, Lindean, Makerston, Maxton, Morebattle, Roxburgh, Smailholm and Sprouston Parishes. He took part in the 'Engagement' of 1648 and was deprived of the office of Privy Seal. He firstly married Margaret Maitland and secondly Jean Drummond, who served in the household of Anne of Denmark (wife of King James VI). His children were: William, who died unmarried; Jean, who married her cousin John Drummond, 2nd Earl of Perth; Isabella, who married James Scrymgeour; Maria, who married Sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, and James Carnegie, 2nd Earl of Southesk; and Henry, who married Margaret Hay, but died before his father. He was succeeded by his grandson Sir William Drummond, who changed his name to Ker. He died at Floors and was the first of the family to be buried at Bowden Kirk. He was effectively the last of the male line of Ker of Cessford. His daughters Maria and Isabella were served heir to their brother William in several lands in 1634 (including Alton near Hawick). He died at Floors House. A painted armorial panel of his is in Bowden Kirk. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1617 along with 'Lancie Airmestrang' when they were claimed to be from his Majesty's Guard when sent by the Scotts of Harden to remove Lady Bonnington from her house and lands at Newhouse on the Ettrick Water. He could be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) son of Andrew of Faldonside. In 1632 he was served heir to his father in the Mains of Feu-Rule, also called Hallrule, with the mill there, plus Deanside and lands in Bowden. In 1648 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. Perhaps the same Robert 'of Fadeanside' was listed as owned of lands in Lindean Parish in 1678. **Robert** (d.1682) 3rd Earl of Roxburghe, son of William (who had been born Drummond). He was served heir to his father (as well as his mother) in 1675, inheriting a large amount of land in Roxburghshire and elsewhere, including Alton near Hawick and the office of Bailie of Ancrum, Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk. He paid the land tax for property in Ancrum Parish, Ashkirk Parish and several other parishes in 1678, as well as the teinds of Lilliesleaf Parish and the Kirklands of Bewlie. He married Margaret, daughter of John Hay, 1st Marquess of Tweeddale (her mother being Jane, daughter of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch). His children included: Robert, who succeeded as 4th Earl; and John, who succeeded his brother. He may also have had another son, William, who was 'brother-german to Roxburgh' in the Darien Scheme list of 1695. He was lost at sea in the

ship 'Gloucester' when it wrecked off Yarmouth Sands, while proceeding with the Duke of York from London to Leith. He is said to have cried out with an offer of money for a boat, and his butler tried to save him on his back, until grabbed by another drowning man. **Robert** of Newhall (17th C.) recorded as a member of the Committee for War in Roxburghshire in 1648. He is probably the Laird of Newhall whose deceased brother John had 2 sons who became apprentice merchants in Edinburgh: Andrew in 1630 and Archibald in 1632. **Robert** of Gateshaw (17th C.) 10th Laird, he was son of John. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire 1661–86. He was recorded in a bond in 1663. He represented the Hays of Errol in the funeral procession of Jean Ker, Countess of Roxburghe, in about 1675. His son John succeeded him and sold the estate to Sir William Scott of Ancrum. **Robert** (d.1696) 4th Earl of Roxburghe, eldest son of Robert, 3rd Earl. He was served heir to his father's extensive lands and titles in 1684, including lands previously held by the Archdeacon of Teviotdale, the lands and advowson of Lilliesleaf Kirk, the office of Bailie of Ancrum, Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk, and Alton near Hawick. He also inherited his grandfather William's lands of Hassendeanbank and Cappitrig. In 1695 he was appointed as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. He was succeeded by his younger brother John. **Robert** (d.bef. 1718) gardener in Hawick. In 1718 his daughter Janet married John, son of James Simpson and in 1721 his daughter Mary married cooper John Aitken. It is likely he had a son Robert, also a gardener, who married Jean Gledstains in 1721. He may also have been father of Margaret, who married gardener James Dunn (and for whom he witnessed a baptism in 1713), as well as Jean who married Walter White (for whom his son Robert witnessed a baptism in 1725). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick, possibly son of Robert. In 1721 he (along with gardener James Dunn) witnessed a baptism for weaver Walter White and Jean Ker (perhaps his sister). In 1741 he witnessed a baptism for weaver James White. In 1721 he married Jean, daughter of William Gledstains of Kirklands. Their children included Isobel (b.1723), Patrick (b.1725), Margaret (b.1727), William (b.1729), Janet (b.1731), Robert (b.1735) and Adam (b.1742). In 1723 the witnesses were Walter Purdom and smith John Scott, in 1725 were William Gledstains (probably his father-in-law) and Bailie James Scott, in 1731 were William Tudhope and Robert Boyd, and in 1742 were ex-Bailie James Scott and junior mason Andrew Turnbull. He may be the Robert who (along with James Gledstains) witnessed a baptism for Adam Scott in 1726. He is probably the gardener of that name who witnessed a baptism in 1737 for wright James Winthrope. He may be the Robert who was given part of the responsibility for collecting subscriptions 'east the water' to help pay for the Teviot Bridge in 1740, and who served as a Bailie in the 1740s and 50s. **Robert** (c.1709–55) 2nd Duke of Roxburghe, only son of John, the 1st Duke. He married his half-cousin Essex, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn. He was succeeded by his son John (b.1740). He also had a son known as 'Lord Robert' (b.1747), who seems to have been made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh at the age of 2. He also had 3 daughters (none of whom married). **Lt.-Col. Robert** of Cockertoun (1747–1781) younger son of Robert, 2nd Duke of Roxburghe and brother of John, 3rd Duke. He was known as 'Lord Robert' and under that name seems to have been made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh at the age of 2. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He stood unsuccessfully as Roxburghshire M.P. in 1790, objecting to the addition of several people to the roll and the refusal of some of his supporters, claiming that he was 'duly elected by a majority of legal voters. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded in the reign of David II when he had a charter for the lands of 'Stephinsoun' in Peeblesshire, which had been forfeited by Christian Liddell. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded in the reign of Robert III when he had a charter of mortification to St. 'Dutheci' in Edinburgh. **Thomas** of Gateshaw (15th C.) 3rd son of Andrew of Altonburn, with his mother being a Douglas of Cavers. He was recorded as owner of Gateshaw in 1451, being the first Ker of those lands. He may also have owned part of Primside. He may be the Thomas who had a passport of safe conduct to travel with the Earl of douglas in 1451. He was probably ancestor of later Kers of Gateshaw, perhaps being father of James. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) son of Adam of St. Helen Shaw in Selkirk. In 1489 he was retoured as heir to his father's lands of 'Sant Elene Shaw', including 'le Kyrk croft', 'Caponland' and 'Gersland', by Ralph Ker, bailie to George Douglas, Master of Angus. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1534) recorded in documents preserved in the Selkirk Protocol Books. It is possible that he was a son of Sir Andrew of Cessford. In 1514 George Ker, Vicar

of Morebattle (and Canon of Glasgow) invested him in the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale. About the same time he complained about his removal from the choir of Glasgow Cathedral. In 1516 he granted a dispensation to marry (within the usual bounds of consanguinity) to Ingram Elliot and Elizabeth Scott. He witnessed other documents in 1516 and 1520. He was recorded as Archdeacon of Teviotdale when he died, which was sometime before 1534. **Thomas** of Yair (16th C.) grandson of William. In 1523 he was granted his grandfathe's lands of Stevinston in Peeblesshire from James Douglas, Earl of Morton. Witnesses included James and Robert Ker. In 1530/1 he gave sasine of his lands in Lindean. In 1531 he was in dispute with Patrick Murray of Falahill over the lands of Cranton Riddell. Also in 1531 he was an arbitrator for a feud between the Scotts and Veitches of Synton. In about 1532 he witnessed a marriage agreement between Gavin Elliot and Margaret McDougall. He could be the Thomas in Selkirk who in 1530 was part of a list of men from the Selkirk area who acknowledged that they had taken men, horses, meal and other goods from men they thought were traitors of Annandale, but understanding they were legitimate travellers from Moffat had returned all the goods. In 1532/3 he was witness to a request for an inquest into succession for the deceased John Scott of Roberton. In 1534 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for John Waugh of Heap. In 1535 he promised to take down a dyke impinging on Selkirk's North Common. In 1536 he delivered money to Andrew of Primsideloch for redemption of lands. In 1539 he complained that men from Selkirk had perambulated the boundaries of Yair (presumably while marking their Common). Also in 1539 he witnessed a bond between Scotts regarding the illegitimacy of Thomas son of Adam Scott and took sasine for lands in Sekirk. In 1542 he witnessed a precept of sasine for Lancelot of Gateshaw. He witnessed a document relating to Lord John Borthwick and Walter Ker of Cessford in 1543. He had an instrument for lands with James of 'Myll' (probably Molle). He married Elizabeth Crichton and was succeeded by his son William. **Thomas** of Sunderlandhall (16th C.) recorded several times in the period 1531–37 as 'Master Thomas', suggesting he was a cleric of some sort. In 1531/2 he was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk. In 1533 he declared that he was lawfel tenant of Sunderlandhall. In 1535 he promised to remove part of a dyke impinging on Selkirk Common. Also in 1535 he was on an assize for a dispute involving Rutherfords and Homes. In 1536 he came to the market cross in Selkirk to represent his 'brother german' Walter Scott, requested the debt to be repaid by Andrew Shortreed on behalf of Adam Gledstains. His name appears to be scored out and 'Thomas' could be an error for 'William'. In 1536/7 he witnessed a document for Marion Pringle, widow of Andrew of Primside. In 1540 he witnessed a document for the Kers of Linton and of Whitmuirhall and another for the Pringles of Whitton. In the same year he witnessed William Brydon resigning the Vicarage of Auld Roxburgh in favour of Thomas, with with witnesses including Gilbert of Primside, George of Linton and Andrew in Auld Roxburgh. His son John was recorded in 1543. He may have married a Ker of Boghaugh and was probably succeeded by another Thomas. **Thomas** of Yair (16th C.) son of William or possibly Ralph. He was listed as 'Thomas Ker of the Yair' in 1564 when listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. He was recorded in a dispute of about 1570, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was probably succeeded by his son William. He is probably the Thomas of Yair who was deceased in 1581 when his lands in Selkirk are mentioned. His sons Robert and James are recorded in 1582. **Thomas** of Mersington (16th C.) son of James of Mersington. His lands were in Eckford Parish. He was recorded in 1557. In 1561 he was 'eldest sone to James Ker of Mersingtoun' when listed among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He, 'his fader, bruder, and thair bairnis' were named in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves and signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1590 Thomas of Cavers Carre was surety for Andrew of Linton not to harm him. He is probably the Ker of Mersington listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. He was also a juror on a retour in 1591. He was probably succeeded by his son Thomas. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1595. **Thomas** of Kippielaw (16th C.) son of Mark. He was recorded in Kippielaw in 1562/3 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. In 1563 he was involved in deals for lands in Midlem, Bowden and Eildon, when his wife Bessie Ker is also recorded and he was also stated to be son and heir of Mark in Kippielaw. Additionally in 1563 his eldest daughter Margaret

was one of 2 choices of wife offered to William Davidson by Walter Riddell of that Ilk. In the inventory of his father's goods, he was listed as son and heir, with his own son Robert being next in line, and another son John being mentioned. In 1580 he received £30 in payment from Walter Scott of Headshaw for 10 bolls of oats. He was recorded in 1581 as grieve to Sir Walter of Cessford. In 1581 he was recorded in a financial arrangement with Andrew Douglas of Friarshaw. Also in 1581 his 2nd son John renounced land in Bowden in favour of him, his wife Elizabeth and son Robert; in return he assigned the Kirklands of Bewlie and 2 acres in Lilliesleaf to his son John. He also had a daughter, Elspeth, who married Thomas Pringle. **Thomas** (16th C.) son of the Sir Walter of Cessford. He was presented as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1565, although these were very unclear times for such titles and benefices. He stayed in the office until about 1570, then it went to his father in the period 1570–72. After that when it passed to an unnamed person who was hostile to the Reformation and this was the end of the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale. **Thomas** of Dalcove and Shaws (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as son of the deceased Adam and brother of Elizabeth when he received sasine for his sister's lands of St. Helen Shaw. Robert acted as bailie for the transaction and may have been related. He was a ward of Thomas of Mersington. He was mentioned in a transaction in Selkirk in 1580, involving the mill and lands of Shaws, and another involving a payment to him in Selkirk. He also witnessed other transactions in Selkirk in 1580. Also in 1580 he transferred 'Schaw Milne' from James Gowdie to Peter Sharp. He was recorded as Thomas of Dalcove in 1581, along with his son and heir Ralph, when they gave sasine of lands in Dalcove to Janet, daughter of Walter of Littldean as part of a marriage contract of Ralph with Janet. Additionally his son Ralph assigned to him 2 husbandlands in Dalcove occupied by the Newton family and he gave Ralph his lands of Shaws, reserving for himself a tenement in liferent. In 1583 he was served heir to his mother, Janet Newton in the town and Mains of Dalcove. He married Isabel Ker. David, 'son of Thomas Ker of Schawis' was recorded in a disturbance in Mertoun Kirk in 1598/9, along with 'Thomas Ker of Dalcowie' (suggesting this was a different Thomas). **Thomas** of Maisondieu (16th C.) received sasine of lands in 1580 from Thomas of Sunderlandhall. In 1581 he and his wife Isabel were ordered to appear at Lindean Kirk to receive redemption money. He married Isabel, daughter of George Ker of Cavers Carre; her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1591. They had 4 sons and 2 daughters. **Thomas** of Sunderlandhall (16th C.) perhaps son of an earlier Thomas. He is recorded in 1580, along with his wife Margaret Ker. He gave sasine of lands to Thomas of Maisondieu and his wife Isobel Ker, with his brother Robert mentioned too. Also in 1580 he was principle tenant of Sunderland when he admitted Patrick Gray as his tenant and also when he witnessed an instrument giveing John, Lord Flemming, sasine of half of Sunderland. In 1581 he and his wife Margaret Ker warned Thomas in Maisondieu and his wife Isabel to appear at Lindean Kirk to receive redemption money, and they also gave sasine of a tenement in Selkirk to George Mitchellhill. Also in 1581 he paid redemption money to James of Yair and Thomas Elliot in Yair, and sold a house and yard in Selkirk. In 1582 he acted as cautioner for James in Yair. He may be the Laird of Sunderlandhall listed among Borderers who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. n 1600/1 he was cautioner for Gideon Murray of Elibank. He signed a bond to keep the peace in 1602. He may have been son of the earlier Thomas of Sunderlandhall. **Thomas** of Whitmuirhall (16th C.) perhaps son of John of Whitmuirhall and grandson of an earlier Thomas. He was recorded in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. In 1581 he purchased lands in Dingleton from John Mabon; his wife Marion Ker is also mentioned in the agreement. Additionally he loaned money to Adam Marshall based on other lands in Dingleton. He could be the 'Goodman of Quhitmuirhall' listed in 1590 among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1590 his cautioner was Robert, Burgess of Edinburgh. **Thomas** of Cavers (d.c.1628) son of George, he was the 2nd Ker of Cavers Carre. He succeeded since his older brother Andrew predeceased their father. He may be the 'Thomas Ker sumtyme of Caveris' who was listed as a traitor along with Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1571/2. In 1579 he witnessed transactions done at Riddell between the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Todrig and between Andrew Riddell and the Scotts of Todrig. He may have been the Thomas of Cavers who was recorded in the 'pacification' given to Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst and his followers in 1581 and who also witnessed a bond for the Elliots in 1581. In 1590 he was acquitted of

the stealing cattle from Englishman Richard Fenwick, was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents, was accused of not keeping his bond to enter a Scottish prisoner and served as surety for Andrew of Linton. About 1590 he was listed among the landed men of the Borders and in the same year Patrick Murray of Falahill was his surety. In 1592 he was cautioner for the good behaviour of James Scott of Whithope; one of the signatories was his son and heir George. In 1594 he was temporarily imprisoned for not helping fight against the Earl of Bothwell and his supporters. In 1595/6 there was an interim reconciliation of him and Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst with Sir Robert, younger of Cessford, over the murder of William of Ancrum. In 1596 he brought a case against Englishmen for raiding his lands. He is recorded in a discharge of 1597 and on Monipennie's list of Border Lairds about the same year. In 1599 there was a complaint that the clerk of the Sheriff of Roxburghshire had refused to register letters of horning against him raised by a Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1600 he was on the 'retour' for Ker of Cessford. In 1601 Adam Scott 'the Peck' was hanged for stealing from him at Nether Whitlaw (as well as a long list of other crimes), and he also complained against other Englishmen who had stolen sheep from him. Also in 1601 he was mentioned having about 8 years earlier been attacked and hurt as part of the feud between the Kers and Turnbulls. Additionally in 1601 he served as cautioner for Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst to present certain Turnbulls of Bewlie and elsewhere at Edinburgh Tolbooth; he had to pay 2000 merks, which the Laird of Ferniehirst was ordered to repay. A letter from Turnbull to him in 1602 discusses possession of Fulton and mentions a number of tenants in that area of Bedrule. In 1603 he had a charter from James V for the lands of Cavers Carre and others. Also in 1603 his brother John and other burgesses of Edinburgh served as sureties that after being freed from ward in Edinburgh Castle, he would pay his fines or re-enter; additionally his sureties to re-enter when requested were James Pringle of Galashiels, William Laude of Whitslaid, Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk, and his brother John. In 1607 he was surety for James Turnbull of Hassendeanbank. In 1611 he and his son George, along with Sir Andrew of Ferniehirst had complaints against them by Hamilton of Innerwick. In 1620 he was involved in a dispute with the Cairncrosses of Colmslie, with his sons William, Andrew and Robert also mentioned. In 1623 he gained possession of much of the remaining lands of Bedrule from the Turnbulls, probably through defaulted loans, this included Fulton, Crosscleuch, Menslaws, Speirmanslands and Ruecastle. He was listed among the major landowners who met to elect M.Ps. for Roxburghshire in 1628. In 1618 his son Robert complained about being attacked by the servant of John, son of John of Jedburgh. He married Isobel, daughter of Riddell of that Ilk. They had at least 6 sons and 2 daughters, including: George, who succeeded; Robert; Janet who married William Turnbull of Bedrule; Grisel, who married Robert Straiton of Straiton Mill; William, recorded in 1631, along with his own son, Walter; Mark; and John. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) servant to George Haliburton in Pinnacle, he lived at Langnewton. In 1619 he was among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. **Sir Thomas** of Cavers Carre (1593–1681) son of George. He was served heir to his grandfather Thomas in 1629. In 1631 he was one of the men accused by the minister of Longnewton of taking his teinds. In 1638 he was appointed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire to enforce subscription to the 'Confessions of Faith'. In 1642 he was named to a commission to try a large number of Borderers who had been declared fugitives. He is recorded as owner of part of Samieston in 1643 as well as lands in Bedrule Parish valued at £1565, consisting of the Town of Bedrule, Menslaws, Corsecleuch and Fulton, and also lands of Belses in Ancrum valued at £291, as well as lands in Bowden, Kelso and Roxburgh Parishes. In 1644 he was commended, along with Sir William Scott of Harden, for helping organise the tenants of the Earl of Buccleuch to repel the (Royalist) forces of the Earl of Montrose. In 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire and in 1643–44 and 1648–49 he represented Roxburghshire in Parliament. He also held the lands of Stanedge, Lurgiescleuch and others in Hobkirk Parish in the 1640s. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. In 1654 he was one of the local men who signed an attestation about the 'carriage and deportment of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch'; this was part of efforts to have the fines reduced on the Buccleuch estate that had been imposed by Cromwell for the Earl supporting

King Charles. He held lands in Abbotrule (as well as Kelso) according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. He was recorded in a discharge of 1663. He became Baron and Laird of Bedrule in 1668, perhaps earlier. He was fined in 1662, after the Restoration, for being a Covenant supporter. In 1678 he was a Commissioner for Roxburghshire for raising money for the King. He paid the land tax in Ancrum, Bedrule, Bowden, Jedburgh, Kelso and Roxburgh Parishes in 1678. Also in 1678 he was served heir to his deceased son Andrew's lands and baronies, including the Barony of Bedrule and lands in Belses, Raperlaw, Rawflat, Pinnacle and Firth; his Bedrule lands were valued at £1632 in 1678, and included land formerly belonging to Turnbull of Bedrule. These lands were later conveyed to John, son of his brother, John of West Nisbet. Also in 1678, 1679 and 1680 he had discharges for annual rents in Selkirk. He married Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir John Riddell of that Ilk, but she died in 1635. He may then have married another woman, whose name is not known. In 1638 he re-married to Grizel, daughter of Sir Robert Halket of Pitfirrane, and she died in 1682, aged 85. His children included: Sir Andrew, son of his 1st wife, who succeeded to Cavers Carre; Isabel, who married Hugh Scott of Gala; Grizel, who married Patrick Home, Lord Polwarth; Margaret, who married Alexander Haliburton of Newmains and secondly Alexander Wedderburn (and also possibly Matthew St. Clair of Herdmanstoun); and Elizabeth, who married James Erskine of Shielfield. Another daughter may have been Christian, who married Francis Scott of Mangerton. He may have also had a son James, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1632. **Thomas** of Kippielaw (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1631 when his brother Robert became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Bessie Dryden in 1726. In 1736 he witnessed a baptism for William Lorraine, resident of Borthaugh. **Thomas** of Cavers (1724–40) son of Robert and grandson of John of Cavers. In 1738 he succeeded his grandfather. He went abroad for his health with a tutor, but died at Naples. His uncle John succeeded to Cavers. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1856–1932) writer of 'I Like Auld Hawick the Best', 'The Fairest Spot o' A' ', 'Where Slitrig and Teviot Meet', and many poems, such as 'Roond Aboot Hawick Moat' and 'Under the Shadow of the Moat'. He was born in Kelso, but raised in the schoolhouse of Drumlanrig school in Hawick, where his father James was head teacher. He trained as a draper and then worked in the hosiery trade, with John Laing's and then Pringle's, where he was a traveller. He was a keen sportsman, particularly of cricket, rugby and cycling. He played in the first official rugby game in Hawick, a match with Langholm in 1874, and captained the Greens 1877/8 (being only the second Captain) and 1880/1, as well as acting as club secretary. He was a Town Councillor for North High Street Ward for 12 years from 1900. He was a great Common-Riding supporter, being Secretary of the Committee 1908–23, as well as Treasurer for many years. He was also a founder member and first President of the Callants' Club; he was additionally responsible for honouring the annual dinner guest with an acrostic verse. He was a member of Lodge 111, writing their history in 1898, and acting as their Bard. Enjoying singing, he was a member of Hawick Choral Union, and sung some of his own compositions at gathering of the Teviotdale Amateur Bicycle Club; 'The Fairest Spot o' A' ' would be later transcribed from memory by Adam R. Grant, and 'Where Slitrig and Teviot Meet' recovered from notes found after the death of Adam Grant (senior). He also wrote episode 7 of the 1914 Pageant, based on the story of 'Hab o' Hawick'. He was a regular contributor of verse to the local press and the Border Magazine, often using the pseudonym 'Tee Kay'. In 1889 he married Isabella, daughter of James McDonald and Isabella Luke, who was from Melrose. Their children were: William, 'Bill' (1895–1917), who died in WWI; Edith, 'Ede' (b.1897), who married Jimmy Russell from Peebles, a motor engineer and great friend of Jimmy Guthrie; Ronald, 'Ronnie' (b.1898), who emigrated and never returned to Hawick; Ruby (b.1903), who married an Alexander and spent time in India; and James, Ralph and Thomas who died in infancy. His wife appears to have suffered from mental health problems and died in Dingleton. He had a second family with Janet McDonald in Edinburgh, consisting of Thomas McDonald (b.1912), a daughter who died at birth and another daughter who was given up for adoption. His poetry is collected in the book 'Some Thouchts o' Mine in Song and Verse' (1924); it contains 66 poems and 26 acrostics. He also wrote 'Short Historical Sketch of Hawick St. John's Lodge of Freemasons' (1892). Late in life he moved to Edinburgh and then to Glasgow (to be near his daughter Edith), where he died. He

is buried in Wellogate Cemetery, with the epitaph 'I Like Auld Hawick the Best' on his gravestone. **Walter** of Caverton and Cessford (d.1501) 2nd son and successor to Andrew. In 1450 he had a 'letter of reversion' to William Douglas of Cavers for the lands of 'Blackpule' in the Barony of Cavers; he was there stated to be son of Andrew of Altonburn and grandson or nephew of Douglas of Cavers. He witnessed a charter for James, Earl of Douglas in 1454 and another for William Douglas nf Sunderland in 1465. In 1471 he was son and heir of Andrew when he took possession of the lands of Borthwickshiels and Harden Wood. In 1472 he was (along with Andrew of Cessford and David Scott of Buccleuch) appointed bailie for the Earl of Angus in order to give sasine of certain lands in Liddesdale to William Douglas of Cavers. In 1473 he had confered upon him the Bailliary and Justiciary of the lands of Kelso Abbey. In 1474 he had a charter of the lands of Cessford, Auld Roxburgh, Altonburn, Primside and others, which had been resigned by his father, confirmed in 1481. In 1475 he founded a perpetual chaplainry in Kelso Abbey. In 1479 his niece Margaret resigned the Barony of Cessford to him, as well as the lands of Feu-Rule and others. In 1483 he was witness to a document dealing with Denholm Mains. In 1484 his brother 'Radulpho' was one of the men directed by the Earl of Angus to infeft Robert Elliot of Redheugh in some lands. In 1488 he had a charter for Auld Roxburgh. Also in 1488 he was a commissioner for negotiating a truce with England. He had several passports of safe passage in England and concluded a truce with England in 1494. In 1489, along with James Riddell of that Ilk, he had a decree against him for not paying the teinds to Lilliesleaf Kirk. He witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1493. Also in 1493 he served as surety for several men at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. In 1494 he was on the panel for Alexander Erskine inheriting Synton. Also in 1494 he was a Commissioner on the Border, as recorded in an indenture at Coldstream. In 1494/5 he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh and also served as surety for several people. He was appointed Warden of the Middle Marches in 1498. In 1499 he was Sheriff of Dumfries when he witnessed the sasine for George Douglas, Master of Angus gaining his local titles. Also in 1499 he had a charter from James IV for the site of the ruined castle and town of Roxburgh. In 1501 he and Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain compounded the fines of 25 men (mainly Rutherfords), according to the Exchequer Rolls. In 1502 Adam Scott had remission for several crimes, including buring and pillaging farms pertaining to him on the waters of Borthwick and Ale. His sons were Sir Robert and Mark of Dolphinston and Littledean. He was succeeded by his grandson Sir Andrew. A younger daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch (and was previously married to Philip, eldest son of James Rutherford of that Ilk and Wells). **Sir Walter** (d.1584) of Cessford, son of Sir Andrew. He is mentioned (along with several local Scotts) in the 1529 indenture to end the feud between the Kerrs/Kers and the Scotts. As part of the arrangement one of his daughters was supposed to marry a son of Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was among the Lairds of the Borders who submitted themselves to the King in 1530 to keep better order. In 1531 he was granted his father's lands of Hassendeanbank by the superior, William Cunningham, the ceremony taking place at Hassendeanbank. Also in 1531 he had a sasine for his father's lands of Hownam Mains. In 1532 he was one of the local men appointed by the King to a commission to capture some Croziers, Elliots and Foresters for raiding Teviotdale. He was Warden of the West Marches in 1536 when he bound himself to keep Edgerston Castle and to apprehend Robert Rutherford. In 1538 he was convicted (along with James Douglas of Cavers and others) of assisting several men who were 'at the horn', thereby breaking an earlier 'band'. In 1536 he resigned the lands of Hassendeanbank to the Baron, William, Earl of Glencairn, and then had a sasine for them (along with his wife) in 1545. In 1537 he granted the lands of Primside to James, son and heir of George of Linton. In 1541 he was tenant of Windydoors in Tweed, as well as Bowerhope in Ettrick. In 1543 he signed the 'Secret Bond' with Cardinal Beaton, resisting English influence over the young Queen Mary. In about 1544 he was recorded as Bailie of the lands of Kelso Abbey. In 1544 he was removed from office as Warden of the West Marches, accused of plotting with the Earl of Angus, assisting the English, and using the office for his own ends. He was among the local Lairds listed as having given pledges to the English in 1544. In 1545 a Parliamentary decree put him at the head of 250 of the 500 soldiers who were mustered in Teviotdale. In 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. He was probably the 'lard of Cesfoorth' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along

with many other Border lairds. Also in 1547 he was gifted the bailliary of Ashkirk by the King, but in the following year burnt much of the Ale valley in retalliation for Scott of Buccleuch's force attacking Ferniehirst and Cessford. In 1547/8 he and other Kers supported the English at the Battle of Pinkie and in burning lands of the Scotts of Branxholme. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh for this, but released to sign a bond of loyalty along with the Scotts. In 1549 Walter Scott of Buccleuch petitioned the Lords of Council to be able to post summonses against him, John Kerr of Ferniehirst and others at market crosses of Hawick and other towns, following their assisting the English in carrying out destruction; this specifically included the raiding of farms in the lower Borthwick valley, 'clois tyme of harvist, of the cornis, cattell, guidis, geir, insicht, barnis, byris, biggingis, peilles, places, stables, howss, and duelling places' pertaining to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. There was a further complaint that he had stolen goods from Scott of Buccleuch at Newark. He was appointed Warden of the Middle Marches in 1550 and was reappointed in 1559. He was implicated in the murder of the same Sir Walter Scott in 1552, along with several other Kers and accomplices; in 1552 he pleaded for mercy to the Privy Council on behalf of the Kers, saying that they had been put to the horn, had their goods seized and were being pursued by the Scotts. In 1553 it was decided not to mete out further punishment and in 1553/4 he led a group of Kers in an assurance not to harm the Scotts or their followers and was also part of another bond by the Rutherfords not to harm the Kers. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. Also in 1561 he was reappointed as Warden of the Middle March. In 1562 he and his son (on behalf of their whole band) promised not to enter Ancrum. Also in 1562 he was the first man who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts. A letter is preserved from 1563 in which, as Warden of the Middle Marches, he authorised a certain Englishman to travel without harm. In 1563/4 he had a marriage contract for his son William with Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1564 there was a list of Borders lairds who swore to support him, with proclamations being made at the mercat crosses of Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick and Selkirk. In 1564/5 he led the signatories of the bond with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and his supporters, to end the family feud (partly over the slaying of the previous Sir Walter of Branxholme), promising to go to St. Giles Kirk and ask forgiveness on his knees from God and from the Laird of Buccleuch for the murder of his grandfather. In 1565 his lands at 'the Burnes' were raided and burned, with 2 of his servants killed, by a group of men from Liddesdale; this embroiled him in the ongoing feud between the Elliots and the Scotts. He signed the 'Band of Teviotdale' in 1565. Also in 1565 he had 2 of his own servants warded in England for crimes committed by servants of Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and John Rutherford of Hunthill, this included a servant called Thomas Ker. In 1567 his son Thomas had a marriage contract with Elizabeth, sister of Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was an opponent of Mary Queen of Scots and fought against her supporters at Langside in 1568. In 1569 he was surety for Gilbert of Primside Loch and John Rutherford of Hunthill was directed to relieve him of a debt. Also in 1569 he held part of the benefice of Lilliesleaf Kirk. In 1569 and 1571/2 he was one of the men to sign bonds to suppress the Border thieves. He supported the Regent Moray at Langside in 1568 and fought for the young King at Leith in 1571. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. He served as cautioner for 'Hekky' Armstrong in 1573 and separarely for a group of Elliots, as well as being surety for the Bishop of Dunkeld in 1576. In 1576 he had a 'decreet of transumpt' for the lands of Hassendeanbank. In 1577 he wrote to the Regent Morton about the bond to end the feud between the Scotts and Kers. In about 1578 he was involved in a bond between the Kers and the Rutherfords. In 1578/9 there was a reminder at the Privy Council of an agreement to stop the feud between him and his son William, and the Rutherfords of Hundalee, Hunthill and Edgerston, plus the Bailies of Jedburgh, George Douglas of Bonjedward and Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. In 1582 he was the main signatory of a bond to heal a feud among the Kers, instigated by the murder of David, brother of the Laird of Linton by Kers of Graden and Davidsons. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst; in 1560 she was 'dame Ysabel Ker lady of Cesfurd' when she purchased quarter of the timber from Melrose Abbey. He was succeeded by his sons Sir Andrew and then William. His other children included: Thomas, Archdeacon of Teviotdale; Agnes; Isobel, who married John Rutherford of Hunthill; Margaret, who married Alexander, 5th Lord Home; and probably Elizabeth, who

married Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun. His wife, Dame Isobell, was 'tutrix' for their grandchildren Grisel and Bessie. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1586 (as well as that of his wife 'Dame Isobel, elder, relict of Sir Walter Ker'). **Walter** of Littledean and the Hirsel (d.c.1598) son of Sir Andrew of the Hirsel. He was probably the Walter of Dolphinston who witnessed an instrument regarding land in Mellerstain in 1550. He was a servitor of the Governor of Arran 1545–46. He was listed in 1552 among the men claimed to be involved in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was listed as son and heir of Andrew of Hirsel in 1553/4 as one of the Ker pledges to keep good rule against both Scotland and England. In 1561 he was Walter of Dolphinston (son to Sir Andrew of the Hirsel) when appearing before the Privy Council. He is the 'Wat Ker of Dolphingstoun' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford, and who was also listed among Borderers to appear before the Queen to promise to keep peace on the Border. In 1567 he was 'of Dolphingtoun' among men ordered to present themselves to be warded in Blackness Castle; his surety was Robert Ker, younger, Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1568/9 he is listed as being 'of Dolphingtoune', son and heir apparent of Sir Andrew of the Hirsel, in the bond between the Kers and the Scotts; his eldest son John is also mentioned being contracted to marry Elizabeth Murray, sister to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1569 he was among the lairds who signed a bond to keep peace on the Border. He is probably the 'Watt' of Dolphinston who swore allegiance to the Crown in 1572/3, with Walter of Caverton as surety. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott, as well as his great-grandfather Sir Walter Scott. He was served heir to his father in the lands of Borthwick Mains in 1575. In 1576 he was surety for William Ker, younger of Cessford and was also involved in a dispute with others, including the Bailie of Jedburgh. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. In 1580 he complained to the Privy Council about the Haitlies and others. In 1581 his daughter Janet received sasine of lands in Dalcove from Thomas of Dalcove (as part of a marriage contract with Ralph, heir to Dalcove) and he received payment in redemption for the annual rent of Dalcove. He signed the 1582 bond between various Kers, following the murder of David, brother of the Laird of Linton. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4, 1588 and 1591. He was mentioned in a case where the Earl of Angus was ordered to relieve the King of certain 'bills' of English complainant. In 1590/1 he was subject of a case before the Privy Court for non-payment, his son Mark appearing for him. In 1596 his sureties were his son Andrew of 'Mylnerig' and James, Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1551 he married Euphemia, daughter of John Edmondson of that Ilk. His children included: Sir John of Littledean, the Hirsel and Jedburgh; Mark, Prior and Commendator of Coldstream, and ancestor of the Kers of Morriston; Andrew; James; and Robert. They are mentioned in a case brought against them by Julian Home, divorced wife of John of the Hirsel, to not molest her in her agreed liferent of the lands of Littledean. **Walter** of Lochtour (16th C.) son of Gilbert and brother of Andrew of Greenhead. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. **Walter** (16th C.) witness to a Hawick sasine in 1622 for Allan Deans. He is described as 'ianitore', i.e. a porter. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew and brother of George of Faldonside. In 1598 he had a bond not to harm the Halliburtons, while the Halliburtons had a bond not to harm him or his 4 brothers. In 1599 there were assurances for him and his brother George not to harm a writer in Edinburgh. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1622, along with his father James of Bewlie and his father's servants Andrew Turnbull, Thomas Leithead, John Wight and Robert Winthrope. There was a complaint by George of Newhall that they tried to find him to kill him, but instead attacked his servants and later attacked him with drawn weapons. Not appearing, they were all denounced as rebels. **Walter** of Faldonside (d.1664) probaby son of George of Faldonside. He is recorded in a dispute with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1622. He died without issue and this line of Kers became extinct. **Walter** of Littledean (d.bef. 1739) son of Andrew. He married the heiress of the family of Strother of Fowberry in Northumberland. He may also be the Ker of Littledean who married Jean, daughter of William Eliott, merchant in London, and grand-daughter of Gilbert of Stobs. His children included: Andrew, who had an illegitimate child with his maid, but died before his father; John Strother, who succeeded; Barbara, who married Sir John Scott

of Ancrum; Katherine, who married John Blackadder of St. Leonard's; and Robert, who became am apprentice to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1734. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1758 he witnessed baptisms for Robert Cowan in Borthaugh and for William Telfer in Borthaugh. He married Bessie Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1749); Thomas (b.1751); Jean (b.1753); James (b.1755); and Robert (b.1758). The witnesses in 1751 were James Dryden and George Lamb. **Walter** of Littledean (d.1788) son of John Strother, who he succeeded in 1779. In 1754 he married Dorothy, daughter of Alexander Collingwood of Unthank in Northumberland. His children were: a daughter who died young; John Strother, who succeeded; Alexander (b.1758), who also died youg; and Walter, who succeeded bus brother John Strother. He and his wife are buried in Maxton. **Walter** (18th C.) smith in Denholm in 1780 and 1782. His surname is recorded as 'Carre' in 1782. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Betty (b.1776); James (b.1780); Bellow (b.1782); Andrew (b.1785); Robert (b.1787); and Mary (b.1791). **Maj.-Gen. Walter** of Littledean (d.1833), son of Walter. He succeded his brother John Strother, who died unmarried in 1795. He also owned Nenthorn and East Bolton in Northumberland. In 1805–12 he was one of the 4 people who claimed succession to the Dukedom of Roxburghe. He was descended from the heirs male of the 1st Earl of Roxburghe. He lost the legal battle and this is supposed to have ruined him. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In 1797 he married Jane, daughter and heir of Matthew Forster of East Bolton. His children were: Walter Forster, last of the male line; Matthew, who died young; Thomas Collingwood, who died without issue; Eleanor (d.1861), who married William Gray of East Bolton; and Essex, who married John Edward Gray, her brother-in-law, and is said to have been the original for 'Di' Vernon in Sir Walter Scott's 'Rob Roy'. **Walter Forster** of Littledean (d.1841), son of Walter. He was a Brigade-Major in the 9th Regiment and died in Madras. Thus ended the male line of Kers of Littledean. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded in a charter made after Bannockburn, when Robert the Bruce allowed the lands of Fergus of Ardrossan (in Ayrshire) to be collected into a barony. This included his tenancy of lands, as well as several others. It is ucnlear how he might have been related to Roxburghshire Kers (but Ricardi de Kelcou [Kelso]' was also listed. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded at Whitmuir in 1494/5. In 1502, along with James Elliot (in the same place) and Alexander Gray in Greenbank, he had remission for the murder of John Ford in Selkirk. The same men also had remission for resetting the sons of William Elliot and stealing from Fairnington, with James Ker acting as surety. Additionally, in 1502 Walter, son of Walter Scott of Headshaw was accused of stealing a grey horse from him (but had remission for this and other thefts). **William** of Mertoun and Yair (d.bef. 1512) younger son of Andrew of Altonburn and Cessford. He was tenant in the King's lands of Yair in 1469 and regranted the lease in 1476. He was witness to a sasine in 1471 for the lands of Borthwickshiels and Harden Wood. He was also referred to as being 'de Martoun' (Mertoun, in Berwickshire). In the period 1486–1499 the lands of Yair were let to him and his son William, with his son to have both steadings if he visited the Roman court. In 1493 a man obtained remission for stealing sheep from him. In 1494/5 Lawrence Rutherford in Oakwood and Adam Cranston in Oakwood each had remission for stealing livestock from his farm at Yair. In 1494/5 he served as surety for William Stable in Yair, as well as William Turnbull and James Hall in Selkirk. Also in the same year John Scott in Tushielaw was allowed to 'compone' for stealing sheep and cattle from his farm and tenants at Yair. He was also tenant of Williamhope as recorded in 1477 and 1499. In 1503 he was 'de Zare' when he witnessed a financial agreement in Jedburgh between George Douglas, Master of Angus and Ralph Ker of Primsideloch. He continued to have the lease of Yair until at least 1504. He witnessed a bond between Turnbulls at Caerlenrig in 1505. In 1505 he was appointed as Coroner and Serjeant of the county of Selkirk. He had a charter for the lands of Boithill in Peeblesshire in 1507. In 1511/2 he was 'in Yare elder' when he witnessed a document in Selkirk. His wife was Christian. His son and heir was probably also William, and may have died at Flodden. **William** (15th/16th C.) probably a younger son of the Laird of Cessford. He was Archdeacon of Teviotdale, recorded in 1491 and again in 1510/1. However, it is unclear if he was ever confirmed in the office. **William** (15th/16th C.) son of William of Yair and Boithill and grandson of Andrew of Cessford. He leased the Crown lands of Yair along with his father from 1486. In 1499 he had a lease for Yair, along with his father. In 1509 he was on the panel of 'retour' for Adam Hepburn

inheriting the lands of Alemoor; he was there described as 'juniorem de Zare'. By 1512 his father was deceased when Yair was leased to him and his mother Christian. He was probably succeeded by his son Ralph. Thomas of Yair was recorded in 1528, and surely related, perhaps grandson. This is the family commemorated in Melrose Abbey by the description 'Here lies the race of the House of Zair'. It is possible that he died at Flodden. He is probably the William in Yair who was deceased in 1532 when his daughter Margaret leased land from David Pringle in Yair. **William** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Schaw' in 1528. He claimed that James Murray had a false sasine for his lands of Shaws in Selkirk. His only son and heir Adam gave sasine to John Scott for lands in Selkirk. He witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1529/30 and was mentioned in another document in 1530, along with Adam of Shaws. In 1530/1 he and his son Adam sold their rigs in Selkirk to John Morlaw. In 1531 there is a document in which John Aitchison owed him money. In 1533 he and his son Adam sold a couple of tenements in Selkirk. In 1534 they were 'of Sanct Helyne Schaw' when they sold 2 separate halves of a tenement. Also in that same year he is recorded at 'the tower of St Helyne Schaw' when James of Mersington gave a letter of obligation to them. In 1535 he and his son sold a tenement to William Currer. In 1539 he resigned a tenement to Hector Newton and another in 1540 to James Doby; Janet 'in St. Helyne Schaw' also gave her consent and may be his daughter. His son may be the Adam who, with his mother Marion Pringle, received non-entries in 1539/40; in that case his wife was Marion Pringle. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 'Quhitmureha' (i.e. Whitmuirhall) in 1531 when he witnessed an agreement between Scotts and Veitches regarding Synton. James in Whitmuir was also listed and probably related to him. In 1533 he assigned part of 'Quhitmurhall' to his 'beloved cousin' John; Bailie Mark and Robert, Vicar in Lindean, were the witnesses. He also witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1534. In 1535 he was on an assize for a dispute involving Rutherfords and Homes. He was probably deceased by 1540 when Janet Ker, widow of William of 'Quhitmurhall' made an agreement along with her son William and George of Linton. **William** (d.1566) probably son of Ralph of Primside. He was Commendator of Kelso Abbey in the period 1559–66. In 1563 he witnessed a sasine for Spittal-on-Rule, sold by Douglas of Cavers to Gilbert Ker of 'Primsydelock' (probably his cousin). He could be the same as the 'vmquhile Williame Ker of Zair' recorded in 1574 as a surety for a bond between William Douglas of Cavers and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He could be the 'William Karr brother to the said Master George' who in 1541 was offered by Sir Andrew (Warden of the Middle Marches) as a pledge for the good behaviour of Teviotdale. He was murdered in 1566. **William** of Yair (d.1572) probably son of Thomas. He married Christian Pringle and had 2 sons and 6 daughters, including Andrew who succeeded. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1582. **Sir William** of Cessford (c.1543–99/1600) 2nd son of Sir Walter. He was 'younger' in 1569 when he served as surety for John Elliot of the Park. He may have been the Sir William of Caverton recorded in 1571, when he served as cautioner for 4 inhabitants of Hawick. He was 'youngar of Cesfurd' in 1571/2, when he signed a bond to act against Borders thieves. In 1572/3 he was surety for William Douglas of Cavers, James Gledstains of Cocklaw, John Grahamslaw of Little Newton, Hector, son of David Turnbull of Wauchope, and several othersi, who were swearing allegiance to the Crown and not to help the Kerrs of Ferniehirst. He was still younger in 1573 when he was surety for presenting an Elliot. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1576 he was involved in a dispute with Turnbull of Bedrule over lands in Nether Ancrum. In 1577 he was involved with disputes with Davidsons and Taits. In about 1578 he and his father were involved in a bond between the Kers and the Rutherfords. He was younger of Cessford in 1581, and recorded as Warden of the Middle March and Keeper of Liddesdale, when he was bound for the re-entry of Armstrongs and Elliots. He was also Warden and Keeper in 1583 and again from 1585, assisted by his son Sir Robert. He was also Provost of Jedburgh and Keeper of Jed Forest. He inherited Sir Walter's lands, including Hassendeanburn and Cappitrig. In 1583/4 he was Warden when he headed a list of Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council. In 1585 he was among the noblemen listed as having their forfeitures lifted. In about 1588 he was appointed as one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Roxburghshire. He was listed as Bailie Principle of the Baronies of Ancrum, Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf in 1589. In 1589/90 he was listed as one of the leaders in Roxburghshire charged with seeing that people subscribed to the Confessions of Faith. In 1590 the King ordered that he or his son Sir Robert would be

Provost of Jedburgh for as long as they were Warden of the Marches. He was Warden of the Middles March in 1590/1 when a case was brought against the Scottish Wardens, with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst as his cautioner. Also in 1590/1 his cautioners were Andrew of Faldonside and Andrew of Linton that he would not reset Sir Robert (younger of Cessford), who was 'at the horn' for the murder of William of Ancrum. He served as a Privy Councillor in 1592 and was a Commissioner for the King in actions involving Spain in 1588 and the Jesuits in 1589. He served in Paliament in 1597 and 1599. In 1562 he married Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, who was widow of James Tweedie of Drummelzier. In about 1588 he secondly married Jean Johnstone, widow of Alexander, Lord Abernethy. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Robert who became 1st Earl of Roxburghe. Other children included: Sir Mark of Ormiston; Margaret, who married Walter Scott 1st Lord of Buccleuch; and Elizabeth, who married James Bellenden of Broughton. **William** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Newtoun' in 1612, when the Lord Advocate listed a large number of men convicted of charging more than 12 percent interest on loans. He may have been related to Robert Kerr of Newton, possibly even his son. **Rev. William** (16th/17th C.) son of George of Linton, his mother being Elizabeth Ker. His elder brother was James of Linton. He was minister at Lindean from 1569, deprived around 1599, but still mentioned as Vicar in 1606. He may also have been Bishop of Lismore in Ireland. In 1619 there was a complaint against him and his wife regarding a contract between them and Archibald Ker, Bailie of Bowden and his son George; he and his wife were ordered to be apprehended and have their goods seized for non-appearance. He married Marion Steill and their children included James, M.A. **William** of Linton (16th/17th C.) son of George of Linton. He was recorded in 1625 along with his son Andrew infefting Robert Pringle in lands in Clifton. His wife's name is unknown and his children included: Andrew, who succeeded; William; Mark, portioner of Clifton; James; and Margaret, who married Sir William Scott of Harden (as his 2nd wife). **William** of Yair (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew. He is recorded in 1619 when he was still 'younger'. There was a complaint before the Privy Council that he 'ryding on ane little naig upon the head of the water of Reule' when James Lorraine in Appotside threatened him with a hagbut, which misfired, and he only escaped being fired at again when some others intervened. He was still 'appeirand of Yair' when directed in 1621 to apprehend some rebels for the murder of his cousin James Dalmahoy. He is probably the William 'fiar of Yair', whose son William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1625. He is recorded along with his son Andrew in 1633. The Kers of Yair are buried at Melrose Abbey. **William** of Linton (17th C.) see **William Kerr**. **Sir William** nee Drummond (1622–75) 2nd Earl of Roxburghe. He was son of Jean Ker and John Drummond (2nd Earl of Perth) and hence the grandson of the 1st Earl of Roxburghe. He married his cousin Jean Ker in 1655 and changed his name to Ker when he assumed the Earldom in 1650. In 1650 he was named one of the overseers of the tutors for the children of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. He commanded a regiment in the Dutch service, joining the Royalists when he returned to Scotland, leading to a fine by Cromwell in 1654. The family held extensive lands in Roxburghshire in the 1600s and he was recorded paying large sums in several parishes (including Hassendean and Ancrum) in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. In 1673 he was involved in a dispute with the Burgh of Selkirk over the division of the common there. His wife's funeral in about 1675 was a lavish ceremony, with representatives of many branches of the Kers. He was succeeded by his son Robert. **Sir William** of Greenhead (d.1721) succeeded his brother Andrew as the 3rd Baronet of Greenhead in 1676. He paid the land tax in several parishes in 1678. He was fined for supporting Covenanters in 1684, but was also in that year one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Roxburghshire for prosecuting Covenanters. In 1684 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. In 1688 William, son to his deceased butler, William Ker (who may have been a relative) became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He was appointed one of the 2 Parliamentary Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1685 and 1686, and again in 1702 and 1706. He was thus a member of the last Scottish Parliament, and voted for the Union. He then served on the first Parliament of Great Britain 1707–08. He was also a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690 and 1704 and Colonel of the eastern regiment of militia (appointed in 1689). His brother Gilbert is recorded in sasines in 1710 and 1712. Following his death there was a legal challenge in 1726 between his grandson (also Sir William) and Walter Scott of Whitfield, William Scott of Thirlestane and Walter Scott of Woll. **William** 'Bill' (1895–1917) eldest child of

Hawick poet Tom. He became an apprentice at the Royal Bank of Scotland in Hawick at the age of 14. He enlisted in 1914 and became a Corporal in the Lothian and Border Horse. He was killed in action at Salonika in Greece. He is buried at Sarigol Miltary Cemetery and is listed on the Royal Bank's War Memorial in Edinburgh (see also **Kerr**).

Kereti (*ke-re-tee*) *n.* **Gerard** (d.bef. 1363) canon of Amiens, and counsellor to the King, who also held the Rectorship of Hawick. In 1346 he obtained papal permission not to be ordained for 7 years, in order to enjoy the 'living' of several parishes. He was canon of Amiens and clerk and counsellor of King Philip VI of France (who lost the battle of Crécy that same year and died in 1350). He was presumably in France during this period. His brother Henry, Rector of Villers-en-bois, in the Diocese of Amiens, had the same petition in 1346. He may be the same 'Guido Kieretti' (or 'Quiret') who was Archdeacon of Glasgow over at least the period 1342–61. He died before 1363, when John Leche was appointed to the Church of Hawick (also spelled 'Kerete').

ker-haund (*ker-hawnd*) *n., arch.* the left hand.

ker-haundit (*ker-hawn-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* left-handed (cf. **kerrie-haundit**).

kerlin (*ker-lin*) *n., arch.* an old woman – ' 'What ails the orpit doyterd stycke', The kerlyn loudly said' [JTe] (variant of **carlin**).

kern (*kern*) *n., poet.* a peasant – 'Still puirtith, wi' her poochless kernes, Will damn wi' night' [JoHa].

Kerncross see **Cairncross**

Kerr (*ker, kawr*) *n.* **Abraham W.** (19th C.) clothier of Kerr & Mackenzie, 72 High Street. This could be the premises of the 'Mr. Kerr' recorded near there on Wood's 1824 map. He married Charlotte, daughter of Hawick jailor Michael Anderson, and later re-married. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident, who, along with William Miller, was rebuked in 1713 for riding on stilts on the Sabbath 'thereby causing crowds of bairns to follow them'. **Alexander Boyd** (1810–67) younger son of Gen. Thomas William, his grandson Alexander Nairne would succeed to the Abbotrule Lairdship. He was born in London (when the family still owned Abbotrule). He had a military career with the 24th Madras Native Infantry, ending as an Honorary Colonel. He was involved with suppressing the rebellion at Coorg in 1837. In 1838 he married Jane Helen Campbell, daughter of Lt. Gen. Alexander Murray MacGregor and Lady Charlotte Sinclair. Their children were: John MacGregor, whose son would succeed to the Abbotrule title; Charlotte Sarah Fanny; Amelia Margaret, who died young; Helen Isabella Ramsay, who died unmarried; and Charlotte S.F., who married J. Pringle, surgeon of the East India Company; and another who died in infancy. He retired to Edinburgh and is buried in the Cannongate. **Alexander Nairne** 'Alec' (1882–1964) elder son of John MacGregor, born in India and educated at Marlborough. He joined the Army in India and retired as a Lieutenant Colonel; he also served in East Africa in WWI, for which he received the Military Cross. He was also a keen sportsman. He became the 10th Kerr of Abbotrule on the death of his cousin William in 1919. He married Eva Theresa Wayne and their only child John Kinloch became the 11th Kerr of Abbotrule. **Andrew** of Kersheugh (d.1405) son of Thomas. He was Cup-bearer to King Robert III. He married a daughter of Edmonson of that Ilk and was succeeded by his son Thomas. **Andrew** of Kersheugh (d.c.1450) son of Thomas. He accompanied the Earl of Douglas to Rome in 1450. He is mentioned by Thomas the Rhymer. He married Jean, daughter of Crichton of Crichton and was succeeded by his son Ralph. **Andrew** of Kersheugh (d.1488) son of Ralph. He married Mary, daughter of Herbert, Lord Herries. Their children included: Thomas, who succeeded to Kersheugh and may have been the first of Ferniehirst; and John, ancestor of the Kerrs of Greenhead, Chatto and Sunlaws. **Sir Andrew** 'Dand' of Ferniehirst (d.c.1545), son of Thomas of Smailholm and Margaret Kerr of Ferniehirst (although other accounts say he was the eldest son of Thomas of Ferniehirst and Catherine Ochiltree). He could be the 'Andream Ker de Vuercraling' who was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands and titles of Branxholme and Buccleuch in 1492. He served as surety for Simon Young in Roughlee in 1493, as well as Adam Kirkton. He was 'Andream Ker de Farnyhirst' in 1494 when he was on the panel for the inheritance of Synton. In 1494/5 there was a 'suit of peace' against him, not to harm the Vicar of Oxnam. He was referred to being of 'Vuir Craling' (i.e. Over Crailing) when Sir William Colville resigned the half Barony of Feu-rule in 1499, and being 'of Farnyhyrst' in 1501/2 when he held the half Barony; William 'Elwald' was there described as his follower (perhaps acting as his Bailie). In 1502 he was fined for failing to produce Patrick and Philip Turnbull in court. In 1502 he served as surety for David Oliver ('Nae Guid Preist') in 'Stryndis' (probably 'Strange' in Rulewater) who had a remission

for several raids around the Jedburgh area; he was also surety for another David, Robert, 'Little John', Matthew and Martin Oliver, all in the same place. He was also surety for Jedburgh men in 1502, as well as for his brother William. Additionally in 1502 he resigned lands in Oxnam to John Fawlaw of Softlaw. In 1506 he was on an inquest in Jedburgh. In 1508 he was fined by the High Court of the Judiciary. In 1509 he resigned part of the Barony of Oxnam. In 1510 he was involved, along with Ralph Ker of Primside Loch, in an indenture with the Erskines, Barons of Synton. He witnessed the 1512/3 charter of Sir William Drumlanrig when he sold Broadlee. In 1513 he witnessed a charter for John Nesbit of Dalziel. He probably led some of the Borderers at the 1513 Sclaterford skirmish. On the night after the Battle of Flodden, he broke into Kelso Abbey and ousted the superior, installing his brother Thomas as the new Commendator. In 1525 he was among the Border Barons who signed a bond with the Earl of Angus for keeping the peace. Also in 1525 he was on the panel of retour for Gordon of Stichill. In 1526 he was involved in the 'Battle of Skirmish Field', where he supported the Earl of Angus and others against the Scotts and Elliots, who tried unsuccessfully to capture the young James V. He was listed in 1526/7 among prominent men charged by James V not to attack the lands of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, John Cranston of that Ilk and Walter Scott of Synton while those men were in 'respite' for the charge of treason. He was mentioned (along with several local representatives of the Scott family) in the 1529 indenture to end the feud between the Kerrs and the Scotts. In 1530 he was one of the Border chiefs who were briefly imprisoned for not keeping thieves in check. In 1532 he was one of the local men appointed by the King to a commission to capture some Croziers, Elliots and Foresters for raiding Teviotdale. He was appointed Warden of the Middle Marches in 1538. In 1541 he claimed to hold the lands of Ashiestiel in feu. He became Bailie of Jedburgh Forest in 1542. Documents of the early 1540s give him and his son Robert the rights to various lands, as well as the patronage of Bedrule Kirk. In 1544 he and his son John were taken prisoner by the English during a raid on Rulewater. He swore fealty to Henry in order to be released, and sided with the English army in 1545. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth and had at least 7 children, including: Thomas, who pre-deceased him; Sir John, who succeeded; Janet, who married George Turnbull of Bedrule, and secondly married Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch; Isabel, married Sir Walter Ker of Cessford; Christian, married Sir James Douglas of Cavers; Margaret, who married James Menzies from Perth and secondly a Hay of Smithfield; and Robert of Ancrum, whose family carried on the Ferniehirst title after Sir John's line died out. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as 'Andrew Karr man to Robine Ellott' in 1590. He was accused of being in a group led by William of the Steele who stole livestock and prisoners from Catton in England. **Sir Andrew** of Ferniehirst (d.1631) 1st Lord Jedburgh, eldest son of Sir Thomas of Oxnam and Ferniehirst. He was 'younger of Farnieherst' in 1583/4 on a list of Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council. His curators were William Douglas of Cavers and Robert Ker of Ancrum. He succeeded to Ferniehirst on the death of his father in 1585. In 1587 he served as surety for Rutherfords and Frasers, that they would appear before the Privy Council. In 1587/8 he had a charter confirming the bailiary of the lands belonging to Jedburgh Abbey (which had been held heritably by his father, grandfather and great-grandfather before him). In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. He was involved in an ongoing feud with the Scotts of Buccleuch. He is probably the Laird who was accused of being responsible for a group of 100 men raiding part of Tynedale in 1589. In 1590 his servants John Chalmers and John Kirkcaldy were killed, leading to bonds by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch not to molest him, and by 1595 he had a contract affirming he was satisfied that Scott had made amends. Also in 1590 he was accused by an Englishman of being responsible for his servant, who had stolen a horse. In 1590/1 he was cautioner for William Ker of Cessford, in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens; however, at about the same time he was among those who complained that William Ker of Cessford had reset his son Sir Robert Ker, who was 'at the horn' for the murder of his kinsman William of Ancrum. In 1591 he was a 'gentleman of the King's bedchamber' to James VI. He was Keeper of Liddesdale in 1592, under the Duke of Lennox. He was temporarily denounced as a rebel in 1592 for helping the Earl of Bothwell. In 1593 he succeeded to the lands of Kirkaldy of Grange, through his mother. Also in 1593 he is recorded as Deputy Keeper of Liddesdale when ordered to enter 'brokin men and utheris, inhabitants of Liddisdale'. In 1594 he and his brother

Thomas were denounced as rebels for a bond they made with Sir Robert Ker, apparent of Cessford. In 1595 he inherited half the Barony of Feu-Rule from his father Sir Thomas. In 1595/6 there was an interim reconciliation of him and Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre with Sir Robert Ker, younger of Cessford, over the murder of William Ker of Ancrum. In 1596 he had a bond for the good behaviour of several Kerrs and others; in 1602 he failed to appear to answer for many of them who were at the horn for murder and other crimes in Jedburgh. In 1597 he sat in Parliament as a minor baron. His initials, and those of his wife, were inscribed at Ferniehirst Castle in 1598. He was listed among leaders ordered in 1600 to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. He acted as Captain of the King's Guard and Commissioner of the Middle Shires from around the time of the Union of the Crowns. He was also Provost of Jedburgh during the slaying of his brother Thomas by a band of Turnbulls in 1601; several Turnbulls were convicted in a protracted court case, including a counter case against him and several Kerrs and other supporters for killing and maiming some of the Turnbull party, in which it seems that the legal system was somewhat stacked in favour of the Kerrs (and he used his later elevated position to avoid trial). In 1601 he was found to have failed to produce 'Eckie Turnebulle of Stanyleg' and he and his cautioher Thomas Ker of Cavers were ordered to pay the penalty. Also about 1601 his servitor James Turnbull of Hobsburn is recorded disbursing money. He served as Warden of West Teviotdale 1600–03. He is probably the Andrew of Ferniehirst who held a 'wadset' in 1606 with Walter Scott of Todrig for the lands of 'Hardenhead'. In 1615 he had a remission for the murder of several Turnbulls and other crimes taking place while he was a Commissioner. In 1619 he was recorded as Captain of the Border garrison, with Sir William Scott of Harden as his Lieutenant. He was created Lord Jedburgh in 1622 and inherited served lands from his father in 1625. He served as an Extraordinary judge of Session and a Privy Councillor. In 1629 he is recorded gaining the Barony of Feu-Rule (as well as other lands) as heir to his deceased son, Sir Andrew, but died himself soon afterwards. In 1631 he granted a confirming charter for the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside. In 1584 he married Anne, eldest daughter of Andrew Stuart, Master of Ochiltree. He had a son who died before him, as well as 6 daughters, and was succeeded by his half-brother James of Crailing. His children were: Sir Andrew of Oxnam, Master of Jedburgh (d.1628); Margaret, who married Sir John Macdowall of Garthland; Jean, married Thomas Kennedy of Pinwhirrie; Alison, married John Rutherford of Hunthill; Anne; Mary; and Lilias, married a McCulloch. **Sir Andrew** of Oxnam (d.1628) Master of Jedburgh. He was son of Sir Andrew, 1st Lord Jedburgh, but died before his father. As heir-apparent of his father, he was referred to as 'Master of Jedburgh'. He held land in the Rule valley and specifically the Barony of Feu-Rule. He became owner of the lands of Appotside in 1610. He appears to have removed Robert Elliot 'in Gledstains' in 1610, not accepting him as a 'kindly tenant'. He had a 'contract of wadset' for the lands of Templehall and Brewlands with George Turnbull in 1612. In 1615 he had remission for the slaughter of Hector, son of Walter of Bewlie at Lilliesleaf about Martinmas 1604, and of Hector Turnbull of Stenedge in 1611. It seems likely he was acting as an agent of the Commissioner for the Middle Shires, Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. However, there appears to have been an ongoing feud between the Kerrs and the Turnbulls. He was appointed Captain of the King's Guards in 1618 and was appointed as a Commissioner for the Middle Shires in the same year. In 1619 appointed as a Commissioner for Teviotdale, in the absence of Robert, Earl of Roxburghe. In 1622 he still sat on the Commission for keeping peace on the Border. He was also one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He married Margaret Kerr, 3rd daughter of Mark, 1st Earl of Lothian; she was widow of Lord Hay of Yester, and usually called 'the Lady Yester'. He had no issue, and in 1629 his lands of Ashiestiel were inherited by his father. His funeral procession was elaborate, with a great number of local lairds carrying banners and other regalia from Jedburgh Castle to the Kirk. **Andrew** of Sunlaws and Chatto (d.1661) son of the first James of Chatto, and uncle of John of Chatto and Sunlaws. He is easily confused with a nearly contemporary Andrew of Chatto. He purchased the lands of Chatto, Sunlaws, etc. from the Earl of Traquair after John of Chatto and Sunlaws had been forced to sell them. He was a supporter of the Commonwealth cause in Scotland, who was made Sheriff and Commissary Depute for Teviotdale. In 1649 he and Sir William Scott of Harden wrote an account of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, which was published in 1908 as part of Walter MacFarlane's 'Geographical Collections'. He was captured by Scottish

Royalist forces in 1653 and brought to Borthwickbrae by a small force under Sir Arthur Forbes, who were pursued by an English Commonwealth force. There was a skirmish at Philip, where he was released, but run through the thigh by an English trooper in the struggle. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Wright of Gladswood. His children were: Joan; Christian, who married her cousin, John of Chatto; and William, said to be 'a weakly boy', who was served as his heir in 1678. **Andrew** of Chatto (1628–1705) son of Sir Thomas of Redden and Jean Ker, daughter of James of Chatto. He married Isabella, daughter of George Cranston of Bold, who died in 1675 aged 36. He secondly married Agnes (d.1718), daughter and coheir of John Abernethy, Bishop of Caithness. His children were: George (1657–88); Andrew of Chatto (1661–1702); James (1664–65); John (1665–95); Thomas (1657–1714), goldsmith in Edinburgh, whose son James of Bughtrig was M.P. for Edinburgh; James (again, 1669–1712); William (1673–1731), whose son William was a Bailie in Kelso; Jean (b.1659); Agnes (1671–1763); Isabella (1675–75); Robert (b.1678); Charles (1680–bef. 1759); and Henry (b.1682). He was ancestor of the Kerrs of Buchtrig and the Haie. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) son of Mary Kerr and John Kerr. He inherited half of the lands of Fodderlee through his mother. **Andrew** (18th C.) owner of Clerklands in the mid-1700s. His lands there were valued at £182 in the 1740s. It is unclear if he was the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (18th C.) farmer at Hudshouse and Singdean. In 1755 all the stock from his farms was sold off and the Duke of Buccleuch advertised for a new tenant. It is unclear what happened to him afterwards. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) servant at Stobicote, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same Andrew was servant at Newton in Kirkton Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Andrew** (b.1786/7) from Cavers Parish, he was a carter in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was at about 9 South Liddell Street and in 1851 and 1861 at about 13 North Hermitage Street. He married Helen (or 'Ellen') Turnbull and their children included: William (b.1816); Isabel (b.1818); Walter (b.1820); John (b.1823); Andrew (b.1826); Robert (b.1829); Mary (b.1835); and Betty (b.1838). **Andrew** (1826–1900) born in Castleton Parish, son of Andrew and Helen Turnbull, he was a farm worker. He was a ploughman at Grenhill Cottage in Ashkirk Parish in 1861, farm Steward at Greenhill in 1871, agricultural labourer at New Belses in 1881 and farm worker at Old Belses in 1891. In Lilliesleaf in 1853 he married Catherine, daughter of Andrew Gray. Their children included: Andrew (1854–1930); Jane Isabella (1857–98); Walter Sturrock (1861–1924); and James (b.1867). **Andrew** (b.1837/8) son of blacksmith Thomas, with his mother being Mary Scott. His father died before 1861 when he was living with his mother and 3 sisters at 6 Cross Wynd. Also in 1861 he donated to the Museum a piece of aok said to be from the roof of old Westminster Hall, a pipe found in the Thames and geological specimens. **Anne** (d.1667) daughter of Robert, Marquess of Lothian and brother of William, she was Countess of Lothian in her own right. In 1642 she and her sister Jean were served joint heirs to their father in many lands and rights, including the church of Hobkirk. She married Sir William of Ancrum, who became 3rd Earl of Lothian. Her sons included Robert, 1st Marquess of Lothian and Charles of Abbotrule. **Charles** (d.1690) 2nd Earl of Ancrum, son of Robert, the 1st Earl and his 2nd wife Anne Stanley. He sat in the Scottish Parliament as a Peer 1671–81 and was said to be a Parliamentary speaker of note. He sold Ancrum to Sir John Scott of Kirkstyle in about 1670. In 1678 and 1680 his lands in Abbotrule were valued at £572 and those in Hobkrik at £300. He married in 1662 and had a son who died before him. He is said to have ended his days in poor circumstances and broken-hearted. His titles eventually merged with those of his brother's family, the Lords of Lothian. **Charles** of Abbotrule (1642–82) 3rd son of Sir William, 3rd Earl of Lothian and Ann, who was sister of Robert, Marquis of Lothian and Countess of Lothian in her own right. He is the ancestor of the Kerrs of Abbotrule, his father being the 1st Kerr Laird. He held a charter of the lands of Abbotrule in 1648 (or perhaps 1658), being given this Lairdship during his father's lifetime. This was confirmed in 1664 and 1665, whereby he received full title to the estate. The land was created a barony in 1667. From 1667 until 1678 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1674 he was part of the dinner party at Swanside, after which James Douglas of Cavers was murdered by Andrew Rutherford (for which he was tried and executed). He is said to have spent much time in London and received a ring from King Charles for having the best manners at Court. In 1678 he paid land tax on £300 in Hobkirk Parish and £572 in Abbotrule Parish. He may also be the 'Mr Charles Kerr' who was listed holding the

teinds of lands in Jedburgh Parish. In 1666 he married Cecily (or Cecil), only daughter (by his 2nd marriage) of Patrick Scott of Langshaw and Ancrum. His children were: William, the eldest son, who succeeded to Abbotrule; Charles (b.1669), who died young; Robert (b.1671), who also died young; Patrick (b.1673), who farmed at Lustruther, and was mentioned in his brother's entail; Cecily (b.1670); and Margaret, who appears to have been his daughter and married John Scott of Gorrenberry. His son William was served as his heir in 1680 (which may have been while he was still alive). Little else is known about him. **Charles** (c.1734–56) 5th Laird of Abbotrule, eldest son of William. He succeeded to the Lairdship in 1752 when still quite young. He entered the service of the Honorable East India Company, probably being introduced through Col. Elliot of Wells. After receiving a commission in 1754, he died only 2 years later, it is said in the defence of Calcutta. Since he died without children, he was succeeded by his brother Patrick. **Charles** of Wells (18th C.) listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. It is unclear how he was related to other Kerrs. This was probably the 'Wells' near Jedburgh (where he paid the Land Tax in 1771). **Charles** (1767–1821) 7th Laird of Abbotrule, eldest son of Patrick. He was educated at the Royal High School in Edinburgh. He trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to David Erskine and became a Writer to the Signet in 1789. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott at school, and was to serve as the inspiration for 'Darsie Latimer' in Scott's 'Redgauntlet'; some of their correspondence was published in 'Walter's Postbag' (1932). In 1792 he succeeded to the Abbotrule estate, which was probably already in debt. In that year Sir Walter Scott and Robert Shortreed stayed with him on the way to their first 'raid' into Liddesdale. He is recorded in the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of Abbotrule. He also paid the dog tax there in 1797. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He was on the subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary in 1808. In 1811 he was recorded as owner Gatehousecote, parts of Grange (formerly possessed by John Elliot) parts of Ruletownhead, 'Bossithill' and Burnkinford (formerly possessed by George Dickson and George Elliot), Doorpool, Midquarter and 'The Parks of Abbotrule'; together they were valued at about £1100. He married Mary Ann Thompson from Peel, Isle of Man, who was only 16 at the time; he was on the island to escape creditors. He was known for debts, gambling and duelling, and fled to Jamaica, where he worked as a clerk. In 1792 he returned to claim his inheritance following the death of his father. He immediately sold off Gatehousecote and Over Bonchester, but for some reason the sale was never completed, and he had them back again. In 1804 he also had a stable block built, bearing his initials. He purchased the neighbouring farm of East Fodderlee in 1806. He joined the Roxburghshire Cavalry and became recruiting officer. By 1800 he had fought 4 duels and purchased a commission as Paymaster of the 68th Regiment of Foot (the Durham Light Infantry). He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In about 1814 he arranged to sell the unenclosed slope of Bonchester Hill to George Cleghorn of Weens, but desiring to change the deal at the last moment, it fell through; he blamed Cleghorn for this and is said to have had all the trees cut down on the hill to spoil the view from Weens. He then returned to the army and was Paymaster for the Royal Dragoons, perhaps serving at Waterloo. He sold East Fodderlee in 1815. In 1818 he was forced by his creditors to sell all of the Abbotrule estate (to Robert Henderson), ending his family's connection with the area, although the Lairdship passed to son Patrick and still survives in name today. His children included: Margaret (b.1790), who married John Oliver, younger brother of William Oliver Rutherford of Dinlabyre; Mary Anne (b.1795); Patrick (b.1796), who succeeded; and William (1800–23), who died at Penrith. He may also have had an additional daughter. He died at Weymouth only 3 years after selling the estate. **Charles** (d.1835), M.D., younger son of William, who bought Gateshaw. He was Assistant Inspector of Hospitals for the Army Medical Department and was knighted for his services in 1822. In 1801 he purchased his brother's estate from his creditors. After retirement he lived at Corbethouse, while he allowed his brother to live at Gateshaw. In 1835 he bequeathed his estate to his nephew William. **Rev. Charles Alexander Gray** (1933–) educated at the Open University, Birmingham University and Edinburgh Theological College, he was ordained in 1967 and became Curate at St. Cuthbert's in Hawick 1967–9. He went on to become a Priest in Birmingham and then Rector in Musselburgh, retiring in 1986. **Christian** of Chatto and Sunlaws (18th C.) eldest surviving daughter and heir of William. She was known as 'Lady Chatto'. She extended the house at Sunlaws and had a

new one built at Chatto. She married her cousin Charles Kerr, but they had no children. She left the estates to her distant relative William, son of Alexander Scott of Thirlestane and Barbara, daughter of Henry Kerr of Frogden. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (b.1878/9) from Denholm, she was a grocer in Newcastleton. In 1852 she was listed as a shop-keeper in the village. She was also called 'Hunter', which was probably her married name. She lived at about 22 South Hermitage Street. In 1841 she was libing with Betty Hutton or Waugh, and in 1851 and 1861 with her niece, also Betty Kerr. **George** of Corbethouse (16th C.) had a charter for the lands of Corbethouse in Morebattle Parish in 1526. He witnessed a charter in 1535. A transaction with George Ker of Linton in 1540 makes it clear that he probably the same man as George, son of Robert 'in Cruikitschaws' (i.e. Crooked Shaws). He made a pledge to serve the English King (along with many Kers and others) in 1544. He may be the 'Johnne Ker of Corbethous' listed in 1553/4 among Kers in an assurance not to harm the Scotts or their followers. He was succeeded by his sons Andrew and then James. **George** (d.c.1579) described as 'in Hetoun in Teviotdale' in 1579 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. **George** (d.c.1580) described as 'in Redden' in Sprouston Parish in 1580 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. It is unclear how he was related to other Kers associated with Redden. **George** of Lintalee (17th C.) recorded as 'George Kerr of Lintly' in 1628 when he was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Lady Isobel Kerr, wife of William, Viscount Drumlanrig, when she was buried in Edinburgh. In 1628/9 he was part of the funeral procession for Andrew Kerr, Master of Jedburgh; there he is 'of Lintilly'. **George** (17th C.) described as portioner of Fodderlee in 1631 when he had a charter from the Commendator of Melrose for lands in Lessuden. He was 'of Fotherlie' when his son William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1643 (with James Ker, who may have been related). He must have been related to the others Kerrs of Fodderlee. **George** (18th C.) servant to the Douglases of Cavers in 1755. He married Isabel nichol and their children included: Betty (b.1752); Margaret (b.1755); Nelly (b.1757); and Isabel (b.1759). **George** (d.1782) resident of the Kirk Wynd. His death registration records him as 'George Kerr Kirkwind'. He could be the George who married Betty Aitkin (also from Hawick Parish) in 1763. He seems likely to be the George who is recorded in 1811 as previous owner of the lands called 'Allers Garden' (then owned by John Scott), which seem likely to have been in the modern Allars Crescent. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1822 he married Helen Scott, who was also from Hawick. Their son James was baptised in 1824. **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Lamb in Hobkirk Parish in 1841. **Gilbert** of Gateshaw (b.1749) son of William and Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge. His father was the Town Clerk of Kelso and Chamberlain to the Duke of Roxburghe, who purchased Gateshaw from Sir William Scott of Ancrum in 1758, bringing it back into Ker hands. He was taxed for having a female servant in the 1780s. In 1780 he was 'younger of Gaiteshaw' when added to the list of voters in Roxburghshire. Around 1800 he took over as factor of Wells estate from his uncle Gilbert Eliott of Otterburn. This also meant he was given the key of Gibraltar, a memento of his relative Lord Heathfield, which he took back to Gateshaw when he retired about 1818. He married Margaret, daughter of John Hood of Stoneridge, Berwickshire. They had 9 children: William, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Charles; Lieut. John of the 19th Regiment, who died in Ceylon; Gilbert of the Royal Navy; Thomas, merchant, who died in Jamaica; Jane; Eliza; Cecilia; Margaret, who married Francis Brodie; and Agnes. It is said that his large family resulted in financial problems, so that Gateshaw was purchased from his creditors by his brother Charles. **James** of Corbet (16th C.) son of George and brother of Andrew, who he succeeded. His estate was also called 'Corbethouse' and included the tower of Gateshaw. He was listed as being 'of Corbithows' in 1560 when he was named on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. His father Andrew of Corbethouse, had been killed by John Rutherford of Hunthill and his friends as part of this feud. As part of the arrangements to resolve the feud his daughter 'Haufie' was to marry William, 2nd son of John Rutherford of Hunthill. In 1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. He was also listed as one of those excepted in the 1564/5 bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. However, he was one of the men involved in signing the further bond between the Kers and the Scotts in 1568/9; he is also listed there as being 'of Corberthouse'. He may be the James in Corbet whose son John witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1582. In 1588 and 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to

find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He is probably the 'James Karr laird of Corbett' recorded in 1590 among men of Teviotdale accused of breaking their bond with an Englishman. His sons John and Andrew were among men accused in 1590 of theft and reset from Woodend, with his sons John and James being accused in a separate case in 1590. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Kerr of Heiton. He was succeeded by his son John and also had a daughter Lilias (who married a grandson of the Earl of Bothwell). **James** (16th/17th C.) brother of Sir Andrew of Ferniehirst, He was among Kers and others who in 1601 besieged and burned a house in Jedburgh, and were declared as rebels. **James** of Chatto (d.1615) 3rd son of Kerr of Greenhead. He may be the 'James Carr of Greneheadd' who was a deputy of the March Warden recorded in 1583; however, it is possible there are 2 generations of Jameses here. He is recorded as son to the Laird of Greenhead in 1586 when instructed to enter into court his servants George Middlemas and Archie Elliot. He could be the James 'sone to the Laird of Grenheid' who was named in the complaint by the Homes of Wedderburn against the Kers of Littledean in 1593. He became the 1st Kerr Laird of Chatto after purchasing the lands there in 1595. In 1612 he was listed among local men accused by the Privy Council of charging too much interest on loans. He later bought other lands, including Sunlaws from William Rutherford in 1614 and Hangingshaw, Gartshawfield and Pennymuir near to Chatto. He married Christian, sister of Sir John Stewart, Earl of Traquair. His children included: James, the eldest son, who succeeded; Andrew, whose daughter Christian married her cousin John; Margaret, eldest daughter, who married Andrew Scott of Aikwood; and another daughter. His widow remarried to William, brother to Sir Robert of Ancrum. In 1622 some men were accused of stealing some of her cattle from 'Hakkerstonne'. **James** of Chatto and Sunlaws (d.1631) eldest son of James of Chatto. He was said to be extravagant in habits and left debts for his successor. He married Joan, daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh. He was succeeded by his son John and also had 3 daughters. In 1625 his 'son natural' James became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Sir James** of Oxnam and Crailing (d.1645) succeeded from his brother Thomas, being served heir in 1603. He was son of Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst and Janet, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was half-brother of Sir Andrew, Lord Jedburgh, and succeeded to the title of Lord Jedburgh, although he did not assume it (perhaps because there was a more valid heir, their distant cousin, James, grandson of William who was full brother of Andrew Lord Jedburgh). His family were in reduced circumstances compared with the times of his father. In 1611 he had a charter for some of the lands in Roxburghshire forfeited by Lord John Maxwell. In 1619 he complained that more than 100 men came to Oxnam Moor, breaking up most of the turfs that had been cut for him there and taking away the rest; this was presumably a dispute over the rights on common land. In 1620 he had a charter if lands of Belses, conferred on him by Nichol Rutherford of Hundalee (his father-in-law). In 1622 he was stated to be Captain of the Guard to the Privy Council for the Borders. In 1627 he had a grant of the Barony and lands of Grubet. He is probably the Sir James 'of Craebinhall' whose servant William Scott had a son who became an apprentice in Edinburgh in 1628. He served on Parliament for Roxburghshire in 1630. He is probably the Lord Jedburgh who granted a deed to the lands of Barnhills in 1633 (hence had superiority over these lands). He was also known as 'of Hundalie' having inherited that estate from his wife Mary, daughter of James Rutherford of Hundalee. His children included: Robert of Crailing, 3rd Lord Jedburgh; and Jean, who married John Ker of West Nisbet. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1792 he married Elizabeth (or 'Lizzie') Oliver, who was also from Hawick. Their children included Janet (b.1793) and James (b.1796). **James** (b.c.1800) greengrocer at about 73 High Street. His wife was Elspeth and their children included Elizabeth and James. **James Alexander** eldest son of John Kinloch, he is the 12th Kerr of Abbotrule. He married Alice Gibbs. **James** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Elizabeth Goodfellow and their children included John (b.1840). **Janet** (15th/16th C.) daughter of Sir Andrew of Ferniehirst. She married George Turnbull of Bedrule, who died shortly before 1528. In 1530/1 she married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (as his 2nd wife). She held a third of the lands of Bedrule from her first husband. She received the 'liferent' of the Lordship of Jedforest as part of the marriage contract with her 2nd husband. Because they were 'secund and thrid of affinite, thriddis of consanguinite, and thrid and ferd of affinite' they had to ask for special permission from the Pope. In 1546, as part of the marriage contract she was required to come to Lilliesleaf Kirk to received a sum of

money; she protested that she was in dispute with Walter at that time (perhaps it was during the divorce) and would not accept the money. However, this marriage ended in divorce, with no children. **Sir John** (d.1562) of Ferniehirst, 2nd and succeeding son of Sir Andrew. He was son of Andrew when he witnessed an instrument of sasine for the Kers of Dolphinston in 1529. In 1538 he was Chamberlain for the Crown's lands of Jedforest, and was still Chamberlain in 1539, with the returns made by his brother Robert. He served as Depute to his father, who was Warden of the Middle Marches, being recorded in this role in 1541. In 1542/3 he had to appear to answer the charge of murdering Sir John Striveling of Keir. In 1544 he was taken prisoner by the English, along with his father, following a raid on Rulewater. In 1545 a Parliamentary decree put him at the head of 125 of the 500 horsemen who were mustered in Teviotdale. In 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. He served as Bailie of Jedburgh Abbey's lands in 1546 and was Bailie of Jedforest both under the Crown and the Earls of Angus. He was probably the 'lard of Fernyherst' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. In 1547 and 1548 there are records of several bonds (with Elliots, Armstrongs and others) for entering prisoners with him at Ferniehirst. In 1547/8 he was one of the Kerrs who was accused of supporting the English at Pinkie, and of ravaging the lands of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme later in 1548. This included the farms of Goldielands, Todshawhill, Whithope, Wiltonburn, Borthaugh, Todshawhaugh, Wilton Green and Whames. He was knighted in 1548. He led a force that recaptured Ferniehirst from the English in 1549, from which event the motto of the Kerr's of Abbotrule derives, 'J'Avance'. It is also sometimes suggested that this event is the origin of the 'Jethart Baa', the balls representing the heads of English soldiers. A chronicler of the time describes how they butchered the entire French garrison of Ferniehirst. He was part of the feud between the Scotts and the Kers; in 1549 Walter Scott of Buccleuch petitioned the Lords of Council to post summonses against him and others at the market crosses of Hawick and other towns, following their assistance of the English in carrying out local destruction. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He was knighted in 1552. He was indicted for his part in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1552, along with several other Kers and his brother-in-law James Douglas of Cavers. In 1553/4 he was listed among Kers in an assurance not to harm the Scotts or their followers, as well as another bond by the Rutherfords not to harm the Kers. Also in 1553/4 his estate was given to his sons Andrew and William, following his non-appearance to answer charges of murdering Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1557 he complained to the Regent about the behaviour of the Turnbulls of Bedrule and Hallrule raiding his lands. He purchased the lands of Ruecastle in 1558/9. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. In 1561/2 he (and his son Sir Thomas) had a bond with several Elliots to enter a Routledge as a prisoner at Ferniehirst. There was a decree of 1562 at his instigation, against the 'invaders' of his lands of South Synton. In 1561 and 1562 he raised a court action regarding disputed lands in Feu-Rule, in which he claimed half the Barony and ⅔ of the other half, resulting in a 'decreet of division' with Agnes Herries. He appears to have acted as some kind of assistant Warden, since there are several bonds with him in the late 1550s and early 1560s for the capture of thieves. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford. Their children were: Sir Thomas of Oxnam and later Ferniehirst; Margaret, who married John Hay, Lord Yester; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Lundin; Andrew of Nethergogar; William, Parson of Bedrule; and John. In 1562 it is recorded that the Barony of Feu-Rule (essentially the Parish of Hobkirk) was divided between him and Agnes Herries. **John** of Corbet (16th/17th C.) probably son of James. In 1622 he was at the head of a long list of Kers and others who were accused of attacking the farm of Haughhead near Morebattle. His brother Thomas is also listed, along with John in Corbethouse. **John** of Shaw (d.1688) brother of Andrew of Kippielaw, he lived at Hyndhaughhead in Southdean Parish. In 1665 at Smailholm he married Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Carr of Ettal. Their children included: Margaret (1666–90); Alison (1668–1725), who married Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee and was probably mother of Alison who wrote a version of 'Flowers of the Forest; Thomas, Robert and Marie, who died young; William (b.1679); and Marie (again, b.1681). He died at Hyndhaughhead and is buried in Southdean Kirk. **John** of Chatto and Sunlaws (17th C.) son of James and Joan Murray. He was forced to sell his estates to his great-uncle the Earl of Traquair, although they were later bought by his

uncle Andrew. He married his cousin Christian, youngest daughter of Andrew Kerr. His children included Henry, who married Miss Wauchope of Edmonstone, and whose daughter Barbara married Dr. Alexander Scott of Thirlestane and had a son who became William Scott-Kerr of Chatto. **John** of Gogar (17th C.) received the 'ward and non-entry' of the lands of Whitslade in the period 1663–72. **John** (1665–95) 3rd son of Andrew of Chatto and Isabella Cranston. He is said to have died at Fodderlee, so he must have been related to Robert of Fodderlee, presumably either his nephew or cousin. He was recorded being 'off ffotherlie' in 1690 among people owing money to the deceased Mark Turnbull (portioner of Fodderlee) and Bessie Kerr (who may have been related to him). He is probably the 'John Ker in Fotherlie' recorded in Abbotrule Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the John 'of Fodderlie' whose will is recorded in 1695. **John** (17th/18th C.) servant of Walter Pringle, proprietor of Roughheugh Waulk Mill. In 1713 the Bailies heard a 'process of riot and assassination' against him, brought by Alexander Buchan, surveyor of ale in Hawick. **John** (17th/18th C.) Schoolmaster at Abbotrule, recorded in 1720. Nothing else is known about him, although it seems possible he was from the Kerrs of Abbotrule. **John** of Cavers Carre see **John Ker**. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Miller and their children included: William (b.1779), botanist; Andrew (b.1791); and Robert (b.1793). In 1816 he made a declaration (included in the Hawick Parish birth records), along with James Miller (labourer at Northhouse), stating that his son William had been born in Hawick in 1779. **John William Robert** (1794–1841) 7th Marquess of Lothian, son of William, 6th Marquess. He was styled Lord Newbottle until 1815 and Earl of Ancram 1815–24. He expanded his family estates, including acquiring Bonjedworth, Timpendean and other lands. He was a Conservative politician, serving as M.P. for Huntingdon and was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in the House of Lords. As Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire he was charged with keeping the peace during some of the troubling elections of the early 19th century. In July 1841 he entered Hawick with a troop of dragoons who had been waiting at Hassendeanburn in order to quell the near riots. He married Cecil Chetwynd-Talbot and was succeeded by his sons William Schomberg Robert and then Schomberg Henry. **John** (19th C.) married Catherine Kennedy in 1854. **John MacGregor** (1839–1915) born in India, only son of Alexander Boyd, his son was to become the 10th Kerr of Abbotrule. He joined the East India Company in 1856 and served with the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, eventually becoming a Commandant in the Army. He retired as a Colonel after serving for 32 years. He married Janetta Margaret Nairne of Dunsinnan House, who reached the age of 100. Their children were Janet Frances, Alexander Nairne (who succeeded to the Lairdship), Ida Margaret, Lorraine MacGregor and Evan Sinclair. He was very keen on shooting, fishing and golf. A portrait exists of him as a child, as well as later photographs. **Rev. John Alexander** (1884–1956) son of joiner John, he received his M.A. from Glasgow University in 1912 and was licensed to preach in 1915. He became assistant minister at Eastwood and was ordained at Tundergarth in 1917. In 1918 he became minister of Ewes Parish. He became Presbytery Clerk in 1927 and was Chaplain to the K.O.S.B. He served as minister until his retirement in 1955. He married Mary Duff Dawson from Pollokshaws and their children were: Annie (b.1918), who married Andrew Easton from Todrig in Ashkirk Parish; Mary Dawson Hamilton (b.1928), who married Julian Statham; and Janet Campbell (b.1931), who married Robert Kennedy Douglas Murphie. **John Kinloch** (1924–94) only son of Alexander Nairne, he became the 11th Kerr of Abbotrule on the death of his father, although the family had long ago sold the estate. He followed the family tradition into the Indian Army and was seconded to the Singapore Police after WWII. He married Janet Barbara Ferguson and their children James, Andrew and Rosemary were born in Singapore, with Georgina following after their return to Britain. **Loraine MacDowall** (19th C.) eldest son of Gen. Thomas William Kerr of the Abbotrule family. He was born in Ceylon, served in India with the 65th Native Infantry, retired as a Lieutenant and became a merchant in Edinburgh. He married Mariane White and they had 4 children, with William Alexander succeeding to the Abbotrule Lairdship title. **Margaret** (c.1570–1645) daughter of Mark, Earl of Lothian. She first married James Hay, 7th Lord Yester and then remarried to Sir Andrew Kerr, Master of Jedburgh. She was thus known as Dame Margaret, Lady Yester, and was founder of Lady Yester's Church in Edinburgh. She still owned land in Kelso and Sprouston Parishes in 1643. In her will she left money for the poor and schoolmasters of the parishes of Jedburgh, Sprouston,

Hobkirk and Oxnam. In Hobkirk Parish the sum of £1000 Scots still yielded significant interest in the early 19th century, with half of the interest going to the poor and the other half to the Schoolmaster. **Mark** (d.1584) 2nd son of Sir Andrew of Cessford. He became Abbot of Newbattle in 1546 and Commendator of Newbattle at the Reformation in 1560. In 1547/8 he was among the Kers who burned lands in Ale Water that belonged to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was listed as brother of Sir Walter of Cessford in the 1564/5 bond between the Kers and the Scotts. He married Helen, daughter of George Leslie, 4th Earl of Rothes. He was succeeded by his son Mark, who became 1st Earl of Lothian. Other children included: Andrew of Fentoun and Romanno Grange, who married Isabella Whitlaw; George; William, who married Jean, daughter of James Johnstone; and Catherine, who married William Maxwell 5th Lord Herries of Terregles. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1586 and that of his wife in 1596. **Mark** (1553–1609) son of Mark, Abbot of Newbattle. He became Master of Requests in 1577, Privy Counsellor in 1587 and Lord of Parliament in 1591. He witnessed the 1586 marriage contract between Margaret and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1594 he was 'lord of requeistis' when appointed a deputy justice for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. In 1597/8 he was 'Lord of Neubottle' when he complained about Scotts from Gamescleuch, Glack and 'Jedwartfeild' attacking and capturing his servant Ralph Ker. He was created 1st Earl of Lothian in 1606. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, 4th Lord Herries of Terregles. He was succeeded by his son Robert. His other children included: Margaret, who became Lady Yester; Isabel, who married William Douglas, 1st Earl of Queensberry; and Lilias, who married John, 8th Lord Borthwick. **Mary** (17th/18th C.) only daughter of Robert of Fodderlee. She married John Kerr in 1686. In 1689 she was infefted in half of the lands of Fodderlee, and in turn her son Andrew was infefted in these lands in 1695. She was recorded as owner of Fodderlee in a tax document for the Lordship of Melrose in 1700. She was recorded as owner of 'the east side of Fotherlie' in 1707, with a value of £80. **Mary** nee Scott (b.c.1813) keeper of a lodging house at 6 Cross Wynd. Her brother was James Scott, engineer and millwright, and hence her father was probably millwright Gideon. She married Thomas Kerr, who was a blacksmith on the Cross Wynd. However, she was already a widow by 1851. Her children included: Margaret (b.1839); Euphemia (b.1841); Mary; and Andrew. In 1861 she donated an old silver coin to the Museum. **Ned** (17th C.) merchant listed in Hawick among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. The forename given may be an error, since it is essentially unheard of locally at that time. **Nichola** (15th/16th C.) daughter of George of Samuelston and his first wife, Elizabeth Carmichael. She became her father's heiress and married Alexander, Lord Home. The couple were granted the lands of Samuleston according to a charter of 1497. Her name is sometimes confusing written 'Nicolas'. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) younger son of Charles, 2nd Laird of Abbotrule. He was described as 'of Lustruther'. He married Agnes, daughter of Andrew Ker of Bloodylaws, and they had a son, William who is recorded in 1741. **Patrick** (18th C.) preacher at Teviothead from 1757 until about 1763 When James Erskine took over). His subsequent history in unknown. It is possible he was the Patrick who was ministed at Caerlaverock Castle and moved to Eskdalemuir about 1762. **Patrick** (d.1791) 6th Laird of Abbotrule, a younger son of William. He inherited the estate from his brother Charles in 1756, but there was some complication over the confirmation of his succession (specifically, the establishment of the death of his brother), which did not occur until 1762. He was sometimes referred to as 'the Abbot'. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to Francis Pringle and Walter Scott. He became Writer to the Signet in 1768. He was the driving force behind suppressing the Parish in the 1770s, possibly in part because of a falling out with the minister. He supposedly then took some of the best glebe lands for himself and had the manse pulled down. It is said that 17 years later, following a Sunday Sacrament at Southdean, a pale horse appeared to the minister and elders, with a ghostly apparition of the hated laird; this was also the same day that the Laird died (although the story no doubt improved with the telling!). He was apparently bad tempered, and in later years seldom left the estate. In 1780 he objected to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto being on the Roxburghshire electors' roll (on account of having sold the liferent of much of his property to others); in addition he objected to addition of all the liferenters of parts of Minto and Headshaw proposed by Elliot. Clearly this was part of a political battle

between the Whigs (including Elliot and his invented supporters) and the Tories (which must have included Kerr himself). In 1785 he had the surveyor John Ainslie make a series of estate plans for him, but apparently failed to pay for them. In 1788 his estate in Southdean Parish was valued at £940 4s 8d, and he also held feu-duties of lands in Hobkirk Parish and teinds for lands in Jedburgh Parish. In 1788 he is listed among the voters of Roxburghshire, his privately ciruclated description being that he was then 'Embarrassed in his affairs. A family' and in the election probably a supporter of 'the Marquis of Lothian, but thinks himself indifferently used by the Marquis's Truestees'. In 1766 he married Jean (or Jane), daughter of Thomas Hay of Huntingdon and Mordington. His children were: Charles (b.1767), who sold Abbotrule; Thomas William (b.1768), who became a General; Margaret (b.1769), who remained unmarried; Beatrix (b.1770); and Amelia Wilhelmina (b.1771), who had a sketch made of her, lived in Edinburgh and died unmarried. After his death his widow lived on South Bridge in Edinburgh. **Patrick** (1796–1864) 8th Kerr of Abbotrule, and the first one not to own the family estate, which had been sold by his father Charles. He became a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, having joined at age 15. He married Margaret Lewis and their daughter Mary Ann kept a school. He may also have married Helen Mitchell. He died at Chepstow and was succeeded by his uncle's grandson William Alexander. **Ralph** of Kersheugh (d.c.1350) early local ancestor of the Ferniehirst branch. About 1330 he was given lands near the Jed Water, with the Douglases as superiors, possibly being the first family member to settle in Teviotdale. The lands were previously known as 'Scraesburgh', known by him as 'Kersheugh' or 'Kershaugh' and were essentially the same as what was later called Ferniehirst. He was succeeded by his son Thomas. **Ralph** of Kersheugh (d.c.1460) son of Andrew. He married Mary, daughter of Towers of Innerleith. His sons included: Andrew, who succeeded; and Robert of Yair. **Sir Robert** of Ferniehirst (d.1511) see **Sir Robert Ker** of Cessford. **Robert** of Woodhead and Ancrum (d.1588) 3rd son of Sir Andrew of Ferniehirst. In 1539 he made the returns for the Crown land's of Jedforest, with his brother John as Chamberlain. He had a charter of the lands of Woodhead in the Lordship of Over Ancrum in 1542. He also had a charter for a third of the lands of Dirleton, and also Newton in the Barony of Bedrule. He may be the 'Robyn Ker' who swore allegiance to the English in 1544. In 1551 he served on the panel for David Home of Wedderburn inheriting lands in Ettrick Forest. He became quite wealthy, and was involved in dubious activity around Jedburgh, at one point taking several Burgesses prisoner. It appears that in 1548 he applied for an assurance from Somerset that he could travel to his own house in order to serve the English King. The house he built at Ancrum had an inscription 'Robert Ker and Isobel Home Foundar and Compleitar 1558'. He was listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. He was in ward in Edinburgh Tolbooth in 1564, as a result of accusations by Andrew of Faldonside. He is mentioned as one of those excepted in the bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs in 1564/5. He was in ward in Edinburgh in 1565, with Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst, Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and John Rutherford of Hunthill, younger, as sureties. He was released, but this was an error and he was ordered to present himself again to be warded in 1565/6, with a case brought against him by William Turnbull, Burgess of Edinburgh, resolved shortly thereafter. In 1567 he signed a bond to support the infant King James on the throne and was also among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council regarding order in the Middle Marches. In 1569 he was a surety for George Rutherford of the Grange and John Turnbull in Abbotrule. He was in ward in 1571 and also ordered to pay for a cask of wine. There is an existing list of his 'plenishing' as removed by the Jedburgh authorities (led by Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, along with other Turnbulls and Rutherfords) in 1571; in 1573 he complained about the raid on his house, but the authorities ruled that he had reset the fugitive Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, and had no right to complain. In 1571 and 1574 he was surety for his illegitimate sons Robert and William. In 1582/3 he was fined by the Privy Council along with Martin Elliot of Braidlie and Gavin's Jock Elliot for the non-appearance of 2 Elliots from Ramsiegill. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. He signed a marriage contract in 1586 between his son Robert and Helen Grahamslaw of Newton. Either he or his son was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace in 1617. He married Isabel, daughter of David Home of Wedderburn. He was succeeded by his son William, and was grandfather of Sir Robert, the 1st Earl

of Ancrum. Other children were: Robert of Newton; Thomas, who became a cordiner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1596; Catherine, who married Henry Haliburton of Mertoun; and Isobel, who married George Douglas of Bonjedward. **Robert** of Newton (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Woodhead and Ancrum. In 1586 he purchased Newton, in Bedrule Parish from John Grahamslaw. Also in 1586 he served as surety for his brother William of Ancrum to appear before the Privy Council; he was also surety for William Kirkton at the same time. He was later in 1586 denounced as a rebel for not appearing. About 1590 he was listed among the landed men of the Borders. In 1590/1 he was among those who complained that William Ker of Cessford had reset his son Sir Robert Ker, who was 'at the horn' for the murder of his brother William of Ancrum. In 1592 his surety was James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose. In 1594 he was denounced as a rebel for an assurance signed with Sir Robert Kerr, heir apparent of Cessford; along with his brother William he was warded in Dumbarton Castle. He married Helen, daughter of the same John Grahamslaw and was succeeded by his son Robert, who married Euphemia Douglas. He and his wife were declared rebels in 1601 for failing to make payment to Sir William Stewart of Traquair; Stewart complained in 1603 that although they had been in the Jedburgh Tolbooth, they were then freely living in their own house, and so they were to be denounced once more. In 1619 there was a dispute between his wife and her son-in-law John Scott of Huntly; so he must have had a daughter who married Scott of Huntly. **Robert** (d.1624) eldest son of Mark, he was 2nd Earl of Lothian. He married Annabella, daughter of Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of Argyll. Without surviving male issue his elder daughter Anne became Countess of Lothian in her own right and married Sir William of Ancrum, who became 3rd Earl of Lothian. In 1641/2 his daughters Anne and Joanna were served heirs to many of his lands and rights, including the church of Hobkirk. **Robert** of Newton (d.c.1639) son of Robert and uncle of Robert, Earl of Ancrum. In 1622 he (or perhaps his father) gained lands resigned by his cousin Sir Robert Kerr of Ancrum. His lands included Newton in Bedrule Parish. In 1628 he was listed among the major landowners who met to elect M.Ps. for Roxburghshire. He married Euphemia Douglas. He was succeeded by his son William. **Sir Robert** 1st Earl of Ancrum (1578–1654) son of William of Woodhead and Ancrum (who was killed in 1590) and descended from the Kerrs of Ferniehirst. His brother William is recorded in 1602. Also in 1602 he was cautioner for some Rutherfords in Jedburgh and he signed the bond among Border lairds for keeping the peace, when he was Provost of Jedburgh. He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1603. He was served heir to his father in 1603 and his grandfather in 1608. He followed King James to London and spent much time in Court; however, he was forced to flee the country, having become involved in the feud between the Maxwells and Johnstones, in which he slew Charles Maxwell in a duel. He then spent time on the Continent, where he collected art (later presenting them to Charles I). Restored to his post in the Royal Bed-chamber, he acted as Charles I's advisor on Scottish affairs. He as Captain of the King's bodyguard until 1613 and served as Keeper of the Privy Purse. In 1630 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis), along with his son Sir William. He was created Earl in 1633 and had his portrait painted by John Eycks. He was known for his interest in the arts, and wrote poetry himself. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Murray of Blackbarony, and sister of the wife of Sir John Riddell of Riddell. He secondly married Anne Stanley, only daughter of the 6th Earl of Derby (whose portrait was painted by Cornelius Johnson), and widow of Sir Henry Portman. His children (all but the first by his 2nd marriage) were: William, who became the 3rd Earl of Lothian; Charles, who became 2nd Earl of Ancrum; Stanley, who died without issue; Vere, who married Dr. Wilkinson of Oxford; Anne, who married Col. Nathaniel Rich of Stondon; and Elizabeth. There is an interesting correspondence (sometimes called the Ancrum papers) still in existence between him and his son, covering about the last 30 years of his life, during some of which he was living in Holland to escape Cromwell's England, as well as his creditors. He was a friend and supporter of the poet John Donne and was bequeathed one of the most recognisable portaits of him when he died; this is now in the National Portrait Gallery. He died in Holland, being reduced to poverty in late life. **Robert** (17th C.) son of George and brother of Sir Thomas of Cavers. He acquired the lands of Middlemas Walls (also called the Mains of Softlaw). He is probably the 'Robet Ker of Cavers' who complained to the Privy Council in 1628 about William Turnbull in Braidhaugh obstructing the apprehension of his son James, and for 'hurting and wounding him'. In 1643

he is 'of Middlemistwalls' when recorded owning lands on Sprouston Parish. He married Isobel, daughter of Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and was probably succeeded by his son Thomas of Middlemas Walls. **Robert** of Prieston (17th C.) owner of the north part of Prieston in 1678. He was listed in 1680 among Borderers convicted for being Covenanters, the accusations including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'; however, he did not appear in court, and was presumably in hiding at that point. **Robert** of Fodderlee (17th C.) recorded in 1685. He must have been a son of one of the landed branches of the Kerrs; he was surely related to John, the 3rd son of Andrew of Chatto, who was born in 1665 and died at Fodderlee in 1695. In 1686 his only daughter Mary married John Kerr. **Robert** (d.1692) son of Sir James of Crailing and Marie Rutherford. He inherited Hundalee through his mother, who was daughter and heiress of Nichol Rutherford of Hundalee. He repurchased the Ferniehirst estate from the Earl of Lothian. He became 3rd Lord Jedburgh in 1670. He paid land tax for Ricclaton, Ferniehirst, Hundalee, Over Crailing and other lands in 1678. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Roxburghshire for prosecuting Covenanters. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick and widow of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth. He had no children and was succeeded by his distant relative William, eldest son of the 1st Marquess of Lothian. However, the estates of Hundalee and others were inherited by his sister's son, John Kerr of Cavers. He was effectively the last of the male line of Kerrs of Ferniehirst. His will is recorded in 1693. **Robert** (1636–1703) eldest son of Sir William, he was 4th Earl of Lothian from 1675, became 3rd Earl of Ancrum in 1690 and 1st Marquess of Lothian in 1701. He was a volunteer in the Dutch War in 1673. He paid the land tax in Ancrum Parish in 1678. About 1685 he raised a troop, with Sir William Eliott of Stobs as Lieutenant, to round up local Covenanters. He supported the Revolution of 1688 and served the government of William III. He married Jean, daughter if the Marquess of Argyll. He had 10 children, including: William, who was known as Lord Jedburgh before he succeeded; Charles; John, of the 31st Regiment, who became a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis) in 1705; Mark, commander of the 11th Dragoons, who is mentioned in the song 'Johnnie Cope'; and Mary, who married James, Marquess of Douglas, and was mother of the Duke of Douglas and Lady Jane, who had twins at the age of 52, with the succession argued in court. **Robert** of Cavers (17th/18th C.) son of John and Agnes Ker. His name is often written 'Carre'. He succeeded to the patronage of Bedrule Kirk, as well as the Cavers Carre lands. In 1718 he married Jane, daughter of Robert Milne of Balnillo, and she died in the following year. He secondly married Helen, sister of Sir Walter Riddell, Baronet of Riddell. His son Thomas inherited the estate, but died in his youth. The lands then went to his brother John. However, patronage of Bedrule went to his daughter Agnes and her husband John Hume of Ninewells and Ferney Castle (brother of David Hume the philosopher). He also had another daughter, Margaret. **Robert** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Southdean according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Robert** (b.c.1790) born in Cavers Parish, he was a tailor in Newcastleton. He is probably the Robert in Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was listed as male head of his family in 1835–41. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 and 1861 he was at about 5 Montagu Street. His wife was Helen or Ellen and their children included Robert (carpenter), John, Francis and Walter. **Robert** (b.1822/3) son of tailor Robert. He was a joiner in Newcastleton. He married Margaret, daughter of John Cavers. Their children were Margaret, Robert, an unnamed daughter, John, Walter, John Cavers, Helen, Janet, and Francis Napier. The family emigrated to Manitoba, Canada. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) resident of Effledge. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Schomberg Henry** (1833–1900) 9th Marquess of Lothian, son of John, the 7th Marquess and brother of William Schomberg, the 8th Marquess. He spent much of his life in the diplomatic service, in Lisbon, Tehran, and then several European cities. He was Colonel of the 3d Battalion Lothian Regiment. He contested Roxburgh county for the Conservatives in 1868, losing to Sir William Scott of Ancrum. He lived for a while at Monteviot. He gained the lands of Belses, Ryeknow and Abbotsmeadow from John Edmund Elliot of New Belses in 1872. He also served as Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire and was also Deputy-Lieutenant of the county from 1885. He was also Rector of Edinburgh University, Secretary of State for Scotland, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Captain-General of the Royal Company of Archers, Gold Stick of Scotland, etc. Lothian Street in Hawick was named after him.

Known for his interest in history, he was President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In 1865 he married Lady Victoria Alexandrina Montagu-Douglas-Scott and hence was son-in-law of Walter, 5th Duke of Buccleuch. His children were: Cecil Victoria Constance, who married John Walter Douglas-Montagu-Scott; Walter William Schomberg, who died from a gun accident in Australia; Margaret Isobel, who lived to 96; Schomberg Henry Mark, died in infancy; Mary, who married Henry Kidd; Helen Victoria Lilian, who maried Col. Frederick Walter Kerr; Robert Schomberg, who succeeded, but had no sons; Victoria Alexandrina Alberta, who married Maj. William Gosling; and Isobel Alice Adelaide, who married James Cospatrick Hepburne-Scott. The Lothian titles were inherited by the families of his brothers Ralph and then Walter. **Thomas** of Kersheugh (d.1389) son of Ralph. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Somerville of Carnwarth. He was succeeded by his son Andrew. He may have had another son, John, who settled near Aberdeen. **Thomas** of Kersheugh (d.c.1430) son of Andrew. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Home of that Ilk. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, and had other sons Thomas and James. **Sir Thomas** of Ferniehirst (d.1499) son of Andrew of Kersheugh. He was the first of his family to be designated 'of Ferniehirst'. He probably built the original tower there, sometime around 1490. He also had a new charter of his lands from Archibald, Earl of Angus. In 1474 he was summoned to Edinburgh by the King, probably relating to keeping peace on the Border. In 1476 he is listed among other Border Lairds in an action brought by John, Lord Somerville. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Colville of Ochiltree (who died at Flodden). It is unclear if they had any sons, but they also had a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Thomas of Smailholm (with whom he is easily confused, and indeed some genealogies have claimed they are the same man). **Thomas** of Smailholm (d.1484) son of Andrew of Cessford and Altonburn (whose name is usually spelled 'Ker'). He was probably the builder of the original Smailholm Tower in the 1470s. He may be the 'Thom Ker' who was on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5. He married Margaret Kerr of Kersheugh, daughter of Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst, through whom their son probably gained the lands of Ferniehirst. He was succeeded by his son Sir Andrew of Ferniehirst. Other children include: Ralph of Primside, ancestor of the Cavers Carre branch; Thomas, Abbot of Kelso, d.1528; George; and William, who had a charter of Langlee and 'Gallastongis'. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1501 to a notorial instrument relating to Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst's lands of Feu-rule in the Barony of Cavers. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Thomases. **Thomas** of Lintalee (15th/16th C.) first man named on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott inheriting the barony of Branxholme in 1517. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Thomases. He may be related to the later Ralph of Lintalee. **Sir Thomas** of Oxnam and Ferniehirst (d.1585) eldest son of Sir John and Catherine Ker of Cessford. He could be the 'Thomas Karr son to John Kerr' who in 1541 was offered on behalf of Sir Andrew of Ferniehirst (Warden of the Middle Marches) as a pledge for the good behaviour of Teviotdale. In 1561/2 he (and his father Sir John) had a bond with several Elliots to enter a Routledge as a prisoner at Ferniehirst. He succeeded on the death of his father in 1562. Also in 1562 he was among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts. Later in 1562 he was ordered to appear before the Privy Council and to remain in ward, along with his brothers Andrew and William. He was a strong supporter of Queen Mary, accompanying her to Dumfries in 1565, and helping her escape from Lochleven in 1568. In 1564 he was listed as the 'Lard of Pharnyhirst' among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He was involved in a feud with the Homes about 1564. Also in 1564 he was warded in Edinburgh Castle, at least partly for non-payment of teinds to the Commendator of Jedburgh; it is also reported that he and his brothers Andrew and William forcibly took the teind sheaves of Bedrule and Innerleithen. In 1564/5 he was specifically listed as an exclusion in the bond to end the feud with the Scotts, while his brothers Andrew, William and John were listed as part of the bond. In 1565 he was explicitly instructed (along with John Rutherford of Hunthill) to enter one of his servants at the next truce day, to answer accusations from Englishmen; later this was increased to 2 servants to relieve the Warden, with he himself being warded in Edinburgh Castle to redress the charges against his servants, and then was ordered to pay the expenses to Ker of Cessford. He signed the 'Band of Teviotdale' in 1565. Also in 1565 he is listed among men

complained about by the Warden of the Middle Marches for not presenting accused men from their lands. Additionally he was a surety for Robert Kerr of Woodhead in 1565 and was among those summoned before the Privy Council to try to resolve the feud between Sir Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee and the people of Jedburgh. In 1566 he was ordered not to molest his mother, Dame Katherine Ker, or her other children and servants. He was among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1567 regarding order in the Middle Marches. He was also ordered to present a number of Turnbulls and others to answer charges of raiding into England. In the period 1568–72 he was 'tacksman' of the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Bedrule. In 1568/9 he is still explicitly excluded from the bond signed between the Kers and Scotts. In 1569 he also signed the bond to suppress thieves on the Border. In 1569 he and some others were sureties for George Rutherford in the Grange and John Turnbull in Abbotrule. In 1570, along with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, he raided into England, with Sussex and Hunsdon retaliating by demolishing Ferniehirst the same year. He was Baron of Feu-Rule, as well as holding other local titles; however, he appears to have forfeited these temporarily. His mother brought a decreet of removal against him in about 1571. He was accused of treasonous acts in 1571 (and confirmed in 1574), probably meaning that he had not given up Catholic sympathies. In 1571/2 he fled from Edinburgh, meeting his supporters under Alexander Trotter and was reset at Ancrum Woodhead by Robert Kerr. He later fled to France, but returned several years later and was rehabilitated in 1581. In 1581 he gained the estates, baronies and lordships given up by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. This included the Barony of Feu-Rule and lands of Hallrule and others. In 1581 he also had a 'benefit of pacification' from the King, for crimes committed by him and his followers in the period 1567–74. There was a dispute between him and Thomas Turnbull, Baron of Bedrule, as well as the parishioners of Bedrule, over the rights of the benefice, the teinds etc.; this must have been at least somewhat related to the Reformation and the ouster of the Catholic priests. He was also Provost of Jedburgh. He may have been temporarily Keeper of Hermitage in 1563 when some Elliots are recorded in a bond to enter Jock Elliot with him. He was Warden of the Middle Marches, appointed sometime in the 1570s and perhaps again in the last couple of years of his life. He certainly served as Warden of the Middle Marches and Keeper of Liddesdale Castle by 1583. In 1585 a fray took place following a meeting of the March Wardens, in which Sir Francis Russell was killed (the English first saying it was an accident, but later accusing him of deliberately plotting the murder). His Royal Commission for pursuing offenders in order to keep peace on the Border was revoked in 1585, since he was found to be using this power to pursue his enemies for his own purposes. As a result he was committed to ward in Aberdeen, where he died. He married Janet, daughter of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange and was succeeded by his son Sir Andrew, 1st Lord Jedburgh. Other children by his first marriage were: Julian (or Janet), who marred Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, and Thomas Hamilton, 1st Earl of Haddington; Margaret, who married Robert, Baron Melville; Mary, who married James, son of William Douglas, 6th Lord Morton; and William, who married Elizabeth Lyon and was also called Kirkaldy of Grange. Portraits exist of him and his wife. In 1569 he secondly married Janet, daughter of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, and sister of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch; this was part of the 1564/5 bond between the Kerrs and the Scotts, and he was still owed £1000 of dowry money according to the 1574 testament of Sir Walter Scott. In 1573/4 his wife was granted lands in Oxnam and Ashiestiel (while he was in exile), but there were complaints that Dame Catherine Ker, Lady Ferniehirst (his mother) and Andrew Kerr (his brother) were harassing her farms. Their children included: Sir James of Crailing; Thomas of Oxnam; Ann, who married John Elphinstone, 2nd Lord Balmerinoch; and Robert, 1st (and last) Earl of Somerset, who took the surname 'Carr'. In 1590 his son and wife were charged with not repaying a debt that he had incurred while in England. In 1592/3 his wife Jean Scott, 'Lady Pharnyhirst' was in dispute with Sir Robert Ker of Cessford over crops from Redden. **Thomas** of Oxnam and Over Crailing (d.1601) younger son of Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst and brother of Sir Andrew, 1st Lord Jedburgh, who was Provost of that town. There was a serious feud between the Kerrs and the Turnbulls in the later years of the 16th century and early years of the 17th. He and his servants Andrew Hogg and George Gardner were declared as rebels in 1596 for the murder of Henry Oliver in 'Hyndmureheid'; he claimed that they had a 'relaxation', and in 1599 the Sheriff of Roxburghshire was accused of failing to bring the men to justice. He was killed at Jedburgh Rood

Day Fair in 1601 in a fight between the 2 families, when about 30 Turnbulls and allies from the Minto area came to specifically seek him out. He was slain along with his servant George 'Glaisher' (or 'Glaidner'), while on the other side Robert Turnbull of Bewlie and John Middlemas (brother of William of Lilliesleaf Chapel) were killed, and several men were seriously wounded. A number of Turnbulls were murdered in the following years by members of his family, including Hector Turnbull of Bewlie, who may have been one of those responsible in 1601. The case continued until 1604, with Hector Turnbull of Lilliesleaf declared a rebel for the murder of him and his servant. He had no children and his brother Sir James succeeded to the Oxnam and Crailing titles after his death. **Sir Thomas** of Redden (16th/17th C.) 3rd son of William of Ancrum and Woodhead. He is probably the Thomas of Ancrum who in 1628/9 was part of the funeral procession for Andrew Kerr, Master of Jedburgh. He may be the Thomas 'Ker of Ancrum' whose lands in the Lordship of Liddesdale are recorded in 1632. He spent much time abroad in the army and after his return was knighted in 1633. In 1637 he objected his daughter Jean marrying Sir John Ker of Lochtour, but the marriage went ahead later anyway. In 1643 he appears in the county valuation records for Sprouston Parish as being 'of Gateside, his lands in Reddin'. He married Jean, daughter of James of Chatto. Their children were: John (d.1645); James of Redden, whose successor was Capt. Charles of Redden; Andrew of Chatto; Jean, who married Sir John Kerr of Lochtour and secondly Sir John Wauchope of Nithsdale; Katherine; Christian; and Vair (b.1636). He secondly married Mary Douglas and they had daughters Margaret, Mary and Anne. He also had an illegitimate son, George (b.1639), with Agnes Wilson. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as being 'of Ancrum' when his extensive lands in Liddesdale were listed in a Privy Council document. It is unclear who he was, since Sir Robert was Laird of Ancrum at that time (and would become 1st Earl), but he may have been the same as Thomas of Redden, brother of Sir Robert. His Liddesdale lands included Catlee, Dinlees, Over and Nether Tinnisburn, 'Civishill', Staneygill, Foulwood, 'Wilwigholms steid', 'Megie Twedmes', Whisgills, Raltonholm, Copshawholm, Gillfoot, Christie's Hill, Pollock and Kirkhill. He was also part of a bond, recorded in 1637. **Thomas William** (1768–1825) 2nd son of Patrick, the 6th Laird of Abbotrule and brother to Charles, the 7th Laird. He was born in Southdean and entered military service as a Lieutenant in the 73rd Highlanders (Black Watch), eventually becoming a Major General. He may have served as Governor General of Ceylon and it is said that Raeburn painted his portrait. He married Sarah Anne, daughter of William Ker of Meadow House in Berwickshire, and she died in 1812, aged just 26. They had 5 children: Loraine McDowall, who was a Lieutenant in the 65th Native Infantry and later a merchant in Glasgow, and whose son William Alexander succeeded; Margaret Amelia, who married John, son of Francis Brodie; Alexander Boyd, whose grandson Alexander Nairne succeeded; Charles, who died young; and Sarah Anne, who married Alexander Maclean, minister of Carnwarth. The 3 oldest children were shown in a painting along with their mother. He is buried at Cannongate Cemetery, Edinburgh. **Thomas** (c.1810–bef. 1851) blacksmith on the Cross Wynd. He married Mary Scott in 1837; she was probably daughter of millwright Gideon Scott, who lived next door at 8 Cross Wynd. The 1841 census records him at No. 6, living with his wife Mary and children Margaret and Euphemia. There were further children, Mary and Andrew, but he died before 1851, when his wife was a widow running a boarding house at the same Cross Wynd address. His daughter Mary married Rev. Robert Fordyce, minister at West Port. **William** (16th C.) brother of Andrew of Ferniehirst. In 1529/30 he had a charter for the lands of Woodhead in the Lordship of Over Ancrum. He could be the 'Willelmo Ker' who witnessed the 'precept' by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme infefting his son David in his lands in 1528. He may be the William who was on the panel of retour for Gordon of Stichill in 1525. It is possible that he was the William who had 101 sheep of his stolen by the Olivers of Strange according to a case at the 1502 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh; the Olivers had remission for these thefts, their surety being Andrew of Ferniehirst. He was also listed as brother of Andrew in a 1502 case where he was pledge for 'gilbert chiridane' in Jedburgh. **William** (d.c.1563) a younger son of John of Ferniehirst. He was presented to the Kirk of Bedrule in 1557. In 1562 he was recorded as sometime Parson of Bedrule (and spelled 'Ker'). Also in 1562 he is probably the William, along with his brother Thomas of Ferniehirst, and their other brother Andrew, who were ordered to remain in ward, or be fined £1000; this was presumably related to accusations against his brother Thomas.

In 1563 he is recorded along with Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst and Sir John Allan in a 'crown precept' brought by Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and the parishioners of Bedrule, charging them to produce their writs proving that they are entitled to the benefices of the parish. This suggests some dispute over who was the minister in this time of the Reformation. Probably William held much of the benefice (like in pre-Reformation times), while John Allan was the actual minister. In 1564 he was accused along with his brothers Thomas of Ferniehirst and Andrew, were accused of forcibly taking the teind sheaves of Bedrule and Innerleithen parishes. **William** of Ancrum and Woodhead (d.1590) son of Robert of Ancrum and brother of Robert of Newton. In 1572 he was convicted for the murder of 2 Burgesses of Jedburgh and in 1574 was obliged to appear before the Privy Council. In about 1578 he was excluded from a bond by the Kers and Rutherfords, since he had been declared a fugitive for the murder of John Rutherford and others in Jedburgh. He was still 'younger' of In about 1583 he obtained the gift of the 'escheat of the liferent' of the lands belonging to Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, his son Walter and Mungo Bennet of Chesters. He was described as William of Ancrum in 1586, when he had an obligation to Hugh Nisbet of Reishill. He was son and heir apparent of Robert in 1585/6 when 6 he was involved in a court case with the Bailies of Jedburgh about whether lands granted to him were in their jurisdiction; they also blamed him for the murder of 3 local men and said he was in a feud with the Moscrops. In 1586 he insisted that the Sheriff of Teviotdale should enter him into possession of the lands of Bedrule, Chesters and Halden, but failed to appear personally. Also in 1586 Andrew Ker of Greenhead served as surety for him to appear before the Privy Council; at the same time he was surety for his brother Robert and they were both stated to be sons of Robert of Ancrum when reminded to appear 'to answer touching the quietnes and gude ordour of the Middle March'. They were all later denounced as rebels for not appearing. He was also denounced in 1586 for not appearing to answer charges of stopping the Commendator of Melrose collecting his teinds in Langnewton. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He is probably the Kerr of Ancrum listed in Monipennie's c.1594 compilation of Border lairds. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander (or Archibald) Dundas of Fingask, who was widow of Sir David Home of Fishwick. Their children were: Sir Robert, 1st Earl of Ancrum; Sir Thomas of Redden; Isabel, who married John Ker of Corbethouse; William of Overton, Sunlaws and Linton, Groom of the Bedchamber to James VI and Charles I; Andrew, who probably died abroad, unmarried; and George, probably Canon of Glasgow. He was killed by Robert Ker (younger of Cessford), who was later 1st Earl of Roxburghe; in 1590/1 there were cautioners appointed for other Kers not to reset Robert Ker and his accomplices, who were 'at the horn' for his murder. The feud between the 2 families was not resolved until letters and payments made in 1606. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded 'in Newton' in 1612 among men accused of charging too much interest on loans. This was probably the Newton in Bedrule Parish, and he was surely related to the other Kerrs of Newton. It is recorded that the appeared to answer the accusation and hence probably paid a fine and was released. **William** of Overton and Sunlaws (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of William of Ancrum and brother of Sir Robert of Ancrum. He was sued for the murder of Robert Turnbull of Bewlie and others in Jedburgh in 1601, but was never convicted. He was among Kers and others, dependents of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, who in 1601 besieged and burned a house in Jedburgh, and were declared as rebels. Probably the same William 'of Lintoun' was in 1617 among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. He was on an assize in 1622. Also in 1622 he was appointed to assist Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam in keeping peace on the Border. In 1625 he had a charter of the lands of Overton from his father William of Ancrum, and was styled 'of Linton' in a confirming charter of 1629; this makes him easy to confuse with the Ker Lairds of Linton, to whom he was not closely related (however, it is not clear if it was the same Linton). In 1630 he was served heir to his brother George, Canon of Glasgow. He served as Groom of the Bedchamber to both James VI and Charles I. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Ker of Littledean and the Hirsel. Their children included: James; Janet (or Joneta), who married Lancelot Pringle; William, who married Anne, daughter of Philip, Lord Wharton; Henry; Letitia (or Lettice), who married Alexander Popham of Littlecote; and Anne, who first married a younger brother of her sister Letitia's husband, and secondly married Philip Lord Wharton, father of her brother William's wife! He was still alive in 1640. **William** (16th/17th C.) Sheriff-Clerk Depute of

Roxburghshire, recorded in 1620 when he was witness to a bond for Thomas Turnbull in Spittal-on-Rule. He may be the 'William Ker' who signed the Covenant in Hawick in 1638. **William** of Newton (17th C.) son of Robert, from whom he was served 'heir special' (perhaps meaning he was underage) in 1639. This was composed of Newton, including the newly built mill, and 'lie Smiddielands'. He was confirmed in the lands of Newton (in Bedrule Parish) in 1642/3. He is probably the 'W. Kerr of Newtone' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. In 1646–47 and 1656–58 he was one of the Roxburghshire representatives in Parliament. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He was Lieut.-Col. of the regiment of horse rasied in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. In 1654 he was one of the local men who signed an attestation about the 'carriage and deportment of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch'; this was part of efforts to have the fines reduced on the Buccleuch estate that had been imposed by Cromwell for the Earl supporting King Charles. In 1662, after the Restoration, he was fined. He was probably the Laird of Newton who paid the Land tax on £853 in 1663 and 1678. He married Agnes, daughter and co-heir of John Abernethy, Bishop of Caithness. He may also have married Janet, daughter of Sir William Murray of Dunearne. He had 3 daughters, Euphemia (who may have been 2nd wife of William Kerr of Cherrytrees), Agnes and Margaret (who married Andrew Kerr of 'Sowcoatt', possibly Chatto). Another daughter may have been Christian, who married William Turnbull of Sharplaw. He could be the William of Newton whose will is recorded in 1691 (unless that was the next generation). **Sir William** (1605–75) Earl of Lothian, eldest son of Sir Robert, Earl of Ancrum by his 1st wife Elizabeth Murray. In 1630 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis), along with his father. His 1631 marriage to Anne Kerr (daughter and heiress of Robert, 2nd Earl of Lothian), who was countess of Lothian in her own right, made him 3rd Earl of Ancrum. A series of letters between him and his father still exists. He married Anne Kerr, who was Countess of Lothian in her own right, and was elevated to the peerage as the 3rd (or 1st) Earl of Lothian. His marriage reunited the Ferniehirst and Cessford branches of the family. In 1631 he was one of the men accused by the minister of Longnewton of taking his teinds. He raised the Teviotdale Regiment (also known as 'Lothian's Regiment') in 1639 as part of the Covenanter force. The Regiment crossed the Tweed with Montrose in 1640 and when Newcastle was captured Lothian was made Governor, with a garrison of 2,000 men. He resigned after the Battle of Fyvie, and the Regiment was disbanded in 1641, but reformed the next year. He had a confirmation of the Lordship and Barony of Jedburgh in 1641. In 1643 he was appointed as one of the Colonels of Foot for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. Also in 1643 he was recorded as holder of the teinds for much of Jedburgh and Linton Parishes, as well as the lands of Over Ancrum, Woodhead, Braidlaw, Palacehill and Belses, the teinds of Over Ancrum and lands in Longnewton Parish. In 1646 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. He acquired Ferniehirst and Riccaltoun in 1646 (from the creditors of Andrew, Lord Jedburgh), but in 1669 settled them on Robert Kerr of Crailing (later Lord Jedburgh). He became Scottish Secretary of State in 1649, and was one of the Commissioners negotiating with Charles II in 1650. He lived much of his life at Newbattle Abbey, but also held lands at Fernielees and Templehall (part of Harwood on Rule), which he is recorded giving over for a loan from Walter Riddell in 1649 and 1652, and then transferring to Mark 'Carre' (presumably a relative) in 1658. He was also the 1st Kerr of Abbotrule, acquiring the land perhaps around 1642, and gained the Barony of Feu-Rule in 1649, later selling it to Eliott of Stobs. Like many others, he was fined in 1662. He is recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 in the parishes of Ancrum and Crailing, Hobkirk, Jedburgh, Longnewton and Oxnam. His children were: Robert, 1st Marquess of Lothian; Sir William of Halden; Charles of Abbotrule; John; Anne; Elizabeth; Mary; Margaret; Vere; Henrietta; Lilias, who probably married Thomas Lewin of Amble; and at least 4 other children who died young. A portrait exists of him. **William** of Chatto and Sunlaws (1653–1721) only son of Andrew. Although apparently expected not to survive to succeed, he lived to a reasonable age. He became entangled in litigation and sold Ormiston to William Elliot of Wells. In about 1675 he took part in the funeral procession for Jean Ker, Countess of Roxburghe. He paid the land tax in Kelso and Sprouston Parishes in 1678. In 1673 he married Christian, eldest daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden. They had 7 children:

William (d.1705); John, who married Margaret, niece of Sir William Kerr of Greenhead, and was disinherited; Elizabeth (b.1683); Christian, who succeeded; Robert (b.1687), who died after being transported to Maryland; Margaret (b.1689); and Joan (b.1690). He secondly married Grizel Porteous. **William** of Newton (17th/18th C.) probably related to the earlier William of Newton. He is recorded related to Bedrule teinds in 1692. He was probably the Laird in 1694 when he paid tax for 6 hearths at 'the place of Neuton' in Bedrule Parish, and whose several tenants are also listed. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1696. Probably the same William sold Newton (although perhaps not permanently) to the Marquess of Lothian in 1707. Along with his wife, he was probably the 'Newton Ker and his Ladie' who gifted communion cups to Bedrule Kirk in 1716. **William** (1661–1722) 2nd Marquess of Lothian, eldest son of Robert. He inherited the title of Lord Jedburgh in 1692, and thus sat in the Scottish Parliament. He was Colonel of the 7th Regiment of Dragoons in 1696. He succeeded his father in 1703. He had command of the 3rd Regiment of Foot in 1707, but was removed in 1713 for political reasons. He married his cousin Jane, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll. He was succeeded by his son William. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. **William** 'Bitterbeard' (1667–1747) 3rd Laird of Abbotrule, son of Charles, to whom he was served heir in 1680, when still a minor. His nickname derived from his long unkempt beard. In 1689 he was appointed as a Captain in the local Militia to guard against 'the papists'. In 1690 and 1704 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire, and in 1700 was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament. In 1700 and 1703 he witnessed baptisms for John Scott of Gorrenberry. He is recorded in 1707 as owner of land in Abbotrule Parish (including Braidhaugh), valued at £700 6s 8d. It is said that he was a Jacobite supporter in the 1715 rebellion, fighting in the army of the 'Old Pretender', and taking several Rulewater men along with him. He appears to have been a prisoner in Edinburgh Tolbooth in 1716. In 1727 he was listed among the people owing money to the deceased William Nisbet of Dirleton. He was involved (along with James, Lord Cranstoun) with the division of Templehall Common in 1734. In 1743 he had a 'bond of tailzie', resigning his lands in favour of his eldest son William. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Nisbet of Craigentinny (an oil painting of her exists) and they had 2 children: William, who succeeded; and Cecily, who married Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge. He later married Mary Henry, daughter of the Piper of Banff, and had a further 3 children: Mary, who married John Rutherford of Knowesouth in 1739, with an annulment in Edinburgh in 1750; Charles, who died young; and Charlotte, who married Dr. Thomas Elliott of Edinburgh. His second wife is supposed to have exerted strong influence on him, including convincing him to remove his beard. It is said that a portrait of him was painted, but its whereabouts are now unknown. He executed a deed of entail in 1737, where it is stated that his heirs would bear the name and arms of Kerr of Abbotrule. Also in 1737 he granted a provision of 60,000 merks for his daughters. The year of his death is said by Tancred to have been 1751, which is not consisent with an age of 81. In 1753 his wife was the 'Lady Abbotrule' who paid the window tax. **William** (1690–1767) 3rd Marquess of Lothian, son of William. He was Lord Jedburgh before succeeding his father in 1722 and with this title was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1716. He served many times as a Representative Peer. He was Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly 1732–38. He lived at Monteviot, where he paid the window tax in 1748. His estate in Crailing was valued at about £16,500 in the 1740s. He was President of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, which suppported a school at Caerlenrig until his death (which may not be a coincidence). He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Kemnay, and secondly married his cousin, Janet, daughter of Lord Charles Kerr of Cramond. His children were: William, who succeeded; Robert, who died at the Battle of Culloden; and a daughter. **William** (c.1695–1752) 4th Laird of Abbotrule, son of William. His year of birth is unknown, and he only became Laird 5 years before his death. He paid the window tax at Abbotrule in 1748. In 1751 he sold off part of the family estates (including Mackside, Broadhaugh, Templehall, Hartshaugh Mill, Kirknowe and Blackcleughmouth) by roup within John's Coffee House in Edinburgh. He married Mary Brown of Cumberland and they had 7 children: Margaret, who died unmarried; Charles, who succeeded; Ann, who married Thomas Shortreed of Easter Essenside; Alexander; Patrick, who later succeeded his brother Charles; William, who died unmarried; and Cecily. **William Henry**

(1713–1775) 4th Marquess of Lothian, son of William. He was the first to use the title Earl of Ancrum before succeeding. He was Captain in the 1st Regiment of Foot, then Lieut.-Col. of the 11th Dragoons, being wounded at Fontenoy in 1745 and seeing his brother Robert fall at Culloden in 1746. He was a Representative Peer in Parliament. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Caroline, only daughter of Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holderness, great-granddaughter of Frederick, Duke of Schomberg (who was shot at the Battle of the Boyne by his own regiment). His children were: William John, who succeeded; Louisa Kerr, who married Lord George Lennox; and Wilhelmina Frances. **William** (18th C.) merchant of Hawick. In 1763 he was one of the men appointed by the Council to arrange for the collection of money to pay for the new bell for St. Mary's. He may be the William whose garden wall formed part of the boundary of the Little Haugh in 1767. He is probably the William who provided drink for the funeral of William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750 (as well as being owed for 'druggs'). **William** of Gateshaw (1707–94) descendant of George Ker of Linton, and Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. His father was Andrew, merchant in Kelso and his mother was Marie Cranstoun. In 1758 he purchased Gateshaw (previously a seat of a branch of the Kers) from Sir William Scott of Ancrum. In 1765 he also purchased Corbethouse. He became Town Clerk of Kelso and Chamberlain to John, Duke of Roxburghe. He was charged for having a male servant in 1778 and 1779. He was recorded as active among the freeholders of Roxburghshire in a meeting of 1780, acting on behalf of Walter of Littledean. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788. At that time he was also listed as owner of lands in Morebattle Parish. He may be the Kerr who was mainly responsible for the rebuilding of Gateshaw. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge in 1739. Their children were: Andrew, who died young; Gilbert, who succeeded to Gateshaw; John, died young; Sir Charles, who succeeded his brother Gilbert; William, W.S. in Edinburgh; Robert, Lieut.-Col. in the East India Company; John, died young; Cecily, died young; Mary, died unmarried; Elizabeth, married Ellis Martin; and Essex, married Capt. John Turner. **William** (1779–1815) born in Hawick, son of John and Janet Miller. He grew up at the time that Dickson & Turnbull was established in Hawick as a prominent plant nursery, and it seems reasonable to imagine that this had an effect on his career choice. He became a gardener at Kew and a hunter of plants. He may have been the first professional full-time plant collector in the West. At Kew he was instructed by Sir Joseph Banks and was sent to China in 1804. There he discovered many species, including Euonymus japonicus, Lilium lancifolium, Pieris japonica, Nandina domestica, Begonia grandis and Rosa banksiae. He additionally collected plants in Java and the Philippines. He sent back to Kew Gardens some 238 plants that were new to European science, including the shrub named after him, Kerria japonica. In 1812 he was sent to Colombo in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) to oversee the gardens at King's House and on Slave Island. He died there 2 years later, apparently as a result of opium addiction. Borders Distillery named a gin after him. **William John** (1737–1815) 5th Marquess of Lothian, son of William Henry. He was Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards and later Colonel of the 11th Dragoons. He was taxed for having male servants in the 1770s. In 1788 his lands included Ferniehirst and Over Crailing in Jedburghn Parish and parts of several other parishes in Roxburghshire, namely Ancrum, Crailing, Hownam and Oxnam. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Chichester Fortescue of Dromiskin and cousin of the Duke of Wellington. His children were: Mary, who married Gen. Frederick St. John; William, who succeeded; Elizabeth, who married John Evelyn Pierrepont Dormer; Charles Beauchamp, who married Elizabeth Crump; Vice.-Adm. Mark Robert, who married Charlotte MacDonnell, Countess of Antrim; and Maj.-Gen. Robert, who married Mary Gilbert. **William John** (1763–1824) 6th Marquess of Lothian, son of William John, 5th Marquess. He was founder of the Jedforest Club in 1810 (when still Earl of Ancrum) and was Lord-Lieutenant for Midlothian and Roxburghshire. He was Provincial Grand Master of the Masons 1815–27. He firstly married Harriet Hobart-Hampden, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire and secondly married Harriet Scott, daughter of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. He was succeeded by his son John William Robert. He died when visiting the Duke of Buccleuch in Richmond on the Thames. **William Schomberg Robert** (1832–70) 8th Marquess of Lothian. He was eldest son of John, the 7th Marquess. He was said to be a promising scholar at Oxford, but died while still raltively

young. He married Lady Constance Harriet Mahonesa Chetwynd-Talbot, his cousin. He was succeeded by his brother Schomberg Henry. **William Alexander** (1831–1919) eldest son of Loraine MacDowall. He served in the Army in India, being awarded the Victoria Cross for action during the 1857 mutiny. However, he apparently had to leave the military after striking his superior officer. He married Harriet Atty from Rugby. He published some books on riding and cavalry tactics. He became the 9th Laird of Abbotrule on the death of his cousin in 1864, although the family no longer owned any land locally. Having no children, he was succeeded by his nephew Alexander Nairne. **William** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop on Drumlanrig Place in the mid-1900s. It also contained a sub-post office (occasionally spelled 'Karr'; see also **Ker**).

Kerrfield (*ker-feeld*) *n.* former farmstead in Bedrule Parish, presumably on the Kerrsfield Burn. Bessie Lillico was there in 1726 when it was 'Kersfield'.

Kerrfield Burn (*ker-feeld-burn*) *n.* stream on the farm of Newton in Bedrule Parish. It is listed in a description of the lands of the farm in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. 'New Kerrfield Houses' were described as being to the west of there.

kerrie-haundit (*ke-ree-hawn-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* left-handed (said to relate to the left-handed Kerrs of Ferniehirst, and their purpose-built spiral staircases; also **ker-haundit**).

Kerriot Rig (*ke-ree-i'-rig*) *n.* place name in the headwaters of the Ewes valley, marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Kerriot rigg'. It is probably the same as **Carewudrig**).

Kerr Pool (*ker-pool*) *n.* name for a pool in the Liddel Water in the southern part of Roxburghshire, south of Kershopefoot.

the Kerrs (*thu-kerz*) *n.* important local family, being in the Borders since the 12th century, obtaining Jedforest in 1457 and building the original Ferniehirst Castle around 1470. Kers from the counties of Stirling, Edinburgh, Peebles and Ayr signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. The Borders family had two main branches, the Kerrs of Ferniehirst and the Kers of Cessford, who intermarried and occasionally feuded. The spelling often (although not always) distinguished the 2 branches; additionally the Cavers Carre family preferentially used the 'Carre' spelling. They were Wardens of the Middle March for generations, dominating the history of the area around Kelso and Jedburgh. They were also associated with rieving, and received their motto 'Sero Sed Serio' (Late but in earnest) at Ancrum Moor. The family are traditionally left-handed, starting with Sir Andrew Kerr, who apparently found it to be a useful trait at Flodden. The name may derive from the Gaelic for left-handed, or from the Norse for 'small wood'. The Dukes of Roxburghe and the Marquesses of Lothian are derived from Kerr ancestors. Closer to Hawick, a branch of the Kerrs were Lairds of Abbotrule in the late 17th to early 19th centuries, with a motto 'J'avance' – 'The Douglass cam' frae Liddisdale, Wi' the young laird o' Buccleuch; And there were Kerrs and Cockburns baith, All knights of honour true' [JTe], 'His record is unbroken, A' the world avers, Their names are on the Empire, Oor Elliots, Scotts, and Kers' [JBS] (although a distinction is now often made between the 'Ker' and 'Kerr' spellings, the difference is less clear in older texts, and 'Ker' is almost unknown now; there are several different theories for the origin of the name).

Kerryrig Park (*ke-ree-rig-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of Newton in Bedrule Parish, according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

the Kers see **the Kerrs**

Kersel (*ker-sul*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. His daughter Bessie was born in 1692. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1717 he married Isobell (or Helen) Jackson. Their children were baptised in Hawick, including: John (b.1718), also a shoemaker; Marion (b.1720); Janet (b.1723); Agnes (b.1725); Bessie (b.1727); Agnes (b.1729); and Adam (b.1731). The witnesses in 1720 were Thomas Tinlin and William Sinton, in 1723 were wright James Pringle and shoemaker Andrew Scott, in 1729 were Benjamin Thomson and Patrick Angus and in 1731 were James Scott and Walter Purdom. He may be the Adam from whom 3s. 2d. was received by the Town Treasurer in 1755 'for Rowly-powly loft'; this was presumably for his right to sit there. **Adam** (18th C.) gardener at Abbotrule and Weens. In 1767 he is recorded as a gardener at Abbotrule. He was listed as 'Adam Carsal' gardener at Weens in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for William Oliver of Dinlabyre. His name is recorded as 'Kerswall' 'Carswell' and variants at Weens in the period 1785–88. In 1757 he married Betty, daughter of George Stevenson. He is probably the Adam whose children, baptised in Southdean Parish, included: Jean (b.1761), possibly the Jean who married Adam Goodfellow in Wilton in 1788; Agnes (b.1764); John (b.1767),

who married Ann Tinlin; and Betty (b.1769). He is probably also the Adam whose children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, included: George (b.1772); Margaret (b.1774); Adam (b.1776); and James (b.1780). **Adam** (1745–1811) shoemaker in Hawick, son of John, and grandson of shoemaker Adam. In 1789 he (along with shoemaker Robert Oliver) witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Turnbull. He married Ann Scott in 1769 and she died in 1800. Their children were: Ann (b.1770); John (b.1772); Adam; William (1775–76); and Agnes (1778–79). It was probably his (later) daughter Agnes who is recorded dying in 1810. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) joiner at Horsleyhill. His surname appears (with 'Rusle' crossed out) on the list of men balloted for the Militia in 1797 and again in 1798. In early 1799 he paid £10 to avoid serving. It is possible he is the wright Adam 'Helson' or 'Kelson' who was at Hassendean on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) wright of Hawick. He was listed as a wright on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia in Hawick Parish and was still on the list in 1801. He married Jean Turnbull in 1799. Their children included: an unnamed child, who died in Hawick in 1802; Helen (1803–82), who married James Hardie; Elizabeth (1806–51), who married George Fiddes; Jean, who died in 1812; Jane (1816–56), married Walter Rae; Joan (c.1818–92), married Walter Graham Harley; and another unnamed child died in 1820. Helen may be the female servant, along with her sister Joan, living with John Hislop's family at about 15 High Street in 1841; she was in Jedburgh by 1851. He was listed as a joiner on death certificates. **Adam** (1772/3–1853) resident of Kirkton Parish. In 1805 he married Janet (1781–1851), daughter of James Hutton and Janet Black from Hawick. Their children included: James (c.1818–64); and Adam (c.1820–59). There were surely more children, but no baptismal records have been found, perhaps because they were members of a secession church. The family emigrated to the Galt area of Ontario in 1831, where he was a farmer and member of the First United Presbyterian Church in Galt. They are buried at Cedar Creek Cemetery, North Dumfries, Waterloo County. **Adam** (1796–1862) shoemaker on the Kirk Wynd, son of John and Anne Tinlin. In 1822 he married Margaret Dryden (1789–1861) from Galashiels. They probably had 9 children: John (b.1820), who died in infancy; an unnamed daughter (d.1821); Ann (1822–77), who married Andrew Wilson; Elizabeth ('Betty', c.1824–1900), who married Robert Waldie; Margaret (c.1826–96); Agnes (c.1828–1912), who married John Laidlaw; John (c.1830–92); Janet (c.1832–1904) married Thomas McCabe; Charlotte (1835–1925), married John Scott; and Esther (1837–83), married George Davidson in 1855 and emigrated to Galt, Ontario, secondly marrying Andrew Hewie (originally from Berwickshire) in 1872. His unnamed daughter died in Hawick in 1840. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 they were living on the Kirk Wynd. In 1861 he is described as 'Shoemaker now Pauper' and he died at 12 Kirk Wynd. Note that his name is sometimes transcribed 'Harswell'. **Adam** (c.1820–59) probably son of Adam and brother of James. He most likely travelled to Canada with his family in 1831, settling in the Kitchener-Walterloo area of Ontario, where he was a farmer. He is buried in Cedar Creek Cemetery along with his family members. **Adam** (b.c.1851) son of John and Elizabeth Tait. He was probably born in Hawick. He married Isabella Waugh and their daughter Jean married M. Gordon from Hawick. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children, baptised there, include an unnamed son (b.1768), Agnes (b.1770), Adam (b.1773) and Betty (b.1766). **James** (c.1818–64) said to have been born in Hawick, probably of Adam and Janet Hutton. He emigrated to Canada along with his father and family and married Mary Jane Cranston, from Yetholm. Their children were Adam, Robert, James, Adam Cranston, Alexander, Andrew, Margaret and Jessie. He lived in North Dumfries Township near Waterloo in Ontario. **John** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He is probably related to the Robert recorded in Minto a decade later. **John** (17th C.) resident at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. His son John was born in 1693. It is possible that he was also father of shoemaker Adam (whose first-born son was called John). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Alton in 1724, Borthaugh in 1727 and Drinkstone in 1729. In 1738 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Riddell, who was living at Alton. He married Agnes Oliver in Wilton in 1718; she was also from Wilton. Their children baptised in Wilton included: Margaret (b.1719); Jean (b.1721); Marion (b.1724); Adam (b.1727); Andrew (b.1729); and Marion (again, b.1732). Note that his surname is listed as 'Carsel' and 'Carsell'. The witnesses in 1724 and 1727 were John and Walter Scott and in 1729 were William Scott and

James Cavers. He may be related to the John recorded at Wester Heap in 1694. The funeral recorded in Wilton in 1737 for Adam in Alton was probably for his son. **John** (1718–88) son of Hawick shoemaker Adam. In 1745 he married Agnes Leithead in Hawick Parish. Their children included Adam (b.1746), who was also a shoemaker. **John** (b.1767) born in Southdean Parish, son of Adam. He was a shoemaker journeyman in Hawick. He may be the shoemaker in Hawick recorded on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia (but if so, must have been born a little later than 1767). He is easily confused with the John who was born about 5 years later. He married Ann (b.1761), daughter of Robert Tinlin ('Rob the Naig'). Their children included: Adam (1796–1862), the Hawick shoemaker; Ann (1805–73), who married Charles Hunter; Margaret (1809–70), who married Thomas Newall and George Didsbury; and John (b.c.1810), who emigrated to Australia. Agnes (b.c.1803) and Janet (b.c.1807) were probably also his children, and died young. The witnesses in 1796 (when his name is incorrectly given as 'Adam') were shoemaker Walter Scott and miller John Oliver. He may be the John whose daughter Margaret died in Hawick in 1806 and the deceased shoemaker John whose daughter Janet died in 1811. In 1841 his wife, brother-in-law John and son John were living on the Fore Raw (suggesting he was already deceased). **John** (b.1772) son of Adam and Ann Scott, he was baptised in Hawick Parish. Family tradition says that they lived at the Mid Raw. He is likely to be the shoemaker in Hawick recorded on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia, and still on the list in 1801. He was probably the progenitor of 'Karsells' in the United States, Canada and Australia, with his children likely being: Robert (b.1800), who emigrated to the U.S. in 1832; Nancy, who married Charles Hunter and emigrated to the U.S. in 1852; Adam (b.1803), who emigrated to Canada; and John (b.c.1810), who emigrated to Australia in 1852. None of these baptisms are in the Parish records. Note that he is hard to distinguish from the John who was born about 5 years earlier. **John** (c.1810–90) son of John and Ann Tinlin, he was born in Hawick. In 1841 he was a 'Woollen Stocking Maker Journeyman' living on the Fore Raw with his mother and uncle John Tinlin; his age was given there as 26, but that was probably an underestimate. In 1851 he was a frame-worker, living next door to shoemaker Adam's family on the Kirk Wynd. In about 1847 he married Agnes (or perhaps Ann) Henderson and the family emigrated to Australia in 1852. Their children included Robert (b.c.1849–97), Margaret (1851/2–1935, also known as Agnes), John, Ann and James. The first 2 children were born in Hawick. He died at Moonambel, Victoria. **John** (b.1829/30–92) son of Adam and Margaret Dryden. He was a woollen spinner in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at 4 Weensland and in 1861 at 3 Kirkwynd. In 1848 he married Elizabeth Tait, who was from Kelso and died in 1892. Their children were: Elizabeth (c.1849–1911), who married Edward Wilson; Adam (c.1851–1928), who married Isabella Waugh; Margaret (c.1853–1914), who died unmarried; William (b.1855) and William (again, b.1856), who both died in infancy; John (1858–1922), who emigrated to New Zealand; Robert (1860–1930), who married twice, but had no children; and two more Williams (b.1863 and b.1865), who also died in infancy. **John** (b.1858) son of John and Elizabeth Tait, he was born in Hawick. In 1881 he emigrated to New Zealand. His children were John Edward, Adam ('Jim'), Robert ('Roy') Tait, Herbert, Kenneth Henry, Doris Guest, Norman, Jean Myrtle and Thelma Bettsworth. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children include: Jean, who married James, son of John Scott in 1726; Margaret (b.1704); and William (b.1706). He is probably related to the John recorded in Minto a decade earlier. Jean, who married James Scott in Minto in 1733, may have been his daughter, as well as Margaret, who married Thomas Thomson in Minto in 1736. **Robert** (1800–92) probably son of John, he was born in Hawick. He was a stocking weaver in Hawick and then in Edinburgh. He spent 12 years in the Navy, where he lost his sight in an accident. In 1832 he emigrated to Ohio, U.S.A. and later lived in Bloominton Indiana. He married Margaret Anderson and secondly Eleanor W. Finney. He lived to the age of 92. His descendants changed their surname to 'Karsell'. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. His wife Helen Halliday is recorded being in Jedburgh Jail in 1839. She was a widow and pauper living on the Back Row in 1851, with her grand-daughters Janet Kersel and Helen Elliot. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) local manufacturer. In about 1903 he went into partnership with Walter Scott Barrie to form Barrie & Kersel at Annfield Mills, Teviot Crescent (formerly written 'Carsel', 'Carsell', 'Carswell', 'Karsell', 'Kersal', 'Kersall', 'Karswell', 'Kersell', 'Kersill', 'Kerssel', 'Kerswel', 'Kerswell' and variants).

Kersel's (*ker-selz*) *n.* small knitwear firm of the 19th century, probably preceding the founding of the Barrie & Kersel partnership.

Kershaw (*ker-shaw*) *n.* **Abraham** (b.1845/6) born in Hawick, son of weaver James. He emigrated to the U.S.A. In 1873 he donated a 'Swedish silver coin and Saxon coin' to the Museum. **James** (b.1795/6) weaver from Lancashire, who worked as a weaver in Hawick. He was said to be among those who came to Hawick in about 1836, following John Wilson going to the Rochdale area to learn about weaving flannel. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living on O'Connell Street (at the former No. 8). He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') McBirnie, who was from Denholm and related to John Leyden. Their children included John (1835/6–98), Thomas (b.1837/8), Janet (b.1838/9), Samuel (b.1842/3), Abraham (b.1845/6), James (b.1846/7), Mary (b.1849/50) and Edward (b.1858). **John** 'Jack Kaish' (1835/6–1898) eldest son of James and Betty McBirnie, he was a noted Hawick character who was only about 4-feet tall. He had stunted growth in his legs, but had a stocky build. Having an aptitude for learning, he was at one point intended for the ministry, but family circumstances meant that he became a frameworker. He was said to have a great memory, a stock of common sense, a huge store of amusing anecdotes and to be well liked by everyone. He was a keen angler and won medals at the Buccleuch Bowling Club, where he was made a life member. In politics he was a Liberal and he was also a member of Masonic Lodge 111. He died unmarried and was buried by his brother Masons. A photograph exists of him, staged playing bowls.

Kersheugh (*kers-hewch*) *n.* farm on the Jed Water, just south of Glendouglas. It was a home of the Kers from early times. This is probably the place written as 'carshuyoill' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when Andrew Douglas was there. John Douglas was there in 1797 and Andrew and Robert Douglas in 1801 (it is 'Corysheuch' on Pont's c.1654 map, matching the former local pronunciation).

Kershope (*ker-shup, -sup*) *n.* area on the Border, immediately south of Newcastleton, alongside the Kershope Burn, with Kershope Forest stretching off into Cumbria. The farms of Scotch and English Kershope are across the Border from each other here. Lands here were granted by William de Rossedale to the hospital of St. Peter in York, probably in the mid-12th century, as recorded in a copy made in the early 14th century; the grant describes the boundaries of the lands as 'the fosse of the Galwegians and the rivulus running from thence into the Lydel, and on the other side of the fosse straight to the high moor, and so by the watershed of the moor as far as the old way of Roxburgh, and as said way falls into Creshope from above the shealings which were Eadulf's'. This was presumably the same as the lands recorded as 'Greshoppa' given to the same priory by William 'de Russendale' and his wife, as confirmed by King Malcolm and the 'Gressehope' listed in the English part of Liddesdale in 1276. Being right on the Border, the area must have been regularly subject to raids. In 1494/5 Stephen Turnbull, brother of the Laird of Whithope, had remission for stealing 80 cows from there along with some Englishmen, and for killing John Murray. In 1502 Robert Jackson in Wolfcleuchhead had remission for bringing in 'traitors of Leven' to steal 14 cows and goods from there, as well as raiding 'le pele de kerschop'. It is further recorded in 1502 that Adam Scott had 23 sheep and a horse stolen from him there. In 1541 the lands were valued at 10 merks, but said to be then waste 'except for summering'. In 1551 it was listed as one of the places on the boundaries of Liddesdale where meetings could take place between the Justiciar of Liddesdale and the English Wardens. In 1552 it was written by the English that 'From the foot o Cryssop unto the head of Cryssop three several Watches, and in every Watch four men; whereof one to be at Craighill-foot, and the other two beneath, and the Searchers for every Watch nightly to be appointed by the said John Musgrave'. Gilbert Eliott of Stobs had sheep there (perhaps on the English side) in the early 17th century. In 1633 rental was owed from there by the Earl of Buccleuch to Sir Richard Graham. In about 1645 a flock of 50 sheep, belonging to the Earl of Buccleuch, was stolen from there, but the shepherd followed the thieves to an alehouse at Kirklinton in Cumberland, where he accosted the thieves, warning them that other men were also following, whereupon they fled, and he recovered the stolen sheep. The Scottish farm is shown on the 1718 survey of properties belonging to the Scotts of Buccleuch. At that time it consisted of 1007 acres, bounded by the Border, Sorbietrees, lands owned by the Laird of Whithaugh and Flicht; the farmhouse appears to be close to the modern Kershope Bridge. The farmer there in 1797 was Henry Hutton – 'When cauld, sleety showers stain the braes o' the Kershope, They slightly skim o'er the sweet lass

o' the shiel' [DA], 'Richt ower frae Frostylee To Kersop in Siccan Stour, We garr'd the Southrons flee Wi' mony a clash and clure' [TK] (the name first appears as 'Greshoppa' and 'Creshope', in the mid-12th century; it is 'Kershop' in 1494/5 and 1500, 'Cresoppe' in 1584, 'Kershoipe' in 1633 and 'Carshop' in about 1645; it is 'Kirsop' on Gordon's map of Scotland in Blaeu's 1654 atlas and 'Kershope' is marked on Stobie's 1770 map at the modern position of the twin farmsteads of Scotch and English Kershop; its origin is probably the Old English 'cærse hop'. meaning 'cress valley').

Kershope (*ker-sup*) *n.* former name for lands in the Ward of Ettrick, which were Crown lands at one point. They should not be confused with **Kershope** on the Border. They are located to the east of Yarrow village, with Easter and Wester Kershope marked on modern maps. The lands were owned by the Crown from about 1456. In the late part of the 15th century the lands there were raided by Stephen Turnbull (brother of the Laird of Whithope), stealing 80 cattle belonging to John Murray of Falahill. The lands were leased by John Murray, then to brothers John and Ninian, then to John's widow and son in 1486, by Baldred Blackadder in 1488, then Ninian and John Murray in 1490. In 1499 the lands were let half to Thomas, son of John Murray, and half to Ninian Murray. Then on the death of Thomas Murray, half was let to James, son of Peter Murray. It remained Crown property until at least 1502 and in 1510 was feued half to John Murray and half to James, son of Peter Murray. Adam Scott was there in the early 16th century, with his son William complaining in 1533 that the Scotts of Howpasley and Dryhope raided the farm. In 1533 Isobel Murray (wife of Alexander Elliot) assigned her lands there to her 'brother german' Michael Scott. In 1541 the 'Est Syde of Kershope' was occupied by John Murray and the western side by Michael Scott. In 1555 Robert Scott of Bowhill was served heir to his brother Walter in half a steading there, called 'Westsyd de Kershop'. In 1610 Andrew Scott of Aikwood inherited his father's half land of 'Forrestae de Kerhoip'. A 1649 description of Selkirkshire states that 'Kershope Burn comes off the March of Kirkhope and falls into Yaro beneath Deuchar'. Adam Scott was tenant there in 1731. Wester Kershope was held by Johnstone of Alva in 1802 (it is 'Kershop' in 1456, 1468 and 1486, 'Carsope' in 1499 and 1501 and 'Carschope' in 1634; it is marked 'Kersup', 'Cershope' and 'Corshope' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, and 'Kersupp' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

the Kershope Burn (*thu-ker-shup-burn*) *n.* stream that forms part of the Scotland/England Border for about 8 miles near Newcastleton, and flows into the Liddel. The area was once more heavily populated and there are many signs of former cultivation and settlement along its banks, including settlements, cairnfields, hut circles, rig and furrow lines and sheepfolds. In 1583 Captain Thomas Musgrave described it thus: 'Kyrsopp is a smale becke and desendes from the wast grounde called Kyrsope heade. It devydes the realmes from the meare dyke untill it meat with Lyddall, and is from the head unto the foote without habitacion, and at the foote of it is the fortes' (the origin is possibly Old English for 'cress valley').

Kershopefit (*ker-shup-fi'*) *n.* Kershopefoot, hamlet on the south (i.e. English) side of the Kershope burn, just where it meets the Liddel Water. It is 'Kyrsope fott' in a letter of 1541 dealing with disputes on the Border. It is recorded as 'Kyrsopfoote' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561, when there were Foresters there. It was formerly a station on the Waverley Line, marking the official crossing of the Scotland/England border on the route to Carlisle. Earthworks here are probably the site of the former tower. James Armstrong was farmer in the mid-1700s. Mr. Little was there in 1868 and Richard Armstrong in the latter part of the 19th century. There was also a mill just to the east. The place is mentioned in the ballad 'Hobie Noble' – 'At Kershope foot the tryst was set – Kershope of the lily lee; And there was traitor Sim o' the Mains, With him a private companie. Fala, &c' [T] (it is 'Kirsopfoote' on Sandison's c.1590 map, 'Kersop foot' and 'Kersop fute' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Kersehopefoot' in 1821).

Kershopeheed (*ker-shup-heed*) *n.* Kershopehead, a farm on the English side of the upper Kershope Burn. It is 'Kyrsope hed' in a letter of 1541 dealing with disputes on the Border. It is 'Kyrsophead' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561. The stream itself is marked 'Kirsopheade' on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land. The name also appears to have been used to describe the area around the head of the Kershope Burn, near Flight Moss. This is probably the area referred to as 'Cahopehead' in about 1645, when a group of Armstrongs left stolen sheep there, when they went off to look for food, only to find that the English owners had followed tham and recovered the booty.

Kersley (*kers-lee*) *n.* **Leonard** (1882–1918) son of William and Hannah Shackell of Winchester. He worked as a printer with Allan Watt's and also at the Hawick News and opened a draper's business at 8 Myreslawgreen. He was a Lieutenant in the Salvation Army and served as Vice-President of the Hawick Trades Council. He was Lance Corporal in the K.O.S.B. He was killed in WWI. In 1907 he married Margaret ('Meg') Young, daughter of Walter Nisbet; she continued to run the shop until 1936 died in 1970 and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. They had children Victor William (1909–2002) and Margaret (b.1916) and lived at 2 Morrison Place. The circumstances of his death in June 1918 are not known; he is buried at Dusans British Cemetery, France. **Prof. Leonard** 'Len' (1938–) son of Victor William and Helen Haig. He was educated at Hawick High School and gained a Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is Professor in the Physics department at Aberystwyth, researching in atmospheric physics. In 1970 he married Jill Wallace and they have 2 children.

Kerswell (*kers-wel*) *n.* alternative name for **Cresswell**.

kerve (*kerv*) *v., arch.* to carve – 'But nowe thaye brik doun the cervet wark thero'. . . ' [HSR], '. . . wi' horn hannles kerved into a' kinds o' whurly-whas . . . ' [DH] (there are spelling variants).

Kessy (*ke-see*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the 19th century – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI].

ket (*ke'*) *n., arch.* the meat of a diseased animal, especially a sheep – 'She had twined the dominie o' the ket On whilk he had thrie times dyned' [WiSp].

kett (*ket*) *n., arch.* a spongy kind of peat, containing many coarse fibres.

kettit (*ke-tee', -ti'*) *adj., arch.* spent, emaciated – 'Till, peeled o' flesh by vile ambition's nither, 'Tis kettit sae its ribs scarce hing thegither' [JoHa], 'Ketteet-oot = spent, exhausted (in the sense of having 'run done', or of being no longer fertile or productive' [ECS].

Kettle Hill (*ke'-ul-hil*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, just to the soth of Burnmouth farm, with Shielden Sike to the northi.

Kettle Robbie (*ke'-ul-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname for one of the many **Robert Scott**s of the mid-1800s.

ketty (*ke-tee*) *adj., arch.* spongy, fibrous – 'A ketty peat' [GW].

keuch (*kewch*) *n., arch.* a persistent, tickly cough, *v.* to cough persistently because of a tickly throat.

kevel (*ke-vul*) *v., arch.* to cut wood or carve meat clumsily.

Kew Sike (*kew-sīk*) *n.* stream that joins the Carewoodrighope Burn in the upper Ewes valley. It runs down a steep-sided gully to the north of the road connecting Fiddleton with Hermitage. There are the remains of 2 buildings, one on each side of the sike.

Keyne see **Keane**

kickmaleerie (*kik-ma-lee-ree*) *n., arch., poet.* a trifle, knick-knack, particularly referring to funriture or decoration – 'Sae mony kickmaleeries In my house do not suppose' [JR] (see also **whigmaleerie**).

Kick-ma-leerie (*kik-ma-lee-ree*) *n.* nickname for **Christopher Irving**. He was said to be a fiddler, which was another meaning of the phrase.

kick the can (*kik-thu-kan*) *n.* children's game in which one person tries to find the others before any of them can kick a can that is placed at base – 'It niver cost oo owt ti play kick the can. What fun oo hed though' [We], '. . . whaeever was first ti kick the can, now if hei ran by mei an kicked the can, A'd ti gain away an hide, an hei was left ti dae'd' [DaS].

Kidd (*kid*) *n.* name of a travelling dentist of the mid-19th century, who set up shop at Bunyan the Barbers, 29 High Street, charging sixpence for an extraction. He could be the Thomas D., retired dentist from Lilliesleaf, who is recorded at the Crown Inn in 1871.

Kidd (*kid*) *n.* **David** (d.1835) mason in North Greenholm. He was listed among male heads of households in 1835. **Helen** see **Margaret**. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at 'Borthwickshiels Eskdal' (although it is unclear what this means) in 1780 and at Borthwickshiels in 1785. He is probably the James who married Isabel Forsyth in Roberton in 1779. His children included: Kathrine (b.1780); Margaret (b.1782); and John (b.1785). He may be the James, son of John, born in Roberton in 1747. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1753. He married Margaret Watson in Roberton in 1746. His children included: James (b.1747); Jean (b.1750); Bell (b.1753); and John (b.1756). **John** (18th/19th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf in 1787–91, and was also recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls at Lillieasleaf. In the 1788 cart tax roll he was listed as 'Robert'. He may be the John who married

Agnes Winthrop and whose children, baptised in Lilliesleaf, included John (b.1782) and George (b.1784). James (b.1787), David (b.1790) and Thomas (b.1797), with no mother's name given, may also have been his children. He could be the 'old man from Alewater' of that name who is recorded dying in Hawick in 1805. **John** (b.1782) son of the earlier John. He was a ploughman at Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Margaret** 'Maggie' (16th C.) resident of the Saughtree area, also known as 'Helen' in a different version. She was said to have fathered several children to Robert (or perhaps William) Elliot of Larriston (or perhaps Redheugh), according to a Liddesdale tradition. According to different version, these offspring included Gilbert Eliott, 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters' or Gilbert, who was recorded as 'bastard brother of Robert Ellot of Redheugh' in 1603. She is said to have lived at a place called 'Kidd's Walls', but had to be moved by Elliot when his wife discovered her. She then lived in a small tower he had built at Hartsgarth, the ruins of which were used to build the house there, according to Thomas Elliot of Meikledale. A different version of the story (recounted by Jeffrey) has her being poisoned by the Elliot women and with her dying breath cursing the family to die single and despised. Note that about 200 years later Robert Elliot of Redheugh married a woman of the same name, suggesting that there may be some confounding of stories (also written 'Kid').

Kidd's Linn (*kidz-lin*) *n.* waterfall on the Staneshiel Burn on the farm of Dinlabyre in upper Liddesdale. It is also known as 'Kitty Linn' or 'Kitty Linns'. There was formerly a shepherd's cottage there, where Ninian Hislop was in 1835. James Armstrong was shepherd in 1851. Meg, the wife of an earlier shepherd claimed to have had an encounter with the Devil, pushing him over the precipice near her house. This inspired some lines entitled 'The Deil's Dead', to which Newcastleton poet David Anderson composed the reply 'The Deil's no dead' (it is 'Kittylins' in 1835).

Kidd's Scar (*kidz-skawr*) *n.* cliffy region by Craikhope Burn in the upper Borthwick valley. An enclosure and some old ring enclosures are visible near there on areial photographs.

Kidd's Waas (*kidz-wawz*) *n.* supposed site of the former house of Helen (or Maggie) Kidd, who tradition says was a lover of Robert Elliot of Redheugh, tragically poisoned by his family to end the unsuitable match. In Jeffrey's history of 1864 he identifies a site on the hillside on the opposite side of the valley from Saughtree schoolhouse. Shepherd Frank Turnbull identified a similar site according to a report of 1889. However, it is unclear whether there are any remains there now.

Kiddy (*ki-dee*) *n.* **Rev. William** (1818/9–49) from Coldstream, he became minister at Lilliesleaf Secession Kirk in 1843. However, he died suddenly of cholera only 6 years later; he visited a family with the first cholea case in Lilliesleaf village and was dead the next morning. He married Grace, daughter of Rev. Robert Cranstoun of Morebattle and left a young family.

Kid Sike (*kid-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins the north side of the Teviot near the farm of Commonside.

Kielder (*keel-dur*) *n.* village over the Border into England, in the Cheviots, where the Kielder Burn meets the North Tyne. Also the name of the general area, including Kielder Forest Park and Kielder Water. An old barn there was used in the mid-19th century for 'Tynehead Preaching' in the summer, with services attended by people from both sides of the Border. Kielder Castle was originally a hunting lodge, built for the Duke of Northumberland in 1775. A haugh near there was the location for a ball game played between men from Lidddesdale and men from North Tyne in about 1790. An old gun found near there is in Hawick Museum – 'Whar Keelder meets wi' the Tyne, Masel an' ma kinsmen three, We tackled the Percies nine – They'll never mair meddle wi' me' [T], 'The eiry blood-hound howl'd by night, The streamers flaunted red, Till broken streaks of flaky light O'er Keeldar's mountains spread' [JL] (note often misspelled 'Keilder').

Kielder Forest (*keel-dur-fo-rist*) *n.* Britain's largest forest, and the largest man-made forest in Europe, covering over 230 square miles in Northumberland. Managed as a commercial forest, mainly planted with Sitka and Norway Spruce, it is also used as a recreational area.

the Kielder Stane (*thu-keel-dur-stān*) *n.* a boulder marking the Border, since at least the time of the Rievers, about 3 miles east of Deadwater, now in the Kielder Forest. It is said to be unlucky to walk round the stone 3 times counterclockwise.

Kielder Witter (*keel-dur-wi'-ur*) *n.* largest man-made lake in Europe, in the North Tyne valley of upland Northumberland. It is about 8 miles long, with 27 miles of coastline, covers some 2,684 acres, and is said to contain enough water to submerge all of England to a depth of 8 m. It supplies

water to much of Northumbria, and is a recreational centre attracting a huge number of visitors (sometimes called 'Kielder Lake' or 'Kielder Reservoir').

kilch (*kilch*) *n., arch.* a lift, boost, shove.

Kildowan (*kil-dow-in*) *n.* villa on Wilton Hill, roughly opposite the Police Station. It was built for manufacturer William Lyle in about 1883.

Kilford (*kil-furd*) *n.* fortified house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, roughly on the opposite saide of the valley to Riccarton in Liddesdale. It is near the Kiln Burn, suggesting that the name is connected. However, the precise location of this tower house is not known. This is probably the 'Kylsfurd' listed on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, valued at 24 shillings, and with Henry and William Nixon as tenants. 'Grey Will of the Kyll Fuird' is recorded in 1563, when there was a bond for apprehending him. In 1586 it is referred to as 'the tuentie four schilling land' when half of it was occupied by Martin Elliot of Braidlie and released to him by Francis, Earl of Bothwell. It was one of the farms possessed by Gavin Elliot in 1632 (it is 'Kilfurde' in 1586 and 1632; it is labelled as 'Kilfurd', and probably not 'Kilsurd' on Blaeu's map).

Kilgarth (*kil-gawrth*) *n.* fortified house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map between Todscleuch and Tailleycleuch, on the opposite bank of the Liddel valley from Larriston. There is no evidence of a former house in the area. It is probably the 'Culigrath' recorded in the rental roll of 1351, valued at 12 shillings and tenanted by Clement Crozier. It may be the land referred to as **Culgatis** in a leased of 1586 (possibly the same as **Kingarth**).

kilknowe see **Kilnknowe**

kill (*kil*) *n., arch.* a kiln – 'A party is fined for away taking six gang of divatts off the common of Hawick, which were casten for the use of the common kill' [BR1680], 'He neither descends from Kill nor Mill, He's sprung from the Laird of Horsliehill' [CWS], 'And at the Burn-foot in Aill, He built both Kill and Mill, Then down the Water he sought with speed, And married Head-shaws Daughter, Her Name was ShortReid' [CWS], 'The council appoint every one to pay for burning and shealing every kill 4 shillings Scots . . . ' [BR1729], the framework on which a corn stack is built, a gap left in a stack for airing – 'The stack kill' [GW].

the Kill Burn (*thu-kil-burn*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish, which flows along the right-hand side of the side road to Lethem, joining the Shaw Burn and eventually the Jed Water. An old boundary bank crosses the burn and goes up to the north side of Crink Law.

Kill Croft (*kil-kroft*) *n.* piece of land above the 'Deidhaugh', the name being in use in the early 19th century. The land was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch and was once suggested as the site for the new schoolhouse. The area was later referred to as 'Dr. Graham's Field' and eventually became part of Wellogate Cemetery (also 'Kiln Croft').

Kill Dry (*kil-drI*) *n.* nickname for some Scotts in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (presumably related to the drying action of a kiln).

kill-ee (*kil-ee*) *n., arch.* a kiln, fireplace of a kiln (also **killogie** and **kiln-logie**).

Killhoose (*kil-hoos*) *n.* Killhouse, former farmstead in the southernmost part of Castleton Parish. It was situated on the Muir Burn, near Chapel Knowe. Robert Bryson and his family were there in 1841.

killie (*kil-ee*) *n., arch.* a kind of seesaw made using a plank laid across a wall, with a child sitting on the longer end who is raised up by the other children pressing on the other end, an instance of using a 'killie', *v.* to raise a plank by pushing down on the shorter end, to cause a plank to be raised in this way, to throw up being (said of a horse).

killie-coup (*kil-ee-kowp*) *n., arch.* a somersault – 'It so happened one evening when Sir Walter Scott was driving round by Bemerside that the carriage made a sort of killiecoup . . . ' [RM].

killie-up (*kil-ee-up*) *v., arch.* to raise a person up by pushing down on the end of a plank.

killin hoose (*ki-lin-hoos*) *n.* an abattoir.

the Killin Hoose (*thu-ki-lin-hoos*) *n.* former abattoir in Hawick, situated by the railway line on Eskdaill Bank, which became known as the Killin Hoose Brae. The building can be seen in an old photograph, with workers standing in the doorways.

the Killin Hoose Brae (*thu-kiln-, ki-lin-, hoos-brā*) *n.* familiar name for Eskdaill Bank, so-called because of the abattoir that used to stand there. It may have been rebuilt around 1907 to designs by Alexander Inglis.

the Killin Times (*thu-ki-lin-tīmz*) *n., pl.* popular name for the period of Scottish history roughly 1660–88 (and particularly the early 1680s) when Covenanters were persecuted for their beliefs.

killit (*ki-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* killed – 'Wharfor ye be wutnesses untill yoursels that ye ar the childer o' them whilk killet the prophets' [HSR], 'An' the

husbanmen tuik his servents an' nevellet ane, an' killet anither, an' stanet anither' [HSR].

killmowler (*kil-mow-lur*) *n., arch.* a hobgoblin that resides in a 'killogie', regarded as having a 'bluidy mow'.

killogie (*ki-lō-gee*) *n., arch.* a kiln, the open space in front of a kiln fireplace – 'A muckle ... motor-laarie – a perfeet killogie for reek – cam snorkin an dunnerin bye' [ECS], 'The mill chimlih smuiks leike a killogie' [ECS] (also **kiln-logie** and **kill-ee**).

Killoley (*ki-lō-lee*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, said to be near the site of the Chapel at Dinlabyre (the existence of which is uncertain). It may also have been known as Killoley Chapel. The name could be related to Kelly Cleuch, which is about 1 km to the north. It is listed in the c.1376 rental list in the charters of the Douglases of Morton, recorded as 'Kelloley cum Mylneholme' and worth 5 merks. In 1541 it is valued at 5 merks and tenanted by Nixons. John and William Nixon were there in 1544. 'Dand Niksoun of Kewly', recorded in 1581, could also have been a tenant, as well as 'Hobb Nixon of Kelleley' in 1590. In 1667 (and apparently again in 1691) it was inherited by William Elliot of Dinlabyre, having earlier been held by his great-grandfather William of Hartsgarth (it is 'Kellilee' in 1541, 'Kellell' and 'Kellele' in 1544, 'Calleley' in 1590/1, 'Kelelie' in 1595, 'Killillie' in 1667, 'Killilie' in 1691 and 'Kellyly' on Pont's c.1608 map).

Killoley (*ki-lō-lee*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as joint tenant of the lands of Heuchhousehill, along with John Nixon. His name is given as 'Kellelee', and is surely related to the nearby lands of Killoley.

killpatrick (*kil-pa-trik*) *n.* **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Euphan Storie and their unnamed child was baptised in 1682. The witnesses were 'students' Robert Cunningham and William Gledstains.

killt (*kilt*) *pp., poet.* killed – 'Whiles hei saw a herlin soom, And whiles killt a troot ...' [DH] (not obviously Hawick).

kill the mairt see **mairt**

Kilmeny (*kil-me-nee*) *n.* large house on Wilton Park Road built for ex-Provost George Wilson around 1879, designed by John Guthrie. It was later the residence of Charles J. Glenny. It was gifted to the Education Authority by George Heron Wilson in 1929 and used as a hostel for country girls attending the High School. For a brief period it was run as a hotel. In the yers 1948–57 it provided accommodation for district nurses (the name could be related to the poem by the Ettrick Shepherd).

Kilnbrae (*kiln-brā*) *n.* former name for the Mill Path, in use in the 17th century, named after the kiln that stood there. This may be the kiln that 2 men climbed onto to escape the Slitrig flood of 1767 (also written 'Kiln Brae' as well as 'Kiln Peth').

Kiln Brae (*kiln-brā*) *n.* region just south of the farm of Twislehope in the upper Hermitage valley. The farmstead of Kilnbraehead was once there.

Kiln Burn (*kiln-burn*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish, which rises on Mervins Law and runs roughly north-east to join the Jed Water near Old Jeddart.

Kilncleuch (*kiln-klooch*) *n.* possible name of lands near Abbotrule. A court case involving John, son of Gilbert Oliver 'in kilclewis' is recorded in 1502. It is possible that it is the same place as **Kilnsike**).

Kiln Croft (*kiln-kroft*) *n.* area of land near Hawick Mill, part of which was taken over for the section of Wellogate Cemetery opened in 1849 (this may be an error for **Kill Croft**).

Kiln Green (*kiln-green*) *n.* public park land on the haugh in the north of Langholm, between the A7 and the Ewes Water. It was said to be the location where the rescue of Kinmont Willie was planned in 1596.

kilnheugh (*kiln-hewch*) *n., arch.* the open space in front of a kiln, where the kiln-man could shelter, a 'killogie' (used by John Hogg).

Kilnhill (*kiln-hil*) *n.* former name for an area south of Weensland Road and west of Bramblehall, also known as 'Trinity Kilnhill', presumably named after a kiln that once stood there (perhaps associated with Bogliebarns).

Kiln Knowe (*kiln-now*) *n.* hill above Limekiln Edge, reaching a height of 430 m and containing a triangulation pillar.

Kilnknowe (*kiln-now*) *n.* former farm in Hobkirk Parish, lying to the north-west of the Kirk Manse. It was once part of the Barony of Abbotrule. It was 'Killknow' in Hobkirk Parish in 1678, when owned by Gilbert Eliott and valued at £80. Andrew Hood was tenant there in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. George Henderson was a weaver living there in the 18th century. Along with other parts of Abbotrule estate, it was sold by William Kerr in 1750. James Notman was there in 1788. In 1788 it was valued at £80 and owned by William Elliot of Harwood. John Minto was mason there in 1801. He was still owner according to the

Land Tax Rolls of about 1811, when it was 'Killknow' and valued at £47 5s. It was also written 'Kilknowe' (it should not be confused with **Kirknowe**, which lies directly to the north).

Kilnknowe Junction (*kiln-now-jungk-shin*) *n.* junction where the Peebles Railway Extension joined the Waverley Line, just north of Galashiels.

kiln-logie (*kiln-lō-gee*) *n., arch.* a kiln, the fireplace of a kiln – 'I found the decent old miller lighting in at the kiln-logie' [BCM1880] (also **killogie** and **kill-ee**).

Kiln Peth (*kiln-peth*) *n.* Kiln Path, former name for **the Mill Peth**. It is so marked on Wood's 1824 map.

Kiln Peth (*kiln-peth*) *n.* Kiln Path, a lane connecting Wilton Path and Underdamside, named after the kiln for drying oats at the Roughheugh Flour Mill. The name disappeared by the early 20th century. Also a former name for Mill Path (e.g. on Wood's 1824 map) after the drying kiln there.

Kiln Pots (*kiln-pots*) *n., pl.* local name for a series of hollows on the hillsides of the upper part of the farms of Peel and Myredykes in Castleton Parish. They vary in size from about 4 to 12 feet, and occur naturally as a result of erosion of the rock there.

Kilnsike (*kiln-sīk*) *n.* ruined fortified 16th century farm-house on the road between Jedburgh and Chesters, just to the east of Westerhouses. It measures 11.5 m by 7.5 m, with the ruin still having 3 walls to the first floor. The lands were valued at 25 shillings according to the Exchequer Rolls in 1538. The tenant there in 1541 was Andrew Oliver. It is 'kilsyk' on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls when there were 2 hearths there (it is 'Kilsyke' in 1538 and 'Kylsyke' in 1539 and 1541).

Kiln Sike (*kiln-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins Ironcastle Sike to the east of Westerhouses in Southdean Parish. The remains of Kilnsike Tower are near the head of the stream and the Iron Castle settlement near the foot. There is also an area of rig lines there.

Kiln Sike (*kiln-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Castleton Parish, running south to join the Black Burn to the north-west of Newcastleton. It rises on Kiln Rig and the farm of Woolhope is on its banks, with Kiln Knowe near its mouth. The area also contains old sheepfolds, boundary dykes and at least 6 peat-covered cairns higher up ('Kill Syke' and 'Kill Rig' are marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

kilt (*kilt*) *n.* traditional dress worn formerly in northern Scotland, and in the Lowlands on celebratory occasions, also known as a 'skirt', *v., poet., arch.* to hike up skirts, tuck up clothing so that the legs are free – 'For Mangertoun-house Auld Downie is gane, Her coats she has kilted up to her knee . . . ' [CPM], 'The trout walloping about were too much for mother, so she kilted her coats and waded in and went home with a load of trout' [JeC] (from Danish).

kilt (*kilt*) *v., arch.* to overturn, upset, tumble – 'A thocht the sowl wad take a dwam, an kilt owre' [ECS], *n., arch.* an overturning, upset – 'A bang'd again 'im, an' gae 'im sic a kilt' [GW].

kiltie (*kil-tee*) *n.* someone who wears a kilt, a humorous term for a Highlander – 'There were two kilties with swords at their sides' [RM], 'Kiltie, kiltie, cauld bum . . . ' [T].

kimmer (*ki-mur*) *n., arch.* a gossip, a close female friend – 'The kimmer kerlyn didna youcke The places which she clew . . . ' [JTe], . . . He'll find her yet the same in war – A raucle, ready-haundit kimmer' [JoHa], 'An' how she'd sit an' fuddle beer, Wi' Sandy Watson's kimmer, Till fou ilk day' [JoHa], '. . . Aff to a weddin' her kimmers hae gane: Ilk wi' her laddie has linkit awa' ' [JJ], 'Losh, women are a fickle set, I'll never court another kimmer' [TCh], '. . . They wad swap their salvation To be in the fashion An' please the auld kimmer' [FL], 'The Nine-stanes, his kimmers, Can snirk at his game, But Cauldcleuch and Gritmuir Think black-burnan shame' [DH], 'The kimmers Faith and Hope gledge oot o the lamp-lit door Into the wundy derk o Eternity' [DH], *v., arch.* to gossip.

kin (*kin*) *v.* to know – 'A'm fri Hawick, ee kin' (see **ken**; this form is only used conversationally in certain phrases, particularly the punctuating phrase 'ee kin').

kin' (*kīn*) *n., poet.* kind – 'But the men marvellet, sayin', What kin' o' man is this . . . ' [HSR], '. . . like ane nette that was casan intill the se, an' getheret o' ilka kin' ' [HSR], 'There's a blithe kin' o' music In the whushin' o' the frames' [WL].

kind (*kīnd*) *n., arch.* nature, character – 'That's the kind o' her shair enough' [JEDM], family, ancestry, kin – 'Ee canna pass keind – it belangs eer foak, man!' [ECS], 'They're no the same kind o Wilsons at aa' [??], 'Hei was the Wat the Drummer kind, wassen hei' [CoH], sort, of any description – 'No a biggeen keind was there ti be seen . . . No a leevin sowl – no a body keind – did A sei' [ECS], 'A hehna spoken ti a body keind aa day' [ECS], *v., arch.* to resemble, take after, especially in the phrase 'ti kind ti' – 'Thon wainch keinds ti ir mither's seide o the hoose' [ECS],

to sort, arrange articles into kinds (also spelled 'keind').

kindeh (*kīn-de, -di, du, -do*) *contr., adv.* kind of, somewhat, as it were, rather, to some degree – 'A ... turnt keindih pechlt' [ECS], 'This was a fessener, an A was keinda stucken' [ECS], 'Hei's a smert keind o fallih, thon' [ECS], 'Aw can kindeh mind o'd still' [RM], 'It was kindeh wat, nae doot ...' [RM], '... Aw'm suire there was a kindeh wink alang wi'd!' [BW1978] (also spelled 'kinda', 'keinda' and 'keind o'; cf. **kinneh**).

kindeh, no verra, bit gei (*kīn-de-nō-ve-ru-bi'-gī*) *interj., arch.* in a sort of way, yes and no – 'Keind-o, no verra, bit gey! – An evasive, noncommittal expression' [ECS].

kindit (*kīn-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* sorted, arranged into order – 'A'll heh ti sort thum; thay're aa mixty-maxty an need ti be keindeet' [ECS].

kindly tenancy (*kīnd-lee-te-nin-see*) *n., arch.* holding of lands, mills or houses at a low or nominal rent, often granted as a favour by the Laird – 'Heir lyis ane honest man, Johne Deinis, quah was tenant kyndlie of Havik Miln, and slan in debait of his nichtbouris geir, the zeir of God, MDXLVI' [MI1546], '... the said Gilbert and his airis kyndlie rentallaris and tennentis in and to all and haill my fourtie schilling land of auld extent, callit Commounsyde ...' [SB1591].

kindness (*kīnd-nis*) *n., arch.* kinship, good will, mutual friendship – '... and desyred that the samen might be marked in yr. books as ane testimony of the mutuall kyndness betwixt the toun and him' [BR1692], prescriptive right of a 'kindly' tenant.

kine (*kīn*) *n., pl., arch.* cows – '... That he propitiously might shine Henceforth on flocks, and corn and kine' [AD], '... but were dependent almost entirely on the produce of their potato ground, on the kine, and denizens of the pigsty' [JAHM], '... the breath of well-fed kyne – the field of healthy turnips – the new-mown hay' [RJT], 'And hither we've ridden the nicht Tam Reid As in years that have gane bye, To tell a thine Next week the kine Maun milk a double supply' [JEDM], 'Nay, lad, these frog-fed foes of thine Will meddle not with you or me; If they be seeking butchers' kine They'll find them nearer to the sea' [WHO], '... Full many a steer ha' they reft o' mine, But aye they ha' paid me in kine for kine' [WHO], 'A haunted land, where stalks the spectral form Of buckled reiver, driving stolen kine' [WL] (also written 'kyne'; cf. the more common **kye**).

king (*king*) *n., arch.* a boy holding a special position at school on account of giving the largest donation to the schoolmaster at Candlemas (see **bleeze-money**).

King (*king*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1830) son of Robert, he was a joiner in Lilliesleaf. In 1861 he was living at 'Female School', where his wife was teacher. He married Mary Landreth, who was from Coldside, Berwickshire. **Christina** (b.1827/8) daughter of James, she was a niece of Janet, who was housekeeper at Abbotrule. She also worked on the estate, being in charge of the poultry and milking. In 1888 she moved into Hawick. **James** (16th/17th C.) local man described as 'in Clarelaw' in a 1612 list of people convicted of charging more than 12 percent interest on loans. **James** (18th C.) signatory of the document signed by 56 people at Raperlaw in 1732, protesting against acts of the General Assembly and being connected with the Secession. He was probably a resident of Lilliesleaf. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Marjory Park, who was also from Hawick. Probably the same James and 'Mader' (or Martha or Marjory) Park in Hawick in 1794 and had children Adam and William Elliot baptised in 1807, the baptisms recorded in both the East Bank Kirk and Minto Parish. They also had children George Elliot (b.1810), unnamed (b.1812) and John (b.1814) baptised in the East Bank Kirk. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at North Synton, recorded on the 1791–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was owner of 6 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. In 1799 he was listed at North Synton on the ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **James** (b.c.1780) herd at Standhill on the 1801 Militia ballot for Ancrum Parish. **James** (b.1796/7) born in Cavers Parish, he was a farmer at Dimpleknowe near Ashkirk. In 1861 he was at Dimpleknowe, farming 200 acres and employing 6 people. In the 1860s he was recorded as a non-resident voter in Cavers Parish. His wife was Sarah, who he married late in life. By 1868 W. Douglas was recorded as farmer at Dimpleknowe, presumably a relative. **James** (1916–93) born in Hawick, brother of Harry and Thomas, with his mother being Elizabeth. He was a Sergeant Major in the 6th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who received the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1944. **Janet** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, valued at £2 3s 11d. It was owned by Lord Minto in 1811. **Janet** (b.1810/1) servant to the Henderson family at Abbotrule. She served as nurse and later as housekeeper.

Her niece Christina also worked on the Abbotrule estate and later moved to Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant in North Synton. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Askirk parish' and he was still tenant on the 1801 Militia ballot. He must have been related to James, who was farmer at North Synton at about the same time, perhaps his brother. He could be the John, son of William, who was baptised in Ashkirk in 1775. **John George** (d.1860s) brewer of Hawick. He died at his brewery, aged 34, and is buried in Wellogate cemetery. His widow later married R.R. MacQueen of West Port Church. **Mark** (18th/19th C.) cooper who lived in a small thatched cottage in Abbotrule. He was a staunch Anti-Burgher, and was known locally as 'Maister Clairk's recruiting sergeant' (Rev. James Clerk being the minister of the Townhead congregation in Jedburgh). His son Jamie followed his father's beliefs and would alternate between attending the church in Jedburgh and Hawick West. **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1580 when he and his wife Marion Turnbull gave a tack of land to Stephen Bulman. This was an acre of land called 'Halhill' between the 'Mercat gait', the street that passes to Langnewton Mill and 'the Watter'. **Richard** (1685/6–1752) Kirk Officer in Ashkirk. He married Betty Holywell, who died in 1756, aged 65. They are buried in Ashkirk. **Robert** (b.1786/7) from Jedburgh, he served in the Artillery and later lived in Lilliesleaf. He was listed in the 1851 census as a Chelsea Pensioner, living with his wife Martha Riddell and children John, James and Robert, as well as his brother-in-law James Riddell. In 1861 he was on the north side of Main Street. He was a member of the Burgher Kirk in Lilliesleaf. In 1867 he donated several coins to the Museum. In 1873 his article 'The Aboriginal Inhabitants of British Guiana' was published in the Transactions; he was clearly drawing on his personal experiences from having visited there himself, and although by modern standards some of what he says would hardly be considered acceptable, he ends with the statement that Britain reaps the benefits of the land, which is 'not set aside for the use and benefit of its rightful but pocketless owners, the Aboriginal Inhabitants of British Guiana'. His article 'Some Jedburgh Characters' was also published in the Transactions in 1873, and contains many examples of Jedburgh dialect. He married Martha Riddell and their children, baptised in Lilliesleaf, included: Mark (b.1827); Andrew (b.1830). Margaret (b.1834); John (b.1836); James (b.1838); and Robert (b.1840). **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Redford and their children included: John (b.1775), probably the farmer at North Synton; Margaret (b.1778); Agnes (b.1784); and Mary (b.1786).

the King (*thu-king*) *n.* nickname for members of the family which ran the King's Head in Hawick, e.g. **Andrew Scott**.

the King (*thu-king*) *n.* nickname for one of 2 people (the other being 'the Queen') who lived on Sunnyside in Denholm in the late 19th century. Also a nickname for an early **Robert Elliot**, recorded in 1500.

the King (*thu-king*) *n.* nickname for **Thomas Douglas** in Hobkirk.

Kingarth (*king-arth*) *n.* former lands just to the south of Riccarton, perhaps associated with some of the remains of buildings in the area (possibly the same as **Kilgarth**).

King Nellie (*king-ne-lee*) *n.* nickname for **Nellie Dickson**.

the King o the Dean (*thu-king-ō-thu-deen*) *n.* popular name for a large tree in Denholm Dean. It was adjacent to 'the Queen o the Dean', but closer to the bank. It was among the trees swept away in the Denholm Flood of 1806.

the King o the Wud (*thu-king-ō-thu-wud*) *n.* large oak tree on the Ferniehirst estate, at the top of a small ravine, to the east of the Capon Tree. It once reached a height of about 78 feet, with a circumference of 14 feet – 'How many years, O King, have ye looked from your high throne down On the broad white road into England, on the winding stream of the Jed . . . ' [WHO].

the Kings (*thu-kingz*) *n.* theatre on Towerdykeside, in the old Corn Exchange buildings, having live shows and theatrical productions, the name being current in the first half of the 20th century. There were films of the Common Riding made especially for showing in this theatre in at least 1929, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934. It became part of the Odeon cinema chain and was also called the Odeon. It was later renamed the Classic and the Marina, and burned down in 1992. The name was also used to describe the Kings Hotel on North Bridge Street in the latter part of the 20th century – '. . . For the Kings tippence oo paid Or jookeet in doon the Arcade' [IWL].

the King's Airms (*thu-kingz-ārmz*) *n.* former inn in Newcastleton. It was located on Douglas Street and later became the Commercial Inn and

then the Liddesdale Hotel. In 1837 the proprietor was Sussanah Rutherford and in 1852 was William Scott.

king's claver (*kingz-klā-vur*) *n., arch.* melilot, a kind of clover, Melilotus officinalis.

the King's Common Street (*thu-kingz-ko-min-stree'*) *n.* former name for the road that connected the Howegate with the Newcastleton Road, in use in the 17th century. The road ran through the Kirk Wynd, over a ford at the foot of 'Manse Lane' and up the 'Kilnbrae'. It is mentioned in the Town Book in 1710.

king's covenanter (*kingz-kuv-in-an'-er*) *n., arch.* a children's street game involving a child calling 'King's Covenanter, come if ye dare venture' and trying to catch any who run over, with the captive replacing the captor.

king's ellwand (*kingz-el-wawnd*) *n., arch.* the stars in the Belt of Orion, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea.

Kingsgrame (*kingz-grām*) *n.* former name for a hill in the upper Yarrow valley. In a description of Selkirkshire written in 1649 it is stated to be the source of both the Crosscleuch Burn and the Altrieve Burn, suggesting that it was an old name for the Wiss or Fall Law.

the King's Heid (*thu-kingz-heed*) *n.* the King's Head Hotel, a former inn located at 13 High Street. James Dickson was probably proprietor in the latter part of the 18th centiry, with his wife Nellie runing it after this death. William Scott ('Wullie the King') was proprietor in the early 19th century. It may also have been the name of 'Lurgie' Wilson's inn at the Sandbed for a while.

the King's High Street (*thu-kingz-hI-stree'*) *n.* common name for the High Street in old charters and sasines. Also known as the 'King's Highway', the 'King's Street' and similar terms. The name also applied to the continuation of the modern High Street as the main thoroughfare via Silver Street, the Howegate and the Loan and out of Hawick to the north and the south (it is 'the kingis streit' in 1579 and 'the King's hie streat' in 1688).

the Kings Hotel (*thu-kingz-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel at 23 North Bridge Street in the latter part of the 20th century. It was built as Northville, a private house, in the late 1800s. It then became a temperance hotel, Gibson's, and sometime after WWII it had become the Kings. It also expanded into the adjacent building. For a few years it was run as the Roxburgh Inn, but by the mid-1990s the building had fallen on hard times and was empty for about a decade. In 2005 the main building was converted into housing units.

Kingside Loch (*king-sīd-loch*) *n.* body of water south-east of Buccleuch. Kingsideloch Sike flows into it from the east. It is listed in 1649 among the lochs in Selkirkshire (possibly the body incorrectly marked 'Pott Loch' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Kingsmoorloch' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

the King's Own Scottish Borderers see **the K.O.S.B.**

the King's Rantin (*thu-kingz-rawn-tin*) *n.* fomer celebration (at public expense) by the local dignitaries on the King's Birthday. Such a celebration was recorded being held for George I (whose birthdate was 28th May) in 1724 and the expenses are recorded in 1732. It moved to 30th October in 1733, the birthday of George II. In 1739 it is recorded that festivities began at 10 a.m. In 1747 (because of the debt over Teviot Brig) the Council ordain that the Town would not pay the expenses. The festivities grew in size, particularly during the reign of George III, celebrated on the 4th of June (shortly after the Common Riding). This was George III's actually birthday, but the same day was also celebrated throughout Britain as George IV and William IV's official birthdays. There was a function in the Council Chambers of the old Town Hall, with the alcohol traditionally being supplied by the Bailies. The excess of the celebration was denounced in James Hogg's lines 'Frugal temperance urged no cesses, Birthday rants, nor Bailie's messes'. There were displays of home made fireworks in the town and rival 'Eastla' and 'Westla' bonfires. In the 18th century this was a major focus of activity for the town's youth, with material being collected for about a month before, and regular raids on the opposing gang's store of fuel. The bonfires lit at each end of town were said to be a very old tradition, but ended about 1800. In the early years of the 19th century the King's health was drunk outside the Town Hall by the Magistrates and their guests 'Highland fashion', with glasses thrown over the shoulders and women of the town catching them in their aprons. In later years there was also a parade through the town – 'Payd that night ye lickor was got to Ranting 2 4 0' [BR1732].

King's Rig (*kingz-rig*) *n.* ridge on the north-east side of the Maidens, crossed by the Catrail. A stream there (which joins the Harwood Burn and ultimately the Slitrig) is called King's Sike (the connection with any King is obscure).

the King's Road (*thu-kingz-rōd*) *n.* track between the headlands of the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys, said to have been used by James V in his expedition to punish rievers in 1502.

the King's Street see **the King's High Street**

kink (*kingk*) *v., arch.* to choke, gasp, have a coughing fit, to laugh until out of breath, laugh or cough convulsively – 'Then in cam' auld Satan, the chief o' the tribe ... And he kinket and leugh as, I canna describe' [JTe], *n., arch.* a coughing fit, catch of the breath, sound of whooping-cough – 'That puir bairn's gey nerr chowkeet every teime ei taiks yin o thae sair kinks' [ECS], an extreme bout of hilarity, fit of laughter – 'A laachd masul inti sic a kink A cood harly geet ma braith again' [ECS] (from Old Dutch).

kink cough (*kingk-kof*) *n., arch.* whooping cough, pertussis – 'George and Margret has the kingcough but they have a very easy way of it yet if they don't turn no worse' [TEL], 'It's no the Measles, Mistress Kaishie – it's the Kink cough' [JEDM], 'Kink-cough = whooping cough' [ECS] (also written 'chincough', 'kingcough', etc.).

kin-kind (*kin-kīnd*) *n., poet.* all kinds, all sort of people – '... an' at our yettes ar a' kin-kynd o' amene frutes ... ' [HSR], 'Speik furth his glorie amang the heæthin, his wunders amang a' kinkyne' [HSR], '... an' hælin' a' kinkind o' ailment amang the peeple' [HSR] (there are spelling variants).

kinkit (*king-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* choked, had a coughing fit – '... And the master kinket like to fa', Withe laughing at the stoure' [JTe].

kinlin (*kin-lin*) *n.* kindling – 'that piani wud make grand kinlin'.

kinly (*kin-lee*) *adj., poet.* burning – 'Let kinlie cools fa' apon thame: let thame be thrawn intil the fire' [HSR].

Kinly Stick (*kin-lee-stik*) *n.* song written around 1870 by William Easton. It follows a satirical story about two well-known contemporaries of Easton's, George (also sometimes referred to as Dick) Whillans ('Kinly Stick') and John Mitchell ('Heather Jock'), who pawn the very shirts on their backs in order to get more drink. A fifth verse was added later (by 1909, and probably not much earlier) about visiting Milmoe's pawn shop. The song is clearly based on the song called 'Ring the Bell Watchman', with words and music written by Henry Clay Work in 1865 (he also wrote 'My Grandfather Clock', 'Marching Through Georgia' and 'Father, Dear Father'). The song followed right after the American Civil War, and the chorus evoked images of the Liberty Bell; it was therefore extremely popular at the time in the U.S. The Hawick words can be seen as a direct parody of Work's, being about ringing the bell at the bar, rather than in the church! Other parodies also exisit, including 'Strike the Bell, Second-mate' and the more modern 'Strike the Bell, Landlord'. Adie Ingles suggested that the Australian sheep-shearing version, 'Click Go the Shears', was brought back from there by Mitchell (Heather Jock) himself, but there is no evidence that he ever left Hawick (and the Australian version is clearly itself a parody of 'Ring the Bell Watchman', first published in 1891). Note that the words of the chorus are almost always slightly altered compared with the published version. The accompaniment was slightly changed for the 2001 edition of 'The Hawick Songs', with an attempt to restore some cheer to the music. It has been covered by some others artists, e.g. the Caern folk trio in 1969. Scocha recorded a 'punkified' version on their 2006 CD 'Gie'd Sum Wellie' – '... Ring the bell, Kinly, Stick, ring the bell' [WE], – '... And the Kinly Stick he's mortal And he lies upon the flags' [WE].

Kinmont Willie (*kin-mon'-wi-lee*) *n.* nickname name for **William Airmstrong** who was rescued from Carlisle Castle in 1596 by the Bold Buccleuch, as immortalised in the ballad and also described in detail by Walter Scott of Satchells. He lived at Morton Tower (also called Sark Tower), west of Canonbie, and was the Armstrong chief in that area. According to a letter from Lord Scope, there were 500 (although this is clearly an exaggeration) horsemen, supporters of Buccleuch and Kinmont involved in the assault on Carlisle Castle, 'appointed with gavlockes and crowes of iron, hand peckes, axes and skailinge lathers', getting in at a corner of the outer court, undermining the postern door and carrying away Willie. English reports say that 2 watchmen were killed and a guard of the prisoner injured, the action being easy because the night watch were sheltering from the weather. It is also claimed that Johnstones and Irvings were lying in wait near the Border, in case the band of rescuers were pursued and needed help. Further details are available in (probably biased) English accounts of the subsequent investigation. It is said that there were meetings a few days before with certain Englishmen to plan the raid, and that some of the watchmen at the castle had been paid off. An exact roster of the rescuers is not known, but

Scott of Satchells gives a list of 33 Scotts who rode with their chief, and we can assume that many Armstrongs also took part. An English informer claimed that the party included: the Laird of Buccleuch (Sir Walter Scott, later 1st Lord of Buccleuch); Walter Scott of Goldielands (probably son of the Laird); Walter Scott of Branxholme (probably an error for Buccleuch); Walter Scott of Harden (either 'Auld Wat' or a son of his); (Walter) Scott of Todrig; William Elliot of Gorrenberry (or perhaps a son); John Elliot, called of Copshaw (also perhaps a son); the Laird of Mangerton (Archibald Armstrong); the young Laird of Whithaugh (probably Simon) and his son (perhaps Lancelot); 3 men of 'Calfhills' (probably Armstrongs of Calfield); Sandy Armstrong, son to 'Hebbye' (son of Abraham of Woodehouselee); 4 sons of Kinmont Willie, Jock, Francie, Geordie and Sandy; Willie Bell 'Red Cloak' (Laird of Blackethouse) and 2 of his brothers; Walter Bell of 'Godesby'; 3 Armstrongs from Tweeden (perhaps Hector, Jock and Ringan); John Armstrong of Hollows and his brother; Christie Armstrong of Barnglies and Robbie of Langholm (probably his brother); the Armstrongs of Chingills; and 'Willie Kange and his brethren' (the Irvings). The informer's account can be assumed to be biased, and probably contained men who the Warden already wanted to blame – 'And when we cam to the lower prison, Where Willie o Kinmont he did lie, 'O sleep ye, wake ye, Kinmont Willie, Upon the morn that thou's to die?' [T], 'These News came furth to bold Buckcleugh, Lord Warden at that time, How Lord Scroup, Carlisles Governour Had Kinment Willy tane' [CWS] (also 'Kynmont', 'Kynmonth' and variants; 'kinmonts tower' is marked on Sandison's c.1590 map).

Kinnaird (*ki-nārd*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) mentioned as a Burgh Officer (along with Walter Stewart) in 1638, this being one of the first records in the earliest existing Town Book. They were presumably the 2 Burgh Officers of the time, corresponding to the Halberdiers of today. He is also mentioned swearing on oath that Thomas Oliver drew his sword at one of the Bailies in a 1642 case. **William** (16th C.) listed as 'Kynhard' in 1534 as a witness at Hassendean Kirk for the sealing of a letter of reversion when Gavin Elliot sold the lands of Nether Galalaw to William Scott. It is unclear if he was from Hawick, Hassendean or Selkirk (in whose Protocol Books the record appeared). **William** (18th C.) resident of Crook in 1730 when he married Margaret Miller in Cavers Parish. He was at Orchard in 1737. His children included Janet (b.1732) and Hugh (b.1737).

Kinnear (*ki-neer*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (c.1627–67) Hawick minister. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1647, became Schoolmaster at Lesmahagow in 1653, and was then assistant at Roberton (in Lanarkshire), before being translated to Bathgate in 1656 and then to Hawick in 1663. This was to replace John Scott, who had refused to accept Episcopacy. His 'friend' (presumably a relative) James Kinnear was entered as a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1659. It is unclear whether he was locally popular, after replacing the ousted John Scott, but there must have been at least some opposition to his appointment (as there were to the Episcopalian ministers elsewhere). He was a member of the Presbytery of Jedburgh in 1666 and was still described as 'minister at Hawick' in an Edinburgh record of September 1666, when he married Margaret Cunningham. She survived him and later married Robert Richardson (W.S.) of Edinburgh. He died a few months before being replaced by John Langlands. A communion token from his time as minister has 'hK' (for Hawick Kirk) on one side and 'M — AK' on the other. Note that another man of the same name was minister at Whitsome Parish from 1608–54 and may of course have been related (also spelled 'Kinnair', 'Kinneir' and 'Kynneir').

kinneh (*ki-nu, -ne*) *contr.* kind of – '... oo might be prood, in some kinnae distant Border reiving incestuous brotherhood, o' the likes o' the Ettrick Shepherd or Sir Walter Scott, bit it's yer ordinary Hawick man thit really makes ee stand an inch taller' [IHS] (also **kindeh**).

Kinnelcutty (*ki-nul-ku'-ee*) *n.* an area in the Borthwick at the top of the steep climb in the road out to Roberton. The cottages there are still called by this name. The stone drinking trough exists, although is no longer used by travellers (the origin is possibly from drovers stopping for a smoke there; also spelled 'Kinnelcuttie' and 'Kinnel Cutty').

kinnelt (*ki-nul'*) *pp.* kindled – '... whan his wræth is kinlet onlie awee' [HSR], 'An' ane fire was kinlet in their clan ...' [HSR], '... hed kinnelt a lunt an war thrang poatchin aboot an maskin tei' [ECS], '... Scraped his buits aye at the door, Kinnelt the fire, an' never swore' [IJ] (also spelled 'kinlet' and variants).

kinnen (*ki-nin*) *n., poet.* a rabbit – 'Make kinnen and capon ready then, And venison in great plentie; We'll welcome hame our royal king, I hope he'll dine at Gilnockie' [CPM].

the Kinnin Braes (*thu-ki-nin-brāz*) *n.* area in the Ale valley near Ancrum – 'Before my tottering feet should fail In life's late wintry days, Oh, let me hear the voice of Aill Amang the Kinnin Braes' [WP].

Kinninghaa (*ki-ning-haw*) *n.* Kinninghall, farm between Cauldmill and Cavers. It is near the former farm of West Mains. Robert Scott was farming here and at Little Cote in the 1860s (also written 'Kinning Hall' and sometimes 'Kinneyhall'; the name was introduced by an owner after the town in Norfolk, Kenninghall).

Kinninghaa Hill (*ki-ning-haw-hil*) *n.* Kinninghall Hill, hill in Cavers Parish, just to the east of Deanbrae, reaching a height of 217 m (718 ft). Its summit contains fragmentary remains of a hillfort, with 2 sets of ramparts and possible hut circles inside. To the south-west are the remains of a possible enclosure.

kinnle (*ki-nul*) *v.* to kindle – 'And saw the sun o' Easter Heeze up and lowe until It kinnled till a burnin' buss The thorns on Hardie's Hill' [DH].

kinsh (*kinsh*) *n., arch.* a lever used in quarrying, v., arch. to twist, tighten by twisting, to steal, pilfer, filch – 'Ee'd better heide thae rockbools, or the bairns 'll kinsh thum' [ECS], 'That greedy gullmaw ov a callant hed kinshed the haaf o the fookie-meat A brocht hyimm' [ECS], 'Thae ill-deedie callants kinsh't a hash o' aipples' [GW] (this is 'kinch' elsewhere in Scotland).

Kinshel Haugh (*kin-shul-hawch*) *n.* area on the east side of the Wauchope Burn, between Wauchope Common and Hemlaw Knowes, in Hobkirk Parish.

kinsh-pin (*kinsh-pin*) *n., arch.* a rod used for twisting ropes in order to tighten them.

kintra (*kin-tru*) *n., poet.* country – '. . . to keep retailing the clash of the kintra side at the door until the minister enters' [WNK], 'The story soon gaed roond the haill kintra-side How the Laird had got on when he socht for a bride' [JJ], 'The sough o' her cantrips had spread far an' wide, Her pranks were the crack o' the haill kintra side' [BM1901].

kip (*kip*) *n., arch.* rush, hurry, haste – 'Hei was in a teerin kip an wadna stoap a meenint' [ECS], a fit of anger, outburst – 'Wheiles she's aa richt, bit she's awfih kippy tempert, an oo've fund ir in yin o ir kips the nicht' [ECS].

kip (*kip*) *n., arch.* a turned-up tip, especially of a nose (noted by E.C. Smith), the peak of a sharp-pointed hill – 'Brave Bruce clomb, unskathed, Abyssinia's dread kipps' [HSR] (also written 'kipp'; the word is used in several local hill names, e.g. Coldhouse Kipp, the Kipp and Newhouse Kip; see also **kip-nosed** and **kippit**).

kip-nosed (*kip-nozd*) *adj., arch.* having a nose turned up at the point (cf. **kippit**).

the Kipp (*thu-kip*) *n.* small hill to the south-east of Heip Hill, also known as Kippielaw, reaching a height of 218 m. The name may also have been formerly synonymous with Heip (or Heap) Hill itself (marked 'The Kipp' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the Kipp (*thu-kip*) *n.* eastern spur of Todshawhaugh Hill, lying just to the south of Todshawhaugh farm.

Kippielaw (*ki-pee-law*) *n.* former house to the west of Stirches Road, which disappeared in the late 19th century. John Ferguson was there in 1790. The nearby hill, above Greensidehall, reaches a height of 218 m, and is also known as 'the Kipp'. There are several other places with the same (or similar) name around Scotland – 'The tiny yellow tormentil Is peeping here and there, The hollows of the Kippilaw Are never dry or bare' [WFC] (also spelled 'Kipielaw' and 'Kippilaw', it is marked 'Kiplaw' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin is presumably the same as that of the place of the same name 10 miles to the north-east in Bowden Parish).

Kippielaw Moss (*ki-pee-law-mos*) *n.* boggy area with a small pond between Greensidehall and Heip Hill.

Kippilaw (*ki-pee-law*) *n.* farm in Bowden Parish, off the B6359 between Lilliesleaf and Bowden village. There were once Kers there (the origin is probably the Old English 'coppede hlaw', meaning 'hill with the summit cut off'; it first occurs as 'Kyppelaw' in 1552, then 'Cyppelaw' in 1567 and 'Kyppylaw' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

kippit (*ki-pee', -pi'*) *adj., arch.* turned up (of the nose) – 'She hes a kipeet nose, an A've harrd eet said that's a sein (sign) o a short temper' [ECS] (also written 'kipeet'; see **kip**).

kipple (*ki-pul*) *n., arch.* a couple – 'But some said she had in her han' a kipple o' bottles o' branny' [ES], a rafter, inclined beam of a roof, usually one of a pair joined together at the apex of the roof – '. . . and no ceilings, so that in the interior the kipples and thatch were visible from the eaves to the rigging' [WNK], 'My auld wife here And me, just quietly on steer Aneath the auld black kipple' [HSR], 'Wha layes the kipples o' his chammers in the waters . . . ' [HSR] (from 'couple').

kipple-fit (*ki-pul-fi'*) *n., arch.* the bottom part of a rafter – '. . . to see the Burgess of Hawick, or the cottar of Trows, carefully drawing from the

thatch of the door-head, or the turf of the kippel-foot, the arms, no longer lawful' [WNK].

kipple-yill (*ki-pul-til*) *n., arch.* the drink given to workmen after erecting the rafters of a house.

Kipps Plantin (*kips-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation to the north-east of the Minto Hills, adjacent to Lambslair Plantation and south of Standhill farm. It is probably associated with *Kip's Park*.

kippy (*ki-pee*) *adj., arch.* quick-tempered, hasty – 'Wheiles she's aa richt, bit she's awfih kippy tempert, an oo've fund ir in yin o ir kips the nicht' [ECS], having an upturned nose.

Kip's Park (*kips-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish. It was listed as part of the Minto estate in 1779 (and 1811), when valued at £102 7d. The rental for 'Kipp's park and inclosure' was £28 in 1780. It was probably associated with the modern **Kipps Plantin**, but it is unclear who 'Kip' was.

kirk (*kirk*) *n.* a church – 'the whole faimily we't ti kirk on Sundis', '. . . But he must pass the lone kirk stile, Before he reach'd her dwelling' [JR], 'An' I say alsua untill thee, That thou art Peter, an' upon this roke I wull big my kirk' [HSR], 'The children in this country have a similar aversion to the aversion to the yellow-hammer, the reason alleged being that 'it swears at people as they gang to the kirk' ' [PJE], 'Though time has wrocht a change or twae On kirk and shop and mill' [WL], 'Where Teviot rins by kirk and tower . . . ' [IWS], 'And A pick oot fer ablow iz Every weel kent kirk and mill' [IWL], 'ti make a kirk or a mill o'd' means to do what you like with it, *v.* to pass through a formal church attendance, particularly applied to the Cornet during Kirking Sunday, often capitalised – 'It is the day the Cornet is Kirked' [BEL] (the origin of the word is the Old Norse 'Kirkja').

Kirk (*kirk*) *n.* **Charles** (b.1808/9) born in Dunfermline, he was a lawyer in Hawick. He was for a while in partnership with Walter Haddon. He had offices at the corner of the Sandbed and Buccleuch Street and was agent for Western Bank, which failed in 1857. He was an early Trustee for St. George's Kirk. In 1852 he was listed in Slater's directory as a 'writer' on Buccleuch Street, as well as agent for the Edinburgh insurance company and for the West of England company. In 1851 he was living at about 20 Buccleuch Street, and was 'Procurator in Sheriff Court of Roxburgh Shire & in practice'. In 1861 he was listed as a Solicotor, living at 3 Buccleuch Street. In the 1860s he is recorded as the Depute-Clerk for the court, which met every other month in Hawick. He was also the local collector for the Inland Revenue. His wife was Margaret B., and their children included Charles M., Mary, James H. and Margaret H. **James** (d.c.1820) Rector of Hawick Grammar School 1798–1818. He was previously Schoolmaster at Haddington, and came to Hawick to replace Thomas Barrie. He was examined by the Parish Minister, as well as the Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates. When he began his appointment, he complained about the state of the schoolhouse; the old Grammar School was rented out, another building rented, and the difference paid by the heritors and Council. He also applied for the position of Hawick postmaster in 1802, but appears not to have been successful; this was at least in part because he was involved in the dispute among the members of the Volunteers who resigned en masse over the appointment of the Drill Sergeant. In 1799 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for George Nicholson. He also did some tutoring for the children of Lord Napier in about 1802. In 1808 he, along with William Lorraine, Schoolmaster in Hawick and James Turnbull, Schoolmaster in Cavers, had a meeting about the relief of widows and families of parochial schoolmasters. W.N. Kennedy described how he was known for taking snuff, and the taunt from the scholars at the other school was to refer to his pupils as 'Snuffy Kirke's gipes'. He married Eleanora Whitehead in Haddington in 1794, and their children included: John (b.1795) and Elizabeth (b.1797), baptised in Haddington; and Edmond (b.1799), Marion (b.1801), Maria (b.1803), James (b.1805) and Isabella (b.1810), baptised in Hawick. He resigned in 1818 and was then teacher in Leith. In 1821 his daughter Elizabeth married Nicholas Whitehead in Leith, by which time he was deceased. He is probably the James whose death is recorded in Leith North in 1820. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Liverpool who subcribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He probably had a local connection. **Rev. John** (19th C.) minister of the Brighton Street Evangelical Union Church in Edinburgh. In the Spring of 1848 he came to Hawick to assist John Rutherford in leading a special 'mission' of prayer meetings and sermons. He joined at the end of the first week and stayed for the following 6. This led directly to the founding of the Evangelical Union (later Congregational) Kirk in Hawick. He returned to Hawick about 1858 to conduct some revival meetings and again returned in 1864 as

the Rev. Prof. Kirk to induct the new E.U. minister David Hislop. 3 of his sons became ministers, including Rev. Edward Bruce, who was also a noted amateur astronomer. **William** (18th C.) collier of Musselburgh who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1753. James Wilson suggests that he was probably a 'coal viewer' (but it is unclear what that means).

the Kirk (*thu-kirk*) *n.* the Church of Scotland, which seceded from Rome Rome in 1560, led by John Knox, and now has the largest membership of any church in Scotland. It has a Calvinist doctrine and a Presbyterian structure, where each congregation elects its own governing elders.

Kirkandrews (*kirk-awn-drooz*) *n.* area in the north of Cumbria, just over the Border off the A7, with an 18th century church and a 16th century occupied peel tower nearby. This was an important part of the English West March, owned by the de Soulis family, then passing to the Douglases and Grahams. The associated parish was part of the Debateable Land' (also written 'Kirk Andrews').

Kirkbank (*kirk-bawngk*) *n.* former station on the Jedburgh Railway, off the Kelso Branch of the North British Railway.

Kirk Borthwick (*kirk-bor-theek*) *n.* former site of the chapel that served parishioners in the western part of Wilton Parish (which may even have been a separate Parish of Borthwick in early times) and the name used for the surrounding area. It lay near Borthwickbrae and close to Borthwick Waas cemetery. The precise location of the church is uncertain, but it was probably on the north side of the road on a level platform on the East bank of the Kirk Cleuch, which is a narrow ravine leading up through the lands of Borthwickbrae (however, some accounts place it on the south side of the road). The church was probably founded in the late 1200s and was either originally part of the Diocese of Glasgow (like much of Teviotdale), or belonged to the monks of Melrose Abbey (who held lands and pasture rights in the area). It is said that it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It could be the church of Borthwick referred to in the charters of Glasgow in about 1150, consecrated by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews. The land there was referred to as Kirk Borthwick by the time of Robert the Bruce, but only as Borthwick in the first half of the 13th century. A spring about 500 m to the north-west is known as 'Lady's Well', and presumably connected with the church. In 1317 'two parts of' the land of 'Kirkborthewyc' (probably corresponding to Borthwickbrae) were granted to William Barbour, having previously been held by Adam of Hoddam; they were then in the Barony of Minto and the charter for the King also instructs that the lands be transferred from Roxburghshire to Selkirkshire at that time. If the chapel was once in a separate parish, it was certainly annexed to Wilton by the 14th century. In 1612 it is recorded that half of the living was given to Francis McGill by the minister of Wilton (William Clerk), and as late as 1688 it was listed as part of the charge of the Wilton minister. It was used as the church of the new Borthwick Parish for a while, until Roberton Church was built in 1659, at the centre of the enlarged parish (which was suppressed soon afterwards before finally becoming Roberton in 1689). It was probably in use until the 1650s, but ruined soon afterwards. John Langlands of Wilton (and later Hawick) may have been the last minister to preach there, or otherwise it was John Stewart just a few years later. It is said that the foundations of the church could still be made out up until the mid-19th century (also known as 'Borthwick Kirk' and 'Borthwick Waas Kirk'; the name occurs as 'Kirkborthewyc' in the early 14th century).

the Kirk Cleuch (*thu-kirk-klooch*) *n.* stream to the north of the road roughly opposite Borthwick Waas Cemetery, and believed to have been the approximate location for Kirk Borthwick.

kirker (*kir-kur*) *n.* a person who attends church, church-goer.

Kirkgate (*kirk-gā'*) *n.* name used between about 1837 and 1882 for the street formerly known as Old Churchyard and now called St. Mary's Place. The house at 8 Kirkgate was run as a private school by William Murray, the forerunner of St. Mary's and later Trinity schools.

kirk-gaun (*kirk-gawn*) *adj., arch.* church-going – 'Wullie being a 'kirk-gaun' man, and a hunter of new ministers, he had many a quaint remark to make about the various styles of preachers and preachings' [RM], 'Hech, sirs! The denty fowk! Primpin by, pair by pair, Kirkgaun ...' [DH].

Kirkhaugh (*kirk-hawch*) *n.* former name for lands that were part of the Hawick Common. They were mentioned in 1725. However, it is unclear where these lands were.

the Kirkhaugh (*thu-kirk-hawch*) *n.* lands adjacent to the Kirk of Hobkirk. In 1618 there was a 'wadset' for 'the former two acres of land with a day's wark meadow adjacent thereto lying in the Kirkhauch beside the Kirk of Hopkirk'.

Kirk Hill (*kirk-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of the old Buccleuch Kirk on the Rankle Burn, reaching a height of 397 m. The name presumably comes from the former church.

Kirk Hill (*kirk-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of Ettleton churchyard in Liddesdale. It reaches a height of 282 m and is topped by a triangulation pillar. There is a hill-fort on the summit, and the extensive remains of a farmstead and field-system on the eastern slopes, possibly the lands of Side where 'Jock o the Side' lived. There are terraces, with rig lines and other signs of cultivation to the north-east. On the western side is an enclosure and associated building and 'lazy-beds'. To the west is also the remains of an old farm at Greenburni on a spur of land called The Tongue.

Kirkhoose (*kirk-hoos*) *n.* Kirkhouse, former name for a freeholding near the boundaries of Wilton Glebe, Easter Howlands and the southern part of Roughheugh. Presumably named for its proximity to lands related to Wilton Church.

Kirkhooses (*kirk-hoo-seez*) *n.* Kirkhouses, former seat of a branch of the Scott family near Ashkirk. The land was presumably attached to the Kirk, either historically or geographically. The first Laird was James, who was a younger son of George of Synton. John, his son and heir had a confirming charter in 1609, when it is 'Kirkhousis', and probably the same John was recorded there as early as 1579. In 1579/80 a document was witnessed there regarding the murder of David Dalgleish in Harehead, involving the Scotts. The lands were valued at £143 in 1643, when owned by Robert Scott of Whitslade. In the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls James Rutherford paid for 6 hearths and there were 6 others listed there, including a blacksmith, Thomas Brown. In 1698 James Matheson was smith there and Francis Elliot was also there. Thomas Scott was there in 1724 when he was given money by the Parish. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the 'five merk land' (and other lands in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. The 'five-merk land of Kirkhouse' was recorded in 1753. By 1788 (and also according to the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811) it was owned by Thomas Wilkinson and with the same value as earlier – '... Andrew of Sallinside he was one, With James of Kirkhouse, and Ashkirk's John' [CWS], 'Tell Ashkirk, and Satchels, Burnfoot, and the Kirkhouse, Howpasley, and Roberton, with Harden bold and crouse' [WSB] (also called 'Kirkhouse'; it is 'Kirkhouss' in 1579 and 'Kirkhousses' in 1627).

Kirkhope (*kir-kup*) *n.* settlement in the Ettrick valley just west of Ettrickbridge. 'Old Kirkhope' lie in the hills above and has a ruined tower. The farm was owned by the Crown from about 1456. It was leased by Sir Thomas Cranston from at least 1471, for his fee as Bailie of Ettrick Forest, passing to John Cranston until about 1490 and then to Alexander, Lord Home. In 1502 it is reported that John Scott in Walls had remission for stealing 3 of Lord Cranston's horses from here. It remained Crown property until at least 1502 and was feued to Sir William Cranston in 1510. Alexander Scott was tenant in 1536. Lord Cranston still claimed the lands in 1541. There were Turnbull tenants there in the early 16th century. Thomas Johnstone paid rent to Melrose Abbey for the lands in 1557. The lands were owned by the Cranstons of that Ilk in the late 16th century, passing to the Scotts of Thirlestane in 1594. The house was listed among the principal seats of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649. It was said to be 'sometimes a Dwelling of the Lairds of Harden, about which is the largest Wood in all the Forrest' in a description of about 1680. The lands remained part of the Lordship of Melrose until at least 1670. The Scotts of Harden sold them to the Scotts of Buccleuch in the early 18th century. James Matthewson was there in 1702 and Gideon Scott in 1785. It is also the name of an ancient parish of Selkirkshire, which was reconstituted in 1852 out of part of Yarrow Parish – 'Ho! for the blades of Harden! Ho! for the ring of steel!' The stolen steers of a hundred years Come home for a Kirkhope meal!' [WHO], 'The kye are weary o' more and fern And 'tis many a mile to the Kirkhope Burn' [WHO] (it is 'Hirkhop' in 1471, 'Kirkhoup' in 1557 and 'Kirkhope' in 1564; it is 'Kirkhop' and 'Kirkhope' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, while on Blaeu's 1654 map it is 'Kirkhoope' and 'Kirckhoope wood', but far from the correction location, and it is marked on Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland as 'Kirkhoop').

Kirkhope Toor (*kir-kup-toor*) *n.* 17th century peel tower located about 7 miles west of Selkirk, near Kirkhope, built on the site of an earlier tower burned by the Armstrongs in 1543, and restored in the 1990s. It was a stronghold of the eldest sons of the Scotts of Harden. In his youth 'Auld Wat' brought Mary Scott of Dryhope 'the Flower of Yarrow' here and allegedly later 'Young Wat' brought 'Muckle Mou'ed Meg' – 'In the mystic hush of the morning hour Came the clatter of hoofs from Kirkhope Tower ...' [WHO],

'. . . To Yarrow where the Swire climbs Around grey Kirkhope Tower' [WL].

kirkin (*kir-kin*) *n.* a ceremonial attendance at church, especially by councillors after an election. The term was also used in the 19th century (and earlier) to refer to the attendance at church of the bride and groom, usually on the Sunday following their Friday marriage ceremony.

the Kirkin (*thu-kir-kin*) *n.* ceremonial church service that takes place in the Cornet's church on the Sunday morning beginning the week of the Common Riding. Traditionally lily of the valley is worn, and it is the first time for sporting the Cornet's tie. The Principals, in formal dress (morning suits and tile hats), walking behind the Halberdiers, lead the 'Cornet's Kirk Parade' from the Council Chambers to the church. Behind the Principals come the ex-Cornets in order of year, then the ex-Acting Fathers and finally the rest of the supporters, all walking in pairs. At the church the parade meets the Provost and Bailies and the service is also attended by the Lasses. There the Cornet and his Lass is presented with a bible, and afterwards the party goes for the Cornet's Lass's Lunch. The ceremony was initiated in 1887, when Rev. John Thomson (of St. John's Kirk) invited the Common-Riding supporters to his church on the following Sunday, after he had accepted an invitation to the Cornet's breakfast. For many years it took place on the Sunday immediately after the Common Riding, rather than before. The officiating minister is sometimes referred to as the 'Cornet's Chaplain'. The 1914 ceremony was part of the Quater-centenary celebrations and also the 700th anniversary of the consercration of St. Mary's, being attended by an estimated 4,000 people in the churchyard. In 1891 there were both Episcopalian and Evangelical services in a tent on the Haugh on the Sunday after the Common Riding.

Kirkin Sundi (*kir-kin-sin-di*) *n.* Sunday preceeding the Common-Riding weekend, when the Cornet is 'Kirked'. After the Cornet's Kirk Parade and church service, there is the Cornet's Lass's Lunch, and then the Principals are driven to Hornshole for the laying of the wreath at the 1514 Memorial. This ceremony is carried out by the Cornet's Lass (and done by the 50-year Lass in 2001 and 2020). Then the Principals go to the Mair to inspect the course before the events of the following week. The day is also referred to as **Exhibeetion Sundi**. Note that before the Common Riding was revamped in the 1880s, there had been an 'old custom of visiting the race course' on the Sunday before, as a sort of practice for the racing that was to come.

Kirk-knowe see **Kirknowe**

Kirkland (*kirk-lind*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf adjacent to Bewlie. This was 'Kirklands of Bewlie', which were part of the Earl of Roxburghe's lands in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1643, valued at £90 and subsequently sold to Riddell of Camieston. In 1678 the Earl of Roxburgh paid land tax 'for the kirklands of and teyndes of the paroch'. Walter Scott of Whitfield (later Harden) owned these lands in 1720 when they were leased to James Shiel and John Mathieson. 'Kirklands of Bewlie' were still valued at £90 in 1788 when owned by Duke of Roxburghe. In the mid-19th century the lands were purchased by Riddell of Muselee (also 'Kirklands'; marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Kirkland (*kirk-lind*) *n.* name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541, and said to pertain to the Vicar. Presumably these lands were near the original site of Castleton Parish Kirk.

Kirkland (*kirk-lind*) *n.* **Rev. Robert** (1906/7–85) born in Glasgow, he became minister of Orrock Church in 1932 and moved to Edinburgh in 1939. During the War he served with the Royal Marines and was awarded the M.B.E.

the Kirkland (*thu-kirk-lind*) *n.* former name for farm lands owned by Scott of Buccleuch, and presumably once attached to the Kirk of Hawick. It is possible they were related to the 'Kirkton' and 'Kirkton Tofts' recorded in early documents. They are mentioned in the 1574 last testamant of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, when the land produced 'aittis', 'corne' and 'peis', and 'Willie of Allanehauch' was given 'the Kirkland, his awne rowme'. Probably the same land is described as 'ye Kirkland' in a 1627 valuation of the Parish of Hawick; it is listed among the lands closest to the Town, consisted of 32 acres, was owned by the Lord of Buccleuch and 'payand presentlie 32 bolls in stock, estimat in stok to 12, and 3 bolls of teynd' yearly. In 1692 the lands were described as consisting of 34 acres, and were leased by the Duchess of Buccleuch to John Scott, 'Sodger', Thomas Scott, 'Laird', Andrew Clerk, Robert Ruecastle and Walter Ruecastle (also written 'the kirk land', etc.).

the Kirkland (*thu-kirk-lind*) *n.* former name for lands in Cavers, formerly attached to the Kirk there. In 1618 these 5 merk lands were inherited by Sir William Douglas of Cavers. This consisted of 3 merks of land of Crook, 1 merk of 'Housie' in Whitriggs and 1 merk in 'Boig'.

Kirklands (*kirk-lindz*) *n.* alternative name for the lands of Wilton Glebe, originally belonging to Wilton Parish Church. This could be the 'kirkland de Wiltoun' where Thomas Williamson was farmer in 1493. The name survives in Kirklands Hotel on West Stewart Place. It is also the name of a house in Denholm, behind the Church.

Kirklands (*kirk-lindz*) *n.* name sometimes formerly used to describe the lands attached to Hobkirk Kirk, somehat more exyensive than those later called the Glebe of Hobkirk, and originally being in the Barony of Abbotrule. Hector Turnbull of Hartshaugh possessed these lands in 1580 and had a charter in 1604 which described them as 'the kirk lands called Vicar's Lands of the kirk of Hobkirk', with the Manse and Glebe being explicitly excluded. His grandson Adam inherited these lands of 'Viccarislandis' in 1622, along with 'Viccarishall'.

Kirklands (*kirk-lindz*) *n.* former name for land attached to Bedrule Kirk. In 1557 a complaint was made by Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst that Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and others had invaded his lands there, beating his servants; this may have been part of a dispute over ownership. In the 16th century (as confirmed in 1581) it was ruled that this 'half merk land of Kirklandis of Bedrowll' belonged to Sir John Stewart of Traquair rather than Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst.

Kirklands (*kirk-lindz*) *n.* house and small estate on the south of the Ale Water, to the west of Ancrum and adjacent to the graveyard. The house dates from about 1830, and there is an enclosed parkland with large lime trees. John Richardson (lawyer, occasional poet and friend of Sir Walter Scott) lived there in the 19th century, purchasing the estate in 1830, spending the autumn months in residence until his retirement, and dying there in 1864.

Kirklands Hotel (*kirk-lindz-hō-tel*) *n.* longtime hotel in Hawick, situated in West Stewart Place. It was built as Viewforth for hatter George Porteous in 1878. It was designed with a mixture of Dutch, French Renaissance and Gothic elements, and had a later extension to the east corner. I. Washington Wallis lived in it for a while, and John Farrar Blenkhorn rented it for a few years. Prior to WWII it became a temperance hotel and after the War was run as a regular hotel. It ceased to be a hotel in 2007. It is a grade C listed building.

Kirklea (*kirk-lee*) *n.* house built in 1859 as manse for Ashkirk Free Kirk. That church closed in 1909. In 1917 the poet W.H. Ogilvie leased the house and later purchased it.

kirkless (*kirk-lis*) *adj.* without a church – 'Sae try to make yoursel' content, Though kirkless aye, ye'se never want' [RDW].

kirk-mense (*kirk-mens*) *n., arch.* a first appearance at church – 'Gaein (an article of dress) kirk-mense or Sunday-mense, respectively, is to let the first occasion on which it is worn be a church service, or fall on a Sunday. According to an auld frait this must invoke some kind of blessing on the article and on its wearer' [ECS] (also **Sundi-mense**).

Kirkmichael (*kirk-mī-kul*) *n.* **John** (1370s–1435) Scottish cleric who was important in France. He may have been from the family of Carmichael in Douglasdale. He graduated B.A. from Paris in 1395/6 and was Licentiate of Arts there in 1397. It is unclear where he was for the next few years, but in 1409/10 he was a Scholar of Decreets in Orleans. He was Rector of Lilliesleaf from at least 1409/10, when he was promised a future Canonry of Glasgow. In 1413 he was given a Canonry of Glasgow and the Prebend of Ancrum (spelled 'Alncram' and other variants), vacated by the death of John Dalgleish). In 1415 he was granted permission to receive income from benefices when away from Scotland. In 1418 he was studying in Orleans when the Pope granted him the Parish Church of 'Carrale', despite already holding a Prebend of 'Alnicoum' and the vicarage of 'Lillisklef'. He became a Canon of Orleans in 1419 and held other benefices in France. He was Licentiate of Decreets and Bachelor of Canon Law in 1420. As Chaplain to Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, he was present at the Battles of Beaugé in 1421 and Verneuil in 1424. He ceased to be associated with Lilliesleaf Kirk when he was appointed Bishop of Orleans in 1426. He was in Orleans during the siege of 1429, interacting with Joan of Arc. He was responsible for instituting the annual parade to commemorate her relief of Orleans in 1429. His name occurs frequently in connection with elcesiastical and political matters in France for the next several years. He may have died and been buried in Basel. He is also known as 'John of Carmichael' and 'Jean de StṀichel'.

Kirknowe (*kirk-now*) *n.* former farm near Hobkirk Church, once owned by the monks of Jedburgh Abbey. It was described as lying between Langraw and the Church, and is described in older deeds as being in the territory of Langraw in the Parish of Abbotrule. The farmhouse stood on a high bank above Kirkstile. The farm

lies to the west of the Parish Kirk and the place is still shown on the modern Ordnance Survey map. It was owned (or perhaps tenanted hereditarily) by the Shiel family from before the Reformation, with half being sold in 1666. It was valued at £78 in 1643 when owned by Walter Shiel and also in about 1663 when Walter Scott was tenant. Thomas Boston paid tax on £78 there in 1678. James Turnbull was tenant there in 1694, with Jean Bennet and Isobel Turnbull also residents. John Mair purchased the farm in 1704 and his son Richard sold it to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1751. Andrew Mair was wright there in 1739. Peter Smith was tenant in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Half of the land was owned by James Riddell in 1788, with the other half being owned by William Turnbull of Langraw (and a small part of that half by Cornelius Elliot of Wolfelee). 'Boston's half of Kirknow' was recorded among the lands owned by Cornelius Elliot of Woollee in 1788 (and continued in 1811), with another part owned by William Oliver of Langraw; the other half was possessed by Alexander Anderson. Thomas Renqick was a mason there in 1799. The farm of Wester Swanshiel was incorporated into it in the early 19th century, under the ownership of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. The other half of the original land was called Hobkirkstyle. It should not be confused with 'Kilknowe' or 'Kilnknowe', which is also in Hobkirk Parish (also spelled 'Kirknow' and 'Kirk-knowe', it is 'Kirkeknowe' in 1590; it is marked 'Kirkknow' on Stobie's 1770 map; Tancred writes it once as 'Kirkwood', presumably in error).

kirk officer (*kirk-o-fee-sur*) *n.* a beadle.

the Kirk o the Lowes (*thu-kirk-ō-thu-lowz*) *n.* Church of St. Mary of the Lowes (or Lochs), former place of worship in Yarrow Parish, near St. Mary's Loch. Situated on a terrace near the foot of Copper Law, there is now nothing but a mound to indicate its position. It was originally the 'Forest Kirk', dedicated to St. Mary and built in perhaps the 12th century. It was formerly the location for meetings and the signing of documents, e.g. one for Sir Thomas Turnbull of Greenwood in 1488. It was abandoned around 1640 in favour of Yarrow Kirk, nearer the centre of the Parish. In 1557 a band of about 200 Scotts and others broke open the doors of the church looking to murder Sir Peter Cranston; they were unsuccessful and were later bound over not to harm him or his servants in the future. In 1575 'Maister Johne Scott' was minister there, with responsibility over Ashkirk, Ettrick New Kirk and Rankleburn. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch held half of the benefice of the church in 1568–72 (it is 'Lowis K.' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Kirk of Lowis' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Kirkpatrick (*kirk-pawt-reek*) *n.* **Roger** (16th C.) recorded as Rector of the Nether Kirk of Ewes in 1556. The Parish was stated to be vacant in 1567 and 1574, and so he presumably did not survive as minister after the Reformation.

Kirk Pool (*kirk-pool*) *n.* former name for a pool in a bend in the Teviot near the site of Hassendean Kirk, opposite Hassendeanburn and Knowetownhead.

Kirk Raw (*kirk-raw*) *n.* Church Row, name used as an address in the mid-19th century. It probably refers to houses in the Kirkstyle or St. Mary's Place.

Kirkrig (*kirk-rig*) *n.* former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish. In 1780 'half of the Kirkrig' was included in lands in Dryden and Clews whose liferent had been given to Dr. William Elliot.

kirk-riggin (*kirk-ri-gin*) *n., arch.* church roof timbers, 'a kae in the kirk-riggin' means a noisy misbehaving child.

the Kirk Road (*thu-kirk-rōd*) *n.* former name for what is now Princes Street and Langlands Road, often referred to in old documents as 'the Kirk road from Langlands to Wilton'.

kirks (*kirks*) *n., pl.* churches. There were once many more of these in Hawick than at the present day, the proliferation of Church of Scotland churches being a result of the factions that developed within Presbyterianism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many of the churches have gone by several different names at different times. A list of the various names that have been used for different church buildings in Hawick (ignoring smaller organisations that may not have had a permanent meeting place) includes: Allars Kirk/the Relief Chaipel/the Relief Kirk/the Cross Wynd Kirk/the Cross Wynd United Presbyterian Kirk; the Anti-Burgher Kirk/the First Secession Kirk/the Green Kirk/the West End Kirk/the West End Meetin Hoose/the West End United Presbyterian Kirk; the Baptist Kirk; the Burgher Kirk/the Second Secession Kirk/the Associate Kirk/ the East End Meetin Hoose/the East Bank Kirk/the East End Kirk/East Bank United Free Kirk/East Bank United Presbyterian Kirk; Burnfit Kirk; the Congregational Kirk/the Evangelical Union Kirk/the E.U. Congregational Kirk; the Independent Kirk/the Tabernacle; Orrock Kirk/the First Secession Kirk;

the Pairish Kirk/Auld Pairish Kirk/Buccleuch Kirk; St. Andrew's Free Kirk/St. Andrew's Kirk; St. Cuthbert's Kirk/St. Cuthbert's Scottish Episcopal Kirk/the Episcopal Kirk/the English Kirk; St. George's Kirk/the Free Kirk/Hawick Free Kirk/the Protesting Kirk/ St. George's United Free Kirk/St. George's West/Teviot Pairish Kirk; St. John's Kirk; S.S. Mary & David's Chaipel; St. Mary's Kirk/Hawick Kirk/the Pairish Kirk/the Auld Kirk; St. Stephens Chaipel/the Abundant Life Kirk; Trinity Kirk; Wellington Kirk/St. Margaret's Kirk; West Port Free Kirk/West Port Kirk; Wulton Kirk; Wutlon Sooth Kirk/the Ern Kirk/Wulton United Presbyterian Kirk/St. Margaret's an Wulton Sooth. Churches in neighbouring communities have included: Abbotrule Kirk; Ashkirk Kirk; Ashkirk Free Kirk; Bedrule Kirk; Cavers Kirk; the Cameronian Chaipel/Denum Independent Kirk/Denum Congregational Kirk; Castleton Kirk; Chaipelhill Chaipel; Denum Free Kirk/Denum United Free Kirk/Denum Kirk; Dinlabyre Kirk; Hassendean Kirk; Hermitage Chaipel;
Hobkirk Kirk; Kirkborthwick/Borthwick Waas Kirk; Kirkton Kirk; Lethem Chaipel; Lilliesleaf Kirk; Minti Kirk; Nether Kirk of Ewes; Newcastleton Burgher Kirk/Liddesdale Burgher Kirk/Copshawholm Kirk/Liddesdale Associate Congregation/Newcastleton United Presbyterian Kirk/the Toonfit Kirk/the Sooth Kirk; Newcastleton Congregational Kirk; Northhoose Chaipel; Ower Kirk of Ewes; Rankleburn Chaipel/Buccleuch Kirk; Riddell Chaipel; Roberton Free Kirk/the Snoot Kirk; Roberton Kirk; Souden Kirk/Southdean Kirk; Spittal-on-Rule Chaipel; St. Cuthbert's Chaipel (Cogsmill); Teviotheid Kirk/Caerlenrig Chaipel-o-Ease; Wolfelee Free Kirk.

kirk session (*kirk-se-shin*) *n.* a body consisting of minister and elected elders in the Presbyterian church, dealing with matters of religion, membership, discipline etc. in a particular parish, being the lowest court of that church – 'The kirk-session, in compliance with recommendations from the superior courts, were in the frequent practice of setting apart days for public fasting and thanksgiving' [RJAW].

the Kirk Session (*thu-kirk-se-shin*) *n.* body of elders and the Minister of Hawick Parish Kirk, also referred to as simply 'the Session'. They were appointed to oversee the good conduct of the congregation, and formerly would meet each week, directly after the church service. Two elders were appointed to supervise each of the districts of the Parish, 4 in the Burgh itself and 3 in the country part. The duties they carried out in the 17th and 18th centuries were later mainly taken over by the School board, police and Parish Council. It appears that the main heritors of the Parish also served as part of the Kirk Session, at least for the enactment of some of the business. The minute books of the Session meetings are an invaluable record of civil as well as ecclesiastical matters in the 18th and 19th centuries. The first existing Session Book covers 1711–25 (and is quite comprehensive), the second 1751–68 and the third 1785–1826 (these 2 recording only minutes of the more important meetings). There are also Kirk Treasurer's books from 1723. A Session Book covering 1700–04 still existed in 1857 (and some extracts are given in James Wilson's 'Memories . . . ' book), but disappeared before the end of the 19th century. All previous books, like earlier communion plate etc., probably went with the former ministers, like they did elsewhere in Scotland around the time of the Revolution.

Kirkside (*kirk-sīd*) *n.* street in Denholm, running along the north-east side of the Green and running past the church.

Kirksteed (*kirk-steed*) *n.* recorded in 1541 as 'Kirkstead' on the rental roll of Liddesdale, when it was listed as having no tenant. It is uncertain where exactly these lands were.

Kirk Steps (*kirk-steps*) *n.* another name for **the Kirkstile**, in use in the mid-19th century.

kirk-stile (*kirk-stīl*) *n., arch.* a stile, gateway or road leading to a church – 'It is two reasonable myle, Between the Miln-steed and the Kirk-style' [CWS].

the Kirkstile (*thu-kirk-stīl*) *n.* short street leading to St. Mary's Church, formerly known as Easter Kirkstile, and also formally the address of the Church. This is where the Snuffing takes place on the Friday morning of the Common Riding. The street consists partly of a bridge over the Slitrig, which was built to replace the 'Auld Brig' in 1852, paid for by William Elliot (who had Tower Mill built). This bridge is about 13½ feet wide and about 5½ feet lower than the Auld Brig, and with no central pier (i.e. less obstructive during floods). There was once a building of some sort here (perhaps a storage building for the church), referred to in 1686 as 'the church stile building' when someone was fined for stealing lime from it. When the old church was demolished in 1763, a large part of the steeple fell here, and the material had to be carried back up for making the

new building – '... There's peace owre the Kirkstile wa' ' [JEDM] (also written 'Kirkstyle', 'Kirk Stile' etc.; the word originally meant the opening in the wall around a church, or the steps in the wall of a churchyard).

Kirkstile (*kirk-stīl*) *n.* former farm in Hobkirk Parish, adjacent to the parish kirk, and once forming half of the lands of Kirknowe. It was held by the Shiels since before the Reformation. It passed from John Shiel to his grandson John Stevenson in an agreement ratified in 1759. In 1779 it was sold to a Riddell, then passed to Alexander Anderson and then Peter Smith. A part of the lands held a cottage and blacksmith's shop (also called 'Hobkirkstile' or 'Hobkirkstyle'; sometimes spelled 'Kirkstyle').

the Kirk Stile see **the Kirkstile**

Kirkstyle see **the Kirkstile**

Kirkstyle (*kirk-stīl*) *n.* former cottage near the church in Ewesdale. It was the site of the only inn in the parish in the 18th century. John Chisholme was there in 1757. It was occupied by 5 separate households in 1841.

Kirkstyle Place (*kirk-stīl-plis*) *n.* name occasionally used for **the Kirkstile**.

Kirkton (*kirk-tin*) *n.* hamlet on the A6088, about half-way to Bonchester, roughly 4 miles from Hawick. This has been the main route from Hawick to Newcastle since about the 1830s (when it replaced the Wellogate Birneyknowe and Forkins road). It has a church, the present one dating from 1841, and once contained a school. It is also the name of the surrounding small parish, which is probably the same as 'Cavers Parva' recorded in Mediæval times. Kirkton farm was formerly part of the Cavers estate. Arthur and William Douglas in Kirkton are recorded in 1569. In 1574 it was among the lands that William Douglas of Cavers served as surety for, the inhabitants being guilty 'for the cryme of thift in tyme bigane'; this included 'Barty Crosar'. The '4 and 2 merk lands' of Kirkton were sold by Sir Gilbert Eliott to his uncle Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers in 1655. There was a blacksmith's there, according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. James Douglas was at the farm there in 1718. The lands were part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers in 1788. George Heatley was living there in 1797. Thomas and James Oliver were farmers there in 1797 and Andrew Oliver and William Dalgleish were there in 1801. A small ball of gneiss with projecting knobs was found there and is now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. A stone axe was also found there. Note that there are many other Kirktons throughout Scotland, and also an old name of lands near Branxholme (also spelled 'Kirktoun', 'Kirktoune', 'Kirktown', 'Kirton', etc.; the name is first recorded in 1458 as 'Kirketoune'; it is 'Kirktoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Kircktoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin is simply 'the farm by the church', combining the Old Norse 'kirkja' with the Old English 'tun').

Kirkton (*kirk-tin*) *n.* former lands somewhere near Branxholme, referred to also separately as **Kirkton Mains** and **Kirkton Tofts** in the 15th and 16th centuries and still recorded in the 17th century. It could be the same lands referred to as 'terra ecclesiastica' in the 1420 charter, when half of the lands of Branxholme were granted to Robert Scott of Rankilburn. In 1446, when the other half of Branxholme and neighbouring lands were granted to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme by Thomas Inglis of Manor, the deal included superiority over 'certain lands of Kirktoun', lying in the Barony of Hawick. In 1484 these were lands (along with East Mains) which James Douglas of Drumlanrig and his wife already held when James inherited the Barony of Hawick. Later the lands passed to the Douglases of Cavers, with 'Kirktoun and Kirktoun Mains' still being mentioned in Douglas deed of 1662. It seems reasonable to suppose that these lands were connected with the former chapel near Chapel Hill. However, it is also possible that these were in fact the same lands as those in Kirkton Parish, if they were a detached part of the Barony of Hawick (it is 'terrarum de Kirktoun' and 'Kyrktoun' in 1446).

Kirkton (*kirk-tin*) *n.* lands adjacent to the Kirk of Ewes, near Sorbie, near where the Kirkton Burn meets the river. This was 'Kirktoun', confirmed to Simon Little in 1426. Hector Armstrong of Hillhouse was 'in the Kirktoun of Ewiscale' in 1590/1. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it consisted of 583 acres of pasture and 83 acres of corn land, both shared with Brieryshaw farm, which was owned by the Laird of Byrecleuch. It was bounded by Glendivan, Bush, Sorbie, the lands of Sir William Johnstone and Burngrains. The Byers family were there in 1841 and William Armstrong was shepherd there in 1861 (it is 'Kirktoun of Sorbi' in 1426, 'Kirktoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Kirktoune' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Kirkton (*kirk-tin*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) tenant in Crailing Mill in 1493, when he had remission for several crimes. He was specifically said to

have been involved with theft, reset and intercommuning with the English, as well as for being with the Duke of Albany during the rebellion and for kidnapping off a shoemaker from Jedburgh for ransom. Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst served as surety for him. Probably the same Adam 'in Oxnam Mains' was recorded in the Justice-aire in 1494/5 when he 'came in the King's will' for unspecified crimes, with Andrew Kerr again the surety. Probably the same Adam in Crailing had remission in 1502 for bringing in Englishmen to steal livestock from Mellerstain. **Adam** of Stewartfield (d.bef. 1571) perhaps son of William. He was Steward of Jedburgh Abbey in 1543. He was among Borderers who swore allegiance to the English in 1544. He is listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme at Goldielands and elsewhere. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1557 as tenant of the farm of Swinnie under Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst. Kerr complained to the Queen that a group of men 'boddin in feir of weir' came to his farm and dug up peats and terrorised him. He may be the same 'Adam Kyrkton' who witnessed a bond of 1557 in which Turnbulls, Elliots and others promised to bring in William Nixon. Possibly the same Adam is listed in 1561 among men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. The line 'Wi' Kirktoun, Newtoun, noblemen' in the ballad 'The Battle of Red-Swire' may refer to him. He may be the same man as Adam of Stewartfield. **Adam** of Stewartfield (16th/17th C.) succeeded his grandfather William of Stewartfield in 1606 and inherited lands in Bonjedward from his father in 1611. He married Grizel, eldest daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. The marriage contract was witnessed at Woollee (i.e. Wolfelee) House in 1612, with Cranston of that Ilk and 2 other Cranstons (who owned the estate at the time) on the record. His son William was served as his heir in 1642. **Alexander** (17th C.) Provost of Jedburgh, elected in 1620. He represented Jedburgh in Parliament in 1617 and 1630. Along with John Moscrop, younger (Burgess of Jedburgh) he was joint owner of Nether Bonchester until selling it to Walter Scott in 1653. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) graduated from Edinburgh University in 1617 and became minister of Oxnam Parish. Probably the same Andrew, 'M.A.' was recorded as Schoolmaster in Jedburgh in 1619 and 1623. He married Elizabeth Knox and had sons John and Thomas. **George** (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He may have been related to Robert, who was also involved, and was listed along with other men from the Jedburgh area and Berwickshire. **John** (d.1538) associated with the Kirk of Bedrule. After he died, in 1539, Bernard Baillie was presented, but refused by the Archbishop. **John** (16th C.) officer of the Warden of the Middle March, William Ker of Cessford. In 1583 he appeared at a day of truce with the English Warden, in place of 2 sons of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. **Robert** (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was said to have been on Edinburgh High Street with John Peacock, servant of the Laird of Cowdenknowes, and Lance Ainslie, when they stabbed the wounded Scott several times and took his cloak and bonnets. Perhaps the same Robert was listed in an actin against a Frenchman in Edinburgh in 1550. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Jedburgh Parish. His son William was baptised in 1666, with witnesses Andrew and William. **Thomas** (17th C.) servant of Andrew Kerr, Lord Jedburgh. He was a witness to a document relating to Harwood and Hawthornside in 1631. **William** (15th C.) listed as 'Wyll of Kyrktoun' in 1454 when he was witness to a document for Andrew Ker of Altonburn. He is also recorded as 'William of Kirktoun' when he was witness to a 'tack' of David Scott, younger of Branxholme in 1478. Since several of the other witnesses were connected with Jedburgh Abbey, this seems likely to be the local Kirkton. He may be the same William 'Kirktone' listed among Border lairds in an action registered with Parliament in 1476. He could be the William who had a sasine for Bonjedward in 1483. Perhaps the same William 'kirktoun in kirktoun' was recorded in the Justice-aire held in 1494/5 when he 'came in the King's will' for crimes against Ingram Oliver in Jedburgh. Either the same William, or a later one, was fined in 1502 for failing to 'give suit' at the Justice-aire for his lands of Bonjedward; in 1503 he presented John Smith as suitor at the Justice-aire for these same lands, with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst as his procurator. A probably related 'William Kirktone' was one of the men who signed the pledge to help the new Warden (the Earl of Angus) keep the peace in Edinburgh in 1524/5. **William** of Fairnington (16th C.) recorded in 1581, along with his sons Mungo and John. In a transaction involving Haliburtons, there was mention of a 1580 decree from the

Lords of Council in which Walter Haliburton in Ancrum evicting them from his lands in Ancrum Spittal. **William** of Stewartfield (16th C.) son of Adam, who he succeeded as Steward of Jedburgh Abbey. He is listed along with Olivers of Southdean in 1572/3, when Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and Richard Rutherford of Edgerston were their cautioners. His surety was for £1000, twice that of the other men; this appears to have been in relation to Kerr of Ferniehirst being declared a fugitive and all his former supporters swearing allegiance to the Crown. He was separately listed in 1572/3, with George Douglas of Bonjedward as surety. He could be the 'Williame Kirktoun, officer of the Middle March' recorded in 1586 when William Ker was his surety to appear before the Privy Council; he was denounced as a rebel in 1592 for not appearing (and was then described a a Bailie of Jedburgh). He is listed on the list of 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590 and is probably the Kirkton of Stewartfield listed in Monipennie's c.1594 compilation of Border lairds. There may be 2 generations of Williams here. **William** (17th C.) son of Adam of Stewartfield. In 1642 he was served heir to his father's 3 husbandlands in Bonjedward, as well as the lands of Stewartfield. Probably the same William is recorded as owner of lands in Ulston in 1643 (spelled 'Kirktown', 'Kirtoune', 'Kyrktoun' and variants).

the Kirkton Burn (*thu-kirk-tin-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Earlside, runs through Kirkton and alongside the A6088 till past Cauldmill, joining the Teviot near Hornshole. Alongside the stream to the south of Birneyknowe is the start of a linear earthwork, which runs about 800 m to end near the road connecting Stobs with Bonchester. There are some signs of enclosures at both ends, suggesting that this was a boundary related to grazing rights. On the upper section, an exposed part of the basaltic dyke which runs across Roxburghshire was used by geologist David Milne-Home in 1842 to illustrate his theory of a crack being filled by lava.

Kirkton Hill (*kirk-tin-hil*) *n.* hill behind the Kaimends, south-east of Hawick, and south of the village of Kirkton, reaching 275 m (897 ft). It is the site of a hill-fort and there is evidence of settlements there from the Iron Age to mediæval times. The fort is oval, measuring roughly 190 ft by 170 ft, with double or triple ramparts, probably with an entrance on the south-west. The interior of the fort appears to have been later converted into a settlement, with at least 9 huts. An even later enclosure, about 60 ft by 50 ft, containing 2 scooped courts, may date from the 15th or 16th centuries. An article on the 'the Camp at Kirkton Hill' was written by J.A.H. Murray in 1861, who also made a plan of the site.

Kirkton Hoose (*kirk-tin-hoos*) *n.* former home of John Turnbull of Slitrig Dyeworks, situated in Kirkton.

Kirktonian (*kirk-to-nee-in*) *n.* name humorously used to refer to someone from Kirkton Parish – '. . . a somewhat unfavourable testimony to the continence of the Kirktonians of post-Reformation times' [WNK].

Kirkton Kirk (*kirk-tin-kirk*) *n.* church in Kirkton. Before the Reformation it was a Rectory, and it is known from at least the time of the Ragman Rolls. However, it does not seem to have had its own minister (separate from that of Cavers) until about the time of the Reformation. In the earliest times it was 'Cavers Parva' and the patronage was held by the Lovels. The church of 'parua Cauers' was valued at about 2 pounds in Bagimond's Roll of 1275. There was a dispute over the patronage between The Archbishop of Glasgow and the Crown in 1509, with Glasgow being recognised in 1551 and at the Reformation the patronage was held by the Earl of Bothwell. It is recorded that the Parson died in 1562 and the 'tacksman' of the Parsonage teinds was William Douglas of Crook in the periods 1562–63, 1566 and 1566–72. The former church was described in 1838 as 'in a very bad state of repair'. The location is close to the eastern boundary of the Parish, which was inconvenient for those living further west, but meant that some families from Cavers Parish would attend Kirkton. The present church dates from 1841, and contains some panels from the previous building. A stone slab that had formed the 'stool of repentance' was discovered during the demolition of the previous church building and in 1861 it was aonymously presented to the Archæological Society (but seems to have subsequently disappeared). The church was remodelled in 1906, with J.P. Alison as architect (replacing the more ambitious plans that were deemed too expensive by the Session). During remodelling 2 inscribed stones were installed in the walls, one having a crudely carved sword from about the 16th century and the other reading 'HOW SHORT IS TIME HOW LONG ETERNITY 1688'. The Manse was taxed for having 2 hearths in 1694 and 12 windows in 1748. It was rebuilt in about 1760 and around 1840 converted into use as a byre and stables, before eventually becoming the church halls in 1933.

A new Manse was built near the church in 1866. A Liszt organ was installed in 1893, presented by R. Ballantyne in memory of his parents. The stable and byre were convertned into a church hall and garage in 1933. Due to falling rolls, the church was linked with Cavers (being served by a single minister) in 1955 and united with it in 1976. Cavers and Kirkton were linked with St. Mary's 1976–88, with Hobkirk and Southdean 1988–96 and with St. Mary's and 'Auld Pairish' in 1996. Since 1955 the church has only been used for occasional special services. 2 pewter cups are still held by the Kirk, but other communion plate appears to have disappeared. The oldest surviving communion token is from 1734, is made of lead, heart-shaped and bears the initials 'K.K.'; another similar token is from 1761. A roll of the ministry is: Maurice Lovel in 1296; Patrick 'of Albania' in 1453; William 'Amuligane' (probably Milligan) in 1545; Archibald Heriot, until 1550; William Cranston (Vicar and Parson), 1550–67/8; George Douglas (Vicar and Parson), 1567/8–c.97; William Auchmowtie (Minister, along with several neighbouring parishes), from 1574; John Watson in 1588; John Douglas (Parson and Vicar), from 1597; Walter McGill (Parson and Vicar, along with Cavers), from 1606; James Scott 1616–c.19; Robert Brownlie 1620–c.45; Andrew Pringle 1646–50; Gavin Elliot 1652–62; Alexander Forrest 1664–83; Alexander Burnet 1684–85; Patrick Cunningham 1687–c.1706; John Douglas 1707–50; Alexander Glen 1751–57; Thomas Elliot 1758–63; James Erskine 1764–74; Alexander Gordon 1775–85; James Hay 1785–86; Benjamin Dickison 1787–1800; John Elliot 1801–17; Adam Laidlaw 1818–34; William Stewart Martin 1834–57; George Hunter 1857–81; David Cathels 1882–92; John Stuart 1892–1930; William Robertson 1931–40; George E. Cowe 1940–50; James B. Primrose 1951–55; William Welsh 1955–75; Duncan Clark 1976–84; Alexander C. MacCartney 1985–87; Adam McC. Bowie 1988–96; David W.G. Burt 1996–98; William P. Taylor 1998– (it appeaars to be 'Kirktoun K' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and is 'Kirktoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Kirkton Loch (*kirk-tin-loch*) *n.* small body of water north of Kirkton village and just south of Cavers Knowe. It was marked on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map, but on modern maps is called 'Long Moss'.

Kirkton Mains (*kirk-tin-mānz*) *n.* lands near Hawick, probably adjacent (or perhaps identical to) 'Kirkton Tofts' near Branxholme. They are mentioned in 1464/5 along with the Flex in a dispute between William Douglas of Drumlanrig (Baron of Hawick) and Alexander Gledstains. Douglas had a sasine for these lands and the Flex, along with the associated mill, the sasine being delivered at the 'capitale messuagium', i.e. principal dwelling house. There was also a mill there. The lands of 'Est Manis of the Kirktoun, with thair pertinentis, lyand in the barony of Hawic' were among those to be infefted to James, heir to Drumlanrig, as part of his marriage contract in 1470; this is probably the same as (or part of) Kirkton Mains. The lands are mentioned alongside Crumhaugh in Hawick's 1511 Charter, as part of the Barony of Hawick held 'in property' by the Baron. This suggests a location perhaps near Martin's House or Branxholme Bridgend; however, there is still a possibility that these lands were in the Parish of Kirkton, but somehow associated with lands nearer to Hawick. In 1545 these lands were specifically mentioned in the inheritance of James Douglas of Cavers, as lands he possessed in the Barony of Hawick, and again when infefted to his son William in 1558. In that year the 'liferent' was granted to the mother of the new Laird, Christian Kerr, the value being 40 shillings and held 'in blench ferm for one penny of asked' from the Baron of Hawick. The lands are mentioned (again coupled with those of Crumhaugh) in the retour of James Douglas for the Barony of Hawick in 1572. In 1594 the lands of 'Cruhauch and Kirktoun of Manys' are ratified to the Baron Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, along with many others in the Barony and it is still listed among the Baron's lands in 1615 (it is 'Kyrktonemanys' and 'Kirktoune Maynis' in 1464/5, 'Kirktoun Manys' in 1511, 'Kyrktoun Manys' in 1511/2, 'Kirktoun Manys' and 'Kyrktone Manys' in 1514, 'Kyrktoun Manys' in 1545, 'Kirktoun Mannis' in 1559, Kirktoun Manis' in 1572, 'Kirtoun of Manys' in 1594, 'Kirktounmaynis' in 1615 and 'Kirktoun Maynes' in 1686; see also **Kirkton Tofts**).

Kirkton Manse (*kirk-tin-mawns*) *n.* former minister's house in Kirkton Parish. It was taxed for having 2 hearths in 1694 and 12 windows in 1748. A new house was constructed in about 1760. Around 1840 this was converted into use as a barn and stables, before eventually becoming the church halls in 1933. A new Manse was built in 1866 and is now a private house.

Kirkton Pairish (*kirk-tin-pā-reesh*) *n.* small parish a few miles to the east and south of Hawick. It is narrow, being about 8 miles long by

2 miles wide, running north-east to south-west, and bounded by Cavers, Hawick and Hobkirk Parishes. It corresponded to the mediæval 'Cavers Parva' and had the status of a Rectory before the Reformation. It formally became a separate parish in the 16th century, and was part of the Diocese of Glasgow. A church existed there at least from the time of Edward I. The Parish is bounded mostly by Cavers, but also by Hawick and Teviothead. The boundary with Cavers used to pass straight through the farm of Cavers Mains. The extent of the Parish formerly included farms as distant from Kirkton village as Winningtonrig and Acreknowe. The lands of Middle were partly in the parish, but included in the Barony of Cavers. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £4200 and the total value was £4526 13s 4d in 1678. In the early 19th century there were 4 heritors, namely, Eliott of Stobs, Douglas of Cavers, Douglas of Adderstone and Dickson of Tofts. In 1838 it was stated that there were no villages, no toll-bars and no public houses in the Parish. Parish records exist from 1707, although not all births were registered, and only a small fraction of marriages and deaths; there are gaps in baptisms 1710–15 and 1738–42, as well as several gaps in the marriage records. There are heritors' records from the 1750s. The population in 1755 was 330. In 1803 there were 57 men in the parish aged between 17 and 55. There was a proposal in 1766/7 to suppress the Parish in favour of a new parish in the western parts of Cavers and Hawick (which became Teviothead).

Kirkton Rig (*kirk-tin-rig*) *n.* small hill ridge to the west of Nether Tofts.

Kirkton Schuil (*kirk-tin-skil*) *n.* former school in the Parish of Kirkton. It existed since at least 1669, when it was recorded that the position of Schoolmaster was vacant. It seems that the school may have originally been near Newmill-on-Slitrig, with the teacher appointed by the main parish heritor, Eliott of Stobs. Some kind of dispute in about 1760 led to the appointment of a new Schoolmaster at a school to nearer the Kirk. This building was situated on the left hand-side of the A6088 a few hundred yards before reaching the main settlement of Kirkton, where Clints Cottage was later built. In 1787 the Schoolmaster complained that the school was too small. There is a record of repairs in 1801 and re-thatching in 1802 and a coal fire in 1807. There were about 50 pupils there in the 1830s. The school later moved to the building later known as Athole Cottage until a new building was constructed in 1887. The school closed in 1963. The Borders Archive has school registers for 1890–1939 and log books for 1873–1963. It was once run by the joint Cavers and Kirkton School Board. The ridge overlooking the school has the remains of a hill-fort, consisting of a summit area and a plateau slightly below it, with triple ramparts, but no existing evidence of internal structures; it is about 115 m long by about 40 m, but tapering to the north-east. A roll of Schoolmasters includes: Robert Manuel, at least 1708–16; Robert Nichol, 1716–24; George Gray, 1724 to at least 1732; John Turnbull, at least 1743–46; Robert Elliot, at least 1751–61; Thomas Wilson, 1761–86; Walter Scott, 1786–87; Andrew Scott, 1787 to at least 1795; James Innes, 1797–99; Thomas Little, 1799 to at least 1826; Thomas Little, 1834 until the 1860s; and John Turnbull, at least 1903–06.

Kirkton Tofts (*kirk-tin-tofts*) *n.* lands mentioned as an Inglis possession in a 1435 charter, along with Branxholme, Goldielands, Whitlaw, Whitrig, Todshawhills and Harwood, but all in the barony of Hawick (transcribed as 'Kalkistoftis'). This might appear to refer to the farms of Tofts in Cavers Parish, near to Kirkton, but it is hard to see how this could have been in the barony of Hawick. An undated charter some time before this (and probably before 1426, since Robert Scott was a witness) has John Inglis of Manor and Branxholme granting the lands of 'Kyrktoune and Toftis' in the Barony of Hawick to his uncle Sir Simon Inglis. In 1461 the lands of 'Kirktone and Toftis' in the Lordship of Branxholme were confirmed to Katherine, daughter and heir of Alexander Inglis, along with her husband 'Arnou Gourlau'. And in 1521 '6 merkland of Kyrktoun' in the Barony of Branxholme were given to John Gourlay, as heir to his deceased father, John Gourlay of Rulewood; since the lands appear to have been close to Branxholme, perhaps they were associated with Chapelhill Kirk. This may be the place (or places) transcribed as 'Toftis, Kirkwod' in the 1594 and 1615 lists of lands for which the Baron of Hawick was superior (see also **Kirkton Mains**).

Kirktoun see **Kirkton**

Kirktown see **Kirkton**

Kirkurd (*kir-koord*) *n.* small parish and former barony in western Peeblesshire. Lands there were held by the Scotts from perhaps the early 13th century, and they were probably given the superiority of the barony in the early 14th century. Certainly the superiority was confirmed to Walter, son of Robert Scott in 1389. Scott of

Satchells says that 'The Barrony of Eward was Buckcleughs share, And yet they are Supperior, Over Eward and neither was in the Barrony, With Kirk-Eward, Lady-Eward and Lock-Eward, all three'. The Scotts probably gained more land in Kirkurd through the marriage of Walter Scott to Margaret, daughter of Peter Cockburn of Kirkurd and Henderland. The family would later move their headquarters to Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire to become the Scotts of Branxholme and Buccleuch, although they continued to hold these Peeblesshire lands until the mid-17th century. Individual pieces of land within Kirkurd were held by Douglas of Dalkeith and Cockburn of Henderland. In 1463 the lands were resigned along with others to be erected into the Barony of Branxholme. In the early 16th century there was some dispute over the lands between Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and James Murray of Falahill. In the later 15th century the lands were considered part of the Barony of Branxholme. By 1574 the lands were valued at 80 merks, when they were considered as a separate barony of the Scotts of Buccleuch. The lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme in 1634, 1653 and 1661, and according to the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. It was still recorded as an 80-merk land in 1653. The church there was long the property of Soutra Hospital (also written 'Kirkcurd', 'Kirkhurde', 'Kirkurde', 'Kyrkcurde', 'Kyrkevrde', 'Kyrkwrde', 'Kyrkurd', 'Kyrkurde', etc.; it is 'Ecclesia de Orda' in the 1170s).

the Kirk Walk (*thu-kirk-wawk*) *n.* former popular name for the route between Cavers and the Cameronian Chapel in Denholm, via Denholm Dean, which the Douglases of Cavers walked every Sunday through the 18th and 19th centuries.

Kirkwood (*kirk-wood, -wud*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) son of Alexander, Baptist minister at Ford Forge in Northumberland and later in Berwick. He was the first pastor of Hawick Baptist Kirk. He served the new church, perhaps intermittently 1846–52. He probably preached in Allars Crescent. W.M. Anderson took over from him. **Lord Archibald Johnstone** 'Archy' (1946–) politician, born in Glasgow. He obtained a degree in Pharmacy at Herriot-Watt University, became the first sabbatical student President there, retrained as a solicitor, and was a partner in Hawick with Andrew Haddon for a while. He was elected M.P. for Roxburgh and Berwickshire in 1983, is a member of the Liberal Democrats, has been party Chief Whip and also spokesman on welfare issues. He holds the record for the longest period as Hawick's Parliamentary representative, serving 1983–2005. He has taken part in some Common-Riding Ride-outs. He was knighted in 2003 and became Lord Kirkwood of Kirkhope in 2005 after stepping down as M.P. **Rev. James** (c.1650–1709) born in Dunbar Parish, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1670, was licensed by Haddington Presbytery in 1676 and became Chaplain to the family of Sir John Campbell, Earl of Caithness (and later Breadalbane). He was then assistant at Wemyss and was presented to Minto Parish by Walter Riddell of Minto in early 1679, becaming minister later that year. However, he was deprived in late 1681 for not taking 'the Test', i.e. refusing to accept Episcopalianism. He went to Colmonell Parish around 1682 or 1683. Then in 1684, through the influence of Dr. Gilbert Burnet (Bishop of Salisbury) he was given the modest living of Astwick in Bedfordshire. He is said to have been 'outed' with his consent in 1702, and moved to Ireland. His last known places of residence were back in his native Haddingtonshire. He worked hard to circulate Gaelic copies of the Bible, and to promote libraries in every parish. He was a member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and a founding member of its Scottish equivalent in 1709. He left some papers to the Presbytery of Dunbar detailing his efforts to circulate the Bible throughout the Highlands in Gaelic. His books were later transferred to the collection of the General Assembly. He wrote 'An account of the design of printing about 3000 bibles in Irish' (c.1689), 'A Discourse of the right way of improving our Time' (1692), 'An Overture for Founding and Maintaining Bibliothecks in every Paroch throughout the Kingdom' (1699, 1889, based on which he is sometimes given the title 'Father of the Free Libraries'), 'A Copy of a Letter anent a Project for erecting a Library in every Presbytery, or at least every County in the Highlands' (1702), 'A memorial concerning the disorders of the highlands' (1703) and 'A New Family Book, or the True Interest of Families (1690, 1693). With the exception of the last one, all of these were published anonymously. He appears to have died unmarried.

Kirkwud (*kirk-wud*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded c.1376 as 'Kyrcwd', with a value of 40 pence. It was in the section called 'Foresta', but the precise location is unclear (perhaps near 'Kirk Hill' or near the old Castleton Kirk).

Kirkwud (*kirk-wud*) *n.* former name for lands listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick in 1511 and 1572. It is possible that this is an error for 'Birkwood' (it is 'Kirkwod' in 1511 and 1572).

Kirkwudheid (*kirk-wud-heed*) *n.* former name for lands near Winnington Rig. They were listed as 'lie Over et Nether Kirkwodheid' as part of the Lordship of Winnington in 1610. 'Kirkwood' was listed among lands in the Barony of Winnington in the late 17th century.

the Kirkwynd see **the Kirk Wynd**

the Kirk Wynd (*thu-kirk-wīnd*) *n.* old road from Drumlanrig Square to the Slitrig, named for its proximity to St. Mary's Church. It was referred to as a 'vennel' in a 1610 sasine. By the 19th century it had become a very over-crowded street. Most of the older buildings were demolished in 1973/74, with a car park by St. Mary's church and a road through to Slitrig Bank being constructed. Some houses were restored and inhabited in 1984. It is the site where the Drums & Fifes assemble to begin the main day of the Common Riding at 6 a.m. on the Friday.

the Kirk Wynd Brig (*thu-kirk-wīnd-brig*) *n.* another name used for **Slitrig Crescent Brig**.

kirky (*kir-kee*) *adj.* enthusiastic about church attendance and support of church affairs – 'ma granny was an awfi kirky wumman' (also 'kirkie').

kirkyaird (*kirk-yārd, -yird*) *n.* a church yard, burial ground attached to a church – 'a green Christmas makes a fat kirkyaird', '... Stands the roofless kirk in the auld kirkyaird, Where the gowans earliest gem the swaird' [JoHa], '... And oot through the cauld kirkyaird' [WL], '... Naething but scoores and scoores o' craws On every kirkyaird trei' [DH] (accent on 2nd syllable).

Kirkyaird (*kirk-yārd*) *n.* another name for the street by St. Mary's, previously called Old Churchyard, and now named St. Mary's Place. It was in earlier times part of the burial grounds of the church, the surrounding wall only being built in 1811.

Kirkyaird Entry (*kirk-yārd-en-tree*) *n.* former name for Wilton Lane, for its proximity to Old Wilton Churchyard.

the Kirkyaird Well (*thu-kirk-yārd-wel*) *n.* spring by the old church yard at Spittal-on-Rule, also called **the Leper Well**.

kirn (*kirn, ki-rin*) *n., arch.* a churn – 'So contemptuous were the people of cleanliness that it was considered unlucky to wash the kirns' [JJV], 'There's a right wind blowing along the burn, The dead leaves dance at an elfin kirn ...' [WHO], *v., arch.* to churn, to wind up a piece of machinery –'... the motor dreiver ... beguid o kirneen an caain eis injin' [ECS].

kirn (*kirn*) *n., arch.* the last handful of grain cut at the harvest, formerly made into a kind of doll that was displayed conspicuously during the ensuing celebrations and for until the following harvest – 'Wi' merry nights, as kirn and ball, As wedding, fair, or fuddling squal' [JoHa], '... Made ilka ane anxious to win the kirn day' [JoHa], 'The kirn day cam', a kemp began, And hard and fast it grew; Across the rig wi' lightnin' speed The glintin' sickles flew' [JT], 'The corn's shorn, the kirn's won, Kirnie, kirnie, ho, ho' [T], 'I have sometimes asked by old friends among the farmers why there no kirn suppers now?' [RJT], 'ti win the kirn' is to cut the last handful of grain, 'ti cry the kirn' is to give the cheer when the reaping is finished, a harvest home, a celebration at the end of the harvest, involving eating, music and dancing – '... At kirn or mairket there was nane sae bauld' [WL], '... such as acting as doorkeeper at numerous kirns and balls' [RM].

Kirndean (*kirn-deen*) *n.* farm just south of Dinlabyre, on the Liddel Water, to the east of the road, about 4½ miles north of Newcastleton. In 1541 it is valued at 1 merk on the rental roll of Liddesdale, with tenant George Armstrong. It was surveyed along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1718, when it consisted of 1589 acres, bounded by Dinlabyre on the east, Sorbietrees and the Border on the south, Dykeraw and lands of the Laird of Whithaugh on the west and Whitehaugh on the north; a house is shown near the modern farmhouse and another far to the south-east. It was one a home of the Armstrongs and then by the Elliots from the early 17th century until about 1950. 'Fightin Charlie o Liddesdale' is described in the notes to Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering', and is meant to have been an Armstrong or Elliot from here. Walter Lorraine was tenant there in 1681 and 1682. Andrew Murray was tenant there in 1694. Adam Elliot was farmer there in 1797, Thomas Elliot in 1841, Henry Elliot in 1851, William Scott Elliot in 1861 and Thomas Murray in 1868. It is said that William Scott was farmer there in the early 19th century, and had an interaction with his neighbour 'Little Robbie o the Castleton'. In the late 19th century John Elliot in Flatt carried on the lease after the death of his uncle John Scott-Elliot. In an area of open moorland to the east lies the remains of a homestead, about 100 ft across, which is labelled on the Ordnance Survey map

as 'Homestead Moat' (and may correspond to the position of the other house marked in 1718), although there is no indication that the ditch was ever water-filled. 3 flints found near here are in Hawick Museum. It is also the name of a farm in Zimbabwe, although whether this is connected is uncertain (the origin is possibly Old Norse 'kjarn' and Old English 'denu', together meaning 'valley of rich pasture'; it first occurs as 'Kyrndene' in 1541, is 'Kirnden' in 1694, 'Kirnton' in 1797 and written 'Cairndean' in 1837 and 1852; it is 'Kirden' on Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland, 'Kirnden' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Kirntown' on Stobie's 1770 map).

kirn-doly (*kirn-do-lee*) *n., arch.* a decorated representation of a female form made out of the last corn to be harvested.

kirnel (*kir-nul*) *n., arch.* a kernel (also **kurnel**).

kirn-milk (*kirn-milk*) *n., poet.* buttermilk – '. . . for this Is the first of the ancient private tribal festivals, And gaun, as usual, like a kirn-milk mairket!' [DH].

kirsen (*kir-sin*) *v., arch.* to christen.

Kirsmas (*kirs-mis*) *n., arch.* Christmas.

Kirsty o' Cocklaw Castle (*kir-stee-ō-kok-law-kaw-sul*) *n.* musical play written by J.E.D. Murray and Adam Grant, performed in the Silver Street Hall in 1903, to raise money for the Saxhorn Band. The script is one of only 2 of Jed Murray's musical plays to survive.

kirtle (*kir-tul*) *n., poet.* a close-fitting tunic worn by men in the Middle Ages or a long dress worn by women – 'Fair Ellen she rose, put her kirtle on, Just by the skriche of the day . . . ' [JTe], 'But the kirtle o' green, an' the kerchie o' white, Wi' your bonnie locks hangin' down' [JTe], 'For that was the brooch these mother hands Fastened for clasp on his kirtle bands . . . ' [WHO], 'Sometimes a kirtle of brown she wears When the ploughs fight up the brae . . . ' [WHO].

kissie-catchie (*ki-see-kaw-chee*) *n.* children's playground game, typically involving boys chasing girls – 'naebody wanted ti be caught be um at kissie-catchie'.

kissit (*ki-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* kissed – '. . . richteousniss an' peece hae kisset ilk ither' [HSR], 'An' furthwuth he cam' til Jesus, an' said, Hail, Maister; an' kisset him' [HSR].

kist (*kist*) *n., arch.* a chest, wooden box, packing case, trunk, especially a large flat-topped type formerly used for domestic storage, '. . . accused for the stealing of monies fra the said Allan, with false keys, opening of his kists, and stealing out of ane of them £40 money, . . . ' [BR1641], 'A'll mebbies finnd eet if A range the kist' [ECS], 'Puhll oot ma granny's blanket kist . . . ' [IJ], 'Wull has gotten a creel like a muckle big kist' [UB], a coffin, e.g. the 'common kist' in which Hawick's poor were formerly buried, an ancient stone coffin (also called a 'cist'), e.g. one that was unearthed by builders 'near the east end of Hawick' around 1887, not generally used for other English meanings – 'But note chist o drawers, and note chist = the human chest' [ECS] (cf. **chist**).

kistin (*kis-tin*) *n., arch.* the laying out of a corpse before a funeral. Formerly this term was applied to the 'sittin up', usually taking place the day after death (also **chistin**).

kit (*ki', kit*) *n., arch.* a large vessel, such as a pail, any largish quantity, especially of food – 'Kit is a small kind of wooden vessel, hooped and staved . . . 'Kit, cap and can' is a phrase used to express all kinds of meat and drink' [JL], '. . . a kitt o brose; a kitt o porritch' [ECS] (also written 'kitt').

Kit i' the Bar (*ki'-i'-thu-bawr*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI] (also written 'Kit at the Bar'; the meaning is unclear).

kitcheen (*ki-cheen*) *n., arch.* kitchen, formerly the main room in a house, often containing a bed and the cooking stove – 'Dinna gaun an wheit ma kitcheen taibl, callant! That kneif's a keindih daingeriss waipin thay've gien ee' [ECS] (note the older pronunciation).

kitchen (*ki-chin*) *n., arch.* anything eaten or drunk along with plain food to give it relish, something savoury served as the cooked dish at high tea, an appetiser – 'Ane maun hae bread howe'er ane get it, An' kitchen too, if ane can hit it' [WiD], 'His breakfast on a winter fair morning, in the Black Bull, was a bowl of reeking porridge, with a gill and a half of undiluted whiskey poured over them for kitchen' [WNK], 'Hunger's a grand kitcheen . . . ' [ECS], *v.* to give a flavour to food – '= to give relish to food; be sparing of food' [ECS] (formerly **kitcheen**).

Kitchen (*ki-chin*) *n.* **James** (d.bef. 1841) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. He married Janet Scott, who was a grocer at Whiteknowe in 1841. Their son Walter was baptised in 1825 at Roughley and married Helen Glendinning. **Kenneth Andrew** (1932–) born in Aberdeen and educated at Hawick High School, he is an Egyptologist and biblical scholar. He has written over

250 books and articles on biblical history and the Egyptian Third Intermediate Period, and is recognised as a major figure in the establishment of Egyptian chronology. He is Emeritus Professor at the University of Liverpool (also formerly 'Ketchin' and variants).

kitchen-fei (*ki-chin-fī*) *n.* roast fat, dripping – 'Kitcheen-fei was especially used when 'stoavin taatihs' ' [ECS] (literally the 'kitchen fee', once a privilege of the cook in a big house).

Kitchen-Fei (*ki-chin-fī*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

kitchen-haa (*ki-chin-haw*) *n., arch.* main room of a house, especially the living room of a farmhouse – 'The wanderers that ... beak by the kitchen-ha' ingle-side' [HSR].

Kitching (*ki-ching*) *n.* **Rev. William** evangelical preacher. He was at Jarrow 1928–31, Tynemouth 1931–37, Dalkeith 1937–41, Wishaw 1941–45, Inverurie 1945–50 and Whitehaven 1950–53. In 1953 he became minister of Newcastleton Conregational Kirk, remaining until 1958.

kitlin see **kittlin**

kitt see **kit**

kittelt (*ki-tul'*) *pp., adj., arch.* tickled, stimulated, poked up – 'A hantle heh the twaesome [hills] seen sin the beacons war kuittelt on ther heathery pows ... ' [ECS].

kittie (*ki-tee, ki'-ee*) *n., arch.* the wren, Nannus troglodytes.

the kittie (*thu-ki-tee, ki'-ee*) *n., arch.* prison, jail – '... for any person ... who would attempt to sing such ribaldry in the streets now-a-days would be hooted out of the town, of he was fortunate enough to escape the 'kitty' ' [HAST1866] (noted by E.C. Smith; also written 'kitty').

kittie-cat (*ki'-ee-kaw'*) *n., arch.* a piece of wood used in one of various children's games, such as 'tipcat'.

kittle (*ki-tul, ki'-ul*) *v., arch.* to tickle, excite, stimulate, stir, poke up (of a fire) – '... The wee hairs that kept kittlin nose and ears' [WL], to sharpen, whet – 'Thy rough and ready weapon's nane sae blunt, 'Twill staun' a rattle 'gainst their cuttl't gullies' [JoHa], to stab, prod with a weapon – 'And I keep my ain head wi' my hand And quell every enemi, For I kittle their ribs wi' my brand, And wha daur medle wi' me?' [T], to fail, perplex, nonplus, *n.* a tickling, tickling sensation, a difficult feat, *adj.* ticklish, likely, capricious, tricky – 'O ye lang nebbit pryin' race, Who kittle words an' letters trace' [JR], '... An' seek thy favours, though they're unco kittle' [JoHa], 'Fleis an midges an bummies ... kittle craiters (mae ways as yin) ... ' [ECS], 'It's been a gey cauld journey an' Aw've a kittle story to tell' [JEDM] (also 'cuttle'; cf. **kittles**).

kittle (*ki'-tul*) *v., arch.* to have kittens – 'The cats have kittled in Charlie's wig; There are three of them living, And three of them dead' [RJT].

kittlebrode (*ki-tul-brōd*) *n., arch.* board in which bait is placed for a trap – 'Let thair tabel becum ane girn afore thame; an' that whilk shud hae been for thair weelfare, let it becum ane kittlebrode' [HSR].

kittles (*ki-tulz*) *n., pl., arch.* hazards, difficulties, teasers – 'Daein-kittles = performing hazardous feats' [ECS].

kittles (*ki-tulz*) *n., pl., arch.* skittles – '... the wainches jumpin the tow, an the callants daein kittles' [ECS].

kittlin (*kit-, ki'-lin*) *n., arch.* a kitten – 'The cat mæws an' the kittlin' wæws' [JAHM], 'Whae kens; like faither, like dochter, oor black kitlin's like Betty Kebbie's gib cat ... ' [JEDM], 'A bairn cleaning door handles with brasso and a cloot – 'Is that better, Auntie Bella?' 'Aye, it's shinin' like a kittlin's ei' ' [DH] (also spelled 'kitlin').

kittlin (*kit-, ki'-lin*) *n., arch.* a small quantity of gleanings gathered while harvesting.

the Kittlin (*thu-kit-lin, ki'-lin*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

Kittlin Soup (*ki'-lin-soop*) *n.* nickname for **Thomas Hunter** – 'Poodge and Peedlum gang doon the toon, Sly Tammy and Kittlin' Soup gang up; There's Paddy Barratt and Jamie Broon, And there's Dick Newall and Johnny Whup' [HI] (the first part of the name is probably either 'kitten' or 'tickle', but the origin of the whole nickname is obscure).

Kitty Linn (*ki'-ee-lin*) *n.* another name for **Kidd's Linn**.

kiver (*kI-, ki-vur*) *n., arch.* a cover, *v., arch.* to cover – 'The hills wer kiveret wi' the skaddaw o't' an' the bouchs o't wer like the guidlie cedars' [HSR], '... an' the shæme o' my fece has kiveret me' [HSR], 'If ye've fauts ye canna weel kiver Ye're a perfect deilsend o' delight ... ' [FL] (also written 'kivver').

kiverin (*kI-, ki-vur-in*) *n., arch.* covering – 'He made ... the kiverin' o't o' purpil ... ' [HSR], 'He spreæd ane clud for ane kiverin', an' fire til gie licht in the nicht' [HSR].

kivert (*kI-, ki-vur'*) *pp., arch.* covered – 'The heff-gangs ar claethet wi' hirsels o' sheepe; the vallies ar alsua kiveret ower wi coorn' [HSR], '... thou hest kiveret my heæd in the daye o'

battel' [HSR], '... spanged the Yill owre a brig aseide a creeper-kivvert cottage' [ECS] (also written 'kiveret').

kivin (*kī-vin*) *n., arch.* a large company of people, especially when gathered for entertainment – 'A kivin' o' folk at Bosells Fair' [GW].

knaggie (*na-gee*) *n., arch.* a small wooden dish with an upright handle, holding about a pint (cf. **coggie**).

knaifschip (*nāf-ship*) *n., arch.* the office of under-miller, a small quantity of grain levied on top of the usual multure to provide for the miller's servants – '... set to John Scot in Aikwod all the knaifschip and bannock of his miln of Askirk for a space of five years' [SPB1581].

knap (*nawp*) *v., arch.* to knock, tap sharply, strike on the head – 'For sure as oughts his croon they'll nap, An' play his pouch a pliskie' [JoHa], 'Auld Hamish knapped his whunstane chips As roun' the gable end A toff cam in wi' bulging pack And dumped it in the pend' [WL] (also written 'nap').

knapper (*naw-pur*) *n.* someone hired to break up stones for use in mending roads.

knapsack (*nawp-sawk*) *n.* a rucksack, backpack – 'But they may thank kind Providence, that brought them safe on shore, With guns, and knapsack on their back they march'd to Tillymore' [BY] (used long after it was unfashionable in standard English).

knapscap (*nawp-skawp*) *n., arch.* helmet, head gear – 'But Willie was stricken ower the head, And thro' the knapscap the sword has gane; And Harden grat for very rage, Whan Willie on the grund lay slane' [T], 'Away they rode at the dawning hour, With knapscap, jack and spear' [JBB].

knaw (*naw*) *v., arch.* to know – '... thairfor to zowr vniuersite we mak it kuawin ...' [SB1431], '... deponed, that he never saw the purs, nor knaws not what became of it ...' [BR1642] (rare except in ancient texts, cf. **ken**).

knawledge (*naw-leej*) *n., arch.* knowledge, recognition – 'Tyll all and syndry off qwam the knawlege thir presentis letterys ma to cum, gretyng ...' [SB1431], 'This last ploitting coomeing to the Erle of Buccleughe his knawledge, then the Erle of Buccleughe caussit ...' [SB1624], 'Daye untill daye uutters speeche, an' nicht untill nicht shaws knaledje' [HSR].

knawn (*nawn*) *pp., poet.* known – '... that he micht mak' his michtie powir til be knawn' [HSR], '... an' thae that hae knawn thy testimonies' [HSR].

knei (*nī*) *n.* knee – 'Ilka nicht, or A'm weel sutten doon, the bairns come speelin on ma kneis an pookin at ma hair' [ECS], 'Ma mother was gey roosed – Till the bairn was on her knei ...' [DH], '... And fishers that wad win a prize Maun supplicate on bended kneis' [DH], '... in a per o Jake Stevenson's shorts that came weel ablow his kneis' [IWL], '... ti sei'n the toon oo Aw love practically on its kneis' [IHS].

kneif (*nīf*) *n., arch.* a knave, scoundrel – '... for having declared in face of honest gentlemen, that Robert Wright, one of the two present Bailies, was but ane basse kniffe' [BR1689], '... that Thomas Bettie should be hanged above all kneffs for going through the toune' [BR1690] (spelling variants existed).

knei-lid (*nī-lid*) *n., arch* knee-cap.

knewn (*newn*) *pp.* known – 'hei was knewn for bein a bit o a lad', 'she was a knewn authority on her neeburs' (cf. the more common **kent** and occasional **kenned**).

knicht (*nicht*) *n., arch.* a knight – '... the seel and subscriptiounne of the said Waltyr Scot of Branxhelm, knicht ...' [SB1519], 'Be it kend till all men be thir prsent letres, me, Schir Walter Scott of Branxhelme, knycht ...' [SB1591].

knifes (*nīfs*) *n., pl.* knives.

knifie (*nī-fee*) *n., arch.* a small knife.

Knight (*nī'*) *n.* **Ann** (1941/2–2020) originally from Faringdon near Swindon, she moved to Hawick in 1982 after meeting local man Peter Knight while on holiday. She worked in a supermarket and came to the fore when serving as a member of Burnfoot Community Council, later serving as a Bailie at the Commin Riding. She helped found Burnfoot Community Futures and worked to open Burnfoot Community Hub. She had 8 children and step-children.

Knipknowes (*nip-nowz*) *n.* spelling of **the Nipknowes** used by the Post Office, presumably following an error.

the knittin (*thu-ni'-in*) *n.* the making of garments using needles and yarn, applied either to hand-made or machine made articles. Home knitting used to be much more common, taking up much of the spare time of local women in the 18th and 19th centuries. Straw or quill needles were once used, along with stocking wires.

knittin (*ni'-in*) *n., arch.* a white braid-like tape – 'A bowt o' knitteen = a length of tape, folded skeinwise, as sold' [ECS].

knittin-peen (*ni'-in-peen*) *n., arch.* a knitting needle (noted by E.C. Smith).

knitwear (*ni'-wār*) *n.* generic name for knitted clothing, particularly machine-knitted garments.

The local origins of the industry are in traditional linen and woollen manufacturing, the latter perhaps being developed through the sheep farming of the monks of the Border abbeys. The availability of sheep, and the abundance of sources of water-power were the natural seeds for development. Spinning and weaving were originally a domestic business, but people employed specifically as weavers were already a reasonably large fraction of the population of Hawick when the Burgh records begin about 1640. The knitting of stockings is said to have been introduced into Scotland during the time of the Protectorate of Cromwell, i.e. the 1650s. In 1693 there were 23 weavers listed in Hawick among subscribers to the new bell. In 1728 the Council set up the Wool Fund to encourage the manufacturing of 'tarred wool' by helping with the rent of workhouse and 'to pay £20 yearly to the dresser of coarse wool'. In 1734 Hawick received money from the Board of Trustees to set up a spinning school to help supply English markets. In 1736 it is recorded that 'at Kirkcudbright, Hawick, Monygaff, and other Places near the Wool Countries, several Packs of tarred Wool have been washed and cleaned, and some of it sorted and combed, spun, and wrought up into Blankets, and other coarse Goods, by private Hands, for their own Use'; the names of Hawick's first encouragers of local industry are not known. There is early reference to a fulling mill, and wool was spun for manufacture in other towns. By the mid-1700s there was a small factory making linen checks, and from the 1750s Hawick had small factories manufacturing carpets and linen tapes. The first such factory may have been a small one manufacturing linen checks on the Cross Wynd. By 1759 Roxburghshire was producing a quarter of Scotland's wool. John Hardie introduced stocking frames in 1771, initially making hosiery from linen and worsted, but gradually giving way to lambswool. In about 1776 there were 65 looms in Hawick, making linens and woollens (including carpets) and just 6 stocking frames. By 1791 there were 14 men and 51 women employed in connection with the manufacture of woollen goods, making about 3500 pairs of lambswool hose and 600 pairs of cotton hose annually. It is said that the first kind of woollen cloth manufactured in Hawick was a coarse blue material, which was sent to Leeds to be finished. In the early 19th century there was also duffle manufactured for petticoats, plaidings, blankets and flannels; this would develop into the tweed manufacturing industry. In 1816 there were 7 carding mills with 44 'scribbling' machines and 100 spinning jennies; the Town spun 12,000 stones of wool annually, and manufactured 328,000 pairs of stockings on 510 frames. Hawick grew as a hosiery (stockings etc.) manufacturing centre from the later 18th century into a producer of a wide range of knitwear in the late 19th century. In 1836 there were 16 separate establishments in the woollen trade, employing more than 1,600 people. There were over a million stockings made in 1838, with over 100,000 stones of wool consumed in the factories, where there were more than 1200 stocking frames and more than 200 weaving looms, making more than a million pairs of stockings annually, as well as other items. In 1839 it was stated that items being manufactured included 'yarns, under clothing, flannels, plaiding, shawls, tartans, druggets, cloths of various descriptions, lamb's wool hosiery of the finest texture, and blankets'. Attention switched from hosiery to tweeds through the 19th century. By 1850 there were 268 weaving looms and 3465 people were employed in the industry. In 1868 it was estimated that there were 64 set of machines, 52,864 spinning spindles, 270 power-looms and 100–150 hand looms, with 1.8 million pounds of wool being carded annually. In 1875 there were 653 power-looms for tweed, as well as 1017 hand frames and 86 power frames for hosiery. Around 1900 there were 18 hosiery and 14 tweed manufacturers in Hawick. It took many decades for the word 'knitwear' to popularly replace 'hosiery' as the description of Hawick's main industry; there are conflicting claims about which company used it first, but it seems likely this portmanteau word was coined in Hawick. Innes, Henderson & Co. used 'knit wear' in 1924, with a brochure in 1929 having it as one word, while the minutes of the Board of Pringle's first used it in 1945 – 'Though I'm forever roving My heart is interwoven With the fabric of this old mill town' [DF].

knock (*k-nok*) *n., arch.* a clock – 'For taking doune & mending of the knoik' [BR1701], '. . . and now for mending of the knocke and putting her to chap again' [BR1701], '. . . lykewise that oyl be furnished yearlie for the knocke, and towes for the bell . . . ' [BR1704], *v., arch.* to strike – '. . . he shall keep the Town's knocke in the steeple in ane good going order and sufficient case and condition, without cracke or flaw for knocking and choping hourly night and day' [BR1702], to pound flax or barley – '. . . Helen Dodds and Jean Hislop for knocking of bear on the Lord's-day' [Ash1640] (there were many spelling variants).

knockin-ower-bit
(*no-kin-ow-ur-bi'*) *n.* knocking over bit, a mechanical device on a knitting frame for pushing the previously knitted loops to make way for the new set in order to continue the chain.

knockit (*no-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* knocked – 'But he tirl'd fu' lood at the window glass, And he duntit and knockit to waken the lass' [JoHa], 'I couldna thole his priestly greed; His threatening made me scoff; I gied my airm ane angry swing An' knockit his bonnet off' [FL], beaten, pounded – '... they had nothing to eat except the everlasting oatmeal and 'knockit bere' ' [JJV].

knoll (*nōl*) *n., arch.* a chunk, lump, large piece of anything – '... an ahint hit, Ruberslaw's michty noal, wui plewed rigs an planteens' [ECS], 'Sic a muckle noall!' [ECS] (also spelled 'knole', 'noal', etc.; cf. **knowe**).

knoob (*noob*) *n., arch.* a knob.

knoop (*noop*) *n., arch.* the cloudberry, Rubus chamæmorus – 'On the very summits of the Teviothead, Liddesdale, and Cheviot Hills ... we find the Cloudberry (R. Chamæmorus), showing in June its white star-like flower, and in September its delicious orange fruit, known to the shepherds as knoops' [JAHM], ' 'Knots' or Knoops' (the Cloudberry) are abundant on Peel Fell; parts of the hill-top are even red with them; also on Hartshorn Pike and Deadwater head. The berris are gathered and jame made of them' [BNC1889].

Knopper's Knowe (*no-purz-now*) *n.* probable name of a piece of land connected with Crook. In 1581 William Douglas in Crook bequeathed this acre of land to his son George.

knopt (*nopt*) *pp., adj., arch.* provided with tassels, tasselled – '... deckt with Armes, L'armes and Cipres of Sattin, of the defuncte, knopt with gold' [SB1634].

knot (*nō'*) *n., arch.* a lump, chunk, figuratively applied to the head – 'Knot o uimor = suppurative swelling' [ECS] (this may be the meaning of 'Note' in 'Note o the Gate').

knottit (*no'-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* knotted – '... Wi' sash an' buckle, sword, star, knottit gaiter' [JoHa].

Know see **Knowe**

knowe (*now*) *n.* a small rounded hill, hillock, knoll – 'hei'll be owre the knowe the now', 'mibbe there was a saicond shooter on the gressy knowe?', '... has seen Walter Scot, old Whitfield, ly on a heathery know within the moss, or on a green know at the side of the moss' [DCW1765], '... We saw come marching owr the knows, Five hunder Fennicks in a flock' [CPM], 'The glowworm's lamp is gleaming bright, The sheep on ilka knowe are still ... ' [JoHa], 'Hei'll bei owre the knowe now' [JAHM], 'Gi'e me the bonnie broomy knowe, The burn that roond it rins ... ' [JEDM], 'Fareweel! ye balmy haughs an' knowes ... ' [JS], 'Here Hardie's Hills in rugged beauty rise, With knowes and hollows interspersed between ... ' [JCG], 'In throwe the knowes o' bracken That huddle roun' Winnington Rig: Or slowly alang the ribboned road That saiddles Crawbyres Brig?... ' [WL] (sometimes written 'know'; it is essentially a variant of the English 'knoll', although used more frequently; it exists in many local place names, particularly small hills).

Knowe (*now*) *n.* hamlet to the east of Hassendeanburn, on the opposite side of the Teviot from Ashybank. It was nearer to the river, with 'Knowetoonheid' being a little to the north. It was at one time referred to as the East Mains of Hassendean. Thomas Turnbull was owner in 1643, when it was valued at £279 10s. John Turnbull paid tax on £227 8s for land there in 1663 and Thomas Turnbull in 1678. The lands became part of Minto Parish when Hassendean was suppressed in 1690. The Turnbulls of Knowe, related to the Minto branch of the family, held land here for many generations, before it passed to the Horsburghs of that Ilk through marriage. Tax was paid in 1694 for 6 hearths for 'Know and his servants'; in fact Thomas Turnbull of Knowe acted as a collector of the Hearth Tax for Roxburgshire. Anthony Turnbull paid tax for 22 windows there in 1748. Thomas Scott and John Gray were living there in 1799. The lands were listed as owned by David Simpson of Knowe on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, when valued at £227. Edward Heron-Maxwell of Teviotbank was owner in about 1874. A glass stirrup-cup used by this family is in the Museum. Their arms showed an ear of rye between 3 bulls' heads. Andrew Reid farmed there in 1797 (also formerly spelled 'Know').

Knowe (*now*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish. It is marked 'Know' on Stobie's 1770 map, to the south of Castleton village and just to the east of Bellshiels.

the Knowe (*thu-now*) *n.* occasional short form for **the Toor Knowe** – '... deponed that the individuall lamb be bought from the know was the lamb waggered upon' [BR1693], 'Fornenst the Knowe was Jimmie Tamson's place, The queerest store your een micht see ... ' [WL].

the Knowe (*thu-now*) *n.* former name for the farm at Bowanhill, Teviothead, also known as 'Henderson's Knowe'.

Knowebog Hill (*now-bog-hil*) *n.* hill in Craik Forest, near the head of the Borthwick valley, north-east of Wolfcleuchhead. It reaches a height of 377 m.

Knowe Brig (*now-brig*) *n.* former bridge over the Hermitage Water near Toftholm and Shaws farms, which once carried the main road. A farm by this bridge was known as 'White Know'.

Knowe Burn (*now-burn*) *n.* alternative name for the Toftholm Sike, which joins the Hermitage Water between Toftholm and Netherraw. The road bridge across the stream was formerly known as the Knowe Brig, and a cottage by the roadside was Whiteknowe.

knowe-en' (*now-en*) *n., poet.* the end of a hill – 'Snaws join the squal, wi' pu'lin', pirlin', An' drifts, as 'round knowe-en's a-whirlin' ' [JoHa].

Knoweheid (*now-heed*) *n.* knowehead, former farmstead to the west of Newcastleton, on the south-west side of Park Hill. It was still occupied by shepherd John Hislop in 1858 and by his son John in 1861. The remains of several buildings and enclosure walls can still be seen.

Knowesouth (*now-sowth, noo-sooth*) *n.* mansion on the A698 road to Jedburgh, now a private nursing home. The estate was held by a branch of the Rutherford family (descended from the main Edgerston stem) from about the mid-17th century, who sometimes spelled their name 'Rutherfoord'. The lands were valued at £484 in 1678. The farms of the estate featured prominently in the Hearth Tax list for Bedrule Parish at the end of the 17th century, with 4 hearths in the house and 19 tenants listed. Robert Bonnar was there in 1690. John Rutherford paid tax for 26 windows there in 1748 and 1753. The lands of 'Knowsouth and Jedburgh' in Bedrule Parish were valued at £544 6s 8d in the 1740s. Labourer James Young was there in at least 1797–1801, gardener James Oliver in 1799 and George Hope in 1801. When Thomas Rutherford died in 1796 and his brother Capt. John Rutherford died unmarried in the early 19th century the inheritance of the estate was disputed between the husbands of different daughters. It eventually went to Thomas' nephew Charles Scott. He sold it to William Oliver Rutherford of Dinlabyre, who had a mansion built there in about 1835. However, in 1838 Rutherford sold it to George Pott (who had already purchased the neighbouring Ruecastle). Robert Oliver and John Rutherford are recorded as farmers there in 1797 and James Young was a servant. George and Gideon Pott of Dod lived there in the 1840s to 60s. There is an oil painting of the old house, probably from the mid-19th century. The house was re-built around 1870 for William Oliver Rutherford on the site of the earlier house. It has a spectacular 18th century lectern-type 'doocot' (although largely hidden by trees). About 500 m to the south-east are the possible remains of a settlement (also spelled 'Knowsouth', it was 'Knoushoth' in 1694; it may be marked on Pont's 1590s manuscript map as 'Cowsmowth' and 'Cowismouth' on one of Gordon's c.1650 maps, but is not on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Knowesouth Burn (*now-sowth-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on the north-west slopes of Black Law in Bedrule Parish and runs roughly northwards, past the farm of Knowesouth to join the Teviot. On the west side of the stream are the remains of a settlement. It consists of a roughly circular enclosure, about 43 m in diameter, with another bank outside, lying between 2 gullies. This is probably the 'encampment' described in the 1837 parish summary in the New Statistical Account.

Knowetoonheid (*now-toon-heed*) *n.* Knowetownhead, hamlet about 4 miles north-east of Hawick, between Hassendeanburn and Teviot Bank. It is on the east bank of Hassendean Burn and a little to the north of the old farm of Knowe. It was locally also known as simply 'Toonheid' (or 'Townhead') and was formerly known as 'East Mains' of Hassendean. It became part of Minto Parish when Hassendean was suppressed in 1690. William Turnbull held it in the late 15th century. It appears to have been part of the lands owned by Robert Scott of Alton in 1643 and owned by Thomas Gray in 1678, when it was 'Now called Know Townhead' and valued at £214. It was owned by the Turnbulls of Knowe in the 17th and 18th centuries, although their house was probably nearer to the river than the modern farmhouse. It was farmed by William Little around 1700. In 1797 Adam Trotter and James Hilson were listed as joiners there and John Armstrong was a servant. The farmhouse contains a carved wedding plaque, showing '1628 TT HT', probably the marriage of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe, with his wife perhaps being Helen Turnbull; it was presumably taken from the old house of Knowe. There are 2 carved stones built into the wall, one showing 2 dragons, and the other a lamb bearing a cross or banner; these may have been from Hassendean Kirk. In the county valuation of 1788 it is recorded as 'Thomas Gray of Alton's Lands,

now called Know Townhead' and valued at £214 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Knox (*noks*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1826) son of Walter and Elizabeth Hart. He was the first Cornet from Wilton, being elected at a public meeting in 1856 after the first nominee had declined and then the Council had refused to be further involved. He is shown as Right-hand Man in the first photograph of the Common-Riding Principals. He worked as a 'flesher' (i.e. butcher). In 1841 he was living with his widowed mother and siblings at Howlands House on Wilton Path. His older brother David became farmer at Whitlaw. He was farm steward at Martinshouse in 1861. His wife was Betsy and their children included Walter. **Adam** (b.1841/2) skinner, son of John, he was born in Jedburgh. He was described as a skinner in 1865 when he donated 15 copper coins to the Museum. **Agnes** (17th C.) cottar at Horsleyhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. She was probably related to George, John and Thomas, who were also listed there. **Andrew** 'Dandie' (17th C.) married Marion Redford in Ashkirk Parish in 1634. Their children included George (b.1637), Margaret (b.1639), an unnamed child (b.1642) and George (b.1645). **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may be the Andrew who witnessed a baptism in 1690 for Thomas in Ashkirk Parish. **Andrew** (1690/1–1768) tenant at Newhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Kirkwood, who died in 1768, aged 74. Andrew (1756/7–1830), tenant of Mainhill, who is recorded on the same headstone, is probably his grandson. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish. His son Andrew was baptised in 1789. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Mary Elliot in Wilton in 1771. **A.O.** (18th/19th C.) residing at Wilton Mill, he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Archibald** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Agnes Douglas. Their children included: Agnes (b.1818), baptised in East Bank Kirk; and Hendry (b.1825), baptised in Hawick Kirk. **C.** (19th C.) resident of Martin's House. In 1874 he donated to the Museum a 'stone amulet, found at Crumhaughhill'. **Dan** fictional character from 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'Son of a Duke's farmer', one of 3 Teri schoolmates who emigrated as settlers to Canada. **David** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included: John (b.1721); Isabel (b.1723); Bessie and Eliza (b.1725); Marion (b.1728); James (b.1730); and Mary (b.1735). **David** (18th C.) recorded being 'in Burnfoot' in 1741. This was when he feued part of the lands of Howlands from George Langlands of that Ilk. His wife Helen Young held the lands in liferent and his son James (gardener in Hawick) as his heir. Along with his brother James, he is 'of Howlands' when listed among the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765, with his son James representing him and his brother. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident at Whitlaw, along with James, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. The pair were probably the uncles of William, who was later farmer at Meikle Whitlaw; they were said to have succeeded as tenants to John Gledstains. He could be the David who married Isabel Burnet in Hawick in 1788 and whose daughter Janet was baptised in Hawick in 1788. **David** (b.1821) son of Walter and Elizabeth Hart. He was farmer at lands off Langlands Road, before it was developed and later farmed at Martin's House. In 1851 he was living at Howlands House on Wilton Path, farmer of 34 acres, employing 2 men; he was then living with his mother, brother Adam, sister Jane and other family members. In 1861 he was farming 116 acres at Martin's House, and employing 4 people. He was also recorded there in 1868. In 1859 in Edinburgh he married Agnes (b.1814), daughter James Turnbull, teacher at Wilton; she had also been a teacher herself, and married later in life. **David** (b.1821/2) born in Hawick Parish, son of William, he also a farmer. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with his parents at Meikle Whitlaw. By 1861 he was assistant farmer at Meikle Whitlaw. In 1852 he married Ann Scott, from Newcastleton. Their children included Agnes (b.1853), William and John. **George** (17th C.) resident at Newhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Thomas, who was also listed there. **George** (17th C.) cottar at Horsleyhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Agnes, John and Thomas, who were also listed there. He may be the George, married to Janet Robson, whose children baptised in Roberton Parish (when it still contained Hassendean) included Agnes (b.1684), Thomas (b.1687) and Andrew (b.1689). The witnesses in 1684 were John Knox (who was surely related) and John Brown. They also had a daughter Margaret (b.1695) baptised in Wilton. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Leithead in Wilton in 1761. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was

a private in the 16th Regiment of Foot. He married Agnes Gordon in 1799 and their children included: Janet (1799/1800–83), born in Ireland; and George (b.1802). His wife was still alive in 1841, living with their 2 children at Howdenburn. **George** (b.1802) stockingmaker of Howdenburn, and early member of the Relief (Allars) Kirk. He was son of George, who was a private in the 16th Regiment of Foot, and Agnes Gordon. He was living with his sister Janet in 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1871 he donated to the Museum a 'curious stone club'. A sketch of him exists. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Synton. In 1639, along with 4 other women, she appeared before the Session 'and gave in sufficient excuse that they could not come to the communion, their bairns all lying in the pocks [presumably smallpox or similar]'. Her forename is written 'Heilling'. **Henry** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 along with James, as residents of 'Cordlane'. It is unclear where this was, but James Davidson in Raperlaw was accused of stealing 40 sheep from there. **James** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 along with Henry at 'Cordlane'. **James** of Howlands (18th C.) brother of David, with whom he was joint owner of part of Howlands. In 1765 his nephew James represented him and his brother in the court case over the division of Wilton Common. **James** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick, son of David and Helen Young. He is named in the 1741 disposition of part of Howlands to his father, his mother in liferent and himself in fee. They were obliged to grind their grain at roughheugh Mill and pay 'thirle-dues', as well as 'unthirle-dues' for other grain. The infeftment was confirmed in 1764. In 1765 he was 'in Howlands' when he represented his father and uncle James (who were both 'of Howlands') in the court case over the division of Wilton Common. He is probably the James recorded as owner of part of Roughheugh in 1788, valued at £15 3s. He is probably the James who married Jean Irwin in Wilton in 1756 and had children: David (b.1757); Andrew (b.1758); Elizabeth (b.1760); Helen (b.1762); James (b.1766); Jean (b.1768); Andrew (b.1770); Walter (b.1771); John (b.1774); and Isabel (b.1780). The witnesses in 1780 were Robert 'Irwin' (probably related to his wife) and Thomas Rae. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Whitlaw along with David on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was probably ancestor of James who farmed at Little Whitlaw a few decades later and possibly uncle of William, who farmed at Meikle Whitlaw. He may be the same as James, gardener at Damside. **James** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Damside who was also a volunteer. He spotted the beacon on Crumhaugh Hill at the False Alarm of 1804 (although confusingly sometimes this is said to have been 'Walter'); he ran down the Loan and the Howegate waving his gun, with a crowd running after him, reached the Tower Knowe and fired his gun as a signal, gaining the prize of 20 shillings. He could be the James, who, along with Walter, is described in the 1808 will of 'Auld Cash' as 'late in Damside now at Silverboothall'; according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he and Walter were formerly in possession of enclosures that were part of Silverbuthall, and he is probably the James recorded as owner of part of Roughheugh (later owned by auctioneer James Oliver). It seems that he must have been from the next generation compared to the earler gardener, who was son of David; he may well have been son of that James. **James** (b.c.1790) farmer at Little Whitlaw. His brother William was farmer at Meikle Whitlaw. His wife was 'Thomas' or Thomasina Elliot and their children included: David (b.1813); Robert (b.1821); Archibald (b.1823); Janet (b.1827), who married Thomas Turnbull in 1847; and Thomas, who was cashier at Haddon & Turnbull's. He was probably nephew of David and James who were earlier at Whitlaw. In 1851 he was recorded there, farming 97 acres and employing 3 people. **James** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Hope in 1814 and their children included: James (b.1815); Betty (b.1817); James (again, b.1819); Thomas (b.1821); Jean (b.1824); Margaret (b.1826); and Helen (b.1830). **James** (19th C.) resident of Harden in Castleton Parish in 1868. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1639, she was censured for missing communion 'and gave not ane lawful excuse, yerefore to be punishit as the rest sall be that shall be tryit hereafter'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1636. **John** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Horsleyhill. He was probably related to Agnes, George and Thomas, also listed there. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for George in 1684. **John** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1761 for William Nichol and Janet Blaikie. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Belses Mains on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **John** (1763/4–1832) son of William, tenant at Newhouse. He farmed at Faldonside. He married Janet Scott, who died in 1836, aged 58.

Their children included William and Jean, who died in infancy. He is buried in Lilliesleaf Kirkyard. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Beatrice Stewart and their daughter Maragret (b.1842) was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1843. **John** (b.1814/5) from Jedburgh, he was a skinner in Hawick. He was living in Galashiels in 1851. In 1861 he was living on Dickson Street. His wife was Isabell and their children included Adam, John and Agnes. In 1865 he was described as a skinner when he donated 15 copper coins to the Museum. **John** (b.1824/5) son of Walter, he was a grocer on Wilton Path. His wife was Ann and their children included Elizabeth Helen and Walter John. **John** (b.1828) son of William. He was a baker in Melrose. He took over his father's tenancy of Meikle and Little Whitlaw. However, he gave them up in 1895. He died without issue. **Raymond** Cornet in 1974, he worked for Aitken & Turnbull in Hawick and moved to Forfar. He married his lass, Shirley Campbell and they have a daughter. **Rev. Robert** (1606–59) eldest son of Robert, who was probably the grand-nephew of the reformer John. He became minister at Kelso in 1633. He signed the National Covenant, probably in Hawick, in 1638. He used some vaults in the old abbey as his manse, adding to the chambers used by his father. He firstly married Margaret, sister of John Ker of Lochtour and secondly Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh. **Rev. Robert** (17th C.) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1668, he was recorded living at Cavers in 1677. Hence he may have been private chaplain or tutor for Douglas of Cavers. He wrote to Rev. Wylie (the former tutor at Cavers) about the apparently supernatural case of Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, and also about the 'ethart' spirit, which accompanied a lady who lived 'in the West marches' of Scotland. He is recorded in Cavers in 1683 and 1684 in discharges to the treasurer of Selkirk for annual rent. He became assistant minister at St. Mungo's in Glasgow in 1688, but was forced to give up on account of being an Episcopalian. He was presented to Peebles in 1690, and although he was not settled, he 'continued to possess the Kirk by violence', eventually being forced to withdraw. **Robert** 'Robbie' (20th C.) played rugby for the Y.M. and then Hawick R.F.C. He was part of the championship-winning side in the 1920s. He was associated with the Y.M. for the rest of his life. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Roberton. He married Jean Turnbull in 1682. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Graham and Margaret Knox (perhaps his sister) in 1681. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion Shiel and their son Andrew was baptised in 1690. The witnesses were James Johnstone and Andrew Knox (who was surely related). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Newhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to George, who was also listed there, and seems likely to have been an ancestor of the later Thomas who farmed at Firth. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Horsleyhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Agnes, George and John, who were also listed there. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Laing in Minto in 1718. Their children included: Janet (b.1718); Andrew (b.1720); and George (b.1723). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: Marion (b.1740); and Thomas (b.1747). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. in 1759 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Waugh at Groundistone. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Firth, recorded on the 1789–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was owner of 6 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Firth in 1797. He farmed for a while at Todrig (which was owned by his step-son), then lived at Orchard before moving to Edinburgh. He married Barbara Turnbull (widow of George Pott of Todrig) and their eldest son was the poet William (1789–1825), who was baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish. The couple were said to have had 3 sons and 3 daughters, with other children probably being Jessie (b.1790), Dorothea (b.1794), Thomas (b.1796) and Henrietta (b.1798). He may have been related to the earlier Thomas at Newhouse. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) son of James, farmer at Little Whitlaw. He worked in the woollen trade for a while and was then cashier at Haddon & Turnbull's. He lived at Ebony Cottage. He was described as 'an intelligent and kindly man off business, but somewhat to be feared if immersed in business'. He married Isabella, daughter of Benjamin Hall and Mary Wilson. **Thomas** 'Tom' worked in the Tourist Information Centre in Hawick, where he became known for singing to visitors. He wrote the song 'Where Slitrig Meets Teviot'. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their children included Andrew (b.1653). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Minto in 1797 when he was taxed for having a greyhound. Perhaps the same Walter was listed as owner of a

'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, valued at £1 16s 7d, which was owned by Lord Minto in 1811. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) shopkeeper in Wilton, with a grocer's shop. He also ran carts, carrying coals etc., with the help of his sons. It seems likely he was son of James, gardener at Damside; in the 1808 will of 'Auld Cash', he and James are described as 'late in Damside now at Silverboothall'; according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he and James were formerly in possession of enclosures that were part of Silverbuthall. He was probably the 'Mr. Knox' who owned land around and to the north of Langlands Road, according to Wood's 1824 map. He was listed as farmer at Howlands among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. In 1837 he was mentioned as an example in the House of Commons investigation into 'fictitious voters'; along with his sons Walter and James they rented Hutlerburn in order to have votes in Selkirkshire. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Hart in Wilton in 1808 and their children included: James (b.1809); Helen (b.1811); Walter (b.1813); Jane (b.1815); Adam (b.1817); and Helen (again, b.1819); David (b.1821), who took over the farm in Wilton; John (b.1824); Adam (again, b.1826), first Cornet from Wilton; and Mary. All of their children were born in Wilton Parish. His widow was living at Howlands House in 1841 and 1851. **Walter** (b.1813) son of Walter. He farmed at Stirches Mains. He was listed there among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. He married Elizabeth Oliver (or Smith) in 1838 and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Jessie Smith (b.1838); Walter (b.1840); Elizabeth (b.1842); and Maria Smith (b.1844). **William** (1721/2–96) tenant at Newhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was recorded there on the 1788–92 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Janet Smail, who died in 1791, aged 60. Their son John (b.1763/4) was tenant at Faldonside. They also had 2 children who died in infancy. **William** (1732/3–77) tenant farmer at Dunstane Moor in Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Cairns, who died in 1772, aged 34. His brother James (1726/7–1805) is recorded on the same headstone. **William** (1762/3–1825) tenant at Belses farm. He married Margaret Hume, who died in 1859, aged 91. Their children included: Robert (1799/1800–16); Margaret (1803/4–16); Barbara (1801/2–08); and 3 children who died in infancy. **William** (1789–1825) local poet, born at Firth, near Lilliesleaf, he lived for a while at The Cottage, near Orchard. He was the eldest son of Thomas, a Lilliesleaf farmer, and Barbara Turnbull (who had been married to George Pott of Todrig). He was educated at Lilliesleaf Parish School until aged 12 or 13 (where he was said to be 'full of fun and frolic, but slow of learning), where his teacher was George Scott, writer of 'Heath Flowers'. There he was a good friend of Rev. John Cochrane of Hawick, the husband of his sister Jessie Elizabeth. He then spent a few years at Musselburgh Grammar School, before working in a lawyer's office. His father became farmer at Todrig (owned by his stepson), where Henry Scott Riddell was a herd in his youth, and later also farmed at Langhope. He himself tried unsuccessfully as a farmer at Wrae near Langholm when he was 23, lasting about 5 years. He then spent some time living with his father at Orchard and then in 1820 the family moved to Edinburgh, where he worked as a journalist, wrote sacred poetry, and became a friend of Sir Walter Scott. His publications include 'The Lonely Hearth and other poems' (1818), 'Songs of Israel' (1824) and 'The Harp of Zion' (1825). The 'Harp of Zion' was supposedly recalled entirely from memory after the printer lost the manuscript copy; it was dedicated to Rev. Samuel Charters of Wilton. His poem 'Mortality' (also known as 'Oh! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?', published in 'Songs of Israel') was a favourite of Abraham Lincoln and it was also said that the Emperor of Russia had it printed in gold and hung on the palace walls. He was described as short, but handsome, with a fair complexion and light hair, and was said to recite his compositions enthusiastically. Stories are told of him taking shelter at Stainton's Smiddy on Melgund Place and also at Cauldmill Smiddy, when the smith quoted one of his own lines of poetry to him, obliging him to confess that he was the author of those lines, leading to an invitation to hospitality and a long night of conversation (it seems likely that the stories are both inspired by one event). His wife died shortly before him and Sir Walter Scott (anonymously) sent him a letter of condolence containing £10. He died at Leith after suffering a stroke, aged only 36, and is buried in New Calton Cemetery in Edinburgh. The Museum has a manuscript of his poem 'Human Hopes'. There is a tablet to his memory in Lilliesleaf Kirk. 'Some Correspondence Printed for Private Circulation among the Poet's Relations and Friends' was published in 1891 – 'We'll see as through this vale we stray, Where dwelt the poet of the Wrae – Whose harp, now silent and unstrung, So generously and sweetly sung' [HSR]. **William** (18th/19th C.) from Lilliesleaf Parish.

He emigrated to Canada, settling in Walterloo County, Ontarion, where he called his farm Langside, after the place he left in Lilliesleaf. He emigrated with his sister Jessie (who married Robert Leithead), and their farm was next to that of his cousin Charles Scott, who was also from Lilliesleaf. He later moved to Toronto. **William** (b.1796/7) farmer at Meikle Whitlaw and later at Little Whitlaw. His brother James was tenant at Little Whitlaw. He was said to have succeeded 2 of his uncles, who became tenants in about 1746 (although it was probably later than this); they could have been the David and James recorded at Whitlaw in 1797. His wife was Nancy Scott (listed as 'Mina' in the birth records of her children). In 1851 he is recorded as farmer of 64 acres at Meikle Whitlaw and in 1861 was farmer of 150 acres, employing 5 people. He was still recorded there in 1868. His children included: Williamina ('Mina', b.1819), who lived at 11 Glebe View; Isabel (b.1820); David (b.1822), who went to Canada, but returned to Scotland to farm at New Hope, Kirkpatrick Fleming; William (b.1824); James (b.1826); John (b.1828), baker in Melrose, who succeeded to the farms; Margaret (b.1831); Agnes and Jessie (b.1833); and Mary (b.1836). The witnesses in 1836 were William Scott, farmer at Martin's House and Isabella Michie, also from there. One of his daughters became Mrs. Rutherford from Moffat. **William** (19th C.) married Rachel Sutherland in Hawick Parish in 1848. **William** (19th C.) married Agnes Riddell in 1850, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parises (sometimes written 'Knocks' and 'Nox' in early records).

knub see **nub**

knubbie see **nubbie**

knuigle (*ni-, nū-gul*) *v., arch.* to squeeze with the hands and knees, to give artificial respiration (also **knuizle**).

knuizle (*ni-, nū-zul*) *v., arch.* to press the body, especially an injured person (also **knuigle**).

Knyvet (*ni-vi'*) *n.* **Sir Henry** (c.1506–bef.1547) of Charlton, Wiltshire, son of Sir Thomas and Muriel Howeard. He was one of the lieutenants of the Earl of Hertford during the 1545 ravaging of the Borders. He married Anne Pickering in 1537. Their son Thomas was famous as the captor of Guy Fawkes (older form of 'Nivet' with many spelling variations).

koag see **cog**

the K.O.S.B. (*thu-kā-ō-es-bee*) *n.* the King's Own Scottish Borderers, local infantry Regiment, covering the Borders and nearby areas. The Regiment was raised in March 1689 in Abbey Close at Holyrood by David Leslie, 3rd Earl of Leven. About 800 men were gathered in about 2 hours as a 'loyalist' force to protect Edinburgh against the Highlanders and other supporters of William of Orange. This force was eventually renamed the Kings Own Borderers in 1805 and the K.O.S.B. in 1887, and formally adopted the Leslie tartan in 1898. The K.O.S.B. has fought in almost every campaign involving the British Army in the last 300 years. There is a record of them celebrating the Hawick Common Riding in Egypt in 1889. The regiment undertook a march from Berwick to Dumfries, partly as a recruitment drive. The 1/4th Battalion (Territorial Force, pronounced 'first fourth', i.e. the first part of the 4th Battalion) grew out of the Border Rifles and included many local volunteers who signed up in the years leading up to WWI. In 1915, because of the losses suffered by the regular army units, the 1/4th were sent to Gallipoli, where they took place in that ill-conceived campaign against Turkey. They later served in Egypt, Palestine and on the Western Front. Later the 7th/8th presented the town with their Colours when they were disbanded after WWI. The entire Regiment was given the last freedom of the town in 1974. The Regiment paraded through Hawick in 2006 before merging with the Royal Scots to become the Royal Scots Borderers, 1st Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Scotland. In 2009 a plaque was placed outside the Town Hall to honour all the men who served with the regiment. 'For king and country and the Scottish Borderers the story of the 1/4th (Border) Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borders on the Gallipoli Peninsula 1915' was written by Gavin Richardson in 1987 and 'After Gallipoli: the story of the 1/4th (Border) Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers 1916–1918: Egypt, Palestine and the Western Front' in 1992. 'Borderers in Battle: The War Story of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1939–1945' (1948) was written by Hugh Gunning.

the Kosbies (*thu-koz-bees*) *n., pl.* popular name for members of the K.O.S.B.

Kossuth (*ko-sooth*) *n.* **Louis** (1802–94) Hungarian revolutionary, who worked for Hungarian independence, becoming President in 1849. However, the republic was short-lived, with Russia intervening to help Austria. He toured Britain and the U.S. and received ovations as a champion of liberty, including being made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1856 after delivering a lecture 'in the cause of European Freedom'.

The visit was organised by Peter Laidlaw, Alex Hogg and others. A large crows turned out to watch his carriage arriving in Hawick. One of the welcoming banners in Hawick had been made by James 'Dictionary' Murray and said 'Thy Kingdom Come' in Hungarian. He talked to the crowd from a window of the Tower Hotel and delivered 2 speeches in East Bank Kirk over his 2-day visit. He was later in Galashiels, Kelso, Jedburgh and Selkirk. In Glasgow he stayed at the observatory with John Pringle Nichol, who had been a teacher in Hawick. His first name is also written 'Lajos'. Unable to improve the situation in Hungary, he died in exile. A letter from him describing how he was entertained in Hawick was donated to the Museum in 1860.

Kowe (*kow*) *n.* **Thomas** (15th C.) notary for the sasine giving James Douglas of Drumlanrig the Barony of Hawick in 1484. He was a presbyter of the Diocese of Glasgow. It is unclear if there would be a more modern spelling of his surname.

kraim see **krame**

krame (*krām*) *n., arch.* a temporary merchant's booth, stall at a fair – 'Assoilzies George Makwetie fra the claim persewit be John Scott, pethar, for a half dozen of butes, mae or fewer, allegit taken away fra his crame in Hawick' [BR1655], '... for the stealing and theftuously away taken out of his craime in open market ane pair of single soled shoes' [BR1680], '... and was marked only by the advent of old Tommy Tudhope and his krame of toys' [JAHM], '... stalls and kraims were overturned, and tumult and riot became general' [RM], 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI], 'Gibbie the Gowk's no' sic a gowk but hei'll pack up the krame a' right enough' [JEDM], 'Rows of 'krames' laden with toothsome dainties ...' [BM1907], 'A raw o treis; a raw o krames; a raw o hooses' [ECS], '... Better, daur-say, Brocht, factory-fresh (sei telly) til eer hame, twae hunder miles, than frae some mercat-krame ...' [DH] (also spelled 'kraim', 'craime' and 'crame'; still in use to refer to stalls up the Moor at the Common Riding, although it is now obscure elsewhere in Scotland; from Mediæval German or Dutch).

krame-wife (*krām-wīf*) *n., arch.* a female stallholder at a fair etc. – '... and on Hopekirk Ba' morning the kraim-wives regularly took up their station in the kirkyard and exposed their wares of gingerbread, tam trott, and clagam on the old through stones' [WaD] (also written 'kraim-wife').

Kristenbury Crags (*kris-ten-bu-ree-krawgz*) *n., pl.* Christianbury Crags, a rocky outcrop near the farm of Flatt on the English side of the Kershop valley. It can be seen in the distance from parts of southern Liddesdale.

Krucrewch (*krook-rooch*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th C.) listed among tenants of Skelfhill and neighbouring farms in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. It is unclear what the modern form of this name would be, perhaps just an error for 'Crook' or 'Crooch'.

KS (*kā-ess*) *n.* for a long time the 2-letter car licence plate code indicating Roxburghshire.

the Kumfy Mill (*thu-kum-fee-mil*) *n.* popular name for the Braemar factory on Commercial Road. It was earlier the business of A. Brodie & Co.

kurnel (*kur-nul*) *n., arch.* a kernel (also **kirnel**).

Kush-Mush (*kush-mush*) *n.* nickname in use in the 19th century – 'Here's Soapy Ballantyne and Wull Slush, Here's Todd Lowrie and Peggy Neill; Davie A'-things and auld Kush-Mush, And Jenny A'-things is here as weel' [HI].

kuttikens see **cuttikens**

kye (*kI*) *n., pl., arch.* cows, cattle – 'Item sex ky viz. foure ky with followaris and twa with cauf price of the pece ourheid £8' [SPB1579], '... Betide me life, betide me death, These three ky shall gae t' Liddesdale wi' me. Fala, &c' [CPM], '... Or, of my great ancestor's plight, Whan southrons stole his kye by night' [JTe], 'It a sufficient reason that 'horses and kye eat green things raw' ...' [JAHM], 'He keeps his pony and his kye: It's strange how some folks get so high' [RDW], 'Ho! For the blades of Harden! Ho! For the driven kye' [WHO], 'See them drive the kye before them' [RSC], '... He had kye in the haugh, he had sheep on the hill' [JT], '... Had cried to the startled guard 'To arms! How fatten the kye on your Redeside farms?'' [WHO], 'Sae it seemed that the least the lad could dae Was to lift a wheen kye in the forenicht gray' [WL], 'Though gliffed for kye and horses ...' [IWL], '... For ma slice spells serious danger For Elec Cavers' kye' [IWL] (also written 'ky'; this was once the common plural form of 'cow'; see also **kine**).

kyle (*kīl*) *n., arch.* a pin used in a kind of game of skittles (see also **kyles**).

kyle (*kīl*) *n., arch.* a small hayrick, a 'coil', *v., arch.* to gather hay into 'coils'.

Kyle (*kīl*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.c.1795) dyer living on the Howegate, at about No. 12. His wife was Jane, and their children included John, Anne,

Mary, William, Archibald and Thomas. **Alexander** (19th/20th C.) son of John, he worked in the tweed trade and then was tobacconist at 3 Tower Knowe. He was Cornet in 1872. He married Jessie S. Elliot, who was daughter of Hawick's first cabman, and died in 1885, aged 29. His son William was Cornet in 1905. Their other children included Thomas, Lizzie H. and William, none of whom reached adulthood. **Andrew** (1729/30–1833) born at Heughhead farm in Castleton Parish. He was tenant farmer at Braidlie on the Hermitage Water. He was farmer at Demainholm on the 1792 Horse Tax Rolls, and Braidlie in 1794 and 1797. He was also taxed for having 4 non-working dogs in 1797. He married Jean, daughter of David Murray, and she died in 1834, aged 83. He died in his 94th year and is buried at Ettleton. Their children included: David (1776/7–1861); William (1776–1855); John, recorded as his son on the 1799 Militia ballot; and probably Arthur, who later farmed at Braidlie. His daughters could be the 'Miss Kyles' recorded at Braidlie in the 1830s. **Andrew** (1805/6–91) farmer at Dinlabyre and Midtodhills near Carlisle. He was farmer at Dinlabyre in 1851, when he is recorded farming 140 acres 'arabl, of Moor N. Known' and employing 5 labourers. His wife was Elizabeth, who died in 1908, aged 90. Their children included: Margaret (1841/2–1908); William (1842/3–1903); Mary Anne (1844/5–1922); James; Jane (1850–96); and Elizabeth (1853/4–1924). He died in Inverness-shire and the family are buried at Ettleton. **Andrew** (19th C.) resident of the Howegate. In 1871 he donated to the Museum a 'fac-simile of Charles Dickens' last letter, and part of a Celtic dictionary'. He may be the joiner (b.1842/3), who was son of Robert. He may be the Andrew of Exchange Arcade who in 1873 donated to the Museum a 'copy of the handbill announcing the opening of the first railway between Liverpool and Manchester'. **Arthur** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Braidlie in Castleton Parish. He was listed at 'Broadlee' in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He was also listed as head of household there in 1835–38. He was probably son of Andrew, who was farmer at Braidlie in 1797. He was brother of David, who also farmed at Braidlie. He could be the same Arthur who was farmer at South Greenholm in Castleton Parish in 1841. **David** (18th C.) resident of Melrose. In 1776 he married Betty Kedie, daughter of Hawick baker John, the marriage being proclaimed in both parishes. They had several children in Melrose. In 1782 his daughter Betty died in Hawick. He could be the proprietor of 'The George' in Melrose, which was frequented by Sir Walter Scott, hence he found his way into Sir Walter's work 'The Monastery'; he was son of a baker from Galashiels and died in 1805, aged 52. **David** 'Auld Kyle' (1777–1861) farmer at Braidlie (or Broadlee) in Castleton Parish. He was son of Andrew and Jean Murray, and brother of Arthur. He was recorded as a shepherd at Braidlee in 1797 on the list of Castleton Parish men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castleton' and he was a shepherd at Broadlee on the 1801 Militia list. In 1851 he was listed as farme of 2000 acres of moorland, employing 4 labourers. He married Betty Milligan. Their children included: Mina Crozier (b.1821); Elliott (b.1823); Jane; Andrew; and Anne (b.1833), Anne married shepherd William Glendinning. He is probably the 'Davie Kyle', breeder of Dandie Dinmonts, of whom a poem was written by 'Halbert Noble' in 1861. He was described in H.H Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865) as a keen hunter, once competing against Routledge, Laird of the Flatt. He hunted hare in his youth, switching later to foxes, hunting with Dandie Dinmonts. As a farmer, he had a peculiarity of having all his tups horned. He fathered a child with Jean Armstrong of Canonbie in 1832. **David** (b.c.1785) recorded as a 'broker' on the Fore Raw in 1841. His wife was Margaret. **Francis** 'Frank' (1818–c.1900) son of James and Janet. He was farmer at Hilliesland, taking over from his father as the Duke of Buccleuch's tenant there in 1843. He was Cornet in 1845 and owned 74 High Street. His son John was also Cornet and farmed at the Wellogate. In 1851 he was listed at '4 High Street – F. Kyle's' (although 74 High Street is clearly meant), a farmer of 30 acres, employing 1 person. He was listed as a farmer on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He was one of the townspeople who recovered from cholera during the 1849 outbreak. He lived into his 80s and was the oldest living Cornet in the late 19th century. He turned out for the Friday at least as late as 1881. There is a photograph of him with the 1846 and 1897 Cornets; this makes him the earliest Cornet of whom we have a photograph. In 1847 he married Isabella Cairns and their children included: Agnes ('Nancy', b.1848); Janet (b.1850); Isabella (b.1853); James (b.1855); John (b.1857), who was Cornet in 1885; Beatrix (b.1861); Helen (b.1864); Elizabeth (b.1867);

and Frances (b.1869). **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at New Headshaw, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same George was cottar in Castleside in 1762; he married Margaret Laidlaw and had several children baptised in Ashkirk Parish, including Thomas (b.1762), Agnes (b.1763), Mary (b.1765), Janet (b.1767), Isabel (b.1771), and Margaret (b.1775). **James** (1733/4–1813) weaver in Castleton Parish. He lived at Heughhead, where his wife and some children died. However, he moved to Newcastleton, where he himself died. His wife was Agnes Armstrong, who died in 1803, aged 61. Their children included Margaret (1779/80–93). **James John** (d.bef. 1797) gardener in Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism for William Gledstains in 1761. He married Agnes Mitchellhill in 1751 and she died in Hawick in 1797. Their children included: William (b.1757); John (b.1759); John (again, b.1760); Adam (b.1762); and Walter (b.1765). The witnesses in 1762 were Walter Cook and Thomas Cowan. Note that his forename is sometimes given as just 'John' and his wife's surname sometimes as 'Mitchel'. **James** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick Parish. He married Esther Scott and their children included: Agnes (b.1787); Esther (b.1789); John (b.1791); William (b.1794); Robert (b.1796); Beatrix (b.1798); and Adam (b.1802). The witnesses in 1791 were William (surely a close relative) and Thomas Brown. The death of his daughter Beatrix is recorded in Hawick in 1815. He is probably the gardener James who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Brown and Beatrix Kyle (perhaps his sister) in 1793. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for John Hardie in 1798. **James** (1752–98) flesher in Hawick. He paid the Horse Tax in 1792 and 1797. He married Mary Porteous (1753–1824). Their children included: Mary (b.1778), who died young; Helen (b.1780), also died young; John (b.1781) manufacturer in Hawick; Andrew (b.1784), who died aged 10; and Mary (again, b.1786), also died young. He is buried in old Wilton Cemetery. **James** (c.1780–c.1843) joiner and wood-turner of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He is likely the Kyle recorded around 74 High Street on Wood's 1824 map (but could be the other Kyle listed at No. 33), and at about the same place in the 1841 census. He probably also farmed at Hilliesland. His wife was Janet and their children included: Nancy; Francis, who became Cornet; and Janet. He may be the James recorded in about 1874 as owner of part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick (even if he was deceased by then). **Jane** (b.1783/4) proprietor of an inn in Newcastleton in 1825/6, and explicitly of the Grapes Inn in 1837. This was situated at 16 Douglas Square. In 1851 she was recorded as a widow. She was living with her children William and Mary in 1841 and Mary in 1851. She was also at the Grapes Inn in 1852, although incorrectly listed as 'Ryle'. She was probably Jean Foster, who married George and had children Betty (b.1806), William (b.1808), Fanny (b.1811), Margaret (b.1813), Mary (b.1815) and Georgina (b.1819). **John** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. He married Helen Beattie and their children included: Janet (b.1756); Robert (b.1759), also a mason; and Sarah (b.1762). The witnesses in 1759 were smiths James and Robert, who were probably related to his wife. He was deceased before his son Robert died in 1801. He could be the John who witnessed baptisms in 1772 for Thomas Lookup and in 1779 for wright James Hogg. **John** see **James John**. **John** (c.1744–1800) farmer at Heughhead, son of William and Betty Wilson. He was recorded at Heughhead in the Castleton Horse Tax Rolls in 1789–90. He and his father were probably the 'Messrs Kyles, Heughheads' who were taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He married Agnes Murray, who died in 1806, aged 46. They had a daughter Isabel (d.1869). He was buried at Ettleton. **John** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Cavers in 1797, when he was working for George Douglas. On the 1799 ballot for the Militia he was recorded as a gardener at Cavers. He was also recorded as gardener at Cavers in 1800 and on the 1801 Militia ballot he was a gardener at Cavers who 'wants th sight of an eye'. His children included: Mark (b.1798); Alexander (b.1800); and Thomas (b.1801). **John** (1781–1851) son of butcher James and Mary Porteous, he was a merchant and hosiery manufacturer of the early 1800s, with firm John Kyle & Co. operating on the High Street (around No. 33). He was listed as a merchant in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was the 'royalist' Cornet of the 'Disputed Common Riding' of 1809, selected by the Council, but opposed by the 'Wesla Lads'. This was in objection to new rules imposed by the Council, restricting the Common-Riding participants to a limited circle of invited guests. The 'Wesla Lads' instead appointed their own 'rebel' Cornet, John Tullie. Kyle had about 45 supporters, half of whom were said to be strangers, and they were hissed and cursed at by the crowds. He

may also be the same John who was a member of the Curling Club in 1812. He was listed as a stocking manufacturer on the High Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory, and may also have been the grocer and spirit dealer of the High Street. 'John & James Kyle' was listed on the High Street among hosiery manufacturers in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In the 1841 census he is living with James and Mary, probably both younger siblings. Mary Ann, who is listed as house proprietor and hosier on the High Street on the 1851 census, is probably the same sister; she was on Bridge Street in 1861 – '. . . Elect a trader ca'd John Kyle, Massy in iz merchant style' [MB]. **John** (b.c.1770s) son to Andrew in Braidlie, according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was recorded as a 'Drover' at 'Broadlee' on the 1801 ballot (along with his brother David). **John** (1791–1866) gardener at Wilton Lodge for 50 years, he was also a Trustee and elder of the Relief Kirk. In 1851 his address was recorded as 'Wilton Lodge Garden House'. His wife was Margaret, and their children included Helen and James. **John** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** 'the Nether Wulton Youth' (1827–1900) son of Alexander and Jane (or Janet) Reid, he was born at Netherwitton, Northumberland, and his father was originally from Kelso. His family moved to Hawick when he was about 10. He was known as a great runner in his younger days, hence his nickname. His brothers were William, Thomas and Richard (who was a foreman skinner in Galashiels). He worked all his life with John Laing & Sons, becoming a hosiery manager. He held many positions associated with the Common-Riding organisation, and was Acting Father in 1872 for his own son. He attended his 59th Common-Riding dinner in 1899, this being said to be a record. He was also a keen Mason, being Master of Lodge 111. He was living at about 28 High Street in 1851 and 17 Backdamgate in 1861. On Old Year's Night 1847 he married Margaret Hall from Eskdalemuir, and she died in 1904, aged 76. Their children were: Alexander, Cornet in 1872; James Hall, framesmith, who married Jane Little; John, engineer in Bloemfontein, South Africa; Mary, who married Robert Millar; and William, who died in infancy. He could be the warehouseman who donated 4 foreign coins to the Museum in 1865. **John** (1829–1909) son of William and Robina Cavers. He was a carter, agricultural labourer and ploughman in Castleton. In 1860 he married Mary (1836–1931), daughter of John Armstrong and Janet Glendinning. Their children were: Janet (1860–1908); William (b.1836); Robina (1865–1952); Agnes (1868–82); and John Armstrong (1871–81). The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery, next to Andrew (d.1891). **John** (b.1857) son of Francis. He was a farmer who was Cornet in 1885. It is said that his year saw the beginning of the resurgence of interest in the ceremonial side of the Common Riding, with the Council resolving to officially support the events. His Cornet's Lass was probably either Miss Murray or Miss Fraser, who were recording in the local press at the Colour Bussing ceremony in 1887. He may be the farmer John whose property at 74 High Street was demolished to make way for the Pavillion Theatre. **John** (1871–1958) born in Hawick, son of a fine art dealer Andrew, and Agnes Waugh. He left the High School in 1885, having won the Queen's Prize for drawing. He worked for 8 years as a watchmaker and jeweller, then got an assistant teaching position in Lancashire, and finally won a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. After 3 year's of study, he travelled in Europe, taught at Huddersfield technical College and in Alloa and emigrated to Canada in 1905, becoming the Art Supervisor for City Schools in Vancouver. He was later described as 'an outstanding educationalist and one of the most influential men in the history of British Columbia Arts and Crafts'. He was one of the founders of the British Columbia Society of Fine Arts, started the first art night classes in Vancouver and was also instrumental in starting correspondence courses. He was Director of Technical Education for the Province of British Columbia 1913–38. He is also credited with being the first to sponsor an exhibition by Emily Carr. He wrote and illustrated 3 books on teaching woodwork, lettering, and metalwork, 'Design for Industrial Arts' (1931). He married Nellie Hadfield, an English-born school teacher in 1920 and they had at least 2 daughters and a son. He established an eduational trust for the High School, the Andrew, Agnes and John Kyle Bequest Fund. **Robert** (d.1801) mason in Hawick. He was son of John, who was also a mason. His wife Betty Turnbull died in Hawick in 1815. **Thomas** (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. It is unclear how he was related to other Kyles. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He

was recorded at Hummelknowes in 1729 and 1731. His children included: Mark (b.1729); and John (b.1731). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Groundistone in 1737. His name is written 'Cayle' in 1737 when he witnessed baptisms for Walter Scott and William Lunn in Wilton. He married Marion Sliman and their children included: George (b.1737); and Isobel (b.1739). The witnesses in 1737 were Robert and William Scott. **Thomas** (19th C.) brother of John, William and Richard. He was a commercial traveller for John Laing & Sons, and his son was also Thomas. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1830s–1921) son of Thomas, he worked for John Laing & Sons for about 60 years, mainly as a commercial traveller. He was secretary of the Trades Committee for several years, Clerk of the Course at the Moor for 11 years and member of the Race Committee and Ceremonial Committee. He was known as a good cricketer and was a keen supporter of Hawick & Wilton Cricket Club. He celebrated his golden wedding anniversary with his wife Jane Ferguson, daughter of Mrs. Burns of the Crown Hotel. **William** (c.1709–98) born at Burnmouth in Castleton Parish, son of William and Isobell Moffet. He was tenant at Heughhead. He and his son were probably the 'Messrs Kyles, Heughheads' who were taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He married Betty Wilson, who died in 1786, aged 74. Their children included: John (1743/4–1800); George (1756/7–1819); and 2 sons who died in infancy. **William** (1776–1855) son of Andrew in Braidlie. He may be the resident of Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Probably the same William was farmer at Braidlie in 1797 when he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in Castleton Parish. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'; he was 'now Farmer Greenholm'. He was also farmer at Greenholm on the 1801 ballot. He may be the 'William, senior, Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 along with 'William, junior' (presumably his son). **William** (18th/19th C.) baker in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection. **William** (18th/19th C.) listed as 'William, junior, Castleton' in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' along with 'William, senior'. He may be the same William as the flesher listed in Newcastleton in Pigot's 1837 directory. **William** (b.1794) son of James and Esther Scott. He was a gardener living on the Sandbed (actually at 6 Buccleuch Street) in at least 1841–61. In 1852 he was listed as a greengrocer on Buccleuch Street. He lived with his sisters Mary and Agnes, and nieces and nephews Helen, James, John and Margaret. In 1861 he was recorded as a market gardener. He donated 4 silver coins and 16 copper coins to the Museum. **William** (19th C.) recorded at Greenholm among the gentry living near Newcastleton in Pigot's 1837 directory. He could be the same William of Greenholm recorded dissolving the drapers John Armstrong and Company in Glasgow in 1839. **William** (1796–1890) carter and farmer at Leahaugh in Castleton Parish. In 1851 he is recorded as 'Farmer of about 300 acres more or less'. He married Robina, daughter of joiner John Cavers and Jane Douglas; she died in 1877, aged 71. Their children included: Agnes (1827–82), who married Andrew Mitchellhill; John (1829–1909); James (1830–46); William (1833–1909), farmer; Thomas (1835–1914); Jane (b.1837), who married Matthew Murray; Betty (b.1839); Henry (b.1843) and another Henry (b.1845), who both died young; James (b.1847), a shepherd; George (1850–1908), a builder; and Mary (b.1853), who died at Netherraw. The family are buried at Ettleton Cemetery. **William** (1829/30–1904) brother of John, Thomas and Richard. He was a commission agent. **William** (1833–1909) eldest son of William. He farmed at Leahaugh, like his father before him. He and his brother Thomas were subscribers to David Anderson's book of verse in 1868. He died at Leahaugh and is buried at Ettleton. **William Elliot** 'Willie' (19th/20th C.) son of Alexander, he worked as a joiner and then coal merchant, and was probably the most famous Hawick rugby player of his day. He played forward for Hawick R.F.C. for many years, retiring after being concussed in the final of the 1913 Hawick Sevens. He came out of retirement during and after WWI and also played for Scotland. In his first international match he was the only forward not educated at a Public School. He was Cornet in 1905 (formerly 'Cayle', 'Kyel', 'Kyll' and variants).

kyles (*kīlz*) *n., pl., arch.* the game played with small skittles – '. . . going to play at the Kyles with others in his companie' [BR1660], 'The 'Kyles' here referred to was a game somewhat similar to ninepins, and continued to be played within the memory of some still living' [DMW1868] (James Murray wrote that this was played in Hawick 'in

the early part of the 19th c.'; possibly from Old French 'quille').

Kyle's Close (*kīlz-klōs*) *n.* passageway off the High Street in the mid-19th century, position uncertain. There are Kyles labelled on Wood's 1824 map at about Nos. 33 and 74; the one opposite the Cross Wynd is clearly marked as a passageway. It may have been associated with John & James Kyle, manufacturers of the first half of the 19th century.

Kyle's Gairden (*kīlz-gār-din*) *n.* name used in the late 19th century for land near the Playing Fields, off the modern Buccleuch Road, exact location uncertain – '... on one occasion a wag met him trudging up the New Road, near the head of Kyle's garden, on his way for London ...' [AM].

kylie (*kI-lee*) *n., poet.* a small Highland cow – 'All the grass he had on Closses would not maintain a cayley cow ...' [C&L1767], 'And they keep, when they can, oot by Frae the onset o' him and his men, Sae it's rare that kylies or kye Are harried frae Harden Glen' [TK] (there are spelling variants; more usually **kyloe**).

kyloe (*kI-lō*) *n., arch.* a small Highland cow – 'A blackie, as I watched it grew twa horns as big's a Kyloe coo'' [TD], '... they having bought jointly in the back end of the year a kyloe for the winter's meat' [WNK], 'He coungers our kyloes, and causes our kebs, And a fearfu' auld carl is Johnie Nipnebs' [HSR], 'Of late years a considerable number of Kyloes, bought at the Falkirk trysts, have been wintered in the parish' [RAN] (also written with a capital 'Kyloe'; sometimes **kylie**).

Kynneir see **Kinnear**

Kynynmound see **Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound**

kyte (*kī', kīt*) *n., arch.* belly, stomach – 'His looke was that of a byshoppe grave, With grace withinne his kyte ...' [JTe], 'Deil gin the brief were sodden i' their kytes' [JoHa], 'Ilk wabster chiel may sit an' gloom, Wi' hungry kyte, o'er wabless loom' [JoHa], '... frae men o' the warld whilk hae thair portione in this liffe, an' whose kyte thou fillist wi' thy hydden thesauer' [HSR], 'In A gaed ti fill ma empy keite, for my certies! A was howe!' [ECS] (also written 'keite'; from Dutch).

kythe (*kīth*) *v., arch.* to show, reveal, appear, manifest – '... and some blood kything in her left shoulder, but could not tell neither how given not received' [BR1687], '... and the said stones being only covered kything with and about the superficies of the said earth' [BR1688], 'The Elliots came from Liddesdale, The Armstrongs rode them nigh, Right honest men they kythed, in sooth, Whoe'er might them belie' [JTe], 'The floures kythe on the yird ...' [HSR], '... whan sall I cum an' kythe afore God?' [HSR], '... together with a number of what may have been whin headstones kything around ...' [RJS], 'Hei's kythin' now. A saw 'im kythin' owre the hedge' [GW].

kythet (*kī-thee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* showed, revealed – '... the angil o' the Lord kythet untill him in ane dream' [HSR].

laap see **lap**

lab (*lawb*) *n., arch.* a lump, portion, fragment – 'An' see that ye get labs by herte O' the prophit Jerimiah' [WiSp].

labber (*law-bur*) *v., arch.* to trounce, beat with a stick, besmear (also **laiber**).

labbers (*law-burz*) *n., pl., arch.* slobber, slavers (also **lebber** and **laibers**).

labey (*lā-bee*) *n., arch.* the flap of a man's coat.

the Labour Club (*thu-lā-bur-klub*) *n.* the Hawick branch of the Labour Party has never had a very large membership. Many consider that the Burns Club has replaced it, at least in a social capacity. The club used to meet in rooms above the Queen's Head. Minute books exist from 1918–55 and for the Women's Section 1924–53.

labourers (*lā-bo-rurz*) *n., pl.* manual workers, particular those working on farms. Formerly this was the occupation of a large fraction of the local population. Farm-servants were usually hired by the year if they were married, and by the half-year if single. Day labourers were hired for shorter periods. Tradesmen, such as masons and carpenters were paid more.

Labour Exchange (*lā-bur-iks-chānj*) *n.* until 1940 this was located at 32 Commercial Road (more recently the Y.M. clubrooms). For the latter half of the 20th century it was located in the purpose-built building at the corner of the Little Haugh by the river, which is now a nightclub.

the Lace-man (*thu-lās-mun*) *n.* nickname for **William Elliot**, descendant of the Elliots of Brugh, London merchant and purchaser of Wells estate (also written 'Laceman).

lachter (*lach-tur*) *n., arch.* a sitting of eggs, brood of chickens.

lackanee (*la-ka-nee*) *interj., poet.* alas – 'But lak-an-ee! it happened sae, Their father's hame in life that they Agane should never enter' [HSR].

lackey (*la-kee*) *n., arch.* a footman – 'Item, a horsse in black led by a Lackey in Murning' [SB1634].

Ladder Law (*law-dur-law*) *n.* hill in the headwaters of the Borthwick, just south of Craikhope, reaching a height of 445 m.

laddie (*la-dee*) *n.* a boy, young man – 'hei was hardly mair than a laddie when hei went off ti the War', 'The laddie that's over the sea, Mary, The laddie that's over the sea' [JTe], 'O dinna leave me, my laddie, O dinna, O dinna gang frae me owre the saut sea' [JoHa], 'Oh! my bonnie laddie's gone, oh! my bonnie laddie's gone . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . whan huz laddies axed 'im whae made it, quo' he, 'Aw'll tell ye hoo't was made' ' [WNK], '. . . An' we are left to grieve oor lane For oor laddie's gaen awa' [BM1898], 'Will the mornin' bring the laddies back in triumph o'er the foe?' [JYH], '. . . To be a laddie racing roond The auld Mid Raw' [JT], '. . . Like my laddie on the lea For his ain countree' [JEDM], '. . . But aa've a little laddie now, As like um as a pei!' [DH], 'Hawick's a grand place ti be a laddie in! Oot on a simmer morning wi the airly sun in eer een' [DH].

lade (*lād*) *n.* a watercourse, especially one that carries water to a mill, also called a **dam** – 'they decided ti fill in the auld mill lade' (sometimes called a 'mill lead').

lade see **laid**

lades (*lādz*) *n., pl.* watercourses built to supply power to mills. Those in Hawick at times diverted more water than was flowing through the rivers, while at other times had a reputation for being filthy. Over time large sections of some were covered over, but some parts remained open. Signs still remain of the several that were built in Hawick. They include: the first lade off the Slitrig (the 'Dam' of the Backdamgate etc.), which ran the water wheel for Hawick Mill; the later lade in Lynnwood; the old lade in Wilton called Wilton Dam or Roughheugh Dam (with the water diverted by the Cauld), following behind what became Victoria Road and Commercial Road, and its extension through Wilton Glebe lands in 1827–28; the lade along Teviot Road; and the lade used by Weensland Mill. A survey was carried out of the complex of lades off Commercial Road in 1999/2000, with 2 of them being bricked up afterwards. A section of the lade in Weensland is still visible near Oliver Park. There were also lades constructed for most of the mills in the countryside around Hawick. These include a channel from Wilton Burn passing the farm of Netherhall, the one at Wilton Dean.

Ladhope (*law-dup*) *n.* farm in the Yarrow valley, between Whithope and Sundhope. It was a Crown property from about 1456, being assigned to Patrick Crichton of Cranston in 1488 and Walter Scott (probably of Howpalsy) in 1490 and 1492. Dicksons were recorded there in 1494/5, accused of rieving crimes. In 1541 the lands were occupied by Robert of Howpasley, paying £24 yearly. Walter Scott 'of Landhoip' is recorded in 1599. Walter Scott in Ladhope was recorded as deceased in 1671 (it is 'Ladhop' in 1456, 1488 and 1490, 'Laidhope' in 1492, 'laidhop' and in 1494/5 'Laudhope' in 1541; it is 'Ladup' and 'Ladhope' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Ladupp' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

the Ladies' Circle (*thu-lā-deez-sir-kul*) *n.* a charitable and social organisation, started in 1930, the sister organisation of the Round Table. The Hawick organisation??.

the Ladies' Clothin Society (*thu-lā-deez-klō-thin-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* local charitable organisation, providing clothing for the poor, active in Hawick in the late 19th century. It was run by Mrs. Palmer Douglas and Mrs. Turnbull of Ormiston.

ladies' gairtens (*lā-deez-gār-tinz*) *n., pl., arch.* the striped ribbon grass, Phalaris arundinacea picta.

the Ladies' Pool (*thu-lā-deez-pool*) *n.* former name for a shallow pool below the Cauld, on the north side of the Teviot (with the 'Cat's Pool' being on the other side), used for swimming in summer. The name was in use in the mid-20th century when the river course almost split in two below the Cauld. Boys who went in that side were called 'jessies' (also sometimes 'Lady's Pool').

ladies' purse (*lā-deez-purs*) *n., arch.* the shepherd's purse, Capsella bursa-pastoris, also used for flowers of the calceolaria.

the Ladies' Purse (*thu-lā-deez-purs*) *n.* race held at the Common Riding from at least 1834 to the 1860s. In 1834 it was the 2nd race run on the Saturday, with 4 sovereigns in prize money. In 1857 it was run over 2 1/2 miles on the Saturday for 5 sovereigns. In 1861 it was one of only 3 named races, with the others being races for riding gear etc.

ladies' purses (*lā-deez-pur-seez*) *n., pl., arch.* flowers of the calceolaria.

Ladies' Sate (*lā-deez-sā'*) *n.* Ladies' Seat, southern part of Todshawhaugh Hill, on the southern side of the Borthwick valley, south of Todshawhaugh farm. It reaches a height of 264 m.

Ladies' Slack (*lā-deez-slawk*) *n.* pass between Heip Hill and Welsh's Hill, just to the north-east of Whitehaugh farm (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Ladies' Well (*lā-deez-wel*) *n.* spring just to the east of Knowesouth. It may be the 'Lady's well, or Our Lady's Well' described in 1837, and

suggested perhaps to be associated with Jedburgh Abbey. The Land Tax Rolls of 1811 includes mention of 'Lady's Well Meadow' being part of Newton, adjacent to Lanton.

Ladies' Edge (*lā-deez-ej*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, listed 'as Lady's-edge' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

ladle (*lā-dul*) *n., arch.* a church collection plate having a long handle.

ladlie (*lād-lee*) *n., arch.* a small ladle.

the Lads (*thu-lawdz*) *n.* name sometimes used to refer to followers of the Cornet, particularly the unmarried and/or younger ones. Since 1961 the upstairs gallery at the Colour Bussing has been reserved for 'the Lads'.

the Lads' Gallery (*thu-lawdz-gaw-lu-ree*) *n.* middle section upstairs in the Town Hall, specifically during the Colour Bussing ceremony, when it is taken up by the Cornet's supporters. Each 'Lad' has a ribbon pinned on him by one of the Maids of Honour. It has become traditional for programmes to be made into paper aeroplanes and thrown down towards the Maids of Honour at the end of the proceedings.

Ladshaw Sike (*lad-shaw-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper Borthwick valley. It rises on Ladshaw Fell, joining Gavel Sike and Stock Grain to become part of the headwaters of the Howpasley Burn.

Lady (*lā-dee*) *n.* former house on Hermitage Water, located on the north side of the valley between the Castle and Braidlie, at the foot of what is now Lady's Knowe (marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map as 'Lada').

the Lady (*thu-lā-dee*) *n.* nickname for **David Scott** of Stirches.

Lady Appotside (*lā-dee-aw-pi'-sīd*) *n.* name used to refer to **Lady Margaret Lorraine** of Harwood and Appotside.

Lady Day (*lā-dee-dā*) *n.* Feast of the Annunciation, 25th March, formerly the beginning of the New Year. The phrase is recorded in the local Commissioners' Court for 1622, shortly after the beginning of the year had been shifted to 1st January. It was used to denote the end of the hiring period beginning with Whitsunday.

Lady Highchester (*lā-dee-hI-ches-tur*) *n.* title of Margaret Hamilton, wife of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester (or 'Haychester').

Lady Howpaslot (*lā-dee-how-pas-lo'*) *n.* name used to refer to **Lady Scott** of Howpasley.

Ladykirk (*lā-dee-kirk*) *n.* village on the Tweed in Berwickshire. The site was an important one for Scottish-English diplomacy, e.g. it is where John Balliol acknowledged Edward I as his feudal superior in 1291 and where a treaty was signed between the 2 countries in 1559. Originally Upsettlington, its name was changed around 1500 by James IV after he nearly drowned there, it being a popular crossing point for armies. The church dates from the early years of the 16th century, and is the oldest surviving church building in the Borders. The mansion there was built in 1799, but demolished in the 1930s and replaced by a new house in the 1960s (it is 'Lady K' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Ladyland (*lā-dee-lawnd*) *n.* former name for lands in the eastern part of Hawick. They are referred to in a charter of 'Soltracroft' (i.e. the Trinitylands) in 1557, which is described as having Ladyland to the east. This means the lands were somewhere east of Trinity, perhaps around what was later called Weensland. They are again mentioned in 1565/6 as being adjacent to the Trinitylands. A 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish states that 'there is a land, called Ladyland, possessed by Sir Walter Scott of Goudilands, ther are sick lands as are pretendit to belong to the kirk', suggesting a connection with St. Mary's Kirk; the lands are valued at '4 bolls in stok, ane boll in teynd'. In a 1696 sasine of Charles Scott of Crumhaugh and Goldielands we find 'Trinity lands' included, and it seems likely this was the same piece of land, taking on the more generic name of the larger adjacent lands.

Ladyland (*lā-dee-lawnd*) *n.* former piece of land in the Barony of Minto. It was formerly called 'Hassendean Ladylands' and owned by Douglas of Cavers; part valued at £18 was sold to the Duke of Roxburghe before 1743 and incorporated into Minto Parish, while another 6-acre part valued at £16 was sold to the Duke of Buccleuch in 1745 and also incorporated into Minto. It is described in 1683 as being 4 acres commonly called Ladyland, inherited by Gilbert Eliott along with Craigend and Deanfoot. In 1811 it was 'Hassendean Lady Lands'; the 2 separate parts were still then owned by the Duke of Roxburghe and by the Duke of Buccleuch. The name suggests that the lands (like Lanton Ladylands) were associated with a church for which Douglas of Cavers was once parton (see also **Oor Lady Land**).

Ladylands see **Oor Lady Land**

Ladylands (*lā-dee-lawndz*) *n.* former name for land near Lanton. They were valued at £10 in the 18th century and 'formerly stated in Cavers parish'. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls describes how these lands had been in the Barony of Cavers, and

were 'Langtoun Lady Lands, now in the parish of Jedburgh'. The lands were probably connected with 'Ladies' Well' and 'Lady's Edge', which were once part of the lands of Newton. Like 'Hassendean Ladyland' in Minto Parish, these lands were probably once associated with a church for which Douglas of Cavers was patron, both formerly being contained in the Barony of Cavers (see also **Lanton Lady Lands**).

Ladylaw (*lā-dee-law*) *n.* another name for **Ladylaw Hoose** and the area of eastern Sunnyhill around it.

the Ladylaw Centre (*thu-lā-dee-law-sen'-ur*) *n.* multi-purpose commercial building converted from part of the former Wilson and Glenny's factory on Wilton Path after it closed in 1980. The complex included a furniture and carpet warehouse, small companies, offices and a bistro, which opened in 1983. It was never fully used and closed about 10 years later, being then demolished, and is now the site of a supermarket. Only foundations are left, along with the Bath Street Centre (part of Borders College).

Ladylaw Hoose (*lā-dee-law-hoos*) *n.* house constructed above Langlands Road on Rosalee Brae for manufacturer John Wilson sometime before 1846, perhaps as early as 1830. It was the first house built in Sunnyhill, in an area of the old Langlands estate formerly known as Roughheugh, and to which it later gave its name. The name itself was probably invented by John Wilson. The house can be seen as the only one in the Sunnyhill area on the painting of Hawick from the Mote in about 1850. It was built in an Italianate style and had a north wing added in 1902, probably by J.P. Alison. Alison lived in the house himself and installed a fireplace in the central hallway, with an inscription commemorating how he survived a gas explosion at the house in 1910. In 1953 the house was split into 2 dwellings. It is a grade B listed building.

Ladylaw Mills (*lā-dee-law-milz*) *n.* textile mill in the Langlands or Roughheugh area, for a long time in the Wilson family. It was built for Wilson & Watson's, then taken over by William Wilson in 1819. In 1851 it passed to John Wilson & Sons and in 1876 to Wilson & Glenny's, with whom it remained for a century. A water wheel was installed by Melrose's in 1885 and repaired in 1920, when it was used along with steam engines. Following a major fire in 1959, the mill was substantially rebuilt in 1961, but closed in 1980, to be converted into the Ladylaw Centre and later replaced by Lidl supermarket (also sometimes singular 'Mill'.

Ladylaw Place (*lā-dee-law-plis*) *n.* row of houses built from 1841 on the north side of the western end of what is now Princes Street, named after the nearby Ladylaw House. The Wilton branch of the Co-op was here in the mid-1900s. The name vanished when the area was reconstructed around 1971 and renamed part of Princes Street. North of Ladylaw Place there were allotments in the mid-to-late 19th century, and before that the first open field was called 'the Pedlar's Field'.

the Lady Riders (*th-lā-dee-rī-durz*) *n.* Hawick Lady Rider's Association, set up shortly after the 1996 Common Riding, amid the furore over whether women should be allowed to ride during the Ride-outs and the Common Riding itself.

lady's gairtens (*lā-gār-tinz*) *n., pl., arch.* ribbon grass, Phalaris arundinacea (also **gairtens**).

Lady's Knowe (*lā-deez-now*) *n.* small hill to the west of Hermitage Castle, reaching a height of 223 m. There is a settlement enclosure on the east side, including the remains of a later farmstead and with a trackway leading downhill from it. The slopes of the hill are covered with evidence of early field systems, including cultivation terraces and rig lines.

the Lady's Pool (*thu-lā-deez-pool*) *n.* former name for a pool in the Slitrig near Lynnwood. It is mentioned as part of a story about 'Yedie Broon' recounted in 1863 (descending to there from Haggishaa to clean off the sticky treacle toffee).

the Lady's Pool see **the Ladies' Pool**

Lady's Scar (*lā-deez-skawr*) *n.* steep bank on the west side of the Liddel just north of Leahaugh Cottage.

Lady's Sike (*lā-deez-sīk*) *n.* stream that effectively forms the western part of the defences of Hermitage Castle, although it was diverted to join the Castle Sike and flow to the east. On the slope between this stream dn Castle Sike there is a series of small cairns (the name presumably derives from the nearby chapel being dedicated to St. Mary).

Lady Stirches (*lā-dee-stir-cheez*) *n.* name used formerly to refer to Mrs. Chisholme of Stirches.

Lady Symington (*lā-dee-si-ming-tin*) *n.* listed among the local landowners of the mid-to-late 17th century by James Wilson. Her name is written 'Sumington'. Her lands in Cavers Parish were valued at £200 in 1643, and in one transcription of the valuation rolls she is entered as 'Anna McGill, Lady Summington'. Her name appears

to be wrongly transcribed as 'Lady Farnington' in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. Since her name appears alongside that of Rev. Walter McGill, then she was surely related to the minister. Rev. The children of Sir James Douglas of Cavers with his 2nd wife (a daughter of Sir James McGill) were said to have taken the surname McGill in order to claim inheritance from their maternal grandfather. It is hence possible that she and Rev. Walter were brother and sister, or alternatively (and perhaps more likely, given the timing) they were brother-in-law and sister-in-law of Douglas of Cavers. She presumably married the Laird of Symington, but which one is not clear. By 1678 her lands in Cavers Parish were back in the hands of the Douglases of Cavers. In the 1663 Land Tax Rolls her name is mis-transcribed as 'Farnington'.

Lady's Well (*lā-deez-wel*) *n.* spring on the lands of Borthwickbrae. The 1859 Ordnance Survey Name Book describes it as 'a well of excellent water'. It lies only about 500 m from the former chapel of Kirkborthwick, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Lady's Well (*lā-deez-wel*) *n.* spring near Abbotrule church, presumably named after an association with 'Our Lady'.

Lady's Well (*lā-deez-wel*) *n.* spring lying between Wauchope and Templehall farms, close to the Wauchope Burn, in Hobkirk Parish.

Lady Synton (*lā-dee-sin'-in*) *n.* name used for the wife of the Laird of Synton, particularly the widow **Isobel Scott**.

Lady Todrig (*lā-dee-tōd-rig*) *n.* former name used for the wife of the Laird of Todrig, i.e. Mrs. Scott.

Lady Whitehaugh (*lā-dee-whī'-uf*) *n.* title used to refer to the wife of the Laird of Whitehaugh.

Lady Whitslade (*lā-dee-whi'-slād*) *n.* title used to refer to the wife of the Laird of Whitslade (e.g. in 1707).

laft (*lawft*) *n., poet.* a loft – '... the King is hauden in the lafts' [HSR] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation; see **loft**).

laggart (*law-gur', -gurt*) *n., arch.* a laggard, straggler.

laiber (*lā-bur*) *v., arch.* to besmear, especially with food – 'The bairn laiber't hir jupie or daidle' [GW].

laibers (*lā-burz*) *n., pl., arch.* slobber, slavers (also **labber** and **lebber**).

laich see **laigh**

laid (*lād*) *n., arch.* a load – 'And with this lade I've sprawl'd and foughten Hail ten lang mile' [JoHa], '... as ane hivie lade thae ar ower hivie for me' [HSR], 'So on I gaed, wi' love a lade My heart played loup and flutter ...' [WaD], overindulgence in strong drink, as much liquor as one can hold, *v.* to load – 'Blisset be the Lord, wha daye efter daye lades us wi' gouid things ...' [HSR] (also written 'lade').

laid (*lād*) *pp., adj., arch.* smeared with butter, tar or other substance, to protect from the weather or vermin (said of a sheep's fleece, or the wool produced from it) – 'Cheviot wool laid with tar and butter, per stone of 24 lbs. English, 10s. 7d.; ditto laid with turpentine, 14s. 2d. ...' [RGJH].

laidman (*lād-mun*) *n., arch.* a carter who works for a miller, delivering corn – 'Aw mind ... the first barley mill in Ashkirk Mill, whan Aw was a young chap and the miller's laidman there' [BCM1880].

laidner (*lād-nur*) *n., arch.* a larder, hence winter's provisions, particularly referring to an animal slaughtered and cured for winter food – 'The lands of meikle whitlaw sett by rentall right To Francis Gledstanes of Whitlaw during his lifetyme for gentleman Srvice with ane fat mart at ladner tyme or price throf' [Buc1692].

laid-treis (*lād-trīz*) *n., arch.* a large frame to fix to a farm cart to allow it to take an increased load.

Laidlaw (*lād-law, -lu, -lee, -li*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. His name was given as 'Edde Ladlay' from Whiteside in Jedforest, and the only other Laidlaw named among a set of mostly Olivers was John of 'Breerbushe'. **Adam** 'Great Legs' (16th C.) named along with Douglases, Turnbulls, Shiels and others who were accused in 1590 of stealing livestock and goods from the tenants of Middleton. He may have been from Rulewater like some of the other men named. His name is recorded as 'Eddie Ladelie Greteleges'. He was also 'Eddie Ladley 'greatt leges'' in 1590 when accused, with David of 'Antreahawghe' and 'Will the Lad' Turnbull, of stealing sheep and injuring an Englishman. Additionally in 1590 he was accused along with David of Roughlee of stealing cattle from 'Hefferlawe'. Presumably his nickname meant he had long legs, rather than good-looking legs! **Adam** 'Adie' (16th C.) listed in 1590 accused of raiding the English Warden's tenants, along with Thomas of the Haugh, as well as Andrew Waugh of Wadeshill and others. He is also 'Eddie' when accused in 1590, along with Thomas of Haugh, of stealing a horse from Ralph Salkeld. It is possible he is the same man as

'Great Legs'. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1656 his son James with Bessie Grieve was baptised in Hawick. This child was born illegitimately, with witnesses John (surely a relative) and James Grieve (probably related to Bessie Grieve). **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Veitch and their children included an unnamed son (b.1660). **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Laidlaw and their children included Walter (b.1669) and Margaret (b.1673). **Adam** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in Little Cavers' in 1684 when he was listed among a huge number of people declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel 'Andison' (presumably 'Anderson') and their children included: Alexander (b.1689). **Adam** (17th C.) cottar at Gatehousecote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'Leadon' (probably Leyden) and their children included Robert (b.1701). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is recorded in Southfield in 1711. He married Janet Fletcher and their children included: David (b.1711); and Adam (b.1715). The witnesses in 1711 were Walter Scott in Newbigging and James Scott in Nether Southfield. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at the Marklair in 1716 when his daughter Janet was baptised. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Bell and their children included: Violet (b.1729); Simon (b.1730); and William (b.1734). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son James was baptised in 1731. **Adam Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Wester Burnfoot in 1736, Brieryyards in 1741 and Galalaw in 1747. In 1742 he witnessed a baptism for John Hood in Hornshole. He married Violet Bonar and their children included: Thomas (b.1736); William (b.1738); Helen (b.1741); Margaret (b.1743); and Violet (b.1747). The witnesses in 1736 were Archibald and John Scott, in 1741 were John and Walter Scott and in 1747 were John and Thomas Scott. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion Veitch and their children included: Adam (b.1754). **Adam** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1787–90. **Rev. Adam** (1753/4–1834) licensed by the Presbytery of Selkirk in 1778, he was ordained as minister at South Shields in 1782, and promoted to St. James', Silver Street, Newcastle in 1784. He was presented to Southdean Parish in 1809 in competition with John Richmond, who was preferred. However, he became minister at Kirkton in 1818 (although it is unclear what he did in the interim), where he remained until his death. In 1820 he performed a baptism in Cavers (probably at Caerlenrig). In 1786 he married Mary Laidlaw, who died in 1849. Their children included William, Adam, Thomas, John Whitfield, Robert and David. He could be the Adam, student of divinity who witnessed a lease for Simon in Boos Mill in 1773 (suggesting a relationship). **Adam** (b.1814/5) mason who worked with his uncle Andrew Rodgie Michie. He was disabled in an accident, and had to give up being a builder, becoming a coal agent instead. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory as a coal agent at the Station for Edmonston Colliery. After his uncle's death in 1854 he ran his own builders firm. They built Heronhill and several other local villas and started work on the Exchange Buildings, although the first arch caved in and the firm was replaced. He is probably the builder of this name who was a Hawick Town Councillor for Wilton Ward, retiring in 1869. He married Margaret Cathrae in Wilton in 1838. In 1841 he was living at the North Toll Bar. He later lived at Kirkhouse in Wilton Parish and then farmed at Ancrum Craigs. His children included: Adam, who was a clerk; Thomas C., who carried on the farm; John Michie; James, who farmed at Trowmill; and Marjorie (or Margaret Michie), who married a farmer named Elliot, later married D. McBurnie Watson, and was the first librarian of Hawick Public Library. One of his children died in 1838. **Adam** (b.1839/40) son of mason Adam. He worked as a commercial clerk. In 1859 he donated 2 coins to the Museum. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Edgerston in 1502. He was convicted for communing with Rutherfords and Grahamslaws who were fugitives and for the murder of Patrick Hepburn, with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst as surety. **Alexander** (16th C.) part of an inquest held in Jedburgh in 1533. He was probably local, like all the other men on the panel. **Alexander** (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1541. His part of the farm was valued at 25s. He was probably related to Robert, who was also tenant there. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Laidlaw in 1765 and their children included: David (b.1767); Violet (b.1769); and Margaret (b.1773); and Margaret (again, b.1777). **Alexander** (18th C.) married Isobel Thomson in

Wilton Parish in 1768. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) married Nelly Hobkirk in Roberton in 1802. **Alexander** (d.1842) tenant farmer at Bowerhope in the Yarrow valley, He survived being buried for 14 hours following an avalanche when he was a shepherd. He was a good friend of the Ettrick Shepherd, contributed to the 'Scots Magazine' and wrote essays for the Highland Society. He was related to William Laidlaw, who wrote 'Lucy's Flittin' '. **Alexander** (b.c.1807) farm worker for Ebenezer Beattie at Oakwood. In 1825 Sir Walter Scott writes of an incident in which he came across some little people dressed in strange clothes, sitting under some trees near the Ettrick. Convinced that he was seeing the 'fairy court', he summoned nighbours, who also beheld the same sight. However, it turned out that these were puppets which had been stolen from the belongings of a man who had just given a puppet show at a fair in Selkirk, and had been abandoned in the countryside by the thieves. **Andrew** (16th C.) tenant in Wadeshill in Jedforest in 1541, paying 22 shillings yearly. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at Branxholme Town according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** (c.1725–81) tenant farmer at Gair, in Ettrick Parish. He previously lived at Glenkerry and perhaps also at Ropelawshiel, where one of his children was born. In 1746 in Westerkirk he married Agnes Glendinning, who died in 1792, aged 67; she was daughter of Archibald Glendinning and Jane Beatty. Their children were: Walter (b.1747); Robert (b.1749); Archibald (b.1751); Jean (b.1753); John (1755–69); William (1758–62); James (b.1760); Elizabeth (b.1762); William (again, b.1765); John (again, 1769–99), buried at Roberton; and Andrew (b.1774. He is buried at Teviothead. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Askirk Parish. His wife was Isabel and their children included: Charles (b.1767). **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Jean Elliot and their children included Barbara (b.1797). Perhaps the same Andrew was recorded in a legal case in 1814, involving Hawick lawyer Gilbert Amos. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Susanna Rutherford in Roberton Parish in 1819. **Barrie** (1921/2–2004) international rugby referee from Hawick. He played for Hawick Harlequins. **Bennet** (16th C.) listed as tenant in Northbank in 1541 along with 'Belle' and Thomas, paying 22 shillings yearly. His first name is recorded as 'Bennete'. **Charles Gray** (1804/5–73) youngest son of William, he was named after the evangelist preacher of the Tabernacle. He lived on the Loan (at about No. 14 in 1841). In 1851 he was a widower loding at 5 Mid Raw with 3 of his children and in 1861 was still there (with his brother-in-law James Harkness). He married Hannah Harkness (who died in 1849), niece of 'Pawkie' Paterson. Their children included Margaret, William, Ellen (or Helen, who died in infancy), Thomas, George, a second Ellen (whose son was Walter Laidlaw) and Charles. **Daniel McGowan** (1826–64) younger son of William and Jane Fisher. He was a commercial traveller and partner in the family hosiery business. He built Hopehill, intending to be married, but died aged 39. There is a portrait of him. **David** (16th C.) tenant at 'Anterhauch' (i.e. Antroch) according to a rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. He was probably an ancestor of the later David there. **David** (16th C.) resident at Roughlee when he was among men accused in 1590 of raiding into England 2 years earlier. He is 'Davie Ladley of the Roughley', and he is listed along with Adie 'Great Legs'. Additionally he was accused in 1590 of stealing horses from John Salkeld, along with 'Rennye', Thomas of Haugh and Steven of the Bank. **David** 'Cuddy's Davie' (16th C.) listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Turnbulls and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'. His name is recorded as 'Davie Laidlea Cuddis Davie', but it is unclear who his father was. **David** (16th C.) described as 'Davie Ladley of Antreahawghe' in 1590. He was accused of stealing sheep and injuring an Englishman, along with 'Adie Great Legs' and 'Will the Lad' Turnbull. It seems likely that 'Antreahawghe' is Antroch in the Jed valley. **David** of Sunnyside (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when he was accused (along with Rutherfords, Croziers, Elliots and Armstrongs) of rieving from Woodburn in the previous year. His name is written 'Davie Ladley of the Sonnye syde'. He probably lived around the Jed valley. **David** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Brydon and their son David was baptised in 1686. **David** (17th C.) married Agnes Cuthbertson in Ashkirk Parish in 1691. **David** (17th C.) tenant at Jedhead in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **David** (18th C.) farmer at Highchesters. He was related to John Leyden's father, his sister Margaret probably being Leyden's paternal grandmother. He married Isabella Armstrong, who claimed descent from the Armstrongs of Gilnockie; she died in Hawick in 1808, when he was already deceased. Their children included: Robert (b.1753); and Isabella

(b.1764), who married Robert Grieve. **David** (18th C.) resident at Mabonlaw in 1772 when his son David was baptised in Roberton Parish. Other children who may be his included Margaret (b.1759), James (b.1761), Agnes (b.1768) and John (b.1770). **David** (b.1784) son of Robert, he was an agricultural labourer in Roberton Parish. He was a hind at Todshawhaugh on the 1812 ballot for the Militia. In 1841 and 1851 he was at Whithope. He married Helen Hart in 1825 and their children included: Robert (b.1826); George (b.1827); Isabella (b.1831); Helen (b.1834); Margaret (b.1836); and Davina (b.1838). **David** (b.c.1810) from Minto Parish, he was educated at Newmill and Edinburgh. He was Schoolmaster at Newmill from 1837. He is probably the teacher recorded living with Thomas and his family at Branxholme Loch in 1841. In 1851 he was at Newmill with his sister Mary and niece Helen. He is probably the David, son of John, born in Minto Parish in 1808. **David** (19th C.) teacher recorded living with Thomas and his family at Branxholme Loch in 1841. **David** (1907–2003) born near Hawick, and educated at the High School and then Nottingham University, he worked in accountancy, manufacturing and other jobs. He founded the first Scout troop in Hawick, and travelled to Switzerland for the very first Scout Jamboree. He moved to Cornwall, where he spent most of his life, where he was an enthusiastic Rotarian. He married Elsie in 1936. **Douglas** (b.1810–77) son of William and Helen Douglas, he was from the Rulewater Laidlaws. He was a licensed grocer in Hawick in the early 1800s and apparently known for selling good whisky. He is listed on the Tower Knowe in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is recorded at about 3 Tower Knowe in the 1841 census, living with Joan and Jessie, probably his sisters. Probably before 1851 he emigrated to the Toronto area, where he married Elizabeth Ross and had a daughter Mary Douglas. He had a general store in Holland Landing and in about 1853 went to Lefroy, where he traded in grain. **George** (1797–1844) born in Hawick, son of William and Margaret Aitkin. He emigrated to America in the early 1820s, along with William, who may have been his cousin. They lived in Delaware County, New York, then moved to Niagara Township in Canada, and from about 1843 set up a farm at Caistor in Lincoln County. In 1817 he married Margaret Rae (d.1846), probably the daughter of James Rae baptised in 1797. Their children were: William (1818–53), born in Hawick; Jenny (b.1819), also born in Hawick, who died in infancy; Jane (1821–63), born in the U.S.A.; Maria (1823–1913); Margaret (b.1824), who died in infancy; Margaret (again, 1825–95); James (b.1826); Jeanetter (1828–65); Rachel (1830–73); Robert (1832–64); Mary (1834–1912); Ebenezer (1835–1917); and Walter (1837–99). In 1824 a letter between Elliotd from Teviothead contains a few lines to him from James Rae (probably his father-in-law) stating that 'his father died last year and Margaret's sister has two children dead, Margaret and Francis'. **Gideon** (1802/3–1900) born near Tushielaw. He knew the Ettrick Shepherd in his younger days, met Sir Walter Scott and Professor Wilson and was present at the Carterhaugh Baa. He died at Singlie Inch and was then the oldest resident of the Ettrick valley. **Gilbert** (19th C.) married Margaret Lamb in Kirkton Parish in 1823. **Helen** see **Nelly**. **Helen** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Isabel** 'Belle' (16th C.) tenant in Northbank in 1541, along with Thomas and Bennet. **Isabella** (b.1865) daughter of William, farmer at Weensmoor, and Agnes Purdom. She was recorded as a pupil teacher in Hawick in 1881 and in 1891 was in Midlothian working as a G.P.O. Clerk. She worked for the Post Office in London. **Jackie** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1601 as 'Jaquie Laidlaw' whe he was part of the raid on the Kers in Jedburgh by a group of Turnbulls and their associates. **Jacob** (17th C.) recorded at Antroch on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **James** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Laidlo'. It is possible he is the same man as 'Jacobi Laidlaw' listed as a debtor in the Exchequer Rolls for Selkirkshire in 1501, along with David Scott 'de Franscurni' and Adam Scott, with Walter Scott of Tushielaw responsible for their pledges. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Letham in 1541, along with Lawrence, probably his father or brother. They paid 22 shillings yearly, with Thomas renting another part of the farm. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Scott and their children included Malie (b.1651). James (b.1648), with no mother's name given, may also be his son. The witnesses in 1651 appear to be William and Walter Laidlaw. He may be the James who, along with John Cochrane, Andrew Henderson and others, joined the Scottish army that went to England to support the Royalist cause against Cromwell. When they returned to their homes they were adminished by the Ashkirk

Session and forced to publicly acknowledge their sin. **James** (17th C.) owner of quarter of the lands of Fairnielees in Hobkirk Parish, recorded in a contract of 'wadset' of 1647. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Hislop and their children included William (b.1651). The witnesses were William Elliot and William Dickson. **James** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in Falside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. Robert was also listed there, and so probably a relative. **James** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in 'Wadsholm' (probably near Wadeshill) in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Kirkton. He is listed in 1684 among those declared as fugitives for being a Covenanter. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Harwood on Teviot. He was recorded there in 1700. In 1699 in Hawick he married Margaret Hislop from Castleton Parish. Their children included: James (b.1700), baptised in Hawick. He is probably the James in Branxholme Town whose son Andrew was baptised in 1702. The witnesses in 1700 were Adam Elliot of Arkleton and William Clerk in Colterscleuch and in 1702 were James Ogilvie (gardener at Branxholme), Henry Orrock and Alexander Hislop (probably related to his wife). Perhaps the same James married 'Mary Hiselip' in Kirkton Parish in 1716. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for James Hislop in 1698. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded as a herd in Ashkirk itself in 1715. He married Margaret Hislop and their son James was baptised in 1715. It is possible he is the same James from Hawick who married Margaret Hislop. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Adam was baptised in Roberton parish in 1703. Walter (b.1705) may also have been his son. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Deanbrae in 1716. He married Bessie Armstrong in Cavers in 1701. His children baptised in Caves included: William (b.1702); Margaret (b.1703); Walter (b.1705); Walter (again, b.1706); Janet (b.1708); James (b.1711); Thomas (b.1716); John (b.1718); Walter (b.1721); Robert (b.1724); and Agnes (b.1724). **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'coater' (i.e. cottar) at Branxholme Park in 1708. He married Margaret Scott and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Adam (b.1703); and James (b.1708). The witnesses were Walter Grieve 'in Park' and James Grieve in Commonside. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His marriage is recorded in 1715, with no wife's name given. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, recorded at the Marklair in 1722. Perhaps the same James married Marion Laidlaw in Hawick in 1721. He had an unnamed child baptised in Roberton in 1722. **James** (18th C.) tenant at Berryfell in the 1730s, where several of his children were born. He leased Over Cassock from Walter Scott of Harden in 1738. He married Margaret Mack in Cavers Parish in 1733 and their children probably included: an unnamed son (b.1734); Helen (b.1736); James (b.1738); James (again, b.1740); and Betty (b.1741). **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Orchard in 1737 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. It is unclear if he could be the same man as the tenant at Berryfell. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Laidlaw in Wilton in 1738. **James** (18th C.) resident of 'Mains' (i.e. Borthwickbrae Mains) in 1743 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. Bessie (b.1749) was probably his daughter. He may be the James living at Parkhill in 1736 when his daughter Janet was baptised. **James** (d.1756) shepherd at Wigg. His son William was wright in Toon-o-Rule. It seems likely that he is closely related to James, who was progenitor of the Laidlaws of Weensmoor. **James** (b.c.1738) farmer in Hobkirk Parish. He lived at Weens, Weensmoor, and Bonchester Bridge. In 1764 he married Margaret Scott. Their children were: John (b.1765), who married Margaret Buckham; William (b.1768), who farmed at Weensmoor; Thomas, who died in infancy; James (b.1771); Janet (b.1774); Thomas (again, b.1776); Walter (b.1780), born at Weensmoor, gardener at Raby Castle; and Euphemia (b.1783), who married Walter Elliot from Hawick. He may be the James, son of John who lived at Parkhill. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Oliver and their children included: Thomas (b.1769); Janet (b.1773); Margaret (b.1776); Agnes (b.1778); and Mary (b.1780), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1773 were Thomas Rutherford and Robert Riddell. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for Hawickshiels blacksmith John Ker in 1760. **James** (18th C.) farmer at Hartwoodburn, recorded on the 1785 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Learmont, who died in 1797 (the result of a drowning). Their children included: Janet (b.1771); James (b.1774); Robert (b.1778); and John (b.1785). The witnesses in 1771 were John Bridges, senior and Alexander

Bunyan and in 1774 were the whole congregation. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Meadshaw in 1780 and 1786. His children included Walter (b.1780) and James (b.1786). He may be the James who married Isobel Scoon in Roberton in 1777 and whose children included Beatrix (b.1791). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1795 he married Janet Darling and she died in 1810; the word 'sauglay' appears to be written after his name, and although it is unclear what it meant, it is probably the same as 'Saughlaw' applied to Walter in 1787 and 1795. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Mabonlaw, recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. **James** (1795–1838) son of hosiery manufacturer William. He was a hosiery finisher, and lived for several years at West Port House. He married Ann Affleck, from Peebles and she died in 1834. He died leaving a young family of 4 sons and 1 daughter: William (b.1821) the eldest; Thomas (b.1824); Robert (b.1826); Catherine (1828–1841); and Walter (b.1832). **James** 'Jimmie' (1797–1879) son of William and Helen Douglas, he was born at Langraw. He was miller at Hallrule Mill, recorded in Pigot's directories of 1825/6 and 1837, as well as Slater's 1852 directory. He was listed at Hallrule in 1841. He was tenant of Hallrule Mill farm in the period 1825–55, and all his children were born there. He was later farmer at Hartshaugh Mill, where he was recorded in 1868. For a while he also transported grain across the Border by horse and returned with coals. By 1871 he was farming 237 acres at Hartshaugh Mill. In 1826 he married Isabella Turnbull at Greenriver House, and she died in 1871, aged 73; she was daughter of Henry Turnbull and Betty Stavert. Their children included: Elizabeth (Betsy, 1827–1906), who married Andrew Murray; William (b.1829), who took over at Hartshaugh Mill, but moved to Canada and died unmarried; Henry (1831–89), who had an accident that affected his brain; Helen (b.1833), who lived at old Hallrule House and cared for her brother Henry and father James; John Douglas (1835–1911), who emigrated to Toronto; Isabella Grieve (b.1838), who married George Scott; and probably James Douglas. He and his wife are buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. **James** (b.1818/9) from Jedburgh, he was miller at Trow Mill. His wife was Isabella Walker and their children included George and Andrew. **James** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jane Hislop and their children included George (b.1865). **James** (19th C.) son of builder and farmer Adam. He worked as a mason and also farmed at Trowmill. He later emigrated to Australia, where it is said he was very successful. **James C.** (b.c.1880) son of local painter and artist T.H. He helped his father to illustrate the book 'Hawick Characters' (1901). **James Armstrong** (1911/2–44) son of Robert and Ellen, he was born in Hawick. He served as a Lance Corporal with the 1st Singapore Volunteer Corps. He was captured by the Japanese and killed on the Rakuyo Maru, one of the 'Hell Ships', which were torpedoed by US submarines. **Janet** (b.c.1775) listed as 'Independent' in 1841 when she was living at Hallrule with the Smith family. She was probably a widow of a local Laidlaw. **J.B.** (18th/19th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) in Edinburgh. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection. **Jock** (1920–2001) born in Makerstoun, nephew of piper Daniel. He joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders as a boy piper and served with them during WWII. He was one of only 79 survivors from his battalion who made it back to Britain after the fall of Dunkirk. In 1945 in Burma he led his company into battle, probably the last time this was done in the British army. After the War he lived in Hawick for a while, where he as Pipe Major to the Scout Pipe Band. He then moved to Banbury in Oxfordshire, where he helped found a new pipe band. He was honorary piper to the Dunkirk Veterans' Association and the Burma Star Association. In later life he lived in Springwood village, near Kelso. He married Margaret and they had children John and Sandra. **John** (d.bef. 1502) resident of Lilliesleaf. Archibald Douglas in Effledge had remission for his murder. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Bank, recorded in a rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. He held half of the farm. **John** (16th C.) tenant of the farm of Rouchhirst according to the rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. **John** (16th C.) tenant in a small part of Harelawcleuch in 1541. He was probably related to Patrick, who was one of the tenants in the other part. **John** (16th C.) tenant in 'Waldospindillis' (i.e. Wattie's Spinnels) in 1541, paying 44 shillings yearly. He was probably related to other Laidlaws who farmed nearby. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'John Ladlay of Breerbushe' on a 1544 list of Scotsmen who gave their allegiance to the English King. 'Edde' from Whiteside was the only other Laidlaw listed. His lands were probably Brierlee, near Edgerston. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Antroch in

Jedforest. In 1602 he is recorded as 'Jacques Laidley in Ancrauch' when Thomas Turnbull, younger of Minto, was his surety not to harm Jock Rutherford in Tofts and his sons; Thomas Rutherford, younger of Hunthill, was surety for the Rutherfords of Tofts not to harm him. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Wadeshill in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **John** (17th C.) resident at Shankend in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax on 3 hearths. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ormiston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably related to Walter, who was at Ormiston in 1684. **John** (17th C.) resident of Rouchhirst on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Thomas who was also listed there. **John** (17th C.) recorded at Thorterwood on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **John** (17th C.) resident in 'waills' near Newmill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. This was probably the farm of Valesburn. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Hume and their children included Isobel (b.1702). Margaret (b.1707) may also have been his child. **John** (d.bef. 1709) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Robson and their children included Margaret (b.1702); and Agnes (b.1709). His wife was a widown in 'Langtoun' in Ashkirk Parish when their daughter Agnes was baptised. **John** (d.1712) resident of Craikshiel. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1712 after his death, his brother 'being sponcer for ye child'. He may be the John who married Mary Murray in Roberton in 1707. He may have been related to 'Will o Phaup', who was born at Craik. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1708 he was described as 'servitor to Adam Eliott of Arcleton In Harwood' when his son Walter was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were Adam Elliot and Bailie Walter Graham. **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick Shiel. In 1721 he married Janet 'Betie' (i.e., Beattie) from Eskdalemuir. They had a daughter Mary, baptised in 1722, with witnesses James Gray, elder in Whitlaw and merchant Robert Robson. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Easton and their children included Janet (b.1729). **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel. In 1721 he married Christian Scott. They had a daughter, Bessie (b.1726). This baptism was witnessed by James Grieve and Robert Scott. He appears to be distinct from the tailor who lived in the same place, but they were probably related. **John** (18th C.) resident at Philhopeshiel in 1726 when his son James was baptised in Roberton Parish. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Easton and their children included Janet (b.1729). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included Ann (b.1732) and Helen (b.1741). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their children included Helen (b.1738) and May (b.1740). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Todd and their children included: James (b.1733). **John** (18th C.) resident of Highchesters in 1732 and Deanburnhaugh in 1743. He married Agnes Easton in 1728 and their children, baptised in Roberton Parish included: Walter (b.1732); William (b.1734); James (b.1738); Thomas (b.1741); and Helen (b.1743). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Aitkin in 1736 in Wilton Parish and their children included: George (b.1737). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included William (b.1738). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel 'Larment' (presumably 'Learmonth') and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1739). **John** (18th C.) married Helen Murray in Wilton Parish in 1744. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elspeth (or Elizabeth) Scott in Ashkirk in 1744 and their children included Ann (b.1747). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Merrylaw in 1749. He married Margaret Blake and their children included David (b.1749). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Helen Murray and their children included Margaret (b.1752). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1792 he married Janet Waugh who came from Hawick. Their children included Alexander (b.1794) and Margaret (b.1796). **John** (b.1765) eldest son of James and Margaret Scott, he was born at Weens. He married Margaret Buckham in 1792 in Bedrule Parish. Their children were: James; John (b.1796), a lawyer in Edinburgh; Jane or Janet (b.1794), who remained unmarried; Margaret (1798–1855), who married Dr. William Brown Purves, and whose son Dr. William Laidlaw Purves was an ear surgeon; and Euphemia (b.1800), also unmarried. He could be the John who died in Hobkirk Parish in 1814. **John** (1769–99) son of Andrew and Agnes Glendinning. He was a shepherd at Muselee. In 1790 he married Margaret, daughter of James Burnet. Their children included: Agnes (b.1790); Margaret (1794–1856), who married Adam Leyden and died in Hawick; and Andrew

(1798–1889), shepherd at Thurston Mains, Innerwick. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Newton in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) herd at Hassendean in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton Parish in 1799. Their son James was baptised in Roberton in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Nelly Anderson in Wilton Parish in 1806. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Isobel Scott in Wilton Parish in 1810. **John** (b.c.1780s) labourer at 'Easter Loughs', i.e. Branxholme Easter Loch. His name appears on the Militia ballot list for Roberton Parish in 1812; he is absent from the rectified list, suggesting he had moved or become too old. He could be the John, son of James, baptised in Roberton in 1778. **John** (b.1796) son of John and Margaret Buckham, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He became a lawyer in Edinburgh. He was involved with the founding of the Union Bank of Scotland in 1830. His services to the bank were noticed after his sudden death. He died unmarried. **John** (19th C.) married Agnes Kersel in Hawick in 1852. **John Douglas** (1835–1911) son of James and Isabella Turnbull, he was born at Hallrule Mill. He emigrated to Canada, becoming a grain merchant in the Toronto area. He later settled in Lumsden, Saskatchewan. He married Annie Louise McKeggue. **Joseph** (19th/20th C.) cashier with Andrew Oliver & Sons. He was Sunday School Superintendent for Hawick Free Kirk 1889–95 and Session Clerk 1889–95. He may be the same Joseph who had a villa built around West Stewart Place about 1880. **Ken** see **Thomas A.** **Kenneth Lancelot** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Northbank in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Lawrence** (16th C.) tenant in Letham in 1541, along with James, probably his son or brother. They paid 22 shillings yearly, with Thomas renting another part of the farm. Lawrence and James were also tenants there, and perhaps related. **Lionel** (17th C.) recorded in 1590 along with Thomas of Haugh. They were accused of stealing from the Reeds of 'the Old towne' in England. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident at Swinnie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Margaret** (b.1794/5) grocer at Roberton Glebefoot. She was there in 1841, along with Agnes, who may have been her daughter. In 1851 and 1861 she was listed as a 'Huckster' at Howcleuchshiel. She could be the Margaret, born to John and Janet Waugh in Wilton in 1796. **Margaret Shiel** (19th/20th C.) lived at Hazelwood and was made a Justice of the Peace in 1921. **Marion** (d.c.1685) resident of Abbotrule whose will is recorded in 1685. **Nelly** (b.1777) youngest daughter of William, wright of Town-o-Rule. She was christened 'Nelly' rather than this being short for something (although the 1841 census lists her as 'Helen'). She worked on farms and took up residence at the Sclenty. She was mainly self-educated and was a keen reader. At the age of 49 she became the teacher at the 'Sclenty Schuil', which Mrs. Cleghorn set up in Hobkrik Parish. She was always known as 'Mrs. Laidlaw' although she was never married. She was known as a strict disciplinarian, but very fond of teaching. She is listed as a teacher at Sclenty Hall in 1841. She is buried in Hobkirk cemetery. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) probably name of 'Rennye Ladley' recorded in 1590 when accused of stealing a horse from Ralph Salkeld. This was along with Thomas of Haugh, Steven of the Bank and David of Roughlee. He was probably from somewhere in the Jed valley. It seems likely that the same 'Ninian Laidlo' was listed along with Olivers of Southdean and William Kirkton of Stewartfield in 1572/3, when Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and Richard Rutherford of Edgerston were their cautioners; this was probably related to Kerr of Ferniehirst being declared a fugitive and all his former supporters swearing allegiance to the Crown. **Patrick** (16th C.) tenant in part of Harelawcleuch in 1541, along with John Oliver and Richard Oliver. He was probably related to John, who was tenants in the other part. **Peter** (19th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1861 he donated to the Museum 'a sundial rudely formed of whinstone slab, with date 1667, ornamented with freemsons' mark, and initials W.S. found in pulling down an old house behind Crown Inn, High Street'. In 1863 he donated a fossil. **Peter Fisher** (1830/1–1917) 2nd surviving son of William, and brother of Thomas and William, he was named after his maternal grandfather. He planned to enter the ministry, but instead joined his father's manufacturing business, then set up on his own as a hosiery manufacturer in Melgund Place. He later moved to Appletreehall, although that factory burned down. He then lived at Wilton Grove, where he ran a small frame shop, which was later taken over by Robert Murray, then Mr. Routledge and eventually by Peter Scott. He moved to Jedburgh at one point, to work at Allars Mill (run by other family members), but spent most of his long

life in Hawick. He later lived at Galabrae and became a coal merchant, auctioneer and newspaper correspondent. He was the last surviving member of the first 'reformed' Council, and one of the last two surviving Hawick Burgesses. In the 1850s he was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. He may be the 'P. Laidlaw Esq.' who donated French coins to the Museum in 1862. He joined the Free Church at the Disruption, and the first meeting to set up a Free Church in Wilton took place in his warehouse in 1866. He was described as 'unconventional in manners and address'. In 1857 he married Catherine Gray in Rothbury. Their children were: William, who died young; George (b.1861), also died young; Jessie Lindsay (b.1862); Jane Fisher (b.1864), who married W.F. Duncan; another William (b.1866), who spent many years in Australia and later farmed in California; George Gray, a fruit grower in California; Mary, who married G.A. Hillman of Chino, California; Thomas; Daniel, a chemist in Basingstoke; and Catherine, who married chemist W.B. Rawlinson. He was healthy to the end, walking from his house at Galabrae into town until about a year before his death. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Peter** (19th C.) resident of Wilton. He married Rachel Scott in 1862 and their children included: Helen (b.1863); Hannah (b.1865); Sarah (b.1867); Thomas (b.1869); Robert (b.1871); and Sarah (again, b.1874). **Richard** (19th/20th C.) served as a Bailie and also as Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. He also wrote articles for the Archæological Society Transactions. In 1939 he was living at Wilton Lodge. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded being 'in knawis edzartoun' in 1502. He was presumably tenant in part of Edgerton. He served as surety for his brother Walter (alias 'Rutherford'), as well as for himself, and was fined for non-appearance. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1541. His part of the farm was valued at 25s. He was probably related to Alexander, who was also tenant there. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Borthwick and their children included: John (b.1640); and Isobel (b.1644). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Wigholm and their children included William (b.1655). **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Whiteside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in Falside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He was probably related to James, who was also listed as a tenant there. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in a rental roll of 1669 along with Adam Oliver. It is unclear where they were tenants, but perhaps Northbank or Slack. **Robert** (17th C.) listed in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. It is ambiguous where he was a tenant, but he is listed right after John in Wadeshill and before Robert in Southdean Law. He could be the tenant of Wadeshill who is recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Euphan 'Bellinden' and their children included William (b.1676). **Robert** (17th C.) listed as tenant in Southdean Law in the 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Elizabeth Buckham in Bedrule Parish in 1692. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish whose son James was baptised in 1693. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Roughlee according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He is probably the same Robert recorded at Southdean Parish on the crossed out part of the rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Northbank according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Helen Anderson. He was recorded in Haregrain in 1709 when his son James was baptised in Hawick Parish. The witnesses were Walter Grieve in Park and Walter Scott in Merrylaw. Perhaps the same Robert was herd in Commonside in 1714 when his unnamed child was baptised, with witnesses Thomas Hume 'preacher' and Walter Purdom. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for John Scott in Falnash in 1706. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Redfordgreen in 1711 and 1724. His children included Janet (b.1711) and Bessie (b.1724). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Eilrig in 1711. His children included Andrew (b.1711). He must be distinct from the Robert in Redfordgreen, since the baptisms are just a month apart. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Thornyhaugh in 1741 when his son Thomas was baptised. Robert (b.1743), Walter (b.1745) and John (b.1747) were probably also his children. **Robert** (18th C.) farmer at Hyndlee in Hobkirk Parish in 1785–88, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He was surely related to Thomas who was farmer there immediately afterwards. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant of Falnash from about the 1760s. In 1762 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for James Nichol. He was a trustee for the creditors of Robert Shortreed of Easter Essenside in 1778. He was listed on the Horse Tax Rolls in the period 1785–97. In 1797 he was recorded having 3 work horses as well as 1 saddle horse. He also paid tax for 5 dogs in

the Dog Tax Rolls in 1797. Around 1800 he was one of the local men who contributed (£2 2s) to help in the war against France. He may have been father of Elizabeth, who married William Elliot in Millburnholm. He may also have been father of Thomas, who moved from Falnash to take over the farm of Todshawhill in Eskdalemuir after the 'Gonial Blast' of 1795. He married Jane Shortreed and had children baptised in Cavers and Hawick Parishes: Elizabeth (b.1750); Mary (b.1752); Margaret (b.1753); Robert (b.1755); Jane (b.1759), who may have married Rev. William Hardie Moncrieff and died in 1821 at Falnash; John (b.1761); Janet (b.1762); Thomas (b.1764); Janet (again, b.1765); William (b.1766); John (again, b.1769); Margaret (b.1771); and Cornelius (b.1772). The witnesses to the 1764 baptism were John Pott and George Pott of 'Ridge', while in 1766 they were Walter Scott senior (Commonside) and Robert Scott (Skelfhill). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son David was baptised in 1784. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Gorrenberry, recorded on both the Horse Tax Rolls in 1792–97. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. He may be the Laidlaw at Gorrenberry whose daughter Jean married Henry Elliot of Bush. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Janet Scott, who was from Cavers Parish. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Falnash. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may have been son of Thomas and grandson of the earlier Robert, tenant at Falnash. **Robert** (d.bef. 1804) wright at West Port. His death is recorded in Hawick in 1804 and the death of his wife Margaret Scott in 1809; the couple had married in 1790. He was probably the Hawick mason who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Harden in 1786 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. He could be the Robert who married Margaret Grieve in Roberton in 1786 and had children Agnes (b.1788) and Robert (b.1791) baptised in Hawick. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1796 as 'Residenter in Denholm'. He married Margaret Blyth and their children included Betty (b.1796) and Andrew (b.1798). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Kingledoors in Drumelzier Parish. In 1788 (and also in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) he is recorded as owner of the parts of Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish that had previously been owned by Ralph Davidson and Andrew Davidson, valued together at £210 5s 6d. He married Dorothea Turnbull, who was probably daughter of Walter Turnbull of Firth, a previous occupant of Greenhouse. Their children were Robert (b.1782), Walter (b.1783), Dorothea (b.1785), Elizabeth (b.1786), Barbara (b.1788), Robert (again, b.1790), Alexander (b.1792), William (b.1795), Agnes (b.1797), Mary (b.1799), Robert (once more, b.1800), Elizabeth (again, b.1802) and Mary (again, b.1803). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Sibbald in Wilton Parish in 1803. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) carrier in Hawick. His son James died in 1819. He also had a child who died in 1838. He may be the Robert who married Anne Walker in Wilton in 1837. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Beatrix Michie and their children included: William (b.1815). **Robert** 'Auld London' or 'London Laidlaw' (1792–1878) son of William, the first of the family to come to Hawick, with his mother being Margaret Aitken. He rented the Moat and other fields and sold milk etc., at his house at 17 Loan. He acted as one of the witnesses called to London to give evidence about the conduct of some Hawick men at the election of 1837, and was given his nickname as a result. He is said to have told his friends on his return that during the boat trip there had 'only been a fir deal between him and eternity'. His nickname was also pronounced 'Auld Lunan'. He married Rachel Rae, who died in 1866, aged 71. Their children were: William (b.1815); Margaret (b.1820), who married Andrew Blyth; Rachel (b.1822); Janet (b.1825); Jane (b.1827); and Robert (b.1832), who was Cornet in 1852 and married Jessie Gow. He is probably the stockingmaker Robert whose infant son's death is recorded in 1822 – 'Kinly Stick and Daavid Garland, London Laidlaw and Little Dan, Johnny the Gover (in a far land), And Wat the Drummer leads the van'[HI]. **Robert** (b.1799) only son of Thomas, he was farmer at Nether Cassock, like his father. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Jean Beattie and his children included Mary and John. **Robert** (19th C.) married Ann Walker in Wilton in 1837. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Blake and their children included Betsy (b.1853). **Robert** (b.1820s) 4th son of Thomas. He became a small hosiery manufacturer in Glasgow, then in 1886 emigrated to New Zealand (although this may have been a generation later). **Robert**

'Robbie' (19th C.) appointed choir-master of Hawick Parish Church in the mid-19th century, being one of the first to hold such a position in Hawick. **Robert** (b.1825/6) butcher in Denholm. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a butcher and shopkeeper. In 1861 he was living with his mother Mary and sister Margaret, probably on Main Street. He may be the Robert who chaired the centenary Burns night in Denholm in 1859. He may be the Robert who came across 3 'kists', one in a field he tenanted to the north of Denholm, where a skeleton was found, with only part of the cranium surviving (and being donated to the Museum in 1858), plus another partial cranium found adjecent to it later. **Robert** (1832/3–1908) son of Robert, he was a mason to trade, but later took over his father's fields up the Loan. He was Cornet in 1852. In 1871 he donated a copper coin and an Irish farthing to the Museum, in 1872 a 'roebuck skull' and in 1873 'copies of the Kelso Mail, 1817, and Courant, 1823'. He married Jessie Gow from Perthshire, who died in 1910, aged 48. Their children included James (who died aged 25 at Burnflat Cottage), John (who died in infancy), Robert (who died aged 17), Stewart (who died in infancy), another Robert (who died in infancy), Rachel, Eliza (who married Robert Oliver Pott, from Duns, woollen manufacturer in Honley, near Huddersfield), Walter and Agnes (who lived at Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield). **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Murray and their children included James (b.1863) and Janet (b.1866). **Robert Grierson** (1856/7–1933) son of Thomas, he helped run the family tweed manufacturing business along with his brother William. He was for a while President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce. He was also Captain of the Golf Club. He lived at Hazelwood in the late 1800s. After the firm folded around 1908 he carried on as a commission agent, finally retiring only a few years before his death, and passing on that business to George Wilson & Sons. **Sir Robert** (1856–1915) 2nd son of William and Agnes Purdom, he was born at Bonchester. He was educated at Kirkton and Denholm schools, and served his apprenticeship with Wood, Graham & Co., drapers in Hawick. He then moved to work as a draper in London, leaving in 1875 for Cape Colony (i.e. South Africa), where he carried out business in Kimberley. In 1877 he sailed for Japan, but broke his journey in India. He moved to Calcutta, where he worked for 5 years. In 1881, along with Edward Whiteaway, he set up Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., which operated on a strictly cash basis (unusual for businesses in India in those days), with the first premises in Chowringhi. The firm expanded from drapery into general goods, and soon there were department stores in about 20 major cities throughout India. In 1898 he became sole partner and the firm expanded into other Asian cities (including Shanghai and Singapore); it was often referred to as 'the Selfridge's of India', at its height employed 2400 people, and remained in business until 1962. He also owned tea plantations in Darjeeling and rubber estates in the Federated Malay States, and was senior partner in a shipping firm. He joined the American Methodist Church in India and became involved in missionary work and Christian schools. In particular he supported the Calcutta Boy's School, which opened in 1877, with a girls' school following 9 years later. He spent 20 years in India before returning to Britain, settling in Chislehurst. He bought a new house there by Camden Park and named it 'Bonchester'; the street that it is on was later called Bonchester Close. A Liberal, he became more interested in politics on his return to Britain, and was M.P. for West Renfrewshire 1906–10, with Winston Churchill being one of his political supporters. He was knighted in 1909, and became British Commissioner to the International Opium Commission in Shanghai. In 1909 he moved to 'The Warren' at Coney Hall, Hayes, and grew rhododendrons and azaleas there. A keen traveller, he was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He was also President of the World's Sunday School Association and an Executive of the National Temperance League. In 1912 he purchased the estate of Wolfelee from Edward Elliot, 6th Laird; in later life he was referred to as being 'of Wolfelee'. In 1879 he married Mary, daughter of Capt. W. Blow Collins and widow of W.L. Francis of the India Office. He became step-father to the several children of his wife, and together they had children: William, who died in infancy; Ethel; Mildred (or Margaret); Dorothy; and 2 daughters who also died in infancy. He had the William Laidlaw Memorial Hall erected at Bonchester Bridge in memory of his son William, as well as his father, who was also William. He left some money in his will to support a school for poor children in South India, which is still known as the Laidlaw Memorial School, Ketti Nilgiris. He privately published 'By the Way', about a trip he took around the world. **Robert Henderson** (1872–1953) writer of the

words for 'Auld Hawick My Dreams' and 'Teviotdale', among other songs. He was son of stocking-maker Thomas and Robina Henderson and born at 6 Slitrig Bank. He apprenticed as a printer in Hawick, but emigrated to America, working in Boston. On returning to Hawick he joined the Hawick Express and became foreman printer there. He contributed poems to the newspaper and also wrote the Betty Whutson's Letter column for many years. He wrote an article on the Verter Well and associated poetry competition for the Archæological Society. He was long connected with West Port Church, being Session Clerk there for 22 years, as well as Sunday School Superintendent. He was also a lay preacher himself and was a member of Lodge St. James 424. He married Agnes Anderson. He lived at 22 Beaconsfield Terrace, where he died, and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. Note that an older brother of the same name was born in 1863 and died in infancy, leading to some confusion over his own year of birth. **Simon** (15th C.) listed as a witness on the 1432 sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas. His name is recorded as 'Symone Laidlaw' and he may have been a 'presbyter', along with Thomas Falconer. **Simon** (18th C.) tenant at Birkwood in Ashkirk Parish in 1762. He was later farmer at Boosmill in Lilliesleaf Parish, according to a tack of 1773, with the Riddells of that Ilk. He was also tenant there according to the 1789–94 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Isobel Anderson and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included: Thomas (b.1758); Helen (b.1760); and Adam (b.1762). The witnesses in 1762 were William (perhaps his brother) and William Anderson (surely related to his wife). He is probably the Simon, son of Adam and Helen Bell born in Ashkirk in 1730. **Steven** of Bank (16th C.) recorded in 1590 of stealing horses from Englishman John Salkeld. His name is recorded as 'Steven Ladley of the Banke' and others named are 'Rennye', Thomas of Haugh and David of Roughlee. He is surely related to Ninian, who was recorded as tenant 'in the Bank' in 1572/3. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant in Northbank in 1541, along with 'Belle' and Bennet. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant in Letham in 1541, paying 22 shillings yearly. Lawrence and James were tenants in another part of Letham and probably related. **Thomas** (d.1543) tenant of the Earl of Angus. John Musgrave led a party of Englishmen on a raid into Scotland in July 1543 in which he was killed trying to recover the spoils from his farm. It is unclear where his farm was, but since the Douglases held much of Southdean, it could be that he was the tenant of Letham. **Thomas** (16th C.) son of Lyle. He was listed as 'Lyalles Thome' among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587. The other men were local Scotts, Olivers and others. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant in the farm of Haugh in the Jed valley. In 1590 he was accused by John Forster of having reset Clement Crozier (son of Martin) and William Oliver of Lustruther. He was recorded as 'Thomas Ladelye of the Hawghe' in 1590 when he was among a group accused of taking livestock, goods and prisoners from the Pott's of Carrick; others listed include Elliots of the Hill, Martin's Clem Crozier, James Douglas of Earlside and John Henderson of Plenderleith. He was also listed in 1590 accused of raiding the English Warden's tenants, along with 'Eddie', as well as Andrew Waugh of Wadeshill. Additionally he and 'Eddie' were accused in 1590 of stealing a horse from Ralph Salkeld and along with 'Rennye', Steven of the Bank and David of Roughlee he was accused of stealing horses by John Salkeld. He was further recorded along with Lionel in 1590, accused of stealing from the Reeds of 'the Old towne' in England. **Thomas** (17th C.) paid the land tax in Southdean Parish on behalf of the Marquess of Douglas in 1663. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in the farm of Rouchhirst according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. 'Martin Laidlae, yr.' was also listed, and presumably his son or brother. Probably the same Thomas was listed at Rouchhirst in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls, along with John. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of 'Antwoch' (i.e. 'Antroch') in a rental roll of 1669 for Jedburgh Forest. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant at the farm of Haugh in the Jed valley according to a 1669 rental roll. Probably the same Thomas was still tenant in Haugh on the Hearth Tax roll of 1694. There were Laidlaws at Haugh at the end of the 16th century. **Thomas** (17th C.) married to 'Euphan Bellinden'. Their son William was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1676, with witnesses Thomas Borthwick and Robert Grieve. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Isobel Lorraine and their children included: Helen (b.1686); and Isobel (b.1689). He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism in Roberton in 1686 for John 'Bleak' and Katherine (who may have been his sister, or other relative). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Stirches in

1747. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for John Smith (also living in the Stirches area) in 1747. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1744 and their children included: James (b.1745); Thomas (b.1747); Margaret (b.1750); and Robert (b.1752). The witnesses in 1747 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He married Margaret Anderson and their children included: Janet (b.1765) and James (b.1767), baptised in Hawick; and Janet (b.1769), Thomas (b.1771), Betty (b.1773), Agnes (b.1775), Adam (b.1778), and Adam (again, b.1780), baptised in Wilton. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1767 for herd John Scott and in 1771 for Thomas Elliot in Newmill. **Thomas** (18th C.) farmer at Hyndlee according to the 1789–91 Horse Tax Rolls. He succeeded Robert as farmer, and was presumably his son or brother. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick. He was on the ballot list for the Militia in 1799 and again in 1801. In 1792 (along with fellow weaver William) he witnessed a baptism for Walter. He was thus probably closely related (perhaps brother) to the carpet-making Laidlaws. In 1795 and 1797 he witnessed baptisms for William. He married Margaret Stewart and their children included William (b.1796), perhaps the William who emigrated to America in about 1820. The witnesses in 1796 were Walter (perhaps his brother) and Walter Tinlin. He could be the son of William and Isabel Birnie baptised in Hawick in 1772. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) 'gauger', i.e. exciseman in Hawick. The death of 'Mr. Laidlaw Gaugers Child' is recorded in 1804 and the death is in 1811 of 'Mrs. Laidlaw', spouse to his father. It was said (by Robert Murray) that he sometimes warned his friends when a search was planned, so that they could get the contraband out of th way. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Newlands in Minto Parish, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at Crowhill according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same Thomas was a labourer at Synton according to the 1801 Militia ballot in Ashkirk Parish. **Thomas** (d.1823) farmer at Falnash. He was probably son of Robert, who also farmed at Falnash, and may have been baptised in 1764. He was listed at Falnash on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1786. He took on the additional farm of Nether Cassock in 1800. He was probably the 'Mr Laidlaw of Falnash, a gentleman of great responsibility and intelligence' who took the young Tom Jenkins into his household, and later encouraged his education. He was probably the Laidlaw of Falnash who was said to have never turned away a beggar who came to his farm. He married Margaret Beattie and had one son, Robert; it was stated by W.N. Kennedy that he had no children, but this may just be that any children were long grown up before Tom Jenkins worked at Falnash. He was listed at Nether Cassock when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is probably the Thomas of Cavers Parish whose son Robert was baptised in 1771. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Agnes Glendinning and their children included Thomas (b.1814). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker who moved to London. In 1815 the death of his mother, Anne Hogg, is recorded in Hawick. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker at Denholm, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be the resident of Cavers Parish who married Amanda Wood and whose children included Anne (b.1817), Thomas (b.1820), Helen (b.1823) and John Young (b.1826). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Hobkirk and their children included Janet (b.1827) and Robert (b.1829). **Thomas** (1801/2–28) son of William. He emigrated to America and died in a canal there aged 26. His children included William (grocer in Hawick and manufacturer at Cumledge Mills), Thomas (also grocer for a while), Walter (who moved to Australia), Robert (hosiery manufacturer of Glasgow, who moved to New Zealand) and Catherine (who married Alexander Mercer and moved to Australia). **Thomas** (b.1810/1) born in Wilton Parish, he was a farmer at Longbaulk. In 1841 he was living at Easter Branxholme Loch (with a teacher, David, who was probably his brother). He was still there in 1851. In 1861 he was recorded as farmer of 20 acres there. His wife was Hannah and their children included John, David, Peter, Thomas, Sarah, Helen, Hannah and Mary. **Thomas** (b.1820s) 2nd son of Thomas. He carried on his brother William's grocer's business at 4 High Street, then moved to Bolton. His children included William, Thomas, James and Catherine. **Thomas** 'Chinnie', 'Secky' (1829–1907) hosiery manufacturer who ran William Laidlaw & Sons from 1855, and built the mansion house he called 'Sillerbuthall' (completed in 1866). His name is entered onto the Land Tax records in about 1874 as owner of Dovemount and Silverbuthall (acquired in 2 parts from James Scott)

and also for owning 'Souter's Acre' that was formerly part of the Whitehaugh estate. He was recorded at Silverbuthall in 1868. He was the third son of William, and continued to develop the family business. He acquired Lynnwood Mills from William Nixon in 1864, carrying out more yarn spinning, while giving up hosiery, but extending Teviot Crescent Mills. It is said that he was an easy-going boss until he found out he was being cheated by some of his employees, and thereafter was much harsher; this probably explains his nickname of 'Secky' (and perhaps also 'Sheckum'). His manner was described as being brusque and unaffected. In the 1850s he served on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Hawick District. He was a Conservative in politics and was Councillor for North High Street Ward 1861–66. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He became a Life Member of the Archæological Society by 1863 and donated to the Museum a collection of 32 silver coins and 166 copper and bronze coins, along with 163 foreign and British coins. In 1866 he loaned the Museum (for their temporary exhibition) 'a bell taken from the palace of Tippoo Saib, and presented to Warren Hastings'. In 1867 he donated a 'stone hammer found when making the garden at Silverbuthall'. He was also a member of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce, being President for a while. He was for many years Chairman of Hawick Gas Company. He also helped found St. Andrew's Free Church, and deacon there for a long time. He married Beatrice, daughter of Robert Grierson, and she died in 1898, aged 66. Their children were: William; Robert Grierson, Daniel McGowan, who died aged 6 after an accident with a pony; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Elizabeth (again), who married solicitor Henry Cousins; Jane Beatrice (b.1868), who married Anton Becker of Leeds; Margaret Isabella (b.1871), who married E. Jenkins, of the Bank of Scotland; and Kate, who lived in Edinburgh. He was buried at the Wellogate and his sons William and Robert G. wound up the family business about a year later. Several stories are told about him (in notes by James H. Haining). **Thomas** (19th C.) stocking-maker in Hawick. He married Robina Henderson, and their children included: Thomas (b.1864); Robert Henderson (b.1866), who died in infancy; William (b.1868); John Henderson (1870), a tailor who emigrated to Boston and settled in Port Hood, Nova Scotia, with his son Alexander Fraser being a leader in the Canadian co-operative movement; Robert Henderson (b.1872), song writer; and William (again, b.1874). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Ann Paterson and their children included Mary (b.1871). **Thomas Hill** 'T.H.' (1846–1915), J.P., born in Annan, son of John, he became a master painter in Hawick. One of his schoolmates was the artist W.E. Lockhart. He was apprenticed to a painter in Annan in 1860, came to Hawick in 1866, but then worked in England for a few years. In 1870 he purchased the business of Alexander Wilson in Hawick and moved there permanently, living at 13 High Street. He encouraged his workers to attend classes in the Art School and his firm became known for its quality of decoration. He had a reputation locally as an artist, particularly in black and white. He illustrated Robert Murray's 'Hawick Characters', Goodfellow's 'Guide to Hawick', Mrs. Oliver's 'Upper Teviotdale' and Tancred's 'Rulewater and its People'. He also painted a back view of the old Town House. He additionally designed Christmas cards for a London firm. At a lecture in Hawick, entitled 'The Teviot from its Source to the Sea', while Mr. Domingo read the lecture he painted in watercolour several illustrative pictures. In 1877 he donated to the Museum n 'Indian stick or club'. He joined the Town Council in 1883, immediately becoming a Bailie, retiring after 3 years, but returning later to serve for many more years. He was the ex-Bailie Laidlaw who was on the initial Common-Riding Ceremonial Committee of 1887 and served as a Race Steward. He was a keen bowler, serving as President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Buccleuch Club and was President of the Border Bowling Association. He was President of the Border Counties' Master Painters' Association, a Fellow of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators and on the committee of the Association of Master Painters in Scotland. In 1901 he published the article 'Decoration as a means of making Home Beautiful'. In 1868 he married Jane Scott, daughter of Gavin Pow and sister of John Pow. Their children included: Mary Bell (1870–1944); Bessie (b.1872); John (b.1874); Hannah H. (b.c.1877); Guy (b.c.1878); James C. (b.c.1880), who was also an artist; Thomas Hill (b.1881); Andrew S. (b.c.1889); and William Poole (b.1891). **Thomas A. Kenneth** 'Ken' (1936–) son of Jean and Arthur of 6 Northcote Street. He started cycling at age 15, and became extremely successful. He won the Scottish Daily Express 3-day road race in 1957, later winning the Scottish 100 mile championship in record time. He was the only

Scot in the 1960 Olympic Games team and in 1961 was the first Scot to complete the Tour de France, leading during the 16th stage. He emigrated to New York in 1964, where he worked as a carpenter, and later moved to Savannah, Georgia. He married Theresa and emigrated to Savannah, Georgia. In 2005 he was made an Honorary Life Member of the Hawick Cycling Club at a special dinner. An annual event in Hawick, the 'Ken Laidlaw Sportive', was named in his honour. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded is 1502 as brother of Robert 'in knawis edzartoun' and also in the same place. He was 'alias Ruthirfurd', although it is unclear hy he would have had this nickname. His brother was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as 'Walter Laidley in Ormiston' on the 1684 list of men declared rebels for refusing to take 'the Test'. This is probably the Ormiston near Hawick. He is probably related to William in Little Cavers, who was also on the list of fugitives, and John, who was at Ormiston in 1694. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Deanbrae according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Perhaps the same Walter had children baptised in Cavers Parish, including: Isabel (b.1696); Bessie (b.1701); and Janet (b.1713). **Walter** (1659/60–1712) tenant in West Deloraine. He is buried in Borthwick Waas, along with 6 of his children. He could be the Walter whose children baptised in Ettrick Parish included: an unnamed son (b.1695); William (b.1696); Helen (b.1696); Jean (b.1697); William (again, b.1697); an unnamed son (b.1699); and Margaret (b.1706). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1721 when he was paid by the Council 'for a sled fut when ye robbish was taken away at he crose'. He was presumably a tradesman of some sort in Hawick. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Scott in Hawickshiel in 1766. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Spinny and their children included: Isobel (b.1718); and James (b.1720). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Christian Anderson and their children included: Isobel (b.1737); and Margaret (b.1742). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Smail and their children included Margaret (b.1741). **Walter** (18th C.) shepherd in Roberton and Hawick Parishes. He was at Eilrig in 1733, 1735 and 1736 and was recorded as 'herd' in 1742. He may be the man of that name who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1725 for George Dickson, herd in Rashiegrain. He married Janet Chisholme in Roberton in 1731. Their children included: Margaret (b.1732), Janet (b.1733) and Margaret (again, b.1736), baptised in Roberton; and Walter (b.1742), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1742 were Walter Hogg and John Elliot (both servants). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Wilson and their son William was baptised in 1745. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) probably brother of William, with whom he came to Hawick to work in the carpet factory. In 1796 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas (perhaps another brother) and in 1797 he and Thomas witnessed a baptism for William. He married Mary Miller in Hawick in 1780 and their children included: William (b.1781); Beatrix (b.1784); Isabel (b.1785); William (again, b.1788); Margaret (b.1792); and Robert (b.1796). The witnesses in 1792 were weavers William and Thomas Laidlaw, who were probably his brother and another relative. The names of his children suggest that he could also have been a son of William and Isabel Birnie, but his baptism is not recorded in Hawick Parish. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded in 1787 as 'Saughlaw', when his daughter Margaret died and again in 1795 when his unnamed child died in Hawick Parish. Presumably the designation was the place where he lived, but this is unclear. He was probably related to James 'sauglay', recorded in 1810. He may be the Walter whose son James died in Hawick in 1781. **Walter** (b.1780) son of James and Margaret Scott. He was born at Weensmoor in Hobkirk Parish. He became head gardener at Raby Castle, home of the Duke of Cleveland. He had daughters Mary and Anne. **Walter** (b.c.1780) born at Meadshaw, son of James and Isabella Scoon. He became a butcher in Hawick. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 19 High Street. In 1801 he married Margaret Oliver (b.1777) in Kirkton. Their children included: Robert (b.1802); Mary (1806–81) married James Little; Isabella (b.1812) married Mr. Temple; and Walter (b.1816). **Walter** (b.c.1780) labourer at Dryden in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Walter** (b.1811/2) from Jedburgh, he was a blacksmith in Wilton. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a blacksmith on Wilton Place. In 1851 he was on Wilton Place, at about the modern 34 Princes Street, and in 1861 on the east side of Dickson Street. His wife was Janet and their children included Thomas and Elizabeth. **Walter** (1838–1911) poet and local historian in

Jedburgh. He wrote several articles about Jedburgh and its history and for 20 years acted as custodian for Jedburgh Abbey. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He wrote 'Poems: chiefly on Jedburgh and vicinity' (1901) and 'Poetry and prose' (1900, 1904, 1908) – '. . . a geyan yibble poyeter an a leal Border Scot ti buit, Walter Laidlaw maun be a sair miss ti the Waeter-gate o Jed' [ECS]. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 as one of the tenants of the lands of Deloraine and 'Wardishope' in Ettrick. **William** (17th C.) recorded as a tenant in Woll in 1639. He was called as a witness in a dispute between Francis Scott of Castleside and his mother-in-law, Margaret Scott. Perhaps the same William had the following children baptised in Ashkirk Parish: William (b.1631); Margaret (b.1632); James (b.1636); Janet (b.1639); Robert (b.1639); Thomas (b.1641); an unnamed daughter (b.1643); Agnes (b.1645); and William (again, b.1647). Probably the same William witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1651 for John Stewart and perhaps one for James. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Grieve and their children included John (b.1648). **William** (17th C.) tenant in the farm of Bank according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. John Oliver was tenant there at the same time. **William** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in 'Brewbuse' in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. It is unclear exactly where this farm was. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Whillans and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1681. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Little Cavers recorded in 1684 on a list of men declared as fugitives for being Covenanters. He is probably related to Walter in Ormiston, who was also on the list of fugitives **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Laidlaw and their children included: Agnes (b.1688). **William** (1656/7–1717) tailor in Dodburn. He is buried in Borthwick Waas. **William** (17th/18th C.) herd in Wester Essenside. He married Mary Elliot in 1697. Perhaps the same Laidlaw (with no forename given) was herd in Huntly in 1715 when his son John was baptised. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Anderson in 1700. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included: Jean (b.1701); and Janet and Catherine (b.1705). **William** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Anderson in Cavers in 1708. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Isabel (b.1712) and Robert (b.1715). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Jackson and their children included: James (b.1706); and Robert (b.1708). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1707 he married Margaret Scott. **William** 'Will o Phaup' (1691–1784/5) born at Craik, he was the maternal grandfather of James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd'. Hogg wrote that he was 'the last man of this wild region who heard, saw and conversed with the fairies; and that not once but at sundry times and seasons'. He was a shepherd at Upper Phaul on the Ettrick Water. His gravestone in Ettrick Kirkyard bears the inscription 'Here lyeth William Laidlaw. The farfamed Will o' Phaup. Who for feats of frolic, agility, and strength. Had no equal in his day'. He married Bessie Scott and their children included: James (b.1726); Robert (b.1728); Margaret (b.1730), the oldest daughter, who married Robert Hogg, and was mother of James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd'; William (b.1735); Agnes (b.1738); and Janet (b.1741). One of his direct descendants was the Canadian author Alice Munro (nee Laidlaw), winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Sharp in 1721. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Davidson in Bedrule in 1726. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Graham in Hawick in 1728. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1728 he was at Broadleeshiel when his daughter Bessie was baptised. Perhaps the same William was at Howcleuch in 1742 when his son James was baptised in Roberton. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Ormiston in 1727, 1730 and 1737. He is probably the William who married Margaret Reid in 1725 and had children John (b.1727), Thomas (b.1730), Janet (b.1732), Betty (b.1735) and Bessie (b.1737). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Scott in 1725 and their son John was baptised in 1726. **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Bell in Roberton in 1739. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Grizel Scott in 1744. **William** (18th C.) son of shepherd James, he was a wright in Town-o-Rule. It was said that the family were related to the Laidlaws of Weensmoor, and their burial grounds were adjacent in Hobkirk Kirkyards. In 1762 he married Margaret Best of Kirkton Parish, the marriage recorded in both Hobkirk and Kirkton Parishes; they were members of the Associate Kirk in Jedburgh. Their children included: Agnes (b.1763), who married an Oliver; Bettie (b.1769); Margaret

(b.1771); Thomas (b.1773); Mary (b.1775), who married a Thomson; and Nelly (b.1777), who became teacher at the 'Sclenty Schuil'. He could be the William who died in Hobkirk Parish in 1811. **William** (18th C.) resident at Mabonlaw in 1764 and 1767. His children (baptised in Roberton) included James (b.1764) and Alexander (b.1767). He may be the William who married Bett Matheson in Roberton in 1762, his wife being from Yarrow Parish. **William** (18th C.) roadman in Hawick. He married Helen Grieve in Wilton Parish in 1764. His sister-in-law Agnes Grieve died in Hawick in 1800. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Brown in 1764 and their children included: Adam (b.1765); and Helen (b.1768). **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Roberton in 1769. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Birnie (or Burnet) in 1754 and their children included: William (b.1759); Isabel (b.1762); Margaret (b.1765); and Thomas (b.1772). The witnesses in 1772 were the whole congregation. Given the names, it is possible that he was father of William of the carpet factory, as well as father of Walter and Thomas. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Moffat in Roberton in 1770. **William** (18th C.) married Jean 'Bleekie' in Southdean in 1772. **William** (18th C.) married Janet Hood in Hawick in 1774. **William** (1759–1823) along with his brother (perhaps Walter) he came to Hawick from Leith to work in the Orrock Place carpet factory. However, it seems that he may be the son of William and Isabel Birnie born in Hawick (so perhaps the bothers returned to Hawick rather than coming as complete outsiders). His property on the Cross Wynd was sold in 1811 to form part of the site of Allars Kirk. He was also one of the founder members of the Independent Kirk in Hawick in about 1798, being an elder in that church and calling his youngest son after one of the evangelist preachers, Charles Gray (the 'Tabernacle' was built next door to his wife's family home on the Kirk Wynd). He may be the William who paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785. He was progenitor of the most prominent local branch of the family. He is probably the weaver William who in 1792 (along with fellow weaver Thomas) witnessed a baptism for Walter. In 1794 he witnessed a baptism for manufacturer Walter Richardson. In the early part of the 19th century he set up his own hosiery business with his son William, starting out with just 4 frames. They later expanded to both tweed and hosiery, building the main mill in 1834, and later focussing just on tweeds. He married Margaret Aitken (1765–1842), daughter of Robert Aitken and Janet Scott. They lived in the Mid Raw and their children were: Janet (b.1784), who married spinner Robert Wilson; William (b.1786), 'Shaffles'; Isabella (b.1788), who married William Wilson, spinner of Lynnwood; Robert (b.1792), 'Auld London', who lived at 17 Loan; James (b.1795), who married Ann Affleck and died leaving a young family; Thomas (b.1797), who emigrated to America and drowned in a canal; Walter (b.1797), who probably died in 1819; George (b.1797), who married Margaret, daughter of James Rae, emigrated to Delaware County, New York and died in Canada; Charles Gray; Grace, who married draper George Borrowman; and 3 other sons, including one who farmed in Yarrow. The witnesses in 1795 were James Rae and Thomas (who was surely related) and in 1797 were Thomas and Walter (perhaps both his brothers). **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as owner of a horse at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (b.1768) son of James and Margaret Scott. He was born at Hartshaugh near Bonchester (although Tancred states he was born at Wester Swanshiel). He was farmer at Weensmoor in Hobkirk Parish. He is recorded there in 1841. His wife was Helen, daughter of James Douglas from Castleton; she was said to be a favourite of the Sheriff of Roxburghshire, William Oliver of Dinlabyre. Their children included: James (b.1797), who farmed at Hallrule Mill and Hartshaugh Mill; Douglas (b.1799), born at Kirknowe, but died young; Christian (b.1801), who married William Gowanlock; Margaret (b.1803), who married William Sibbald; Mary (b.1806), married William Smith; Helen, married John Turnbull and went to Canada; Douglas (again, b.1810), who emigrated to Toronto; Joanna (b.1812), who later went to Canada and married storekeeper David Davidson; John (d.1814); William (b.1815), who later farmed at Weensmoor; and Jennet or Jessie (b.1817), who married Hawick shoemaker Charles Scott. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Greatlaws in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish, when he owned 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was also recorded as farmer at Greatlaws in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799; a note says 'Selkirk Y', suggesting perhaps that he was a volunteer with the Selkirkshire Yeomanry. **William** (b.c.1780) weaver in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **William** (1780–1845) born at Blackhouse in Selkirkshire,

the Ettrick Shepherd worked for his family for 10 years. Together they helped Sir Walter Scott to gather Border ballads. He first encountered Scott when he travelled to Yarrow with John Leyden in 1802. He was a farmer, then an exciseman and later worked as Scott's factor and secretary. He could be the exciseman living in one of the local parishes who was on a list of volunteers in 1803, 'if duty permit'. He wrote several poems of his own, including 'Lucy's Flittin' (which appeared in 'The Banquet of Euphrosyne', published in Hawick in 1811). He also wrote a description of Selkirkshire for the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. 'Recollections of Sir Walter Scott (1802–1804). Edited from the M.S. in the Laing Collection, University Library, Edinburgh', by James Sinton, was published in Hawick in 1905. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Easton in Wilton Parish in 1809. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Nelly Waldie and their children included Mary Jane (b.1813). **William** (18th/19th C.) road contractor, who was one of the first residents of Bonchester Brigend in the early 1800s. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Glendinning in Cavers in 1819. **William** 'Auld Laidlaw', 'Shaffles' or 'The Auld Laird' (1786–1861) eldest son of the first William, along with whom he founded the hosiery firm William Laidlaw & Sons in 1811, succeeding to the business of Mr. Purdom. To begin with he was the traveller for the firm, spending much time in the Newcastle area (where he often stayed at the 'Robin Hood' on Pilgrim Street) and further afield, sometimes in the company of Robert Leishman. One story is told of how he returned to Hawick on foot during a snowstorm, losing his way, but bumping into Willie Winter's post, thereby recovering his bearings. It is said that he loved to bargain, and could not take a trip, even once retired, without some goods to sell. He lived for a while in a house at 14 Howegate, with his stocking-shop behind; this is probably the place marked 'Laidlaw' on Wood's 1824 map. In 1834 he built Teviot Crescent Mills, expanding into the much larger premises there and moving into tweeds. He built up a huge manufacturing business from humble beginnings. In his day he was apparently the only person to openly sing 'Teribus' out of season, at the Bailies' dinner, and he would sing the 'Auld Sang' at the married men's Common-Riding dinner. He was an ardent Conservative in politics, losing his coat tails during the election troubles of 1837, and objections to 'Radicals' seeking the vote were often made in his name afterwards. In 1814 he married Jane Fisher (daughter of a Glasgow merchant), who died in 1844, aged 50. His sons were: William (1817–59); Daniel McGowan (1826–54), who built Hopehill; Thomas (b.1829); and Peter Fisher (b.1830). They also had daughters: Margaret (b.1820), who married Rev. John Gilchrist Dyer in 1846; Jane (b.1826); Jessie (1833–41); one who became Mrs. McGinly; and 4 others who died in infancy, probably including Grace (b.1816) and Jane (b.1822). He later married Jane Rutherford (nee Waldie) at Edinburgh in 1845, the marriage also being recorded in Hawick. Her daughter Agnes Rutherford married William, her step-brother. Although most of his family left for the Free Kirk at the Disruption, he stayed with the 'Auld Kirk', despite repeatedly being cited for not keeping fast days. He lived beside his factory of Teviot Crescent, and is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. A portrait of him is in the Museum, by an unknown artist. **William** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He could be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Wilson and their children included: William (b.1807); James (b.1809); and John (b.1811). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Brown and their children included: Margaret (b.1803); Janet (b.1805); and Agnes (b.1807). **William** (18th/19th C.) from the Hawick area, he emigrated to Delaware County, New York in the 1820s, along with George, who may have been his cousin. He settled in Andes and married Isabella C. (1806–71), daughter of Thomas Liddle, who was also from Roxburghshire. Their children included: Ebenezer (1827–1910); Margaret (b.1830–99); Andrew (1835–97); Stewart (1822–82); Catherine (1836–73); William B. (1837–1911); William (1838–1913); Mary E. (1840–79); Isabella (1844–1935); and Ann or Augusta (1848–72). He may have been son of Thomas and Margaret Stewart. **William** (b.1788) son of the first Hawick William's brother (possibly Walter), and hence cousin of 'Shaffles'. He was a weaver and later a grocer. Along with his brother Walter he owned property at 8 Loan. He is listed as a grocer in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He married Agnes Lamb. Their children included: Mary (b.1819), who married Thomas Stevenson; Agnes (b.1821), who married Hugh Douglas; and Walter (b.1823), an engineer with the government in India. He is buried at St. Mary's. He could be the 'Wm. Laidlaw, Loan' who arranged for a musician from Jedburgh to

play for the 'rebel' Cornet of 1809. **William** (b.1792/3) porter in Hawick, living at about 20 High Street in 1841. In 1851 he was described as an 'Out door Labourer' and living around the Crown Close. His wife was Isabella and their children included John, Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Catherine, Sophia and Isabella. He could be the William listed in Slater's 1852 directory as a coal agent (for Arniston Colliery) at the Station. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Middlemas in Wilton in 1844. **William** (19th C.) married Sarah Ormiston in Hawick in 1854. **William** (19th C.) tinsmith in Hawick. He married Helen Elliot Amos (from the Hobkirk family) in 1866. **William** (b.1814/5) shoemaker in Denholm. He married Margaret Jamieson in Cavers in 1836. In 1851 he was living with his wife Margaret and their children Janet, Ann, Catherine, Thomas, Margaret, Joan and Jane. **William** (1815–80) son of Robert, 'Auld London'. He was a frameworker living on the Loan, at about No. 9. He married Christian Affleck Scott (1815–75). Their children were: Robert (b.1838); George (b.1840); Margaret (b.1846), who married Joseph Hogg; Rachel (b.1852); and Daniel (b.1855). He took in 3 sons of his uncle James when he died about 1838: Thomas (b.c.1824); Robert (b.c.1826); and Walter (b.c.1833). **William** (1815–84) son of William, who farmed at Weensmoor. He is recorded as farmer of Weensmoor in 1851, farming 52 acres and employing 1 labourer. He lived with his niece Mary and nephew James. By 1861 he was farmer at Bonchester, faming 152 acres and employing 3 people. He farmed at Bonchester for 19 years. He was listed on the first congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849, was a trustee and was Treasurer for 37 years. He also helped with building the first church there. In Hobkirk in 1853 he married Agnes Purdom (from Newcastleton), aunt of the Agnes Purdom who married mason Andrew Waugh. His children included: William (b.1854), farmer at East Fodderlee; Robert (b.1856), Indian businessman and M.P. for East Renfrewshire; Agnes (b.1858), who married Stewart Douglas Elliot, a Councillor in Edinburgh; Helen (b.1859), who married James Phimister; James (b.1861), who emigrated to Canada and died unmarried; Isabella (b.1865), who worked for the Post Office in London; Arthur (b.1867), who emigrated to San Francisco and married Hattie Turner; John (b.1868), who emigrated to Australia; Margaret (b.1870), who married James Armour, a tea manager in India; Douglas (b.1874), a market gardener in Congleton; and Walter Scott (1877–1919), who trained as a doctor and managed a rubber plantation in the Straits Settlements. The William Laidlaw Memorial Hall was built partly in his memory. **William** (1817–59) son of William, he took over the firm of William Laidlaw & Sons in partnership with his brothers in 1845. The firm purchased Lynnwood Spinning Mill from Nixon's. He was Cornet in 1838. In the 1850s he was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. In 1851 he married Agnes, daughter of builder Robert Rutherford, and his step-sister. Their children were: William (b.1851) of Grieve & Laidlaw; and Jeannie Waldie Fisher (b.1858), who married John G. Wilson. He later married Christina F. Scott (who died in 1875, aged 59). In 1861 his widow was an 'Annuitant' at 3 Teviot Crescent. **William** (b.1818/9) originally from Melrose, he was a farmer at Clarilaw in Wilton Parish. He is listed there in 1841, when he farmed 150 acres and employed 8 men. His wife was Isabel and their children included William and Mary. **William** (b.1821) from Hawick. He married Betsy Elliot and became a sheep farmer in Fodderty, Ross and Cromarty. **William** (1821–1908) manufacturer, born in Hawick, son of James and grandson of hosiery manufacturer William. His mother was Ann Affleck, from Peebles. At the age of 17 he was left with no parents, and entered the warehouse of his uncle William on Teviot Crescent, but after a few years became a grocer. His premises were on the High Street (No. 12), where the Cannon Inn had been and the Royal Bank would be built later. In the 1841 census he was there (near the top of the Millport), but in 1851 he was at No. 4 High Street, formerly Andrew Borthwick's property. In Slater's 1852 directory he was 'William Laidlaw, jun.' on the High Street. He left Hawick in 1854, turning over the grocer's business to his brother and taking a lease of Cumledge Mills near Duns. There he started in yarn weaving, but moved into blanket manufacturing. From 1875 he was also involved (along with other family members) with Allars Mill in Jedburgh. The overall business was called Laidlaw Brothers, and later Laidlaw's Blanket and Tweed Mills, Ltd. He purchased Cumledge Mills outright in 1888. He managed the Cumledge Mill side of the business along with his sons William and Alexander, with the older brothers, James and John managing Allars Mill. In the 1930s the company directors included 3 William Laidlaws, all cousins! In 1844 he married Elizabeth Middlemas, from Ednam. Their

children included: James, J.P., who was Provost of Jedburgh; John, J.P.; William; Alexander; Isabella Broomfield (who married Robert Huggan); and Ann, who was unmarried. He and his wife held their diamond wedding anniversary in 1904. He remained strongly a Teri at heart and was known for his stories of Hawick in olden times, one of his earliest memories being the celebration for the coming of age of the future Duke of Buccleuch in 1827. He died at Cumledge Mills and is buried in Preston Cemetery, Berwickshire. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Sanderson in Hawick in 1852. **William** (19th C.) resident of Wilton. He married Elizabeth Bell and their children included: Mary (b.1861). **William** (1835/6–1917) son of Thomas. Along with his brother Robert Grierson he was a partner in Thomas Laidlaw & Sons, but wrapped up the business in 1908. He died at Broadstairs and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **William** (19th C.) fifer in the Drums and Fifes in about the 1880s. **William** (b.1845/6) son of William and Jane Newell. His marriage certificate states that he was born in Dumfriesshire, although family tradition says that he came from Hawick. He emigrated to Australia and in 1870 in Melbourne married Agnes Ferguson (daughter of a Denholm mason). They had 2 sons. **William** (1852/3–91) son of William. He was a manufacturer of Grieve & Laidlaw, Stonefield Mills. He married Mary Reid Clark, who died in 1929, aged 76. Their children included William Rutherford Clark, who died aged 16. **William** (1854–1911) son of William and Agnes Purdom. He farmed at East Fodderlee. In 1880 he married Elizabeth ('Bessie', 1854–1925) Hall, 2nd daughter of baker Robert Young. They had 4 sons and 1 daughter, including Douglas (b.1888), Agnes Lamb and Alexander (b.1892). In 1901 his family were living in Minto. **William** (1857/8–1912) cycle agent in Hawick. He was Captain of St. Cuthbert's (rugby) Football Club for its first two seasons, from when it formed in 1877. He was also known as a keen cyclist in his early years. He worked for 38 years with Geo. & Jas. Oliver, providing valuable assistance to John Oliver in his work as Clerk to the School Board. He was in partnership with Robert Milligan for a while as a cycle business. He married Betsy Park, and she died in 1935, aged 70. They had 2 children who died young. **William** (1866–1931) eldest son of Peter Fisher. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Queensland, where he was involved with gold mining and prospecting and served in the Australian Bushmen's Corps in the Boer War. After marrying he moved to California where he became a fruit grower, and his wife Rev. Alice Z. Laidlaw was pastor at the church in Narod. (formerly spelled 'Ladlaw', 'Ladley', 'Laidla', 'Laidlay', 'Laidlae', 'Laidlea', 'Laidlie', 'Laidley', 'Laidlo', 'Laidlow', 'Laidlue', 'Laidly', 'Leudlaw', etc.).

Laidlawhope (*lād-lup*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, probably on the Laidlehope Burn. It is listed as 'Ladlawhope' in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale, with a value of 4 merks. On the 1541 rental roll it is 'Ladilhope' and still worth 4 merks, but vacant at that time. It is possible that this is the 'Ladhope, of the laird of Howpaslettes lands called Scott' which were burned by the Armstrongs in 1544 (although 'Lairhope' could be meant). It is probably the 'Laidhop' listed in 1632 among the lands in Liddesdale owned by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs (and listed among rentals of Kelso Abbey). In 1718 it was combined with Whitrope in the farm of Stitchilhill (it is 'Ladhope' in 1718).

Laidlaw Memorial Hall see **William Laidlaw Memorial Hall**

Laidlaw Place (*lād-law-plis*) *n.* street marked incorrectly for Ladylaw Place on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map.

Laidlaw's (*lād-lawz*) *n.* William Laidlaw & Sons, manufacturers of hosiery and tweeds, founded in 1811 as a hosiery manufacturers in the 'Mid Raw'. The business moved after a few years to 14 Howegate, with a second stocking-shop in the Backdamgate. Their main factory was next to the Little Haugh (Teviot Crescent Mills), erected in 1834, with extensions built to produce tweed in 1841. A weir was built in the Teviot to channel water along beside Teviot Crescent to power the mill; this was Laidlaw's Cauld. The firm then introduced piecing machines made by Melrose's. They also made blankets in the 1840s. Their 'tenter grounds' were carried off in the 1846 flood, as well as coal from the engine house. The company was listed at Teviot Crescent Mills in 1852. From 1864 they purchased Lynnwood Mills and concentrated on yarn spinning and tweed manufacture, selling off their hosiery equipment in 1865. They also operated the Weensland spinning mill for several years after 1864. The family retired from business in 1908 although the company name carried on for a while, and was succeeded by George Wilson & Sons. The main mills were later demolished, although some photographs still exist to show how extensive they were. The Museum has company ledgers from 1926–32.

Laidlaw's Cauld (*lād-lawz-kawld*) *n.* weir once stretching over the Teviot near the old Victoria Laundry, named after Laidlaw's Mill nearby. It was built in about 1834 by Gideon Scott & Sons, and obliterated the piece of ground known as the Fairy Faulds. Traces of it in the form of undressed stones between wooden supports, can still be easily seen when the river is low. It was used to divert water through a mill lade, which ran alongside Teviot Crescent and through Teviot Crescent Mills, coming out opposite Dickson's & Laing's Mill; the open lade was filled in in 1914. A second branch ran to the foot of Croft Road and came out near the Henderson College (now Dovecote Mews). The rubble-built Cauld itself was largely removed after WWII. In earlier times there had been a ford near here, just upriver from the main ford at the foot of Walter's Wynd. In the 19th century, when the river was frozen, there were sometimes curling matches played there. The Cornet and his Right- and Left-Hand Men are shown crossing the Teviot near the Cauld in the 1846 painting of the Common Riding. It also features in the song 'The Anvil Crew' – 'But when we came to Laidlaw's Cauld, There a horde of pirates lay' [WE].

Laidlaw Terrace (*lād-law-te-ris*) *n.* street constructed in 1888 along the south bank of the Teviot, off North Bridge Street. This involved building up the river-side, with the library being added at the top in 1904 (now Nos. 1 and 2). It was named after William Laidlaw & Sons, yarn spinners and tweed manufacturers, with the street essentially being built to provide accommodation for workers at Teviot Crescent Mills. The bottom of the street long had an undeveloped area used as a sawmill yard and later a builder's yard, with an adjacent footpath along the riverside.

Laidlehope Burn (*lād-lup-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Kiln Knowe, above the Slitrig's headwaters, and flows south to join the Roughley Burn, not far from the Ninestane Rig. This is related to the farm of 'Ladlawhope' recorded in c.1376. Where the burn was crossed by the Waverley Line there was Laidlehope Culvert (it is written 'Laidlerhope' by Smail in 1880).

laif (*lāf*) *n., arch.* a loaf – 'A made a faiasable mael oot o pie-soop, ... caald flesh, picklt ingans, an nae skrimp o laif' [ECS], 'Th' breid in Glesca bein' reduced a ha'penny th' quarter laif' [HEx1921], also used to distinguish bread from other baked goods – 'Howt! A'm fair staad o laif, eend on. Let's sei a hyimm-backen scone' [ECS] (note that the plural is usually 'laifs'; see also **laives**).

laif-breid (*lāf-breed*) *n., arch.* loaf-bread, flour-based bread baked as loaves, as distinct from other baked goods such as oatcakes.

laigh (*lā, lāch*) *adj., arch., poet.* low – '... the said Francis Scott, his tenement of houses, high and laigh, back and fore, with the yeard and pertinents lying within the town and burgh of Hawick' [BR], '... set, let, or hire any of their houses, high or laigh, back or fore, to any families or person, strangers, whatsomever, without the first acquainting the present Magistrates ...' [BR1699], 'The first ae guide that they met wi', It was high up in Hardhaughswire; The second guide that they met wi', It was laigh down in Borthwick water' [T], '... a tenement of houses, high and laigh, back and fore, with that piece of ground lying at the back of the said house ...' [DCW1742], 'Then Johnie let a spear fa' laigh by his thigh, Fala, &c. Thought weil to hae slain the innocent, I trow ...' [CPM], '... They fand their tree three ells o'er laigh – They fand their stick baith short and sma'. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], 'An' if ye'll tak sae laigh a look, As patronize this little book' [JR], 'She lookit hiche to the bodynge hille, And laighe to the darklynge deane ...' [JTe], '... for we ar brung verra leich' [HSR], 'Hei leuch at the laich door-heid' [JAHM], '... Laigh doun I louted on my knees, An' preed the Hunter's pool' [ECB], 'To see far doon in the valley, The flicker o' mony lichts, Sall I come in by the laigh gate Or owre the wind-blawn heichts?' [WL], 'Haud laigh wi' the stubble, But cannie and clean' [GWe], *n., poet.* a vale, hollow – '... toun and strath, And ben and loch ... laich and howe and island ...' [DH] (also written 'laich' and 'leich'; cf. **leuch** and **low**).

laighest (*lā-chist*) *adj., poet.* lowest – '... an' thou hest freet my saul frae the leichist hell' [HSR], '... an' queerlie wroucht in the leachist pairts o' the yirth' [HSR].

laigishin (*lā-gi-shin*) *n., arch.* a large, cumbersome quantity (related to the local word for 'legacy').

laik (*lāk*) *adj., arch.* lacking, wanting – 'All thir 51 lands adjacent to ye toune are estimat to pay nyne scoir 15 bolls in stok, 49 bolls in great teynd, laik ane firlot, and 20 libs of vicarage' [PR1627].

Laik (*lāk*) *n.* **James** (b.1740) son of Thomas, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. In 1785–91 he was listed as house servant at Wells, working for Gilbert Eliott. In 1785 his name was listed as 'John'. In 1791 he was listed as a butler at Wells and in 1792, 1794 and 1797 as a house servant. His name was sometimes listed as 'Luke'. He

could be the James 'Loch' whose son Thomas was baptised in Southdean in 1774 or the James whose daughter Susana was baptised in Hobkirk in 1799. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was living in Hallrule in 1739, when he had twins baptised. His children included Thomas and James (b.1739). **Joshua** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1715 he was a gardener in Cavers. His children included Christian (b.1715) and Isobel (b.1717). **Rev. Thomas** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Billerwell in 1707 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland. He was licensed as a minister by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1711 and presented to Southdean Parish in July 1716. However, the parishioners refused to sign the call in December and he ended up as minister at Longframlington, Northumberland. He was recorded in the Hawick Parish Session records of 1713 (presumably during a sermon) reminding parents to send their children to school, and also as a substitute in 1714 when Hawick's minister was absent. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: James (b.1740); Agnes (b.1744); Margaret (b.1753); and John (b.1756); (also written 'Laick' and 'Lake' and probably the same as 'Leck').

Lailsell (*lāl-sel*) *n.* former name for lands in the upper Slitrig valley. It is listed in 1607 along with 'Carlinghall' (probably Carlin Hole), 'Brounishall' (probably Broon's Hill) and other lands sold by Hector Turnbull of Stanedge to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. It may be a transcription error for somewhere more familiar.

Laing (*lāng, lān*) *n.* **Adam** (1818/9–1900) Hawick stockingmaker, apparently noted for his gentlemanly bearing. In 1851 he was at about 29 High Street and in 1861 was living at 5 Slitrig Bank. In 1844 he married Agnes (1824/5–1902), daughter of James Hogg, the writer of 'Teribus'. They had 8 children: Jane (b.c.1845) or Jeanie, who married hosiery manufacturer James Renwick; James (1846/7–1909), grocer; Euphemia (1850/1–1918), who lived at Marlefield; Eliza (b.c.1853); Agnes (1855–1910) who married manufacturer Francis Elliot Wilson; Adam (b.1858), who died young; Christina Grey (b.1861), who married Alfred Warr, minister of Rosneath; and Jessie D. (b.1864), who married James White and lived in Glasgow. **Adam** (1859–1918) Burgh Chamberlain of Hawick, co-author of 'The Hawick Tradition of 1514' (1898) with R.S. Craig, and author of 'Branxholme Castle and the Land of the Scotts' (1901). The book 'The Hawick Tradition of 1514' was significant in establishing the connection between the Hawick Flag and Hexham, which overcame criticism at the time about the lack of historical evidence for the events of Hornshole. The 3rd son of Walter of Denholm Hill and Margaret Scott, he was educated in Denholm and at Teviot Grove Academy. He was an apprentice with Purdoms, trained further in Edinburgh and returned to Hawick to work with W.M. Syme. He served as Burgh Chamberlain for 16 years from 1891, before becoming the first Burgh Treasurer. He was one of the founder members of the Callants' Club, its first Honorary Treasurer, and Vice-President during WWI. He was one of the founders of the Teviotdale Cycling Club, won a couple of Mosspaul to Hawick races, and was also involved with other local sports organisations. He helped get the Liberal Club premises built and was Club Treasurer for many years. He was a member of the Archæological Society and the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. He also acted as Secretary of the Public Library and Secretary and Treasurer of the Museum. In addition he was heavily involved in erecting many of the monuments and plaques carried out in his day, as well as helping resuscitate Mosspaul. He was a keen Common-Riding supporter and pushed for the resumption of the riding of the full marches at Pilmuir and the cutting of the sod ceremony. Sinton's bibliography of Hawick-related works (which he helped to compile) states that he possessed a rare 3rd edition of James Hogg's 'Flodden Field and the Colour', inserted inside of which was a manuscript of the tune as played by the town piper in 1777. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (1786–1850) hosiery manufacturer. He was son of John and Agnes Donaldson, brother of David, father of Walter and grand-father of J.T. of Linden Park. He was in partnership with his brother from about 1802, with premises where the Sandbed Store was later located. Originally they spun yarn on the hand jenny and operated a small hosiery business. However, they joined with the Dicksons in 1815 to form Dicksons & Laings. He is probably the 'A. Laing' whose property at Dovemount is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably the 'Mr. Laing' who was one of the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert Wilson. He probably had the house Springbank built for him, above the main factory area. The family were Reform supporters of their day. In the 1834 electoral roll he and his brother David were listed as

joint proprietors in the spinning mill. He is listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and in 1840 and 1841 was listed as manufacturer at Wilton Mills. In the 1841 census he was living at Wilton Mills. His first wife was Ann (1789–1822), youngest daughter of Walter Wilson (and sister of skinner Thomas Wilson), who died in childbirth. Their surviving children were: Ann (b.1811) who married John Elliot and moved to Massachusetts, U.S.A.; John (b.1812); and Walter (b.1820). They also had a daughter Agnes (b.1816). In 1824 he secondly married Janet, daughter of William Roger, who was his cousin (their mothers, both Donaldsons, being sisters); the marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. They had 2 surviving children: Margery Donaldson (b.1827), who married William Brown from Galashiels and was mother of Alexander Laing Brown; and Alexander Brown (b.1829), who married Jane Dinwiddie. She was a widow living at Springbank in 1851 along with her son Alexander and 2 servants. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) from Minto Parish. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Thomson from Jedburgh. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Rachel Porteous in Lillieasleaf in 1851. **Alexander** 'Allie' (b.1829) son of manufacturer Alexander and his 2nd wife Janet Roger. He followed his father into woollen manufacturing. He was partner (with William Irving) in the firm Laing & Irving and lived at Ivybank. In the 1850s he was the Alexander (of Laing & Irvine) who was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. He became a partner in Laing, Michie & Graham and Laing & Gawn, which later merged to become Currie, Lee & Gawn. His caricature appears in the book 'Noctes Hawickianæ'. He became a life member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1862. He is probably the Alex recorded owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in about 1874. He married Jane Milligan (1844–1911), daughter of James Dinwiddie, who helped establish the hosiery industry in Dumfries. They had a large family, Alexander 'Lal being the oldest son. **Alexander James** 'Lal' (b.1865) son of Alexander and Jane Milligan Dinwiddie. He was a prominent Hawick rugby forward from around 1883, being Captain of the Hawick team in 1888. He represented Roxburgh County and South of Scotland. He was known as a fast forward. He also played in the British team which first went to Australia in 1888. He emigrated to America shortly after this, married twice and had at least one daughter who visited Hawick a few times and died in Palm Springs. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Minto in 1720, the wedding being recorded in both Minto and Kirkton Parishes. His children, baptised in Minto, included: Janet (b.1721); Martha (b.1723); Andrew (b.1727); David (b.1729); Andrew (again, b.1730); Hannah (b.1733); and James (b.1741). **Andrew** (b.1803/4) innkeeper of the Black Bull in Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 and 1851 he was gamekeeper at Ayton in Berwickshire. His wife was Isabella and their children included Jessy, Isabella, Thomas, Elizabeth, James, Helen, Robert and Margaret Ann. **David** of Westerkirk (d.bef. 1727) married Katherine, eldest daughter of William Elliot of Arkleton in 1720. His widow later married Charles Telfer, Hawick's minister and thirdly Robert Elliot of Fenwick. **David** (d.1781) mason in Hawick. He was probably the David, son of Walter, born in Hawick in 1710. In 1734 he and his men were paid for 6½ days' work they did on the West Port. He may be the David 'Leing' who was one of the witnesses for the 'irregular' marriage of George Wallace and Margaret Waugh, recorded in Wilton in 1736. He was recorded as a mason in 1742 when he witnessed a baptism for mason James Harkness and as a wright in 1745 when he witnessed 2 baptisms. In 1752 he was paid 'for pointing a hole on the steeple-head, and altering a crack'. He was among the men paid in 1755 'for the herd's house building'. He witnessed a baptism for John Richardson in 1772. He is probably the mason David who (along with mason Walter, likely his son) witnessed a baptism in 1790 for mason John (likely his other son). He is probably the Hawick mason who witnessed a baptism for William Douglas in 1794, along with mason John (possibly his son). He was deceased when his mason son Walter died in 1798. He married Helen Wallace and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Walter (b.1733); Ann (b.1735); Janet (b.1737); Helen (b.1739); Jean (b.1742); John (b.1744); and James (b.1746). It is possible he was also father of: Robert (b.c.1748); and Hannah (b.c.1750), who married Andrew Hunter. The witnesses in 1742 were Robert Pringle, Excise Officer and wright Robert Pringle. He could be the David who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1761. His death is recorded in 1781 as 'Auld David Laing Mason'. **David** (1782–1840) son of John, he was a hosiery manufacturer in Hawick. He was originally in partnership with his brother Alexander (from about 1802) and later as part of Dicksons & Laings of Wilton Mills (from

1815). He was Cornet in 1805. He lived at No. 1 Wilton Bank, which was probably the same place as Springbank. He was one of the first members of Hawick Curling Club. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Janet, daughter of John Fiddes in Hobkirk Parish in 1811; she died in Glasgow in 1868, aged 79. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1812); John (b.1814), draper; Agnes (b.1816); Helen (b.1819); Jemima (b.1824); and James Robert (b.1827). 3 of their daughters moved to Warkworth, Northumberland. His widow was living on Wilton Bank in 1841, along with Helen, Jemima, James and a servant. In 1851 Janet was living on the Howegate with Jemima and James. He died at Springbank and is buried at St. Mary's. **David** (b.c.1780) recorded as 'Junior Mason' in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. This suggests that he was a grandson (or other close relative) of the earlier mason of the same name. **David** (19th C.) Bailie of the 1820s and 1830s. He went to Jedburgh along with 70 special constables to help keep the peace in the election of 1831. He may have been the same man as manufacturer David. After the election of 1832 he released a prisoner in Hawick (by the name of Scott) who had been accused of disorderly conduct and assault; this led to complaints on behalf of the Duke of Buccleuch and others. He is probably the 'D. Laing' whose property is marked on Wood's 1824 map, on the middle of the north side of the Sandbed. **Donald McLeod** (b.c.1898) son of Thomas Alexander and Agnes Brown. He enlisted in the army in 1914 when he was probably only about 16. After WWI he worked on rubber plantations in Malaya. He married his cousin, Margery Haddon. **George** (1883–1947) son of manufacturer John Turnbull and Anna Thomson. He was educated at home and in Eastbourne, along with his brothers Walter, Ivan and Maurice. He farmed at Nikuyu in Kenya. **Gilbert** (d.1777) son of Walter, he became a merchant in St. Petersburg. His brother was William of Meikledale and his sister Margaret married John Elliot of Borthwickbrae. He also had a nephew 'Watty' Scott, who spent some time in St. Petersburg, but returned to Scotland in ruin. He suffered strokes in the late 1770s and died in Russia. He married Elizabeth Catherine Gardner in 1765. Some of his correspondence is in the National Archives, labelled 'I desire my son William not to burn these letters till he has leisure to read them all over'. **Ivan** (1885–1917) 3rd son of John Turnbull and Anna Drummond Thomson. Born at Springbank (before it was the Haig Maternity Hospital), he was educated at home by a governess and at New College, Eastbourne, as well as in Belgium. When he returned to Hawick he lived at Ashleigh in East Stewart Place. Well-known as an athlete, he excelled at swimming, played three-quarter (wing) for Hawick R.F.C. and also played for the Teviotdale (mixed) hockey team. By some lucky chance he ended up playing for Scotland (with the home nations having separate hockey teams) in the 1908 London Olympics. The story goes that he was spotted on the platform by the other members of the team when their train passed through Hawick and convinced by a sporting friend, Dr. Norman Stevenson, to join the team. How much truth there is in this version is unknown (since a team sheet published the week before the game shows his name), but it certainly makes for a dramatic story! He played in 2 games, scoring the first ever Olympic goal in hockey (against Germany, which is ironic, given the events of a few years later). The official match report reads 'At the beginning of the game Scotland attacked, and from a pass by Stevenson, Laing quickly scored the first goal'. That first game took place at Shepherd's Bush stadium, months after the rest of the Games had finished. In the second game they were defeated by England. The team refused to play Wales for the 3rd place play-off (all in the same day!), and he apparently returned to Hawick on the overnight train. However, he never again represented Scotland at hockey. He went into partnership with his father in 1908, their hosiery business being Drummond & Laings, Wilton Path. This was later taken over by Innes-Henderson's, with whom he remained until enlisting in the War effort. In 1915 he joined the 28th Battalion of the London Regiment, the 'Artists' Rifles', and was then gazetted into the Coldstream Guards. He was awarded the Military Cross at the Somme in 1916. But he was killed by machine gun fire when his unit were taking Gouzeacourt. Another tragic casualty of WWI, he is buried in Metz-en-Couture cemetery in France. In 2008, to commemorate the Olympic goal centenary, the Archæological Society commissioned Hamish Smith to make a trophy to be competed for annually by girls versus boys teams at the High School. **Bailie James** (17th C.) Hawick Magistrate. His 1672 will is in the National Archives (but he appears to have died significantly later). He was related to the Laing family who were later Chamberlains to the Duke of Buccleuch and owned land at the Flex, Burnfoot-on-Ale and elsewhere. He was a Bailie during the

1660s and 70s. He could be the James recorded as one of the owners of West Mains in 1663. He was Bailie in 1668 when the Council made a decree to support the breaking of illegal dykes on the Common. He may be the James who was Bailie in 1670/1, and whose brother William was farmer at Earlside. He is recorded as an ex-Bailie in a sasine of 1687 when his son Walter was witness to a sasine in Hawick. He is probably the James, married to Helen Elliot, whose children, baptised in Hawick, included: William (b.1653), probably the later Bailie; Jane (b.1657); and Beatrix (b.1670). He may have been brother of the William who was transported to America in the 'Killing Time'. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Earlside. In 1684 he was among a group of tenants of the Cavers estate who complained about the burden placed upon them by the huge fines imposed on Lady Cavers. They would have been forced into ruin had not the young Laird of Cavers, William Douglas, returned from the Continent to take charge of matters. He was probably son of William, who was tenant in Earlside and transported for being a Covenanter. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son John was baptised in 1697. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1720. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Taylor in Roberton in 1748. **James** (18th C.) hedger in Abbotrule, recorded in 1785. **James Robert** (b.1827) son of David and Janet Fiddes. He was a draper on the Howegate. In the 1851 census he was at about 2 Howegate, living with his widowed mother and his sister Jemima, as well as George Webster and a servant. His draper's partnership with Webster is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. It appears that he moved to London, where the business expanded, become a general warehousing firm. He later became partner in Paterson, Laing and Bruce, registered in London and Melbourne. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Fiddes of London. He had a son James Robert (d.1916), and a daughter Jane Tullock Fiddes. He is probably the James Robert of 27 Earl's Court Square, London, who died in 1898. **James** (b.c.1847) only surviving son of Adam Laing and Agnes Hogg. He was grandson of James Hogg of 'Teribus' fame, and erected the gravestone to the memory of his parents and grandparents in Old Wilton Cemetery in 1909, replacing an older stone. He was a grocer in Hawick, being foreman in the business of Mungo Wilson on Silver Street, and later taking over. After his death the shop was acquired by Oliver and Thomas Mason Hardie. **John** (d.1483) from the Laings of Redhouse near Edinburgh, he held minor benefices and acted as secretary to Mary of Gueldres in the 1460s. He became Royal Treasurer from 1470 and was Clerk Register. In 1474 he was appointed as Bishop of Glasgow, thus becoming Hawick's bishop. He founded a Franciscan friary in Glasgow in 1476. He became Chancellor to James III in 1482 and was involved in the rejection of William Scheves, Archbishop of St. Andrews. His seal bore images of 3 saints, probably Kentigern, Michael and Catherine, and also the words 'S' JOHIS EPI. GLASGUENSIS'. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'John Lane' on a list of tenants at Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **John** (17th C.) piper who was on a list of 16 local men named in 1627 by the Hawick Bailie as suitable for sending to the army in Germany, i.e. presumably considered undesirable to the town. While in Edinburgh Tolbooth he was among 7 of them who complained that they were not in fact the sorts of men who should be pressed into military service, but nevertheless were transported to the wars in Germany. **John** (17th C.) resident of Woll in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. His surname is written 'Leing'. **John** of Westerkirk (17th/18th C.) Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1696 when he was on the Commission of Supply for Dumfriesshire. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a Gledstains baptism in 1694 (suggestsing that he was an Episcopalian supporter). His children included: Walter, Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Selkirkshire, perhaps the Walter baptised in Westerkirk in 1694; John, Chamberlain in Liddesdale, who held lands at the Flex; Helen, who married James Grieve, tenant at Todshawhaugh; and another daughter who married Ogilvie of Brieryyards. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1705. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included John (b.1718), Alexander (b.1720), Jean (b.1722) and Margaret (b.1725). Perhaps the same man is the John 'Lang', whoe children included Alexander (b.1727), Isobel (b.1730), Andrew (b.1734) and James (b.1736). **John** (d.1780) son of John of Westerkirk and brother of Walter. He was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Liddesdale in the period 1730–66. He also acted as 'factor loco tutoris', i.e. in place of one of the young Duke's guardians for business in Teviotdale around 1756.

In 1736 he rented 'Stitchelhill and Leyes' in Liddesdale from the Duke of Buccleuch. He is probably the Laing who purchased the lands of Easter and Wester Burnfoot (on Ale) from Walter Scott in 1736. His lands of Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish were valued at £400 in the 1740s. He lived at 'The Roan' and also held lands at the Flex. He paid the window tax at Roan in Castleton Parish in 1748. He is recorded in 1774 writing from the Flex to his niece Meg (or Margaret) Elliot at Borthwickbrae, regarding the debts of Elliot of Borthwickbrae. He is also described as 'of Burnfoot' (on Ale Water); he was so recorded among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761, in the description of the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765 (when he was said to be owner of Easter and Wester Burnfoot) and on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He was also 'of Burnfoot' when listed as one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. The Elliots of Borthwickbrae eventually came to possess the lands of Flex and Old Melrose through this marriage to his niece. In 1777 he gained about 7 Scots acres of Hawick Common in the Division. He is recorded in the register of sasines in 1779. An entry in the diary of John Sibbald in December 1780 states 'Heard that John Laing, of Flex, my granduncle, was dead. Set of for Flex on Friday morning, to the burial, with Mr Laing. The company was pretty numerous, and a prodigious number of spectators'; he describes how 50–60 people were afterwards invited to dine in the Tower. **John** (18th C.) house servant at Wells in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for William Nassau Elliot. **John** (1744–1816) son of David, he was a mason in Hawick. In 1781 he married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Donald (also listed as Donaldson), and she died in about 1824. They had 9 children, including: David (b.1782), manufacturer in Hawick; Agnes (b.1783); Alexander (b.1786), also a manufacturer, who married his cousin Janet Roger; Helen (b.1788); Walter (b.1790); John (b.1792); James (b.1799). The witnesses in 1790 were masons Walter and David (probably his brother and father) and in 1792 were wright William Roger (who also married a Donald) and mason David (probably his father). An unnamed child of his died in Hawick in 1798. He may be the John from Hawick recorded in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791. He may be the John who was recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He conveyed all his property to his eldest son David, with the condition that he should pay £100 in rentals to his third son Walter a year after his death, or alternatively to give Walter half of the property of his 'opposite to the West Pant-Well of Hawick'; because David ended up liable for his debts, but the other children renounced their claims, but still expected a share of money from this arangement, it led to a dispute between the 2 brothers in court in 1829. **John** (18th/19th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1799 his apprentice Thomas Thomson was on the ballot in Hawick for the Militia. He was a mason from Hawick who worked on Stobs Castle around 1800 and who helped compile a 'New Valuation of Houses and Gardens in the Town of Hawick' in 1814. This may be the same mason who died at Doveshaughbraehead in 1824, aged 57 and whose wife Isabella Hunter died in Hawick in 1841, aged 69; this family are buried in Bedrule churchyard. He may be the Hawick mason whose unnamed child died in 1798. He is probably the Hawick mason who witnessed a baptism for William Douglas in 1794, along with mason David. **John** (1812–76) hosiery manufacturer of the mid-19th century. He was son of Alexander and Ann Wilson. He was partner along with his father in Dicksons & Laings from an early age. But after his father's death he went into business for himself at 8 and 9 Slitrig Crescent, the firm being named John Laing & Sons; it survived until 2006. He is listed as a merchant in Hawick among heads of households in Wilton Parish for 1840 and 1841. In 1851 he was living at 18 Buccleuch Street and listed as a manufacturer of woollen hosiery, employing 28 men and 14 women. He was the first to introduce power frames into Hawick in 1858, and was also an early promoter of the use of merino wool. He was the first President of the Hawick Bowling Club. In the 1850s he was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. His wife donated the 'snout of sword-fish' to the Museum in 1859. He donated an 'old Scotch plack of Charles II, dug up at Slitrig Crescent' in 1860. The 'well known rabbit of Mr John Laing, stuffed by Mr Bunyan' was donated by him to the Museum in 1861. He became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1859. He married Mary, 7th daughter of Thomas Anderson of Kirkcudbright, and she died in 1892, aged 68. Their included: Janetta McNaught (b.1844); Alexander (b.1846) and Mary Marion (buried in Menton Cemetery, France), who did not reach adulthood; Grace Anna Wilson (b.1849); John Hugh Alexander, a doctor in

Edinburgh; Thomas Anderson (b.1851), manufacturer; Patrick Anderson (b.1853), also manufacturer; and Samuel James Anderson (b.1861). He died at Slitrig House. A portrait of him exists. **John** (b.1814) son of David and Janet Fiddes, he worked as a draper and later was a hosier and coal merchant. He was cousin of John, the hosiery manufacturer. His draper's firm is recorded on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He lived at about 55 High Street in 1841 and 49 High Street in 1851 and 1861. In 1860 he donated a guinea fowl to the Museum. He married Janet Thomson, and their children included Ellen Ann (b.1840), James (b.1844), Ellen (again, b.1846), David (b.1848) and William (b.1849/50). Their children were mostly baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **John** (b.1817/8) from Bedrule, son of John, he was a boot-maker in Hawick. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a shoemaker on the High Street. He may be the shoemaker living with the Paisley family on the High Street in 1841. In 1851 he was at about 29 High Street, employing 9 men and in 1861 he is recorded at 10 High Street, and employed 8 men. He was unmarried in 1861. **John Turnbull** (1854–1913) local manufacturer, son of Walter and Euphemia Turnbull. He was educated in the school where J.A.H. Murray was teacher and then at Branham College in Yorkshire and in Europe. He became a partner in the family firm in about 1875. He was President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce in the 1880s. He was a staunch Liberal in politics, serving as President of the Hawick Liberal Club. He was prominent in local politics in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and lived at Linden Park. He was also on the original committee of Hawick Bowling Club, and served as President in the 1860s. He was also a strong supporter of local science and technical classes and was a Director of the Hawick Building and Investment Company. He married Anna Drummond (1855–1931), 2nd daughter of Dr. George Thomson. Their sons were Walter, George, Ivan and Maurice Wyville. For several years the family held an annual New Year's day mixed hockey match against the Grieves of Branxholme Park. **John A.** (20th C.) Engineering Director at Pesco's 1920–61. **Kenneth Joseph Price** (b.1890) son of manufacturer Patrick. He married his cousin Florence Laing. He rode motorbikes in WWI until he learned to fly, becoming a pilot with the RAF in 1918, where he is credited as an ace with 5 victories. He is said to have been the first person to fly over Hawick. He was wounded in a motorcycle accident while on leave in 1918. He later worked as an engineer with John Melrose & Sons and lived well into his 90s. **Margery** (17th C.) said to have thrown stones at dragoons at a conventicle held on Ruberslaw and then taken to Edinburgh Castle. This is based on a story told by Andrew Haddon. She may have been from Earlside, like William, a Covenanter fugitive. However, it is unclear if she ever existed and may be a fiction based on a name given in a poem about the Killing Times by the Ettrick Shepherd. **Margery Donaldson** (1827–1911) grandmother of Andrew Haddon of Honeyburn. She was the only daughter of Alexander and Janet Roger. She was said to have been named after an ancestor from Earlside who threw stones at dragoons at a conventicle. She married William Brown, manufacturer in Galashiels. **Maurice** (1885–1955) son of John Turnbull and Anna Thomson. He was younger brother of Walter, George and Ivan. He was a successful district hockey player and later South selector. He served with the Royal Field Artillery in WWI and became Captain. He married Sheila Brown of Galashiels (unrelated to the other Browns who had married into this family). They had one son (who worked at the Cape Observatory) and several daughters. **Norman Hugh Anderson** (b.1888) son of manufacturer Patrick Anderson and Fanny Price, i.e. one of the 'Balcary Laings'. He was a farmer at Cleuchhead. In 1916 he married Sarah Grey Gunn 'Cissy' (1894–1988), 2nd surviving daughter of Dr. George Gunn Bannerman. Their children included: George; Patrick, who received the Military Cross in WWII and set up the haulage firm P.A. Laing; and Drummond, who moved to Cape Town, South Africa. **Patrick Anderson** (1853–1921) son of John and Mary Anderson. He was a partner in John Laing & Sons, along with his brother Thomas. He lived at Balcary. He married Florence 'Fanny' Elizabeth (who was born in Chicago), daughter of Joseph Price of Clapham Common. She was sister of Mrs. Robert Pringle of Wood Norton, and died in 1917, aged 54. Their children were Patrick Lindsay Price (Major with the K.O.S.B. in WWI), Norman Hugh Anderson (farmer at Cleuchhead), Kenneth Joseph Price (engineer with Melrose's) and Margaret Frances Lindsay (married Isaac Grey Wallis). This branch of the family were known as the 'Balcary Laings'. **Patrick Lindsay Price** (1886–1996) eldest son of Patrick Anderson and Fanny Price. He was a Major in the K.O.S.B. and was awarded the Military Cross in

WWI. He commanded 'C' Company in the Battle of Romani in 1916, securing the Suez Canal, and receiving the Order of the Nile from the Sultan of Egypt. **Patrick Anderson** (20th C.) from the Balcary Laings, son of Norman. He served with the 51st Highland Division at Dunkirk and later transferred to the Reconnaissance Corps. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1945. He set up the haulage firm P.A. Laing. in 1955. He married Shirley, daughter of Hawick lawyer Guy H. Armstrong. There children were Hugh and Lucinda Steen. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) merchant of Hawick, probably a tanner. He gave evidence in the 1612 case of the death of Jock Elliot. He was 'in the Kirkyaird of Hawick priking some skynnis' (showing that at that time the churchyard was used for many purposes) and found Elliot 'hingand in his awin belt; quilk belt he cuttit, and thair being lyfe in the defunct, was brocht out, bot shortlie thairefter he deceist'. He may have been the same Robert who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. **Robert** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Bennet in Hawick in 1656. **Robert** (18th C.) footman at Minto House in 1788, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Blake in Wilton in 1816. **Robert** (b.1815/6) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living with his brother Adam on the Mid Raw. In 1851 he was at about 9 Loan and in 1861 at 23 Loan. He married Jane (or Jean) Hogg in 1843; she was from Ashkirk Parish. Their children included: Adam (b.1842/3); Jean (b.1844/5); Jessie (b.1846/7); and Robert (b.1849/50). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Isabel Stevenson in Southdean in 1755. Their children included Betty (b.1756) and Christian (b.1759). **Thomas Anderson** (1851–1920) son of manufacturer John and grandson of Alexander. He was a partner in John Laing & Sons, along with his brother Patrick. He was Honorary Treasurer of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce in the 1880s. He lived at Netherwood and Langlee. He married Agnes Eliza Douglas Brown from Kirkcudbrightshire (who died in 1933); she was sister of Esther Brown who married M.P. Alexander Laing Brown. They had a family of 11, including a daughter (who married Charles W. Grieve of Branxholme Park), Donald McLeod (who married his cousin, Margery Haddon), and Florence (who married her cousin Kenneth). This branch were known as the 'Netherwud Laings'. **Walter** (17th C.) son of Bailie James. He was witness to a sasine in Hawick in 1687. Probably the same Walter witnessed a baptism in 1687. He is likely to be the merchant and listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. It is possible he was a witness to a baptism for Andrew Angus in Hawick Parish in 1678. **Walter** (1649/50–1736) son of John of Westerkirk. He was a 'writer' in Edinburgh. From 1717 he was Chamberlain to Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, covering Eckford, Lempitlaw and Langton (as well as Ettrick Forest for part of this period) and being based at Newark. He served in this function until 1734, being succeeded by William, probably his son. In 1716 he is 'clerk to ye Duchess of Buccleugh' and 'Tenent of Park' when his 'servitor' Walter Little married Janet Scoon. He married Margaret, 2nd daughter of Alexander Johnston of Elshiesheills about 1713. His sons were probably William, Gilbert and James. His eldest daughter Violet married David Scott, tenant at Carterhaugh and his 2nd daughter Marion married John Laing, farmer at Westerkirk (and surely a relative) about 1750. Another daughter, Margaret, married John Elliot of Borthwickbrae (and through her the Elliots of Borthwickbrae would come into possession of her uncle John's lands of Flex, Old Melrose, etc.). He died at Todshawhaugh, home of his brother-in-law James Grieve. **Walter** (b.1680) son of William and Jane Thorbrand. He is probably the Walter who married Janet Bruntfield, and had children Elspeth (b.1703) and David (b.1710). Only his wife witnessed the baptisms, since he was forbidden from attending because of the scandal he caused by getting his niece (Agnes Scott) pregnant, having the child over the Border and then pressuring her and others to swear that there was no bastard child. The witnesses in 1703 were weaver Robert Tinlin and glover James Burn. **Walter** (d.bef. 1764) probably son of Walter, he was also sometimes Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch at Newark. It is said that he was given the position after risking his life to save some papers for the Scotts of Buccleuch at Dalkeith House. His eldest daughter Margaret married John Elliot of Borthwickbrae in 1764, and she later inherited the lands of Meikledale, Flex, Old Melrose and Burnfoot. He had a son Gilbert who became a merchant in St. Petersburg and another son, William of Meikledale. James may have been another son. His relationship with John (also a Chamberlain to Buccleuch) is unclear. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Robert (b.1772), John (b.1775) and Margaret (b.1776). **Walter** (d.1798) son of David, he was a mason in Hawick. He is probably the

son of David and Helen Wallace born in Hawick in 1733. He is probably the mason Walter who (along with mason David, likely his father) witnessed a baptism in 1790 for mason John (likely his brother). **Walter** (b.c.1790) farmer at Denholmhill, born in Hawick Parish. He is probably also the builder in Denholm, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He acquired Denholmhill farm in about 1818 and expanded the quarrying, which had been started by the Fergusons and the Littles. He opened up the eastern (white) quarry and the western (red) one. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was alive in 1851, when recorded as 'Farmer & Tacksman of Quarry', living with his son, along with 4 servants and labourers. He was dead before 1861. His son Walter took over the farm and quarry. It is possible he is the Walter, married to Agnes Mather, whose daughter Agnes was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1829. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Brown and their children included Robert (b.1810) and James (b.1812). **Walter** (b.1819/9) son of Walter. He took over the farm of Denholmhill and the quarry there. He is probably the Walter who in 1858 donated to the Museum 'several very perfect fossils (fucoids [now called trace fossils]) from the Old Red Sandstone of Denholm Hill Quarry'. In 1861 he was farming 520 acres, employing 26 people on the farm, and also tenant of the quarries, employing 37 masons and 26 labourers. He was still recorded there in 1868. His wife was Margaret Scott from Wilton, and their children included: Walter (b.1852); Christina (b.1854); Thomas; Adam; and Helen. **Walter** (1820–1895) manufacturer of Laing & Irvine's and later of Dicksons & Laings. He was son of Alexander and Ann Wilson and brother of John. He carried on with the firm after his brother John split off to form John Laing & Sons. He lived at Springbank and later Linden Park. He was a member of the new Town Council who argued for continued Council involvement in the Common Riding in the 1860s. He was also one of the founders of the Working Men's Building & Investment Co., and its Chairman from 1890–95. In addition he was on the School Board and became Chairman of the Science and Technical School in Hawick, as well as the School of Art. He became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1859. A Liberal in politics, he was President of the Hawick Advanced Liberal Association. He married Euphemia Turnbull in Hawick in 1844 and she died in 1895. They had a large family, but all except John Turnbull died before reaching adulthood; he was probably the John Turnbull baptised in Wilton in 1855. Hawick Free Kirk. Other children included: Alexander (b.1847); and John (b.1851), who was baptised in Hawick Fre Kirk. **Walter** (1882–1959) son of John Turnbull and Anna Thomson. He was brother of Maurice, Ivan and George. He played for Hawick R.F.C. and served in the Coldstream Guards. There is a letter from him to his brother Maurice, bringing the news of Ivan's death on the front. He married Joan Gotto from Belfast and had 2 children. He died in County Down. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Earlside, brother of James, who was Bailie in Hawick. He was tried in 1678 for being a Covenanter supporter, the accusations including that he was 'present at divers house and field conventicles, keeped at Lilsliemuir, Hassendeanmuir, Blackriddelhill, or about or near the said places, where he has heard John Welsh, Samuel Arnot, Mr. G. Semple, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Robert Traill, Mr. George Johnstone, Mr. John Blackater, Mr. David Williamson, and divers other declared rebels', as well as being a local ringleader and resetting rebels. Refusing to give up any names, to pay the 500 mark fine or accept Episcopalianism, he was sentenced to be deported to the slavery plantations in Virginia. After 3 months in jail, he was sent on a prison ship from Leith to Gravesend. However, the person in charge of them could not find Ralph Williamson, who was to keep them in prison until the transport ship was available and so they were set free in London. Like many of the others (including Alexander Peden), he probably made it back to Scotland. He is listed among those declared fugitives for refusing to take 'the Test' in 1684; he was then recorded being 'in Hawick'. Their crime was 'rebellion and reset of rebels', meaning religious nonconformity following the re-introduction of Episcopalianism. On this second occasion he did not escape, but was among 32 men who were transported to Carolina, subject to great hardship on the journey and then after arrival, so that only 6 returned after the Revolution. Local tradition says that he died on the journey and his body was thrown overboard. He may be the William 'Lyng' whose widow was recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls, listed after the house of Earlside in 1694. He might be the William on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for James Hamilton in Hawick in 1673 and others for William Veitch (or

Welsh) in 1675 and 1683. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for William Scott (who probably lived in the Borthwick valley) in 1676, as well as for Rev. Patrick Cunningham in 1680. It is said that he had a brother James in Hawick. The James who was tenant in Earlside in 1683 may have been his son. **Bailie William** (17th/18th C.) Hawick Councillor recorded in 1683 and 1684, who was Bailie in 1685 and in 1697. He may be the William in Hawick (married, aged 28) who gave evidence in 1681 in the trial of Covenanters who had attacked Drumlanrig's Tower. In 1683 he and Walter Scott were Councillors, charged, along with Bailie Robert Wright, with paying James Thorbrand for building a loft in St. Mary's Kirk. In 1685, along with Walter Scott, he had permission from the Council to be reimbursed for the costs of building the 'Steeple Loft' in St. Mary's. In 1688 and 1700 he witnessed baptisms for merchant John Scott 'Whiteyetts' and he witnessed another for Robert Hogg in Weensland in 1688 He was 'late baylyea' on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell drawn up in 1693/4. He is probably the 'Wm Laing laite Bailyea' who paid tax for 4 hearths on the west-side of Hawick, according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694; this suggests that he lived in a large house. He is probably the William who, along with 'Mr James' witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1700 for glover James Scott. He was 'balyie' when he witnessed a baptism in 1686 for Schoolmaster John Purdom and 'late Bailie' in 1700 when witnessing a baptism for the same man. He also witnessed a baptism for merchant John Forman in 1707, for shoemaker John Scott in 1708, for wigmaker John Scott, for glover James Scott and for tailor John Scott in 1709, for smith Thomas Huntly in 1714, for Henry Paterson in 1716, and for miller Robert Elliot and for William Ogilvie (who married his daughter) in 1718 and 1720. He could be the same ex-Bailie who in 1721 gave the excuse that he could not mount the 'pillar' of repentance in the Kirk because he was 'valetudinarie and troubled with an uneasiness in his hough and feet'; the Session allowed him instead to pay a fine and be rebuked in his usual pew; it is unclear what his transgression was. In 1716, 1718 and 1721 he witnessed baptisms for John Ekron. In 1713 he was one of the men selected to identify the boundaries around the Common Haugh after a complaint by the Laird of Langlands. He owned a small corn farm and yard to the north (i.e. in Wilton Parish) of where the Grammar School was built at the Sandbed. He was probably the William born in Hawick in 1653, son of James and Helen Elliot. This William married Jane Thorbrand (probably daughter of Bailie James), and their children were: James (b.1676); Jane (b.1678); Walter (b.1680), who married Jane Bruntfield; David (b.1681); Margaret (b.1684), who married James Gledstains; Helen (b.1686), who married a Grieve; Anna (b.1688), who married John Watson, Clerk to the Regality and then John Scott in 1724; John (b.1689); and Martha (b.c.1690), who married William Ogilvie. The witnesses in 1676 were William Eliott of Stobs and Thomas Scott of Whitslade, suggesting that he had some standing in the Town at that time. The witnesses in 1680 were William Scott, glover and MrJohn Purdom and in 1688 were James Scott and Robert Wright. In 1720 he was 'late bailie of Hawick' when he and Isobel Tait were recorded as 'Fornicators' when their daughter Mary was baptised. He is probably the William 'Lang' mentioned in 1735 when the widow of Robert Scott of Falnash sold her property on the Howegate, which was to the west of his, which by then belonged to James Scott. His wife could be the Jean Thorbrand who in 1697 was one of the people complaining that Margaret Drummond and Elizabeth Miller stole many items from his cellar (using 'and false key') as well as other places. **William** (1715/6–74) Chamberlain to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. He had a house on the Fore Row, referred to as 'the Chamberlain's Hoose'. He may also have been related to the William who, in the 1720s, owned a small corn farm and yard to the north (i.e. in Wilton Parish) of where the Grammar School was built at the Sandbed. He succeeded as Chamberlain for Ettrick Forest in 1735, taking over from Walter, probably his father; he served in this capacity until 1766. He was recorded in a Selkirk libel case in 1737. His brother was James, and he must also have been related to John, who was Chamberlain for Liddesdale (probably his uncle). Gilbert was probably another brother. Hudshouse (in Castleton Parish) was rented to him and his brother by the Buccleuch estates in 1742. In 1750 he purchased the lands of Meikledale from William Scott. He left these lands to his nephew, William Elliot Lockhart. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant of Sinton Mains. In 1813 he brought a case against John Smith, carter in Selkirk, claiming that Smith had taken his cart and harness when they were with an innkeeper in Edinburgh (also spelled 'Lainge', 'Layng', 'Laynge' and 'Leing' in earlier documents; at early times it could be confused with **Lang**).

Laing an Irvine's (*lāng-an-ir-vinz*) *n.* wholesale tweed merchants of the 19th century, with their main factory built in 1856 at the corner of Commercial Road and Bath Street. They were effectively an offshoot of Dicksons & Laings, being tweed manufacturers and later tweed merchants. For a while they operated out of Stonefield Mill. They also had a mill in Peebles. At the 1867 Paris Exposition the firm gained a bronze medal as a manufacturer of cloth. They went bankrupt in 1868, and the building later had many uses. They also traded at 26 High Street, which was sometimes called 'Irvine's Close'. The partners were Alexander ('Allie') Laing and William Irvine. The company partially reformed as Irvine, Grierson & Stevenson. There were also later firms of Laing, Michie & Graham and Laing & Gawn, which merged into Currie, Lee & Gawn.

Laing Terrace (*lāng-te-ris*) *n.* short street off Dovemount Place, built in 1872, and named after the Laings of Dicksons & Laings. It was essentially built to provide nearby housing for workers at Wilton Mills.

lains (*lānz*) *n., pl., poet.* loins – 'For my lains ar fillet wi' foulsume deseese, an' ther is nae suundness in my flesch' [HSR], 'Let thair eyne be derkenet that thaye seena, an' let thair lains continwallie shak' ' [HSR].

laip (*lāp*) *v., arch.* to lap – 'A dog or cat licks or lapes (= laps) milk, etc.' [ECS], '... the cuill, silver Teiot, where it laippeet bye leafy Monteviot' [ECS], 'The dog's laipin' a' the kittlin's milk' [GW] (also written 'lape').

laipie-luggit (*lā-pee-lu-gee', -gi'*) *adj., arch.* lop-eared, having prominent or protruding ears (also 'laipy-luggeet' etc.; noted by E.C. Smith).

lair (*lār*) *n., arch.* lard.

lair (*lār*) *n., arch.* a place of shelter for livestock – '... and sometimes they would go through the burn to their night's lair, and at other times they would not go so far on the common' [DCW1765], 'Three lambs I hae on Crawbrae lair Will no be worth a benty-strae' [HSR], a bed, couch – 'With nothing under him to soften the painful lair, and no hap over him to protect him from the inclemency of a winter night' [WNK], a final resting place, burial plot *v., arch.* to drive livestock to an enclosure – 'That part of the Common called the west end of the little Bailie Hill, where Mungo Armstrong used to lair the black cattle under the charge in the middle of the day' [C&L] (from Middle English; the word exists in several local place names, e.g. Cherry Lair, Dinmont Lair, Ewelair Hill, Lairhope, Lairs, Lamblair Edge, Lamblair Hill, Lamblair Knowe, Lamblairs, Marklair and Nolt-lair).

lair (*lār*) *n., arch.* learning, education, lore – '... Left him scarce ane, nor durst he cock His trusty gennet; for girt fo'k Had now found out by college lair, That God had giv'n them ilka hare' [JR], 'As little can lair make a weak mind produce strong thoughts' [JoHa], 'Yet though I canna dive into the deeps, Not 'natomise the joints o' classic lair ... ' [JoHa], 'I like to encourage lair, my lads, An', if the morrow's cleir' [WiSp], 'There's a curious chap frae Weensland The Michie's strong in lare There's Hogg's fine taste, an' Watson's wit An' Guthrie's classic air!' [WNK], 'He once asked a youth, who fancied himself not deficient in lair ... ' [WNK], '... an' yow that has schule lair an' awquant wi' sae muckle new licht o' things they hae fund oot noo-a-days aboot the sterns an' sae an' sae' [BCM1880] (also written 'lare'; see also **lear**).

laird (*lārd*) *n.* a landowner, landed proprietor, nobleman, lord – 'For here's the laird's Jock, the laird's Wat, And Hobie Noble, come to set thee free' [CPM], 'The King has come to see us a', Our Highland lairds and ladies bra' [BY], 'I envy not the laird his wealth, the lord o' his degree ... ' [JoHa], '... Wagtawse an' the young Scrammeldykes, The laird o' Hunter's Ha' ' [WiSp], 'My faither was laird o' a weel stockit mailin' ' [JT], 'Says the auld laird 'We'll hae nae crap This drookit year' ' [WL], 'There was no belly-crawling dedication to some laird who had promised to take a dozen copies' [DH] (also sometimes capitalised; in Scotland the word was applied to the owner of a estate of any size and hence is closer to the English 'squire' than 'lord').

Laird (*lārd*) *n.* nickname of **James Scott**, the first recorded Cornet. Thomas and Robert Scott are both recorded in 1693/4 with the same nickname, suggesting perhaps that they were all related, as well as an earlier James recorded in 1676 and a contemporary Walter in 1707. John Chisholme also had this same nickname in 1712. There are other similar nicknames, e.g. 'the Blue Laird', 'the Black Laird', 'the Duddie Laird' and 'the Muckle Laird'. Many of these may have been Hilliesland 'Lairds', i.e. local men who kept fields up beyond the Wellogate, or elsewhere around Hawick. When a landowner had a grown son they would often be the 'Auld Laird' and 'Young Laird'. In earlier centuries it was common for the sons of a major landowner to be known as 'the Laird's Wat', 'the Laird's Jock', etc.

the Laird (*thu-lārd*) *n.* nickname of the 18th and early 19th centuries, commonly given to men with some property, e.g. **William Laidlaw**, even small fields, e.g. the Hilliesland Lairds. It may also be that the name was used jocularly or ironically. A person called 'John ye Laird' was one of the poor of the Parish who is recorded receiving some of the collection in 1711 and 'Wat the Laird' was recorded around 1800.

Laird Laidlaw (*lārd-lād-law*) *n.* nickname for **William Laidlaw** (1786–1861).

Laird's Hill (*lārdz-hil*) *n.* hill in the upper Borthwick valley, just north-east of Old Howpasley, reaching a height of 343 m.

lairdship (*lārd-ship*) *n.* state of being a laird, territory and rights of a laird – '... and the said lardschip of Coklaw to cum to the airis famail of the said James ...' [SB1519].

Laird's Knowe (*lārdz-now*) *n.* small hill on Craik Moor, just to the north of the old Roman road. The stream to the north-east is Laird's Cleuch Sike. It is unclear which Laird gave his name to these features.

the Laird's Wat (*thu-lārdz-waw'*) *n.* popular name for **Walter Scott** of Goldielands – '... And the laird Watt, that worthy man, Brought in his surname, weil be't seen' [CPM].

lairge (*lārj*) *adj.* large – '... aw just went rummaging aboot, an' then aw saw a lairge fire, an' made ma way towards it' [JHH].

lairge (*lārj*) *adv., arch.* boastfully (this meaning is peculiar to Roxburghshire), *adj., arch.* boastful, bombastic, copious, full – '... and obligt that the sd. persones shall give satisfactione to ye kirke as orthodox and largie' [BR1689].

lairgeness (*lārj*) *n.* largeness, *arch.* generosity, largesse – 'The discriptiovne of Valter Scot of Govdilandis his qvalities. ... Heir lyis bvreit lairgenes & lavtie ...' [MI1596]. the side road from Teviothead at Bowanhill. The Lairhope Burn passes here

lairger (*lār-jur*) *adj.* larger – 'Weel, naither tae haud not tae bin' was the wife! She donned her best bonnet, an' lairger than life ...' [BM1900].

Lairhope (*lār-hōp, lā-rup*) *n.* former farm above Falnash on the Lairhope Burn, with a small loch nearby. The track here used to be (before about the mid-18th century) part of an alternative road from the south towards Hawick, crossing over to the upper Borthwick valley via Old Howpasley. The main lands were originally 'Lairs', with the 'hope' being attached, and later the base name being lost. It may be the 'laris' where Robert Turnbull was recorded in 1493 and 'Robertus Scot in Laris' is recorded in 1501. It seems likely to be the 'towne callid Ladduppe in Tyvidaill, of the Larde of Howpasleis callid Scot' which was burned by a band of Armstrongs in 1543/4. Matthew Little was tenant there in 1576. Hob Armstrong was there in 1586/7. Patrick Nichol was there in 1618 and Andrew Armstrong in 1623. It was valued in 1627, paying '50 lb., vicarage 10 lb.', listed along with Chisholme and Parkhill. Walter Scott of Newton was owner in 1678, when it was valued at £266 13s 4d. It is listed along with 'Lares' in the list for the ratification of the Barony of Hawick to Anna Duchess of Buccleuch in 1686. Janet Grieve was listed there among the poor of Hawick Parish in 1694. James Hislop was there in 1698. James Nichol was tenant there in 1705 and John Nichol was herd in 1711. The farm was purchased by the Buccleuch estates from the trustees of Elliot of Fenwick around 1756, when it was referred to as the '5 merkland of old extent of Lairs alias Lairhope'. James Renwick was there in 1786. In 1788 and 1811 it is 'Larehope' when valued at £266 13s 4d as part of the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch. John Anderson was shepherd there in the mid-19th century, George Rutherford in 1841 and Walter Elliot in 1851 and 1861. On the south-east slope of Lairhope Braes are the foundations of several buildings and enclosures of unknown age, probably a township by the side of the former main road (it is probably the 'Larishop' of 1500, and is 'Lairhowp' in 1576, 'Lairhoip' in 1618 and 1623, 'Lareshope' in 1686, 'Larehop' in 1698 and 'Larehope' in 1711; it is marked 'Lairhoope' on Blaeu's 1654 map; 'lair' is Scots for a place where animals sheltered).

Lairhope Burn (*lā-rup-burn*) *n.* stream in the headwaters of the Teviot, joining Hazelhope Burn to become Falnash Burn. It rises around Pike Hill and is fed by smaller streams such as Ruthead Sike, Hare Grain, Lousey Hass and Crib Sike. There is a marshy area around Lairhope farm.

Lairhope Braes (*lā-rup-brāz*) *n.* hilly slope just to the west of Lairhope, in the headwaters of the Teviot. The name presumably derives from being a slope on the old road that used to pass from here to the top of the Borthwick valley via Howpasley.

lairn (*lārn*) *v.* to learn – 'she gien thum a bible verse ti lairn every night', 'A lairned eet fri ma fither', '... gie me understan'in', that I may leærn thy commandments' [HSR], ' 'Gin I hadna traivelled,' the first ane said, 'I had never lairned.' 'Gin I hadna my buiks,' quo the second ane, 'I had

naething airned' ' [WL], to teach – 'that skelpin lairned um aa right', 'This day Mr John Purdom gave in ane account of poor scholar's quarter wages . . . and other three in the end of the account are set doun, whom he learned gratis' [PR1712], 'Ye glowrin' idiot. That'll lairn ye tae glower at me' [JEDM], '. . . Lairnin hunders o Hawick rugby boys The basics o the game' [IWL].

lairnt (*lārn'*) *pp.* learned – '. . . And mony generations syne, Cauldrife, I should hae lairnt to care' [DH], '. . . that's where hei lairnt aboot the world' [IWL], 'And the thing that makes oo spaicial Is oo speak in oor ain way, And now that oo hev lairnt ee, Ee can dae eet tae' [IWL], taught – '. . . informed one of his sons 'that his faither learnt him the trooth the quickest' [DMW] (also written 'lairned' and 'learnt').

Lairs (*lārz*) *n.* original name for lands that were later known as Lairhope. Robert Turnbull 'in laris' was recorded in 1493. It was owned by George Scott in 1501, with some dispute over whether it had been historically held 'in blanch farm' or 'by ward and relief', from the superior, James Douglas of Drumlanrig. Robert Scott was also recorded as tenant there in 1501. The lands of 'Lares and Lareshope' are listed among lands owned by Anna Duchess of Buccleuch in 1686, so they were separate at one point (it is 'Laris' in 1501; see also **Lairhope** and **Larristofts**).

Lairs Knowe (*lārz-now*) *n.* area to the west of the road up the Harden Burn, roughly opposite Old Harden.

lair-stane (*lār-stān*) *n., arch.* a grave-stone, particularly a recumbent one – '. . . the 'lairstane' of Walter Scott of Goldielands' [HAST1900].

laishur (*lā-shur*) *n.* leisure (also formerly **leasur**).

lait (*lāt*) *v., arch.* to allure, entice (noted as an old Teviotdale word by J. Jamieson).

laith (*lāth*) *adj.* loath – '. . . An', wi' a look that seems to say, 'I'm laith', Trys them with fire . . . ' [JoHa], 'I'm sure I'm neither laith nor lazy, Though my auld banes be stiff and crazie' [JoHa], 'To hurt the creatures I'll be laith, Gar but the owner pay the skaith' [JR], 'I was be laith to advise ye to aught that's no for your weelfare' [JTe], 'O man, aw wad hae been laith to have dune that, aw wadna hurt you, Hugh, ma man, take ma word on that' [RM], 'To injure you I would be laith, So hide not thou thy horns frae me . . . ' [TCh], 'Bit 'nae man can tether tieme nor teide,' an, sweerdrawn an laith tho A was . . . ' [ECS], '. . . Ilk feathered songster's laith to gang Frae the Bank aboon the Boosie' [DA], 'Sae, naething laith, hei drank it slowly doon . . . ' [DH], 'Aw tell o' the day that Scobie was laith . . . ' [MB].

laithly (*lāth-lee*) *adj., poet.* loathsome, horrible – 'Aboon the aizles' dying gleid, The laithly kerlyn satte' [JTe].

Laitin (*lā'-in*) *n., arch.* Latin. The following gem is meant to have been recited by a Hawick pupil in the early 1800s – 'Cæsar Galliam intravit summa diligentia omnibus copiis (Cæsar entered Gaul on the top of a diligence, his forces going in the omnibus)'.

laives (*lāvz*) *n., pl., poet.* loaves – 'An' they say untill him, We hae here but five laives an' twa fishes' [HSR] (note that the plural is usually 'laifs'; see **laif**).

Lakes Haugh Park (*lāks-hawch-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Minto Parish. It was listed 'Lake's-haugh' in 1779, with a value of £36 9s 10d. It was among lands liferented to Robert Trotter in 1779, but disputed in 1780, with a rental of £10. It was still listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

Lal (*lawl*) *n.* nickname for **Alex Laing**.

laldie (*lawl-dee*) *n.* a thrashing, particularly in the phrase 'gie it laldie', which figuratively means to give it one's all, perform a task with full energy -'. . . several of the band we're givin it laldie, playin away' [IA] (common througout Scotland).

Lamb (*lawm*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hassendean Parish. He married Bessie Laidlaw and their twins James and Janet were baptised in Hawick in 1689. The witnesses were William Swan and Patrick Bridges. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Miller and their son Adam was baptised in 1705. **Adam** (d.1808) weaver in Hawick, son of weaver John. Perhaps the same Adam married Janet Linton in Hawick in 1778 and had a daughter Isabel baptised in Hawick in 1779. He may also be the Adam who married Agnes Hogg (also from Hawick) in 1794. **Adam** (1826–1913) born in Hawick, son of John and Elizabeth. He trained as a thongmaker, but then emigrated to Galt, Ontario, later moving to MacGregor, Manitoba, where he was among the first settlers. He firstly married Janet Gibb, and secondly married Mary McQueen in Wilton in 1852. His children included Robert E. (1862–1932). **Adam** (b.1832/3) born in Hawick, he was a framework knitter. In 1861 he was living at 2 Kirk Wynd. His wife was Ann, from Wilton. **Agnes** 'Bonnie Aggie' (19th/20th C.) seller of confectionary in Hawick. She is believed to have been the originator of the recipe for Hawick Balls. She may

have started in Needle Street and then moved to Commercial Road, where she was in business with Jessie McVittie. She certainly had a shop at 31 Drumlanrig Square for a while. She is probably the Agnes Lamb who married Robert Young, who was a baker at 75 High Street. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Margaret Hume in Southdean in 1848. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Newlands. In 1684 he was listed among local men declared as fugitives for being Covenanters. He is probably also the Andrew 'servant to Andrew Ogilvie' (of Newlands, who was associated with Branxholme) on the same list; he was thus listed twice. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Armstrong in 1707. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Cavers Parishes. **Archibald** (17th/8th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son James was baptised in 1698. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Cavers itself in 1741. His children included: Ann (b.1741); and Archibald (b.1743). He is probably the Archibald who married Agnes Oliver in Cavers Parish in 1739. **Benjamin** (b.1766) son of James, he was a weaver in Hawick. He married Mary 'Wiems' (i.e. Weens) in 1790, and she died in 1806. Their children included: James (1791–1804); Agnes (b.1797); and Benjamin (b.1802). John (b.1793) and Adam (b.1795), with the same mother's name, but the father's name given as 'James', seems likely to also be his children (suggesting he may also have been known as 'James'). **Benjamin** (b.1829/30) stockingmaker in Hawick. He was in Jedburgh Jail in 1851 and 1852. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1799 when her illegitimate child was buried in Hawick. **George** (17th C.) recorded being 'about Bonjedburgh-mill' in 1684 on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Wester Mill in 1751. Probably the same George witnessed baptisms in 1742 for William Stewart in Groundistone, in 1748 for Walter Telfer in Galalaw, Robert Easton in Wiltonburn and John Martin in Clarilaw, and in 1751 for Walter Ker in Borthaugh. He married Mary Elliot in Wilton Parish in 1743 and their children included David (b.1745) and Jean (b.1751). The witnesses in 1751 were Walter and Robert Scott. **George** (18th C.) gardener who married Janet Laidlaw in Hawick Parish in 1759. Their children included: Margaret (b.1760); Janet (b.1763); Mary (b.1765); George (b.1768); and Walter (b.1771). The witnesses in 1760 were John Laidlaw (probably related to his wife) and James Bridges. His wife could be the Janet Lamb who in 1784 was transported, along with 2 children, from Hawick to Wilton, for poor relief there. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Nelly Paisley in 1778 and their children included: John (b.1779); George and Robert (b.1780); Margaret (b.1781); and George (again, b.1789). He is probably the George recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, and the George who died in 1802, father of cooper Walter. It is possible he is the George, son of John and Janet Scott, who was born in Wilton Parish in 1740. He may also be the gardener at Wilton Lodge listed in 1792–94, when he was working for Lord Napier. **George** (18th C.) Rector of the Grammar School 1773–87. He may have been the first to use the title of 'Rector'. He may be the George who was fined by Wilton Session for fornication with Betty Gray. He may also have married later in an irregular marriage. He is recorded as 'The Rev. Mr George Lamb' in Hawick on the subscriber list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). In 1786 he accused the ministers in both Hawick and Wilton of refusing him church privileges. He resigned from the position, perhaps to take up another position elsewhere (although it could be that he was forced to resign). In 1788 he complained to the Orrock Trustees that he should have a pension; this he received, and there is a record that it was still being paid from the Orrock Bequest in 1803. It is not impossible that he could be the George Lamb described as a Schoolmaster and formerly a dissenting minister, who performed 'irregular marriages' at Lamberton Toll near Berwick, dying in 1816, aged 68. He may be the George, son of John and Janet Scott who was baptised in Wilton in 1740. **George** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Hawick. His unnamed child died in 1809. In 1797 in Hawick possibly the same George married Betty Turnbull from Wilton. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Grieve in Roberton Parish in 1807. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Murray in 1818, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Cavers Parishes. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. The baptism of her son Adam is recorded in 1698. **Hugh** (18th/19th C.) Hawick baker. His daughter Betty died in 1801 and his son Hugh in 1805. **James** (d.c.1683) tenant in 'Whitrige' in 1683 when his will was recorded. This could hav been Whitriggs or perhaps somewhere else in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included William (b.1692i) and Bessie (b.1695). **James** (17th C.) name of 2 separate residents

of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident at Flight in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret 'Ghast' in Cavers Parish in 1705. He is probably the John whose children (with no mother's name given) baptised in Cavers included James (b.1706) and Janet (b.1708). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Beattie in Kirkton Parish in 1719. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1724. His children (although with no mother's name recorded) probably included Helen (b.1726), Bessie (b.1728), John (b.1730), William (b.1732), Ann (b.1735), Agnes (b.1739) and James (b.1741). Probably the same James was an Elder in Bedrule in 1735 when he was selected to attend the Synod in Kelso. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son Benjamin was baptised in 1766, with no mother's name given. It is possible he is the James who married Bessie Goodfellow in Hawick in 1757; she died in Hawick in 1803. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Weens in 1793 and their children included John (b.1793) and Adam (b.1795). It is possible that he and his wife were related to Benjamin and his wife Mary Weens (who were married in 1790). **James** (d.bef. 1808) weaver in Hawick. He was already deceased in 1808 when his son Adam died. **James** (b.1765/6) weaver who was an old man living at Slaidhills with his daughter Elizabeth in 1841 and 1851. **James** (b.c.1785) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 59 High Street with his wife Elizabeth and son James. **James** (b.c.1795) from Teviothead, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1841 he was living at 'Eildrige Shank', i.e. Eilrig Burnfoot and in 1851 he was at Dodburn. In 1861 he was an agricultural labourer, living at the farmhouse on Hawick Moor (probably St. Leonard's). Also in 1861 he was at 'Lowburnfoot' when he presented to the Museum part of stone mould he found at Hawick Moor, supposedly used by the rebel army camped there in 1715. His wife was Catherine (or Christina) 'Rennelson' from Melrose. Their children included: James; John (b.1829), baptised in Roberton; Catherine (b.c.1831); George (b.c.1833); Jane (b.c.1836); and Walter (b.c.1839). **James** (19th C.) married Jessy Cairns in Bedrule Parish in 1835. **James** (19th C.) married Helen Anderson in Hawick Parish in 1841. **James** (b.1817/8) woollen framework knitter in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at about 48 High Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included Isabella, James, Thomas and Elizabeth. He is probably the James who married Margaret Cairns in Hawick in 1841. **James** (19th C.) married Agnes Hudson in Roberton Parish in 1851. The marriage date may be an error, since their children included: Adam (b.1849); James (b.1851); and Margaret (b.1853). **Janet** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when she was at Stirches. **Janet** (19th/20th C.) shopkeeper of a baby linen and fancy goods shop at 59 High Street. She can be seen outside the shop in an early photograph. The shop sign read 'John Lamb', presumably her father, and they must have been from the Needle Street family. She retired in 1928 and the business was sold to Miss Rutherford and later continued by Mr. Stormont. **John** (15th C.) tenant in Wilton who is mentioned in 1493. Jock Elliot (from Caverton) had remission for several crimes, including stealing 16 sheep from him. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1633. **John** (1652/3–1725) weaver in Bedrule. He is buried in the Bedrule kirkyard. He is probably the John listed on the Hearth Tax records for Bedrule Parish in 1694, and likely related to the William who is listed after him. He is probably the John whose children, baptised in Bedrule, were Janet (b.1690), Marion (b.1693), Helen (b.1693), Bessie (b.1694) and Helen (again, b.1697). **John** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Miller in Ashkirk in 1699. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded in 'Gurnford' in 1703, when his son John was baptised. This happened at the same time as the baptism of a son of John Lorraine, with the witnesses being Adam Scott and Walter Scott. Presumably the same John had other children George (b.1704) and John (again, b.1706). He may be the John who, along with William, witnessed a baptism for Robert Ormiston in Boonraw in 1696. He may be the John whose son William married Jean Turnbull in 1726. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included John (b.1714). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Clarilaw in 1724. He is probably the John who in 1733 and 1738 witnessed baptisms for Robert Ormiston, resident at Boonraw and in 1732 witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Netherhall. He married Bessie Collins in Wilton in 1711. Her surname is also recorded as 'Colven' and their children included: Janet (b.1718); and John (b.1724). The witnesses in 1724 were John Dryden and

Thomas Dodds. He is probably rhe John who witnessed a baptism in 1729 for William, who was living at Stirches. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1729 he married Janet Scott, who was also from Wilton. Their children included: Agnes (b.1730); John (b.1732); Margaret (b.1735); Robert (b.1738); George (b.1740); Jean (b.1743); an unnamed child (b.1745); and Janet (b.1753). **John** (b.1706/7) tenant in Drinkstone from about 1742. He was tenant of Drinkstone when he brought an action before the Justices of the Peace in Hawick about other tenants using his 'headroom' and was told that he 'might hound as muckle as he liked, but not poind'. He was one of the witnesses who gave evidence in 1764 regarding the use of Wilton Common. He described how at one time he seized a horse belonging to William Hill in Roughheugh when he found it grazing on the 'headroom' of Drinkstone' and did not return it till Hill had paid him a shilling, but 'returned him the shilling the next time he saw him in Hawick market, for it was not the money he wanted, but to show the man he would preserve his head-room'. He may be the same as the John who married Janet Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His daughter Mary was baptised in 1759. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Isabel (b.1761), John (b.1763) and William (b.1765). **John** (18th C.) married Anne Johnston in Bedrule Parish in 1763. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Agnes (b.1765) and Margaret (b.1769). **John** (d.1805) gardener on the Cross Wynd. In 1772 he witnessed a baptism for William Turner and Agnes Lamb (perhaps his brother-in-law and sister). He married Janet Turner in Hawick in 1755 and their children included Agnes (b.1757), William (b.1760) and Andrew (b.1761). The witnesses in 1757 were the whole of Wilton Congregation, in 1761 were Bailie Robert Scott, merchant, and gardener Andrew (who was surely related to his wife). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1787 he married Isabel Welsh, also from Hawick. Their daughter Joan was baptised in Hawick, probably in 1789. The witnesses were Andrew Elliot and Thomas Miller. He is probably the John whose son Andrew died in Hawick in 1800. **John** (b.1778/9) born in Wilton, he worked as a labourer and drainer. He was a widower living at Castleside in Ashkirk Parish in 1851. **John** (b.c.1780) servant to William Pringle at Bedrule according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Annie Graham. Their children included Jean (b.1810), Betty (b.1812) and William (b.1814). **John** (b.c.1790) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at 'Nixons Mill', which probably meant Lynnwood Cottages. In 1851 he was on Slitrig Crescent. He married Betty Scott and their children included Andrew, James, John, Adam, Robert, Agnes and Margaret. **John** (b.1793) son of James and Mary. He was a needle-maker at 10 Mid Raw. He is recorded there in 1841, 1851 and 1861 (when he was a 'House Proprietor'). He was also listed as a needle-maker in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife Janet Easton died in 1860. Their children included Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth ('Betsy'), Benjamin, Agnes, Isabell, Janet and John. **John** (b.1793/4) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Sandbed with his wife Margaret and son John. He is probably the John who married Margaret Helm in 1837, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **John** (19th C.) married Jane Sheen in Wilton Parish in 1851. **Mary** (18th C.) cook and chambermaid at Burnhead in at least the period 1786–88, when she was working for William Scott. **Matthew** (15th C.) resident of Raperlaw. In 1494/5 he was convincted of common theft 'of old and new', but his case was suspended. **Miss** (18th/19th C.) seller of 'rock bools' from the end of Needle Street in the 1800s. This could be the same as the person mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals' – 'Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Duncan in Ashkirk in 1688. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is recorded as a 'fisher' in 1708. He married Bessie Wilson and their children included James (b.1708), with baptismal witnesses carriers John Hardie and James Aitken and Bailie James Deans. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Duncan in 1720 and their son George was baptised in 1721. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1722. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who married Jane Renwick. Their son William was baptised in 1751. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Ormiston in Wilton Parish in 1764. Their children included: John (b.1765); Jean (b.1767); James (b.1769); Robert (b.1771); Janet (b.1772); and Robert (again, b.1781). The first 3 children were baptised in Wilton and the other 3 in Hawick. The witnesses in 1769 were Andrew Turner and Thomas Reid, in 1772 were

Bailie Andrew Scott and Alexander Bunyan (Kirk Officer) and in 1781 were weaver John Briggs and Thomas Miller. **Robert** (b.c.1780) labourer in Westerhouses in Minto Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Perhaps the same Robert married Christian Noble and had a son John (b.1806) baptised in Minto; the same couple then had several children baptised in Roberton. **Robert** (b.1784/5) born in Hawick, he was a farm worker and gardener in Roberton Parish. He was living at Hoscote Cottage in 1841 and Deanburnhaugh in 1851. By 1861 he was a gardener in Kelso. He married Christian Noble and their children included: John (b.1808/9); Betty (b.1810/1), who married a Gibson; Robert (b.1812); Margaret (b.1814); Robert (b.1816); Christian (or 'Christy', b.1819); Miney (b.1821); Agnes (b.1826); Peter (b.1832/3); and Barbara (b.1830/1). The first 2 children were baptised in Minto Parish and the next 4 in Ashkirk Parish, with Agnes also recorded in Roberton. He may be the labourer at Westerhouses in 1801. **Robert** (b.c.1832) born at Wilton Pathhead, son of John and Betsy. He trained as a woollen hosiery dresser, like his father. He emigrated to Galt, Ontario, along with his older brother Adam. They later moved to MacGregor, Manitoba, where they were among the first settlers. He farmed there and gave 2 acres of his land to establish a school, which he called Path Head School, after his birthplace. There is a cairn marking the location of the former school. **Stewart** (b.c.1815) Hawick stocking-maker who was found guilty of mobbing and rioting against Tory supporters at the 1837 election in Hawick, along with 3 others (and one who was found not guilty). He was sentenced to 1 year in prison. In 1841 he was a 'Woollen Slubber Journeyman' living at about 62 High Street (with Benjamin, perhaps his brother). By 1851 he was living in Selkirk. He married Margaret Murray in 1840 and their children included Helen. His second wife was Isabell Young and their children included James, Mary, Isabella and Elizabeth, with step-children Margaret and Robert. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Woodhead (probably in Ewesdale). He was one of the founders of the Wisp Club in 1826. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Ann Walker in Wilton Parish in 1846. **Thomas** (1851–1939) slater in Hawick. He joined the Hawick Fire Brigade in 1872, eventually becoming Captain and retiring from the service in 1922. Also a keen bowler, he won the Buccleuch Bowling Club championship 11 times. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Elizabeth Henderson. Their children included Jessie (b.1809) and Andrew (b.1811). **Walter** (1771–1846) son of George and Janet Laidlaw. He was listed as a cooper in Hawick on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia. He was a cooper of the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. The Town Treasurer borrowed £200 from him in 1827, 'to pay the price of the subjects purchased from the heirs of John Turnbull'. In 1841 he was living at about No. 6 Sandbed. He married Christian, daughter of William Phillips and Mary Scott. Their children included: George (b.1809), who moved to Canada; Mary (b.1811); William (b.1812), who trained for the ministry; Janet (b.1814); and Christian (b.1817), who was the 2nd wife of James Damone Kennedy. **Walter** (b.1814/5) frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at about 23 High Street and in 1861 was at 5 Tannage Close. He married Jane (or Jean) Scott in 1835 and their children included Elizabeth (b.1837), Agnes (b.1842), James (b.1849) and Walter (b.1851). **William** (16th C.) recorded as Parson of Cavers Parish in March of 1546/7. It is unknown how long he held this position or if he was ever in the parish. He was the sister's son and heir of Patrick Panter, who was Abbot of Cambuskenneth and Secretary of State. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet 'Badie' (i.e. Beattie) and their son David was baptised in 1669. **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'walker in Bonjedburgh' in 1684 on a list of Covenanter fugitives. He was presumably a waulker. **William** (17th C.) married Isobel Leyden in Roberton Parish in 1686. Their children included: William (b.1687); James (b.1688); and George (b.1689). Perhaps the same William earlier married Margaret Penman and had a daughter Margaret (b.1682) in Roberton. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Penman and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1682. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (when Hassendean was still part of it). He is recorded at Newton in 1688. He married Isobel Leyden in 1686 and their children included: William (b.1687); James (b.1688); and George (b.1689). The witnesses in 1687 were William Leyden and James Smith and in 1688 were William and James Leyden, who were surely related to his wife. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism in 1681 and another for William Scott in

Newton in 1683. He may be the William who, along with John, witnessed a baptism for Robert Ormiston in Boonraw in 1696. **William** (17th C.) resident at Stirches according to the 1694 Hearth Tax roll for Hassendean Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter 'Ana' was baptised in 1702. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Taylor in Cavers in 1707. Children baptised in Cavers who could be his include Archibald (b.1708), William (b.1710), George (b.1713), Ann (b.1716), Thomas (b.1718) and John (b.1719). **William** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Renwick in Wilton in 1711. William (b.1712), baptised in Wilton, was probably his child. Additionally, Janet (b.1717), Rachel (b.1723), Elizabeth (b.1725) and Anna (b.1727), baptised in Ashkirk, were the same couple's children. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Easter Alemoor in 1714 when his daughter Euphan was baptised. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Isabel Turnbull in 1721. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Chisholme and their children included: William (b.1719); Margaret (b.1721); John (b.1723); Robert (b.1725); and Isobel (b.1727). He could be the William who got married in Wilton in 1718, with no bride's name given. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Boonraw in 1724 and Stirches in 1729. He could be the William who was in 1765 said to have been a tenant of Little Stirches decades earlier. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism in 1735 for William Scott, resident of Wester Burnfoot. He married Agnes Renwick in 1719. Their children included: John (b.1720); Helen (b.1722); Jean (b.1724); Euphan (b.1727); John (b.1729); William (b.1731); and William (again, b.1735). The witnesses in 1724 were James and John Armstrong, in 1727 included William Lorraine and in 1729 were John Lamb (surely related) and John Scott. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for Walter Lorraine (resident of Stirches) in 1729 and another for John Lorraine in 1754. He may be the William who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. He could be the William 'Ballad Singer' who was already deceased in 1797 when his daughter Jean died in Hawick. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Scott. Their daughter Mary was baptised in 1730. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Isobel 'Culbertson'. Their son James was baptised in 1736. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Bessie Scott in 1736. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, son of John. He was recorded living at Wester Burnfoot in 1735. In 1726 he married Jean, daughter of Robert Turnbull, the marriage being proclaimed in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. Their children included: Jean (b.1728); Euphan (b.1734); Johanna (b.1735); and Robert (b.1739). The witnesses in 1735 were Walter Riddell and William Sanderson. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Thorburn and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1738. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Anne Sinclair (whose name is also written 'Sinkler') and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1754. **William** (18th C.) married Mary Noble in Hawick in 1761. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Sarah Hume in 1763. Their unnamed child was baptised in 1766. His wife was from Minto Parish. They had an unnamed child baptised in 1766. **William** (18th C.) recorded in a marriage in Hawick in 1787, with no wife's name given. **William** (18th C.) married Helen Miller in Hawick in 1788. **William** (d.1815) recorded in the Hawick death register as 'Betty Ingles's Husband'. It is unclear why he would have been recorded in this way, but presumably by the time of his death his wife was more well-known in the Town than he was. The couple married in Hawick in 1791. **William** (18th/19th C.) tailor at Teindside Bridgend according to the Militia ballot for Cavers Parish in 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children included Janet (b.1799), Thomas (b.1801), Elizabeth (b.1804), Mary (b.1806) and Jemima (b.1813). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Rutherford and their son Thomas was baptised in 1816. **William** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Elliot and their son William was baptised in 1837. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Ann Taylor in Hawick in 1848. **Rev. William** (1812–77) born in Hawick Parish, he was son of cooper Walter and Christian Phillips. He was educated at Edinburgh High School and University and licensed as a minister by Jedburgh Presbytery. He was preacher at Caerlenrig (Teviothead) Chapel of Ease 1843–44 and was then translated to Ednam, where he remained until his death. He married Christian Archibald MacDougall, daughter of Joseph Yair, minister of Eckford. His children were: Helen Josephine (b.1869); Walter minister

of Lauder; Christian (b.1871); William (b.1874); George (b.1875); and John Yair (b.1877) (also formerly written 'Lambe').

lamber (*lawm-bur*) *n., adj., arch.* amber – '... certain goods and geir, such as lamber beads, linnen, and linnen neckcloaths, wooll fyned and unfyned found, in yr houss ...' [BR1696].

lamber (*lawm-ur*) *n., arch.* a lambing-stick, crook.

Lambert (*lawm-bur'*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1814/5) shepherd at Clerklands Cottages in 1851. His married Mary Kennedy in 1846 and they had a son James. **James** (b.1786/7) farmer at Clerklands in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was recorded as a miller in Lilliesleaf in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1851 he was farming 575 acres and employed 14 workers. He was already widowed and living with his son William. He may be the James who was recorded in Ashkirk Parish in 1819 when his marriage to Jeam Melrose was announced in Melrose Parish. **James** (b.1809/10) born in Selkirk Parish, he was probably son of James. He was farmer and miller at Midlem Mill and Toft Barns in Bowden Parish. In 1851 he was farming 85 acres and employing 4 labourers. His wife was Margaret from Heriot. Their children included Isabella, Janet, Margaret, Jean, Helen and James. Probably the same James was at Clerklands in 1858 when he donated a ram's head to the Museum. **James** (19th C.) railway guard. He married Agnes (1829–1916), daughter of William Murray. Later she kept a washhouse at 29 Wellogate Place, afterwards run by their daughter Helen. His sister-in-law (also Helen) married Andrew Lambert, possibly his brother. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Allanhaughmill in 1797. His name appears to be 'Lammert'.

Lambert's (*lawm-burts*) *n.* grocer's shop at the Sandbed in the early-to-mid 20th century – 'I whiles wad gan wi' mine to Lambert's shop, (I'm Sandbed born, and prood o' it as weel!) I liked to see the big man twirl the poke, And stap it fu' o' sugar and brose meal' [WL].

Lambie & Denholm (*law-mee-an-de-num*) *n.* ladies outfitters on North Bridge Street (adjacent to J.E.D. Murray's studio) in the early-to-mid 20th century.

Lamblair Edge (*lawm-lār-ej*) *n.* hill between the upper Borthwick and Teviot valleys, between Stock Hill and Byehass Fell, reaching a height of 423 m.

Lamblair Hill (*lawm-lār-hil*) *n.* hill in upper Liddesdale, lying on the eastern side of Cliffhope Burn and to the west of Singdean. It reaches a height of 498 m (it is marked 'Lamb Lair' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Lamblair Knowe (*lawm-lār-now*) *n.* hill just to the south-west of Craik Cross, reaching a height of 406 m. It is about 4 km to the west of **Lamblair Edge**.

Lamblairs (*lawm-lārz*) *n.* former name for lands on the Minto estate. 'Lamblairs and Plantations' were listed in 1779 with a value of £14 11s 6d. It was lifenrented by 'Alexander Allison writer in Edinburgh' in 1779. It continued with the same value in 1811, with the liferent held by Abraham [probably an error] Alison, writer in Edinburgh. The rental was £4 in 1780.

the Lambpool Stream (*thu-lawmb-pool-streem*) *n.* small stream which entered the Teviot just below Denholm Mill. This was formerly the favourite place for villagers to use their stilts to cross the river.

Lambslair Plantin (*lawmz-lār-plawn'-in*) *n.* Lambslair Plantation, a wood on the Minto estate, situated north of Minto village, behind Minto Crags.

lamentit (*la-men-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch., poet.* lamented, complained, stated a grievance – '... he wyll nocht geif na saising becaus thai haif lamentit the caus to him' [SPB1579], 'We hae pipet untill yow, an' ye haena dancet: we hae murnet untill yow, an' ye haena lamentet' [HSR].

lameter (*lā-mi'-ur*) *n., arch.* a lame person – 'A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS].

Lammas (*la-mus*) *n.* one of the Scottish quarter days, falling on 1st August, traditionally marking the end of harvest and celebrated by feasts of various sorts. It was also associated with St. Peter's deliverance from prison, and hence in earlier times referred to as 'Petermas' or the feast of 'St. Peter ad Vincula' – '... qch obligation wt a Catalogue of ye said books is to be given in to ye heritors and session betwixt this and Lambmass next' [PR1712], '... and in a warm summerday they used to put their yeld sheep during the summer-quarter, not after Lammas, down to the burn' [DCW1765], 'To a maid, for milking ewes from Whitsunday to Lammas, £1 1s' [RRG], 'Till the Border burn that fills my veins is rinnin' high in spate, Like Lammas waters tossing down to Tweed' [JYH].

the Lammermuirs (*thu-law-mur-mewrz*) *n.* range of hills forming the southern boundary of East Lothian, reaching 1755 feet (535 metres) at Meikle Says Law – 'Last night a wind from

Lammermuir came roaring up the glen With the tramp of trooping horses and the laugh of reckless men' [WHO].

Lammert (*law-mur'*) *n.* **William** (18th C.) listed at Allanhaugh Mill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. It is unclear if there is an error here, since the surname is otherwise unknown locally.

lammie (*law-mee*) *n., arch.* a young lamb, lambkin, affectionate term for a child, little dear – 'The lammies are springing, the burdies are singing Their amorous notes i' the hazelly shaw' [JoHa], 'The mountain music sounding sweet – The lavrock's sang, the lammies' bleat . . . ' [DA], 'Is that a', ma lammies? Then it'll hae tae be sugar bools or taffy' [JEDM], 'Ye're just your mammy's lammie yet, And daddy's tae e'e' [JT].

lammie-meh (*law-mee-me*) *n., arch.* child's term for a lamb.

lammie-sourocks (*law-mee-soo-roks*) *n., arch.* sorrel, Rumex acetosa (noted by J. Jamieson).

Lamont (*la-mon'*) *n.* **Rev. Archibald** (b.1927) born in Keresley, Coventry, son of Archibald. He was educated in Oban and at Edinburgh University, graduating M.A. in 1951. He was student assistant at Edinburgh Craigmillar Bistro Memorial in 1951 was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lorn in 1951, was assistant at Ardchattan 1951–52 and ordained as minister of Kilchoman in 1952. He became minister of Castleton and Saughtree 1961–64. He left when called to a new charge at Perth Letham in 1964, moved to Kilcalmonell with Skipness in 1971 and demitted in 1992. In 1952 he married Catherine Jane (b.1931), daughter of Edward Cooper and they had a son Duncan. **John** (1976–) born in Irvine, he is the son of a Berwickshire farmer and a local teacher. He became Conservative M.S.P. for Roxburgh & Berwickshire in 2007. He served as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland since 2022.

lamp (*lawmp*) *v., arch.* to limp, hobble, stride, march, walk smartly – 'Ilk lampin', lambin', herdin' wight, May steek his een wi' fair affright' [JoHa].

the Lamp (*thu-lawmp*) *n.* the 1537 Charter stipulates that a lamp should be permanently burning before the High Altar of the Parish Church '. . . for the souls of the Barons of Hawick, founders of said lamp, and their successors'. According to the Charter it was the duty of the heirs of James Blair to provide this lamp, and they thus held some special status through paying one penny Scots each Pentecost in return for a half particate of land. Whether this lamp was part of the original foundation of St. Mary's (and hence started by the Lovels) or began with Douglas of Drumlanrig, or at some point between, is unknown. It is also unclear when this arrangement ended, but certainly the burning of the lamp would have been abolished by the Reformation. The presence of Sir James Douglas at Parliament during the ratification of the Confessions of Faith in 1560 effectively exonerated the people of Hawick from their obligation to maintain the lamp. The lamp symbol appears on the Hawick coat of arms, and similar lamps were incorporated into the War Memorial – 'The votive lamp which day and night Shed in the church its hallowed light, At matins, mass, and vesper hymn, Cast here its rays subdued and dim' [WNK].

Lampin Lizzie (*lam-pin-li-zee*) *n.* local character of the early 19th century.

lampit (*lawm-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* limped, hobbled, strode – 'He limpit and stachert sae when he did gang, Wi' a loot and a stop, syne a bob and a bang' [JoHa], 'A met a doiterin, duddy, auld hallanshaker as A laampeet doon that lang brae' [ECS], 'Oot threh aboot the Brig-end hoose lampeet a muckle big, bang fallih' [ECS].

the lamplighter (*thu-lawmp-lī'-ur*) *n.* official town appointment after oil lighting was installed in 1813 (60 lamps being installed in the main streets). He used a ladder and a flaming torch, lighting the oil lamps nightly from 15th November until 7th April. He was later responsible for lighting the gas lamps, introduced in 1831.

lan' (*lawn'*) *n., poet.* land – 'Though I maun face storms, baith by laun' an' water . . . ' [JoHa], 'He turnet the se intil dry lan' . . . ' [HSR], '. . . my saul thrists efter thee as ane thristie na' ' [HSR] (also written 'laun').

Lanark (*law-nurk*) *n.* town in South Lanarkshire, which has been a Royal Burgh since the early 12th century. The earliest record of a riding of the marches festival is 1570 and it still continues, focussed on 'Lanimers Day' (usually the same day as the Thursday of Hawick Common Riding) and involving a 'Lord Cornet' and 'Lanimer Queen'. An article on the ceremonies was published in the Archæological Transactions in 1867. Population (1991) 8,877.

Lancaster (*lang-kaw-stur*) *n.* **Leslie** (1912–2004) born at Houghton Ferry House on the North Tyne, he came to Hawick in 1929 with his family. There he played rugby for the P.S.A., Harlequins and Hawick teams. He worked at Lyle & Scott's

and served in the R.A.F. during WWII. He then took teacher training, qualifying in 1948 and working first at Drumlanrig School. He moved to Lilliesleaf in 1952, where he was Headmaster and was Headmaster at St. Boswell's from 1971 until retirement in 1977. He was a Life Member of Hawick Angling Club, a member of the Archæological Society, involved in amateur theatre and painted in oils after retirement. He died at home at Lynnwood House.

land-end (*lawnd-end*) *n., arch.* top end of a rig, end of a furrow – '... But Robin reached the land-end first And foremost o' the boon' [JT].

landit (*lawn-dee', -di'*) *pp.* landed – '... gave him a good shaking, ad said – 'Get up, Jock, the French's landit' ' [RM].

Landles (*lawn-dulz*) *n.* **Andrew** (1819–53) originally from Northumberland, he was born in Tweedmouth, son of David and Margaret. He moved to Hawick in the early 1840s, working as a master framesmith; he was thus the progenitor of the Landles in Hawick. In 1841 he was living in Tynemouth with his wife Mary and daughter Margaret. In 1851 he was living at Teviot Square (probably 12 Sandbed), employing 4 men. He was listed as a framesmith on the Back Row in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife (actually widow) and 3 children were living at the 2nd back house of 8 Howegate in 1861. In 1839 in Hawick, he married Mary, daughter of David Affleck, who was living in Hawick, but born in Wigtownshire. It is unclear what his connection to Hawick was that would enable him to meet his wife and then move to the Town permanently. Their children included: Margaret or 'Maggie' (b.1839/40), who married a Brown, brother of Thomas Brown who married a granddaughter of Robert Burns; Maria (b.1843/4); David (b.1846/7); and Andrew (b.1853). He went out to Australia in the Gold Rush in 1853, but died there. **Bailie Andrew**, J.P. (1853–1940) son of Andrew. He was a Town Councillor from 1909 and Bailie in the 1920s, as well as J.P. from 1913. He worked in the woollen industry all his life. He was involved with setting up Hawick R.F.C., and wrote a memoir of those times in the early 1920s. He was also involved with the Volunteers, the Foresters and the Home Mission. He retired from the Common-Riding Committee in 1932 after 40 years of service. He married Sarah, daughter of Valentine Godfrey, and she died in 1941. He was grandfather of Wullie and great-grandfather of Ian. His children were: Andrew, Professor of Music at Eugene, Oregon; David, who died young; Thomas, who was a policeman and member of the Brethren; William, who was a hosiery worker and artist; John Chapman Gray 'Chap', who was Cornet and Provost; Jessie, who married confectioner Alexander Murray; and Mary Affleck, who married baths attendant Frederick Crozier. He and his wife are buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Andrew** (1877–1944) son of Bailie Andrew. He emigrated to Eugene Oregon, where he was a Professor of Music. He married Sarah Calderhead. His son Andrew was 5 when the family emigrated and died aged 95 in 1999; his ashes were returned to Hawick in 2001. **Andrew** 'Andra' (??–??) uncle of Ian and brother of Wullie. He was a stalwart committee man of the Archæological Society and known for his sense of humour. **David** (d.1832) recorded dying in Hawick, with his surname given as 'Landle'. It is unclear whether he was related to the other Hawick people of this surname. **David** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Charlotte Scott and their children included Andrew (b.1871). **Ian William** (1952–), B.E.M., High School History teacher, and son of Wullie. Educated in Hawick and at Edinburgh University, graduating in 1974, he then trained as a teacher at Moray House, returning to Hawick as a teacher in 1975. He later became Head of the History Department, retaining the position until retirement in 2009. He was the instigator of the battlefield tours for pupils and later adults from Hawick. He is writer of the words and music for 'Auld Hawick, Ma Border Hame', 'My Teviot Valley', 'A'm Comin' Hame' and other more impromptu songs set to well known tunes (e.g. 'Safeway' and 'Teelio'). His poems include 'The Vertish Hill', 'The Man that oo Ca' Bill' and 'Doon Oor Close And Up Oor Stair'. He is frequent accompanist at Common Riding and other functions, having taken over in 'the Hut' from Adie Ingles. He has also been star of the annual Panto and played 'Gibbie the Gowk' in 'The Gutterbludes'. He is a public speaker extraordinaire, local dialect enthusiast and general all-round entertainer. He has made a large number of valuable tape recordings of elderly locals (an archive of 150 cassette tapes being digitised in 2015), and contributed to local history and culture in innumerable ways. He also has an unrivalled collection of photographic slides relating to Hawick and area. He wrote 'Honest men and bright-eyed daughters' (1991), 'Mair honest men' (1993) and 'Son of Honest Men' (2000) with Derek Lunn, 'Walking in the Land of the Reivers' (2011) with Alan Brydon, and has contributed many articles

to the Archæological Society Transactions, as well as serving in most capacities on its committee. He wrote the musical plays 'A Reiver's Moon' and '1514: The Musical' with Alan Brydon. He was Hawick Citizen of the Year in 2000, Common-Riding Chief Guest in 2004 and has been President of the 1514 and Callants' Clubs, as well as Hawick R.F.C. He also provides the acrostics for the Callants' Club dinner guest. He was heavily involved in arranging the Adam Grant plaque, the James Thomson statue and the Bill McLaren bust. His 'night cless' ran for 40 years until 2020. He was recorded in dialect in 2004 as part of the BBC 'Voices' project. In 2013 he was awarded the British Empire Medal for services to the community in Hawick – 'Now as maist o ee ken 'A few remarks' and 'Ian Landles' irni words ee wad expect ti come across in the same sentence!' [IWL]. **John Chapman Gray**, J.P., 'Chap' (1892–1980), son of Bailie Andrew and uncle of Wullie. He had his schooling at Buccleuch and Wilton. He served an apprenticeship with Barrie & Kersel and spent the rest of his life with Innes & Henderson. In WWI he served with Lothian and Border Horse. He played rugby, swam and was in the water polo team in the opening game at 'the Baths'. He was Cornet in 1921, Councillor from 1931 for South High Street Ward and Bailie from 1935. He served as Provost 1938–40, and has been described as Hawick's first 'working man' Provost. The 'Provost Landles Spitfire Fund' raised money for the purchase of the 'Teribus Spitfire' in WWII. He rode the Marches himself in 1940, and led a group each year during the rest of the war. He was the first enrolled member of the Hawick British Legion, President of the Callants' Club and of Hawick R.F.C. He was a director on the Board of the Co-op Society, Convenor of the County Health Committee and an elder in St. Andrew's Church. Landles Road is named after him. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) son of Bailie Andrew. He was a policeman and then worked with Urban Electric Co. in Hawick. He was a leading preacher with the Open Brethren. His son William was the local poet, father of Ian. **William** (14th C.) probably a descendant of John de Landales, who was great-grandson of Orm. He was granted the lands of Swinside and Renalston in about 1390, after they were forfeited by Robert Burrell. He was also granted a charter of lands in Oxnam. He was 'William de Laundelis of Swynyshede' in 1390 when he witnessed the charter of John Turnbull of Minto, granting Minto to William Stewart of Jedburgh. He also received a charter of lands in Oxnam, forfeited by John Wylie. His wife was Janet and they had a daughter Katharine, who married John Lauder. **William** 'Wullie', M.B.E. (1912–98) cousin of Bill and nephew of 'Chap', he was born at 7 Sandbed and educated at Buccleuch and Wilton Schools. He worked in the knitwear industry, first for Turner & Rutherford and then at Glebe Mills, where he was company secretary. He later spent time working for Roberts of Selkirk and Thorburn of Walkerburn before returning to a Hawick firm in John Laing's, and finally retiring in 1977. After retirement he wrote court reports for the Hawick News. However, it is as a writer that he is remembered, particularly as a poet, publishing over 400 pieces. Among these were 'Oor Border Hame' and 'Borthwick Water', both set to music. Many of his poems have local flavour, including 'The Exile's Return', 'A Callant's Games', 'Hawick Sang', 'Hame Toun', 'The Centre o' them a' ', 'The Rowan Hills sae Green' and 'The Herd's Psalm'. His poetry collections include 'A Breath frae the Hills: verses Scots and English' (1950), 'Gooseberry Fair, and other verses, Scots and English' (1952), 'Penny Numbers: poems Scots and English' (1969) and 'Turn o' the Year and other poems chiefly in Scots' (1989). As 'Quartus' he was writer of the 'Thought For The Week' Christian commentary column in the Hawick News; these were collected in 'I to the Hills' (1979), 'All Good Gifts Around Us' (1982) and 'Roving Commission' (1992). He wrote a short book on Will H. Ogilvie in 1992. He was awarded the M.B.E. for services to Border literature in 1996. In addition he was a lay preacher, involved with the local Brethren Fellowship. He was father of Ian W. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **William** 'Bill' (1923–2016) cousin of Wullie and nephew of 'Chap'. He was born in Langlands Bank and attended Hawick High School. He worked as a message-boy for the Store, was then a grocer in their High Street branch and was sent as a manager to Riccarton Junction during the War. He was a largely self-taught sculptor, being mentored by Anne Redpath and attended stone-cutting night classes in Hawick given by Andrew Dodds' (who had worked on the 'Horse' statue with William Beattie). He later went to Edinburgh College of Art, winning a scholarship there, and commuting daily on the train. Training as a teacher, he taught art at the High School for 23 years, retiring in 1980. He exhibited regularly at the Royal Scottish Academy, being known particularly for his figures and has work in galleries all over the

world. He sculpted the Will H. Ogilvie memorial (with a replica in Australia), the Adam Grant plaque and the James Thomson statue. There was an exhibition of his work at the Scott Gallery in 2006. He moved to Tyne and Wear in his last years. He and his wife Joyce celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary and they had two children, Eric and Linda. He was described as being a 'gentleman but also a very gentle man' (formerly also written 'Landels', 'Landells', etc.).

Landlesism (*lawn-dul-zi-zum*) *n.* a play on words, often involving idiosyncrasies of the Teri tongue when contrasted with standard English. Named after Ian Landles (or perhaps his uncle Andra, to whom he credits his sense of humour), for his inability to speak for more than a couple of minutes without interjecting such a phrase. 'Black secks', 'the atmosphere's elestic' and 'Airchie Oliver Society' are typical examples, while sentences like 'Hawick folk canni dae sums, oo've got a Big Haugh and a Wee Haugh' are also abundant.

Landles Road (*lawn-dulz-rōd*) *n.* road between Mansfield Gardens and Mansfield Square, at one time site of a spur railway line for the Gas Works, Eastfield and Riversdale Mills and then a private road. It was taken over by the council and named after Chap Landles in 1985. However, it is not the address of any house.

land-loppin (*lawnd-lo-pin*) *adj., arch.* roving, wandering, vagrant – '. . . for bidding Adam Turnbull hang himself, and calling him ane land loppon lowne' [BR1673].

landmerk (*lawnd-merk*) *n.* a landmark – '. . . an A cam on o another kenspeckle landmerk – Peinelheuch' [ECS], 'Yet anither auld Hawick landmerk hed fa'en under the hammer an the bulldozer . . . ' [BW].

Landreth (*land-rith*) *n.* **Robert** (18th/19th C.) grocer on the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory.

Lands (*lawndz*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) baxter in Hawick. In 1684 Isobel Jardine, wife of James Leyden, was fined for assaulting him. In 1685 Janet Boyd, wife of Robert Scott, was fined for 'and provocation' given to her and she was in turn fined for striking Janet. In 1688 he is recorded as a journeyman baxter when 'convicted of breaking ane timber byncke'. He is also recorded in 1688 when his will was listed in Peebles Commissariot. He married Margaret Gledstains and their children baptised in Hawick Parish included: James (b.1682); Marion (b.1683); Margaret (b.1685); Helen (b.1686); and Jane (b.1687). The 1682 baptism was witnessed by William Douglas and John Scott 'Whiteyets'. In 1685 he witnessed a baptism (along with William Douglas) for John Scott (also written 'Lans').

land-setting (*lawnd-se'-in*) *n., arch.* the letting of land to tenants – 'The day before the arrival of the Duke of Buccleuch's commissioners to let his land at Hawick, which took place annually, and was called the 'land setting' ' [JJV], '. . . as the Laird of Whithaugh did signifie to our minister at ye landsetting' [PR1715], 'When the Duchess of Monmouth attended the land-sitting, at Hawick, she was remarkably fond of conversing with Hobby . . . ' [WSB]. This was a great annual occasion in Hawick, with the Duke's Commissioners and country gentlemen gathering in the town, with a fatted ox slaughtered for the dinner, as described in Somerville's 'Life and Times' (also sometimes 'land-sitting').

the Land Tax (*thu-lawnd-tawks*) *n.* tax imposed on lands according to their valuation. The rolls were compiled by the Commissioners of Supply in each county and form a valuable record of ownership of land, as well as details of individuals, boundaries, etc. For Roxburghshire (although not all parishes in all cases) there are specific records for 1649, 1663, 1678, 1771, 1803 and 1813 and similar records in Selkirkshire. In most cases the information is accurate a few years earlier (e.g. in 1811 for the 1813 Roll).

landward (*lawnd-wurd*) *adj., arch.* outlying, rural, literally 'towards the land', referring to the part of the Parish outside the Town – '. . . he should pay nothing inward to the town for tolling of the bell at landward burials' [BR1707], '. . . of ye whole householders both in ye toun and landward parts of ye parish . . . extending to ye number of Eleven Score and Nyne or thereby' [PR1712], '. . . intimation was made to ye congregation that ye minister would begin again to examine ye landward part of ye parish' [PR1716], *adv.* rural, towards the land – '. . . to all burgesses in toune or landward who had onsteads of housses and tenements of lands within the said Brugh . . . ' [BR], '. . . to be gathered att ye dwelling houses of ye parishioners in this toun and landwart by the Elders in their respective bounds' [PR1722], '. . . the burden of buildings and repairing the churches . . . particularly in landward or country parishes . . . ' [RWB], *n., arch.* the outlying part, part outside the town (also **landwart** and **lan'-ward**).

landwart (*lawnd-wur'*) *adj., arch.* landward, relating to the rural part of a parish (see **landward**).

lane (*lān*) *adj., arch.* lone, alone, solitary – 'A lane weeda wumman' [GW], '... Looks muckle to mean and lane' [DH], **n.** self, combined with a possessive pronoun to indicate an action done alone – 'And, waes me! I am no' my lane ...' [JoHa], 'O Annie she sat, an' she sat a' her lane, Alane by the auld aiken tree' [JoHa], ''Deed Sir, I'm dowie eneugh when I'm my lane ...' [JTe], '... An' we are left to grieve oor lane For oor laddie's gaen awa' [BM1898], '... she said she was wae tae see me gang back my lane, but her faither was mair spited against me than ever ...' [JEDM], 'The dowie young lassie, she sits a' her lane, An' she greets to hersel' at the gloamin' fa' ...' [JJ], '... To deck his grave wi' the snowdrop flo'er, An' sit an' sing by it a' my lane' [FGS], '... And age ne'er comes its lane' [WL], '... And ilka maid in the mirky dark can greet her quiet lane' [JYH], '... It gangs a' the airts no' its lane' [WFC], *arch.* identical thing – 'The lane o'd' [GW].

lanely (*lān-lee*) *adj., arch.* lonely – 'A grey hair here and there, lanely, mark'd the bald croon, O' this queer-lookin' hurklin' bodie' [JoHa], 'How oft, when I look't to the now lanely hill ...' [JoHa], 'Thaye danderet aboot in the wuldirniss in ane wearifu' an' lanlie waye ...' [HSR], ''Tis lanely to think o' his sleep in the chamber, Where light from the day to the eye never comes' [HSR], 'Changed is the Teviot, and Borthwick, believe it, The ewes ance sae happy are lanely and wae' [TCh], '... Bi the burns o' the muirland where lanely whaups cry' [DH], '... Tower high ower field an' ferny cleuch, An' languid flicht o' lanely heron' [WP].

lanelier (*lān-lee-ur*) *adj., arch.* lonelier – '... There's nae a lanelier lass on earth Sin' my dear laddie's gane' [JT].

lanelisome (*lān-lee-sum*) *adj., arch.* lonelier – 'That I into my bosom hae wiled ye, Or stolen the notes o' they lanelisome lay' [HSR] (also **lansome**).

laneness (*lān-nis*) *n., poet.* loneliness – '... An' a' past on, till a laneness play'd, Wi' a stoond, thro' the heart o' the tocherless maid' [JoHa].

Lanercost Priory (*law-nur-kost-prI-u-ree*) *n.* priory in Cumberland, near Bramtpon, on the Irthing River, established about 1166. Edward I used it as a base for attacking Scotland, and the Scots devastated it in 1296. The Robert the Bruce's men held it in 1312, while David II's army pillaged it in 1346. Its final ruin was at the Reformation, when it became the property of Thomas, Lord Dacre. A section was converted into private dwellings by the Dacre family, now called Dacre Hall, with part housing their family vaults, and some restoted later as the parish church.

lanesome (*lān-sum*) *adj., poet.* lonesome – 'Gae seek her in her lanesome bower, Gae seek the Fairy Linn ...' [JTe], 'For merridge bliss was no' his fate, He still could gang his lanesome gait' [WFC], 'When it's lanesome that I wad be, Frae the toun and its thrangity free ...' [WL] (also **lanelisome**).

lang (*lawng*) *adj.* long, extensive – 'enjoy yer life, ee're a lang time deid!', 'I'll say a grace as lang's a tether ...' [JR], 'And with this lade I've sprawl'd and foughten Hail ten lang mile' [JoHa], 'Ye've liket me weel, and ye've liket me lang, As lang an' weel I've liket thee' [JoHa], '... As lang as it's dune mei' [JSB], 'But wi' thee I will gang, Though the way it be lang' [JTe], 'Wi' lang liffe wull I satisfie him ...' [HSR], 'An' a hunting jacket he had on, It was baith lange an' wyde' [WiSp], 'A rover I, thae lang, lang years ...' [JEDM], 'Though the sea allurin' laves Shore and shingle a' day lang' [TK], 'Can the day seem lang or dreary?' [RH], 'And lang lang decades o' forgotten scandals' [DH], '... A penny went a lang way then' [WL], full – He fell doon his whole lang lenth' [GW], tall, particularly used in nicknames, e.g. locally 'Lang Jaymie', 'Lang Penman', 'Lang Sandy' and 'Lang Tam Dyce' – 'But yestreen, whan I was at the mill, I met wi' Jock, and his lang brither Will' [CPM], impatient – 'A was owre lang for taatihs ...' [ECS], *adv.* long, for an extended period – 'lang may yer lum reek', 'Lang may your liquors oil life's wheels, An' paint health's cheeks wi' roses' [JR], 'An' my tung sall speik o' thy richteousniss, an' o' thy prayse a' the daye lang' [HSR], '... sae lang as the muun indurs' [HSR], '... And lang or the dawnin's spark At Carlisle Castle we stude' [TK], 'Famous lang in Border story, We recall her feats with pride' [TC] (used commonly as a prefix in place names; see also **langit**).

lang (*lawng*) *v.* to long, yearn – 'And often she langed to follow her thoughts To the bowers of eternal day' [JTe], 'Bad luck to that hour when I lang'd to gae braw ...' [JoHa], 'When you lang for some comfort, When your back's at the wa', Then gang to your mother An' tell her o' a'!' [MNK], 'What man is he that langs efter liffe ...' [HSR], 'As the hart langin' cryes for the water bruiks, sae langs an' cryes my saul efter thee, O God' [HSR], 'To the green hills when I am sad, I'll cast my langin' ee ...' [WL].

lang (*lawng*) *prep., poet.* along – 'The doughty Douglas – even he They styled the flower o' chivalry, Paraded wi' his proud array 'Lang me on that fateful day' [AD], '... And onward, 'lang the passage hied, But Geordie had nae time to stap' [HSR] (also written ''lang').

Lang (*lawng*) *n.* formerly a common nickname for someone who was tall, e.g. 'Lang Jaymie', 'Lang Jock', 'Lang John', 'Lang Roger', 'Lang Sandy', 'Lang Tam', etc.

Lang (*lawng*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish who married Cicely Davidson in 1750. Their children included: Eupham (b.1751); Isabel (b.1753); John (b.1755); James (b.1757); Margaret (b.1759); and William (b.1761). **Alexander** (18th C.) married Christian Wilson in Hawick in 1786. **Alexander** (19th C.) agricultural labourer in Minto Parish. He was living in Minto village in 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1825 in Jedburgh he married Elizabeth Thomson, who was from Maxton Parish. Their children included: Mary (b.1827); Janet (b.1829); William (b.1830/1); Mary (again, b.1834); and George (b.1840). **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Anne Brizmour and their son James was baptised in 1820. **Alexander** (c.1829–1902) ploughman in Cavers Parish. He married Helen Buckholm (1831–82) and their son Alexander was baptised in 1854. Their daughter Helen Amos married William Cochrane. **Andrew** (1712–53) writer in Selkirk, son of John (Selkirk Deacon of Trades) and Isobel Murray (from Philiphaugh). He was recorded as the Procurator Fiscal in Selkirk in 1751. In 1741 he married Henrietta Chisholme, widow of Robert Mercer; she was daughter of William Chisholme of Broadlee and Ann Rutherford (daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth). Their children included: Isobel (b.1742); Henrietta (b.1743); John (b.1744); and Katherine (b.1752). He drowned in the Ettrick and left a son John and 4 daughters. In 1761 his widow had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk, on behalf of herself and her son John; she had several other discharges in the years until 1782. **Andrew** (1783–1842) son of John, who was Sheriff-Clerk of Selkirkshire. He was also Sheriff Clerk and served under Sir Walter Scott. His son John was also Sheriff-Clerk and his grandson was the author, also Andrew. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. Several letters relating to his legal work are preserved in the Walter Mason Collection in the period 1825–29. In 1809 he married Margaret Suter (1787–1874) who was from Ross-shire. Their children included: Elizabeth (1811–40); John (1812–69); Jean (1814–45); Andrew (b.1817); Gideon Scott (1819–80) a pastoralist and writer in Australia; Mary (1820–1904); Margaret Suter (1821–1875); William (b.1823); Mark Pringle (1824–25); Henrietta (1828–1901); and Diana Scott (1829–98). **Andrew** (1844–1912) author, born at Viewfield in Selkirk. His parents were John, who was Sheriff-Clerk of Selkirkshire and Jane Plenderleath Sellar. He was descended from a family of trades deacons in Selkirk, and he also had Chisholmes of that Ilk and Murrays of Philiphaugh among his ancestors. He was educated in Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow and Oxford, and lived most of his life in London. He became a journalist, writing extensively for the Daily News and for Longman's Magazine. He wrote such a varied selection of things that many people of the time believed he was a pseudonym for a whole group of writers! His collections of fairy tales and writings on angling are still widely read, but he was also a poet and essayist. For works of local interest, he edited Scott's Waverley Novels, as well as his Poems and Ballads, wrote 'Sir Walter Scott and the Border Minstrelsy' (1910) and 'Highways and Byways in the Border' (1913, with his brother John). He is buried in Selkirk and the cottage hospital there was renamed the Andrew Lang unit. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son George was baptised in 1714. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton in 1728. His surname was written 'Laun'. **Janet** (18th C.) laundrymaid at Minto in 1791, when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Janet** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish married to Betty Leithead. Their daughter Betty was baptised in 1791. **John** (16th C.) servitor of William Douglas in Crook. He was one of the witnesses to Douglas' will in 1581. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish who married Isabel Brotherstone in 1785. Their children included: Alexander (b.1786); Margaret (b.1788); Cicily (b.1791); Christian (b.1795). **John** (1812–69) son of Andrew, he was Sheriff-Clerk of Selkirkshire like his father before him. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. He inherited Overwells (near Jedburgh) from his maternal uncle Gideon Scott. In 1843 he married Jane Plenderleath. His son Andrew was the famous author, while his 2nd son, Patrick Sellar, succeeded as Sheriff-Clerk. **John** (d.1941) cousin on Andrew the author, and

brother of Florence and Margaret, who both married Robson-Scotts. He worked for the Indian Civil Service. In 1923 he purchased Cleithaugh from the Duke of Roxburghe. He also purchased Mervinslaw for the shooting. He was a member of the Roxburghshire District Council. He married Winifred Ethel Laurie (from the 'Annie Laurie' family). Their son William died when his aircraft crashed in 1941. Their 2nd son, John, was a Commander in the Royal Navy and inherited Newton. His wife remained at Cleithaugh until her death in 1958. **John Robert** (20th C.) 2nd son of John of Cleithaugh. He was a Commander in the Royal Navy. In 1967 he inherited Newton (near Bedrule) from his cousin Marjorie Robson-Scott. He married Jennifer Douglas and their children included Rear-Adm. John Stewart (b.1941) and Alistair Laurie (b.1943). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish who married Janet Notman in 1794. Their children included Alexander (b.1795), Nancy (b.1798) and Cecily (b.1800) (at early times this could be confused with **Laing**).

lang airm (*lawng-ārm*) *n., arch.* to 'make a lang airm' means to help oneself at the table – 'Now make a lang airm' [GW].

langam lily (*lawng-um-li-lee*) *n., arch.* the dandelion (a joking reference to Langholm).

Langbaulk (*lum-bawk, lawng-bawlk*) *n.* farmhouse on the left hand-side of Buccleuch Road, just after the Dunk, being at the end of the 'Lumback' road. It was formerly split into Easter and Wester parts. John Henderson was farmer here in 1797, 1801 and still recorded there in 1841. John Halliday (of 'Bonnie Teviotdale' fame) was living there in 1847. Francis Henderson was there in the mid-20th century.

Langbaulk Road (*lum-bawk-rōd*) *n.* more recently spelled Longbaulk, but pronounced 'Lumback', this is the right fork at the top of the Loan. It was probably developed as a proper road in about 1762, as part of the coach road to Carlisle before the 'New Road' was opened in 1815. It is now often used for country walks. Part of the original road is a grass-grown right-of-way, which leaves the metalled road and passes the Longbaulk farm steading. It was named in 1965, with new private and council houses built here between 1970 and 1980. The part officially called 'Longbaulk Road' is a dead end, with 'the Lumback' continuing as Crumhaughhill Road. After the 'New Road' was built there was for a long time a notice that read, when coming towards Hawick, 'No road this way for the public. Trespassers will be prosecuted for evasion of the toll bar' (the name either means 'a long hard pull' or refers to a long 'baulk' or strip of land left unploughed).

Langbaulk Toll-Hoose (*lum-bawk-tōl-hoos*) *n.* former toll-house on the New Road, being now the first house on Parkdaill.

Langbits (*lawng-bits*) *n.* lands in the Barony of Cavers. In 1519/20 they were promised from James Gledstains as part of the marriage contract for his son James, and a daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. It is unclear where exactly these lands were, but probably near Teviothead (written 'Langbittis').

Lang Burn (*lawng-burn*) *n.* stream in the upper Slitrig valley (essentially being the upper part of the Slitrig itself) running alongside the B6399 from Shankend to Langburnshiels. It is essentially formed from the confluence of the Leap Burn, Flosh Burn and Rope Sike. The lands there may be the same as those lands recorded in a Baronial dispute of Feu-Rule in 1562 (it is probably the tributary of the Slitrig marked 'Langhburn' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Langburn (*lawng-burn*) *n.* former farm on the Long Burn. It was once separate from the modern Longburnshiels. William Telfer was her there in 1759. In 1801 the tenant was John Oliver, while William Stevenson was at Longburnshiels. William Foster was a servant there in 1801.

Langburnshiels (*lawng-burn-sheelz*) *n.* Longburnshiels, hamlet and farm near Shankend on the Newcastleton road, once site of the 'Turf Hotel' used by railway labourers. It was contained within Hobkirk Parish and was once part of the estate of Elliot of Harwood, being listed as 'Langburne' among the Harwood farms on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. It could be the 'Lanyburne' where William Oliver was recorded in 1618. Robert Oliver was there from around the 1760s and John Elliot shepherd at about the same time. Robert Elliot was recorded there in 1785, Robert Oliver 1786–90, Alexander Lillico in 1790 and Thomas Oliver in 1791–94. There was a Robertson there in 1797 and in 1799 the residents included William Turnbull, Francis Armstrong and William Robson. The tenants were William Stevenson in the late 18th century till 1807, then James Mather from 1813, followed by Daniel Mather. The Carruthers and Elliot families were there in 1841, and the Carruthers and Scotts in 1851. Thomas Carruthers was manager of the farm there until the 1860s. The Hawick postman used to go as far as here by bicycle. In 1861 James

Murray described the ancient wood uncovered in the peat near here, as well as a bronze spearhead found near the end of Whitrope Tunnel. Part of a quern dug up in the railway works here were donated to the Museum in 1862. Peculiar lines of stones have been noted on 'the flat summit of a hill on the left hand side of the road from Shankend to Longburnshiels', found by W. Carruthers and examined by Alexander Michie and James Murray in 1863. They also described a possible hill-fort nearby, opposite Shankend Station (it is just 'Langburn' in 1790; this may be the place marked 'Shells' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it has the modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map).

Langbyre (*lawng-bīr*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Teviot valley, near the modern Lymiecleuch. It was included in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380. It was among lands purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Douglas of Cavers in 1620. It is listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers owned by the Eliotts of Stobs in the latter part of the 17th century. The lands were included among those of Lymiecleuch when sold by William Eliott of Stobs to a group of Elliots in 1670, but may have been bought back shortly afterwards. It was among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott from his father in 1692 (it is 'les Langebyre' in c.1380; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Lang Cairn (*lawng-kārn*) *n.* Long Cairn, near the Kershope Burn, situated on Long Knowe, directly north of Scotch Kershope, now in the middle of Newcastleton Forest. It is the only known neolithic structure in Roxburghshire. It is a stone-built, barrow-like burial cairn, roughly pear-shaped, with maximum size about 53 m by 14 m, and with part of an exposed cist towards the north end. It was excavated around 1850 and investigated again in 1870 when is was said to contain 'several stone coffins of various sizes standing exposed'. There is a nearby standing stone marking a boundary of the Debateable Lands.

lang cairt (*lawng-kār'*) *n., arch.* a long cart with sparred sides used at harvest time.

Lang Cleuch (*lawng-clooch*) *n.* stream that rises on the northern side of Skelfhill and runs roughly north-eastwards to join the Skelfhill Burn.

Langcleuch (*lawng-clooch*) *n.* former farmstead marked on Blaeu's 1654 map in the upper part of the Allan valley, perhaps near Skelfhillhope. 'Langcleuchside' was listed as part of the lands of Ringwoodfield in 1660. 'Longcleuchside' is shown on the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch lands, attached to Skelfill and Fairnyside. The cleuch itself is labelled on the map, corresponding to the modern Pen Sike. John Armstrong was farmer there in the late 18th century. It could be the 'langcluch' recorded in 1502 when John Winthrope, James 'aronyk' and Robert Paterson had 60 sheep stolen from there by Patrick, son of Adam Scott in Harwoodhill.

the Lang Croft (*thu-lawng-kroft*) *n.* long field that once lay north and north-west of the present Crumhaughhill Road, and on part of which Longcroft Crescent and Road were built. It is now the name for the general area of these 2 streets – 'For haddock, plaice and cod, They came frae Ramsay Road, Fri Myrselawgreen they came, Langcroft yins din the same' [IWL].

Langcroft Crescent (*lawng-kroft-kre-sin'*) *n.* Longcroft Crescent, loop off Longbaulk Road, built in 1938 and named after the 'Long Croft' which once stood there.

Langcroft Road (*lawng-kroft-rōd*) *n.* Longcroft Road, street connecting Longcroft Crescent with Longbaulk Road, built in 1938 and named after the 'Long Croft'.

Langdale (*lawng-dāl*) *n.* remote area in Cumbria that was a neolithic axe factory. The polished greenstone volcanic tuff found here is the source for a large fraction of the neolithic axe-heads discovered around Britain. An example found at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot (measuring $4.5 \times 1.75 \times 0.75$ inches and now in the National Museum) came from here.

lang drink o witter (*lawng-dringk-ō-wi'-ur*) *n.* colloquial expression for a tall, skinny person.

Lang Eild-rig (*lawng-eeld-rig*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

langer (*lawng-ur*) *adj., adv.* longer – 'Jimmy Rae's no cuttin hair ony langer!', 'if ee stand there ony langer, ee'll take ruit!', '... and to remove from the town for ane yair and langer ...' [BR1644], 'He reas the text with haly anger, 'Till he could sit nor read nae langer' [JR], 'Where will ye get a whisky soss To moistify your middle, For now nae langer at Haremoss You'll hear auld Ruickbie's fiddle' [JR], 'Nae langer could he thole, She tore his vera soul' [JTe], 'The langer the better: sae, love, dinna greet ...' [JoHa], 'Then say nae langer nay to ane Wha weel could dee for thee, Mary' [HSR], 'Some say it is a gross abuse, Some say they'll it nae langer use ...' [TP], '... on account o hevin been there a sicht langer' [DH] (note there is no hard *g* in the pronunciation).

langest (*lawng-ist*) *adj.* longest – 'That eels leeved langest after they were killed o' anything he kenned o' ' [DMW], ' 'Aye', he said, things lest langest efter they're dune' ' [JHH] (note the lack of the hard *g* in the pronunciation).

Lang Flow (*lawng-flō*) *n.* Long Flow, area between Redfordgreen and Bleak Law, marked on Ainslie's 1773 map (see **flowe**).

the Lang Field (*thu-lawng-feeld*) *n.* name for the field of the Common, to the east of the road between Pilmuir and Pilmuir Rig farms.

Langflat (*lawng-fla'*) *n.* former name for a farmstead bordering on the old Common, being the eastern part of Southfield farm, lying west of the road shortly before the Caa Knowe. Simon Learmonth and Alexander Kennedy were living there in 1694 when it is 'Langflatte' (mentioned in the 1767 description of the boundaries of the Common).

Langformacus (*lawng-for-mā-kis*) *n.* Longformacus, a village in Berwickshire, on the Dye Water, north-west of Duns, containing the 18th century Longformacus House and associated unusual dovecote (the origin is 'church meadow of Maccus' in Old Welsh).

Lang Gill (*lawng-gil*) *n.* Long Gill, stream in a narrow ravine in the hills to the west of Newcastleton, rising on Millstone Edge and running roughly south to join the Black Burn. There are a couple of ruined bothies and sheepfolds along its banks, as well as turf-banked enclosure to the south (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Lang Grain (*lawng-grān*) *n.* Long Grain, stream that joins the Whitrope Burn just south of Whitropefoot. There are grouse butts in the upper part and an old sheepfold part-way down. On the banks of the stream, just to the west of the main road are the remains of 2 shielinghuts. 'Langgrainfit' was a former farmstead on the drove road, once an important stopping point before the turnpike road (B6399) was opened. There are many other small streams with the same name, e.g. one in the headwaters of the Teviot, another at Mosspaul and a third near Altrieve in the upper Ettrick valley ('Grain' is Scots for a branch of a stream, derived from Old Norse).

Lang Grain (*lawng-grān*) *n.* stream that runs to the east to join the Black Burn near Mosspaul. It rises on Wisp Hill and forms part of the border between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire.

Lang Grain (*lawng-grān*) *n.* small stream that rises on Lamblair Hill and flows north-east to join Singdean Burn (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Langgrainfit (*lawng-grān-fi'*) *n.* former farmstead on the drove road by Whitropefoot, near the foot of Long Grain.

Lang Hassendean (*lawng-haw-sin-deen*) *n.* lands in the Barony of Hassendean, recorded in a charter of 1457 when they passed from William Cunningham to his son Neil, excepting the part called 'Camehill'. There was a dispute among the Cunninghams, with the land being confirmed to Elizabeth (daughter of George Cunningham of Belton) in 1483, and confirmed again in 1514. The 1514 sasine states that the lands include a tower, so it may be that 'Langhassendean' was simply the name used for the main town of Hassendean. The 'precept of sasine' of 1514 also refers to 'Eister Hassindene', so these may also be the same lands. A document of 1470 refers to the whole (half) barony as 'Lang Hassindean'.

Langhauch see **Langhaugh**

Langhaugh (*lawng-hawch*) *n.* former fortified house on the north side of the Teviot valley somewhere between Teviothead and Blackcleuch. The lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615. James Douglas of Drumlanrig had a 'horning' in 1607 for William Scott of Howpasley to remove from these and other lands. In 1624 the lands were purchased from the Earl of Douglas by Robert Elliot of Falnash (along with Hislop). In 1647 Archibald Elliot of Falnash was served heir to his father's 5 merk land there. They were sold back to the superior, James, Earl of Queensberry in 1650. They were owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh from 1674. The lands of 'Langshaugh water' were inherited by Walter Scott of Langshaw from his father Francis in 1690, along with part of Falnash, Tanlaw Naze and Calfshaw. The lands were among those inherited by Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane from his brother Walter in 1695. It is 'Longhaugh-water' in 1707 when valued at £166 13s 4d (and can be identified as part of the Hawick Parish lands of Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane in 1678). It is 'Longhaugh-water' in 1788 and 'Langhaugh Water' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, when valued at £166 13s 4d. (it is 'Langhauche' in 1511, 'Langhauch' in 1572, 'Longhauch' in 1610, 'Langheuch' in 1637 and 'Langhauche' in 1647; it is marked 'Langhauch' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Langhaugh (*lawng-hawch*) *n.* farm on the Hermitage Water, between Netherraw and Hartsgarth. It is listed in a rental record of about 1376, valued at 10 shillings. It was held by the Elliots

of Redheugh from the latter part of the 15th century to at least the early 17th. This is probably where Robert 'Elwald' was recorded as Laird there in 1494/5. Will Foster was recorded there in 1611. It was among the lands contested between the Elliots of Redheugh and the Scotts of Buccleuch in about 1612. Archibald Elliot from there was recorded in 1618. It was one of 3 farms that Scott of Buccleuch claimed Elliot of Redheugh had falsely added to his charter; however, it was still owned by the Elliots in 1637. It was under a 'wadsett' until James Eliott (son of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters') paid it off in 1639. The lands were valued (along with Hartgarth) at £466 13s 4d in 1678. Christopher Irving of Binks purchased the farm (along with several others) in 1688, after Robert Elliot of Larriston became bankrupt. There was a shepherd recorded there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It was purchased by the Olivers of Dinlabyre about 1700 and sold in 1773 to William Sharp of Hartsgarth. Dyker William Thomson and family lived there in 1851. Before about 1874 it was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. By the 18th century it appears that the farm had migrated down-hill. There is now a cottage marked there close to the road. On the eastern slopes of Thornside Hill above are 2 boundary dykes, probably defining the boundaries of the former farm, and area of about 50 hectares, including evidence of ancient field systems and rig lines. On a terrace on the hillside are the remains of a farmstead and hut (it is 'Langhalgh' around 1376, 'langhalch' in 1494/5, 'Langhauche' in 1612, 'Langhauch' in 1618, and transcribed as 'Lahauche' in about 1624; it is marked 'Langhaugh' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Longhaugh' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Langhaugh (*lawng-hawch*) *n.* Longhaugh, former farm in the upper Rule valley, just north of Wauchope. The lands specifically lay to the east of Templehall and Brewlands. Thomas Turnbull was there in 1502. It is mentioned in 1767 as 'the Twenty pound land of Wauchope and Longhaugh' (it is 'le langhauch' in 1502, 'Langheuch' in 1567, 'Langhawght' in 1604, 'Langhauch' in 1605, 'Langhauche' in 1637 and 'Langhaughe' in 1649; it is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map as 'Langhauch', is also 'Langhaugh' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is 'Longhaugh' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Langhaugh (*lawng-hawch*) *n.* Longhaugh, former name for part of the lands of Deanfoot in Minto Parish. In 1779 they were valued at £36 and part of the Minto estate, with the liferent being held by Robert Trotter of Bush. In 1780 the lands were referred as 'Long-haugh parks'. It was still listed in 1811.

Langhaugh (*lawng-hawch*) *n.* Longhaugh, former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish that were part of Dryden and Clews farms. 'Longhaugh and Strawbrae' is listed in 1780 among the lands whose liferent had been given to Dr. William Elliot.

Langhaugh Waas (*lawng-hawch-wawz, -walz*) *n.* former farmstead near Langhaugh on the Wauchope estate, also sometimes referred to as 'Wauchope Waas' and popularly known as 'the Waas'. It consisted of small patches of land between the road and the Rule Water. There may have been a small shop there in the early 19th century. The residents in the mid-19th century were William and Rachel Tait (also written 'Langhaughwalls', etc.).

Langheugh Hoose (*lawng-hew-hoos, -hewch-hoos*) *n.* villa-style house off Buccleuch Road designed by J.P. Alison in 1905. Langheugh Road was originally its drive-way.

Langheugh Road (*lawng-hew-rōd*) *n.* private street off Buccleuch Road, opposite the playing fields, containing several large houses. It was developed largely in the period 1965–70, and named after several houses had already been built. Many of the residents use Buccleuch Road as their address.

Langholm (*lawng-um*) *n.* town 24 miles south of Hawick, along the A7, where the River Esk is met by the Wauchope Water and the Ewes Water. In the heart of riever country, it has been prominent in the tweed industry, with the first major factory being built in 1832; before that there was extensive employment in cotton manufacturing, and later the town was known for the production of checked cloth. Whita Hill (1163 ft) looms over the town, with the monument to Sir John Malcolm on the summit. The Battle of Arkinholmn was fought nearby in 1455. It was actually 2 towns on opposite sides of the Esk, with the old town on the east side of the river being made a burgh of barony in 1610 (with other charters later that century), and the new or 'Meikleholm' being built on the west side of the river to a fairly regular pattern from 1778 for Henry, Duke of Buccleuch after the construction of a bridge over the Esk in 1775. There used to be an annual fight between the 2 sides at the Toonheid Brig. At the end of the 17th century the town was temporarily in the county of Roxburghshire. The library dates from 1875–78 and the Town Hall from 1811–12. There were 8 separate textile factories

in the town. The ruins of Langholm Castle lie just to the north, built around 1526 and abandoned in the early 18th century. Additionally James Playfair's Langholm Lodge was built 1786–89 as a hunting lodge for the Duke of Buccleuch. Langholm Common Riding dates back to 1759, with the first Cornet elected in 1817; it involves the carrying of traditional emblems (the 'banna', 'saut herring', thistle and floral crown, as well as the flag and spade) through the streets and the unique 'Crying of the Fair' (an example proclamation being published as early as 1731), while the colours are based on those of the Derby winner. An article in the Hawick Archæological Society Transactions for 1866 describes the Common Riding of that year, with the same symbols and proclamation, but a plain flag, no uniform for the Cornet and no local tunes. John Hyslop's 'Echoes from the Border Hills' (1912, revised in 1992) contains anecdotes from Eskdale in the 19th century. The book 'Langholm as it was' (1912) was also written by John Hyslop, with a new edition appearing in 2002. Population 2,538 (1991) – 'Oh, Langholm! lovely Langholm! The day I spent in thee, In roaming 'mong the pleasant woods, And by thy rivers three' [GWe], 'The roads atween Hawick And Langholm Are the roads atween Heaven and hell . . . ' [DH], '. . . was a gaird on the mail coach afore hei took ower the Croon Inn in the Langum' [BW1979] (it is 'ye Langhame' on Sandison's c.1590 map, while 'Cast. of Langhoome' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Langholm Castle (*law<u>ng</u>-um-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruined tower in Langholm, near the confluence of the Esk and Ewes Water, once home of the Armstrongs. It may have been built in the 1520s after Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie was granted lands in Langholm. It seemed to be taken by the forces of the Scottish Regent in 1529 (before Armstrong and many of his followers were captured at Caerlenrig). The castle was largely demolished in 1725. All that now exists are the south wall and fragments of the adjoining walls, although it clearly once extended over a much larger area. It is also known as 'Langholm Tower'.

Langholm lily (*law<u>ng</u>-um-li-lee*) *n., arch.* a soubriquet for the dandelion (recorded in the Hawick News in 1954).

Langholmite (*law<u>ng</u>-um-ī'*) *n.* person from Lanholm. Famous Langholmites include Hugh MacDiarmid, Thomas Telford and William Julius Mickle.

Langholm Street (*law<u>ng</u>-um-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton which is the beginning of the road over the hills to Langholm. The Parish Manse was at No. 23.

Langhope (*law<u>ng</u>-up*) *n.* former name for part of the farm at Crumhaughhill. There are several other places of the same name, including a height near the Wisp Hill, a stream that joins the Ale Water and a former property of the Scotts of Buccleuch near Melrose (it was mentioned in the court case for the division of the Common in 1767).

Langhope (*law<u>ng</u>-hōp, -up*) *n.* Longhope, farm on the Langhope Burn near Todrig, west of Ashkirk, which was once a Scott possession. It is recorded in a document from the reign of William I, relating to the Diocese of Glasgow's lands in Ashkirk Parish. They were Crown lands in the latter part of the 15th century, split into the 'Eststeid de Langhop', 'Middillsteid' and 'Weststeid'. In the 1470s John Cranston of that Ilk had remission for the 'grassum' there. In the 1480s they were leased to Ainslies, Cranstons and John Scott of Todshawhaugh. In 1499 and 1501 they were assigned to Alexander Scott and his mother, Robert Scott of Stirches, Patrick Home and William Cranston of that Ilk. The land remained Crown property until at least 1502. Adam Ewart was recorded as tenant there in 1502. In 1510 the west steading was feued to Thomas Cranston, the middle steading to Sir William Cranston and then Alexander Scott, and the east steading to Walter Scott; the middle steading was also called 'Howford', suggesting this was the place on the Ettrick, further to the north (making it unclear whether this was the same place or another Langhope on Ettrick). Walter Scott in Synton was tenant in 1541, paying £18 yearly. The meadow there 'langhoup medo' was part of lands belonging to George Scott of Blindhaugh, which he assigned to his 3rd son William. 'Robert Scot of Langup' is listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch (this probably around 1600). The Scotts of Langhope were descended from the Huntly branch, and owned the lands until about 1620. The old Scotts of Headshaw then bought the lands, which were sold (along with Headshaw) in 1629 to John of Yorkston, who passed it to his son John Scott of Langhope. 'Langupmedow' was owned by Scott of Woll in 1609. William of Langhope had a 'wadset' with Walter Scott of St. Leonards in 1669, and by 1677 Walter was 'now of Langhope'. In a c.1680 list of houses in Selkirkshire it is described as 'a Gentleman's Dwelling'. In 1688 it was sold to his son John Scott, then to Adam Scott of Bowhill in 1691. In

1691 the value was given as £18. Tax was paid for 5 hearths there in 1694. It was later owned by the Elliots of Minto (probably purchased along with Headshaw in 1696). Thomas Nivison was herd there in 1697. 'Langhope Meadow' was included in a list of properties in Ashkirk Parish held by Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall in 1753; Wilkinson also had a sasine for these and other lands in 1779, where it is (probably incorrectly) 'Langhope Meadow, in the Barony of Lilliesleaf'. 'A Plan of the Farm of Longhope' was drawn up in 1767, when it was owned by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. John Brydon was tenant there in 1784 and John Paterson in 1785. In 1785 and 1802 it was valued at £548 'of Stock' and £33 for the teinds. Walter Todd lived there in the early 19th century and Thomas Scott in the 1860s. It is also mentioned in the ballad 'The Fray of Elibank' – 'Though Andrew o' Langhope had fa'n i' the fight, He only lay still till the battle was by, Then ventured to rise an' climb over the height, An' there he set up a lamentable cry' [ES] (the name occurs in the late 12th century; it is 'langhop' in 1502, 'Lang Hoip' in 1541 and 'Langhop' in 1661; it appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Langup' and is 'Longhope' by Ainslie's 1773 map).

Langhope Burn (*lawng-hōp-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Ale Water above Ashkirk. It is first noted as part of the boundary of the lands of Whitslade in a charter by William I and also as 'the rivulet of Langhope' as part of the boundary of lands granted to Orm of Ashkirk – 'And now the dreary distance doth wear it like a bride, Out beyond Langhope Burn and over Essenside' [WHO] (it is 'rivulus de Longhope' about 1170; there is another stream of the same name in the headwaters of the Ettric).

Langhope Drive (*lawng-hōp-drīv*) *n.* Longhope Drive, part of the private housing development at the top of Crumhaugh Hill, built in 1979. It is named after a former croft incorporated into Crumhaughhill farm, the name meaning a piece of enclosed land, usually a hollow.

Langhope Height (*lawng-hōp-hī'*) *n.* hill south of Teviothead, being the western ridge of Comb Hill, with the stream called the Lang Hope nearby.

Langhope Rig (*lawng-hōp-rig*) *n.* ridge above the Langhope Burn, between Shaws Under Loch and Akermoor Loch. Since 2015 it has been the location for a wind farm, consisting of 10 turbines. A related community fund has supported small projects in the neighbouring district (it marked simply 'The Rig' on a 1767 map of Langhope farm.

langin (*lawng-in*) *n.* longing, desire – 'Lord, a' my langin' is afore thee; an' my graenin' isna hidden frae thee' [HSR], '... an' satisfieist the langin' o' ilka leivin' thing' [HSR], '... the thouchts, the langin's, an' the resolves o' an exile thrae hame' [BW1939].

langish (*lawng-eesh*) *adj.* longish, somewhat long – 'Well, kindle the pipes chaps, and make yourselves snug, for it's a langish yarn ... ' [JEDM].

langit (*lawng-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* longed – 'Behald, I hae langet efter thy preceeps ... ' [HSR], '... for I langet for thy commandements' [HSR] (see **lang**).

Lang Jaymie (*lawng-jā-mee*) *n.* nickname for **James Richardson**.

lang kail (*lawng-kāl*) *n., arch.* a form of borecole that is purplish and with less wrinkly leaves than the more common variety, soup made from this – 'If it was het, the langkail gully Play'd smash amang't to end the tulzie' [JR] (also written 'langkail'; see also **kail**).

Lang Knowe (*lawng-now*) *n.* ridge about 1 km north of Scotch Kershop, also known as Kershop Ridge, reaching a height of 275 m. Just south of the summit is Long Cairn, which was excavated in 1870 by Dr. James Barrie, Hugh Johnstone and others, but no artefacts were found. It had already been disturbed, with at sveral stone coffins having been found and the contents lost. The cairn is about 175 ft long and 45 ft wide at greatest extent and now entirely covered by forest.

Langlands (*lawng-lindz*) *n.* former name for a large part of western Wilton town. The more extensive estate was the eastern half barony of Wilton, being the estate of the Langlands family since at least 1451. Robert of that Ilk's estate in Wilton Parish was valued at £953 16s 8d in 1643 and he paid tax on £992 of land for the estate in 1663. It was still valued at £992 16s 8d in 1678. The Laird of 'Langlandis' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. On the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls the estate is recorded as being composed of Whitfield, Mervinslaw, Brieryhill, Dean Mill, Roughheugh and Heap. The Laird of Langlands is described as ceremoniously observing the marking of his land's boundary with Hawick in the early 1700s. This happened at the Coble Pool and at Roughheugh Mill. By the time of the 1765 division of Wilton Common, the lands of the estate were valued at £434 10s 8d. The land remained in the family for 300 years, being diminished over time, particularly in the 18th century, and then sold off entirely in 1783 to Thomas Elliot. By that time the main estate was valued

at £278 12s 8d and consisted of the half-Barony of Wilton, as well as Calaburn and 'sundry inclosures in Rough-heugh, sold to other persons, but not yet disjoined'. It then passed to Lord Napier around 1790, to James Anderson about 1805 and finally descended to the Pringles. It was valued at £278 12s 8d in 1811, and some enclosures in Roughheugh were later sold to Rev. John Thomson, so that the value in about 1874 was about £262. By then the remaining property was known as Wilton Lodge and was purchased by the Town in 1889 as a public park. In older records there are people recorded living at 'Langlands', but it is not clear how extensive an area was covered by that designation. Note that there are several other places called 'Langlands', e.g. in Angus, Ayrshire, Devon, Essex, Falkirk, Kirkcudbrightshire, Lanarkshire, Somerset and Yorkshire (formerly spelled 'Langlandis', it is 'Langlans' in 1748).

Langlands (*lawng-lindz*) *n.* Victorian villa-style house in Sunnyhill, designed by John Guthrie about 1878. It was built for manufacturer Walter Pringle, and was one of the earliest villas in the Sunnyhill area. There were new stables, alterations and additions designed by Peddie & MacKay of Edinburgh in 1880. It was formerly the home of the Pringles and then Sir Thomas Henderson. Art deco style interior alterations were made in the 1920s or 30s. It is now split into 'East' and 'West' parts and is a grade C listed building.

Langlands (*lawng-lindz*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale. They are recorded in 1541 along with Millholm, as pertaining to the Laird of 'Merianton' (i.e. Mangerton). The precise location is unknown. It could be the same as the lands 'called Langland, within a hedge, worth 33s. 2d.' listed in the English part of Liddesdale in 1276 (it is 'Langlandis' in 1541; the existence of this name also in Liddesdale is confusing).

Langlands (*lawng-lindz*) *n.* former name for land in Minto Parish. It is listed in the 1779 (and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) along with 'Quarter of Whitefield', valued at £73 3s 6d. It was among lands whose liferent was given to Rev. Robert Elliot (brother of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto) in 1779. In 1780 it is listed as part of the eastern boundary of the lands of Hawthorn Park and Mailchester Park.

Langlands (*lawng-lindz*) *n.* former name for lands lying within the Barony of Caverton in Roxburghshire. The name occurs as 'Langislandis' in the Exchequer Rolls for the 1450s and 1470s. In 1552 there is a record of payment of non-entry for the lands called 'Langlandis' in Caverton, granted to John Mow of that Ilk. There is presumably no direct connection with the lands in Wilton.

Langlands (*lawng-lindz*) *n.* **Adam** (16th/17th C.) listed among the men who accompanied Robert Scott, younger of Haining in an attack on Selkirk Mill in 1608. He is recorded in 1610 as uncle of George of that Ilk when there a request to lift the 'horning' and modify the penalty on their ancestor. This was probably his father James, who was declared a rebel in 1581. George acted as cautioner for him and several others, promising they would not harm Walter Scott in Hawick (called of Todshawhaugh) and associates. It seems likely that he was brother of the previous Laird Robert. Also in 1610 he was named along with Robert and James (brother of George of that Ilk) and several Scotts, when George of that Ilk gave surety that none of them would harm Walter Scott in Hawick. Possibly the same Adam (tenant of some lands that are not transcribed) accompanied the Scotts of Whitehaugh, Headshaw, Kirkhouses and Huntly when they forcibly took possession of the farm of Hartwoodburn in 1627. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 'Spittell' in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. This is probably Ancrum Spittal, but could be Spittal-on-Rule. **Adam** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Wilton in 1721. **Andrew** (15th C.) monk of Newbattle, who was witness to a charter of the Barony of Cranston McGill in 1477/8. In 1488 he was Abbot of Newbattle when he witnessed another document, and was Abbot until at least 1492. He may have been related to the local family. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Andrea Langlandis' in 1503 when he witnessed a sasine in Edinburgh. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He was surely closely related to George of that Ilk and his son Robert, who also signed. **Ann** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish whose unnamed child died in 1776. **Archibald** (18th C.) recorded in 1733 in Hawick as a witness for weaver John Weens. The other witness was John Langlands, perhaps the doctor; hence he may have been a younger son of Rev. John. **Charles** (16th C.) recorded in 1531 as 'Karolo vicario de Dryvisdall', i.e. Vicar of Dryfesdale near Lockerbie. In 1532 he is probably the 'Schir Charlis Langlandis' who was paid by the Lord High Treasurer 'to summond the

bischope of Ergile in Kilwynnyng'. It is unclear how he was related to the other Langlands. **David** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1624 when he and his wife 'Elspet Paris' were the targets of a commission set up in Edinburgh to apprehend them. They were 'long suspected guilty of witchcraft, sorcery, using of charms and enchantments, and other devilish practizes'. It was signed by 'the Chancellor, Mar, St. Androis, Wyntoun, Wigtoun , Roxburgh, and Melros'. It is unclear where he came from, but the fact that the Earls of Roxburghe and Melrose were signatories makes it likely this was southern Scotland. **Brigadier Eric W.** (1897–1995), O.B.E., descended from the Langlands of that Ilk, he joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1914 (having lied about his age) and served all over the world. A story is told of how he came face to face with a man-eating panther in a 2-foot high cave in India, firing into its open mouth to kill it. A keen sportsman, he boxed for the Army in India, won the Indian Grand National, was Master of Hounds of the Lahore Hunt and played polo. He commanded the 1/8th Gurka Rifles during WWII. He retired from the Army in 1948 and later became President of the 8th Gurkha Regimental Association, as well as the Bournemouth Council of ex-Service Association. He visited Hawick several times, with an interest in his family history. In 1965 he compiled 'Langlands of that ilk – Roxburgh (1290–1790)' and gave a copy to the Museum in 1967. He lived in Bournmouth, married twice, has 2 children and died at the age of 97. **Gavin** (16th C.) recorded in the register of Cupar Abbey in 1550. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1550 relating to his lands in Blackness near Linlithgow. The lands of 'Langlandis' in Linlithgow are recorded in 1585/6. It is unclear if he was related to the local family. **George** (16th/17th C.) of that Ilk, son of Robert. In about 1611 he was served heir to his father in the half lands and Barony of Wilton, including the alternating advowson of the Parish Kirk. In 1610, along with his brothers Robert and James and his uncle Andrew, as well as several Scotts, he asked for suspension of the 'horning' (possibly the one imposed on James in 1581), and reduction of the penalties imposed to find caution that they not harm the Scotts of Todshawhaugh and Ormiston. His cautioner in this dispute was William Scott, younger of Harden, while he himself acted as cautioner for the Scotts of Sinton, Whitehaugh and Burnfoot, as well as Robert, James and Adam Langlands, plus Roger in Hawick. He was confirmed in the half barony in 1614 and is recorded in a charter (related to Easter Heap) in 1615. In 1616 he was foreman of the jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' guilty of multiple thefts. John 'of that Ilk' was recorded as signatory of a bond between Border lairds in 1617; either this is an error, or else he was perhaps his brother, and not actually Laird of Langlands at that time. He is listed as Laird in 1628 among the major landowners who met to elect M.Ps. for Roxburghshire. He signed the Confession of Faith in 1638. This document was also signed by Robert 'fier of that Ilk' (i.e. presumably his son and heir), together with Andrew and Walter of Brieryhill (probably close relatives). He was probably the George who married Esther Scott, younger daughter of 'Auld Wat' of Harden (and widow of Elliot of Falnash). **George** (d.bef. 1681) of that Ilk. Probably son of Robert, the length of his tenure as Baron is uncertain. He is recorded as witness to the christening of a son of Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1672. He was recorded in a deed of 1673, and is probably also the George 'fiar of that Ilk' recorded in another deed that year. The land tax was paid by the 'laird of Langlands' in 1678 (for about £990), with the name not given, suggesting perhaps he was recently deceased and formal succession not yet established. His wife was Janet Douglas, whose will exists from 1681 (when she was 'relict of George Langlands, of that Ilk'). Her 'plenishing' included 'feather beds, bolsters and cods, some of which were stuffed with worsted, blankets, sheets and table linen, servitors, board cloths, towells, spindles of worsted, and straiken yarn, round stoupit beds, kists, barrells, tubs, koags, and bickers, one and a half dozen trenchers, pair of clatts and (hand) cairds, heckles, reels, dishes and ladles, baskets and creels, posset pig, pair of raxes and ane speit, broad pleats, two chandleis, salt fat, ane pot and flaggon, ane pynt stoup, crook, girdle and pot coffer' [DMW]. He was probably succeeded by Robert, who was probably his son. **George** (d.1689) eldest son of John, minister of Wilton. His will exists, where he left a parcel of books and other goods, some money and bonds due to him. This is recorded at the commissariot of Peebles in 1690, where he is 'Mr. George Langlands son to Mr. John Langlands late minister at Wiltoun'. It is unclear where he might have been a minister himself (or if he was instead a schoolmaster perhaps). He is probably the 'Mr Geo: Langlands' who witnessed a baptism in Hassendean in 1687 for Adam Scott and Esther Langlands (who was his sister). In his will, he is stated

to have left 'ane litle parcell off books', as well as £40 Scots of 'lying money' and £400 in cash. It is possible he is the George listed among Edinburgh University laureates in 1665. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included 'Rocher' (b.1724). This seems likely to be an illegitimate child of the Laird of Langlands. **George** (d.c.1752) of that Ilk, son of Robert and Mary Scott, and brother of Rev. John. He was the second last Laird. He was probably the George 'of that Ilk younger' who witnessed a baptism in Wilton in 1709. He may be the George who was entered as a Burgess of Edinburgh (as a surgeon, apprenticed to Robert Elliot) in 1715 and is further listed in Edinburgh records of 1718, 1721 and 1724. In 1725 he sold the lands of North Croft to William and James Dickson. He is also recorded as Laird in a disposition of 1725 and was 'preses' of Wilton Kirk Session meetings in 1741 and 1751. He sold part of Howlands to Knox in 1741, the lower part to John Ormiston in 1741 and the western part to shoemaker Robert Oliver in 1742. He paid the window tax for Langlands in 1748 and his lands were valued at £434 10s 8d in the 1740s. There are existing papers relating to the sharing of the patronage of Wilton Kirk with the Duke of Buccleuch. He feued part of his estate, including Howlands, in the mid-18th century. He was listed among the potential executors for William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. He is recorded having an illegitimate child called 'Rocher' (presumably Roger) with Margaret Scott in 1724; the witnesses to the baptism were William 'Steward' and James Simpson (perhaps his servants). He married Anna Couper, and their children included: Marion (b.1725); Robert (1727–1803), who succeeded as last Laird; Margaret (1730–1819) last of the local Langlands; William (b.1732); and Isobel (b.1734), who may be the 'Bell' whose death is recorded in 1793. George (b.1744), who established the family branch in Campbelltown, may also have been his son. The witnesses in 1732 were his brothers William and Archibald 'uncls to the said child'. **George** (d.1758) recorded dying in Hawick Parish. It is possible he is the same as George of that Ilk, who was said to have died in 1752. **Henry** (19th C.) married Janet Wilson in Wilton in 1826. **James** (14th C.) holder of the lands of Langlandshill and part of the Barony of Wilton. He seems to be the earliest ancestor of the family about whom we have direct documentary evidence. He resigned his lands into the hands of the King, so that in 1351 they could be granted to his son John. He may have been successor to Thomas de Longueville (or Charteris), inheriting the Peeblesshire estate in about 1340. His son James is described as son of Margaret (with no surname given) in 1363, when John's wife Marion Comyn was granted his lands of Milsington and Outerside; it is unclear why James was not described as his son, perhaps he had been declared a rebel, or perhaps his wife Margaret was the person who was originally the heir of these lands. **James** (d.aft. 1453) of that Ilk, son of John. He succeeded to the family lands and from then on the family surname was 'Langlands'. He is mentioned in charters from at least 1427, when he was witness to the document giving the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig; he is there recorded as 'Jacobum de Langlandis'. He is probably also the James who was on an 'inquest of retour' in 1424 made in Hawick for lands in Hownam (although it is unclear if he was already Laird). In 1431 he granted the lands of Heap (which had been resigned by Robert of Hepe) to Walter Scott 'Lord of Muirthoustoun' at St. Mary's Kirk in Hawick. It thus appears likely that he was already Baron of Wilton at that time. In 1432 he was witness at the old manor of Cavers to the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas. He is recorded as 'Jacobus de Langlandis' in 1437 when he was on the panel in Jedburgh to decide on the dispute between William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Janet Murray, widow of James Gledstains, over the lands of the East Mains of Hawick. In 1447 he was 'Jacobo Langlandis de eodem' when he witnessed the charter from Margaret Cusing (wife of Simon Routledge, Burgess of Hawick) to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was the father of the John to whom he resigned the half Barony of Wilton in 1451, reserving a free tenement for himself and after his death to his wife Mary (or 'Mariote'); this suggests that he was getting on in years by this time. In 1453 he had an 'excambion' with Walter Scott of Kirkurd for the freehold of the lands of Wester Heap. This was signed by his son and heir John, as well as Robert of Langlands who was probably his brother or younger son. **James** of Langlands (15th/16th C.) listed as witness to Richard Rutherford being served heir to his grandfather in 1499. He is recorded as 'James Langglens of that Ilk'. Probably the same man was 'of Langlandis of Wilton' in 1500 when listed as one of the valuators for the lands of Whithope. He was probably either

the son or brother of Roger (who killed George Fairneylaw). It may be that he was standing in as Laird while Roger was 'at the horn' for failure to appear to answer to the murder of Fairneylaw; if so then it would seem reasonable to suppose that he was brother of Roger (who was recorded again in 1508 and 1512, and probably succeeded by John). He may also be the 'James Langlandis of Wiltoun' listed among 24 Roxburghshire men who had remission in 1488/9 for their support of the deceased James III, particularly on the field of battle at Stirling. **James** (d.c.1590) of that Ilk, probably son of John. He is likely to be the 'Jacobo Langlandis de eisdem' who is recorded in a sasine for Barony of Wilton in 1536; John was recorded after this date, and hence it may be that his father resigned the lands into his hands. He is probably the James recorded in 1554 as 'messinger' to deliver messages from the Queen to several lairds, as well as to deliver letters to the Provost and Bailies of Jedburgh. In 1555 he was sent to Jedburgh, Lauder, Peebles and Selkirk 'for summonding of ane assise'. He was also 'messenger' to the Queen in 1557, when delivering letters relating to the complaint between Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst and the Turnbulls of Bedrule and Hallrule, and who also witnessed the bond of 1557 in which Turnbulls and others swore to bring in William Nixon. And in 1557/8 he was also a messenger delivering the Queen's letters to several priories and Lords. He is first recorded explicitly as Laird of Langlands in a sasine of 1559 and is mentioned numerous times in the Register of the Privy Seal. In a bond between the Scotts and Kers in March 1564/5, Walter Scott of Branxholme assumes the burden for 'James Langlandis of that Ilk and his barnis'; this suggests that they were related, perhaps through his wife or mother (and the implication of the words is that he already had children by then). Also in that document he is listed (along with Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee) as a special 'umpire' for the feud between Ker of Cessford and Ormiston of that Ilk. In 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting the superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. In 1569 he was one of the sureties for some Elliots, that they would enter into ward in St. Andrews. He was admitted as a messenger (presumably re-admitted) for Roxburgh by Sir David Lindsay, the Lyon King of Arms, in 1569; this suggests that the position was hereditary, since his father John had been a royal messenger before him. He was also mentioned in an inquest in Jedburgh in 1569. He is probably the James who was joint 'tacksman' (with William Scott, perhaps of Whitehaugh) of the Parsonage of Wilton in the period 1570–72. He was entered before the Privy Council in 1571. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' and 'made faith' to James IV and the Regent Morton in early 1572/3, with Andrew Ker of Faldonside as his surety; this appears to have been in relation to Kerr of Ferniehirst being declared a fugitive and all his former supporters swearing allegiance to the Crown (and he signed 'with my hand at the pen'). At the same time he was also surety for William, son of Walter Scott of Headshaw. He was in 1573 surety for the appearance of William Robson of 'Rochthewchmylne', charged with the murder of William Hall of 'Wollie', and had to pay 20 merks to Hall's daughter 'Malie' on Robson's non-appearance. He was probably the James recorded as being 'de Wiltounhill' in 1574, when he was superior of the lands of Borthaugh (held by the Scotts of Buccleuch). In 1576 he gave a pledge for George Elliot, 'the Cleg' and John Stoddart, his 'cobilman' (i.e. boatman at the Coble). Also in 1576 he was a surety along with Walter Scott of Goldielands and James Langlands of that Ilk for tenants in Lairhope and Broadlee, is mentioned in a charter for Stewart of Minto that he held half the market rights of Minto at that time, and had an obligation to relieve sureties before the Privy Council. Along with 21 other Border lairds, he was summoned to appear at Stirling as caution for his kinsmen and retainers in 1578/9, but failed to appear. He was stated to have 'enterit the said Johnne Stodart, his cobilman, to the said lord lieutenant and Justice', but nevertheless was found liable for the other fines. In 1580/1 he witnessed an agreement to settle a dispute between George of Synton and Walter of Stirches regarding the lands of Synton Mill. In 1581 he was on a long list of Scotts and others summoned to appear before the Privy Council to answer several charges made by Elliot of Braidlie and the Armstrongs. He was denounced a rebel in 1581 (among a large number of Border Lairds accused of not presenting men to answer rieving charges), but must have been reinstated since he was among Lairds invited to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4 to help quiet troubles in Teviotdale and Liddesdale. In 1581 he gave sasine to his son and heir Robert of his half Barony of Wilton, retaining lifrent for himself and after his death the payment of 20 bolls of grain annually to his wife Marion Scott for 'uphalding of hir and hir bairnes'; the precept of sasine was made in Selkirk (for unspecified reasons),

the witnesses including Walter Riddell of that Ilk, George Scott of Synton, William Scott in Huntly and Walter Veitch of North Synton. The sasine was also recorded in Selkirk, with witnesses Rev. William Auchmowtie, John (his son) and 2 servants of his son Robert. In 1588 he is recorded in a contract regarding teinds with his son John (Parson of Wilton) and Walter Scott of Harden. In 1589 he was cautioner for Edward Lorraine of Harwood. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He is probably the Laird of Langlands listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590 (although probably prepared earlier). He may be the James Langlands denounced in 1598, along with John Turnbull in Minto, James Turnbull in Hassendean and Walter Scott 'of Ordschaw' (probably Headshaw) for not paying Selkirkshire taxes to the Lord of Newbattle; however, it seems likely he was already deceased by then. He married Marion Scott, who seems likely to have been connected with the Scotts of Buccleuch, and was succeeded by his son Robert. Other sons included Rev. John and probably Adam. **James** 'Jemie' (16th C.) recorded as tenant of lands of Kelso Abbey in 1567. It is unclear how he was related to the other Langlands, but he may be the same as James of that Ilk. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded being acquitted of crimes in Jedburgh in 1611. It is unclear how he was related to other Langlands. He could be the brother of George of that Ilk who was mentioned in 1610 when they petitioned to have their hornings and penalties reduced. **James** (17th C.) married Isobel Robson in Kelso Parish in 1627. **James** (17th C.) resident of Jedburgh Parish. He may have been the son of John baptised in Jedburgh in 1648. His children included: John (b.1680); Bessie (b.162); James (b.1683); Bessie (again, b.1691); and Margaret (b.1697). **James** (d.c.1695) brother of Rev. John of Wilton. In 1695 his nephew James was served as his heir. He presumably died without issue. His existence may provide a clue to the identity of the father of Rev. John of Wilton, who seems likely to have been George of that Ilk. **James** (17th C.) son of John, minister of Wilton and younger brother of George, from whom he inherited in 1691. He could be the James listed as resident of the westside of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. In 1695 he was served heir to his uncle James. **James** (17th/18th C.) Baron of Wilton, who is said to have ridden a black stallion named Nimrod and would turn out in his gaudy finery for a ceremonial marking of the boundaries at the Roughheugh Mill (the axle of its water wheel being on the boundary), with him making a show of defending his property. This was described by Robert Wilson, but it is unclear which period this took place in; the name seems likely to be confused with another Baron. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes King in Jedbugh Parish in 1704. **James** (18th C.) resident of Crailing Parish, he married Janet Mack in Bedrule in 1737. Their children, baptised in Crailing, included: Bessie (b.1738); Rachel (b.1739), perhaps the Rachel who had a daughter Elizabeth in Eckford Parish in 1771 and who married Robert Scott in Eckford in 1775; and James (b.1744). It is unclear how he was related to the other local Langlands. **Janet** nee Douglas (d.c.1683) wife of George of that Ilk. She was a widow in her will, which includes a detailed list of her possessions, giving an idea of the contents of a late 17th century mansion house. **John** (d.c.1363) son of James. He is possibly the first family member to use the name 'de Langlandis'. In 1351 he was 'Johanni Langlandis' when King James II granted him lands in the Barony of Wilton and also Langlandshill (in Peeblesshire), which his father John had resigned into the King's hands; his wife 'Mariote' is also mentioned. He also hield lands at 'Milsallystoun' (Milsington) and 'Ochterhyud' (Outerside), along with a mill there, which were granted to his widow 'Mariote Cumyne' (i.e. Marion Comyn) by David II in 1363; he is there described as son of Margaret and the King granted the lands since he had transferred them without consent. There is also a mention of a charter of David II (which no longer exists) to him, son of Margaret, of the lands of Wilton that Gilbert Maxwell forfeited. **John** (14th C.) priest of the Diocese of Glasgow. In 1386 he was given the benefice of the Parish Church of Langlands. This was even although it was acknowledged to normally be in the gift of the Abbot of Kelso in St. Andrews Diocese. It is unclear how he was related to other family members. **John** (15th C.) of that Ilk, son of James. In 1450 he was 'Johannem de Langlandis' on the 'retour' for the inheritance of the Barony of Hawick by William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was granted the (eastern) half Barony of Wilton, along with Langlandshill (in Peeblesshire) in 1451 by James II, the lands having been resigned by his father (who was presumably getting old). His mother Mary is also mentioned in this charter, although with no surname listed. Also in 1451 he had a charter of 'excambion' with Sir Walter

Scott of Kirkurd (and Buccleuch), where he gave up Milsington for Heap (which his father has assigned to the Scotts in 1431). In 1453 he witnessed a charter of 'excambion' between his father James and Walter Scott of Kirkurd, involving swapping Milsington for Wester Heap; Robert of Langlands was also a witness, so probably a brother or uncle. He is recorded attesting that John of St. Michael inherited his father's lands of Whitchesters in a document of 1455 notarised in St. Mary's Kirkyard. In 1455 he is also recorded as 'Lord of Heip' (it is unclear why that designation was given). He is probably the 'Johannes Langlandis' listed among the men who received a reward from the King for the capture of James Douglas of Balveny in 1463/4. And presumably the same 'John Langlandis' was on the panel in 1464/5 to rule on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh by Archibald Douglas. It is unclear who succeeded him, possibly Roger (who was responsible for the death of George Fairneylaw around 1493), although there could be another generation between them. **John** (15th C.) listed among the Roxburghshire men given remission in 1488/9 for their support of the deceased James III. James of Wilton was also listed, and so they may have been related. Most of the men appear to have been associated with Douglas of Cavers. He may be the same 'John of Langlandis' listed among the men chosen by William Douglas of Cavers to value the lands of Whithope in 1500; James of Wilton was also listed there. It is possible he was the 'Joh. Langlandis' who witnessed charters in Edinburgh in 1471 and 1474. It also seems possible that he is the same man as the Laird of Langlands in the 1450s and 1460s (although that John was no longer Laird by 1488/9). **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland as an 'Officiar' in the period 1515–1529. The business often involved delivery of letters to prominent men across southern Scotland, occasionally as far north as Fife and as far south as to the English Warden, as well as making proclamations in the Borders; this suggests that he was from the local family, perhaps even the Laird of Langlands himself. One example, in 1522 has him instructed to deliver 'tua lettres under the signete, ane of thame direct to all the hedismen of Teviotdaill for inbringing to the lordis of certain lymmaris and thevis quhilkis wer dilatit for crymes', with the other letter directed to the Warden. Given that the John of that Ilk was recorded being appointed as a 'nuncio' in 1540, it seems likely this was the same man, with the earlier mentions of his name not designating him as 'of that Ilk', since he was still younger at the time. **John** (16th C.) of that Ilk, possibly son of Roger. Perhaps the same 'Johanni Langlandis' was witness to a sasine in 1522 (for the Douglases of Lochlevin). In 1528 he may be the John who was listed among the supporters of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, who were summoned to appear before the King and forfeited their lands. He was made a 'nuncio' under the Lyon King of Arms in 1540. Roger of 'Wiltonhall' is recorded in 1531/2 and was surely related (perhaps an uncle). In 1539 he witnessed a notorial instrument for Cranstons. He may also be the same Laird of Langlands mentioned as a creditor in the inventory of the estate of William Scott, younger of Buccleuch in 1552. There is no record of his wife or children, but he was presumably succeeded by James of that Ilk, who is recorded as early as 1536, and also served as royal messenger. It is possible he is the Langlands who married a daughter of Scott of Synton (according to Scott of Satchells). **John** (16th C.) recorded in Dunfermline in 1561. It is unclear how he is related to other Langlands. **John** (16th C.) recorded at Ancrum Spittal in 1586/7, among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **John** (d.c.1602) son of James of that Ilk. He is first recorded in 1575 as 'Johnne Langlandis, reidare at Wiltoun' (i.e. Reader, meaning he assisted the minister, who served several parishes). He received a stipend of 20 merks and the Kirk lands left vacant by Thomas Weston. Afterwards he was appointed Rector and is recorded as Reader for the period 1574–85. During that time it appears that William Auchmowtie was minister for Wilton and several neighbouring parishes. The division of responsibilities between the 2 men is unclear, and it is also merely a guess that while Auchmowtie was a Protestant minister, Langlands had been trained as a Catholic Priest. Both he and Auchmowtie were witnesses in 1581 to the sasine where his father resigned his half Barony of Wilton to his brother Robert. In 1588 he is recorded as Parson in a contract (in which his father is mentioned as James of that Ilk), with Walter Scott of Harden involving payment of teinds. He was deposed from Wilton some time before 1590, possibly indicating that he had formerly been a Catholic. However, it is also possible that he was reinstated and served until his death, which appears to have been in 1602, when William Clerk became the

new minister. It is possible that he was the minister who received the gift of about 80 acres of the Mains of Wilton, but other versions of the story (which seem more likely) say it was the 17th century minister of the same name. However, he was clearly son of the Laird and certainly held property in his own right in Heiton and Easter Heap (and possibly elsewhere), which his son William inherited in 1612. His children included William (who was served as heir about 10 years after his death, suggesting that perhaps there was an older brother or otherwise legal complciations) and Bessie (who married Adam, brother of William Scott of Burnhead). **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Johnne Langlandis of that Ilk' in a bond of 1617, when Border Lairds renewed their promise to keep the peace. This was essentially a repeat of the bond of 1602, which was signed by Robert. Since there are no other records of a Laird called John at this time, when George was Laird, then it may be that 'John' was an error. Otherwise he may have been a brother, standing in for the Laird. **Rev. John** (d.bef. 1692) minister of Wilton, he was brother of the Laird of Langlands (probably Robert, but possibly George). He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1634 and became one of the Masters of Edinburgh High School in 1638. He was also one of the signatories of the Confessions of Faith in Hawick in 1638. He was presented to Wilton by Francis, Earl of Buccleuch (incorrectly given as Bothwell in one account) in 1641. He is reputedly the minister who received the extensive (80 acre) lands of Wilton Glebe (or Mains), although the lands may have been given by an earlier family member. It is said that his brother granted him the extra land of Wilton Mains to increase his income to help with his family of 10 (this account was told by the last local Langlands). He baptised Walter Scott, son of Gideon of Highchesters in 1644. There is a record of 1648 involving Gideon Scott and Francis, Earl of Buccleuch over valuation of teinds. In 1649 there is a record of complaint against the Earl of Buccleuch, craving a more stable stipend, which appears to have been resolved. He also preached occasionally at Borthwick Kirk, probably the last minister to do so; he certainly asked to be freed of his responsibilities in the Borthwick, or to be given a stipend out of it, in 1642. He is listed as proprietor of Wilton in a list of communicants of the area west of Hawick in 1650 (while the Baron, Robert, is listed at Dean Mill); from that document his wife may have been Agnes Douglas, although elsewhere she is named as Anna Douglas (and it is not clear which branch of the Douglas family she was from), and the other household residents (presumably servants) were John Scott, William Douglas, Adam 'Roe' (probably Rae), Janet Scott and Janet 'Roe'. He is recorded in a sasine in 1664 having an annual rent of land at 'Hayning' (probably the Haining in Selkirk). In 1662 he was confined to his Parish for refusing to conform to Episcopacy (i.e. being a Covenanter; the younger ministers were removed from their parishes entirely), but possibly did conform, appears to have been reinstated in 1667 and is still recorded as minister in 1669. He continued as minister, but was removed some time after refusing to take the Test. There is a letter of 1683 from the Archbishop of Glasgow to the Persbytery to stop favouring him since he 'has not preached for some Sundays', and asking advice about John Stewart, who succeeded him that year; this suggests that he was probably removed because of religious dispute. In 1669 his son James became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh, and in 1692 his son Walter followed suit, by which time he was deceased (this suggests he was having children until quite an old age). His children are listed (presumably in order) in the will of his son George. His daughters were: Anna, who married Henry Haswell in Crailing and died in Edinburgh in 1702; Esther, who married Adam Scott in Galalaw; Elizabeth, who married William McKay or Mackie in Dunbar; Margaret, who married William Elphinstoun in Hartshaugh; Marion, who married Walter Leathead, portioner in Lilliesleaf; Agnes, who married Robert Elliot of Rig (i.e. Caerlenrig); and Rebecca and Jennot, who both stayed in Hawick. Rebecca probably married Archibald Bennet in Hawick in 1708. His sons were: George, who died in 1689; the already mentioned James; Walter, who was said to have lived in Hawick; Robert, who died between 1665 and 1668; and probably John the minister of Hawick (although this is unconfirmed, it seems extremely likely). In 1695 his son James was served as heir to his brother James. It is possible his wife was the 'Mrs Langlands' who was taxed for 3 hearths on the west-side of Hawick in 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident of Jedburgh Parish. It seems likely he was related to the Langlands of Wilton. His children included: James (b.1648); and Helen (b.1650). **Rev. John** (1633–1707) minister of Hawick. Note that he is easily confused with the earlier minister of Wilton of the same name, who was probably his father. He graduated from Edinburgh in 1662, was licensed

by the Bishop of Edinburgh in 1666 and was installed in Hawick in October 1667, replacing Presbyterian Alexander Kinnear. He is still recorded as minister in 1684 when the new 'Steeple Loft' was built. He was eventually deprived in 1689 for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates and not praying for William and Mary (i.e. he refused to give up Episcopalianism after the Revolution). He was also accused of praying for the late King James. He was the last Episcopalian minister of Hawick Parish, before the Revolution. He is mentioned in an Edinburgh record as marrying 'without proclamation' William Murray, younger of Haddin to Margaret Gladstains (daughter of the late Gladstains of that Ilk) in 1693. After his removal he continued to minister in Hawick to a small congregation of Episcopalians (and presumably Jacobite supporters), in a private house at the top of the Kirk Wynd. In 1694 he acted as cautioner for Robert Langlands (who was surely related and perhaps his son) renting $^1/_12$ of the farm of Wiltonburn. He is mentioned in a disposition relating to the Alcorne family in 1695. He is recorded in the Gledstains bible baptising 4 of the children of Walter Gledstains in the period 1672–81. He is also said to have moved to the north of England, where his family settled near Alnwick (but this seems more likely to have been the family of one of his brothers). He married Margaret Rutherford in Jedburgh in 1671 and their children were: Robert (b.1675); John (b.1678), who became a doctor; Margaret (b.1681), who presumably died young; Alison (b.1682) who may have married Francis Scott in Wilton in 1713, and was recorded being in Jedburgh Parish at that time; and Margaret (again, b.1687), whose death may be recorded in Edinburgh in 1703. **John** (b.1678) son of Hawick minister John, he became a doctor. He is mentioned in a disposition of 1708 (in the National Archives) when he assigned lands to William Ainslie of Blackhill. It is possible he was the John in Woodhouselee served as joint heir (along with Robert) of Walter, Chamberlain to Sir William Scott of Harden in 1694 and whose son Walter was served as his heir in 1700. He may be the John who in 1718 petitioned the Bailies of Selkirk to be recognised as the heir of his uncle Walter. He may be the John who in 1730 witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Will Turnbull and another in 1733 (along with Archibald, surely a relative) for weaver John Weens. **John Charles** (1800–74) direct descendant of the Langlands of Wilton. A son of the Rev. John of Wilton lived and died in Newcastle, his son Ranald was baptised in 1715 and the family continued in Northumberland, with John marrying in 1764, then his son John being baptised in 1773, marrying in 1794 and dying in 1804, and his son being John Charles. He married in 1830 and had 2 sons and 6 daughters. He was born in Newcastle and became tenant of Old Berwick in 1823. He made genealogical notes about the Langlands family. The church there contains memorial panels to several family members. He met with J.A.H. Murray and other members of the Hawick Archæological Society at a joint meeting of Northumbiran Antiquaries in 1861. **Margaret** (1730–1819) daughter of George of that Ilk and sister of Robert, the last Laird of Langlands. She is said (in Wilson's 'Memories of Hawick') to have given the origin of her family as Norman, and described the motto as 'Bon Esperance'. She died in Hawick, at 26 High Street in reduced circumstances, some accounts saying that this was in 1814 or 15, but the later date is correct, since it is in the Hawick Parish records for 10th March that year. Additionally the Edinburgh Magazine for 1819 lists her death on 11th March: 'At Hawick, Miss Margaret Langlands, aged 88'. She was the last person to be buried in the family aisle in old Wilton Kirk. Since this was below the loft inside the church itself, there was some opposition to this, but it is said that Dr. Charters stated that he would not allow her to be separated from her forefathers. Some of the seats had to be lifted to allow the grave to be dug, and the graveside was lit by candles because of the lack of natural light under the loft (as later recounted by Bailie Alexander Wemyss). She is said to have left £20 'to be distributed among the industrious of the parishes of Hawick and Wilton'. **Mrs. ??** (17th C.) listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. She could be the wife of Rev. John or the wife of Robert of that Ilk. **Patrick** (d.bef. 1646) matlman in Glasgow. He was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1606, having married the only daughter of a Burgess. His son Archibald was a merchant in Glasgow, who became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1646. Hector, who was a skinner in Glasgow and became a Burgess in 1669 (and Guild Brother in 1675) may be from the same family. It is unclear if he was related to the Langlands of that Ilk. **Peter** (d.1549) Priest at Wilton Kirk. John Greenlaw replaced him after he died. He was presumably son of a former Laird of Langlands. It is probably the same Peter who in 1542 witnessed a procuratory where

George Rutherford of Hundalee resigned his lands in favout of his son Nicholas Rutherford. **Rachel** see **Rachel Scott**. **Rebecca** (17th/18th C.) presumably from the Wilton family, she was 2nd wife of Archibald Bennet of Chesters. They were married in Hawick in 1708. In 1711 their unclaimed 'pawnded' money was given to the Hawick poor box. She is probably the lady of Chesters mentioned in a description of items in Hawick Museum in 1888 as 'Household Expense Book of Mrs Burnett of Chesters, 1716'. **Richard** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He was made master of the hospital at St. Germains and in 1419 asked for confirmation of this position from the Pope; his surname was written 'de Langlandris'. He witnessed a charter of Robert II in 1421; he was then 'de Langlandis'. He was presumably related to the Langlands of that Ilk. **Robert** (15th C.) witness to the 1451 transfer of Heap for Milsington, between John Langlands of that Ilk and Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was probably the brother of the Laird or younger brother to the heir, James. He also witnessed the related sasine at Milsington in 1453, where he is 'Roberto de Langlandis'. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) of that Ilk, said to have been the Baron of Wilton who killed George Fairneylaw. However, it seems more likely that this was **Roger**, or that the names were used interchangeably. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1512 to the charter where Roger of that Ilk granted his lands of Mervinslaw to William Inglis of Langlandshill. He was surely related to the Laird, probably uncle, brother or son. **Robert** (d.bef. 1610) of that Ilk, son of James. In 1580/1 his father resigned his half Barony of Wilton in his favour, reserving a liferent for himself, and with a provision to provide for his mother (Marion Scott) and her children. He is recorded as witness to a bond of March 1594/5 (along with William Scott of Allanhaugh and Allan Deans in Hawick) made by James Gledstains, pledging that Hector and Richard Turnbull of Clarilaw would not harm Gavin Eliott of Stobs or William Elliot of Horsleyhill. In 1597 he made payments for the lands of the half-barony of Wilton, which had been in the King's hands for 6 years. He was still head of the family in a record of 1599. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. He was succeeded by George some time before 1610. George's brothers were Robert and James, and so they were probably all his sons. Similarly, George's uncle was Adam, so this was probably his brother. His son George was served as his heir in 1611. **Robert** (17th C.) named by the Hawick Bailie on a list of 16 'idle and masterless men' fit for sending to the army in Germany in 1627. When produced before the Privy Council by the Bailie he was one of the men who were found 'not fit for the wars' and dismissed. He is presumably connected in some way to the Lairds of Langlands. **Robert** (17th C.) of that Ilk. He appears to have succeeded George (probably his father) around 1640. In 1638 he signed the Confession of Faith and is recorded there as 'fier of yt. ilke'. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1643 and was also on the Committee of War for the county in 1643, 1644, 1646 and 1648. He was the second largest landowner in Wilton Parish (after the Earl of Buccleuch) in a 1643 valuation, with a value of £953 16s 8d. He was probably also the Robert whose land in Hawick was valued at £3 in 1643. He is also recorded as a heritor of Wilton in 1649. Probably the same Robert was proprietor of Dean Mill in a list of communicants of 1650, and from that document his wife may have been Margaret 'Per' and their (adult) children George, Adam and Margaret. In any case, he was probably succeeded by George. In 1659 another son Robert is recorded becoming a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He was fined £1,800 (about 2 full years rental as valued on his estates) in 1662 for refusing to give up Episcopacy. He was recorded in a deed of 1663. He was probably the brother of John, minister of Wilton (who was similarly fined). He must have been the Robert of that Ilk recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663, when he paid tax on £992, with part 'pertaining to Margaret Donaldsone', who may have been his wife. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'servant of the goodman of Bur' in a case before the Privy Council involving residents of Jedburgh. **Robert** (17th C.) probably related to the Wilton family, although the connection is unclear. He was a tutor of a branch of the house of Cardross, being governor of the brothers of the Earl in the 1670s. In 1675 he was seized by guards under Sir Mungo Murray, but later released. He took refuge in Holland, returned after the Revolution and became a minister. **Robert** (17th C.) son of Robert of that Ilk. In 1659 he became a merchant's apprentice to James Ker in Edinburgh. Perhaps the same Robert 'Son of Robert of that Ilk' was recorded in a deed in 1673. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Todshawhaugh. In the 1686 ratification of the lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch it is stated that he was sometimes occupier of Whames. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th

C.) listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He could be the Robert, married to Isobel Scott, whose daughter Isobel was born in Hawick in 1680. The witnesses to that baptism were Robert Scott of Horsleyhill and George Scott of Boonraw (who were probably related to his wife). He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for carrier James Scott in 1688. **Robert** (17th C.) rented $^1/_1$2 of the farm of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1694 and 1696. Rev. John acted as his cautioner; this makes it clear that he was not the same man as Robert of that Ilk, but it also suggests that he was related to the minister. It seems possible that he may be the Robert, son of Rev. John, born in 1675. His will is recorded in 1696, suggesting that this is when he died. However, he could be the Robert whose death is recorded in Wilton in 1709. **Rev. Robert** (d.1696) from the family of Langlands of that Ilk, although the precise connection is unclear. He was admitted to Barony in 1691 and translated to Elgin in 1696. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1694. In 1692 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edinburgh surgeon George Stirling. Their children included: George, apprenticed to Robert Elliot, surgeon in Edinburgh, in 1709; and Elizabeth, who married Culross surgeon James Robertson. In 1709 his surname was written 'Longlands'. The Latin inscription on his gravestone can be translated 'In this small grave the famous Langlands lies, All good men mourn for his sad obsequies; A faithful preacher, opening mysteries; Not slothful, but was teaching everywhere His people with sedulity and care ...' **Robert** (d.bef. 1725) of that Ilk, probably the son of George and Janet Douglas. He was most likely the Laird who was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685 and again in 1690. He was probably the 'very worthy and much respected generous Gentleman, Robert Langlands of that Ilk' to who Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' in 1688. He was also probably the Laird of Langlands in 1694 when his interests in Wilton Parish are recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls; he paid tax for 6 hearths at his house. In 1687 he was granted a sasine for 2 tenements in Hawick, and is also recorded in another Hawick sasine in 1691. He also owned the piece of the Sandbed on which the Grammar School would be built, which he bought in 1701 and sold to Adam Elliot of Arkleton in 1713. In 1701 he obtained a lease of Wester Alemoor from Gideon Scott of Highchester. He could be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for gardener Robert Roger in Hawick in 1701. In 1704 he was again listed among the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1709 he feued lands at 'Spetchenhaugh' (i.e. the Spetch) to James Wight. He is probably the Laird of Langlands, who in about 1705 was part of a group of men who perambulated the boundaries of Wilton Common, presumably to settle some dispute. He is probably also the Laird who complained in 1713 that the Common-Riding procession had encroached on his land near the upper end of the Common Haugh, and then went out with the Bailies and others to ensure that the correct boundary was marked. He married Mary Scott and a sasine in her favour, recorded in 1690, may have been part of the marriage contract; it is unclear from which branch of the Scotts his wife came. His son George succeeded before 1725, when his widow was still alive. His eldest daughter was Isabella, who married Rev. Robert Lithgow of Ashkirk and died in 1740. He also had sons William and Archibald, who witnessed a baptism for their brother George in 1732. **Dr. Robert** (1727–1803) of that Ilk. Son of George, he was the last Laird of Langlands, being served heir of the half Barony of Wilton in 1758 (with Walter Irwin acting as factor in the interim). Born in Hawick, he studied medicine in Edinburgh and practised there as a surgeon, perhaps also serving with the family of the Duke of Argyll. He graduated M.D. in 1750, with the entry in the records being 'Robertus Langlands, Scotus. De Hydrope Anasarca', his dissertation thus being on the build up of fluid in a foetus. He played an active part in the work of Wilton Parish in the period 1759–73, his name appearing regularly in the minute books. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. As a member of the Roads Trustees Committee, he was the principal proponent for the building of the New Road for many years before it was finally approved by the Roads Trustees. His first proposal was in around 1765, which was opposed by the Duke of Buccleuch's Chamberlan, his only supporters then being Eliott of Stobs and Scott of Synton; the road was finally built 50 years later. He was also a local Justice of the Peace in the 1760s. He was one of the instigators (along with William Scott of Brieryhill and James Scott of Easter Heap) for the division of Wilton Common in 1765; at that time the value of his own property was £434 10s 8d. He was one of the Commissioners appointed in the court case regarding the division of Hawick Common in 1767. In 1772

he complained to the Duke of Buccleuch over interest on the cost of work to enclose Wiltonburn farm (which he was leasing). He appears to have sold off the patronage of Wilton Kirk to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. The estate was already much reduced when he inherited it, but it further diminished under his Lairdship. The estate was handed over to trustees (Sir Francis Eliott of Stobs and writers Thomas Tod and Cornelius Elliot) in the 1770s, and the final part was sold off in 1783. However, he kept the superiority of Langlands and on that basis was kept on the voters roll for Roxburghshire in 1780. He returned to Edinburgh to practise as a doctor in the mid-1770s. He is recorded in 1780 obtaining 'liferent' of the lands of Broomhall and part of Mertoun from Walter Scott of Harden, with sasine following in 1792. In 1783 he donated 'a chicken, preserved in spirits, having two heads conjoined laterally at the back of the skull' to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He remained unmarried and died in Edinburgh in April 1803, being buried in Old Calton cemetery, in the burial place of the Boyds of Maxpoffle, with the engraving 'Robert Langlands of that Ilk, M.D., died April, 1803, aged 77'. **Roger** (15th/16th C.) of that Ilk, Baron of Wilton. Based on dates he is probably a grandson (although possibly son) of John of Langlands, who is last recorded in 1464/5. His forename may have come from his mother's family and hence could be a clue to her identity. He is said to have beheaded the messenger of Melrose Abbey, George Fairneylaw, around 1493 or 1494, in a dispute over tithes payable to the Abbey (although Fairneylaw was actually a cleric of the Diocese of Glasgow, and his own name is often incorrectly given in this story as 'Robert'). The tradition also states that the Heap Cross marked the spot of the murder, although there is no evidence for where exactly this monument was located (and it seems likely to have existed long before that). He is supposed to have immediately sought the King's pardon, saying that he had knocked the bonnet off a dignitary of the church, and omitting to say that his head had been in it! The only historical record (from the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, described in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials') is of Sir Robert Ker and John Rutherford of Edgerston being sureties for his appearance to answer to the slaughter of 'Sir George Farnylaw, chaplain', and of him being denounced a rebel and being fined (then having all his goods forfeited to the King) in February 1494/5 for failure to appear. James was recorded as Laird in 1500 and 1503, and may possibly have been a brother standing in while be was 'at the horn'. He appears to have had a sasine for Wilton in 1503 and was certainly reconciled by 1506, when he was witness at an inquest held in Jedburgh (although it is possible this is a different Roger, it seems likely that this is the same as the man who was declared a rebel in 1494/5). He was also witness to a 'retour' of the Earl of Buccleuch in 1508 and another for Adam Hepburne, Earl of Bothwell that same year, where he was 'Rogerum Langlandis de Viltone'. In 1512 there is a charter of transfer of his lands at Mervinslaw to William Inglis of Langlandshill (the former Peeblesshire lands of his family, suggesting there was still a link of some sort) for 1 penny 'blench farm' payable at Pentecost in Wilton Kirk; he signed 'Wt. my hand at the pen', meaning that he was not literate. Robert was a witness to the same charter, and so presumably a relative. There are no records of him after this (and John is mentioned in 1522), so perhaps he did not survive Flodden. He seems to have been succeeded by John, who was Laird from at least 1522 – 'Oh, Langlands ye're a graceless man An' a graceless man are ye; If ye wunna pay the kirk its due The kirk's curse ye maun dree' [FL]. **Roger** (16th C.) recorded as 'of Wiltonhall' in 1531/2 in a charter of the lands of Borthaugh. It seems that he was not the same man as Roger of that Ilk, since John was Laird before 1531/2. However, he seems likely to have been closely related, e.g. son of Roger of that Ilk. **Roger** (16th/17th C.) recorded being in Hawick in 1610. George of that Ilk acted as cautioner for him (and several other Langlands and Scotts) that they would not harm Walter Scott in Hawick (called of Todshawhaugh) and his associates. He was surely a relative of George of that Ilk (but probably not brother or uncle, since that would probably have been stated). **Stephen** (14th C.) recorded as a student in Paris, with his name appearing as 'de Langlandys'. He received his B.A. in 1348/9, with Walter Wardlaw being surety for his fees. He was also Licentiate of Arts under Wardlaw in 1349, but he is not recorded after that and hence presumably failed to finish his clerical training (or died). Given that Wardlaw was son of the Laird of the other half-barony of Wilton, it seems reasonable to assume that he was connected with Langlands of Wilton, perhaps a son of John of that Ilk. **Thomas** (14th/15th C.) Abbot of Newbattle in 1422. He is recorded as 'de Langlandis' and so presumably directly related to the main family branch. **Walter** of Brieryhill (16th C.) signatory of the local Confession of Faith in

1638. He signed along with George of that Ilk, Robert (George's son and heir) and Andrew, who were all surely close relatives. **Walter** (d.c.1694) Chamberlain to Sir William Scott of Harden. In 1688 he is described as 'chamberlain to Sir William Scot of harden elder and younger' in a bond with the Burgh of Selkirk and in a discharge with the Selkirk treasurer for annual rent the following year. In 1694 his brothers Robert and John were served as his joint heirs. Robert was described as his immediately younger brother, and John was 'in Woodhouselie'. His will is recorded in Lauder in 1698, where he is described as Chamberlain to Sir Walter Scott of Harden in the Parish of Mertoun. It is unclear how he was related to other Langlands; however, given the earlier connections of the Langlands of Wilton to the Scotts of Harden, it is probable he was from the local family. Perhaps he was the eldest (and otherwise unrecorded) son of Rev. John of Hawick, who also had sons Robert and John. He may be the Walter whose nephew petitioned the Bailies of Selkirk in 1718 to be recognised as his heir. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) son of Rev. John, probably the minister of Wilton. His father was deceased in 1692 when he became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh. It has also been said that he lived in Hawick. **William** (15th C.) served as surety in 1493, along with the Laird of Bedrule, for John Sinclair in Minto, as well as for John Aitkin and Thomas Bell. It seems likely that he was either Laird of Langlands, or closely related. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of John, Rector of Wilton. In 1612 he inherited land at 'Heytoun' (possibly Heiton) and an annual grant of grain from 'Eister Heap'. **William** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Haining recorded in 1618 among men accused of illegally carrying guns. He was ststed to be too poor to find caution and hence promised not to repeat the offence on pain of banishment and having his hand cut off if he returned. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their son William was baptised in 1719, with witnesses William Cunningham and Beadle John Scott. He may be the William who is recorded in about the 1720s when a payment was made by the Kirk Session to him for mending a broken leg (presumably his own). He is probably the William whose death is recorded in Hawick Parish in 1737. **William** (d.1785) died in Hawick Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Notman in Minto in 1794 (spelled 'Langlandes', 'Langlandis', 'Langlanis', 'Longlands', etc. in earlier documents).

the Langlands (*thu-lawng-lindz*) *n.* important family in Wilton, from at least about 1350, perhaps earlier, until the family sold off the Langlands estate in 1783, with the last local family member dying in Hawick in 1819. Langlands Hill in Peeblesshire may have been the original family seat. The family may have had Norman origins, and there is a local tradition of a connection with 'Longueville', first expressed in print by James Wilson; this connects with stories of William Wallace capturing and befriending a French pirate, probably invented by the 15th century minstrel 'Blind Harry', and growing into a story to support the authenticity of the Wallace Thorn. There has also been a suggestion that the 'de Charteris' family of Wilton may also have been the same as the Longuevilles or the Langlands; however, all of these connections have been the subject of much debate, and actual facts are hard to come by. Despite the fanciful traditions, it is possible that the Langlands family came into possession of the half-barony of Wilton through a connection with the earlier 'de Wilton' family or with Thomas de Charteris, who held the lands in the late 13th century. The lack of any surviving charters means that the exact line of succession cannot be traced, i.e. although we probably know the names of all the Barons, we do not necessarily know if sometimes a brother succeeded, rather than a son. Local members were buried in the eastern end of old Wilton Church, in an aisle under the gallery. A branch of the local family moved to the Newcastle area and there are memorial panels to some of them in Old Berwick church. The family shield is silver with a red chevron and 3 mullets (stars), while the crest shows an anchor standing in the sea and the motto is 'Spero' ('I hope'); the last local member of the family stated that an alternative motto was 'Bon Esperance'. An armorial panel in Wilton Kirk was apparently painted over in the middle of the 19th century. The seal of the local family (showing a lion rampant, but without motto) was donated to the Museum in 1856, and has a fob chain attached. George Watson wrote an article on the family in the Transactions for 1901, as well as another about the Wallace Thorn tradition, dismissing the likelihood of any family connection with Wallace – 'They saw bold Langlands proudly ride In armour burnished bright, With stately Wallace by his side, Fair freedom's fearless knight' [JI], 'And Langlands ne'er meets the marchmen now, To see that his flag is planted fair, And peace prevails where once was feud, And Langlands o' Langlands is nae mair' [BCM1880].

Langlands Bank (*lawng-lindz-bawngk*) *n.* long row of working-class housing, built between 1850 and 1855, on a parallel street to the south of Langlands Road, and named after the Langlands family who once owned the area. A series of steps led down to the lower level flats. The block can be seen in an 1865 photograph, with little other housing around. The houses were demolished in 1971 and the site grassed over, with the rubble being used to raise the level of the Big Haugh.

Langlands Boathoose (*lawng-lindz-bō'-hoos*) *n.* Langlands Boathouse, once in the grounds of what is now Deanfield, and the home of the Coble Pool ferryman. Walter Rutherford was living at 'Boathouse' in 1730 and William Allan was at 'boathouse' in 1732.

Langlands Brig (*lawng-lindz-brig*) *n.* Langlands Bridge, a footbridge across the Teviot in Wilton Lodge Park, off Buccleuch Road at the western end of the Playing Fields. It was erected in 1894 and marks the former boundary of the Burgh. It was named after the Langlands family and built by Craik & Chisholm. It once had a gate that was closed at night.

Langlands Cauld (*lawng-lindz-kawld*) *n.* another name for the **Coble Cauld** (mentioned in the 1767 description of the boundaries of the Common).

the Langlands Club (*thu-lawng-lindz-klub*) *n.* social club which met in a back room of the Museum in the early 20th century.

Langlands Court (*lawng-lindz-kōr'*) *n.* sheltered housing complex built in 1984 near the previous Langlands Bank, and on the site of the former St. Margaret's Church.

Langlands Dean (*lawng-lindz-deen*) *n.* former name for Wilton Dean. The name was used to describe where Robert Easton was living in 1765. It was in use in baptismal records from at least 1797, but had died out by the 1860s.

Langlands Hill (*lawng-lindz-hil*) *n.* probably original lands of the family of Langlands of that Ilk, lying in the Parish of Broughton in Peeblesshire. The family are recorded owning both these lands and the half-barony of Wilton in the mid-14th century. By the mid-16th century the lands were owned by the Inglis family (the same family who had exchanged Branxholme for Peeblesshire with the Scotts of Buccleuch. Malcolm Inglis was recorded as owner in 1584/5.

Langlands Mill (*lawng-lindz-mil*) *n.* another name for Ladylaw Mill (sometimes called 'Langlands and Ladylaw Mills' or 'Langlands Spinning Mill'), long the property of the Wilson family, and later the main factory of Wilson & Glenny's. For a time the Langlands Mill part was separate, also sometimes known as the Roughheugh Waulk Mill. A new factory was built behind Dangerfield Mill, probably been 1810 and 1818 when the Wilson and Watson partnership ended; this is marked 'Langlands Spinning Mill' on Wood's 1824 map. It was originally constructed for Wilson to supply yarn for his expanding stocking frame business. The mill was driven by water in the Wilton Dam. In 1831 it contained the first steam engine built in Hawick (by Melrose's). A separate mill was built in 1851 on a site adjacent to the Roughheugh Waulk Mill, and known at that time as 'Ladylaw'.

Langlands Park (*lawng-lindz-pawrk*) *n.* villa built possibly for James Oliver. It was designed in Scottish baronial style by Glasgow-based architect John Thomas Rochead in 1863. The house was renovated for Peter Scott in 1914, and so may have changed its name.

Langlands Place (*lawng-lindz-plis*) *n.* street that was incorporated into Wilton Crescent in 1865 (marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

Langlands Raik (*lawng-lindz-rāk*) *n.* area mentioned in an old description of the Common at Myreslawgreen, meaning an extent of land used for grazing sheep or cattle – '. . . the highway from West Port to Langlands Raik on the east' (i.e. the 'Common Vennel', so that 'Langlands Raik' must have been around the Playing Fields or Coble; this could be 'Reach', i.e. a stretch of the Teviot).

Langlands Road (*lawng-lindz-rōd*) *n.* street stretching from the top of Roadhead to Wilton Path. It was once known as 'the kirk road from Wilton to Langlands', and was named around 1868. The street was once very narrow, but widened about 10 feet in 1904, with some demolition of houses at the Roadhead end. The street was extended when Langlands Bank was demolished in 1971.

Langlee (*lawng-lee*) *n.* house above Langlands Road, built in 1907 to designs by J.P. Alison. It may have originally been built for for manufacturer T.A. Laing and was later the home of George Scott, son of the founder of Pesco's. In 1910 a fireplace with inscription was added, designed by J.P. Alison, to commemorate a gas explosion there.

Langlee (*lawng-lee*) *n.* farm on the west side of the Jed Water, opposite Ferniehirst Castle. It was listed as 'Langle' in 1538 among lands in Jedforest that had passed to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'; at that time

it was valued at 25 shillings. It is probably the lands of 'Langley' listed among those held by the French family in 1588 (and formerly part of the holdings of Jedburgh Abbey). It was owned by the Bruce family from the early 1800s, then the Dalrymples. James Fair owned the lands in 1788 and through the early 19th century, passing them to his nephew James Elliot Shortreed-Fair. It was bought by Charles Scott of Howcleuch (son of Walter of Wuahcope) in the late 19th century. The house built about the 1790s was replaced with a design by David Bryce in the 1860s. There is planted parkland from an earlier period (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Langlie' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Langly').

Langlee (*lawng-lee*) *n.* area between Galashiels and Melrose, on the north of where the Gala Water meets the Ettrick. It was formerly an estate with mansion house. It is now a rather depressing suburb of Galashiels.

Langley Cleuch (*lawng-lee-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, that rises near Blinkbonnt and runs through Langleycleuch Wood to become part of the Tweeden Burn.

lang lie (*lawng-lI*) *n.* the act of staying in bed longer than usual, a sleep in – 'tall folk aye hev a lang lie'.

lang-leggit (*lawng-le-gee'. -gi'*) *adj.* having long legs – 'Lang leggit Jess o' Cruikitshaws Regrets that she refused his offer . . . ' [TCh].

lang-leggit tailor (*lawng-le-gee'-tā-lur*) *n., arch.* the cranefly – 'In Roxb. it is not only named Jenny Spinner, but Langleggit Taylor' [JoJ].

lang-luggit (*lawng-lu-gee'. -gi'*) *adj.* having long ears.

the Lang Moss (*thu-lawng-mos*) *n.* area near the northern extent of the old Wilton Common, now on Drinkstone farm, just to the west of Drinkstone Hill. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, with a 'Spread Ground' around it and Long Moss Road along the south side. After the division of Wilton common, it was left as Common ground. It is marked as a marshy area running roughly north-south on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map, and today is shown partly as a pond. It was near here that the temporary grave of 'Jenny Saut Haa' was located '. . . to allow five acres for spread ground, round the foresaid two mosses, called Todshaw-moss, and the Longmoss' [DCW1765] (there are places of the same name elsewhere, e.g. near Cavers Knowes farm).

Langmoss Knowe (*lawng-mos-now*) *n.* Longmoss Knowe, a small hill on the northwestern side of Drinkstone Hill, containing the remains of some ancient enclosures. It reaches a height of 314 m. A 'pit near the west end of the Long Moss-knows' was described in 1765 being on the boundary of Wilton Common.

lang-nebbit (*lawng-ne-bee', -bi'*) *adj., arch.* long-nosed – 'O ye lang-nebbit pryin' race, Who kittle words an' letters trace' [JR], astute, learned – 'Lang-nebbit words he has in store, His brains were ne'er surpassed by ony; Kirk session law, he bang'd it a', Did Cuillie Jock o' auld Blinkbonny' [DA], critical, prying – 'Doctor, yere a decent man, an' aw dinna blame you for this; thae lang nebbet elders o' yours are a bonny set . . . ' [WNK].

Langnewton (*lawng-new'-in*) *n.* Longnewton, hamlet about 3 miles south of Newton St. Boswells. This was also a small, ancient parish, which was absorbed into Ancrum at the end of the 17th century; hence it was once the western part of the later Parish of Ancrum. The church was described as a benefice of 8 merks in 1220; there is now no sign of it. The Rectory belonged to Jedburgh Abbey. John of 'Longa Newton' paid homage to Edward I in 1296. William de Soulis held the lands in the early 14th century, but forfeited them, probably after Bannockburn, and the Barony was granted to Robert, son of Walter Stewart. In 1335/6 some tenements there previously belonging to William of Soules and others belonging to Robert, Steward of Scotland, were valued at 20 pounds in peacetime, but described being in waste. In 1389/90 the lands were granted to Sir Henry Douglas. In 1377 there was an indenture between John of Kinghorn and William, son of William of Newbigging for lands there. There were Rutherfords there in the 15th century. Patrick and Arthur Crawford were at the mill there in 1493. Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, was infefted in lands there in 1499/1500 and the lands were confirmed to Adam, Earl of Bothwell in 1511. In 1510 the lands were owned by the Laird of Lochleven (Robert Douglas) and the Earl of Bothwell. There was a tower house here in the 16th century, which in 1513 was given to the custody of Adam, Master of the Anchorite Order, for protection, and in 1589 it was taken by Andrew Ker of Newhall, who was then denounced as a rebel. In addition the Kers of Newhall broke parts of Langnewton Mill in 1589. In the latter part of the 16th century lands there were held by James Douglas of Lochleven as Commendator of Melrose; in 1586 he complained that an armed band of Kers, Rutherfords and others had prevented him 'fra teinding and leiding his

teyndis tairof'. The Barony was held by Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch when he inherited his father's lands and rights in 1634. The whole Parish was valued at about £2500 in 1643 and 1663 and was held by the Earl of Lothian. It was among baronies and lands inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. Patrick Scott, fiar of Ancrum, paid the land tax on the whole parish there in 1678, when it was valued at aabout £2200. Langnewton Moor was said to be a location for Covenanter meetings around 1680. The parish was absorbed into Ancrum in 1684, although it retained its own school long afterwards. There is mention of a school there, taught by Andrew Smail and 1740 and taught by a dissenter in the latter part of the 18th century. Residents in 1801 included Alexander Richardson, Francis Scott, James Colville, Thomas Smail, William Blyth and James Burn. There was formerly a mill here, on the right bank of the Teviot, as well as a school. The area to the north of the village was formerly known as Longnewton Common – 'The Craig for strength, Woodhead for length, Palacehill for beauty, Sandystones the most confused place In all Longnewton barony' [T] (the name first appears as 'Longa Neutun' in 1220, and is thereafter 'Langenewtone', 'Langnewtoun', 'Langneutoune', 'Langnewtona', 'Langnewtone', 'Langnewtonne', 'Langnewtoun', 'Langnewtoune', 'Langnewtown', 'Langnew-
towne', 'Longnewtoun', or similar; 'Langneuton' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript mapm while 'Lang Newtoun' and 'Lang-Newtoun K.' are on Gordon's c.1650 manuscript maps, 'Langnewtoun K.' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Lang new' on Gordon's map of Scotland in Blaeu's 1654 atlas; the origin is simply Old English for 'long new town', which is descriptive of the village).

Langnewton Chaipel (*lawng-new'-in-chā-pul*) *n.* former chapel in Longnewton. It was situated adjacent to the burial ground, which is still there between Longnewton and Birselees. It was first recorded in about 1170, when it was part of Lessuden Parish and a property of Dryburgh Abbey. It passed to Jedburgh Abbey in the late 12th century and became a parish church, with the charge being a vicarage in 1220, with the patronage held by Henry of Douglas. The church was annexed to Ancrum in about 1684. The building was taken down around 1790 and the stones used to build the farmhouse at Birselees. However, the graveyard was used until much later. The church was also sometimes known as just 'Newton'.

Langnewton Common (*lawng-new'-in-ko-min*) *n.* former lands to the north-east of Longnewton (it is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map as 'Langneutoun Comõ' and is 'Langnewtoun Comon' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Langowater (*lang-ō-waw'-ur*) *n.* former farmstead in upper Teviotdale. In the Hawick Parish valuation of 1627 it is listed between Hislop and Blackcleugh, 'estimat to 20 lb., 3 lb. in teynd' with 'no corne'. It is unclear precisely where it was located.

Lang Penman (*lang-pen-min*) *n.* nickname for a minor riever, captured by the Laird of Buccleuch in 1530. He was also recorded in 1535 as 'servant of one called Dikkis Wille' (possibly William Armstrong, son of Richard) among a list of men denounced as rebels for a raid on the farm at Craik. His surname was probably Penman and he was presumably tall.

Langraw (*lang-raw*) *n.* farm just south of Bonchester Bridge. The land there was apparently once owned by monks from Jedburgh Abbey, as part of the Barony of Abbotrule. David 'Schewill' (or Sheil) was tenant there in 1516 and another David recorded there in 1567. A tower there was burned by the English in 1545. In 1569 it was acquired (along with several other lands) by Adam French from the monks of Jedburgh Abbey and was still listed as part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. Archie Turnbull 'of Langraw' was recorded in 1579/80. Robert Elliot 'in Langraw' is recorded in 1610, a Shiel was tenant in 1626 and George Shiel in 1688. The lands were valued at £104 in 1643 and 1663, with Lyle Shiel in 1643 and George Shiel in 1663 owning an additional £52 there. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. The lands (or perhaps their superiority) were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. In the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, William Turnbull 'of Langraw' was taxed for having 2 hearths, and James Shiel, 'portioener' there, was also taxed for 2 hearths. Alexander Turnbull was tenant there in 1738. The lands were valued at £172 5s in the 1740s. Walter Barrie and Thomas Hope are recorded as tenants in 1797. Robert Barrie was there in 1801, along with his son Walter and son-in-law Robert Renwick. It was owned by the Turnbulls through the 17th and 18th centuries, until sold off by the heir of the last Laird in 1801. It was purchased by William Oliver and held by that family through most

of the 19th century. William Oliver was owner in 1811, when it was valued at £104. It is said that Sir Walter Scott visited once, and overhearing a young couple talking about how the 'bogles' could not cross the flooded Rule, he roared back 'Ah! but aw can gang roond by the brig!' By about 1874 it was partly owned by George Tancred of Weens, the other part by Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. From 1882 it was tenanted jointly by William Bell junior and senior. A collection of partly burned bones was discovered here in the 19th century, in a circular area about 18 feet in diameter, reported in the Statistical Account in 1836; this could be the same as the tumulus that is reported to have existed there in 1926. A socketed bronze axe found there was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities in 1833. A stone axe-head, whorls and an arrow-head were found there and in the collection of Walter Deans (it is 'Langrau' in 1516; it appears to be 'Langra' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and is 'Langraw' on Blaeu's 1654 map and Stobie's 1770 map).

Langraw (*lang-raw*) *n.* Longrow, farm in the southern part of Castleton Parish. It is about the southernmost part of Roxburghshire. Just north of the farm are old quarries, in one of which there are exposed parts of a cist, and in another is a grass-grown mound that was a lime kiln. There was formerly a lime kiln to the north-west, on the banks of the Muir Burn. Henry Forester was there in the period 1788–91. John Scott was farmer there in 1851 (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Langraw Scaur (*lang-raw-skawr*) *n.* former name for cottages near Langraw (by Bonchester Bridge), presumably named for a 'scaur' there. It was also known as 'Scaur Nook'. William Oliver, hind at Langraw, lived there in the mid-19th century.

Lang Sandy (*lawng-sawn-dee*) *n.* nickname for **Alexander Scott**.

Langshaw (*lawng-shaw*) *n.* ruined 16th century L-plan tower a few miles north of Galashiels, stronghold of the Borthwicks. It is very close to Colmslie and Hillslap towers. It was in the hands of Lord Home in the latter part of the 15th century and was once a seat of the Murrays. Part of it was rented from Melrose Abbey by the Pringles of Galashiels according to a document of 1529 (the name is probably simply Old English for 'the long wood' and is first recorded in 1586; it was spelled 'Langschaw' and variants and was later 'Lainshaw').

Langshawburn (*lawng-shaw-burn*) *n.* remote farmstead over into Dumfriesshire, just to the west of Craik Cross Hill. It was once split into Upper and Nether Langshawburn. Cowans and Murrays lived there in 1841 (it is marked on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch).

lang shears (*lawng-sheerz*) *n., arch.* period of work, labour – 'By the 'lang sheers o' Gordon' I'll pay ye a' off; Another day's work ye shall ne'er hae frae me' [JoHa], 'She's come throw the lang shears' [GW].

Langside (*lawng-sīd*) *n.* villa at 39 Weensland Road. It was built for manufacturer Adam Darling in the latter part of the 19th century. James Burnet was there in the 1930s (also written 'Langsyde').

Langside (*lawng-sīd*) *n.* former name for the lands at **Langsidebrae**. It formed part of the estate of Eliott of Stobs in 1678. At about that time it was said that the Covenanter Alexander Peden arrived at the farm incognito, asking for work in exchange for accommodation, only for the family from there to recognise him when he preached at Ruberslaw on the next Sunday (similar to the story told about 'Peden's Barn' in Southdean). and still recorded that way in 1811 and in about 1874. William Pott was living there in 1702, Walter Bowie in 1719, William Scott in 1757 and William Nichol in 1769 (it is 'Langsyde' in 1573, 1692 and 1698 and 'Langside' in 1678).

Langside (*lawng-sīd*) *n.* farm near Bowden. A story is told of the Covenanter Alexander Peden working there in disguise and then being recognised by locals at a field preaching on the following Sunday. There were Elliots of Langside in the 17th century (easily confused with Lansidebrae near Shankend).

Langsidebrae (*lawng-sīd-brā*) *n.* farmstead just to the west of the Langside Burn above Shankend in the upper Slitrig valley. This is probably the 'Langside' listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers resigned in 1368 by Thomas Baliol to his superior William, Earl of Douglas. The lands here are referred to as just 'Langside' in a 1511 charter of Douglas of Cavers. In 1573 Douglas of Cavers had a decree to remove Robert Elliot of Redheugh from these lands, but Elliot argued that 'his fader and guidsire wes in possessioun of the saidis landis thir mony yeris bigane'. It is probably the farm of that name, possessed by William, younger of Cavers in about 1614 when some livestock were stolen. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when that was inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. It was 'Langsyde'

owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century, e.g. inherited by Sir William Eliott in 1692. John Elliot was tenant in 'Langside' in 1694. Walter and James Armstrong were farmers there in 1797, with William Hobkirk as shepherd. Thomas Cairns was there in 1868. John Rae was shepherd here in the mid-19th century. Charles Anderson was there in the early 1900s.

Langside Burn (*lawng-sīd-burn*) *n.* stream joining the Slitrig at Shankend and fed by smaller streams that rise on the slopes of the Maidens and Greatmoor, including Fore Burn, Mid Burn, Back Burn and Pap Sike. In its upper part is the waterfall of Hawkhass Linn, with an adjacent earthwork. A little further down, near where it crosses the line of the Catrail are the remains of a farmstead, being a D-shaped enclosure about 55 m across, with signs of 2 sets of rectangular foundations, one inside and one outside. The stream runs through Langside Burn Wood, near where the 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows some buildings. The steading of Langsidebrae is to the west. There is a farm of the same name in Bowden Parish and several others across Scotland.

Langside Burn (*lawng-sīd-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream near Whithope, perhaps Whames Sike. It is listed as 'langesideburne' in about the 1190s when Richard Lovel granted lands between Whithope and Whames.

Lang Sike (*lawng-sīk*) *n.* small stream joining the Leap Burn just to the west of Robert's Linn bridge. The Catrail crosses just to the south and there are the remains of a settlement there, being about 110 m in diameter and enclosing 3 platforms. The area is now covered with forest.

Langslack Sike (*lawng-slak-sīk*) *n.* Longslack Sike, stream that flows roughly north-east to join the Jed Water, to the east of Southdean Mill. The area is rich in archaeological remains. Hyndhaughhead Tower lay on its northern banks, and Slack's Tower a little to the south. There was another tower house just 150 m east of Hyndhaughhead, on the south side of the stream. The foundations are still visible, about 6.6 m by 3.8 m, surrounded by banks, and with 2 larger farmstead buildings adjacent. There are also signs of rig lines, enclosures and other banks from the former farm. It is also possible that there are remains of a homestead here, buried in peat. This may correspond to 'Watersyde' on Blaeu's c.1654 map.

langsome (*lawng-sum*) *adj., arch.* slow, tedious, weary, lengthy – 'But I forget the langsome years that o'er our head ha'e fled, I didna see the burning tears Thae een o' blue ha'e shed' [JT].

the Lang Stand Oot (*thu-lawng-stand-oo'*) *n.* local industrial dispute of 1822–23, lasting 14 months. It was prompted by the Hawick hosiery employers trying to reduce wages so that they could price their goods more competitively. This was a combined effort of all the town's manufacturers, except William Beck. Plays and other entertainments were put on in the Town Hall and elsewhere to raise money for the strikers. Strike leaders were imprisoned in Jethart Jail, but were freed without trial. Eventually the employers conceded.

lang syne (*lawng-sīn*) *adj., arch., poet.* of long ago, old-time, ancient – 'Lang syne, whan decent gude grey claith, Did hap the laird an' tenant baith' [JR], 'A' ye wha doat on langsyne things, Wha heap auld armour up in bings . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . Gin I be near, I'll buy't a frock, For auld langsyne' [JoHa], 'Jingo ring was mair i' ma line i' th' lang-syne days . . . ' [HEx1919], *adv., arch., poet.* long ago, literally 'long since' – 'But aa mind a day, long-syne, Aa met ee at The Vertish edge' [DH], 'And whiles I think that muckle o' life's fun, The satisfaction kent langsyne . . . ' [WL], *n., arch., poet.* the days of the past, old times, nostalgia – '. . . The perfect content o' the games o' lang syne' [??], 'Then to the task my flagging muse, swell big My teeming thoughts, upon this ancient Brig, And to my mind recall the scenes of auld lang syne, That so the much prized medal may be mine' [WNK], 'I feel once more the dreams come back - the days of auld langsyne' [GWe], 'In auld langsyne, my friend, In auld langsyne; Where Wallace hid, and Mary Scott, In days o' langsyne' [BY], 'Fra sister fonts o' auld lang syne Sae flows your gutterblude wi' mine' [JEDM], 'Gane, the auld petted ewie that fed on the lea – Naething left o' langsyne but my grandfather's tree' [DA] (sometimes written as one word, 'langsyne').

Lang Synton (*lawng-sin-tin*) *n.* possible former name for lands, perhaps near Synton. In 1679 John Shortreed in 'Longsintoune' had a discharge for payment with the Burgh of Selkirk and he was in 'Langseintein' in 1681.

Lang Tae (*lawng-tā*) *n.* hill in Craik Forest, near the head of Wolfcleuch Burn. It reaches a height of 438 m.

Langtae Hill (*lawng-tā-hil*) *n.* hill just to the west of Cauldcleuch. It reaches a height of 554 m (1,786 feet) and is the source of the Skelfhill Burn.

Lang Tam Dyce (*lawng-tawm-dīs*) *n.* nickname for **Rev. Thomas Dyce**.

lang-tholance (*lawng-thō-lins*) *adj., poet.* long-suffering – '...fu' o' tendir pitie, an' gracious, lang-tholance, an' waynesum in mercie an' trouth' [HSR].

Langton (*lawng-tin*) *n.* **John** (14th C.) Scottish clerk. He was given a passage of safe-conduct to study for a year in England in 1366 and again in 1368. He may have been from Langton in Berwickshire or Lanton in Roxburghshire. It seems unlikely he was the same man as the later John associated with Wilton, but they may have been related. **John** (14th C.) priest of Glasgow Diocese. In 1394 Pope Benedict XIII wrote to the Abbot of Melrose with a mandate to give him the Parish Church of Wilton. His surname is written 'de Langtun'. **William** (b.1814/5) from England, he worked as a stocking framesmith in Hawick. In 1841 he was at about 55 High Street, but by 1851 had moved to O'Connell Street. His brothers John and James were living with him by then. The family moved to 15 Backdamgate, then back to O'Connell Street by 1871. In 1837 in Hawick he married Mehala Dow, from London. Their children included: William (b.1837), also a framesmith; Rebecca (b.1840); Mehala (or Matilda, b.1844); Mary (b.1847); John (b.1854); Catherine (b.1851); John (b.1854); Eliza (b.1856); and Ann (b.1861).

Langtonheight (*lawng-tin-hī'*) *n.* farmstead in Ashkirk Parish, just to the east of Synton Parkhead. It is probably the 'Langtoune' where Thomas Hunter was tenant in 1697 and William Hislop was servant in 1698. Janet Robson was a widow living there in 1709 and Walter Veitch was tailor there in at least 1715–19. In 1716 Walter Dunlop was tenant there, Michael Anderson was herd and Thomas Scott was cottar. Francis Cumming was cottar in 1717 and John Dunlop was tenant in 1724. This is recorded as 'Longtown' where Michael Anderson and Walter Veitch were located in 1719. Walter Thomson was farmer there in 1797, with 4 work horses on the farm. John Riddell and Andrew Stewart were servants there in 1799. Walter Scott was shepherd there in 1851 and John Mason and family were there in 1861 (it is 'Longtounheight' in 1797 and 'Longtoun' in 1799; 'Longtown' is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Langtoon (*lawng-town*) *n.* Longtown, town on the A7 towards Carlisle, about 3 miles south of the Border. It has a handsome bridge, is near to the site of the Battle of Solway Moss (1542), and was a former station on the Waverley Line. Population about 3,000 – '...the wunner was Dick Wricht threh Langtoon whae got echt pound iz heis reward' [BW1974].

Langtoon see **Lanton**

Langview (*lawng-vew*) *n.* Longview, a Victorian villa-style house behind the 'Auld Man's Sate'.

lang-wundit (*lawng-wun-dee'*) *adj.* long-winded – 'Ilk ane believes the other ane A great lang-wundit blether, An' like the man that couldna' speak On onything but leather' [FL], 'That langwundeet title remains iz the offishial yin altho it's seldom spoken at length' [BW] (also written 'langwundeet', etc.).

Lanso (*lawn-so*) *n.* short form for 'John Laing & Sons Ltd.' (similar in form to 'Pesco', but not nearly as commonly used).

Lant (*lawn'*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Hawick, probably the same as **Harwudhill**. The ratification of the Barony to Anna Duchess of Buccleuch in 1686 lists 'the lands of Harwoodhill and Emmetsheels, somtymes called Lant and Emmetsheells'.

the Lantern Show (*thu-lan-turn-shō*) *n.* former name for a slide-show, particularly those associated with the Brethren Hall in Old Manse Lane in the early part of the 20th century.

Lanton (*lawn'-in, lawn-tin*) *n.* village about 8 miles north-east of Hawick, half a mile off the A698. It contains several 18th century buildings and also a 16th century peel tower incorporated into Lanton House. There is also a garden having a plaque inscribed with Wullie Landles' poem 'Lanton'. The village used to be home of the Crowner (i.e. coroner) of Roxburgh and was also known as Cranstoun. Lands here were part of the original grant to Jedburgh Abbey in the early 12th century. Later the lands were split among several different owners, with a total value of more than £1700. Janet Turnbull had sasine for the lands in 1502, and Margaret and Elizabeth Turnbull in 1506. The area was burned by Dacre's men, led by Sir Roger Fenwick in late 1513, and by Hertford's men in 1545. A '6 pound land of Langtoune' was owned by the Scotts of Branxholme and Buccleuch from at least 1502; they were valued at £6 in 1574, when still held by the Scotts of Buccleuch. The lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme according to the services of heirs in 1634 and 1653, and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. The Mathers of Lanton were a prominent family in the Jedburgh area in the 17th century. A large part of the land passed to the Douglases sometime in the 17th century (with 2

acres there being included among possessions of the Douglases of Cavers in 1687 and 1698) and was sold to the Fergusons in 1694, then passed to the Youngs and the Browns. The extensive Lanton Common was divided in 1769, with the portioners of the village getting a small part. Rev. George Dickson held part of the lands from 1770, and they were sold by his trustees to Sir Gilbert Murray Kynynmound Elliot in 1796. In the 1788 county valuation draft lands there were owned by George Black of Menslaws, the Duke of Buccleuch, George Dickson's trustees, William Douglas of Timpendean, Walter Hunter of Polmood, Andrew Mather, John Mather's heirs, Thomas Ogilvie of Chesters, James Porteous, Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth, Robert Scott, William Turnbull and Thomas Waugh of Hawkburn. There was once a school in the village (the origin is probably Old English 'longa tun', meaning 'the long town'; it first occurs as 'Langtoun' in the mid-12th century, remaining that way for centuries, and still being 'Langton' and 'Langtown' into the late 18th century; it is 'Langtoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Lanton (*lawn-tin, lawng-toon*) *n.* **William** (15th C.) listed on a 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn in 1438. He is recorded as being of 'Langthoun'.

Lanton Cauld (*lawn'-in-kawld*) *n.* weir in the Teviot near Lanton Mill.

Lanton Hill (*lawn'-in-hil*) *n.* hill south of Lanton village and west of Jedburgh, containing a farm of the same name. There are 2 forts on its northern side. There is also a linear feature stretching from here to the south, towards the Dunion.

Lanton Lady Lands (*lawn'-in-lā-dee-lawndz*) *n.* lands near Lanton that were once owned by the Douglases of Cavers and valued at £10. The lands were incorporated into Jedburgh Parish before 1788. They are described as 'formerly in Cavers Parish' in the 1788 draft valuation, when they belonged to Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth. The name suggests that the lands were associated with a church for which Douglas of Cavers once held the patronage (along with Hassendean Lady Lands).

Lanton Mains (*lawn'-in-mānz*) *n.* farm just past Knowesouth on the A698. In 1870 a Bronze Age stone cist was discovered there, containing skeletal remains, a beaker and flint flakes.

Lanton Place (*lawn'-in-plis*) *n.* part of Stirches, off Guthrie Drive, built in 1978 and named after the village of Lanton.

lantreen (*lan-treen*) *n., arch.* a lantern – 'A'll heh ti wire in, or thance A'll no can wun doon in teime for the majeek-lantreen' [ECS].

lan'-ward (*lan-wurd*) *adv., poet.* landward – 'For I was lan'-ward bred, and lang For thick-broon at brig-ends, and speech As blunt's the erse-brod o' a cairt' [DH].

lap (*lawp*) *n., poet.* a leap – '... A grassy pule to kep the lap o't' [JBS].

lap (*lawp*) *pp., arch., poet.* leapt, jumped – 'Then Dickie lap a loup fu hie, Fala, &c. And I wat a loud laugh laughed he ...' [CPM], '... With witches' hazel in each steel cap, In scorn of Soulis' gramarye; Then shoulder-hight for glee he lap, 'Methinks I spye a coming tree!' ' [JL], 'The yowes they lap out owre the buchte, And skippit up and downe' [JTe], 'And they hobbled and lap with their gysent shins, And daunced on the clammy floore ...' [JTe], 'A better never took a hill, Not lap an aul' feal dike o'er, On ony day' [JoHa], 'An' when Yeddie play'd up, how they caper'd an' lap, they thrimml'd their feet a' sae tightly' [JoHa], 'Preserve us a'! Kate's father cried, What's this! as frae the bed he lap' [HSR], 'An' bauld wi' hindberries frae the syke, I lap an' ran a turn Alang the divots on the dyke, Doon to the Tweeden burn' [ECB], 'She was a yauld and willint bitch As ever lap ower hedge and ditch' [JH], 'He lap tae gird his sword, At his leal auld chieftain's word' [JEDM], '... an laap an flaang as yauld as a wuddie' [ECS] (also written 'laap'; this is the past tense, while the past participle is **luppen**).

lap (*lawp*) *n., poet.* a flap of a garment, lapel – '... Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap; For there's no ae fardin i'll trust thee. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

the Lapland Rat (*thu-lawp-lind-raw'*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

lapper (*law-pur*) *n., arch.* a clotted mass, partially melted snow – 'When ilk bit syke wad cast a caper Wi' drumlie broo, and ice, and lapper ...' [AD], *v., arch.* to clot, curdle, congeal, turn into slush (cf. **loupered**).

lappert (*law-pur'*) *pp., arch.* clotted – '... An' cowpit the lappert milk he got His vyttles owre to synd' [WiSp].

lappert gowan (*law-pur'-gow-in*) *n., arch.* common name for the march marigold, Caltha palustris – 'The Marsh or March Marigold, commonly known as Lappart Gowans, opens its large full yellow wax-like flowers in meadows and marshes' [JAHM] (also written 'lappart').

l'armes (*lawrm*) *n., pl. arch.* a heraldic representation of tears – 'Then, last of all, cam the corps, caried under a fair parte of black veluet, deckt with Armes, L'armes and Cipres of Sattin' [SB1634].

larrie (*law-ree*) *n.* a lorry – 'Fient a trap, boaggie, geeg, laarrie, caager's cairt or hurlie' [ECS], 'Hei was on ov a laarrie comin birrlin alang . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'laarie').

Larristofts (*law-ris-tofts*) *n.* lands listed in 1511 among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick, Douglas of Drumlanrig. The lands continued to be listed in 1572 when James Douglas inherited the Barony of Hawick. In 1615 it is transcribed 'Lairis, Toftis, Kirkwood', which is probably 'Larristofts and Kirkwood'. It seems likely that this is related to the lands of **Lairs** near Teviothead, and unrelated to Larriston, although of course there may be other possibilities (it is 'Laristoftis' in 1511 and 'Lairis Toftis' and 'Lairris Toftis' in 1572).

Larriston (*law-ris-tin*) *n.* farm on the Liddel Water, south of Saughtree. The Larriston Burn, draining from Larriston Fells, joins the Liddel just below here. A former tower there was an important seat of the Elliots from the early 16th century. It is suggested that the site of the tower was on the Larriston Burn near Upper Larriston, some distance from the main house today. However, there may have been a separate tower-house near the modern house. Jeffrey says that when the foundation were dug up in about 1800 a large oven and an 18 pound cannon-ball were found. It may be the 'Lanorowstanys' listed as a 20 merk land in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale. Two separate farms there were formerly called Over and Nether Larriston; these were granted to Robert Elliot of Redheugh by the Earl of Angus in 1484. The farm was occupied by several Nixons in 1544. This was probably the site of the tower built by Martin Elliot of Braidlie in the 1570s and which was attacked by the English in 1584 (referred to in another English account as 'Martins tower'). Probably a new tower was built by Robert Elliot of Redheugh in the late 1580s, since an English letter of 1596 describes that he 'within these 12 years, has erected another called Laristone'. The last Robert of Redheugh mostly resided there in the early 17th century. He had a daughter Margaret, who married James Eliott, son of 'Gibbie wi the Golden Garters', and their son Gilbert became the next Elliot of Larriston. In the 1678 Land Tax Rolls the whole estate was valued at £1934, with Larriston itself valued at £834. Robert Elliot of Larriston became bankrupt and the lands of Over and Nether Larriston were sold to Christopher Irving of Binks in 1688. Tax was paid for 4 hearths at the house in 1694, and there was a shepherd and another house with a kiln recorded. Robert Elliot was able to buy back the lands in 1695, reinstating the dower rights from the rents to his grandmother (Margaret of Redheugh). Bonnie Prince Charlie is said to have spent the night here on his march south, and for a long time the bed he slept in was pointed out. When the farms of the Scotts of Buccleuch were surveyed in 1718 there were 3 small pieces of land belonging to the farm in loops of the Liddel Water adjacent to Riccarton farm. The Elliots of Larriston finally lost the lands through debt, selling Over and Nether Larriston and Larriston Rig to John Oliver of Dinlabyre in 1719 (for £1,808 6 shillings sterling). However, they were back in Elliot hands when purchased by Maj.-Gen. William Elliot (from William Oliver of Dinlabyre) in 1786. In 1788 the lands were recorded valued at £834. Francis Stevenson was a servant at the house in 1799. Servant Thomas Waugh, shepherd Thomas Grieve, servant Robert Scott and clogger Robert Oliver were living there in 1801. Maj.-Gen. Elliot left the lands to his cousin's son, George Fraser Scott, who took the additional surname 'Elliot'. This George Scott-Elliot was Laird in 1811 of 'Lariston, comprehending Over and Nether Lariston, and mill and Mill Lands thereof', valued at £627. George Turnbull was a resident there in 1821. Scott-Elliot sold the estate in 1843 to James Jardine for £29,000. It may be the 'Lanorowstanys' listed as a 20 merk land in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale. It was popularised in the Ettrick Shepherd's ballad 'Lock the Door Lariston'. A lintel above the cottage door there is inscribed 'J.S.' and 'M.R.' for James of Stobs and Margaret of Redheugh – 'See how they wane, the proud files of the Windermere, Howard ah! woe to the hopes of the day; Hear the wild welkin rend, While the Scots shouts ascend, Elliot of Larriston! Elliot for aye!' [ES] (also spelled 'Lauriston' and 'Lariston'; the origin is probably from the Middle English personal name 'Lauri' or 'Larri', a diminuitive of 'Lawrence'; it occurs as 'Larrostane' in 1484, 'larostanys' in 1489, 'Lauerokstanis' in 1515/6, 'Larestanis' in 1516 and 1556, 'Larestanys' in 1516, 'Larastanis' in 1526, 'Larlestane' and 'Lawrellstane' in 1544, 'Lauerokstanis' in 1548, 'Lauriestone' in 1565, incorrectly transcribed 'Lamestone' in 1565,

'Lareston' in 1595, 'Lariestounis' in 1613, 'Lariestoun' in 1627 and 'Lairiestounes' in 1637, and although it attains its modern spelling at the end of the 17th century it is incorrectly written 'Ladiestoune' in 1718, is still 'Lauriston' in 1797, 'Lariestoun' in 1801 and 'Laristone' in 1821; it appears on Sandison's c.1590 map as 'Ladiestaine, Ro. Ellott's', is 'Laristoun' on Gordon's map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'N. Laristoun' and 'O. Larristoun'and it is on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Laristown').

Larriston Burn (*law-ris-tin-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising on Foulmire Heights and Loch Knowe and flowing west and south-west to join the Liddel Water near Steeleroad-end. Among its tributaries are Hirst Sike, Holm Sikes, Pipe Sike, Bught Sike, Storff Sike, Little Warrington Sike, Great Warrington Sike and Westly Sike. It has several waterfalls along its length. It passes the farmstead of Upper Larriston, where the original tower-house may have been situated, as well as Larriston lime works. The farm of Larriston Burn was once separate from that of Larriston. Airchie Elliot was there in 1590, John Nixon in 1588 and 1590/1 and Geordie Nixon in 1590, all accused of rieving (it is 'Lareston burne' in 1588, 'Larestone burne' in 1590 and 'Layrestenburne' in 1590/1).

Larriston Fells (*law-ris-tin-felz*) *n.* centre of the Debateable Lands on the Scottish side, over the Border from Bewcastle Fells. The hills reach a height of 1,677 feet and feed the Larriston Burn to the west.

Larriston Knowe (*law-ris-tin-now*) *n.* hill that is part of Whitrope Edge, north of Whitropefoot (it is unclear whether there is a connection to the Larriston further south).

Larriston Lime Works (*law-ris-tin-līm-wurks*) *n.* former lime manufacturory on the Larriston Burn, to the south-east of the main farm. This area has also been referred to as Upper Larriston. It started in 1811, and expanded in 1820 after demand from local farmers. It is labelled 'Larriston Lime Works' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, with 'Tile Works' a little to the south. There are remains of lime kilns and old quarries scattered over a wide area.

Larriston Mill (*law-ris-tin-mil*) *n.* former mill at Larriston.

Larriston Rig (*law-ris-tin-rig*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, to the east of Larriston farm, also called **Haggiehaugh**. John Elliot of Thorlieshope owned the lands (or perhaps just a 'wadsett' on the lands) from about the 1670s. They were among lands sold by Robert Elliot of Larriston to Christopher Irving of Binks in 1688, after Elliot went bankrupt. However, they were bought back by Elliot in 1695. John Nixon and George Armstrong were there in 1694. George Scott-Elliot of Larriston was owner in 1811, when it was valued at £207 and 'now called Haggiehaugh'. James Jardine was owner in about 1874 (also written 'Larriston Rigg' and 'Larristonrig'; it is 'Lariston ridge' in 1694 and is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

lash an lave (*lash-in-lāv*) *adv., poet.* with profusion, in abundance – 'Drinkin', squabblin', lash an' lave o' whorin', An' a' sic things, he means to be right brave at' [JoHa].

lass (*las*) *n.* a girl, young woman – 'Delivered to Bailie Martin in name of Isa Anderson for teaching poor lassies £4 0 0' [PR], 'Push about the flowing glasses – Sing and dance and kiss the lasses' [AB], 'Whan bonny lasses blush'd at kissin', Nor took a bite afore the blessin' ' [JR], 'Now lasses see to-morrow night, That all your candles do burn bright . . . ' [BY], '. . . Like her lasses blithe and bonnie' [??], 'For lads leal and true, And lasses braw and fair' [TC], 'Here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses!' [GWe], 'Lasses' een sae brichtly glancin' ' [RH], '. . . Lang life tae the lasses whae bussed it again!' [CB], 'As I strolled through old Hawick town, I met a bonny lass . . . ' [WFC], '. . . I vow she's the handsomest lass in the toon' [DJ].

the Lasses (*thu-law-seez*) *n., pl.* collective name for the partners of the Common-Riding Principals and their supporters.

the Lasses Association Denner (*thu-law-seez-aw-sō-see-ā-shin-de-nur*) *n.* dinner organised for the new Cornet's Lass and Acting Mother on Picking Night. The pair both make speeches and are presented with their Lasses Association badges, and the Cornet's Lass is also presented with a Hawick song book.

lassie (*law-, la-see*) *n.* a girl, young woman – 'what a bonnie wee lassie', 'Delivered to Bailie Martin in name of Isa Andersson for teaching poor lassies £4 0 0' [PR1712], 'O, lassie dear, O, lassie fair, My heart you've fixed in a snare' [JoHa], 'O the lassie's young and bonny, O the lassie's dear to me' [JoHa], 'It canna bring back joy to me Since my sweet lassie's gane' [WE], 'And it's then that Ah whisper sweet words in the ear O' the lassie that works in the mill' [WAP], 'I walked more quickly up the brae, The lassie smiled at me, The sun shone fair on Hawick town, I'd met my love, you see!' [WFC], '. . . A wall of emotion, Like the swell of the sea My lassie

in Canada's waiting for me' [AlB] (diminutive of 'lass', implying slightly younger).

The Lassie That Works in the Mill (*thu-law-see-thi'-wurkz-in-thu-mil*) *n.* song written by Walter Peden, in a dialect that is only partly Hawick. It was performed regularly by his sons George and Jock, lost for a while, but recovered from a tape recording at the Gilded Chamber. The music was later adapted by Henry Douglas, adding 8 bars to the original 16. Ian Seeley wrote a piano accompaniment for the 2001 'Hawick Songs' collection. It is included on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', sung by Henry Douglas.

lassock (*la-sok*) *n., arch., poet.* a small girl – '... And there's noucht to marrow the tender grace That lichts the smile o' a lassock's face' [WL] (diminutive form of **lass**).

Lasson (*la-sin*) *n.* **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son John was baptised there in 1712. Perhaps the same Robert 'Lasten' witnessed a baptism for Hawick merchant John Johnston in 1721.

lat (*law', lawt*) *v.* to let, permit – '... 'lat be, my lad, e'en lat it be; For sae rins a' humanity' ' [DH] (it is unclear how common this has been in Hawick; cf. **luit** and **lut**).

latch needle (*lawch-nee-dul*) *n.* a needle with a small hook at the end which is closed with a hinged latch to hold the yarn in place while the loop is formed in a knitting machine, thus allowing loop formation and 'knock-over' to happen simultaneously. This was common on a 'V-bed' hand-knitting machine and is similar to a 'bearded needle'. It was patented by a Leicester hosier in 1849.

late bailie (*lā'-bā-lee*) *n., arch.* title given to former Bailies of the Town in distinction to the 'present bailies'.

lately (*lā'-lee*) *adv., arch.* recently, newly, not long since – 'Wr. Scott the Beddel being laitlie dead, the minister thought convenient that John Scott son to the said deceast Walter should be admitted to supply the place' [PR1717].

latewake (*lā'-wāk*) *n., arch.* a wake or 'sittin up' with a corpse.

the Latin Schuil (*thu-law'-in-skil*) *n.* another name for **the Grammar Schuil**, used to distinguish it from the 'English' or Parish School (also **Laitin**).

Latoun (*lā-tin*) *n.* **Sir Brian** (d.1545) English commander of Henry VIII, who was Governor of Norham Castle. Along with Sir Ralph Evers headed the invading forces that laid waste to the Borders in 1544/5, possibly including Hawick and Branxholme. Their 'bloody ledger' boasts of destroying 192 towns, towers, barkines, churches and houses, killing 403 Scots, capturing 816 prisoners, and taking 10,386 cattle, 12,492 sheep, 1296 horses, 200 goats and 850 bolls of corn, along with an incalculable amount of goods. He was killed at Ancrum Moor and probably buried at Jedburgh – 'The ravag'd abbey rang the funeral knell, When fierce Latoun and savage Evers fell' [JL] (also spelled 'Laiton', 'Layton', etc.).

latter-will (*law-tur-wil*) *n., arch.* a will, document setting out a persons intentions for disposing of their estate – 'Followis the Legacie and Latterwill. At Hawik, the ellevint day of April, the zeir of God jmvc and thrie scoir and fourtene zeris ... ' [SB1574].

Lau see **Hawick Lau**

lauch (*lawch*) *v., arch.* to laugh – '... Caleb ... told them he had fulfilled his promise, but 'dinna let on what ye've seen, an' than ye can lauch at the next fallows 'at come oot' ' [WNK], 'He that sits in heæven sall lauch ... ' [HSR], 'The Lord sall lauch at him, for he sees that his daye is cumin' ' [HSR], 'The bairns was lauchin' an' schrauchin' amang the sauchs doon i' the hauch' [JAHM], '... folk noo-a-days disna believe thae things, an' ye only get yersel' lauched at' [BCM1880], 'Wi' mony a face o' lauchin' glee, Around the auld hearthstane' [JT], 'Jean lauched fit tae spleet at a lot o' young chaps Wha were rinnin' wi' airmfu's o' big wheaten baps' [BM1900], '... it mae rain at, for ochts A care! – Lauch at! Ee'll finnd A'm richt for aa' [ECS], '... His frien's a' lauchit him to scorn, He rued the day that he was born' [WFC], *n., arch.* a laugh – 'Last, Redcowl gave a lauch, It was a lauch indeed; 'Twas mait like a hoarse, hoarse scrauch, Syne a tooth fell out o' his head' [T], 'A'll aye meind the lauch ei leuch!' [ECS], 'But aince and again their lauchs wad droon The dunt as at whiles they brocht ane doon ... ' [WL], 'Auld Warlock Hermitage There on the haugh, Sits square on his hurdies And gies a bit lauch' [DH] (also written 'laach'; the past tense is **leuch** or sometimes **lauchit** and the past participle **leuchen**).

lauchable (*lawch-u-bul*) *adj., arch.* laughable – 'It was siccaw lauchable thing for tae see, The skurry they a' made tae get at the tea' [BM1900].

lauchful (*lawch-ful*) *adj., arch.* lawful, permitted by law, legally appointe – '... be the said vmquhile Robert as lauchfull tutoure to me

for the tyme' [SB1569], 'Item, whatsomever person that beis not present yeirlie at the Commoune ryding and setting the ffaires, sall pay fortie schillingis toties quoties, and wardit without licence or any lauchfull excuse' [BR1640] (also 'lauchtful' and other variants).

lauchfullie (*law<u>ch</u>-fu-lee*) *adv., arch.* lawfully, permitted by law – '...in sa far as the samin is deulie and lauchfullie maid ...' [SB1574].

lauchit (*law-<u>ch</u>ee', -<u>ch</u>i'*) *pp., poet.* laughed – 'An' they laucht him til scorn' [HSR].

lauchter (*law<u>ch</u>-tur*) *n., arch.* laughter – 'Than was oor mooth fillet wi' lauchtir, an' our tung wi' singin' ...' [HSR], 'The way I mind him sae weel is – he keepit the company in roars o' lauchter' [BM1903], '...her smittle lauchter echoes clear' [WL].

laud (*lawd, lowd*) *v.* laud (note the diphthong in the former pronunciation).

Lauder (*law-dur*) *n.* town on the Leader Water, in the former county of Berwickshire. It has preserved its original mediæval form, with a single street widening into the Market Place, and the main road being divided by the central Mid Row, with its 18th century Town Hall. A bridge is recorded there as early as 1482. It was made a royal burgh in 1502, and was the site of the 1482 hanging of six favourites of James III by Archibald Douglas (Bell-the-Cat). Thirlestane Castle lies just outside the town. The town is on the main A68 road north from Hawick via Jedburgh, and until 1755 was also part of the route north via Selkirk, so it must have been a familiar stopping point for centuries of travelling Teries. Its Common Riding is one of the oldest, with reference to it in 1686, although it was in abeyance for 80 years before being revived in 1910. It includes a mounted procession to the Watering Stane and on to the Burgess Cairn. 'Lauder and Lauderdale' was published by Andrew Thomson in 1903. Population (1991) 1,064 (the origin of the name is probably a corruption of the Leader Water, however, it has also been suggested to be related to the Welsh 'llawedrog', meaning 'heaped').

Lauder (*law-dur*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Glendinning and their children included Janet (b.1719). **Adam** (b.c.1790) slater in Newcastleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and was listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was living at about 41 South Hermitage Street. His wife was Janet and they had children Adam, John, William, Agnes and Walter. **Agnes** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Alexander** priest of St. Andrews Diocese. In 1413 he was student of Canon Law, 'of knightly origin' and brother (likely meaning brother-in-law) of William Glendinning, Bishop of Glasgow when he had permission to hold 2 benefices. His half-brother William became Bishop of Glasgow. In 1416 he was Archdeacon of Dunkeld and 'bachelor of canon law' when there was a plea for him to be given the Church of Ratho, although he already held the perpetual vicarage of Roxburgh. In 1418 he was granted the Canonry and Prebend of 'Baruna Lanark', while still holding the Church of Ratho and the Archdeaconry of Dunkeld. In 1439 he had permission to hold Ratho, the Archdeaconry of Dunkeld and the Church of Lilliealeaf for another 10 years. It is unclear when he was first appointed to Lilliesleaf. **Alexander** (16th C.) son and heir of William, Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1540 he and his wife Marion Hay were given sasine of his father's lands of Todrig by John Hay, Lord of Yester. These lands included the 'manor and mansion thereto and pertinents'. Also in 1540 he and his wife was Marion Hay sold a tenement to Alexander Gledstains. In 1543 he was directed to pay a sum to Katherine Gray (widow of a former holder of lands at Todrig) for her 'terse', but protested. In 1544 there was an agreement between him and his wife Marion Hay over lands in Selkirk pertaining to Alexander Gledstains. In 1545 he and his wife sold a tenement in Selkirk to Patrick Kelso. He was recorded as Burgess of Edinburgh in 1557. **Alexander** (b.1794/5) born in Smailholm, he was miller at Riddell Mill. In 1861 he was there farming 65 acres and employing 4 people. He was still there in 1868 His wife was Margaret and their children included Alexander and Mary. **Andrew** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He was surely related to the other clerics of the same surname. He was Bachelor of Decreets lecturing at Orleans in 1403. He held the Church of Ecclescraig and petitioned for several other benefices in the first few years of the 15th century, but these were unsuccessful. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee in 1731. He probably married Bessie Chisholme in 1728. His children included: Janet (b.1739); Walter (b.1731); James (b.1734); Adam (b.1738); and Margaret (b.1741). He may also be the Andrew who married Margaret Scott in Roberton in 1737. **Cuthbert** of Todrig (15th/16th C.)

convicted in 1508 of several crimes. This included stealing 2 horses from Alexander Turnbull at Braidlie, resetting and abetting with the thieves and rebels Alexander Cranston, William Oliver, Simon Turnbull and Robert Turnbull. For these crimes he was drawn and hanged and all his possessions forfeited. His brother and heir Walter is recorded in a document in Selkirk in 1528. **David** (–) local mortgage advisor and runner who won the 2003 'New Year Sprint' event at Musselburgh Racecourse. **Edward** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese, he was son of Alan, Lord of Hatton and cousin of William, who became Bishop of Glasgow. In 1416 he was described as 'of noble birth, M.A. and student of theology for three years' when there was a request for him to get the perpetual vicarage of Roxburgh, which was being resigned when Alexander (surely a relative) gained Ratho. He also held the Church of 'Suthboyle' in Glasgow Diocese. He later held some rights as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1418, but resigned these in favour of William Crozier in 1419. In 1420 he was litigating with Andrew de Hawick over who held the Parish Church of Liston. At that time he already held the Archdeaconry of Lothian and had requested other benefices, despite being 'the son of an unmarried man and an unmarried woman'. **George** of Whitslade (15th C.) granted the lease of Deloraine and Warleshope in 1488. His family lands were Whitslade in Berwickshire (not the place of the same name in Ashkirk Parish). Probably the same 'George Lauder of Quhitslaid, knight' was recorded in a land transaction in Edinburgh in 1502. **George** (16th C.) mentioned in 1538 along with Thomas, when Katherine Gray had their sheep legally removed from Todrig. Probably the same George was also mentioned in 1537 along with Richard when they were ordered to remove themselves and their servants from Todrig. **Hector** (15th C.) attorney for George, 4th Earl of Angus in 1456, when he accepted sasine of Ewesdale on behalf of Douglas. His name was written as 'Ector of Lawadyr'. He was specially deputised as Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1464/5 for an inquest giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh to Archibald, son of the deceased William Douglas of Cavers. His name is recorded as 'Hector of Lawdre'. He was also on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5, where he is 'of Lauedyr'. **Hector** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Clerklands recorded in 1493 as brother of Thomas. He was allowed to 'compone' at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh for a series of crimes, including stealing from several farms, bringing in Nixons from England and associating with William Elliot 'and other thieves of Branxholme'. His sureties were Robert, son of Walter Scott of Headshaw, and the Laird of Buccleuch. In 1494 he was recorded as brother of the Laird of Todrig when he witnessed the charter for the lands of Galalaw by James Scott of Kirkurd in 1494. In 1494/5 he was recorded as brother of the Laird of Todrig when he had a remission for several crimes, including: helping 2 Elliots and 5 Armstrongs, 'Traitors of Levyn' in a raid on 'Quhitmur', involvement in a raid on the 'Pot-Loche' of Selkirk; resetting Armstrongs, Elliots and Fosters; 'wickedness' done to Adam Thomson in Selkirk; bringing in 2 Nixons; pilaging from Whitlawhouse; the theft of cattle, sheep and a horse from the Turnbulls from Langhope; and further thefts from Shilling Green and Harthern. Robert, son of Walter Scott of Headshaw was surety for him in 1494/5. He is probably the Hector listed in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined (including Walter Scott in Headshaw and David Scott in Galalaw). In 1502 he is described as 'in Clerklands' when he had remission for several crimes: stealing 40 cows from John Scott of Hoddom House, along with a band of Armstrongs; burning Whitslade house with the Armstrongs; stealing 2 horses from Lauder woods; stealing several other horses from different people; stealing cows from William Wood out of Harthern and Whitlawhouse; stealing 16 cows and 2 horses from Whitslade; and stealing cows from Traquair. John Scott 'in le walis' acted as surety. He also had remission for stealing 60 sheep from John Thomson in Harthern and for wounding Adam Thomson in Selkirk, with Robert Scott of Stirches acting as surety. Additionally in 1502, he had remission for stealing 5 horses from several men in the Forest of Lauder, with James Scott of Ashkirk as his surety. **James** (15th/16th C.) younger brother of Cuthbert of Todrig. In 1582 his brother Walter (who was heir to Cuthbert) appointed him as his procurator to deal with matters related to their brother's estate. **James** of Carolside, 'Beau' (d.1799) son of John and Agnes Adam. He was owner of the lands of Redfordgreen and Drycleughshiels in 1785. He paid the land tax on their value of £169 6s 8d. He also owned Whitslade and paid tax on its value of £266 13s 4d. His main estate of Carolside was near Earlston. **John** (d.bef. 1430) priest recorded as a witness at Dirleton in 1410. He was son of a priest and

an unmarried woman, but in 1414 had dispensation to hold a cure. He was presented by Kelso Abbey to Duddingston Church by 1414 and was admitted by Bishop Henry Wardlaw to the Holy Rood Chaplaincy in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh. He served as Proctor for other Chaplains of St. Giles and also for Alexander, brother of Bishop William (who were surely relatives). He was still Bachelor of Decreets in 1426 when given an extra dispensation to hold several benefices. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded at Whitmuir in 1502, along with James Elliot and Janet Ker. The three had 7 cows stolen from them, with Adam Turnbull in Hornshole being given remission for the theft. **John** (d.c.1551) Archdeacon of Teviotdale from 1534. He succeeded George Lockhart, who became Dean of Glasgow, possibly with some exchange between the pair. He resigned the office in favour of John Hepburn in 1544, but retained some of the benefices until his death. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their daughter Isobell was baptised in 1652. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Helen Lauder and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1655. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Martin and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1685. **John** of Carolside and Whitslade (d.c.1788) owner of the lands of Whitslade, Redfordgreen and Drycleuchshiels. He married Agnes Adam, who inherited the lands from her brother John Adam of Whitslade. He was succeeded by his son James. **Katherine** (16th C.) recorded in 1538 when her goods were listed as part of a transaction involving the lands of Todrig. She is probably the Katherine Gray, recorded in connection with Todrig in the same year. She may have been wife of William of Todrig. In 1543 she was 'spouse of the deceased . . . ' when Alexander Lauder was directed to pay her 16 merks for the 'terce' on a husbandland (probably in Todrig). **Richard** (16th C.) mentioned along with George in 1537 when they were ordered to remove themselves and their servants from Todrig. **Sir Robert** of the Bass and Quarrelwood (d.1337) son of Sir Robert. He was referred to as 'elder' to distinguish him from his son, also Sir Robert. He served as Ambassador to England during the time of Robert the Bruce. He was also Keeper of Berwick Castle and for a while was Chamberlain of Scotland. From about 1319 he was Justiciar of Lothian, responsible for the justice aires south of the Forth, including those held in Roxburghshire. He witnessed the grant of Bedrule to Sir James Cunningham in 1321. He was present at the Battle of Halidon in 1333. **Robert** (15th C.) cleric of St. Andrews Diocese. He was recorded as 'Robert de Lawedre' in 1429 when he pleaded to be given the vicarage of Inverkeilor. In 1430 he exchanged his canonry and prebend of 'Castelcarris' (i.e. Castlecary near Glasgow) with James Inglis, who held the same benefice at Ashkirk. He therefore appears to have become prepend at Ashkirk. He was presumably related to other clerics of the same surname. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant at 'Merch-cluche' whose lands were raided and goods stolen by Peter Turnbull of Bonchester and a group of Englishmen. He himself was taken to Bewcastle 'until he redeemed himself', i.e. he was held for ransom. In 1502 Turnbull had remission for these crimes. **Robert** of that Ilk (d.c.1526) son of Oliver. He held the estate of Muircleuch near Lauder and also the superiority of Sunderland near Selkirk. He firstly married Marion, daughter of James Pringle of Smailholm, secondly married Christine, daughter of Hugh Hamilton of Innerwick and thirdly married Janet Logan. He was succeeded by his son Robert. **Robert** of that Ilk (16th C.) son of Robert. He is recorded in 1528/9 when he was involved in a deal with John Cranston of that Ilk, for lands in Smailholm. These lands had belonged to Oliver. He was among Border lairds summoned by the King in 1530. He was also listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He married Alison Cranston and had 2 sons, including Richard, who succeeded. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Euphan 'Dighnam' and their son William was baptised in 1672. **Robert** (d.bef. 1687) resident of Hawick. He married Isobel Turnbull and their children included: Andrew (b.1680); and Robert (b.1682). In 1687 his widow, Isobel Turnbull, was fined 'for cuming into James Newbie, shyreff-officer, his house, and throwing doune her child in his bed when he and oyr friens was att dinner togidder efter yt the common was ridden, and lykewyes in ane oyr provocation, for takeing up of ane pint stope qh was qr standing upon the table, and offereing to thraw it att James Newbie'; the circumstances are not explained. **Stephen** (d.bef. 1530) Burgess of Selkirk. In about 1512 he was granted a charter by John Hay, Lord Yester, for the lands of Todrig 'with the manor and dwelling house thereto and pertinents lying

in the said barony of Olivercastell in the sheriffdom of Selkirk'. Richard Lauder was one of the witnesses, and presumably related. He witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1519. In 1526/7 he received money for lands then belonging to James Murray of Falahill. In 1527/8 he was 'not sound in his mind but labouring in his final pains' when he retified his testament. He was deceased in 1530 when William Scott of Harden swore he owed him 'na mair bot ane merc', and others swore the same one behalf of William Scott in Todrig. This was all in the presence of his widow, Margaret Lauder. His son William inherited his tenement in Selkirk in 1532. **Thomas** (14th C.) one of 5 Scotsmen given safe passage to travel to study in England in 1389. He seems likely to have been related to the other clerics of this surname. **Thomas** (d.1481) priest who graduated with Arts degrees from Paris in 1414. It is unclear how he was related to other Lauders. **Thomas** of Todrig (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1494/5. He had remission for his part in several crimes: attacking John and Adam Thomson in Selkirk; stealing sheep from Harthern; stealing from a poor man called Robert Gordon at Peebles ford; stealing 6 cows from Innerleithen; stealing a cow and a list of items from William Mitchell at 'war'; stealing a skin from the Laird of Dewar; stealing 16 head of cattle from 'cabrostoun'; stealing cattle and sheep from Purveshill; resetting Alexander, son of Robert Turnbull; a theft from William Turnbull in Shielswood; and common theft and delivery of stolen goods before the date of his previous remission. Walter Scott of Howpasley served as his surety. He is also recorded in 1493 when his brother Hector was allowed to compound for rieving crimes; since the same Hector was later recorded as brother of the Laird of Todrig, then presumably that was him. He was presumably father or elder brother of Cuthbert, who was Laird of Todrig in the early 16th century. **Thomas** (16th C.) mentioned in 1538 along with George, when Katherine Gray had their sheep legally removed from Todrig. He is probably the Thomas listed among the friends who would vouch for Alan Mithag in Selkirk in 1539/40. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Braidhaugh in 1620. He was witness to a charter for Goldielands, given by Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. The lands of 'Braidhaughe' were presumably the place near Branxholme. It is possible he was the Thomas, brother of the Laird of Whitslade who in 1618 was accused among men of the Selkirk area of illegally carrying guns. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Priesthaugh in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident at 'Todridge'. His son William was baptised in 1732. **Sir Thomas Dick** of Fountainhall (1784–1848) son of Sir Andrew, he was 7th Baronet of Fountainhall. He was writer of 'The Morayshire Floods', 'The Wolfe of Badenoch' and other books. He also wrote 'Scottish Rivers' (partly serialised in Tait's Magazine, but not published together until 1874), which focuses mostly on Border rivers and contains a section on the Teviot. He was a close friend of Sir Walter Scott and a very keen angler. He was also known for promoting the 'Vestiarium Scoticum' (a forged manuscript about tartans), in dispute with Sir Walter. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) brother and heir of Cuthbert of Todrig. In 1528 he is recorded in a document in Auld Roxburgh (but preserved in the Selkirk Protocol Books) in 1528 when he made his brother James his procurator. **William** (d.1425/6) son of Sir Robert of Edrington and the Bass, and Edinburgh, and nephew of Sir Alan of Hatton. His mother was Annabella, and his half-brother was Alexander, Bishop of Dunkeld. He also had brothers John, Robert, James, Alan and Gilbert; additionally Edward was a clerk who was son of his uncle Alan, Lord of Hatton, while Thomas was his illegitimate nephew and became Bishop of Dunkeld. He studied at Angers in France from about 1388, eventually receiving a Doctorate of Civil and Canon Law in 1407/8. He is the William 'de Lawedre' who was licentiate and lecturer in Canon Law who petitioned for a benefice of St. Malo in 1392. He held this and other benefices in France before gaining a benefice in Aberdeen, as well as the Church of Liston in 1407/8. He may have returned to Scotland along with Henry Wardlaw in 1403 and in 1404 witnessed an act for Melrose Abbey. In 1404 he was granted safe conduct to travel to France with Alan 'de Lawedre'. He acted as an ambassador to England in 1405 and witnessed a document at Makerstoun in 1406. He became Archdeacon of Lothian by 1405. He appears to have dispossessed John de Hawick from his position as Precentor of Glasgow in the period 1403–6. He was described as 'of noble birth' and Doctor of Canon Law in 1407 when he asked for the Church of Liston, although he was already Archdeacon of Lothian; he said he would resign a church in France (St. Malo) in return. In 1408, along with George Borthwick and Alexander Lilliesleaf, he was granted another safe conduct through England to France. In 1408 he

was consecrated as Bishop of Glasgow, succeeding Matthew Glendonwyn. He attended 2 Border parlays in 1411. He acted as an envoy to England and France and probably helped persuade Robert, Duke of Albany, to support Martin V instead of Benedict XIII. He was appointed as Chancellor of Scotland by Murdoch, Duke of Albany in 1421/2, and continued under James I. He was involved with negotiations with the English in 1423 at York and London. It is unclear if he played a prominent role in Teviotdale. However, he did extend Glasgow Cathedral, and is buried at the old parish church in Lauder. His seal was very elaborate, showing the Trinity, saints, a kneeling bishop, shields and the words 'S' WILLELMI DEI GRACIA EPISCOPI GLASGUENSIS'. **William** (d.bef. 1539) Burgess of Edinburgh, who was heir to Stephen. He was recorded as one of the officials for a document in Selkirk in 1527/8. In 1530 he was among a group of men from the Selkirk area who took goods from men from Moffat, but later returned them. In 1530 Patrick Murray of Falahill granted him sasine of lands in Selkirk. He may be the William who in about 1530 was heir to his grandfather John in a tenement in Selkirk. In 1532 he had a charter for Stephen's tenement in Selkirk. A further document records how he was to receive rent for the building from Nicholas Ker and Marion Brydon. In 1533/4 he resigned a tenement in Selkirk to Marion Notman. In 1534 he was a Burgess of Selkirk when he resigned a tenement in Selkirk. In 1535 he was 'burgess of Edinburgh and lord of the lands of Toddryk' when he came to the house of his tenant William Scott and 'placing outside of a stool at the front door as is the custom in such things' announced that William Scott should be ejected from his lands of Todrig. He is probably the William of Todrig recorded in 1537 when William Mathieson agreed to pay annual rent to him for lands in Selkirk. He was deceased in 1539 when there was an inquest for the succession of his son and heir Alexander for his lands of Todrig; Katherine Gray, wife of Hubert Maxwell was also involved, and may have been his widow. In 1540 Alexander was given sasine of his lands of Todrig. **William** (16th C.) listed as 'Maister' in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was owed money 'conform to the Lairdis obligatioun'. However, it is unclear who he was, or whether he was local (formerly 'Ladder', 'Lader', 'Lauwedre', 'Lawader', 'Lawadir', 'Lawadre', 'Lawder', 'Lowder' and variants).

Laura Bennett's (*law-ra-be-nits*) *n.* corner shop in the Kirkstyle, on the corner with the Howegate, during the 1940s and 50s. It had a reputation for being open for long hours – '... And if owts oo forgot A often would be sen-et Ti some wee corner shop Like Laura Bennet's' [IWL].

the Laurels (*thu-law-rulz*) *n.* Guest House at 8 Princes Street.

Laurie (*law-ree*) *n.* Christian name, usually a familiar form of Lawrence, also sometimes spelled 'Lawrie'.

Laurie (*law-ree, low-ree*) *n.* **George** from Jedburgh Parish, in 1793 he married Margaret Lamb in Cavers. Their children Anne and Jean were born in Jedburgh. **Rev. James** (c.1704–83) Minister of Hawick Parish 1757–83. His name is also sometimes written 'Lawrie'. He attended university along with Dr. John Armstrong (of Liddesdale and later London). He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1724, was licensed by Duns Presbytery in 1732 and was ordained at Langton (in Berwickshire) in 1734. There he married and had a family. He was presented to Hawick by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in mid-1757 and installed a few months later. In 1759 he acted as witness for a baptism for wright John Kay. He was known for being very pugnacious and was an acquaintance of the influential Dr. Alexander Carlyle (minister of Inveresk), who called him 'a boundless liar' in his diaries! He was also described thus: 'as a companion he was very amusing by the relation of fictitious stories'; it is said that he recounted fantastic tales based on the time he and Dr. Armstrong had joined a band of gypsies while they were students and also the time he spent visiting the doctor in London, where he claimed he befriended the top politicians of the day. He accompanied Carlyle and his party through Langholm to Carlisle, where he got into a fight 'with a drunken squire of the name of Dacres, who had insulted him with foul language' (a descendant of Lord Dacre perhaps?). However, it seems wise to take this general character assassination with a pinch of salt. He gathered some parishioners together in St. Mary's churchyard to pray during the great flood of 1767, afterwards claiming to have helped abate the waters (although according to the miller the flood had already much receded by then!). Both the Burgher and Anti-Burgher secession churches in Hawick were formed during his ministry, presumably encouraged in part by his unpopularity. It was also said that he refused to allow the parishioners to use a well at the Manse, as they had done previously, and Council records show a wall

was pulled down, which he had had built across a thoroughfare on Burgh property. On the other hand, it was also said that his horse 'Brisk' was used for at least 20 years to carry the Cornet and Flag at the Common Riding. In 1767 he was described as owner of property in the East End of Hawick. In 1743 he married Elizabeth Foggo, who died in 1792. Their children (all baptised in Langton) included: John (b.1744), who was minister at Teviothead, Eskdalemuir and Ewes; Cumberland Alex (b.1746); Mary (b.1748); and Elizabeth (b.1751). He could be the James born to John and Elizabeth Whitehead in Cockburnspath in 1707 – 'Lawrie, that honest man o' God, Deeming it judgement sent abroad Frae heaven direct because o'sin, Collected folk the kirk within' [AD]. **John** (16th C.) notary to a charter relating to Harden in the Barony of Wilton in 1559. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Girnwood in 1716 and 1718. His children included William (b.1714), Janet (b.1716) and Janet (again, b.1718). **Rev. John** (1702/3–62) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1722, he was licensed by Penpont Presbytery in 1731 and was the second of the regular preachers at the Teviothead chapel-of-ease from 1738 until about 1745. In that year he was translated to Middlebie. He witnessed 2 baptisms in Hawick Parish in 1743 (for workmen John Rieve and John Armstrong, who may have had a connection to Teviothead); he is recorded there as 'Mr John Lawrie preacher of the Gospel'. He married Anna Bell, who died in 1797, aged 85, and they had at least one son. **Rev. John** (1744–1817) son of James, minister of Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764 and 1765, when he was still a student (perhaps being the stand-in when the parents did not have other witnesses available, or else being an assistant in the church). He was licensed by the Presbytery of Jedburgh in 1767 and became the minister at Teviothead (or Caerlenrig) shortly after that. However, there is some potential confusion here with the earlier Teviothead. minister of the same name. In 1772 he was recorded as 'Preacher' when he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Lookup, who probably lived in the upper Teviot valley. He is probably the 'Mr' John who witnessed a baptism in 1776 for George Balmer. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He was translated to Eskdalemuir in 1785 and to Ewes in 1791. He was taxed for having a female servant in the 1780s. He was recorded at Ewes on the 1790–1797 Horse Tax Rolls and the 1797 Clock Tax Rolls. In 1786 he married Anne, daughter of William Grieve, farmer at Southfield, and she died in 1834, aged 73. Their children included: James (1787–1851), Lieutenant in the Royal Marines; William (1788–1842), Captain in the Royal Marines; Mary (1789–94); John (1790–1861), who became a Major General; Elizabeth (b.1793), who married Lieut. David Maxwell, younger of Broomholm; Adam Ogilvie (1795–1814), Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, who died at sea; Robert (1797–1828), who died in Langholm; and Walter (1805–44), surgeon with the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, who died at Anantapur, India. **John** (b.1809/10) frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 22 Kirkwynd. His wife was Jane and their children included Elizabeth, David B., Jane, John R. and Jessie. He may be the John of Teviot Crescent who in 1877 donated to the Museum a 'sample of cloth made and presented by him to George IV. at Dalkeith Palace in August 1822'. **John R.** (19th/20th C.) wrote some lines in memory of his brother-in-law James Davidson. **Walter** (b.c.1833) baker at 39 High Street. In 1861 he was a baker at 39 High Street, employing 1 man and 2 boys. His wife was Janet and their children included: David; Adam; Walter; and Euphemia. He may be the 'Mr Laurie' whose 'house at Mid Row foot' was mentioned in 1873 as one of the last pended properties left in Hawick. **Walter** (1858–1923) son of baker Walter. He was also a baker, based at 39 High Street, who became a licensed grocer at the foot of the Mid Row and wine and spirit merchant of 13 Teviot Crescent. Additionally, he produced and sold aerated waters. He was a well known speaker at social functions and a member of the Masons. He was living at 6 Back Raw in 1881 and at 23 North Bridge Street at the time of his death. He bequeathed money for the Laurie Brig and Laurie Shelter. **Zaccheus** (b.1709) born in Ancrum Parish, he became Schoolmaster in Minto Parish in 1726. He may have started off as an assistant or pupil teacher. He was at Ancrum until at least 1738. In 1722 or 1723 he married Mary Mein, the marriage recorded in both St. Boswells and Bowden Parishes. Their children, baptised in Minto Parish, included: Mary (b.1727); Helen (b.1730); and Sarah (b.1733). It is unclear what happened to him (formerly written 'Lourie' and 'Lourrie'; see also **Lawrie** and **Lowrie**).

the Laurie Brig (*thu-law-ree-brig*) *n.* footbridge across the Teviot at the Spetch in Wilton Lodge Park, built in 1924 and opened by the

Prince of Wales. It was named after local businessman Walter Laurie, who left money for the building of a bridge and shelter. It is near here that the riders stop to sing 'Teribus' on the Saturday morning of Common-Riding week, the Principals standing in their stirrups. This tradition apparently began because it was once the site of a large gun, melted down like other sources of iron during WWII. The scissors used in the opening ceremony are in the Museum (sometimes erroneously written 'Lawrie').

Laurie's Den (*law-reez-den*) *n.* area to the north of Faw Hill and west of the farm of Ashtrees. To the south-west there are the remains of an ancient enclosure, perhaps a mediæval stock pen (note the place of essentially the same name in Hawick, **Lawrie's Denn**).

the Laurie Shelter (*thu-law-ree-shel'-ur*) *n.* shelter in Wilton Lodge Park located near the Boer War Memorial, named after Walter Laurie who bequeathed money for its erection.

Lauriston see **Larriston**

laurrie (*law-ree*) *n., arch.* a lorry – '. . . the muckle great, big hivvy motor-laarie cam snorkin an dunnerin bye' [ECS].

lautie (*low-tee*) *n., arch.* loyalty, fidelity, integrity – 'The discriptiovne of Valter Scot of Govdilandis his qvalities. . . . Heir lyis bvreit lairgenes & lavtie . . . ' [MI1596].

lave (*lāv*) *n., arch., poet.* remainder, rest – '. . . the said Dauid and his aieris altymis being dischargit of the lave' [SB1470], '. . . The Elliots, honours to maintain, Brought in the lave of Liddisdale' [CPM], ' 'There's a hantle o' false reports aye gaun about', said Marion, 'an', I'm thinkin', this is ane amang the lave' ' [JTe], 'When a' the lave to bed are gane, And weary toil lied droon'd in sleep' [JoHa], 'The night came – the lave at the bicker were bizzie' [JoHa], 'An' the lave tuik his servants, an' treetet them dispightfullie an' sleyet them' [HSR], '. . . Nature's Wardens of the Marches – The Cairter, Catcleuch Shin, Peel Fell, Penchrise Pen, Skelfhill Pen, an the lave' [ECS], '. . . She leaves the lave ti liltin May, An' takes her gay departure' [WP], '. . . and the lave o the followers are weel strung oot doon the links o the road' [DH].

lave (*lāv*) *v., arch.* to scoop water, bale (**luive** in the Borthwick).

laverock (*law-ve-rok*) *n., poet.* lark, skylark, Alauda arvensis – ' ' Tis sweet beneath the heather-bell To live in autumn brown; And sweet to hear the laverocks swell Far from tower or town' [JL], 'O! Mary, wilt thou meet me when the sun is in the west, When the soaring laverock drops his note, and sits him down to rest' [JoHa], 'The laverock's dropt his sang sae sweet, The blackbird's mute within the grove' [JoHa], ' 'Tis sweet to list, from lift so blue, the laverock singing free' [JTe], '. . . The whaup shook oot its lanesome plent, The laverock took the blue' [ECB] 'When moorcocks whirr upon the wing, Where undisturb'd the lavrocks sing' [DA], '. . . And laverocks speck the welkin blue, And the merle is in the glen' [WiI], 'Whan cheery sings the laverock, To greet the purpling east' [JJ], 'The laverock lifts its liquid notes on high, The mavis trills a melody of song' [TK], '. . . Like the lilt o' hidden laverocks in the bonnie simmer blue' [JYH], '. . . And the laverock's ceaseless carolling, Like some far-off sweet evangel' [JYH], 'Nor shall I hear the laverock singing High o'er each moorland grave' [JJW], '. . . And the laverock's lilt at the skreek o' day' [WL], 'The telephone linesman's a laverock there, Fer frae the haunts o' men . . . ' [DH] (also written 'lavrock').

laverock-heich (*law-ve-rok-hīch*) *adj., arch.* as high as the lark soars.

lavvy (*law-vee*) *n.* a lavatory, toilet – 'Imagine that eer needin' the lavvy And ee bide on the very top stair Ee can hardly quite savvy A queue when ee got there' [AY].

law (*law*) *n.* a hill, often a large one with somewhat of a pointed top, and separated from others, e.g. Black law, Broad Law, Cringie Law, Duns Law, Esdale Law, Gala Law, Herman Law, Kaim Law, Kippielaw, Mervinslaw, Rubserslaw, Tushielaw, Woden Law, and formerly in Hawick the 'Playlaw' – 'From the bridge to the foot of the play la' [PR1717].

law (*law*) *adj., arch.* low – 'And fare thee weel now Liddesdale, Baith the hie land and the law – Keep ye weel frae traitor Mains; For goud and gear he'll sell ye a'. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

Law (*law*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) resident at Chesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Archibald** (b.1770/1) born in Bowden, he was a grocer and carrier in Lilliesleaf. In Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories he is recorded as carrier, leaving Lilliesleaf for Hawick once a week. In 1851 he was 'Landed Proprietor & Ag. Lab.' on the south side of Main Street. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed simply as a grocer. He had a daughter Ann. **Gilbert** (15th/16th C.) resident of Menslaws. In 1502 it is recorded that he had 5 firlots of grain stolen from him there by Adam Grahamslaw, son of the Laird of Little Newton. **Hugh** (19th C.) farmer and coal

agent, who was the last tenant of the fields between Havelock Street and Howdenbank, at that time part of Wilton Mains. He may have been the same Hugh described as an engineer of Wilton Place. **Isobel** (d.1777) resident of Wilton Parish. The Session appoved spending for 'Pipes and tobacco for Isbel Law's funeral, 1s 6d'. She was presumably one of the poor of the Parish. **James** (c.1560–1632) born in Fife, he graduated from St. Andrews in 1581, and became minister of Kirkliston. As a young minister he is recorded being censured (along with John Spottiswood) for playing football on the Sabbath. He became a royal chaplain in 1601, and was titular Bishop of Orkney from 1605. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1608 and preached in favour of Episcopacy before the assembly in 1610. In 1615 he was appointed Archbishop of Glasgow, succeeding his friend Spottiswood. He must have temporarily held the superiority of local lands, since in 1624 he gave a sasine for Headshaw, Dryden and other lands to Andrew Hay, and in 1628 gave a charter of the lands of Barnhills to William Bennet. He married at least twice. **James** (d.c.1682) tenant in Horsleyhill. His will is recorded in 1682. He could be the James who witnessed baptisms for Robert Scott and William Scott in Roberton Parish in 1681. **James** (19th C.) resident of Lynnwood. In 1863 he donated to the Museum a 'large deer-horn found 15 feet below the surface at Ramshope, Reedsdale'. **Jean** (19th C.) name (or possibly nickname) for a Hawick character of the mid-1800s – 'Goold Ballantyne and auld Hawick Jock, Wattie Moudie, Jock Gray and a'; Jenny's Penny wi' plaid o' check, Betty Revel and auld Jean Law' [HI]. **John** (d.c.1687) tenant in Hawick. His will is recorded in 1687. Probably the same James witnessed a baptism in 1682 for James Turnbull in Fenwick. **Rev. John** (1791–1875) coming from Linlithgow West, he was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed as a preacher of the Associate Presbytery of Falkirk. He became the third minister of Newcastleton Burgher Kirk in 1812. He was described as 'very young and blooming' when he started and 'never seemed to grow older or less comely'. He was thus an object of much attention among local farmers with marriageable daughters. He was said to be a 'handsome and vigorous preacher' who became known as 'the Lion of Liddesdale'. He started one of the first Sunday Schools in the district, and brought in 2 people from Carlisle to give singing instructions to the congregation. He visited London in 1824, and his wife would only let him go if he left a portrait of himself, so he got one done in Hawick in about 2 hours. In 1828 he was translated to St. Margaret's, Dunfermline. He moved to Innerleithen in 1850 and had his jubilee as a minister in 1862. He married Jane Murray, who was from his congregation and one of 7 sisters; in 1841 she was living with her son-in-law George Wilson and she died in 1847. They had 4 daughters and 1 son: Agnes; Janie, who married manufacturer George Wilson in Hawick; Janet, who married John Tod from Dalkeith; Ellen, who married Thomas Bonnar, architect in Dumfermline; and William, who died in Trinidad. In 1859 he remarried, to Jessie Sanderson, but she died in 1860. It is said that he was related to Prime Minister Andrew Bonar Law. He died at Eskbank, Dalkeith and is buried at Dunfermline, alongside his wife Jean Murray of Whisgills. **John** (1906–59) Schoolmaster at Denholm. He married Margaret Janet Robertson. They are buried in Denholm. **Robert** (17th C.) described as 'in Kames' in 1632 when along with several others he feued Westbarns (near Belse) from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. **Walter** (19th C.) commission agent of 7 Slitrig Crescent. His daughter Margaret married Walter Scott (of Lyle & Scott), while Kate married John Rennie (of the British Linen Bank) and Jane married Walter Phillips Kennedy (bookseller). He may be the Walter, married to Janet Kedie, whose children baptised in Hawick included: Mary (b.1868); Walter (b.1872); and Thomas Kedie (b.1874). **William** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Linton in Roberton in 1801.

the Law (*thu-law*) *n.* popular name used in the district of Denholm for Ruberslaw – '. . . an' then for the Law – his ordinar' hunting grund' [BCM1881] (e.g. used by James Murray in 1863).

law borrows (*law-bo-rōz*) *n., arch.* legal security given by a person, that they will not harm another person – '. . . James Budie, dreading presonal and bodyly harme of Adam Brown, younger, weiver, craved lawborrowes . . . ' [BR1683].

lawest (*law-iist*) *adj., poet.* lowest – 'Thou hest layde me in the lawist pitt, in mirk, in the deeps' [HSR].

lawfi (*law-fi*) *adj., arch.* lawful, official, proper – '. . . told her that neither God nor man was her master, and that she was a 'lawfu' witch' ' [EM1820], legitimate, offspring recognised by the law – 'The Beddall was ordered to summond Robert Eliot eldest lawful son to Francis Eliot . . . ' [PR1717] (also written 'lawfu' '; the last

meaning common in older documents, sometimes contrasted with **natural**).

Lawgaps (*law-gaps*) *n.* possible name for lands in upper Liddesdale, recorded in a rental roll of c.1376 as part of the area called Ermildon. It was recorded as 'Lawgappis' and listed as being valued at 20 shillings.

lawgier (*law-gee-ur*) *n., poet.* a lawgiver – 'Ephraim alsua is the strencth o' mine heæd, an' Judah is my lawgieer' [HSR].

Lawhope (*law-up*) *n.* former name for land in the Barony of Ashkirk. They were part of the estate purchased by Archibald Cochran of Ashkirk in 1795. They are described in 1815 as 'Lawhope meadow'.

lawin (*law-in*) *n., arch.* a bill, particularly in a public house – 'A paid ma laween ... an than A lifteet the sneck an gaed oot again ti the Mercat Cross' [ECS], 'Yin champagne-cork, left for the lawin', By a Pipe Band efter yon drummin' and blawin' ' [DH] (also written 'laween').

Lawler (*law-lur*) *n.* **Thomas** 'Tom' or 'the Irish Schoolmaster' (d.1874) once a Schoolmaster in Longford, Ireland, he worked in Hawick as a labourer, lodging-house keeper, and a hawker and carrier along with his wife Kate. He died in Hawick Poorhouse.

lawlie (*law-lee*) *adj., poet.* lowly, humble – '... for I am meik an' lawlie in hairt' [HSR], *adv.* lowly, humbly – 'Ilk persone refusses to meitt as said, is being laullie warned, shall pay sixteen shilling Scotts to the baylyeas ... ' [BR1686], *n.* the lowly – '... the lawlie sall heær o't, an' be gladsume' [HSR].

lawly (*law-lee*) *adv., arch.* lawfully – 'The Court lawlie fensit. The said day, with the consent of the bailies and council of said bruche of Hawick ... ' [BR].

Lawrence (*law-rins*) *n.* **Samuel** (19th C.) town bellman in the late 1900s, who was also the last tenant of the Fleece Inn – 'Scottie Dottle and Reuben Watt, Dickie Lyon and Jethart Jim, Sam'l Lawrence and Wat the Cat, And Heather Jock baith gray and grim' [HI].

Lawrie (*law-ree, low-ree*) *n.* **David** (b.c.1770s) labourer in Denholm, according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **David** (18th/19th C.) from Glasgow, he was fifer to Capt. Campbell of the 91st Regiment. He used to play for the recruiting party, which paraded through Hawick on market days in the early part of the 19th century. In 1809 he offered to play for the 'rebel' Cornet, but was forbidden by his Captain. **James** (18th C.) owner of lands referred to as 'Lawrie's Denn', located around Oliver Crescent and Oliver Place. He may have been the 'John Lawrie' referred to by Robert Wilson as one of the founders of the Hawick Farmers' Club in 1776. **Peter** (1828–1902) son of William, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He married Jane, daughter of Ebenezer Wemyss and Janet Laidlaw. In 1853 the family emigrated to Australia, settling in Tarnagulla, where gold had been found. There are many descendants in the area of Victoria today, using the spelling 'Laurie'. **Thomas** (18th C.) listed at 'Danston Mill' in Lilliesleaf Parish when he paid the cart tax in 1785. 'Danston' is presumably Dunstane. **William** (b.c.1797) stockingmaker in Hawick. He married Wilhelmina ('Mina') Pasley (or Paisley), who had previously been married to Frederick Diener. Their children were: Peter, a stockingmaker; Margaret, who married Robert Richardson; Thomas, who was a cabinet-maker's apprentice; and an infant son who died in 1822. He may be the same as the William Lawrie who provided entertainment on the 'slack rope' as part of the efforts to raise money for strikers during the 'Lang Stand Oot' and who also took part in amateur dramatic performances in Hawick at about the same time (see also **Laurie** and **Lowrie**).

the Lawrie Brig see **the Laurie Brig**

Lawrie's Denn (*law-reez-den*) *n.* former name for an area at the east end of Hawick, in use before the houses were built there. It is marked on Wood's 1824 map near where the Auction Mart was later built, and on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map the name appears near the beginning of Weensland Road. In 1824 the land was owned by Archibald Dickson. It is referred to as 'Laurie's Yard' and 'Laurie's Den' in the 1841 census. The name derives from James Lawrie who once owned the lands, together with the Old English for 'wooded hollow' – '... when just as they emerged from Lowrie's den on to the turnpike road, they met the carrier on his way from Berwick' [WNK] (also written 'Laurie's Denn' and 'Lowrie's den').

Lawrie's Flat (*law-reez-flaw'*) *n.* name marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map for the orchard area roughly where Trinity School was later built, a little further from the centre of town than 'Lawrie's Den'.

Laws (*lawz*) *n.* former lands occurring as 'Lawis' on the 1594 list of those held 'in tenancy' by the Baron of Hawick. The name occurs between 'Langhaugh' and 'Tofts', suggesting a location in

the upper Teviot valley. However, it is possible that the lands meant are those in Liddesdale.

Laws (*lawz*) *n.* former name for lands in upper Liddesdale, between the B6357 and Riccarton Junction. They are recorded in the rental roll of c.1376 in the region then known as Ermildon (probably around the modern Arnton Fell). 'Lawis superior' is valued at 12 shillings and 'Lawis inferior' as 7 shillings, as well as 'Locus Ricardi de Lawis' (8 shillings), 'Locus Roberti de Lawis' (8 shillings 4 pence) and 'Locus Ennie de Lawis' (3 shillings); it is unclear to which family these Lairds belonged. It seems likely this is the same place as Lawshill, which is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map and associated with Law's Hill on modern maps. It could also be the same place as 'the Hill', which was a seat of the Elliots in the 16th century. It is 'Leys' on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it extended to 546 acres, bounded by Dawstonburn, Saughtree, Riccarton, Roughlee and Stitchelhill; the farmhouse was shown on the map close to the place marked as the remains of Riccarton Tower on modern maps.

Lawshill (*lawz-hil*) *n.* fortified house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, roughly north of Riccarton farm. It is surely connected with the lands of 'Lawys superior' and 'Lawys inferior' listed on a c.1376 rental roll. Law's Hill is essentially the southern spur of Shiel Knowe, with Palmer's Hill Cutting passing through it. The farm was occupied by John Nixon in 1623 and by Walter Scott of Goldielands in the period 1634–47, along with Riccartonfoot and Prickinghaugh (it was 'Lawishill' in 1623 and 'Laweshill' in 1634).

the Laws of the Mairches (*thu-lawz-ov-thu-mār-cheez*) *n.* rules for governing the Border, set up by a commission of English and Scottish knights in 1249. This included the establishment of the Wardens and how they were supposed to deal with rievers etc.

Lawson (*law-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Martin in Cavers in 1695. **Bailie Alexander Sutherland** (1842–1916) watchmaker and jeweller of 1 Sandbed. He started his business in 1864, and also acted as an optician, silversmith and shipping agent. In 1865 he donated to the Museum 'two rifle-balls from Sebastopol', in 1872 donated a copper coin and in 1873 donated 'two silver American coins' and 'half gulden'. He was a member of the Town Council for 43 years, being Treasurer, becoming a Bailie and later a Judge. He was a Mason, associated with B.U.R.A. No. 424. He was also one of the founding members of the Common-Riding Ceremonial Committee in 1887, and acted as a Race Steward. He donated the Cornet's Silver Challenge Cup. He supplied a 7-day clock (in a mahogany case) for Watson's Watch House in about 1882. The Lawson Bridge was named after him, and he can be seen in a photograph of the older version of the bridge about 1900. His wife's name was Catherine. His daughter Lilley unveiled the Hornshole Memorial in 1901. He was presented with a silver spade when he planted a tree in the Park to commemorate the Coronation in 1902 – '... There to answer Bailie Lawson Aboot every wound and scar' [WE]. **Rev. George** (1784/5–1849) from Selkirk, he was the first minister of Galshiels Burgher Kirk from 1806 and Selkirk First Secession Kirk from 1837. His 'Sermons to the Aged' was published in Hawick in 1810. **Isobel** (18th/19th C.) living at Newmill in 1793 when her daughter Margaret (b.1774) was baptised in Roberton. She acted as 'Sponcer for the child'. **James** of Cairnmuir (17th C.) had the teinds of the Parish of Bedrule ratified to him in 1639, confirmed by a Private Act of Parliament of 1641. It is unclear what his connection was, but the original grant appears to have been from Rev. Joseph Tennant in 1632. **James** (18th C.) waiter working for vintner Robert Armstrong in Hawick in 1794. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Lang in Hawick Parish in 1782. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Newlands according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640 she and Grizel Hall were publicly rebuked for 'going away betwixt sermons without any relevant excuse'. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5, with the Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage being fined. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Guy and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1645. **Robert** (17th C.) listed at Whithope among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish whose son John was baptised in 1712. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabel Huntly and their daughter Betty was baptised in 1740. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish whose son Walter was baptised in 1743. **Robert** (18th C.) resident at Teindside. He married Margaret Scoon, in Roberton Parish in 1739; she may be the daughter of Walter Scoon and Isobel Miller born in 1720.

Their children included: Robert (b.1745); Isobel (b.1747); Elizabeth (b.1750); John (b.1756); and George (b.1760); and Walter (b.1760). His children were baptised in Hawick, Wilton and Roberton Parishes. He was probably also the workman whose son William (b.1742) was baptised in Hawick, with the mother's name given as 'Janet' Scoon and witnesses John Elliot at Goldielands and Robert Scott at Crumhaugh. The witnesses in 1745 were the Thomas Elliot in Harwood and Bailie Robert Boyd, and in 1750 were John and Robert Scott from Galalaw. **Robert** (18th C.) probably son of Robert. He is probably the Robert who married Agnes Grieve in roberton in 1772. He was resident at Chapelhill in 1774 when his daughter Agnes was baptised in Roberton Parish. Other children were William (b.1775), Walter (b.1776), Margaret (b.1778), Margaret (again, b.1779) and Robert (b.1782). **Robert** (18th C.) married Esther Scott in 1780, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Hummelknowes according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He could be the Robert, son of William, who was baptised in Roberton in 1775. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Hassendeanburn according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Sutherland in Wilton Parish in 1835. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Curren in Hawick Parish in 1851. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded on the amended ballot list for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. He was a servant at Wilton Lodge, but 'In the Ballot Box of Peeblesshire', with his entry crossed out in the Wilton listing. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) servant at Doorpool in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. **Walter** (b.1811/2) from Westerkirk, he was a farm worker in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he was at Meadshaw Cottage and in 1851 at Craik. In 1840 in Ettrick Parish he married Janet Jackson (from Cavers Parish) and their children included: Janet (b.1841); Jane (b.1842); Thomas (b.1844); Jean (b.1849); and Susanna (b.1854). **Walter** (b.1836/7) son of Robert, he was a frameworker in Wilton. In 1861 he was living on Wilton Terrace with his wife Jane. He is probably the Walter who in 1867 donated to the Museum a 'Russian bayonet, found at Sebastopol'. **Walter** (19th C.) Burgh Officer in the 1880s, acting as Keeper of the Town Hall among other duties. He was also the halberdier in 1887 when the custom was revived of having the Burgh Officer, accompanied by the Drums and Fifes, walk to the Cornet-elect's house on Picking Night. **Sir William** (d.1632) son of Thomas of Little Usworth, County Durham. He was High Sheriff of Cumberland and in 1591 was made Conveyor of the Commission of the Marches. Knighted in 1604, in 1605 he was Convenor to the English Commission to govern the Borders. His name occurs many times in relation to the pacification of the Borders (i.e. capturing men from various families and executing or exiling them). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Todshawhillshiel in 1716. His children included: Helen (b.1714); Robert (b.1716); and Walter (b.1719). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Burnfoot in 1743 when his daughter Isobel was baptised in Roberton Parish. Margaret (b.1737) and Janet (b.1740) were probably also his daughters. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Eilrig when some of his children were baptised in the 1770s. He married Jean Elliot in Roberton Parish in 1771. His children included: Isobel (b.1772); and Robert (b.1775). **William** (19th/20th C.) of Edinburgh designer of Hawick's WWI Roll of Honour (formerly also spelled 'Lason', 'Lasson', 'Lausone', 'Lawsonne', etc.).

the Lawson Brig (*thu-law-sin-brig*) *n.* iron foot-bridge over the Teviot connecting Free Church Lane with the Haugh, originally constructed in 1904, and replaced in 1988. It was named after Judge Lawson and replaced an earlier wooden structure erected in 1886, with steps at either end. This was built by David Taylor, with building foreman J.P. Tait. There is a photograph showing the original opening in 1886. It was popularly known as **the Shit Brig**. A new bridge was put in place in 2022 as part of the flood protection scheme.

Lawston (*law-stin*) *n.* farm in the far south of Castleton Parish, between the B6357 and the Liddel Water, after Kershopefoot. There are rig lines to the south-east and to the south are 3 oval hollows, which are probably coal pits. There was a colliery here from a few decades startin about the end of the 18th century, the only one of consequence in Roxburghshire. The stream there is said to have once had a sulphurous spring. William Oliver was there in 1797 and James Sorbie was a labourer there in 1799. William Graham was farmer there in at least the period 1821–51 (it is 'Lawstone' in 1821, 'Lawstown' in 1838 and 1851 and 'Lawstone' in 1799; it appears as 'Lawstonn' on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Lawyer (*thu-law-yur*) *n.* nickname for **William Oliver** in the 16th century.

Lawyhaugh (*law-ee-hawch*) *n.* possible place name in Liddesdale, recorded on a rental roll c.1376 as 'Lawyhalch', with a value of 3 pounds. This is distinct from 'Langhalgh', which is also listed, but the location, and pronunciation, are unknown. It is possible it corresponds to the small farmtead labelled on Stobie's 1770- map as 'Lawsholm', on the Liddel to the southeast of Lawston farm.

lay (*lā*) *n., arch.* the movable frame of a loom, containing the reed, which oscillates to beat the yarn into place – 'Now when sitting at work on his loom, He thought, as the shuttle flew From end to end of the moving lay, That he had had troubles enow' [JCG].

lay (*lā*) *v., poet.* put – 'A wilfu' man! O Geordie Tait, Just lay it to yoursel' awee, What other maiden, mair than Kate, Her hand to sic a man wad gi'e' [HSR].

lay in (*lā-in*) *v.* to stock up, take in goods in bulk.

layne (*lān*) *v., poet.* to conceal, keep secret – 'Its I, Watty Wudspurs, loose the kye! I winna layne my name frae thee! And I will loose out the captain's kye, In scorn of a' his men and he' ' [T].

The Lay of the Last Minstrel (*thu-lā-ov-thu-lawst-mins-trul*) *n.* narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, which is set partly at Branxholme. It was finished in 1804, published in 1805 and was immediately successful and hugely influential. This success contributed significantly to the romanticised view of Borders history and to local tourism. The poem is composed of 6 cantos and written in an irregular metre. The main story is told by an aging minstrel who receives hospitality from Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch at Newark Castle. He sings about the Lady of Branxholme Castle (Janet Beaton), who opposes the marriage of her daughter Margaret to Henry of Cranstoun, and enemy of the family. Her champion William of Deloraine is dispatched to get the mystic book of Michael Scott from Melrose Abbey, but Deloraine is injured by Cranstoun on his return and the book falls into the hands of Cranstoun's dwarf retainer. The dwarf finds the book and learns a spell of illusion from it, which he uses to lure the young heir of Branxholme into the woods, where he is later captured by the Englishman Lord Dacre. Dacre comes with a force to Branxholme demanding Deloraine in exchnge for the boy. But the Lady of Branxholme makes a deal whereby Deloraine will fight the English champion Sir Richard Musgrave, who has accused Deloraine of plundering his lands during a truce. The goblin page transforms Cranstoun into Deloraine to fight the duel, which he wins. The heir of Branxholme is released and finally Margaret and Henry are allowed to marry. But during the wedding celebrations the ghost of Michael Scott appears to reclaim the evil dwarf as his servant.

lay on (*lā-ōn*) *v., arch.* to impose, charge, levy, assess – '... did lay on ane stent by foru classes, viz., twenty-four shilling scotts, eightein, twelve, and six, ... ' [BR1701], to fall thickly (said of snow or rain), to beat or work with vigour, to flatter, lay it on thick – '... as (yince an ei'd been suitten on) hei laid on an ranted off yirrds o Border rheime an lore' [ECS], to work hard, apply energy – 'Hicher up, nerr the croon o the hill, men war layin on an chaappin ... ' [ECS].

lay-on (*lā-ōn*) *n., arch.* a flatterer – 'One who indulges in this is a lay-on = flatterer' [ECS].

lay ti (*lā-ti*) *v., arch.* to start on food, set about eating – '... had their beats pasturing on the Common, they lay to it, and had passage out and in' [C&L1767].

lazy (*lā-zee*) *n., arch.* a fit of laziness – 'Ach, na! A'm no verrih on wui'd – A've taen the laizy the day!' [ECS] (also written 'laizy').

lea (*lee*) *n.* a piece of fallow land, untilled land, grassy field – 'At Kershope-foot the tryst was set, Kershope of the lily lee' [T], 'And Crosier says he will do waur – He will do waur if waur can be; He'll make the bairns a' fatherless. And then, the land it may lie lee' [T], '... my faither chanced to look alang the lea at the head o' the bucht' [LHTB], 'Fair May unto the window ran, To see what she could see; And there she saw the hunting band, Parading on the lea' [JTe], *adj.* fallow, barren (also written 'lee'; it is common as a suffix in place names, where it can also be 'ley' and 'lie').

lea' (*lee*) *v., arch., poet.* to leave, depart from – 'My heart is unco wae to lea' thee' [JS], 'The plooky-fac'd drinker lea's hauf o' his dram ... ' [JoHa], to leave alone – 'Lea' 'er ('im, iz, 'd, etc.) alane' [GW].

Leaburn Drive (*lee-burn-drīv*) *n.* street off the south of Weensland Road, with housing begun in 1934, with more development after the War and the road being taken over by the Council in the 1960s. It was originally the driveway from Weensland Road to Leaburn House. The road has a turning place half-way up.

Leaburn Grove (*lee-burn-grōv*) *n.* street off Leaburn Drive, developed in 2001.

Leaburn Hoose (*lee-burn-hoos*) *n.* former house on Leaburn Drive, demolished in 1964. It was built for one of the Wilsons and in 1871 purchased as the town-house of manufacturer Thomas Lindsay Watson. William Lindsay Watson later lived there (presumably named after the meadow on which it was built, and the Boozie Burn that flowed through it).

lead (*leed*) *n.* a leash (more commonly used for a dog leash than in standard English).

lead (*leed*) *v., arch.* to convey a cart, carry peats etc. – 'May it therfor please yow to grant your petitioner freedome and libertie as to cast, win, and lead, make in and away take of your Commone Muire of Havicke als many divots as will thatch his said stable . . . ' [BR1704], '. . . upon ane missive letter from the laird of Gladstains, the bailies and council gave liberty to him to cast, win, and lead some divots off the common' [BR1707], '. . . for him to buy a beast for carrieing heather, leading of fuel, and carrieing to anie who would employ him' [PR1723], 'Paid James Heardye for liding 600 difeits to tolboothe, 1 10 0' [BR1739], '. . . and the deponent, by his father's orders, assisted in leading said timber, which was brought to the common and laid down at the stack above the Woolaw well' [DCW1765], '. . . the Hawick beasts seldom touched it, because of the distance, unless when they were leading their peats or turfs' [C&L] (see also **lead in**).

Leadbeater (*led-be'-ur*) *n.* **Rev. Dennis** (b.1916) born in Sheffield, son of Edwin and Alice. He was educated in Sheffield and Edinburgh University (1941–46). He was student assistant minister at Kinlochlaggan in 1940, Damhead-Bilston 1940–44 and Edinburgh Lochend 1944–46. He was licensed by Dalkeith Presbytery in 1946 and that same year was ordained as minister at Clydebank Hamilton Memorial. He moved to Hawick in 1959 to become minsiter at Trinity Kirk, remaining until 1971, when he moved to Glens. He retired in 1999. In 1943 he married Mary Edward Mitchell (b.1922), daughter of George Fielding Stewart and their children were Christine Mary (b.1944), Kenneth Stewart (b.1948) and Winifred (b.1957).

Leadbetter (*led-be'-ur*) *n.* **Alan Edmonstoune Greenshields** (1897/8–1917) son of Thomas. He was a Major in the Royal Horse Artillery who was mentioned in dispatches at Gallipoli, was wounded at Longueval and killed near Ypres. He is buried at Elverdinghe and there is a memorial plaque in Bedrule Kirk. **Thomas Greenshields**, J.P. (1859–1931) son of James Greenshields and Margaret MacPherson, he was born in Glasgow and was an architect with Leadbetter & Fairley. He started his own architect's practice in Edinburgh in 1890, taking on James McLellan Fairley as a partner in 1895. In 1897 he inherited Stobieside from his father and in about 1912 became owner of Spittal Tower near Bedrule, which he had restored. He designed the renovations for Bedrule Kirk in 1914, and the War Memorial there, and was an elder at the church 1919–31. He also designed the new Wells House, as well as many other houses in southern Scotland. He married Mary Anne Usher (daughter of Sir John of Norton and Wells) in Ratho in 1890. There is a plaque to their memory inside Bedrule Kirk. Their children were James Greenshields (solicitor), John Usher and Maj. Alan Edmonstone (killed in WWI), Mary Balmer and Jean Gillespie.

leader (*lee-dur*) *n., arch.* a tendon, sinew, ligament – 'A've streended the leaders o ma neck' [ECS].

Leaderfit (*lee-dur-fi'*) *n.* Leaderfoot, a village just east of Melrose, with a modern bridge over the Tweed for the A68, together with the elegant 1779–80 Drygrange Bridge and adjacent 1865 19-arch railway viaduct. The area is sometimes jokingly called 'Tripontium'.

Leadhouse (*led-hows*) *n.* **Robert** (17th/18th C.) butcher in Hawick. He married Janet Scott and their son Robert was baptised in 1710, with witnesses Bailie Robert Hardie and merchant William Dickson. This surname is otherwise unknown in the area.

leadin (*lee-din*) *n., arch.* the grain or other crops carted in from the fields – 'Fenwick had a happy knack of turning up on such occasions as clippings and hay leadings' [BM1907], 'I finished ma schooling at Kirkton . . . an startit work on the farm drivin a one horse wi a cart . . . for feedin sheep an cartin leadin in for cattle turnips' [TH] (see **lead**).

lead in (*leed-in*) *v., arch.* to carry in the harvest from the field – 'The ploughmen also are about to begin to lead in the corn' [RJT] (see also **lead**).

Leafauld (*lee-fawld*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, near Leahaugh, Langhaugh and Hartsgarth. It is probably the land referred to as 'et le faulde' in 1479 among the lands of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. In 1637 it is 'Leyfauld' when part of the lands to be inherited by James Eliott and his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert of Redheugh (the name presumably comes from 'le fauld'; it is 'Liefauld' in about 1624).

leafs (*leefs*) *n., pl.* leaves – '... The banes o' murderers an' thiefs, An' bandit leaders, Porcupine quills, an' withert leafs, Frae Leb'non's cedars' [JoHa], 'The fisslin leafs trimmelt an bevvert i the simmer breeze' [ECS], '... keekin throwe atween the leafs ...' [ECS] (an example of the use of a different plural in Hawick than in standard English).

Leafy Hoose (*lee-fee-hoos*) *n.* former name for a house in the Weensland area, recorded in the 1851 census. It is probably the same as 'Ivybank'.

the Leagair (*thu-lee-gār*) *n.* rising ground on the south side of the Liddel Water, inside Cumberland, roughly opposite Liddelbank – '... Awake all the song birds adown in the valley, The day-dawn is breaking ayont the Leagair' [DA].

the League o Pity (*thu-leeg-ō-pi'-ee*) *n.* children's wing of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, specifically the Scottish version. It was a prominent charitable association in the mid-20th century, organising many local fund-raising events. It was the forerunner of today's N.S.P.C.C. Schools.

Leahaugh (*lee-hawf*) *n.* farmhouse on the Hermitage Water, just south of the Hartsgarth Bridge. Across the road there is the remains of what was once a public right of way and probably the main road through the valley until the 18th century. The name was once also 'Leauch'. It is 'Layhalcht' in 1479 when granted to Robert Elliot of Redheugh along with 'Carolschelis' and 'hartsgarth'. The Elliots held it, along with Hartsgarth, Langhaugh and Leafauld, through the 16th century and into the early 17th. It was one of 3 farms given by the last Robert Elliot of Redheugh to his daughter Esther in about the 1640s. It was possessed by Will Armstrong in 1632. It was valued (along with Greenholm) in 1678 at about £137. John 'Weily' was there in 1694. It was owned by William Manderson according to the 1788 county valuation and the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, and still valued along with Greenholm at £136 15s 8d. John Blacklock was there in at least 1799–1801. Robert Elliot and John Blacklock were both there in 1837. Archibald Armstrong was farmer there in the 1840s. The farm was ravaged by the flood of 1846. Thomas and William Kyle were there in 1868. By 1874 it was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. The farm at Leahaugh Holm was detroyed in the great flood of 1846 (it is 'layhauch' in 1489, 'Layhauch' in 1526, 'Layheuch' in 1537/8, 'leyhauch' in 1613, 'Leyhauche' in about 1624, 'Lehauche' in 1632, 'Layheuch' in about 1640, 'Lehaugh' in 1694 and 'Leehaugh' in 1797, 1811 and 1841; it is 'Leehaugh' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Leahaugh Brig (*lee-hawf-brig*) *n.* bridge carrying the B6399 road over the Hermitage Water at Leahaugh. It is for some reason labelled 'Leahough Bridge' on the Ordnance Survey map.

Leahaugh Cottage (*lee-hawf-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage in Castleton Parish, between the main road and the river, between Leahaugh and Redheugh farms. Arthur Moffat was farmer there in 1861.

Leaheid Loch (*lee-heed-loch*) *n.* Leahead Loch, a small body of water out beyond Stirches, by the roadside roughly opposite Stintyknowe, also called Dykeneuk. There were adjacent farm buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1863.

Leaheids (*lee-heedz*) *n.* Leaheads, former farmstead by Leahead Loch. It was a tenanted farm belonging to the Scotts of Whitehaugh in the 18th century. Two orphans called Miller were there in 1703. William Goodfellow was there in 1708 and Walter Scott in 1709. There was an unnamed death there in 1734. Alexander Cunningham was there in 1747, John Miller in 1759 and James Riddell in 1797. William Douglas was shepherd there around 1840 and Thomas Lockie was 'Game Guard' in 1851 (it is 'Leehead' in 1734, 'Leeheads' in 1797, 'Leehead' in 1840 and 'Leahead' in 1841; it is marked 'Lee heads' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common and is 'Leeheads' on Stobie's 1770 map of Roxburghshire).

Leaheids Dyke (*lee-heedz-dīk*) *n.* ditch or turf wall at Leaheads. It is mentioned in 1765 as part of the boundary of Wilton Common.

leal (*leel*) *adj., arch., poet.* faithful, loyal, true – 'Now see that ye do treat him weel, And shew yourself both kind and leal' [BY], '... the leal an' aefauld loe thee' [HSR], 'When lovely, lighthearted, and leal, and young, I've seen the cloud o'er thy beauty flung' [HSR], 'He's weel an' he's leal, an' he's on his way home ...' [JJ], 'For lads leal and true, And lasses braw and fair ...' [TC], 'Here though art, and where to-morrow, Far from Hawick, leal and kind ...' [TCh], '... At his leal auld chieftan's word' [JEDM], '... A laddie kind and leal' [??], '... The leal hands haud oot a welcome, The sib herts still beat true' [WL], 'Lang may the Common Riding leeve in the herts O' every leal Teri ...' [DH] (from Old English; sometimes spelled 'leil').

leally (*leel-lee*) *adv., arch.* faithfully, loyally – '... and the faith in my body lelely and treuly bindis and oblisis me til a noble and honorabil

man, William Douglas of Drumlangrig' [SB1470], '... wee shall lelilie and trewlie keip this our bonde for all quarrells, bloods and goods ...' [CBP1584].

lealest (*leel-ist*) *adj., poet.* most loyal – 'O he was the lord o' the keenest sword, And he was the lord o' the lealest love' [JTe].

lealthfu' (*leelth-foo*) *adj., poet.* loyal, staunch – 'Her lealthfu' heart' [HSR].

leam (*leem*) *v., poet.* to gleam, flash – 'But it never kent the glorie That leamed frae flags to riggin ...' [WL], *n., poet.* a gleam, flash, glow, radiance – 'And the brunstane leme came frae their throats, And syngit his drakit tail' [JTe], '... its kools ar kools o' fire, whilk hae ane maist veement leme' [HSR], '... Hae the same leme o colour As Mimi wore at her corsage And braidit in her hair' [DH] (also written 'leme').

Lean Yeddie Gibson (*leen-ye-dee-gib-sin*) *n.* song of the mid 19th century, written probably by William Tait and Andrew Cameron, with help from Adam Brown and set to music by Walter Davidson. It is about an enthusiastic Hawick angler who died while fishing the Teviot in the 1850s.

the Leap (*thu-leep*) *n.* name often used for **Leap Hill** to the south of Hawick.

Leap Burn (*leep-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Flosh Burn to create the Lang Burn near Langburnshiels. It is hence one of the headwaters of the Slitrig.

Leap Hill (*leep-hil*) *n.* hill along the 'Hill Road to Roberton', on the north side, to the south of Western Essenside. It reaches 319 m high and contains various ancient earthworks. A probable hill-fort, just south-east of the summit has been largely destroyed by cultivation. The remains of 2 old sheepfolds lie on the south side. This was also the name of a farmstead there, part of the lands owned by George Scott of Blindhaugh in 1544. In that year George's 3rd son William was assigned 'all and haill the leip hill langhoup medo and porciones of land about the burn syd callit lainghoup burn', occupied by Walter Watson. It was owned by the Scotts of Woll in the early 17th century and the Laings in the 18th century. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the lands (and others in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. The land passed to the Cochranes of Ashkirk in 1795. It was valued at £140 in 1643 and owned by Thomas Scott; the teinds were valued (along with Woll, Castleside and Broadlee), valued at £208 and owned by Robert Scott of Heap. Part was owned by Mrs. Elliot of Borthwickbrae in 1788 (as still recorded in about 1811) and Allan Eliott Lockhart by 1874, still valued at £143 (it is 'Leiphill' in 1609, 1643 and 1788 and 'Leaphill' in 1753).

Leap Hill (*leep-hil*) *n.* hill between Whitrope Cottages and the Maidens, reaching a height of 472 m (1544 feet). It is often referred to as simply 'the Leap' and was formerly called 'Leap Steel'. There is a linear earthwork running west from the western slopes of the hill, now hard to make out, but perhaps once running as far as the head of the Harwood Burn (it is marked 'Lyipe' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and has its modern spelling on Stobie's 1770 map).

Leap Linn Craig (*leep-lin-krāg*) *n.* small stream running from Shielswood Loch to the Ale Water. It is marked on a 1767 map of Shielswood farm, but absent from modern maps.

the Leap Linns (*thu-leep-linz*) *n.* popular name for a narrow gorge through which the Ale Water flows, near Leap Hill, just south-west of Shielswood farm. A pool there was sometimes a summer swimming spot, and for a while this area was a spot for locals to have summer picnics. On an eastern spur of Leap Hill there, there are the remains of a settlement, about 100 m by 45 m, and contains evidence of a hut circle and 2 enclosures, probably later sheepfolds (the name is probably the 'de Lepes intra Askirke et Whitesalde in Alne', i.e. between Ashkirk and Whitslade, mentioned in a charter of the late 12th century; the 'linns' probably refers to the narrow gorge there, and not to a waterfall; it is marked 'Leap Linn' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Leapsteal (*leep-steel*) *n.* former name for an area around the Leap Burn, perhaps referring to Leap Hill – 'When we emerged from the woods the Maiden Paps and Leapsteal lay in the silver light of evening' [JAHM] (described as part of the Catrail's course, between the Maidens and Robert's Linn, in William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' (1821), Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick' and contemporary descriptions).

lear (*leer*) *n., arch., poet.* learning – '... For want o' braith or lear' [DH], 'What's this? His lear wad flype The wisdom o' the day!' [WL], *v.* to learn, teach (also **lair**).

Learmonth (*leer-munth*) *n.* **Rev. Adam James** (b.1926) born in Hawick, son of John and Margaret Russell. He was educated in Hawick, worked in the hosiery industry 1940–43, served with the Royal Navy 1943–47, returned to knitwear 1947–58 and then became a lay missionary 1958–61. He attended Edinburgh University 1963–66 and became student assistant minister

at Glasgow St. Columba-Copland Road 1961–62, then Glasgow St. Thomas'-Gallowgate 1962–63i, Edinburgh St. Nicholas Sighthill 1963–65 and Edinburgh South Leith 1965–66. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Hawick in 1966 and ordained as minister of Motherwell North. He moved to Airdrie Wellwynd in 1980 and retired in 1993. In 1952 he married Margaret Laing Lunn, daughter of Robert and Jane Laing Lunn and their children were Anne Jane and William. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident at Whithope in 1742 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Roberton Parish. Other children included Robert (b.1741) and Margaret (b.1746). Perhaps he is the same as Archibald 'Lernment' at Deanhead, whose daughter Isabel was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1737. **Henry** (19th/20th C.) son of Henry. He was Cornet in 1882, with his own father serving as Acting Father. He was a 'powerloom tuner', but later farmed at Greenbraehead, and then emigrated to America. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1493 when he failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justiceaire in Jedburgh in 1493; Laurence and Thomas were listed right after him. William, son of James, who was called later, may also have been his son. They were all recorded again in 1494/5, when the Sheriff was once more fined for their non-appearance. Perhaps the same 'Jacobum Lermontht' was recorded in 1508 when he witnessed the sasine for Adam Herpburn inheriting his father's Lordship of Liddesdale; many of the other men were relatively local. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster at Minto in deeds of 1624 and 1625. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Govenlock and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1683. He witnessed a baptism for Andrew Fisher in 1681. **James** (17th C.) resident of Drinkstone according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1710 and Whitfield in 1712. His children included: Robert (b.1710); and Isobel (b.1712). **James Pringle**, J.P., Manager of the British Linen Bank in Newcastleton in the mid-20th century. He lived at the Bank House and was first Treasurer of the village hall committee. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in 'Mains' in Roberton Parish in 1717, 1721, 1726, 1729, 1731 and 1734. He is surely related to Thomas, who was there at about the same time. He is probably the John who married Isobel Tinlin in Roberton in 1716. His children included: James (b.1717); Robert (b.1719); John (b.1721); Agnes (b.1724); Isobel (b.1726); John (again, b.1729); William (b.1731); and Thomas (b.1734). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded living at 'Mosspalgreen' in 1755. He married Agnes Scott and their children included Thomas (b.1755). Perhaps the couple with the same names were in Canonbie in 1766 when an unnamed child of theirs was baptised. **John** (d.bef. 1794) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Turnbull in 1756 and her death is recorded in 1794. They had a daughter Margaret (b.1757). **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Bairnkine in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at 'Stobsden' according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Lawrence** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when he failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justiceaire in Jedburgh in 1493; James was listed right before him and Thomas right after. They were all recorded again in 1494/5, when the Sheriff was once more fined for their non-appearance. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Isobel Noble and their son John was baptised in 1686. Helen (b.1684) was probably also his child. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for William Falsyde in 1686 and another for James Noble in 1687. He may be the same Robert who was at Hassendean Mains according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Borthwickshiels in 1711, when his daughter Isobel was baptised. Probably the same Robert was recorded at Howcleuch in early and late 1717 when his sons Robert and John were baptised. He may be the Robert who married Elspeth Little in Roberton in 1708. Thomas, who married Margaret Inglis in Roberton in 1726, may also be his son. **Robert** 'Rob' (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident who was married to Janet Andison. In 1721 they were rebuked by the Hawick Session because they 'did accommodat married men and young men, yea, even boyes, with Candle and Cards, they curseing, swearing and blaspheming the name of God in ye season of ye night'; this would appear to a gambling house (although possibly to do with Tarot cards). In 1724 he was further cited for 'allowing persons for meeting in his house for playing att cards'. After promising to no longer allow people to come to his house for gambling, the Beadle was instructed to check on him from time to time,

this possibly ending the practice. He may have been the Robert born in Hawick to James and Helen Gowenlock. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Martin in Hobkirk Parish in 1731. His children included Walter (b.1732), John (b.1736) and Robert (b.1736). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Wait and their unnamed child was baptised in 1763. He could be the Robert, son of Robert, baptised in Hobkirk in 1736. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was at Hallrule in 1751. His children included: John (b.1751); and Andrew (b.1755). **Simon** (17th C.) resident at Langflat (near Southfield) in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (15th C.) witness in 1475/6 to a document relating to the lands of Kirkurd for the Scotts of Buccleuch. His name is recorded as 'Thoma Lermond'. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when he failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; James and Laurence were also listed, and so they were surely related. All 3 were again cited for non-appearance in 1494/5. **Thomas** (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Thomas Lermont, callit Lard of that Ilk'. **Thomas** (16th C.) farmer at Weens, recorded as 'Thomas Leirmont' in the 1562 dispute over lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule. Probably a related Thomas 'Leirmonth' is recorded in an inquest in Jedburgh in 1523. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1727 and 1728 he was at Mains. He was surely related to John, who was at Mains at the same time. In 1726 he married Margaret Inglis, also from Roberton. His children included Isobel (b.1727) and Isobel (again, b.1728). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Whitehaugh in Wilton Parish. He married Jean Riddell in 1730 and their children included William (b.1735). The witnesses in 1735 were Thomas and John Irvine. **William** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded as son of James, who may have been the same James called earlier at the 1493 court. He was cited again at the 1494/5 Justice-aire. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded as gardener at Whitslade in 1698. His wife was a Brunton and their children included Isobel (b.1698). Perhaps the same William also married Isobel Scott and had further children Janet (b.1701) and Thomas (b.1703) (also spelled 'Larment', 'Learmond', 'Learmont', 'Learnment', 'Leirment', 'Lerment', 'Lermet', 'Lermond', 'Lermont', 'Lermonth', 'Lormon' and variants).

the Learmonth Stakes (*thu-leer-munth-stāks*) *n.* prize race at the Common Riding, discontinued in 1956.

lease (*lees*) *n., arch.* division of the threads for weaving – 'In order to prevent two threads of different colours from coming together in the 'lease' at the end of each gang or course in warping . . . ' [BCM1881], *v., arch.* to wind off, separate threads before weaving – 'Ti lease yairn' [GW].

leasehaud (*lees-hawd*) *n.* leasehold – 'The trinnle o' pule and stream . . . the lost lease-haud o' youth . . . ' [DH].

leases (*lee-seez*) *n., pl.* rentals of farms. These were traditionally made for periods of 15 or 19 years, but sometimes 9 years or shorter. The land-owner usually leased to the same farmer, sometimes extending over several generations of the same family. Rent was once paid in kind, but that eventually gave way to cash. There were several different kinds of lease, sometimes also called a 'tack'.

leash see **leish**

leasur (*lee-zur*) *n., arch.* leisure – 'Bot the season now confyning us to our housses and giveing us more leasur to mind and attend thess domesticke affairs . . . ' [BR1692] **laishur**).

leave (*leev*) *n., arch.* dismissal, permission to leave, playtime at school – 'The bairns new oot o the skuil for leave, gaed . . . rinnin aboot' [ECS].

leave-piece (*leev-pees*) *n.* a snack for playtime at school.

leazle (*lee-zul*) *v., poet.* to exert – '. . . næther do I leazle mysel', makin' a-wark in meikle mattirs, or in things ower heich for me' [HSR] (this word is only known once, and is suggested to be a misprint for 'bazle', a variant of 'baissle').

lebber (*le-bur*) *n., pl., arch.* slobbers, food dropped from the mouth (cf. **labbers**).

Leche (*lesh*) *n.* **John** (b.1316/7) priest in England. In 1344 he was 'at the papal court' when there was a request to allow him to retain the Church of 'Berneye' in Norwich Diocese, which he had been granted in his 23rd year and had held for 5 years. Probably the same man was John 'de Lech', doctor of canon law in 1345, when he held a benefice in London and in 1351 was 'John de Letch, rector of Haregh in the diocese of London'. It seems unlikely he is the same man as the Rector of Hawick, but they may have been related. **John** (14th C.) priest from the Isles Diocese. He was made Papal notary at Rome

in 1368/9. It is unclear how he might have been related to other priests of the same name. **John** (b.c.1360) cleric who was a contemporary of the Hawick Rector, although born about 20 years later. He took his B.A. in Paris under John Forester in 1378/9 and was Proctor of the English Nation there in 1380/1. Perhaps the same man obtained a promise of the Archdeaconry of Argyll on the death of Alexander Wardlaw in 1388, but exchanged this with the Treasury of Argyll in 1391. **John** (d.c.1395) secretary to the Bishops of Glasgow, William Rae and Walter Wardlaw (from the Wilton family) from at least 1363. He obtained the living of Hawick Church some time before this year. In 1363 the Bishop asked the Pope for a canonry of Glasgow for him, with the expectation of a prebend. There was also a request for papal confirmation that he held it over the former incumbent John Fleming (who was said to be too young), following the death of Gerard Kareti. It was said that 'he had the church of Hauweyk, near the Enlish march, which on account of wars and pestilences brings no fruits'. In 1372 he was instructed to resign the Church of Hawick on account of not having been ordained as a priest yet. Nevertheless, he held the Hawick benefice until at least 1378, although there is no reason to believe that he ever visited the Town. In 1366 he is recorded paying the contribution of the See of Glasgow to the King's Chamberlain (and there was a contemporary of the same name recorded in the Exchequer Rolls who was a Burgess of Linlithgow). In 1376 he is the John 'Lethi' or 'Lechi' who was 'vicar-general in spirituals' of Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, when he arranged the transfer of the living of Cavers to Matthew Glendonwyn. In 1378 Walter Wardlaw, then Bishop of Glasgow, requested for him the Canonry of Dunkeld, although he already held the Prebend of Renfrew and the Church of Hawick; he was described as a member of the household of Walter Wardlaw. In 1378 his surname is transcribed 'Lethe' when there was a Papal decree to provide him with a Canonry of Dunkeld, 'notwithstanding that he holds a canonry of Glasgow and the prebend of Rufen [i.e. Renfrew] and is said to have obtained the parish church of Hawyk, Glasgow diocese'. In 1380 there was a further request for a canonry in Aberdeen for him and in 1387 another for a benefice in St. Andrews. In 1393 and 1394 there were requests for him to be granted a canonry in Bruges. He also held the Church of Bothwell, which was vacant after his death and erected into a collegiate church in 1398 at the request of Archibald, Earl of Douglas. Perhaps the same priest also held the Church of Bothwell at his death, sometime before this was made a Collegiate Church in 1397/8. He may have been related to the earlier John 'de Lech' who held benefices in England. **John** (d.bef. 1438) cleric of St. Andrews Diocese who petitioned Bishop William Glendinning for a benefice in 1387. He was probably also the priest who was granted a canonry in Bruges in 1393. He was recorded in 1405 as 'kinsman of the king of Scotland, who has studied canon law for above two years' when there was a request for him to be given a canonry of Glasgow, although he already held the Church of Dysart. In 1405/6 this promise was confirmed and he was described as Papal Chaplain. He also had permission to hold 2 incompatible benefices in 1405. Perhaps the same 'Master John Leiche' was a witness in Glasgow in 1417/8. He died before 1438, still holding the Church of Dysart. He may have been a relative of the earlier John. **Patrick** (14th/15th C.) clerk of Glasgow Diocese. It seems reasonable to assume that he was related to John, who held the living of Hawick Church. He could be the Patrick recorded graduating B.A. from St. Andrews in 1417. He was Dean of Glasgow sometime after 1421 and before 1444, and Chancellor of Glasgow from around 1444–60. In 1425 he requested from the Pope the Canonry and Prebend of Guthrie, when made void by William de Hawick. He was also in 1426 involved in litigation with William Crozier, Archdeacon of Teviotdale (also spelled 'Leche', 'Lechen', 'Lechi', 'Leth', 'Lethe', 'Lethi', 'Lich', 'Liche', 'Lithe', 'Lothe', etc.; it may be a variant of 'Leech').

Leck (*lek*) *n.* **Rev. Joseph** of Rawflat (c.1698–1785) minister of Yetholm, 1731–85. He gained the lands of Rawflat in 1739 and they later passed to John Edmund Elliot. His lands of Rwaflat were valued at £500 in the 1740s. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. A story is told of how he was set upon by robbers, and when he and the leader (the local gypsy Will Faa) recognised each other, there were apologies made, and the pair agreed never to speak of it again. He married Ann Scott from Sprouston and their children included: Henry (1736–67); Susan (b.1742), who married Henry Ainslie, Sheriff-Clerk of Roxburghshire; Jean; William; and Thomas. **Robert** (b.1811/2) from Castleton Parish, he was a publican at about 31 High Street in 1841 and 1851. This was possibly the same as the White Hart Inn and was listed as the Bull & Butcher in Slater's 1852 directory. By 1861

he was listed as an agricultural labourer, living at 3 Slitrig Bank. He married Mary (1811–55) daughter of Robert Mitchellhill. Their children included Margaret, Jane, Mary, Robert, Julian, Helen, Thomas, James and William G. (sometimes written 'Laick' and variants).

lector (*lek-tur*) *n., arch.* a pupil of English (as opposed to Latin), someone who reads the scripture in church – '... those who learned humanity, and also the lectors, were all taught under one roof by the then incumbent ... and when those who learned humanity, and others who were lectors, were disjoyned ...' [PR1714].

led (*led*) *pp., arch.* served on a court, brought an action, delivered judgement – '... the said Robert Olyver and Robert Scott, being led and aduiced witnesses, being sworne, deponed that the wagger was just and clear ...' [BR1693].

ledder (*le-dur*) *n.* a ladder – '... As he spiels up and doon his ledder o' sang, Blithely I ken' [DH], 'Hei's often swung frae scaffolds and faen frae ledders' [IWL] (see also the older **lether**).

leddie see **leddy**

leddy (*le-dee*) *n., arch.* a lady, female landowner or wife of landowner – '... Babie needna be ashamed to haud up her face wi' e'er a leddy i' the land' [JTe], '... her blessings on Leddie Elliot were both loud and long ...' [RM], '... But now I was ledy o' houses an' land' [JT], 'Hooray for Verter's famous Well, An' Tamson's bonnie leddy' [VW], 'And we'll hing thegether like burrs, As lang as oor heads we hain, For his Leddy has tabled his spurs, And Harden maun ride again' [TK], 'An' there ne'er was a happier couple, folk say, Than the Laird and the Leddy o' Winnelstrae Brae' [JJ], 'Then a' the leddies curled their brows, The cup smashed wi' a tune ...' [WFC], '... Amang them aa there was nane to marrow Auld Harden's leddy, the 'Flooer o' Yarrow'' [WL] (also spelled 'leddie' and 'ledy', and sometimes capitalised).

led ferm (*led-ferm*) *n., arch.* a small farm that is let along with a bigger one on which the tenant resides, the smaller farm having just one or more shepherds living on it – 'It had been the custom for many years that Craikhope was let as a led farm along with Billholm ...' [RB].

lee (*lee*) *n., poet.* a lie – '... As near's I can tell't, withoot telling a lee' [JoHa], 'Ye're telling a lee' said the combative pupil in a positive tone' [WNK], '... But raither wud wait till oor back's oot o' sicht, To drap what they ken is a lee' [WFC], *v.* to lie – '... An muckle mair, if I should mention, Ye'd swear I lee' [JoHa], 'Let the leein' lipps be putten til seelence, whilk speik sadlie ...' [HSR], 'Thou loeist ill mair nor guid, an' leein' ræthir nor til speik richteousniss' [HSR] (cf. the locally more common **lei**).

Lee (*lee*) *n.* **Agnes** (16th C.) widow of Robert. In 1541 she was recorded as tenant of half of the farm of Old Jedburgh. Her first name is written 'Agnete'. **George** (b.1803/4) probably born in Hownam Parish, son of John 'Lees' and Isobel Paterson. He worked for several years as a jeweller in Hawick. He married Margaret Paris in Stow in 1826; she was daughter of the Stow Schoolmaster. Their children included: Mary (b.1827); John (b.1829), who must have died young; James Paris (b.1831), firearms inventor; John (b.1833) Canadian foundry owner; Isabella (b.1835); Margaret Paris; Ann; George; and Jessie. The first 5 children were born in Hawick. He emigrated to Canada with his family in 1836, originally settling in Galt, Ontario. He was recorded there as a watchmaker in 1852. **Gilbert** (16th C.) tenant of half of the farm of Old Jedburgh according to the rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. He was probably related to the Lees who held the other half of the lands. **James** (19th C.) recorded as teacher at a school in O'Connell Street on Pigot's 1837 directory. **James Paris** (1831–1904) born in Hawick, son of George, a watchmaker and jeweller. His mother was Margaret Paris. The family emigrated to Galt, Canada when he was 5. There he became a watchmaker like his father, before moving to the U.S.A. and setting up the Lee Firearms Company during the U.S. Civil War, which led to the Remington-Lee rifle design of the 1880s. He later had a hand in developing the typewriter, and back in Britain developed the Lee-Metford rifle. Modifications to this design at the Enfield Royal Ordnance Factory led to the famous Lee-Enfield rifle in 1895, which was extensively used worldwide over the next 50 years. Variants of this rifle were used in every conflict from the Boer War to the Korean War, and the Lee-Enfield Mark III was the decisive British battle rifle of WWI. He married Caroline Chrysler (of the later automobile family) and had sons William and George. He died while on holiday in Newhaven, Connecticut. A commemorative plaque was placed on the stair from the Kirk Wynd to St. Mary's in 1981, the 150th anniversary of his birth. There is a large plaque in Wallaceburg, Chatham-Kent, western Ontario, where he is said to have completed the design of the box magazine while visiting his brother John. **John** (1833–1907) born in Hawick, son of George and Margaret Paris.

He was a younger brother of James. The family emigrated to Galt, Ontario when he was only about 2 years old. He later settled at Wallaceburg, near Chatham-Kent, in south-western Ontario. He owned a foundry there, and worked with his brother to invent the prototype bolt-action rifle, which led to the Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield series. Oral tradition says that the first shots of the prototype were fired into an oak tree outside the foundry in Wallaceburg. The original gun is housed in a museum there. He married Louisa Cordelia Clifford and had children James Paris and Frank M. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Roberti de Lee' in 1436 when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. William is also listed, before him and so probably related. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in Old Jedburgh farm. In 1541 his widow Agnes was recorded as tenant of the half farm, with Gilbert (surely a relative) in the other half. **William** (15th C.) witness in 1436 to a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. The other men listed were all from relatively nearby, including Robert, who was probably related. **William** (16th C.) tenant of the farm of 'Auld Jedburgh-heid' according to the rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. He was surely related to the other Lees at Old Jedburgh. **William** (b.1814/5) from Glasgow, he was a wool spinner in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at Lynnwood Cottages. In 1864 he donated to the Museum a 'small tin drinking cup found in Sebastopol'. His wife was Jane and their children included Robert M., William B., Henry and John.

leear (*lee-ur*) *n., poet* a liar – 'I said in my hæste, A' men ar leeirs' [HSR] (cf. **leier**).

leeberal (*lee-bu-rul*) *adj.* liberal – 'The rantin' sangs, the leeberal drams, An' lashins o' bitter yill' [RM], relating to the Liberal Party – 'I've aye voted Leeberal, the Tories I ban; I'll vote Leebeal again, Mr. Elliot's my man' [JCG].

the Leeberal Club (*thu-lee-bu-rul-klub*) *n.* Hawick Liberal Club, being a political and social club connected with the Liberal Party. The premises stood at the corner of the High Street and Brougham Place, and were built in 1894 on the site of Milligan's the cabinet-makers. The architect was J.P. Alison (with help by apprentice Alexander Inglis). It is a prominent L-shaped building with Renaissance detailing and a prominent 3-storey bay window. The club went through periods of financial difficulty, with parts of the building being let for other purposes. It closed in the late 1990s and re-opened as Hawick Sports and Social Club. However, the building has been involved in an ownership dispute, and its future remains uncertain. The building is marked with a plaque commemorating the laying of the foundation stone.

leebrary (*lee-bru-ree*) *n., arch.* a library.

Leecroft (*lee-kroft*) *n.* former name for lands in Hawick Parish. The location is not known. John Davidson was living there in 1801.

leed (*leed*) *adj., n.* lead – 'hei was hut ower the heid wi a pipe made o leed', '... Then up the Ladder they reer but doubt, And broke a sheet of Leid on the Castle-top' [CWS], 'But, oh! the herd that's in the clay, And cauld as leid ...' [TCh], a needle on a knitting frame, *v.* to coat with lead paint – 'Ee gaun ower the fireplace wi' a duster But oor mothers hed a black leeded grate' [AY] (note the pronunciation; also spelled 'lead' and 'leid').

leefi (*lee-fi*) *adj., arch.* lawful – '... in all honest, gude and lefull querelis aganis all men ...' [SB1527], 'And thairfor I, the said Walter Scot of Branxhelme ... byndis and oblissis me to fortifie, manteine, and defend the said Robert Scot of Alanehauch ... in all and sindrie their gude, iust, and leiffull actionis ...' [SB1585], *adj., poet.* compassionate, kind-hearted – 'Awa, then, wi' yer leefu' says – We'll hug oor doxies as oor wont was' [JoHa] (there are spelling variants).

leefi-lane (*lee-fi-lān*) *adj., arch.* quite alone, in a solitary state – 'Left leifu'-lane in a big hoose' [GW].

leefow (*lee-fow*) *adj., arch.* wilful, obstinate (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. **leefi**).

lee-lang (*lee-lawng*) *adj., arch.* live-long, the whole – 'There is a preacher in our chapel, Fala, &c. And a' the lee lang day teaches he ...' [CPM], '... And the lee long night she had turned and sicht, But her ailment wadna name' [JTe], '... the lee-lang nicht mak' I my bed til soon' [HSR], 'At nicht A'm waukrife, an' aft the lee-lang simmer's day ...' [WFC], '... He worships her the lee lang day. She showers her favours on his croon' [WP], 'The dirdums o' the wheezlebugs Chunter the lee-lang day ...' [DH], 'Croochin wi scaly claws lockit ticht to the spaik, The lee-lang wunter nicht, Till sweir daylicht' [DH].

leemit (*lee-mi'*) *n.* limit – 'An if ee gi'e um a time leemit o' five meenites hei'll probably no speak for much mair as an hoor an' a half' [IWL].

leemonade (*lee-mi-nād*) *n., arch.* lemonade, a carbonated drink – '... an waird eet afore ma lookin een on o leemeenade or sic-another fussy drink' [ECS].

leenge (*leenj*) *v., arch.* to lounge, slouch, walk slouchingly.

'le-en hoor (*lee-in-oor*) *n., arch.* literally 'eleven hour', a mean taken at 11 a.m., usually by workers or children – 'A guid 'le-en hour' [JoHo] (see also **eleeven hoors**).

Lees (*leez*) *n.* former name for the farm now called **West Lees**, near Appletreehall. The old names for the lands there were Easter and Wester Moormaw. There were Scotts of Lees in the 17th and 18th centuries, connected with the Scotts of Catslack. William 'in Lees' was recorded in 1698. Robert Scott was there in 1705. John Elliot was tenant there in 1711, Adam Scott in 1721–35, David Renwick in 1725 and Robert Graham in 1729. Robert Scott in Lees died in 1738. George Graham was there in the period 1744–47, John Irvine in 1759 and John Scott in 1764. Charles Scott was there in 1765. Alexander Somerville was tenant there in 1812. The lands were valued at £52 in 1811, when owned by William Scott of Burnhead. John Wilson was farmer there in 1841 and Thomas Turnbull in 1861 (also written 'Lies'; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Lees see **Laws**

Lees (*leez*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1821/2) from Earlston, he was a blacksmith on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 79 High Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included Margaret and Isabella. **David** (1812/3–78) farmer at Fenwick. In 1851 he was recorded as farmer of 140 acres, employing 3 people. He married Isabella Tait, who died in 1871, aged 59. Their children included Janet, Isabella and James (who married Jane Little). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **David Crawford** (19th C.) blacksmith in Hawick. He donated a set of communion plate to the Relief (Allars) Kirk before emigrating to America about 1850. These sacrament vessels went to the elders on the closure of Allars. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Clarilaw in 1721. He married Margaret Graham and their children included: James (b.1719); and Francis (b.1721). The witnesses in 1721 were John Dryden and James Blyth. Bessie (b.1723), James (b.1726) and Helen (b.1729), baptised in Minto, could also be his children. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant in Longnewton Mill, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Leys'. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His daughter Agnes was baptised in 1763 (also written 'Lies' and 'Leys').

the Lees (*thu-leez*) *n.* mansion house near Coldstream, built around 1770 for the Pringles and destroyed in 1975. It was then peculiarly converted into a circular house.

leese see **leeze**

leesh see **leish**

Lee Sike (*lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream joining the Caddroun Burn just south of Singdean.

leesome (*lee-sum*) *adj., poet.* loving, pleasant, lovable – 'Let my beloefet cum intil his gairden, an' eet his leesome frutes' [HSR], 'I catch the whisper of unseen men And a leesome sound in the hills again' [JYH], *arch.* legally permissible, licit – 'And lykewayes I will and declaire that it shall not be lisume to the foirnameit tutores testamentares ...' [SB1633], '... and gyf any be fund uncuttit in the wings and toes, it shall be leasome to any to kill or slea them ...' [BR1655].

leest (*leest*) *conj., arch.* lest.

leet (*lee', leet*) *n., arch.* a list of candidates – 'The said daym with the consent of the bailies and council of the said bruche of Hawick, the personnes undernamet were put in the leitt for chusing of the bailies for ane yeir to cum ...' [BR1638], '... two magistrates, elected annually by the burgesses from a leet of six drawn up by the Council' [BR], '... being for this yeare in the leitt for careing of the colour or pencell, John Robson was, by pluralitie of votes, elected and chosen Coronett' [BR1711], '... and the minister nominated for a leet Bailie Purdom, Francis Ruecastle, and John Turnbull ...' [PR1725], 'That it was lawful to the other burgesses to propose and give the leets of persons to be chosen' [BR1778], 'These were called the long leets, and were laid before the Town Council ...' [AAH], 'There was the Cornet's leets, enumerating his own circle of acquaintances, and there was the 'muckle leet', prepared by the Cornet in consultation with his immediate associates' [WSR], '... electeet threh a leet o' five candidates' [BW1979], *v.* to nominate to be on a short-list – 'John Robesone, William Gardener, and John Hardie, merchands; George Rennicke, flecher; and John Trumble, couper, being leytted for careing the colour ...' [BR1710] (spelled 'leit', 'leitt', leyt', etc.; this word used as far back as Burgh Records go; see also **short-leet**).

leeter (*lee'-ur*) *n., v., arch.* litter.

leeve (*leev*) *v., arch.* to live – 'they were leevin in awfi poverty', 'Oor faithers leev'd, were yauld an' strang ...' [JoHa], 'That eels leeved langest

after they were killed o' anything he kenned o' ' [DMW], '... therfor wull I ca' apon him sae lang as I leive' [HSR], 'Uphaud me akordin' untill thy wurd, that I may leive ... ' [HSR], '... and her conscience wad na let her leave the puir auld man as lang as he leeved' [JEDM], '... As flower, an' herb, an' leevin' cr'ature (Wi' doughty care), That crawl in earth, or soom in water, Or wing the air' [JoHa], '... no a leevin sowl – no a body keind – did A sei aa-the-gate doon Jedseide' [ECS], 'If you're leevin' speak, and if you're dead shoot your head out at the window' [RM], '... a brat like that 'wadna leeve a meenit' ' [JTu], 'I am Clinty, Clinty, Clinty, and I've leev'd here bairn and man' [JEDM], '... Can leeve their after lives without it' [JBS], 'Lang may the Common Riding leeve in the herts O' every leal Teri ... ' [DH], 'I think sometimes I'll leeve tae bless The muckle dour self-consciousness ... ' [DH], 'Bit heis name's leeved on an oo hope, wull dae for mony a lang eer teh come' [BW1978] (also written 'leive').

leevin (*lee-vin*) *n., poet.* a living – 'Now, Fortune, thou kens thou maun fin' a patron, An' sae present him wi' some decent leevin' ' [JoHa], '... Though they in Bowmont get a synd, 'Tis for an honest leevin' ' [TCh], '... He felled big trees wi' mony a welt A' for a scanty leevin' ' [WP], the living – '... an' rute thee owt o' the lan' o' the leivin' ' [HSR], '... that I maye gang afore God in the licht o' the leivin'?' [HSR].

leeze (*leez*) *v., arch.* to hurt, damage, cause loss to, be deprived of – '... sal pay for ilk hors or meir 40 shillings ... by the skaithe to the pairtie lesed' [BR1640], 'Therefore, if any nobleman, gentleman, or others, having lands lying contiguous or adjacent to the said Commonty, shall find themselves leized or prejudiced in any sort by this day's marching ... ' [BR1816] (also spelled 'leize', 'lese', etc.).

leeze me on (*leez-me-ōn*) *interj., poet.* expression of extreme pleasure or affection, 'I am very fond of' – 'Leeze me on law! when we gang wrang It keeps us aye in order, And never suffers us to gang O'er the forbidden border' [JR], 'Leeze me on a religious cloak, It ranks ane aye wi' decent folk' [JR], 'Leese me on the day when the Lord o' Blawearie On his auld Highland pownie rode up to our door' [JT], 'Leeze me on the Border, Leeze me on the land, Known by every nation, Where freedom takes her stand' [JBS], '... And there be true hearts, where love downa die, Then leeze thee on the lassie that's aye leal to thee' [TDa] (also spelled 'leese').

the Left (*thu-left*) *n.* the Left-hand Man in the COmmon Riding.

left-fitter (*left-fi'-ur*) *n., ins.* a person of a different religious background, used of Protestants to describe Catholics (cf. **left-haunder**).

Left-Haund Man (*left-hawnd-mawn*) *n.* Left-Hand Man during the Common Riding, being the previous year's Right-Hand Man. During the festivities he wears the same green jacket etc. as the Cornet. He acts as back marshal during the Rideouts. He gives recommendations for the next Cornet and generally helps the Cornet to perform his duties. The Handing-Back of the Flag ceremony is always the most poignant for the Left-Hand Man, and as the Cornet dismounts, he is allowed to hold the Flag for one last time. After the Big Four leave the balcony, the Left-Hand Man is thanked by the Provost for the role he has played in the last 3 Common Ridings, and his duties are over. Occasionally someone has served more than once as Left-Hand Man, for example William Brydon after WWII, John Kyle in 1888, and John Scott in the first known photograph of the Big Threi' in 1857. A. Turnbull stood in as Left-Hand Man in 1897 when the real Left attended a funeral, Thomas Darling substituted in 1903 when James Sutherland left for South Africa, and James Glendinning in 1911 due to a family breavement – 'Whae's taen the Left Hand's coat an' worn it? A'm share ei's niver been a Cornet ... ' [MB].

left-haunder (*left-hawn-dur*) *n., ins.* informally, someone of a different religion, particularly a Roman Catholic when used by Protestants (cf. **left-fitter**).

the Left Wing Book Club (*thu-left-wing-book-klub*) *n.* organisation existing in Hawick after WWII, ??.

leg-bail (*leg-bāl,*) *n., arch.* escape, flight from justice – '... that raither than be forced tae mairry the Miser she wad take lag bail and find her road to Canada' [JEDM].

Legerwood (*le-jur-wud*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) smith at the Forkins, also known as the 'Woollee smiddy'. He was listed among the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849. He married Mary Scott in 1814. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. His name was written 'Ligertuood'. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish when his daughter Margaret was baptised in 1719. He is probably the James who got married in Ashkirk in 1715 (with no

wife's name given). **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. His name was written 'Ligeruood'. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Kedie in 1699 and their children included: Isobel (b.1702); Margaret (b.1707); and John (b.1709). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1720 he married Bessie Riddell, who was also from Roberton, the marriage taking place in Hawick. His name is recorded as 'Lidgertwood' (former spelling variants include 'Liddgertwood', 'Ligertwood', 'Litchardwood' and even 'Lizzarhide').

Leggat (*le-ga'*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Archibald (b.1716), William (b.1718) and Margaret (b.1720). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish whose son Gideon was baptised in 1722. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) coachman and servant to Rev. Dr. Charters of Wilton for 42 years. He was recorded as 'chaise driver' for the minister in the tax records of 1797. He was a seceder, being a member of the 'Burgher' congregation and hence never entered the church to hear his employer preach. When his master preached at a neighbouring church, he would sleep in the carriage until the service was over. He once drove all the way to Ashkirk by mistake without the minister inside the carriage. He was said to be rather slow in his movements, and a story is told of how, when sent on an errand into Hawick, he would fetch a horse from the far end of the Glebe, so that a maidservant had already gone to Hawick and returned before he was ready to go. It is also said that frequent complaints were made by the maidservants about his old-world and disobliging ways, but the minister would always just say 'As long as I have a house, Andrew shall have a chair'. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) gardener and house servant at Woll in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for William Scott of Woll. By 1785 he was 'Footman & House Servant' for Charles Scott of Woll and continued there until at least 1788. By 1791 there was a different servant at Woll, and he was listed as 'postillion' at Burnhead. He was still coachman at Burnhead in 1793. It seems possible he was the same man as the coach-driver for Rev. Charters of Wilton. He is probably the Andrew who married Janet Scott in Ashkirk in 1775, and whose children included: John (b.1777); Andrew (b.1779); Margaret (b.1780), possibly the same as Peggy; Gideon (b.1785); and William (b.1790), born in Wilton, who became a merchant in New York. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) whip-maker in Hawick. He is probably the apprentice to saddler John Tudhope recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in Hawick in 1799. He may also be the sadler at Howdenburn recorded on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. His son William died in Hawick in 1808 and his daughter Margaret in 1810 (although this could be the daughter of the older Andrew, born in Ashkirk in 1780). He may be the son of Andrew baptised in Wilton in 1779. **Gideon** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: Andrew (b.1750); Walter (b.1752); John (b.1754); Bettie (b.1856); Gideon (b.1758); James (b.1763); and Robert (b.1767). He may be the Gideon in Unthank who (perhaps secondly) married Margaret Oliver from Abbotrule in 1762. He may be the Gideon, son of Andrew, born in Kirkton in 1722. **Gideon** (b.c.1770s) cooper in Denholm according to the list for the Militia ballot in Cavers Parish in 1799. **John** (18th C.) listed as house and stable servant at Woll in 1797, when he was working for Charles Scott. He was probably son of Andrew, who had earlier been the servant of the Scotts of Woll. Also in 1797 he was recorded as servant at Woll on the list of men of Ashkirk Parish who were balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **John** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a public house in Denholm, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may be the John whose son Walter was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1791. Janet, described as 'independent' in Denholm in the 1841 census, may have been his widow; by 1851 she is a 76 year old pauper, recorded as born in Denholm. **Margaret** 'Peggy' (b.1780) probably daughter of Andrew and Janet Scott. She married Thomas Purdie in Wilton in 1802. **Rev. Robert** (1861–1925) son of James and Jane Finlay, he was born at Coatbridge (or Old Monkland). He was educated in Glasgow and learned shorthand at an early age. He worked in an accounting ofice, then for a newspaper, but gave up journalism to train for the Church. He was licensed in 1889 and in 1891 was ordained as minister of Wolfelee Free Kirk. He remained there until 1898 when he left for Bankhill Church, Berwick, which he resigned in 1919. He set up a Literary Society in Rulewater and contributed to several newspapers and magazines. He did not marry and died at his home in Springburn, Glasgow. **William** 'Willie' or 'Wullie' (1718–68) 2nd son of Andrew, blacksmith

at Cauldmill, he grew up with his older brother Archibald and sister Margaret, who worked on Cavers estate. He was a simple-minded worker employed on Cavers estate to run errands, and is traditionally said to have been killed by the cook when he returned with the wrong vegetables. He was immortalised in stone through a crude statue, where he is posing with his dog, bonnet and basket. He lived with his sister Margaret at Cauld Mill; she was a servant, possibly working in the washing house there. Lady Cavers appears to have been kind to him, since there are several estate records of purchases of clothing and shoes on his behalf. The statue was probably an apprentice piece by a mason at Denholm Quarry, made perhaps around 1760. One story is that Wullie did not like it and kicked off the dog's ear in anger. The statue originally stood in the walled garden at Cavers, later being moved to the sawmill and then to near the mansion house itself. There it was vandalised and the pieces fell into different hands and the statue was believed to be lost forever. However, the pieces were collected by W.B. Little and Jack Fraser and the statue reconstructed by Fraser and placed in the garden of old Wilton Manse. After Fraser's death (and much negotiation) it was returned to Cavers around 2002, and is now situated outside the modern Cavers Kirk. **William** (b.1790) born in Wilton, son of Andrew and Janet Scott. In Hawick he was a friend of William Scott, later his business partner. He emigrated to New York in 1818, where he started a dry goods firm of Scott & Leggat, with a shop on Hudson Street. He married Mary Robertson and then Jane Ann Atwill (who was a niece of William Scott's wife). His children were: Jennett (b.1828); Andrew (b.1830); Richard (b.1833); Gertrude Roos (b.1834); William Scott (b.1839); Mary Jane (b.1840); Anna (b.1843); and Alexander (b.1845). It is said that he 'cherished an ardent love for his native country and retained to the last in all its purity the Scottish accent'. His wife could be the 'Mrs Leggat, New York' who in 1860 donated to the Museum a 'specimen of Prairie grass, flowers, sand, &c.'.

legged dollar (*le-ged-do-lur*) *n., arch.* a silver coin of the United Provinces of the Netherlands – '... the said James Halyday impignorat and waggered one legged dollar against Thomas Wilson his six pound Scotts' [BR1693] (so-called because the image looked like a man with one leg; it was worth a little less than £3 Scots).

leggeet (*le-gee', -gi'*) *pp., adj.* legged – '... on the Vertish Hill Sports Committee since Moses and Aaron won the threi-leggeet race' [IWL].

leggums (*le-gum*) *n., pl., arch.* leggings – '... the motor dreiver, trig in eis ticht leggums' [ECS], 'A per o' leggims' [GW] (also 'leggims').

the Legion (*thu-lee-jin*) *n.* Hawick Royal British Legion Club, formed in 1938. The Club met originally in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on O'Connell Street, then on Commercial Road and after WWII moved to 3 O'Connell Street, which had been the 'Central Rooms' or Johnstone's tea rooms. The Club existed to help ex-servicemen in difficulty and as a social centre for ex-servicemen, and was a branch of the national association founded by Earl Haig in 1921 (with the 'Royal' title being granted in 1971). Capt. B. Montgomery was the first Chairman and Provost Landles was the first enrolled member. The Club published the 'Hawick Pictorials' 1939–59. It also helped found a football team in 1953, started by Ronnie Telfer. The Club closed in 1997, with the clubrooms later used as a fitness centre. There was also a branch in Newcastleton, at 3 North Hermitage Street.

the Legion (*thu-lee-jin*) *n.* Hawick British Legion Football Club, an amateur football team, originally sponsored by the Legion club, being founded with the aid of a donation in 1953. The club has had many premises and is now located in Princes Street.

leglin (*leg-lin*) *n., arch.* a milk-pail – '... the goods presented ... ranging from 'rock bools' to horn spoons to leglins' [V&M], 'Nae daffin', nae gabbin', but sighing and sabbing, Ilk ane lifts her leglin and hies her away' [JEM].

lei (*lī*) *v.* to lie, fib – 'deh lei ti mei', 'yer mother can aye tell when ee're lei-in', *n.* a lie, untruth – 'it was juist a teeny-weeny lei', 'Hei said they ca'd um Chairlie Broon – Mind, it could hev been a lei ...' [DH] (often spelled as in English 'lie'; note the hard *ī* sound, and that 'to recline' is pronounced *lI*).

lei (*lī*) *n., arch.* lea.

leibel (*lī-bul*) *n., v., arch.* label, tag.

leibelt (*lī-bul'*) *n., v., arch.* libel.

leibult (*lī-bul'*) *n., arch.* a piece of writing, often implying a long screed, a harangue – 'Let this beide as a merk o the respeck o the wreiter o this leibult ...' [ECS] (also written 'lybelt'; perhaps in analogy with a legal document; cf. **leibelt**).

leid see **leed**

leier (*lī-ur*) *n.* a liar – 'yer a muckle leier, so ee er' (note the hard *ī* sound).

leify see **lifey**

leigh (*lā<u>ch</u>*) *adj., poet.* low – 'Their courage grew leigh' [HSR] (not common, cf. **laigh**, **leuch** and **low**).

Leigh (*lee*) *n.* **Henry** (c.1555–c.1606) of Rockcliffe Castle, Cumbria, son of Thomas. He was appointed Deputy Warden of the English West Marches in at least 1597. In that year there was an indenture signed at Copshawholm between him and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch for the delivery of 5 Scotsmen. He appears to have suffered from lack of family wealth and was imprisoned, probably for meeting personally with James VI, among other things. He may be the same man who was Captain of Carlisle Castle in 1604 and a Border Commissioner in 1606.

leil see **leal**

lei-like (*lī-līk*) *adj., arch.* like a lie, fictional, untruthful (recorded in the Hawick news in 1954).

lein (*līn*) *pp., arch.* lain (noted by E.C. Smith).

Leipzig (*līp-zig*) *n.* battle of 1813, where the coalition armies defeated the French under Napoleon, being the largest battle in Europe until WWI, and the first major defeat for Napoleon. Although no British troops were involved, the vitory was a cause of huge celebrations throughout the country. It was celebrated in Hawick with illuminations, probably meaning extra lamps and candles in the mains treets, burning tar barrels and a torchlight procession.

leish (*leesh*) *adj., arch.* supple, athletic, active, nimble, sometimes suggesting tallness – '. . . my faither was buchtin' the Brockalaw yowes to twae young, lish, clever hizzies ae night after sunset' [LHTB], 'A pairteet threh the leesh, swankleike fallih ('at 'Ad been followin eis lead) at the whusht road-end at Jedfit' [ECS], 'My fishin'-wand, it's strang and leish . . . ' [DH], 'The gress grew lang and leish ahint the schule' [DH] (occasionally spelled 'leash', 'leesh' or 'lish').

Leishman (*leesh-min*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) carrier operating between Hawick and Edinburgh and the north, as well as to Newcastle, according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may have amrried Catherine and had children incuding Robert. **Robert** (b.c.1812/3) Hawick hosiery traveller from the West End. In 1837 he was running a cart from Buccleuch Street to Edinburgh and Galashiels twice a week, and once a week to Newcastle. In 1841 he was listed as a carrier on the Back Row. He often accompanied William Laidlaw on sales trips to the Newcastle area. It was said to have been 'an open secret that Robert's conscience did not trouble him with knotty questions of excise' [JHH]. His wife was Margaret, and their children included James, Catherine, Agnes, Margaret, Jane and Thomas. His mother was probably Catherine (living with him in 1841). By 1871 he was living in Berwick and his name was spelled 'Lishman'. **Robert** 'Bert' (1896/7–1961), well known local auctioneer, with a saleroom in the old 'Green Kirk' building at Myreslawgreen. He was writer of the 'Betty Whutson' column for many years. He was also a member of Hawick Town Council and Bailie from 1946 to 1961, when he died on a visit to Tasmania. **Thomas** (19th C.) originally from the Hawick area, he lived in Calcutta. In 1858 he donated a box of articles from Asia to the Museum and spears from India in 1862. He was made an honorary member of the Archæological Society for 1860.

Leishman Place (*leesh-min-plis*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in two phases, beginning in 1957. It is a dead-end street off Ruberslaw Road and was named after Bert Leishman.

Leishman's (*leesh-minz*) *n.* carriers firm of the early 19th century which ran weekly between Hawick and Newcastle.

leisome (*lī-sum*) *adj., arch.* telling a lie, fibbing – 'If it's nae lee, it's e'en unco leesum like' [JoJ] (also written 'leesome', but not to be confused with **leesome**).

leisome-like (*lī-sum-līk*) *adj., arch.* like a lie – 'A leisome-like story' [GW].

leister (*lee-stur*) *n.* a spear with three or more prongs used for fishing – 'Wi' their nets and their leisters, their bowats and gegs . . . ' [UB], 'In my youth, when 'leisters' were not illegal, or at least when their use was winked at by the powers that were . . . ' [RB], '. . . then breakfasted and sallied forth with the rod or leister' [WNK], '. . . aw'm fair driven to mairie, just to hae a bit to keep ma leister in' [WNK], *v.* to fish with a leister – 'In conjunction with some friends, the farmer once arranged for a leistering excursion to Allan Water' [WNK], '. . . when law allowed the leistering of salmon . . . ' [RM] (probably from Old Norse; some old examples exist in the Museum).

leisum (*lee-sum*) *adj., arch.* permissible, licit – '. . . and immediately after elapsing of the said six months it shall be leisum and free for the major part of the resideing heriters to present such a man to the Minister and Elders' [RAO] (there are spelling variants).

the Leisure Centre (*<u>th</u>u-lee<u>sh</u>ur-sen'-ur*) *n.* Teviotdale Leisure Centre, Mansfield Road, opened in 1982 on the site of the former railway station. It consists of a swimming pool and

squash courts, with an indoor bowling hall opened in 1985. It was designed by Faulkener-Brown, Hendy & Stonor of Newcastle, with opinions differing as to its æsthetic qualities. The bowling extension was not designed to match the original part, and here opinions do not differ. The palm tree fell into the pool in 2008.

Leitch (*leech*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1838) son of Andrew from Largo, he studied at St. Andrews University 1855–59. He became a teacher, working in Castletown, Caithness, Dollar Academy, Dalry, and also in Hawick. **George** (b.1795/6) from Galashiels, he was farmer at Barnes in 1851. He was then farming 730 acres and employing 6 people. His wife was Isabel (from Smailholm) and their children included James M., Alexander, Isabel and Richard W. **Simon** (15th/16th C.) tenant of Minto Craigend about 1502, along with Thomas Young and his son Thomas, and William Johnstone. Their farms had been raided by a group led by David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirkshaws, for which Scott received remission. His name is recorded as 'Symon Leich'.

Leith (*leeth*) *n.* port situated where the Water of Leith joins the Firth of Forth, now essentially part of Edinburgh. It was an important port for local trade, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries. Sometimes proclamations were read 'at the peer of Leith' in order to be widely broadcast, e.g. a record in the 1723 Session books relating to an attempt to ascertain whether a Hawick woman's husband was alive or not.

Leitheid (*leeth-heed, lut-heed*) *n.* (Leithead) **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) recorded as workman in Goldielands in 1723, 'in Crumhaugh' in 1725 and weaver in Crumhaugh in 1726. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, workman in Goldielands. In 1722 he married Rachel Scott in Hawick Parish. Their children included: Isobel (b.1726); an unnamed child (b.1728); Walter (b.1729); and Isobel (again, 1732). The 1723 baptism was witnessed by fleshers Robert Deans and George Renwick, the 1726 one by William Elliot and John Scott, the 1728 one by John Elliot and William Elliot (probably the tenants at Goldielands and Crumhaugh) and the 1729 by Rev. Charles Telfer and another Andrew. He could be the man of that name, 'old Andrew Cross Wind', who died in Hawick in 1778. He could be the Andrew who witnessed baptisms in 1772 for Robert and for Walter and in 1774 (along with Robert) for John. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He could be the Andrew who witnessed a baptism for the other Andrew in 1729. He married Margaret Wilson and their children included: Robert (b.1742); Andrew (b.1747); and Margaret (b.1759). **Charles** (b.1821/2) stocking-maker in Hawick. He may be the Charles who was at Drycleughlea in Yarrow in 1841. He appears on prison lists in 1849, 1851 and 1861. In 1861 he was living at 3 Mid Row. He was working for grocer Mr. Swan in 1865 when the Museum was burgled. **David** (17th C.) resident of 'Crackuoolll' in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. Probably the same David married Janet Shiel with their daughter Agnes baptised in 1690, and witnesse Robert Pringle and James (probably a relative). **David** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Wight in 1726 and their son David was baptised in 1727. **Elsie** nee Oliver (1920–) daughter of Buckham and Jane Oliver and brother of Wullie, she was brought up in noble Place. She attended Trinity, St. Mary's and Hawick High Schools. She worked for Innes-Henderson from the age of 14, later working with her husband in the grocer's shop on Garfield Street, as well as at Pesco's. She married James C. ('Jimmy') and they had daughters Doreen, Joyce and Muriel. She was Acting Mother in 1963 and celebrated her 100th birthday in 2020. **Gladstones** (b.1744) local labourer, son of William. He married Helen Hall and their children, baptised in Kirkton Parish, included: Betty (b.1769); Helen (b.1774); Gilbert (b.1776); Janet (b.1777); and another Janet (b.1786/7), who married shepherd and carrier Adam Scott. **Henry** (b.1817/8) from Polwarth in Berwickshire, he was a waiter at the Tower Hotel. He is recorded there in 1851 and 1861. His caricature appears in the book 'Noctes Hawickianæ'. He was said to have 'a curious habit of putting his tongue out at the side of his mouth, and is here represented doing so.' He married Helen (or 'Ellen') Hymers in Cavers Parish in 1856. Their children included James (b.1857), Margaret (b.1859) and Elizabeth Agnes (b.1860). **Isabel** 'Tibbie o the Green' (c.1795–1870) well-known West-ender of the mid-19th century. Daughter of market gardener Robert, the family had a garden at Myreslawgreen, the property of Mr. Turnbull of Briery-yards. She lived in a house near there, possibly corresponding to 4 Myreslawgreen, being there with her brother William until his death in the 1850s. She was known as an independent but warm-hearted person who kept old-fashioned dress. She is probably the woman of this name who was among West-enders to recover from cholera in 1832. In 1851 she was described

as a 'Gardener' and in 1861 she was an 'Outdoor Worker'. She also had a niece Isabel Mein and a grand nephew Robert M. Laurie. Her bier is said to have been the last that used the Hawick 'mort-cloth'. The family name locally goes back at least to William of Cavers Parish, whose daughter Margaret was married in Edinburgh in 1708. **James** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed separately from the wright there. **James** (17th C.) wright of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Nichol and their children included: James (b.1704); and William (b.1706). The witnesses in 1704 were 'vintner' Francis Elliot and weaver Andrew Jardine. Perhaps the same James witnessed a baptism in 1725 in Hawick for Archibald Paterson, tenant in Flex. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ormiston who married Janet Laidlaw in Cavers Parish in 1708. Helen (b.1710), baptised in Cavers, was probably his child. Perhaps the same James was at Ormiston in 1705 when his son William was baptised in Cavers. **James** (17th/18th C.) farm worker in the Borthwick valley. He was a servant to James Grieve in Todshawhaugh in 1714 and resident in Milsington in 1717 and 1725. He married Bessie Riddell in 1714, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes; his wife was described as a servant to Andrew Ogilvie of Newlands (who lived at Branxholme). His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included William (b.1715), Jean (b.1717) and an unnamed child (b.1725). He is probably also the James recorded at Todshawhill in 1722 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Boonraw in 1723. He married Janet Hill in Bowden in 1716. Their children included: Janet (b.1723) and James (b.1725), baptised in Wilton; and Agnes (b.1728) and Isobel (b.1732), baptised in Morebattle. The witnesses in 1723 were John Scott and James Dryden. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Blaikie and their son 'Gledstines' was baptised in 1775. He may have been a brother of Gladstains. **James** (b.1807) son of mason Richard, he worked as a wool dresser and finisher. His wife was Christina (or Catherine) from Southdean. Their children included Catherine (b.1835/6), Jane O. (b.1837/8) and Richard (b.1842/4). **James** (19th C.) married Helen Sutherland in Wilton Parish in 1847. **James C.** 'Jimmy' (d.2003) first following the Cornet in 1947, he was Acting Father in 1960 to John Hope. In 1961 he carried the Flag again, since that year's Acting Father, Tom Crosbie, had broken his leg. He married Elsie Oliver and their children were Doreen, Joyce and Muriel. He ran a grocer's shop on Garfield Street. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Ormiston in 1702 and 1716. His children probably included: Andrew (b.1696); William (b.1702); John (b.1713); and Robert (b.1716). Perhaps the same John was at Whitfield in 1698 when his son William was baptised in Wilton; the witnesses were John and Robert Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Katherine Thomson and their children included: Jane (b.1767); John (b.1770); Jane (b.1772); Margaret (b.1774); and Andrew (b.1777). The witnesses in 1774 were Andrew and Robert (who were surely close relatives). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Mitchellhill and their children included John (b.1786), Mary (b.1787), William (b.1791) and Henry (b.1794). **John** (18th C.) recorded as owner of land in Lilliesleaf in 1788, valued at £6 13s 4d. He was still recorded as owner in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He was probably related to William, who also owned lands in Lilliesleaf. **John** (18th/19th C.) carrier in the Denholm area. He was involved in the trip to the summit of Ruberslaw where the Lairds of Cavers and Wells met to resolve a boundary dispute over dinner. He allowed the cart to jolt, resulting in George Hunter (of the Fleece Inn) to come closest in his life to cursing! He may be the John of the Cross Wynd whose unnamed child died in Hawick in 1811. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hillhead in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (1781–1843) born at Shankend, son of William and Janet Tait. He lived at Sandyhall, Woll and Birkwood in Ashkirk Parish and later at Langshaw (Melrose). In 1803 he married Jane Harvey. Their children included: William (1805–74); Robert (b.1807), who married Janet Jessie Knox and emigrated to Waterloo County, Ontario; Jane (b.1811), who married William Dodds; James (b.1816), who died in Wyoming; Thomas (b.1817); John (b.c.1820); and Janet or Jessie (b.c.1824), who married James Cousins. **John** (b.c.1810) carter in Hawick. In 1841 he was listed as a farmer, probably on the Cross Wynd, but by 1861 he was at Mather's Close. His wife was Mary and their children included John, William, Janet, Henry, Thomas, Agnes, Mary and Margaret. He may have been son of the earlier Jphn of the Cross Wynd. **Richard** (18th C.) resident

of Cavers Parish. His son William was baptised in 1771. **Richard** (b.c.1775) mason who lived on the Kirk Wynd. He was listed in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and was still on the list in 1801. He was living at about 7 Kirk Wynd in 1841. In 1851 and 1861 he was 'formaly a mason', living with his son James' family on Ladylaw Place. He married Elizabeth Aitkin and their children included: Mary (b.1802); Robert (b.1805); James (b.1807); William (b.1809); John Stott (b.1811); Isabel (b.1814); and David (b.c.1818). **Richard** (19th C.) resident of Philadelphia, who probably came from the Hawick area. In 1866 he donated to the Museum an American bank note, a geological specimen, a 'Land turtle and a Gopher from Iowa States'. **Richard** (b.1842/3) son of James, he was a frameworker in Wilton. In 1867 he donated 2 copper coins to the Museum in 1867. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is probably the Robert who (along with Andrew) witnessed a baptism in 1774 for John. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He married Betty Laidlaw and their children included Andrew (b.1770) and Isabel (b.1772). The wintesses in 1772 were Andrew (perhaps his father) and Alexander Bunyan. He is probably the Robert whose wife was buried in Hawick in 1772. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Hogg and their son Walter was baptised in 1777. The witness were John and Walter, who were surely his close relatives. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for James Tudhope in 1767. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) one of the founders of the Independent Kirk in Hawick in about 1798. He may be the same as one **Robert** (18th/19th C.) described as 'R. Leithead o' the Green'. He may be the market gardener who was father to 'Tibbie o the Green'. In 1809 he and weaver Peter Fletcher walked to Selkirk to secure the services of a drummer and a fifer for the 'rebel' party at the Common Riding. Probably the same 'Robert Leithead, gardener' was among the founders of the Independent Kirk in Hawick in about 1792. He could be the stocking-maker Robert who contracted cholera in 1832, but recovered; he lived in an upper flat of the house containing Henry Haliburton on the Back Row. He married Janet Anderson in 1782. Their children included: William (b.1783), who was a frame-worker; Robert (b.1785); Robert (b.1786); Jane (b.1787); Isobel (b.1790), 'Tibbie o the Green'; Agnes (b.1792); Margaret (b.c.1796), who married George Wilson; and Mary (b.c.1800). His mother 'at the green' died in 1782. He is probably the stockingmaker Robert whose unnamed child died in 1811. He is probably also the Robert whose house and market garden were just to the east of the Green Kirk and whose daughter Nell married Andrew Ballantyne, brother of 'Wat the Drummer'. **Robert** (19th C.) stocking-maker who lived on the Loan. In 1863 he presented the Archæological Society with the flag from the 'Wasla Water' party of 1809. He was surely related to the earlier 'R. Leithead o' the Green' who had been involved on the 'rebel' side in 1809. He could be the Robert born to Richard and Elizabeth Aitkin in 1805 or the son of Robert born in 1786. He may be the Robert who donated a 'Spanish note' to the Museum in 1874. His wife was probably the 'Mrs Leithead, Loan' who in 1877 donated to the Museum a 'pair of spectacles found at Teviotside Bridge fifty years ago'. **Samuel** (b.c.1780) journeyman mason in Lilliesleaf according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He married Margaret Stirling and their children included Robert (b.1802) and James (b.1804). **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) servant to James Ker of Bewlie. He is recorded in 1622, along with Ker and other servants of his when there was a complaint by George of Newhall that they tried to find him to kill him, but instead attacked his servants and later attacked him with drawn weapons. Not appearing, they were all denounced as rebels. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Jane Scoon in Roberton Parish in 1788. **Walter** (17th C.) wright in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to William, who was also listed in Lilliesleaf. He may be the Walter, portioner of Lilliesleaf, who married Marion, daughter of John Langlands, minister of Wilton. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth (or Euphan) Henry and their children included: Andrew (b.1766); and George (b.1768). Witnesses to the 1766 baptism were Andrew and John, who were surely closely related to him. Probably the same Walter witnessed (along with John) a baptism for Robert in 1777. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marjory Thomson and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1772. The witnesses were Andrew (surely related to him) and Andrew Thomson (probably related to his wife). **William** (17th

C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Easton and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1672. **William** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Perhaps the same William married Isobel Scott and had a son Walter baptised in Ashkirk in 1691. The baptismal witnesses were Robert and William Scott (probably related to his wife). **William** (17th C.) resident in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he paid tax on 2 hearths. He was probably related to Walter, who was a wright in Lilliesleaf at the same time. **William** (17th C.) farmer in Cavers Parish. He is recorded as deceased in 1708 when his daughter Margaret maried Alexander Grib in Edinburgh. **William** (17th/18th C.) gardener at Fenwick. He married Bessie Stevenson in 1714, possibly at the house of William Whillans at the Flex. This was a 'supernumerary marriage', i.e. the celebration had more guests than the modest amount prescribed by the law of the time. Both he and Whillans probably lost the bond that they had lodged with the Session. Their children included Janet (b.1715) and Jean (b.1717), both baptised in Hawick. **William** (b.1721/2) farm labourer in Hawick Parish, living at Meikle Whitlaw and Flex from infancy. He worked mainly as a ploughman. He was at Whitlawhaugh in about the 1720 when given some financial assistance from the Kirk Session 'his familie being sick'. He was also recorded as resident at Whitlawhaugh in 1741. In 1767 he gave evidence regarding the earlier use of Hawick Common; he was described as married at that time. He married Bessy Gledstains, and their children, born in Hawick Parish, included: John (b.1737); Gledstains (or Gladstone, b.1741), an unusual forename, presumably from his mother's maiden name; and Janet (b.1743). The witnesses in 1741 were carrier John Ruecastle and Kirk Officer John Telfer. Probably the same William witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Whitlaw in 1768. **William** (18th C.) recorded living at Orchard in 1749. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included John (b.1743), Richard (b.1745) and Robert (b.1749). **William** (18th C.) recorded in the 1740s as owner of lands in Liliesleaf Parish, valued at £171 10s. He was also listed in 1788 as owner of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish that had formerly been owned by the feuars of Lilliesleaf, still valued at £171 10s. He was also recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as former holder of lands in Lilliesleaf that had been acquired by Edgar Hunter and were at that time owned by William Riddell of Camieston. He was probably related to John, who also owned lands in Lilliesleaf. **William** (b.c.1790) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at Myreslawgreen with his sisters Isabel and Mary and niece Isabel Mien. He could be the William who took part in amateur theatrical performances in about 1820. He could be the 'Wm. Leithead, Langlands Bank' who donated a book to the Museum in 1857, a silver coin of Edward I in 1858 and some American money in 1865 (also spelled 'Leathhead', 'Leitheheide', 'Leithhead', 'Lethead', 'Lithead' and 'Lithhead').

Leitle see **Little**

leize see **leeze**

leman (*le-man*) *n., poet.* a sweetheart, concubine – 'HE would have wooed the gentle may To be his light leman' [JTe], 'Ther ar thriescoore queens, and fourscoore lemanes, an' mays wuthowtten nummer' [HSR] (there are spelling variants).

Lempitlaw (*lem-pi'-law*) *n.* village in north-eastern Roxburghshire, about 3 miles east of Kelso. It used also to be the name of a small parish, which was annexed to Sprouston. The church there was connected with Soutra. The site of the 13th century parish church can still be made out in the churchyard, which includes a well-preserved hog-back gravestone. The lands there were owned by Robert Scott of Rankilburn and his son Walter in the early 15th century. They were effectively annexed to the Barony of Branxholme, remaining that way through part of the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1517 they were described as being 'waste', but valued at 20 pounds in times of peace. The lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme according to the services of heirs in 1634, 1653 and 1661, and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. In 1692 the 'tacks' of the lands were set to Sir Patrick Scott, along with those of the Barony of Eckford and the lands in Hawick owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties and still listed as a Buccleuch property in the Land Tax Rolls of the 19th century (the origin of the name is probably Old English 'lempedu hlaw', meaning 'limpet-shaped hill'; it first occurs as 'Lempedelawe' in 1190 and is 'Lempatelaw' in 1426, 'Lempatlaw' in 1463, 'Lempetlaw' in 1484, 'Lempatlaw' in 1517, and 'Lempetlaw' in 1528 and 1553/4).

len (*len*) *n.* a loan – 'gie's a len o a fiver', 'Wull ee gie'z a len o eer graip' [ECS], 'Gie's a len' o' eer hurlbarra' [GW], 'Howanever, insteed o' comin for the len o' mine for the denner tables

. . . ' [BW1978], *v.* to loan – 'Sin' I've to len' a haun' to raise the treasure, 'Lang wi' the toil, I'd like to share the pleasure' [JoHa], 'Ane guid man shaws faavor an' len's . . . ' [HSR], 'Can ye len's half a croon?' [RM], 'He is evir misrecorde, an' len's: an' his affspring ar blisset' [HSR] (shortened form of **lend**; also written 'len' '; see also **take a len o**).

lend (*lend*) *v.* to loan – 'can ee lend is a tenner?' (used interchangeably with **len**).

lenity (*le-ni-tee*) *n., arch.* mildness, lenience – '. . . and whereas the said Mr John of his own lenity, since the aforesaid year 1669, never quarelled several persons in the toun to educat children further than the said book . . . ' [PR1714].

lenten kail (*len-tin-kāl*) *n., arch.* a meatless vegatable soup, often made of boiled cabbage served in milk – 'Dame Appetite, he thought to bang her, But flesh is frail! That day – bad luck, (misfortune hang her), Brought lentrin kail' [JR], 'It [the food] consisted of milk and meal and what was called 'Lenten Kail', an expression now rarely heard in the parish [of Teviothead]' [HAST1902] (also 'lentrin kail'; probably from being served in the Spring).

lenth (*lenth*) *n.* length, the extent of something – 'look it the lenth o that hing!', '. . . lyk as at mair lenth is contenit in the decret gewyn thairwpon . . . ' [SB1500], 'The paroche is 8 mylles in lenth, so there are some rowmes 8 mylles or thairby from the kirk . . . ' [PR1627], '. . . of before she took them away she either made price with the pursuer, or askit his liberty to goe that lenth with them?' [BR1680], '. . . as the said act . . . in it selfe at mair lenth proports . . . ' [BR1692], 'The awfihest blatter o rain cam on, and A was amaist drookeet be A wan the lenth o the Sandbed' [ECS], state of extreme agitation or anger, tantrum, fit – 'she we' an awfi lenth when she saw the mess', 'Hei's gaun a bonnie length' [ECS], distance to someone's adode – 'If ee come ma lenth, gie's a ca' ' [GW], the whole extent – 'The day be the lenth' [GW] (note the difference in pronuncation compared with standard English).

the lenth (*thu-lenth*) *adv.* the distance, as far as required – 'But they told Bailie Purdom who went the length, that . . . ' [PR1722].

the lenth o (*thu-lenth-ō*) *adv.* as far as, the full extent of – 'the bairn got the lenth o the street afore they fund 'er', 'Yince an A'd wun there, A thocht, A micht mebbies cood geet a hurl the lenth o Hawick' [ECS], 'A wun the lenth o' the brig' [GW].

lengthen (*len-thin*) *v.* to lengthen (note that *n* replaces *ng*).

leper squunt (*le-pur-skwun'*) *n., arch.* a leper's squint, a small, low window in a church through which lepers could hear and see the communion service without coming into contact with the congregation. There may be an example in Cavers Auld Kirk (also written 'leper's' or 'lepers' ').

the Leper Well (*thu-le-pur-wel*) *n.* popular name for a spring near Spittal-on-Rule, still current in the mid-20th century. The spring was surrounded by dressed stones, and its name gives some credence to the idea that there was once a leper's hospital there. It was also known as 'the Kirkyaird Well', and used to be thought to possess healing powers, particularly for skin diseases.

leprosy (*lep-ru-see*) *n.* chronic, mildly contagious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae, characterised by inflamed nodules beneath the skin, loss of sensation and wasting of body parts. It now occurs only in tropical and sub-trpoical regions, but was common in Mediæval Europe, where is was seen as both holy and sinful. It was certainly rife throughout the British Isles by the 11th century. Robert the Bruce is suggested to have died of the disease in 1329, and John Turnbull of Minto may have died from it about 1425 (causing a dispute over his lands). The hospital at Spittal-on-Rule may have been founded to help lepers, perhaps related to the Laird of Bedrule. A spring near there was known as a 'leper well'. Cavers Auld Kirk may have a 'leper squint'.

leprous (*le-ris*) *adj., arch.* affected with pig 'measles' – '. . . fyned and onlawed . . . for publicke selling up and downe the toune of ane carcass of swyne qh was by the forsds persons upon yr solemn oaths to be leprousy, and so consequently dangerous to be made use of' [BR1692].

lese see **leeze**

the Leshie (*thu-le-shee*) *n.* popular name for **the Leisure Centre**.

leskit (*les-kee'*) *n., adj.* elastic (also **lestic** and **eelestic**.

Leslie (*lez-lee*) *n.* **A.J.** (19th/20th C.) London sculptor responsible for 'Youth', which was incorporated into the Hawick War Memorial. **Andrew** (19th C.) ship's officer. In 1876 he donated to the Museum 'skulls of grey native cat (female), Wallaby rat (male), grey opossum (male), and brush kangaroo (male and female), from Broad Valley, near Richmond, Van Dieman's Land'. His connection with Hawick is unclear.

the Lesser Toon Hall (*thu-le-sur-toon-hal*) *n.* smaller venue in the Town Hall, off the main

auditorium, frequently used for lectures, coffee mornings etc.

Lessuden (*le-su-din*) *n.* alternative older name for **St. Boswells**, surviving in Lessuden House (the origin is Old English 'laes side wynn', meaning 'the meadow by the slope with the pasture'; also spelled 'Lessudden').

Lessuden Hoose (*le-su-din-hoos*) *n.* family home of the Scots of Raeburn, in St. Boswells. It goes back to at least 1680, with remodelling in each of the following centuries. It has a tower-shaped dovecote dating from about 1800.

lest (*lest*) *v.* to last, endure – 'A deh ken how long hei'll lest is the new R.E. teacher', 'She's like a guid bit tweed hersel', Made tae lest forever' [IJ], '... thinkin that here was a meenit o his life he wad like to lest for ever' [DH], '... But how lang will it lest' [WL], *adj.* last, final – 'she's the lest o her generation'.

lestand (*les-tand*) *pres. part., adj., arch.* continuing, lasting – '... Jhone Scot, and Stephyn Scot, gretyng in Gode ay lestande' [SB1431].

lestic (*les-teek*) *n., adj.* elastic – 'My mither aince for lestic sent me roun', A yird o' black to dae her need' [WL], ''Skinny' or 'grey' – ee even got a choice: Succulent dauds o lestic-sided dough' [DH], 'Sailin roond in a sea o' bliss wi a coconut in yin hand And a 'lestic ba' in the tother ...' [DH] (cf. **leskit** and **eelestic**).

let abe (*le'-a-bee*) *adv., arch.* let alone, not to mention – '... an' aw wadna lippen them wi' the toum stoup let abe the whusky' [WNK].

let bat (*le'-baw'*) *v., arch.* to give an indication, let on, inform, declare – 'Never luit bat! = Take no notice! or Keep 'mum'!' [ECS], 'Brer Rabbit 'never luit bat' when he 'lay low and sed nuffin'' [ECS], 'A hard 'im, but A never let bat' [GW] (usually with a negative; cf. **bat**).

let dab (*le'-dawb*) *v., arch.* to hint, divulge a secret – 'Aw think she jalooses what Aw've come for, but mind, Aw never let dab aboot the rest o' ee' [JEDM], 'And, loons, here's a secret I'm gaun tae loot dab ...' [DJ] (sometimes 'loot dab').

Letham see **Lethem**

Letham (*le-thum*) *n.* **James** (1954–) born in Airdrie, he was educated in Aberdeen at Madras College in St. Andrews and at the Royal Scottish Academy of Music in Glasgow. After training as a teacher he was appointed to Galashiels Academy, then became Head of Music at Jedburgh, before succeeding Ian Seeley as Head of Music at Hawick High School in 1997. He has been involved in a large number of musical enterprises in the Borders, including serving as musical director for Hawick Amateur Operatic Society, conductor of the Eildon Singers and the Borders Youth Orchestra and work with the Hawick community choir the Melody Makers. He has been a strong promoter of the work of Hawick-born composer Sir John Blackwood. He also wrote the music for 'The Best O' A''. He retired in 2011 (see also **Lethem**).

Lethe see **Leche**

Lethem (*le-thum*) *n.* hamlet between the A6088 and A68, just before the Carter Bar, in the eastern part of Southdean Parish. In 1538 and 1539 it was described as 3 stedings and valued at £3 6 shillings. In 1541 Thomas Laidlaw was tenant of part paying 22s yearly and Laurence Lawrence and James Laidlaw were tenants of another part paying 22s yearly. John Oliver and Simon Robson were there in 1623. John Thomson was tenant there in 1694. Thomas Scott is recorded there on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls and his son was still there in 1841. Walter Renwick was shepherd there in 1797. James Tully and Thomas Tait were servants there in 1799. Andrew Whillans and family were there in 1841. There was once a chapel here, but no signs of it remain, although the small hill to the west is known as Chapel Knowe; here there are the remains of a settlement, about 43 m by 33 m in size, overlain by a smaller, roughly triangular enclosure (note, however, that there could be confusion here with the ancient chapel which was once situated in the village of Leitholm in Eccles Parish). A fort is on the hill just to the north. 'Katey's Cross' was also just to the west, once used as a gathering point for a local market, and on the site of the former settlement of 'Wattie's Spinnels' (also written 'Letham', as well as 'Leatham', 'Lethame', etc.; there are other places of the same name in Eccles Parish near Berwick, also called 'Leitholm', as well as elsewhere in Scotland).

Lethem (*le-thum*) *n.* **Edmund** (13th/14th C.) rector of 'the church of Saint Marie of Farmainishop' (i.e. St. Mary's of the Lowes, Yarrow) from 1292. He is recorded as 'Master Edmund de Letham'. In 1296 he swore fealty to Edward I, and later that year he received a writ from Edward to restore him to his lands and rights as 'parson of the church of the forest'. **Henry** (15th/ 16th C.) listed on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. **John** (13th C.) witnessed to a charter for Melrose Abbey sometime in the period 1220 to 1243. **William** (17th C.) brother of John in

Hawick. They were listed in 1642 among acquaintances of Samuel Rutherford, servant of the Laird of Cavers, who accused them of stealing his wallet in Hawick (spellings vary, such as 'Leithan', 'Lethane', 'Letham' and 'Lithen'; the surname probably derives from the lands of Leitholm in Berwickshire, but some fraction may come from the more local area in Southdean Parish; it is possible that the name was once the same as or confused with **Leyden**).

lether (*le-thur*) *n., arch.* a ladder – '. . . unless the bystanders had not quickly procured a leather, which taken at the west gavel of John Kaidzie's house . . . ' [JW1767] (see also the more common **ledder**).

let on (*let-ōn*) *v.* to take notice, to tell or inform, to declare or make known (E.C. Smith sugessts 'Synon. with ti let bat').

let oot (*let-oot, le'-oo'*) *interj., arch.* phrase said by children to others who had blocked the gutter with their feet – 'At a given signal, the cry of Let oot! the water was freed to ruch 'doon the brae' in a grand spate' [ECS].

letten (*le-tin*) *v., arch.* let – 'Although my Lord to Friends had letten't fall, He would not have a Landed man at all' [CWS] (early past participle form).

Letzlingen (*letz-ling-gin*) *n.* site of a Common Riding festival organised by Hawick men serving in the K.O.S.B. in Germany in 1945. The replica flag was embroidered with the names of 32 battles involving the regiment and was sent to the men by women workers at Pringle's. It was paraded through the streets of Letzlingen by Jim Reid and dipped in the River Elbe.

leuch (*lewch*) *pp., arch.* laughed, uttered a laugh – 'And leugh, and cried, as he trampet him down – He will be a sottering bleeze' [JTe], . . . An' tellt them. Some leugh, others thought him gaen mad' [JoHa], '. . . An' leugh to hersel', an' blest that morn, When poverty doom'd her mankind's scorn' [JoHa], '. . . An' whiles we leuch, an' whiles we grat' [JJ], 'An' aye he chucklt, an' aye he leuch, At what suld come to passe . . . ' [WiSp], 'Hei leuch at the laich door-heid' [JAHM], 'The captain turned him round, and leugh; Said – 'Man, there's naething in thy house, But ae auld sword without a sheath, That hardly now wad fell a mouse!' ' [T], 'A'll aye meind the lauch ei leuch!' [ECS], ' 'He leuch a guid yin' (= had a hearty laugh)' [GW], '. . . he never leuch but when the clock chappit' [DMW], 'Syne he up and he leuch at the baur he uttered, And missed the aith that the leddy muttered' [WL] (also written 'leugh'; past tense of **lauch**; the past particple form is **leuchen**); the pronunciation formerly had a long diphthong merging *ū* and *oo*).

leuch (*lewch*) *adj., arch.* low in various senses, not high, short – 'Cash from Andrew Pertos, for the rent of the leach prison, 0 10 0' [BR1751], 'Shurelie men o' leuch degree ar vanitie: an' men o' heich degree ar ane lee' [HSR], 'Beith leuch an' heich, riche an' puir thegither' [HSR], 'Duist at the gangeen-in ti the village, alang the laeuch road thonder . . . ' [ECS], 'A leuch-lyin' place' [GW], *adv.* low in respect to situation (also written 'laeuch' and perhaps 'leach'; cf. **laigh** and **law**).

leuchen (*lew-chin*) *pp., arch.* laughed, ridiculed – 'Than Herod, whan he saw that he was leuchen at o' the wyse men, was excessiv angrie . . . ' [HSR] (this is the past participle of **lauch**, with the past tense being **leuch**).

leuchly (*lewch-ee*) *adj., arch.* lowly.

leuchness (*lewch-nis*) *n., arch.* lowness, shortness of stature.

leve (*leev*) *n., arch.* permission, leave – '. . . for outyn the leve of ony juge of law, spirituale or temporale . . . ' [SB1470].

the Level (*thu-le-vul*) *n.* popular name for **the High Level** pub.

Leven (*lee-vin*) *n.* old name for the 'Line' or 'Lyne' Water just over the Border in Cumbria. It was formerly one of the lawless valleys of the Border. It is probably the place referred to in the late 15th and early 16th centuries when many Scotsmen were charged by the Privy Council with 'communing with the English of Levin' and similar. For example, in 1493 Walter Scott of Headshaw paid a fine for 'treasonably Intercommuning with the Thieves and Traitors of Levyn' and Robert Scott in Todshawhaugh and John Turnbull in Hawick compounded for bringing in rebels 'de levyn'. In 1494/5 Hector Lauder in Clerklands had remission for bringing in 5 Armstrong brothers, traitors 'de levyn'. In a note to a legal case of 1502, Pitcairn gave a footnote to word 'Levin' as 'A district of Lancashire, then infamous for its 'Traitouris' and 'lymmaris,' who made numerous raids and forays every year on the least protected parts of the Scottish Borders'. However, it seems likely that the term was used to apply fairly generally to rievers from over the Border, rather than only for Englishmen from this valley. Thomas Musgrave in 1583 described it thus: 'Black Leven water is a littell brooke, and so is Whyt Leven the lyke, and are not in anie place a myle and a halfe distant one from an other, and

are inhabyted with the Nyxons, untill it come to a place called the Blackdobs, are then the Rutligis dwell on bothe the side of it, untill it come to a place called the Lukkins of Leven, then it descends Sowpert, wheare the Taylors have it, thens it descendes the boundes of Sopert, and is inhabyted with Graymes called the Graymes of Leven, and runeth into the ryver of Eske at Gorth Storys howse called the Lard. There is also a river of the same name in North Yorkshire, which drains Lake Windermere into Morecambe Bay, but it seems unlikely this is what is meant in the 15th and 16th century references (it is written 'levȳ' in 1493).

lew in (*loo-in*) *v., arch.* to involve, oblige to do something – 'Ti lewe in = to involve; to 'let in' or 'drag in'' [ECS], 'A was lew'd in ti pay his fine' [GW] (also written 'lewe in'; only used in the past participle).

Lewenlees (*lew-in-leez*) *n.* possible name for lands in upper Liddesdale, recorded c.1376 on a rental roll as part of the area then known as Ermildon. It was recorded as 'Lewynleys', and valued at 16 shillings and 2 pence. In 1541 it was 'Lewinlowis' and valued at 10 shillings, with Robert Elliot as tenant.

Lewenshope (*lew-inz-hōp*) *n.* former farm on the north side of the Yarrow valley, south of Hangingshaw, with Lewenshope Burn and Lewenshope Rig nearby. These were Crown lands in the latter part of the 15th century, leased to Sir George Douglas and to the Murrays, with the Murrays continuing as owners into the 16th century. James Murray of Falahill held the lands of the Queen in 1528 and assigned them to his wife, Margaret Home. Patrick Murray of Hangingshaw was recorded as owner in 1541, when the rental was £50. The stream name is mistranscribed in a 1649 description as 'Lovineshope Burn'. 'Lewinshope & Scadarig' were held by Johnstone of Alva in the 1802 Land Tax Rolls (it is marked both 'Lewinshoope' and 'lewinshoop' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Lewynnishop' in 1456 and 1471, 'Lewinishope' in 1484, 'Lewynshop' in 1486, 'lewynhop' in 1494/5, 'Lewinshop' in 1502 and 'Levynnishop' in 1541).

lewer (*loo-ur*) *n., arch.* a lever, pole for levering – 'The mouse proposes to join her in spinning; and inquires, 'But where will I get a spindle, fair lady mine?' when the frog desires it to take 'the auld mill lewer'' [JL].

Lewis (*loo-is*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) listed in Slater's 1852 directory as a cole merchant for the Duke of Buccleuch, based at the Hawick Station. **George** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Elliot in Hawick in 1846. **James** (b.1828/9) born in Cavers Parish, son of Walter and Barbara. He was living with his parents at Howgill in Ewesdale in 1841. By 1851 he was teacher at Burnmouth School in Castleton Parish. He lived there with his younger sister. By 1861 he had been replaced by John Hardie, but it is unclear what happened to him. He may be the James from Scott's Bridge, Waterbeck, who in 1863 presented the Museum with 15 fossil specimens. He is probably the James from 'Wauchope, Langholm', who in 1874 presented 'Sir John Denham's Poetical Works, and another volume' to the Museum. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Curror and their children included: Bessie (b.1654); and Thomas (b.1661). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1690. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Ann Wilson and they had children: William (1795–1868), who emigrated to America; Elizabeth; and James, who served with the Army at Waterloo. He secondly married Jane Wear and had children Thomas, Walter and James. He was still living in the Teviothead area according to a letter of 1824. In 1840 he moved to America with his 2nd wife and children, settling in Bovina, where he died at the age of 91. **Walter** (19th C.) married Barbara Dryden in Cavers in 1826. Their children included John (b.1826), James (b.1828) and William (b.1831), all baptised in East Bank Kirk. **William Davis** (1795–1868) born in the Hawick area, son of John and Annie Wilson. He emigrated to America in 1815, along with David Miller, settling in Bovina, Delaware County, New York State. He became a farmer and moved to Wisconsin. He married Nancy Burns, had children Katherine, James, Moses, Walter, John, Thomas E., William, James, Wilson F., Andrew and Alexander. He died in Wisconsin (also written 'Haistie' and 'Hestie').

lew-warm (*loo-warm*) *adj., arch.* luke-warm, tepid (also written 'lewe-warm').

ley see **lei**

ley (*lī*) *n., arch.* lea, untilled ground – 'Well, we had special socks for the ley, an couters for the ley, an when ye gaed on tae stubble, ye used the bigger rougher type' [TH], 'Some pech wi beagles owre the leys, And think it pleesant . . . ' [DH].

Ley (*lā*) *n.* **Philip** (13th/14th C.) paid homage to Edward I in 1296, as 'Phelipp de la Leye (chevalier)'. In 1302 he and his son John were granted the half-barony of Minto by Walter Boredon and his son Walter. He could be the 'Philip de Lilleye'

listed as a Scottish prisoner who was taken from Newcastle to York in about 1305. It was probably an earlier Philip 'de Leya' who, along with his wife 'the lady Ade', was granted lands in Camieston in Roxburghshire in about the 1230; this charter contains the names of several Roxburghshire witnesses who are otherwise unrecorded.

leycht see **licht**

Leyden (*lā-, lI-din*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married 'Issobell Lune' and their son William was baptised in 1682. **Adam** (17th C.) recorded as 'Adam Ledan in Little Cavers' in 1684 when he was among those proclaimed as fugitives for being Covenanters. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Andrew (b.1694), baptised in Cavers Parish, was probably his son. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Spittal in 1721. He is probably the Adam who married Helen Turnbull in Cavers in 1709 and their children included: Helen (b.1710); Betty (b.1712); Jane (b.1714); Isabel (b.1717); William (b.1719); and James (b.1721). **Adam** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1766 he witnessed a baptism for Adam Pott. He married Elizabeth Richardson in 1752 and their children included: John (b.1757); Adam (b.1759); Elizabeth (b.1761); Peter (b.1762); Walter (b.1765); and Robert (b.1767). The witnesses in 1757 were the whole congregation, in 1762 were weaver John Simpson and Kirk Officer Alexander Bunyan and in 1765 were Alex Nivison and James Brydon. He could be the Adam 'Liddon' who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1761. He is probably the Adam whose son Andrew died in 1778. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) carrier in Hawick according to the ballot list for the Militia in 1799. His name was drawn in 1800, in place of John Fowler, who was found to be too old to serve. However, he was 'found unfit for Service from an ulcer in his leg' and John Scott from Weensland Mill drawn in his place. **Adam** (b.c.1780) servant at Hassendeanburn according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. **Adam** (b.1780/1) bookseller in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on Miller's Close with farmer John (probably his brother) and Helen (John's wife). In 1851 he was a lodger on O'Connell Street. **Adam** 'Yeddie' (1788–1876) son of Robert and Helen Clerk. He was a farmer living up the Loan. In 1851 he was listed as a farmer of 30 acres, and resided at about 66 High Street. His fields were probably up the Wellogate. In 1816 he married Margaret Laidlaw, and she died in 1856. Their children included: Robert (1819–77), who was baptised in Roberton and married Betty McAlpine; Betty (b.1819), who died young; John (1821–57); Matthew (b.1824), who died in Melbourne; Andrew (b.1830), coal agent and Cornet; and Helen (b.1834), who married Alexander Nivison Scott. **Adam** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Stewart and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1833. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded in 1644 when he was among Hawick men mentioned in relation to raising money and supplies for the Covenanting army. He is probably the Andrew, married to Catherine Aitchison, whose children baptised in Hawick included Manie (b.1635) and Christian (b.1640). The witnesses in 1640 were William Lorraine and Simon Adamson. He himself witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Robert Scott in 1640. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (probably actually the Hassendean area). He witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott and Isobel Turnbull in 1683 and another for Gavin Turnbull in 1684. He married Janet Fletcher and their children included: Isobel (b.1681); and Andrew (b.1683). The witnesses in 1681 were William Turnbull and William Redford and in 1683 were Robert Thomson and James Thomson. **Andrew** (b.c.1800) youngest brother of Dr. John. Late in life he worked for Rev. Alexander Davidson of Cavers. He stated that, although young at the time, he remembers the farewell visit of his brother, and their mother singing the ballads 'Young Benjie', 'Tamlane' and 'Bonora'. He was still alive in 1866 when he loaned some items for the Museum's exhibition. In that year he also recounted to James Douglas of Cavers recalling the orange coat that his father wore in the Kirk. He is probably the Andrew who was a farmer in Jedburgh in 1841 and a farm worker with James King at Dimpleknowe in 1851 and 1861. **Andrew** (19th C.) millwright. In 1866 he donated to the Museum 'walking stick made from a spar of the Royal George, at one time the property of Sir Walter Scott'. **Andrew** (b.1830) son of Yeddie, farmer at the Wellogate, who lived at 66 High Street. His mother was Margaret Laidlaw, from Melrose. He was Cornet in 1857, when the first known photograph of the Principals was taken (note that there is some confusion over whether the image might be flipped, with the sash over the wrong shoulder and hence the Ritgh- and Left-Hand Men switched). He worked as a coal agent. In 1859 he married Margaret Elliot (b.1829) from Castleton Parish, daughter of John Elliot and Fanny Wilson. He moved to 6 Cross Wynd and later

moved to Newcastle where he ran a pub. Their children included: Frances (formerly surname Elliot, b.1856); William Elliot (b.1859); Margaret (b.1861), who died young; Adam (b.1862), cabinet maker; and John (b.1864). **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included William (b.1771), James (b.1773), Janet (b.1775) and Isabel (b.1777). **George** (b.c.1775) baker who lived at about 49 High Street. He is recorded there in 1841 with his wife Janet and children Joan, George and Margaret. He married Janet Noble and their children included: Adam (b.1804); Helen (b.1806); Elizabeth (b.1808); Jane (b.1813); Peter (b.1817); George (b.c.1820); and Margaret (b.c.1825). **Helen** nee Turnbull (17th C.) wife of James. She kept an inn in Hawick after her husband's death. Here in 1642 a large group was drinking with a servant of the Laird of Cavers, who accused his companions of stealing his wallet, with the case heard by the Hawick Magistrates. John and William, mentioned in the same case, were her sons. **Helen** (17th C.) probably the daughter of John and Isobel Turnbull, baptised in Hawick in 1652. In 1684 she was found guilty of 'assaulting, under cloud of night, wt ane halbert, in his own house, the persons of Thomas Leythen and Wm. Ainesley, tinkler'. She was recorded as sister of James and William in 1687 when William was fined for attacking Isobel 'Gerdon', wife of James; she helped William from a bite given by Isobel, perhaps striking her 'with ane durke or whinger'. Perhaps the same Helen 'Leythen' was among a group of 'vagabond persons wanting testificatts', who were suspected of being thieves at Hawick fair in 1700 and were released from the Tolbooth after agreeing never to return to Teviotdale. **Isobell** (b.1687) born in Hawick, daughter of James and Isobell 'Gyrden'. She is recorded as 'Lithen' in the Parish records in 1713 when she returned to Hawick after working 'in service' in Edinburgh, and was asked to produce a 'testificate' since it was rumoured that she had been married and her husband Benjamin Taylor had deserted her. In 1715 she was described as 'servitrix to ye Laird of Whithaugh' (the one in Liddesdale) when summoned by Hawick Session from Castleton Parish 'to come and satisfie here for her scandal of adulterie'. She stood several mornings at the church door in sackcloth, but because of the distance she had to travel was then leniently 'to appear hereafter on the usual place of repentance in sackcloth two other days, before noon and after noon'. She appeared for the last time at the end of that year, and appears to have then fully satisfied the Session. It is possible she is the Isobel 'Lithen' recorded in 1716 when her son John, conceived in adultery with John Scott, was baptised in Hawick. By 1723 she appears to have settled into a relationship with William Hood, and again the Session became upset by 'the scandal of adulterie'; she stood in sackcloth for 11 Sundays and her partner William for 6 Sundays. **James** (16th/17th C.) 'messenger' in Hawick. He was assualted by Walter Scott of Burnfoot and his wife Margaret with a large stone in St. Mary's Kirk in 1616. The pair were also accused of later assaulting him and his wife Helen Turnbull on the High Street, along with 7 accomplices. The same James was probably an innkeeper, whose widow Helen Turnbull is recorded in 1642 as part of a court case when a group of people were accused of stealing a wallet in her establishment. Their sons are there recorded as John and William 'Lethane'. He may also be the 'James Lechen' recorded in the 1616 trial over the slaughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig's sheep at Howpasley; afterwards when 'Marion's Geordie' was confronted in Hawick as a suspect by James Douglas, he and 2 other men ('Bonnie Johnnie' Scott and James Wemys) took the pistol from Geordie before he could shoot. The baptism of his daughter Bessie is recorded in Hawick in 1634. **James** (1637/8–88) tenant in Earlside and ancestor of John Casper. He was probably among the tenants of Douglas of Cavers who complained about punitive rental demands on them in 1684 (as punishment for supporting Lady Cavers and other Covenanters). His gravestone in Cavers kirkyard was written in verse, starting 'Here lies the body of James Leydon, In this churchyard beneath this stone; And Margaret Scott, his spouse alone, Lyeth also here beneath this stone. And their posterity that's gone, Lies also here beneath this stone: William, Adam Leydon, and John, Ly also here beneath this stone. In Earlside they lived some years agone, Now here they ly beneath this stone'. He was said to have composed his own epitaph and to have been known locally for his verse. John Casper (in the glossary for the 'Complaynt of Scotland', described him as 'John [sic] Leyden, a poetical farmer in Upper Teviotdale, who died in 1688', writing the lines 'The plough and harrow, Commend me thra thé; The frail it is a flinging fiend: Kit, cap and can, Commend me to thé; For thou's been aye my stannin friend'. He adds that 'many more of his rude strains were recollected by the peasants of Teviotdale within these twenty

years; but all are now supposed to be lost, except his own epitaph'. He married Margaret Scott, and their children included William, Adam and John. His will is recorded in 1688. He could be the James (with surname blank) recorded 'in Earlesyde' in 1690 when listed among people owing money to the deceased Mark Turnbull (portioner of Fodderlee) and Bessie Kerr. **James** (17th C.) from Cavers Parish. He was ordered to be transported to America in 1679 for being a Covenanter, and escaped the shipwreck in the Orkneys that killed about 200 men. Most of those who survived were recaptured and sold as slaves in Jamaica or New Jersey. **James** (17th C.) probably the son of John and Isobel Turnbull baptised in Hawick in 1649. In 1684 his wife 'Isobel Girdine' (i.e. Jardine) was fined for assaulting baker James Lands and 'also aggt. the Baylyeas themselves when they personally went to her'. In 1687 his younger brother William was fined for attacking his wife 'Issobell Gerdin'. He married Isobel Jardine (or 'Gyrden'). Their children included: John (b.1683); Andrew (b.1686); Isobel (b.1687); and Andrew (again, b.1689). The witnesses in 1689 were Bailie James Deans and Andrew Porteous. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for William in 1684 (perhaps his brother). **James** (17th C.) recorded as an officer of the Baron in Hawick in 1672, specifically 'the ane of the Erles officers', at the 1672 setting of the fair. In 1673 he was recorded as Procurator-fiscal of the Regality of Hawick. In that year the Bailies of Hawick were indicted by the Privy Council for several crimes, including that 'armed with swords and other weapons invasieff, to the number of 200 people, did asault and invade the said John [sic] Leathen', pulling him off his horse and beating him. It is unclear whether his forename was James or John. Probably the same 'James leythen shyriff officer' was in 1686 fined for raking 'ane pint stope out of Janet leyden her houses'. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Little Cavers. In 1684 he was among a group of tenants of the Cavers estate who complained about the burden placed upon them by the huge fines imposed on Lady Cavers. They would have been forced into ruin had not the young Laird of Cavers, William Douglas, returned from the Continent to take charge of matters. He may be the James who was listed at Ashybank in 1694 or the James in 'Estloidge' (if this is East Lodge) whose will is recorded in 1698. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Adderstoneshiel. The will of his wife Margaret Greenshields is recorded in 1690. **James** (17th/18th C.) sheriff officer in Hawick. In 1686 he was fined 'in ane spuylyea for taking away, wtout order of law, and pint stope out of Janet Leyden her house'; it is unclear if he was related to Janet. He was 'officer' in 1700 when he witnessed baptisms for shoemaker Robert Paisley and for Robert Gledstains. He is recorded in 1702 when he was fined for being in the house (i.e. drinking establishment) of Jean Forrest after 10 o'clock 'and for his swearing'; his surname was written 'Leythen' and although described as 'shyreff-officer', it seems unclear whether he was a Burgh Officer or an officer of the court. He was 'officer' in 1711 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter (who was surely related). He could be the same 'James Leithan' listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. It is possible he was the same James who was Procurator-fiscal of the Regality of Hawick in the 1670s, or otherwise was surely related to him. He could be the same James whose wife was fined in 1684. **James** (18th/19th C.) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1788–91. He was a carrier in Hawick according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and had 4 horses at that time. He is probably the James, married to Margaret Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick included John (b.1781), Adam (b.1783), James (b.1790) and Margaret (b.1792). He is probably also the James 'Leadon' whose child died in Hawick in 1787. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Hay in Hawick in 1813. **James Lamb** (1880–1934) born in South Shields, son of John Lamb, he was said to be related to John Casper. He married Hannah Elizabeth Clark and their children included diplomat John Lamb (b.1904) and Hannah Elizabeth (b.1805). **Jane** (b.1813) one of the operators of the first 4 power looms to arrive in Hawick, at Dicksons & Laings in 1830. She seems likely to be the 'Joan Leyden', working as a 'Woollen Yarn Warper', aged about 25 and living with her parents at 49 High Street in 1841; she must have been still a teenager when she first learned how to use the powerloom. Her father was baker George. It is unclear where she was living at the time of the 1851 census. **Janet** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1674 Bessie Scott was convicted of stealing 5 or 6 from her 'web', which was 'drying in the backyards'. Perhaps the same Janet was recorded in 1688 along with Bessie Wilson, when they were fined for insulting Bailie Scott when he was equipping the Royalist Militia. **Janet** (17th C.) listed 'eist the water' in Hawick when she paid the Hearth Tax in

1694. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Gledstains and their son Francis was baptised in 1643. His surname is given as 'Lithen'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Turnbull and their children included James (b.1648), James (again, b.1649), Helen (b.1652) and William (b.1654). The witnesses in 1654 were Andrew Liddersdale and Robert Scott. **John** (17th C.) son of James and Helen Turnbull. He is described as 'in Hawick' in a 1642 Magistrates Court trial when he was one of several people accused of stealing the wallet of Samuel Rutherford (a servant of Douglas of Cavers) in his mother's inn. He later accused Rutherford of violently demanding the whereabouts of his wallet. His brother William was also mentioned in the 1642 case. He could be the John 'Lithen', married to Isobel Turnbull, whose children baptised in Hawick included James (b.1648), James (again, b.1649), Helen (b.1652), William (b.1654). Probably the same John 'Lethane' was mentioned in Hawick in 1656, when Martin Elliot was ordered to pay 30 shillings 'for absence from his service for 5 weeks', although let off the money claimed 'for the Trooper coming to the said John Lethane'. **John** (17th C.) Bailie or officer of the Baron in Hawick in 1673. In that year the Earl of Queensberry complained that his representatives were attacked when trying to 'ride the fair' in Hawick 'and particularly did assault and invade the said John Leathen with drawn sowrds, and masterfully pulled him off his horse, tore off his clothes, and struck him'. His surname is given as 'Leathen', and it is seems likely this was a variant of 'Leyden', but 'Lethem' is also possible. It also seems that he may be the same man recorded elsewhere as 'James'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Young and their children included Janet (b.1688). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son William was baptised in 1693. **John** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Margaret (b.1694); Isabel (b.1696); and Margaret (again, b.1696). William (b.1693), baptised in Hawick, may also b his child. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident at Dodburn. In 1706 he married Janet Scott in Hawick Parish; he was recorded being from Kirkton Parish. His children baptised in Cavers and Kirkton Parishes included: James (b.1706); Samuel (b.1707); and James (again, b.1709). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Tower in 1727 when he married Bessie Murray. He may be the John who was in Denholm in 1730 when his son Samuel was baptised. He may also be the John who was in Birneyknow when his unnamed child was baptised. He may be the John who married Jane English in 1713 (if he was married twice). His other children may have included: Adam (b.1714); Bessie (b.1718); John (b.1722); Adam (b.1724); Isabel (b.1728); Walter (b.1728); John (b.1734); Margaret (b.1736); Euphan (b.1738); an unnamed child (b.1740); another unnamed child (b.1742); Margaret (b.1743); and James (b.1744). It seems likely that there are at least 2 families here. **John** (18th C.) tailor in Denholm, recorded in 1726. Probably the same John was also recorded in Denholm in 1730 when his daughter Bessie was baptised. His children included: Hugh (b.1726); and Bessie (b.1730). He probably had several other children, but it is unclear which were his, and which were children of the other contemporary John in Cavers Parish. **John** (18th C.) cooper at Dykes. His daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1730. He may be the John who married Bessie Murray in 1727. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who married Margaret Laidlaw. Their children included Robert (b.1750). John (b.1764), Margaret (b.1766), Nelly (b.1767) and Betty (b.1769) may also have been his children. **John** (18th C.) father of John Casper (b.1775). He was shepherd at Henlawshiel from the late 1770s and later took over the whole of Nether Tofts. Later in life he moved to Cavers Townhead and then 'The Rake' on the edge of Denholm Dean. He wore a homemade orange-coloured coat when he was elder of the kirk. He married Isabella (or Isabel) Scott, who was from Castleton. They had 3 other sons, as well as 2 daughters. His children may include Betty (b.1769), Thomas (b.1771), Jean (b.1777) and Mary (b.1780), all born in Cavers Parish, but with no mother's name given. Robert was one son and the youngest was Andrew (but there appear to be no records of their baptisms). He may be the John, son of John, born in Cavers Parish in 1734. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1778) and Margaret (b.1792). **John** (18th/19th C.) heckler at Denholm, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. William was also recorded in Denholm, and so probably related. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may either be the resident of Castleton Parish who married Helen Scott or the one who married Margaret Kerr. **John** (18th/19th

C.) resident at Newcastleton. He married Helen Scott and had children John (b.1798) and Francis (b.1800). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton. He married Margaret Kerr and had a daughter Isabel (b.1799). **John** (d.1808) from Cavers Parish, he was described as a lapidary (i.e. jeweller) in Edinburgh when his death was reported in the Scots Magazine. He left £50 to his native parish. **Dr. John Casper** (1775–1811) linguist and poet, born in Denholm, in the thatched cottage on the Green (which can be seen in an early photo of Denholm, and still exists today). His father John was manager at Nether-Tofts farm and his mother Isabella Scott was from Liddesdale. The family moved to Henlawshiel when he was four. He was taught to read by his grandmother and learned Border ballads from his mother. He went to Kirkton School at age 9, where his roughly 3 years of schooling was interrupted by one schoolmaster dying and another being removed. He was tutored by Rev. James Duncan of Denholm for another couple of years, where he developed his Latin and Greek abilities. It is said that his father wanted to purchase an ass to convey him the 3 or so miles to Denholm, and although put off by the ridicule he would get from his classmaters, he accepted the offer when the owner threw in a copy of an old language dictionary (the 'Calepini Dictionarium Octalingue'). At age 15 he went to Edinburgh University (apparently going half-way with his father on a horse, then walking the rest), where he qualified as a doctor and a minister. In Edinburgh he joined the Literary Society, where he made many friends and practised public speaking. He is said to have already known French, Spanish, Italian, German, ancient Icelandic, Arabic and Persian before he was 20! On trips back to Denholm he studied in a bower in Denholm Dean in the summers and in Cavers old kirk in the winters. He also spent one summer as an assistant teacher at Clovenfords (more specifically Caddonlee), where he met Nicol the poet. He was also allowed access to the library of Cavers House when back from university. He was said to be fond of practical jokes, e.g. playing to claims he was dabbling in the black arts by scaring people (with an accomplice draped in the mortcloth) in Cavers Kirk who had come to watch him summon spirits; when he was a guest preacher in Cavers in about 1798 he mischievously took as his text 'Get thee behind me, Satan'. In the later 1790s he served as private tutor in the summers (particularly for the sons of Mr. Campbell of Fairfield, Edinburgh), and so spent less and less time in his beloved Borderland. With an interest in travel and other cultures, he wrote 'Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century', published in 1799. Additionally he contributed poetry to the Edinburgh Magazine. However, he continued to be a regular attender at Hawick markets, and nearly came to grief there in 1799, when a troop of Volunteers, friends of Mungo Park's, objected to Park's treatment in his book on African discoveries. He was licensed to preach in St. Andrews in 1798, and gave occasional sermons around Edinburgh. At one point there was an arrangement for him to become assistant and successor to the minister of Cavers, but this fell through. He collaborated with Walter Scott in collecting ballads, wrote poetry and edited 'the Scots Magazine' for about half a year. In 1800 he spent several months touring the Highlands (his manuscript travelogue being published much later). His poem 'The Elfin-king' was published in Lewis' 'Tales of Wonder' in 1801. On having the prospect of an appointment with the East India Company as assistant surgeon, he quickly completed his medical training, receiving an M.D. from St. Andrews. He paid his last visit to his parents and Teviotdale in late 1802. He missed embarking on the intended ship through illness, that ship wrecking on Margate Sands. While waiting for the next ship he prepared the epic 'Scenes of Infancy' for publication. He then sailed for Madras, where he served as surgeon, then went as surgeon and naturalist on an expedition through Mysore, although he became ill and convalesced in the house of Sir John Malcolm (of Eskdale). His anthology 'The Scottish Descriptive Poems with some illustrations of Scottish literary antiquities' was published in 1803. It was said that he was ill with fever in India in 1804 when news reached him of the False Alarm and how the volunteers mustered; when hearing particularly about the Liddesdale men marching into Hawick to the tune 'Wha daur meddle wi' me?', he jumped from his sick bed and gesticulated wildly while singing the old song. In 1805 he went on a sea voyage to Pulo Penang (Prince of Wales Island) Malaysia, where he was the only European on-board, and they narrowly avoided being captured by the French. He spent months there, where he met Stamford Raffles among other people, addressing his verses 'The Dirge of the departed Year' to Raffles' wife Olivia. He returned to Calcutta and after writing

a dissertation on asiatic languages was appointed Professor of the Hindostani language in Bengal College, which he later gave up to be a Judge in Calcutta (being appointed by Lord Minto). After 2 years he switched position again to be a Commissioner of the Court of Requests in Calcutta, which required knowledge of the local langauges. In 1810 he became Assay Master at the Calcutta mint, with relatively high salary and light duties. But this new easy life was short-lived, for in 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto on an expedition to Java, where he helped translate and write letters between the British and local chiefs. He accompanied the conquering British troops to Batavia but there contracted a fever (it is said from the 'pestilential air' of a store room containing ancient objects in a Dutch government building, but it was probably either malaria or dengue). Three days later he was dead, at the age of 36. He was buried at Tanabang Cemetery, Batavia (now Jakarta); his middle name is inscribed there as 'Casper', even although that additional name appears to have been unknown to his local friends and family. He was said to be of medium stature, but strong and athletic in his youth. He also strictly abstained from vices; he practiced 'abstemiousness in all things save tea drinking and learning'. He talked loudly and a lot (Lord Minto wrote 'I do not believe so great a reader was ever so great a talker) in a 'shrill, piercing, and at the same time grating voice'. He was proudly independent, was said to be lacking in refined manners, and retained his Teviotdale accent throughout his life (which put off many Englishmen). Encouraged to lose his accent he replied 'Learn English! no, never; it was trying to learn that language that spoilt my Scotch, and as to being silent, I will promise to hold my tongue, if you will make fools hold theirs'. It is said that the main defect of his personality was 'his passion for display' and hence 'he was naturally enough judged by many, who measured him by an ordinary standard, to be more superficial than profound'. Nevertheless his drive to study, even through illness, was remarkable, and he said 'I cannot be idle; and whether I die or live, the wheel must go round to the last'. He is supposed to have spoken 34 separate languages or dialects (the estimated numbers vary), and translated several texts in obscure dialects. He also translated some of the gospels of the New Testament into Pushtu, Maldivian, Beluchi, Macassar and Bugi. At the time of his death he was contemplating a comparative arrangement of languages. There are only 2 surviving likenesses of him, one being a sketch made by Capt. George Elliot on the voyage to Java. A monument to him was erected in 1861 in the middle of Denholm Green, designed by Hector H. Orrock. The cottage in which he was born still stands on the north side of the Green. A granite obelisk was erected at Henlawshiel where he spent his childhood. His first published poem was in the Edinburgh Literary Magazine in 1795, followed by many more, including 'Ruberslaw' that same year; these first contributions were signed 'J.L., Banks of the Teviot'. As part of his long poem 'Scenes of Infancy' (1803), he wrote the oft-quoted lines: 'Boast! Hawick, boast! thy structures rear'd in blood, Shall rise triumphant over flame and flood; Still doom'd to prosper, since on Flodden's field Thy sons a hardy band, unwont to yield, Fell with their martial king, and (glorious boast!) Gain'd proud renown where Scotia's fame was lost'. His 2 other poems with local flavour are 'Lord Soulis' and 'Cout of Kielder'. He contributed several pieces to Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border' (1801), including most of the essay on fairy superstitions. The glossary of his annotated 'The Complaynt of Scotland' (1801) is a useful early source of local words. He also edited 'Scottish Descriptive Poems' (1803). Much of his output was published in 'The Poetical Remains of the Late Dr. John Leyden, with Memoirs of His Life', edited by Rev. James Morton (1819). Although his poetry has largely gone out of fashion, the fantastic poems 'The Mermaid' and 'The Elfin King' have had a lasting popularity. Several of his translations and other largely completed projects, left with his friends Richard Heber and William Erskine, were published posthumously, but others were lost forever. His journals from touring Gilsland and the Cumberland Lakes in 1800 were published in 1906. 2 books, 'Life of Dr. John Leyden, Poet and Linguist' (1908) by John Reith, and 'Leydeniana: or, Gleanings from some unpublished documents regarding Dr. Leyden' (1912) by James Sinton, collected much of what had been learned about Leyden in subsequent years. A centenary celebration was held in Denholm in 1875 and there were also events in 2011 to mark the 200th anniversary of his death. A booklet 'Dr. Leyden's Punjabi Translations' was published in 2011 – 'The tongue that was spoken by Leyden and Scott ...' [WS], 'His bright and brief career is o'er, And mute his tuneful strains; Quenched is his lamp of varied lore, That lov'd the light of song to pour; A distant and a deadly shore Has Leyden's cold remains' [SWS], '... Since Leyden left

his dearly loved strand To find a grave in scorched Java's sand' [JoHa], 'Poor Leyden suffered death's eclipse Upon a foreign strand, The words upon his dying lips Were o' the Borderland' [JBS], 'Regretted by the worthy and the wise, A higher monument is his, by far, Than any costly pile of stones can show, Or sculptured column towering to the skies' [JCG], 'A fremm land claimed his banes, and though He feared we'd a' forget In loyal herts oor lad o' pairts Will lang be honoured yet' [WL]. **John** (b.c.1780) employee of Walter Richardson according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1801. **John** (b.c.1785) farmer on the High Street. He was living on Miller's Close in 1841. His wife was Helen and they also lived with Adam (probably his brother), a bookseller. Janet, who was probably related, was a widow on Miller's Close in 1851, with daughter Jane and grand-daughter Margaret Hutton. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Denholm. He married Isabella, daughter of Rev. William Burn. Their children included: John (c.1805–50); Percy Georgina (b.c.1809), who married James Miller; and William (b.1811), proprietor of the Fox & Hounds; Isabella (1815–64); and Douglas (1817–18). **John** (18th/19th C.) married Nelly Minto in Hobkirk Parish in 1818. **John** (b.1858) born in Berwick, he lived in South Shields and was grandfather of the later John Lamb. In 1861 he was living with his granmother Eleanor Lamb (and her son John) in Berwick. He married Grace Marchbank, who was born in Hawick in 1858. Their children included James Lamb (b.1880), Mary Henderson, Ellen Lamb, David Marchbank, Adam Marchbank and Grace Alma. At least 2 of their children were born in Hawick. **John Lamb**, O.B.E., C.B.E. (1904–88) said to have been a descendant of John Casper, he was born in South shields, son of James Lamb. He was a linguist and diplomat in the Burma Frontier Service. A plaque to his memory was added to the Leyden memorial. **Margaret** 'Peggy' (18th C.) servant at Cavers in 1791, when she worked for George Douglas. **Matthews** (b.1794/5) stocking maker in Wilton and Hawick. In 1835 he was listed among heads of households at Wilton, but in 1840 and 1841 was at Melgund Place. By 1851 he was a foreman in a wollen factory, living at 3 Weensland (which probably meant Weensland Mill Houses). In the 1841 census he was at about 7 Melgund Place. His wife was Helen (or Ellen) and their children included Robert, Helen, Margaret, John, Edward N. and George. **Peter** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Gray and their children included: Margaret (b.1841); Janet (b.1843); William (b.1846); George (b.1848); and Peter (b.1850). **Richard** (17th/18th C.) probably an innkeeper in Hawick. In 1707 William 'Sator' was rebuked for coming to his house during the time of church service in the morning. His surname was written 'Leythen'. **Robert** (c.1770–1840) carrier in Hawick. In 1816 he purchased 66 High Street, and the buildings behind 66 and 68, from stockingmaker Walter Murray. His family owned these properties for almost 50 years. He may have been the Robert who was son of Adam and Eliza Richardson, born in Hawick in 1766. He is recorded as a carrier in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 work horses. He married Helen Clerk in 1791 and she is probably the wife of his whose death is recorded in 1808. Their son Adam ('Yeddie') farmed up the Wellogate. He probably died in the cholera epidemic, his death being listed along with 9 others on the same day. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) son of John and brother of Dr. John. He studied medicine. He lived for a while in the old family house in Denholm and was an early member of the Subscription Library there. It is said that he took an unfinished portrait of his brother John (perhaps the only accurate portrait) and had it altered to become a portrait of himself. Sir Walter Scott wrote to him on hearing the news of his brother's death. **Robert** (1819–77) son of Adam and Margaret Laidlaw, he was baptised in Roberton Parish. He married Betty McAlpine. Their children Adam (b.1848) and Jane (b.1851) were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Beatrix Balmer in 1844 and their children included: Isabella (b.1845); Beattie and Helen (b.1848); Margaret (b.1850); James (b.1851); Beattie (again, b.1853); George Lunn (b.1855); Robert (b.1857); and Helen (b.1862). The first 6 children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **Samuel** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton and Cavers Parishes. He was at Dodburn in 1730 when he married Helen Elliot. His children, baptised in Cavers, included John (b.1731), an unnamed child (b.1737), Hanna (b.1743), Jean (b.1745), Elizabeth (b.1748). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1684 he and 'Wm. Ainesley, tinkler' were attacked at night in their own houses by Helen 'Leythen', who may have been related. Perhaps the same William married Janet Ainslie and had a daughter Margaret baptised in 1675. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker listed among the young men fined for their part in the disturbances at the Common Riding of 1706; his surname is

recorded in the Town Book as 'Leythen'. The group seemed to be nostly from the West-end, suggesting he was also from there. He is probably the Walter, son of William 'Lithen' and Jane Morrison, born in Hawick in 1682. He witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1722 for Sheriff Officer William Henderson. He was Walter 'Lithen' when he married Isobel Newbie in 1707; they had several children babtised in Hawick, including Marion (b.1708), James (b.1711), William (b.1713), Jane (b.1715), Walter (b.1717), Gavin (b.1719), Robert (b.1721) and Patrick (b.1723). The witnesses in 1711 were Bailie Robert Ruecastle and James Lethem 'officer', in 1717 were Bailie Robert Ruecastle and saddler Francis Ruecastle, in 1721 were Bailies George Martin and Robert Ruecastle, and in 1723 were Bailie Robert Ruecastle and merchant John Cavers. **William** (17th C.) married Bessie Elliot in Roberton Parish in 1688. His wife was from Cavers Parish. He is probably the William who witnessed baptisms for Isobel (perhaps his sister) and William Lamb in Roberton in 1687 and 1688. **William** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He was probably related to Adam, who was also listed in Denholm. He is probably the William who was living at Ashybank in 1702 and the William of Ashiebank who became a Burgess of Hawick in 1680. He could be the William whose children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Andrew (b.1694); James (b.1696); John (b.1702); and Janet (b.1704). **William** (17th C.) resident of Ormiston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname is written 'Leadin'. He could be the 'W. Leyden' fined along with 'J. Swan' in 1702 for drunkenness. **William** (17th C.) cordiner in Hawick. He is probably the son of John and Isobel Turnbull, born in Hawick in 1654. In 1687 he was fined for 'ane egregious ryott committ by him upon Isobell Gerdin', his sister-in-law, wife of his eldest brother James; he claimed that 'Helen Leythen, his sister, for the relief of him out of her [Isobel] teeth, qrunto her hand was gripped', and it seems that Helen struck Isobel 'with ane durke or whinger'. He was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He is probably father of shoemaker Walter. He is likely the husband of Jane Morrison, whose children baptised in Hawick included Walter (b.1682), Thomas (b.1684), Beatrix (b.1687) and Helen (b.1689). The witnesses in 1684 were Thomas Turnbull and James 'Lithen' (perhaps his brother). **William** (17th/18th C.) wright in Denholm in 1722 when his son Adam was baptised. Other children, baptised in Cavers Parish, who were probably his include William (b.1716), Helen (b.1717), William (again, b.1720), Bessie (b.1727) and William (again, b.1732). **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included an unnamed child (b.1724), William (b.1726), John (b.1728), Euphan (b.1731) and James (b.1734). **William** (18th C.) married Helen Blyth in Cavers Parish in 1726. **William** (18th/19th C.) carrier recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He is probably related to the William mentioned in 1735 when the widow of Robert Scott of Falnash sold her property on the Howegate, which was to the east of his. He had a son who died in Hawick in 1815. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son Archibald was baptised in 1739. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son James was baptised in 1751. **William** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Bedrule 1746–59. He was also appointed as Session Clerk in 1746. He resigned in 1759 and moved to Haddington English School. **William** (18th/19th C.) cooper in Denholm, recorded in 1769 and 1771. His children included James (b.1769) and Janet (b.1771). Probably the same William was the resident in Denholm, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; he was probably related to James, who is also listed under Denholm. There appear to have been 2 contemporary Williams in Cavers, with other children of one or other family being Jane (b.1763), Betty (b.1765), John (b.1765), Isabel (b.1767), James (b.1767), Betty (b.1770), Jeany (b.1773) and Bellow (b.1773). **William** (18th C.) married Isabel Hardie in Hawick Parish in 1778. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jessie Pringle and their children included: William (b.1818); Robert Pringle (b.1821); Catherin Hatel (b.1823); George (b.1827); and Jean (b.1831). **William** (b.1811) born in Denholm, son of John and Isabella Burn. In his youth he was a superb athlete, excelling at multiple sports at the St. Ronan's Games in the period 1832–35. In 1833 he won both the running and standing versions of the 'hop, step and leap', as well as 2 races. In 1834 and 1835 he won just about every event he entered, including the long jump, high jump, wrestling and throwing. He was also said to have once ran from Denholm to Innerleithen, won the race there, and then ran home, all in one day! He was a stockingmaker in Denholm and also proprietor of the Fox and Hounds. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as vintner at the 'Hare & Hounds'. He

married Cecilia White and their children included Elizabeth (b.1844) and Isabella (formerly written with many variants, including 'Leadin', 'Leadon', 'Ledan', 'Leidan', 'Leidane', 'Leidden', 'Leiden', 'Leidon', 'Leidone', 'Leydon', 'Leythen', 'Lidden', 'Lithen' 'Lydan', 'Lyden', 'Lydon', etc.; it has been suggested that the name comes from Leithen in Peebleshire, but that is by no means certain).

Leyden Bank (*lā-din-bawngk*) *n.* street in Weensland, developed in 1963 and named after John Leyden.

Leyden Cottage (*lā-din-ko'-eej*) *n.* house in Denholm that was the birthplace of John Leyden in 1775. It is a small thatched and harled cottage off the north corner of the Green, on Leyden Road. It bears a commemmorative plaque, and is now designated a 'Class B' listed building. It can be seen in the 1850s sketch by J.A.H. Murray and in a photograph from perhaps the 1860s. It was re-thatched in 1946 (also called 'Leyden's Cottage').

Leyden Monument (*lā-, lI-din-mo-new-min'*) *n.* memorial to John Leyden erected on Denholm Green in 1861. It was designed by Hector H. Orrock and sculpted by Handyside Ritchie. It consists of a Swinton stone Gothic spire on top of two tiers of Aberdeen granite columns. It used to get an annual wash by the Denholm fire brigade. It was restored in 1982 with funds raised by a sponsored walk following the route Leyden took when he left to attend Edinburgh University.

Leyden's Cottage see **Leyden Cottage**

Leyden's Road (*lā-, lI-dinz-rōd*) *n.* street in Denholm, lying between Sunnyside and the Canongate (also called 'Leyden Road').

Leyden's Trei (*lā-dinz-trī*) *n.* popular name for a former tree in Denholm Dean, where it is said that John Leyden composed some of his poetry, such as 'Scenes of Infancy'. The location of the tree's stump is marked in a photograph in the Border Magazine for 1896.

Leyden's View (*lā-dinz-vew*) *n.* house on Main Street in Denholm.

Leyes (*leez*) *n.* former name of lands in Liddesdale, roughly between Stichell Hill and Riccarton. It is now marked by 'Leys Burn' and the farm of Leysburnfoot. Adam Elliot of the Leyes was recorded in 1541 and 'Hob of the Leys' in 1595. The lands there were rented by the Duke of Buccleuch to his Chamberlain John Laing in 1736. The farmhouse must have been quite close to what became Riccarton Junction (it is 'Leyis' in 1541; it is probably the place marked 'Lires' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Leysburnfit (*leez-burn-fi'*) *n.* farm where the Leys Burn meets the Roughley Burn, to the east of Whitropefoot and just west of Riccarton Junction. It is probably the second farmhouse shown on the combined farm of Stitchilhill, Laidlawhope and Whitrope in the 1718 Buccleuch survey. It is the same as 'Fawhopeknowe' steading shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Leythen see **Leyden**

liart (*lI-ur'*) *adj., arch.* streaked with grey or white – '. . . and a nag of lyart colour, two oxen, three cows, one cowdow, ten auldscheip, six lambs now in the possession of the said Andrew [of Friarshaw]' [SPB1581], 'In har'st, at the shearing, nae youths now are jeering, Bandsters are lyart, and runkled, and gray' [JEM], ''And startled up auld liart carlins may be Englished, 'and transformed themselves into old grey headed witches'' [EM1820], '. . . Even as he spoke, a glancing ball His lyart temple grazed' [JTe] (also written 'lyart').

lib (*lib*) *v., arch.* to castrate, geld, expose the private parts.

libbard (*li-burd*) *n., poet.* a leopard – '. . . frae the lains' lairs, frae the mountans o' the libbarts' [HSR].

libber (*li-bur*) *n., arch.* a castrator, someone who 'libs'.

libel (*lI-bul*) *v., arch.* to state as grounds for prosecution – '. . . either to their respective confessions or refuseing to depone in the matter lybelled for the reasons and causes and many other reasons above written . . . ' [BR1706] (also written 'lybel').

libelt (*lI-bult*) *n., arch.* a tedious discourse, harangue.

liberal see **leeberal**

liberat (*li-be-ra'*) *pp., arch.* freed, discharged – '. . . by reason of ye great distance she is from this parish she should be liberat from standing in sackcloth at the church door' [PR1715].

liberty (*li-ber'-ee*) *n., arch.* authorization, sanction to do something – '. . . and that nane within the burgh take money far ony merchant for libertie to stand before their doors . . . ' [BR1662], '. . . Walter Scott of Goldilands, quhair in he desyred liberty to bigg upon the topp of that pairt of the Common dyke quhich marcheth with his ground . . . ' [BR1675], '. . . the Laird of Gledstaines . . . obtained allwayes when neid requyred the lyke libertie without interruptione' [BR1704], privileges enjoyed by a free burgh, right of trading within a burgh – 'Item, that the hale websters . . . convene and meet together . . . on any occasion concerning the craft, or for any other particular concerning the town and liberties thereof

. . . ' [BR1640], area over which the privileges of a burgh extend – '. . . wtin the brugh of Hawicke and liberties yrof, under the paine of being lyable to all punishments that can be inflicted on us' [BR1700].

the Library (*thu-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* Hawick Public Library, founded in 1878 under the provision of the Public Libraries Act (which allowed the use of rate money). It started in rooms in the Exchange, with a temporary move to Bridge Street in 1883, before moving to an upstairs part of the new Town Hall in 1886. The earlier history is unclear, with some accounts suggesting that the first 'public' library was founded in 1760 or the first 'subscription library' in 1762, with other 'circulating libraries' started later; the 'Public Library of Hawick' published a catalogue in 1792. Scott of Horsleyhill gave a bequest that was used to set up a Free Library, some time in the 19th century. Dr. Charters of Wilton set up a free circulating library for members of his congregation in the early 1800s. The Trades' Library was started in 1802. The current library building on North Bridge Street, built with a gift of £10,000 from Andrew Carnegie, was opened in 1904 by Carnegie himself, with Mrs. Carnegie ceremonially unlocking the doors with a golden key. The opening day was a half holiday in the town, and the streets were decorated with flags etc. It was designed by John Nicholl Scott and Alexander Lorne Campbell of Edinburgh (who also designed the Boer War Memorial), following a design competition. The building has some stonework by William Birnie Rhind, with the exterior dominated by the corner entrance tower and the round-headed gables. There are 4 large windows with heraldic designs, with the arms of Dunfermline (Carnegie's home town), Hawick, Galashiels, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Berwickshire and emblems of Scotland, England and Ireland, together with the arms and mottoes of the Ker, Scott, Douglas, Gladstains, Elliot, Armstrong and Turnbull families. A catalogue of the library's books was published in 1904. Users were able to choose books directly (without use of a catalogue and staff request) from 1926. The building had a major extension in 1939, funded by Sir Thomas and Lady Henderson. In 1956 it became the first library in Scotland to offer a homebound service. The Library was taken over by Borders Regional Council in 1975 and is now integrated into the Scottish Borders Council Library Service. It still holds a valuable reference section of materials relating to Hawick. There were extensive internal refurbishments in 1987 and computerisation came in 1999. It is a grade B listed building, which celebrated its centenary in 2004, with several events, including a re-enactment of the opening ceremony. The first person appointed as Librarian in Hawick was Mrs. Margaret Elliot (nee Laidlaw) of Ancrum Mains in 1879, followed by George McNairn from 1894, Richard Halley from 1906 and William F. Cuthbertson from 1929. Rhoda McIvor was the last Burgh Librarian, serving from 1947 and retiring in 1977. Liz Robinson was Area Librrian from 1978, succeeded by John Beedle in 1981, then Gillian McNay in 1997 and John Beedle again in 2001. In the 1970s High Mackay became Deputy Librarian and Paul Taylor became Children's Librarian.

lice (*līs*) *n., arch.* the hairy seeds of the rose hip.

lichnin (*lich-nin*) *n., arch.* lightning.

licht (*licht, līcht*) *adj., arch.* light in brightness – 'Gif I say, Shurelie the mirk sall kiver me; een the nicht sall be licht aboot me' [HSR], light in weight – 'But they made licht o't, an' gaed their wayes . . . ' [HSR], 'Puir beast! how different is they plicht Sin' aince ye boundit, yauld an' licht . . . ' [JJ], '. . . Wi' a heart as licht's a feather' [RH], '. . . I've roamed wi heart as licht's a feather' [JS], 'The day's wark is by and the heart has grown licht' [JJ], 'O' my fit it grows licht to the strain, – I am hame in the Northland again' [WL], 'Attired in a cloak o' a licht reddish-broon . . . ' [DJ], *n., arch.* a light – ' 'Twas there that Mother first saw the licht' [??], 'For wi' thee is the fuuntan o' liffe: in thy licht sall we see licht' [HSR], '. . . thou hest prepairet the licht an' the sun' [HSR], 'In ilka hoose a cruisie licht . . . ' [JYH], 'To see far doun in the valley The flicker o' mony lichts, Sall I come in by the laigh gate, Or owre the windblawn heichts?' [WL], 'The mune she shines sae bricht, Till a' the yirth is marlt wi' The grymins o' her licht' [DH], *v., arch.* to light – '. . . licht the cannle as he thought he fand a snarl comin' owre the briest beam' [DMW], '. . . The ither nicht it lichted up The hale o' Denholm Dean' [TCh], 'A big, braid smile lichts up his face . . . ' [WP], '. . . Wi' cannle stoups lichtin the een' [WL] (occasionally spelled 'leycht' to emphasize the second pronunciation and sometimes written 'light').

licht (*licht*) *v., arch.* to light, alight – 'They lighted high in Batinghope, Atween the brown and benty ground: They had but rested a little while, Till Parcy Reed was sleeping sound' [LHTB], '. . . an' he saw the Speerit o' God descendin' like ane dow, an' lichtin' upon

him' [HSR], 'However, or oo got roond by Wultin and across the brig Aw hed masel' the gither an Aw lichted doon on the Too'r Knowe . . . ' [JEDM], 'The cage-bird, auld Gowdie, Comes whurrin' and friskin', Lichts on my shooder And nibbles my lug' [DH] (sometimes written 'light'; see also **lichtit**).

lichten (*lich-tin*) *v., poet.* to lighten – '. . . lichten mine eyne in kaseI sleepe the sleepe o' deæth' [HSR], 'They luiket untill him, an' wer lichtenet; an' thair feces werna shæmet' [HSR], 'The hervest sun shines through the trees An' lichtens the stooks an' the stan'in corn . . . ' [FGS].

lichtenin (*lich-tin-in*) *n., poet.* lightening – 'The voyce o' thy thunners was in the heæven; the lichtenins lichtenet the warld . . . ' [HSR], '. . . he mak's lichtenin's for the raine: he brings the wund owt o' his thesauraries' [HSR] (cf. **lichtnin**.

lichter (*lich-tur*) *adj., poet.* lighter – 'Til be layde in the balinse thaye ar a'thegither lichter nor vanitie' [HSR].

licht-fit (*licht-fi'*) *adj., poet.* light-footed – 'They gang steppin' licht-fit doun the toun To the skirl o' an Island lilt' [WL].

lichtit (*lich-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* lighted, alighted – '. . . when a mavis cam and lichtit on the top o yin pole and syne a blackie on top o another' [DH].

lichtlify (*licht-lee-fī*) *v., arch.* to slight, treat slightingly (cf. **lightlify**).

lichtly (*licht-lee*) *adv., arch.* lightly – '. . . That they wile aye the glaikit an' lichtliee the best' [JJ], 'But now his earthly journey's by, Calm be his rest, and lichtly lie His puir auld heid!' [RM], 'We lichtly trippit through the glen, An' up a hill, an' ower a fen . . . ' [WP], 'The times hae changed, and it's naething now To lichtly cherish the mairriage vow' [WL], '. . . Wi' gallus young lads that think lichtly o' scaith' [DH].

lichtnin (*licht-nin*) *n., arch.* lightning – 'Like lichtnen flash she's through the yett, And far away she's boonded' [RH] (also spelled 'lichtnen' etc.; cf. **lichtenin**).

Lichton (*lich-tin*) *n.* (15th C.) proposed as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1472, on the resignation of Patrick Hume. However, by 1474 the Archdeaconry was held by David Luthirdale.

the Licht Roads (*thu-licht-rōdz*) *n.* former popular name for the road in the Thorterdykes area distinguished from 'the Derk Roads' in not being covered in trees, and presumably corresponding to the present Rosebank Road and Burnflat Brae.

lichts (*lichts*) *n., pl., arch.* the refuse from winnowed grain.

lichts (*lichts*) *n., pl., arch.* lights. Hawick's first street lights were a set of 60 oil lamps, ceremoniously lighted on New Year's Day 1813, mainly along the High Street. They were lit nightly by the lamplighter from 15th November until 7th April, and several more were added in 1815. Gas lighting was introduced to the streets in 1831. Electric lighting started in 1901 with the Urban Electric Supply Company. Lighting was first used for rugby games as early as 1879.

lichtsome (*licht-sum*) *adj., poet.* light, carefree, cheerful – '. . . failed to damp the buoyancy of his spirits, which was so remarkable that 'as lichtsome as Yedie Broon' became a local proverb' [WNK], 'O ye that bear the lichtsome soul, that love things waggish, daft and droll' [RM], 'I'm humming sudden snatches of a lichtsome melody . . . ' [JYH], '. . . ma lang Dander throwe the Bonnie Borderland, . . . – cam ti an end i the hert o a lichtsome strooshie' [ECS], 'Aroond the toun in lichtsome lilt There's music sweet and clear' [WL].

lichtsomeness (*licht-sum-nis*) *n., poet.* lightsomeness, nimbleness – '. . . But she taks her lichtsomeness oot o' the springtime, The lass wi' the lauch that wad gliff awa care' [WL].

lick (*lik*) *prep., adv., arch.* like – 'aa thaim an other sic lick things' (see also **like**).

lick (*lik*) *n., arch.* a stroke, blow, the merest drink or taste – 'Gie's a lick o sayrup, mother, ir ee?' [ECS], 'Faix bit A'm dry; A hehna hed a lick aa day' [ECS].

lick (*lik*) *v., arch.* to hurry, speed – 'Sometimes he would ride striddle-legs on the one stick and lick away with the other' [RM], '. . . birrlin alang leike the bars o Ayr, – as hard as it cood lick, for Haaick' [ECS].

lick an a promise (*lik-an-a-pro-mees*) *n., arch.* housework that is hastily performed – 'This feierseide 'll get a lick an a promees the day; A'll duist soop eet in' [ECS].

licker (*li-kur*) *n.* liquor, an alcoholc drink – '. . . His last drop o' maut licker – But gin hei'd hained The odd hauf-croon Hei wad hae druckent quicker!' [DH].

lickora-stick (*li-ko-ra-stik*) *n., arch.* a liquorice stick, the root of the rest harrow, ground furze, Ononis arvensis – '. . . are commonly dug fo as 'Liquora-stick', and have a flavour approaching that of the genuine Liquorice' [JHM] (also 'lickery-stick').

lickly (*lik-lee*) *adj., arch.* likely.

lickorish (*li-kō-reesh*) *n.* liquorice – 'When L was for lickorish and P was for peels' [??].

the Liddel (*thu-li-dul*) *n.* popular name for **Liddel Witter** – 'Right owr the knowe where Liddel lyes, – Nae wonder that it catch'd his ee! A thing of huge and monstrous size Was steering that way hastilye' [ES], 'Come fill me a bumper, we'll pledge thee in glory, The links o' green Liddel in echo shall ring' [JTe], 'Sweet sand the Liddle at our feet, I never heard it flow so cheery; With bliss life's moments seemed complete That night by Liddle wi' my dearie' [TCh] (sometimes written 'Liddell' or 'Liddle' and formerly 'Liddal').

Liddelbank (*li-dul-bawngk*) *n.* mansion on the Liddel Water, near the very southernmost point of Roxburghshire. It was built on what had been part of the farm of Greena in 1793 for William Oliver, the local Sheriff and enthusiastic promoter of road improvements. Oliver was recorded there as owner of no less than 10 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Thomas Foster, William Hodge and John Hotson were servants there in 1799. Walter Douglas, John Murray and James Sorbie were servants there in 1801, and William Hodge was a gardener. James Alexander Attwood was there in the early 19th century and Walter Armstrong around 1821. Robert Jardine, M.P., lived there in the mid-19th century, William Brackenridge around 1870 and Thomas Bell in the latter part of the 19th century. Coal was once mined (in limited quantities) on the estate. It is also sometimes called 'Bellsbank'. The house has a walled garden, now derelict – 'Liddelbank, unrecorded in tale yet, or story, Neglected – forgotten in Border bards' song: Fair gem of the Liddel, its pride and its glory, I will chant thee a stave as I journey along' [DA] (it is 'Liddel Bank' in 1797 and 'Liddell Bank' in the 1860s).

Liddel Castle (*li-dul-kaw-sul*) *n.* former Castle in Liddesdale, between Newcastleton and Saughtree, near the confluence of the Liddel and the Esk. Nothing remains now of this Norman fortification, except some impressive earthworks between the road and the river, on a promontory, surrounded on 3 sides by the river and the Kirk Cleuch Burn. It was once surrounded by the Castle Town, which gave its name to the area, although little evidence of former habitation remains today. The castle was probably built by Ranulph de Soulis when he was granted the surrounding barony by David I in the 12th century. It was constructed on the usually motte and bailey pattern, covering about 200 m^2 in the north section and 160 m^2 in the southern, sloping section. The location of a well can also be identified as a square depression. The castle appears to have been abandoned around the early 14th century. Around the 18th century it was sometimes referred to as 'the Roman Camp', because the origin of the mounds were not understood.

Liddell (*li-dul*) *n.* **Alan** (13th/14th C.) granted land by Robert the Bruce in 1316, presumably for his support at Bannockburn and elsewhere. He was expicitly given half of the land of Sir Gilbert Lindsay in Skirling, Peebleshire. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded as 'servant to Widow Layng' on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1787 he married Betty Hardie, who was also from Hawick. Their daughter Jane was baptised in 1788. **Galfridus** (13th C.) recorded in Roxburghshire in a record of 1266. **George** (15th C.) Rector of Ettrick when he witnessed an instrument for John of Swinton in 1461/2. He was there described as 'rectore de Foresta'. He was Rector of Ettrick Forest according to a charter of 1477. He was also recorded as Rector there in 1482 when he witnessed a charter for James Hunter, Rector of Cranston; the other minister who acted as witness was Alexander Murray, Rector of Hawick. He was probably a relative of Robert, who was Ranger of Yarrow Ward. He was also recorded as secretary to James III. **George** (18th/19th C.) born at 'Stenton knows', i.e. Stintieknowe. In 1800 he was substitute in the Militia for weaver Walter Dalgleish. He was sworn in and sent to report to Edinburgh Castle within 8 days. **Sir James** of Halkerston (d.c.1484) Ranger of the Ward of Yarrow in at least the period 1476–82. He witnessed a sasine in 1459. He also witnessed an indenture relating to lands relevant to the Swintons in 1476/7. He was Steward to the Duke of Albany and as a result was tried for treason in 1484 an executed soon after. He was patron of Blind Harry, and it is said he was a major source of information for the poem 'Wallace'. **James** (17th C.) Town Clerk 1658–59. Probably the same James was on the Council in 1668 and was Procurator Fiscal of Hawick in 1673. In 1673 Robert Scott of Horsleyhill was charged by the Bailies with stealing from his house 'five firelocks with ane pair of bandeliers belonging to the town'. Presumably he had charge of some of the firearms used by the Burgh Officers, and the theft could be part of the events around disputes between the Hawick authorities and the Baron's Bailie. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for John Stewart in 1651 and another for Thomas Scott in 1654. He is probably the James who witnessed a

baptism for John Elliot, farmer at Southfield, in 1672. He may be the merchant of that name on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. In 1676 he checked the measures used by several Hawick traders, in presence of divers and sundry witnesses, upon complaint given in not only by the tacksman of the Duke's measures for making use of other measures besides his, but also by ane great number of poor people'; he thus effectively served as the surveyor of weights and measures for the Burgh, and is also referred to as a merchant. He may be the James, married to Isabell Watt, whose children included: Isobell (b.1650); and William (b.1653). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Waugh and their son William was baptised in 1683, with witnesses Thomas Waugh (probably related to his wife) and Walter Scott of Whitehaugh. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who He was at Burnfoot in 1736 and 1739 and Clarilaw in 1742. He married Isabel Hoy and their children included: Isobel (b.1734); Thomas (b.1736); Mark (b.1739); Christian (b.1742); and James (b.1743). The witnesses in 1736 were James Scott and William Sanderson, in 1739 were George and Robert Scott and in 1742 were John and William Anderson. Given that Thomas was married to Margaret Hoy at about the same time, it seems likely that the families were multiply connected. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Waugh and their children included: Margaret (b.1772) and 'Bel' (b.1774). **John** (13th C.) son of Thomas. His father had been granted the lands of 'Panlathy' and 'Balbanein' in Angus, which were confirmed to him by Christina de Valognes in the 1250s. This grant of lands in Fide was further confirmed by Sir William de Valognes in the period 1285–96. **John** (14th C.) merchant of Aberdeen recorded in 1358. He was probably related to the contemporary William and the earlier Nicholas. **John** (15th C.) esquire of Scotland who had a conduct of safe passage into England in 1426. Possibly the same 'John de Ledail' was a juror in Lanark in 1432. **Rev. John** (17th C.) graduating from Glasgow University in 1674, he was licensed by that Presbytery in 1681. He was presented to Hobkirk Parish in late 1682 and ordained there in early 1683. As an Episcopalian minister, he was presented by Charles II. He was unable to attend a trial of Covenanters in 1684 on account of having broken his leg, but sent a list of charges against his parishioners. However, he was deprived in 1689 for not praying for William and Mary (i.e. not giving up Episcopalianism), specifically saying that 'he would never pray for them as long as his blood was warm'! He may have reformed, however, since he (or another man of the same name) was recorded as assistant at Montrose in 1696 and Brechin in 1698. **John** (19th C.) married Alison Davidson in Wilton Parish in 1831. **Mark** (18th C.) married Margaret Irwin in Wilton Parish in 1772. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1774. **Mark** (18th C.) married Alison Cairns in Wilton Parish in 1772. He is presumably a different man than the Mark who got married 4 months earlier. **Nicholas** (14th C.) Burgess of Aberdeen whose charter for lands in Kirkcudbrightshire was inspected in 1331. He was Provost of Aberdeen in 1327 and may have been related to John and William, who were reocrded in Aberdeen about 3 decades later. **Richard** (12th/13th C.) recorded in the period 1220–40 when he granted the lands of 'Athentouchro' (perhaps in East Lothian) to his 'nepos' (probably nephew, but perhaps grandson), who was also Richard of Liddel. Possibly the same Richard witnessed a charter of Larges in the period 1202–34. **Robert** of Balmure (15th C.) Steward of King James II. He was one of the Commissioners for negotiating with the English in 1453. Sir John of Swinton complained about him in relation to his land of Cranshaws in 1460, and he was on an inquest for the same lands in 1464. He served as Ranger of Yarrow Ward from at least 1456 and through the 1460s. He had the farms of Blackgrain, Montbenger and then Tinnis in Yarrow for his fee. Probably the same Robert was also Keeper of Dunbar Castle, as well as being involved with the leasing of Crown land in Galloway and March, and thus mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls through the 1440s and 50s. He may be the Robert whose murder by James Davidson 'in Quhitmerhall' is recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1502. It seems likely he was related to George, who was Rector of the Forest in the 1470s and 1480s. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Cawfaulds in 1727. He married Bessie Scott (perhaps in 1714, although no wife's name is given). Their children included: Robert (b.1717); Robert (again, b.1720); Janet (b.1723); and Isobel (b.1727). The witnesses in 1727 were Thomas Turnbull and William Douglas. He is probably the Robert who in 1729 witnessed a baptism for Andrew Harkness, resident of Clarilaw. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Burnfoot Mill. He married Agnes Douglas in 1748 in Wilton Parish and their children included:

Robert (b.1751); James (b.1752); Agnes (b.1754); Thomas (b.1757); Archibald (b.1765); and Euphan (b.1770). The 1770 baptism was carried out by Rev. Young of the Associate Congregation in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Cunningham in Wilton Parish in 1768. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Isabel (b.1781) and Margaret (b.1785). **Robert** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He was deceased by 1793 when his widow, Elizabeth Hardie married Alexander Shaw in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded in 1263/4 when he was gifted land in 'Blebo' in Fife. He is also recorded in the 1250s when his son John of Liddel was granted 'Panlathy' and 'Balnanein' in Angus, the land having previously been granted to him in feu and heritage by Sir Peter Maule and his wife Christina de Valognes. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son John was baptised in 1634. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Isobel Wright in 1686. They were both from Roberton Parish (probably the part corresponding to Hassendean). Their son Robert was baptised in 1687, with witnesses George Scott and James Wright (who was probably related to his wife). In 1686 he witnessed a baptism for George Cockburn in Roberton Parish. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His children included: Christian (b.1703); and James (b.1707). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He is recorded at Briery Yards in 1722 and Clarilaw in 1724, 1727 and 1729 and Clarilaw in 1736. He married Isobel Cavers in 1720 and their children included: Thomas (b.1722); Isobel (b.1724); James (b.1726); Helen (b.1727); Helen (b.1729); James (again, b.1731); Robert (b.1734); and William (b.1736). The witnesses in 1722 were William and Robert Easton, in 1724 were James Cavers (probably related to his wife) and John Dryden, in 1727 and 1729 were James and John Dryden and in 1736 were James and Walter Scott. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He is recorded at Parkhouses in 1742 and 1751. He married Margaret Hoy in 1740 and their children included: Robert (b.1742); William (b.1745); Mark (b.1748); Thomas (b.1751); John (b.1753); and Elizabeth (b.1759). The witnesses in 1742 were John Noble and Walter Scott and in 1751 were James Dryden and Walter Scott. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Davidson in 1822 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1825); Isabella (b.1827); James (b.1829); Margaret (b.1831); Agnes (b.1832); and Jemima (b.1833). **Walter** (17th C.) see **Walter Riddell**. **Sir William** (14th C.) witness in 1359 to a grant of the Barony of Terregles to Archibald, Earl of Douglas. Perhaps the same William had a charter of the lands of 'Lochtilloke' in the Barony of 'Bathcat' in the reign of David II. He may also be the Sheriff of Aberdeen recorded as a witness in about 1358, who was probably related to the contemporary John, merchant of Aberdeen, and the earlier Nicholas, Provost of Aberdeen. **Sir William** (14th/15th C.) witness to a charter at Stirling in 1406/7 for lands in Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) referred to as 'merchant, younger' in Hawick in 1644 when he held the surplus of the money collected for the Covenanting army. He or his father may be the same as the procurator fiscal of the Burgh in the 1630s. He may also be the William who was elected to the Council in 1648. He could be the William, married to Jean Lidderdale, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included John (b.1637), Isobel (b.1639), Janet (b.1640), Marion (b.1644), Jean (b.1646) and James (b.1648). He witnessed baptisms in 1641 for William Wright and Thomas Oliver, both along with Andrew Liddersdale (who was presumably closely related to his wife). **William** (17th C.) listed among the poor of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was 'in Burnfoott'. This was presumably Hassendean Burnfoot. He could be the William, married to Margaret Scott, whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1683. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Scott in 1760 and their children included: Thomas (b.1762); William (b.1764); and Agnes (b.1766). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Bryson in Hawick in 1789 and their children included: Nelly (b.1790); and William (b.1795). **William** (19th C.) married Jean Dodds in Wilton Parish in 1824 (sometimes spelled 'Liddel' and formerly 'Ledale', 'Liddale', etc.; the name probably came originally from Liddel Castle in Roxburghshire or possibly from Liddel Strength in Cumbria, although there are no early examples connected with Liddesdale; see also **Liddle**).

Liddel Strength (*li-dul-strenth*) *n.* ruined fortress on the south bank of the Liddel Water, near the confluence with the Esk and the village of Moat in Cumbria. It has an impressive high motte and two baileys built on a cliff and dating to the 12th century with a later tower. Sir John Wake held the castle in the late 13th century, and then it passed to Sir Simon Lindsay, who also held

Hermitage at the same time. This is probably the Liddel Tower that was taken in 1346 by a force under David II, with the governor, Sir Walter de Selby being beheaded.

Liddel Viaduct (*li-dul-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* railway viaduct across the Liddel Water on the Waverley Line, just south of Newcastleton. It has been demolished, but the appraoches are still visible.

Liddel Witter (*li-dul-wi'-ur*) *n.* the Liddel Water, formed by the meeting of 3 burns near Saughtree in the Deadwater heights, it is about 27 miles long and joins the Esk near Canonbie. It was a central feature in the area of cross-border raids that went on for centuries. In 1583 Captain Thomas Musgrave described it thus: 'The ryver is all Scottishe, untill it come to Kyrsopp foote, planted with Ellotes untill it come neare Wheatoughe towre, then the Armestronges inhabit it on both sydes, untill it come to Kyrsopp foote, where it takes the dyvysion of the realmes from Kyrsopp – then the Armestronges have the one syde, and the Englishe Fosters the other syde, soe it desendes by the Harlowe on the one syde and the Haythawyt on the other, and runeth into the ryver called Eske. Its valley, Liddesdale, is now quite under-populated, with Newcastleton the major town (also spelled 'Liddle' and older variants; 'Liddel fl.' was marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

lidder (*li-dur*) *adj., arch.* lazy, tardy – 'Now Liddesdale has lyan lang in, Fala, fala, fala, faliddle. There is nae riding there at a': Their horses are grown sae lidder fat, They downa stur out o' the sta'. Fala, &c' [CPM], 'I've been very lidder in writin' ' [GW].

Lidderdale see **Liddersdale**

Liddersdale (*li-durz-dāl*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) 'flescheour' (i.e. butcher) of Hawick listed in the testament of Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. He was owed money for supplying 'flesche to the place' and his name is recorded as 'Adame Lidderdale'. **Andrew** (16th C.) holder of 5 particates of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He was probably related to others of the same surname who also owned lands at that time. He could be the same man as Andrew 'Lutherdale'. **Andrew** (17th C.) Councillor who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. He is probably the currier from Hawick who witnessed a deed in 1630 for Thomas of St. Mary's Isle (in Kirkcudbrightshire), who was granted a fourth part of Easter Mains by Viscount Drumlanrig; John, currier in Hawick, and Andrew, currier in Selkirk, were also listed and so presumably related. He is probably the Andrew who witnessed baptisms in Hawick for William Wright and Thomas Oliver in 1641, for George Scott in 1651 and for John Leyden in 1654. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded in 1651 when his daughter Janet, with Isobel Young, was baptised in Ashkirk. The record is labelled 'for', and witnesses were George Ormiston and George (who was surely related to him). **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1582 as witness to a sasine in Hawick, involving James Jack. He was son of Thomas, who was also a witness. **Gilbert** (13th C.) recorded as being 'of Liddesdale' in 1278/9 when he was on a panel at Newcastle. His family presumably had lands in Liddesdale, and may have given risen to this surname. **Hawise** (16th C.) owner of 1 particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. The forename could have been 'Hally' or some other close variant. **James** (15th/6th C.) recorded in 1502 being 'in hawik'. He and Philip Fawlaw were sureties for each other and failed to appear at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, being fined at the next court. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as 'alias Blakstanehous in Hawik'. He was probably a Bailie in Hawick, since he gave sasine of the half Barony of Wilton from James Langlands of that Ilk to his son Robert Langlands. It is unclear what his nickname refers to. **Janet** (16th C.) owner of 2 particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. Presumably the same Janet was also joint owner (along with Stephen Scott and John Short) of another particate on the south, as well as a particate on the north side. She was probably related to Andrew, Hawise, Thomas and Nichol, and may have been a widow or heiress. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Johannis Lidderdale' in Hawick in 1493 when George Waugh in Hawick was surety for him at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. In the next entry the same John in Hawick was himself surety for Thomas, who was fined for non-appearance. In 1494/5 the pair of men were allowed to 'compone' for the crime of consorting with the Elliots of Branxholme. **John** 'Jock the Deacon' (16th/17th C.) Hawick resident mentioned in a murder trial of 1612, with the events themselves happening 2 years earlier. He may have been a Burgh Officer of some sort, given his implication in the treatment of the prisoner in Hawick steeple. His nickname suggests he may have been Deacon in one of the Trades. It seems likely he was related to the earlier John in Hawick. **John** (17th C.) leather merchant in Hawick. In

1630 he acted for Thomas of the Isle (in Kirkcudbrightshire) when he had a 'clare constat' for quarter of the lands of East Mains, from the Viscount Drumlanrig. He was presumably related to Thomas in some way, and probably closely related to Andrew (currier in Hawick) and William (currier and Burgess of Selkirk) who were witnesses. **John** (17th C.) Schoolmaster in Hawick, who was one of the witnesses to the signing of the 'Confessions of Faith and Bond of Union' (Covenant) in 1638. He is the first Schoolmaster on record in Hawick, and although it is not known what sort of school he was in charge of, it was presumably the Parish School. In 1639 he was 'Mr John Lidderdale' when he witnessed a baptism for James Burn in Hawick. **Margaret** (16th C.) holder of 1½ particates of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Nichol** (16th C.) holder of half a particate of land on the south side of the main street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Philip** (16th C.) recorded in 1552 when his wife ('vxori Phelippi Lidderdaill') was listed as being owed money by William, younger of Branxholme. He may be the same Philip listed as owning 2 particates of land on the north side of the main street in Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Robert** 'the Corbie' (17th C.) one of a list of 16 local men named by the Hawick Bailie in 1627 as suitable for sending to the army in Germany, i.e. presumably considered undesirable to the town. However, when produced before the Privy Council by the Bailie he was one of the men who were found 'not fit for the wars' and dismissed. **Thomas** (15th C.) fined in 1493 for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. John was his surety and he also acted for himelf. Both men were 'in hawic'. He was probably related to the later Thomas. In 1494/5 both he and John were allowed to 'compone' at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh for the crime of consorting with the Elliots of Branxholme. In the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 he is recorded having obtained remission from the King. **Thomas** (16th C.) mentioned in the 1537 as holder of 2 particates of land on the south side of Hawick's public street. He was presumably related to some of the other Liddersdales in the Charter. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1582 as witness to a sasine in Hawick, involving James Jack. His son George was also a witness and he was listed as 'elder' (suggesting there was another Thomas at the time). **Thomas** (17th C.) of St. Mary's Isle (in Galloway), given quarter of a 'merkland' of Easter Mains by Viscount Drumlanrig in a deed of 1630. The deed also mentions John and Andrew, curriers of the same place, and William, Burgess of Selkirk (either a variant of 'Liddesdale' or 'Lauderdale'; also spelled 'Lidderdaill', 'Lidderdeil', 'Lidderdale', 'Lidderdaill', 'Liddirdaile', 'Liddirdale', etc.; see also **Lutherdale**, which may be the same name in some cases).

Liddesdale (*li-diz-dāl*) *n.* valley of the Liddel Water, extending more than 20 miles from about Peel Fell to the Esk. In rieving days this was one of the most lawless areas in the land, with the Elliots and Armstrongs holding sway over the upper and lower parts of the valley, respectively. The name is sometimes used synonymously with Castleton Parish. A rental roll of around 1376, among the charters of the Douglases of Morton, is invaluable for listing all the farms in the area in the late 14th century, including the names of many land-owners at that time ('Willelmi Sturhes', 'Croyser', 'Fethyng', 'Loumane', 'Willelmi filii Alani', 'Willelmi del Syde', 'Johannis Rauffon', 'Ricardi Broun', 'Thome Gilson', 'Ade de Syde', 'Elie Nobill', 'Dauid Stodhirde', 'Ennie de Lawys', 'Ricardi de Lawis', 'Roberti de Lawis', 'Mathei Meryng', 'Willelmi Nycson' and 'Philippi de Fausyde'); the lands are divided into 4 'quarterium', the 1st unnamed, the others being 'Ludne', 'Ermyldoune' and 'Mangertoune', with an additional area being 'Foresta', and a several other lands being listed as free tenandries or church properties. 'The Valley of Lydel entirely' is among lands claimed by the English Crown c.1380 after the truce with Scotland. The lands were a Lordship, held by the Douglases in the 15th century (along with Ewesdale and Eskdale), with a Bailie appointed to administer the lands. In 1491 the Lordship was swapped by Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, for Kilmarnock and was then granted by the King to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. When the area was laid waste by the English in 1514 it was described as '12 miles of Lienth, within the Middill Marche of Scotland, whereupon was 100 pleughes'. Another rental roll of 1541 (transcribed in the Exchequer Rolls as well as the Buccleuch Muniments) lists more than 140 farms and their values and tenants at that time, mostly Elliots in the north and Armstrongs in the south, with a few Nixons, Croziers and others. An English record of 1592 describes that 'the cheif surnames in Liddesdale standes upon Armestronges and Elwoodes' and 'is the most offensive countrie against both West and Middle Marches'. The area was long a Lordship, possessed by the Soulises and Douglases, and later the Earls of

Bothwell, forfeited by Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell and passing to the Earls of Buccleuch and Roxburgh in 1632; the document describing this lists the owners of all the farms at that time. The Lordship is listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653 and 1663. The area was surveyed in 1718, when most of the farms were possessed by Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch. These maps forma valuable record of the farm boundaries at that time, as well as the location of farmhouses and woods 300 years ago. It is said that Sir Walter Scott's carriage was the first wheeled vehicle seen in the area in 1798 – 'The Armestranges, that aye hae been A hardy house, but not a hail, The Elliots' honours to maintaine, Brought down the lave o' Liddesdale' [T], 'Of Liddesdale the common thieves Sae pertly steals now and reaves, That nane may keep Horse, nolt, or sheep, For their mischieves' [SRM], 'The outlaws come frae Liddesdale, They herry Redesdale far and near; The rich man's gelding it maun gang, They canna pass the puir man's mear' [LHTB], 'The Teviot lads are frank and free, The Ettrick chaps are fu' o glee, But far aboon them a' to me Are the merry lads o' Liddesdale' [DA], 'Oh, Liddesdale, thou land of mist, I lo'e thy benty bogs and rushes . . . ' [TCh], '. . . Then swung to their saddles and followed the trail Where the sun leaned over to Liddesdale' [WHO], '. . . And what to me fresher eenow Than the seep o' a Liddesdale drowe?' [WL] (formerly spelled 'Liddeisdaill', etc., it is 'Valle Lid[el]' about 1150, 'Lidelesdale' in the early 1200s, 'Lydellisdale' in 1353/4, 'Lydelysdale' in 1389, 'Lydallisdale' in 1397, 'Ledalisdale' in 1428/9, 'Lyddalysdale' in 1456, 'Liddalisdale' in 1470, 'Lidalsdale' in 1472, 'ledesdale' in 1479, 'Lyddalisdale' in 1489, 'Liddalisdale' in 1494/5 and 1502, 'Ledellisdaill' and 'Leddallisdail' in 1508 and 'Liddalisdaill' in 1508, 'Ledallisdale' in 1526, 'Liddesdaill' in 1530, 'Liddisdale' in 1535, 'Liddersdell' in 1541, 'Liddisdail' and 'Liddisdale' in 1551, 'Liddisdaill' in 1569, 1586, 1599, 1632, 1653, 1661 and 1663 and 'Lidesdaill' in 1661; note there is a small place with the same name in the Highlands).

Liddesdale (*li-diz-dāl*) *n.* **Adam** (13th/14th C.) son of Thomas of Liddesdale. He was recorded along with his son Adam in 1307/8 when they are reported to have sworn to 'Monsire John de Wygeton and Monsire Simon de Lyndeseye' that they would keep the King's peace in Liddesdale. **Adam** (13th/14th C.) recorded in an English record of 1307/8. Despite swearing to some Englishmen to keep the peace, he captured Chaplain John 'of Laysingby' at 'Quele' (presumably near the Wheel Kirk) in Liddesdale, beat and wounded him, took him to 'Caversmore' in Scotland and ransomed him for 54 marks. The ransomed man complained to the English King and Council. **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Thomas of Lydelsdale' in an English case involving his grandson Adam. It is unclear where he lived, but likely on the Scottish side.

Liddesdale Burgher Kirk see **Newcastleton Burgher Kirk**

Liddesdale Crescent (*li-diz-dāl-kre-sin'*) *n.* formerly Lynnwood Crescent, renamed in 1971, and although many houses were refurbishedat that time, most were demolished around 1980–81. New building started from 2001.

Liddesdale Curlin Club (*li-diz-dāl-kur-lin-klub*) *n.* former curling club based in Newcastleton. It was admitted to the R.C.C.C. in 1863. In the 1860s the Patron was Lord Henry Scott, M.P., the President William Keir of Whithaugh.

Liddesdale drowe (*li-diz-dāl-drow*) *n., arch.* a light rain shower, drizzle, specifically occurring in that district – 'A Liddesdale drowe Wats a Tividale man throw an' throw' [JAHM], 'The climate is upon the whole damp, the heights swampy, and often overhung with moist fogs, vernacularly termed 'drowes' or 'Liddedale drowes' [RJE], '. . . that's up the Newcastleton way, you know, an there's a lot o hills aroond an they get a lot o, ee ken, mist and rain there, and oo caa eet a Liddesdale drowe' [ME] (see **drowe**).

the Liddesdale Heritage Centre (*thu-li-diz-dāl-he-ree'-eej-sen'-ur*) *n.* Newcastleton area museum situated in the former Townfoot (Evangelical Union) Kirk on South Hermitage Street, which was built 1801–04. It contains displays relevent to the history of Liddesdale, as well as a unique bi-centenary tapestry and memorabilia relating to the Waverley Route.

the Liddesdale Hotel (*thu-li-diz-dāl-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel in Newcastleton at 17 Douglas Square, formerly the Commercial Inn. In 1861 the innkeeper was John Scott.

the Liddesdale Hounds (*thu-li-diz-dāl-howndz*) *n.* pack of fox hounds based in Liddesdale, also known as the 'Lidesdale Hunt'. It is said to be the oldest in Roxburghshire, having existed since the early 18th century.

Liddesdale Road (*li-diz-dāl-rōd*) *n.* new name given to Lynnwood Road in 1971, against the wishes of many of its residents. After the demolition of St. Cuthberts School, Stonefield Mill and

Buccleuch Nurseries and the filling in of the dam, new houses were built in 1973.

the Liddesdale Stane (*thu-li-diz-dāl-stān*) *n.* gravestone of the early Christian period, pernaps 6th century. It was found in 1933 in the Liddel Water near where the Ralston Burn meets it, being washed from a dry-stane dyke after a flood. It reads 'HIC IACIT / CARANTI FIL(I) / CUPITIANI' ('here lies Carantus, son of Cupitianus'). It is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

the Liddesdale Temperance Brass Band (*thu-li-diz-dāl-tem-pu-rins-braws-bawnd*) *n.* brass band based in Newcastleton.

Liddesdale Turnpike Trust (*li-diz-dāl-tun-pīk-trust*) *n.* former organisation responsible for the road development between Limekilenedge and the Note-o-the-Gate to Forge Bridge in Canonbie Parish. There were 26 miles of road in Roxburghshire, and a little over 5 miles in Dumfriesshire. The Trust was set up under an Act of Parliament in 1803. George & James Oliver of Hawick acted as Clerks in the mid-to-late 19th century. The initial subscriptions were paid off with the income from the 7 toll-bars.

Liddiesdale (*li-deez-dāl*) *n., poet.* alternative pronunciation of **Liddesdale** – 'Shall Liddiesdale be wanting, when the bravest take the field?' [JoHa].

Liddin (*li-din*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. His name could be an error for some similar surname.

Liddle see **Liddell**

Liddle (*li-dul*) *n.* **Ebenezer** (b.1791/2) gardener and farmer living on Wilton Damside in 1841. In 1851 he was at Upper Damside, farmer of 17 acres. He is listed as a gardener in Wilton in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Elizabeth Lillias in Wilton in 1812. **John** (17th C.) misister of Hobkirk Parish. He refused to pray for William and Mary and was removed, leading to the Parish being vacant for 1689–94. **John** (18th/19th C.) carrier operating between Hawick and Carlisle. In December 1808 he was held up at Branxholme by 2 men with pistols. They tied him to a tree and robbed him of over £100. This was the most famous local case of highway robbery. The thieves were never caught, despite a large reward being offered by the carriers of Hawick. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) overseer at Boghall. He is listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and 1840. **Thomas** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. He married Margaret Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1775 and she died in 1794. He is probably the Thomas, who married 'Mary' Turnbull and whose children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Mary (b.1776); Thomas (b.1777); and Margaret (b.1779). **Thomas** (d.1835) grocer and corn dealer of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is probably the Thomas who subscribed to Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may be the man referred to in a story anout a bet involving Wull the Cutler, which was settled 'in Tam Liddell's'. He married Maragret Davidson in 1822. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1825), who married baker George Paterson; Isabella (b.1827), who later also married George Paterson; James (b.1829); Margaret (b.1831); Agnes (b.1832); and Jemima (b.1833). His wife and children are recorded at about 8 High Street on the 1841 census (see also **Liddell**).

Lidgie (*li-jee*) *n.* **Adam** 'Yeddie' (18th/19th C.) blacksmith at the Forkins in the early 19th century, mentioned in a story about Wat Inglis playing a joke on Wull Slush.

the Lido (*thu-lee-dō*) *n.* humorous name sometimes used for **the Spetch**.

lie (*lI*) *v.* to lie in, *n.* a lie in – '[Robbie] exclaimed to one of the men – 'Aih man, aw'll hae some grand lies i' heaven'' [WNK].

lie ower (*lI-ow-ur*) *v., arch.* to be postponed, be outstanding – 'And seing there are many immoralities and matters relating to ye Session lying over' [PR1722].

Lies see **Lees**

the Life Boys (*thu-līf-boiz*) *n.* former junior division of the Boys Brigade, officially called the Junior Reserve of the Boys' Brigade. They formed in 1917 (and also as the junior part of the Boys' Life Brigade in 1920, which merged with the Boys' Brigade in 1926) and became renamed as the Junior Section of the B.Bs. in 1966. They were active in Hawick before WWII – '... Wickets chalked upon the wall Life-Boys in the Pairish Hall' [IWL].

Life in Hawick 97 (*līf-in-hIk-nīn'-ee-see-vin*) *n.* interactive CD-ROM, depicting community life in Hawick in 1997 (would you believe?). It includes 140 audio interviews, slideshows, panoramas and maps, and won a Department of Trade & Industry Information Society Initiative award.

liferent (*līf-ren'*) *n., arch.* income from property that lasts for life – '... the saidis landis to be gevine to ... in lyffrent, in donacionem propter nuptias ...' [SB1519], 'Reserving always to me my

liferent use of the Soums of money above mentioned' [RAO], '... the lost lease-haud o' youth – But maimory's life-rent, to hain i' the hert for ever!' [DH].

lifes (*līfs*) *n., pl.* lives – 'it'll change yer lifes forever'.

lifey (*lī-fee*) *adj., arch.* lively, spirited, vivacious – '... whan ... the heat turns ... leify folk dawallt an waaf' [ECS], '... an wad spruish an turn leify again the maist shilpeet an disjaskeet!' [ECS] (also written 'leify').

lifey-lane (*lī-fee-lane*) *adj., arch.* all alone, quite on one's own (also 'leifih-lane', noted by E.C. Smith).

lift (*lift*) *v., arch.* to collect money – 'Paid Walter Scott for making the lifting brod &c., in the bailies' loft ...0 18 0' [BR1725], to carry away goods or cattle – 'And sometimes the English creep Ower a quiet and peacefu' glen, And, lifting cattle and sheep, Gang hamewards afore we ken' [TK], 'He saw that wood that was lying on the south side of the Woolaw-knowes as they passed, was lifted and carried to the Nolt-lair-rig' [HAST1916], to carry a corpse from a house for burial – '... they grew so social under th influence of the repeated rounds that the ... principle part of the mourners had 'lifted' a quarter of an hour before they discovered their mistake, and a very undignified steeplechase to the churchyard was the consequence to overtake the bearers' [HAST1871], to take to prison – 'Tam's gruppen an' liftit' [GW], to heave the breast, to adhere to the boots.

the lift (*thu-lift*) *n., arch., poet.* the sky, firmament, heavens – 'O'er Branxholm tower, ere the morning hour, When the lift is like lead so blue, The smoke shall roll white on the weary night, And the flame shine dimly through' [JL], 'Sae horrid mirke, nor yird, nor lifte, By mortal could be seen' [JTe], 'The new-born sun climbs up the lift, His infant rays can scarcely shift ...' [JoHa], '... At the mild fa' o' e'ening flee doun frae the lift' [WiSp], 'And looking to the lift my lads, He sang this doughty glee' [HSR], 'Na! The mune was high in the lift, on ma left hand' [BCM1880], '... The larks i' the lift were singin' ' [DH], '... Wi' sic a mournfu', waefu' soon' Ye'd think the lift was comin' doon' [WP], '... For the mune lichted the braid lift, And a star shone clear and bricht' [WL].

lifter (*lif-tur*) *n., arch.* a thief, usually of cattle.

liftin (*lif-tin*) *n., arch.* the taking of a coffin to the cemetery – 'Quarter of an hour before the 'lifting' a muffled peal was sounded on the church bell' [V&M].

liftin brod (*lif-tin-brōd*) *n., arch.* a wooden collection plate – 'Paid Walter Scott for making the lifting brod, &c., in the bailies' loft' [BR1725].

liftit (*lif-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* lifted – 'Be thou liftet hie up, O God, aboone the heævens ...' [HSR], '... an' thaye that hæte thee hae liftet up the heæd' [HSR].

lift up (*lift-up*) *v.* to pick up, raise from the ground (more common in Scots than in English).

liftward (*lift-wurd*) *adv., poet.* skyward – '... Gin we'd set liftward oor vision, Wes urely wad see the Licht' [WL].

lifty (*lif-tee*) *adj., arch.* sticky, adhesive, sticking to the boots – '... a haiggle on alang streets chowky wui cluds o shairny stoor an smuirrin reek or clairty wui lifty glaar' [ECS], 'Dicht eer feet on o' the bass; that glaur's awfu' lifty eftir the frost' [GW].

Lightbody see **lī'-bo-dee** n. **Alexander** Schoolmaster at Hobkirk Parish school around the 1850s. He ceased being a teacher there in 1857

the Light Company of the Roxburgh Volunteers (*thu-lī'-kum-pi-nee-ov-thu-roks-bu-ru-vo-lun-teerz*) *n.* voluneer military unit formed in 1803, also referred to as simply 'the Hawick Volunteers'. It was consecrated by Rev. Arkle of Hawick and received regimental colours from Miss Elliot of Minto. During the False Alarm of 1804 the local men were mobilised and commended for their readiness. Their uniforms then consisted of red coat, white buckskin breeches and leggings and a feathered hat. The unit disbanded in 1809. Buttons from 1805 were donated to the Museum in 1858 by Walter Wilson.

Lightheart see **lī'-her'** n. **William** 'Wullie' (20th C.) from Edinburgh, where he attended the Royal Blind School. He came to Hawick as a music teacher and organist. He was a popular accompanist at dinners and Common Riding events. He played some of the accompaniments on the 'Songs of Hawick' records. He married Annot Lyle, daughter of Edinburgh composer William Moonie. He also married a second time and had a son. He lived at the Sandbed

Lightington Hill see **lī'-in-tin-hil** n. another name for **Lightnin Hill**

the Lightin o the Beacons (*thu-lī-tin-ō-thu-bee-kinz*) *n.* another name for **the False Alairm**.

lightlify (*lī'-lee-fī*) *v., arch.* to disparage (used by [HSR]; cf. **lichtlify**).

Lightnin Hill (*lī'-nin-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of Linhope farm, reaching a height of 487 m (it is 'Lightington Hill' in the 1858 Ordnance Survey Name Book).

Lightpack (*lī'-pawk*) *n.* nickname of **John Wilson**, weaver of the 18th century.

Lightpipe (*lī'-pīp*) *n.* name sometimes given for Blackgrain Moss, a part of Winnington Moss. There were once cottages here. The boggy area just to the east of the Auld Caa Knowe was Lightpipe Moss, so marked on the 1863 Oednance Survey map (a cottage is marked 'Lightpipe' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map; there are Lightpipes elsewhere, e.g. near Kielder and formerly a Lightpipe Haa just south of Jedburgh, their origin possibly being a place where drovers would stop for a smoke).

like (*līk*) *interj.* as it were, so to speak, used conversationally, peculiarly as a punctuation at the ends of sentences (this is widespread in colloquial English in various periods and regions).

like (*līk*) *adv., arch.* likely – '... rale leike as ther seam was ti girn the bits o moppies ...' [ECS], '... or take a demuirrd dwam, fair leike ti faa off the spake ...' [ECS], *adj., arch.* similar, of the same sort as just mentioned – 'Item, that ilk merchand that buys cuntrie geir with trone wecht, sall sell it again in small with the lyik wecht' [BR1640], 'The Minister complained ... upon occasion of ye Common Riding ... of distributing strong Liquor ... and ... what might be done toward the suppressing of ye like practice ...' [PR1724], 'The herds of Wester Burnfoot, at that time, made the like use of the common for their black cattle and sheep' [DCW1765], '... and the possessors of Flex had the like use and privilege' [C&L1767], 'And queerer like creature naebody might see, Than this queer-lookin' hurklin' bodie' [JoHa] (this last sense was formerly common; also spelled 'lyik'; cf. **lick**).

-like (*-līk*) *suffix* used to emphasize or qualify, 'having the appearance', 'so to speak', e.g. 'auld-like', 'daft-like', 'wice-like' – 'O mercy! come doon, and ye'll see it yersel' – O but its an awesome-like bodie' [JoHa], 'Fu' cozie is our wee bit house, though humble-like it be' [JJ], '... twae-threi bleithe-leike fallihs i glarry moleskins smokeet their claey peipe' [ECS], 'It's a leikely-leike thing that bacca ull turn dearer or 'd be lang' [ECS], '... slowly turn frae a smert-like young man into yon dried-up fidget o a thing' [DH], '... mebbe a kenning relieved, for it was a gey dirty-like gangrel' [DH] (cf. **sic-like**, **likely-like** and **wice-like**).

the like (*thu-līk*) *n.* something equivalent or similar, the same as was already implied, a match, equal – 'hev ee ever seen the like o yon?', '... I desiie to know in the like forme, and with the like assuraunce under your hand ...' [SB1597], 'Item, the lyik to be done to the resseteris of the theft of corne brought into the town by ony personnes' [BR1645], '... gif ewer he do the lyik he sall pay the dowble of the penaltie ...' [BR1645], 'The like o' that! the pen's again thrown by ...' [JoHa], '... micht be ane o' the gentry folk ... an' that didna care to speak to the like o' mey' [BCM1880], '... An whae among oo cast a stane? Oo'd a hae din the like' [MB] (note singular, while informal English is usually 'the likes').

likeas (*līk-az*) *conj., arch.* likewise, also, used to introduce another item in a series – '... likas owr souerane Lordis lettres direkit thairwpoun ...' [SB1500], '... is but the product of the country, as skins, wool, cheese, &c." lykeas by reason of the scarcitie these years bypast' [BR1699], '... therefore witt ye me to have mortified and Disponed lykeas I hereby mortifie and dispone to the said Paroch of Hawick ...' [RAO], 'The said day the Baillies ... did ordain ... Likeas they hereby statute and ordain that ...' [BR1723], in the same way as, as if – '... an A lilteet a sang an whewed an yuooted, leike as A'd gane wuth' [ECS], '... an there the perr stand, shooder ti shooder, leike as they war glunshin an shuirrin doon at aabodie' [ECS] (also written as 2 words, 'like as', as well as 'lykas', etc.; cf. **likeways**).

likeet see **likit**

likely-like (*līk-lee-līk*) *adj., arch.* probable, likely-looking, – 'It's a leikely-leike thing that bacca ull turn dearer or 'd be lang' [ECS], 'There was a snod bit leikely-leike eateen-hoose, nerr bye' [ECS], good-looking, competent, capable – 'Thon young doctor's a rale leikely-leike fallih' [ECS].

like ti (*līk-ti*) *v.* looking as if to, likely to, apparently going to – '... 'Twas like tae swally mei' [JSB], '... but on this nicht there was a cow like to calve, an' they war gaun to sit up a bit' [BCM1880], 'Hei's duine eis-sel ill; ei says ei's leike ti bowk. A dinna wunder at eet; ei ett till ei was leike ti burst. Hei dizna ken eis ain fill' [ECS], 'Aw'm like tae greet, but what's the uise ...' [IJ].

likeways (*līk-wāz*) *adv., arch.* likewise, moreover – '... and that only for themselves bot lykeways in name and behalfe of the haill toune and communitie thereof ...' [BR1684], '... and lykewayes whoever reseat ym shall be bound and obligt that the sd. persones shall give satisfatione to ye kirke

. . . ' [BR1689], 'As lykeways it is hereby declared that during the vacancy of the said School the interest of the said mortified principal sume of Nine thousand merks . . . ' [RAO], 'Agane he gaed out about the saxt an' nint hoor, an' did likewaise' [HSR], 'An' he cam' til the second, an' said likewaise' [HSR] (cf. **likeas**).

likit (*lī-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* liked – 'hei likit the schuil, bit no the belt si much', 'she'd hev likit the weather ti be better', 'The tade held up her auld dunne lufes, She lykit the sang sae weele' [JTe], 'Atweel he was couthie an' kin'ly, An' neebour folk likit him a' ' [JoHa], 'Ye've liket me weel, and ye've liket me lang, As lang an' weel I've limet thee' [JoHa], '. . . It was likit weil by the neibours a', An' 'twas doublie deir to me!' [WiSp], 'Respec'it and liket by grit and by sma' . . . ' [JT], 'Aw fand Jean likit them uncommon weel, an' them her . . . ' [BCM1880], 'Maybe it is for every generation to feel The sma tragedy: to have oot-leeved What it had aye kenned, And likit weel' [DH] (also spelled 'liket' and 'likeet').

lill (*lil*) *n., arch.* a hole in a wind instrument, particularly the bagpipes, chanter or flute – 'A blyther lad ne'er buir a drone, Nor touched a lill; Nor pipe inspir'd wi' sweeter tone Or better skill' [CPM].

Lilliard (*li-lee-ard*) *n.* the Maiden Lilliard of Maxton who supposedly saw her lover killed at Ancrum Moor and waded in to avenge him, being killed in the process – '. . . And when her legs were cuttit off She fought upon her stumps'. A small monument commemorates her supposed grave, about 400 yards east of the A68, near the line of Dere Street. Unfortunately it seems very unlikely that she ever existed, since the place name predates the battle; the monument is essentially a replacement for the earlier 'Lilliard's Cross' and the lines appear to be cribbed from 'Chevy Chase', but it's a good story nevetheless.

Lilliard's Cross (*li-lee-ardz-kros*) *n.* former wayside marker at Lilliard's Edge. The name dates back to at least the 12th century, and was still in use in the 16th. There are records in the 14th century of the location being used for March days. It was also used to refer to the Battle of Ancrum Moor – 'The Battells stricken in this Shire are Lilliarts Corse, where the English were defeat . . . ' [MGC1649] (it is 'Lillyat Cros' in 1378 and 'Lylzeartis Croce' in 1547/8).

Lilliard's Edge (*li-lee-ardz-ej*) *n.* farm by the A68, between Jedburgh and St. Boswells, with a nearby caravan park. Dere Street passes near here, and it is next to the site of the Battle of Ancrum Moor, as well as of the monument to 'Lilliard'. The name is generally applied to the high point on the A68 here, which reaches 172 m (565 ft). Just off the road to the west is the Monteath Mausoleum, and a little further south lies the Lilliardsedge Park caravan park (the origin of the name is probably from the Old English personal name 'Lil' plus 'geat', meaning 'the gate belonging to Lil'; it appears as 'Lylzeartis Croce' in 1548 and 'Lilliartis Crosse' in 1632; it is also written as one word, 'Lilliardsedge').

Lilliardsedge see **Lilliard's Edge**

Lillico (*li-lee-kō*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Templehall and neighbouring farms. In 1786 he was herd at Templehallshiel, in 1788 was 'late Herd in Templehallshiell now in Harrot Park' and in 1790 was in Langburn. By 1801 he was shepherd at 'Winebrough' (i.e. Windburgh) in Hobkirk Parish, when his sons James and William was listed on the Militia ballot. He is recorded as shepherd on the Wauchope estate according to both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. His children included: James (b.1776), listed as his son in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799, as well as 1801; Isobel (b.1778); Andrew (b.1780); William (b.1782), a shepherd, listed as his son in 1801; Alexander (b.1784); Mary (b.1786); Helen (b.1788); Hugh (b.1790); and Douglas (b.1794), also a shepherd. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish, probably son of Alexander. His children included: Betty (b.1808); Alexander (b.1810); John (b.1813); Andrew (b.1815); James (b.1817); and Walter (b.1819), who was a butcher in Lilliesleaf. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His wife was Isobella Scott. Their children included Alexander (b.1838). **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His wife was Isabel Grieve. Their children included: Christian (b.1842); John (b.1844); William (b.1845); Margaret (b.1848); and Alexander (b.1849). In 1851 and 1861 his widow was living at Dykecrofts. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as tenant farmer of lands near Bedrule, along with Thomas Turnbull, 'indweller in Newtoun'. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Turnbull in Kirkton in 1721. It seems likely that the same Andrew married Isobel Briggs in Kirkton in 1735. His chidren, baptised in Kirkton, probably included Isobel (b.1722), Thomas (b.1729), Janet (b.1745) and Andrew (b.1748). Perhaps the same Andrew was living at Stobs in 1736 and 1741 and had children baptised in Cavers Parish, including John (b.1736), Marion

(b.1739) and Gilbert (b.1741). **Douglas** (b.1794) son of Alexander, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He became a shepherd at Wauchope and lived at Hawklaw. In 1820 he married Elizabeth ('Betty'), daughter of John Taylor, farmer at Unthank in Rulewater. Their children were: Alexander (b.1821); John (b.1822); James (b.1824); Douglas (b.1825); Isabel (b.1828); Robert (b.1831); Elizabeth (b.1834); and Mary (b.1837). **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Kersfield' in Bedrule Parish. In 1726 she was recorded receiving poor money from the Session. **George** (1704/5–39) shoemaker at Blackburnfoot in Castleton Parish. His children Thomas and 2 others died in infancy. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Hugh** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Helen Telfer in 1817, the married being recorded in both Southdean and Hobkirk Parishes. His children included Alexander (b.1818). **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His daughter Isabell was baptised in 1693. **James** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Marion Collier in 1733 and his children included William (b.1734) and Christian (b.1736). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Andrew was pabtised in 1747. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Grieve in 1765. **James** (b.1776) son of Alexander, shepherd at Wauchope. He was servant at Wauchope in Hobkirk Parish, as recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797 and son of Alexander in the 1799 Lieutenancy Book. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was listed as son of Alexander at Windburgh in Hobkirk Parish, with his brother William also listed. **James** (1815/6–99) son of William and Margaret Nichol who lived in at least Cavers and Castleton Parishes. There appears to be no record of his baptism. He worked as a farm labourer at Riddletonhill near Maxton. In 1841, along with his brother Robert, he emigrated to Canada, settling in Gloucester Township, Ontario. He returned to Scotland, married Jane Bell in Crailing Parish in 1844 and emigrated permanently in 1845, bringing his mother and sister Janet. He purchased land along with his brother, this being called Century Farm (now part of the Industrial Park on Stevenage Drive in Ottawa. His children were Margaret, William, Andrew, Elizabeth, James, Robert, Isabella Duncan and Sarah Jane. He was for a long time Superintendent of the East Gloucster Presbyterian Church. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Raperlaw in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill. Since he appeared personally, he was not denounced as a rebel. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He is probably the John who married Janet Wright in Bedrule in 1691. James (b.1697) and John (b.1697), baptised in Bedrule, were probably his children. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Mary Young in 1705, the marriage being proclaimed in Bedrule and Minto Parishes. Probably the same John had several children baptised in Bedrule: Isabell (b.1706); Margaret (b.1708); Andrew (b.1711); Mary (b.1714); Robert (b.1716); and Isabell (again, b.1722). **John** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Mather in Bedrule in 1729. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Bessie (b.1727), Janet (b.1730), Marion (b.1732), Thomas (b.1736), Margaret (b.1738) and Walter (b.1743). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Margaret (b.1768) and Isabel (b.1771). **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His daughter Agnes was baptised in 1777. **John** (d.1808) Hawick resident. He married Helen Reid, who died one day after him. He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott at Whitfield in Wilton Parish in 1772. **John** (19th C.) Hawick resident, member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Margaret Symington in Wilton in 1807 and their children included: Thomas (1807–62), who died in Kelso; and Andrew (1809–c.73), who died in Nenthorn. **John** (19th C.) Hawick resident. He married Margaret Young and their son Robert was baptised in 1853. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) teacher at a private school at Newton in Bedrule Parish in at least the period 1609–1701. **Robert** (17th C.) married Agnes 'Willieton' in Hawick in 1791. **Robert** (1818/9–76) son of William and Margaret Nichol who lived in at least Cavers and Castleton Parishes. There appears to be no record of his baptism. He worked as a farm labourer at Riddletonhill near Maxton. In 1841, along with his brother James, he emigrated to Canada, other family members following later. He settled in Gloucester Township, Ontario, where he and his brother purchased a farm; he also worked as a stone mason. He married Christina Kinmond and his children were Jane, Margaret, Isabella, Elisabeth, William, John, Jessie, Robert and Christina. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax roll for Bedrule Parish in 1694. Probably the same Thomas married Janet

Wright in Bedrule in 1691. His children, baptised in Bedrule, included Robert (b.1695) and Margaret (b.1700). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) member of Hawick Kirk. In 1722 he was living in Cavers Parish. He married Isobel Thomson and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1722, with witnesses John Cunningham (perhaps the minister's son) and Walter Scott (perhaps the minister's servant). Perhaps the same Thomas had children William (b.1715) and Isabel (b.1719) baptised in Cavers. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Betty Shortreed and their children included Peggy (b.1788) and George (b.1790). **Thomas** (b.1831/2) from Berwick-on-Tweed, he was a railway engine driver. In 1861 he was living on Wilton Terrace. His wife was Agnes and their children included William and Thomas. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded on the Hearth Tax list for Bedrule Parish in 1694. He may be closely related to John and Thomas, who are also listed. **Walter** (18th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Bedrule in 1730. He is probably th Walter recorded as an Elder of Bedrule in 1735. **Walter** (b.1819) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a butcher in Lilliesleaf, probably on the north side. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Eliza Davidson (from Mertoun) and their children included: Agnes; Alexander (b.1849); Jane (b.1851); and William (b.1853). **William** (1652/3–1720) tenant in West Lees. His wife, Janet Turnbull, died in 1719, aged 55. They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. He is probably the William listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax records under the Laird of Newton's farms in Bedrule Parish. He may be the William who married Isabel Rutherford in Bedrule in 1691, and whose children included Walter (b.1691), Thomas (b.1693), Walter (again, b.1696), James (b.1698), William (b.1702), John (b.1705) and Bessie (b.1708). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He could be the son of William Lillico born in Abbotrule in 1665. He was herd at the Flex in 1700 and in 1709. He married Isobel Rutherford in Bedrule in 1691. Their children included: Andrew (b.1691); Margaret (b.1700); William (b.1702); James (b.1703); Agnes (b.1705); and Isobel (b.1709). The witnesses in 1700 were William and Francis Henderson, smiths at the Flex and in 1709 were James Gray in Whitlaw and William Henderson, younger in Flex. **William** (18th C.) married Jean Ferguson in Bedrule in 1756. **William** (18th C.) married Elspeth Beattie in Castleton in 1763. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Marion (b.1766), Janet (b.1770), Sarah (b.1772), an unnamed child (b.1774) and William (b.1776). He is probably the William who married Jean Aitchison in Hobkirk Parish in 1770 (but then must have had an earlier wife also). **William** (b.c.1770s) shepherd at Hartsgarth according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same William was a labourer at Harden in Castleton Parish on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He could be the same man as the William who died in about 1832. **William** (d.c.1832) resident of Castleton, Cavers and Bedrule Parishes. He was living at Bedrule Mill in about 1829. His wife was Margaret Nichol, the couple being rebuked for their first child being born in fornication. Their children included: Janet (1800–80), baptised in Castleton Parish, who emigrated to Canada with her brothers and became matron of a home for orphans; William (b.1802) also baptised in Castleton; Adam (b.1812), baptised in Cavers; James (1815/6–99), who emigrated to Canada in 1841; and Robert (1818/9–76), who emigrated with his brother. He was already dead in 1841 when his wife, 3 children and 2 grandchildren emigrated to Canada. An entry in the Bedrule Parish records shows his widow being giving some of the poor money. **William** (1782–1861) son of Alexander and brother of James and Douglas. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was listed as son of Alexander at Windburgh in Hobkirk Parish, along with his brother James. He became shepherd at Gatehousecote and later Templehall. In 1841 he was recorded as an agricultural labourer living with his family at South Berryfell and in 1851 was shepherd at Dodburn. By 1861 he and his wife were living at Burnflat in Hawick. In 1814 in Hobkirk Parish he married Christian (or perhaps Katherine) Telfer, who was from Newcastleton; she died in 1873, aged 81. Their children included: Helen (b.1815); Alexander (b.1816), who was at Ladfield in Oxnam Parish in 1851; James (b.1818); Isabella (b.1820); Elizabeth (b.1823); Christian (b.1825); Helen; William (1827–95); Elspeth (1830–1903); and Andrew. The family are buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **William** (1827–95) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of William. He was a shepherd at Wormscleuch in 1861 (also spelled 'Lilico', 'Lillicoe', 'Lillicow' and 'Lillyco').

Lillico's (*li-lee-kōz*) *n.* tobacconist's shop at 3 High Street in the 20th century. The property was previously a bicycle shop. Note that there have been members of this family in the Hawick area

for centuries. Helen Lillico was wife of Walter Turnbull of Bedrule around 1600, and there were Lillicos farming in Bedrule Parish from at least the late 17th century.

Lillie (*li-lee*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as Blakehope in Castleton Parish on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **Richard** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Smeaton and their children included Peter (b.1836). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Chesters in Ancrum Parish. He is recorded in 1798 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia.

Lillielaw Park (*li-lee-law-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Minto Parish. It was 'Lillilaw park' in 1779, when valued at £72 19s 8d and liferented by Robert Trotter of Bush. It lay to the north-west of the Minto-to-Jedburgh road, bounded by Craigend farm, Cleuchhead farm, Spout Burn Park, the Minto-to-Jedburgh road and Minto Glen garden. It was still listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. A cottage called 'Lillylaw' is still marked there on modern maps.

Lilliesleaf (*li-leez-leef, lilz-lee*) *n.* village about 8 miles north of Hawick, and also the name of the associated parish, part of Roxburghshire. The village was once known as 'Easter Lilliesleaf', to distinguish it from the Wester part, which was associated with the Barony of Riddell. The Riddells of that Ilk long held lands there, with an early document naming specific places in the early 13th century. The Barony of Lilliesleaf was owned by the Diocese of Glasgow from at least the early 12 century until the Reformation. The village once held several fortified houses, the largest being a 2-storey tower at the eastern end of the village, part of the walls of which still existed until about 1810. The moors around the village held many 'conventicles' in the late 17th century, and was the scene of several skirmishes with the dragoons. John 'sleich' and Alexander Alemoor are recorded there in 1502. A charter of 1595/6 lists men granted land within the village being Walter Riddell of that Ilk, William Riddell of Bewlie, Archibald Douglas in Friarshaw, William Riddell in Greatlaws, Alexander Hogg, Thomas Young, William Smail, John Hogg, Thomas Bairnsfather, James Hill, James Henderson, Alexander Smail, Adam Smail, William Robson, William Middlemas, William Douglas and John Redford. The feuars lands were valued at £1283 15s (exclusive of Walter Scott of Chapel's share) in the 1643 county valuation. Additionally in 1643 Walter Scott held lands valued at £200, Walter Riddell was portioner of '20 soums' valued at £60 and 4 acres at £26, and Alexander Hood held £10. The feuars lands were valued at £800 in 1678. In 1694 the residents recorded there were Andrew Davidson, William Leithead, Andrew Riddell, Andrew Gray, Thomas Smail, David Gray, Alexander Smail, James Leithead, Thomas Marshal, William Mason, Robert Leithead, Walter Davidson, James Riddell, James Redford, James Hill, John Scott and William Henderson, along with merchant John Smail, smith John Wright, cooper John Glendinning and wrights Walter Leithead, John Smail and James Leithead. The 1797 Horse Tax Rolls records the horse owners there as John Cochrane, John Anderson, Andrew Redford, John Muir, Robert Stirling, Andrew Riddell, James Lunn, William Grieve, John Hislop, John Kid, James Stirling, Thomas Chisholme, John Scott, James Hogg and James Easton. The 'Small Feuars of Lilliesleaf' held lands valued at £83 13s 4d in the 1740s. In 1801 there were 12 men listed there (between the ages of 19 and 30) on the Militia ballot. In the 19th century there were weavers there working for Hawick manufacturers. The village consists largely of a single street, and has many 18th and 19th century buildings. The present church was built in 1771, with later additions, and the graveyard contains the remains of the Riddells of that Ilk. A war memorial, made of Doddington stone and designed by J.P. Alison, was erected after WWI. A schoolhouse was built in 1822 as well as the 'Currie School' for girls in 1860, and the village still has its own primary school. The Common of Lilliesleaf was divided among the feuars and heritors in 1701/2, and only a few acres remained by the early 19th century. There is a multi-purpose building, Currie Memorial Hall. The Plough Inn and the Cross Keys are the local pubs, although there were 4 public houses in 1834. The village was the very first destination for a Ride-out in 1891. It became a regular location for many years, ending in 1984, but revived again in 2004 and 2005. 'Voices from Lilliesleaf: Life and Work in a Scottish Borders Village During the Twentieth Century' (2015) was written by Ian MacDougall, based on interviews with locals – 'And where around lang Lilliesleaf With lavish hand is flung A wealth of grace more dear to me Than aught that ere was sung' [FL], 'Drown the echo of your grief In the joy of Lillisleaf' [WL] (the origin is probably 'Lil's cliff' or 'slope', with the Old English personal name 'Lil' or 'Lilla'; it is first recorded as 'Lillescliva' about 1120, 'Lillisclive' and 'Lyllesclefe' in about 1150, 'Lilescleve' in

1156, 'Lillescliue' in 1170, then in forms such as 'Leleslcleiff', 'Lellescleff', 'Lellisleif', 'Lellislie', 'Lileisleiff', 'Lilisclef', 'Lilislee', 'Lilisleife', 'Lilislie', 'Lillecleif', 'Lillescleffe', 'Lillesclif', 'Lillescliva', 'Lillesclive', 'Lillessleyf', 'Lilliesleiff', 'Lillieslie', 'Lillischleiff', 'Lillisclefe', 'Lilliscleffe', 'Lilliscleif', 'Lillisclif', 'Lillisleaf', 'Lillisleif', 'Lillisleife', 'Lillislie', 'Lillistleif', 'Lillistleiff', 'Lilsie Leiff', 'Lylilie', 'Lylisle', 'Lyllescleiff', 'Lyllisle', 'Lyllislie', 'Lyssly', etc., until the modern spelling appears in 1770; Blaeu's map of 1654 shows 'E. Lilsly' and 'K. of Lilsly', while Adair's map c.1688 shows 'Lillislie Kirk'; note that the traditional local pronunciation *lilz-lee* recalls former spellings).

Lilliesleaf (*li-leez-leef*) *n.* farm in Rivonia on the outskirts of Johannesburg, presumably named after the local village. It hit the headlines in 1963 when it was raided by South African police and a number of ANC leaders were captured. The house had been the group's hide-out for about 2 years. Nelson Mandela himself was captured separately (at Howick!) in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands and the whole group were put on trial, leading to 'Rivonia' and 'Lilliesleaf Farm' becoming internationally synonymous with the suppression of black resistance in South Africa. In 1991, after his release from prison, Mandela spent some time scouring the suburbs for the farmhouse and finally located it. In 2001 the Lilliesleaf Trust was set up to turn the farmhouse to turn the site into a museum and conference centre.

Lilliesleaf (*li-leez-leef*) *n.* **Adam** (13th C.) witness to a grant of lands at Cresswell in Hassendean. This was probably in the late 1220s. His name is given as 'Ada de Lillescliue'. It is unclear how he might have been related to Stephen or other nearly contemporary men with the same designation. **Alexander** (12th/13th C.) son of Waltheof. He witnessed a grant in the period 1185–1215 by Geoffrey the cook of Whitton to the hospital of Jerusalem at Torphichen. He also witnessed the confirmation of this grant by Patrick Riddell and another grant of lands in Whitton by Patrick (who was thus surely related). He further witnessed the grant of lands in Haddington by William of Lilliesleaf to Melrose Abbey, also in 1185–1215. Probably the same Alexander was the father of this same William, who was mentioned in other charters for Walter of Riddell and Adam of Durham in the early 1200s. **Alexander** (d.bef. 1415) priest of St. Andrews Diocese, and hence suggesting he was not directly from Lillieleaf Parish. However, he was said to be of knightly birth, with one possibility being that he may have been a son of Riddell of that Ilk. In 1394 he was 'bachelor of canon law, student of civil law' when he requested a benefice in St. Andrews Diocese; he was at that time enrolled in Orleans University. He tried to exchange a church with James Borthwick in about 1405. In 1408 he was Rector of the Church of 'Calder-Comitis' when he was confirmed in the Archdeaconry of Dunkeld, and resigned the Prebend of 'Ryny' in Moray. He was also granted safe passage from France to Scotland and back in 1408, and this may be when he returned from being a student in Orleans. This was along with the Archdeacon of Lothian and Clerk George of Borthwick and he was referred to as 'Master Alexander of Lilliescliffe'. He was sub-delegate to John, Abbot of Balmerino in 1411 and also acted as Papal subcollector in Scotland. **Geoffrey** (12th/13th C.) son of Waltheof and brother of Alexander. His name is also written 'Gaufrid'. In about 1200 he granted 3 oxgangs of lands in Whitton to Melrose Abbey. This was confirmed by Patrick of Ryedale and then Eustace of Vescy in the early 13th century. There was also separate confirmations of grants to Melrose Abbey of 4 oxgangs of land in Whitton and then 13 acres and half a parcel of land in Whitton in the period 1195–1207. In the period 1185–1215 he witnessed a grant for William of Lilliesleaf. It seems likely that the designation 'of Lilliesleaf' (and the connection to Whitton) meant that he was directly related to the Riddells of that Ilk. **John** (12th/13th C.) Rector of Lilliesleaf in the late part of the 12th century and until at least 1204. He was recorded as 'Master' in the period 1201–05 when he witnessed a grant of lands in Clifton in Roxburghshire to Melrose Abbey. Sometime in the period 1182–96 he settled a dispute over the teinds of the lands in Roxburghshire previously belonging to Ulkill Wallace. He was also probably the 'Master J., Rector of Lilliesleaf', referred to in a papal letter of 1204. He was also appointed a Papal judge-delegate to investigate a case between Melrose Abbey and Alan, son of Walter the Steward in 1203. He could be the John, brother of Simon, Parson of Lilliesleaf, who witnessed the renewal of the gift of Hassendean Church in the period 1204–07. He may have effectively taken the surname of Lilliesleaf from his church. Stephen, who held the churches of Borthwick and Nenthorn, may have been his son. He may be the same as John of Huntingdon, who was Clerk of Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow. It is also possible he was son or other close relative of Walter of Lilliesleaf, recorded

about 25 years earlier. A Parson called Simon held Lilliesleaf Church by 1207 and hence he either resigned the church or died by then. **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johanne de Lilliscliue' in about 1260, when he witnessed a charter granting the lands of Todrig to Alexander of Synton. The charter is dated sometime in the period 1241–74, and hence it is possible he is the same man as the John who signed the Ragman Rolls. He was probably a cleric, like most of the other witnesses. **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johan de Lillesclif' in the county of Roxburgh when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. It seems reasonable to assume that he was related to the earlier John, Rector of Lilliesleaf. His seal showed an 8-rayed figure and the name 'S'IOHIS D'LELISCL'. He is probably the 'Johanne, de Lilliscleif' recorded in a charter of Sprouston in 1320/1. **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johan de Lillesclyue' in the county of Peebles when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. It is possible that this was the same man as the John in Roxburghshire, if his name is entered twice. **Richard** (15th C.) recorded as 'de Lylliscleue' in 1436/7, when he resigned the lands of Lilliesleaf to his superior 'Mungo de Redale' (Riddell probably). **Simon** (12th/13th C.) Rector of Lilliesleaf. Sometime in the period 1204–07 he witnessed a charter establishing the Church of Hassendean. His brother John was also a witness, and it is possible he was the man who was formerly the Rector of Lilliesleaf. They may have been part of the Riddell family, who were the superiors of the lands of Lilliesleaf at that time. **Stephen** (12th/13th C.) possibly son of John, Rector of Lilliesleaf, he does not appear to have held the church of Lilliesleaf himself. He was recorded as 'master, clerk, persona' in 1204 when he witnessed an agreement between the Bishop of St. Andrews, Durham Cathedral and Coldingham; he was there 'Stephano de Lillescl' '. He was also witness to a document relating to Soutra Hospital in around the 1220s. He is there recorded as 'Stephano de Lilliscleve'. This may be the same man who held the churches of Loquhariot (later Borthwick in Mid-Lothian) before 1199 and Nenthorn in about 1220. His name occurs no fewer than 42 times in the early 13th century, but disappears by 1227. In about 1220 he was being appointed to settle legal disputes, e.g. in a settlement between Dryburgh Abbey and Soutra Hospital and another betweenthe Bishop of Glasgow and Jedburgh Abbey. **Stephen** (13th/14th C.) mason, listed in an account of wages paid at Linlithgow Castle in 1302. It seems likely he was related to the earlier Stephen. **Thomas** (d.1222) Parson of Lilliesleaf, recorded in 1222. He succeeded as Archdeacon of Glasgow, but died the same year. **Walter** (12th C.) Chaplain and Clerk who witnessed the confirmation of the church of Loquhariot in Midlothian in the period 1147–51. In about 1162 he witnessed a grant of the Church of Linton, where he is 'Galtero'. In a document of 1177/8 regarding a dispute involving Kelso Abbey it seems clear he was a clerk of Jocelin, Bishop of Glasgow. Another clerk of Bishop Jocelin was John 'de Lillesclif', who was surely related. He was not Chaplain of Lilliesleaf, but surely took his designation from there. Perhaps the same 'Waltero de Lillescliue' who was witness to a charter of the lands of Ellingham in England in the time of Henry II. **Walter** (13th C.) recorded in the 'Rotuli Scotiae' in 1296 as 'Magister Walterus de Lillesclif persona ecclesie de Kirkebride' in Dumfriesshire, when he had his lands in Dumfries restored to him by Edward I. It is unclear how he was related to other men designated 'de Lillesclif'. **Waltheof** (12th C.) father of Alexander and Geoffrey, also written 'Waldeve'. He is mentioned in a charter of around 1200. 'Waltheof' could be the same as 'Walter', and it seems likely (given the connection with Lilliesleaf and Whitton) that he was part of the family of Riddell of that Ilk. **William** (12th/13th C.) recorded in the period 1185–1215 when he granted lands in Haddington to Melrose Abbey. His name is recorded as 'Willelmus de Lillesclif'. Witnesses included Alexander and Geoffrey, sons of Waltheof of Lilliesleaf, who were presumably related to him. His seal bore a monk-like figure holding a crosier and the words 'SIGILLUM WILLELMI'. **William** (13th C.) son of Alexander, recorded as witness to a charter for Walter of Riddell in the early 1200s. He is also mentioned in a document in the period 1214–49 when Matilda Corbet resigned her lands in Lilliesleaf 'except the land of William son of Alexander'. He also witnessed the confirmation of the gift of lands in West Lilliesleaf to Melrose Abbey in about the same period. **William** (14th C.) recorded as 'de Lillisclest' when he was left a copy of a book in Paris by Sir John Douglas after 1329. Another note refers to the book belonging to 'Master William Scott', who pledged it to Sorbon College (along with other books) to cover debts. This suggests that these 2 Williams are the same man. He may also be the William 'Scot', Regent Master of Arts, recorded at a Paris University meeting in 1317 (also written 'Liliclef',

'Lillescliffe', 'Lillesclive', 'Lilliscleff' and 'Lyllis-cleft').

Lilliesleaf Burgher Kirk (*li-leez-leef-bur-gur-kirk*) *n.* former church in Lilliesleaf. In 1804 some of the parishioners wanted William Campbell's son to replace him as Lilliesleaf Parish minister, but the Duke of Roxburghe appointed James Stalker (who had been Chaplain to the Royal Forces at Fort George, and to whom the Duke owed an obligation). This led about 70 families to secede and form a Relief congregation. However, a dispute with the Relief Synod over the appointment of their first minister led to them seceding from that organisation and becoming a Burgher congregation. Their secession church was built in the village by 1809. It was referred to locally as the 'Meetin-hoose'. There was also trouble over the appointment of the second minister, and hence a gap of several years. the congregation eventually became part of the United Free Presbyterian Church about 1900 (along with the other secession churches), and was united with Ashkirk Free Kirk in 1909. In 1929 the 2 congregations in Lilliesleaf merged, with the Manse being sold in 1930 and the Church itself in 1948. A roll of the ministers is: James Colquhoun 1808–14; Patrick Bradley 1817–41; William Kiddy 1843–49; John Ballantyne 1851–54; William Young 1857–74; Alexander Paterson 1875–96; George Minto 1897–1908; Peter Alison 1909–25; John H. Ogilvie 1926–28.

Lilliesleaf Kirk (*li-leez-leef-kirk*) *n.* church in Lilliesleaf, at the eastern side of the village, serving the surrounding parish. There are records of a church at least as early as 1116. Sometime between 1114 and 1147 there is a grant from there to Uchtred the priest, confirmed about 1160. In the 1170s and 1180s there were several documents from Popes confirming the church as a 'mensal' church of the Bishop of Glasgow. In 1190 the Parson is recorded claiming lands at Bowden, and about that time the parson is recorded as 'J.' when there was a dispute settled with the Abbot of Kelso. In 1220 the parson was 'Master Stephen', according to a document of the Priory of St. Andrews. The church belonged to Glasgow Diocese until the time of the Reformation, with the connection recorded at least as early as 1160. It was 'Ecclesia de lyllesclyue' in Bagimond's Roll of 1275. It was granted as a common church to Glasgow Cathedral in about 1430, but this was revoked in 1440 and it was only in 1479 that both the parsonage and vicarage were conferred on Glasgow. The charge was then served by a chaplain or vicar-pensioner. The earlier church was located in the middle of the modern graveyard, and was thatched. The church was described as 'StṀungo's chapel of Lilleslef' in 1546 and 'S. Mungo Chapell' in 1562; hence it was either dedicated to St. Mungo (or Kentigern) originally or rededicated to him later. Part of the benefice of the church was held by Sir Walter Ker of Cessford in 1569. The present church was rebuilt in 1771, during the ministry of William Campbell (whose daughter married the Hawick minister Robert Gillan). It was erected to the north of the former church. The choir of the older church was turned into the burial aisle of the Riddells of Riddell, along with the Riddells of Muselee and the Stewarts of Hermiston. A manse was built in 1821, with glebe lands of about 11 acres. Tax was paid on 17 windows at the former manse in 1748. The new church was extended and renivated in 1883, and had a nave and square bell-tower added in 1909 (with the bell given by Edward Sprot), under Rev. Arthur Pollock Sym. A triple-arched apse was then added, to designs by J.P. Alison in 1909. It also has a stained glass by W. Wilson. In 1916 a stone panel with an incised sun-dial was added, probably originally from the older church. The church contains a red sandstone font, which may be as old as the 14th century; at some point it must have been rolled down to the churchyard, and was not moved back up until 1883, when it was built into a wall, and 30 years later moved into the new apse. There was also a Relief (or Burgher) church set up in the village in the early years of the 19th century, which merged with the main church in 1929. There were formerly additional chapels in the Parish at Chapel (the site later called Chapel Farm), Hermiston and Riddell (near Riddell Mill). The parish was linked with Ashkirk 1961–83, with Bowden in the period 1977–94 and with Ancrum from 1994. Since 1999 it has been linked with Ancrum, Eckford and Crailing. The oldest existing communion token is of lead and round, bearing the inscription 'Lil. K.' and the date 1796. A roll of the ministers of the Parish is: Uchtred c.1160; Walter, Chaplain 1174; J[ohn], Rector c.1190; Idell, Chaplain c.1201; J[ohn], Rector 1204; Simon, Rector c.1206; Stephen c.1220s; Thomas, Parson 1222; William of Rutherford, Parson 1296; John Bridgewater, Prebend 1319; Hugh Rae 1363–65; Walter Eaglesham 1365–73; Hugh Rae (probably again) until 1389; John Kirkmichael, Rector at least 1409–26; Michael Ochiltree, Rector 1428–29; Nicholas Tunnock, Rector 1429–30; William

Spalding, Rector from 1430; Alexander Lauder, Rector 1439; Robert Turnbull, Rector c.1460–80; John Brown, from 1480; Thomas Riddell, Clerk until 1514; George Riddell, Clerk 1514–22; John Riddell, Clerk from 1522; Thomas Duncanson 1568–75; Archibald Simson 1575–82; Thomas Wilkie 1588–c.1638; William Wilkie 1640–71; John Chisholme 1674–89; Matthew Cooper 1691–95; William Hunter 1695–1736; Robert Riddell 1737–60; William Campbell 1760–1804; James Stalker 1805–16; David Baxter 1816–42; Adam Gourlay 1842–81; Robert Blackstock 1881–88; Arthur Pollock Sym 1888–1928; James McKenzie 1929–61; Ewan S. Trail 1961–69; Henry M. Jamieson 1969–76; Thomas W. Donald 1977–87; James Watson 1988–94; W. Frank Campbell 1999– (the lands of 'Lilslie-chapell' are recorded in 1601; it is 'K: of Lilsly' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, while 'Lilsly K.', 'Lillisly Kirk' and 'Lilslie K.' are on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'K. of Lilsly' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Lilliesleaf Library (*li-leez-leef-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* library established in about 1818 in Lilliesleaf. It was stocked with books that had been donated or purchased by the fees of subscribers.

Lilliesleaf Limited (*li-leez-leef-li-mi'-eed*) *n.* company set up recently by Sir Walter John Buchanan Riddell, Baronet of Riddell.

Lilliesleaf Loanside (*li-leez-leef-lōn-sīd*) *n.* name for part of Lilliesleaf. Journeyman mason James Hislop was there in 1799.

Lilliesleaf Mill (*li-leez-leef-mil*) *n.* former corn mill in Lilliesleaf Parish, probably an alternative name for one of the mills near there, most likely Riddell Mill. In about 1530 William Scott in Ashkirk sold the rights to half of the mill for £40 Scots to his brother Walter. John Riddell was there in 1580. It was confirmed to the Riddells of that Ilk in 1595/6. Simon Riddell was there in 1618. The Earl of Roxburghe was superior in 1643, when the lands were valued at £104; however, it was also listed is part of the possessions of Sir Walter Riddell, valued at £172 in 1643, with a feu duty of £5 and mill teinds (held by the Duke of Roxburghe) at £104. Walter Riddell paid the land tax on 'Lillisleaf and for the mylne thereof' in 1678, when the total value was £407 15s, the mill itself being valued at £167. 2 cottage-lands there were inherited by Andrew Riddell of Haining in 1696. It is 'Lilias-leaf-mill' in 1684 when Richard Turner was tenant. John Haliburton was there in 1694. The lands were still valued at £104 in 1788 and owned by the Duke of Roxburghe. James Crawford was tenant in 1787 and James Hogg in 1797. In 1799 James Hogg and Andrew Ford were tenants, with Thomas Winthrope as miller and William McKenzie a servant there. James Lambert was tenant in 1825 (it is 'the mylne of Lyllisle' in 1580, 'Lillislie Mylne' in 1618 and 'Lilisleifmyln' in 1694).

Lilliesleaf Moor (*li-leez-leef-moor*) *n.* area to the south-west of Lilliesleaf village. A spot about 3½ miles from the centre of the village was regularly used for conventicles in the 17th century. It is said that the dragoons came upon the field meeting one Sunday in about 1676, but meeting resistance from the attendees, they fled. It may be that this was the local common, which was divided up among neighbouring farms. Parts of the lands there, once belonging to Chapel and Easter Lilliesleaf farms, were owned by Col. Edgar Hunter of Linthill and acquired by the Riddells of that Ilk (also written 'Muir').

Lilliesleaf Moss (*li-leez-leef-mos*) *n.* boggy area to the south of the east end of Lilliesleaf village, known locally as simply 'The Moss'.

Lilliesleaf Pairish (*li-leez-leef-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish in northern Roxburghshire. The parish was historically bounded by Selkirk, Bowden, Ancrum, Minto, Wilton and Ashkirk. The Parish had a church from at least 1116 and this belonged to the See of Glasgow until just before the Reformation; it was formally removed from Glasgow's control in an act of 1641. Part of the lands were granted by David I to the monks of Kelso Abbey about 1160. The 'manors' of Lilliesleaf, Ancrum and Ashkirk were temporarily transferred by the English King to the Abbots of Melrose and Newbattle, as recorded in 1335/6. A charter of Pope Eugenius in 1440 revokes the union of the church there (union with what is unclear), then another charter of union by Pope Sixtus IV in 1479. Presumably the lands originally formed an estate. Robert 'de Lylliscleue' is recorded resigning the lands to 'Mungo de Redale' in 1436/7. In 1643 the total value of the Parish was recorded as £8325 18s 4d; the 'Parsonage Teinds of the parish' were listed as £1397, with 'Stipend' of £333 6s 8d. However, the teinds of the Parish were separately listed at £94 (perhaps sterling) in 1643, when they were held by the Duke of Roxburghe. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £7700. In 1678 the total rents were valued at £8265 18s 4d, including the Kirk lands and teinds valued at £1257 13s 4d (and owned by the Earl of Roxburghe). The moors were frequently used for 'field conventicles' in the 17th century. The patronage of the Parish Kirk went to the Kers

of Roxburghe after the Reformation. It is stated in 1834 that older residents could remember when there were 14 towers in the Parish. At the end of the 18th century there were 17 heritors, 630 inhabitants, 14 weavers, 13 joiners, 2 coopers, 11 tailors, and 4 licensed houses. There are Parish registers dating from 1737 (those from back to 1648 apparently became damp and decayed). The population in 1755 was 521. A book 'The Parish of Lilliesleaf' was written by Rev. Arthur Pollock Sym in 1913, while Rev. James McKenzie wrote articles for the Transactions in the 1940s and an oral history project was published in 2015.

Lilliesleaf Relief Kirk see **Lilliesleaf Burgher Kirk**

Lilliesleaf Schuil (*li-leez-leef-skil*) *n.* school in Lilliesleaf, existing since at least the early 17th century. Patrick Nichol was recorded as Schoolmaster there in 1634. John Henderson was master in the period 1702–1716. There were more than 40 pupils in the 1830s. The master there over the period 1805–50 was George Scott, and in the 1860s was James W. Mackay. There was a school-house built in about the 1820s. The present building was constructed in 1962 and extended in the 1990s. The pupils from the modern primary school attend Selkirk High School.

Lilslie (*lilz-lee*) *n.* local pronunciation of Lilliesleaf (this is the form that occurs on Blaeu's c.1650 map of Teviotdale).

lilt (*lilt, lil'*) *v., poet.* to sing cheerfully, to trill a tune without singing the words, figuratively applied to birds, running water etc. – 'As arm in arm we walk'd alang, The mavis lilted up his sang' [JoHa], '... thaye crye owt for joy, thaye lilt alsua an' sing' [HSR], 'The mavis, lintie and laverock lilt Their love lays in cadence sweet' [TK], 'May you ever, happy river, lilt your joyous song' [WL], to trip, jog, skip, *n.* cheerful singing, lively song – 'O blythe is the lilt o' his ain mither tongue' [WS], 'Oh kindly is the Teviot tongue, Her lilt is aye sae bonny' [RH].

liltit (*lil-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* celebrated in song – 'I've heard o' a liltin' at our yowes' milkin' The lasses a' liltand afore the break o' day' [JEM], 'Poor Sally Gray, and Geordie Gill, Are liltit here on ilka hill' [JR], 'Wi' sic abandon o' delight He liltit up his sang, lassie' [FL], 'The form -eet is employed for the ending of the preterite and past participle of weak verbs, e.g. lilteet (= lilted), sterteet (= started), etc., etc.' [ECS].

Lilylaw Ludge (*li-lee-law-luj*) *n.* name for the south lodge of the Minto estate. It is still marked on the Ordnance Survey map, at the southern end of the Minto Craigs woods (also written 'Lillilaw').

lilyoak (*li-lee-āk*) *n., arch.* lilac, Syringa vulgaris (applied to the shrub or the flower).

lily o the valley (*li-lee-ō-thu-vaw-lee*) *n.* Convallaria majalis, native flowering plant with large green leaves and small, white, bell-shaped flowers. It is traditionally worn at the 'Kirkin' of the Cornet. The origin of this custom is unclear, but since the Kirkin itself dates only to the 1880s, there is no reason to believe that the wearing of this flower is an ancient custom. It is also known as 'Our Lady's Tears', with a connection to Mary and hence St. Mary's Kirk. In religious paintings it symbolised humilty.

Lilyot's Cross (*lil-yits-kros*) *n.* place near Muirhouselaw in Maxton Parish, where March Days were held in the 14th century to sort out Border feuds. Its name is the origin of the 'Maiden Lilliard' legend.

lime (*līm*) *n.* a substance made by heating and then crushing limestone, used to improve soils for agricultural use. This practice became widespread in the 18th century, leading to the development of rural locations where limestone was quarried and burned on site, such as Limekilnedge and at Larriston. Lime was later used in the building trade.

Limekilnedge (*līm-kiln-ej*) *n.* area near the highest section of the road to Newcastleton, which was formerly part of the drove road to Liddesdale, important for the coal from Plashetts that was brought over by pony. The summit, with a triangulation pillar, reaches 430 m (1182 ft). The name derives from the former limeworkings there, sometimes called 'Stobs Limery', with quarries and some ruined kilns still visible. George Hymers and George Minto were there in 1801. James Ashcroft was a lime burner there in 1841, Andrew Elliot was based there in the 1850s and William McDonald in 1861. In the early 1860s there were a large number of labourers (plus support people and family members) living in huts there, while working on the nearby tunnel; 71 people are listed on the 1861 census. It was described as a village in an 1868 directory – 'Frae Limekilnedge to Teviot The rowin hills sae green ...' [WL], '... And lang or the birds leave the hedge, I'll stride owre the Limekilnedge' [WL] (also sometimes 'the Limekilnedge', it is 'Limekill' in 1801; it is marked as 'Lymkill hedge fells' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Limekilnsyke (*līm-kiln-sīk*) *n.* former cottage near Langburnshiels in Rulewater.

Limekilnwud (*līm-kiln-wud*) *n.* former lands in Jedforest, probably near Limekilnsyke. It is listed as 'Lymekylwod' along with Ferniehirst in the Exchequer Rolls of 1538 and 1539. 'Edwarde Ollyver of Lymkylwodd' is listed among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544.

the Limes (*thu-līmz*) *n.* Victorian house formerly overlooking Wellfield, now on Raeson Park, also once known as 'Viewfield'. It was the home of the Blenkhorns in the 1880s, and later of William Boyd Sime and Robert G. Maxwell. There is some confusion over whether this was also a former name for Sillerbuthall House.

lime-stane (*līm-stān*) *n.* lime-stone – 'But when a fermer pits doon a load o lime-stane in a field, then I gie up a' thegither . . . ' [DH].

Limey Sike (*lī-mee-sīk*) *n.* smalle stream that rises near the Nine Stane Rig and flows to the south-east to join Roughley Burn.

Limiecleuch see **Lymiecleuch**

Limie Sike (*lī-mee-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins the south side of the Borthwick Water to the west of Eilrig farm.

lim (*lim*) *n., arch.* a lame person, cripple – '. . . A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS], 'Ti play the limm = to mar; destroy; spoil' [ECS] (also written 'limm').

limber (*lim-bur*) *adj.* lithe – 'Nor was A tewd or mauchless, but limmber an lither' [ECS], supple, pliant – 'Often used when referring to boots, when it signifies pliable in the sense of yielding, giving comfort' [ECS], (the *b* is sounded; noted by E.C. Smith, suggesting it was more prevalent locally than in standard English).

limmer (*li-mur*) *n., arch.* a lowly fellow, rascal, scoundrel, rogue – 'But what gard thou steal the laird's Jock's horse, Fala, &c. And limmer, what gard thou steal him, quo' he' [CPM], '. . . Till oot again the loupin' limmer' [JBS], 'Tam said, for aughts that he cou'd hear, She was a wanton limmer' [JoHa], ' 'Now, fye for shame, Alice', cried the matron, betwixt jest and earnest, – 'idle limmer that ye are' ' [JTe], '. . . And thousands more, unknown to mortal ken, Gipsies and limmers, rascals, knaves, and honest men' [WNK], 'The Sunnyside limmer came in for more vehement curses than any person Caleb met with' [WNK], '. . . and many & bitter were the threats which he vented against the unmensefu' limmer' [HAST1861], ' 'Did ye ever see sic a limmer?' said Sandy' [WNK], '. . . looking gruffly at his mother, he exclaimed, 'Ye auld limmer e'e see what e'e hae brocht me to' ' [BM1899], 'His een grew bricht, and his senses dimmer, And noucht wad please till the saucy limmer . . . ' [WL] (from French).

Lindean (*lin-deen*) *n.* village to the north of Selkirk, being about the largest village between Selkirk and Melrose. It was a former station on the Selkirk branch line of the Waverley Line, which ran from 1856–64. The original church was set up there about 1119 by 7 monks from Tiron, who were later moved to found Kelso Abbey in 1128. This could be the 'Lyndene' in the Barony of 'Bolden' (i.e. Bowden) recorded in 1541 when the tenants included George, William, John and Thomas 'Elwand'. Nearby is the site of a TV mast, acting as the main television-signal transmitting station for the Borders, built in 1961.

Lindean Cleuch (*lin-deenklooch*) *n.* small stream joining the Ale Water on the north side, opposite Riddell Mill – 'And sair he dreaded Linden Cleuch – That fairy-haunted glen; – He said the little fiddling imps Were neither deils nor men' [JLu] (also written 'Linden').

the Linden (*thu-lin-deen*) *n.* Hawick Linden, a 'junior' rugby team, formed in 1921, and playing in the Borders District League. The club also had a basketball team in about the 1940s. In 1963 they joined with the Trades in renting facilities at the Volunteer Park. Their strip consists of a royal blue shirt and socks. A history 'Roots and Branches' was written by Billy Russell in 1997 and 'C'mon the Dean, A Hundred Years of Hawick Linden R.F.C.' by Billy Russell and Gary Alexander in 2021 (note the pronunciation).

Linden Crescent (*lin-deen-kre-sin', -din-*) *n.* street built in 1893 and named after Linden Park. It is a road with a tight bend joining St. Ninian's Road with the 'Killin Hoose Brae'.

Linden Park (*lin-din-pawrk, -deen-*) *n.* house built as the residence of Walter Laing of Dicksons & Laings, off the Denholm road past Trow Mill. The site previously held an ancient burial cairn, dug out to prepare the foundations. It was built in 1885, designed by John Guthrie and named after the linden or lime trees that grew there. There were additions to the house, designed by J.P. Alison in 1896. There were landscaped grounds, including a small artificial lake, with islands in it. The house was one of the first locally to be lighted by electricity. It also had an ornamental garden in a Chinese style, with pagodas and bridges crossing the pond. A folly built to resemble a ruined keep was also built on the grounds. The house was later home of Walter Laing's son, manufacturer John Turnbull Laing. It is rumoured to have

been the scene of a nighttime visit by a King in a horse-drawn carriage from Hassendean Station to visit his paramour. It burned down in 1921, with the then owner Harry Smith convicted of arson. It was demolished in the 1950s and replaced by a development of bungalows including Linden House, Greenskares and the Archery). A stone bearing a verse from 'Lay of the Last Minstrel', carved for the house in 1885, was moved to behind the War Memorial near the Museum in 1978 – '...bye auld Hornshole, – a picter o gray an green – wui a glisk o the Moniment; bye Lindean an Weensland' [ECS] (note the common local pronunciation *-deen-*).

Linden Terrace (*lin-deen-te-ris, -din-*) *n.* street at the top of Linden Crescent, built in 1892 and named after Linden Park.

Lindisfarne (*lin-diz-fawrn*) *n.* also known as Holy Island, the cradle of early Christianity in north-eastern England, established by St. Aidan, St. Cuthbert and St. Wilfred in the 7th century. It can be reached by foot at low tide, and contains building work dating from every century since at least the 11th. Wilton ('Wiltuna') is probably first mentioned about 843 in a deed of Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne. The whole of Teviotdale appears to have been attached to the Priory's see until transfered to Durham, perhaps in the middle of the 11th century.

Lindisfarne (*lin-diz-fawrn*) *n.* large house on the left of Stirches Road, formerly a residence of the Innes family, now split into 2 flats. It was built in the latter part of the 19th century, with architect John Guthrie.

Lindsa (*lindz-a*) *n.* **Gwladys** stage name of **Gladys Linday Watson**.

Lindsay (*lin-zee*) *n.* **Alexander** of Dunrod (15th C.) held lands of Tofts in 1478, from the superior Archibald, Earl of Angus. This may have been the same as the lands in Kirkton Parish, although this is unclear. **Andrew** (14th/15th C.) son of William of the Byres and an unknown mother (he was probably illegitimate). He is probably the Andrew who was granted the lands of Stouslie and Groundistone by his father William in an undated charter, probably around 1390. **Sir David** (d.bef 1357) 1st Earl of Crawford, son of Sir Alexander. He was a prisoner of the English 1307–14, and was granted land in Dumfriesshire by King Robert sometime after Bannockburn. He signed the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, was Custodian of Berwick in 1329, Constable of Edinburgh Castle in 1346 and was an Ambassador to England in 1349 and 1351. In 1321 he witnessed the grant of Bedrule to Sir James Cunningham. Probably the same 'David de Lyndeseye' was recorded in 1335/6 when he paid 20 shillings on his tenements of land in Chamberlain Newton, which had been forfeited into the hands of the English King. In 1324 married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander of Abernethy, who had earlier married Andrew of Leslie. It was presumably through her that he inherited the Roxburghshire lands. His children included: David, who was killed at the Battle of Neville's Cross; Sir James, who succeeded; Sir Alexander, who inherited his mother's property; Sir William, ancestor of the Lindsays of the Byres; and a daughter who was mother of Sir Alexander Ramsay. **David** (d.1490) son of John, he was 2nd Lord of the Byres. In 1484 he was Baron of Chamberlain Newton when he granted Over and Nether Newhall (later called Burnhead and Burnfoot) to James Scott of Kirkurd. In 1488 he witnessed the charter for the Barony of Branxholme. He married Janet Ramsey, but died without issue. He was succeeded as Lord Lindsay by his brother John. His seal bore a horizontal stripe with 3 stars. **Sir David** of the Mount (c.1486–c.1555) son of David of the Mount in Fife. After an unknown education he became a courtier in the Royal Hosehold. He was appointed Lord Lyon King of Arms and knighted in about 1542, the year that he produced a Scottish 'roll of arms', containing about 400 coats of arms. He wrote many poems and other literary works in the Scots of his day. Editions of his works were edited by George Chalmers in 1806 and by David Laing in 1879. Sir James Murray gave a talk about him to the Archæological Society in 1871 and edited 'The Minor Poems of Lyndesay' in that same year – 'It is still sufficient to characterise the unusualness or novelty of a word to say, 'It's no to be fund in a' Davie Lynsay', a phrase I have heard in the mouth of one who had not the faintest idea what 'David Lynsay' meant, while 'Oot o' the Testament an' into Davie Lynsay' marked a proud and never-to-be-forgotten day in our grandfathers' schoolboy curriculum' [JAHM]. In about 1522 he married Janet Douglas, a seamstress at court. **David** (b.c.1780) servant at Minto Kaims according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **David** 'Davie' (20th C.) baker in Denholm. His baker's shop at Townhead was owned by Alex Carruthers at the beginning of the 20th century, then Peter Scott and then Robert Martin, before he took over in 1934. The premises were later used as the village shop and post office. **James** (14th C.) granted

the lands of Chamberlain Newton to William de Lindsay in about 1380. He was presumably Baron of these lands at that time, although it is unclear which James he might have been, and how he was related to William. Probably the same James witnessed the confirming charter of lands in Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in 1381 (when he was described as grandson of King Robert II, who granted the charter). It is possible he was the Lord of Crawford (son of James and grandson of David, recorded in connection with Chamberlain Newton in 1335/6), who witnessed the grant of Drumlanrig to William Douglas in the period 1384–88. **James** (d.bef. 1488) Rector of Hawick, perhaps from 1447, when it was made a canonry and prebend of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell (St. Mary's was described as the 'Church of Hauwyc'). He was appointed by William, Earl of Douglas and Avendale, and described as his kinsman (3 separate Lindsays of Crawford had married into the Douglas family in the previous century). In 1470 he held the Rectory of Benholm (in St. Andrews Diocese) and swapped it with Gilbert Kennedy for the Canonry of Bothwell and Rectory of Hawick. There was also a dispute in 1470 over whether he really held an M.A. In 1476 it is stated that he was preparing to resign the benefices of Bothwell and Hawick and John Scott requested that he be given them by the Pope (although that does not appear to have happened). In 1480 he was Canon of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell and Prebendary of Hawick when he supplicated to the Pope to be allowed to hold 2 incompatible dignities. He was later Dean of Glasgow, taking over from Thomas Vaus in the mid-1460s. He may be the James of 'Colbanton', Rector of Douglas, secretary to the Earl of Douglas, who witnessed a charter granted by the Earl to William Cranston in 1443. He is probably the 'James Lindissay, canon of Glasgow' who witnessed a notorial instrument in 1446/7 made at Newark in which Oswald Abernethy proclaimed that his only superior was the Baron of Hawick. He is still recorded in 1487, and died shortly afterwards. **James** (18th C.) carpet-weaver in Hawick. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1774. Perhaps the same James, married to Elizabeth Lindsay, had children: John (b.1767), baptised in Hawick; and James (b.1769), John (again, b.1770) and James (again, b.1772). baptised in Ednam. **John** (1260s–c.1335) from the family who were Lords of Lamberton in Berwickshire, he was probably son of John, Chamberlain of Scotland, who was Lord of Wauchope and Staplegordon. He was thus younger brother of Sir Philip of Staplegordon (and not his son, as son accounts suggest), as well as brother of Adam and Simon. In 1310 he and his brother Philip were among the sureties for Alexander Balliol of Cavers when he was released from the Tower of London. He switched allegiance to King Robert in about 1315. He became heir to his brother in about 1319. He held the Church of Ratho by 1296, was Master by 1309 and appointed Canon of the Diocese of Glasgow before 1317. He was elected as Bishop of Glasgow in 1317, as successor to Stephen de Dunnideer. This was done without the knowledge that Pope John XXII had already appointed Englishman John de Egglescliffe; however, Egglescliffe never took up the appointment, on account of Scotland being at war with England, and was translated to Ireland. He was then confirmed as Bishop in 1323. As Bishop of Glasgow, he had authority in the area around Hawick. He played an active role in national politics, supporting Robert the Bruce and Edward Baliol. Among the acts he issued as Bishop, one was made at Minto in 1326 and another at Ancrum in 1326/7. He died when the Flemish ship he was on was attacked by English pirates. His seal showed a bishop beneath a canopy, with 2 shields, a fish and a bird, with the words 'S' JOHIS DEI GRA. EPI. GLASGUEN. AD CAS.' **John** (13th/14th C.) son of Sir Simon. Robert I granted him lands in Rutherford and Maxton, probably after Bannockburn. In 1321 the King further granted him Wauchopedale and other lands in Dumfriesshire that had been forfeited by his father; this included Blackall 'Ewichdores' (presumably Ewes Doors) and 'Sol'om', which had belonged to his mother Isobel. **John** of Dunrod (14th C.) son of Sir James of Craigie. He owned the Barony of Langnewton. In 1360 he granted the lands of Langnewton to William Cochrane of that Ilk. **John** (d.1482) Lord Lindsay of the Byres, son of Sir William of Abercorn and the Byres. In 1413 (after the death of his father) he had a charter for the Barony of Byres and other lands, which included the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. He is recorded as Baron of Chamberlain Newton in 1444 in a charter for Borthwickshiels and in 1468 he is recorded granting the lands of 'Stowislee' (i.e. Stouslie) to John Turnbull. In 1471 the Lords decreed that Thomas Turnbull 'of Faulysh' should pay for 3 years of the 'male of the landis of Chaumerlane Newtoune'. Also in 1471 he had a precept of sasine for lands in Borthwickshiels. He was High Justiciar of Scotland North of the

Forth. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Lord Lorn. He was succeeded in turn by his sons David, John and Patrick. His children included: David, 2nd Lord; John, 3rd Lord; Patrick, 4th Lord; Margaret, who amrried Walter Stewart, 1st Lord Innermeath and secondly married Henry Wardlaw (Baron of Wilton); Christian, who firstly married John, Master of Seton and secondly married Robert Cunningham, 2nd Earl of Glencairn (who was Baron of Hassendean); and Mariot, who married John Hay, 1st Lord Hay of Yester. He must have lived to be quite old. **John** of Wauchope (d.1505) from the ancient Dumfriesshire family, probably the 12th Laird. He was witness to a sasine for George Douglas, Master of Angus in 1499. He held the lands of Fiddleton and others prior to them being sold about 1506. He was fined for not appearing at the Justice-aire held in Dumfries in 1504, to give suit for his lands of Hoddam, Langrigs and Wauchope. In 1505 he was hanged at Dumfries for the murder of Bartholomew Glendinning and his brother Simon. Bartholomew was the local Sheriff on official business to 'poind' a third of the lands at the insistance of Margaret, widow of his father, John Lindsay. Thereafter his goods and lands were forfeited, although Wauchope was recovered by the family shortly afterwards. The lands in Ewesdale appear to have included Meikledale, Arkleton, Terrona, Flask, Howgill, Glendivan, Sorbie, Burngrains, Bush, Bliss and Wrae. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed in a letter of remission of 1510 for assisting rebels. He is named along with David Scott of Galalaw, plus John and Walter Scott. **John** (17th C.) among the men declared as fugitives in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He was a tenant in 'Spittal-lands'. **Patrick** (1566–1644) son of John, related to the Lindsays of Edzell in Angus. He was minister of Guthrie near Arbroath, and then St. Vigeans. He attended several General Assemblies, and was a strong supporter of the Episcopalian views of James VI. He became Bishop of Ross in 1613 and then Archbishop of Glasgow in 1633. He must have temporarily held the superiority of lands in Minto, since in 1634 he gave a charter of confirmation for Barnhills to William Bennet. However, in 1638 he was deposed for urging his presbyters to use the 'New Service Book', and although ill he escaped to England and died in poverty in York. He was the last Bishop until the Restoration. **Sir Simon** of Arthuret (13th/14th C.) son of Sir John, Lord Chamberlain, who was the first of the Lindsays to be granted lands in Wauchopedale. He is recorded in English documents of 1278/9 and 1281/2. He was appointed Captain of Eskdale by Edward I in 1298. His brother Sir Philip had fought with Edward against the Scots, but went over to Bruce's side at Bannockburn. He himself was powerful on the English side, being effectively Warden of the Western Marches. In 1300 he was appointed as Keeper of the late John Wake's lands of Liddel and Hermitage, separately referred to as 'the fortresses of Lydel and Eremitage-Soules' and 'the castle of Hermitage, the mote of Lydel, and the lands of the valley of Lydel both in England and Scotland belonging to the late John Wake; this probably refers to the early castles of Liddel Strength and Hermitage. But he must only have held this position for a few years. He became a prisoner after Bannockburn and forfeited all his lands etc. However, his son Sir John received a charter for his forfeited lands from King Robert in 1321; this included Blackhall, 'Ewichdores' (presumbaly Ewes Doors) and 'Sol'om', which he had gained through his marriage to Isabel (of unknown surname), as well as Langriggs in Annandale and part of 'Scraeisburgh' (possibly Scraesburgh), which he hd held since the time of Alexander III. His descendants held the Wauchope lands until the end of the 17th century, and claimed to be the oldest representatives of the Lindsay Clan. **Sir William** (14th C.) granted lands including those of Borthwickshiels in the 4th year of the reign of Robert II (i.e. c.1375), the lands having been resigned by Laurence Abernethy. It is unclear which William he was, possibly William of Abercorn and the Byres, or William of Rosie and Logie. It is also unclear if the family ever had a direct connection with the Borthwick valley. In the 10th year of Robert II there was a confirming charter from James of Lindsay (presumably a relative) to him for the lands of Chamberlain Newton. **Sir William** of the Byres (d.1414) son of Sir William and Christiana Mure. He was granted lands in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, including Stouslie and Groundistone, by King David II 'through forfeiture of certain lieges'. In an undated charter (probably around 1390, based on the witnesses) he granted Stouslie and part of Groundistone to his son Andrew, while part had previously been infefted to William Gourlay. He was also recorded as superior of the lands of Borthwickshiels. He married Christiana, daughter of Sir William Keith. He was succeeded by his son John, who was 1st Lord Lindsay of the

Byres. **William** of Garmilton (d.bef. 1468) resigned the lands of 'Stowislee' (i.e. Stouslie) in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton to John Turnbull. His relative John Lord of the Byres was Baron of Chamberlain Newton at the time. **William** (18th C.) cooper in Hawick. In 1724 he married Agnes Armstrong, who was also from Hawick. Their children included Adam (b.1728) and William (b.1732). **William** (18th/19th C.) published 'View of America, to which is prefixed a Narrative of a Voyage from Dumfries to Saint John, New Brunswick, in the Year 1819' in Hawick in 1824. **Rev. William** (b.1876) born in Coatbridge, he graduated in 1901 and became assistant minister at Shettleston and South Leith. He then became minister of St. John's in Hawick 1906 and was translated to Newbattle in 1913. He was speaker at the 1908 Colour Bussing (formerly also spelled 'Lindesay', 'Lyndesay', 'Lyndeseye', etc.).

Lindsay Grieve's (*lin-zee-greevz*) *n.* butcher's shop at 29 High Street, with prize-winning haggis.

Lindsay's Corner (*lin-zeez-kōr-nur*) *n.* blind corner in Denholm, on the way into the village from Hawick. A shop there was run by the Lindsay family for most of the 20th century, first as a bakers and then a grocers. The business also used to have a van, which drove around the rural areas, this being particularly during WWII. Although the shop was sold in the 1990s, the popular name is still used.

Lindsay-Watson see **Watson**

line (*līn*) *v., arch.* to sate, fill oneself – 'A puisteet an leind masul weel' [ECS].

line (*līn*) *n.* a note, authorization – 'A got a line frae the doctor', 'here's ma bookie's line'.

Lineart Moss (*li-nur'-mos*) *n.* boggy area on Hawick Common near Pilmuir farm, also called 'St. Leonard's Moss'. It was mentioned in descriptions of the Common in the dispositions given in 1767, where it is also referred to as 'the Lineart' (one name is presumably a corruption of the other).

lineen (*li-neen*) *n., arch.* a lining, an inside cover, 'A guid leineen = a satisfying meal' [ECS].

linen (*li-nin*) *n.* a cloth made from thread obtained from the fibres of the flax plant. In the 18th century and before, it was common for everyone to have their own small plot of flax or 'lint', which they would 'swingle' and 'heckle' to produce linen thread to weave into clothing. Linen weaving was formerly known at Hassendean, Northhouse, Newbigging, Hawick Shiel and Denholm, among other places. There was also some linen industry in Hawick itself, with a weaving shop manufacturing linen checks from about the middle of the 18th century. A little later there was a factory making 'inkle' (or linen tapes), before hosiery took over. The cloth came in either the rawer green form, or was bleached and sold particularly at St. Boswells Fair. The last weavers of linen in the Borders were still active up until about the 1830s in the St. Boswells area (see also **lining**).

Linfit (*lin-fi'*) *n.* former school in Yarrow Water, situated near the church in the settlement of Yarrow. The school had a good reputation and had many boarders in the early 1800s, with as many as 100 pupils (as describe by Rev. James Russell). This included Christian Scott from Todshawhaugh and Clement, Tom Brown from the Tower Inn in Hawick and the 'Dandie Dinmont' (i.e. Davidson) family from Liddesdale. The teacher who made the school so well-known was James Scott, who served there 1784–1818. He took over from Alexander ('Sandy') Wilson.

ling (*ling*) *n., poet.* heather – 'Ho! For the blades of Harden. Ho! for the pikes that cross. Ho! For the king of lance and ling – A Scott on the Ettrick moss!' [WHO], '... He heard the whirr of the grouse's wing And the drone of a bee as it lit on the ling' [WHO], 'Whaur the mists on the black hills hing, And the broon burns that, oot o' the ling, The scent o' the peat moss bring' [WL], another species of sedge, e.g. hare-tail cotton-grass or deer's-hair moss – 'Alas! my muse she scarce can sing, She's sapless as winter ling' [JoHa].

lingle (*ling-gul*) *n., arch.* a shoemaker's waxed thread – 'In early life he was bound apprentice as a shoemaker, but as he never cared much for working, and as plying the awl and lingle was an occupation of physical and mental inactivity, the spirit of Caleb chafed ...' [WNK].

lingle-back (*ling-gul-bawk*) *n., arch.* a long, weak back, or person having a weak back.

lingle-backit (*ling-gul-baw-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* having a long, weak back.

lingle-end (*ling-gul-end*) *n., arch.* point of a waxed thread.

lingelt (*ling-ul'*) *pp., adj., arch.* hanging in a clinging way – 'The linglet tails o' 'er skirt' [GW] (also written 'liglet').

Linglie (*ling-lee*) *n.* former farm over the Ettrick to the north of Selkirk and the name of the road there, as well as a nearby hill containing a linear earthwork. It was long owned by the Burgh of Selkirk. Robert Scott was tenant there in 1708 (note that it may sometimes be confused with **Singlie**).

Linhope (*li-nup, lin-hōp*) *n.* farm between Teviothead and Mosspaul, once owned by William Aitchison, who was long involved in local farmers groups. It was listed along with Frostylee and Phaup in the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and in the marriage contract of Anne Scott of Buccleuch in 1663; these were united with lands in Wilton and others into 'the tenement of Blackgraine'. However, it appears to have been in the Barony of Cavers when that siuperiority was inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. James Grieve was tenant of the Duchess of Buccleuch there in 1694. It was surveyed in 1718 when it covered 2669 acres and was bounded by Phaup, Skelfhill, Gorrenberry, Billhope, Carewoodrig, Burnfoot in Ewes, Eweslees, Lymiecleuch and Binks. William Little was there in 1724. John Elliot was there in 1733. It was leased from the Buccleuch Estates to John Elliot (of Borthwickbrae) and Walter Grieve (of Branxholme Park) in 1744. James Dickson was there in 1786. William Aitchison was recorded as farmer there in at least 1792–97, with William Grieve as a herd at the same time. William Little was shepherd there in 1861. The 'Horn Brig' lies just to the north, and on the hillsides near here can be seen the hollowed-out tracks of the old 'Read Roads'. It is also here that the route of the Mosspaul ride-out comes down the hill to meet the main road – '... braw, braw braes o' Linhope and lofty Mosspaul' [T], 'Little know you of our moss troopers' might; Linhope and Sorbie true, Tundhope and Milburn too, Gentle in manner, but lions in fight' [ES], 'The lasses o' Lin'op are braw, An' them o' Mosspaul they are bonnie; There's Haz'lop an' Fa'nash an' a', Aul' Commonside yields na to mony' [JoHa], 'The lark ascends from Linhope's verdant sward ...' [IWS] (the name derives from Old English 'hlynn hop', meaning 'the valley with the waterfall'; the name appears in 1604 as 'Lennop', 'Lindhope' in 1653, 'Lenhope' in 1661 and 1663, 'Linhopie' in 1687, then 'Linhoip', achieving its modern form by the end of the 17th century, but being 'Linehope' in 1718).

Linhope Braeheid (*li-nup-brā-heed*) *n.* former farmstead just south of Linhope, to the east of the A7. George Scott was shepherd there in 1851 and John Cairns in 1861.

Linhope Grain (*li-nup-grān*) *n.* former name for the small streams east of Linhope, which form the headwaters of the Frostlie Burn.

lining (*li-ning*) *n., arch.* linen, formerly used to make shirts and undergarments – '... 28s. Scots for 3½ ells of sarking lyneing' [BR1638] (many spelling variants exist; see also **linen**).

link (*lingk*) *v., arch.* to move with speed, skip, trip along, walk briskly – 'A' the day fu' blithe and cheerie, I gaed linkin' but and ben!' [JT], '... And they a' gang a' linkin' To seek their Hogmanay' [JT], 'In the bitter back end He will link doun the glen ...' [WL].

link (*lingk*) *n., arch.* a loop in a chain used for hanging a pot over a fire – '... hang the supper in the tailor's link – That's full twa feet aboon ilk burning spark, To keep the supper back, an' keep the lown at wark' [JR], a loop in a river or land enclosed by such loops – 'All the links of the bonny Teviot and Slitterick' [ES], 'The lambs loup as light by the aul' foggit thorn, The rose blooms as bright i' links o' the burn' [JoHa], 'The wild green links o' Liddisdale' [HSR], a loop in a figurative sense – '... and the lave o the followers are weel strung oot doon the links o the road' [DH], *v.* to walk arm in arm – '... told her to stand there till he thrashed Jock for daring to 'link his lass'' [HAST1890].

linker (*ling-kur*) *n.* a person who connects parts of a knitwear garment, also called a 'greazy binder' or 'collar-binnder'.

linkie (*ling-kee*) *n., arch.* a smart girl, lively young female, a roguish, untrustworthy or tricky person (usually a woman).

linkit (*lingkee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* linked – 'Aff to a weddin' her kimmers hae gane: Ilk wi' her laddie has linkit awa'' [JJ].

links (*lingks*) *n., pl., poet.* fields, especially grassy lands near the sea – '... we fand it in the links o' the wud' [HSR], 'Then leave the links and lanes beside the sea, And rove the pathless solitudes with me' [HSR].

linky (*ling-kee*) *adj., arch.* deceitful, fickle (especially said of women).

Linlithgow (*lin-lith-gō*) *n.* town in West Lothian, between Edinburgh and Grangemouth, one of the 4 Scottish Burghs created by David I. They have been riding their marches since at least 1541. The festival is now held on the first Tuesday after the second Thursday in June, involves riding to Blackness, reading of a proclamation, having a procession three times round the Cross, and has reciprocal ties with Lanark's festival. They used to eat salt fish and oatcakes, as in Langholm, and a chase, as in Hawick. Population (1991) 11,866.

Linlithgow (*lin-lith-gō*) *n.* **James** (16th C.) listed as a 'grief' (i.e. grieve) in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, when he was owed for his fee. It is unclear whether or not

be was local. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed in 1526 among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is given as 'Linlithqw'.

Linlithgow measure (*lin-lith-gō-me-shur*) *n., arch.* standard for measuring the capacity of dry goods, based on a standard of the boll kept in Linlithgow. This was used in Scotland from 1661, with the standard being about 145 litres for wheat, beans and meal, but about 212 litres for barley, oats and malt.

linn (*lin*) *n.* a waterfall, pool at the foot of one – 'And now young Keeldar reach'd the stream, Above the foamy lin; The Border lances round him gleam, And force the warrior in' [JL], 'The only tongue that they might hear Was the lynne's deep murmuring fa' ' [JTe], 'The rill is now a raging flood, And roars adown the craggie linn' [JTe], '... But aye, as yet, escap'd that linn Owre whilk sae mony fa's' [JoHa], 'The burnie loups, wi' fitfu' din, Adown the linn sae craggie' [JoHa], '... 'Bout bogles, brounies, ghaists an' fays, an' kelpies o' the linn' [JJ], 'The wee waterfa' or the fifty-feet linn' [HSR], 'The brown trout lay at the leap o' the linn Oaring the stream with a lazy fin' [WHO], '... Doon their ain romantic linns Is the fairst spot o' a' ' [TK], a steep ravine, narrow gorge – 'Lyn, two opposite contiguous cliffs or heughs covered with brushwood' [JaS], '... That forms the linn where hazels twine With woodbine and with thorn' [JJW] (from Old English; also spelled 'lin', 'lynn' and 'lynne'; the former meaning occurs in place names such as 'Robert's Linn', 'Hawkhass Linn' and 'Penton Linns', while the latter occurs in e.g. the 'Leap Linns', 'Lynnwood').

the Linns (*thu-linz*) *n.* popular name for the area around **Robert's Linn**.

Linn View (*lin-vew*) *n.* house in Ashkirk village. The original Hawick to Selkirk road used to go right past here.

Linnwud see **Lynnwud**

lin-pin (*lin-pin*) *n., arch.* a linch-pin.

lint (*lin', lint*) *n., arch.* flax, a small plant with blue flowers, Linum usitatissimum, formerly grown for its fibrous stems, which were prepared to make linen. Used either as animal fodder or for flax prepared for spinning. Formerly it was much grown around Hawick, with even each hind having his own plot. In the early 19th century a ploughman in Hobkirk Parish received a cupful of lint seed as part of his payment in kind. The cultivation of the plants and preparation of the lint was once a very labour intensive operation, with the stalks lying 'nine nights' in a pond or pit of water, then using a 'break' (or 'breek') to split the fibres, followed by the 'swingling'. The practice died out around the end of the 18th century, but continued in the St. Boswells area until about 1830 – '... Two stones of lint £7' [BR1639], 'Item whatsomever person that steillis any of their neighbours peittis, turffis, green kail, corne, lint, hemp, ... ' [BR1640], 'A party is fined for steeping lint in Teviot at the yard foots' [JW1702], 'Ane bruiset reed he sallna brik, an' reekin' liny he sallna slocken ... ' [HSR], '... there were a few farmers of the old school in the neighbourhood who thought things were not right unless they had a 'pickle tow' growing' [JAHM] (from Mediæval English, the word survives in Linthill near Lilliesleaf, Linthaughlee near Jedburgh, Linthaugh near Ashkirk, Lint Haughs near Denholm, and Lintdub Knowes near Harden).

lint (*lin', lint*) *n., arch.* stale urine, 'ti gether lint' means to collect this typically for bleaching or some other factory use.

Lintalee (*lin-tu-lee*) *n.* house about a mile south of Jedburgh on the banks of the Jed Water and formerly in the Jed Forest. It was residence of Sir James Douglas from around 1316 when he was Warden of the Marches. It is also the site of a battle where Douglas' men defeated those of the Earl of Arundel in the Spring of 1317. Some were ambushed using intertwined birch branches in a narrow pass, perhaps at the Willowford Burn, where Sir Thomas of Richmont was killed. Another English group under a priest named Ellis was discovered feasting near Lintalee itself and also defeated. The Englishmen who escaped with tales of defeat convinced Arundel to turn his huge army South again. The manor house there continued to be used by the Lords of Jedforest into the 15th century. In 1457 it was given for the use of Andrew Ker of Cessford, Bailie of the Lordship. William Ker was recorded there in 1494/5. It was valued at 25 shillings in 1538 and also 1541, when the tenant was Ralph Ker. John Douglas was tenant of the Earl of Angus there in 1617, after the removal of James Ker. It was owned by the Marquis of Douglas in 1643 and 1678, when valued at £160. In 1694 it 'Mr Thomas Sheill' was taxed for having 10 hearths at the house there; this seems likely to have been the same man who was minister at Roberton Kirk. John Turner paid tax for 21 windows there in 1748. Archibald Douglas of Douglas was recorded as owner in 1788. A sketch plan of the farm was made in 1788 (also known as

'Linthaughlee', it is 'Linthalchlie' in 1439, 'Lintole' in 1457, 'Lyntounlee' in 1493, 'Lintole' in 1517, 'Lintolee' in 1539, 'Lintole' in 1541, 'Lintillie' in 1617, and 'Lintlauglie' and 'linthaughlie' in 1694; it is 'Lyntaly' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin of the name is probably just 'the clearing where flax grows').

lint-brake (*lin'-brāk*) *n., arch.* a flax-breaking instrument – 'Lint-brake. An instrument used for breaking or softening flax, in place of the fluted rollers of the flax-mill, previous to the operation of rubbing and swingling, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (cf. lint-breek).

lint-breek (*lin'-breek*) *n., arch.* an instrument for breaking or softening lint before swingling (also written 'lint-break'; cf. **breek** and **lint-brake**).

Lintdub Knowes (*lin'-dub-nowz*) *n.* hilly area just to the north of Harden House (the name is presumably from a marshy area where flax once grew).

Lintdykes (*lin'-dīks*) *n.* former place name in Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded as 'Lintedikes' in the early 13th century when it was part of a grant from Walter of Riddell to Melrose Abbey. The lands had previously been held in dowry by Matilda Corbet.

lint-fever (*lin'-fee-vur*) *n., arch.* former name for a condition that people sometimes got when they were first involved in 'swingling' lint – 'The first attempt at swingling was often accompanied by an illness called the Lint-fever, supposed tobe owing to the dust entering the nostrils and eyes' [JAHM].

Linthaugh (*lin'-hawf*) *n.* former name for an area near the river in Denholm, where flax was steeped in the 18th century. It probably refers to the flat piece of land lying on the north side of the Teviot near the Grinding Burn. It is mentioned on the plan to reset the boundary between Minto and Hassendeanbank in 1796 (also 'Lint Haughs').

Linthaugh (*lin'-hawf*) *n.* former farm on the north side of the Ale Water, roughly opposite Synton Mill (it is marked on Pont's c.1590 map, Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Linthauch').

Linthaughlee see **Lintalee**

Linthill (*lin'-hil*) *n.* Victorian mansion between Lilliesleaf and Midlem, once home of the Homes. There is a walled garden nursery there. It may be that this was the same place once called Midlem Mill, with the main house rebuilt after having been sold by the Elliots in about 1756. The land was owned by Rev. William Hunter of Lilliesleaf in the early 18th century, when the part on the south side of the Ale, referred to as 'Union Hall', was united with Midlem Mill on the north side, the new estate being called Linthill, or 'Linthills'. Dr. Hunter paid tax for 13 windows there in 1748 and his entire set of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish were valued at £306 8s 6d in the 1740s. The estate may also at some point owned by the Kerrs of Cavers Carre. The estate was inherited through marriage by the Riddells of Camieston (a cadet line of the Riddells of that Ilk). The lands were valued at £171 10s in 1788, split between Union Hall (valued at £121 10s) and Ryechester and Quartersides (valued at £50). William Riddell sold it to William Currie in 1822, and Curries lived there through much of the 19th century. A plan of the estate from 1820 is in the National Archives. Sir Frederick Graham held the hunting rights there in the mid-1900s – 'And sweeter walks ane canna get Than walks by fair Linthill, Where murmuring soft the river sings To rose and daffodil' [FL] (also written 'Lint Hill'; it is 'Lintheath' on Roy's c.1750 map).

lintie (*lin'-ee, lin-tee*) *n.* linnet, often used figuratively to suggest cheerfulness – '... An' linties chaunt their love-notes gay In grove an' bower, An' sweet the mavis sings his lay At gloamin' hour' [WiD], '... And linties sang their tunefu' lays Amang the wuds o' Teviotdale' [JoHa], 'Ye burnies poplin through the grove, Where cushats coo and linties sing' [JoHa], '... he's off to see if he can cage the lintie and bring her here' [JEDM], 'The hawk that built upon the rock, And the lintie in the shaw' [HSR], '... That calls to mind the lintie's sang And tender lambkin's bleat' [AO], 'And the lintie in her mither's throat, it's cheerfu' music still, Has socht a nest in the yellow gorse beside the murmurin' Till' [JYH], 'The mavis, lintie and laverock lilt ...' [TK], 'I hear the linties in the whins Where Ettrick rins' [JBS].

Lintinhaa (*lin-tin-haw*) *n.* Lintinhall, former farmstead in roughly the same location as Stintyknowe (marked on Stobie's 1770 map, and given the similarity of names, possibly an error).

Lintobank (*lin'-u-bawngk*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, near Riddell. Robert Wilson was recorded there in 1581/2. The name appears as 'Lintobank tunc Riddell nuncupate' in 1602 and appears to have replaced the earlier 'Eschetho'. In 1636 it was a 4-pound land when inherited by Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk and was still a 4-pound land when inherited by Sir John Riddell in 1669 (it was 'Lynthopbank' in 1581/2).

Linton (*lin'-in, lin-tin*) *n.* village and parish in east Roxburghshire on the Kale Water, north of Morebattle, famous for its Norman Church and legendary 'worm' (which, sadly only dates to the 17th century). The lands there were owned by the Somervilles in the early 15th century and by the Kers of Linton in the 16th and 17th centuries. A nearby loch was listed among lochs in Roxburghshire in 1649, but has been long drained. An account of the parish was written by A.O. Mackie and M.J.H. Robson in 1960 – 'The wode Laird of Laristone Slew the worm of Worme's Glen, And wan all Linton parochine' [T] (the origin is probably Old English 'llyn tun', meaning the farm by the lake, since much of the Parish was formerly under water; formerly spelled 'Lyntoune' and variants).

Linton (*lin'-in*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) tenant in West Buccleuch in 1728. He married Ann Martin and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1728. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Betty Scott and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included John (b.1813), Helen (b.1814), William (b.1816), Margaret (b.1818), Jean (b.1821) and Nancy (b.1830). **Adam** (b.c.1810) cattle-dealer of Newton-muir. He was an agricultural labourer at Broadleehope in Castleton Parish in 1841. He was one of the earliest Trustees of Hawick Congregational (then Evangelical Union) Kirk, from about 1848. His family was living at Newton Mains in Wilton Parish in 1851 (but he appears to have been absent during the census). In 1837 he married Margaret Aitken, who was from Wilton. Their children, mostly baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish, included: John (b.1838/9); Esther (b.1840); Sarah (b.1841); Cecilia (b.1843); John (b.1845); George (b.1847); Andrew (b.1848); William (b.1850); and Janet (b.1854). **Adam** (b.1820/1) framework knitter in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on 'Mill Bank St', probably the Mill Port and in 1861 was at 11 Back Row. He married Margaret Wood (from Jedburgh) in Hawick in 1850 and his second wife was Henrietta from Selkirk. His children included Mary (b.1860/1). **Agnes** (b.c.1780) resident of Hawick. In 1841 she was a widow living at about 17 Loan with her children William, Kirsty and Janet. **Alexander** (b.1818/9) born in Cavers Parish. In 1861 he was a shepherd at Allygrain. His wife was Jane and their children included Beatrice, John, Walter, Sarah and Jane. **Andrew** (b.c.1785) shopkeeper on the High Street. He is listed as a grocer in Pigot's 1837 directory and a meal-dealer in 1841. In 1841 he was living at about No. 29, with his wife Margaret and children Jessie and Walter. He married Margaret Michie in 1814, as recorded in East Bank Kirk. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, were: Jessie or Janet (b.1815); Mary (b.1818); Adam (1820–79), stocking-maker in Hawick; Walter (b.1824); and Walter (again, b.1827). He probably also had a daughter Christian (b.1819/20) who married Robert Johnston; his daughter Janet and son Walter were living with the Johnstons in 1851. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Mary Stevenson in Roberton in 1825. **James** (18th C.) from Ettrick Parish. In Cavers in 1728 he married Margaret, sister of John Elliot in Penchrise. **James** (19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His marriage to an unnamed woman is recorded in 1745. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His unnamed child with a Paterson was baptised in 1776. **James** (b.c.1770s) weaver at Northhouse recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same weaver James was at Burnfoot Mill on the Militia ballot in Wilton Parish in 1801. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Henry and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1819. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Hogg in Hawick in 1836. **James** (19th C.) married Barbara Wilson in Wilton in 1837. **James** (b.1814/5) born in Wilton Parish, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at the West Port and in 1851 on Upper Damside. He married Helen McConnel in 1838, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Margaret (b.1840), Agnes (b.1842), James (b.1843), Betsy (b.1845/6) and James (again, b.1850), Agnes (b.1852) and Alexander (b.1854). The last 4 children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Braidlie according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was listed as a shepherd at Braidlie on the 1801 ballot. He could be the same man as the farm worker around Teviothead. **John** (b.c.1780) born at Kirkpatrick-Juxta in Dumfriesshire, he married Sarah, daughter of John Armstrong from Teviothead. He was a farm worker, probably shepherd, at Skelfhill, Whitriggs, Ramsaycleuch and Craikshiel, as well as probably Whitehillbrae and Pyat Knowe near Dodburn. He married Sarah, who was born in Teviothead, daughter of John Armstrong and Isabella Knox. Their children were: John (b.1805); Elizabeth (b.1807); Adam (b.1808); Helen (b.1810), baptised in East Bank

Kirk; George (b.1812); Andrew (b.1814); Jean (b.1816); Alexander (b.1818), baptised in East Bank Kirk; Janet (b.1821), baptised in East Bank Kirk; William (b.1822); and Robert (b.1825), who married Helen Stoddart and secondly Barbara Little Armstrong and emigrated. He and his wife were still alive in 1861, residing with their son Robert at West Cote. **John** (b.c.1815) recorded as a publican at about 7 Sandbed in 1841. He was an agricultural labourer at the same address in 1851. **Joseph** (18th C.) recorded in 'Bouand...' (probably Bowanhill) in Cavers Parish. His son Adam was baptised there in 1727. **Richard** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isabel Oliver and they had an unnamed child baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1818. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His marriage to an unnamed woman is recorded in 1712. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Margaret Elliot in Roberton in 1798 and their daughter Jean was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1806. Perhaps the same Robert was a drover at Harden Burnfoot on the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He could be the son of John baptised in Roberton in 1774. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jean Park in Lilliesleaf in 1839. **Robert** (b.1825) born at Craikshiel, son of farm worker John and Sarah Armstrong. He was shepherd at West Cote in 1861. He married Helen Stoddart, with whom he had 2 children, John and Adam. He secondly married Barbara Little Armstrong, daughter of Francis, who was shepherd at Henwoodie. They emigrated to Australia, where he managed sheep stations for James Glenny Wilson (from Hawick). They then moved to New Zealand, where they still have descendants. **Walter** (b.1824/5) woollen framework knitter in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 Tannage Close. His wife was Jane (from Lochmaben) and their children included James and Jane. **Walter** (b.1826/7) joiner in Hawick. He married Joan Robson in 1851, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. In 1861 he was living at 74 High Street with his wife Joan (from Wilton). **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Bell in 1854. **William** (18th C.) married Mary Paterson in Hobkirk Parish in 1773. **William** (19th C.) shepherd at Millburn. He is listed there among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. **William** (b.1805/6) framesmith on the High Street according to Slater's 1852 directory (where he is 'Lanton'). In 1851 he was a 'Woollen Power Loom Waver' at 3 Bridge Street (perhaps the modern No. 20). In 1844 he married Janet Thomson, who was from Chesters. Their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included Margaret (b.1846), Agnes (b.1848) and Janet (b.1850) (also written 'Lintoun'; note that this name is sometimes confused with **Sinton** in written records).

Linton's Close (*lin'-inz-klōs*) *n.* passageway in the mid-19th century, next to the current Bank of Scotland, 7 High Street, named after a one-time owner of the property (there could be confusion with **Sinton's Close**, since 29 High Street is marked 'Linton' on Wood's 1824 map).

the Linton Worm (*thu-lin'-in-wu-rum*) *n.* mythical creature said to have lived in a cave at Linton Hill, near the village of Linton in the 12th century and slain by Somerville of Larriston. A carving over the door of Linton Church commemorates the event. It is also known as the worm of 'Wormiston' – 'Pure blows the summer breeze o'er moor and dell, Since first in Wormiswood the serpent fell' [JL].

linsey-woolsey (*lin-zee-wool-zee*) *n., arch.* a fine cloth made of a combination of flax and wool. It was manufactured locally by hand-looms in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Lionfield Moss (*lI-in-feeld-mos*) *n.* small body of water beyond Stirches, lying just to the west of Welsh's Hill.

the Lion o Liddesdale (*thu-lI-in-ō-li-diz-dāl*) *n.* name of a horse-drawn coach, which operated out of Langholm around 1900, taking passengers on a tour of the Ewes, Hermitage, Liddell and Esk valleys (as described in the Border Magazine for 1898). It was drawn by 4 horses and had 'Lion of Liddesdale' painted in large letters on the side. This was also the nickname of Rev. John Law, minister at Newcastleton in the early 1800s.

lip (*lip*) *n., arch.* a notch on the edge of a sharpened knife or other tool, *v., arch.* to make the edge of a blade notched, to notch – '...'Tis Scottish steel, sae little fear o't lipping' [JoHa].

lip (*lip*) *v., arch.* to fill to the brim, overflow, brim over – 'The water's lippin, bank and brae, But naebody's there – Fish rinnin, fish rinnin, And naebody there!' [DH].

lippen (*li-pin*) *v., arch.* to trust, depend on (often with 'on') – '...an' aw wadna lippen them wi' the toum stoup let abe the whusky' [WNK], '...A'd lippent on o that wanchancy motor as the maist mensifeh way o wunnin threh Jethart ti Haaick' [ECS], entrust, have confidence (usually with 'wi'') – 'Sae as lang as I'm lippened wi' The freedom o' Harden Glen ...' [TK].

lippent (*li-pin', -pint*) *pp., arch.* trusted, depended on – 'My tittie tellt 'twas nonsense a' – O wae! I lippent till 'er, An' wed wi' an auld man, for ease, braws, an' siller' [JoHa].

lipper (*li-pur*) *n., arch.* a large festering sore, scab – 'A lipper o' scab' [GW].

lipper-fat (*li-pur-faw'*) *adj., arch.* very fat.

lippin-fow (*li-pin*) *adv., arch.* full to the lips, brim-full – '. . . an than A gaed inti a bit an slokent ma drooth (oot ov a tanker lippin-fowe . . .)' [ECS].

Lipton's (*lip-tinz*) *n.* former grocery chain, with its first branch in Hawick opened at 43 High Street in the 1880s. There was also a Lipton's at 62 High Street in the 1950s.

liquidate (*li-kwi-dāt*) *pp., adj., arch.* fixed, specified in advance – '. . . to be holden of Langlands, for payment of half a boll of bear at Michaelmas yearly, as the liquidate teind-duty of said lands' [DCW1740].

lirk (*lirk*) *n., arch., poet.* a crease, rumple, wrinkle, fold, crevice – 'And up the slackis of the morning cloud, Aneath the lirks of light' [JTe], '. . . ilk lirk o thir knowes wad heide the gear o war' [ECS], 'I was ta'en, I mind, as a laddie Wha neither kent nor cared, To see auld Dauvit's heidstane In a lirk o' St. Mary's Yaird' [DH].

Lires (*līrz*) *n.* former place name, marked on Blaeu's 1654 map on the upper part of the Roughley Burn in Liddesdale, perhaps corresponding to the modern Leysburnfoot.

lisk (*lisk*) *n., arch.* the flank, groin in people or animals – 'The stinkan brockke wi' his lang lank lyske, Shotte up his gruntle to see' [JTe], 'Theboutcher kerlyngs felte his lyske, And thereoffe cutte a parte' [JTe].

Lisle (*lī-ul*) *n.* **Robert** (18th C.) from Acton in Northumberland. He purchased the Stonedge estate from William (or perhaps Thomas) Scott in the mid-1700s. However, he only paid the first installment, with the final settlement not taking place during the lifetime of the vendor. He sold it again to James Chisholme in 1793. Thomas Scott of Bonchester was factor for him for a while. In 1788 (and continued in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) he is listed as owner of the 'Easter Division of Stonedge and Howa' (excluding the parts sold to Elliot of Woollee), as well as the Wester Division, his lands being valued at £1191 2s 10d in 1788 (and £1187 14s 5d in 1811). By 1875 Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee owned half of Langraw 'in name of Robert Lisle' (also written 'Lyle').

lissance (*li-sins*) *n., arch.* cessation, respite, abatement of an illness – 'The snaw fell withoot lissance' [GW], '. . . a stane-nappin injin gaed on leike a tuim mill, skrunshin – chaampin – haanshin . . . an reesellin, – withoot lissance' [ECS].

list (*list*) *v., poet.* to listen, listen to – '. . . Come list a wee, for I would something say' [JoHa], 'If, in the day o' my distress, Ye deigned to list to my address . . . ' [AD], '. . . And list again th' inspiring strain Led on by 'Wat the Drummer' ' [JT], 'Drink in soft whisp'rings, ever dear, And list the tell-tale sigh' [JEDM], Ùist to the creaking saddle, The champing of the bit . . . ' [WFC], '. . . List to the warning toll of St. Mary's bell' [IWS].

list (*list*) *v., poet.* to enlist – 'Some tell't that smugglin' Jock Macgee Was listed to the sodgers' [JoHa], '. . . He is 'listed and awa, wi' the gallant Forty-twa' [JoHa].

lith (*lith*) *n., poet.* a joint of a limb – '. . . Till of his body ilka lith He fand aye turnin stranger' [JR], '. . . the liths o' thy thies ar like juils, the wark o' the han's o' ane warkman o' artish ingyne' [HSR].

lither (*li-thur*) *adj., arch.* lithe, supple – 'Then . . . welcome to habbles aye on the increase – To yerkings and yells frae a loose lither tongue' [JoHa], 'He disna like to see oor wames obtrudin', Sae cupps us weel to keep us light and lither' [JoHa], 'Nor was A tewd or mauchless, bit limber an lither' [ECS].

lithless (*lith-lis*) *adj., poet.* jointless – 'He's stirless, stiff, as if he slept the slumber O' stark haun't death, a lump o' lithless lumber' [JoHa].

Lithgow (*lith-gow*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) recorded as 'Mr' in 1741 when he witnessed a baptism for workman William Graham in Hawick in 1741. He may have been son of Rev. Robert. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) excise officer in Hawick. In 1716 he was rebuked by the Session for being involved in late night drunkenness at Thomas Huggan's house. He apparently went to break up the fight between Huggan and William Oliver. He was witness to the 'irregular marriage' of fellow excise officer Thomas Hume of Hawick in 1718. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) sister of Rev. Robert of Ashkirk and daughter of Alexander of Drygrange. She is said to have married James Anderson (although this could be confusion with a later James Henderson) and had 3 children: Thomas; John; and Jean, who married George Thorburn, smith in Ashkirk, whose grand-daughter married John Eckford, hosier in Hawick. Her nephew Hector Lithgow left a small fortune, which Eckford spent his life trying to prove a claim to. **Rev. John** (b.c.1620) son of Thomas, portioner at Redpath, Earlston and Isobel Haliburton. He moved from

a charge in Ireland some time before 1646 to become minister at Ewes Kirk. In 1664 he refused to conform to Episcopacy and was deprived of his living. This happened ostentatiously, with the messenger delivering the Act of Suspension right after the Sunday sermon with the congregation still present. He moved to his property at Redpath near Leaderfoot (near where another outed minister, Henry Erskine, lived). A letter from him from 1671 is in the Scott of Harden papers. He continued to preach at conventicles and in 1682 was fined 5000 merks and sentenced to imprisonment on the Bass Rock. However, he escaped this harsh punishment, on the promise of leaving the country, probably residing in England. He returned to Ewes in 1689 after the Revolution, was restored by Act of Pariliament in 1690 and was also a member of the Assembly. He retired to Redpath in 1694 and died shortly afterwards. He married firstly Isobel Weir and secondly Isobel Scott, widow of James Johnstone of Westerraw. His children included: Thomas, with whom he owned land at Bodisbeck; and Janet, who married Nichol Elliot of Unthank. **Miss M.** (19th C.) assistant teacher in Newcastleton in the 1860s. **Rev. Robert** (c.1680–1729) youngest son of Alexander of Drygrange and Margaret, daughter of Gavin Elliot of Grange. He had a sister called Helen. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1701 and became Chaplain to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto (his uncle). He was licensed to preach by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1707, called to Ashkirk in 1710 and ordained there in 1711. He was described as a moving preacher, who was pious, judicious and possessing a great deal of ingenuity. In 1711 he performed the baptism for a son of Walter Scott of Woll, although it took place in Selkirk. He married Isabella Langlands (who was related to the Hawick and Wilton ministers of the 17th century), daughter of Robert Langlands of that Ilk, and she died in Edinburgh in 1740. Their children included: Alexander (b.1719), who married Helen Pope and served with the 42nd Regiment; Robert (b.1721), who became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1737; May (b.1723); Margaret (b.1726); Jean (b.1728); and Helen (b.1730). **Robert** (18th C.) son of Rev. Robert, minister of Ashkirk. In 1737 he became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh (also spelled 'Lythgow').

litster (*lit-stur*) *n., arch.* a dyer of cloth – '...raised at his instance against John Scott, sone to Jas. Scott, littster, lat Baylyea in Hawick' [BR1686], '...and stuff petticoat which James Scott, litstor, or his son, dyed' [BR1697] (spelled 'litstar' and other variants).

Litster (*lit-stur*) *n.* **Henry** (18th/19th C.) hind at Dykes. He married Margaret Rutherford in Ancrum in 1817 and their children included: Janet (b.1818); George (b.1820); and twins John and Henry (b.1822). The baptisms were performed before the Jedburgh Burgher Congregation and recorded in Cavers Parish.

litted (*li-teed*) *pp., arch.* dyed – '[Margaret Drummond was convicted of stealing] ome ells of litted stuiff' [BR1697].

litten (*li'-in*) *pp.* lit, lighted – 'efter the fyre was litten oo didni feel is nithert' (this is 'lit' or 'lighted' in standard English).

litter (*li'-ur*) *n., arch.* a carrier, particularly for bodies, probably a hand-barrow for carting the coffin – '...that in all time coming the Toun Litter when desired by any country people, they shall pay in to the Treasurer half a crown each time ...' [BR1722], 'Received from mr Ogilbie of Tiendside for the litter ... 1 10 0' [BR1729], 'Paid John Aitkin, cooper, for ye hooping of ye litter' [BR1736].

Little (*li', lī'-ul*) *n.* **Adam** (1754/5–1808) died at Larriston. He married Margaret Common, who died in Newcastleton in 1846, aged 95. Their children included: James (1794/5–1831); and 2 who died in infancy. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery along with his sister Mary (1756/7–1816). **Agnes** (b.1821/2) from Berwickshire, she was a shopkeeper in Denholm in the 1850s. She lived on the Canongate. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 as 'Andro Lytle' when Rowie Foster was found guilty of stealing a horse from the lands of Chapelhill. It is unclear if this was the local Chapelhill or another one. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) brother of John, tenant at Colterscleuch. He was listed being also at Colterscleuch on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Moorfield. He is listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. **Andrew** (b.1798/9) from Westerkirk, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. He was living at Nether Knock in Westerkirk Parish in 1841. In 1851 he was living on Angus Close, High Street and in 1861 he was living at 28 High Street 'Back House'. His wife was Agnes and their children included Helen, Peter, Mary and William. He is probably the Andrew who donated a shilling of Charles I to the Museum. **Andrew** (19th C.) listed in 1852 as carrier between Denholm and Selkirk once a week. **Andrew** (19th C.) shepherd at Gorrenberry in the 1800s. His daughter

Margaret married Alexander Turnbull, servant at Wolfelee. **Ann** (18th C.) cook at Dinlabyre in 1785, when she was working for William Oliver. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Denholm, listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as 'Elder', with 'younger' (presumably his son) listed separately. He was taxed for 2 hearths, suggesting that he may have been a smith or in a related trade. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) listed as 'younger' in Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) 'fowler' in Hawick Parish. In 1720 he and smith William Young witnessed a baptism for Adam Brown 'Headhous'. He is probably the Archibald, son to William in Hawick, who in 1716 married Agnes Learmonth from Kelso. They had a child Janet baptised in 1717, with witnesses wigmaker Robert Miles and tailor James Boston; he was there described as 'offier [presumably officer] ...'. **Archibald** (b.1778/9) tailor in Denholm according to the lists for the Militia ballot in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. He is also listed as a tailor in Denholm in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Barbara Jamieson (from Selkirk), and their children included: Margaret (b.1805); James (b.1808); John (b.1811); William (b.c.1815); Crichton (b.c.1820); and Betty (b.c.1825). He was still alive in 1851 and was listed in a directory of 1852. **Catherine** (d.1829) servant of Dr. Graham in Hawick. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection, and may have been related to William, also of London. **Charles** (19th C.) listed as a baker on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He was probably related to James, also a baker listed in 1852. **Cuthbert** (17th C.) tenant at Sandholm in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Christopher** (b.c.1770s) mason in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **Christopher** (b.c.1780) stocking-maker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **David** (18th/19th C.) clerk to merchant James Dickson. He is recorded in the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Hawick. Probably the same David was merchant in Hawick on the 1801 ballot. He could be the son of David baptised in Roberton in 1772. **David** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Elizabeth Smith and their children included: William (b.1850); and David (b.1853). **Dr. ??** (19th C.) Doctor in Hawick in the 1800s, of whom a portrait exists. He was referred to in a report on the cholera outbreak of 1832. **Francis** (17th C.) resident at Mangerton according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He must have been related to James, who was also listed there. **G.** (18th/19th C.) cooper in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **George** (19th C.) draper in Denholm in the latter part of the 19th century. **George** (1869–1957) born in Hawick, son of John and Janet Ekron. In 1896 he married Margaret Turnbull Deans (d.1921). Their children were: James Ekron (1897–1917), who served with the Royal West Kent Regiment and was killed in action at Ypres; Marion Nichol Deans (b.1899); Janet (1903–82), married John Wallace and died in West Sussex; and George Francis (b.1914). **George** (1874–1929) son of William and Janet Scott, he was born on Tweedsmuir. He was said to be from Harwood-on-Teviot, and in 1891 was recorded living at Teviothead in the house of his uncle and aunt, working as a farm labourer. He was an apprentice at Dicksons & Laings and Melrose's. He became a marine engineer, working for John Brown & Sons, Clydebank and then the Cunard Line. In 1914 he was 3rd Engineer aboard S.S. Lusitania when it was torpedoed with the loss of more than 1000 lives. After 4 hours at sea, he was saved, but never fully recovered. He later worked on the R.M.S. Alania and died at the Marine Hospital, Greenwich. He left a wife and 5 children. **Hamilton Borthwick** 'Hammy' (1899–1960s) son of master tailor William and Annie Keir, he was born at 1 Weensland Road. He worked with the Hawick News, and joined the army in 1916, although under-age. He was wounded at the Somme, and received a discharge. He later set up his own printing business in Hawick. But he was best known as a singer, at the Common Riding, in the Hawick Operatic Society and around the Borders. He was official Common Riding Song Singer after 1918. He recorded 'Meda's Song' and 'O' a' the Airts' on a 78 r.p.m. record. He moved his printing business to Langholm about 1945, but gave it up around 1952 to become a music teacher at Langholm Academy, retiring in 1964. He married Daisy Graham and they had one child, Helen. **J.** (18th/19th C.) listed at 'junior' at Clerkleap in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **James** (17th C.) married Bessie Clerk in Roberton Parish in 1687. **James** (17th C.) resident at Mangerton according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He must have been related to Francis, who was also

listed there. It is possible the is the James 'Littlemilne in Mangertoun milne' (with the extra 'milne' in error perhaps) whose will is recorded in 1683. **James** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Terrona according to both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. **James** (b.c.1775) recorded as son of mason John on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish; his brother John is also listed. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Turner in Wilton in 1805. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Hobkirk and their son James was baptised in 1813. **James** (b.c.1790) farmer in Denholm. In the 1841 census he is recorded around Leyden Road. His wife was Margaret and their children included Janet. He is probably the Denholm farmer, son of John 'mason, farmer', recorded in 1815 among men accused of 'mobbing and deforcing water bailifs', but acquitted. **James** (b.c.1800) farmer at Whitriggs. He married Agnes (or 'Nanny') Blyth in Kirkton Parish in 1833. **James** (1809/10–53) Hawick High Street baker, born in Cavers Parish. He is listed as a High Street baker on Pigot's 1837 directory. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed along with Charles, another baker, who was probably a relative. He is recorded at about 42 High Street in 1841 and 1851. He is probably the James who, along with John Stenhouse, were selected by Hawick merchants to 'rent the customs' from the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1835 he married Helen Deans, who died in 1849, aged 37. They are buried in Wellogate Cemetery. Their children included Margaret, Janet, Agnes, Robert, Francis and Agnes (again). **James** (b.1809/10) stocking-maker in Denholm, probably living on Westside. He married Margaret Scott in Cavers Parish in 1836 and they had children Agnes (b.1837), Barbara (b.1839), Archibald and Adam (b.1844). **James** (b.1814/5) mason in Denholm. He was son of mason William and Nanny. In 1861 he is listed there, unmarried, and probably living on the Westside. **James** (b.1820/1) born in Minto Parish, he was nephew of Archibald Robson. In 1861 he was a 'proprietor of houses' at his uncle's farm of Ashieburn in Ancrum. In the 1860s he was recorded as a non-resident voter in Cavers Parish. **James** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Little and their children included Janet (b.1849) and George (b.1851). **James** (19th C.) resident of Branxholtown. In 1867 he donated to the Museum some coins, as well as an 'iron fetter found three feet below the surface of the ground'. **James** (19th C.) skinner in Hawick, recorded in 1872. **James** 'Jim' (1937/8–2020) brought up in Wellogate Place, he attended St. Mary's, Trinity and Hawick High Schools. He was an apprentice roofer, did National Service as a military policeman and P.T. instructor and then worked as a television wirer, draper and salesman at Arthur Armstrongs and with Pearl Assurance. He was a member of Hawick Community Council, the Common-Riding Committee and the Hawick Flood Group. He married Anne and had children Neil, Lynn, Karen and Louise. **John** (17th C.) herd of Colterscleuch on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident at Gillfoot in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor and merchant in Hawick. In 1713 he witnessed a baptism (along with smith Thomas Huntly) for William Bulloch. In 1723 (along with John Ekron) he witnessed another for shoemaker William Wright. In 1707 he married Isobel Elliot and their children included: Bessie (b.1708); Sara (b.1711); Bettie (b.1714); Isobel (b.1716); Helen (b.1718), who in 1742 in Edinburgh married Charles Scott, sergeant in Col. John Price's regiment; and James (b.1720). The witnesses in 1708 were 'notar' William Cunningham and tailor William Scott, in 1714 were Thomas Gray and Thomas Huntly and in 1720 were Thomas Watson (Clerk to the Regality) and merchant Adam Elliot. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1705 and 1715. His children included Walter (b.1701), Walter (again, b.1703), Bessie (b.1705), Janet (b.1707), John (b.1708), Walter (again, b.1710), Jane (b.1713) and Janet (again, b.1715). **John** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Newmill. He married Jean, daughter of Thomas Falside, in Hawick Parish in 1717. Their children included: Thomas (b.1724), who presumably died young; Thomas (b.1725), whose baptism was witnessed by William and Robert Thomson; and William (b.1730). **John** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. He is probably the 'flesher' who arrived in Hawick in 1716, having previously lived in Nether and Upper Denton, near Brampton in Gilliesland, coming with a certificate of good deportment from his previous parish. He may be the merchant John who witnessed a baptism for flesher George Renwick in 1716. His wife was Margaret Fiddler and their children included: William (b.1717); and James (b.1720). The witnesses

in 1720 were fleshers Robert and George Renwick. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Marion Reid in Cavers Parish in 1717. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick, mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record in 1742, when his daughter Helen married Serg. Charles Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Hall and their children included Margaret (b.1729). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1737. **John** (18th C.) recorded in Denholm in 1736 when he married Isabel Murray in Cavers Parish. He was also living in Denholm in 1737. His children probably included: Janet (b.1737); and John (b.1739). **John** (18th C.) farmer near Hermitage, recorded in 1749. He could be the John, married to Helen Murray, whose son James was baptised in Castleton in 1749. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Goodfellow in Kirkton Parish in 1774. **John** (d.bef. 1794) recorded at Burnfoot in Ewesdale on the 1792 Horse Tax Rolls. It was probably his widow who was listed at Burnfoot in 1797. **John** (18th/19th C.) mason in Denholm, recorded in 1784. He was also listed as a mason in Denholm on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 horses. He was probably the John who married Alison Oliver in Cavers in 1781. His children included: John (b.1774), perhaps with a first wife; William (b.1782); Agnes (b.1784); Isobel (b.1788); George (b.1790); and 'Aills' (b.1793). He was surely the John whose sons John and James were listed in Denholm on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. **John** (b.c.1763) joiner at Greena in Castleton Parish. He is listed there in 1841. **John** (b.1770s) flesher in Hawick. He paid the Horse Tax Rolls in Hawick in 1797. He was also recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Serving' suggests that he was already serving, as confirmed when he was sworn in personally and recorded on the amended list of 1799 as 'Butcher Serving'. He married Jane Armstrong and their children included: Ann (b.1795), born in Langholm, who married Robert Hay and ran the Crown Inn in Hawick; and John (b.1797), born in Hawick, who may have married Elizabeth Clerk in Yarrow. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Ann Riddell in Cavers Parish in 1791. **John** (b.c.1770) farmer at Colterscleuch and other farms, recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 4 horses in 1797. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1799 and 1801 he was listed as tenant in Colterscleuch on the ballots for the Militia in Cavers Parish; his brother Andrew was also there in 1801. He could be the John who got married in East Bank Kirk in 1809 (with no wife's name recorded); this could be the marriage to Janet Crozier recorded in Cavers Parish in 1809, with the couple's children, baptised in Cavers, including Jean (b.1810), Archibald (b.1812) and William (b.1814). **John** (b.1774) mason in Denholm, son of the older John. In 1797 and 1798 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. He was listed again as son of mason John on the 1799 ballot in Cavers Parish; his brother James is also listed. In the amended list of 1799 he was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. He was also listed as a mason on the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (b.c.1780) listed as 'Junr. Mason' in Denholm according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. This distinguishes him from the other mason of the same name who was also listed on the 1801 and earlier ballots. He may have been a cousin or other more distant relative of the other John. **John** (d.1813) carrier in the Hawick area. In 1808 near Hawick he was 'maltreated, and robbed of about £130 ... about three miles from Hawick'. Never fully recovering his health, he died in Langholm. **John** (18th/19th C.) married annie Turnbull in Kirkton Parish in 1809. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Henderson in Cavers Parish in 1809. **John** (b.1789/90) born in Westerkirk Parish, he was teacher in Ewesdale. He was already Schoolmaster in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He was listed as a teacher living at Unthank in Ewesdale in 1841. In 1851 he was in the Schoolhouse and listed as 'Parish Schoolmaster'. He was still Parish Schoolmaster in 1861, at the age of 71. His wife was Rachel and their children included Jane and James. **John** (18th/19th C.) merchant at Coldside in Liddesdale in the early 19th century. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) listed as being of 'Know' in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Roughley in Castleton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in 1835–41. **John** (b.1787/8) from Canonbie, he was a blackmith in Newcastleton. His mother was probably Catherine. He was recorded as a blacksmith in Pigot's 1837 directory and Pigot's 1852 directory. In 1841 to 1861 he was living on Douglas Square. He was a registered voter in Castleton Parish in the 1860s.

His cousin Robert Armstrong worked with him. **John** (b.c.1795) from Canonbie, he was at the Stitchellhill Lime Works in 1841 and proprietor of the Limekilnedge Lime Works in 1851. He married Isabella Irvine in 1840, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Cavers Parishes; she was from Glasgow and must have been his 2nd wife. Their children included: George (b.1823/4), baptised in Hawick; and Thomas (b.1827/8), John (b.1830/1), James (b.1833/4), Walter (1836/7) and Andrew (b.1838/9), baptised in Castleton. **John** (b.1805/6) labourer in Castleton Parish. In 1851 he was living at Harden in Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Paterson and their children included: Margaret (b.1829/30), who married Robert Ballantyne; John (b.1832); Jane (b.1837); Mary (b.1840/1); Andrew (b.1844/5); Annie (b.1846/7); and Walter (b.1849/50). **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Anderson and their son John was baptised in 1832. **John** (19th C.) married Anne Renwick in Southdean Parish in 1849. **John** (19th C.) cabinet-maker who married Jane, daughter of Provost Robert Milligan. He may be the apprentice cabinet-maker living with carpenter Andrew Scott at Myreslawgreen in 1861. **John** (b.1800/1) mason in Denholm. In 1841 he was on Main Street and in 1851 on Sunnyside. He married Isabella Hilson (or perhaps Wilson) in Cavers in 1836 and their children included Robert (b.1837), Barbara (b.1838), Isabella (b.1840), Archibald (b.1842), Eleanor (or 'Helen', b.1844), Elizabeth ('Betsy', b.1845), Margaret (b.1845), John (b.1848), Walter (b.1850), James (b.1852) and Janet (b.1854). **John** (b.1816/7) mason in Denholm. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living on Westside. He married Helen Murray (from Teviothead) in 1840 and their children included: William (b.1842); Thomas (b.1844); Euphemia (b.1846); James (b.1848); Agnes (b.1850); Isabella (b.1853); Robert (b.1855/6); John (b.1857/8); and George (b.1859/60). **John** (19th C.) married Jessie Jardine in Hawick Parish in 1852. **John** (b.1826/7) recorded as 'Mason, Hewer' in Denholm in 1861. He married Christina Waldie, who was from Eckford. Their children (the first 2 baptised in Ancrum) included George (b.1853/4), James (b.1854/5), William (b.1856/7) and Margaret (b.1859/60). **John** (b.1828/9) recorded as 'Mason, Hewer' in Denholm in 1861. He was living around Leyden Road with his wife Agnes, who was from Jedburgh. In 1851 he was living with his mother Margaret Tait on Canongate. **John** (19th C.) married Jane Fall in Hawick Parish in 1853. **John** (b.c.1834) from Langholm, he lived in Hawick. He was a frame worker and lived at 14 Loan. In 1866 he married Janet, daughter of James Ekron and Margaret Thomson. Their children included: Margaret (1866–1941), who married William Beattie; George (1869–1957), who married Margaret Deans; Helen Reid (b.1871), who married George Proudfoot; James Ekron (1873–1961); and Thomas (b.1878). **Matthew** (16th C.) tenant in Lairhope in 1576, when he and Adam Warwick in 'Braidley' were pledged to the Privy Council not to be involved in thieving. The sureties were Walter Scott of Goldielands, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and James Langlands of that Ilk. He was declared a fugitive in 1578/9 for continuing to commit crimes. **Matthew** (18th/19th C.) owner of Demainholm (along with Robert Pott) according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. **Mr.** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 when he was in the Tolbooth in Hawick. Scott of Buccleuch, the Sheriff of Teviotdale and Riddell of that Ilk were appointed to a commission to try him. His crimes (and forename) are unspecified. **Mrs. John** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Burnfoot in Ewesdale on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. She was taxed for 2 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. She also paid the dog and clock taxes at Burnfoot in 1797. She was widow of John, who was listed there in 1792. **Robert** (17th C.) local man who married Bessie Murray. Their children Margaret (b.1648) and James (b.1650) were baptised in Hawick and their daughter Malie in Ashkirk in 1652. The witnesses in 1648 were Thomas Shiel and William Grieve and in 1652 were James Hastie and John Armstrong. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Beattie in Roberton in 1705. **Robert** (18th C.) farmer in Yethouse in Liddesdale, recorded in 1748. **Robert** (1751/2–1823) died at Tinnisburn. He married Janet Murray, who died at 'Rashill' in 1830, aged 71. Their children included: Margaret (1792/3–1812); James (1795/6–1828), who died at Greens; and 2 children who died in infancy. **Robert** (1760/1–1802) died at Nether Larriston. His wife was Mary Scott and their children included: Isabella (1790/1–1808); and Thomas (1793/4–1820). They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Robert** (b.1836/7) son of shoemaker Andrew, he was born in Langholm. He was a baker in Hawick. In 1866 he donated to the Museum 'n antique key found in the bed of the Slitrig'. **Simon** of Meikledale (14th/15th C.) sometimes considered to be the first chief of his clan.

In 1426 he had a charter confirmed by James I of an earlier grant by Robert, Duke of Albany. This was for the lands of 'Senbigill', 'Meikildale', 'Kirktoun', 'Sorbi', 'le Milnarland', and 'le Pullis' in the barony of 'Mallarynock' which had been resigned by Alexander Fraser of Ewesdale. He is thus be one of the earliest known Lairds in Ewesdale. **Simon** of Meikledale (16th C.) descendant of the earlier Simon. In 1499 he witnessed the sasine for George, Master of Angus being infefted in the Lordships of Eskdale and Ewesdale. In 1537 he had a charter of the lands of Meikledale in the valley of Ewes. The charter was witnessed by William Little, Burgess of Edinburgh and the following sasine by Andrew and Edward Little; these may have been relatives. **Simon** of Meikledale (16th C.) presumably son or grandson of the previous Simon. He is recorded in the comprehensive remission of 1585 for men of Dumfriesshire whose superior was Lord Maxwell (perhaps related to the raid on Stirling). He is listed as 'Sim Litill, laird of Mekill, Daill' and a large number of other Littles also appear on the list. **Simon** (b.1799) from Westerkirk, son of Thomas, he was educated at Kirkton and Edinburgh. His father may have been the Schoolmaster at Kirkton. He became Schoolmaster at Teviothead from 1818 (effectively succeeding Tom Jenkins). He also acted as Registrar for the area. He was still recorded at Teviothead Schoolhouse in 1861. His wife was Helen and their children included Betsy, William and Isobella. He is buried in Teviothead cemetery, along with an infant child who died in 1832 (as well as Betty Little, 2nd wife of David Scott from Thornhall). He was still alive in 1871. **Simon** (b.1842) born at Kirkton, son of Thomas, Schoolmaster at Kirkton, with his mother being Margaret Turnbull. He was ordained minister of Ballantrae and died unmarried at Lanark Manse. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in Langhope in 1579 when he was listed among the debtors to James Liddersdale, Burgess of Selkirk. **Thomas** of Meikledale (16th/17th C.) broke out of Selkirk jail in 1625, along with Robert Scott of Thirlestane, Gavin Elliot of Brugh and George Davidson of Kames. **Thomas** (d.1673) son of the Laird of Meikledale. His gravestone was once readable in Ewes Kirkyard. **Thomas** (18th C.) tenant in Rashiegrain. He married Isabel Beattie. Their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: Helen (b.1740); and Betty (b.1743). He may be the Thomas who hired the Hawick mortcloth twice in 1758. **Thomas** (d.1799) weaver in Hawick whose death is recorded. **Thomas** (b.1765) son of Simon, he was born in Westerkirk Parish and became Schoolmaster in Kirkton Parish in 1799. He was probably the Thomas who subscribed to Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He served as Kirkton Schoolmaster until at least 1826, but at some point his son took over from him. He was 'Ind.' at Kirkton Schoolhouse in 1841, living with his son Thomas, who was Schoolmaster. He married Betty Blake (or 'Blekie') in Westerkirk in 1791. Their children included: John (b.1801); Thomas (b.1803), who was later Schoolmaster in Kirkton; and William (b.1811). Simon (b.1799/1800), Schoolmaster at Caerlenrig, was probably also his son and there were other children born in Westerkirk in the 1790s who may have been his. **Thomas** (b.1803) son of Thomas, he was master of Kirkton School from 1834. He was educated at Kirkton and in Edinburgh. He was recorded there in Pigot's 1837 directory and remained Schoolmaster until the 1860s. He also served as Registrar and Inspector of Poor for the Parish. He was recorded at Kirkton Schoolhouse on the censuses from 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1861 he presented to the Museum the stone slab that had been the stool of repentance from Kirkton Kirk. He married Margaret Turnbull (from Appletreehall) in 1835, the marriage being recorded in both Kirkton and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: Thomas (b.1836); William Turnbull (b.1838); Simeon (b.1842), who was minister of Ballantrae; and Isabella (b.1844). **Thomas** (b.1812/3) from Middlebie, he was a shepherd at Hislop in 1861. His wife was Mary. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Scotch Street, Carlisle, who probably had a local connection. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'Chinese coin found in a chest of tea, and a groat of Edward III'. **Walter** 'Wat' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'servitor to Walter Laing clerk to ye Duchess of Buccleugh, (and servitor to ye sd Walter tenent of Park)' in 1716 when he married Jenet Scoon (daughter to a deceased Scoon) in Hawick. He was recorded in (Branxholme) Park in 1719. His wife's name was also recorded as 'Mary' and 'Margaret' (although this seems likely to all be the same couple), with children: Margaret (b.1717); Margaret (again, b.1719); Jean (b.1721); and an unnamed child (b.1725). The witnesses in 1719

were James Henry and Robert Scoon in Branxholme Town (who was probably related to his wife). **Walter** (18th C.) tenant in Denholm, recorded in 1745 and 1749. He married Janet Spinnie (or Spindie) and their children included: Ann (b.1743); Betty (b.1745); Agnes (b.1747); an unnamed child (b.1749); John (b.1752); and Isabel (b.1756). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of London. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, and hence probably had a local connection. **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Jane Brown and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1841. **Walter** (19th C.) carrier in Newcastleton. In 1852 he was recorded running a weekly service to Nether-Oakshaw, presumably transporting coals from the mine there. **William** (15th C.) recorded in Thornycleuch in 1494/5 when his son-in-law John Scott was fined for non-appearance at the Justiceaire in Selkirk. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'of Tounhead' when he leased half of 'Tounhead' to James Runcement, 'now in Hassendean'. He is recorded in a bond of 1699 as 'of Hassintounhead' along with his wife Margaret Gray when he borrowed one thousand pounds from Henry Leck. In 1703 he sold the lands of Hassendean Townhead to Thomas Turnbull of Knowe and also borrowed money from James Gray of Nether Ancrum (which he seems to have had difficulty repaying). Henry Leck (tenant in 'Stodrige') tried to recover his debt in 1701/2 and this may have been done by 1710, since he recovered his tenancy rights to Hassendean Townhead. In 1705 a bill was sent to him by Gideon Scott of Highchester, via Bailie Robert Hardie of Hawick, then passed on to Thomas Turnbull of Knowe. Thomas of Knowe paid his teinds for Townhead in 1705, according to a discharge by Gideon Scott of Falnash (the Duchess' Chamberlain). **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Side. He was listed there in the 1694 Hearth Tax records. In 1707 he was called before the Castleton Kirk Session for making a 'penny wedding'. He 'promised that he should not be troublesome about any such thing in future' and was dismissed to pay a fine to the civil magistrate! **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Gray and their children included: Janet (b.1709); Jean (b.1713); and John (b.1715). **William** (18th C.) resident at Linhope in 1725 when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Cavers Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabel Bunyan and their children included Margaret (b.1749) and probably William (b.1746). **William** (18th C.) tenant in Denholm in 1761. He is probably the William who married Isabel Scott and whose children, baptised in Cavers, included James (b.1756), William (b.1761) and Archibald (b.1769). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded as a 'farrier' (or perhaps 'farmer') in 1789 when he witnessed a baptism for Mark Sutherland. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the William from Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Lamb in Hawick Parish in 1795. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Clerk to Mr. Nixon Merchant' in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed as a replacement for John Henderson, labourer, who was considered a deserter. In 1799 he was listed among those on the 1797 ballot who were now absent, being 'Mercht. now in London'; he thus seems to have avoided serving. **William** (18th/19th C.) mason in Denholm. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. He was also listed as a mason in Denholm on the 1801 Militia ballot; he may have been related to John, also listed as a Denholm mason in 1801. **William** (b.c.1780) labourer in Denholm on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He probably had a local connection, and may have been related to Charles, also of London. **William** (b.c.1790) born in Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire, when young he worked as a ploughman at a farm near Birneyknowe. In 1813 he assisted Capt. Walter Scott of Wauchope in catching a murderer (as recounted in Lang's 'Stories of the Border Marches'). Scott enlisted the ploughman's help when he caught up with the 6-foot Irishman (called John Linnichen or Henry Macgraw) along this former high road from Hawick to Newcastle. He had attacked and robbed John Macdonald, a travelling merchant from Dumfriesshire who was apparently 101 years old. The chase ended on 'High Tofts Hill', the murderer was apprehended, walked back to Kirkton, then taken by cart to Hawick and on to Jedburgh for trial. William was apparently presented with a baton and excused from paying taxes for the rest of his life. He was later farmer for a while at Salenside. In 1841 he was living at Clerklands and in 1851 was a labourer at 'Newtonmoor' in Wilton Parish.

He married Janet (b.c.1800), daughter of George Thorburn, farmer at Stonedge (and she apparently died aged 99). Their children included: Archibald; Jane; George; Janet; William; James; Andrew; Ann; and Catherine Ann, who Robert Scott, vet at Cauldmill. **William** (b.1776/7) mason in Denholm. In 1841 and 1851 he was living around the north end of Westside with his wife and adult children. His wife was Agnes (or 'Nanny') and their children included James, William, George, Robert, Charles and Bell. **Rev. William** (1745/6–1820) minister at Westerkirk from 1779. A sermon he preached, relating to the Battle of Trafalgar, was published in Hawick in 1806. **William** (b.1783/4) born in Newbigging, he was a flesher in Newcastleton in 1851 and on an 1852 directory. However, the same William, at about 15 South Hermitage Street, was listed in 1841 as a teacher. His wife was Elizabeth (or 'Betty) and they had a daughter, Elizabeth. **William** (18th/19th C.) mason at Holmfoot, probably near Newcastleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **William** (b.1800/1) from Westerkirk Parish, he was shepherd at Braidliehope in the Hermitage valley in 1851. He may be the labourer William listed as a head of household in Castleton for the first time in 1838. **William** (b.1818/9) builder in Denholm, son of William. In 1861 he was living around Leyden Road. His wife was Jessie and their children included William and James. **William** (b.1817/8) shepherd at Stanishope. He married Margaret Greig and their children included William, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, Jane and Robert. He may be the W. Little recorded at Hawkhass in 1868. **William** (b.1817/8) stockingmaker in Denholm, son of Archibald. In 1851 he was living at about Westgate and arund Sunnyside in 1861. He married Margaret Johnstone (from Falnash Mill) and their children included Archibald, John, James, Violet I. and Daniel C. He could be the William from Denholm who won 2 leaping events at the 1835 Common-Riding Games. **William** (b.1833/4) from Ashkirk, he was a shepherd at Linhope in 1861. **William** (19th C.) Schoolmaster at Kirkton roughly from the 1840s to the 1860s. His wife was called Mary. **William** (19th/20th C.) son of James of Carlsgill and Janet Keir. His mother was sister of William Keir of Whithaugh. He inherited Whithaugh from his uncle and sold it in 1924 **William** (19th/20th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He had a shop at No. 3 Silver Street on the 1920s (former pronunciation as in 'Leitle'; also spelled 'Litle', 'Litil', 'Littel', 'Littill', 'Lytil', 'Lytill', 'Lytle', 'Lyttle', etc. in older records).

Little Aggie (*li'-ul-aw-gee*) *n.* nickname in use in the 19th century, ??.

Little Andrew (*li'-ul-awn-droo*) *n.* nickname for **Andrew Turnbull**.

Little Causey (*li'-ul-kaw-zee*) *n.* former name for part of the road up the Loan. It was here that Capt. Campbell was pelted with manure during the disputed Common Riding of 1809. The precise location is unclear.

Little Cavers (*li'-ul-kā-vurz*) *n.* small house on the side road between Honeyburn and Ashybank. It has long been coloured pink, and may have once had a small hamlet around it. The name may come from the former name for Kirkton Parish, or have simply developed as an epithet for a hamlet near the main village of Cavers. In 1684 Adam Leyden, William Laidlaw and Andrew Riddell, 3 tenants of the farm there, were listed as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. It was the site for the parish school in the 18th century as Denholm grew, so that a location was required between Denholm and Cavers. However, the school moved to Denholm Green in about 1802 and the building became a residence (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the little cloth (*thu-li'-ul-kloth*) *n.* the second-best funerary cloth, in distinction to the main 'mortcloth' – 'Pay'd for the Mortcloath and Little Cloath helping' [PR].

Little Corbie Sike (*li'-ul-kor-bee-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, running roughly to the north to join the Aldery Sike and then Thorlieshope Burn. It runs parallel to Muckle Corbie Sike.

Little Cote (*li'-ul-kō'*) *n.* name for former farm near Littlecote Hill in Cavers Parish. Adam Huntly was tenant in 1694 and William Blyth in 1776. John Johnstone was there in 1791, Thomas Scott was tenant in 1837 and Robert Scott was farmer in 1851. The Armstrong brothers farmed it in the mid-20th century. The name was essentially replaced with the late **Eastcote**, although the earlier farm may have been to the southwest of the moden Eastcote. The earlier farm of 'Muckle Cote' may have been closer to the modern West Cote. There is a possible old enclosure on Littlecote Hill, which could be associated with the former farmstead – 'Little Cot, Muckle Cot, Crook and the Trows, Worchart, Wormston and Cavers Knowes' [T] (it was 'Litlecoatt' in 1694 and 'Lyttle cote' in 1776).

Little Dan (*li'-ul-dawn*) *n.* nickname of the 19th century – 'Kinly Stick and Daavid Garland, London Laidlaw and Little Dan, Johnny the Gover (in a far land), And Wat the Drummer leads the van' [HI].

Little Dean (*li'-ul-deen*) *n.* former farm near Little Cavers. The area was said to have been used for secret Covenanters' sermons. It was situated near the plantation still known as Little Dean, which flanks the Honey Burn, just west of Denholm Dean.

Littledean (*li'-ul-deen*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish, located on the left-hand side of the road between Midshiels and Hassendeanburn. The Mather, Brydon and Milne families lived there in 1841. There was no sign of the former cottage by the early 20th century (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, it is 'Littleden' in 1841).

Littledean (*li'-ul-deen*) *n.* ruined 15th century tower in Maxton Parish overlooking the banks of the Tweed, once the home of the Kers. Duns Scotus may have been born here about 1265. The lands were possessed by Rutherfords in the 17th century. There is much local folklore about unpleasant occupiers and ghosts. Gen. Ker of Littledean was ruined fighting a legal battle in the early years of the 19th century to establish his claim as heir to the Kers of Cessford and hence to the Dukedom of Roxburghe. The male line of Kers of Littledean ended with the death if Walter Ker in 1841. This family have a burial vault at Maxton and used the motto 'Pro Patria Periclitor'. The lands were later part of the estates of Lord Polwarth (the origin of the name is probably just Old English for 'the little valley'; it is first recorded as 'litildene' in 1502; it is 'Litledene' in 1547, 'Litildane' in 1547/8, 'Littilden' in 1560, 'Littill Dane' in 1574, 'Litilden' in 1578/9, 'Lytildane' in 1582; it is 'Litle Denn' on Gordon's c.1650 map and occurs as 'Littildernn' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

little-denner (*li'-ul-de-nur*) *n., arch.* breakfast – 'Little-dinner, A morsel taken in the morning before going to work, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

Little Dod (*li'-ul-dōd*) *n.* small hill between Langhope Burn and Todrig Burn, just west of Todrig. It reaches a height of 324 m and has Muckle Dod to the west (it is marked on a 1767 map of Langhope farm).

Little Drinkstone (*li'-ul-dringk-stin*) *n.* former name for lands near Drinkstone. In 1550/1 Robert, son and heir of Adam Scott of 'Nethirmanis of Hassinden' was infefted by Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule in the '2½ merklands of Litill Dryngstoun' in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. There followed a letter of reversion by John Scott of Drinkstone in favour of Robert Scott 'in Hassendenburn' of the same lands on payment of £70 Scots in 1566. In 1606 Walter Scott of Alton was served heir to his father Adam's lands of 'Littill Dombstoun' in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, which is presumably a transcription error for Little Drinkstone. In 1743 William Scott, younger of Coldhouse, was granted the 'three merk land of Little Drinkston, commonly called Tanlaw', by his father, Robert Scott of Coldhouse; it was still stated to be in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton.

the Little End (*thu-li'-ul-end*) *n.* informal name for part of the old school on Orrock Place, where the younger children were taught.

Little France (*li'-ul-frans*) *n.* name for an area between the Slitrig and the old railway line just north of Shankend farm. Aerial photography has identified the outlines of rig lines, a small enclosure and the foundations of former buildings (the origin is obscure; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Little Gledstane (*li'-ul-gled-stān*) *n.* nickname for one of the local Gledstains family of Cocklaw Castle, who took part in the Raid of the Redeswire. This was probably James of Cocklaw, 12th of that Ilk, the nickname presumably suggesting that he was short. There was also a field in Rulewater with the same name, but whether it was connected is uncertain – 'The laird Watt did weil indeed, His friends stude stoutly by himsell; With little Gladstane, gude in need, For Greitin kendna gude be ill' [T].

Little Gledstains (*li'-ul-gled-stānz*) *n.* former name for some lands which were part of the Barony of Feu-Rule in the Rule valley. There is presumably some connection with the Gledstains family and perhaps with the local hero of the Raid of the Redeswire in particular, but no details are known. The lands lay between those of Hobsburn and Langraw (precisely where is uncertain, since these farms were once of considerable extent) and were said to have formerly been a Lairdship. It is possible that Adam Scott of 'Gledstanis' recorded in 1581 was Laird there. Robert Elliot 'in Gledstaines' was removed from the lands by Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam in 1610. The lands were part of the Stobs estate in the late 17th century, and were included in the contract where rental income went to the widow of Sir Gilbert Eliott and her surviving children. This is probably the

'Glestains' where Thomas Oliver was farmer in 1758. The old house was still in existence in 1775, having thick walls and iron bars on the small windows; part of the building materials were incorporated into the garden house at Hobsburn (it is 'Littilglaidstaines' in 1562, 'Litle Gledstaines' in 1677 and 'Little Glaidstanes' in 1693).

the Little Gover (*thu-li'-ul-gu-vur*) *n.* nickname, probably from the 19th century, and possibly related to **Johnnie the Gover** – 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI].

Little Harden Burn (*li'-ul-hawr-din-burn*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, which rises on Harden Hill and joins Harden Burn to the east of old Castleton.

Little Hassendean (*li'-ul-haw-sin-deen*) *n.* former name for **Westerhouses** in the Parish of Hassendean, so-called in 1582.

Little Haugh (*li'-ul-hawf*) *n.* another name for the **the Wee Haugh**.

Little Hawick (*li-tul-haw-wik*) *n.* name sometimes used by the residents of Hawick, Minnesota for their township.

little-hoose (*li'-ul-hoos*) *n., arch.* a toilet, water-closet.

Little Jock Elliot (*li-tul-jok-e-li'*) *n.* nickname of **Jock Elliot** of the Park.

little lee (*li'-ul-lee*) *n., poet.* little peace – 'Aft has he beat your slough-hounds back And set yourselves at little lee. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

the Little Maister (*thu-li'-ul-mās-tur*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Turnbull**, Hawick Schoolmaster in the mid-18th century.

little man (*li'-ul-mawn*) *n., arch.* an adolescent servant, servant of a servant – 'He had been what was, or perhaps still is, called little man (which means, a servant of servants) at Elie Bank, on the Tweed' [HSR].

the Little Muir (*thu-li'-ul-mewr*) *n.* former name for a farmstead or area near Closses, at the edge of Hawick Moor. It was mentioned in 1766 in the description of 9 small pieces of land that were let in order to try to prevent encroachment on the Common by neighbouring tenants.

Little Newton (*li'-ul-new'-in*) *n.* part of the lands of Newton, usually those associated with Newton Don, although some references may be to the lands in Bedrule Parish. An English document of c.1380 lists 'the lands of Little Neuton next Roxburgh which were in the hands of Thomas Riddelle'. Adam Grahamslaw, son of the Laird of 'litill newtoun' is recorded in 1502. The farm was burned by Simon Armstrong and Clement Crozier and their men, for which they were pardoned in 1531/2. John Grahamslaw 'of Littill Newtoun' is recorded in 1572/3. William and George 'Grimslay', sons of the deceased Harry of 'Little Newtoun', were held for the murder of Robert Turnbull of Hallrule in 1606.

Little Park (*li'-ul-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, probably the farm of Castleton Park, with the 'Little' used to distinguish it from the larger holding of **Park** (or 'Copshaw Park') to the south. William Scott was tenant there in 1694, according to the Horse Tax rolls, with Archibald Nixon also listed as a resident (it is 'Littll park' in 1694 and is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Little Rulewud (*li'-ul-rool-wud*) *n.* former name for some lands near Denholm, possibly adjacent to those of **Rulewud** itself. It has also been suggested that it was an old name for Denholm Dean. In the reign of David I (1329–71) there is a Crown confirmation of these lands in the barony of Cavers to Thomas of Cranstoun. The lands probably once belonged to the family of Rule. This was confirmed again in about 1380, with the lands then being referred to as being Rulwode parva juxta [near] villam de Denum'. In 1458/9 the lands are among those for which Thomas Cranston of that Ilk had a discharge with Douglas of Cavers for rentals. The lands of 'Litilroulwod, with tower thereof' are listed among those in the Barony of Cavers in 1511 and regranted to Sir William Cranston of that Ilk in the following year and still held by John Cranston according to a discharge of 1574. The '40 shilling land of Roulwoode parva alias tower' was passed from John, Lord Cranstoun to his nephew William in 1636. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698; it is described as having a wood and tower, called the lands of 'Toure', near the town of Denholm. In modern times the name has been given to a cottage to the east of Denholm Dean (it is 'Rulwode parva' in c.1380, 'lytill Roulwode' in 1458/9, 'Litill Roulwod' in 1511, 'roulewod parua' in 1512, 'Little Roulwood' in 1574, 'Litle Rowlwood' in 1687 and 'Litle Roallwood' in 1698).

Little Saut Haa (*li'-ul-saw'-haw, -sawl'-hal*) *n.* Little Salt Hall, house built above Langlands Road in 1937, near the former Salt Hall. It was designed by Kathleen Veitch and probably built for teacher William Redpath. It is a grade C

listed building. The word 'Little' was later removed from the house's name.

the Little Shop see **the Wee Shop**

Little Steil (*li'-ul-steel*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, recorded on the 1541 rental roll as 'Litlesteil'. They were valued at 6 shillings and tenanted by Bartholomew Nixon (possibly related to **Stells** or **the Steel**).

Little Stintins (*li'-ul-stin-tinz*) *n.* former name for lands on the boundary of Wilton Common near Stintyknowe. They are is mentioned in the 1765 description of Wilton Common.

Little Stirches (*li'-ul-stir-cheez*) *n.* former name for a steading near Stirches, which was part of the estate of the Chisholmes of that Ilk and Stirches. It is mentioned in the Wilton Session records for 1703 and in the evidence for the division of Wilton Common in 1765. William Lamb was tenant in the early 18th century.

Little Sundi (*li'-ul-sun-di*) *n., arch.* the day before Communion Sunday, being a fast day, a fast day in general.

Little Tudhope Hill (*li'-ul-tu-dup-hil*) *n.* hill just to the north-west of Tudhope Hill, on the boundary between Rosburghshire and Dumfriesshire. It reaches a height of 483 m.

Little Warrington Sike (*li'-ul-waw-rin'-in-sīk*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish, which rises on Larriston Fells and joins Storff Sike and then Great Warrington Sike before running into Larriston Burn.

little wee (*li'-ul-wee*) *adj.* quite small, tiny – '. . . a little wee creaturie . . . raisin' a queer, yirlish, unearthly cry'JTe, '. . . the little wee station at the back o beyond' [ECS].

little wheel (*li'-ul-wheel*) *n., arch.* smaller type of spinning wheel, used in Hawick through the 18th and early 19th centuries for flax or hemp spinning – 'There was presented by Mrs. Hogg, Crumhaugh-hill, a spinning wheel, i.e. the 'Little Wheel', formerly used for spinning lint' [HAST1863] (cf. **muckle wheel**).

Little Whithaugh (*li'-ul-whi-tuf*) *n.* small farm near Whithaugh, to the north-east of Newcastleton. Thomas Mather was tenant there in 1694.

Little Whitlaw (*li'-ul-whi'-law*) *n.* name of part of the farm at Whitlaw, lying south of the Flex road, bordering on the old Common. It was next to 'Meikle Whitlaw', from which it was separated by the Flex (or Whitlaw) Burn. It was long a tenanted farm owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. The farm was surveyed in 1718, along with other Buccleuch properties, covering 60 acres and being bounded by the Slitrig, Flex and Hawick Common, with no farmhouse at that time. It was leased (along with Meikle Whitlaw) to Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw in 1692. The tenant at the beginning of the 19th century was James Elliot. The farmer there in 1841 and 1851 was James Knox, when the farm covered 97 acres, and in the 1860s the farmer was James Shiel. The area of this earlier farm is the site of farm buildings of Flex farm.

Little Wrae Cleuch (*li'-ul-rā-klooch*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddesdale, rising on Windy Knowe and lying to the east of Muckle Wrae Cleuch.

Little Wullie Dunlop see **Wullie Dunlop**

Living Bards of the Border (*li-vin-bawrdz-ov-thu-bōr-dur*) *n.* book published in 1859 by James Watson of Jedburgh, which contains examples of many of the contemporary Hawick poets.

Livingston (*li-ving-stin*) *n.* **Rev. John** (1869–1951) born in Strathblane, son of John and Mary Macfarlane, he was educated in Baldernock and at Glasgow University. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunbarton in 1892, became assistant at Maryhill and Gartsherrie, was ordained as minister at Banton, Glasgow, in 1896 and moved to Glasgow Wilton in 1912. He was minister of Teviothead Kirk 1929–40, being assisted by James Hill in the last year. In 1896 he married Isabella MacCallum (d.1914), daughter of John Cowan and their children were Iain Macintyre (b.1898), James Cowan (b.1900) and Robert Hugh Donald (b.1905). In 1916 he secondly married Janet Brackenridge Mary (d.1948), daughter of Robert MacCallum and they had a son Stewart Kennedy (b.1919), who became an accountant.

Livingstone (*li-ving-stin*) *n.* **Sir Iain** (1966–) born in Dunfermline, he played football for Raith Rovers and Montrose, trained to be a lawyer and joined the Lothian and Borders Police in 1992. He served as Chief Constable of Police Scotland 2018–23. In 2023 he was Chief Guest at the Common Riding, but had to miss the Friday Hut because of being called away to oversee the arrest 2 days later of Nichola Sturgeon over financial irregularities. **Rev. John** (1603–72) born in Monyabroch, Stirlingshire, son of Rev. William of Kilsyth and Agnes. He attended Glasgow University from the age of 14 and after graduating had several temporary positions, but turned down presentations to various parishes on account of his religious principles. He preached in Ireland, but was excommunicated and joined a ship bound

for America that was forced back in a storm. He signed the National Covenant in 1638 and was one of those charged with presenting it to the Court in London. He was minister at Stranraer for a decade, before being appointed minister of Ancrum in 1648. He was one of the Commissioners to Charles I in 1650, perhaps in the party that travelled to Breda to offer him the Crown. He was appointed by Cromwell in 1654 to recommend ministers to vacant parishes. He attested to the character of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch in 1654. After the Restoration he refused to accept Episcopacy, was banished in 1663 and died in Holland. He wrote an autobiography and description of some of his contempraries, 'Memorable Characteristics and Remarkable Passages of Divine Providence ...' (not published until 1754), which also contains sketches of contemporary ministers (although none from the Hawick area). He also worked on a translation of the bible into several languages. He was friends with other local ministers, including Rev. James Kerr at Abbotrule, Rev. John Scott at Oxnam, Rev. John Scott at Hawick and Rev. William Elliot at Yarrow. He also associated with Sir William Scott of Harden, Sir Gideon Scott of Highchesters, Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk and several Pringle landowners, as well as Lady Stobs, Lady Newton and Mrs. Elliot of Craigend. He was said to have been the most popular preacher in the Borders. He married Janet Fleming and had at least 15 children, although most died in infancy. His daughter Marion was born in Stranraer in 1642 and married Rev. John Scott of Hawick. His youngest son James went to New York and had descendants who were involved with American Independence. His time at Ancrum is recorded on a stone built into the wall of the Manse garden there. **Mary Ann** (19th C.) owner of the lands of Coldlaw and Tandlaw according to the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. Her name is recorded as 'Mrs. Mary Ann Livingstone or Finlay'. She was presumably the widow of someone called either Livingstone or Finlay, perhaps a descendant of Rev. Robert Scott of Coldhouse. **William** of Drumry (15th C.) son of Sir Robert, from the Clydebank family. He held the half (probably the eastern half) Barony of Hassendean, according to a sasine of 1467. This was also stated in a 'letter of reversion' of 1470, in which Alexander Scott of Howpasley and Abington gave redemption money for Midshiels and Appletreehall; it is unclear when he first gained the barony. He was the Lord of Drumry fined in 1493 for non-presence (relating to his lands in Hassendean) at the Court of the Justiciary in Jedburgh. He resigned the barony to the King in 1493/4 and it then passed to Alexander, Lord Home. Also in 1493/4 he assigned (with the consent of his son Robert) 3 'letters of reversion' to Alexander, Lord Home, these being for Midshiels, Appletreehall, East Mains and Clarilaw. He probably married Euphemia, daughter of David Wemyss of that Ilk and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert.

Lizzie Campbell's Spring (*li-zee-kawm-bulz-spring*) *n.* former water supply at 'the Limes' old house, later Raeson Park.

lizzie-rin-the-hedge (*li-zee-rin-thu-hej*) *n., arch.* goosegrass, cleavers, Galium aparine (also **robin-rin-the-hedge**; see **sticky wullie**).

'll (*l, ul*) *contr.* will – ' 'The mistress says the maister 'll ca' an' pay ye hissell,' said the girl' [WNK], 'He'll be drooned but it's no muckle odds; he's a useless body, an' ill never be missed' [WNK], 'Ee'd better heide thae rock-bools, or the bairns 'll kinsh thum' [ECS], '... oor folk 'll bei touched an' influenced in a mainner which 'll bei unmistakable' [BW1939] (sometimes written 'ill'; often attached as a contraction to the previous word).

loadit (*lō-dee', -di'*) *adj.* loaded, rich, well off.

loag (*lōg*) *n., arch.* a footless stocking, worn by labourers in the summer, as a gaiter in wet weather or as a protective sleeve by shoemakers and female mill-workers – '... the whole batch of "lads," with rosetty aprons and arms covered with looags' [WNK], '... and addressing his likeness he said – 'Robbie, ma boy, there's a hole i' the looag' ' [WNK], 'Worn to the leather were his clogs – And on his legs a pair o' loags' [RDW] (usually plural; Kennedy spells it with *oo*, perhaps indicating the Hawick pronunciation).

loan (*lōn*) *n., arch.* a lane, especially one leading to a meadow, in former times a strip of land between fields, left uncultivated for driving cattle homeward – 'At Allanhaugh, a small village (the vestiges of which only now remain) in the upper parts of Tiviotdale, the devil was seen regularly every Saturday evening, walking along the loan' [EM1820], 'When kye come croonin' to the loan, an' lasses liltin' sweet' [JoHa], 'In loan or steedin' whene'er they saw her, Muckle Mou'd Meg was the name they'd caa her' [WL].

the Loan (*thu-lōn*) *n.* once the lane out to the pastures on the Common, being part of the Burgh lands, sandwiched between West Mains and East Mains and connecting the Town with the Common. It was known as the 'Common Lone' or 'Lone' up until about 1860. It became the main

road through the town towards Carlisle, this not changing until the New Road was built in 1815. Both sides were first feued in 1792, this being the first extension of the Town beyond its ports (hence before this time the Loan was technically outside the Burgh limits). It was slowly built up with houses from then on, with further development of the upper West End through the 19th century. J.P. Alison designed Nos. 2 and 7 in 1901. Some houses were removed in 1939. In the mid-20th century there was licensed grocer James Henderson at No. 5 and Allison's greengrocery at the corner with Beaconsfield Terrace. There was much demolition and building work between 1957 and 1977, with reconstruction in 1974–77, allowing a clear view of the Moat and new access to Drumlanrig School – 'Up the Loan we'll drive like fire ...' [AB], 'Down the Loan we come fu' doucely ...' [AB], '... And doon the Loan like fire' [JT], 'As Aw was gaun up Hawick Loan ...' [JSB], 'For now o' the Loan I used to ken There's hardly a stannin' stane' [DH].

the Loanfit (*thu-lōn-fi'*) *n.* name sometimes used for the foot of the Loan.

loanheid (*lōn-heed*) *n., arch.* top end of a loan – 'He may have taken in a piece of the loan-head by that dyke' [HAST1916].

the Loanheid (*thu-lōn-heed*) *n.* Loanhead, the former name for the area at the top of the Loan. Up until the early 20th century the area had many fields rented by farmers who had their barns and stables in the town. Farmers of the 19th century included the Hendersons of the Back Row, the Blakes of the Back Row, the Elliots of the Loan, the Waldies of the Green Wynd, the Andersons of the Green Wynd, the Patersons of the Loan, the Laidlaws of the Loan, the Thorburns of the Loan, the Richardsons of the Loan, the Nichols of the Loan and the Hunters of Drumlanrig Place. The last farmers in the area were probably Dick Scott, (who kept pigs at the top on the right-hand side) and the Cavers family (who were there well into the 20th century). The area also had the covered reservoir that supplied most of the town up until the 1960s; for many decades in the 19th century children would sit on its roof to watch the Chase – '... The Loanheid cockerel, noisy bird That early in the morn was heard' [IWL].

the Loanheid (*thu-lōn-heed*) *n.* top of Wilton Loan. According to the 1765 description of the boundaries of Wilton Common, an area between Leeheads and Stouslie was the 'said Loanhead'. This suggests that one of the 'loans' leading to Wilton Common took the route to the east of Kippilaw and Heip Hill.

Loanhill (*lōn-hil*) *n.* lost place name near Branxholme, listed in the description of the half lands of Branxholme in 1420 when they were granted to Robert Scott of Rankilburn. The lands described include 'half of the meadow of Lonnehyll', with precise location uncertain, but perhaps somewhere to the west of Branxholme.

loanie (*lō-nee*) *n., arch.* milk, especially when warm from the cow and newly strained.

loanin (*lō-nin*) *n., arch.* a loan, lane between fields – 'Sighing and moaning on ilka green loaning – The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away' [JEM], 'The shepherd child, the healthy wild, The park and loaning green' [JoHa], 'Ah! weel might there be heard a moaning, Throughout the land on 'ilka loaning'' [AD], 'The loanin' up the hill – ay, ay! Far as the laigh march-line; It was the road we took the kye, When we were boys lang-syne' [ECB], 'They met in the Kirkyard and loaning, Old burgesses loyal and true' [RSC], 'The lang road that rins doon throwe Newtoon an bye the Dryburgh loaneen' [ECS] (also written 'loaneen').

the Loanin (*thu-lō-nin*) *n.* the Loaning, a street in Denholm, being the road out of town towards the fields to the south of the Hawick to Jedburgh road. This becomes a track, which is a footpath leading to Spittal Tower, and is part of the Border Abbeys Way.

the Loanin Burn (*thu-lō-nin-burn*) *n.* stream in Denholm running alongside the Loaning.

Loanside (*lōn-sīd*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Cavers Parish, location uncertain. In 1801 shepherds Francis Armstrong and William Helm were living there.

the Loanside (*thu-lōn-sīd*) *n.* former name for lands lying adjacent to the Loan (also written 'Loneside').

Loan Toll (*lōn-tōl*) *n.* one of Hawick's 4 toll houses, the building still existing with a commemorative plaque, opposite 25 Loan (near the gates of Mote Park). The building sticks out further into the road than those nearby, indicating its former purpose; the Loan was formerly the main road out of Hawick to the south. This is the first place the drums and fifes march to on the Thursday of Common Riding week, and is also on the route of the Cornet's Walk after the Colour Bussing. It was also referred to as the 'Turnpike Bar'.

Local Government Bill (*lō-kal-gu-ver-min'-bil*) *n.* important bill of 1929 which took away powers from smaller burgh councils (with a population under 20,000), yielding control to County

Councils. Parish Councils and Education Authorities were dissolved, with education and welfare being controlled by the County. In Hawick there was much resistance to these changes, with the town losing control of its police force, public health and road maintenance. Roxburghshire County Council grew in power as a result.

loch (*loch, lowch*) *n.* a lake (the word is ubiquitous in Scotland for a body of water larger than a pond or for certain arms of the sea; although the word 'lake' is used elsewhere in Scotland for an artificial body of water, this is never the case in the Hawick area; locally a seasonal body of water is a 'moss').

Loch (*loch*) *n.* **David** of Overcarnbie (d.1780), General Inspector of Fisheries in Scotland and Inspector of the Woollen Manufacturers of Scotland. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1777, presumably when passing through Hawick on the tour he made for the Board of Manufactures. He wrote 'A Tour through most of the Trading Towns and Villages of Scotland' in 1778. The book has 2 pages describing trade and industry in Hawick, with a summary of the state of the fledgling knitwear manufacturing. This included a statement that there were 65 looms in the Town (18 of them making carpets) and 6 stocking frames. He once said that children as young as 5 could be usefully employed in the woollen trade. **Oliver** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Agnes Oliver and their children included: Walter (b.1848); William (b.1850); Ellen (b.1852); and Betsy (b.1854).

Loch Bog (*loch-bōg*) *n.* area to the north of Newmill Burn and south of Branxholme Easter Loch.

Loch Burn (*loch-burn*) *n.* stream running from Blackcleuch Loch north-east to the Allan Water, also known as the Low Burn.

Lochburnfit (*low-, loch-burn-fi'*) *n.* Lochburnfoot, a former farmstead where the Loch Burn meets the Allan Water, west of Southfield. It is also known as 'Lowburnfit'. The Mosspaul ride-out route often goes past here. There may once have been a weaving village here. Walter Miller was a weaver there in 1694. James and John Reid were living there in 1745 and John 'Slacer' in 1748. It is probably the 'Lawburnfoot' where Adam Anderson and William Grieve were in 1797. Thomas Scott started teaching local children there, based in an old smithy, from perhaps about 1820. Agricultural worker Richard Byers and 'game watcher' James Miller lived here with their families in 1841 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Loochburnfoott' in 1694 and 'Loughburnfoot' in 1745 and 1841).

Lochburn Plantin (*loch-burn-plawn'-in*) *n.* Lochburn Plantation, wooded area along the south side of the Allan Water, just to the south-west of Southfield farm.

Lochcarron (*loch-kaw-rin*) *n.* tartan and knitwear manufacturers, with factory at 76 Princes Street, as well as bases in other Border towns. It was founded by Morris Buchan in 1947 in Gala, with his son Alistair Buchan joining in 1959 and becoming C.E.O. in 1986. The Hawick mill was the main knitwear centre, but closed in 2009.

Loch Cottage (*loch-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage to the south of the road which passes Branxholme Easter Loch.

Lochcraig Heid (*loch-krāg-heed*) *n.* hill in the south-western part of the Borders, behind Loch Skeen. It reaches a height of 801 m, and can be seen in the distance from many local vantage points.

Lochdail (*loch-dāl*) *n.* former name for lands near Hawick. They are mentioned among lost placenames by James Wilson in 1850, but their location is still unknown.

Lochgreen (*loch-green*) *n.* lands, formerly part of Essenside, bordering on Essenside Loch. This small area was annexed to Castleside in 1760 in exchange for lands nearer to Easter Essenside. This led to a dispute between the Cochranes of Ashkirk and the Elliots of Minto over rights to the marle in the Loch in the early 1800s.

Lochend (*loch-end*) *n.* former name of farm near Kaimend, about a mile south-east of Hawick. It was just to the north of the small body of water opposite the road to the east of Kaimend, i.e. on the east side of the back road from Hummelknowes to Ormiston, and was also known as Ormiston Lochend. The farmer there in 1797 was John Clerk and William Clerk was also there in the same year. In 1861 it was 'Loughend' with James Cavers and Alexander Lang and their families as residents. In the 1860s the farmere there was James Davidson (marked on Stobie's 1770 map, between 'Roxmount' and 'Ormiston-mains', and labelled 'Ormiston Lochend' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Loch Hill (*loch-hil*) *n.* hill on the east side of the Ewes valley, between the farms of Glendivan and Hoghill. It reaches a height of 258 m and has a hill-fort at its summit, as well as a smaller enclosure to the west. The name presumably comes

from the small body of water, which lies on high ground between the 2 archæological features.

Loch Knowe (*loch-now*) *n.* hill to the south of Shielswood Loch, reaching a height of 319 m. It is marked 'Lough know' on a 1767 map of Shielswood Loch.

Loch Knowe (*loch-now*) *n.* hilly region immediately south of Acremoor Loch, being essentially part of Belmanshaws. It is marked 'Lough know' on a 1767 map of Langhope farm.

Lochmaben (*loch-mā-bin*) *n.* town west of Lockerbie in Annandale. It was a major Bruce seat in the 12th and 13th centuries and became a royal burgh in 1440. Lochmaben Castle was once the strongest fortress in the Borders, and covered 16 acres. The lands passed to the Murrays and then the Johnstones. Population 2,024 (1991).

Loch o the Lowes (*loch-ō-thu-lowz*) *n.* body of water south of St. Mary's Loch, originally part of it, but separated by deposits from the burns that flow into there. It is about 1½ miles in circumference. The names seems to have been originally applied to both lochs, (nether and over) with the larger (and lower) portion later taking the name of the chapel there.

Loch Park (*loch-pawrk*) *n.* area to the east of the High Street, once a small pond, but largely drained in 1835 because of the smell, to rid the area of its 'pestilential vapours'. A curling rink was opened there in 1854 and used until 1866, when another pond was opened near St. Leonard's. It was also used as a place for public demonstrations, e.g. in 1884 around 10,000 people rallied there in support of the Franchise Act. The area was used as an auction ring by Andrew Oliver & Son until 1883, when it was purchased by James Scott and David Rutherford, who continued sales there until the early 1900s. The land was then used for other purposes, becoming a railway maintenance yard in 1921, before being converted to an industrial park for small businesses in 1968. Now the name tends to refer specifically to the industrial estate.

Loch Park Road (*loch-pawrk-rōd*) *n.* road running along the northern side of the Loch Park Industrial Estate, built in 1884, with the name deriving from the former pond. At the bottom of the street the road passed under a railway bridge, which was demolished in the early 1970s.

Loch Rig (*loch-rig*) *n.* ridge just to the south of Shielswood Loch, on the northern side of the hill called Loch Knowe.

lochs (*lochs, lowchs*) *n.* lakes. The nearest big example near Hawick is St. Mary's Loch. But plenty of smaller bodies of water just outside the town are also called lochs, e.g. Acreknowe Loch, Akermoor Loch, Alemoor Loch, Alton Loch, Ashkirk Loch, Back Loch, Barnes Loch, Blackcleuch Loch, Borthwickshiels Loch, Branxholme Easter Loch, Branxholme Wester Loch, Broadlee Loch, Clearburn Loch, Crooked Loch, Drinkstone Loch, Essenside Loch, Ewen's Loch, Girnwood Loch, Goose Loch, Headshaw Loch, Hilliesland Loch, Kingside Loch, Kirkton Loch, Leahead Loch, Mosshills Loch, Ormiston Loch, Philhope Loch, Pott Loch, Shaws Under Loch, Shaws Upper Loch, Shielswood Loch, Synton Loch, Wulliestruther Loch.

Loch Sike (*loch-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises in Branxholme Easter Loch, running roughly south-east, through Loch Sike Plantation, to join the Newmill Burn and thence into the Teviot.

Loch Sike (*loch-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Woll Rig and flows eastwards to run into Headshaw Loch. There are also quarries nearby, which were used in the 18th and 19th centuries for drystane dykes.

Loch Sike (*loch-sīk*) *n.* small stream that flows out of Acremoor Loch to join the Blindhaugh Burn. It is labelled 'Lough Sike' on a 1767 map of Langhope Burn.

Loch Skeen (*loch-skeen*) *n.* loch high above the Grey Mare's Tail, reached via a track along the Tail Burn – 'Where the crystal waters that wanton stray From their home in far Loch Skene, Dance down the cliff in their sportive way, A myriad cascades of pearly spray, To rest in the deep ravine' [TK] (also sometimes 'Skene'; 'Lochskeine' is recorded as the name of a hill in 1649).

lock (*lok*) *n., arch.* a small amount, particularly of hair, straw or similar, a pinch – 'An' yet a lock o' saut joost right laid on, By an aul' wife, prove an effectual cure' [JoHa] (cf. **weelock**).

lock (*lok*) *n.* one of two positions in rugby, nos. 4 and 5, also known as the second row, who lock together the front row in the scrum. Such players are usually tall and have squashed ears.

Lock (*lok*) *n.* **John** (13th/14th C.) from somewhere in Roxburghshire. He swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, with his name being recorded as 'Johan Lock'. His seal shows an 8-rayed figure and the words 'S'JOH'IS LOG'. He was also 'Lok' ' on the jury for the inquest into the inheritance of the half-barony of Wilton in 1303/4.

Locke (*lok*) *n.* **James** (19th/20th C.) Selkirk manufacturer who lived for a while at Kilmeny. He was an early tennis enthusiast in Hawick. His son William Lindsay was a doctor. In 1870

he married Wilhelmina (1849–1924), daughter of manufacturer William Watson. They had at least 2 daughters, who lived in Cambridge and Edinburgh.

Lockerbie (*lo-kur-bee*) *n.* town near the Border in Dumfries & Galloway region, where the Dryfe Water meets the Annan. It had a nearby Roman camp at Birrenswark Hill. The town was founded in the early 18th century by the Johnstones, became a burgh in 1863, and was known for its lamb sales. It gave its name to the 'Lockerbie Lick', meaning a slashed face, during the times of feuding between the Johnstones and the Maxwells. Tragedy struck in 1988 when a terrorist bomb brought down a Pan-Am jet, killing all on-board and 11 people in the town. Population 3,982 (1991).

the Lockerbie lick (*thu-lo-kur-bee-lik*) *n., arch.* former term for the habit of the Johnstones of slashing their victims' faces.

lockerie (*lo-ku-ree*) *adj., arch.* rippling, said of a stream.

Lockhart (*lok-har'*) *n.* **Allan Eliott** (1803–78) 5th Laird of Borthwickbrae. Second (and oldest surviving) son of William Eliott, he was a lawyer and became Deputy Lieutenant of Selkirkshire and then Roxburghshire (in 1848). He was listed as a Commissioner in Selkirkshire in 1819, when still younger of Borthwickbrae. He was called to the Bar in 1824. He was listed at Borthwickbrae among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory, and mentioned as a major landowner in Hawick Parish in 1838. He was Selkirkshire M.P. 1846–61, was also involved in local education and agriculture and served as a Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace and Tax Commissioner for Roxburghshire. In 1841 he was absent from Borthwickbrae, but his sister and 4 children were there, along with a governess and 6 other servants. He was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1860. In 1861 he presented a jar of reptiles and other items to the Museum, and in 1862 donated a grebe, shot near the source of the Borthwick Water. In 1866 he loaned for the Museum's temporary exhibit several items, including 'a carved ivory goblet, valued at £50, and a piece of tapestry worked by Queen Mary in Lochlevn Castle; Spanish and Indian weapons'. In 1874 he was listed in the Land Tax Rolls as owner of Flex, as well as Wester Essenside and Leap Hill. In 1830 he married Charlotte (1809–88), 5th daughter of Sir David Dundas of Beechwood, and succeeded to the estates on the death of his father-in-law 2 years later. He had 12 children, including 5 sons who survived to adulthood: William (b.1833), who succeeded and married an Elliot of Wolfelee; David (1834–1903), who married Fanny Wood of Hutton and had 3 sons; Capt. Allan (b.1837), who married twice and had a daughter; Col. Robert Dundas (b.1841), who had 2 daughters; and Charles Walter (1850–94), who married a daughter of Mark Neville and died without issue. His daughters included: Matilda (1832–98); Marianne (b.c.1836); and Robina (1840–1924). He retired in 1861 and after the Death of Lord Polwarth was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. **George** (d.1547) cleric who was Archdeacon of Teviotdale from about 1509 until 1533. The George 'Herher' referred to in 1509 is probably a transcription error for his name. He was elevated to Dean of Glasgow in 1533, and remained in that office until he died. **Sir George** (c.1630–89), Lord Carnwath, son of Sir James of Lee. He was a prominent Scottish advocate, who served as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Lord President of the Court of Session, Privy Counsellor and Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament for Lanarkshire. He married Philadelphia, daughter of Lord Wharton and was succeeded by his son George. He was murdered on Edinburgh High Street by the husband of a woman he had represented against him. In 1690 his son George was served heir to his lands around Jedhead in Southdean Parish. It is unclear how he acquired these in the first place. **Sir George** of Carnwath (1673–1731) son of Sir George. In 1690 he inherited his father's annual rents of part of the Marquisate of Douglas in Jedforest, specifically 3 half steadings in Jedhead and half of 2 steads in 'Campsheill-haugh'. He was a member of Parliament for the county of Edinburgh and one of the commissioners for arranging the union with England. He was a spy who brought to light the extent of bribery before the vote for the 1707 Union, leading to Burns line 'bought and sold for English gold'. He was a Jacobite supporter and later a spy for Charles Stewart, having to flee the country for a year and dying in a duel 3 years later. **Gilbert Eliott** (1808–24) younger son of William of Borthwickbrae. He joined the Royal Navy and died onboard H.M.S. Diamond, which was captained by Lord Napier. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Lillico in bedrule in 1724. **John Eliott** of Borthwickbrae (1796–1815). Eldest son of William, he was a Cornet in the Dragoons and was killed at Waterloo. **John Gibson** (1794–1854) writer and editor who is best known for the 7 volume biography of

Sir Walter Scott, his father-in-law. He married Scott's eldest daughter Sophia in 1820 and the couple spent summers on the Abbotsford estate. His sickly child Johnnie probably inspired Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather', but died aged 11. He is buried in Dryburgh Abbey. Andrew Lang published 'The Life and Letters of John Gibson Lockhart' in 1897. **Margaret** 'Peggy' (18th C.) chambermaid at Cavers in 1791, when she worked for George Douglas. **Mary Charlotte** (1875–1965) daughter of Capt. William, 6th of Borthwickbrae and Dorothea Helen, daughter of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. Her father sold Borthwickbrae in 1884. Her 3 brothers died before their father and in 1907 she became head of the lines of both Borthwickbrae and Wolfelee. In 1899 she married Maj. R.H. Adams, but took the surname Eliott-Lockhart in 1907. She had a son, called Sir Allan Robert (b.1905) and a daughter Dorothy Cecil Bertram. **Capt. Robert Eliott** (19th C.) of Borthwickbrae, he served in the Royal Artillery. **Rev. Robert** (1901–80) born at Grangemouth, son of Thomas and Christina Todd. He was educated at Grangemouth, Denny and Glasgow University (1927–32). He was student assistant at Glasgow Gallowgate, was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1932 and was ordained as minister at Forfar East in the same year. He moved to Glasgow St. Mark's-Lancefield in 1938 and then Burdiehouse in 1951. He was minister of Wilton South church from 1963 and retired in 1972. In 1936 he married Margaret (b.1902), daughter of Robert Brown. **Stephen** (15th C.) leased the Crown lands of Gilmanscleuch in 1486. **Walter Eliott** (b.1804) younger son of William. He worked for the East India Company. He married Mary, daughter of William Proctor and died in Madras without any children. **Lt.-Col. William Eliott** (1764–1832) 4th Laird of Borthwickbrae, eldest surviving son of John of Borthwickbrae and Margaret Laing. He appears to have lived at Orchard before succeeding to Borthwickbrae; he was described as 'William Elliot Esq. in Orchard' in the years 1790/1 and 1791/2 when he paid tax for having a female servant and 2 male servants, and also in 1790/1 and 1790/1 when he paid for owning a carriage. From 1792 he was 'William Elliot of Borthwickbrae' when he continued to pay the duty for 2 male servants and a carriage in Roberton Parish, with 3 servants in 1793 and 1794 and 1 in 1797. He was at Orchard on the Horse Tax Rolls for 1790–94, when he had up to 4 carriage horses, as well as being owner of 2 work horses in 1797. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. From 1795 he served as Colonel for the local troop of Yeomanry (volunteer cavalry, also known as the Roxburgh Fencible Dragoons), leading his men in repelling the French (who were supplying arms to Ireland) at Killala Bay in 1798. He was later appointed major commandant of the Roxburgh Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry, and turned out with his regiment at the False Alarm of 1804. In 1821 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Roxburghshire Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1802 he paid the Land Tax on Borthwickbrae, the west side of Howcleuch and Wester Alemoor. He was listed as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805 and 1819. He was a member of the Jedforest Club from 1812. He was among the first to be listed on the 'Donations' page for the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. He was left the lands of Meikledale and Flex by his uncle, William Laing. He also inherited lands of Old Melrose, where his family would sometimes reside. He became M.P. for Selkirkshire, serving 1806–30, and was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1823. There is a letter of 1824 where the Burgh of Selkirk asked him for funds for the races at the Common Riding there. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1827 he complained about poachers, with Andrew Oliver as his lawyer. In 1792 he married Marianna (or Marianne), daughter and heiress of Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn, and changed his surname to 'Eliott-Lockhart'. His children were: Jane (b.1795), baptised at Edinburgh, but recorded in Roberton; John (1796–1815), who was killed at Waterloo; Margaret, who was at Borthwickbrae in 1841; Allan (b.1803), who succeeded; Walter, who died in Madras; William (b.1808), who became a Major; and Gilbert (1808–24), who died on H.M.S. Diamond. He died at Cleghorn. **Capt. William Eliott** (1833–1907) 6th Laird of Borthwickbrae, and 14th of Cleghorn in Lanark, eldest son of Allan. He served in the Cameronians and 74th Highlanders, retiring from service in 1868. He was then assistant Chief Constable of Lancashire before becoming Chamberlain for the Duke of Buccleuch at Branxholme, with responsibility for Selkirkshire and Teviotdale. He held this position from 1876 until 1892. During this time he was an enthusiastic supporter of the idea of building a Cottage Hospital in Hawick. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1870. He was also Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirkshire and J.P. for Roxburghshire, as well as Selkirkshire and Lanarkshire. He was Chairman of the Managers

of Hawick Cottage Hospital and President of the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, as well as being on the committee for the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association. He became an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1881. In 1882 he was present (as Chamberlain) at the opening of the Dod Burn water works in Hawick. He was also proprietor of the lands at the Flex in the 1880s. He sold Borthwickbrae to Robert Noble in 1884 and for a time lived at Branxholme, but then moved to Cleghorn in Lanarkshire. He matriculated arms in 1893. In 1866 he married Dorothea Helen, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. Their children were: Capt. Allan Ashton (1867–98), who died in Malta; Walter Blair (1870–95), who died unmarried; Mary Charlotte (b.1875), who succeeded as heir of the line; and Norman (b.1871), who died in infancy. He wrote about the history of Branxholme, including the associated Scotts of Buccleuch, for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1886 (sometimes 'Lockhardt', and often called 'Eliott-Lockhart', note also that it became 'Eliott' rather than 'Elliot').

Lockhart Place (*lok-har'-plis*) *n.* street in the Wellogate area, built in 1879 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company, and named after the second William Eliott Lockhart. No. 9 is a grade C listed building.

Lockie (*lo-kee*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Thomson in Wilton in 1768 and their children included Thomas (b.1769), Agnes (b.1772) and William (b.1777). The witnesses in 1772 were merchant John Oliver and wright James Aitkin. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) servant to William Brown, Minister of Bedrule, according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Alexander** (b.c.1801) servant at Denholm Mill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at Easter Essenside on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. Probably the same Andrew married Isobel Harvie and had children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, including John (b.1691) and Bessie (b.1693). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1720. He married Bessie Storie in 1719. Their children included: John (b.1720); Marion (b.1731) **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Dovemount or Easter Howlands. He is mentioned in 1764 as one of the men for whom Robert Easton cut peats on Wilton Common, perhaps in the 1730s. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Jean Scott. Their children included John (b.1768). **James** (18th C.) resident at Threephead in Roberton Parish. His name was written 'Locie' in 1771 when his twins James and William were baptised. Perhaps the same James was witness to a baptism in Wilton for Walter Scott at Whitfield in 1770. **James** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Denholm, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Janet** (b.1798) daughter of mason William. She was still living at Borthwickbraehaugh in 1851, but described as a 'Carrier'. Her son Walter Thomson was also there, as well as her nephew William Turnbull. **Janet** (b.c.1800) grocer recorded on the 1841 census for Wilton. She lived on Damside, which was perhaps the lower part of Wilton Path. Her children included Mary Hall, jessie, Betsy, John and William. By 1861 she appears to be on Dickson Street and with no occupation. **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'John Lok' ' when he was on the inquisition of 1303/4 for inheritance of the half barony of Wilton. It seems reasonable to suppose that his named was Lockie and that he was a local man, like the others. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashybank who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. William was also listed there and so probably related. **John** (18th C.) recorded at Denholm in 1725 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Cavers Parish. William (b.1722) and Christian (b.1727), baptised in Cavers, were probably also his children. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1736 he witnessed a baptism for John Smith (blacksmith at Stirches), in 1737 others for George Wallace, resident at Roughheugh and for Robert Graham, resident of Brieryyards, and in 1739 another for Robert Easton in Overhall. He married Elspeth Porteous in 1731 and their children included: James (b.1734); Anne (b.1736); and James (again, b.1740). It is poissble he is the John who died in 1742, after whom the area of 'Lockieshedge' was named. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Nichol and their children included William (b.1749). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Violet Laidlaw and their children included: Mary (b.1752); Janet (b.1754); Isobel (b.1757); and Violet (b.1759). His wife was probably the daughter of Adam Laidlaw and Helen Bell born in 1729. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jane Stoddart in Roberton Parish in 1791 and their children included Walter (b.1795), Margaret (b.1797) and Janet (b.1802). **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Honeytown in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Serving' suggests he served. His name appears again in 1798, recorded

as substitute for Michael Anderson from Appletreehall. Later in 1798 he was sworn into the Militia and was listed as 'Serving' on the amended list of 1799. **John** (b.c.1773) resident of Sorbie in Ewesdale. In 1800 he married Jean, daughter of Thomas Dryden, blacksmith at St. Boswells. Their children were: Jean (b.1801); Catherine (b.1803), who married Robert Anderson from Langholm; Elizabeth (b.1805); Janet Church (b.1807); and James (b.1809). **John** (b.c.1800) gamekeeper living at Byreleehaugh in Roberton Parish in 1841. By 1851 he was working in a factory in Galashiels and in 1861 was a carter at Ladhope. His wife was Janet and their children included Alison, Margaret, Jessie, Marion, Isabella, Anne, Jane and Meriam. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He is probably the 'Pat' who in 1691 witnessed a baptism for Andrew. He married Bessie Easton and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1689. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1687 he married Margaret Waugh, as recorded in Roberton Parish. However, the marriage took place at Hassendean Kirk (perhaps one of the last there). He witnessed baptisms in Roberton Parish for George Collin in 1687 and for James Waugh in 1768. Probably the same Thomas was resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1715 he was a wright at Synton Parkhead. He married Helen Veitch and their children included Elizabeth (b.1715) and John (b.1717). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth MArtin in wilton in 1796. **Thomas** (b.1814/5) born in Roberton Parish, he was a 'game guard' at Leahead on the 1851 census. In 1841 he had been visiting Hoscoteshiel, while his family were staying at Coldhouse. He married Margaret Hay and their children included William, Georgina, Catherine and James. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashybank who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably closely related to John, who was also listed there. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at 'Whithaw' (presumably Whitehaugh) in 1764. He married Janet Laidlaw and their children included John (b.1764), Walter (b.1767) and Rachel (b.1769). The witnesses in 1764 were Robert Ormiston and Thomas Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Jean Paterson. Their children included: Agnes (b.1781) and William (b.1788). **William** (b.1772/3) mason at Borthwickbrae. He was living at Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1798. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1841 he was living at Borthwickbraehaugh. He married Margaret Cavers in 1795 and their children included: James (1796–1825), buried in Borthwick Waas, with the first part of the headstone unreadable; Janet (b.1798); John (b.1800); Jane (b.1802); Ann (b.1805); Isobella (b.1807); Thomas (b.1811); Euphemia (b.1813); William (1814/5–33), also buried in Borthwick Waas and Robert (b.1819). **William** (1788–1853) born at Stinty-Knowes, son of William and Jean Paterson. He was educated at Wilton and became Schoolmaster at Stouslie in 1806, serving there for 37 years. He is listed as teacher at Stouslie among male heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. He was also known as a poet. He is probably the 'Lockie o' the Skirtyknowes' (corrected to 'Stinty Knowes' by Frank Hogg) referred to in 'Daft Jock Grey's Song' and the 'Lockie o' the Stinty Knowes' mentioned in the poem 'Hawick Immortals'. A friend of 'Clinty', he wrote one of the Auld Brig poems. He also wrote 'Farewell to Edinburgh', a poem in celebration of the lighting of Hawick's first gas lamps, and others, including annual odes on the Duke of Buccleuch's birthday. He is also mentioned in a song from 'Daft Jock Gray', recorded in the book 'Memoir of Robert Chambers' (1872) – 'There's Lockie o' the Stinty Knowes, There's Nicol o' Dick-neuk, And Bryson o' the Priestrig, And Hall into the Heap' [DJG]. He married Isabel Anderson (from Roberton) in Wilton Parish in 1808. In the 1841 census he is at Stouslie School with wife Isabella and children Jean (b.1808) and William (b.1814). He is still teachere there in 1851, but now living at Easter Longbaulk, with 3 grandchildren also in the house. He died at Longbaulk. **William** (19th C.) of William Lockie's knitwear, founded in 1874, based on the Fore Raw and later at Riversdale Mills. He was a contributor to buying the Auld Mid Raw for demolition. **William** (19th/20th C.) resident of Whitriggs. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk (sometimes written 'Lockey', 'Locky', 'Lokie', 'Loky', etc.).

Lockie's see **Lockie's Mill**

Lockiesedge (*lo-kee-zej*) *n.* sometimes spelling of **Lockieshedge**.

Lockieshedge (*lo-keez-hej, lo-kee-zej*) *n.* area between Stirches Road and Mayfield, around the house with the same name. It was the easternmost part of the area formerly known as 'Roughheugh' and the name applied to a large part of

what is now Mayfield. It is first recorded as feued by Robert Langlands in two parts to John Biggar and to Robert and Mark Liddel of Whitehaugh in 1773. This second part passed to the Hart family in 1776. Apparently a beech hedge bordering the old road to Selkirk (Stirches Road) grew until the 18th century, where there are now buildings. Walter Scott was recorded living there in 1797 and Adam Hart was a weaver there in at least 1797–1801. Weaver James Scott was recorded there in 1799. The 18th century high wall was demolished in 1970 when the road was realigned (named after the hedge and an early resident, **John Lockie**, who died in 1742; also written, presumably in error, 'Lockiesedge' and 'Lockie's Edge').

Lockieshedge Hoose (*lo-keez-hej-, lo-keez-zej-hoos*) *n.* house in the area known as Lockieshedge, off Stirches Road, opposite Wellfield Road. Also known just as 'Lockieshedge' or sometimes 'Lockiesedge'.

Lockie's Mill (*lo-keez-mil*) *n.* William Lockie & Co., knitwear manufacturers of Riversdale Mills, founded in 1874. The company also had a small factory off Drumlanrig Square (on the Fore Raw) in the latter part of the 19th century, being a 3-storey building reached from No. 28. This now houses 'Westfield Works' at Nos. 27 and 28. The building's frontage has a combination of paired windows and oriel windows. The modern company focuses on luxury garments.

lock-in (*lok-in*) *n.* a period of extended hours after a pub is technically closed.

lockit (*lo-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* locked – 'Caged up, within a glass-case lockit, He'll shew the curse that Job invokit' [JoHa], '... and the east door to be lockit all the tyme, at least from the time the collector of alms comes in' [DMW], 'I'll hae him lockit up for a scoundrel obtaining money by false pretences' [JEDM], '... And the lilacs are lockit ticht I' their maidenhead' [DH].

Lock the Door Lariston (*lok-thu-dōr-law-ri-stin*) *n.* song written by James Hogg, the Ettrick Sheprherd, in 1797. It was popular at the Colour Bussing and similar events in the 19th century. Scocha recorded a version in 2001 – 'Lock the door, Lariston, Lion of Liddesdale; Lock the door, Lariston, Lowther comes on; The Armstrongs are flying, The widows are crying, The Castleton's burning, and Oliver's gone' [ES] (usually spelled with one 'r').

locusts (*lō-kists*) *n., pl., arch.* carob beans, used as a cattle feed and before WWI purchased by children as a confection, chewing the beans until only the fibre was left – 'A licorice stick, a neivefu' monkey nits, A bag o' locust – tidbits rare' [WL] (also called 'locust beans').

Lod (*lad, lōd*) *n., arch.* Lord – '... Till ten had struck, When Bob cries 'Lod, My chiels, we're on the batter'' [VW], *interj., arch.* used to express disapproval or disagreement, especially in phrases like 'Lod sakes' or 'Lod man!' – '... An' champin' smash amang the dirty puddle; Lo'd! how they sprawl aboot, an' girnin' guddle!' [JoHa] (also written 'Lo'd').

Lodge 111 (*loj-yin-u-lee-vin*) *n.* Hawick Masonic Lodge, being Lodge St. John, No. 111, affectionately known as 'the three ones'. Its premises are at 33 Commercial Road, and were converted from the building of Innes, Chambers & Co., tweed merchants in 1923 (with designs by J.P. Alison and foundation stone with time capsule laid in 1922). Prior to that their meetings were in the Commercial Inn, in a warehouse of a Mr. Oliver and then in a Church hall at Myreslawgreen, which was consecrated in 1874. The Lodge started at least as early as 1768, although there are suggestions that there were already Masons in Hawick before then; a charter gives its number as 141, this being altered later. 15 Napoleonic prisoners of war became members in the 1810s, apparently boosting attendance in what had been a time of reduced membership. Activity lapsed in the mid-19th century, but it was resuscitated in 1860 and has been active since then. The maximum number on the roll was 582 in 1922. This lodge helped to erect the Henry Scott Riddell monument and an annual visit there is made in June. They were also present at the laying of the foundation stones for the Subscription Rooms, Corn Exchange, Cottage Hospital and Library. The lodge has a collection of masonic jewels and other artefacts, including the miltary sword of William F. Beattie. The Lodge has long been involved with local charitable and community causes. The building was renivated in 1973/4, with the main entrance moved to the side. There was a march through the Town for the 100th anniversary and there was a re-dedication ceremony to celebrate the 250th anniversary in 2018. Histories were written by Tom Ker in 1892 and Alex Burgon in 1994.

Lodge 424 (*loj-fow-ur-too'-ee-fow-ur*) *n.* Lodge St. James, Border Union Royal Arch (B.U.R.A.), No. 424, being a branch of the Freemasons. It formed in September 1863 and was perhaps reformed in August 1882. It started essentially out of disputes over the Volunteers, with mass resignations from the other Hawick Lodge in 1863, led

by prominent townsmen such as George Hardie Fraser. A bazaar was held in 1892, opened by the Grand Master Mason. The new premises were built at 8 Union Street in 1893, to the designs of J.P. Alison, with the foundation stone laid with full ceremony. Before that the lodge met every second Tuesday in Orrock Church Hall. The Lodge celebrates a Mid-Summer Festival of St. John. Latterly the club members have been meeting twice per month, from September to April. The lodge contains a frieze depicting scenes from the Bible. A history, written by James Edgar, was published in 1932.

Lodgegill (*loj-gil*) *n.* former farm on the Tarras Water, east of the Ewes valley. It was a seat of the Elliots in the 17th and 18th centuries. Thomas Elliot was there in 1682. Descendants of Anderson of Tushielaw were shepherds there in the 18th and 19th centuries. Robert Scott and family were living there in 1841 – 'Callants, ride! what ails your rotten naigs? He's making straight for Lodgegill and the craigs!' ' [HNo] (it is marked 'Lugil' on Gordon's c.1650 map and is 'Ludgill' in about 1748).

Lodgeknowe (*loj-now*) *n.* former farmstead in Cavers Parish, precise location uncertain. William Scott (servant at Colterscleuch) was householder there in 1796. It is recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when John Lunn was farmer there. Patrick Hume was a labourer there in 1799 (it is 'Lodgeknow' in 1796 and 1797).

Lod-sake (*lōd-sāk*) *interj, arch.* a mild oath, 'for the Lord's sake' – '... when, Lo'dsake, callants! wad ye believe it – the cratur a' at ance just sprang frae the grund like a wull-cat ... ' [BCM1881], 'Now, Lodsake, Tammas, be quick, for aw've the pot on the day ... ' [JTu] (see also **Lod**).

Lod-sakes-mei (*lōd-sāks-mī*) *interj, arch.* Lord save me, deary me, for Heaven's sake, used as a very mild oath – 'A was in a habble! Bit lod sakes mei! It wasna leike A was muitteet oot ... ' [ECS], 'Mind ... Aa wadna dae'd nowadays. Lod-sakes-mei, no. Everything's shundert!' [DH].

loe (*loo, lō*) *v., poet.* to love – 'Fair fa ye, lass; I loo your project weel. O war my heart as light as it is leel!' [CPM], '... Yet ne'er could lo'e them as we lo'e our auld aik tree' [JoHa], 'An' weel I ken, an' weel I loe, the magic, mystic hour' [JoHa], 'For ane that lo'ed ye dear, Ye'll whiles drap a tear' [JTe], 'Thou sallt loe thy neeber, an' hete thine enemie' [HSR], 'Becaus thy loein-kindniss is better nor liffe ... ' [HSR], 'I lo'e to see the harebell wi' its dancin' cups o' blue, An' bonnie is the primrose whan it's drookit wi' the dew' [JJ], 'And weel we lo'e the guid auld toon ... ' [JT], 'Of a' the toons that I lo'e weel Auld Hawick abune them a' ' [JSE], '... Stands the toon we lo'e owre a' touns' [WL], 'And throwe the ages yit ti come, May Hawick aye loe their Fifes an Drum' [ABo] (also spelled 'loo', 'lo'e', 'looe', 'loo'e', etc.).

lo'e see **loe**

loesome (*lō-sum*) *adj., poet.* lovable, lovely, beloved – 'Come lo'esome Spring wi' a' your braws ... ' [JT], 'There's no' a ane in a' the land – At least there is na mony – Sae clever baith wi' heid an' hand As oor ain lo'esome Conie' [FL].

loft (*loft*) *n.* a gallery in a church, formerly being erected for private families, with additional seating being rented out to assist the poor fund – '... for building and erecting of the timber work of ane loft in the kirk of Hawick, designed by the Presbyterie for the Baylyeas and toun Counsell of the said toun' [BR1684], 'Charges of the settes [seats] in the loft above the bilifes' loft ... 11 0 0' [BR1733].

lofts (*lofts*) *n., arch.* gallery levels in a church, usually associated with a particular family or group of people. The pre-1763 church had the following balcony sections: 'the Bailies' Loft'; 'the Parkhill Loft'; 'the Middle Loft'; and 'the Wester Loft'. The post-1763 St. Mary's Kirk had the following separate balcony sections: the 'Middle Loft' or 'Steple Loft'; the 'High Loft' or 'Common Loft' or 'Rowly-Powly Loft'; the 'Weaver's Loft' or 'Bailie's Loft' or 'Wester Loft'; and the 'Buccleuch Loft' or 'Duke's Loft'. Wilton Kirk had 'Highchesters Loft', and Cavers Kirk had 'the Laird's Loft'.

Logan (*lō-gin*) *n.* **Andrew** 'Andy', champion archer from Hawick, who runs the Redgauntlet Archery Club. In 2005 he helped British Telecom by firing a downed telephone cable across the Teviot near Hassendean Burn. Later that year he won the Recurve Bow section of the European Championships and was given the Honorary Provost's Council's Achievement Award. He lit the brazier at the Opening Ceremony for the Hawick 'Olympics' in 2012 – 'Oov got threi champion airchers Europe's Logan, and world champions McCombe and Cook' [AlB], **Rev. James** (16th/17th C.) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1602, he was presented to the Parish of Southdean in 1609. However, the Presbytery decided about a week later 'to provide another kirk for him', so he appears not to have been the official minister. **James** (17th C.) merchant from Kirkpatrick Parish in Galloway. In 1696

he was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick, with Walter Graham acting as cautioner for him, that he would pay all liabilities. **Rev. James** (19th C.) born at Muthill, Perth, he was minister of Roberton Free Kirk. He was recorded at Roberton when the Ordnance Survey Name Book was made in the period 1858–60. In 1861 he was a lodger at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. Note that a man of the same was minister at Swinton 1833–68, and made the second statistical account there. **Mr. ??** (b.1880) born in Kelso, son of Peter and nephew of Dr. Robertson Nicholl, Editor of the 'British Weekly'. He was educated in Kelso and at Apatria Agricultural College. He became tenant farmer of Mackside in the early years of the 20th century. He was a member of the Hobkirk School Board. He married a daughter of Rev. William Smith. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1560 as owner of a tenement in Hawick, on the north side of the High Street, east of the tenement of Thomas Short. He is recorded in 1579 when the same tenement in Hawick, then belonging to Simon Sanderson, 'sumtyme pertenit' to him. Probably the same Thomas was a witness to the will of William Douglas in Crook in 1581; he seems to be described as 'Wryt', i.e. writer (also written 'Logane').

loggerheid (*lo-gur-heed*) *n., arch.* a loggerhead, idiot – 'Robert Wright, late bailie, is fined for abusing the present bailie, by hanging of him, calling him drunken sott and logerhead . . . ' [BR1685].

logie (*lō-gee*) *n., poet.* fire-place of a kiln – 'Freed for a while to take the air From hell's tremendous logie' [JR].

loke (*lōk*) *interj., arch.* used to express surprise or happiness, also in the phrase 'Lokesake mei!' or 'Lokesakes!' (euphemism for 'Lord').

loll (*lol*) *v., arch.* to mew, mewl, howl like a cat – '. . . they were agreeably surprised with the loalling of cats' [EM1820], 'Loalling. Loud mewing, Teviotdale' [JoJ], 'The vera cats are waefu' lollin' – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa].

London (*lun-din*) *n.* **Edmund** (13th/14th C.) given the Prebend of Ashkirk by Edward II in 1319. His name was given as 'Edmund de Londres'. Perhaps the same 'Master Edmund de Londres' was recorded in 1305 in a list of merchants who used the River Thames between London and Oxford. He was Clerk of the Chapel of the Countess of Hereford in about 1315 when he petitioned the King on behalf of his uncle 'William Cachefreynchs'. A record from the House of God in Berwick mentions that he was the appointee there, but was ousted by Robert the Bruce after Bannockburn and replaced with William of Roxburgh. **Thomas** (12th/13th C.) probably son of William 'de Londres', he was known as 'Thome de Londonis' and variants. He was a descendant of William de Londres, 1st Lord of Kidwelly, a Norman knight who settled in Scotland. The family name developed into Lundy. He acquired the lands of Lessudden in Roxburghshire. He witnessed the Charter of Earl Henry to Jedburgh Abbey in about 1150. He married Escheyne, daughter of Uchtred de Molle. Their children were: Malcolm de Lundin, granted the Barony of Lundie in Forfar, who became 'Doorward' of all the King's palaces; Philip de Lundin, granted the Barony of Lundin in Fife; and Escheyne de Molle, who married Robert de Croc and Walter Fitz Alan, High Steward of Scotland. He also married Margaret, who had previously been married to Ralph Lovel, Lord of Castle Cary and Hawick, and who was mother of Henry, Lord of Hawick; she gifted lands at Outerside to Jedburgh Abbey in the 1160s (also sometimes written 'Loudon').

the London Cup (*thu-lun-din-kup*) *n.* Common-Riding Race prize, subscribed for by callants living in London in 1845. How long the trophy was competed for and what happened to it are unknown.

London Laidlaw (*lun-din-lād-la*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Laidlaw**.

the London Scottish Border Counties Association (*thu-lun-din-sko'-eesh-bōr-dur-koon'-eez-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* former organisation of Borders gentlemen and ladies based in London. It was formed in 1897, with Andrew Lang as President, and held its first annual dinner in 1898, with the Chair occupied by the Duke of Buccleuch. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle talked on 'the literature of the Scottish border' at the 1904 dinner.

long see **lang**

Long- see **Lang-**

Longmuir (*lawng-mewr*) *n.* **Rev. William MacGregor** (b.1936) born in Swinton, son of James Boyd and Bethia Liddell MacGregor. He was educated in Duns, at the Open University and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated L.Th. in 1983. He did National Service in the R.A.F. 1954–56 and Home Civil Service 1954–80. He was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1983, was assistant at Edinburgh Cluny 1983–84 and was ordained as minister of Lanark Cairns in 1984. He moved to be minister of Denholm,

Minto and Bedrule in 1992, remaining until 2003. In 1984 he married Helen (b.1950), daughter of Joseph Uprichard and their children were Ruth MacGregor (b.1985) and Hannah Beth (b.1987).

Longueville (*long-vil*) *n.* **Thomas** (d.c.1340) according to local tradition, he may have been the earliest member of the Langlands family. One story is that he was a French Pirate, 'the Red Rover', who was captured attacking one of William Wallace's ships, with the two becoming friends, and then the name 'Longueville' becoming Langlands. A more likely story is that the Langlands family came across with William the Conqueror and settled elsewhere in Scotland, only gaining Roxburghshire lands after Wallace was dead. The connection between Langlands and 'Longueville' may be simply because of the similarity of the names. Others suggest that he was the same man as 'Thomas de Charteris' through marrying the Charteris heiress and taking her name. This early history is unclear, and further confused through the influence of historical romances such as 'The Scottish Chiefs' (1809) by Jane Porter, popularising earlier tales by the mediæval balladeer Blind Harry (whose stories about Wallace are notoriously unreliable). The Langlands family gained lands at Langlandshill in Peeblesshire, built the original Kinfauns Castle in Perthshire and also acquired local lands that would become the Langlands (i.e. Wilton) estate. Wallace is traditionally supposed to have visited the Langlands estate in 1297 and 'tethered his charger to a thorn tree near the Castle Wall', but there is no evidence to support this. It is unclear if this 'Sir Thomas of Longueville' ever existed, and if he did, that family settled in Buckinghamshire.

the Longuevilles (*thu-long-vilz, -long-gwu-vee*) *n.* originally Norman family, taking their name from a small town in Normandy. The Longuevilles, Earls of Buckingham, were the ancient lords, and there are several places still bearing the name in England. The family are said to have held lands in the Barony of Wilton from the early 13th century. There has also been the suggestion that this was the same family as 'Langlands', who are recorded as Barons of Wilton in the 15th century; such a connection would establish the same family as Barons for about 500 years, although in reality there is no proof that they held the half-barony of Wilton before about 1340.

Lonnhyll see **Loanhill**

loo see **loe**

lood (*lood*) *adj.* loud – 'that jersey's gei lood is eet no?', '... Curse lood an' lang, but roar wi' gowden bellow' [JoHa], 'Peesweeps an' pliver's lood are skirlin', Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'Sing untill him ane new sang; playe deftlie wi' ane luud noyse' [HSR], '... an' like ane wicht man that cryes luud owt bie resen o' wine' [HSR], '... Ti the ribs lood chorus cuissen off the wanted walts' [WL], '... And lood the lamentin' bi haughs and bi braes' [DH], '... fresh wi growing gress and hedges lood wi linties' [DH], '... for playin owre lood in Bosels Village Hall' [IWL].

looder (*loo-dur*) *adj.* louder – '... The blackbird gied a looder twang, To cheer the flower o' Teviotdale' [JoHa], '... An' aye the looder his din Believe him the less, an' be The mair convinced o' his sin' [FL].

loodest (*loo-dist*) *adj.* loudest – '... An' wale yer sweetest, best-gaun reed, Yer loodest chanter – let it screed' [JoHa], 'An' yell the loodest o' the lot, When the cornet came alang' [IJ].

loodly (*lood-lee*) *adv.* loudly – 'Then ane an' a' they loodly laugh, It's glorious fun they're thinkin' ' [JoHa], 'Some folk think a' other folk gowks, And loodly their trumpet they blaw ...' [FL], '... crye owt luudlie til God wi' the voyce o' triumff' [HSR], '... an' thy saunts crye owt luudlie for joye' [HSR].

lood-oot (*lood-oo'*) *adv., arch.* aloud, loudly.

looe see **loe**

loof see **luif**

look (*look*) *v., arch.* to look at, look for, view, examine – 'At Corstorphine A roared an leuch whan A saw the monkeys lookin yin another for flaes' [ECS], 'Peety on the herds lookin the hills i sic waather' [ECS], 'A lookeet the shuttle o the kist, bit A coodna finnd the schaedle' [ECS], 'A'll look the whole waeter-gate, bit A'll finnd um' [ECS], 'He must have carried a stone from the burn every time he looked his sheep' [DH], to wait for a relative on their death-bed, to expect, anticipate – 'I am sorye that ye should nocht have rested your selffs a night with me as I luked ye should' [SB1597].

lookeet see **lookit**

looker (*loo-kur*) *n.* a worker who looks for flaws in 'greazy' garments in the knitwear industry before passing them to a mender, this being traditionally a woman's job.

lookin een (*loo-kin-een*) *n., pl., arch.* one's very eyes – 'Hei glaammed at eet leike a cock at a grozert, an waird eet afore ma lookin een on o leemeenade or sic-another fussy drink' [ECS].

lookin-ti (*loo-kin-ti*) *n., arch.* a prospect of the future (noted by E.C. Smith).

lookit (*loo-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* looked – 'hei lookit efter his neebours gairden for um', '. . . there was something wild and unyerthly in its een – they couldna be lookit at, and less be describit' [LHTB], '. . . an' I luikit for sum til tak' pitie, but there was nane . . . ' [HSR], 'I luiket on my richt han', an' coud see . . . ' [HSR], 'For ne'er a ane lookit as tho' they wad fash us, Ne'er the less oo determined tae steer very cautious' [BM1900], 'Sae he lookit close and he lookit lang, And he vowed to the gallows he wad gang!' [WL], '. . . But lookit sae vexed when his team got bate That ye gied him half your pie . . . ' [DH], 'So Aa stude and lookit at it for a bit, and Aa keekit at it . . . ' [DH].

look slippy (*look-sli-pee*) *interj., arch.* look alive, take care – '. . . Let's look slippy, here's 'Sacky' coming' [JHH].

Lookup (*loo-kup*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) and Provost of Jedburgh, who was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1776. Probably the same Andrew paid the window tax in Jedburgh in 1748. This peculiar surname was once fairly common in Jedburgh and Melrose. **Robert** (b.c.1780) writer in Hawick, according to the ballot list for the Militia in 1801. He could be the son of Thomas baptised in 1783. **Thomas** (1729/30–1811) forester for the Buccleuch estates in 'Teviotdalehead' in at least the period 1798–1807. He is probably the Thomas 'Lukup' recorded as 'Groom and House Servant' at Branxholme in 1778 and 1779 (working for William Ogilvie) and 'House Servant' in 1785 and 1786 (working for Adam Ogilvie). He may be the Thomas who married Alison Gill (or McGill) in 1771 and whose children included: Helen (b.1772); Christian (b.1775); and Robert (b.1783). The witnesses in 1772 were John Laurie (preacher at Caerlenrig) and John Kyle. He died at Branxholme and was buried at St. Mary's. **William** (17th C.) listed as wright and servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. His surname is transcribed 'Linkvpe', but it seems likely this was 'Lookup'. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for work done at Branxholme and Hawick (also written 'Lukup' and other variants).

loon (*loon, lown*) *n., arch.* a lad, youth, fellow, rascal – '. . . Robert Hardie being accusit . . . for . . . calling the council's officers men-sworn lowns' [BR1657], 'I chased the loons doon to Carlisle, Jook't the raip on the Hair-i-bee, Ma naig nickert an' cockit his tail, But wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T], '. . . Till a reid hette pyke the master gatte, And gave his loone a prodde' [JTe], 'I hate the loon, who, under friendship's guise, Conceals the bitter malice of a foe' [JoHa], 'Thou e'en makes virtue look but like a loon . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . The loon that winna' chorus't' [JT], 'Now foul fa' ilka coward loon Wha winna' join the fray' [JT], '. . . With an English loon if he crosses spear Well – the English loon has the most to fear!' [WHO], '. . . Nae fitter henchman could he find Than Denholm's genius loon' [WL], '. . . Wi' pride no man can muster 'less he be a Teri loon' [DJ], 'And, loons, here's a secret I'm gaun tae loot dab . . . ' [DJ] (also spelled 'loun' and 'lown'; perhaps from Old Dutch).

loon (*loon*) *n., poet.* the loin – 'And the stinkan brokke, wi' his lange howe loone, Shote up his gruntle to see' [JTe] (cf. **lunzie**).

loonder (*loon-dur*) *v., arch.* to thump, beat, drub – '. . . Sair loondert puir wee Jocky Bell for cheatin' at the bools' [VW], 'In Coquetdale, Reed and Tyne We drive a prey wi' glee, And lunder the lubberts like swine, And wha daur meddle i' me?' [T], 'I hae nae doot but I may get a loonder, Frae some ane mighty 'mang the mighty clan' [JoHa] (also 'lounder').

loonderin (*loon-dur-in*) *n., arch.* a drubbing, thumping, thrashing – 'Hei's a naisty bad yin, at is ei – A'll gae um a guid loondereen, at wull A' [ECS], *adj.* very large of its kind.

loonge (*loonj*) *v., arch.* to lounge – '. . . And loonge ower the crumblin' wa' ' [JEDM], *n.* a lounge, loll – 'Yeh loonge owre the brig . . . an A was luntin alang the skleff, towrt Denum' [ECS].

loonger (*loon-jur*) *n., arch.* a lounger – '. . . Thae everlasting loongers in thy pantry' [JoHa].

loor (*loor*) *v., arch.* to lour, lower – '. . . for the sky is rede an loowrin' ' [HSR].

loor-brow (*loor-brow*) *n., arch.* dark brow, frowning aspect – 'Strecht afore iz, an keekin bye the shooder o the Dunion, hoized the loor-brows o derk Ruberslaw' [ECS].

loor-shoodert (*loor-shoo-dur'*) *adj., arch.* round-shouldered.

loory (*loo-ree*) *adj., arch.* lowering, threatening (said of the sky).

loose (*loos*) *n., arch.* a louse.

Looselaw (*loos-law*) *n.* former farmstead on the Tweeden Burn in Castleton Parish. On Stobie's 1770 map it was marked on the north side of the burn, close to the location of **Hillhouse**, which is not marked.

loosy (*loo-see*) *adj., arch.* lousy, infested with lice, mean, nasty.

loot (*loot*) *v., poet.* to let, allow – 'A wheen o callants lowsed the girths And loot the sheltie free . . . ' [WL], 'And, loons, here's a secret I'm gaun tae loot dab . . . ' [DJ] (not common Hawick pronunciation).

loot (*loot*) *v., arch.* to stoop, bend the body – '. . . aw had just looted doon to talk a birn oot o' ma shoe for a minute . . . ' [BCM1880], '. . . men war layin on an chaappin, lootin doon an howkin threh a skerr, the teime a stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill' [ECS], *n., arch.* a stoop, act of bending – 'He limpit and stachert sae when he did gang, Wi' a loot and a stop, syne a bob and a bang' [JoHa] (also **lout**).

lootchie (*loo-chee*) *n., arch.* the loach, Cobitis barbatula (also written 'loachie').

lootit (*loo'-ee', loo-ti', tee'*) *pp., arch.* stooped – '. . . But she lootit doon and her rock tuik a lowe, An' that was a bad beginnin' o't' [T].

Lopdell-Bradshaw (*lop-del-brad-shaw*) *n.* **Rev. Humphrey Maitland** (1931/2–2004) from Angus, he was son of an officer in the Gordon Highlanders, and served as adjutant for that Regiment while they were stationed at Stobs in the 1930s. He was mentioned in dispatches for action in Cyprus in 1957. He became an Episcopalian minister in the early 1960s, serving at Holy Cross in Edinburgh, then in Gilmerton, Birmingham and Oxgangs, before moving to St. Cuthbert's in Hawick in 1977. He left in 1988 for the Isla-Deveron group of parishes, apparently amid a storm over a section of the vestry forming a sort of social work agency. He was Canon of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness from 1991. He retired in 1997 and moved to Kirriemuir. He married Margaret and they had a daughter, Diane.

lopper gowan (*lo-pur-gow-in*) *n., arch.* the oxeye daisy, marguerite, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (also 'loppert gowan'; cf. **horse-gowan**).

loppert (*lo-pur'*) *pp., adj., arch.* coagulated, clotted, said of milk, etc. – 'At dinner-time he treats his stomach, With lopper'd milk, or barley drammock' [JR], 'The mune she shines sae bricht, Till a' the yirth aneth her een Is fu' o' loppert licht' [DH] (also **loupered**).

lopperty (*lo-pur-tee*) *adj., arch.* coagulated, clotted.

lopperty-heid (*lo-pur'-ee-heed*) *n., arch.* a dolt, blockhead.

Lord Alemoor (*lōrd-āl-moor*) *n.* alternative title of the Earl of Tarras (Walter Scott of Highchester and Harden) in the latter part of the 17th century. It was also the title of Andrew Pringle, an 18th century judge.

Lord Balmerino see **Elphinstone**

Lord Goldielands (*lōrd-gōld-ee-lindz*) *n.* subsidiary title used by the Scotts of Buccleuch, along with Earl of Deloraine and Viscount Hermitage. It was created in 1706 for Henry, 3rd son of James, 1st Duke of Buccleuch, and became extinct in 1807 when Henry Scott, 4th Earl of Deloraine, died.

Lord Heathfield see **Gen. George Augustus Eliott**

Lord Herries (*lōrd-he-reez*) *n.* hereditary title of the Herries and then Maxwell families, who owned the Barony of Feu-Rule until the mid-17th century (see **Herries** and **Maxwell**; written 'Herris' and variants).

Lord Harry's Rant (*lōrd-ha-reez-rawn'*) *n.* song appearing in Caw's 'Poetical Museum', published in Hawick in 1784. It is said there to be about one of the Earls of Deloraine, and this may have been Henry Scott (1676–1730), 1st Earl of Deloraine, 2nd son of Ann, Duchess of Buccleuch. With the first lines being 'Give ear to my frolicsome ditty, Of one that a wager did lay . . . ', it has been printed in several forms under different names, such as 'The Rant'. It tells the story of a gentleman who made a bet that he could cross the city without saying anything to the night watchmen. But he is arrested by one, and only freed by the intercession of the Lord Mayor's daughter.

Lord Lieutenant (*lōrd-loo-te-nin'*) *n.* official position in a county, originally set up in the late 18th century to be responsible for maintaining local law and order and calling out the militias in times of disturbance. It is a non-political position, the appointee being the Crown's representative in the county, presenting medals on behalf of the Queen, organising royal visits, etc. They also have responsibility for the Teritorial Army and Justices of the Peace. The position is typically held by a retired senior military officer, peer or business person. Lieutenants are among the few people allowed to fly the Lion Rampant. Due to local government reorganisation the regions covered are no longer counties, but referred to as 'lieutenancy areas', the local one being 'Roxburgh, Ettrick and Lauderdale'. The Duke of Buccleuch is the current Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Montagu (*lōrd-mon-tu-gew*) *n.* title of **Henry James Montagu Scott** uncle and guardian to the young 5th Duke of Buccleuch, who was made an Honorary Burgess along with the Duke when they travelled through Hawick in 1821.

Lord o Buccleuch (*lōrd-ō-bu-kloo*) *n.* title used by the head of the Scotts, also known as Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. The 1st Lord of Buccleuch was Walter, 'the Bold Buccleuch', who was raised to the peerage in 1606 and died in 1611. His son Walter was 2nd Lord until elevated to an Earldom in 1619. However, several of the earlier chiefs were called 'Lord', this being formerly synonymous with 'Laird'. There were at least 10 Lairds before 'the Bold Buccleuch', with the first to sit in the Scottish Parliament as Lord of Buccleuch being Sir David Scott, 7th Laird, in 1481.

Lord o Hawick (*lōrd-ō-hIk*) *n.* title of the Barons of Hawick, particular used of the Douglases, responsible for law enforcement around Hawick in the early 16th century.

Lord Olifer (*lōrd-o-lee-vur*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Oliver** in the 17th century, and his son, also Robert in the early 18th century, as well as for an earlier Oliver in Falside in Southdean Parish – 'Lord Olipher embalmed in song, A stranger to fear, a foe to wrong; Like sturdy Hab, branched from your race, Your lineage royalty would grace' [WNK].

Lord Napier see **Napier, Francis**

Lord Neaves see **Neaves, Charles**

Lord Pei Huill (*lōrd-pī-hūl*) *n., arch.* a snobbish person – '. . . the man with the airs and graces was inevitably 'Lord Pei Huill' ' [WL].

Lord Polwarth (*lōrd-pol-wurth*) *n.* the present head of the Scotts of Harden is Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, 10th Lord Polwarth. The first local Lord Polwarth was Hugh Scott, 11th Baron of Harden.

the Lord's Trei (*thu-lōrdz-trī*) *n.* former tree near the western side of the road shortly before coming to the Caa Knowe. Its position is indicated by a raised area in the field. This is probably an ancient burial cairn with a circular enclosure around it (perhaps of more modern date, about 33 ft in diameter). The centre is raised and may be the remains of the cairn, as well as possibly the location of the old tree. The site may be related to the Caa Knowe cairn and Sooty Knowe cairn, which are nearby. The date that the tree grew in the centre is not known, but it was already an old tradition by the mid-19th century (the origin of the name is obscure and it is unclear if 'Lord' refers to God or a Laird).

Lord Warden (*lōrd-warden*) *n.* official government position from the early 14th century until the Union of the Crowns in 1603, with responsibility for security of the lands around the Border. There were Lord Wardens of both Scotland and England, with the land split into West, Middle and East portions (sometimes just West and East), with Hawick lying in the Scottish Middle Marches. Sir James Douglas ('The Black Douglas') was the first recorded appointee on the Scottish side, in 1314. The Wardenship was heriditary with the Douglas family until forfeited in 1455. Afterwards there were usually 3 separate Scottish Wardens. The relevant Wardens for Hawick are approximately: Sir James Douglas, from 1314; Sir William Douglas, from 1343; Sir Archibald Douglas, 1364 and 1368–1400; Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, from 1400; James 7th Earl of Douglas, sometime; William Douglas, 2nd Earl of Angus, from 1433; William, 8th Earl of Douglas, from 1450; William Douglas of Cluny, from 1464; James, Earl of Buchan, from 1479; Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, from 1497; Walter Ker of Cessford, from 1502; Ralph and Andrew Ker, from 1503; Alexander, 3rd Lord Hume, from 1510; Sir Robert Ker, from 1514; Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, from 1515; Anthony Darcy, from 1516; Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, from 1525; Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, from 1536; Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, from 1538; Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, from 1550; James, Earl of Bothwell, from 1558; Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. from 1560; Earl of Angus (Archibald Douglas), from 1574; William Ker of Cessford, from 1583; Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, from 1584; Earl of Arran (James Stewart), from 1584; William Ker of Cessford, from 1585; Duke of Lennox (Ludovic Stewart), from 1592; Sir Robert Ker c.1594–1603 (see also **Warden**).

Lorenz (*lo-renz*) *n.* **Helen Ruth** nee Palmer-Douglas, eldest daughter of James Malcolm Palmer-Douglas. She inherited the vestiges of the Cavers estate, including the small piece of land on which the Hornshole Monument was erected, which she gifted to the people of Hawick in 2019. She married Walter and had children Jason and Robert.

lorimer (*lo-ri-mur, -ree-*) *n., arch.* someone who makes metal parts for bridles and saddles, a saddler – 'Decerns Thomas Oliver to content and pay to James Scott, lorimer, 3 half firlots of aitts eitten by his guids and geir . . . ' [BR1642].

Lorimer (*lo-ri-mur*) *n.* **Sir Robert Stodart**, R.S.A. (1864–1929) born in Edinburgh, he became a noted architect and promoter of the Arts and Crafts movement in Scotland. He designed the National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle. Locally he was responsible for the design

of the 1908 wooden chancel screen in St. Cuthbert's, the 1897/8 renovation of Fatlips Castle, the clock tower in Gala Burgh Chambers and the War Memorial in Kelso.

Lornaswud (*lōr-naz-wud*) *n* (Lornaswood) plantation situated to the north-east of Girnwood and north-west of Hoscote, containing the hill Dolly Rig (the origin of the name is uncertain).

Lorraine (*lō-rān*) *n.* **Agnes** (16th/17th C.) suggested to have been a daughter of Hector of Harwood (although there is no evidence for this). She married Martin Elliot. In 1618 she held the liferent of half a husbandland in Lilliesleaf and gifted the lands to her son and heir William Elliot. In 1625 she and William Elliot had a sasine of lands in Lilliesleaf. **Agnes** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. In 1745 she was charged by the Kirk Session of fornication with Thomas Barry, on the birth of her unnamed child. She had to appear before the congregation in sackcloth no less than 11 times. Probably the same Agnes appears to have married Thomas Barrie in Kirkton Parish in 1748. **Alexander** (14th C.) said to have been taken prisoner at the Battle of Neville's Cross. It has been suggested that he was a son of Eustace, but there is no definite evidence of their relationship. In 1359 he was granted custody of the lands of Richard of Kirkbride by Edward III, presumably for supporting the English King. It may be that he was the progenitor of the Berwickshire Lorraines (several named Alexander), who were Sheriff-Clerks in Duns in the 17th and 18th centuries there. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) resident of Kelso Parish. In 1602 he and his wife Marion Rutherford had a son James baptised. Among the witnesses was George Lorraine, who was surely a relative. It seems likely he was descended from the earlier Alexander. An Alexander recorded in Edinburgh in 1621 may have been his son, as well as John, who was a writer in Duns and married a daughter of Sir Alexander Don. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish and then gardener at Oakwood and Middleford. He was probably related to William and Robert, who were also in Ashkirk at the same time; they may all have been brothers and sons of George and Janet Fleming. His brother Robert (a gardener) witnessed the baptism in 1697 and probably the one in 1691 (which is hard to read) along with James .... He married Jean Ker and their children (several baptised in Selkirk) included: Jean (b.1691); Mary (b.1693); Margaret (b.1697); Lilias (b.1698); Elspeth (b.1700); and Margaret (again, b.1705). **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son James was baptised in Bedrule in 1698. His name is recorded as 'Archbald Lorring'. He may have been a son of Walter and Janet Shortreed. **Arthur** (b.1838/9) from Canonbie, he lived in Newcastleton. He competed in foot races at several Common Ridings, winning the hurdles in 1859. At the 1861 Common-Riding Games he won the 150 yards foot race and the 250 yards hurdle race. In 1861 he was an apprentice tailor with Robert Kerr in Newcastleton and in 1861 was a tailor living on North Hermitage Street. **Beatrix** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 in Ruletownhead in the valuation of Abbotrule Parish. Her lands were valued at £10. **Edward** (15th C.) Englishman who was the progenitor of the Barons of Kirkharle in Northumberland. It is unclear what connection there was to the Roxburghshire Lorraines; however, the forename Edward was also known in that branch. He was said to have lands in the Durham area. In 1425 he married Johanna, daughter and heiress of William de Strother. He thus became owner of Kirkharle, and neighbouring lands, including the Northumbrian farm of Hawick. He was probably succeeded by his son Edward. **Edward** (15th/16th C.) possibly son of James. He may have been the uncle of Hector of Harwood, for whom he witnessed a sasine in 1531. The witnesses after him were William and Patrick. **Edward** (16th C.) son of John who held lands in Blainslie near Melrose. His name appears to be written 'Lorne'. In 1579 he had sasine for lands in Blainslie as well as the reversion for the lands. **Edward** (d.c.1598) Laird of Harwood in the late 1500s, son of Hector, who he succeeded in 1573. In 1573 he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council, along with Sir Thomas Turnbull and others for their raid on the house of Robert Kerr of Woodhead; however, they were acquitted because Kerr had been assisting the fugitive Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He owned Hawthornside as well as Harwood, and also held the lands of Appotside (perhaps through marriage). In 1578/9 he was 'guidsone' (i.e. son-in-law) to Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, when he was among men required to be presented to the Privy Council, with John Johnstone of that Ilk as cautioner, for the murder of Thomas Shiel. In 1580 he was 'younger of Harwod' when he was in a bond with the Turnbulls of Bedrule and Barnhills to keep peace with the Turnbulls of Minto and others; at that point the Lorraines of Harwood were united with the Turnbulls of Bedrule and Barhills, and feuding with the Turnbulls of Minto, Wauchope, Bewlie and Hobsburn.

In 1583 William Douglas of Cavers was cautioner for him. He is probably the 'Larde of Harret' who signed a bond of assurance with the English Warden in 1584 (along with Gledstains, Elliots, Armstrongs and others). He was recorded in 1585 along with William Douglas of Cavers as cautioners for John Douglas of Whitriggs. He and John Turnbull of Minto were cautioners for 'Hobbie Elliot, called Vicar's Hobb' in 1588/9. Also in 1589 James Langlands of that Ilk was cautioner for him. About 1590 he was listed among landed men in the Borders. He is probably the Edward who (along with Gilbert) signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. In 1580 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. He is said to have been an unassuming man, although his wife was the opposite. She apparently roused the ire of the Turnbull Clan, who laid waste to Harwood in the years 1598–1605. Hector and William, probably his sons or other close relatives, were slain, along with his wife's servant. Flocks and herds were also carried off, as well as timber. The feud only ended when an appeal was made to the Earl of Angus. His son Hector succeeded him by 1599, while Edward and James were other surviving sons, and he may also have had sons William, Walter and Fergus. In 1606 his son James was declared a fugitive. **Edward** (16th/17th C.) younger son of Edward and Margaret Turnbull. He is mentioned several times as 'Edward the younger of Harwood'. **Edward** of Harwood (b.c.1600) son of Hector, with his mother possibly being a daughter of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. His father was killed when he was quite young and his uncle James served as his tutor. He is recorded in an instrument of 1619 being required to marry Margaret Hamilton, sister to Francis Hamilton, who was heir of James Hamilton, formerly owner of lands in the Rule valley; this was under the instructions of his superior, Lord Herries. In fact Margaret maried Rev. William Weir, who became minister at Hobkirk; it may be that not fulfilling the marriage contract meant that Edward had to pay a fine to Lord Herries. In 1630 he is recorded in a 'contract of wadsett' assigning the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside to William Weir, minister of Hobkirk; this followed the contract of 1598 when his father Hector had borrowed money from James Hamilton. In 1631 he granted sasine of Hartshaugh to Gilbert Eliott. Also in 1631 he had a precept of clare constat and sasine for Harwood and Hawthornside, granted by Andrew, Lord Jedburgh; this renewal confirms that he was great-grandson of Hector. In 1632 he and Rev. Weir were involved in another wadset of Harwood to Gilbert Eliott (son of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairtins'). In 1632 he had a sasine for Appotside, granted by Rev. William Weir, with the consent of Francis, son of James Hamilton, as well as for Tythehouse. In 1633 he had a wadset with Gilbert Eliott for the lands of Tythehouse. In 1637 he and Gilbert Elliot granted the lands of Harwood and Tythehouse to William, eldest son of Simon Elliot of the Binks. He had thus ended his family's ownership of Harwood, but held onto the small farm of Appotside. In 1643 he is listed as owner of Appotside, valued at £200. He is probably the 'Laird Loran' who led a group of 20 or so men who captured Royalist leader William Murray after the Battle of Philiphaugh. He is recorded as 'of Apotsyd' as witness to a contract of 1648 and again in 1649. He witnessed a marriage contract in 1652 for Robert Eliott and Margaret Riddell. In 1654 he is described as the 'heritable proprietor' when he and his eldest son Walter had a contract of 'wadset' with William Elliot of Harwood and the Binks for the lands of Appotside. In 1656 he resigned his lands of Appotside and Tythehouse in favour of William Elliot of Harwood; this was with the agreement of his wife, Maisie Elliot, and also mentions his eldest son, Walter. An additional contract reserves for him the 'mill, multures, sequels, suckin, kiln, houses, mill-lands lying beyond the water dam on the south side' of Appotside, along with pasture for a few animals. He signed his surname as 'Lorran'. In 1659 he appears to be the tenant of Appotside Mill, along with Walter Riddell (tenant at Appotside), when the 'liferent' of the lands was given to Christine Grahamslaw (new wife of William Elliot of Harwood). In 1662 he was listed among the debtors to the deceased William Elliot of Harwood; Walter 'in Whyttchaugh' was also listed, and probably his son. In about 1663 the Land Tax Rolls record that he paid tax on £300 at Appotside. He married Maisie Elliot, who may have been from the Eliotts of Stobs (his neighbours) or the Elliots of Reidheugh (his mother's family). His eldest son Walter was perhaps the Walter who married Janet Shortreed and lived in Hawick Parish. He may also have had a daughter Alison, married to Robert Scott, whose daughter Elspeth was born in Kelso in 1635. He may also have had a younger son George, who had a daughter baptised in Hawick the same day as a daughter of Walter. He probably remained at

Appotside until his death, ending his family's association of about 250 years with the lands around Harwood. **Eustace** (d.bef. 1374) probably ancestor of the Lorraines of Harwood, his surname is given as 'de Lorreyne' and similar vaiants, while his forename is also 'Eustachius' and 'Tassyn'. He was involved in events on both sides of the Border and is recorded between 1323 and 1374 (which is long enough that it is possible there were 2 generations here). It is not known when he was born or who his parents were. Although sometimes referred to as a knight, it is unclear which side of the Border this came from. He held land in Roxburghshire, including 'Heroude' (which is surely Harwood in Rulewater), as well as in Dumfriesshire (including 'Coschogill') and in Ayrshire. In 1323 he was given safe passage to meet the Earl of Atholl in England, with the stipulation that he was not to go more than 10 leagues across the Border. In 1331 he was among men accused of illegally hunting on the Earl of Angus' lands in Northumberland. In 1333 he was a Scotsman appointed by Edward III as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the valuation of Berwick. He was a Commissioner for the Treaty of Perth in 1335, having his Scottish lands restored at that time. About the same year he was among a few Scottish noblemen who swore fealty to Edward III and in 1336 was granted a pardon by the English King for crimes committed in Scotland. In 1340 he had remission (now from the Scottish King) for the killing of Robert Lauder, although no details of the incident are given. In 1343 he was given compensation by Edward III for lands lost in Scotland. He was also Warden of Roxburgh Castle (with Sir William Douglas as Governor at the same time) in 1346, when the Castle was surrendered to the English (specifically Henry Percy and Ralph Neville). He had a son (perhaps on the English side) captured at the Battle of Neville's Cross (by Robert Bertram), for whom ransom was paid in 1347. He was 'Eustacio Loreyn' when he witnessed to a charter for Adam of Rule, for the lands of Altonburn, in about 1354. Around that time (and certainly by 1357) he forfeited his lands to Hugh Blair of that Ilk, presumably for acting against the Scottish King; the lands were confirmed to Hugh's son James Blair in 1374. In 1357/8 he witnessed a charter of confirmation by John Copeland to John Ker for lands in Altonburn; at that point he was 'of Chatto'. He was still 'of Chatto' in 1358 when he witnessed a charter for William of Blakedene, confirming lands of Molle and Altonburn to John Ker. He was probably related to James, recorded in the 1350s and 60s, including witnessing the 2 charters of 1357/8 and 1358 with him. It has been suggested that James (perhaps ancestor of the Harwood line), Alexander (perhaps ancestor of the Berwickshire line), Robert (perhaps ancestor of the Hummelknowes line) and William may all have been his sons, but there is no definitive evidence for any of these connections. **Eustace** (15th C.) recorded as a witness to a ratification of a gift of land in Edinburgh in 1457. He was surely a descendant of the earlier Eustace. **Fergus** (d.1616) murdered at 'Gaithouslok' (i.e. Gatehousecote) by Andrew and Cuthbert McDougal, tenants in Stonedge. They were apparently caught 'with the bloodie hand' and committed to Jedburgh Tolbooth in 1618. He was surely related to Walter, tenant in Gatehousecote, and it has been suggested that he might have been a younger son of Edward of Harwood. It is unclear where his forename came from, but there is a Fergus Turnbull recorded a century earlier. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk. His daughter Elspeth was baptised there in 1641, with his surname being recorded as 'Lorne'. **George** (17th C.) described as 'in Cavers', along with William, in a Hawick magistrates court case of 1642, when Samuel Rutherford, servant of the Laird of Cavers, accused a large group of his drinking friends of stealing his wallet. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Anna (or perhaps Janet) Fleming and their children included John (b.1655). The baptism was witnessed by John Lister and Simon Adamson and was the same day as Walter's daughter Isobel was baptised; this hints that he may have been Walter's brother, and hence a younger son of Edward of Harwood. It has been suggested that he may also have had children Robert, William, Isobell and Alexander. **George** (17th C.) resident of Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Perhaps the same George was recorded in 1691 when he and another man were paid for mowing in the account book of Dame Magdalene Nicholson, widow of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. **George** (d.1720) servant of George Scott in Easter Groundiston. His children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: John (b.1703); George (b.1706); Agnes (b.1709); and Janet (b.1714). The baptism in 1703 was done along with a son of John Lamb, with witnesses Adam Scott and Walter Scott. The 1706 baptism was done at Wilton Common, with witnesses James Irvine and Will Scott. The use of the Wilton 'mortcloth' for his funeral is recorded,

and he was transcribed 'in Coghall' (probably 'Boghall'). The death of 'Agnes Lorran in Heap' in 1734 was probably his daughter. It has been suggested that he may have been son of John and grandson of George and Janet Fleming. **George** (b.c.1705) resident of Wilton Parish, probably the son of George born in 1706. He lived at Heap with his father, in about 1724 was at Heap with Thomas Scott and in about 1725–34 he was farm servant to John Blyth, tenant in Stirches. In 1764 he gave evidence regarding the use of Wilton Common; at that time he was tenant in Overhall. He married Helen Nichol in 1727 and their children included Helen (b.1731). The later George may have also been his son. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Hart in 1752. He may be the George who witnessed a baptism for John in 1755. He may be the George whose funeral is recorded in Wilton in 1770. He may have been son of the earlier George from Wilton. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Orchard in 1763 and 1765 (and hence surely related to John, who was also there at about the same time) and at Hummelknowes in 1772. His children included: Margaret (b.1763); Helen (b.1765); an unnamed son (b.1767); and John (b.1772). **Gilbert** 'Gib' (16th C.) probably son of Hector. He was listed in 1579 among Scotsmen accused by 'the Laird of Pansoun, Englishman' of raiding into England; he was stated there to be son of the Laird of Harwood. He was also on a list in 1579/80 of men charged to make recompense to Englishmen they had acted against; his cautioner then was the Laird of Bedrule. He is also recorded in 1583/4 when he was denounced along with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and others for not appearing before the Privy Council. He is probably the Gilbert who (along with Edward) signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. He is probably the Gilbert, who along with Hector 'Lorance' (probably his brother) is recorded being fined for crimes against William Hall of Otterburn in 1596. He could be the 'Gib Lorreyne' listed along with 'Archy Trumble' in a complaint of a raid into England in 1597. In 1599 Hector Turnbull of Wauchope complained that he and Hector, 'father-brothers of Hector Lorane of that Ilk' were involved in the slaughter of David Turnbull, heir of Wauchope; they were captured and presented to James Douglas of Cavers, as Sheriff of Roxburghshire, but Douglas refused to enter them in court. Also in 1699 he was 'father-brother' to Hector of Harwood when John Turnbull of Minto was cautioner in a bond to enter them. He could be the 'Gilbert Lorreyn of Hawdon' recorded in 1601 when Richard Fenwick of Stanton accused him of stealing livestock from him. He may also be the Gib 'of Apputtsyde' recorded in 1601 along with Hector and John, as well as several Turnbulls, when they were accused of crimes by an Englishman. He is probably the 'Gib Loraybe, called Auld Gib' who was listed as a fugitive in 1605, along with 'Jock's John' and many Armstrongs, Elliots, Turnbulls, etc. He was listed again as a fugitive for failing to attend another Border Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1606, along with his brother Hector; he was then 'Gib Lorayne, called Old Gib'. This suggests that he may have had a son who was 'Young Gib'. It has been suggested that he married a sister of William Scott of Tushielaw, but there is no evidence for this. **Grizel** (17th C.) resident of Gatehousecote listed in 1684 among people who failed to appear in Jedburgh when cited. The others included Margaret (who may have been her sister) and Andrew Shiel. They were probably Covenanting objectors. She was also listed in 1684 along with Margaret and Beatrix, possibly her sisters. It has been suggested she might have been daughter of Walter (but there is no proof for this). **Hector** (16th C.) owner of the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside according to a charter granted by William Lord Herries in 1531 (incorrectly noted as in one source as 1561). He was the grandson (and heir) of James and son of John. He may have been a minor when he succeeded his grandfather (his father presumably predeceasing his grandfather). He seems to have been the first Hector in his family, so perhaps his mother was a Turnbull (where this forename was known at the time, and with 2 Turnbulls witnessing the 1531 charter). It was stated that the earlier charters for the lands had been accidentally burned, and hence a new charter was given in 1531. The sasine for his lands was witnessed by Edward, William and Patrick, who may have been his uncles, or other near relatives. He is probably the 'Ecto^{r} Lord of Harwode' who had a bond of 1557 along with Turnbulls, Elliots and others, to present 'Will Nyksone, called Gymmerhom'. He is probably the 'Lard of Harwod' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. He was succeeded by his son Edward and probably also had sons Hector and Gilbert, and perhaps daughters Agnes and Marion. He probably died before 1573. In 1583/4 he was probably the

Hector of Harwood on a list of Borderers ordered by the Privy Council to render their houses for the King's use (making it somewhat unclear when he died). He is probably the Hector recorded on Monipennie's list of Border Lairds in the 1590s (even although he was deceased by then). His son Edward is recorded in 1578/9 as 'guidsone' to Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, and hence his wife was probably sister of Turnbull of Bedrule. **Hector** (16th/17th C.) son of Hector of Harwood and brother of Edward and Gib. He is probably the Hector, who along with Gilbert 'Lorance' is recorded being fined for crimes against William Hall of Otterburn in 1596. In 1599 Hector Turnbull of Wauchope complained that he and Gilbert, 'father-brothers of Hector Lorane of that Ilk' were involved in the slaughter of David Turnbull, heir of Wauchope; they were captured and presented to James Douglas of Cavers, as Sheriff of Roxburghshire, but Douglas refused to enter them in court. John Turnbull of Minto was cautioner for a bond to enter him and Gilbert, this being subscribed at Barnhills. He is probably the Hector 'of Apputtsyde' listed in 1601 along with Gib and John, along with several Turnbulls, when they were accused of crimes by an Englishman. He was listed in 1606, along with his brother 'Auld Gib', among men declared as fugitives for not attending a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh. **Hector** (c.1582–1604) son of Edward and grandson of Hector. He was Laird of Harwood and was succeeded by his grandson Hector, probably son of his own son Edward. A contract of 1598 with James Hamilton describes a loan (of £1000) from Hamilton, and how he will inherit the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside, but with Hamilton receiving the lands if he dafaulted on the loan. This was confirmed in a contract of 1600, where he was to be infefted in the lands, with the loan from Hamilton now being almost £1200. In 1602 the wardship of his lands was granted to James Hamilton, as well as 'the marriage of Hector Lorane, now of Harwode' and the marriage of any other male heirs who might succeed later; he was still a minor at this point, since he was described as 'apparent of Harwood'. Hamilton also had a charter for the lands of Tythehouse and Apotside. It seems likely that in about 1602 he married a daughter of Robert Elliot of Redheugh and Marion Hamilton, who was the sister of James Hamilton (who held the rights of his marriage). However, his wife's first name is not recorded and it is not known if she remarried after his early death. He was killed 'with schotis of hagbutis and pistolettis' as part of the feud between Lady Appotside (his mother, daughter of the Laird of Bedrule) and other local Turnbulls. After his death the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside reverted to the superior, William, Lord Herries, until taken temporarily by James Hamilton. He probably had a single child, Edward, who succeeded. **Hector** of Harwood (16th/17th C.) heir to his grandfather Hector. He is recorded in a deed of 1631 for the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside; William and Patrick were witnesses to the associated sasine. He was the last Lorraine Laird of Harwood, selling the lands, along with Tythehouse and Appotside to Simon Elliot of the Binks in 1637. He married a daughter of Robert Elliot, 16th of Redheugh, whose brother was William Elliot of Hartshaugh. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Synton. In 1639, along with 4 other women, she appeared before the Session 'and gave in sufficient excuse that they could not come to the communion, their bairns all lying in the pocks [presumably smallpox or similar]'. Her name is written 'Heilling Lorn'. **Dr. Herbert James Bell** (1852–1909) son of Rev. Joseph, minister of Tinwald and Caerlaverock. He was great-great-grandson of William, servitor to John Scott of Gorrenberry, and hence was descended from the Lorraines of Harwood. He graduated from Edinburgh University, then spending 3 years in the U.S.A. before commencing in medical practice in England. He moved to Hawick in about 1889, taking over from Dr. Penman. He lived at 31 Bridge Street. He served as surgeon to the Mechanics' Friendly Society and was medical officer to the Hawick Post Office. He was also a member of Hawick School Board, was an elder in Hawick Parish Church and served as President of Hawick R.F.C. He was a Unionist in politics and was President of the Hawick Constitutional Club. He once stood as a local councillor. He spent 1902 as a government medical officer on the Gold Coast in Africa. From 1903 he was medical officer for Stobs Camp. His wife was Janet Hewat (1861–1935), who communicated with George Tancred regarding the Lorraines of Harwood. Their children were: Joseph Currie (b.1886), who was also a doctor; Edith Dickson Bell (b.1887), who married David Bell and secondly H.S. Davidson; Janet Hewat (b.1889), born in Hawick, who married Charles MacLeod; Alice Mary Neilson (b.1891), also born in Hawick, who maried Nicholas Vass; and Richard Hewat Bell (b.1894), also born in Hawick, who married Mary Gould. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded in

about the period 1210–22 when he and his wife Ada, daughter and heiress of Simon Fraser, renewed a charter to Kelso Abbey. This was for the church of Keith-Humbie in East Lothian. His name is given as 'Hugo Lorens', which is presumably 'Lorraine'. However, it is unclear how he was related to other Lorraines. **James** (d.1346) said to have been a 'Banneret' who was killed at the Battle of Neville's Cross. His name is given as 'James Loreyn'. It is unclear if he was on the Scottish or English side, and how he might have been related to Eustace, who was Warden of Roxburgh Castle at that time. **James** (14th C.) witness in 1354 to a charter of Robert of Alton relating to the chantry at the Church of Roxburgh. He was also witness to the charter granting the lands of Altonburn to the Kers in 1357/8 and another granting them further lands in Sprouston in 1358. In 1357/8 he was granted an annuity of £20 by Edward III, for having lost most of his Scottish lands on account of supporting England; this was repeated the following year with an extra 20 marks and in 1359 he received a further gift from the English King. In 1357/8 he witnessed a charter for John Copeland and another in 1358 for William of Blakedene, both relating to the lands of Altonburn (and both also witnessed by Eustace). Also in 1358 he was granted the Barony of Caverton in Roxburghshire, and in 1361 received custody of the lands of Old Roxburgh, formerly belonging to the deceased Nicholas de Seymour. In 1365 he witnessed a quitclaim by Joan, wife of John of Copeland. In about 1370 he witnessed a grant of lands in Lessuden to Melrose Abbey. He is recorded as being 'de Lorreyne', 'Loreyne', 'Loreyn' and 'Lorreyn'. He was probably directly related to Eustace (perhaps his son or brother), who was recorded in the 1330s to 50s. One possibility is that he was son of Eustace and direct ancestor of the later Lorraines of Harwood. **James** (15th C.) recorded in 1454/5 when he attempted to recover the lands of Coschogill in the Regality of Drumlanrig from John Blair of Adamton. These had been in the hands of the Blairs since forfeited by Eustace about a century earlier. Given the court case to recover some of the family lands in Dumfriesshire, it seems clear that he was a direct descendant of Eustace, and either was already Laird of Harwood, or succeeded in recovering these lands at about the same time. Probably the same James was on an inquest held in Dumfries in 1451/2 regarding the lands of Sir James Douglas, and he was likely also the Lorraine who witnessed a land transfer to a Bailie of Dumfries in 1453. Perhaps the same James was a member of an inquest at Jedburgh Forest in 1439, relating to succession of the lands of John Douglas of Bonjedward. He was surely related to the nearly contemporary John of Harwood, perhaps his brother. **James** (15th/16th C.) mentioned in a charter of 1531 to his grandson Hector, by which time he was deceased. His son (and father of Hector of Harwood) may have been John. It has been suggested that he was son of John of Harwood, recorded in 1464/5, and descended from Eustace. He is recorded as 'Jacobi lorane' in 1494/5 when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance at the Justiceaire in Jedburgh. Probably the same James 'Lorein of Herwod' was part of an assize in 1507. He and William (perhaps his son) were also witnesses in 1524 to the agreement between Martin Douglas and James Routledge, regarding lands at the Crook in Cavers Parish. He may have had sons John, Edward, William and Patrick (the latter 3 being witnesses to the sasine in 1531 for Hector, listed in this order); however, there are no documents to confirm any of this. Nevertheless, there is evidence that John was father of Hector, and hence presumably John was his son. **James** (16th C.) listed in 1547 among residents of 'Overtoune of Blanyslie' near Melrose. His surname is given as 'Lorne', but it seems likely this was Lorraine. It is unclear how he would have been related to other Lorraines, but it has been suggested that he could have been a son of John of Harwood. He married Agnes Lamb and his son Edward had a 'precept of clare constat' for his father's lands in Blainslie in about 1579. **James** of Appotside (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of Edward of Harwood and Margaret Turnbull. In 1598 he was implicated in the slaughter of David Turnbull of Wauchope near his house. This was no doubt part of the ongoing feud between the Turnbulls and Lorraines. Note that his younger brother William was killed by Turnbulls in 1600 and his older brother Hector in 1604. In 1605 he is recorded as 'Jacobo Lorane fratri Hectoris Lorane de Harwode' when he had remission for being involved in the murder of David Turnbull of Wauchope. In 1606 he was denounced for resisting a messenger that came to apprehend the fugitive William Turnbull of Braidhaugh. In 1606/7 he was recorded as brother of the deceased Hector of Harwood and 'propinquior agnatus' (i.e. closer relative) to Hector, on his father Edward's side; he was thus appointed as tutor to his young nephew Edward. In 1607

Thomas Home, Burgess of Musselburgh was cautioner for him to appear before the Privy Council to answer the charges brought against him by Thomas Turnbull of Wauchope and Hector Turnbull of Barnhills, namely 'for presenting bended pistolets to their breasts for their slaughter'. Also in 1607 he was son of Edward of Harwood when he petitioned the Privy Council, claiming that he never received the charge and hence did not appear to be warded in Edinburgh Tolbooth. He paid a fine, but it is unclear if he was imprisoned afterwards. In 1618/9 he was witness to a bond between Walter Turnbull of Bedrule and Adam Turnbull of the Townhead of Abbotrule. In 1619 there was a complaint that he had threatened William Ker (younger of Yair) with a hagbut when he was riding near the headwaters of Rule. He was denounced a rebel for failing to appear, but it is unclear whether or not he escaped punishment. There is no information about whether he married or had children. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ancrum Parish. He had a marriage contract with Isobel Bairnfather in 1687, in which she has sasine of 'ane nether hous and two rigs of arrable land in nether ancrum'. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Stirches who was given 10 shillings by Wilton Parish in 1704. He may be the person transcribed as 'Jannet Lorne' (possibly at Easter Heap) who was given money the previous year. He was probably related to Patrick and William, who were recorded at Heap in 1650. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'sometime in Cleithaugh' in Southdean Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1708, with the child's father engaging for the child in his absence. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at 'Coldfolds' (probably Cawfaulds) in 1750, Broadlee in 1753 and Clarilaw in 1758. He married Bessie Scott and their children included: Samuel (b.1750); James (b.1753); and Betty (b.1758). The witnesses in 1750 were Thomas Riddell and James Simpson, in 1753 were James Dryden and James Martin and in 1758 were James Dryden and Andrew Blyth. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for John Rutherford in 1779. He could be the James who died in Wilton in 1811, with Betty dying in 1812. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Agnes Paterson. Their son Charles was baptised in 1758. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Scott in Wilton Parish in 1809. **Jean** (d.1769) resident of Doorpool. She is buried in Hobkirk Cemetery, with the funeral of William being recorded the same day. **Dr. Joseph Currie** (1886–1945) son of Hawick doctor Herbert. He graduated from Edinburgh University and was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons. It is said that in 1907 he moved to become medical officer for the Burmah Oil Company in Rangoon. During WWI he served in the R.A.M.C. as a Lieutenant and then Captain. Afterwards he was a surgeon in Edinburgh. He married 3 times, to Margaret Kennedy, Alice Wilson and Margaret Young. He had a son Herbert Derrick Bell (1913–82), who played rugby for Scotland. **John** of Harwood (15th C.) member of the panel in 1464/5 that ruled on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by Archibald Douglas. He is listed as 'John Lorane of Harwod'. He was probably a descendant of Eustace. He was surely closely related to the James who was recorded in 1454/5, perhaps his brother. He may have been father of James of Harwood and hence direct ancestor of later Lorraines of Harwood. **John** of Lorraine (15th/16th C.) probably son of James and father of Hector. He is probably the John whose seal is recorded among Rutherford charters, showing a lion rampant and the words 'S iohanes LORAN'. He is recorded in 1493 when the Sheriff, William Douglas of Cavers, was fined for failure to produce him at the Court of the Justiciary in Jedburgh (unless this was a different generation); he was again recorded in 1494/5 for failing to appear. Given that Hector was served heir to his grandfather James in 1531, he must have already been deceased by then. He was explicitly stated to have been father of Hector in the 'Acta Dominorum' for 1535/6, relating to a claim made against his son by James Wallace of 'Cornell', son and heir of Adam Wallace of Craigie. As well as a son Hector, he may have had children James (connected with Blainslie), John (perhaps father of 'Jock's John') and Bessie (also in Blainslie, married to Michael Dickson) . **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1574 as owner of property in Jedburgh. It has been suggested that he might have been a son of John and hence brother of Hector of Harwood. He may have been father of 'Jok's Johnne'. **John** of Appotside (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1601 with Gib and Hector, along with several Turnbulls, when they were accused of crimes by an Englishman from Morpeth. Probably the same man was 'Johnne Lorayne, called 'Jok's Johnne' in 1605, when listed as a fugitive, along with 'Auld Gib'; he was recorded there as 'Johnne Lorayne, called Jok's Johnne'. He was thus son of John, and surely descended from the Lorraines of Harwood

(perhaps great-great-grandson of James of Harwood). **John** (17th C.) witness in Hawick in 1657 to the baptism of Beatrix, daughter of Walter and Janet Shortreed. He was presumably related to Walter. **John** (b.1655) son of George and Janet Fleming and probably descended from the Lorraines of Harwood. It has been suggested that he may have been father of many of the family members associated with Wilton, e.g. George, James and William. However, there is no documentary proof for this. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ruletownfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear how he was related to other Lorraines. **John** (17th/18th C.) servitor to John Scott of Ancrum. In 1712 he was attending the New North Kirk of Edinburgh when accused by the Ancrum Session of fornication with Agnes Cant; he was publicly rebuked in Ancrum in 1716. In 1714 he married Isabel Leithead in Lilliesleaf Parish and their son Thomas (b.1716) was baptised in Ancrum. It is unclear how he was related to other Lorraines. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton and Cavers Parishes. He was in Upper Tofts in 1722, Berryfell in 1725 and Earlside in 1732. He married Margaret Glendinning in Kirkton Parish in 1722. Their children included: Jane (b.1725); and John (b.1732). He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for Walter in Wilton Parish in 1729. He may also have been father of Agnes, who had a child with Thomas Barrie in 1745. **John** (18th C.) resident of Netherhall in Wilton Parish. He married Helen Easton in 1751; his wife was also from Wilton. Their children included: William (b.1752); Helen (b.1754); and John (b.1755). The witnesses in 1752 were Thomas Hay and Thomas Scott and in 1754 were William Lamb (suggesting that he may have been a son of Walter, who reciprocated in witnessing a baptism for William Lamb) and William Noble. The witness in 1755 was George, who was surely a close relative. In 1752 he and Janet Scott in Wiltonburn were accused of fornication by the Wilton Session, and made to pay fines. Perhaps the same John married Bessie Scott (from Kirkton Parish) in 1758 in Wilton Parish. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for Robert Stewart in 1775. However, he may also be the John for whom the Wilton 'mortcloth' fee was paid in 1774. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. In 1748 he married Ann Mitchellhill from Cavers. Further children baptised in Cavers Parish were probably also his: Christian (b.1758); Anne (b.1760); and Margaret (b.1769). In at least 1758–69 he was living in Orchard (and hence was surely related to George, who was in Orchard in 1763). He could be the John, son of John, born in 1732. He is probably the John who received poor relief in Kirkton in 1796. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Hobkirk in Kirkton Parish in 1760. His surname is written 'Lorn' and 'Loran'. He was at Acreknowe in 1761 and 1764, and Newmill in 1764 and 1768. His children included: Janet (b.1761), who may have had a child Walter with Robert Ballantyne in 1796 Jean (b.1764); John (b.1766); and Margaret (b.1768), who may have married Robert Anderson. He could be the 'John Loran' recorded in 1771 when he paid the Hawick Council for 3000 divots (presumably from Hawick Common); along with several other neighbouring farmers he paid a penny per 50 divots. He is probably the John who received poor relief in Kirkton in 1796. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Helen Learmonth and the couple paid a fine to the Session for fornication. Their children included Benjamin (b.1769). The witnesses were Walter Irvine and John Murray. It seems likely he was related to Walter, who witnessed a baptism for Walter Irvine and Isobel Learmonth (probably related to his wife) in Wilton in 1765. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, possibly son of John and Helen Easton. He married Margaret Graham in 1778. He may be the John who died in Wilton Parish in 1806. **Lady Margaret** nee Turnbull (16th/17th C.) daughter of Sir Thomas of Bedrule and wife of Edward Lorraine, who was Laird of Harwood and Appotside. She may have been called 'Lady Appotside', and it is possible her husband gained these lands from her father through their marriage. She was said to be quite quarrelsome, particularly towards her own family, and suffered the wrath of Turnbull Clan, who laid waste to Harwood and Appotside, with matters coming to a head in 1598 and the years following. 200 cows were stolen, along with 600 sheep, 30 horses and 'the haill insicht and plenissing' of Harwood in 1598. The following year 30 cows and goods were taken from Appotside, which was also burned. And in the years 1599–1605 the woods at Appotside were cut down, including about 2200 trees. Her servant Lyall Brown was killed in 1598 along with William Lorraine in 1600 and Hector Lorraine of Harwood in 1604 (both probably her sons). Apparently she appealed to the Earl of Angus, who offered to repay her out of his own pocket. And although this never transpired, the feud came to

an eventual end. She is probably the same Margaret who (along with her son James) brought a court action in 1609 against Andrew Hamilton for intruding on the lands of Tythehouse. **Margaret** (17th C.) listed as a midwife in 1676 among others of the Abbotrule area who were imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for being 'most active and guilty of ane insolent ryot latly committed upon the person of Mr. George Baptie, minister, in the churchyeard of Abbotrule'. This presumably means she objected to having an Episcopalian minister in her parish. The others listed included her daughter Anna Shiel, as well as Agnes and Bessie Shiel (probably related to her) and Elspeth Jackson. In 1684 she was listed at Gatehousecote among persons who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh; others included Andrew Shiel (surely related, and perhaps even her husband) and Grizel (perhaps her sister) there. She is further listed in 1684 along with Grizel and Beatrix (perhaps both her sisters). She may be the Margaret 'in Graden Barronnie' who refused to take 'the oath of abjuratione' in 1685. Her daughter Euphan was recorded in 1691 (as well as Jean, wife of William 'Zeaman', who could be another sister), when she was again referred to as a 'midwyffe in Gettascot'. Probably the same Margaret was resident of Gatehousecote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Marion** (16th/7th C.) see **Marion Turnbull Patrick** (14th/15th C.) son and heir of Robert, who was Laird of 'Homylknolle' (i.e. Hummelknowes). In 1428/9 he resigned his lands into the hands of his overlord in favour of Janet Rutherford, 'wyfe quhylem' (probably 'former wife') of George Rutherford of Chatto, excepting his own liferent. He was described as her 'eme', meaning uncle (usually maternal); however, it has been suggested that she was a Rutherford of Edgerston. The reason was because she had helped him 'wyn' his lands of 'Homylknolle' and the indenture was signed at 'Lynthaulche' (probably Lintalee). This document is the earliest record of Hummelknowe, and the earliest connection of the Lorraines with the Hawick area. He has a seal that was 'a lion passant, guardant crowned'. It has been suggested that his children included sons James (juror in 1439), Robert (juror in 1440) and John (Master of Coldstream Priory); however, there is no evidence for this and it seems more likely that James was from the Harwood branch and John from the Berwickshire line. **Patrick** (16th C.) mentioned in the records of St. Andrews University. He matriculated in 1525, graduated in 1527 and became a licentiate in 1529. It is possible he is the same Patrick who witnessed the charter for Hector of Harwood in 1531, making him perhaps son of James and Hector's uncle. He could be the same man as the clerk of Glasgow Diocese. **Patrick** (16th C.) clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow who drew up the sasine for Wolfelee and other lands for David Home of Wedderburn in 1550. Probably the same notary of the Glasgow Diocese wrote a sasine of 1559 relating to lands in Wilton. He may also be the Patrick who witnessed a sasine in 1531 relating to Hector Lorraine; this suggests he was related to Hector, perhaps being his uncle and hence son of James. Probably the same Patrick also witnessed a bond signed in 1546, for entering Elliots as prisoners at Ferniehirst. **Patrick** (17th C.) listed along with William on a list of Communicants at Easter Heap in 1650. They were probably related to the later Lorraines of Wilton. **Robert** (14th C.) recorded in 1361 as a juror on an inquest held at Roxburgh regarding the possessions of Sir William Dacre. He was on a further panel in 1361. It seems likely he was closely related to Eustace, perhaps a brother or son. One possibility is that he was a son of Eustace and direct ancestor of the Lorraines of Hummelknowes. **Robert** of Hummelknowes (15th C.) listed on a 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick in 1424 (for deciding on the succession of lands in Hownam). He was also 'Robyn Lorane, Lord of Homylknow', whose son Patrick is recorded in an indenture of 1428/9. It seems likely that he was a descendant of Eustace, perhaps through his son Robert. It is possible that the same Robert was listed on a retour of inquest for the lands of Samuelston, held at Lauder in 1440. **Bailie Robert** (15th C.) along with Simon of Routledge, he was Bailie recorded in a sasine of 1453, and hence one of the first 2 known Bailies of Hawick. It is possible he was the same man as the Robert recorded in the 1420s. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Margaret Burn and their children included Beatrix (b.1688). The witnesses to the baptism were John Stuart and Robert Howden. It has been suggested that he was a son of George and Janet Fleming, but it seems more likely that he was closely related to the other Ashkirk Lorraines. He may be the gardener Robert, who witnessed a baptism for his brother Alexander in Ashkirk in 1695. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Story in Cavers Parish in 1707. He may have been 'in Tour'. It is possible that he was a son of Robert and Margaret Burn. **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Weens.

His son James was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1728. **Roger** (13th C.) witness to a confirmation of a gift of Ralph Maule to Newbattle Abbey sometime before 1231. In 1234 he was witness for the settlement of a dispute between the Chapter of Moray and Alan Durward. He is also recorded as a juror for Earl Patrick of Dunbar and Earl Walter Comyn of Menteith in about 1245. His surname is written 'Lohereng', 'Lorang' and 'Loren'. It is possible he was an ancestor of the Scottish Lorraines, but there is no direct evidence of any connections. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Gatehousecote. In 1619 he had a bond with 'his good friend' Adam Turnbull, tenant of Bonchester Townhead. Given the timing, it is possible that he was a younger son of Edward of Harwood and Margaret Turnbull. It is suggested that he may have been father of Margaret (wife of a Shiel), who is recorded in Gatehousecote in the 1670s to 90s, and perhaps also father of Grizel and Beatrix (who are recorded along with Margaret in 1684), as well as Jean (recorded along with Margaret in 1691). **Walter** (17th C.) eldest son of Edward. In 1654 he and his father signed a contract with William Elliot of Harwood and the Binks, guaranteeing Elliot rentals from Appotside and its mill in return for a loan of 6,000 merks Scots. He signed his surname as 'Lorrane'. Probably the same Walter was recorded as 'in Whyttehaugh' (likely in Castleton Parish) as a debtor in the last testament of William Elliot of Harwood and the Binks in 1662. He may also be the Walter 'of Greins in the parochine of Castletoune' who had a bond with his brother-in-law Robert Scott of 'Cartertoune' in 1667. In 1670 he was tenant in Riccartonfoot when there was a discharge recording that he was unable to pay £220. In 1671 he rented the farm of Powisholm for a year, rented Byreholm in 1673 and Byegate in 1677. There is a tradition that he was killed at the Battle of Bothwell Brig in 1679, but there is no evidence to support this. It is possible he was the Walter 'Lorane' recorded in Hawick in the 1650s and 60s. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He may be the same man as the son of Edward, last Laird of Harwood. He is recorded in 1665 when he accused Marion Gillespie of 'pulling the hair out of his heid'. Probably the same Walter married Janet Shortreed and his children baptised in Hawick included: Isobell (b.1655), who could be the Isobel who married Thomas Laidlaw and lived in Roberton Parish or the Isobell who married George Minto and lived in Ashkirk Parish; and Beatrix (b.1657). Walter, who married Bessie Riddell, was probably also his son. It is also possible that another son was Archibald who was living in Hobkirk Parish when his son James was baptised in Bedrule. The witnesses to the 1655 baptism were John Scott (possibly of Gorrenberry) and Andrew Chisholme (possibly of Parkhill), while the witnesses in 1657 were John Scott and John Lorraine. **Walter** (17th C.) married Helen Scott in Ashkirk Parish in 1657. It is possible he was a son of Walter and grandson of Edward of Lorraine and Margaret Turnbull. It is also possible that the Helen who married William Thomson in Selkirk in 1697 was his daughter. **Walter** (d.1679) resident of Abbotrule Parish. He was a Covenanter who was killed at Bothwell Bridge. **Walter** (17th C.) probably son of Walter and Janet Shortreed. He is recorded in 1681 as 'in Hardine' (probably Harden in Liddesdale) when he had a bond borrowing £3 from Walter Scott of Wauchope. He is recorded at Kirndean in 1681 and 1682 in the Buccleuch estates rental book, when it is clear that a lot of his livestock had died. He rented Greens in 1682, but it not recorded what happened to him after that. He married Bessie Riddell and their children son William was baptised in 1682, with witnesses. John Riddell (probably brother or father of Bessie) and William Wilson. If he was grandson of Edward of Harwood, then it is possible that his wife was related to the Riddells of Bewlie (who were associated with that family). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers. In 1714 he was in East Cavers and in at least 1717–24 in Denholm. His children included: Ann (b.1714); Thomas (b.1717); Margaret (b.1721); and George (b.1724). He may be the Walter who married Margaret Miller of Cauldmill in 1705. He may also be the 'Walter Lorran in Kirktown' whose son John (b.1706) was baptised in Cavers. It is unclear how he was related to other Lorraines. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He is recorded at Stirches in 1724, 1727 and 1729. He married Bessie Graham in 1722 and their children included: George (b.1724); William (b.1727), who may have married Margaret Hope in Dumfries in 1755; and Agnes (b.1729), who may have married John Armstrong in 1751 and could be the Agnes who died in 1781. The witnesses in 1724 were Walter Scott and John Scott and in 1727 were James Douglas and James Scott. John Lorraine (along with William Lamb) witnessed the baptism in 1729 and must have been a close relative. In 1727 he witnessed a baptism for William Lamb. He was surely related to other Wilton

Lorraines. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He may be the Walter (b.1733), son of William and Helen Ovens. He married Margaret Smith in 1760 (apparently after the birth of their 1st daughter) and she died in Hawick in 1781. Their children included: Margaret (b.1759); and Mary (b.1764). The witnesses in 1764 were Walter Ballantyne and James Wilson. He could be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for James Irvine in Wilton Parish in 1765. He was probably the Walter who had a child die of smallpox in Hawick in 1775. He could be the deceased Walter whose daughter Margaret died in 1777. **Walter** (1742–1817) eldest son of William and Janet Clerk. His father came from Nether Tofts in Kirkton Parish. He was born at Barnglies in Dumfriesshire. He was a farmer at Oakwoodhill and married Mary, daughter of farmer Francis Currie. Their children included: William (1772–1842); Francis (1773–1815); John (1775–1849); Andrew (1778–87); James (1781–1804); Walter (1783–1872); Joseph (1785–1809); Margaret (1787–92); and Andrew (again, 1790–92). The family are buried at Kirkconnel. **William** (14th C.) gave a wadset to Alan Lauder in 1386 for his lands of 'Lorymeslands'. This could be simply 'Lorraineslands' and were on the north side of the Lauder Water. He is recorded as 'Willm. of Lorem of Swynstoun'. It is unclear how he might have been related to other contemporary Lorraines. He may have been a son or other close relative of Eustace, but given that the name 'William' was not common in the family immediately afterwards, it seems unlikely he was an ancestor of later local Lorraines. **William** (15th/16th C.) holder of the lands of Hangingside (i.e. what became Hawthornside) before being granted to Richard Hangingside (before 1488), apparently because he had transferred his allegiance to the English King. **William** (16th C.) witness to a sasine for Hector's lands of Harwood and Hawthornside in 1531. He was thus probably related to Hector, perhaps being his uncle, which would make him a son of James. Edward was listed before him and Patrick after him (and were surely related). Perhaps the same William (along with John, perhaps his father) were also witnesses in 1524 to the agreement between Martin Douglas and James Routledge, regarding lands at the Crook in Cavers Parish. **William** (1586/7–1600) son of Edward and Margaret Turnbull. He was killed at the age of 13 in the woods of Lorraine. This was part of a feud between local Turnbulls and his mother 'Lady Appotside'. His elder brother Hector of Harwood was also killed 4 years later. **William** (17th C.) described as 'in Cavers', along with George, in a Hawick magistrates court case of 1642, when Samuel Rutherford accused a large group of his drinking friends of stealing his wallet. His name came before that of George. **William** (17th C.) listed along with Patrick on a list of Communicants at Easter Heap in 1650. They were probably related to the later Lorraines in Wilton. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Leiden in Hawick in 1640; the other witness was Simon Adamson, who also witnessed a baptism for George in 1655, suggesting he was related to George and Walter and hence potentially a son of Edward and Maisie Elliot. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He may have been a son of George and Janet Fleming. He married Dorothy Duncan and their children included Mary (b.1697), who was 'begoten in fornication'. His wife may be the 'Dorothea Lorrain' who was given poor relief by Ashkirk Parish in 1713, 1714, 1715 and 1716 and was 'in Sinton' when buried in 1716. **William** (b.1682) son of Walter and Bessie Riddell, he was born in Hawick Parish. He was 'servitor' to John Scott of Gorrenberry, who held lands at Nether Tofts. In 1707 in Edinburgh he married Bessie Buchanan, widow of writer Robert 'Cristall'; she was daughter of wright Duncan Buchanan and married her 1st husband in 1698. This suggests that he was spending some of his time in Edinburgh, where presumably his master also had a house. His son William was baptised in Kirkton in 1709, when he was recorded being in Nether Tofts. Margaret, baptised in Cavers Parish in 1721, was probably also his child. There were also other children baptised in Edinburgh: Elizabeth (b.1708); 'Sibbillett' (b.1709); Walter (b.1711); Bessie (b.1712); and Anne (b.1714). Most probably died in childhood and are buried in Edinburgh. He was later a stabler in the South West Parish of Edinburgh and: in 1718 married Katherine Paterson; in 1722 had bans proclaimed to marry Katherine Ogilvie; and in 1723 married Christian Kyle. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1712 he was gardener in Whitfield and in 1716 he may have been at Brieryyards. In 1712 he married Elspeth (or Elizabeth) Brown from Roberton Parish, daughter of Robert Brown, from Kirkton Parish. Their children included John (b.1716). His wife could be the Elspeth Brown who was buried in Wilton in 1747. He may have been a son of John and brother of George and Walter. **William** (18th C.) resident

of Wilton Parish, recorded at Borthaugh in most of the baptismal entires 1723–36. However, he may have been at Newton in 1733. He married Helen Ovens and their children included: Walter (b.1723); Margaret (b.1725); Bessie (b.1727), who may have married Robert Wilson and died in 1778; Elizabeth (b.1729); Francis (b.1731); Walter (again, b.1733); and Helen (b.1736). The witnesses in 1725 and 1729 were George Bell and Walter Riddell, in 1727 were Robert Cowan and James 'Beasly', in 1731 were George Bell and John Scott, in 1733 were Patrick Scott and John Hume and in 1736 were Walter Riddell and Thomas Kerr. He may be the William whose death is recorded in Wilton in 1777. **William** (c.1707–90) son of William, he was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1709. In 1740 he married Janet Clerk in Hawick; at that time he was still living at Nether Tofts. Soon afterwards he moved to Cadgillside farm at Chapelknowe near Canonbie, where his first son Walter (father of Dr. William) was born in 1742. Other children included: Janet (b.1744); Andrew (1746–1819); William (b.1749); John (1751–1829); James (1753–1822); and Margaret (1755–1833). His wife is recorded at Barnes when she had poor relief in 1889 and also several more times until her death in 1800. **William** (d.1769) resident of Doorpool. He is buried in Hobkirk Cemetery, with the funeral of Jean being recorded the same day. **Dr. William** (1772–1841) born at Chapelknowe near Canonbie, he was son of Walter and grandson of William, who was from Kirkton Parish. He was classics master at Selkirk Grammar School, then Rector of Jedburgh Grammar School fom 1804. He is described in the book 'A Borders Schoolmaster' (2000) by Audrey Mitchell. He was later Master at Glasgow High School. In 1803 he married Dorothea (or 'Dora'), daughter of Thomas Scott of Bonchester and their children, baptised in Jedburgh, included: William Buckham (1804); Thomas Scott (b.1805); Walter Scott (b.1807); James Montesqui (b.1809); Dorothea Scott (b.1811); and Francis Currie (b.1814), 3 of his sons were Doctors at Glasgow University. His book 'Book-keeping by Double Entry, for the use of the Schoolboy. To which is added; for the use of Young Ladies, Course of Book-keeping by Single Entry' was published in Hawick in 1807 and 'The Academic Reader and Reciter' in 1810. His papers, including many letters, are in the Borders archive (formerly spelled 'Loran', 'Lorane', 'Lorain', 'Loraine', 'Lorayne', 'Loreen', 'Loreyn', 'Loreyne', 'Lorn', 'Lorrain', 'Lorran', 'Lorrane', 'Lorren', 'Lorrence', 'Lorreyne', 'Lorrine', 'Lorring', 'Lorron', 'Louran', 'Lourrain', 'Lowrran', etc.).

the Lorraines (*thu-lō-rānz*) *n.* family that was once important in the Borders, particularly in Rulewater. The origin of the name is surely the region of Lorraine in north-eastern France, perhaps coming over to Britain at the time of William the Conqueror. The same French family from the Duchy of Lorraine provided a later connection with Scotland through Mary of Guise, who was daughter of Claude of Lorraine, becoming Queen Consort of James V and mother of Mary, Queen of Scots. It has also been claimed that the family is connected with the lands of Deloraine in the Ettrick valley. The early history is very unclear, as is the connection with the Barons of this name who inhabited part of Northumberland (including, confusingly, the farm of Hawick), specifically Kirkharle. Eustace, recorded in the 1330s to 50s, may have been an early ancestor of the Roxburghshire family. There were Lorraines at Hummelknowes near Hawick in the 15th century and Robert Lorraine was one of the earliest recorded Bailies of Hawick, in 1453. The Roxburghshire Lorraines held the lands of Harwood from at least the late 15th century until 1637. The name occurs several times among lists of men accused of mounting raids into England in the 16th century. The arms of Lorraine of Harwood are shown as 3 green laurel leaves on a silver background in 1542.

Lorraine Wud (*lō-rān-wud*) *n.* former name for a wood near Harwood or Appotside in the Rule valley, named after the family that once owned the land. It is recorded in 1606 that young William Lorraine was killed 'within the wood of Lorane' by a gang of Turnbulls, this being part of an ongong feud with his mother Margaret, 'Lady Appotside', herself a Turnbull by birth.

losh (*losh*) *interj., arch.* an exclamation of wonder, dismay or remonstration (perhaps a shortened form of 'Lord save us') – 'His words they were sweeter than honey, But, losh! they were a' he could gie' [JoHa], 'Losh man! hae done wi' senseless clatter, Will siccan whingeing mend the matter?' [RDW], 'Losh! hev ye no heard o' the daein's on the hill? Hoo for twae or three weeks o' inspection an' dreel . . . ' [BM1900], 'Whan losh! wi' a yell Lizzie Nor'lan' cam in, Her twae een glancin' fire, an' froe on her chin' [BM1901], 'Losh chaps, Aw mind yince yae terrible frost and the Loan sklye was on . . . ' [JEDM], 'Losh mei, Aw dinna ken at a', but ca' him nae neebor o' mine' [JEDM], 'Losh sakes mei! the thochts

that come seipin, are fit ti gar aa the trauchles an the fashes gang leike the snaw off the deike in a thowe' [ECS], 'Losh! The scene is fair entrancin', And draws a smile' [RH], '... His head, losh me, is no' that grey, Sae he may get a couthie kimmer' [TCh], 'Losh he wammelt and tumm'led ower on to the flure' [UB], 'My better half's just come in wi a bang, And, losh man, her friends drove hame in a carriage' [TCh], 'But, losh me, what's a' this spread o'er And all the cause of gurgling mirth?' [WFC] (local variants noted by G. Watson include 'losh man!', 'losh mei!', 'losh sake!' and 'losh sakes mei!'; this is a euphemism for 'Lord', perhaps influenced by other exclamations, such as 'gosh').

loss (*los, lōs*) *v.* to lose – 'deh loss the heid', 'A hope it rains the whole weekend A hope ye loss yer flag ...' [T], 'Present to him the Pearl Cross, And tell him it to never loss, But on his bonnet wear it close, For the maids o' Caledonia' [BY], '... Loss hauf their power the head to dile, An' haud the heart' [JoHa], 'Let them wha taste a social glass, Ne'er loss the time o' rising' [JoHa].

lossit (*lo-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* lost – '... promeist be him to bring haill, saif and sound to Hawick, quhilk he brak, drownet, and lossit be the way' [BR1652].

lot (*lo'*) *n., arch.* an assessed contribution for a common purpose – '... that each inhabitant who pays not stent nor lott shall be lyable for the same price ...' [BR1722] (also written 'lott').

Lothian (*lō-thee-in*) *n.* general geographic name for the area around Edinburgh. Latterly it has included the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian and Haddington, but it formerly applied to all the eastern part of the Lowlands, even including Roxburghshire.

Lothian (*lō-thee-in*) *n.* **Joseph** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Joanna (b.1736); Peter (b.1738); Charles (b.1741); and George (b.1742). The witnesses in 1738 were Walter Scott of Newton and Patrick Scott, younger of Alton, suggesting that his wife was related to these branches of the Scotts. The 1742 witnesses were merchant Charles Tudhope and mason James Harkness (formerly 'Lowdean' and 'Lowthian').

Lothian an Border Horse (*lō-thee-in-an-bōr-dur-hors*) *n.* local Territorial Yeomanry Regiment. It was generally for the wealthier volunteers who had their own horse. It grew out of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Light Dragoons, set up in 1797 (with Sir Walter Scott as its first quartermaster) and the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, set up at the same time by the Duke of Buccleuch. The 2 merged in 1800 to form the Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry. It disbanded in 1838, but the 2 units reformed in the 1840s, and amalgamated again in 1879, and were renamed the Lothian and Border Horse in 1908. C Squadron was based in Hawick, with detachments in the main towns of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. Many men volunteered for sevice in this regiment during WWI. In 1921 armoured cars replaced horses and from 1924 it was associated with the 4th Royal Tank Regiment. It became the 1st and 2nd Lothians and Border Horse in 1939, and saw action in North Africa, France and Italy during WWII. In 1956 it was amalgamated with other regiments to form the Queen's Own Lowland Yeomanry and was again disbanded in 1967, although resurrected as the Scottish Yeomanry from 1992–99. 'War Record of the 4th Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers and Lothian and Border Horse' (1920) was written by W.S. Brown. Papers from the regiment are in the National Library of Scotland and some photo albums in the Museum.

Lothian's Regiment (*lō-thee-inz-re-jee-min'*) *n.* another name for **the Teviotdale Regiment**.

Lothian Street (*lō-thee-in-stree'*) *n.* street on the high ground by Loch Park. The main buildings were erected in 1875, with several additional dewllings in the following few years. There was also part of the Lyle & Scott factory there. However, part of the east side was demolished in 1977 and made into a car park. It was named after Schomberg Henry Kerr, 9th Marquess of Lothian.

louch (*lowch*) *n., arch.* a loch – 'When he came to the Clear burn-louch, He swam an ever onward route ...' [HSR].

Lough (*lowch*) *n.* **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) resident of Selkirk. He is recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1535 when, along with several others, he was accused of taking grain from 'le Schaw' belonging to John Hall. In 1538 he had George Robson, John Robson, Walter Veitch, David Do[wne?] and Walter Scott removed from his 20 merklands in Synton. **Oliver** (1826–1916) son of Walter, who was a carrier around Southdean. In 1848 he married Agnes, daughter of William Oliver (hind at Langraw). In 1851 they were living with his in-laws at Langraw Scaur. Around the late 1850s they emigrated to Nevada, U.S.A. His children included Walter (b.1848), William (b.1850), Betsey (b.1854) and Henry (b.1856). He died in Nebraska. **Walter**

'Wattie' (b.c.1785–1864) son of James and Christian Oliver, he was born in Jedburgh Parish. He was a carrier at Letham in Southdean Parish in 1841 and in 1851 was carrier and grocer at Gatehousecote. In 1861 he was listed as 'Formerly Carrier' at Old Gatehousecote. He ran a cart to Liddesdale in the days before the railway. He married Elizabeth (Betty) Storie in 1819. Their children were: James (b.1820), who married Euphemia Telfer; George (b.1821); Isabella (b.1823), who married George Telfer; Oliver (b.1826), who emigrated to the U.S.A.; Walter (b.1829), who married Isabella Rutherford; Thomas (b.1832), who was a labourer at Highend in 1851; and Mary (b.1834), who married Andrew Smith. Most of his children were born in Oxnam Parish and some were christened at the Free Kirk in Jedburgh. He died in Hobkirk (formerly written 'Louche').

loun see **loon**

lound (*lownd*) *adj., arch.* tranquil, calm – 'A lound wund' [GW] (cf. **lown**).

lounder see **loonder**

loup see **lowp**

loupered (*low-purd, -pur'*) *adj., pp., arch.* clotted, curdled – '... Scones on the girdle, made wi' loupered milk, A jug o' cream still warm frae the byre' [WL] (also 'lappert' etc.; cf. **lapper** and **loppert**).

the Loupin Stane (*th-low-pin-stān*) *n.* small-standing stone in an isolated area in Craik Forest, a little over a kilometer to the west-northwest from Wolfcleuchhead. The dimenstions are 0.8 m long by 35 cm wide at the top, narrowing to a point, and just 5 cm thick. On one side are carved 2 heads and lettering, while on the other is inscribed 'Wolfcleuchhead'. It is possible this is a mounting step from the steading of Wolfcleuchhead, moved to its present position at some point (see also **lowpin-on stane**).

the Loupin Stanes (*th-low-pin-stānz*) *n.* small stone circle near Eskdalemuir, not far from 'the Girdle Stanes'. There are 12 stones in an oval about 18 m across, including 2 larger ones that provide the 'entrance'. The popular name comes the story that locals used to try to leap between these two stones until someone's leg was broken (although they are probably too far apart for this to be feasible).

lourd (*loord*) *adv., poet.* rather, liked – 'I wad lourd have had a winding-sheet, And helped to put it ower his head, Ere he had been disgraced by the border Scot, Whan he ower Liddel his men did lead!' [T].

louse see **lowse**

the Lousy Drain (*thu-low-zee-drān*) *n.* popular name for an open ditch in Hobkirk Parish in the 19th century. It ran down from Kirknow farm through the Parish school playground, and served as an open sewer, which older boys would try to jump over.

lout (*low'*) *v., poet.* to bend, stoop – '... Laigh doun I louted on my knees, An' preed the Hunter's pool' [ECB], 'The fairies wad hear, quo' bonny Jeanye Roole, And wi' louting my back is sair' [JTe], 'Lang syne it was, Thon souchin simmer's day, Wi' cloods that sailed Loutin to their shaddas' [DH] (see also **loot**).

Lovat see **Simon Fraser**

Lovat Mill (*lu-vi'-mil*) *n.* factory of Teviotex at 15 Commercial Road.

Love (*luv*) *n.* **John** (20th C.) Headmaster of St. Margaret's School around the a940s and 50s. His wife Winnie was a teacher in the same school and they had daughters Anne and Mary. The family emigrated to the U.S.A. in the 1960s.

Lovel (*lu-vul*) *n.* **Agnes** (13th/14th C.) listed in the Ragman Rolls of 1296 as 'Agneys Louel qe fu la femme Henry del counte de Rokesburg', so she was presumably the wife of an already deceased Henry. Maurice, Parson of 'Little Cavers', who also appears on the Roll, may be her son or other relative. It is possible she is the same as the Eva, widow of Henry, who is recorded in 1294. **Asceline** (d.1119) probably the ancestor of the Lovels. His father was likely to have been Robert de Breherval, who held the castle of Ivery (or Yvery) in Normandy and came to England with William the Conqueror. He was a vassal of William de Breteuil and his surname was 'Goello' or 'Goel' (which is probably a variant of 'Guelph' or 'Whelp', i.e. the wolf-cub', which became 'Luppellus' in the Latinised version of French-Norman). He may also have been known as 'Gouel de Percheval' and 'Gouel de Yvery', with his nickname 'Lupus' coming from his violent demeanour. Although he spent much of his life in Normandy, he held several estates in Somerset, as well as Titmarsh in Northamptonshire. He commanded Norman forces at the siege of Mante in 1087. He also had a lengthy series of sieges involving his liege, the Earl of Breteuil, from whom he eventually gained Ivery. It is said that he tortured the Earl of Breteuil, until he yielded and gave his daughter Isobel, along with a large dowry. He is said to have had 7 sons, including: Richard, who died before him; Robert, who succeeded, but only for a couple of years; William, who succeeded after Robert; John of Harptree,

ancestor of the Barons of Harptree Gournay; and Roger, called 'Balbus' or 'the Stutterer' who was Lord of 'Grandisilva' in Normandy. He also had a daughter, who married Radulfus Rufus. **Baldwin** (11th/12th C.) of Tintenhull, one of the earliest recorded Lovels. However, these early generations are confused, and it is unclear how he was related to the Lovels of Yvery. He probably succeeded his father Ralph in 1121 and was father of Ralph and possibly also Margaret (although she may have been Ralph's wife). **Henry** (12th C.) possibly the Henry Lovel who was said to have been first given the Barony of Hawick, perhaps in the 1130s, and who is among those who encouraged King David to invade England in 1138. However, these generations are quite confused, and it is unclear whether he even existed. **Henry** (d.c.1194) Lord Cary, son of Ralph and Margaret, or possibly 3rd son of William Gouel de Perceval, and hence brother of Ralph. He succeeded in about 1159. He may also have had a brother, Thomas. He was probably born at Castle Cary, but also held the Barony of Hawick, and is likely to have split his time between England and Scotland. He paid feudal fees in Somerset in 1162. During the time of Robert, Dean of Bath (i.e. before 1166) he had his gift to the Priory of Brunton confirmed. He also witnessed several other grants in Somerset in the latter part of the 12th century. He was 'Henry Luvel' in 1166 when he witnessed a charter by King William to Robert de Brus. He is recorded as Baron of Hawick when he was a witness in 1166 and 1190. He was probably also the 'henrici lupelli' (i.e. Henry, Little Wolf) who is recorded in a charter (confirmed by Pope Lucius III in 1183, Pope Gregory VIII in 1187 and Pope Clement III in 1188) giving 2 oxgates of land at 'Brancheulla' (i.e. Branxholme) to the canons of St. Andrews. This was witnessed by the first 3 clergymen known to be connected with Hawick. This same grant of 2 oxgangs of land in Branxholme to St. Andrews Priory in about 1175 was mentioned in a list of gifts in 1206, 1216, 1246 and 1248. In 1190 he was recorded in the Pipe Rolls for Dorset and Somerset. He married Alice de Cary, and his sons were Ralph (who died without issue) and Henry (who succeeded to the Barony of Hawick). Other children may have included Maurice and Richard, who exchanged these 2 oxgangs for other nearby lands in about the 1190s. This Richard may have also succeeded the next Henry, and was therefore either his son or grandson. **Henry** (d.c.1216) Lord Cary, probably younger son of Henry, he succeeded his brother Ralph, who died in 1207. In 1197 he was assessed for fees for the Norman army. In the period 1198–1202 he was appointed as attorney in a case by Ralph de Trubleville. In 1207 he settled a case brought by Matilda, his brother Ralph's widow, over lands she claimed she had been given in dower; this included $1/3$ of the family's barony in Scotland (presumably Hawick), but she settled for the manor of 'Hunewic' (i.e. Honeywick near Castle Cary), together with money and livestock. In 1208 he paid 300 marks for the livery of his lands, and still held some Somerset lands jointly with his mother Alice and sister-in-law Maud (the same as Matilda). In 1210 he paid King John to avoid going on the expedition to Ireland. He married Christiania and was succeeded by his brother (although some accounts say son) Richard. However this genealogy may be confused, and there may be another extra generation of Henrys and/or Richards. He may be the Henry who was among witnesses to a charter for Gilmerston in the Glasgow chartulary in the reign of William. His widow 'Cristina' secondly married Richard Cotel; in about 1222 she complained that Richard 'Luvel' (probably her brother-in-law, or possibly her son) had dispossessed her of some of her dower lands. In 1248 she complained again about being removed from her dower lands, and there was a complicated agreement over several lands, including 'Honewyk' (i.e. Honeywick near Castle Cary). **Henry** (d.1262/3) of Castle Cary and Hawick, 2nd son of Richard, his elder brother William dying before their father. He married Eve (or Eva), who died in 1294. They had sons Richard and Hugh, who both succeeded. They also had daughters Alicia (the elder) and Cristiana (d.bef. 1264), who were both unmarried. Little else is known about him and it is unclear whether he played any direct role in the Hawick area. He may be the 'Sir H.' who witnessed an agreement in Somerset in 1256. In 1263 his son and heir Richard did homage to the English King and received his father's lands. However in 1264 there was an inquest into the age of Richard's brother Hugh, and whether he should be heir of 'Kari Lowel'; his widow 'Lady Eva Lovel' is also mentioned. Also in 1264 his daughter Alicia brought a case against Hugh, complaining that he had tried to dispossess her from the lands that she and her deceased sister Cristiana had been granted. His widow Eva is further referred to in 1294 when her lands and her son Hugh's lands were given to the custody of John de Soulis. **Hugh** (12th/13th C.) witness

in about 1205 to gift of a toft in the Burgh of Glasgow from the Bishop-elect of Glasgow to Melrose Abbey. He was probably a cleric, like most of the other witnesses, and he was presumably part of the Hawick family. **Hugh** (d.c.1290) of Castle Cary and Hawick, brother of Richard and 2nd son of Henry. In 1264 there was an inquiry into his age, since his brother Richard had died, and so he succeeded to the barony of 'Kari Lovel' (i.e. Cary). Also in 1264 his sister Alicia accused him of dispossessing her of a manor in Sussex, given to her and her deceased sister Cristiana; he was charged to allow his sister to keep her farm. He was recorded as Baron of Hawick in 1268. A 1268 plea against him for restoring a watercourse at Castle Cary mentions that his grandfather was Richard. A further case in 1268 involves his sister-in-law Cecilia and the land of 'Wynkanton'. He was recorded as lord of 'karycastel' in the 1270s, in 1274 was 'Sir Hugh' of Cary when he made an agreement with the Prior of Bruton, and was 'Hugone Luvel' when he witnessed a grant for Bruton Priory. He married Eleanor (or 'Alianors') and their children were: Sir Richard, who succeeded in 1303 when still a minor, becoming Lord of Castle Cary and Baron of Hawick; and Olivia, who married John de Gournay. He was recorded in 1291 when his widow was directed not to re-marry without the King's permisson and John de Soulis was given custody of ⅔ of his lands until his heir reached majority. Additional lands and privileges of his (including the church of 'Stoketone') were granted to John de Soulis in 1292/3, and also in his lands were confirmed to John de Soulis, along with the lands which Eva Lovel (his mother) had held until his majority. **Sir Hugh** (13th/14th C.) recorded in an English documnt of 1306 as a supporter of Robert the Bruce who had been sent to a prison. He was prisoner in Gloucester Castle 1307–10. He was also at Dundee in 1311/2, when a horse of his was appraised; both 'Dominus Hugo Lovel' and a separate 'Hugo Lovel' were on the list of horse owners. It is unclear how he was related to the other Lovels of the time. **Isobella** (16th C.) owner of lands in Perth in 1545. Her surname is written 'Lowell', but it seems likely she was related to the earlier Lovels. **Sir James** (1307/8–42) only son of Richard the first Lord of Castle Cary. In 1320/1 he was said to have completed his 14th year according to a letter from Edward II to the Archbishop of Rouen. He held lands in Eskdale and Ewesdale, probably from either his father or mother (who was a Soulis), which were granted by David II to Sir William Douglas in 1342. He married Elizabeth or Isabel around 1328, but died before his father. Their children were Richard (who died young) and Muriel (who inherited the titles and married Nicholas Seymour). In 1342 his widow is recorded having liferent of 2 manors in Somerset, which had been given to him by his father in 1328/9. **James** (16th C.) customar at Dundee in 1564. His name was recorded as 'Lowell', 'Lovell' and 'Luvel'. **James** (16th C.) Reader at Monifieth in 1563 and 1574. His surname may be 'Lovell', 'Lawal' or 'Lyall'. **Sir John** (13th C.) recorded 'as magistro Johanne Lovel' on an assize in Cumberland in 1292, then in a court case in Newcastle in 1293, relating to affairs in Scotland. He was also recorded in the same way in 1296, in a document relating to equipping Edward I's expedition into Scotland. He was certainly English, but it is unclear where he came from. He was also recorded as 'the marshal' who had come to pacify the dispute between the Welsh and English in Edinburgh. Probably the same John was paid in 1297/8 for a mission to France. **John** (15th C.) from somewhere in Scotland. He is recorded in 1438/9 when he had a warrant for safe conduct to trade in England, along with a servant. **Lawrence** (13th C.) recorded (probably early) in the period 1259–86 in a document relating to King Alexander at Lanark. He served as some kind of soldier, perhaps a groom. It is unclear how he was related to other Scottish Lovels. **Margaret** (d.bef. 1164) wife of Ralph. It is unknown what her maiden name was, but not impossible she was also a Lovel. She may have held the lands of Hawick after her husband's death, but may have been heiress of Hawick herself, passing these lands to her husband and later to her son and heir Henry. She granted the lands of Outerside to Jedburgh Abbey around 1140, with the consent of her son Henry. She secondly married Thomas of London (who also married Escina of Mow); with the consent of her sons Henry and Thomas she granted 'Ughtredshaghe' (probably Outerside) to Jedburgh Abbey at its foundation, as confirmed in about 1170. **Maurice** (13th C.) probably son of Henry. Along with Richard he exchanged 2 oxgangs of land between Whames and Whithope with the canons of St. Andrews, for lands in 'Brancheshelm' in about 1190s. He may be the Maurice who witnessed an undated grant by Richard, Lord of Cary, to the Priory of Bruton, with another witness being Henry, son of Richard. Probably the same Maurice was clerk of Bishop-elect Florence of Glasgow in the period

1202–07 when he witnessed the grant of Satchells to Alexander of Huntingdon. Either he, or a later Maurice, was witness in 1234/5 to the resignation of the lands of Eddleston (in Peebleshire) by Roger de Quincy, Constable of Scotland, to Glasgow Diocese. He may be the same man as Maurice, Parson of Hawick, who was witness to the dedication of the cemetery of the Priory of Roxburgh in 1235. **Maurice** (13th C.) recorded as 'Morice Louel, persone del Eglise de Petyt Cares, del counte de Rokesburgh' (i.e. 'parson of Little Cavers') in the Ragman Rolls of 1296. In a list drawn up in 1777 he is transcribed as 'Mauricius Lunel, Parsona ecclesiæ de Parva Caures'. The 'Agneys Louel', widow of Henry, who also appears on the Ragman Rolls may have been his mother. Note that there was another Maurice a generation or 2 earlier, probably brother of the Richard who died in 1253. **Muriel** (b.1331/2) daughter of James, who died in 1342, she succeeded her grandfather Sir Richard in 1351, probably becoming Baroness Lovel. It is unclear if she inherited the Barony of Hawick, although control of the lands was certainly no longer in Lovel hands by her time. She married Nicholas, Lord St. Maur. **Patrick** (13th C.) clerk who witnessed a grant to Paisley Abbey by James, Steward of Scotland, in 1294/5. **Ralph** (d.c.1121) one of the earliest known Lovels, perhaps the original Norman invader. He was a tenant of the count of Mortain and of Walter of Douai in lands in Somerset and Sussex, recorded in 1086. He held Castle Cary in 1107. He was probably the son of Walter de Douai, Baron Bampton, who held the Castle at the time of the Domesday Book. However, these early generations are very uncertain, and it is unclear how he may have been related to the other contemporary Lovels. He may have been succeeded by Baldwin. **Ralph** (d.c.1159) of Tintenhull and Castle Cary, son of William (although possibly related to the near contemporary Baldwin, since accounts of these generations are very uncertain). He may have been the first family member to adopt the surname 'Lovel', based on the family nickname 'Lupellus', meaning 'Little Wolf' (which was also applied to his brothers Henry and William). He appears to have also had the nickname 'Simelt'. Along with his father he was part of the rebellion against King Stephen of England, and defended Castle Cary in a siege in 1152. He is said to have married a daughter of Henry de Novo Mercatu, from whom he received Dunkerton in Somerset. This wife could have been Margaret, who appears to have been the heiress of Hawick (and so possible the barony was part of her dower lands), and died before 1164; it is not impossible that she was the Margaret who secondly married Thomas de London. He was succeeded by Henry, who was probably his brother (or possibly his son). He may be the Ralph who restored the grant of lands to the Priory of Bruton that his father had taken away; this was witnessed by 'Thoma Lupell', who was surely a close relative. **Ralph** (d.c.1207) eldest son of Henry, from whom he succeeded, before in turn being succeeded in the Baronies of Castle Cary and Hawick by his brother Henry. His name is also recorded as 'Rodolph'. He married Maud (or Matilda), daughter of Henry de Newmarche. In 1207, after he had died without issue, 'Matillidis' claimed her dower lands and made a settlement with her brother-in-law Henry over rights to the manor of 'Hunewic' (probably 'Honeywick'). In about 1222 his widow was now married to Ralph Lebutiler, when she and Christina (widow of Henry) complained that Richard had dispossessed them of their inheritance, including some lands in Scotland. **Richard** (12th C.) of Castle Cary and Hawick, possibly son of Henry. He married Alice and their sons were William (who died young) and Henry. He is probably also the 'Ricardi Lupelli domini de Hawic' recorded in the Register of the Priory of St. Andrews in about the 1190s. There he exchanged 2 'bovates' (i.e. oxgates) of land between Whames and Whithope to the canons of St. Andrews, in exchange for lands in 'Brancheshelm' (i.e. Branxholm), which had been conferred by his father Henry. The boundaries of these lands are given, and are interesting in preserving several lost place names, namely 'anesotd terre', 'chestris', 'farmop', 'langesideburne' and 'quikenne'. He may also be the 'Richard Luvell, lord of Cary' who confirmed a gift to the Priory of Bruton, and whose confirmation was witnessed by his son Henry, as well as Maurice (who could have been his brother). Note that there are several Richards, Henrys and Ralphs at about this time, and so the details of the family tree are hard to disentangle. **Richard** (d.1253) probably son of Henry, and brother of Ralph and Henry. However, given the length of time that elapsed, it is also possible he was son of an additional Richard, and hence grandson of Henry. He was probably the Richard 'Luvel' who was involved in a land transaction relating to Biddesham near Cary in 1203/4. He succeeded Henry in 1218, paying £100 for the livery of Cary and the other Somerset estates. In

about 1222 he was described as tenant when there was a claim against him by Christina, widow of Henry. She had remarried to Richard Cotel, and claimed that he had dispossessed her of her dower lands of 'Kary, Wreketon and Pidecumbe', as well as other lands and rights. Also mentioned was Matilda, formerly wife of Ralph 'Luvel', and now wife of Ralph Lebutiler, who also held lands in inheritance. These disagreements included 'the land which Richard Luvel held in Scotland'. In 1231 he had a charter for demesne lands of Cary and also witnessed another charter. He is further recorded in the 1230s and 40s regarding knights service. In about 1237 he gave agreement that the Priory of Bath should hold the rights to the church of Castle Cary, as granted by his father Henry. In 1248 Christina 'Luvel' (stated to have been the wife of his brother) complained again that he owes her money and dower lands, 'as well in England as in Scotland'. A court case against him in 1255 was adjourned because he was deceased by then. He married Alice, whose surname is unknown. After she was widowed, her marriage was granted to William Berkeley, but he married someone else and so she then marred Nicholas de Haversham. Their children included: William, who died before him; and Henry, who succeeded. **Richard** (d.c.1265) of Castle Cary and Hawick, eldest son of Henry. He paid 100 merks to the Scottish Crown for his father's lands of Hawick. He succeeded his father, but died only a year or two later, and was in turn succeeded by his brother Hugh. He married Cecily (or Cecilia), whose surname is unknown; she was involved in a plea regarding her dower lands of 'Wynkanton' in 1268. He is recorded as 'Ricardus Lupell' in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls in the period 1264–66 as late owner of the Barony of Hawick; there was an account for the foggage in the Barony of Hawick, with him dying before the feast of St. Michael in the previous year. **Richard** (13th C.). His lands are referred to in 1278 by the Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, and again in 1283. It is unclear who he was. **Sir Richard** (c.1283–1351) Lord Lovel, son of Hugh. He was born at Castle Cary and was custodian of the castles of Corfe and Purbeck. He succeeded his father in about 1291, while still a minor, his guardian being John de Soulis. In 1297 he swore to Edward I that he would serve him against France. He is listed in rolls of knights in 1298 and 1301 and found 2 men to serve Edward I in 1302. In about 1303 he achieved majority and took up his estates. In 1306 he received 10 marks for helping Edward against Robert the Bruce. He probably left Scotland soon afterwards, since Branxholme (in the Barony of Hawick) was granted to Sir Henry Baliol in 1307, with a confirming charter in about 1321. Furthermore the Barony of Hawick was granted to the Earl of Strathearn (perhaps before 1329). In 1306/7 he was paid for losing horses in the wars in Scotland. In 1307 he was listed among 'magnates staying in the parts of Scotland to whom the [English] king should write'. In 1308 and 1309 he was part of a bond, along with James, Steward of Scotland, with the Earl of Lincoln. In 1310/1 he had an agrement with the English King to receive the Manor of 'Wynfirthegle' in exchange for his wife's manor of Old Roxburgh; this was still unresolved in 1313/4, with 'Bradenache' in Devon being offered instead. In 1313/4 he was paid for service to the English King. Sometime shortly after Bannockburn his lands of Braxholme were granted by Robert the Bruce to Sir Henry Baliol. In 1315 his wife was confirmed in the grant of the ward of Carf Castle and Purbeck. In 1316 he was given a charter of Sir John Soulis' lands in Dumfries, as well as Old Roxburgh, but then Old Roxburgh was kept for the safety of Roxburgh Castle, and he was granted the Manor of Bradenach in Devon in exchange. In 1317 he and his wife exchanged Bradenach with 'Brehulle and Selveston'. In 1318/9 he was 'lord of Caricastel' when he gave up his rights to some lands in favour of Montacute Priory, with his wife Muriel also being mentioned. He was also holder of the Barony of Hawick in one of the oldest existing records, when it was regranted by Edward III in 1347 (although at a similar time it was also granted to Maurice Murray by David II of Scotland). In 1335 he had the castles of Corfe and Purbeck committed to him and his wife (Muriel Soulis). In 1347 there was an inquest into whether he and his wife had rights to the Barony of Hawick as well as half the Barony of Eskdale; 'a jury of good men of the visnes of Hawik and Eskedale' found that 'his ancestors have possessed the barony of Hawik from time beyond memory' until it was taken by the Sheriff of Roxburgh in the same of the English King, but they did not rule on the lands in Eskdale. He was summoned to English Parliament in 1348 and 1350 as Lord Lovel. Sometime before 1310/1 he married Muriel (or Muriella), daughter and heir of John Soulis (his guardian) of Old Roxburgh. His children were: Joan, who married Sir John de Moels; James, who died before him and whose daughter Muriel succeeded, followed by her son Richard Seymour; and Eleanor, who

married Roger Rouhaut of Aston Rowant. He is probably the Richard whose seal bore a lion rampant on a background of crosses. The failure of the male line here ended the direct succession of more than 2 centuries. **Richard** of 'Ballumby' (14th/15th C.) juror at 'Carnconane' in 1409. He was also witnes to a charter in 1428 and was juror at Tulloch in 1438. His name was written 'Lovale', 'de Lufell' and 'Luwel'. **Robert** (d.1121) son of Ascelin Gouel de Percival and brother of William (at least in some accounts of the early Lovels). He probably inherited Castle Cary from his father in about 1119, but died soon afterwards. In 1119 he took up arms against Henry I, but negotiations, involving Radulfus Rufus (his brother-in-law) led him to switch allegiance to the King. He may be the 'Robertus Luvellus' who witnessed a gift to the canons of Bruton. He left no issue and was succeeded by his brother William. **Robert** (12th C.) younger brother of Henry, Baron of Hawick. He was Henry's tenant for knight's fee in Somerset in 1166. It has ben suggested that he may be the Robert for whom Roberton was named (but that seems much earlier than any record of the name). **Robert** (13th/14th C.) witness to a charter by Reginald 'Chen' during the reign of Robert I. He was recorded as 'Robertus dictus Lupellus'. **Roger** (13th C.) son of Roger. In 1242 he and Richard de Dreycote confirmed a grant of lands to the Canons of Bruton; 'Domino Ricardo Lupello' was the first witness and hence probably a close relative. He is recorded as 'Rogero Lupello' when he witnessed an agreement with the Priory of Bruton in 1253. Probably the same Roger was also recorded in some other Somerset documents at about the same time. **Thomas** (13th C.) witness in 1267 to a charter relating to the Church of Brechin. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Lovels. **Sir Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1491 when there was a payment from the English authorities for 'diver posts placed between Scotland and Berwick'. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 among men for whose murder William Clerk 'apud ecclesiam foreste' (i.e. at the Kirk of the Forest) had remission at the Justiceaire in Selkirk. He may have been one of the last men of this surname in the region. **William** (d.c.1155) of Castle Cary, also described as Earl of Yvery and 'Lupellus', his surname may have been 'Gouel de Perceval', with 'Lovel' being first adopted by his son from the 'Lupellus' nickname. It is said that his nickname was the diminutive form of 'Lupus', which had been attached to his father. In some accounts of the early Lovels he is the son of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval and younger brother of Robert, from whom he succeeded; however, these early generation are very uncertain, and there is dispute among authorities. He held estates of Yvery in Normandy and Cary, Weston, Stawell, etc. in England. Spending more time in England than his father and grandfather, he may have built the first stone castle at Castle Cary. He fought for Waleran in a rebellion against Henry I about 1123, escaping imprisonment in 1124 and returning home in disguise, barefoot, having given the Seine ferryman his shoes. He supported Matilda against Stephen in the English civil war, resulting in Stephen besieging Castle Cary, taking it in 1138, but returning it on the promise not to support Matilda. The castle was again besieged in 1153, when William and his son Ralph reneged on this promise, but was saved by the arrival of the Earl of Gloucester's force. He is probably the 'Willelmus, qui cognominatur Lupellus' who had a charter with the Abbey of St. Peter of Chartres in the early 12th century. He also confirmed a gift to the Priory of Bruton. It is unclear if he was also Baron of Hawick, or if the barony was first held by his son, or even if it was held by another family member during his lifetime. He married Auberie, sister of Waleran de Bellemonte, Earl of Mellent (and related to the Kings of France). Their children may have included: Waleran, Baron de Yvery, whose descendants retained that Barony until the 15th century; Ralph, who succeeded to Castle Cary; Henry, who later succeeded; William of Titchmarsh and Minster Lovel, although this is disputed by some accounts; and Richard Perceval, ancestor of the Earls of Egmont. **William** (14th C.) said to have forfeited lands in Eskdale and Ewesdale in the reign of David II. These lands were granted to William, Lord Douglas, younger. He may be the William who was on a list of men whose horses were appraised in Dundee in 1311/2. He is probably the Sir William who was at 'Haydenebrugge' in 1327. However, it is unclear how he was related to James, who forfeited the same lands in 1341; it may be that the names were in error (also written 'Lovell', 'Lowel', 'Lupellus', 'Luvel', 'Luvell, 'Luvellus', etc.).

Lovel Court (*lu-vul-kōr'*) *n.* street name for the courtyard developed behind Drumlanrig's Tower when the area was renovated in the early 1990s. It had once been the stabling area for the Tower Inn and a large building housing the Tower Garage (originally misspelled 'Lovell' on the street sign).

Lovell see **Lovel**

the Lovels (*thu-lu-vulz*) *n.* family of the Norman nobility who were given lands near Hawick by David I in the 1120s or 30s. The family came from the lands of Yvery in Normandy, gained lands in Someret and may have first settled in Teviotdale in the reign of Alexander I. Hector Boece lists them among the Norman families who came to Scotland during the reign of King Malcolm. Their lands included Branxholme, which they held until 1307. They built their castle, the Mote (or Motte), a wooden palisaded tower on a mound of earth, as a symbol of their lordship of the lands around Hawick. They later built a more substantial tower where Drumlanrig's Tower now stands, as well as rebuilding St. Mary's in stone. The Lovels held the patronage of the church in Hawick until 1355. The family also held lands elsewhere, particularly **Castle Cary** in Somersetshire (south of Bristol). Castle Cary was a Norman fortification, built at the foot of Lodge Hill, and held by the Lovels from perhaps 1107 until it was destroyed about 1155. The fortifications can still be seen above the town, including a mound where the castle stood (reminiscent of Hawick's Mote). During the Wars of Independence their loyalties lay with the English and the family returned to Somerset. Their Hawick lands were forfeited by David II and given to Maurice Murray, later being passed to Archibald Douglas in the 15th century. The Lovels continued to hold lands in Somerset long after the castle there had been destroyed, and the town there is still called Castle Cary. The family name probably derives from an early member nicknamed 'Lupellus' (Little Wolf) which became 'Lupel' and then 'Lovel'. There are certainly occurrences of 'Lupell' in early records. Their arms were a gold background strewn with crosses, and with a blue lion rampant. The identification of Lovel of Hawick and Branxholme with Lovel of Castle Cary was only made in about the 1870s by historian Joseph Bain. Note that there were other prominent branches of the family, e.g. the Lovels of Titchmarsh (or 'Tichmersh, in Northamptonshire), the Lovels of Minster Lovel (in Oxfordshire) and the Lovels of Ballumbie (in Angus), but they may not all have been directly connected. There is a Lovel mentioned in the Scottish ballad 'The Battle of Otterburn' and a ballad called 'Lord Lovel' (about a knight who dies of sorrow after returning to hear of the death of his love) – 'What shameful deed besmirched with guilt Attached to the Lovels' name? What untold sin? – no mortal knows Except the monk who shrived the same' [JCG].

lovenanty (*lu-vin-an-tee*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise.

lovenens (*lu-vin-inz*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise.

the Lover (*thu-lu-vur*) *n.* nickname for **Andrew Oliver**.

the Lover's Lane (*thu-lu-vurz-lān*) *n.* quiet country road which passes through a wooded glade from near Hummelknowe Bridge towards Ormiston, also known as 'Lover's Lone'. It was once much more leaf-covered than today. The name is only really applied to the first part, leading up from the Slitrig – 'To the Lover's Lane, where at parting day I coorted my love in the gloaming grey' [TC], 'And yonder is the Lover's Lane and Lynnwood's floo'ry braes' [GD].

Lover's Lane Brig (*lu-vurz-lān-brig*) *n.* another name for **Hummelknowes Brig**.

Lover's Lone (*lu-vurz-lōn*) *n.* alternative name for **the Lover's Lane**.

low see **lowe**

low (*lō*) *v., arch.* to lower – 'For the grit folk o' a dimensions, Ran for her breed; Dog-officers may low their pensions, Since Venie's dead' [JR] (see also **laigh**, **law** and **leuch**).

Low (*lō*) *n.* **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Harden in the Borthwick valley. In 1684 she was one of the Covenanters named at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh for attending field meetings and had to flee from the dragoons. **John R.** (20th C.) High School Rector 1947–68. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 1965. **William** (20th C.) grocer in Hawick. His shop was at 50 High Street in the mid-1900s.

Lowburn (*lō-burn*) *n.* another name for the **Loch Burn** on the Mosspaul ride-out route.

Lowburnfit see **Lochburnfit**

lowch (*lowch*) *n., arch.* a loch, lake (an older local pronunciation).

lowe (*low*) *v., arch.* to glow, burn, flame, light, blaze – 'And he tooke the blue booke from his breaste, The letters seemed to lowe' [JTe], 'And saw the sun o' Easter Heeze up and lowe until It kinnled till a burnin' buss The thorns on Hardie's Hill' [DH], 'But she lootit doon and her rock tuik a lowe, An' that was a bad beginnin' o't' [T], 'But while a wee bit spark o' light Will raise an unco low . . . ' [JT], 'A weel filled pipe, a cutty stool, A gude peat fire lowing bonny' [DA], '. . . True love that is hained and shared Will lowe and growe till the last brae-fit' [WL], *n., poet.* a flame, light, glow – 'Gin owre ye fairly she thraws her glances,

And into her blue een the luve lowe dances' [WL] (also spelled 'low').

Lowe (*lō*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (1865–1948) born in Edinburgh, son of David and Margaret Dudgeon. He was educated at Young Street School, Newington Academy, George Watson's College, Edinburgh University (where he graduated M.A. in 1884 and B.D. in 1890) and New College, Edinburgh. He was licensed by Edinburgh Free Church Presbytery in 1900 and was assistant at Newton Stewart Princes Street 1890–91 and Glasgow Union Free Church 1894–98. He was ordained as minister of the Park Church in Newcastleton in 1898. This was the former Free Church, and now the village hall. He resigned in 1934, after which the charge of this church was merged with that of the South Church in the village. In 1906 he sued the Council for leaving a mud-heap in the road, which he fell over in the dark. The village hall was later named in his honour.

Lower Calaburn (*lō-ur-kaw-la-burn*) *n.* former name for part of the farm of Calaburn in Wilton Parish, used to distinguish it from Upper Calaburn on the census of 1841. It probably corresponds to the modern Calaburn.

Lower Damside (*lō-ur-dawm-sīd*) *n.* another name for **Underdamside**. It is listed as 'L. Damside' on the 1841 census.

the Lower Haugh (*thu-lō-ur-hawf, -hawch*) *n.* another name for the **the Wee Haugh**.

Lowgate (*lō-gā'*) *n.* farmstead in Southdean Parish, location uncertain. William Robson was a servant there in 1801.

lowie (*low-ee*) *n., arch.* a large lazy person.

Lowis (*lowz*) *n.* **Patrick** of Manor (d.bef. 1459) from the family which held half of the Barony of Manor (the other being held by the Inglis family, with a small part also connected with the local Gledstains). He acted as Baron Bailie for the Scotts of Buccleuch, and is recorded as witness to documents at least from 1427–57. In 1446 he witnessed the charter between Inglis of Manor and Scott of Buccleuch. In 1447 he was one of the witnesses to the feu charter between Simon of Routledge and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch for lands of Birkwood just outside Hawick. In 1449 he was Patricio Lowis de Mener' when he witnessed the renunciation of the lands of Lochurd and Kirkurd by Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1451 he witnessed a document for Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd in Edinburgh. He was succeeded by Thomas, probably his son. **Thomas** of Manor (d.1492) probably son of Patrick. Like his father, he acted as Bailie for the Scotts of Buccleuch in Kirkurd. In 1473 he and John Gledstains of that Ilk made a claim for the lands of Cademuir near Peebles. His wife's name was Katherine, but her surname is not recorded, nor the name of their son. He was succeeded by his grandson Thomas. **William** (15th C.) on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Catslackknowe in 1684 when his servant William Inglis was on a list of Covenanter fugitives.

Lowlands (*lō-linds*) *n.* the lowlands of Scotland, generally in contradistinction with the Highlands, but often meaning the central region of Scotland. However, locals would never call the Borders the Lowlands.

lowmaist (*lō-māst*) *adj., arch.* lowest.

lown (*lown*) *adj., poet.* calm, still, serene – 'Muirmen were mawin' hay far doun The hillside, lowne an' braid . . . ' [ECB], 'I mind o' warm days and guid simmers O' lown mellow gloamings langsyne' [WL] (also written 'lowne'; cf. **lound**).

lowp (*lowp*) *n.* a leap, jump, spring, walk with a gangly gait – 'hei walks wi a right lowp' – 'Dan gie's a loup to the pipe o' the sailors – Sooplest o' callants there . . . ' [WL], 'The rinnin hop, step an loup was better an won at 40 feet 7inches . . . ' [BW1974], *v.* to leap, bound, spring, vault, walk with a long springing step, lope – 'can ee lowp ower that dyke?', 'They loup the dike that's round about them, An' now ye'll no let poor fock shoot them' [JR], 'She didna loup against ma knee, But hung her head, And seemed to say, 'Remember me! I'll soon be dead' ' [JH], 'Her pulses all were beatinge trewe, Her heart was loupinge lighte' [JTe], 'An' loving hearts are loupin' light, as in the eastern sky The sternies, blinkin' bonnie . . . ' [JoHa], 'The cheild cam lowpan' wa's doon the luone' [JAHM], 'The voyce o' my beloefet! behald, he cums loupin' apon the mountans . . . ' [HSR], 'Therefor, why lowp ye an' conten', ye hills o' heich heæds?' [HSR], 'When oo' passed Burnheid and ower the Knowe by Galalaw me heart began tae loup, loup, loup and I could fain hae grutten' [JEDM], 'Wui breezes threh the Border hills . . . ti gar the reed bluid lowp' [ECS], '. . . and I'd nothing to do but grab a nibbie or loup on a bike and see them for myself' [DH], '. . . And the peat-broun burns come lowpin' [WL], '. . . Till oot again the loupin' limmer' [JBS], 'She didna loup against my knee, But hung her head' [JH], 'Thae loupin' pains he wadnae sell, No, not for any siller . . . ' [WP], 'Oor herts would loup at each bit chug – What joy in

auld lang syne' [WFC], *arch.* to pop out, erupt – 'The bonnie wee gowan again decks the lea ... The lucken is loupin', the bloom's on the haw' [JoHa], 'A reed, lowpin broazy face ... sweet-begrutten an bairkent wui dirrt' [ECS], to boil vigorously (also spelled 'loup'; see also **lowpit**).

lowpen (*low-pen*) *pp., arch.* leapt – '... He's loupen on ane, tane anither in hand; And out at the door and gane is Dickie. Fala, &c.' [CPM], '... For he has loupen the auld fail dyke, Amang our wheaten grain' [JTe].

lowpin-ill (*low-pin-il*) *n., arch.* a disease of sheep, characterised by the animals leaping erratically as they walk, hydrorachitis, now known as the viral ovine encephalomyelitis – '... are subject to a disease known by the name of the 'the louping-ill', which in a cold and barren spring often causes very severe loss of both ewes and lambs' [RGJH], 'The disorder which commits the greatest depredation in this neighbourhood, is the louping ill. This disorder has as yet baffled all skill ...' [RAN], 'We have had foot-and-mouth disease ... rinderpest, loupin' ill, braxy, lung disease, hail, snow, and frost ...' [RB], 'Sheep in Teviotdale are especially subject to foot-rot; but the louping ill or trembling between the old and new grass is not known on the Cheviot Hills, or near the source of the Tweed and the Clyde' [HHD], 'This was caused by a disease called the 'loupin' ill'. I believe it must have been produced by some weed or wild clover they ate in spring on the moor' [RJT].

lowpin-on stane (*low-pin-ōn-stān*) *n., arch.* a stone used to help people mount their horses, particularly one placed outside a church. In Hawick there was such a stone at the Wester Kirkstyle, which was also used for the town bellman to make public announcements from – '... decalred that he saw the said Andrew come down the fourth step of ye stair, and go up toward the Kirkstyle att the leaping on stone thereof' [PR1718] (also spelled 'loupin-on').

lowpit (*low-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* leapt – '... the young black horse hei brocht ... has thrawn his rider and has loupit intae the dam ...' [JEDM], 'Ma hert was gled an' loupet aft wi' thochts sae kind ...' [WFC] (other spellings exist; see also **lap**, **lowp** and **luppen**).

Lowrie (*low-ree*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) resident in Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **David** (19th C.) drummer with the Drums and Fifes in the early 1800s. He was probably with the band in 1823. He could be the David Byron (b.1834), son of John and Jane Gold, living at the Kirk Wynd in 1841 or the weaver David (b.c.1780) living at 15 Howegate. **Thomas** (19th C.) listed as a grocer on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. **Todd** (19th C.) name mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals', possibly a nickname – 'Here's Soapy Ballantyne and Wull Slush, Here's Todd Lowrie and Peggy Neill; Davie A'-things and auld Kush-Mush, And Jenny A'-things is here as weel' [HI]. **William** 'Bill' (1938–) born in Denholm, he attended Hawick High School and then studied geophysics. He became a Professor of Geophysics, publishing several texts, in particular 'Fundamentals of Geophysics' (1997, 2nd edition 2007). He is now Emeritus Professor at Zurich University (also formerly 'Lourie'; see also **Laurie** and **Lawrie**).

Lowrey (*low-ree*) *n.* former pronunciation and spelling for **Laurie** or **Lawrie**.

Lowrey's Den (*low-reez-den*) *n.* a varient of **Lawrie's Denn**.

the Low Road (*thu-lō-rōd*) *n.* popular local name for the road leading along the valley from Roberton (distinguished from 'the High Road').

lowse (*lows*) *v.* to loose, loosen (especially a harness), release, – 'whae lowsed ma sheep?', 'The Lord lowses the prisenirs' [HSR], '... an' whatsaeevir ye lowse on yirth sall be lowset in heæven' [HSR], 'They hae lowsed the poke at the Birnieheuch, An' she's aff an' away wi' a bang' [WiSp], '... Wi' twa three locks made firm and fast, He gets the lid o't lowsed at last' [RDW], '... And pits sic smeddum in my step, As lowsed, I loup along' [WL], 'It could be the odd thunner plump Will lowse a pickle water' [WL], *arch.* to stop work after unyoking, to stop work generally, *adj.* loose – '... boondin bleithely on wui ma airms shuggiein lowce threh ma oxters' [ECS], 'A'd hed naething woare as a lowce wheing aa the day' [ECS] (also spelled 'louse' and 'lowce'; the past tense is 'lowsed', 'lows'd' or **lowsit**).

lowse nowt (*lowsnow'*) *n., arch.* loose cattle, particularly when freed after winter confinement, also used metaphorically – '... figuratively applied to persons behaving in a wild, noisy manner, i.e., gaun on leike a wheen lowse nowt' [ECS].

lowsen (*low-sin*) *v., arch.* to loosen.

lowsin-time (*low-sin-tīm*) *n., arch.* time to stop working, the end of the working day – 'Fowr-oors = a hearty repast partaken of by farmworkers at lowseen-teime' [ECS].

lowsit (*low-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* loosed – 'The king sendet an' loweset him; een the ruulir o' the peeple, an' lut him gae free' [HSR], '... I am thy servent, an' the son o' thy han'maiden; thou hest loweset my bands' [HSR].

Lowther (*low-thur*) *n.* **Sir Richard** (1532–1607) eldest son of Sir Hugh of Lowther. He became Sheriff of Cumberland. He was appointed Warden of the English West March in 1592. He married Frances Middleton of Middleton Hall and was succeeded by his son Sir Christopher.

lozenbole (*lō-zin-bōl*) *n., poet.* a window opening, perhaps a diamond-shaped pane – '. . . shawin' himsel' throwe the wud nettwark owtsyde the lozenboles' [HSR].

lubbard see **lubbert**

lubbert (*lu-bur', lu-burd*) *n., arch.* a lubber, lout, clumsy person – '. . . and then aw took the biggest lubbert o' the lot . . . ' [RM], '. . . ye stupid lubbard, ye've boucht yer ain kettle!' [JTu], 'In Coquetdale, Reed and Tyne We drive a prey wi' glee, And lunder the lubberts like swine, And wha daur meddle i' me?' [T] (also spelled 'lubbard' and 'lubbart').

Lubbock (*lu-bok*) *n.* **Andrew** (1948/9–) he farmed at Harwood Mill for 30 years. He has been a member of the Royal Comapny of Archers for more than 20 years and was part of the detachment that guarded Queen Elizabeth's coffin in St. Giles Cathedral.

lucken (*lu-kin*) *n., arch.* the globe-flower – 'The lucken is loupin', the bloom's on the haw, But a' bloom to mind me my Willie's awa' [JoHa].

lucken-gowan (*lu-kin-gow-in*) *n., arch.* the globe-flower, Trollius europaeus – 'In boggy grounds it is succeeded by its congener the Globe-flower or Lucken-gowan, whose beauty even secures for it a place in the flower-garden' [JAHM] (also **lucken**).

luckie see **Lucky**

luckpenny (*luk-pe-nee*) *n., arch.* a small amount returned by a seller to a buyer for luck in a former custom – 'Two stots were purchased from George Elliot, in Burnmouth, for £6 5s, with 6d of luckpenny' [JaT].

lucky (*lu-kee*) *adv.* luckily – 'lucky for yow ee wereni born in Gala'.

Lucky (*lu-kee*) *n., arch.* familiar term for an older woman, a grandmother, or the proprietress of an inn – 'Now mind, aul' luckie, that I am not writin', To cleek ye'r favour by the crook o' fame' [JoHa], 'When the two friends entered the auction room, which was in the public-house kept by Lucky Wintrope in the Round Close . . . ' [WNK] (also written 'lucky' and 'luckie').

lucky bag (*lu-kee-bawg*) *n.* a sealed bag of sweets and cheap toys.

lucky box (*lu-kee-boks*) *n., arch.* a child's saving's box, piggy bank.

the Lucky Hoose (*thu-lu-kee-hoos*) *n.* name sometimes used for the toll house at Spittal-on-Rule, with its painted windows.

Lucky Knox (*lu-kee-noks*) *n.* nickname for a local inn-keeper of the late 18th or early 19th century – 'An' if ye taste auld Reekie's ale, Whan ye dislade your boxes, Nae doubt your worships winna fail To ca' at Lucky Knox's' [JR].

lucy ernit (*loo-see-er-ni'*) *n., arch.* the earth-nut.

ludge (*luj*) *v.* to lodge – '. . . an' turns out ane trie, sae that the burds o' the air come an' ludge in the branches o't [HSR], '. . . hei met his wife while ludging wi her mither and fither' [IWL], *n.* a lodge – 'Yon kitchen lass at Wulton Ludge . . . ' [DH] (see also **ludgit**).

the Ludge (*thu-luj*) *n.* name occasionally used for Wilton Lodge Park – 'Aa wad say – Come an oo'll gaun somewhere The morn. He'd say aye. Then wadna budge Frae a walk up the Ludge' [DH], 'So hei chose ti bide amongst oo And frae Hawick hei wadna budge Choosin insteid o this ti spend Seturday mornins up the Ludge' [IWL].

ludgin (*lu-jin*) *n.* lodging – '. . . an' that was ay when ye gaed him a gude meltith – a nicht's ludgin' an' a pickle meal away wi' him in the mornin' ' [BCM1880].

ludgins (*lu-jinz*) *n., pl.* lodgings – '. . . maist o thum that went teh the Hoose only wanted teh save the price o a nicht's ludgins doon in the toon . . . ' [BW1961].

ludgi (*lu-jee', -ji'*) *pp., poet.* lodged – 'An' he left them, an' gaed out o' the citie intill Bethany; an' he ludget ther' [HSR].

Ludne (*lu-den*) *n.* former name for a former area in Liddesdale. In a rental roll of c.1376 the 'Quarterium de Ludne' is listed as one of the 4 main sections, including 29 farms, with total value of 18 pounds 11 shillings and 8 pence. Among the farms was Greenshiels, Oldshiels, Carryshiels, Hartsgarth, Langhaugh and Tofts, and the holders of lands were 'Fethyng', 'Loumane', 'Willelmi filii Alani', 'Ricardi de Roule' and 'Willelmi del Syde'. It seems to have coincided with the west side of the Hermitage Water. However, the precise extent of the area, as well as the pronunciation and any connection with modern lands, is unknown.

Luff (*luf*) *n.* **John George** (1845/6–1918) local hotel proprietor. Born in Sussex, he came to Hawick about 1877 as a waiter in the Tower Hotel, where he developed a novel shorthand slate attached to his waiter's tray. It is said that he spoke

fluent French and Italian, having spent time on the Continent. He went into business on his own, later having the Central Hotel built, which he ran originally as a temperance hotel. He later offered to demolish the 'Coffin End' at his own expense if the Town would grant him a liquor licence; this request was denied, but after improving his hotel and being granted a licence, he did in fact have the wooden eye-sores removed and gifted the land to the Town. He was a vocal opponent of the Clubs of the Town and in general, claiming they were merely unlicensed drinking establishments; he published some pamphlets on this topic. He was a Councillor for Wilton Ward in the period 1901–04, being fond of novel schemes and for quoting aphorisms, and famous for speeches he gave from the Central Hotel balcony. On one such famous occasion he proposed a scheme to turn the Park into a pleasure park, with a huge artificial lake. He published 'A system of mastering Pitman's manual' (1877), 'How to make Hawick Richa dn Popular' (1899), 'Thoughts on Clubs by a Country Cook' (1899), 'What are our Magistrates Thinking about?' (1905), 'The New Publican' (1906) and 'The Income Tax Corrector' (1907). His engraved shorthand tray is in the Museum, and he is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery – 'When the moon is made of green cheese, And pigs begin to fly, Though they are the most unlikely birds That ever went into the sky. When Councillor Luff is Provost, Oh! won't the pork be high!' [T], 'He's a scrumptious sort of man is John George Luff, He's a bumptious sort of man is John George Luff; And the Central Hotel It suits him very well, A vigorous sort of man is John Georg Luff' [JCG].

luffit (*lu-fit*) *pp., adj., arch.* beloved, dear – '...within the soyleze of Borthwicsheillis and in the barony of Chawmerlayne-newtone til my luffit frende Andro Kere lord of Awtunburne ...' [DoR1445].

Luff's Hotel (*lufs-hō-tel*) *n.* another name for **the Central Hotel**.

lug (*lug*) *n.* ear – 'she'd speak the lug off ee tho', 'deh be daft, aa clivver folk hev big lugs', 'He laid his lug to the door hole, Heard Betty at her duty ...' [JR], 'For ne'er ae use, save, like as many dogs, Setting folk snarlin' aboot other's lugs' [JoHa], '...Else in your lug remorse will yell, How you did use me' [JoHa], '...an' if I'm to believe my ain lugs, this is a ferlie great eneugh' [JTe], 'Thaye hae lugs, but thaye dinna heær ...' [HSR], '...thaye ar like the deef eddart that stapps hir lug' [HSR], 'Fleis an midges an bummies war skiddlin an bizzin aboot ma lugs' [ECS], '...whan ma lugs are staaed o throaply blethers ...' [ECS], '...gettin cluffs on the lug frae Dickie Chalmers like abody else' [IWL], '...Listenin' wi battered lugs to births and daiths' [DH], 'Scotland Sheet Five is a square o' singing water, And names that are sangs, gin ye've a lug to hear ...' [DH], 'And if ye are tempted on aith to sweir, Just ponder this, if ye've lugs to hear ...' [WL], 'Though they rattle ane's lugs wi' their bletherin' noise ...' [WFC], '...She bit twae inches off my lug, Whilk pained me sair' [WP].

the Luggage Haa (*lu-geej-haw*) *n.* popular former name for the house in Needle Street (at the back of 23 Howegate) occupied by the Waugh family, who were known as 'the Luggages'.

the Luggages (*thu-lu-gee-jeez*) *n.* nickname for the Waugh family of Needle Street in the 18th century.

luggie (*lu-gee*) *n., arch.* little ear, diminutive form of 'lug' – 'An a feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen ...cockeet eis luggie an cheepeet-in rale kaif an innerly' [ECS], a wooden dish or pail with a 'lug'.

the Luggie (*thu-lu-gee*) *n.* popular name for the school at Clovenfords in the late 18th century. John Leyden taught there in 1792.

luif (*lif, lūf, loof*) *n., poet.* palm, opened and upturned hand – 'The tade held up her auld dunne lufes, She lykit the sang sae weele' [JTe], 'He tooke the pith of a parson's faithe, And shaw'd it on his loofe ...' [JTe], 'For, by mysel', gin that he dreads yer puirish, An' hasna wherewitha' to creesh his loof wi' ...' [JoHa], '...An' Geordie in his loofs he spat, An' a most famous battle They fought that day' [JoHa], '...she would place the fee in her husband's 'loof', with the remark, 'that that wad help to mak bigger windows' [DMW], '...Loof locked in loof – we sat together' [JT], '...Yet lick my luif Richt tenderly When I cam weariet hame' [DH] (also written 'loof' and variants; see **off-luif**).

luik (*lūk*) *v., arch.* look – 'Art thou he that shud come, or do we luik for anither?' [HSR] (former pronunciation; also written 'leuk'; cf. **leuch**).

luikit (*lū-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* looked – 'An' frae that time he luiket out for ane chance til betraye him' [HSR].

luim (*lim, lūm*) *n., arch.* a loom – 'For forty years she's ca'd the luim In guid times an' in bad ...' [IJ].

luit (*li', lit*) *n., arch.* a lute.

luit (*li', lit, lū'*) *pp., arch.* let – '...Then Tynedale heard these reasons rude, And they lute aff a

flight of arrows' [CPM], '... an luit ma een feast on the bonnie gerssy haugh' [ECS], 'So away A luit eet gang, i swurlin cluds o stoor ...' [ECS] (past tense, while the past participle was **luitten**; cf. **lat** and **lut**).

luitten (*li'-in*) *pp., arch.* let – 'Wui no comin ben suiner A've gaen an luitten the room feier oot' [ECS] (past participle form, cf. **luit**).

luitten't (*li'-int*) *contr., arch.* let it – 'Now ee must hev luitten't faa, nih! haigglin thae poaks an that nibbie an umbrellih an thing' [ECS].

luive (*lūv*) *v., arch.* to bale water, remove liquid (version of **lave** used in the Borthwick).

luive (*lūv*) *n., arch.* love – ' 'It's a hinny an' luive' (Hawick saying)' [GW].

Lulach (*loo-lach*) *n.* (c.1029–58) King of Scotland for a few months in 1057–8, being put on the throne by the followers of Macbeth, his stepfather, before being killed by Malcolm III.

lum (*lum*) *n.* a chimney, flue, chimney-stack – 'it looks like yer lum's on fyre!', '... they saw their old friends the fairies retreating up the lum in great confusion' [EM1820], 'The reek curlin' upwards frae ilka lum head ...' [JJ], '... Made his hert beat like ony drum, An' his sweat reek like ony lum' [FL], 'As up the dark lum, at the carle's comman', He clam' wi' his wee black feetie' [JT], 'But ae winter's night, when the wind blew high, And roared in the auld wide lum ...' [AO], '... standing on the confines of the lum, he let down the instrument, with which he cleeked the bow! of the frying-pan' [WNK], '... a pickle blewe reek threh the hoose-lums o Denum draiggelt in a swutherin clud' [ECS], 'A guid-gaun lum on a wunter's nicht ...' [DH], '... there's the ancient toon o Hawick, steeple and lum an a' ...' [DH], 'And glint the tops of the long lums ...' [WL], '... Nae mair does reek pour frae the lum, An' soon each heid is cleared' [WFC], *v.* to have a chimney – '... Fot in the blak-lummed wesst still lingering Ye pass na by the windaw of my cell' [DH].

the Lumback (*thu-lum-bak*) *n.* popular name for **Longbaulk Road** and surrounding area, reflecting the common pronunciation. The name usually refers to the road out to the country, with its official street name being Longbaulk Road, continued as Crumhaughhill Road – 'The lad that howes the Lum-Back neeps Richt cheerily he plies the paiddle ...' [DH].

lum-can (*lum-kawn*) *n.* a chimney-can, chimney-pot – 'Lum-cans tell o't as doon they're whumlin' ...' [JoHa].

lum chist (*lum-chist*) *n., arch.* a chest of drawers of a particular type popular in the 19th century, having an extra deep drawer in the middle of the upper part, used for storing top-hats or other large pieces of headwear.

lum-hat (*lum-haw'*) *n., arch.* a top-hat. These were fashionable in the mid-19th century, and can be seen, for example, in a painting of the High Street from 1850 – 'Like another lum-hat, it probably floated away down to the sea, 'wantin' the croon', for Mungo was not a sentimental man' [DH].

lum-heid (*lum-heed*) *n.* a chimney-top – 'E'en now I hear them crously crawin', I' the lum-head ...' [JoHa], 'O' The District Lift gauns up and doon, Oor lum-heids daurna reek, The cups o tei come roond a' day, And the scaffies yince a week!' [DH].

lumless (*lum-lis*) *adj., arch.* having no chimney.

lump (*lump*) *n., arch.* a large amount, great deal – 'Hei hes a lump o eis faither's naetir aboot um' [ECS], 'A lump better = much better' [ECS].

Lumsden (*lumz-din*) *n.* **Ernest** headmaster of St. Cuthbert's School from 1925 until about 1945. During WWII he also acted as organist and choirmaster in the Kirk. **George** (19th C.) fifer in the Drums and Fifes in about the 1880s. He could be the George who died in Hawick in 1919, aged 64.

Lunardi (*loo-nar-dee*) *n.* **Vincent** (1759–1806) balloonist, who made the first substantial flight in Britain, and was a household name in the late 18th century. He made several flights in Britain in the 1780s, including from Edinburgh and from Kelso (to Northumberland, perhaps the world's first international flight!). After launching from St. Andrews Churchyard, Glasgow on the 23rd November 1785 at 1.45 p.m. (with a crowd estimated at 100,000), he had an adventurous voyage, with the wind blowing him to the south-east. He tried to land on a hill near Dryhope (apparently thinking that St. Mary's Loch might be an arm of the sea), where he lost his anchor, flag and some ropes, and was spotted by many local people. He eventually came down about 2 miles east of Alemoor at about 3.55, being fortuitously met by Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm of Stirches, who had shouted 'Lunardi, come down' at him. Mrs. Chisholme rode for about 3 miles in the balloon, with 2 shepherds holding the ropes. Then they brought him to Hawick and he spent the night at Stirches. The following day he was received by the Magistrates, entertained at a special dinner and afterwards given the freedom of the Town. Lunardi attempted an ascent from Newcastle in 1786, but an accident led to the death

of a young man there. His fame led to his name being associated with a type of hat that looked like a balloon and was mentioned in Burns' 'To a Louse'.

lunatic (*loo-na-tik*) *n.* lunatic (note accent on 2nd syllable rather than 1st.

Lundie (*lun-dee*) *n.* **Allan** (16th/17th C.) studied at St. Salvator's College and graduated from St. Andrews University in 1586. He became Vicar at Lessuden (St. Boswells) in 1596. He was rebuked by the Presbytery in 1608 and again in 1610 for negligence and being 'ane player at cairdis', among other complaints. He was translated to Hassendean in 1610, but only stayed about a year before moving on to Channelkirk in 1611 (basically he had a choice, and while he preferred Hassendean, the Presbytery advised Channelkirk). He went to Hutton and Fishwick in 1614, demitted sometime before 1636, but was recorded as still alive in 1639. His descendants held land at Spittal (near Berwick) for several generations. He married Agnes Trottar and their children were James (next minister of Hutton), William, John, Andrew and Elizabeth. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1517 being given the wardship of the lands of the deceased Walter Scott of Howpasley, as well as rights over the marriage of his daughter. These were the superiority of lands forfeited after the execution of Alexander, Lord Home. In 1535 there was a reversion of his charter for the lands of 'Apiltrehall, Mydschelis, Crawlawhill' plus their mills, 'Cotlaw, Butrig and Ouir and Nethir Manys of Hassindene'; the lands returned to George, Lord Home. He was probably related to the family of Lundie of that Ilk, but it is unclear if he played any other role locally. **William** (18th C.) tailor in Ormiston, recorded in 1753 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Alison Scott and their son Archibald was baptised in 1772 (also spelled 'Lundy' etc.).

Luneshope (*loonz-hōp*) *n.* former name for lands in Cavers Barony as included in an English document c.1380. The lands are listed betwen Langbyre and 'Godwynesclu'.

lunge (*lunj*) *v., poet.* to belabour, beat – ''Content', quoth I, 'that want should lunge me'' [JR].

lunk (*lungk*) *pp., poet.* hung – '...it wer better for him that ane milstane wer lunk about his neck' [HSR] (perhaps meant as past tense of 'link').

Lunn (*lun*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Helen Lamb in 1700 and his daughter Janet was baptised in 1701. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Isabel Lillico in Bedrule in 1730. Their children included Helen (b.1731) and Christian (b.1733). **Charles** (18th/19th C.) possibly the Charles, son of John, baptised in Hawick in 1764. He married Mary 'Swanston' and their daughter Jane was baptised in Hawick in 1791. Probably the same daughter Jane died in Hawick in 1797. It is possible that he was the 'Tom' who lived near Teviothead, married a sister of James Swanson and raised the young Tom Jenkins. **Derek** son of Bill and Joyce, he is a local photographer, long-time member of Hawick Camera Club and Associate Member of the Royal Photographic Society. After receiving a camera as a 21st-birthday gift, he decided to turn his hobby into his profession. His work has included weddings and commercial commisions, but he is particularly known for portraits. His studio space has been at 49 North Bridge Street and then 10 Howegate. He was named Scottish Portrait Photographer of the Year in 2002. With Ian Landles he mounted exhibitions with accompanying books: 'Honest Men and Bright-eyed Daughters' (1990); 'Mair Honest Men ...' (1993); and 'Son of Honest Men' (2000). He also plays guitar and sings, being for several years in the band '3D' and later drummer in 'The Medicine Hat'. **Donald** (1931–2008) born on the Loan, he was an apprentice butcher with Scott & Telfer's and started his own business on the Howegate, famous for his tripe and haggis. He also played rugby for the Trades and served in the R.A.F. for 2 years He was Cornet in 1957 and was President of the Callants', Mosstroopers' and 1514 Clubs. He married Eileen and had a daughter Vivienne. **George** (d.1861) resident of Avisford on the Meroo River in Australia. He was said to be 'late of Singdean, Roxburghshire' when he married Jane Johnstone in New South Wales in 1845. His wife was from Langholm and the couple had at least 3 children, Isabella Agnes (1846–1909), William James (1848–71) and Elizabeth 'Lizzie' (1851–1922). He drowned in unexplained circumstances in Syndney Harbour. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Hobkirk and their son Walter was baptised in 1639. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish married to Marion Turnbull. Their children included Bessie (b.1639) and James (b.1641). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish married to Marion Brown. Their children included Margaret (b.1644), James (b.1646) and Margaret

(ahain, b.1648). **James** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick. His son, also James, was a witness in 1666 to a case involving a fight in St. Mary's Kirk between William Turnbull and James Chisholme. **James** (17th C.) son of weaver James. In 1666 he was witness to a fight between two men in St. Mary's Kirk. In 1707 he witnessed baptisms for weaver 'Black' John Swan and for weaver Archibald Douglas (along with John Swan). He married Marion Wilson and their children, born in Hawick, included: Thomas (b.1671); Marion (b.1672); James (b.1680); Jane (b.1683), Thomas (again, b.1686); and Bessie (b.1689). The witnesses in 1680 were William Swan and William Bridges and in 1689 were weaver William Swan and dyer George Young. Marion who married William Murray in Yarrow in 1701 may be his daughter. **James** (17th C.) married Bessie Lamb in Bedrule Parish in 1693. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm. His unnamed child was baptised in 1705. Other children, baptised in Cavers Parish who were probably his include Walter (b.1696), Janet (b.1699), Janet (again, b.1700) and James (b.1708). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Rachel Gray in Ashkirk Parish in 1715. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1731. **James** (b.c.1705) resident of Hawick. He married Helen Rae (b.c.1711) and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Katherine (b.1738); and Walter (b.1740). He may be the James, son of John, born in Hawick in 1705, or the son of James born in Cavers in 1708. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer in Clerklands on the Riddell estate. He was recorded as a resident of Lilliesleaf on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Janet Reid and had children baptised in Lilliesleaf, including: Margaret (b.1796); Jean (b.1798); Thomas (b.1800); John (b.1802), draper in Lilliesleaf; and James (b.1804). **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Earlside. Additionally he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **James** (1769–1839) son of Walter and Betty Turnbull. He was born at Colterscleuch. Based on the births of his children he lived at Rough-hope, and elsewhere in the Borthwick and upper Teviot valleys. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Telford (c.1773–1845), who is buried at Teviothead. Their children included: Elizabeth or 'Betty' (1796–1880), baptised in Roberton Parish, who married James Lough at Ropelawshiel; Mina (c.1799–1888), who married Henry Scott and died at Milsington; Joan (c.1801–80), who married William Scott; Walter (1803–73), who married Janet Grieve and die at Meadshaw; Janet (1806–79), who married William Beattie; and Grace, who married Robert Armstrong. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Alliegrain. In the 1803 list of Volunteers he is recorded as 'willing to serve in case of actual invasion'. **Jean** 'Blinnd Jean' (d.1778) Hawick resident whose death is recorded along with her nickname. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Clerk and their unnamed child was baptised in 1671. It seems possible that he was father of weaver John, as well as Helen, who married James Scott 'Laird'. **John** (17th C.) married Isobel Young in Roberton in 1687. **John** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is probably the weaver who in 1700 (along with James Scott, Laird') witnessed a baptism for weaver 'Black' John Swan. He gave evidence in 1710 about a fight in St. Mary's Kirk between 2 other weavers. He married Marion Wight in Hawick in 1701. Their children included: Marie (b.1701); Janet (b.1703); and James (b.1705). The witnesses in 1703 were James Scott 'Laird' and weaver Mungo Swan, and in 1705 were John Swan, James Scott 'Westport' and James Scott 'Doctor'. It seems likely he was son of the earlier weaver John and that the wife of James Scott 'Laird', Helen Lunn, may have been his sister. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Rule in 1719 and their children included: Bessie (b.1719); Jean (b.1722); and Isobel (b.1725). weaver in Hawick who gave evidence in 1710 about **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His unnamed child was baptised in 1750. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lillieleaf Parish. His children included: Helen (b.1754); Janet (b.1755); and Rachel (b.1755). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included James (b.1757), Betty (b.1759), John (b.1761) and William (b.1763). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Nisbet in 1756 and their children included: James (b.1760); Walter (b.1763); and Charles (b.1764). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes McMillan and their children included: John (b.1762); and Agnes (b.1773). Hugh (b.1765) and Jean (b.1769), baptised in Wilton Parish, with mother 'Agnes Lun', were probably also his children. **John** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Helen (b.1778). **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Lodgeknow (in Cavers Parish), recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same John was servant to Mark Elliot at Tythehouse in Hobkirk

Parish in 1801. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Earlside according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **John** (1777–1861) son of Walter and Betty Turnbull. He was a labourer living in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was at about 6 South Liddle Street, and in 1851 was with his son Robert at Eskdalemuir. He married Isabella Eckford, who came from Crailing. Their children included: Walter (1806–79), who was born in Hobkirk Parish, married Margaret Dalgleish and live in Selkirk; Agnes (1807–90), who married Francis Govenlock; George (b.1810), baptised in Kirkton; Elizabeth (1811–93), born in Kirkton Parish, married Archibald Hall and died in Langholm; and Robert (1817–56), who married Isabella Armstrong. He secondly married Nelly (d.1870), daughter of John Hotson. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Elspeth Hall in Southdean Parish in 1803. His surname may have been 'Lund'. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Isobel Eckford and their children included George (b.1810) and Elizbeth (b.1811). **John** (19th C.) married Helen Thomson in Cavers Parish in 1825. **John** (1802–71) son of James and Janet Reid. He was a woollen and linen draper in Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. His business premises and home were a little east of the centre of the village, facing north. For a while he had some stocking frames, but his drapery business really took off after the 'roup' of Wullie Stavert, who had served the previous generation. He was a Liberal in politics and was a member of the Burgher Kirk in Lilliesleaf. He was called upon to sort out local affairs and hence referred to in the village as 'the Provost', spending time in the Post Office, along with the Postmaster Tammie Turnbull and the stockingmaker Bob Scott. He and Turnbull were firm friends, although they belonged to different churches. He also wrote poety, with at least 8 surviving, 3 of which are included in 'Living Bards of the Border' (1859), namely 'The Blue Sky', 'Aspirations' and 'The Poet's Funeral'. He chaired the Lilliesleaf centenary Burns Night and one of his poems is 'Lilliesleaf Burns Festival'. He was listed as a merchant in Lilliesleaf in 1841 and in 1851 and 1861 he was recorded on the south side of Main Street. He lived with his mother Janet (or 'Jenny') and sisters Margaret ('Peggy') and Jean ('Jeanie'). He was umarried when he died. His drapery business was carried on by his nephew James Hood, and in 1872 (after his death) was renamed John Lunn & Co. A photograph of him exists and a sketch of his life is in the Border Magazine for 1898. The local minister said that 'His strong well disciplined mind, his great intelligence, sterling integrity, and benevolent disposition, rendered his opinion valuable on any subject'. **John** (19th C.) married Mary Bruce in 1851 and their son Walter was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1851. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Northhouse Haugh according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He could be the Robert who married Elspeth Hope and whose children included: Margaret (b.1805), baptised in Cavers; and Elizabeth (b.1807), baptised in Castleton. He could also be the Robert, married to Betty Oliver, whose son William was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1810. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1689 he was fined by the Magistrates for the 'exhorbitant' wedding of his daughter to William Douglas. He was listed as a merchant among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. Probably the same Thomas 'Lune' was listed on the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He may be the 'T. Lun' who was fined by the Bailies in 1675 'in not coming to the night watch when he was charged to do so'. He may be the Thomas, married to Margaret Armstrong, whose children baptised in Hawick included Marion (b.1672) and Alison (or perhaps 'A son', b.1675); the witnesses in 1675 were James Newbie and William Swan. He witnessed a baptism for Patrick Bridges in 1678, along with William Swan. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1724 he appeared before the Session to apologise for defaming his fellow weaver William Scott. He was probably the Thomas born in Hawick in 1686 to James and Marion Wilson. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Rachel (b.1744), James (b.1746), John (b.1748), Patrick (b.1750), Margaret (b.1753). **Thomas** 'Tom' (18th/19th C.) weaver at Shuttlehaa near Teviothead. It is unclear how he was related to other local Lunns. He was married to the sister of James Swanson, who brought Tom Jenkins to the area; however, her name is not known. After Swanson died a few days after returning to Hawick, he looked after Jenkins, as well as Swanson's illegitimate son James. It is possible that the forename is confused and he is the Charles who married Mary 'Swanston' and had a daughter Jane, who was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1791 and died in 1797 (possibly the girl accidentally poisoned by her uncle). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) stocking manufacturer in Lilliesleaf, in partnership with James Sterling, as recorded in Pigot's

1825/6 directory. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: John (b.1835); and Oliver (b.1837). He is probably the Thomas who married Helen Goodfellow in Hobkirk in 1834. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He may be the Walter whose son John was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1696. **Walter** (b.1740) baptised in Hawick Parish, son of James and Helen Rae. He lived at Colterscleuch. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Turnbull in Hawick in 1765 (with her name transcribed as 'Sim'). Their children, mostly baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Betty (b.1766), who married Archibald Scott; James (1769–1839), who married Elizabeth Telford; Walter (b.1773), who married Betty Hobkirk; John (1777–1861), who married Isabella Eckford and died in Newcastleton; Robert (1782–1865), who married Elspeth (or Euphemia) Hope and died in Langholm; and Janet (1783–1862), who married John Sword and died at Easter Alemoor. Betty who was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1756 (unless this is an error) may also have been his child. **Walter** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He paid the horse tax in 1792–94 and the cart tax in 1797. He became bankrupt in 1799. In 1801 he is described as 'Merchant or Travelling Packman, laterly residing in Hawick' whose estate was sequestered and he was the subject of a petition by his trustee Hawick merchant John Nixon (this being written by Sir Walter Scott). Nixon opposed his request to be declared 'cessio bonorum', on the basis that he had in fact misled his creditors in various ways. In 1803 he was in Edinburgh Tolbooth, presumably the result of being a debtor. His wife was Elizabeth Hay (formerly wife of William Borthwick), daughter of Alexander Hay and Janet Smith. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) shepherd at Tweedenhead according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. It is possible he was the Walter 'Lin' whose child Christian was baptised in Castleton in 1795. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Hobkirk in Cavers Parish in 1808. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish married to Agnes Rae. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1808. **Walter** (1803–73) son of James and Elizabeth Telford. He was born in Teviothead Parish and worked as a shepherd and agricultural labourer, living at Meadshaw in 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1828 he married Janet, daughter of Walter Grieve and Margaret Glendinning; she died in 1883. Their children were: Isabella or Isobel (1828–60), who married John Preston and died in Lilliesleaf; James (b.1830); Elizabeth (Betty, b.1834), who married John Murray; James (again, b.1836), who married Margaret Hunter; Agnes (1842–94); and Jane (1844–59). Isobel and James were baptised in Roberton Parish. **Walter** (??–??) writer of the local poem 'Thochts o Langsyne'. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Appletreehall in 1732, Burnhead in 1737 and Clarilaw in 1742. He married Janet Hislop in 1731 in Wilton Parish (with his surname written as 'Loin'). Their children included: James (b.1732); Agnes (b.1734); John (b.1737); William (b.1739); and James (b.1742). The witnesses in 1732 were James and John Dryden, in 1737 were Walter Scott and Thomas Kyle and in 1742 were James Dryden and Robert Graham. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Janet (b.1744), Archibald (b.1746) and Bessie (b.1748). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included John (b.1775). **William** (18th C.) resident at Mabonlaw in 1774 when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish. Adam (b.1776) was probably also his child. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: William (b.1778); and James (b.1780) (formerly written 'Lun', 'Lune', etc.).

Lunon (*lu-nin*) *n.* London, capital of England, once connected to Hawick by train – 'Frae Lunnin town an act they shaw, To summon men by dint o' law' [JR], 'You – ane o' the greatest gentlemen in the hale country, exceptin' the Yirl – an' the Yirl's aye at Lunnon' [JTe], '. . . I wonder how the King an' the fouk o' Lunin allow sic things' [RW] (spelled several ways).

lunt (*lun', lunt*) *n., arch., poet.* a light, ember, match, piece of inflammable material – 'Lunt . . . The flame of a smothered fire which suddenly bursts into a blaze, Teviotd.' [JoJ], 'A wheen folk oot picnickin at a deike-fit on Dunionseide hed kinnelt a lunt . . . ' [ECS], 'Salome flang like a wanton, free, A lunt, the flash o' her witchin' ee' [WL], *v., arch.* to light, become alight – 'Ye shake yer head – thou anger canna hide it: Lunt, puff! quo' I; joost bite yer lip an' bide it' [JoHa], 'When siclike things they've gotten right, Their cuttys next they're luntin' ' [JoHa], 'Thae rositty sticks'll lunt grand' [GW], to set on fire, to light – 'A luntin' match' [GW], to smoke a pipe, especially to make it give off a lot of smoke.

lunt (*lun'*) *n., arch.* a springy step, *v., arch.* to walk with a spring in one's step – '. . . an A was luntin alang the skleff, towrt Denum' [ECS].

luntin (*lun'-in*) *adj., arch.* sprightly – 'She's a luntin' hizzy' [GW].

lunzie (*lun-zee*) *n., poet.* loin – 'And Eb sent it over his hawse in a crack, Then lay on his lunzie and routit and spak' ' [JTe].

luppen (*lu-pin*) *pp., adj., arch.* leapt – 'The flae's luppen away' [ECS], 'That stirk's luppen owre the yett' [ECS], burst, split open – 'A luppen cabbitch' [GW], 'Thae's graand meely taatihs; thay're aa luppen' [ECS], 'His beelin finger's luppen' [ECS] (this is the past participle form of **lowp**, with the past tense being **lap** or **lowpit**).

luppen-oot (*lu-pin-oo'*) *adj., arch.* flushed through blushing, broken out in a red rash – 'A luppen-oot face (cf. flown-oot)' [ECS].

Lurden (*lur-din*) *n.* farm in the former Hassendean Parish, just to the north of Knowetownhead (this is an old Scots word for 'mean fellow, sluggard').

Lurden Burn (*lur-din-burn*) *n.* small stream that rises near Clarilaw, passes Hassendeanburn farm and joins the Hassendean Burn at Lurden. A footbridge over the burn gives access to the farm.

Lurden Entry (*lur-din-en-tree*) *n.* former name for a track leading from Lurden and Knowetownhead to the B6359 just east of Horsleyhill. There was a railway bridge over the track here, and another bridge over the railway to the south.

Lurgie (*lur-gee*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Wilson**, deriving from the family home of Lurgiescleuch.

Lurgies Burn (*lur-geez-burn*) *n.* stream that runs into the Harwood Lake in the upper Rule valley. It is formed from Black Cleuch and the Freestone Cleuch.

Lurgiescleuch (*lur-geez-clooch*) *n.* farm on the track above Harwood, lying on the Lurgie Burn. It was the former home of Hawick historian Robert Wilson's family (probably his grandfather), hence his nickname 'Lurgie'. It once formed the eastern quarter of the lands of Fairnielees and was sold by William, Earl of Lothian in 1647 (along with Stanedge) to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers. There was 1 hearth listed on the tax rolls at the end of the 17th century. Adam Armstrong was herd there in 1758 and John Wilson was there in 1786. James Dryden and Thomas Potts were there in 1821. Shepherd James Wilson and his family were there in 1861 and G. Pringle in 1868. An old road crosses from here to Langburnshiels in the Slitrig valley (it is 'Lurgiscleuch' in 1647 and 'Lurgiscleugh' in 1694 and 1786; the farm is marked 'Lurgyscleugh' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin of the name is obscure).

Lurgies Rig (*lur-geez-rig*) *n.* ridge in the upper Slitrig valley, high above Lurgiescleuch and Lurgies Burn.

Lurgie's Well (*lur-geez-wel*) *n.* popular name for a spring beside St. Leonard's, named after Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson, from it being a favourite rendezvous of his. It is said that he fell asleep there and caught the chill that led to his death.

luskee (*lus-kee*) *n., poet.* meaning uncertain – 'In the upland way . . . the luskees there that busk the brae Are the bees that mak' the honey' [HSR].

Lustruther (*lu-stru-thur*) *n.* farm and surrounding area in Southdean, just south of the main road between Chesters and Southdean. Robert Oliver was tenant there about 1502. The Olivers farmed there for many generations, this being the same family as the Olivers of Dinlabyre, and said to have been descended from the Strynds branch. It has also been stated that around the 17th century the family made a fortune from driving Scottish cattle to markets in England, when that was illegal. It was described being 2 steadings valued at 50 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539. In 1541 the tenants listed on the rental roll were William ('the Lawyer'), Marion (his mother), John ('Blackhead'), another John, Katherine, Marion, Janet and Robert Oliver; it was split into 4 parts, with total value 50s. A tower near here was burned by Dacre's men (led by Sir John Radcliff) in late 1513 and by the English again in 1544; there is now no sign of the tower house, and the modern farmhouse bears the date 1777. William Oliver, Hob Oliver and John Oliver, younger, were all 'of Lustrodder' when they were among Olivers swearing allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. It is said that around the 17th century the Olivers of Lustruther made a fortune engaged in (illegally) driving cattle across the Border. David Turnbull, tenant there, was exiled for perjury in 1622. The tenants of the farm in 1669 were Agnes Shiel and William Oliver. Christian Oliver was recorded there in 1684. George Riddell was there in 1688, John Oliver in 1694, William Slatter in 1797 and James Fair around the 1820s. Above the plantation known as Lustruther Strip is a short linear earthwork, and in the same area there is a quarry, field boundaries and rig and furrow lines (the origin is probably Old English 'hlose' and Middle English 'struther', meaning 'the pig-sty by the marsh; the name is first recorded in 1502 as 'Lustruthir', it is 'Lurchestrother' in 1513, 'Lustroder' in 1538, 'Lustrudir' in 1539, 'Lustruder' and 'Lustrodder'

in 1544, 'Lwstruder' in 1562, 'Lustrother' in 1583, 'Lustruthir' in 1622 and 'Lusteruther' in 1694; it appears on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Listruther' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Listrutherr').

lut (*lu', lut*) *v., poet.* to let – 'An' he lut it fa' in the middle o' thair camp roun' aboot thair bydin'-pleces' [HSR], 'The king sendet an' loweset him; een the ruulir o' the peeple, an' lut him gae free' [HSR] (cf. **lat** and **luit**).

Lutherdale (*loo-thur-dāl*) *n.* **Andrew** (15th C.) recorded as Rector of Abbotrule in 1476 when he supplicated to the Pope to be allowed to hold 2 benefices at once. His name appears as 'Luderdel'. Probably the same Andrew was Abbot of Dryburgh 1482–1508. He seems likely to be related to the Lairds of St. Mary's Isle in Kirkudbrightshire, who appear to have moved there from the Roxburghshire and Berwickshire area in the mid-16th century. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Andrea Lutherdaill' when he witnessed the baronial sasine for Hawick in 1511/2. This was along with Robert (Chaplain) and James, who were presumably related. He also witnessed the sasine of 1514 for James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He may be the same as the earlier Andrew, or else was probably related to him. **David** (d.bef. 1486) recorded as Archdeacon of Teviotdale 1474–75. His is probably the 'Duncan archd. of Glasgow' mentioned in 1474. He appears as Archdeacon of Dunkeld 1475–79. He was also Canon of Dunblane and Rector of St. Ternan in Arbuthnott. He served as Comptroller (i.e. responsible for accounts) under James IV. **James** (15th/16th C.) probably related to Andrew and Robert, who also witnessed the 1511/2 sasine for the Barony of Hawick, the ceremony taking place at the Mote. It is possible he is the 'James Liderdele, chaplainm native of Scotland' recorded in Greenwich in the 1516 'Patent Rolls' of Henry VIII. **John** (15th C.) notary in Edinburgh who witnessed a document relating to the lands of Kirkurd for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1475/6. He is recorded as 'Jhoanne Lutherdale'. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) first witness to the 1511/2 sasine for giving the Barony of Hawick to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He is recorded as 'domino Roberto Lutherdaill, capellano', so he was Chaplain, presumably of Hawick, and held a Masters degree. Andrew and James were also witnesses, and so probably brothers or sons. He also witnessed the sasine for the Barony in 1514, listed after Alexander Newton, 'vicario de Hawik'. This suggests he had a subsidiary function to Newton, or was in charge of one of the smaller chapels within the Barony. Probably the same 'domino Roberto Luthirdaile' was listed in a Glasgow Diocese docement in 1510. **Thomas** (15th C.) witness in 1432 to the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas; there his name is recorded as 'Thoma Luderdayll', and he is listed as a Burgess (presumably of Hawick) along with Simon Routledge. He was also 'Thoma de Lutherdale' in 1452 when he was among 4 Burgess of Hawick on the list of witnesses to the sasine granting the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He is recorded in an early Hawick sasine of 1453, where his name was written 'Thomas of Luderdale'. In 1455 he was 'Thomas de Luthirdale' when he witnessed a document at St. Mary's relating to the lands of Whitchesters. And in 1456 he was one of the witnesses for another Whitchesters document, where he is listed as 'Thoma de Lutherdale' and one of the burgesses (of Hawick presumably) (also spelled 'Luderdale', 'Luderdaill', 'Lutherdaill', 'Luthirdale', etc.; this may be a variant of 'Lauderdale'; cf. **Liddersdale**, which may be based on 'Liddesdale', but may in some cases be the same surname).

Lyall (*lĪ-ul*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) married Jean Henderson in Lilliesleaf in 1835. **Joseph C.** (19th C.) registrar for Ewes Parish in at least the 1860s to 1880s. He also served as Session Clerk and Clerk to the School Board. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1940–2020) born in the Haig, son of lorry driver Tom and Ina Scott, he attended Trinity and the High School. He was known as a successful rugby player in the back row and as centre for the Y.M. and also played for Hawick R.F.C. He worked Turner & Rutherfords, Braemar and John Laing, ending up as knitting manager. He married Georgie Collins and they had children Julie, Kirsty and Kendra,.

lyand (*lĪ-and*) *pres. part., arch.* lying – '. . . with the pertinentis, liand within the baronie of Branxhelme . . . ' [SB1569], '. . . for the compositioun of hir teindis of Trowis, liand within the parrochin of Cauers' [SB1574], '. . . of the said lands of Flex heritablie perteining to him lyand contiguous with and to our Common of Havicke . . . ' [BR1692], '. . . upon ane tenement of land of his in Hawick, lyand betwixt the land of James Brown on the north part . . . ' [JW] (also written 'liand').

Lydgate (*lid-gā'*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded as 'Adam de Lydgat' in 1453 when he witnessed

a sasine at Milsington. Several of the other witnesses were local men, but it is unclear where he was from.

lyin money (*lI-in-mu-nee*) *n., arch.* unused money – 'Lyin money or eidl (idle) money = unused capital, or money not invested in any business or enterprise, etc.' [ECS].

lyik see **like**

Lyle (*līl*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1567 as 'man and servand' to David Turnbull of Wauchope. Turnbull was ordered to present him to answer charges of raiding into England. **Agnes McDonald** nee Robson, 'Nan', M.B.E. (1929–2010). Born and lived in Hawick all her life, she had several jobs, including librarian at Newmill. She was associated with many local clubs and charitable organisations, in particular with the Scouting movement along with husband Rob, for which she received an M.B.E. in 1988. She received many honours from the Scouts, including the Silver Wolf, serving as a leader for about 60 years. She gave a talk to the Archæological Society on the history of Scouting in Hawick. She was also awarded the Paul Harris Fellowship by the Rotary Club and had a village school named after her in Kenya, following her work with the Borders Exploration Group. A memorial cairn was erected on Whitchesters Hill in 2011, with an associated walk. The top of the cairn is inscribed 'Baden-Powell Do your best. Try and leave this world a little better than you found it'. Her children were Ruth, Joyce and Andrew. **John** (17th C.) possible name for resident near Leahaugh in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. His name appears to be written 'Leule'. **John** (18th/19th C.) **John** recorded as 'John Lisle in Denholm' in 1818 when his marriage to was Jean Turnbull was announced in Melrose Parish. **Fr. John Stevenson** (1850–c.1920) born in Derry, he served in the army, but becoming a convert to Catholicism, he abandoned a military career to train for the priesthood. He was ordained in 1889, became assistant at Falkirk and then served as Hawick's priest 1892–1912. He was known as a quiet man, but always at the beck and call of his congregation. He personally taught the older pupils in the mornings and held a boy's club after school. He oversaw the widening of the seatings within the chapel. In failing health, he was transferred to Peebles. **Robert** 2nd Lord Lyle (d.1497) son of Robert, 1st Lord. He was based in Renfrewshire. He served as ambassador to England from 1472. In 1482 he was charged with treasonable communication with James, 9th Earl of Douglas, but was acquitted. He gained some of the Earl of Angus' lands in 1485. In 1488 he was assigned the lease of Sundhope in the Yarrow valley and gave up the lease on 'Garlacleuch et Blakhous'. He was one of the Justiciars at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh in 1493 and in Jedburgh and Selkirk in 1494. He was involved with negotiations with James III before the Battle of Sauchieburn (where he was probably present) and afterwards when James IV was crowned, for whom he served as Royal Justiciar. He was succeeded by his son Robert. **Robert S.** 'Rob' (1921/2–91) brought up in Hawick, he worked with Hawick Hosiery Co., but then became an apprentice with Ingles the joiners. He served in the R.A.F. in WWII and later became a cabinet maker with Temples House Finishers. He then trained at Moray House and became a High School woodwork teacher for the next 30 years. While there he started the High School Pipe Band and was also a guidance teacher. He was also a founder member of the Trades rugby team. He was a piper with the Home Guard, Ex-Servicemen's and Scout Pipe Bands (which he restarted in 1972). He was heavily involved with the Scout movement for most of his life, becoming Group Scout Leader for Hawick, Assistant District Commissioner for Roxburgh and Border Scout Mountain Adviser. He was awarded the Medal of Merit in 1972 and the Silver Acorn by the Chief Scout in 1980. In 1954 he married Nan Robson. **Walter** (16th C.) 'exhorter' of Southdean Parish in 1567. Perhaps the same Walter (although recorded as 'Pyle') was exhorter at Foulden in 1563; it is possible that 'Foulden' is an error for 'Souden'. **William** (b.1796/7) from Melrose, he was a farm steward in the Hawick area. In 1851 he was living at 'Pitt Cottage', near Branxholme Braes. His wife was Helen, and they had children, John, Thomas, William, Margaret and Alexander. **William** (1833–1904) co-founder of Lyle & Scott's. Born in Hawick, he initially travelled for William Laidlaw & Sons, then managed Wilson & Armstrong's. He could be the William who was living on North Bridge Street in 1857 when he became a member of the Archæological Society; he could also be the 'W. Lyle, Market Place' who in 1857 donated a coin to the Museum. Along with Walter Scott he founded Lyle & Scott as a hosiery manufacturers in 1874/5, running the company alone after Scott died in 1892. Not prominent in public life, nevertheless he was a manager of the Cottage Hospital and benefactor of the Jubilee Nursing Scheme,

as well as being Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was an elder at St. Andrew's Free Church and a staunch Liberal. A keen outdoor sportsman, he tenanted the Pilmuir shootings for many years. He was also a keen gardener, as attested by the grounds at his home, Kildowan. He married Agnes, daughter of weaver Charles Scott; she died in 1899, aged 68 and was a cousin of Sir James A.H. Murray (formerly written 'Lisle' and variants).

Lyle an Scott's (*līl-in-skots*) *n.* knitwear company with main factory on Liddesdale Road. It was established by William Lyle and Walter Scott as a hosiery manufacturers in 1874, the pair having previously worked as managers in other factories. The firm once had premises on Lothian Street (certainly in the early 1900s), and this was probably the original factory, built for them by Marchall & Son, with designs and joinery by A. Inglis & SOn. The firm became a limited company in 1897. In 1938 they made an agreement with Cooper's in the United States to be the sole British manufacturer of Jockey Y-front underwear, doubling the company's turnover in a couple of years. The company bought the Liddesdale Road property around 1939, but it was taken over by the War Department and used as a munitions factory until after the War. Like other companies, it moved into twin-sets and other fashion knitwear by the mid-20th century. There were boom years in the 1950s with the production of Y-fronts, and in the 1960s with highly patterned golfwear. Since 1975 the company has had a Royal Warrant by appointment to HRH the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. The company merged with Wolsey Ltd. in 1964 and became part of the Courtauld's Group in 1967. The company trademark is a golden eagle. The company's additional premises at Burnfoot were vacated in the 1990s and destroyed in a fire in 2005.

Lyle an Scott's Brig (*līl-in-scots-brig*) *n.* footbridge across the Slitrig connecting the Back Braes to a footpath behind the Lyle & Scott's factory on Liddesdale Road. It was built in about 1957 by an engineering company from Monmouth, under the instruction of Adam Balmer, chief engineer of the factory. There had previously been flat stepping stones there, which were useful when the river was low. With the expansion into Y-fronts the company built the bridge to assist its workers from the West-end (also sometimes called 'the Backbrae Fitbrig').

Lymie (*lī-mee*) *n.* former informal name for Lymiecleuch – 'There is ane at the Carlanrigg, Might sof'en the heart o' auld Simey; But gin ye want lasses that's trig, Gae up the burn fa'ther to Limey' [JoHa] (also written 'Limey').

Lymie (*lī-mee*) *n.* nickname for **James Elliot** of Lymiecleuch.

Lymiecleuch (*lī-mee-klooch*) *n.* farm on the side road south-west of Teviothead. Robert Grieve was there in 1618. In 1670 it was purchased from William Eliott, younger of Stobs, by Simon Elliot of the Binks and Swinside, William Elliot of Unthank, and William's son Adam. At that time it included the lands of Corriesike, Langbyre and Giddenscleuch. In 1678 it was valued at £1000 and part of the estate of Eliott of Stobs. The precise ownership in the late 17th century is complicated. Sir William Eliott of Stobs and William Elliot paid the land tax in 1678 for their halves of the lands, each valued at £500. Adam Elliot of Mosspeeble gained a charter of the lands in 1673, but lost them in 1687. In that year Sir William Eliott of Stobs, issued a charter to his brother John for these lands, but John did not gain possession until 1695. About 1695 William and Robert Elliot of Lymiecleuch and Penchrise were charged with theft by John Riddell of Haining; failing to appear, their surety, Gilbert Eliott of Stobs paid the fine, and after a further payment acquired both farms. Adam Elliot of Lymiecleuch was involved in a legal action with Anna Duches of Buccleuch in the period 1698–1703. Adam Elliot was there in 1705, Walter Scott in 1708, William Henderson in 1714, James Telfer in 1717 and James Jardine in 1719. William Pott was herd there in 1727, Thomas Davidson was there in 1730 and John Rae in 1731. In 1788 it was valued at £1000 and owned by Sir Francis Eliott of Stobs. Thomas Telfer and William Nixon were farmers there in 1797 and John Rutherford also lived there. In 1799 Robert Scott was a tenant there and James Scott and James Crozier were servants. James Elliot was farmer there in 1841 and John Clerk in 1868. It was used as a shooting lodge in the late 19th century. The hill above is called Limie Hill, and the Limie Sike joins the Limiecleuch Burn there. The hamlet there appears to have been locally known as 'Limey', as in John Halliday's poem 'The Lasses o' Limey' (also spelled 'Limiecleuch' 'Lymecleuch' and 'Lymiecleugh'; it is transcribed 'Lymmercleugh' in 1618, is 'Limey-cleugh' 'and 'Limiecleugh' in 1678, 'Lymycleugh' in 1695 and 'Lymecleuch' about 1700, 'Lymicleuch' in 1717,

'Limiecleuch' and 'Lymycleugh' in 1797 and 'Limeycleuch' in 1821; note there is a place of essentially the same name near Canonbie, with which it can be easily confused).

Lymiecleuch Burn (*lī-mee-klooch-burn*) *n.* stream that is formed from the streams of Merrypath Sike, Wrangway Burn and Lang Hope near the farm of Wisp and runs roughly northwards to join the Teviot near Teviothead. Its source is around Pikethaw Hill on the border of Roxburghshire with Dumfriesshire. A description of Roxburghshire in 1649 mentions the 'Forkin Burn' joining the Teviot in this area, suggesting this may be an earlier name for the same stream (it is 'Lymycleuch Burn' in 1839).

Lynch's (*lin-cheez*) *n.* toy shop on the north side of the High Street, at No. 19, in the latter part of the 20th century. Also known as 'J. Lynch' (pronounced *jI*), 'Miss Lynch's' and 'Pairky Aathing's'. It closed in 1989 – 'Oo went ti Paisley's for oor tools, Jess McVeetie's for rock bools, Lynch's hed a' kinds o' toys, Ellen Riddle hed her pies . . . ' [IWL].

Lyne (*lin*) *n.* farm marked on Gordon's manuscript map c.1650 and Adair's c.1688 manuscript map of the Sheriffdom of Etrrick Forest, between Milsington and Hoscote, on the north side of the Borthwick. This corresponds roughly to the position of Deanburnhaugh. It is probably the same place referred to in several charters and other documents along with Girnwood as 'Greenwood and Lyne', also sometimes as 'the Lyne'. In 1488 the lands were leased by Robert Scott from Thomas Turnbull, later leased by the Lords of Home, and sold to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1532/3. In 1506 'the lands of Lyne were valued at £2 Scots, in time of peace 1 merk, and were held of the king for ward and relief'. The lands were ratified to Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch in 1693. It seems likely this was associated with the waterfall at Girnwood Linn, to the west of the farm of Girnwood (it is 'Lyne' in 1488 and probably 'Lyn' in 1574 and 1589 and Linn in 1661).

Lyne (*lin*) *n.* parish to the west of Peebles, formerly part of 'Lyne and Megget' parish. The Lyne Water flows through the area to join the Tweed. The area contains the remains of an extensive Roman fort from the 2nd century, and a road probably connected it with Newsteads near Melrose.

Lyne (*līn*) *n.* **William** (17th C.) tenant of Goldielands in 1642 when he is recorded as part of an accusation (probably unfounded) of theft in Hawick magistrates court. His wife was Margaret McDougall. Perhaps the same William was married to Alison 'Furgrie' in 1654 when their son James was baptised.

Lyneside (*līn-sīd*) *n.* former station on the Waverley Line, shortly before Carlisle.

lynn see **linn**

Lynn (*lin*) *n.* **Richard** (19th/20th C.) served as Burgh Foreman for Hawick. In that capacity he lived at 10 Slitrig Crescent. He is probably the 'Dick' whose son ran Swinton the builders in Hawick. It is said that just after the Boer War he came across another Hawick man in South Africa, while leaning out of a train window, and although they recognised each other, the train passed before they could talk.

Lynnie (*li-nee*) *n., ins.* name sometimes used for someone from Lynnwood housing estate, usually used derogatorily.

Lynnwood see **Lynnwud**

Lynn Wud (*lin-wud*) *n.* wood above the Lynnwood area on the west bank of the Slitrig (marked as 'Linn Wood' on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map).

Lynnwud (*lin-wud*) *n.* Lynnwood, an area in the south-west of Hawick, off the Newcastleton Road, on a flat piece of ground in a loop of the Slitrig. It became a council housing estate on the outskirts of town, built in 1933 and comprising Lynnwood Road and Lynnwood Crescent. Originally a pleasant enough residential area, it grew to be infamous, becoming synonymous with the least desirable elements within the town, the area being renamed Liddesdale in an attempt to reinvent the area. It fell into a state of disrepair and was largely demolished in 1980–81, being completely levelled in 1991 to make way for new housing. After a public vote the area was renamed Lynnwood again – 'The plaintive sound is wafted on the gale, And Lynnwood's sighs are heard to join the wail' [WNK], 'Oh Lynnwood guards the South approach, Drumlanrig holds the West . . . ' [NM], 'Since Stepehenson's infernal din Came screamin' doon frae Linwood Linn . . . ' [WP] (named for the 'linn', i.e. stream in a ravine, and wood that stood there; sometimes spelled with one 'n', and sometimes with an 'i').

Lynnwud Brig (*lin-wud-brig*) *n.* Lynnwood Bridge, name sometimes used for the bridge across the Slitrig to Lynnwood House. It may also refer to the bridge behind Lyle & Scott's factory, connecting Liddesdale Road with the 'Back Braes'. A footbridge near there, sometimes also called 'Nixon's Brig', was washed away in the

1846 flood, with half of it ending up near the Tower Hotel and the other half at the Auld Brig.

Lynnwud Cauld (*lin-wud-kawld*) *n.* Lynnwood Cauld, the weir built upstream from Lynnwood, by Slitrig Viaduct, which once helped supply the water power for Lynnwood Mill. It was sometimes known as 'Nixon's Cauld'. It was partly swept away in the flood of 1846.

Lynnwud Crescent (*lin-wud-kre-sin'*) *n.* Lynnwood Crescent, street at the south east end of town, named after the nearby stream and wood, with the houses built in 1933. It was renamed Liddesdale Road in 1971 and by 1991 the houses has been demolished and the site cleared, with new housing appearing from 2001.

Lynnwud Hoose (*lin-wud-hoos*) *n.* Lynnwood House, built for William Nixon on the western bank of the Slitrig north of the 'Scaur'. It is a large white house on the right-hand side of the road driving out of Hawick, and is now split into flats. It was certainly built before 1841 and William Nixon was still recorded there in 1868. Originally the house was reached via a drive that crossed a ford over the Slitrig, but in 1878 a bridge was erected and the gate lodge built, along with landscaping of the gardens. During WWII it was used as a hostel for women war workers.

Lynnwud Ludge (*lin-wud-luj*) *n.* gate house for Lynnwood House at 10 Liddesdale Road. It was probably built in 1878 at the same time as the bridge over the Slitrig to the main house. It is a single-storey house with a rectangular plan, but with ovehanging eaves and an attic gable.

Lynnwud Mill (*lin-wud-mil*) *n.* Lynnwood Mill, hosiery mill at Lynnwood, built by John Nixon & Sons, with the first construction perhaps being as early as 1803. Before it was built the spun wool was sent to Galashiels for carding; but the new factory enabled the spinning and carding to be carried out in one place. The factory was probably extended during the days of William Nixon, and the 1858 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the associated gasometer and 'tenter fields'. The mill was sold to Laidlaws in 1864. There was a serious fire there in 1869, with rebuilding afterwards. It was a prominent factory throughout the 19th century, but closed at the beginning of the 20th. Water power was provided by a short lade, fed from Lynnwood Cauld. It was demolished in 1933 to make way for the Lynnwood housing scheme – 'While fashion'd fair and warldly gear May charm whae'er they will, Gi'e me my ain, my bonnie Jean, – The lass o' Lynwood Mill' [JT] (also sometimes 'Lynnwud Mills').

Lynnwud Road (*lin-wud-rōd*) *n.* Lynnwood Road, name given for the continuation of Slitrig Crescent, being the beginning of the B6399 leading to Newcastleton. The mill lade used to pass along the east side of the road, in front of all the houses there. The name was given when new houses were built in 1933, and came from the nearby stream and wood. In the mid-20th century M. Campbell's grocer's shop was on the road, just before the housing estate. It was renamed Liddesdale Road in 1971, had new houses built in 1973, and the houses at the southern end were demolished in 1982.

Lynnwud Scer (*lin-wud-sker*) *n.* Lynnwood Scar or 'Scaur', the cliff at the Slitrig near Lynnwood.

Lynnwud Wud (*lin-wud-wud*) *n.* name sometimes used for the wood above Lynnwood, or possibly for the wood that was formerly at Lynnwood before development.

Lynwud see **Lynnwud**

Lyon (*lI-in*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Joan Inglis and their son Matthew was baptised in 1824. **Andrew** (b.1870) son of David. He married Margaret Drysdale and their children were: Nellie (d.1995), who worked at Braemar and was National President of the Baptist Church; Jessie, who married an Elder; Jane or jean who worked in a hospital and married an Oliphant; and David, who worked in a spinning mill. **Bailie ??** sat on the local Military Tribunal during WWI. **David** (b.1800) from Langholm, he was son of stockingmaker Matthew and Janet Norrie. He is recorded as 'Bookseller &c' on the 1841 census. In 1851 he was a 'pot runner', living on the Loan. He later lived at about 29 High Street. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included: Matthew; Andrew; William (b.1824); Walter; Jean; Francis Dick (probably named after the preacher); David; and Elizabeth. **David** (b.1852) son of Robert. He was a wool frame-work knitter. He was a member of the Baptist Church and an amateur botanist. He also supported a campaign to stop employers paying wages in pubs. He may be the David from Hawick who had some poetry in local publications. In 1869 he married Jane Cullen and their children were: Peter and William, who died in infancy; Andrew (1870–1940); Barbara Waters (1873–1959), who was hit by a motorbike when a child, and had to wear callipers; William Cullen (b.c.1876); Catherine Johnstone Taylor (1877–1965), who had a sweet shop on Bright

Street; Janet Gray Cullen (1880–1919), who emigrated to Canada; Robert (1882–1923); James Cullen (1884–1964), who moved to Earlston, returning to Hawick after he retired; and David William Waters (b.1888), who worked at Braemar. **David** (b.1852) cousin of Martha. He was grocer at Deanburnhaugh and later foreman with George Hogg & Sons. He married Isabel Scott (b.1847) in 1874. **David Guernsey** (19th C.) brother of James and Martha. He was a soldier. **David** (20th C.) Secretary and Treasurer of the Saxhorn Band in the 1960s. **Dickie** see **Dickie Lyon**. **Isabel** (b.c.1810) originally from England, she is listed in 1841 as a glover, living on 'Kirk Yard'. **Rev. James** (1849–1936) son of a Hawick stockingmaker, brother of David and Martha. He attended St. Andrews Kirk. He was a painter's apprentice who later went to America and then became a Methodist missionary in India. He was District Superintendent, M.E. Church Mission, Roorkee, U.P. India. Later he was Church of Scotland Acting Chaplain at Kotagiri, Madras. **James** 'Jim' (1933/4–) educated at Hawick High School, his parents Ned and Liz ran the North Bridge Private Hotel. He was in the R.A.F. for National Service and then studied civil engineering at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. He was involved in the rebuilding of Hawick Sewage Works in 1958 and designed several bridges in the U.K. and elsewhere, working in London, southern Africa, Australia and then Glasgow. He also worked in health care and was an Honorary Professor of Civil Engineering at Glasgow University. He retired to Peebles and published the books 'Bridging the Tweed' (2019) and 'Lockdown Life' (2020). **John** (d.c.1423) cleric who was proposed as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1418. This was done by James I, while he was in captivity. Other men held the Archdeaconry at about the same time, however, he continued tretain some rights until his death. **John** (1431–1497) son of Patrick, he was 3rd Lord Glamis, succeeding his brother in 1486. He attended university, perhaps in Paris, and was appointed as Justiciar North of the Forth. He was one of the Justiciars at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh and Selkirk in 1494. He married Elizabeth Scrymgeour and was succeeded by his eldest son, John. Three other sons of his were killed at Flodden. **Matthew** (d.c.1840) Hawick stockingmaker, with a small shop near Hawick Mill. He apparently figured out how to make improvements so that silk and wool for men's coats could be made using the stocking frame. He was given £40 from the Board of Trade for this innovation. He took part in amateur theatrical performances in about 1820. He made an item of clothing for the Duchess of Buccleuch while he was working in Langholm, and using an introduction from the Duke of Buccleuch, he sold a cloak to the Duke of York (who was known for his efforts to support soldiers), which used lamb's wool in a tartan pattern. This was exhibited in the Town Hall, following which the Duke ordered a second. He then made a cloak of blue silk and scarlet wool for King George IV and was at Dalkeith House when it was presented to him in 1822, apparently after writing to the Prime Minister to request an introduction to the King!. The King was said to be delighted, ordering him to be paid £20 for his efforts and order a second cloak and a morning gown to be made of silk. These too were displayed before being sent off, and he received a further £40, after which he made similar articles for the Countess of Minto and other members of the nobility. There was an offer to set him up permanently in Princes Street, Edinburgh, but he declined because of advancing years, and returned to Hawick. A description of his life by Alexander Michie was published in 1872. He is probably the Matthew, married to Janet Norrie (or 'Jenny Noring'), whose son Matthew was born in Hawick in 1796 and also had children Janet (b.1797), David (b.1800), Mary (b.1802), Sussanah (b.1805) and Andrew (b.1808) baptised in Langholm. The death of Matthew, son to stocking-maker Matthew, is recorded in Hawick in 1816. Janet Lyon (b.c.1775) was a 'Woolen Stocking Seamer' living on the Mid Row in 1841 and seems likely to be his widow. **Richard** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1863 he presented to the Museum a Roman coin that was found when the Auld Brig was demolished in 1851. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as 'fabro farraris' (i.e. horseshoe maker or blacksmith) in Hawick in a list of creditors of William Scott, younger of Buccleuch, in 1552. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Jean Clerk. Their children included Qilliam (b.1727) and William (again, b.1728). **Robert** (b.1850) married Joan Currie and had 8 children in Hawick. They were: Catherine (b.1873); Andrew (b.1875); William (b.1877); Jessie (b.1879); Daniel (b.1881); James (b.1885); Robert (b.1885), possibly a twin of James; and Mary (b.1890). **William** (19th C.) married Isabella Sudden in Hawick in 1854 (formerly spelled 'Lion').

Lyons (*lI-inz*) *n.* **Deborah** 'Debbie' local drama and music worthy. She works as a beauty therapist, owning Bodywise in Drumlanrig Square. She has been associated with the Hawick Amateur Operatic Society since her first role as a child in the Sound of Music in 1971. She became a mainstay of the organisation, serving twice as President. She has also been involved with amateur operatics in Selkirk, Galashiels and Berwick. She also directs the ACT 1 Youth Theatre. She was producer and set designer of '1514: The Musical'. She received the National Operatic and Dramatic Association 50-years' service award in 2022. She was also a singer with the band 3D and is known for singing 'Old Mill Town' and other Hawick favourites. In 2005 she was the first woman to sing at the Common Riding Dinner.

M' (*muk*) *n.* old written variant of 'Mac' or 'Mc', e.g. in 'Rev. John M'Rae, D.D.'.

ma (*maw*) *adj.* my – 'Where is ma cornet? Get mounted an' ride!' [JEDM], '. . . ma hoose upon the rock' [JEDM], 'And now that Ah've come tae the end o' ma sang . . . ' [WAP], 'For fate decreed that Hawick Among the hills should be ma hame' [IWL], 'The true Objective Singular ma is now almost obsolete, exeept among old people, the plural 'us' being regularly used instead' [JAHM].

ma (*maw*) *n.* mum, mother – 'Ma, if ma tei's no ready, Goan gie is a jeely piece' [AY] (cf. **mam**).

Ma Baa (*maw-baw*) *n.* nickname for **Jackie Wright**.

Maben (*mā-ben*) *n.* **Ann** nee Armstrong (b.1819) born in Southdean Parish, daughter of Schoolmaster Thomas. In 1849 she became the 2nd wife of farmer James. She took over the running of Town-o-Rule farm after the death of her husband. In 1861 she was recorded there as farmer of 230 acres, employing 7 labourers. Her son William eventually took over the farm. **James** (1817–58) farmer at Town-o-Rule, son of shepherd William and Jane Hall. In 1851 he was a shepherd living at Dykeraw. In 1861 his widow was framer of 230 acres, employing 7 labourers, at Town o Rule. He firstly married Elizabeth Douglas in 1844 and in 1849 secondly married Anne Rutherford Armstrong. His children included: William (b.1845/6), who later farmed at Town-o-Rule; Sarah (b.1851), baptised in Southdean; and Jane (b.1853), baptised in Hobkirk, who married William Whillans. He was probably also father of Thomas (b.1855), a pharmacist. **Rev. James Alexander Brydon** 'Brydon' (1922–95) born in Galashiels, son of Robert MacKay and Helen Skinner Brydon. He was educated in Galashiels and served with the R.A.F. during WWII. He attended Aberdeen University 1963–65, being assistant at Stonehaven Fetteresso during the same period, was admitted as a Licentiate by the General Assembly in 1964 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in 1965. He was ordained as minister of Castleton Parish in 1965. He was famously arrested for leading a protest against the closing of the Waverley Line, blocking the level crossing in Newcastleton for the last train. He was previously in the Orkneys, where he led a male voice choir, called the Men of Orkney. In 1965 he moved to Coldingham and St. Abbs and retired in 1987. In 1943 he married Elizabeth Margaret Sanderson and their children were Dorothy Elizabeth (b.1946), Robert Graham (b.1948), Barbara Helen (b.1956) and Karen Winnifred (b.1961). **Janet** (b.1766/7) born in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1851 she was a widow keeping a lodginghoue in Galashiels. Her daughter Christian (also born in Lilliesleaf) was living with her, along with a grandson and lodger. **John** (b.1814/5) born in Minto Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1851 he was living in Midlem with his wife Betty and children Adam, John, Agnes and William. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) coal merchant in Hawick. He retired in 1914 and the firm was continued by his sons Walter and Thomas. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1656 for Patrick Redford and in 1661 for James Miller and Margaret Redford. He married Margaret Drummond and their children included John (b.1651), Helen (b.1657) and Thomas (b.1659). The witnesses in 1651 were George Walker and Robert (who was surely related). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Agnes Purdom and their son John was baptised in 1804. **Thomas** (b.1830/1) from Lauder, he was a ploughman in Bedrule Parish. In 1861 he was living at Ruecastle with his wife Agnes Young (from Jedburgh) and their children James, Margaret, William and George. **Thomas** (b.1819) son of shepherd William. In 1851 he was farmer of 220 acres at Town o Rule, employing 3 labourers. His wife was Elizabeth from Ross, Kintail, and their children included Jane (b.1840/1), Isabella (b.1843/4), Agnes (b.1845/6) and Margaret (b.1849/60). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Tait and their son William was baptised in 1851. **Thomas** (1855–1937) pharmacist of 5 Oliver Place. He

was born at Town o Rule, his father being a farmer at Langburnshiels. He was listed at 52 High Street in 1900. He was a prominent member of the Hawick Pharmaceutical and Chemical Association. A fermented ginger beer bottle from his shop is in the Museum and his research notes are in the Heritage Hub. He was on the School Board for 4 years, serving as Chairman. He was associated with the Congregational Kirk in Hawick for about 20 years, being the 3rd person to serve as Secretary. In 1899 he and his wife were presented with a gold watch and silver brushes by the Church and further gifts from the School Board when they left Hawick for Glasgow. By 1911 the family were living at Herne Hill, London. He married Margaret Hardie, daughter of Rev. Dr. Adamson and their children, all born in Hawick, were: James (b.1882), who probably died young; William Adamson (b.1884); Jessie (b.1884); James Armstrong (b.1885); Thomas Morison (b.1886); Annie Robina (b.1890); and Herbert Carteighe (b.1891). He died at Camberwell, Surrey. **Thomas** (1862–1923) born in Jedburgh. He worked as a roadman and drove grocer's van. He married Isabella Purves and their children included Thomas, Isabella, James (who emigrated to Vancouver around 1910), William (also emigrated to Vancouver), Agnes, Robert and Elizabeth. **Walter** (b.1816/7) born in Jedburgh, he worked as a gardener in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 8 Walter's Wynd with his wife Louisa and children Louisa, William and Charles. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1751. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His daughter Jean was baptised in 1769. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Ashybank according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **William** (d.bef. 1861) resident of Hobkirk Parish. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Elliots Field. In 1851 his widow was living with their son Thomas at Town o Rule. His children's baptisms were recorded in both Hobkirk Parish and in the East Bank Kirk. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Hall and their children included: Isabel (b.1815); James (1817–58), shepherd; Thomas (b.1819); William (b.1820); Margaret (b.1823); Jane (b.1825), who married farmer Thomas Riddell; Daniel (b.1830); David (b.1831); and Jessy Mather (b.1836), who married Joseph Craig. **William** (19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Agnes Howden and their son Walter was baptised in 1854. **William** (b.c.1845) son of James. He was farmer at Town-o-Rule. He was recorded as farmer there with his mother in 1868 (formerly 'Mabane', 'Meben', 'Mabon', 'Mayben' and variants).

Mable (*mā-bul*) *n.* **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Southdean Manse according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was a servant at Falside. He was a carrier at Smithfieldhaugh in Kirkton Parish in 1841. He married Mary Halliburton and their children included: Helen (b.1800); James (b.1802); Susan (b.1805); Walter (b.1807); John (b.1890); Mary (b.1812); and Margaret (b.c.1815). **James** 'Jamie' (b.1802) born at Falside, son of James. He was a carrier, living at Smithfieldhaugh in Kirkton Parish in 1851 and 1861. He carted over to the North Tyne every fortnight. He ran a cart between Hawick and Liddesdale before the railway. He was still recorded at Smithfieldhaugh in 1868. He married Agnes Moffat (b.1828/9, from Moffat) and their children included James (b.1853), David (b.1855/6) and Mary (b.1857/8). He was said to be 'a man of large proportions and of austere countenance, invariably dressed in a square-crowned hat, corduroy trousers, and a huge double-breasted waistcoat with sleeves and flap pockets'. **John** (d.1951) married Elspeth, daughter of Barton Oliver. His children included Maggie Oliver (b.1903) who married an Anderson. **Robert** (19th C.) married Helen Scott in 1832. The marriage was recorded in both Southdean and Oxnam Parishes. Their children, baptised in Jedburgh Associate Kirk, included James (b.1833), Charles (b.1834), Mary (b.1836), Thomas Scott (b.1839), Betty (b.1840), Robert (b.1842) and Helen (b.1844). **Walter** (19th C.) married Nelly Heatley in 1832. Th marriage was recorded in both Wilton and Kirkton Parishes (also written 'Mabel').

Mabonlaw (*mā-bin-law*) *n.* farm above Harden, once part of the estate of the Scotts of Harden, it had more recently been available as a rental cottage. It stands near the Marchelyton Burn, and the hill above, presumably Mabon Law, reaches a height of 256 m and contains a fort, about 55 m by 25 m, with a single rampart and external ditches. It was part of the Harden estate from the 16th to 19th centuries, being valued in 1811 (along with 'Highchesters Whinny Park') at £312. In 1576 it was 'infefted' to Marion Scott ('the Flower of Yarrow') as part of the marriage agreement with Walter Scott (later 'Auld Wat') of Harden. There were 18 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Isobel Briggs, John Briggs, Helen Lunn, John White, Janet Turnbull, Bessie White,

Robert Rule, Bessie Henderson, James Riddell, Janet Miller, John Wilson, Jean Scott, George Lawson, Margaret Wilson, James Telfer, Janet Easton, John Telfer and Jeanie Brand. John Thomson, was tenant there in 1684, when he was declared as a fugitive for attending field conventicles. The area was part of Wilton Parish until transferred to Roberton in 1690. It was included among lands inherited by Gideon Scott of Highchester from his father Walter, Earl of Tarras in 1694. There were 8 separate households listed there in 1694, including 3 Riddells. John Leithead was recorded there in 1702. The tenants in 1709 were Walter Scott, Robert Scott, William Henderson, William Turnbull and John Riddell. Thomas Anderson was there in 1710, James Wilson in 1710–23, Adam Hardie in at least 1711–1713, Walter Riddell and William Beattie in 1717, William Nichol in 1718–23, Janet Sweet in 1720, William Elliot in 1721–27, John Nichol in 1723, Thomas Turnbull in 1725 and Andrew Chisholme in 1728. It is recorded that parts of the farm were leased by 4 separate tenants in the 1710s. It was part of the estate of Harden that was granted to Walter Scott of Whitfield in 1731. It may have been sold by Walter Scott of Harden about 1754. The headlands with Todshaw were divided in 1757. James Hume was living there in 1757, Robert Turnbull in 1763–66, Walter Hume in 1765, William Laidlaw in 1764–67, Thomas Nichol in 1766, Walter Elliot in 1771, David Laidlaw in 1772, John Watson in 1773 and William Lunn in 1774. It was stated in 1765 'that the farm of Mabonlaw holds a head room in the common' before it was divided; this was to the west of the headroom of Todshaw and in the early 18th century was grouped together with that of Todshaw. The track to the north is marked 'Todshaw Moss Road' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, and ended at Mabonlaw Moss (which was then labelled 'Todshaw Moss'). In 1779 it was among lands whose liferent was sold by Walter Scott of Harden to Charles Scott, younger of Woll. John Scott was living there in at least 1780–85, John Henderson in 1780, James Laidlaw was farmer here in 1794–97 and James Miller was also there in 1795. It was valued (along with Highchesters Mill and 'Dunsbush') at £463 9s in the late 18th century. Weaver James Miller was living there in 1800. John Turnbull was a ploughman there in 1812. William Rutherford and Walter Clerk were there with their families in 1841 and 1851. Walter Rutherford was shepherd there in 1861. In about 1874 it was listed among the properties of Lord Polwarth. The cottage there has latterly been let as a holiday property (note that older versions of the name are easy to confuse with Mervinslaw; formerly 'Mabinlaw' etc., it is 'Mabenlaw' in 1643, 'Maybenlaw' in 1648, 'Mabinlaw' and 'Maybenlaw' in 1694, 'Mevinlaw' in 1702, 'Mabinlaw' in 1710, 'Mavin law', and 'Mavinla' in 1713, 'Mebinlaw' in 1721, 1725 and 1728, 'Mabenlaw' in 1731, 'Mebonlaw' in 1764 and 1772, 'Mabenlaw' in 1765, 'Mebonlay' in 1774 and 'Mawbonlaw' and 'Mebinlaw' in 1780; it is 'Mebinlaw' on a 1650 parish map, Blaeu's 1654 map marks 'Mabinlaw', while it is 'Maibenlaw' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Mabonlaw Moss (*mā-bin-law-mos*) *n.* boggy area to the north of Mabonlaw and east of Harden Moss. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common as 'Todshaw Moss'.

Macbeth (*muk-beth*) *n.* (c.1005–57) King of Scotland from 1040. He was the grandson of Malcolm II and claimed the throne over Duncan I (another grandson), who died in battle against him. However, Duncan's son Malcolm Canmore then fought for the throne, with the assistance of Siward, the Earl of Northumbria, and they captured the south of Scotland. He was then killed by Malcolm and the throne passed to his step-son Lulach.

MacCalman (*mu-kawl-min*) *n.* **Rev. Ian Bryce** (d.1967) Became minister at Uyeasound in 1928, moving to to Colonsay and Oronsay in 1935 and then to Kinclaven in 1938. He became Chaplain to the Forces in 1941 and in 1945 demitted from Kinclaven, but remained as an Army Chaplain until retiring in 1956. He was mentioned in dispatches at the Normandy landings. He was then minister of Minto Parish 1956–67. During his time as minister a new manse was built on the Hassendean road. His wife was from South Africa.

Maccoll see **McColl**

MacDiarmid (*muk-der-mi'*) *n.* **Daniel** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Beattie in Castleton in 1847. **Hugh** (1837–1901) real name Christopher Murray Grieve, born in Langholm, he was probably the most famous 20th century Scottish poet. With Hawick's Francis George Scott and William Johnstone, he formed part of what was sometimes called a Scottish Renaissance in the 1930s. He wrote the poem 'The Sauchs in the Reuch Heuch Hauch' (i.e. the Roughheugh Haugh) inspired by a line of James Murray's, with the poem being set to music by Francis George Scott. Scott was one of his close friends, and set many of his verses

to music, as well as hlping him to compile various writings into 'A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle'. A modern monument to him was erected on Whita Hill in 1988 (also written 'McDermid').

MacDonald (*muk-do-nuld*) *n.* **Archibald J.F.** 'Archie' (1904–83) Liberal M.P. for Roxburgh & Selkirkshire 1950–51. He won with a large majority over Lord William Scott in a by-election, but the next year was defeated by C.E.M. Donaldson by only 829 votes. His name is often spelled 'Macdonald'. **Charles** (d.1969) resident of the Hawick area and member of Wilton Kirk. A stained glass window commemorates him and his wife, who died in 1967. **James Ronald** (1858–1937) born in St. Andrews, son of James and Catherine. He was educated at Madras College, St. Andrews University and Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. in 1880 and was licensed to preach in 1892. He became licentiate at Saughtree Kirk in 1892 and left in 1902 to become assistant and then minister at Eskdalemuir. He married Emily Sophia Nichols. **Jessie Oliver Stoddart Ramsay** (1910/1–2004) born at Dodlands in Cavers Parish, she was proud of her Copshawholm ancestry. She was educated at Trinity Primary School and then Hutchesons Grammar School, where she was dux. She studied English at Glasgow University and became a lecturer in English and Teaching Methods at Moray House. In 1950 she was appointed Head of St. Denis School for Girls in Edinburgh, where she remained until 1964. When her husband retired, they moved to Bowden and she made contributions to several publications. Her work 'The Place-names of Roxburghshire' was published in 1991; it was started as a thesis project when she was a student and completed for a Transactions article and then booklet. It mainly focuses on names for which there is evidence before 1600 (and an addendum is lodged with the Borders Archive). She also wrote 'Bowden Kirk, 1128–1978' (1978 and 1994) and a paper for the Archæological Society in 1992 on James Oliver, inventor of the 'chilled' plow blade. She died in Fife. **J. Gordon** Hawick knitwear engineer, who started as an apprentice at Woodcock's. Known as a local historian, he has contributed articles to the Archæological Society Transactions, e.g. 'Isobel Baillie' in 2004, 'William Watson & Sons' in 2004 and 2005 and 'Women's Suffrage: A Border Perspective' in 2012. **John** (b.1851/2) from Urry in Ross-shire, he was Superindendent of the Hawick Burgh Police force from about 1878 until 1902. He also acted as Sanitary Inspector, Public Prosecutor and Fire Master. In addition he was Captain of the Golf Club. He can be seen with the Fire Brigade in a photo of 1889. He used to ride at the head of the Common Riding Procession, and can be seen in the Gaylor film clip of 1899. **Mr. ??** Police Superintendent in Hawick in the 1970s/80s??. **Robert** (b.1817/8) from Muckhart in Perthshire, he was a grocer and wine merchant at about 6 Howegate in 1851. He was already a widower, with daughters Janet W. and Jane M. In Slater's 1852 directory he was a grocer and spirit dealer on the Howegate, as well as seedsman, 'agent for Bigg's sheep dipping compound' and 'tallow chandler'. **Samuel** (b.1834/5) from Johnstone in Dumfriesshire. In 1861 he was a railway labourer living on Mather's Close. Probably the same man was a witness in the court case for the robbery at the Museum in 1865. **Col. William** of Powderhall and Ormiston (19th C.), J.P., officer of the Scots Greys who were used to control riots surrounding elections in Roxburghshire in the 1830s. It is said that in 1836, when he was in Hawick to attend a dinner given for Lord Minto, the open carriage in which he was leaving with his family was followed for about a mile out of town, with a crowd pelting it with mud. He led the troop who were in Hawick to keep the peace at the election of 1837. He attacked the mob along with several special constables, losing his hat and being struck by a stone on the forehead in the doorway of 3 Sandbed. He also attended the 1839 banquet held at Branxholme to honour the Duke of Buccleuch. He subscribed to 4 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, when he was already 'of Ormiston'. He is listed on the 1837 electoral roll, having acquired Ormiston through marriage. He also held lands in Cavers Parish. He served as a Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace and Tax Commissioner for Roxburghshire. He was also a Vice-President of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association. He owned Ormiston House just outside Hawick, and occupied it in the Autumn months (for hunting), with Provost Wilson occupying it for the rest of the year. His children included Alexander and John James, also listed as joint life-renters in 1835. His wife 'Mrs. Margaret F. McDonald or Muir' was listed as owner of Ormiston in about 1874.

Macdowall see **McDougall**

MacDowall (*muk-dow-ul*) *n.* **Fergus** (15th C.) held the benefice of Cavers Parish from about 1465. He was directly appointed by the Pope, and not by the monks of Melrose that had made some

previous appointments. The same name occurs within the MacDowalls of Galloway. He is probably the Fergus who witnessed a few charters in 1463 and perhaps the same 'Fergusio Macdowell' recorded on a charters for lands in Wigtown in 1508. Perhaps 2 men are conflated here: one Fergus, Lord Register and Rector of Wigtown, who was the 2nd son of Uchtred Macdowall, 7th of Garthland; and the other the son of Dungald, who is mentioned in a letter of marriage of 1465/6. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1619, probably at Raperlaw. He was among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. His surname is written 'McDowell' (see also **McDougall**).

MacFarlane's Geographical Collections (*muk-far-linz-gee-ō-gra-fee-kul-ko-lek-shinz*) *n.* set of notes collected by Walter MacFarlane in the early 18th century, intended to be used for some sort of gazetteer of Scotland that was never produced. MacFarlane (d.1767) was chieftan of his clan and known as a great antiquary, collecting documents and manuscripts related to genealogy, topography and other subjects. The 'geographical collections' were put together in 1748 and 1749, covering all regions of Scotland, including material written by Robert Sibbald, as well as many others (many of the writes still being unknown), but publication of the 3 volumes stalled. The notes were finally published in 1906–08 by the Scottish History Society, edited by Sir Arthur Mitchell and James Toshach Clark. Volume I contains 'Description. Parish of Langholm 1726' (6 pages) and 'Description of the Parish of Ewis' (2 pages). Volume II has little of local interest. Volume III contains 'Description of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh by Sir Wm. Scot of Harden, and Andrew Ker of Sinlaws. 27 December 1649' (3 pages) and 'Description of the Sheriffdom of Selkirk by Wm Eliot of Stobs & Walter Scot of Arkiltoun. 21 December 1649' (3 pages). These include much information of local interest from these times. Additionally Vol. III includes 'Information concerning Teviotdale otherwise called the Shire of Roxburgh' (7 pages) and 'Description of the Sheriffdom of Selkirk or Etrick Forest' (7 pages), which are written very much from an upper-class veiwpoint, with much attention paid to 'Gentlemen's dwellings'. These 2 articles are by unknown authors and are undated, but based on owners of properties at the time, they must have been written around 1680.

Macfee (*muk-fee*) *n.* **William G.** (19th/20th C.) from Dennistoun, Glasgow. He preached for several months in the 'Ern Kirk' in Wilton in 1889. The congregation were keen for him to become their minister, but he was ordained at Pendleton Church in Manchester, went to Partick in 1895 and then moved to a better climate for his health in 1900.

MacGill (*mu-gil*) *n.* **Rev. John White** (1867–1937) born in Musselburgh, son of a minister, he graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1889 and was licensed by Dalkeith Presbytery in 1892. He was assistant at Alexandria, North Berwick and St. Margaret's (Edinburgh), before being ordained at St. Catherine's, British Guiana in 1897. In 1924 he was translated to Inverallochy and then became minister of Saughtree kirk in 1925. However, he remained only 2 years before miving to Caerlaverock. He married Edith Sarah Luxton Wexford, and they had 2 children (also **McGill**).

MacGregor (*mu-gre-gur*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) teacher at Saughtree school in the mid-1860s. He took over from James Telfer, who had been teacher there for almost 30 years. He is probably the same as Rev. Alexander, who graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1861, was ordained as minister of Haggs in 1865 and was at Inverkeithing and Rosyth from 1866. **Augustus Wallace**, W.S. (1867–1937) son of Rev. John and grandson of the Rev. J.A. Wallace. He was employed by Purdom's in Hawick for 16 years and was later a partner of Auld & MacDonald, W.S. He was a member of the Scottish Zoological Society and the Hawick Archæological Society, and was also known as a stamp collector (jointly editing a catalogue on the Malay States). He also edited the book 'Fifty Years of Lawn Tennis in Scotland' (1927). It is said that he was more interested in tennis than employment, and was a notable player in his youth. He served as a Captain in the K.O.S.B. in WWI, although he was never posted abroad. He also helped execute Hawick's WWI Roll of Honour. He died in Hawick. **Donald** (b.1856) from Inverness, he graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1878, M.B. from Edinburgh in 1884 and M.D. in 1886. He was at Chester-Le-Street and Ketteringham, before coming to the Hawick area. He lived in Denholm in the 1880s and 1890s In 1887 he married Jessie, daughter of J.H. Mundell of Mundeville Park, Bournemouth. Their children included Donald Hamilton (d.1918, who fought with the Gordon Highlanders) and Marjorie S. **John** (18th

C.) listed as footman at Borthwickbrae in 1792 and 1793, when he was working for William Elliot Lockhart. **Rev. John** (1824–73) born in Golspie, Sutherland, son of marchant Alexander. He studied at New College, Edinburgh 1850–54. He assisted at Rothesay and the Free New North Church in Edinburgh, was ordained at Kirkurd in Peeblesshire and became minister of Hawick Free Kirk (i.e. St. George's) in 1865, having been called in 1864. He was apparently a great biblical scholar. In 1865 he married Rev. Wallace's eldest daughter, Wilhelmina Hepburn; however, she died of small-pox in 1869. He became ill in 1879 and was given 6 months leave, but died within a couple of months, leaving his only child Augustus Wallace (b.1867) an orphan. **Mr. ??** (18th C.) dance-master who hired out part of the Hawick Town House in order to give lessons in 1794. He probably went round other Border towns.

Machane (*maw-chān*) *n.* **Thomas** (d.bef. 1418) recorded as 'de Mathane' when he was Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1394. He is described as 'teacher and schoolmaster' of David, Earl of Carrick, eldest son of the King of Scotland, who petitioned for a benefice for him. He exchanged Dunlop for another vicarage with William 'de Strabrok' in 1406. In 1418 he was described as 'papal chaplain' whose death made the perpetual vicarage of Kilconquhar in St. Andrews Diocese vacant. It is unclear where he was from. Little else appears to be known about him.

Machell (*ma-kel*) *n.* **Nicholas** (19th C.) listed as a carrier's agent on the Backdamgate in Pigot's 1837 directory. His carts went to Carlisle Edinburgh and parts of Lancashire from the Backdamgate every Monday and Thursday. It was said that during the flood of 1846 a large quanity of tea and sugar in his warehouse was destroyed. He married Mary Hunter in Hawick in 1838. Although he is unrecorded after that. it may be that his surname was really 'Maxwell' or 'Mitchell', for example.

machine (*mu-sheen*) *n., arch.* a passenger vehicle, small carriage, motor car – '. . . an A ettlt at finndin some machine ti serr ma ends' [ECS].

MacIntyre (*maw-kin-tIr*) *n.* **Charles** (18th C.) footman at Riddell in 1794, when he was working for Lady Riddell. **Rev. Duncan** (1883–1969) son of an Inverness Headmaster, he trained for the Episcoplian ministry, being ordained in 1910. He served as Curate in Hawick that same year before moving to Glasgow. He was later Rector in Dumfries and at Aberfeldy and Strathtay.

mack see **mauk**

Mack (*mawk*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm, where he was recorded in 1718 and 1722. His children included: Jane (b.1718); and John (b.1722). Other children, baptised in Cavers, who could be his include Margaret (b.1707) and Adam (b.1711). **Adam** (18th C.) from Cavers Parish, he married Margaret Henderson in Roberton in 1749. **John** (b.1825) son of John and Mary Colledge. He was a grocer and mason in Denholm. He was recorded around Canongate in 1861. In 1850 in Hobkirk Parish he married Jane Bane, and their children included: Janet (b.1851); Mary (b.1853); Emily (b.1856): Agnes; and John (b.1861). In 1867 he secondly married married Euphemia Dickson (who was a widow of John Rutherford), and had a second family: Jane (b.1868); Catherine (b.1870); Robert Dickson (b.1871); and Grace (b.1873). She kept a shop in Denholm, which sold 'taffy', scones, etc. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Mill. In 1724 she received poor money from the Session, 'for shoes to her two children'. **William** (16th C.) listed as 'William Mak', along with 15 other people who occupied Newton in Bedrule in 1531 (it is unclear precisely what his surname was).

Mackay (*mu-kI*) *n.* **Daniel Neil** 'Neil' (1928–96) born at 10 Slitrig Crescent, where his father was Burgh Foreman, he was son of draper William Gibson. He was educated at Hawick High School and the Royal High School in Edinburgh and served with the Royal Signals in Sri Lanka. On returning to Hawick he ran the family draper's shop in Croft Road, and later moved it to North Bridge Street, near the Baptist Opening. He was elected Town Councillor in 1969 and served the Town as Dean of Guild. He was also a Justice of the Peace and later a county councillor, as well as Vice-Chairman of Roxburgh District Council until 1980. He was additionally Chairman of Hawick Chamber of Trade and was an instigator for the twinning of Hawick with Bailleul. He was also a member of Lodge St. John 111. He was a keen writer, originating the 'Janus' column in the Hawick News. He also played piano and wrote the song 'Home By Burnfoot'. He was Town Councillor for Burnfoot Ward when he wrote the song, which won a contest set by Burnfoot Residents' Association. He died at 5 Wilton Glebe and is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Rev. David** (1817–75) son of Dr. George from Rafford, Moray, he studied in Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He was assistant at Drainie (Lossiemouth) and became a

Free Kirk minister there in 1844. He resigned because of ill-health in 1852, but accepted a call to Newcastleton Free Kirk in 1856. He remained until 1860, when he moved to Rafford as his father's successor. He married Sophia Wood in Dumfries in 1861, but they appear to have had no children. **Rev. Donald** from Dalrymple, he became minister at Burnfoot in 1966. **Hugh** Hawick's Deputy Librarian for many years, and long-time committee member of the Archæological Society. He moved to Hawick in 1974 and retired from the Library after serving for 25 years. He wrote the introduction to the collection of David Hill's writings in 2011. **James W.** (19th C.) from England, he was Schoolmaster at Lilliesleaf in the 1860s. He also served as Registrar and Inspector of Poor for the Parish. He was living at the Parochial School House in 1861, along with Assistant Schoolmaster John Cunningham and a domestic servant. **Neil** see **Daniel Neil**. **William** (19th C.) saddler recorded on Douglas Square in Newcastleton in the 1860s. He could be the same man as the Irish railway worker residing in the village in 1861 (also written 'MacKay').

Mackenzie (*mu-ken-zee*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (18th C.) minister from Edinbrugh. He married Margaret, daughter of Dr. William Rutherford of Barnhills. His wife inherited 1/3 of Barnhills, and he purchased the other 2/3 from his sisters-in-law, Helen and Jean in the late 1730s. He also held lands at Auldsmeeton. In 1749 Barnhills was sold to John Callender, W.S., then immediately to John Mackenzie (possibly a relative) of Devlin and then Rev. Walter Stewart, minister of Ashkirk. **Elizabeth** Toll-keeper and early member of Allars Kirk. **Rev. George Omond** (1893–1943) son of John and Janet Ormond, he was educated at George Watson's and Edinburgh University. He was licensed in 1922, became assistant at Kirkintilloch and was translated from Methil to become minister of Minto Kirk in 1927. He demitted in 1935 and was admitted to Nicolson Street Church, Edinburgh in 1939. He married Isabella Jopp Spence and their children were: Ian Gordon (1916–80); Thomas Spence Seaforth (1917–23); George Fingal (1920–45), killed when his ship was torpedoed; Gilbert Omand (1921–2003); Kenneth Macbeth (1923–1992); and Ella Jean Christine (b.1926). **James** (d.1744) son of George, Earl of Cromarty. He was known as Lord Royston. He was one of the Commissioners for letting the Duchess of Buccleuch's lands in Scotland, serving in this capacity 1711–31. In 1725 the Hawick Kirk Session wrote to him asking for assistance with the many poor people in the Parish. There are many letters in existence from the Duchess to him, covering that time period. In about 1730 she wrote about several matters including thanking him 'for buying that peece of ground in Hauick. 'Tis most convenent for me of anie thing belonging to that litll howse' (presumably referring to land adjacent to Drumlanrig's Tower). **Rev. Laurence** (1816–69) son of Andrew of Greenburn. He studied at St. Andrews University 1831–9, and was a Probationer within Perth Presbytery for many years before being ordained as a minister. He was presented to Ashkirk Parish by Gilbert, Earl of Minto in 1843 after John Edmondston walked out with much of the congregation at the Disruption. He was deprived in 1854 and died unmarried in Crieff (see also **McKenzie**).

Mackinder (*ma-kin-dur*) *n.* **Sir Halford John** (1861–1947) geographer and politician from Lincolnshire. He is regarded as the father of geopolitics and geostrategy and had appointments at the University of Reading and London School of Economics. Turning to politics, he was the Unionist candidate in a by-election for the Hawick Burghs in 1909. Although defeated, he became an M.P. for Glasgow Camlachie 1910–22.

Mackintosh (*ma-kin-tosh*) *n.* **Angus** (19th C.) factor to the Earl of Minto in the 1860s. He thus served as Chairman of the Parochial Board. He lived at Minto Cleuchhead, but must have taken over from Ephraim Selby after 1861. **William** (18th C.) house servant at Synton in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Alexander Scott of Synton (also spelled 'McIntosh' and variants).

mack-like (*mawk-līk*) *adj., arch.* neat, tidy.

Mackside (*mawk-sīd*) *n.* farm a little to the east of Hobkirk and Wolfelee, once part of the Barony of Abbotrule. Peter Turnbull is recorded there in 1502. It was acquired by Adam French from the monks of Jedburgh Abbey in 1569. The superiority was still with the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. John Turnbull was there in 1603 and David Turnbull in 1611, Patrick Turnbull in 1618 and Lawrence Turnbull in 1622. It is probably the 'Laird of Toft's Turnbull's ... side' recorded in the 1643 county valuation, valued at £100; Gavin Turnbull was also there (with land valued at £24) and Janet Home was liferenter (with land valued at £50). It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. The lands (or perhaps their superiority) were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in

1680. Archibald Shiel was a tenant there in 1684 when listed as a fugitive for attending conventicles. John Turnbull and James Oliver were tenant there in 1694, with William Shiel, Margaret Dickson, William Scott and Thomas Turnbull all listed as cottars. It was sold by William Kerr of Abbotrule to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1751, becoming part of the Wolfelee estate for the next century and a half. It was listed among the properties of Cornelius Elliot of Woollee in 1788 (in also 1811), with a value (along with Blackcleuchmouth) of £166 15s 4d. Francis Turnbull was servant there in 1797, and Robert Scott in 1799 and Alexander Goodfellow and Alexander Fulton in 1801. It was briefly lived in by James, the 3rd Laird of Wolfelee, while the main house was being built in the 1820s, and again by Mrs. Elliot of Wolfelee during renovations in 1862. There were Turnbulls there in early 17th century and the tenant was John Mair in the mid-17th century, John Sharp in the mid-18th century and Turnbulls again in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The farm was quite extensive and for a fraction of the 19th century was let out as grassland. Robert Allan was farmer in 1868. Tenants in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were Mr. Clark and then Mr. Logan. There was also once probably a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond. There was also once a toll-bar on the road near here (also spelled 'Maxside' and variants, it was 'maxsyd' in 1502, 'Maxsyde' in 1569, 'Maxsyde' in 1588, 'Maiksyde' in 1603, 'M'syd' in 1618, 'Maksyde' in 1626, 'Machsyde' in 1653, 'Macksyid' in 1670, 'Mac-side' in 1684, 'Macksyde' and 'maxside' in 1694 and 'Maxside' in 1797; it occurs on Pont's c.1590 manuscript as 'Maxsyde', Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Maxsyd' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Maxsyide', although marked too far north; the origin of the name is probably 'the slope belonging to Maccus', from a variant of the personalname Magnus, cf. 'Maxpoffle' and 'Maxwellheugh' near Kelso).

Mackside Moss (*mawk-sīd-mos*) *n.* former common near Mackside. Part of the land there was used for the manse of Wolfelee Free Kirk.

Mackside Demmings (*mawk-sīd-de-minz*) *n.* former area near Mackside, existing as Demmings Plantation on modern maps – '. . . I think he mixes up his miller story with one connected with Mackside Demmings, where another miller – Peter Smith of Harwood Mill – had an encounter with a spunkie' [GT] (the name is obscure, but may refer to damming of the Mackside Burn).

Macksideshaw (*mawk-sīd-shaw*) *n.* former steading near Mackside. Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs had a charter of the lands (along with Wells) in 1659. It was later part of the estate of Wolfelee (recorded in 1659 and 1730).

Mackside Toll Bar (*mawk-sīd-tōl-bawr*) *n.* former toll-house near Mackside, on the Wolfelee estate. There were Thomsons there in the late 1800s.

Maclagan (*muk-law-gin*) *n.* **Rev. Frederick** (1738–1818) became minister at Melrose in 1768. In about 1785 he was charged with adultery, but acquitted by the Presbytery. He had an assistant and successor in 1788 and died in Stirlingshire. He married Christian Turnbull and had a large family. The booklet 'Narrative of the Rise, Progress, and Conclusion of the Process against Mr M., with Remarks' was published in Hawick in 1785.

MacLean (*mu-klān*) *n.* **Sorley** (1911–96) Scottish poet, born on Raasay. He wrote extensively in Gaelic as well as English, had sympathy with far-left politics and served in the Army in North Africa during WWII. He came to Hawick in October 1939 to teach evacuees, and stayed until about the following June. During this period he wrote most of his renowned 'Dàin do Eimhir' poems.

MacLeod (*muk-lowd*) *n.* **Scott** (1979–) born in Hawick and educated at the High School, he was a lock in rugby. He played basketball and golf at school, but joined the Trades at the age of 20. He then played for Hawick R.F.C. He joined the Border Reivers in 2002, but left to play for Welsh rugby team the Scarlets and then for Edinburgh Rugby, before moving to Japanese side Kobe Kobelco Steelers and then the Newcastle Falcons. He was first capped for Scotland in 2004 and has 24 caps, including 2 Calcutta Cup wins. He retired from playing in the 2015/6 season and started coaching (also **McLeod**).

MacLeven (*muk-lee-vin*) *n.* **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) from Galloway, she settled at Gorrenberry in Castleton Parish. She was rebuked by the Session for providing a false 'testimonial', and explained how she had had a child out of wedlock and had to move.

Macmaster (*muk-maw-stur*) *n.* **Rev. Robert** (19th C.) listed as 'M'Master', minister of the Hawick Baptist Chapel on Allars Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. This is probably Baptist minister Robert Paton Macmaster (1830–95), who was born in Ayrshire, became a Baptist and wandered around preaching for a few years, before obtaining his first formal charge at Walsall in about 1853; he married Annie Robertson miller in Edinburgh

in 1852, and was later at Coventry, Bristol, Bradford and Darlington. It seems likely that he spent only a short time in Hawick.

Macmillan (*mawk-mi-lin*) *n.* **Hugh** (20th C.) head gardener at Branxholme in the mid-1900s.

Macmillan-Scott (*mawk-mi-lin-sko'*) *n.* **Arthur Francis** of Howcleuch and Langlee (1854–1935) 2nd surviving son of Thomas. He was probably born at Harwood in Rulewater. He was educated at Harrow and was Captain in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade and 5th Lancers. He later became a member of the Scottish Bar and then farmed sheep in Australia for a while. He was then involved in Toynbee Hall (the original 'settlement house' for the middle class to live and provide direct aid in poor neighbourhoods) in East London. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1896. He inherited Howcleuch and Langlee from his uncle Charles Scott. In 1899 he married Louisa Leslie Florence, daughter of Henry Strickland Bryant of the Education Department. As a Reserve he was sent to fight in the Boer War in 1900, becoming Captain and receiving the South African Medal. His wife joined him in South Africa for over a year. **Katherine Jane** nee Roberts (d.1913) daughter of Capt. Browne Roberts of the East India Company, who was Sheriff of Calcutta. In 1844 she married the Laird of Wauchope, Thomas. She painted a sketch of Wauchope House in 1848. She had 3 sons and 3 daughters. Her name is also written 'Catherine'. She lived at Wauchope after her husband's death, and is recorded as proprietor there in a directory of 1868. She later moved to Pinnaclehill, near Kelso. **Thomas**, J.P. (1816–62) of Wauchope and Pinnaclehill, eldest son of Walter the 4th Laird. He was educated at Loretto, trained as a lawyer, apprenticed to Larence Davidson and Thomas Syme, and became Writer to the Signet in 1838. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1841 and was a Life Member of the Archæological Society from 1857. In 1844 he married Katherine Jane, daughter of Capt. Browne Roberts from Kent (who had been High Sheriff of Calcutta); his sister-in-law Margaret Amelia Roberts later married his brother Charles of Langlee. They lived in Edinburgh and then at Harwood House, where most of his family was born. Quiet in manner, it is said that the secluded country life suited him. He succeeded to Wauchope after the death of his father in 1857 and moved there. He also held part of Weensland that had previously belonged to Archibald Dickson. He assumed the Macmillan surname after inheriting his maternal grandfather's estate of Shorthope. His children were: Walter (b.1846), who died in infancy; another Walter (b.1848), who succeeded; Arthur Francis (b.1854); Edith Marion (b.1851), who married Maj.-Gen. Frederick Edward Sotheby from Northamptonshire; Marion Maude, who died unmarried; and Katherine Margaret, who died young after joining a sisterhood in England. **Thomas Alexander Frederick** (1881–c.1952) 7th Laird of Wauchope and Pinnaclehill, son of Walter. He was educated at Eton and trained as an English lawyer. He let Wauchope out for shooting. He sold it about 1936. He married Karen Anna Erichsen in 1912 and secondly in 1918 married Enid Cynthia Paine. His son was Walter Theodore Robin. **Walter** (1848–1901) 6th Laird of Wauchope and also of Pinnaclehill, son of Thomas. He was born in Edinburgh (but baptised in Harwood) and educated at Harrow and Cambridge University. He became Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards and later served as Captain of the Scottish Borderers Militia, based in Dumfries. He had a new house built at Wauchope about 1875. Regarded as reserved like his father, he was fond of reading and also rode with the Blackmoorvale hounds. He was Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire and Chairman of the Hobkirk School Board. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1869. In about 1874 he is recorded as owner of the estate of Wauchope. In 1888 he was the first County Councillor elected for Hobkirk Parish. He left Wauchope for Bournmouth due to failing health, and died there. In 1876 he married Antoinetta, eldest daughter of Theodore Henry Dury of Bonsall, Derbyshire. His children were: Thomas Arthur Frederick; and Cecille Margaret, who married Cmdr. James Tancred of the Royal Navy.

Macmorland (*muk-mōr-lind*) *n.* **John Peter** (1839–93) son of Peterm minister of North Berwick, he was educated in Edinburgh, graduating with his B.D. in 1865. He was licensed by Dunbar Presbytery and became minister of Minto Kirk in 1865. He married Elizabeth Macdonald (who died in 1917), daughter of Eaglesfield Bradshaw Smith of Blackwood House and their only child was Elizabeth Philadelphia Macdonald Lockhart, who married William Higgin of Belfast. Alexander Galloway became his assistant and successor in 1878, and he died in Switzerland (also written 'McMorland').

Macmorrin (*muk-mo-rin*) *n.* **William** (d.c.1408) cleric of Glasgow Diocese, whose was transcribed in various ways, such as 'Mac Morin', 'Matuorin' 'McMoyn'. He could have been from

the Kirkcudbright area. He graduate Bachelor of Canon Law from Orleans by 1378 and was also later at Avignon. He was a clerk in 1378, a priest in 1394 and gained the privileges of a papal familiar in 1395/6. In about 1390 he was deprived of the Church of Sanquhar for not yet being ordained as a priest. He was said to be of noble birth in 1394 when asking for a benefice in St. Andrews Diocese , although holding a canonry of Glasgow, the Church of Kirkpatrick and the Church of 'Brogmina' (or 'Krogwinan'). In 1395 he was 'lately papal nuncio to the king and realm of Scotland' when he gained a canonry and prebend of Glasgow following the death of John Leche. In 1396 he was already a Canon of Glasgow when he had provision for a Canonry and Prebend, although he already held the churches of Kirkpatrick and 'Kirlegririnane'. He made an exchange with Simon de Mandeville for a Canonry and Prebend of Glasgow in about 1403. He held the position of Archdeacon of Teviotdale sometime shortly before 1408, exchanging it with John Mertoun, and it was made vacant on his death then granted to James Watson in 1408. He may also have been Archdeacon of Glasgow in about 1403.

MacNee (*muk-nee*) *n.* **Daniel** (d.c.1860) preacher at Teviothead from 1847, probably until it became a new Parish in 1850. He then emigrated to Hamilton, Ontario, but later returned to Scotland and died in Edinburgh. **George Fraser** (1863–1905) born in Wilton, son of Robert and Jemima Fraser. He was living at 5 Wellogate Place in 1877 when he donated to the Museum an 'ancient silver shoe buckle'. He was a student teacher at Buccleuch School, before moving to Edinburgh where he became Secretary to the Church of Scotland Committee on Education. He was also Vice-President of the Edinburgh Borders Union, organising their Hawick nights. He may have written the article on Hawick Common Riding for the Edinburgh Despatch in 1891. He presented the Cornet with a new Sash in 1898 (on behalf of Teries in Edinburgh), and was a member of the Callants' and Archæological Clubs. A keen walker of Border hills, he once walked from Hawick to Newcastle in a single day. He also walked Hadrian's Wall extensively and gave illustrated lectures on it. He was also a keen Volunteer, becoming Captain of College Company 4th Volunteer Battalion Royal Scots. He was said to be of a happy and generous disposition and have a boyish enthusiam for his native town. He died in a shooting accident (his trigger apparently caught on a twig when he was shooting rabbits at Corstorphine) and was buried with military honours in the Wellogate. The MacNee Fountain was erected in his memory by public subscription. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jemima Fraser in Wilton in 1851. She was daughter of frameworker Peter Fraser.

the MacNee Fountain (*thu-muk-nee-fown'-in*) *n.* ornate grey granite drinking fountain in Wilton Lodge Park, near Langlands Bridge. It was erected by public subscription in 1906 in memory of George Fraser MacNee. It is inscribed with a quote from Charles Dickens: 'In Love of Home, the Love of Country takes its rise'.

MacNeill (*muk-neel*) *n.* **Jessie** (1853–1922) younger daughter of Bedrule Schoolmaster William. From 1882 she assisted her father as sewing mistress. After his death in 1893 she stayed on for a short time, but then became sick-nurse for a farmer in Southdean called Riddell. Late in life she married Denholm postman Hugh Rigby. **William** (1814–1893) from Tranent in East Lothian, son of David and Frances Fraser. He became teacher at Longniddry in 1844 and then was teacher at Cogsmill from 1849. He was recorded at Cogsmill in 1851. A few years later he moved to Bedrule School, where he was Schoolmaster for 38 years. He also served as Registrar for the Parish, as well as Session Clerk, Inspector of the Poor and Clerk of the School Board. He was recorded as Schoolmaster of Bedrule Parish in 1861, living with his wife and 5 children. In 1843 he married Helen Imrie (who died in 1878). Their children included: Mary (b.1844); David (b.1845); Frances (b.1847), who married Archibald Stewart; Alexander (b.1849); Helen (b.1851), who married William Cairns Robson; Jessie (b.1853), who married Hugh J. Rigby of Denholm; and William (b.1857), who died in his teens. His wife worked as an assistant at Bedrule School, but after her death he was denied a request for an assistant. After he resigned and was reinstated, he was able to hire his daughter Jessie as a sewing mistress from 1882. He complained about the state of the schoolhouse in 1892 and retired later that year. The family are buried in Bedrule churchyard (also written 'MacNeil' and 'McNeil').

Macomie (*ma-kō-mee*) *n.* **William** (17th C.) resident of the former Hassendean Parish. He married Jean Burn in Roberton in 1685 and their children included: John (b.1865); Janet (b.1685); and James (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were John and James Martin. His surname could be a variant of 'McCombe'.

MacQueen (*mu-kween*) *n.* **Robert** (1722–99) advocate of Edinburgh who acted as official council for Hawick in the action regarding the Division of the Common raised in 1767. In 1768 he gave his opinion that the case was unclear, stating that 'on the one hand, that the town hath considered themselves as proprietors of the Commonty ... but, on the other hand, the Duke has brought a pretty strong proof that his tenants for time immemorial have been in use to pasture, and to cast peats, &c'. He was consulted again in 1774, by which time he was of the opinion that the neighbouring land owners had a claim and suggested that the Town should offer to concede 1/3 of the Common to save expense. He was known as a brilliant lawyer, who was coarse, heavy-drinking and extremely popular. He was afterwards Lord Braxfield, becoming infamous as a judge who was fond of savage punishments, e.g. sentencing reformer Thomas Muir to transportation. He was the original of R.L. Stevenson's 'Weir of Hermiston' and the 'Jolly Judge' pub in Edinburgh was named after him. **Rev. Richard Rose** (b.1833) born at Braemar, he was a missionary involved with the Free Kirk in Hawick. He studied at Edinburgh University. He became the first ordained minister of the West Port Free Church in 1869, staying for only a few years. In 1870 he married Margaret Phillips, widow of brewer George Henry King. He left Hawick in 1872 to move to Dundee and then was translated to Knockando in 1875 (also spelled 'McQueen').

MacQuoid (*mu-kwoid*) *n.* **Peter Craik** (b.1895) born on the Isle of Wight and licensed to preach by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1921. Probably his first charge was as assistant in Hawick. He moved to become minister at Bothkennar in 1924 and went to Turriff in 1927.

MacRae (*muk-rā*) *n.* **Rev. Dr. John** (1815–92) native of Glasgow (born on Burns birthday), he was the son of James, a Glasgow shoemaker. He was educated at Glasgow University and licensed by that Presbytery. He succeeded Wallace as Minister of Hawick Parish at the Disruption of 1843 and remained for almost 50 years. He lived in the Manse on Buccleuch Road. He moved from St. Mary's to the new Old Parish Church in 1844. His time as minister also saw the creation of the separate congregations of St. Mary's and St. John's. He was the instigator for the founding of the Industrial School (later Drumlanrig) and also served as an Orrock Trustee. He became a life member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1862. He was one of the most scholarly preachers of his age, receiving an honorary Doctor of Divinity from Glasgow University in 1864. He also founded the Blantyre Mission in British Central Africa (now Malawi). A disagreement with his assistant (J.A. Birrell) in 1881 resulted in part of the congregation leaving to form Wellington Church. He was a highly respected figure in Hawick, projecting an air of old-time dignity (and argued against instrumental music as late as 1882). He laboured under a lameness of foot, and was supposed to have said 'if it had not been for this I would have been a soldier'. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald MacLachlan of Helensburgh (and she died childless in 1882). A memorial ward at the Cottage Hospital was erected in his memory, along with a tombstone in the Wellogate Cemetery, a memorial brass plaque in the Church, and communion cups from his congregation. His publications include: 'Sermons' (published in Hawick, 1851); 'Sermon for the National Fast' (1854); 'The Scripture Law of Marriage, with reference to the Prohibited Degrees' (Hawick, 1861 and 1862); 'Sermon on the Completion of the Fortieth Year of his Ministry' (Hawick, 1883); 'Sermon on the Death of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry' (Hawick, 1884); 'Sermon on the Death of H.R.H. Prince Leopold' (Hawick, 1884); 'Sermon on the Life and Character of General Gordon' (Hawick, 1885); 'Sermon on the Disestablishment and Religious Equality' (Hawick, 1885); 'Funeral Sermon on the Life and Character of the Rev. James Stewart, Minister of Wilton' (Hawick, 1886); and 'Sermon on the Life and Character of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen' (Hawick, 1887). Rev. Dr. John Mair wrote 'Pulpit Memorial of the Life and Character of the late Rev. John MacRae, D.D., Min. of Hawick', published in Hawick in 1892 (also written 'Macrae').

MacRae's Band (*muk-rāz-bawnd*) *n.* popular name for a choir that started in the Parish Church in the mid-19th century when Rev. MacRae was Minister. They practised every Saturday night in the old Parish School in Orrock Place, and were later disbanded.

Mactaggart (*muk-taw-gur'*) *n.* **Bruce** see **William Bruce**. **Ian C.** (1900/1–1965) son of Robert and Mary Aikman, he was Cornet in 1928. Events at his year as Common Riding were recorded on a silent black and white film. He won the Medway Cup outright at the Common-Riding Races of 1933, winning on Rufus for the third time (after victories in 1929 and 1932, and coming second in 1930 and 1931). In 1934 it was

replaced by the Rufus Trophy and won by him on Rufus! In 1966 the Medway trophy was returned by his wife for competition. He was Callants' Club President in 1955. He was Managing Director of Mactaggart Brothers, wool merchants, seeling the firm in 1964. He served as chief executive officer for wool control in Scotland during WWII. He married Jessie S. Borland and they are both buried in Denholm. They had 2 daughters, Fiona and Ann. **Robert Lamb Watson** (1870–1949) son of Robert Lamb Watson and Mary Jane Alexander Main, and brother of William Alexander Main. He was born in Duddingston, Midlothian and became a manager at Pringle's in Hawick. He married Mary Helen ('Nellie') Aikman. Their children were: James (d.1956); Ian (1900/1–65); and Mamie. He secondly married Hyndmer Hewatt, and their children included Arthur Crosbie (1918–42), who died at El Alamein. **William Alexander Main** (b.1868) born in Glasgow, son of Robert Lamb Watson (also the name of his brother) and Mary Jane Alexander Main. He was a businessman who established the skinworks Mactaggart Brothers. In 1903 he married Mary Jane Cooper, and their children included William Alexander and Mary Bryson. **William Alexander**, C.B.E., J.P. 'Wullie' or 'Wullie Mac' (1906–2002) born at Braeside, Weensland Road, son of William Alexander Main and Margaret Jane Cooper. He was educated in Melrose and at Sedbergh School. He took up rugby and first played for Hawick R.F.C. at 17. He was part of the team that won all the 'sevens' in 1927. Instead of following in the family business he joined Pringle's in 1925 as a trainee manager, becoming Director in 1932 and joint Managing Director (with Arthur Oddy) in 1933 at the age of only 27. In 1936 he convinced the other directors to change the name from 'Robert Pringle & Sons' to just 'Pringles' and to diversify into fashion knitwear. He served with the K.O.S.B. territirial battalion 1926–33 and was put in charge of the Hawick Air Training Corps in 1939, later serving with the R.A.M.C. in Europe. He became sole Managing Director in 1945, following the resignation of Oddy. He then led the company to enormous post-war success, becoming Chairman of the Board in 1960. He resigned as Managing Director in 1968, following the take-over by Dawson International, but he reamined as Chairman until 1969. During his time in charge the workforce increased from 200 to 2,000 and the firm essentially cornered the world-wide market in fashion knitwear for golfers. He is said to have a very 'hands-on' approach to management, regularly walking on the shop-floor and talking individually to the workers. He received the C.B.E. in 1964 for services to industry. He was Cornet in 1930. He was also briefly on the Town Council, and involved with the Callants' Club, Vertish Hill Sports and Buccleuch Hunt. He contributed funds to establish the Hawick Youth Centre. Moving to Bewlie House near Lilliesleaf in 1946, he was an Elder in the church there and he and his wife donated stained glass windows for the renovations in 1966. He was President of Hawick R.F.C. in 1972, its centenary year. He married his Cornet's Lass Marjorie Laing Innes (daughter of manufacturer Harry Scott Riddell Innes), and she died in 1998. Their children were: W. Bruce; Alan; and Claire. **William Bruce** 'Bruce' (1933–) son of Wullie. He joined Pringle's as a trainee in 1951, becoming a Director in 1964 and Managing Director in 1969. He was Cornet in 1954 and Acting Father in 1971 (to the son of his own Acting Father, John P. Martin). He was Chairman of the Common-Riding Committee 1996–2001 and became a Life Member of the Committee. He married Sheila Tait and had 2 sons and 2 daughters. He was the Jubilee Cornet in 2004 and Jubilee Acting Father in 2021 and 70-year Cornet in 2024.

Mactaggart's (*muk-taw-gurtz*) *n.* skinworks, built on land off Albert Road, which had previously been the site of Albert Mills. The skinworks had also previously been off St. George's Lane. It closed in the early 1970s, and was demolished to make way for a supermarket and housing built in 1977 – '. . . Built where McTaggart's men, Worked wi' skins wi' weary fingers, When the wund blaws the right way, The smell still lingers' [IWL].

Mader see **Mather**

mad-keen (*mawd-keen*) *adj.* excessively or irrationally keen – 'She was mad-keen on the Robbie Dyes', 'Mad-keen = foolishly indulgent; zealous to a foolish degree' [ECS].

mae (*mā*) *adj., arch.* more – 'We looked ower the other side, And saw come breasting ower the brae, Wi' Sir John Forster for their guyde, Full fifteen hundred men and mae' [T], '. . . the said Robert as oy and air foirsaid, his airis, executouris and assignais ane or ma . . . ' [SB1569], '. . . who deponed solemnly that he abused him with these words, and many mae . . . ' [BR1645], 'There's mae than Scotsmen wise ahint the haund' [JoHa], 'An' mony mae queer things are dune, An' daft-like sayings spoken' [JoHa], 'It's an auld sayin', however, the langer we live we see the mae ferlies . . . ' [JTe], 'On his next visit he inquired if she had

ony mae 'o' yon turkey eggs' ' [WNK], '... telling a servant whom he met that the 'wee ane' 'ill never insult ony mae decent folk' [WNK], 'Thaye that hæte me wuthouten ane caus ar mae nor the hairs o' mine heæd ... ' [HSR], 'Oo cood dui wui twae-threi mae' [ECS], 'The nearer nicht, the mae beggars' [GW], more in number (in contrast to **mair** in quantity) – 'In the popular Scottish dialect, mae is applied to numbers, and mair to quantity' [JL], '... we may name the distinction between 'mae' and 'mair', the former being a plural and the latter singular, but both merged into the English 'more', and also confused by other Scottish dialects as 'mair' [JAHM], 'Mae bairns an' mair tĕ gi'e thum' [JAHM], '... we 'The mair siller, the mae cares' [GW], *n., arch.* more – 'The mae the merrier' [ECS], 'Gie's a wee wheen mae' [GW], *adv., arch.* more – '... an' thaye that hæte me wrangfullie ar becum mae' [HSR], 'At yin mae wui'd = at one point from the end or limit of anything. Applied to a critical illness, as, Hei's duist at yin mae wui'd, i.e., he is at death's door' [ECS] (from Old English).

mael (*māl*) *n.* a meal – 'A mael o meat' [ECS], 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat, – if there was a mael o meat ti be bocht' [ECS], 'Hei aye casts up at mael-teime' [ECS].

maemmit (*mā-mi'*) *n., poet.* image – 'Thaye mæde an cauffe in Horeb, an' wurschippet the moltin mæmmit' [HSR] (this is obscure).

mae nor (*mā-nor*) *adj., arch.* more than – '... thaye ar mae nor the hairs o' mine heæd, therfor my hairt fæils me' [HSR].

mael-oor (*māl-oor*) *n., arch.* the meal hour, worker's mid-day meal break (noted by E.C. Smith).

mae or fewer (*mā-or-few-ur*) *adv., arch.* more or less – 'Assoilzies George Makwetie fra the claim persewit be John Scott, pethar, for a half dozen of butes, mae or fewer, allegit taken away fra his crame in Hawick' [BR1655].

maer (*mār*) *n., arch.* one who bleats, applied jocularly to people – '... a pert individual might be dubbed a cheeky maar [sic]. A breekie maaer is the playful epithet often given to a bit buntin laddie seeming quaint in his first pair of trousers' [ECS] (also written 'maar' and 'maaer').

mae ways (*mā-wāz*) *adv., arch.* in more ways – 'Fleis an midges ... war skiddlin an bizzin aboot ma lugs in cluds, areddies – kittle craiters (mae ways as yin)' [ECS].

magazine (*ma-ga-zeen*) *n.* magazine (note accent on 1st syllable rather than 3rd).

Mag (*mawg*) *n.* familiar form of Margaret – 'An' Jock an' Sandy, Nelly, Mag, an' Bess, Put up the last rick i' the Wundy Hass' [JoHa] (also **Meg** and **Maggy**).

Mag Burns' (*mawg-burnz, -burn-zeez*) *n.* tripe shop at the foot of the Loan in the early part of the 20th century. It was common for people to carry their own jugs there to have them filled up with tripe.

Magenta Robbie (*ma-jen'-a-ro-bee, ma-jen-ta-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Laidlaw Broon** – 'Nae bitter thocht, nae envious dart, E'er entered Robbie's simple heart: Ambition's imps wi' a' their art Ne'er trauchled Robbie' [WP].

Maggie see **Maggy**

Maggie Findy (*maw-gee-fin-dee*) *n.* an independent woman – 'Maggie Findy. A female who is good at shifting for herself' [JoJ] (cf. **Maggy Fendy**).

maggie monyfeet (*maw-gee-mo-nee-fee'*) *n., arch.* the centipede.

maggot (*maw-gi'*) *n., arch.* a fancy, whim, foolish notion – 'For aa that, A'd taen the maggot inti ma heed ... ' [ECS], 'Nochts ull stoap ir if she's taen the maggot inti er heed' [ECS].

Maggy (*maw-gee*) *n.* a sort form of Margaret (see also **Meg**).

Maggy Fendy (*maw-gee-fen-dee*) *n.* nickname of **Margaret Scott** of Harden (this, or variants such as 'Maggie Findy', was used to refer to a self-reliant woman).

magic lantern (*maw-jeek-lan-turn*) *n.* former name for a slide projector, particularly with mounted glass slides, which became popular in Victorian times. 'Magic lantern shows' caused a sensation when they first appeared in the late 19th century, essentially a forerunner of the cinema. There are records of large turnouts for such shows in Hawick, and many slides from around 1900 survive in the Museum, most made by D. Gaylor.

Magistrate (*maw-jis-trā'*) *n.* formerly one of two officers, the Senior Magistrate and the Junior Magistrate, elected annually by the Burgesses to enforce laws with the town. The word was synonymous with 'Bailie' for most of Hawick's recorded history. Typically each Magistrate would serve for 2 years (with the election in early October), first as Junior and then as Senior Magistrate, although there were exceptions to this. Because of the specific wording of Hawick's Charter, the Magistrates exercise a jurisdiction similar to that of Magistrates in a Royal Burgh, and

in former times they had a great amount of leeway in administering justice. In the 17th and 18th centuries there were often disputes over jurisdiction, with Hawick residents being forbidden from appealing to any other courts (i.e. the Baron Bailie or the Sheriff) than the Hawick Magistrates Court. During the 18th century it was common for the magistrates also to keep an inn where local disputes would be settled and much of the business of the Town carried out; there was criticism that they profitted from the Town's business. Before there was a Provost, the Senior Magistrate was the highest elected official in town. After the reconstitution of the council in 1861 there were 4 magistrates. The Magistrates would sit on the bench to deal with local legal matters, although they were also Justices of the Peace only in fairly recent times. Their legal juristiction only extended to the Burgh boundaries (formerly synonymous with **Bailie**).

magistracie (*maw-jis-tri-see*) *n., arch.* the office of a magistrate, the magistrates collectively – '... conform to the ancient practique of this burgh since the first rise and beginning of magistracy within the same' [BR1673], '... even to the comitting of some ryott, abusing of Magistracie and almost to the effusione of blood' [BR1706], '... that whosoever has a mind to set up for the Magistracy, and peuther for it, shall be put in the Bailies' Leet without any objection' [BR1756] (also written 'magistracy').

the Magna Charta (*thu-mawg-na-chawr-ta*) *n.* name sometimes formerly used for the Charter of 1537 granted by James Douglas of Drumlanrig to the inhabitants of the Burgh of Hawick.

Mag Nichol's Trough (*mawg-ni-kulz-trof*) *n.* popular name for a former public water supply near the head of the Loan. Also sometimes called 'Jamie Nichol's Trough'. There was also a private supply nearby that was used by the Nichols.

ma hen (*mu-hen*) *n., arch.* familiar way of addressing a girl, my dear one (see **hen**).

Mahoun (*ma-hoon*) *n., poet.* the Devil – 'In illustration of the more ancient mythology of Tiviotdale concerning witches, and their compact with Mahoun ...' [EM1820].

maidenheid (*mā-din-heed*) *n., arch.* maidenhood.

the Maidens (*thu-mā-dinz*) *n.* the Maiden Paps, south of Hawick and prominent along the Newcastleton Road. Like several of the higher peaks in the area, these hills are formed from igneous rocks. The heights of the 2 peaks are 510 m (1,677 ft) and 505 m (1,650 ft). Their double peaks are a distinctive feature of the skyline to the south (marked 'Maiden papes hills' on both Gordon's c.1650 and Blaeu's 1654 maps).

the Maiden Paps (*thu-mā-din-pawps*) *n.* another name for **the Maidens** – 'It rows aboot, it trows aboot, Baith near and far awa'; Whiles it is on the Maiden's Paps, And whiles on Ruberslaw' [TCh] (it is 'Maiden Pups' on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Maiden Way (*thu-mā-din-wā*) *n.* ancient road passing nearby to Hawick, believed to pre-date the Romans. There may be more than one road given this name. The local one passes through the head of Liddesdale and across the hills to the west of Dodburn, being used as a drove road until relatively recent times. This has been suggested as the northern extension of the road of the same name, which crosses the Penines (being part of the Penine Way near Alston), passing near Bewcastle and on through the South Tyne valley. The 'Thief's Road' may have followed a similar path (the origin is probably Old Welsh for 'elevated' rather than being related to the English word).

maidicine (*mā-dee-sin, -di-seen*) *n.* medicine – '... Jimmy Black, the Nobel Prize for Maidicine wunner' [IWL].

the Maids o Honour (*thu-mād-ō-on-ur*) *n.* a group of single women selected by the Cornet's Lass to assist at the Colour Bussing (and Overseas Night the evening before). They follow her in with the Flag, and pin ribbons on the Cornet's supporters. Their role in the Colour Bussing and in decorating the Principals' coats with ribbons goes back at least to the beginning of the 19th century. The number is fixed at 22, 10 selected by the Cornet and his Lass, 5 each by the Right-and Left-Hand Men and Lasses and 2 by the Acting Mother.

the Maid o Norway (*thu-mād-ō-nor-wā*) *n.* popular name for **Margaret**, Queen of Scotland.

the Maid o Wudfit (*thu-mād-ō-wud-fi'*) *n.* beauty of the Borthwick in the latter part of the 19th century, written of in 2 poems by Thomas Chapman, 'Lizzie' and 'The Maid o' Woodfit' – 'Out in the garden, with roses In blossom around her doth sit, The fair, matchless maiden o' Teviot, Sweet Lizzie, the pride o' Woodfit' [TCh].

maig (*māg*) *n., arch.* a hand, particularly a large ungainly one – 'Haud aff yer maigs, man' [JoJ], '... Wi' clenched megs and deep grey ferret een' [JoHa], 'Nor was there ony warden polis ti redd oot the bizz wui skeely maig' [ECS], 'He glaumed at it wi' his muckle maigs' [GW], '... rede

thame owt o' the maig o' the wicket' [HSR], *v.* to mug something, paw, over-handle – (also 'meg').

maigit (*mā-gee', -gi'*) *pp., arch.* mugged, over-handled – 'He's maigit that bit flesh sae, that I'll hae nane o't' [JoJ], 'Rowe some broon paiper roond eer buik; it'll aye keep eet threh geetin maigeet' [ECS] (cf. **muggit**.

maigmaiden (*māg-mā-din*) *n., arch.* a hand-maiden – '... gie thy strencth untill thy servent, an' saufe the son o' thy maigmayden' [HSR].

mail (*māl*) *n., arch.* a meal, repast, quantity of milk yielded by a cow at a single milking – 'The cow's mail' [GW], 'A guid mail' [GW] (also written 'mael'; Leyden has this meaning the rent of a cow's walk or grass, but E.C. Smith notes that locally these are 'cow's gang' or 'cow's gress'; see also **mail o meat**).

mail (*māl*) *n., arch.* rent, a levied contribution – '... for the male of twenty schillingis in the yere and for ilk yere of the saide nyntene yerris of th vsuale mone of Scotlande ...' [DoR1445], 'Item, thair wes awing be the said vmquhile Walter to Gedioun Murray his half-bruther, for the males of Glenpoyt ...' [SB1574], '... at twa termes in the zeir, Witsonday and Mertimes in winter, be equall portionis, of maill, gif it beis askit allanerlie ...' [SB1591], 'For a barne mail, £3 12s., all for a year' [BR1638], '... that no persons ... sett any of yr. housses for maill or maill feem for long tyme or short time, to Margratt Drummond and Elizebeth Miller ...' [BR1697], '... the stable which he had taken, was in peaceable possession of, and paid mails for ...' [BR1707], 'The council appropriate 5 merks for the help of the mail of a house for an English school' [BR1715], '... put his sheep to pasture with the tenants' sheep, and paid them grass mail for the same' [C&L1767] (from Old English; see also 'mailin').

the Mail (*thu-māl*) *n.* name for one of the 2 mail coaches operating between Carlisle and Edinburgh in the early-to-mid 1800s. This daily service commenced in about 1807, enhacing the previous stage coach, which only ran 2 or 3 times a week. It is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory, along with the other, the Sir Walter Scott. At that time it was leaving daily for Carlisle at midnight and for Edinburgh at 4 p.m.

Mailchester Park (*māl-ches-tur-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish, recorded in 1779, valued at £29 4s, and liferented by Lord Westhall. In 1811 it was 'Mail Chester Park' owned by Lord Minto. The lands were adjacent to Hawthorn Park, bounded by Kames farm, the Grinding Burn, Minto Glebe, Hawdean Syke, Langlands, Noteman's Shott, Quicksands, Hillend Parks and Muir Parks.

Mailieshope (*mā-leez-hōp*) *n.* former name for an area behind the Wellogate – '... a lane which runs east from the Wellogate Road, just before descending into the How of Mailieshope' [JAHM].

mailin (*mā-lin*) *n., arch.* a tenant farm, holding – '... and the little mailling called Mervinslaw-moss, on the west of the common belonging to Langlands' [DCW1765], 'My faither was laird o' a weel stockit mailin' ' [JT], 'But what is in mailens an' what is in birth If 'tis na enjoyed in the glen o' our birth' [HSR], 'But they made licht o't, an' gaed their wayes, ane til his mailin, anither til his merchentdes' [HSR], '... in the holdings or 'mailings', the bulk of the work was done by the tenant's family' [JJV].

mail o meat (*māl-ō-mee'*) *n., arch.* the amount of food eaten in one meal – 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat, – if there was a mael o meat ti be bocht' [ECS] (see also **mail**).

mail-oor (*māl-oor*) *n., arch.* a meal-time.

Maim (*mām*) *n.* pet name for Mary.

Maimie (*mā-mee*) *n.* pet name for Mary.

maimit (*mā-mee', -mi'*) *pp., poet.* maimed – '... haein' wi' them thae that wer lame, blin', dumb, maimet, an' mony ithers ...' [HSR].

maimorable (*mā-mu-ru-bul*) *adj.* memorable – '... hei cherishes an espaicially maimorable experience ...' [IWL].

maimory (*mā-mur-ee, mām-ree*) *n.* memory – 'A think A'm lossin ma ..., what's eet caa'd again?', '... ee'll a' hev teachers that stand oot in eer maimory while others have long since gone frae eer mind' [IWL], '... the Royal veesit'll lest lang in maimery' [BW1978], 'Oo're prood o' maim'ries o' lang syne That gat your gutterblude and mine' [JEDM], '... But mair, in maimory o' gentle hands That wakened me' [DH], 'But maimory's life-rent, to hain i' the hert for ever!' [DH] (sometimes spelled 'maim'ry' or 'maimery').

The Maimory Bank see **The Memory Bank**

the Maimory o Drumlanrig (*thu-mā-mur-ee-ō-drum-lan-reeg*) *n.* another name for **the Silent Toast**.

main (*mān*) *n., poet.* might, strength in combat – '... And sae they fled wi' all their main, Down owr the brae like clogged bees' [CPM], 'They ran their horse on the Langholm howm, And brak their spears wi' meikle main ...' [CPM].

Main (*mān*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth

Tax rolls. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Whithope in 1722, Borthwickbrae in 1724 and Whithope in 1728. In 1720 he married 'Manny Whitt' (presumably Many White), who was also from Roberton. He may also have married Janet Scott in Roberton in 1727. His children included: Janet (b.1722); John (b.1724); Hugh (b.1728); and James (b.1730). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Muselee in 1741. He is probably the Andrew who married Margaret Easton in Roberton in 1736. His children included: Margaret (b.1741); and Helen (b.1745). He is surely related to the earlier Andrew. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He was married in 1687, although his wife's name is then blank. His wife was Isobel Martin and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1688, with witnesses John Dodds and Adam Craig. Probably the same James married Helen Pott in Roberton in 1689. He may also be the James whose son John was baptised in Roberton in 1702. He witnessed a baptism for Adam Craig and Isobel Main (surely a relative) in 1688. **Jasper** (15th/16th) notary public for the charter of Denum granted by James Douglas to Sir William Cranston in 1512. The charter was made in Edinburgh, and hence he may have been based there. His name is recorded as 'Jaspero mayne'. **John** (18th C.) gardener in Ormiston. In 1728 in Cavers Parish he married Agnes Elliot. His children included Richard (b.1731) and Marion (b.1732). **Richard** (17th/18th C.) resident of Earlside in 1708 when his son Thomas was baptised in Cavers Parish. Other children were: Agnes (b.1710) and James (b.1722). **Richard** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was at Kershope 'Easter' in 1768 and Sundhope in 1770. Probably the same Richard was shepherd at Whitropefoot, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Elizabeth Amos and their children included: William (b.1761); Helen (b.1763); Robert (b.1766); Mary (b.1768); and Jean (b.1770). **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdeanrig in 1724, 1726 and 1729. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: James (b.1724); Agnes (b.1726); Richard (b.1729); and Isabel (b.1732) (also written 'Maine'; see also **Mein**).

Mainchester (*mān-ches-tur*) *n.* Manchester, a city in north-western England, a major manufacturing centre since the 18th century – 'Huz and Mainchester carried the Reform Bill' [T].

mainer (*mā-nur*) *n., t., arch.* manure (note accent on 2nd syllable).

Mainetti's (*mi-ne'-eez*) *n.* plastics manufacturers, with a factory in Hawick since the mid-1990s. The original local factory was established in Jedburgh in 1979, followed by a small Hawick factory in 1992. A new Hawick factory was built in 1998/9 at Haughhead, on the site of the former Town Dump, and specializes in telecommunications ducting.

mainner (*mā-nur*) *n., arch.* manner – '...teh show their loyalty teh the Croon in nae uncertain mainner' [BW1978], '...And the mild-mainnered mither' [WL].

mains (*mānz*) *n.* the farm attached to the house on an estate, cultivated for the use of the landowner, the 'home farm' (related to the 'demesne'; the word occurs in several local place names).

Mains see **Borthwick Mains**

Mains see **Cavers Mains**

Mains (*māns*) *n.* farm near old Castleton. There are enclosures, field boundaries and earthworks nearby, close to the old railway line. It is recorded in the ballad 'Hobbie Noble' that 'Sim o' the Mains' was the betrayer of Hobbie. In the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale it is 'Manys', with value 10 shillings and 8 pence, and tenanted by Thomas Armstrong. David Elliot 'in the Manis' was recorded in 1586/7. A later Thomas Armstrong 'of Maynes' was recorded in 1590. 'Gilbert Ellot of the Maynis' is recorded in 1599. James Murray was there in 1682. Adam Murray and Quentin Crozier were there in 1694. George Irvine was farmer there in 1797. William Thomson was a servant there in 1799 and Thomas Oliver in 1801. William Irving was farmer in 1821 and William Snowden in the 1860s – 'At Kershope foot the tryste was set, Kershope of the lilye lee; And there was traitor Sim o' the Mains, And with him a private companie' [T] (marked on Blaeu's 1654 map and Stobie's 1770 map; it was presumably once the 'home farm' for the local baron).

the Mains (*thu-mānz*) *n.* former local name for **Borthwick Mains**.

Mains Haugh (*mānz-hawch*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Minto Parish. It was 'Main's-haugh' in 1779, valued at £21 17s 11d and still listed in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

Mainshiel Heid (*mān-sheel-heed*) *n.* Mainshiel Head, hill on the north side of the Borthwick valley, to the west of Harden and south of Borthwickshiels. It reaches a height of 258 m,

although an unnamed peak to the west rises to 274 m. Harden Knowe is essentially its eastern spur.

Mains o Feu-Rule (*mānz-ō-few-rool*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule, possibly the same as Hallrule. In 1632 Margaret and Isobella, sisters of Walter Turnbull of Rawflat were each served as 'heirs portioner' in a third part of the 10-pound land (of old extent) of 'villae et Maynes de Feualroull'. Also in 1632 Robert, son of Andrew Ker of Faldonside, inherited part of the 'Maynes de Fewardaill alias Fewroule vocatis Halroule cum molendino'.

the Mains o Wulton (*thu-mānz-ō-wul'-in*) *n.* another name for **Wulton Mains**.

Mains Park (*mānz-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Roberton Parish, presumably close to Borthwick Mains. Labourer Thomas Dodds and tailor Thomas Miller were there in 1812.

Main Street (*mān-stree'*) *n.* street in Denholm that runs along the south side of the Green and is part of the A698. It is also called Eastgate. The houses were all white-washed until into the 20th century. It contains the Cross Keys Inn and the Fox and Hounds Inn and used to have several shops, including the Post Office and 2 butchers. The cobbles were removed in the 1930s. There were railings next to the Green from WWII until the 1960s.

Main Street (*mān-stree'*) *n.* street in Lilliesleaf, part of the B6359 running through the village.

mainteen (*mān-teen*) *v., arch.* to maintain.

mair (*mār*) *adj.* more, larger in quantity, additional – 'whae wants mair porridge?', 'hev ee got mair whusky?', 'A happy heart is gear enough, Content is mair than siller' [JoHa], 'But I wull houpe continwallie, an' prayse thee mair an' mair' [HSR], 'He'll play nae mair aboot the hills Nor patter doon the brae ...' [BM1898], '... An A'd geet mair guid yeh way as the tother, atweel' [ECS], '... We didna try their lemonade. We had ae drink – ae drink – nae mair' [DH], *adv.* more, to a greater extent – 'let's hear eet yince mair', 'O gin I were there I would come back nae mair ...' [JoHa], '... Quirky lairds nae mair divide it' [JH], 'He that loeith faether or mither mair nor me isna wurdy o' me' [HSR], 'To press yince mair the waster heather ...' [RH], '... Four hunder Cornets, four hunder an' mair' [JEDM], 'Ye sei, it's a hard job to walk wi' mair than yin at a time' [DH], additionally, furthermore – 'Decerns Andrew Deans, skinner, to content and pay ... £8, 18s., ...; mair 19s. 6d. for the inlack of wool sold to him; mair 36s. given to Walter Scott, called Gray, at his command ...' [BR], *n., pron.* more – 'That bid's us toil, on, on, frae year to year, Wha's ceaseless cry is, 'Gi'e us mair! mair! mair!' [JoHa], '... Kens weel the gossip o' the place That mak's him smile the mair' [WFC], 'Look aboot ye, was there ever Vista that could offer mair?' [WL].

mair (*mār*) *n., arch.* a moor, broad area of open land, often high and containing boggy regions – 'Where we roam o'er the hill, or tread heather mairs Or walk in the valley among scenes so rare' [JCa] (the spelling and pronunciation are problematic, since **muir** is often written down although *mār* is meant; see also **moor** in place names).

the Mair (*thu-mār*) *n.* Hawick Moor, part of the Common, usually referring explicitly to the area containing St. Leonard's race course. This is the location of the main social event of the Common Riding on the Friday and Saturday afternoons (since 1855 and 1868, respectively). Stalls, entertainments, beer tents etc. are in abundance. A description of 1857 includes magicians, shooting galleries, clowns, acrobats and gambling tables. On Common Riding Friday the Cornet and his followers arrive at the back gate (towards Pilmuir) at about noon. The Cornet then rides round the course with the Flag, followed by the Right- and Left-Hand Men and Acting Father and then the other riders. The 'Big Fower' ride their horses back round the course to the Paddock and the Cornet climbs to the roof of the Committee Room, waving the Flag towards the hillside and then towards the Paddock side, before setting it there for the duration of the races. When he climbs down, the Cornet, together with the Acting Father, are presented with riding crops by the Chief Guest. The race meeting then starts in earnest, with both the more serious 'fallping' races and the Cornet's Races (which are only for supporters who have ridden that day). The betting is fiercest on the 'Tradesmen's Handicap'. Before the Cornet has even arrived there has in modern times been a relay race run between children from the primary schools in Hawick. The Cornet leaves the Mair on the Friday at about 4 p.m., exiting by the top gate. Most people usually stay there for much longer, however, and the 'picnics' go on until well into the night if the weather is good. The race meeting starts later on the Saturday. Admission was first charged

in 1883. In 1919 no licensed tents were permitted – 'We'll a' hie to the muir a-riding: Drumlanrig gave it for providing' [AB], 'But while the Common-Riding's on there's never yin'll care O' joining Bonnie Chairlie's flag They'll a' be at the Mair' [T] (also known as 'the Muir', 'the Moor' or more formally 'St. Leonard's Park').

Mair (*mār*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Newcastleton. He was listed among heads of households in 1835. He was surely related to Andrew. **Alexander** (1776–1842) carrier of Hawick, operating from Backdamgate. In the early 19th century his firm ran a service between Hawick and Galashiels every Tuesday, continuing on to Edinburgh and Leith, amongst other places. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory leaving for Edinburgh on Tuesdays and Fridays and returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays, as well as going to Glasgow on Wednesdays. In 1837 he is listed going to Galashiels and Edinburgh every Tuesday. At the 1837 election one of the Tory voters escaped the mob by hiding in his house, which was stated to be 'by the Towerdyke-side'. He is recorded as a carrier near the Crescent (possibly the Mill Path) in 1841. He was heavily involved with the Relief Kirk. He married Elizabeth, daughter of carrier William Wilson, who died in 1847 aged 67. Their children included: William (1809/10–47), innkeeper at Gala Bank; Ann (1812/13–46); John; Janet; and Elizabeth (b.1821/2), who died young. One of his daughters became Mrs. Drummond. **Andrew** (18th C.) wright in Town-o-Rule. He was a wright in Kirknowe in Hobkkirk Parish in 1739 when a child of his 'Naturally begotten' was baptised. His children included Jean (b.1739), John (b.1741), James (b.1743) and Bessie (b.1745). He seems likely to have been related to John, who owned Kirknowe. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Helen Armstrong in Castleton Parish in 1766. The bride's name is not given. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Janet Oliver in Hobkirk Parish in 1771. **Andrew** (b.1794/5) from Newcastleton, he was listed as a weaver among heads of a households in 1835. By 1841 he was a hand-loom weaver in Hawick, living at Lockiesedge, then 5 Bourtree Place in 1851 and 5 O'Connell Street in 1851. His wife was Isabella and their children included Andrew Jr., Adam, Jane and Isabella. **Andrew** (b.1822/3) son of Andrew, he was a wool sorter in Hawick. He was living at 5 Bourtree Place in 1851 and by 1861 was a widower living at 9 O'Connell Street. He married Janet Elliot in 1846, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Andrew and Archibald. He is probably the Andrew who donated a Spansih lizard to the Museum in 1866. **Rev. David** (1872–1948) born at Killaig, Coleraine, Ireland, son of David, who was minister there. He was ordained as minister at Killaig in 1898, moved to Anstruther Chalmers Memorial Church in 1904 and then in 1913 become minister at the East Bank Kirk. He served with the Y.M.C.A. during WWI. In 1918 he moved to Aberdeen Ferryhill and in 1925 moved to Edinburgh Union. In 1914 he married Elsie Margaret Bonthron. **Gilbert** (b.1785/6) born in Castleton Parish. He was an agricultural labourer living at Silverbuthall in 1841 and Wilton Roadhead in 1851. His wife was Margaret, and their children included William, Andrew, Walter, Francis, Thomas and Mary. **James** (d.1812) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His wife died in 1811 and he followed a year later. He could be the James, son of Andrew born in Hobkirk in 1743. **James** (b.c.1793) weaver in Wilton. He was listed among heads of households in 1840 and 1841 at Lockiesedge. He was also recorded at Lockiesedge on the 1841 census. His children included David, Catherine, Jane, Agnes, Mary and Margaret. **John** (17th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His wife was Margaret Scott and their son Thomas was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1673. The witnesses were Richard Elliot and Robert Scott. His name is written 'Mayr'. **John** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Stonedge on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name was listed as 'John Maire Elder', and the 'younger' John who was also there was probably his son. **John** (17th/18th C.) probably son of John, he was tenant farmer at Macksside. He may be the John 'younger' who was listed along with John 'Elder' at Stonedge in 1694. In 1704 (or perhaps a confirmation of the purchase of 1666) he purchased half the lands of Kirknowe from John Shiel. His son Richard married Janet, only daughter of John Shiel (and probaby granddaughter of the man he bought the land from). **John** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1785–91. **Rev. Dr. John** (1822–1902) born in Paisley, 3rd son of John. He was educated in Paisley and at Glasgow University and was licensed by Paisley Presbytery in 1845. Then in 1847 he was ordained as assistant and successor at Southdean, and remained there for well over half a century. In 1887 he obtained a doctorate from Glasgow University. In 1871 he married Agnes (who died in 1900), daughter of George

Grant of Glasgow, who founded a bursary in her father's name; she was benefactor of the church organ, as well as a bursary at Glasgow University. His publications include 'Memorial Sermon preached in the Old Parish Church of Southdean' (1876), 'Sermon on the Life and Character of Jane Grant' (published in Hawick, 1883), 'Sermon on the Life and Character of James Stewart, Min. of Wilton' (Hawick, 1886), and 'Pulpit Memorial of the Life and Character of the late Rev. John MacRae, D.D., Min. of Hawick (Hawick, 1892). There is a bronze plaque to his memory in Southdean Kirk. **Richard** (18th C.) significant parishioner of Hobkirk in the early 1700s, described as a 'portioner'. He was son of John, who had purchased half of Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish. He was recorded as possessor of part of Kirknowe and Kirkstile in 1745. His lands were valued at £22 15s in the 1740s. With the permission of his wife Janet Shiel he sold the lands to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1751. His daughters Jane and Magdalen later possessed a cottage at Hobkirk Kirkstile. **Dr. Robert** (1864–1902) born in Tarbolton, Ayrshire, son of Archibald and Anne Vass. He graduated M.B. and C.M. from Glasgow University in 1886. He came to Hawick in 1890 to assist Dr. Bannerman, later becoming a partner. He first followed the Cornet in 1891, along with several of the town's other doctors. As well as being a popular doctor, he became a Councillor for North High Street Ward in 1894, serving on the Sanitary Committee and Lunacy Board. This led to him being Cornet in 1896, the only known non-Teri to hold that office. The explanation is that when a last minute Cornet needed to be found he was the only unmarried man on the Council, and was talked into accepting the position. Provost Barrie served as his Acting Father, and it appears that he did not serve as Right- or Left-Hand Man afterwards. He was a keen sportsman, being Captain of the Golf Club, and he was also involved with the Border Rifles and the Masons. He died at age 37 and is buried at Tarbolton. **W.** (18th/19th C.) teacher in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He could be the William, married to Janet Scott, whose son Andrew was baptised in Castleton in 1820. **Walter** (19th C.) married Mary Easton in Wilton in 1849. **William** (19th C.) married Jane Knox in Wilton in 1844. **William** (b.1823/4) blacksmith living on Ladylaw Place in 1851. His wife was Ann (also 'Maire' and 'Mayr').

mair atour (*mār-a-toor*) *conj., poet.* moreover, over and above – 'Mair atour whan ye fast, bina as the hypocrites' [HSR], 'Mairatour bie thame is thy servant wærnet . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'mairatour').

mairch (*mārch*) *v.* to march – 'they aa mairched up ti the Vertish', 'Cornets and Callants and mairchin' bairns . . . ' [DH], 'Hawick men yince mairched to Jeddart, Ettlin to be free . . . ' [DH], 'Ye'll mairch serene through ill an' guid Ti yon victorious day' [WP], *n.* a march (cf. **merch**).

mairch (*mārch*) *n.* a boundary – '. . . without the West Port of Hawick, from thence they described the March of the Common or Common Loan by the north side of the houses . . . ' [C&L1767], 'Deriding, mocking, and scoffing, and abusing the said bailies the foresaid day at the riding of the common marches' [BR], 'Round our marches we'll escort him . . . ' [AB], 'Got orders to get the March fence put up between Bedrule and Fodderlee' [RGr], 'Ti gang owre the mairch = to elope' [ECS] (also 'march').

Mairch (*mārch*) *n.* March – 'efter Faibruary it'll be Mairch', '. . . on Wednesday Mairch 5th atween quarter ti and five past yin the Horse was safely moved' [IWL], '. . . An' cauld Mairch wunds hae ceased ti blaw' [WP].

Mairch (*mārch*) *n.* (March) **Thomas** (19th C.) married Margaret Wallace in Hawick in 1862.

mairchant (*mār-chin'*) *n.* a merchant (the English 'merchant' is pronounced *mer-chin'*).

Mairchbank (*mārch-bawngk*) *n.* (Marchbank) **Alexander** (b.1824/5) from Moffat, he was a weaver in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 7 Howegate with his wife Agnes (from Newcastleton) and son James. **David** (b.1810/1) from Pollockshaw, he was a woollen weaver in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at '5th House, Weensland' with his wife Grace (from Maxwelltown) and children Mary H., Adam, Robert, James, John C., Grace, Catherine and Jane, as well as his mother-in-law Mary Crosbie. He married Grace Crosbie in Moffat in 1852. **David Affleck** (b.1862) son of James and Margaret Affleck, he was born in Perth. He was a baker and restauranter at 75 High Street. He married Isabella Scott of Jedburgh. **James** 'Snuffy' (1829–92) from Maxwelltown, his parents may have been hand-loom weaver Walter and Henrietta Edgar. He appears to have moved to Perth, but returned to Hawick. He married Margaret Affleck (1832–98) in Perth in 1855. Their children included Henrietta Edgar (1856–97), David Affleck (b.1862) and Walter (1871–1924). **James** (1830/1) from Caerlaverock, he was a frameworker in Hawick.

In 1851 in Dumfries, he married Jane Crozier, who was from Hawick. In 1861 they were living at 7 High Street. **James** (1849/50–c.1905) born in Dovemount, he started working for the Hawick Co-operative Society at age 13 as an apprentice grocer, eventually becoming Secretary and Manager in 1887. He was a member of Lodge 111, a keen bowler and cyclist and deacon of St. Andrew's Church. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Jane** (b.1796/7) from Dumfries, she was a seamstress in Hawick. In 1851 she was a widow at 3 Mid Row, living with her children Samuel, Henrietta, Thomas, David and Margaret, along with 2 lodgers. **John** (b.1814/5) from Moffat, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Wilton Place with his wife Ann (from Ancrum) and children Jane and James. In 1861 they were at Upper Hope Park in Wilton. He married Ann Weir in Hawick in 1847 and their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Jane (b.1848); James (b.1850); Isabella (b.1852); and Catherine. **Samuel** (b.1827/8) born in Dumfries, he was a stocking maker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Dickson Street with his wife Agnes and children Thomas and Agnes. He married Agnes Miller in Hawick in 1852. **Walter** (b.c.1803) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Crescent with his wife Henrietta and children James and Thomas. He married Henrietta Edgar and their son Thomas (b.1831) was baptised in Moffat. **Walter** (b.1825/6) from Dumfries, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Loan with his wife 'Elizabeth' and children Helen and Jean. In 1861 he was living at 6 Mid Row with his housekeeper Ann Clark and 6 children. Also in 1861 he donated to the Museum a 'witch's stone formerly used as a charm for cows'. He married Isabella Turnbull in Hawick in 1847 and their daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1848 (also written 'Marchbanks'; see also **Marjoribanks**).

Mairchbanks' (*mārch-bawngks*) *n.* former tea and lunch rooms, with adjoining bakery, at 75 High Street (the corner with Baker Street). The upstairs tea room was a popular meeting place in the post-War years.

mairch dyke (*mārch-dīk*) *n., arch.* a boundary ditch – '... by the march dyke betwixt Burnflat and the Common' [C&L].

maircher (*mār-chur*) *n.* a marcher – 'hei's no a maircher, hei's a Major', someone who marks out boundaries – '... wer solemly sworne and admitt marchers of the toune betwixt neighbour and neighbour annent the marching of ther yards and gavell' [BR1686].

mairches (*mār-cheez*) *n., pl.* boundaries, frontier – '... hei first rode the mairches wi Chap Landles durin the war' [IWL], 'We'll gaily ride oor marches like oor fathers did of yore' [??], 'The day they rade the mairches The wather was its best ...' [WL], '... an hei hed teh accompany Bailie Ruecastle, alang wi' the Cooncillers, roond the mairches' [BW1979] (derived from 'marks').

The Mairches (*thu-mār-cheez*) *n., pl.* the land on either side of the Border, once split into the Scottish and English West, Middle and East Marches – 'Folk are muckle ti mean that beide on aether seide o the Mairches' [ECS].

mairchin (*mār-chin*) *n., arch.* the act of marking out boundaries – 'Sworne ... marchers ... betwix neighbour and neighbour annent the marching of thair yards and gavell' [BR1686].

Mairch Sike (*mārch-sīk*) *n.* March Sike, stream that rises on Saughtree Fell and flows roughly south to meet the Dawston Burn near Ashtree Cottage.

Mairch Sike (*mārch-sīk*) *n.* March Sike, small stream that forms the headwaters of Tinnis Burn, north of the farm of Whisgills, in southern Liddesdale.

Mairch Sike (*mārch-sīk*) *n.* March Syke, stream that rises on the south side of Dodburn Hill to join the Dod Burn from the east (also 'Syke').

mairch stane (*mārch-stān*) *n., arch.* a march stone, a stone set out to mark specific parts of the boundaries of a burgh or common.

maircht (*mārcht*) *pp.* marched – 'A maircht eend ti the 'Gazette' Office, an bocht a wheen picter-postcairds' [ECS].

mairge (*mārj*) *v.* to merge – '... and he (the Deponent) had no will to mairg or mix his charge with the Hawick hirsel' [C&L1767].

Mairin (*mā-rin*) *n.* Marion – 'She was 'Mairin', she wasni 'Marion', she was 'Mairin' ' [DaS] (local pronuciation).

mair is (*mār-iz*) *adj.* more than – 'hei's got mair is mei' (cf. the older **mae nor**).

mairket (*mār-ki'*) *n.* a market – '... At kirn or mairket there was nane sae bauld' [WL] (cf. **Mairt**, **mercat** and **mert**).

mairriage (*mā-reej*) *n.* marriage – 'Cranston tried teh disown the wain an declare the maireege illegal' [BW], 'The son o a mixed mairriage ...' [IWL], 'The times hae changed, and it's naething now To lichtly cherish the mairriage vow' [WL]. In modern times the favourite day for weddings has been Saturday, but formerly

the normal day was the Friday following the 3 proclammations made in church. The ceremony was often preceeded by a feet-washing tradition before the hen party, which in Hawick usually took place on the Tuesday before, with a party of the groom's friends on the same day. Prior to about the mid-19th century marriages in Hawick took place at the Manse, rather than in the Kirk. 'Irregular' marriages were performed in front of witnesses and not by the parish minister; they were common in the 17th and 18th century among the religiously disenfranchised. In the Border Magazine of 1902 there is a description of the practice among local factory workers of stealing the jacket and bonnet of the prospective bride and groom and decorating them with colourful yarn, ribbon and trinkets, to be worn at the dance on the wedding day.

mairriaged (*mā-reejd*) *adj., arch.* married – '... and purposed to cohabit togither as mariaged persones, if not questioned by the magistrate of ye sd. toune' [BR1689] (also **mairrit**).

mairrie see **mairry**

mairried (*mā-reed*) *adj., pp.* married – 'hei's been mairried thrice', 'A'd rither be mairried in a phone-box in Hawick than in an Abbey in Jethart' [IWL] (also **mairrit**).

mairrit (*mā-ree', -ri'*) *adj., pp.* married (often followed by 'on') – 'she's mairrit on yin o the Turnbulls', '... De'ed, or mairrit, or hed a young yin' [IJ], 'Aye faithfu' to the hin'most gasp, An' mairrit ti his bell ...' [WP], '... got mairrit on the Lord o' Blaithershins' aichteenth dochter, that was sister to Jemima that was mairrit till Tam Flemexer that was first and second cousin to the Pittoddleses ...' [DH], 'Weel, he mairriet her, and in a year or twa the auld man died ...' [DH] (also **mairried**).

mairry (*mā-ree*) *v.* to marry – 'they were gettin mairried onyway!', '... aw'm fair driven to mairie, just to hae a bit to keep ma leister in' [WNK], '... the dawdlin' auld body that Maxwell wants tae mairry her ...' [JEDM], 'Gie Wull the chance o' oor Meg to mairry Afore ye dae onything owre contrairy' [WL], '... which hei ded be mairryin their Secretary' [IWL].

mairryin (*mā-ree-in*) *n.* marrying, the process of being married – 'The seams an ploys o grit-folk an Royalties; ther splunteens an ther mairryeens ...' [ECS].

Mairshaugh (*mārz-hawch*) *n.* recorded in 1615 as 'Mairishauch' among the lands in the Barony of Hawick inherited by Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig from his father Sir James. The name occurs after East Mains and before Shaws. However, it is curious that this place does not seem to exist in previous lists of the Baron's lands. It is unclear where they might have been.

mairt (*mār'*) *n.* mart, market (cf. **mairket**, **mercat**).

mairt (*mār'*) *n., arch.* a sheep, bullock or old cow fattened, killed and salted for a country family's winter meat supply – 'The 'marte' was a great acquisition; it kept the family in butcher meat, while the tallow was made into candles, and the wool spun for stocking yarn' [WiS], '... markets ... for the disposal of sheep for slaughter, at which the greater number of people ... have been accustomed to provide themselves with their marts' [EM1820], '... called the Mart Fair, because people usually bought in their winter mart or supply of butcher meat, which was salted, and lasted all winter' [JAHM], 'Accosting the owner of the beef he remarked what a good winter mart it would make for a family' [AM], '... another kind of provision – 'The Killing of the Christmas Mart, or Marte, or Mairt'' [RJT], 'Chewing the everlasting saltness of the mart-beast Or slorping the ever-abiding brose ...' [DH], to 'kill the mairt' was to carry out the act, usually performed at Martinmas – 'The custom of killing 'marts' was general, chiefly because there was no winter food ... at Martinmas, both cattle and sheep were killed, and salted for winter use' [GT], '... but in November a 'mart' of beef or mutton was killed and salted for winter use' [JaT]. (also spelled 'mart' and 'marte'; cf. **mert**, **mercat** and **mairket**).

Mairtin (*mār'-in, mer'-in*) *n.* Christian name, Scots form of Martin (also **Mertin**).

mairtyr (*mār'-ur*) *n.* martyr.

maist (*māst*) *adj., n., pron.,* most – 'maist o'd es', 'hei's played maist sports', 'The said day, in presence of the bailies and maist part of the council ...' [BR1644], '... His wee ambitious heart maist like to burst' [JoHa], '... But Geordie showed the maist o' might' [JoHa], '... an' dwall in the maist owtbye pairts o' the se' [HSR], 'But aye in hert o' ilka chiel Is hained the neuk maist dear' [WL], 'I whiles think they're poison tae maist decent folk ...' [WFC], 'That was yin o' the maist importent things' [BW1974], *arch.* chief, principal – 'He hirpled round and round the carriage, exclaiming, 'Eh, the maist poet in the world, and the least poet in the world baith thegither'' [RM], *adv., arch.* almost, most, mostly – 'Lang may ye grow in beard an' stature, An' what sets maist out human nature' [JR], 'Joy now is mine, I am

glad maist to madness – I love, an' am lov'd by the flower o' Glenowe' [JoHa], 'Hawick, eh man that takes me back ower tewnty years syne tae a story Aw'd maist forgotten' [JEDM], '... That aye maist filled oor ee' [JF], 'Auld Brig shake hands, I maist can greet To see ye harried sae complete' [WNK], 'But by the by I'd maist forgot it, The Mycelaw Green, we'll just be at it' [AB], 'But o' a' the woodland blossoms the pansie maist I lo'e ...' [JJ] (see also **the maist o**).

maister (*māS-tur*) *n.* a master, schoolmaster, landlord, owner of a factory – '... and salbe reddy at all tymes to do our said maisteris seruice quhen we salbe requirit thairto ...' [SB1595], '... but that his Majestie and our maister the Laird of Baclughe being informit herof ...' [CBP1597], 'O, Maister dear, I pray hae mercy, And dinna drive me on sae fiercely' [JoHa], 'She ran for the maister, though sma' was her speed, Crying, 'Mercy! O mercy! the bodie' [JoHa], 'Eh! maister, there's a man awa' bye; eh! an' there's another' [DMW], 'Nae man can ser' twa maisters: for aether he wull hete the ane, an' loe the ither ...' [HSR], 'Behald, as the eyne o' servents luik untill the han' o' thair maisters ...' [HSR], '... An' wi' a cord he has fassent her To the fit o' the maister's chayer' [WiSp], 'I've trailed him to the maister's fit, But frae my grip he broke; I'll ha'e to face the Shirra yet For our little Jock' [JT], 'Like men an' weemen drinkin' tea, In the maister's time' [IJ], 'What were your arles, Tam: What did ye hain Efter a life's work For a maister's gain?' [DH], 'Aince upon a day When I was at the schule, The maister spiered a thing That fand me oot a fule' [WL], 'The step, inventit by himsel, Nae dancin' maister could describe ...' [WP], mister – '... among them a Maister Maxwell and his wife and bairn ...' [JEDM], 'Aweel, Maister Wallace, it may be a disagreeable business to you, but no' tae me; sit down and crack the matter ower' [JHH], holder of a Master's degree, former title for a priest who held this qualification – '... Maystar William Turnbulle, persone off Hawyc' [SB1431], the eldest son and heir of a major baron, e.g. 'maister o Angus', *v.* to master – 'She's a boncin' bizzim – aye gaun maisterin' aboot' [GW], '... That nocht could ever maister me Nor yet provoke a froun' [WL] (see also **heidmaister**, **postmaister**, **quarter-maister**, **schuilmaister**, etc.).

maister an mair (*māS-tur-an-mār*) *n., arch.* a domineering master, overbearing person (noted by E.C. Smith).

maisterfully (*māS-tur-fu-lee*) *adv., arch.* threatening, violently – '... in masterfullie deforcing and taking the hors from him when he was poynding him ...' [BR1688], '... the sd. Walter came into the company most rudely, violently, and masterfully, and most contumeliously abused the sd. regall baylyea ...' [BR1693].

maisterman (*māS-tur-mun*) *n.* an employer of men, a foreman, *adj., arch.* employing workers – 'A maisterman tailyer' [GW] (noted by E.C. Smith).

Maister o Ceremonies (*māS-tur-ō-se-ri-muneez*) *n.* member of the Common-Riding Committee appointed to oversee dinners, the Hut, and other events, introducing the singers, etc. He has the duty of handing the Cornet the Flag at the Town Hall on the Friday morning.

Maisterains (*māS-tu-rānz*) *n.* lands transcribed as 'Maisterayneis' in the 1594 ratification of the charter to the Baron of Hawick. It is unclear where these lands were. They occur on the list between the Flex and Ramsaycleuch (spelling uncertain).

maistly (*māst-lee*) *adj.* mostly – 'Mind, use her weel, and no be nautie To grip her strait, For poets maistly lack the faut aye O' being blate' [JoHa], 'The men (maistly stockingmakers) were as a cless intelligent an' industrious ...' [BW1939], 'Hei played for the Quins ... but maistly for the Linden' [IWL], '... bit maistly his creative mind was fired be Border poerty, legend, song and ballad' [IHS], '... A thoosand times I've tried ti tell My tale ti folk, that maistly fell Stark, sprawlin' deid' [WP].

the maist o (*thu-māst-ō*) *adj., arch.* the greatest part of, most – 'Frequently, for the adjective of quantity, most, we use the phrase: The maist o, e.g., The maist o folk (= most people)' [ECS] (see also **maist** and **feck**).

maist pairt o (*māst-pār'-ō*) *adj., arch.* many, most – '... when the tenn hours bell was ringing, when most part of people wer at rest ...' [BR1706].

maiter see **maitter**

maithe (*māth*) *n., poet.* a moth – 'Layna up for yoursels thesauers upon yirth, whare maethe an' ruost deth corrup' [HSR], '... thou makist his beutie til waiste awa like ane mæthe ...' [HSR].

Maitland (*mā'-lind*) *n.* **Barbara** 'Babby Mettlin' (17th C.) said to have been housekeeper to the first Laird of Tushielaw (although it is unclear who this may have been). She taught the ballad 'Auld Maitland' to Andrew Moor, who taught it to the Ettrick Shepherd's mother, who recited it to Sir Walter Scott, leading to its publication.

Edward Francis (1803–70) born in Edinburgh, he became Solicitor General for Scotland and was raised to the peerage as Lord Barcaple. He was living at Woll, Ashkirk in 1857. **Sir Richard** of Lethington (1496–1586) Privy Counsellor, Judge and Keeper of the Great Seal for James V, Mary Queen of Scots and James VI. His father, Sir William, had fallen at Flodden, and he married Mary Cranstoun. Becoming blind later in life, he wrote a series of satirical poems, e.g. 'Aganis the Theivis of Liddeadaill', which are important sources of information about the period, and he also importantly collected and preserved early Scots verse. **Robert** (15th C.) listed among local men as witness to the 1464/5 sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. His name is recorded as 'Roberto Mateland'. **William** of Lethington (1525–73) son of poet Richard, he was Secretary of State to Mary of Lorraine and also Mary, Queen of Scots. He was often referred to simply as 'Lethington'. He was originally an ally of the Earl of Moray, probably being involved in the murders of Rizzio and Darnley, but later sided with Mary. In 1559 he was appointed along with the Earl of Bothwell and Ker of Cessford to keep order on the Border. He acted to restore Mary to power, but was forced to surrender in a siege at Edinburgh Castle and died in Leith prison.

maitter (*mā'-ur*) *n.* matter – '... there's often maitters being discussed that we ken noughts about, and ee wad be best to keep wheest and no' let on eer ignorance' [JHH], '... Nae maitter how wise an' expert Ye may be, ye may argue a' day An' never a man ye'll convert' [FL], *v.* to matter – '... What maitter tho' my tune be timmer' [DH], '... There was nathing mair excitin' And naething else wad maitter' [AY], 'There was jaist yin cless, didneh maitter the wecht ...' [BW1974], '... Words dinna maiter ony mair On the hill abin Blawearie' [IHS/GoM] (also spelled 'maiter'; cf. the more common **mitter**).

the Major (*thu-mā-jur*) *n.* familiar name for **Maj. W.A. Innes** and earlier in the Rule valley for **William Elliot** of Harwood.

mak (*mak*) *v., arch.* to make – 'I'll sigh, an' whinge, an' cant, an' grane, An' mak the godly unco fain' [JR], '... Possess, ne'ertheless, a clause, That weel might mak the proudest pause' [AD], 'And wha should welcome sic a nicht And mak it ring wi' glee ...' [WH], '... Unite to mak' oors a better auld toon' [TC], 'The rubies gang to mak her witchin mou ...' [WL], *n., poet.* form, frame – 'For he kens our mak': he remembirs that we ar dust' [HSR].

mak a spuin or spoil a huirn (*mak-a-spin-or-spoil-a-hūrn*) *v., arch.* to attempt to succeed, with the possibility of catastrophic failure – '... so here goes the Rustic Bard, 'to mak' a spune or spoil a horn' [JoHa].

mak a wark (*mak-a-wark*) *v., poet* to make a fuss, have some goings-on – '... næther do I leazle mysel', makin' a-wark in meikle mattirs, or in things ower heich for me' [HSR].

make (*māk*) *v.* to prepare food – 'Makin' the denner' [GW], 'makin' meat' [GW], *arch.* to cause to be, make over land – '... that I or myn aieris falzeis in the makin of the said landis of Quhitchester to be haldin of the said William ...' [SB1470], to mount, ascend – '... the road wunds aboot the Green an makes up the brae' [ECS].

make a pair mooth (*māk-a-pār-mooth*) *v., arch.* to plead poverty.

make faith (*māk-fāth*) *v., arch.* to declare good faith, take an oath of loyalty – '... was compellit to suffer the said chairtour to be decernit to make na faith for not productioun, and sua the haill wryttis wer decernit to mak na faith' [SB1624], '... electit the said Gilbert Watt, notar, clark for ane yeir to cum, wha was judiciallie receivit, and maid faith, de fideli administratione' [BR1638], 'James Hamilton made faith that his wyfes gounetail produced before them was wholle whithout any holes ...' [BR1673].

make meat (*māk-mee'*) *v., arch.* to cook – 'Maikin-meat = cooking' [ECS].

make price (*māk-prīs*) *v., arch.* to fix a price – '... of before she took them away she either made price with the pursuer, or askit his liberty to goe that lenth with them?' [BR1680].

maker (*mā-kur*) *n., arch.* a cook – 'She's a grand maker o' meat' [GW].

Makerstoun (*ma-kurz-tin, -toon*) *n.* small parish on the north side of the Tweed, between Dryburgh and Kelso. It contains the village of Mekerstoun, as well as Makerstoun House (the origin of the name is probably 'Mælcærf's fram'; it first appears in 1159 as 'Malcarvaston' and in a list from St. Andrews Priory about the same time as 'Malkaruistun'; John of 'Malkarstone' is recorded in 1305; the 'l' disappeared in the 15th century; it is also written 'Maccairston', 'Makerston', 'Makeairstoun', 'Makkayrstoun', 'McCairston', 'M'Caristoun' and other variants; it is 'Machanstoun' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and 'Maccarstoun' on Roy's 1750 map).

Makerstoun Hoose (*mawk-ur-stin-hoos*) *n.* house in the parish of Makerstoun, standing

in extensive grounds above the Tweed between St. Boswells and Kelso. Originally a tower of the Corbetts was there, it was home to the McDougalls (or Makdougalls) of Makerstoun from 1374. A new house was built on the ruins of a tower destroyed by Hertford's men in 1545, constructed in 1590, with extensive later renovations. It was rebuilt in 1714 to designs by William Adam (father of Robert) and enlarged into a Victorian mansion in 1812, to plans of Archibald Elliot. The estate passed to Hay-McDougall, then to General Sir Thomas Brisbane, and then the Scotts of Gala, all through marriage. Sir Thomas Brisbane built an observatory in the grounds, where he carried out pioneering observations on magnetism. Although the house burned down in 1970, it was rebuilt to the original design by 1973. On the opposite side of the Teviot stands 'The Law', also known as 'The Pleahill', probably a Norman motte, where local courts were held.

make up (*māk-up*) *v., arch.* to ascend – 'On the tother hand – the richt – the road wunds aboot the Green an makes up the brae' [ECS], to plan, arrange, especially in the phrase 'made it up' – '... two young men, more resolute than their neighbours, 'made it up' to go and look in at the old woman's window' [EM1820], '... but wey made it up that aw was to come ower an' see her efter a while, an' whan there was a munelicht nicht' [BCM1880].

Makin (*mā-kin*) *n.* **Rev. George Harold** (1889–1989) born in Llangollen in Wales, son of George, Wesleyan Methodist Church minister. He was educated in Derbyshire and was a chemist's assistant 1907–14, as well as a Methodist lay preacher 1910–14 and lay missionary 1914–23. He served with H.M. Forces in Salonika 1917–19. He was admitted to the United Free Church in 1924 and was ordained as missionary at West Yell in Shetland in 1925. He moved to Harray in 1929, he moved to Mulben in 1936 and Lynturk in 1946. In 1952 he became minister of Saughtree Church and he retired in 1960. He married Jane Cluness (b.1892) in 1923. Their children were George Cecil (b.1924), Alan Rae (b.1927) and Gladys Mary Rose (b.1932).

Maknet (*mak-net*) *n.* **William** (16th C.) listed in 1552 among people owed money on the last testament of William Scott, younger of Branxholme. The surname could be 'McKnight' or something else.

mak penny (*mak-pe-nee*) *v., arch.* to convert into cash, realise as funds – '... and mak penny of his rediast gudis, to the awaile of the said sown of thua hunder merkis ...' [SB1500].

mala fama (*ma-la-fa-ma*) *n., arch.* a report of bad behaviour – '... or to sett a house to them or any oyr person or persons who is or hess been under mala fama, or evil report ...' [BR1696], '... or yet to sett or hire to any person who is in mala fama, or under ane evil report, any of their said houses ...' [BR1699] (from Latin for 'evil rumour').

Malanoth (*ma-la-noth*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) received 2 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. It is unclear if his surname is a variant of something else.

Malcolm (*mawl-kum*) *n.* name of 4 Scottish Kings. **Malcolm I** (d.954) King of Alba (i.e. northern Scotland) from 943. He signed a treaty with Edward I of England, gaining Strathclyde and Cumbria. He was never the monarch in the Scottish Borders. **Malcolm II** (d.1034) son of Kenneth III. He fought at the Battle of Carham, the outcome of which merged Strathclyde with Alba, leading to the formation of modern Scotland. He was thus the first 'Scottish' monarch for the Hawick area. **Malcolm III** (c.1031–93) eldest son of Duncan I, he was King from 1058. He was also known as Malcolm Canmore ('of the large head'). After his father died he took refuge in England, later invading with the help of the noblemen of Southern Scotland and killed Lulach I. He made an alliance with England, and married St. Margaret. It is thought that during this time Middle English became the dominant language in the Scottish Lowlands. In 1072 he was forced to swear allegiance to William I of England, but in 1091 invaded Northumbria and besieged Durham. This attempt to control Northumbria failed when William II of England sent an army north. But he tried again in 1093, besieging Alnwick. However, he was killed there, along with his son Edward. He was succeeded by his younger brother Donald III. **Malcolm IV** (c.1141–65) grandson of David I, he succeeded to the throne in 1153. Sometimes referred to as 'the Maiden', he died unmarried in Jedburgh and was succeeded by William I. He founded Soutra Hospital in 1164. He also granted additional lands and rights to the monks of Jedburgh Abbey.

Malcolm (*mawl-kum*) *n.* **George** (1722–1803) son of Rev. Robert, minister of Ewes. His father was granted the farm of Burnfoot-in-Ewes and he helped his father to run it and succeeded to the farm. He also merged it with the neighbouring lands of Douglas. He married Margaret Paisley of Craig and had a family of 17. Among these were

the '4 knights of Eskdale', namely Col. Sir James, Adm. Sir Pulteney, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles and Gen. Sir John. **Sir John** (1769–1833) soldier and diplomat from a prominent family based at Burnfoot near Langholm, he and his 3 brothers being called the 'Four Knights of Eskdale'. He entered the military at the age of 12. He served as Governor of Bombay, is buried in Westminster, and had a 100 ft obelisk built in his memory on Whita Hill above Langholm in 1835. In about 1805 he helped the ailing Dr. John Leyden to recover from illness in his home at Seringapatam. He inscribed some complimentary lines of verse in Leyden's 'Scenes of Infancy', to which Leyden reciprocated. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1798 he acted as substitute for Alexander Fowler in the ballot for men serving in the Militia. **John** (19th C.) from Samuelston, he was Schoolmaster at Hobkirk from 1857. He had a stove and a porch fitted to the schoolhouse. He taught through the transition from Parish to Board School. He was said to be an excellent teacher, although perhaps pedantic and with a hasty temper. He was keen on teaching his pupils about Border history. He was Secretary of the Border Association of Teachers. In 1861 his sister Amelia was acting as his housekeeper, but he must have been elsewhere at the time of the census; it is possible he was the 25-year old schoolmaster from Fife who was visiting farmer George Henderson and family in Eccles Parish. He married the sister of Daniel Henderson of the Bonchester Bridge Inn and they had children. He died at about age 50 and is buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. **Rev. Robert** (1687/8–1761) son of David from the Lochore family. He graduated from St. Andrews University in 1707, became tutor to Lord President Dalrymple and was licensed by Haddington Presbytery in 1716. He was called Ewes Kirk in 1717 and remained there until his death. He failed to inherit the family estate near Cupar on account of his relative being an Episcopalian and leaving it to someone else. However, he was given the estate of Burnfoot (in Eskdale) by the Earl of Dalkeith, and this would remain in his family for several generations. He established a Poor House in the Parish. In 1722 he married Agnes, daughter of Rev. George Campbell, and she died in 1767. Their children were: George (1722–1803), farmer at Burnfoot, father of the '4 Knights of Eskdale'; Wilhelmina (b.1729); David; and Marion. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1763. **William Elphinstone** (1816–1907) from the family of Burnfoot in Dumfriesshire, he was son of Adm. Sir Pulteney. He served in the Royal Navy from the age of 14, but left 2 years later on account of weak health. After graduating from Cambridge he travelled extensively and then settled at Burnfoot farm in 1843. He was a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Supply and Deputy-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire and commanded the Langholm Company of Volunteers. He gave a donation to the Archæological Society in 1858 and was made a Life Member. In 1866 he loaned articles for a temporary exhibition in the Museum: 'a diamond box, presented to the late Sir Pulteney Malcolm by the Sultan; a coffee cup and saucer, given by Napoleon I. to Lady Malcolm; a lock of Napoleon's hair, and some specimens of his handwriting; and portraits of Sir John and Sir James Malcolm, – the latter by Raeburn'. In 1857 he married Mary (d.1859) daughter of James of Cavers. When his wife's brother James died in 1878, the Cavers estate was inherited by his daughter Mary. After his first wife's death he secondly married Charlotte Leslie Melville (1826–92). **William** (19th/20th C.) from Norham-on-Tweed, he was Police Constable in Rulewater, being based at the Forkins. He married Jessie Johnstone.

Malcolm's Moss (*mawl-kumz-mos*) *n.* name for an area near Minto, roughly half-way between Minto Crags and Troney Hill, and now situated within woods (referred to by Sir James Murray in 1863).

Maldsonsteed (*mald-sin-steed*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, formerly attached to the estate of Mangerton. It is listed as 'Maldsonsted' in a c.1376 rental roll, with a value of 12 shillings.

Maleatthop (*māl-at-hōp*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, listed in the c.1376 rental roll, under the section 'Foresta', with a value of 10 merks. It was probably in the Hermitage valley, and may possibly be a transcription error for Mosspatrickhope.

ma-leddy (*maw-le-dee*) *adj., arch.* in high spirits, elated – 'Jock was duist maleddy! Hei had gotten a gless or twae' [GW] (also 'ma-laddy').

Malie (*mā-lee*) *n.* former female Christian name, a variant of 'Molly' and pet form of Mary.

maligrumph (*maw-li-grumf*) *n., arch.* a fit of spleen, state of peevishness (note by J. Jamieson).

Mallano (*maw-la-nō*) *n.* recorded in 1456/7 'as the maner is at the cheife chemes', i.e. the principal dwelling, in Ewesdale. This is where sasine was given for the lands of Ewesdale, passing from Robert Graham of Ewesdale to George Douglas,

4th Earl of Angus. It is unclear where this corresponds to.

mallicks (*maw-liks*) *n., pl., arch.* capers, antics.

Mallinson (*maw-lin-sin*) *n.* **John** (19th/20th C.) Hawick native who became a prominent Edinburgh Councillor. He became the second Labout Councillor there in 1893, serving on many committees, as well as being appointed a J.P. and being Senior Bailie of Edinburgh. He became Chief Compulsory Officer of the Edinburgh School Board. He was the Edinburgh Trades Council Leader and helped establish the Scottish Trades Union Congress.

malt see **maut**

Malveisin (*mal-vā-sin*) *n.* **William** (d.1238) probably from France, he was a royal clerk in Scotland in the 1180s, becoming Archdeacon of Lothian in 1193, Chancellor of Scotland in 1199 and Bishop of Glasgow in the same year. He thus held authority over the Hawick area, although it is unclear if his influence was ever significant. In 1202 he was translated to the bishopric of St. Andrews. It has also been suggested that he was author of an Arthurian romance. He is buried at St. Andrews and may have had a son called Arthur.

malverse (*mal-vers*) *n., arch.* serious misconduct – '. . . and promised to carrie soberly, through God's grace, and not to fall in the like malverse' [PR1716].

malverst (*mal-verst*) *pp., arch.* acted dihonestly, commited misconduct – '. . . and to oblige them to make restitutione for the uses foresaid in case they shall to have maleverst . . . ' [RAO].

mam (*mawm*) *n.* mother, mum – 'A deh care what other folk's mams say, ee're no gaun, an that's that', ' 'Mam – whae was ma faither?' 'Wheesht, lass . . . (ee'll hev um wakent) . . . Howts – juist a 'stranger' in ma tei' ' [DH] (cf. **ma**).

mammie (*maw-mee*) *n.* child's name for its mother – 'If you winna tell ma mammy, I'll play ye a spring on the pipes!' [EM1820], 'Hei's an awfih mammie's gull thon! – hingin on be hei's mother's frock-tail' [ECS], 'I'm wae for the lammie, bereft o' their mammies, The ewes o' the Teviot and Borthwick are wae' [TCh].

mammie-keekie (*maw-mee-kee-kee*) *n., arch.* a spoilt child – 'Mammie's gull, mammie keekie. – Terms of contempt meaning a 'mollycoddle' ' [ECS], a sharp blow (also 'mamikeekie'; noted by J. Jamieson).

mam's-fout (*mawmz-fow'*) *n., arch.* a spoiled child (noted by J. Jamieson; see **fout**).

man (*mawn*) *n.* husband, male partner – 'Hawick woman don't go shopping, For the messages they gaun, An they don't say 'Meet my husband', They say 'This is Jock, ma man' ' [IWL], *arch.* a vassal, follower of a chieftan – '. . . Walter Scott of Branxhelme, for my self, and takand the burdin on me for my kin, freyndis, allia, partie and partakeris, men, tennentis, dependaris, and seruandis quhatsumeuir . . . ' [SB1585].

man (*mawn*) *interj.* familiar form of address for a male person, expressing surprise, remonstrance or irony – ' 'Deed ay!' says A, 'bit, man, it's byordnar het for huz yins that's walkin!' ' [ECS], 'Man, Tam!' [GW], 'Man, where hae ee been?' [GW], '. . . Man, but the time fair whussles bye' [WL], 'Man . . . Ocht worth tippence gaun on i' the toon . . . ' [DH] (cf. **mun**).

Man (*mawn*) *n.* **Francis** (19th C.) native of somewhere along the Malay Archipelago. He was given as a gift to Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto by one of the Rajahs of the kingdoms there in about 1811, as part of negotiations for support against the Dutch and French. Lord Minto emancipated these slaves, but kept the two eldest boys as domestic servants; he chose the surnames 'of Homo [man] and Amicus [friend], that I may always be put in mind to treat my humble property like men and friends instead of cattle', based on a quotation from Seneca. Along with Edmund Friend he became part of the household staff at Minto, one of them being groom. However, it is unclear what became of them.

man-bairn (*mawn-bārn*) *n., arch.* a male child.

man-big (*mawn-big*) *adj., arch.* grown up, fully grown (cf. **wumman big**; noted by E.C. Smith).

man-boody (*mawn-boo-dee*) *n., arch.* a male person (also written 'man-body'; noted by E.C. Smith).

man-browed (*mawn-browd*) *adj., arch.* having one eye-brow (also **mer-browed**; noted by J. Jamieson).

Manderson (*mawn-dur-sin*) *n.* **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Leahaugh in Castleton Parish, recorded on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he was listed as owner of Leahaugh and Greenholm, as well as Snaberly, which he had purchsed from the Laird of Whithaugh.

Mandeville (*man-du-vil*) *n.* **Simon** (c.1374–1409) Canon of Glasgow, he was nephew of Matthew Glendinning, Bishop of Glasgow and hence also related to John Elwald, another of that bishop's nephews. He was said to be of noble birth and probably from the family of Lords of Tinwald in Dumfriesshire. He studied in Paris,

becoming M.A. in 1393/4. In 1395 his uncle petitioned for a canonry of Glasgow and prebend of Durisdeer for him and there were also promises of other benefices. He was then a scholar of Canon Law in Orleans, where he served as Proctor of the Scots Nation around 1397, studied in Avignon in 1403, returned to Paris, then became Bachelor of Decreets at Avignon by 1405, and finally received a Doctorate in both Civil and Canon Law at Orleans in about 1407. He held a Rectory of Glasgow Diocese in 1395 and in about 1400 exchanged this with William Macmorrin for an Archdeaconry of Glasgow, which he retained until his death; however, there were disputes over this with several others in the early 1400s. He received permission to hold 2 benefices in 1403, extended to 5 benefices in 1408/9. He was promised a Canonry of Dunkeld in 1403. He was appointed as Rector of Cavers in 1403; this was vacant after Henry Wardlaw was promoted to Bishop of St. Andrews, with a delay because of dispute with the Abbot of Melrose. In 1406 he resigned Cavers in favour of James Watson. He was confirmed as Archdeacon of Glasgow in 1405, despite also holding the Church of 'Magnacaveris' (i.e. Cavers) and Canonry of Dunkeld. In 1406 he also petitioned for the Church of Kirkmahoe and in 1409 for Liston (which was held by Andrew de Hawick). In 1408 he had a passage of safe-conduct to visit England at the request of the Earl of Douglas (who may have wanted him to act as his lawyer while in captivity). He was at the Roman court later in 1408 where he served as a Papal Chaplain and where he died.

mandill (*man-dil*) *n., arch.* a mantle, cloak – 'Item, a horsse with a footemantle of crimpsone weluet embrodered with siluer, led by a lackey in the defunct's Liuerey and Mandeill' [SB1634].

mane (*mān*) *v., arch., poet.* to moan, bewail, lament – 'Its nae sma' loss that makes us mane, An' wear the weed' [JoHa], 'A' nature, greetin', sair doth mane Her mottl'd mantly frae her ta'en' [JoHa], '... for the Lord heth heærd the voyce o' my maenin' ' [HSR], *n., arch., poet.* a moan, cry of sorrow – 'What is, maun be; sae lightly we May sing, our gear is gane; But while we've health, we lack na wealth, Sae let us ne'er make mane' [JTe], '... if it had been the German Laird there wad hae been little mane made for *him*' [WNK], 'And there the bard will sighing sit, And make the burden o his maen' [HSR], 'Twae o' oor bairnies are gane, An' day an' nicht we make oor mane ... ' [FL], 'Oh cease they mane, thou norlan' wind, And o' thy wailin' let me be' [TDa] (also written 'maen'; cf. **mean**).

maneege (*maw-neej*) *v.* to manage – (note the 2nd vowel is *ee* rather than the English *e*; also **manish**).

maneegement (*maw-neej-min'*) *n.* management – '... got a spaishial gift o' groceries an money threh the maneegement teh merk the occashion' [BW1978].

mang (*mang*) *prep., arch.* among – 'Then 'mang the lads there was searching for plaids, 'Mang the lasses, for bonnets an' shawls, man' [JoHa], ' 'Mang ither toons she bears the gree, The Queen o' a' the Border' [JT], 'There's no a test 'mang a' the thrang Like the testing o' the Teri' [RH], 'In mony a lane moment his fancy shall dwell 'Mang the scenes ushered in by the eicht o'clock bell' [JJ] (often spelled ' 'mang').

mangel (*mawng-ul*) *v., n.* mangle (note no hard *g* sound).

Mangerton (*mān-jer-, mang-ger-tin*) *n.* former tower house of the chief of the Armstrongs, between Newcastleton and Kershopefoot, on the banks of the Liddel. It was the seat of 10 successive Armstrong chiefs, from the late 13th century to the early 17th. 'Alyxandir Armystrand' is listed as owner of the lands in a rental roll of c.1376. The remains of the tower are now just ruins of the lower storey, measuring about 10.4 m by 7.7 m. There is an armorial stone, which appears to bear the date 1563 and the initials 'SA' and 'EF,' for Simon Armstrong and Elizabeth Foster. The tower was partly blown up by a force led by the Regent Moray in 1569, when the Armstrongs refused to submit. The tower is now cared for by the Armstrong Clan Trust, and is situated about 300 m south of the modern farmhouse. To the west of the farmhouse is Mangerton Mill, which lies on a lade built off the Liddel Water. The lands associated with the estate are listed on a rental roll of around 1376 in the charters of the Douglases of Morton: Ragarth; Speteltoun; Mangerton; Mangertounholme; Grenys; Qwhythawlgh; Westburneflat; Pouterlampert; Dominium inferius; Haldykis; Poudercroft; Swyne Acre; Terra cissoris; Dominium superius; Hardenkaul; Tyocsonsted; Maldsonsted; Milnmore; Hungyrflat; Mylncotis; Pratum aule; Flygh superior; Kelloley cum Mylneholme; Lanorowftanys; Terra Philippi de Fausyde cum Holdoun; Strypschelden; Ricarden; Halyfyrsted; Hetreys; and Redehugh. Lands there were resigned by Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton in 1482, granted to David Scott of

Buccleuch the same year (presumably as superior), and confirmed to Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1484/5. There was a further gift of nonentry of the lands to Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1550/1; they would pass fully to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1629, when Francis Scott was granted 'the castle, tower and fortalice thereof'. The Laird of 'Mangertoun' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. The lands of William Scott of Mangerton were valued at £1800 in 1643. 'Lady Mangerstowne' was responsible for the land tax in 1663, including £852 for 'towresfeild', £100 for the 'teind of the towre' and £800 for her rents in Castleton. The 'Laird of Mangerstain' paid tax on a value of £1280 in 1678. John Armstrong, James Little and Francis Little were listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. The farm was still valued at £1280 in 1707. The farm was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it extended to 349 acres, bounded by Sorbietrees, Liddel Water and Tweeden Burn. At that time it contained the farmstead of Blacksidelees, there was also a common off to the north-east and the map shows the old tower and a farmhouse just to its west, as well as the current farmhouse and mill. James Renwick was tenant in the mid-1700s. In 1788 the lands were still valued at £1280 and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. Robert Hogg was farmer there in 1797 and John Hogg was also there in 1799. John Scoon was a servant there in 1801. Thomas Elliot was farmer in 1851 and 1861. The name 'Meriantoun' (recorded in the 16th century) may be an alternative version of Mangerton. A 'Battle-axe found near Mangerton Tower, Liddesdale' was donated to the Museum in 1858 and the key to the tower was donated by Thomas Hislop in 1865 – 'I have Mangerton, Ogilvie, Raeburn, and Netherbie, Old Sim, of Whitram, and all his array. Come all Northumberland, Teesdale and Cumberland, Here at the Breeker Tower end shall the fray' [ES], 'Now fare thee weel, sweet Mangerton! For I think again I'll ne'er thee see: I wad hae betrayed nae lad alive, For a' the gowd o' Christentie' [T] (the name occurs at least as early as 1376 as 'Mangertoune' and is 'Mangertone' in 1482, 'Mayngertoun' in 1530, 'Mengertoun' in 1578/9, 'Mangertoun' in 1581, 'Manjertoune' in 1584, 'Manderstoun' in 1586, 'Mangertoun' in 1632, 'Maingertoun' in 1635 and 1644 and 'Mengertoun' in 1644 and 1694; it appears clearly on Sandison's c.1590 map, is 'Maingertoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Maingertoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Mangertone' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Mangertonn' on Stobie's 1770 map; its origin is probably the Old English 'mangera tun', meaning 'farm of the merchants', but there has also been a suggestion that it comes from the personal name 'Malger').

Mangerton Mill (*mān-jer-tin-mil*) *n.* former mill near the farm of Mangerton. It is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, and still clearly on the modern Ordnance Survey map, beside the mill lade at the curve in the Liddel there. James Armstrong was tenant there in 1611. James 'Littlemilne' was tenant in 1683. Andrew Turnbull was miller there in the mid-18th century. Thomas Elliot was miller there in 1852 (it is 'Mangertoun Myln' in 1611; it is 'Mangertonnmill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Mangertonholm (*mān-jer-tin-hōm*) *n.* lands formerly attached to the estate of Mangerton. It is listed in a rental roll c.1376 as 'Mangertounholme' and with a value of 13 shillings.

Mang Howes and Knowes (*mawng-howz-in-nowz*) *n.* prose piece written by Elliot Cowan Smith in 1914, around the time of his 23rd birthday. Its full title is 'Mang Howes an Knowes, A Day's Dander Throwe Border Waeter-Gates', and it describes a journey from St. Boswells to Hawick. It was originally circulated among a few friends, but published in 1925, following Smith's untimely death. It is a staggering piece of work, so replete with vernacular vocabulary that it is hard to read without the help of Smith's article on the local dialect 'Braid Haaick'.

manheid (*mawn-heed*) *n., arch.* manhood – 'The discriptiovne of Valter Scot of Govdilandis his qvalities. . . . Heir lyis bvreit manheid & cheritie . . . ' [MI1596].

manish (*maw-nish, maw-neesh*) *v., arch.* to manage – 'To think e'er to manish a man when he's drunk . . . ' [JoHa], ' ". . . but aw sune settled her', said Caleb. 'Hoo did you mannish', said the trumpeter' [WNK], 'A canna manish that bairn ava' ' [GW] (also written 'mannish').

manishment (*maw-nish-min'*) *n., arch.* management.

manit (*mā-nee', -ni'*) *adj., arch.* maned, having a mane – '. . . having apprehendit ane foir meir, quhyt mainet and quhyt taillet . . . ' [BR1641] (spelling variants exist).

man-keeper (*mawn-kee-pur*) *n., arch.* the newt, eft – 'A designation given to the newt, or S. esk, by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb. because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger' [JoJ].

manky (*mang-kee*) *adj.* dirty, muddy, heavily soiled – 'ee're no weerin they manky troosers again, ir ee?' (also colloquial English).

mann see **maun**

manna see **mauni**

Manners (*maw-nurz*) *n.* **Henry** 2nd Earl of Rutland (c.1526–63) son of Thomas, the 1st Earl. He was Warden of the English Middle and East Marches in 1549 and was in charge of the sack of Haddington. He was later made President of the North. He married Margaret Neville, daughter of the 1st Earl of Westmorland, and remarried to Bridget Morrison. He was succeeded by his sons Edward and John. He is buried in Bottesford Church in Leicestershire, beneath an alabaster efigy.

mannie (*maw-nee*) *n., poet.* diminutive form of 'man' – '... A lean auld mannie, and shrewd As a Heiland body can be' [WL].

Manor (*ma-nur*) *n.* parish in Peeblesshire, south-west of the town of Peebles, extending along the valley of the Manor Water from the Tweed towards Megget. It is also sometimes called Kirkton Manor. The barony was granted by Robert III to Sir William Inglis in 1396, as a reward for killing the English knight Thomas de Struthers at Rulehaugh. This was the same Inglis family who were barons of Branxholme. Sir William's son John had a charter of the barony from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, who was already superior of the family's lands in Roxburghshire. John Inglis of Manor swapped half of Branxholme for Murdiestoun with Robert Scotts of Buccleuch in 1420. And in 1446 his son, Thomas Inglis of Manor, swapped the other half of Branxholme with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. The Inglis family sold their half to David Pringle of Smailholm in 1522. The other half of the barony belonged to the Lowis family, with Patrick 'of the Lowis of Meaner' being balie to Sir Walter Scott in 1434. A small part of the barony once also belonged to the Gledstains of that Ilk. In this valley lived 'Bowed Davie', who was the inspiration for Sir Walter Scott's character 'Elshender the Recluse' in 'the Black Dwarf' – 'There stand three mills on Manor Water, A fourth at Posso Cleugh: Gin heather-bells were corn and bere, They wad get grist eneugh' [T] (also written 'Maner', 'Manner', etc.; it is 'Menar' in 1431).

Manorhill (*ma-nur-hil*) *n.* farm on the north of the Tweed near Makerstoun (the origin of the name is simply 'hill of the manor house' and occurs at least as early as 1616).

manrent (*mawn-ren'*) *n., arch.* agreement as part of the feudal system, where someone swears to be a faithful supporter, usually of a superior, and most often occuring in the phrase 'band of manrent'.

manse (*mawns, mans*) *n.* the house of a minister, generally owned by the Church (from Mediæval Latin).

the Manse (*thu-mawns*) *n.* usually referring to Hawick Parish Manse, situated on Old Manse Road, and later to the new Manse built on Buccleuch Road in 1844 (renamed Parkview and more recently Dunira). A new manse was built on Old Manse Road in 1763, at a cost of £200. This was for a while the only house beyond the Old Parish Church along the New Road. The phrase is also used sometimes to refer to the homes of other local ministers (see also **the Auld Manse**).

Manse Brae (*mans-brā*) *n.* former popular name for the road at Denholm Townhead, where the Church manse was located (now Beechlands), i.e. part of the road from Hawick into Denholm. Also the name for the road (north) up to the Manse in Roberton, at the top of which the older church stood.

Mansefield (*mans-feeld*) *n.* former name for the Mansfield area, in use before about 1888.

the Manse field (*thu-mans-feeld*) *n.* popular name for the field on the left just before entering Denholm from Hawick, adjacent to the old Denholm Manse.

Mansefield Cottage (*mans-feeld-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage in Cavers Parish, lying just to the south-east of the modern church.

Manse Lane (*mans-lān*) *n.* name used for Old Manse Lane before about 1860.

Mansfield (*manz-, mans-feeld*) *n.* area of town down-river from the North Bridge, generally referring to the part on the north side of the Teviot, lying along Mansfield Road. It consists of housing, factories, sports grounds, and an industrial area. It was named after Wilton Parish Church Manse, which was once the only property in the area (now in Mansfield Square), the Minister of Wilton owning a large tract of land there from at least the mid-17th century. The Mansfield Glebe land here was purchased by the Town Council in the late 1870s, with factories, housing and the sewage works built soon after. Eastfield Mills dominated the area in the late 19th century, with Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. building most of the tenement blocks to provide convenient housing for their workers.

Mansfield (*manz-feeld*) *n.* **Ralph** (1556–1633) from Yorskshire, he was appointed as a deputy

warden by Ralph Evers, Lord Eure. He served as Captain of Harbottle and Keeper of Tynedale. There were complaints against him by other Englishmen in 1597, including his 'extortions of 15 score head of cattle and 400 sheep – conveyance of Cesford to Toplif to buy a horse – caused 2 Englishmen to fight before Buccleuch at Hawick – till one was slain'. It is separately referred to as an incident of 'carrying Englishmen into Scotland to combat before Bawcleugh, where the one murdered the other'. His response to the last accusation is that he took no men to Hawick, 'but 2 English fugitives, some time of Redesdale, one accusing the other of crimes, did combat before Buccleuch', and when he got there he tried to stop the fight. The true details of these events, and where exactly this fight may have taken place, are not known.

the Mansfield Bar (*thu-manz-feeld-bawr*) *n.* public house at 16 Mansfield Road.

Mansfield Brig (*manz-feeld-brig*) *n.* Mansfield Bridge, or Footbridge, across the Teviot connecting Mansfield Road with the end of Noble Place. It was suggested by a petition of 308 names in 1886 and funded by subscription. The original wooden footbridge was opened by Provost Milligan in 1888, but washed away in 1938, being replaced in 1939. A completely new bridge was erected in 1986 and another in 2023, as part of the Flood Protection work.

Mansfield Crescent (*manz-feeld-kre-sin'*) *n.* street built in 1887 on land that was formerly part of Wilton Manse Glebe.

Mansfield Gairdens (*manz-feeld-gār-dinz*) *n.* street in Mansfield, being a continuation of Mansfield Park, built around 1925, with additional houses added in 1972.

Mansfield Hoose (*manz-feeld-hoos*) *n.* originally Thornwood House, built in 1870/1 for auctioneer James Oliver. It was designed in a Greek Revival style by J.T. Rochead, with italianate decor and splendid gardens. It retains much of the original ceiling plasterwork. Sold by the Olivers in 1936, it was owned by Lt.-Col. Mudue and by 1956 had become a hotel and night club, having several owners over the subsequent decades. In 1973 it was taken over by the Hawkinses, who changed the name to Mansfield Park Hotel. Later the McMannuses changed the name to Mansfield House Hotel. It was taken over by Ian and Sheila McKinnon in 1985 and renovated into Hawick's premier hotel, with 12 unique bedrooms and set in 10 acres of land. In 2009 it was purchased by the Midgee Company. It has been a very popular site for wedding receptions (see also **Thornwud Hoose**).

Mansfield Industrial Estate (*manz-feeld-in-dus-tree-ul-ee-stā'*) *n.* area developed for knitwear and engineering businesses in 1976 on and around the site of the old Blenkhorn, Richardson tweed mill.

Mansfield Mills (*manz-feeld-milz*) *n.* name for knitwear mills on Mansfield road, which were built 1880–1929. Samuel Fingland, hosiery and glove manufacturer was there from around 1882. It may also have been associated with James Renwick & Co. From 1891 it house Turn & Rutherford's, which closed around 1950. There was a fire there in 1955. Braemar moved in around 1969, replaced by Jaeger in the early 1970s. The building was partly converted into flats in 1996, by Northern Rock Holmes. Clan Douglas moved into part of it in 1999.

Mansfield Mission Hut (*manz-feeld-mi-shin-hu'*) *n.* independent evangelical organisation established for women in the Mansfield area in 1937. It was separate from the Hawick Home Mission.

Mansfield Park (*manz-feeld-pawrk*) *n.* home of Hawick R.F.C. since 1888, times each season. A new pavilion was opened in 1919, a new stand in 1955 and floodlights in 1993. An ornamental bench (designed and constructed by Bernie Armstrong) was unveiled there for the club's sesquicentenary in 2023 – 'As I view life's looking glass Where can any joy surpass The callants doon at Mansfield When they hold the final pass?' [RMc].

Mansfield Park (*manz-feeld-pawrk*) *n.* street running parallel and to the north of Mansfield Road, becoming Mansfield Court at one end and Mansfield Gardens at the other. The original houses were built in 1890. The name was in use for the general area before it was feued for factories and housing in the 1880s.

Mansfield Quoitin Club (*manz-feeld-kwoi'-in-klub*) *n.* organisation for playing quoits, with ground in the Mansfield area. It existed in the late 19th century and first few years of the 20th.

Mansfield Reach (*manz-feeld-reech*) *n.* name sometimes used to describe the roughly straight part of the Teviot in the Mansfield area.

Mansfield Road (*manz-feeld-rōd*) *n.* main road through the Mansfield area. The original houses were built in 1882. At the corner opposite the Mansfield Bar was Tucker's grocer's shop, with Mary Hume's grocer's shop at No. 3 (which was formerly 'A. Smith').

Mansfield Square (*manz-feeld-skwār*) *n.* street named after Wilton Manse, which was the only building in the area when the Town Council bought the land in 1875. The buildings were erected in 1888, and the original manse was later made into private housing, surviving the demolitions of 1974.

Mansholme Mills (*mans-hōm-milz*) *n.* 19th century woollen manufacturing mill off Mansfield Road behind Waverley Mills. The factory was associated with yarn spinning for a number of smaller firms, specifically James Taylor, Robert Grierson & Co., Dunsmore, Johnston & Co., and Tant & Anderson.

mansweir (*mawn-sweer*) *v., poet.* manswear, swear falsely – 'Thou salltna mansweer thysel, but sallt mak' guid untill the Lord thine aiths' [HSR].

man-sworn (*mawn-swōrn*) *adj., arch.* forsworn, lying deliberately, used as an insulting phrase – '... Thomas Olipher, cordiner, ... for giving of unreverent language to the bailies in face of court, and calling William Ruecastell man-sworn in face of court' [BR1642].

manteen (*man-teen*) *v., poet.* to maintain, exercise – 'I ken that the Lord wull mainteen the caus o' the afflicket, and the richt o' the puir' [HSR], 'Ye ken that the chiefes o' the Gentels manteen thrall ower the Gentels, an' they that ar grit manteen powir ower thae chiefes' [HSR].

Mantel Waas (*mawn-tul-wawz*) *n.* name use for a former ruin near Ancrum, around Nether Ancrum, to the east of the village. It was sometimes referred to as 'Malton Walls' (most likely in in error, leading to a supposed association with the Knights of Malta), but 'Mantel' is how the locals referred to it, which means simply parapet walls. It was perhaps a palace of the Bishops of Glasgow, who held lands there, or otherwise remains of former fortifications at Ancrum. It was described at the end of the 18th century (by Dr. Somerville of Jedburgh) as being a parallelogram in plan, built of stone and lime, and having vaults under it. A high gable with a beautiful window as said to have stood until the mid-18th century and the last portion of the walls fell in about the mid-19th century. It was said that human bones were regularly unearthed there and in 1956 the remains of a statue were dug up nearby. A gravestone inscribed '1607' is built into a house in the area. Nothing can now be seen of this former construction today. There is a fanciful tradition that an underground passage led from this place to Timpendean Castle (also written 'Mantle'; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

manty (*man-tee*) *n., arch.* a mantle, woman's gown, dress-making material.

manuale (*ma-new-al*) *adj., arch.* written with the hand – '... be the hand of our louit familiar clerk, Maister Richard Lawson, clerk of our Justiciary, wnder his subscriptioun manuale ...' [SB1500].

Manuel (*mawn-wel*) *n.* **George** (17th C.) resident at Barnes in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. His surname is written 'Mannall'. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Hall and their children included Robert (b.1683). **John** (b.1806) master blacksmith in Lilliesleaf, son of William. His smithy was on the north side of Main Street. He may never have married, being listed living with his sister as housekeeper in 1851. He was also recorded in Slater's 1852 directory. **John** (1838–1900) Burgh Surveyor and Master of Works from 1874–1900. Born in Perth, son of Peter, the Clerk of Works in Edinburgh, and Agnes Wilson. He was a journeyman joiner and became assistant to the Burgh Engineer of the City of Edinburgh. He came to Hawick in 1874, serving as Road Surveyor and Master of Works, following the death of Andrew Wilson. He supervised public works in Hawick in the period 1874–1900, which saw a huge amount of construction. His office was at 2 Wellington Street and later 28 High Street. He originally lived at 27 High Street, then 25 North Bridge Street, but designed his own house Elmbank in Fenwick Park in 1884, with the access road called 'Manuel's Brae' long afterwards. He also worked as an architect for Hawick Working Men's Building & Investment Company (on the Terraces). He designed several other buildings, including Howlands Mill and prepared plans for renovating several others, such as St. Leonard's Farm, Drumlanrig School and Hawick Jail. He was responsible for the plans for the Mansfield Brig in 1888, for opening up O'Connell Street in 1889 and for the Fever Hospital at Burnfoot in 1900. He was one of the founders of Hawick Golf Club, and also keen on bowling, curling and fishing. In addition he was a Mason and manager at East Bank Kirk, as well as being known as a fine bass singer and Secretary of the Hawick Choral Society. One of his regular duties was to oversee the erection of the ring and platforms at the Common-Riding Games. He married music teacher Isabella (or Catherine) Hunter of North Berwick (d.18986) and their children were: Margaret Agnes (b.1877), who became

an artist in New York; John (b.1879); Catherine Hunter (1881–1969), who died in Vancouver; Francis Eric (b.1886), who went to India, worked as a banker, and retired to the south coast of England; and Florence Wilson (1888–1971), who died in Kelowna, British Columbia. John and the 3 daughters all eventually emigrated to North America. There is a possibility that another son may have been Robert, who emigrated to America and named the Hawick in Minnesota (although there is no evidence to support this, and the timing does not work very well). His wife died on Christmas day in 1896 and was buried in Wilton Cemetery (the lay-out of which he must have been closely involved in). He became ill in 1900, with his son John taking over his duties temporarily. He moved to Lilliesleaf, but died suddenly of a heart-attack and was also buried at Wilton. **John** (1879–1933) son of John, born at 25 North Bridge Street. He trained in Hawick under J.P. Alison as well as in Edinburgh, and worked in London. When his father became ill in 1900, he returned to Hawick to serve as interim Burgh Surveyor. But by 1904 he moved to Liverpool, then London, then Colwyn Bay in Wales. He exhibited designs and drawings at the R.S.A. in 1900 and 1901. He married Madeline, daughter of hardware merchant William Brown in 1908. He became a licentiate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1912. After 1912 he emigrated to Canada (his 3 sisters following him there), where he contributed to the design of the Provincial Legislature in Winnipeg and the Labor Temple in Calgary. He was also resident architect at the Banff Springs Hotel. He died after falling from a 10th floor window at the Palliser Hotel in Calgary, and is buried there in the Burnsland Cemetery. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) Schoolmaster in Kirkton from at least 1708. He was in the position until 1716. In 1708 he received an annual salary of 5 s 8 d as Session Clerk. His name was transcribed as 'Mannell'. He is probably either the Robert who married Janet Tullie or the Robert who married Agnes Gibson. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) possibly the son of George and Isobel Hall born in Hawick in 1683. He witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish in 1705 for smith John Dryden. He married Janet Tullie and their son John was baptised in 1719, with witnesses candlemaker John Scott and James Paterson 'Duke'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1719 being 'in ye toun of Hawick'. In 1719 he married Agnes, daughter to Henry Gibson, flesher in Melrose, and their son John was baptised in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. His son William was born in 1755. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) said to be son of John (although there is no evidence to support this). He became a railway manager in the U.S.A., and was responsible for the naming of Hawick, Minnesota (mis-typed 'R. Manvel' in the 1905 history of Kandiyohi County; also notice a possible conflation with Santa Fe Railroad President Allen Manvel). There is clearly some confusion in the story of how the Hawick in Minnesota got its name and any connection with the Manuel family remains unproven. **Samuel** (19th C.) blacksmith on the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He does not appear in the 1841 census. **Simon** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. His wife was Margaret Smail. Their children included: Janet (b.1764); Jean (b.1769); Jean (b.1771); and William (b.1775). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He had children: Isabell (b.1737); Jean (b.1737), apparently twin of Isabell; Gilbert (b.1739); James (b.1742); Margaret (b.1744); and Jean (b.1747). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf whose children included: Robert (b.1755); John (b.1757); Margaret (b.1762); and George (b.1764). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish who married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Fairlie. Their children included: Jean (b.1768); Jean (again, b.1769); Jean (again, b.1771); and Riddell (b.1772). William (b.1770), with no mother's name given, may also be his son. **William** (18th C.) recorded as owner of land in Lilliesleaf in 1788, valued at £6 13s 4d. His surname was given as 'Manwell' and he was still recorded as owner in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith in Lilliesleaf according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He is listed as blacksmith in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He may be the son of Simon and Margaret Smail born in Lilliesleaf in 1775. He married Jean Swanston. Their children included: Margaret (1802); Simon (b.1803); Agnes (b.1804); John (b.1806); William (b.1808), blacksmith in Melrose; Jessy (b.1810); Mary (b.1811); and Agnes (b.1814). Simon (b.1798) and Jean (b.1800) may also have been his children. **William** (19th C.) married Isobel Dryden in 1839. The marriage was recorded in both Lilliesleaf and Melrose Parishes (also spelled 'Manual' and earlier 'Manwell').

Manuel's Brae (*mawn-welz-brā*) *n.* former name for the road leading to the large houses that were built at Fenwick Park, off Weensland Road. It is the lower part of the street now

known as Fenwick Park. The name came from John Manuel, who built 'Elm Bank'.

manufacturin (*ma-new-fak-choor-in*) *n.* manufacturing. Hawick's production of goods grew slowly, until the rapid expansion of woollens in the early 19th century. In the earliest records there are examples of various tradesmen in the town, making items from wood, metal, leather, etc. There was also small-scale, largely domestic, production of linen and woollen garments. The trades were governed through 7 'incorporations', namely weavers, shoemakers (or cordiners), skinners (and glovers), hammermen, fleshers (i.e. butchers), tailors and bakers (or baxters). A small factory making carpets appeared in Hawick in the 1750s, stocking frames were introduced in the 1770s, linen tape manufacturing started in the 1780s and yarn spinning commened in the early 1800s. In 1839 the Minister described people being employed 'in the manufacture of thongs, gloves, candles, machinery, and in the tanning of leather and dressing of sheep skins', although woollen manufacturing by far dominated.

Manvel see **Manuel**

Manvers (*man-vurz*) *n.* **Robert de** (13th/14th C.), given part of the estate of Chisholme by the English King Edward in 1317 (along with Ranulphus de Home), although it was restored to John 'de Cheseholme' 3 years later.

the Maori flag (*thu-mow-ree-flawg*) *n.* artefact donated to Hawick Museum in 1921 by artist Tom Scott. It had been captured by Crown forces in 1865 at the Battle of Omaruhakeke; how Scott came to possess it is unknown. In 2015 there was a request to return the flag to New Zealand and it was repatriated in 2016, now on display in Wairoa Museum. It is also referred to as the Hauhau flag.

Mar (*mawr*) *n.* **Margaret** (d.c.1390) daughter of Donald, 8th Earl of Mar, and sister of Thomas, 9th Earl. She married William, 1st Earl of Douglas and they had one child, Isabel ((1360–1408). Her husband died in 1384 and she secondly married Sir John Swinton of Swinton. Her son James inherited the titles of both Douglas and Mar. However, she also seems to have been regarded as Countess of Mar in her own right, with that title going to her daughter Isabel after her death. **Thomas** 9th (or 10th) Earl of Mar (c.1332–c.74) son of Donald, 8th Earl of Mar and Isabel Stewart, last of a line of 'Mormaers' of Mar (in Aberdeenshire), with no clear surname. Both Thomas Baliol and the Earl of Douglas are referred to as his brothers, but it seems this was likely to have meant step-brothers or brothers-in-law. He was apparently raised in England. He witnessed charters during the reigns of David II and Robert II and became High Chamberlain of Scotland. He also held many titles, particularly in northern Scotland, but also including the Barony of Cavers. He was certainly Lord of Cavers by 1357. In 1358 he witnessed the charter for the Barony of Hawick, granted to Sir Thomas Murray. He granted the lands of Denholm, Denholm Dean and 'Balleolhage' to Thomas Cranston in an undated charter (confirmed decades later in 1441). The grant excepted his domain lands within the Barony of Cavers and his lands of Stobs. He granted Cavers to Thomas Baliol, in fee. In 1368 he granted the patronage and advowson of Cavers Kirk to Melrose Abbey. Also in 1368 he gave his consent to a grant by Thomas Baliol to William, Earl of Douglas, of Earlside in the Barony of Cavers. It is unclear exactly when he died, and it seems there was some confusion after his death about the inheritance of the Cavers lands and titles immediately afterwards; however, in an investigation into the status of the Kirk of Cavers in 1406 he is still referred to as the former Baron, with his confirming gift of the Kirk to Melrose Abbey cited. He married Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith (and widow of John Murray) and later Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, elder daughter of Thomas, Earl of Angus. He had no heirs and his titles fell to his sister Margaret, Countess of Mar, who married William, 1st Earl of Douglas and Earl of Mar. The titles then passed to their daughter Isabella, Countess of Mar, and eventually to the Douglases directly.

march see **mairch**

the March (*thu-mawrch*) *n.* the Marches, or a particular March (West, Middle or East) – 'The March must feed her ravens . . . ' [WHO].

Marchbank see **Mairchbank**

Marchmount (*mawrch-mown'*) *n.* alternative name for Roxburgh Castle)also 'Marchmont').

Marcus (*mar-kis*) *n.* **Walter** 'Mr. Walter' (20th C.) from Westphalia in Germany, he had to leave because of Nazi persecution and founded a fashion house in London, along with his younger brother Otto. When they established a factory in Hawick in 1940, he came to live in the Town and stayed until the 1950s, being manager of the W. & O. Marcus factory on Commercial Road. He also organised regular fashion shows in the Tower Hotel. He joined the Home Guard during the War. He lived with his wife Anne and daughter Helen

at Wellogate Villa. He had a reputation for being a strict, but fair employer. However, it was said that he was often bad-tempered during Jewish fast days, with his wife calling ahead to the factory to warn the workers. He moved to London in the mid-1950s after his brother became ill. But he continued to visit Hawick until the factory closed in 1964.

Marcus's (*mar-ki-seez*) *n.* W. & O. Marcus, former dress-making factory on Commercial Road. The firm was founded by Jewish refugees Walter and Otto Marcus (friends of Otto Weisz) in 1939, and became one of the top 10 fashion houses in London. The Hawick factory was set up in 1940 in part of the Willglen Mill building. It operated until 1965, managed by Frederica Rosenberger. The connection to Hawick was probably established from the brothers knowing Otto Wiesz, head designer at Pringles (as well as the known availability of textile workers and the relative safety of the Borders in wartime). During the London Blitz workers were brought up to work in Hawick and many of them stayed. At the height of production it employed 180 workers. The dresses were known for their use of luxury materials. The firm supplied dresses to many London department stores, such as Harrods, Liberty, Fortnum & Mason, Bourne & Hollingsworth, Debenhams and Selfridges, as well as Greensmith Downes and Jenners in Edinburgh. One of the reasons cited for closure was rising rail costs for transporting materials and finished goods to and from London. After the factory closed the building was used as the Scout Headquarters. The ladies garment tradition was carried on by 'Alison Russell', run by ex-Marcus employee Ella Russell at Loch Park for about 20 years after Marcus' closed. Another company, Simon Marcus, skirt manufacturers, was based at Loch Park 1979–93. The original building at 22 Commercial Road was demolished in the late 1990s. Herriot-Watt archives hold design books, loose patterns and an unpublished company history. There was a reunion of 52 former employees held in 2003.

Mare Sike (*mār-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on the Horn and flowsroughly south-west to join Frostlie Burn near the farm of Linhope.

Marfaux (*mawr-faks*) *n.* house on Wilton Path, named after WWI to commemorate the area in France where a family member had been killed. The Inglis and Scott families lived there around that time.

Margaret (*mawr-gri'*) *n.* (1283–90) Queen of Scotland from 1286, she was known as 'the Maid of Norway'. She was the great-grand-daughter of Alexander III and his only surviving descendant, being daughter of Eric II of Norway. Following the Treaty of Birgham (near Kelso), in which she was betrothed to Edward I's son in return for assurance of Scottish independence, but with Edward as her ward, she was brought by ship from Norway, but died en route. This left Scotland with at least a dozen claimants to the throne, including Sir Nicholas de Soulis. Michael Scot is said to have helped bring her back to Scotland.

Margaret Scott (*mawr-gri'-sko'*) *n.* fictional daughter of the Laird of Branxholme in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. In the story she is in love with Henry of Cranstoun, who belongs to a family who are enemies of the Scotts, but through various twists they get married in the end. She is based upon a daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, although it was Janet, not Margaret, who married a Cranston.

the Marina (*thu-maw-ree-nu*) *n.* picture house, bingo hall, pub and entertainment centre on Towerdykeside, previously known by many other names, including the Empire, the Kings, and the Odeon, having originally been the Exchange Hall. It was the last commercial cinema in Hawick, and stopped showing films in June 1985, when it became a bingo hall and then a night club; the last film shown was a double bill of 'Revenge of the Nerds' and 'Bachelor Party'. At the Snuffin, after the Tower Hotel closed, packets of snuff used to be thrown from a window here. The building burned down in 1992 and was largely demolished in 1998, although part was redeveloped as the Heritage Hub.

Marion's Geordie (*maw-ree-inz-jōr-dee*) *n.* nickname for **George Scott**, cordiner in Hawick.

Marion's Hob (*maw-ree-inz-hob*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott** Bailie in 1612 and in the 1620s.

Marion's Rab (*maw-ree-inz-rawb*) *n.* another nickname for **Robert Scott**.

Marjoribanks (*mawr-jō-ree-, mawrch-bawngks*) *n.* **George** (c.1695–1740) said to have been born at Singdean, he was a Jacobite supporter who fought at the Battle of Preston in 1715 and was transported to Virginia. There he did well for himself as a tobacco and cotton plantation owner. He married Anne Echols in Virginia and they had at least 8 children. Many of their descendants later lived in the Carolinas. There is no local record of members of this family living at Singdean. **John** (16th C.) son of Philip, who was one of the first to use

this surname. He was a younger brother of William (to whom he succeeded) and elder brother of Thomas (who represented Douglas of Cavers in 1541). He was a Guild Brother and Baillie in Edinburgh and served as Dean of Guild. He is probably the Burgess of Edinburgh of that name who in 1532 witnessed a sasine (recorded in Selkirk) for William Walker selling his tenement in Hawick to John Morlaw. **Thomas** of that Ilk (d.1557), son of Philip and brother of John. He was one of 10 advocates appointed as procurators nefore the Lords of Session. He served as Lord Provost of Edinburgh and later became Lord Clerk Register, with the title Lord Ratho. In 1541 he represented James Douglas of Cavers and his tenants in asking for reparations from Walter Scott of Branxholme for burning the farm of Whitriggs. Perhaps the same Thomas served as procurator for a case in Selkirk in 1533 regarding Sunderlandhall. Probably the same Thomas acted as agent in 1539 to receive a large number of sheep from Patrick Murray of Falahill and others, owed to the King and passed to Robert Scott of Howpasley and Ninian Anderson (formerly 'Mairiorbankis' and variants; see also **Mairchbank**).

Mark (*mawrk*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Crumhaugh. In 1724 he married Jean Goodfellow, who was from Roberton Parish, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Roberton. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He was probably related to Robert, who was also listed there. In 1690 he witnessed a baptism for John Hastie and in 1691 probably witnessed another for Robert. In 1694 he and Robert witnessed a baptism for James Deans. **George** (19th C.) farmer at Hassendeanburn in the 1860s. **John** (17th C.) resident the Hawick area. He witnessed a Roberton baptism for Andrew Fisher in 1681 and a Hawick baptism for William Haswell in 1688. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. In 1694 he and Andrew witnessed a baptism for James Deans. He married Janet Henderson and their children included Marion (b.1691) and Margaret (b.1698). The witnesses in 1691 were Andrew [probably Mark] and Alexander [probably Wilson]. **Simon** (17th/18th C.) resident of the east-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is listed as 'Simon Mack, carrier' among those contributing to funds for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He married Isobel Young and their children, baptised in Hawick, included Isobel (b.1701), Robert (b.1702), Janet (b.1708) and Agnes (b.1713). Janet (b.1694) may also have been his child. The witnesses in 1708 were Bailie George Martin and smith James Scott. **Simon** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. His name appears to be written 'Merk' in one records. He married Helen 'Huison' and their children included Anna (b.1719). The witnesses in 1719 were tailor James Turnbull and 'Mr' John Purdom. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1651 he witnessed a baptism for James Elliot. Probably the same William married Janet 'Bran' and had children Marion (b.1657) and Bessie (b.1660). Agnes (b.1645) and Marion (b.1651), with no mother's name given, were probably also his children. The witnesses in 1651 were James Elliot and George 'dinre'. He may also have witnessed a baptism in 1656 for Walter Scott 'called of Huntlie' (also written 'Marke' and 'Merk').

the Marklair (*thu-mawr-klār*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper reaches of the Borthwick valley. It is recorded in a document of 1650, about a mile further out than Howpasley and with 2 'communicants' recorded. Adam Laidlaw was living there in 1716 and James Laidlaw in 1722. The lands were sold by the Scotts of Crumhaugh to the Duke of Buccleuch along with Howpasley about 1760. It is still shown as 'Mark Lair' near Mark Sike on the Ordnance Survey map, high above Howpasley, although there is now no sign of former habitation there (it is 'Marklear' in 1716 and 'Merklear' in 1722 and transcribed 'Maichlair' in about 1760; it is 'The marke Laire' on a parish map of 1650 and the farm of 'Mirk Lair' is on Roy's c.1750 map; 'lair' is either a boggy area or an area of shelter for sheep).

Mark Sike (*mawr-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper Borthwick valley. It rises near Mark Lair and joins the Howpasley Burn.

marl (*maw-rul*) *n.* lime-rich clay, used to neutralize acid soil. In the late 18th century opening up marl pits became a central element of agricultural improvement. Pits were developed on the Minto, Buccleuch and Harden estates, starting with Sir Gilbert Elliot opening a pit at Crow's Moss in 1755 and marling 200 acres. Groundistone and Blackcleuch (presumably at Teviothead) were also used. Broadlee Loch and Branxholme Loch were both drained to get at the marl on their bottoms, and not restored again until the mid-19th century – 'There is also marle in different parts of the parish, which is used successfully on land in pasture, as well as in tillage' [RRG] (also written 'marle').

marled (*maw-ruld*) *adj., poet.* mottled, woven with 2 colours – 'O, gif I kenned but where ye baide, I'd send to you a marled plaid' [BS] (also **marlt**).

the Marl Loch (*thu-maw-rul-loch*) *n.* name used in the 19th century for Broadlee Loch, when it was drained to provide marl (also spelled 'Marle').

Marlside (*ma-rul-sīd*) *n.* former name for lands in Hassendean Parish. It was included along with Hassendean in the 1718 survey of properties belonging to the Scotts of Buccleuch, presumably corresponding to the part to the north, around Marlside Hill.

Marlside Hill (*ma-rul-sīd-hil*) *n.* small hill in Minto Parish, between Hassendean farm and Newlands. It reaches a height of 180 m.

marlt (*maw-rul', -rult*) *adj., poet.* mottled – 'The mune she shines sae bricht, Till a' the yirth is marlt wi' The grymins o' her licht' [DH] (also **marled**).

Marmion Road (*mawr-mee-in-rōd*) *n.* street between Weensland and the Orchard Road, reached by Fenwick Park and Weensgate Drive. The houses were built from 1966 and the street was named after the hero of Scott's novel of the same name. It was a popular street for teachers for many years.

maroon (*maw-roon*) *n., adj.* a very unpleasant colour, being a sort of muddy purple, and almost unknown within Hawick.

The Marquis (*thu-mawr-kwis*) *n.* nickname for **Andrew Miller** in the late 19th century.

Marr (*mawr*) *n.* **Edward** (b.1825/6) from Selkirk, he was a tailor in Wilton. He was at Ladylaw Place in 1851, employing one apprentice, and was listed in Slater's 1852 directory on Ladylaw Place. **James** (18th C.) recorded in 1788 as having purchased part of Knowesouth, which were by then in the hands of Thomas Ogilvie of Chesters. These lands were valued ar £39 18s 1d. He gained a small part of Lanton Common when it was divided in 1769.

marrae see **marri**

marri (*ma-ri*) *n.* marrow – 'hearing aboot the move ti Gala chilled is ti the marri', 'My saul sall be satisfiet as wi' marra an' fatniss . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'marra'; see also **marrow**).

Marriot (*maw-ree-i'*) *n.* **Daniel** 'Rueben Watts' or 'Reuben Watt' (1817–92) English stocking-maker, born in Ashover, Derbyshire, he came to Hawick in 1851. He worked diligently to promote improved public sanitation, conducting a voluminous correspondence with the newspapers, Town Council, and officials all the way up to the Home Secretary and even the Prince of Wales. He was considered a nuisance by many, complaining regularly about policing, municipal works etc. It was written that he 'earned a lifelong notoriety by his ventilation of real and imaginary grievances'. However, he claimed credit for improving sanitary conditions in various parts of the Town. He married Mary Randle (nee Orr). After his son was killed during the Chase in 1868 he became staunchly opposed to the Common Riding. He also had sons Daniel and David. In 1861 he lived at 13 Back Row. He adopted the name 'Reuben Watts' in Hawick, particularly in his correspondence, and is buried at the Wellogate – '. . . While listening to its pleasing ripple Discuss great matters municipal. And sanitary measures pat To satisfy even Reuben Watt' [VW]. **George** (1859–68) son of Daniel, he was killed by a horse at the end of Drumlanrig Place after rushing onto the road during the Wednesday morning Chase of 1868. This led the Council to ban galloping in the streets the following year – 'Loan chase when a' Hawick was grievin', Wee George Marriot killed when leavin' The Chennel quick, an' horses hewed, The chase wad hev tae be reviewed' [MB] (also written 'Marriott').

marrless (*mar-lis*) *adj., arch.* unmatched, having no pair – 'The dishes on the table war marrless (marrowless); the verrih cups an saucers warna neebers' [ECS] (also written 'mar'less'; cf. **marrowless**).

marrow (*ma-rō, -ri*) *n., arch., poet.* a companion, match, partner, mate, counterpart – 'He raise, and rax'd him whar he stude And bade him match him wi his marrows' [CPM], '. . . I make nae wonder that ye dislike her as a marrow; but ye shouldna hate her, far less curse her, for its unseemly and wrang to do sae' [JTe], '. . . and whose talents and influence therein, . . . will probably never have a marrow' [WNK], '. . . and taking them for all in all, they probably never had a marrow in broad Scotland or in Christendom' [WNK], *v., arch., poet.* to match, marry – '. . . Amang them aa there was nane to marrow Auld Harden's leddy, the 'Flooer o' Yarrow' ' [WL].

marrowless (*ma-rō-, -ri-les*) *adj., arch.* odd, unmatched – 'Marrowless buits an' stockin's' [GW], widowed (in [JL]; also **marrless**).

Mars (*mawrz*) *n.* **Peter** (b.1832/3) probably son of James and Elizabeth Birnie, he was a gardener at Dickson's nurseries. His wife Margaret Murray (d.1864) is buried in Wellogate Cemetery, along with 2 children who died in infancy. He may have

been related to an S. Mars, who had ground in St. Mary's. It is also possible that 'Tidy Mars' was a relative. **James** (b.c.1800) agricultural labourer who lived on the Back Row. His wife was Elizabeth Birnie and their children included Margaret, Peter, Mary, John and James.

Marsden (*mawrz-din*) *n.* **Philip** 'Phil' (1931–2010) born in Yorkshire, he was a semi-professional football player with Wolverhampton Wanderers. He married Jean in Hawick in 1955, and the couple settled permanently in Hawick in 1963, where he worked in the construction industry, at the Hawick Community Workshop and lastly as custodian of Hermitage Castle. He was the first S.N.P. councillor in Hawick and became a Bailie and Justice of the Peace, as well as being involved in many of the Town's clubs.

Marshall see **Mershall**

Mar's Year (*mawrz-yeer*) *n.* name formerly used for the year 1715, when the Jacobite uprising took place and the rebel army was led by the Earl of Mar (also written 'Marr's Year').

mart (*mar'*) *n.* market (English version of **mert**).

marte see **mairt**

Marten (*mer'-in*) *n.* **Elliot Haig** (1866–1953) Scottish landscape painter, best known for his views of the Lake District, Sussex, Dorset and the Highlands. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1886, listing his home address as Hawick; he also exhibited in 1901. He was said to have had a studio in Hawick, but his connection to the Town is unclear, and whether or not he painted any local landscapes is unknown. He may have come from Australia and returned there.

Martin see **Mertin**

Martini (*mar'-tee-nee*) *n.* **John** (15th/16th C.) Archdeacon of Teviotdale, succeeding William Elphinstone (senior). He resigned his rights some time before 1510, and may have served 1486–91.

Martinlee Sike (*mer'-in-lee-sīk*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish, crossed by the A6088 shortly before the turn-off for Lethem. On the north side of the road there, between Steele Knowe and Crink Law, are the remains of a settlement, consisting of an oval enclosure about 30 m across (perhaps from the first millennium B.C.E.). A little further east, also on the north side of the road are further archæological remains, comprising a roughly circular enclosure 14 m across and a hut circle 7 m in diameter. And further to the west of the stream are more field boundaries, a homestead site, 2 disused quarries and rig and furrow lines seen on aerial photographs. On the south side of the road there are the remains of 2 farmsteads, rig lines, cultivation terraces, small cairns and pens, surrounded by 2 large enclosures. Also on the south side of the road, but the other side of the stream is the remains of yet another homestead and hut platform. The age of all of these farmsteads is unknown, and there are no correspondong settlements on any old maps of the area. The forest there is known as Martinlee Plantation.

Martinmas (*mar-, mer-tin-mus*) *n.* one of the Scottish quarter days, falling on 11th November. It was a Christian feast in commemoration of the death of St. Martin of Tours. It was formerly one of the main days used for the payment of annual rents. The land-holders of Hawick formerly had to pay the token rent to the Baron on this date, as well as on Whitsunday. The first Thursday after Martinmas was called 'Term Thursdi' and was once an important fair day in Hawick. In country areas the 'mairt' was killed about this day to be salted and stored for the winter – '... account promised be the said Adam Scott to him for his shonne fra Martinmas last to Whitsunday next' [BR], 'Yon gowd o' Martinmas Cleeds timely daith. I mind o' braw Whutson lads: Green was their graith' [DH].

Martin o Heuchhoose (*mer'-in-ō-hewchhoos*) *n.* nickname of **Martin Elliot**, one of 10 Liddesdale outlaws captured at Hawick market in October 1567.

Martin's Brig see **Mertin's Brig**

Martinshouse see **Mertin's Hoose**

Mart Street (*mar'-stree'*) *n.* road created in 1976–78 when the railway embankment was removed. It was laid out following part of the old line, and adjacent car parking was developed. The street was named after the nearby Auction Mart. It contains Morrison's supermarket and bus stops on the east side, with the west side being the backs of buildings on Union Street and North Bridge Street (including a door opening to the street on the second floor at the cadet headquarters).

marvellit (*mer-ve-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* marvelled – '... insaemeikle that the governor marvellet gritly' [HSR].

Mary o Guise (*mā-ree-ō-geez*) *n.* (1515–60) daughter of Claude de Lorrain, duc de Guise, she married Louis d'Orléans, 2nd duc de Longueville, who died in 1537. She then married James V of Scotland and became Regent after his death in 1542. She stopped her daughter Mary (later Queen of Scots) being arranged into a marriage

with Prince Edward of England, thereby initiating the 'Rough Wooing'. In 1548 there is a letter in which she undertakes to support Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in recognition of his 'band of manrent' to her. She later prosecuted Protestants in Scotland, with the aid of Archbishop Beaton, which helped accelerate the Scottish Reformation. Her death effectively brought an end to the Auld Alliance.

Mary Queen o Scots (*mā-ree-kween-ō-skots*) *n.* (1542–87) Mary Stuart (or Stewart) daughter of James V and Mary of Guise, born at Linlithgow, she became Queen of Scotland 6 days later. She was sent to France at age 6, and married Francis, which later made her Queen of France. She returned to Scotland in 1561, and after much political intrigue was forced to abdicate in favour of her son James in 1567. She went to England for support, but never met Elizabeth, instead being imprisoned for 19 years, becoming implicated in various Catholic plots, and finally being beheaded at Fotheringay. In Hawick she was significant for confirming (as required by law) Douglas' Charter to Hawick in 1545, when she was just 2½! Attempts to have her wed Henry VIII's son Edward led to the 'Rough Wooing' and the burning of Hawick along with much of the rest of the Borders. She stayed temporarily in Jedburgh, and famously rode from there to visit the wounded Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage Castle in 1566, returning the same night, possibly causing an illness that incapacitated her for weeks. It has been suggested that her route proceeded via Jedburgh Castle, the Dunion, Swinnie Moor, Earlside, Coliforthill, Whitlaw, Flex, Priesthaugh and the Braidlie Burn (the headwaters of which are still called the Queen's Mire). Memorabilia can be seen at 'Mary Queen of Scots House' in Jedburgh and in Abbotsford. A supposed piece of the the block on which she was executed was donated to the Museum in 1872.

Mary's Well (*mā-reez-wel*) *n.* former spring by the side of the road near Denesyde, on the left-hand side while ascending the hill towards Hawthornside. It was described by Oliver of Langraw in 1870 as being 'on the lower side of the turnpike road below Hawthornside' and suggests a possible association with Mary Queen of Scots' ride to Hermitage. Adam Turnbull of Denesyde (said to be a Jacobite supporter in 1715) convinced Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs to preserve the Well as a roadside watering-place when he took over the lands. It disappeared some time before the mid-19th century, probably as a result of farm improvements (also called 'Queen Mary's Well'; the origin of the name is uncertain, and there may be confusion about the position, cf. **St. Mary's Well**).

Maryswud (*mā-reez-wud*) *n.* Maryswood, area south of the Hoscote Burn, north-east of Flake Hill. It is now effective part of Craik Forest.

Mary the Bishop (*mā-ree-thu-bi-shup*) *n.* nickname of **Mary Clerk**.

masel (*maw-sel*) *pron.* myself – 'A was in masel aa night', '...Says aw half alood – aw'll e'en harness auld Nell Tae the little spring cairt, an' the wife an' masel' ' [BM1900], 'Aa hed to sei for masel'. And it was shundert ...' [DH], '...An' aw said tae masel', 'By jings, but he's richt' ' [IJ] (**mysel** is less common).

mash (*mawsh*) *v.* to brew or steep (less common than **mask**).

masher (*maw-shur*) *n., poet.* a smasher, dandy – 'The dressmaker masher wi' scarcely a flaw ...' [WAP] (not a common word).

mask (*mask*) *v.* to brew or steep, particularly tea – 'did ee mask the tei yet?', '...hed kinnelt a lunt an war thrang poatchin aboot an maskin tei' [ECS] (cf. the less common **mash**).

maskin (*mas-kin*) *n., arch.* a brewing – '...wi' the maskins o' peppermint leaves sweetened wi' trycle ...' [V&M].

maskis (*mas-kis*) *n., poet.* a mastiff – 'The maskis will not move his tongue, But wag his tail, if she pass by' [JoHo], 'He turned himself to a maskys hounde, And the kerlyns to beagles keen ...' [JTe] (suggested to be an error for Old Scots 'mastis').

mason (*mā-sin*) *n.* a mason (note the usual pronunciation with the second vowel swallowed.

Mason (*mā-sin*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Easton and their son George was baptised in 1780. **George** (b.1780) son of George. He was a tailor at Birkwood according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He may be the George who married Janet Riddell and whose daughter Nelly was baptised in 1802. **George** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk and Selkirk Parishes. He married Mary Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1821), Janet (b.1823), George (b.1825) and John (b.1827), baptised in Ashkirk; and Gavin (b.1833), Mary (b.1839) and George (b.1842), baptised in Selkirk. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640 he was cited by the Session for being absent from preaching. **John** (b.c.1813/4) from Selkirk, he was a farm worker in Roberton and Ashkirk Parishes. In 1841 he was

living at Roberton Woodfoot, in 1851 at Borthwickbrae Haugh and in 1861 at Langtonheight. He married Margaret Shakleton in 1833 and their children included: Janet (b.1833); Thomas Hogg (b.1835); George (b.1837); James (b.1839); Christian or Catherine (b.1841); John (b.1843); Elizabeth (b.1845); Margaret (b.1847); and William (b.1850). **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded as Rector of Minto Church in 1483. He made a request to the Pope that he be allowed to hold another benefice. **Thomas** (1824/5–94) farmer at Blackburn in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he is recorded as farmer of 800 acres, employing 2 shepherds. He was still at Blackburn in 1868. He married Janet Inglis (1827–1909), who was born and died at Blackburn. Their children included: James Inglis (1854–1904); Helen (1856–1933); Elizabeth Janet (1860–1932); Margaret (1864–1927); Thomas (1868–1911), 'after 30 years of limitation, and suffering the prison of his body'. His wife also had children Jane and Alexander (Ingles) from a previous marriage. The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **William** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His name is written 'Measone' (see also **Masson**).

the Masonic (*thu-maw-so-neek*) *n.* popular name for the Masonic Hall, referring to the former building at Myreslawgreen or the one on Union Street. There were dances organised at the Union Street hall during the 1930s, continuing during and after the War years for the benefit of troops stationed at Stobs, and often organised by Jocky Thomson.

the Masonic Hall (*thu-maw-so-neek-hawl*) *n.* former Freemason's building at Myreslawgreen until 1922, after which No. 111 moved to Commercial Road. The other Lodge, No. 424, has been on Union Street since 1893, and often held functions in its adjoining hall. The hall at Myrselawgreen had previously been the 'Green Kirk', and was later used for dances, when it was referred to as 'the Rabble'.

the Masons (*thu-mā-sinz*) *n.* the Masonic Lodge, associated with the Free and Accepted Masons, an international fraternal and charitable organisation, founded on Christianity, with its own set of rituals, acting as a meeting place for men, for social enjoyment and mutual assistance. In Hawick there have been Masons since at least 1768 and there are two separate clubs: Lodge St. John, No. 111 on Commercial Road; and Lodge St. James, B.U.R.A, No. 424 on Union Street. The second was set up after a dispute arising in the first in 1863 connected with the Volunteers. These lodges have typically had a number of the town's most prominent men as members. There was also in the late 19th century another chapter, 'Border Union Royal Arch Chapter No. 89' in Hawick. The Lodge of Melrose St. John claims to be the oldest in Scotland and celebrates with a torchlight procession each 27th December. In the 19th century the local Freemasons were conspicuous at opening ceremonies and processions, e.g. for laying the foundation stone for the Subscription Rooms in 1821 and the Exchange Buildings in 1865 and at the opening ceremony for the Dod Burn water supply in 1882 – 'These only, through their power o'er thee, Are valueless or fraught with good; There's but one upward path for me, That path through deeds of Brotherhood' [JEDM].

mass (*maws*) *n., arch.* conceit, self-importance, bravado, assumed cleverness (noted by E.C. Smith).

massie (*maw-see*) *adj., arch.* haughty, bumptious, overly proud – 'Never devaaldin ti crack prood an massy aboot its bonnie bits an its history' [ECS], '. . . lang or monie a massy jumpeet-up toon was buggen or thocht o' [ECS], '. . . Elect a trader ca'd John Kyle, Massy, in iz merchant style' [MB], *adv.* haughtily, proudly – '. . . never devaaldin ti crack prood an massy aboot its bonnie bits an its history' [ECS], 'But I'll up throwe thir divots Afore him, massy, his lane, Ablow thon lee'in' hunderwechts O' marble stane!' [DH] (also spelled 'massy').

Masson (*maw-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Lilliesleaf. His children included: Margaret (b.1784); Agnes (b.1790); Joseph (b.1800); and Alexander (b.1802). **George** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: William (b.1752); 'Nanse' (b.1754); and Elizabeth (b.1760). **George** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He is recorded as 'Junior' in 1790, so he is probably son of the earlier George. His children included: Isabel (b.1784); Elizabeth (b.1786); Rabina (b.1788); George (b.1790); George (again, also b.1790); Robert (b.1792); Margaret (b.1795); and Janet (b.1797). He may be the farm servant at Lilliesleaf listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia; however, he would have been too young to be the father of Isobel in 1784. **William** (20th C.) head forester on the Cavers estate. He lived with his family at the Overseer's Cottage from about 1923 until the late 1940s. His wife was Nellie and their children were: Marjory, who married Johnnie Bryce and was postmistress

at the Sandbed Post Office; Hellen, who married Allan Watt of Dovemount newsagent's; and Ina, who married Thomas Brockie of Hawthornside farm (this name may be a variant of **Mason**).

massy see **massie**

Master Grain (*maw-stur-grān*) *n.* small stream in the headwaters of the Skelfhill Burn, rising between Millstone Edge and Langtae Hill. It is marked on a 1718 survey of Skelfhill farm.

Masterton (*maw-stur-tin*) *n.* **Rev. John William Gordon** (b.1913) born at Dunscore Manse, son of Rev. Alexander. He was educated in Moffat, Yorkshire and the University of Edinburgh. He was licensed in 1939 and became Assistant Minister at Edinburgh St. Cuthbert's 1939–40. In 1941 he was ordained as minister of St. Andrew's Kirk in 1941. He moved to Greenock, St. Paul's in 1946. In 1940 he married Catherine Love Hendry (b.1915). Their children were Eileen May (b.1942); Gordon Fraser (b.1945); and Kathleen Bow (b.1948). **Thomas** (b.1828/9) from Edinburgh. He was a grocer and spirit dealer on the Sandbed, along with William Richmond. The pair are listed in the 1851 census and as 'Richmond & Masterton' in Slater's 1852 directory.

mateit (*mā-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* mated – 'Dame Fortune hath unto thee mateit Mair hamilt place . . . ' [JoHa].

Mathane see **Machane**

Mather (*ma-dur*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Alex' or 'Burgoyne' (18th/19th C.) grave digger at the Auld Kirk-Yard in Jedburgh. He served in the local Militia, and was considered to be the tallest and finest-looking man in the regiment. As a result, his portrait was painted in 1799 for the Duke of Buccleuch by Henri-Pierre Danloux, and hung at Dlakeith; it shows the uniform of the local (also known as Dumfries) Militia. He could be the son of William and Jean Waugh, born in Jedburgh in 1771. **Andrew** of Lanton (16th C.) listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English raid Goldielands and neighbouring farms. His name is recorded as 'Andro Mader of Langtoun'. In 1553/4 he was 'Andream Mader de Langtoun' when he was on the panel for the inheritance of Walter Scott of Branxholme. He could be the 'Andrew Meyther' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton and was closely related to James, John and Margaret, who are listed separately. He may be the Andrew who married Isabel Haliburton in Bedrule in 1699. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded as 'cottar' at Ruletownfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) servant at North Synton according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Daniel** (1716/7–99) tenant farmer at Ashybank. He paid tax for having a saddle horse at Ashybank in the years 1789–97. He was recorded as owner of 10 farm horses and 1 saddle horse there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He married Jean Chisholme, who died in 1795, aged 72. Their son James succeeded as tenant of Ashybank. **Daniel** (1808–69) son of James, he was born at Ashybank. He took over from his father as tenant of Hallrule when he reached majority. Sometime during his tenancy of Hallrule a large cairn was removed, inside which was discovered an 'urn' (which has not survived). He was said to be a big, powerful-looking man, with a slow, deep voice and possessed of an abundance of common sense. He lived in Rule Water for more than 50 years. He was responsible for ploughing Ruberslaw almost up to the crags (although this resulted in the removal of an ancient cairn). He was a keen horseman and rode with the Buccleuch Hunt. He also purchased land in Ireland and improved the farms there, although in 1855 he was shot in the back there, taking several months to recover, despite attempting to follow his assailant on horseback. He also had some pellets embedded in his forehead until his death. As a result of this purchase in Ireland he was referred to as 'of Falty Park, Ballinasloe'. In 1851 he was recorded as farmer of 600 acres of arable land and 7000 acres of hill pasture, employing 41 men and 10 women. He was still recorded as farmer at Hallrule in 1868. He died unmarried and left his property to his sister's son John Arres (who added his surname). John and James Arres erected a memorial to his memory (and including other family members) in Jedburgh Abbey cemetery. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1504 as 'george mader of langtoun'. He was surety to enter Tom and James (presumably relatives) as well as 2 men named 'finlo' to answer for the murder of 'David bachler'. **George** (17th C.) tenant in 'Langtoune' (i.e. Lanton). The will of his wife Helen Brown is recorded in 1686. **George** (18th C.) married Janet Lamb in Bedrule in 1721. **George** (18th C.) dyker in Lanton. His wife 'Isble Madder' died in 1762, aged 39, and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the

Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1598 as Schoolmaster at Longnewton. He is also recorded in deeds of 1608 and 1609 as Schoolmaster at Bedrule. Probably the same James was Schoolmaster at Jedburgh and Hundalee in 1610. **James** (17th C.) recorded as owner of lands at Lanton in the 1643 valuation rolls. He also held 'the lands called Turnbull's lands' in Jedburgh Parish. He was probably son or brother of John of Lanton, who is also listed in 1643. Probably the same James is recorded at Lanton in 1663. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton and was probably closely related to Andrew, John and Margaret. He may be the James recorded as owner of lands in Lanton valued at £580 in 1678 (and also lands in Ulston); at the same time William of Lanton held the bulk of the lands there, and so was probably his father or elder brother. **James** (1761/2–1826) farmer, who was tenant at Ashybank in the first quarter of the 19th century. He was son of Daniel, who farmed there before him. In 1813 made an offer to be tenant of Langburnshiels, his success being announced after the Laird, James Elliot of Harwood, dined with all the prospective tenants in the Tower Inn in Hawick. A few years later he leased Hallrule farm. He married Rachel Ogilvie, who died in 1837, aged 71. Their son Daniel took over the farm, and they also had a daughter, Jessie. **James** (18th/19th C.) lived at Mosshouses, Dykeraw and Southdean. He married Janet Sinton in Southdean in 1803. Their children included: John (b.1804); Peter (b.1805); Janet (b.1808); Agnes (b.1811); James (b.1812); Margaret; Ann, who married Matthew Henderson in Oxnam; and Cecilia, who married William Telfer in Jedburgh. **James** (c.1810–bef. 1857) gardener, grocer and spirit dealer in Wilton. He is listed in Pigot's 1837 directory in Wilton, as grocer and spirit dealer. He is recorded among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840, when he was a gardener at Damside. He was a gardener and spirit dealer at Damside on the 1841 census. By 1851 his widow was a vintner on Wilton Path and she was listed as grocer on Wilton Path in Slater's 1852 directory, suggesting that he was already deceased by then. He was also a master gardener. He married Janet Lillico. Their children included: Andrew (b.1831); Robert (b.1834); Agnes (b.1835), who married Robert Weir and secondly Robert Cavers (in 1857, by which time he was deceased); and James (b.1839). His father may be the 'Mr. Mather' whose property is marked on Wood's 1824 map along what became Baker Street. This may thus be the family that gave its name to Mather's Close. **Janet** (b.1800/1) grocer listed on Wilton Path in 1851 and in Slater's 1852 directory, as well as in 1861. She was married to James, who appears to have died at least by 1857. In 1861 she was living with her daughter Agnes Cavers (also a widow) and granddaughter Robina Cavers. **Rev. John** (d.bef. 1642) son of William of Lanton, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1598. He became minister at Minto in 1601 and was translated to Hassendean in 1602. He was deposed in 1609 for 'divers slanders (keeping licentious company, &c.)'. His widow is described as being destitute in 1642. Robert Collace was recorded as being Reader at Hassendean in 1606, so it may be that Collace was the actual preacher, while 'Mader' simply held the living. **John** of Lanton (17th C.) recorded as owner of lands in Jedburgh Parish in 1643. It is possible he is the same man as Rev. John. Andrew and the recently deceased John, recorded as owners of lands in Lanton in 1788, were probably his descendants. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton and was related to Andrew, James and Margaret. **John** (18th C.) Town Piper in Hawick, probably around 1732–41. His surname is recorded as 'Meader'. In 1732 he was recorded being paid for playing at the King's Rantin. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Rutherford in Minto Parish in 1736. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. She was probably widow of a farmer near Newton. **Nichol** (b.c.1770s) listed being 'with Mr Graham Surgeon' in Hawick on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He was presumably an assistant to Hawick's doctor at that time. His surname was written 'Maider'. **Thomas** (16th C.) listed among the occupiers of the lands of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant at Little Whithaugh in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) son of Daniel and probably father of James. He farmed at Ashybank for 12 years up until 1802, which may have been when he died. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Willelmus Mader of Langtoun' in 1569 when he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. He is probably the William of Lanton whose son was Rev. John, minister of Minto. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'William

Mader of Langtoun' in 1610 when he was listed on an inquest for lands in Rulewater. **William** of Lanton (17th C.) leased the lands of 'Kaimes and the Hills' from Walter Riddell of Minto in 1683. He paid the land tax in Jedburgh Parish in 1678, his lands of Lanton being valued at about £680; at the same time James (probably his son) had land valued at about £580. He was described as 'in Longtoun' in 1686/7 when Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras took him to court for non-payment of duties for the lands of 'Kaimes and Minto hills'. But he sub-leased the same lands to Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth in 1687. He is probably the William of Lanton recorded in 1707 with lands valued at about £650; at that time 'J. and W. Madders portioners there' had land valued at about £520. **William** (b.1806/7) from Roxburgh, he was a tailor in Minto and Wilton He was recorded in Minto in 1851 and on Upper Hope Park in 1861. His wife was Alison and their children included Janet, Helen, Isabella and William. **William** (b.1826/7) from Jedburgh, he was a millwright in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 1 Teviot Place. His wife was Alison and he had step-children Jessie and Alexander. **William** (b.1857) son of Rachel Tait, born at Wauchope Waas. He took over the local carrier's business from his grandfather William Tait in the mid-1880s. In 1884 he married Elspeth Scott from Twislehope and they had a daughter Margaret Jane. His wife became the local postmistress (also formerly spelled 'Mader', 'Madder', 'Maider', 'Maither' and 'Meader').

Mather's Close (*maw-thurz-klōs*) *n.* former passageway off the High Street situated where Baker Street is now. It was once an area of severely over-crowded housing, with shops at the top, and only a narrow passageway connecting to the High Street. There was also a smithy near the top. The 1858 Ordnance Survey map shows a bridge over the mill lade at the bottom. The close was opened up into a street about 1868 when No. 75 High Street was rebuilt.

Matheson (*maw-thee-sin*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Isobel (b.1632), James (b.1635), George (b.1639) and an unnamed child (b.1646). **James** (17th/18th C.) smith at Kirkhope in at least the period 1698–1702. He married Agnes Coltart and their children included: Jean (b.1695); Walter (b.1698); an unnamed child (b.1702); and Janet (b.1705). **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Anne Scott and their children included: Elspeth (b.1758); Walter (b.1760); William (b.1763); George (b.1765); Margaret (b.1769); Elspeth (again, b.1772); James (b.1774); and Anne (b.1778). **James** (b.c.1780) smith at Ashkirk Mill according to the ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish in 1801. He was also listed as a 'Constable', which meant he was excepted from selection for the Militia. He was recorded as blacksmith in Ashkirk in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories, where his name is recorded as 'Matthewson'. His widow Mary was living with 3 of their children at Ashkirk Mill in 1841. He married Mary Gray and their children included: Isabel (b.1807); James (b.1808); John (b.1811); Ann Scott (b.1813); Walter (b.1816); and Robert (b.c.1820). **John** (b.1812/3) veterinary surgeon and blacksmith in Ashkirk. He may be son of James, who was blacksmith earlier in Ashkirk. He was at Ashkirk Mill in 1841 and was resident of the smithy also known as Crowknowe. In 1861 he was alisted as 'Landed Proprietor & Vetinerary Surgeon, Farmer of 22 acres & Blacksmith'. In the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 he was listed as owner of the lands in Lilliesleaf that had formerly belonged to Andrew Gray. He married Isabella Redford and their children included: Margaret (b.1843); Mary Anne (b.1845); and Isabella (b.1850). **Peter** (b.1816/7) gardener living at Borthwickshiels Cottage in 1841. In 1851 and 1861 he was gardener at Wolfelee. He married Agnes Gledstains in Peebles in 1838 and their children included: Helen; Louisa; Jane; Euphemia; Andrew (b.1844); Elizabeth (or 'Betsy', b.1844); Thomas (b.1847); Margaret E. (b.1849); James; and Robert (b.1857). **Walter** (18th C.) married Margaret Lillico in 1722, the marriage being proclaimed in Bedrule and Minto Parishes. **Rev. William** (1849–1913) training at Edinburgh Theological Hall, he was the last minister of the old Congregational Kirk in Hawick, replacing Rev. W.L. Walker, but only staying for part of 1877. The congregation had already dwindled, and probably those remaining joined the Evangelical Kirk, which later changed its name to become today's Congregational Kirk. Perhaps the same 'W.W. Matheson' was appointed in 1886 as an Honorary Missionary for the Edinburgh Benevolent Society for the Deaf and Dumb, serving Hawick. He was later minister at Stuartfield, Aberdeenshire and Cumnock, Ayrshire (sometimes written 'Mathewson' or 'Matthewson'; see also **Mathieson**).

Matheson's (*maw-thee-sinz*) *n.* bakers and confectioners on the west side of North Bridge Street through much of the 20th century.

Mathieson (*maw-thee-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Sandy' (19th C.) brother of James. He was gardener at Weens, and together with his brother and John Halliday ('the Rustic Bard') founded the Hobkirk Flower Show. In 1851 he and his nephew saw 'a man walking in the sky', i.e. a 'Brocken spectre' or mirage illusion of a man's shadow, as reported by John Halliday. He could be the Alexander living at Borthwickshiels Cottage with gardener Peter in 1841. **James** (19th C.) brother of Sandy, he was gardener at Wauchope, and one of the founders of the Hobkirk Flower Show. **James** (1825/6–1900) grandson of Sir Walter Scott's coachman, Peter. It was said that he could remember being bounced on the knee of the great author. He was a foreman at Weensland Mills. He married Charlotte Sinclair, who died in 1889, aged 62. Their children included Charlotte, Alison and Thomas (all of whom died young), as well as another Charlotte and William Sinclair (who was a confectioner and tobacconist). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant of lands at Bewlie along with James Shiel. They leased the Kirklands of Bewlie from Walter Scott of Whitfield in 1720. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1770 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Cowan at Borthaugh, and another for James Turnbull at Courthill. In 1772 he witnessed a baptism for George Turnbull at Appletreehall and another for Thomas Turnbull at Damside. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashnkirk Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1651 for James Elliot, in 1652 for Thomas Fletcher and in 1661 for James Rathie and Isobel (who was likely related). He married Margaret Turnbull and their children included James (b.1659) and William (b.1660). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Castleton. He is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of William, who was a cooper and farmer at Dinlabyre. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was smith at Forkins in 1751 and 1759. His children included: Thomas James (b.1748); Isobel (b.1749); Anne (b.1751); Margaret (b.1754); Thomas (b.1756); Robert (b.1759); Andrew (b.1761); Betty (b.1764); and William (b.1767). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1791. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the Thomas, who married Margaret Plenderleith in Hawick in 1792, whose children included Mary (b.1792), Helen (b.1794), Isabel (b.1795), John (b.1797) and William (b.1798), baptised at Pathhead. **W.** (18th/19th C.) carter in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **William Sinclair** (1867–1932) son of James. For almost 40 years he was a confectioner and tobacconist at 16 Bridge Street. He married Annie Yule, who died in 1935, aged 64 (formerly written 'Mathisoun', 'Matthison', 'Matthisoun', etc.; see also **Matheson**).

Mattha (*ma-thu*) *n.* nickname of **Matthew Elliot**.

Matthew Gotterson (*maw-thew-go'-ur-sin*) *n.* pen-name used by **James Smail**.

Matthew Henderson's Croft (*maw-thew-hen-dur-sinz-kroft*) *n.* former name for area that was later called Nichol's Croft and now known as the Village. Two particates of land were confirmed to Matthew Henderson in the 1537 charter.

Matthews (*maw-thewz*) *n.* **Lee** Cornet in 1995. His Lass was Angela Gray and his Acting Father was Phil Nichol. He was on crutches a week before the first Ride-out, having been a bone-marrow donor, and did the Monday morning Chase with an eye-patch after an accident with his riding crop. There was a record turn-out of 330 riders on the Friday in his year.

Matthewson see **Matheson**

mattle (*maw-tul*) *v., arch.* to nibble, as a lamb – 'To mattle at . . . grass' [JoJ].

mattress (*mu-tres, ma-tres*) *n.* a mattress (note accent is on second syllable; retained from the French).

mauchle (*maw-chul*) *n., arch.* a useless person, *v., arch.* to be clumsy, work without skill.

mauchless (*mawch-lis*) *adj., arch.* worn-out, tired, dispirited, weak, lacking strength – 'Nor was A tewd or mauchless, bit limber an lither' [ECS].

mauchlin (*mawch-lin*) *pres. part., arch.* useless, clumsy – 'A mauchlin' craitur' [GW].

maucht (*mawcht*) *pp., arch.* tired, worn out, dispirited, puzzled, defeated (noted by J. Jamieson).

maud (*mawd*) *n., arch.* a plaid cloth worn by shepherds or used as a bed covering, a wrap (used poetically) – 'The plaid or maud of the borders, consisting of black and white, or blue and white checks, is almost universal among the men . . . ' [RAC], '. . . an auld herd wui a maud on, an a nibbie in eis neeve' [ECS], '. . . 13s 4d in money, six quarters of wooll, a per of shoon, a ell of linnen, and a mad' [DMW], 'Far south, as weel as north, my lad, A' honest Scotsmen loe the 'maud' ' [BS], 'She noted well the shoulders broad That carried like a king's the maud' [WHO].

maudin-naipkin (*maw-din-nāp-kin*) *n., arch.* a small shoulder shawl (noted by E.C. Smith).

maud-nuik (*mawd-nik*) *n., arch.* the sewn-up corner of a shepherd's plaid – '. . . he wad gi'e 'im a maud-neuk fu' o' fairns – an' muckle cleishers tae!' [HAd1861], 'The maud-neuk is the pocket in the corner of the plaid' [ECS], ' . . . out his maud-neuk . . . ', 'Maud-neuk?' Aye. The pocket of his plaid' [DH].

maugre (*maw-gur*) *prep., poet.* despite, in spite of – 'Yet maugure Treason, Trust deserveth trust, And Trust survives when Treason dies accurst' [CWS].

Maugham (*mawm*) *n.* **Mark** (18th C.) merchant of Newcastle, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1750.

maughaned (*maw-chend*) *adj., poet.* feeble – 'But ane, a fitless maughaned wight, Heels up, trowed in the dam outright' [HSR].

mauk (*mawk*) *n., arch.* a maggot, particularly in the phrase 'as dead as a mauk', meaning stone dead – '. . . aw felled every yin o' them as cauld dead as a mack' [RM] (also spelled 'maak', 'mack' and 'mawk'; noted by E.C. Smith).

mauk-flei (*mawk-flī*) *n., arch.* the blow fly, bluebottle – '. . . An' speeders past my comprehension, Mawkflees – to name wad be pretension . . . ' [JoHa] (see also **mauky-flei**).

maukin (*maw-kin*) *n., arch.* a hare – 'An' that poor devils had nae claim, To touch a hair, on maukin's wame' [JR], 'The muirfowl a' they kenn'd her weel, The maukin oft she gar'd them squeal' [JH], '. . . wi mous moupin' like maukins in May!' [EM1820], 'The mawkin gogglet i' the synger's face, Th'enchaunting notes to learne' [JTe], '. . . & maukin escaped scaithless amid a storm of ejaculations consisting of 'aich whow's' and 'Lord preserve us's' [HAST1861], 'Unmolested the maukins may feed on the stibble And dae as they like, for never shall he Catch them again as they nibble The sweet blades o' verdure on hillside or lea' [TCh], a half-grown girl, especially when working as a young servant – ' 'A lass and a maukin', a maid-servant and a girl to assist her' [JoJ], 'the maukin was gaun up the hill' means that things were proceeding and business prospering.

mauky (*mawk-ee*) *adj., arch.* infested with maggots – 'Maaky, maukie = maggoty (Gaun o maaks)' [ECS] (also written 'maaky' and 'maukie').

mauky-flei (*mawk-ee-flī*) *n., arch.* the blue bottle or blow fly – 'Maukie-flei = 'maggoty-fly', the bluebottle' [ECS], 'Dirty white-wesh, deid-rot treis, Baked bean tins and mawky fleis . . . ' [DH] (also written 'mawky flei' and see **mauk-flei**).

Mauley (*maw-lee*) *n.* **Sir Robert** (13th/14th C.) son of Peter and brother of Peter. He was Constable and Sheriff of Roxburgh. He was thus recorded on several charters covering about the years 1305–07. He was the English Sheriff at a time of great upheaval, when the castle may have changed hands. It is thus unclear whether he really had administrative authority in the county during this period.

maun (*mawn*) *v., arch.* must – 'Then up and spake the laird's ain Jock: There's naething for't, the gates wi' maun force . . . ' [CPM], 'And ye maun gae to the Ferney Tower, The road ye maunna tarry . . . ' [JTe], 'And I maun gae over the sea, Mary, And I maun gae over the sea' [JTe], 'E'en sae, the poet says, Amen, For he main drop the praying strain' [JoHa], 'Hame o' my happy days, now I maun leave thee, Scenes o' my joys and waes, O I maun leave thee' [JoHa], 'It maun be to you, for 'twas you that he socht . . . ' [JJ], 'However, the Great Chief maun ken some English or he wadna' be here' [JEDM], '. . . thou, O Solomon, maun hae ane thousan' ' [HSR], '. . . whase mooth maun be haudden in wi' bitte an' brydle' [HSR], '. . . A' maun hae their sneesh this morning' [RH], 'And my heart maun aye gang back To the fairest spot o' a' ' [TK], '. . . A rover maun remain' [JEDM], 'Nae tears maun stain the bonnie cheeks that watch the Callants pass' [JYH], 'And we maun bid a last farewell . . . ' [JT], 'O I am young, our bridebed's warm – I maun gang oot, I maun gang oot . . . ' [DH] (occasionally spelled 'mann'; cf. **mun**; **heh'i** is used instead to express obligation).

mauna see **mauni**

maunae see **mauni**

mauni (*maw-ni, -nu*) *contr., arch.* mustn't, must not – 'ee mauni dae that', 'I canna take it, Sir – I maunna take it – ye maun take it back' [JTe], ' Come on', he said to his companions, 'we manna stay here' ' [MrsO], 'It manna gaun tae ma heid or Aw'll no' can tell ma story' [JEDM], 'There's nocht without trouble, Ye mauna complain' [GWe], 'I wish he maunna fell a wean Wi' some unlucky stroke, For catapults an' slings there's nane Like our Little Jock' [JT], '. . . and that 'we maunna become like the Auld Kirk which, etc., etc.' ' [RJW], 'My best deerskin was badly torn, But I maun hie an' mauna mourn' [WP] (there are several spelling variations, including 'manna', 'mauna', 'maunae' and 'maunna'; cf. **mustni**).

maunna see **mauni**

Maurice (*maw-ris*) *n.* (13th C.) described as Parson of Hawick when he witnessed a letter of dedication for St. Peter's churchyard in Roxburgh in 1235. He is thus one of the earliest Hawick ministers on record. His surname is unknown, although he may have been a Lovel, since there was a another Maurice from that family was Parson at 'Little Cavers' later the same century. It is possible he was the same man as Maurice Lovel, recorded in connection with lands at Branxholme in the 1190s and clerk of Bishop-elect Florence of Glasgow in the period 1202–07. A 'Maurice capellano' is also listed among the witnesses to a charter granting the lands of Todrig to Alexander of Sinton, sometime in the period 1241–74.

maut (*maw', mawt*) *n., arch.* malt, sprouted barley mainly used for brewing, ale brewed from malt – 'I'd rather be ca'd Hobie Noble, In Carlisle where he suffers for his faut, Before I were ca'd traitor Mains, That eats and drinks of meal and maut. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'Some toil'd for meal, an' some for maut, While some were just niff-naffin' ' [JR], 'Hale be your heart, my cantie cheel', May gudeness gie ye maut and meal' [JoHa], '... might partake of pot-luck with him, taste his maut and mountain dew ... ' [RW], '... His last drop o' maut licker – But gin hei'd hained The odd hauf-croon Hei wad hae druckent quicker!' [DH].

mautened (*maw'-ind*) *adj., pp., arch.* improperly baked, doughy – 'Mauten't scones, breed, etc.' [GW].

the Mauthaugh (*thu-maw'-hawch*) *n.* former name for an area in Hawick near the Slitrig, named after the malt kiln that was once there. It may be the same place that was later called 'the Deid Haugh' or 'the Brewery Haugh' (recorded in a sasine of 1728).

mautman (*maw'-mawn*) *n., arch.* a maltman, someone who makes malt, a brewer. Hawick had 3 of these recorded in the late 17th century – 'The bailies adjudge Robert Inglis, maltman, to pay £30 to the town's use, because he was not burdened with quartering the English army ... ' [BR1651], 'William Hardie maltman and Christian Lookup both in Hawick were married April 3rd' [PR1724].

Mautsteep see **the Maut Steep**

the Maut Steep (*thu-maw'-steep*) *n.* the 'Malt Steep', an area noted on old maps, north of Lockieshedge, which contained premises used for steeping barley and other grains in preparation for brewing. John Laing's field there was one of the earliest to be divided into allotments in the mid 19th century. It was an address used in the 1841 census, with 2 families separate from those at Lockieshedge (also written as one word).

mavis (*mā-vis*) *n., poet.* the song thrush, Turdus philomelos – '... An' linties chaunt their love-notes gay In grove an' bower, An' sweet the mavis sings his lay At gloamin' hour' [WiD], 'Nor yet because the mavis sings his mellow morning glee Sae sweetly frae the branches o' the auld aik tree' [JoHa], 'As arm in arm we walk'd alang, The mavis lilted up his sang ... ' [JoHa], 'To list the mavis in the dean, The merle within the grove' [JTe], '... it would be easier to make a sow perch upon the topmost branch of a tree, and whistle like a mavis, than to make the Hawick folk give up drinking whisky' [WNK], 'The common thrush, the mavis, was numerous, I think, when I was a boy; but it is now rare' [PJE], 'The mavis chants a merry glee, The blackbird answers frae his tree' [DA], 'A mavis might pike at yer nose for a cherry ony day, ya guid for naething vagabond' [JEDM], '... every blackbird, mavis and starling Jock saw ... ' [RM], 'The mavis, lintie and laverock lilt Their love-lays in cadence sweet' [TK], 'Nor mavis on thy topmost twigs Pour forth his ardent evening sang ... ' [WP], 'The mavis wales an up-stage brainch The first act aria begins ... ' [DH], '... when a mavis cam and lichtit on the top o yin pole and syne a blackie on top o another' [DH], 'For her the mavis sings a sweeter note ... ' [WL] (from Old French; note that the name is not applied to the larger mistle thrush).

maw (*maw*) *v., arch.* to mow – 'Muirmen were mawin' hay far doun The hill-side, lowne an' braid ... ' [ECB], 'When Tam and Will, wi' mawin' stiff and sair, Laid doon their scythes, that night to maw nae mair' [JoHa] '... but Satan himself, who couldna be expected to have ony great experience in mawing, had done it' [HSR], '... for they were juist ettlin' mawin' them for byrein' the beasts' [HAd1861] (the past tense is **mawd** and the past participle **mawn**).

maw (*maw*) *n., arch.* whit, bit, particularly in phrases such as 'fiend a maw' – 'Feend a maw o um! = Not he! or Not him!' [ECS].

maw (*maw*) *n., poet.* a gull – 'Whiles, at the Daisy and the Bard, They [gulls] tak their spite – But it's a gey coorse maa daur fyle Wallace, wight' [DH] (also written 'maa'; cf. gill-maw and **pick-maw**).

mawd (*mawd*) *pp., arch.* mowed (cf. **mawn**).

mawe (*mow*) *n., arch.* the mew of a cat – '. . . and about hauf a score o' great big grey cats cam in ane by ane, – gaed a loud mawe . . . ' [EM1820], *v.* to mew.

mawer (*maw-ur*) *n., arch.* a mower – 'Wharewi' the mawer fillsna his han', nar the bandstir his bozim' [HSR].

mawk see **mauk**

mawky-flei see **mauky-flei**

mawn (*mawn*) *pp., arch.* mown – 'He sall cum doun like raine apon the mawn gerse, as shoors that water the yirth' [HSR], '. . . and I'll warrant ye your cows, when the forst and snow comes on, will never ask whether it was mawn by human or hellish hands' [HSR] (cf. **mawd**).

mawkin see **maukin**

Maxpoffle (*mawks-po-ful*) *n.* Victorian red sandstone house near Bowden. It was built in the 1860s to replace a house constructed c.1810. The lands also contain the remains of a cylindrical dovecote, probably from the 17th century. 'Adam de Maxpoffel' swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 and was 'Adam Makepoffel' that same year when he had his lands in Roxburghshire restored to him. Rev. Andrew Duncanson of Maxton paid the land tax there in 1678 (the name derives from Old English 'small piece of land belonging to Maccus, where Maccus is an Irish or Scandinavian form of Magnus, cf. Mackside; it is 'Maxpople' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Maxside see **Mackside**

maxter (*maks-tur*) *n., arch.* a mixture – 'Humour and faith weel blent thegither To match the maxter o' the days' [WL] (cf. the more common **mixtur**).

Maxton (*maks-tin*) *n.* village on the A699 between St. Boswells and Kelso, a former station on the Kelso Branch of the North British Railway, and a Parish bordering on St. Boswells and Roxburgh. Destroyed by Hertford's men in 1545, it was made a Burgh of Barony in 1587, with the Ker's the original landowners. The parish church is mid-18th century, with portions of an earlier building, and the Maxton Cross is on the former village green. A history of the Parish was published by Charles Denoon in 2000 (the origin is probably 'the farm belonging to Maccus' and first appears as 'Mackestun' in 1116; it is 'Maxtoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Maxton Court (*mawks-tin-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, adjacent to Oxnam Court, built in 1976 and named after the village.

Maxwell (*maks-wul, -wel*) *n.* **Agnes** (c.1534–94) 4th Lady of Herries. She was the only daughter and heir of William, 3rd Lord Herries. Her maiden name should probably be considered as 'Herries'. She married John Maxwell, son of the 5th Lord Maxwell (after Maxwell had sought agreement from her guardian, the Earl of Arran, using 2,000 horsemen!; Maxwell eventually became Lord Herries himself, but later suffered for his support of Mary Queen of Scots). They had 4 sons and 7 daughters, including William, who succeeded. She was the superior of part of the Barony of Feu-Rule (essentially Hobkirk Parish), inherited from her father. There was a major dispute with Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1561 and 1562 over the Barony, resulting in her lands being fixed at $^1/_3$ of half of the Barony. **Alex** see **Mowdie Maxwell**. **Alexander Harley** of Portrack (1782–1853) Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Eskdale and Liddesdale in the period 1833–51. He married Sarah Telfer Hyslop. **Alexander** (b.1895/6) originally from Lanarkshire, he was an itinerant pedlar in the Borders, specialising in small hardware items. He was a regular visitor to Newcastleton and elsewhere. He carried a brass-bound wooden box on his back from which he sold cheap jewellery, pocket knives, shaving necessities, etc. He was said to resemble Father Christmas and wear a very tall hat. He was living at 5 High Street on the 1861 census, along with his son William, daughter Ellen and 2 grandchildren. His occupation was given as 'Travelling Toy & Jewelery Mcht.' **Archibald** of Liddelbank and Liverpool (19th C.) along with Thomas (probably his son) he was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. **Sir Aymer** (d.1266) son of John, who was Chamberlain of Scotland. He was also Chamberlain, as well as Justiciar. His name was written 'Eymer' and other variants. Along with his father, he witnessed a charter for Melrose Abbey's lands in Ettrick in 1235/6. He granted the lands of Todrig to Alexander de Synton in about 1260, when he was 'Domini Aymeri de Makyswell'. He may be the same as the 'Elmero de Maxwell' who was 'vicecomite' (i.e. Sheriff) of Roxburghshire in about 1250 when he witnessed a deed of Lempitlaw to Soutra. He could be the 'domino Heimero, tunc vicecomite de Rokisburc' ' (i.e., Sheriff of Roxburghshire) who witnessed a grant of lands in Camieston in about 1230, along with his brother Gilbert. He was removed by King Alexander from his Council, because of offences against England, in a document drawn up at Sprouston in 1255. Lands in Tynedale were delivered to him in

1260/1. He was recorded as the King's Sheriff in 1262. He married Mary (or Maria) McGeachen of Mearns and was succeeded by his son Sir Herbert. **Charles** (b.c.1765) surgeon recorded at Riccarton in 1835. He was also there in 1841, along with 2 Janes, probably his wife and daughter. He probably married Jean Jardine and they had a daughter Mary in 1800. He may be the 'Mr. C. Maxwell, surgeon' in Jedburgh in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He is probably the Dr. Maxwell who was on the Committee of the Proprietors of Castleton Library in 1832. **Edward** (b.c.1790) originally from Morton in Dumfriesshire, he was a stockingmaker in Wilton. He was listed as a head of family at the Dean in 1835. In 1841 he was a 'Woollen Hosier' living on Burn Row in the Dean and in 1851 was a 'Stockingmaker' at No. 5 Front Row in the Dean. His wife probably died before 1841. His children included Jean (b.c.1815), James (b.1817/8), Edward (b.1822/3), Janet (b.1824/5), William (b.1826/7) and Isabella (b.1828/9). He was probably also father of John (b.1814), who became a prominent textiles manufacturer in the U.S.A. He could be the Edward, son of John and Sarah 'Hoat' born in Morton in 1788. **George** (16th C.) Hawick merchant mentioned in the will of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. He is listed as being owed money for 'merchandice and furneising of the Lairdis seruandis', however, it is unclear what sort of merchant he was. Perhaps the same George was listed in 1571 as one of 4 inhabitants of Hawick who entered themselves to remain in ward in Leith, with Sir William Ker of Caverton as cautioner. In 1572/3 the same men swore allegiance to the Crown and gave assurance that they would not help or reset Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and others, with Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig as cautioner. **Gilbert** (13th/14th C.) received the eastern half of the Barony of Wilton some time before 1342. This may have been after Bannockburn, when Henry Wardlaw was granted the other half-barony (but if so, the charter no longer exists). In 1342 he pledged the estate to the monks of Melrose Abbey for the payment of one silver penny at the festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, while holding the right for himself or his heirs to redeem the land for the payment of £40 sterling. It appears that the land was indeed redeemed, and was later forfeited and returned to the Crown. His seal bore a lion rampant with a saltire on top and the words 'S' GILBERTI DE MAXWELE'. Probably the same Gilbert resigned lands in Banff to 'Ade Buttergask' in the reign of David II. It is unclear how he was related to other Maxwells, since he does not appear in most genealogies. **Sir Herbert de** (d.c.1206) Sheriff of Teviotdale as well as Dumfries. He is only the 2nd or 3rd recorded generation of Maxwells, but little is known about him. He witnessed the confirmation of the church of Hassendean to Paisley Abbey in the 1180s. He is recorded in a document relating to lands in Yorkshire in 1190/1. He had 3 sons: John, who was Sheriff of Roxburgh and Chamberlain of Scotland; Aymer; and Robert. The later Baron of Wilton, Gilbert, was probably a descendant of his. **James** (16th/17th C.) member of the court of James VI, who was rewarded in 1605, along with Robert Douglas, with the former Debatable Lands. These were erected into the Barony of Tarras. However, in 1607 the two men brought a case against many Armstrongs and others who had tried to prevent them from possessing the lands. In a second Act of 1609 the lands were granted to him alone. **James** (b.1808/9) from Kirkcaldy, he was a tinsmith in Hawick. He was on the Kirk Wynd in 1841 and on the Roond Close in 1851. He may be the James who donated at 10-dollar note to the Museum in 1865. His wife was Janet and they had children Robert, Isabella, Elizabeth ('Betsy'), Agnes, Jane, Hannah and Mary Ann. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Dodds and their children included: Alison (b.1843); and James (b.1844), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **John** (d.1241) Chamberlain to King Alexander II, he also served as Sheriff of Berwick and Sheriff of Roxburgh. He was son of Herbert and brother of Aymer. He witnessed a charter between Gervase Avenel and Melrose Abbey in 1214. He is recorded as Sheriff of Roxburgh when he witnessed grants involving Kelso Abbey from at least 1214 and also and another in the period 1213–19 for Patrick of Whitton to Melrose Abbey. In 1215 he was among a few men sent by the King to the English court to attend to his affairs. In 1220 he witnessed a pledge by King Alexander to marry King Henry of England's sister Joan, and in 1221 he witnessed the dowry charter for Joan of England, which included Jedburgh and Hassendean. He was also recorded as Sheriff in 1225 and 1226. As Chamberlain he is also named in many other documents in the 1220s and 1230s. He witnessed the charter granting lands in Ettrick to Melrose Abbey in 1235/6. He was succeeded by his son Aymer. **John** (d.1513) 4th Lord, son of John. He succeeded his father in 1486 and also

then became Warden of the West Marches. He was recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502, when he was fined for non-appearence for his Roxburghshire lands of Maxwellfield. He was also fined for non-appearance at the court in Dumfries in 1504. In 1508 he, along with William Douglas of Drumlanrig and their men attacked the Crichtons and others in Dumfries. He married Agnes, daughter of James Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan. They had at least 8 children, including Robert, who succeeded. He was killed at Flodden. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. **Sir John** 4th Lord Herries of Terregles (c.1512–82/3) younger brother of Robert, 5th Lord of Maxwell. He served as Warden of the West Marches in 1552 and was reappointed in 1561. He was said to be a great supporter of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was listed (on the side of Sir Walter of Buccleuch) on the 1564/5 bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. The situation was sufficiently lawless in the West Marches that in 1565 the Privy Council laid out what would happen to his wife and children in the event that he should die performing his duties as Warden. In 1579 he made pledges to bring certain Armstrongs before the Privy Council, and also had a disagreement about ownership of lands with Christie Armstrong of 'Barngleis'. He married Agnes Herries (daughter and heiress of William, 3rd Lord Herries), from whom he inherited his titles. He was succeeded by his son William, the 5th Lord. **John** 7th Lord Maxwell (1553–93) posthumously born 2nd son of Robert, the 5th Lord. He succeeded after his older brother Robert died aged 4. He and other Maxwells were sureties in 1569 for 5 Scotts of Ewesdale. In 1572 he was among the men who signed the retour for James Douglas to the Barony of Hawick. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. He was made Warden of the West Marches in the 1570s, although for a while the title was given to his rivals the Johnstones. He was recorded in the register of the Privy Council several times in the 1570s. He and Robert of Cowhill served as sureties for several Amrstrongs and others who were being held in ward. He temporarily received the Earldom of Morton, after his uncle James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton (and formely Regent) was executed in 1581, having made a deal with Esme Stuart, Earl of Lennox, and being part of the jury that condemned him. He was denounced as a rebel in 1581 for failing to present Armstrongs and Beatties to answer their rieving crimes. He was a strong supporter of the old Catholic religion and was involved with other Lords in struggles for power in Scotland. In 1585, for his good service to the King, he and his followers (a huge number named explicitly) had relief for all their crimes committed since 1569. However, in 1587 he was again out of favour with the King, and was plotting to help the Spanish Armada invade England. He was captured and imprisoned in Edinburgh, but released in 1589. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He was again Warden of the West Marches 1590–92. He gathered allies in order to attack the Johnstones, the conflict taking place at Dryfe Sands near Lockerbie in December 1593. These allies included Drumlanrig, who, heowever, left the battle early with his men. On the Johnstone side were many Scotts, Elliots, Armstrongs, Chisholmes and others from the Hawick area. His force suffered a complete rout and he himself was killed, after being cornered and having his right hand cut off. A letter of 'respite' by James VI in 1594 lists about 160 men implicated in his slaughter, including many from Teviotdale and Liddesdale. 2 thorn trees 'Maxwell's Thorns' were said to have been planted where he fell. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Douglas, 7th Earl of Angus. He was succeeded by his son John. **John** 6th Lord Herries (1583–c.1627) son of William, 5th Lord of Herries. In 1604 he was served heir to his father William in the Barony of Feu-Rule, which was erected with other lands into the Barony of Herries. He was recorded in 1614 when he failed to produce documents relating to the lands of Feu-Rule when requested by Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam; in 1619 Ker complained that he remained 'unrelaxed from a horning'. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, 8th Lord Maxwell and was succeeded by his son John, 7th Lord Herries. **John** 8th Lord Maxwell (c.1585–1613) son of John, who was killed at Dryfe Sands. He was probably the John, Lord Maxwell, who was warded in Edinburgh Castle in 1599 for the obedience of the men of the West March. He was served heir to his father's extensive properties in 1604, including farms in Ewesdale. In 1601 he found caution for the Maxwells in a feud with the Johnstones, with the assurances renewed in 1602. He was a Catholic, like his father, and was imprisoned in 1601 for 'favouring Popery'. In 1602 he was ordered not to be released from Edinburgh Castle for refusing to sign a bond of assurance with Sir James Johnstone, Warden of the West

Marches. He escaped Edinburgh Castle in 1602 and had 2 of the Johnstones killed, although there was supposedly a reconciliation in 1605. He challenged William Douglas of Lochleven to a duel over the Morton title, and was again imprisoned in Edinburgh in 1607. However, he once more escaped (although his fellow prisoner Sir James Macdonald was found hiding in a dung hill). Another meeting was arranged to attempted reconcilliation with the Johnstones, at which he shot Sir James Johnstone in the back. Tried in his absence in 1609 he fled to France, returned to Scotland in 1612, was captured and executed. The lands and titles he forfeited included the Lordship of the lower part of Ewesdale. He married the only sister of James, 2nd Marquis of Hamilton. His titles and lands were forfeited, but eventually reacquired by his brother Robert. His tale is told in the ballad 'Lord Maxwell's Good Night'. **John** 3rd Earl of Nithsdale, 7th Lord Herries (d.1677) son of John, 6th Lord Herries of Terregles, his mother being Elizabeth Maxwell, sister of Robert, 1st Earl of Nithsdale. He succeded his great-grandfather's brother Robert in 1670, as Lord of Maxwell, Eskdale and Carlisle. He was also superior of lands in Arkleton, Meikledale, Ewesdale, including Flask, Howgill, Glendivan, Burngrains, Wolfhope, Park, Terrona and Whitshiels. He married Elizabeth Gordon and was succeeded by his son, Robert, 4th Earl of Nithsdale. **John** of Broomholm (d.1806) son of William of Broomholm and Agnes Scott of Woll. In 1764 he was named as one of the commissioners for assessing the boundaries of Wilton Common. He was also one of the Commissioners appointed in the court case regarding the division of Hawick Common in 1767. He married Wilhelmina Malcolm and was succeeded in turn by his sons George and David. **John** (1802/3–bef. 1851) stockingmaker who was noted as one of those who helped during the cholera outbreak of 1849. In 1841 he was living at Weensland Mill. He married Helen Nisbet and their children included: Margaret (b.1840); Charlotte (b.1844); John (b.1847), probably the plumber and bandleader; and William Nisbet (b.1850). 3 of the baptisms were also registered with Hawick Free Kirk. His widow and children were living at 4 Teviot Crescent in 1851 and in 1861 his widow, now known as 'Helen Cook', aged 42, was a grocer and spirit dealer at 29 High Street. **John** (b.1814) born in Hawick, son of a hosiery manufacturer who came from Thornhill. He attended the Parish school and learned the business from his father. He emigrated to the United States at the age of 26, arriving in New York in 1840. In 1843 he moved to Cohoes where he made ribbed cuffs. He then invented an attachement enabling knitting machines to make plaid patterns and in 1853 secured a patent for an improved knitting machine. He eventually became President and Treasurer of the Wilton Hygeine Underwear Knitting Company, Philadelphia. **John** (19th/20th C.) plumber and conductor of the Saxhorn Band. He was probably the son of stockingmaker John born in Hawick in 1847. His plumber, slater, gas-fitter and glazier business was based at 23 Wellington Street. He was known for arranging the hot-water system at Drumlanrig School and others in the town. He took over as Saxhorn Bandleader in 1871 and remained until 1877, after which the band briefly dissolved. The same John appears to have been leader of the Cockermouth Rifle Band in 1876. He was also known as a sportsman, competing in the 18-yard dash at the 1872 Common-Riding Games. In 1868 he married Grace Greenwood from Weensland and they had at least 1 son and 1 daughter. **Mina** (b.1798/9) recorded as 'Ind.' at the farm of Wrae in Ewesdale in the 1841 census. **Mysie** see **Mysie Maxwell**. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Edinburgh. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, and hence presumably had a local connection. **Robert** 4th Lord of Caerlaverock (d.1546) son of John, who was killed at Flodden. He was part of James V's Royal Council, also serving as Extraordinary Lord of Session and High Admiral. In addition he was Warden of the West Marches and in 1526 was appointed as Justiciar. He was one of the Border chiefs imprisoned briefly in 1530 for failing to keep control of thieves. He was said to have been terrified of the power of Johnnie Armstrong and when James V had Armstrong hanged, he received a charter for his lands, signed by the King at Priesthaugh. In 1530/1 he was a surety for the entry of John, son of Walter Scott of Synton and William, son of Robert Scott in Allanhaugh. He served as interim Keeper of Hermitage in the 1530s while the Earl of Bothwell was imprisoned or exiled; in 1534 their is an entry in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts to him 'for keping the House of Armytage and Rewling of the inhabitants of Liddesdale for ye space of seven months' and another entry in 1540 for repairing the castle. He resigned the lands of Park in Ewesdale, for which David Armstrong had a charter in 1535. In 1537 he was granted the lands

and possessions in Ewesdale previously belonging to Simon Armstrong of Whitehaugh. In 1540 Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch offered to take over the rule of Eskdale, Ewesdale and Wauchopedale if he would not take it. In 1541 an English letter claims he had met at Langholm with 2 Armstrongs, 2 Elliots and 2 Croziers, to encourage them to carry out raids on England. He was captured by the English at the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542. He married Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and secondly married Agnes, daughter of James Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan. His children included: Margaret, who married Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Douglas; Robert, who succeeded; and Sir John, Lord Herries of Terregles. **Robert** 5th Lord of Caerlaverock (d.1552) son of Robert. He succeeded his father in the Barony of Caerlaverock and other lands in 1550. He also held several farms in Ewesdale and Eskdale. In 1545 he was 'Master of Maxwell' when listed among Border lairds who gave assurance to 'have na intelligence with Ingland'. He married Beatrix, daughter of James Douglas, 3rd Earl of Morton. He was Warden of the West Marches from 1550 (but perhaps replacing his father as early as 1542) until his death. He was succeeded by his sons Robert and John. **Robert** 6th Lord of Caerlaverock (d.1554) son of Robert and Beatrix Douglas. He succeeded his father as an infant and died when still just 4, being in turn succeeded by his brother John. **Robert** 4th Earl of Nithsdale (1628–96) succeeded his father John in his many titles and lands. This included superiority of the farms of Nether Ewesdale. He married Lucy Douglas, daughter of William, 1st Marquess of Douglas. He was succeeded by his son William. **Robert** (19th C.) recorded in 1872 as 'N.E., to the Emperor of Brazil'. He donated to the Museum a 'flint gun and sword from the battle field of Kurooguay, snake skin 14 feet long, bottle of preserved reptiles, otter skin, and deer skin – all from the river Paraguay; a piece of coral rock from Bermuda, cup used by the Spaniards for drinking yerba or matty, and several copper and silver coins and paper money of South America'. He could be the son of Hawick tinsmith James born in Hawick around 1833 and 'N.E.' could potentially be Naval Engineer. Probably the same Robert was recorded as an engineer when he donated a crocodile to the Museum, also in 1872. Probably the same 'Mr Robert C.' donated 'nine South American bank-notes' in 1877. **Robert G.** (1877/8–1916) elder brother of William, founder and head of the woollen manufacturers Robert G. Maxwell & Co., based in Dovecote Street. He lived at the Limes on Raeson Park. He played for Hawick R.F.C. and was President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce. He enlisted into the Seaforth Highlanders in 1914, became Captain and died during an advance on Kut, Mesopotamia. **Stewart** (b.c.1795) woollen hosier, living at 'Wilton Lodge Park cottage' in 1841. This was probably somewhere near the end of Langlands Road. He was there with Elizabeth, who was probably his wife. **William** (14th C.) holder of the (eastern) half barony of Wilton, and hence probably the heir of Gilbert. He appears to have redeemed the estate from the monks of Melrose Abbey and then forfeited it to the Crown, sometime around 1340. It was then granted to John, son of Margaret (surname not given). He is possibly the William, who along with his wife, was granted the lands of 'Apiltrie' by King Robert, after being forfeited by Thomas Carnoto (probably Charteris); this is likely to be Appletreerig in Sprouston, but could also be Appletreehall. **William** (1555–1604) 5th Lord Herries, son of Agnes Herries and Sir John Maxwell. He held part of the Barony of Feu-Rule. In 1587 he served as Warden of the Western Marches and in 1587/8 he was instructed to enter a number of Elliots, Armstrongs and others to the Privy Council. In 1597 he complained against Englishmen for stealing large amounts of livestock from his farms, as well as ransoming 4 of his servants. He was Warden of the West March in 1600 when listed among leaders ordered to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. In 1602 he granted the wardship of Appotside and Tythehouse to James Hamilton and also the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside to him during the minority of Hector Lorraine. In 1603 he granted a marriage contract between Turnbulls in Feu-Rule. He married Catherine, daughter of Commendator Mark Kerr and was succeeded by his son John, 6th Lord Herries. **Rev. William** (1600–51) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1620, he was presented to Minto Parish at the end of 1624 and admitted there in 1625. He was the minister of Minto who signed the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638 (although his name was transcribed 'Mr Wm. Murray (?)'. He preached at Bedrule in 1640, during the ceremony to admit Henry Elliot as the new minister there. He was presented to St. Mary's Kirk of the Lowes in 1641, but the move did not happen, instead he remained at Minto until his death. He married Anna Inglis and was survived by his

wife and 4 children. **William** 5th Earl of Nithsdale (1676–1744) succeeded his father Robert in his many titles and lands in 1696. In 1698 he was also served heir (perhaps just to reconfirm his rights) to the lands and titles of his ancestor Robert (great-grandfather of his father and older brother of John, Lord Herriesi, who was grandfather of John, Earl of Nithsdale, also his gradfather). This included superiority of the farms of Nether Ewesdale. His mother was Lucie Douglas, daughter of William, 1st Marquess of Douglas. He took part in the Jacobite rising of 1715, was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London, but escaped by changing clothes with his wife's maid. He fled to Rome, but lost all his titles and properties. **William** (18th C.) recorded in 1788 as owner of the lands in Lilliesleaf valued at £10. **William** (d.1916) brother of Robert G., and partner in the Dovecote Street manufacturing business. He was killed at the Somme (formerly spelled 'Mackuswell', 'Maxwall' and variants).

Maxwellheugh (*maks-wul-hewch*) *n.* hamlet just south of Kelso. A pool in the Tweed near there was known locally as 'Maxwheel'. The area probably gave its name to the Maxwell family (the origin of the name is probably from the Old English personal name 'Maccus', along with 'wiella hoh' meaning 'height beside the pool'; the name is first recorded as 'Mackus well' about 1200).

Maxwell's (*maks-wulz, -welz*) *n.* former woollen manufacturer and cloth merchants, R.G. Maxwell & Co., located in the building in Dovecote Street which was converted into Horne Court. Both brothers Robert and William were killed in WWI, their combined wills being equivalent to well over £1 million today. The firm folded soon afterwards.

Maxwell Street (*maks-wul-stree'*) *n.* original name for Carnarvon Street, built in 1877, named after local engineer Robert Maxwell Chambers. The name lasted only until 1882.

may (*mā*) *n., poet.* a maiden, girl – 'It was the witching time of night – The hour o' gloamyne gray, And she that lay in her loveris armis, I wis was a weel-faured Maye' [JTe], '... they næme is as aintmint teemet owt, therfor do the mays loe thee' [HSR] (also written 'maye').

Maye (*mī*) *n., arch.* May – 'Cum tĕ mei i' the month o' Maye' [JAHM] (note pronunciation, where the verb 'may' always had the usual English *mā*; also spelled 'Mey').

Mayfield (*mā-feeld*) *n.* council housing scheme in the north-west of town, comprising Mayfield Drive and connecting streets, Bothwell Court, Bruce Court and Wallace Court. It was developed after the ground was purchased in 1962, and named after Mayfield House. There was also some private housing developed in the same area, called Mayfield Park.

the Mayfield Bar (*thu-mā-feeld-bawr*) *n.* pub on Mayfield Drive, situated in the former Lodge for Mayfield House. It was converted to a bar and restaurant around 1970 and closed in 2020.

Mayfield Drive (*mā-feeld-drīv*) *n.* part of the Mayfield housing scheme, built in 1970 and named after Mayfield House and estate. It is a loop off the top of Dickson Street.

Mayfield Hoose (*mā-feeld-hoos*) *n.* Mayfield House and estate stood where the Mayfield housing scheme is, and was named after the may (hawthorn tree blossoms) which occurred there. It was construction by local building firm George Tait. It was the home of James Oliver, partner in George & James Oliver.

Mayfield Ludge (*mā-feeld-luj*) *n.* Mayfield Lodge, the gate-house for Mayfield estate, situated on Wilton Crescent. It is now the Mayfield Bar.

Mayfield Park (*mā-feeld-pawrk*) *n.* a private housing development off Mayfield Drive, built in 1984.

may-flooer (*mā-floor*) *n.* the wild primrose, Primula vulgaris, but also the lady's smock, Cardamine pratensis.

May Hirin Fair (*mā-hī-rin-fār*) *n.* formerly the main fair in Hawick for the hiring of farm workers etc., up until the latter part of the 19th century. The date was generally the 17th of May, but for many years it extended over 2 days, with the first day considered to be for the country people and the second for the townspeople. It was held at the Sandbed until 1815, with gypsies' carts etc. filling the area and other 'krames' spilling up into the High Street. The North side of the street typically had gingerbread, nuts and other edible wares, while the South side was usually for shoes, wooden vessels, china, crystal, etc. These stalls were closely packed together all the way to the Town Hall. As well as being a festive fair there was also hiring of farm workers and servants and a cattle market. It was additionally the occasion for a parade around town by the Cornet and his supporters, headed by the drums and fifes, which was followed by a dance, without female partners; this tradition ended in the 1880s, by which time the Fair had also died out. This earlier fair was effectively replaced with

the more modern stalls at the Mair and Shows on the Haugh during the Common Riding.

May o Gorrenberry (*mā-ō-go-rin-bu-ree*) *n.* probably fictional beauty in John Leyden's poem 'Lord Soulis'. She was supposedly betrothed to the young heir to Branxholme – 'O May she came, and May she gaed, By Goranberry green; And May she was the fairest maid That ever yet was seen' [JL].

Maypole (*mā-pōl*) *n.* Maypole Dairy Co. Ltd., part of a small national grocery chain, with a shop at 45 High Street from 1939 until 1963.

Maypole Plantin (*mā-pōl-plawn-tin*) *n.* former name for a plantation to the south of the grounds of Wells House (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

maze (*māz*) *v., arch.* to amaze, bewilder.

mazin (*māz*) *v., arch.* amazing, astonishing, but not necessarily in a good way – ' 'She's a mazin' concern', said of a third (absent) woman by one gossip to another' [GW].

McAlameny (*muk-aw-la-me-nee*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1810/1) from Ireland, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 Fore Row. His wife was Margaret and their children included Mary, Margaret, Joseph and James. In 1860 he donated to the Museum a 'copper Coin, found in garden, Fore Row'.

McAllister (*muk-aw-lis-tur*) *n.* **Daniel** (b.1799/1800) from Argyl, he was a gardener at Borthwickbrae. He was living at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot or Borthwickbrae Cottages in 1841, 1851 and 1861. His wife was Margaret (from Lanark) and their children included Isabella, Amelia, Margaret, Jane, Janet and John. One of his daughters donated a collection of Chinese coins to the Museum in 1858.

McArthur (*muk-awr-thur*) *n.* **Duncan** of Bardraine (17th/18th C.) Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Liddesdale and Canonbie in the period 1686–1713. He also held the title of Bailie of the Regality. He was named as an agent of the Duchess of Buccleuch on the rental rolls for Branxholme in 1690, 1692, 1694 and 1698. He is also recorded (presumably incorrectly) as David.

McAteer (*mawk-a-teer*) *n.* **Watson** (1953–) from Hawick, he worked in the police force, becoming head of the Hawick sub-division before moving to the Serious Crime Squad in Edinburgh and eventually to Divisional Police Commander. He was part of the investigation into the Lockerbie air disaster. He became a local Councillor in 2014. In 2017 he was selected to be Honorary Provost.

McBean (*muk-been*) *n.* **Hector** (b.1828/9) from Edinburgh, he was a plumber and gas-fitter at 4 Orrock Place in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included Beatrice and Mary H. His wife donated a coin to the Museum in 1861.

McBirnie (*muk-bir-nee*) *n.* **Samuel** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Turnbull and their children included: Janet (b.1805); John (b.1808); Bell (b.1810); and Bell (again, b.1812).

McCabe (*mu-kāb*) *n.* **Thomas** (b.1827/8) from Ireland, he worked as a tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 7 Back Row. In 1852 he married Janet (c.1832–1904), daughter of shoemaker Adam Kersel. Their children included Patrick, Elizabeth and Margaret.

McCall (*mu-kawl*) *n.* **Charles B.** (20th C.) son of Malcolm, he was a solicitor in Hawick with Thomas Purdom's. He was also Depute Town Clerk of Hawick. He served as Clerk of the Deacon's Court of St. George's Kirk in the 1930s. **Malcolm** (1856/7–1924) Honorary Sheriff Substitute and agent of the British Linen Bank. He held several offices at St. George's Kirk, including Clerk of the Deacon's Court and Treasurer. He married Susan Janet Hogg (who died in 1933, aged 63) and their son Archibald died of wounds inflicted at Ypres in 1917. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed as 'now servant' to Walter Earl of Buccleuch in the deceased Earl's inventory of 1633. It is unclear if he was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere (formerly written 'Makall' etc.).

McCallum (*mu-kaw-lum*) *n.* **Ann** (b.1807/8) school mistress living on the Kirk Wynd in 1841. She lived there with her mother Elizabeth Scott and her son James F. Edmondson. This suggested she had been born Scott, and married to a Mr. McCallum and also perhaps a Mr. Edmondson. She is on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory, at Slitrig Bank in 1852 (but this is probably the same place as the Kirk Wynd) and had moved to Myreslaw Green by 1861. **John** (1843–97) from Carnwath in Lanarkshire, he was assistant to Mr. Dodds at Hawick Grammar School, where he taught the older boys around the 1860s. He then became Parish Schoolmaster at Kirkton. He was widowed from a first marriage and in 1873 secondly married Marion, daughter of William Brydon and Anne Dalgleish. Their children, baptised in Kirkton, are: Annie Dalgleish (1876–1946), died in HAwick; John (b.1876); William Brydon (1878–1952); Marion Muir Brydon (1879–1969), died in Hawick; Janet Brydon (1880–1945),

died in Melrose; Mary Helen (1883–1947), died in Edinburgh; Alexander (1884–1897), died in Hawick; Robert Dodds (1886–1911), died in Hawick; Catherine Brock (1887–1955), died in Galashiels; and Margaret Beattie (1891–1980), died in Hawick. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery.

McCann (*mu-kan*) *n.* **George** Auxiliary Minister at Selkirk, linked with Ashkirk, in the 1990s. **James** (19th C.) married Janet Thomson in Wilton in 1843.

McCartney (*mu-kawr'-nee*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander Clowees** (1930–2009) raised in Ayrshire, he was educated at Cumnock Academy, trained as an engineer in Kilmarnock and became an engineering officer in the Merchant Marines. He later worked at Prestwick and the electricity board, but late in life trained for the ministry. He was assistant at Castlehill Church in Ayr, then minister at Kelty Parish in Fife from 1974. In 1985 he became minister of St. Mary's Church (linked with Cavers and Kirkton). The link with Cavers and Kirkton was broken in 1988, and he remained as minister of St. Mary's until 1987. He was keenly involved in local music, and took riding lessons so he could gain his Mosstroopers' Badge. He was also a regular speaker at Burns suppers, and a football fan. From 1987 he was minister of Caputh, Cluny and Kinclaven in Perthshire and retired in 1995. He and his wife Nancy then moved to Crail. They had a son Keith and daughter Elna. **Robin Bruce** 'Bruce' son of Robert, he was a chemistry teacher at Langholm Academy. He attended Hawick High School and worked part-time at Rutherford Bros. radio shop on the Sandbed. While at Edinburgh University he was President of the Railway Society, and took part in the protests related to the closure of the Waverley Line in 1969. He wrote 'The Railway to Langholm: An Illustrated Record' (1991) and was co-compiler (with Brenda I. Morrison) of 'The Ewes Valley' (2000). **Kenneth** 'Kenny' (1953–) played for Hawick R.F.C. as a winger 1971–80 and has refereed at all levels, including internationals throughout the 1990s. He was a fireman by trade. He was also Acting Father in 2000, has been a Scottish Borders Councillor and became Honorary Provost in 2005. **Robert** (1909–96) writer of 'A Song O' Hawick'. He was born in Wilton Dean, brought up in the Westend and lived later at Lockhart Place. The family originally came from the Langholm area and he was a cousin of the father of Kenny. He was a Kennedy-Dechan gold medallist at the High School in 1924. He spent the years of WWII with Montgomery's 8th Army, but otherwise spent his working life as a solicitor's clerk with Purdom's. He was Treasurer of the Liberal Club for many years and was heavily involved in the P.S.A. Choir. He always enjoyed music and played the mouth organ. He spent his later life in Buccleuch Rest Home, where he started writing local verse. He recorded his 'A Song O' Hawick' on cassette tape, and it was transcribed by Ian Seeley in 1990. He died in the Cottage Hospital and was buried in the Wellogate.

McCaskie (*mu-kaw-skee*) *n.* **Thomas** (19th C.) owner of a hat factory in Under Damside in the early 1800s. This was probably formerly the business premises of William Wilson's, with shop on the Howegate. William Wilson was his apprentice and son of the manufacturer of the same name, who purchased the business from him, so that he became the journeyman to his former apprentice. James Wilson (later of the Economist) joined in 1822, the business moving to Orrock Place and then the Kilnpath. When William and then James Wilson moved to London in 1824, the business in Hawick probably closed. In 1821 he married Elizabeth Taylor (aunt of another Elizabeth Taylor, mother of David Hardie of Blenkhorn, Richardson), and she died in 1863, aged 70. They had a son George, who died aged 20. Their daughters Charlotte and Margaret ran a girl's school in Bourtree Place for a while, but later emigrated to Australia. His wife was living with his daughters at 4 Bridge Street (perhaps the modern No. 22) in 1861. One of them was probably the 'Miss McCaskie' who presented a set of shells to the Museum in 1860.

McClelland (*mu-kle-lind*) *n.* **Thomas** (19th C.) Precentor in Kirkton Kirk at the end of the 19th century. When a new organ was installed in 1893 the post or organist was combined with that of precentor and he was given a marble clock for his service.

McClory (*mu-klō-ree*) *n.* **Kevin** (b.1972/3) from Stranraer, he was a P.E. teacher at Dunbar and then Depute Head at St. Kentigern's Academy in Blackburn, West Lothian. He was appointed Head teacher of Hawick High School in early 2014. However, he was suspended in 2016 after complaints about how he handled staff issues, leaving the school with only a temporary Head for several months.

McClymont (*mu-kli-min'*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1809–86) Denholm Minister, born at Dalmellington in Ayrshire. He was educated at Glasgow University and the Divinity Hall in Edinburgh, became minister at Birdhopecraig in Northumberland, then was assistant in Ayrshire and was ordained in 1837. However, he left the Established

Church to join the Free Church, and was called to Carsphairn and Dalmellington, but was not settled there. He was translated to New Hampstead in London in 1846 and then became minister at Denholm Free Kirk 1847–86, one of the longest serving ministers there. For the last few years he was assisted by Thomas Pitt. In 1875 he wrote an article on 'The Covenanters' for the Archæological Society Transactions. He married three times, one wife being Mary Roxburgh, with whom he had a son, James Roxburgh. His last wife was Elizabeth Rutherford Turnbull. Their children were: Andrew Colville (b.1872); John Campbell (b.1874); William 'Willie' (b.1876); Anna Marion (b.1877); and Alexander Watson 'Alec' (b.1879), who was a United Free Church minister. His last child was born when he was 70 years old. He died in Edinburgh.

McColl (*mu-kōl*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander Munn** (1831–66) born in Liverpool, only son of Alexander, a sailor from Greenock, he was educated at Glasgow University. He was ordained as minister of Cavers in 1854 and remained there until his death. He became a member of the Archæological Society in 1857. He married Jane Carfin, daughter of William Elliot of Hawick. She later married advocate David Duncan and died in 1893 (also written 'Maccoll' and 'M'Coll').

McCombe (*mu-kōm*) *n.* **Jake** (1930–) Hawick man who won the European and World Freestyle Archery Championships in 1971. He worked in a number of jobs, ending up as a Hoover repair man.

McConnell (*mu-ko-nul*) *n.* **Brian** (1950/1–) brother of David, he played centre forward in football. Both brothers excelled at swimming and represented Scotland in water polo. They first played football for a team in Denholm, moving to Hawick United Colts and then the senior team. They were also part of a successful five-aside team and both moved to play for Selkirk. He later played for Hawick Royal Albert (including in their Scottish Qualifying Cup-winning team). He then returned to Hawick United and finished his playing days at Hawick Legion at the age of 48. **David** (1951/2–) brother of Brian, he initially played football at full-back, but was best remembered as a goalkeeper. After a defeat to Montrose in the Scottish Cup in 1974 he was asked to play in a trial for St. Mirren reserves, followed by a trial in goal for the first team against Rangers. He was signed by Alex Ferguson for St. Mirren and stayed for a season. He then played for Berwick Rangers, had to quit because of injury, but returned to play for Hawick Royal Albert before coaching Hawick Legion. **Rev. Robert** (b.1913) born in Belfast, son of Robert and Elizabeth Jane Baillie. He was educated in Belfast and was with the National Fire Service 1942–46. He was a lay missionary at Fair Isle 1950–55 and attended Glasgow University 1955–59. He was assistant at Glasgow Hutchesontown 1955–59, was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1959 and was ordained as minister at Tingwall in the same year. He moved to become minister of Roberton Kirk 1966–83. He was also responsible for Teviothead 1966–72 and Wilton South 1972–83. He retired in 1983. In 1942 he married Lydia (b.1915), daughter of Thomas Rea. **Rev. Samual David** (1858–1918) born in Londonderry, he was ordained as assistant and successor at Pollokshaws in 1888. While Rev. John Rudge Wilson was serving in the Boer War in about 1900, he officiated at Wilton Kirk.

McCracken (*mu-kraw-kin*) *n.* **William** (b.1818/9) originally from Kirkpatrick in Dumfriesshire, he was a 'Marino Store Keeper' in Hawick in 1861. He was then living at the back house of 22 High Street with his wife Jane and children Isabella, Jessie and William. In 1862 he donated to the Museum a coin from Elizabeth I.

McCrae (*mu-krā*) *n.* **Lt.-Col. David** (1845–1930) from Balmaghie in Kirkcudbrightshire, he emigrated to Canada with his father Thomas and lived in Guelph. He was partner in the firm McCrae & Armstrong, along with John Armstrong of Hawick, and they employed many weavers who had come from around Hawick. Robert Ewan describes being shown around Guelph by him in 'Through Canada in 1878'. He was father of John, writer of the WWI poem 'In Flanders Fields'.

McCreadie (*mu-kre-dee*) *n.* **John** (b.1839/40) stepson of Thomas McEwen, he was born in Kilmarnock. In 1851 he was a tobacconist's apprentice and in 1861 was a stockingmaker, living on Wilton Place with his adoptive family. In 1860 he donated an 'ancient Scottish coin' to the Museum.

McCrerie (*mu-kree-ree*) *n.* **Charles W.** 'Charlie' Cornet in 1975, often referred to as 'the Sunshine Cornet' because of how sunny it was at the Common Riding that year. He was also one of the founder members of the Border Horse Racin Association.

McCrone (*mu-krōn*) *n.* **Senga** (1933/4–2020) born in Kilmarnock, she grew up in Ayrshire and later lived in Northern Ireland before moving to

Hawick. She worked in Bantel her entire working life. She was a successful lawn bowler, starting in Northern Ireland, where she was part of the winning fours team in Irish national competition in 1971 and the British Isles fours championship in 1972. In Hawick she became a member of the Buccleuch Bowling Club. She first represented Scotland in 1981, paying as skip for most of the next 13 years, which included winning the silver medal in Singles at the 1986 Commonwealth Games. She won the Scottish Pairs in 1992, the Scottish Triples in 1993, as well as 3 World Championships. She married James ('Jim') in 1955 and had sons Stewart and Alan.

McTurk (*muk-turk*) *n.* **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) attorney appointed as the agent of James Douglas of Drumlanrig in the sasine giving him the Barony of Hawick in 1514. It is unclear whether he was local or from Dumfriesshire (written 'Makturk').

McCullough (*mu-ku-loch*) *n.* **Francis** 'Frank' (b.1879/80) pedlar who was charged with murder at the Howegate and High Street in 1906. **Rev. William Cupples** (1867–1939) born in Aghadoey, County Down, he was educated in Belfast and was licensed to preach by Banbridge Presbytery in 1892. He was ordained at Mullingar in 1895 and translated to St. Margaret's, Hawick, in 1905. He demitted his charge in 1935 and died in London. He married Marion (d.1934), daughter of Richard Jones, and their children were William Donald Hamilton (who worked for the B.B.C.) and Richard Denis Miller.

McDonald (*muk-do-nuld*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1811/2) tailor on the Cross Wynd, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was still on the Cross Wynd in 1841, but by 1851 he was on the Howegate (at about No. 15). In 1851 and on Slater's 1852 directory he is recorded as 'Tailor & Pawnbroker'. He wife was Isabella and their children included Esther, John, Elizabeth E. and Isobel. **Colin** (b.1814/5) from Glen Urquhart in Inverness-shire, he was recorded in the 1861 census as 'Railway Manager' at Shankendshiels. He lived there with his wife Janet and son Peter. He could be the 'Mr. MacDonald' who operated the Turf Hotel at Shankend and some other sod-built pubs to serve the navvies working on the Hawick to Carlisle railway line. **Rev. Ian** (b.1886) born in Perth, son of Donald and Elizabeth Duff. He was educated at Methven, Perth, the University of St. Andrews (where he graduated M.A. in 1908) and Edinburgh New College. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Perth in 1912 and was assistant at Kirkcaldy St. Brycedale 1912–13. He was ordained as minister of West Port Kirk in 1913. In WWI he served in France. In 1919 he moved to Bridge of Allan Trinity and resigned in 1927, when he moved to St. John's Pietermaritzburg, Natal. In 1913 he married Mabel, daughter of Rev. A.M. Christie of Methven. **James** (19th/20th C.) referred to as 'Pastor' and 'the Kilwinning Martyr', he was a fraudulent anti-Catholic preacher. He started a Protestant Guild in Hawick in about 1913, but was arrested for deserting his family in Hamilton. There were wild scenes in Hawick when he tried to return, caused by an antagonistic crowd, outnumbering his supporters. He was later fined for drunkennes in Hawick. **Peter** (b.1838/9) son of William, he was born in Dumfriesshire. He was a wool weaver in Hawick, living with his parents and siblings at 6 Mid Row in 1861. He may be the Peter who in 1868 donated a farthing of William and Mary to the Museum. **Robert** (b.c.1780) born in Wigtown, he was a nailer at the Sandbed, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row with wife Elizabeth and children Joan, Flora, Elizabeth, Jane, Anne and Margaret. In 1851 he was on the Kilnpath, with his daughters Flora, Jane and Ann. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) proprietor of a restaurant at the Station Buildings. A photograph taken in the 1920s shows him outside his business. **Simon** (b.c.1780) listed as 'Chaise Driver' at Cavers on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (b.1807/8) from Knockando in Invernesshire, he was a limeburner at Limekilnedge. He was recorded there in 1861. His wife was Jane and their children included William and Ann. **William** (b.1835/6) from Gretna Green, he was a 'Hawker of Earthenware' in Hawick in 1861. He lived at '5 Fore Row, Back House', where he was living with another hawker, David Douglas. He married Rachel and his children included Margaret, William and Peter. In 1866 he donated a pair of handcuffs to the Museum (see also **MacDonald**).

McDonald's (*muk-do-nuldz*) *n.* former restaurant at the Station Buildings, run by Robert McDonald. It did a roaring business in the heyday of the railway, serving breakfasts, teas and dinners. McDonald and staff can be seen outside the business premises in a photograph of the 1920s. The location was later the Station Launderette and the Shugonda Balti House.

the McDonald Shelter (*thu-muk-do-nuld-shel-tur*) *n.* public shelter constructed on the

Station side of the North Bridge in 1959, constructed of concrete slabs, with public toilets attached. Construction was made possible through a bequest of the McDonald family (related to Swintons). It was demolished around 2000 during construction of the Waverley Bridge.

McDougall (*muk-doo-gul*) *n.* **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) son of Dungal. He was listed as son and heir of his father in 1477/8, in the lands of Makerstoun and Yetholm. He is 'And. Makdowell de Makearstoun' in 1490/1 when he witnessed a charter for Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. He witnessed a confirming charter for the Barony of Wilton (for John Scott) in 1494. He had a confirming charter for the Barony of Yetholm in 1495. He witnessed a charter for Adam Hepburne of Craigs in 1505 and another for Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in 1506/7. In 1510 he and about 20 of his associates were charged with robbing and harassing Katherine Hoppringle (perhaps the widow of his father), depriving her of the lands to which she was legally entitled. In about 1477 he married Elizabeth daughter of Patrick Hepburn, 1st Lord of Hailes. He was probably father of: Thomas, who married Janet Scott of Howpasley in about 1532; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Haig of Bemersyde; and Maragret, who married Gavin Elliot. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1616 as tenant in Stonedge along with Cuthbert when they were caught 'with the bloody hand' for the murder of Fergus Lorraine in Gatehousecote. He is recorded as 'Andro McDowall in Stainledge'. In 1618 Andrew Ker suggested that the men on the assize should be changed, since they were his tenants, but he had a feud with 2 of the commissioners (namely Thomas Turnbull of Minto and William Douglas of Bonjedward). It seems likely he and Cuthbert (probably his brother) were hanged for the murder in 1618. **Cuthbert** (16th/17th C.) listed along with Andrew in 1616 when they were caught red-handed for the murder of Fergus Lorraine. The pair were committed to Jedburgh Tolbooth in 1618 and although the outcome is not recorded, they were probably hanged. **David** (b.1770s) wright at Weensland Mill. He is recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Dungal** of Makerstoun (15th C.) probably son of Duncan, he had a sasine for an 80 merk land in 1461. He was part of the panel of 1464/5 which ruled on the dispute between William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Alexander Gledstains over the lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex. He had a confirming charter for the lands of Makerstoun and Yetholm in 1477/8. He witnessed a charter for Robert Ramsay of Cockpen in 1485/6. He was probably son of Duncan, father of Andrew and brother of Barbara, who married Gilbert Haig of Bemersyde. **George** (16th/17th C.) probably son of Thomas and Margaret Home. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638, his name being recorded as 'G. Makdougall of Makrarstoun'. He may be the McDougall who represented Roxburghshire in Parliament in 1625. He appears to have been succeeded by Sir William, presumably his son. **Henry** 'Harry' of Makerstoun (d.c.1671) son of Sir William and Margaret Scott. In 1658 he was among 20 'gentlemen and heritors' of Roxburghshire who signed a commission to oppose payment requested from the county. He was one of the Commissioners for Roxburghshire (i.e. an M.P.), appointed in 1665, 1678 and 1681. He was probably the 'M'Doual of Mackerston' who was listed in 1684 as one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Roxburghshire for prosecuting Covenanters. Also in 1684 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685. He married Barbara McDougall, who was heir of her uncle, Capt. Robert in Lintonlaw and other lands in the Barony of Makerstoun; she was thus presumably daughter of Thomas, son of Thomas of Makerstoun and therefore his cousin. There was a ratification of Thomas as his heir in 1670. He also had a daughter Barbara, who married William Livingstone, Viscount Kilsyth. **Henry** of Makerstoun (d.c.1722) son of Henry and Marjorie. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1684. He was Captain in a roll of troops from Teviotdale in 1715. He married Ann, daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala. He left a daughter and heir, Barbara, who married Sir George Hay of Alderstoun; her husband then assumed the surname 'McDougall'. The account for his funerary 'hatchment' survives. **Sir Henry Hay** (d.1825) son of Sir George Hay and Barbara, only child of Henry McDougall of Makerstoun. He served as a Deputy Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in at least 1797–1801. In 1782 he married Isabella, daughter of Admiral Sir James Douglas and they had 3 daughters: Anna Marie, who married Sir Thomas Brisbane; Henrietta; and Elizabeth. On his death he was succeeded by his cousin Sir Thomas Hay. **James** of Makerstoun (16th C.) son of Thomas and Janet Scott. The

name of his wife appears to be unknown. His children included: Thomas, who succeeded; James, recorded in connection with Ancrum Spittal in 1594; and William, mentioned as uncle to his grandson Sir William in 1633. **James** of Makerstoun (b.c.1580) son of Thomas. He succeeded his father in 1604. In 1608 he also acquired the lands of Danieltown near Melrose. He yielded up Makerstoun to his brother William, as confirmed in a charter of 1610. He may be the James who married Marion Learmonth and had a son Robert (b.1602), who married Isobell, daughter of James Cleghorn. He may also have married Margaret Heatlie in 1604. **John** (19th C.) law clerk in Hawick in the 1860s. **Robert** (17th C.) listed among the 'Deficients in Hauick Parich' in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) cartwright on the Round Close, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded being in Makerstoun in 1502. Along with William Ormiston, in the same place, he was absent from the indictments given at Jedburgh, although the crimes are not recorded. His name is given as Thomas 'makdowell'. **Thomas** of Makerstoun (d.1571) succeeded Andrew, who was probably his father. He is recorded in a marriage contract of 1532 with Janet Scott of Howpasley. His wife, with his consent, granted Midshiels and Appletreehall to her uncle Robert Scott in Howpasley in 1532/3. He is probably the Thomas 'McDuell' who witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1533. He witnessed a document in Selkirk between the Kers of Mersington and Shaws in 1534. He is recorded in 1537 among Kers and others who were accused of burning Cunzierton and killing 2 men called Hall. Also in 1537 he was witness to a precept for the lands of Ker of Primsideloch. He witnessed a charter for the lands of Langton in Berwickshire in 1539. He is also listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme; Alexander of 'Stedrik' is also listed and probably closely related. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh' and also had a confirming royal charter for lands in the Barony of Makerstoun. In 1556 he had a charter with his cousing Alexander 'McDowell' of Strathrig, confirmed in 1566/7. In 1560 he was named (as guarantor on the Ker side) on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. He was witness to a charter for the Homes in 1565. He is probably the Thomas listed in 1569 among the lairds who signed a bond to keep peace on the Border. He married Janet Scott of Howpasley and their children may have included: James, who succeeded; Euphemia, who married Robert Lauder of that Ilk; and Isobel, who married Andrew Haig of Bemersyde. His last will and testament names his sons James and Thomas as his executors and also mentions another son, Richard. A letter of 1656 gives a genealogy for William, brother of Gustavus (both serving in Sweden), claiming they were sons of William, who was son of Robert, a younger son of Patrick, who was brother of James of Makerstoun; this suggests he also had a son Patrick, but some of this genealogy to be incorrect. In any case, these generations seem confused in some family histories. **Thomas** of Makerstoun (d.1604) son of James. His sister Elizabeth married Andrew Haig of Bemersyde. He is probably the laird who had Makerstoun House rebuilt in about 1590. He is probably the 'M^{c}Dowell of M^{c}carstoun' listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. In 1592 his was cautioner that Gavin Eliott of Stobs he would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. He is probably the Laird of Makerstoun who served in Parliament as a minor baron in 1597. In 1582 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburn. His children included: James, who succeeded; Sir William, who succeeded his brother James; George; Capt. Robert of Lintonlaw; and Eupheme (or Mary), who married Richard Lauder. Thomas of Makerstoun was made a Burgess of Edinburgh, gratis, in 1617; this could have been another son, or perhaps an error. **Thomas** of Makerstoun (d.1702) son of Henry. He married Margaret Innes and their children included: Henry, who succeeded; Thomas; and William. **Sir William** of Makerstoun (d.c.1657) son of Thomas and brother of James. His brother gave Makerstoun to him, as confirmed in a royal charter of 1610. He is probably the Laird who represented Roxburghshire in Parliament in 1625. He witnessed a charter for the Kers of Littledean in 1664. In about 1625 he married Margaret, daughter of Walter ('Auld Wat') Scott of Harden with Wat's 2nd wife Margaret Edgar; she was widow of David Pringle, heir apparent of Galashiels. Their children included: Henry, who succeeded to Makerstoun; Anne Isabel, who married Walter Scott of Raeburn; Walter; and Capt. William, who was served heir to his brother Walter in 1671. **William** (18th C.) miller at Spittal. His son David was baptised in

Cavers Parish in 1725. **William** (b.c.1780) gardener in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. His surname is recorded as 'McDowal' (also 'MacDougal', 'Makdougal', 'Mckdougall', and variants; formerly interchangeable with **MacDowall**, Macdowall, Makdowell, McDowell, etc.).

McEwen (*muk-yoo-win*) *n.* **Daniel** (19th C.) married Helen Laing in Cavers in 1835. **Rev. James** (1831–1924) from Kirkcudbright, he graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1852. He was ordained as minister of Ford in 1856. In 1862 he was translated to become minister of the East Bank Church. He introduced hymn singing, as opposed to the traditional unaccompanied psalms, led by the precentor. His 'MS. sketch of Samuel Rutherford' was donated to the Museum in 1866. He remained until 1873, when he moved to Sydney Place, Glasgow. In 1858 he married Jane Blackwood (1839–71), who died at East Back Manse, and is buried in the Wellogate. In 1873 he secondly married Margaret (b.1851), daughter of engineer John Melrose, and she died in 1937, aged 87. His children were: Jane (1861–90); Thomas (1863–1937), who was born in Hawick; William; Sir John Blackwood (1868–1948), also born in Hawick; George Cavet (b.1871); Katherine; Marion Cavet (1875–1961); Jessie Seath (b.1877); Helen Melrose (b.1879); and Sydney Melrose (b.1881). He was described as 'of thin, wiry make, nimble in mind and body, he seemed to be endowed with a tireless energy'. A photograph of him exist. **Rev. James Stevenson** (b.1910) born at Hardgate Manse, Urr, son of Rev. Thomas M. He was educated in Dumfries, Edinburgh and Glasgow. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1934 and B.D. in 1937. He was also at the University of Basel 1937–38. He became assistant-in-charge at Wilton South Church 1938–39 and was ordained as minister at Rathen West in 1940. He was translated back to Hawick to become minister of Wilton South Church in 1945. In 1951 he was translted to Invergowrie and in 1953 became lecturer in Church History at New College, Edinburgh. In 1945 he married Martha McPhail Hunter (b.1916) and their children were Gavin Thomas (b.1946) and Kenneth James (b.1950). He published 'The Perfect Life' (1939) and 'Why We Are Christians' (1950). **Sir John Blackwood** (1868–1948) composer and college head. He was born in Hawick at the East Bank Manse, son of Rev. James and Jane Blackwood. At age 17 St. John's Kirk appointed him as organist and choirmaster. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1888, then studied music, while being employed as choirmaster. Afterwards he attended the Royal Academy of Music in London, returning to Scotland in 1895, but being invited back to the Royal Academy 3 years later as a professor of harmony and composition. He was a prominent member of the Philharmonic Society, as well as a founder member and first Honorary Secretary of the Society of British Composers. He became Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in 1924, holding this position until 1936. He produced a significant body of music, particularly chamber music. The first public performance of his work was in 1894. Probably his best-known piece is the 'Solway Symphony', composed in 1911, first performed in 1922, and performed for the first time (at least the first movement) in Hawick in 2014. It was the first piece by a British composer to be recorded on the HMV label. His music is described as 'post-Wagnerian', with influences from Scottish folk traditions. He wrote a large amount of chamber music, including 17 string quartets and 7 violin sonatas. He also wrote orchestral music, including settings of 3 Border Ballads. In 1913 he suffered some sort of personal crisis, which led him to focus on chamber music thereafter. He received an honorary degree from Oxford in 1926 and Glasgow in 1933 and was knighted in 1931. He had left-wing political views, set out in pamphlets such as 'Abolish Money' and 'Total Democracy'. In 1902 he married Hedwig Ethel, daughter of naval architect Henry Alwyn Bevan Cole; they had no children. The Provost of Hawick sent him a congratulatory note on his 80th birthday. He died at his home in London and left a large legacy for the promotion of new Scottish chamber music. Most of his manuscripts are held at Glasgow University. An exhibition and concert to celebrate his music were organised in Hawick in 2013 (also written 'McEwan').

McFadden (*muk-faw-din*) *n.* **David Kerr** (1885–1961) son of John and Sarah Kerr. He worked as a gamekeeper in Liddesdale and died at Flatt Cottage. In 1919 he married Robina Agnes Kyle (1881–1948), daughter of Mary Kyle and grand-daughter of William Kyle and Robina Cavers. His wife died at Thistlesyke in Castleton Parish. **Donald** (19th C.) married Jessie Sinton in Southdean Parish in 1829. Their son James was baptised in 1831.

McFarlane (*muk-fawr-lin*) *n.* **James** (b.1825/6) from St. Boswells, he was listed as

blacksmith on Mather's Close in 1851. His wife was Helen Thompson and they had a son, James. **John** (18th C.) resident of Denholm. His son Peter was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1784. **Robert** (b.c.1840) shoemaker in Hawick, listed on the Howegate in 1837 and on the 1841 census. His wife was Janet and they had children William, Robert, Jane and Anne. **Tib** (18th/19th C.) probably Isabel or Elizabeth, she was a resident of Cavers Parish. In her old age she was quite bent, and reputed by local people to be a witch. One day she was caught by Thomas Turnbull stealing harvested oats from his farm at East Middle, and he turned her off his land. However, a deputation of reapers from Denholm came to complain to him that they would all be cursed.

McGarrity (*mu-ga-ri'-ee*) *n.* **Rev. Robert Forsyth** (1869–1933) born in Armadale in West Lothian, son of Peter, he was educated in Armadale, at Glasgow University and at the Free Church College in Glasgow. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Linlithgow in 1892 and became assistant at the Pleasance in Edinburgh and then at Holy Island. He was ordained as minister at Beaumont, Northumberland in 1895, moved to Hull in 1910, Wark-on-Tyne in 1913, but resigned in 1916. In 1917 he became minister at Carfin and came within the Church of Scotland in 1918. In 1919 he moved to St. Thomas's Leith and then in 1922 to Burray (Orkney). He became minister at Saughtree Kirk in 1929 and remained until his death. He married Jeanie Gloag (d.1935) and they had a son and a daughter. He died in Edinburgh.

McGaughey (*mu-gaw-chee*) *n.* **Sean** (1961/2–) attended St. Margaret's and the High School. After leaving school he He worked in the knitwear industry. He played rugby for the Y.M., then for Hawick R.F.C., firstly in the 1979/80 season; he became a regular in the back row in the team that won the title 3 years in a row, 1984/5, 1985/6 and 1986/7. In 1983/4 he toured with the Grand-Slam-winning Scottish team, gaining a single cap in 1984. He also played for the South of Scotland and the Barbarians. He was forwards coach in Hawick 2001/2.

McGee (*mu-gee*) *n.* **Allan** Hawick paramedic who has long been involved with the Tweed Valley Mountain Rescue, Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Borders Exploration Group. He has been awarded the Winston Churchill Award and the Honorary Provost's Achievement Award. As a mountain rescuer, he was involved with both the crashes of fighter jets near Bowhill in 1980 and in Craik Forest in 1986. In 2018 he heled update Dr. Paterson-Brown's book 'A Matter of Life or Death'. **William** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Bedrule, listed among a number of Turnbulls who had remission in 1516 for assisting Alexander, Lord Home. He is recorded as 'William Makge in Bethroule'.

McGeorge's (*muk-jōr-jeez*) *n.* J. & D. McGeorge Ltd., Hawick knitwear manufacturers of the latter part of the 20th century. Records of the company covering the period 1960–96 exist. The original company was founded by James McGeorge in Dumfries in 1881.

McGibbon (*mu-gi-bin*) *n.* **Fr. Charles Mungo** (1905–90) born in Joppa, Edinburgh, his father died in WWI. He was ordained a priest in 1930 and served in Grenada, Tivoli and Victoria. He returned to Britain in 1950, serving in Edinburgh and Leicester, before returning to Barbados. In 1964 he was appointed Chaplain to the Dominican sisters in Hawick, remaining until St. Margaret's Convent was closed in 1988. He spent his last years back in Edinburgh.

McGill (*mu-gil*) *n.* **Anna** see **Lady Symington**. **Rev. Francis** (1588/9–1664) licensed by the Presbytery of Jedburgh in 1611, he obtained half the living of Borthwick from the minister of Wilton (William Clerk) in 1612. It is unclear for how long he may have preached there, but he became minister of Kirkmichael in 1620. He married Elizabeth McMoran, who died in 1670 at 93 years old. Their children were Margaret and Marion (who married William Herreis of Harthwaite). **John** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Hassendean Townhead. In 1725 the Schoolmaster of Minto, Walter Turnbull, rasied 'letters of horning and poinding' against him, presumably to try to recover a debt. **Rev. Walter** (d.1651) possibly related to Sir James Douglas of Cavers, whose children with his 2nd wife (a daughter of Sir James McGill) are said to have taken the surname McGill. He was probably born too early to have been a son of Sir James Douglas, and so may have been his brother-in-law or similar. He graduated from St. Andrews University in 1593. He is recorded as minister and vicar of Cavers in 1603 when he gave the 'tack of the teinds' to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, and again in 1607. He held the parsonage and vicarage of Kirkton from 1606, as well as the parsonage of Cavers (although he was only presented to the vicarage in 1609). In a Scottish statute of 1622 he is recorded having the right of the vicarage of Cavers Parish. He was

minister in 1627 when William Henderson ('Rattlin Roarin Willie') was excommunicated for the slaying of William Elliot. He witnessed a charter transferring Harwood from Edward Lorraine and Rev. William Weir of Hobkirk to Gilbert Eliott and another regarding Appotside and Tythehouse in 1632. He gave £20 towards buidling the Library at Glasgow University in about 1636. He signed the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638. In 1642 he was stated as being aged and infirm and requiring an assistant. His lands in Cavers Parish were valued at £100 in 1643 (and were part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers by the 1678 valuation). He is recorded as minister of Cavers in a Hawick Burgh records entry of 1644. Also in 1644 he reported to the Presbytery about 2 men at Fastcastle (in Bedrule Parish) who refused to sign the Covenant. He remained Cavers minister minister until 1647, when succeeded by James Douglas. He preached to a visitation of Cavers in 1645 when there is a record that he was 100 years old (although this scarcely seems credible, given that he graduated in 1593). He was said to have died in his 107th year (which also seems unlikely). He married Lilias Bartane (or Bartoun, who died in 1671) and their children included: Jamesi, mentioned in 1642, who died before 1651; Walter (d.1694), Minister of Leswalt, Wigton and Kilsyth, who was next of kin in 1651; and Samuel, Minister of Trailflat from 1627. His wife is recorded in a bond of 1651 with John Wynram of Libberton. A gravestone in Cavers old Kirkyard, marked 'Johanna Magel, 1630' is probably his daughter (spelled 'Makgill' and variants; see also **MacGill**).

McGinn (*mu-gin*) *n.* **Matthews** 'Matt' (1928–1977) prolific song-writer from the east end of Glasgow. His children's songs, sich as 'The Red Yo-yo' and 'The Kirkcudbright Centipede' are well known to children, and some of his baudier (such as 'The Bee from The Old Town of Effen') or political ones (such as 'The Man They Could Not Hang') to adults. He wrote the song 'The Rolling Hills o' the Borders' popularised by the John Wright Band and Scocha. **Rev. Thomas** (1890–1976) son of John M., he was educated at Annbank School and Edinburgh University. He received the D.C.M. for war service. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1923, was assistant at St. John's in Edinburgh, and in 1924 was ordained at Mousewald. He moved to Roslin in 1933 and then was minister of Bedrule Kirk from 1945 until it merged with Denholm in 1963, when he retired. He married Joan Ewenson (b.1895), daughter of Sinclair Sutherland Spence.

McGivern (*mu-gi-vurn*) *n.* **Alec W.** (1894/5–1966) owner of the Tower Hotel in the latter half of the 20th century. He had the bungalow Linden House built on the site of Linden Park.

McGowan (*mu-gow-in*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded as 'Ade Makgowan' when he was bequeathed 6 shillings in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed among servants of the Laird. **George** (??–) Hawick born and bred, he worked for the Hawick Express and the Hawick News, mainly covering rugby and other sports. He was a rugby player and sprinter, and also on the Town Council. In 1974 he emigrated to New Zealand, and wrote the books 'Memories From Afar' (1992) and 'The Way We Were' (1997). **William** (16th C.) public notary from at least 1553, as recorded in Wigtown. He held the parsonage and vicarage of Minto from 1574. He was a member of the Assembly of 1575 and was also Commissary of Wigton, probably residing there rather than in Minto. He was accused of non-residence, and appears to have been deprived in 1576, but may have continued until about 1585, or else that was the year he took up residence (formerly spelled 'M'Gowen', etc.).

McHenry's (*muk-hen-reez*) *n.* former corner shop on Mansfield Road, visible in a photograph of 1905.

McInnes (*mu-ki-nis*) *n.* **Rev. Æneas Ede** (1861–1931) born in Bower, Caithness, he was son of Schoolmaster Angus and Charlotte Brown. He received his M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1884 and was licensed to preach by Caithness Presbytery in 1887. He became assistant at Selkirk and then in 1894 was ordained assistant and successor (to Rev. Mercer Hall) at Roberton. He had a poem 'Borthwick Water' published in 1909. In 1904 he married Kate, daughter of George Spackman. He retired around 1929 and died at Earlston.

McIntyre (*maw-kin-tIr*) *n.* **James** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. In 1858 he presented to the Museum a 'celt or hammer-like stone found in the Teviot, opposite Weensland' and a coin. He married Helen Kennedy in Hawick in 1839. **Robert** (20th C.) from Hawick, he became Rector of Kilmarnock Academy and authored or edited 19 school textbooks in English.

McIvor (*muk-I-vur*) *n.* **Rhoda Maude** (d.2004) last Burgh Librarian in Hawick. She was educated in the Helensburgh area and graduated with an Arts degree from Glasgow University in

1938. She then took a diploma in 'Library Studies in London and became a Fellow of the Library Association in 1940. She then worked as a librarian in Clydebank and Norfolk. She moved to Hawick Library in 1947 and was there until her retirement in 1977. She was also Librarian for the Archæological Society, as well as acting as Treasurer for 10 years. Known for her nonconformist dress and idiosynchratic manners, she made many friends in Hawick, including teachers Cuthbert Robb and James Finlayson. She was interested in music and had broad linguistic skills, being fluent in French and German and familiar with Latin, Norwegian and Russian. In the Library it is said that her cataloguing skills helped keep things organised; she helped introduce the first home-bound readers service in Scotland and pressed for the Children's Library to be opened in 1974. She is also remembered for providing sandwiches for 'gentlemen of the road' who sought out the comfort of the reading room. Also a great cyclist, she was long recalled for riding through the town in her upright lady's bicycle, the front basket full of books, and shortly after WWII she rode solo from Calais to Marseilles. She moved to Hume Berwickshire after retirement.

McKain (*mu-kān*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1770s) labourer at New Woll according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He was probably brother of Samuel. **Samuel** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Essenside on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish.

McKelvie (*maw-kul-vee*) *n.* **William** (d.1906) police Constable who was beaten while making an arrest in Hawick and died. Possibly the only police officer in modern times to be killed on duty in the town.

McKenzie (*mu-ken-zee*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Denholm, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Catherine** (19th C.) servant to pub proprietor Robert Newall. She was one of the people who contracted cholera in the 1832 outbreak, but recovered. **Charles** (18th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) of Edinburgh who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1779. **Francis** (d.1804) wigmaker and barber in Hawick. In 1788 he witnessed a baptism for watchmaker John Stewart. His death 'unseen' is recorded in Hawick. He is recorded in association with the death of Annie Dick, possibly his wife, in 1801. **Francis** 'Frank' (1824–1900) hairdresser at 15 Howegate, having learned the trade from his grand-father Dick. His mother was Ann, who later married David Affleck. He was listed as a Howegate hairdresser in Slater's 1852 directory, as well as a toy dealer. He was the 6th listed member of the Archæological Society and served as President in 1889. In 1856 he gave to the Museum 2 white bear skulls and an old lock from Harden, as well as a stone hammer in 1857, a perforated stone hatchet (found in the Teviot) in 1858, a specimen of lepidodendron in 1860, a 'stone sling ball from a camp at Southfield' in 1861, coins from Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I, along with an iron ball from Wark Castle, part of a quern and other items in 1862, fossils and coins in 1863, 7 copper coins plus a Queen-Anne sixpence in 1865, 3 old copper coins in 1866, 2 coins in 1867, a Newfoundland coin in 1868, 6 copper coins in 1869, a list of voters in Roxburghshire from 1865 along with coins in 1871, a shilling of William III in 1872, 7 copper coins in 1874 and '4 Scotch coins' in 1876. He was also listed as one of the people who would collect donations for the Museum. He was Councillor for Slitrig Ward for 6 years. It is said that his shop was a focus for discussion of the Town's affairs. He married Euphemia Notman, and their children were James (a painter, whose daughter Isobel was a High School teacher), Walter (an Edinburgh Town Councillor) and Margaret (who became Mrs. Douglas). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) listed at Limekilnedge in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **Sir James** (17th/18th C.) son of George, who became Viscount Tarbet. He became a lawyer, and was a Senator with the title Lord Royston. He dealt with some of the business affairs of the Duchess of Buccleuch in her senior years, the Session of Hawick writing to him in 1725 to seek assistance with the parish's poor. **James** (b.1827/8) originally from Leeds, he was a weaver in Wilton. In In 1851 he was a visitor with James Preston's family on O'Connel Street and in 1861 he was living on Wilton Path. His wife was Elizabeth (from Langholm) and his children included Margaret, James, John and Andrew. In 1867 he donated an Austrian coin to the Museum and in 1877 a Scottish copper coin. **Rev. James** (1890–1965) born in Dumfries, son of William M. He was educated at Dumfries Academy and Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. in 1911. He was licensed in 1911, became assistant at Kirkcaldy and was ordained at Rosewell in 1915, moving to St. Paul's, Perth in 1919. He become minister of Lilliesleaf in 1929, serving the Parish until his retirement in 1961. He wrote two articles on 'Lilliesleaf' in the 1947 and 1949 Transactions. **Richard** 'Dick' (b.c.1780) hairdresser.

His business premises were initially in the row of houses that stood in the middle of the Tower Knowe, moving to 14 Howegate when this row was demolished and then to No. 15. He is listed on the Howegate in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. His business was taken over by his grandson Frank. Catherine, who contracted cholera in 1832 (but recovered), servant at Robert Newall's public house, was his daughter. He himself also had a bout with the disease, but was cured. **Roderick** (c.1837–1914) from Killearnan, Ross-shire, he was a joiner in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 7 Melgund Place. He was a fifer in the Drums and Fifes in about the 1880s. **Walter** (19th/20th C.) son of Frank. He worked as a railwayman and became a Town Councillor in Edinburgh. He married Jeanie, sister of the Provost of Haddington William Davidson, and daughter of Hawick manufacturer William. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as servant at Lilliesleaf Mill in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799 (see also **Mackenzie**).

McKie (*mu-kee*) *n.* **William** (b.1821/2) from Dumfries, he went into partnership with William Nixon, forming Nixon & McKie around 1850. He led the hosiery part of the business, with Nixon in charge of the spinning. However, the firm folded in about 1866 and the premises were sold to Thomas Laidlaw and Robert Pringle & Son. He was one of the founder members of Hawick Bowling Club in 1854. In 1861 he was living at 17 Buccleuch Street and was unmarried; he employed 87 people at that time. In 1869 he donated to the Museum 'specimen pair of stockings made for the Chinese market some years ago by Messrs Nixon and McKie'.

the McKinley Act (*thu-mu-kin-lee-awkt*) *n.* U.S. act of 1890, imposing large tariffs on imported high quality woollen goods (among other items), which led to economic difficulties for many Hawick tweed manufacturers.

McKinnon (*mu-ki-nin*) *n.* **Hugh** (b.1782/3) from Dumfriesshire, he was a stocking-maker in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at Roadhead in Wilton. He married Isabella ('Tibbie') Aitken, maternal aunt of the writer Thomas Carlyle. His children were: Alexander; Angus; Mary Ann, who married James Jamieson; Sarah, who married George Turnbull; and Marion (d.1844), who died of consumption. There are mentions of some members of the family in the letters of Thomas Carlyle, with the name sometimes being spelled 'McKinnow'. **James** 'Jim' (1931/2–) road sweeper for the Council and horse-racing enthusiast. He was Cornet's groom for over 15 years.

McLachlan (*muk-lawch-lin*) *n.* **Rev. Andrew** (1872–1957) born in Rothesay, son of Andrew and Jessie Muir. He was educated at Rothesay Academy, Glasgow University (where he graduated M.A. in 1895) and United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh. He was licensed by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1897 and became assistant at Edinburgh Bristo 1897–98. He was ordained at Anstruther Erskine in 1898, moved to Dunscore Renwick in 1904 and then Tranent Wishart in 1908, but resigned in 1910. He became minister at Wilton South in 1913 and served until 1942. In 1901 in Anstruther he married Titaua (1872–1954), also known as Paloma, daughter of John Brander and Princess Titaua Marama of Tahiti.

McLagan (*muk-law-gin*) *n.* **Thomas Burns** (1875–1965) native of Ladybank in Fife, he came to Hawick in 1895 as a postal sorting clerk, eventually becoming overseer. He was a Town Councillor for North High Street Ward from 1938 until 1955, being appointed Dean of Guild in 1939, Junior Bailie in 1940 and serving as Provost 1940–45. Because of the War years, he is the only Provost to have never officiated at a Common Riding. He was Convenor of the County Health and Welfare Committee, a member of the Archæological Society and an elder in St. John's Church. As Provost he gave the V.J. Day address to the town from the balcony of the Council Chambers in 1945. Married to Elizabeth Grierson of Hawick, he had no family, and shunned publicity. Later he became Postmaster at Keith and Head Postmaster at Forfar, before retiring back to Hawick. McLagan Drive was named after him.

McLagan Drive (*muk-law-gin-drīv*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1949, extended in 1963 and named after Provost Thomas B. McLagan. Several of the houses were redeveloped by Eildon Housing.

McLaren (*muk-law-rin*) *n.* **Ebenezer** (b.c.1770s) gardener in Hawick. He is listed on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia. It is possible he is the man of that name, married to Janet Provan, whose son John was baptised in the Parish of Barony in 1819. **Sandy** (1945–) born in Ballinluig, he worked on the family farm until a dust allergy forced him to find a new career. In 1972 he came to Hawick as a policeman, becoming a Sergeant in 1980. He spent several years in Edinburgh and other Border towns before returning to Hawick in 1998 as Inspector in the traffic department. He retired from the Police

in 2004, but later had some part-time jobs in Hawick as well as volunteering as a drover with the Royal Voluntary Service. At age 60 he took up the pipes, joining the Hawick Scout Pipe Band. He also has the distinction of having been a member of the Atholl Highlanders, the only lawful private army in Europe. His wife Sheila came from Strathtay and had several jobs in Hawick. The couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 2020. Their children are Shonagh (the first full-time female firefighter in the Borders) and Allison (Deputy Head in Earlston). **William Pollock** 'Bill', M.B.E. (1923–2010) born and brought up in Hawick, he attended Trinity and the High School, and was commissioned with the Royal Artillery in WWII. A bout of T.B. ended his rugby playing career early, but he taught rugby to primary school boys until 1987. He worked with the Hawick Express, later becoming well known as a radio and TV commentator. He was well-known for his meticulous research before rugby games, his hand-written 'big sheets' being legendary. He also wrote or edited several books on rugby, for example '100 Years of Hawick Rugby' (1972), and narrated TV programmes and videos on the Borders. He was awarded an M.B.E. for services to rugby in 1979, followed by an O.B.E. in 1995 and a C.B.E. in 2003. He finally retired from rugby commentating in 2002. His autobiography 'The Voice of Rugby' was published in 2004. McLaren Court is named after him. A memorial bust was unveiled in Wilton Lodge Park in 2012, sculpted by Ruraraig Maciver, and inscribed 'The Voice of Rugby'. He can be heard recounting rugby memories on on 'Sounds of the Borders' (2012). The Museum had an exhibition dedicated to him in 2023/4.

McLaren Brig (*muk-law-rin-brig*) *n.* bridge across the Teviot, adjacent to the Cafe in Wilton Lodge Park. It was named after rugby commentator Bill McLaren and opened in 2018 by Bill's widow Bette and daughter Linda.

McLaren Court (*muk-law-rin-kōr'*) *n.* part of the Meadows, built in 1964, refurbished later as luxury flats, and named after rugby commentator Bill McLaren.

McLawson (*muk-law-sin*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1770s) wright in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. His surname is written 'MacLauson'.

McLean (*muk-lān*) *n.* **Rev. Joseph William** (1850/1–1903) came to Saughtree Kirk as licenciate in 1902. However, he died the following year. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Makclaine'. **Rev. William** (1826–79) son of William and Susan Clark, he was educated in Edinburgh. He intended to become a medical missionary, but poor health forced him to abandon this plan and become a minister. He was licensed in Edinburgh in 1854 and became assistant at Dalry, Ayrshire. He was presented to Ashkirk Parish by Gilbert, Earl of Minto in late 1854 and ordained there early the following year. In 1858 he gave a talk to the Archæological Society about the session records of Ashkirk Parish, which was used as part of the 1871 article on the Parish by Frank Hogg. He was translated to Mertoun in 1860 and then to Peningham in 1864. In 1860 he married Mary Catherine Gillespie from Lanark. He left much of his estate to the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh. His collection of sermons, entitled 'Under the Shadow', was edited by Rev. Alexander McLaren of Mertoun.

McLear (*muk-leer*) *n.* **Margaret** (18th C.) housekeeper at Branxholme in 1789 when she was working for Adam Ogilvie.

McLellan (*muk-le-lin*) *n.* **Ebenezer** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, probably the son of Peter born in Forgandenny, Perthshire in 1769. He married Jane Turnbull in 1794; she may have been the eldest daughter of Thomas Turnbull and Beatrix Ruecastle. They had a son, Peter (b.1796). Even although his name is transcribed as 'Mclenan' in the parish records, it seems likely he was a McLellan. He is probably also the Ebenezer who later married Janet Wilson and whose children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: John (b.1805); and James (b.1809), with the surname recorded as 'Mcclealand'. **Patrick** (17th C.) gardener listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He witnessed baptisms in 1700 for tailor Alexander Hislop, in 1703 for fellow gardener John Vair, in 1704 for thatcher John Shiel and for John Turnbull 'oye' to Rev. James Ker and in 1705 for workman John Douglas. He is probably the Patrick, married to Marion Scoon, who had an unnamed son baptised in Hawick in 1683. He is probably also the Patrick whose children baptised in Hawick included Mary (b.1701) and Patrick (b.1703). **Peter** (18th/19th C.) resident of London. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was probably the son of Ebenezer and Jane Turnbull born in Hawick in 1796 (formerly 'Maclelan' and 'Mclelan').

McLennan (*mu-kle-nin*) *n.* **Rev. Findlay** (18th C.) minister of Kelso Qualified Chapel 1750–7. He carried out Episcopalian services in Hawick around this time, probably in a building on Kirk Wynd. The Hawick Parish register in the 1770s records an earlier baptism: 'Mira Gladstains Daughter of John Gladstains of Whitlaw baptized by the Rev. Mr. Finley Mcleanen Minister of the Episcopal Congregation of Hawick before these witnesses Mr. Robert Scott Whitslade Surgeon in Hawick & John and James Gladstains both of Hawick in November 1753'. There are men of the same name recorded in Ross & Cromarty in the later 18th century. **John** (b.1849/50) from Inverness, he was recorded as Police Sergeant in Hawick in 1891 (also written 'MacLennan').

McLeod (*mu-klowd*) *n.* **Brian**, B.E.M. (1946/7–) son of a soldier, he attended school in Berlin, Burnfoot and Hawick High. After being in the Armny for 23 years he settled back in Hawick. After retiring he took command of the Hawick Army Cadet Force and had for a long time been on the Committee of the local British Legion, for which service he received the B.E.M. in 2016. He has also been a Community Councillor. He married Marilyn in 1970 and the couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 2020. They had children Tracy and Iain. **Christine** (1934–) Hawick born and bred, sister-in-law of Hugh. She worked in Pringle's, and has been a Girl Guide leader most of her life, becoming a District Commissioner, and for which she was awarded the B.E.M. **Daniel** (b.c.1780) gardener at Hassendeanburn according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. **Dr. Donald J.A.** (c.1828–1903) born in the Hebrides, educated at Edinburgh University, he came to Denholm in 1849 to assist with the cholera outbreak. After the last case in Denholm he moved to help in the Hawick cholera outbreak, when 141 people died in the parish. He was a partner of Hawick's Dr. John Douglas (following the death of Robert Douglas, the former partner and brother of Dr. Douglas). His business premises were at 7 Buccleuch Street. He became joint Medical Officer of the Parish in 1851 (in connection with the Poorhouse), Medical Officer in 1856, Medical Officer for the Burgh in 1868 and local Police Surgeon in 1896. He also acted as medical officer for several other local organisations. He later practised in partnership with Dr. Barrie. In all, he was a doctor in the town for more than 50 years. He was an active member of the Con Club, a leader in the efforts to establish public swimming baths in Hawick, and a founder member of the Hawick Bowling Club and Hawick Billiards Club. Although initially opposed to the idea of a Cottage Hospital in Hawick, he was later its Honorary Medical Officer. His caricature from 1856 appears in the book 'Noctes Hawickianæ'. He donated a fossil to the Museum in 1858 and 'Australian birds, beasts, and reptiles' in 1859, an American tailorbird nest, aa platypys egg and fossil vertebrae in 1860, a foot-plough from the Hebrides in 1863, a 'valuable collection of native Australian weapons – spears, clubs, and a boomerang' in 1873, and 'two fossils of the Coal formation (Bothrodendron punctatum)'. He was made an honorary member of the Hawick Archæological Society for 1860 and a life member in 1862. For the Museum's temporary exhibit in 1866 he loaned a bust of obstetrician Sir James Young Simpson. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Hugh F.**, O.B.E. (1932–2014) rugby prop forward, born and bred in the town. He supposedly played his first junior rugby game at 17, when walking past the ground and asked to join in when one of the players was ill. He played for Hawick R.F.C. 1949–62, and was capped forty consecutive times 1954–62. He played 14 times for the Barbarians and toured with the British Lions. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1962 for services to rugby and was President of Hawick R.F.C. 1983–85. He ran a plasterer's business and sports shop. **Mary** (19th C.) resident of Wilton whose death is commemorated in a poem by Thomas Chapman – 'Farewell to my Mary, nae mair shall I see her Amid her companions in woodland or street . . . ' [TCh] (also **MacLeod**).

McLuckie (*muk-lu-kee*) *n.* **John Morrison** (1867–1926) born at Gartsherrir, Lanarkshire, he was educated at Glasgow University. He was licensed by Hamilton Presbytery in 1891, was missionary in Cambuslang and ordained to the Scots Church, St. Vincent in the West Indies. He was then minister at Ruthrieston in Aberdeen, Wallacetown in Dundee and at Lady Yester's. In 1918 he became minister of Castleton Parish and remained until his death. He married Mabel Annie Johnston and they had a daughter, Joyce Elinor MacLuckie (b.1905), who married Robert Bernard Benson of the Natural History Museum, Kensington.

McManus (*muk-maw-nis*) *n.* **Patricia Margaret**, O.B.E. (??–) Hawick health visitor and

Chairman of the Royal College of Nursing Scottish Board. She was awarded an O.B.E. for services to health care in 1998.

McMath (*muk-mawth*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1876 he donated to the Museum a 'silver coin of George III'. **John** (1795–1834) stockingmaker, appointed precentor of the Relief Kirk in Hawick in 1821. He married Janet Elliot in about 1820. His widow Janet was living on the Kirk Wynd in 1841, along with children Margaret, William, Janet, Agnes, Helen and Jane. Their children included: Margaret (b.1820); William (1821–85), whose has descendants in Canada and the U.S.A. Robert Elliot (b.1824), who moved to Melbourne; and Janet (also called 'Jessie') Purdie (b.1826), who married Alexander Bryson of Dumfriesshire. He is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. He may have been son of William, stockingmaker of Portsburgh in Edinburgh. **John** (1849–1918) son of William, he was born in Hawick. He lived most of his life in Troy, New York, where he died. He worked as a dealer in elastic bandages. He married Elizabeth Bain Smith and they had at least 5 daughters and 3 sons. He could be the John of Canada, who in 1873 donated to the Museum a '20 dollar Confederate note'. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Scott in Wilton in 1819. **William** (15th C.) received 6 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. His name is listed as 'Willelmo Makmath'. **William** (1821–85) born in Hawick, son of John. He moved to Selkirk. He married Rachel Laidlaw in Hawick in 1842. Their children mostly baptised in Hawick, were: Rachel (b.1843); Janet (1847–1916); John (1849–1918); Robert (1851–1911), who lived in Needham, Massachusetts; William (b.1854); Margaret (b.1859); Walter Laidlaw (b.1863); and Adam Elliot (b.1866). **William Elliot** (b.1854) son of William. He married Isabella S. 'Bella' Goddard in Hawick in 1874 and their children included Susan Hannah (b.1874), Rachel Laidlaw (b.1876), Maggie Goddart (b.1878), Helen Alexandria (b.1879), William D. (b.1881), Hugh A. (b.1884) and Margaret Isabel (b.1886). The family lived in Selkirk (also written 'MacMath').

McMorren (*muk-mo-rin*) *n.* **James** (19th C.) Police Judge, once based in Hawick, but moved to Selkirk. He was in Hawick in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He married Mary Douglas, daughter of Hugh and Agnes Laidlaw of Hawick. She may be the Mrs. McMorran who had a cottage built for her on land at Loch Park in about 1879. **James** (b.c.1790) spinner in Wilton and Hawick, he was born in Douglas, Lanarkshire. He is listed among heads of households at the Dean in 1835 and in the Village in Hawick in 1840 and 1841. In 1851 he was living at No. 2 Village and in 1861 at Lynnwood Cottages He married Elizabeth Paton and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Peter (b.1818); Margaret (b.1820); Hugh (b.1822); Jane (b.1824); Elizabeth (b.1826); Christian ('Christy', b.1829); James (b.1831); and Robert (b.1833), probably the teacher in Bedrule and Newmill. **Peter** (b.1818) woollen spinner in Hawick, son of James. He was living at Lynnwood Cottages in 1841 at No. 3 Village in 1861. He married Anne Sutherland in Wilton Parish in 1837 and their children included James, Mary, Betsy, Alexander and Margaret. In 1864 he donated the 1st (1764) issue of the Newcastle Chronicle to the Museum. He was living at Lynnwood Cottages in 1872 when he donated 'a small serpent'. In 1873 he donated a 'fragment of ancient canoe from the bed of the river Wear, and portion of old history of Newcastle'. **Robert** (b.1833/4) teacher who was born in Wilton Parish. In 1851 he was Assistant Schoolmaster in Bedrule. In 1861 he was Schoolmaster at Newmill on Teviot, living with a domestic servant, Isabella Anderson (there are various spellings, including 'McMorran').

McNairn (*muk-nārn*) *n.* **George S.** (19th C.) son of John of Edinburgh and brother of the editor of the Hawick News. He was appointed as second librarian in Hawick in 1894, serving until 1906. He modernised the library and produced a printed catalogue. He moved to Motherwell Public Library, where he remained for the rest of his life. **John** (19th C.) father of John, he lived in Edinburgh, but developed strong connections with Hawick. For Thomas Laidlaw of Sillerbuthall he painted a view of Hawick from the West Braid Road about 1870, useful as a record of the growth of the Town. The painting was acquired by the trustees of Sheriff Anderson and presented to the Magistrates and Council, and is now in the Museum collection. He was married twice, secondly to Christina, daughter of William Somerville. He had 8 children, including John (of the Hawick News), George S. (librarian) and Arthur Stuart (secretary of the Evangelical Union of South America). **John** (1856–1925) co-founder of the Hawick News, with James Vair, and co-publisher of 'Pictures from the Past of Auld Hawick' (1911) with J.J. Vernon, 'Hawick and the

Great War, 1914–1919' (1920) with Vair and several other books. He was born in Edinburgh, son of a painter, and moved to Hawick in 1871, working on the Hawick Advertiser. He took sole control of the Hawick News in 1908, passing it on to his family when he died, and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery.

McNaughton (*muk-naw-tin*) *n.* **Peter** (b.c.1780) footman at Synton according to the 1801 Militia ballot for Ashkirk Parish.

McNay (*muk-nā*) *n.* **Gillian** Area Librarian for Hawick in the period 1997–2000. She had previously worked in Glasgow and Selkirk.

McNear (*muk-neer*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) married Marion Brand in Ashkirk in 1657. His surname may be a variant of something more familiar.

McNeish (*muk-neesh*) *n.* **Rev. Kenneth W.** pastor of Hawick Baptist Church 1980–88. He was later pastor in Helensburgh.

McNicol (*muk-ni-kol*) *n.* **Rev. Donald** (19th/20th C.) from Clydebank, he was minister at Hawick Baptist Kirk from 1903. He took over after a roughly 1 1/2 year long vacancy. He was said to be a powerful preacher, and attracted many new young people to the Church. During his time a balcony was added to the church and a new baptistry introduced. In 1907 he moved to Edinburgh to become the first minister of the Baptist Church in Gorgie. In 1910 he moved to South Australia. He returned to Hawick in 1916 as Chaplain for visiting Australian troops.

McPhail (*muk-fāl*) *n.* **Rev. Archibald Connell** (1827–1907) born in Southend, Campbeltown, son of Dougal (or Dugald) and Margaret Connell, his grandfather being a tenant farmer on Mull and his middle name coming from a maternal uncle who made a fortune in Tobago. He was educated at Dalintobar and Edinburgh University. He was licensed by Kintyre Presbytery and became a missionary at Crofthead in Whitburn Parish. He was ordained as minister at Quarter Chapel in Hamilton Parish 1862, translated to Beath, Fife in 1870 and then became minister of Hobkirk in 1876, where he remained until his death. He married Mary Georgina, daughter of Dr. George Welsh (a medical missionary in India), who was widow of Capt. Robert Roy. His wife died in 1900. Their only daughter Georgina Louisa married Walter Turnbull, farmer at Hartshaugh. He is buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard.

McPherson (*muk-fer-sin*) *n.* **Donald** (1842–1907) born at Berriedale in Caithness, he learned gardening, moved to Oban and trained in forestry. He moved to Wolfelee in 1871 as gardener to Sir Walter Elliot. He became manager and helped James Elliot (younger of Wolfelee) run the estate. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1883. **Gordon** (1938–2020) born in Newcastle, son of Hugh and Elizabeth, he grew up in Newcastleton and attended Hawick High School. He did National Service with the Engineer Regiment then worked on farms, as a fireman on the Waverley Line, in the mills and as a lorry driver. Although leaving the area for a while, he lived in Hawick for more than 50 years, first at Trevelyan Terrace and then Churchill Road. He played football, was involved in flapping (winning the Common Riding double in 1983), darts and bowls (being President of the Wilton club twice). He married Margaret and they had sons Alex and Scott. **John** (19th C.) ratcatcher in the Hawick area. In 1865 he donated 3 coins to the Museum. **Mrs. ??** (17th C.) one of the tenants in Mervinslaw according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. Her name is written 'M'Feisoon'. She was probably a widow of the former tenant.

McQuarrie (*mu-kwa-ree*) *n.* **Capt.** (18th/19th C.) of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch). Along with 2 other officers he was made an Honorary Burgess when they passed through Hawick in 1802 after defeating the French in Egypt. It is possible this is the same man as Lachlan MacQuarrie (1762–1824), who became governor of New South Wales.

McQueen see **MacQueen**

McQueston (*mu-kwes-tin*) *n.* **Peter** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Riddell in 1797, when he was working for Sir John Riddell.

McRobbie (*muk-ro-bee*) *n.* **Peter** (1943–) born in Hawick, son of shopkeeper William and Mary Fleming, who was a writer. His family emigrated to the U.S. when he was a child and he grew up in Milford, Connecticut. He studied Theatre at Yale University and served in the U.S. Army. He moved to New York to pursue an acting career, supporting himself in advertising before finding success in the mid-1970s. He became a professional actor, appearing in stage productions, as well as on screen. He may be best known as a regular on the television show 'Law & Order' and for playing Jake Gyllenhaal's father in 'Brokeback Mountain', as well as Maggie Gyllenhaal's father in 'World Trade Center'. He married Charlotte Bova in 1977 and they have 2 children, Oliver and Andrew.

McRobert (*muk-ro-bur'*) *n.* **George** (19th/20th C.) resident of Edinburgh who described a trip in the Border Magazine that he took in the Spring of 1798. By train, he arrived in Hawick about midnight, and finding no conveyance, set out on foot to Langholm. He arrived at the foot of Ewesdale at dawn, wheren he was greeted by a chorus of birdsong, the like of which he had never heard before. **Rev. John** (b.1794/5–1876) born at Kirkbean in Kirkcudbrightshire, he was the last minister of Denholm Congregational Kirk. He trained at Glasgow Theological Hall and was minister at Ellon 1828–34, Falkirk 1834–36, Grangemouth 1836–38 and Cambuslang 1838–46, before coming to Denholm in 1846. He remained as minister until 1876. He also ran the Free Library in Denholm in the 1850s. In 1831 he married Catherine Copland, from Glasgow, who was a teacher. They lived at Deanburn Cottage in 1851 and on Westgate in 1861. Mary McRobert, listed as infant school teacher in Denholm in 1852, was probably his daughter.

McVittie (*muk-vi'-ee, -vee'-*) *n.* **Alexander** (1819–77) son of Robert, road contractor at Fiddleton. He was a 'Roadman' living at Kirkton in Ewes Parish in 1851 and 'Road Contractor' at Flaskholm in 1861. He married Elizabeth Elliot (from Castleton, 1818–1900) and their children included Robert (b.1847), Mary (b.1849), William (b.1851), Hendry (1852–1901), James (b.1854), Jane (1856–75) and John (1858–1910). **George** (17th C.) recorded in the Town Book for 1655. He was absolved from the claim brought against him by John Scott 'pethar' for 6 or so boots taken from his stall in Hawick. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott of Glack in Hawick in 1680. **James** (19th C.) minor poet who wrote under the pseudonym 'Eskdale'. He is probably the James of Langholm who donated 'petrifaction' to the Museum in 1877. **James** (1848–1925) son of Robert, roadman at Fiddleton, with his 2nd wife Janet Armstrong. He married Jessie (c.1850–c.1910), daughter of James Henderson, in Allars Kirk in 1871. His wife was a farm servant at Unthank in Ewesdale when they got married. Their children included: Margaret (b.c.1870); Janet Armstrong (1873–1958), who died in Hawick; William (b.c.1874); John Henderson (b.c.1875); Mary (b.c.1875); Robert Henderson (c.1875–1945); James (c.1875–1949); George (1876–1963); Anne (1877–1959). He died in Hawick. **Jess** (19th C.) seller of tripe, toffee and other wares in the later 1800s and early 1900s. Her shop was at the corner of Drumlanrig Square and the Kirk Wynd. She could be the same woman as Jessie Henderson, who married James. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. His daughter Ann was baptised in 1795. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jean Thomson and their children included Robert (b.1839), Jean (b.1842) and William (b.1845). **Michael** (1815–96) son of Robert, roadman at Fiddleton. In 1851 he was a 'Road Contractor' at Glendivan, living with his brother Henry and his aunt Janet Jackson. In 1861 he was a farmer of 22 acres at Upper Glendivan, living with his sister Mary. In 1867 he married Jane Scott (c.1838–1905) in Ewes. Their children included: Robert (b.1867), who died in infancy; Janet (b.1872); and Jane (b.1874). **Robert** (1791–1873) resident of Fiddleton, originally from Langholm. He was a road-maker living at Fiddleton in 1841, a 'Road Contractor' in 1851 and a road contractor and farmer of 21 acres in 1861. He married twice: firstly to Jane (or 'Jean') Jackson, who was born at Fiddleton and died there in 1838, aged 48; and secondly to Janet Armstrong from Canonbie, who died at Priesthaugh Cottage in 1897, aged 75. His children included: John (1813–67), who married Jane Thompson from Castleton; Michael (1815–96); James (1817–43); Alexander (1819–77); Helen (1821–63), who married William Elliot; Janet (1823–1913), who married John Hislop; Jean (1826–1905), who married John Elliot in Castleton; Henry (1828–1900), who died in Ayr, Ontario; Thomas (1829–1901); Elizabeth (1832–1906); Mary (1833–1919), who married Andrew Scott from Lockerbie; Barbara (1836–95); William (b.1842); Walter (1843–1924); James (again, 1848–1925), who died in Hawick; Margaret (1851–65); Andrew T. (b.1853/4); and Christian E. (b.1855/6). In an 1873 article on local placenames, he is described by Robert Govenlock as 'a venerable and much respected friend of our youth', who gave fanciful stories about the origin of local names such as Mosspaul and Glenvoran. He is buried at the old cemetery at Unthank. **Thomas** (1829–1901) son of Robert. In 1861 he was a road contractor at Kirkstyle in Ewes Parish, living with his aunt Janet Jackson. He is probably the Thomas from Langholm who in 1877 donated to the Museum a 'collection of birds eggs'. **Walter** (1843–1924) son of Robert, he was also a road contractor at Fiddleton. He was there in 1912 when he pointed out nearby archæological sites to Alexander Curle of the R.C.A.H.M.S. He is probably the Walter who wrote 'A Lament for

Mosspaul' in 1897. He married Margaret Murray, who died at Effgill in 1930, aged 75. His children included Robert (1873/4–99). He died in Langholm. **William** (17th C.) one of a list of 16 'idle and masterless men' suggested by the Hawick Bailie to the Privy Council in 1627 as suitable for sending to the wars in Germany. While in Edinburgh Tolbooth he was among 7 of them who complained that they were not in fact the sorts of men who should be pressed into military service, but nevertheless were transported to the wars in Germany (also written 'Mackvetie', 'McVite', 'McVitie' and variants).

McWatters (*muk-wa'-urz, muk-wi'-urz*) *n.* **William** 'Billy', M.B.E (1940–) born and bred in Hawick, he worked in Braemar, the Town Hall and as Bursar of St. Margaret's Nursing Home. His work on behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme was rewarded by an M.B.E. He has also performed as a magician under the name of Bill Stewart.

mead (*meed*) *n., poet.* a meadow – 'Be mine to sing the meads, the pensile groves, And silver streams, which Aurelia loves' [JL], '... as it rows by muir and mead' [TK], 'Farewell ye blithesome braes and meads Our hearts have loved so long' [TPr].

meadi (*me-di*) *n.* a meadow.

the Meadi (*thu-me-di*) *n.* name of the field on the Common just to the south of Pilmuir farm.

the Meadis (*thu-me-diz, -dōz*) *n.* the Meadows, area of Burnfoot, named after the meadows on which they were built in 1964. The houses were largely refurbished as private flats in about 1986 and renamed Beattie Court, McLaren Court, Robson Court and Teviotdale Court.

Meadowcleugh (*me-dōklooch*) *n.* former quarry near the Carter Bar, also known as Carter Quarry. In 1841 there were 28 people living there, mostly lime contractors, miners, merahcnts and their families.

the Meadows see **the Meadis**

Meadowshaw see **Meadshaw**

Meadsgrove Plantin (*meedsgrōv-plawn-tin*) *n.* plantation on the former Wells estate, situated to the north of Blawearie cottage.

Meadshaw (*meed-shaw*) *n.* farm on the north side of the Borthwick valley just past Philip. It has sometimes been marked 'Meadowshaw' on maps. 'Archie, hantand [habitually] in Meidshaw' is recorded in 1586/7, but with no surname given. There were 5 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely James Todd, Jean Scott, Walter Beattie, James Chisholme and Janet Baptie. There was a skirmish between Royalist and Commonwealth forces near here in 1653 (perhaps the last military conflict near Hawick). It was part of Wilton Parish until Roberton was formed in 1689/90. Robert Scott was there in 1702 and Walter Stoddart in 1710. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties; at that time the farm covered 344, 'but very inconvenient it being long and narrow', bounded by the Borthwick Water, Craik, Henwoodie common and Outersiderig. It was rented from the Buccleuch estates by William Ogilvie in 1723. Cooper James Scott was living there in 1753. Robert Beattie was there in 1766, James Laidlaw in 1780–86 and John Nichol in 1792. It was valued along with Craik and Whinneycleuch in 1785 and 1803. James Douglas was shepherd there in the early 1800s. Thomas Brydon was ploughman there in 1812. Walter Lawson, Walter Lunn and their families were there in 1841. About 500 m to the west, near the northern bank of the Borthwick, are the remains of a settlement, roughly circular, about 45 m in diameter. To the north-east of this settlement is another circular enclosure, probably an old sheepfold (formerly also written 'Midshaw', 'Meidshaw', etc.; it appears to be 'Meitsheills' in 1650, 'Mitchshaw' in 1690, 'Mitcha' in 1702, 'meatshaw' in 1710 and 'Midshaw' in 1785; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Meedshaw', on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Milshaw' and on Ainslie's 1773 map as 'Midshaw').

Meadshaw Rig (*meed-shaw-rig*) *n.* ridge on the south side of the Borthwick valley, south of Eildrig farm, lying between Mid Hill and Rashy Hill. Note that it is a couple of kilometres from the farm of Meadshaw. There is a linear earthwork there.

Meadshawshiel (*meed-shaw-shiel*) *n.* former cottage near Meadshaw. James Rieve was there in 1794.

meal (*meel*) *n.* any kind of ground grains, but particularly oatmeal – 'Overhall sett the one half to James Scott for 18 bolls the othr half to Adam Scott for 18 bols half meall half half bear' [Buc1692].

meal-ark (*meel-awrk*) *n., arch.* a tub for holding meal – '... the woman in green returned with an equal quantity of meal, which Mrs Buckham put into the meal-ark' [EM1820], '... by pressing both hands open into the meal-ark and pressing them firmly together, yet open ... this was styled a 'gowpen-fu' ' [V&M].

mealie puddin (*mee-lee-poo-din*) *n.* a savoury dish containing oatmeal, also known as **white puddin**.

meal-maker (*meel-mā-kur*) *n., arch.* a maker of meal, farmer who produces oatmeal or other grains – 'Before these witnesses – Alexander Scott, meillmaker in Hawick . . . ' [BR1701], '. . . compeared Wm. Hardie, mealmaker, and James Weins, merchand, collectors for the uplifting and inbringing of the stent . . . ' [BR1706].

meal o meat (*meel-ō-mee'*) *n., arch.* amount of food eaten at one meal, meal's worth of food – 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat, – if there was a mael o meat ti be bocht' [ECS] (cf. **mael**).

meal-poke (*meel-pōk*) *n., arch.* a bag for carrying meal, particularly for the family provisions or used by beggars – '. . . and to give to the nomadic species known as 'meal-poke beggars' a handful of oatmeal . . . ' [V&M], '. . . his mother hung the porridge pot on the fire, and gave him money and the meal pock to get half a stone of meal' [WNK], 'An empty purse, a toom meal-poke: To crown my misery, My wifie, greeting in the neuk, Thraws a' the blame on me' [DA] (also 'meal-pock').

mean (*meen*) *v., arch.* to moan, lament, pity – 'Even my douce auld neebor the Moat Looks muckle to mean and lane' [DH], *n., poet.* lamentation, complaint – 'Thair priests fell bie the sword, an' thair widaws mæde nae meane' [HSR], 'I teemet out my meane afore him; I shawet him my truble' [HSR] (cf. **mane**; see also **muckle ti mean**).

mean (*meen*) *adj., arch.* mid, intermediate, intervening – '. . . that in the meane instant of tyme, when Baylyea Hardie was to mount upon horsebacke and carrie the pencill . . . ' [BR1706] – 'Granny cam i' the mean stour' [JoHo], possessed jointly, shared by neighbouring farms, common, used in the phrase 'mean ground' in the 18th century to refer to land lying on a boundary between farms – 'A mean wa', dyke, fence, entry, etc.' [GW] (also written 'meane').

mear see **mere**

measur see **mizzur**

meat (*mee', meet*) *n., arch.* food in general, solid food rather than drink – 'Their nolt . . . some days lay on the common . . . but there was little or no meat for them there' [DCW1765], ''Twas in thae blest an' happy days Whan poor fo'k could get meat an' claes' [JR], '. . . an' he's clanking away as if he hadna seen meat for a fortnight' [WNK], 'Never mind meat the now Watty. French Jacques fed mei up afore Aw sterted' [JEDM], 'And tak' nae thocht what ye shall eat, And what ye'll drink or wear; For claes ye'll get, and drink, and meat, If you the Lord but fear' [DA], 'I fairly did him! I went nane tae the puirhoose. I juist went an' bought some meat wi' the money' [JGG], '. . . no a beite o meat hed a etten threh ma brekfist ti the now' [ECS] (also written 'meit').

meat-hoose (*mee'-hoos*) *n., arch.* a place with a plentiful food supply – 'Weel John, what kind o' meit hoose is Jethart Castle now?' [WNK].

meatrife (*mee'-rīf, -rif*) *adj., arch.* having plenty of food.

mebbe (*me-, mi-bee*) *adv.* maybe – 'mebbe A wull, mebbe A wunni', '. . . 'Mebbe', he said, offendit like 'But what will't be or nicht?' ' [WL], '. . . O' auld mason-tredsmen Lang-syne deid, that built, And built weel wi this thrawn stane Sae like their-sels – mebbe watchin . . . ' [DH], '. . . and a ferrule, mebbe, if ye're the kind that likes to gaun clankin' alang a road' [DH] (also spelled 'mebbie'; cf. the more common **mibbe**).

mebbie see **mebbe**

mebbies (*me-, mi-beez*) *adv., arch.* maybe – 'Yince an 'Yince an A'd wun there, A thocht, A micht mebbies cood geet a hurl the lenth o Hawick' [ECS] (cf. **mebbe** and **mibbe** and **mibbies**).

mechanics (*me-ka-nics*) *n., pl., arch.* manual workmen, craftsmen, artisans – '. . . it was found therein specified that ye loft bewest the church door was allocat to the Mechanicks in ye toun as is att more length set down in Anno 1683 . . . ' [PR1717] (it is unclear whether the word was used to refer to all the incorporated trades in the Town, or only some of them, e.g. the hammermen).

the Mechanics' Institute (*thu-me-kaw-neeks-in-sti-choo'*) *n.* organisation active in Hawick in the mid-19th century, which ran lectures to promote general knowledge among the working class. There were many 'Mechanics' Institutes' set up in other towns in this period. It ran a library on O'Connell Street. It may have been the same as the **I.O.U.S. Mechanics** Friendly Society.

Meda (*mee-da*) *n.* the scout in the play 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'A Veteran Canadian Pioneer, originally named 'The Medicine Man' by the Mohicans, of Scottish Descent'.

Meda's Song (*mee-duz-sawng*) *n.* song written for the play 'The Gutterbludes' in 1905, with words by J.E.D. Murray and music by Adam Grant. It is about an Indian scout (Meda) who is really an exiled Teri in disguise, with the role first

performed by W.F. Crosby. It is also sometimes called 'The Song of Meda'. It was first published in 1905 as part of the song sheet for 'The Gutterbludes', but the 3rd verse was not published until 1913 (in an edition by Adam Grant, published in memory of his daughter Nan), so it is unclear if this verse was included in the original. A version was recorded by Hamilton B. Little on a 78 r.p.m. record in the 1930s. Grant's simple accompaniment was embelished by Adie Ingles for the 1957 song book. It was changed again by Ian Seeley for the 2001 edition of 'The Hawick Songs', making it again chordal, but more modern. It is a powerful song, and retains its popularity. Despite having no chorus, the audience typically join in gradually as the song progresses, until all are singing by the end.

Meddling Wullie (*med-lin-wu-lee*) *n.* nickname for **William Anderson**.

Medlicott (*med-lee-ko'*) *n.* **Capt. Walter Sandfield** (1879–1970) son of Henry Edmondstone and Kate D'Oyley Gale. He was an officer in the Northumberlnd Hussars. He married Lavender Mary Pease. Later in life he lived at Old Fodderlee, where he died, aged 90.

the Medway Cup (*thu-med-wā-kup*) *n.* the Medway Challenge Cup, competed for at the Common-Riding Races, presented by Oliver Kennedy in 1927, when it replaced the Branxholm Stakes. Kennedy moved to Southend to set up his own knitwear company, using 'Medway' as his trade name (because the factory looked across the Thames Estuary to where it is joined by the River Medway). The cup was won by Marjorie Haddon on Rufus on Common Riding Saturday of 1927. Cornet Ian Mactaggart, also riding Rufus, won it in 1929, was second in 1930 and 1931 and won again in 1932 and 1933, getting it outright following his 3 victories. However, the cup was given back for competition again in 1966 by the widow of ex-Cornet Ian Mactaggart. The Kennedy family continues to provide sponsorship for the race.

meed (*meed*) *n., poet.* merit, reward – 'O heaven and earth! but death is a meed, Which sorrow like her's might desire . . . ' [JTe], '. . . Baffling despair with a Border blow, and deeming our brightest meed, The sunny smile of an auld, auld toon, Where the Teviot twines to the Tweed' [JYH], mood, disposition.

Meek (*meek*) *n.* **Brian**, J.P., O.B.E. (1939–2004) born in Leith, he spent time in Hawick during WWII, then attended the Royal High School in Edinburgh before embarking on a career in journalism. He worked largely as a feature and sports writer, with long involvement with the Scottish Daily Express and later the Herald. He was a Conservative poltician on various levels of local government in Edinburgh. He was columnist of the year 4 times and sports writer of the year twice.

meengy (*meen-jee*) *adj.* mingy, mean and stingy.

meenint (*mee-nin'*) *n., arch.* minute – '. . . an clappeet masel doon a meenint on ov a foggie bank' [ECS], 'It wad want a twae-threi meenints a twae i the efternuin . . . ' [ECS] (of time; **meenite** is more common).

meenister (*mee-nis-tur, mi-nees-tur*) *n.* a minister – 'Baith elder an' meenister left her alane, Her neebours were aw'd wi' her croon an' her grane' [BM1901], 'The meenister said, When he gied us a ca', 'We ken some folk that weel, We dinna ken them ava' ' [IJ] (also sometimes 'mineester').

meenisters (*mee-nis-turz*) *n., pl.* ministers, being appointed to each parish in the post-Reformation Church of Scotland, as well as other related churches. They also served as Moderators for their parish Sessions. The Hawick minister lived in the Manse, which for centuries was on Old Manse Lane. In the 18th century the Hawick minister enjoyed the privilege of cutting peat and turf on the Common and of grazing on the Common any horses, cows or sheep that he possessed; he also received a 'teind' for any newborns to the Town's livestock, 4d for a lamb, 1s for a calf and 1s 8d for a foal. Parish ministers of Hawick can be traced back for several centuries, although the early days are actual duties to the parish. The first Hawick clergymen on record may be Henry, 'persona' (i.e. Parson), and Algar and William, both 'capellano' (i.e. Chaplain) just before 1183; however, the church of Hawick is not explicitly mentioned in the charter of Branxholme that they witnessed. Then comes William ('Willo Clerico de hauwic'), probably the same man 4 more times in the next decade or 2, followed by 'Maurice, Parson of Hawick' in 1235. There then follows many Rectors who held the 'benefice' of the church of Hawick, although probably never visited the town, and may have had a curate performing the pastoral duties, whose names are generally not recorded. The roll during this time is: Radolphus (or Ralph) in the 1260s; Richard de Witton, c.1294–97; Robert de Ormesby in 1297; Richard de Clare for a few years up until perhaps 1311; an unnamed appointee of Edward II in 1319; Gerard Kereti, from about 1346–53; John

of Hawick, from 1355/6; John Fleming (possibly the same as the previous Rector) until some time before 1363; John Leche, from before 1363 until at least 1378; John Cromdale in 1389/90; John Scott, from before 1393 to c.1429; William Turnbull, from 1429/30; James Lindsay, Rector from 1447, Prebendary from 1470; Thomas Falconer, Chaplain in 1452; Hugh de Douglas noted in 1460; Gilbert Kennedy, Prebendary until 1470; Alexander Murray at least 1476–82; John Preston, Parson in 1481; James Merchiston in the years around 1504; Robert Lutherdale, Chaplain in at least 1511/2–14; Alexander Newton, Vicar in 1514; William Cunningham, Parson in 1519/20; John Hardie, Chaplain in 1519/20; John Scott, Vicar in at least 1528–39/40; John Hepburn, Rector in 1532; Pate Witelow around 1532; and John Scott, Rector from 1536. John Young was burned in his tower in 1548. George Hepburn was Parson around 1559, probably the last before the Reformation. John Sandilands was recorded as Rector in 1554 and 1558, and after the Reformation was Parson, probably from 1563 until 1583. William Fowler held the post of Parson from 1585 until 1601. However, Henry Scott was Reader in 1574–79, while William Auchmowtie was Minister for Hawick, Wilton, Kirkton, Hassendean and Cavers (at the same time) from 1575 until at least 1591, i.e. he was the actual minister during the time of at least a couple of Parsons and Readers. The charge was vacant in 1599 (and possibly for several years around that time). We then have the post-Reformation bona fide Hawick Parish Ministers: Thomas Abernethy, from 1601 until about 1610; Adam Scott, 1612–c.24; Robert Cunningham, 1625–56; John Scott, 1657–62; and Alexander Kinnear, about 1663–67. John Langlands was the last Episcopalian, appointed in 1667 and deprived in 1689. There was then a vacancy for about 2 years in the confusing times after the Revolution. The following is a list thereafter, listing the Old Parish minister after 1844 (when St. Mary's was separate): Alexander Orrock, 1691–1711; Robert Cunningham, 1712–22; Charles Telfer, 1723–31; William Somerville, 1732–57; James Laurie, 1757–83; Thomas Sharp, 1784–89; Robert Gillan, 1789–1800; James Arkle, 1800–23; John Cochrane, 1823–32; John A. Wallace, 1833–43; John MacRae, 1843–92; David Cathels, 1892–1925; John A.G. Thomson, 1925–??; David L. Wright, 1972–86.

the Meenister's Entry (*thu-mee-nis-turz-en-tree*) *n.* Minister's Entry, name used for Brougham Place before about 1840.

the Meenister's Pool (*thu-mee-nis-turz-pool*) *n.* popular name around the 19th century for a fishing pool (in many parishes) frequented by the local minister.

meenistert (*mee-nis-tur'*) *pp., poet.* ministered – 'Een as the Son o' man camna til be ministeret untill, but til minister . . . ' [HSR].

meenite (*mee-ni'*) *n.* a minute – 'this'll only lest a few meenites', 'A'll be wi ee in a wee meenite', 'Jist gie's a meenit and Aw'll gaun wi' a jug masel' . . . ' [JEDM], 'Ah dinna ken what happened, yin meenit oo were on a bus tae Blackpool, and the next . . . !' [JCo], 'I stared at it for half a meenit, then howked a hole and pit him in it' [TD], '. . . I'd never ken o' a meenit's peace When I heard them roar and cheer' [DH], 'Everything maun be dune to the verra meenit' [DH], 'Yin thing that makes oo spaicial is oo speak in oor ain way, Juist listen for a meenite an ee'll can dae eet tae' [IWL], '. . . hei left threi meenites afore the end missin the only goal . . . ' [IWL] (also spelled 'meenit' and 'meenute'; cf. the more obscure **meenint**).

meenute see **meenite**

meer see **mere**

meeser (*mee-zur*) *n., arch.* a miser.

meeserable (*mee-zur-u-bul*) *adj., arch.* miserable – 'That day Dr. Shaw, an old bachelor and a meeserable body, was the fiddler, and a merrry party it was' [BM1903].

meesery (*mee-zu-ree*) *n., arch.* misery – '. . . tae lichten their backwardness and meesery' [BW1961], 'Thair meseries sall becum monie that hie on til anither god' [HSR].

meetin-hoose (*mee'-in-hoos*) *n.* a meeting-house – 'So aboot the beginnin o' the 18th century the Haaick Episcopalians sterteet a meetin-hoose o' their ain in the Kirk Wynd . . . ' [BW].

the Meetin-hoose (*thu-mee'-in-hoos*) *n.* popular name for one of the non-establishment churches, e.g. the East End Kirk or Green Kirk in Hawick and the Burgher Kirk in Lilliesleaf.

meet in wi (*mee'-in-wi*) *v.* to meet with – 'Oo met in wui thum' [ECS], 'A was gaan ma yirrants whan A met in wui ir' [ECS].

meg see **maig**

Meg (*meg*) *n.* Christian name, usually a familiar form of Margaret – '. . . Aw wunder what Meg'll say?' [RM] (also **Mag**, **Maggy** and **Meggie**).

Meg an the Bairns (*meg-in-thu-bārnz*) *n.* popular name for two small cairns on top of Needs Law in the north-eastern part of Castleton Parish. The ancient cairn there is about 17 m in diameter and has these 2 modern cairns on top, one smaller than the other.

Meggat's Ade (*me-gits-ād*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Crozier**.

the Megget (*thu-me-gi'*) *n.* reservoir created in the 1983, when a valley to the west of St. Mary's Loch was flooded, covering the ruined 16th century Cramalt Tower. It has the biggest earth dam in Scotland and supplies water to Edinburgh and the Lothians. The area was referred to as 'Megotland' around the early 1500s when it was a favourite hunting centre for the King, and also used as a base for suppressing rievers. It is also the name of the river that rises near Broad Law, passes through the Reservoir and empties into St. Mary's Loch – 'Meggat Water and Tema, They tumble down from the hills, With the scent of peat In their tinkling feet, And the brown trout breasting their rills' [WL] (also spelled 'Meggat'; marked 'Meggat Burn' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Stanhouse or Meggat Riv.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Meggie (*me-gee*) *n.* form of Christian name 'Margaret' – 'Na, never na! never afore, Was seen sic a brainyell o' riot and revelry; Gudeness be wi' us now! siccan a splore – Plagues i' the charms o' sweet Meggie M'Givelry' [JoHa] (see also **Meg**, **Mag** and **Maggy**).

meggie monyfeet (*me-gee-mo-nee-fee'*) *n., arch.* the centipede (also **maggie monyfeet**).

meggins (*me-gins*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise, mercy – 'Aih meggins, is that railly yow!' [GW] (short form of **megginstie**).

megginstie (*me-gin-stee*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise, particularly in the phrase 'Megginstie mei!' (cf. **mergenstie** and **meggins**).

Meg o Todrig (*meg-ō-tod-rik*) *n.* nickname for **Margaret Aitken**.

Meg's Hill (*megz-hil*) *n.* hill on the left-hand side of the A7 south of Teviothead, between Castleweary and Linhope. It reaches a height of 353 m.

meg sakes mei (*meg-sāks-mī*) *interj.* expression of surprise or exasperation – 'Bidden, meg sakes mei mother, bidden, how could Aw, an' yow a' eer lane on a Common Ridin' night?' [JEDM] (presumably a variant of **Lod-sakes-mei**).

Meg the Manty (*meg-thu-mawn-tee*) *n.* popular name for **Margaret Watson** (or possibly Walker). She is also referred to as 'Meg the Mantua' – 'Then Meg the Mantua sails along, Auld Nancy leads her cuddy aboot, And Gleska Jamie lilts a sang Tae Shauchles, Chinnie and Roll-aboot' [HI] (probably derived from 'Mantie', a Scots version of the English 'manteau' or 'mantua', being a loose flowing gown, with a connection to 'mantua', referring to bonnets made in this Italian city).

meh'i (*me'*) *contr.* meant to – 'A meh'i gaun yesterdi, bit A hink A'll gaun the day insteed' (see **'i**).

mei (*mī*) *pron.* me – 'mei an yow can dae eet', 'A deh ken, mei', 'so that was mei then', 'deh roll yer een it mei', 'And this she said tae mei . . . ' [JSB], '. . . an' that didna care to speak to the like o' mey' [BCM1880], '. . . That some day they, Like mei will turn grey' [JEDM], '. . . Mei! A born Wast-ender!' [DH], 'Ma hopes and dreams have aft gaun aglei. But A'll ne'er forget 'A'm a Hawick man mei' ' [GM], '. . . A canna rest mei when my Treasure's oot o' sicht' [WFC], 'Oh dinna speak to mei ma man, Oh dinna speak to mei . . . ' [JCG], 'The Vertish means a lot ti mei . . . ' [IWL], 'Oo're privileged ti be able and prood ti proclaim 'A'm a Hawick man, mei' ' [IWL], *interj.* my, used to express surprise, pleasure or dismay, a euphemism for 'my God!' – 'mei, ee er broon' (occasionally spelled 'mey' or 'mie').

Meikle (*mee-kul*) *n.* **Meikle** (1719–1811) civil engineer and millwright born in Saltoun Parish, East Lothian. He was appointed by the Duke of Buccleuch to inspect the mill lade and other structures damaged by the Great flood of 1767. **David Skene** (1939–) educated at Cambridge University, he was minister at Westcott House 1961–3, then in Edinburgh before moving to Hawick. He was Curate at St. Cuthbert's 1963–7, before moving to St. Philip's, Edinburgh. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Helen Hannah in Liliesleaf in 1831. Their children included: William (b.1832); Thomas (b.1834); Margaret (b.1836); and James (b.1838).

meikle (*mee-kul*) *adj., arch., poet.* big, large (a variant of **muckle**) – 'I wish ye meikle joy of all your Golden Pieces, And like to Walter Grieve with increase of his Fleeces' [CWS], 'O! what's this com'd o' me now, quo' Dickie, Fala, &c. What meikle wae's this happen'd o' me, quo' he' [CPM], '. . . Now tell me, thou sprite, who art meikle of might, The death that I must die!' [JL], 'I wull prayse thee amang meikle peeople' [HSR], '. . . næther do I leazle mysel', makin' a-wark in meikle mattirs . . . ' [HSR], *adv.* much – '. . . of justly they could convict Isabell Scott in Sinton Mill to be ane theiff in stelling of so meikle money in an purse fra Andrew Nicoll in Synton Mill . . . ' [Ash1635], '. . . in ane unlaw of 6s. . . . and as meikle that lies out of the nicht in his neighbour's corn or haynet gers' [BR1649],

'... And when that he came back again, Jean thought him meikle braver' [AHS], 'Mair til be desiret ar thaye nor gowd, yis, nor meikle fyne gowd' [HSR], '... ane michtie man isna deliferet bie meikle doucht' [HSR], 'They tell o' meikle care and pain, They tell o' mony waes; We needna think to light again The love o' early days' [JT], '... Her hope o' meikle fortune's sma' [WL] (also in some place names, e.g. Meikledale and Meikle Whitlaw).

the Meikle Brig (*thu-mee-kul-brig*) *n.* former name for Hawick's main bridge, perhaps suggesting there was a second one, as also indicated by other records of the early 18th century. The Session books of 1722 state that 2 elders are to collect money 'from ye west side of ye toun to ye Bridge' and the next 'from ye Meekle bridge to Wm. Dickson's house'. This is suggestive of 2 separate bridges across the Slitrig, this being the popular name for the larger one, but this is far from certain. It may be that the 'Meikle Brig' was the 'Auld Brig' (not perhaps so old back then), with the other being a bridge over the Slitrig mill lade.

Meikle Cavers (*mee-kul-kā-vurz*) *n.* former name for 'Cavers Magna', i.e. the main Parish of Cavers, recorded in an instrument of 1404/5 and a papal bull of 1419.

Meikledale (*mee-kul-dāl*) *n.* farm near where the Meikledale Burn joins the Ewes Water on the A7, about 5 miles south of Mosspaul. The lands there were long the seat of the Littles, from before 1426 when Simon Little had an earlier grant confirmed. They were described as a 20-merk land in 1550, when inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1619, by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and by William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. They were then owned by the Elliots. The farm was valued at £900 in 1671 when Adam Elliot was owner. When inherited by Adam's son William in 1682 the farm (together with Meikledalehope) was described as a 19-merk land of old extent. It was said that Adam Elliot (perhaps son of William) was forced to sell it in 1725 to pay off his creditors, particularly his father's cousin William of Thorlieshope. William Scott of Rowanburn (a descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane) acquired it in 1733 and sold it to William Laing (Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch) in 1750. Thomas Beattie was then the tenant, and wrote a diary, which survives; he was still there until at least 1797. Mr. Laing sold it to William Elliot Lockhart of Borthwickbrae, his nephew. The tenant in 1841 and until at least the 1860s was John Common. An ancient standing stone, the 'Grey Wether' stood in front of the house. There are remains of an ancient settlement just to the north-east, and another further up the Burn at Riogfoot. There was also formerly a mill there (sometimes 'Muckledale'; it is 'Meikildale' in 1426, 'Mekyldail' in 1499, 'Mekilldaill' in 1550, 'Mekildaill' in 1569 and 'Muckledeal' in 1785; it is 'Mekildale' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Muckledale' on Crawford's 1804 map).

Meikledale Burn (*mee-kul-dāl-burn*) *n.* major stream that rises at Faw Side and Rashiegrain Height (on the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire) and joins the Ewes Water near the farm of Meikledale. There are signs of a rectangular platform near the head of the burn and signs of a settlement further down.

Meikledale Haugh (*mee-kul-dāl-hawch*) *n.* cottage near Meikledale. There were Jacksons and Douglases there in 1841.

Meikledalehope (*mee-kul-dāl-hōp*) *n.* former lands near Meikledale. This could be the 'mekilhop' where Simon Scott was recorded in 1494/5. The lands were inherited along with Meikledale by William Elliot in 1682 (it is 'Meikledaillhope' in 1682).

the Meikle Door (*thu-mee-kul-dōr*) *n.* former name for the main, large entrance to St. Mary's Kirk, situated at the west end. This is in the pre-1763 Kirk – 'Falnash, Bailies Ruecastle and Graham to stand att the meikle kirk door' [PR1718].

meikle wheel see **muckle wheel**

Meikle Whitlaw (*mee-kul-whi'-law*) *n.* former name for a farm at Whitlaw, to the north of the Flex road, opposite 'Little Whitlaw'. The 2 former farms were separated by the Flex Burn. The farm was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, at that time covering 188 acres and being bounded by the Slitrig, Little Whitlaw and Hawick Common, with the farmhouse at the south end, on the Flex Burn. The old boundary of the Common came to a point there, with the boundary line running through one of the farm buildings; this was the house of Janet Martin at the time of the 1767 description of the Common. At the Riding of the Marches a cut sod was placed on the roof and the Flag passed over it also (presumably by the Cornet). The farm was formerly owned by the Gladstains, then became a tenanted farm belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. There is a record of a band of English and Scottish thieves stealing cattle from John Gledstanes' byre there in 1580

and being followed by a band of Gledstains and Scotts; on their return through Liddesdale they were ambushed by Armstrongs and others and Walter, brother of James Gledstains of Cocklaw was killed. In 1692 Francis Gledstains renewed his lease, which he held by right through 'gentleman service'. In the 1750s there was a dispute over the apportionment of the 'cess' between these lands and the Flex. 'Mickle and Little Whitlaws' were valued together at £152 2s 7d in 1811, when owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. The farmer in the mid-19th century was William Knox; he was said to have succeeded 2 of his uncles, who became tenants in about 1746 (although it was probably later), succeeding John Gledstains. The site of the former farm buildings is now the main part of Flex farm (also known as 'Muckle Whitlaw'; it is 'Mekle Quhitelaw' in 1580 and 'Meikle Whittlawes' in 1718).

mei'll (*mīl*) *contr.* ... me will, or shall – 'yow an mei'll gaun thegither', 'Yow an' mei'll gang owre the dyke an' pow a pei' [JAHM].

Mein (*meen*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Huntly and their son Andrew was baptised in 1797. The witnesses were Robert Tinlin and James Rae. He was recorded as servant to Mr. Dickson on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. **James** (b.c.1800) born in Stow, he was farmer at Weensland Farmhouse in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Janet and they had a son James. **James** (19th C.) boot and shoemaker in Lilliesleaf, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. His widow Isabella Mitchell, and daughters Williamina and Jane, are recorded on Mian Street in Lillieleaf in 1851. **James** (b.c.1810) framework knitter. He lived on the High Street in 1841 and at Kirkgate in 1851. His wife was Elizabeth ('Betsy'), and they had children James, Eliza and Adam. He may be the 'Mensie Mein' who is mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals' – 'Peggy Duncan and Jenny Din, Nellie Herkness and Mensie Mein; The Wilton Priest wi' his coat o' skin, Staney Stewart and Candy Jean' [HI]. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Barnes in 1684, when his servant Thomas Yellowlees was declared a fugitive for being a Covenanter. **Robert** (17th C.) mason who worked at Branxholme, his surname being written 'Mean'. He was listed in the inventory of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch in 1633 being owed £87 3s 4d for his work at Branxholme. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) mason originally from Melrose Parish. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism in hawick Parish for workman Adam Tudhope. In 1716 in Hawick he married Agnes, daughter of the deceased James Chisholme. Their children (baptised in Hawick) included: Agnes (b.1724); and Richard (b.1731). **Thomas** (b.1821/2) farmer at Broomhills in Southdean in the 1860s. He was living with his mother Elizabeth at Southdean Glebe in 1841 and was at Broom farm by 1851. In 1861 he was farmer of 220 acres at Broomhills, employing 7 people. He married Elizabeth or Betsy Smith in Hobkirk Parish in 1855. He must have been related to the Meins of Hunthill and Ormiston (formerly written 'Mean' and variants; see also **Main**).

meind see **mind**

meir see **mere**

meisert (*mī-sur'*) *n., arch.* a miser.

meith (*mīth, meeth*) *n., arch.* a boundary mark, boundary – 'For as much as the Provost, Bailies and Council of the Burgh of Hawick, with the Burgesses of the said Burgh, have this day ridden the meiths and marches of the Commonty of Hawick ...', '... and obleist him not to wrong the meiths and marches of the samen' [BR1675], '... nominate and appointed with consent of both pairties, to see the meiths and marches impartially sett down ...' [BR1688], '... reserving allwayes to us and our successors the liberty and privildge of markeng downe our meiths and marches of our Common yearly ...' [BR1692], '... that noe burgess or other inhabitant should ... meike or sett down meiths for merchands, packmen, or pedders that lives out of the liberties of the town' [BR1706], 'The said day, Robert Roucastil and Robert Brown, the two present bailies, with the town council, did ride the meiths and marches of the Common' [BR1707], '... who wer judged and thought best acquaint with the meiths and marches of that part of the sd. Common' [PR1713], '... did, according to antient custome, pass upon horse and foot round the haill marches and meiths of the Common ...' [BR1734], 'For further proof of the limits, meiths, and boundaries, and for proving the several parties possessions of the commonty' [DCW1765], *v., arch.* to define boundaries by marks – 'The qlk day annent the meithing and marching desyred and requyred by Charles Scott of Goldielands and Walter Scott, brother to Briereyards ...' [BR1688], '... and took up the measure of each plot ... according to the limits of the respective qualities, as pitted, meithed, and distinguished by the valuators' [DCW1765].

meithin (*mī-thin, mee-thin*) *n., arch.* process of marking boundaries – 'The said day, Allan Deans,

traveller, being accused for not being at the riding and meithing of the common . . . ' [BR1645].

melancholious (*me-lin-kō-lee-is*) *adj., arch.* relating to the 'humour' melancholy, soberly thoughtful, pensive – 'And likewise in her service her deportment among her fellow servants att home being melancholious as the Laird of Whithaugh did signifie . . . ' [PR1715].

Melchert (*mel-shurt*) *n.* **Heinz** (1925–2020) born on New Year's Day in Pomerania, he was called up to serve the German army in 1943 and a year later was captured by the Americans in France. He spent time as a P.O.W. in the U.S.A. and Canada, before being shipped to Leith and then spending time at Wilton P.O.W. camp. After the War he decided to remain in Scotland, working as a butler for Lord Napier, but then coming to Hawick in 1948 where he worked for Lipton's and then in the Store grocery department. He married Adelheid (d.1977) in 1960 and after she died he secondly married Ella Russell (d.2004) in 1986, whom he had met in his early days in Hawick. He was a keen table tennis player and was one of the people who founded Hawick Table Tennis Club in the Congrgational Church Hall in the 1980s. Although he kept a strong German accent, he was described as being more of a Scotsman than a German.

melder (*mel-dur*) *n., arch.* a quantity of corn that is ground at one time, one customer's load of corn – '. . . that he would send him a boll of meal out of a melder he had just got from the mill' [WNK], 'These bolls produced a 'melder', as it was called, of twenty ot twenty-five loads of twenty stones each' [RJT], also used figuratively – 'Wi' face (od! gin ye saw't) as grave As e'er wore hypocritic elder, After a godly, gospel melder O' young first-time communicants' [JoHa].

meldrop (*mel-drop*) *n., arch.* a drop of mucus on the end of someone's nose, the drop at the end of an icicle – ' 'Dight the meldrop frae my nose, and I'll wear the midges frae yours' = do me a favour, and I will repay it: a common phrase among the peasantry in Rxb.' [JoJ].

Meldrum see **Adam Urquhart**

the Melgund (*thu-mel-gind*) *n.* the Melgund Bar at 11 Melgund Place, taking its name from the spring that once stood near there. Also sometimes called the 'Melgund Pump'. It closed in 2004, but reopened briefly in 2006, turning into a bar and Indian restaurant in 2008.

the Melgund Brig (*thu-mel-gind-brig*) *n.* popular name sometimes used for the road bridge over the railway at the corner of Melgund Place and Brougham Place.

Melgund Glen (*mel-gind-glen*) *n.* house near Denholm, belonging to the Earl of Minto. It lies between Hassendeanbank and Minto village, on the Grinding Burn. It was probably designed by W.H. Playfair in 1827 and was used as the Manse for Minto Parish. Some old field boundaries are visible to the north-west.

Melgund Place (*mel-gind-plis*) *n.* street running between the tops of Brougham Place and O'Connell Street, with original houses built in 1837 (the street name is already used in Pigot's 1837 directory). It was named after a title borne by the heir to the Earldom of Minto, being an area in Forfarshire. J.P. Alison designed the tenement at No. 1.

the Melgund Pump (*thu-mel-gind-pump*) *n.* popular name for the Melgund Bar at 11 Melgund Place. Originally it was the name of a spring at the corner of Melgund Place and O'Connell Street, demolished in 1881. It was also known as 'Stenton's Pump'.

mell (*mel*) *n., arch.* a mallet, particularly a wooden one, a heavy hammer – 'He fell! – and instant every arm With weapon rude was rear'd – And pick, and mell, and causeway stone, With Ringan's brains were smeared' [JTe], 'And O man but you'll find it's snell, To bear misfortune's iron mell' [JoHa], club used to kill fish once they have been caught – 'Scannin the sleek-back't Cauld; dichtin a mell . . . ' [DH], mallet as presented to the last in a race, booby-prize – 'Given James Cowan for ribbons to the race, mell, and calk . . . ' [BR1724], 'Dunion, wui its muckle mell heed, is buirdly billie ti Ruberslaw' [ECS], *v., arch.* to use a mallet, hammer, beat – 'For guidsake, stay, nae mair sic tales be telling, Else, faith, I dread ye'll bring on us a melling' [JoHa].

mell (*mel*) *v., poet.* to have dealings with, meddle with – 'An axe or a hedge-knife would e'en found it hard, To mell wi' the beard o' that bodie' [JoHa].

the Mell (*thu-mel*) *n.* nickname in use around the 19th century – 'Black Andra' and the Birsin' Badger, Tammy Roberton, Deevil Bell; The Blue Laird and the Gallopin' Cadger, Baillie Birsleton and the Mell' [HI].

melld (*meld*) *adj., arch.* mild – 'It's a melld day' [GW] (the same word occurs in Northumberland).

Mellerstain (*me-lur-stān*) *n.* Georgian manor house, near Gordon in Berwickshire. The estate was owned by the Heatleys and then the Bailies.

The house was built in the 18th century by William and Robert Adam for the Bailie family, it was originally called Whitesyde, and is now open to the public. Its landscape was laid out in the 1720s and 30s, and further developed by Reginald Blomfield around 1900 into an outstanding example of a planned estate. George Baillie of Jerviswood lived there in the 19th century. The Hundy Mundy folly to the south, with a wooded area, is now used for natural burials.

mell-heid (*mel-heed*) *n., arch.* the head of a hammer, and large, hard head – 'Dunion, wui its muckle mell heed, is buirdly billie ti Ruberslaw' [ECS], a dunderhead, numbskull – 'A muckle mell-heed!' [ECS].

mell-heidit (*mel-heed-ee', -i'*) *adj., arch.* having a large head, thick-headed, hard-headed – '. . . A mell-heedeet lubbert' [ECS].

mellin (*me-lin*) *n., arch.* dealing – '. . . that nather be day nor night we have melling or intercoming with noe Englishman . . . ' [CBP1597].

Mellon (*me-lin*) *n.* **Fr. Edward** (??–??) priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1924–30. He was heavily involved with purchasing the adjoining property and converting it to the Halls, but had to leave before the work was completed.

Mellorshope (*me-lurz-hōp*) *n.* house on the Hermitage Water, near Dinlees.

melly (*me-lee*) *n., arch.* cloth that is a mixture of colours – '. . . for art and part of theft and concealment . . . six ells of melley, twenty-four ells of white cloth . . . ' [RBA1537].

Melrose (*mel-rōz*) *n.* town built at the foot of the Eildons in the Tweed valley, birthplace of rugby sevens. St. Aidan founded a monastery here in the 7th century, being succeeded by St. Boswell and St. Cuthbert, with the present abbey founded around 1136. The town became a Burgh of Barony in 1609. The 15th century Commendator's House, repaired 1645 Market Cross, and Priorwood Gardens are other attractions. At one time called Fordel, it was well known for producing linens until the late 18th century, and also known as the former home of 'Coltart's Candy'. Melrose Lammas Fair was for a long time the largest market for lambs in southern Scotland, and also a great meeting-place in the Borders. Melrose was a station on the Waverley Line, but is now primarily a residential and retirement community. Considered 'posh' by other Borderers, it is rarely the best-loved among the other towns – 'The dastards of Melrose and Galashiels weavers! They pulled out our badge, and became our deceivers' [JH]. Melrose Festival Week was inaugurated in 1938, led by the Melrosian and the Festival Queen, and has some events in the grounds of Melrose Abbey. The local song has some great words – 'It's oor ain toon, It's the best toon That ever there be: Here's tae Melrose, gem o' Scotland, The toon o' the free'. The town has also given rise to a surname. Population (1991) 2,270 (the origin is possibly the Old British 'mael' and Old Welsh 'rhos', meaning 'bare or cropped moor', although the Gaelic 'ros' for 'promontory' has also been suggested; the name was probably transfered from Old Melrose where the Abbey was first sited; certainly the name has nothing to do with the rose, despite its appearance on the town's coat of arms; the name first appears as 'Mailros' about 700 and had varied spellings until the 17th century).

Melrose (*mel-rōz*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1222) referred to as 'Adam of Melrose', where he became Abbot in 1207. His origins are a mystery. In 1213 he became Bishop of Caithness, and was consecrated in May 1214. In the following month he dedicated the church of St. Mary in Hawick. This is presumably because he had previously been Abbot of Melrose, and would have been something he did before returning to Caithness. In 1218 he was one of the Bishops who visited the Pope to reverse the excommunication imposed upon the whole Kingdom of Scotland. He was burned to death in his kitchen at Halkirk by a mob of infuriated farmers after he had increased the tax. **Adam** (1817/8–74) another of the engineering family, of whom a portrait exists. He married Agnes, daughter of plumber and slater Walter Grieve, and she died in 1891, aged 75. Their children included: Janet, who married James Davidson, who worked for Patons, spinners in Alloa; Helen (b.1844); Agnes; another Agnes; Walter (b.1849); Maggie (b.1853); Lizzie; Isabella; and Jemima. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **George** (18th C.) married Janet Renwick in Southdean Parish in 1738. **Helen** (19th C.) listed as milliner or dressmaker in Slater's 1852 directory. **J.** (d.1814) resident of Mackside. His death is recorded in Hobkirk Parish. **James** (b.1767/8) born in Ratho, Midlothian, he was an engineer who came to Hawick from Berwick in the 1810s and founded the local firm James Melrose & Sons in 1815. Their premises started in Brougham Place (shown on Wood's 1824 map) and moved to Slitrig Crescent. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is listed as a millwright and machine maker at 'Woodyard' on Pigot's 1825/6

directory, and was still there on the 1841 census. The firm produced much of the machinery for woollen mills in the South of Scotland. He is recorded as a joint proprietor with his son James in the 1837 electoral roll. In 1837 he was listed simply on the High Street. He is said to have invented the piecing machine (for joining the 'rovings' in preparation for spinning) in Hawick in 1844, which was adopted throughout Scotland, as well as in England, and as far afield as Russia. In 1851 he was at 1 High Street (although clearly the east end of the High Street was meant) and 'Jas. Melrose & Son, millwrights, East end' is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1808 he married Helen (or 'Nelly') Hardie in Eccles, Berwickshire. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1810); and John (b.1815). He was still alive in 1851. **James** (d.1862) from Hawick, he became foreman of the Keysham Steam Factory in Devonport. He married Janet Easton in 1839 and she died in Hawick in 1886. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 as tenant in 'quhithalch', when he was allowed to 'compone' for stealing cows from the Frissells near Peebles. It is unclear which of the Whithaughs or Whitehaughs he lived at, but his surety was Robert Scott of Whitchester. **John** (c.1815–89) son of James, he ran the family engineering firm. He was born in Berwick. It is unclear whether it was him or his father who invented the 'piecing machine'. He was a Town Councillor for Slitrig Ward until 1867. He was Chairman of Hawick Gas Light Co., and member of the Parochial Board. He was also on the original Hawick Bowling Club committee in 1854. In 1851 he was at 5 Brougham Place and at 14 Slitrig Crescent in 1861. He is probably the 'J. Melrose' who donated a 'piece of Atlantic telegraph cable' to the Museum in 1857. He donated a communion cup from the Green Kirk to the Museum in 1863, a 'Roman spear head (iron), old knife, and fragment of pottery' found at Stoneyholm near Carlisle in 1868, 2 volumes of 'Le Mort d'Arthur' in 1870 and 'volume of the Town and County Magazine for 1778–80' plus 'hematite iron ore' in 1877. He married Catherine Easton. Their children were: Eliza (b.1841); James (b.1843); Helen Hardie (b.1845); William (b.1847); Margaret (b.1850); John (b.1853), who became Hawick Provost; and Catherine (b.c.1855). His wife was probably the 'Mrs Melrose' who donated a Chinese newspaper to the Museum in 1867. **John**, C.B.E. (1853–1930) son of John and Cathering Easton. He grew up in Hawick, where he was taught for a while by James Murray. He ran the engineering company James Melrose & Sons. He was on Hawick Town Council for Teviot Ward from 1898 and was soon elected a Magistrate, then was Provost 1902–1919, being Hawick's longest serving Provost. He was said to be a man of few words, but an untiring public servant. A large number of improvements were carried out during his Provostship, including the Boer War Memorial, the Quater-Centenary, the Corporation Swimming Baths, Anderson Sanatorium, the Fire Station, acquisition of Moat Park and the move of the Museum to Wilton Lodge. In 1906 he was the first Provost to wear the robes, with chain and badge of office. He was Chairman of the Common-Riding Committee and the Ceremonial Committee, Chairman of the Home-Coming and Pageant Committee, one of the original members of the Callants' Club and an early President. He was also Chairman of the local Military Tribunal during WWI, for which service he received the C.B.E. He was Unionist in politics, Chairman of the Hawick Gas Company and Teviotdale Dairy Co., Governor of Hawick Savings Bank, member of the District Board of Control and a J.P. He married Grace Franch Taylor, who came from Lauder. On his retirement he was presented with a portrait by George Fiddes Watt, R.S.A., which is now in the Town Hall. He lived at Hopehill, is buried at Wilton Cemetery, and Melrose Court is named after him. He can be seen in a film clip of Baden-Powell's visit to Hawick in 1910. There is a stained-glass window in Wilton Kirk commemorating him. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Rieve in Roberton in 1794. Their children included: Robert (b.1795), baptised in Roberton; and Janet (b.1805), baptised in Galashiels. The 1795 baptism was 1by law in Kelso Parish'. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant at Deanfoot in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **William** (15th C.) witness in 1454 to a charter in Wilton Parish. He is recorded as 'Willelmo Melross'. Most of the other witnesses were local men. **William** (d.1908) brother of Provost John, he was a partner in Melrose's engineering firm, having served as apprentice under his father and uncle. He was on the School Board, associated with the Archæological Society, a Director of the Hawick Gas-Light Company and a member of the East-Bank Church. He had been taught by J.A.H. Murray and was one of the first people in Hawick to take up cycling. He installed the first electric generator in Hawick, which ran at Tower Mill,

and provided electric lighting to William Elliot's house at Teviot Lodge.

Melrose see **Skirmish Field**

Melrose Abbey (*mel-rōz-aw-bee*) *n.* abbey in the town of Melrose, founded by David I around 1136, with Cistercian (also known as 'white') monks. This followed an earlier monastery built at Old Melrose, in a loop of the Tweed, about 2½ miles downriver. It was founded around 650 by St. Aidan, with St. Boisil and St. Cuthbert also Priors there. This building was burned in 839, slowly fell into decay and was abandoned by the 11th century. The new abbey was dedicated to St. Mary and was headed by an Abbot. The town of Melrose grew up around the Abbey. The 'Chronicle of Melrose' is a historical record compiled by the monks, covering the period 731–1264, and including the consecration of St. Mary's in Hawick in 1214. The Abbey held the right of patronage of Hassendean Parish from the late 12th century until the Reformation. They also held extensive pieces of land throughout the Borders, including a large chunk of Ettrick (according to a charter of around 1235) and Ringwood, an area in southern Cavers Parish, as first recorded in 1360. Their lands were erected into a free regality in 1358. Around the same time there was confirmation of the Abbey's right to the annual rents from the sheriff courts and justice courts of Roxburghshire. Walter Scott of Branxholme was appointed Bailie of their lands in 1519, confirmed in 1524/5; this included 'Melrosland, Ettrikheid, Rodonaland, Eskdalmuir, Ringwoodfield, Est Tevidall and Vggynis'. The Abbey was frequently damaged during Border skirmishes, being burned in 1322, when Abbot Peebles was slain by Edward II's men. Robert the Bruce gave a huge sum for its rebuilding. Lands gifted to the Abbey about that time included some in the Borthwick valley. Burned again in 1385, it was rebuilt in the 15th century, and burned again in 1545. Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme apparently dismantled much of it in 1569 (according to a court case of 1573), claiming he had carried off the materials to save them from the English. The abbey was finally destroyed in the Reformation, and the lands were administered by a Commendator. After many changes of hands the lands (including the Kirks of Hassendean and Cavers) were formally resigned in 1609, becoming part of the Lordship of Melrose. The parish kirk was constructed over the nave in 1618. Thomas Hamilton became Earl of Melrose and gained the lands of the Abbey in 1619, and later they passed to the Scotts of Buccleuch. Records of the Regality of Melrose, pertaining to the former Abbey's lands preserve some important local information. The Abbey was built in red sandstone, including fine tracery, with much intricate carving surviving. It was extensively restored in 1822, at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, under the supervision of Sir Walter Scott. Alexander II is buried here, as well as allegedly the heart of Robert the Bruce, after being carried back from the Crusades. More local connections include that St. Cuthbert is said to have started his career at Melrose Abbey, George Fairneylaw, a messenger from the Abbey is meant to have been killed by Roger Langlands at Stirches in 1493 (possibly true, although Fairneylaw was a cleric of the Diocese of Glasgow), and the monks are supposed to have first built the shelter at Mosspaul (although there is no evidence to support this, but they did own land in the neighbourhood). The abbey is now open to the public, as well as the adjacent Commendator's House – 'Deserted Melrose! oft with holy dread I trace thy ruins mouldering o'er the dead; While, as the fragments fall, wild fancy hears The solemn steps of old departed years' [JL].

Melrose Court (*mel-rōz-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, built in 1968 and named after Provost John Melrose. It was built on the site of a former Manse of Wilton Parish and a small amount of stonework from that building was incorporated into the construction.

Melroselands (*mel-rōzlawndz*) *n.* lands held by Melrose Abbey in the 15th and 16th centuries. It is unclear exactly the extent of these lands, and whether they always meant the same thing. Along with Ettrick, Rodono, Eskdalemuir, Ringwoodfield and East Teviotdale, they formed a set of lands to which Sir David Scott of Branxholme and his son Robert were appointed as bailies in 1484. Gilbert Leighton and Robert Cairncross were recorded as tenants in 1493. The appointment was hereditary, with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch was appointed to the same office in 1519, Sir Walter succeeding his grandfather in 1564 and the next Sir Walter succeeding his father in 1574 (it is 'Mellroslandis' in 1519, 'Melrosland' in 1524 and 'Melrosland' in 1553/4).

Melrose's (*mel-rō-zeez*) *n.* local engineering firm, founded in 1815 as James Melrose & Sons, starting in Brougham Place and moving to Slitrig Crescent. They supplied many of the local textile mills, e.g. the new pit wheel for Wilton Mills in 1829, the first steam engine built in Hawick, for

Langlands Mill in 1831, and the first 'piecing machine' in Hawick in 1844. They furnished the mills at the Glebe, Riversdale and Teviotdale. They also occupied the Teviotside Foundry on the east side of Commercial Road from the late 19th century. At their height the company was supplying factories from the England Midlands to far north of Scotland. The National Archives of Scotland have papers dating from 1867, while the Scottish Borders Archive has some engineering plans from about 1863–1910.

Melrose's (*mel-rō-zeez*) *n.* butcher's shop also run as a hostelry by Mrs. Melrose in the early 19th century. It was located at the eastern side of the Tower.

Melrosian (*me-rōz-ee-in*) *n.* someone from Melrose, also the name of the principal of the Melrose festival.

melt (*mel-tith*) *n., arch.* the spawn of a male fish, milt.

meltith (*mel'*) *n., arch.* the milt, male reproductive gland of a fish, *arch., poet.* a meal, food, sustenance – 'Thaye sall fa' bie the sword; thaye sall be ane melteth for the tods' [HSR], '. . . an' that was ay when ye gaed him a gude meltith – a nicht's ludgin' an' a pickle meal away wi' him in the mornin' ' [BCM1880].

Melville (*mel-vil*) *n.* **David** (1660–1728) 3rd son of George, Earl of Melville. He became 3rd Earl of Leven in 1681. He came over to Scotland with the army of William of Orange in 1688. Along with his father, he helped deal with the affairs in Scotland for Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch, who was half-sister of his mother. There are several letters in existence from her to him in the period 1696–1702. Holding several high offices, he was appointed a Commissioner for the Union in 1706, was a Representative Peer 1707–10, but dismissed from all offices in 1712. **George** (1636–1707) 4th Lord and 1st Earl of Melville. He was an advisor of the young Duchess of Buccleuch, taking care of her affairs in Scotland. Accused in the 'Rye House Plot' of 1683, he fled to Holland. He returned to Scotland after the Revolution and became Secretary of State for Scotland. He and his son continued to deal with the estates of the Duchess, but after her return to Scotland in 1701 she started to suspect that they had worked in their own interest, and the legal disputes took until 1711 to resolve. He is portrayed as Henry Morton in Sir Walter Scott's 'Old Mortality'. He married Catherine, only daughter of Lady Margaret Leslie and her 1st husband, Lord Balgonie; she was a step-sister of the Duchess of Buccleuch. He was succeeded by his son David, who was also Earl of Leven. **James** of Halhill (d.bef. 1714) son of Sir James of Halhill and Burntisland. His great-grandfather, also Sir James, was author of the 'Memoirs of His Own Life'. In 1694 he served as a Commissioner for assessing the rentals for the Duchess of Buccleuch. In 1696 John Scott of Synton and Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane had a bond with him. **Rev. John** (17th C.) from the Mearns, he graduated from Aberdeen in 1667. He became minister at Ewes Kirk in about 1682. However, he was deprived in 1689 for refusing to give up Episopalianism. **Thomas** (d.c.1739) described being 'at Ewes-Manse, par. of Ewes' when his will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1685 .

mem (*mem*) *n., arch.* ma'am, madam – 'I dinna ken how much whisky they took, mem, but they've drucken sax gang o' watter!' [V&M], ' 'Deed, then, mem', said she, 'I won't hire with that condition; for I wadna gie the crack i' the kirkyaird after, for a' the rest o' the service' [WiS], '. . . the nick-name of "Mem Dyce" stuck to her during the whole period of her residence here' [WNK], ' 'Ready money for cobblin', mem', was John's undaunted answer' [WNK].

Members o Pairliment (*mem-burz-ō-pār-li-min'*) *n.* Members of Parliament, elected by voters in a constituency to represent them in the House of Commons. This system grew out of conventions of the minor barons, which started about the 15th century, but without specifically representing a region. From the 16th century counties had representatives to the Scottish Parliament, called Commissioners; there were 2 of these at a time throughout the 17th century, with an additional 2 appointed in 1690, and the last term being 1702–07. The families of Douglas of Cavers, Pringle of Stichell, Eliott of Stobs, Elliot of Minto, McDougall of Makerstoun, Scott of Langshaw, Ker of Greenhead, Scott of Ancrum, Riddell of that Ilk, Bennet of Grubet, Scott of Woll, Scott of Gala and Elliot of Headshaw all represented the county. A surviving document of 1628 describes how the Sheriff was unable to get anyone to agree to be a Commissioner, even after 4 meetings! For the Parliament of 1621 the Commissioners were the Sheriff himself (Sir William Douglas of Cavers) and (Andrew) Riddell of that Ilk, while for the 1633 Parliament it was again the Sheriff and (perhaps Walter) Riddell of that Ilk. The appointment of Commissioners to the Parlimanets of Charles and William during the chaotic 17th centuries is hard to track, and it may

be that men were appointed in place of others (hence the list below may not be accurate in this period). The first Westminster Member of Parliament for Roxburghshire was in 1708. Before 1832 there were very few local electors, for example the number in Hawick was only 2 or 3 out of the 143 voters in the county of Roxburghshire in 1812. Hawick people were extremely active in pushing for electoral reform and the extension of political franchise. After the 1868 Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, a new constituency, the Hawick (or Border) Burghs was set up, including the boundaries of Hawick, Galashiels and Selkirk. Hawick's M.P. was thus separate from that of Roxburghshire until this seat was dissolved in 1918. The constituency was called 'Roxburgh & Selkirk' 1918–55, then merged into 'Roxburgh, Selkirk & Peebles' 1955–83, became 'Roxburgh and Berwickshire' 1983–2005 and is now Berwickshire, Roxburgh & Selkirk. A list of Hawick's M.Ps. is: Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun 1597; Sir John Ker of Hirsel 1605, 1607; Sir William Cranston 1608; Sir William Douglas of Cavers 1612, 1617, 1621, 1628–33, 1639–40, 1644, 1645–46, 1650; Andrew Riddell of that Ilk 1617, 1621; John Haliburton of Muirhouselaw 1625; Sir William McDougall of Makerstoun 1625; Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk 1628–33, 1646–47, 1650; Sir James Kerr of Hundalee and Crailing 1630; John Rutherford of Hunthill 1630; Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk 1633; Robert Pringle of Stichill 1639–41; William Eliott of Stobs 1640–41, 1643, 1645–47, 1650–51; Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers 1643–44, 1648–49; Sir John Ker of Lochtour 1644; Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead 1645, 1648–49; William Kerr of Newton 1646–47, 1656–58; Gideon Scott of Highchester 1650; Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead 1658–59, 1669–74; Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers 1661–63; Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs 1661–63, 1667, 1669–74; John Scott of Langshaw 1665; Henry McDougall 1665, 1678, 1681; Robert Pringle of Stichill 1678, 1681–82; Sir William Ker of Greenhead 1685–86, 1702–07, 1707–08; Sir Patrick Scott of Longnewton and Ancrum 1685–93; Sir William Eliott of Stobs 1689–93; Sir William Douglas of Cavers 1690–98; Sir John Riddell of that Ilk 1690–1700; John Scott of Woll 1693–1702; William Bennet of Grubet 1693–1702, 1702–07, 1707–08; James Scott of Gala 1698–1702; Archibald Douglas of Cavers 1700–02, 1702–07; Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto 1702–07; Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs 1708–15; William Douglas of Cavers 1715–22; Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto 1722–26; Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs 1726–27; William Douglas of Cavers 1727–34; John Rutherford of Edgerston 1734–42; William Douglas of Cavers 1742–47; Walter Scott 1747–65; Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto 1765–77; Sir Gilbert Elliot (later Earl of Minto) 1777–84; Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park 1784–1806; John Rutherford of Edgerston 1806–12; Gilbert Elliot-Murray -Kynynmound (later Earl of Minto) 1812–14; Sir Alexander Don of Newton 1814–26; Henry Francis Hepburne-Scott (later Lord Polwarth) 1826–32; George Elliot (Captain R.N.) 1832–35; Lord John Douglas Montagu-Douglas-Scott 1835–37; John Edmund Elliot of Belses 1837–41; Francis Scott of Mertoun House 1841–47; John Edmund Elliot of Belses 1847–59; Sir William Scott of Ancrum 1859–68; George Otto Trevelyan 1868–86; Alexander Laing Brown 1886–92; Thomas Shaw 1892–1909; Sir John Nicholson Barran 1909–18; Robert Munro (later Baron Alness) 1918–22; Sir Thomas Henderson 1922–23; Walter John Montagu-Douglas Scott (later Duke of Buccleuch) 1923–35; Lord William Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott 1935–50; Archibald J.F. MacDonald 1950–51; Charles Edward McArthur Donaldson 1951–64; David Steel 1965–83; Archy Kirkwood 1983–2005; Michael Moore 2005– .

Mem Dyce (*mem-dīs*) *n.* nickname of **Isobel Dyce**.

memoral (*me-mō-rul*) *n., poet.* a memorial – '. . . an' thy memorall, O Lord, throweowt a' ganæratians' [HSR].

The Memory Bank (*thu-me-mu-ree-bawngk*) *n.* the Scottish Borders' Memory Bank was set up as a Millennium project to collect and record memories of life in the Borders, started in 1998 and co-ordinated by Wendy Ball. Several Hawick citizens have been taped and transcribed.

menage (*mu-naj*) *n., arch.* a benefit club of neighbours or workers, particularly a scheme, generally among women in the 19th and early 20th centuries, where those joining paid a fixed amount every week (plus perhaps a small commission going to the treasurer for managing the fund) for 20 weeks and a draw was made to distribute the total each week. In the late 1800s the contribution might be 1 shilling, with the £1 total given out randomly each week. The practice may still be carried out in mills today, with larger sums involved, and sometimes individuals arranging to be near the beginning or end of the draw – '. . . joining a 'menage' was as stupid a thing as going to the pawnbroker . . . ' [JTu] (from French; noted by E.C. Smith, but already a thing of the past by then; cf. **teedly**).

mend (*mend*) *v., arch.* to enrich, relieve materially – 'By strength of Limb and youthful Spring, Fortune may favour still, And if thou prove obedient, We'll mend thee when We will' [CWS], to fully recover from an illness or injury (this last meaning is noted by E.C. Smith; see also **mends**).

mender (*men-dur*) *n.* a person who makes minor repairs to the stitching of garments in the knitwear industry after being found by a 'looker'. Good practioners of this art are 'invisible menders'.

mendit (*men-dee', -di'*) *pp.* mended – 'The hurlie at ei mendeet the trams o' [ECS].

mends (*mendz*) *n., pl., arch.* recovery, healing – 'On the way o mends = to be convalescent; progressing towards recovery of health' [ECS] (cf. **mend**).

meng (*meng*) *v.* to smell, stink, pong, *arch.* to mix among filth, *n.* a smell, stink, *n., arch.* human excrement (also **ming**).

meng (*meng*) *v., arch.* to mix things among filth.

Menie (*me-nee*) *n.* diminutive of the name 'Williamina' – 'O where is tinye Hewe? O where is little Lenne? And where is bonny Lu? And Menie o' the glenne?' [JTe].

menna see **menni**

mennent (*men-en'*) *n., arch.* a minnow – ' 'Christopher North' uses baggie-mennon, an approximate combination of two Hawick terms. Ramsay has mennin' [ECS] (also written 'mennant' and 'mennet').

menni (*me-ni, -na, -nu*) *contr.* mustn't, must not, may not – 'ee menni dae'd', 'Yow yins that's keinda perjink menna be uggeet at iz for aa this' [ECS], 'An' wei menna forget that in the vast majority o' the tenements in the toon the kitchen had tae ser' as the bedroom as weel' [BW1938] (also written 'menna'; cf. **mauni**).

men's baa (*menz-baw*) *n., arch.* handball game formerly played in Hawick on the Monday preceeding the game in Jedburgh (held on 'Fastern's-E'en', i.e. Shrove Tuesday, or the day before Lent). It was distinguished from the 'callants' baa', which was played on the preceeding Saturday.

mense (*mens*) *n., arch., poet.* manners, decorum, respectability, honour, dignity, hospitality – 'You now will see an altered chield, Wi' sense, and mense, and wisdom filled' [JoHa], 'That wumman hes naether sense nor mense' [ECS], 'Never heed! oo'll heh baith oor meat an oor mense (said when a cordial invitation has been declined)' [ECS], 'For she had baked a crumpie cake And butter scones, for mense's sake, To entertain her lodger' [HSR], 'Then, licking my chops, I thought that the Auld Testament had muckle mense . . . ' [DH], 'God gie us mense this Christmas To fluff intil a lowe . . . ' [WL], '. . . A hantle o' mense to oor dull heids send' [WL], credit, sense of pride – 'For Bosells hes muckle mense o er Green!' [ECS], 'Her faimily hae muckle mense o' her' [GW], someone who is a credit, respect – 'She's the mense o' the faimily' [GW], 'Hei's a gleg callant; ee heh muckle mense o um' [ECS], reward, recompense – '. . . And a' the prayers the poor fool pray'd, I wish I had a mense for my ain three ky. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

mensefi (*mens-fi*) *adj., arch.* mannerly, hospitable, generous, sensible – 'We mourn the loss o' mensefu' John; Yet greet in vain since he is gone: A blyther lad ne'er buir a drone . . . ' [CPM], 'When we went to tea, we got something before to make us 'menseful' – i.e., moderate in what we partook of' [RJR], 'But mind ye, she maun be mensefu o' the meal when she makes the parritch' [JEDM], 'A was verrih mensefi at tei-time: A duist tuik yeh cup' [ECS]. 'A'd lippent on o that wanchancy motor as the maist mensifeh way o wunnin threh Jethart ti Haaick' [ECS] (also spelled 'mensefu' ', etc.).

menseless (*mens-lis*) *adj., arch.* unmannerly, ill-bred, boorish – 'A duist hyit jairgin things, an that menseless road-injin fair garrd mei girrl!' [ECS], indecent, improper.

Menslaws (*mens-lawz, -les*) *n.* farm just north of Spittal-on-Rule, near where the Rule Water joins the Teviot. There was once a quarry there, which supplied stone to Hawick, among other place. It may be the 'menskles' where Gilbert Law had grain stolen by Adam Grahamslaw, according to a case of 1502. It is probably the 'Mensles' listed among the lands of the Stobs estate purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. In 1623 the lands were granted to the Kers of Cavers-Carre and later the farm at 'Menseless Pathhead' was part of the Cavers estate. It was among lands owned by Sir Thomas Ker in 1643, valued at £357. It was among lands inherited by John, son of John Kerr of West Nisbet in 1684. William Brown was there in 1687. Also in 1687 5 acres of land there were listed among lands inherited by Sir William Douglas of Cavers and by his brother Archibald in 1698. James Riddell was recorded there in 1745. George Black owned the lands in 1769. Before 1786 the farm was owned by William Black, his lands being stated in 1788 to have been valued at £263 16s 3d, including the 2 husbanndlands

at the 'waulk-mill'. The farm then passed to the Bells; William Bell had a new house built there about this time and was recorded as owner of 5 horses there in 1797. William Bell and his son George were there in 1799, and William's son James in 1801; additionally in 1801 mason Thomas Renwick was living at 'House at Guide post', which much have been nearby. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was recorded being owned by Robert Bell, and valued at £264. Land steward Mark Turnbull was there in 1851. In 1860, a year after the death of George Bell, it was sold to Thomas Cockburn, then owned briefly by a Mr. Turnbull, before being bought by Robert Cunningham, Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch. Thomas Riddell was there in the 1860s. The tenants of the house in the early 20th century were 2 sisters called Peter. There was once a quarry there, supplying stone for buildings in Hawick and Jedburgh. A burial cist was found there, north of the farm, at the edge of the Teviot flood plain; 2 Hawick boys discovered it in 1960, James Wallace and Michael Turnbull, and it was excavated by the Archæological Society the following year, revealing an adult and juvenile skeleton and triangular flint point. The remains are in the Museum (sometimes 'Mainslaws', the name is probably from the Old English 'gemænes leah', meaning 'common property', or possibly 'menseless', meaning untidy or uncleared land; it first appears transcribed as 'menskles' in 1502, then is 'Mensles' in 1516 and 1571, with 'Menslawis' soon after, although it is still 'Mensles' in 1623, 'Menslis' in 1643, 'Menslie' and 'Menseless' in 1678, 'Menslie' in 1687 and 1698, 'Mensless' in 1761 and 1797 and 'Mainslaws or Mensless' in 1811; Sir James Murray refers to it as 'Menzies Laws' in 1888; it is 'Mensless' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, has been transcribed as 'Mayns' on Gordon's c.1650 map, is 'Menssles' on Blaeu's 1654 map and appears as 'Manslees' on Stobie's 1770 map).

men-sworn (*men-swōrn*) *pp., adj., arch.* forsworn, perjured – '...and calling the council's officers men-sworn lowns, was fined £10 Scots' [BR1657].

mentionat (*men-shin-a'*) *pp., arch.* mentioned, referred to – '...as if ther wer ane particular paper granted by us and ilk ane of us to the effect above mentionat' [BR1692], '...to prove that the said Andrew came down the Beddell's stair att the above mentionat silent houres of ye night' [PR1718], '...the said William Whaton, rideing in ye manner above mentionat' [PR1718].

menyie (*men-yee*) *n., arch.* a household, retinue – 'He was a worthy Gentleman, And kept a great Menzie: There was ninety years past o're his head Before that he did die' [CWS] (also written 'menzie').

mer (*mer*) *v., arch.* to mar, injure, to stay the course of (a ball, hoop etc. that has gotten out of control), to stop or block the way (of sheep or cattle) – 'Beide yow there an merr thir paips soomin doon the guitter' [ECS], 'Eee sood heh merrd the bool; it's rowld owre fer' [ECS], to steer a 'yoke-a-tulie' with the feet – 'A gaird maun be gey skeely at merrin' [GW], 'Sic a byordnar grand bit for a sledge-skly or a yoke-a-tullie! By!! The gaird wad need ti bei richt an skeely at the merreen' [ECS] (also written 'merr'; from Mediæval English).

mer-browed (*mer-browd*) *adj., arch.* having eye-brows that meet in the middle – '...he had only got as far as the old toll-house when he observed a mer-browed man coming in his direction' [RM].

mercat (*mer-ki', -ka'*) *n.* a market – 'the mercat's now on Seturdis', 'Item, that all flescheris present the hale flesh slaine by them at the mercat place ...' [BR1640], '...and having caused proclaim her several tymes ...at the mercat crose of Hawicke in time of mercat day' [BR1641], 'They were sentenced to be this day, being the publick mercatt day, taken out of the irons and tolbuith ...' [BR1697], '...Better, daur-say, Brocht, factory-fresh (sei telly) til eer hame, twae hunder miles, than frae some mercat-krame ...' [DH], 'To fair or merket she walked alane, At best, the lasie was unco plain' [WL], '...rin the merket gairden and dairy at Cavers' [IWL], *v., arch.* to bring to market to sell – '...except sick fynes and ammerciaments as sall be exacted off personnes, forstallers of the mercat of this burgh, and marcatting of unsufficient goods' [BR1670] (also spelled 'merket', etc.; cf. **mairket**, **mairt** and **mert** and also see **mercats**).

mercat cross (*mer-ki'-kros*) *n.* a market cross, a stone structure used to mark the location of a town's market – '...in respect it was publickly done at the marcatt cross, in presence and in the hearing of divers famous witnesses' [BR1685].

the Mercat Cross (*thu-mer-ki'-kros*) *n.* Market Cross, denoting the place at which markets were held, formerly the site of Hawick's cross. It was also sometimes referred to as the 'flesh-market cross'. In Hawick this was near the Town Hall, at the junction of the roads to Edinburgh, Jedburgh, Newcastle and Carlisle. When it was first erected is unknown, but it may have been

when Hawick was created a Burgh of Barony in the early 15th century. It is referred to in 1514 as 'crucem foralem' when part of the ceremony for giving Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig the Barony of Hawick was carried out there. It was extant in 1542, when a proclamation was read from it, and presumably there earlier. In 1545 it is among the market crosses to which a proclamation about Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was to be attached. There is a record in 1715 (when it is referred to as the 'common mercat crose') that it was to be repaired and several other records of it being mended from about 1724 on. During the 18th century it is recorded that a proclamation was made there on the day of the Common Riding, describing what parts of the Common were to be used for cutting peats and for making 'bakes', etc. It was demolished in 1762 during road improvements, the shaft and capital apparently being sold off for 11/6. The removal took 2 labourers 2 full days. The base of the Cross was inverted, sunk into the pavement nearby, had an iron ring attached, and until about 1781 was used for bull-baiting and for displaying criminals as a public spectacle. It was then removed to near the Teviot, where it was used for tying skins to be washed in the river. The stone was rescued when Teviot Road was built in 1860 and moved to the Museum at Orrock Place and later to the Buccleuch Memorial. William N. Kennedy wrote an article on the Cross in 1860 (shortly after the rediscovery), stating that the base was made of Whitrope Burn sandstone, and describing its history. In 1927 the Cross was reconstructed beside the Museum, using a modern shaft and a capital (perhaps 17th century, probably the one discovered at Abbey Sike in Castleton). However, the capital was moved inside after the Cross was vandalised in 1985. A plaque (placed around 1946) marks its original position near the bottom of the Cross Wynd, which was named for it. Here also the proclamation to the Burgesses is made by the Burgh Officer, warning them all to attend the Riding of the Marches or pay a hefty fine. For centuries this advertisement for the Common Riding has been called out on the Thursday here. In former times the Burgess Roll was also called here on the Friday before the Riding of the Marches. Other notices would be fixed to the Cross in former times, e.g. lists of those accused of being Covenanters in the late 17th century, and the 'Chevalier' was proclaimed here in 1715. Thieves were sometimes made to stand at the cross on market day, with their crime written on a piece of paper stuck to their forehead. This punishment continued into the early 19th century. In addition the town stocks were once located next to the Cross. Some Border towns still have market crosses, e.g. Bowden, Cockburnspath, Coldingham, Crailing, Duns, Galashiels, Greenlaw, Jedburgh, Langholm, Melrose, Paxton, Peebles, Selkirk, Swinton and West Linton, although many are relatively modern replacements of the original – '...ordainit her to lie 48 hours in the stockes, and thrafter to come to the mercat crosse of Hawick upon the mercat-day, and to stand thereupon with the peittis upon her shoulder, with an paper upon her breaste or forehead declaring the fault' [BR1638], '...the said Adam Gowanlock broucht the said meir to the mercat-crose of Hawick the said day to be apprised ...' [BR1641], '...in respect it was publickly done at the mercatt cross, in presence and in the hearing of divers famous witnesses' [BR1685] (note that Market Crosses were rarely 'cross-shaped', usually consisting of a shaft crowned with a carved emblem as capital; it is unclear what was carved on the capital of Hawick's original Cross).

the Mercat Gait (*thu-mer-ki'-gā'*) *n.* former name for a road in Ashkirk. It is recorded in 1580 that it was on the west and north sides of Wollhaugh.

mercatplis (*mer-ki'-plis*) *n.* marketplace – '...an' saw ithers stannin' idill in the merkitplece' [HSR] (see **mercat** and **plis**).

Mercat Place (*mer-ki'-plis*) *n.* Market Place, name used for a while in the 19th century for an area including Tower Knowe and Drumlanrig Bridge over the Slitrig, which was used as a market place. It is so labelled on Wood's 1824 map and also used in Slater's 1852 directory.

mercats (*mer-kits, -kats*) *n., pl.* markets. Historically Hawick's main ones were held on Thursdays. In the 18th century Hawick had a flesh-market, butter-market, meal-market, salt-market and horse-market. The Thursday market took place in the lower part of the Town House, with all sorts of farm produce sold. In general the market area was around the Cross until the late 18th century, with 80–120 stalls extending along the High Street, selling everything from housewares and food to meat and coal. The sheep market was recorded being at the Sandbed in 1700. The general market moved to the Sandbed for a few decades, and shifted to the Tower Knowe in 1815 with the construction of the New Road. It was stated in 1839 that the number of carts coming to the town for a market day was about 170. The

cattle market (and hiring fair), a right of the Duke of Buccleuch, took place in early November until the end of the 19th century. The Auction Mart, at what is now Mart Street, dominated the sale of livestock through the late 19th and much of the 20th centuries. In the 20th century the Saturday market was held near the Auction Mart and is now in the Big Haugh.

Mercer (*mer-sur*) *n.* **Janet** nee Reid (b.1799/1800) from Hawick, she was a wool sorter living at about 7 Allars Bank in 1841. She listed as a coffee-house keeper on the Cross Wynd in 1851, living with her grandchild Mary E., as well as 5 lodgers and a female servant. She may be the Jane who had worked as a servant with the Halliburton family in the West End, contracting cholera in 1832, but recovering. **Robert**, W.S. (1797–1875) lawyer in Edinburgh. He was son of James of Scotsbank. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and so presumably had a local connection. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Scott-Moncrieff. **Thomas** (c.1345–bef. 87) Scottish cleric who was of noble birth and related to King Robert II. He may have been son of John, merchant in Perth. He studied in Paris, graduating B.A. in 1364/5 under Thomas 'de Scotia' (perhaps the same as 'de Duns') and then M.A. by 1367; he remained in France, being a scholar of Canon Law at Orleans, graduating in 1374. He held the Church of Methven from about 1363, resigning it in 1377 when he became Archdeacon of Glasgow. He also held a Prebendary of Eddleston, which was taken over by Alexander Wardlaw in 1387. He was promised the Church of Cavers in 1374, but this did not come to fruition, since Matthew Glendinning retained that church. He probably visited the Papal court in Rome in 1374 and 1377. He was imprisoned in England, being released in 1379, with William, Earl of Douglas and Mar, demanding damages from England during his imprisonment. **Walter** (19th C.) married Jane Beattie in Wilton in 1839.

merch (*merch*) *v., arch.* to set a boundary, particularly by laying down markers – 'The said day, Allane Deanes, travellour, being accusit for not being at the ryding and merching of the Commoune . . . ' [BR1645].

merch (*merch*) *n., v.* march – 'Oh the grand auld Duke o York, hei hed ten thoosand men, hei merched thum up ti the top o the hill, an 'ei merched them doon agin' [T], 'It depends on what direction they hev ti turn when they come oot the toon hall ti merch ti the new Cornet-Elect's hoose' [We], 'Hogg was sid ti hev been pairt o the Hawick contingent thit merched ti Selkirk that fatefi day in 1815 . . . ' [IHS] (cf. **mairch**).

Merchamston see **Merchiston**

merchand (*mer-chind*) *n., arch.* a merchant, shopkeeper, trader, itinerant salesman – 'Item, that ilk merchand that buys cuntrie gier with trone wecht, sall sell it agin in small with the lyik wecht . . . ' [BR1640], 'The haill council having taken into their consideration the wrong and abuse committed by the merchands and others of the burgh of Hawick . . . ' [BR1662], 'The qlk. day, Samuell Newbie, merchande in Hawick, being convened . . . for cutting of William Elliot, merchand, with ane sword in ye head' [BR1669], '. . . and voted Thomas Hardie, merchand, to be ensigne and to carrie the colour' [BR1706], '. . . John Young, merchand in the toun for his disorderlie and irregular marriage . . . ' [BR1706].

merchant (*mer-chin'*) *n.* formerly a shopkeeper and member of the merchants' incorporation in the Town, now used as a suffix to denote someone who is overly fond of a particular activity – 'hei's a right patter-merchant that yin'.

Merchant (*mer-chin'*) *n.* nickname for **William Oliver** in the 16th century.

merchants (*mer-chints*) *n.* the shopkeepers and traders of Hawick colletively. They were not one of the 7 'incorporated trades' in the Burgh, but must have had some kind of status as a body. In 1687 the 'Incorporation of Merchants' bought 'ane Holland brasen trone' (i.e. brass weight) to be used as a new standard in Hawick, and also arranged for 'ane elwand' (i.e. measuring rod) made of iron to be made the same length as the standard one in Jedburgh.

Merchelyton Burn (*merch-li-tin-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on Harden Moss and flows roughly soutwards past the farm of Mabonlaw to join the Harden Burn south of Harden Glen. Part of it is labelled **White Cleugh** on the Ordnance Survey maps (the name suggests it marked a boundary at one time; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the Merchinburn (*thu-mer-chin-burn*) *n.* Merchingburn, former name for a stream in Liddesdale, where it is recorded that Walter de Bolbeck established a hermitage dedicated to St. Mary to pray for the souls of him and his wife Sybilla. This was probably the original Hermitage Chapel, which led to the stream being later known as the Hermitage Water. The hermit was called William 'de Mercheleye', and the date

is unknown, but must have been before 1206. The second monk from Kelso was called Roger, and he was granted land beside 'Heleychesters' (probably in Temple Healey) some time before 1229 (the name suggests a boundary between properties, but it is unknown what these may have been; the name does not appear on any map, and was completely superseded by 'Hermitage').

Merchinlee (*mer-chin-lee*) *n.* former name for lands on the Hermitage Water. William 'de Mercheleye' was granted a hermitage there by Walter de Bolbeck some time before 1206, this probably being the original Hermitage Chapel. It was set up for 2 monks from Kelso Abbey, the other being 'Roger monk of Merchingley' who was later granted 26 acres of land beside Heleychesters (probably in Temple Healey) by Hugh de Baliol, some time before 1229. The lands are described as 'from the Merchingburn on the one side, by a circuit from the Tile Ford on to the Ford where the Stanesden Burn (possibly the Roughley Burn) descends to the Merchingburn' (also written 'Merchelea').

Merchiston (*mer-chi-, -chum-stin*) *n.* **James** (d.c.1527) recorded as Rector of Hawick in 1504. 2 years earlier he is recorded receiving payment from the court of James IV for a young horse brought by him from Flanders. He was listed as a Chaplain of Glasgow Diocese in 1505, although the parish is not named. He also appears to have received more senior appointments in the Diocese in 1511. In 1512 he was designated Provost of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine and lived on Edinburgh High Street, so probably ceased to be associated with Hawick before then. Also in 1512 he was one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts. His name appears in various Edinburgh deeds in the period 1512–18 (also written 'Merchamston', 'Merchainston', etc.).

mercifi (*mer-see-fi*) *adj., arch.* merciful, temperate (of weather) – 'The weather on the Friday hed been mercifeh bit a damp Seterday hed cut the attendance at the Sports' [BW1974] (also written 'mercifeh').

mercy (*mer-see*) *interj.* goodness, dear – 'mercy mei', '... Cried, 'Mercy ends, the deevils i' the folk' ' [JoHa], 'O mercy! come doon, and ye'll see it yersel' – O but its an awesome-like bodie' [JoHa], ' 'Mercy, what's yon', and when all eyes were attracted to the street he contrived to swallow the whisky' [WNK], 'The lasses, eh mercy, A' cannae stert now ... ' [??], 'Mercy, here's a caperin' Irishman. This is no' the man for mei onyway' [JEDM].

mere (*meer*) *n., arch.* a mare, female horse – '... either in his nichbour's corn, meadow, or haynit gers, sal pay for ilk hors or meir 40 shillings ... ' [BR1640], 'Weel, sin' that time the sheep has been to sheer, And he's been east to buy the laird a meer' [CPM], 'The outlaws come frae Liddesdale, They herry Redesdale far and near; The rich man's gelding it maun gang, They canna pass the puir man's mear' [T], 'Or how Rattlin' Rab the Ranter And Deans mere ... ' [RH], '... Aw heard a puir auld grey meer Gi'e mony a heavy groan' [JSB], 'John Paiterson's meir, She canna be here' [JP] (also spelled 'mear', 'meer' and 'meir').

merginstie (*mer-gin-stee*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise, particularly in the expression 'Merginstie mei!' (cf. **megginstie**).

Merianton (*me-ree-in-tin*) *n.* Lairdship held by the Armstrongs in the 16th century. It appears to be another name for **Mangerton** (it is 'Meriantoun' and 'Merjantoun' in 1541).

meridian (*me-ri-dee-in*) *n., arch.* former name for a social mid-day drink, especially among merchants.

meritable (*me-ri-ta-bul*) *adj., arch.* worthy of merit – 'For that yt ys neidfull and merytabelle to ber wytnes to the suthfastnes ... ' [SB1431].

merk (*merk*) *v.* to mark – 'did ee merk ma car?', 'Merk the perfite man, an' behald the upricht ... ' [HSR], 'Merk ye weel hir bullwarks: tak' tent til hir palaces ... ' [HSR], 'He kens my failin's, merks my ilka turn, And whiles, when frae the track I gang astray ... ' [WL], 'Hither and yont throu the hodden mist Rise the merks o' her classic story ... ' [WL], '... a his interests merk um oot as a Guitterbluid Wastender' [IWL], *n.* a mark – 'they're jist a couple o pail merks, thaim', 'Let this beide as a merk o the respeck o the wreiter ... ' [ECS], 'An a merk on the shooder o' Cauldcleuch To show where the cloudberries growe ... ' [DH], '... ee'll be followin in the hoofmerks and the fitprints o the burgesses of old' [IWL], '... bit maistly thame that tane es much time es they hed available, got the best merks' [We].

merk (*merk*) *n., arch.* an old Scottish silver coin worth thirteen shillings and four pence (two-thirds of a pound) Scots, or about 13 shillings and 1/3 pence sterling – '... the sovme of fourty lib. and fourtene merkis, gude an vsuale money of Scotland ... ' [SB1510/1], '... the two hundred merks allowit by the Earl of Queensberry and debursed be the town of Hawick ... ' [BR1644], '... 9000 merks to the schoolmaster, and the rent of the 1600 merks to the poor of the

parish' [PR1714], 'Whip her in, whip her oot, Sax merks in a clout' [JP] (see also **merkit**).

merket see **mercat**

merkit (*mer-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp.* marked – 'A cood wale oot Rule Waeter's coorse feine, – merkeet wui raws on raws o treis' [ECS], 'Says I tae um was this man ony way merkeet so as tae be recognised' [JEDM] (also written 'merkeet').

merkland (*merk-lawnd*) *n., arch.* a piece of land originally assessed at one mark value (common in pre-18th century land documents).

merle (*me-rul*) *n., poet.* the blackbird, Turdus merula – 'Where the merle from his liquid throat Can melodize the dean' [JTe], 'And the merl is i' the wud, And the lav'rock's i' the clud' [JTe], '... And over future prospects talk, And hear the merle cry' [JoHa], '... while the mavis and merle poured their floods of joyous melody on the fresh morning air' [MrsO], '... And laverocks speck the welkin blue, And the merle is in the glen' [WiI], '... to be charmed with the songs of larks and linnets, merle and thrush, and cooing cushat dove' [RJT], 'I have seen the merle, when we robbed her nest, Haunting the hazel in hopeless quest ...' [WHO], 'The soun' o' her mirth is the merle's clear singin', Bewitchin', the saft smiles that dimple her mou'' [WL] (also written 'merl').

merled (*me-ruld*) *adj., arch.* mottled, parti-coloured (also **merlt**).

Merlin (*mer-lin*) *n.* semi-mythical poet-warrior of the 6th century, referred to as 'Merlinus Caledonensis' ('Merlin of Caledonia') and 'Myrddin Wyllt' ('Merlin the Wild') in several Old Welsh and later sources. He is the most important prototype for Merlin of the Arthurian legends. He is said to have been born at Cærwerthevin (perhaps Carnwarth) and was present at the Battle of Arderydd (probably Arthuret or possibly Ettrick) in 573, where he killed his own nephew, driving him mad and into seclusion in the forests of southern Scotland. He was said to have been buried at Drumelzier in Tweeddale. Geoffrey of Monmouth around 1150 wrote about his supposed life and prophecies. John Leyden included notes on him in 'Scenes of Infancy' – 'Such strains the harp of haunted Merlin threw, When from his dreams the mountain-sprites withdrew' [JL].

Merlin Dean (*mer-lin-deen*) *n.* wooded stream that rises on the eastern slopes of Black Law in Bedrule Parish, joining the Greypeel Burn and eventually flowing into the Jed Water.

Merlin's Cleuch (*mer-linz-klooch*) *n.* probable name of a small stream on Penchrise farm (mentioned in Robert Grieve's diary in 1861).

merlt (*me-rul', -rult*) *adj., arch.* mottled, mixed up in colour (also **merled** and **merly**).

merly (*mer-lee*) *adj., arch.* mottled, parti-coloured – 'The plantins and pleughed rigs dinkin' its merlie-merkit braes' [ECS], 'A merly sheep, hen, cat, etc.' [GW] (also spelled 'merlie'; cf. **merlt**).

merly-merkit (*mer-lee-mer-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* having mottled markings, parti-coloured, describing land with alternating patches of grassland and ploughed land – 'Ruberslaw's michty noal, wui plewed rigs an planteens – reed-land an greenery – dinkin its merly-merkeet braes' [ECS].

merr see **mer**

merrer (*me-rur*) *n., arch.* someone who steers the course of farm animals, the 'gaird' in a 'yoke-a-tullie' – 'A guid (or skeely) merrer' [GW] (cf. **mer**).

merry dancers (*me-ree-dan-surz*) *n., pl., arch.* heat haze, the effects of turbulence in the air on a hot day, described by J. Jamieson as 'The exhalations from the earth in a warm day, as seen flickering in the atmosphere, Roxb.'.

Merry Knowes (*me-ree-nowz*) *n.* hilly area just to the north-east of Whitslade farm, to the south of Whitslade Hill. A local version of the ballad 'Ewe-buchts' (or 'The Broom o' Cowden-knowes') states that they are part of Whitslade – 'Come round about the Merry-Knowes, my Marion, For Whitslade is lying lee' [T] (also written 'Merry-Knowes').

Merrylaw (*me-ree-law*) *n.* farm along the road leading south-west from Teviothead, lying close to the source of the Teviot, on the south side. It was home of a branch of the Scotts and also Turnbulls, who were tenants at Falnash. It was included in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380. The earliest known owners were Elliots, holding the lands of their feudal superiors the Douglases. It appears to have been joined with Carlenrig in the valuation of 1678, but was separated in 1788 when valued at £133 6s 8d. It was 'Mirrilaw' owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century. However, it appears to have been in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron in 1687. It was among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott from his father in 1692. About 1694 'William Scott in Merrylaw' was tenant of Eliott of Stobs. Walter Scott of Merrylaw was renting part of Whithope in 1698 and he was an elder of Roberton Kirk in the early 1700s. David Scott was there in at least 1708–24, James Murray in

1724, John Laidlaw in 1749 and John Telfer in 1755. The lands were valued at £133 13s 4d in the 1740s. William Goodfellow was tenant there in at least 1784–90. Robert Watt was a servant there in 1799 and William Goodfellow junior was recorded there in 1801. William Scott of Merrylaw was minister at Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Walter Scott of Merrylaw was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1809. He was probably the Scott of Merrylaw who was listed as owner in 1788 (and still listed in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls). William Goodfellow was tenant there for about 50 years in the late 1700s and early 1800s. David Scott was shepherd there in 1797. James Dryden (d.1820) was shepherd there. There were Hopes there in 1841. It was owned by Turnbulls in the mid-to-late 19th century and bought by the Strang-Steel family about 1920. The Martins farmed there in the early 1900s and the Tullies were there from 1935 until the mid-1960s. The farm lay within Cavers Parish until the formation of Teviothead Parish in 1850. The lands are now mainly planted with trees – 'Maps . . . skurled wi' odd scales o' troot Frae Merrylaw to Meggat . . . ' [DH] (first occurring in c.1380 as 'le Morylawe', , it is transcribed 'Murlaw' in 1687, 'Merrilaw' in 1692 and 1694, 'Mirrielaw' in 1698, 'Merriela' in 1708, 1709 and 1713, 'Mirrilaw' in 1724, 'Mirrielaw' in 1730 and 'Mirrilaw' in 1749; the origin of the first part of the name is obscure, but probably connected with Merry Naze and Merrypath Rig).

merry-meat (*me-ree-mee'*) *n., arch.* a meal to celebrate the birth of a child – 'The merry-meat was right good cheer' [JoHo].

Merry Naze (*me-ree-nāz*) *n.* hill lying to the south of Lairhope farm, west of Falnash, and not far from Tanlaw Naze. It is probably the lands called 'Murynese' in the Barony of Hawick, which were explcitly listed among the lands held 'in property' by the Baron in 1511, and among the lands inherited along with the Barony in 1572. There was once a farm near here, home to the son of Elliot of Falnash in 1562. Archibald Elliot 'of Mirrieneis' was recorded in 1598. In 1627 the farm was estimated to 'pay 40 lb. in stok, and 8 merk in teynd. The 'maynes lands' there are listed among the lands for which Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch was superior in 1686. The lands were sold by Thomas Scott of Falnash to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch around 1760 (marked 'Mirrienyse' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is probably 'Murynese' and 'Murinese' in 1511, 'Murynes' in 1514, 'Merynes' in 1562, 'Muryneis' in 1572, 'Mirryneis' in 1615, 'Mirrinies' in 1627, 'Mirrienies' in 1686 and 'Merrynees' about 1760; the first element of the name could be Middle English 'mirrie' for merry, but may have another origin in common with Merrylaw and Merrypath Rig, while the second element is Middle English 'nese', being a projecting nose of land).

Merrypath Rig (*me-ree-pawth-rig*) *n.* ridge between Merrylaw and Ewes Doors, the summit reaching a height of 382 m. There is a linear earthwork, about 150 m long, which is crossed by the course of the old road from Eweslees to Caerlenrig (it is marked 'Meddop petth' in Blaeu's 1654 atlas).

the Merse (*thu-mers*) *n.* Eastern Border country, generally corresponding to Berwickshire, or a slightly larger area including the entire plain of the Tweed. It is usually synonymous with the Scottish East March – 'A Merse mist alang the Tweed, In a harvest monrnin's guid indeed' [T], 'Roxburgh huddles her shattered shell In the folds of her mossy plaid; Gazing at ease o'er the meadowed Merse, Hume towers, in her green arrayed' [WL].

mershal (*mer-shul*) *n., v.* marshal. At the Common Riding the Marshals are experienced riders appointed to check that the road is clear for the Chase, ensure the safety of the riders on Rideouts, etc.

Mershall (*mer-shul*) *n.* (Marshall) **Alfred** (19th C.) married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Murray and Mary Scott. His wife was younger sister of Sir James 'Dictionary' Murray. Their children included Mary Isa (d.1961), who died in Melrose. **Alistair** (??–) Common Riding Committee Secretary in the mid-1960s, who left town afterwards. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was mentioned in the Wilton Session records in 1705. He was recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in Wilton in 1709 when he witnessed a baptism for John Scott, tailor there. In 1725 he was living at 'boathouse', suggesting that he ran the coble ferry. In 1764, during evidence regarding the division of Wilton Common, he was described as 'tenant of Langlandsboat' when it was said that the boatman used to cut peats on the Common. He married Agnes Scott in 1703 and their children included: Janet (b.1718); Agnes (b.1720); Thomas (b.1722); and Anne (b.1725). The witnesses in 1725 were John Murray and John Scott. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded as tenant in Silverbuthall in 1711 when his son William was baptised, their surname being written

'Mersil'. He was also 'Mercel' at Silverbuthall in 1710 when his daughter Helen was baptised. He could be the same Andrew who was at Mervinslaw in 1709. Isobel (b.1704) and Bessy (b.1708) were probably also his children. **David** (19th C.) resident of Edinburgh. In 1876 he presented to the Museum 'two saw fish snouts brought from Foo Choo in China by Captain Webster of the 'Tom Martin'. His connection with Hawick is unclear. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son Alexander died in Hawick in 1778. He could be the James who married Margaret Murray in 1774 and whose children included: Katherine (b.1775); John (b.1782), probably the tobacconist in Hawick; and Alexander (b.1785). **James** (19th C.) resident of Lothian Street. In 1876 he donated to the Museum an 'adder found at Cogsmill on Slitrig'. **Jason** (1970–) Hawick man who started working for the Hawick News in 1986, later working for the Tweeddale Press. He became Editor of the Hawick News in 2007. **John** (d.1815) recorded as father of Mary and Jean when his death is recorded in Hawick in 1815. **John** (b.1782) son of James and Margaret Murray. He was a tobacconist in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was a tobacco manufacturer in Hawick, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He lived at about 20 High Street in 1841 and 1851. He was unmarried and lived with his sister Catherine. **John** (1801–74) head of the local builders firm John Marshall & Sons, which was responsible for several prominent buildings. They built the new Teviot Bridge in 1865 and the factory for Lyle & Scott in 1874/5. Note that there was also a contemporary builders firm of Marshall & Ballantyne; he appears to have been unrelated to Robert, who was partner in that firm. He donated a penny of George III to the Museum in 1865, an 'ancient hammer' in 1866 and 2 copper coins in 1867. **John** (19th/20th C.) assistant Burgh Surveyor in Hawick, working under John Manuel. In 1894 he was appointed District Surveyor for Norfolk District Council and presented with a gold watch-chain and cuff-links by the Town Council on his departure. **Katie** (19th C.) proprietor of a tobacconist's shop at 20 High Street in the mid-19th century, which gave its name to the adjacent close. She lived in the property along with her brother James. **Mary Isabella G.** 'Isa' (1880/1–1961) daughter of Alfred and Margaret Murray. Her mother was a sister of James 'Dictionary' Murray. She was a teacher at Drumlanrig School for about 25 years. She was also a keen member of the Hawick Liberal Association. She was the oldest member of the Archæological Society at the time of her death. She lived at 6 Elm Grove. She died in hospital at Melrose. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant at Pinnacle recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Robert** (b.1826/7) from Scone in Perthshire, he was a builder in Hawick, with the firm Marshall & Ballantyne. They were responsible for the renovations to St. Mary's Kirk in 1863. He donated an old coin he found there to the Museum in 1863 and in 1866 donated a 'rare English coin found in Wilton'. In 1861 he was living at Ladylaw Place with his wife Ann and children John, Robert, Frances Elizabeth Ann, James Young and Jessie Young. **Stuart** (1963/4–) born and bred in Hawick he became a local Councillor and was Honorary Provost 2013–17. He has also been involved with Escape Youth Cafe, the Hawick Flood Group and many other local organisations. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Liliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of Riddell. In 1621 James Scott, indweller in Selkirk, was summonsed to appear before the Lords of Council and Session for stealing his horse. **William** (18th C.) from Wilton Parish, he was living at Boonraw in 1742 and 1744. In 1738 he married Jean Wright, who was also from Wilton. Their children included: Christian (b.1740); Andrew (b.1742); Agnes (b.1744); Christian (again, b.1746); George (b.1752); and Jean (b.1755). The witnesses in 1742 were Walter Scott and James Allan and in 1744 were James and Walter Scott. In 1741 he witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Overhall. **William** (b.1839/40) originally from Dunkeld, he was partner with his father John in the local builders firm. The family were on Albion Place in 1861. He is probably the William of Wilton who became a member of the Archæological Society in 1858 and made donations of fossils and other items to the Museum in the 1860s (also formerly 'Marsel', 'Mercel', 'Merchel', 'Merchall', 'Mersall', 'Mersel', 'Mersell' and 'Mershel).

Mershall an Ballantyne (*mer-shul-in-baw-lin-tīn*) *n.* builders firm in Hawick in the 19th century. They were responsible for the work done on St. Mary's Kirk in about 1863.

Mershall's (*mer-shulz*) *n.* John Marshall & Sons, a large local building firm, significant in the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries. They were responsible for the Teviot Bridge (1865), Henry Scott Riddell Memorial (1874), Lyle & Scott's factory (1874/5), Town

Hall (1884–86), and the Brown Fountain (1910). Their yards were on the west side of Commercial Road and before that on Slitrig Crescent. They also had an interest in the Blaxter Quarry in Northumberland.

Mershall's Close (*mer-shulz-klōs*) *n.* Marshall's Close, a passageway at 20 High Street in the mid-19th century. It was located to the west of the Crown Hotel, between 2 small shops, and named after the tobacconist's run by Katie Marshall.

mert (*mer'*) *n., arch.* a market, a sheep killed and salted for a winter meat supply – 'The 'braw lad' buttoned his coat up to his chin, marched to Hawick, bought his 'mert', and got safely home' [RM] (cf. **mercat**, **mairket** and **mairt**).

Merten see **Mertin**

Mertimes (*mer-tee-mes*) *n.* former version of **Martinmas** – '...for the Witsounday and Mertymes male of the landis of Lempetlaw ...' [SB1574], 'Declaring the first term of Whitsunday or Mertimes next and immediately following my decease, and so furth to continue yearly ...' [RAO] (also formerly **Mertinmes**).

Mertin (*mer'-in, mar-tin*) *n.* (Marten or Martin) **A.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Adam** (17th C.) one of 3 men fined in 1642 for their animals eating the oats of Gilbert Watt, the Town Clerk. He is probably the same 'Adam Mairtene' who was one of the men who appraised horses in Hawick for the Covenanter army in 1644. He could be the Adam, married to Margaret Gordon, whose children baptised in Hawick included James (b.1634), Agnes (b.1642), Janet (b.1644) and Helen (b.1647), or the Adam, married to Margaret Weens, whose daughter Bessie was baptised in 1648. Perhaps he is the Adam who (along with Alexander) witnessed a baptism for James. He could be the Adam who witnessed a baptism in 1671 for Margaret (perhaps his daughter) and William Renwick. **Adam** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. Perhaps the same Adam married Adam Wishart and had a son William baptised in Hawick in 1674. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Anna Henderson in Roberton (actually Hassendean) in 1687 and had a daughter Margaret baptised in 1688; the baptismal witnesses were John Martin and Thomas Henderson (who were probably related to him and his wife). **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Hudson in 1841 and their children included William (b.1842), Euphemia (b.1844), Agnes (b.1846), Jessie (b.1848) and Margaret (b.1850). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1716 he married Margaret Martin, both being described as 'servants in Goldielands'. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Clarilaw in 1724 and 1727. In 1737 he witnessed baptism for James Dryden and for Robert Easton, who both lived at Clarilaw. He married Margaret Crozier and their children included: John (b.1717); Janet (b.1720); Marion (b.1722); James (b.1724); and James (again, b.1727). The witnesses in 1724 were Thomas Irvine and William Easton and in 1727 were James Blyth and W. Graham. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Elliot in 1775 and had an unnamed child baptised in the same year. **Andrew** (d.1982) 'Drew' Cornet in 1971. For his Acting Father he selected Bruce Mactaggart, who had been Cornet in 1954, with his own father John as Acting Father. His year is remembered as one of the wettest in memory; the Principals' clothes were dried out in the oven's of his father on the Friday night so they would be ready for the Saturday. **Elliot H.** (19th C.) artist living in Hawick in the latter part of the 19th century, running the Hawick School of Art on Wilton Hill. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) resident of Hawick. She was fined £10 Scots in 1690 for 'spuylying and awaytakeing at her own hand severall goods out of her mother's houss, but also decerned to restore the sds good again'. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. **Gavin** (18th C.) married May Dick in Wilton in 1771. Their children included Margaret (b.1775). Probably the same Gavin had children George (b.1777) and Robert (b.1780) baptised in Southdean. **Bailie George** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for Walter Graham in 1695. He witnessed a baptism in 1700 for gardener Gideon Gardner (and was there 'merchant', but not recorded as Bailie). He was listed as Bailie (although this probably meant ex-Bailie) when he witnessed baptisms in 1702 for tailor John Scott, for Bailie Walter Graham and for merchant Patrick Angus. He also witnessed baptisms in 1703 for herd James Glendinning, in 1704 for merchant Michael Scott, for merchant William Dickson and for John Turnbull ('oye' to Rev. James Ker), in 1705 for merchant William

Oliver and for Bailie Walter Graham, in 1706 for workman John Shiel, for shoemaker Robert Oliver, for Walter Paterson in Burnflat, for workman John Renwick and for Robert Rutherford, in 1707 for smith George Scott, Thomas Gledstains, merchant 'Black Walter' Scott, gardener James Dunn and William Gledstains, workman in Whitlaw, in 1708 for David Young and for John Rae, in 1709 for merchant William Dickson, for baker Adam Richardson and for weaver William Hill, in 1712 for John Chisholme 'Laird', in 1714 for weaver George Wight and for cooper John Turnbull, in 1716 for shoemaker John Scott (and 2 others on the same day), in 1720 for carrier Gideon Amos, and in 1722 for candlemaker John Scott. Based on all of this, it seems likely he served as an Elder in the Kirk. The witnesses to his daughter's baptism in 1704 were glover John Hart and merchant Thomas Waugh. He was the person who purchased the new Flag in 1707 (now the oldest one in existence) in Edinburgh, at a cost of £10 14s. He was still on the Town Council in 1707 (when a fine was imposed on the 2 acting Bailies). He was an ex-Bailie on the Council when the bond was granted (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He witnessed further baptisms for John Ekron in 1716 and 1723, for workman William Inglis and for shoemaker Walter Lethem in 1721, for James Grieve in Hawick Shiel in 1722, for shepherd Walter Dalgleish, for weaver William Scott and for gardener Robert Ker in 1723, for 'Eggman' John Wilson in 1725, for carrier John Tait and for John Fairgrieve in 1726, for merchant Robert Howison in 1730, and for Robert Aitken in 1731. His first wife was Grizel Oliver and their children included: Christian (b.1701); George (b.1702); Bessie (b.1704); Anna (b.1706); Helen (b.1708); Janet (b.1709); Thomas (b.1712); and Jean (b.1714). The witnesses in 1701 were glover John Hart and Bailie Walter Graham, in 1702 were Bailie Patrick Richardson and glover Hohn Hart, in 1704 were glover John Hart and merchant Thomas Waugh, in 1706 were Bailies Walter Graham and Patrick Richardson, in 1708 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Bailie Walter Graham, in 1712 were miller Walter Paisley and weaver David Miller, and in 1714 were Bailies Walter Elliot and Robert Ruecastle. He married Elizabeth Ker (widow of James Wastoun) in 'Haddock hole' Edinburgh in 1719; he was then described as 'late bailie of Hawick'. He was probably the Bailie Martin who was an elder charged with collecting money from 'ye Cross upon both sides of ye toun even unto the bridge' in 1717 (suggesting he lived in this area perhaps) and being one of the elders charged with resolving the dispute between Bailies Ruecastle and Graham in 1718. His son Thomas became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1738 and his daughter Jane (possibly born in 1714) married David Greg of Edinburgh in 1743. He is probably the Bailie Martin whose daughter was given some financial assistance by the Kirk Session in about the 1720s, for unspecified reasons. **George** (17th/18th C.) married Elizabeth Ker in Hawick in 1719. **George** (18th C.) son of George, who was Schoolmaster in Jedburgh in 1715. He was appointed master of the English School in Jedburgh in 1739. In 1741 he left to become master in Selkirk, presumably related to religious disputes of the time. He is recorded as master at Selkirk's 'English school' in 1744. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Midlem. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Robert (probably related to him) and Malie Cowan (probably related to his wife) in 1639. He married Janet Cowan and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1648. The witnesses were Alexander and Adam. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Bessie White. Their son James was baptised in 1647. **James** (17th C.) farmer at Branxholme Town in 1671, when there were 7 tenants recorded there. His name does not appear in 1675. There were Jameses born in Hawick Parish in 1634, 1639 and 1647, any of which could be him. He may be the James, married to Rosie Richardson (a family who also farmed at Branxholme Town), whose daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1677, and who may also have been father of Malie, baptised in 1673 (with no mother's name given, but witnesses John Richardson and Patrick Scoon). **James** (17th C.) recorded at Appletreehall in 1682 when one of his children was baptised in Roberton Parish. He married Marion Liddersdale and their children included James (b.1682). The witnesses were Walter Scott and Walter Armstrong. He is probably the James who (along with John) witnessed a baptism for William Macomie in the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish in 1688. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Scott in Hawick in 1727. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Lamb in Wilton in 1752 and their children included Betty (b.1755), John (b.1757) and Margaret (b.1759).

He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Douglas at Clarilaw in 1772. **James** (18th/19th C.) smith at Bonchester Bridgend according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Janet** (18th C.) resident of a house on the farm of Muckle Whitlaw. It was described in 1767 in the description of the perambulation of the Common, this being a house where the boundary passed over. **Johan** (19th/20th C.) granddaughter of tailor Robert. She was known as a poet and painter. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'John Martyn in Branxholme' in the Register of the Privy Seal of 1504 when he received remission for his crimes. This seems to have been connected with the crimes of William Scott 'in Hawick' and John Scott 'in Wilton', who received pardons a few years earlier. He is probably an ancestor of the same local family after whom 'Mertin's Brig' is named. **John** (16th C.) tenant at Branxholme Town in 1574, as described in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He is listed as 'Johne Martene in Banxholme toun'. He is surely related to the John who was tenant in the same place half a century later. **John** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Jon Mairtene in Branxholme toune' in 1623 when he and 3 other local men (from Chapelhill, Priesthaugh and Craik) were sureties for 'Hob Cowane in Ailmure'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Cowan and their daughter Marie was baptised in 1636. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Rosie Graham and their son William was baptised in 1647. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. His name appears to be written 'Mortine' (and hence could also be 'Morton'). He married Agnes Porteous and their children included: Marie (b.1679); and Bessie (b.1681). The witnesses in 1681 were Adam Sanderson and John Martin (who may have been his father). He is probably the John who (along with James) witnessed a baptism for William Macomie in the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish in 1688 and who witnessed a baptism for Adam in 1688. **John** (17th C.) listed at Crumhaugh among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John who was married to Margaret Elliot, and whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included Charles (b.1675), Helen (b.1682), Walter (b.1685) and Andrew (b.1688). He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for tailor John Wilson in 1680. He could also be the John who received money 'to buy a serk' from the Kirk Session in the 1720s. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Reid in Kirkton in 1736. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Clarilaw in 1748. He married Margaret Hope (although her name is transcribed 'How') in Wilton Parish in 1745. Their children included: Andrew (b.1746); Isabel (b.1748); David (b.1750); John (b.1754); and Janet (b.1756). The witnesses in 1748 were Walter Scott and George Lamb. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son John was baptised in 1779. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Bessie Wilson in Wilton in 1778 and their son Robert was baptised in 1781. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel 'Robison' in Minto in 1788 and their children included Agnes (b.1791) and Jenny (b.1797). **John** (b.1770s) resident of 'Burnhills' recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was in 'Broomhill' among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. He was probably son of Walter, who was in Broomhill in 1797. **John** (b.1812/3) frameworker in Hawick, living at about 14 Kirk Wynd in 1851 and 1861. He married his wife Hannah (with no recorded surname) in 1846. **John** (19th C.) married Helen Hope in Roberton in 1848. **John** (b.1825/6) joiner, originally from Langholm. In 1851 he was a journeyman joiner living on Buccleuch Street. In 1861 he was living at 12 Howegate, as a master joiner employing 5 people. In 1860 he presented to the Museum 'two very well preserved specimens of a species of Sigillaris [fossil plant] from the railway works of Ninestonerig' and also donated a halfpenny of George III in 1865 and 'key of old Town Hall' in 1875. He married Agnes Riddell in 1847 and in 1851 his brother George and sister Maryann were living with him. **John** (19th C.) owner of the farm of Firth in about 1874, according to the Land Tax Rolls. **John** (b.1825/6) frameworker in Hawick, son of William and Jean. In 1851 he was living at 11 Kirk wynd and in 1861 at 7 Back Row. He married Robina Hogg in 1850 and their children included Ann, Jane, Janet, William, Margaret and Mary. He is probably the stockingmaker of the Loan who in 1871 donated a perforated stone to the Museum. **John P.** baker who was Cornet in 1938. He served as Acting Father to Bruce Mactaggart in 1954. Mactaggart was in turn Acting Father to his son Drew. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of 'Barnknow'. In 1680 she was found guilty of attempting to steal a pair of shoes from a Selkirk stall-owner at Hawick

Market. She was sentenced to be 'punished in her person and goods'. **Mrs. ??** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Minto House on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. She was presumably a house-keeper or governess. **Peter** (19th C.) married Jane Watson in Hawick in 1847. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) surety for 'Hob Cowane in Ailmure' in the Circuit Court records of 1623, along with John Martin (presumably a relative), Simon Wilson (in Priesthaugh) and William Cowan (in Craik). Probably the same Robert married Malie Cowan and had children that included Bessie (b.1636) and James (b.1639). The witnesses in 1639 were James (probably a relative) and Archibald Crow. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Turnbull and their children included Margaret (b.1644) and Janet (b.1646). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1692. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Bella Telford and his daughter Isabella was baptised in 1834. **Robert** (b.1821/2) from Jedburgh, he was a tailor who lived at Howdenburn. He was there in 1851, when he employed 1 man, and was also there in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1849 he married Mary Hunter, daughter of 'Kittlin Soup' and their children included Margaret, James, Mary and Thomas. They were grand-parents of local poet and painter Johan Miller. **Robert** (19th C.) married Isabella Dickson in Hawick in 1850. **Simon** (16th C.) holder of 2 particates of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) tenant in part of the lands of Fulton in Bedrule Parish in 1615. He is recorded as 'Thomas Martene in Fultoun'. There was a complaint by Stewart of Traquair in 1619 that the Turnbulls of Bedrule and their supporters (including him) were still at large. **Thomas** (16th C.) witness to a 1622 sasine of Allan Deans in Hawick. His name is recorded as 'Thomas Mairteine in Hawick'. **Thomas** (18th C.) son of Bailie George. In 1738 he became an apprentice skinner to John Walker in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His daughter Helen was baptised in 1739. **Rev. Thomas** (1754/4–1812) licensed by Peebles Presbytery in 1789, he was presented to Castleton Parish in 1790 and ordained as minister there the following year. However, after less than 4 months he was translated to Langholm; there is no record of the reason for this. He died in Edinburgh where he was attending the General Assembly. He wrote a description of Langholm Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account. **Thomas** (b.c.1813/4) born in Canonbie, he was a cooper in Newcastleton. He was listed among heads of households for the first time in 1838. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He continued as a cooper until the 1850s. He lived at about 2 South Hermitage Street. He married Janet Udale and their children included: Anne (b.1836); Isabella (b.1837); William (b.1839); and Robert (b.1841). **Rev. Walter** (c.1631–76) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1651, he is recorded as Schoolmaster in Hawick in 1657, his surname then spelled 'Martaine'. In that year Robert Howitson was ordered to pay him '19 merkis Scots for byegane quarter wages due to him for teaching of his sons in the schole several quarters bygane'; this suggests that he had been a teacher in Hawick for at least a couple of years previously. He was again recorded in 1665, as 'Mairteen'. Later that year he was recommended to be licensed to preach, and he became minister of Abbotrule in mid-1666. Since he was an Episcoplain replacement for the exiled former Covenanting minister, it is unclear if he was popular in his parish. He was responsible for reporting a Covenanter from his congregation to the authorities, resulting in the man being sentenced to conscription as a soldier, and instead paying a £100 alternative fine. A 'gift of his bastardy' was given by the King to his widow Barbara Skinner (or Kinnear) in 1676. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Coliforthill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in the Flex. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Stoddart (in Flex), along with William Henderson (also in Flex) in 1674. He is probably the Walter whose wife Margaret Scott's will is recorded in 1687. Their children included Thomas (b.1673) and an unnamed son (b.1675). Francis (b.1674), with mother listed as 'Bessie Scot' may also be his child. He may have been father of the later Walter in the Flex (or else he had a second marriage late in life). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in the Flex. He is so recorded in 1700, although his name is listed as 'Walleam', which is likely an error. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for wright John Dalgleish in 1700. He married Agnes Nixon and their children included: William (b.1700); Walter (b.1702); and Margaret (b.1705). The witnesses in 1700 were Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw and William Nixon and in 1705 were William and Francis Henderson, smiths at the Flex and Francis Paterson, also at

the Flex. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Alton Croft in 1700. He was recorded there as tenant in 1702. His wife was Margaret Glendinning and their children included: Margaret (b.1700); John (b.1702); Esther (b.1704); Helen (b.1707); James (b.1710); and Janet (b.1714). The witnesses in 1700 were gardener James Falsyde and Walter Scott in Goldielands and in 1702 were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and Walter Riddell in Allanhaugh Mill. It is unclear how he might have been related to the Walter who was at the Flex at the same time (but they were clearly distinct, with their children being baptised on the same day in 1700). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1705. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His children included Jean (b.1817), **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Leyden and their children included: Euphan (b.1779); Samuel (b.1784); and Betty (b.1786). The witnesses were the Associate Congregation. Perhaps the same Walter was recorded at Broomhill in Hawick Parish on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Gray in 1796, tha marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Robert Parishes. **William** (15th C.) tenant in Whitchester who is mentioned in 1493. Jock Elliot (from Caverton) had remission for several crimes, including stealing 3 sheep from him. It seems likely that he was related to the later Martins of the area. **William** 'Willie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Branxholme in 1628 when he was on a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of chopping down his trees at Todshawhaugh or Trinitylands. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Scott and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1652. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Douglas and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1653. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret (or 'Marie' Telfer and their children included Janet (b.1670), Margaret (b.1674) and James (b.1674). **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, or probably the Hassendean part. He married Bessie Turnbull and their children included: Andrew (b.1680); James (b.1682); and Margaret (b.1687). The witnesses in 1687 were William Young and Thomas Caldwell. In 1683 he witnessed a baptism for Adam Craig. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1692. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1699. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes 'Nickson' and their son William was baptised in 1700. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded being 'servant in Winningtoun ridge' in 1719 when he married Margaret Douglas, daughter of a carrier in Hawick. He was in 'Rige', i.e. Winningtonrig when his son William was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1720. He is probably not the same man as William, resident of Over Southfield. **William** (17th/18th C.) farm servant at Over Southfield. He was 'servitor in over Southfield' in 1713 and recorded still living at Over Southfield in 1720. He was also recorded as servant to John Goodfellow in Over Southfield in 1712 when he married Helen Nichol from Hawick Parish. His wife may have been the daughter of William Nichol and Janet Gray baptised in Hawick in 1688. Their children (also baptised in Hawick) included: Walter (b.1713); John (b.1718); Walter (b.1720); Janet (b.1722); and Robert (b.1723). Janet (b.1714) and William (b.1716) were probably also his children. The witnesses in 1713 were John and William Goodfellow in Over Southfield and in 1720 were Walter Scott and William Goodfellow. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Parkhill in 1722 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. It is possible this was somehow a second baptism for the daughter of William and Helen Nichol. **William** (b.c.1795) from outside the county, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 11 Kirk Wynd and in 1851 his widow and children were on the Howegate. He married Jean 'Clemison'. Their unnamed child died in Hawick in 1816 and their daughter Isabella was baptised in 1824. Other children included John, William, Agnes, George and Jean. **Rev. William Stewart** (1793/4–1857) from Crawford in Lanarkshire, he was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1823. He became minister of Kirkton in 1834, where he remained until his death. He wrote a description of the Parish for the New Statistical Account in 1838; it is the shortest of the local entries. He would regularly ride over the hill to take services at Cogsmill Schoolhouse. He lived at the Parish Manse with a servant and never married. **William** (b.1816/7) born in Wilton, he was a woollen factory warehouseman. In 1841 he was a woollen factory warehouseman living at No. 4 Wilton Bank, in 1851 he ws on the High Street and in 1861 was a woollen warehouseman at '29 High St., 3d. Back House'. He married Mary Arkle McDonald in Wilton in 1839 and Barbara Young in

Hawick in 1850. His children included Mary Eliza (b.1840), William (b.1842), Robert McDonald (b.1844), Janet Nisbet (b.1845), William (again, b.1847), Jessie, Wilhelmina ('Mina') S., Margaret (b.1852) and William Walter (b.1854). He could be the William who in 1876 donated to the Museum 'piece of the 'Bush aboon Traquair', and the hanging tree of Cowdenknowes' (early spellings include 'Mairteen', 'Mairten', 'Mairtene', 'Martain', 'Marteine', 'Marten', 'Martene', 'Martine', 'Martyn', 'Mertein', 'Merten', 'Mertene', 'Merton', 'Mertyn', etc.).

Mertin (*mer'-in*) *n.* Christian name, Scots form of Martin (also **Mairtin**).

Mertinmas (*mer'-in-mis*) *n.* another name for **Martinmas** – 'Dedicat til a man (syne deid) wha speired: 'Hev ee been writin ony hairy poetry, lately?' Mertinmas. 1969' [DH] (also formerly **Mertimes**).

Mertin's Brig (*mer'-inz-brig*) *n.* Martin's Bridge, over the Teviot just south of town, marking the beginning of the B711 road to the Borthwick, and named for its proximity to Martin's House. It was built in 1826, providing a more direct route to the Borthwick valley from Hawick. It is a popular end-point for walks. In the field to the west of here, linear field markings have been seen in aerial photographs, probably old field boundaries or ditches. A 'scaur' above the bridge shows the division between 2 layers of glacial till – 'Doon by mony a knowe and knoll, Branksholme, Martin's Brig, the Toll, . . . ' [TK].

Mertin's Hob (*mer'-inz-hōb*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Elliot** of Prickenhaugh.

Mertin's Hoose (*mer'-inz-hoos*) *n.* Martin's House, a farmhouse near Martin's Bridge, marking the end of the Goldielands-Langbaulk section of the road south, before the New Road was built in 1815. The farmers recorded there in 1797 were William Scott and John Scott. Charles Scott, William Scott junior and Francis Blyth were there in 1801. John Scott was farmer there in 1841 and William Fulton in 1851. The front elevation of the house is towards the hill, since the main road used to pass there. A burial cairn was removed in about 1800, on the hillside roughly opposite the farmhouse – 'Martin-House's hint side is now its fore side, and the real auld front is roond aboot at the back' [V&M] (also written as one word, its origin is uncertain, since no 'Martin' is recorded there, so a connection with house-martins has been suggested).

Mertin's Sym (*mer'-inz-sim*) *n.* nickname of **Simon Elliot** of Philhope, son of Martin of Braidlie.

Merton (*mer-ton*) *n.* **John** (c.1358–c.1422) priest of Glasgow Diocese, probably associated with Marton in Berwickshire, he was of illegitimate borth. He also appears to have been in the patronage of the Earls of Douglas. He had a passport of safe conduct to study at Oxford in 1378, was M.A. by 1387 and D.Dec. by 1395, probably studying in Avignon. He held the Vicarage of Greenlaw from at least 1382. In the 1380s he was in the service of Cardinal Walter Wardlaw. In 1387 he was 'bachelor of canon law, rector of Cambuslang' when there was a request for a benefice of St. Andrews for him. He was Archdeacon of Teviotdale from 1395 when his promotion left the Prebend of Durrisdeer vacant; there were disputes over the Archdeaconry with several other priests in the following decade. He was appointed Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell in the late 1390s, although he was in litigation, surviving a case against him by John Elwald. He was an envoy from the King to England in 1400 and in 1401 took part (along with Bishop Matthew Glendinning and the Earl of Douglas) in negotiations with the English at Yetholm and Carham. He again was a negotiator with England at Hadden, Sprouston Parish in 1404. He exchanged the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale with Gilbert Mousewald before 1404. In 1408 it is stated that unlawfully held a canonry of Moray that was claimed by William Govan. He was papal chaplain in about 1410, but back in Scotland again in 1411 when an ambassador to meet the English again at Hadden. In 1411/12 he witnessed Bishop Henry Wardlaw's foundation charter for St. Andrews University. In 1418 he was 'provost of Bothwell, doctor of canon law' when he was confirmed in the Church of Innerleithen. He was among only a few priests who managed to simultaneously hold 4 benefices. His name is usually given as 'de Merton' or 'de Mertoun'.

Mertoun (*mer-toon*) *n.* parish in the southwest part of Berwickshire, divided by the Tweed from Melrose, St. Boswells and Maxton. It contains Mertoun House, Bemersyde and Dryburgh Abbey. The Scotts of Harden formerly possessed the Barony of Mertoun.

Mertoun Hoose (*mer'-in-, mer-toon-hoos*) *n.* mansion house on the Tweed near St. Boswells, built in the early 18th century by Sir William Bruce for the Scotts of Harden. Sir William Scott of Harden acquired Old Mertoun House (still existing) around 1649, and the second Sir William made it the main family seat (with his brother

Sir Gideon of Highchester taking up residence at Harden itself). The family moved back to Harden in 1912. A former house was burned by Hertford's men in 1545. Mertoun Kirk, dating from 1658 stands on the estate, with the churchyard containing the burial vault of the Scotts of Harden. The gardens are open to the public, and contain a dovecote dating from 1576 (it was formerly 'Merton' and variants).

mervellous (*mer-ve-lis*) *n., poet.* marvellous – 'Shaw thy mervellous loein-kindniss . . . ' [HSR], 'Ca' til mind his mervellous warks that he hæs dune . . . ' [HSR].

mervil (*mer-vil*) *adj., arch.* inactive in both body and mind (noted by J. Jamieson).

Mervinslaw (*mer-vinz-law*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish, lying near the hill Mervins Law, once part of the estates of the Scotts of Whitehaugh. There is a record of it being sold by Roger Langlands of Wilton to William Inglis of Langlandshill in 1512. It was to be held for one penny 'blench-ferm', payable yearly at Pentecost in Wilton Church. There were 7 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely William Miller, Marion Langlands, Helen Miller, Robert Hogg, William Gotterson, Christian Morton and Margaret Gotterson. Blacksmith John Barrie was there in 1686. John Riddell was cottar there in 1694. Walter Cavers was there in 1697, Francis Scott in 1704, William Graham in 1705 and Helen Hislop in 1707. In 1709 Andrew Marshall was tenant, John Scott was tailor there and John Rule was shepherd. The lands were sold by Langlands of that Ilk to Scott of Harden in about 1710. John Oliver was shepherd there during the 1710s and 20s, when the farmhouse was built, and a dyke erected between the farmland and Wilton Common. Francis Elliot was living there in 1721 and James Noble in 1751. James and Andrew Irvine were tenants of one third of the farm until about 1754, when Robert Smith became tenant. James and Andrew Irvine were tenants of one third of the farm until about 1754, when Robert Smith became tenant. Before the Common was divided the farm had a 'headroom' that was 'east from that of Whitfield, and down the Cala-burn' (it may sometimes be confused with the farm of the same name in Southdean Parish, as well as Mabonlaw in Wilton Parish; the origin is presumably the same Old Welsh personal name 'Merefin'; it is 'Mervynnislaw' in 1512, 'Mavinslau' in 1707 and 'Marvinslaw' in 1709; it is marked 'Marvin's Law' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Mervinslaw (*mer-vinz-law*) *n.* farm in the north-east part of Southdean Parish, off the western side of the A68. The modern farm is to the west of Camptown, off the side road that leads to Roughlee and Falside. The older farm was probably further south, nearer to the ruined peel tower. Jedforest Deer and Farm Park is on Mervinslaw Estate. It may be the 'Scherwinglen' (with various spelling transciptions) given in the founding charter of Jedburgh Abbey in the mid-12th century, when one third of the lands were gifted to the Abbey by Christina, wife of Gervase Riddell. The estate was once held as part of the fee by the office of Bailie of the Regality of Jedforest. Robert Waugh was tenant there around 1500. The ruins of the pele there have dimensions about 8 m × 4 m, within walls almost 2 m thick, and probably date to the late 16th century. It was dscribed as the 8 steadings, valued at £10 in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539. James Oliver, William Oliver, Margaret Oliver (his mother), Marion Craighill, James Craighill (her son), David Stobs, Elizabeth Hunter, John Wedderburn, William Oliver (alias 'Merchant') and James Waugh were listed as tenants there in 1541; it was split into 7 separate steadings, with total yearly payments of £1 6s 3d. It is possible that 'William Ollyver of Myrleslawe' and 'Ranyon Ollyver of the same', included in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegience to Henry VIII, may have been from here. The tenants in 1669 were John 'Wach', Thomas 'Olipher', Mrs. 'McFeisoon', James 'fforsett', John 'Waderburn', 'Ritchart' and John Curle and James 'Olipher'. The will of John Aitken in Mervinslaw is recorded in 1683. Robert Oliver was there in 1685. In 1694 the residents were Thomas Miller, John Hill, Thomas Walker, Thomas Curle, Margaret Waugh and Margaret Young, as well as Jean Frissell listed among the poor of the Parish. Robert Scott was living there in at least 1741–44. John Murray of Philiphaugh had a charter in 1752 for these lands, as well as Whitfield and Todshaw, 'reserving always to Langlands of that Ilk, and his heirs and successors, a piece of the moss of Mervinslaw, lying towards the east, as the same was divided from the rest of the moss by marchstones, set for that purpose'. Andrew Irvine and John Hume were there in 1765 and Robert Davidson in 1790–92. In 1797 William Turnbull, Charles Scott and John Scott were there, with Thomas Thomson at 'Marvenslaw Mains'. Adam Buckham was shepherd there in at least 1797–1801

and Robert Scott was a servant in at least 1799–1801. Thomas Scott was farmer there in the mid-19th century. The land was purchased by John Lang in 1923. Jack Waterstones was the occupier in the mid-20th century. The hill 'Mervins Law' reaches 255 m (836 ft) to the south of the farm. Near where the Peel Burn meets the Jed Water the 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a building and some enclosures. A mediæval sword pommel found there is in the National Museum of Antiquities (it is probably the place transcribed as 'Xernwingeslawe' or 'Hernwingeslawe' in the 1165 charter of Jedburgh Abbey as being opposite the chapel at Old Jeddart; in the confirming charter of Robert I it is transcribed 'Kernwinglau' iand 'Schervingleu'; the suggested origin is from the Old Welsh personal name 'Merefin' plus 'law'; it is 'mervynnis law' in 1502, 'Mervynslaw' in 1538, 'Merwinyslaw' in 1539, 'Mervennislaw' and 'Mervenislaw' in 1541, 'Mervlinslaw' in 1571/2, 'Mervingislaw' in 1582, 'Mervingslaw' in 1669, 'mervinsla' in 1704, 'marvinslaw' in 1743 and 'Marvinslaw' and 'Marvenslaw' in 1797; Blaeu's c.1654 map shows the tower at 'Mervinslaw', as well as farms at 'Nuik', 'Banck' and 'Hauch' to the south; note that there was a farmstead of the same name in Wilton Parish).

Mervinslaw Heidroom (*mer-vinz-law-heed-room*) *n.* former name for the part of Wilton Common where the tenant of Langlands of that Ilk at Mervinslaw Moss would pasture his own animals. This consisted of land around Woolaw Moss.

Mervins Law (*mer-vinz-law*) *n.* hill a couple of miles west of Hawick, between Whitehaugh and Calaburn farms. The farm of 'Mervinslaw' was once near there (it is marked 'Marvin's Law' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Mervinslaw Moss (*mer-vinz-law-mos*) *n.* area near the southern boundary of Wilton Common, just north of Mervin's Law. When Langlands sold Mervinslaw in the early 18th century, he kept a small enclose piece of land there for himself. The name was also given to the farm steading that was built there by Langlands of that Ilk; this 'Mervinslaw-moss house' is the same as the place later called Calaburn farm – '... and the little mailling called Mervinslaw-moss, on the west of the common belonging to Langlands' [DCW1765].

Mervinslaw Toor (*mer-vinz-law-toor*) *n.* ruined, but well-preserved, 16th century peel tower, about 5 miles south of Jedburgh on the Peel Burn. It is quite far south of the modern Mervinslaw farm, on the southern slopes of Mervin's Law. It still has 2 stories and a garret, and measures about 8 m by 6.5 m. Each storey is one unvaulted room, and the top level must have been reached by an internal ladder. Below is a D-shaped excavation of some sort and on the surrounding slopes are the remains of 3 separate buildings.

Mervinswud (*mer-vinz-wud*) *n.* former lands in Jedforest, listed in a rental roll of 1541, next to Mervinslaw. William Hunter was tenant and the lands paid 12s 6d yearly ('Mervenniswod' in 1541).

mese (*mees*) *v., arch.* to mellow, mature fruit by forcing (noted by J. Jamieson; also written 'meise').

mess (*mes*) *n., arch.* a quantity of food set on the table, a portion of food given to a guest, food or meal served to a group of people together – 'Frugal temperance urged no cesses, Birthday rates nor bailies' messes' [JH].

message (*me-suj*) *n.* an errand, particularly involving a purchase – 'His master would sometimes try him by asking him to go a message, but Robbie's invariable reply was – 'It's no ten o'clock or it's no three o'clock' ' [WNK], '... but with addition of the fees he earned by going messages, for opening graves, for the bell ringing and intimation of deaths ... ' [JVV], 'Wull ee gaun a message for iz hen, an I'll gie a buttered scone' [BB] (often plural, see **messages**).

message-bag (*me-suj-bawg*) *n.* a shopping bag.

message-boy (*me-suj-boi*) *n.* an errand-boy.

messager (*me-su-jer*) *n., arch.* a messenger, officer who delivers official letters – '... as ane messager quha sall assur zou of the performance of quhatsumeuer was concludit ... ' [SB1584].

the messages (*thu-me-su-jeez*) *n., pl.* errands, shopping – 'A'm away ti get the messages then', 'When ee came back wi' the messages It's washed the dirtiest cloot ... ' [AY], 'At first things went juist fine, In fact they were quite jolly, Hawick folk got yaised throwe time Ti pittin' their messages in a trolley' [IWL], 'Hawick women don't go shopping, for the messages they gaun ... ' [IWL] (more often plural and with the definite article).

Messer (*me-sur*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) house servant and groom at Woll in 1791, when he was working for Charles Scott. **James** (b.1820/1) from Crailing, he was a cooper in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at about 16 Buccleuch Street, and he was listed at Teviot Square in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Jane Moodie and their children included Elizabeth (b.1847), William (b.1850) and Mary (b.1854). **William** (19th

C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Alison Graden and their children included William (b.1842), Alison (b.1847) and Thomas (b.1850). **William** (b.1794/5) from Nenthorn, he was a cooper and wheelwright in Denholm. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and was still working there in 1861. His premises were probably on Eastgate. His wife was Mary.

messin (*me-sin*) *n., poet.* a small pet dog, a lap dog – 'Ye messins a' o'er muirs an' dales, Ye pointin' dogs that snuff the vales' [JR], '... Inviting a' he kinde That had messan, cur, or colleye ...' [WiSp] (also written 'messan').

Mess John (*mes-jōn*) *n., poet.* jocular name for a minister – 'Mess John's invited o'er to say the grace, And mirth and glee appears in ev'ry face' [CPM].

met (*met*) *n., arch.* measurement, standard unit – '... and twa firlots malt gud and sufficient stuf ... viz. of the met of the burcht of Jedburgh' [SPB1579], *v.* to measure, 'to met the belt' referred to a supposed divining practice of witches – '... and that scho mett the belt for seeke persones affirming if the belt crape [crept] in thair is danger of death if it crap not in thair is no danger' [SPB1628].

metapheesics (*me-ta-fee-ziks*) *n., poet.* metaphysics – 'When the yin that's listenin' doesna ken what the yin that's talkin' means; and when the yin that's talkin' doesna ken what he means himsel' ... that's metapheesics!' [DH].

Metcalfe (*met-kawf*) *n.* **John**, M.B.E., from Hawick, he was Chairman of the Borders branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society. He held the Borders position for 13 years, retiring in 2003, and was Scottish Chairman 1994–97. He received the M.B.E. for sevices to the Multiple Sclerosis Society in 2003.

metheglin (*me-the-glin*) *n., poet.* a spicy mead – 'Then drink the pure metheglin of the bee, The heath's brown juice, and live or perish free!' [JL].

Methven (*meth-vin*) *n.* **John** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He was perpetual vicar of 'Innerlownam' in 1428 when granted the Canonry and Prebend of Ashkirk. He was also granted the Vicarage of Kirkbean (written 'Meffen' and variants).

metter (*me-tur*) *n., arch.* a measurer, particularly applied to the act of preparing to cast spells – 'Compeired Issobell Howetsone in Riddell ane being ... as a common chairmer and a metter of the belt' [SPB1628].

mettle (*me-tul*) *adj., arch.* spirited, eager, courageous – 'Walter of Diphope a Mettal-man, And John of Middlestead together came' [CWS].

mettled (*me-tuld*) *adj., arch.* high-spirited, ardent, mettlesome – 'The Cornet and his merry men On mettled steeds are prancin'' [JT], 'The heroes are marshalled, the mettled steeds are bounding' [JT], '... That glorious chase on mettled steeds By lads wha aye were free' [WLu], 'His mettled wife, inured to strife ...' [MG].

Mettlin Well (*met-lin-wel*) *n.* spring between the farms of Netherraw, Greenhouse and Raperlaw. There was an agreement for its use between the neighbouring farms in 1909.

mey see **mei**

Mey see **Maye**

Meyrle (*mā-rul*) *n.* lost place name near Branxholme, mentioned in the 1420 description when half the lands of Branxholme were granted to Robert Scott of Rankilburn. The description includes 'the half of the lands of the Meyrle, and the two cottage lands on the west side of the said river of Branchsemell in the barony of Hawick'. The precise location is uncertain, since even the 'river' mentioned is ambiguous, although perhaps the stream running through Branxholme Glen is meant (note that the pronunciation is unclear).

mibbe (*mi-bee*) *adv.* maybe, perhaps – 'there's mibbe twae or threi better yins', 'A'll mibbe gaun', 'A said 'mibbe', and that's final!' (cf. the less common **mebbe** and older **mebbies**).

mibbies (*mi-bee*) *adv.* maybe, perhaps – 'Mibees oo should look closer at Mother Nature' [We] (also spelled 'mibees'; cf. the older **mebbies**).

Michael (*mī-kul*) *n.* (11th/12th C.) probably of Cumbrian origin, he was nominated as Bishop of Glasgow by David, brother of King Alexander of Scotland. His consecration by Archbishop Thomas of York was sometime between 1109 and 1114. He filled a position that had been vacant for a long time. However, it is unclear if he ever played a significant role in the Diocese, or ever visited Teviotdale.

Michael Graham's (*mī-kul-grā-umz*) *n.* cobbler's shop on Silver Street through much of the 20th century – '... Pies and peas at Bruciana's and tackets at Michael Graham's ...' [AY].

Michaelmas (*mī-kal-mis*) *n.* important date in the calendar of former centuries, being a feast day of the Archangel Michael, held on the 29th of September. Around the 16th centuey, this was one of the 3 times a year that the head courts would meet annually, specifically the 1st Tuesday after Michaelmas. It was once the date on which Hawick's Bailies were annually selected – '... payable at Michellmess nixt, for the use

and behoove of the said towne' [BR1707], 'In the Michaelmas moonlight, weird and tall The watchman stood on the peel tower wall' [WHO].

Michie (*mi-chee*) *n.* **Alastair** (1921–2008) eldest son of Ann Redpath, he was born in France, but moved to Hawick with his family in 1934. He attended the High School and received a scholarship to study architecture at the Edinburgh College of Art. However, war intervened, and he became an R.A.F. pilot, later working as an illustrator and graphic designer. He became a self-taught painter and sculptor at the age of 40, after seeing an exhibition of American abstract expressionists. He lived in Dorset and married Hazel Greenham and secondly Sally Greasley. The Hawick Museum has at least one of his paintings. **Alexander** 'Sandie' (b.1764) probably son of John, who was the first Michie of Old Northhouse. He worked as a 'customer weaver' in Northhouse, but moved to Hawick to work in the carpet factory. He was then hired by William Wilson to take the wool to Galashiels to be slubbed, the material being transported by pony in panniers. In 1797 he was sent to Galashiels for 10 months to learn the trade and he returned to be the first slubber in Hawick. It was said that his wife did not enjoy her time among the natives of Galashiels stating that 'she never felt sae bricht at onything as when she saw Willie Wilson's braid-lippit hat coming by the window'. He was said to be a strict disciplinarian, one story being told by a piecer who had worked with him: 'I tell'd him a lee, and he just felled iz like a herrin' '. When Lynnwood Mill was built in 1804, he became foreman there. His eldest son was John. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Pott in 1797. Their daughter Betty died in Hawick in 1839. He was probably father of Alexander and Robert of the Archæological Society. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) spinner who went to America, and when he returned in the 1840s there was a big celebration in the Fleece Inn, hosted by the Hawick Instrumental Band in which he had formerly played. **Alexander** (b.c.1780) resident at Branxholme Loch according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. His entry is in the middle of many entries within the Burgh of Hawick. **Alexander** (b.1788/9) originally from Aberdeen, he was a gardener in Hawick. He is recorded at about 59 High Street in 1841 and 1851 (when he was a widower). Margaret, who was an unmarried seamstress in an adajcent house, was probably related. **Alexander** (b.c.1795) mason who lived at Branxholme Bridgend in 1841. He may have been brother of William and Robert. His wife was Jean and he probably had a daughter Jean, who married Robert Archibald. **Alexander** (1813–1886) brother of Robert, he was also a skinner in Hawick. He was living on the Cross Wynd in 1841, with the family of millwright Gideon Scott. In 1851 he was listed on Orrock Place as a master skinner, employing 3 men. He must have been partner with another skinner, since 'Scott & Michie' is listed at Teviot Square in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was at 4 Orrock Place as a master skinner employing 5 men. He was a founder member of the Hawick Archæological Society, being the 9th listed member and also served as President. He read several papers to the Society, e.g. in 1859 on Scottish history, 'Extracts from Broadlee farm book' and 'Old Post Office arrangements in Hawick', in 1871 on Wat Inglis and in 1877 on old local bridges. He acted as Museum Curator for the Society in the early 1860s. In 1862 he donated to the Museum the portrait of Wull the Cutler by Adam Brown, a parliamentary report on the election of 1838 and an 1828 report from the Town Council about infeftments in the Burgh. He also wrote some anonymous poetry, such as 'Auld Moat's Address', before he left Hawick in 1864 to live in Galashiels. As a youth he was a great athlete, regularly appearing at the Innerleithen and Mangerton games, excelling at running, leaping, hammer-throwing and 'hitch-and-kick'. He may be the same Alexander who served as first Treasurer for the Congregational Kirk. In 1867 he arranged for a collection of items 'which had formed a part of the Galashiels Museum' to be trasferred to Hawick's Museum. In 1869 he wrote an account of a visit to Eden's Hall Broch and stories about Hawick stockinmakers in 1872. In 1872 he donated to the Museum 'a number of iron and bronze weapons and implements and ornaments' (which he described were found at a site between Clovenfords and Caddonfoot), as well as a 'valuable collection of antiquarian and ethnological works' and in 1876 donated a 'table of the customs belonging to His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, leviable in the town of Hawick, printed on sheepskin, dated 10th Jan., 1797', as well as a 'small copper token or medal, strucj in 1797, to denote the condition of France as the result of the Revolution'. Later in life he wrote regularly in the local press about reminiscences of the Common Riding and related themes. He also wrote the introduction for the 1886 edition of Common Riding songs. He is supposed to have only missed a single Common Riding in his life. Much of the

credit for the revival of the Common Riding in the 1880s is due to his letter-writing and powers of persuasion. As a result, he was invited as a special guest to all the events of 1886. Some of his articles on Hawick characters, printed in the Transactions, later appeared in Robert Murray's book. He is probably the Alex recorded owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in about 1874. In 1845 he married Isabella Scott, who was a dressmaker, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: James Cockburn (b.1846), who died young; Jessie Sibbald (b.1847); Elizabeth Pott (b.1851); Walter Francis Scott (b.1855); Susan Mary (b.1859); and Gideon Scott (b.1862), presumably named after the former millwright. His first son's batpsim was recorded in both Hawick Free Kirk and Wilton Parish. A photograph of him exists. He also appears in a portrait (painted by John Guthrie) along with his brother Robert and William N. Kennedy. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Margaret Beattie in Wilton in 1846. Their children included: John (b.1847); and James (b.1849). **Bailie Alexander** (b.1832) son of currier Robert. He was a Magistrate in Hawick, and should not be confused with the other contemporary Alexander, who was his uncle. He also served as Vice-President of the Archæological Society. In 1872 he was living at Ellabank when he donated a collection of books on 'Ethnological and Antiquarian Science' to the Museum. In 1876 he donated 'two arrow heads, spear head, three amulets, an ancient bead and antique knife found at Peel Fell' and in 1877 a 'large wall map of Scotland'. He left for South Africa in 1879, with Frank Hogg first publicly singing 'I Like Auld Hawick' at his farewell dinner. He lived at Maraisburg, Transvaal. **Andrew Rodgie** (1806/7–54) builder in Hawick. He was one of the 'Brigend Michies', this family being raised in the Green Kirk, hence his middle name (and the fact that birth records are scarce for these Michies). It is said by James Haining that he had brothers Robert (a mason), John (building foreman in Edinburgh) and Hugh (of Laing, Michie & Graham), but Hugh seems more likely to have been his nephew; it is also unclear who their father might have been. He was listed on the Loan in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He lived at 19 Loan, according to the 1841 and 1851 censuses. In 1851 he is recorded as a master mason, employing 20 men, 4 apprentices and 8 labourers. His firm constructed the Old Parish Church and several other important buildings of the mid-19th century. His wife was Mary, and they had a daughter, Betsey. His nephew Adam Laidlaw carried on the business after his death. **Andrew Smith** (1844–1936) son of skinner Robert, he was born in Hawick. He worked for the National Bank of Scotland in Hawick and was transferred to Edinburgh in 1862, then London in 1866. In 1874 he moved to the Royal Bank of Scotland, being recruited as Deputy Manager in London. In 1875 he donated to the Museum 'part of Fossil Whale'. In 1889 he became sub-cashier in the bank's Glasgow office and a year later was Cashier there. He retired in 1910, returning to London. He is buried at Rowledge in Surrey. He married Jessie Fraser in 1872 and they had children Arthur, Charles and Agnes. He published many articles on banking and revised James William Gilbart's work 'The history, principles and practice of banking'. **Bruce** raised in Hawick, he played in the baritone horn section of the Saxhorn Band. He trained in medicine, but continued to perform as a multi-instrumentalist woodwind player, based in Perthshire. He has played with The Walktalls, Martin Stephenson and Delta Mainline. **Christopher Young** (b.1829) born in Cavers Parish, son of John and Betty Young. It is said that as a child he was chased by the Devil in the form of a pig. He recalled (to Rev. Robert Young) how in his early days 'the cow, pig, and poultry all went in by the same door with the other inmates of the dwelling'; he also described how superstition, drunkenness, smuggling and poaching were common. He worked as a forester to the Countess of Seafield and contributed to the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society. He was apparently offered the position of Factor at Balmoral, but declined. He wrote 'The Larch: A Practical Treatise on Its Culture and General Management' (1882 and 1885), as well as 'Practice of Forestry' (1888). **David** (19th/20th C.) apprentice with chemist John Craig, he became manager of the lemonade works, then partner, and sole owner from 1919. **David A.R.** (b.1928) youngest son of James and Anne Redpath. He became an artist, like his brother Alastair. He was born in France, but moved to Hawick with his family in 1934, attending St. Mary's and the High School. He was an instructor in the Royal Artillery Signals Training Regiment, then studied at the Edinburgh College of Art. After travelling to Italy, he started on an art career that has included one-man exhibitions and prizes, being known for both oils and watercolours. He worked as a teacher at the Edinburgh College of

Art, later becoming Head of the School of Drawing and later Vice-President. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 1989 and had an exhibition at the Scott Gallery in 2009. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1997 and is a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. **George** (18th/19th C.) agricultural worker, probably son of Alexander, from Slatehills. He married Margaret Turnbull and their daughter Jane married Thomas Rutherford, from Haysike. **Hugh** (b.c.1745) farmer at Slatehills. He may have had a brother called John, who was the first of the Michies of Old Northhouse. **Hugh** (18th/19th C.) farmer recorded at 'Goldielands Bridge End' in 1797. He was part of the family that farmed in that area for many generations. He may be the Hugh who married Margaret Telfer in Hawick Parish in 1787. **Hugh** (1830–91) said to be brother of Andrew Rodgie, Robert and John. However, he seems more likely to be son of mason Robert. He was partner in tweed merchants' Laing, Michie & Graham. Later he opened a newsagent's shop at 2 High Street, with the help of his daughter Margaret. He married Christina Dobson, from the wood merchants of Leith; she died at the age of 85. Their children include: Robert (b.1863), emigrated to Australia; Margaret Allan (1865–1932); George Dobson (b.1866); John Stewart (b.1869), tweed designer in Huddersfield, who retired to Folkestone; and Agnes Dobson (b.1873). **Isabella** (19th C.) resident of Martin's House, who witnessed a baptism in 1836 for William Knox. She was probably the wife of William, who lived at Branxhomebraes. **James** (b.1825/6) from Edinburgh, he was a warehouseman in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 2 Needle Street. In 1868 he donated to the Museum 5 copies of the Caledonian Mercury from 1779 and 1780. His wife was Betsy (from Ashkirk) and their children included Isabella and Esther S. **John** (18th C.) probably the first of the Michie's of Northhouse. He may have been father of Alexander and brother of Hugh of Slatehills. He may be the John who married Janet Miller in Hawick in 1755 and had children William (b.1756) and Isabel (b.1758) baptised in Cavers. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Shiel in Roberton Parish in 1739. **John** (18th/19th C.) weaver of Old Northhouse. He may have been son of the earlier John and father of the later John. He could be the John who married Mary Douglas in Hawick Parish in 1790. He was one of the Volunteers who responded to the 'False Alairm' in 1804; when he went off with his gun his daughter is meant to have said 'Shoot iz 'eersel', faither; ye'll dae it cannier than the Frainch'. He had at least 2 daughters: Janet, who married Adam Easton, farmer at Overhall; and Margaret (1805/6–87), who married warehouseman Thomas Anderson. He is probably the weaver John whose house was for a short time used as the local school, in 1802 or 1803. **John** (b.c.1770s) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1801 he was selected as substitute in the Militia for Robert Smith at Home in Stichill Parish. However, the paperwork did not appear to be in order and hence a different man served as substitute instead. **John** (1788/9–1861) weaver at Old Northhouse in 1841. In 1851 he is recorded there as an ex-weaver, along with his wife, both as paupers at that time. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Young, the marriage being recorded in both Cavers and Kirkton Parishes in 1821; she died in Denholm in 1864, aged 78. Their children included: Jessey (1821–46); Isabel (b.1824); William (b.1826); Christopher Young (b.1829); Robert (b.1832); and Mary Ann (b.1835). He could be the John Michie of Hawick who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In an article in 1874 he was described as 'Old John Michie, the last of the race of customer weavers' of Northhouse; he could remember that the first funeral he ever attended was the last to take place at Northhouse. **John** (b.c.1800) spinner in Wilton. He is listed among heads of households in 1835 at Dovemount and in 1840 and 1841 at Kirkstyle. He was also an Elder of Wilton Kirk. He married Jane Reid and their children included Elizabeth (b.1825), Robert, Elizabeth (again, 'Eliza', b.1832) and John (b.1837). **John** (19th C.) probably brother of masons Andrew Rodgie and Robert. He became a foreman with builders Messres. Colville of Edinburgh. He may be the mason who in 1870 donated to the Museum an 'old Scotch copper coin found at Cromwell's Fort, Leith'. **John** (1813–70) clerk in the Relief Kirk Session. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Mair in Hawick in 1842. **John** (19th C.) of the Victoria Tavern, Hobart, listed as a subscriber to the Common Riding in 1888 and 1889. **Robert** (b.c.1805) mason journeyman, living at Branxholme Bridgend in 1841. He was brother of William, who farmed there. He may also have been brother of Andrew Rodgie. His children included Hugh (b.c.1831), Walter (b.c.1833), Elizabeth (b.c.1834) and John (b.c.1837). He may be the Robert who married Margaret Ballantyne in Wilton in 1829; if so she died in 1839. **Robert** (1807–1875) brother of Alexander (later of Galashiels), and probably son of Alexander and

Betty Pott. He was a founder member of the Hawick Archæological Society, being on the interim committee in 1856 and listed as its 3rd official member. He brought 'the entire horned head of a monster bison, from a peat bog at Synton moss' to the second meeting. A great sportsman in his youth, he won the wrestling contest at the St. Ronan's games at Innerleithen in 1831, as well as winning the 'light ball' event (probably throwing). At the Common Riding Games of 1834 he won the 'ball throw' event. He was a currier by trade, and was recorded as such on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was also listed asa currier on O'Connell Street in the 1841 and 1851 censuses, and appears in Slater's 1852 directory, where he was a currier and leather cutter, as well as a tanner and skinner. In 1851 he was listed at 11 O'Connell Street (originally No. 6), as an employer of 1 journeyman and 2 apprentices. In 1861 he was at 6 O'Connell Street, master currier and tanner, employing 3 men and 1 boy. By 1869 he was living at Ellabank. In 1846 he wrote to an American temperance leader, the letter being printed in a Boston newspaper, but then reprinted in Britain, getting him into trouble with the Hawick Free Church; a locally-published pamphlet attacked his abolitionist views. He gave a lecture on 'Local Antiquities' in 1856 (immediately after a lecture on Archæology by George Webster), this being only the second lecture given at the Society's meetings. He also gave a lecture on local hill forts in December of 1856 and one on Trimontium in February 1857. In 1864 he donated a coin of James VI to the Museum and in 1865 a lobster. He was also on the Town Council. In the 1850s he was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. He was one of the first Deacons of the Evangelical Union (later Congregational) Kirk, as well as one of the first Trustees. He was also one of the earliest members of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society, and well known for giving speeches on this subject, always in local dialect. He married Agnes Elizabeth (or Ann) Smith in Wilton Parish in 1830. Their children included: Grace (b.1830); Alexander (b.1832); Elizabeth (b.1834); Joanna (b.1836) and Joana (b.1838), who both died young; Thomas (b.1842); Andrew Smith (b.1841); Andrew Smith (again, b.1844); and Robert (b.1848). He appeared in a portrait (painted by John Guthrie) along with his brother Alexander and William N. Kennedy. A portrait of him alone was presented to the Archæological Society by his son A.S. Michie on the occasion of the 1906 jubilee – 'Guid Robbie Michie, noble man, First o' the speechifyin' clan' [RDW]. **Robert** (b.1810/1) born in Cavers Parish, he was a shepherd in the Hawick area. He may be the Robert who was an agricultural labourer at Whitchesters in 1841. He is listed at Minto Kaims in 1851 and Hayside (in Wilton Parish) in 1861. He married Helen Hay, from Minto, in 1843. Their children included John, James, Janet, Mary, Rachel, Robert, Helen and Thomas. **Robert** (19th C.) married Jessie Kedie in Wilton in 1844. **Robert** (b.1832/3) born in Wilton Parish, probably son of spinner John. He was miller at Newstead near Melrose. His wife was Agnes and their children included John, William and Isabella. **Robert** (19th C.) first Captain of Hawick R.F.C., from 1873 for 4 years. **Walter** (1753/4–1816) undertaker in Edinburgh. He died in Hawick. **William** (18th C.) married Isabel Cowan in Cavers in 1788. **William** (1792–1885) from Old Northhouse. He emigrated to Canada, settling in Esquesing, Ontario, where he farmed and had a saw-mill. His wife was Margaret, and their children included: Thomas (1824–1901); Mary (1834–1902); Robert (b.1837); Alexander (1843–93); Ellen (1850–1901); George (1851–1918); Elizabeth (1853–1901); and William (b.1854). He died in Esquesing, aged 92½. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Stavert in Wilton in 1818. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Barbara Smith in Wilton in 1829. **William** (1797/8–1862) farmer at Branxholme Bridgend. In 1841 the family were living at 'Branxholm braes', which may have been the same as Scatterpenny. In 1851 and 1861 he was at Branxholme Bridgend, farming 16 acres and employing one man. He contributed local information for the Ordnance Survey in about 1859. His wife was Isabella and they had 9 daughters, including: Margaret who became Mrs. Welsh; Wilhelmina (or 'Mina'), who married baker John Campbell; Isabella; Mary; Beatrix, who married James Dewar; Elizabeth (or 'Betty'); and Alexandrina. He is buried in old Wilton Cemetery. **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Scott and their chidlren included Mary Ann (b.1849) (sometimes formerly spelled 'Michi' and 'Miki').

Michie's (*mich-eez*) *n.* Robert Michie & Son, tanner's business in Hawick in the mid-to-late 19th century. They were situated on Buccleuch Street, by the River Teviot. In 1871 the firm estimated that it tanned 1,270 hides, producing over 21,000 pounds of leather.

Michie's Brig (*mich-eez-brig*) *n.* another name for the Branxholme Bridge, across the Teviot at

Branxholme Bridgend, named after the family which lived there for generations and who became builders in the early 19th century.

Michie's Well (*mich-eez-wel*) *n.* a former public water supply about half-way up Drumlanrig Square, above the Mid Row, also known as 'Porteous' Well'.

micht (*micht*) *v., arch.* might, may – 'That thaye micht sete their houpe in God . . . ' [HSR], 'Oo've a pairk in Wulton Ludge That e'en Fairyland micht grudge' [TK], 'It micht hev been less – bit no' muckle' [RM], 'Some had thanked him, but thocht he was really ower auld, An' some were engaged, of the truth micht be tauld' [JJ], 'Aa whiles think that life in this grey auld toon o' Hawick Micht weel be compared to a river . . . ' [DH], '. . . Sealed, ye micht say, Wi' a brass stud, forbye' [DH], 'How micht I come to the auld toon? . . . ' [WL], 'Her tongue micht no' answer the cut o' your shoe' [DJ], also used as a double modal verb – 'Yince an A'd wun there, A thocht, A micht mebbies cood geet a hurl the lenth o Hawick' [ECS] (note the use of multiple modal verbs).

micht (*micht*) *n., arch.* might, power – '. . . an' nane o' the men o' micht hae fuund thair han's' [HSR], '. . . Wad chase o'er the Nipknowes wi' micht and wi' main' [JEDM], '. . . And she's been auld Scotland's micht' [JEDM], 'Eh whow! the glamourie an' micht That ane sae dune, sae auld, Should, in a veesion o' the nicht, Be young again, an' yauld' [ECB].

michtier (*mich-tee-ur*) *adj., arch.* mightier – 'The Lord on hie is michtier nor the noyse o' monie waters . . . ' [HSR], '. . . but he that comith efter me is michtier nor me' [HSR].

michtily (*mich-ti-lee*) *adv., arch.* mightily – 'In a raid i' the licht o' the moon The Bewcastle Cout sichted me, And swore he wad level my croon, And flaunted his sword michtilie' [T].

michtni (*micht-ni*) *contr., arch.* mightn't – 'Thy wurd hae I hyddan in my hairt, that I michtna sin agayne thee' [HSR], 'An' michtna be as thair faethers, ane stubburn an' rebellous ganæratian . . . ' [HSR], 'Weel, aw askit the next Volunteer that oo met If oo michtna gang inside – for there oo could get . . . ' [BM1900] (also written 'michtna' etc.).

michty (*mich-tee*) *adj., arch.* mighty – 'that's a michty mess e've made', 'His affspring sall be michtie apon the yirth . . . ' [HSR], 'Wha is the King o' glorie? the Lord strang an' michtie, the Lord michtie in battel' [HSR], 'Tho' aa the michtie oceans wad bei ro'ed i' yin . . . ' [WFC], '. . . Your voice seems comin' frae that tree. It's michty queer.' [WP], 'Onyway, there's been Broons in the toon for a michty lang time . . . ' [BW1979], *n., poet.* the almighty – 'Girth thy sword apon thy thie, O Maist Michtie . . . ' [HSR] (also spelled 'michtie').

michty me (*mich-tee-mee*) *interj., arch.* expression of mild surprise or exasperation, also used as a mild oath – 'michty me, A've never seen sic a thing'.

mickle (*mi-kul*) *adj., adv., arch., poet.* large, big, great, much, large amount – 'For as mickle as wee have been with your lordschip . . . ' [CBP1597], '. . . as mickle as in a' thesaures' [HSR], 'Afflicket I am verra mickle . . . ' [HSR], 'He was a man of sterling worth, And neither proud nor vain; I mickle doubt we'll never see The like o' John again' [JLu], 'Weel bairnies, what is't tae be the day. How mickle hev ee?' [JEDM], 'We 'laid her doon' wi mickle care,' And cairrit on tae Eskdalemuir' [DH] (not often used in Hawick; cf. **muckle**).

Mickle (*mi-kul*) *n.* **William Julius** (1734–88) born in Langholm, 3rd son of the Parish minister, changing his name from 'Meikle'. He was educated in Langholm and then at Edinburgh High School and went into the brewing trade followed by some of his family. In 1762 he published 'Providence and other poems', then went to London to try for a literary career, eventually becoming a corrector for the Clarendon Press in Oxford. This he gave up to translate Camoens' 'Lusiad' (from the Portuguese), taking 4 years and being published in 1775. His balled 'Cumnor Hall' is supposed to have inspired Sir Walter Scott's 'Kenilworth'. He also travelled to Portugal with the Navy, returning fairly wealthy and married Mary Tomkins. As a poet he was very versatile, writing both short and long pieces, including the Scottish patriotic song 'There's Nae Luck Aboot the Hoose'.

Mid Broadlee (*mid-brōd-lee*) *n.* formerly part of the farm of **Broadlee**. In 1650 the 'communicants' recorded there were John Clerk, Malie Shiel, Alexander Scott and Agnes Scott.

Midburn (*mid-burn*) *n.* farm in Hobkirk Parish, between Hawthornside and Highend. It was also known as 'Africa'. The L-shaped barns probably date from the mid-18th century. James Renwick was there in 1790 and John Common was tenant in 1797. It was farmed by the Turnbulls through the 19th century, from about 1823. Thomas Turnbull was there in 1868. There was also once a small threshing mill there, powered

by water from a pond (it is 'Middleburn' in 1790 and marked 'Middleburn' on Stobie's 1770 map.

midden (*mi-din, -den, -deen*) *n.* literally the house waste heap or dunghill, but applied to mean any dirty or untidy place – 'yon hoose was a right midden'. Middens in Hawick were common at the front of every house, often under the forestairs. They were forbidden by Council rules in 1749, but mostly not removed until around 1800. The last to remain were those in the Sandbed, Kirk Wynd and Green Wynd (the owners paying a small rent to the Burgh to keep their middens), which were removed following a petition in 1810 – '... but a man may look at the moon till he land in the midding, for all that' [JTe], 'He raeises up in the puir owt o' the dust, an' lyfts up the needie owt o' the midden' [HSR], 'In 1749 it was enacted that all middings on the street be removed ...' [WNK], 'A stinkin' midden, a scartin' hen – There's sma' choice there 'tween craws and men' [DH], '... Like a struttin' cock on the midden heap' [WL] (also 'midding' and variants).

midden-stank (*mi-din-stawngk*) *n., arch.* a foul ditch that drains from a dung heap – '... But the hypocrite weed Grew rank in its stead, Frae a heart vile as yon midden-stank' [JoHa] (see **midden** and **stank**).

middest (*mi-dist*) *n., arch.* middle, midst, centre – '... in offering to beat up and break of the door of the dwelling-houss of Jean Hardie, subtenant to Janet Ritchieson, in the middest of the night' [BR1684].

middle (*mi-dul*) *v., arch.* to meddle, bother – 'Dunion ... is buirdly billie ti Ruberslaw, an there the perr stand ... leike as they war glunshin an shuirrin doon at aabodie that wad middle thum' [ECS].

Middle (*mi-dul*) *n.* former name for lands that were incorporated into the Wells estate near Bedrule. Along with 'Holm' they may have been part of the lands called **Dykes**. They are listed (along with Fowlerslands and Holm) in the 1511 charter of the Douglases of Cavers, along with the 'corn mill and walk mill' (that was later called Doveshaughmill). The lands were at one time partly in the Parish of Kirkton, but in the Barony of Cavers (on the west side of the Rule Water). In earlier times it may have been in the Barony of Feu-Rule. In 1634 James Stewart of Nether Horsburgh was served heir to his father Robert Stewart in his lands of 'Helme et Middill', with grain mill and fuller's mill called 'Dowishauch', comprising a 3 merk land in the Barony of Cavers. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and his brother Archibald in 1698, and still listed along with 'Helme' as having a corn mill and waulk mill attached. James Dryden was there in 1736. It is unclear whether these lands were associated with **East Middle** (it is 'Middill' and 'Myddill' in 1511 and 'Midle' in 1698; the origin of the name is probably from being the centre of the in-bye land of an estate).

Middle (*mi-dul*) *n.* lands in Cavers Parish, later divided into **East Middle** and **West Middle**. William Douglas was there in 1720 when he had a daughter baptised in Kirkton Parish (the origin probably comes from being farmlands central to the estate, as opposed to the out-bye land).

Middleburn (*mi-dul-burn*) *n.* former name for **Midburn**.

the Middle Loft (*thu-mi-dul-loft*) *n.* former balcony in St. Mary's Kirk, built in 1684 by James Thorbrand. In 1685 William Laing and Walter Scott (presumably Bailies at the time) were paid back the 100 marks Scots that it had cost to construct. This balcony was lost when the church was rebuilt around 1763. It was also known as 'the Steeple Loft'. The 2 front seats were formally assigned to the Bailies in 1707 (although this is a little confusing, since the 'Bailies' Loft' was a separate balcony). The Council paid 200 merks Scots for the timber work to fix it in 1708, the money being raised by assessing the Burgesses. It was one of two balconies that were entered from the steeple side, the higher one being the 'High Loft' – 'John Turnbull, mason, to collect ye Midle and Wester Lofts' [PR1718].

Middle Mains (*mi-dul-mānz*) *n.* former name for part of the demesne lands of Hassendean (see **Hassendean Mains**).

Middle Mairches (*mi-dul-mār-cheez*) *n.* the Middle Marches, generally referring to an area running from the Cheviots to the Kershope Burn. The Scottish Middle March consisted essentially of Roxburghshire (including Liddesdale), Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire, with judicial centre in Jedburgh, and the Wardens being the Kers or Kerrs for much of the time. The English Middle March consisted of Coquetdale, Redesdale and Tynedale. Together they saw the worst of the lawlessness of rieving times.

Middlemas (*mi-dul-mis*) *n.* **Adam** (d.bef. 1581) recorded being deceased when his son John witnessed a sasine for William (son to the deceased John) in Lilliesleaf in 1580/1. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) convicted in 1510 in Jedburgh Justice-aire,

with secretly destroying the wood of Gateshaw. **George** (16th C.) servant to James Kerr, son of the Laird of Greenhead. In 1586 his master was instructed to enter him and another servant into court. **Greig** Cornet in 2022. His time as Cornet was delayed by the Covid pandemic, with his tie including the date '2020'. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1561, when Thomas Scott of Haining was obliged to enter him before the Warden of the East Marches. Either he or 'quhyte Will Young', or his servant or some other person was to be warded to answer the charge of stealing from David Thomson in Berwick. He was presumably local. **James** (16th/17th C.) son of William of Lilliesleaf Chapel. In 1604 he and his father were declared rebels for failing to appear to answer to the charges of killing Thomas Kerr of Crailing and his servant. This appears to have been part of an on-going feud between the Kers and the Turnbulls, with the power of the courts on the Ker side. He is probably the brother of William of Lilliesleaf who (along with 2 other men) was part of a complaint in 1617 by George Douglas of Friarshaw and George Douglas in Lilliesleaf, specifically that the 3 men had tried to break into both the houses at Lilliesleaf and Friarshaw. He is also recorded as brother of William 'of Lillislie' listed in 1618 among men accused of assaulting and threatening George Turnbull of Belses and his workers; he was ordered to be imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth. **James** (d.bef. 1671) proprietor of Raperlaw. He was listed as owner of Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf on the 1643 county valuation, his lands being valued at £416. His is recorded as owner of 'Reaperhall' (i.e. Raperlaw) in 1670 when he brought a court action. In 1671 (by which time he was deceased) he is transcribed as 'portioner of Kaperhall'. In the 1663 Land Tax Rolls he paid tax on £110 10s, as one of the heritors of Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Emma (or Anna) married Walter Scott of Alton. He could be the same as the James of Raperlaw who married Anna Scott, and whose son William was involved with claims with her new husband Thomas Riddell in 1661. He is probably the James of 'Reperlaw' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. **James** (17th C.) paid the land tax on part of Raperlaw in 1678. These were the lands formerly held by Walter Turnbull and corrsponded to Childknow (valued at £101 19s 4d) and 'Part of the muir of Childknow' (valued at £33 9s 2d). He is recorded at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably related to the earlier James, as well as to Walter, who is also recorded at Raperlaw in 1694. The same lands were owned by Hunter of Hunthill in the 18th century. **James** (b.1819/20) woollen manufacturer, son of John. In 1861 he was living at 10 Slitrig Crescent and employing 18 workmen. He was at that time living with his widowed mother Isabella and his brother William. He may be the Mr. Middlemas of Slitrig Bank who gave a talk on 'Botany' to the Archæological Society in 1857. **James** (1919–45) son of Adam and Mary from Hawick. He was a Corporal with the 4th Battalion of the K.O.S.B., who was involved in the liberation of the town of Brunssum in the Netherlands. He was killed in an ammunition explosion near Tripsrath and buried ft Brunssum. He left a widow Elizabeth and son Jackie. **John** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Lilliesleaf who was listed among the Borderers pardoned in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. **John** (d.bef. 1581) tenant in Lilliesleaf, perhaps son of the earlier John. In 1563 his eldest daughter Janet was one of 2 choices of wife offered to William Davidson by Walter Riddell of that Ilk. Probably the same John was listed as owner of half of Raperlaw when it was leased to Andrew Gray, George Gray and Thomas Allan. He is probably the John in Lilliesleaf recorded being deceased in 1580/1 when his son William received sasine to his 4 husbandlands in Lilliesleaf. **John** (d.1601) brother of William of Lilliesleaf Chapel. He was killed in Jedburgh on Rood Fair Day in 1601 as part of an ongoing feud between Turnbulls and Kers. About 30 Turnbulls from the Minto area entered Jedburgh to find Thomas Kerr of Crailing (brother of the Provost), killing him and his servant and wounding several other Jedburgh men. On the Turnbull side he was killed, along with Robert Turnbull of Bewlie. Several men were later convicted and hanged for their part in this skirmish. Margaret Turnbull a relative (possibly sister) was one of the 'persewaris' of the case against the Kers for his murder. **John** of Alton (17th C.) mentioned in a 1666 list of landowners in Hassendean Parish. He may have been related to Walter Scott of Alton, who married Anna Middlemas at about that time. **John** (18th/19th C.) herd at Jedhead in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.1791) son of Alexander, he was born in Ednam. He was a small-scale manufacturer in Hawick in the early-to-mid 1800s. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 as foreman at Pathead and was at Stellhouse in 1840. In

1841 he was recorded as a woollen factory foreman, living at Stellhouse. He married Isabella Broomfield, sister of Alexander, who was foreman at Cumledge Mills. Their children included: Alexander; James (b.1820), who carried on his father's business; Elizabeth (Betsy), who married William Laidlaw (grocer and manufacturer); Isobella; Jane; William; and Margaret. **Robert** (18th C.) servant to Douglas of Cavers, recorded in 1785 and 1791. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: William (b.1785); and Janet (b.1791). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant at Spittal in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Scott and their children included Robert (b.1809). **Thomas** (15th C.) listed on a 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn in 1438. **Thomas** (15th C.) early member of this family, based at Ploro. He was master ranger of Yarrow from at least 1468, and presumably related to William, who was Ranger before him. He is surely the Thomas, cousin of Robert Scott of Haining, to whom Scott granted the lands of 'Greviston and Gillishauch' in Peeblesshire in 1476. He is recorded 'in Ploro', in 1494/5 (probably related to the area of Plora near Innerleithen). That year there was remission to Alexander, son of Andrew Turnbull of Dryden, for resetting the thefts of Adam Howiston and Robert Jackson. This included the slaughter of his wife and 2 sons, as well as 11 horses, 44 cows and a long list of items. This list is unique in its detailed specification of valuable goods belonging to a minor (but relatively wealthy laird) at the end of the 1400s. Also in 1494/5 John Scott of Ernclеuch was allowed to 'compone' for his part in several crimes, including bringing in thieves and 'traitors of Leven' to salughter his wife and two 'offspring', Ninian and John. He was probably the same as Thomas, chief of the Middlemas clan, who acquired Ploro in 1497. **Thomas** (16th C.) listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of being responsible for the deaths of Englishmen. He was said to have slain Quentin Watson. **Thomas** (19th C.) bank clerk in Glasgow, who probably had a Hawick connection. He donated 34 silver coins and 81 copper coins to the Museum sometime before 1865. **Thomas** 'Tammy Mid' (20th C.) metal merchant of the mid-20th century, running the business at 55 High Street, which was very successful during the War years. He was also known for his large feet, which meant he wore excessively patched hand-made boots. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of William of Middlemas. Along with his brother William, he was accused of harassing and attacking George Turnbull of Belses and his farm workers; appearing personally before the Privy Council, he was sent to Edinburgh Tolbooth afterwards. William Elliot, his servitor, was also involved. George Ker, apparent of Cavers Carre became cautioner for him and his brother William for the sum of 300 merks, not to harm George Turnbull or his family or servants. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax on 2 hearths and was probably related to James, who was also listed there. **William** (14th/15th C.) Vicar of Selkirk. In 1425 he was granted the office of Master of the Ward of Yarrow by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, confirmed by James I in the following year; his nephew George was also named in the charter as his successor in the office. In 1436 he was recorded in a charter related to St. Andrews Kirk in Peebles. Probably the same William 'de Meldiemast' recorded in 1406 when the Bishop of Glasgow asked for a benefice for him from Kelso Abbey, although he was also perpetual vicar of Durrisdeer. **William** (15th C.) Master Ranger of Yarrow Ward from at least 1456 until 1460. He was succeeded in this office by Thomas, who was therefore probably his son. **William** (15th/16th C.) along with David Hoppringle, Walter Scott of Howpasley and George Hepburn, he held the lands of Boonraw, which passed to Robert Scott of Stirches in 1504/5. Perhaps the same William is recorded in 1502 when Robert Scott in Synton and William Scott in Fenwick were fined for failing to enter him in the itinerant court at Jedburgh. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1527 as a witness in Selkirk for a transaction involving land in Lilliesleaf. **William** of Lilliesleaf (16th C.) recorded as 'Middilmest in Lilliseleif' in 1563 when he 'wadset' his lands at the 'Hungrie Hills' and other lands near Lilliesleaf Kirk to Walter Riddell of that Ilk. In the same year he was 'William Myddilmest in Lislie Freirschaw' when he rented some land to John Redford, this being 'Coit acre' and a rig of land lying in 'Myddillis' (perhaps suggesting a connection with his name). Probably the same William is recorded in 1562 when he let an acre of land in fields of the town of Lilliesleaf to Hohn Hislop. He is probably the William 'Middelmest of Lillisle'

recorded in 1580 when he admitted John Donaldson as tenant to 6 acres of land in the town of Lilliesleaf, for yearly payments of 24 pounds; these lands were at 'Portus Croft Heid'. He may be the William, son of the deceased John of Lilliesleaf recorded in 1580/1 when he received sasine for 4 husbandlands in Lillieleaf. In 1581 he witnessed a transaction between William Scott in Burnfoot and Scott's future wife Janet, daughter of William Scott in Huntly. Also in 1581 he witnessed an agreement involving the liferent of Blindhaugh and Castleside with the Scotts in Blindhaugh. Probably the same William is recorded in 1581/2 when 'one quarter of the half husbandland' of his steading held by John Smail was given to Smail's mother as part of a marriage contract. He is also recorded as 'Middilmest of Leilsle' in 1583/4 when he received half of the meadow of Belses. And in 1589 he was involved in an action with Walter Riddell over the 'Treincersgait'. He may be the same William described in 1595/6 as 'officiario baronie de Lillisleif' (probably meaning the Baron Bailie) when he was granted the 5-pound land of Bewlie and 7 husbandlands and 2 cottage-lands within Lilliesleaf. **William** of Chapel (16th/17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, probably son of the earlier William. He was 'William Middilmest of Lileslie Chapel' when he was ordered captured along with Hector Turnbull of Bewlie, for the slaughter of Thomas Kerr of Crailing in 1601. This was a result of a skirmish in Jedburgh, when about 30 Turnbulls from the Minto area entered Jedburgh seeking Ker, this being part of on ongoing feud between the families. He had a brother John, who was killed in Jedburgh on that day in 1601. He was declared a rebel in 1604, along with his son James, for the murder of Thomas Kerr of Crailing in that skirmish in Jedburgh in 1601. Thomas Turnbull of Minto acted as cautioner. He could be the Laird of 'Chapel-Middelmiss' whose wife was a daughter of Walter Scott of Synton and Whitslade (according to Scott of Satchells). He is probably the William 'Middlemest of the Chapel' whose servant Willie Scot was apprehended as a fugitive in Dysart in 1610. He is probably the William 'of Lillislie' who in 1618 was accused of harassing and attacking George Turnbull of Belses and his farm workers. His brother James, sons William and Walter, and other supporters were also involved. He was ordered by the Privy Council to be entered into Edinburgh Tolbooth 'and to remain there till further order be taken with them'. He is probably the William 'of Lillisleis Chappell' who in 1617 the Rutherfords complained was still at the horn, but not yet apprehended. Additionally, in 1619 Archibald Ker in Bowden complained that he owed him money and was 'unrelaxed from a horning'. **William** of Chapel (17th C.) son of William of Chapel. He is probably the 'William Midlemest, younger' of Lilliesleaf named in 1618 among Middlemases and their supporters who had harassed and attacked George Turnbull of Belses and his farm workers; appearing personally before the Privy Council, he was sent to Edinburgh Tolbooth afterwards. George Ker, apparent of Cavers Carre became cautioner for him and his brother Walter for the sum of 300 merks, not to harm George Turnbull or his family or servants. He was served heir to his father in 1622 in the lands of Raperlaw. He is probably the 'William Midlemaist of Lillisleif Chappell' recorded as a juror in the 1622 and 1623 Commissioners' Courts and 'Williame Middlemest of Chapell' on an assize in 1624. He is probably the 'goodmane of the chapell' recorded in 1628 when his son James was said to have been cured by Isobel 'Howetsone', who was accused of witchcraft. **William** (17th C.) son of James of Raperlaw and Anna Scott. In 1661 his guardian John Middlemas was involved in a discharge of claims with his mother and her new husband Thomas Riddell **William** (b.1833/4) from Earlston, he was son of John, a woollen carder in Wilton. He was a shopkeeper on Wilton Place according to Slater's 1852 directory and in the 1851 census (when only 17 years old). By 1861 he was working as a woollen spinner and living with his mother and other family members at 10 Slitrig Crescent. He may be the William who was the 30th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856 and who gave a talk on 'The Flora of the Borders' in 1857. He also donated to the Museum in 1865 'the cedar cone which surmounted the pulpit sounding-board of the old East Bank Church. He could also be the William who was in Newcastle in 1868 when he donated a half-crown of Charles II (formerly spelled 'Medelmeste', 'Middelmass', 'Middelmest', 'Middilmaste', 'Middilmest', 'Middlemast', 'Middlemess', 'Middlemist', 'Middlemost', 'Midlemaist', 'Midlemist', 'Myddilmaist', 'Myddilmast', 'Myddilmaste', 'Myddilmest', 'Mydylmest', etc.).

middle raw (*mi-dul-raw*) *n.* middle row in the pack or scrum in rugby, consisting of the two locks, playing at numbers 4 and 5.

the Middle Raw (*thu-mi-dul-raw*) *n.* alternative name for **the Mid Raw**, used in Slater's 1852 directory.

Middlerig (*thu-mi-dul-rig*) *n.* former name for a steading in Hobkirk Parish. The location is uncertain. William Robson was there in 1801 (it is 'Middlerig' in 1801).

the Middle Shires (*thu-mi-dul-shīrz*) *n.* name sometimes used for the Borders area (on both sides) after the Union of the Crowns in 1603.

Middles Roundel (*mi-dulz-rown-dul*) *n.* small hill to the south of West Middles farm. It reaches a heigh of 187 m and contains a triangulation pillar.

Middlesteid (*mi-dul-steeds*) *n.* Middlestead, farm in Selkirk Parish, east of Oakwood Mill. Lands of the farm bordered on the Parish of Ashkirk. It is probably the 'Middlestead of Falside' granted to James Scott of Kirkurd in 1490. John Scott of Middlestead was listed by Scott of Satchells among the men who were on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. Archibald, son of Gilbert Eliott of Stobs ('Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartins'), inherited the lands in 1637. There were Plummers there from about the mid-17th century and Scott-Plummers in the 19th century. Robert Preacher was tenant in 1719 (it is 'Midlestead' in c.1680 and 'Middilstead' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Midgap see **Midgehope**

Midgard (*mid-gawrd*) *n.* farm situated between Cavers and Cavers Mains. Mason Archibald Minto was there in 1767. The mother of the Laird of Cavers was recorded there in 1868.

Midgehope (*mi-jup??*) *n.* farm in the Ettrick valley, just south of Ettick village. It was owned by Melrose Abbey in 1415 when neighbouring lands were swapped with Scott of Rankilburn for the lands of Bellendean. Simon Scott was recorded there in 1494/5 and Walter Scott in 1502. It was part of the lands owned by Melrose Abbey until about the Reformation. Along with Thirlestane, it was raided by a large group of Amstrongs in 1543, taking 200 cows, 20 horses and 4 or 5 prisoners. There were Littles there in 1573. In the late 16th century William Scott of Midgehope was 2nd son of William of Tushielaw, and ancestor of the Scotts of Horsleyhill. It may be the 'Medop' belonging to Walter Scott of Tushielaw in 1586 when 24 cattle and 400 sheep were stolen by a gang of Armstrongs and later another 36 cattle 400 sheep, 3 horses and 'the insight of the whole town'. Gilbert Eliott of Stobs held the reversion of half the lands, resigning this to Walter Scott of Tushielaw in 1620. The lands were still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1670. Charles Scott of Woll owned the lands in 1785. In the late 18th century John Scott of Midgehope was a son of William of Woll and father of William of Teviot Bank. Andrew Henderson was owner in 1803 – 'Gae warn the lads of Thirlstone, Gemscleugh, and Newburgh fair, With Tushielaw, and Midgehope, in armour to appear' [WSB] (called 'Midgap' by Scott of Satchells; it is 'Mighope' and 'Migehope' in 1415, 'mygchop' in 1494/5, 'mygehop' in 1502, 'Migehoip' in 1564, 'Megehoip' in 1573 and 'Midshope' in c.1680; 'Midgehoop' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

midgie (*mi-jee*) *n.* a midge – 'A caa stop scratchin this midgie bite'.

Mid Grain (*mid-grān*) *n.* small stream that rises on Whitegrain Fell and flows north-east to join Singdean Burn (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Mid Hill (*mid-hil*) *n.* hill in the Slitrig Water, to the east of Stobs Woodfoot. On a shelf near the summit is a hill-fort, approximately 75 m by 40 m, but largely destroyed by later occupation by a settlement and quarrying. It consists of inner and outer ramparts, and contains several hut circles associated with the settlement. Just south-east of the fort are the remains of a linear earthwork, traceable about 140 m, but probably once longer.

Mid Hill (*mid-hil*) *n.* hill on the southern side of the Borthwick valley, just to the south-east of Eilrig farm, and reaching a height of 317 m.

Mid Hill (*mid-hil*) *n.* hill on the northern side of the Borthwick valley, near the head of Borthwickbrae Burn. It lies between Byrelee Hill and Easter Hill and reaches a height of 368 m.

Mid Hill (*mid-hil*) *n.* hill in upper Liddesdale, lying on the west side of Cliffhope Burn near Singdean. It reaches a height of 434 m (it appears to be marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Middle').

Mid Hill (*mid-hil*) *n.* hill in the very upper part of the Hermitage valley, south-west of Twislehope Hope. It reaches a height of 436 m.

Midholm (*mi-dum*) *n.* former name for **Midlem**, particularly used to refer to its Secessionist congregation in the 18th century.

Midlem (*mid-lum*) *n.* hamlet north of Hawick and about 4½ miles east of Selkirk. It has an old rectangular lay-out, with the smithy in the middle of the village green. It was once a linen manufacturing centre, and a village of some importance. It lies on the Midlem Burn, which joins the Ale Water. The village is mentioned in 1119 in connection with Selkirk Abbey and remained

in monastic hands for 450 years, with the Knights Templar apparently also having some land there. The village also had possibly the first Secession church in Scotland, built in 1746, and closed in 1938, with some Hawick area families travelling all the way there for services; there are baptismal records covering the period 1743–1919 (with some gaps). The top end of the village offers a magnificant view of Ruberslaw. In 1535 Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was tried (and found not guilty) of leading men from Liddesdale to there, stealing 100 cows and 20 horses. J. Walter Elliot wrote 'The Story of Midlem and the Midlem Pail' (the origin is Old English 'middel ham', meaning simply 'middle homestead'; it first occurs as 'Middelham' about 1120, is 'Mydlem' in 1535 and only gains its modern spelling by the 17th century; it occurs on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map as 'Midlumm', on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Midlum' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Midlumm').

Midlem Mill (*mid-lum-mil*) *n.* farm with a mill, situated near the village of Midlem. John Lillie and James Lawson are recorded there in 1493. It was latater a seat of a branch of the Elliots. The first Laird, in the mid-17th century, was Gavin Eliott, also of Grange (son of 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairters' and ancestor of the Earls of Minto), whose initials were carved on the stone that supported the mill wheel. He was followed by Robert, another Robert and finally Gavin. Robert Elliot paid tax on his lands there valued at about £400 in 1678. Lady Elliot paid tax on 19 windows in 1753. The estate was sold off to clear debts in about 1756. It was purchased by Prof. George Stewart in 1773 and shortly afterwards by Dr. William Hunter. Robert Scott was farmer there in 1797 and Thomas Weir in the 1860s. The Hunters of Union Hall purchased the lands and combined them into the new estate of Linthill. When the house was rebuilt it was named Linthill (also spelled 'Middlemilne', 'Midlemilne', 'Midlem-miln', 'Midlemmiln', 'Midlemmylne', 'Midlamylne'; it is 'Midlaymilne' in Hawick Burgh records of 1734; it is 'Midlammill' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and just 'Mill' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Mid Liddle Street (*mid-li-dul-stee'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, lying along the west side of the Liddel (or Liddle) Water, between North Liddle Street and South Liddle Street.

Midlothian (*mid-lō-thee-in*) *n.* county sharing a small common border with the north of Roxburghshire.

midnicht (*mid-nicht*) *n.* midnight – '... At dark midnicht, on passers-by, 'Twill through the hedgerows keek' [TCh], 'There's a silence in the cobbled wynds, and snell the midnicht air' [JYH], 'For aa A pat a warm pig i the bed, it was midnicht or A cam a-heat' [ECS].

Midquarter (*mid-kwar'-ur*) *n.* former farm in Abbotrule Parish. It was advertised for lease in 1785, along with others on the Abbotrule estate. 'Doorpool, Midquarter, (including the Easter Park) and a small possession, part of the Farm occupied by George Minto' was listed on the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, owned by Charles Kerr of Abbotrule and valued at about £210 (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Midraw see **the Mid Raw**

the Mid Raw (*thu-mid-raw*) *n.* row of pended, thatched tenements which stood in the centre of what is now Drumlanrig Square, between the Fore and Back Raws. The original construction may date back to around the 16th century. It exists in several photographs, including one during its demolition, showing the arched lower floor. A public well, originating at the Sclidder Springs, stood at the bottom. The gable end at the top held a large notice board. It was the location for some of the densest and poorest housing conditions in Hawick, with no sanitation and some rooms still having clay floors. It is estimated that there were 110 people living in 10 separate houses. By the latter part of the 19th century they had become very dilapidated and the building was demolished in 1884, after being purchased by public subscription and gifted to the Town (since the Council had no powers to declare houses unfit for habitation). A Commemorative plaque was placed on a nearby house. In 1910 the site was turned into an ornamental garden with fountain and the Brown Clock in the centre of the Square, designed by J.P. Alison. Some of the stone was used to build the wall along the roadside at Pipleheugh (since rebuilt), and a wooden cup in the Museum was made by James Thomson from a salvaged beam. A few fragments of the former Pipleheugh wall were incorporated into the James Thomson statue base. A photograph was taken shortly before the demolition – 'Though the Moat itsel' may fa', Like the famous auld Mid Raw ...' [JEDM], '... And we maun bid a last farewell To the Auld Mid Raw' [JT].

Midroughlee (*mid-rowch-lee*) *n.* former name for a steading in Jedforest. It was recorded along with Wester Roughlee and Roughleeneuk in 1538 and 1539, valued at 30 shillings (it is 'Mydrouchleis' in 1538 and 1539; see **Roughlee**).

mids (*midz*) *n., arch.* the middle, middle of, midst – '... he sall set the thornis within his awin bounds, and his nichbour's within the midds ...' [BR1640], 'In the myds o'' [JAHM], 'Threh the mids o thir verra busses ...' [ECS], 'I' the mids o' Lammas fair' [GW], a middle course, medium example, compromise – 'There's a guid mids! Bit A daarsay there's a selly bit aboot uz aa ...' [ECS].

Midshaw see **Meadshaw**

Midshiels (*mid-sheelz*) *n.* farm near the Teviot about 2 miles north-east of Hawick, just north of Briery Yards, nestled between the Teviot and the old railway line. A mound nearby is said to be the site of a cottage that was covered over when the residents had the plague (as recounted by W.N. Knnedy in 1858); this may be the same as the round cairn, planted with trees, which is about 300 m north-west of the house (on the opposite side of the road, near the railway, marked 'Tumulus' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map) and about 25 m in diameter. There is also an ancient standing stone, just to the north-east of the cairn; this is about 2.3 m high, 4-sided and more than 2 m around at the base. Aerial photography has revealed signs of an enclosure in the field to the north of the house. Redemption money was paid for the lands (along with Appletreehall) by Alexander Scott of Howpasley and Abington in 1470. Superiority of the lands (along with Appletreehall and parts of Hassendean) were forfeited after the execution of Alexander, Lord Home in 1516, passing to James Lundie, but returning to George, Lord Home, probably in 1522. Robert Scott of Howpasley and his wife Isobel Murray had a charter of the lands in 1536, when they were part of the barony of Hassendean, with superior being Alexander, Lord Home. It was probably owned (along with Appletreehall) by Walter Scott of Howpasley before that. It passed to Sir Walter Scott of Birkenside in 1578/9 and then his son Walter Scott of Howpasley in 1588. In 1611 it was confirmed to Philip Scott of Dryhope by the superior Alexander Cranston of Mordiston. Walter Scott of Midshiels was recorded in 1628. It was a tenanted farm of the Scotts of Buccleuch from at least the late 17th century. Some women from here were supposedly involved in the dispute over the removal of Hassendean Kirk's roof to Roberton in the late 17th century. It was part of the lands of Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton in 1678. It was recorded as 'Mitcheels' among the lands transferred from Hassendean Parish to Wilton in 1690. The Laird of Newton (probably Francis Scott) was living there in 1694, when he paid tax for having 7 hearths. Walter Scott of Crumhaugh was living there in 1722 and 1724, Robert Turnbull and Richard Turnbull in 1729, William Turnbull and Robert Turnbull in 1733–36, Andrew Stewart and Walter Grieve in 1737, James Douglas in 1739 and Robert Scott in 1741. Walter Scott of Crumhaugh was living there in 1742 and Gideon Scott was there in 1747. Rebecca Scott paid the window tax on 16 windows there in 1748. Capt. John Douglas of Cavers purchased the estate from the Scotts of Crumhaugh in the mid-1700s. After his death in 1786 it was inherited by the son of his cousin, who was Archibald Douglas of Adderstone. Archibald Douglas owned the farm by 1788 (and still recorded that way in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), when it was valued at £235. John Skinner was a servant there in 1799. It was later the home of miller John White. The Douglases sold the land to William Turnbull of Fenwick in 1852, who sold it in 1896 to Rutherford Shiells. The level area in front of the house was used on several occasions for reviewing the Border Mounted Rifles. The road to Hawick passing near here was improved in 1775. The house is a grade B listed building – 'And there were three wives in Midshiells, And three in Bridieyairds; And they're awa to the Kirk o' Hassendean, And left baith wheel and cairds' [T] (it is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Midsheels', on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Meadsheills' and on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Meidshiels'; it was recorded as 'Mydschelis' in 1535 and 1536, 'meidschellis' in 1561/2, 'Midsheills' in 1628, 'Midlesheels' in 1681, 'Meidsheils' in 1678, 'Mitcheels' in 1690, 'Meitchels' in 1694, 'Meatsheels' in 1711, 'mitchels' in 1724, 'medshiels' in 1729, 'Mitsheals' and 'Mitchels' in 1737, 'Meetcheels' in 1739, 'midachiels' in 1741, 'Meetshiels' in 1821 and 'Midshields' in 1841).

Midsideshaw (*mid-sīd-shaw*) *n.* former lands in the Rule valley, described a a 'pendicle' of 'Woollie' (i.e. Wolfelee) in 1659 (it is possible this is an error for 'Macksideshaw').

Mid Sike (*mid-sīk*) *n.* small stream on the north side of the Borthwick valley. It joins the Hoscote Burn just below Black Sike.

Midsummer (*mid-su-mur*) *n.* formerly in Scotland this was June 24th, sometimes used as a term day – '... geifand a penny of the wsuale mone of Scotland at the Fest of Nativete of Sant Jhone the Baptist, callit Mydsomer ...' [SB1500].

Midsummer Fair (*mid-su-mur-fār*) *n.* former fair taking place at various dates in the Summer in Hawick. In 1670 it happened on 24th June, actually close to the middle of Summer. However, it was on 5th July in the 18th century. It was moved to 17th July (the day before the St. Boswells Fair) in 1799. It was set up as a fair and market for cattle, wool and linen goods, and ceased around the middle of the 19th century.

mie see **mei**

Milbank (*mil-angk*) *n.* **Sir Frederick Acclom** (1820–98) of Well (near Ripon), M.P. and famous sportsman of his times. He holds one of the records for the most grouse shot in a single day (2,070 in a party with 6 guns in 1872). He took part in a celebrated early cricket match at Borthwickbrae in the 1840s, and at the return game on the Upper Haugh drove the ball from the Upper Haugh into the Under Haugh. He was recorded in a directory of 1852 living at Borthwickbrae. Along with his wife he presented a silver chalice, paten and wine flagon to St. Cuthbert's Kirk.

Milburn see **Millburn**

mile (*mīl*) *n.* mile, note that the singular form is often used for the plural – 'Selkirk is eleeven mile away', 'how mony meile? (= how many miles?)' [ECS].

mile (*mīl*) *n., arch.* wild celery, Apium graveolens (noted by J. Jamieson).

mile (*mīl*) *n., arch.* a fluke, parasite found on the intestines and livers of sheep (noted by J. Jamieson).

Miles (*mīlz*) *n.* **Francis** (b.1705) son of Richard. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for 'periewiggmaker' Robert (surely a relative, perhaps his brother). In 1723 in Hawick he married Isabel Phaup or 'Phape'. Their children included: Margaret (b.1723); Jean (b.1724); Thomas (b.1726); Robert (b.1728); Gideon (b.1730); William (b.1737); and Francis (b.1740). The witnesses in 1730 were Richard and Robert (probably his father and other relative). **Francis** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Mary Hair. Their children included Isobel (b.1743). He could be the same man as the barber, if he married twice. **Francis** (18th C.) married Margaret Riddell in Hawick in 1758. He could be the barber of that name who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Scott and Ann 'Doeg' in 1758. He could be the Francis who witnessed a baptism for wig-maker Robert in 1766. **James** (19th C.) married Isabella Hessel in Hawick in 1869. Their son Adam may have drowned in a pool near the Flex. **Mr.** (16th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1579. James Burn, indweller in Selkirk, owed him 5 half firlots of meal. His forename is not recorded. **Richard** (17th/18th C.) wig-maker in Hawick. In 1697 2 women were convicted of stealing 'ane laced pinner' from his wife. In 1709 he witnessed a baptism for Adam Brown, 'Headhouse younger'. In 1714 he witnessed a baptism for Robert (who was surely closely related). He may be the same Richard who married Agnes Lindsay in Hawick in 1705 and whose children included: Francis (b.1705), also a wigmaker; and Richard (b.1707). The witnesses in 1707 were gardener James Falsyde and merchant Thomas Hardie. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Martha Bell and their son Richard was baptised in 1714. The witnesses in 1714 were Richard (who was surely either his father or brother) and John Norville. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) wigmaker in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for Archibald Little in 1717. He was recorded as 'periewiggmaker' in Hawick in 1725. Also in 1725 he was 'wigmaker' when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter Scott. He married Jean Cook in Hawick in 1715. Their children included: Mary (b.1716); Isobella (b.1718); Agnes (b.1719); Margaret (b.1721); Janet (b.1723); and Robert (b.1725). The witnesses in 1725 were Francis (who was surely related) and John Scott 'Whitegates'. **Robert** (18th C.) wig-maker in Hawick. He married Rachel Nichol (perhaps this was the 2nd marriage of the wigmaker Robert who had married Jean Cook). Their children included Mary (b.1737). The witnesses to her baptism were merchant William Oliver junior and Kirk Officer John Telfer. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Elizabeth (b.1758); Margaret (b.1760); and an unnamed child (b.1762). **Robert** (18th C.) wigmaker in Hawick, who married Ann Elliot. Their children included: William (b.1764); Catherine (b.1766); William (again, b.1768); and Robert (b.1775). The witnesses in 1764 were Francis and John (with the surnames hard to read) and in 1766 were Francis Miles (surely a close relative) and Archibald Elliot. He could be the Robert whose daughter Agnes died in Hawick in 1777. He could be son of the earlier wig-maker of the same name (or he married twice with a big gap). He is probably the Robert who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Aitkin in Hawick in 1796. He could be the stockingmaker recorded in the Militia ballot in 1799 among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish';

he was still on the list in 1801. He could be the barber who died in 1805. **Robert** (d.1805) local barber, son of Francis. His children included: James, who married Isabella Hessel; and unnamed children who died in 1805 and 1808 – 'Robert Miles the barber, and Michael up the stair, Willie Tully makes the wigs, and Jenny buys the hair' [T]. **Robert** (b.1812/3) stocking-maker living on O'Connell Street in 1841 and in Wilton Kirkstyle in 1851. He married Janet Bramwell. Their children included: Robert (b.1836); John; Euphemia; James; David; and Agnes. His older sister Elizabeth also lived with him. He could be the Robert who died in 1877. **Robert** (b.1836) son of Robert, he worked as a fuller in Wilton. In 1851 he was living on Langlands Bank. He married Ann Stewart and their children included Agnes and Robert. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He could be the William born to Robert and Ann Elliot in Hawick in 1768 (also formerly written 'Myles').

Milestane Peth (*mīl-stān-peth*) *n.* former name for a track between Ashybank and Honeyburn. The path went to the south from the main Hawick-Denholm road (A698), crossing a small hill that was removed to straighten the road. It is now by-passed by the modern course of the main road. There was once a ford across the Teviot at the foot of the path. It is now marked on the Ordnance Survey map through the name of the wood alongside the A698 near there. The name derived from a milestone that was once on the road near there, marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, showing 4 miles to Hawick and 16 miles to Kelso – 'Wull had been down in the water leistering, and at the ford at Milestone path saw a five-and-twenty pounder spawning' [WNK].

mile stanes (*mīl-stānz*) *n., pl.* formerly, numbered markers by the side of a road, set out at intervals of 1 mile. Wood's 1824 map show a mile stone near the present position of the Horse.

Milfield Plain see **Millfield Plain**

the Military Hospital (*thu-mi-li'-u-ree-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* hospital in Hawick for treating wounded soldiers during WWI. It was also known as 'Hawick War Hospital', where?? Patients were banned from visiting licensed premises.

the Militia (*thu-mi-li-sha*) *n.* an army distinct from the professional army, being the forerunner of today's Territorial Army. The history of the militia goes back for hundereds of years, although locally it is relevant only in the 17th to 19th centuries. In Hawick the term was applied to one of a number of partly voluntary forces, although technically distinct from the Volunteers and the Yeomanry. There are records of court cases involving 'his Majesty's Militia' from the 1660s, when money was raised and men were selected to serve by ballot. There was an explicit enrolment in 1688, with 2 men fined for fleeing the Town when they were recruiting and 2 women fined for verbally abusing the Bailies when they were 'outreiking' the Royal forces. In 1694 there was an account for the 'levy money' for 252 men in Hawick and 8 in the Flex; in the same year 4 men were admitted as Honorary Burgesses for serving 'as militia hired men for the said town'. In 1796 a law was passed proscribing that each community should provide men or pay £25 each, which Hawick initially did for its quota of 3. In each parish, schoolmasters, assisted by constables, were meant to provide lists of all men between the ages of 19 and 30 (later extended to 18 and 35), those serving to be chosen by ballot from such lists (although there were reasons for exceptions, and it was possible to find a substitute). Lists for each parish were drawn up in the period 1797–1802; there was some resistance, with officials being harassed and some copies of lists destroyed, as recorded in the surviving Lieutenancy Book for the Count of Roxburgh. The lists, from 1797, 1799 and 1801, provide a useful slice of the population of Roxburghshire, containing all able-bodied men born roughly in the 1770s. The selected men joined the '4th Regiment of the North British Militia'. From the county there were 68 men balloted in 1799. Initially such forces were under the command of the Lord Lieutenants of each county. Men had to commit to a certain number of days of service (21 days annually) over 5 years, during which they could be called up in times of need. Militia units were very active in the years around 1800, with the threat of French invasion. On the volunteer side, Hawick was the rallying place for the upper troop of Roxburghshire Yeomanry, while the early 19th century saw more men join the local Militia, initially the 'Dumfries' regiment, but later one based more locally. The 1st Regiment Roxburghshire (Local) Militia also was established in 1810 and based at Jedburgh, with the 2nd Regiment based at Kelso. The men in these units were drawn by ballot (between the ages of 18 and 30), served for 4 years, and were not allowed to find substitutes. The would only train within the county, unless invasion or rebellion broke out. There is a record of

messages being posted at schoolhouses in Selkirkshire in 1813, dedcribing the balloting process. The Dumfries Militia, continued to recruit in Hawick through much of the 19th century. When the 'Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Kirkcudbrightshire Militia' disbanded in 1861, there were 705 men, including 189 from roxburghshire – 'Hawick and Jedburgh loyalty show, In defence of our king and our nation; They have given their hand, to join the chosen band, In the Roxburgh local Militia' [BY].

the Milk Drum (*thu-milk-drum*) *n.* former popular name for the hospitality offered to the Drums and Fifes on the Friday morning around 7 a.m. The tradition is said to have started when Mrs. Hardie, proprietor of the dairy, offered one of the ailing members of the band some fresh milk in 1871. It was continued by Hardie's and then the Brown family (at what point rum may have been added is not known!).

milkit (*mil-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* milked – 'When bonnye Jeanye Roole she milket the yowes I' the buchte aboon the lynne . . . ' [JTe].

Milksweet Willie's Thorn (*milk-swee'-wi-leez-thōrn*) *n.* ancient thorn bush at Newmill, associated with the ballad 'Rattlin Roarin Willie' (see also **Sweet Milk**).

milk-the-kye (*milk-thu-kI*) *n., arch.* the dock weed in its seed-bearing stage.

milk thrissle (*milk-thri-sul*) *n., arch.* the milk thistle, Silybum marianum (also 'milky thrissle'; see **thrissle**).

mill (*mil*) *n.* a factory, building containing manufacturing machines, particularly referring to a knitwear factory. 'The mill' is a familiar name for one of the main town factories. The first factories in Hawick appeared in the late 18th century, for the manufacture of linen tapes and carpets. Spinning and weaving then moved from being domestic operations, to being organised in large factories. Through the 19th century these dominated employment in the Town. Working conditions were poor to start with; it is recorded in the 1830s that the standard working week was 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday to Saturday, with night shifts coming in at about that time. Women were employed as well as men, but traditionally in different jobs, and with children working as 'piecers' from about the age of 9. In earlier times the word referred exclusively to a corn mill, which in older records would be 'miln' – '. . . Mind, aw'm gettin' the hang o' it And next year, for the mill aw'll maybe no yearn' [AY], 'There's a little town that's nestling 'mid the glory of the hills, Where the smoke goes rising slowly from the busy, scattered mills' [WFC].

Mill (*mil*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) butler at Cavers in 1785, when he was working for Capt. John Douglas. **William** (18th C.) married Bessie Tudhope in Bedrule in 1725. **William** (19th C.) married Isabella Rathie in Wilton in 1846. Their children included Helen (b.1846).

the Mill Acre (*thu-mil-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for a triangle of land north of Wellington Street, bounded by Wilton Path and Langlands Road (presumably once connected with Roughheugh Mill).

Mill Acre (*mil-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for lands associated with Belses Mill. They were included among lands served to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre in 1678, after the death of his son Andrew (it is 'Mylne aiker' in 1678 and 'Milnaiker' in 1684).

Millbank (*mil-bawngk*) *n.* another name for the Mill Path. It was also the name of the hosiery factory (and hosue) built at the top of the street for Robert Ewen and later part of Hogg's Mill. Houses in this area were removed to make way for the railway to Carlisle in about 1860 ('Mill Bank Street' is recorded in the 1851 census).

Millbank Hoose (*mil-bawngk*) *n.* house on the Mill Path, once the residence of Provost and manufacturer Robert Ewen.

Millburn (*mil-burn*) *n.* former lands located roughly where Hermitage village is. In 1718 it was included along with Over Closs and several other farmsteads in the survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. 'Overcloss alias Milburnholme' was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. In 1839 in the New Statistical Survey it was reported that the Nine Stane Rig within the bounds of this farm. A flint found near here is in Hawick Museum – 'Now, wae be to thee, Armstrong o' Millburn! And O an ill death may'st thou dee! Through thee we have lost brave Lairistan, But his equal thou wilt never be' [ES] (also written 'Milburn'; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Milburne', on the Buccleuch survey as 'Millburne' and is probably the 'Milholme' of Sandison's c.1590 map).

Millburnholm (*mil-burn-hōm*) *n.* former farm where the Whitrope Burn meets the Hermitage Water, at the modern location of Hermitage village. This was probably the farm of 'Jame of Milbourne home' (most likely an Elliot) recorded in 1587/8. William Henderson was tenant there in 1694. It was included along with Over Closs,

Millburn and several adjacent farmsteads when surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718. The former farmhouse was visited by Sir Walter Scott and Robert Shortreed in 1792, and was at that time the last of the old style cottages in the district. It was a single storey at one end, consisting of 2 rooms, with an extra storey with low-ceilinged bedrooms at the other end, and with tiny windows looking through the thatched roof; it also had a 'lowpin-on stane' and chimneys made of rushes. Willie Elliot was farmer there at that time, and still recorded in 1797. Adam Heatley was a servant there in 1799, Gideon Scott was shepherd in 1801 and Francis Oliver was servant in 1801. Robert Elliot was farmer there in 1821 and 1841. There is a linear earthwork there, running east from the B6399 at least to the next stream, possibly all the way to the Roughley Burn (it is 'Mylnburnholme' in 1694, 'Milnburnholm' in 1797 and 'Millburn Holm' in 1821; it is 'Milneburneholme' and 'Millburneholme' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and is on Stobie's 1770 map).

Millburn Schuil see **Hermitage Schuil**

Mill Cornet (*mil-kōr-ni'*) *n.* a mock Cornet selected in one of the local knitwear factories. Usually it was the youngest apprentice, and in the larger mills there were also Cornet's Lasses, as well as Right- and Left-Hand Men and their Lasses, with those selected being the youngest 3 male and female employees. They would wear the same jackets and hats each year, and the party would go round the various 'flats', entertaining the workforce. The practice took place from at least the 1920s, including Braemar, Hawick Cashmere, John Laing's, Johnstone's, Lyle & Scott's, Pesco's, Pringle's, Turner & Rutherford's and Woodcock's. The tradition largely died out in the 1970s, but is still continued by a few companies.

Millcote (*mil-ko'*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale recorded on a rental roll from about 1376, and associated with the Mangerton estate. They are listed as 'Mylncotis' and with a value of 10 shillings.

mill-dam see **dam**

mill-door (*mil-dōr*) *n., arch.* entrance to a mill – 'Saying 'She has a mooth like (or as big as) a mill-door (= one very large and gaping)' [GW].

the Millennium Nature Trail (*thu-mi-len-ee-um-nā-chur-trāl*) *n.* nature trail laid out in Wilton Lodge Park around 2000. There is an accompanying leaflet that describes the trail, which starts from the Museum.

the Millennium Stane (*thu-mi-len-ee-um-stān*) *n.* commemorative standing stone placed on the Miller's Knowes in 2000, inscribed – 'Look back on Bonnie Teviotside, and Hawick Among the Hills'. It was brought from a quarry near Jedburgh.

miller (*mi-lur*) *n.* person who runs a corn mill, having a special status within a barony – 'Ee've the cheek o' (or as muckle impetence as) the miller's horse' [GW], 'ti droon the miller' meant to add too much water to dough, liquor, etc. (see also **millers**).

Miller (*mi-lur*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Bessie Barrie and their son Walter was baptised in Hawick in 1683; this was on the same day as a child of John Barrie, who may have been his wife's brother. The witnesses in 1683 were students James Aitkin and James Scott. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Walter in 1690 and for Francis in 1691 (possibly his sons). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Cauldmill in 1723. His children included: James (b.1721); and Adam (b.1723). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Appletreehall in 1724. He married Elspeth 'moor' and their children included Bessie (b.1724), with witnesses John and Walter Scott. **Adam** (b.c.1753) originally from Roberton Parish, he was living in Denholm in 1788, 1793, 1798 and 1800. He is recorded as 'independent' on the 1841 Hawick census, living somewhere on Buccleuch Street. He may be the 'Mr. Miller' marked on Buccleuch Street on Wood's 1824 map. He married Rachel Scott in Crailing Parish in 1784. Their children included (the first 2 baptised in Crailing and the rest in Roberton Parish): William (b.1786), baptised in Crailing; Adam (b.1788), Thomas (b.1790) and John (b.1793), baptised in Cavers; and an unnamed child (b.1792), Alexander (b.1796), Charles (b.1798), twins Janet and Elizabeth (b.1800), and Robert (b.1803), baptised in Roberton. John (b.c.1801) may have been another child. **Adam** (b.c.1780s) tailor at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He was surely related to Thomas, who was a tailor at 'Mains Park'. **Alexander** (18th C.) owner of lands in Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish. In 1643 his lands were valued at £27. His son was probably William, who owned the same lands in 1678. **Alexander** (18th C.) shepherd at '...head' in Wilton Parish, according to his headstone. He married Marion Smith, who died in 1769, aged 59, and is buried in Wilton Old

Cemetery. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Gripknowe in 1786. His children baptised in Kirkton Parish included: Andrew (b.1780); Mary (b.1783); William (b.1786); and John (b.1787). **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Teindside Bridge, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area who published 3 short articles on 'Historical Notices of the Popular Superstitions, Traditions and Custons of Tiviotdale' in the Edinburgh Magazine in 1820. These provide several colourful examples of old folk stories from near Hawick and include many valuable examples of dialect speech from that time. The articles are attributed to 'A.M., Hawick', but in 1872 Robert Murray gives his full name. He may be the same as one of the other Alexanders. **Alexander** (b.1830/1) born in Hawick, in 1861 he was gamekeeper at Newhouses in Melrose Parish. His wife was Mary, from Alves, and their children included Mary S. **Alexander** (1867–1947) from Ayton in Berwickshire, he served as Stationmaster at several locations, including Hawick in about 1915. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) weaver at Winnington Rig according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. He is probably the son of Alexander baptised in Kirkton in 1780. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of North Shields. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He must have had a local connection. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Eliza Thomson in Wilton in 1852. **Andrew** (b.1842/3) son of frameworker William. He was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1872 he donated to the Museum a fossil found near Crumhaugh and a farthing of George III, in 1873 he donated an 'Australian fern and copy of old handbill', as well as a copper coin, and in 1877 a copper coin. **Andrew** 'The Marquis' (19th/20th C.) son of a coal agent in Hawick. There is a story told of him pulling Peter Laidlaw's leg by recounting a dream in which he was in Hell and the Devil tells him to get off his seat, saying 'Ee've nae richt there; it's reserved for Peter Laidlaw'. **Ann** (17th/18th C.) resident of Newton in Bedrule Parish. In 1726 she and her son are recorded receiving poor money from the Session. **Charles** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. In 1757 he witnessed baptisms for carrier Thomas Black and for weaver David (who was surely related, perhaps his brother). In 1760 he witnessed baptisms for weaver David (who was surely related to him) and John Scott. He married Agnes (or Ann) Blaikie in 1751, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Kirkton. Their children included: Helen (b.1756); Ann (b.1758); and David (b.1760). He may be the Charles whose unnamed child died in Hawick in 1787 and whose son David died in 1808. He is probably the Charles, father-in-law to stockingmaker Thomas Scott, whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1816 (in which case Isabel was his daughter). He could be the son of John and Helen Paterson born in Hawick in 1723. **Charles** (18th C.) resident at Chapelhill in 1775 when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Charles** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Jackson and their son John was baptised in 1785. **Charles** 'Charlie' (18th/19th C.) Church Officer of the Green Kirk during the time of Rev. John Young. He had been a servant of the Laird of Gorrenberry and accompanied him as part of the Jacobite forces in 1745, being present at Falkirk, Prestonpans and Culloden. He lived in one of the Raws. A story is told (by W.N. Kennedy) of how he had a daughter of about 12 who was seized with fits, which were blamed on the witchcraft of a neighbour, Nanny Mitchellhill; the minister brought the older woman along to assist with prayer, and the girl recovered. Another story is told of how some youngesters used to taunt him in the galleries of the old kirk, running from one side to the other as he chased them. He may be the same man as the weaver in Hawick who married Agnes Blaikie. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Easton in Hawick in 1798. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Miller in Wilton in 1806. **Christian** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a public house on Silver Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. She is probably the Christian at 'Slitrige Bridge' and described as 'independent' on the 1841 census. She could be the Christian, daughter of James and Christian Winthrope, who was born in Hawick in 1785. **David** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1705 he witnessed a baptism for workman John Douglas. Probably the same David witnessed a baptism for James Thomson in Weensland in 1704. **David** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1705 he was perhaps in Burngrove (the entry is hard to read) when his daughter Jean was baptised. William Miller and Adam Scott were witnesses. He may be the David who married Bessie Scott and whose son Walter was baptised in Wilton in 1695. **David** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is recorded as witness to several baptisms in 1702, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709 and 1712. He thus seems likely to have either been an elder of the Kirk or held an

office within the Incorporation of Weavers. He is probably the David who witnessed baptisms for Walter White in 1712 and 1731. In 1719 he witnessed a baptism for James Dickson, the other witness being weaver William (who was surely related). He married Bessie Murray and their son John was baptised in Hawick in 1700, with witnesses Walter Turnbull and Patrick Richardson. He is probably the David who was fined in 1716 for calling Isobel Anderson a liar in court. He is probably the David who witnessed baptisms in 1718 for shoemaker John Gardner and for John Scott 'Whitegates'. **David** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He may have been son of the earlier David. Either he or his father and John (perhaps his brother) were witnesses to a baptism for William Gledstains in 1721. In 1725 he witnesed a baptism for weaver John (perhaps his brother). In 1723 he married Margaret, daughter of the deceased Walter Armstrong in Weensland. Their children included: Margaret (b.1724); and David (b.1728). The witnesses in 1728 were William Tudhope and weaver John (probably his brother). **David** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included: William (b.1733); and Helen (b.1736). **David** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick, perhaps related to the earlier David. He may be the David, son of David and Margaret Armstrong, baptised in Hawick in 1728. He married Helen Wight (or 'Weight') in 1756 and their children included: Jean (b.1757); John (b.1760); Helen (b.1761); and Robert (b.1763). Weaver Charles Miller witnessed the 1760 baptism and was surely related. The witnesses in 1757 were weavers John Gray and Charles (who was surely related). He could be the David who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. He could be the David whose son Francis died in 1781. **David** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Isabel (b.1772); John (b.1773); John (again, b.1773); David (b.1778); and William (b.1782). The witnesses in 1772 were the whole congregation. He is probably the David who (along with weaver Robert Douglas) in 1774 witnessed a baptism for weaver Archibald Douglas; the next baptismal entry was for his own child in 1773, with the witnesses being weavers Robert and Archibald Douglas. He could be the weaver David whose death is recorded in 1810 when he 'Drowned himself in Slitrigg' (this said to be in Clinty's Pool). He had left the Eastbank Kirk over disputes with the Rev. Williamson, and when meeting him in the Haugh in about 1790, they got into an argument and he spat twice in the minister's face, to which Williamson supposedly cursed him, saying that he would not die a natural death. Hawick folk at the time regarded his drowning as a fulfillment of the prophesy and was the cause of much superstitious gossip. **David** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Hawick. In 1798 he acted as substitute for John Kennedy, mason of Minto, in the ballot for men serving in the Militia. He could be the son of David who was baptised in Hawick in 1778. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1798 he married Agnes Scott, who was also from Hawick. **David** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Newcastle. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, and hence must have had a local connection. **David** (b.1795) son of Thomas, he was baptised in Roberton Parish. He emigrated to America in 1817, settling in Bovina, New York. In 1817 he married Nancy, daughter of Scotsman John Thomson. His 2nd wife was Isabella, daughter of Bailie 'Tammy' Turnbull. Their daughter Isabella Wilson married John Robertson Hoy. Many letters survive, sent to him from his family members in the Borthwick valley. **David** (b.1806/7) from Dysart in Fife, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He was on the High Street in 1841 and 1851. In 1861 he was living at 9 Cross Wynd. His wife was Beatrice and their children included Isabella, David, Margaret, Agnes, Walter, John and Helen. **Elizabeth** (17th C.) recorded in 1695 when she was convicted of theft in Hawick. She had stolen 'certain goods and gear as especially stuffs, linnen sheitts, and oyrs', was imprisoned and then banished 'out of the ports of the said town', with the Burgh Officers announcing that no one should habour or reset her. In 1697 she and Margaret Drummond were found guilty of stealing many items from several houses and also from Bailie Laing's cellar, using 'ane false key'. The stolen goods included 'ale, malt, peiss, beans, meall, beir, flesh, sugarloaves, cloths, petticoatts, head dresses, buskins, laces, linnens, stuffs, and divers and sundrie oyrs things'. She was said to live in the same house as Drummond, and the pair were in Laing's cellar 8 separate times. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (d.1720) recorded being in Wiltonburn when her funeral took place in Wilton Parish. She may have been related to Robert, who was blacksmith at Borthaugh. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Turnbull and their children included: Adam (b.1685); Helen (b.1700); Thomas (b.1703); Walter (b.1706); and Sarah (b.1708). In 1691 he was married to 'Bessie'

Turnbull (probably an error) when his daughter Isobel was baptised, with witnesses Adam Miller and James Neil. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. Around the 1720s he was given 2 pecks of meal by the Session as poor allowance. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son James was baptised in 1742. **George** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1763. **George** (1777/8–1849) sawyer in Hawick, son of Janet Kedie, who died in 1832, aged 75. He could be the wright recorded in Denholm on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and the joiner recorded on the 1801 Militia ballot. In 1841 he was resident at about 71 High Street and recorded as 'independent'. He was living with his sister Isabel (who died in 1841, aged 50), as well as a servant, Janet Hume. He could be the Miller who gave his name to the adjacent close. He is buried in St. Mary's. **George** (19th C.) resident of Teviothead Parish. He married Jane Armstrong and their children included: Christian (b.1835); Margaret (b.1837); Mary (b.1839); Helen (b.1841); Jessie (b.1843); Alexander (b.1846); and Isabella (b.1848). **George** (b.1829/30) born in Ancrum Parish. He was a flour miller living on the Cross Wynd in 1851. In 1850 he married Jane, daughter of Archibald Hobkirk from Jedburgh and their children included Robert. **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Anne Baillie and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1852. **Hugh** (1802–56) self-taught geologist from Cromarty. He became well known for his popular writings on palæontology and religion. An 'Autograph letter of Hugh Miller' was donated to Hawick Museum by David Dundas Scott in 1859. **James** (16th C.) notary, probably in Jedburgh. In 1574 he was notary for Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and other Turnbulls in their bond of service with Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1661 he witnessed a baptism for Patrick Redford. He married Margaret Redford in 1656 and their children included Isobel (b.1657), Robert (b.1659) and Thomas (b.1661). The witnesses in 1661 were Thomas Maben and James Wallace. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Thomson and their children included: Margaret (b.1670); and Janet (b.1673). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Allan and their children included Isobel (b.1675). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Laidlaw and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1689. The witnesses were William Bell in Whitchesters and weaver John Turnbull. He could also be the James whose son Robert was baptised in Wilton in 1702. **James** (17th C.) from Lochburnfoot, he lived at Harwoodsykefoot. He was said to be a Covenanter and once carried a child to the top of Ruberslaw to be baptised. He may be the same as one of the others Jameses. **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver living at Slaidhills. In 1717 he married Bessie Wilson in Hawick. Their son Thomas was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1730, when he was recorded living at Branxholme. **James** (17th/18th C.) proprietor of the main inn in Denholm in 1745, when the Highlander army passed through. The officers apparently stayed at the inn. It is said that a servant stole the paybag of the army, but it was returned after there was a threat to burn down the village. **James** (b.c.1725) gardener, one of the 6 representative Burgesses appointed to perambulate and define the boundaries of the Burgh's land in 1767, during court proceedings for the division of the Common. He could be the James who married Jean Gledstains in Wilton in 1741 and had children including: Margaret (b.1743) and Betty (b.1761), baptised in Hawick; John (b.1748), William (b.1749), Thomas (b.1751), Thomas (again, b.1752), Isaac (b.1754) and Halbert (b.1756), baptised in Melrose; and James (b.1742) and Albert (b.1758), baptised in Wilton. In 1742 this James was in Appletreehall and the baptismal witnesses were Anthony Turnbull of Knowe and Robert Wilson. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Northhousehaugh in 1772 when his daughter Mary was baptised. **James** (18th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) in Hawick who subscribed to 2 copies of Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the James paid by the Council in 1771 for 'making poor's list'. He may be the James who married Christian Wintrope (probably sister of the writer James) in 1772, with children: Walter (b.1772); Thomas (1774–1819), also a writer in Hawick; Jane (b.1775), who married Joseph Peacock; James (b.1777); Andrew (b.1779); Margaret (b.1781); and Christian (b.1785). **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1774 and Parkhill in 1785. His children included John (b.1774) and James (b.1785). **James** (18th C.) weaver in Roberton Parish. He married Mary Stavert in 1790 and was recorded at 'Eskdalesyke'. He was living at Harden in 1793 and Mabonlaw in 1800. His children included: Thomas (b.1790); Mary (b.1791); Margaret (b.1793); William (b.1795); Jane (b.1797);

and John (b.1800). **James** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Northhouse. He witnessed a declaration made in 1816 about the birth of William Ker in 1779. He was probably related to Ker's mother Janet Miller, perhaps her brother. He was probably the resident of Cavers Parish who was at Northhousehaugh in 1772 when his daughter Mary was baptised. He could be the same man as the drainer at Broadhaugh or else his close relative from the prebious generation. **James** (1763/4–1835) resident of Deanburnhaugh. In 1795 he was recorded at Mabonlaw. He married Mary Stavert, who died in 1839, aged 77. Their children included: Thomas (b.1790); Mary (b.1791); William (b.1795); and Jane (b.1797). He and his wife are buried in Old Wilton Cemetery. **James** (b.c.1770s) recorded as a drainer at Broadhaugh on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was listed again on the 1801 Militia ballot. It is possible he was the James (1774/5–1851) who married Isabella Armstrong (1764/5–1836), emigrated to New York state, and whose children included James (1801–78) and John A. (1806–86). He was probably related to the later 'Auld James', who was also something like a drainer in the same area. **James** (b.1770s) tailor recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area; however, his name is crossed out with the annottion 'in 4 Regt Militia', suggesting that he was in fact serving in the army. **James** (b.c.1780) recorded as 'Clerk to Mr William Turnbull' on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1801. He could be the James, son of lawyer James, baptised in Hawick in 1777. **James** (18th/19th C.) grocer, spirit dealer, wine merchant and seedsman in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is recorded at Bridge End in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and on the Sandbed in 1837, but does not appear on the 1841 census. He is probably the James who married Margaret Turnbull, and whose children included: Alexander (b.1801), possibly the Alexander of Dundee who also subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'; Elizabeth (b.1803); Thomas (b.1805); Isobel (b.1807); Andrew (b.1808); James (b.1814); and Walter William (b.1818); and William (b.1821). He may be the 'servant' of William Oliver ('Auld Cash') who witnessed his will in 1808. **James** (b.1795/6) from Wilton Parish, he was a joiner in Denholm. He was listed as a wright in directories of 1837 and 1852. In 1851 and 1861 he was on Main Street. He married Margaret Beattie in Cavers in 1818 and their children included William (b.1819), Thomas (b.1821), James (b.1824), Agnes (b.1827), Robert (b.1829), John (b.1833) and George (b.1835). **James** (b.1795/6) recorded as 'Gamewatcher' at Lochburnfoot in 1841, 1851 and 1861. Probably the same 'James Millar, gamekeeper' presented to the Museum in 1871 a 'wild swan, measuring seven feet one inch from tip to tip of wings, shot at Southfield' by him. His wife was Euphemia (from Lilliesleaf) and their children included Robert, Helen, William, Douglas and Isabella. Perhaps the same man came from Old Northhouse and was 'Old James Miller, who now attends to the supply of water that goes down from among the hills', according to Rev. Robert Young in 1875. He apparently recalled how Old Northhouse once had 15 houses, and remembered first attending a school in the house of John Michie in 1802 or 1803. **James** (1801–78) born in Cavers Parish, he was son of James and Isabella Armstrong. He married Agnes Coulter and their children included: Nancy (1832–1901); Isabella J. (1835–1903), who married Robert Biggar; and Ellen (1837–1917), who married Robert F. Thomson. The family are buried in the Old Reformed Presbyterian Churchyard in Bovina. **James** (b.1809/10) born in Hawick, son of Walter and Agnes Laing. He was a mason in Denholm, living on Canongate in 1851. In 1833 he married Percy Georgina, daughter of John Leyden. Their children included: Walter (b.1833/4); Isabella (b.1835/6); Agnes (b.1837/8); John (b.1842/3); Margaret (b.1845/5); and Hannah (1849–1919), who married Richard Osborne Charlton. The family emigrated to Australia (on the 'Boomer') in 1853. **James** (19th C.) Chief Magistrate in the early 1830s. **James** (b.1810/1) hosiery worker in Hawick. He was 'Finisher of Woollen Hosiery' in 1851, living on the Back Row and was at Myreslawgreen in 1861. He married Elizabeth Picket and their children included: James (b.1843); William Buckham (b.1845); Mina I. (b.1847); Helen Buckham (b.1852); and John (b.c.1859). **John** (16th C.) recorded in Whithope in 1580, with his surname appearing as 'Myllar'. He witnessed a transaction in Selkirk between John Scott in Whithope and Robert Scott of Haining. **Johan G.D.** (20th C.) grand-daughter of Robert Martin and Mary Hunter. She published the local poetry collection 'Fallen Leaves' about 1950. **John** (17th C.) married Elspeth Scott in Roberton in 1682. Their daughter Anna

was baptised in 1684. **John** (17th C.) resident of Easter Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name was written 'Millner'. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included James (b.1691) and Margaret (b.1698). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Barbara (b.1708), Janet (b.1710), John (b.1712), Margaret (b.1715), Robert (b.1717) and Alexander (b.1721). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1716, 1718 and 1721. His children included: Walter (b.1714); John (b.1716); William (b.1718); Alexander (b.1721); and Bessie (b.1724). It is possible he is the John who married Helen Hume in Roberton in 1709. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He was probably son of weaver David. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for weaver William in 1715. In 1721 he and David (both weavers) witnessed a baptism for William Gledstains. In 1728 he witnessed a baptism for weaver David, who may have been his brother. He married Helen Scott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1725, with witnesses weaver David (who was surely related) and flesher Walter Anderson. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Paterson and had children Charles (b.1723), John (b.1727), Jean (b.1730) and David (b.1732). He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for carrier John Ruecastle and Bessie Paterson (perhaps related to his wife) in 1729. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Roughheugh in 1724, Burnhead in 1726 and Appletreehall in 1729. In 1724 he witnessed a baptism for John Scott at Brieryhill and in 1726 another for Archibald Scott, fellow resident at Burnhead. In 1723 he married Christian Taylor and their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: William (b.1724); Margaret (b.1726); and Margaret (again, b.1729). The witnesses in 1724 were John Scott and David Taylor, in 1726 were John Scott and John Dryden and in 1729 were James and John Dryden. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Minto in 1735. Their daughter Janet was baptised in 1740. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Helen was baptised in 1732. Perhaps the same John had a son John baptised in Kirkton in 1737. **John** (d.1790) cooper in Hawick. He may have been son of carrier Thomas. In 1767 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Rutherford. He married Isobel Simpson in Wilton in 1743 and they had children: Thomas (b.1744); Mary (b.1746); Jane (b.1757); and Caleb (b.1760). The witnesses in 1757 probably included Hector Blaikie. His death is recorded in 1790, where he is 'cooper father to Thomas'. He may be the John whose wife's death is recorded in Hawick in 1771. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1741 and Howcleuch in 1743. His children included: Margaret (b.1741), John (b.1743), James (b.1746), William (b.1747) and Walter (b.1749). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Smith and their unnamed child was baptised in 1744. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Groundistone in 1751 and Leaheads in 1759. He married Helen Scott in 1741 and their children included: Jean (b.1743); Isabel (b.1745); William (b.1749); Anne (b.1751); Helen (b.1754); and John (b.1759). The witnesses in 1751 were John and Robert Scott and in 1759 were Rev. James Simpson and Mr. John Chisholme (probably of Stirches). In 1741 he (along with Thomas) witnessed a baptism for George Wallace. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Helen Scott and their children included Janet (b.1751) and Jane (b.1754). **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Ann (b.1757), Helen (b.1759) and William (b.1760). **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Davidson in Kirkton in 1761. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Christian (b.1764). **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Porteous in Hawick in 1768. Their children, included: William (b.1769), baptised in Hawick; and Thomas (b.1771), Margaret (b.1775) and Janet (b.1778), baptised in Wilton. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Davidson in Roberton in 1768. **John** (18th C.) married Jean (or Jane) Thorburn in 1771, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their son William was baptised in Hawick in 1774. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Davidson and their children included: Janet (b.1772); Mary and Thomas (b.1775); and Betty (b.1778). **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Irvine in Hawick in 1784. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant in Easter Essenside. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. In 1799 he was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Davidson in Hawick in 1797. **John** (b.c.1770) joiner in Roberton. He was probably the wright in Roberton Parish whose name was remobed from the Militia ballot list in 1806, perhaps because he had

reached the cut-off age. He was listed at 'Roberton Woodfoot' in 1841, living with his daughters Helen and Ann. He was probably brother of Thomas and uncle of the later carpenter John, who moved to Traquair. He is probably the John, son of James, born in Roberton in 1768. **John** (b.c.1770) resident of New Mill in Hawick Parish. He is recorded on the list for the Militia ballot in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Helen Scott in 1793, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Roberton Parishes. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Nelly Barrie in Cavers in 1814. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Helen Cowan in Wilton in 1815. Their son Robert was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1815 and in Roberton in 1816. **John** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident who married Grace Archibald. Their daughter Janet was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1816. **John** (1797–1874) born at Deanburnhaugh, son of Thomas. He was a wright or carpenter, and later served as factor at Traquair. In his younger days he he worked for David Murray and then for architect Archibald Elliot, who made designs for the Haining and other local houses. By 1841 he was living at Avenuehead, near Traquair House. He may have worked on the construction of the building at St. Ronan's Well. In 1822 he married Jean (or Jane, d.1879), daughter of Robert Aimers from Galashiels. His children included Jane, Robert, Agnes, John and Mary. He died at Traquair. Miller Street in Innerleithen was named after him. **John** (b.c.1805) weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at 'Weensland Slated House' and in 1851 his widow was an agricultural labourer on Orrock Place. His wife was Mary (from Ireland) and their children included Thomas, Jane, William, Elizabeth, Margaret and John. He could be the John who married Mary Fleming and whose daughter Jane was baptised in Wilton in 1830. **John** (18th/19th C.) tailor on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He appears to be absent from the 1841 census, but the apprentice tailors William and Walter, living on the Howegate, may be his sons. **John** (b.c.1815) agricultural labourer. In 1841 he was living at Todshawhaugh Cottages. His wife was Mary and their children included Robert, Margaret, Jessie and Elizabeth. He may have been brother of Robert, who was also at Todshawhaugh. **John** (b.1817/8) from England, he was an auctioneer and hardware merchant in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at about 62 High Street. His wife was Mary and their children inlcuded John and James. **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Bogue or Oliver in Hawick in 1848. Their children included James (b.1850) and Hugh (b.1853). **John** (1822/3–1854) Hawick shoemaker. In 1851 he was living on the High Street, near Punch Bowl Close. He married Mary Scott in Hawick in 1843, and she died in 1892, aged 74. Their children were Susanah (who died in infancy), Elizabeth (b.1845/6), Agnes Scott (b.1850), May and Mary (b.1847/8, who married William Hills). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **John** (b.1818/9) from Selkirkshire, he was groom at Midshiels in 1851. He married Margaret Bishop and their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: William (b.1848); and Robert Bishop (b.1850). **John** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their daughter Elizabeth Taylor was baptised in 1849. **John** 'Blinnd Johnnie Miller' (1832/3–1904) spent a while in Hawick Blind Asylum, but ran away back to Teviothead, where he spent the rest of his life. He was said to have known the countryside of Teviothead Parish extremely well, was gifted with a great memory, and also played the fiddle. **John** (19th C.) from the Hawick area, he emigrated to Australia. His house in Sydney was called 'Wilton Cottage'. In 1868 he presented to the Museum 'various specimens of Australian reptiles and insects, preserved in spirits', as well as 'two New Zealand fish-hooks, made of shells and bone'. **Bailie John** (19th/20th C.) councillor and Bailie in the latter part of the 19th century. He spoke at the 1899 Colour Bussing and was one of the first guests at the Callants' Club dinner. **Rev. John Stewart** (b.1928) born in Gibraltar, son of James Jarvie. He was educated at Haroldswick, Tarbrax and Lanark Schools. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1949 and B.D. in 1952. He was then at the Union Theological Seminary in New York 1952–53. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Lanark in 1952, was assistant at Edinburgh St. Giles' 1953–54. In 1954 he was ordained as minister at St. Andrew's Kirk and remained there until 1959 when the church closed and was merged into Trinity. He was thus the last minister of St. Andrew's Kirk. He moved to Glasgow Sandyhills. **Kate** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a lodging house in Hawick. The death of an 'Irish Pedlar' is recorded there in 1815. **Peter** (19th C.) married Jane Knox in Hawick in 1845. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet 'Runsamon' (or Runciman) and their daughter Beatrix was baptised in 1636. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as blacksmith at

Borthaugh. He is probably the Robert who in 1698 was cautioner to Robert Scott, farmer at Wiltonburn. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for William Riddell (from Wilton). He may be the shepherd in Wiltonburn recorded in 1708. Children who are probably his include: Bessie (b.1707), from Wiltonburn; Margaret (b.1708); and Bessie (again, 1712–20). Perhaps his wife was Margaret (or Isobel) Waugh, with other children baptised in Wilton Parish being John (b.1694) and Bessie (b.1699). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Marion Scott in Hawick Parish in 1718. Their son William was baptised in 1720. **Robert** (1722/3–82) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Riddell, who died in 1775, aged 55. They are buried in Ashkirk. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Northhouse in 1747. He married Helen Scott and their children included Jane (b.1747), William (b.1749) and Isabel (b.1751). **Robert** (18th C.) married Isabel Dryden in 1744, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Roberton Parishes. He could be the Robert whose children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included William and Isabel (b.1745), Betty (b.1748), Janet (b.1749), James (b.1752), William (again, b.1754), Thomas (b.1756), Margaret (b.1758) and Robert (b.1760). **Robert** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Jean Conquerer in 1753 and their children included Mary (b.1756), Margaret (b.1760) and Thomas (b.1763). Tailor Robert Paterson was witness to the 1760 baptism. He is probably the deceased Robert, 'Dangerfield', whose widow 'Janet Conquer' died in Hawick in 1800. **Robert** (d.bef. 1798) wright in Hawick. He married Beatrix Easton in 1752 and their children included: Mary (b.1757); and Margaret (b.1763). His son Robert was a carter and died in 1798. He could be the deceased Robert whose wife Betty 'Ekron' died in Hawick in 1790. **Robert** (d.1798) son of wright Robert. He may be the Robert baptised in Hawick in 1760. He paid the cart tax in Hawick in the period 1785–91. He was a carrier in Hawick, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His descendant could be the 'Mr. Miller' whose property is shown on Buccleuch Street on Wood's 1824 map. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet 'Kier' in Hawick in 1764. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1768. **Robert** (18th C.) married Beatrix Elliot. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1777. The witnesses to the baptism were Thomas Scott, Senior and Thomas Scott, Junior. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Hawick in 1786. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Henderson and their son Robert was baptised in 1787. His widow appears to have been living with their son Robert on the Loan in 1841. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) Schoolmaster in Roberton in at least the period 1798–1807. Letters from him to a Selkirk lawyer, regarding the Militia ballot, from 1806 and 1807, are in the Walter Mason papers. He married Beatrix Scott. Their children included: Agnes (b.1790); Agnes (again, b.1792); Robert (b.1794); Beatrix (b.1796); Henrietta (b.1798); Walter (b.1800); and James Scott (b.1803). The witnesses in 1798 were James Scott, Elder (who may have been related to his wife), and William Hodge, gardener at Borthwickshiels. He is probably the same Roberton Schoolmaster who is said to have died very suddenly in 1822. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Ashybank according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. It is possible that the same Robert was a servant at Woll Rig in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1801 Militia ballot. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Hassendeanburn according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Armstrong and their son John Armstrong was baptised in 1808. **Robert** (b.c.1785) tenant at Belses Mill. He was recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and on the 1841 and 1851 censuses. His wife was Susan and their children included James, Robert, Thomas, George and Watson. **Robert** (b.c.1790) agricultural labourer, living at Valesburn in 1841. His wife was Catherine (from England) and their children included Agnes, Margaret, Alexander, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Isabella. **Robert** (b.1787) son of Robert and Margaret Henderson. He was a hand-loom weaver in Hawick. He was recorded as a spinner in Hawick when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was living on the Loan in 1841 and 1851 and at No. 12 in 1861. In 1851 he was recorded as a hand-loom weaver and occupier of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. His wife was Catherine and their children included Margaret, Robert (b.c.1820), Elizabeth (b.c.1825) and Harriet (who married John Richardson). He was still alive in 1857 when he certified the death of a grandchild, Andrew Richardson **Robert** (19th C.) wool spinner in Wilton. He was living on Wilton Place in 1851. He married Ann Scott in Wilton in 1826. Their children included: Helen (b.1829); Janet (b.1829); John (b.1831) Thomas (b.1833); George (b.1835); Robert (b.1838); Margaret (b.1839); Anne (b.1842); Isabella (b.1843);

Christian (b.1846); Mary (b.1849); and Thomas Walter and Elizabeth Grieve (b.1851). **Robert** (19th C.) married Janet Robson in Wilton in 1832. **Robert** (b.1818/9) woollen weaver in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 51 Loan, with his wife Janet (from Ettrick) and children Robert, Catherine and Elizabeth. **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Kyle in Hawick Parish in 1851. **Robert** (19th C.) born in Cavers Parish, he was a ploughman in the Hawick area. In 1861 he was living at Branxholme Braes Cottage. He married Elizabeth Scott in Wilton in 1839. Their children included Janet, Elizabeth, Robert, Helen, Adam and Willemina. **Robert** (b.1824/5) woollen spinner in Hawick, originally from Jedburgh. In 1861 he was living at 1 Backdamgate. He married Mary Kyle (from England) in Hawick in 1851. Their children included Anne Jane Kyle (b.1852), David (b.1856/7) and Alexander K. (b.1858/9). **Robert** (b.1822/3) coal agent in Hawick. His wife was Isabella and their children included Mary, Robert, Susan, Ann, Betsy, Janet, Andrew and William. He was living at 50 High Street in 1861 and later at 7 Albion Place. In 1876 his daughter Janet had a paternity case against John Scott of Ladylaw Place. **Sir Ronald Andrew Baird** (1937–) born and educated in Edinburgh, he trained as a chartered accountant and worked in London and the Midlands before returning to Scotland in 1968 to join Dawson International. He became a Director in 1976 and from 1982–95 he was Chairman and Chief Executive, helping Dawson to become one of Scotland's leading companies, with Pringle's being one of its main assets. However, this period also saw the decline of Pringle's and knitwear in Hawick generally. In 1995 he was effectively forced to resign after poor performance by Dawson, and his hefty compensation package caused some protest at the time. He was Chairman of the Scottish Textile Association 1992–5. He was Chief Guest at the 1993 Common Riding. He received the C.B.E. in 1975 and a knighthood in 1993. **Mr. ??** stationmaster of Hawick Station in the early 20th century. **Simon** (17th/18th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He was also there in 1704 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott, resident there. He and Walter Scott were described as tenants in Hawick Shiel in 1706 when they witnessed a baptism for James Davidson, also tenant in Hawick Shiel. He was joint tenant of Hawick Shiel (along with Walter Scott) in about 1710, as attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. In 1716 he (and Walter Nixon, also at Hawick Shiel) witnessed a baptism for James Borthwick, shepherd at Hawick Shiel. He and Walter also witnessed a baptism in 1725 for workman Thomas Stoddart. He may be the Simon, married to a Murray, who had an unnamed child baptised in Hawick Parish in 1683. In 1722 he presented his grandson Robert for baptism in Hawick, the child's father having died a few months before the baptism; the witnesses were Bailie Walter Purdom and Town Clerk Walter Gledstains. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Mervinslaw in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the Thomas married to an Easton whose son John was baptised in Wilton in 1697; the witnesses were Robert and William Scott. Alternatively he could be the Thomas, married to Jean Culbertson, whose daughter Jean was baptised in 1694. He may be the Thomas who in 1683 witnessed a baptism in Hawick for John Barrie, resident of Wilton Parish. **Thomas** (17th C.) joint tenant along with John 'Bue' in Timbersidemill according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. They were recorded as having 'an kiln betuixt thm'. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Alexander was baptised in 1703. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Marion Hobkirk in Cavers Parish in 1708. He may be the Thomas who was at Ormiston in 1709 when his son William was baptised and at Hummelknowes in 1717 when his son John was baptised in Cavers. William (b.1709), Margaret (b.1712), Marion (b.1714), John (b.1717), Robert (b.1719) and Janet (b.1721) are probably also his children. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Grizel Graham and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1745. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Murray and their children included: Janet (b.1745); Janet (again, b.1747); William (b.1749); John (b.1751); Thomas (b.1753); Robert (b.1755); Jane (b.1760); James (b.1762); and Francis (b.1765). He could be the gardener Thomas who witnessed a baptism in 1761 for shoemaker John Oliver. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Elliot and their children included Elizabeth (b.1771), William (b.1774) and Robert (b.1777). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) carrier operating between Hawick and Kelso. He paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–88. He was a carrier recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He was surely related to Robert, who was also a carrier. He

may be the Thomas, married to Agnes Smith, whose children (baptised in Hawick) included: John (b.1775); Agnes (b.1777); James (b.1781); and James (again, b.1784). The witnesses in 1781 were shoemaker Charles Wilson and tailor Walter Pringle. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for Robert Grieve in 1763 and another for Robert Lamb in 1781 (when listed as 'Church officer'). An unnamed child of his died in Hawick in 1787. He is probably the Thomas whose father John died in Hawick in 1790; if so he was probably born in 1744. **Thomas** (d.1794) Kirk Officer whose death is recorded in Hawick. He was Kirk Officer when he witnessed baptisms in 1784 for shoemaker James Cheap, in 1786 for John Stewart and (along with shoemaker George Gardner) for shoemaker John Wiens, in 1788 for watchmaker John Stewart, and in about 1789 for John Lamb. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Chesterhill in Hobkirk Parish. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) spinner at the Sandbed, according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. He may have been related to William, who was a spinner at Roughheugh at the same time. In 1801 he was listed as a spinner at Damside on the Militia ballot. Perhaps the same Thomas married Jean Coltart and had children baptised in Wilton, including: John (b.1801); Margaret (b.1802); William (b.1806); Isabel (b.1810); and Thomas (b.1814). It seems likely he was the Thomas, son of John and Isabel Porteous, who was baptised in Wilton in 1771. He coule be the Thomas recorded quitting the Hawick Military Association (volunteers) in 1800. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) gardener in Hawick. His unnamed child died in 1808. **Thomas** (1774–1819) son of writer James. He was recorded as a writer on the 1799 and 1801 lists for the Militia ballot in Hawick. He was a 'writer' when he witnessed baptisms for Joseph Peacock and Jean (his sister) in 1799, 1801, 1805, 1806 and 1808. He is probably the Thomas of Hawick recorded in document in Selkirk in 1807 and 1810 and the Hawick writer recorded in letters of 1814, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He is still listed as a writer when he died in Hawick. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1835) resident of Deanburnhaugh, probably a tenant farmer. His father was probably James and his brother John, joiner at Roberton. He was recorded living at Highchesters in 1801. He was Beadle at Roberton Kirk. In 1791 he married Agnes Laidlaw in Hawick, the pair both recorded being from Hawick Parish. In 1812 he secondly married Isabella Scott in Roberton. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: William (b.1791), who emigrated to Bovina, New York; David (b.1795), who also emigrated to Bovina; John (b.1797), who was factor at Traquair; Christina ('Cirsty', b.1799), who moved to Bovina and married James Fletcher from Ettrick; and Berry Shaw (b.1801), named after the local minister, who joined his brothers. He lost an eye to a cow's horn in about 1822. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) resident of Slaidhills according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) tailor at 'Broadelees' according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1801. His home was probably Broadlee in the Borthwick valley. Probably the same Thomas was tailor at 'Mains Park' on the 1812 Militia ballot in Roberton Parish. He was probably related to Adam, who was tailor at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot at the same time. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Hume in 1805 and their children, baptised in the East Bank Kirk, included: William (b.1806); James (b.1809); and Janet (b.1811). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Mary Nichol in 1805 and their children, baptised in the East Bank Kirk, included: Betty (b.1806); Beaty (b.1808); and William (b.1811). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of London. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, and hence must have had a local connection. **Thomas** (b.c.1795) born in Hawick Parish. In 1861 he was miller at Allanbank Mill in Edrom, Berwickshire. He married Elizabeth Best and their children included Thomas, Robert, Eliza and Isabella. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Nichol and their son Walter was baptised in the East Bank Kirk in 1822. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tailor at 'Parkhouses' (i.e. Packhooses) in Wilton Parish in 1841. His wife was Mary. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Murray and their son William was baptised in 1829. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Eliza Easton in Wilton Parish in 1837. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Betsy Beattie in 1841 and their children included: Betsy (b.1841); James Hay (b.1843);u and John (b.1845). **Thomas** (19th C.) agricultural labourer in Hawick Parish. He was living at New Mill in 1851 and 1861. He married Isabella Scott, from Canonbie. Their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Mary

(b.1847); Robert (b.1849); Catherine or Christian (b.1850); Isabella (b.1852); Jane (b.1854); Agnes (b.1855/6); William (b.1857/8); and Alexander (b.1861). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included James (b.1635) and Adam (b.1650). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Wood in 1689 and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1690. The witnesses were Adam Miller and Andrew Riddell. **Walter** (17th C.) weaver at Lochburnfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He could be the Walter, married to Margaret Glendinning, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included: Isobel (b.1678); Janet (b.1682); and Helen (b.1684). In 1684 the witnesses were John Turnbull and William Paterson. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Walter Cavers in Mervinslaw in 1697. **Walter** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Outerside among the 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Walter** (18th C.) resident at Parkhill in 1743 when his daughter Bessie was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1743. It seems likely he is the Walter who married Margaret Halliday in Roberton in 1735. He is probably the Walter who was at 'Haugh' in 1757 when his daughter Beatrix was baptised in Roberton. Other children born in Roberton who may have been his include William (b.1738), Isabel (b.1741), Margaret (b.1747), James (b.1749) and Mary (b.1754). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Laing and their children included James (b.c.1810), who was a mason in Denholm. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) saddler in Hawick on the ballot list for the Militia in 1799. He was still a saddler on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Probably the same Walter was recorded as a saddler in Denholm in 1837. He may be the Walter, married to Agnes Laing, whose daughter Agnes was baptised in 1808. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) hedger at Hummelknowes according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Walter** (b.1821/2) born in Wilton Parish, he was a wool carder in Galashiels in 1851. His wife was Agnes and their children included Thomas. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. In 1663 and 1678 he is recorded paying the land tax on £27. He is probably son of Alexander, who owned the same lands in 1643. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Allan in Roberton in 1702. Probably the same William was resident of Todshaw when his son William was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1703 **William** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Nichol in Cavers in 1703. Some children, baptised in Cavers, who may be his, include John (b.1700), Robert (b.1701), Elizabeth (b.1704), John (b.1706), Alexander (b.1708). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His wife was Agnes and they had an unnamed daughter baptised in 1708. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Marion huntly in Hawick in 1711. They are probably the couple 9with the mother's surname given as Miller) whose daughter Mary was baptised in Hawick in 1715. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Hart in Hawick in 1711. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1711 he was at Easter Groundistone when his daughter Helen was baptised. He could be the William who married Bessie (or Jean) Murray and had children Agnes (b.1716) and Jean (b.1719) baptised in Wilton. He could be the William who in 1737 witnessed a baptism for Helen (perhaps his daughter) and George Hood. **William** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident, who, along with Adam Kerr, was rebuked in 1713 for riding on stilts on the Sabbath 'thereby causing crowds of bairns to follow them'. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in Hardenburnfoot in 1717, 1720, 1722, 1724 and 1727. His children included: Robert (b.1717); Thomas (b.1720); James (b.1722); Helen (b.1724); and Janet (b.1727). He is probably the William who married Margaret Neil in 1715 or the William who married Janet Wilson in 1716. Other children, baptised in Roberton Parish, may include Marion (b.1719) and Isobel (b.1729). **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1705 he witnessed a baptism for gardener Thomas Boyd and in 1725 another for tailor Robert Chisholme. He was recorded as 'weaver att ye east end of Hawick' in 1715. In 1719 he witnessed a baptism for James Dickson, the other witness being weaver David (who was surely related). Also in 1719 he servant William Scott got married in Hawick. He married Marion Huntly and their children included: Bessie (b.1712); Mary (b.1715); Janet (b.1718); and David (b.1721). The witnesses in 1712 were Bailie James Scott and merchant Thomas Hardie and in 1715 were weaver John (surely a relative, perhaps a brother) and Bailie James Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident who married Anna Hope. Their children included: Robert (b.1711); Margaret (b.1714); Margaret (again, b.1717); and Janet (b.1720). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Rachel Nichol and their son Robert was

baptised in 1724. **William** (18th C.) married Jean Frier in Minto Parish in 1731. He was probably father of Helen (b.1740) and William (b.1742), baptised in Minto Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was in Denholm in 1738. His children included: Janet (b.1723); Margaret (b.1733); Thomas (b.1735); and Charles (b.1738). **William** (18th C.) married Janet Hobkirk in Cavers in 1732. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Helen (b.1743); and James (b.1747). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Robert (b.1740) and Katherine (b.1744). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Christian Turnbull and their children included: Isabel (b.1769); Janet (b.1772); and probably Thomas (b.1766), with no mother's name given. **William** (18th C.) resident at Woodburn in 1772 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. He could be the same as the William recorded at Whithope in 1774 when his son George was baptised and at Highchesters in 1781 when his son James was baptised. He could be the William who married Janet Kedie in 1769, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. Other children were probably Agnes (b.1770), John (b.1776), Thomas (b.1777) and William (b.1779). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Beatrix Elliot and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1774. **William** (18th C.) married Peggie Dickson in Hawick in 1784. **William** (18th C.) married Helen Douglas in Hawick in 1785. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Sarah Shiel and their son William was baptised in 1783. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Wiltonburn in 1786 and 1789. Perhaps the same William married Betty Watson in 1785 and was living at Threephead in 1795 and 1798; their children probably included Robert (b.1786), Andrew (b.1789), Jane (b.1792), James Hay (b.1795) and Thomas (b.1798). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Haswell and their daughter 'Catrene' was baptised in 1790. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Ann Routledge, who was also from Hawick. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Chisholme and their children included: Isabel (b.1792); Isabel (again, b.1794); and John (b.1796). **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Shielswood, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bowanhill Roadside, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Haggiehaugh in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia. He was already 'Serving' according to the annotation, with his name appearing again in 1798. Also in 1798 he was recorded (confusingly) offering himself as substitute for George Wilson of Acreknowe in Kirkton Parish, who had been selected in the second ballot. Later in 1798 he was explicitly reported to 'have joined the Regiment'. In 1799 he was listed among those men whose names had been drawn and was at '(Larieston house) Haggiehaugh'. **William** (b.c.1770) overseer at a woollen factory, living on Wilton Damside in 1841. He is probably the William living at Roughheugh in 1835, when listed among heads of households on Wilton Parish. He is likely to be the William, spinner at Roughheugh, listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799; he may have been related to Thomas, who was a spinner at the Sandbed at the same time. He could be the William 'Slubber' whose son died in Hawick in 1824. He could also be the William, spinner, who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may be the William who married Margaret Armstrong in Wilton in 1796 or the William who married Margaret Robson in Wilton in 1816. He could be the 'Willie' mentioned as a friend of 'Wull the Cutler'. **William** (b.1780s) carpetmaker in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Easton in Wilton in 1804. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1804); Walter (b.1807); and Jean (b.1809). **William** (18th/19th C.) member of Hawick Curling Club in 1812. This could be the same man as William the painter. **William** (b.1782/3) from Holmfirth in Yorkshire, he was a painter in Hawick. He was on the shortlist for Cornet in 1817. He could be the 'Mr. Miller' whose property is marked on Wood's 1824 map at about 69 High Street, giving its name to Miller's Close. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was listed as a painter and glazier on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In Pigot's 1837 directory he was a painter on the Howegate. In 1841 he was living at the Sandbed with wife Margaret and children James and William. He appears in the Jedburgh Prison register in 1859. He married Margaret, daughter of slater Robert Elliot in 1835, and their children included: William (b.1836); Janet (b.1839); Jane (b.1841); Robert (b.1845); and Margaret (b.1850). He may have been the

William born to David and Margaret Scott in Hawick in 1782. **William** (1770s–bef. 1840) wright in Hawick. He was recorded on the 1799 list for the Militia ballot. He married Helen ('Nelly') Buckham, and she died in 1840. Their children, most baptised in the East Bank Kirk, included: John (1805/6–23); James (b.1807), whose death is recorded in 1808; William (b.1808); James (again, b.1810); Robert (b.1813); and Alexander (b.1819). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Nelly 'Bridston' and their daughter Agnes was baptised in the East Bank Kirk in 1816. It is possible his wife was actually Nelly Buckham. **William** (1791–1870) eldest son of Thomas, he was probably born at Deanburnhaugh. He was a farm labourer at Milsington and lived at Easter Parkhill and Muselee (where he was tenant farmer for a while). He was ploughman at Milsington according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. In 1819 he married Elizabeth Scott, from Milsington. In 1825 he secondly married Isabel (1802–82), daughter of Michael Dickson and Jane Jardine. The family emigrated to America in 1831, settling in Bovina, New York. Their first 3 children were born in Roberton Parish and the rest in America. Their children were: Thomas (1826–1911); Michael (1828–1915); William (1830–1912); David (b.1832), who died young; Walter (1835–1908); Berry Shaw (1837–1906); Janet (1839–70); and Gibert Dickson (1843–1931). Photographs of him and his wife exist. **William** (b.c.1795) agricultural labourer. In 1841 he was living on the Fore Row at Wilton Dean. He married Helen Scott in Roberton in 1819. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1819), baptised in Cavers; James (b.1822), baptised in Cavers; Andrew (b.1824), baptised in Roberton; Mary (b.1829/30); and Eliza (b.1833/4). **William** (19th C.) married Isabella Roxburgh in Hawick in 1823. Their children included: James (b.1824); John (b.1825); Walter (b.1831); and William (b.1833). **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Brodie in Roberton in 1825. **William** (b.c.1800) framework knitter in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row, in 1851 on the Kilnpath and in 1861 at 13 Allars Crescent. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included: William (b.1836); Janet (b.1839); Jane (b.1842), who probably died young; Robert (b.1845); and Margaret (b.1850). **William** (b.c.1810) blacksmith on the Sandbed according to the 1841 census. His wife was Helen and their children included Mary, Thomas, Janet, Margaret and Walter. **William** (b.c.1795) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Fore Row and in 1851 on the Mid Row. He married Robina Scott in Wilton in 1832; she was originally from Peebles. Their children included Henry, William, Margaret (who married Robert Fraser), James and Thomas. He also had a step-daughter Elizabeth (an illegitimate daughter of his wife with Robert Grierson). His widow and some children were living at 21 Loan in 1861. **William** (19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His wife's name was Helen and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1835. **William** (b.1809/10) from Barony in Lanark, he was a woollen framework knitter living at 3 Tannage Close in 1861. His wife was Ellen and their children included Andrew, John, James, Mary, George, Agnes and William. **William** (b.1811/2) tailor on Orrock Place in 1851 and at 21 Howegate in 1861. He was listed as a tailor on 'Teviot square' in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Margaret and their children included Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, John and Walter Alexander. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Inglis and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1837. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Espeline in Hawick in 1843. **William** (b.1831/2) stockingmaker, originally from Dumfries. In 1861 he was living at 15 Loan with his wife Mary, son William and a family of boarders. He may be the William who married Mary Oldham in Hawick in 1852. Probably the same William from Dumfries was a boarder on Ladylaw Place in 1851. He may be the William of the Loan who donated a 'piece of stalactite' and a copper coin to the Museum in 1867 and a copper coin in 1877. **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Catherine Jamieson and their children included: Ann (b.1842); James (b.1845); Margaret (b.1848); John (b.1850); and Janet (b.1854). **William** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Whillans and their son Thomas was baptised in 1848. **William** (b.1831/1) from Teviothead. In 1861 he was living at Borthwickhead Schoolhouse and working as a 'Teacher of English, reading etc.' **William** (b.1836/7) 'Millwright Fitter' in Selkirk in 1861. He was born in Hawick, married Christina and their children included John E. and Christina S. **William** 'Willie' (19th C.) one of 3 men who instigated the Hawick Home Mission in 1872. He was the first President when the Mission was formally founded in the next year. Either he or a

later William was leader of the Hawick Home Mission choir for 25 years in the early part of the 20th century. **Rev. William Carrick** (1858–1915) born in Glasgow, son of Andrew and Margaret Carrick. He was educated at the Church of Scotland Normal School and Glasgow University, and licensed to preach in 1881. He became assistant at St. George's, Paisley and was ordained at Howood Chapel in 1883. He was first Minister of the new Wellington Church in 1886 and first minister of the newly created St. Margaret's Parish in 1896. He was a guest at the 1890 Colour Bussing. He was translated to Yetholm in 1898 (and in 1901 greeted the members of the Archæological Society on their outing to Yetholm). He married Margaret Walker, daughter of Thomas McQueen in 1887, and she died in 1894. He secondly married Johanna, daughter of John Bonthron in 1901. His children included William Bonthron Carrick and John Bonthron (formerly spelled 'Millar' and 'Milner').

millers (*mi-lurz*) *n.* people in charge of corn mills. In Hawick the mill was at the Mill Port, moving to the Mill Path in the late 18th century, and the miller had grazing rights and grew corn at the Miller's Knowes. Hawick's millers have included: John Dempster in 1622; William Paterson 1680s; Walter Elliot, at least 1709–1714 Robert Elliot 1720s; James Scott 1750s; Adam Scott in 1784; John Ainslie late 1700s; John Oliver 1820s to 1840s; and John Young Scott mid-1800s.

the Miller's (*thu-mi-lurz*) *n.* the Miller's Knowes, a hilly area between Weensland Road and the Orchard Road, reached via the iron gate and path off Weensland Road, or from the Braid Road. It is named after the miller of the old Hawick corn mill, who for centuries grew corn and had grazing rights there. The area was made notorious after a man called John Webster committed suicide in the old quarry there in 1748. There is a quarry on the east side. It has been a public park since 1892, part being purchased from the Duke of Buccleuch in 1920, and the rest gifted in 1930. It is now officially known as Miller's Knowes Park, and offers spectacular views of the town, and is also used by children for sledding and sliding, as well as dog walkers and others. The Independent Broadcasting Authority leased part of the summit for 60 years for a microwave transmitter in 1962 (used as a relay for the Selkirk transmitter), and a BMX track was constructed in 1985 (but closed in the late 1990s due to continual bad weather). It is also home to a playground, the Millennium Stone and nearby memorial seat (to Frank T. Scott). It was once properly known as 'Galalaw Knowes' – 'Sae lassies braw an' callants a' Where better mak' your vows, Than where the hill o'erlooks the toon – The bonnie Miller's Knowes' [WFC].

Miller's Close (*mi-lurz-klōs*) *n.* popular 19th century name for a passageway located at 69 High Street. It was named after someone by the name of Miller, whose property is marked on Wood's 1824 map. Local historian Robert Murray's family lived there (also written 'Millar's Close').

the miller's horse (*thu-mi-lurz-hors*) *n., arch.* proverbially cheeky animal – 'Ee've the cheek o' (or as muckle impetance as) the miller's horse' [GW].

the Miller's Knowes (*thu-mi-lurz-nowz*) *n.* full name of **the Miller's** – 'And so it was in Hawick town, Nearby the Miller's Knowes, We pledged our troth together there, With all a lover's vows' [WFC], 'Some summer day again we'll gang To wander through the verdant howes, And greet dear Memories amang The gentle, winding Millers Knowes' [WP].

the Miller's Knowes Steps (*thu-mil-urz-nowz-steps*) *n.* informal name for public staircase connecting Orchard Terrace with the Braid Road, much used by people walking in the Miller's Knowes or Target Hills areas.

miller's thoom (*mi-lurz-thoom*) *n., arch.* the goldcrest, Regulus regulus – 'I have often seen the nests of the gold-crested wren when I was young, sometimes called, I think, the miller's thumb' [PJE].

Millfield Plain (*mil-feeld-plān*) *n.* land-locked valley near Wooler in Northumberland, between the Tweed and Till rivers, close to the final battle site of Flodden Field. It was once the base of a prehistoric lake, and traditionally associated with King Arthur. It was also the scene of a minor battle in August 1513. Lord Home's raiding party was ambushed by Sir William Bulmer's men, resulting in heavy losses for the Scots. This event is also referred to as 'the Ill Raid' and was a forerunner for Flodden about a month later. It is also associated with the battle of Homildon Hill and a much earlier Saxon battlefield – '. . . Not all the snow on Millfield Plain Could make those white blades white again!' [WHO] (the name is probably p-Celtic in origin).

Millholm (*mil-hōm-kros*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, located near the Millholm Cross, south of Newcastleton. In 1541 it was recorded as 'Mylneholme' and in the hands of the Laird

of Mangerton. In 1622 there is a record that 20 sheep were stolen from Walter Scott there. In 1632 the farm here, along with Ettleton, was possessed by David Goldie and James Mitchelson. Andrew Wilson was there in 1685. It is described in a survey carried out for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it consisted of 1553 acres, and was bounded by Gillfoot, the Liddel Water, Side, Tarras, Copshaw Park and Blackburn. The farmhouse is in approximately the modern place, with cornland between it and the river, and adjacent small fields belonging to Greens and Mangerton farms. A symbol near the farmhouse could be meant to indicate the Millholm Cross, but there is no sign of Ettleton Cemetery on the 1718 map. The farmer there in the mid-18th century was Walter Scott. Thomas Aitchison was a shoemaker there in 1797. James Ingles was tenant in the early 19th century. The name may simply be the 'home mill' for the local laird (also called 'Milnholm'; it is 'Mylneholme' in 1622, 'Mylneholmes' in 1632, 'Mylne-holm' in 1685 and 'Milneholme' in 1718; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Millholm (*mil-hōm*) *n.* place marked as 'Milholme' on Sandison's c.1590 map of the Debateable Land. It appears to be near the modern Hermitage village, and is probably the same place as **Millburn**. It may be the 'mylnholme' where Walter Turnbull is recorded as tenant in 1694 (but is hard to distinguish from **Millholm**, which is further to the south).

the Millholm Cross (*thu-mil-hōm-kros*) *n.* ancient carved cross just south of Newcastleton, on the west side of the Canonbie road. It probably commemorates Alexander Armstrong, Laird of Mangerton, who was killed in 1320 and his body laid here while his clansmen rested on their way to Ettleton churchyard. The original part of the cross is about 10 feet high, including the base, and it has a modern top. The shaft has the letters 'MA' and 'AA', together with a carved sword. The Armstrong Clan Trust erected a nearby plaque. It is said to have been used as a local meeting place, where transactions were carried out, servants hitred and feuds settled. Probably the farm here is the 'Mylneholme', with a value of 15 shillings, recorded on a rental roll of c.1376 – 'The Cross at Millholm, which perpetuates the name Of gallant Lord Mangerton, peerless in fame' [DA] (also called 'Milnholm Cross').

Millhoose (*mil-hoos*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in a rental roll c.1376. They are listed there as 'Milnehouse', with a value of 5 shillings and 9 pence. In a rental roll of 1541 they are worth 15 shillings and leased to Thomas Armstrong, probably of Mangerton (it is 'Mylhous' in 1541).

Mill Hoose (*mil-hoos*) *n.* 2-storey house attached to the former Corn Mill on the Mill Path, also known as 'Hawick Mill Hoose' or 'the Mill Hoose'. It was rebuilt 1862–3. It has a central pilastered door-piece and a simple elegance of construction. It is a grade C listed building.

Milligan (*mi-lee-gin*) *n.* **Charles** (19th/20th C.) son of William, and nephew of Provost Robert. He married Jane Beattie, whose mother was a Nichol of Craik and also related to Provost Renwick's grandmother. He learned the upholstery trade from his uncle and started his own business. This was carried on as Milligan Brothers by his sons Robert and John. **Christopher** 'Kit' (??–??) wrote 'Riccarton Junction: memories of my life in this railway village' (1994). He was born in the village and lived there until the railway closed, when he moved to Hawick. At the site of the Riccarton Junction North signal box an information panel has been erected in his memory. **David** (b.1971) attended Denholm Primary School, he studied jazz at Leeds College of Music. He formed a jazz trio and has also been in demand as a pianist and teacher, as well as being a composer. **George** (1775–1855) from Watten in Caithness, he was a joiner, cabinet-maker and undertaker in Hawick. He was father of Provost Robert, William (farmer in Denholm) and Sophia (who married Andrew Park and emigrated to America in 1857). He was an elder in the Relief Kirk. He was listed as a joiner and cabinet-maker on Moncrieff's Close (an old name for Tannage Close) in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was living on Tannage Close in 1841 and in 1851 he was a lodger with clockmaker John Graham. He married Jane Paterson, sister of 'Pawkie Paiterson', who died in 1839, aged 54 (she had previously had a child with Frenchman M. Cabourne). He died suddenly stepping into a train carriage at Hawick station the morning after the Winter Fair. Together with his son Robert, the pair ran the family cabinet-maker's for about 75 years. **George** Halberdier 1985–96. He worked for the Council and was officially a 'District Officer'. He was thus the main Halberdier, who would organise the venues, etc., as well as reading the Proclamation and devlivering the letter to the Cornet Elect. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1612 as 'Johnne Amulliekyn, in Cruikis'. Along with Ninian Armstrong (son of Thomas) he was found guilty of helping

John, Lord Maxwell, who was on the run for murder and treason. His farm was near Langholm, possibly the Crooks next to Westerkirk. He was sentenced to be hanged in Edinburgh. **Rev. Robert** (1836–88) son of Dumfries hosiery manufacturer William, he studied at Edinburgh University and New College. He was ordained as 2nd minister of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1863. He was quite evangelical in style, had a large bible class and introduced hymn singing to Wolfelee. He and his family contributed significantly to the fund for the new church building. It is said that he also laboured at the Free Church mission in Hawick and made designs for the new free Church in Newcastleton. He left Wolfelee in 1871 for the Chalmers Territorial Church in Dundee. He married Mary Spiers from Glasgow in 1863, and she died in 1906. Their children were: Jane (b.1865), born in Hobkirk, married Robert White in Lancashire; Amelia Baxter (b.1867), born in Hockirk, married Carl Ludwig Arter from Zurich and settled in Tehran; Phebe (b.1869), born in Hobkirk, married Rev. Frederick Arthur Taylor; and William (b.1874), born in Dundee, who was either a businessman in Tehran or moved to Alberta, Canada. He drowned while bathing at Montrose while on holiday with his family, on the eve of celebrating 25 years in the ministry. **Robert** (1821–1892) born on Common Riding morning, his mother was a sister of 'Pawkie' Paterson. He became a cabinet-maker and undertaker and was well-known for his repartee as an auctioneer. In 1851 he was listed as a joiner on Moncrieff's Close. His later business premises were at 80 High Street, where the Liberal Club was built afterwards. The house was set back and the yard in front was used for furniture sales. He was the 35th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. In 1858 the Society took out a 3-year lease to rent a room above his showroom to house their growing Museum. He was a Councillor for over 30 years, mainly for South High Street Ward, becoming a Magistrate (possibly for longer than anyone else), then acting-Provost in 1875, beating Edward Wilson by a single vote in the 1884 Council election and being Provost 1887–90. He was sometimes referred to as 'the Bailyeh'. As a Councillor he was known to be blunt and outspoken. He had virtually no formal education and it is said that he rather gloried in this fact. Wilton Lodge Park was acquired during his Provostship. He was a keen Common Riding supporter, being Chairman of the Race Committee and he was the Provost referred to in J.E.D. Murray's 'Nicht Afore the Morn'. He was a School Board member, Parochial Board member, keen bowler (being on the founding committee of Hawick Bowling Club), Vice-President of the Curling Club, and a Conservative, although little involved in party politics. He was presented with a gold watch on his retirement as Provost. He married Margaret Hunter, daughter of the landlord of the Black Bull, and she died in 1856, aged 34. Their children were George and Robert, who died in infancy, Barbara Scott, Margaret, Mary (who married John Henderson) and Jane (who married John Little). He secondly married Margaret, daughter of John Smith, and she died in 1897, aged 70. Their children were Robert (also an auctioneer) and Janet. He is buried in the Wellogate, and his portrait hangs in the Town Hall (painted by Frank Wood in 1890, and said to have perhaps been damaged by a halberd!). **Robert** (1851/2–1931) son of William and nephew of Provost Robert. He became a cycle and motor mechanic and was known as a cheerful individual, who had great technical and creative skill, but less business acumen. He built a 1½ horse power motor quadrocycle, which was essentially an early motor car. He also built many other mechanical devices, and was a keen early promoter of pneumatic tyres. He went into partnership with William Laidlaw and later with Alexander Bell, the firm Milligan & Bell being successful through most of the 20th century. He married Jemima Scott and their children included: Thomas William (b.1890); William (b.1886); and Jane Hollowell (b.1888). **Robert** (1865–1906) son of Provost Robert and Margaret Smith. He carried on the auctioneering business after his father's death, but it gradually petered out. He married Grace Bilby and their son Robert fought in WWI in the Canadian forces. **Ross** older brother of David, he attended Denholm Primary School. He trained at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in London, was a member of the National Youth Orchestra. He became known as a guitar and banjo player, covering a variety of styles, and has also composed for films. **Sandy** born and raised in Denholm, he worked in textile engineering design, but in 1993 became a full-time artist. He specialises in Border landscapes using pastels. **Thomas William** (c.1891–1923) son of Robert, he was articled to architect J.P. Alison from 1905. He worked for a while in England, then served in WWI, after which he became Alison's assistant back in Hawick. However, in 1920 he emigrated

to South Africa, working on drawings for the University of Cape Town. He became an Associate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1923, but died shortly afterwards, as a result of injuries suffered in the war. His middle name is sometimes given as 'Wickham'. **William** (16th C.) Vicar of Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1545 as 'Amuligane'. Nothing else appears to be known about him. **William** (19th C.) brother of Provost Robert, he was a farmer near Denholm. He married a Scott of Milsington and his children included: Charles, who became an upholsterer; and Robert, a bicycle and motor engineer (also written 'Millican').

Milligan's (*mi-lee-ginz*) *n.* former popular name for the business premises at 80 High Street. The Milligan family lived there, with their cabinet-maker's shop below.

Milligan's Peth (*mi-lee-ginz-peth*) *n.* name sometimes used in the late 19th century for Brougham Place, after the cabinet-making business of Robert Milligan, which was at the foot of the street.

Millin (*mi-lin*) *n.* **James** (b.1819/20) from Edinburgh, he was a plumber in Hawick. In 1851 he was a lodger in Selkirk and in 1861 he was living at 14 Howegate. His wife was Janet and their children included Robert C., Elizabeth and Jane A. Sometime before 1865 he donated a foreign coin to the Museum.

Millingwud Fell (*mi-lin-wud-fel*) *n.* Millingwood Fell, also formerly known as Millenwood Fell, a high hill in the west of Castleton Parish, near the source of the Hermitage Water. It reaches a height of 517 m, with the somewhat higher Scawd Bank just to the south (it appears to be 'Millin Wod Fell' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, is 'Mellenwood Fell' on Stobie's 1770 map and is 'Millenwood-fell' in the New Statistical Account).

mill lade (*mil-lād*) *n.* another term for a **lade** (possibly more common than simply 'lade').

millman (*mil-mun*) *n.* occupation in the knitwear industry, someone who mills (or washes) garments after they have been knitted and joined together. This was generally carried out by a highly experienced worker, who could tell by the feel whether a garment had been fully milled.

Millmoor (*mil-moor*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale once attached to the estate of Mangerton. In a c.1376 rental roll they are listed as 'Milnmore' with a value of 2 shillings.

Millpeth see **the Mill Peth**

the Mill Peth (*thu-mil-peth*) *n.* Mill Path, a short street running from Slitrig Crescent to Wellogate Brae, named after Hawick Corn Mill and formerly known as Kiln Path. The original houses were constructed in 1849 and the county police station was once on this street. The lower part, including the old Salvation Army Hall, was demolished in 1968 to make way for new housing for elderly people. The Song Singing ceremony takes place here on the Friday of the Common Riding. The Cornet and mounted supporters are led up the Cross Wynd by the Drums and Fifes and at the top of the Mill Path the Cornet dismounts, thanking the riders as they pass. Then the Principals, Provost and Bailies walk down to the foot of the street for the Proclamation and the Song Singing. This takes place on a specially constructed platform on the north side (corner with Allars Crescent), which replaced the former site, the roof of Tibbie the Fiddler's Cottage on the opposite side of the street. No 3 and the Corn Mill are listed buildings – 'Owre the Mill Path swells the chorus, Flag and ribbons waving o'er us' [RK].

Mill Pool (*mil-pool*) *n.* pool in the Teviot near Lanton Mill. The weir there was called 'Lanton Cauld'.

Mill Port (*mil-pōr'*) *n.* short piece of road along the side of the Slitrig, entered by steps opposite the Tower. It was originally the site of a gateway near the old Corn Mill, which was partly washed away in the flood of 1767 and the remains demolished. The 'undermost house of the Miln Port' was also carried away in the flood. The steps down from the High Street date at least from the early 19th century. It once contained a number of poor lodging-houses, being the site of a murder (resulting in Hawick's last hanging) in 1814. A thatched row of tenements, one with an outside staircase, was demolished in the 1860s (also written 'Millport'; it is 'milneport' in 1708).

Mill Portheid (*mil-pōr'-heed*) *n.* former name for the top of the Mill Port – 'They adjourned to a public house which then existed at the Mill Porthead' [WNK].

Millport Toor (*mil-pōr'-toor*) *n.* former building on Mill Port. It may be the tower in Hawick 'between the bridges' owned by the Scotts of Whitchesters in the early 16th century. This may be the same place once called the Lieutenant's Tower and referred to as 'the Peill' in 1656. In a description of the great flood of 1767 it was said that the 'old Milnport Tower is undermined and the walls rent'. It was probably demolished after

that. There is a legend that it was connected by an underground passage to Drumlanrig's Tower.

Millrig-quarter (*mill-rig-kwar-tur*) *n.* former name for lands in Belses. They were included among lands served to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre in 1678, after the death of his son Andrew, and in 1684 when inherited by Sir Thomas' nephew John. In 1684 it was described as 7 husbandlands of land (it is listed as 'Mylnrigquarter' in 1678 and 'Milnerig quarter' in 1684).

Millrig Sike (*mil-rig-sīk*) *n.* former name for lands in Belses, described in 1684 as 3 husbandlands in Belses 'cum rivola vocata the Milnerig Sike'. The lands were presumably by a small stream or perhaps the mill lade.

mill-rynd (*mil-rīnd*) *n., arch.* the iron structure supporting the upper stone in a corn mill, a coin with an impression like the image of such – '. . . being £11 money of this realme thereintil, being three 4 merk peices coneyst (i.e. coined) with the milne rynd . . . ' [BR1642].

mills (*milz*) *n., pl.* corn mills, i.e. buildings used for grinding grains into flour or meal. As part of the feudal system every barony or estate would have at least one mill, with the tenants kept in a system of multure, i.e. they were obliged to have their corn and other grains ground there, and would pay part of the grains as a tax. Burghs and abbeys would have their own separate mills. Hawick is known to have had one since at least 1412. Corn mills reached their peak probably in the 17th century, and then began to disappear, although 10 local ones are still listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Eventually some of them were converted into textile mills or sometimes saw-mills. They were almost always water powered, although in earlier times they would have been hand-mills, and animal-driven mills also existed. The following were probably all local mills: Hawick Mill; Allanhaugh Mill; Ancrum Mill; Appotside Mill; Ashkirk Mill; Bedrule Mill; Belses Mill; Boosmill (on Ale); Borthaugh Mill; Buccleuch Mill; Burnfit Mill; Cauld Mill; Chisholme Mill; Cogsmill; Craik Mill; Crawhill Mill; Dean Mill; Denum Mill; Dodburn Mill; Doveshaugh Mill; Falnash Mill; Hallrule Mill; Hartshaugh Mill; Harwood Mill; Hassendean Mill; Heidshaw Mill; Highchesters Mill; Hobsburn Mill; Howcleuch Mill; Hummelknowe Mill; Larriston Mill; Lilliesleaf Mill; Midlem Mill; Minto Mill; Newmill on Teviot; Newmill on Slitrig; Newton Mill (Bedrule); Philhope Mill; Raesknowe Mill; Riccarton Mill; Riddell Mill; Roughheugh/Langlands/Wulton Mill; Ruletownhead Mill; Scaw Mill/Timberside Mill; Soothdean Mill; Spittal Mill; Synton Mill; Trow Mill; Weensland Mill; Wester Mill (Wilton); Whitehaugh Mill (Liddesdale); Whithope Mill (Borthwick); Winnington Mill; and Woollee Mill (Rule). There were also small mills on some farms, powered by water from ponds. In Rulewater, for example, these were at Abbotrule, Bedrule, Billerwell, Cleuchhead, Doorpool, Easter Fodderlee, Gatehousecote, Greenriver, Hallrule, Hawthornside, Mackside, Midburn, Ruletownhead, Towno-Rule, Tythehouse, Wester Fodderlee and Westerhouses.

Mills (*milz*) *n.* **Rev. Archibald** (b.1926) born at Coatbridge, son of Findlay. He was educated in Coatbridge and Airdrie and served in the Royal Navy 1944–47. He attended Glasgow University and Trinity College and graduated M.A. in 1950. He was student assistant at Dalziel High 1952–53, was licensed by the Presbytery of Lanark in 1953 and was ordained as minister of Carluke Kirkton in 1953. In 1959 he became minister of St. George's West. He remained until 1966 when he moved to Aberdeen North and East of St. Nicholas. In 1953 he married Helen McAllister (b.1932), daughter of Ebenezer Steel. **George** (b.1812/3) from Edinburgh, he was a coach painter living on the Back Row in 1851. His wife was Ann and their children included Jane, Margaret, James and David. **Henry** (18th C.) listed as postillion at Cavers in 1791, when he was working for George Douglas. He could be related to the butler John 'Mill', who was working at Cavers a few years earlier. **James** (19th C.) hind at Midshiels. He is listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and 1840. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia.

Mill Shot (*mil-sho'*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. It is listed as 'Colver Field, or Mill Shot'.

Millside (*mil-sīd*) *n.* former name for a place near Hawick. John Cook was living there in 1767. It is unclear where this might have been, but perhaps an alternative name for the Mill Path.

mill-stane (*mil-stān*) *n., arch.* a mill-stone – '. . . it wer better for him that ane milstane wer lunk about his neck' [HSR].

Millstane Edge (*mil-stān-ej*) *n.* Millstone Edge, hill roughly between Linhope farm and Cauldcleuch Head, to the north of Tudhope Hill. It reaches a height of 567 m.

Millstane Edge (*mil-stān-ej*) *n.* Millstone Edge, hill in southern Roxburghshire, lying on the border with Dumfriesshire, north-west of Newcastleton, just south of Roan Fell. It reaches a height of 561 m and has a triangulation pillar on another slight summit to the south. There are many cairns in the area. The hill got its name from the quarry on the eastern side, where blanks for millstones were cut, one good discarded example being visible there today (there is a well-known place of the same name in the Derbyhire Peak District).

Millstane Sike (*mil-stān-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Southdean Parish on the right side of the A6088 just before Lethem. It flows into the Carter Burn. The reason for the name is unknown. But there are several quarry holes on both sides of the stream, which have been used to excavate the outcrops of sandstone found here.

mill-steep (*mil-steep*) *n., arch.* a lever fixed to the machinery of a corn-mill, by which the millstones may be moved relative to each other (noted by J. Jamieson).

mill-yins (*mil-yinz*) *n., pl.* factory workers – 'The mills war skailin an the mill-yins war toavin hyimm' [ECS].

Milma (*mil-ma*) *n.* alternative name of the lands held by William Scott in Lees in the 16th century, and later by the Scotts of Lees and Burnhead. The 1788 county valuation and the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 lists 'Mowmaw, or Millmae, commonly called Lees', valued at £52 (the name is probably related to 'Wester and East Moormaw', an old name for West and East Lees; see also **Moormaw**).

Milmoe (*mil-mō*) *n.* **Hugh Joseph** (1819/20–85) coming from Ireland, he was a pawn-broker at 2 Orrock Place. He was immortalized in the verse of the song 'Kinly Stick'. He was in Hawick at least as early as 1871, when he had an advertisment in the Hawick Advertiser. He died at 5 Baker Street, where his brother Patrick died and 1886 and his sister Bridget in 1899. There is a family with similar Christian names in County Sligo.

Milmoe's (*mil-mōz*) *n.* former pawnshop in the Sandbed, in around the 1860s to 80s remembered in the song 'Kinly Stick' – '... Streicht to the pawnshop that's kept by Milmoe' [WE].

miln (*miln*) *n., arch.* a mill, usually for grinding corn, and typically water-powered – 'Heir lyis ane honest man, Johne Deanis, qvha vas tenant kyndlie of Havik Miln', 'Also they built a Miln on that same burn, To grind Dogs-bran though there there grew no Corn' [CWS] (from Old English, surviving longer in place names than in speech).

Milne (*miln*) *n.* **Rev. Adam** (c.1680–1747) graduated from Edinburgh University in 1698 and was then Schoolmaster at Coldstream. He was licensed in Chirnside Presbytery in 1706, was Chaplain at Kersfield in 1706 and became minister of Melrose in 1711. In 1725 he married Alison, daughter of Rev. William Hunter of Lilliesleaf and she died in 1747. Their children included: Margaret (b.1726), with the Laird of Muselee as one of the witnesses; Elizabeth (b.1727); and William (b.1729), baptised by Rev. Hunter of Lilliesleaf, with witnesses Dr. Hunter and the Laird of Drygrange. He is probably the 'Mr Adam Milne of Beaulie', whose lands in Lilliesleaf Parish were valued at £465 5s in the 1740s. He may have inherited these lands through his wife. He wrote a description of Melrose Parish in 1743. It seems that all his children died young and his lands passed to the Riddells, **Alexander** 'Wat' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His surname is recorded as 'Mylne'. **Henry** 'Henry the Hadda Man' (19th C.) fishmonger at 5 High Street. **Fr. Jeremy** Catholic Priest in Hawick. He left for Edinburgh in 2017. **Mary Lee** nee Bowden (1872/3–1948) daughter of John Davis Bowden, Church of Scotland Chaplain in Dresden. In 1906 she married Rev. James Alexander, minister at Lyne & Megget and then Cramond. Hoever, her husband died in 1909. She served with the Scottish Women's Hospitals during WWI, in a unit led by former suffregette Dr. Elsie Inglis. She sailed from Liverpool to southern Russia in 1916, listed as volunteer cook. Along with others volunteers, she was caught up in the Russian Revolution in 1917 and journeyed for 2 years across warn-torn Europe. She also served in a sanatorium set up in France in 1918. Her Scottish Women's Hospital lapel badge, certificate of thanks from the Serbian government and some glass slides, were all in the Hawick Museum. Her service medals have also been saved and are in the National Museum of Scotland. Some of her journal entries were published in the Edinburgh Magazine. She moved to Bonchester Bridge in 1932, living with her brother William Bowden, who was Acting Governor in Sierra Leone. She died at Hobsburn, and was buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Catherine,

youngest daughter of Andrew Hunter, at Newton, as recorded in Melrose Parish in 1818. This could be the Newton in Bedrule; he is listed as 'Esq. Langlands', which may be the land in Minto Parish. The couple had 6 children baptised in Melrose in the period 1819–32.

Milne-Home (*miln-hewm*) *n.* **John Hepburn** (1876–1963) factor for the Buccleuch estates from about 1920. He married Mary Elliot.

Milnholme see **Millholm**

miln-steed (*miln-steed*) *n., arch.* a mill stead, piece of land suitable for a mill – 'It is two reasonable myle Between the miln-steed and the kirk-style' [BR1688].

mil-sie (*mil-see*) *n., arch.* a milk-sieve – 'Seilin the milk throwe a milsie' [ECS] (also written 'milsie'; noted by E.C. Smith).

Milsington (*mil-sing-tin, mul-sin-toon*) *n.* farm along the Borthwick valley, on the right before Deanburnhaugh. It was formerly part of Hassendean Parish before becoming part of the new Parish of Roberton in 1689/90. At that time, along with Girnwood, it was valued at about £1300. The lands belonged to John de Langlands in the 14th century; his widow Marion Comyn had a charter for these lands, along with the mill and the lands of Outerside in 1363. The Langlands exchanged the lands for Heap with Sir Walter Scott in 1451 (in a charter dated at Wilton Kirk). In this charter they are described as lying between the lands of Borthwick on the east, Chisholme on the south, 'Dualyrig' and Hoscote on the west and Bellendean on the north. Walter was to pay annually a red rose or six pennies Scots at the feast of St. John the Baptist. In 1453 there was a confirming charter of 'excambion' of James of Langlands 'frank-tenement of the town of Milsaintoun' for Sir Walter Scott's frank-tenement of Wester Hepe. The sasine was signed at the 'chief messuage' of Milsington on the last day of December in 1453. In 1492 the lands were described as being then waste, but normally valued at 10 merks (and still worth £10 Scots in 1553/4). John Cockburn was recorded there in 1502. There were 15 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely James Purdom, Margaret Nichol, Robert Purdom, Helen Nichol, Thomas Brown, Bessie Inglis, Walter Scott, Adam Robson, Margaret Greenshields, Helen Rae, John Rae, Patrick Thomson, Thomas Robson, William Robson and Margaret Turnbull. From about 1670 the Milsington Scotts resided there, descended from Thomas, second son of Walter 'the Hawke' who accompanied the 'Brave Buccleuch' on the rescue of Kinmont Willie. Another branch of Scotts took over the farm in 1831 and that Milsington line was continued in the Scotts of Girnwood and of Newton. It was listed among properties of the Duke of Buccleuch in 1678. The farm was in Wilton Parish until Roberton was formed in 1689/90. William Scott paid the Hearth Tax for 3 hearths in 1694, with John Goodfellow as shepherd at that time. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties, when it covered 1259 acres and was bounded by Borthwickbrae, the Borthwick Water, Hoscote, Henwoodie common and Bellendean. James Leithead was recorded there in 1717–25, John Dickson in 1720, John Wight in 1725, James Elliot in 1756, Andrew Goodfellow in 1764 and William Scott in 1797. In the 1788 county valuation the lands here, along with Girnwood, were valued at £1305 13s 4d. William Miller was a ploughman there in 1812. From 1831 Milsington was tenanted by Charles Scott, cousin of Sir Walter the writer. In 1841 there were about 20 people living around the farm estate, as well as those in the principal farmhouse. The main road through the Borthwick used to pass directly in front of the farmhouse. A side road leaves from near here to join the Teviot valley at Branxholme Bridgend. A massive Roman bronze leg of a man on horseback was found there in 1820, possibly part of the loot from some southern town, and now in the Scottish National Museum; collected with it was a brass base (with an inscribed 'L') of what may have been a statue of Victory, perhaps also found at Milsington. There is a local tradition of buried treasure at Pot Syke, which may be where these items were found (first recorded as 'Milsallistona' in 1363, it was 'Mylsintoun' in 1451, 'Milsaintoun' in 1453, 'Mylsintoune' in 1492, 'melsintoun' in 1502, 'Milsyntoun' in 1553/4, 'Mylnesingtoun' in 1574 and 1640, 'Milsingtowne' in 1652, 'Melsington' in 1684, 'Milsingtoune' in 1718, 'Milsingtown' in 1764 and 1771 and 'Milsintoun' in 1717; there are many other spelling variants, including 'Milsingtoune', etc.; it is 'Milsingtowne' on a 1650 parish map, 'Milsongtoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map, but incorrectly too close to Hawick, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows it as 'N. Milsintoun' and 'O. Milsintoun', Jenner & Hollar's c.1644 map and Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland have it as 'Milsintoun' and Adair's c.1688 manuscript appears to show 'Wilsingtoun'; the name probably derives from 'Maelsuithan's farm', where 'Mæaelsuithan' or 'Myslan' is a personal name introduced by the Norwegians from Ireland).

Milsingtonhaugh (*mil-sin-toon-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead near Milsington. It is recorded in 1790 as 'Milsington Haug', when John Anderson paid the cart tax there and in 1797, when Robert Oliver was farmer there. Walter Scott was living there in at least 1793–95. John Goodfellow was there in 1812.

Milsington Hill (*mil-sing-tin-hil, mul-sin-toon-hil*) *n.* hill just to the west of Milsington farm in the Borthwick valley. It has two peaks, both reaching to 263 m. The western one contains the remains of an earthwork, about 85 m across; it consists of a bank and ditch, best preserved at the south corner (it is 'Milsanton-hill' in Scott of Satchells' history).

Milsington Moss (*mil-sin-tin-mos*) *n.* name for a boggy area near Milsington. The horn of an aurochs (Bos primigenius) found here was donated to the Museum in 1859 by M¡rs. Scott of Slitrig Crescent.

Milsingtonshankfit (*mil-sin-tin-shawngk-fi'*) *n.* former cottage in the Borthwick valley, situated at the beginning of the road to Milsington farmhouse (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Milsingtonshiel (*mil-sin-toon-sheel*) *n.* former farmstead near Milsington. It may be the same place sometimes called 'Whaupshaw'. James Hinton was there in at least 1716–22, James Scott in 1717–23, Walter Henderson in 1726, Walter Scott in 1741 and Thomas Rae in 1762–71. Farm worker John Pringle and family were there in 1841 (it is 'Milsingtonnsheils' in 1716, 'Milsintounsheils' in 1721, 'Milsingtown Shiel' in 1741 and 'Milsingtownshiel' in 1771).

Milestane Path (*mīl-, mil-stān-pawth*) *n.* hill between Ashybank and Honeyburn on the A698, and also the name for a field and wood there. This was presumably once part of the original route between Hawick and Denholm, before the lower route was built for coaches. The oak wood was partly removed when the course of the main road was changed in the late 20th century, but was replanted.

Milton (*mil-tin*) *n.* possibly a former alternative name for **Rawflat**.

Milton (*mil-tin*) *n.* village in Dumfries & Galloway (actually one of several with this name) off the A74 south of Moffat, built on the site of a large Roman fort established around the year 80. There is a possible military road from there to the fort near Aikwood Tower.

mim (*mim*) *adj., poet.* silent, coy, prim – 'He's never owre blate, and he canna keep mim, But the warld's the better o' bodies like him!' [WL].

mimmer (*mi-mur*) *adj., poet.* more prim, coyer – 'Than mine, yenow, a mimmer face Was never shewed in either case' [JoHa].

mim-mowd (*mim-mowd*) *adj., arch.* affectedly prim and proper in speech – 'But canna bide the mim-mou'd jade, Who seems as if she'd rin red mad' [JoHa], 'An' even the laddies wad stop in their play, An' stand still mim-mou'ed, whan she daundert their way' [BM1901], 'Nane o eer mim-mowed peikeen got that Jethart toozy table threh mei; for A puisteet an leined masel weel' [ECS].

mimp (*mimp*) *v., arch.* to speak in an affected manner, mince – '. . . whan A'm seek-staaed o the wundy aippeen an the putten-on mimpeen an the preidfih bluistereen that a body often hes ti thole' [ECS], to eat without opening one's mouth very far.

mind (*mīnd*) *v.* to remember, call to mind – 'No man can mind of such stormy Weather, And continual Rage so long together' [CWS], '. . . and Falnash said, The deponent would mind them when they were all dead' [DCW1765], 'A'm trying ti mind where oo yaised ti bide', 'can ee mind o yer Uncle Jock?', 'I mind, as on my flute one day I breathed a plaintive strain' [JTe], 'A deh mind a hing aboot eet', '. . . we wull mind they loefe mair nor wyne' [HSR], 'Whan I mind thae things, I teem owt my saul in me . . . ' [HSR], '. . . An' the happy e'enings spent within't I'll mind until I dee' [JJ], 'Ah me! I mind – as weel I may – The consternation o' that day' [AD], 'Weel dae I mind when first I left My mother's clean hearthstane . . . ' [TCh], 'Keep in wui um; ei'll mebbies meind ee in eis wull' [ECS], 'Ee meind what Jamie Tamson wrait aboot the guitter-bluid callants o Haaick . . . ' [ECS], 'It minds us o' fecht in days that are gane' [JEDM], '. . . Aw can kindeh mind o'd still' [RM], *arch.* to desire, intend – 'Item, giff any nichbour mindes to big ane thorn hedge in his yaird . . . ' [BR1640], *interj.* used to punctuate statements in order to be insistent or to urge someone to remember – 'Hei said they ca'd um Chairlie Broon – Mind, it could hev been a lei . . . ' [DH], 'No mei, mind!' [BA] (sometimes spelled 'meind'; see also **mind o**).

Minden Day (*min-din-dā*) *n.* annual commemoration by the K.O.S.B. to mark the Battle of Minden on 1st August 1759 when the regiment fought against a superior force of French cavalry. Red roses are worn in the headdress, said to recall the roses plucked from the gardens of Minden on the way into battle.

mindit (*mīn-dee', -di'*) *pp.* remembered – 'An, whow! it was a sicht ti be meindeet!' [ECS], '... Then I mindit, sudden, o' the bairn, And wondered how he fared' [DH].

mind o (*mīnd-ō*) *v.* to remember, recollect – 'And I mind o' the days that yince hae been' [DH], 'Yeh man said that the nag cood mind o' Shakespear!' [BW1974] (this form does not occur in English; see also **mind**).

mind on (*mīnd-ōn*) *v.* to remind – 'A juist wanted ti mind ee on', 'can ee mind is on aboot yon hingubeed?', 'Meind iz on ti wreite ti thum the morn' [ECS].

mineester see **meenister**

Minerva (*mi-ner-vu*) *n.* newspaper column of the 1980s, pen-name of Betty Boyd, collected in 'The way we were, skectches of a Hawick childhood'.

mines (*mīnz*) *pron.* mine – 'thaes mines, no yours' (also sometimes written 'meins' or 'mein's').

ming (*ming*) *v., n.* smell, stink (also **meng**; this seems to be a relatively recent Scots word).

ming (*ming*) *v., poet.* to mingle, mix up – '... an' ming my drynk wi' greetin' ' [HSR] (see also **mingit**).

mingel (*ming-ul*) *v.* to mingle (note no hard *g* sound).

mingin (*ming-in*) *adj.* stinking, having a bad smell – 'they socks o yours er mingin'.

mingit (*ming-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* mingled, mixed up – 'But wer minget amang the heæthin, an' leærnet thair warks' [HSR], 'They gae him vinigar til drink, mynget wi' ga' ... ' [HSR].

ministration (*mi-ni-strā-shin*) *n., arch.* administration, execution of duties, management – '... and for callin ghe residing heritors, the minister and elders to accompt for their ministration in case they make use or uplift anie of the mortified money' [PR1714].

minnie (*mi-nee*) *n., poet.* affectionate term for a mother – 'There's naething left in the fair Dodhead, But a greeting wife and bairnies three, And sax poor ca's stand in the sta', A' routing loud for their minnie' [T], '... To struggle through the leafy screen, My minnie's flower-pots raise between Them an' the chair, where now I sit' [JoHa], '... But then the breed, by dad or minnie, How of'en crost – gude kens! – I dinna!' [JoHa], 'O that thou wer als my brither that suuket the breists o' my minnie!' [HSR], *v., arch.* to mother – '... a little ewe lamb, which had lost its mother and was being minnied by the shepherd' [WNK].

mint (*mint*) *pp., poet.* set out, aimed, ventured – 'When guarded by this fourfold fence, Auld Nick can never fang us; Nor Bonapart' e'er drive us hence, Nor villains mint to wrang us' [JR], 'Butte Lucky Scrae's half worried steed, He never mint the road, Till a reid hette pyke the master gatte, And gave his loone a prodde' [JTe], 'Was there nought ye could lift? your mind it aye mint, For your heart and your saul were on filching' [JTe].

Minti (*min'-i, min-ti*) *n.* Minto, a village, former estate and parish about 6 miles north-east of Hawick and 1½ miles north of Denholm. The barony was split between Walter 'de Burdun' (or Boredon) and Philip 'de la Ley' in about 1296, but probably these families forfeited their Scottish lands in the early 1300s for being loyal to the English King. Robert Barbour held lands there in the early 14th century. William Gledstains of Minto was recorded in the 1340s. In 1383 it was included in a lists of lands from which rentals were paid to the Ward of Roxburgh Castle; and English document of about that time includes 'two parts of the barony of Myntehowe and advowson of the church, which were John Turnebole's'. The village was burned in a raid about 1490. It was burned again by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545, including 'Mynto Crag, Mynto town, Mynto place, Weast Mynto, the Crag End'. Some of the old village can still be made out, but the present one was laid out by William Playfair for the 2nd Earl of Minto in the early 19th century. The move was arranged so that the village could not be directly seen from Minto House. It contains the William Playfair 1830/1 gothic-style church, renovated in 1934, as well as the Thomas Clapperton War Memorial. Nearby is the demolished Minto House, with grounds containing the remains of an old Norman Church with an ancient burial ground, as well as an 18-hole golf course. The estate was owned by the Turnbulls from at least 1329, although the barony was granted to the Stewarts of Jedworth in 1390, and then disputed in the next century. James Langlands appears to have held half the rights to the markets there in 1476. In 1501 William Turnbull had a sasine for ⅔ of the lands, with Alexander Stewart having a sasine for the other ⅓. The half baronies were held by the Turnbulls and Stewarts until the early 17th century. John Turnbull of Minto was a significant leader of the Turnbulls in the late 16th century. In 1643 the lands owned by Turnbull of Minto were valued at £2006 13s 4d and consisted of 'Minto, town, mains, mill, kaims, with teinds and pertinents'; there was also £102 of land owned by Turnbull of Tofts and

the lands of Craigend and Deanfoot, owned by Gilbert Eliott and valued at £660. In 1678 the estate of the Laird of Minto was valued at £2008 13s 4d. Craigend and Deanfoot were sold to Gilbert Elliot of Craigend in about 1640 and later combined with part of Minto, which continued to pass to Eliotts until sold by Gilbert Eliott in 1687. The rest of the lands passed to the Scotts of Harwood in 1673, then Walter Riddell from Edinburgh in 1676, briefly Thomas Rutherford and eventually the Scotts of Harden in 1691, with Gideon Scott of Highchester having a confirming charter for the Barony in 1695. At this time the village became a Burgh of Barony, and the existing Common is also mentioned. Markets were to be held on Wednesdays and fairs on 14th June and 14th November. The lands were sold to the Elliots in 1703. In 1707 the whole Barony was valued at £2768 13s 4d. A 'Plan of Part of the Policy of Minto' was drawn up in 1766, showing the layout of the gardens and naming several enclosures. A 'Plan of the Barony of Minto' shows the whole estate in 1780. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls the residents listed were Robert Brown, John Dickson, William Turnbull (smith), James Oliver and (another) William Turnbull. In 1811 the 'Barony (being the whole of the old Parish) of Minto' was valued at about £2800; the full Parish at that time was valued at £5163. The W.R.I. was founded in 1923 by Lady Minto and 47 local ladies. An ancient bronze axe was found nearby about 1888 and is now in the National Museum of Scotland. A spindle whorl from here is in Hawick Museum. Note that there are now several Mintos elsewhere in the world, all ultimately deriving from this small area (but many via the Earls of Minto). The village also gave rise to a surname, with the first recorded example being 'Willelmo filio Henrici de Mimtow' in 1302 – 'In lines of crystal shine the wandering rills Down the green slopes of Minto's sun-bright hills' [JL] (the name probably derives from the Old Welsh for a hill, plus 'how' for a hollow, or Old English 'hoh', also meaning hill; it is recorded from very early times, with the 'd' changing to a 't' by 1150 when it is 'Munetov' and 1166 when it is 'Munethov', it is thereafter 'Minthov', etc., with the middle 'h' disappearing by the end of the 14th century; it was formerly often written 'Mynto'; it is transcribed 'Minuth' in about 1230 and 'meinichoch' in the mid-13th century, is 'Mynetowe' in 1296, 'Mimtow' and 'Mymtow' in 1302, 'Myintow' in 1326, 'Myntowe' in 1335/6, 'Mintowe' in 1347, 'Myntow' in 1359, 'Myntehowe' in 1380, 'Mentou' and 'Mentow' in 1382, 'Myntou' and 'Myntow' in 1390, 'Mintow' in c.1400, 'Myntow' in 1461, 'Myntto' in 1491/2, 'mynto' in 1493, 'Myneto' in 1501 and 'Mynto' in 1508, 1511, 1516, 1528, 1535, 1548, 1553/4 and 1576; 'Minto Craig', 'Minto To[un]', Minto Tour', 'Minto K:' and 'M. Keams' are sshown on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, while 'Minto tour', 'Minto Kirk' and 'Craig' are shown on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Mintotour', 'Mintocraig' and 'Minto K.' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Minti (*min'-i, min-ti*) *n.* (Minto) **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) listed as one of the tenants of Gavin Elliot in Skelfhill and neighbouring farms in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. His name is recorded as 'Dande Mynto'. He may have been an ancestor of later local Mintos. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Selkirk. In 1720 he was charged with assault and also with throwing stones at a dog. In 1723 he was recorded in 2 legal cases involving debt and another for an assault. He may be the son of Walter who was charged with assault, threatening to kill someone and breach of the peace (along with his father) in Selkirk in 1719. **Andrew** (b.1734) 2nd son of George and Agnes Forrest. He was a resident of Southdean Parish, perhaps a mason like his father and brother Archibald. He firstly married Janet Oliver in 1758 and secondly married (in an irregular marriage of some sort) Betty 'Boal' (probably Bowie) in 1776. His children included: George (b.1759); John (b.1779); Nelly (b.1781); Nanny (b.1783); Andrew (b.1785); William (b.1788); Betty (b.1790); and Archibald (b.1794), who was baptised in Hobkirk. All except the last were baptised in Southdean Parish. **Andrew** (b.1785) born in Southdean Parish, son of Andrew and Betty 'Boal'. He was a farmer at Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1861 he was 'Fundholder & Retired Farmer', living in Lilliesleaf village. In 1817 he married Janet Dalgleish, and she died in 1852. Their children included: Alexander (b.1818); Andrew (b.1820), born in Hawick, who was a cattle dealer; Elizabeth (b.c.1823); and John (b.c.1826). **Andrew** (1817–1903) son of William, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He worked for a while as a servant at Weens. In 1861 he was a ploughman, living at Cleughhead Cottages. He was part of the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849. His wife was Catherine and their children included Janet, Jean, Ann and Margaret. One of his daughters married Mr. Kennedy of the Tower Hotel in Hawick. **Archibald** (b.1732) son of George and Agnes Forrest, he was baptised in Minto Parish

and was a mason in Abbotrule. In 1766 he married Margaret (or Mary) Turnbull. Their children included: Margaret (b.1767); Agnes (b.1769); Nelly (b.1774); George (1776–1860); and Robert (b.1781). In 1767 he was living at Midguard and in 1774 was at Abbotrule. **Rev. Archibald Herbert** (b.1905) born at Lilliesleaf United Free Manse, where his father George was minister. He was educated in Clydebank and at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A. in 1925. He then attended Glasgow United Free College and Hartford Theological Seminary in the U.S.A. He was student assistant at Cambuslang Trinity 1926–27 and Glasgow Renfield Street 1927–28, was licensed in 1928, became minister-in-charge at Franklin Community Church in Boise, Idaho in 1929 and was ordained as minister at Glasgow Greyfriars in 1931. He moved to Dalry St. Margaret's in 1934 and then Queens's Park High in 1947. In 1936 he married Grace Marion Slimmon and they had children George Sutherland, Keneth Maclean and Elizabeth Rosemary. **David** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1527 as owner of a tenement in Selkirk. This was near the tenement of Thomas, who was surely related. In 1535 he purchased a tenement from William Ker; Thomas was one of the witnesses and probably a relative. He may be the David who resigned a tenement in 1541 to his younger son John and another tenement in favour of his 2nd son James in 1545. He may be the David 'elder' who was involved in a transaction with David, smith, in 1541. He is probably the deceased David whose son John inherited his property in Selkirk in 1542/3. **David** (15th/16th C.) smith recorded in Selkirk in 1541. He was son and heir of the deceased James. **David** (17th C.) resident at Doecleuch according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **David** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He is probably the 'Dauied Mintoe' recorded in the Hawick Town Book of 1731; he was paid 'for 3 lod of claye for the well, 5s. 6d. Scots'. He was recorded as a carrier when he witnessed baptisms for Walter Scott in Crumhaugh in 1708, for wright John Pringle in 1709, for wright John Pringle in 1716, and for 'Tenent in Hawick' David Wilson in 1721. He married Janet Glendinning and their children included: Margaret (b.1691), who probably married William Riddell in 1714; John (b.1700); Walter (b.1701); Beatrix (b.1703); David (b.1706); Robert (b.1708); and David (again, b.1713). The witnesses in 1700 were Bailie Walter Graham and weaver James Wight, in 1703 were gardener James Falsyde and merchant Thomas Waugh, in 1706 were 'vintner' Francis Elliot and weaver Robert Wight, and in 1713 were Bailie (of the Regality) Walter Elliot and ex-Bailie Robert Ruescastle. **David** (17th/18th C.) recorded in a bond in Selkirk in 1721 with Walter. He is also recorded in Selkirk in 1726, when he was paid for building bridges, renovating the mill dam and other contruction work. In 1727 he was paid for working on the school in Selkirk, in 1730 for further wright work, in 1745 for mason work, in 1749 for work on bridges, in 1752 for work on the school and well, in 1753 for work on the Town House and for further work in 1761. **David** (18th C.) responsible for dealing with (i.e. moving on) crippled beggars for the Hawick Kirk Session in the early-to-mid 1700s. He could be the David, married to Janet Glendinning, whose son Walter was born in 1701. **David** (18th C.) tenant in Fairnilee Bridgend. In 1763 he represented some residents of Midlem in a case in Selkirk. Perhaps the same David is recorded in a receipt in Selkirk in 1758. **David** (18th/19th C.) dyker recorded in a document in Selkirk in 1814. William is also mentioned and so presumably related. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) thatcher in Selkirk, recorded in 1708. Perhaps the same Francis was a wright recorded in Selkirk (along with John) in 1727 and recorded in a receipt in 1732. **Francis** (18th C.) wright in Selkirk. He was paid in 1762 for supplying timber for the Corn Mill in Selkirk and had a complaint against him in 1774. **Gavin** (b.1841) born in Wilton Parish, son of William and Rebecca Pow. He was a blacksmith in Ashkirk, later moving to the Carlisle area. In 1861 he was at Blacklee, Hobkirk, working with blacksmith William Pow. In 1866 he married Elizabeth Telfer in Ashkirk Parish. Their children included Margaret (b.1867), William (b.1869), James Simpson (b.1872), Andrew (b.1874), Rebecca (b.c.1880), Elizabeth (b.c.1885) and Charlotte (b.c.1885). **George** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. He paid tax for a kiln, as well as a hearth, suggesting he was a tradesman of some sort. Although unclear, he may have been at Burnfoot in Wilton. He could be the George who married Isobel Lorraine in Ashkirk in 1688, and who had a son Thomas (b.1689) baptised in Ashkirk; the witnesses to the baptism were William Minto and Andrew Fletcher. It seems likely he was an ancestor of the George recorded in 1731. **George** (18th C.) mason in Hassendean, probably a descendant of the earlier George who lived in Hassendean. He was a direct ancestor of the later minister at Lilliesleaf of the same name and also of

more than half of the Mintos living in Roxburghshire in the 19th century. In Minto Parish in 1731 he married Agnes (b.1712), daughter of Archibald Forrest of Huntlaw. Their children included: Archibald (b.1732), who was baptised in Minto Parish and was also a mason; Andrew (b.1734), baptised in Ancrum Parish; John (b.1737), who married Margaret Scott in 1764 and may have moved away from the Borders; and twins George and William (b.1740), who may have died in infancy. Their 4 younger children were baptised in Ancrum Parish. **George** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Langside. In 1752 he married Barbara, daughter of Mark Chisholme and Barbara Bennet. He later lived at Ruletownhead, which had been owned by his in-laws. His children, baptised in Southdean Parish, included: Markie (b.1755), named after her grandfather, who married William Bell of Menslaws; and William (b.1756), who was an officer in the Royal Marines. **George** (18th C.) married Isabel Sharp in Bedrule Parish in 1782. He is probably different from the George who had children in Southdean Parish (although this is unclear). William (b.1794) and Margaret (b.1796), baptised in Bedrule Parish, were probably his children. **George** (b.1759) son of Andrew and Janet Oliver. He is probably the George who got married in Southdean Parish in 1787 (perhaps to Mary Moscrop). Probably the same George had the following children baptised in Southdean Parish: Betty (b.1788); Janet (b.1790); and Isabella (b.1792). He may also be the George whose children William (b.1794) and Margaret (b.1796) were baptised in Bedrule Parish. **George** (1776–1860) son of mason Archibald. He is said to have farmed Abbotrule Glebe. He may be the George, part of whose farm in Southdean Parish was owned by Charles Kerr of Abbotrule, according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. He was great-grandfather of Rev. George of Lilliesleaf. In 1803 he married Helen Murray and their children included: Margaret (b.1803); Archibald (b.1806); Agnes (b.1807); James (b.1811); Ellison (b.c.1811); Robert (b.c.1818); Thomas (b.c.1820); and George (b.c.1827). Archibald (b.1806), baptised in Southdean Parish, was probably his son. **George** (b.c.1780) resident of Limekilnedge according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hobkirk Parish. He could be the George whose children, baptised in Hobkirk, included Margaret (b.1803), Archibald (b.1805), Agnes (b.1807) and James (b.1811). **George** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Margaret Armstrong and their children included William (b.1853). **Rev. George** (1864–1947) from Greenock, he was ordained as minister of Lilliesleaf United Free Kirk in 1897 and remained until 1908. He then moved to Clydebank Bank Street and in 1923 became Chaplain to Glasgow Ruchill and Knightswood Hospitals, from which he resigned in 1944. He came from a long line of local Mintos, going back at least to his great-great-great grandfather George, who was a mason in Hassendean. 2 months after arriving in Lilliesleaf he married Eliza, daughter of Ewen Sutherland from Dunoon. Their children were: Marjorie (b.1898); George Walker (b.1899); Ewen Sutherland (b.1902); Archibald Herbert (b.1905), minister at Glasgow, Queen's Park High; Robert Macfee (b.1908); and Kenneth Ross (b.1910). **Helen** (b.1793) dealer in small wares on Orrock Place. She was recorded there in 1841 and 1851, when she was a 'Calanderer' (i.e. presser of fabrics). Her daughter Betsy Grieve assisted her. By 1861 she was 'Keeper of a Mangle' on Factory Close. **Henry** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Henrici de Mimtow' in 1302. His son William was then a witness to the granting of the half-barony of Minto to Philip de la Ley by Walter Boredon. He may be the earliest known person with the Minto designation. **Henry** (15th C.) had a sasine for a half merk land in Selkirk in 1454. **James** (16th C.) recorded as witness to transactions in Selkirk in 1535 and 1539. Probably the same James was son to the deceased Thomas when he purchased 1 4 of Ladylands in Selkirk in 1536. **James** (16th C.) 2nd son of David. In 1543 C.) baker in Selkirk, recorded in 1620. **James** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. Perhaps the same James witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk Parish in 1691 for Andrew Lockie. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant in Chesterhill in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **John** (15th C.) resident of Minto. In 1493 Walter and Adam Turnbull in Hornshole were able to 'compone' for several crimes, including the theft of 16 sheep from him. He was probably related to William who was also 'in mynto' at the same time. **John** (d.bef. 1502) recorded at the 1502 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Richard Davidson in Primside was convicted of communing with his son John, who was 'at the horn' for his murder. His name is recorded as 'Johannis Mynto'; it is not stated where he was from, but he could be the same as the resident of Minto. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'John Mynto, younger' when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1543. He

may be the same as John 'elder' who is recorded in Selkirk in 1579, 1579/80 and 1581. He is probably the Burgess John who made a financial bond in Selkirk in 1580. John 'younger' is also recorded in 1579, 1580 and 1581, and probably his son, while Janet may have been his daughter. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1672 when his 'arable lands and crofts' in Selkirk are mentioned. **John** (17th C.) resident at Easter Essenside on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He witnessed a baptism in 1690 for William Scott and others in 1694 for James Scott and Janet Scott, for William Scott and Margaret Scott and for Andrew Raither. He is probably the John, married to Isobel Sword, whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Ashkirk in 1687. **John** (17th/18th C.) wright recorded in Selkirk in 1727, along with Francis. They were probably both related to Thomas. Probably the same John was recorded in a receipt in 1731 and was paid for repair work in Selkirk in about 1745 and for making up tables of weights in 1762 and 1767. He signed an admission to the Hammermen's Incorporation in 1758. **John** (18th C.) recorded as master of the English School in Selkirk in at least 1752–72. Perhaps his widow may have been the 'Bell Minto' who wrote to the Burgh of Selkirk in 1784. **John** (b.c.1780) mason at Kilnknowe in Hobkirk Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1822 he married Helen Richardson, who was from Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) mason in Hawick. The death of his infant son is recorded in 1823. **John** (b.c.1816) farmworker in Castleton. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at about 29 South Hermitage Street, but by 1851 was shepherd at Broadlie Burnfoot. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Little and their children included Jean (b.c.1835), Elspeth ('Eppy', b.c.1837), William (b.c.1839), Margaret (b.c.1843) and Helen (b.c.1851). **John Dalgleish** (1826–1908) son of Andrew and Jane (or Janet) Dalgleish. In the 1850s he was one of 2 executors (along with Dr. Adam Elliot of Goldielands) for arranging the 'Coutard Fund', bequeathed by John and William Dalgleish to help the poor of Hobkirk Parish. He may be the John who married Mary Armstrong and had a son Robert Armstrong baptised in Hobkirk in 1852. **Mrs. ??** (19th C.) of the East End Toll Bar, an early member of Allars Kirk. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Robert** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1738 he witnessed a baptism for fellow shoemaker William Riddell. **Robert** 'My Lord Minto' (d.1776) Hawick resident whose death is recorded with an unusual nickname. He could be the Robert who married Betty (or Agnes) Paterson and had children Janet (b.1736) and Margaret (b.1739). Altneratively he could be the Robert who married Margaret Scott in 1742 and whose children included Agnes (b.1743). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Baldy and their daughter Martha was baptised in 1743. **Robert** (b.1781) baptised in Southdean Parish, younger son of Archibald and Margaret Turnbull. He married Isabella Bicket and they had 3 children baptised in Bowden Parish: Janet (b.1805); Archibald (b.1806); and William Bicket (b.1812). He is probably the labourer at 'Ruleburn' on the 1801 Militia ballot in Southdean Parish. **Robert** (19th C.) son of the farmer of Abbotrule Glebe. He became a ship's steward, voyaging across the Atlantic, but he returned to help on the farm. He married Mary Telfer (daughter of the tenant of Roundabouts), and they lived at Kelso, Whitlee Toll, Dykeraw and Wolfelee Glen. He was a handyman on Wolfelee estate before being appointed gamekeeper and moving into the new lodge there (where he was living in 1861). After retiring he moved to Mackside old Toll Bar. He lived to the age of about 80, as did his wife. Their children were George (b.1852/3), Euphemia (b.1855/6), Ellen or Helen (b.1858/9), Mary and Jessie (who married Robert Tinlin). **Roger** (12th C.) witness to a charter of Ranulph de Soulis about 1150. He is recorded as 'of Munetov', along with Simon his brother. In 1166 he was 'Roger de Munethov' when he was witness to a grant by King William to Robert de Brus. **Thomas** (15th C.) tenant of Minto Common. In 1494/5 James Davidson in Raperlaw was charged with several crimes, including stealing a black ox from him. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) Burgess of Selkirk. In 1527 he is recorded resigning his tenement of land to his wife Elizabeth Notman, as well as reginging an annual rent of the tenement of David (who was surely a relative). The nearby tenement of David was also mentioned in 1527. In the same year he witnessed a document in Selkirk. He was owner of a rig of land in Selkirk in 1530/1. He is still recorded as owner of a tenement in 1531 and 1534. In 1532 he was 'elder' when he witnessed a sasine in Selkirk and also resigned a tenement to Thomas 'younger' (presumably his son). In 1535 he was one of the 'landmaires' chosen to 'rid the boundis' of Selkirk Common. In 1536 he resigned his tenement in Selkirk to his

heir John; David was a witness, and hence probably related. His son and heir John is recorded in about 1541 assigning a yard in Selkirk. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1539) resident of Selkirk, perhaps son of the earlier Thomas. He is recorded in 1539 when a transaction involving tenants in Ashkirk and Falside was done in his house. Later in 1539 he was deceased when his wife Marion Minto and son James rented part of Ladyland to John Brydon. In 1543 his wife was recorded as Marion Burnet, with his son and heir being John and James another son. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded representing someone in a court case in Selkirk in 1561. He is probably the Thomas 'elder' who was a Burgess of Selkirk in 1581 when he had an agreement involving his wife 'Bigie' Murray and son Thomas. He is probably also the Thomas who rig in Selkirk is mentioned in 1581. **Thomas** (16th C.) probably son of Thomas. He was recorded as 'younger' when he was a witness in Selkirk in 1580 and 1580/1. In 1581 he was warned to appear to receive redemption money at Selkirk Kirk. Also in 1581 he was involved in an agreement with his father Thomas, involving a loan and the transfer of land in Selkirk and another agreement over the purchase of a horse. He is probably the Burgess of Selkirk who witnessed another transaction in 1581. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) wright in Selkirk. He is recorded in 1727 when he was paid for mending the Selkirk Tollbooth. Also in 1727, along with William Scott, he received money for 'work at the milns, bridges, mealmarket and house' in Selkirk. Wrights Francis and John are also mentioned in 1727 and surely related. In 1729 he provided a bell for the top of Selkirk Schoolhouse. He was involved in a case for recovering a debt in 1737. In 1741 and 1742 he carried out other 'builder work' and 'smithy work' for the Burgh of Selkirk. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Isobel Beattie in 1725 and his children included Janet (b.1726), William (b.1730), Agnes (b.1732), John (b.1734) and Thomas (b.1738). **Thomas** (19th C.) coach driver who was an early member of Allars Kirk. He is described as a 'chaise driver' in 1829, when one of his children died. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded as mechant Burgess of Edinburgh in 1577. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He may be related to James, who is also listed. **Walter** (17th C.) listed at Highchesters on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He paid tax for 3 hearths, suggesting he was either a significant tenant or a tradesman of some sort. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1719 when he and his son Andrew were charged with assault. Perhaps the same Walter was recorded in a bond in Selkirk in 1721 with David. **William** (13th/14th C.) son of 'Henrici de Mimtow'. In 1302 he was a witness to the granting of half of the Barony of Minto to Philip de la Ley by Walter Boredon. **William** of Minto (15th C.) notary in 1431 for the 'instrument' transferring the lands of Heap between the Langlands' and the Scotts. He is recorded as 'Willelmus de Myntow presbyter Glasguensis diocesis'. **William** (15th C.) resident of Minto. In 1493 Walter and Adam Turnbull in Hornshole were able to 'compone' for several crimes, including the theft of a cow from him. He was probably related to John who was also 'in mynto' at the same time. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Agnes Scott in 1726 and his son William was baptised in 1727. **Lt.-Col. William** (1756–1827) born at Ruletownhead, son of George and Barbara Chisholme, he was christened in Southdean Parish. He served in the Royal Marine Artillery. Joining as a Lieutenant in 1779, he became Captain in 1796 and Major in 1801. He was wounded 3 separate times, once in 1783 while fighting the French frigate Sybille on board the British Magicienne, and another time in 1801 when in a battalion attached to the Army at Aboukir in Egypt. He later served in the Royal Marines Artillery and retired in 1826. In 1812 he married Grace Little, but they had no children. **William** (b.1788) born in Southdean Parish, son of Andrew and Betty 'Boal'. He was a mason living at Forkins in the 1841 to 1861 censuses. In 1815 he married Janet Oliver (from Castleton) and their children included: George (b.1819); Betty (b.1822); Jessy (b.1824); John (b.1827); Helen (b.1829); Archibald (b.1831); Robert (b.1833); Margaret (b.1835); Peter (b.1837); Agnes (b.1840); and James (b.1840). Andrew (b.1817), who worked at Weens and was ploughman at Cleughhead Cottages, was probably also his son. **William** (b.c.1801) born in Southdean Parish, he was a labourer living at Doorpool in 1841, Birneyknowe in 1851 and Cleughhead Cottages in 1861. He was surely related to the mason of the same name, who was his near neighbour, as well as Andrew, who also lived at Cleughhead. His wife was Mary and their children included Margaret, Agnes, Archibald, James, Robert Robina and Janet. He was already widowed by 1861. He may be the William, son of Agnes (or Nanny), baptised in Southdean Parish in 1802. Another labourer of

the same name, son of mason George, died in Lanton in 1865. **William** (b.1812) born in Castleton, son of William and Margaret Elliot. In 1841 and 1851 he was a labourer living at Borthaugh Cottages. In 1861 he was 'General Servant Ploughman', living at Highchester Cottage in Roberton Parish. He married Rebecca Pow and their children included: William (b.1835); Andrew (b.1838); Gavin (b.1841); Mary (b.1843); William Bruce (b.c.1845); George (b.1847); Margaret (b.1850); and James O. (b.1853). **William** (b.c.1815) born in Southdean Parish, he was a farm labourer. In 1851 he was visiting William Scott, farm servant at Silverbuthall. **William** (b.1834/5) from Langholm, he was blacksmith at Hewsbridge in Castleton Parish in 1861. He was recorded as resident at Steele Road in 1868. His wife was Jessie. **William** (19th C.) elder of Newcastleton U.P. Kirk in the latter part of the 19th century. **William** (19th/20th C.) proprietor of a cab business on Oliver Crescent around 1900. He married Ellen, daughter of James Grieve, tailor at Bonchester Bridge (formerly written 'Mintoe', 'Myntow' and other variants).

Minti Bank (*min'-i-bangk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish that were part of Deanfoot. It probably corresponds to the place labelled 'Deanfoot Bank' on modern maps (it is 'Mintobank' in 1780).

Minti Brae (*min'-i-brā*) *n.* name sometimes used for the road north of Denholm leading to Minto, particularly the part across the river. There was a saw mill here in the 19th century.

Minti Burn (*min'-i-burn*) *n.* name sometimes used for the Grinding Burn. In 1768 there was a 'Plan of Minto Burn', showing small pieces of land exchanged between Minto estate (owned by Sir Gilbert Elliot) and Hassendean Bank (owned by the Duke of Roxburghe) to rationalise the boundary.

Minti Cleuchheid (*min'-i-klooch-heed*) *n.* Minto Cleuchhead, farmstead recorded in the late 17th and early 18th centuries when it was farmed by the Turnbulls. Stepeh Turnbull was there in 1692. The house there was a home of the Earl of Minto's family in the 20th century and is still a family residence. The 'Minto Stone' was moved there in 2013/4 (also written 'Cleughhead' etc.).

Minti Cragfit (*min'-i-krawg-fi'*) *n.* Minto Cragfoot, former name for an area at the foot of the Crags. A story is told (in the 1820 Edinburgh Magazine and repeated in 1914 in 'Highways and Byways in the Border') of a mother from here having her infant swapped for a changeling by the fairies. The minister of Bedrule (Rev. Borland) was called and administered a brew of boiled foxgloves (i.e. digitalis!) to the infant, and locked it in a barn for the night, after which it apparently returned to be 'as healthy and cheerful as it formerly was'.

Minti Crags (*min'-i-krawgz*) *n.* Minto Crags, a prominent rocky outcrop overlooking the Teviot valley, just north-east of Minto village. The crags can be seen in a sketch of 1790, before the plantations of the 1st Earl of Minto covered them. They reach 224 m (729 ft) and have Fatlips Castle perched on the steep side, and Barnhills Bed below. Additionally there is some evidence for a fort in the region to the north and north-west of Fatlips; the ramparts were probably built to take advantage of the natural rock outcroppings, and have been partly obliterated by quarrying and planting – 'On Minto-crags the moonbeams glint, Where Barnhill hew'd his bed of flint' [SWS], 'Waved in the sunshine and the breeze, Giving to all a loftier tone Than aught that soul or sight now sees From Minto Craigs to Teviot Stone' [HSR], '... athort the fer seide o Teiot's flooery vale, Mintih Craigs (haappeet an rowed in their leafy maud) brent raise ther skerrs' [ECS] (also sometimes 'Craigs').

Minti Craig see **min'-i-krāg** n. former fortified house at Minto, to the east of the main house. 'Mynto Crag' was burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. In 1550 it is listed as the limit of the half of the Middle Marches to which Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was appointed Warden. The farm there was known by the same name and owned by the Turnbulls in the 17th century. It may be the same as the place called 'Minti Craigend' and was formerly part of the farm of Minto Mill (it is 'Minto Craig' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, is labelled 'Craig' and 'Minto Craig' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and is 'Mintocraig' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Mynto Crage' in 1550 and 'the Cragie of Mynto' in 1656)

Minti Craigend see **min'-i-krāg-end** n. former name for a farmstead near Minto Crags, and also called simply **Craigend**. Note that the lands called 'Minti Craig' were probably adjacent, but distinct. Gilbert and William Johnstone, Simon Leitch, Margaret Ord and Thomas Young were there in 1502. Thomas Porteous leased the lands in 1686. Patrick Bowie, Thomas Brown, William Cunningham, John Haliburton, Robert Minto, Walter Renwick, John Stavert, Thomas Wilkie and Robert Young were there in 1694

Minti Craigs see **Minti Crags**

Minti East Ludge (*min'-i-eest-luj*) *n.* former lodge house for Minto estate, situated to the south of Minto Crags (it is marked on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map).

Minti Gairdens (*min'-i-gār-dinz*) *n.* road in Denholm off the Canongate, with private housing built in the 1970s.

Minti Glen (*min'-i-glen*) *n.* narrow valley around a stream passing from Minto to the Teviot, and also the name of a farm there. The glen was once laid out with walks, as part of the Minto estate and contained many planted trees, including some of the first larches to be imported into Scotland. The small lake near its head was artificially created in 1735 as part of the landscaping for Minto House.

Minti Golf Club (*min'-i-gōlf-klub*) *n.* golf club that runs a course near Minto village, established in 1928. It is the closest course other than the Vertish and is 5,393 yards, par 69.

Minti Green (*min-ti-green*) *n.* area to the northeast of Minto village (marked on a 1766 map of Minto estate).

Minti Hills (*min'-i-hilz*) *n.* Minto Hills, better known as the **the Mintis**, which are easily seen from points around Hawick. The southern peak reaches a height of 276 m (905 ft), with a triangulation pillar on top, while the northern hill is 253 m (837 ft) and topped by a cairn. 'Mynto hill' (singular) is listed among the main hills of the county in 1649. This was also the name of a farm, which is recorded in 1779 being valued at £365 2d. In the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811 it was owned by Lord Minto and liferented by the late Lord Westhall – 'While the Minto Hills in their verdure seen Seem reflecting the light frae their mantle green' [TC], 'Now, the 'ern-horse' rins roond ahint the Mintih Hills . . . ' [ECS] (the word 'Minto' probably derives from the Old Welsh for hill, 'mynydd' together with the Old English for hill, 'hoh', and hence 'Minto Hills' means the same thing thrice!; they are drawn as 2 hills on Pont's manuscript map of c.1590, but labelled 'Grindoun hills').

Minti Hoose (*min'-i-hoos*) *n.* Minto House, former seat of the Elliots of Minto for 2 centuries. Existing from the 16th century, it was listed among the 'principal Houses on Tiot' in 1649. The house was charged for having 8 hearths in 1694, and 46 windows in 1748. It was substantially remodelled 1738–43 to a V-plan by William Adam, and essentially completed in 1809–14 by Archibald Elliot (from Ancrum). The 'Lands round Minto House' were valued at £72 17s 6d in 1788 and in 1811 (with the garden and nursery, and several other pieces of land listed separately). The house was altered again in 1837 by William Playfair and terraced gardens were landscaped by Sir Robert Lorimer in the period 1894–1906. In the early 19th century the village was moved so that it could not be seen from the windows of the mansion; the exact choice of location for the house has been considered puzzling, and may have been related to this. It was 4 storeys in height and the top floor contained a sort of museum, showing artefacts related to the family. A watercolour sketch of the house exists from 1792. After being abandoned by the Elliot family, the house was used in the War effort, then rented to serve as the location of a private girl's school, Craigmount School from 1952 until 1962. The school then purchased the house, but went into liquidation in 1966 and the house became derelict. In 1972 Viscount Melgund (later Earl of Minto) outbid another purchaser and immediately applied for permission to demolish this listed building, which was finally given by the County Council. It was partially demolished in 1973, becoming a roofless shell, and there followed lengthy debate about its fate. There was a plan in 1991 to dismantle the remaining walls and ship them to Japan, stone by stone, although costs proved prohibitive. Demolition re-started in 1992, including burning of internal timbers, despite being relisted category 'A', and there is now little left. This episode is sometimes referred to as the 'Minto Debacle', and influenced subsequent policies on preserving historical buildinds in Scotland. The grounds contain the remains of a Norman church and burial enclosure, as well as the golf course. There were other buildings associated with the mansion and school, including a residential building, stable (later gymnasium), cottage (used for laundry) and dairy ('Minto Tour' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Minto tour' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Mintotour' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Minti Kames (*min'-i-kāmz*) *n.* Minto Kames, farm just north of the Minto Hills, adjacent to the old railway line. It is probably the 'Place of Camys' referred to in 1502, when Peter Turnbull and other Turnbull outlaws were accuxed of stealing oxen, cows, horses and mares from John Grahamslaw there. It may also be the 'camys' where in the same year 2 Croziers were convicted of stealing sheep from James Dalgleish. It is probably the 'Camys' owned in 1510 by James Grahamslaw and by a Ker, wife of James Davidson.

John Young 'in the Cames' in Minto Parish was hanged for murder in 1580. 'Dand' Davidson in 'Kames' is recorded in 1580/1 and 1595. David (perhaps an error for 'Dand') Davidson 'of the Kaims' was recorded in 1601 when he was maimed in Jedburgh in a fight than was part of the feud between the Turnbulls of the Minto area and the Kers. 'Kaimes and Minto hills' were owned by Scott of Harden and farmed by William Mather in the late 17th century. William Douglas was 'late tenant' in 1743. In 1779 the lands were part of the Minto estate, valued at £219 2d and liferented by Sir John Dalrymple. The farm was owned by Lord Minto according to the 1811 Land Tax Roll. John Thorburn was farmer there in 1797 when he had 12 horses. Residents there in 1799 included William Jeffrey, Thomas Turnbull, William Oliver and Walter Stot. David Lindsay was a labourer there in 1801. John Turnbull was farmer in 1841 and David Brockie in 1861. Crop marks visible from the air in a field to the northwest may be old boundaries and rig lines. There is a bridge to the farm, over the former railway line, another over the line near Kames North Loch, and one more for a track to the south. To the northwest of Kames South Loch is a field with signs of an ancient enclosure. In about 1840 some labourers there found 3 bronze axeheads or 'palstaves', which were sold to Joseph Scott of the Sandbed and donated to Kelso Museum (it is 'Kamys' in 1576, 'the Cames' in 1595, 'the Kamis' in 1601 and 'Kaims' in 1811; probably the same place is marked 'Keems' and 'Kenmer' on Blaeu's 1654 maps, and although not exactly in the right location this appears to be a transcription error from Blaeu's 1590s manuscript that shows 'M. Keams.'; it is written 'Kaines' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; see also **Kames Moss**).

Minti Kirk (*min'-i-kirk*) *n.* Minto Parish Church, the present one replacing a much earlier building, dating back to at least 1275. This is when the Rectory is listed on Bagimont's Roll, with a value of 4 s. 4 d. The remains of this Norman Church, on the grounds of the Minto estate, contain a burial enclosure with some ancient stones and a set of iron neck-rings set in the doorway. There are many gravestones from the 17th and 18th centuries, and part of a child's stone coffin, probably from the 13th or 14th century. 'Serlo' was parson there when he witnessed a grant by daughter of the Baron of Minto in about the period 1230. William Woodburn may have been a Parson there who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. The church was mentioned in ratifications of other churches being connected to Melrose Abbey in 1315. There is a curious charter of Edward III in 1374, which states that the church was then in the diocese of Lincoln. The patronage was held by the Stewarts of Minto from about 1390 until the 16th century. The old church was demolished in 1831, and it is said that at that time a collection of about 400 small silver coins (from the 13th and 14th century) were discovered. The current Gothic-style church was constructed 1830–31 by William Playfair, and built on the road through the village. When built, there was a private gallery for the family of the Earl of Minto. It has a square tower, contains an organ presented by the Countess of Minto in 1880 and was renovated in 1934. The standard of the Blues and Royals Household Cavalry Regiment was laid there in 2004 in memory of Alexander Tweedie, the first Borderer to be killed in the Iraq conflict. Nearby is the Thomas Clapperton War Memorial. An early Manse was taxed for 18 windows in 1748 and marked on a 1766 plan of Minto estate, along with the glebe lands and 'Minister's yard'. The newer Manse was built at the same time as the House, in a Tuscan villa style, and later called Melgund Glen; this was sold in 1941 and a new Manse built in 1950. When the new church was built the old churchyard was converted into a garden on the Minto estate, much admired in the 19th century. The church was linked with Ancrum 1968–76 and then with Denholm and Bedrule in 1976. In 2003 it was linked, along with Denholm and Bedrule, into a wider area called Ruberslaw, which was then extended to include Hobkirk and Southdean. The oldest surviving communion token is a large lead oblong shape, bearing the letters 'M.K.' and probably from the 17th century. In 1838 the minister describes 2 artefacts founds nearby, which may date to the period of monastic connection: a large silver hoop, inscribed 'IHESUS NA' (possibly Jesus of Nazareth) and cross shapes; and an ancient copper seal inscribed 'S ADEN PASTOREL', along with a primitive lamb. A roll of the ministry is: Serlo, Parson c.1230; William Woodburn, 1296; David de Boredon, 1302; John Blackadder, Rector in 1463; Patrick Mason, Rector in 1483; George Panter, Rector from 1512; Walter Stewart, Rector at least 1542–44; John Turnbull, Clerk 1559; David Turnbull, 1569; William McGowen, Parson 1574–76 (and perhaps to 1585); Edward Dickson, Reader 1576–78; Robert Hamilton, Reader 1579; Patrick Bishop 1589–c.90; John Mather 1601–02; James

Johnstone 1607–08; Adam Scott 1608–12; Samuel Cockburn 1609–c.24; William Wishart, assistant 1613–18; William Maxwell 1625–51; James Ainslie 1652–62; Francis Scott 1664–78; James Kirkwood 1679–81; William Wishart 1682–90; James Ainslie 1690–1702; Walter Ainslie 1698–1700; John Ritchie 1703–44; George Kay, assistant 1741–43; George Bruce 1745–66; Thomas Somerville 1767–73; William Burn 1774–1826; David Aitken 1827–64; J.P. Macmorland 1865–93; Alexander Galloway 1878–1926; George O. Mackenzie 1927–35; John Pollock 1936–56; Ian B. MacCalman 1956–67; Peter B. Gunn 1968–76; James F. Falconer 1976–77; John T. Stuart 1978–84; Moira Herkes 1985–88; Thomas Preston 1989–92; William N. Longmuir 1992–2003 ('Minto K:' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Minto K.' and 'Minto Kirk' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Minto K.' is on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Minti Manse (*min'-i-mawns*) *n.* former manse for the Parish of Minto. The Manse was taxed for having 5 hearths in 1694 and 18 windows in 1748. A new site for the Manse was selected in 1772 and the building erected in 1773 for the incoming minister, Rev. William Burn. Lady Minto referred to it as a 'long, low, ugly building, which it was necessary to conceal as much as possible', and hence it was surrounded by trees. A new Manse was built 1827–9 in a Tuscan villa style, at the same time as other improvements were made to the estate; this was later known as Melgund Glen. The older building was pulled down 1830/1.

Minti Mill (*min'-i-mil*) *n.* former farm near Minto, site of the local corn mill. William Brown was tenant there in 1684. John Riddell was tenant there in 1710. This was an earlier name for lands that were included in 1779 along with Craigend in the part of Minto liferented to Sir John Stewart of Allanshaws. It is possible that this was essentially the same location as the earlier farm of Minto Mill. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls lists 'Mill Banks', 'Mill Haugh' and related lands lying near to Craigend.

Minti Muir Parks (*min'-i-mewr-pawrks*) *n.* former name for a set of lands in Minto Parish. In 1779 they were liferented to Sir John Dalrymple when valued at £127 15s 1d. They were listed separately from Minto Muir and described as 'four inclosures' bounded by the farm of Minto Hills, the road from Hassendean to Troneyhill, the road from Lilliesleaf to Jedburgh, the lands of Crowsmoss and Walrigpark, the road from Hawick to St. Boswell's, the farm of Newlands and the lands of Hassendean. In 1811 the lands were owned by Lord Minto.

Minti North Ludge (*min'-i-north-luj*) *n.* former lodge house for Minto estate, situated at a turn in the road, between Hillend and Standhill. The adjacent plantation is called the North Lodge Strip. One roofed building, an unroofed building and an enclosure are marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Minti Pairish (*min'-i-pā-reesh*) *n.* small parish of Minto, consisting of the villages of Minto and Hassendean and adjacent areas, being bordered by Lilliesleaf, Ancrum, Bedrule, Cavers and Wilton Parishes and part of Selkirkshire. It once coincided with the boundaries of the Barony of Minto, but later included a large part of the suppressed parish of Hassendean. The topography is dominated by the Minto Hills and Minto Crags. It was a Rectory within the Diocese of Glasgow, taxed at 50s 4d in 1275 and £15 11s 1d (along with Kirkmahoe) in 1376. In 1643 the lands were valued at £2768 13s 4d and there were only 5 owners: John Turnbull, William Turnbull and Elizabeth Elliot for Minto; Turnbull of Tofts; and Gilbert Elliot for Craigend and Deanfoot. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £2400. In 1663 the land tax on more than £2100 was paid by the Laird of Minto (probably still John Turnbull) and £660 by Gilbert Elliot. The value was the same in 1688, when the entire Parish was owned by 2 Gilbert Elliots, one being the Laird of Minto and the other the Laird of Craigend. There were 35 men listed there between the ages of 19 and 30 in 1799. In the mid-19th century the parish had a reputation for having no paupers, no toll-bars and no public houses. In 1838 the minister wrote that education was eroding the local language and that 'it is not improbable, that, ere long, the ancient dialect of the district, which has several interesting peculiarities, may become, in a great measure, extinct.' The existing parish registers begin in 1703, and are fairly complete for births. However, no register of deaths was kept until more recent times, and marriages were only recorded through the reading of the banns, with some significant gaps. Additionally, there are no existing heritors' or kirk session records. The population in 1755 was 395.

Minti Place (*min'-i-plis*) *n.* Minto Place, a street in the Wellogate on the opposite side of the street from Glebe View. It was built in 1875 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company and named after Gilbert John Elliot-

Murray-Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto. The upper houses were originally named Glebe Terrace until 1882.

Minti pump (*min'-i-pump*) *n.* water pump at the main road junction in Minto village. It dates from about 1860 and was restored in 2020.

the Minti Road (*th-min'-rōd*) *n.* street in Denholm leading out of the village towards Minto, being part of the B6405.

the Mintis (*thu-min'-iz, min-tiz*) *n.* the Minto Hills, twin hills near Minto, a distinctive feature of the landscape north-east of Hawick. The hills are formed of igneous rocks, like many of the higher peaks in the area; it is belived that they are the eroded remains of a paired volcanic vent. The southern hill has a triangulation marker and reaches 276 m, the other reaches 253 m and is topped by a cairn. The summit of the southern hill has the faint remains of a former fort, about 120 m by 75 m in size, with an entrance on the west side. The cairn on the summit of the north hill is about 10 m in diameter, flat-topped, and has some large kerb-stones around it. Around the lower slopes of the hills are extensive remains of rig, terraces and other signs of earlier cultivation – 'The scenes round Denholm, they are rich indeed; With Minto hills and crags what can compare? And Ruberslaw, whose high majestic head Towers upward, like the lark, till lost in air' [TCh] (see also **Minti Hills**).

Minti Schuil (*min'-i-skil*) *n.* schoolhouse in Minto, serving the surrounding area. It was probably established in the early 17th century. The first mention of a Schoolmaster there is John Davidson in 1616. Walter Elliot may have been Schoolmaster there in the 1720s and early 1730s. The school had 50 cases of the measles, resulting in a larger building being erected in 1792, the new one being 470 square feet (and a plan exists), with 6 windows. In about the 1830s William Grant gave the school a strong reputation, with several students boarding there from outside the Parish. The teacher normally served as Clerk to the Heritors and Session Clerk for the Parish. In the early 19th century there was also a small school teaching younger children and instructing girls in sewing. The Borders Archive has School Board documents for 1873–1916, registers for 1915–63 and log books for 1874–1963. A roll of Schoolmaster includes: John Davidson in 1616; James Learmonth, at least 1624–1625; Walter Turnbull, at least 1718–26; Zaccheus Laurie, at least 1726–1738; David Watson, at least 1747–84; George Scott, at least 1787–1826; William Grant, 1830s; John Wylie, 1840s; and John R. Hamilton, 1850s and 1860s.

the Minti Stakes (*th-min'-i-stāks*) *n.* former Friday Common Riding race, started at least as early as the 1880s.

the Minti Stane (*th-min'-i-stān*) *n.* inscribed stone on the Minto estate, coming from near the town of Malang in East Java, also called the Sangguran Stone. The stone is about 2 metres tall and weighs more than 3 tons. It was carved in the year 982, and carries a long inscription to the Javanese King Sri Maharaja Rakai Pangkaja Dyah Wawa Sri Wijayalokanamottungga. The text (not all of which was legible) describes a granting of rights for establishing the village of Sangguran, including taxation rules, with the obverse containing a long curse against anyone who broke these rules. It was collected in 1812 by Colin Mackenzie and his team for Sir Stamford Raffles and transported 'with the consent, and by the assistance of the Native Regent from Malang'; Mackenzie had previously worked with Dr. John Leyden and it was he who discovered the buried site of Borobudur (the largest Buddhist temple in the world). In 1813 the stone was given as a gift to the parting Governer-General of India, Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto, who had it sent to his home in Scotland. Although Lord Minto died in England on his return, the stone continued the planned journey and was displayed in a glass case in Minto House. However, when the house was requisitioned as a military hospital in WWII, the stone was moved to garden, where it was exposed to the elements. In 2013/4 the present Earl of Minto had the stone moved to Cleughhead.

Minti Toon (*min'-i-toon*) *n.* former name for an area in Minto Parish, presumably around the old home farm of the Baron. It is listed among the lands of 'Minto Townhead' that were liferented by Rev. Robert Elliot from 1779.

Minti Toonheid (*min'-i-toon-heed*) *n.* farm at the northern end of Minto village. In the early 19th century it was farmed by the Turnbulls, with William Turnbull there in the 1860s. Robert Watson was farmer in the early 20th century. In 1779 Rev. William Elliot (brother of the Laird of Minto) was granted liferent of these lands. They are described as consisting of South Croft, North Croft,Quicksands Park, Notman's Shot, Langlands, Templecrofts, Howden, Whitfield, West South Croft, Minto Town and the green of Minto, 'which pieces of ground were some time ago known by the name of Minto Townhead'. The lands were valued at £461 1s 10d.

The boundaries of the lands were the Minto-to-Hawick road, Minto Glebe, the march 'which runs through Howden syke', the foot of Minto Hill, Hillends Park, Towledge Park, Cow Park and the lawn around Minto House ('Minto To...' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, separarely from 'Minto Tour', with some indication of houses there).

Minti Toor (*min'-i-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* formerly a name for the main fortified house at Minto and more recently another name for **Fatlips Castle**.

Minti West Ludge (*min'-i-west-luj*) *n.* former lodge house for the Minto estate, situated south of the village, by the modern entrance to the golf club.

Minti Wuds (*min'-i-wudz*) *n.* wooded area near Minto – 'Sine off we'd hie tae Minto Woods For blaeberries and slaes' [WLu].

Mintlaw (*min'-law*) *n.* terraced house in Denholm, on the middle of Main Street. It is part of the Class C listed building area.

Minto see **Minti**

Minto Craig (*min-tō-krāg*) *n.* peak in south Queensland, Australia. It is located near Teviot Brook, about 14 miles from Dugandan (now Boonah). The name was given by botanist Charles Fraser in 1828.

miresnipe (*mIr-snīp*) *n., poet.* the common snipe, Capella gallinago – '...Or heard the bleater's quavering song, Or miresnipe's scream, the reeds among' [JTe].

mirk (*mirk*) *adj., arch.* dark, gloomy, murky – 'A duil mirk nicht an' nae muin' [JAHM], '...his pavilione roun' aboot him wer mirk waters' [HSR], '...for the mirk pleces o' the yirth ar fu' o' the habitationes o' cruiltie' [HSR], *n., arch.* darkness, murk – '...Mother of mirk and moonlight sheen, Gathering dews and deepened green' [JoHa], 'Though the mirk gathers round and the breezes blaw snell' [JJ], 'Untill the upricht ther ræises up licht in the mirk ...' [HSR], 'Gif I say, Shurelie the mirk sall kiver me; een the nicht sall be licht aboot me' [HSR], 'This yin nicht, o a' the nichts i' the year, Be it mirk or munelicht or mirry wi' jigging stars ...' [DH], '...I'll think na o' takin my gate To my hame in the mirk reek again' [WL], '...Roarin up throwe the Mansfield mirk, for hame' [DH].

mirker (*mir-kur*) *adj., poet.* darker, more gloomy – '...As gleids o' licht faur seen by nicht Mak' the near mirk but mirker still' [TDa].

mirkest (*mir-kist*) *adj., arch.* darkest, gloomiest – 'Though midnight glooms of dark despair, Shed mirkest madness on my soul ...' [JoHa], 'It hath been nursed fiends amang, In hell's most deepest, mirkest night' [JoHa], 'I've wandered in the mirkest night O'er moor and mountain grey ...' [JT], 'Rosy cheeks, and snaw-brent brow Wi' mirkest tresses cluster'd o'er' [HAd1868].

Mirk Hob (*mirk-hōb*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Elliot**, one of 10 rievers captured in Hawick in October 1567 (the name presumably referring to a dark quality of his).

mirkness (*mirk-nis*) *n., arch.* darkness, blackness, gloom, murk – 'He bowet the heævens alsua, an' cam' doun: an' mirkniss was anunder his feet' [HSR], 'He sendet mirkniss, an' mæde it mirk ...' [HSR], 'And as mirkness glides meekly ower hollow and height Wee rays frae the windows glint up through the night' [JJ].

mirky (*mir-kee*) *adj., arch.* dark, black, gloomy, obscure, murky – '...And ilka maid in the mirky dark can greet her quiet lane' [JYH].

mirliegogs (*mir-lee-gogz*) *n., pl., arch.* a fit of dizziness, vertigo.

mirrily (*mi-ri-lee*) *adv., poet.* merrily, cheerfully, briskly – 'The night, tho' wat, they didna mind, But hied them on fu' mirrilie ...' [CPM].

mirriness (*mi-ree-nis*) *n., poet.* merriness, cheerfullness – 'Yet was our meeting meek enough, Begun wi' mirriness and mows ...' [CPM].

mirry (*mi-ree*) *adj., arch.* merry – 'O! Mony's the mirry mile I've raiked ...' [DH], 'Yet their mirry memorials Where they stand their state Arena in modest stones In Wulton and Walligate ...' [DH].

miscaa (*mis-kaw*) *v., arch.* to miscall, call by a wrong name, verbally abuse, slander – '...Wha even canna read without misca'in' ...' [JoHa], 'When a' the lave her sair misca's, An' vows that she's a bad 'in' [JoHa], 'Blisset ar ye whan men sall misca' yow, an' persecute yow' ...' [HSR], 'Few fouk misca'd 'er though plenty were willin', For they feared 'er curse an' its weird fulfillin'' [BM1901], 'Altho' frae Meg he got a fa', And likewise too a good misca' ...' [DA], 'My mither still may scauld and ban, And a' the men misca', She says they're flatterers ilka ane, And Willie warst o' a'' [JT].

miscaa't (*mis-kawt*) *contr., poet.* miscalled it – 'You ask o' my name, sir, some sairly misca't, Yet I'm deevilish prood o't mysel ...' [JoHa], 'An' they that passet bye misca't him, geckin' their heæds' [HSR].

miscarriage (*mis-kā-reej*) *n., arch.* misconduct, misbehaviour – '...the miscariages did instantly ffyne, onlaw, and ammerciat each and the ane

of the saids tuo in tuentie ffyve pound Scotts . . . ' [BR1707].

mischanter (*mis-chan'-ur*) *n., poet.* mishap, accident, disaster – '. . . And, really sir, I canna blame her For dintin sair mischanter's hammer' [JoHa].

mischieve (*mis-cheev*) *v., poet.* to injure, do harm to – 'Then Henry Purdie prov'd his cost, And very nearly had mischiev'd him; And there we had our Warden lost, War't not the grit God, he reliev'd him' [CPM].

mischievious (*mis-chee-vee-is*) *adj.* mischievous (note the extra syllable and accent on 2nd syllable).

misdoot (*mis-doo'*) *v., arch.* to have doubt (usually with 'that').

misericord (*mi-ze-ree-kōrd*) *adj., poet.* compassionate, merciful – 'He is evir misrecorde, an' len's: an' his affspring ar blisset' [HSR].

misgoggle (*mis-go-gul*) *v., arch.* to bungle, spoil something, particularly applied to work – 'He's fairly misgogglit that job' [JoJ].

mishauter (*mis-haw'-ur*) *n., arch.* misfortune.

misken (*mis-ken*) *v., poet.* to fail to recognise – 'Thaye werna mæde misken thair greede . . . ' [HSR].

mislippen (*mis-li-pin*) *v., arch.* to neglect, treat with undue care – 'Fines were declared exigible from 'persons who absented themselves from the Common-riding and setting the fairs, from wabsters for mislippening claith . . . '' [WNK].

mismake (*mis-māk*) *v., arch.* to put oneself out, trouble oneself, usually used with 'no' or 'never' – 'Generally used in the negative form, as: Hei sat there curmudd, never mismaikin heis-sul' [ECS].

misrable (*miz-ra-bul*) *adj.* mean, stingy, miserly – 'ee'll get nowt frae thaim, they're a misrable lot!' (note pronunciation, normally 4 syllables in English).

miss (*mis*) *n.* a loss, cause for regret – 'She might no hev been mairried, bit now she's away, she'll no be a miss', 'Hei's a sair miss = he is much missed; he is a great loss' [ECS], 'Well, it's an awfi miss mind, eh?' [HD].

the Miss Frances Sprot Homes (*thu-mis-frawn-sis-sprō'-hōmz*) *n.* name given to 6 small houses built on the Riddell estate in 1883 and provided for by Frances Sprot. They were intended for 'friendless and deserving widows or daughters of clergymen, and other ladies who had formerly been in better circumstances'. They were later known simply as 'the Sprot Hooses'. They continued to be used for their intended purpose until 1950 and were converted into a family home in the 1970s, called Alewater House.

the Missionary Station (*thu-mi-shi-nu-ree-stā-shin*) *n.* in Hawick in the early 1800s?, where??.

missive letter (*mi-siv-le'-ur*) *n., arch.* a letter, particularly a formal one – '. . . ffrom Francis Gladstaines of Whitlaw . . . made by him to the said towne by several of his missive letters and ane act made and granted by them in his favours' [BR1692], '. . . upon ane missive letter from the laird of Gladstains, the bailies and council gave liberty to him to cast, win, and lead some divots off the common' [BR1707], (the word 'missive' only used in this redundant phrase).

Miss Reid's (*mis-reedz*) *n.* former school on Eskdaill Terrace??.

Miss Riddle's (*mis-reedz*) *n.* popular name for a room on the High Street used by several local societies (e.g. the Eclectic Club and the Juvenile Total Abstience Society) in the latter part of the 19th century. This may have been the same as Ellen Riddle's at 24 High Street.

miss yersel (*mis-yur-sel*) *v.* to miss partaking in some pleasure by not being present – 'ee really missed yersel last night, oo hed the grandest singsong efter ee left'.

mist (*mist*) *contr., arch.* miss it, missed iti, failed – '. . . We's fiddle their faggin' spirits fir'd, Or e'er they wist; Gi' every taste what they desir'd, He never mist' [CPM].

mistaen (*mis-tān*) *pp., arch.* mistaken (see **taen**).

mistaken (*mis-tā-kin*) *pp., arch.* overcome, under the influence – 'The said John at first refused that he was in Drink but afterwards confessed (as he expressed it) he was mistaken with Drink' [PR1724] (also **mistaen**).

mister (*mist-tur*) *n., arch.* need, necessity – 'Robert Scott of Reahousknow has received from Walter Scott of Todrik the sum of £100 scots in his necessitie and mister' [SPB1579].

mistlie (*mist-lee*) *adj., arch.* alone, missing a companion, bewildered on a road, dreary (noted by J. Jamieson).

mistress (*mis-tris*) *n., arch.* Mrs., respectful term for an older woman – 'is the mistress o the hoose hyim?' (note the full pronunciation was once common, unlike in the English *mi-sus*).

mistryst (*mis-trist*) *v., arch.* to fail to keep an appointment.

Mitchel (*mi-chul*) *n.* **Hugh** (18th/19th C.) wood merchant of Fisherrow (Musselburgh), who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1813. He was probably the 'Hugh Mitchell, Burntisland' who

subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Jean Beattie and their children included: Janet (b.1756); Thomas (b.1758); Jean (b.1760); and James (b.1763). The witnesses in 1758 were Andrew Lamb and John Elliot. **John** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Liddel Bank in 1797, when he was working for William Oliver. **John** (18th/19th C.) 'hynd' at Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Robert** 'Bob' (b.1780/1) Hawick's first milkman, operating from Southfield, formerly ostler of the Tower Hotel. On one famous occasion, in a snowstorm in 1831, he brought back the Carlisle mail on foot after abandoning his horse at Teviothead. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Kennedy in Bedrule Parish in 1796. **Thomas** (16th C.) one of the men who in 1530 swore that William Scott of Harden did not owe more than a merk to the deceased Stephen Lauder. **William** (17th/18th C.) baxter in Hawick. In 1721 he witnessed a baptism for merchant Andrew Turnbull. He could be the William who married Marion Laidlaw in Hawick in 1718. **William** (18th C.) resident of Denholm in 1780. Probably the same William was recorded as miller at Denholm Mill in 1785. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included William (b.1780) and James (b.1785) (also **Mitchell**).

Mitchell (*mi-chul*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1828/9) born in Selkirk, he was a butcher on Silver Street. He is listed on Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 4 Silver Street and in 1861 he was on the Round Close. Probably the same Alexander was President of the Common Riding (Race) Committee in 1856, when the Cornet elected by the Council refused to accept the offer. He married Margaret Laidlaw. Their children included: Isabella (b.c.1851); Violet (b.c.1853); William (b.1856); Agnes (b.1859); Margaret Anderson (b.1860); Alexander (b.1862); and Janet Laidlaw (b.1864). **Andrew** (19th C.) tailor on the Howegate, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. **Charles** (19th C.) listed as miller at New Mill on Slitrig in Slater's 1852 directory. **George** (d.1957) Director of Pringle's of Scotland from 1937. **Henry** (b.1825/6) son of tailor James, he himself was a tailor at 8 Howegate. He was at 8 Howegate in 1861 until at least 1881. He married Anne Millington and their children included Anne, Margaret, James, Thomas, Henry (b.1856), Robert (b.1858), Mary (b.1860), David (b.1864), Agnes (b.1863), George (b.1867), Agnes (again, b.1870) and George (again, b.1872). **Henry** (d.1960) joined Craig's Aerated Waters in the 1920, becoming manager. In 1948 he put in an offer for the firm, but was outbid by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. However, he remained as manager until his death. His son, also Henry, then carried on as manager. **Henry** (20th C.) son of Henry. Like his father he worked for what had been Craig's Aerated Waters at 22 Buccleuch Street. He took over as manager in 1960, but production of sodas ceased soon after. **James** (c.1785–1850) tailor on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. He married Ann Murray (b.1788) in Wilton in 1805. In 1841 he was living on the High Street (about No. 12) with his wife and 3 children. He must have been deceased by 1851, when his wife was living with his son. His children were: Jean (b.1808); Thomas (b.1809); Ann (b.c.1820); Henry (b.1825/6), a tailor on the Howegate; and James (b.1830), who emigrated to Canada. His unnamed child died in Hawick in 1811. He could be the James, son of William, born in Cavers Parish in 1785. **James** (18th/19th C.) listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as running an eating house on the Howegate. **James** (b.1814/5) from Hutton in Dumfriesshire, he was a farmer at Crosscleuch in Yarrow Parish. He married Mary (1818–96), daughter of Tibbie Shiel. His wife was the last surviving child of Tibbie, and died in Hawick. Their children included Isobella, Margaret and Christina. He was dead by 1861, when Mary was a widow, recorded as farmer at Crosscleuch. **James** (1830–1914) born in Hawick, son of High Street tailor James. He was employed as a weaver, and still living with his brother and mother on the Howegate in 1851. He emigrated to Canada in 1854, arriving in Galt, then moving to Guelph before moving to Manitoba, settling in Arrow River in 1882. He homesteaded, also serving as ferryman across the Assiniboine River. He invented a new kind of lifeboat, patented in 1898 and exhibited in Europe in 1909 (when he also returned for a visit to Hawick). He married Janet Bell Waugh (1836–1920), who came from Moffat and they had several children. **John** (c.1815–81) real name of the man who inspired 'Heather Jock' in the song 'Kinly Stick'. He was a native of Hexham, who came to Hawick at age 16; it is said that he walked all the way in order to find work. He was well known in Town for the next 50 years. He was a wrestler and runner in his youth. He worked in the hosiery industry, but mainly made a living at poaching, as well as by gathering cresses,

labouring, etc. He was also in the Grenadier Guards for a while, but deserted. In 1841 he was a stockingmaker, living at 4 Silver Street, then around Punch Bowl Close in 1851. He is listed as a railway labourer on Dickson Street in 1861 and was living at 9 Kirk Wynd in 1871. It seems that he became a wanderer, collecting moss and sleeping rough (hence his nickname). Adie Ingles suggests that he may have spent some time in Australia, and returned whistling the tune of 'Click Go the Shears', but there is no evidence to support this. He is probably the Hawick stockingmaker, born in Corbridge, who is recorded in Jedburgh Jail in (at least) 1843, 1851, 1852, 1855, 1856, 1864, and 1865 (twice), and the Hexham man in Hawick Jail in 1851. In 1874 he was rescued from the Teviot 'having been inbibing of his favourite beverage rather freely'. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Lamb in Hawick. Their children included Benjamin (b.1853/4), John (b.1846/7) and James (b.1849/50); she also had children Adam (b.1833/4) and Janet (b.1839/40) from a previous marriage. He died of tetanus in Jethart Jail – 'Crane-like he watched the purling streams, And for a crust would gather bones; Of statute laws he's broken more Than ere he broke of hard whin stones' [TCh]. **Peter** (17th/18th C.) mason in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1710 for carrier David Wilson and for younger carrier William Aitken, and in 1716 for mason John Napier. In 1705 in Edinburgh he married Agnes Guild, servant to merchant and Burgess of Edinburgh, David Weems; his name is recorded there as 'Patrick'. Their children included: Anna (b.1706); James (b.1708); John (b.1708); and Jean (b.1712). The witnesses in 1706 were masons John Napier and John Turnbull, in 1708 were merchant Walter Weens and mason John Napier and in 1712 were masons John Turnbull and Nichol Turnbull. **Rev. Robert** (1826–93) from Auchterarder, he probably attended Edinburgh University. He came to Hawick as a guest preacher at the Evangelical Union (later Congregational) Church towards the end of 1849, a few weeks later accepted the 'call' to the church, and was inducted early in 1850. He preached 3 sermons every Sunday, as well as in the open air on street corners and around the countryside. He also carried out a vigorous correspondence about evangelism in the Hawick Advertiser. He turned down one call to another church, but left suddenly in 1864 to become assistant to Dr. Morrison at Dundas Street Church, Glasgow. He was later minister at Queen's Park, Manchester, St. John's Wood Terrace, Middlesex, Chorton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire, Elgin Brook, Hertfordshire and Nelson Street, Greenock. **Robert** (1848–1928) born in Kinross, Perthshire, he spent his early years in Gala, ran away from home at age 14 and was a glazier's apprentice in Edinburgh. He began a glaziers business in Hawick in about 1873, and certainly by 1875; this would become the longest established glazing business in Scotland. He was a Councillor for North High Street Ward from 1884, was a Magistrate for 9 years, Provost 1896–1902, and returned to the Council 1919–23. He was also appointed Honorary Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburghshire. His Provostship saw the erection of the Public Library, re-laying of the pavements and the letting of the Haugh as a show-ground at the Common Riding. He was an early advocate for electric lighting, Chairman of the Hawick School Board and a Common Riding supporter. Liberal in politics, he was a Mason and an Orrock Church elder. His business on Oliver Crescent can be seen in a photograph from the early 1900s. The glazing business was continued by his son Alexander. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is recorded in 1798 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia and later that year he was sworn in (formerly 'Mitchil' etc.; see also **Mitchel**).

Mitchellhill (*mi-chul-hil*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) married Bessy Rae in Minto in 1743. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Nancy Harkness. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1747. He may be the Alexander recorded as owner of 2 work horses, along with George, in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the deceased Alexander whose son George died in 1822, aged 76. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (b.1771) son of George and Margaret Noble. He was a local character of the early 1800s, described as 'the smuggler', possibly the local labourer who died in 1850. He is probably the man of this name recorded as a carrier on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Hawick and still on the ballot in 1801. A story is told about him and his father (also said to be Alexander Mitchell, rather than Mitchellhill), resting in a hay-loft near the Carter Bar Toll. They hid their smuggled gin when they saw the excisemen coming, but then in the dark fought with each other, his father biting his leg, saying 'A've left the marks o' ma teeth on yin o' their legs at ony rate!' and him replying 'It was me ye bate, faither! Was aw no guid game no te squeel?'

He is said to have travelled over all of Dumfriesshire as a smuggler and in his later life would tell about his exploits. One story was about how he was being chased when he happened to come across a hearse and hid his kegs inside, switching clothes with the driver to ellude the excisemen. He is recorded on the Fore Raw in 1841, along with wife Agnes. He married Agnes Scott and their children included George (b.1807) and Mary (d.1808). **Andrew** (1818–78) son of Thomas and Janet Thompson, he was born in Castleton Parish. He was an innkeeper in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was innkeeper at about 45 North Hermitage Street. In 1861 he is recorded as 'Proprietor of Houses' at about 8 North Hermitage Street. He was on the Town Committee of Management. In 1857 he married Agnes, daughter of farmer William Kyle. Their children included: William (1859–1938), a mason; Thomas (b.1857); and Janet (1865–77). **George** (18th/19th C.) carter in Hawick. He and his son Sandy were also known for their involvement in smugggling. A story is told of how he evaded the exciseman in Lochmaben by running into a blacksmith's shop, grabbing a hammer and breaking open the cask, which the locals rushed to drink from. On another occasion he was crossing Eskdale Moor on horseback, leading another horse laden with kegs of liquor, which he had to abandon when he was chased for five miles before losing his pursuers. He paid the cart tax roll in Hawick in 1791. He was listed in Hawick along with Alexander as owners of 2 work horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the George who married Margaret Noble (who died in 1808) and whose children included: Alexander (b.1771); James (b.1773); and Mary (b.1777). He is probably the George, son of the deceased Alexander, who died in 1822, aged 76. **Henry** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1690 he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Scott. He married Isobel Robson and their children included John (b.1689). He may have witnessed a baptism in 1691 for Robert. **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craikshiel in 1726 when his daughter Janet was baptised. **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1757. His children included: Margaret (b.1748); John (b.1750); Janet (b.1752); Janet (b.1754); Helen (b.1757); and William (b.1760). **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was at West Burnfoot in 1744. He married Margaret Thomson and their children included: Isabel (b.1744); William (b.1746); Thomas (b.1749); Henry (b.1750); Catherine (b.1753); and Helen (b.1755). **J.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was probably closely related to Robert, who also subscribed. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1776 he married Margaret Scott, who was from Jedburgh Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. 2 unnamed children of his died in 1810. **James** (b.1809) son of Thomas and Janet Thomson. He was innkeeper of the Black Bull on North Hermitage Street in Newcastleton in 1851, living with his sister Jane and Brother Andrew. He was also listed there in 1852. **Jane** (b.1815) daughter of Thomas and Janet Thomson and brother of James. She married William Nichol, but was already a widow by 1851. She had children Mary Anne, Thomas and Betty. She was living with her innkeeper brother on North Hermitage Street in Newcastleton in 1951, but by 1861 was innkeeper herself. Her inn was at about 45 North Hermitage Street, and called the Black Bull. **Jenny** (18th/19th C.) recorded in the story of the disputed Common Riding of 1809. A bucketful of material from her byre was used to pelt Captain Campbell and others of the 'royalist' party as they rode up the Loan. She was presumably the wife of a man with fields up the Loan. **John** (16th C.) notary in 1528 to an agreement between James Murray of Falahill and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, signed at Selkirk. Other witnesses included the Vicars of Selkirk and Hawick. Probably the same 'sir John' witnessed a document in 1530 for Robert Turnbull of Philiphaugh and was recorded as a chaplain when he witnessed a document related to an action against Patrick Murray of Falahill. He was recorded as 'sir' in 1532 when he held a tenement in Selkirk and in 1535 when he witnessed a document for Walter Scott of Roberton. He also witnessed an agreement in 1536 between Richard Bothwell, Parson of Ashkirk, and Simon Shortreed, Vicar of Ashkirk. In 1539 he was notary for an instrument among Scotts, relating to the illegitimacy of Thomas, son to Adam Scott. In 1540 he witnessed an agreement between Katherine Scott of Colifort and John Cranston of that Ilk. **John** (18th C.) resident at Penchrise. He probably married Janet Blaikie in Cavers Parish in 1734. His son John was baptised in 1734. **Nanny** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick, who lived in one of the former houses at the top of the Vennel (later Morrison Place). She had a reputation for being a witch. A story

is told of how a young girl of about 12 (daughter of Charles Miller, Church Officer at the Green Kirk) annoyed her, causing her to utter a mild curse, so that she got the blame when the girl was seized with fits. Rev. John Young insisted in bringing her along to pray at the girl's bedside, and the girl later recovered. She apparently got angry when she next saw the minister, Kennedy speculating that 'she still wished to be feared by her neighbours, and was therefore anxious that her credit as a witch should be kept up'. She could be the Agnes, daughter of William and Helen Laidlaw who was baptised in Hawick in 1729. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He married Margaret Allan and their children included Thomas (b.1691) and Robert (b.1696). The witnesses in 1691 were hard to read (perhaps Thomas and Henry Mitchellhill). **Robert** (d.bef. 1766) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Girnwood in 1757 and Eilrig in 1764. His widow was recorded at Chisholme in 1766 when his last child was born posthumously. His children included Isobel (b.1755), William (b.1757), Robert (b.1759), Thomas (b.1761), James (b.1764) and John (b.1766). **Robert** (1782/3–1858) from Selkirk, he was a farmer and carter in Newcastleton. He was probably the Mitchellhill listed as 'R., Castleton' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was listed as a carter in Newcastleton among heads of households in 1835–41. In 1841 and 1851 he was on Douglas Square. He emigrated to Galt, Ontario, where he died. He married Margaret Murray, who died in 1882, aged 94. Their children included: Thomas (1810/1–24); Robert (1818/9–42); Jane (b.1823/4); July; and Margaret (1830/1–43). **Robert** (b.1787/8) from Jedburgh, he was an agricultural labourer in Denholm in 1841. By 1851 he was listed as a pensioner at 'Guide Post' cottages at Spittal-on-Rule. His wife was Margaret and their children included: Mary (b.1831/2); Isabel (b.1834/5); Robert (b.c.1836); William (b.1837/8); and Agnes (b.1840/1). **Thomas** (d.bef. 1841) proprietor of the Black Bull in Newcastleton in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was also listed as an innkeeper in Newcastleton among heads of households in 1835. He married Janet Thomson and their children included: James (b.1809); Mary (b.1811); William (b.c.1812), a farm labourer; Jane (b.1815), who married William Nichol and later ran the inn; and Andrew (b.c.1820), who was running the inn in 1841. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as servitor to William Ogilvie in Branxholme. In 1719 he was recorded as 'workman in Branxholmtoun' and was 'in Branxholtoun' in 1725. He married 'Marion' Laidlaw in Hawick in 1718; she was recorded as 'servitrix to James Griebe in Todshawhaugh. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1720, with witnesses Robert Scott (tenant in Branxholme Town) and William Thomson (in Newmill). His wife is recorded as 'Helen' in the baptismal records for their children: Robert (b.1719); Thomas (b.1725); Jean (b.1727); Agnes (b.1729); and William (b.1739). The witnesses in 1719 were William Cunningham and 'servant' Walter Scott and in 1725 were James and Walter Crow. **William** (18th/19th C.) working man from the Newmill area, who set up a Sunday School there along with James Ruickbie. He could be related to the earlier William from Branxholme Town. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism in 1774 for James Easton from Branxholme and in 1773 and 1776 for Thomas Rutherford from Branxholme. He may be the William who married Helen Murray and whose children included Agnes (b.1775), Helen (b.1777) and Margaret Helen (b.1781). The witnesses in 1777 were the whole congregation. **William** (1859–1938) son of Andrew and Agnes Kyle, he was born in Castleton. He worked as a mason. He married Isabella Bell and their son William (1898–1918) died of wounds in France (also written 'Mitchaelhill' and 'Mitchelhill'; sometimes formerly recorded as just 'Mitchill').

Mitchell's Ford (*mi-chulz-fōrd*) *n.* former ford across the Teviot, situated a little south of a line joining Midshiels with Eastcote (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Mitchell's Gless (*mi-chulz-gles*) *n.* Mitchell Glass, glazier's based in Hawick. It was founded by Robert Mitchell in about 1873 and became the oldest established glaziers in Scotland. The firm was continued by Robert's son Alexander, and then by the Fisher family.

Mitchell's Hole see **Mitchell's Slack**

Mitchell's Slack (*mi-chulz-slawk*) *n.* former name of a hollow near Southfield, said to have been a place where Covenanters held secret sermons in the 17th century. It is also known as 'Mitchell's Hole' or 'Howe'. The name is said to have been given to commemorate Covenanter James Mitchell, with the suggestion that he preached here; however, there is no evidence that he ever visited Hawick. He tried to assassinate

Archbishop Sharp in 1668, and was executed in 1678.

Mitchels see **Midshiels**

Mitchel's (*mi-chulz*) *n.* former carrier's business. In the early 19th century they travelled twice a week, both ways, between Hawick and Carlisle.

Mitchelson (*mi-chul-sin*) *n.* **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'Andrew Michelsone', when David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirches had a remission for a raid on lands at Blackhall (or Blackhaugh) tenanted by him and John 'Spedane'. It is unclear whether this was in Rulewater or Ewesdale or elsewhere. **George** 'Geordie' (16th/17th C.) **John** (16th/17th C.) probably resident of Liddesdale. In 1603 he was 'Geordie Miitchelstoun' when there was a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people; 'Cubbie's Archie', servant of Simon Elliot of Binks, was the leader of the group, which also contained Armstrongs. **George** (17th C.) tenant at Sorbietrees in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Rev. James** (d.1625) brother of John of Middleton, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1605 and became minister at Hassendean in 1611. He was translated to Bathans (Yester) in 1613 and was a member of the Assembly in 1618. He married Eupham Borthwick (who died in 1627) and their children were John, Margaret, William and James. **James** (17th C.) joint tenant with David Goldie of the farms of Ettleton and Millholm in Liddesdale in 1632. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as resident of Oakwood in 1502 when Alexander Scott had remission for stealing a horse from him. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as resident of the lands of Castleton. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1696) probably farmer in the lower Borthwick valley. In 1696 his widow, a Riddell whose first name is not given, was renting half of the farm of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch. Her cautioner was Robert Scott (also farmer at Wiltonburn), suggesting a close relationship. Note that in 1694 1/3 of Wiltonburn was being rented by Bessie Scott, widow of James Riddell, who seems likely to have been related to his wife. **William** (17th C.) resident at Roan in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694 (also spelled 'Michelsone', 'Mitchelsone' and 'Mitchelsoune').

Mithag (*mi-thag*) *n.* **Alan** of Hartwoodburn (16th C.) recorded in 1539/40 when he had a commission from the Dean of Jedburgh regarding a slander brought against him about stealing and eating some sheep. The list of friends who would support him included Thomas Elliot, Mark Ker in Kippielaw, William Scott in Hartwoodmyres, Walter Scott in Headshaw, Thomas Lauder, John Chisholme, David Todrig, Ninian Brydon and David Mithag. There were several other men with this same surname in Selkirk at that time (the pronunciation is unclear).

mither (*mi-thur*) *n., arch., poet.* mother – 'My father coudna' work, and my mither coudna' spin; I toil'd day and night, but their bread I couldna' win . . . ' [CPM], 'Let poor folk write to ane anither, The way they learn'd it frae their mither' [JR], 'The tongues o' wives wha never flet, The picture o' a mither's pet' [JoHa], 'I wad leed thee, an' bring thee til my mither's house wha wad skuule me' [HSR], 'Shurelie I hae dune douselie, an' quæietet mysel' as an wean spainet o' its mither . . . ' [HSR], 'But there's naethin' can light up an auld mither's hert . . . ' [WAP], 'Nane but mithers would mind [??]', 'My dear loved mither, fare ye weel! Brother an' sister, now we sever . . . ' [JS], 'The mither tongue, what Scottish heart Its memory wad tine?' [JT], '. . . Up frae the glen by the tall trees hidden, Oot at his bonny mither's biddin' ' [WL] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

mittens (*mi'-inz*) *n., pl., arch.* woollen gloves – 'To Claw up one's Mittens', applied . . . to kinning a man, Roxb.' [JoJ].

mitter (*mi'-ur*) *n.* matter, subject, trouble – 'what's the mitter wi yow?', 'eat yer denner, there's nowt the mitter wi'd', *v.* to matter, regard as important – 'it disni mitter now', 'Professor Douglas Scott wonders if Bonchester Hill was actually nearer but A deh suppose it really mitters' [IWL], to matter, form pus, suppurate – 'yon cut's worse the day, it's aa mitterin' (cf. the less common **maitter**).

mixter-maxter (*mik-stur-mak-stur*) *n.* an untidy mess, jumble – '. . . the mixter-maxter of language in which this paper is written' [DH].

mixtur (*mik-stur*) *n.* a mixture – 'she was a right mixtur o her mother an her fither', '. . . it is fu' o' mikstir, and he teems owt the same . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'mixter', 'mikstir', etc.).

mixty-max (*mik-stee-maks*) *n., arch.* a confection with mixed ingredients.

mixty-maxty (*mik-stee-mak-stee*) *adj., arch.* mixed up, motley, jumbled, in a state of confusion – '. . . A mixtie maxtie jummilt band, Determined, in whate'er array' [JoHa], 'The road was thrang wui droves o nowt – aa keinds, untellin – kye

an tuips an keilies an yowes, mixty-maxty' [ECS], 'A'll heh ti sort thum; thay're aa mixty-maxty an need ti be keindeet' [ECS] (this is an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

mizzle (*mi-zul*) *v., arch.* to melt away (said of snow).

mizzles (*mi-zulz*) *n., arch.* measles (usually preceded by 'the').

mizzur (*mi-, mā-zur*) *n., arch.* a measure, especially one used for capacity rather than weight – 'Item, that nae person keipis any false weightis, meisores, or committis any falshuid in their callings . . . ' [BR1640], 'Lord, mak' me til ken mine en', an' the measur o' my dayes what it is, that I may ken howe bauch I am' [HSR], '. . . oot ov a tanker lippin-fowe – nane o eer eend-mizzer!' [ECS], *v.* to measure – 'I wull devyde Shechem, an' meæser owt the vallie o' Succoth' [HSR], '. . . mizzerin taatih-dreels' [ECS] (note the pronunciation; there are spelling variants).

the Moat see **the Mote**

Moat Crescent (*mō'-kre-sin'*) *n.* street named after the nearby Mote (or Moat), with houses built in 1927.

Moat Croft (*mō'-kroft*) *n.* old name for fields extending from Westport to Haggishaa, today including land from Drumlanrig Home to the south side of Rosebank Road.

the Moat Stakes (*thu-mō'-stāks*) *n.* race run as part of the Cornet's Races on Common Riding Friday from at least 1894.

Moat Park (*mō'-pawrk*) *n.* public park around the Mote (or Moat), also known as Moat Croft Public Park. Most of the land was gifted by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1911, with a ceremony on Coronation Day, and the rest purchased in 1913 by the Council. George Wood, nurseryman of Wilton Lodge Gardens, won the contract to lay out the gardens in 1914, to plans by Edinburgh City gardener John McHattie. Renovations to the Loan in the periodi 1957–77 made it easier to see the park.

mockit (*mo-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* mocked – '. . . an' they bowet the knee afore him, an' mocket him, sayin', Hail, King o' the Jews!' [HSR].

mockrife (*mok-rīf, -rif, reef*) *adj., arch.* scoffing, scornful – '. . . nar sits in the settle o' the mockriffe' [HSR], 'Let cleverality, mockreef folk that are unco smert . . . ' [ECS] (there are spelling variants).

moderate a caa (*mo-du-rā'-a-kaw*) *v., arch.* to represent the Prebytery in a meeting where a new minister is 'called' – 'That a minister might be sent to Wiltoune to moderate a call for one to be minister there' [PR1693], '. . . Novr. 17th – Being the day when the call was moderat . . . 03 00 00' [PR1731].

moderator (*mo-du-rā'-ur*) *n.* a minister presiding over a senior body in the Church of Scotland – 'The ordinary meeting of the Synod of Merse and Teviotdale was held on Tuesday in the Abbey Church, Jedburgh – the Rev. Mr Fergusson, moderator' [HAd1868].

Modrell (*mod-rel*) *n.* **Mungo** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Hassendeanbank. His surname could be a transcription error for some more familiar name.

Moffat (*mo-fi'*) *n.* town about 40 miles to the west of Hawick, in the south-eastern part of Dumfries & Galloway. Receiving Burgh of Barony status only in 1648, it developed as a market town on the main west-coast routes to Glasgow and Edinburgh. Centrepiece of the town is the magnificent Moffat Ram statue. The nearby sulphurous spring was popular for its purported health benefits in the 18th and 19th centuries. Population 2,342 (1991) – ' 'Tween Moffat hills and lofty Cheviot' [JH].

Moffat (*mo-fi'*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) piper who was rebuked by Ashkirk Session in 1638 for 'pyping at bridals'. He was ordered to appear at the Kirk door wrapped in sheets, with bare feet and legs, and 'efter the pepil wes in, to go to the place of repentance, and so to continue Sabbathlie induring their wills'. **Arthur** (b.1803/4) from Tundergarth, he was farmer at Leahaugh Cottage in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he is recorded there as farmer of 6 acres. His wife was Janet and their children included Jane, Walter, Janet, Margaret, James and Helen Agnes. **David** (16th C.) recorded in Synton in 1581 when he was witness to an agreement between Margaret, widow of William Scott of Burnfoot and her son William. **George** (18th C.) listed as footman at Synton in 1792, when he was working for Charles Riddell. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1789 he married Isabella Murray. **Hugh** (b.c.1780) listed on the 1801 Militia ballot as 'Valet to John C. Scott of Sinton In the Regt. of Edinbr. Roy. Lt. Vol.' This means that he was already a volunteer with the Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Light Dragoons and hence excepted from the Militia selection. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502 when the Coroner, William Cranston, was fined for failing to arrest him.

His name is given as 'Jacobo moffet' in Holydean or Nisbet. **James** (17th C.) leased part of the farm of Todshawhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1693. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Hood in Wilton Parish in 1746. **James** (1720/1–1779) son of James, from whom he took over as tenant of Howpasley farm. In 1744 he moved to Garwald in Dumfriesshire, rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He also farmed at Meikleholm for a while. He married Margaret Borthwick (1732/3–1806). His children included: John (1772–1823), who took over as farmer at Garwald; William (1773–1847), who farmed at Mosspeeble and Craik; and Margaret (1762/3–1855), who married Rev. Dr. William Brown of Eskdalemuir, and died in Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) cavalry trumpeter who rode up the Slitrig valley and into Liddesdale to rouse the volunteers there during the False Alarm of 1804. He could be friend of Caleb Ruthrford who was said to have been an army trumpeter who settled in Hawick and became a professional fiddler at weddings etc. He was probably the James who married Jane Johnson, with children baptised in Hawick including: William (b.1799); William (again, b.1800); and Jane (b.1802). He may be the James whose son George died in Hawick in 1802 and who himself died in 1834. **James** (1811–76) elder son of William. He and his brother James helped their father farm at Craik, as well as Garwald over in Dumfriesshire. **John** (1677/8–1728) tenant at Howpasley. He was said to be descended from Thomas, who received a grant of lands in Meggat in the 14th century. He was recorded at Howpasley in the baptismal records of most of his children in Roberton Parish. He married Helen Borthwick (1677/8–1754). He was succeeded at Howpasley by his son James (1721–79, baptised in Roberton) and had 7 other children, including Janet, Mary and Euphemia (1708/9–97). Other children baptised in Roberton who were probably his include Margaret (b.1716), Elspeth (b.1718), Margaret (again, b.1721) and Bettie (b.1722). He was buried at Watcarrick Churchyard. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Rutherford in Kirkton Parish in 1763. **John** (1813–82) son of William. He helped his father and brother James farm at Craik and Garwald. In 1869 he was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society. He was still tenant farmer at Craik in the 1870s. He married Anne Laidlaw (d.1915) and their children included: William (1864–1932); James (d.1941), who married Janet Robina Brydon; and Anne (d.1853). **John** (1859) born at Old Hopsrig, Westerkirk, in 1887 he married Elizabeth McInnes. Their children included: John (b.1883), born in Canonbie; Mary (b.1889), born in Hawick; Peter (1890–1968), born at Branxholme Park; Janet (b.1892), born at Branxholme Park; and Margaret (b.1894), born in Hawick. His wife may be the Elizabeth McIness who wrote the poem 'A Legend of Hawick'. **Ken** (1968/9–) attended Newcastleton and Hawick High Schools, he is owner of the Johnny Armstrong Gallery and Borderlands Museum at Teviothead. In 2023 he produced the short film 'The Highway to Hermitage', following the possible route of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1566. **Nicholas** (d.1270) Archdeacon of Teviotdale in the period 1245–70, referred to as being 'de Moffat'. He witnessed a charter for Soutra Hospital in 1255. He was bishop-elect of Glasgow twice, the first time (1259) travelling to Rome, but failing to be consecrated (probably because of political infighting among his travelling companions) and the second time (1268–70) because he died before consecration. He was buried at Tyninghame, East Lothian. **Robert** (c.1380–c.1438) Bachelor of Canon Law who was nephew of Matthew Glendinning, Bishop of Glasgow. He was connected with Adam and hence also to Thomas and another Robert, who were all associated with the Moffat area. In 1403 he was also described being 'of noble birth' when there was a request for him to he given a canonry of Glasgow, although he already held the perpetual vicarage of Peebles. In 1405 there was a request for him for the Prebend of Ancrum, although he already held Peebles. In 1409 Archibald, Earl of Douglas, requested for 'his clerk' the Church of Bothwell, to be held along with the Vicarage of Peebles. He appears to have been a student in Avignon and perhaps elsewhere until 1410/1 when appointed papal chaplain. He held the Provostry of Bothwell in about 1410, but was involved in litigation for this position. He was a clerk associated with the Earl of Douglas in the 1410s. He attended a chapter meeting in Glasgow in 1425. He founded the chaplaincy of St. Cuthbert in 1435/6 . His death was falsely report in 1431, but he was still alive in 1537. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Tait, who was from Yarrow Parish. Their children included John (b.1654) and Janet (b.1656). The witnesses in 1656 were 'John ...' and 'Robert ...'. **Robert** of Hermiston (18th C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. It is unclear where he came from, or how long he owned these local lands. **Thomas** (b.c.1780)

resident of Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Perhaps the same Thomas was butler at Borthwickbrae in 1812, according to the Militia ballot in Roberton Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craikhope in 1723, 1726, 1728 and 1736. He is probably the William who married Margaret Shortreed in Robertion in 1722. His children included: Helen (b.1723); Helen (again, b.1726); Margaret (b.1728); Mary (b.1730); John (b.1736); and William (b.1741). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Deanfoot in 1777 when his son William was baptised. **William** (1773–1847) son of James, tenant farmer at Garwald in Dumfriesshire, and formerly at Howpasley. He became tenant at Mosspeeble in 1800 and then Craik in 1817. He was joint tenant there with his sons John and James from 1833. In addition he ran the farm at Garwald after the death of his older brother John in 1823. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Jane Grieve. His sons James (1811–76) and John (1813–82) continued to farm after him. He also had 1 other son and 6 daughters. **William** (1864–1932) born at Craik farm, he took over Garwald when he reached the age of 21. He became known as a sheep judge, as well as a pursuer of country sports. In 1911 he bought the farm of Georgefield and Glendinning, and later purchased the farm of Garwald, which the family had long tenanted. He married Alison Gray and their children included: John (b.1892), who sold Georgefield and Glendinning in 1947; Mary; Anne; and Alexander Gray (b.1905), who sold Garwald in 1950 (also formerly 'Moffet').

Moffat Well (*mo-fi'-wel*) *n.* sulphurous spring near Moffat, once believed to have healing powers. There are notices in Hawick's 18th century parish records of disbursements to help sick people travel there. It was discovered in 1633 and access improved in 1758. It was a draw for visitors until the 1920s.

moggans (*mo-ginz*) *n., pl., arch.* the legs (noted by J. Jamieson).

Moinnet (*moi-net*) *n.* **James** (15th C.) witness to the charter of 1494 in which James of Kirkurd granted the lands of Galalaw to his son David. It is unclear whether his surname has a modern equivalent.

moistify (*moi-sti-fI*) *v., poet.* to moisten – 'Where ye will get a whisky soss To moistify your middle' [JR].

mole-catcher (*mōl-kaw-chur*) *n., arch.* someone earning their living from catching moles. From mediæval times until the mid-20th century this was a common occupation in rural areas. There were at least a couple employed in Denholm alone around 1900.

mole-heid (*mōl-heed*) *n., arch.* a mole-head, dolt, stupid person – 'Dogsrabbit it, what's keepit ye, ye lazy molehead?' [WNK], 'Hae dune, ye molehead, Wilton Kirk's comin' over Teiot Brig' [RM].

Moll (*mol*) *n.* horse owned by William Nixon, and rode by him when he was Cornet in 1813. It was also known as 'Molly'. In later years it was often seen with Nixon's groom, Wullie Bulloch, who doted over it. The pair were painted together by Adam Brown.

Molle (*mol, mow*) *n.* former parish, forming what is now the southernmost part of Morebattle, which was united with Morebattle in the 17th century. It was owned by Eschina de Londonis (or de Molle) in the mid-12th century, and part of it was gifted to Kelso Abbey around 1190. Some of the lands there were also held by the Lovel family. The lands were also briefly owned by Adam of Rule, through his wife Johanna. They later passed to the Kers. Liulf, son of Uchtred, Lord of Mow, was a witness to the charter of about 1120 founding Selkirk Abbey. The Molle family married into the families of Avenel, Maleverer, de Lincoln, de Vesci, Scott and others, and tracing their lineage is difficult. The names Mow Hope, Mow Kirk (granted before 1152 to Kelso Abbey by Uchtred son of Liulf) and Mow Stell are lost, but it survives in Mowhaugh on the Bowmont Water. Members of the eponymous family crop up in local documents, e.g. 'William Mow in Mowmaynis' was part of inquest for lands in Rulewater in 1610 (also spelled 'Mow' and variants; the name probably comes f/om the Old Welsh 'mael' for 'bare hill', and is first recorded in the mid-12th century).

Molle (*mol*) *n.* **Anselm** (12th C.) formerly of Whitton, he gained part of the lands at Molle, granted in a charter during the reign of William I (probably 1170–90), which was witnessed by Roger, son of 'John de Hawic', as well as Robert of Wilton and Adam of Ashkirk; this was one of the first mentions of anyone who came from Hawick. His son Richard was also a witness. In about 1193 he granted lands of Molle (or Mow) to Kelso Abbey and later had a dispute with Kelso Abbey over teinds at Molle. His relationship with Eschina is unclear (it may be that they held different parts of the lands of Molle and were unrelated). His name may also have been written

'Ansold'. His wife was Agnes. His daughter Isolda married Alexander and had a part of Molle in the early 1200s, while his main heiress was Matilda, who married Richard de Lincoln. He was ancestor of the family of Mow of that Ilk. **Eschina** also 'Eschyne' (12th/13th C.) daughter of Thomas de Londonis (who held the office of Doorward under William the Lion, and his ancestors took the name of Dorward) and Eschelyn (daughter of Uchtred de Molle), she was also known as 'Eschina de Londonis'. In some accounts her father is given as Uchtred, son of Liulf. She was born in Roxburghshire and held lands at Huntlaw and Molle on the Bowmont Water. She may have first married Robert 'de Croc'. She married Walter Fitz Alan, 1st High Steward of Scotland, who held 'Mow' about 1160, as well as lands at Hassendean and at Renfrew; he died in 1177. She had a charter of Molle in 1186. Around 1190 she gifted part of Molle to Kelso Abbey. She lastly married Henry 'de Mow', the 2 settling a dispute with Kelso Abbey about 1200 and still later is described as a widow. Alan, her son with Walter, succeeded to most of his father's lands, as well as the office of Steward of Scotland. With Henry she had 4 daughters: Margaret (buried at Paisley Abbey, where she had given land); Eschina; Avicia (or Alicia), who probably married Richard Scott, ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch; and Ceclia, who married Simon Mauleverer and had a charter of Molle in about 1250. **Isolda** (13th C.) daughter of Anselm and younger sister of Matilda. She married Alexander (son of William, son of Edgar) and they had a daughter, Christina, who married Almer Scott of Mow, who may have been related to Richard Scott of Mow. **Uchtred** (12th C.) son of Liulf. He granted the Church of Molle (present day Morebattle) to Kelso Abbey in the mid-1100s. He perambulated the boundaries himself, along with Aldred, the Dean of Teviotdale. He may have been the father of Eschina (earlier written 'de Molle', 'Maule' and variants).

mollets (*mo-lits*) *n., pl., arch.* fantastic airs (noted by J. Jamieson; (cf. **mollops**).

molligrumphs (*mo-lee-grumfs*) *n., arch.* a fit of bad temper, snit fit – 'She's taen the molligrumphs' [GW] (also **mulligrumphs**).

mollop (*mo-lop*) *v., arch.* to toss the head disdainfully, indulge in antics.

mollops (*mo-lops*) *n., pl., arch.* antics, capers – 'Set ee up wui eer feiky mollups an eer friggeen an falderals! Some folk heh sic a tredd wui theresels, – primpin!' [ECS] (cf. **mollets**).

Monaghan (*mo-nu-hin*) *n.* **Fr. James** (1814/5–52) born in County Monaghan, Ireland, he served as Hawick's first Catholic clergyman since before the Reformation, being the priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1846–47. He held morning services every other Sunday, as well as lectures in the evening. He also preached in alternate weeks at a temporary chapel in St. Boswells, as well as ministering to Catholics in in Jedburgh and Kelso. This being a strain on his health, he was transferred to Dumfries and then Edinburgh, where he died suddenly.

Monanday (*mu-nin-dā, mō-nin-dā*) *n., arch.* Monday – 'As Aw was gaun up Hawick Loan Yeh Monanday at morn . . . ' [JSB] (cf. the more modern **Mondi**; derived from the Anglo-Saxon).

Moncrieff (*mon-kreef*) *n.* **David** (1771–1834) youngest son of Annan minister William and Ann Hardie. His brother William Hardie was minister at Annan after their father. While he was a youth, he swam across the Solway, to and from Bowness, and was known for walking long distances. He became a draper, having a business in Blackburn, from which he retired to live in Hawick with his sister, Marion Moncrieff. He was proprietor of properties in Moncrieff's Close from 1812, and made an Honorary Burgess in 1818 for benevolence to the poor. His property is marked on Wood's 1824 map at about No. 63 High Street. It is unclear what the family's original connection was to Hawick, but it could possibly be through his mother Ann Hardie (who died in 1821, aged 86). W.N. Kennedy wrote about him in 1862. It is said that he was a great benefactor of the poor and unfortunate, and gave many contributions anonymously. He also befriended and helped Tom Jenkins, offering money so he could win the bidding on a Greek dictionary in an auction in Hawick, helping him with financial support while studying in Edinburgh and later writing him a letter of reference. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. After settling in Hawick he made an annual visit to Arran, where he would attend the Masonic lodge. His brother married Jean Laidlaw, who died at Falnash, and was probably daughter of Robert Laidlaw, farmer there; their daughter (his niece) Mary married Rev. Robert Shaw of Ewes (and earlier preacher at Teviotdale). He was described as having a 'face at once round and ruddy, cheerful and benevolent', being 'stout in person, clad always in black attire, with breeches and silk stockings to match, carried a gold-headed cane, adorned with an eyelet hole, through which a string and tassel were pendant'. He appears to have married

Helen Webster, and they had a daughter, Margaret. His curling stone, inscribed with his name, is in the Museum, donated by William Young in 1868. **John** (d.1697), W.S. acted as agent to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1696, for the rentals around Branxholme. **Margaret** (b.1800) daughter of David, grand-daughter of Rev. William of Annan, and niece of Marion. She presented a cloth for the communion table at Hawick Free Kirk. She lived with her aunt at 63 High Street. **Marion** (1768–1862) daughter of Rev. William of Annan, and brother of David. She lived at 63 High Street. She was known as a charitable contributor to many causes in Hawick. One story is told of how she was asked to donate to some particular scheme, the organisation of which had taken 4 years, during which time she saved a pound note in her bible, so that she would be sure to have it on hand when the minister called. She was listed as 'Miss Moncrieff' among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory. She presented a communion token mold to the new Hawick Free Kirk in the early 1840s. Her niece Margaret is also recorded presenting a cloth for the communion table. She is probably the 'Miss Marion' involved in a bond with Robert Kerr Elliot of Harwood in 1845. In later age she and her niece were referred to as the 'Misses Moncrieff' (e.g. in Slater's 1852 directory, when they are listed among the local gentry). She also lived for a while with her grand-nieces Anne Janet and Marion Shaw. She died in Hawick at the age of 94 and was buried in the same grave in Annan where her father had been buried 78 years before – 'There's Bailie Nixon, merchant, The Miss Moncrieffs and a', And if ye gang some farther east, Ye'll come to Willie Ha' ' [DJG].

Moncrieff's Close (*mon-kreefs-klōs*) *n.* name in use for Tannage Close in the early 19th century, from a family who used to live at the top on the east side, at No. 63 High Street (to confuse matters, the 1858 Ordnance Survey map marks only the top of the street as Moncrieff's Close, with the bottom labelled as Tannage Close).

Mondi (*mun-di*) *n.* Monday (also spelled 'Mondih'; cf. the older **Monanday**).

the Mondi (*thu-mun-di*) *n.* sometimes used to refer to the Monday of Common Riding Week. This day has the first of the morning Chases, with the horses leaving the Backdamgate at 6.30 a.m.

moneth (*mu-nith*) *n., arch.* month – 'The thwenty day of the moneth of Maij, in the zer of God a thowsande fyf hundreth ... ' [SB1500], '... upon the Fryday befor, being the 24th day of the said moneth, conforme to ancient custome had elected and voted ... ' [BR1706], '... for ane supernumerarie mariage of the said John Hardie upon Isobell Atkine holden upon the first day of the said moneth of Februar' [PR1706], '... to go to Jedburgh Thursday next ye 23 of the moneth to solicit ye Brethren ... ' [PR1722].

Money (*mu-nee*) *n.* **Rev. Walter Strang** (b.1913) born at Cathcart, Glasgow, son of James M., he was educated in Glasgow. He graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1937 and B.D. in 1941, was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1940, served as assistant at Glasgow Stamperland 1940–43 and was inducted as minister at Larbert West in 1943. He became minister of Wilton South Church in 1951. In 1958 he moved to Saltcoats Landsborough. In 1943 he married Elizabeth Lennon McColl Young (b.1914) and their children were Robert Strang (b.1945) and Elizabeth Helen Strang (b.1948).

monger (*mung-ur*) *n.* a monger (note the sometimes lack of hard *g* sound).

monie (*mo-*, *mō-nee*) *adj., pron.* many – 'there's ower monie o ee', 'how monie times hev A got ti tell ee?', 'And because her fact'ries mony ... ' [??], 'Say, am I doom'd to live my lane, Amang sae mony braw things? [JR], 'And spent the night in rite and spell, And mony a nameless thing' [JTe], 'An' mony a, mony a bottle's taen The tippler's drouth to sloken' [JoHa], '... Wi mony a sort o' corn' [JSB], '... but there'll be money a wae heart for by mine the day' [WNK], 'Monie, O Lord my God, ar thy wunderfu' warks whilk thou hest dune ... ' [HSR], 'Ther be monie that say, Wha wull shaw us onie guid?' [HSR], '... And mony oots and ins' [JEDM], 'And Times brought mony changes ... ' [JT], '... akin to those of the Hawick 'Callant' of to-day when he counts 'sae mony days to the Common-Riding' ' [JJV], 'When Callants wander far afield On mony a foreign plain' [RH], '... But entertainment wasna fer to seek – We'd mony a pantomime at hame!' [WL], 'I've travelled in monie lands And monie places seen But there's ae toon I ne'er forget Wherever I hae been' [JSE], 'But mony's the time aa've heard sic-like cryin' ... ' [DH], 'Though mony years they've wandered forth, They love the toon that gi'en thum birth' [IWL], 'Bit in yin o his mony teesh articles Kennedy illustrates art ... ' [IHS] (also spelled 'mony' and occasionally 'money'; cf. **munie**; the pronunciation used to have an element of a diphthongal *ō-oo*).

moniefald (*mo-nee-fawld*) *adj., arch.* manyfold – 'O Lord, howe moniefald ar thy warks! in wusdoom hest thou mæde thame a'...' [HSR] (also spelled 'monyfald').

monie prices (*mo-nee-prī-seez*) *n., arch.* good prices, high amounts – '*Mony prices* is a popular phrase for a great price. *The kye brought mony prices at the fair*, i.e. they sold dear' [JL].

moniest (*mo-nee-ist*) *adj., arch.* most numerous – '...after manniest voittis all electit and choisit the said Robert Scott ...' [BR1638], 'The youth whose fowl does moniest pay Is victor ca'd for year and day' [JoHo] (also written 'maniest', etc.).

moniment (*mo-nee-min'*) *n., arch.* a monument – 'Yeh gowsty nicht (wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs) a turbleent woare as the ordnar dang doon the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment' [ECS], '...bye auld Hornshole, – a picter o gray an green – wui a glisk o the Moniment' [ECS].

monimental (*mo-nee-men'-al*) *adj., arch.* monumental, drunk – 'He was fair monimental' [GW] (see **monumental**).

Monipennie (*mu-nee-pe-nee*) *n.* **John** (16th/17th C.) Scottish chronicler and compiler. His 'Certeine matters concerning the realme of Scotland, composed together' (c.1594, 1603) contained 'The names of the principall clannes, and surnames of the borderers not landed' (although both 'landed' and 'not landed' are included). This represents a valuable listing of the important men in each family at the end of the 16th century, and includes Olivers, Armstrongs, Elliots, Nixons, Croziers, Scotts, etc. He also lists 'The names of the barons, lairds, and chiefe gentlemen in euerie sherifdome'. Although first published about 1594, the list appears to have been compiled somewhat earlier.

the Monkey (*thu-mung-kee*) *n.* nickname in use in the 19th century. It was used for the proprietor of the Ewe and Lamb, and perhaps for others before him.

the Monkeyman's (*thu-mung-kee-munz*) *n.* former popular name for the hill where Weensgate Drive and Marmion Road are now located, once used by Hawick's youth for sledding in the winter.

the Monkeys (*thu-mung-keez*) *n.* popular name for the Ewe and Lamb bar in Orrock Place. This apparently arose from a former proprietor, Mr. Carruthers, father of the 1933 Cornet's Lass, who was nicknamed 'Monkey Carruthers' (perhaps because of his gait), and hence regulars spoke about 'gaun ti the Monkey's'.

Monkland (*mungk-lind*) *n.* former name for **the Monk's Croft**.

the Monk's Croft (*thu-mungks-kroft*) *n.* former farm adjacent to the farmhouse at Hassendeanbank. The rents belonged to Melrose Abbey, as part of the agreement going back to the 12th century. In the time of William the Lion it was restricted to the pasturage of 200 ewes, 16 oxen and 4 cows. It was listed in 1582 among lands for which Robert Elliot of Horsleyhill demanded the charters of his father from the widow of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford It was referred to as 'a half merk land in Clarelaw called Mounkland' in about 1620 when Walter Scott had a charter from the Commendator of Melrose. The land became part of Minto Parish when Hassendean was suppressed in 1690. The lands were referred to as 'Monks meadow' in the 1692 rental lists of the Duchess of Buccleuch in Hassendean, when they were 'evicted by the minister for his glebe'. William Elliot and John Elliot were there in 1694. It was farmed by the Dicksons of Hassendeanburn in the 18th century. The name presumably derives from an association with the monks of Melrose Abbey and the former tower nearby (also written 'Monkscroft'; it was 'Munkscroaft' in 1694; it is presumably the farm adjacent to Knowetownhead, labelled 'Mountcroft' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Monk's Flats (*mungks-flawts*) *n.* former name for lands in Hassendean Parish, recorded as 'Monekesflattes' in a charter around the late 1220s. It is likely to be the same as **the Monk's Croft**.

Monk's Meadow (*mungks-me-dō*) *n.* another name for **Monk's Croft**, mentioned in 1692.

the Monk's Toor (*thu-mungks-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* the Monk's Tower, former name for the tower at Hassendean, so called beacuse of the local connection with Melrose Abbey. It was set up as a 'hospital' for pilgrims journeying to Melrose Abbey, perhaps as early as the reign of William I. The land was granted by Melrose Abbey to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and his wife Janet Beaton, as confirmed by royal charter in 1574. It is referred to at that time as 'the tower called Hassindenetour or Monkstour'. A branch of Scotts lived there for at least the next several decades. In 1580 a transaction involving Robert Scott of Alton was witnessed there; it was then referred to as 'the monk tour'. Scott of Satchells lists 'John Scot of Monks-tower, brother to old William Scott of Altoun' as one of the supporters of Buccleuch around the late 16th century. The 1634 service of heirs for Scott of Buccleuch lists

the fortalice called 'Hassenden-tour alias Monkis-tour' aong their possessions and it is so recorded in the service of heirs for Mary of Buccleuch in 1653 and for Anne in 1661. The 'touer and fortalice called Hassendane tower, alias Monkstower' is recorded in 1693 in the ratification of the charter to James Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, as heir to his mother. Its site is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, by the road to the south of Hassendean farm. Stones from the ruined tower were used in the construction of Hassendean farmhouse in the 19th century.

Monk's Pond (*mungks-pond*) *n.* name for area between Bedrule and Ruecastle. Presumably there was once a pond there, perhaps with a connection to Jedburgh Abbey.

the Monk's Well (*thu-mungks-wel*) *n.* spring located near the old Wheel Kirk.

Monmouth (*mon-mmooth, -mowth*) *n.* familiar name for the Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, **James Scott** nee Crofts.

Monograptus riccartonensis (*mo-nō-grap-tus-ri-kar-tin-en-sis*) *n.* species of graptolite fossil, identified by Charles Lapworth in 1876 in rocks from the 'Riccarton Beds' at Elliotsfield. It is named for the locality of Riccarton.

monster (*mon-stur*) *n., arch.* an abnormally large child – 'An overgrown or unnaturally large child is so called in Hawick. The word carries with it the impression of stupidity as well as hugeness' [ECS].

Montagu-Douglas-Scott (*mon-ta-gew-dug-lis-sko'*) *n.* **George William** (1866–1947) 3rd son of William Henry, 6th Duke of Buccleuch and younger brother of John Charles, the 7th Duke. He was Captain in the 10th Hussars and fought in the Boer War. He was given the honour of running up the Union Jack on the roof of the Presidency at Bloemfontein. He was Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire and J.P. in Roxburghshire. In WWI he was Lieut.-Col. in the Border Horse Yeomanry. He received the O.B.E. in 1919. In 1903 he married Elizabeth Emily Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland. Their children were: Phylis Anne, Jeanetta Ruth; Marjorie Katherine; Lt.-Col. John Henry; and Lt.-Col. Claud Everard Walter. **Henry John** (1832–1905) 2nd son of Walter Francis, 5th Duke of Buccleuch. He was usually referred to as 'Lord Henry', and was created 1st Baron Montagu of Beaulieu. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1861–68 and for South Hampshire 1868–84. He was also Captain of the Midlothian Yeomanry and served as a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. He was also Patron of the Liddesdale Curling Club. In 1865 he married Cecily Susan, 2nd daughter of John Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, 2nd Lord Wharncliffe. Their children were: John Walter Edward (b.1866), who married Cecil Victoria Constance Kerr, daughter of 9th Marquess of Lothian, and secondly Alice Pearl Crake; Robert Henry (b.1867), who married Alice Fisher; Rachel Cecily (b.1868), who married Henry William, Lord Forster; and James Francis (b.1873), who died young. **John Douglas** (1809–60) Lord Scott, son of Charles, 4th Duke and younger brother of Walter the 5th Duke of Buccleuch. He inherited the estate of Dunchurch near Rugby. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1827, becoming Lieutenant and Captain in 1831 and retiring in 1833. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. A Tory in politics, he was said to be dashing in appearance and having a great command of language. He stood as a candidate in the 1832 post-Reform Act election in Roxburghshire, but was defeated by Capt. George Elliot. After voting himself in Hawick in 1832, he claimed he was attacked by a mob, who tried to pull him from his horse and was struck on the cheek by a rock; those on the other side of the story claimed that the incident started when his servant struck at the people around him on leaving the Tower Inn. He was also in Hawick for the 1835 election, when there were near riots around the Tower Knowe; in this election he defeated Capt. Elliot of Minto by 76 votes (and there was much accusation of 'faggot' voters at the time). He remained M.P. until 1837, but thereafter was never induced to stand again. He was also known as a keen sportsman, yachtsman, angler and hunter. His prowess as a hunter and success in breeding racing horses are described in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865). In 1836 he married Alicia Anne, elder daughter of John Spottiswood; she composed the tune for 'Annie Laurie' as well as other songs, and died in 1900. He had no children. He is buried at Dunchurch, Warwickshire, where his wife designed a sun-dial in his memory. Verses were written about him standing in the 1832 election – '. . . And shall we then give the dear freedom we've won To vapourising bullies like booby Lord John?' **John Charles** (1864–1935) 2nd son of William, the 6th Duke, He trained for the Navy, passing his entrance examination at the age of 12, and served for several years at sea, reaching the rank of Lieutenant at the age of 19. However, his naval career was cut short by the accidental death of his

elder brother Walter Henry in 1886, when he became Earl of Dalkeith. After marriage he settled at Eildon Hall, while being heir to the Dukedom. He became the 7th Duke of Buccleuch on the death of his father in 1914. He was a keen country sportsman, particularly of fox hunting. He was Conservative M.P. for Roxburghshire 1895–1906 while Earl of Dalkeith, beating the Liberal candidate Mark Napier. He was Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburgh 1915–35 and also served as a J.P. for Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. He was also Captain General of the Royal Company of Archers and Honorary Colonel in the Royal Artillery (Territorial Army). He was Lord Clerk Register for Scotland 1926–35. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1889. He was also Honorary President of the Hawick & Wilton Cricket Club and of Hawick R.F.C. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1904 when the Library was opened, and was present at the unveiling of the Horse Monument in 1914. He also gave the Playing Fields to the Town in 1933. In 1893 he married Margaret Alice Bridgeman, 2nd daughter of Viscount Newport. Their children were: Margaret Ida, who married Adm. Sir Geoffrey Alan brooke Hawkins; Walter John, who succeeded; Lt.-Col. William Walter, who married Rachel Douglas-Home, daughter of the 13th Earl of Home; Sybil Anne, who married Charles Bathurst Hele Phipps; Alice Christabel, who married Henry William Frederick Albert Windsor, 1st Duke of Gloucester (and son of George V) and lived to be 102; Mary Theresa, who married David George Brownlow Cecil, Marquis of Exeter; Angela Christine Rose, who married Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Dawnay; and George Francis John, who married Mary Wina Mannin Bishop. He died at Bowhill and was buried at Dalkeith. **Richard Walter John** (1954–) 10th Duke of Buccleuch, succeeding on the death of his father in 2007. He long managed the Buccleuch estates as the Earl of Dalkeith. He was also Regimental Trustee of the K.O.S.B., and has been involved in several television and arts bodies. He married Lady Elizabeth Kerr (daughter of the Marquess of Lothian) in 1981; she died in 2023. Their children are: Lady Loiusa; Walter; Lord Charles; and Lady Amabel. **Lady Sybil Anne** (1899–1990) 4th eldest child of John Charles, 7th Duke of Buccleuch. At the age of 14 she was given the honour of unveiling the Horse Memorial in Hawick. In 1919 she married Charles Bathurst Hele Phipps and they had 4 children. **Walter Francis** (1806–1884) 5th Duke of Buccleuch and 7th Duke of Queensberry, son of Charles Montagu-Scott. He was born at Dalkeith House and succeeded when he was 13. He was the Honorable Walter Francis Montagu until the death of his elder brother, then had the title of Lord Whitchester until his father became Duke after which he was the Earl of Dalkeith. He was a Commissioner of Selkirkshire (as the Earl of Dalkeith) in 1819. He succeeded to the Buccleuch titles on the death of his father in 1819. His guardian was his uncle, Lord Montagu, and he was sent to Eton to be educated, but had to leave due to ill-health. He later attended St. John's College, Cambridge. He was made an Honorary Burgess when passing through Hawick for the first time in 1821. In 1822 he was host to George IV at Dalkeith House for a fortnight (and repeated this for Queen Victoria in 1842). Celebrations for his coming of age (in 1827) were somewhat tempered by the recent death of his grandmother, Duchess Elizabeth. He subscribed to 3 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1827 there was a great celebration in Hawick, with an ox roasted at the Tower Knowe, distributed to all comers, along with 500 loaves and a hogshead of ale, with the Town illuminated along with fireworks and a beacon at Crumhaugh Hill. He was made Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian in 1828 and Roxburghshire in 1841. In 1829 he took his seat in the House of Lords as the Earl of Doncaster. and was a staunch Conservative in politics. However, in later years he changed his position and became a supporter of the repeal of the Corn Laws. He had Granton Harbour built in 1835. In 1838 he became Captain-General of the Royal Company of Archers. In 1839 there was a banquet held at Branxholme to celebrate his return from a long trip to Europe. A pavilion in the style of a baronial hall was erected on the Castle green (by Smith of Darnick), able to seat about 1,000 people; the chairman of the event was James Grieve of Branxholme Braes and above the chair was a buck's head with the word 'Bellenden' in gold lettering. Sometimes referred to as 'the Good Duke Walter', among his gifts to the town were Hawick Old Parish Church, the repair of St. Mary's, St. Cuthbert's Episcopal Church, parsonage and school, Buccleuch School, schoolhouse and grounds, St. Mary's School, the sites for the Corn Exchange, Cottage Hospital and the Industrial (Drumlanrig) School, and facilities for the Allan and Dod water works. He performed the turning on ceremonies for both the Allan and Dod supplies. He also remitted customs that were traditionally levied by the Baron, cancelled a debt

owed to him by the Road Trust, feued land to the Hawick Working Men's Building Society, and gave fields to the Bowling and Cricket Clubs at minimal rent. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He became a Privy Councillor in 1842 and Lord Privy Seal in 1842–46 in Sir Robert Peel's administration, and was also President of the Council, as well as being 'Gold Stick' in 2 coronations. He regularly attended the House of Lords, but seldom spoke. He was Colonel of the Edinburgh Militia, the 'Duke's Canaries'. He was also President of the Highland Agricultural Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Architectural Society of Scotland and the British Association as well as Chancellor of Glasgow University, Vice-President of the Royal Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts and leading member of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures. He was heavily involved in agricultural improvements, and headed the subscription list for enlarging Edinburgh university. He received honorary degrees from Glasgow, Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. As a member of the Bannatyne Club he funded the publication of the 'Chartulary of Melrose' in 1837. In the 1850s he wrote to the tenants of his farms, urging them to preserve any monuments of antiquity. A dinner was held in his honour in Edinburgh in 1878 on the occasion of his jubilee as landlord, with an illuminated address being signed by 700 tenants. His statue stands in front of St. Giles Kirk in Edinburgh, with a decorated pedestal showing scenes from the history of his family. The Buccleuch Memorial was erected in his honour, Duke Street was named after him, and a portrait of him by Knighton Warren (commissioned by the Council) hangs in the Town Hall. In 1829 he married Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, youngest daughter of Thomas, 2nd Marquis of Bath, who was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria; she died in 1895, aged 84. Their children were: William Henry Walter (b.1831), who succeeded as 6th Duke; Henry John (b.1832); Walter Charles (b.1834), Captain of the 15th Hussars, who married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp; Francis Robert (b.1837), who died aged 2; Charles Thomas (b.1839), Admiral in the Royal Navy; Victoria Alexandrina (b.1844), who married the Marquess of Lothian and secondly married Bertram Talbot; Margaret Elizabeth (b.1846), who married Donald Cameron of Lochiel; and Mary Charlotte (b.1851), who married Walter Rodolph Trefusis. He died at Bowhill after being Duke for an unprecedented 65 years, and was buried at Dalkeith.

Walter Francis John 'Johnnie' (1923–2007) 9th Duke of Buccleuch, son of Walter John, he attended Eton and served in the Navy during WWII. He then studied agriculture and forestry at Oxford and became Director of the Buccleuch Estates in 1949. He served as a Roxburghshire County Councillor 1958–60. He was Conservative M.P. for Edinburgh North, 1960–73, as Earl of Dalkeith. He was also Captain in the Royal Company of Archers, Lord Lieutenant of Roxburgh, Ettrick & Lauderdale, President of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society for Scotland and served on committees for many benevolent organisations, including advocating for those with diabilities. In 1971 he injured his spine in a hunting accident, and was then confined to a wheelchair. In 1973 he succeeded to the Buccleuch titles on the death of his father. He was then in the House of Lords until the removal of hereditary peers in 1999. He was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1978, and changed his surname back to simply 'Scott'. He married Jane McNeill of Colonsay in 1953 (she had been a famous model) and they had 4 children: Richard, who succeeded; Lord William, who married Hafize Berrin Torolsan; Lady Charlotte-Anne, who married Count Bernard de Castellane; and Lord Damian, who married Elizabeth Powis. He was the biggest landowner in the U.K. (about 400 square miles), and owned many great art treasures (including da Vinci's 'Madonna and the Yarnwinder', stolen from Drumlanrig Castle in 2003). He died at Bowhill and his funeral was held at Melrose Abbey. **Walter Henry** (1861–1886) eldest son of William Henry, 6th Duke of Buccleuch. He had the tile Lord Eskdale. He died from a gun accident when stalking deer near Achnacarry, and so the Dukedom was eventually inherited by his younger brother John Charles. **Walter John** (1894–1973) son of John Charles, he became the 8th Duke of Buccleuch in 1935. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford. He was a soldier, politician, farmer and banker, as well as Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household and Chancellor of the Order of the Thistle. He was Commanding Officer of the 4th Battalion K.O.S.B. 1923–30. He was M.P. for Roxburgh and Selkirk Counties 1929–35 (while Lord Dalkeith) and was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1933. He was also Lord Lieutenant of Roxburghshire 1932–73 and Captain General of the Royal Company of Archers, as

well as being a J.P. for Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire and Deputy-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. He served as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Canada. He received honorary degrees from Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities. In 1921 he married Vreda Esther Mary, daughter of Maj. William Frank Lascelles. Their children were: Elizabeth Diana, who married Hugh Algernon Percy, 10th Duke of Northumberland; Walter Francis John, who succeeded; and Caroline Margaret, who married Sir Ian Hedworth John Little Gilmour, Baron of Craigmillar. **William Henry Walter** (1831–1914) son of Walter, he had been Earl of Dalkeith, and became the 6th Duke of Buccleuch and 8th of Queensberry in 1884. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford. He was M.P. for Mid-Lothian 1853–68 and 1874–80 and stood unsuccessfully against Gladstone in the 1880 election. He was also Lord Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire from 1858 and Lieut.-Gen. of the Royal Company of Archers. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justic of the Peace in Roxburghshire. In 1885 he was made an Honorary Burgess when the foundation stone of the new Town Hall was laid and the Cottage Hospital opened (both by his wife); he then became first President of the Cottage Hospital Board of Management. He was President of the Hawick Fine Art Association and the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association and Patron of the Archæological Society and the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society. He presented a prize bat for the best batsman of the Hawick and Wilton Cricket Club in the late 1800s. In 1901 he was made a Privy Councillor. He also opened the Museum in Wilton Lodge in 1910 and was presented with a golden key in commemoration of his recent golden wedding. In 1859 he married Louisa Jane Hamilton, 3rd daughter of James, Duke of Abercorn; she was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra. Their children were: Walter Henry, Lord Eskdale, who died in a shooting accident aged 25; John Charles (b.1864), who succeeded; George William (b.1866), Captain in the 10th Hussars, who married Elizabeth Emily Manners, youngest daughter of the Duke of Rutland; Henry Francis (b.1868), Major in the Royal Scots, who died unmarried; Herbert Andrew (b.1872), Captain in the Irish Guards, who planted the British flag at Pretoria, and married Marie Josephine, daughter of James Edwards; Francis George (b.1879), Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India and married Eileen Nina Sibell Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, daughter of the 4th Earl of Minto; Katherine Mary (b.1875), married Major Thomas Brand, eldest son of Viscount Hampden; and Constance Anne (b.1877), who married Douglas Halyburton, son of the 1st Earl Cairns. **Lord William Walter** (1896–1958) son of John Charles, the 7th Duke of Buccleuch and brother of Walter John, the 8th Duke. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was Captain in the 10th Hussars, received the Military Cross in 1919 and was Aide-de-Camp to the Geovernor-General of Canada 1925–26. He was also admitted to the Royal Company of Archers. He was Conservative M.P. for Roxburghshire & Selkirkshire 1935–1950, losing to Liberal A.J.F. MacDonald. In the 1930s he was connected with Sir Oswald Moseley's 'January Club' and British Union of Fascists. He is also referred to as Lt. Col. Scott. He married Lady Rachel Douglas-Home, daughter of the 13th Earl of Home and they had 5 children: Margaret Elizabeth; Frances Henrietta; Rosemary Alice; Jean Louise; and Walter William. He lived at Eildon Hall, St. Boswells. (the name is also sometimes un-hyphenated and occasionally spelled 'Montague').

Montagu-Scott (*mon-ta-gew-sko'*) *n.* **Charles William Henry** (1772–1819) eldest surviving son of Henry Scott of Buccleuch and Lady Elizabeth Monatagu. He was called the Earl of Dalkeith during his father's lifetime. Educated at Eton, he was an English M.P. for Marlborough, Ludgershall, St. Michaels and Marlborough (again) in the years 1793–1807. He was called to the House of Lords as Baron Tynedale in 1807 and became the 4th Duke of Buccleuch and 6th of Queensberry in 1812. He was Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire 1794–1819 and Dumfriesshire 1810–19, as well as Colonel Commandant of the Dumfries Militia. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1813. He was also President of the Pitt Club of Scotland, Governor of the Royal Bank and President of the Highland Society. He provided assistance to both Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd (to whom he gave free tenancy of the farm of Altrieve), and had the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' dedicated to him. He was on the subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary in 1808. He was present at the 'Carterhaugh Baa' in 1815. He repaired Drumlanrig Castle and generally improved the Queensberry estates. However, Robert Wilson describes how he was reluctant to grant feus for woollen mill development on his property around Hawick. It is said that he led a relatively quiet and religious life,

managing his estates rather than spending time in London. In 1795 he married Harriet Katherine Townshend, 4th daughter of Thomas, Viscount Sydney; she died in 1814. He was succeeded by his eldest son Walter Francis (1806–84), when the surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott began to be used. His other children were: Anne Elizabeth (1796–1844), who died unmarried, aged 47; George Henry (1798–1808), Lord Scott, who died of measles while a schoolboy at Eton; Charlotte Albinia (1799–1828), who married James Thomas, 4th Earl of Courtown, and died in Rome; Isabella Mary (1800–29), who married Peregrine Francis Cost; Katherine Frances (1803–14), who died aged 10; John Douglas (1809–60), who was M.P. for Roxburghshire; Margaret Harriet (1811–46), who married Charles Viscount Marsham, who was later Earl of Romney; and Harriet Janet Sarah (1814–70), who married Rev. Edward Moore, Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. In ill-health for at least 6 years, he died in Lisbon, where he had gone for his health, and is buried at Warkton. **Henry James** see **Henry James Scott** (the surnames are confusing during this generation).

Montagu Street (*mon-ta-gew-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton off North Hermitage Street, opposite Whitchester Street.

Montbenger (*mont-beng-gur*) *n.* lands in the upper Yarrow valley, near where the B709 meets the A708. These were Crown lands in the latter part of the 15th century, held by the Crichtons of Cranston Riddell in the early 16th century. It was owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the 16th and 17th centuries. William Elliot of Horsleyhill claimed he was owed 'mails' for his steading at the Easter part there in 1575/6. There were Scotts there in the 17th century (also written 'Mountbenger'; it is 'Mountbergeris' in 1456, 'Montbrengear' in 1468, 'Monbrenearis' in 1471, 'Montberberis Estir et Westir' in 1502, 'Montbergar Wester' and 'Montbergar Eister' in 1541, 'Montberngeare, Estir and Westir' in 1542, 'Ester and Wester Montbenger' in 1550, Montbernger Eistir' in 1575/6, 'Eister et Wester Montberringeris' in 1634 and 'Easter and Wester Montbengeris' in 1663; 'Monbollenger' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Monteath (*mon-teeth*) *n.* **Miss** (19th/20th C.) of St. Boswells. She rode on Common Riding Friday in 1914, perhaps the first woman to do this.

Monteath Mausoleum (*mon-teeth-maw-zō-lee-um*) *n.* mausoleum just west of Lilliard's Edge, built in a domed Byzantine style with decorations reminiscent of India. It is the tomb of Gen. Sir Thomas Monteath Douglas (of Stonebyres, Lanarkshire), who had a distinguished military career in the early 19th century, spending much of his time in India. It was designed by the Edinburgh architects Peddie & Kinnear and erected in 1864 by Harkness, stonemasons of Hawick, under the supervision of Sir Thomas himself (with the lions carved by Alex Pirnie). The general took up residence there in 1868.

Monteviot Hoose (*mon-teev-yi'-hoos*) *n.* stately home about 2 miles south of Jedburgh. The lands there were held by the Earl of Lothian in 1678. The mansion was created from a farmhouse around 1740, with much later alteration. The lands were described in 1788 as 'Spittal, now called Mount Teviot'. The house was lived in by Adm. John Elliot, then the Kerrs, and is now the seat of the Marquess of Lothian. The landscaping of the estate is on a grand scale compared with the modest size of the house – 'Here stands Mountiviot, opening to the eye A second paradise for rural sweets . . . ' [JR] (the name first appears as 'Teviotmount' in 1665, although the area was formerly known as 'Ancrum Spittal').

Montgomery (*mont-gu-mu-ree*) *n.* **Agnes Brown** (1866–1946) daughter of Hawick shoemaker George. In 1887 she was probably the 'Miss Montgomery' who was Lass to Cornet Tom Scott. In that capacity she was the first person to carry the bussed Flag in the Council Chambers, rather than take it to be displayed in a pub; however, it seems that the Provost's sister, Jessie Watson actually bussed the Flag that year. In 1891 she married John Muir Hugh in Edinburgh and they had children Elizabeth Ballantyne (b.1892), Thomas Hugh (b.1894) and Jean Muir (b.1895). **David** (19th C.) married Mary Douglas in Denholm in 1821. **George** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism in Hawick for surgeon Walter Scott in 1731. **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Douglas and their children included William (b.1833). **George** (d.1835) cooper of the Kirk Wynd, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Perhaps the same George was a cooper in Denholm on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **George** (b.1824/5–1904) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was a boarder with Walter 'Goold' Ballantyne at 7 Back Row, and was employing 3 men. He may have first married Margaret Elliot in 1844. He married Elizabeth ('Betsy', 1832–94) Ballantyne in 1854; she was sister of 'Goold' Ballantyne. His children

included: George (b.1844/5), presumably from his first marriage; Elizabeth (b.1856/7), born in the U.S.A.; John (b.1858); and Walter (b.1860); James (1864–1921), who married Margaret Dawson; and Agnes Brown (1866–1946). He died at 66 High Street and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. He may be the George who donated a coin of David II to the Museum in 1861, found at Bemersyde, in 1863 2 coins of Mary Queen of Scots, in 1867 2 Scotch coins and in 1871 a French copper coin. **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Sarah Elder. Their children included: Isabella Elder (b.1881). **James** (1721–1803) born in Peeblesshire, he was appointed Sheriff there at age 27, then served as M.P. for Dumfriesshire and for Peeblesshire before becoming Solicitor General and then Lord Advocate. He was often called upon as a legal arbitrator, and in that role he was asked for his opinion on Hawick's rights to the Common in 1765, driven by the Town's intention to put the land to better use. His opinion at that time was that the Common belonged jointly to the successors to the particates named in the Charter of 1537 and 'neither the Duke of Buccleuch as superior, nor the Burgesses who have neither houses nor lands, are entitled to any share in the division'. After the Council decided to let parts of the Common adjacent to the neighbouring lands, he was again asked his opinion in 1766. This time his opinion had changed somewhat and he suggested that the Duke's tenants may have a right of pasturage on the Common, and he recommended formal arbitration to resolve the issue. He appears to have given no weight at all to the annual marking of the boundaries of the Common by the Burgesses of Hawick. He was in fact later the issuer of the decision to give 30% of the Common Moor to Buccleuch and other neighbouring landowners; this despite the fact that he was a close friend of the Duke of Buccleuch (e.g. working in Parliament to pass the Bank of Ayr bill, which directly affected both the Buccleuch and Queensberry estates), and hence could hardly be considered to be impartial. In 1777 he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1778 the Magistrates of Hawick presented him with a carpet, stating that he 'did not know that any carpets of such size, without a seam, had been made in this country'. He purchased Stanhope in Peeblesshire and was said to be enthusiastic about agricultural improvement. He retired in 1801 as Baronet of Stobo. **James** (18th C.) recorded at Hummelknowshaugh in 1780. He married Isabel Douglas and their children included George (b.1780). **James** (b.c.1805) recorded as a horsekeeper on the Fore Row in 1841. His wife was Sarah, and their children included Mary, James, Agnes and Elizabeth. **James** (19th/20th C.) local cricketer, having the highest batting average for the Hawick and Wilton club in the 13 years from 1886 until 1898. He also scored 43 in a match for Roxburgh County against an M.C.C. visiting side in 1895. **Janet** (18th/19th C.) grocer on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **John** (b.1814/5) shoemaker who lived at 'Kirkgate' (i.e. St. Mary's Place) according to the 1851 census. He is probably the John listed as a shopkeeper on Needle Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He firstly married Agnes Smith in Wilton in 1837, but she died in 1840. His second wife was Isabel and their children included Agnes, Elizabeth, Janet and Ann H. His wife may have been Isabel Cairns, recorded as a school mistress in 1841. **Robert** (16th C.) minister at Stirling, he was appointed as titular Archbishop of Glasgow in 1581, even although he had opposed Episcopalianism. However, these were troubled times, his appointment was disputed, there were violent clashes at Glasgow Cathedral and he was deprived in 1585. He was later minister in Ayrshire. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Douglas in Denholm in 1787. **Walter B.** (19th/20th C.) lived at Briar Lea on Wilton Hill. His wife was Janet. Their sons George and James Richardson were killed in WWI, while 2 other sons survived. **William Augustus** (1872–1948) born in Hawick, he studied piano, organ and music theory, graduating with a B. Mus. from Durham in 1897. He was organist and choirmaster in Gainsborough Parish in England and emigrated to Canada in 1913. There he was organist and choirmaster in Sherbrooke, Calgary and Halifax. He published more than 100 musical compositions, including works for voice, organ, piano and violin (also spelled 'Montgomerie' and 'Montgomerry').

month (*munth*) *n.* month, note that the singular form is often used for the plural – 'hes eet been is lang as threi month?', 'there's nowt spoken aboot in Hawick for 6 month afore the Common Ridin an 6 month efter'.

Montrose (*mon-trōz*) *n.* popular name for **James Graham**, Marquess of Montrose.

monumental (*mo-new-men-tul*) *adj.* drunk – 'When oo funnd um aside the Horse, they were baith monumental', *adv.* usually only applied to the noun 'drunk' – 'Hei was monumental drunk' (also **monimental**).

mony see **monie**

moo see **mou**

mooch (*mooch*) *v.* to beg, borrow, rummage – 'hei was aye moochin aboot'.

moocher (*moo-chur*) *n.* someone who is trying to get something for nothing, a scrounger.

moodge (*mooj*) *v., arch.* to budge, stir, shift – 'Ti moodge (alang) = to move along slily and furtively' [ECS].

Moodie (*moo-dee*) *n.* **George** (b.1823/4) son of Robert. He was a millwright on Sunnyside in Denholm. He also served as the Registrar and Inspector of Poor for Cavers Parish. In the 1860s he and his father Robert are recorded together as millwrights. He is probably the 'Mr Moodie, engineer' who in 1873 donated to the Museum a 'ten cent. note, franc of Napoleon I., copper coin, and piece of the first telegraph cable between Dover and Calais'. He married Elizabeth Turnbull, and their children included: Jane; Robert; and Elizabeth O. **James** (18th/19th C.) millwright in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the James whose children baptised in Lilliesleaf included: Robert (b.1789); Thomas (b.1790), also a millwright; and James (b.1800). He may also be the James who married Janet Inglis and had children: Jean (b.1806); Mary (b.1808); John (b.1811); Janet (b.1813); and Christian (b.1815). **John** (16th C.) probably name for a tenant or similar associates of James Douglas of Cavers recorded in 1541. His name appears to be 'Johnne mudy'. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Rigg (i.e. Caerlenrig) in 1731 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Robert** (d.1783) wright in Lilliesleaf. James Hunter served his apprenticeship with him and later fell off the steeple in Jedburgh. **Robert** (b.1789) from Lilliesleaf Parish, son of James, he was millwright in Denholm. He is probably the millwright of that name who gave a valuation for machinery in Selkirk in 1836. He is recorded in Denholm in 1837 and in 1841 was probably on Leyden Road. He married Elizabeth Oliver, and their children (baptised in Cavers Parish) included: James (b.1820); Elizabeth (b.1821); George (b.1823); Jane (or 'Jenny', b.1826); Alison (b.1828); Margaret (b.1831); Mary (b.1833); Robert (b.1836); Mary (again, b.1838); and Andrew (b.1841). He was still alive in 1861, and recorded around Leyden Road. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Elizabeth Lister and their children included: James (b.1817); Agnes (b.1820); and George (b.1822). He could be the same man as the millwright, if he married twice. **Thomas** (b.1790) son of James, he was a millwright on Main Street in Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a millwright and wright in Lilliesleaf. In 1831 he married Agnes Burn (or Burns) and their children included: William (b.1827/8), illegitimate child with Isabella Fall; Jessie (b.1832); Jane (b.1834); Agnes (b.1835); George (b.1837); Thomas (b.1839/40); Helen (b.1842/3); Robert (b.1845); John (b.1847); and Jemima (b.1852). He died before 1861, when his widow was recorded as head of the household (also spelled 'Muddie' and 'Mudie').

Moodlaw (*mood-law*) *n.* small Loch and steading at the head of the streams that feed the Rankle Burn, lying just over the border into Dumfries and Galloway. The boundary of Hawick Parish once extended almost this far. Robert Turnbull was recorded there in 1494/5. It is mistranscribed as 'Muddhave Loch' when given as the source of the Rankle Burn in a description of Selkirkshire in 1649. In the 19th century the lake was divided among the parishes of Roberton, Eskdalemuir and Ettrick, with the counties of Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire and Dumfriesshire meeting in the middle.

mool (*mool*) *n., poet.* soil, dust – 'The mool is heavy on the heart that loved us true an' free . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . whan I gae doun intil the pitt? Sall the mool prayse thee?' [HSR], '. . . an' his enimies sall lick the mool' [HSR] (see also **muil**, **moud** and **mools**).

mool (*mool*) *v., poet.* to moulder – 'For laughing Fun she is the lass, That keeps the mind frae moolin' ' [JoHa].

moolder (*moolder*) *v., arch.* to moulder, become mouldy or mildewed.

mooldry (*mool-dree*) *adj., arch.* mouldy, mildewed (noted by E.C. Smith).

moolish (*mool-ish*) *adj., poet.* stingy, greedy – '. . . Nor foolish be, nor moolish be, But list to my advice' [JoHa].

mools (*moolz*) *n., pl., arch.* mould, soil, dirt, the earth of a grave – '. . . a' thaye that gae doun til the mools o' deæth sall bowe afore him . . . ' [HSR], '. . . Is lyin' 'neath the cauld, cauld mools, And my lane heart's a wreck' [WE], '. . . one of whom when asked what he saw, replied 'Naething, but an unco smell o' the mools' ' [HAST1864], 'Light lie the mools Upon his breast . . . ' [JT], 'When lang Tam Lowrie o' the Raws, now lying i' the mools, Sair loondert puir wee Jocky Bell for cheatin' at the bools' [VW] (cf. **muil** and **muils**).

mooly (*moo-lee*) *adj., arch.* suffering from chilblains – 'Gude keep ye aye frae warlocks, witches, ... Mooly heels, cramps, toothach, stitches' [JoHa].

moonge (*moonj*) *n., arch.* a grumble, complaint, *v., arch.* to grumble, complain – 'To gae moungin' about' [JoJ] (also **mumge** and **munch**).

moonlicht (*moon-licht*) *n.* moonlight – 'it's a braw, bricht moonlicht nicht the nicht', '... but wey made it up that aw was to come ower an' see her efter a while, an' whan there was a munelicht nicht' [BCM1880], 'And the English may come or bide, We haud them in high disdain, For we ken that whatever betide The munelicht will come again' [TK], 'Oh aye, I saw them, it was munelicht' [JeC], 'Be it mirk or munelicht or mirry wi' jigging stars ...' [DH], 'I mind o' hard frosts and clear munelicht, O' brizzin numb neives on my breeks' [WL] (also spelled 'munelicht').

moonlight flittin (*moon-lī'-fli'-in*) *n.* removal of belongings from a house to escape creditors – 'efter his wife locked um oot, oo hed ti help um wi a moonlight flittin'.

moont (*moon'*) *v., n.* mount.

moor (*moor, mūr*) *n.* unenclosed high ground, a variant of **muir** and **mair** (occurring as a suffix in many place names, e.g. Alemoor, Ancrum Moor, Craik Moor, Greatmoor, Hawick Moor and and Whitehaughmoor).

Moor see **Moore**

the Moor (*thu-moor*) *n.* another name for **the Mair**.

Moore (*moor*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1811) son of James and Betty Nichol. He was a road contractor in Castleton Parish. He was recorded as a labourer at Whiteknowe in 1835–7, Upperraw in 1838, Pinglehole in 1840 and Riccarton in 1841. He was a road contractor at Riccarton Cottages in 1861. He married Janet Elliot and their children included James (b.1833), Mary (b.1834), James (again, b.1837), Elizabeth (b.1839), Elizabeth (again, b.1843), Janet (b.1846), Matthew (b.1849), John (b.1851), William (b.1853), an unnamed child (b.1855), Adam (b.1856) and Ann (b.1859). His wife lived the last few years of her life with her son James at Bonchester Bridge, and was buried in Castleton in 1907. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Easter Burnfoot in 1723 and Appletreehall in 1724 and 1727. In 1721 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Riddell in East Burnfoot and in . 1727 a baptism for William Scott in Newton. He married Marion Miller in Wilton Parish, and the 'bell and mortcloth' were hired for her funeral in 1738. Their children included: Margaret (b.1718); Adam (b.1721); John (b.1723); Alexander (b.1724); and Elspeth (b.1727). The witnesses in 1724 were Walter and John Scott and in 1727 were James and John Dryden. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Borthaugh in 1748. He married Mary Brown in 1738 and their children included: George (b.1739); James (b.1745); George (again, b.1748); and Adam (b.1750). **Helen** (17th C.) wife of William Rodger. In 1690 she was prosecuted along with Margaret Nichol, servant to Walter Scott of West Port, for stealing meal from Scott. Both women were ordained 'to be keip in prisson to ly in stockes during the baylyea's will and pleasour ... and to stand at ye crosse upon the publicke marcatt-day wt ane pocke of meale each of them about their necks for ane hour's time'. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant, labourer and hind at Dinlabyre. He was listed among male heads of households 1835–41. He emigrated to America in 1841. **James** (b.1837) son of Adam and Janet Elliot, he was born at the Knowe in Castleton Parish. He moved to Rulewater, to take over from his son James as carrier in that district. He then succeeded Thomas Smail as carter at Wolfelee. In 1863 he married Jane, daughter of Robert Thomson and sister of Andrew, who was shepherd at Wigg. Their children included: Margaret (b.1863); Janet (b.1865); Adam (b.1867), hind at Bonchester; Robina Thomson (b.1869); Mary Ann (b.1871); Jane (b.1873); James, who was carter in Rulewater for about 5 years; Andrew Thomson (b.1881); and Matthew, who worked with his father. **John** (17th C.) servant to Walter Scott of Westport. In 1679 Janet Henderson was cited by the Council for publicly accusing him of 'stealing of ane pair of plaiding hose off some thorns'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Esther Turnbull in Roberton in 1784 and their children included: James (b.1785); Nelly (b.1785); and John (b.1788). He could be the man whose Bible was donated to the Museum by William Rodger in 1871, with the inscription 'John Moor Aught this book; May he have the grace Thereon to look. Howcleuch, 1758'. **Rev. John** (19th/20th C.) from Alloa, he was minister at Hawick Baptist Church 1919–22. He arrived just after the manse was built. He was involved in open air sermons and the 'no-licence' movement. He was afterwards minister at Bridgeton and then Buckie. **Michael** (1965–) born in Northern Ireland, son of a Chaplain in the Army. The family moved

to the Borders in 1981 when Rev. William H. became minister of Ancrum, Jedburgh Old Parish and Edgerston. He attended Edinburgh University and worked as a researcher for Archy Kirkwood. He then worked as a chartered accountant before taking over as Liberal M.P. for Tweeddale, Ettrick & Lauderdale from David Steel in 1997. After boundary changes he was elected M.P. for the new Berwickshire, Roxburgh & Selkirk seat in 2005. Re-elected in 2010 he became Secretary of State for Scotland (also written 'Moor', 'More' and 'Mour'; the name may have formerly been the same as **Muir**).

Moorfield see **Muirfield**

Moormaw (*moor-maw*) *n.* former farm in Hassendean Parish, later called 'Lees', with 'West Lees' still existing. Charters for the Easter and Wester parts was granted by John Scott of Burnhead to John Scott, Vicar of Hawick in 1535 and 1539. And in 1544 East Moormaw was sold by John Scott, Vicar of Hawick back to John Scott of Burnhead. However, in 1606 William Scott in Catslack was served heir to these lands of his great-grand-uncle, John Scott, Vicar of Hawick; at that point Easter Moormaw was a '40 shilling land'. It is recorded being occupied by a branch of the Scott family in 1666. It is probably the place where Walter Scott of Catslack paid the land tax on £52 in 1663 and John Scott of Catslack in 1678. It seems possible it is the 'milnmaue' in Hassendean Parish, where Andrew Donald and Thomas Sanderson were located at the time of the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It was owned by Scott of Lees in the 1720, when the tenant was William Easton. It is the 'Mowmaw, or Millmae, commonly called Lees' owned by William Scott of Burnhead and valued at £52 according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 (also written 'Muremaw'; it is 'Murmawe' in 1544, transcribed 'Eister Mirmawok' in 1607 and is 'Mirmaw' in 1765; see also **Milma**).

moor-powt (*moor-pow'*) *n., poet.* a young grouse, used as a term of endearment – 'Come, my pretty moor-powt, favour me with a single glance of your bonny face' [JTe].

Moorsom (*moor-sum*) *n.* **Jermyn** (d.1951) married Pamela Irene Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington and lived at Hyndlee. His brother, Raisley Stuart (1892–1981) was involved with the Bloomsbury set between the Wars.

moose (*moos*) *n.* a mouse – 'ee're no feard o a wee moose, ir ee?', 'Well aw feel like a moose in Hamlin toon When aw hear the Drums an' Fifes gaun roon' [MB], 'This century-auld cat and moose ploy has had a bad psychological effect on the Station . . . ' [DH].

Moose (*moos*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Paiterson** in the late 19th century and more recently for **Ian Nichol**.

the Moose (*thu-moos*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century (possibly the same as **Moose**).

the Moose's Den (*thu-moo-seez-den*) *n.* former name for the 'snug' in the Queen's Heid.

moosey (*moo-see*) *n.* a small mouse, often used affectionately – 'moosey, moosey, change yer hoosey' (also spelled 'moosie').

Moosey Gray (*moo-see-grā*) *n.* nickname for some male members of the local Gray family.

Moosey Tofts (*moo-see-tofts*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

moosie see **moosey**

Mooslie see **Muselee**

moot (*moot, moo'*) *v., arch.* to moult.

moot (*moot, moo'*) *v., arch.* to fritter away, consume bit by bit, nibble (also **mooter**, **mootit**, **mootle** and **mout**).

mooter (*moo-tur, moo'-ur*) *n., arch.* multure, duty in corn exacted by a miller – '. . . But though we grind oor grain elsewhere, To their auld mill mooter maun gang' [FL], *v., arch.* to take multure – 'There said a miller to his man, Wha' mouter'd a the corn, Gae tak a scuipfu' frae ilk sack, And do the same the morn' [T], 'An' for each lade The miller made He was paid weel Wi' mootered meal' [FL] (see also **multure**).

mooter (*moo-tur, moo'-ur*) *v., arch.* to crumble away, moulder.

mooth (*mooth*) *n.* mouth of a person or animal – 'can ee no shut yer mooth while ee're eatin?', 'div ee hink A'm daft jist cos A slaver it the mooth?', 'she's got a mooth like the Whitrope Tunnel', 'Lete him kisse me wi' the kisses o' his mooth: for thy loefe is fer afore wyne' [HSR], 'Thaye hae mooths, but thaye speikna; eyne hae thaye, but thaye seena' [HSR], '. . . up'll gaun the knuckles and he'll get sic a dicht i' the mooth as'll make his auld teeth clatter' [JEDM], 'Aw the Jew's Harps in the wundae An mooth organs for juist yin and six' [AY], '. . . And slinkit to the benmaist end To wat his mooth, stoure dry' [WL], '. . . His is nae mealy-mooth, He's a sutten-doon drooth, But his crack is aye herty and free' [WL], the mouth of a river (the latter meaning occurs in several local place names, such as Allanmooth, Blackleemooth, Burnmooth and Eyemooth).

moothfi (*mooth-fi, mooth-fa*) *n.* a mouthful – 'Ilk bodie that is carefu', thuthfu', Can no' get

time to take a mouthfu' . . . ' [JoHa], 'A'll juist hev a wee moothfi', 'Mummled throwe moothfu's o' claes-pins . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'moothfu' etc.).

moothfu see **moothfi**

moothie (*moo-thee*) *n.* a mouth-organ, harmonica.

mooth-poke (*mooth-pōk*) *n., arch.* a horse's nose-bag – 'Syne comes they short time o' repose, The weel-earned mooth-pock on yer nose' [JJ] (also 'mooth-pock').

mootit (*moo-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* thin, spare (cf. **moot**).

mootle (*moo'-ul*) *v., arch.* to fritter away, nibble bit by bit – ' A child is said to mootle its piece' [JoJ], 'A was vext A hedna socht a piece i ma pootch for ti mootle i the road' [ECS] (also **moot**).

mop (*mop*) *v., arch.* to eat by nibbling, to twitch the lips like a rabbit.

mop-mop (*mop-mop*) *n., arch.* pet name for a rabbit.

mop-mops (*mop-mops*) *n., pl., arch.* the antirrhinum or its flowers.

moppy (*mo-pee*) *n., arch.* a bunny, childish name for a rabbit – '. . . ti girn the bits o moppies skiltin aboot' [ECS], 'Ther's a moppie gaen skiddlin owre that paster the now, duist' [ECS] (also written 'moppie').

Moravia see **Murray**

Moray see **Murray**

Morebattle (*mōr-baw'-ul*) *n.* village in the eastern Borders, on the Kale Water. There are several ancient encampments near here, as well as the reconstructed 16th century Corbet Tower. A fire in the Manse there destroyed the pre-1708 records of the entire Synod of Merse and Teviotdale (the origin is probably Old English for 'building by the lake', since a lake near there was only drained in the 19th century; the name first appears in about 1120 as 'Mereboda').

Morlaw (*mor-law, -lō*) *n.* **Duncan** (15th C.) witness to Hawick's earliest known sasine in 1453. His name is written 'Morlay'. It is reasonable to think that he was an ancestor of the later Morlaws in Hawick. **Isobel** (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1641. She was ordered to pay money that she owed Helen Deans as her fee for a period in the previous year, 'but assoilzied fra her hois and schone'. Presumably Deans was a servant of hers. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Dean Mill recorded in a 1650 list of communicants (recorded as 'Jannet Morling'). She may have been one of the last descendants of John to have the family name. **James** (16th C.) recorded as witness to a Hawick sasine of 1558, where his name is recorded as 'Morlaw'. It is easy to imagine that he was son of John from the 1537 Charter. **John** (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books of 1530/1 when he purchased rigs from William and Adam Ker in Shaws. In 1532 he purchased from William Walker a croft and a tenement in Hawick. He was recorded as being 'John Morlawe of Todschawe', suggesting that he owned the lands of Todshaw in the Borthwick valley. His tenement was at the Tower Knowe, described as being 'on the north side of the king's street between the tenement of Alexander Paslaw on the east, the Slytryk water on the west and north and the said king's street on the south', while the croft 'lies on the east side of the Slytryk water with the Teviot water on the north and the tenement of James Blair on the west'. The croft is surely what became known as Morlaw's Croft (and so the 'east' in the Selkirk record must be an error for 'west'). Perhaps the same John is recorded in 1532/3 when he purchased rigs in Selkirk from John Scott. He purchased further land in Selkirk from the Kers of Shaws in 1534 and also complained that they owed him 2 bolls of flour. In 1535 he bought a tenement in Selkirk from Alan 'Mithag'. He is also mentioned in the 1537 charter as being the holder of 3 particates on the north side of the main street in Hawick, with his surname written 'Morlo'. He was still recorded as owner of a tenement in 'Peilgait' in Selkirk in 1543. **Thomas** (16th C.) owner of a tenement on the main street in Selkirk in 1528. In 1530 he gained a rig of land near Selkirk and in 1531 another tenement, according to the Protocol Books. In 1538 he purchased a small piece of land in East Haining. In 1539 he was one of the tenants who Thomas Scott warned to remove themselves from his lands of Haining. However, in 1540 he had sasine for an eighth part of East Haining. In 1542/3 he purchased a tenement in Selkirk and further lands in 1544 (also spelled 'Morlaw', 'Morlawe', 'Morlo', 'Morolawe', etc.; this may be the same surname as the modern 'Morland'/'Moreland' or Morley).

Morlaw's Croft (*mor-laz-kroft*) *n.* area of around 2 acres lying to the west of what became Orrock Place. The name was in use in the 18th century, but by the 19th century became referred to as '**the Back o the Yairds**'. An item in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1532 records how the croft was sold to John 'Morlawe' of Todshaw by William Walker, nephew and heir of John Walker. It is described as being 'on the east [which must be an error for 'west'] side of the Slytryk water

with the Teviot water on the north and the tenement of James Blair on the west'. In 1740 it is the '2 acres of land then inclosed, with a garden or yard, commonly called Marilaws croft, with the houses built thereon . . . lying within the town and burgh of Hawick, upon the west side of the water of Slitrig', when it was assigned to James Gardner, son of John Gardner, gardener in Hawick, by the superior, George Langlands of that Ilk. In 1756 James Gardner sold the property to Adam Scott, mason in Hawick.

Morley (*mor-lee*) *n.* **Henry** (b.1829/30) from England, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at the back house of 28 High Street, with his wife Janet and children Janet C., Sarah L. and Isabella C. **John** (b.1799/1800) from Ireland, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 11 Teviot Crescent with his wife Elizabeth, son William and daughter-in-law Janet Bushby. **Thomas** (b.1824/5) frameworker in Hawick, where he was born. In 1851 he was living at 'Tabernacle, Kirkwynd' with his wife Hannah, daughter Sarah, and 2 lodgers. **William** (b.1822/3) from England, he was a framesmith in Hawick. In 1851 he was a lodger with Thomas Noble's family on the High Street. In 1861 he was living at 1 O'Connell Street with his wife Elizabeth and son James. **William** (b.1824/5) from England, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 6 Slitrig Bank with his wife Sarah and children Joseph, William S., Thomas, John and James.

Morlo see **Morlaw**

Mormons (*mor-minz*) *n., pl.* members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, founded in the U.S.A. in the 1820s. Among their activities are sending young men (and now occasionally women) on two year missions, isolated from friends and family, to try to make converts. There was apparently a mormon from Salt Lake City living off Denholm Main Street in the years around 1900. Missionaries have been showing up in Hawick since ??.

morn (*mōrn*) *n.* tomorrow is generally referred to as **the morn** – 'let's gaun oot the morn night', 'It's duist an off-pit o teime hevin ti gaun there the morn' [ECS].

morneen see **mornin**

mornin (*mōr-neen, -nin*) *n.* morning – 'how er ee this mornin?', 'she's still in mournin this mornin', 'A'll cry in as A gaun bye the morn's morneen' [ECS] (also spelled 'morneen' and most commonly pronounced with *een*; the time after this but before noon is often called the **forenin**).

Morpeth (*mor-peth*) *n.* town in Northumberland on the Wansbeck River, an important market centre, with a bridge built by Thomas Telford, and an interesting old clock tower. Morpeth Castle was once the seat of the Lords Dacre, Wardens of the Marches. It was also the site of a Covenanter's siege of 1644. It has celbrated the Morpeth Gathering in April since 1968, with the 'Border Cavalcade' commemorating Lord Greystoke's return from Otterburn in 1388. Population 14,400.

Morren (*mo-rin*) *n.* **John** (1863–1950) born in Auchindoir in Aberdeenshire, in 1902 he moved from Aberdeen City Police to be Superintendent of the Hawick Burgh force. He lived at Glenview on Orhcrad Terrace. He remained as Chief Constable until 1909, taking over as Chief Constable of the Berwickshire, Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire Constabularies. He retired in 1933 and moved back to Aberdeen. He was awarded the King George V Coronation (Scottish Police) Medal, as well as the O.B.E. He can be seen in a photographic portrait in full uniform, with remarkable moustache.

Morris Clyde (*mo-ris-klīd*) *n.* pen-name for the writer of the poem 'The Hawick Gathering Cry', published in 1897.

Morrishaa (*mo-ris-haw*) *n.* Morrishall, former farmstead in Wilton Parish, between Wilton Dean and Whitehaugh, near Brieryhill, lying beside the modern Whitehaugh Road. John Murray was gardener there in 1750. Thomas Sinton was there in 1771. John Morton and family were there in at least 1835–1851. It was probably deserted in the 1850s and derelict soon after. It was also known as 'Murrayshall' (it was 'Morrowshall' in 1771; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Morrison (*mo-ree-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) son of Robert, baker in Edinburgh, his mother being a Home. In 1693 he was served heir portioner, along with James Dickson and John Shoreswood, in the Barony of Home, inherited from Jean, daughter of John Home. This included superiority over lands in Hassendean, and explicitly Appletreehall, as well as the lands of Redfordgreen, Drycleuchlea, Huntly and Hartwoodburn. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded as a fugitive in 1502, this being for the murder of John and James Jackson. William Douglas of Cavers dealt with his escheated goods. **Rev. James** (1732–1824) born in Perth and Kinross, he was licensed by the Associate Presbytery of Earlston in 1756 and in the same year ordained as minister at Norham (just across the Border). He was Clerk of the Anti-Burgher Synod and Presbytery

for more than 50 years. He is one of the people claimed to have started the first Sunday School, this being in 1756 or 1757. It is recorded that in 1766 he was in Hawick to perform a baptism for Robert Brown and Agnes Scott, members of the Anti-Burgher congregation, who did not yet have a local minister of their own. It thus appears that he may have been a temporary preacher at the Green Kirk, before John Young arrived. He is buried at Norham. **James** (1816–93) evangelical preacher who was one of the founders of the Evangelical Union, after being ousted from the Synod of the United Secession Church in 1841. His first visit to the Borders was to preach in Hawick and Denholm in a December of the mid-1840s. On one Sunday he preached at the old Cameronian Chapel in Denholm, then in the open air at the Tower Knowe to a crowd of 700–800, and finally in the Subscription Rooms (with the seats removed) to perhaps 1,000. This was part of the impetus for forming Hawick Congregational Kirk in 1848. He returned in early 1849 to formally induct Alexander Duff as the first E.U. minister in Hawick and later to open the new church. **James** (b.1829/30) from Lanark, he was head gardener at Wauchope in the 1860s. His wife was Helen and their children included John, Anne H. and Elizabeth. **John** (b.1822/3) head gardener at Weens in the 1860s. From Lanark, he was probably younger brother of James, gardener at Wauchope. His wife was Mary and they had a daughter Mary J.D. **Robert** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was described as late Bailie in 1735 in the deposition where the widow of Robert Scott of Falnash sold her property on the Howegate to Patrick Hardie. **William** (16th C.) tailor who was owed money according to the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. It is unclear if he was from the Hawick area or Edinburgh. **William** (19th C.) earthenware and glass dealer on Needle Street, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He could be the William listed in the 1851 census as a boot closer from Edinburgh, living as a lodger on the Round Close. **William**, J.P. (1839–92) born in Craig Madderty, Perthshire, he became a detective with the Leith Constabulary, then came to Hawick around 1865. He acted as Superintendent of Police and Procurator-Fiscal for the Burgh for 11 years, as well as being Firemaster and managing the Hawick Advertiser from 1876–90. In 1873 he donated a Turkish coin to the Museum. His company was printer, publisher, book-seller and stationer at 3 High Street. He was on the Town Council for at least a dozen years, serving as a Bailie for most of that time, and being a candidate for Provost. For several years he provided the refreshments for the riders at Myrselawgreen on the Friday of the Common Riding. He was the first Bailie to carry the Flag at the Chase in 1887 when that practice was revived (and the Provost of the day could not ride). However, in 1890 he galloped round the course with the Flag, to the cheers of the crowd, but the derision of the Common Riding organisers, since it was against all tradition. He was also Chairman of the Parochial Board, as well as being involved with the School Board, the Gas Company board, the Hawick Bowling Club, the Masons and the Common Riding. He was a Liberal in politics and was a candidate for Provost in 1890. He left Hawick suddenly in 1890 and died accidentally near Seattle (U.S.A.) a year and a half later. His wife was Margaret Gregg, who wrote some poetry under the pseudonym 'M.G.M.' He lived at Morrison Cottage, which gave its name to Morrison Place. **Mrs. William** nee Gregg (1834–98) wife of Bailie Morrison, whom she married in Leith in 1862. They had 6 children in Hawick. She wrote poetry in the local papers and in 'Modern Scottish Poets' using the initials M.G.M. She died at 3 Morrison Place. **William** (1863–1911) only child of Bailie William to reach adulthood. He grew up in Hawick, became a printer with his father, emigrated to Australia in 1883 and became the New South Wales Government Printer.

Morrison Cottage (*mo-ree-sin-ko'-eej*) *n.* house built by William Morrison on what became known as Morrison Place, and still exists there.

Morrison Place (*mo-ree-sin-plis*) *n.* originally part of the 'Green Wynd' it was named in 1883 after Morrison Cottage, built by William Morrison there. The street was popularly known in the 19th century as Hospital Brae. It is likely that it runs along part of what was known as the 'Common Vennel at Myreslawgreen' at the time of the 1537 Charter.

Morrison's (*mo-ree-sinz*) *n.* W. Morrison & Co., printers, publishers, stationers, booksellers and bookbinders at 3 High Street in the latter part of the 19th century. It was run by William Morrison, joined by his son, also William. The company's 'Business Directory' came out in at least the year 1890.

Morrison's (*mo-ree-sinz*) *n.* supermarket on the site of the former Auction Mart, including a cafe and petrol station. The building has a weather vane featuring a cow.

mort (*mor'*) *n., arch.* the skin of a sheep that has died a natural death – 'Mort-woo, Wool of such skins' [JoJ] (also 'murt').

mort-cloth (*mor'-kloth*) *n., arch.* a black velvet pall placed over coffins on their way to the cemetery. The Hawick Parish one was hired out by the kirk session, the money used to help the poor of the Parish. This was in fact the major source of revenue for the Kirk Session. Deaths were often recorded in the ledgers as 'mort-cloth' hires. The Hawick Parish 'mort-cloth' was used from at least 1712, and in 1720 a new one was provided by William Elliot of London (who was born at Southfield); this being of Genoan velvet and much finer than the Dutch velvet it replaced. The new cloth was kept by one of the elders (Bailie Ruecastle in 1721). There are also records of a 2nd (presumably the older velvet one, sometimes called 'the little cloth', although this may have been intended for children) and even a 3rd cloth (possibly just of cheap black material) being rented for lesser fees; in the mid-18th century there were the 'best', 'second' and 'littell' 'cloaths'. Other mort-cloths owned by incorporated trades were in use until 1721, with a 'memorial' against the use of private mort-cloths issued in 1726. The use of the cloth was widely debated in the mid-19th century, it fell into disfavour by the 1860s and is said to have been last used for Tibbie Leithead in 1870. The fee was 18 shillings Scots for those in the town and 20 shillings for the country part of the parish; however, wealthier parishioners often paid more, and poorer parishioners would use one of the cheaper options. There were such cloths in use in other parishes, e.g. in Wilton in the 18th century there are records of rentals for the 'new mortcloth', second mortcloth' and 'little mortcloth' – 'Wm Dickson gave in account of ye profites of ye 2 mortcloths . . . ' [PR1724], 'Received for the bell & mortcloth at the funeral of a stranger who dead at Bundrau . . . 14s' [Wil1729], 'This day a man in the Hungreyhill was buried having the Mortcloath payed' [Ash], '. . . who had assisted Leyden on the other occasion, enveloped in the 'mort cloth', or pall, which was then kept in the church' [HAST1875], 'O, have ye heard the news of late, That things have come to sic a state, The fouk o' Hawick are talking great Against our bonnie mortcloth, Some say it is a gross abuse, Some say they'll it nae langer use, And some they will not pay the dues O' hiring out our mortcloth' [TP] (also spelled as one word 'mortcloth').

mortify (*mor-ti-fI*) *v., arch.* to bequeath in perpetuity, particularly when given to a public body – 'I hereby mortifie and dispone to the said Paroch of Hawick all and haill the Soume of Nine thousand Merks Scots money to ly as ane mortified fund' [PR1711], '. . . who are to bestow the money mortified by the late Mr Alexander Orrok, our minister here . . . ' [PR1714] (Scots law term).

mortification (*mor-ti-f-kā-shin*) *n., arch.* property or money bequeathed to charity – '. . . the said mortificatione shall be furthecomeing and payable to Mr James Innes, present Schoolmaster of Hawick' [RAO], 'And by the said mortification her Grace is patron of both for presenting the schoolmaster when vacant . . . ' [PR1714].

mortifier (*mor-ti-fI-ur*) *n., arch.* one who mortifies, person who bequeaths something to a public pody – 'They in the highlands gote the best part thereof according to the desire of the mortifier' [PR715].

Mortimer (*mor'-i-mur, -ee-*) *n.* **Rev. Cyrus Maxwell** (b.1897) son of Alfred M., he was educated at the Royal High School and the Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. in 1922. He served in WWI as a Lieutenant in the R.F.A., R.F.C. and R.A.F., and was awarded the Air Force Cross. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1922, became assistant at St. Leonard's, Edinburgh and Dunblane and in 1924 was ordained as minister at Dundee Balgay. He moved to Roberton in 1930 and remained until 1954, when he moved to Broxburn St. Nicholas. He started the first troop of Boy Scouts in Roberton Parish. He married Dorothy Eileen, daughter of Edward Elliot (b.1897) and their children were Aileen Marion (b.1921) and Dorothy Anne Elliot (b.1928).

Morton (*mor'-in*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) bequeathed 6 sheep in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. He is listed as 'Ade Mortoun'. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Briery Yards according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1709 he appears to have been servant to William Scott, tenant in Wilton. He was probably the Adam, married to Anna Henderson, whose children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included Helen (b.1695), Anna (b.1702), Isabel (b.1704), Helen (b.1707) and Jean (b.1709) He is probably the Adam who in 1698 witnessed a baptism for William Scott in Lees and Isabella Morton (perhaps his sister). **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism for John Scott, tenant in Falnash, in 1706. **George** 'Geordie' (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'in Harrett' (presumably Harwood) in the 1622 Commissioners' Court in 1622 when he was cleared, along

with Walter Turnbull (tenant of Skelfhill) of stealing 2 sheep from 'Laird Swarley' (an Englishman). **Rev. James** (1783–1865) said to be a cousin of Dr. John Leyden, he was Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Holbeach in Lincolnshire. He compiled 'The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden' (1819) and 'Monastic Annals of Teviotdale' (1832). He became acquainted with William Norman Kennedy after a visit to Hawick, in which he was given a tour of local archaeological sites, along with Robert White of Newcastle. He prepared a supplement to John Jamieson's Scottish dictionary, with W.N. Kennedy providing some assistance. **John** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny, probably part of the force led by Scott of Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Johannes de Mortoun'. The other men were Scotts, Turnbulls, a Gledstains, a Langlands, a Dalgleish etc., and so he is probably local. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 'le craik' (presumably Craik) in 1502 at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. He was fined for non-appearance, and acted as his own surety. **John** (d.c.1683) at Appletreehall in 1683 when his will is recorded. His surname is written 'Mortoune'. **John** (19th C.) married Agnes Hume in Wilton Parish in 1830. **John** (b.c.1840) agricultural labourer in Wilton Parish. He was listed at Murrayshall, among heads of households, 1835–41. His wife was Agnes and their children included Jeannie, Isabella, Katherine, Agnes, Betty and Mary. **Robert** (b.1778/9) from Dalkeith, he was a farmer and gardener living at Damhead in 1841. In 1851 he was at Upper Damside. He is listed as a gardener in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Catherine and their children included William, Catherine and John. **Rev. Thomas** 'Tom' (1919–2013) born in Kilmarnock, he studied Arts at Glasgow University and trained for the ministry there 1936–43. He was student assistant at Glasgow Newlands South 1942–43 and licensed by the Presbytery of Irvine and Kilmarnock in 1943. He served with the Church of Scotland Huts and Canteens in Orkney 1943–44 and was 'locum tenens' at Kilmarnock West High 1944–45. He was ordained as minister of West Port Kirk in 1945 and remained until 1951. He then moved to St. Nicholas' Church in Cardonald, and in 1947 was translated to Stonelaw, Rutherglen, where he was minister until he retired in 1986. In 1978–79 he was Moderator of the Glasgow Presbytery. In 1951 he married Janette ('Netta') Nichol Wilson (b.1913). **Walter** (17th C.) admitted as a Burgess of Hawick along with 3 others in 1700. They were admitted 'gratis wtout payment of any burgess money, in respect they went out as militia hyred men for the said toune'. **William** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter (also spelled 'Morten', 'Mortin', 'Morton', 'Mortoun' and 'Mortoune'; in earlier times this is easily confused with **Mertin**).

mort-safe (*mor'-sāf*) *n., arch.* a device for preventing a coffin from being stolen, often an iron cage that could be locked over a grave. They were prevalent in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Records in Cavers Parish in 1826 show that 2 such devices were purchased and quite explicit rules laid out for their use, with William Thomson and Robert Dryden in charge. A padlock from the device used at Cavers up until about 1830 is in the Museum.

Moscrop (*mos-krop, -krip*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) 2 men with the same name, one 'Mr.' and one 'Sir' were chaplains and notaries to an instrument following an inquest over disputed land in Jedburgh in 1533. They could easily have been descended from the earlier Patrick and/or James. One of them was probably the Adam who was notary for a sasine of lands in Feu-Rule in 1560 and for a document for Lady Catherine Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1564. 'Master Adam Mostrope curate in Jed' was invoved in the marriage of John Rutherford of Hunthill and Christian Pringle in 1529. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in Riddell in 1580 when his servant Robert witnessed an agreement between James Riddell in Maxton and John Riddell in Newton Mill. **Clement** (16th/17th C.) listed as 'in Southfield' in 1611 when he was part of the assize at the Justice Court on Jedburgh. It is unclear if this was the local Southfield or perhaps the one near Kelso. **James** (15th C.) one of the witnesses to the 1490 sasine in which Robert Scott purchased land in Hawick from Robert Cessford. His wife may be the 'uxori Jacobi Moscrop' who received 40 shillings in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. **James** (16th/17th C.) one of several local men accused in a 1612 document of charging more than the allowed interest rate on loans. He is described as 'in Flexis' (presumably Flex) and was one of the men who appeared to answer the charges. Perhaps the same James is witness to a sasine of 1610 involving the Scotts and the Turnbulls and land on the Kirk Wynd. **John** (17th C.) Burgess of Jedburgh. Along with Alexander Kirkton (Provost of Jedburgh) he was joint owner of

Nether Bonchester until selling it to Walter Scott in 1653. He was referred to as 'younger', suggesting his father was also John. **Patrick** (15th C.) notary for Hawick's earliest known sasine in 1453, where he is described as 'bachelor in decrees, priest, Glasgow diocese'. He was also the notary for the 1452 sasine in which William Douglas of Drumlanrig was regranted the Barony of Hawick; he is there 'Patricius Moscrop, presbyter Glasguensis diocesis, bacallarius in decretis'. He was notary for the sasine carried out at Milsington in 1453. He was also notary for a legal instrument (relating to lands in Eckford) which was witnessed in the house of John Walche (presumably Waugh) in Hawick in 1454. He was notary for a document relating to the lands of Whitchesters, signed at St. Mary's Kirk in 1455, and the associated notorial instrument made at Branxholme the following year. He could be the Patrick who had a sasine for 'Glennysland' in Roxburghshire in 1461. Probably the same man was witness in 1478 to a document granting rights in Selkirk to David Scott, younger of Branxholme. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) resident of Jedburgh recorded in 1502 when he had remission for the murder of Gilbert Black, with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst as his surety. His surname was written 'mostrope'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1580 as servant to Adam in Riddell when he witnessed an agreement between James Riddell in Maxton and John Riddell in Newton Mill. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of 'Dodburne in Kirkton Parioch' according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Ville Moscrope in Jedburgh'. **William** (17th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, his children were baptised in Hawick Parish. He probably lived in the country area towards Teviothead. He married Marion Rae and their children included: Margaret (b.1670); Isobel (b.1672); Janet (b.1676); and an unnamed son (b.1686). The witnesses in 1676 were Schoolmaster John Purdom and James Elliot. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Turnbull in Bedrule in 1700. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Cecily Best in Bedrule in 1708. **William** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1762), Mary (b.1767), and Isabel and Janet (b.1769) (also formerly 'Moscrip' and 'Moscrope').

Moses (*mō-zeez*) *n.* nickname in use in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

moss (*mos*) *n.* marshy land, bog, morass, moorland, usually high up and sometimes applied to an area used for cutting peats and turfs – 'He's guided them o'er moss and muir, O'er hill and houp, and mony ae down' [T], 'How swift they flew! no eye could view Their track on heath or hill; Yet swift across both moor and moss, St. Clair did follow still' [JL], 'The skulls o' elk-deer, bisons, tups, Fund i' the mosses, Worm-eaten dudds, auld cheens, an' raips, Fossils o' fishes' [JoHa], '. . . Of the snort of the nags as they toil at the steep; Of the suck of the hoofs when the moss rides deep' [WHO], rough grass that grows on moorland, especially Eriophorum vaginatum, the hare-tail cotton grass, and related species – 'The plant, called the moss, rises before any other in the spring, affords excellent nourishment, and is carefully sought after by the flocks' [RAB] (the word occurs locally in place names, such as Adderstonelee Moss, Barnes Moss, Berry Moss, Bitchlaw Moss, Blackgain Moss, Blind Moss, Boghall Moss, Broadlee Moss, Buckstane Moss, Burnside Moss, Cartshaw Moss, Caver's Moss, Craw's Moss, Crookedhaugh Moss, Dinley Moss, Dunhog Moss, Ewen's Moss, Fluther Moss, Gillfit Moss, Greenside Moss, Hallmoss, Harden Moss, Haremoss, Hawick Moss, Hilliesland Moss, Kames Moss, Kippielaw Moss, Lineart Moss, Lionfield Moss, Long Moss, Mabonlaw Moss, Mackside Moss, Malcolm's Moss, Mossbrae, Mossburnford, Mosshills Loch, Mosshouses, Moss Knowe, Mosspark Rig, Mosspatrick, Mosspaul, Mosspeeble, Mossy Knowe, Picmaw Moss, Redmoss, Riddellshiel Moss, Roberton Moss, Rotten Moss, Ruins Moss, Slatehillmoss, Staneyford Moss, St. Leonard's Moss, Swarf Moss, Synton Moss, Tandlaw Moss, Tarras Moss, Tocher Lodge Moss, Weaver's Moss, Whitchesters Moss, Whithope Moss, Winnington Moss, Woolaw Moss and Wulliestruther Moss; see also **mosses**).

the Moss (*thu-mos*) *n.* popular name for the area of wetlands to the south of Lilliesleaf village, also known as **Lilliesleaf Moss**.

Moss (*mos*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) married Jean Kennedy in Minto Parish in 1789. **John** (17th/18th C.) maltman in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1722 for carrier Thomas Porteous, in 1725 for carrier Thomas Porteous (again), in 1743 for James Oliver, tenant in Earlside, and in 1746 for merchant Andrew Ekron. In 1724 he married Bessie Richardson, who was also from the Town of Hawick. Their children included Helen (b.1725) and Janet (b.1738). The 1725 baptism was witnessed by Robert Ruecastle and Henry Orrock.

mossbluiter (*mos-bli'-ur*) *n., arch.* the bittern, Botaurus stellaris, the common snipe, Capella gallinago – '... cultivating wastes, where the whaup and mossbluiter are heard, or where the wild fowls of heaven are destined to reside' [RW] (also **bog-bluter** and sometimes **heather-bleat**, from the noise made by the snipe's tail feathers during courtship, or the booming call of the male bittern).

Mossbrae (*mos-brā*) *n.* placename in Roberton Parish. Robert Scott was recorded there in 1717, John Turnbull in 1718 and James Donaldson in 1725–28. It is unclear where exactly this might be.

Mossburnford (*mos-burn-fōrd*) *n.* hamlet about 3 miles south of Jedburgh. Mossburnford House dates from the early 19th century, but is on the site of a much earlier house. This was once home of a branch of the Rutherfords and was visited by Burns in 1787.

mosscheeper (*mos-chee-pur*) *n., arch.* the meadow pipit, Anthus pratensis (also **muircheeper** and *titlin*).

moss-corn (*mos-kōrn*) *n., arch.* the silverweed, Potentilla anserina, especially its edible roots – '... the roots of which, like small parsnips, are sometimes eaten under the name of mosscorns' [JAHM].

moss-crops (*mos-krops*) *n., arch.* the cottongrass, Eriphorum vaginatum – 'There were plots of Eriophorum or 'Moss-crops' ...' [BNC1889].

moss-cropper (*mos-kro-pur*) *n., arch.* a gatherer of wild grasses, epithet applied to a botanist – 'It was our duty to rejoin the main company, who had left the 'moss-croppers' to themselves' [BNC1868].

moss-dub (*mos-dub*) *n., poet.* a pool in marshy land – 'Gude keep ye aye frae warlocks, witches, Black moss-dubs, and dirty ditches ...' [JoHa].

mosser (*mo-sur*) *n., arch.* a mosstrooper, someone engaged in cutting peats.

mosses (*mo-seez*) *n., pl., arch.* areas of moorland, particularly those from which peats are cut – '... and that they must not spread peets or set any bings within the said mosses for the space of fifteen days ...' [BR1743], '... generally got his peats and turf for the use of his ffamily from the mosses and muir in the Common' [C&L1767].

moss-hagg (*mos-hawg*) *n.* a piece of ground from which peats have been cut.

moss-haggs (*mos-hawgz*) *n., pl.* boggy moorland, particularly pits where peats have previously been cut – 'The breadth of the Border, parched and dried, Went sore from the swords of the sun, The wild flowers drooped and the moorfowl died In the moss hags one by one' [WHO], '... a few acres of broken ground, termed in pastoral phrase 'moss-hags', lending a darker feature, and heightening the effect by contrast' [RJS] (also spelled 'moss-hags'; cf. **hagg**).

Mosshills Loch (*mos-hilz-loch*) *n.* small body of water in the Target Hills, lying between the Braid Road and Ormiston, also known as the Target Pond (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Mosshills Road (*mos-hilz-rōd*) *n.* former name for part of the road above the Wellogate, probably the narrow road towards Ormiston that goes past Mosshills Loch. The name is used in Robert Murray's 'Hawick Songs and Song Writers', when it is suggested that Sir Walter Scott may have conducted the Wordsworths here in 1803.

Mosshooses (*mos-hoos-eez*) *n.* Mosshouses, former cottages on the farm of Mackside that were lived in during the 18th and early 19th centuries, but were already gone by the beginning of the 20th.

Moss Knowe (*mos-now*) *n.* hill to the southeast of Shielswood Loch, being a shallow hill reaching a height of 299 m.

Mossman (*mos-mun*) *n.* **Adam** (1785–1833) born in Hawick, son of James and Janet Renwick. He was a jeweller in Edinburgh. He married Isabel Carson, who died in 1864, aged 73. Their children included: James (b.1801/2–40); Adam (1810/1–78); Jeanie (1812/3–75); Samuel (1815/6–90); Isabella (b.1820/1); and Robert (1821/2–54). **Adam** (19th C.) jeweller in Edinburgh, son of Adam, who was from Hawick. In 1875 he donated to the Museum '21 coins, chiefly silver', including Roman, old British and foreign coins. He married Margaret Cockburn and their children, born in Edinburgh, were Adam (b.1835), Robert (b.1837), James (b.1841) and Alexander (b.1843). **Alan** (16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh, recorded in a charter of 1531/2 receiving the lands of Borthaugh and its mill from Roger Langlands. His acquisition of the land was involved in an agreement with Lawson of Highriggs, perhaps settling a debt of John Scott of Borthaugh. Later that year, however, he sold Borthaugh, Commonside and Dryden to Walter Scott of Branxholme and his wife Janet Kerr. **James** (17th C.) resident of Cavers Parish at a famstead called 'the Mount'. In about 1678 he was fined 1000 merks for attending conventicles, this being a larger sum than the other 6

or 7 people who were fined at the same time, this presumably because he was considered as a ringleader. The accusations against him included that he 'hath conversed and conducted the said Mr John Welsh and others up and down the country in arms, and hath furnished them with horses to that purpose'. It was suggested that he was imprisoned on the Bass Rock, to face later transportation. However, he was among the men who escaped from their ship in London. What happened to him afterwards is not known. **James** (18th C.) early hosiery manufacturer in Hawick. There is a record of 1791 (from the Board of Trustees for Manufactures) of him receiving £10 towards purchasing a frame for making ribbed stockings, and a few years later he received money for a twisting mill. In 1790 and 1792 he witnessed baptisms for skinner James Renwick. He is probably the stockingmaker whose unnamed child is recorded dying in 1805 and whose unnamed child and grandchild are recorded dying in 1808. He is probably the merchant James whose son James died in Hawick in 1816. He may be the James who married Janet Renwick in 1783, and whose children (baptised in Hawick) included Elizabeth (b.1784) and Adam (b.1785). The witnesses in 1784 were flesher Gideon Renwick and shoemaker William Renwick (who were surely related to his wife). **James** (18th/19th C.) fishing tackle maker of the Howegate, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Margaret** (18th C.) cook at Branxholme in 1785, when she was working for Adam Ogilvie. **Samuel** (1815/6–90) son of Adam. He was editor of the North China Herald in Shanghai. In 1875 he donated to the Museum: 'Chinese newspaper, printed on blue satin for the use of the Emperor; two copies of the Pekin Gazette, on rice paper; Chinese swen-pan, or arithmetic calculation; two Chinese images, carved in wood and guilded; seven Chinese coins of the Tai-tsang dynasty; shell panes, from the Imperial Palace of Yuenming-yuen (destroyed by theAllied forces in 1860); chips from 'Cleopatra's Needle', Egypt; chips from the Standing Stones of Stennis, Orkney; specimens of asbestos, chromate of iron, and serpentine, from the Isle of Unst, Shetland; and a large and valuable collection of rocks and minerals from the Shetland Isles, Orkney Islands, and the Highlands'.

Mosspark Rig (*mos-pawrk-rig*) *n.* area of moorland on the west side of the Hermitage Water near Leahaugh. There is an ancient enclosure near the river there, and another close to the confluence with the Thief Sike.

Mosspatrick (*mos-paw-trik*) *n.* former name for an area roughly between the heads of the Allan Water and the Braidlie Burn off Hermitage. This may correspond to the 'Queen's Mire' on modern maps (it is recorded in Douglas of Cavers papers in the 15th century and is 'M^{c}Patrick' in 1516; 'Mospatrick hopswyire' and 'Moss patrick hoopesyne' are marked on maps in Blaeu's 1654 atlas and 'Mosspatrickhope swire' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Mosspatrickhope (*mos-paw-trik-hōp*) *n.* former house at Mosspatrick, once a home of the Elliots. It is probably the 'Mal Patrikhope' which was granted by William Douglas, Earl of Angus top Archibald Douglas of Cavers in 1428, along with Braidlie and 'Le Schewis', and granted to a William Douglas of Cavers in 1470, with sasine given in 1472. It is transcribed as 'Makpatrikhope' in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, when it was valued at 10 merks and had William Elliot as tenant. Later in the 16th century it was tenanted by another William Elliot. It was owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch by 1632 (it is 'Mal Patrikhope' in 1428, 'Mawpatrichop' in 1470, 'Mawpatrikhope' in 1472, 'Mospatrikhoip' in 1581 and 1587/8 and ranscribed 'Makpatrikhope' in 1632; 'Moss patrick hoopeswyne' and 'Mospatrick hopswyire' appear on separate sheets of Blaeu's 1654 map).

Mosspaul (*mos-pawl*) *n.* hotel on the A7 near the highest (853 ft) point of the road, on the watershed on the way to Langholm, and very close to the boundary of the Scottish Borders with Dumfries and Galloway. A shelter has existed here for hundreds of years; it has been suggested that this was perhaps established by the monks of Melrose Abbey, and although there is no evidence for this suggestion, they did own the neighbouring lands of Penangushope and others (in Ringwoodfield to the north). Lawrence Elliot was there in 1494/5. It was listed among the lands in Ewesdale held by Alexander, Lord Home in 1509/10. In 1525 the lands were among those in Ewesdale resigned by Simon Armstrong to his superior George, Lord Home; this was carried out at Kelso Abbey (suggesting this Abbey held control over Ewesdale Parish). This transfer of the superiority back to the Homes was confirmed in 1535 when the King revoked the preceding charter. It is probably the 'Mossfauld' listed in 1663 among the lands owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale. The inn is first definitively recorded in 1767 (by Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk),

but could be much older. It became an important stopping point for mail coaches and carters when the road was improved in the mid-18th century. In the early days it is said to have been occasionally used by debtors trying to nip over the county border to escape either the Roxburghshire or Dumfriesshire authorities. John Scott is recorded living there in 1779 and 1782 and was explicitly listed as innkeeper there in 1788. John Oliver was a servant there in 1799 and Thomas Dryden in 1801. James Ruickbie wrote a poem after seeing the improvements made to the buildings in the early years of the 19th century. Robert Govenlock was landlord for 45 years until 1861. The hotel was much improved, with a large stabling area to the west, consisting of as many as 42 stalls, where the coaches horses were exchanged. It was a very busy place for several decades. However, with the building of the Hawick-Carlisle railway the hotel fell into disuse, its licence lapsing in 1865, and the building becoming derelict in the latter part of the 19th century. There were tall poles lining the road at intervals, which were used to guide the coaches through snow drifts; some were still in place in the early 20th century. An article from 1873 describes that the oldest loca, inhabitant stated that the name came from 'a great lady calle Miss Paul, the proprietress of a wide domain, who lived once upon a time'. The inn was resuscitated in 1900 through a private company of local gentlemen, largely to cater for cycling enthusiasts, the land being feued on good terms for use as a wayside hostelry. The more modern building was smaller than its predecessor. A bowling green was also added for a while on the western side and a 6-hole golf course was also opened. It is also the location of the Mosspaul ride out of 24 miles over rough moorland. This first took place in 1901, and is traditionally 2 weeks before Common Riding weekend. The Mosstroopers' Club erected a memorial cairn there in 2000 – 'The lasses o' Lin'op are braw, An' them o' Mosspaul they are bonnie . . . ' [JoHa] '. . . The sure march of time now of life has bereft thee, Thy glory's departed now silent Mosspaul' [WMc], 'Oo get yon spaicial feelin as the Saxhorn Band leads the Mosstroopers safe in frae Mosspaul' [IWL] (the name is probably derived from the boggy ground, with the roots being the old Celtic 'megestu' for 'open land' and 'pol' suggesting 'boggy hollow' or 'upland stream'; the 2nd syllable has also been suggested to indicate that a pole here once marked the county boundary, but that seems less likely; there is an even more fanciful suggestion that it relates to a chapel to St. Paul that may have been on the site, but there is no evidence for this, and it may be a confusion with the chapel to St. Paul which was a few miles further south at Ewes Doors; the name perhaps first appears in 1494/5 as 'mos paul'; it is 'Mospall' in 1506, 'Mospaul' in 1509/10, 'Mospall' in 1525, 'Mospaule' in 1535 and 'Mispaul' in 1782).

Mosspaul Bothy (*mos-pawl-bo-thee*) *n.* house at Mosspaul, behind the hotel. It was rebuilt fairly recently, on the site of a former building, which local tradition says was itself on the site of the ancient wayside hostel dedicated to St. Paul (for which there is no evidence of course).

Mosspaul Burn (*mos-pawl-burn*) *n.* stream that flows to the west to join the Black Burn and Lang Grain near Moosspaul. The upper part rises on Carlin Tooth and flows through Penangus Hope, forming part of the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire. Note that the Black Burn is also called the Mosspaul Burn as it runs to the south to join the Ewes Water.

the Mosspaul Club (*thu-mos-pawl-klub*) *n.* former organization composed of the Directors of the committee that raised funds for the rebuilding of Mosspaul Hotel, plus some of their friends. It was in some loose sense a continuation of the earlier Wisp Club. It was formed in 1900 and held an annual outing and dinner at the hotel. Dr. McLeod was the first President. The dinners were interrupted by WWI, and although it met again after the war, it petered out a few years later.

Mosspaulgreen (*mos-pawl-green*) *n.* area near Mosspaul. John Lawson was living there in 1755. It was one end of the 'Mosspaulgreen to Haremoss' Turnpike road, improved about 1770, being the Roxburghshire part of what became the A7 (it is 'Mosspalgreen' in 1755).

Mosspaul Hotel (*mos-pawl-hō-tel*) *n.* name sometimes used for the hotel at **Mosspaul**, formerly called the 'Mosspaul Inn'. The newer building opened in 1900, with a celebratory luncheon. An illustration 'An Unrecorded Vision' by Tom Scott was created especially for the ocasion.

Mosspaul Inn (*mos-pawl-in*) *n.* inn based at Mosspaul, once a popular stopping-off place between Carlisle and Edinburgh. It was first definitively recorded in 1767 (by Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk), but could be much older. When the road was improved in mid-18th century, this John Scott was innkeep there in at least the 1770s and 1780s and Robert Govenlock in the first half of

the 19th century. In the early 1800s the inn was much improved, with a large stabling area added. After the Waverley Line was opened to Carlisle the road route was much less used and the inn fell into disrepair. In about 1900 a group of local men asked the Duke of Buccleuch for permission to rebuild the inn, partly intended for cyclists. Therefter it was usually known as the Mosspaul Hotel.

Mosspeeble (*mos-pee-bul*) *n.* farm on the A7 between Mosspaul and Langholm, just south of Unthank. Like other parts of Ewesdale, the superiority was held by the Homes in the early 16th century. Adam Scott was a farmer there in 1585 and Nichol Scott was recorded there in 1590. Margaret Armstrong was there when her will was recorded in 1657. The lands were listed in 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it was combined with 'Byercleughwater', consisting of 1592 acres, bounded by Tarras, lands of the Laird of Arkleton and Unthank. Robert Aitchison was there in at least the period 1785–97. In 1800 it was leased by William Moffat. Alexander Borthwick was farmer in 1841 and Capt. Stewart in the 1860s. There are remains of an ancient settlement south-east of the farmhouse (it appears on Gordon's c.1650 maps as 'Mospeel' and 'Mospepill' and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Mosspeels'; it is 'Mospeule' in 1506, 'Mospeble' in 1509/10, 'Mospebill' in 1525, 'Mospeble' in 1535, 'Mospebil' in 1585, 'Mespeble' in 1590 and 'Mossepeople' in 1663; the name is probably of Cumbric origin, meaning 'field of the tents').

Mosspeeble Cottage (*mos-pee-bul-ko'-eej*) *n.* former cottage near Mosspeeble farm in the Ewes valley. John Murray and 3 others were living there in 1841.

Moss Place (*mos-plis*) *n.* small street in Newcastleton, off Moss Road.

Moss Road (*mos-rōd*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off North Hermitage Street, opposite Henry Street.

Moss Toor (*mos-toor*) *n.* placename near Hawick, recorded in 1582. Robert Weens 'in Mostoure' witnessed an agreement in Hawick for Alan Deans and Alexander Weens.

Moss Toor (*mos-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* ruined 15th century tower near Eckford, which could only be approached through the march from a causeway on the north side. It was destroyed in 1523, rebuilt and burned by Sir Ralph Evers men in 1544. It could be the place belonging to the Lord of Buccleuch, described as 'a proper tower of hys, called the Mose Howse', which was burned by the English in 1570. 'Mostower' is recorded in 1649 as one of the 'principal Houses on Tiot'. There is a farm of that name in the same location today.

mosstroop (*mos-troop*) *v., arch.* to freeboot, rieve – 'Whitslade is slumbering undisturbed and down in Harden Glen The tall trees murmur in their dreams of Wat's mosstrooping men' [WHO].

mosstrooper (*mos-troo-pur*) *n.* one of a band of raiders operating on the boggy moorland of the Borders around the 17th century, a marauder – 'By moor and moss and river, To the swish of swathéd grass And burnside reeds aquiver, The dead mosstroopers pass' [RSC].

Mosstrooper (*mos-troo-pur*) *n.* member of the Ancient Order of Mosstroopers. Membership consists of those who have ridden to Mosspaul and back on the annual ride-out.

the Mosstroopers' Club (*thu-mos-troo-purs-klub*) *n.* club formed of members of the Ancient Order of Mosstroopers. It existed from probably 1901, when there was a ride-out to the newly opened Mosspaul Hotel, with the riders being entertained there by the directors. There was originally a 'secret' initiation ceremony, with new members smearing the sign of 'the Hawick cross' on their foreheads. It was 'reconstituted' following the suggestion of J.E.D. Murray at a meeting in 1920. One of the main aims was to encourage mounted supporters to follow the Cornet. The first club President was T.G. Winning in 1920 and since then there has been a new President each year. The Club motto is 'Aye Defend', their song is 'The Mosstrooper's Song', and the Club badge was designed by J.E.D. Murray, with his own favourite horse's head making the main part of the design. Badges were presented to some women in the period 1920–31, with this ceasing after a female rider broke her leg. The Club's tie was designed in 1951, and is moss green with red and yellow stripes. A junior tie was designed in 1995. Perhaps the main event in the Clubs' calendar is the Smoker for the Cornet, held on the evening of the Mosspaul Rideout. The Club also holds an annual ball (since 1920), Burns night (since 1949), organises race meetings, gymkhanas and other events, and regularly contributes to causes that preserve the town's traditions. The first gymkhana was held at Mansfield Haugh in 1951. A CD was released under the Club's auspices in 2013. A book 'The Time it has Rolled' was published in 2020, decribing 100 years of the Club.

The Mosstrooper's Song (*thu-mos-troopurs-sawng*) *n.* song composed by Adam Colledge, with words by J.E.D. Murray, written in 1928 and published in 1931, with the subtitle 'Four Hunder Horsemen'. It was officially adopted as the anthem of the Mosstroopers' Club in 1937. The tune bears a similarity to Costa's 'March of the Israelites'. It has remained popular despite having a different chorus for each verse. Adam Ingles changed the accompaniment for the 1957 song book, which probably added to its popularity. It was slightly altered again by Ian Seeley for the 2001 song anthology.

the Mosstroopers' Stakes (*thu-mos-troopurs-stāks*) *n.* race during the Common Riding.

Mossy Knowe (*mo-see-now*) *n.* steading on the south side of the Teviot, where the Northhouse Burn joins. William Murray was joiner there in the early 19th century. Widow Mary Murray and her family were there in 1841. This area is also know as 'Change Hoose'. The name may derive from the enclosure about 500 yards further up the River. This is a low earthen bank, much eroded, covering an area about 300 ft by 200 ft with a gap in the north-east (it is Moozieknowe' in 1841).

mote (*mō'*) *n.* a mound of earth, especially one from a former Norman castle (noted by J. Jamieson).

mote (*mō'*) *n.* a small thing, crumb, small person.

the Mote (*thu-mō'*) *n.* Norman built earthwork, once topped by a defensive wooden tower, 312 feet (95 m) round at its base (about 30 m diameter) and 25–30 feet (about 8 m) high. It is situated in Mote Park, roughly behind 23 Loan. In the 19th century it was conjectured to be associated with Druids, sun-worship and human sacrifice, and was also believed to be a burial mound containing artefacts or perhaps human remains. In 1866 permission was saought from the Duke of Buccleuch to dig a tunnel into it. It was also traditionally said to have been a place of justice (as first stated by Robert Wilson). An archæological investigation by Dr. Alexander O. Curle in 1912 revealed an ancient ditch and several artefacts (now in the Museum) of Norman date, clearing up any doubt about its origin; this included pottery shards, a bone needle and a coin of Henry II. It was probably a fairly standard 'motte and bailey' construction (as should always have been clear, given the name), with the bailey to the north-east, enclosed in a wooden pallisade. This was the seat of the Lovels and possibly Douglases until they moved to where Drumlanrig's Tower is now. It is likely that the location had legal significance long after the wooden structure on the top was gone. In 1484 the sasine for the Barony of Hawick was granted 'at the principal messuage of the barony of Hawick, called the Mote', and the same phrase was repeated in 1514; this suggests that the site (whether or not there was still a building there) was at that point recognised as the Baron's legal headquarters. Lands in that area were once held by a branch of the Scotts, with William 'in the Mott' being one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch mentioned by Scott of Satchells. The Mote is now in the centre of a park and has a staircase (38 steps) and seat on top. Each Common Riding the Cornet and other Principals sing 'Teribus' on the top of the Mote to greet the Saturday dawn (although in 1896 this visit was shifted to 1.30 a.m.); this tradition is shown in a photograph from 1911. It may be that the Mote once formed a more important part of the Common Riding events, since in about 1710 Rev. Robert Cunningham wrote in his poem that this 'artful Mount' was where the natives 'acted all their games of May'. R.E. Scott wrote a short article on 'The Mote Hill, Hawick' for the Berwickshire Naturalists in 1968 – 'It first be torn not by the plough The ancient bonny green Moat-Knowe; For sair I fear it, too, maun fall, Though reared by hands Druidical' [AD], ''Is it natural or artificial?' asked a stranger at a little boy. 'It's neither of the two; it's just the moat'' [RJT], 'We've a Moat, which down the ages, Witnessed many a deed of fame' [TC], '... Where, into Silvert Teviot, Slitrig glides Beneath the shadow of the auld green Moat' [TK], 'While the Moat with grass o'er-growing, Dear Auld Hawick, o'ershadows thee' [TK], 'And the Moat's there, and the Haugh's there, And the auld soul-stirring sangs' [WL], 'The green auld Mote stands sentinel The echo o' St. Mary's bell Still rings oot owre hill and dell In Hawick ma Border hame' [IWL] (often locally spelled 'Moat', leading to some confusion about its origin, with people incorrectly envisioning a water-filled ditch, rather than a defensive mound; note also that hills where open air courts were held were often called 'moot-hills', and this may also be relevant to the origin, or simply another source of confusion; it is 'le Mott de Hawik' in 1511, 'le Mott in Hawyk' in 1511/2 and 'the Mote' in 1793 and 1821; other surviving examples of mottes include those at Riddell, the Haining and Phenzhopehaugh).

Mote Hill (*mō'-hil*) *n.* another name for **the Mote**.

Mote Park (*mō'-pawrk*) *n.* more correct spelling of **Moat Park**.

moter (*mō'-ur*) *n., arch.* someone who picks small small flecks from cloth – 'In our mills here you see at work masters, managers, foremen, wool-sorters, moaters, dyers, pattern and tweed designers . . . ' [RJT].

motey breid (*mō-tee-breed*) *n., poet.* a curranty loaf – 'Motey bread right plenty' [JoHo].

Mother Riley's (*mu-thur-rī-leez*) *n.* former popular name of the Bourtree Place fish and chip shop, named for the older Mrs. Shiel, after the popular films of the 1930s and 40s – 'Headin Weensland way, in Bourtree Place an auld freend speaks sae kindly, Great haggis puddins, chips and fish served up by 'Mother Riley' ' [??].

motti (*mo'-i, mo-ti*) *n.* a motto (also spelled 'mottih').

mottie (*mo'-ee, mo-tee*) *n., arch.* a peg acting as the target in quoits.

mou (*mow, moo*) *n., arch., poet.* mouth – '. . . And boomed against the milkye waye, Afore it closed its mou' ' [JTe], '. . . Were't no the greed o' that glib, growlin' mou', The State's unsatisfied, rapacious maw' [JoHa], 'The rubies gang to mak her witchin mou . . . ' [WL], 'Ne'er judge you a lass by the shape o' her mou' ' [DJ] (also spelled 'moo', 'mow' and 'mou' '; cf. **Muckle Mou'd Meg**; the common Teviotdale pronunciation is **mow**, even when written 'mou').

moud see **mowd**

moud (*mowd*) *n., poet.* soil, earth of a graveyard – 'I'll fight wi' the bodie an' cangle, Till I get him laid i' the mou'd' [JoHa] (cf. **mools** and muil).

Mouly Sike (*mow-lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream off the north side of the Black Burn in Liddesdale.

mount (*mown'*) *v., arch.* to adorn, trim (also **munt**).

Mount (*mown'*) *n.* former farmstead where Perryshiel Sike meets the Whitrope Burn, just south of Whitropefoot. It may be the farm of that same name in Cavers Parish where James Mossman farmed before he was prosecuted in 1678 for being a Covenanter. This is probably where Gilbert Elliot 'at Mount' (son of William of Penchrise) lived around 1700. William Barton was shepherd there around 1840. In 1851 road labourer Andrew Elliot and family were there, in 1861 William Beattie's family and in 1868 John Kyle (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

mountain dew (*mown'-in-joo*) *n., arch.* homourous name for whisky, often referring to the illicitly distilled sort – '. . . might partake of potluck with him, taste his maut and mountain dew . . . ' [RW], '. . . They're penurious and few, If they tried my Mountain Dew They would tipple on the sly, says John George Luff' [JCG].

mountain wine (*mown'-in-wīn*) *n., arch.* phrase used in the 18th and early 19th centuries for a white (or Malaga) table wine.

Mountbenger (*mown'-beng-gur*) *n.* farm in the Yarrow valley, near the Gordon Arms, where the Mountbenger Burn meets the Yarrow Water. Mountbenger Law, to the north, reaches a height of 543 m. It was formerly Crown land, leased to the Crichtons in the late 15th century. John Chisholme was there in 1579 and John Hislop in 1581 ('Estir Munbergeris' and 'Westir Munbergeris' are recorded in 1489, 'Montberger' in 1492, 'Munbarneger' in 1579, transcribed as 'Momberger' in 1649 and 'Montbernger' in c.1680; it appears as 'Mont Bernger' on Gordon's c.1650 map, while 'West Muntbernger' and 'East Muntbernger' are on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Mount Common (*mown'-ko-min*) *n.* lands in the Ettrick valley, by the Tima Water. Mountcommon Hill reaches a height of 462 m. The lands were owned by the Crown from about 1456. The lands were let at 'half ferme' to David Scott (probably of Buccleuch) in 1459. They were described as a land of 2 steadings in 1488, namely Deephope and Gamescleuch. They were let to Alexander Scott and David Scott in 1469. It remained Crown property until at least 1502. In 1541 it was 'Montcolmone, alias Deiphope', when occupied by William Scott, paying £10 yearly. It was once part of the parish of Rankilburn. It has long been part of the Buccleuch estates. and was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755 (it is 'Moncomane' in 1456, 'Montcolman' in 1459 and 1469, 'Montcowmane' in 1488, 'Montcowman' in 1492, 'Montcommone' in 1502 and 'Mountcommon' in 1755; 'Mon Comon Hill' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

mounteback (*mown'-ee-bawk, mun'-ee-bawk*) *n., arch.* charlatan, trickster – 'Aw wonder at yon mountebacks disna think shame at ganging into Mr. Nixon's seat' [RM] (many spellings exist; see also **muntybank**).

mounter (*mown'-ur*) *n., arch.* term used in the 19th century for a person who trims garments.

Mount Hawick (*mownt-ha-wik*) *n.* hill in Western Australia, south-west of the town of Halls Creek. It was named on April 27th 1894 by David W. Carnegie (1871–1900, youngest son of the Earl of Southesk), as described in his book 'Spinifex and Sand, A Narrative of Five Years'

Pioneering and Exploration in Western Australia' (1898). Carnegie's journey across Western Australia is described as one of the last great explorations of the Australian wilderness. He named it after his prospecting partner Lord Percy Douglas (who was also Lord Douglas of Hawick). Carnegie died in Nigeria as a result of being shot with a poisoned arrow. Mount Hawick is approximately at Latitude 18°54′ South, Longitude 127°1′ East (there is also a separate 'Hawick Hill' in Western Australia).

the Mountin Sang (*thu-mown'-in-sawng*) *n.* name sometimes used for the 'Auld Sang', particularly as sung at the Tower Knowe when the Cornet and supporters mount their horses for the marching of the Common on the Friday. The singing is led by the official 'Sang Singer'. Until 1921 it was sung from a window of a room at the Tower, while from 1922 it has been performed on the steps outside.

mouster (*mow-stur*) *n., arch.* moisture – 'For daye an' nicht thy han' was hivie apon me: my moustir is turnet intil the drouth o' simmer' [HSR].

Mouswald (*mows-wawld*) *n.* **Gilbert** (c.1356–c.1415) priest of Glasgow Diocese. He was connected with Mouswald Parish in Dumfriesshire. He had permission to travel to study at Oxford 1378 and in 1379/80. In 1381 there was a request for a canonry of Glasgow for him, when he already held the Rectorship of 'Ohobton' (perhaps Hoddom). In 1385 he was 'Gibert de Mussald, bachelor of canon law, vicar of Dumfres' when he requested an additional benefice, due to Dumfries being destroyed by the English. When Alexander Wardlaw died in about 1388 he gained the Prebend of Eddleston, but lost it following litigation. In 1394 there are requests for a canonry of Dunkeld or of Glasgow for him. In 1395/6 he was described as familiar and official of Bishop Matthew Glendinning. He was Archdeacon of Teviotdale from 1404 when he exchanged for another benefice with John de Merton. He appears to have still held it in 1408, but this is somewhat confusing, since William Macmorrin also held the position in that year and James Watson (or Walter) was decreed as Archdeacon in 1408, vacated by the death of William Macmorrin and held unlawfully by him. In about 1406 he served as the official who excommunicated Patrick, Abbot of Kelso, but John Forester investigated whether he had exceeded his authority. He last acted as a witness in Glasgow in 1414. He gifted a missal to Glasgow Cathedral in about 1400, as recorded in 1432/3.

mout (*mowt, mow'*) *v., arch.* to eat food with small bites, nibble (also **moot** and cf. **mowp**).

move (*moov*) *v., arch.* to make war – 'Requested Osbridge and Ella, two great Princes of England, To move War against their Enemies in Scotland' [CWS].

movit (*moo-vee', -vi'*) *pp., arch.* moved, instituted a legal action – '...anent the slauchteris and vtheris caussis movit be the sonis of vmquhile Adame Scot of Alanehaucht aganis me, the said Walter ...' [SB1585], '...he sall nevir thole the richteous til be muvet' [HSR], '...the warld sal alsua be sete siccer that it canna be muvet ...' [HSR].

mow (*mow*) *n., arch.* the mouth, *v.* to mouth, to grimace (more common in Teviotdale than the pronunciation of 'moo'; cf. **mou**).

mow (*mow*) *n., poet.* foolery, a jest – 'Yet was our meeting meek enough, Begun wi' mirriness and mows ...' [CPM].

Mow see **Molle**

Mowat (*mow-i'*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) listed as resident at Todshaw in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname is recorded as 'Mouatt'. **Rev. John** (1894–1989) born at Craigard House, Lybster, son of John and Janet Thomson. He was educated locally and graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1914. He served in H.M. Forces in France 1917–19. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Caithness in 1920 and was assistant at Edinburgh New North 1920–22. He was ordained as minister of St. Andrew's Kirk in 1922. He moved to Kilmarnock Princes street in 1930, Aberdeen South in 1937 and Callander St. Bride's in 1953. In 1924 he married Janet Craig (b.1897), daughter of Andrew Rugg and they had a daughter Mora Jean (b.1929). **Robert** (d.c.1686) tenant in Ashieburn in 1686 when his will is recorded. His surname is written 'Mowit'.

Mowbray (*mō-bree*) *n.* **Arthur** (18th C.) factor to James Douglas of Cavers in at least the period 1775–79. **Francis** (d.1603) son of John of Barnbougle, near Queensferry. His sisters had been attendants of Mary, Queen of Scots, and he probably retained Catholic sympathies. He was involved in (at least rumours of) several possible rebellions in Scotland. He was said to have been in the retinue of Walter Scott of Buccleuch at about the time of the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle in 1602, accused of treason. He used a rope made from bedding to try to escape, but fell onto

the rocks and died. However, his body was still hanged, drawn and quartered. Whether he actually took part in the events on the Border in 1596 is not known. **Galfrid** (14th C.) appointed Sheriff of Roxburgh by Edward III in 1334.

mow-bund (*mow-bund*) *adj., arch.* mouth-bound, unable to get used to a new phrase – 'The grieve said he was mow-bund to his maister's new name *Sir* William' [GW].

mow-cue (*mow-kyoo*) *n., arch.* a twisted halter used for curbing a young colt (noted by J. Jamieson).

mowd (*mowd*) *n., arch.* a house moth (also spelled 'moud').

the Mowd (*thu-mowd*) *n.* nickname for someone in the late 18th or early 19th centuries (also spelled 'Moud').

mowdie (*mow-dee*) *n., arch.* a mole – 'The moudies powtelit out o' the yirth, And kyssed the synger's feete' [JTe], a house moth (used diminutively or affectionately; also spelled 'moudie').

the Mowdie (*thu-mow-dee*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century, perhaps the same as **the Mowd** or **Wattie Mowdie**.

Mowdie Maxwell (*mow-dee-mawks-wel*) *n.* fictional character in 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'Alex Maxwell Esq. o' the Kirkstyle'.

mowdie-wart (*mow-dee-war'*) *n., arch.* a mole – '. . . we used to find when we war callants at Crailing Ha', a'nk we said the moudiwarts turned them up' [JAHM] (also written 'moudiwart').

mowe (*mow*) *v., arch.* to mow (also spelled 'mow', but note the pronunciation).

mowin (*mow-in*) *n., arch.* grimacing, complaining – '. . . i the girnin Daith's Heed, coonjert wui its moween an its skeeletin-maigs' [ECS].

mowlee (*mow-lee*) *n., arch.* a squabble – '. . . eendon throwe aa the grewsome mowlie' [ECS] (also 'mowlie'; from French).

mowp (*mowp*) *v., arch.* to nibble, eat by nibbling, twitch the lips – '. . . wi mous moupin' like maukins in May!' [EM1820] (also written 'moup'; cf. **mout**).

mowsent (*mow-sin'*) *adj., arch.* stale, somewhat mouldy, moth-eaten, shabby (also known in Northumberland).

Mrs. Bucket (*mi-siz-bu-ki'*) *n.* nickname for **Marion Chrystie**.

Mrs. Inglis' (*mi-siz-ing-ulz, -gul-zeez*) *n.* popular name in the early 19th century for the hostelry at 64 High Street, which was later called the Half Moon Hotel. It was also known as 'Wull Inglis' ', so presumably Mrs. Inglis was the widow of William Inglis.

Mrs. Mack's (*mi-siz-mawks*) *n.* popular name for a former shop on Canongate in Denholm. It was kept by Euphemia Mack (nee Dickson), who was the widow of grocer John Mack in the latter part of the 19th century. She was well-known locally for her 'taffy' and home baked goods.

Mrs. Smith's (*mi-siz-smiths*) *n.* popular name for a grocer's shop at 1 Glebe View. It opened in the early 1960s, run by Jean and Harry Smith, who came to Hawick from Kirkcaldy. When Harry died in the 1970s, Mrs. Smith continued to run the shop until 1995. It was the last shop to operate in the Wellogate.

muck (*muk*) *n.* dung, manure – '. . . Its ooter rind is snowy fair, The inner, muck; Wha'd view hypocrisy laid bare, Look at his pluck' [JoHa], '. . . thaye becam' as muck for the yorth' [HSR], *v.* to spread dung – '. . . in carreing the ground of the Common and muckeing the arable land with the same contrair to all former practique in the said town' [BR1698], 'But now she's [a dog's] gane to muck the land' [JR].

muck aboot (*muk-u-boo'*) *v.* to play, associate – 'the twae o thum aye mucked aboot thegither'.

muckle (*mu-kul*) *adj.* big, large – 'a muckle rummle o thunder', 'eer a muckle gowk, yowe', ''Tis true I have a muckle coat, But how can I depend on't?' [JR], '. . . And nickering, girned with their muckle-rake teeth, Uncouthsome to the view' [JTe], 'Aye! now I see't – a muckle glitt'ring ball O' gowd . . . ' [JoHa], 'Then waes me for the feckless chap Wha's taen owre muckle whiskie' [JoHa], 'Ae nicht I climbed a muckle tree Ti rest mysel an' close my e'e . . . ' [WP], '. . . The aroma frae her stove would warm the heart o' any man, A still can sei ma granny stir her muckle soup pan' [AlB], high in rank, great – '. . . Aye heaps o' ready cash at hand, (Nane half sae muckle can command)' [RDW], *adv.* much – 'no muckle guid ti onybody', 'ee muckle need no', '. . . when the justices gave orders, that John Lamb might hound as muckle as he liked, but not poind' [DCW1765], ' 'God preserve us!' said John, astonished into irreverence. 'Feyfteen pund! it's far owre muckle' ' [WNK], 'He'll be drooned but it's no muckle odds; he's a useless body, an' ill never be missed' [WNK], 'I wadna muckle say but ye May come to lose the feck o't' [HSR], 'But what wages are gien it is ill to declare, Sae muckle they vary at Copshawholm Fair' [DA], 'Aw wunder how muckle Aw'm left wi?' [RM], 'He is only a Shaw, and a shaw withoot taties is no muckle worth' [RM], 'A daresay they'll no get muckle to eat, but they'll aye get

a gude view' [HAd1875], '... an than yibbleens they'd think as muckle ... ' [ECS], '... Was muckle aboot the same for size As the stand at Mansfield Park' [DH], '... Till the Cook wi' muckle worry Nailed the nugget' [RH], 'Ye've been the cause o' muckle wae, O' meikle scaith and scorn ... ' [JT], 'We werena muckle taen wi' fancy fare, But aye we got the best tough plain ... ' [WL], '... As muckle in common hae Jennie and me' [DJ], often used redundantly together with other words of similar meaning – 'muckle big', 'muckle huge', *n.* a large quantity – 'ee wunni get muckle frae her' (also sometimes **mickle**; it occurs in several place names).

Muckle Bleak Law (*mu-kul-bleek-law*) *n.* hill to the south-east of East Buccleuch and west of Kingside Loch. It reaches a height of 383 m.

Muckle Cavers (*mu-kul-kā-vurz*) *n.* former popular name for Cavers Toonheid.

Muckle Corbie Sike (*mu-kul-kor-bee-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, running roughly to the north to join the Thorlieshope Burn. It runs parallel to Little Corbie Sike.

Muckle Cote (*mu-kul-kō'*) *n.* former name of a farm near West Cote in Cavers Parish, perhaps essentially the same as the modern West Cote. The farm of 'Little Cote' lay further to the east. William Dryden and William Blyth were listed there in 1694 – 'Little Cot, Muckle Cot, Crook and the Trows, Worchart, Wormston and Cavers Knowes' [T] (it is 'Miklecoatt' in 1694).

Muckle Dod (*mu-kul-dōd*) *n.* hill between Langhope Burn and Todrig Burn, just west of Todrig. It reaches a height of 363 m and has Little Dod as its eastern spur (marked on a 1767 map of Langhope farm).

Muckledale (*mu-kul-dāl*) *n.* alternative name for **Meikledale**.

Muckle Heid (*mu-kul-heed*) *n.* Muckle Head, hill in upper Liddesdale, to the east of Cliffhope Burn. It reaches a height of 422 m.

Muckle Knowe (*mu-kul-now*) *n.* hill just to the north of Mabonlaw farm.

Muckle Knowe (*mu-kul-now*) *n.* hill in the upper Borthwick valley, just west of Wolfcleuchhead, reaching a height of 425 m. It was near here that a Halifax bomber crashed in 1944.

Muckle Knowe (*mu-kul-now*) *n.* hill just to the right of the B711 after Alemoor Loch. It reaches a height of 349 m and is part of Bellendean Rig, with Little knowe to the south-east.

Muckle Knowe (*mu-kul-now*) *n.* hill between the Priesthaugh and Dod Burns, to the south of Gray Coat. It reaches a height of 396 m and has a cairn on a rocky outcrop a little south of the peak (it is 'Meikle Knowe' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the muckle leet (*thu-mu-kul-lee'*) *n.* phrase used in the 18th and early 19th centuries for the list of acquaintances named by the friends listed by the Cornet. This formed the longer list of people formally invited to the Common Riding festivities – 'There was the Cornet's leets, enumerating his own circle of acquaintances, and there was the 'muckle leet', prepared by the Cornet in consultation with his immediate associates' [WSR].

Muckle Michael (*mu-kul-mI-kul*) *n.* nickname for **Michael Anderson** of Denholm.

Muckle Mou'd Meg (*mu-kul-mood-, -mowd-meg*) *n.* actually Agnes Murray, daughter of the Laird of Elibank, apparently hard to marry off because of her appearance, she eventually married Sir William Scott of Harden in a choice between her and the gallows. Details of the real marriage are preserved in 2 separate contracts, separated by a few months in 1611. The romanticised story is told in the ballad, one version of which is Hogg's 'The Fray at Elibank'. Wullie Landles also wrote a long poem based on the story – 'In loan or steedin' whene'er they saw her, Muckle Mou'd Meg was the name they'd caa her' [WL], 'What Am A ti dae, mun, what Am A ti dae? Ave either got ti mairry Meg or face the hingin tree. Was ever man gien sic a choice, doon through a history? What Am A ti dae, mun, what Am a ti dae?' [IWL].

muckle-mowd (*mu-kul-mowd, -mood*) *adj., arch.* big-mouthed (also 'muckle-mou'd').

Muckle Robin (*mu-kul-ro-bin*) *n.* nickname for Robert Scott in Wilton in about 1700.

Muckle Sike (*mu-kul-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the headwaters of Twislehope Burn in the upper Hermitage valley, south of Twislehope Hope. It rises near Mid Hill joining East Grain to become Deep Gill.

mucklest (*mu-kul-ist*) *adj.* biggest – '... and what a haggis she got, the mucklest chieftain o the puddin race imaginable, threi fit in diameter ... ' [IWL].

Muckle Swine Cleuch (*mu-kul-swīn-klooch*) *n.* stream that rises on Needs Law and flows westwards to join the Caddroun Burn near Singdean. Cathide Sike is a small side stream. Little Swine Cleuch lies just to the south (it is marked 'Swines Cleuch' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

muckle tae (*mu-kul-tā*) *n.* a big toe – 'An' than a bit o' plate had cutit yin o' her muckle taes, and aw tied a cloot on't ... ' [WNK].

Muckle Thwarter Gill (*mu-kul-thwar'-ur-gil*) *n.* stream in eastern Liddesdale, rising on Thwartergill Head and running southwards to join the Kershop Burn to the west of Scotch Kershop.

muckle ti mean (*mu-kul-ti-meen*) *adj., arch.* much to be pitied, to be greatly sympathised with – 'Folk are muckle ti mean that beide on aether seide o the Mairches atween twae prood an towty countries 'at canna grei an are aye cuissen-oot' [ECS], 'Even my douce auld neebor The Moat Looks muckle to mean and lane' [DH], 'The poor o' the parish are muckle to mean In a but or a ben they dwell by their lane' [RF] (noted by E.C. Smith).

the Muckle Toun (*thu-mu-kul-toon*) *n.* soubriquet for Langholm.

the Muckle Wat (*thu-mu-kul-waw'*) *n.* nickname for a chimney sweep in the 19th century. W.N. Kennedy quoted some lines of poetry from his son, without explicitly naming the individuals involved – 'My blessings on you, Muckle Watt! For sooping lums to keep me fat, Aw ken aw'm mean, an' lean, an' lazy, The mair's the neid aw hae to praise ye, Ye aye hae served me in ma neid An' turned the blackest soot to breid! Were ye to dee, 't'wad suin be sein Aw'd sell baith soot, and soot machine'.

muckle wheel (*mu-kul-wheel*) *n., arch.* simple design for a spinning wheel popular in the 18th century. In the earliest form there was a large, wooden fly-wheel, which was propelled by a shove of the hand, with the operator walking backwards to draw out the yarn, the length of which was then wound on a spindle and the process repeated. Later a drive belt linked the small spindle to the large wheel, which was still typically driven by hand until foot treadles came in much later. This was the first machine to be widely used in the beginnings of the knitwear industry in Hawick, and was common in homes into the 19th century. It was effectively replaced by the 'spinning jenny' – 'The muckle wheel on which our grandmothers or great-grandmothers spun consisted of a large fly-wheel, which turned the spindle . . . ' [DMW], '. . . a small trade in yarns spun by women on the 'muckle' wheel . . . ' [WSR] (also known as the 'meikle wheel'; cf. **little wheel**).

Muckle Whitlaw see **Meikle Whitlaw**

Muckle Wrae Cleuch (*mu-kul-rā-klooch*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddesdale, rising on Windy Knowe and lying to the west of Little Wrae Cleuch. Both streams have steep gorges.

Muckle Willie (*mu-kul-wi-lee*) *n.* nickname for **William Scott** in 1599.

muck-sel (*muk-sel*) *n., adj.* very dirty, literally 'muck itself', or 'muck's self' – 'We could be muck's sel and dirt teh the eenholes' [HAST1958] (also written 'muck's sel' and variants).

mud (*mud*) *n., arch.* pet form of mother.

muddlt (*mu-dul'*) *pp.* muddled – 'I've seen clean sleeves, while on the top they muddl't, Try to gae deeper, an get awfu' suddl't' [JoHa].

mudgeons (*mu-jinz*) *n., pl., arch.* movements of the features showing displeasure or scorn.

Mudie (*mu-dee*) *n.* **James C.** (19th C.) teacher of the Academy based at the Subscription Rooms in the mid-19th century. He was later joined by James Brand, but apparently a clash of personalities led Brand to leave and start his own school. The school was known as 'Hawick High School' and was in competition with the public 'Buccleuch School' across the street. It ran until around 1874. He eventually wound up the school and left Hawick, possibly because of the competition from 'Brand's Schuil'. He also served as Session Clerk for Hawick Free Kirk 1866–74. In about 1874 he was recorded owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick (see also **Moodie**).

Mudie's monkeys (*mu-deez-mung-keez*) *n., pl.* former nickname for pupils at the Subscription Rooms Academy, taught by Mr. Mudie, and used as a taunt by pupils from the Grammar School ('Dodds's whulps').

muffatei (*mu-faw-tī*) *n., arch.* a muffetee, small muff, usually worn over the wrists.

mug (*mug*) *v.* to handle messily, touch with dirty fingers, bungle – 'deh mug they photis', *n., arch.* a bungle, instance of messy handling.

mugger (*mu-gur*) *n., arch.* an itinerant tinker – 'Originally muggers were a bohemian class of the tinker (tinkler in Hawick) kind, but the word has come to denote 'people of disreputable habits and appearance'. An inference is that the old name of mugger was derived from the nature of the wares sold by these people, viz., earthenware, crockery, 'mugs', etc.' [ECS], '. . . A' stannin', droolin', at your place, Like hauf-sterved muggers: Sma' credit to the human race, Ye hungry buggers!' [DH].

muggie (*mu-gee*) *n., arch.* a small mug.

muggit (*mu-gee', -gi'*) *adj., arch.* exhausted – 'A'm fair muggit oot' [GW].

muggit (*mu-gee', -gi'*) *adj., arch.* soiled or spoiled through ill-use – 'Muggeet is allied closely to maiggeet, though not necessarily inferring actual handling or fingering, whereas the latter term

does. On the other hand, the rough 'fondling' which a kitten often receives at the hands of a child is more often spoken of as a muggeen than as a maigeen, probably more from the effect than from the deed' [ECS] (see **mug** and cf. **maigit**).

muify (*mi-fee*) *adj., poet.* steamy, humid, warm and moist – 'Oot in the muify stable She socht a place to lie' [WL] (cf. **muth**).

muil (*mil, mūl*) *n., arch.* mould, earth, especially on a grave (cf. **muils** and **mools**).

muil (*mil*) *n., arch.* a mule.

muil in wi (*mil-in-wi*) *v., arch.* to seek intimate acquaintance with, especially by insinuation – 'Ti muill in wui = to insinuate or wheedle one's friendship or companionship upon another' [ECS].

muiller (*mi-lur*) *v., arch.* to crumble, moulder away, cause to crumble – 'Ti muiller bread' [GW], 'Frost muillers the clods' [GW] (noted by E.C. Smith).

muillery (*mi-lu-ree*) *adj., arch.* crumbly.

muillin (*mi-lin*) *n., arch.* a crumb – '. . . yet the dogs eet o' the mulins whilk fa' frae their maisters' table' [HSR], 'There was a gey little hote o muilleens left for Lazarus!' [ECS], 'A herbour for auld muillins O' lang-forgotten pieces . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'muilleen' and 'mulin').

muils (*milz*) *n., pl., arch.* earth of a graveyard – 'Let this beide as a merk o the respeck o the wreiter . . . ti yin that may the muils lie licht on; the auld yeh-teime keeper o Jethart Aibbey!' [ECS] (cf. **muil** and **mools**).

muin (*mūn, min, moon*) *n., arch.* the Moon – 'A duil mirk nicht an' nae muin' [JAHM], 'In a far Scots moor 'neath the siller mune, A plover's cry in the cluds abune . . . ' [JYH], 'Wi' awe-struck face, the startled mune Stood still an' glowered' [WP], 'Through the hert o' the hills, By the licht o' the stars and the mune' [WL], 'The mune she shines sae bricht, Till a' the yirth is marlt wi' The grymins o' her licht' [DH], '. . . wi a last gledge at St. Mary's clock keekin owre the ruifs like a sma local moon' [DH], a month – 'He wad sit a muin' [GW] (also spelled 'mune' and pronounced with a variety of vowel sounds).

muir (*mūr, mewr, moor, mār*) *n.* moor, moorland, unenclosed upland – 'The said day the baylyeas and towne Counsell did appoynt and ordaine the meiths and marches of the Common muire, moss and pasturage to be ridden . . . ' [BR1712], 'Find the rate or value put upon the Long-moss, Todshaw-moss, Threep-head-moss, and the 20 acres of muir and spread ground, shall be charged to the parties having the servitude of casting peat and turf in these mosses and muir' [DCW1765], '. . . Yer haunts nae mair she will molest, On muir or mead' [JH], 'I met a man ootbye the muir; He watcht a rabbit in a snare' [DH] (note that the word is now most often pronounced *mār*, while the older pronunciation was *mūr* or a deep vowel combining *i* and *ā*; it is not always clear which pronunciation is meant when it is written 'muir').

the Muir (*thu-mūr, mewr, moor, mār*) *n.* Hawick Moor (see also **the Mair**).

the Muir (*thu-mūr, mewr*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'The Mure' in the 1541 rental roll. The precise location is uncertain, but they are listed between Brighouse and Heuchhouse, with a value of 5 shillings and 4 pence.

Muir (*mewr*) *n.* **Sir Adam** of Rowallan (14th C.) son of William. He married Janet Muir, from the Pokellie side of the family. His children included: Adam, who succeeded; Sir Reginald, who was Chamberlain of Scotland; and Elizabeth, who married King Robert II. **Sir Adam** of Rowallan (d.1399) son of Sir Adam. He married Janet, daughter of John Danielson of that Ilk. He was succeeded by Archibald and probably also had daughters Jean and Elizabeth. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Thomson and their children included Bessie (b.1678), Agnes (b.1680) and an unnamed child (b.1687). The witnesses in 1680 were Walter Paisley and Dand Gray (based on which, he probably lived at Weensland). He could be the Alexander who received money from the Wilton poor box in 1705. **Sir Archibald** of Rowallan (d.1298) son of Sir Gilchrist. He probably held lands in upper Teviotdale, like his father. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Montgomery. He was succeeded by his son William and also had daughters Jean and Margaret. He died in battle near Berwick. **Archibald** of Rowallan (d.1426) son of Sir Adam. He probably held the lands of Commonside, Dryden and Harwood, like generations of his family before. He married Euphame, daughter of Kennedy of Dunmuir. His eldest son John died before him and he was succeeded by his grandson John, who died at Flodden. **Chuck** growing up in Hawick, he played rugby with the P.S.A. and Y.M. He was full-back for Hawick R.F.C. in the 1960s and moved to Langholm in 1971. He was also a referee from about 1982, overseeing his first international match in 1997. **Sir Gilchrist** (d.c.1280) possibly son of Sir Adam. He was said to have gained the family seat of Rowallan Castle through marrying Isabel, daughter and heir of Walter Comyn. However, another version (in the 17th century family history by Sir

William Muir) states that he was dispossessed by Comyn until Alexander III raised a sufficient force to eject the Comyns and re-establish him at Rowallan. He fought at the Battle of Largs. He was succeeded by Sir Archibald of Rowallan. He was also said by his 17th century descendant to have acquired lands in Roxburghshire through his marriage to Isabel Comyn, specifically 'Cuminside, draden and harwoods'; these are surely the lands of Commonside, Dryden and Harwood in upper Teviotdale. Support for the connection with the Comyns comes from part of the family shield of the Muirs of Rowallan being that of the Comyns. His family were still associated with the lands of Commonside, Dryden and Over Harwood until the early 16th century. **Gordon** (1959–) son of Bob and Jean, he attended the High School and then trained as a graphic designer in London and New Mexico. He worked for a while as a woodblock artist in Tokyo and in 1984 was a founding partner of Border Image. Along with his old school friend Doug Veitch, he brought the Zimbabwean band the Bhundu Boys to Britain in 1986. He then managed them on a year long tour, which was pivotal in the World Music movement of the time. As a sculptor he has several pieces in public spaces, e.g. 'Alex the Goose and Friend' and 'Leap of Faith' in Belfast, a set of pieces in Coatbridge, a bronze plaque 'Bridges of Pages' on the Forth Road Bridge and a memorial to the men who died building the Forth Rial Bridge. In 2020 he and Paul Hogarth re-designed the landscaping around the Hornshole Monument. **James** (17th C.) resident of Woll in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. His surname is written as 'Muere'. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Hornshole in 1731. He married Jean Lamb in 1720 and their children included: John (b.1721); William (b.1723); Isabel (b.1726); Janet (b.1728); James (b.1731); and Walter (b.1733). The witnesses in 1731 were James Dryden and John Scott. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Roan according to the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **Jean** (1933–) school-teacher and long-time Cavers resident, originally from Banffshire. She married Acting Father Bob, and has long been involved with the Archæological Society. She is author of 'Cavers: a keek in the window' (2000), for which she also provided sketches. She also wrote 'Airchie Oliver's a Hunder and a Half' and co-wrote 'Airchie Oliver's Birthday Cairds' with Jim Coltman. In 2015, she, along with her husband and son Gordon, wrote an article about the leaders of the Scottish Renaissance, MacDiarmid and Johnstone being friends of the family. **John** of Rowallan (d.1513) grandson of Robert and son of John and Elizabeth Stewart. In 1508 he was directed by the Privy Council to grant 'warrandice' to George Scott of Whames (grandson of Stephen Scott of Muirhouse) in the lands of Dryden, Commonside and Over Harwood. In 1510/1 George Scott wrote a letter of acquittance, stating that he (John) had paid him (George) the £40 and 14 merks owed for these lands. He may thus be the last Muir of Rowallan to have been associated with lands in upper Teviotdale. He married Margaret, 3rd daughter of Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw; they had 4 sons (including Mungo, who succeeded) and 4 daughters. He was killed at Flodden. His great-great-great-grandson was a poet and politician, who wrote a family history. **John** (d.1579) Rector of Ashkirk from about the time of the Reformation. He is recorded as holding the parsonage of Ashkirk Parish until his demission in 1570, when it was presented to John Hamilton; he is there recorded as 'John Murie'. He was deprived in 1573 for failing to subscribe to articles of religion. He is presumably the same 'Sir John Muir' who died in 1579 when the vicarage of Ashkirk was given to Thomas Cranstoun. **John** (17th C.) recorded as being in Weensland in 1687 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick Parish. His wife was Isobel Blyth and the witnesses were James Gray and James Miller. He could be the resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. It is possible he is the John 'mure' who witnessed (along with Walter Paisley) the baptism in Roberton Parish of a 'bastard child' of Adam Scott of Burnfoot in 1686. **John** (17th C.) carrier listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He could be the same as the John who was in Weensland. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Greenbank in 1785, 1786 and 1788, with his surname recorded as 'Moor'. He married Esther Turnbull in 1784 and their children included: Nelly (b.1785); James (b.1786); and John (b.1788). He may be the 70-year old recorded at Deanburnhaugh in the 1841 census, living with Janet (probably his daughter), and Walter Nichol (who later married Janet). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** of Rowallan (d.1504) from near Kilmaurs in Ayrshire, he was nicknamed 'the Rud'. He held

the lands of Dryden, Commonside and Over Harwood in 1462 as security for a loan to Stephen Scott of Muirhouse. He paid 200 merks for these lands, the document being signed in Edinburgh (presumably where he lived). His name is written 'Robertus Mure de Rowallane'. In 1477 he gave a discharge to Robert Scott of 'Dogehauch' for the balance of the loan. It seems unlikely he ever lived in upper Teviotdale, but his family had been associated with these lands from the 13th century. He married Margaret Newton, daughter of the Laird of Mitchellhill. They had 4 sons (including John, who succeeded) and a daughter. In 1508 his grandson John was directed by the Privy Council to grant 'warrandice' to George Scott in the same lands. **Rev. Robert** (1832/3–1882) from Ayr, he became minister at Holm of Balfron and then minister of Allars Church from 1864. He is said to have been of saintly character and with a very liberal outlook. He suffered from ill-health for several years and died in office, leaving a 9 month vacancy at Allars. He wrote 'The Perpetuity of Christian Friendship' in Logan's 'Words of Comfort' and contributed articles to 'Forward'. He married Susan, daughter of Dundee Merchant William Duncan. They had 4 daughters and 1 son: one daughter wrote short stories; one was a classical scholar; Anne Davidson, who became a well-known watercolour artist; and Sir Robert. **Sir Robert**, F.R.S. (1864–1959) son of Rev. Robert, he was born at Balfron, Stirlingshire, but his father became minister at Hawick shortly after he was born. He spent 16 years growing up in Hawick. He was educated at Hawick Grammar School and Teviot Grove Academy and then Edinburgh University. He chose to follow a career in pathology, first working in Edinburgh, then being offered the Chair of Pathology at St. Andrews and then he was Professor of Pathology at the University of Glasgow 1899–1936. He served on the Medical Research Council and many other bodies related with cancer and disease. During WWI he had a position overseeing hospitals in Scotland. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1911, had a royal medal in 1929, was knighted in 1934 and received the Lister Medal in 1936. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He returned to Hawick in 1926 as the Callants' Club guest. He was said to have a shy and aloof character, but delighted in deflating pompous colleagues. He never married, but in later life live with 2 of his sisters in Edinburgh. At the age of almost 90 he flew to Australia to visit his eldest sister. He died in Edinburgh. His 'Manual of Bacteriology' (1897) went through several editions, and his 'Textbook of Pathology' (1924) was extremely successful. **Robert** 'Bob' (1930–) local vet, who was Acting Father in 1975. He was the first Acting Father to accompany the 'Big Threi' to the Coble on the Saturday. He served as President of the Callants' Club. In 2020 he featured in a video for the song 'The Grey', written by his son Gordon. He is married to Jean and father of Gordon, John and Janet. **William** of Rowallan (13th/14th C.) son of Sir Archibald. He probably owned the lands in upper Teviotdale that were first held by his grandfather. He married a daughter of William Lindsay of Craigie and was succeeded by Sir Adam (formerly written 'Mure' and sometimes 'Moor').

muir-band (*mewr-bawnd*) *n., arch.* a hard layer of sand and clay below the topsoil, impervious to water, and believed to hinder the full exploitation of the land – '. . . there exits, not much below the surface, a stiff, dense and sterile clay, which denies all passage to moisture, as well as to the roots of plants . . . commonly denominated 'muir-band' . . . ' [RJE] (also **muir-bund**).

muir-bund (*mewr-bund*) *n., arch.* a layer of hard subsoil, *adj.* having a hard layer (of clay, etc.) beneath the turf – 'Underlaid by a 'moorband' or a 'moorband pan' ' [GW] (also **muriband**).

muir-burn (*mewr-burn*) *n., arch.* a controlled burning of moorland to encourage new growth – '. . . How grand the scene yon russet down displays, While far the withering heaths with moorburn blaze!' [JL].

the Muir Burn (*thu-mūr-, mār-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Liddel at the very southernmost point of Castleton Parish. It forms part of the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire. The area has many signs of ancient use, including rig and furrow field markings, enclosures, a former lime quarry and workings, and several burnt mounds. Additionally there is the site of a chapel, on the east bank of the stream, but over the Dumfriesshire line. The chapel remains measure about 12.5 m by 5 m, with a doorway on the south side. The hill there is still known as Chapel Knowe. This is probably the 'landis of Mureburne' listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch possessed in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch (it is 'Mire burn' in 1718, 'Mare Burn' on Stobie's 1770 map and 'The Mareburn' in 1821).

muir-cheeper (*mewr-chee-pur*) *n., arch.* the meadow pipit, Anthus pratensis (also **moss-cheeper** and **titlin**).

muircock (*mewr-, mār-kok*) *n.* a male red grouse – 'Where the muircock cries its burley Owre the heather plaided braes' [WL]'.

Muir Ferm (*mewr-ferm*) *n.* former name for **Pilmuir** farm.

Muirferm (*mewr-ferm*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Wilton Parish. It is recorded as 'Moorfarm' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, with James Grieve the farmer there. It is unclear where this was, but presumably distinct from Muirfield.

Muirfield (*mewr-feeld*) *n.* area between Groundistone and Hassendean. The lands and farm were formerly part of Hassendean Common, which was divided in the late 18th century. William Douglas was recorded there in 1772 and John Oliver in 1791. George Bell was farmer there in 1797. A plan of the lands was drawn up for the Earl of Minto in 1813. Andrew Little was shepherd there in 1835. Labourer Adam Brydon was there in 1841. A drove road used to pass over here, between Hassendean Common and Groundistone. To the north-east are signs of rig and furrow cultivation. To the north of the farm is a triangulation station at a height of 262 m (also called 'Moorfield', so marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Muirfield (*mewr-feeld*) *n.* former name for lands in Abbotrule. It is recorded in the 1678 valuation roll as 'Muirfield acres (Abbotrule)' when Charles Kerr held the teinds.

muirfowl (*mewr-fowl*) *n., arch.* the red grouse, Lagopus scoticus – 'The muirfowl a' they kenn'd her weel, The maukin oft she gar'd them squeal' [JH].

Muirheid (*mewr-heed*) *n.* (Muirhead) **Andrew** see **Andrew de Durisdeer**. **George** (15th/16th C.) son and heir of Robert of Windyhill in Dumfriesshire. He appears to have had a dispute with Douglas of Cavers over the £10 lands of Denholm Mains. He was recorded in 1490 as 'Master George Murehede' when he granted a charter of lands within Denholm and Cavers. He gave sasine of these lands to William Douglas of Cavers in 1491/2. He was said to be a 'familiar servitor' of the King and was probably related to Master Richard 'Murehead' who was Lord Clerk Register and Secretary. He married Anabelle Grierson , with whom he is recorded in a charter for Windyhills in 1506/7. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in 1479 when James Alemoor of that Ilk and John Turnbull 'in the Fithe' were ordered to pay rentals to him for his lands in Cavers Parish. Additionally William Douglas of Cavers did not appear when called to pay the £25 owed for the mails of these same lands. In 1490 his son and heir George had a charter from James IV for lands in 'the dominical lands of Denhame, and ten-pound land lying in the town and territory of Caveris.' He is recorded as being of 'Windihillis', which is probably the village of Windyhills near Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. Witnesses to the document were Bishop Robert Muirhead of Glasgow and Dean Richard Muirhead of Glasgow, who were presumably relatives. **Rev. Robert** (1706/7–84) minister of Southdean Parish from 1756 until his death. He married Elizabeth Ainslie in 1779, and she died in 1800. **Robert** 'Bob' (1933–2018) local football manager. He was born in Steeland, Fife, left school to become a carpenter, but then joined the Merchant Navy. He did his National Service with the Black Watch and then joined the Territorial Army. Stationed at Stobs Camp, he met Rosaline (or 'Rosie') Whillans in Hawick and the couple were married in 1955. He helped organised dances in the Town in the 50s and 60s. He worked at Wilson & Glenny's, and was then a railway fireman, before moving to Pringle's and then Slumberdown. As a lover of football, he was a life-long Rangers fan, and got involved with team management in Hawick. He managed Hawick United for 8 years, a period which included the team winning the grand slam of 5 trophies. He then managed Hawick Royal Albert, leading them to win the East of Scotland Cup. He enjoyed travelling in Europe and hiking in Scotland. He was a founder member of the Hawick Bodybuilding Club, was part of the committee that created the Youth Centre and was a life member of the Burns Club. The family lived on Wilton Path and Overhall Road; he and his wife lived to celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary. His daughter Lesley was born in 1955 and his grandson Greg McLeod was Cornet in 2003.

muirhen (*mewr-, mār-h*) *n.* a female red grouse.

Muirhoose (*mewr-hoos*) *n.* Muirhouse, former name for lands in the barony of Crichton and county of Roxburghshire. The lands were owned by a branch of the Scotts in the 15th century. The name is lost, and the precise location is uncertain (but somewhere near Pathhead). Stephen Scott had a charter of Muirhouse in 1450 and a sasine in 1463; he appears to be the same man who was also 'of Wilton' as well as other lands, and was a son of Robert Scott of Rankleburn. Muirhouse was

inherited by Stephen's son Robert, who had a sasine in 1464, then there was a dispute over inheritance by Robert's son George (also of Borthaugh), with a counter-claim by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. George Scott must have won this case, since his son John had a confirmation in these lands in 1526/7 (note that there are many other places of the same name, including one near Lilliardsedge, another near Dyfesdale in Dumfriesshire and at least 6 others in Midlothian; it is 'Murhaus' in 1464 and 'Mvrhous' in 1505).

Muirhooselaw (*mewr-hoos-law*) *n.* Muirhouselaw, place name south of Maxton, being essentially the same place as Ancrum Moor and Lilliard's Edge, and hence sometimes referred to as the site of the Battle of Ancrum Moor in 1545. A trial of 1502 describes how 4 Henrisons were taken from their farm there by rievers and ransomed to the English. It is recorded being leased from Thomas Hamilton to John Haliburton in the 17th century. Haliburton of Muirhouselaw gave evidence at the trial of George Turnbull of Belses in 1603. Many of the buildings of the estate are in a picturesque pink-red sandstone. There is a triangulation pillar above the farmhouse, at a height of 178 m (the name 'Muirhoose', now lost, deriving from the Old English 'mor hus', meaning 'house on the moor', first appears about 1200, while this name first appears in 1529 as 'Murrieslaw', is 'Moreislaw' in 1603, 'Murouslaw' in 1621 and transcribed 'Morislaw' in c.1680; it is 'Murrislaw' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Muirknowe (*moor-, mewr-, mūr-now*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Riddell. According to the services of heirs in 1636 and 1669 they corresponded to part of the lands of **West Lilliesleaf** (it is 'Murieknow' in 1636 and 'Muirieknow' in 1669).

muirlan (*mewr-lin*) *n., poet.* moorland – 'When Hawick bonnie brig ye cross, An' up the muirlan' striddle, Ye canna lang be at a loss, Ca' in to Rummie Riddell' [JR], 'The sun o' the simmer's on meadow an' muirlan', An' sweet blaws the breeze thro' the haw-blossom'd dean' [JoHa].

muirland (*moor-, mewr-, mūr-lind*) *n.* moorland – 'The breeze, to her, cam fragrance-fraught, Frae muirland and frae lea' [JTe], 'Thy name is a fame from the Solway to Cheviot, O'er all the wide Border, by muirland and lea' [JTe], '... Bi the burns o' the muirland where lanely whaups cry' [DH], 'When the snell wind is nirlin sair, Blawin' in owre the muirland bare ...' [WL], *adj.* relating to moorland – 'Its true eneugh, us muirland fouk, Get aye the first o' blasts when blawin'' [JoHa], ''Here, haud my plaid, man, an' my stick', Cries oot some muirland waggie' [JoHa], 'Gin ye will leave your muirland hame, An' kin o' low degree, To wed wi' ane o' noble name, – Wi' rank an' wealth to gie!' [JT], 'I like to drink the muirland wells, For that was aye the hame for me' [DA], '... Ma mother's muirland hame' [JEDM].

Muirlaw (*mewr-, mūr-law*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Cavers. It is listed as 'Murelaw' in a 1511 charter of the Douglases of Cavers, along with 'Drileth, Elrechill, and Dennummains'. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. The precise location is unknown, but presumably near Denholm (it is 'Murlaw' in 1687 and 'Muirlaw' in 1698).

muir-man (*mūr-, moor-man*) *n., poet.* an inhabitant of the moors, outdoor worker, particularly on the Border – 'It fell about the Lammas time, When the muir-men won their hay' [T], 'Muirmen were mawin' hay far doun The hill-side, lowne an' braid ...' [ECB].

Muir Park (*mewr-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish, valued at £29 4s in 1779. It was listed separately from Minto Muir Park, and was mong lands disponed to Sir John Dalrymple in liferent. In 1811 it was owned by Lord Minto.

Muir Plantin (*mewr-plan-tin*) *n.* plantation to the east of the A7 between Newton and Groundistone Heights, lying to the south of Muirfield.

Muirshaugh (*mewrz-hawch*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Hawick. The exact location is unknown. They are listed along with Kirkton and others as part of the lands for which Anna Duchess of Buccleuch was superior in 1686 (it is 'Mureshaugh' in 1686).

Muirside (*mewr-sīd*) *n.* former name for a farm in Wilton Parish. It may be the same as Muirfield. James Nichol was there in 1791.

muisic (*mū-zeek*) *n., arch.* music – '... Nae muisic, truith tae tell' [WL].

Muislie see **Muselee**

muisty (*mis-tee*) *adj., arch.* musty.

muith (*mūth*) *adj., arch.* warm and misty – 'A muith morning' [JoJ], soft, calm, comfortable.

muitt (*mū'*) *v., arch.* to tire, fatigue.

muittit (*mū'-ee'-, -i'*) *pp., adj., arch.* exhausted, fatigued – 'A was that muitteet, A gaed ti bed at neine an A sleepeet on till echt, gey nerr the clock roond, and still A wasna sleepeet-oot!' [ECS],

'A'm fair muitteet oot wi wui weshin an ernin, an thing' [ECS] (also written 'muitteet').

muittit oot (*mū'-ee'-, -i'-oo'*) *pp., adj., arch.* exhausted, tired out, dog-tired – 'It wasna leike as A was muitteet oot or onyways trasht . . . ' [ECS], 'A'm muittit oot an' fair platchin' ' [GW] (also written 'muiteet oot', etc.).

muive (*mūv*) *v., arch.* to move.

mulct (*mulkt*) *v., arch.* to fine – '. . . the Council mulcted ilk ane of the said two in £25 Scots' [BR1707], to extract money from someone – 'He once mulcted several audiences on a Kelso fair day by hiring a stable, and going through the town . . . ' [WNK].

the Mull (*thu-mul*) *n.* ancient horn used to store snuff for the annual Snuffin ceremony at the Common Riding – 'They're comin up fri Denum, an they're gaun to git the Mull' [HD].

mulligrumphs (*mu-lee-grumfs*) *n., arch.* a fit of bad temper, snit fit, sulks.

multure (*mul-tewr, mul-chur*) *n., arch.* system in which tenants are obliged to have their grains ground at the local mill and to pay a fraction of the grain (or money) for the privilege, the duty so exacted – 'An action is raised before the bailies, at the instance of the tacksmen of the Mills of Hawick, against several parties for 'abstracted and dry multures', who are assoilzied' [JW1670], '. . . to tack the room and lands of Boosmiln with miln, miln lands, multures and sequels of the same' [SPB1773] (see also **mooter**).

multure-cap (*mul-chur-, mu'-yur-kawp*) *n., arch.* wooden vessel used by the miller for measuring out his multure – 'A cannie miller in a rap Came, as his head thrust in, An' in his hand, the mut're cap He swore it was a just ane' [JR].

mumge (*mumj*) *v., arch.* to grumble, fret, especially applied to a child who was refused something (also **moonge** and **munch**).

mummle (*mu-mul*) *v.* to mumble – 'Lumcans tell o't as doon they're whumlin', Wi, 'Mind yer head'; E'en holy saints are inward mum'lin' – 'Guid weather's dead' ' [JoHa], '. . . And fear makes the worst o' them mum'le a prayer' [JoHa], 'Mummled throwe moothfu's o' claes-pins . . . ' [DH].

the Mummy (*thu-mu-mee*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

mump (*mump*) *v.* to complain, mumble, mope – 'she's aye mumpin', 'And as on their way they began for to mump, With a twing twang, ding dang, derry derry down. Neddy show'd his fore leg, and Dicky shook his stump' [JR], '. . . she was still mumpin' an' moanin' for she couldneh stride oot the same wae her skirt on . . . ' [MB], *n.* a moaner, grumbler – 'deh be sic a mump'.

mump (*mump*) *v., arch.* to cheat, deceive, steal (noted by E.C. Smith; see also **mumpit**).

mump (*mump*) *v., arch.* to hitch, move by jolting or shaking (noted by J. Jamieson; see also **mump-the-cuddie**).

the Mumper (*thu-mum-pur*) *n.* nickname of **Charlie Hogg**.

mumpit (*mum-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* cheated, swindled – 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat, . . . ti be bocht – skecht – gotten a len o (!) – mumpeet (!!)' [ECS].

mump-the-cuddie (*mump-thu-ku-dee*) *n., arch.* a children's game in which they sit on their haunches, with hand on the backs of their thighs and hop forward to reach a target first (noted by J. Jamieson; see also **mump**).

mun (*mun*) *interj.* literally 'man', but used as an expression of annoyance or impatience and as an emphatic interjection – 'sit doon, mun', 'och, gie'd a rest mun', 'Deh say you say yowe, mun, Deh say me say mei, An when ee can, come ben the hoose, an hev a cup o tei' [IWL], also used more generally – 'Mun, wumman, what div ee think ee're daein?' (cf. **man**).

mun (*mun*) *v., arch.* must (alternative form for **maun**, noted by E.C. Smith).

munch (*munch*) *v., arch.* to grumble, sulk (also **mumge** and **moonge**).

Mundell (*mun-del*) *n.* **Adam** 'Addy' (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at the corner of Drumlanrig Place with the Loan in the mid-1900s.

mune see **muin**

munelicht see **moonlicht**

munga (*mung-ga*) *n., arch.* a helpless of useless person (noted by J. Jamieson).

Mungo Wulson's (*mung-gō-wul-sinz*) *n.* grocer's shop at the foot of the Howegate (No. 1) in the late 19th century. The business was previously on Silver Street. The Howegate location had earlier been where Post Office was. Mungo Wilson's business was carried on by his assistant James Laing's shop and it was later a branch of the Edinburgh-based R.T. Gibson chain. However, the shop retained the earlier name into the 1950s.

the Municipal Handicap (*thu-mew-ni-see-pul-hawn-dee-kawp*) *n.* race taking place on the Friday of the Common Riding in the late 19th century.

munie (*mu-nee*) *pron.* many – 'is there munie in the box? nut, there's juist mei!' [IWL] (a variation of **monie**).

munni (*mu-ni, -na*) *contr.* mustn't, must not – 'Eer gettin tae be a big lass now, and ee mu'na sit like that' [BB] (variant of **mauni** with several spelling variations).

Munro (*mun-rō*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1834) son of William, he continued the rope-making business of his father. In 1861 he was still living with his parents and siblings at 1 Bourtree Place. He married Christina Govenlock and their children inclided: Mary (b.1871); and William Alexander (b.1873), who was a chemist. **Daniel** (b.1831/2) from Ireland, he was appointed Superintendent of the Roxburghshire Constabulary by the new Town Council in 1861. In the 1861 census he was living on Jedburgh High Street with his wife Elizabeth and children Janet, Archibald, Helen and Daniel. He was given an increased police force to improve law and order on the streets of Hawick. In 1865 he gave evidence at the trial of the men charged with robbing the Museum. He was dismissed in 1867 and charged with breach of trust and embezzlement. **Eliza** (b.1829/30) daughter of Congrgational minister and rope-maker William. She was mistress of the Infants' School on Buccleuch Street in 1852. **John** (17th C.) listed among the subscribers for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the John, married to Isobel Henderson, whose children born in Hawick included: Helen (b.1680); William (b.1683); and Agnes (b.1687). **Robert** (1868–1955) born in Alness, he was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Edinburgh University. Admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1893, he became King's Counsel in 1910. He was Liberal M.P. for Wick 1910–18 and Liberal M.P. for Roxburgh and Selkirk after 1918–22, the first such M.P. after the Border Burghs constituency was dissolved. He was Privy Counsellor from 1913 and Lord Advocate 1913–16, before becoming Secretary of State for Scotland 1916–22. He later became Lord Alness, Chief Justice Clerk. He was created Baron Alness on his retirement from the bench in 1933. He was later Lord-in-Waiting to King George VI and awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. He opened the War Memorial in the Park at a special ceremony in 1920. **Rev. William** (1798/9–1883) rope-maker from Berwick who became Congregational Church minister for around 40 years. In Pigot's 1825/6 directory he was a rope and twine maker and flax dresser on the High Street. He witnessed a baptism for weaver Charles Scott in 1826. He appears to have first become minister of the newly (re-)formed congregation in 1836, which faltered for several years, with a 2nd splinter Church also forming in 1842. In Pigot's 1837 directory he was a rope-make at the East Port and in the 1841 census he was at 'Eastend' and still a rope-maker. By 1851 he was at 1 Bourtree Place and minister of the 'Cong. Union Chapel'. In Slater's 1852 directory he was still listed as a roper-maker, and separately as minister of the Independent Chapel on Melgund Place. In 1847 he invited John Rutherford of Kelso to preach at a series of prayer meetings in Hawick, which took place in the Spring of 1848, ultimately lasted for 7 weeks, and led to the founding of the Evangelical Union Kirk in Hawick (the present Congregational Kirk). However, some dispute led to him to withdraw his support from this 'mission', hence the forming of the E.U. Kirk, separate from his own. He was Chairman of the Parochial Board for 20 years and active in public service. He was also first Vice-President of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society. In 1866 he donated to the Museum 'part of the bourtree which formed one of the ancient boundaries of Hawick and in 1867 he donated 4 copper coins. He was noted for courageously visiting the sick and dying during the 1849 cholera epidemic, as a result of which he was given a public funeral when he died. He was succeeded as minister in 1873 by Rev. W.L. Walker, by which time the congregation must have been dwindling. He is probably the William Munro who is recorded in about 1874 as owner of the 'particate lands' that had earlier been owned by Robert Herkness. He married Alison, daughter of Yeddie Smail. Their children included: Alexander (b.1826); Eliza (b.1830), who was an infant teacher; Adam (b.1834), who continued the rope-making business; Agnes (b.c.1837); Alison (b.c.1839); Margaret ('Maggie', b.c.1842); William Alexander (b.c.1844); Charles (b.c.1847); Mary (b.c.1850); and an unnamed son who died in 1840. He may also have had a son John who, along with 2 other Hawick men, was in a tweed manufacturing partnership in Cork (but there may be confusion over the name). A portrait of him exists. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery (with ropemaker symbols). **William Alexander** (b.c.1844) son of Rev. William, he grew up on Bourtree Place. He was a clerk at Thomas Purdom & Sons. He was connected with Allars Kirk for its last 5 decades, being Session Clerk. He was described as being 'notable for his fine appearance'. In 1861 he donated war dress from

New Zealand to the Museum (also written 'Monroe').

munsie (*mun-see*) *n., arch.* someone deserving contempt, a monstrosity, fright, sight, spectacle – '...an aamaist the whole road-end cam oot-ther-oot ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie' [ECS] (from French 'monsieur'; mainly from the Scottish North-east).

munt (*mun'*) *v., arch.* to mount – 'The leikes o yon's no ti be munteet at a teerin kip ...' [ECS], to trim hosiery work – 'Some weemen 'took in stairs teh wesh' and others munteet at h'yim, and 'toltin' was common' [HAST1958] (also **mount**).

muntibank see **muntybank**

muntin (*mun'-in*) *n., arch.* a bundle of finished hosiery work – 'The munteen is the bundle of work so completed' [ECS].

muntybank (*mun-tee-, mun'-ee-bawngk*) *n., arch.* a mountebank, itinerant quack, charlatan, trickster – 'Like siller muntybanks they spring ...' [DH] (many spelling variants exist, see also **mounteback**).

murder (*mur-dur*) *adj.* pathetic, intolerable, very annoying – 'ee're murder, yowe', also occasionally said in an endearing way.

Murderdean Sike (*mur-durdeen-sīk*) *n.* small stream just to the south of the Note o the Gate. It rises on the southern slopes of Dog Knowe and forms part of the headwaters of the Caddroun Burn, and hence the Liddel (the origin of the name is unclear).

murder polis (*mur-dur-po-lees*) *interj.* mock call to the police, used as an axclamation of consternation, or often ironically – 'hei shouts 'murder polis' whenever onybody tries ti get near eet', *adj.* pathetic, annoying – 'her performance was murder polis' (the same as 'murder').

murders (*mur-durz*) *n., pl.* Hawick was once a very much more violent place than today. Murders are recorded at least in the years: 1813 (near Kirkton); 1814 (Mill Port); 1824 (Kirkton); 1861 (St. George's Lane); 1867 (the Slitrig); 1875 (Kirk Wynd); 1888 (the Loan); and 1906 (Howegate and High Street).

Murdie (*mur-dee*) *n.* **Henry** (b.1830/1) son of David, he was farmer at Lanton Mains. He was a registered voter in Bedrule Parish.

Murdostoun (*mur-do-stoon*) *n.* lands in Lanarkshire, formerly held by the Scotts of Buccleuch, also known as 'Murdieston' and earlier as 'Murthockstoun' and other variants. Sir Richard Scott of Rankilburn and Murdieston swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. He acquired the barony through marriage to the heiress of Inglis of Murdieston. In 1446 Sir Walter Scott exchanged these lands for those of half of Branxholme with Inglis of Manor – 'Scots-hall he left standing alone, And went to live at Mordistoun; And there a brave House he did rear, Which to this time it doth appear; Several ages after, he did these Lands excamb, With Inglis that was the Laird of Branksom' [CWS] (also written 'Murthockstone' and variants; it is 'Murthouston' in 1426, 'Murthostoune', 'Murthastoun' and 'Muirthoustoun' in 1431 and 'Murthowstoun' in 1446).

Murdoch (*mur-doch*) *n.* **Robert** (19th C.) married Marion Greig in Wilton in 1847.

Murelton (*mew-rel-tin*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Muryelton' in the c.1376 rental roll. It had a special status 'tenetur de domino in capite per humagium reddendo'. The location is uncertain.

Muremaw see **Moormaw**

murlin (*mur-lin*) *n., arch.* a young lamb's skin after it has recently been shorn – 'The flesh of a starveling sheep that dies of weakness and disease; ...the skins of such sheep are termed *murts* or *murlings*' [JL].

murmur (*mur-mur*) *v., arch.* to complain about – 'He never murmured at their death; he looked upon children as gifts for a time' [RM].

murn (*murn*) *v., arch.* to moan, grumble, lament – 'I am trublet; I am bowet doun gritly: I gae murnin' a' the daye lang' [HSR], 'It's for that puir dumb beist I murn, It's end is near, ye see' [WiSp], 'I murn in my compleenin an' mak' ane noyse' [HSR], '...Murnin in tongues man kent afore His first word was let-fa, They keen and souch and blaw' [DH], 'Each 'eer, as Januar' – end returns, Ilk yowe and stirkie waefu' murns ...' [DH], *n.* a moan, lamentation (see also **murnit**).

murnin (*mur-nin*) *n., arch.* mourning, grieving – 'But sune we're shot o' murnin, And or the day shall dee ...' [WL].

murnin's (*mur-ninz*) *n., pl., arch.* mourning clothes.

murnit (*mur-nee', -ni'*) *pp., poet.* mourned – 'We hae pipet untill yow, an' ye haena dancet: we hae murnet untill yow, an' ye haena lamentet' [HSR].

Murphy (*mur-fee*) *n.* **Frederick** (19th C.) donated 'siege of Troy and other two books' to the Museum in 1876. **John** (d.1917) oldest of a family of 10 from Lothian Street, he worked at Glebe Mills. He was killed in France during WWI and awarded the Military Medal. **Mick** played rugby for the P.S.A. and Y.M., as well as running at local games, winning many half-mile races before

hanging up his spikes at age 24. He then served as fitness coach for Hawick United, moving to Hawick Royal Albert, where he was manager for 2 spells. **Ronald** 'Ronnie' Hawick man who was a swimming internationalist. He was also the first official President of the 1514 Club in 1977.

Murray see **Earl o Murray**

Murray (*mu-ri*) *n.* **Adam** (15th/16th C.) resident of Muselee. In 1502 John Scott 'in Walls' had remission for stealing a horse from him. **Adam** (17th C.) witness to a baptism for William Scott and Helen Elliot in Hawick in 1639. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes Gledstains and their children included: Rachel (b.1672); and James (b.1689), who was baptised in Kelso. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Templehall on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Mains in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may have been son of James, recorded in Mains in 1682. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Hutton and their children included: William (b.1762); Adam (b.1766); and John (b.1779). **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Mervinslaw in Southdean Parish according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. His occupation appears to be 'Waxdresser' or perhaps 'Flaxdresser' (but is hard to read). **Adam** (b.c.1780) driver in Newcastleton according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. Perhaps the same Adam married Helen (or 'Nelly') Oliver and their children, baptised in Castleton Parish, included: David (b.1806); George (b.1808); Janet (b.1810); and William (b.1812). **Adam** (b.1827/8) from Newcastleton, he was a baker at 41 High Street. His wife was Ann and their children included Thomas, Christina, Margaret and James. He could be the Adam who in 1865 donated 2 coins to the Museum. **Adam** (1835–1922) born in Hawick, son of William and Agnes Stevenson. He was a member of the Hawick Dramatic Club. He emigrated to Ontario, living in Waterloo Township and Galt, where he worked as a spinner and tobacconist. He firstly married Lillias, daughter of Francis Napier Scott and secondly married Mary Frances Dobbin. He had 10 children in Canada and was buried in Bridgeport Free Cemetery, Kitchener, Ontario. **Agnes** (17th C.) listed at Todshawhaugh among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Agnes** (b.1806/7) grocer on the Loan. She was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 she was living with her husband William, a woollen spinner and their children. In 1851 she was a widow, living at about 11 Loan with her children Thomas, Adam, William, Agnes and Robert. It is not known what her maiden name was. **Agnes** (b.1822/3) straw hat maker in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 she was living with her sisters Jane (also a straw hat maker) and Margaret (draper and spirit dealer) and brother William (surgeon) at about 1 South Hermitage Street. In 1851 she was a milliner, living with her sisters Margaret and Jane. **Agnes** (1829–1916) daughter of Andrew of Spittal Tower. She married railway guard James Lambert and later kept a washhouse at 29 Wellogate Place. Her daughter Helen kept up the wash-house. **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded in 1428/9 when he gave a sasine at the command of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He may have been an officer or bailie for the Baron or Earl, or possibly he held the rights of the Barony while the heir to Drumlanrig was a minor. He is probably the 'Sandris of murray' on an assize for lands in Bemersyde in 1425. He is also probably the 'Alexandrum de Murrase' who was on the inquest for the lands of Eilrig in 1426. Probably the same 'Alexandro de Murray' witnessed the 1431 document transferring Heap from the Langlands' to the Scotts; in his attestation to the same transfer he is 'Alysander off Murray off Cranstoun'. In 1432 he witnessed a charter for lands in Sprouston being granted to Thomas Cranston of that Ilk and another for William Cranston being granted Nether Crailing in 1434. In 1443 he is 'Alexander 'de Moravia' of Cranston when witness to a charter for William Cranston of Crailing. **Alexander** (d.bef. 1485) Rector of Hawick. He was 2nd son of John of Philiphaugh, brother of Patrick of Falahill and uncle of John, 'the Outlaw Murray'. As a cleric, he was sometimes referred to as 'Master'. He was mentioned regularly in the Exchequer Rolls from at least 1460, being King's Receiver and then Clerk of the Chancery from 1465. He was Clerk and Director of the Chancery of Scotland in 1477. He was also one of the Auditors of the Exchequer and a Canon of Moray from at least 1464. His name appears between 1476 and 1482 as Rector of Hawick. In 1476/7 he was listed as Rector of Hawick and Directory of the Chancery when he has a charter for lands in Berwick. In 1479 he brought an action against David Scott of Buccleuch for the sum of 44 pounds of tax belonging to the church, but collected by Scott; there is no record of how this was resolved. Also in 1479 he was assigned the 'grassum' for part of the lands of 'Warmwod' in

Ettrick Ward. He was listed as 'rectore de Hawik' when he witnessed a charter for James Hunter, Rector of Cranston. In 1482 he was also recorded as Rector of 'Petty and Brachly' when witness to an Inverness-shire document (along with the Rector of Ettrick Forest and others). About 1484 he appears to have himself been 'rector of The Forest' (i.e. Yarrow Kirk), and was still Director of the Chancery. His brother William is mentioned in 1485, by which time he was deceased. In 1536/7 it is written that John Scott took over as Vicar of Hawick following the death of Alexander Murray; however, this must either be an error or a later man of the same name. **Alexander** of Orchard (16th C.) recorded in 1575/6 making a complainant regarding 'mails' for Elibank. It is unclear how he was related to other Murrays, but he was surely connected with the Murrays of Blackbarony. **Alexander** (d.1682) son and heir of Sir Robert of Priestfield. In 1672 he was served heir to his father's lands in Hawick. This was explicitly the annual rent of 600 merks for the 20 husbandlands of lands in the east of the Town of Hawick and 8 husbandlands of land in the west of Hawick. It is unclear where these lands were, why they were owned by Murrays, and what happened to them. He married Janet, daughter of James Rocheid of Inverleith. He was succeeded by his son Sir Alexander of Melgum (1682–1713), who married Grizel, daughter of Patrick Kynynmound of that Ilk. **Alexander** (b.c.1790) from Brownmuir in Selkirkshire, he was a cattle dealer in Lilliesleaf. He lived with his brothers William (a teacher) and Walter (an agricultural labourer) on the Loan in 1841 and on the south side of Main Street in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Janet and their children included Thomas, Jessie, Margaret and John W. He was still alive in 1861, although a widower. **Alexander** (b.c.1830) probably son of Charles, he was living with his parents at Southfieldgate in 1841. He was a groom living in the household of cattle dealer James Scott on Slitrig Crescent in 1851. In 1854 he married Joan Broadwood, who was cook in the same household in 1851; she was daughter of William Broadwood and Mary Shiel, born in Selkirk. They probably emigrated to Canada soon afterwards, living in Maryborough Township, Ontario with his wife's siblings Andrew and Isabella. **Alexander Davidson** (1840–1907) son of Thomas, clothier in Denholm and Hawick, with his mother being Mary Scott, daughter of Charles Scott, Hawick linen manufacturer. He was younger brother of Sir J.A.H. He was an apprentice at the Hawick Advertiser and was local correspondent for the Southern Reporter. He was a prominent member of the Hawick Mutual Improvement Society. He left Hawick in 1862 to become editor of the Peeblesshire Advertiser. He later was editor of the Fife Journal and Dumfries Courier, before becoming editor of the Newcastle Daily Journal, a position he held for 37 years. He read four papers to the Archæological Society in the early 1860s and he joined the members on their excursion to Hexham in 1876. He married Elizabeth Stuart Honeyman of Cupar, and she died in 1926, aged 81. They had 7 children. He published a story 'Charnwood; or, lost, found and faithful!' in 1876, set in the Borders in the mid-19th century, and a novel 'The Barringtons' in 1908. He is probably the 'Mr Alexander Murray, Edinburgh' who donated to the Museum, sometime before 1865, 15 foreign and British coins and 29 Roman coins. **Andrew** of Blackbarony (16th C.) son of John, who was Burgess of Edinburgh, and died at Flodden. He was a great-grandson of John of Philiphaugh. There was a 'retour of service' for him to inherit his father's lands in 1513/4, with a special dispensation because of his age. In 1541 he claimed the tenancy of the Crown lands of the wester side of 'Warmwod', 'alias Quhitehauch Braa' (in Ettrick), then occupied by Walter Scott in Synton; he also claimed Priesthope in Ettrick and Glenypet in Yarrow. He was one of the 4 'curators' of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1564/5 he was listed (on the Buccleuch side) on the bond between the Scotts and the Kers, and his support was also mentioned in the 1568/9 bond. He firstly married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Lockhart, and had a daughter Marion, who married James Pringle of Whytbank. He secondly married Grizel Beaton, widow of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, and was thus Sir Walter's step-father. Their children were: Sir John of Blackbarony; Andrew; Sir Gideon of Elibank; William of Dunerne and Newton; Elizabeth, who married James Bothwick of Newbyres and Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield; and Agnes, who married her cousin Patrick Murray of Falahill, but was mentioned in a potential marriage contract in 1568/9, part of the resolution of the feud between the Kers and the Scotts. He is probably the Andrew of Blackbarony whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1573. **Andrew** (17th C.) possibly the father of Andrew of Spittal Tower. He is said to have come from the Braemar area, and refusing to join the force under his superior, the Earl of Mar, he

was forced to flee south, where he joined a troop of horsemen under Douglas of Cavers. Whether this was during the rebellion of 1715 or earlier is unclear. James A.H. says that his principles had the consequence of 'his house burned down, his property destroyed, and his cattle and flocks carried off and slaughtered, he himself barely escaped with his life', and was given a farm on the Cavers estate; he added that 'the writer is proud to add that his descendants still continue faithful to the Puritan principles and political liberalism for which their ancestors siffered'. **Andrew** (17th C.) married 'Heilling' Hogg in Ashkirk Parish in 1641. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1648 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Douglas. He married Margaret Scoon and their children included Adam (b.1643), Helen (b.1646) and Isobel (b.1654). His wife's name was recorded as Janet in 1646. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Anderson and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1671. The witnesses were John Elliot and William Gray. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Kirndean in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Andrew** 'The Hazel Dog o the Toor' (1715–77) second son of John and brother of John (and ancestor of Sir James A.H.). He carried on running the farm tenanted by his father, Spittal Tower. He is recorded as gardener at Tower in 1753 when one of his children was baptised. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Spottiswood, who came from an old Melrose family (her sister Isobel married James Hood of Dryburgh, ancestor of the Hoods of Lilliesleaf). Their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, were: Elizabeth (b.1747), who emigrated to Canada; Isabel (b.1751); Andrew (b.1753); William (b.1754); Jane (b.1756); John (b.1758); Helen; James (b.1764); Agnes (b.1767); and Mary (1770/1–1845). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Inglis and their children included: Thomas (b.1775); and Andrew (b.1777). He may be the spinner whose child died in Hawick in 1809. **Andrew** (1753–94) eldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Spottiswood. He was a tenant farmer, with farms leased from the Dicksons of Hassendeanburn, first Westerhouses and then Newton. He was also tenant at Spittal Tower, like his father. In 1791 he was recorded at 'Spittalhall' when one of his children was baptised in Wilton Parish. In 1789 he married Isabella Henderson of Bonchester and she died in 1841/2 (although she was still living with her son William in Hawick in 1841). There is a story about him finding a box of gold when ploughing the fields at Westerhouses. He is supposed to have said to his wife 'I am just going to shave and take it down to the Burn', and then he delivered it to Mr. Dickson, who rewarded him with a year's free rent. His children were: Andrew (1781–1848), who emigrated to Australia; Jean, who died young; James (b.c.1785), who married Christine Winthrope of Hawick and was Sir J.A.H.'s grandfather; William (b.1789), stockingmaker and merchant of Hawick; Elizabeth (or 'Betsy'), who married whipmaker Michael Ogilvy; Jane (b.1791), who married William Clerk; and John (b.1793), who died young. Several of his children were christened in Wilton Parish. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) servant at Myredykes according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. He may have been younger brother of John, who was there in 1799. **Andrew** (1781–1848) eldest child of Andrew of Spittal Tower. He was an agricultural labourer in Oxnam Parish. It is possible he is the Andrew recorded at Gatehousecote on the 1801 Militia ballot in Hobkirk Parish. He married Isabella Cranston (whose sister was the grandmother of Cogsmill teacher Andrew Oliver); she died in 1832, aged 48 and is buried at Oxnam. After his wife's death he emigrated with his family to Australia. Their children included: Robert (1811–92), who married Jane Blair and was buried at 'Haning' near Bendemeer, New South Wales; Margaret Ann (1813–39), who died on the voyage to Australia; Andrew (1815–46), who became ship's master and was lost at sea; Isabella (1817–98); William (1819–76), who died at sea; Elizabeth (1821–77); and Jane (b.1824). He died near Melbourne. **Andrew** (b.c.1783) farmer at Old Castleton in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He was also listed there in 1841. His wife was Janet and their children included George and John. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) servant at Eilrig. His name was added to the Militia ballot in Roberton Parish n 1806. **Andrew** (1819/20–1907) born in Kirkton Parish, he moved to Hobkirk Parish with his father, who was a hind at Ruletownhead. In 1851 he was an agricultural labourer at Hallrule Mill and in 1861 was a ploughman at Kirknowe. In 1857 he married Betsy, the eldest daughter of the miller at Hallrule, James Laidlaw; she died in 1906. Both he and his wife died at Forkins and are buried at Hobkirk. Their children were: Isabella (b.1857), who died aged 5; and William (b.1858). **Andrew** (b.1821/2) son of William and brother of William and John. In the 1840s he

opened a school in a room at the top of Baker Street. He later left for college, and the school was continued by his brother John, moving to the old East Bank Kirk. He returned later to assist his brother William in running the much larger school, which moved to 8 Kirkgate (i.e. St. Mary's Place). They were living at 7 Kirkgate in 1861, presumably next to the school. This eventually became St. Mary's and ultimately Trinity. **Andrew** (1823–82) son of weaver and merchant William. He was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Nichol's Close and in 1851 at 3 Back Row. He married Isabella Brown and their children included Jane, Helen, William and John. **Anne** (1694–1737) daughter of Bennet, Laird of Chesters, she married her cousin John Murray, who was the Duke of Buccleuch's tenant at Unthank, and died in 1728. In 1734 she moved to Hawick, where she died. Her son James (b.1713) emigrated to North Carolina in 1735, and is an ancestor of Franklin D. Roosevelt. **Sir Archibald** of Blackbarony (d.bef. 1634) son of Sir John. He was knighted by James VI when he was young, and was made a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. He married Margaret Maule, a descendant of the house of Panmure. Their children were: Sir Alexander, 2nd Baronet; Walter of Halmire; Robert, ancestor of the Murrays of Murray's Hall; Margaret, who married Sir John Hope; Bethia, who married Sir William Forbes of Craigievor and secondly Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhone; Helen, who married Sir John Carstairs; and Elizabeth, who married William Scott of Mangerton. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1719 he was herd at Hislop. He married Bessie Black and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1719, with witnesses 'Mr' Thomas Hume in Commonside, Robert Scott, tenant in Falnash and Archibald Scott in Hislop. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1733 when he married Betty Little. Archibald (b.1744) was probably his son. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Denholm, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. He was probably related to James (grandfather of Sir James A.H.), a tailor in Hawick, who learned his trade in Denholm. **Archibald** (19th C.) married Agnes Park in Hawick in 1844. **Cameron** 'Cammie' (1975–) son of Ernie, from Jedburgh and June, he was born in Hawick and brought up in Prestonpans and Haddington. After leaving school he joined Hawick R.F.C., being part of their 1996 cup-winning side. He later played professionally for the Borders and Edinburgh before returning to Hawick in 2001/2 and finishing his playing career with Melrose. He was first capped for Scotland in 1998, eventually gaining 24 caps. He works as a P.E. teacher at Berwickshire High School. He married Diane and they have sons Glen and Jack. **Capt.** of Dod (18th C.) recorded as a landowner in Cavers Parish in the 1740s, with land valued at £130. He was also listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. It is unclear what his forename was or how he was related to other Murrays. **Charles** (18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Dryden and their children included: Isobel (b.1770); Robert (b.1772); Charles (b.1776); and Daniel (b.1778). The witnesses in 1776 were the whole congregation. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Armstrong and their children included: Nelly (b.1787); Mary (b.1789); John (b.1791); Charles (b.1792); Thomas (b.1794); Jean (b.1796); David (b.1798); Nanny (b.1800); Janet (b.1802); Elspie (b.1804); Walter (b.1806); and Adam (b.1808). **Charles** (b.c.1805) weaver living at Southfieldgate in 1841. He was a widowed stockingmaker at Orchard in 1851. His wife was Mary and their children included: Charles; Alexander; Betsy; Mary; and Ann. **Charles** (b.1809/10) from Kirkton Parish, he was an agricultural labourer in Hobkirk Parish. He was living at Wolfelee in 1841 and Wolfhopelee in 1851. In 1861 he was a hedger at Blacklee Cottages. He married Janet Oliver in Southdean in 1835. Their children, mostly baptised in Southdean, included: Jane (or Jean, b.1836); Violet (b.1839); Elliot (b.1841), baptised in Hobkirk; Helen (b.1843); William (b.1845); and Janet (b.1850). **Charles Oliver** (1842–1923) son of Thomas and Mary Scott, he was born in Denholm. Brother of Sir James, he was known as an engraver. He worked as a clerk in a woollen factory in Hawick until the age of 21. He then attended the Edinburgh School of Design, working by day as a lithographer. He was Gold and Silver Medalist at the Royal Scottish Academy School. He settled in London in 1868, being on the staff of 'Punch and Judy'. In London he became an engraver and was a founder member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers. He first exhibited his plates in the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1878. He also worked on some local projects, including the reproduction of Tom Scott's 'Return to Hawick', and some original etchings of Hawick, for example images of the old Town Hall and St. Mary's Kirk. There is also a well-known picture of Sir Walter Scott's Tomb

at Dryburgh Abbey. He married Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Archibald Campbell from Glasgow and they had 7 children. He died in Croydon. **Christina** nee Winthrope (18th/19th C.) daughter of Hawick writer (i.e. lawyer) Thomas. She married a Mr. Stewart and became widowed. A story is told of how she met her new husband James Murray. Apparently she dreamt she was walking in her father's garden at the Wheathole and there met a man she did not recognise, but then saw him in East Bank Kirk (built on the site of the garden), later was introduced to him and eventually they were married. The marriage was in 1806. Her name is also recorded as 'Christian'. **David** (b.1704) son of David, he was born in Ewes Parish. He lived at Whisgills farm in Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Murray (b.1716). Their children included: Elizabeth; Agnes (b.1740); David (b.1743); John (b.1746); William Easton (b.1749); Jean (b.1751), who married Andrew Kyle; and Thomas (b.1754). **David** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Nixon and their children included: John (b.1781); Adam (b.1781); and Elizabeth (b.1783). **David** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His unnamed child was baptised in 1786. **David** (c.1770–1841) son of James and Anne Dalrymple. He was a joiner at Teindside and perhaps also in the Borthwick valley. In 1799 he was listed at Teindside on the ballot for the Militia. His wife Mary Anderson died in 1819, aged 43. In 1820 he secondly married Mary Wilson, daughter of a Hawick blacksmith. The Murray family living at Mossyknowe in 1841 are probably his widow Mary and children James (a journeyman joiner), Henry, David and John. **David** (1791/2–1815) son of Thomas, tenant at Whisgills. He was described as 'six feet six inches high; and to a majestic and well-proportioned person, he joined the mildest dispositions of mind'. He died aged 23. **David** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their daughter Jane Weir was baptised in 1838. **David** (b.1793/4) from Oxnam Parish, he was a woollen handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at about 1 Millport with his family and mother-in-law Jean Renwick and in 1851. In 1861 he was at '27 High St, 2nd Back House. He married Rosina Renwick and their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: John (b.1837); Jean (b.1838); Alison (b.1840); James (b.1842); Catherine Miller (b.1844); Elizabeth (b.1845); Alexander (b.1848/9); Robert (b.1851); Helen (b.1853/4); and Rosina (b.1855/6). **David** (b.c.1800) stocking weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 42 or 44 High Street. His children included David, William, Andrew and James. **David** (b.c.1800) from Ireland, he was a framework knitter in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 42 or 44 High Street and in 1851 was living at about the Crown Close on the High Street, with his family as well as his brother-in-law and sister-in-law Robert and Martha Hardie. He married Helen Hardie and their children included David, William, Andrew, James, George and Isabella. **David** (b.1819/20) probably son of David. He was a woollen framework knitter living at 4 Teviot Crescent in 1851 and at Wilton Dean in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included David, Andrew, Walter, Adam and Thomas. **David** (1832/3–83) son of James, he was tenant at Whisgills, like his father. He married Elizabeth Robson, who died in 1896, aged 54. Their children included Jessie Temple (1877/8–1938) and probably James who also farmed at Whisgills. They are buried at Ettleton. **David** (1870/1–1911) youngest son of William, teacher at St. Mary's School. He trained as a doctor at Edinburgh University and became assistant to Dr. James Brydon in the Sandbed. He later married Dr. Barydon's daughter Mary. He then worked in Dumbarton and Edinburgh, but returned to Hawick as partner to Dr. Brydon about 1901. He carried on for a few years after Brydon's death in 1905, later taking on Dr. Samuel Davidson as a new partner, but dying himself not long after, aged only 40. He left 2 daughters. **E. Judith** local art teacher. In 2009, along with Lesley Fraser, she produced the booklet 'Hawick Common Riding, An Illustrated Guide', as well as the children's version 'The Kidz Guide', distributed to senior primary pupils. 'My First Common Riding Book', aimed at nursery and primary school children followed. **Ebenezer** (19th C.) resident of Edinburgh. He loaned several items for the Museum's temporary exhibition in 1866, including arms. It seems likely that he had a local connection. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Elliot** (18th/19th C.) married Violet Elliot in 1805 in Southdean, and she died at Bonchester. Their children included Charlotte (who married Adam Bell from Camptown), Charles (who worked at Wolfelee), Walter (farm servant, who died at Old Jethart) and John (servant at Wauchope and hedger for Minto estate). **Elliot** (b.c.1840) from Hobkirk Parish.

He took over as blacksmith at Chesters from his uncle John Waugh in the early 1870s. He remained as blacksmith for more than 30 years, so that between him, his uncle and his uncle's father (Robert), they had been blacksmiths at Chesters for about 95 years. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scoon and their children included: Janet (b.1670); Margaret (b.1674); and Marie (b.1675). The witnesses in 1674 were John Murray and John Scoon (who may have been fathers or brothers of the couple). He could be the Francis born in 1643 to Alaexander and 'Manie' Scott. **Frank James** (d.1943) younger brother of J.E.D. He was a plumber, like his father. He married Mary Dickie, and had 2 children, John Archibald Campbell (who worked in hosiery) and Mary Margaret. **Gavin P.** (19th/20th C.) 4th man to serve as Secretary for the Congregational Kirk. **George** (17th C.) weaver at Whitehaugh in Wilton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. Perhaps the same George, from Wilton, married Jane Wright and had a son James baptised in Hawick in 1683. The witnesses were John Henderson and James Halliday. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Castleton, recorded along with John on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. John's name came first and so was presumably his elder brother or father. **George** (b.1803/4) from Castleton Parish, he was shepherd at Ruletownnead in 1861. He probably took over as shepherd there from his father, and was likely brother of Andrew. His wife was Jane and she had a son John Hume from a previous marriage. They had a daughter Jane. **George** (b.c.1810) grocer on the Howegate, probably at No. 16. He later worked as a mason's labourer. He married Helen Tully and their children included Agnes, George, Janet and David. **George** (b.1806/7) from Castleton Parish, he was a shoemaker journeyman in Hawick. He was living at about 43 High Street in 1841 and on the Kirk Wynd in 1851. His wife was Sarah and their children included Helen and Ann. **George** (19th C.) shepherd of Allanhaughmill. From about 1848 he was one of the first Trustees of Hawick Congregational (then Evangelical) Kirk. He could be the agricultural labourer listed at Haysike in 1841, with wife Margaret and children John, Thomas and Helen. **George Oliver** (b.1857) younger son of local historian Robert. In 1863 he presented to the Museum an amulet found in the Glebe allotments. He provided a horn mull (or perhaps the snuff) for the Snuffing in 1889. He became a doctor in Tunnel City, Wisconsin. He married Sarah Johnstone and their children were Robert Oliver and Agnes Ariska. **George Malcolm** 'Malcolm', C.B.E. (1937/8–) educated at Hawick High School, he qualified as a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in 1961. He was a Director of the Scottish Life Assurance Company and President of the Faculty of Actuaries 1994–96. He was awarded a C.B.E. in 1995. He has been President of the Callants' Club and Hawick R.F.C., as well as honorary secretary of Edinburgh Borderers R.F.C. and involved with the Scottish Sports Council, the General Teaching Council of Scotland and Craiglockhart College. **Sir Gideon** of Elibank (d.1621) 3rd son of Andrew of Blackbarony and brother of Sir John of Blackbarony. His mother was Grizel Beaton, widow of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, and thus he was half-brother to Sir Walter Scott, 10th Laird of Buccleuch. Sir Walter owed him 'males' for the lands of Glenpyet in his last testament of 1574. In 1592 he was 'of Glenpoyte' when he served as surety for William Scott of Hartwoodmyres and Walter Scott of Stirches. In 1594 he was 'Jedion Murray of Glenpint' among the 180 or so followers of Sir James Johnstone who had a 'respite' for their role at Dryfe Sands the year before. He may have been educated for the church and was 'chantour' of Aberdeen. In 1590 along with John of Blackbarony, Patrick of Falahill and other Murrays he was put under caution not to harm Robert Scott of Haining and James Scott, 'callit Mekle Jame Eister'. He is probably the 'Mr. Gedioun Murray' who witnessed a document in Edinburgh for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1591. In about 1591 he killed a man called Aitchison. In 1592, along with Walter Scott of Goldielands, he was given a commission to 'demolish the houses and fortalices of Harden and Dryhoip', because of Walter Scott of Harden's involvement in the Falkland Raid. He is probably the 'Jedion Murray of Glenpint' listed among the supporters of Sir James Johnstone at Dryfe Sands in 1593 and about the same time he was 'of Glenpoyte' when he was surety for William Scott of Hartwoodmyres and Walter Scott of Stirkshaws. In 1594 he was 'Mr. Gedeon Murray of Glenpoytte' when he witnessed a document for the Duke of Lennox and also witnessed a bond of 'manrent' for the Beatties to Sir Walter Scott, signed in Hawick in 1595. In 1595 the King confirmed a charter granting him 'Elebank, or Eleburne, in the forest and Lordship of Ettrick'. In 1596/7 Sir Walter of Buccleuch granted him the lands of Crichton, this being signed in Hawick.

He was Provost of Crichton, this patronage later going to the Earl of Buccleuch. In 1597 he was a contract with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme regarding profits on lands in Peeblesshire. In 1598 he was procurator for Sir Walter scott of Branxholme in a claim that Sir Walter should be responsible for Walter Scott of Harden. In 1598 he acted as commissioner to Sir Walter Scott in a contract with the Homes of Wedderburn regarding the lands of Whitsome, and witnessed a charter at Branxholme in 1599. In 1598/9 he resigned the lands of Easter and Wester Deloraine and Carterhaugh to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1599 he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. In 1602 he and his brother John were responsible for removing Scott of Hundleshope and others from lands belonging to Stewart of Traquair, and he was also surety for Robert Scott of Thirlestane. Also in 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. Additionally he was surety for Robert Scott of Thirlestane in 1602. He was still witnessing documents for Scott of Buccleuch in 1603. In 1604 he and other Murrays had a caution not to harm the Stewarts of Traquair and elsewhere. He was knighted in 1605 and appointed as one of the 5 Scottish Commissioners given responsibility to ruthlessly carry out the pacification of the Borders. In 1606 he added lands of Langshaw (in Elwand Water) and Whytbank (in Selkirkshire) to his estates. In 1607 he was mentioned in a Melrose document relating to the lands of Langshaw (where he is 'Jedeane' and is referred to in relation to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch as 'beand full sister and brother bairnes'). In 1608 he was appointed to ensure that the Presbytery of Jedburgh elected 'a constant moderator', against the wishes of the ministers. In 1608 (although the date may be suspect) he received the teinds of Hawick Kirk in a 'tack' by Rev. William Fowler, with the constent of Lord Scott of Buccleuch. This was to last for his lifetime and then 19 more years. In 1610 he became a Privy Councillor and Comptroller and was named to the Commission for keeping peace in Selkirkshire. He served on the Judiciary Court in Jedburgh in 1611. He represented Selkirkshire in Parliament in 1612. In 1613 he was appointed Treasurer Depute and created Lord Elibank. In 1614 he was made a Burgess of both Edinburgh and Glasgow (gratis). He was Depute-Treasurer for the Justices who prosecuted the Earl of Orkney in 1615. He made preparations for the Royal visit to Scotland in 1617. He was appointed as a Commissioner for the Middle Shires in 1618. He appears to have been a willing instrument of the King in imposing Episcopacy on the Scottish people. In 1621 he was accused of abusing his office by Sir James Stewart of Orkney, and it is suggested that he may have poisoned himself over the disgrace. He married Margaret, daughter of Dionis Pentland. He was succeeded by his son Sir Patrick, 1st Lord Elibank of Ettrick Forest, while Walter was another son. A marriage contract of 1611 exists between his daughter Agnes ('Muckle Mou'd Meg') and William Scott of Harden – 'The Laird o' Elibank, ee to ee Wi' Wat o' Harden could never see'[WL]. **Gideon** (1772/3–1839) resident of Coltersclueh Toll. He married Margaret Oliver (1778/9–1843). They are buried at Teviothead. **Gideon** (b.c.1795) handloom weaver in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was at about 10 Whitchester Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included James, Jane, Adam and Andrew. **Gordon F.** (20th C.) Town Hall Legal Assistant 1958–60 and Depute Town Clerk 1960–62. **Graeme** (d.2000) well known reciter, brother of Philip. **Harold James Ruthven** (1868–1955) son of Sir James A.H. He was known as an educationalist, inspector of schools, chess historian and champion of left-handedness. He wrote an article 'The Family of Sir James Murray' in the 1928 Archæological Society Transactions and a biographical sketch of his father's life in the 1934 Transactions. He also provided family-related notes to James Haining for his monumental inscriptions. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Synton Mill. In 1643, along with Margaret Thomson, she was punished by the Ashkirk Session for losing their tempers; they were forced to stand in linen sheets 'at the kirke dure in tyme the people is ingathering, next to ye pillar, and to pay ilk ane of them, 12s, otherways umquhile they do not, they are to be put in the jouggs all the time frae the people convenes till they go home again'. **Helen** (b.c.1780) grocer in Newcastleton, listed in 1837. In 1841 she was at about 2 Langholm Street. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was married to Ann Bell and they had several children baptised at Netherraw and Upper Raw. Their children included Adam (b.1795), Robert (b.1797), Betty (b.1799), James (b.1802), Margaret (b.1806) and George (b.1806). **James** of Bowhill (d.1513) recorded in about 1529 in the Selkirk Protocol Books. He was said to have 'died under the banner of our deceased supreme lord king James IV' in about

1529, when his only daughter and heir Isabel gave the south part of Bowhill to her uncle, Michael Scott of Aikwood, and Michael's son William. Also in 1529 his daughter granted her lands of the west side of Kershope to Michael Scott. This suggests that he had married a sister of Michael Scott of Aikwood. He was probably related to the deceased Thomas of Bowhill recorded in 1539. **James** (15th/16th C.) Rector of Wilton. He witnessed a sasine at Galashiels in 1503 where John Murray of Falahill assigned the Lordship of Ettrick Forest to Queen Margaret. Although it is feasible that a different Wilton is meant, the witnesses included Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and other Borderers. He may have been related to either John of Falahill or the notary, John, who was a Clerk of St. Andrews Diocese. **James** of Falahill (d.c.1529) elder son of John 'the Outlaw'. His sisters Elizabeth, Isabel and Janet married Sir James Douglas of Cavers, Robert Scott of Howpasley and Sir Robert Stewart of Minto, respectively. He held several lands in Selkirkshire and also Peeblesshire. In 1519/20 he resigned 'Eldinghop' (in Yarrow) to Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was on an inquest in Jedburgh in 1523. In 1524/5 he was one of those who promised to help keep order with the newly appointed Warden and Lieutenant of the Borders, the Earl of Angus. He is probably the James recorded in 1526 as Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In 1527 he had an agreement with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme to end their feud; he agreed to forgive the Scotts and their allies for all former killings and spoliation in return for 500 merks Scots, and he also agreed to end his dispute over the lands of Kirkurd. In 1528 he agreed to deliver up all charters etc. relating to Kirkurd and give up any claim to the lands. Also in 1528 he assigned his lands of Lewenshope to his wife. He married Margaret Home and/or a daughter of Sir John Cranston and was succeeded by his son Patrick in 1530. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Sundhope in the Yarrow Valley. He was recorded in 1539/40 as 'layman of the diocese of Glasgow when he was decreed to be within the 4th grade of consanguinity with Marion, daughter of Adam Dalgleish of Deuchar. **James** (16th C.) tenant of Swinstead in Kirkton Parish. In 1581 he was 'in Swynsteids' along with Hector Jardine when they (along with several Elliots) witnessed the sasine for Gavin Gledstains inheriting Stobs from his deceased brother George Gledstains. **Sir James** (17th C.) son of John of Falahill and Philiphaugh. He was knighted by Charles I. In 1628–33 he represented Selkirkshire in Parliament. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton. He died before his father, and his son Sir John succeeded to Philiphaugh. His daughter Janet married James Scott of Gala. **James** (17th C.) married Isobel Shortreed in Ashkirk Parish in 1638. **James** (d.1658) 2nd Earl of Annandale, son of John, 1st Earl. In 1641 he was served heir to his father's 5-pound Chapel lands of Caerlenrig, and also a huge number of other lands. He moved to England and lived quietly there during the Civil War. He married Jean Carnegie, Viscountess of Stormont. He died without issue. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Armstrong and their son William was baptised in 1648. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1656 when his daughter Agnes with Isobel Nixon was baptised in Hawick. This was labelled 'for: in Cavers', making it clear that the couple were unmarried and that at least one of them was from Cavers Parish. The witnesses were Thomas Johnston and William Nixon (probably related to Isobel). **James** (17th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster in Selkirk in 1668. **James** (d.c.1682) recorded as tenant 'in Mains of Liddesdaill' in 1682, when his will is listed at Peebles Commissariot. He was surely related to Adam who was at Mains in 1694. **James** (17th C.) herd at Borthwickshiels in 1683. His daughter Bessie was baptised in Roberton Parish in that year, with witnesses Thomas Elliot and William Elliot (perhaps the tenant in Borthwickshiels and his son, who became Laird of Borthwickbrae). It is possible that he is the James, married to Helen Robson, whose son James was baptised in Roberton in 1686. **Sir James** of Philiphaugh (1655–1708) eldest son of Sir John and Anne Douglas of Cavers. He was served heir to his father in 1677. He was Senator of the College of Justice. He served as M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1678, 1681–82 and 1702–03. He was then Lord Clerk Register. In 1680 he was involved in a dispute with Selkirk over the boundaries of its Common and had a discharge with the Burgh (probably over annual rent) in 1681. In 1684 he was arrested and tried for helping Covenanters. In the 1690s he was part of a commission appointed to manage the estates of James, 2nd Marquess of Douglas. He acted as a Commissioner for assessing the rents of the local farms of the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1694. He contributed £500 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1708, but

died shortly afterwards. He married Anne Hepburn of Blackcastle and secondly married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Don of Newton. His children were: John, who succeeded; James, who died unmarried; Alexander, also died unmarried; Rachel, died unmarried; Anne, married Pringle of Haining; Elizabeth; Jane; and Margaret. He died at Inch. **James** (17th C.) resident of Shielswood in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism in 1689 in Ashkirk Parish for William Coltart and others in 1690 for Walter Wilson and for Thomas Smith. He may be the James who married Helen Nivison and whose son Robert was baptised in 1690, with witnesses Thomas Nivison and Water Coltart. **James** (17th C.) herd at Broadhaugh on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) listed at Newbigging among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Smith in Bedrule Parish in 1698. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Janet Laidlaw and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1702. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Mary Nichol in Roberton in 1702. James (b.1703), John (b.1704), William (b.1706), William (again, b.1707) and Janet (b.1707) may have been his children. **James** (17th/18th C.) herd in Whitfield in about 1708. This was recounted by Robert Cowan, who was at that time a young farm servant of his, when there was a dispute over turf cut on Whitfield 'headroom' for tenants of Langlands. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded as a gardener in Clarilaw in 1711 when his son Robert was baptised. James (b.1710) and John (b.1713) may also have been his children. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm. His daughter Isabel was baptised in 1709. Isabel (b.1701) and Archibald (b.1704), baptised in Cavers, may also have been his children. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Hislop in 1709. His surname is recorded as 'Morrew'. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident at Merrylaw. In 1724 his daughter Bessie was baptised in Cavers Parish. Other children, baptised in Cavers, who were probably his, include Bessie (b.1713), Ann (b.1715) and Ann (again, b.1719). **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Wilton Parish. He was at Burnhead in 1709 and at Newton in 1711. His children included: Jean (b.1709); and William (b.1711). He could be the James who married Elspeth (or Janet) Turnbull in Wilton in 1707. He could also be the James, who married Marion Turnbull in Bedrule in 1703, and whose son Andrew was baptised in Wilton in 1716, or the James, married to Agnes Brown, whose son James was baptised in 1716. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craikshiel in 1718 and Craik in 1720. He probably married Bessie Dickson or Marion 'Dixon' (it is unclear whether these are different women) in Roberton in 1717 and their children included: Bessie (b.1718); and an an unnamed son (b.1720). **James** (18th C.) married Mary or Marion Rutherford in 1726, the marriage recorded in both Bedrule and Hobkirk Parishes. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet 'Blacker' in 1728. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Dykes in 1730 and 1738. His children included Isabel (b.1730) and Adam (b.1738). He may be the James who married Mary (or Marion) Rutherford in 1726, the marriage being recorded in Bedrule and Hobkirk parishes. He could also be the James whose children baptised in Bedrule Parish included James (b.1727), Isabel (b.1736) and Archibald (b.1738). **James** (1713–81) born at Unthank in the Ewes valley, son of James and Ann Bennet. His father died in 1728 and in 1732 the lease of Unthank and Fiddleton were taken by Robert Elliot of Fenwick and Walter Scott (his cousin, farmer at Commonside and uncle of Sir Walter Scott the writer). He then became a merchant's apprentice in London, and emigrated to North Carolina (it is said in 1735, although this is impossibly early, since his wife was only born in 1724), while his mother moved to Hawick in 1734 (where she died). He married his cousin Barbara, daughter of Andrew Bennet of Chesters; probably the same Barbara's 'bride money' was paid in Ancrum Parish in 1744. Their children were Elizabeth Dorothy, Archibald, John, Jean and two children who died in infancy. Elizabeth married Edward Hutchinson Robbins, their daughter Annie Jean Robbins married Joseph Lyman, whose daughter Catherine Robbins Lyman married Warenn Delano and had a daughter Sara (or Sallie) Delano, who mas the mother of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. James himself was exiled after the American Revolution, being loyal to King George, and dying in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Some of his correspondence (including a brief account of a visit to Hawick)

was published in 'Letters of James Murray, Loyalist' (1901). **James** (18th C.) Ann Riddell in Roberton Parish in 1744. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Nichol in Wilton Parish in 1744. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Janet (b.1746), John (b.1748) and James (b.1751). **James** (1716/7–92) resident of Teindside. He married Anne Dalrymple, who died at Teindside in 1809, aged 80. Their children included: William, James, Nelly, Elizabeth (or 'Betty', 1758) and Anne (b.1766), who probably all died young; David (1768/9–1841), joiner; and John, who also died at Teindside at the age of 70. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Burnfoot in 1747 and 1751. He married Helen 'Hoom' (i.e. Hume) in 1745 and their children included: Margaret (b.1746); John (b.1747); Janet (b.1749); William (b.1751); and Helen (b.1760), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1747 were Walter Scott and James Dryden and in 1751 were Robert and John Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident at Borthwickbrae in 1743 and 1753. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, probably included Helen (b.1743), Robert (b.1745), Thomas (b.1747), Bessie (b.1749), Ann (b.1751), Walter (b.1753) and James (b.1755). He is probably the wright in Mains (presumably Borthwick Mains) who died in 1775 and is buried in Roberton Cemetery, along with his wife Anne 'Rickeltoun' (d.1797). **James** (b.1741) 2nd son of John, farmer at Spittal-on-Rule. He trained for the ministry and became minister at the Presbyterian Church in Harbottle. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included William (b.1761) and John (b.1768). **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: an unnamed child (b.1764); Archibald (b.1766); William (b.1768); James (b.1773); and William (b.1778). It is possible that James and William were the tailor and labourer recorded in Denholm on the 1801 Militia ballot. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. In 1783 he was at 'Drummondshall'. He married Mararet Scott and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1783); Janet (b.1787); Margaret (b.1795); and William (b.1797). The witnesses in 1783 were John and James Carruthers. **James** 'Jamie' (b.c.1755) probably from Ettrick, although possibly the James, son of James, born in Roberton Parish in 1755. His story of encountering a ghost at the Bishop's Stone (on Woll Rig) in about 1775 was recounted to someone in 1831 who wrote about it in the Border Counties' Magazine in 1880 (reprinted in 1904). He married Jean Rae In Yarrow in 1810; she had worked as a servant at Headshaw. Their children included: Jean (b.1811); and William (b.1815). **James** (1756/7–1827) joiner at Borthwickbrae, probably the son of James born in 1755. He is recorded as owner of a horse at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is buried in Roberton Cemetery. His children included: William (1802/3–27). He may be the same as the James who lived at Borthwick Mains. **James** (18th C.) married Isabel Ingles in Cavers Parish in 1787. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Borthwick Mains in 1788 and 1792 and Borthwick Burnfoot in 1798. He married Ann Turnbull in 1787, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. Their children included: Betty (b.1788); James (b.1790); Walter (b.1792); and an unnamed son (b.1798). **Capt. James** of Philiphaugh (1769–1852) 3rd son of John, he succeeded after the death of his brother John. He was a Commander in the Indian Navy. After serving in the military he returned home and had a new house built at Harehead Wood. In 1809 he married Mary Dale, daughter of Henry Hughes. They had 3 sons and a daughter, and he was succeeded by the eldest son, Sir John. His daughter died at Beechwood in about 1901 and was the last in the line of Murrays of Philiphaugh. **James** (b.1777/8) labourer in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was at about 10 South Liddell Street, living with his wife Elizabeth, children William (b.c.1800) and Isabel (b.1824/5) and grand-daughter Margaret Crozier (b.1847/8). He was a widower in the same place in 1861. He may be the shepherd recorded in Newcastleton on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (18th C.) servant at Boghall in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'; he was at Boghall, but with Brox in brackets, suggesting he had previously been there. **James** (b.c.1775) born in Yarrow Parish, perhaps son of John. He may be the weaver in Hawick, listed among the men balloted to serve in the Militia in 1797; however, in 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. He worked as a soldier, being listed as Private and then Corporal in the Dumfriesshire Militia. He married Mary Scott in Canongate, Edinburgh in 1803; his wife was daughter of miller Robert Scott (perhaps miller at Roughheugh) and born in Wilton Parish. His children (born and

baptised in Musselburgh, Dalkeith and Wilton, but all registered in Wilton) were: John (b.1806); Robert (b.1808); and James (b.1810). There was also an earlier son, whose name is unknown. The baptism of James in 1810 was witnessed by John Thomline and George Wallace. He may have later had children: Christina (b.1824/5); Thomas (b.1812/3); Andrew (b.1826/7); Mary (b.1827/8); and Helen (b.1829/30). The family were living at 'Nixon's Mill' (probably Lynnwood Cottages) in 1841, where he was a wool spinner. They were in Dumfries in 1851, where he as working as 'Under Carder Master Wool'. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Sarah Scoon in Wilton Parish in 1805. **James** (b.c.1770s) tailor in Denholm according to the ballot lists for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. William was listed after him in 1801 and may have been related; it is possible they are the sons of James baptised in Cavers 1773 and 1778. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He presumably had a local connection. **James** (18th/19th C.) mason in Newcastleton, listed among heads of households in 1835. **James** (c.1785–1843) from the Spittal family, he was 3rd child of Andrew who farmed Westerhouses and Newton. He was paternal grandfather of 'Dictionary' James. He seems likely to be the tailor in Denholm listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799; however, if so he would have to have been born no later than 1780. In 1806 he married (with a curious story of her seeing him in a dream before she knew him) Christina, daughter of Thomas Wintrope, who was a writer in Hawick; the marriage was recorded in both Wilton Parish and East Bank Kirk. He became a tailor, learning his trade in Denholm and later having a shop at 67 High Street (which became the Co-op grocers). He was listed as a High Street tailor in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was long an elder of the East Bank Secession Church, having been one of the original subscribers, receiving money in exchange for bonds (which through some irregularity were all later taken by his grandson Andrew, leaving the rest of his grand-children with nothing). His children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, were: Isabella (b.1807), who married Hawick shoemaker William Somerville; Andrew (b.1809), tailor in Morebattle, who married Minnie Buglass; Thomas (b.1811), father of Sir James A.H.; Elizabeth (b.1813), who died young; Stewart (b.c.1815), a roper with Munro's, who married Isabella Anderson; James (b.1817), a tailor in Hawick who married Isabella Maben; and Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1819), who married stockingmaker Andrew Hood. In 1841 he was listed as a tailor on the High Street, living along with 'Cathrine' (probably his wife Christina, otherwise a sister), and children James and Betty, as well as another James (probably a grandson, perhaps a young 'Dictionary' Murray). **James** (b.c.1780s) joiner at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He may be the son of James baptised in Roberton in 1790. Perhaps the same James married Helen Renwick and had a son James baptised in Roberton in 1816. **James** (1789–1853) youngest child of John and Mary Cleuch and grandson of John, farmer at Spittal-on-Rule. He was father of Gen. Sir John Murray. He was educated at Denholm, Minto and Jedburgh schools and Edinburgh University. He studied to be a minister, but due to a speech defect he had to give up his amibition (which apparently was not an impediment to becoming a teacher!). He ran a private school in Hawick for several years before being appointed Schoolmaster of Hawick Grammar School in 1821 (perhaps as assistant from 1818). He was appointed as Session Clerk in 1821, and as such was the last to carry on the practice of reading the scriptures in church between the morning and evening services. However, he kept only sporadic records in the Session books. He was the first teacher at the new United Schools, when the Parish and Grammar Schools merged in 1824/5. His favourite saying when punishing pupils was 'I'll trim ye!' He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He gave up as session clerk in 1850, but was headmaster right up until his death in the first few days of 1853. In 1840 he complained to the heritors that he was owed money from the Orrock bequest, since he had assumed the role of Master of both the Parish and Grammar Schools. In a directory of 1852 he is listed as Parochial Schoolmaster on Teviot Square. In 1825 he married Margaret (1790–1851), eldest daughter of Thomas Irvine, farmer at Wauknell, Eskdale; her brother was Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Irvine. They had at least 4 children: John Irvine (b.1826), who became a General; Elizabeth Little (b.1828), who married Col. Ryall, but died of cholera and had no surviving children; Thomas Irvine (b.1830), who died in infancy; and Thomas Irvine (again, b.1835), who probably also died young. He is buried in St. Mary's churchyard. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Armstrong in Cavers Parish in 1817. **James** (1796/7–1871)

son of Thomas and Janet Ingles, he was tenant farmer at Whisgills in Castleton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was at Whisgills in 1841, was farmer of 450 acres there in 1851, with 2 labourers and in 1861 he was recorded as farmer of 700 acres, employing 3 men. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Scott, who died in 1874, aged 78. Their children included: Elizabeth (or 'Betty', 1817–24); Thomas (1827–58), tenant in Burnmouth; Elizabeth (b.1828); John (b.1830); Agnes (1833–80); David (1833–83), also tenant at Whisgills; Janet (b.1834); Mary (b.1837), who married Adam Scott; Jane (b.1839), who married John Irving; and Mary, who married Adam Scott. They are mostly buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Stevenson in Hobkirk in 1822. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Scott in Cavers in 1829. **James** (b.1806/7) born in Castleton Parish, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Round Close. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Walter, Agne, Gideon, John, James, William, Catherone, Jane and Margaret. **James** (19th C.) married Jean McFarlane in 1837, the marriage recorded in Lilliesleaf and St. Boswells Parishes. **James** (19th C.) married Eliza Thomson in Hawick Parish in 1837. **James** (b.1810) son of James and Mary Scott. His father was a soldier, and he was born and baptised in Wilton. He worked as a handloom weaver. In 1841 he was living on Punchbowl Close, was at 5 Teviot Crescent in 1851 and was on Mather's Close in 1861. He married Isabella Howison and their children included: David (b.1833); Robert (b.1835); William (b.1836/7); Isabella (b.1839/40), who must have died young; James (b.1846/7); Jane (or Ann, b.1848/9); Isabella (again, b.1850/1) and Helen (b.1853/4). **James** (b.1810/1) born in Wilton, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. He was on the Kirk Wynd in 1841 and at 25 Loan in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Catherine and their children were John, Robert, Helen, Walter, Andrew and Mary. He may be the James, son of John and Mary Scott, baptised in Wilton in 1810. **James** (1812–75) from Coldstream, he was a blacksmith with premises on Brougham Place. The location was afterwards used by Gould the framesmith. He married Christian, who died in 1896, aged 82. Their children included several who did not reach adulthood, plus Isabella and another daughter who married William Taylor of Ashybank. **James** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Beattie and their children included Betty (b.1833) and Helen (b.1835). **James** (19th C.) married Helen Nichol in Roberton Parish in 1838. **James** (19th C.) recorded as 41st listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. He lived at Langlands Bank. **James** (b.1817) son of James, he was uncle of Sir James A.H. He was a tailor in Hawick. He married Isabella Maben in Hawick Parish in 1842. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isabella Whitson and their son James was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1842. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Catherine Brown and their children, the last 4 baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: James (b.1832); John (b.1834); John (again, b.1835); Catherine (b.1844); James (again, b.1846); Andrew (b.1849); and Mary (b.1852). **James** (b.1825/6) from Canonbie, he was a ploughman at Whithaugh Cottages in Castleton Parish in 1861. His wife wa Ann and their children included Andrew, Agnes, Mary, Elizabeth and Janet. **James** (19th C.) founder of J. Murray & Sons, plumbers and slaters of Hawick. He was an elder in Allars Kirk. **James** (b.1835/6) from Newcastleton, he was a finisher of tweeds living at 12 Back Row in Hawick in 1861. He maried Agnes White and their children included James. **James** (19th C.) married Elizabeth (or 'Eliza') Rodger in Hawick Parish in 1852. Their daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1853. **James** (19th C.) married Catherine Huggan in Hawick Parish in 1852. **Sir James Augustus Henry** 'Dictionary Murray' (1837–1915) born in Denholm, in the Crown Inn on Main Street. He was eldest son of Thomas Murray (clothier in Denholm and later Hawick, from the Spittal Tower family) and Mary Scott (also of Hawick, daughter of Charles Scott, linen manufacturer, and from the Boonraw family), and was a distant relative of the Hawick Schoolmaster who was also James Murray. His middle names were added only after he went to Hawick and discovered that some people had more than one Christian name. He developed an early interest in botany, geology and astronomy, as well as languages. He was educated at Cavers, Denholm and Minto schools, attending school only between the ages of 6 and 14½. He was said to know his letters by the age of 18 months and to have knowledge of Greek by the age of 7. In 1849 he spent 6 months as a cowherd on a nearby farm to avoid the cholera outbreak. By the time he left school he had already studied Latin, French, German, Italian and classical Greek. He took various

temporary jobs (e.g. learning about book binding) and became a Junior Assistant Master at the United Schools of Hawick in 1854 at age 17. 3 years later he was made headmaster of a new private school in Hawick, the Subscription Academy. He was apparently keen on taking his pupils on excursions to study local botany, geology, etc. He was a founder member of the Archæological Society in 1856 (when he was still only 19 years old), being the 7th listed member and its first Secretary, writing the first minute-book himself, and giving a lecture at the 2nd meeting. He contributed many articles (51 in all) on a huge range of topics and was also the last surviving founder member of the Society. In the early years of the Society, he talked at a large fraction of the meetings, covering botany, geology, archæological artefacts, local history, the druids, the discovery of America, meteorology, the etymology of the name 'Hawick', a visit to Orkney, the Battle of Catraeth, 'Two Days' Ramble up the Slitrig and down the Liddell', the history and antiquities of Cavers, the Covenenaters in Teviotdale, the history of Hermitage, historical preparation of flax, etc. He also wrote descriptions of several of the Society's earliest field trips. He made a 5-foot long map of the geology of Scotland and another (or perhaps the same one) 'Scotland under the Romans', which he talked about at one of the first meetings of 1856. He also donated 'a large collection of geological specimens' and a 'fine cabinet of insects' to the Museum in 1856. He wrote a series of articles in the Hawick Advertiser in the 1850s (completed in the Archæological Society Transactions), describing the botany of the area; his methodical listing of each plant family is an early indication of his predilection for systematisation, presaging his dictionary work. In 1858 he read a poem to the Society, 'Address to a Skeleton Discovered in Stone Cist in this Vicinity'. Also in 1858 he gave a lecture on 'Contributions of Philology to the Early History of Western Europe', and another on 'Origin and History of the Scottish Language', these being his first forays into what was to become his life's work. He also presented the Museum with a cabinet of insects he had collected. In Hawick he was also involved with politics as well as the Total Abstinence Society. In 1857 he attended a course on elocution by Alexander Melville Bell, inventor of a phonetic system and father of the more famous Alexander Graham Bell; he later described discussing sounds of the Teviotdale dialect with Bell. He had many talents, for example his sketch of Leyden's birthplace was used as the frontispiece for the 1858 collection of Leyden's works. In 1861 he wrote about the hill-fort on Kirkton Hill and made a drawing of 'the remains of the camp or oppidum' there. In 1861 he also published the booklet 'A Week Among the Antiquities of Orkney'. In 1862 he gave a (rather fictionalised account) of the stories in the book of Reginald of Durham relating to 'Saint Cuthbert's Chapel by the Slitrith'. In 1863 he made stencil copies of the stones describing Walter Scott of Goldielands that were uncovered in St. Mary's Kirk. He also personally investigate the Catrail, with in 1863 'three days spent examining on foot and on horseback the south end of the line', concluding that it did not extend beyond Robert's Linn. In September 1864 he gave a farewell address to the Archæological Society and was treated to a farwell supper, with about 50 people present. In 1865 he sent up from London a collection of fossils for the Museum. He was a member of the Congregational Kirk in Denholm, consistent with his family's conenctions with non-establishment churches and in 1864 he presented a paper on Teviotdale in Covenanting times. In 1862 he married Maggie Isabella Sarah Scott (1834–65) in Belfast; she was an infant teacher and daughter of a Hawick clerk and had taught in Manchester and then Belfast. The couple lived in Hawick, bu in 1864 they moved to London for his wife's health, where nevertheless she died in 1865 (of consumption, aged 31), and their infant daughter Anne Marie Gretchen the year before (buried in the Wellogate Cemetery). There he worked for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in Threadneedle Street. He obtained a reader's ticket for the British Museum and resumed his interest in languages, soon meeting several philologists who lived in the London area. In 1867 he married Ada Agnes Ruthven (1845–1936), with Alexander Graham Bell as the best man. In 1869 he presented a paper to the Archæological Society on 'The Origins and Early History of the Scottish Dialects, with special reference to the Dialect of Teviotdale' (essentially a summary of what would become his great book on local dialects). In 1870 he was appointed Schoolmaster at Mill Hill School, north-west of London and lived in a nearby house called 'Sunnyside'; he regarded his time there as the happiest of his life (apart from when he was in Hawick of course). In 1871, on a return visit, he gave a talk to the Archæological Society on David Lyndesay of the Mount and on another visit in 1873 'read a short

paper on the present extent of the Gaelic speaking territory'. He completed 'The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland' (1873), the first systematic study of any dialect; it also contains a translation of the Book of Ruth into Lowland Scots. In addition he gave papers at meetings of the Philological Society around this time. Contributing more seriously to philological study, he produced editions of 'The Minor Poems of Sir David Lindesay' (1871), 'The Complaynt of Scotland' (1872) with an extensive introduction and glossary and 'Romance and prophecies of Thomas of Erceldoune' (1875), again with notes. He obtained a B.A. from London University in 1873 and an honorary LL.D. from Edinburgh University in 1874, stopping off in Hawick to give an extra talk to the Archæological Society on 'The Complaynt'. He also visited in 1875 to give a talk on 'The Ballads and Prophecies of Thomas the Rymour of Ersyldoune'. He became President of the Philological Society in 1878 and around 1879 he took over as editor of the 'New English Dictionary on Historical Principles' (to become the Oxford English Dictionary). An undertaking of gargantuan proportions, he died before it was completed, although the work was finished under his organisation and inspiration. Much of the work was carried out in a glorified shed in his garden, referred to as the 'Scriptorium'. In 1885, after the second volume was published he gave up his teaching job permanently and moved with his family to Oxford to work full time on the dictionary in a new Scriptorium in the garden of 78 Banbury Road, renamed Sunnyhill. Apart from the occasional family holiday he worked tirelessly on the dictionary. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1906, when he was also at the presentation of the Provost's Chain event, on the 50th anniversay of the Archæological Society. He had 10 surviving children, all of whom were given Anglo-Saxon first names and middle names given after relatives, including: Harold James Ruthven, who wrote an influential history of chess, as well as providing an article on him for the Archæological Transactions; and Sir Oswyn, who became Secretary to the Admiralty. He received a knighthood in 1908, as well as honorary degrees from 9 universities. He died of heart failure following a year of illness, in which he completed the volume 'Trink to Turndown' on schedule. He is buried at Wolvercote Cemetery near Oxford. A plaque marking his birthplace is in Denholm, and another in Hawick, where he lived on Bourtree Place. The definitive biography is 'Caught in the Web of Words' (1977) by his grand-daughter K.M. Elisabeth Murray, and he is also the 'Professor' (although he never held that title) in Simon Winchester's 'The Professor and the Madman' (1998, British title 'The Surgeon of Crowthorne'). His contribution to the systematization of language is immense. All major dictionary projects that came later have followed the principles he laid out. Words from the Hawick area are well represented in his original volumes (but unlike modern dictionaries, he left out all words considered obscene in his day). **James** (b.1860) son of Robert and Elizabeth Hunter, he was born in Hawick. He moved to Edinburgh, where he worked as a baker, and later the family lived in Kelso. He married Jane McMichan. **James** (1874/5–1965) farmer in Whisgills, descended from the earlier Murrays of Whisgills farm. His wife Mary Janet Elliot died in 1908, aged 32. His 2nd wife Margaret Brown died in 1956, aged 76. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Dr. James** (1875/6–1920) doctor in Allendale, he died in Newcastleton. His wife Elizabeth Jane Murray came from Whisgills, and died in 1963; she secondly married William B. Paterson of Rutherglen. They are buried at Ettleton. **Janet** (b.1820/1) grocer on Wilton Place, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. She was wife of John, tailor at the Sandbed. In 1851 she was a widow at Wilton Place, with her children John, Elizabeth and William. In 1861 she was at Dovemount with John and William. Her maiden name may have been Wilson. **Joan** (14th C.) daughter of Sir Maurice, Earl of Strathearn, who was also Baron of Hawick. Through her father she inherited the Barony of Hawick, which then passed to her husband, Sir Thomas of Bothwell. There is some confusion here over multiple Joannas, but it seems likely that it was not her, but her daughter, who married Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas. It seems that she was promised to Douglas, but may have died in the plague that ravaged Britain in 1362 (and probably also killed her husband a year or so earlier). Douglas seems to have instead married the daughter, also Joan. **Joan** or 'Joanna' (d.aft. 1401) probably daughter of Sir Thomas Murray of Bothwell. However, she is often confused with her mother, Joan, who was daughter of Sir Maurice, Earl of Strathearn (and in fact the evidence that there were 2 separate women is not clear). She appears to have been the heiress of the Bothwell titles (including the Barony of Hawick), and after the death of her mother she married Archibald Douglas, 'the Grim', 3rd Earl of Douglas; however, she would have been quite young when

this happened. The Hawick Barony then passed to the Douglases. **John** (14th C.) son of Roger, who was granted the lands of Fala. In 1358 he was already deceased when David II confirmed his grant of the lands of Cranston-Riddell from John of Cranston. These lands had been held by Isabel Riddell and were to be held by his son William. **John** (15th C.) witness in 1431 to the transfer of the lands of Heap between the Langlands' and the Scotts. All of the other men who wrote special testaments were local lairds, including Alexander Murray, who must have been a near relation. He was recorded as 'Jhone off Murray' and could have been John of Falahill. **John** of Falahill and Philiphaugh (d.1477) descendant of Roger de Moravia. He had a charter of the lands of Philiphaugh in 1461. This included the lands of Harehead, Hangingshaw and Lewishope. In 1462 he was appointed Herd-keeper to Queen Mary of Gueldres. He was also Keeper of Newark Castle in the 1460s. In 1463 he was on the panel of retour for Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, as heir to his father. He had the lease of Lewenshope and Hangingshaw from 1471 and in 1480 the lease was passed to his son Patrick. In 1475 he was keeper of the King's property at Bowhill. His sons included: Patrick of Falahill, the eldest, who succeeded; William in Sundhope; and another, whose son John was Burgess in Edinburgh and progenitor of the Murrays of Blackbarony. **John** (d.c.1485) brother of Ninian. Along with his brother he leased the Crown lands of Kershope on the Ettrick in 1485. In the following year the lease passed to his widow Elizabeth Sinclair, and son Thomas. He was stated to have been killed when his property was devastated by traitors and rebels. **John** (d.bef. 1494) resident of the Kershope area. In 1494/5 Steven Turnbull, brother of the Laird of Whithope, had remission for his slaughter. Turnbull was also cited for other crimes, including bringing in 'traitors of Leven' for the pillaging and burning of Kershope and the theft of 80 cows from the tenants there. **John** of Falahill (d.1510) eldest son of Patrick of Philiphaugh and Falahill. He was nephew of Alexander who was Rector of Hawick and was probably the closest historical person to 'the Outlaw Murray' of the ballad. In 1488 he was joint tenant with his father in the Crown lands of Lewenshop and Hangingshaw, and later with his son John. In 1489/90 he had a charter for lands in Peeblesshire. He was Ranger of Yarrow Ward until 1489, when he had the lease of Tinnis for his fee. In 1491 he was 'procurator' for Alexander Lord Home in an instrument granting Home tenancy in the lands of Harden. He is probably the John who acted as surety for several people at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. He is probably the John 'de hangitshaw' whose brother Thomas served as a surety at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1494/5 and who himself served as surety for John Scott in Tushielaw. Also in 1494/5 it is recorded that he had livestock stolen from Newark by Robert Scott of Deloraine. He is also recorded being 'de hangitschaw' in the accounts for the Selkirk Justice-aire of 1494/5, when he was pledge for John Wilson in Hartwoodmyre. He was owner of Westerhouses in Hassendean Parish, receiving the lands 'under reversion' (i.e. on non-payment of a loan) from Alexander, Lord Home. In 1497 he had a charter for Cranston-Riddell. In 1499 he had a 'tack' of lands with David Hoppringle of 'the Tynnes'. Also in 1499 he was assigned the lands of 'Levinishop' and Hangingshaw in Yarrow, along with his son John (which may be an error). About the same time he gave his permission for Walter Scott to take the lease of Haining. In 1500 Walter Scott of Branxholme was recorded as assignee of him and Ninian (probably a brother or other close relative), when goods of Philip Turnbull of Whithope were recovered as part of 19 score merks that he owed them; this was for the damage done to their lands of Kershope. He was Depute Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1501. In 1501/2 he was witness to another bond of reversion for the lands of Harden, also involving Alexander, Lord Home. In 1502–09 he had the lease of the Crown lands of Hangingshaw, Lewenshope and Harehead. In 1502 his farms at Fastheugh and Hangingshaw were raided by Philip Turnbull in Whithope and David Turnbull in Carlinpool. Also in 1502 he was surety for a man from Fairnilee who had remission for murder. In 1502/3 at Galashiels he infefted Queen Margaret in the lands of Ettrick Forest and Newark Tower. He served as surety at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1505. In 1506/7 he was one of the men to whom Walter Scott of Howpasley, tutor to the Laird of Buccleuch, had to give in his accounts. In 1507/8 he had a letter of obligation with Robert Scott of Whitchesters, involving a loan, with the tower in Hawick 'between the bridges' as security. He was appointed as High Sheriff of Selkirkshire, which the King had to humiliatingly give him according to the ballad. He was Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1508 in a charter for lands in Selkirk and in 1509 in the document where Adam Hepburn inherited the lands of Alemoor. In 1508 he had

a charter for Falahill and Whitlawsland, in 1509 had a charter for the lands of Peel Hill and also in 1509 had a reversion with George Douglas, Master of Angus, for the lands of Selkirk. In 1510/1 he and his wife had a charter for the lands of Cranston-Riddell. He married Janet Forester and later Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn. His children were: James, who succeeded; William, ancestor of the Romanno, Stanhope and Clooney branches; John, who was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1507/8; Patrick, who had a charter for Broadmeadows in 1510; Elizabeth, who married Sir James Douglas, 5th Laird of Cavers; Isabel, who married Robert Scott of Howpasley; and Janet, who married Sir Robert Stewart of Minto. Tradition attributes his death to Scott of Buccleuch or perhaps Scott of Haining at a little mount below Newark Castle. However, he was actually killed by Andrew Ker of Gateshaw and Thomas, brother of Philip Scott of Headshaw, according to cases at Jedburgh Justice-aire in 1510. **John** (15th/16th C.) son of John of Falahill. In 1507/8 he leased the Crown lands of Hangingshaw, Lewenshope and Harehead. He was recorded as son and heir of John of Falahill in 1509 and still leasing Crown lands in 1513. He may have been the Sheriff in Selkirkshire recorded at the Justice-aire at Selkirk in 1510. At that court he was among men found guilty of burning some of the wood in Ettrick Forest. He is probably the John of Falahill who had a charter for the lands of Bold and Philiphaugh in 1512. He may have died at Flodden. **John** of Blackbarony (d.1513) Burgess of Edinburgh, he was grandson of John of Philiphaugh, his father's name being unknown. He is John of 'blac barony' when he acted as surety at the Justice-aire held in Peebles in 1498. He was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of the early years of the 16th century as Chamberlain of Ballincrief and 'custumar' of Haddington. In 1502/3 he was superior of the lands of Blackbarony in a land transaction recorded in Edinburgh. In 1505/6 he was an assignee of the executors of William in Sundhope, his uncle. He is probably the John junior who was allowed the 'fermes' of Winterburgh in 1506 and Carterhaugh in 1507. In 1507 he had a charter of the Barony of Blackbarony or Hatton. He is probably the 'Master John Murray of Blakbarony' who in 1510/1 was granted the lands of Briery Yards, in the Barony of Hassendean, which had been forfeited by Cuthbert Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn. In 1511 he had a charter for lands in Edinburgh and Haddington and in 1512 and 1513 other charters for lands in Selkirkshire and elsewhere. In 1503/4 he married Isobel, daughter of Richard Happar. They had 2 daughters, and a son, Andrew of Blackbarony. He died at Flodden. He had wills registered in Edinburgh in 1515 and 1516. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **Sir John** of Blackbarony (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew. He was knighted by James VI at Stirling upon announcing to the King the birth of his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1575/6 he was a complainant regarding 'mails' for 'Glenpoit and Preischoip' (this being Glenpyet in the Yarrow valley). In 1580 he was named in a transaction in Selkirk. In 1581/2 he acted as cautioner for Robert of Aikwood. In 1586 he is recorded as one of the 'curators' of the young Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1587 he served as a cautioner for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch after he was released from prison in Edinburgh Castle. He served as cautioner for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1590. He may be the John who witnessed a bond of 'manrent' in Hawick in 1595, between the Beatties and Sir Walter of Branxholme (Gideon Murray, his brother, was also a witness). In 1607 he was in dispute with the Burgh of Selkrik. In 1610 he was appointed keeper of the rolls for the Justices of the Peace in Peeblesshire. He may be the Murray of Blackbarony who, along with his son Frederick, was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1619. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton. Their children were: Andrew, who died before his father; Sir Archibald, who succeeded; Sir John of Raveling; Col. Walter of Pilmore; Alexander; Patrick; William; Margaret, who married Sir Robert Halket of Pitfirrane; Agnes, who married Sir John Riddell of that Ilk; Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Ker, 1st Earl of Ancrum; Grizel, who married Sir William Douglas of Casbogle; Christian, who married Sir William Veitch of Dawyck; Isabel, who married Patrick Scott of Thirlestane; and possibly another daughter who married William Scott of Mangerton. **Sir John** of Falahill and Philiphaugh (d.c.1640) son of Patrick of Falahill, he was the first of the family designated 'of Philiphaugh'. He had a charter of 1584, as heir to his father and also held lands at Hangingshaw and Traquair. He was probably the 'Johnne Murray, sone to the Shereff of Selkirk' who was among Borderers cited for non-appearance in 1578/9. He was probably the

'younger in Philophaucht' recorded in Selkirk in 1581. He is probably the John in Philiphaugh who witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1582. He was served heir to his father in 1601 in the lands of Philiphaugh, as well as the office of Sheriff of Selkirkshire. He represented Selkirkshire (or 'the Forest') in the Parliament of 1612. In 1614, on behalf of his wife, he paid money to the Donaldsons of Broadmeadows. In 1618 he was listed as one of the curators of the young Andrew Scott of Aikwood. Also in 1618 he was appointed as a Commissioner for the Middle Shires. In 1620 he had a precept of sasine for Broadmeadows. He was recorded in documents in the Walter Mason Collection in 1610 and c.1620. In 1622 and 1623 he was on the Commission for keeping peace on the Border. In 1623 a man was found guilty of stealing an ox from his servitor, John Murray, from the lands of 'Low, otherwise called the Catclughe'. He had a charter of 1624 involving lands in the Barony of Buccleuch. In 1624 he and his heir James gave sasine of Broadmeadows to Andrew, son of William Scott in Fauldshop. He married Janet, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross (or perhaps Sir William of Harden) and secondly married Helen (or Isabel), daughter of Sir James Pringle of Galashiels. His children included: Sir James of Balincrief, his eldest son, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton and whose son succeeded to Philiphaugh; Gideon, aide-de-camp to Charles I, who died in service; Joan, a daughter who married James Kerr of Chatto; Anne, who married John Shaw; Grezel; John of Ashiestiel; William, who died fighting for the King; David, who also died the same way; Helen, who married Scott of Broadmeadows; Elizabeth, who married Rev. Robert Knox of Kelso, as his 2nd wife; and Isabel. He was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John. **Sir John** (d.1640) 1st Earl of Annandale, son of Sir Charles of Cockpool and Margaret Somerville. His siblings included: Sir James of Cockpool, who married Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, but died without an heir; Sir Richard, whom he eventually succeeded; Jean, who married John Maxwell of Kirkhouse; and another sister, who married Robert Elliot of Redheugh. In 1616 and 1624 he sent a letter to Walter Scott, Lord of Buccleuch, expressing his support and essentially apologising for raids against Buccleuch and into England. He was a great favourite of Charles I and acquired a huge estate. Among his lands and rights were the 5-pound land of the Chapel lands of Caerlenrig, which his son James inherited in 1641. He was created Earl of Annandale in 1624/5 and acquired vast estates. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Shaw. He was succeeded as 2nd Earl by his son James, who died without issue and the title became extinct. **Sir John** of Ravelrig (17th C.) 3rd son of Sir John of Blackbarony. He was granted lands in Belses by William, Earl of Lothian in 1634. He was one of the overseers of the tutors of the children of Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, who died in 1633. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Woll when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. It is unclear how he was related to other Murrays. He may be the John who married Janet Hogg in Ashkirk in 1636. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Redford and their children included: Francis (b.1690); Adam (b.1692); Elizabeth (b.1694); Jean (b.1696); and Anna (b.1699). The witnesses in 1690 were Francis (perhaps his father or brother) and William Dunlop. He may be related to the earlier tenant in Woll. **Sir John** of Philiphaugh (d.1676) son of Sir James, he succeeded his grandfather Sir John. He was heritable Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In 1646 he was recorded as a judge for trying people in Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. In 1643, 1646 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire and was Convenor in 1644. He joined with Graham's force in 1646 and claimed for damages he sustained against Montrose in 1649. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves on the Border. He is probably the 'John morray of . . . ' who witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1656 for Thomas Scott of Whitslade. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire from 1661. He also became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (gratis) in 1661 (with another apparent entry in 1669). He married Anne, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers and secondly married Margaret, widow of John Trotter of Charterhall and daughter of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet. His children were: Sir James, who succeeded; John of Bowhill; Col. William; Archibald, Thomas and Lewis, who died young; Anne, who married Alexander Pringle of Whytbank and later Robert Rutherford of Bowland; Janet; Rachel; Elizabeth; and Jean, who died young. In 1688 his wife was served heir to their daughter Jean. **John** (17th C.) married Marian Lillico in Bedrule in 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident at Easter Highchesters according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** of

Bowhill (c.1667–1714) younger son of Sir John of Philiphaugh and brother of Sir James. He was an advocate who became a Senator in the College of Justice. He served as representative to Parliament for Selkirk 1689–1702 and for Selkirkshire 1703–07. In 1702 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother in Edinburgh, in right of his father-in-law, Sir John Scott of Ancrum. In 1704 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire and for Selkirkshire. He was a great supporter of the Union, and was briefly part of the first Parliament of Great Britain until he became Lord Bowhill in 1707. He owned the estate of Bowhill (temporarily out of the hands of the Scotts) and built the house there in 1708. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum and their children included John (farmer at Unthank). He was succeeded in the lands of Bowhill by his nephew Lieut.-Col. James. There was an elegy written on his death. **John** (1669/70–1749) gardener at Spittal Tower, who was a direct ancestor of 'Dictionary' Murray. He came from Hobkirk Parish, renting the garden haugh and enclosure at Spittal Tower in about 1712. His father may have been Andrew, but that is uncertain. He is recorded as gardener at 'Tower' in 1715. In 1701 he married Isobel Turnbull (from Bedrule), who died in 1746, aged 67. They had 7 children (several baptised in Cavers Parish): John (1709–72), the eldest son, with several later generations having the same name; Margaret, eldest daughter, married James Veitch, and her grand-daughter married Castleton Schoolmaster William Scott; Jean, who died in infancy; Agnes (b.1713); Andrew (b.1715); James (b.1720), who also died in infancy; and Mary (b.1724). They are buried in Bedrule churchyard. **John** (1677–1728) born at Unthank, son of John (from the Philiphaugh family) and Margaret Scott of Ancrum. He leased the farms of Unthank and Fiddleton from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1722. His son James resigned the lands to Robert Elliot of Fenwick and Walter Scott (farmer at Commonside) in 1733. He married his cousin Ann, daughter of Archibald Bennet of Chesters (near Ancrum) in 1712 and their children were: James (b.1713); Archibald (b.1715); Barbara (b.1717); Anna (or Anna, b.1719); John (b.1721, who became a doctor in Norwich); Andrew (b.1723); William (b.1724); Elizabeth (b.1726); and Andrew (b.1728). **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Howcleuch. In 1712 in Hawick Parish, he married Marion Paterson, who was 'servitrix to Walter Grieve' in Branxholme Park. Their son William was baptised in Hawick in 1719. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hoscote in 1712 when his daughter Bessie was baptised in Roberton Parish and in 1719 when his son John was baptised. He may also be the John resident at Outerside in 1715 when his son James was baptised and in 1717 when his son William was baptised. Other **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Chisholme Mill in 1720 when his son Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish. Helen (b.1723) may also be his child. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Whithope in 1718 when his daughter Mary was baptised and in 1721 when his twins Walter and Helen were baptised in Roberton. **John** of Philiphaugh (d.1753) son of Sir James. He was heritable Sheriff of Selkirk. In 1715 he was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis). He was M.P. for the Lanark (or Linlithgow) Burghs, which included Selkirk, 1725–34 and for Selkirkshire from 1734 until his death. In 1737 he was involved in a bond with a tenant in Philiphaugh. In 1752 he had a charter for the lands of Whitfield, Mervinslaw and Todshaw in the Parish of Wilton. In 1711 he married Eleanora, daughter of Lord Basil Hamilton; she died in 1783 and is buried in Holyroodhouse Chapel. Their children were: Basil, who died young; John, who was also M.P. for the Linlithgow Burghs; Charles, who died unmarried; James, who succeeded his brother; Janet, who married Mr. Dennis of Jamaica; Eleanora, who was rescued as a child from the burning of Haningshaw, married Sir James Nasmyth of Posso and was painted by Raeburn; Mary, who married John Macqueen of Jamaica and possibly also Sir Alexander Don, 4th Baronet of Newton; and Margaret, who married Capt. Baugh and and is buried in Holyroodhouse Chapel. **John** (1709–72) eldest son of John and brother of Andrew. He was the grandfather of the Hawick Rector James Murray, and great-grandfather of Gen. Sir John Murray. He became tenant farmer at Spittal-on-Rule in 1730. He shared the tenancy with the Veitches and the Bunyans, his part including the orchard (hence he was referred to as 'Gardener in Toure'). He was recorded as gardener at Spittal or at Tower when his children were baptised in Cavers Parish. He married Jean Henderson in 1734 at Newton in Bedrule, and she died in 1786, aged 72. Their children (baptised in Cavers Parish) were: John (b.1735), who was also tenant at Spittal and married Mary Cleuch; James (b.1741), who became Presbyterian minister at Harbottle; Isabel (b.1744), married Mr.

Thomson, farmer at Netherraw; Archibald; Andrew (b.1747), whose grandson was editor of the Kelso Mail; Jean (or Jenny, b.1755), lived at Harbottle, then at Hawick; Betty, married James Veitch; Margaret (b.1757); and William (b.1759), who had sons Veitch and John. The baptism of Andrew appears to have been recorded twice in 1747. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard along with most of his family. **John** (18th C.) gardener in Wilton Parish. He was listed among the potential executors for William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750, his designation being 'in Murrays Haie', which seems likely to be Morrishaa. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ewesdale. He married Betty Park and their children included: James (b.1753), born in Langholm; and Margaret (b.1759), baptised in Ewes, who probably married Adam Jardine. **John** of Philiphaugh (1726–1800) 2nd son of John of Philiphaugh, succeeding because his elder brother died as a youth. He owned the lands of Todshaw in 1757 when its head lands were divided from those of Mabonlaw. He was also involved in a dispute with Henry, Duke of Buccleuch over teinds for Todshaw in the period 1745–70. He was M.P. for Linlithgow Burghs 1754–61; this was a set of 4 Royal Burghs, Linlithgow, Lanark, Selkirk and Peebles. The election of 1754 was infamous locally for the extravagant level of bribery, particularly through free drink offered to the Selkirk Councillors to encourage them to support either him or the Tory candidate, Sir Lawrence Dundas (of Linlithgow). It was said that the excesses caused him so much expense that he had to sell his lands of Hangingshaw. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761. In 1764 he subscribed to Sir Robert Douglas' 'Peerage of Scotland'. He was one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. It was said that he was elected Commissioner for Selkirk in 1768, but did not win the contest to represent the Burghs in Parliament. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He paid the land tax for his lands of Philiphaugh in 1785. He was also listed among the voters of Selkirkshire in 1788. He was keen on hunting and other field sports and was said to have once rode from London to Hangingshaw in 48 hours; a story is also told of his huntsman drowning in the Yarrow and having his body turn up in Holland (identified by his coat and hunting horn), which was the origin for the poem 'Huntsman of Traquair' by Henry Scott Riddell. He suffered financial losses and was said to have spent extravagantly, resulting in him having to sell a large part of the estate of Philiphaugh to John Johnstone of Alva (brother of William Johnstone Pulteney). He moved to America to try to recover some debts and secure a position there. He married N.N. Thomson (from whom he inherited a considerable legacy) and was succeeded by his sons John and then James. He died in Jamaica. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Sophie (or ('Suffie') Anderson and their children included: Isabel (b.1762); and Jean (b.1770). **John** (1735–1809) eldest son of John, farmer and gardener at Spittal-on-Rule. On his gravestone he is referred to as 'Gardiner at Spittal'. He farmed at Spittal in partnership with his mother until her death in 1786 and may have ceased farming there altogether when the holdings were merged in 1807. In 1782 he married Mary Cleuch, who died in Denholm in 1816, aged 65. Their children were: John, whose family emigrated to Australia; Mary (b.1785), who married brewer Alexander Russell and secondly hosier Thomas Scott; Jane (or 'Jean', b.1787), the youngest daughter; and James (b.1789), Schoolmaster in Hawick. He died at Denholm-Townfoot and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. If he was 65 when he died, he was born in 1743/4. **John** (1745/6–1826) farmer at Whisgills in Castleton Parish. He is recorded there in the Horse Tax Rolls of 1788–91. He is probably son of David and was succeeded as farmer by his brother Thomas. He appears not to have had any children and is buried along with his brother's family at Ettleton. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Reid and their son John was baptised in 1782. **John** (18th C.) listed as house servant and groom at Stirches in 1785 and 1786, when he was working for Gilbert Chisholme. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was fined in 1785 for his 'irregular marriage'. Perhaps he is the John whose daughter Betty was baptised in 1787. **John** of Philiphaugh (d.1830) eldest son of John of Philiphaugh. He was listed in 1805 and 1819 as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother James. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Huntlyhill (in Bedrule Parish), recorded as owner of 3 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Castleton, recorded along with George on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as labourer at East Middles in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Whisgills according

to the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Myredykes according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He may have been brother of Andrew, who was listed there in 1801. Perhaps the same John was a servant at Liddel Bank on the 1801 ballot. **John** (18th/19th C.) drover from 'Benpeth' (probably Bentpath) whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1824. **John** (18th/19th C.) linen and woollen draper in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is probably the Castleton merchant of the same name who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (1777/8–1851) born in Castleton Parish, probably son of Robert and Marion Crozier. He was a smith in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799; he was also a blacksmith on the Militia ballot in 1801. He was a feuar of Newcastleton, as well as being a farmer and blacksmith, probably on North Hermitage Street. He was a farmer at about 37 North Hermitage Street in 1841 and 1851. He married Anne Jardine (1802/3–57), who came from Gretna and was significantly younger than him. Their children included: Robert (b.1828), who was a carter, and emigrated to Ontario; twins Walter and Marion (b.1830); John (b.1831/2), a blacksmith, who also emigrated to Ontario; James (1836–1908); Jeanie (b.1837); and Matthew (b.1841). He and his wife are buried at Ettleton cemetery. **John** (1780–1845) son of John and Mary Cleuch. He farmed at Denholm Townfoot and later at Camptown, where he died. He married Isabella Veitch. Their children were: John; Thomas; Robert; George; William; Agnes; Veitch; James; Walter; and Hugh. The children all emigrated to Australia, where they settled on the Murray River. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. It is possible he is the John 'Junr.' who was listed as a servant at Spittal on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **John** (b.c.1780) mealdealer in Newcastleton. He was living on North Hermitage Street in 1841 and 1851 (when he was 'Formerly Mealdealer'). He married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Murray and their children included: David (b.1811); Betty (b.1813); George (b.1815); Matthew (b.1817); Isabel (b.1819/20); Thomas (b.1824); and Marion (b.1827). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Grieve and their children included: William (b.1807); James (b.1811); and Mary (b.1813). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Smith and their son William was baptised in 1812. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen Nichol and their children included: William (b.1813); Mary (b.1816); Elizabeth (b.1818); Jane and Margaret (b.1820); Agnes (b.1822); and Janet (b.1825). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Nichol and their children included: Charles (b.1814); David (b.1815); and Thomas (b.1817). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Elliot and their son Thomas was baptised in 1818. **John** (1806–90) born in Wilton Parish, son of James and Mary Scott. He trained as a clothier and tailor. He was recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. On the 1841 census he was listed at about No. 1 Sandbed, with wife Janet and children John, Elizabeth and a new-born (William). In Hawick he married Janet (b.1818), daughter of William Williamson and Elspeth Turnbull. Family history states that in about 1851 he emigrated to Canada with his wife and sons James, John Scott and Robert. His wife was said to have died on the voyage, and he settled down as a farmer, purchasing land in Euphrasia Township, Ontario, in 1855. However, the census records show that by 1851 his widow was a grocer on Wilton Place. In 1861 she was at Dovemount (probably about No. 2 Princes Street) and the census says 'surname Willison deleted'. It is possible there were 2 different Johns being confounded here, but more likely is that some of the information is incorrect, and that his wife returned to Hawick after they emigrated. **John** (b.1807/8) born in Castleton Parish, son of Thomas and Janet Ingles. He became farmer at Wolfelee. In 1851 he was farmer of 145 arable acres and 3000 acres of pasture, employing 5 people. In 1838 he married Helen (or Ellen), daughter of Thomas Stavert; she died in 1852, aged 59. Their children included: Thomas (1845–61); John (d.1855); Archibald Stavert (b.1849), who emigrated to Australia; and Helen Stavert (b.1852), who died in infancy. The family are buried at Ettleton. **John** (1814/5–92) son of William (teacher in the Canonbie area) and Helen Bell. He himself became a teacher in Langholm. He came to Hawick in the late 1840s to run the school at the head of Baker Street, which had been started by his brother Andrew. The school grew, and moved to the old East Bank Kirk. He is listed as teacher at a school in the East End in 1852. He was assisted by his younger brother William, who eventually ran the school that would become St. Mary's and ultimately Trinity. He himself

left to become Schoolmaster at Longnewton and eventually at Caverton Mill, near Kelso. He married Jane Richardson, who died in 1915, aged 84. Their children included Graham, who was a tobacconist at 17 High Street, and Nellie, a milliner who retired to Denholm. **John** (1815/6–88) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was 3rd son of Elliot. He worked as a servant at Wauchope for 19 years, then worked as a hedger at Minto and spent his last 15 years of employment as farm steward at Dimpleknowe. In 1849 he was among the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk. In 1861 he was Land Steward, living at Wauchope Cottages. He is probably the 'farm-steward' who donated an 'ancient bronze pot' to the Museum in 1865. He married Helen, daughter of Robert Waugh, Chesters blacksmith in 1839. They had 4 sons and 2 daughters, including: Robert, carpenter at Blacklee who married Margaret Jackson; John; William, who worked as a successful wool broker in Melbourne, then went to Japan; Violet; and a daughter, possibly Elizabeth, who married Hawick grocer Mr. Brydon. He died at St. Boswells. **John** (1815/6–83) father of J.E.D., he was a slater and plumber in Hawick. He had a brother, James. He is probably the John who was the 15th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856, in 1860 donated a 'spar from Loch Katrine' to the Museum and in 1863 donated geological specimens. His wife was Margaret Dodd (daughter of the chief drummer with the Drums and Fifes), who died in 1902, aged 78. In 1841 he was living with Margaret on O'Connell Street. The family later lived at 2 Union Street. Their children were: Isabella A., who married teacher James Brand; Robert (b.1856), who was a commercial traveller in London; James Edward Dodd (b.1858); Alison (b.1861), who married Rev. John Gordon; and Frank James (b.1863); along with Isabella, Margaret and Alison Scott, who all died young. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **John** of Philiphaugh (1817–82) eldest son of James. He was Deputy Lieutenant and J.P. in Selkirkshire. In 1866 he loaned several items to the Museum for their temporary exhibition: 'the original marraige contract of Scott of Harden and 'Muckle-mouthed Meg'; arms, cannon ball, a number of coins, &c., dug up on the field of Philiphaugh, and two bottles of wine found buried in the neighbourhood of the battle'. In 1840 he married Rose Mary, heiress of William Andrew Nesbitt, and according sometimes has the surname 'Nesbitt-Murray'. Their children were: John Forbes Pringle Nesbitt, who succeeded; James (b.1845), who maried Mary Russell; and Jesse Rose Mary, who married Sir William Lewis Salisbury Trelawny. He secondly married Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Richard Burgess. **Gen. Sir John Irvine**, K.C.B., V.C. (1826–1902) son of James, the Hawick Schoolmaster, and Margaret Irvine from Eskdale. He was 3rd cousin of Sir James A.H. He was born in Hawick and must have grown up in the town. He joined the East India Company at the age of 16 and was sent out to Calcutta in 1842. He was appointed to the 71st Native Infantry later in 1842, and rose through the ranks of the Bengal army, eventually becoming commander of the Indian army. He received a medal during the Punjab Campaign of 1848/9, was mentioned in dispatches and wouded at the Battle of Alighur in 1857, commanded a brigade of horsemen at Kutchla Ghaut in 1858 and then on the Nepal frontier, receiving another medal. In 1865/6 he was on the Bhootan Expedition, for which he received another medal. He became Lieut.-Col. in 1866, Col. in 1868, Maj.-Gen. in 1882, Lieut.-Gen. in 1887 and Gen. in 1891. He received the K.C.B. on the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 1897. He retired to Kensington. In 1854 he married Wilhelmina Stanley (d.1912), daughter of Col. Duncan Archibald Malcolm; he was son of Thomas Malcolm, who was brother of the 4 knights of Burnfoot. They had 6 children: Lieut. Archibald Ross, who served in Afghanistan, but died of cholera at the age of 24; Duncan, who died in childhood; Minnie, who married Maj. Wright; Caroline, who married T.W. Rawlings; Mary Stewart, who worked with the Salvation Army, being sent out to South Africa in the Boer War and France and Belgium in WWI, being awarded an O.B.E.; and Agnes Meade, who married Capt. Woolscombe of the K.O.S.B. **John** (b.1829/30) farmer at Upper Burnmouth in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was farming 400 acres and employing 3 men. He lived with his sister Agnes. He could be the John who was on the Town Committee of Management in Newcastleton in the 1860s. He subscribed to David Anderson's book of verse in 1868. **John Scott** (1835–1904) son of John and Janet Williamson. He was born in Hawick, and in about 1851 he sailed to Canada with his father and maternal grandfather, William Williamson. They settled in Euphrasia Township, Grey County, Ontario, where he farmed. He married Jane Quinton and they had 8 children. **John**, J.P. (1835/6–1911) from the Annan area, he became a draper in Hawick (at 31 High Street) and

later actuary for Hawick Savings Bank. He also served as a Town Councillor and was Burgh Treasurer in the 1880s. He was Treasurer of the Working Men's Building & Investment Society and possibly the same John Murray was an early commitee member of Hawick R.F.C. His sister Janet married Hawick teacher William Murray (probably her second cousin). He married Elspeth ferguson, who died in 1929, aged 86. Their children included John (who died in Vancouver), Peter Wilson (of the bullion department in a London bank) and Elizabeth (who married Abraham P. Hindle). **John Edward Dodd** 'Jed' (1858–1936) son of slater and plumber John. He was writer of the words for many Hawick songs, particularly 'The Mosstroopers' Song', 'Clinty's Song', 'The Wail of Flodden', 'Meda's Song' and the 'Invocation'. He also wrote poems such as 'Hornshole' (published when he was 14), 'Oor Gutterblude', 'The Reeky Howe' (also known as 'Naething New', composed for the 1889 Dinner) and 'Lest We Forget'. In addition there were several comedic plays, and musical plays written with Adam Grant, including 'Turning Back the Clock', 'The Caddie's Ghost' (1894), 'The Tramp' (1896), 'The Witch o' the Wisp Hill' (1901), 'Kirsty o' Cocklaw Castle' (1904) and 'The Gutterbludes' (1905); only for the last 2 do scripts survive. Additionally he wrote many of the words for the 'Quater-Centenary Pageant', acting as Pageant Master. Born at 57 High Street, he apprenticed with John Wield, druggist, but had his health damaged by chemicals. He then left Hawick to pursue work in the chemist's, grocery and insurance trades, returning to Hawick in 1886 when he started his photographic business. His studio was first where the Post Office was later built (at the corner of Bridge Street and Croft Road), moving to 43 Bridge Street in 1902 (designed by J.P. Alison, who lived next door). This became one of Hawick's foremost photography businesses, closing in 1972. An ardent supporter of the Common Riding, his return to Hawick coincided with the rejuvenation of the ceremonial aspects, and he quickly became involved. J.E.D. was Cornet in 1890 (when he recited a specially-composed poem) and Acting Father no less than 4 times (the last time at the age of 67). He helped inaugurate the annual Cornet's dinner in 1895, ordered the Curds and Cream for almost half a century and acted as marshal for many years. He was a founder member of the Callants' Club in 1903. During WWI he personally rode the marches each Common Riding day, against the wishes of the Council and the Callants' Club. In 1920 he suggested the founding of the Mosstroopers' Club, and his horse was the model for the badge. In addition he was involved with the local Amateur Operatic Society (doing their stage make-up until the year of his death). He was a keen Mason, succeeding James Thomson as Bard of Masonic Lodge 424; in 1894 he photographed the Provincial Grand Office-bearers at Jedburgh Abbey. He became an honorary life member of the golf club after the success of 'the Caddie's Ghost' at their 1894 fund-raiser. He was also a great walker and lover of the outdoors, publishing a book entitled 'Over the Rolling Stones by One of Them'. He additionally wrote an introductory article for James Edgar's 'Hawick Songs and Recitations' (1892). He was also known as painter, particularly of animals. He married Margaret 'Daisy' Young (daughter of a Sandbed baker), who had been his Lass, and they had one child, Melgund. The Museum mounted an exhibition devoted to his life in the late 1990s. A portrait of his favourite horse 'Oakwood Daisy' is in the Museum, along with an inkwell made from the foot of another, called 'Ben'. There is also a painting of his, 'Mrs. Reid, with Betsy the Cow, Pilmuir'. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery in an unmarked grave, although a plaque was unveiled there in 1990. The J.E.D. Murray Memorial Challenge Trophy was first presented at the 1938 Common-Riding Race meeting. A plaque was unveiled at 57 High Street in 2006 and the Mosstroopers' Club held a celebration in 2008 to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth. His son Malcolm was among the visitors who visited Gallipoli in 2015. **John** (1898–1992) born in Selkirk. In 1915 he walked to Galshiels to volunteer for the K.O.S.B., even alhough he was only 16. He was sent to Gallipoli in August of that year, surviving the Dardanelles campaign. He was at the Somme in 1916 in was captured at Lys, spending 14 months in a German prisoner-of-war camp. After the war he worked as a designer in Dumfries and then came to Hawick, where he worked at Blenkie's for 45 years, becoming head designer. He married Alice Little in 1936 and they lived at 12 Loan. He regularly lay a wreath to commemorate the 12th of July and was the last surviving member of the Gallipoli Comrades' Association. **Katherine Maud Elisabeth** (1909–98) grand-daughter of James A.H. In 1977 she published a biography of her grandfather entitled 'Caught in the web of words: James A.H. Murray and the Oxford English dictionary'. **Keith** 'Eeker' (1962–) originally football mad,

he was part of the Hawick team that won the British Youth Club five-a-side Championship in 1977. However, he excelled further as a rugby player, turning out for the Wanderers and the Trades before joining Hawick R.F.C. at age 17. He was part of the Greens team that won 5 Scottish League Championships and was club captain in 1988/9. As a policeman, he also played for the British Police several times. He additionally represented the South of Scotland, including in the Hong Kong Sevens in 1983, and was capped 3 times for Scotland in 1985. After multiple concussions he retired from rugby at the age of 26, returning to play football with the Waverley. He worked as a police constable and then for Scottish Ambulance Service. He married Judith and they have a son Gary. **Kevin** police office from Hawick. He became a Superintendent of the Lothian and Borders force and had responsibility for security at the 2014 Commonwealth Games. **Malcolm**, C.B.E. (1938–) born in Hawick and raised at 12 Loan, son of John, who was the last surviving connection between Hawick and the Gallipoli campaign. He turned down the chance to study science at Edinburgh University, instead joining the Scottish Life Assurance Company. By the time he retired in 1999 he was Chief Executive and Director. He served as President of the Insurance Society of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Actuaries. Always a keen sports enthusiast, he played for Hawick Trades and Edinburgh Borderers, was Hawick R.F.C. President in 2002–04 and has been Chairman of the Bill McLaren Foundation. He has also been a longtime member of Hawick Golf Club. He was Chief Guest of the Common Riding in 2011 and has served as Callants' Club President. **Margaret** (1629/30–1707) wife of William Craw. After her husband died in 1671 she took over his share of the tenancy of Branxholmetown farm. This she did until at least 1677, with her son James later taking over. She is buried in Borthwick Waas Cemetery. **Margaret** (b.1820/1) draper, grocer and post-mistress in Newcastleton in the 1850s and 60s. She lived on South Hermitage Street with her twin sister Jane (who was a hat-maker), and another sister Agnes (also a milliner). Her bisiness was listed as 'Margaret Murray & Co.' in Slater's 1852 directory. She was probably related to the earlier draper, John. **Mary** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Matthew** (d.1840) son of John and Ann Jardine, he was born in Castleton. He worked as a farm servant, general labourer and stone quarrier. In 1866 he married Jane (b.1837) daughter of William Kyle and Robina Cavers. Their children were: John (b.1867); William (b.1868); Anna Jane (b.1870); and Thomas (b.1872). **Sir Maurice** 'de Moravia' (1276–1346) Earl of Strathearn. Born in Drumsargard, Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, he was probably eldest son of Sir John of Drumsargard and an unknown mother. His step-mother (or perhaps mother) was Mary, daughter of Malise, 7th Earl of Strathearn. In 1320 he witnessed the charter granting Sir James Douglas the Lorsdhip of Jedburgh. He may have fought at Halidon Hill in 1333, and is recorded as Sheriff of Lanark in 1334. He was granted the Barony of Sprouston in an undated charter of David II. At about the same time he was also granted the ward of Walter Comyn of Rowallan in the Barony of Hawick (although it is unclear what exactly this means, Comyn held part of the lands of Branxholme since at least the time of Bannockburn). He was granted Branxholme by David II after it was forfeited by John Baliol; this may have been around 1333, when he would still have been quite young. There is a suggestion that he was granted Branxholme (and perhaps Hawick) as early as 1329 (although this is unclear). He supported Andrew Murray (guardian for David II) in his rejection of English peace terms in the late 1330s and became a favourite of David II when he returned from France in 1341. He had custody of Stirling Castle in 1342. In that same year he had a grant from David II of the Barony of Hawick and Branxholme (possibly a regranting), as well as Sprouston and Strathaven in Lanarkshire. This was probably to try to curb the power of Robert the Steward in Clydesdale and William Douglas of Liddesdale (both out of favour with the Crown). He was granted the Earldom of Strathearn in 1343; this had been forfeited by his relative (perhaps uncle) Malise of Strathearn. In 1344 he was one of the cautioners for the followers of Alexander Ramsay, who had been murdered by William Douglas. He witnessed many royal charters in the early 1340s. He was created a Justiciar, and would undoubtedly have become more powerful still had he not been killed at the Battle of Neville's Cross. Robert the Steward would later claim the Earldom of Strathearn for himself. In 1339 he married Joan (or Joanna) of Menteith, daughter of Wallace's betrayer. She was widow of Malise Murray (his own step-grandfather) and of John Campbell, Earl of Atholl. After his death his widow married William, Earl of Sutherland. He may have had

an illegitimate son Maurice and also appears to have had a son William. His daughter Joan (or Joanna, who might instead have been his granddaughter, or his wife's daughter with the Earl of Sutherland) married Sir Thomas Murray of Bothwell, and later she (or more likely her daughter of the same name) married Archibald Douglas 'the Grim', passing on the Hawick Barony to the Douglases. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) possessor of the lands of Kershope in Ettrick. He and his brother John leased the lands in the mid-1480s, but they were attacked and their property destroyed, with John being killed in about 1485. He and his son John were given the lease of these Crown lands in 1490. In 1494/5 Lawrence Rutherford in Oakwood had remission for stealing sheep from him at Kershope. He was still leasing half of Kershope in 1502. In 1500 Walter Scott of Branxholme was recorded as assignee of him and John of Falahill in recovering money that Philip Turnbull of Whithope owed them for the damage done to their lands. He is probably the Ninian who, along with John (as well as James Ker) had their farms of Fastheuch and Hangingshaw raided sometime before 1502. Also in 1502, Robert Jackson in Wolfcleuchhead had remission for bringing in 'traitors of Leven' to steal from his farm and peel at Kershope. Probably the same Ninian was on the 1509 panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the lands of Alemoor. Thomas is listed after him, and possibly a relative. **Norman N.** (d.2017) plumber who was Cornet in 1959. **Sir Oswyn** (1873–1936) born at Mill Hill, London, he was a son of Sir James A.H. He went into the Civil Service and became Secretary to the Admiralty 1917–36. His wife Lady Mildred wrote a biography of him. **Patrick** of Falahill (d.c.1492) son of John. He acquired land near Philiphaugh in about 1477. He had a sasine for the lands of 'Pringillisland' and 'Litsterland' in Selkirkshire in 1477. From 1477 he was granted the lease of Lewenshope and Hangingshaw, which had been in the hands of his father. In 1479 he gave his seal to an obligation involving the Kers of Cessford. In 1484 and again in 1488 he and his son John had the lease of Lewenshope and Hangingshaw. Around 1485–90 he was also tenant of Bowhill along with his brother Peter. His children included: John, 'the Outlaw Murray'; Thomas, mentioned as brother of John in 1494/5; and Margaret. **Patrick** of Falahill (d.1580) son of James of Falahill and grandson of 'the Outlaw Murray'. He held the office of hereditary Sheriff of Selkirkshire. He also held the lands of Philiphaugh, according to a charter of 1528. In 1530 he was served heir to his father James in the customs and duties of Selkirk, as well as the Sheriffship. However, there was a dispute in that year, with John Scott, Vicar of Hawick, producing royal letters breaking the privilege office of Sheriff that he held; Alexander Tait of Pirn was procurator for a counter-claim that the letters did not discharge him from being Sheriff. In 1531 he owed teind sheaves for his lands of Hangingshaw. In 1533/4 in Selkirk he had a bond between William Stewart of Traquair. In 1534 he required William Douglas of Bonjedward to appear at his court. In 1535 he declared that his forebears and tenants had always kept their herds on Selkirk Common. In 1536 the Bailies of Selkirk complained that he had come to the common 'with a multitude of men in violent oppression with swords, staffs and cudgels' and taken away cattle belonging to one of the Bailies; he declared that he had only come to the common with his servants to peaceably pasture his own cattle. In 1536/7 he complained about others encroaching on his 'friend' Thomas, who had farmed at Easter Bowhill for 40 years. He was 'of Hangitschaw' in 1541 when recorded as owner of the lands of Lewenshope and Hangingshaw in Yarrow, as well as 'Hairheid' in Ettrick. In about 1544 there was a 'summons of reduction' against him by the Provost and Bailies of Selkirk (probably regarding Selkirk Common). In 1547/8 he was listed among the supporters of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in a bond along with the Kerrs. In 1564/5 he was one of the witnessed to the bond between the Kers and the Scotts. In 1569 he was among the lairds who signed a bond to keep peace on the Border. In 1576 there was an agreement with the Burgh of Selkirk restoring him to his lands. He married Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Fleming, secondly married a daughter of Lord Borthwick and thirdly married Elizabeth Ormiston, who was a widow. His eldest son was James, who married Margaret, daughter of William Stewart of Traquair, and whose son Patrick succeeded. His son Malcolm is recorded in 1573 and 2 sons Malcolm and James in 1590. He also had a daughter, Catherine, who married James Somerville of Cambusnethan. Conflicting with the usual genealogy, in 1579 his son and heir Patrick is recorded in a transaction in Selkirk. **Patrick** of Falahill (d.1601) grandson of Patrick of Falahill. He is probably the Patrick 'of Fawlayhill' who in 1580 witnessed was named in a transaction in Selkirk and witnessed several others. In 1581 he had an arrangement with Robert Scott

of Haining over the 'feu maill' of Haining. He may be the Patrick 'ooy and heir' to the deceased Patrick of Falahill who in 1581/2 granted a sasine to Adam Scott of Bonnington. In about 1588 he was appointed as one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Selkirk and Peebles. In 1590 there was some dispute between him and the Bailies and Burgesses of Selkirk, with a band signed that they would not harm him or his dependants. Additionally he served as caution for Robert Scott of Aikwood not to harm William Douglas, Earl of Angus or his dependants; his 'father-brothers' Malcolm and James were witnesses. He is listed on the 1590 'Roll of the Clans'. He is probably the 'schireff of Forrest' whose brother John was taken prisoner by the English in 1598. In 1599 there was a complaint that he was not performing his duties as Sheriff of Selkirkshire, specifically failing to apprehend a number of men. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, and secondly married Marian, daughter of Sir Lewis Bellendon. His children were: Sir John, who succeeded; Patrick, who held lands in Annandale, and was with Robert Scott, younger of Haining, when he attacked Selkirk Mill in 1608; James, a merchant in Edinburgh; Isabel, who married John Abernethy, Bishop of Caithness; Margaret, who married Ralph Kerr of Primside and Greenhead; Elizabeth, who married Robert Scott of Haining; and Jean, who married John Scott of Tushielaw. **Sir Patrick** of Lainshaw (16th/17th C.) represented Selkirkshire in Parliament in 1617. His Lairdship was later called Langshaw. It is possible he was the same man as Sir Patrick of Elibank. **Sir Patrick** of Elibank (d.1649) son of Sir Gideon. He was served as heir to his father in 1621. He was Keeper of Caerlaverock Castle. He was involved in a feud with James Cranston in about 1610. In 1621 he succeeded to his father's lands of Langshaw in Melrose Parish. He was also infefted in lands by the Commendator of Melrose in about 1621. In 1622 he was involved in a 'wadset' with Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, over the lands of Blackgrain in the Lordship of Ettrick. He married no less than 5 times. He was M.P. for Haddington Constabulary 1628–33 and 1640–41. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia and then elevated to the peerage as Lord Elibank. He was succeeded in 1650 by his son Patrick, 2nd Lord Elibank. **Sir Patrick** of Deuchar (1625/6–89) son of James, who was 3rd son of Patrick of Falahill, with his mother being Berthia Maule, of the Panmure family. His brothers were Sir James of Skirling and Sir Robert of Priestfield. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1665, 1667 and 1669–74. He was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire in 1663 and as a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1685. He may be the Sir Patrick, 'ane of his Majesty's general recivers' who was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1670. He is probably the Patrick who had a dispute with the Burgh of Selkirk over Common land in 1665. He paid the land tax in Selkirkshire in 1678 and is recorded representing Henry Hislop in a discharge in 1684 with the Bailie of Selkirk. He may have married Euphan, daughter of James Baird. **Patrick** of Cherrytrees (18th C.) eldest son of James of Cherrytrees. He was admitted as an Advocate in 1751 and was Sheriff of Roxburghshire from 1769. He served as Sheriff-Depute of Roxburghshire in 1780 and was on the roll of electors for the county. He was probably succeeded by George of Cherrytrees, who owned the lands in Yetholm Parish in 1788. **Richard** (b.1818/9) farmer and innkeeper in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was on Douglas Square, farming 40 acres. In the 1860s he was listed as proprietor of the Crown Inn on Douglas Square (perhaps at the same location). His wife was Jane and their children included Mary, Robert and Jane. **Sir Robert** of Priestfield (d.1672) 2nd son of James of Skirling and grandson of Patrick of Falahill. He was brother of Sir Patrick of Deuchar and Sir James of Skirling. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh and represented Edinburgh in Parliament. He acquired the lands of Cameron, Priestfield and Melgum in Forfarshire. He also held 2 tenements in Hawick, which were inherited by his son Alexander in 1672; it is not clear where these pieces of land were located. He firstly married Helen, daughter of Alexander Hay of Kenneth, and secondly married Jean, daughter of John Dickson of Hartree. His children included: James, who died young; Alexander, who succeeded him; John (b.1656); Robert; William (1662–1703); and James (again, b.1669). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1648 he is recorded collecting money 'in a brazen laidel' for the poor suffering as a result of the Plague. He may be the Robert whose children Bessie (b.1646) and Jeane (b.1647) were baptised in Ashkirk. He may also be the Robert 'Marra' who married Bessie Allan in Ashkirk Parish in 1654. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Todshawhaugh according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Robert

was baptised in 1703. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish recorded at Borthwickbrae in 1718 and 1721. He may be the Robert who married Bessie Learmonth in Roberton in 1714. His children probably included: James (b.1715); William (b.1718); Robert (b.1721); and Margaret (b.1723). **Robert** (18th C.) servant to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. In 1732 he became a Burgess of Edinburgh in right of the father of his wife (Margaret), tailor John Cooper. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Helen Kyle in Minto Parish in 1744. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Ormiston in 1755. He married Elspeth (or Euphan) Grieve and their children included John (b.1752) and Walter (b.1755). William (b.1756) and August (b.1765), also baptised in Cavers, were probably his children. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Little and their children included: Betty (b.1763); and David (b.1766). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Young and their son John was baptised in 1789. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, perhaps related to the earlier Robert in Ormiston. He was recorded at Sunnyside in 1795. Probably the same Robert was farmer at Ormiston Mains, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. His children included Mary (b.1795) and Walter (b.1798). He may be the Robert who married Betty Pott and whose children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Robert (b.1805) and Adam (b.1806); the same couple also had a son Richardson (b.1812), who was baptised in Hawick. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton, who lived at Pathead and then Toftsholm. He was probably the smith in Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He was one of the first feuars to commence building in Newcastleton; it is said by some that he built the first house and received the nickname 'Provost' because of this. He probably first married Margaret Nichol in 1771; she died at Millholm in 1774, aged 31, and is buried at Ettleton. His 2nd wife was Marion Crozier. Their children were: John (b.c.1777), who was a blacksmith; Marion (b.1781), who married mason John Nichol; Robert (1784–1859), who married Nellie Scott; Margaret (1788–1882), who married Robert Mitchellhill, and emigrated to Galt, Ontario; and Jane (b.1790), who probably died young. His first wife may have been Margaret Nichol, who died at Millholm in 1774, aged 31, and is buried at Ettleton. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Hummelknowes according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He may be the Robert whose children baptised in Cavers included Mary (b.1795) and Walter (b.1798). **Robert** (b.1780s) father of plumber John (who was father of J.E.D.) and James. He married Alison Erskine Scott. **Robert** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Todshawhaugh. His name appears on the Militia ballot list for Roberton Parish in 1812; he is absent from the rectified list, suggesting he had moved or become too old. He could be the Robert, son of William and Beatrix Scott, baptised in Roberton in 1792. He could be the Robert, married to Margaret Tait, whose children, baptised in Roberton, included Euphemia (b.1814) and Jane Scott (b.1816). **Robert** (1784–1859) nail-maker in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was at about 47 North Hermitage Street. He was probably son of Robert and Marion Crozier. He married Helen (or 'Nellie') Scott, who died in 1874, aged 83. Their children included: Betty (b.1812); Robert (1813–56); Marion (b.1816); Archibald (1817–44); John (b.1821); James (b.1823); William (b.1824); Thomas (1828–47); and Jean (1831/2–51). They are mostly buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Matthison in Cavers in 1812. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton. He married Margaret Tait and their children included Euphemia (b.1814) and Jane Scott (b.1816). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) baker in Newcastleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is also listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He does not appear in the 1841 census. **Robert** (19th C.) married Betty Chisholme in Wilton in 1828. **Robert** (b.c.1810) foreman at Weensland Mills. He was living there in 1841, along with Jessie, probably his wife. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Beavers and their children included Robert (b.1833) and Margaret (b.1834). **Robert** (19th C.) married Janet Dickson in 1834, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Cavers Parishes. **Robert** (19th C.) married Janet Tweedie in Hawick in 1834. **Robert** (b.1821/2) shepherd at Old Castleton in 1851 and 1861. He is still recorded there in 1868. His wife was Rachel, and their children included Janet, Marion and Jane. **Robert** 'Robbie' (1831–1901) born in Hawick, son of weaver William and

Helen Biggar, and cousin of Sir James A.H.'s father. He worked in the hosiery trade with William Watson & Sons, then at Currie's on Millbank. He was a founder member and President of the Archæological Society in 1856 (with only his distant cousin Sir James outliving him), major contributor to the Transactions and served as Museum Curator (after his return from Canada). In 1861 he presented two talks on 'Border Divines' and later talks were on topics such as the Carterhaugh Baa, James Hogg (of 'Teribus'), the stocking trade, James Thomson (of 'The Seasons'), the 1809 Common Riding, Rev. Dr. Charters, James Ruickbie, the False Alarm and lighting of the beacons, the 1767 flood, William Knox, Langholm Common Riding, John Leyden, Border superstitions, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Thomas Pringle, the Volunteers, antiquities of Hawick, Dryburgh, Border smugglers, riding fairs, Hawick political movements, Henry Scott Riddell and Nannie Cumming. He also donated many items to the Museum, including 2 stone hammers in 1866, books in 1868, old Edinburgh and London newspapers in 1871 and an 'ancient Scottish copper coin' in 1876. From 1858 he was the Hawick correspondent for the Border Advertiser and also wrote for the Teviotdale Record and the Border Beacon. He was also President of the Temperance Burns Club in Hawick. He was a Councillor in 1868/9, where he was known as a supporter of the allotments, the Working Men's Building Society and the Co-operative Society. He became manager at Wood Brothers hosiery factory in Innerleithen around 1870, leaving Hawick for Innerleithen in 1876 (when he was made an Honorary Member of the Archæological Society. In that town he took part in promoting public lectures and the temperance movement and when he left he was entertained at a dinner when he was given an illuminated address. He then took over Peter Laidlaw's business at Wilton Grove for a few years in the late 1870s, taking a partner in 1879; however the partnership lasted only 3 years. He was a Liberal in politics and a member of the East Bank Kirk. He emigrated to Canada in 1882, living mainly in Galt, where he was engaged in the hosiery business there. While in Canada, he kept up with news from Scotland, contributed to local newspapers and would enthusiastically meet any Borderers he could (including Lord Minto at one point). He returned to Hawick in 1895 and was one of the people present at the excavation of the cairn at Belvedere on the Cavers estate in 1895. Thereafter he devoted his time to literary pursuits, contributing to the local and Border newspapers, as well as the Newcastle Chronicle, 'Journal' and 'People's Friend'. When contributing to the local press he sometimes wrote under the pen-name Romanus' and at other times as 'B.O.B.', giving us 'The Reckoning' for example (despite, or perhaps because of, being a strong advocate for total abstinence!). He wrote several books of local interest, including 'The Gypsies of the Borders' (1875), 'Hawick Songs and Song Writers' (1881, 1889, 1897) and 'Hawick Characters' (1901), both of which ran to several editions (they were originally published in serial form in the local press, with 'Hawick Characters' collecting many articles originally written by others). His 'History of Hawick, from Earliest Times to 1832' (1901) is a treasure-trove of anectodal information; it was followed by 'History of Hawick, from 1832' issued by the publisher in 1902 from notes that he left. In later life he was generally regarded as the most knowledgeable local historian, possessing 'an enormous store of MS. and printed materials relating to old Hawick, he was never at a loss to put his finger on information in relation to any subject'. He was said to be the greatest expert on the False Alarm of 1804, but sadly did not live to see the centenary celebrations. He lived at Allars Crescent in the latter part of his life. In 1853 he married Agnes, daughter of George 'Pie' Oliver, who died in 1901, aged 72; when they maried he was living in Brougham Place. Their children included: William (b.1855), a merchant in Aberdeen; and George Oliver (b.1857), a doctor in Wisconsin. He died after a brief illness, one of the first of his life. A memorial stone was erected in the Wellogate Cemetery by his friends and members of the Archæological Society, containing the motto 'Leal to the Border'. A portrait of him was painted by Frank Wood in 1897, and is now in the Museum. **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Ferguson in Hawick in 1842. **Robert** (19th C.) married Rachel Hislop in Catleton in 1846. Their children included Jane (b.1851i) and Marion (b.1853). **Robert** (19th C.) married Marion Greig in Wilton Parish in 1847. **Robert** (19th C.) married Sarah Dagg in Castleton Parish in 1850. Their children included Sibella (b.1850) and James (b.1853). **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Telfer in Castleton Parish in 1850. Their son John was baptised in 1851. **Robert** (19th C.) married Agnes Turnbull in Hobkirk Parish in 1850. **Robert** (19th C.) son of John. He was a carpenter at Blacklee in Hobkirk Parish. In 1868 he married Margaret Jackson, from Crookholm,

Canonbie. Their children were John (chemist and druggist), James (also a carpenter, died age 27) and Margaret (who married Thomas Smith). **Robert** (19th C.) married Euphemia Bowie in Hawick in 1853. **Robert** (b.1835) son of John and Isabella Howison. He was a frameworker in Hawick, living at 50 High Street in 1861. He married Elizabeth Hunter, who was from Earlston. His children included James (b.1860), who became a baker in Edinburgh. **Robert** (b.1856) elder brother of J.E.D. He was a commercial traveller in London and had eight children. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) resident of Trow Knowes. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Roger** (d.1330) son of Archibald, he is one of the earliest known ancestors of the local Murrays. He was recorded as being 'de Moravia'. In 1321 he was granted the lands of Fala by James, Lord Douglas. The Murrays of Falahill, Philiphaugh and Blackbarony are all descended from him. **Roger** (15th/16th C.) leased half the lands of Sundhope in the Yarrow valley in the period 1487–99. The other half went to William, who was his brother. The pair appear to have had their farm raided several times, e.g. by Robert Turnbull in Castlehill (near Branxholme), who was charged with stealing 15 scrore sheep from Sundhope. He leased half of Windydoors in 1502 as well as half of Sundhope with Thomas (who was surely another relative). Possibly the same Roger was 'in old age, deprived of strength' whose land had been 'despoiled by thieves' who in 1532/3 sold his Selkirk tenement and rigs to his younger son James. **Sarah** (1744–1811) of Kensington, who wrote a travel guide 'A companion, and useful guide to the beauties of Scotland ...' published in 1799. She visited Hawick in 1785, her short account including the following: 'Some young lads passing through the churchyard at Hawick whilst I was in it, with dogs and some strange looking things on their backs, I inquired what they were going to do with them, but their language to me was as Arabic. On my shaking my head as a token of not understanding them, they began screaming in the highest note of their voices, taking me, I suppose, for a deaf woman: and at last we separated, laughing at our inability of understanding each other'. **Sir Thomas** of Bothwell (d.1361) son of Sir Andrew. The identity of his mother seems to be unknown. He succeeded to his father's estates after the death of his elder brother John. In 1351 he was a hostage in England, in place of David II. He returned to Scotland in 1352 and was knighted by the following year. He was involved in negotiations for the release of David, and was involved with the Treaty of Berwick in 1357. He appears to have returned as a prisoner to England in 1358, and although he may have returned to Scotland again, he was back a prisoner in London in 1359. He married Joan (or Joanna) Moray, daughter of Sir Maurice of Strathearn, who had been Baron of Hawick. He was granted the Barony (along with that of Sprouston) in a 1358 charter of David II. However, this may have been a re-granting, since it seems likely he gained the Barony through marriage to the daughter of the previous Baron. He was described in 1358 as 'panitario nostro Scocie' (i.e. pantler of Scotland). He probably died of the plague in London. Although it is often stated that his widow later married Archibald, Earl of Douglas, it seems more likely that Douglas married his daughter (and heiress), who was also called Joan. Through her the Barony of Hawick passed to the Douglases. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded 'in Newhall' in 1531/2 when he was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk. He was probably tenant at Newhall on the Ale Water. He is probably the Thomas, son of William of Newhall recorded in 1498. **Thomas** of Bowhill (d.bef. 1539) recorded in 1536/7 when Patrick of Philiphaugh complained on his behalf about others farming at Easter Bowhill. It was stated that he had occupied those lands for 40 years. He is also recorded in 1539 in the Selkirk Protocol Books when his widow Christian Murray sold her part of North Bowhill to Robert Ker, Burgess of Edinburgh. His son and heir had a dispute over the lands of South Bowhill. He was probably related to James of Bowhill, who died at Flodden and whose daughter Isobel gave the southern half of Bowhill to Michael Scott of Aikwood (probably her uncle) around 1529. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. In 1761 he married Margaret Riddell, who was from Hawick. Their children included: Thomas (b.1762); Walter (b.1762); Gideon (b.1765); John (b.1765); George (b.1767); and Margaret (b.1771). **Thomas** (1754–1834) son of David and Elizabeth. He was farmer at Whisgills in Castleton Parish, perhaps taking over from his brother John. He was recorded on the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He was still farmer there in the 1830s. He married Janet Inglis, who was from Millholm, with her maternal grandparents being Brydons from Ettrick; she died in 1852, aged 84. They had many children, including 7 daughters who grew to

adulthood and all married: Jean (b.1783), married Rev. John Law of the Newcastleton Burgher Kirk; Agnes (b.1784), who married Walter Armstrong, 'the auld merchant' in Newcastleton; Elizabeth (b.1788), who died young; David (1791/2–1815), who was very tall; Elizabeth (again, 1794–1845), who married Peter Oliver; James (b.1792), who also farmed at Whisgills; Mary (b.1804), who married Robert Elliot in Hermitage; Thomas (b.1796); Julie (b.c.1799); John (b.1803), who died young; and John (again, b.1806), who also died young. One of his daughters agreed to marriage after dreaming about her dress being snagged by her husband-to-be as he was angling. Margaret (1799/1800–61), who married shepherd John Scott, may also have been his daughter. The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery (and the dates on the headstone do not all match the birth years from the parish records). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Borthwickbrae. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Thomas** (b.1794/5) labourer in Roberton Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was at Roberton Glebefoot, described in 1851 as a 'Road Contractor'. His wife was Margaret and their children included Beatrix, Jessie, Walter, William, Robert and Thomas. He was probably the son of William baptised in Roberton in 1794. **Thomas** (d.1842) labourer at Upperraw and Whiteknowe. He was listed as male head of his family in 1835–41. **Thomas**, LL.D. (1792–1872) of Edinburgh, was made an Honorary Burgess in 1836 after delivering a series of lectures in the town on 'the Science of Political Economy'. He wrote several books on varied subjects. **Thomas** (1811–73) father of Sir James A.H. Born in Denholm and baptised at East Bank Kirk, he had a clothiers business in Hawick. His father was James (descended from the Murrays of Spittal Tower), and his mother Christina Winthrope (whose father was a 'writer' in Hawick). He became a journeyman tailor, travelling the north of England and witnessing the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1829. He eventually returned in 1835 and settled in Denholm, since Hawick had too many tailors at the time. However, he moved into Hawick in 1858, his house and business being at 6 Bourtree Place. He was recorded as a master tailor in Denholm in 1841 and 1851 and was on Bourtree Place in 1861, along with his wife and 4 children. He was an Elder in Denholm Congregational Church, involved in the Total Abstinence Society and for a while was a member of the old Hawick Town Council. In 1835 he married Mary (1803–88), 6th child of Hawick linen manufacturer Charles Scott. They had 5 children, all born in Denholm: James (1837–1915), lexicographer extraordinaire; Charles, who died young; Alexander Davidson (b.1840), newspaper editor; Charles Oliver (b.1840), engraver; and Margaret Scott (b.1844), who married Alfred Marshall, and later lived with her mother at 10 Wellogate Place. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Mary Moffat in Hawick in 1848. **Thomas** (1827–58) son of James, who farmed at Whisgills. He was tenant farmer at Burnmouth. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of the High Street. In 1877 he donated to the Museum a collection of birds' eggs. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Kirndean in Castleton Parish in 1868. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. Probably the same Walter is recorded in 1691 having a daughter Margaret baptised, with no mother's name given. The witnesses were John and Andrew Riddell. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Stobicote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Walter** (1693/4–1719) buried at Borthwick Waas. His gravestone is adjacent to that of James and others associated with Teindside. **Walter** (18th C.) farmer who was replaced by Abraham Armstrong as tenant of the Duke of Buccleuch in about 1796. This was probably at Shankend farm. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Borthwick Mains in 1792 and 1795 and at Greenbank in 1798. He married Margaret Laidlaw in 1791 and their children included: James (b.1793); Margaret (b.1795); and Thomas (b.1798). **Walter** (b.c.1795) stockingmaker, giving his name, for a time, to Murray Place, although he only owned property in the area from 1814 for less than two years. He inherited 66 High Street (and the area behind 66 and 68, which became Murray Place) from a relative William Turnbull, tailor, in 1814, and sold it to Robert Leyden in 1816. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Margaret. **Walter** (b.c.1800) mason on the Kirk Wynd in 1841. His wife was Euphemia, and they also has a daughter called Euphemia. **Walter** (19th C.) married Hannah Hardie in Southdean in 1836. **Walter** (19th C.) Church Officer of Hawick Free Kirk 1874–87. **William** (15th C.) leased half the lands of Sundhope in the Yarrow valley from the Crown in the period 1487–99. His son John was also mentioned in 1492. His brother Roger leased the other half of Sundhope. In 1494/5 he had 30 oxen and cows, a horse and goods stolen by

David Turnbull, son of the Laird of Whithope. There were still Murrays at Sundhope in the late-17th century. **William** of Newhall (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1498 at the Justice-aire in Peebles. He had remission for bringing in John Douglas, a 'traitor from England' about 30 years earlier, with John, Earl of Morton as his surety. He was also fined for the non-appearance of his sone Alexander, John, Thomas and William. **William** of Romanno (d.c.1560) son of William of Shillinglaw. He was listed among the Borders men who followed the Homes in an attack on the Earl of Arran, for which they had remission in 1526. His brother Alexander was also listed. He married Joneta, heiress of John Romanno of that Ilk. His children included: William, who succeeded; John; James; Christian, who married William Cockburn of Henderland; and Marion, who married Thomas Dudingstoun of Southouse. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Sundhope in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **William** (d.c.1633) acted as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for part of the rents in Branxholme and Wilton in the period 1631–33. In the period 1633–37 his wife Isobel Wilson performed the duty in his place. **William** (17th C.) servitor to Francis, Earl of Buccleuch, recorded in 1646 when he witnessed a document relating to lands in Edinburgh. He may be the same as William of 'Langhermeistoun' who was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1643, along with Earl Francis and several other Scotts. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Pott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1643. **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Templehall' when he witnessed a sasine relating to Harwood lands in 1664. **Col. William** of Bowhill (17th/18th C.) younger son of John of Bowhill, with his mother being Anne, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers. He purchased the lands of Bowhill in 1690 and his older brother John later became Lord Bowhill. He married Agnes (b.1677) daughter of Hawick Town Clerk Walter Gledstains. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for the later Town Clerk Walter Gledstains, his brother-in-law. **William** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1716 he witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Wight. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Burnhead in 1724. He married Janet Scott and their children included: John (b.1717); Jean (b.1720); Robert (b.1722); and Walter (b.1724). The witnesses in 1724 were John and Walter Scott (who may have been related to his wife). It is possible that William (b.1705), George (b.1707), James (b.1710), Helen (b.1712) and William (b.1714) were also his children. **William** (18th C.) resident of the Dykes in Cavers Parish in 1724 and 1731. His children, baptised in Cavers, included William (b.1724), Margaret (b.1728) and Elizabeth (b.1731). It is probable that Walter (b.1726), whose baptism is recorded in both Cavers and Bedrule, was also his child. **William** (18th C.) married Janet Dalgleish in Roberton Parish in 1743. Their children probably included Agne (b.1744), James (b.1746) and Andrew (b.1751), **William** (b.1740s) younger son of John, farmer at Spittal-on-Rule. He had 2 sons: Veitch, who was a builder, working on Ancrum Bridge; and John. **William** (18th C.) married Henrietta Tait in Hawick Parish in 1754. She may be the daughter of shoemaker Willaim Tait baptised in Hawick in 1730. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their son William was baptised in 1764. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included William (b.1764) and Henrietta (b.1769). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Fowler and their children included Margaret (b.1771), Katherine (b.1774), James (b.1776), John (b.1779) and John (again, b.1781). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His children included Helen (b.1781) and Betty (b.1782). **William** (18th C.) married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Douglas in Kirkton Parish in 1767. He could also be the William whose marriage is recorded in Castleton Parish in 1766, although with no wife's name given. Their children, baptised in Castleton, included William and Elizabeth (b.1768). **William** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Richardson in Bedrule Parish in 1781. His children may have included Isabel (b.1792), Peggy (b.1794) and Violet (b.1802). It is posible that Robert (b.1788) and Helen (b.1790), baptised in Hobkirk Parish, could also have been his children. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son James was baptised in 1786. **William** (18th C.) married Betty Nichol in Hawick Parish in 1793. **William** 'Wullie on the Wundi Sole' (d.bef. 1805) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Todd in Hawick in 1794. His nickname 'Willie on the windowsole' is recorded when his child died in 1787 and when his wife died in 1805. It seems likely that what is meant is the modern 'window-sill', but it is still unclear why he might have had this nickname. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He

is recorded at Scaurnook in 1786, 1788 and 1794. He may be the William who married Beatrix Scott in Roberton in 1786. His children, baptised in Roberton, included: James (b.1786); Walter (b.1788); Beatrix (b.1790); Robert (b.1792); and twins Thomas and William (b.1794). **William** (1771/2–1833) Schoolmaster in Canonbie, who died in Langholm. He married Helen Byers, who died in 1866, aged 70. Their sons Andrew, John (b.1815/6, later teacher at Caverton Mill, near Kelso) and William (b.1828/9) were teachers in Hawick. Their other children were Fanny (who died aged 95), Thomas (who also married a Helen Byers), James (b.1831/2) and Janet (b.1833/4). **William** (b.c.1780) labourer in Denholm accoring to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was listed right after tailor James, who may therefore have been related; he and James could be the sons of James baptised in Cavers in 1778 and 1773, respectively. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Oliver in Cavers Parish in 1800. Their children Charles (b.1806) and George (b.1809) were baptised in East Bank Kirk, while Thomas (b.1801), Anne (b.1803) and Charles (b.1807) were baptised in Kirkton Parish. **William** (b.1787/8) from Brownmuir in Selkirkshire, he was teacher at a school in Lilliesleaf. He ran his own school (separate from the Parochial School), which was probably on the Loan in the village. His was probably the 'adventure school' described in the New Statistical Account (1840) as teaching 'English reading, writing, and arithmetic, the latter only tolerably well, the former two in the most vulgar manner'. It went on to say that the 'teacher has no education superior to a common labourer, and refuses to apply for further education'; if not strictly accurate, this suggests strong disagreement with the minister, who probably wrote the account. He was recorded as teacher at Lilliesleaf in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with his brothers Alexander and Walter. In 1861 he was on Main Street with his brother Alexander and his family. **William** (1789–1872) 3rd son of Andrew of Spittal Tower. He was a stockingmaker in Hawick and later a merchant. In 1841 he was living on Miller's Close off the High Street, in 1851 was on Brougham Place and in 1861 he was a grocer and china merchant at 75 High Street. He was Church Officer at the East Bank Kirk for 32 years. He is probably the William who was appointed to collect the customs that were due from Hawick merchants to the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1822 he married Helen (or 'Nelly') Biggar in 1822, the marriage recorded in both East Bank Kirk and Wilton Parish; she was daughter of Robert Biggar, and died in 1871, aged 77. Their children were: Andrew (1823–82), baptised in East Bank Kirk, who married Isabella Brown; Jane (b.1825), who married John Marchbank; Elizabeth (b.1827), who married Andrew Smith of Dalkeith; Agnes (b.1829); Robert (1831–1901), local historian and writer; Isabella (b.1833), who married James Lambert and kept a wash-house; Helen (b.1835), who married Andrew Lambert; and William (b.1838), who married Margaret Anderson and later Mary Ann Hope. **William** (b.1792/3) from Traquair, he was a farmer at Haughhead in Ashkirk Parish. In 1851 he was farmer there of 8 acres and in 1861 he was at 'Nook Haugh' farming 10 acres. He was still recorded there in 1868. His wife was Philia Oliver and their children included Mary and Philia. His sister-in-law Janet Oliver (from Ashkirk) was living with the family in 1861. **William** (1794–1875) son of William and Beatrix Scott, he was born in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he was at Scaurnook with his mother. In 1851 and 1861 he was a retired shepherd living with his daughter and son-in-law at Scaurnook. His first wife (according to the gravestone) may have been Helen Grieve, who died in 1822, aged 20. He had sons William (d.1819), who died in infancy, and James (d.1841), who died in an accident at the age of 5. His daughter Helen married carrier John Elliot. He died at Scaurend and was buried in Roberton Cemetery. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Esther Scott in Bedrule Parish in 1818. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area who married Janet Scott. Their son Andrew (b.1819) was baptised in East Bank Kirk. **William** (b.1800/1) son of James, who was a labourer in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was living with his parents at about 10 South Liddell Street and described as 'Formerly Surgeon'. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1823. Their son John was baptised in Minto in 1824. **William** (b.1802/3) from Castleton, he was a joiner in Teviothead. In 1841 he was at 'Moozieknowe' in Cavers Parish, at Mossy Knowe in 1851, as a master joiner, employing 2 men, and still there in 1861. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty) Young. Their children included: John (b.1829); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1831); Thomas (1835–68), who died in an accident in Manchester; Douglas (b.1839); and James (b.1843). He is buried at Teviothead. **William** (c.1805–bef. 1851) woollen

spinner in Hawick. He was living on the Loan in 1841 and his widow was there in 1851. He married Agnes Stevenson in Kirkton in 1822 and their children included George (b.1827), Thomas (b.c.1829), Adam (b.c.1835), William (b.c.1837), Agnes (b.c.1839) and Robert (b.1841). **William** (b.1812/3) shepherd at Blackcleugh in Teviothead Parish. He is recorded there in 1851 with his wife Janet and children Thomas, Andrew, George, William, Margaret, Walter and Elizabeth. In 1861 he was shepherd at Sundhope in Castleton Parish and had an additional daughter, Mary. **Dr. William** (1813/4–65) surgeon in Newcastleton, brother of Margaret, Jane and Agnes. He was listed as a surgeon on Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was 'MRCS Edin. Genl. Practr. (Surgeon)' visiting Dinlabyre. In 1861 he was at about 48 South Hermitage Street, and listed as a surgeon, but blind. He collected antiquities from the district, having the last hand-cuffs used in the village, as well as the supposed key from Mangerton Tower and a brass mortar-gun from Hermitage. He presented Liddesdale fossils and other items to the Museum in 1856, an extensive geological collection and coins in 1857, further coins in 1860 and a 'craggan from the Isle of Lewis' in 1863. He was made the Archæological Society's first honorary member in 1857. He was listed as a surgeon in Newcastleton in the 1850s when he was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale; when it was decided that the Liddesdale route would be taken for the railway, he rode his gig to the head of the Liddel with flags flying, to announce the good news to the district. In 1843 he married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Scott, a Newcastleton innkeeper. Their children included John (b.1844), Helen (b.1846), Isabel (b.1848), Elizabeth Janet (b.1851) and Mary Agnes Thom (b.1854). Isabel and Mary emigrated to Elmira, Illinois. He is buried at Etleton Cemetery. **William** (b.1814/15) tailor on the High Street. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 6 High Street with his wife Margaret and daughter, also Margaret. In 1851 he was a widower in a lodging house on Walter's Wynd. He married Margaret Scott in Hawick Parish in 1834 and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1835. **William** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Scott and their son William was baptised in 1835. **William** (19th C.) married Janet Chisholme in Hawick Parish in 1835. Their children included: Thomas (b.1837); Andrew (b.1838); George (b.1840); William (b.1842); Margaret (b.1844); Walter (b.1847); Elizabeth (b.1849); and Mary (b.1852), baptised in Cavers. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Martin in Hawick Parish in 1836. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1841 he was a woollen stocking dresser living on O'Connell Street and in 1851 was on Wilton Place. He married Isabel Scott in Hawick Parish in 1839. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included Walter (b.1840), Anne (b.1842), William (b.1843), Andrew (b.1845) and James (b.1854); Walter's baptism was also recorded in Hawick Parish. **William** (19th C.) married Mary Gotterson in Hawick Parish in 1841. **William** (19th C.) ploughman at Kirkton. Sometime before 1875 he turned up a circular stone with a square hole in the middle, which was probably a grindstone of some sort. **William** (b.1806/7) stockingmaker in Wilton Parish. In 1851 he was living at No. 4 Front Row, Wilton Dean and in 1861 also at Wilton Dean. He married Agnes Armstrong in Hawick Parish in 1842. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included David (b.1843). **William** (19th C.) married Anne Scott in 1843, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Castleton Parishes. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Grieve in 1843, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Roberton Parishes. **William** (b.1821/2) woollen framework knitter in Hawick. He was living at about 69 High Street in 1851. He married Mary Hislop in 1844, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: David (b.1844); Jane (b.1846); and Margaret Scott (b.1849). **William** (19th C.) married Joan Little in Hawick Parish in 1845. **William** (b.1822/3) from Langholm, he was a woollen handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Backdamgate and in 1861 at Weensland. He married Mary Pow in 1847, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Richard (b.1847/8), William (b.1849/50) and John (b.1854/5). **William** (19th C.) married Mary Kelley in Hawick Parish in 1852. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Lockie in 1854, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Melrose Parishes. **William** (1828/9–1906) Hawick teacher for over 50 years. Son of William, teacher in Canonbie, he was born at Broomieknowe near there. He came to Hawick in 1850, to help run the school started by his brother Andrew at the top of Baker Street, and continued by his other brother John. The school had moved to the old East Bank Kirk, then to

the foot of the close at 9 High Street and then to 8 Kirkgate (i.e. St. Mary's Place). He was living at 7 Kirkgate in 1861. He was hired as a teacher at St. Mary's School in 1864 and became the first Headmaster at Trinity in 1876. He was also on the Town Council for 5 years and served as Session Clerk for St. Mary's. When he retired in 1903 he built Carradoyne in Fenwick Park, where he died. He married Janet Murray, eldest sister of J.P. John (and probably his second cousin). Their children included: William, who worked at the Commercial Bank in Hawick, moved to England and retired to Langholm; John, an architect in Liverpool; David (who was assistant to Dr. James Brydon in the Sandbed; and Elizabeth Carruthers, who married Rev. Stewart Burns. **William** (b.1837/8) from Newcastleton, he was a tin smith. In 1861 he was living on Drumlanrig Place. He married Jane Dodd Hobkirk in Hawick in 1858 and their children included Margaret (b.1859/60). **William** (1838/9–1916) youngest son of William and brother of poet and historian Robert. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Anderson and she died in 1877, aged 33. Their children were William (printer in Costa Rica), Isabella (who married August Louis Roye from Detroit), Andrew (a chemist in Costa Rica who married twice) and 3 children who died young. He later remarried to Mary Ann Hope. He was said to be a striking personality (in contrast to his brother Robert), with a tall stature and a long flowing beard in later years. In 1908 he was elected librarian of the St. Andrew's Society of Detroit. Soon after he returned to Hawick and became an active member of the Archæological Society, being joint secretary in 1910 and 1911 and writing some articles. **William** (b.1855) eldest son of local historian Robert. He became a merchant in Aberdeen. He married Georgina Scott and later Catherine Hosie. His children were Margaret, Agnes Oliver, Jane Stewart, Helen Georgina, Janet Brown and Robert. **William** (19th/20th C.) gardener at Borthwickshiels. His grandmother was a sister of Walter Scott ('Wat o the Knowe'). He was a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **William** (d.1915) son of William and Margaret Anderson, he was descended from the Spittal Tower Murrays and was nephew of local historian Robert. He became a printer in Costa Rica and married Agnes MacNair. His younger brother Andrew was a chemist in Costa Rica and married his sister-in-law Margaret MacNair (in earliest times interchangeable with 'Moray', and became 'Moravia', 'Moravie', etc. when written in Latin; other spellings include 'Murra' and 'Murraye' and 'Murry').

Murray Bros (*mu-ri-bru-thurz*) *n.* D. & R. Murray, knitwear warehouse and retail business. It was established in 1960, based in Tower Mill, expanding with shops in Haddington, Kelso and Penrith. It later moved to the former Orrock Church. In 2004 the business switched to trading solely in china and giftware and closed in 2007, following the retirement of Ronnie Murray.

Murray Place (*mu-ri-plis*) *n.* lost street name, being the area behind 66 and 68 High Street, named after Walter Murray, stockingmaker who was there for only about 2 years from 1814. The new houses there were built in the early 1860s and for a few years referred to as Albert Place, but Murray Place by the 1868/9 Valuation roll. The name was dropped altogether in 1968 as it became simply the lower part of O'Connell Street.

Murray Place (*mu-ri-plis*) *n.* street in Denholm, between Douglas Drive and the Ashloaning, where 10 new houses were built in the 1950s. It is a dead-end for cars, but pedestrians can walk through the small play park at the end.

the Murrays (*thu-mu-riz*) *n.* Scottish family, probably all originating from an ancient line connected with the area of Moray or Moravia in the north-east of Scotland. The most important Lairdship locally was that of the Murrays of Falahill and Philiphaugh, descended from Archibald, who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. In the 16th century these Murrays were involved in many feuds, as well as in the struggles against the English. There were long Murrays in Rulewater and in Hawick there were several important families (most of which are directly related), which gave us lexicographer Sir James A.H. Murray, local historian Robert Murray, songwriter J.E.D. Murray and others.

Murrayshaa (*mu-riz-haw*) *n.* alternative name for **Morrishaa**.

Murray-Stavert (*mu-ri-stā-vur'*) *n.* **Archibald Stavert** (19th/20th C.) lived at Saughtree and later Stanegarthside. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire.

Murray's Temperance Hotel (*mu-riz-tem-pu-rins-hō-tel*) *n.* teetotal establishment at 15 High Street in the late 19th century, run by Robert Murray.

murt (*mur'*) *n., arch.* the skin of a sheep that has died naturally – 'Ane murt lamb skin [is stated to be hardly worth two shillings Scots]' [BR1700], 'Murt, A lamb-skin before castration-time, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (also 'mort').

murther (*mu-thur*) *n., arch., poet.* murder – '. . . but when he heard ane crying murther he straight way went up to make riddance and to allay tumult' [PR1716], *v.* to murder – He vanquished the Picts, and Conquer'd their Crown, In revenge of his Fathers death, which basely they murther'd' [CWS], 'Thaye sley the widaw an' the fremet, an' nurther the faetherliss' [HSR] (older version of the word **murder**).

Muselee (*mewz-, -māz-, mūz-lee*) *n.* farm across the Borthwick river from Deanburnhaugh, below Broadlee. It was in Hawick Parish until 1689/90 when Roberton was formed. The Muselee Burn joins the Borthwick here, and the 276 m Muselee Hill is above. A narrow lane between 2 dykes to the left of the house is part of an old drove road, with cattle passing from the west through here and over to Teviothead and on to English markets. Alexander Scott 'in Mouslaw', recorded in 1501, could have been tenant here. Adam Murray is recorded there in 1502. 'Archibald Ellott in Muselit, undir the Laird of Cheisholme' is recorded in 1586/7 and he was 'of Mouslie' in 1598/9. The lands were owned by a branch of the Riddells from at least 1618 and passed to the niece of Charles Riddell of Muselee in 1849 when he died unmarried. In 1627 it was valued along with Woodburn as paying '120 lb., vicarage 20 lb'. Archibald Elliot of Muselie, 'a common a notorious thief and fugitive' was tried in 1628. There were 4 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Thomas Laidlaw, Malie Wilson, Robert Laidlaw and James Laidlaw. John Riddell paid the land tax on £100 in Hawick Parish in 1663 and 1678 (probably for Muselee, which was in Hawick Parish at that time). George Heatley was there in at least 1732–34 and Andrew Main in 1741. The lands were valued at £491 1s 2d in the 1740s. By 1788 (and still continued in 1811) the owner was Charles Riddell and the value was unchanged. John Scott was living there in 1792 and Thomas Grieve is recorded as farmer there in 1797. About the same time John Laidlaw was shepherd there. William Aitkin was farmer there in 1841. Robert Brown was farmer in the 1860s Capt. George Hutton Riddell was the owner in about 1874. (also formerly spelled 'Mooslie', 'Muislie', 'Muselie', 'Muslie', 'Musla' and variants; it is 'muselee' in 1502, 'Muselit' in 1586/7, 'Mouslie' in 1598/9, 'Mouslie' in 1616, 'Mewslie' in 1628, 'Museley' in 1653, 'Muislie' in 1663, 'Muslie' in 1682, 'Moosilie' in 1690, 'Muislie' in 1678 and 1695, 'Musely' in 1719, 'Mewslie' in 1761, 'Muisly' in 1732, 'Musely' in the 1740s, 'Mooselee' in 1797 and 'Muslie' in 1841; it is marked on a 1650 parish map as 'Mooselie', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Meussly' and is absent from Stobie's 1770 map and Ainslie's 1821 map; the name may be from Old English 'mos-leah' meaning 'fodder lea').

Muselee Burn (*mewz-lee-burn*) *n.* stream that runs into the Borthwick Water roughly from the south-east, joining near Muselee. It forms part of the probable boundary line of the Catrail, with a section of the linear earthwork ending near the stream, about 300 m north of Broadlee Loch. It then runs in a south-easterly direction to connect with the headwaters of the Teindside Burn.

Muselee Hill (*mewz-lee-hil*) *n.* hill to the south-east of Muselee farm in the Borthwick valley, reaching a height of 276 m. A linear earthwork runs for about 500 m from Muselee Burn to the east, across the southern slopes of this hill, ending in the headwaters of the Wood Burn. It is presumably an old agricultural boundary.

Muselee Drive (*mewz-lee-drīv*) *n.* short street in Lilliesleaf, running to the north at the west side of the village, usually written 'Muselie Drive'.

Muselee Sike (*mewz-lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream on the south side of the Borthwick valley, between Muselee and Woodburn. It is distinct from Muselee Burn, which lies to the west.

the Museum (*thu-mew-zee-um*) *n.* Hawick's museum is located in Wilton Lodge, it houses a permanent display of knitwear and hosiery history, as well as other local artefacts, paintings, natural history and achæology. Many more items of local interest are in storage than can be displayed at one time. In 1857 the Archæological Society rented a room from clothier Andrew Waugh to house its growing collection and the following year they moved to a larger room about Robert Milligan's. The Society's Museum first opened to the public in premises at the east end of the High Street in 1858. It can be seen upstairs in the property of Milligan's (site of the Liberal Club) in an 1858 photo. A steady stream of artefacts were donated to the Society over its first few decades, and were on public display initially only for a few hours on Saturday evenings. In 1865 thieves stole the coin collection and other valuable items, and although most of this was recovered, it led to a dramatic increase in donations. There was a catalogue published for the 1866 exhibition that followed. The collection moved to the old Grammar School building and then the Buccleuch Memorial, where at least one photograph exists showing the collection packed into the available space. In

1906 it was offered to the Town Council, under the condition that Wilton Lodge be converted into use as a Museum. This followed in 1910, when it was opened by the Duke of Buccleuch (who was given an ornate golden key to mark the occasion, and was the first person to sign the visitor's book). J.P. Alison drew up the original plans for converting the house into a museum. Extensive renovations were carried out in 1959 to showcase the local exhibits, and in 1975 the Scott Gallery extension was added. In 1984 the Museum became the headquarters for the Roxburgh District Museums Service. In early 2007 a new lift was added and other renovations carried out. In 2017 the trust 'Live Borders' took over the running of the Museum.

Musgrave (*muz-grāv*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) weaver at 'Bellshaws' (probably Belses) in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was at 'Bellshaws', previously 'Bellshiels', among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Sir John** (c.1450–c.1515) Englishman who was important on the Marches around 1500. In 1502 Adam Turnbull 'in Hornishole, now in Chalmerlane-Newtoune' had a remission for several crimes, including 'the treasonable inbringing' of him to the 'Burning of Selkirk and Hereschip, and Stouthreif of goods therein'. He was probably son of Sir Thomas and younger brother of Sir Richard. He was knighted after the Battle of Stoke Field. He was Sheriff of Cumberland from 1489 and Constable of Bewcastle (along with his son Thomas) from 1493. He married Joan, daughter of John Crackenthorpe and secondly Margaret (or Dorothy), sister of John Dudley. He may also be the same Sir John whose wife was an inspiration for some of William Dunbar's poetry. **Sir John** of Bewcstle (16th C.) son of Sir William and an unknown mistress. He was also known as 'Jack a Musgrave' and was leader of English raiding parties, serving as Captain of Bewcastle. In 1541 he complained that his houses had been burned by Liddesdale men. In 1542 he and 40 men 'brent a towne in Tevedall caulyd Rowlle', which was presumably on the Rule Water, perhaps Town-o-Rule. He took part in the battle of Solway Moss at the end of 1542. He led a force that intercepted a raiding party of Liddesdale men near Hexham in 1542/3. However, he was accused of ransoming Scottish prisoners. He married Jane Chamber and Agnes Thirlwall and his children included Adam, Ingram, Thomas, Richard and Lancelot. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of Sir Simon, who was Captain of the English garrison at Bewcastle. He was younger brother of Christopher. In 1583 he sent a letter to Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor in which he lists the chief Elliots and Armstrongs of Liddesdale. He acted as Captain of Bewcastle once his father was too old. In 1596 he attempted a retaliatory raid on the Armstrongs of Hollows, but was ambushed on the way home by John Armstrong of Langholm, Will Armstrong of Kinmont and others. They delivered him to Scott of Branxholme and an English letter said that the plan was to take him to Hawick; eventually he was returned after paying ransom. These events could have been inspiration for part of the ballad 'Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodheid'. In 1602 he fought a duel with Lancelot Carleton, after he had been accused of offering to give up Bewcastle to the King of Scotland. He married Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Carnaby, and secondly married a Scottish woman. There were complaints from English Commissioners in 1606 that 'he matched one of his base daughters with that bloodie and theevish clanne of the Armstrongs of Whithaughe in Liddesdale' and that the sons of Sandy's Ringan were known to frequent his house.

Mushet (*mu-shi'*) *n.* **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded as being 'of Holpaslat' in 1499 when he was on the inquest for Richard Rutherford of that Ilk being served heir to his grandfather. Several of the other witnesses were local men, and so it is possible that this was 'Howpasley'. **Rev. William** (d.1678) minister of Slains from 1635, he was translated to Hassendean Parish in 1664, presumably becoming the first Episcoplain minister. However, this was during the time of dispute about dissolving the parish, parts of the fabric having already been removed to Roberton. There was a disagreement with the Presbytery over the allocation of a glebe for him, resolved in his favour in 1668. He remained at Hassendean until his death. Several letters from him to Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester are in the National Archives. He married Christian, daughter of William Hay, minister of Crimond. He had a large family and no personal estate, so his son William (apparently lame in his right hand) was given a bursary by the Presbytery in 1670 and a younger son also given it in 1674. This younger son, or another altogether was Gilbert, who became minister of Cumbernauld. He additionally had at least one daughter, Margaret. There was also a Henry Mushet, minister at Bowden about 20 years earlier who may

have been related (spelled 'Musshit', 'Muschet' and variants).

musicer (*mew-zi-kur*) *n., arch.* a musician.

muslin kail (*muz-lin-kāl*) *n., arch.* soup made without any of the richer ingredients – 'Musleen kail = kail boiled without meat (and possible without carrots). Gen. Scottish muslin kail = broth made simply of water, barley and greens' [ECS].

musni (*mus-ni*) *contr.* mustn't – 'Hei mustni hev been in the fettle for writin' [IWL] (cf. the older **mauni** and the interrogative version **mussen**; also written 'mustni').

musni've (*mus-ni-uv, -niv*) *contr.* mustn't've, must not have.

Musselburgh (*mu-sul-bu-ru*) *n.* town in the Lothians, about 6 miles east of Edinburgh. Created a burgh of barony in the early 14th century, it was originally called Eskmouth and nicknamed 'the Honest Toun', supposedly after the Regent, Lord Randolph, took shelter there and no one gave away his place of concealment to the English. It is well known to Hawick folk for having a Common Riding, held in late July. The principals are the Honest Lad and Lass, and are elected by open vote of the 'Honest Toun's Association'. The festival really began in 1936, building on the ancient riding of the marches ceremony and partly inspired by Hawick Common Riding. The main song is 'Come all ye Honest Lads and Lasses'. Population (1991) 20,630 – 'For Musselburgh was a Burgh, When Edinburgh was nane, And Musselburgh will be a Burgh, When Edinburgh's gane'.

mussen (*mu-sin*) *contr.* must not (not common; used interrogatively; cf. **musni**).

Musshit see **Mushet**

mustart (*mus-tar'*) *n., poet.* mustard – 'The kingdoom o' heæven is like til ane grain o' mustart-seed, whilk ane man tuik an' sawet in his field' [HSR], 'Gif ye hae faith as ane grain o' mustart-seed, ye sall say untill this mountain' [HSR].

mustni see **musni**

mutch (*much*) *n., arch.* a linen or muslin cap, often starched, once worn by older women – 'But even she is outdone by the next on the list, who was found to be owner of twenty-eight mutches!' [HAST1871], 'And couthie, kindly, auld grand dames Had on their brawest mutches . . . ' [TCh], '. . . after the two women had torn each other's mutch . . . ' [JTu] (from Mediæval Dutch).

Mutch (*much*) *n.* **James Whillans** (19th/20th C.) boot and shoemaker, who was a tenant on the Weens estate from 1884. He was born at Ancrum House Lodge, his father being gardener to Sir William Scott, and his mother Christina Whillans. His wife ran a small grocer's shop. In 1877 he married Agnes Jessie (b.1857), 3rd daughter of Andrew Davidson, from Burnfoot near Hawick. They had a son James (b.1885). **James W.** (b.1885) son of James Whillans and Agnes Jessie Davidson. He was born at Weens Cottages and educated at Hobkirk School. He served his apprenticeship with Pesco's and was there for his entire working life, becoming Director 1900–58.

mutch-cap (*much-kawp*) *n., arch.* a night cap.

mutchin (*mu-chin*) *n., arch.* liquid measure equivalent to a quarter Scots pint – 'The treater ordered in half-a-mutchin, which disappeared before either he or the half of the company had got a tasting' [WNK] (a variant of **mutchkin**).

mutchkin (*much-kin*) *n., arch.* Scots unit of liquid measure equal to 4 gills or 2 chopins or quarter of a Scots pint, equivalent to about ¾ imperial pints or 0.9 U.S. pints or 0.42 litres – '. . . Mary Sanderson, her half-pecke ane mutchkin short' [BR1676], 'Sent to the steiple head a mutchkin of brandie . . . 0 0 7' [BR1747], 'They quickly for a mutchkin cry, As they've nae time for stopping' [JoHa], 'I'll e'en take a seat, and a mutchkin I'll be – Hurrah for the maister! quo Donald M'Gee' [JoHa], '. . . Till gills intae half mutchkins turned, Half mutchkins intae bottles . . . ' [VW], 'A mutchkin gless and some bits o' delf Ye'd grue to set on the kitchen shelf' [WL] (also **mutchin**; from Dutch via Middle English).

muth (*muth*) *adj., arch.* close, humid (said of the weather) – 'But it was the reverse from chilly. What Geordie termed a 'muth nicht' ' [BM1905].

Mutter-Howie (*mu-tur-how-ee*) *n.* Mutter, Howie & Co., coal business of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, based in Edinburgh. The local representative ran a haulage business out of the Station, carrying virtually anything around Hawick using Clydesdale horses and a wagon. Their yard was off what would become Mansfield Gardens. The word was also used to refer to horses of a sort fit for pulling coal wagons – '. . . The Mutter-Howie horses There's lots o' other names' [AY], '. . . Then the Mutter Howie man Takes eet tae the station' [AY], 'And ca'd them for a dirty clairt Frae Muter Howey's Horse and cairt . . . ' [DH].

the Mutual Assurance Company (*thu-mew-choo-ul-aw-shoo-rins-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* the South of Scotland Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., also known as the South of Scotland Woollen

Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., was set up by local manufacturers in the early 20th century. Peter Scott was an early Director. The Museum has ledgers and other papers from the period 1938–1952.

Mutual Improvement Association (*mew-choo-ul-im-proov-min'-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* former society in rural areas where members exchanged information on learned subjects. The first such society was formed in Aberdeenshire in 1846 and the movement became widespread during the second half of the 19th century, but eventually came to an end in 1962. There was a Hawick branch from at least 1858, with activity peaking probably in the 1870s – 'It might be a surprise, but doubtless, also, a satisfaction, to the members of the Mutual Improvement Society . . . ' [RJR] (also 'Mutual Instruction Society').

muzz (*muz*) *v., arch.* to bemuse, dumbfound, stupify – 'The sun . . . thraetent an efter-heat . . . fit tae muzz folk' [ECS].

muzzle-thrush (*mu-zul-thrush*) *n., arch.* the mistle-thrush, Turdus viscivorus.

My Borderland (*mI-bōr-dur-lawnd*) *n.* song with words by David Johnston and music by Albert V. Budge, probably written in 1951 and published the following year. The song has a wide range, and is suitbale for the female voice. Its first public performance was by Ina Wintrope.

Mycelaw Green (*mIs-la-green*) *n.* older name for **Myreslaw Green** – '. . . And ride to Mycelaw Green sae crousely' [AB].

my gock (*mI-gok*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of surprise (also **by gock**).

mype (*mīp*) *v., arch.* to speak a great deal, to be very diligent – 'A mypin' bodie' [JoJ].

myre (*mīr*) *n.* a marsh, bog (note the pronunciation).

Myredykes (*mīr-dīks*) *n.* former farm in Castleton Parish on the road to Kielder, at the head of the Liddel. It is 'Myredykis' among lands in upper Liddesdale that belonged to Jedburgh Abbey, as listed in the early 17th century. It was owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch by 1623. A description of Roxburghshire in 1649 states that the source of the Liddel is 'Meirburn', which is presumably the same place. It was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it covered 306 acres and was bounded by Peel, the Border, Hudshouse and Thorlieshope; the farmhouse appears to be shown on the east bank of the Peel Burn rather than the west. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. John Murray was a servant there in 1799 and Andrew Murray and Robert Boyd in 1801. William Elliot farmed there in the late 18th century. Thomas Elliot, Archibald Scott and their families lived there in 1851 and Thomas Murray's family in 1861. In the late 19th century John Elliot in Flatt carried on the lease after the death of his uncle John Scott-Elliot. The property is now under forest. There was once a railway bridge over the road there. A sword found here, said to be from the Highlanders, was presented to the Museum in 1858. A flanged axe-head found there is in the National Museum of Antiquities (also written 'Meerdykes' and 'Muirdykes', it is 'Meirdykis' in 1623, 'Myerdykes' in 1718 and 'Myerdikes' in 1755).

Myre-quarter (*mIr-kwar-tur*) *n.* former name for lands in Belses. In 1580/1 they were wadset by 'Dand' Davidson to Walter Turnbull of Bewlie for an annual rent of 5 bolls of grain; they were at that time a '5 poundland'. They were included among lands served to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre in 1678, after the death of his son Andrew. In 1874 it was part of the estate of Belses owned by Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park (it is 'Myre quarter' in 1580/1 and 'Myre Quarter' in 1678).

Myres (*mīrz*) *n.* former name for lands in Lillieleaf. In 1528 John Scott 'in Myrris or Vest Manes in Lillescleff' received payment for 3 pieces of land, summing to £40. In 1531 John Scott 'of Myrris' assigned to his cousin Walter Scott, tutor of Haining, these lands, which he rented from the Archbishop of Glasgow. This was confirmed in 1530/1, where John's lands were described as 'that fourth part of the lands of Myris with pertinents lying on the west of the place of Myris', Walter to pay John £14. In 1595/6 Walter Riddell of that Ilk held the lands of 'West-Maynis alias Dunstane or Myris', suggesting this was the same place as West Mains and Dunstane.

Myreslaw Court (*mīrz-lu-kōr'*) *n.* sheltered housing complex built at Myreslaw Green in 1973, adjacent to St. Margaret's Home. It is on the site of the former 'Green Kirk' (later used concerts, church events and as a warehouse) and also the house where the Cornet traditionally stopped for a stirrup cup on the way down from the Mair. It was the first purpose-built sheltered housing unit in Scotland, and used as a model by other local authorities (also written as one word).

Myreslawgreen see **Myreslaw Green**

Myreslaw Green (*mīrz-lu-green, mīs-lu-green*) *n.* part of the town Common in the West

End. In 1740 it was used to pasture animals employed on building the Teviot Brig, and the Council ordered that no turf should be cut from there. It was first feued in part in 1766, for the Anti-Burgher meeting house and manse, and not immedately affected by the Division of 1777. Originally a pasture with only one building (the Green Kirk built in 1767), it was developed over the subsequent few decades. The area once included what is now Drumlanrig Place to Myreslawgreen and formed the western boundary of the Burgh. The 'common vennel at Myreslawgreen' referred to in the 1537 charter probably ran from Morrison Place to Coble Pool Lane (now on the High School grounds). When this area is reached by the riders coming back from the Moor on the Friday of the Common Riding, they are served refreshments, or 'a guid cauld calker', a tradition possibly began by 'Rodgie o the Green'. This was continued for about 70 years in the 20th century by the Misses McCallum. 'Myreslaw Green' appeared as a street name from at least 1824, and is now mainly used to the single street, which was originally part of Green Wynd. But it is also used more generally to mean that broad area of the West End surrounding the former green, including many streets named after leading Liberal reformers of Victorian times. The street used to contain the West-end branch of the Co-op, as well as Slattery's and Harry Scott's grocer's shops (the word itself is a mixture of Old English and Norse meaning 'green swamp' or 'marshy grassland'; there are many earlier spellings; it is marked 'Myres Law Green' on Wood's 1824 map).

the Myreslawgreen Mairches (*thu-mīs-lu-green-mār-cheez*) *n.* name formerly used for the boundaries ridden by the Common Riding cavalcade around the Myrselawgreen area, on their return from the Moor.

Myreslaw Hoose (*mīrz-lu-hoos*) *n.* name used for the residence of William Morrison in the latter part of the 19th century, later becoming part of Morrison Place.

mysel (*mI-sel*) *pron.* myself – 'But here I may throw off the mask, An' at mysel', A few important questions ask 'Bout heav'n an' hell' [JR], 'And will be till I dee mysel', And meet wi' her again' [WE], '... I fain could fa in love wi her mysel' [WL] (cf. the more common **masel**).

Mysie Maxwell (*mI-see-mawks-wel*) *n.* fictional character in 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'Reputed daughter of 'Mowdie' and bosom friend of Nannie' [Kaishie].

Mysie Sike (*mI-see-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, to the east of Hillhouse and Blinkbonny farms, running northwards to join Tweeden Burn.

My Teviot Valley (*mI-teev-yi'-vaw-lee*) *n.* song by Ian Landles, written in 2004. It was first peformed on top of the Mote by Landles when leading a walking tour. Ian Seeley added piano accompaniment in 2005.

my trowlies (*mI-trow-leez*) *interj., arch.* truly, indeed – 'My trulys! but we've got a yerkin' – Wi' dead anes, hills are white as sarkin' ' [JoHa], 'And I shall state ere I begin, That if ye 'bout it hump and hae, My trulies lass ye soon will fin' A wilfu' man maun ha'e his way' [HSR] (also written 'my trulys').

'n (*n*) *contr.* can – 'Aw 'n gaun insteed', 'ee 'n dae eet yersel' (an enclitic, pronounced without the *c* consonant and essentially no vowel sound either; this may be peculiarly local; it is unclear why this contraction is used at some times and not others).

na (*na, naw, nu*) *interj., adv.* nay, no – 'Ye man ans'er either ay or na' [JAHM], 'Na! deed no, Peggy, I canna gie ony thing the day' [RW], 'Sic a thocht! Na' never fear ye ... ' [RH], 'Na, says hei, na nocht aboot him that Aw mind o' ' [JEDM], 'Na! No! No! A wunna! A wull not! ... (= No! No! No! I won't! I will not! ...)' [ECS], not – 'I care na' for the gems they boast, Though true may be their tale' [JoHa], 'We envy na' the rich, wha spend their nichts at balls sae gay' [JJ], ' 'I hope ye mae na rue yer rede', is a Border maxim ... ' [JAHM], '... And we'll miss na a chance that occurs, For the larder maun never be bare' [TK], *adj., arch.* no, not any – 'Item, that na personne nor presonnis receive na strangers or companie with themselves, nor yet na person sett any house to strangers, without consent of the Bailies ... ' [BR1640], 'Item, that na wabster sal gif any claithe to the walker without consent of the owner thereof ... ' [BR1640] (this form usually expressing denial or disagreement; cf. **nae**, **naw**, **neh** and **nut**).

-na see **-ni**

nacket (*naw-ki'*) *n., arch.* a small cake, particularly made for children – '[On] Hansel Monday ... each scholar received a glass of toddy and a nacket' [HAST1909], a snack carried by workers and taken around 10 or 3, a small snack generally (also **nocket**; uncertain origin).

nacket (*naw-ki'*) *n., arch.* a small or insignificant person.

Nackets (*naw-kits*) *n.* nickname for someone in the late 18th or early 19th centuries – 'Wullie the

Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI] (also written 'Knacketts', it is unclear whether this refers to the small cake or the alternative meaning of a small person, deriving from the Old French for ball-boy in tennis).

nackety (*naw-ki'-ee*) *adj., arch.* deft, expert.

nacks (*nawks*) *n., arch.* a disease of poultry, characterised by wheezing – 'Naaks, naacks = a disease to which hens are subject' [ECS].

nacky (*naw-kee*) *adj., arch.* suffering from the 'nacks' – 'He wheezes like a naukie hen' [JoJ].

nae (*nā*) *adj., adv.* no, not any, not at all – 'it's nae guid', 'there's nae mair for yow', 'hei's nae stranger ti Hawick folk', 'Item, that nae person keipis any false weightis . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . and that nae webster receive nae wark frae any person that has wrought wark with other wabsters, and has not payit them therfor . . . ' [BR1640], 'My Lord said, 'Habby say nae mair, But to the court with me repair' ' [JR], 'Nae mair in midnight hour will I, Enraptured to my lassie hie . . . ' [BY], 'I said nae wars – the wars o' life We daily wage in endless strife' [JoHa], 'O smile, my dear lassie, and greet nae for me . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . thaye fand nae citie til dwall in' [HSR], 'When smiles flit o'er her bonnie face, Nae sadness bides with me' [WiI], 'It matters nae how lang they lay . . . ' [RDW], 'They ha'e nae Common, pasture, peats, They've neither grants nor charters' [JT], 'There's nae toon amang them a' Can wi' oor toon compare' [TC], 'For Hawick lads nae love I hae, But here's to Hawick's bonnie lasses!' [GWe], 'Nae vestige o' worry can ony yin trace . . . ' [WAP], 'Sadly Britain nae longer rules the waves, it waives the rules!' [IWL], also sometimes used for 'any' rather than 'not any' – 'Cried, 'Peggy, ha'ye nae paper? gies a piece' ' [JoHa], *interj., arch.* used for emphasis at the ends of phrases – '= E. 'now', added for emphasis at the end of sentences or phrases: 'Ee maunna gang away, nae!' [GW] (never used to express denial, where **nut** or **na** are common; see also **naw**, **neh**, **nih** and **now ni**).

nae bit see **naebit**

naebit (*nā-bi'*) *n.* no place, nowhere – 'they bade in the middle o naebit' (also written 'nae bit').

naeb'dy see **naebody**

naebody (*nāb-dee, nā-bi-dee*) *n.* nobody – 'A went ti the door, but there was naebody there', 'naebody'll even notice', 'Guid truly, aw maun be thocht little o' when nae-body thinks it worth while to hinder iz frae killing masel' [WNK], 'He had his answer ready, though. 'Look; what does it matter man; naebody kens me here' ' [JHH], 'But naebody's seen him In the caller pule . . . ' [DH], 'Eleec the bellman's precedent Rung the bell bit naeb'dy heedin't' [MB], '. . . Naebody'd thought whae'd built eet there Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL], 'Raring for the pairty. And naebdee turns up' [JuH] (also spelled 'naeb'dy', since the 'o' tends not to be pronounced; cf. **nibody**).

nae doot (*nā-doo'*) *interj.* undoubtedly, used to express agreement or indicate the matter is not in question – 'It was kindeh wat, nae doot . . . ' [RM], 'It's tuff work in simmer, nae doot, but A'd a thoosand raither be sair hackin' treis than hing aboot like this daein' nocht' [JEDM].

naegate (*nā-gā', -āt*) *n., arch.* nowhere.

Nae Guid Clerk (*nā-gid-klerk*) *n.* nickname for **Matthew Nixon** and also **David Oliver**.

Nae Guid Priest (*nā-gid-prest*) *n.* nickname for **David Oliver** in Strynds.

Naeplace (*nā-plis*) *n.* popular name for a house off Wilton Path in the early 19th century, behind the hattery. The reason for this name is not known.

naetheless (*nā-thu-les*) *adv., poet.* nonetheless – 'Natheles, in kase we shud offen' them, gae thou til the se . . . ' [HSR], '. . . natheles, nat as I wull, but as thou wult' [HSR] (cf. **nanetheless**).

naether see **naither**

naethin see **nithin**

naeways (*nā-wāz*) *adv., arch.* noways, nowise, in no degree – '. . . verilie I say untill yow, he sall in naewaise lose his rewaird' [HSR], 'Trust-worthy, honest, just, an' good, Disinterested, naeways proud' [RDW], 'They're nae ways nice about the means Gif they but gain their selfish en's' [RDW].

naewhere (*nā-whur*) *adv., n.* nowhere – 'There's naewhere A wad rither be Than Hawick, ma Border hame' [IWL].

nae-yin (*nā-yin*) *pron., poet.* noone – '. . . That nae-yin else can thole his humps The sequel aye divulges' [WP].

nag (*nag*) *n., poet.* a projecting spur, particularly on a tree-trunk – '. . . A tree they cut, wi' fifteen naggs upo' ilk side, To climb up the wa' o' Newcastle town. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM].

the Nag's Heid (*thu-nawgz-heed*) *n.* the Nag's Head Inn, a hostelry near the West Port, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, located in the corner house at the present Beaconsfield Terrace (formerly the head of the Green Wynd). It had a ball-room that was regularly used for weddings and funeral wakes for people from the West End. It was also the location for cock-fighting matches when the weather was too unpleasant. Thomas

Scott was landlord in 1837. The building was later taken over as the poor-house and was then known as 'The House of Refuge'.

naig (*nāg*) *n., arch.* a nag, worthless horse – '... which war appreisit ... as follows ... Thomas Wilson, his naig, to £22' [BR1644], 'When ye come to Troughend again, My gude black naig I will gie thee; He cost full twenty pounds o' gowd, Atween my brother John and me' [LHTB], 'mony an auld naig was exercised ... to demonstrate its still existing cantering abilities' [??], 'What cares he for high-priced races, Or for naigs their line that traces ...' [RH], '... Oor naigs aye saddled shall be And ready for me and my men' [TK], '... Cries – 'Callants, ride! what ails your rotten naigs? He's making straight for Lodgegill and the craigs!' ' [HNo], 'Wi' ma kit i' the rib o' ma naig, Ma sword hingin' doon by ma knee, For man I am never afraid, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T].

the Naig (*thu-nāg*) *n.* nickname for several members of the Tinlin family in the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly 'Rob the Naig' and 'Wull the Naig' (it is unclear if this meant 'horse', and if so why that name became attached to this family, or if it referred to something else).

nail (*nāl*) *v., arch.* to scold severely, to catch, pin – 'Hei lang jookeet iz, bit A nailed um i the hinderend' [ECS], to appropriate.

nail see **ful nail**

nailin (*nā-lin*) *n., arch.* a severe scolding – 'Naileen = a scolding, accompanied by a beating' [ECS].

naipkin (*nāp-kin*) *n., arch.* a napkin.

nairra (*nā-ru*) *adj.* narrow – 'Becaus strait is the yett, an nærra is the waye ...' [HSR], 'Needle Street's gei nairra', 'Of coorse, hei died an twae o' the servants hed nairreh squeeks' [BW] (cf. **narri**).

nairra-begaun (*nā-ru-bee-gawn*) *adj., arch.* stingy, tight-fisted (noted by E.C. Smith).

nairvous (*nār-vis*) *adj.* nervous (cf. **nervish**).

naisty (*nās-tee*) *adj.* nasty – 'Hei's a naisty bad yin, at is ei – A'll gae um a guid loondereen, at wull A' [ECS], 'And a naisty sarcastic man he was, when he had Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodheid at his mercy' [DH].

nait see **nate**

naither (*nā-thur*) *adj., pron., conj.* neither – 'naither the Royal Mile nor the Golden Mile can haud a caunle ti Hawick High Street', '... and yrafter Samuell said nather baillies nor officers sould take him to the Tolbuith' [BR1660], '... nathless we haena forgotten thee, næther hae we deelt fauselie in thy covenent' [HSR], 'Mony waters canna slocken loefe, næther can the fluuds droon it' [HSR], 'Forbye, there was naither a bus nor a clud in the lift to make a shadow' [BCM1880], 'There hasna been a carriage at oor door nayther afore nor sin' syne' [WNK], 'Man, what a peaty oo've naither kirk nor neebors near us so that ye could show yersel off!' [JEDM], '... nocht ailed ma cluits ... A'd naether bumple, brizz, bate, nor blusht-bit ti play the limm an gar iz humple or turn lameter' [ECS], '... The two are often combined: Duist nate!' [ECS] (cf. **nither**; also spelled 'naether', 'nather' and 'nayther').

naither to haud nor binnd (*nā-thur-ti-hawd-nor-bind*) *v., arch.* to be beyond control – 'A was abuin-the-woarlt! A was naether ti haud nor ti binnd!' [ECS].

naitur (*nā'-ur*) *n.* nature, temperament, temper – 'hei's got an awfi cannie naitur', 'Ancrum – where weel-putten-on Naiter's buskeet in er bonniest braws' [ECS], '... It's a local law o' Natur'!' [DH], *adj., arch.* rich and nourishing, especially said of spontaneous growth – 'nature gerse, nature hay' [JoJ] (also written 'naiter' and 'natur').

naiturally (*nā'-ur-a-lee*) *adv.* naturally – '... as naiterally an' as instinctively s the homing pigeon turns tae its ain dovecot' [BW1939].

naitured (*nā'-urd*) *adj.* tempered, natured – 'she's a guid naitured sowl, no like that mother o her's'.

nam (*nawm*) *v., arch.* to seize quickly, grab – 'Aha! I've nam'd ye there, my lad' [JoJ].

names-giein-in (*nāmz-gee-in-in*) *n., arch.* reading the banns, procedure for giving the name of an intended bride and groom to their church, the party associated with this event – 'Names-gaein-in = the giving of the bride's and bridegroom's names to the registrar; a social gathering in celebration of this. Synon. pittin in the cries' [ECS] (cf. **cry**, **cries**).

namit (*nā-mee', -mi'*) *pp., arch.* named – '... and John Scot in Quhitop above namit, with our hands at ye pen led by ye notar, underwritten at our command' [PR1627] (also **nemit**).

Nan (*nan*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Ann or Agnes.

nancy pretty (*nawn-see-pri-tee*) *n., arch.* London pride, Saxifraga umbrosa.

Nancy Saxpence (*nawn-see-saks-pins*) *n.* nickname of a Hawick resident who died in 1826, and whose real name is lost. She was a native of Ireland, and lived in Jean Renwick's lodging house in the Mill Port. She was well known for

her silent begging routine when she met the mail coach every day at the Tower Knowe.

Nancy Whutson (*nawn-see-whut-sin*) *n.* nickname of **Agnes Hewitson**.

nane (*nān*) *pron.* none – 'be the time A got there, there was nane left', 'A'll hev nane o'd', '... for that I have naine able to performe that service for me, and that quhilk is less, naine able in my absence to hinder the disobedientis frome duelling paeceablye at thair awin houses' [SB1598], 'The valour of a Briton is known baith far and near, Amang the rest nane more expert than Gordon's Fuzileers' [BY], 'They rough and ready weapon's nane sae blunt' [JoHa], 'What she may meet there's nane can guess ...' [JoHa], '... he gangith throwe dry places seekin' rest, an' fin'ith nane' [HSR], 'Except for round the Toor Knowe, there's nane o' them were there' [NM], 'Time passed away, still a' was just, An' nane had reason for mistrust' [RDW], '... Since nane prevails that pleads my pleas, And I am doomed nae mair to be' [AD], '... an' ther is nane apon yirth that I desyre forbye thee' [HSR], 'Where ance I had nane, now I reckon'd a dizzen ...' [JT], '... Quick! Gie's a hand to wun-oot! ... But he'll get nane' [DH], 'The weather's far owre bad for kites, For surely nane could stand the pulls' [WFC], 'The ways o' tounsfolk coont wi' me, But nane o' them owre muckle' [WL], *arch.* neither (this use being unfamiliar in English) – 'The hill was steep – the glen was deep; And our twa sons thegither Were stan'in' wi' their father's sheep, When down the wreathe cam' wi' a sweep, That nane could aid the ither' [HSR], 'Nane o' the twae o' ye maun gang' [JAHM], 'Nane o' the twae (= neither) o' ee' [GW], *adj.* not any, no (especially when after the noun it qualifies) – 'o guid cheer, there was nane', '... I luikit for sum til tak' pitie, but ther was nane, an' for comfertirs, but I fand nane' [HSR], *adv.* not at all (used as an emphatic negative) – '... an fasht thum nane, an they did iz nae skaith' [ECS].

nanetheless (*nān-thu-les*) *adv.* nonetheless – '... Bit, nanetheless, it was glorious' [RM] (also **naetheless**).

Nanny Kaishie (*naw-nee-kā-shee*) *n.* fictional character in 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'Daughter of Jean and serving lass with the Maxwells'.

nap (*nawp*) *n.* napoleon, a card game resemblng whist popular in some Hawick pubs and clubs, or the highest bid in this game, meaning the intent to take all five tricks.

Napier (*nā-pur, -pee-ur*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) mason of Hawick Parish. In 1747 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for George Richardson. He married Margaret Graham and they had a son John baptised in Hawick in 1739. His other children included: John (b.1744); and Jean (b.1745). He may be the son of John baptised in Hawick in 1710. He could be the Andrew whose sister Janet died in Hawick in 1778. **Basil** (1877–1900) eldest son of Mark and grandson of Lord Napier. He was Lieutenant with the 34th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry. He died during the South African War and is listed on the Hawick Boer War Memorial. **Francis** (1705–73) 6th Lord Napier of Merchiston and 3rd Baronet of Thirlestane. He was only son of Sir William Scott of Thirlestane and Elizabeth Brisbane, Mistress of Napier. He changed his name from Scott to Napier when he inherited his mother's titles. In 1724 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis). He married Henrietta, daughter of Charles Hope, Earl of Hopetoun and secondly Henrietta Maria, daughter of George Johnston of Dublin. His children were: William, who succeeded; Charles of Merchiston Hall; Lieut.-Col. Francis of the Marines; John, who died unmarried; Mark; George; James, who died young; Patrick, Naval Captain; James John; Stewart; Henrietta, who married William, 12th Lord Ross; Hester, who married Alexander Johnson of Carnsalloch; and Mary, who also died young. **Francis** (1758–1823) of Thirlestane, 8th Baron Napier, 8th Lord Merchiston, often referred to as 'Lord Francis Napier'. He was only son of William and grandson of Francis Scott. His family were descendants of the Scotts of Thirlestane (in Ettrick), who were in turn cadets of the Scotts of Buccleuch. He was an army officer who surrendered to Gen. Gates at Saratoga in 1777. Returning to Britain he continued in the Army, laid the foundation stone for Edinburgh University's 'Old College' in 1789, was confirmed to the House of Lords in 1790, became Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire and was also Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In 1784 he married Maria Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Clavering. Thirlestane House (in the Ettrick valley) being too small, around 1790 he moved his home to Langlands, renaming the house Wilton Lodge. He paid tax on 5 female servants at Wilton Lodge in 1789 and 1790 and 3 in 1791, as well as 5 male servants in 1790, 3 in 1791–94 and 4 in 1797. He was taxed for owning a carriage at Wilton Lodge in the period 1789–95 and horses in the period 1789–94.

He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He had some local involvement in politics, being the head of the group promoting war against France in those years, and chairing an influential anti-reform meeting in Hawick in 1792. In 1793 he headed the pro-war side of a public meeting held in Hawick to discuss the possibility of war with France. In 1797 he was recorded as owner of 2 work horses and 3 carriage or saddle horses at Wilton Lodge on the Horse Tax Rolls; he also paid tax on 3 non-working dogs in the same year. In about 1800 he was among the local men who contributed money (£50) to support the war against France. He was noted locally for his dress style. He still owned Thirlestane and other lands in Ettrick and Yarrow Parishes in 1802. He sold Wilton Lodge again in 1805; however, in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he is still listed as owner of the 'Half Barony of Wilton, called Langlands', excluding most of Rougheugh, Silverbuthall, Howlands and Dovemount, but including Calaburn. There is a record of his 'Roup Money at Hawick' in 1805 in the Walter Mason Collection as well as several surviving letters from him in the period 1815–23. He was involved with setting up the Pastoral Society of Selkirkshire. He had 9 children, 6 of whom were born at Wilton Lodge. His children included: Maria Margaret (b.1785), who married Rev. Orfeur William Kilvington of Hatfield; William John (b.1786), who succeeded; Charlotte (b.1788), who died in infancy; Anne (b.1789), born at Wilton Lodge, who married Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael; Sophia (1791–1829), who was born at Wilton Lodge and died unmarried; Francis (b.1793), who must have died young; Charles (b.1794), whose descendants took the surname Napier-Clavering; Rev. Henry Alfred (b.1796); and Caroline (b.1798), who married Nevile Reid. The witnesses in 1791 were Adam Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, Thomas Elliot Ogilvie of Chesters, Gilbert Chsholme of Stirches and Dr. James Wilson, surgeon in Hawick. In 1794 he paid Wilton Kirk for a private baptism – 'That valuable Captain Napier Benevolence plainly displays; And all for the good of our country, Did institute Thirlston Fair' [BY], 'There is Lord Napier o' the Lodge, And Gawin in the Hall, And Mr. Charters o' Wilton Manse, Preaches lectures to us all' [DJG]. **Francis** (1819–98) of Thirlestane, son of William John, 9th Lord Napier, he was 10th Lord Napier and Baronet of Nova Scotia. He worked in the diplomatic service, being Ambassador at St. Petersbug and Berlin. He served as Governor of Madras and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United State of America. He was created Baron of Ettrick in 1872. In 1845 he married Anne Jane Charlotte Manners Lockwood and was succeeded by their son William. He also had sons John (who was a major in the army) and Mark Francis (who was M.P. for Roxburghshire). There is a memorial to him in Ettrick Church. **John** (17th/18th C.) mason in Hawick. His name is written 'Neper' in 1705 and 1706 when he witnessed baptisms (sometimes for fellow masons). He is recorded as a merchant in 1706 when he was one of the Burgesses directed to pay the glovers for providing Common-Riding coats for the Burgh Officers, piper and drummer. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for fellow mason Peter Mitchell and also for 'younger' carrier William Aitken. He is 'Naper' when he witnessed baptisms for William Aitken and for weaver James Beattie younger in 1710, for shoemaker Robert Elliot in 1712 and for weaver Andrew Jardine in 1713. He also witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1716 for cooper John Turnbull and for Henry Paterson. He was recorded as 'merchant' in his child's baptismal record of 1718. He married Mary Graham in Hawick in 1705 and their children included Anna (b.1706), Walter (b.1707), Janet (b.1708), Andrew (b.1710), Isobell (b.1712), Agnes (b.1713), Margaret (b.1716), Agnes (again, b.1718), Katherine (b.1720), James (b.1723) and John (b.1729). The witnesses in 1710 were writer John Watson and wright John Pringle, in 1712 were flesher Thomas Briggs and mason John Turnbull, in 1716 were Andrew Turnbull and mason Peter Mitchell, in 1718 were gardener Walter Turnbull and Beadle John Scott and in 1720 were masons John Turnbull and Andrew Turnbull. **Mark Francis** (1852–1919) 3rd son of Sir Francis, 10th Lord Baron Napier of Merchiston and 1st Baron of Ettrick (and Viceroy of India), and great-grandson of the Lord Napier who stayed at Wilton Lodge. He stood unsuccessfully against Unionist Arthur Ralph Douglas Elliot in the 1886 Roxburghshire election, but defeated him to become Liberal M.P. in 1892. He was defeated in the 1895 election by the Conservative Earl of Dalkeith. In 1878 he married Emily Jones. Their children were: Basil, killed in action in South Africa; Claude Inverness; and Philip Henry. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His children included: Marion (b.1694); and John (b.1696). The witnesses in 1696 were William and John Cavers. **William** (1730–75) 7th Baron Napier, eldest son of Francis. He was a Liet.-Col. in the Army and Deputy-Adjutant

General of the forces in Scotland. He married Mainie, daughter of Charles, 8th Lord Cathcart and was succeeded by his only son Francis, who lived for a while at Wilton Lodge. **William John** (1786–1834) eldest son of Francis, he was 9th Baron Napier. Although born in Ireland, he spent some of his youth at Wilton Lodge, where several of his siblings were born. He served in the Royal Navy and was present at the Battle of Trafalgar. Back in Scotland, he undertook extensive planting at Thirlestane, was a member of Selkirkshire Farmers' Club and published 'A Practical Treatise on Store Farming'. He was superintendent of British interests in China for the East India Company. Before embarking on the journey out east, he took his eldest son on a trip back to Wilton Lodge, to remember the scenes of his youth. He was the first British representative to suggest the forcible seizure of Hong Kong. He died in Macao, only a few months after arriving in China. In 1816 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Scottish adventurer Andrew Cochrane-Johnstone. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis. A memorial to him is now in the Hong Kong Museum of History (also formerly spelled 'Naper', 'Neper' and 'Naprie').

Napier's Wat (*nā-purz-waw'*) *n.* another nickname for **Robert Scott** of the Salt House.

napkin (*nawp-kin*) *n., arch.* a handkerchief, kerchief for the head or neck (cf. **naipkin**).

Napoleon see **Bonaparte**

nappy (*naw-pee*) *adj., poet.* peevish, snappish – '... For though they've been wi' me but nappy, I'd like to see a' mankind happy' [JoHa] (it is possible this could alternatively mean 'mildly intoxicated').

Nardini (*nawr-dee-nee*) *n.* **Alfredo** 'Freddie' proprietor of fish and chip shops at 12 Howegate in Hawick, as well as in Gala. He also made ginger beer. **Luigi** (1877–1942) son of Cristofano and Rosa Rigal, he was born in Barga in Tuscany, Italy. He moved to Hawick, where he established Nardini & Coi, with Italo Serafini as partner. His sons took over in the 1940s and ran the former Bruciana's fish and chip shop at 12 Howegate. He married Anna Brogi and their children were: Tonino (b.1898); Antonietta (1899–1985); Armando (b.1900); Alfredo 'Freddie' (1902–71); Augusto 'Gusto' (1904–82); Maria Dominica (1910–76); and Anita (1919–96).

Nardini's (*nawr-dee-neez*) *n.* F. Nardini & Co., operating a cafe at 12 Howegate in the mid-20th century, run by brothers Alfredo (Freddie) and Augustino (Gusto) Nardini, and also referred to as 'Gusto's'. They sold ice-cream in the front shop and fish and chips in the back. The premises had earlier been 'Bruciana's' fish and chip shop. They also operated the cafe at 8 Bridge Street and also sold ice cream from the Green Hut in the Park. There was originally a partnership between Luigi Nardni and Italo Serafini, with Luigi Serafini taking over in 1930 and the Nardini brothers buying him out in the 1940s.

narr (*nawr*) *v., arch.* to snarl like a dog.

narri (*naw-ri*) *adj., v.* narrow – 'yon awfi narri corner it Toordykeside', *adj., arch.* strict, close – '... for suppressing the growth hereof in time coming, that two of their number should take narrow inspection of families in this toun, who give ale or brandie, either at the outgoing or incomeing of ye horsemen and footmen' [PR1725] (cf. **nairra**).

Narry (*na-ree*) *n. Daniel* 'Dan' (c.1825–93) born in Sligo in Ireland, he married there in 1848 and then moved to Hawick, where he lived for the rest of his life. In the 1891 census he was a lodging house keeper at 5 Old Churchyard – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI].

nat (*na'*) *adv., poet.* not – 'Sae wull we nat gae bak frae thee ...' [HSR], '... ther is nane that deth guid, na, nat ane' [HSR].

nate (*nā', nāt*) *adj., arch.* neat, smart – 'A pair o' buits (were aye ower nate) ...' [IJ], 'Mine has some gold whurlie-whas, and a very nate little picture ...' [DH], exact – 'Nate mizzer = exact measure or quantity. The nate amount = the exact amount, etc.' [ECS], *adv.* exactly, right – 'Now that's nate where A got a drop that raether taen iz ti the fair!' [ECS], 'Ay, nate! is a very common expression in Hawick' [ECS], *v.* to make neat – 'Gae, nate thy legs, sae ill-built, bowl'd and bandy ...' [JoHa] (also spelled 'nait'; see also **neat**).

natheless (*nā-thu-les*) *adv., poet.* nevertheless – '... natheless thou heærdist the voyce o' my supplicationes whan I cryet untill thee' [HSR], 'But I am puir an' needie, natheless the Lord taks thoucht o' me ...' [HSR].

National Bank (*na-shi-nul-bawngk*) *n.* National Bank of Scotland, former bank with building erected at 31 High Street about 1870, replacing the former Nos. 31, 33 and 35. It is a classical ashlar-fronted 3-storey building topped by a balustraded parapet and was built to the 1860 designs of Edinburgh architect Archibald Scott. Thomas Purdom & Sons were agents at the bank until the early 20th century. It merged with the

Commercial group soon after WWII and became a Royal Bank of Scotland branch in 1969. Although the bottom floor has been renovated, the building retains the original facade on the 1st and 2nd floors.

National Security Savings Bank (*na-shi-nul-see-kew-ri'-ee-sā-vinz-bawngk*) *n.* another name for the **Hawick Savins Bank**, the first savings bank established in Hawick in 1815, to encourage thrift among the working classes. Bailie James Douglas was the manager for much of its history. It was located at 2 Oliver Place.

natkin (*nat-kin*) *n., arch.* the taint that meat acquires from being kept too long (noted by J. Jamieson).

natter (*na'-ur*) *v., arch.* to chatter, nag, grumble – 'Oor forebears an ther Southron neebers . . . war everly natterin an fechtin' [ECS], 'Aye natterin an fechtin = leading a cat and dogs life' [ECS].

nattery (*na'-ur-ee*) *adj., arch.* complaining, having a querulous nature.

nattle (*na'-ul*) *v., arch.* to nibble, chew with difficulty, bite to pieces – 'To nattle a rose' [JoJ], 'The branches were nattled [by hares] till no worth a doit' [HSR], '. . . pookin 'cheese-an-breed' off o the hedges ti nattle a' [ECS].

natural (*na-chew-rul, nā'-ew-rul*) *adj., arch.* of the blood, not adopted – 'Heir lyis this sepvltvre Va Valter Scot of Govdilandis Sone Natvral to Sir Valter Scot the valiant Laird of Bvcklevch' [HAST1863] (common in old documents when referring to sons, daughters, etc., but somewhat ambiguous, since it often meant 'illegitimate', but sometimes could mean 'legitimate'!).

nautie (*naw-tee*) *adj., arch.* puny, good-for-nothing – 'Mind, use her weel, and no be nautie To grip her strait, For poets maistly lack the faut aye O' being blate' [JoHa].

naw (*naw*) *interj.* emphatic negative – 'naw, that's nae guid' (cf. **na** and **neh**).

Naworth Castle (*na-wurth-kaw-sul??*) *n.* castle about 12 miles north-east of Carlisle, once a stronghold of the English Wardens of the Western Marches. It was built by Ranulph Dacre in 1335, although there may have been an earlier castle. It continued in the Dacre family until the 1560s, when it passed to the Howard family by marriage (Thomas Howard married the widowed Lady Dacre, and his 3 sons married her 3 daughters!). Lord William Howard ('Belted Will') considerably enlarged it, but in 1844 was much damaged in a fire. It was then reconstructed and is still lived in by the Howard descendants, the family of the Earl of Carlisle. A stump in the grounds is supposedly of an oak tree where Scottish rievers were hung.

Naylor (*nā-lur*) *n.* **Robert Bradley** 'Bob' (1899–1957) player for Hawick R.F.C. in the years after WWI. Elected Captain for 1919/20, he was disappointed not to get the call up for the national side and turned to Rugby League. Playing for Huddersfield, he won the Rugby League Cup and the Yorkshire Cup, as well as appearing on a cigarette card. He returned to Hawick in the late 1920s, being employed as manager of the Town Hall for 30 years. He served as Halberdier 1928–57, being a Town employee, with the official title of Burgh Officer. He was thus the main Halberdier of his day, with organisational duties, as well as delivering the letter of appointment to the new Cornet, etc. He appeared in a photograph of the Common Riding in the National Geographic magazine in 1957 and was also on duty when King George VI visited Hawick. He left a diary that shows details of the use of the Town Hall in 1946. He married Gladys Scott Lynn and their son Rob also played rugby for Hawick. **Robert** 'Rob' (1932/3–) son of Bob. He played for Hawick R.F.C. in the period 1948–54. He also played for the South of Scotland.

naysay (*nā-sā*) *n., arch.* a denial, refusal, negative answer (noted by E.C. Smith; only used as a verb in standard English).

nayther see **naether**

the Nazes (*thu-nā-zeez*) *n.* former name for lands in the southern part of Cavers Parish. It is 'les Neeses' in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380. It may correspond to **Merry Naze** and **Tanlaw Naze**.

neal (*neel*) *v., arch.* to nail – 'Paid to my son for nealling and mending the foot-gang, and pitting back the perpell in Bailies' loft' [PR1734].

near (*neer*) *adv.* nearly – '. . . And there's boolin near aw the time' [AY] (cf. **ner**).

near-behauden (*neer-bee-haw-din*) *adj., arch.* stingy, tight-fisted (also **ner-behauden**).

near cut (*neer-ku'*) *n., arch.* a short cut – '. . . a thocht strak mey a' at aince that aw wad strike off, for a near cut, past the Bishop's Stane and Outer Huntly grund' [BCM1880], 'Afore I tuik a near cut masel' to strike the Dean aboot half doon at the cottage' [BCM1881].

nearest (*nee-rist*) *adj., prep.* nearest, or nearest to – 'it was the hoose nearest the Toon Hall', 'The black and the broon Ran nearest the toon . . . ' [JP].

near-haund (*neer-hawnd*) *adj., adv.* nearby – 'the shop was near-haund his hoose'.

nearer-haund (*nee-rur-hawnd*) *adj., adv.* more nearby – 'hei flitted ti bide nearer-haund his work'.

Near Jingle Sike (*neer-jing-ul-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale that rises near Yethouse and flows in a southern direction to join the Tweeden Burn near Hillhouse. A farmstead near there was called Jingles or **Chingills**.

neat (*nee'*) *adj., arch.* trim, smart – 'She's aye sae blythe and modest, sae handsome aye and neat . . . ' [JoHa], 'They boast o' their servants sae tidy an' braw Aye snuglike an' tastefae' an' neat' [WAP] (this meaning is obscure in English; see also **nate**).

neat (*neet*) *n., pl., arch.* cattle – It affordeth also store of Neat and Sheep, which are sold and carried partly to the Northern parts of Scotland, but most what into England' [MGC1680] (cf. **nolt** and **nowt**).

neathmaist (*neeth-māst*) *adj., arch.* furthest beneath.

Neaves (*neevz*) *n.* **Lord Charles** (1800–76) advocate in Edinburgh who was once resident at Wilton Lodge, and attended several celebratory dinners in Hawick. He was renowned as an athlete, as well as being a writer of poetry and songs.

neb (*neb*) *n.* nose, beak – 'His neb hookit in like the neb o' a hawk, And he croupit sae queer when he offer't to talk' [JoHa], 'Another said he preferred to 'keep at the neb of the boat!' ' [RM], '. . . they neb is als the towir o' Lebanon, whilk luiks gaitlins Damascus' [HSR], '. . . where yin canna sei bye yin's neb' [ECS], 'You cock your tail and turn your neb, An' look on life complacent, too . . . ' [WFC], 'But Wat o' Harden this nicht will ken To keep his neb in his ain gate en' ' [WL], the point of a hook – 'An' the thrang threid cairriers Dirl abin the sinker nebs, To the ribs' lood chorus cuissen off the wanted walts' [WL], (more common than in standard English; see also **nebbit**).

neb-an-feather (*neb-an-fe-thur*) *adv., arch.* completely, from top to toe – 'She's dinkit out neb and feather' [JoJ].

nebbit (*ne-bee', -bi'*) *pp., arch.* nosed, having a particular sort of nose – 'O ye lang nebbit pryin' race, Who kittle words an' letters trace' [JR].

neb-cap (*neb-kawp*) *n., arch.* the toe piece of a shoe.

neb-piece (*neb-pees*) *n., arch.* a strip of metal placed over the toe of a boot or shoe (noted by E.C. Smith).

Nebsie (*neb-zee*) *n.* local name for the south-west tower of Branxholme Castle. It contains 3 stories and an attic, and was built in the 1570s, possibly on the footings of an earlier tower. The room on the top storey was known as 'Lady Margaret's Bower' (also written 'Nebsy'; perhaps from the obscure word 'nebsie', meaning an impudent woman).

necessar (*ne-si-sur*) *adj., arch.* necessary – '. . . upon my conjectur that sic a thing vas necessar . . . ' [SB1597], '. . . the rebuilding of their steiple Bell-houss and others necessar therto . . . ' [BR1699], '. . . too hout the baylyeas when passing by in the streets about thair owne necessar bussiness and negotions' [BR1706].

necessary (*ne-si-su-ree*) *n., arch.* Victorian era word for a toilet, particularly a public one (see **toilets**).

necessitate (*ne-se-si-tā'*) *pp., arch.* necessitated, compelled by necessity – '. . . but said that she was necessitate to do it to save her children from starving' [JaT], '. . . which they were necessitate to defend, upon account whereof some difference betwixt the Earl and the town anent the Commontie . . . ' [C&L1673], '. . . is necessitate to make this day his address to ye Minister and Elders . . . ' [PR1713], '. . . the minister was necessitat to employ Andrew Colwort to exerce ye office instead of ye said John' [PR1720].

neck (*nek*) *v., arch.* to catch, entrap, collar (see also **neckit**).

neckie (*ne-kee*) *n., arch.* a neckerchief.

neckit (*ne-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* seized, collared – 'The policeman neckit 'im' [ECS], caught, snatched, overtaken – 'A'm fair drookeet; A was neckeet in that blatter o rain' [ECS] ('nickit' elsewhere in Scotland; sse. **neck**).

neddie (*ne-dee*) *n., arch.* a turnip (perhaps from the Romany).

Neddie (*ne-dee*) *n., arch.* nickname for a book of poetry – 'Cried, 'Peggy, ha'ye nae paper? gies a piece'. Hoot aye, there's plenty, Neddie's on the brace [mantlepiece]' [JoHa] (the book referred to is uncertain).

Neddy Lamb (*ne-dee-lawm*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI] (the spelling is 'Noddy' in one copy of the poem).

neebor see **neibour**

neebur see **neibour**

Needle Street (*nee-dul-stree'*) *n.* narrow alley off Drumlanrig Square, presumably named for its narrowness, although it has also been suggested that needles were once made there. There

is an old painting in the Museum, by an unknown artist. A sign now marks the site of the former street. Jean Glen, the last woman to be pilloried in Hawick, lived here, as well as the Waughs of 'Luggage Ha' ' – 'There's Jean Glen o' Needle St. – An Jamie Cheap an' a' And in the middle distance, There stands the Luggage Ha' ' [T].

needfi (*need-fi*) *adj.* needful – 'Hawick better lo'ed sic needfu' rows As cowed the English band at Trowes' [AD], '... He speired yon needfu thing A cigarette, wi its hertenin licht, Solace to bring' [DH] (also written 'needfu' ').

needit (*nee-dee', di'*) *pp.* needed – 'No that I'm thinkin' love's a' that's needit – far frae that – there maun be means to sustain love' [JTe], 'Jock had to gang through to the toon For things his mother needit; The road was past the bogly Howe A place he sairly dreedit' [FL].

needna see **needni**

needni (*need-ni, -na, -nu*) *contr.* needn't, need not – 'I need nae trumpet forth your praise, For that's weel kend, nor shall my lays ... ' [JR], 'Ee needna hurry – ee've better as haaf-an-oor ti feenish that woark in' [ECS], 'For reasons wi which A needni detain ee A wasni late but A was last' [IWL], 'Ye needna seek to win my heart ... ' [JT], '... Ye paitreiks needna leave yer nest' [JH], 'A needna rhyme nor write nae mair, My story's plain an' maist threadbare' [JCG] (often written 'needna').

Needs Law (*needz-law*) *n.* hill in Castleton parish, near the border with Southdean Parish. It reaches a height of 444 m and has an ancient cairn on the summit, with a pair of smaller cairns built on top, called 'Meg and the Bairns'. It was said that this was 'where the cattle were passed through the neat fire to protect them from disease' (also written 'Needslaw').

neeger (*nee-gur*) *n., ins., arch.* a nigger, a niggard, a negro (in [HNe1954]).

neeger-wheeper (*nee-gur-whee-pur*) *n., ins., arch.* a slavedriver, labour-sweater – 'Aa yow yins that's ooreet an oold wui this neeger-wheeper ov a woarlt' [ECS], 'Neeger-wheeper ... Applied to a labour-sweater; a miserly, grasping fellow' [ECS].

neep (*neep*) *n.* turnip, often referring to cooked and mashed turnip, and usually plural – 'it's haggis an neeps for the tei again', '... That never went an hour content – Frae neeps to corn alternate went' [TCh], 'The lad that howes the Lum-Back neeps ... ' [DH], '... And my puir neebors, makin' threi: Painch, neeps and spuds' [DH], '... And brunt broon in the lang droot Are the neep shaws' [WL], '... To where the neeps sae tempting grew – And chowed their loot' [WFC], '... Neeps and tatties o a' sizes, Wi what pride they watched thum grow, In the hope o wunnin prizes At yon first Denholm show' [IWL].

neeps (*neeps*) *n., pl.* turnips. Experiments in the Borders started in the mid-18th century, but the first crops were stolen by curious locals before they were ready to harvest. William Dawson of Frogden planted them successfully in 1759 and they were first grown in the neighbourhood of Hawick at Commonside in 1764. The vegatable must have become commonplace soon afterwards, and helped with sheep farming by providing a winter foodstuff.

neeps see **neep**

neer-dae-weel (*ner-dā-weel*) *n., arch.* ne'er-do-well, an idle person – '... and she maunna think nae mair o' that neer-dae-weel, come-at-wal o' yours, Cow Jean ... ' [JEDM].

Ne'erday (*nār-dā, ner-dā*) *n.* New Year's Day, the day after Hogmanay.

neest see **neist**

neety (*nee-tee*) *adj., arch.* mean, stingy (also written 'neetie'; noted by E.C. Smith; based on 'neet' meaning a 'louse').

neeve see **neive**

neext (*neekst*) *adj., arch.* next – 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat ... ' [ECS], '... ei said firrst that it was gaun ti Haaick at 'haaf-past 'hrei!,' an neext ei said 'haaf-past fowr!' ' [ECS] (cf. the more common **nixt** and **neist**).

neffa (*ne-fu*) *n., arch.* a nephew – 'His neffa Rob, and twae-threi hirds, A drover frae Langtoon' [DH].

neffi (*ne-fi*) *n., arch.* a clenched handful, fistful, *v., arch.* to handle, spoil by over-handling – 'Frequently with ellipse of *of* (the article so held): 'A neffu' saut, sand', etc.' [GW] 'Lay down the kitlin; ye baggit, ye'll neffow'd a' away that will ye' [JoJ] (also spelled 'neffu' etc.; cf. **neivefi**).

negleck (*nee-glek*) *v., poet.* to neglect – 'An' gif he sall negleck til hear them, tell it til the kirk' [HSR].

neglectit (*nee-glek-tee'*) *pp., arch.* neglected – '... and the Stanes, though gey decrepit and sair neglectit, have a decided edge on the Station, on account o hevin been there a sicht langer' [DH].

negotion (*ne-gō-shin*) *n., arch.* a negotiation – '... too hout the baylyeas when passing by in the streets about thair owne necessar bussiness and negotions' [BR1706].

neh (*ne*) *interj.* nah, laconic negative – 'bit neh, it wadni work', 'Ehhbit NA!! Nehh!' [ECS] (cf. **naw** and **nae**).

neibour (*nee-bur*) *n.* a neighbour – 'Puirtith, that jade, we seldom heed 'er, Decreed by fate orr next-door neebour' [JoHa], 'Now randie Tibbie takes the road, Wi' a' her neebour wretches' [JoHa], '... with a goodly muster of neebours and neebours' bairns, to lend assistance' [HAST1861], 'An' the second is like untill it, Thou sallt loe thy neeber as thysel' ' [HSR], 'Whasae slanners his neebers unnerhan', him wull I sneg aff ... ' [HSR], '... It was likit weil by the neibours a', An' 'twas doublie deir to me!' [WiSp], 'But in her endeavour she trippit an' fell, An' swarf'd clean awa – as the neebors can tell' [BM1901], 'The foak that cam inti the next hoose are rael neice neebers' [ECS], 'Jean gangs ersel, duist; she hesna hed a neeber sin Kirstie got mairreet' [ECS], 'Ye keep ye're neibours aw in fear, Ye're fauts they winna hide' [BY], 'Even my douce auld neebor the Moat ... ' [DH], '... And my puir neebors, makin' threi: Painch, neeps and spuds' [DH], '... When neebor wad crack wi' his neebor Until the late sunsets wad dwine' [WL], *arch.* a close friend among women – 'Neeber = girl's expression for close friend, companion, 'pal' ' [ECS], *adj.* neighbouring, nearby – 'She's gane to a neebour town the day on a bit errant, but she'll be hame belyve' [JTe], *v.* to neighbour, live beside – 'The fremmit freends ye neebor there Are neebor-like and grand' [WL], to match, make a set – 'A think A'll gang an buy that vaiz; it nate neebers thon yin on the brace at hyimm' [ECS], 'The dishes on the table war marrless; the verrih cups an saucers warna neebers' [ECS] (also spelled 'neeber', 'neebir', 'neebor', 'neebour', 'neebur', etc.).

neibourhood (*nee-bur-hood*) *n.* neighbourhood – 'And a' the gibs i the neeborhood Girn in a wild dismay – But little the mavis fashes its heids: Fower een are better than twae!' [DH].

neibourly (*nee-bur-lee*) *adj.* neighbourly – 'Wantin' tae bei as neeborly as aw could' [HEx1919] (also spelled 'neeberly', etc.).

Neidpath Castle (*need-pawth-kaw-sul*) *n.* massive castle just west of Peebles, above the Tweed, dating from the 14th century, enlarged in 1654, and now open to the public. It was home of the Hays, Earls of Tweeddale, and to 'the Old Q' (William Douglas, 4th Duke of Queensberry) in the 18th century.

Neil (*neel*) *n.* **Adam** (b.c.1780) son of Alexander, who was miller at Ashkirk Mill. He was recorded at Ashkirk Mill on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was a farmer at Synton Mill in 1841 and a miller at Synton Mill in 1851, employing 7 people and farming over 100 acres. In 1841 and 1851 he was unmarried and living with his sister Margaret; Esther and 3 children were living in the adjacent house in 1841 and also surely related. He was probably brother of Anne (or Agnes), who married John Oliver and whose daughter Janet Oliver married Francis Naper Scott. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Deans and their son Alan was baptised in 1676. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their son James was baptised in 1773. **Alexander** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779. It was owned by Lord Minto in 1811 and valued at £1 16s 7d. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Ashkirk Mill, recorded as owner of 2 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the Alexander who married Isabel Scott in Ashkirk in 1776. His son Adam (b.c.1780) was miller at Synton Mill, and he also had a daughter Margaret (b.c.1780). He may also have been father of Ann (or Agnes) who in 1800 married John Oliver, who was a labourer at Ashkirk Mill. **Alexander** (b.1809/10) from Midlothian, he was a grocer and spirit dealer at about 28 High Street in 1851. He was also listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife Annabella was from Bamburgh. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who witnessed baptisms in 1691 for Francis Miller and for Robert Paterson. **James** (17th/18th C.) elder in Castleton Kirk, recorded in 1698. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1778 he married Janet Scott and their children included: James (b.1779); and Alexander (b.1791). The witnesses in 1779 were the 'Associate Congregation'. **James** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a lodging house on the Mill Port. His wife was Margaret or 'Peggy' and their children included: Helen (b.c.18312); James (b.c.1834); and Robert (b.c.1844). His widow carried on running the lodging house after his death. **James** (b.1826/7) farm steward at North Synton in 1861. He lived with his mother Ester and sister Beatrice. **Jane** (b.1820/1) from Minto, she was listed as a grocer at 76 High Street in 1861. She was unmarried, but had a daughter, Margaret. **John** (17th C.) worker at a mill in Ashkirk. In about 1640 he and his master Robert Redford were accused of 'keeping the mill going in tyme of preaching'. Redford denied knowing about the mill running on the Sabbath, 'but that it was his man, John Neill'. He appeared before the Session and said that 'it was Marion Dickson, his mistress, that causit him put on ye mill'. His

wife Marion 'confest that she causit John Neill, her man, to grind out the corn in the hopper' and both were ordered to confess their faults in the Kirk and to pay into the poor fund. **John** (17th C.) married Marion Henderson in Ashkirk Parish in 1646. His children, with no mother's name given, may have included Margaret (b.1645) and William (b.1647). **John** (18th/19th C.) tailor at Doveshaugh in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. Perhaps the same John was tailor at 'Hedgers Hall' in Minto Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the John who married Margaret Wilson and whose children, baptised in Minto, included Alexander (b.1807), Helen (b.1809), William (b.1812), John (b.1814), Robert (b.1817), Jeannie Kerr (b.1819), Thomas (b.1821), Ann (b.1823) and James (b.1827). **Margaret** 'Peggy' (b.1805/6) from Berwickshire or perhaps Stichill, she married James, who was listed as an army persioner in 1841. They ran a lodging-house on Mill Port. In 1841 she was living with her husband, along with children Helen and James and 22 lodgers. In 1851 she was a widow, living with her sons James and Robert and 12 lodgers. In 1861 she was a 'Licensed Lodging Ho. Keeper' at '3rd Ho. Mill Port', living with her son Robert and 30 lodgers. In 1844 local doctor Walter Graham gave evidence about the poor laws, listing this lodging house as an example of how disease spread unchecked in the Town, stating that 'In Neil's lodging-house, opposite the Tower inn, there is a case of fever, and two of measles, at the present time'. She is recorded in the poem 'Hawick Immortals' – 'Here's Soapy Ballantyne and Wull Slush, Here's Todd Lowrie and Peggy Neill; Davie A'-things and auld Kush-Mush, And Jenny A'-things is here as weel' [HI]. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Bessie (b.1631), Margaret (b.1636), Thomas (b.1638), Robert (b.1640) and James (b.1647). He may be the Robert who married Isobel Riddell in 1634. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Easton in 1701 and their children included Marion (b.1705) and Margaret (b.1709). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1710. He married Janet Turnbull in 1709 and their children included: Margaret (b.1710); James (b.1713); **Robert** (18th/19th C.) hedger in Minto according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694 (also sometimes 'Neel', 'Neill' and 'Niel').

Neillings (*nee-lingz*) *n.* **John** (b.1811/2) from Athelstaneford in East Lothian, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on 'Bower Tree Place'. His wife was Margaret and their children included: Francis (b.1841/2), probably the Francis of Edinburgh who donated 12 copper coins to the Museum in 1872; and Agnes (b.1845/6), who had a child to an unnamed father in Hawick in 1865.

Neilson (*neel-sin*) *n.* **Margaret** 'Peggy' (18th C.) kitchen maid at Burnhead in 1785, when she was working for William Scott. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener at Borthwickbrae in 1778, when he was working for John Elliot (also 'Nielson').

neist (*neest*) *adj., adv., arch.* next – '... These that came na at the first ca' They got nae mair meat t' the neist meal. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'Neist mornin' honest Habby raise, An' drest him in his Sunday claes' [JR], 'Then neiste it raised its note and sang Sae witchinglye and sweete' [JTe], 'Then neiste he broached his nectar pipe, It was unkirsent blood ...' [JTe], 'Tam was awa hame on the yaud, and if we wait on him coming back we may sing straiht on and forret till neist Sabbath day' [WNK], 'Now the neist day, that folloet the day o' the preparatione ...' [HSR], 'They'll rue the coup as sure's a gun, The neist big flude 'ill how them fun' [WNK], '... to take a birn oot o' ma shoe for a minute, an' the neist, when aw lookit up ...' [BCM1880] (also spelled 'neest'; cf. **nixt** and **neext**).

neite (*nīt*) *v., arch.* to give a short tap or sharp knock – 'Messrs Marshall and James Hogg diligently 'kniting' with their hammers at some spcimens of jasper' [HAST1864], (noted by E.C. Smith; also written 'knite' and variants; this is 'knoit' elsewhere).

neitit (*nīt-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* knocked about, beaten – ... sae aw took doon twae stucco parrots frae the brace an' nerytit [sic] the tane again the tother' [WNK], '... the Auld Cross – sair duifft an neitet an nickeet wui Teime an the waether' [ECS] (this is 'knoitit' elsewhere in Scotland; it appears to have been misprinted for 'neytit' in the 1868 article by W.N. Kennedy).

neive (*neev*) *n., arch.* a closed fist, clenched hand – '... Butte, with the kente was in his neif, He kaimed the kerlyn's buffe' [JTe], 'An' heav'd his neive aboon his head, To knock the puny scribbler dead' [JR], 'An' ilk ane ready in his neive doth grip The sneeshin' mill or sootie-throotit pipe' [JoHa], 'Then oot came the thresher, baith sturdy and steive, A thick aiken

soople he grip't in his neive' [JoHa], '... and raising his nieve suddenly to a level with his ear, he aimed a blow at the subject' [WNK], '... up gaed her little bit neeve and she landed me yin frae the shouther' [JEDM], 'An auld herd wui a maud on, an a nibbie in eis neeve' [ECS], 'Andrew's measure, that pleased him best, was his ain neive' [BCM1880], '... Oo'd hev Oliver Ellit oot shakin' his neive' [IWL], 'He'd taen the bundle in his neive, The hungry Priest was to receive' [RDW], 'An' supple neives began to play – Fareweel, John Barleycorn!' [JT], '... A neive-fu saut to tang its gow' [WL], 'His wee bit grubby nieves were clenched, Twa baw-bees did they hold' [WFC] (also spelled 'nieve' and 'neeve'; cf. **neffi**).

neivefi (*neev-fi*) *n., arch.* a fistful, clenched handful – 'The most common was termed a 'neive-fu' ' – as much meal as could be grasped by one hand' [V&M], 'A stane frae auld Glengarry hoose, A neivefu' yirth frae some grit sloose ... ' [JoHa], 'Ther sall be ane neiffu' o' coorn in the yird ... ' [HSR], 'A licorice stick, a neivefu' monkey nits, A bag o' locust – tidbits rare' [WL] (also written 'neivefu' ' and 'neiffu' '; note that the following word 'of' is often omitted).

Nellie (*ne-lee*) *n.* pet form of the name Nancy.

Nellie Herkness (*ne-lee-hrrk-nis, -herk-nis*) *n.* the niece in John Ballantyne's song 'Pawkie Paiterson'. She was the daughter of Nellie, who was sister of Robert 'Pawkie' Paterson – 'And as for Nellie Harkness, She ryses in the morn' [JSB].

Nellie Swinton (*ne-lee-swin'-in*) *n.* nickname for **James Williamson**.

nell-kneid (*nel-nīd*) *pp., adj., arch.* knock-kneed (noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **nuil-kneid**).

Nell o the Bar (*nel-ō-thu-bawr*) *n.* nickname of **Nellie Oliver**.

Nelson (*nel-sin*) *n.* **Robert** (d.1912) shoemaker in Hawick. He had a shop at the top of O'Connell Street. He married Margaret Johnston. Their children included son John and daughters Isabella ('Tibbie') and Marion Bell ('May'), who both emigrated to Australia. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their son William was baptised in 1782. **William** (b.1782) carpet-maker in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia.

Nelson's Plantin (*nel-sinz-plawn-tin*) *n.* plantation that runs along the south-west side of the Minto Hills.

nemine contradicente (*ne-mi-nee-kon-tra-di-sen-tee*) *adv., arch.* unanimously, without dissent – 'The said day the hail persons, ... concerned in ... the webster's loft, have unanimouslie, with mutual consent and assent one of another, nemine contradicente ... ' [BR1710], 'The said day the Baillies and Councill convened did *nemine contradicente* ordain and appoint the Bellhouse upon the kirk steeple to be taken down and rebuilt ... ' [BR1723] (common in formal records of the 17th and 18th centuries).

nemit (*ne-mi'*) *pp., arch.* named, supplied a name – '... the quhilk precept had na officiar nemmit in to it nor indorsing as the copy of that ilk purports' [SPB1533] (also **namit**).

ner (*ner*) *adv.* nearly, nearby – '... Backed the wunner o' Tradesman's a'm in ner fifty quid' [MB], *adj., arch.* near, close at hand – 'The man's a naerr freind o' oaor yn, eane o' oor neist o' kyn' [JAHM], *prep., arch.* near, beside – 'A was vext A'd naebody nerr iz ti speak ti' [ECS], 'Hicher up, nerr the croon o the hill, men war layin on an chaappin ... ' [ECS], '... till hei awakened thrae a drunken sleep on the muir amang the whins ne'r the fence' [BW1939], (particularly common in the phrase **verner**; also spelled 'nerr', 'ne'r', etc.; cf. the older **neyr**).

ner-behauden (*ner-bee-haw-din*) *pp., adj., arch.* mean, stingy (also **near-behauden**).

ner-by (*ner-bI*) *adv., prep., arch.* nearby – '... another road-injin, wui the inspeirin name: 'Jethart's Here!', stuid nerrbye' [ECS] (cf. **inby** and **ootby**).

ner-hand (*ner-hawnd*) *prep., arch.* near, close to – *adv., arch.* near, nearly – 'The sweet was duist hailin off iz till A was nerrhand swutten ti deed' [ECS], *adj., arch.* near, close by (also written 'nerrhand').

nerr see **ner**

nerrest-hand (*ne-rist-hawnd*) *adj., arch.* nearest to, closest to – 'Tam was nerrest hand 'im' [GW], '... till there was nochts left o the nerrest-hand loch bit paddihs, fishes stankin for braith, an glet' [ECS].

nerr nicker (*ner-ni-kur*) *n., arch.* a narrow escape, close shave (noted by E.C. Smith).

nervish (*ner-vish, -veesh*) *adj., arch.* nervous, excitable – '... I'll hae anither drink, now did the red devil come sae close? Ugh, I'm gettin' nervish. Maxwell, hae a drink' [JEDM] (cf. **nairvous**).

nerytit see **neitit**

Ness (*nes*) *n.* **Rev. David** (1863–1935) born in East Wemyss, he graduated M.A. from St. Andrews University in 1885 and was licensed to preach by Kirkcaldy Presbytery in 1889. He was licentiate at Saughtree Kirk 1889–92 and then assisted at Thornwood, Bothwell. He was ordained

as assistant and successor at Whiteinch in 1894 and moved to Savoch in 1928.

Nessie (*ne-see*) *n.* aquatic monster supposed to live in Loch Ness, although there has never been convincing evidence. However, its cousin Wullie really does live in Wulliestruther.

the Nest (*thu-nest*) *n.* former name for **Gledsnest** adjacent to Colterscleuch.

neth (*neth*) *prep., poet.* beneath, below – '. . . But oot yont neth the mune's licht At the coortin' thrang . . . ' [WL].

nether (*ne-thur*) *adj.* under, lower, particularly lower-situated of 2 houses or farms (now particularly in place names, e.g. Nethrraw, Nether Bonchester, Netherhall, Nether Kirk and Nether Tofts).

Nether Ancrum (*ne-thur-awng-krum*) *n.* former name for what is now the village of Ancrum, with 'Over Ancrum' being across the river. The lands were held by 'David Ancrum' and a set of feuars in 1643 and valued at £944. It was later owned by Ogilvie of Chesters. In 1788 it was split between 8 separate owners, as well as 'Fewars of Nether Ancrum'. There is a suggestion that there was a priory of 'red friars' (i.e. Trinitarians) here, but there is no evidence for this (it is 'Nether Ankcrum' in 1548/9; it is marked 'N: Ancrum' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Nether Ancrum' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'N. Ancrumm' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Nether Belses (*ne-thur-bel-seez*) *n.* Nether Belses, former name for part of **Belses**.

Nether Bonchester (*ne-thur-bon-ches-tur*) *n.* former farm, just below where the modern Bonchester farm is located, over the bridge at the base of Bonchester Hill. John Turnbull (called 'Case') was tenant there in 1494/5. In 1569 it was among the lands purchased from Jedburgh Abbey by Adam French, and is listed 'with the woddis of the samin'. In 1587 it was again 'with woods', along with Over Bonchester, among the lands of the Lordship of Jedburgh. Mark Turnbull was there in 1590/1 and still tenant in 1606. In 1617 Mark's widow Margaret Rutherford stated that his family 'held the rowme of Nethir Bonchester past memory of man, as kindlie tennentis and possessouris to the Abbotis of Jedburgh'. It was purchased by Walter Scott in 1632 from Alexander Kirkton (Provost of Jedburgh) and John Moscrop (Burgess of Jedburgh). It was then owned by a branch of the Scotts until sold by his great-grandson in the mid-1700s. It was valued at £180 Scots in 1643, 1663 and 1678 (although there seem to be errors in some records). Thomas Scott, brother of Walter, became the 2nd Scott Laird in 1653. Thomas was succeeded by his son Walter Scott in 1680, and he was recorded as Laird there on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. In 1707 it was owned by William Scott and valued at £180. In 1733 Walter Scott was succeeded by his son, also Walter. He was in turn succeeded by his son Thomas who sold the farm to William Oliver of Weens and Dinlabyre in 1779. The lands were valued at £180 in the 1740s. Wright John Rule was there in 1788. In 1788 it was still valued at £180. The farm was sold along with Weens to Robert Nutter Campbell in 1793, and in 1796 he sold them to Adm. Thomas Pringle. Francis Renwick was tenant there in 1797. By 1811 the farm (or part of it) was owned by Thomas Cleghorn and valued at £31 4s 8d. The farm had a nursery garden that once supplied trees to other properties in the area. The old house was in a hollow below the present farmhouse's garden. It was a simple 2-storey building, taken down in the 1780s and part of it still standing around the 1830s. The doors and parts of the flooring were re-used on a cottage at Bridge-end (marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Nethir Bonechestir' in 1494/5, 'nethir Bunchester' in 1569, 'Neddir Bonechest' in 1581, 'Neddir Bonchester' in 1590/1, 'Nether Binchester' in 1603, 'Neither bondchester' in 1678, 'netherboonchaster' in 1694, 'Nether Boonchester' in 1761, 'Nether-Boonster' in 1765, 'Netherboonchester' in 1788 and 'Nether Boonster' in 1797).

Nether Burnmooth (*ne-thur-burn-mooth*) *n.* Nether Burnmouth, lands in the south part of Castleton Parish, distinct from Upper Burnmouth. Adam Armstrong was there farmer in 1797. In 1799 Archibald Armstrong was there, while John Beattie, John Douglas and Alexander Smith were wrights there (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Netherby (*ne-thur-bee*) *n.* village just over the Border into Cumbria, off the A7. Held by the Grahams in rieving days, Netherby Hall was built around an older tower in the mid-18th century – 'So boldly he enter'd the Netherby Hall, Among bride's-men, and kinsmen, and brothers and all' [SWS].

Nethercroft (*ne-thur-kroft*) *n.* another name for **Northcroft**, recorded in the 19th century. There may have been some confusion with Netherhall.

Nether Croft (*ne-thur-kroft*) *n.* former name for lands in the upper Teviot valley somewhere near Dryden, Teindside, etc. The name is recorded as 'Neather Croft' in 1686 among the

lands of the Duchess of Buccleuch then occupied by Robert Grieve in Commonside.

Nether Dykeraw (*ne-thur-dīk-raw*) *n.* former farmstead near **Dykeraw** in Southdean Parish. James, Michael, John, Adam and Robert Oliver were tenants there in 1541, paying 25s yearly. David Oliver was there in 1694. James Hargrave was shepherd there in 1797 (it is 'Nethir Dykraw' in 1541 and 'nether dykra' in 1694).

Nether Ewes (*ne-thur-yooz*) *n.* former name for the lower part of Ewesdale, served by the **Nether Kirk**.

Netherfields (*ne-thur-feeldz*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of Foulshiels in Liddesdale. The farm was tenanted for the Scotts of Buccleuch by John Scott in Newark, but there was a dispute with the local Elliots. A gang of about 100, including the Elliots of Redheugh, Hartsgarth, etc., searched for the farm workers there, but not finding them there, took away '12 dargs of hay woone for winter fodder'.

Nether Foulwud (*ne-thur-fowl-wud*) *n.* Nether Foulwood, former name for lands in Liddesdale, situated near where Foulwood Sike meets the Liddel Water, between Mangerton and D'mainholm. Over Foulwood was further up the stream. It is recorded as 'Foulwod inferior' on the rental roll of c.1376 and valued at 10 shillings. In a rental roll of 1541 'Nethir Foulwod' was leased to Simon Armstrong (probably of Tinnisburn) and still valued at 10 shillings. It became the modern farm of Gillside.

Nether Galalaw (*ne-thue-ga-lu-law*) *n.* former name for lands near Galalaw. It is unclear if this was part of the main farm, or a name for an adjacent farm. In 1534 Gavin Elliot sold the 40-shilling lands there to William Scott, the sealing of the letter of reversion being done at Hassendean Kirk and recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books (it is 'Neder Gallelaw' in 1534).

Netherhaa (*ne-thur-haw, -hal*) *n.* Netherhall, former farmstead at the western end of Wilton Park, below 'Overhaa' (or 'Everhaa'), and on the eastern side of where the Wilton Burn meets the Teviot. This was once the back entrance to Langlands estate, and presumably owned by the Laird of Langlands. However, there is now no sign of a house there and it seems likely it was demolished when the Town took over Wilton Park. Thomas Irvine was there in 1726–29, John Blaikie in 1737 and John Scott in at least 1744–47. It is possible this is the 'Nethercroft, acquired from Langlands' recorded on the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, with Mrs. Shortreed as owner. A small mill lade is shown off the Wilton Burn, running past the farm, on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. William Henderson was 'Overseer of Parks' there in 1851 (it is unclear whether the name is as old as 'Overhaa' or whether it was named later; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map and still on the Ordnance Survey map of 1904).

Netherhaa Burn (*ne-thur-haw-burn*) *n.* another name for the Wilton Burn at the south end of the Park.

Nether Harden (*ne-thur-hawr-din*) *n.* former name for lands near Harden, and once part of the barony of Chamberlain Newton, which were resigned by Simon Scott of Fenwick to William Scott of Harden in 1540. The land seems to have been finally conveyed in 1556.

Nether Harden (*ne-thur-hawr-din*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, part of **Harden**. It is shown on the 1718 survey of Buccleuch properties, covering 420 acres, bounded by Potterlamport, lands owned by the Laird of Whithaugh and the farms of Cocklaik and Dykeraw. The farmhouse was shown on the south side of the Harden Burn, where there is nothing on modern maps.

Nether Harwud (*nethur-har-wud*) *n.* former name for lands at Harwood on Teviot. Probably these same lands were recorded in an English financial document of 1335/6, when forfeited to the King by William of Keith. It is listed among the lands held 'in tenancy' by the Baron of Hawick in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615, along with 'Over Harwood' (it is 'Netherhardwode' in 1335/6, 'Nether Harewod' in 1511, 'Nethir Harwod' in 1572, 'Nethair Harwoid' in 1594 and 'Nathir Harwood' in 1615).

Nether Hawthornside (*ne-thur-haw-thōrn-sīd*) *n.* former farm near Hawthornside, called 'Denesyde' in earlier times. It is described as being on the left-hand side going up Hawthornside Brae (which would confusingly place it on the other side of Hawthornside than the Dean Burn). It once contained some of the best land now incorporated into Hawthornside, and the Lairds were Turnbulls for several generations.

the Nether Kirk (*thu-ne-thur-kirk*) *n.* former common name for the church in the Ewes valley next to the A7 between Arkleton and Sorbie, in an area once called 'Kirktoun'. It is distinguished from the 'Ower Kirk o Ewes', which is a few miles further up the valley near Unthank, and served the lower part of the valley, referred to as 'Nether Ewes'. The original church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert and attached to Melrose Abbey. It was probably the 'Ecclesia Sancti

Cuthberti' valued at 26 shillings 8 pence in Bagimond's Roll of 1275. There are many records relating to incumbents of the church from the end of the 13th century. 'Robert fiz Rauf persone del Eglise de Seint Cuthbert de Ewytesdale' signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. This is probably the church of 'St. Cuthbert de Ewsdalmui' which was granted to Thomas [surname destroyed] following the death of William 'Fresellis', sometime in the early 1400s. The right of patronage passed from Robert Graham to George Douglas, Earl of Angus, in 1456. Roger Kirkpatrick was Rector there in 1556. The patronage of the Kirk was long held by the Maxwells. The poisition of the church, as well as the minister's house and glebe, were shown on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It was a relatively rudimentary structure, with a thatched roof; an entry in the session records describes how a young couple had to pay penance in the Kirk and also had to gather heather for the roof. A new church was built on the site of the old in 1866/7. The graveyard contains many old tombstones of the local families of Aitchison, Armstrong, Beattie, Borthwick, Jackson, Little, Rutherford and Scott. The family gravestone of the Malcolms of Burnfoot records the names of 3 of the 4 Knights of Eskdale, and the western side contains the burial place of the Scott-Elliots (it is marked 'Nether Kirk' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Nether Larriston (*ne-thur-law-ree-stin*) *n.* former tower-house at Larriston, situated near the modern farmhouse. It is unclear exactly where it was located. It is marked as 'Nether Laristone' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Labourer Robert Oliver was living there in 1797 (it is 'Nather Lareistounis' in about 1624).

Nether Mains of Hassendean see **Hassendean Mains**

Nether Newhaa (*ne-thur-new-haw*) *n.* Nether Newhall, an older name for Burnfoot, once part of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. The name was used in the late 15th century for the Lairdship held by a branch of the Scotts, later called Scott of Burnfoot. In 1484 the lands were granted to James Scott of Kirkurd by David Lindsay of the Byres, Baron of Chamberlain Newton and Newhall; it was held of the superior for the token fee of a silver penny at the Feast of Pentecost. In 1494 James Scott granted 'le Nethir Manes de Newhall' to his son David, along with Galalaw; this was explicitly the west part, above the common road, valued at 3 merks. 'Over et Nather Newhalls' are still referred to when the lands were inherited in 1585 and similarly in 1667. The lands were sold by Adam of Burnfoot and Gavin Plummer to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1712, when they are described as 'Nether Newhall, otherwise called Burnfoot, with the milne, milne lands, multures, sucken, knaveship and sequels thereof within the paroch of Hassandean, Barony of Chamberlain Newton and Sheriffdom of Roxburgh'. Over Newhall was probably the same as Burnhead (it is 'Nethir Newhall' in 1494, 'Nethir Newhall' in 1532, 'Nether Newhallis' in 1609 and 'Nether Newhales' in 1667).

Netherraw (*ne-thu-raw*) *n.* farm and hamlet between Minto and Lilliesleaf. A sketch of the pieces of land associated with the farm was drawn up in 1796, when it was owned by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto and written 'Netherow'; this was when land was exchanged with Greenhouse. William Thomson was farmer there in 1797 when it is 'Netherrow'. In 1799 and 1801 the same man was recorded as tenant at 'Repperlaw Netherrow'. His son James, as well as Andrew Clerk, were there in 1799. James Henderson was there in the 1860s. William Cranston was farmer there in the early 20th century.

Netherraw (*ne-thu-raw*) *n.* farm on the Hermitage Water, by the B6399, near the junction with the road from Steele Road. The house must have been there from at least the 16th century, and was distinguished from 'Over' or 'Upper Raw'. This could be 'the Raws' where George Simpson is recorded as a subordinate of Robert Elliot of Redheugh in the late 16th century. It is probably the place transcribed as 'Neirland' in 1632, when possessed by Francis Beattie. William Scott was tenant in 1694 and Adam Armstrong was also recorded there. George 'Hotson' was tenant in the early 1700s. It was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it extended to 141 acres, bounded by Toftholm, the Hermitage Water, lands of the Laird of Hoscote and Over Raw. The farmhouse at that time was roughly in the same location as the modern building and the farm is described as 'indifferent good land much damnified with the water'. David Jackson was farmer there in 1797 and John Hardie and Adam Telfer were shoemakers there in 1799 and Alexander Davidson in 1801. Walter Scott in 1835, Matthew Elliot in 1851 and Walter Scott in 1861. It was a home of the Elliots until the last farmer, Matthew Elliot died in 1877, when the old buildings were demolished. Some of the land was planted, becoming the Nether Raw

Plantation, and the rest was attached to Hartsgarth farm. The current house is modern ('Rha' is marked near there on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Raa' on Visscher's 1689 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows both 'N. Ra' and 'O. Raa' and Stobie's 1770 map has 'Upperra' and 'Netherraw'; it is 'Netherraw' in 1663 and 'Netherrow' in 1797).

Netherraw Cottages (*ne-thu-raw-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* houses by the side of the road between Netherraw and Longhaugh. There was a blacksmith's marked here on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map.

Nether Riccarton see **Riccarton**

Nether Soothfield (*ne-thur-sooth-feeld*) *n.* previously the lower farm at Southfield, now the site of the main farm. It lay just outside the old boundaries of the Common. The land was long owned by the Duke of Buccleuch and was contained within the Lordship of Whitchesters. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, consisting of 145 acres, bounded by Hawick Common, Hawickshiel, Stobicote and Over Southfield. It was mentioned in a Hawick Parish evaluation in 1627, and then said to be 'of that same nature' as 'Upper Southfield'. Robert Scott was recorded there in 1628 and John Elliot of Brugh was recorded as tenant in at least the period 1690–1704. Gilbert Elliot was there in at least 1700–04. Walter and James Scott were tenants in at least 1709–18. Walter and 2 James Scotts were there in 1713. John Elliot was cooper there in 1726. George Telfer was herd there in 1740 (it was 'Neathersouthfeild' in 1628, 'Nether Southfeild' in 1690 and 'nether southfeild' in 1694).

Nether Steele (*ne-thur-steel*) *n.* former name for part of the farm of **the Steele**.

Nether Tofts (*ne-thur-tofts*) *n.* farm near Kirkton, north-east of Upper Tofts. It was once part of the Cavers estate. Its lands are on the lower slopes of Ruberslaw. Adam Turnbull was there in 1682 and John Douglas in 1694, along with Andrew Blyth. The lands were inherited by William, son of Thomas Turnbull of Tofts in 1695. James Turnbull, Robert Scott and John Douglas were there in the early 1700s. Francis Scott of Gorrenberry was also there in the early 1700s. John Leyden (father of the poet and linguist) was there in the late 1770s and 80s. William Scott was there in 1787. Walter Blyth was farmer there in at least 1794–97, John Turnbull was there in 1797, Andrew Scott and William Welsh were servants there in 1799 and John Gray was a servant there in 1801. Robert Bulman was farmer in the 1860s. It was referred to as 'Low Tofts' in 1868 when G. Bulman was farmer there. Andrew Inglis, James Currie, Robert Glendinning and Robert Wood were there in the early 1900s. In 1872 Robert Murray recounts a story of a Jedburgh man passing here who heard fairies wailing 'O there's a bairn born, but there's nae sark to put on't', so he took off his shirt, which quieted the wailing, and he was rich for the rest of his life. Robert Glendinning collected several artefacts that were ploughed up there, including flake scrapers and flakes, 3 spincles whorls, 4 stone axe-heads and a bronze axe-head, some of which are in the Royal Museum of Scotland (it is 'Nethertafts' in 1694; it is marked as 'N: Tofts' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Nether Tofts' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'N. Tofts' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Nether Wheel (*ne-thur-wheel*) *n.* former lands near the Wheel Kirk in upper Liddesdale. It is listed as 'Nether Wheill', along with 'Kirk Wheilland' and other lands in Liddesdale owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663 (see **the Wheel Kirk**).

Nether Whisgills (*ne-thur-whis-gilz*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of **Whisgills**. William Oliver was there in 1694. The farm was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it consisted of 528 acres. It was bounded by the Muir Burn, Upper Millstead, Reidmoss, Over Whisgills, Tinnis, Bankhead, Shipshielden and Gillfoot.

Nether Whitlaw (*ne-thur-whi'law*) *n.* farm to the south of Lindean village, a couple of miles north-west of Selkirk, adjacent to Over Whitlaw. It should not be confused with the farm of Whitlaw just south of Hawick. It was owned by the Kers of Faldonside in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. There were Porteouses there in the 19th century.

Nether Woollee (*ne-thur-woo-lee*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of 'Woollee' (or **Wolfelee**) in use from the 15th to 18th centuries (it is 'Nether Wolle' in 1479 and 1515, 'Nether Woulee' in 1522, 'Nether Woulie' in 1525 and 'Natherwolley' in 1627).

Netherwud (*ne-thur-wud*) *n.* Netherwood, large house on Sunnyhill, on the private drive that is a continuation of Roadhead. It was built in the 19th century for the Laings, being home to Thomas and his family. J.P. Alison was responsible for alterations in the early years of the 20th century. It may have been used as a boys' home at the end of WWII and is now split into flats.

the Nether Wulton Youth (*thu-ne-thur-wul'-in-yooth*) *n.* nickname for **John Kyle** who was a great runner in his younger days.

nettles (*ne'-ulz*) *n., pl.* ubiquitous stinging plant, Urticaceæ dioica. Its sting is supposedly cured through application of **docken** leaves. The presence of nettles often indicates disturbance of the ground by humans – J.A.H. Murray wrote in 1861 that 'often in the midst of the heathery moor a clear space and a few green knolls overgrown with nettles, are the only momento of a once smiling homestead'.

nettle-yirnest (*ne'-ul-yir-nist*) *adj., arch.* dead earnest – '. . . thae thochts . . . gar iz bang up bleithe again an buckle tui in nettle-yirrnist!' [ECS] (from 'in ettle earnest'; cf. **ettle-earnest**; 'nettle-earnest' is used in Hogg's 'Brownie of Bodsbeck').

neuk see **nuik**

the Neuk (*thu-nook*) *n.* small row of cottages on Eastgate in Denholm.

the Neuk (*thu-nook*) *n.* former farm on the Bonjedward estate. Andrew Caverhill was tenant there in 1800.

nevel (*ne-vul*) *n., arch.* a blow with the fist, *v., arch.* to punch, beat with the fist.

nevellit (*ne-vu-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* punched, beat, bufetted – – 'An' the husbanmen tuik his servents an' nevellet ane, an' killet anither, an' stanet anither' [HSR], 'Than did they spit in his face, an' nevellet him' [HSR].

never see **nivver**

Neville (*ne-vul*) *n.* **Sir John** (c.1341–88) 3rd Lord of Raby, son of Ralph. He was probably joint Warden of the English West and East Marches 1380–88, along with the Percys. He married Maud Percy and was succeeded by Henry, who became the 1st Earl of Westmorland. He died before his father, although his son Ralph became 2nd Earl of Westmorland. **Sir John** (1387–1420) son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, and half-brother of Richard, 1st Earl of Salisbury. He was Warden of the English West Marches for a few years until his death. **Ralph** (c.1291–1367) 2nd Baron Neville de Raby, son of Ralph. He was Joint Warden General of the English Marches (along with Henry, 2nd Baron Percy) from 1334. He was probably the 'Sir Randulph' who was in possession of the Castle and manor of Hermitage shortly after the Battle of Durham in 1346, resigning them to Edward III about 1352. In 1354 he, along with Henry Percy, was appointed as a commissioner to deal with Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Douglas, former Keeper of Hermitage. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh de Audley and was succeeded by his son Sir John. He also had a son who was Archibishop of York and daughters who married into the Clifford, Dacre, Percy and Scrope families. His youngest daughter Margaret married Henry Percy and was mother of 'Hotspur'. **Ralph** (c.1364–1425) 1st Earl of Westmorland, son of John and Maud Percy. He was probably Warden of the English West Marches along with Thomas de Clifford from about 1388. He married his cousin Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Stafford (with whom he had 9 children) and then Joan Beaufort, daughter of the 1st Duke of Lancaster (with whom he had another 14 children. He is the inspiration for the character 'Westmorland' in Shakespeare's 'Henry V', and it has even been claimed that his great-great-grandson wrote Shakespeare's plays. **Richard** (1400–60) 5th Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland. About 1420 he became Warden of the English West March (succeeding his eldest half-brother John). He remained Warden until 1424, when he was involved in negotiations for the release of James I. About 1433 he was again Warden of the West Marches, also took over the East Marches and Captaincy of Berwick in 1434, but resigned in the next year. His family had regular conflicts with the Percy's and supported Richard, Duke of York (his brother-in-law). He married Alice Montacute, heiress of the Earl of Salisbury. He was succeeded by his son Richard, 'the Kingmaker'. He was captured after the Battle of Wakefield and beheaded. **Richard** 'the Kingmaker' (1428–71) Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, eldest son of Richard, the 5th Earl. He was a great Yorkist supporter in the Wars of the Roses. He was Warden of the English East Marches from about 1453, perhaps along with his father initially (since he must only have been 15!). In 1464 his forces burned Jedburgh. He helped Edward IV to gain the English Crown, but later switched his allegience to put Henry VI back on the throne. He was killed by Edward IV's forces at the Battle of Barnet.

Neville's Cross (*ne-vulz-kros*) *n.* battle of 1346, in which the Scottish army under King David II were routed at Durham by a smaller English army under York, Percy and Neville. On their way south the Scottish army captured Liddel Tower (also called Liddel Strength). Durham was attacked as a diversionary tactic to help the French. St. Cuthbert's is supposed to have appeared before the Scottish King as a warning, and

a relic of the saint is said to have helped the English victory. David II was captured while fleeing and the Scots division under Sir William Douglas (probably containing local men) suffered particularly disasterously. Sir Michael Scott of Rankilburn and Maurice Murray (then Baron of Hawick) were killed there, while Robert Chisholme of Chisholme and Sir William Douglas (Knight of Liddesdale), as well as the King and about 50 other Barons, were taken prisoner. Afterwards the English army took possession of the Border territory and Hermitage and Roxburgh Castles surrendered, with several locals swearing (temporary) fealty to the English King. The name of the battle derives from the stone cross erected by Lord Neville in commemoration (destroyed in 1589). It is also known as the Battle of Durham.

nevoy (*ne-voi*) *n., arch.* a nephew – 'Upon the 28th of December, 1705, Thomas Porteous, my nevoy of the age of betwixt and and twentie-two yeirs . . . ' [GB] (also **nevy**).

nevy (*ne-vee*) *n., arch.* a nephew – 'The uncle turned red, and the nevy turned blue, Then they looked at each other, these good men and true' [JCG] (also **nevoy**).

Nevysintonsteed (*ne-vee-sin'-in-steed*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Nevtsintounsteid'. It is unclear where these lands were or what the name meant (although the 'nevy' part may refer to a nephew).

new (*new*) *adv.* newly, recently, just – 'The bairns new oot o the skuil for leave . . . [ECS] (more common than in standard English; see also **i the new**).

New (*new*) *n.* **Edith Bessie** (1877–1951) suffragette, born in Swindon, who trained as a teacher. She joined the Women's Social and Political Union in 1906 and was one of 75 women arrested in 1907 for attempting to see the Prime Minister. She was one of the first 2 women to chain themselves to railings (outside 10 Downing Street) as a protest. After release from prison, she gave up her teaching job to become a full-time organiser. She was imprisoned again in 1908 for breaking windows in Downing Street, and afterwards became main organiser of the north-eastern branch of the W.S.P.U. One of her activities was to campaign at the Hawick by-election in 1909. She was imprisoned again later in 1909, went on hunger strike and was released. She returned to teaching, but remained an active campaigner for the rights of women. She died in Cornwall.

Newall (*new-al*) *n.* **Broughton** (b.1818/9) born in Hawick, he was a frame-worker. In 1851 he lived around the Crown Close and in 1861 on Factory Close. He married Mary Whillans (sister of 'Kinly Stick') and their children included Mary, Agnes, Margaret, Robert, Richard, Jane and James. He is probably the 'Auld Broughton' mentioned in the poem 'Hawick Immortals'. **Richard** (1850–1918) son of Broughton and Mary Whillans. The family lived at Orrock Place when he was young. He was 'boatswain Newall, who was up aloft' in William Easton's song 'The Anvil Crew'. Ironically he drowned in the Teviot, where he must have cavorted as a youth. **Robert** (b.1788/9) from St. Michael's in Dumfriesshire, he was a grocer and spirit dealer on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was at about 12 Howegate in 1841. His public house is mentioned as existing during the cholera outbreak of 1832. By 1851 he was a frame-worker living at the Village. His wife was Agnes and their children included: Robert; Thomas, who married Margaret Kersel; and Margaret, who married William Gemmell. **Thomas** (b.1813/4) from Dumfries, son of Robert. He was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 23 Loan. In 1852 he married Margaret Kersel (also written 'Newell').

New Appletreehaa (*new-aw-, -ā-pul-tree-haw, -hawl*) *n.* New Appletreehall, name used for an area near to Appletreehall in the late 18th century. It is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when the residents there who owned work horses were John Reid, James Scott and James Crawford.

Newark Castle (*new-urk-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruin west of Selkirk, on a mound above the Yarrow, now within the estate of Bowhill. It was formerly called 'Cathmurlie' and had adjacent lands called 'Auld Wark'. The existing tower was built in 1423 by Archibald, Earl of Douglas and was used as a residence of the Earls until about 1446. It passed to the crown as the royal hunting seat of Ettrick Forest in 1455. John Murray was custodian in the late 15th century and Margaret Tudor had sasine of the castle and lands in 1503. Scott of Buccleuch was appointed Captain and Keeper in 1542. Several nearby farms were given by the Crown to the keeper of the castle. It was taken in a siege by Lord Grey (with the support of the Kers) in 1547, with 4 of Sir Walter Scotts servants and a woman being slain. Sir Walter Scott was appointed Captain and Keeper of the Castle in 1565/6. Over 100 of the Philiphaugh prisoners were slaughtered in its courtyard in 1645, with the nearby place of burial called 'Slain Men's

Lea'. Cromwell's troops occupied it in 1650 after the Battle of Dunbar. It was one of the places where dragoons were posted in about 1676, so that they could scour the local countryside for people attending illegal field conventicles. For a while it was the home of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, and is in Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. But it was unroofed during the minority of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, and preserved from decay during the time of Walter, the 5th Duke – 'He pass'd where Newark's stately tower Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower' [SWS], '... And sudden he saw at his shoulder stand The walls of Newark, grey towered and grand' [WHO] (it is 'Neuwerk' in 1446/7 and 'the Castell of Newwerk' in 1547/8; it is marked 'New wark' and 'New-wark' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Cast. of Newoork' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Newbattle (*new-baw'-ul*) *n.* **Roger** (13th C.) recorded in a charter of Walter of Riddell as owner of neighbouring lands in Lilliesleaf.

Newbattle Viaduct (*new-baw'-ul-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* longest viaduct on the Waverley Line, over the River South Esk, near the town of Newbattle, having 22 arches and being almost one third of a mile long (also known as 'Lothianbridge').

New Belses (*new-bel-seez*) *n.* farm to the northeast of Old Belses, in Ancrum Parish. An 1826 map shows the names and area of all the fields at that time, namely Loan Park, Mid Park, Haugh Park, New Onstead Park, Northlee Park, North Kips, South Kips, South Meadow, North Meadow, Bog Park, Bank Park, Hillhead Park, Huntill Park, Moss Park and Langrig. At that time it belonged to Sir Alexander Keith of Dunnotar.

Newbie (*new-bee*) *n.* **James** (15th/16th C.) local clerk and priest. He held the benefice of Cavers Parish from about 1500. He was vicar there in 1501/2 when he was notary for a document relating to the lands of Feu-Rule. He is probably the same priest of Glasgow Diocese who was notary for the 1512 sasine transferring Harden from Walter Scott to his brother William. He also notarised the 1514 sasine of the Barony of Hawick, where he is recorded as 'Jacobus Newbe, presbiter Glasguensis diocesis'. In 1523 he was notary for a sasine relating to the lands of the Trows. Either the same or a different 'Jacobo Newby' was witness to a sasine for Douglas of Cavers in 1550, granting Colifort to William Scott. He may also be the 'James Nwby, messinger', who was implicated in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1552 along with James Douglas of Cavers and several Kers; according to the indictment when the group were crossing the Rule he said to the people there 'Hard ze ony tythennis of the Lard of Bukclucht; he is put in vard, and will never cumme furth'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Isobel Scott. Their son Samuel was baptised in 1635. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Agnes Turnbull. Their children included Thomas (b.1654) and James (b.1655). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Gillespie, with their children including Robert (b.1671), and the witnesses being Mr. John Purdom and James Thorbrand. Perhaps the same James was married to a 'Birnie', with son John baptised in Hawick in 1677. **James** (17th/18th C.) Sheriff-Officer in Hawick. He gave evidence in 1681 at the trial of Covenanters, relating to the attack on Drumlanrig's Tower. In 1682 he gave evidence at the trial of Alexander Home, portioner of Home, one of the Covenanter leaders who besieged Drumlanrig's Tower. In 1684 he was 'officer' when Thomas Beattie was fined for coming to his house at night, assaulting his wife and demanding drink. On the same day in 1684 he made a claim of 'lawborrowes' against Walter, Thomas, James and William Hardie, who the previous night had come to his house and 'violently provoke him by mightie opprobryous, scandalous, and malitious words to ane breach of the law'; what he did to provoke all these men is not recorded. In 1687, Isobel Turnbull, widow of Robert Lauder, came into his house 'and throwing doune her child in his bed when he and oyr friens was att dinner togidderi efter yt the common was ridden', she then threatened to throw a mug at him; Turnbull was fined, along with his wife, Molly Ruecastle, for 'ane bluid committ upon Isobell Trumble'. He was also listed as 'officer to the sheriff' among contributers to the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was probably the James recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'; he was probably from the west side. Presumably the same James was described as 'portioner of Hawick' in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1719, when his daughter Helen married Alexander Thomson, merchant in Edinburgh. He may be the James who was born in Hawick in 1655, with parents James and Agnes Turnbull. He may be the James who married Margaret Gillespie, with their children including Robert (b.1671), and the witnesses being Mr. John Purdom and James Thorbrand. His children

with 'Malie' Ruecastle included: Marion (b.1681), probably the same Marion who married David Young in Hawick in 1704 and John Cavers in 1714; Isobel (b.1682), who probably married Walter 'Lithen' in Hawick in 1707; William (b.1685); and an unnamed child (b.1687). He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Lunn in Hawick Parish in 1675, another for James Baptie in 1678 and one more for John Scott in Barn Knowe in 1680. **Samuel** (17th C.) ordered by the Council in 1658 to pay 4 merks for 'both-meall' (i.e. booth rent) until Whitsunday. In 1660 he was involved in an altercation with Bailie Robert Deans and others over a game of 'kyles'; he apparently said that if he was not playing then noone would play and threw stones at the game, whereupon the Bailie called the Burgh Officers and 'irreverent speache' was used. In 1668 he was accused of an 'alledget blooding of Adame Scott'. He was on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. Probably the same Samuel was fined in 1676 for assaulting masons Andrew Turnbull and Andrew Wilson and 'for casting downe the mason work at his own hand without ane complaint first made to the bailies thereof'; presumably he did not approve of the building work that they were doing for him! He is probably the Samuel born in 1635 to James and Isobell Scott. He could also be the Samuel who married Bessie Wilson and had a son Samuel in 1676. **Thomas** (d.1602) Reader at Hassendean Kirk 1576–80. He was presented to the vicarage of the Parish on the demitting of Thomas Weston in October 1576 and is recorded demitting this in 1595. Hence it appears he held part of the benefice of the Parish for at least 15 years after he was Reader there. Another record states that John Madder (or Mather) was presented to Hassendean on his death in 1602, so he may have held some of the benefice even longer. In 1580 he witnessed a transaction for Robert Scott of Alton, done at the Monk's Tower. In 1582, along with Sir Thomas Ker (of Roxburgh Parish), Archibald Simson (of Lilliesleaf), John Scott (of Southdean), James Scott (of Ashkirk) and John McClellan (of Kirkandrews) were deprived for 'abusing the sacrements'. Then they were excommunicated in 1588 for continuing with the offence (which is unspecified, but may suggest that the men had been Catholic priests before the Reformation) and in 1590 ordered never to abuse the sacrements under pain of death. They were made to stand for 2 hours at the Market Cross of Edinburgh with a paper on their foreheads proclaiming their crime. **Samuel** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1669 he was found guilty of assaulting merchant William Elliot, cutting him 'with ane sword in ye head' and for 'strycking and wounding of him in his face with ane brydle'. He may be the Samuel who was born in Hawick in 1635, son of James and Isobell Scott. He is probably the Samuel who was married to Bessie Wilson, with son Samuel born in 1676. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1684 when he witnessed the financial document relating to the building of the 'Steeple Loft' in St. Mary's. He is described there as 'servant', although it is unclear what this means (also formerly written 'Neubie', 'Newby', 'Newbe' and 'Nwby').

Newbiggin (*new-bi-gin*) *n.* Newbigging, former farmstead and hamlet that lay between Whitchesters and Southfield, bordering on the Common. It was later the shepherd's cottage for Whitchesters. The location can still be clearly made out, directly to the south of Whitchesters farm and east of the hill-fort. It was mentioned among the farms burned by the English in 1533. It was long a tenanted farm belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, being contained within the Lordship of Whitchesters. James Scott was tenant there in 1627. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties, and at that time consisted of 111 acres, bounded by Whitchesters, Hawick Common, Over Southfield and Raesknowe. In at least the period 1690–98 the farm was leased to Robert Scott, James Davidson and Margaret Davidson. The householders listed in 1694 were Robert Scott, James Davidson and John Hogg (weaver), with Margaret Davidson and James Murray also listed there among 'the poor'. James Davidson was tenant in at least 1702–18. Weaver William Hood was living there in 1704. Walter Scott was joint tenant there in at least 1708–36. John Wilson was tailor there in 1708. Robert Scott was tenant in about 1710 and Andrew Davidson was also there. In 1711 John Wilson was tailor there and Robert Davidson was also living there. James Davidson was there in 1720. Walter Scott was there in about the 1750s and 1760s. Walter Scott and John Rutherford farmed here in 1797, William Heatley was there in at least 1799–1801 and William Scott was labourer there in 1841. It is said that residents of the farm were formerly weavers and in about 1800 it is said that it was a 'hamlet of 21 hearthstones'. Walter Stevenson, 'Wat the Heckler', lived there at about this time. Its buildings were already shown as ruined on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. There is

a spring near the old farmstead and the remains of a fort on the hill to the west. The fort must once have been quite extensive, measuring perhaps 90 m by 135 m, but has been partly obliterated due to ploughing, except on the steeper south and south-east sides. Its defences consist of 3 banks of piled rubble and there may be signs of 2 scooped huts on the knoll, which has been heavily quarried. There are also Newbiggings in Oxnam Parish and near Lauder, and several others elsewhere in Scotland (it must have been a 'new biggin' at some point; it is 'Newbiggyns' in 1533 and 'Neubigging', 'neubiging' in 1694 and 'Newbeggeng' in 1718; it appears as 'Newbrug' on Blaeu's 1654 map, with a large tower indicated, and is 'New Beggen' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Newbiggin (*new-bi-gin*) *n.* Newbigging, a farm that lay between Horsleyhill and Knowtownhead, once part of the Middle Mains of Hassendean. In the 1550s there was a dispute over these lands between the children of Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill by his first wife and those by his second wife. It was listed in 1582 among lands for which Robert Elliot of Horsleyhill demanded the charters of his father from the widow of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. It may be the Newbigging listed as part of the Stobs estate purchased by Gilbert Eliott from his half sisters in about 1608. Like much of the area, it became part of Minto Parish when Hassendean was suppressed in 1690. The disused quarry of that name is still marked on Ordnance Survey maps (the farm is marked on Stobie's 1770 map and may have been incorrectly transcribed 'Howbigging' in 1690).

Newbiggin (*new-bi-gin*) *n.* house at No. 9 Lockhart Place, which is a grade C listed building.

Newbiggin (*new-bi-gin*) *n.* (Newbigging) **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Midlem. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Sir William** (1782–1852) surgeon in Edinburgh, based at 18 St. Andrew's Square. He gave evidence at the trial of Burke and Hare and became President of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1825 he subscribed to 2 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', and so it is possible he had some connection with the town. **William** 'Willie', took over as landlord of the Mosspaul Inn in 1962.

Newbiggin Burn (*new-bi-gin-burn*) *n.* stream rising near the old Newbigging farm and flowing roughly south-west to join the Allan Water (marked 'Newbigging Hope' and 'North Burn' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the New Brig (*thu-new-brig*) *n.* original name for the North Bridge, built in 1832. It was usually referred to as the 'Station Brig' after the railway was completed in 1849.

Newburgh (*new-bu-ru*) *n.* farm in the upper Ettrick valley, once home of the Scotts of Newburgh. 'Newburghmill' was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755 – 'Gae warn the lads of Thirlstone, Gemscleugh, and Newburgh fair, With Tushielaw, and Midgehope, in armour to appear' [WSB] (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

new-calfit (*new-kaw-fee'*) *adj., arch.* having just calved – '. . . nyne new calfit ky, with thair followaris, price of the pece ourheid, five pundis' [SB1574].

Newcastle (*new-kaw-sul*) *n.* city in the north-east of England, approximately 62 miles south-east of Hawick, reached via the Carter Bar and A68. The city was the site of the interchange between Douglas and Percy that led to the Battle of Otterburn in 1388. It was also captured in 1640 by Montrose's Covenanter army, which included the Teviotdale Regiment under the Earl of Lothian. It was occupied for about a year, during which time there is a record in the Hawick Town Book of James Scott, former Bailie gathering contributions for the soldiers there. It was occupied again 1644–47, when Buccleuch was involved in the siege. Several Newcastle merchants (probably coal merchants) were made Honorary Burgesses of Hawick in the 18th century. The city was once connected to Hawick by rail via the Riccarton-Hexham line. The old road towards Newcastle was, until the 1830s, up the Cross Wynd and over the hills, via Ormiston, Birneyknowe and Blackcleugh; part of this can still be traced through the open country. Until the early 1800s the road through Rulewater went from Hawthornside to Forkins, via Highend, and then up Blacklee Brae to join the modern road towards Chesters – 'To Newcastell when that they came, The Douglas cry'd on hyght: 'Harry Percy, an thou bidest within, Come to the field, and fight'' [T] (note the accent on the first syllable).

Newcastleton (*new-kaw-sul'-in*) *n.* village 20 miles south-west of Hawick in the southern corner of Roxburghshire. It was effectively a replacement for the older settlement of Castleton, which lies further up the Liddel. The site was formerly the farms of Copshaw and the flat land was said to have been used for 'Horse coursing',

with crowds from both sides of the Border coming to watch the races. This planned village was founded in 1793 by the 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, and laid out according to the design of Mr. Keir of Whitehaugh. The lay-out is a series of criss-crossed streets around 3 main squares. Its main purpose was as a handloom weaving centre, close to the Border and on the Liddel Water. The first settler was said to be from the Hermitage area and lived in a turf hut while the village was being built. Many early residents were weavers, other tradesmen and retired shepherds. Clog-making was also prominent, and the wearing of clogs in the village was common for much longer than elsewhere. Leases of holdings were originally for 99 years, with each householder responsible for erecting their own house. Each feuar also had 2 acres of land attached (later extended to 4 acres per 2-storey house and 2 acres for cottages), as well as a garden of $\frac{1}{8}$ acre, and the right to graze a cow on the hill. The management was by 3 elected bailies, one retiring each year. The 99 year leases led to much dispute in 1892 and subsequent improvements to the village. Most householders chose to convert their holdings into feus for purchase and feu-duty. The church (later St. John's) was built in 1782 (before the new village), with additions in 1891, but only became the parish church in the 1950s. There was a separate Free Kirk, built in 1853 on Langholm Street, a Secession (later United Presbyterian) Kirk built 1801–04 at the Townfoot (now the Heritage Centre) and an Evangelical Union Kirk built in 1850 on South Hermitage Street (and now a private dwelling). There was a subscription library already by 1839. There has always been a school here, but secondary school pupils have been bussed to Hawick since 1962 (and before that some of them took the train). A memorial statue of a K.O.S.B. soldier was erected after WWI. The village has the Liddesdale Heritage Centre, a local history museum. There was a weekly market starting in about 1837 and 2 annual fairs for the selling of sheep. The village formerly hosted 3 hiring days, when servants were hired in the area, and much activity took place, these being in April, May and November. The Holm Show is the annual fair in August, popularised in the song 'Copshawholm Fair', and has been running since 1893, while the Newcastelton Traditional Music Festival in July has been running since 1970. The Horse Tax Rolls of 1797 list the owners of horses in the village as James Oliver, James Aitchison, John Beattie, Robert Thomson, James Elliot, Thomas Mathieson, Thomas Dodgson, William Kyle, William Little, John Smith, Andrew Rutherford, Mary Murray, George Dalgleish, Robert Murray, William Beattie, George Scott, John Leyden, Charles Grieve, William Winlaw, James Fell and Thomas Hall. The official name of the village was originally just 'Castleton', but the modern name appeared by the early 1800s. The village is also known as 'Copshaw', 'Copshawholm' or 'the Holm'. William Hall wrote 'Newcastleton: A Border Village' (1905). Population (1991) 813 – 'Newcastleton was the last o' the battles And the curtain began tae descend . . . ' [AY] (it is 'New Castleton' in 1797, with the first recorded appearance as one word being in the Kelso Mail of 1808).

Newcastleton Burgher Kirk (*new-kaw-sul'-in-bur-gur-kirk*) *n.* church established in Castleton Parish in the 1750s, originally called the Liddesdale Burgher Kirk or Copshawholm Kirk. Its origin lay in the secession movement of the time, which locally came to a head with the unpopular appointment of Simon Haliburton as Castleton Parish Minister. Their first meeting was under the 'venerable oak' near Snaberlee. The Edinburgh Anti-Burgher Presbytery was petitioned in 1751 and provided an occasional preacher, then the Edinburgh Burgher Presbytery was approached in 1753. Early preachers included John Brown (later at Haddington) and Archibald Hall (later Torphichen). A building was constructed on the banks of the Liddel at Geilbraehead about then. It was made of rubble with a thatched roof and earth floor. James Wylie was called, but declined, William Ronaldson also ended up elsewhere, and the apparently rebellious James Mitchell was also found wanting. So the first minister was James Fletcher, and not until 1762. Although a remarkable man, he was not a successful minister and the congregation was in decline by the 1790s. However, the name was changed to the Associate Kirk of Newcastleton in 1804, with a new building erected in the village there 1801–4. This was the first church built in the new village and usually referred to as the 'Toonfit Kirk', since the site was a former garden at the foot of the village. A Manse was also built at this time. A harmonium was donated to the church in the mid-1800s by Mrs. Tod, daughter of Rev. John Law. After the Secession churches merged it became known as Newcatleton United Presbyterian Kirk. However, further dissent led to the formation of the Free Church in Newcastleton, as well as the Congregational Church.

It was renovated along with the Manse in 1875. With the merge of the secession churches with the Church of Scotland in 1929 the church became locally known as 'the South Church' (to distinguish it from 'the Park Church' and 'Castleton Church'). From 1934 the charge was combined with that of the Park Church, and then it became known as simply 'Newcastleton Kirk'. A roll of the ministry is: James Fletcher 1762–1801; William Smart, 'probationer' 1802; Walter Dunlop 1804–10; John Law 1812–28; John Black 1829–79; James Snadden 1880–1929; George Lithgow Wilson 1930–40; Campbell Taylor 1941–42; Wilfred Scott Goodere 1943–46.

Newcastleton Congregational Kirk (*new-kaw-sul'-in-kong-gree-gā-shu-naul-kirk*) *n.* church established in Castleton Parish in 1849 by people seceding from the United Presbyterian congregation. In 1850 they erected a building on South Hermitage Street in Newcastleton. It is sometimes referred to as 'Newcastleton South' or the 'Sooth Kirk'. By 1870 they had joined the Evangelical Union and in 1929 merged with with the South Church (formerly the U.P. congregation), thereafter using the South Church building and manse. The National Archives have records for the period 1854–1934. A partial roll of the ministry is: William Davidson Black 1850–51; Supply ministers 1851–66; Robert Steel 1866–75; A. Turnbull 1876–77; Supplies again 1877–82; Peter Andrew 1882–83; George Davies 1883–86; William Paterson 1888–90; John Whitson 1890–91; R. Hunter Craig 1891–95; Supplies 1895–99; James W. Gillies 1899–1905; George A.E. Walker 1908–12; Charles Derry 1916–23; James Anderson 1923–26; Alexander R. Sparke 1939–42; John H. Carlin from 1942; William Kitching 1953–58; Idris J. Vaughan 1965–71; ....

Newcastleton Free Kirk (*new-kaw-sul'-in-free-kirk*) *n.* Free Church in Newcastleton, founded in 1850. Unlike other Free Churches, this was started following a dispute in the United Prebyterian Church, not the Church of Scotland. It started to meet in the ballroom of the Crown Inn. The first building was constructed in 1853 on Langholm Street (from plans made by Rev. J.B. Johnstone of Wolfelee). It burned down in 1891, but was rebuilt 2 years later. It was also sometimes called Newcastleton North United Free Church. The Free Church Manse was at 13 Douglas Square, built in 1857. It was taken over by the Church of Scotland in 1909. After the merge of the United Presbyterian Church in 1929 it became locally known as 'the Park Church', to distinguish it from 'the South Church' and 'Castleton Church'. After Rev. Lowe retired as minister in 1934, the charge was merged with that of the South Church. In 1949 the building was turned into a village hall, with an extension built in 1956; it was named after Rev. Alexander Lowe, the last full-time minister of the church. The National Archives have records for the period 1850–1946. A roll of the ministry is: David Mackay 1856–60; Neil Shaw Ure, M.A. 1861–75; John A. Smith 1876–98; Alexander Lowe 1898–1934.

Newcastleton Golf Course (*new-kaw-sul'-in-gōlf-kōrs*) *n.* golf course outside Newcastleton, on Holm Hill. It is known for its views over the Liddesdale valley, as well as for its small greens. The club was founded in 1894. There are the remains of a settlelement on a terrace south of Charlies Sike, in an area of rough ground.

Newcastleton Kirk (*new-kaw-sul'-in-kirk*) *n.* Parish Church of Castleton on Montagu Street (see **Castleton Kirk**).

Newcastleton Schuil (*new-kaw-sul'-in-skil*) *n.* school in the village of Newcastleton, on Montagu Street. Since 1962 senior pupils have been bussed to Hawick High School. The old schoolhouse adjoins the Parish Church, and has had a lintel inserted into the north gable, which bears the date 1621. Ebenezer Wells was Schoolmaster there in the early 1800s, Alexander Fisher in at least the period 1825–52, John Brown from 1854–1900 and Andrew Hobkirk in the 1940s. School log books for 1875–1921 are in the Borders Archive.

Newcastleton Station (*new-kaw-sul'-in-stā-shin*) *n.* former station on the Waverley Line in Newcastleton. It was situation on Langholm Street and included a signal box, footbridge, level-crossing and station-master's house. All that survives is this last building, which has been converted into a private house.

the New Cut (*thu-new-ku'*) *n.* popular local name for the cutting made to improve the main road (which became the A7) at Newmill in the early 19th century – 'What a fearful road that must have been before the new cut was made' [NE].

New Eer (*new-eer*) *n., arch.* New Year – '... Weel – at least till the New Eer!' [RM], 'Dauvit's been oot o' woark threh the New Eer; hei was putten away threh the mill' [ECS], a gift given at the New Year, often in the form of an alcoholic drink, *adj.* relating to the New Year – 'Whiles risin' in a freshet o' New 'Eer snaw ...' [DH]

(often with the definite article; see also **Hogmanany** and **New Year**).

Newell see **Newall**

Newell Chemicals (*new-ul-ke-mee-kulz*) *n.* chemical factory supplying dyes and other products to the textile industry. It was based in a former hosiery factory at 7 Allars Bank, and also referred to as Newtrell Works.

new-fangelt (*new-fawng-ul'*) *adj.* new-fangled, novel – 'is that yin o they new-fangelt hurdiegurdies?', 'Whan bagpipes new-fangl'd lugs had tir'd, They'd sneer, then he, like ane inspir'd . . . ' [CPM], 'New fangled deevils never heed them, Folk never prize things till they need them' [WNK], 'He couldna fash new-fangled things Wi' all their fall-di-doo' [WFC] (note the lack of a hard *g*; also spelled 'new-fangled' as in English).

Newfield (*new-feeld*) *n.* name for an area to the south-east of Hummelknowes, containing Newfield Hill (which reaches a height of 237 m) and Newfield Plantation. There was formerly a farmstead there, which is marked on Stobie's 1770 map. Samuel Irvine was there in 1763 and still recorded as farmer there in 1797. Walter Irvine is recorded there in 1815.

Newhaa (*new-haw*) *n.* Newhall, farm on the north bank of the Ale Water, just east of Cavers Carre. This could be where Thomas Murray was in 1530/1. John Scott was farmer there in the 1860s (it is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, Gordon's c.1650 map and on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Newhaa (*new-haw*) *n.* Newhall, former farmstead in Hobkirk Parish, between Harwood and Lurgiescleugh. This could be the Newhall in the parish of 'Boldoun' (perhaps Soudon) that in 1669 was inherited by William, son of Rev. James Douglas, minister of Hobkirk (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Newhaa (*new-haw*) *n.* former name for an area in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, split into 'Over' and 'Nether' lands, corresponding to the later Burnhead and Burnfoot ('le newhalburnhed' is recorded in 1502).

New Harwood (*new-haw-ri', -har-wud*) *n.* former farm near Harwood in Hobkirk Parish. It is recorded as 'New Harrot' in 1788 when Thomas Hope was there and 'Newharrot' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, with John Ferguson as tenant and owner of 4 horses. It was also 'Newharrot' in 1821 when William Crozier was there.

New Heidshaw (*new-heed-shaw*) *n.* farm just outside Ashkirk village, on the Woll Rig road, and on the opposite side of the Headshaw Burn from Headshaw itself. James Turnbull was tenant there in 1709. George Kyle was farmer there in 1797. It is marked clearly on an 1829 map of Headshaw farm (it is 'newheadshaw' in 1709; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

the new hew (*thu-new-hew*) *n., arch.* the appearance of newness, fresh look – '. . . composed of ee plus oo – a combination twice noted in our expression 'the new hew' (= the appearance of newness)' [ECS], 'The new hew's off that waxclaith aareddies; it's aa raateet wui thae taackets on eer shuin' [ECS] (note the pronunciation with the diphthongal *ee-oo*).

Newhoose (*new-hoos*) *n.* Newhouse, former lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, once home of a branch of the Riddell family. Thomas Knox, George Knox and James Hill were there in 1694. Walter Riddell 'of Neuhous' is also recorded separately, paying tax on 4 hearths, as well as having a gardener there. The lands were valued at £579 8s 4d in the 1740s. Alexander Chatto of Mainhouse paid the land tax there in 1811, when it was valued at £486. It was sold by Chatto and his son John to Mark Sprot of Riddell. There is still a farm there (it is 'Neuhous' in 1694).

Newhoose (*new-hoos*) *n.* Newhouse, former farm on the north side of the Ettrick valley, just to the west of Ettrickbridge. This may be where Mary Scott, Lady Bonnington, was in 1617 when she complained that a group of supporters of Walter Scott of Harden undermined the walls of the house, causing it to fall. The hill 'Newhouse Kip' is marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map (labelled as 'Newhous' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Newhouss' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Newhooses (*new-hoo-seez, -how-seez*) *n.* Newhouses, farm just east of Newton ('the Nitton'). The modern farmhouse probably occupies the site of new houses built there in the 17th century, probably to replace Alton. The Taylor family were long farmers there. Residents in 1801 included Thomas and Ninian Huton, as well as John Gray. William Potts and his family lived there in 1841 and George Thomson farmed 156 acres there in 1851. There is an ancient earthwork about 200 m to the north-west of the farm. It lies on a ridge and consists of a bank and ditch enclosing an area about 30 m by 40 m, best preserved on the south-west and with a road through the middle (the name first appears in the 1690s).

Newland (*new-lind*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll, with a value

of 18 pence, and vacant at that time. The precise location if unknown, but judging by where it appears in the list, it must have been close to Copshaw (confusingly it is also listed near the end of the document, with no value). It is also possible that it is the same as Newlands on the Hermitage Water.

Newlands (*new-lindz*) *n.* farm and surrounding area on the road between Hassendean and Lilliesleaf, adjacent to Huntlaw. It was inherited by Ralph 'de Neulandis' from his deceased father William in 1440. It was formerly in Hassendean parish, but moved to Minto in 1690. Walter Davidson was tenant there in 1632 when he had a feu-contract with Thomas, Lord Binning. David Scott in Newlands is recorded in 1643 as owner of lands in Belses. It was farmed by Davidsons in most of the 17th century. David Davidson of Newlands paid tax on £200 of land in 1663. The Marquess of Douglas paid the land tax on £80 there in 1678. Andrew Lamb was a tenant there in 1684 when he was listed among local men declared as fugitives for attending conventicles. William Halliwell was there in 1694. On a map of 1780, it was shown at the western edge of Minto estate, but by 1788 it was owned by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. Thomas Laidlaw was farmer there in 1797 and James Aitken in 1801. William Nichol was farmer in the mid-19th century. It was valued at £80 in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. A drove road used to pass near here. It may also have been referred to as 'Howlands'.

Newlands (*new-lindz*) *n.* farm on the eastern side of the Hermitage valley, roughly opposite Netherraw. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it was combined with Shaws (to the north), the farms together covering 245 acres, bounded by Roughley, Cleuchhead, Toftholm, Nether Raw and Millburnholm and including some land on the west side of the river; the farmhouse at that time is shown much further away from the river than the modern one and there are woods also shown, including young alders, between the farmhouses. John Lawson was a servant there in 1801. George F. Armstrong was gamekeeper there in 1851 and Hugh Johnstone in the 1860s. Adam Sanderson was gamekeeper in 1867. It was turned into a shooting lodge in the early 20th century. Newlands Plantation is just to the east.

Newlands (*new-lindz*) *n.* **James** (16th C.) servant of James Stewart of Wells. In 1592 his master complained that while ploughing at Wells, he was attacked by John, brother of Walter Turnbull of Bedrule, who 'boisted [threatened] and minassed [menaced] him and shoirit him for his lyffe, and cheissit him fra the said pleuch', later threatening to burn his crops and oxen and thereby was too scared to tend the fields. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. Robert 'younger' (presumably his son) was also listed. **Thomas** (15th C.) on the 1482 panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean.

Newlands Burn (*new-lindz-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Hassendean Common, running past Huntlaw and Newlands farms to join the Huntlaw Burn.

New Licht (*new-licht*) *adj., arch.* relating to the more liberal faction within the Scottish Presbyterian Church, particularly among the Secessionists, those from the Burgher and Anti-Burgher sides combining into the United Secession Church in 1820 – 'They thocht to gie the Deil a fricht Wi' hauding up the torch 'New Licht' . . . ' [DA].

New Mains (*new-mānz*) *n.* former name for a farm in Cavers Parish. William Douglas was there in 1716.

New Manse Field (*new-mans-feeld*) *n.* former name for a field near the top of the Loan, on the north side. It was presumably associated with the Manse for Hawick Kirk. In 1863, W.N. Kennedy described 'the witches camp, between the head of the New Manse Field and Drumlanrig Place.

Newmill (*new-mil*) *n.* village about 4 miles south-west of Hawick on the A7. Sometimes called Newmill-on-Teviot to distinguish it from the 'New Mill' in the Slitrig valley. It was formerly a farm attached to the corn mill. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it comprised 6 acres, with the mill lade clearly shown. In 1694 those listed there with hearths in their homes were Robert Thomson (with 2 kilns), John Dryden (blacksmith) and Alexander Riddell (miller). John Dryden was smith there in at least 1694–1702. Robert Thomson was tenant there in at least 1702–23. William Thomson, both 'older' and 'younger', were recorded there in the 1710s. James Dryden was smith there in at least 1718–25. Thomas Elliot was there in 1771. James Scott was there in 1791, Thomas Borthwick is recorded as the farmer in 1797, and residents in 1799 included John Grieve, William Hogg and Thomas Hume. Wrights Thomas Hume, William Hume

and William Hogg were there in 1801. The village grew up around the mill on the river, which was still in active use in 1825/6 (according to Pigot's directory), when the miller was Alexander Borthwick. It was converted into a sawmill in the later 19th century. For a while it the village had its own school, which was established in 1804, also used as a community hall and contains a WWI memorial plaque. The village also had its own library from at least the 1830s. In the 1840s the village consisted of a row of thatched houses (the end one being the school), together with the blacksmiths and a few other houses on the other side of the road. The 1841 census lists 13 households. A new building was constructed for the school later, converted into Newmill Country Inn. The Home Mission met regularly in the village from about the 1890s until 1926. The remains of Allanhaugh Tower can be reached via a footbridge and there are also older earthworks near the Teviot further upriver, although largely obliterated by cultivation. A significant cutting was made in the early 19th century to improve the main road, this being referred to as 'the New Cut' (the name presumably comes from this being the replacement corn mill, probably for Allanhaugh Mill; it is 'neumilne' in 1694, 'newmiln' in 1700, 'Newmilne' in 1702, 1712 and 1716 and 'Newmiln' in 1797).

New Mill (*new-mil*) *n.* farm a few miles south of Hawick on the Slitrig, once the site of a corn-mill on the river. It is sometimes called 'Newmill on Slitrig' to distinguish it from Newmill on Teviot. There is a ford here, which was once used as part of a drove road. William Turnbull was miller in 1666. Lancelot Aitchison was tenant in 1694. Hugh Elliot was smith there in 1672. William Whillans was there in 1729. Robert Thomson was there in the 1780s. Robert Thomson and Thomas Borthwick were there in 1797, John Scott and Robert Thomson in 1799, and wright Thomas Telfer in 1801. James Reid was miller in 1841. The weir for the mill was damaged in the 1846 flood. Charles Mitchell was farmer in 1852, Thomas Turnbull in the 1850s and 60s, John Richardson in the late 19th century, Robert Turnbull around 1900, followed by his son Walter Turnbull. The Curds and Cream (meaning the Common Riding Friday 'Hut') was there in 1856. Cottages to the south are sometimes referred to as 'Newmill Cottages' or 'Railway Cottages' (sometimes 'Newmill' or 'Newmills'; it is 'Newmylne of Slitrig' in 1666, 'Neumilne' in 1694 and 'Newmiln' in 1797).

Newmill Burn (*new-mil-burn*) *n.* stream that flows from Branxholme Wester Loch to reach the Teviot near Newmill, with Vales Burn joining the Teviot just upriver.

Newmill Damfit see **Damfit**

Newmill Haa (*new-mil-haw*) *n.* village hall in Newmill-on-Teviot.

Newmill on Slitrig (*new-mil-on-sli'-reeg*) *n.* name sometimes used for **New Mill** to distinguish it from Newmill on Teviot.

Newmill Schuil (*new-mil-skil*) *n.* former small school in Newmill. It was established by the heritors of Hawick Parish in 1804, following payments for people to teach small numbers of scholars there in previous years. There were 40 pupils there in 1837. By 1841 the salary became the joint responsibility of Hawick and Cavers Parishes. David Laidlaw was Schoolmaster from 1837 until at least 1851. Robert McMorran was Schoolmaster in 1861.

the New Road (*thu-new-rōd*) *n.* despite not being new for almost 200 hundred years, the name is still in use! It was built in 1815 and fully opened in 1816 as the new turnpike road from the Sandbed to Goldielands and on to Carlisle or the Borthwick, alongside the Teviot. It replaced the old road that went via the Loan, the Lumback and Martinshouse. The toll bar (Wester Toll) was situated outside the present High School. To provide access from the Sandbed, some houses between the Howegate and Orrock Place were demolished. The first part, along which houses were built, was named Buccleuch Street in 1815, while the remaining part within the town boundaries was named Buccleuch Road in 1905 – 'How micht I come to the auld toon Sall I the New Road spurn, And glint the taps o' the lang lums Frae the brow o' Howdenburn?' [WL].

the New Statistical Account (*thu-new-sta-tis-tee-kul-a-kownt*) *n.* the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland', published 1834–45 as a follow-up to the original (sometimes called 'Old') 'Statistical Account of Scotland' (1791–92). It was a description of each parish in the nation, largely written by the local ministers, but also drawing upon the knowledge of schoolmasters and doctors. Roxburghshire is covered in the 3rd volume, with the entries mostly written in 1834–7 and published in 1841. It represents a valuable snapshot at that period, as well as providing many anecdotal pieces of information that are not otherwise recorded.

Newstead (*new-steed, -sted*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish, just to the east of Newton.

An old quarry and a well are marked just to the north on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. William Taylor was farmer there in 1841 and William Pringle in 1851.

Newstead (*new-steed, -sted*) *n.* village about a mile east of Melrose, which is the site of a large Roman fort, also called Trimontium, and houses the Trimontium Museum. An iron meteorite was found here in 1827 (sometimes 'Newsteads'; the origin of the name is probably just Old English for 'the new place' and is first recorded about 1540).

Newstead (*new-steed, -sted*) *n.* cottage to the south of the road through Old Castleton, near Byreholm.

Newton (*new'-, ni'-in*) *n.* farm on the A7 on the Heights just to the north of Hawick, usually known as **the Nitton**. This is essentially the same place known as 'Chamberlain Newton' from early times. The 'Chamberlain' probably comes from Walter Berkeley, an owner in the late 12th century who was Chamberlain of Scotland to William the Lion. The 'new' part of the name thus comes from even earlier than this! The grant of the lands to Berkeley by William the Lion was some time in the period 1173–82. The lands later passed to the Grundy family, who probably gave their name to Groundistone. Robert Grundy 'de Neuton' swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. There were Scotts of Newton recorded in the 16th to 18th centuries. Cottars living there in 1694 were Hector Shiel, John Taylor and Janet Brown. William Lamb was living there in 1688. Thomas Nichol was recorded there in 1721, Robert Scott in 1722, William Scott in at least 1727–39, John Cook in 1731, John Scott in 1733, Walter of Newton in 1738 and William Hood in 1741. The estate of Walter Scott of Newton was valued at £238 in the 1740s. Robert Smith was farmer there in the 1760s. George Haliburton is recorded as farmer there in 1797 and James Reid was a labourer there at the same time. The owner recorded in 1811 was William Irvine, when it was valued at £238. John Oliver was a retired farmer there in 1841 and Janet Irvine farmed 383 acres there in 1851. Walter Scott was farmer in the 1860s (the name probably derives from Old English 'niwa tun', meaning 'the new farm'; it was 'Neutun' in the 1170s, and was also sometimes 'Neutoun', 'Newtoun' or 'Newtone'; see also **Chamberlain Newton**).

Newton (*new'-, ni'-in*) *n.* former farm in the Slitrig valley just to the west of Stobs. Newton Cottage is still marked on the Ordnance Surveys map. Newton Hill to the south-west has some settlements on it. In 1622 the lands of Over and Nether Swinstead were among those sold by Robert Elliot of Redheugh to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs; they were described as 'commonly called the lands of Hilend Barnes and Newtoun', suggesting that Newton was once part of Swinstead. James Best, John Hislop and Adam Hislop were there in 1694. William Scott and John Beattie and George Pott were there in the early 1700s. For a few years until 1779 it was farmed (along with Whitehillbrae) by James Sibbald, who later became a publisher in Edinburgh. In 1779 it was valued (along with Whitehillbrae) at £455 7s 4d, being an extensive farm on the Eliott of Stobs estate. John Riddell was farmer there in at least 1786–89 and George Riddell was also there in 1787. William Cochrane was there in 1791–94. Francis Aitkin is recorded as farmer there in 1797, James Aitkin in 1799 and Andrew Kerr in 1801. Along with Whitehillbrae it was still valued at about £450 in 1813 (marked 'Newtoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map, it is 'Neutoun' in 1694).

Newton (*new'-in*) *n.* hamlet and farm on the right bank of the Teviot, on the A698 about midway between Denholm and Cleikum Inn, part of the Parish of Bedrule. The lands were granted by William, Earl of Douglas, to Thomas 'Restinoth' in the mid-14th century. It was referred to as the 'ten pound' land in the 16th century when owned by Grahamslaw of Newton. Adam Grahamslaw had sasine for the lands in 1504. Adam Grahamslaw of Newton had a charter for the lands in 1531 and John Grahamslaw sold them to Robert Kerr of Ancrum and Woodhead (who married his daughter Helen) in 1586. The 'procuratory of resignation' of 1531 records the names of the 16 tenants on the lands at that time. It was listed among the farms burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. There was a feud between the Grahamslaws of Little Newton and Turnbulls in Rulewater in the early years of the 17th century. This resulted in the 1601 death of 6 Grahamslaw brothers, probably all sons of John Grahmslaw of Newton. The farm at that time belonged to Robert Kerr and his wife Helen Grahamslaw, sister of the murdered men. The Kerrs of Newton held the lands through the 17th century. When inherited by William Kerr of Newton in 1639 the mill was described as recently built and the lands were valued at 12 pounds, 6 shillings and 40 pence. The Laird of Newton's lands, including the mill, were valued at £853 6s 8d in 1643, 1663 and 1678. It was listed among the 'principal Houses on Tiot' in 1649. The farms of the Laird of Newton featured prominently in

the Hearth Tax list for Bedrule Parish at the end of the 17th century. The neighbouring farm of Stirkrigg was incorporated into it, around the end of the 18th century. Adam Chisholme of Newton is recorded in 1690. There was a small school here from at least the end of the 17th century to the middle of the 18th; Margaret Lillico taught in at least 1691–1701 and Helen 'Blaik' in 1732. John Borthwick was tenant there until about 1698. Residents in 1726 included Anna Miller (and her son), Bessie Clerk and Agnes Cessford. Mrs. Helen Chisholme is recorded paying the tax for 17 windows there in 1748 and Dr. Andrew Wilson was taxed for 16 windows in 1753. The farm was bought by Thomas Elliot Ogilvie in about the mid-1780s and sold by William Ogilvie of Chesters to Thomas Scott of Peel in 1833. Peter Brown was tenant there in the late 18th century. George Hislop and John Chisholme were servants there in 1797. Blacksmith Thomas Dodds and ploughman Robert Rutherford were there in at least 1799–1801. Other residents in 1799 included John Adamson and servant John Laidlaw. Servant John Rutherford and servant William Forsyth were there in 1801. There were no signs of the former peel house by the end of the 18th century, although 'beautiful avenues of venerable trees' remained. The farm once had a corn or threshing mill, which at the end of the 18th century was 'scarcely discernible' because of floods. There was later a saw mill there, powered through a mill pond to the south. The mansion house was demolished sometime before 1845 and a new house built. The Robson-Scott family lived here from the mid-19th century and it was inherited from them by a cousin, Robert Lang. The farm was sold in 1982, with the 1100 acres being broken up. The former tower house here is marked by a stony mound in a field between the main part of Newton farm and the A698. A 'perforated stone macehead' found here is in Hawick Museum, as well as 2 other worked stones, one hemispherical and one conical, and also a 13th century bronze skillet, which was ploughed up in 1964. The Laird of these lands (probably Kerr) is referred to in a version of the ballad 'Raid of the Redeswire' – 'Gude Ederstane was not to lack, Wi' Kirktoun, Newtoun, noblemen' (the name derives simply from the Old English for 'new farm'; it is 'Newtoun' in 1531, 'Nutone' in 1548/9, 'Newtoun de Baddralle' in 1586, 'Nuttoun' in 1642 and 'Newtoun' in 1643; it is 'Neutoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Newtoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Neutoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Newton (*new'-in*) *n.* **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded as 'Alexandrum de Newtoune' in 1426 when he was on the inquest for inheritance of the lands of Eilrig, along with many other local men. In 1429/30 he was on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. Probably the same man was among the witnesses for the transfer of Heap from the Langlands' to the Scotts, carried out at St. Mary's in Hawick in 1431. He may have married a daughter of Henry Wardlaw of Wilton, who was also sister of Bishop Henry Wardlaw; if so, he had sons Alexander and George, who are recorded as nephews of the Bishop. **Alexander** (b.1398/9) probably son of Alexander and a daughter of Henry Wardlaw, 2nd Baron of Wilton. In 1418 he was recorded as nephew of Bishop Henry Wardlaw; he was aged 19 and there was a request for a benefice for him, 'even if it be lay patronage'. He graduated B.A. from St. Andrews in 1418 and was a Licentiate there in 1420. He served as university Rector at St. Andrews in 1427. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) Vicar of Hawick, listed as first witness to the sasine giving the Barony of Hawick to James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1514. He was recorded there as 'Alexandro Newton vicario de Hawik', immediately followed by 'Roberto Luderdaill cappellano'. So he was clearly the 'Vicar' (presumably meaning he held the vicarge teinds), with 'Luderdaill' being an additional Chaplain of some sort. He was probably replaced by William Cunningham, recorded as Parson in 1519/20. **Archibald** of that Ilk (15th C.) Sheriff-Depute of Selkirkshire. His grandmother may have been from the family of Wardlaw of Wilton. He was on a 'retour' panel in 1446/7 for Ker of Altonburn. He was also a member of the 1456 panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh. He was mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of 1455 in relation to the Barony of Cessford. In 1463 he was 'Archibald of Newtoun of Dalcobe' when he retoured Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, as heir to his father. He was also a member of the panel that decided on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5; he is recorded there as 'Archbald Neuton of that ilke'. **Fenwick** (19th C.) draper from Falstone in Northumberland, in business with his brother Robert. He sold his wares from a travelling cart, being a frequent visitor to Liddesdale before the era of the motor car. He can be seen as an old man with his horse and cart in a photograph from 1890. **George** (14th/15th) recorded in the early 1400s as nephew of Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St.

Andrews, and brother of Alexander. He mother was thus presumably a Wardlaw of Wilton. In 1427 he witnessed a document for Henry Wardlaw of Spott. He served as Dean of Arts at the young St. Andrews University in 1437 and was also Rector of Nevay. **George** (d.c.1500) probably tenant at Synton. He was killed along with George Cavers during a raid on Synton, when 180 cows, 20 horses and other goods were stolen by David Scott, called 'Lady', tenant in Stirches. Scott had a remission for these crimes in 1502. **James** (15th C.) Rector of Bedrule, recorded in 1468 in a document for the Homes of that Ilk. He is also recorded as Rector of 'Bothrule' (i.e. Bedrule) in 1479 in connection with an altar to St. Kentigern (or St. Mungo) dedicated in Jedburgh Kirk (i.e. the Abbey) to which he allowed '10 merks' from annual rent of 2 tenements in Jedburgh. Presumably the same man was witness to a document in 1478 outlining rights of David Scott of Branxholme within Selkirk; he is referred to there as 'dean of Tevadale'. Probably the same man is also recorded as Dean of Teviotdale in 1488/9 in a document where the priest of Hassendean renounces fees to the Abbot of Melrose. He was still Rector of Bedrule and 'commissario Thevidalie' in 1492/3 when he witnessed the confirmation of Rutherford and Wells to James Rutherford. **James** of Dalcove (15th/16th C.) probably son of Archibald, who he succeeded in 1481. He is referred to as 'of Dalcow' in 1487 when he sold the lands of Boonraw to Robert, son of Walter Scott of Headshaw. In 1494 he was on the panel for the inheritance of Synton by Alexander Erskine; he was listed as 'Jacobum Newtoun de Dawcofe'. In 1503 he presented John Wilson as suitor for his lands of Cessford Mains at the Justice-aire. In 1504/5 probably the same James 'of Dalcoif' had a letter of 'procuratory' to his superior, Patrick Earl of Bothwell, to sell the lands of Boonraw from David Hoppringle, Walter Scott of Howpasley, George Hepburn and William Middlemas to Robert Scott of Stirches. In 1505 he was mentioned as former owner of Boonraw in a charter to Robert Scott of Stirches. He was probably succeeded by another James of Dalcove. The family also owned lands at Newton in Lauderdale. **James** (15th/16th C.) apparently tenant of Synton when Adam Turnbull of Hornshole was accused of stealing 200 cows and 80 horses there in 1502. He also acted as surety for Turnbull in his remission for several crimes. He could have been the same man as James of Dalcove. **Janet** (15th/16th C.) wife of Adam Ker in 'St. Helen's Shaw'. In 1537 she had the tenants of James Ker of Mersington and others removed from her lands of Dalcove, Newton and Cessford Mains. She is also recorded in 1539/40 as 'lady of Dalcoif' (i.e. Dalcove). Along with her (presumably second) husband Adam Ker, she had to give up the non-entries of lands in Town Yetholm to Gilbert Ker of Primside and his mother Marion Pringle. As heiress of Dalcove (in Berwickshire) she inherited the lands in 1539 and resigned them to her son Thomas Ker in 1543. **Nichol** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Rutherford in 1840, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'frater vicarius de Selkirk', i.e. brother of the Vicar of Selkirk. He was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire. **Thomas** (b.c.1780s) coachman at Borthwickbrae. His name appears on the Militia ballot list for Roberton Parish in 1812. He is absent from the rectified list, suggesting he had moved or become too old (formerly spelled 'Newtoun', 'Newtoune', etc.).

Newton Don (*new'-in-don*) *n.* mansion near Nenthorn, north-west of Kelso, built 1817–20 by Robert Smirke in neo-classical style for Sir Alexander Don, 6th Baronet. The original landscaping and furnishings were quite elaborate. The estate was much diminished to pay off Sir Alexander's debts and the rest sold in 1847 to Charles Balfour. The estate was connected with the Norman family of Morvile, then Newtons, Hepburns, Kers and others, before being acquired by Alexander Don in the mid-17th century, the name then changing to Newton Don.

Newtongrange (*new'-in-grānj*) *n.* coal-mining town on the A7 towards Edinburgh, and former station on the Waverley Line.

Newtonhaugh (*new'-in-hawch*) *n.* former name for lands in Bedrule Parish, presumably a flat piece of land between Newton and the Teviot. It is recorded in 1666 that Thomas Rutherford was served heir to these lands, which had belonged to his father, John of Knowesouth.

Newton Hill (*new'-in-hil*) *n.* small hill between Stobs and Barnes Loch, being the north-eastern spur of White Knowe. There are the remains of two ancient settlements there. The western one measured about 100 m by 50 m and contains signs of at least 11 hut circles. However, it has been disturbed when the ground was used for military training. The eastern site is about 60 m by 40 m and is a fortified settlelement, with some interior hut circles, and is still quite well preserved. There

are also 2 linear earthworks crossing near the summit, from south-east to north-west. Alexander Michie first described these, suggesting a boundary connection with Gibby's Cleuch; it is unclear how old they are, or whether they represent separate phases of construction over an extended period.

Newton Hill (*new'-in-hil*) *n.* small hill near the farm of Newton in Bedrule Parish. It was also the name for a piece of land that was part of Newton in Bedrule Parish, according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

Newton Mains (*new-tin-mānz*) *n.* former farmstead adjacent to Newton farm in Wilton Parish. William Elliot and his family lived there in 1841, while the Lintons were there in 1851 (also written 'Newtonmains').

Newton Mill (*new-tin-mil*) *n.* former mill in Bedrule Parish, associated with the lands of Newton. This was once a corn mill, which at the end of the 18th century was 'scarcely discernible' because of floods. It was later the location for a saw mill, powered through a mill pond to the south. The mill was among the lands held by the Laird of Newton in 1643, valued at £133 6s 8d and was owned by Thomas Ogilvie of Chesters in 1788.

Newton Moor (*new-tin-moor*) *n.* former name for the moor near Newton in Bedrule Parish. In about 1795 it is recorded that the minister of Bedrule had the right to cast 2 'darg of turf annually' here.

Newton Muir (*new-tin-mewr*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish, probably on Groundistone Heights. Agricultural labourer Thomas Hume and family were there in 1841, and it was abandoned in the 1850s.

Newton Pond (*new-tin-pond*) *n.* pond to the south of Newton farm in Bedrule Parish. It was formerly used to drive a threshing mill on the farm. Another pond to the southwest is labelled 'Newton Pond' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, and is now 'Monks Pond' on maps. There was once a tradition that it was originally built as a fish pond by the monks of Jedburgh Abbey. The 1837 article in the New Statistical Account suggests it was fed by the Lady's Well, but this seems to be confounding the pond with the Ladies' Well much further down the Ruecastle Burn, near Knowesouth.

Newton Toor (*new'-in-toor*) *n.* former tower near Ruecastle in Bedrule parish, burned by Hertford's men in 1545. This is presumably an early version of the house at **Newton**.

Newton Wud (*new'-in-wud*) *n.* name for wood near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Newtoon (*new-toon*) *n.* another name for Newtown St. Boswells.

Newtown Mill (*new-town-mil*) *n.* name for Newmill in the 16th century (also 'Newtonne Milne' and other variants; this may be the 'Newtoun' marked on de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland, although that geography is confused and the one above Stobs may also be meant).

Newtown St. Boswells (*new-town-sin'-bozulz*) *n.* town situated on the Bowden Burn, and dating from at least 1654 (so not so new!). It really developed as a railway town on the Waverley Line and as a market centre close to St. Boswells' Green. The modern Roxburghshire County Council offices were built here in 1966–68. From 1975–1996 this was the administrative centre for the Borders Regional Council, and is now the centre for the Scottish Borders Council. Population (1991) 1,108.

New Westgate Haa (*new-west-gā'-haw*) *n.* house in Denholm, marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map at the north end of the Canongate.

New Whitfield (*new-whi'-feeld*) *n.* name given to the modern farm of Whitfield in Wilton Parish. It is marked 'New Whitefield' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, with 'Old Whitefield' further to the west.

New Woll (*new-wol*) *n.* farm south-west of the original Woll. It is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map, and so has been 'new' for a while now. The house is now part of the golf course, and is rentable as self-catering accommodation. Francis Scott was tenant there in 1731, William Fowler was there in 1788 and John Sprot was there at the end of the 18th century. In 1799 Alexander Harper was farmer there, while William Glendinning, John McKain and John Wilson were labourers. In 1801 the residents included Alexander, Francis and John Harper, as well as James Glendinning. George Thorburn was there in 1803. The Brown family purchased the estate in 2001 (it is 'New Wooll' in 1731, 'Newwool' in 1788 and 'New Wool' in 1799).

the New Yairds (*thu-new-yārdz*) *n.* name used in Denholm for the plots of lands feued around the Green after being augmented in 1836. These comprised the original 8¾ acres of the 'auld yairds', plus the new approximately 6 acres, split among 60 people. Some feues were subdivided, and 2 were appropriated for the school and schoolmaster's house and to the road to Hassendean.

New Year (*new-yeer*) *n.* a sum of money given to children at the New Year, or a drink offered to a visitor at the beginning of the year – '... But this time aw'll shake ee quite rigid Aw wad like ma New Year tae be tei' [AY] (cf. the older **the New Eer** and also cf. **common ridin**).

next see **nixt**

next efter (*next-ef-tur*) *adv., arch.* next in time, next in order – '... within the terme of a zere next eftir folowand that it be made knawin ...' [SB1470].

neycht see **nicht**

neyr (*nār*) *adj., arch.* near, espcially applied to kinship – 'The said Arche Armstrang is my neyr cowsein, and my wyfis brother sone' [SB1587] (cf. **ner**).

nez (*nez*) *n., poet.* the nose – 'But aye he helde his face asyde; And aye his nez did squeeze ...' [JTe] (used jocularly).

Ng (*ing*) *n.* **Irene** from Singapore, in 2015 she moved to Hassendeanburn with her husband Gordon Berry. She worked as a journalist and was a member of the Singapore Parliament. She wrote 'The Singapore Lion'. Her Japanese garden at Hassendeanburn was featured on the BBC programme 'Gardeners' World'.

-ni (*ni, nu, na*) *adv.* not, generally as part of a contraction, such as 'canni', 'hevni', 'wunni' (this is *-nae* in much of the rest of Scotland, and sometimes spelled that way locally, even when the *ni* pronunciation is usually meant; H.S. Riddell uses '-na').

nibbie (*ni-bee*) *n., arch.* a walking stick or shepherd's crook, usually made from a natural branch – 'Gin I get haud o' my nibbie, I'se reesle your riggin for ye' [JoJ], 'Ane wi' his nibbie cleeks a lass, An' makes her o'erlins tum'le' [JoHa], 'Two or three shepherds had to leave their places and use their nibbies unmercifully ...' [RJR], '... an' the auld brute struck the puir naturel wi' his nibbie, and sic a crack' [JEDM], 'A've ma bigcoat an ma nibbie an a guid perr o tacketty shuin, so it mae rain at, for ochts A care!' [ECS], '... marching in front of the Saxhorn Band, waving his 'nibbie' like a pipe-major' [JTu], '... and I'd nothing to do but grab a nibbie or loup on a bike and see them for myself' [DH].

nibbie-end (*ni-bee-end*) *n., arch.* the end of a walking stick.

nibbie-stick (*ni-bee-stik*) *n., arch.* a walking stick, particularly one with a hooked head, a shepherd's crook – 'I'll rax me doun my nibbie stick ...' [WL], 'Now, a nibbie-stick's no' juist another name for a walkin'-stick ...' [DH], 'A kind o ice hockey yaisin nibbie sticks was also played' [IWL].

nibble (*ni-bul*) *v., arch.* to fidget, fiddle with the fingers, *n., arch.* a bargain, stroke of luck – '... an A gien um a thripny-bit. Sic a nibble for um!' [ECS], 'Look sic a nibble A've gotten!' [ECS].

nibody (*nib-dee, ni-bo-dee*) *n.* nobody – 'nibody kens where they er ony mair' (note that the 'o' tends not to be pronounced; cf. **naebody**).

nichbour (*nich-bur*) *n., arch.* neighbour, fellow townsman – '... either in his nichbour's corn, meadow, or haynit gers, sal pay for ilk hors or meir 40 shillings ...' [BR1640], '... with power to his said nichbour that aught the ground whereupon it standis, to cast downe the said dyck, and tak it away' [BR1640].

nichbourheid (*nich-bur-heed*) *n., arch.* neighbourhood – 'Item, that ilk nichbour big his heid room dyck yeirlie, for uphawlding of nichbourheid with uthers ...' [BR1640].

nicher see **nicker**

Nichol (*ni-kul, ni-kol*) *n.* **Adam** (15th/16th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was most likely the 'Ade nichol in dennum' who was cited again at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He may have been closely related to James in Denholm, who was also recorded in 1493 and 1494/5. Probably the same Adam was one of the bailies appointed by James Douglas of Cavers in 1512 in order to give sasine of the lands of Denholm to William Cranston; his name appears to be given as 'Ade Nicholo'. **Adam** (d.1626) resident of Cavers Parish. A headstone in the old kirkyard commemorates the death of him and his wife Margaret Smith on the same day. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Perhaps the same resident of Denholm married Janet Turnbull in 1708. Their children included probably half of these: John (b.1708); Margaret (b.1708); Margaret (b.1710); James (b.1711); Bessie (b.1712); Jane (b.1714); Adam (b.1714); Andrew (b.1716); John (b.1716); William (b.1717); Adam (b.1719); Jane (b.1719); John (b.1721); Isabel (b.1724). **Adam** (18th C.) prehaps son of the earlier Adam. He was resident in Denholm in 1741 and 1742. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: John (b.1741); and Robert (b.1742). **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1793. He married Jane Scoon in Roberton in 1792 and their children included James (b.1793) and Beatrix (b.1796). Probably the same Adam was recorded as owner of a horse at Greenbank in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls.

Adam (b.1769/70) farmer at Tandlaw in Wilton Parish. He was already a widower by 1841. In 1851 he was farming 200 acres, with the farm being run by his son John. **Adam** (b.1800/1) born in Newcastleton, he lived in Roberton Parish. He was recorded as an agricultural labourer at Deanburnhaugh in 1841 and a shepherd at Milsington Shankfoot in 1851 and 1861. He married Betty Graham (from Cumberland) and their children included: Helen; Walter; Thomas; Andrew; Jane; James; and Robert. **Adam** (1818/19–70) mason in Newcastleton, son of John. His wife was Jessie Rutherford, who died in 1891, aged 71. They are buried at Ettleton. **Adam** (b.1825/6–78) son of Robert and Isabella Glendinning, he was born in Castleton Parish. He lived at Dryden with his parents and was shepherd at Pinglehole in 1861. He married Esther, daughter of William Hardie and Violet Douglas. Their children included: Violet (1859–1931), who married farmer William Steele; Isabella (1861–78); Christian (1864–89); Margaret (1865–1930), who married Michael Anderson Grieve; Elizabeth (1868–1937), who worked as a nurse; and Robert (1869–1937), draper who moved to Fulham. **Agnes** (17th C.) tenant at Binks in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident at Threephead in 1775 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) cooper who was listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He married Mary Robson, and she died in 1787. Their children included: James (b.1777); Margaret (b.1773), baptised in Wilton; James (again, b.1785); and Jane (b.1785). He may also be the Alexander who married Margaret Gledstains in 1788. His son Walter died in 1801. He is probably also the cooper at Crumhaugh Hill whose wife died in 1824. **Alexander Grieve** (19th/20th C.) resident of Teviothead. In 1885 he married Agnes Purdom Scott, daughter of Robert Scott and Mary Purdom. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant at Synton Mill, at the same time as Thomas. They are mentioned in a session record in Ashkirk in 1635, when there was a claim that Isabel Scott in Synton Mill had stolen money in a purse belonging to him, but he denied that this happened. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Denholm. In 1684 he was charged at a court in Jedburgh with not attending his parish church for a year and fined a year's rental, corresponding to £78 Scots. **Andrew** (18th C.) farmer in Minto Parish. In 1780 he was listed as holding part of Minto Hills farm 'in tack', the other part being held by Thomas Thomson. **Andrew** (18th C.) tenant in Blackhall. In 1758 he was among parishioners in Hobkirk Parish who were asked to provide broom for thatching the roof of the kirk. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) cooper at Crumhaughhill. On a list of local volunteers in 1803 he was listed as being above age but willing to serve. **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) servant at Hudshouse according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **Andrew** (19th C.) farmer at Trow Knowes. He had a house built at Myreslawgreen in about 1879. **Charles** (b.1818/9) from Perth, he was a plasterer in Wilton. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed on Wilton Path. In 1851 he is recorded as a master plasterer on Ladylaw Place, employing 8 men. His wife was Isabella and their children included Isabella and Christian. **Christian** (17th/18th C.) mentioned in the Parish Records in the 1720s when she received poor relief. Specifically she 'let it run up 6 weeks for to buy some serks'. **Christopher** (19th/20th C.) grocery assistant in Hawick who was known for his efforts at poetry, much of it privately published in pamphlet form. He has been described as Hawick's answer to William McGonagal. An example of his verse is: 'We started off for Edinburgh By the twenty-past-ten train: When we got into the city It was pouring down with rain'. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (d.1787) housekeeper for merchant William Oliver (i.e. 'Auld Cash'). She died in Hawick. **Elizabeth** (18th C.) cook at Branxholme in 1785, when she was working for Adam Ogilvie. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Abbotrule Parish in 1724 when he married Margaret Wilson in Roberton Parish. Isobel (b.1726), baptised in Hobkirk Parish, may have been their daughter. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Harwood Mill. His son John was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1738. He could be the Francis who married Margaret Rae in 1732 and whose other children included Thomas (b.1740). He may be the same man as the Francis who earlier married Margaret Wilson. **Francis** (b.c.1775) servant at Bellshiels according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was either the Francis who was a servant at Flatt or the Francis who was a servant at Heughhead on the 1801 Militia ballot. He was also listed as a labourer at Tweedenbank among male heads of households in 1835–41 and as an agricultural labourer at Tweedenbank on the 1841 census. He is probably the Francis who married Elizabeth Telfer and had children including: Thomas (b.1800); Adam (b.1803); James (b.1805); Agnes

(b.1807); Helen (b.1809), who married John Armstrong; and Betty (b.1812). **Francis** (d.1868) carter in Liddesdale, probably son of John and Mary Ogilvie. He sold his goods in a roup to pay passage for him and his family to emigrate to Canada in 1833. They sailed to New York on the Annawan, then on to Westminsiter Township (now London, Ontario). He married Janet Nichol (1793–1866) and their children included Elizabeth (1821–23), John (1823–1910), Thomas (b.c.1825), Francis (1827–1907), Mary (1830–64), Jane (b.c.1832), Adam (1834–1920) and William (b.c.1837). He is buried in the family cemetery at Dingman Creek, Ontario. **George** (16th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540 as the King's shepherd in Bellendean. He was paid £3 6s 8d for 5 bolls of grain. **George** (16th C.) recorded in the will of Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574, when he was tenant farmer at Bellendean. He could be related to Simon and William who farmed at Buccleuch. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1648 his daughter Helen was baptised, who was conceived in fornication with Agnes 'Junck'. The witnesses were Thomas and James. Perhaps the same George married Helen Hislop and had children William (b.1650) and Jean (b.1652). **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Hislop. Their children included William (b.1650) and Jean (b.1652). The witnesses in 1652 were John Clerk and Adam Hislop (probably a relative of his wife). **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Elliot and their children included James (b.1671), Bessie (b.1673) and William (b.1681). **George** (17th C.) resident at Sundhope in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **George** (17th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the George, married to Bessie Elliot, whose children born in Hawick Parish included: James (b.1671); Bessie (b.1673); and William (b.1681). **George** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their son John was baptised in 1754. Perhaps the same George also married Isabel and had a daughter Janet (b.1761). **George** (18th C.) married Isabel Hardie in Hawick in 1778. **George** (1765/6–1841) tenant farmer at Philhope, probably son of John, tenant in Craik. In 1841 he was recorded there with his wife, 4 children, a labourer and 2 female servants. In 1820 (late in life) in Roberton he married Ann Burnet, who died in 1879, aged 79. Their children included: John (1820–70), who died at Philhope; Isabella (b.1822); James (b.1823); and William (1826–1902), also died at Philhope. He is buried in Borthwick Waas and may have been son of John (1717/8–92), who is in the adjacent burial plot. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He was living at Over Tofts in 1800. He married Nanny Douglas and their children included: Margaret (b.1798), baptised in Crailing; and Agnes (b.1800), baptised in Kirkton. Perhaps the same George had children Christian (b.1793) and James (b.1796), baptised in Cavers Parish. **George** (18th/19th C.) shepherd in Waterside in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was listed as a servant at Waterside on the 1801 Militia ballot. **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton Parish in 1848. Their son Robert was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1849. **George** 'Geordie' (1820/1–74) agricultural labourer in Southdean Parish, originally from Jedburgh. In 1851 he was at Wolflee and in 1861 was a 'Post Messenger' living at Wolfehopelee. He carried the post from Bonchester to Chesters, but gave up in 1873 due to ill-health. He married Mary McQueen, who was from Glenshiel, Their children included Sarah (b.1846/7), James (b.1848/9), Archibald (b.1851), Christina (b.1853), Isabella (b.1855/6) and Donald (b.1860). He died at the Causeyfoot. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) resident of Greenholm in Castleton Parish. In 1699 she was reported to the Session for blasphemy, specifically saying 'the Lord had broken His promise' for giving them such a bad harvest; she had to 'stand in sackcloth one day publicly upon the place of repentance'. **Ian** 'Moose', Cornet in 1984, he has also been 1514 Club President. His son Ross was Cornet in 2012. **J.** (18th/19th C.) hosier in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **James** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded being 'in dēnū', which probably meant Denholm. He may have been related to Adam, who was also listed in 1493. He was also cited at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He may have been closely related to Adam in Denholm, who was also recorded in 1493 and 1494/5. **James** (16th/17th C.) resident of Hislop. In 1618 Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down 40 alder trees from his lands of Gorrenberry. He may be related to Patrick, who was at Lairhope at the same time. He was absolved of the crime, after denying it on oath. **James**

(17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Anderson and their children included: Janet (b.1651); and James (b.1656). William (b.1653), son of James and Helen 'Paterson' was probably a child of the same couple. The witnesses in 1651 were William Anderson and Simon Nichol (who were probably related to him and his wife) and in 1656 were Walter and Robert Nichol. **James** (17th C.) leased the farm of Todshawhill in 1671. He may be the witness (along with Robert) for a baptism for James Richardson at Howcleuch in 1683. Perhaps the same James was resident of Broadhaugh on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Walter (b.1703), Isabel (b.1715) and Thomas (b.1717), **James** (17th/18th C.) living at Easter Essenside in 1710 when his son James was baptised in Roberton Parish. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Turn in Kirkton Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1720. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Chapelhill in 1732. His unnamed child was baptised in 1732. Other children included William (b.1730), Agnes (b.1734) and James (b.1735). He may be the James who married Margaret in 1729. **James** (1715/6–76) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Scott, who died in 1776, aged 45. Their children included Elizabeth Mary (d.1776), Robert (d.1782) and Archibald (d.1779). He and his wife died at Shaws and are buried in Castleton. **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Beattie and their children included James (b.1766). **James** 'Pistols' (d.1778) married Margaret Scott, who died in Hawick in 1778. Their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Jane (b.1736); Mary (b.1740); and Thomas (b.1743). He died in 1778, a few months before his wife, with his nickname given in the Parish record. They could be the couple who were fined 30s by the Hawick Kirk Session for going to Maxton to get married. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Martha Hislop (or 'Hazelhop') and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1762. The witnesses were Robert Laidlaw in Falnash and James 'Collur'. **James** (18th C.) recorded at Outerside in 1762 when his son John was baptised and at Outerside in 1765 when his son George was baptised. He is probably different from the James recorded at Chapelhill in 1765. He may also have been father of Margaret (b.1758), who was baptised in Roberton. **James** (18th C.) recorded at Chapelhill in 1764 and 1765 when his son John and daughter Jean were baptised in Roberton Parish. He could be the James recorded at Highchesters in 1772 when his daughter Jean was baptised in Roberton Parish. He could be the James (d.1792) commemorated at Borthwick Waas. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Mary was baptised in 1761. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1770 he is recorded living at Branxholme Woodfoot. He married Helen Turnbull in 1760. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Mary (b.1761); James (b.1763); and Helen (b.1770). The witnesses in 1770 were Thomas Scott and Andrew Turner. Perhaps the same James was listed at Muirside in Wilton Parish in 1791 when he paid the Cart Tax. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton and Hawick Parishes. He married Christian Hart and their children included: Betty (b.1767), baptised in Wilton; and James (b.1772) and Janet (b.1775), baptised in Hawick. The wintesses in 1772 were James Murray and James Hart. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Euphan Grieve in Hawick Parish in 1786. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Elizabeth Renwick in 1787. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Skelfhill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **James** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Woodburn recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. He may have been related to John, who was at Woodburn Mill a little earlier. **James** (1791–1875) born in Lilliesleaf, son of John. He was an agricultural labourer in Roberton Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with his family at Borthwickshiels Lodge, and in 1861 they were living at 4 Orrock Place. He married Elizabeth (1794–1881), daughter of John Cavers and Elizabeth Hislop; she died at Craik. Their children were: Elizabeth (b.1813); Janet (b.1815); Margaret (b.1817); Jane (1820–63), who married William Renwick and died in Hawick; Christian (b.1822); Joan (b.1824); John (b.1827); Barbara Pott (b.1829); Walter (b.1831); Williamina (or 'Mina', b.1833), who married George Nichol; and Jemima (b.1836). He died at 'Wheathaugh' and was buried at Borthwick Waas. His wife was probably the 'Mrs Nichol' who kept the outer door key for the Museum (on Orrock Place) in the 1860s. **James** (18th/19th C.) baker of Hawick, recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. **James** (d.bef. 1841) resident of Castleton Parish. His widow and son Adam were living at about 14 North Hermitage Street in 184.

He married Janet Wells and their children included: Jean (b.1808); Thomas (b.1810); John (b.1812); James (b.1813); David (b.1816); Francis (b.1818); Helen (b.1820); Adam (b.1822); and Sarah (b.1826). **James** (1787/8–1866) carter in Newcastleton. In 1851 and 1861 he was at about 26 Langholm Street. He ran a cart to Langholm twice a week in the 1850s. His wife was Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Burnet from Hawick, who died in 1861, aged 73. Their children included: John (1809/10–16); William (1812–43), who married Janet Mitchellhill; James (1814–83), who married Jane Murray; Minnie (b.1816); John (b.1819); Thomas (b.1822); Janet (b.1825); Mary (b.1827); and Alexander (b.1830). He could be the labourer in Newcastleton recorded as head of household in 1835. **James** (b.c.1790) farmer on the Loan. He is recorded on the 1841 census at about No. 53, living with no family and 2 servants. **James** (b.c.1795) shoemaker in Newcastleton recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was living at about 12 South Hermitage Street in 1841. **James** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His widow and children were living at about 7 South Liddell Street in 1841 and were on the Round Close in Hawick in 1851. He married Susanna Elder and their children included: Walter (b.1827); Lillias (b.1828); James (b.1830); Andrew (b.1833); Robert (b.1835); and Peter (b.1836/7). **James** (b.1815/6) postman in Newcastleton in the 1860s. He took over from Jean Elliot, 'Lucie Lass'. He lived on South Hermitage Street. He made deliveries along the Liddel and Hermitage Waters on alternate days, going at least as far as Saughtree and Dinlees (with children attending the smaller schools being used to carry letters further afield). He was recorded as a labourer in 1851, living at about 3 Langholm Street. In 1861 he was 'Post Messenger' on South Hermitage Street. He married Jane (or 'Jean') Murray in 1843 and their children included Mina (b.1843) and Mary Ann (b.1845). **James** (d.1860s) farmer in Hawick. He married firstly Jean Michie (d.1838) and secondly Margaret Scott (d.1870). He died at the age of 75 and was buried in St. Mary's kirkyard. **James** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Murray and their daughter Jemima was baptised in 1850. **James** 'Jamie' (d.1903) devoted supporter of the Saxhorn Band for almost 40 years. Although he had no musical ability himself he carried the music chest, which he described as playing the 'Tin Box'. He worked for over 30 years in Elliot's stocking-shop – 'Eppy Sootie and Wullie Pairk, Geordie the Buck and Higgins Phill, Jamie Nichol the Hawick band clairk, The Duddy Laird and Shallow Bill' [HI]. **Janetus** (19th C.) carter in Castleton. In 1832 he acknowlegded that he was father of Betty Paisley's child. His forename seems unusual. **John** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Johne Nicoll in Craikhoip' in 1622 and 1623 when he was cautioner for Will Ellot in Huntlaw. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Murray and their son Simon was baptised in 1650. Thomas (b.1642), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Grieve and their children included: Margaret (b.1671); and an unnamed child (b.1676). **John** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Either he is listed twice or there were 2 men with the same name at that time. **John** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th C.) listed as cottar at Whitfield in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He must surely related to Robert, who was also listed there. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Rachel (b.1701) and Mary (b.1703). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Alemoor in 1712 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. Other children who could be his include James (b.1705), Janet (b.1705), Thomas (b.1714) and Bessie (b.1714); however, there are probably 2 families here. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1709 he was servant to Robert Thomson in Newmill and was also recorded in Newmill in 1710. He married Margaret Scott in Hawick in 1708 and their children included: Robert (b.1709); and James (b.1710). The witnesses in 1709 were Walter Nixon, tenant in Hawick Shiel and merchant Walter Oliver, and in 1710 were Robert Thomson (tenant in Newmill) and John Dryden. It is possible he is the same John who was later at Allanhaugh Mill. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was living at Lairhope in 1705 and was herd there in 1711. He married Esther Armstrong in Hawick in 1704 and their children included Janet (b.1705) and James (b.1711). The witnesses in 1711 were 'the two James Grieves tenants in Commonside' (and hence the child may have been named after them). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Branxholme Town in 1717 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. It is unclear why the baptism did not happen in Hawick, but 3 other baptisms of people from Branxholme Town happened on the same day. He may be

the John who maried Bessie Wilson in Hawick in 1708 and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included John (b.1711) and Bessie (b.1723). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1717 and 1727. His children included Janet (b.1717) and Andrew (b.1727). Perhaps the same John was at Mabonlaw in 1723. He may be the John in Eilrig who in 1716 in Hawick Parish married Blench, daughter of James Scott, herd in Falnash. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Commonbrae in 1720. He married Janet Nichol and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Margaret (b.1720); Janet (b.1724). The witnesses were John Chisholme, preacher at Caerlenrig and Robert Scott, tenant in Falnash. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. He was recorded in 1718 as both 'workman in Allanhaugh miln' and 'servant in Newbigging', when one of his children was baptised in Hawick. He may be the John whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included William (b.1716) and Walter (b.1718). The witnesses in 1718 were James Davidson and Walter Scott, both tenants in Newbigging. His son William was created a Burgess of Hawick in 1737, suggesting that this may be when he reached the age of majority (consistent with birth in 1716). Perhaps the same John was recorded as 'workman in Crumhaugh' in 1722; he married Janet Rae and their children included Agnes (b.1720) and Janet (b.1722). The witnesses in 1722 were students John and Robert Cunningham. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm. His daughter Janet was baptised in Cavers in 1722. Several other children, baptised in Cavers around the same time, may be his, e.g. John (b.1721), Janet (b.1722), Adam (b.1725), John (b.1727) and Helen (b.1728). **John** (18th C.) resident at Priesthaugh in 1726 and 1728. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, include: Janet (b.1726); and Margaret (b.1728). Perhaps the same John was in Brugh in 1733 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. **John** (18th C.) servant in Hawick. Along with ex-Bailie Walter Graham he witnessed a baptism for carrier George Richardson in Hawick in 1741. He may have been a servant of Bailie Graham. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Eilrig in 1735 when his son John was baptised. **John** (1717/8–92) tenant in Craik. He married Elizabeth Scott, who died in 1815, aged 88. Their children included: William (1759/60–1807), 2nd son; John (1762–87), 3rd son; twins Betty and Margaret (b.1764); George (b.1766), probably the farmer at Philhope; and Margaret (again, b.1768). He could be the John whose daughter Margaret died in Hawick in 1781. His daughter Elizabeth may have married Adam Scott (from Ettrick) in 1795. He may be the James who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Isabel was baptised in 1741. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son James was baptised in 1761. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Margaret Inglis. Their children included: Margaret (b.1761); and John (b.1764). Mary (b.1763), with no mother's name given, may also be his child. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Mary Dickson in 1761 and their son John was born in 1762. He may be the same man as the father of George (b.1764), who lived at Broadlee. He was clearly separate from the contemporary John who lived at Craik. **John** (18th C.) barber and candlemaker in Hawick. In 1756 he married Mary Turnbull and she died in Hawick in 1787. Their children included: Robert (b.1757); and Michael (b.1760). The 1757 baptism was witnessed by Bailie Robert Howison and tobacconist William (who was surely a relation). **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married Elspeth Little. Their children included: Mary (b.1769); Elspeth (b.1772); and Janet (b.1774); and John (b.1783). Perhaps the same John, married to 'Elizabeth Riddle' had children Margaret (b.1779) and Elizabeth (b.1781). **John** (18th C.) baker in Hawick. It is said that when coming back to Hawick from Kelso with a neighbour, they decided to have a race to reach the toll-bar at Spittal-on-Rule. His horse could not take the bend and leaped over the parapet of the Rule Water bridge there. However, since the river was in flood they both escaped injury and he was rescued by the miller, to continue on his journey later the same day. An inscription 'J.N. and his Horse's leap' was carved on the bridge. **John** (18th C.) married Grizel Graham in Castleton Parish in 1765. Their children included: Catherine (b.1766); and Janet (b.1769). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1768 his child John with Elizabeth Noble was baptised, the couple being labelled as 'Fornicators' and the witnesses being shoemaker Robert Elliot and smith Robert Young. However, the same couple's proclamation of marriage was recorded in 1767. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Nichol and their children included Jane (b.1770) and Walter (b.1775). **John**

(1746/7–1819) weaver in Newcastleton. He married Mary Ogilvie, who died in 1795, aged 45. Their children included: Alexander, who died aged 12; John Little, who died in infancy; John (1790/1–1817); and Walter (1798/9–1818). The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. Francis (d.1868), who emigrated to Canada, may also have been his son. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Ormiston and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1779. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Jackson and their children included: Janet (b.1784); David (b.1788); William (b.1790); Robert (b.1792); James (b.1795); John (b.1797); Helen (b.1799); Isabel (b.1802); and Betty (b.1806). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Thomson and their children included: James (b.1793); Robert (b.1795); Archibald (b.1797); Mary (b.1800); John (b.1802); Andrew (b.1804); and Walter (b.1806). **John** (1762–1839) son of John, he was baptised in Roberton Parish. He was shepherd at Broadmeadows. In 1792 he was living at Meadshaw. In Roberton Parish in 1790 he married Janet Brydon, who was from Ettrick Parish; she died in 1798, aged 30. Their children included: Isobel (b.1791); and John (b.1792). He died at Todshawhill and is buried at Borthwick Waas, along with his wife and mother Mary Dixon (1731/2–1807). He is probably the John, son of John, baptised in Roberton Parish in 1762. **John** (1764/5–1842) tenant at 'Carretrigg' (i.e. Carewoodrig). He married Jane Jardine, who died at Eweshopelee in 1851, aged 70. Their children included: Walter (1804/5–30); and Elizabeth (1812/3–28). They are buried at Ettleton. He was probably son of John and Margaret Ingles, who are buried alongside his family. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Anderson and their children included: Margaret (b.1790); Jean (b.1792); William (b.1794); and Janet (b.1797). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: James (1791–1875), farm worker in Roberton Parish; an unnamed daughter (b.1792); and Christian (b.1794). He is probably the John (1761/2–1828), tenant in Whinfield, who is buried at Borthwick Waas (adjacent to James, who was hence likely to be his son). He could be the John son of Walter and Betty Stoddart baptised in Hawick in 1761. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Woodburn Mill, when he owned 2 horses. He was living at Woodburn in 1800. He married Janet Cessford and their children included: John (b.1796); Betty (b.1798); William (b.1800); George (b.1802); and Janet (b.1805). **John** (b.c.1765) from England, he was a boot and shoe maker in Newcastleton. He was listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1841 he was living with labourer Walter (probably his son) in the village. He may be the John who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Junior' mason at Whinfield in 1797 on a list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. He may have been son of John, who was farmer at Whinfield. **John** (1775/6–1867) from Kirkandrews, he was a mason in Newcastleton. He is probably the mason in Newcastleton listed in 1797 among men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was in Blackburnfoot among those 'in the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun' and he was still listed at Blackburnfoot on the 1801 Militia ballot. He is recorded by Pigot in 1825/6 and 1837 as a Newcastleton mason, as well as in Slater's 1852 directory. He and William Crozier were the masons who worked on the Holm Bridge. In at least 1841–61 he was on North Hermitage Street. He married Marion Murray, who died in 1868, aged 87. Their children included: Mary (b.1804); Nancy (b.1808); Robert (b.1810); Jean (b.1812); John (1814–78), who married Mary Dodd; James; Adam (1818–70) mason in Newcastleton; Thomas; and Margaret. He is buried at Ettleton along with some of his family. **John** (18th/19th C.) carter in Castleton Parish. He was listed as 'John, jun. carter, Castleton' when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821; this suggests that his father was also John. He may be closely related to James, who was also a carter in Newcastleton at about the same time. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Armstrong and their children included: Mary (b.1804); Alexander (b.1808); Jean (b.1810); and Nattey (b.1811). **John** (b.1792/3) born in Roberton Parish, he was shepherd at Billhope in Castleton Parish in 1841. In 1851 he was shepherd at Blackhall in Ewesdale and he was listed as a cadger and carrier at Raesknowe in 1861. He married Margaret Hobkirk, who was born in Ashkirk Parish. His children included: John (1818–83), baptised in Roberton; and Thomas (1826/7–46). His 2 sons are buried in Borthwick Waas. **John** (1801/2–89) feuar in Newcastleton Townfoot. In 1861 he was living at about 34 South Hermitage

Street. He was probably the John who was on the Border Union Railway Committee for Newcastleton in the 1850s, and recorded as Newcastleton Town Clerk in the 1860s. He married Mary Elliot, who died in 1879, aged 71. Their children included: Janet (b.1829); Helen (b.1831); Jane (b.1833); Margaret (b.1835); Mary (b.1839); Elizabeth D. (b.1842); John (1845–1904), who died at Leeds; Agnes (b.1847); and Wilhelmina ('Mina', 1850/1–1926), who married a Tait and is buried at Ponteland. He and his wife kept a family register for the period 1802–54. **John Pringle** (1804–59) born at Huntly Hill, near Brechin, eldest of 7 children of John, farmer from Northumberland, and Jane Forbes from Aberdeenshire. He studied Mathematics and Physics at King's College, Aberdeen, trained as a minister at St. Mary's College (St. Andrews), but then turned to education. His first teaching job was at Duns. He came to Hawick in the early 1820s to teach in a school for practical education. He was master of the English (i.e. Parish) School from 1821 until the end of 1823. Here he was apparently inspired to follow an interest in astronomy by millwright Gideon Scott, and they watched a transit of Mercury in a garden at Allars Bank (probably in 1832, so he must have returned to Hawick specially for the event). After he left Hawick he become editor of the 'Fife Herald', Headmaster of Cupar Academy and Rector of Montrose Academy, before becoming Regius Professor of Astronomy at Glasgow University in 1836. He was listed in Cupar in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He regularly gave lectures on astronomy, chemistry and geology. In 1831 he married Jane Tullis (1809–50), daughter of a Cupar printer. Their eldest child John, became a Professor and writer and their youngest, Agnes, married William Jack, Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow. In 1853 he secondly married the prominent anti-slavery campaigner and reformer Elizabeth Pease, against the objections of her friends and Quaker family. He was a lifelong radical in politics, arguing for universal education. He was asked to stand as a Liberal candidate for Glasgow, and the Hungarian patriot Louis Kosuth stayed with him when he toured Britain. Although he published only 2 scientific papers (both on the Moon), he lectured extensively and published many popular books. He wrote the influential 'Views of the architecture of the heavens: in a series of letters to a lady' (1839) and 'Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences' (1857), among other works. He was an inspiring teacher and gave popular public lectures, even travelling to the U.S.A., where he apparently influenced Edgar Allen Poe. He also returned to Hawick after decades to give a popular lecture on Astronomy and was effusive in his praise for his former friend and inspiration, Gideon Scott. He popularised the 'nebular hypothesis' for the formation of the Solar System in books such as 'Phenomena and order of the solar system' (1838), and was the first to suggest a photographic study of sunspots. He is buried in the Grange cemetery, Edinburgh. There is a commemorative window to him at Bute Hall in Glasgow. **John** (b.1805/6) born in Roberton Parish, son of Adam, he was farmer at Tandlaw. In 1841 and 1851 he was helping his father at Tandlaw. In 1861 he was tenant at Tandlaw, farming 200 acres and employing 5 people. He was unmarried, but living with a housekeeper and 2 servants. Perhaps the same John was farmer at Coldhouse, listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. **John** (b.1814/5) mason in Newcastleton, son of John. In 1861 he was living on North Hermitage Street. His wife was Mary and their children included James, Margaret, John and Marion. He may be the John who married Mary Dodd in 1854. **John** (b.1815/6) born in Ewesdale, he was shepherd at Ewesleeshope. His wife was Mary and their children included John. In 1851 he was also living with his mother Jane. **John** (1818–83) baptised in Roberton Parish, son of John who was shepherd at Billhope. In 1841 he was living with his parents at Billhope. In 1851 he was shepherd at Priesthaughshiel (and recorded being born in Ashkirk Parish). In 1861 he was shepherd at Braidhaugh south of Hawick. In 1841 he married Mary Stavert (the marriage being recorded in Hawick and Castleton Parishes), who died in Hawick in 1888, aged 67. Their children included Christina, Margaret, Marion, Thomas, Janet, Isabella, Thomas (again, b.1856), Eliza (b.1858) and Mina (b.1862). He and his wife are buried in Borthwick Waas. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Mary Oliver. Their son William Oliver was baptised in 1849. **John** (b.1819/20) born in Roberton Parish, son of George. In 1861 he was farmer at Philhope, farming about 1900 acres and employing 4 people. He was unmarried at that time, living with his mother Ann and 3 servants. **John** (b.c.1820) carter and farmer in Newcastleton. In 1851 and 1861 he was living on Montague Street. In 1850 he married Helen (or Ellen) Ogilvie from Hawick. Their children included Mark, James, John and Margaret. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Elliot,

their daughter Margaret being baptised in Castleton Parish in 1847. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Oliver in Castleton Parish in 1841. **John** (19th C.) Sergeant in the Hawick Police. In 1865 he gave evidence at the court case for the robbery of the Museum. **John** (1827–81) born in Hawick, son of William. He started as a journeyman warehouseman, becoming a master skinner and tanner. He ran what was probably the town's most successful tanning and wool merchants, succeeding to the business of Andrew Ewen in Slitrig Crescent. In 1851 he was living with his mother at 56 High Street; he may have been partner in what is listed in Slater's 1852 directory as 'Nichael & Scott', tanners and skinners of Punch Bowl Close. In 1861 he was at 1 Slitrig crescent and listed as a skinner employing 12 people. He was also a farmer. In 1867 he became a Life Member of the Archæological Society. He entered the Council in 1867 for Slitrig Ward and was elected a Magistrate in 1869, then became Provost 1871–74. During his Provostship Commercial Road was developed and there was the stockingmaker's strike of 1872/3. He was presented with some inscribed silver plate on his retirement, and returned to the Council in 1878/9. He was a keen Common Riding supporter, chairing the Race Committee, and being a Steward at the Races. He was also Chairman of the first School Board of Hawick, as well as being a local curler and bowler. He married Janet W. Scott (one of the 'Whack' Scotts), who died in 1855, aged 24. He later married Annie, daughter of butcher George Davies. Their children were William Scott (who became Provost), John, Margaret Scott (who married solicitor James Barrie), and 2 children who died in infancy. A portrait of him hangs in the Town Hall and he is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **John Scott** (19th/20th C.) son of Provost John and brother to Provost William Scott. He worked in the hosiery business in Leicester, joined London Scottish as a private, rose to commissioned rank and was awarded the Military Cross for leading his men in a bayonet charge at Mons. He probably married Florence Crane from Leicester. **Leslie** (20th C.) resident of Singdean. In 1949 he was fined after his bicycle collided with a motorbike! He lived to the age of 92. **Margaret** (17th C.) servant to Walter Scott of West Port. In 1690 she was prosecuted for enabling Helen Moore to steal meal from her master. Both women were ordained 'to be keip in prisson to ly in stockes during the baylyea's will and pleasour ... and to stand at ye crosse upon the publicke marcatt-day wt ane pocke of meale each of them about their necks for ane hour's time'. **Margaret** (b.1794/5) draper in Newcastleton, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 and 1861 she was on Stopford Street, already a widow. She had sons John and William. **Mark** (19th C.) third official Common Riding singer of Hogg's 'Teribus'. **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in Philhope in 1579 when he witnessed the transfer of Rough-hope and Philhope from John Turnbull to Martin Elliot. **Patrick** (16th/17th C.) resident of Lairhope. In 1618 Walter Scott of Buccleuch complained that he had cut down '2 grite geist [joist] treis' from his lands of Gorrenberry. He may be related to James, who was at Hislop at the same time. He was ordered by the Privy Council to pay the Laird of Buccleuch £10. **Patrick** (17th C.) recorded in a deed of 1634 as Schoolmaster at Lilliesleaf. He is the first teacher on record there. It is possible that the same Patrick was witness in 1651 in Ashkirk Parish. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident at Roan in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Robert** (15th C.) resident of Hartwood. In 1494/5 Walter Rutherford in Phaup was allowed to compone for several crimes, including stealing sheep from him and John Fletcher. **Robert** (d.1699) resident of the Teviothead area whose gravestone is there. His wife Bessie died in 1701. The names of James Nichol and Marian Scott, also engraved on the same stone, are probably his parents (assuming that they survived him). **Robert** (17th C.) listed as resident at Whitfield in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. John, who was also listed as a cottar there, was surely a relative. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Blanch Borthwick in 1703, both being from Hawick Parish. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Outerside in 1712 when his son Thomas was baptised in Roberton Parish. James (b.1714) may also have been his child. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) workman in Weensland, probably originally from Wilton. It seems possible that he was son of William in Boonraw. In 1718 in Wilton he married Janet Paterson; she may be the Janet (b.1787), daughter of Francis Paterson. Their children included: William (b.1719), baptised in Wilton; and Francis (b.1722), John (b.1724) and Isabel (b.1726), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1722 were Richard Scott of Boghall and Robert Scott, tenant in Newton, and in 1726 were Henry Orrock and Dand Gray. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) Schoolmaster in Kirkton Parish in at least the period 1716–24. Probably the same Robert was recorded

as teacher at a private school at Hallrule in 1726. Perhaps the same man was recorded as Schoolmaster in Abbotrule Parish in 1751. He could be the Robert recorded being married in Kirkton Parish in 1731, with no bride's name given. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Bowanhill in Cavers Parish. He was 'in Bowenhill' in 1714 when he married Anne Douglas, nurse to Rev. Robert Cunningham of Hawick. He was still at Bowanhill in 1726 when one of his children was baptised. He was described as tenant in Bowanhill in 1720 when he married Isobel, daughter to the deceased Robert Thomson; this appears to have been his second marriage. Their children likely included Robert (b.1724), James (b.1726) and James (again, b.1732). **Robert** (18th C.) married Agnes Longmuir in Roberton in 1733. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Graham in Roberton in 1798. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Philhope according to the 1789–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 1 farm horse and 1 saddle horse at Philhope in 1797. He also paid tax for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He may have been father of the Robert who was a labourer at Philhope in 1812. **Robert** (1774/5–1852) born in Yarrow, he was an agricultural labourer at Deanburnhaugh. He married Catherine (or 'Ketty') Wilson (1781/2–1853). Their children included: Jane (b.1806); and Robert (b.1809). He and his wife were recorded at Deanburnhaugh in 1841 and 1851 (by which time he was a 'Pauper'. They are buried at Borthwick Waas. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Woll Rig according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Orchard according to the 1799 and 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Philhope according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. He could have been related to the Robert who was farmer at Philhope in the 1790s. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Hall and had a son Robert (b.1807) baptised in East Bank Kirk. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ovenshank in Castleton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Robert** (b.c.1790) stocking maker in Denholm recorded on Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living around the Canongate. He married Agnes Turnbull in Cavers in 1815 and their children included: Betsy (b.1816); Andrew (b.1818); Catherine (b.1822); William (b.1824); Jean (b.1826/7); Nanny (b.1828/9); Robert (b.1831/2); Helen (b.1833/4); and Mary (b.1836/7). **Robert** (1793/4–1854) from Castleton Parish, he was a shepherd at Dryden. He is recorded at Dryden in 1841 and 1851. He married Isabella Glendinning (1788/9–1852). Their children included: Adam; Janet; and George (b.1832), baptised in East Bank Kirk. His family are buried at Teviothead. **Robert** (19th C.) married Janet Lunn in Roberton in 1830. **Robert** (b.c.1810) carter in Newcastleton. The family were at about 30 North Hermitage Street in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Betty and their children included: Jane; Mary; Jessie; Helen; John; Betty; Agnes; Walter; Margaret; and Rubina. He is probably the Robert who married Elizabeth Scott in Castleton in 1842. **Robert** (19th C.) married Helen Haldane in Lilliesleaf in 1846. **Robert** 'Bobby the Drummer' (1832/3–1920) son of Elliot, he was a weaver in Newcastleton, like his father. In early life he also worked as a drover, and knew the old roads well, from the Highlands to the Midlands. His nickname came from playing drums in the village band. In 1861 the family were living at about 23 South Hermitage Street. He was the last person in Newcastleton to work the hand-loom, which he had in the back of his house at 12 South Hermitage Street; he wove his last plaid in 1913. **Robert** (b.1831/2) hosier in Denholm in the 1860s. In 1861 he was listed at about Sunnyside as a 'wool frame knitter'. His wife was Christian and their children included Agnes and Betsy. **Robert** (1858–1911) housepainter in Hawick, son of William and Betsy Clerk. He married Margaret Wilson in Hawick in 1876; she was daughter of George Wilson and Helen Scott. **Robert J.** 'Bert' (??–??) founder of R.J. Nichol coach business in 1932. His children were: Bert, who continued the family business; Jessie; and Effie, who died young after an accident. **Robert** 'Bert' (1921–2008) son of Bert, he was born in Lothian Street. He was known as a swimmer in his youth and had a life-long love of rugby, particularly the Linden (which he captained); he also played a few games for Hawick R.F.C. He volunteered for the R.A.F. in WWII, returning to run his father's business until 1990, driving coaches to rural areas around Hawick, as well as trips further afield. For decades the firm brought schoolchildren from outlying villages to Hawick High School. He married Jean Douglas. In 1955 tragedy struck, when 2 of their children, Robert and Sheena drowned in the Cauld. He also had children Douglas and Dorothy. **Ronald Andrew** 'Ronnie' (1960–2015) rugby player and leader of the Drums and Fifes. Son of Bill and Lydia and brother of Phil, Ian and Lindsay, he

was educated at Wilton and Hawick High School and worked as a plasterer and builder. A keen rugby player at school, he went on to play prop forward over 200 times for the Linden and was a regular for the Greens in the 1980s and 1990s, playing 180 games. He also represented the South of Scotland and was capped for the Scotland 'B' team in 1985. A great supporter of the Common Riding, he was a member of the Drums and Fifes for 39 years, including being leader for 20 years. He also served as Chairman of the Common Riding Committee 2007–10, as well as President of the Callants' Club and 1514 Club. He married Lynn Frost in 1981 and they had a son, also Ronnie. Known affectionately as 'Big Ronnie', the nickname applied to the size of his heart as much as to the stature of the man himself. A tree and ornamental tree-guard were unveiled in his memory on the Kirk Wynd in 2016. **Simon** (16th C.) tenant of the lands of Buccleuch in 1574, recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. William was also listed as tenant there, and they were probably both related to George, who was tenant at Bellendean. **Simon** 'Syme' (16th/17th C.) tenant of 'Fairnyleis' recorded in 1623. Michael Birnie in the same place was found guilty of stealing 30 sheep from there, belonging to him and his son William, along with Walter Scott of Todrig and his son Walter Scott. It is unclear if these lands were Fernielees in Rulewater, or somewhere else. **Simon** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Patrick was baptised in 1653. Probably the same Simon is recorded in 1651 when he witnessed baptisms in Ashkirk for William Glen and for James (perhaps a relative). **Simon** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Chapelhill in 1721 and Highchesters in 1725. His children, baptised in Robert, included: Francis (b.1721); and Francis (again, b.1725). **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Synton Mill. He was mentioned in a session record in Ashkirk in 1635, when Isobel Scott (also in Synton Mill) complained about Margaret Tullie calling her a witch and a thief, and there was a claim that Scott had stolen money from a purse belonging to Andrew (who was surely related to him). Perhaps the same Thomas witnessed a baptism in 1660 for James Scott (with the other witness being John Scott of Langhope). He could be the Thomas who married Bessie Allan in Ashkirk in 1650. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Telfer and their children included William (b.1680). The witnesses in 1680 were John Scott in Ormiston and John Aitken. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Peelbraehope according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Newton in 1721. He married Janet Nichol in 1704 and their children included: Helen (b.1717); Mary (b.1719); and John and Robert (b.1721). He could be the Thomas whose daughter Margaret was baptised in 1710. Other children of his were probably William (b.1704), Janet (b.1707), Esther (b.1711), Isobel (b.1713) and Jean (b.1715). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Buccleuch Shiels in 1720, Howcleuch in 1722, Deanburnhaugh in 1725 and Bellendean in 1728. His children included: John (b.1720); Francis (b.1722); Jean (b.1725); and Robert (b.1728). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Mabonlaw in 1766. He married Betty Sinton in 1765, the marriage recorded in both Roberton and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Alison (b.1766). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Nelly Ballantyne in Castleton in 1771. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Betty Renwick and their son William was baptised in 1780. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) shoemaker in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) cooper in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Janet Laidlaw in Wilton in 1826. **Thomas** (1820/1–98) grocer and merchant in Newcastleton. He was at about 16 Douglas Square in 1851 and on North Hermitage Street in 1861. He could be the same as the baker recorded on Douglas Square in the 1860s. He married Julia Mitchellhill, who died in 1888, aged 63. Their children included: Margaret; Robert; Mary (1855/6–97); William; and Thomas (1863/4–98), who died at Portobello. In later life he lived at Brieryhill Cottage, where he died. He is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Thomas** (b.1820/1) carter on North Hermitage Street in 1851. He married Jane Kyle and their children included Helen (b.1848) and Mary. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Hislop and their son James was baptised in 1654. The witnesses were George Dickson and James (who was probably related). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1656 he (along with Robert) witnessed a baptism for James (who was surely related). He may be the Walter who married Malie Nichol and whose children included Bessie (b.1650) and Walter (b.1653). He might also be

the Walter who married Helen 'Bleck' and had children Jean (b.1661) and Francis (b.1662). The witnesses in 1661 were George Walker and James Vogan. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Northhouse according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Marion (b.1705) and Blanch (b.1706). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1718 and 1721. Probably the same Walter was at Eilrig in 1732 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. Children, baptised in Roberton, who may be his include William (b.1715), Walter (b.1718), Margaret (b.1719), Agnes (b.1721) and Walter (b.1723). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Janet (b.1744), Mary (b.1746), John (b.1748) and Robert (b.1750). **Walter** (18th C.) resident in Earlside in 1726 when his son Thomas was baptised in Cavers. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their son Robert was baptised in 1729. **Walter** (18th C.) resident in Ormiston in 1730 and Deanbrae in 1733. His children included: Magdalen (b.1730) and Margaret (b.1733). Other children (baptised in Cavers) who may have been his included Thomas (b.1726), Mary (b.1735), Walter (b.1738), William (b.1740), John (b.1743), Adam (b.1745) and Alexander (b.1747). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen Dodds and their son William was baptised in 1750. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Stoddart and their son John was baptised in 1761. **Walter** (18th C.) resident in Todrig Mill in 1763 when his son Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick. He married Betty Wilson, who died in 1819. Their children included: Margaret (b.1770); Walter (b.1772); Jane (b.1772); Jane (again, b.1775); Margaret (again, b.1776); Betty (b.1777); an unnamed son (b.1779); Joan (b.1780); Mary (b.1783); and John (b.1783). He may have been witness to a baptism in 1783 for Francis Cairns. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jean Elliot and their son Elliot was baptised in 1797. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) dyer in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. He may be the spinner of this name who was on the ballot in 1801. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) tanner in Hawick according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. He was still on the ballot in 1801. He could be either the Walter born in 1772 to Walter and Betty Wilson or the Walter born in 1775 to John and Mary Nichol. **Walter** (b.c.1770s) saddler in Hawick according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. **Dr. Walter** (1785–1858) son of William, he was born in Castleton Parish. His father was one of the first feuars to build in Newcastleton. He was the first mathematics teacher at Edinburgh High School. He is described by Thomas Carlyle, and in a letter from his sister Jane Carlyle. **Walter** (b.c.1805) resident of Newcastleton. His wife was Margaret and their children included Betty, Christian, Thomasina, Walter and Margaret. **Walter** (b.c.1805) resident of Newcastleton. His wife was Isabella and their children included Robert, John, Isabella, Betty and Mary. Shoemaker John (b.c.1765), living with him in 1841, may have been his father. **Walter** (1816/7–84) shepherd in Roberton Parish, born in Castleton. In 1871 he was shepherd at Broadlee. In 1840 he married Janet, daughter of John Muir (or Moore), who died at Branxholme Braes in 1888, aged 83. Their children included: Janet (1841/2–52), who died at Tushielaw; Robert (b.1843); John (1844/5–52), who also died at Tushielaw; and Walter (1847–1878), who died at Broadlee. In 1841 he was living at Deanburnhaugh with his wife and father-in-law and in 1851 and 1861 he was a shepherd at Crookwelcome in Ettrick Parish. The family are buried in Borthwick Waas. **Walter** (b.1831) born in Roberton Parish, son of James. He was a carrier in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 4 Orrock Place with his wife Mary and daughter Jessie. His parents and other family members were living in the next-door house in 1861. **William** (16th C.) tenant at Buccleuch, listed in the last testament of Sir Walter of Branxholme in 1574, along with Simon also in Buccleuch, as well as George in Bellendean. **William** (17th C.) resident of Woll in Ashkirk Parish. In 1640 he was 'chargit with byding out of the kirk on the communion day, and lykways on the fasting day, confest the same, therefore ordains him to come and satisfie before the puplit ye next Sabbath, and to pay for the breach of the two Sabbaths 12 shillings'. **William** (17th C.) married Marion Johnstone in Ashkirk Parish in 1658. **William** (17th C.) tenant in 'Carritridge' (probably Carewoodrig). Along with William Elliot (also in 'Carritridge') and several other men from the upper Borthwick and Teviotdale, he was charged in 1685 with being a Covenanter. However, all the men took the 'Test' and promised not to frequent conventicles.

He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for William Nixon in Hawick Parish in 1678. **William** (17th C.) herd in Boonraw, recorded when one of his children was baptised in Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Brown, and their children included: Bessie and Agnes (b.1679); Thomas (b.1680); and Margaret (b.1682). The witnesses in 1682 were Walter Scott and Walter Sanderson. He himelf witnessed a baptism for Robert Storie in Roberton parish in 1686. Perhaps the same William leased part of the farm of Todshawhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1693. Either he or a later William in Boonraw married Janet 'Whirk' and had a daughter Janet baptised in Wilton in 1696; the witnesses were Robert Storie and Robert Ormiston. **William** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. **William** (17th C.) resident of Easter Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Brighouse in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **William** (17th C.) listed at 'vaills' (i.e. Valesburn) among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Mary Wilkie in Kirkton Parish in 1707. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Newton on Slitrig. In 1709 he married Janet Paterson in Kirkton Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Mabonlaw in 1718, 1721 and 1723. His children included: James (b.1718); Bessie (b.1721); and Marion (b.1723). He could be the 'barn man' who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1718 for John Dickson, workman in Branxholme. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Susan Lauder and their son William was baptised in 1726. The witnesses were Walter And Adam Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Stouslie in 1735 and 1737. In 1735 he witnessed a baptism for James Dryden, resident of Clarilaw. He married Mary Ormiston and their children included James (b.1735) and Robert (b.1737). The witnesses in 1735 were William Scott and Thomas Irvine and in 1737 were Thomas Scott and George Graham. **William** (18th C.) shepherd at Teindside in 1740. He married Janet Scott and their children included Helen (b.1740). He is probably the William who married Janet Scott in Wilton Parish in 1730. William (b.1742) may also have been his child. The witnesses in 1740 were Walter Scott at Commonside and Thomas Elliot at Harwood. **William** (18th C.) son of John, tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. He was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1737. He could be the William born in Hawick Parish in 1716. **William** (18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He married Janet Turnbull and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1742. The witnesses were carrier James Wilson and shoemaker Thomas Scott. **William** (18th C.) merchant who purchased 23 High Street from Robert Scott in 1753, and is probably responsible for the 'All Was Others . . . ' plaque. He could be the William, tobacconist, who was Cornet in 1748. He is probably the tobacconist William who witnessed a baptism for John in 1757. He could be the William who married Janet Blaikie in Wilton Parish in 1756 and had children (baptised in Hawick), including: William (b.1758); James (b.1761); and Janet (b.1764). The witnesses in 1761 were Hector Blaikie (surely related to his wife) and John Knox and in 1764 were 'Mr John Laurie student' and Alexander Bunyan, officer (suggesting either that he was strongly involved with the Kirk, or that he could not find other witnesses). He could be the William who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1760. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Highchesters in 1763 when his daughter Ann was baptised in Roberton Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Langside in 1769. His children included Jean (b.1769), Nelly (b.1778), James (b.1784), Thomas (b.1784) and Margaret (b.1786). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Philhopeshiel in 1780 when his daughter Mary was baptised. **William** (18th C.) recorded as a carrier in Hawick in 1767 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Thomas Waugh. He could be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (18th C.) married Helen Rutherford in 1765, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Hobkirk Parishes. **William** (d.c.1795) part of a Hawick family popularly known as 'Ernpistols'. He was presumably related to James, who died in 1778 and had the same nickname. It was said that he was originally a baker (or perhaps a tailor), who became bankrupt at the end of the 18th century and moved to London as a journeryman. It is said that when delivering bread there, a wealthy lady was struck by him, started up conversation, and offered to pay for a commission for him in the Navy. He is also said to have returned to Hawick on one occasion, when people marvelled at how he looked in uniform, and to have died later at the Nile. He is supposed to have been uncle of William Nichol, who was 'Willie Brewed a Peck o' Maut' in the song by Burns. It is possible he

was the 'Pistols' whose daughter Manie died in Hawick in 1800. He could be the 'William Nichol Tailor – or iron pistols' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1804. **William** 'Sweet William' (d.1798) Hawick man whose death is recorded in the Parish register. Note that a separate William, husband of Isabel Brown, was recorded dying in the same month. **William** (18th C.) married Betty Hardie in 1780, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Cavers Parishes. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Brown in 1781 and she died in 1798. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at 'Gibsnose' (in Wilton) on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Probably the same William is listed at Pathhead when he paid the cart tax in 1790 and 1791. He is probably the William, recorded at 'Roadside' in 1791, who married Janet Elliot and had children Janet (b.1787) and William (b.1791). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was one of the first feuars to build in Newcastleton. He married Mary Murray. Their children included: Jean (b.1782); Margaret (b.1784); Walter (b.1785), who became mathematics teacher at the Edinburgh High School; and Helen (b.1789). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Betty 'Weems', also from Hawick. Their son John was baptised in 1795. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1796 he married Mina Laidlaw, also from Hawick. **William** (b.1770s) baker in Hawick. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (18th/19th C.) father of Provost John. He lived at 56 High Street. His premises are marked on Wood's 1824 map. His wife Mary was listed as 'Proprietor of houses' in 1851. His other children included Elizabeth (who married printer James Dalgleish) and Wilhelmina (who married Bailie John Briggs). **William** (18th/19th C.) stocking manufacturer in Denholm recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was probably related to Robert, who was also listed as a stocking maker. **William** (1788/9–1838) weaver in Newcastleton. He married Margaret Nichol, who died in 1872, aged 78. Their children included: John (1832/3–1915), who married Margaret Beattie. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **William** (b.1790/1) farm overseer at Thorlieshope in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Janet and their children included James and Mary. **William** (b.1791/2) from Wilton Parish, he was farmer at Newlands in Minto Parish. He was recorded there in 1841, 1851 and 1861, farming 200 acres. His wife was Beatrice and their children included William, Janet, Jane, Beatrix, Christian, Adam, James, John, Francis, Robert and George. **William** (1795/6–1870) farmer in Newcastleton. In 1851 he was a cattle dealer on Langholm Street and was still there in 1861, farming 12 acres. His first wife was Margaret Elliot, who died at Middlemoss in 1823, aged 26 (probably daughter of Thomas Elliot of Redheugh). He secondly married Agnes Nichol, who died in Newcastleton in 1893, aged 85. Their children included: Helen (1828/9–34); John (1829/30–61); William (b.c.1833); Jane (b.c.1837); Helen (again, 1841/2–1922); Esther; James (1844/5–1923); Ann (1846/7–49); Agnes (1848/9–60); and Robert (1854/6–1923). **William** (b.1802/3) from Eskdalemuir, he was shepherd at Skelfhillhope for most of his life. He was recorded there in 1841, 1851 and 1861 and was still there when Rev. Robert Young wrote about the Teviothead area in 1875. It was said that the local school was for a while held in the loft of his own small cottage. He married Jane Elliot (from Tundergarth) in Langholm in 1827. Their children were: John (b.1827/8); Michael (b.1830); James (b.1832); Mary (b.1834); William (b.1836); Betty (b.1839); Matthew (b.1841); Archibald (b.1842); Gideon (b.1844); Walter (b.1844); Jane (b.1847); Adam (b.1849); and Anne (b.1850). **William** (1812–43) son of carter James. He married Jean Mitchellhill in Castleton in 1839 and they had a daughter Mary. In 1841 he was living with his brother-in-law Andrew Mitchellhill on North Hermitage Street. **William** (b.1833/4) farmer in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living on Langholm Street and recorded as farmer of 11 acres. His wife was Isabella and their children included Thomas and Agnes. **William** (b.1833/4) from Dunottar, Kincardine, he was recorded in 1861 as gamekeeper at Newlands Cottage in Castleton Parish. **William** (1837/8–1906) blacksmith in Newcastleton. He married Elizabeth ('Bessie') Davidson Nichol in 1873 and she died in 1898, aged 56. He secondly married Elizabeth Jane Scott, who died in 1955, aged 87. Their children included William (1874–8). They are buried at Ettleton. **William Scott** (1876–1932) oldest son of Provost John, he had early business training with Laing & Barrie, solicitors, then he worked in the offices of the Edinburgh Town Clerk. He also farmed at

Acreknowe and Winnington Rig and later Girnwood in the Borthwick valley (which he inherited from his aunt Hannah Davies). He was secretary of the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, involved in other agricultural activities and a Liberal in politics. He is probably the 'Mr. W.S. Nichol, Wilton Burn, Hawick' said in 1908 to possess the only known copy of the 1824 edition of James Hogg's 'Flodden Field'. He was councillor for Wilton Ward from 1923, and Provost 1928–31. He fought the changes brought about by the Local Governement Bill of 1929, but then became Vice-Convener of Roxburghshire County Council. He was also a keen Common Riding supporter, being Chairman of the General and Ceremonial Committees. In 1923 he married Marie Morris of London. He resigned from public life for health reasons, and died in an Edinburgh nursing home, his ashes being buried at Girnwood (formerly spelled 'Nicall', 'Niccol', 'Niccoll', 'Nichole', 'Nicol', 'Nicole', 'Nicoll', 'Nicholl', 'Nickel', 'Nickell', 'Nickoll', 'Nycholl', etc.).

Nichol's (*ni-kulz, ni-kolz*) *n.* former skinner and tanner, John Nichol. He succeeded to the business of Andrew Ewen in Slitrig Crescent. In 1871 he was employing 15 men.

Nichol's (*ni-kulz, ni-kolz*) *n.* former bus company, based in Hawick, run by Bert Nichol and his son (also Bert) from 1932–89. Their bus depot was in Noble Street. They operated a regular country service around the Hawick area, as well as bussing pupils every school-day to Hawick from Newcastleton, Teviothead, Roberton and Bonchester. The company also ran tours and trips to Blackpool, Morecambe, Scarborough, Great Yarmouth and Bailleiul. At its height in the early 1980s the business had 9 coaches and 7 full-time drivers. The company ceased operating in 1990.

Nichol's Bank (*ni-kolz-bawngk*) *n.* bank between the Liddel Water and the old railway line, just to the north of the remains of Liddel Castle.

Nichol's Close (*ni-kolz-klōs*) *n.* name of a close from the mid-19th century, location probably at 56 or 58 High Street.

Nichol's Croft (*ni-kolz-kroft*) *n.* former name for the area previously called Matthew Henderson's Croft and now called the Village. The name is referred to in a Hawick sasine of 1610. It was used through the 18th century, and still survived into the 19th. It is unknown who the 'Nichol' was who gave their name to the land.

Nicholson (*ni-kul-sin*) *n.* **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Johnston and their children included Thomas (b.1794), Margaret (b.1796) and John (b.1799). The witnesses in 1799 were Schoolmaster James Kirk and Walter 'Freedom'. He may be the weaver recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in 1799; he was a weaver at Whisky Houses in 1801, along with John and James, who may have been his brothers. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Scott and their son George was baptised in 1804. The witnesses were Mrs. Arkle and Robert Tinlin. His wife is probably the Isobel Scott who witnessed a couple of baptisms recorded just previously to that of her own child. The next recorded baptism was for a child of James Sanderson and Isabel Scott in 1811, which may have been a second marriage of his wife. It is possible he is the same George who earlier married Elizabeth Johnston. **James** (b.c.1780) weaver at Whisky Houses in 1801, according to the 1801 ballot list for the Militia. George and John were also listed and may have been his brothers. **John** (b.c.1780) weaver at Whisky Houses in 1801, according to the 1801 ballot list for the Militia. George and James were also listed and may have been his brothers. **Robert** (b.1817/8) frameworker in Hawick, originally from Dumfries. He married Margaret Haig and their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Christian Scott (b.1846); Agnes (b.1848); James (b.1849); Thomas Haig (b.1851); and Agnes (b.1853).

nicht (*nicht, nīcht*) *n., arch.* night – 'Item, that na persone nor personnes bring in, be themselfis, yr servandis, na cornes ... in the nicht ...' [BR1640], 'I bring til mind my sang in the nicht ...' [HSR], 'Daye untill daye uutters speeche, an' nicht untill nicht shaws knaledje' [HSR], 'We envy na' the rich, wha spend their nichts at balls sae gay' [JJ], 'They poach a' the day, and they poach a' the nicht, They poach i' the derk and they poach i' the licht' [UB], 'Oh, thon yin? Hei's duist a nicht rake' [ECS], 'The catchin' games kept oo gaun hoors o' a nicht' [??], 'All day my wark gangs unco richt, My bed is always soft at nicht' [DA], 'There are mony queer tales to enliven the nicht' [JJ], 'The nicht o' nichts afore the morn' [JF], 'This yin nicht, o a' the nichts i' the year ...' [DH], 'The nicht's dreary, The treis are steery ...' [DH], 'He watches owre them by the day, And through the lang dark nicht ...' [WL], 'The village hall on a Friday nicht, When the wark is through, is a bonny sicht ...' [WL] (occasionally spelled 'neycht').

the Nicht Afore the Morn (*thu-nicht-afōr-thu-mōrn*) *n.* the Thursday evening of Common Riding week, the last night before the big day – 'The last poem, 'The Nicht afore the Morn', which, as a Common Riding worthy says, 'is simply grand' ' [RM] (see **the Thursdi**).

nicht-hawk (*nicht-hawk*) *n., arch.* the buzzard, Buteo buteo or the dor-beetle, Geotrupes stercorarius.

nichtmare (*nicht-mār*) *n., arch.* a nightmare – 'But that was a nichtmare . . . And aa've stude Lang enough here, i' the shallows . . . ' [DH].

nicht-time (*nicht-tīm*) *n., arch.* night-time – 'At nicht-time by the hamely hearth O' theekit Henlawshiel . . . ' [WL].

the nick (*thu-nik*) *n.* prison, jail (common through much of Britain; cf. **the jail**).

nicker (*ni-kur, -chur*) *v., arch.* to neigh, whinny, snigger, snort – 'I chased the loons doon to Carlisle, Jook't the raip on the Hair-i-bee, Ma naig nickert an' cockit his tail, But wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T], 'I'll gie thee a' these milk-white steeds, That prance and nicher at a speir . . . ' [CPM], '. . . And nickering, girned with their muckle-rake teeth, Uncouthsome to the view' [JTe], 'He stirs, starts up, an' laughin', claws his pow . . . An', nicherin', roars 'Haith! but I hae it now' ' [JoHa], 'By Jove! they view him – what a glorious sight! Old Nimrod nickers with intense delight' [HNo], 'He nicker't an' leuch' [JAHM], '. . . a stane-nappin injin gaed on like a tuim mill, – skrunshin – chaampin . . . nickerin – dirlin' [ECS], ' 'Dyach!' says the Deil. Time nickers and says nocht; The sands in his gless dwine doon' [DH], *n., arch.* a neigh, snickering sound from a horse, a snigger, suppressed laugh – '. . . But an eiry nicher she heard i' the linne, And a plitch-platch in the streime' [JTe], (also written 'nicher').

nicker see **nerr nicker**

nickerer (*ni-kur-ur*) *n., arch.* someone who snickers, a neighing horse.

nickit (*ni-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj., arch.* nicked, notched, cut – '. . . sair duifft an neiteet an nickeet wui Teime an the waather' [ECS].

nick-nacket (*nik-na-ki'*) *n., arch.* a trinket, trifling thing, diminutive version of 'knick-knack' – '. . . they are to be found in almost every house whose owner has a taste for 'auld nick nackets' ' [WNK].

nicknames (*nik-nāmz*) *n., pl.* familiar names, sometimes shortened forms, and often descriptive in some way. At early times the only name would be what we would recognise today as a nickname, and many of these would give rise to later Christian names and surnames. However, later nicknames became almost a necessity, since so many people had the same surnames and Christian names. In 1839 the Hawick minister remarked on the particular local habit of 'distinguishing individuals by other than the names that properly belong to them', pointing out how the same names run in families, how the common usage of such nicknames sometimes meant that the real name might be unknown to their neighbours, and also pointing out that the names were even used in the register of deaths. William Norman Kennedy described the local propensity for nicknames in 1863: 'some of these names exhibit internal evidence of a personal peculiarity or defect, some arose from indulgence in a particular vice or the manifestation of a rare virtue, some from a social trait or a habitual phraseology . . . some were named after birds of evil omen, as well as forest animals of fierce and implacable nature. Some had an appellation descriptive of bodily agility or inferring a mental qualification . . . some being humorous, some sensual, and others indecent. On the other hand, many of these nicknames were titular, and took their rise from the place of abode of the party named'. There are nicknames recorded very early in the area around Hawick, including: 'Daft John' in 1491/2; 'Casy', 'Gaberlunzie', 'Gyde' and 'Tassy' in 1493; 'Blinnd John', 'Case', 'Corvus', 'Crackspear', 'King', 'Siders', 'Slitrig', 'Smith' and 'Young Rider' in 1494/5; 'Crackspear', 'the King' and 'Young Rider' in 1500; 'Bellit Robin', 'Blue John', 'Ginkin', 'the Lady', 'Nae Guid Priest', 'Park', 'Priest', 'Taburner', 'Vallance' and 'Waitschod' in 1502; 'Bellit Andrew', 'Casy', 'Gy' and 'Lang John' in 1503; 'the Prince' in 1510; 'Blackhead', 'Braid Christopher', 'Geordie Go Wi Him', 'Laird', 'Lang Roger', 'the Lawyer', 'Little Roger', 'Merchant', 'Nelly's Jock', 'Reid Andro', 'the Sheriff' and 'White Sark' in 1541; 'Helen's Hob' and 'Hob's John' in 1561; 'Elder Will' in 1561/2; 'Wait Aboot Um' and 'the Clerk' in 1562; 'Airchie Keen', 'Airchie's Will', 'Blue Tom', 'Clement's Hob', 'the Floor', 'Isonel's Robin', 'Mirk Hob' and 'Vicar's Rob' in 1567; 'Airchie Fyre the Braes', 'Airchie's Hob', 'Airchie's Will', 'Airchie the Piat', 'Cock's Clem', 'the Cowdais', 'David Carlin', 'Elder Will the Tod', 'the Feid', 'Gavin's Jock', 'Gret Legs', 'Grey Will', 'Hob Mirk', 'Hob the Lady', 'John the Braid' 'the Laird's Jock', 'Mark's Andro', 'Martin's Gib', 'Meggat's Ade', 'Mungo's Arthur', 'Ninian's Geordie', 'Part's Dand', 'the Porter of Ewes Doors', 'Reid

Hob Ellot', 'Reid Sim', 'Sweet Milk', 'Tom the Stour', 'Will's Andro' and 'Will Cock's Hob' in 1569; 'Philip's Jock' in 1571; 'Clement's Hob', 'Cock's Clem', 'Dobson', 'Jock's Tom', 'Kate's Adie' 'Kate's Jock', 'Law's Jock', 'Law's Richie', 'Law's Tom', 'Maget's Adie', 'Mark's Airchie', 'Mill', 'Mirk Hob', 'Possets', 'the Pyet', and 'Vicar's Hob' in 1574; 'Airchie Keen', 'the Cleg', 'Clement's Hob' 'Cowdais', 'Elder Will', 'Jock the Gyde', 'Mirk Hob', 'Reid Adie', 'Scot's Hob' and 'Vicar's Hob' in 1576; 'Clem the Croon', 'Cock's Clem', 'Elder Tod', 'Grey Will', 'Ill Hob', 'Jock's Willie', 'Megat's Adie', 'Scot's Hob' and 'Simon the Foid' in 1578; 'Hob's Jock', 'Jamie's Hob', 'Rowie's John', 'Sim's Airchie' and 'Scot's Hob's Gavin' in 1581; 'Wat's Jock' in 1581 and 1585; 'Fyre the Braes', 'Richie's Martin', 'Curst Hobbie', 'Half Lugs', 'Grey Willie', 'Scots Hobbie', 'Grey Will's Jamie', 'Hob's Hobbie' and 'the Clerk', all Liddesdale Elliots in 1583; 'the Laird's Jock', 'the Laird's John', 'the Laird's Tom', 'the Laird's Rowie', 'Sim's Tom', 'the Lady's Andrew', 'Gaudee', 'Hector's Willie', 'Hector's Tom', 'the Gatwarde', 'Carhaud', 'Tom's Abie', 'Eckie's Richie', 'Sandy's Christie', 'Sandy's Ringan', 'Sandy's Airchie', 'Sandy's Forge', 'Castles', 'Walls' and 'Skinabake', all Liddesdale Armstrongs in 1583; 'Reid Wullie' and 'the Tinkler' in 1585; 'the Gyde', 'Jock's Willie' and 'the Tod' in 1586; 'As-it-looks', 'the Black Baird', 'Braid's Andrew', 'Creelman', 'the Duds', 'the Fart', 'the Flail', 'Gleed Hob', 'Lippie', 'Little Andrew', 'Mine-dirt', 'Ower-the-cleuch', 'the Pain', 'Peelman', 'the Pudge', 'Rany's Hob', 'Stand-in-the-rain', 'Sweet Milk', 'the Tinkler' and 'the Wutch' in 1586/7; 'the Tinkler', 'the Breadie', 'Little Peck' and 'the Lover' in 1587; 'Alexander's Airchie', 'Bessie's Wife's Richie', 'Braid's Will', 'the Carlin', 'Fiddler's Hob', 'Fyre the Braes', 'Gib's Airchie', 'Jamie's Geordie', 'John o the Score', 'the Laird's Jock', 'Martin's Airchie', 'Martin's Hob', 'Megat's Adie', 'Nebless Clem', 'Nichol's Airchie', 'Reid Mertin', 'Robin's Will', 'Rowie's Tom', 'Scot's Hob's Jock', 'Sim's Tom', 'Wilcox' and 'Will's Airchie' in 1587/8; 'Auld Tom' and 'Paton's Quentin' in 1588; 'Vicar's Hob' in 1588/9; 'Adie's John', 'Airchie's Jamie', 'Bangtail', 'Braid's Andro', 'Bullie', 'the Bungle', 'the Carlin', 'the Child', 'the Clash', 'Cowfowl', 'Cowshaws', 'Cuddie's Davie', 'Cull the Spade', 'Great Legs', 'Half Lug', 'Hector's Ringan', 'Henheid', 'Hob's Davie', 'Hob the Laird', 'Ill-drooned Geordie', 'Ill-willed Will', 'John o the Score', 'John's Christie', 'Kate's Adam', 'the Laird's Ninian', 'Lang John', 'Martin's Airchie', 'Martin's Clemie', 'Martin's Dand', 'Martin's Gib', 'Paton's Christie', 'the Pleg', 'Quintin's Airchie', 'Reid Neb', 'Ringan's Will', 'Sandy's Archie', 'Sandy's Ringan', 'Sim's Tom', 'the Tailor', 'Will the Lad' and 'Will's Airchie' in 1590; 'Braid's Anro', 'the Carlin', 'Kinmont's Jock', 'the Laird's Jock', 'Martin's Airchie', 'Quentin's Airchie', 'Rackas', 'Rowie's Tom' and 'Sim's Tom' in 1590/1; 'John's Jock' in 1591; 'Buggerback', 'the Clash', 'Dog-pintle', 'Gleed Larriston', 'Ill-drooned Geordie', 'Muckle Willie' and 'the Troche' in 1595; Ekie 'Braid Belt', 'Braid Sword', 'Kinmont Willie', 'Sim's Airchie' and 'Tod' in 1596; 'Burnt Hand' and 'White Lips' in 1597; 'the Peck' and 'Stottin Gib' in 1598/9; 'Braid Sword', 'the Peck', 'Sandy's Johnnie', 'the Stour' and 'Sweet Milk' in 1600; 'Aff-haund', 'Christie's Rob' and 'Walls' in 1602; 'Allie's Geordie', 'Auld Gib', 'Bide Him Jock', 'Blackheid', 'Cauldfit', 'Dand's Gib', 'Eckie's Ninian', 'Hauf Lug', 'Heidheid', 'Hob's Ringan', 'Jock's John', 'Laurie's Jock's Willie', 'Michael's Tom', 'the Murt', 'Murth', 'Powdie', 'Gled Will', 'Sim's Airchie', 'Sim's Hob', 'Tailor', 'Workman's Andro' and 'Wower's Andro' in 1605; 'Lang Sandy' in 1606; 'Wat's Jock' and 'Jock's Wattie' in 1610; 'Gleyit Archie', 'the Murt' and 'the Lord' in 1611; 'Hob the Lonkie', 'Jock the Deacon', 'Marion's Hob', 'Nimble' and 'Step Stately' in 1612; 'Marion's Geordie', 'Jock the Suckler' and 'Bonnie Johnnie' in 1616; 'Provost's Jock' and 'Will's Sim' in 1617; 'the Doo', 'Dun Wullie' and 'Hob's Kirstie' in 1618; 'Andrew's Tam', 'the Ass', 'Fendie', 'Geordie's Willie', 'Maltman' and 'Ninian's Adie' in 1619; 'the Cunnin Craftsman' and 'Geordie's Hobie' in 1621; 'Paten's Willie', 'Bauld Jock', 'Archie's Geordie' and 'Marion's Hob' in 1622; 'the Corbie' and 'the Wran' in 1627; 'Nurse' being perhaps the first female example in 1641; 'Gray' in 1642; 'Clerk' in 1643; 'Sowtail' in 1644; 'Lord Olifer' in 1651; 'Clack' in 1663; 'Reid Wat' in 1673; 'Pedee' in 1679; 'Bee' and 'Corkie' in 1682; 'Soldier', 'Laird', 'Greina', 'Herd', 'Pope' and 'Nuckle' in 1693/4; 'The Butterman' and 'Chief' in 1694; as well as 'Wicked Wat', 'John the Lameter', 'Walter the Ratton', 'Laird's Wat' and 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartins' among the 16th and 17th century local nobility. There are several early Cornets with cognomens, including the first recorded name, 'Laird' in 1703. Other examples from the 18th and 19th centuries include: 'White John' in 1701; 'Black John' and 'Pope' in 1704; 'Doctor' and 'Wester James' in

1705; 'Muckle Robin' in about 1705; 'Skail the Mercat' and 'Heidhoose' in 1706; 'Duke Aitken' and 'Black Walter' in 1707; 'Young Whitegates' in 1720; 'the Crocodile', 'Little Auld Nanny' and 'My Lord Minto' in 1776; 'Black Andrew', 'Blinnd Jean', 'the Chief' and 'Pistols' in 1778; 'Meldrum' and 'Rough Jock' in 1787; 'Helen and the Cuddy' in 1800; 'Wullie on the Wundi Sole' and 'Kill Drys' in 1805; 'Garlic Jock' in 1806; 'Craft' and 'Peggy Cheap' in 1811; and 'Forfar' and 'Pawkie' in 1815. Such names were once much more common than today, and a huge number of 19th century examples are collected in the poem 'Hawick Immortals'. It is important to realise that nicknames were typically employed with no offence meant or taken, and that they would most often be used to refer to a person in conversation, rather than to their face. Nicknames appear to be more common for males, but many local females examples are known. Many such names are handed down in families, often through the oldest son. Some of the names still in use today go back for several generations, and some may be even older.

nickstick (*nik-stik*) *n., arch.* a tally, specifically 'ti loss yin's nickstick' is to lose count or miscalculate something, especially the time of a birth – 'Nickstick bodie, one who proceeds exactly according to rule; as if he has had one to dine with him, he will not ask again without having a return in kind, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

nicky-tam (*ni-kee-tawm*) *n.* a string or other strap tied below the knee to keep trousers out of the mud (usually plural).

nic-nacket (*nik-naw-ki'*) *n., arch.* a knick-knack, trinket – '...the intelligent and philosophic collector of 'nic-nackets' ' [JCG].

Nicol (*ni-kul, ni-kol*) *n.* **Rev. Douglas** (1947–) from Burntisland in Fife, he became a minister in 1972. He served in Dumfries and Kilmacolm in Renfrewshire before working in the church office in Edinburgh. In 2009 he moved to Denholm, becaming minister at Rubserlaw (Bedrule, Denholm and Minto), linked with Hobkirk and Southdean. He was Moderator of Jedburgh Presbytery 2014/5 and retired in 2018. His wife Anne was Head Teacher at Wester Hailes Primary School and died in 2016. They had sons Stuart and Calum.

nidder (*ni-dur*) *v., arch.* to shiver with cold – 'Fair niddered and a cruppen thegither' [HAST1958], 'The Mune is but a rickle o' stane – I maun gang oot, I maun gang oot, Her wunds they nidder till the bane ...' [DH] (cf. **nither**).

niddle (*ni-dul*) *v., arch.* to twirl, work quickly with the fingers – 'Sittin' niddlin' his thooms' [GW].

nidge (*nij*) *v., arch.* to nudge, punch, to dress stone roughly – '...the High Street paved with nidged setts' [JE], to squeeze, press, to strain when constipated – '...another road-injin ...nidgin ti dae the poween' [ECS].

nid-noddin (*nid-no-din*) *pres. part., poet.* nodding repeatedly – 'Airchie the fiddler ...Nid-nid-noddin' and the haill nicht afore him' [DH], '...Nid-nid-noddin', and the merry fit tappin', The merry fit tappin', that's quiet now' [DH].

nieve see **neive**

nifferer (*nif-er-ur*) *n., poet.* an exchanger– '...an' owerthrew the tables o' the moneye-nifferers, an' the settels o' them that sauld dows' [HSR], '...an' owerthrew the tables o' the moneye-nifferers, an' the settels o' them that sauld dows' [HSR].

nifferment (*nif-er-min'*) *n., poet.* exchange – '...or what sall ane man gie in nifferment for his saul?' [HSR].

niffnaff (*nif-nawf*) *v., poet.* to trifle, dilly-dally, dither – 'Some toil'd for meal, an' some for maut, While some were just niff-naffin' ' [JR].

nih (*ni*) *adv., arch.* now, then – 'Where die leeve na, gin a may speer?' [HAST1873], **interj.** ejaculation used to add emphasis to the ends of phrases – 'No that A was hert-hungery nih, aether' [ECS], 'Ee menna dui'd, nih!' [ECS], 'G'way, nih!' [ECS] (generally used to add force at the ends of sentences; also written 'na' and elsewhere 'nae'; see also **nae** and **now ni**).

nihin (*ni-hin*) *pron., adv.* nothing – 'it's nihin ti dae wi yow' (cf. **nithin**, **nowt**, **nowts** and **nocht**, and also **onyhin**).

nik see **nuik**

Nilhag (*nil-hag*) *n.* **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as a witness to one of Hawick's earliest known sasines, dating from 1558 (it is unclear what modern name this corresponds to).

Nimble (*nim-bul*) *n.* nickname for **William Donald** (actually spelled 'Nymbill').

nimious (*ni-mee-is*) *adj., arch.* excessive, vexatious – '...ordainit her to go to the place of repce [repentance] ye next Sabbath, and to be callit before ye pulpit and confess ye nimious words she spak agt. the minister to be wrong' [Ash].

nimmet (*ni-mi'*) *n., arch.* dinner, appetite – 'A guid nimmet' [GW] (from Mediæval English 'none-mete' or 'noon meal').

Nimmo (*ni-mō*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) recorded as 'Eggman' in Hawick in 1741. He married

Janet Aitken and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1741, with witnesses dyker William Elliot and carrier William Aitken. His wife may be the daughter of William Aitken, baptised in 1708. Perhaps the same James 'Nimmoe' also married Helen Hardie and had a son Andrew (b.1759), plus hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758.

Nimrod (*nim-rod*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century. It was also the name of the black stallion ridden by the Laird of Langlands for about 25 years in the 18th century, especially during his ceremonial marking of the boundary between Langlands estate and the Burgh of Hawick.

nine-holes (*nīn-hōlz*) *n., arch.* nine men's morris – '... Robert Brown, Wm. Frater, and Steven Omond make public repentance for playing at the nineholes on ye Lord's Day' [Ash1640].

nine-pins (*nīn-pinz*) *n., arch.* former name for skittles, a game played by some people in Hawick in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

the Ninestane Rig (*thu-nīn-stān-rig*) *n.* hill off the Newcastleton road, near Whitropefoot, site of a circle of standing stones. The circle is about 290 yards south of the summit. There are nine stones, two of which are large (about 6 feet and 4 feet, respectively) while the others are broken into stumps. The layout is slightly oval, measuring 23 feet by 21 feet. It is believed to be early Bronze Age. It was possibly the location for the ballad 'Barthram's Dirge' and is also by tradition where Lord Soulis was boiled alive in lead. On the south side of the ridge, half a mile from the stone circle, are the remains of a settlement, composed of 2 enclosures. Note there is also a 'Nine Stane Rig' in the Lammermuirs – 'They shot him dead at the Nine-Stane Rig, Beside the Headless Cross, And they left him lying in his blood, Upon the moor and moss' [T], 'They bore him down with lances bright, But never a wound or scar had he; With hempen bands they bound him tight, Both hands and feet on the Nine-stane lee' [JL], 'The Nine-stanes, his kimmers, Can snirk at his game, But Cauldcleuch and Gritmuir Think black-burnan shame' [DH] (it is marked 'Nine Stones' on Stobie's 1770 map; there are several places named 'Nine Stones' elsewhere in Scotland and England).

nineteen (*nīn-teen*) *n., arch.* a lease of a farm lasting for the standard period of 19 years – 'He took a tack of the Green garden, containing upwards of a Scots acre, for a two-nineteen years lease' [WNK].

the 95 Bus (*thu-nīn'-ee-fIv-bus*) *n.* the number of the Edinburgh to Carlisle bus service, which provides Hawick's main public transport link with nearby cities. The number may have been chosen because it is approximately the distance between the 2 cities. The service has more recently been called the 'X95'.

Nine-well Park (*nīn-wel-pawrk*) *n.* field south of the Stonedge farmhouse in the Rule valley. It was so-called because it contains nine separate springs, which were said to never fail.

the Nine wells (*thu-nīn-wels*) *n.* former name for springs that fed into the south side of the Woo Burn, to the west of Long Moss – '... and the yeld nolt, both of Easter and Wester Burnfoot, were in use to lie in the middle of the day and all the night, on that part of the common called Ninewells' [DCW1765] (they are marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common).

Ninian Hawick (*nin-ee-in-hoik*) *n.* a musical group based in Minneapolis, presumably near the township of Hawick, featuring John Crozier and friends. They have realeased one EP titled 'Steep Steps', in 1998, including the single 'Scottish Rite Temple Stomp' (apparently pronounced almost like it looks, 'hoik').

nint see **nynt**

nip (*nip*) *n.* a pungent or spicy flavour – 'There's a nip in the cheese' [GW], *arch.* a pinch of hunger.

nip (*nip*) *v., arch.* to sip whisky, take a 'nip'.

the Nipknowes see **the Nip Knowes**

the Nip Knowes (*thu-nip-nowz*) *n.* road alongside the Vertish, the site of the Chases during the Common Riding, sometimes shortened to 'the Nippers'. The first year the route to the Moor went this way was 1804, before which the riders went via Haggishaa and over the Vertish Hill. Springs near here were used as the source of the town's first public water supply in the earlier part of the 19th century – '... Wad chase o'er the Nipknowes wi' micht and wi' main' [JEDM], 'Fit yet to face the Nipknowes or storm the Vertish high, For the drums and fifes are calling, and the Cornet's riding by' [JYH], 'Blissfu', sleepin't a' off, aneth the muckle trei That stude sae lang at the fit o the Nipknowes' [DH], '... And A've galloped up the Nipknowes in mony a Cornet's Chase' [IWL] (from Old English for 'hillocks at the top of the hill'; also written as one word and erroneously as 'Knipknowes').

Nip Knowes Field (*nip-nowz-feeld*) *n.* name for the field on Hawick Common to the right of the road before reaching the upper entrance to the racecourse. The Community Gallup course was laid out there in 2003.

Nip Knowes Quarry (*nip-nowz-kwa-ree*) *n.* disused quarry in the woods to the west of the road near the top of the Nip Knowes.

the Nip Knowes Wud (*thu-nip-nowz-wud*) *n.* wood along the Nip Knowes road. It was a location used for cock-fighting until the late 19th century.

Nip-Nebs see **Johnnie Nip-nebs**

nippeet see **nippit**

the Nippers (*thu-ni-purz*) *n.* another name for the Nip Knowes – '... And said: 'What is't like, the Nippers? Solid?' 'No', ee said, 'Shundert' ' [DH].

nippit (*ni-pee'*) *pp.* nipped, sneaked – 'hei nippit oot the back afore onybody noticed', 'Snatched frae my bosom, like some flower nippit The hope of my future, my bonnie wee bairn' [RF], pinched, squeezed – '... Wi' labour worn, wi' poortith nippit, She scarce can hobble' [JR].

nippit (*ni-pee'*) *adj., arch.* miserly, penny-pinching – 'I kennet thee that thou art ane nippet man, sheerin' whare thou hestna sawn, an' getherin' whare thou hestna strinklet' [HSR], sharp-tongued and crabbed, short in speech.

nippy (*ni-pee*) *adj.* sharp, pungent or spicy to the taste – 'is that ginger wine ower nippy for ee?', '... but they were not good, as they were very 'nippy' ' [JTu], stinging – 'they paper cuts can be awfi nippy'.

niprikin (*nip-ri-kin*) *n., arch.* a small morsel (noted by J. Jamieson).

nip-scart (*nip-skawr'*) *n., arch.* a niggardly person (noted by J. Jamieson).

nirl see **nurl**

Nisbet (*niz-bi'*) *n.* small town off the A698 about 3 miles north-east of Jedburgh, and also a former station on the Jedburgh Railway of the Kelso Branch of the North British Railway. Here the Scots beat the English in a battle of 1355. Hertford's men razed 'Neyther Nesebett' and 'Over Nesbet' in 1545. There is little sign of the former parish church. Samuel Rutherford, Professor of Divinity was born here in 1600 (also written 'Nesbit' and other variants; the origin of the name is probably from Middle English 'nesebit', meaning 'the nose bit', after the local topgraphy; it first occurs about 1150 as 'Nesbet'; 'Nether Nisbet' and 'Ovir Nisbet' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 map; note that Nisbet House is near Duns).

Nisbet (*niz-bi'*) *n.* **Henry** (b.1833) son of William and Margaret Young. He was listed as a tailor when he joined the Royal Artillery in 1852. He became a Chelsea Pensioner in 1873. **James** (1785–1854) religious publisher of London, who was father-in-law of Rev. W.A. Wallace. He was a native of Kelso, and one of the principal subscribers to the erection of Kelso North Church. His publishing company, James Nisbet & Co. published most of the books of R.M. Ballantyne, who was related to the Ballantynes of Kelso. He gave 2 flagons, 8 communion cups, 4 plates and a baptismal basin to the new Free Kirk in Hawick. The cups were in continual use until 1924 and the basin was later set in a carved font. **John** of Nisbetfield (17th/18th C.) lawyer, who was married to Agnes Riddell, and thus assumed the lands of Bewlie. He and John Riddell of Muselee were assigned a new loft in Lilliesleaf Kirk in 1707. He and his wife gave Bewlie (or perhaps half of it) to Walter Scott of Whitfield in 1713, since he had married their only daughter Agnes. Half of Bewlie was leased by him to Thomas Riddell in 1716. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cogsmill in Kirkton Parish. His children included Ann (b.1721), Robert (b.1723), Janet (b.1726) and James (b.1729). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) herd in Headshaw. He married Agnes Dalgleish and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included George (b.1715). **W.** (19th/20th C.) manufacturer of fermented ginger beer at 6 O'Connell Street. **Walter** (b.1824) son of William and Margaret, he was born in Hawick. He joined the 96th Regiment of Foot and was dismissed in 1865, thereafter being registered as a Chelsea Pensioner. **Walter** (19th C.) picture framer at Myreslawgreen. In 1854 he married Margaret (or 'Maggie'), daughter of George Dickson and Annie Affleck. Their children included: Robert, who worked at the Hawick Labour Exchange; and Margaret Young, who married Leonard Kersley, Hawick draper. **Walter** (1906/7–2010) born in Hawick, he served in the K.O.S.B. during WWII and then became a banker. He moved to Lanark in 1970, reorganising that town's banks, and becoming a councillor after retirement. He was also involved in developing New Lanark. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Berryfell in 1733 when he married Beatrix Scott. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1791 he married Elizabeth Sharp, who was also from Hawick Parish. **William** (b.c.1795) resident of Hawick Parish, orginally from Crailing. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was a woollen frame-work knitter living at 4 Teviot Crescent. He married Margaret Young and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1817); Helen (b.1819); Christian (or Catherine,

b.1821); William (b.1823); Robert (b.1824); Walter (b.1827); Beatrix (b.1829); Richard (b.1831); Henry (b.1833); James (b.1835); and Margaret (b.1837). He is probably the William who was one of the 6 elders of Hawick Parish who left in 1843 to form Hawick Free Kirk. He could be the same William who was one of the men in the vanguard of the Hawick band at the Carthaugh Baa in 1815, and whose recollections formed part of Robert Murray's 1863 article on James Hogg. **William** (1819–75) farmer from Sprouston, who moved to Hawick to become a butcher. He was one of the first Trustees of the Congregational (then Evangelical Union) Kirk, from 1848. In Slater's 1852 directory he was a flesher on Teviot Square. In 1851 he was already at 1 Buccleuch Street, listed as a master butcher, employing 2 men. 1 Buccleuch Street was at that time was 2 separate shops. He moved to 2 Howegate in 1864. He married Agnes Story (whose sister was mother of Walter Easton of the 'Jedburgh Gazette'), who died in 1883, aged 57. They had 3 sons, including William (b.1850, who succeeded to the butcher's business) and Robert. They also had 4 daughters, including Isabella Douglas (b.1848, who was the first wife of J.J. Vernon) and Margaret T. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. His wife died in Edinburgh in 1883. **William** (1850–1916) son of William, he followed his father into the butcher's business at 2 Howegate. He married Elizabeth, eldest child of farmer Walter Henderson. Their children were: Margaret Henderson, a teacher at St. Mary's Infant School; and William, a hosiery traveller in London (formerly written 'Nizbet').

nit (*ni', nit*) *n., arch.* a nut – 'The nit maun be withert ere sickerly sweet . . . ' [JoHa], 'I gaed doun intil the gairden o' nits til sie the frutes o' the vallie . . . ' [HSR], 'Where oft in boyhood's happy days I gathered nits and slaes' [GD], ' 'Mang saugh and willow, slae and nit, By tui Hawick' [TK], 'As happy as a squirrel wi' nits, He slings alang at easy gait . . . ' [WP], 'A licorice stick, a neivefu' monkey nits, A bag o' locust – tidbits rare' [WL], 'Yin o the ploys was teh pit a couple o nits thegither inteh the feire . . . ' [BW1961].

nit (*ni', nit*) *n., arch.* a small spindle with teeth, part of the mechanism of a clock – 'Spent in Bilife Scott's when last nit was made to the clok' [BR1734].

nite (*nīt, nī'*) *n., arch.* a sharp blow, especially on the knuckles, *v., arch.* to strike smartly – 'A'll nite yer knuckles for ee' [GW].

nither (*ni-thur*) *adv., arch.* neither (cf. **naither**).

nither (*ni-thur*) *v., arch.* to stunt with cold or hunger, shrivel, wither – 'The toun is smoored in the clingin' hap O' the reek and the haar thegither: And it's dreich, gey dreich on this rouch hill heid Whaur the cauld air gars ane nither' [WL], to shrink or be pinched with cold – 'He's nitherin' wi' cauld' [GW], '. . . Had nae ither thocht but tae nither us a' ' [DJ], *n., arch.* oppression, withering influence – '. . . Till, peeled o' flesh by vile ambition's nither, 'Tis kettit sae its ribs scarce hing thegither' [JoHa] (also sometimes 'nidder'; from Old English).

nithered (*ni-th-urd*) *adj.* extremely cold, chilled – 'up the Mair some years oo've sweltered, bit this year oo were nithered', 'In the Back End oo get nithered When the cauld wunds stert ti blaw . . . ' [IWL] (cf. **nithert**).

nitherin (*ni-thur-in*) *adj., arch.* shrivelling, blasting – 'A nitherin' wund' [GW], shivering with cold – '. . . whan aathing's dinnellin an cruppenthegither wui the nurlin hackin clap o Jock Nipneb's nitherin neeve' [ECS], 'A nitherin' auld wumman' [GW].

nithert (*ni-th-ur'*) *adj.* frozen, extremely cold and shivering – '. . . A've nithert yokatolad Doon the Vertish Hill' [IWL], shrunk, stunted (cf. **nithered**).

nithin (*ni-thin, nā-thin*) *pron., adv.* nothing – 'there's nithin left o the Station viaduct' – 'she's nithin like her sister', 'if ee ca' say owt nice, then say nithin', 'The wild lilt o' yon air Can wi' naething else compare' [T], '. . . Although the sight be naething rare' [JoHa], 'I ask naething mair this my lifetime to gladden . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . 'what are you doing up there, John?', 'Naething, Sir', 'Strange man, John, all that trouble for nothing' ' [HAST1864], '. . . thou hest tryet me, an' sall fin' naething' [HSR], 'For whan he dees, he sall carrie naethin' awa . . . ' [HSR], '. . . Lots of ridicule it got, It will never come to ought, For it's naething but a dream by John George Luff' [JCG], '. . . Sic a far better view o' the men an' the tents. He said he kent naithing ava tae prevent's' [BM1900], 'Naething in this earth will sever This auld too o' Hawick and me' [DJ], 'But there's naethin' can light up an auld mither's hert . . . ' [WAP], '. . . There was naething mair excitin' And naething else wad maitter' [AY], 'By thae fause notions the lass had naething To caa her bonny, – but she had ae thing' [WL], 'The river dimpled ower its stanes, But we got naething for oor pains' [DH], 'Weel, there was naething strange aboot his movements' [DH], *arch.* not at all – '. . . to give over his office of baillzarie, and to act

nothing as ane bailie within the brughe until he be reinstalled againe be the said council' [BR1660] (also spelled 'naethin', 'naithin' and other variants; cf. **nihin**, **nowt**, **nowts** and **nocht**).

Nitshiel Sike (*ni'-shel-sīk*) *n.* stream on the north side of the Borthwick valley, running past the cottage at Outerside in a roughly eastern direction. Outerside Rig is the hill between this stream and the Hoscote Burn. About half-way between Outerside and the Borthwick it has been suggested that a possible bridge mound could be related to the Roman road suggested to pass up the Borthwick valley.

the Nitton (*thu-ni'-in*) *n.* Newton, a farm at the Heights, just north of Hawick. It may have belonged to 'Robert Grundi de Neuton' in the late 13th century and was later referred to as 'Chamberlain Newton'. The original name came from it being granted to Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain to William the Lion in the late 12th century. The lands were part of Hassendean Parish until that was suppressed in 1690. It was still listed as 'Newton, or Chamberlain Newton' in 1788 and 1811. There have been Scotts at the farm for many generations. William Graham was living there in 1799 and James Anderson in 1801 (sometimes spelled 'Ni'ton' and other variants; the name first occurs as 'Chambirlayne neutone' in 1259, as 'Neuton' in the late 13th century, and commonly as 'Chamberlain Newton' until the 17th century).

Nitton Muir (*ni'-in-mewr*) *n.* former farmstead near Newton, precise location uncertain, but presumably near the main road by the summit. The Hume family were living there in 1841. It was abandoned around the 1850s – 'She, wearied, wan the Nutton Muir, When, lo! she spied afore her, A great white ghaist was stan'in' there, Joost ready to devour her' [JoHa].

Niven (*ni-vin*) *n.* **George** (b.1792/3) from Liberton, he was a tanner in Hawick. He was living at about 2 Backdamgate in 1841, but in 1851 was with his nephew Walter Scott in Langholm. He was probably the first person in Hawick to receive a full baptism according to the new evangelical principles of what would become the Baptist Kirk. The baptism was performed by Rev. James Blair in the mill lade off Slitrig Crescent in 1844. His wife was Margaret and their children included Robert and William. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded as tenant in Lilliesleaf in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Sally** Cornet's Groom since 1983 (with a gap), performing these important duties for 35 Cornets. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) carter in Byreholm in Castleton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in 1835 (also formerly 'Nevin').

niver see **nivver**

Nivet (*ni-vi'*) *n.* **Henry** (19th C.) married Helen Dryden in 1852. Their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: Helen (b.1855); Elizabeth (b.1869); and George (b.1871). He could be the ostler from Hawick who was living in Selkirk in 1851. **Henry** 'Harry', M.B.E. (??–) born in Hawick, he worked in the knitwear industry, then at the Henderson Tech., becoming Principal in 1975 and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1979. He was also involved with the Archæological Society, Harriers, Camera Club and other local societies. **Samuel** (b.1828/9) tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 30 High Street with his wife Janet and children Samuel and George. Also in 1861 he donated to the Museum and old coin found in a garden on the Cross Wynd (also sometimes written 'Evitt').

Nivison (*ni-vee-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) recorded in 1765 when he witnessed a baptism for Adam Leyden in Hawick. **Rev. Alexander** (1786–1861) 3rd son of Abraham, minister of Middlebie, he was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed by the Presbytery of Dalkeith in 1811. He became for a time a teacher of oriental languages, and had the opportunity to become a Chaplain in Calcutta, but preferred to stay at home, and so switched positions with James Brown. Thus he was presented to Roberton Parish in mid-1825 and ordained there in 1826. He was recorded at the Manse on the 1841 census, when his brothers Richard and William (both also ministers) were staying with him. He demitted in 1844, when he decided to give up being a minister, and he died in Edinburgh. He married Christina Thomson (d.1849) of Montrose and their children were: Elizabeth Broun (1826–1911), who married Dr. James Ogilvie, missionary in Calcutta, although another account suggests she married the same Rev. James Brown; Alexander (1828–61), who died in Melbourne; Abraham (1830–97) of Edinburgh; David Thomson (1834–67), who died in Calcutta; Christina (1835–51); and Euphemia Duncan (1838–1925), married William Stuart Sutherland of Edinburgh. He wrote a description of the Parish for the 'New Statistical Account' in 1834. **John** (18th C.) resident at Chapelhill in 1743 and 1752 when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. His name appears to be written 'Nievieson' in 1743. His children included: Thomas (b.1743); Bessie (b.1746); and John (b.1752). He may be the

John who was at Shielswood in 1765 when he was among the men selected to perambulate Wilton Common. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1690 he witnessed a baptism for Helen (who was surely related to him) and James Murray. Probably the same Thomas was herd in Langhope in 1697 when he married Bessie Murray, who was also from Ashkirk Parish. Their children included Janet (b.1702), John (b.1709) and William (b.1715). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Earlside in 1727. His children included Agnes (b.1719) and John (b.1727) (also written 'Neavison', 'Nevison' and 'Nievison').

nivver (*ni-vur*) *adv.* never – 'hei'll nivver change', 'it's nivver ower late', '...made report this day that they nivir trysted with the like emergence before them tabled ...' [PR1714], 'If ye tak it tae hert then ye'll nivver gang wrang' [WAP], 'This is nae place for a Border man to gaun aboot. Niver a brae to pech up ower Niver a view' [DH], 'It niver happened dinnae fear ye, Petition signed by ilka Teri' [MB], also used ironically – 'ee're never ready at last, ir ee?', 'never! A deh believe eet', used emphatically, not at all – ''Never sic a thing in oor heeds', he replied' [BCM1880] (note pronunciation; also spelled 'niver' and 'never' as in English).

nix (*niks*) *v., arch.* to take aim at something near – 'to nix at a bottle' [JoJ] (also 'nicks').

nixin (*niks-in*) *n., arch.* a game in which gingerbread cakes are arranged on pieces of wood and the player pays to throw a stick, keeping any cakes that he knocks down (noted by J. Jamieson).

Nixon (*nik-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) probably name of 'Eddy of Larestonburne', who is listed along with John in 1590. The and other Nixons were named in a complaint them by the tenant of Birdoswald about a raid made on his livestock in 1588. **Agnes** (18th C.) recorded in a disposition given in 1767 as being one of the cottars of Hawick Shiel who were responsible for making 'bakes' on the Common, in violation of the orders of the Hawick Town Council. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) listed as being 'in the Brighous' in 1516 when a number of Nixons and other men of Liddesdale received remisison for their crimes. He may have been related to Henry in Larriston, William in Flicht and William in Steel. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded as one of the tenants of Brighouse, along with 2 Williams, on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He could be the same man as Alexander 'of Stelle' who is recorded (right after William, younger of Brighouse) on a 1544 list of Scotsmen who gave their support to the English King. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded at Larriston in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed right after Quentin 'of Lawrellstane', and was probably also related to George, Jeffrey, John and Hector, who were also listed in the same place. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Ekkie Nixsoun in Dyk' in 1611, among Liddesdale men who failed to appear at court in Jedburgh. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) mentioned in an English letter of 1542 as 'Dond Nyxson, Scottes man afore sent to Edynbourgh' from whom news came of events in Scotland. It is unclear how he was related to other Nixons. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as 'Dand Niksoun of Kewly'. He is listed along with many Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale who complained to the Privy Council about crimes committed by the Scotts and their allies. His lands were probably those of Killoley, near Dinlabyre, and he was likely related to Hob, who was recorded being from there in 1590. **Andrew** 'Dandy' (16th C.) recorded as 'Dande Nixson' at Brighouse, right after Ringan in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was probably related to William, William, younger and George, who were also listed at Brighouse in 1544. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Potts and their daughter Betty was baptised in 1753. **Archibald** (15th C.) recorded in the proceedings for the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Hector Lauder, brother of the Laird of Todrig, has remission for several crimes, including bringing in him and Robert (suggesting they were closely related) to take part in raids, perhaps on Whitlawhouse. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) recorded at the Steele in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He may be related to other Nixons at the Steele in 1544, Barth, Archie, Thomas and Alexander. He may be the 'Arschie Nixson' who, along with Ninian Armstrong, had a bond in 1548 to enter 2 Fosters as prisoners at Ferniehirst. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of the Steele (16th C.) signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens in 1584, his name appearing along with Harry of the Steele and Edward of Dinlabyre. His name is recorded as 'Arche Nixson of the Steill'. **Archibald** 'Cowfowl' (16th C.) recorded as 'Arche Nixon Cowfowle' in 1590 when, along with Elliots of the Steele and others, he was accused of stealing cattle and horses from

England. He was also named in a second accusation of 1590 along with Will Elliot of Heuchhouse, Clement Nixon 'Clash' and others. Also in 1590 he was listed along with several Elliots and Shiels, who in 1590 were accused of attacking the farm of Dotland a couple of years earlier. Additionally he was named in 1590 along with Clement 'the Clash', as well as Elliots, Shiels and others who were accused by the tenants of Woodhall of stealing from them. He could be the 'Arche Nickson' recorded in 1590, accused of being on a raid of Elliots, Nixons and others who raided into England in 1588. He was recorded in 1595 when the Lord of Gilsland complained about raids into England; he is listed there as 'Arch Nyckson alias Cowfowle', but it is unclear what his nickname might have meant. John of Larristonburn and Clement 'the Clash' are also listed and hence perhaps related. It is possible that he is the same man as Airchie of the Steele. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident at Little Park in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Bartholomew** (16th C.) listed as one of the tenants of the lands of 'Cleirlandis, Robsteid, Thomscotsteid, Cranswat, Gusbank, Hurklebuss' in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He may be the same Bartholomew who was tenant of 'Stellis within the Dyk', listed first, along with Thomas and Jeffrey. He may also be the same Bartholomew who was tenant of 'Litlesteill' in the 1541 rental roll. He was 'Barte Nixson of Stelle' in 1544 when listed among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII, and was probably related to the other Nixons listed there, namely Archie, Thomas and Alexander. 'Wille Nixon Barte son', also listed in 1544 may have been his son. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) son of Hawick manufacturer John. He was a solicitor in Nottingham and then Leeds. In 1849 he served as one of the executors for the estate of his brother John. **Clement** 'Clem' (16th C.) recorded as 'Clemme Niksoun in the Esscheis' in the register of the Privy Council in 1581. He was a servant and dependant of Robert Elliot of Redheugh, and had been taken prisoner by Lance Armstrong of Whithaugh, because Elliot had refused to make him answerable to the Warden for various crimes. In 1581/2 he was 'Clemme Niksoun, callit of the Hye Asches' when accused of leading a band who stole 6 cows from a farm at Huntly; his son John was also listed, and he is said to have sold one cow to a merchant from Jedburgh called Milligan, who confessed, and they were declared rebels. In 1587/8 he is 'Clemme of Hie Asshis' when his son John is recorded being held in ward (by the Laird of Anstruther) as part of an attempt to quell unrest on the Border; however, he 'eshaipit and eschewit' and his pledge was charged to appear before the Privy Council. It is unclear where 'the Ashes' was. Perhaps the same 'Clemy' was recorded among Nixons and Elliots complained about by the English Warden regarding a raid in 1588. **Clement** 'the Clash' (16th/17th C.) servant of William Elliot of Larriston. In 1590 he was named along with Archibald 'Cowfowle', as well as Elliots, Shiels and others, of stealing from the tenants of Woodhall; his nickname is recorded there as 'Cleshe'. He was further accused in 1590 among Elliots and others said to have stolen from the 'Hewrde' family, maiming and taking prisoner Christopher 'of the Whithall'; he is there 'Clemye Nixon the Clashe'. Also in 1590 he was 'Clemy Nixon 'the Clashe' ' on a list of Elliots, Croziers, Nixons and others accused of rieving from William Robson of 'Allerweshe'. In 1595 he was among Nixons and Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for a raid on 'Haslegyll'; he is there recorded as 'Clemett Nyxson alias the Clashe'. John, 'Gleed Larriston' was also listed as a servant of the Laird of Larriston, and so they may have been related. In 1595 he was also complained about for two other raids, along with Archie 'alias Cowfowle', John of Larristonburn, Jenkin and others. There is a further record of a complaint by the English against 'Clemmy the clashe' in 1597. His nickname may have referred to being a gossip. **Clement** 'Clem the Croon' (16th C.) listed among Border chiefs by Monipennie in his compilation published about 1594 (but compiled earlier). His name is given as 'Cleme Nikson, called the Crune' and in 1578 and 1580 as 'Clemme of the Crune'. His son Quentin is recorded in the 1570s and 1580s being a pledge held in ward to suppress lawnessness on the Border. **Edward** (16th C.) listed along with George as tenant of 'the Dyke' in Liddesdale in 1541. Both he and George are also recorded on a list of Nixons, Olivers, Croziers and others, who gave their support to the English Crown in 1544. **Edward** of Dinlabyre (17th C.) listed in 1579/80 among men accused of raiding into England. He is recorded as 'Eduarde Niksoun, Laird of Dunlybyir', with his caution being John Carmichael, younger of that Ilk. In 1584 he signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens, his name appearing along with Harry and Airchie of the Steele. **Fergus** (16th C.) recorded at the Dykes in 1544 on a list of

Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. His name is given as 'Fargathe Nixson' (and 'Fergus' seems the most likely forename). 'Fargaises Willie of Kirkleheade' is named among men accused of rieving in 1592 (with no surname listed); given the rareness of the name, this could be his son. Probably the same 'Fergus Nykson' was listed along with 'Hob' and others in 1541, when accused of raiding Gilsland and killing Englishman Dandy Wigholm. **Gavin** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was also cited for not appearing at another court in Peebles later in 1605. He was 'in Burnefute', which was probably the place in Eskdale. **Gavin** (17th C.) tenant in Graystanehaugh in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Geoffrey** (16th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name was listed as 'gofredi nykson', and John was right before him. **George** (16th C.) recorded first on a list of Nixon tenants of Killoley on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. The others were John, Clement and Andrew, who may have been related. He could be the same man as 'Georg Nixson of Larlestane' listed first among Nixson in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **George** (16th C.) listed along with Edward as tenant of 'the Dyke' in Liddesdale in 1541. He may be the same as the tenant of the lands of Killoley. Both he and Edward are also recorded in 1544, swearing allegiance to Henry VIII. **George** (16th C.) recorded at Brighouse in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was probably related to William, William, younger and Ringan and Dandy, who were also listed at Brighouse in 1544. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) recorded among Nixons and Elliots who were complained about by the English Warden in 1590 regarding a raid in 1588. His son Henry was also listed. He could be the 'Geordie Nixon of the Larestoune burne' listed along with 'Hob' of Killoley, Hob's brother Jenkin, John (servant to Martin Elliot), as well as Croziers and Shiels accused in 1590 of stealing from the tenants of 'Lynbrigges'. Given this list, it seems unlikely he is the same man as 'Ill-drooned Geordie', father of Hob and Jenkin. **George** 'Ill-drooned Geordie' (16th C.) recorded at Killoley in 1588 when there was a complaint by Englishmen about a raid made on his livestock. His son 'Jenkin' is also listed; and since Jenkin was brother of 'Hob', then he was also father of Robert of Killoley. He is probably descended from the George associated with Killoley in the 1540s. He is recorded in 1590 among a group of Elliots and others accused of taking livestock and goods from Over Warden in England. Probably the same man was in 1590/1 'George Nikson, son of Will of Calleley' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council; this means that his father was Will. He is the 'yll drowned Georde' and 'halfe drowned Geord' recorded in 1595 along with Jenkin and other Nixons, Elliots and others when there were complaints made about raids into England. He may be the George who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **Hector** (16th C.) listed as 'Ector' of 'Lawrellstane' (probably Larriston) in 1544 when his son John swore allegiance to the English King. Several other men were also listed at Larriston, and so probably related, including George, Quentin and Jeffrey. **Henry** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Henry Nicsoun in Larishop' in a document of 1500 listing men who gave pledges to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. This may have been Lairhope near Teviothead. Golfrid and Edward are also listed there, so they may be his brothers or sons. Perhaps the same Henry, son of John, is also recorded among a large list of men of Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Henry** 'Crackspear' (15th/16th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. There he is listed as 'henrici nykson craksper'. He is also listed among a large number of men from Liddesdale and elsewhere who pledged good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1500; he is recorded as 'Henry Nicsoun, Crakspere', separate from Henry 'in Larishop'. He may be the same 'Henry Niksone' and 'Nixsone' listed in 1510 in the Register of the Privy Seal among men associated with Robert Elliot of Redheugh, required to come before the King to promise to keep order, and then obtaining a respite for their crimes. William 'Nixson' is also listed there. **Henry** (15th/16th C.) named in a respite of 1515/6 along with Robert Elliot of Redheugh, William Elliot of Larriston, James Forester in Greenhaugh, Adam Crozier and others. He is also recorded as 'in Larestanys' in 1516 when he had a respite from the Privy Council for all of his crimes; also listed were several other men, including William 'in Flycht' and William 'in Stele', another Henry and Alexander 'in the Brighous'. The respite applied to all other Nixons, except Robert and William,

'brether sister sound to Johne Elwald'. It is likely that most of these men were closely related. He could be the same as one of the othe contemporary Henrys. **Henry** (16th C.) listed in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, along with William, as tenant of 'Kylsfurd' (i.e. Kilford). This William could be 'Grey Will of the Kyll Fuird' who is recorded in 1563, suggesting that he might be William's father. Another Henry (or the same one) is listed as tenant of Stripshielden, along with David. **Henry** 'Harry' of Howden (16th C.) recorded in the 1581 Register of the Privy Seal. His name appears with several Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale who were accusing the Scotts of various crimes. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Henrys. He is probably related to the earlier William of Howden. **Henry** (16th C.) recorded in 1584 as 'Herrie Nixson' who was 'of the Steill', along with Airchie. The pair signed an assurance with the English Wardens, along with Edward of Dinlabyre, to whom they were presumably related. **Henry** 'George's Harry' (16th C.) listed as one of 3 Nixons among the Border chiefs compiled by Monipennie sometime before 1594. He is recorded as 'Georgis Harie Nikson'. Probably the same 'Henrie Nickson sonne to Geordy' was recorded among Nixons and Elliots complained about by the English Warden in 1590 regarding a raid in 1588; he is there 'Henrie Nickson sonne to Geordy'. He may be the Henry who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. **Henry** (16th C.) recorded in 1597 when there was a complaint against him, along with Robert Elliot of Thorlieshope, Hob Armstrong and Alexander Armstrong, for a raid on 'Ellinghamerigge' in England. He was referred to as being 'of Killforde', but Scott of Buccleuch argued 'that there is not such a persoune' (although there was a man of that name at Kilford 5 decades earlier). He may have got off for giving the wrong name or address! **Jeffrey** (16th C.) tenant of 'Stellis', along with Bartholomew and Thomas, on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He is listed in 1544 as 'Jeffaray', brother of Thomas 'of Stell', on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **Jeffrey** (16th C.) recorded at 'Lawrellstedde' (probably Larriston) in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was probably related to George, Alexander, Quentin, John and Hector, who were also listed at Larriston. **Jenkin** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 on a list of Nixons, Olivers, Croziers and others, who gave assurances to the English King. He was recorded as 'Jenkyne Nixson of Stanesheld' (i.e. Staneshiel) and was probably related to John, who was also listed in the same place. He may be the English fugitive Jenkin recorded being reset by 'Reid' Simon Armstrong. **Jenkin** (16th C.) son of George of Killoley and brother of Robert. He is mentioned in a complaint in 1590 about a raid into England made by Nixons and Elliots in 1588. Probably the same 'Ginkyne' was accused in 1590 (along with Elliots and Shiels) of stealing from Roland Walker. In 1590 he was listed along with his brother 'Hob' of Killoley along with other Nixons, Croziers and Shiels, accused of stealing from the Wilkinsons of 'Lynbrigges'. He is recorded being 'of Kelleley' and was presumably related to the earlier Nixons from there. The other Nixons named in 1590 were his brother Hob and Geordie of Larriston Burn. He is probably the Jenkin recorded in 1590 on a list of Elliots, Croziers, Nixons and others accused of rieving from William Robson of 'Allerweshe'. Probably the same 'Jenken Nyckson son to George' was listed in 1595 among Nixsons, Elliots and others complained about for raids into England. In one raid he is listed along with George 'yll drowned Georde', who may have been related and in another he and John are both 'of Lareston'. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 among Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. Perhaps the same John's son Henry was also listed. **John** (16th C.) son of Matthew, 'callid 'no good clarke' '. He was listed in 1541 among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (16th C.) tenant of 'Hesseldale' according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddedale. Perhaps the same John was joint tenant of Heuchhousehill in 1541. **John** (16th C.) recorded at Killoley in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He is listed as 'John Nyxson of Kellel', and was probably related to William, who is also recorded at the same place. He is probably the John recorded at Killoley in a rental roll of 1541. **John** (16th C.) recorded at Flicht in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was probably related to Matthew and 'Perswill', who were also there in 1544. **John** (16th C.) resident at 'Stanesheldes' (i.e. Staneshiel) recorded in 1544 on a list of Nixons, Olivers, Croziers and others, who gave assurances to the English King. He was probably related to Jenkin, who was also listed in the same place. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance

to Henry VIII. He was listed as being 'of Coulegayte', which could have been Claygate. **John** (16th C.) listed in a 1544 bond of support for the English King, signed by Nixons, Olivers, Croziers and others. His name is given as 'John Nixson of Lawrellstanes, Ector sone', and hence presumably Hector was his father. **John** (16th C.) listed among those implicated in the ambush of Scotts and Gledstains at Whithaugh in 1580. His name is given as 'Johnne Niksoun, callit Halyden', although the meaning of the nickname is unclear. He must have been a supporter of Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh **John** (16th C.) son of Clem 'callit of the Hye Asches'. In 1581/2 the pair were among men accused of stealing cattle from a farm at Huntly; he was declared a rebel after not appearing to answer the charge. In 1587/8 he was recorded being warded with the Laird of Anstruther; however, he escaped and his pledge was ordered to appear before the Privy Council. He is recorded as 'laird of the Highe eshes' and also 'of the Higheshies' in 1595, listed along with his brother (who is unnamed) among men of Liddesdale and upper Teviotdale accused of raids into England. He is probably the John 'of Eshes' who was demanded by the English Commissioners as one of the hostages to be taken as a pledge for other Liddesdale men in 1597. He was further 'of the Eshes' in 1597 among men for whom the English Warden demanded pledges. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in Dodburne' among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **John** (16th C.) recorded being of Kilford in 1590 when there was a complaint that he and some Elliots had stolen in 'playne dayelight, thir hirdes' and 24 head of cattle from people on the English side in 1588. He may be the John recorded in 1590 among Elliots of the Steele, the Park, Binks, and others, accused of a raid into England. **John** of Larriston Burn (16th C.) recorded as 'John Nyckson of Lareston burne' as a raider into England in 1589/90. He is listed in 1590/1 being 'of Layrestenburne' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. He is recorded being 'of Laiest burne' in Monipennie's list of Border chiefs published around 1594 (but probably compiled several years earlier). He and 'Eddy of Larestonburne' are also recorded in 1590 when there was a complaint against them by the tenant of Birdoswald about a raid made on his livestock in 1588. He was 'of Lareston' in 1590 among a group of Elliots and others accused of taking livestock and goods from Over Warden in England. In 1595 he was 'alias Larestoneburn, guyde and purpose maker' and 'of Lareston bre' when complained about by the Lord of Gilsland regarding 2 raids into England. He could be the John 'in Larestoun' who was convicted and executed in Jedburgh in 1611. **John** 'Gleed Larriston' (16th/17th C.) servant of William Elliot of Larriston. His nickname is recorded as 'gleed Lareston'. In 1595 he was among Nixons and Elliots complained about by the Lord of Gilsland for a raid on 'Haslegyll'. Clement 'the Clash' was also a servant of the Laird of Larriston, and so they may have been related; the pair were each accused of raids on England in 1597. He may also be the John accused of 2 further raids in 1595, one with 'yll drowned Georde' and another with Jenkin of Larriston. He may have been the same as one of the nearly contemporary Johns associated with Larriston. His nickname presumably referred to a squint. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Riccarton. In 1611 John Moscrop, Burgess of Jedburgh, acted as cautioner for him in Jedburgh Court. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant at Burnmouth. In 1624 Adie and Will Usher were convicted of stealing his sheep. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as tenant in Lawshill in 1623. Rowie Foster stole sheep from 'Callshiels' owned by him and Gavin Elliot 'callit of ye Schawis'. **John** (17th C.) tenant at Larriston Rig in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Bailie John** (c.1757–1812) Bailie and manufacturer. He came to Hawick in 1774, being an apprentice with William Irvine, linen draper. In 1779 he was recorded as Irvine's apprentice when the pair witnessed a baptism in Cavers Parish. He was one of the first large-scale hosiery employers, taking over from John Hardie around 1780 and being the first manufacturer to make hosiery on his own account (rather than for customers). The original partnership was with William Irvine, George Noble and Thomas Sanson, but Sanson left the same year, and a few years later he was the sole partner. He paid the Shop Tax in Hawick in 1785. In 1786 it is recorded that he was running 8 frames, and started manufacturing ribbed stockings, and in 1795 he already had 12 frames. The firm spun the yarn as well as knitting the hosiery. His premises were on the High Street, where the Victoria Hotel was later built (No. 52); he lived on the top flat, with the spinning jennies and warehouse below. Around 1793, along with Bailie Simpson, he presented the bible that used to sit at the end of the Magistrates' row in St. Mary's Kirk (and moved

to the Old Parish). He is probably the merchant of that name who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He was recorded as a manufacturer in Hawick on the 1790–91 and 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. He paid the dog tax in 1797. In 1799 his apprentice Francis Elliot is listed on the ballot for the Militia. Around 1800 he was one of the locals contributing (£1 1s) for the war against France. He was involved in the years 1799–1803 with a court case against merchant Walter Lunn, who was declared bankrupt. He started the early construction phase of what became Lynnwood Mills around 1803 or 1804, and there carding and spinning were carried out. In 1811 he was an Ensign in the 1st Regiment Roxburghshire Militia. In Hawick in 1782 he married Mary, daughter of William Grieve, tenant of Southfield. Their children included: John (b.1783); Mary (1784–88); William (1785–1871), who succeeded to the hosiery firm; Joseph (1790–1842); Charles, solicitor in Nottingham and Leeds; and an unnamed daughter. The witnesses in 1783 and 1784 were Bailie John Elliot and Robert Grieve (perhaps his wife's brother). He is probably the John whose eldest daughter Agnes married Robert Jardine in Hawick in 1811. **John** (1783–1848) eldest son of manufacturer John. He also became a manufacturer in Hawick, being a partner in the firm of Nixon & McKie. He was 'Junr. Merchant' in 1801 when listed on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick; this suggests he could not have been born after 1782. He was listed in London when he subscribed for 2 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He died in Nottingham and his inventory from 1849 is preserved, with his estate valued at £2300, his brother Charles and William Elliot acting as executors. **Joseph** (1790–1842) younger son of manufacturer John. He was a partner with his brother William. In 1822 he got together with his brother William, along with manufacturers William and Walter Wilson, Town Clerk John Oliver and John Elliot, to share a 'gig', before any long-distance transportation was available other than the mail coach. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1841 he was living on Walter's Wynd with John (probably his son) and a female servant. When he died his brother was left as sole partner in the family firm. **Rev. J.W.** (19th/20th C.) Rector of Wetheral, Carlisle, who was appointed to help out with St. Cuthbert's in Hawick during the vacancy in 1910–11. **Martin** (16th C.) possessor of 'Hieflycht' (i.e. High Flicht) in 1541. He was probably related to other local Nixons. **Matthew** 'Nae Guid Clerk' (16th C.) mentioned in 1541 when his son John was listed among Scotsmen accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. His name is given as 'Matho, callid 'no good clarke' ', but it is unclear exactly what this meant (however, compare 'Nae Guid Priest', which was a nickname for an earlier Oliver). He may be the same as one of the other Matthews. **Matthew** (16th C.) tenant of Hightrees Cleuch according to the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He may have been related to John, who leased the neighbouring lands of 'Hesseldale'. He is probably the 'Mathewe Nixson of Hetherclewes' listed in 1544, among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **Matthew** (16th C.) recorded at Flicht in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was probably related to John and 'Perswill' who were was also there in 1544. 'Pate Nixson Mathewe son', also listed in 1544 may have been his son, as well as William, Pate's brother. **Mrs. ??** (19th C.) local lady who left a bequest called 'Mrs. Nixon's Bounty Fund', to be distributed to poor women in Hawick and Wilton. It was administered by the ministers of Hawick and St. George's and the Provost of Hawick, and still had a value of £2300 in 1939. She was presumably wife of one of the local manufacturers. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) recorded as 'Renyon Nyxson of Brigehows' in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was probably related to William, William, younger, George and Dandy, who were also listed at Brighouse in 1544. Probably the same Ninian witnessed a bond in 1548 when some Elliots had a bond to enter Robert Crozier as a prisoner. **Patrick** 'Pate' (16th C.) recorded in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Pate Nixson Mathewe son' and could have been son of Matthew of Hightreescleuch. His brother William is also listed in 1544. **Patrick** 'Pate' (16th C.) son of Quentin, he is recorded at Larriston in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. His name was given as 'Patte Nixson of the same, Qwinten sone'. He was probably related to George, Alexander, Jeffrey, John and Hector, who were also listed in the same place. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick who witnessed a baptism in 1702. **Percival** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 as 'Perswill Nixson, Fleght' on a list of Nixons, Olivers, Croziers and others who gave their support to the English Crown. He was probably related to John and Matthew, who were also listed at Flight in 1544. **Quentin** (16th C.)

recorded at Larriston in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. His name was given as 'Qwinten Nixson of Lawrellstane'. He was probably related to George, Alexander, Jeffrey, John and Hector, who were also listed in the same place. His son Pate is also listed. **Quentin** (16th C.) son of 'Clemmie the Crwne' or 'Clemme the Crune'. He was held by George Buchanan of the Ilk, on a pledge of good behaviour to the King and released by 1578, but promised to meet again with other pledges in order to suppress lawlessness on the Border. In 1580 he was held in ward by the Earl of Lennox in Dumbarton Castle and later that year stated to be warded in Edinburgh Castle. In 1580/1 he was sentenced to imprisonment for theft, along with several Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. Christie son of Quentin was recorded in 1585 in a long list of men of Dumfriesshire receiving remission for past crimes. **Quentin** 'the Doo' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 as servant to William Elliot of Hartsgarth. He was listed among a group of Elliots and others who John Scott in Newark complained attacked his farm at Foulshiels in Liddesdale, beating up one of his workers there. Not appearing, the accused were denounced as rebels. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in the proceedings for the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Hector Lauder, brother of the Laird of Todrig, has remission for several crimes, including bringing in him and Archibald (suggesting they were closely related) to take part in raids. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) listed along with William as 'brother, sister souns to Johne Elwald' in 1516. They are given as exceptions to the Nixons who had remission for their crimes, suggesting that what ever they were accused of was more serious. It is unclear which John Elliot was their uncle. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 along with Fergus and others accused of raiding Gilsland and killing Englishman Dandy Wigholm. It is unclear where he came from. **Robert** 'Hob' of Killoley (16th C.) brother of Jenkin and probably son of George, 'Ill-drooned Geordie'. He was named in 1590 among several Nixons, Croziers, Shiels and others, accused of stealing from the Wilkinsons of 'Lynbrigges'. He is recorded being 'of Kelleley' and was presumably related to the earlier Nixons from there. The other Nixons named in 1590 were his brother Jenkin and Geordie of Larriston Burn (who was therefore presumably distinct from his father). **Robert** 'Scabbit Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1623 when he was accused of stealing sheep from 'Rosie' and her tenants of Mangerton. He was acquitted of the first cited theft, but found guilty of the second and ordered to be hanged. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Dodburn. He married Janet Riddell and their children included Janet (b.1705) and Gideon (b.1723). The witnesses in 1705 were William Henderson in the Flex and Walter Grieve in Branxholme Park. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Stobicote in 1720. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Brighousecleuchhead in 1622 when he promised to appear before the Justice Court to answer charges against him. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant of 'Stellis' in Liddesdale in 1541, along with Bartholomew and Jeffrey, who were presumably related. He is also listed in 1544, along with his brother Jeffrey, plus 'Barte' and 'Arche', among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded at the Dyke in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. 'Fargathe Nixson' was also listed there, and so presumably a close relative. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) Elder of Hawick Kirk who lived at Hawick Shiel. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for John Irvine in Hawick Shiel in 1706. He was listed as tenant in Hawick Shiel when he witnessed baptisms for William Gledstains, for James Borthwick and for Robert Tudhope (servant to Falnash) in 1708 and for Walter Scott in Hawick Shiel, for John Nichol in Newmill in 1709, for John Turnbull (herd in Whitchesters) in 1710 and for William Hislop, his servant in Hawick Shiel. In 1716 he (and Simon Miller, also at Hawick Shiel) witnessed a baptism for James Borthwick, shepherd at Hawick Shiel, and in the same year he witnessed a baptism for William Hislop at Hawick Shiel. In 1717 he was appointed to collect monies from 'Hawickshiels, the two Southfields, Allan Haugh milne, Newbigging, and Raes-knowes', suggesting he may have lived in this area. He was still an elder the following year. He witnessed baptisms in 1718 (along with Walter Scott, both recorded as tenants in Hawick Shiel) for Matthew Charlton, in 1720 for William Hill (weaver at the Flex), in 1721 for 2 men called John Scott in Hawickshiel, as well as William Hislop, in 1723 and 1725 for Robert Scott in Hawick Shiel and also in 1725 for John Scott in Allanhaugh Mill, for blacksmith James Gledstains and for workman Thomas Stoddart. He may be the Walter who married Janet Riddell and whose son William was baptised in Hawick in 1708. **William** (14th C.) owner of lands in 'Ermildon' (i.e. somewhere around Arnton Fell) in

Liddesdale, according to a c.1376 rental roll. The list includes 'Locus Willelmi Nycson', valued at 21 shillings. Perhaps the same William was listed in 1398 among the 'borowis' for establishing the Earl of Douglas' bounds on the West March. **William** (15th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justiceaire in 1494/5. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'in Flycht' in 1516 when he received remission for his crimes from the Privy Council, along with several other Nixons and others. It seems likely he was related to Henry in Larriston, William in the Steel and Alexander in the Brighouse. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'in the Stele' in 1516 among Nixons and other Liddesdale men who received remission for their crimes from the Privy Council. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded along with Robert as 'brother, sister souns to Johne Elwald' in 1516 when several Nixons, except for them, were given respite for their crimes. It is unclear which John Elliot was their uncle. **William** (16th C.) name of 2 separate men who, along with Alexander, were tenants of Brighouse in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. He is also 'William Nixson of Brighows' in 1544 when he was on a list of Scotsmen who gave their support to the English Crown; William, younger (presumably his son) was also listed, as well as George, Ringan and Dandy. **William** (16th C.) recorded at Howden in Liddesdale in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **William** (16th C.) listed at Dinlabyre in 1544 among Nixons, Olivers, Croziers and others who gave their support to the English Crown. **William** (16th C.) listed at Killoley in 1544, on a list of Scotsmen swearing allegiance to Henry VIII. He is recorded as 'William Nixson of Kellele'. He was probably related to John, listed at the same place in 1544 and Hob recorded there in 1590. In 1590/1 his son George was 'son of Will of Calleley' among men that the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were to enter before the Privy Council. **William** (16th C.) son of William of Brighouse. He was recorded as 'William Nixson younger of Brighows' in 1544 along a list of Nixons, Croziers, Olivers and others who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. His father William was also listed there. **William** 'Willie' (16th C.) recorded in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'Wille Nixson Barte son' and could have been son of Bartholomew of the Steele. **William** (16th C.) listed in 1544 on a list of Nixons, Olivers, Croziers and others who swore allegiance to the English Crown. He was listed as brother of 'Pate', who was son of Mathewe, possibly of Hightreescleuch. **William** 'Clement's Will' (16th C.) presumably son of Clement, he was known as a thief. In 1557 a bond was signed between Thomas Turnbull of Hartshaugh, George Rutherford of Grange, Adam Turnbull of Woollee and Adam Turnbull of Billerwell to capture him and present him at the 'airn yetts' of Ferniehirst. There is another bond of 1557 (where he is 'Clemattis Will') among several Armstrongs to present him at Ferniehirst. And a third bond by Hector Armstrong and others (including Archibald of the Steel) to present him to John Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1556 on the back of which is a bond by Hector Lorraine of Harwood to present 'Will Nyksone, called Gymmerhom', who could be the same man. **William** 'Grey Will' (16th C.) recorded as 'Grey Will of the Kyll Fuird'. In 1563 Gavin Elliot of Ramsiegill and others from Liddesdale entered into a bond with Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst to bring him in. He could be the William who was listed after Henry as being tenant of Kilford in 1541. Either he or a different William is also listed as tenant of Howden. He could be the same 'Gray Wil' listed among Border chiefs (along with Johnne of the Park) in Monipennie's c.1594 compilation. **William** (16th C.) listed as 'alias Kneates, of Highessches' in 1597 among 5 Scotsmen delivered to the English Deputy Warden by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch at Copshawholm. It is unclear where 'Highessches' might have been. **William** (17th/18th C.) farmer at Branxholme Town in 1691, when there were 5 tenants recorded there. He was recorded as tenant in Castlehill in 1692. He could be the William, married to Janet Scott, whose son William was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1678, along with an unnamed son in 1673. The witnesses in 1678 were John Ker and William Nichol. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for William Martin in the Flex in 1700 and probably the William recorded in Stobicote in 1707 who witnessed a baptism (along with Robert Thomas in Newmill) for Walter Wilson in Castlehill. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Lymiecleuch, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) clerk with manufacturer John; however, it is unclear if he was related. In 1799 he was selected by ballot to serve on the Roxburghshire Militia. **William** (1785–1871) hosiery manufacturer, son of John and Mary Grieve, brother of John and Joseph. Born in Hawick, he moved to Nottingham, from where he was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1806, after sending a new silk Cornet's

Sash (it is possible that up until then the Cornets simply wore their best clothes, with no formal uniform). Returning to Hawick he worked in Nixon's and was himself elected as Cornet in 1813. He used to ride a white horse known popularly as 'Nixon's mare'. He also acted as paymaster or commissary for the prisoners of war who were in Hawick 1812–14, having 120 prisoners under his charge. The main manufacturing premises were at 52 High Street (marked on Wood's 1824 map), before Lynnwood Mill was built. The firm was still listed as 'John Nixon & Sons' in Pigot's 1837 directory, even although his father had died in 1812; it manufactured woollens as well as hosiery. In 1822 he had the idea to share a 'gig' with other local gentlemen, before any long-distance transportation was available other than the mail coach; his partners were his brother Joseph, manufacturers William and Walter Wilson, Town Clerk John Oliver and John Elliot; they sold it to Rev. Cochrane about 6 years later. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably the William who served as a Steward at the Common-Riding Races in 1834. He laid the foundation stone for the Free Church, was one of its first Trustees as well as serving as a deacon. He later built Lynnwood House (where he is recorded in 1841) and was generally active in public life. In 1851 he is recorded as master wool-spinner, emplying 115 people. He became a life member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1862 and donated several foreign coins to the Museum in 1867. In the 1860s he served as Vice-President of the local division of the Evangelical Alliance. He was also a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He married Jane, daughter of John Elliot of Binks in 1814, and she died in 1877; the couple had no children. The marriage certificate of 1849 shows his wife's name to be Jane Elliot Graham (so it is unclear if this was a 2nd wife). His wife donated 'a large and beautiful collection of shells, zoophytes, and marine curiosities of every description', stuffed animals of various sorts and geological specimens to the Museum in 1859, along with several items 'formerly belonging to the late Miss Elliot of Bennet Street, St James, London', and an engraving in 1863; she was made an honorary member of the Archæological Society for 1860. He was in partnership for a while with Joseph, his brother. Later he was the sole proprietor of the firm of Nixon's and restricted himself to the preparation of yarn, with hosiery passing to the form of Nixon & McKie. A portrait of him exists. He donated 2 Adam Brown portraits to the Museum. He was involved in the 'Lang Stand Oot' and later with the development of a carrier on a broad frame, which led to a lowering of prices and wages. Hence, through the 1820s he was unpopular among the local stocking-makers, his effigy being carried through the town at one point, with an accompanying song – 'O, but ye're a loon, Willie! O, but ye're a loon! Ye brought the Shirra in a chaise To pull our wages doon' [T] (formerly written 'Nexsone', 'Nickson', 'Nicksone', 'Nicon', 'Niksoun', 'Niksoune', 'Nixson', 'Nixsoun', 'Nixyne', 'Nyckson', 'Nykson', 'Nyksone', 'Nyksoun', 'Nyxson', etc.).

Nixon's (*nik-sinz*) *n.* Messrs. John Nixon & Sons, stocking-makers, with their main mill at Lynnwood, built in the early 1800s. The weir built to divert water into the mill lade at Lynnwood was usually referred to as 'Nixon's Cauld'. John Nixon started as a hosiery manufacturer in 1780, spinning as well as knitting. The firm introduced more advanced hosiery machinery to Hawick in 1805. John Nixon died in 1812 and the firm was then run by his sons William and Joseph. Improvements to production in the early 1820s led to a lowering of wages for workers, which was an important part of the 'Lang Stand Oot' strike of 1822/3. William and Joseph Nixon were the partners in 1829, when they were given a grant from the Board of Trustees for Manufactures for spinning machinery. In 1837 the firm was listed on the High Street, still as 'John Nixon & Sons'; this was probably where the Victoria Hotel was later located. In 1842 Joseph Nixon died and his brother William was left as sole partner. He then went into partnership with William McKie, and the company was called Nixon & McKie; it was listed as such on Walter's Wynd in Slater's 1852 directory. The Lynnwood factory was sold to Thomas Laidlaw in 1864. They also built the factory on Walter's Wynd that was bought by Pringle's in 1869 and renamed Rodono.

Nixon's Brig (*nik-sinz-brig*) *n.* former name for a small, wooden footbridge near Nixon's Mill at Lynnwood. It was washed away in the flood of 1846, part of it ending up lodged between the Tower Hotel and waulk mills and another part washed up on the Tower Knowe.

Nixon's Cauld (*nik-sinz-kawld*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Lynnwud Cauld**.

Nixon's Haugh (*nik-sinz-hawch*) *n.* name used in the 19th century for the flat piece of ground by the Slitrig at Lynnwood.

Nixon's Mare (*nik-sinz-mār*) *n.* white mare called Molly, which was owned by William Nixon,

manufacturer, who was Cornet in 1813. The horse was loaned to a few subsequent Cornets, and is seen in a portrait by Adam Brown.

nixt (*nikst*) *adj., adv.* next – 'The said day the Baylyeas and Counsell appoynted the Commone to ryd upon Fryday nixt, the first day of June' [BR1705], '... thereof they appointed thair meeting to be on Thursday nixt, the 3 day of May' [PR1711], '... should be put out of ye toun and not to reside therein till Whitsunday nixt' [PR1715], *prep., arch.* next to – '... and along the south side of the allocations which lye next Whitehaugh's property' [DCW1765] (note the pronunciation, even when spelled 'next'; a colloquial difference with standard English is that, e.g. if this is Saturday, then 'nixt Mondi' is 9 days away, while 'this Mondi' is in 2 days; cf. the less common **neext** and older **neist**).

no (*no*) *adv.* not – 'he's no is smert is hei thinks hei is', 'it's no fair', 'no a bit o'd', 'no bad, considerin', 'they'll no be lang in comin', '... The crimson current no congeal'd Wi frozen age' [JR], '... Yet we'll no mind – The tide may turn, we'll no' despair' [JoHa], 'No that I'm thinkin' love's a' that's needit ...' [JTe], 'Because ye think that yer a gentleman and I think that yer no' [RM], 'Aw'm no' in the tid for sermons ...' [RM], '... thus, that's ane, an' that's no ane; that's twae, an' that's no twae; that's three, an' that's no three – alternately asserting and contradicting, until the requisite number of threads were reeled on to form the cut' [DWW], 'It's no' in steeds, it's no' in speeds, It's something in the heart abiding' [RH], '... sic a bleezer as it was, wui no a whuff o wund' [ECS], 'A axt um if this was the Haaick Motor, an whuther it was gaun back ti Haaick that nicht or no' [ECS], 'A job is valued for the time it takes, now. No' the work that's put intill't' [DH], '... Waxcloth, no carpet, on the flair, Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL].

noal see **knoll**

no bad (*nō-bawd*) *adj.* quite good, excellent – 'yon taiblet's no bad, issen eet?', '... which is no bad, but a long way tae catch up on Andra Ballantyne' [CT].

Noble (*nō-bul*) *n.* **Alexander** (14th C.) owner of lands in 'Ermildon' (i.e. somewhere around Arton Fell) in Liddesdale according to a c.1376 rental roll. 'Locus Ellie Nobill' is listed there with a value of 6 shillings. **Andrew** (b.c.1810) hostler, recorded at about 21 High Street in 1841. By 1851 he was widowed and a frame-worker, living on Walter's Wynd and in 1861 he was a railway labourer at 77 High Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included Betty, Mary, John, Helen and Joan. **Arthur** (1864–95) son of Robert Noble, who gave his name to Arthur Street. **George** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be the George, son of William and Margaret Pringle, born in Hawick in 1740. In 1780 he went into a stockingmaking partnership with John Nixon, William Irvine and Thomas Sanson. However, he left the partnership after only a few years. He married Jane Scott and their children included William (b.1771), Agnes (b.1775) and Walter (b.1777). His wife 'Jean' died in Hawick in 1778. **George** (1781–1816) poet, born at the small cottage of Kerfield, near the Dunion. He was an illegitimate child, raised mainly by his grandparents. He worked as a farm labourer. He was largely self-taught, becoming fond of mathematics, philosophy and astronomy. He became an acquaintance of James Veitch of Inchbonny and he wrote a verse about the path through the constellations of the great comet of 1811. Lord Buchan became his patron, giving him the use of a house at Dryburgh. His verses to the memory of Wallace are inscribed on an urn near the statue at Dryburgh. He also wrote an ode to the poet James Thomson However, his health declined, and although a position as clerk was found for him at a colliery near Newcastle in 1815, he died a few months later. **Henry** 'Harry' (d.1528) from somewhere in Scotland. Along with his countryman Roger Armstrong and 2 Englishmen (William Charlton of Shitlington and Archibald Dodd), he made a foray into Northumberland, robbing some houses and taking the Parson of Muggleswick prisoner. The party failed to get away with their booty because the Tyne was in flood and they were hunted down. He was hung from Haydon Bridge. **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Priesthaughshiel in 1781 when his daughter Janet was baptised. **James** (17th C.) listed at Whithope among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the James, married to Janet Murray, whose children, baptised in Hawick Parish included Walter (b.1682) and probably Helen (b.1684). **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it still contained Hassendean. He was recorded in Parkhill in 1687 when his son James was baptised, with witnesses John Noble (surely a close relative) and Robert Learmonth. He may be the James who married Jean Thomson in Roberton Parish in 1687. **James** (17th C.) recorded as resident

at Borthwickshiels in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is listed under the farms of the Earl of Tarras in Hassendean Parish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1728 he was in Roberton itself and in 1735 at Borthwickbrae. He married Isobel Ker in Roberton in 1727. Their children included: Agnes (b.1728); Walter (b.1730); twins Isobel and Janet (b.1733); and Mary (b.1735). He was living at Chisholme in 1733. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Calaburn in 1744. He married Isabel Ker and their son James was baptised in 1744, with witnesses William and Robert Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Mervinslaw in 1751. He married Marion Young and their son Adam was baptised in 1751, with witnesses Robert Scott and Walter Irvine. **James** (18th C.) married Betty Douglas in Hawick Parish in 1769. **Rev. James** (1836–1883) born in Perthshire, son of Rev. James and Margaret Crow. He was educated at Edinburgh University, licensed to preach by Perth Presbytery in 1859 and became assistant at St. Stephen's in Edinburgh in 1861. However, later that year he was translated to be minister of Castleton Parish. He served as Chaplain to the Liddesdale Curling Club. In 1879 he attended the celebration for his colleague Rev. John Black of the Associate Kirk in Newcastleton. He died unmarried. **James** (1851/2–81) son of Andrew, contractor in Coldsteam. He drowned in Pate's Plum while playing for the East-enders side in the Hawick Baa. He is buried in the family plot in Lennel. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **John** (16th C.) servant of Robert Elliot. In 1590 he was named along with 'Gib Ellott son to Robin' and John Shiel (another servant of Robert), as well as Elliots and Croziers, when they were accused of stealing horses from Middleton Hall. He was futher listed in 1590, along with Nixons, Croziers and Shiels, accused of stealing from the tenants of 'Lynbrigges'; he is there 'Martin Ellott's man', but it seems that the same person is meant. He may be the John who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Henderson's Knowe. He was recorded in 1590 in a case where Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Walter Scott of Goldielands were ordered to enter certain of their tenants to answer some English complaints. **John** (17th C.) resident at Horsleyhill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the John who witnessed baptisms in Roberton Parish for William Collin in Horsleyhill in 1682, for Thomas Scott in Hassendean in 1683, for Thomas Robson in 1684, for William Scott, for George Hood, for William Collin, for Robert Scott and for James Noble in 1687 and for John Renwick in Horsleyhill in 1688. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Woodburn when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. This included Mary (b.1712) and John (b.1717). He is probably the John who married Isobel Scott in Wilton in 1702 and additionally had children Janet (b.1703), William (b.1707) and Janet (b.1710) in Roberton, as well as John (b.1702) and Helen (b.1715), baptised in Wilton. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Boghall in 1742. He married Bessie Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1730); Agnes (b.1736); and John (b.1742). The witnesses in 1742 were Walter and James Scott. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism in 1733 for Robert Darling, resident of Boghall. **John** (18th C.) married Rebecca Gibson in Wilton Parish in 1767. **Robert** 'Hobbie' (16th C.) Borderer who is mentioned in the ballad 'Jock o the Side', as well as in the epononymous ballad. The character in the ballads is perhaps based on 'Hobbe Noble', who was living 'hrd by the howse of Bewcastell' according to a 1583 letter of Thomas Musgrave. He could be the Robert Noble who died on his farm at Parkhead in 1620 (and hence was not hanged at Carlisle). **Robert** (17th C.) tailor in Effledge. In 1684 he was listed among men declared as fugitives for attending field conventicles. **Robert** (1839–1919) of Wellfield and later Heronhill and Borthwickbrae, he was from Biggar, coming to Hawick as a warehouseman and traveller for Dicksons & Laings. He became a junior partner in Richardson, Noble & Co. (established 1871), which built Glebe Mills in 1877. He founded Robert Noble & Co. in 1880 after Robert Richardson died. He was active in public life through being a J.P., President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce and being associated with the School Board, the Cottage Hospital, the Gas Company, the Teviotdale Dairy and the Constitutional Club. He bought Borthwickbrae from William Eliott Lockhart about 1884. About 1895 he gave land around Borthwick Waas Cemetery for a shrubbery, and kept it up at his expense (along with the Grieve sisters). He married Isabella Armstrong (1841–1900) in 1860, and their children included: Jane Wilson (1860–79); Elizabeth Florence (1862–1941), who married James Scott;

and Arthur (1864–95). The family are buried in Wilton Cemetery. The Trinity area adjacent to Glebe Mills was developed largely through his efforts, and Noble Place is named after him. He also left money for the Hawick Technical College. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) from Hawick, he attended St. Andrews Kirk. He was a home missionary in Glasgow (at Finneston) and London (Clapham Road). **Simon** (17th C.) shoemaker in Ashkirk Parish. In 1640 he was accused of 'shoonmending' on the Sabbath. **Walter** (17th C.) among the men declared as fugitives in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He was tenant in Effledge and listed as 'Taylor in Efladge' in one account. However, it is possible this was confusion with Robert, tailor in Effledge. **Walter** (17th C.) listed as resident at Harden in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) living at Castleside in 1710 when his daughter Christian was baptised in Roberton Parish. He is probably the Walter who married Isobel Cuthbertson and whose son Robert was baptised in Ashkirk in 1706. **William** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. It is unclear if he was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere. **William** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. He married Margaret Pringle and their children included: Janet (b.1738); George (b.1740); and James (b.1743). The witnesses in 1743 were cooper John Aitken and 'Officer' Thomas Sword. **William** (18th C.) resident of Denholm in 1772. His children included John (b.1772). **William** (18th C.) gardener at Burnhead in 1793, when he was working for William Scott. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for John Lorraine in 1754 (formerly 'Nobill', 'Nouble', 'Nowble' and variants).

Noble Place (*nō-bul-plis*) *n.* street in the Trinity area near the Glebe Mills, built around 1885 and named after Robert Noble. It was essentially built to provide convenient accommodation for workers at Glebe Mills.

Noble's (*nō-bulz*) *n.* knitwear firm of Robert Noble & Co., founded in 1872 as Richardson, Noble & Co. Robert Noble moved to Glebe Mill in 1877. The company dwindled after WWII, but survived until 1962, when it merged with other companies (Walter Thorburn of Peebles and George Roberts of Selkirk), with Glebe Mills being taken over by Pringle's. However, even the new merged company only lasted a few years. Papers relating to the firm exist, covering the period 1879–1959.

nocht (*nocht*) *pron., arch.* nothing, naught – 'Thou sellist thy fowk for naucht . . . ' [HSR], '. . . but A'd a thoosand raither be sair hackin' treis than hing aboot like this daein' nocht' [JEDM], 'He was daein' nocht ava' [GW], '. . . They are a' set at nocht by the eicht o'clock bell' [JJ], 'There's nocht without trouble, Ye mauna complain' [GWe], '. . . The hauflin kens that the warld's sweet And there's nocht wrang' [WL], 'In wordly goods he's truly blest, For he has nocht a thief wad steal' [WP], 'It's nocht like what it used to be I doot I' getting auld . . . ' [DH], '. . . And, Lord, I am thankfu' there's nocht oot o' place' [DJ], *adv., arch.* not – 'I am sorye that ye should nocht have rested your selffs a night with me as I luked ye should have done in yowr vaye and return touardis his Majestie' [SB1597], 'I will dosyre yow to spare me and nocht to trubill your self and me farder' [SPB1629], '. . . to be pait to them in case the horse come nocht back again, or be lost' [BR1644], 'It ser's me nocht to grieve my loss, But it sall be passin' strange' [WiSp], *n., arch.* a mean or insignificant person, cipher (also written 'naucht'; cf. **nowt**, **nowts**, **nithing** and **nihin**).

nochts (*nochts*) *pron., pl., arch.* nothing – 'If he were asked 'What to do', [he answered] 'Nochts ava' and without waiting for further parley he passed on' [WNK], '. . . sae that there was nochts for't but the plates, an' aw shined them and a bowl or twa doon . . . ' [WNK], 'There was nochts left o the nerrest-hand loch bit paddihs, fishes stankin for braith, an glet' [ECS] (cf. **nocht** and **nowts**).

nocket (*no-ki'*) *n., arch.* a packed lunch, snack – '. . . and asked him to sit down, and take a nocket in the shape of bread and cheese and a dram' [WNK] (also **nacket**).

nocklate (*nok-lā'*) *v., arch.* to innoculate (also **nuckle-late**).

Noctes Hawickianæ (*nok-teez-hIk-ee-an-ā*) *n.* book published at the end of 1859, containing charicatures and sketches describing the adventures of a theatrical troupe who spent 9 days performing in the Subscription Rooms in Hawick a few weeks earlier. The sub-title was 'Ye Drama on ye Borders. Being ye feates and adventures of a dramatic companie, what they did, and how they did it, with ye folks they met, and how they met them, and exhibiting ye effects in modern Athens of a very distant explosion, and who were affected thereby, illustrated in upwards of one hundred humorous sketches, embracing portraits of ye Dramatis Personaæ, from photographs

by Treufitt Brothers, and veritable likenesses of other parties from Nature'. The pseudonymous authors were Charles K. Tynte and Austin Burns. The illustrations were actually by Keeley Halswelle (with the assistance of Burns Bryson). The book is now rather rare. It contains a couple of sketches of Hawick streets in 1856, as well as a view including Goldielands Tower and caricatures of a few Hawick residents of the time. W.E. Wilson gave a lecture on the book in 1917.

noddle-araid (*no-dul-a-rād*) *adv., arch.* head foremost (noted by J. Jamieson).

nogly (*nog-lee*) *adj., poet.* knobbly, knob-like – 'And he has kyssed her paunchy cheeke, And syne her nogly chinne' [JTe], 'To the left, crowning a steep and 'nogglie' hill, we see the profile of a deeply-entrenched and ell-mounded encampment' [JAHM] (also written 'nogglie').

No Kiddin (*no-ki-din*) *n.* popular music band based in Hawick in the late 1970s. They consisted of Kenneth Stoddart (keyboards and synthesiser), Stevie Turnbull (lead/rhythm guitar), Paul Desport (lead singer), Jim Inglis (bass guitar) and Derek Lunn (drums).

nolt (*nōlt, nōl'*) *n., pl., arch.* cattle – 'Item, whatsoever person or personnes that has thair hors, meiris, or nolt of any sort, out of ane house in Hawick ...' [BR1640], '...the great inconvenience that follows by Burgesses who live not in the town, their putting horse, nolt and sheep to the Common ...' [BR1720], '...had no right, title, interest, clame of right, property, or possession to the said Commonty, nor privilege of pastureing yrupon with horse, nolt, or other cattle ...' [BR1734], 'The tenants of Brieryhole exerced their privilege in the common, by sending out their horse, nolt, and sheep, to pasture there' [DCW1765], '...at riding the Common tearly the riders were in use to hound and drive out of the Common all the horse, nolt, and sheep belonging to the tenants on the confines of the Common ...' [C&L1767], a bullock, single head of cattle – 'A cow £22; a nolt £7' [BR1638] (cf. **nowt**).

nolt beast (*nōl-beest*) *n., pl., arch.* cattle – 'Their nolt beasts, in the forenoons of summer, some days lay on the common, at the east end of the Threep-head-moss' [DCW1765] (see also **nolt**).

Nolt-lair (*nōl'-lār*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, adjacent to Yethouse. It is written as 'Noltlares' in 1632, among lands possessed by Hab Henderson, and including Hightrees, Burnmouth, Dawstonburn and Prickinghaugh. It is probably the 'Noltlawis' recorded in 1611 when Hob, son to Jamie Henderson there, was listed for non-appearance in court at Jedburgh. In the 1718 survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties, it was 'Noutlaires' and combined with Yethouse to cover 70 acres.

Nolt-lair (*nōl'-lār*) *n.* lands that were part of Lilliesleaf Common. Along with Stotfield, it was described in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls that it was feued by John Scott in Bewlie Mains.

Noltlair Rig (*nōl'-lār-rig*) *n.* former name for lands on Wilton Common, lying to the west of Inner and Outer Grayhill. It is recorded as 'Noltlair-rigg' in the 1765 description of the common – '...wood that was lying on the south side of the Woolaw-knows as they passed; was lifted and carried to the Nolt-lair-rigg, on the north of the knows' [DCW1765].

nominat (*no-mi-na', -ni'*) *v., arch.* to nominate, name – '...and nominat James Scott, called of Westport, to be Corronett for that yeare' [BR1705], '...conform to ye Deed of Mortification, to nominat and condescend upon fit and qualified persons for examination of Mr Robert Chisholm ...' [PR1718], *pp.* nominated, named – '...nominate and appointed with consent of both pairties, to see the meiths and marches impartially sett down ...' [BR1688], '...the elders after nominate were ordered to collect ye money for propagating Christian knowledge in ye Highlands and Northern Islands' [PR1717], 'And recommend it to those whom they shall nominat for that effect, to take advice in the first place of the Honourable Laird of Cavers' [PR1724] (also spelled 'nominate').

non-entry (*non-en-tree*) *n., arch.* failure to enter possession of a property, amount due for payment on this occurrence, failure to appear in court – '...Robert Scott of Allanehauch, his airis and assignais ane or ma, the nonentres, mailies, fermes and dewteis of all and haill the landis and lordschip of Quhitchester ...' [SB1569].

noo (*noo*) *adv., arch., poet.* now – 'But when oor ribs they nearly cut the skin through, 'Tis time to cry – 'Come, doctor! let alane noo'' [JoHa], 'Aw saw wi' a glede o' the tail o' ma ee that she was conquered noo, but aw never let on' [WNK], 'Noo, aw was nae wey feard ...' [BCM1880], 'Keep up yer credit, Ye're somebody noo' [GWe], 'Noo a' is richt, the day is bricht' [RH], 'The simmers fled, she's waitin still, Nae wooer nou comes near' [WL], 'When the Fair day comes roun' In the times we ken noo ...' [WL], 'And noo ilka

day she ca's in while I wark . . . ' [DJ] (not particularly Hawick, where the word is 'now' or in some contexts **nih**; also spelled 'nou').

noo-a-days (*noo-u-dāz*) *adv., arch.* nowadays – '. . . an' yow that has schule lair an' awquant wi' sae muckle new licht o' things they hae fund oot noo-a-days aboot the sterns an' sae an' sae' [BCM1880] (not particularly local).

Nook Haugh (*nook-hawch*) *n.* farm in Ashkirk Parish. It was listed in the 1841 and 1861 censuses and was probably the same as **Haughheid**.

nookit (*noo-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* cornered – 'Four nookit clover was held as a preservative against this kind of enchantment' [DMW].

noolt see **nuil'd**

noomer (*noo-mur*) *n., v., arch.* number (also **nummer**).

noost (*noost*) *n., arch.* the action of a horse's teeth in grinding its food, *v.* to chew food, particularly said of a horse (noted by J. Jamieson).

noozle (*noo-zul*) *v., arch.* to press, squeeze (noted by J. Jamieson; also **nuizle**).

nor (*nor*) *conj., arch.* nor (used in various forms where modern English would have 'or' or other words) – 'I, myn aieris nor assignais, nor nane vthir in myn nor thair namis, sal nor may in ony time ask, raise nor clame ony mair of the said nyne hundreth merkis . . . ' [SB1470], than (usually after comparisons) – '. . . and gif it be mair nor £20, and within £40, thirteen shillings and four pennies . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . that no personne sall bruick the office of bailliarie longer nor the space of twa years together . . . ' [BR1648], ' 'aw daursay John yer congregation's better t'ye nor a hantel aw could name . . . ' ' [WNK], 'See till't! disna that beat a'! Od, it has mair sense nor a bodie! It's a wonnerfu' invention!' [DMW], '. . . howe mukle bettir is thy loefe nor wyne!' [HSR], 'Thou art fairer nor the childer o' men . . . ' [HSR], 'Nae mair nor newspapers!' [DH].

noration (*nō-rā-shin*) *n., arch.* noise, clamour of voices (from 'an oration').

Norbank see **Northbank**

Norham Castle (*no-rum-kaw-sul*) *n.* castle just over the Tweed in Northumberland, near the village of Norham. It began as a timber construction in 1121 by Bishop Flambard, and was developed as a stone keep in the late 12th century. However, it was involved in many national incidents, and was a garrison of the March Warden, although it was too strong to be affected by Border raids. The smaller 'Ragman Roll' was signed there in 1291 and the Scots suffered a defeat nearby in 1348. It was ruined soon after the Reformation – '. . . And at Norham Castle he cried 'I stand A Neville at last in Northumberland!' ' [WHO].

norie (*no-ree*) *n., arch.* a whim, fancy – 'That might be deemed nae norie' [HSR] (also written 'norrie').

no right (*nō-rī'*) *adj.* not entirely sane, mentally unsound, unbalanced, unhinged – 'she's oot o Dingleton, but she's no right yit' (a euphemism, sometimes extended to 'no right in the heid').

norlan (*nor-lin*) *adj., arch.* northland, originating in the North – 'But the norlan' wind comes laden Wi' bitin' frost an snaw! Oh weary, weary Winter, I wish ye were awa'!' [JT], 'An' that's as true as I'm a Scot, A redshank, Norland haggis eater' [JoHa], 'Oh cease they mane, thou norlan' wind, And o' thy wailin' let me be' [TDa], *n., poet.* someone from the north – 'Auld Lizzie the Nor'lan', in Lill'slea did dwell, In ma auld Granny's days – as she used to tell' [BM1901].

Norman (*nor-min*) *n.* **James** (20th C.) owner of the Station Hotel 1933–51. He sold Langbaulk to the Henderson brothers. His daughter Jean married James Aitkin Henderson, who became Provost.

Normand (*nor-mund*) *n.* **John** (13th/14th C.) first man listed on the inquisition of 1303/4 into the inheritance of William Charteris' half barony of Wilton. Most of the men are clearly local, and the inquest was held at Roxburgh. His name is written 'Normaund'. He also swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 as 'Normaunt', with a seal showing a lion rampant on a 6-leafed flower and the legend 'S'IOH'. . . BVRGES' DE BERW'I', although he was from Roxburghshire.

Noroway (*no-ro-wā*) *n., arch.* Norway – 'A wild fanciful popular tale of enchantment, termed 'The Black Bull of Noroway' ' [JL].

Norris (*no-ris*) *n.* **William** (18th C.) resident of Denholm in 1780 and 1781. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Jean (b.1780); and Margaret (b.1781).

Northbank (*nor-, north-bawngk*) *n.* former farmstead and ruined 16th century peel tower in Southdean Parish. It is located between Steele Knowe and White Hill, to the east of the hamlets of Chesters and Southdean. The tower is about 5 m by 4 m and is ruined down to a single storey. Adjacent to the tower is an enclosure 23 m square, and there are signs of 2 other turf-walled buildings to the south-west; these are probably the remains of an earlier steading. The previous name for the farm may have been 'the Banks'. There are modern sheep-shelters there. The surrounding area

has old rig lines, covering at least 22 hectares, enclosed by boundary banks and ditches. The more recent farmstead is about 500 m west of the ruined peel tower. It was valued at 22 shillings in 1538 and 1539. 'Belle', Thomas and 'Bennete' Laidlaw were tenants there in 1541, paying 22s yearly. The tenant of the farm there in 1669 was 'Lancellot Laidlie'. Robert Laidlaw and George Oliver, each with one hearth, are recorded there in 1694, as well as 'Culbert whilands'. Thomas Telfer was shepherd there in at least 1797–99 and Robert Douglas in 1801 (it is already 'Northbank' in 1538, and is 'Norbank' in 1669 and 'Norbanck' in 1694; it is marked 'Norbanck' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but it not marked on Roy's or Stobie's 18th century maps).

North Berryfell (*north-be-ree-fel*) *n.* farmstead on the east side of the Slitrig and more than a kilometre from Berryfell farm (which is sometimes called 'South Berryfell' to distinguish it). William Oliver was there in 1841. James Brunton was farmer in the 1860s, A. Jackson in 1868 and then Drydens until at least the early 1900s. The farmer there in 1872, Mr. Dryden, uncovered an ancient cairn, where pieces of pottery were found, as well as the top stone of a quern nearby; this cairn was 'three or four hundred yards to the west of the farm house'. The farmhouse is now a ruin.

North Bridge Street (*north-brij-stree'*) *n.* road leading to North Bridge, connecting the High Street (or Oliver Place) with Dovemount Place. Before the road was developed the general area had been in use as nurseries by Dickson's. The name appeared around 1832, which must have been about the time that the road was constructed. Before this the only structure was an old house near the south end (where the Baptist Kirk would later be built) with a roof that went almost down to the level of Bourtree Place because of the slope of the land. The first house was built on the street in 1845. The southern end is just the opposite side of the street from Oliver Place. The middle section used to contain the houses and surgeries of many of the town's doctors. No. 16 and 39 were designed by J.P. Alison in 1895, as well as a hotel on the street at about the same time. The northern end was built largely in 1899–1900, with Nos. 41–49 designed by J.P. Alison. The Art Nouveau inspired Nos. 43 (J.E.D. Murray's studio) and 45 (Alison's own house and office) are particularly noteworthy, with the painted signs 'Studio' and 'House' still visible. Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 41 are grade C listed buildings, while 43, 45, 47 and 49 are grade B (also sometimes referred to as 'Bridge Street'; named because it is the road to the North Bridge).

North Bridge Street Mill (*north-brij-stree'-mil*) *n.* former woollen mill situated to the south of the Teviot near North Bridge Stree. It is recorded in 1872, but it is unclear precisely where it was.

North Brig (*north-brig*) *n.* North Bridge, being the bridge over the Teviot at the end of North Bridge Street, built in 1832 by John & Thomas Smith of Darnick. It was originally called the New Bridge, to distinguish it from the Teviot Bridge in the west part of the town, and was funded by the Turnpike Trustees, since it allowed for a much easier route to the North. In 1882 it needed to be widened, the corrugated iron parapets being removed and the pavement width added to each arch. This work was carried out by Scott & Thomson's. Originally it had 4 arches, with 2 allowing carts to pass at the riverside. These were filled in when the river banks were later built up to street level. Stone steps also once led up from the water-side to Bridge Street near the present Library (shown on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map), and another set by the railway, while a steep brae led from near the Buccleuch Memorial to the haugh where Duke Street was later built. In 2000 the bridge was closed to road traffic when the Waverley Bridge was opened to carry the main south-bound A7. It is a grade C listed building (called 'the New Brig' until the railway arrived in 1849, then more often referred to as 'the Station Brig').

North British Railway (*north-bri'-eesh-rāl-wi*) *n.* company that built the railway line south from Edinburgh, reaching Hawick in 1849, and then succeeded, amid bitter political rivalry, to extend the line to Carlisle, completing what would be known as the Waverley Line in 1862.

North Burn (*north-burn*) *n.* stream flowing into the Allan Water from the north-east. It rises on Chester Knowe near the former farmstead of Newbigging and flows roughly south-west. It is also sometimes known as Newbiggin Burn.

Northcote Street (*north-ko'-stree'*) *n.* street between Dovecote Street and Laidlaw Terrace, built around 1884 and named after Sir Stafford Henry Northcote (1818–87), who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Foreign Secretary (the fact that it is north of Dovecote Street can't be a coincidence though!). The former joinery sheds of Archie Aimers on the south side were replaced in the 1980s by a small grassy area for the use of parents and small children.

Northcroft (*north-kroft*) *n.* former name for a farm lying between Stirches House and the Heap Hills. William Rutherford was recorded there in at least 1748–51. William Chisholme of Stirches owned the lands for a while in the early 18th century. In 1725 George Langlands of that Ilk granted the lands to William Dickson, with his son James holding the lands in fee, and William having the liferent. James Dickson still held the lands in 1765, when it was valued at £20. In 1788 it was still valued at £20 and owned by Mrs. Shortreed, and she was listed as owner in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. James Black was farmer there in 1841 and the owner by about 1874 was John James Scott Chisholme. It was sometimes referred to as 'Nethercroft' (marked on Stobie's 1770 map and on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map; it 'North Croft' in 1748 and 1765).

Northcroft (*north-kroft*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Teviot valley, above Commonside on Blaeu's 1654 map. It may be the place of that name referred to in a 1581 complaint when Elliots there were molested by Scotts and others. It was part of the lands associated with Commonside that were already occupied by Gilbert Elliot (brother of Robert of Redheugh) in 1591 when leased to him by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. It was leased to Gilbert Elliot (now of Kirkton) again in 1603, when it was described as a 20-shilling land (it is 'Norcroft' in 1603.

North Croft Park (*north-kroft-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish. 'Part of the North Croft' northeast of Minto village on a map of 1766. It is listed in 1779 when included among lands whose liferent had been granted to Rev. Robert Elliot. They are still listed in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, along with 'Quarter of Whitefield House', valued at £52 2s 9d.

the North Crofts (*thu-north-krofts*) *n.* former name for an area of Denholm, corresponding to roughly the part later developed as Riverside Drive. It is said that in about 1860 Mr. Laidlaw was digging there when he came upon several stone cists containing human skeletons (also sometimes 'North Croft').

North Greenholm (*north-green-hōm*) *n.* former farmstead to the north of the main farm of **Greenholm** in Liddesdale. It is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map, just east of Leahaugh Cottage.

North Hermitage Street (*north-her-mi'-eej-stree'*) *n.* part of the main B6357 through Newcastleton, lying to the north of Douglas Square. The British Legion Hall is at No. 3.

Northhoose (*north-hoos*) *n.* Northhouse, farm off the A7 between Newmill and Teviothead, near where the main road crosses the Teviot. The nearby side road goes up the Northhouse Burn to Old Northhouse (which is also referred to as just Northhouse). This was once part of the lands of Ringwoodfield. It was formerly home of a local branch of the Scotts and became part of the Buccleuch estates. There was a former chapel near here. John Scott was tenant there in 1498 and had 20 cows stolen by John Dalgleish and others in about 1510. In 1524, when Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was regranted the office of Bailie of the lands of Melrose Abbey, he was given this farm and that of Thirlestane for his fee. In 1540 the King's shepherd William Henderson is recorded being paid for oats there. Archibald Elliot of Falnash was recorded being there in 1547. In 1553/4 the lands were still held in fee (along with Thirlestane) for the office of bailiery; they were together valued at £20 Scots at that time. William Scott of Bowden rented lands there from Melrose Abbey in about 1557 for £5. The lands are listed among those inherited by Sir Walter Scott in 1574. Scott of Satchells lists Walter of Northhouse as the first of the 24 'pensioners of Buccleuch', and says he was the first Scott of Northhouse. Robert Scott was tenant there in 1607. 'Will' Scott of Northhouse was declared a rebel in 1608 after failing to answer to charges that he had raided Stobs, stealing the writs and charters for ransom. Another tenant, Archibald Scott is recorded in 1619. It was still listed as part of Ringwoodfield in the Lordship of Melrose in 1634, 1653, 1661 and 1663. 5 people were listed there in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694, with 7 hearths being recorded. Archibald Gledstains was tenant there in at least 1696–98 (he was recorded as 'Mr', suggesting he may have been the teacher or similar). Thomas Scott was living there in 1702. It was included in the survey of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it covered 1678 acres and was bounded by the River Teviot, Braidhaugh, Doecleuch, Skelfhill, Phaup and Southdeanrig. William Coltart was there in 1726. Thomas Elliot was renting the farm in the period 1745–48 and Robert Miller in 1747. Walter Irvine lived there around the 1760s. In at least the period 1791–99 the tenant was Thomas Scott. James Linton was a weaver there in 1799 and Adam Anderson a mason in 1801. John Fenwick farmed there in the 1860s. In the early 20th century there were Amoses there. There was once

a suggestion to divert the Hawick-Carlisle railway from there to Wilton Lodge. A 'ring amulet of stone' found there was donated to the Museum in 1859. An ancient bronze axe-head (or celt) found there was donated to the Museum in 1861, described by J.A.H. Murray, but subsequently disappeared (see also **Auld Northhoose**; the origin of the name is surely literal, and is also sometimes 'Northhouses'; it appears from about 1500 as 'Northous', is 'Northhous' in 1498, 'northous' in 1502, 'Norththous' in 1524, 'Northous' in 1540, 'Northows' in 1547, 'Norththous' in 1553/4, 'Northous' in 1557, 1564, 1619 and 1663 and 'Northhous' in 1660 and 1661; it is already 'Northhouse' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Northhoose Brig (*north-hoos-brig*) *n.* road bridge over the Teviot on the A7, near where the Northhouse Burn joins the River.

Northhoose Burn (*north-hoos-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Teviot from the south, near Northhouse. It forms part of the probable boundary line of the Catrail.

Northhoose Chaipel (*north-hoos-chā-pul*) *n.* former chapel at Old Northhouse. Its location is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, although there are now no physical signs of it. It is said that there were burials in the attached graveyard until 1792, and several stones have been subsequently unearthed in the area. The graveyard is marked in 1863 on both sides of the stream, which is called the Chapel Burn. In Rev. Robert Young's 1875 article, he states that the remains of the churchyard were still visible and that Old John Michie said that he remembered the last funeral there. The chapel may have served the upper Teviotdale area before the chapel was built at Caerlenrig; it may have been the chapel for the Barony of Ringwoodfield.

Northhoose Cottages (*north-hoos-ko'-ee'jeez*) *n., pl.* cottages at Northhouse, where the side road to the Allan Water (south from the A7) crosses the Northhouse Burn. A building that is no longer there is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Northhoosehaugh (*north-hoos-hawch*) *n.* former name for the flat ground by the Northhouse Burn, probably at 'Auld Northhoose', where the small church was built. In about 1690 there was a perambulation of the outlying parts of Hawick, Cavers and Hassendean and a suggestion that a new church should be built here; this of course never happened. There was once a farmstead here, near where the Catrail crossed the burn. James Miller was there in 1772. John Sinton, Robert Lunn and Robert Nichol were farm servants living there in 1801.

North Liddle Street (*north-li-dul-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, running alongside the west bank of the Liddel (or Liddle) Water.

North Ludge see **Minti North Ludge**

Northope Burn (*nor-thup-burn*) *n.* stream that rises north of Craik Cross Hill, in a set of sikes called March Sike, Corse Grain, Rashie Grain and Laird's Cleuch Sike, and becomes one of the streams feeding the head of the Borthwick Water.

Northope Haugh (*nor-thup-hawch*) *n.* farmstead in flat ground by the Northope Burn, just to the west of Howpasley, in the upper Borthwick valley. About 250 m to the east are the remains of a large enclosure, with 2 smaller enclosures within it. And about 60 m to the south-west are another 2 small circular enclosures. The age of these features is not known. This was probably the farm of 'Noirhop' listed along with Craikhope in the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish; together they were estimated at '100 lb., vicarage 16 lb'. It was also listed along with Craikhope on a draft map of the Borthwick in 1650, having 8 'communicants' between them.

North Port (*north-pōr'*) *n.* former entrance to the town at the top of Walter's Wynd, between 47 and 49 High Street. This was the start of the road towards the North from the old town. A plaque was placed at 51 High Street by the Callants' Club in 1964.

North Stewart Place (*north-stew-ur'-plis*) *n.* original name for the street joining East and West Stewart Places, which were all named after Rev. James Stewart and part of the area popularly known as Stewartfield. It is now part of East Stewart Place.

North Synton (*north-sin'-in*) *n.* farm to the east of Ashkirk, but on the north side of the Ale valley, distinct from the other Synton (or Sinton) farms on the south side. It may have been part of the same estate as South Synton in early times, but was separate from at least as early as 1407. In that year Archibald, Earl of Douglas, granted the lands to Barnaby Veitch of Dawyck. Alexander Veitch was recorded as owner in 1502. In 1566 it was granted to John Fleming after being forfeited by James Veitch. David Thomson was farmer there in 1581/2. The lands were restored to John Veitch in 1583/4. In 1601 it was described as having a 'tower and fortalice' and being an annexed part of the Barony of Dawyck. It was held by the Veitch family until 1641, when

largely sold to Francis Scott of South Synton, except for Clerklands. In 1643 it was owned by Francis Scott of Synton, with the west side valued at £208 and the east side valued at £338. It was fully annexed to South Synton again in 1675. The 'laird of North sintoun' (who appears to have been Rev. Robert Cunningham) paid the land tax there on £600 in 1678; at the same time Francis Scott of Synton was the owner of Essenside, valued at £365. The value was the same in 1707, £600. Francis Cunningham of North Synton is recorded in 1690 and his sister Maria was served as heir to his 50-shilling land there in 1691. Dr. Gideon Elliot (son of the tenant in Borthwickshiels and descended from the Elliots of Horsleyhill) became Laird through marriage to Margaret Cunningham in 1691. The main house was taxed for having 7 hearths in 1694, and there were 9 people further assessed on the estate for having a hearth (William and George Easton, George Scott, George Tait, James and John Veitch, Thomas Cochran and William Nichol), as well as 8 poor people (Bessie Murray, Isobel Turnbull, Isobel Dryden, Jean Foster, Jean Elliot, John Fraiter, Janet Veitch and Margaret Dunlop). Thomas Aitchison was a cottar there in 1698, when William Telfer was also living there. Robert Scott was a cottar there in 1719. Robert Hunter was tenant in 1737. Charles Scott lived there in the 1790s. James and John King were farmers there in 1797. James King was farmer there in at least 1799–1801, Andrew Mather was a servant in 1799 and Walter Cavers in 1801. It was listed being owned by John Pringle of Clifton in 1788 (and still recorded this way in 1811), when valued along with Birkwood at £600. In the 1830s the lands were owned by Robert Pringle of Clifton. Andrew Riddel was farmer there in the 1860s, followed by John Riddell. The farmhouse was remodelled in the late 17th century, but contains parts of a 16th century building (the oblong part oriented east-west). The north-west extension and porch are modern. The house is 3 storeys on the south, but 2 on the north. The oldest part may have been built for James Veitch, who succeeded to the lands in 1536. The vaulted basement is still well preserved. There is also a 'bun-shaped quern' beside the east gable and a carved sandstone block built into the south gable. It is said that an upper chamber, the 'Minister's Garret' was used as a hiding place by an ousted preacher during the Killing Times. About 200 m north-west of the farmhouse are the remains of a hill-fort, visible in aerial photographs, but largely obliterated by ploughing. About 450 m to the north-west are signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation. About 600 m to the north is an old enclosure, with nearby rig lines. And just south of the road, a little to the east of the farm, are signs of another settlement (its approximate location is marked as 'N: Sintoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Sintoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'North Sintoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is 'Northswentoun' in 1475, 'Northsyntoun' in 1497, 'Northsintone' in 1525, 'Norcht Synton' in 1531, 'North Syntoune' in 1609 and 1691 and 'Northsintone' in 1704).

North Toll Bar (*north-tōl-bawr*) *n.* another name for Dovemount Toll.

North Toon-o-Rule (*north-toon-ō-rool*) *n.* North Town-o'-Rule, name for a cottage at the north side of Town-o-Rule farm, the same as the cottage known locally as Drythropple and renamed Heathfield for a while. This is where the poet John Halliday was living in 1851, as well as carrier John Gray and his family.

the North Tyne (*thu-north-tīn*) *n.* river that rises near Kielder Water, being one of the major river valleys of the English Middle March and joining the South Tyne near Hexham – 'Then seeking the south that held his shrine, Heard the low hills echo 'To Tyne! To Tyne!' ' [WHO].

Northumbria (*nor-thum-bree-a*) *n.* ancient Kingdom of north-eastern England, also including parts of southern Scotland for centuries, and now the general name given to the English north-east. The kingdom was established around the year 600, including Bernicia (roughly from the Forth to the Tees) and Deira (roughly the Tees to the Humber). The name derived from being north of the Humber. Hawick would have been part of the Kingdom of Northumbria until the Battle of Carham in 1018.

Northumbrian (*nor-thum-bree-in*) *adj.* relating to present-day Northumberland or ancient Northumbria, n. the language spoken in Northumbria. This was originally one of Brythonic or 'p-Celtic' languages, most closely related to Old Welsh. In periods after about the 6th or 7th century the word is used to describe the early form of Anglian spoken throughout the Kingdom of Northumbria and that developed into Scots and in particular the Hawick dialect. Essentially the same form of p-Celtic is sometimes called 'Cumbric'.

Northville (*north-vil*) *n.* private house at 25 North Bridge Street, which later became the Kings Hotel. The property behind it on Union Street was once the site of Teviot Grove Academy.

The house was for a few years the home of the Blenkhorns.

North Witterside Road (*north-wi'-ur-sīd-rōd*) *n.* name sometimes used for Commercial Road in the mid-19th century.

Norville (*nor-vil*) *n.* **John** (17th/18th C.) wigmaker in Hawick, originally from Greyfriars Parish in Edinburgh. In 1714 he produced a testimonial to Hawick Session from his previous parish attesting that he had made 'his publick repentance for his scandal' and could baptise his child. Also in 1714 he was witness in Hawick to a baptism for Robert Miles. In 1720 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter Scott. He married Christian Scott, who was sister of John Scott of Lees. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included: John (b.1714); Robert (b.1716); John (again, b.1719); and Martha (1725–87). The witnesses in 1716 were innkeeper William Shiel and servant William Brown and in 1725 were Robert Scott of Burnhead and Adam Scott in Lees. Given the witnesses in 1725, his wife was probably related to the Scotts of Burnhead. There was a discharge of hiis widow to William Scott of Burnhead in 1763 (also written 'Norval', 'Norvel', 'Norvell' and 'Norvil').

Norwud (*nor-wud*) *n.* Norwood, house on Sunnyhill, built for mill owner Peter Scott in 1904. It was designed by J.P. Alison in an Arts & Crafts style, with multiple gables and a castellated tower. It has an entrance porch and a first-floor balcony at the rear. Fashion parades from Pesco's used to take place on the lawns of the terraced garden. The Scott family stayed there until 1964, and latterly it has been the home of the Paterson-Browns. It is a grade B listed building. The name is also used more generally for the area around Norwood itself. The 'Norwood Trophy' was gifted by Peter Scott and competed for among local bowling clubs.

the Norwud Trophy (*thu-nor-wud-trō-fee*) *n.* local bowling trophy, donated by manufacturer Peter Scott and named after his residence. It was presented after the earlier Beechwood Trophy was won outright by the Buccleuch Bowling Club in 1912.

nosey-wax (*nō-zee-wawks*) *n., arch.* a soft person (also spelled 'nosie-wax').

nosey wundi (*nō-zee-wun-di*) *n.* an 'inquisitive glass', an angled mirror mounted outside a window to allow a view along the street without leaning out. Also referred to as 'keekin' or 'peepin' glasses. They were introduced by John Guthrie around 1898, when he made one for his house at 61 High Street, after seeing similar devices on buildings in narrow streets on the continent. They soon began to appear all over Hawick, and even spread to some neighbouring towns. Although they existed to a lesser extent elsewhere, they were peculiarly popular locally. Since the height of their popularity they have disappeared one by one. A census of 1989 revealed a total of 51 in Hawick, distributed amongst the Loan, Buccleuch Street, the Sandbed, Silver Street, the Howegate, Kirkstyle, the High Street, Oliver Place, Bourtree Place, Bourtree Terrace, Bridge Street, Croft Road, Laidlaw Terrace, Dovemount Place and Princes Street.

nosie- see **nosey-**

nostirl (*nos-ti-rul*) *n., arch.* nostril – 'Ther gaed up an reek owt o' his nostirles . . . ' [HSR] (note *ir* instead of *ri*).

notar (*nō-tur*) *n., arch.* a notary public, someone authorised to draw up legal documents – '. . . quhilk council and communitie, all in ane vois, electit the said Gilbert Watt, notar, clark for ane yeir to cum . . . ' [BR1638], '. . . the three gentlemen took a protest in the hands of Walter Gladstains notar in Hawick' [DCW1765].

notar-public (*nō-tur-pu-bleek*) *n., arch.* a notary public, someone authorised to draw up legal documents – '. . . and heirupoun askit instrument of me, notar public, befoir thir witnessis . . . Thomas Westoun, notarius publicus, teste manu propria' [SB1574], '. . . to content and pay to Gilbert Watt, notar-public, five half-firlots aitts, eaten by thair guids to him in harvest last' [BR1642], '. . . in presence of me, notar publick, and witnesses subscribing, John Scott and Thomas Turnbull, present Bailies of the Burgh and Town of Hawick . . . ' [BR1734] (also 'notar publict' and variants).

notary public (*nō-tu-ree-pu-bleek*) *n., arch.* someone with authority to draw up legal documents. In the middle ages this was usually an official of the church; in local charters they are often 'presbyters' of the Diocese of Glasgow. Post-Reformation notaries were public officials, often including the Town Clerk.

the Note (*thu-nō'*) *n.* short form used to refer to the pass or toll-house at **the Note o the Gate**.

the Noted Beattie (*thu-nō'-eed-bee'-ee*) *n.* Hawick character of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, **William Beattie**.

the Note o the Gate (*thu-nō'-ō-thu-gā'*) *n.* road through a hill pass on the way to England from Hawick, leading from the Rule valley to Liddesdale. The road branches south off the A6088,

about a mile beyond Bonchester. The name also refers to the pass itself, which is at a height of 376 m (1233 ft) in the middle of what is now Wauchope Forest. There was once a toll house near the pass. It was regularly used as a meeting spot for farmers buying and selling bales of wool. Archibald Scott was toll-keeper in 1851 and William Beattie was the publican there, for at least 1878 until 1883. The walls were still there in 1891, but eventually the stone was broken down for road material (also sometimes 'Knot'; it is marked 'Knott in the Gait' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Not O' the Gate' in about 1795; the meaning of the first part of the name is obscure).

Notes from a Low Orbit (*nōts-from-a-lō-or-bit*) *n.* film by Mark Lyken. It is a 90-minute documentary about life in Hawick, the result of an artist residency in 2021, which received its premiere at the Alchemy Film Festival in 2022. Several local organisations collaborated in the filming and many local residents are featured in the various snapshots of community activities. There was also an accompanying, published in 2022.

Notman (*no'-mun*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included: John (b.1721); Isobel (b.1723); and James (b.1727). **James** (18th C.) weaver in Kilnknowe in Hobkirk Parish when his children were baptised in 1786 and 1788. He was probably the son of John born in Hobkirk in 1759. His children included James (b.1786) and Isabel (b.1788). Other children of his may have been John (b.1781), Cicely (b.1784), Janet (b.1791) and William (b.1794), Walter (b.1796). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish, probably the son of James born in 1786. His children included: Ann (b.1810); Agnes (b.1811); Margaret (b.1812); James (b.1814); Jane (b.1817); John (b.1819); and Jean (b.1821). He may be the James who married Agnes Armstrong in Cavers Parish in 1809. **James** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Black in Hawick in 1850. **James** (b.1849/50) stockingmaker in Hawick. He married Susan Liddle in 1872. The family lived at 10 Loan and then 20 Howegate. Their children included Isabella (b.1876), Ralph Liddle (b.1881), Janet Laidlaw (b.1884), Robina Liddle (b.1890), James (b.1893), Mary Hamilton (b.1896) and Stuart Scott (b.1897). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Robert (b.1755), Isabel (b.1757) and James (b.1759). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1790. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Janet Rutherford in Cavers in 1822 and their children included: Janet (b.1823); James (b.1825); John (b.1828); Anne (b.1830); and William (b.1833). **John** (19th C.) married Janet Laidlaw in Hawick in 1844. **Robert** (18th C.) married Elspeth Halliwell in Cavers in 1724. **Walter** (19th C.) married Margaret Rennelson in Cavers in 1825. **William** (1809–93) born at Kirkurd, Peeblesshire, son of John and Margaret Kemp. He was an apprentice architect with William Playfair in Edinburgh. He helped with Minto Manse (in 1827), Monto Church (about 1833) and Minto House (in 1837). He started his own architect's practice about 1850, working on buildings around Edinburgh and beyond. He designed Wilson's Wool Store in Hawick in 1856, and a Wareroom for William Kedie in 1859. He may also have designed a villa for Hawick manufacturer Walter Wilson in 1859 and the farmhouse at Hawick Moor in 1861. He also submitted an unsuccessful design for Wilton Church. **William Burn** (b.1817/8) born in Minto Parish, he was named after Rev. William Burn. He worked as a clerk in one of Hawick's mills. In 1841 he was on the Crescent, in 1851 was living at 47 High Street and in 1861 at 17 Allars Crescent in 1851. He married Joan Helm in Hawick in 1838. Their children included Margaret G., Isabella B. and Robina H. (formerly 'Noteman').

Notman's Shot (*no'-minz-sho'*) *n.* former name for a piece of land on Minto estate. In 1780 it was listed (as 'Noteman's Shott') as part of the eastern boundary of the lands of Hawthorn Park and Mailchester Park, and as 'Notemans Shotts' among lands whose liferent had been granted to Rev. Robert Elliot in 1779. It was listed as 'Notman Shot' in 1811 along with Temple Croft, with a joint value of £76 16s 8d.

notorious (*nō-tō-ree-is*) *adj., arch.* commonly known – 'The qlke day Margaret Wilson, spous to Walter Scott, butterman, ... to pay twentie pound for such ane notorious theft' [BR1693], '... ane common vagrant and notorious thieffe, not only through the haill shyre of Teviotdale and borders betwixt the kingdoms of Scotland and England, but also in the burgh of Jedburgh' [BR1700] (always applied to describe a crime).

notour (*nō-toor*) *adj., arch.* notorious, known by common knowledge – 'James Scott, called Pedee, is fined for ane great disobedience ... the verity whereof is too notour to all that part of the town' [BR1679], '... but for his calumniating and

speaking notour untruth of the town-clerk behind his back . . . ' [BR1706].

notourly (*nō-toor-lee*) *adv., arch.* notoriously, publicly, through common knowledge – '. . . in respect that all this was notourly done in presence and in sight of the said baylyea, town-clerke, and divers oyrs of the said towne' [BR1683], '. . . and that it was visible and most notourly knowne to the most part if not the haill inhabitants of the said towne and Brugh' [BR1706], '. . . unless the said strangers or incomers be notourly held and repute at the time of setting . . . ' [BR1736] (formerly used in official documents).

not proven (*not-prō-vin*) *adj.* outcome of a trial peculiar to Scots law, where there is evidence against the defendant, but it is insufficient for a 'guilty' verdict – 'The jury retired, and returned into Court with the following verdict: – '. . . James Jardine, Guilty as libelled; Elizabeth Jardine, Not Proven' [HAd1868].

noucht (*nowcht*) *n., poet.* nothing – 'And this silent cavalcade That's noucht but a reiver's wraith, Rides noiselessly ower the glade Without either skirl or skaith' [TK], 'The Lord brings the cunsil o' the heæthin til noucht . . . ' [HSR], 'We hae gethered noucht in the hirplin ben, For aa that we've thrawn awa' [WL] (cf. the much more common **nowt** and **nocht**).

nourice-fee (*noo-ris-fee*) *n., arch.* the payment given to a wet-nurse – 'It [Burnflat] was described by mr James Oliver, the late proprietor, as having been 'ane nourice fee' ' [JW].

Nova Clausura (*nō-va-klow-sew-ra*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 4 shillings.

the Novantæ (*thu-nō-van-tI*) *n., pl.* tribe of south-west Scotland before and during Roman times. They occupied Galloway and other regions to the west of the Selgovae tribe.

no've (*nō-uv, nōv*) *contr.* not have – 'Ee'll no've heard the score yet?' (there is no *h* sounded in the Hawick version).

November Hirin Fair see **the Wunter Fair**

no verra clivver (*nō-ve-ru-kli-vur*) *adj.* not up to the usual standard, not just the thing, lacking in power, unwell (also 'no awfi clivver' and 'no sae clivver').

nowder (*now-dur*) *adv., conj., arch.* neither – '. . . and the said James sal nowdyr sel, wodset, nor analy to na maner man nor woman of nan part of his said heretagis . . . ' [SB1519] (cf. **nowther**).

no weel (*nō-weel*) *adj.* unwell, not well, in poor health – 'is yer mam still no weel?', hung-over, suffering from the effects of alcohol – 'hei's no weel efter hevin a guid night', 'She hes ir ain adaes, wui a no-weel man' [ECS].

no wice (*nō-wīs*) *adj.* not sensible, insane, irrational (see **wice**).

nownae see **now ni**

now ni (*now-ni*) *interj.* now then, there now, so, exclamation of mild remonstrance or sympathy, often used to mark a transition – 'now ni, let's git sterted', 'now ni, where was A?', 'Now nih! Ee ir a clever lassie, seekin mei that yirrint!' [ECS], 'Now nih! Look what ee've duin; ee've cowpeet eet!' [ECS] (also written 'nownae', 'now nae' and variants; see also **nih**).

nowt (*nowt, now'*) *pron., adj.* nothing, naught – 'it's got nowt ti dae wi yow', 'A'm sayin nowt', 'Ee're sure o' nowt. Gie the laddie his braith' [JEDM], '. . . but the old Grannie said, 'Let her gang! There's nowt wrong wi' her!' ' [JeC], '. . . when ee're born ee're nowt, and efter a year ee're yin, but when ee play in the Band for the first time that's yow yin' [CT], '. . . There's nowt a Hawick man cannae dae when hei wants up the Mair' [MB] (cf. **nowts**, **nocht**, **nihin** and **nithin**).

nowt (*now', nowt*) *n., arch.* cattle, oxen, bullocks, particularly used for fattening rather than milk, neat – 'God made them bulls, but it was ma faither an' ma uncle Sandy 'at made them nowt' [WNK], 'He's clear'd five hunder pounds by twa lots o' nowt bease' [EA], 'Young Percy cam' ower ae night To harrie oor nowte and sheep . . . ' [TK], 'The road was thrang wui droves o nowt – aa keinds, untellin – kye an tuips . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'nowte'; usually plural; cf. the alternative **nolt**).

nowther (*now-thur*) *conj., arch.* neither – 'John Paiterson's meir, She canna be here, We nowther hae stable nor hay for her' [JP] (also formerly **nowder**).

nowts (*nowtz*) *pron.* nothing – 'nowts at aa', 'hei likes nowts better than walkin in the Border hills', 'she thought nowts mair aboot eet', 'Noughts can gie pleasure unto me ava' [JoHa], 'And some get medals for their might, and some get bonnets blue, And some get noughts, but strain their limbs, Which cause them sair to rue' [RJR, quoting Tom Tait], '. . . James Hogg, a common Westender thit came frae nowts ti pen his quite remarkable 'Teribus' ' [IHS] (sometimes written 'noughts'; **nowt** is in more common use, as are **nihin** and **nithin**, while **nocht** is perhaps older).

nubbie (*nu-bee*) *adj., arch.* clubbed (also written 'knubbie').

nubbie-fit (*nu-bee-fi'*) *n., arch.* a club-foot (also spelled 'nubby'; also **nub-fit**).

nubbie-end (*nu-bee-end*) *n., arch.* the knobbed end of a stick or cudgel (cf. **nibbie**).

nubbie-fittit (*nu-bee-fi'-i', -ee'*) *adj., arch.* club-footed (also **nub-fittit**).

nub-fit (*nub-fi'*) *n., arch.* a club-foot.

nub-fittit (*nub-fi'-i', -ee'*) *adj., arch.* club-footed – 'Knub-fitteet or nub-fitteet = club-footed' [ECS].

Nuckle (*nu-kul*) *n.* nickname for **John Swan** in the late 17th century.

nuckle-late (*nu-kul-lā'*) *v., arch.* to innoculate (also **nocklate**).

the Nugget (*thu-nu-gi'*) *n.* special prize sent by Hawick Callants in Melbourne for the last race meeting held at the Haugh, in 1854. It was won by 'the Cook' owned by James Binnie of Gullane, who later became a racehorse trainer in England – '... Till the Cook wi' muckle worry Nailed the nugget' [RH].

Nuick (*nook??*) *n.* place marked on Blaeu's 1654 map and Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland, located roughly opposite where the Headshaw Burn joins the Ale Water, perhaps close to the modern Synton Mains.

nuik (*nik, nūk, nook*) *n.* a corner, nook – 'But no a neuk but ye maun pore in, An' shoot yoursels ilk hole an' bore in' [JR], 'The stane whilk the biggers rejecket, the same is become the capestane o' the nuik' [HSR], '... Ilk nuik frae end tae end on't' [JT], '... My wifie, greeting in the neuk, Thraws a' the blame on me' [DA]', 'Whan I see it lyin' nestled in its quiet neuk o' green ...' [JJ], 'Wat o' Harden laughed till the mosshags shook And the stonechat rose from the glidder neuk' [WHO], 'But aye in hert o' ilka chiel Is hained the neuk maist dear' [WL], a remote place (also spelled 'neuk' and 'nik'; it is used in place names, e.g. Dykeneuk and Roughleeneuk).

nuik-stane (*nik-, nūk-stān*) *n., arch.* a corner-stone – '... that our douchters may be as nuik-stanes, polishet efter the likeniss o' ane pælice' [HSR].

nuil (*nūl*) *n., arch.* a short horn on certain cattle.

nuil'd (*nūld*) *pp., adj., arch.* stunted, shrivelled – 'A nuil'd body. Nuil'd horns. A nuil'd buss' [GW], '... numberin the days O' the sma' noolt hen i the corner that never lays ...' [DH] (sometimes 'noolt').

nuil-kneid (*nūl-nīd*) *pp., adj., arch.* knock-kneed (recorded in the Hawick News in 1954; cf. **nell-kneid**).

nuist (*nūst*) *v., arch.* to continue eating, to be still munching (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. **noost**).

nuizle (*nū-zul*) *n., arch.* a crush, press, a squeeze with the knees, *v., arch.* to press down, squeeze with the knees, to nurse, fondle (also **noozle**).

the Number 10 (*thu-num-bur-ten*) *n.* the No. 10 Bar, a pub at 10 Baker Street, more recently renamed 'the Kazba'.

nummer (*nu-mur*) *n., arch.* number – 'Ther ar thriescoore queens, and fourscoore lemanes, an' mays wuthowtten nummer' [HSR], 'He tells the nummer o' the sterns ; he ca's thame a' bie thair næmes' [HSR], *v.* 'Sae teech us til nummer our dayes, that we may applye our hairts untill wusdoom' [HSR] (also **noomer**).

nuntit (*nun-tee', -ti'*) *adj., pp., arch.* too short (said of a garment).

nupberry (*nup-be-ree*) *n., arch.* the cloudberry (said to be common in southern Roxburghshire, with 'nut-berry' also heard in Liddesdale until about 1880).

nurbit (*nur-bee', -bi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* crabbed, sour-looking.

nurl (*nu-, ni-rul*) *v., arch.* to shrink, shrivel with cold – 'The frost in ilk place showed his cauld withering face, On ilka bleak hill sitting nurlin' ' [JoHa], '... whan aathing's dinnellin an cruppen-thegither wui the nurlin hackin clap o Jock Nipneb's nitherin neeve' [ECS], 'A nurlin' cauld wund' [GW], 'When the snell wind is nirlin sair, Blawin' in owre the muirland bare ...' [WL] (most often used in the form 'nurlin'; also written 'nirl').

nurr (*nur*) *v., arch.* to snarl or growl, said particularly of a dog or cat when irritated – 'The road was thrang ... wui nurrin teikes snackin an yowfin an boochin' [ECS], *n., arch.* the snarl of a cat or dog (perhaps from Norse).

nurr (*nur*) *n., arch.* a decrepit person.

nurris-braid (*nu-ris-brād*) *adv., arch.* working so energetically as to tire oneself out – 'Nurris-braid, Applied to persons who begin to work in so furious a way that they cannot hold on, Roxb.' [JoJ].

nurrit (*nu-ri'*) *n., arch.* a small insignificant thing, dwarfish person, small boy (noted by J. Jamieson).

nurrited (*nu-ri'–ed*) *adj., pp., arch.* dwarfish, insignificant – 'She's a nurrited thing' [GW].

nurrs (*nurz*) *n., pl., arch.* the whiskers of a cat.

Nurse (*nurs*) *n.* nickname for **Margaret Ross**.

nurseries (*nur-su-reez*) *n.* Hawick was once famous for its plant nurseries, which supplied a range plants to a wide area. A record of 1675 mentions the 'plant market' in Hawick. The first

large-scale nursery was established at Hassendean by the Dicksons in 1728 and moved to Hawick in 1766 (as well as having premises near Dumfries, Edinburgh and Perth), supplying trees and shrubs to roughly half of the plantations in Scotland. The nurseries were at the east end of town, including land stretching from Oliver Crescent to Dovecote Street and also around Union Street and later extending to near where the Buccleuch Hotel is now. Dickson's also had nursery land around Dickson Street and Wellfield, which became Dovemount Nurseries in the latter part of the 19th century. The firm of Dickson & Turnbull also used the Wester Nurseries, where the Playing Fields are now, including land later occupied by the cricket field, Parish Church and bowling greens. Many of these areas are marked on Wood's 1824 map. Forbes Nurseries (also known as the Buccleuch Nurseries) operated near Stonefield from 1879–1968 and were extremely well known in their day, being once a large employer in the town. When they closed it ended a long chapter of Hawick being prominent as a nursery centre, with perhaps the Walled Gardens and success in 'Britain in Bloom' being the remaining vestiges.

the Nursery Hoose (*th-nur-su-ree-hoos*) *n.* former cottage at Bonchester Bridge. It lay on the east side of the Rule Water, opposite the farm of Langraw. It was also known as Bonchester Haughhead. The name came from the 2 acres of land there, which Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester set aside for growing young trees. George Adamson lived there around 1800. The farm there was tenanted by the Turnbulls in the 19th century. Sometime in the latter part of the 19th century the cottage was pulled down to build an addition to the blacksmith's house near the Bridge (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

nut (*nu'*) *adv.* no – 'no, nut', 'nut, ee canni', 'nut, A deh fancy that', 'what pairt o 'nut' did ee no understand?'.

Nut Bank (*nu'-bawngk*) *n.* former name for a small piece of land in Minto Parish. This is probably the place transcribed from the Selkirk Protocol Books as 'Nukland' in 1531, which the Turnbulls of Minto assigned to Ralph Davidson. It was 'Nutbank' in 1779 and in 1780 when said to belong to Robert Irvine (although also said to be included in the lands of Deanfoot liferented to Robert Trotter), with a rent of 10s. It is 'Nut Bank' in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, with a value of £1 16s 6d.

Nutt (*nu'*) *n.* former farmstead in the hills above Harwood-on-Teviot. It is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, and is possibly confused with 'the Holt' or 'Hott Hill'.

Nuttal (*nu'-ul*) *n.* **Daniel** 'Danny' plumber in Hawick. He was Cornet in 1939. He was Right-Hand Man in 1946 and Lef-Hand Man in 1947. **David** son of Joe, he was Managing Director with William Lockie's. He has been Chairman of the Hawick Partnership and organiser of the Reivers Festival. He was Cornet in 1986. **James** 'Jim' (b.c.1820) from England, he was a woollen fuller in Hawick. He was said to be among those who came to Hawick following John Wilson going to the Rochdale area to learn about weaving flannel. In 1851 he was living on Wilton Place and in 1861 was at the '1st House, Weensland'. His wife was Helen and their children included Robert, James, Elizabeth, Daniel and George. **Joe** (d.1996) doing National Service with the K.O.S.B. he worked for Peter Scott's until 1961, later becoming Managing Director of William Lockie & Co. A keen Common Riding supporter, he was Cornet in 1958. He married Janice Mitchell and they had 2 sons (including David) and 2 daughters (also spelled 'Nuttall').

Nutter Campbell (*nu'-ur-kawm-bul*) *n.* **Robert** of Kailzie (d.1845) he was sometimes referred to as just 'Capt. Campbell'. In 1793 he bought the local estate of Weens (including Nether Bonchester) from William Oliver of Dinlabyre, but in 1796 sold it to Adm. Thomas Pringle (who passed it in 1804 to Thomas Cleghorn). His purchase also included feu-duties acquired from Kerr of Abbotrule. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope. A portrait of him and his wife was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn.

nynt (*nīnt*) *adj., arch.* ninth – 'At Branxhelm, the nynt day of the monetht off Februar . . . ' [SB1519], 'Agane he gaed out about the saxt an' nint hoor, an' did likewaise' [HSR], 'An' about the nint hoor Jesus criet wi' ane loud voyce . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'nint').

o (*ō, o, u*) *prep.* of – 'He'll tell ye, too, o' things ye never Afore heard tell o' ' [JoHa], '. . . for the mirk pleces o' the yirth ar fu' o' the habitationes o' cruiltie' [HSR], '. . . O' the Borders the Queen' [TC], '. . . To the fairest spot o' a' ' [TK], 'Life's joys er like bottles o' soda . . . ' [RM], 'Oor ain local trade's on th' way o' improvement' [HE1924], on – 'Ferrer on, the road turnt bieldeet o baith seides . . . ' [ECS], used sometimes where it would be omitted in English –

'take yer elbis off o the table', 'can ee mind o whae it was?', 'And should some change o' fortune . . . ' [??], also used for 'with', 'from' or other prepositions – 'stervin o hunger', 'poorin o rain', 'Though the waur o' the wear, she's as brisk as a bee . . . ' [JT], 'A'm fair poorin o sweet' [ECS], 'Her faimily hae muckle mense o' her' [GW], '. . . But the warld's the better o' bodies like him!' [WL], before a verbal noun, where English might have 'a-' – 'Thay've begun o' howkin up the fields an settin taatihs in thum' [ECS] (also written 'o '; the two main pronunciations depend on context, and also note that sometimes it is pronounced *a* or *u*; in older documents heritable proprietors, as opposed to tenants, were usually distinguished by referring to them as being 'of' or 'o' ' their place of residence; see also **of**).

o' (*o'*) *interj.* oh, uh-oh, oops, particularly used to indicate warning, alarm, surprise or dismay – 'o', the bairn's faen ower agin', 'watch yer heid . . . o', ower late!' (note the glottal stop in the pronunciation).

Oak Bank (*ōk-bawngk*) *n.* Victorian house at the top of Orchard Terrace.

Oaken Cleuch (*ō-kin-klooch*) *n.* area to the east of Ashtrees in the Jed valley. There is an old enclosure there, as well as an old plantation bank.

Oakhill (*ōk-hil*) *n.* Victorian villa-style house off the Braid Road.

oak leaves (*ōk-leevz*) *n., pl.* symbolic adornment worn at certain times during the Common Riding, fancifully imagined to harken back to Druidic times. After the Cornet's Breakfast on the Friday morning sprigs of oak leaves are given to the guests and worn for the remainder of the day. The Drums and Fifes wear them prominently in their hats. Before the mid-19th century, the Cornet and his guests used to march to the Haugh after the dinner to dance the Reel, each bearing an oak twig on his hat and breast. The wearing of 'chaplets of oak . . . by the young men' was reported to be an old custom by James Wilson in 1850. The practice of wearing oak leaves discontinued after 1855, but was revived in 1886, and has been a part of the Common Riding ever since. The origin is mysterious, and there are many theories, from pagan symbolism to a relationship with trees near Hornshole – 'What means that youthful band so gay, With oaken boughs in trim array, With frequent shout, and loud hurray, Drum, fife, and fiddle?' [WiS], '. . . An' wear an oak leaf in ma coat, An' join in the sang' [IJ], 'Ne'er picked a callant that was prooder Tae weer oaken leaf on shooder' [MB].

oak-nit (*ōk-ni'*) *n., pl.* an acorn.

the Oak Trei (*thu-ōk-trī*) *n.* well-known former landmark on the New Road, near the entrance to the Volunteer car par. Although it marked no boundary, nor had specific historical significance, it was a familiar sight for generations, and a popular turning point for walks along the New Road, particularly before the Park was acquired. It was said to have been the last of a long line of trees that ran over the hill in a southerly direction, perhaps starting near the Howegate. The tree was cut down in 1984 following storm damage, and a replacement planted in the adjoining sports ground – '. . . Till the auld Oak Tree rocks to our glee, for I really believe – don't you? – It would like to be the Cornet' [JYH].

the Oak Trei (*thu-ōk-trī*) *n.* the Oak Tree, a public house on the north side of Buccleuch Street, also referred to as 'the Oak' (e.g. on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map). This building was later the entrance to Elliot's skinnery.

Oakwood see **Aikwud**

Oakwud Daisy (*ōk-wood-dā-zee*) *n.* Oakwood Daisy, Jed Murray's favourite horse in the latter part of the 19th century. He won a silver-mounted whip in one of his own Cornet's Races riding it in 1890. There is a painting of the horse in the Museum. It was named after his Lass (and later wife) Margaret 'Daisy' Young.

Oakwud Hoose (*ōk-wud-hoos*) *n.* Oakwood House, a Victorian villa on Buccleuch Road, now run as a guest house. It was built for Sandbed baker John Young, whose daughter married J.E.D. Murray. In the 1950s the house was used for staff accommodation and a physiotherapy department by the Cottage Hospital.

oan see **on**

obleedge (*ō-bleej*) *v., arch.* to oblidge – 'We'd be obleedg'd t'ye gin ye wad put pay, Frae your ain pouch, for ilka thing ye want them' [JoHa].

obleedgement (*ō-bleej-min'*) *n., arch.* an agreement, promise, favour – '. . . Hawker, I'm rale glad to see you, I owe you an obleegement onyway and it shall be paid wi' Highland heartiness' [JEDM] (also spelled 'obleegement').

obleis (*ōb-lees*) *v., arch.* to oblige oneself, pledge, promise – '. . . and the faith in my body lelely and truely bindis and oblisis me . . . ' [SB1470], '. . . then and in that caise the said William Layng obleisses him to refund the same . . . ' [BR1685], 'Francis Hendersoun obleises himself to leave the samen knocke ane sufficient goeing knocke . . . ' [BR1706].

obleist (*ōb-leest*) *adj., pp., arch.* obliged, pledged, legally bound – '...me Dauid Scot of the Bukcluch to be oblist, ...' [SB1470], '...he beand oblist to remove and take away the said stane dyck within the space of seven years thereafter' [BR1640], '...that said master weiver is heirby bound and obleist ...' [BR], '...for the preserving of his cornes from being eaten and destroyed and obleist him not to wrong the meiths and marches of the samen' [BR1675], '...and onlaws William Rodger in tenn groats for Baylyea Thorbrand, in respect he was obleist for his fillie' [BR1688] (also spelled 'obleest', 'oblist', etc.).

obligatour (*ō-bli-ga-toor*) *adj., arch.* legally binding, obligatory – '...be his endentouris and lettris obligatour vndir his sele ...' [SB1470].

obscuir (*ob-skūr*) *adj., arch.* obscure.

observe (*ob-zerv*) *n., poet.* an observation, comment, part of a sermon – 'I mind weel an observe made by that worthy man, Mr M'Illwraith, when he used to preach on Gateshawbrae ...' [JTe].

The Observer (*thu-ob-ser-vur*) *n.* early, but short-lived periodical, based in the Scottish Borders. I started in 1835 and only ran to a handful of issues. The editor was Alexander Jeffrey, and it was printed by James Bryan, Jedburgh.

obteen (*ob-teeen*) *v., poet.* to obtain – 'Blisset ar the mercifu': for they sall obteen mercie' [HSR].

obtemper (*ob-tem-pur*) *v., arch.* to obey, comply with, fulfil an injunction – 'We oblige ourselves to obtemper and fulfill the same ...' [BR], '...he would cause delate him to the circuit ensuing, if he walked not more submissively and obtempering of ye laws both of God and man' [PR1716], '...at least while he obtemper the act above specified allowing him three days to remove ...' [BR1738] (Scots law term).

occasion (*ō-kā-shin*) *n.* a circumstance, opportunity, pretext, cause, inducement – '...compeared Mr Lithgo, officer of ye excyse, and confessed that he was occasion of ane meeting in Thomas Hugan's house' [PR1716].

the Occasion (*thu-ō-kā-shin*) *n.* former popular name for the celebration of Holy Communion in local churches, an important event in the community calendar. In Hawick it took place about the harvest season until the beginning of the 19th century, when complaints by farmers had it moved to the last Sunday in June. The Wednesday before Communion was Sacramental Fast Day, when all work was suspended and there were 2 services. There was also a service on the Saturday, being the day of preparation, and often 2 more services on the following Monday. The Communion itself was on the Sunday and typically lasted from 8 a.m. until about 6 p.m., with a short break for rest and refreshments, and 4 or 5 different ministers officiating. The length of the services declined through the 19th century.

och (*och*) *interj.* expression of surprise, digust, regret or resignation, sometimes preceded by 'tut' – 'och, A've hed enough o this', 'tut, och yowe an yer stipeet ideas', 'och it's juist a wee scratch', also used as a general preface to any remark – 'och, A suppose si', '...och saufe me for thy mercie's sak' [HSR], 'Och howe grit is thy guidniss ...' [HSR], 'Och, d'ye think I'm an Irishman, D'ye think I'm an Irishman' [JEDM], 'Och, Robert, lad ...juist days syne I was gi'en A pickle Smith's fifteen-eer Glenlivet ...' [DH].

Ochiltree (*o-chil-tree*) *n.* **James** (15th C.) recorded as 'Jacobo Wchtiltre' when he was witness to the 1452 sasine for William Douglas of Drumlanrig being regranted the Barony of Hawick. This was signed in Hawick by a number of local men, the list also including Robert, who must have been related. **Michael** (d.c.1446) probably from Ochiltree in Ayrshire, his birth was illegitimate, but he was said to be 'of royal stock' and son of a priest and an unmarried woman. He attended Paris University and became a Canon of Dunblane then Vicar of Strogeith by 1418. He was involved in a dispute over the Deanery of Dunblane, and was appointed to other benefices also. In about 1428 he became Rector of Lilliesleaf, but gave this up in 1429 when he became Bishop of Dunblane. He was also Chief Almoner of King James in 1427 when he requested to the Pope that he be allowed to keep Lilliesleaf for life, in addition to holding the Prebend of Inchmagranoch. He was an ambassador to England in 1430. He performed the ceremony of anointment for the young James II in 1437. He was a close friend of Robert III and then James I, for whom he served as Almoner-General. In 1442 he was granted extensive lands in Strathearn. His surname is recorded as 'de Ochtre', 'de Oochtre' and 'de Outhere'. **Robert** (15th C.) witness to the 1452 sasine for the Barony of Hawick, where he is 'Roberto Wchtiltre' and his name appears among a list of 4 Burgesses of Hawick. He must have been closely related to James who is also listed.

ochon (*och-ōn*) *interj., poet.* emphatic version of 'och' – 'Ochon! e'er Scotlan' nurs'd the chiel, That e'er should spae her lost to freedom' [JoHa], 'I was happy an' healthy, an' stoot, yauld, an' bang; Ochon for the weary beginning o't' [JoHa].

ocht (*awcht*) *pron., adv., arch.* anything, aught – 'Hae ye seen ocht o' auld Tam Dyce ony gate?' [HAST1868], '[He] wad never hed ocht ado wi't' [HAST1888], 'A wifeless and a bairnless age Is no' in touch wi' ocht' [JEDM], 'Auld Brig ye've been a public gude For ocht I ken sin' Noah's flude' [WNK], '... by crying alound 'As fact as ocht, that's John Broon' ' [WNK], 'It's oot o sicht; oo canna sei ocht o'd' [ECS] 'Man ... Ocht worth tippence gaun on i' the toon ...' [DH], '... that can hardly be ocht else than ...' [DH] (cf. **owt** and **ochts**).

ocht (*ocht*) *v., arch.* to own, *pp.* owned, possessed of (and usually following the verb 'to be') – 'Quheae'll bey auwcht them (or aa them) a hunder yeir æfter thys?' [JAHM], 'At yeh shop-door a motor stuid, an forrit A gaed to finnd oot whae was ocht eet' [ECS], 'Whae's ocht this? = whose is this' [ECS] (cf. **awe**, **awnd**, **aucht**, **ownd**; note the use of the past participle form to mean 'is possessed of' rather than 'possesses', switching the subject and object compared with English).

ocht (*ocht*) *pp., arch.* ought, should – 'Moo indeed, ye drucken auld thief that ocht tae be ashamed o' yersel' [JEDM] (also **oucht**).

ochts (*ochts*) *pron., arch.* anything, aught – 'Neext A speerd if A cood geet ochts ti eat, – if there was a mael o meat ti be bocht' [ECS], 'Game for ochts, A snuived steevely on aboot therty yards ahint um' [ECS], 'Hei mae be deed for ochts A ken' [ECS].

O'Connell Street (*ō-ko-nul-stree'*) *n.* built around 1837 and named after Irish statesman and reformer Donald O'Connell (1775–1847). A pended house known as 'the Rambler's' was demolished to make the gap in the south side of the High Street. The street has always had a kink in the middle. In the mid-20th century, No. 7 was J. Pollock, grocers, while Mrs. Mather's was at the corner with Murray Place. In 1968 Murray Place was incorporated into the street. The upper part of the south side was demolished after WWII, with further buildings being replaced by a garden and car park in 1972. It is home to a medical centre, previously the Congregational Church, and a fitness centre, which was previously the local British Legion branch. The Drums and Fifes march up here and over to Brougham Place on 'the Nicht Afore the Morn'.

the October Tryst (*thu-ok-tō-bur-trīst, -trist*) *n.* former cattle and horse market, happening on the third Tuesday in October from 1780. It was well known as a market for Highland kyloes and held around the foot of the Vertish Hill or Thorterdykes. By the latter part of the 19th century it had become only a horse market.

Od (*ōd*) *interj., arch.* emphatic version of God, used as a mild oath – 'Od! there's some fowk has a face for onything' [JoHa], 'Od, what a struggle lang they've had – But opposition brightens trade' [JoHa], 'O'd sake, mem, what kind o' a man's yon, he's taen eleven cups o' tea and eight shives o' bread' [WNK], 'Doing at Hawick; od, man, hae ye no heard o' the glorious goings there, they hae had a complete revolution yonder ...' [AM], 'See till't! disna that beat a'! Od, it has mair sense nor a bodie! It's a wonnerfu' invention!' [DMW], 'Od saf us, boys, we sall ha'e sporte – Richt nobil sporte indeed!' [WiSp] (also written 'od' and ''Od').

o'd (*ōd, od*) *contr.* of it, often treated as a single word – 'Ah'm seek o'd', 'A'll hev nane o'd', 'there's nae need o'd', 'the worst o'd aye es ...', 'ee deh ken the hauf o'd', 'A'm gettin' aboot sick o'd, this Canadian wunter's a coushed' [JEDM], 'The Borderers lang syne geh thersels an awfih leife o'd' [ECS], 'It's oot o sicht; oo canna sei ocht o'd' [ECS], '... bit it disneh say whuther the punters or the bookies cam oot o'd best' [BW1974], '... but his mother talked um oot o'd and insteid hei became a painter and decorator' [IWL], '... there's a wee medicinal refreshment at the end o'd ...' [CT], '... Aw can kindeh mind o'd still' [RM] (cf. the less common **o't**).

the Oddfellihs (*thu-od-fe-liz*) *n.* the Scottish Order of Oddfellows Loyal Border League, a mutual aid society. A local branch, Lodge 'Loyal Border', No. 5 Waverley District exisited in Hawick in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They met in the Buccleuch Hotel for a while, and the insurance money would be collected weekly from the house of each member. Another lodge was started in Denholm in 1843 and named after John Leyden.

Oddfellihs' Haa (*od-fe-liz-haw*) *n.* Oddfellows' Hall, also known as the Oddfellows Arms. It was a public house at the foot of O'Connell Street, on the east side (Murray Place for a while) in the mid-19th century. The proprietor in the earlier years was Thomas Scott. The building became the Central Tea Rooms and later the Legion.

odds (*odz*) *n., arch.* difference, disparity – 'A didna ken a grain o odds o'd for aa A hedna seen't threh kens-whan' [ECS] (often followed by the preposition 'o' meaning 'in' here; see also **what's the odds**).

Oddy (*o-dee*) *n.* **Arthur** taken on as trainee manager at Hawick knitwear manufacturers Pringle's in 1924. Along with William Mactaggart, who joined a year later, the pair became Directors in 1932 and Managing Directors a year later, managing the firm through the mid-20th century. He resigned in 1945, leaving Mactaggart as sole Managing Director.

the Odeon (*thu-ō-dee-in*) *n.* name for the Exchange Buildings when it became part of the Odeon cinema chain in the mid-20th century.

Ode to Hawick (*ōd-too-hIk*) *n.* title of probably the first known example of a poem written to celebrate Hawick, penned by Rev. Robert Cunningham in 1710.

Odin (*ōdin*) *n.* supreme Norse deity, god of wisdom, art, culture and the dead, traditionally thought of as one of the gods in the Hawick battle cry 'Teribus ye Teri-Odin' – 'Scotia felt thine ire, O Odin! On the bloody field of Flodden' [JH], 'The Common-Riding is at hand, That festival sae great and grand, And ower Auld Hawick waves Odin's wand The nicht afore the morn' [JMS] (although the myth persists, there is no historical evidence to believe that Norse gods were ever worshipped in the Borders, and the connection between Hawick and Thor and Odin may well be traced to the Victorian attempts to decipher the 'Teribus' slogan, perhaps inspired by Hogg's rhyming of 'Odin' with 'Flodden').

o'ee (*oi*) *contr.* of you – 'wull the per o'ee cairry this?' (pronounced as a single dipthong and treated like one word).

o'eet (*oi'*) *contr.* of it – 'the smell o'eet was awfi' (treated almost like a single word).

of (*of, ov*) *prep.* of, indicating a landowner as opposed to a tenant, e.g. 'Lovel of Hawick', 'Douglas of Cavers', 'Scott of Buccleuch', *arch.* used where a different preposition would be normal in English, in – 'Borthwick . . . is 10 miles of length' [MGC1649], for – by, via – '. . . ilk ane that refuses under the pane of £4 Scots, to be paid to the Bailies of fine for their refusal' [BR1657] (see also **o**).

of coorse (*ov-koors*) *adv.* of course – 'Of coorse, there wad be ma ain shadow, but that wad be on ma richt hand side' [BCM1880], 'I was of coorse, dumfoundered, never counting on sic a possibility . . . ' [BCM1881], '. . . But of coorse Hei was aye bothert Wi' his back' [DH] (see also **coorse**).

off (*of*) *prep.* off, but also sometimes meaning 'from' – 'hei got his talent off his faither', 'A took eet off um', 'Say as ye like, that's no a' off coffee' [WNK].

offeecial (*o-fee-shul*) *n.* an official, *adj.* official – 'Since their yin and only offeecial drink on the Friday mornin is a sma' tot o rum wi' milk added . . . ' [CT].

offen (*o-fin*) *adv.* often, frequently – 'oo we't there offen', 'hei offen follied the Cornet', 'it's no offen ee're wrang, bit ee're right agin!', '. . . whan A'm seek-staaed o the . . . preidfih bluistereen that a body offen hes ti thole' [ECS], '. . . Hei's of'en shod ma clutes' [JSB], '. . . Yet I doubtna' that of'en they think o' the hame . . . ' [JCG], '. . . be gittin the visitin principals up ti sing their songs, or mair offen – their song, or even mair offen – their verse!' [IHS] (sometimes pronounced with no second vowel sound; also spelled 'of'en' or 'often' as in English).

offen' (*o-fen*) *v., poet.* offend – 'An' gif thy richt ee offen' thee, pike it out, an' thraw it fraw thee' [HSR].

offendit (*o-fen-dee', -di'*) *pp., adj.* offended – '. . . sal pay £10 to the bailies, by satisfaction to the partie offendit, and sal lie aucht days in the stockis . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . and it appeared to be offendit, for it left the house and gaed away down the burn side' [LHTB], 'Though a' men sall be offendet becaus o' thee, yet wull I nevir be offendet' [HSR], 'Rob, div ye no see ye've offendit the man? Be quick, and let's make off as fast as oo can' [BM1900], 'Ye tell him that he's looking weel, His soul is fair offendit . . . ' [WP].

offenest (*o-fin-ist*) *adv., arch.* most often – '. . . this he oftenest saw in the time of black frost in winter but never in a storm' [DCW1765].

offerit (*o-fe-ree', -ri'*) *pp., adj.* offered – '. . . gif ony persone or personis allegis or acclames ony rycht of the said tenement of land offerit to the said baillie to fynd caution . . . ' [SPB1579].

offi (*o-fi*) *prep.* off of, from off, usually used where 'of' would be sufficient in standard english – 'A'll no tell ee again ti git offi there', also used where 'from' would be standard english – 'whae did ee git that offi?' (see also **off o**).

the Office (*thu-o-fees*) *n.* the Office Bar, pub at 6 Tower Knowe. The roof of the building contains a weather vane.

office-hoose (*o-fees-hoos*) *n., arch.* an outhouse, workshop, outbuilding in which manual work is carried out – '. . . liberty to cast, win, and carry off from Hawick Muir divots for covering part of the office houses at Branksholm . . . ' [BR1765].

officer (*o-fee-sur*) *n.* an official of the Burgh, Court, Church, Presbytery, etc., whose duties

include keeping order at meetings and delivering messages – 'Item, whatsomever person that sal deforce the officer in execution of his office . . . ' [BR1640], 'The toun officers to wait upon ye Queer door during ye Service' [PR1718], '. . . the presbytery officer, after thress oyesses, ordered all persons . . . to give in their reasons . . . why Mr Cunninghm may not be admitted and thi day fixed minister of the parish of Hawick' [PR1712], 'They were overtaken by the Presbytery officer on horseback, who was a character in his way. He was wont to be called in, after the ordinary Presbytery dinners, to have a glass of beer, and drink the healths of members all round, addressing them by their Latin names, and the clerk as 'Brother officer' [RJR].

offie (*o-fee*) *n., arch.* a toilet, water-closet (perhaps from 'office' mistaken as a plural).

off-luif (*of-lif, -loof*) *adv., arch.* off-hand, at once, straightaway, on the spur of the moment, extempore – 'His head an' heart's as soft as uncool'd gravy, An' her's, jermumlt by his off-loof patter, Gaes topsy-turvy, ne'er a whit its better' [JoHa], 'Jethart Castle! A body was need ti ken'd off leike as Wattie Laidlaw kennd eet, for ti tell owre, off-luif, aa its dambrod-checkeet story' [ECS], 'Off-luif, ei made twae wrang shots anent the teime it wad set oot . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'offluif' and 'off-loof').

off o (*of-o*) *adv.* off of, from – 'take yer elbis off o the table' '. . . pookin 'cheese-an-breed' off o the hedges ti nattle a' [ECS], 'Gie's a sheive off-o that laif' [ECS], used especially to denote familial relationship – '. . . she was off o that kind' [CoH] (also 'off-o', 'off o' ', 'off-ov', etc.; cf. **offi**).

off-pit (*of-pi'*) *n., arch.* an excuse, pretext for delay, diversion – 'It was duist an offpit! A ken 'im owre weel!' [GW], a makeshift, hasty meal – '. . . sei Ancrum, an geet a chack o something ti serr as an off-pit' [ECS], a procrastinator, *v., arch.* to put off, delay – '. . . A'd ti turn away for aa aa ma offpitteen an daidelleen' [ECS], *adj., arch.* temporary, makeshift.

off-pit o time (*of-pi'-ō-tīm*) *n., arch.* a waste of time – 'It's duist an off-pit o teime hevin ti gaun there the morn' [ECS].

off't (*oft*) *contr.* off it, from it – 'there's a grand smell comin off't', 'A wesh at the kitchen sink clears the cley off't . . . ' [DH].

off-takin (*of-tā-kin*) *adj., arch.* mocking, sneering, sharp-tongued, hurtful of feelings (noted by E.C. Smith).

off the bit (*of-thu-bi'*) *adv.* off the place, moving – '. . . or thance A micht never heh gotten off the bit aa day' [ECS] (see **bit**).

off the stot (*of-thu-sto'*) *adv.* out of the ryhthm of doing something, thrown off – 'He pat iz off the stot' [GW], *adj., arch.* unusual, out of the ordinary (see also **stot**).

of Hawick see **de Hawick**

of less than (*ov-les-than*) *conj., arch.* unless, except – '. . . contenit in the said endentouris, of les than the said Dauid or his aieris falze and brek in thair defaltis' [SB1470].

of new (*ov-new*) *adv., arch.* afresh, anew – '. . . and casting of the great bell of new again (when it was rent and of new founded in 1693) . . . ' [BR1694], '. . . that I shall be of new again imprisoned, and committ over again to the sd. Shirra, to be further punisht as the law directs' [BR1741].

of't (*oft*) *contr.* of it – 'The leader of the train got oft, A crackit croon to claw' [JT] (also spelled 'oft').

Ogill (*ō-gul*) *n.* **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Johannem Ogil' when he witnessed the 1508 sasine for Adam Hepburn inheriting his father's Lordship of Liddesdale. 'Joh. Ogill' witnessed charters for Adam Hepburne of Craigs in Edinburgh in 1501 and 1506 and could be the same man or related.

Ogilvie (*ō-gul-vee, -bee*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He witnessed baptisms in 1656 for Archibald Stewart and in 1661 for Patrick Redford, for John Tudhope, for James E. . . (along with John Tudhope) and for William Stewart. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Branxholme. His wife Jean Chisholme's will is recorded in 1684. The fact that he was at Branxholme suggests a connection between this family and the Scotts of Buccleuch a generation earlier than when there were Ogilvie Chamberlains. He may have been brother of William and perhaps Gideon. He was also surely related to Andrew and James, who were tenants in Branxholme farms in the 1690s. He witnessed a baptism for James Baptie in 1678 and another for Patrick Scoon in 1685. **Adam** of Hartwoodmyres (17th/18th C.) only son of William and Elizabeth Turnbull. He was Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch. In 1708 he was 'younger' when he was listed as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Selkirkshire. He was probably the 'younger of Hartwoodmyres' who was one of the original members of the 'Honest Country Club' in 1711. He is probably the Laird of Hartwoodmyres who owned the lands of Braidlies (near Brieryyards) and Cawfaulds in the early 18th century. In 1708 he married

Jean Erskine of Dryburgh, and she died at an advanced age in 1761. Their children, mostly baptised in Selkirk, included: Margaret (b.1709), who married William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1732; Elizabeth (b.1711); William of Hartwoodmyres (b.1712); James (b.1714), who may have died young; Jean (b.1716); Katherine (b.1718), born in Hawick Parish, who married Walter Grieve, tenant at Branxholme Park; and Isabel (b.1720). He may be the unnamed son of William and Elizabeth Turnbull born in Hawick Parish in 1684. His wife is probably the 'Mrs Ogilvie' of Hartwoodmyres, who in 1757 witnessed a baptism for Katherine Ogilvie (her daughter) and Walter Grieve. **Adam** of Hartwoodmyres (1745/6–1809) son of William and Elizabeth Elliot. He may also have been referred to as 'of Chesters'. He was an advocate and was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1775. He helped form the Hawick Farmers' Club in 1776. He served as an executor for Henry Elliot of Peel, who died in 1780. He paid the land tax on about £460 for Hartwoodmyres in 1785. He served as Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, taking over from William (his father) in 1787. He was living at Branxholme in 1785–88 when he paid a tax for 2 female servants, increasing to 3 in 1789 and 1790 and 2 again in 1791. He also paid tax on 2 male servants at Branxholme from at least 1785, and 1 in 1788–94. He was recorded at Branxholme on the Carriage Tax Rolls for 1794/5 and 1797/8, as well as farmer there in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and for having 4 carriage or saddle horses. He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in 1797 and 1798. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788, where his vote is described as 'partle a liferent vote from Cornelius Elliot, W.S., his brother-in-law'; if this is true then there has been confusion over the identity of his wife. He was also recorded as a voter in Selkirkshire in 1788. In 1791 he witnessed the baptism of one of Lord Napier's children at Wilton Lodge. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He paid the Horse Tax at Branxholme in 1785–97, when he had up to 4 horses. In about 1800 he contributed £15 15s to the local subscription for the war against France. In around 1802 he paid about £460 in land tax on Hartwoodmyres. He was listed as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire in 1805. He was a trustee for the estate of William Oliver 'Auld Cash'. In 1806 he consulted with the Council over the appointment of Hawick's next schoolmaster. He married Anne Renata, daughter of Gavin Elliot of Midlem Mill in 1787; they had a large family, including Margaret Adam (b.1809), who was baptised in Hawick Parish. He may be the Adam whose sons William and Henry were baptised in Hawick in 1790 and 1791, respectively. In 1808 he was on the subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary. He appears to have served as Chamberlain until around 1808, after which his trustees are referred to, suggesting he died around then. He died at Branxholme. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Greens in Liddesdale. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821, along with 'L., mason' (probably 'Little'), to whom he was surely related. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) resident of Branxholme. He may have been son of James (who was also a resident of Branxholme). In 1705 he witnessed a baptism for William Oliver, 'servitor' in Todshawhaugh. He married Isobel Halliday in Hawick in 1707. Their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1708, with witnesses William Elliot in the Sandbed and Henry Orrock. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) resident of Selkirk Parish, recorded in a legal document in 1721. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Esther Douglas and their children included: Isobel (b.1735); and William (b.1737). He may be the Alexander of Teindside whose lands were valued at £426 13s 4d in the 1740s. **Alexander** (1715/6–71) resident of the Greens in Castleton Parish. His wife was Elizabeth Little, who died in 1793, aged 56. Their children included William (1768/9–1818), who died at Greens. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Andrew** of Newlands (17th/18th C.) recorded as a householder at Branxholme on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the same Andrew whose servant Andrew Lamb was listed among Covenanter fugitives in 1684. In 1696 and 1697 he leased a third of the farm of Branxholme Mains. James, who also leased a third, must have been a close relative, and he was surely also related to Adam, recorded in Branxholme in 1684. How these Ogilvies were related to the later Chamberlains at Branxholme is unclear; however, it is possible he is son of James, who was also a householder in Branxholme (and died in 1706). Probably the same Andrew witnessed baptisms in 1704 for William Scott in Branxholme, in 1707 for Robert Scott, carrier in Branxholmtown, in 1708 for James Scott 'Laird' and in 1713 for Thomas Anderson in Branxholme Town. In 1714 his servant Bessie Riddell got married. He was also recorded in 1719 in a declaration regarding the commonty between Wauchope and Templehall. In 1719 he was in Branxholme when

his servant William Hume got married to Helen Govenlock (servant to William, also at Branxholme). He was father of William, and the pair witnessed a baptism for John Cavers (herd in Branxholme) in 1711. He also witnessed some of the births of the children of William Ogilvie in Hawick, presumably his son. He may be the Andrew who in Hawick in 1728 and 1730 witnessed baptisms for James Henderson in Branxholme. In 1714 he married Elizabeth, sister of Rev. John Ritchie of Minto; the marriage was performed at Minto by Rev. John Gilchrist of Bedrule, and was recorded in the Hawick Parish records. It is unclear if his lands of Newlands were those in Lilliesleaf or Castleton. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) fifer with the Hawick Military Association. He was discharged in 1800 for disobeying orders. Drummer Thomas was also discharged and seems likely to have been his brother. George quit at the same time, and may have been another brother. **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded in 1754 when the Town Council paid for cords to bind him, as well as paying for him to be watched. He was presumably imprisoned for some crime. **Rev. Andrew** (1731–1805) son of William and Martha Laing, who were from Hawick. He was the 14th child, his father being tenant at Broadhaugh. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Langholm in 1758 and ordained by the Dissenting Church of Newcastle at the Groatmarket Meeting-house. He became minister at Linton in 1781. He married Agnes Lomax from Newcastle in 1767 and she died in 1808. Their children were: Eleanor; Jane; Margaret; William; Joseph; and John. He wrote about the Parish of Linton for Sinclair's Statistical Account. **David** of Brieryyards (1726–c.83) probably son of William. He paid the window tax for Brieryyards in 1748. His daughter Martha married Thomas Turnbull in 1757 and he witnessed baptisms for the couple in 1758 and 1759. He was involved in a court case against Capt. John Douglas of Cavers. He was probably the Ogilvie of 'Briirieyards' listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was listed among others who claimed rights to peat and turf on Wilton Common in 1764; at that time he was 'of Brieryyards' and also owned the farm of Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish. He was added to the voters' roll for Roxburghshire in 1780. Brieryyards passed to the Turnbulls (through his daughter) in 1783, suggesting that he was deceased by then. **George** (d.1807) listed as 'Messenger' in Hawick on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His death is recorded in the Scots Magazine, where he is also 'messenger', presumably meaning he was some kind of agent, possibly a 'messenger-at-arms', a lawyer appointed to execute summonses. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1794 for James Scott and Isabel Hogg. He was probably the George who was married to Margaret Learmonth and who had several children born in Hawick: Janet (b.1780); Thomas (b.1781); John (b.1783); Alexander (b.1785); Michael (b.1788); Mary (b.1790); Margaret (b.1792); and George (b.1794). He could be the George who is recorded quitting the Hawick Miltary Association (volunteers) in 1800; drummer Thomas and fifer Alexander were discharged for refusing to oby orders and these may have been his sons. **Gideon** (17th C.) one of the earliest known members of this Roxburghshire family. In 1656 he married Susannah Scott of Harden (probably daughter of Sir William Scott). Their son William was the first Laird of Hartwoodmyres. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as proprietor of Hartwoodyres. He was a Commissioner of Selkirkshire in 1819. **James** (d.1706) indweller in Branxholme. In 1694 he was recorded as a householder at Branxholme on the Hearth Tax rolls. In 1696 and 1697 he leased a third of the farm of Branxholme Mains. Andrew, who also leased a third, must have been a close relative (perhaps his son) and he was surely also related to Adam, recorded in Branxholme in 1684. He is probably the James who (along with Francis Scott in Branxholme) witnessed a baptism for Walter Chisholme in 1684. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for a Grieve in 1698. In 1700 James Scott in Stobicote was fined for 'forestalling of the public market' by buying a lamb from his servant and then selling it to a butcher. In 1702 he witnessed baptisms for John Scott (also in Branxholme), for Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield and for James Laidlaw (in Branxholme Town). He was recorded as tenant in Branxholme (along with John Scott) when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, herd in Branxholme Town. In 1704 he was 'tenent in Branocholm' when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson. He received the lands of Hoscote 'in liferent' in 1705 from William Scott of Harden. He married Jane Elliot and their son was William, possibly the William born in Hawick around 1670. He witnessed a couple of baptisms in 1701, including one for Bailie Walter Elliot. His daughter Jane died in 1701 (when he gave money to

the Parish). Other children were Adam, Andrew (probably the resident of Branxholme) and Alexander. He is probably the James who rented quarter of the farm of Borthaugh in at least the period 1690–98. **James** (18th C.) saddler in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **John** (b.1794/5) born in Cavers Parish, he was farmer at Cooms in Ewes Parish. He was there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Jane Common and their children included Janet, Margaret, William, John, Adam, Robert and Sibella. **John** (b.1800/1) born in Hawick, he was a frameworker on the Loan. In 1841 and 1851 he was at about 23 Loan, and in 1861 he was living on Drumlanrig Place. His wife was Isabella and their children included Jane, George and Isabella. He also had step-children John, William and James Turnbull. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'Schilling courant'. **Rev. John Henry** (1888–1955) born at Kimberley, South Africa, son of John and Sarah Grant. He was educated at Selbourne College in London and was in business until 1913. In WWI he served in the Canadian Army in France. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1922 and also attended New College. He was a student assistant at New College Settlement 1919–22 and Edinburgh High 1922–25. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1926 and was then ordained at Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk Kirk (the former Lilliesleaf Burgher Kirk). These were the last years for this church, before its congregation merged with that of the other church in the village. He resigned in 1928 to become a Chaplain to the R.A.F. He was in Nairobi in 1935, moving to Gibraltar in 1939 and Hong Kong in 1945. In 1934 he married Elizabeth (d.1942), daughter of Alexander Mitchell of New Luce. **Little** (1793/4–1862) stone mason at the Greens in Castleton Parish. He married Jane Little, who died in 1879, aged 81. Their children included: Margaret (1819/20–40); Agnes (b.1823); Jane or Janet (1825/6–46); Elizabeth (1826/7–47); Mary (b.c.1827); William (1828–1900); Helen (b.1831); Jane (again, b.1833); Mary (again, b.1837); Rabina (b.1839); Margaret (again, 1843–81); and Joan Black (1845–1913). He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821, and was probably son of Adam from there, who also subscribed. **Matthew** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Murray. Their son Andrew was baptised in the East Bank Kirk in 1813. **Michael** (18th/19th C.) local whip-maker. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Murray. His sons were John and Andrew, who died in infancy. He could be the spinner Michael whose child died in Hawick in 1815. **Mr. ??** of Teindside (18th C.). Recorded as 'Mr Ogilbie of Tiendside' in 1729 when he rented the Hawick 'litter' for a funeral. He may have been William or one of the other local Ogilvies. **Robert** (17th C.) witness in 1632 for the reversion document for Harwood by Edward Lorraine. **Robert** (18th C.) overseer for the early spinning company set up in Hawick by a group of local gentlemen. He was in this position for only a couple of years from about 1741. He could be the Robert who in 1720 married Jean, daughter of Robert Ruecastle. He may be the Robert who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Broadhaugh (and other farms), recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1785–94. He was also owner of 5 farm horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of William of Hartwood. In 1705 he acted as factor for the young Margaret, daughter of the deceased John Scott of Synton. He may have been son of the 1st Laird of Hartwoodmyres and younger brother of Adam. **Thomas Elliot** 'Tom' of Chesters (1751–1831) 2nd son of William of Hartwoodmyres and Elizabeth Elliot, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. He joined the Madras civil service at the age of 19, becoming paymaster at Vellore, which was under siege in the early 1780s. He retired in 1786 and bought Crailing, then sold it the next year so he could purchase Chesters from the Bennet family. There he had a mansion designed by local architect William Elliot, the construction being completed in 1790. While it was being built he lived at Gala House. In 1788 he owned Chesters and associated lands (valued at £965 2s 3d), Lanton Mill and associated lands (valued at £93 9s 5d), as well as the farm of Newton (valued at £853 6s 8d) on the opposite side of the Teviot from Chesters, plus associated teinds. In 1788 he was mentioned as about to be added to the list of voters in Roxburghshire. He was at Chesters in 1791 when he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. In 1791 he also witnessed the baptism of one of Lord Napier's children at Wilton Lodge. He was taxed for owning a carriage in the 1780s and 90s and had 5 female and 4 male servants at Gala House in 1788 and 2 female servants in 1789. By 1790 he was at Chesters, and he had 7 or 8 servants there until at least 1797. He also paid tax for having 4 horses at Chesters in the period 1790–97. He was additionally taxed for having 4 non-working dogs in 1797.

He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in at least the period 1797–1801. He paid the land tax at Chesters and Lanton in 1811, as well as for lands around Newton in Bedrule Parish valued at about £850. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819, both times along with his son William. He joined the Roxburghshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry and served as Deputy Lieutenant for Roxburghshire. He is listed as proprietor of Chesters on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was a friend of the writer Sir Walter Scott. In 1782 he married Hannah (1753–1833), 2nd daughter of Robert Dashwood and widow of Dr. Pasley. Their children were: Elizabeth (b.1783); William (b.1785), Chamberlain to Buccleuch; Adam (1792–1872), who married Letitia Keys Spence; George, who died young; Margaret (b.1795); and Jane, who married Donald Horne of Stirkoke. He may be the Thomas 'Esq' for whom a child's baptism appears to be recorded in Hawick in 1786, but crossed out. One of his daughters was probably the inspiration for the tune 'Miss Ogilvie of Chesters Waltz', published around 1810. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) listed as 'Stocking-maker Constable' on the 1801 list for the Militia ballot in Hawick. He thus appears to have had 2 jobs. Perhaps the same Thomas was a drummer with the Hawick Military Association. He was discharged in 1800 for disobeying orders. Fifer Alexander Thomas was also discharged and seems likely to have been his brother. George quit at the same time, and may have been another brother. **Thomas Elliot** of Chesters (1821–1896) eldest son of William and Alexina Falconer. He worked in the East Indian Civil Service in his 20s. In 1858 he was living at Branxholme when he donated several Egyptian items to the Museum, including a 'mummy crocodile and wrapper from the Catacombs of Thebes'. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married Hope, only daughter of Henry Reeve. His widow took possession of the estate after his death. **William** (17th C.) married to Elspeth Turnbull. Their unnamed child was baptised in Hawick in 1684. **William** of Hartwoodmyres (d.1716) son of Gideon and Susannah Scott of Harden. He was progenitor of the Chesters branch of the family. He could be the William who had discharges with the treasurer of Selkirk in 1683 and 1684. He is probably the William who leased the farm of Todshawhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1691 and who was listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, paying tax on 2 hearths. He was in Todshawhill in 1695 when he contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme. He was again listed as tenant of Todshawhill in 1696. He purchased Hartwoodmyres in 1694 and in 1705 bought Brieryyards from the Scotts. In 1695 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire. He is probably the Laird of Hartwoodmyres who witnessed a baptism for John Chisholme of Stirches in 1708. He also witnessed a baptism in 1709 for Francis Scott of Newton. He married Elizabeth Turnbull of Tofts and had one son, Adam. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident in Craik, where he is recorded in at least the period 1713–27. In 1713 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott of Merrylaw. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, probably included: Andrew (b.1714); Edwart (b.1716); William (b.1716); Alexander (b.1717); Robert (b.1720); Adam (b.1721); an unnamed child (b.1724); another unnamed child (b.1726); and William (again, b.1727). Some of these children may be from a different family. **William** (c.1670–1755) possibly son of James and Jane Elliot. He was tenant farmer at Broadhaugh in 1715 and Branxholme in 1720. In 1715 in Hawick Parish he married Martha Laing (c.1680–1735); she was daughter of Bailie William Laing. His wife's name was recorded as 'Anna' Laing in 1720. Most of their children were baptised in Hawick, and included: James (b.1716); William (b.1718), probably father of the farmer at Broadhaugh and Whitrope; Jean (b.1720); Walter (b.1721); Janet (b.c.1722), who married John Potts in Castleton; Adam (b.1724); Edward (b.c.1725) died young; David (b.1726) of Brieryyards; Robert (b.c.1727); Alexander (b.c.1728); Martha (1728/9–1825), who married Thomas Turnbull in Hawick and died aged 96; Betsy (c.1730–52); Andrew (b.1731), minister at Linton; and Margaret (b.1735). The witnesses in 1718 were William Laing, 'lait Bailie of Hawick' (probably his father-in-law) and John Watson, Clerk (to the Regality) and in 1720 were Bailie William Laing and Andrew of Newlands. It is possible he is the same man as William of Hoscote. **William** of Hoscote (18th C.) probably son of Andrew. He was tenant in Branxholme from at least 1710, when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Crow in Branxholme Town. He and Andrew witnessed a baptism for John Cavers, herd in Branxholme, in 1711 and for Thomas Anderson in Branxholme Town in 1713. In 1718 he is recorded in a baptism being 'of Dolieridge [perhaps Deloraine], tenent in Branxholm'. In 1718

he was in Branxholme when his servant William Mitchellhill was married. In 1719 he was in Branxholme when his servants Helen Govenlock married William Hume (servant to Andrew, also at Branxholme) and Margaret Grieve married Walter Bowie. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to oversee the construction of the Teviot Bridge in Hawick. He is probably the William 'in Branxholm of Hahope' (this being indecipherable, and possible Hoscote is meant) recorded renting from the Duke of Buccleuch in Cavers Parish in 1723; he also rented Meadshaw that same year. In 1731 he obtained the tenancy of Whitchesters from Robert Scott of Falnash. In 1735 he leased Branxholme Park and part of Branxholme Mains from the Scotts of Buccleuch. He also rented Branxholm Park and other properties in 1737. He was one of 4 men to propose building a stillhouse and brewery in 1738, for which Robert Elliot of Fenwick was leased land by the Duke of Buccleuch the following year; this may have become Hawick's first distillery and brewery on Slitrig Crescent. He witnessed baptisms in 1738 for a daughter of Town Clerk James Weir and for merchant Andrew Riddell. There is a document of 1739 regarding a dispute between him and Walter Scott of Harden over the lands of Hoscote. His daughter Jean was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1728; Martha (b.1730), baptised in Roberton, may also be his daughter. He may be the same man as the William recorded at Craik in at least 1714–17 or possibly the same William as the tenant in Broadhaugh and Branxholme. **William** of Hartwoodmyres (b.1712) son of Adam and Jean Erskine. In 1742 he was one of the witnesses to the baptism of Walter Scott, last of Crumhaugh, son of Walter of Crumhaugh, residing at Midshiels; at that time he was 'of Bririyards' and so must have lived there for a time. He was Bailie to the Regality of Jedforest and attached baronies, i.e. appointed as factor to the Duke of Douglas for properties in the Southdean area, as well as elsewhere. He is probably the William recorded in Selkirk in receipts 'for supply' in 1742 and 'for burgh cess' in 1745 and in a discharge of 1744. In 1745 he was visited by members of Prince Charlie's army on their way to England, and forced to pay a 'tax'. He was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch from at least 1756 until about 1786, when he was replaced by Adam (probably his son). He acted as Chamberlain for Melrose, Ettrick Forest, Hassendean and Burnfoot. In 1757 he witnessed a baptism for his brother-in-law Walter Grieve, tenant in Branxholme Park. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire in 1761. He was a factor for the Duke of Buccleuch during the proceedings for the division of Wilton Common in 1765. He appears to have resided at Branxholme from about 1767, the first Chamberlain to do so. In 1777 he had correspondence with William Scott of Woll over shares of the Moss (preserved in the Walter Mason Collection). In 1778 and 1779 he paid tax for having a male servant at Branxholme. In 1745 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Elliot (who bought Wolfelee). Their children were: Adam (d.1809), also Chamberlain, who died at Branxholme; Thomas Elliot (b.1751); William, who served with the Royal Navy and died in Antigua; and probably Jane (1758–1802), who married Maj. Gen. William Balfour. There are portraits of him and his wife. He (or another William) may also have married a daughter of John Laing of Westerkirk. **William** (d.1777) younger son of William, Chamberlain at Branxholme. He entered the Royal Navy in 1775 and died of fever in Antigua. **William** (1768/9–1818) probably son of Alexander and Elizabeth Little. He was farmer at Greens in Castleton Parish. He is recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. His children included: Elizabeth (Betty, 1796/7–1870), who married Peter Hope; and probably Little (1793/4–1862), stonemason. **William** 'Willie' (1785–1876), J.P., Laird of Chesters, eldest son of Thomas Elliot and Hannah Dashwood. He was born in India, educated at Edinburgh High School, and then trained as an advocate (although he never practised). He became 2nd Lieutenant in the western troop of Roxburghshire Yeomanry in 1803 (although he missed the 'False Alarm', being in Edinburgh at college). He was still 'junior of Chesters' when listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. Before he succeeded to Chesters he lived at Ettrickbank, where it said that Burke and Hare would stop by in 1818 with fresh fish on their wagon (which would later convey a corpse back to Edinburgh). He succeeded to Chesters in 1831 and sold the farm of Newton to Thomas Scott of Peel in 1833. He was Captain in the local (Dumfries) Militia from 1811 and Major 1820–25; Bet Young wrote 'And gallant captain Ogilvie, a loyal heart indeed, Is so attach'd to Briton - wears the yellow and the red'. He was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch at least 1836–76 (replacing Major Riddell of Muselee), dealing with business around Hawick, as well as Teviothead, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Eckford and St. Boswells. He thus

continued the tradition of his uncle and grandfather. He was the Chamberlain who was living at Branxholme around 1840 when the castle was renovated. A letter from him protesting about the content of Rev. J.A. Wallace's sermon in Hawick in 1841 is in the National Archives, as well as further letters relating to the siting of the Free Kirk. He was recorded at Branxholme in the 1841 census, along with a dozen servants. He was still there in 1851, back at Chesters House by 1861, but recorded there as Chamberlain in 1868. He was also Deputy-Lieutenant (from 1827), Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace, Tax Commissioner and member of the Police Board for Roxburghshire. He is said to have been a persuasive canvasser (on the Conservative side) during the elections after the passing of the Reform Bill. He was an original member of the Jedforest Club and was the first President of the Angling Club set up in Hawick in 1858 (but which later folded). In 1861 he donated a 'curious iron instrument' to the Museum, found in a vault at Branxholme, and in 1867 the skull of a hippopotamus (via a missionary in Natal). He was listed as owner of Chesters and other lands in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. In 1818 he married Alexina, daughter of Alexander Falconer of Woodcot, East Lothian, and she died in 1884 at an advanced age. They had a large family, mostly baptised in Selkirk, including: Thomas Elliot (b.1821), who succeeded; William Falconer (b.1823), of the Bengal Army; Alexander (b.1824); George (b.1827); Francis Dashwood ('Frank', b.1828); and Alexina Margaret (b.1830). He died at Chesters at the age of 91 and is buried at Ashkirk. **William** (d.1830) said to be brother of Andrew, minister of Linton, and related to the Chesters family. He was probably actually nephew of Rev. Andrew and hence grandson of William, tenant at Broadhaugh. He is probably the William who farmed at Broadhaugh himself. 'Mr Wm. Ogilvie, Broadhaugh' is listed among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Helen (b.1821). **William** (18th/19th C.) possibly son of Robert, who was farmer at Broadhaugh in 1797. He farmed at Whitrope as well as Broadhaugh. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1825 he married Janet Byers, who died in 1888, aged 84. Their son William Robert (b.1827) was baptised in Cavers Parish. **William Robert** (b.1827) son of William and Janet Byres. He farmed at Broadhaugh and Whitrope. He was listed at Broadhaugh in 1866. On the 1851 census he employed 20 labourers, and they had 2 household servants. **William Henry** 'Will' (1869–1963) poet, who wrote many popular Border poems, including 'The Road to Roberton', 'The Raiders', 'Ho! For the Blades of Harden' and 'The Barefoot Maid'. He was born at Holefield farm near Kelso, where his father George was a reasonably well-off tenant farmer, 3 past generations of his family having served as Chamberlains to the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the eldest boy in a family of 8 and was educated at Kelso Grammar School by a governess, at Prep School in Yorkshire, and at Fettes College. He spent 1889–1901 in Australia working as a drover and breaker of wild horses, and there his poems of the outback life are well-known. He worked at Belalie Station in Queensland and Maroupe Station in South Australia and became a friend of Harry 'Breaker' Morant. He briefly lived in America (with an appointment to the Department of Agricultural Literature in State College, Iowa), and returned to Britain in 1905. He later became a journalist in Edinburgh and was Chair of Agricultural Journalism at Iowa University for 2 years. He returned to the Borders and married Madge Scott-Anderson of Ettrickshaws in 1908. They raised their son and daughter at Bowden and then moved to Kirklea in Ashkirk, where he spent the rest of his life. He visited Hawick often, for example as Callants' Club guest in 1910. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He wrote for various newspapers and magazines as well as publishing 16 books of verse and 4 volumes of prose, and was appointed official Bard to the Buccleuch Hunt. 'My Life in the Open' (1908) is an early autobiography, while 'Whaup O' the Rede' (1909) is an epic poem of over 100 pages, and 'The Land We Love' (1910) is a collection. Many of his local poems collected in 'The Border Poems of Will H. Ogilvie' (1959, 1993). His ashes were scattered on the 'Hill Road to Roberton'. Scocha set his poem 'The Land We Love' to music in 2004, and used it as the title for their second album. A cairn was erected in his honour in 1993 on the road between Ashkirk and Roberton, with a memorial plaque (sculpted by Bill Landles) and a replica at Bourke in Australia. After being vandalised, a replacement plaque will be placed at Harden. 2019 marked his 150th anniversary, with an exhibition in the Museum, publication of a reproduction version of 'Whaup o' the Rede', the unveiling of the new cairn and a memorial service in Ashkirk Kirk – 'Your cairn

looks down on Ale Water's vale and the bonny Linns to Hawk's Nest, Whitslade and Blawearie where the hill road rins' [GM] (formerly written 'Ogilvy', 'Oglvie', etc. and sometimes 'Ogilbie' or 'Ogilby').

the Ogilvie Cairn (*thu-ō-gul-vee-kārn*) *n.* memorial cairn erected on the 'Hill Road to Roberton' in 1993, with the top sculpted by Bill Landles, depicting an opened book. In 2009 an adjacent stone seat was erected in memory of the founder members of the Will H. Ogilvie committee. The bronze was stolen in 2016.

O Grade (*ō-grād*) *n.* Ordinary Grade, the basic level of the Scottish Certificate of Education in one of a number of subjects, generally taken in the 4th year of High School, and effectively replaced in 1986 with the Standard Grade. Also used to denote a pass in a particular subject – 'hei hed O Grade wudwork an techy drawin'.

Oh! This is no my ain Hoose see **This is no my ain Hoose**

o'i see **o'ti**

Oily Tam (*oi-lee-tawm*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

oith (*oith*) *n., arch.* an oath – '. . . the foresaid witnesses depones upon their conscience and the oith that they have made' [Ash1635].

Old see **Auld**

Old (*ōld*) *n.* **Rev. Thomas** (1682/3–1737) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1705, he became Chaplain to Archibald Douglas of Cavers. He was licensed to preach by Selkirk Presbytery in 1715 and was ordained at Legerwood in 1717. He married Margaret, daughter of John Fullarton of Auchenhay and their only child was Jane, who married Alexander Fall.

Old Mill Town (*old-mil-town*) *n.* also sometimes known as 'Auld Mill Toon', a song about Hawick, written by David Finnie in 2001. It appeared on the 2002 CD of his band '3D'. It has been sung by Finnie and Debbie Lyons at Common Riding functions regularly since. Originally scored for guitar, it was arranged for piano by Ian Seeley. Although clearly about our Town, the word 'Hawick' does not appear in the lyrics. The words appear in the 2009 re-edition of the song book.

Old Mortality (*ōld-mor-ta-li'-ee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Paterson**.

Old Parish Kirk see **the Auld Pairish Kirk**

the Old Statistical Account (*thu-ōld-sta-tis-tee-kul-a-kownt*) *n.* published as 'The Statistical Account of Scotland' in 1791–92, it became known as the 'Old' or (sometimes 'First') 'Statistical Account' after the appearance of the 'New Statistical Account' in 1834–45. The work was the result of questionnaires sent by Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster to over 900 parish ministers, with 160 questions covering geography, population, agriculture, industry and other topics. The individual parish reports, written by the local ministers, offer an invaluable (although clearly biased) picture of Scotland before the changes wrought by the Industrial Revolution. A 'Third Statistical Account' was started in the 1950s, with Roxburghshire being the last volume, published in 1992.

Oldsteson (*ōld-ste-sin*) *n.* former farmstead, probably in the upper Jed valley near Roughlee. The tenants there in 1669 were Cuthbert, William and James Robson and David Hall.

Oldtown Knowe see **Auldtoon Knowe**

Olifer see **Oliver**

Oliphant (*o-lee-fun'*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1746) he was ordained as minister of Glenbuchat in Aberdeenshire in 1718. In 1721 he was one of the preachers who filled in at St. Mary's Kirk when the incumbent was ill; his name was recorded there as 'Olifer'. In 1721 he married Margaret, daughter of Bailie Martin of Hawick and she died in 1755. Their children included James (merchant in Edinburgh), Samuel, John, Ann and Margaret. **Lawrence** (c.1434–98), eldest son of Sir John of Aberdalgie, he was 1st Lord Oliphant. He was mentioned in several document of the Swintons in the 1470s. He was one of the Justiciars at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh in 1493. **Margaret Oliphant Wilson** (1828–97) Scottish novelist who usually wrote as 'Mrs. Oliphant'. Born near Musselburgh, daughter of Francis W. Wilson and Margaret Oliphant. She married her cousin Frank Wilson Oliphant. Her husband died of consumption and she had to support her 3 surviving children through her writing. She wrote mainly historical fiction, including 'Lilliesleaf: Being a Concluding Series of Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland' (1855), which used the name of the local village, but had no other connection with it.

Olipher see **Oliver**

Olive Bank (*o-leev-bawngk*) *n.* villa type house on Wilton Hill Terrace (roughly at the top of the road leading up from Wilton Hill) once the home of cabinet-maker John Hunter. It was built in about 1879.

Oliver (*o-lee-vur, -fur*) *n.* **Abraham** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Smailcleughfoot on the 1696

Hearth Tax Rolls. He may thus have been related to the famous 'Ringan'. **Adam** 'Ade' (15th C.) tenant at Nether Dykeraw in 1541, along with James, Michael, John and Robert. **Adam** 'Ade' (16th C.) listed as tenant at 'Rowntrehil' in 1541 along with Marion and John, paying 11 shillings. Several other Olivers (John, Robert and Robert 'the schireff') were tenants in the other parts of the farm and may be related. **Adam** (16th C.) listed at Hyndhaughhead among Scotsmen who pledged loyalty to the English Crown in 1544. His name comes after 'Dande', in the same place, and so he was probably the son or younger brother. **Adam** 'Adie' (16th/17th C.) son of 'Dand the Lover'. The pair were listed among Scotts and other local men who were accused in 1590 of a raid into England 3 years earlier. His name is recorded as 'Eddie', which was often an English transcription fof 'Adie'. Probably the same man was listed as 'Ady Olipher called the Luther' when he was declared a fugitive in 1605. **Adam** (17th C.) recorded in a rental roll of 1669 along with Robert Laidlaw. It is unclear where they were tenants, but perhaps Northbank or Slack. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Martin in Hawick in 1721. **Adam** (d.1808) gardener in the 'East end of the Town'. He died in Hawick. **Adam** (1774/5–1848) farmer at Chapel in Lilliesleaf. He married Mary Hall, who was from Bowden and died in 1856, aged 65. Their children included: Adam (b.1803); Andrew (c.1810–92); Anne (d.1899), who married Thomas Turnbull; Mary (b.c.1820); and Thomas (b.c.1822). His children were mostly born in Jedburgh Parish. His wife was a widow at Chapel (recorded aged 77) on the 1851 census for Lilliesleaf. He and his wife are buried in the graveyard at Jedburgh Abbey. **Adam** (1803–77) eldest son of Adam, farmer at Chapel in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1841 he was a gardener in Jedburgh. He married Elizabeth Cumming. Their children Adam, Thomas and William emigrated to Australia. **Adam** (19th C.) married Betty Michie in 1837, as recorded in both Cavers and Kirkton Parishes. **Adam** (1825/6–86) born in Langholm Parish, son of Robert and Elizabeth Little. He was a joiner on North Hermitage Street in Newcastelton. He was probably the Adam who was an elder of Newcastleton U.P. Kirk in the latter part of the 19th century. He married Marion Murray, who died in 1895, aged 68. Their children included: Robert (1847–49); David, who died in infancy; Margaret (1851/2–67); Helen (1853/4–90); John; Elizabeth; and Ann. **Adam** (b.1869) from Eccles Tofts, Berwickshire, son of William. He worked as coachman for several people in Berwickshire and around Kelso, before moving to Weens around 1900. He married Helen Hunter and had 3 sons. **Adam** (19th/20th C.) resident of Deanbrae. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Agnes** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Agnes** (17th C.) blacksmith at Chesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. She was probably related to other Olivers listed there, namely 2 Johns and 2 Thomases. **Agnes** (b.1780/1) born in Ettrick Parish, she was a widow who lived at 12 Buccleuch Street. It is unclear who her husband was, but clearly a prominent local man, since she is listed as 'Ind.' and 'House Proprietess' in the censuses. She was already a widow on the 1841 census and lived until at least 90, since she was still on Buccleuch Street in 1871. In Slater's 1852 directory she is listed among the local gentry. In about 1874 she was recorded owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (15th C.) recorded in 1502. George Douglas, Master of Angus, was fined for failure to prove the arrest of his son Thomas, called 'Waitschod'. **Alexander** (16th C.) tenant in part of Westerhouses in 1541. The tenants in the larger part of the farm were Nicholas and Margaret. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded at Westerhouses among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587. He is probably a descendant of the earlier Alexander in Westerhouses. **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Denholm according to the ballot lists for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. He may be the Alexander who married Agnes Ferguson and whose children, baptised in Cavers, included Ralph (b.1812) and Betty (b.1816). **Alexander** (b.c.1780) labourer at Brighouse according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) listed as secretary of the Conservative Reading Room in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Alexander** (b.1804) born in Ashkirk Parish, son of John and Anne Niel. He was a miller in the Hawick area. He was at Hallrule in 1841 and Synton Mill in 1851. By 1861 he was toll-keeper at Ashkirk Toll Bar, and was then a widower. He married Jane Scott (from Selkirk) in Hobkirk Parish in 1831 and their children included: Agnes (b.c.1832); John (b.c.1834); Robert (b.c.1836); James (b.1838); Adam (b.1839); William (b.1843); Alexander

(b.1845), who probably died in infancy; and Walter (b.1848). **Alexander** (19th C.) married Jane Ballantyne in Hawick in 1847. **Rev. Alexander** (b.1827) born at Jedhead, Southdean Parish, son of Thomas and Jane Baptie. He was educated at Mowhaugh School in Bowmont valley, at Yarrow School and at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, where he won multiple prizes. In 1854 he became assistant minister of the East U.P. Kirk in Galashiels, moving to Regent Place Church, Glasgow in 1865. He was associated with the Temperance movemnt and the Liberation Society and published many articles and books. He received a D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1888 and was Moderator of the U.P. Synod in 1894. He may be the Alexander who married Anne Hardie in Southdean Parish in 1852. **Andrew** (16th C.) tenant at Kilnsyke according to a 1541 rental roll of Jedforest. **Andrew** (16th C.) tenant at Whiteside in 1541, along with Patrick, Gilbert and John. Perhaps the same 'Dand' in Whiteside was pledge for his son and brothers in 1571. He was also one of the leaders of the Olivers for whom the Turnbull and Rutherford chiefs served as pledges in the same year. He was surely related to David, who was recorded as tenant in Whiteside in 1571/2, along with his unnamed brother. His name appears again in 1572/3, along with Olivers and others from Southdean, with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and Richard Rutherford of Edgerston as cautioners. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) recorded in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He is named as 'Dande Ollyver of Hyndrawghthede', which was presumably Hyndhaughhead. **Andrew** 'Dandy' (16th C.) listed at Falside among Scotsmen who pledged loyalty to the English Crown in 1544. His name is listed right after Ringan in the same place, and hence they are surely related. **Andrew** 'Dand', 'the Lover' (16th C.) listed among men complained about in 1590 by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587. The others mentioned were local Scotts, as well as a Laidlaw, a Sharp, a Rutherford and a Hall. His son 'Eddie' (which probable means 'Adie', i.e. Adam) was also on the list in 1590. It is unclear how they were related to other Olivers. **Andrew** 'Lang Andro' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1611 along with Hob of 'Heidfauldis' when they refused to pay tithes to the Minister of Jedburgh. **Andrew** 'Dan' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Clarilee in 1610 when Adam Robson was found guilty of stealing a cow from him. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) called 'of Thorterwood' in Jedforest. He was deceased in 1657 when his grandson inherited his lands in Jedburgh. **Andrew** 'Dand' (17th C.) lived with his son Thomas at West Falside in Southdean Parish about 1640. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Sneepdykes according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Andrew** (17th C.) grandson of Andrew 'called of Thorterwode'. He inherited his grandfather's lands in Jedburgh in 1657, ratified by the Earl of Lothian in 1677. **Andrew** (17th C.) cordiner in Darnick near Melrose. He is recorded in the proceedings of the Melrose Regality Court in 1660. Given the shoemaking trade, there is a possible connection with the Olivers in Hawick. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant of Bairnkine. In 1684 his son Andrew was among those listed as fugitives for being a Covenanter. Andrew (either him or his son), along with Richard and Robert, also in Bairnkine (and perhaps also his sons) were listed among those who refused to take the Oath of Allegiance in 1684. He was recorded at 'barnkin' in 1690 when listed among people owing money to the deceased Mark Turnbull and Bessie Kerr. He was also listed at Bairnkine on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at Slacks in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694, when he possessed 3 hearths. **Andrew** 'Dand' (17th C.) resident at Roughlee according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Andrew** (17th C.) 'cottar' at Hallrule who was listed among the poor in Hobkirk Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** 'Dand' (17th C.) recorded along with Steven as a tenant at Falside on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls, when they paid tax on 2 hearths. There was a separate Steven also listed, as well as John, plus Thomas and his sons; presumably some of these Oliverse were closely related. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident at Swinnie. His wife Janet Learmonth (1691/2–1736) was recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard, along with Isabel (d.1756), possibly his daughter. **Andrew** 'Dand' (18th C.) tenant at Falside in Southdean Parish around 1740, along with Thomas and William. He may be the same Andrew who was tenant at Alton and Adderstoneshiel with William (possibly his brother) in the 1760s. He may be the 'Dand' who had the following children christened in Southdean parish: Janet in 1739; unnamed in 1741; and Agnes in 1744. He may be related to the earlier Dand who was recorded at Falside. **Andrew** (18th C.) tenant in 'Rigg' in Cavers Parish when he paid the window tax in 1748. He was probably at Caerlenrig. However, it is unclear how he was related to other Olivers. He may be the Andrew whose son

Andrew was baptised in Cavers in 1747. **Andrew** (18th C.) tenant at Unthank in Hobkirk Parish. He farmed there after about 1757, when Unthank was sold by Thomas Scott to William Elliot of Wolfelee. **Andrew** (18th C.) listed at 'Fodderleebirks' in the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be the same as one of the contemporary Andrews. **Andrew** (b.c.1765) farmer at Westerhouses in Southdean Parish. His wife was Elizabeth. He was an Elder in the Relief Kirk in Jedburgh. He and his wife travelled there for services in a 'noddy'. His children included Elizabeth and Janet. He may be the Andrew recorded at Doorpool in the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. **Andrew** (b.c.1770) cooper at Kirk Style in Hobkirk Parish. His wife was Ann. **Andrew** (d.1811) from Jedburgh, he was the keeper of the Carter Bar Toll. His death is recorded in Hawick. **Andrew** (18th C.) mason in Newcastleton. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun' and in 1801 he was a mason at Thorlieshope. He may be the Andrew who married Peggy Gray and whose children, baptised in Castleton Parish, included John (b.1808) and Margaret (b.1812). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) licensed grocer at 4 High Street. He married Elizabeth (b.1774), 6th child of Walter Purdom. Their children included: Agnes (b.1806); and Andrew (b.1808), a tobacconist at 42 High Street. He may be the 'Oliver' whose premises are shown at about No. 42 on Wood's 1824 map. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) shoemaker in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was probably related to other shoemaking Olivers. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) servant at West Mains according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) son of 'Mr Oliver' tenant in Kirkton, according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. His father was probably either James or Thomas, who were recorded at Kirkton in 1797. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) eldest son of William of Langraw. As a boy he was taught by James Sanson (archetype for 'Dominie Sampson'). He was a successful wool stapler and cloth manufacturer in Huddersfield. He inherited Langraw in 1812, having to pay off some debts. It is said that when the Hare Cairn was dismantled he sent the carved cist slab to Abbotsford. He was listed as Andrew of Langraw in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1803 he married Jean (or Jane), daughter of Thomas Scott, who farmed at Woollee; she was a first cousin of the writer Sir Walter Scott. He was succeeded by his son William. **Andrew** 'Rolly' (1793–1857) auctioneer and lawyer, father of James, and founder of Andrew Oliver & Son when he came to Hawick in 1817. He was son of James and Isabel Elliot, born at Marlefield Hope, Eckford. He had a brother William, who was a grain-works managed in Berwick and another brother George, who was a baker in London. He was an apprentice solicitor in Kelso, then worked in Annan, before moving to Hawick. He characteristically always wore a tall, white, felt hat, with a broad, black band. He started the auction mart system in 1847, probably the first of its kind in Britain. He became a member of the Hawick Curling Club in 1819 and was Clerk of the club for many years. He was described as a 'writer' when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a writer and 'messenger' on the High Street. His premises at that time were probably one of the 3 places on the High Street marked 'Oliver' on Wood's 1824 map. There are several letters to him from the 1820s preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was probably the Andrew rcorded as Clerk to the Course at the Common-Riding races in 1834. In Pigot's 1837 directory he was listed as an auctioneer on the Sandbed, as well as a 'Messenger at Arms' and writer. In 1852 he was listed at Bridge House as a messenger at arms and 'Andrew Oliver & Son' are listed as writers. He was at the Sandbed in 1841 (probably already in Bridge House) and listed as a writer and auctioneer. By 1851 he was explicitly at Bridge House. In 1852 his company is listed as coal agents at the Station for the Marquis of Lothian's coal fields, as well as insurance agents for Sun. In Coldstream he married Catherine Brown, who died in 1867, aged 72. Their children included: Jane (b.1815); and James (b.1817), also a local lawyer, accountant and auctioneer. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Wallace in Southdean Parish in 1807. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Stevenson in Hobkirk in 1816. **Andrew** (b.1806/7) from Kirkton, he was a mason at 'Parkhouses' (i.e. Burnhead Cottages) in Wilton Parish. He is listed among heads of households at Howdenburn in Wilton Parish in 1835 and at 'Pityhouses' in 1840. His wife was Isabella Glendinning and their children included Isabella, James, Margaret, William and Andrew. **Andrew** (b.1808) son of Andrew and Elizabeth Purdom. He was a tobacconist at 42 High Street. In 1841 he was living there with

his mother and sister Margaret. His sister was his housekeeper in 1851, when he was employing 5 people. **Andrew** (b.1807/8) born in Jedburgh Parish, he was son of Adam and Mary Hall. Like his father he was farmer at Chapel in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1861 he was farming 150 acres and employing 5 people. He and his brother Thomas were the 'Messrs Oliver' recorded at Chapel in 1868. They were unmarried and lived with their sister Mary. **Andrew** (19th C.) Schoolmaster at Cogsmill and Denholm. His grandmother was a Cranston, sister of Andrew Murray's wife. He was at Cogsmill around the 1880s. **Andrew Rutherford** (1855–1918) eldest son of James. He became partner in Andrew Oliver & Son, Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen in 1888. He was a respected figure in local agricultural circles, being Honorary Secretary of the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society and of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club for many years. He was also a supporter of the Common Riding and patron of racing, hunting and other sports. He lived at Thornwood, died there and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. A memorial clock to him overlooked the principal ring in the Auction Mart. He became a director of Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. in 1909. Oliver Park was named after him. **Andrew** (1856–1938) 2nd son of Robert and Violet Rodger, he was born at Dinlabyre in Castleton Parish. He became an apprentice blacksmith in Greenlaw, spent some time in Ireland and then was blacksmith at Allanton, Berwickshire for almost 50 years. **Andrew** (1885/6–1937) died at Falside and is buried in Southdean cemetery. **Anne** (b.1811/12) from Langholm, she was son of John, tailor in Newcastleton. In 1861 she was recorded as 'feuar' at about 15 Hermitage Street, living alone. She may be the Anne who was juvenile librarian in the Parish in the 1860s. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded as tenant of half of the lands of 'Greithil' in Jedforest in 1541. **Archibald** of Bush (d.1843) 2nd son of William of Dinlabyre. He is probably the Archibald, son of William, who became a surgeon-apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1799. He joined the 4th Bengal Native Infantry. By 1815 he was made Captain, then became deputy paymaster at Benares and retired at the rank of Major. He possessed Bush (also called 'Overton Bush') near to Edgerston. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1826. He married Anne, daughter of Col. John Anderson. They had no children and Bush eventually went to his nephew William, son of his brother John. There are portraits of him and his wife by Sir John Watson Gordon. **Archibald** (b.c.1790) son of James, he was born in Bedrule Parish and was tenant farmer at Denholm Mill. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was tenant of Denholm Mill according to Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was living at Denholm Mill, but was deceased by 1851. He married Ann Laing in Cavers Parish in 1819 and she died in 1857. Their children included: James (b.1820); Agnes (b.1821); Elizabeth (b.1823); Helen (b.1825); Ann (b.1827); Alison (b.1829); Margaret ('Maggie', b.1831); Joanne (b.1833); and John Laing (b.1836). Several of his daughters worked in Hawick as milliners and dressmakers. He was surely related to John, who was also at Denholm Mill in 1825. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) nailer at Teviothaugh, who was charged with poaching in 1815, but acquitted. He was probably related to John, also a nailer at the same place. **Arthur** (1927/8–2006) worked at Craik Forest, then as a hand-knitter at Deanbrae Mill. He was a keen walker and angler, as well as Common-Riding supporter. A stalwart of the Teviotdale Harriers, he joined in 1947, served as President, and in 200 received a trophy for 50 years as a running member. He was well known throughout the Town for his generous spirit. He married Lillian and had children John, Andrew, Margaret and Susan. **Barton** (b.1835) son of Castleton shepherd George. He may also have been called 'Angus Barton', after the local minister. In 1861 he was an agricultural labourer at Bairnkine in Southdean Parish and he later farmed at the Dodlins. He married Jessie Murray and their children included Catherine (b.1860), George (b.1862), William (b.1864), James (b.1866), Adam (b.1869), Betsy (b.1871, who married John Mable), Margaret (b.1873), Jessie (b.1876), Jane (b.1879) and David (b.1880). **Charles** (16th C.) tenant at Slacks in 1541, paying 11 shillings yearly. Thomas and John were tenants in the other part of Slacks. His name is recorded as 'Carolo Olivere'. **Charles** son of Robert, he followed his father by working at Lyle & Scott's, eventually becoming Managing Director. He arranged a partnership with Christian Dior in 1954. He was a Captain during WWI, being awarded the Military Cross. He married Maisie, daughter of baker Thomas Brydon. He lived at Bucklands. **Christian** (17th C.) listed 'in Lustruther' among people declared to be rebels for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance in 1684. It is unclear if this was a man or a woman. **David** (d.c.1170) recorded as 'Olifard',

he was King David I's godson. He was probably of Norman descent, and had brothers who remained in England. If related to other Olivers (and not the Oliphants), then he is probably the first known ancestor of that family. He served with King Stephen's army at Winchester in 1141, against his godfather. But when King David escaped he helped him return to Scotland, for which he was granted lands at Smailholm and Crailing, as well as the Barony of Bothwell. Around 1150 he witnessed the grant of the Church of Molle to Kelso Abbey. He granted the tithe of Crailing Mill to the monks of Jedburgh Abbey about 1162, and he also made grants to Dryburgh and Soutra. In 1165 he was Justiciar of Lothian (perhaps the first on record), meaning he exerted authority from the Tweed to the Firth of Forth. He may have married a daughter of Berengar Engaine, who previously held Crailing. He had 5 sons, David (who succeeded), William, Walter, Philip and Fulco (or 'Fulk', Parson of Smailholm). **David** (d.c.1190s) succeeded his father David 'Olifard' (although these generations are confused). He had at least 2 sons: Walter, who married a daughter of the Earl of Strathearn and succeeded his father; and David, who married Johannah, heiress of Calder. Thus both sons moved further North, where the name was softened to 'Oliphant'. **David** (13th C.) son of Walter, from whom he inherited lands in Roxburghshire at Crailing and Smailholm. He is recorded along with Walter in a charter of Soutra Hospital in 1273. He married Devorguille (whose surname is not given), but died without an heir. Their Border lands went to his sister, who had married Walter of Moray. His wife could be the 'Dervorgulla Olyfart' who was involved in a lawsuit with Dervorgulla de Baliol in 1289. **David** (d.c.1502) resident of Strynds. He was probably son of Gilbert, and appears to be a different man that David 'Nae Guid Priest', who also lived in the same place at the same time. He is recorded in 1502 along with Robert 'in stryndis' producing a remission for stealing a total of 101 sheep from William Ker at 'Dernewik-mure', with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst as his surety. He was also allowed to pay a fine for his part in stealing sheep from 'Jedworthe, Rowcastell, Langtoune, and Bethroull'; this was along with Robert and John (brother of Ingram). Also that year he was allowed to pay a fine for a further theft (of a long, detailed list of items) from Martin Wood in Whitfield, this being along with 'Long John' and 'Little John', again with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst as his surety. Additionally in 1502, along with John son of Gilbert 'in kilclewis', he was allowed to compone for stealing 19 sheep and a cow from Maton and six sheep from Muirhouselaw; Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was his surety. Probably the same David, brother of John son of Gilbert, in Strange, was also recorded in 1502 when they were allowed to compone for stealing a horse and a pot from Ednam. After failing to 'fynde sufficient souerties' he was sentenced to hanging in 1502, along with Robert, Martin and Matthew, all from Strynds (they may have been his uncle and cousins). All 4 were subsequently captured, and assuming the execution took place, this marks the demise of this once powerful rieving branch of the Olivers. **David** 'Nae Guid Priest' (15th/16th C.) resident of Strynds, which was near Westerhouses in the Rule valley, later called Strange. In 1502 he had remission for being involved in a series of raids, with Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst serving as surety, this included: stealing 12 oxen and cows from Sir David Home at Lammermuir; associating with rebels Thomas and Andrew Grahamslaw; stealing a horse from John Douglas in Jedburgh; stealing 3 horses from a farm at Nisbet; and stealing 20 sheep from George Douglas in Trows. He is recorded there as 'Dauid oliver in le stryndis, vocatis david na gud preist', but it is unclear how he got this odd nickname. He was recorded further in 1502 as 'na gude clerk' when he and John 'in le stryndis' were allowed to compone for crimes commited against Gilbert Lamb at Jedburgh, including seriously wounding him; Andrew Kerr was surety. Additionally in 1502 along with Ingram and John in Strange, he had remission for stealing oxen from Ancrum, as well as sheep, a cow and other items from Maxton. In 1505 Robert Oliver, 'Rob with the Dog' was given remission for previously intercommuning with him and John 'Cadger'; his nickname is there recorded as 'Na-gude-Preist'. **David** of 'Hyndhewche' (16th C.) recorded in 1557 as the 'taker' of John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was presumably an officer of the Warden, and based at Hyndhaugh in Southdean Parish. Probably the same man is listed as tenant of 'Hynhanchheid', i.e. Hindhaughhead in Monipennie's list of the Border Clans published in about 1594 (but probably from earlier). In 1583 William Fenwick of Wallington (near Otterburn) complained that he and 200 others raided his farm, taking cattle, horses and 16 prisoners; this appears to have been a raid into England to recover cattle and other goods stolen from them earlier.

David (16th C.) recorded in 1571/2 as tenant in Whiteside, when John Rutherford of Hunthill was surety for him and his brother. Although his brother's name is not given, this may be 'Dand', who was also recorded in Whiteside at about the same time. **David** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in Falside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **David** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Southdean in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He was probably related to James and Thomas, who were also listed as tenants there. **David** (17th C.) resident of Nether Dykeraw according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **David** (17th/18th C.) one of the Olivers of Falside in Southdean Parish, who left there in 1747. He may be the same man as the David recorded at Falside in 1669, or alternatively was a descendant of his. He was tenant farmer at Abbotrule Townfoot. He may have been father of some of Thomas, Dand and William, who were tenants at Falside around 1740. **David** (b.1829–bef. 1909) labourer in Newcastleton, son of George and Elspeth Murray. He worked as a railway surfaceman. He was at 37 South Hermitage Street in 1861. In 1853 he married Margaret Pott (b.1833) in Hobkirk Parish; she was daughter of Robert Pott and Mary Armstrong. Their children, baptised in Castleton Parish, included: Mary (b.1853); George (b.1855); Robert (b.1857); James (b.1860); Andrew (b.1862); John (b.1864); James (b.1867); and Margaret (b.1873). **David** Councillor in Newcastleton, representing the village on the County Council in the mid-20th century. He lived on South Hermitage Street. He acted as first Chairman of the village hall committee. **David** (1937/8–) born in Eastbourne, he lived for a few years in Selkirk, coming to Hawick at the age of 10. He attended Drumlanrig and the High School, was an apprentice painter for the Store, did National Service in the Royal Scots Greys and later worked for Pringle's. In 1967 he set up his own painting and decorating business, eventually retiring in 2001. In 1960 he married Betty, who was from Falkirk. The couple have been active in the Salvation Army and he was also President of the local Rotary Club. They couple's chldren are Kay, Gail and David; they celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in 2020. **Derek** (1961/2–) son of Lawrie and Marlene and brother of Greig and Lyndsay. He was Acting Father to Jamie Turnbull in 2005. He served as 1514 Club President for 3 years 2020–22, as a result of the Covid pandemic. He moved to Highchesters near Roberton in 2006 and became involved with the Roberton Show and Foreman Hall. He has been on the Linden R.F.C. committee and active in coaching mini-rugby. He married Clare and they have sons Robbie and Thomas. **Douglas** (1871–1961) of Hassendeanbank, son of James Oliver and Jane Rutherford. He attended Mill Hill School (where James Murray had taught) and served in the Army during WWI. He entered the family Auctioneering business in 1887 and was sole proprietor by 1918. He was also Secretary of the Curling Club. He was Chairman of the Hawick Heritable Investment Bank and Chairman of the managers of the Cottage Hospital. He served in the Boer War. In 1904 he married Sybil Brown from Galashiels and their children were: Florence Murray (b.c.1905); Muriel Rutherford (b.c.1907); Elsie Margery (b.c.1910); and James Kenneth Murray ('Ken', 1914–99). The family lived at Hassendeanbank, probably from about the time of their marriage. **Ebenezer** (b.1718) son of James, the Cavers Schoolmaster, he was born in Cavers Parish. He was the 3rd generation of his family to be Schoolmaster in Cavers and he also served as Session Clerk. In 1759 his Schoolmaster's salary was 180–200 merks. In the 1750s he also received £3 10s as Session Clerk, increasing to £5 by 1767. In 1773 he is recorded augmenting his income through a market garden at East Cavers. He was married to Janet Brown, and their children included: John (b.1750); and James (b.1753). In 1762 he had a child born called James. It is possible that his son John was the Schoolmaster in Castleton whose son Ebenezer was born in 1778. **Ebenezer** (b.c.1770s) clockmaker in Denholm. He was recorded as a labourer from Denholm in 1797 on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. He was recorded as 'Watch mender' in Denholm on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was also recorded as watch and clockmaker in Denholm on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is probably the Ebenezar married to Betty Scott, whose children (born in Cavers Parish) included: John (b.1802), probably a weaver in Hawick with an eldest son also called Ebenezer; James (b.1804); Betty (b.1807); Margaret (b.1809); Thomas (b.1811); and Ebenezer (b.1814). He was surely descended from the earlier schoolmaster. **Ebenezar** (19th C.) Secretary of the Denholm Horticultural Society in the 1860s. **Edward** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 being 'in Jedforest', although no more specific disgnation is given. At the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, the Coroner (William Cranston) was fined

for failing to arrest him. **Edward** (16th C.) tenant at 'Stryndis' (i.e. Strange) in a rental roll of 1541. His name is listed as 'Eduardo Olivere'. He was probably related to earlier Olivers of Strange. **Edward** (16th C.) recorded as being 'of Lymkylwodd' in 1544, in a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to England. His lands were somewhere in Jedforest, like the other Olivers listed. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) listed along with Robert in Bank, on a list of people who refused to take the Oath of Allegiance in 1684 and were declared rebels. Robert was probably her husband. She was among a relatively small number of women who were prosecuted for being Covenanters. **Elliot** (1854–1913) eldest son of lawyer James. He became a partner in the family firm Geo & Jas. Oliver. However, he retired early because of problems with his eyesight. He died in Christchurch, Hampshire. **Francis** (1749–1829) tenant farmer of Heap. He was one of the founders of the Relief Church in Hawick. He died in Hawick. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) flesher in Newcastleton. He was listed as male head of his family in 1835 and 1836 and as a carter in 1837. Perhaps the same Francis was a servant at Millburnholm on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Frederick Scott** (1864–1934) born in Edinburgh, son of merchant John Scott Oliver. He became a prominent politician, particularly as a Unionist. In 1915 he purchased the estate of Edgerston from William Edward Oliver (who was not a relation). He married his cousin Katharine Augusta McLaren. **Gavin** (16th C.) tenant farmer at 'West Houses' (possibly Wester Houses in the Rule valley). He is recorded in a bond of 1562 along with William, tenant at Lustruther, who may have been a relative. The 2 of them had to enter Robert Robson, called 'Foul Mouth' to John Kerr of Ferniehirst. **Geoffrey** (15th C.) father of Matthew. His son was recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance, along with other Olivers. **George** (16th C.) recorded as 'Gorge Ollyver of Whitside' in a list of Scotsmen who swore allegience to Henry VIII in 1544. 'Jake' and 'Patte' Oliver were also listed as being at Whiteside, and hence probably related. **George** (16th C.) tenant in 'Clarely' listed along with 2 other Oliver chiefs in Monipennie's list published around 1594 (but probably from earlier). This was the farm of Clarilee, lying roughly between Hyndhaughhead and Roughlee. **George** (16th C.) recorded in Chesters in 1571, when he was one of the 3 main leaders of the Olivers for whom Sir Thomas Turnbull, John Turnbull of Minto, Richard Rutherford of Edgerston and John Rutherford, younger of Hunthill, served as pledges. He was listed again in 1572/3 along with other Olivers, as well as William Kirkton of Stewartfield, with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and Richard Rutherford of Edgerston as their cautioners; this appears to have been in relation to Kerr of Ferniehirst being declared a fugitive and all his former supporters swearing allegiance to the Crown. **George** (17th C.) recorded in 1669 as tenant in 'Slacks', along with William, who was surely a close relative. John was also listed as tenant there. He witnessed the baptism of a daughter of John Ker of Shaw at Southdean Kirk in 1681. **George** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in 'Townheid' (near Chesters) in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **George** (d.c.1685) tenant in Swinnie when his will was recorded in 1685. He was surely related to Thomas, who was at Swinnie at the same time. **George** (17th C.) brother of Thomas of Ashtrees. In 1691 he wounded Robert Rutherford, Minister of Ancrum, following an attempt to disrupt the service there. This was presumably still fall-out from the days of persecution of the Covenanters. **George** (17th C.) resident of Northbank according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **George** (17th C.) resident of Strange in Southdean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. He was surely related to John who was also listed there in 1694, as well as James recorded there in 1689. **George** (17th C.) recorded at Woodhouse on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His children, with no mother's name given, included Bessie (b.1696), Jean (b.1701) and Margaret (b.1703). **George** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1699, along with shoemaker Robert (presumably a relative, perhaps his brother), he witnessed a baptism for cooper John Turnbull. He was shoemaker in 1712 when he witnessed a baptism for cook James Wright. He married Jean 'Betie' (i.e. Beattie). Their children included: Janet (b.1701); Isobel (b.1701); Margaret (b.1703); Grizel (b.1705); and Agnes (b.1708). The witnesses in 1703 included Robert and in 1705 were carrier John 'Atkin' and Henry Orrock. Bessie (b.1696) may also have been his daughter. It is unclear how he was related to the later shoemaker George. He could be the George who witnessed baptisms for the other George in 1726, 1728 and 1731. He is probably the George 'Senior Shoemaker' who witnessed a baptism for tailor Thomas Kay in 1739. **George** (18th C.) Hawick shoemaker, said to be from the

Dykeraw Olivers, he may have been son of Robert and Agnes Atkins (or Aitkin). He may be the George who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert (and Bessie Blackhall) in Hawick in 1730. He is described as 'senior' in 1740, so he probably had a son George at that time. In 1721 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of John Aitkin. Their children included: Robert (b.1722); John (b.1724); Agnes (or Annie, b.1726), who married George Douglas, from the Timpendean branch; George (b.1728); James (b.1729); Margaret (b.1731); William (b.1733); Isobel (b.1736); Walter (b.1738); and Bessy (b.1745). The witnesses in 1726 were George and Robert Oliver, in 1728 were George and Walter (presumably near relatives), in 1729 were smith John Scott and Patrick Forman, in 1731 were George (again) and John Telfer (perhaps the Beadle), and in 1745 were weaver Andrew Jardine and mason Adam Turnbull. In 1725, along with cooper John Aitkin (perhaps his father-in-law), he witnessed a birth for miller John Henderson. He is probably the shoemaker George who witnessed baptisms for shoemaker Robert in 1757 and 1765, suggesting that this Robert (of Burnflat) was his son. He may also be the George who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John in 1757. He may be the George recorded in 1788 as owner of Burnflat (although that may indicate that he had purchased the land earlier, and may well have been deceased by then). **George** (d.bef. 1804) 'My Lord' listed in Birselton in 1804 when his son Robert's death was recorded in Hawick. He was surely related to the other Olivers who were called 'Lord', as well as the Olivers who owned land at Birselton, such as James, Cornet in 1784. **George** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jean Scott and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1760); Jean (b.1761); James (b.1765); Walter (b.1767); John (b.1769); and Margaret (b.1772), who may have married John Elliot from Teviothead. **George** (c.1770–1837) son of William and Jean Nichol, he was born at Blinkbonny. He worked as a shepherd in Castleton Parish, including at 'Wheathaugh' (probably Whitehaugh) farm, which was run by his brother. He emigrated to the U.S.A. (with his whole family, except for the eldest son George) and died at Mishawaka, Indiana only a couple of years later. He married Elizabeth Irving and their children included: George (b.1803); John (b.1807); Andrew (b.1809); Jane Grey (b.1810); Dorothy Irwin (b.1815); Robert (b.1817); William Irving (b.1821); and James (b.1825), who became famous for improving the plough. **George** (b.c.1770s) servant at Saughtree according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was a shepherd at Saughtree on the 1801 list. **George** (b.c.1770s) servant at Redheugh according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Dykeraw. He owned 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse at that time. He also paid the dog tax at Dykeraw in the same year. **George** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Chesters in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was probably related to Gilbert and Thomas who lived at Chesters at the same time. On the 1801 ballot for the Militia he is recorded as 'Husbandman' at Chesters. **George** (b.c.1770s) wright in Denholm according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was drawn in place of James Boswell Scott (substitute for David Scott in Merrylaw), who died in 1799. However, in 1800 he paid a penalty of £12 12s to avoid serving. **George** (b.c.1770s) son of Thomas, farmer at Birneyknowe, according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **George** (18th/19th C.) flesher in Newcastleton. He is listed among heads of households in 1835 and 1836. He was surely related to Francis, also a butcher in Newcastleton. **George** (b.c.1795) mason in Hawick. He is listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. In 1835 he was at Dovemount, at Stellhouse in 1840 (the address changed to 'Toll Bar Hawick') and at the Toll Bar in 1841. He was living at the Western Toll Bar on the 1841 census, with wife Mina and children William, Isabel, Margaret and James. **George** 'Pie Oliver' or 'Pies' (c.1800–47) baker on the Howegate, at about No. 19. He may have been son of William 'Little Cash'. His wife made pies at 19 Howegate, which presumably gave the nickname for the family. He married Janet or 'Nannie' Brown (from Selkirk), who died in 1884, aged 87. Their children included: William (b.1822); Thomas (b.1824); Catherine; Agnes (c.1828–1901), who married Robert Murray; Janet; George; and Robert. The three brothers who were stockingmakers, George, 'Jock the Hoist' and William, may have been his sons. He may have been related to James, who was an earlier baker in Hawick. His wife was working as a washer-woman on the Back Row in 1851. It is also unclear whether he could be the George 'of Burnflat' who was recorded as a heritor in 1854 (after his death); he seems likely to be the

George recorded as owner of Burnflat on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. **George** (1803–72) eldest surviving son of Town Clerk John. He was Cornet in 1824. He trained as a lawyer, and in 1831 went into partnership with his father as a 'writer' and bank agent. In 1837 he is listed along with his father as agent for the Commercial Bank. In 1841 he was living on Buccleuch Street and was there in 1851, recorded as 'Procurator in Sheriff Court of Roxburgh Shire'. The firm was thus 'John and George Oliver', but became 'Geo. & Jas. Oliver' on the death of John in 1849, when his younger brother became a partner. He was local agent for the Duke of Buccleuch, as well as being political agent for the Conservative Party in Hawick and Liddesdale. He was mentioned as one of the local 'fictitious voters' in an investigation of 1837 (along with John and Robert Anderson they bought property in Selkirkshire, apparently in order to gain the ability to vote there). He had a prominent role in the Hawick to Carlisle railway extension. He was probably the George 'of Burnflat' who was recorded as a heritor in 1854; he seems likely to be the George recorded as owner of Burnflat on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (his son John inheriting these lands from him). He became tenant at Borthaugh in 1860. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was also one of the Orrock Trustees and served as Chairman of the Parochial Board for Kirkton Parish. He became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1859. He married Margaret, daughter of John Lindsay of Almeriecloss (Forfarshire) at Arbroath in 1843. Their children were: Margaret Spink (b.1844); Jane (b.1846); Mary (b.1848), who married Surg.-Gen. Peter Stephenson Turnbull, descendant of the Bedrule Turnbulls; John (b.1850), also a Hawick lawyer; Jane (again, b.1852); Christian (b.1854), who married David Turnbull of Fenwick and Brieryyards; George Lindsay (b.1857), farmer, who spent time in New Zealand; and James Lindsay (b.1860), who also spent time in New Zealand with his brother. His wife donated a pair of Chinese shoes to the Museum in 1859. A portrait of him exists. His wife's portrait, by Atkinson Horsburgh, is in the Museum, painted in 1883. **George** (b.1803) son of Liddesdale shepherd George and Elizabeth Irving. His brother James was the manufacturer of 'Oliver's Chilled Plough' in South Bend, Indiana. He was the only one of his brothers not to emigrate to America. He was shepherd at Gatehousecote and elsewhere. He married Elspeth Murray. Their children included: William (b.1827), who became Steward at Gatehousecote; David (b.1829), who lived at the family home in Newcastleton; Elizabeth (b.1831), who married Adam Crozier; James Binnie (b.1834), who probably died young; and Barton (b.1835), who farmed at 'the Dodlins' near Hawick. **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He married Mina Telfer and their children included: and William (b.1829), James (b.1830); Isabella (b.1833), Margaret (b.1835), Beatrix (b.1836), Walter James (b.1838); James Walter (b.1840), baptised in Wilton; and Beatrix (b.1842), baptised in Hawick. **George** (c.1820–1900) son of John and Agnes Rutherford. He was born in Scotland, probably near Hawick. He moved to the Galt, Ontario area with his father and family. He married Elizabeth Turnbull (d.1868) and their children included John, James, Andrew, William, Thomas, Elizaebth, George, Agnes, Agnes (again) and Robert. Most of his family moved to Carberry, Manitoba, being among the first settlers there. **George** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Trow Knowes. He was an Elder of Kirkton Kirk. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **George Lindsay** (b.1857) son of Hawick lawyer George. He went to New Zealand and bought property there with his brother James. However, he returned to farm at Whitehaugh (near Newcastleton) and later lived in Hawick. He may be the 'Mr George Oliver, Borthaugh' who in 1876 donated to the Museum 'geological specimen from Overhall Quarry'. **George Currie Stenhouse** (1900–73) born in Glasgow, from a Borders branch of the Olivers. His family moved to Hawick and in the 1920s he decided to emigrate to Canada. He worked as a herd in New Liskeard, Ontario, but travelled extensively while looking for work. On a return trip to Hawick he met Anne Murray (1895–1977) and she followed him back to Canada where they were married in 1931. The couple returned to Hawick in 1936. **Gilbert** (15th C.) father of Robert, James and William. His sons were separately fined at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493, for non-appearance to answer for unspecified crimes. He could be the same Gilbert who (along with John 'benkis') had 2 cows stolen by Philip Waugh in Jedburgh, with Waugh having remission in 1494/5. Perhaps the same Gilbert is mentioned in 1502 when his son John in 'stryndis' had remission for stealing a horse and a sword from Smailholm. He may also be the Gilbert recorded in 1502, along with James Rutherford and a man called 'Wobstar', when

Thomas Rutherford in the Grange had remission for resetting them and their stolen livestock. **Gilbert** (16th C.) tenant at Whiteside in Jedforest in 1541, along with Patrick, Andrew and John. **Gilbert** (16th C.) tenant at Hindhaughhead in 1541 along with his mother Margaret. They paid 25 shillings yearly. **Gilbert** (16th C.) tenant at Over Dykeraw in 1541. He was probably related to other nearby Olivers, e.g. the tenants at Nether Dykeraw. **Gilbert** 'Gib' (16th C.) recorded in a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He is named as 'Gybe Ollyver of the Dykis'. His lands may have been the Dykes in Bedrule, or perhaps more likely is Dykeraw in Southdean (given the family connection and forename). **Gilbert** (17th/18th C.) farmer at Dykeraw, recorded in a list of tenants in Jedforest in 1669. He was probably son of Robert, also listed there. He married a Douglas and their son was James, baptised in Southdean Parish in 1694. He was ancestor of George and James of the Hawick legal firm. **Gilbert** (18th C.) recorded as 'farmer in Hawick' who was deceased in 1754 when his daughter Ann married Andrew Ford in Edinburgh (or this may have been the Ann, daughter of Gilbert and Janet Turnbull, born in Hawick in 1738). He may have been born in Jedburgh Parish in 1712. **Gilbert** (18th C.) workman and carrier in Hawick Parish. In 1768 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Stevenson and Janet Oliver (probably his daughter). He is also probably the carrier Gilbert who witnessed a baptism for Francis Aitkin and Anne Oliver (likely his daughter) in Hawick in 1766. He married Janet Turnbull and their children included: Anne (b.1738); Janet (b.1741); Helen (b.1744); and Robert (b.1746). The 1741 baptism was witnessed by merchant John Ruecastle and 'Officer' John Telfer and the 1746 one by Bailie Robert Scott and merchant William Oliver. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) resident at Chesters (Southdean) according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is listed right after Thomas, who may be a relation. **Greig** (1964–) son of Lawrie and Marlene, he was a rugby player and coach. He was educated at Wilton and Hawick High Schools. He played scrum-half for the P.S.A. and Trades and started with Hawick R.F.C. at the age of 18, eventually playing 336 times for them. He was part of the championship side of the 1983/4 to 1986/7 seasons and also represented the South of Scotland. He was capped 3 times for Scotland in the period 1987–91 (being often on the replacements' bench for 6 seasons), scoring a try in his first match for Scotland. He also played for the Barbarians. He retired in 1996 because of a knee injury. Moving to coaching, he led Hawick to a Scottish club treble in 2002. He then worked with The Borders and in Edinburgh as development manager, moving in 2007 to Garryowen and then Munster, before becoming assistant coach of the under-20 Ireland team. He married Fiona and they have children Jack and Clara. **Helen** nee Elliot (18th C.) only child of William Elliot of Myredykes. In 1797 she married ironmonger James Oliver in Hawick. Her first children were born in Hawick, and then the family moved to Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, where her husband became tenant farmer. A story is recounted of how when she was married she brought a collie dog from Myredykes, and every sheep clipping season the animal would disappear from Hawick for a few days, since it had set off to help round up the sheep. In 1851 she was recorded as an 'Annuitant' living at Alemoor Cottage with her unmarried daughters Rachel, Eliza and Isabella, as well as 2 servants. **Helen** (b.1825) from Cavers Parish, son of Archibald. She was the eldest of 4 sisters who were living at about 61 High Street in 1851 and working as milliners and dressmakers. She was listed with her sister Ann in Slater's 1852 directory. **Henry** (d.bef. 1596) tenant in 'Hyndmureheid' (probably Hyndhaughhead). He was killed by Thomas Kerr of Crailing and his servants Andrew Hogg and George Gardner, who were denounced as rebels in 1596. There was a complaint in 1599 that James Douglas, Sheriff of Cavers had allowed them to remain at their dwelling place. He is further recorded in 1601 as the deceased 'Henrie Olypher', who had been killed by Thomas Ker and his servant George 'Gladner'; this pair were later killed by a group of Turnbulls and others in Jedburgh. **Henry** (b.1806) agricultural labourer and shepherd in Southdean Parish, son of William, who was hind to the Laird of Langraw. In 1841 he was at Abbotrule farm and was farm steward at West Fodderlee in 1851 and 1861. In 1840 in Southdean he married Isabella Renwick from Morebattle; she died at Burnflat in 1895, aged 87. Their children were: Isabella (b.1841), who married Thomas Welsh; Robert (b.1843), a marine engineer who was lost at sea; Helen (b.1846); and Helen (again, b.1851). **Ingram** (15th C.) recorded as 'chairleis' in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. His residence could be associated with Charlie's Hill or Charlie's Knowe in Southdean Parish. He may be the same Ingram against whom premeditated crimes

were committed in Jedburgh by William Kirkton in Kirkton, according to the 1494/5 Justice-aire. He could be the Ingram for whom George Douglas Master of Angus was fined for failing to arrest (along with Thomas 'Waitschod' and James) in 1502. **Ingram** (15th/16th C.) son of Robert in Strange and brother of John. In 1494/5 he was listed among 8 Olivers and a Shiel when they had remission for communing with the English. He could be the same man as Ingram in 'chairleis'. In 1502 George Douglas, Master of Angus was fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Also in 1502, along with his brother John, and David 'Nae Guid Preist', he had remission for stealing oxen from Ancrum, as well as sheep, a cow and other items from Maxton; he was there recorded being 'in le stryndis' and his surety was Mark Ker of Dolphington. Additionally in 1502 his brother John was allowed to compone for stealing 2 oxen from Jedburgh with him, as well as other thefts (without him). **Ingram** (16th C.) farmer at Harwoodtown. 'Ingrem Olferis barne and zaird' (i.e. 'barn and yard') are listed in the 1562 Baronial dispute over lands in Feu-Rule, being assigned to Agnes Herries as superior. Presumably the same 'Ingra' was listed as 'man and servand' of Thomas Turnbull of Harwoodtown (brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope) in 1567, when his master was ordered to present him to answer charges related to raids into England. **Isabel** (b.c.1800) grocer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 she was at about 30 High Street, living with woolsorter Walter Wilson, who may have been a relative. **Isobel** (17th C.) listed at Dykeraw among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls **James** (15th C.) assigned the lease of the Crown lands of Garlawcleuch in the Yarrow valley in 1489 along with his son John. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Olivers. **James** (15th C.) son of Gilbert. He is recorded in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. His brother Robert was also fined at the same time, as well as Matthew son of Geoffrey, Robert brother of Matthew and Martin brother of Robert. William, son of Gilbert, was also fined, and probably his brother too. He was also recorded in 1494/5 among 8 Olivers and a Shiel (connected with Strange) who had remission for communing with the English; he was there stated to be brother of Robert, who was son of Gilbert, and also brother of William. He could be the James for whom George Douglas Master of Angus was fined for failing to arrest (along with Thomas 'Waitschod' and Ingram) in 1502. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'burgess' (presumably of Jedburgh, or else a nickname) at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Along with Robert in Lustruther, Robert (nephew of David) and Robert Waugh in Mervinslaw, he had a remission for a raid on 'Kelshop', which resulted in the slaughter of Robert Brig and Adam 'Barnisfader'; his surety was Ralph Ker of Primside Loch. It seems likely he was related to the Olivers of Strynds. **James** (15th/6th C.) son of Gilbert in 'stryndis'. In 1502 he and his brother John had remission for a series of crimes: stealing an ox from Ancrum; stealing 2 cows from Jedburgh; and treason. His surety was Robert Douglas, uncle of the Laird of Bonjedward. Also in 1502, along with brothers Matthew and Martin, he was allowed to compone for stealing 200 sheep from the tenants of Jedburgh, Ruecastle, Lanton and Bedrule; his surety was again Robert Douglas. **James** 'the Prince' (15th/16th C.) resident of Swinnie recorded in 1502 when George Douglas, Master of Angus was his surety. He failed to appear at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh and was to be fined at the next court. The same man was charged at the 1510 Court of the Justiciary in Jedburgh. His crimes included theft of sheep from various people. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1510 when he was presented at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in relation to the lands of Edgerstone. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **James** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in a rental roll of 1541, along with William, Margaret and William alias 'Merchant'. His steading was valued at 25s. **James** (16th C.) tenant at Waterside in 1541, along with Marion Young and Robert Young. It seems likely that they were related somehow. They paid 22 shillings yearly. **James** (16th C.) tenant at Nether Dykeraw in 1541, along with Michael, John, Adam and Robert. His name was given first, suggesting that he was the senior family member. **James** (16th C.) admitted as 'perpetual vicar' of Castleton in 1559. It is unclear how long he remained. **James** (d.1573) recorded as 'somtyme seruandis to Blak Ormistoune' when he was convicted and hanged along with William Donald. Their crimes included stealing livestock and burning the corn of Sir Andrew Kerr. It is unclear if he had direct local connections. **James** (17th C.) monk at Jedburgh Abbey in the period 1542–81. He held the title of Prior of Canonbie in the 1570s, but probably continued to reside in Jedburgh. He is recorded in 1573 as 'Dene James

Oliver Pryour of Cannaby' in a case before the Privy Council regarding some lands in Canonbie. It is unclear where he came from. **James** (17th C.) Schoolmaster in Cavers Parish. He is said to have accompanied the 'Guid Leddy Cavers' to conventicles on Ruberslaw and at Hagburn. His son James took over as Schoolmaster at Cavers. He is also said to have kept a personal narrative of his experiences attending secret Covenanter sermons and escaping from the dragoons, stories that were passed down in his family for several generations. His son James was Schoolmaster after him. **James** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of 'Souden' i.e. Southdean in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **James** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of Hyndhaughhead in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Ashtrees. He is recorded in 1684 when his son Thomas was listed as a Covenanter fugitive. He himself refused to take the oath and was banished to Jamaica. He is also said to have 'paid to Meldrum 100 merks, also to Graden 30 rex dollars, also at a Circuit Court in Jedburgh 14 rex dollars, at another time £4 sterling; and the notwithstanding all other losses troopers were quartered on him.' **James** (17th C.) recorded as 'of Stryndis' (i.e. Strange) in 1689 when he complained that the Parish Minister had not read out the Articles of Estate or prayed for William and Mary. He was probably related to George and James who were recorded at Strange in 1694. **James** (17th C.) cottar at Ruletownfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident of Over Dykeraw according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) Schoolmaster in Cavers Parish, son of James, who had been Schoolmaster before him. It was said that he was a very strict and pious man. He would spend an hour each evening in the old church, reading scriptures by candle-light. It is said that a visiting Englishman saw him in the church one night, reading by candlelight in his red nightcap and thought he had seen the Devil. He gave his sons names from the Bible: Ebenezer, who succeeded as Schoolmaster; Samuel (b.1702), who became Schoolmaster in Hobkirk Parish; and Nathaniel. Douglas of Cavers ordered that he be buried in the church, 'for a man who had haunted it so much when alive deserved to sleep his last slumber under its roof'. He was presumably Session Clerk for Cavers, as well as Schoolmaster, and responsible for the entries in the Parish register. He probably taught his son to write, since essentially the same hand can be seen in the baptismal records from at least the 1690s until the 1760s. **James** 'Jafra the Piper' (17th/18th C.) formerly resident of Kirkton Parish, he was in Hawick in the early 1700s. His nickname was also given as 'Jafray'. In 1717 he was summoned to Hawick Kirk Session for abusing William Riddell on the street, and asked to supply testimonials from his former parish. Later that year he was called to task again for 'a relapse in drunkenness and rambling in ye streets occasioning the school boyes to follow after him through the toun'. And later that year, after not presenting the requested testimonials was given a final ultimatum, after which he would be handed to the Magistrates. It seems that they did not continue in 'extruding him out of ye toun' at this time. He was probably the same James, 'toun officer' who was rebuked in 1718 for playing (presumably the pipes) in front of William Whaton, who rode through the town 'in a military posture' for some kind of bet; he stated he was 'urged and pressed by the schollars to play before William'. In 1719 he was again rebuked 'for his indecent carriage in his drunkenness', specifically for 'rambling in his drunkenness and troubling the minister in his chamber', again being given a last chance to reform his behaviour. He married Agnes Telfer in England (presumably a quick wedding) in 1720. This 'irregular marriage on the English side' may have been the last straw, since the Session then went over the records of his past mis-deeds and sent a 'memorial' to the Magistrates adding that 'if they concurred not with ye Session the minister would make address to another judge to extrude him and to divest him of his service through the toun'. He appears to have been Hawick's Town Piper for at least 1717–20 and was replaced by Robert Fowler about 1721. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Ashybank in 1709, 1716 and 1718. His children included Elizabeth (b.1709), Thomas (b.1716) and Agnes (b.1718). The later tenant in Ashybank, with the same name, was perhaps related. **James** (b.1694) son of Gilbert, and probably grandson of Robert, farmer at Dykeraw. He was born in Southdean Parish and was a carrier, later becoming tenant farmer at Earlside. He married Bessie Douglas in 1722 and their children were: James (b.c.1723), who died in infancy; and Isabella (b.c.1725), who married James Learmonth in Bedrule. In 1729 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of the Trows, who owned (or had the tenancy of perhaps) the farm of Earlside. He was by then in Hawick Parish, where he was recorded as 'workman'; in 1743 and 1746 he was

listed as a carrier in Hawick, and he presumably took over the farm at Earlside shortly afterwards. He may be the carrier James who in Hawick in 1757 witnessed baptisms for wheelwright James Aitkin and Mary Oliver (probably a relative), as well as for gardener Alexander Donald. He is probably the James, senior, who witnessed baptisms in 1767, as well as in 1771 for merchant John (his son) and in 1772 for merchant James (also his son). He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for wheelwright James Aitkin and Mary (perhaps his daughter) in 1772. He may be the 'James Oliver, sen. merchant' in Hawick who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), along with his son James. With Margaret Douglas he had 5 sons and 4 daughters, all baptised in Hawick Parish, including: Betsy (b.1730); James (b.1732), ironmonger in Hawick; Mary (b.1734); Agnes (b.1738); Christian (1738–1804); John (b.1740), merchant in Hawick; Robert (b.1743), who probably became a surgeon in North Berwick; and Gideon (b.1746). The witnesses in 1743 were shoemaker Robert (who may therefore have been a relative) and maltman John Moss and in 1746 were ex-Bailie Robert Howison and carrier John Scott. **James** (18th C.). Married to Agnes Telfer, their son Robert was born in Hawick in 1724. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was tenant in Ashybank in 1755. He married Isabel Walker and their children included Elspeth (b.1751), Betty (b.1753) and Isabel (b.1755). Other children, baptised in Cavers Parish, who may be his, included John (b.1745), Helen (b.1746), James (b.1747) and John (b.1757). He may be a descendant of the earlier James at Ashybank. **Bailie James** (1732–1820) 2nd son of James of Earlside and Margaret Douglas. It is said that when Prince Charlie's army passed through Hawick in 1745 his father sent him into the country with his horse for safety. He was Cornet in 1764. He had an ironmonger's business near 'the Cross' in Hawick and became tenant of the Duke of Buccleuch's farm at Crumhaugh Hill. In 1767 and 1777 he was witness for baptisms for merchant John (his brother). He is probably the merchant who in 1779 (although the date is uncertain) witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert (perhaps a relative) and Helen Scott. He is recorded as a merchant in 1781 and is probably the James who paid the Shop Tax in Hawick in 1785. He was Bailie several times in the period 1790–1810. It is possible he was the Bailie Oliver who, along with James Dickson, was one of the first men in Hawick to travel with pack-horses to sell their woven products in Kendal, Boroughbridge, Newcastle, Stirling and elsewhere. He could be the James who in about 1800 contributed £1 1s to the local subscription to help fund the forces to stop the French invasion. He married Christian, daughter of Robert Elliot of Caerlenrig. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters, including: James (b.1766); Robert (b.c.1769); John (b.1770), who became a lawyer and Town Clerk; William (b.1772); Christian (b.c.1773), who may have married John Sibbald in Edinburgh in 1792; Thomas (b.1775), probably the son of the Bailie listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1797; Margaret (b.1777); and Mary (b.1781), who probably married Bailie Thomas Turnbull. For the 1766 baptism he was recorded as a merchant and the witnesses were John and Francis Elliot (his wife's brothers). In 1772 the witnesses were Francis Elliot (again) and James senior (probably his father), in 1775 were John Elliot and John Oliver, in 1777 were the whole congregation and in 1781 were John Elliot (junior, perhaps his brother) and wheelwright James Aitkin. He could be the James whose child was buried in Hawick in 1772. He is buried at St. Mary's. Note that there is some confusion in that another James was born to his parents in 1740, which is assumed to be an error for John. **James** (18th C.) tenant at Ashybank, probably son of the previous James who was there. He was recorded at Ashybank in 1778 when his son James was baptised in Cavers Parish. He was also recorded at Haughhead when several of his children's baptisms were later recorded together, specifically Isabel (or 'Tibby', b.1784), Jean (b.1786) and John (b.1789) were probably also his children. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Rough-hope in 1785 when his son William was baptised. He is probably the James who married Isabel Scott and had other children, mostly baptised in Roberton Parish, namely: Isabel (b.1783); Nelly (b.1790); John (b.1792); and James (b.1799), baptised in Ashkirk. **James** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included: John (b.1780); James (b.1784); Peggy (b.1786); Archibald (b.1789); George (b.1792); and Robert (b.1795). His death (in his 89th year) is recorded in the Edinburgh Magazine. **James** (18th C.) tanner who was Cornet in 1782. The Council banned the carrying of pistols at the Common Riding that year, but he would have none of it, and they were not finally dispensed with until 1784. He lived at 23 High Street, the 'All Was Others' house, which is

shown beloning to 'Oliver' on Wood's 1824 map. **James** (b.1766) son of ironmonger James, and descended from the Dykeraw family. He farmed at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He is probably the James who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), along with James 'sen. merchant', who was most likely his father. It is possible he was the merchant called James who was listed in Hawick in the 1791–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 in Hawick he married Helen (b.1777), only child of William Elliot of Myredykes in Castleton Parish. Their children included: Rachel (b.1799); James (b.1801), who continued to farm Borthwickbrae Burnfoot; Christian (b.1803); Helen (b.1804); Margaret (b.1806); Mary (b.1809); Elizabeth (b.1815); Mary (b.1817); William Elliot (b.1819), who spent some time in Australia; and Isabel (b.1821). Other children may have been Jane and Mina. The first few children were born in Hawick Parish and the rest in Roberton. **James** (1754/5–1839) merchant in Newcastleton. He was recorded at Newcastleton on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. He married Jane Armstrong, who died in 1814, aged 53. Their children included: Peter (1789/90–1845), also a merchant; Adam (1798/9–1816); and 2 who died in infancy. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at Kirkton, on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797. Thomas is listed before him and so possibly related. He also paid the dog tax at Kirkton in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Hermiston in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish, when he owned 8 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (1765–1840s) baker in Hawick, son of Robert and Isabel 'Kenmur'. He was Cornet in 1784. It was said that he continued to carry pistols at the Common Riding, although it had been decreed to discontinue the practice the previous year. However, when his brother-in-law William Wilson was Cornet in 1786, the pistols were finally abandoned. He is probably the baker James who (along with Robert of Burnflat, his father) witnessed a baptism in 1789 for James Farquhar and Margaret (perhaps his sister). He is probably the baker (and Bailie) called Oliver who was one of the first members of the Curling Club in 1803. He helped compile a 'New Valuation of Houses and Gardens in the Town of Hawick' in 1814. He was listed in the 1808 will of William ('Auld Cash') as his second cousin. He was probably the James appointed Chief Magistrate of Hawick in 1818. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, when he is listed as being 'of Burnflat'. In 1789 he married Ann, daughter of Walter Wilson, but they had no family, and she died in 1809. Probably the same baker James married Elizabeth Purdom. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1818); Isobel (b.1820), who became Mrs. McIntosh; Robert William (1822–49), also a baker; Agnes (b.1823), who married blacksmith James Bowie; and William James (b.1824), also a baker. The family were living at about 43 High Street in 1841, and his wife was a widow there in 1851 (and listed as 'landed proprietrix'). In 1809 he was recorded being 'in Birselton'. He is probably the James who was also referred to as being 'of Burnflat'; this is how he is listed among the major landowners of Hawick Parish in 1839. According to James Wilson he described Burnflat as 'ane nourice fee' (i.e. the wages given to a wet-nurse, although it is unclear what that meant). **James** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Upper Dykeraw in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. John was also tenant there and presumably related. **James** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Knowesouth in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** (18th/19th C.) nailer in Minto. His son Thomas was recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. John, recorded as a nailer on the 1801 Militia ballot, may have been another son. **James** (18th/19th C.) from Westshiels in Southdean Parish. He married Jane Bruce, who was from Jedburgh. Their son William was baptised in Byrness in 1812. **James** (18th/19th C.) Treasurer of the Burgh of Hawick recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was still Treasurer in 1834. He may be the same James who was a member of the Curling Club in 1812. He may also be the James who is recorded on Wood's 1824 map as owner of property at the east end of Langlands Road and also along the east side of Roadhead. He is probably the same as one of the others Jameses, perhaps the baker and Bailie. **James** (1801–80) son of James, he also became tenant at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He was listed on the 1834 electoral roll as a joint proprietor. He was one of the Tory supporters who received 'Tully's Mill' at the 1837 election. He apparently withstood the mob longer than anyone else, getting loose 3 times before finally being thrown into the Slitrig (4 men were later found guilty of rioting). The court proceedings describe how the mob 'did throw stones and mud at him, and did surround, and violently drag or force him towards

the side of the Slitrig river', where they 'did push or force him into the river, which was then in a swollen state, and of considerable depth, and did kick him on the chin and other parts of his person'. However, he later wrote to Bailie Wilson, thanking him for the loan of some clothes, and stating that he 'felt only a little stiff, and that he was a few slight bruises'. He was at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1841 and in 1851 was listed as tenant there, farming about 1200 acres and employing 4 labourers. He farmed at Howpasley from 1858, was farming 3800 acres there, and employed 9 people; he was still recorded there in 1868. In 1842 he married Dorothea (or Dorothy, d.1891), daughter of William Moffat, farmer at Garwald, Eskdalemuir. His children included: James (b.1844); William Moffat (1846–1910), the eldest surviving son; Jane (1848–1918); Helen Elliot (b.1850); John (b.1852); and Thomas (b.1854). His younger sons went abroad. **James** (b.1804/5) stockingmaker in Denholm, probably on Eastgate. In the 1860s he was listed as a stocking-maker in Denholm, suggesting he had his own business. His wife was 'Barbary' and their children included George and Barbara. There is an obelisk to their memory at Borthwick Waas. **James** (1814–1900) 4th surviving son of Hawick lawyer and Town Clerk John. He trained as a lawyer himself and was partner in the firm of George & James Oliver with his older brother. In 1841 he was living on Buccleuch Street with his father and siblings, and was described as a clerk. He could be the James who was 'sub-distributor' in the stamp office on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was living at Teviot Lodge in 1861. In the mid-1800s he was recorded as owner of parts of Roughheugh that had previously belonged to John and William Thomline, Adam and George Easton and James Hart. He had Mayfield House built on land that he inherited from his father. He was a Town Councillor, serving as Chairman of Wilton Parochial Board, Wilton Landward School Board and Wilton Heritors' Committee. In 1852 he married Thomasina Pott (1830–80), sister of Gideon Pott of Knowesouth and daughter of George and Jane Elliot. Their children were: Elliot (b.1854), who was a partner with Geo. & Jas. Oliver for a while, but retired and left the district; Jane Pott (b.1858), who married John Elliot of Binks; Christian Watson (b.1860), buried at Ainzahatta, Spain; James John (b.1864), partner in the legal firm; Elizabeth Murray (b.1866), also buried at Ainzahatta; as well as George (b.1860), Mary Georgina (b.1866) and Thomas (b.1868), who all died young. He retired about 1893 and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. Papers from roughly 1895–1919 are in the Borders Archive. **James Rutherford** (1817–1905) Auctioneer and Livestock Salesman of Bridge House and later Thornwood, only son of Andrew. He trained as a lawyer, and then joined his father's auctioneering business. He was a leading figure in the town in Victorian times, being a Town Councillor, Magistrate, J.P. (from 1888), Chairman of Hawick Heritable Investment Bank, Governor of Hawick Savings Bank (1890–94), Secretary and Treasurer of the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society (1842–1905), founder member, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club (1859–1905), President of the Border Burghs' Conservative Association (1878–92), President of the Archæological Society (1883–88). He was also a member of the Curling Club from 1844, being Secretary for several years, and the first Secretary of the Hawick Bowling Club. He was also Senior Magistrate 1857–58, resigning during the dispute over the railway line. He offered a site on Bridge Street for the new Evangelical Union (later Congregational) Church, but the congregation declined the offer at the time. He is said to have formed the Teviotdale Farmers' Club after being black-balled from joining the other one (presumably the Agricultural society, formed earlier by Douglas of Cavers). He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1852. He became a life member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1862. He is probably the James who donated a gold 'spade guinea of George III' to the Museum in 1865, as well as a 'Chronological Tree of British History' in 1900. In 1862 he coordinated raising funds to pay off the Duke of Buccleuch for the customs that had historically been due from Hawick merchants; he contributed £25 himself. He had the splendid Thornwood House built and is believed to have been owner of the first car in Hawick (a photograph shows him with a chauffeur and another man-servant in the grounds of Thornwood). Oliver Crescent and Oliver Place are named after him; his monogram 'JRO' is above 2 of the dormer windows at No. 3 Oliver Place, and the carved head above the entrance may be his likeness. In about 1874 he is listed as owner of the parts of Weensland and the 'particate' lands of Hawick that had previously been held by James Dickson, as well as part of Roughheugh (earlier owned by James Knox). In Hawick in 1849 he married Jane Rutherford (1828–55), daughter of

builder Robert, and she died of typhus fever (after having 3 children). He secondly married his first wife's niece, also Jane Rutherford ('Mrs. Oliver', the local historian), and they had 7 further children. His family included: Jane (1850–1910), who married Robert Inch; Andrew (b.1853), who died in infancy; Andrew Rutherford (b.1855), auctioneer; Alice Mary (b.1861), eldest daughter by his 2nd wife, who married Dr. John R. Hamilton; James (b.1863), also died in infancy; Catherine Brown (1864–1930), who married manufacturer Robert Innes and secondly married teacher H.H. Llewellyn; Evaleen (1866–1934), who married Spencer Waterfall from Sheffield; Blanche Ada (b.1868), who married Dr. Drummond from Liverpool; William (1869–1919), a solicitor; and Douglas (b.1871). At least one portrait of him exists. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **James** (b.1819/20) farmer at Denholm Mill, son of Archibald. He is recorded there in 1851, and was miller on a directory of 1852. He married Mary Hall and their children included Archibald. **James** (1823–1908) born in Newcastleton, son of shepherd George and Elizabeth Irving. In 1835 he emigrated to New York with 2 other brothers, to join their brother John (who had gone in 1830), while the last brother, George, stayed in Liddesdale. They moved to a farm in Lagrange County, Indiana, where his father died in 1837 (the 'sick year'). The family moved to Mishawaka and he attended school, but had to leave to support his mother and siblings. He first worked as a ditch-digger, then a cooper, before starting in a grist mill then an iron company. He eventually went into business for himself, making ploughs. He hit upon a novel manufacturing process and patented a 'chilled steel plough' (where the cooling method made the cutting surface superior). The Oliver Chilled Plow Works became one of the largest in the U.S.A., and was a standard tool of pioneer farmers. At its height the company employed 2000 people and the factory covered 27 acres of covered space, making 200,000 ploughs a year. He was a great benefactor of the town of South Bend, building a hotel (called the Oliver Hotel) and an opera house. The town presented him with a gold cup inscribed with the word 'Copshawholm', which his son used as the name for his new house there in 1900. He married Susan Doty in 1844, and she died in 1902. They had 2 children, Joseph (who carried on the business) and Josephine (who married the secretary of the company). When he died his fortune was nearly £15,000,000, making him one of the richest ever Borderers at that time. **James** (b.1824) son of James, who was a baker in Hawick. He worked as a journeyman baker. He was recorded in Hawick in 1855, but may then have moved to Langholm. He married Mary Murray, who was from Langholm. Their children included: Alexander (c.1854–1934), born in Langholm, who emigrated to Tasmania and taught for 40 years at the Penguin State School; Agnes (b.1855), who was born in Hawick and married George King; Jack; Ralpha; and Frank. **James Walter** (b.1840) born in Wilton Parish, son of George and Wilhelmina (or 'Mina') Telfer. The family emigrated to Canada in 1844 and he eventually became a surgeon in Niagara Falls. **James** (b.1844) son of James and Dorothy Moffat, he was born in Roberton Parish. He married Martha Pollard and their children included: Dorothy Moffat, who married William Baxter and another man named Gilbert; William James, who married Nora Estelle Brown; and Jana E., who married William Johnston. Members of the family lived later in Western Australia. **Rev. James** (1845–1918) born in Teviothead, son of John and Helen Sibbald. He was educated at Newmill and then at Hawick Grammar School. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1863 and spent 2 years as an assistant teacher to Anthony Dodds at Buccleuch School (being succeeded by J.A.H. Murray). He was assistant minister at Selkirk and Bedrule and then at Nelston before being ordained as minister at Tweedmouth in 1870 and moving to St. James', Portobello in 1880. He was President of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association and represented them at the 1906 Jubilee celebration for the Hawick Archæological Society. He was said to be a great orator. He married Elizabeth Young of Howford. **James** (d.bef. 1917) from Newcastleton, he was an apprentice draper in Hawick. He was said to have had a lifelong interest in Hawick and in dramatics. **James Lindsay** (1860–93) youngest son of Hawick lawyer George. He is probably the 'Mr James Oliver, Borthaugh' who in 1875 donated to the Museum '3 Chinese and 1 American coins' and also 'an ancient Roman coin'. He bought some property in New Zealand with his brother George Lindsay. However, he suffered from ill-health and returned to Scotland. He married Agnes Ellen ('Nellie'), daughter of Peter Pennycook of New Hall. He took over running the farm at Greenriver (i.e. Hobsburn) for his ill mother-in-law's brother Henry Elliot. He hunted regularly with the Jedforest Hunt, although he eventually lost the use of one arm. He had one

son, Harry. He died at Greenriver and is buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. His wife and mother-in-law moved to Scarborough after his death. **James John** (b.1864) younger son of lawyer James, he worked in the family firm of Geo. & Jas. Oliver. In 1914, on the death of his cousin John Oliver of Lynnwood, he became senior partner in the firm. He also lived at Mayfield after his father died. He was a keen member of the Teviotdale Cycling Club and the Hawick Golf Club (where he was Captain for 2 years and Treasurer for 10 years). He was a founder member of the Border Club, and the last surviving original member. He was also Chairman of the Hawick Constitutional Club. He served as a Lay Elector, Church Warden and Treasurer (for over 50 years) for St. Cuthbert's Kirk. During WWI he was a Special Constable and became Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburghshire in 1930. He retired at the age of 82, owing to failing eyesight. In 1894 he married Robina Pennycook Scott and their children were Edith Agnes Scott ('Nancy', who married Harry Usher of Courthill), Thomasina (who married Victor Henry Wells-Cole), James Scott (also W.S.) and Tommy Scott. He is buried at St. Cuthbert's. **James Scott**, W.S. (20th C.) son of James John, he was also a partner in Geo. & Jas. Oliver. He is probably the James S. whose diary describes his time as an A.R.P. Warden during WWII. **James Kenneth Murray**, O.B.E., 'Ken' (1914–99) auctioneer and successful horse-trainer who lived at Hassendeanbank. He was the son of Douglas and great-grandson of Andrew. As an amateur jockey he won many races, including the Scottish Grand National of 1950 on 'Sanvina'. As a trainer he had nearly 1,000 winners, including 5 Scottish Grand National winners, and in 3 separate seasons he had 56 winners. He is also the only trainer to have had a horse come second 3 times in the Grand National, 'Wynburgh'; the horse was retired at Hassendeanbank, along with its donkey friend. He was founding Chairman of the National Trainers Federation and was largely responsible for the rennaisance of the Doncaster Bloodstock Horse Sales. He was also sometimes known as the 'Benign Bishop' after one of his horses (or perhaps the other way around). He was appointed O.B.E. in 1997, for services to farming and the local community. He gave a speech at the Friday Hut in 1992. He married Joan Innes and they had children Susan (who married William Forster) and Douglas Stuart. He secondly married Rhona Wilkinson. A biography 'The Benign Bishop' (1994) was written by Dan Buglass. **Jane** see **Helen Christina Easson Rees**. **Janet** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Southdean Mill in a rental roll of 1541, along with Patrick and Marion. **Janet** (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with Robert. Together they were tenants of lands valued at 8s 4d. Her name is given first, suggesting she was mother or older sister of Robert. Several other Olivers were tenants of 3 other parts of Lustruther. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Wool' on a list of people who refused to take the Oath of Allegiance in 1684 and were declared rebels. It is unclear whether 'Wool' was Woll, or Wells or somewhere else around Jedforest. **Jean** 'Jeannie Ma Lord' (d.1819) said to be a descendant of 'Hab o' Hawick' and cousin of 'Clinty'. Although her married name was Riddell or Turnbull, it is said that she retained her maiden name through strength of character. She was known as 'Jane' as well as 'Jean'. She was well educated and her kitchen on Silver Street was a meeting place for the local literati. She wrote an account of the flood of 1767. In the 1837 election a Tory-supporter named Robert Paterson took refuge under the bed of her house (or former house) and was dragged out by the mob. She was known as a strong-willed eccentric, and her nickname came from her word being law among her circle of acquaintances. Stories are also told about how she was 'fond of Dress and used to give considerable orders to the Drapers of the town'. She had a son called 'Daft Robbie', Dr. Oliver of the Navy. Despire the story that her maiden name was Oliver, her death record records her as 'Jeany Scott spouse to deceased Robert Oliver – Jeany my Lord'; hence she may have been the Jean Scott who married Shoemaker Robert Oliver in 1756. Her nickname may therefore be related to the 'Lord' nickname that some of the Olivers had, e.g. George, recorded as 'My Lord, Birselton' in 1804. **Jeremiah** (b.1735) son of Thomas and Janet Middlemas. He was born in Southdean Parish, but lived most of his life in Crailing. He married Margaret Leadhouse and their children were: Stephen (1782–58), tailor; Robert (b.1784); Robert (again, b.1785); Andrew (b.1787); Richard (b.1788); and Agnes (b.1795). Some of his descendants emigrated to New Zealand. **John** (13th C.) merchant in Berwick, recorded in 1260. He was recorded as grieve in Berwick when he witnessed 2 charters for Coldstream Priory in about 1255. His name is recorded as 'Johanne Oliuer'. He is one of the earliest known Olivers in the Borders. **John** (14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1330. It is

unclear where he came from in Scotland. **John** (14th/15th C.) priest of Ross Diocese. In 1391 he was 'John Oliverii', son of a priest, who petitioned for the perpetual vicarage of 'Newtyl' in St. Andrews Diocese. **John** (15th C.) recorded as master of works for a bridge in Dumfries in 1460 and again in 1465. It is unclear how he was related to other Olivers. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1479/80 as a naturalised Scotsman, now in London. **John** (15th/16th C.) son of Robert in Strange and brother of Ingram. In 1494/5 he was listed among 8 Olivers and a Shiel when they had remission for communing with the English. He was also described in 1502 as brother of Ingram when he was allowed to pay a fine, along with Robert and David, 'in Stryndis', for being involved with several raids around Jedburgh, Ruecastle, Lanton and Bedrule. He and Robert (perhaps the same Robert who was his father) specifically stole 6 oxen and cows from Philip Ormiston at Maxton; Mark Ker of Dolphinston was surety for him. Additionally in 1502, along with his brother Ingram and David 'Nae Guid Preist', he had remission for stealing oxen from Ancrum, as well as sheep, a cow and other items from Maxton; Mark Ker of Dolphinston served as his surety. He was probably 'Long John Oliver' ('longus' in Latin), who, along with 'Little John Oliuer' and David in Strynds was also allowed to pay a fine for stealing a list (long and detailed) of goods from Martin Wood in Whitfield in 1502, with Mark Ker of Dolphinston as his surety. Furthermore, in 1502 he was also charged with: stealing 2 oxen from Adam Moscrop in Jedburgh, along with his brother Ingram; stealing a horse and 4 oxen from Thomas Pringle in Smailholm; stealing a horse from John Cranston in Crailing; stealing 2 horses and some sheep from George Davidson in Raperlaw; and stealing a horse and goods from Bongate in Jedburgh. Once again Mark Ker was his surety. Finally in 1502, along with another John and John's brother David, all from Strange, he was allowed to compone for stealing a horse from Ednam. Also in 1502 he Martin and Matthew componed for stealing 2 cows and more than 100 sheep from the Laird of Bedrule at Bedrule and Fulton; again Mark Ker was his surety. **John** (15th/16th C.) son of Gilbert in 'stryndis'. In 1502 he and his brother James had remission for a series of crimes: stealing an ox from Ancrum; stealing 2 cows from Jedburgh; and treason. His surety was Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. Also in 1502 he is recorded as son of Gilbert in 'stryndis' when he had remission for stealing a horse and a sword from Smailholm; his surety was again Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. Additionally, along with his brother David and another John, all from Strange, he was allowed to compone in 1502 for stealing a horse from Ednam. Furthermore, in 1502, he was recorded as son of Gilbert 'in kilclewis' when he was allowed to compone, along with David for stealing 19 sheep and a cow from Maxton and six sheep from Muirhouselaw; Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was his surety. He was also recorded in 1502 as son of Gilbert when, along with Martin in Strange, he was allowed to compone for stealing a cow from Bedrule; Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was again the surety. He was also recorded as son of Gilbert in 1502 when he was allowed to compone, along with his brother David, for stealing a horse and a pot from Ednam. He was recorded further in 1502 being 'in le stryndis' when, along with David, he was allowed to compone for crimes commited against Gilbert Lamb at Jedburgh, including seriously wounding him; Andrew Kerr was surety. He is probably the same man as 'Little John' ('parva' in Latin) who had remission in 1502, along with 'Long John' and David, for stealing goods from Martin Wood in Whitfield; Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was his surety, suggesting he was the same John. **John** 'Cadger' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1505 when 'Rob with the Dog' had remission for intercommuning with him and David 'Nae Guid Priest'. He is there said to be 'called Cageare'. **John** (16th C.) tenant at 'Rontrehil' (probably Rowantreehill) in 1541 along with Robert, paying 11 shillings. Several other Olivers (John, Margaret, Adam and Robert 'the schireff') were tenants in the other parts of the farm and may be related. **John** (16th C.) listed as tenant at 'Rowntrehil' along with Marion and Adam, paying 22 shillings yearly. This is separate from the John who was in 'Rontrehil' with Robert. **John** 'Blackheid' (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, listed separately from another John and several other Olivers. He was tenant of part of Lustruther valued at 8s 4d. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with Katherine and Marion, who were probably his daughters or sisters. Together they were tenants of lands valued at 25s, while several other Olivers were tenants of 3 smaller parts of Lustruther. **John** (16th C.) tenant at Whiteside in 1541 in Jedforest, along with Patrick, Gilbert and Andrew. Probably the same man was recorded as 'Jake Ollyver of Whitside' in a list of Scotsmen who swore allegience to Henry VIII in 1544. George and 'Patte' Oliver were also listed as being

at Whiteside, and hence probably related. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Harelawcleuch in 1541 along with Richard Oliver and Patrick Laidlaw. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1541. His part of the lands was valued at 25s. Other tenants there included Ninian, Walter, 'Little ' Roger, 'Lang' Roger and Robert, called 'Laird'. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded as 'Joke Ollyver of Lustrodder younger' in 1544, when he was among Olivers and others who gave assurance to the English Crown. William, Hob and Ringan were also listed at Lustruther and so were probably related. **John** (16th C.) tenant at Slacks in 1541, along with Thomas, who was probably his father or brother. They paid 22 shillings yearly, with Charles renting the other part of Slacks. He was also recorded as being 'of Slakis' in a list of Scotsmen who swore allegience to Henry VIII in 1544. **John** (16th C.) tenant at Nether Dykeraw in 1541, along with James, Michael, Adam and Robert. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) listed among Scotsmen who pledged loyalty to the English Crown in 1544. He is recorded as 'Joke Ollyver of Cresters', which is probably a transcription error for Chesters. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded at 'Fowden' (probably 'Sowden', i.e. Southdean) in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. **John** (16th C.) recorded being from Bedrule when he was cited to appear before the Privy Council in 1566. He is probably the priest from Bedrule listed among several Borders clerics ordered to appear before the Lords of Secret Council in 1569; he was there recorded as 'Maister Johnne Oliver in Bedroule'. He was presumably a pre-Reformation priest who was cited for not giving up the old ways. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'John Oliphe in Tempilhall' when he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Templehall and Brewlands in Rulewater in 1604. He was also one of the people who were directed by a court action to leave Templehall and Brewlands in 1605, this being brought by George Turnbull, acting as 'tutor' to Jean and Beatrix Turnbull. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as tenant in Lethem along with Simon Robson in 1623. 2 men were acquitted of stealing sheep from them. **John** (17th C.) tenant in the farm of Bank according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He is probably the John in Bank whose wife's will, Grizel Hall, was recorded in 1685. **John** (17th C.) recorded as smith near Chesters (Southdean) in a list of tenants of Jedforest in 1669. He is probably related to the Thomas who was recorded as smith at Chesters at 1694 and could be one of the 2 men called John who were also listed as residents at Chesters in 1694. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of 'Rodes' in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. It is unclear where this was exactly, but it is listed right after Whiteside. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Highlee in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **John** (17th C.) tenant in 'Slacks', listed on the 1669 rental roll of Jedburgh Forest. George and William were also tenants at the same time. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Fowler and their children included: Agnes (b.1678); and Bessie (b.1680). The witnesses in 1680 were Adam and William Brown. **John** (d.1679) from Hobkirk Parish. He is recorded as one of the men banished to America in 1679 for being a Covenanter, and dying at Moul Head of Deerness, in Orkney, when their ship wrecked and they were ordered shut up beneath the hatches. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick who married 'Jenet Bo' (presumably Janet Boa). Their son William was born in Hawick in 1674. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Falside. In 1679 he served as surety for his brother Thomas, 'servitor of the Marquis of Douglas', who was a Covenanter supporter. Perhaps the same John was recorded as tenant on the 1694 Horse Tax Rolls along with Steven. **John** (17th C.) listed 'in Wadiespindles' among people declared rebels in 1684 for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. **John** (d.c.1685) tenant in Blackleemouth when his will was recorded in 1685. **John** (17th C.) resident at Greena in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He is probably the weaver who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Jardine, younger, in 1708. **John** (17th C.) appears to be recorded as 'Stand the Lan' (or perhaps 'Lau') in the Hearth Tax records for the area of Jedburgh in 1694. It is unclear if this was a nickname or a location of some sort. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Strange in 1689, when he headed a list of Southdean parishioners who complained that their minister had failed to pray for William and Mary. resident of Strange in Southdean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. He was surely related to George who was also recorded there. **John** (17th C.) resident of 'hoa cleughfit' according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. This entry comes just before Waterside, and so was presumably in the Jedforest area. **John** of Dinlabyre (17th/18th C.) 1st Oliver Laird, he was descended from the Olivers of Lustruther. He

may be the tenant recorded at Lustruther and Hyndlee in 1694, when he paid tax on 6 hearths (so he was an important farmer in the area at that time). He probably purchased the Dinlabyre estate from the Elliots in about 1698. He is described as 'elder' of Dinlabyre in 1719 when he purchased the lands of Larriston from Robert Elliot. His eldest son was William, who succeeded to Dinlabyre, and married Mary, daughter of William Chisholme of that Ilk. His 2nd daughter Mary married John, son of William Chisholme of that Ilk (and therefore he had a son-in-law and a brother-in-law who were brother and sister!). It is unclear how he was related to the Olivers of Southdean and neighbouring areas. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1710 he witnessed a baptism for weaver Michael Briggs. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (d.1739) last of the Olivers of Ashtrees. The lands passed to his only child Helen, and her husband, John Scott. **John** (1684/5–1750) tenant farmer at Stonedge. He married Helen 'Andrum', who died in 1762, aged 71 (or possibly 76). Along with their daughter Euphen, they were recorded on a memorial stone at old Abbotrule Kirk. **John** of Dinlabyre (d.bef. 1775) only son of William and Mary Chisholme. He may have been Sheriff of Roxburghshire, as well as Procurator-Fiscal. He also owned the lands of Over and Nether Larriston and others in Liddesdale. In 1748, along with his father, he gifted sacramental cups to Castleton Kirk. He is probably the 'Jo. Olipher' who paid the window tax in Castleton Parish for both Haggiehaugh and Dinlabyre House. In 1734 he married Violet, eldest daughter of Thomas Douglas, who was brother of Archibald Douglas of Cavers. He was succeeded by his eldest son William (b.1738); he may have had other sons, but their names are not known. His daughter Jean married Samuel Mitchelson, W.S., in 1753. His wife may be the 'Lady Dinlabyre' recorded in a hire of the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Barbara Scott. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1727. **John** (b.1703/4) shepherd in Shielswood. His father was herd at Groundistone in the early 1700s and then at Whitfield, and he worked there himself in about 1711. He spent 17 years as shepherd for the tenants of Mervinslaw and Wiltonburn and then was shepherd at Shielswood for 34 years. He was one of the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1764, by which time he was living at Whithope. He gave extensive evidence regarding the use of parts of the Common by various tenants for the previous half century. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Easton in 1722 and their children included: Andrew (b.1723); Robert (b.1726); and John (b.1728). **John** (18th C.) referred to as 'senior' in an account of the 1767 flood. He and shoemaker Thomas Waugh 'got to the top of the kiln', but then needed people to throw ropes to save them. He may be one of the 3 shoemakers of that name who had children in the 1760s, perhaps the one who lived at 'Bridge end'; however, he could be a John from an earlier generation. **Rev. John** (1707–1755) youngest son of Thomas, tenant in Southdean Mill. He was licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1733, and became assistant minister at Southdean in 1736. In 1743 he took over as minister of Southdean on the death of his predecessor John Inglis. He paid the window tax at 'the mance' in Southdean Parish in 1748. His wife, Isobel Hall (daughter of Edward of Whitelee in Redesdale) died in London in 1774. Their children were Elizabeth, Thomas, Janet and Edward. **John** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Susan Hope and their children included: George (b.1756); Margaret (b.1757); Susan (b.1760); and William (b.1761). The witnesses in 1757 were smith Robert Telfer and George (who was probably a relative), in 1761 were Bailie James Scott and gardener Thomas Miller. It is unclear how he was related to other shoemaking Olivers, however the other shoemaker John was witness to a baptism for him in 1760, along with blacksmith Robert Telfer. Given the names, he may have been the son of shoemaker George, born in 1724, with the other John being his cousin. He is probably the shoemaker John who witnessed baptisms (along with merchant Andrew Scott) for merchant William Veitch in 1757, 1759 and 1765 and for merchant Andrew Scott (along with William Veitch) in 1758 and 1762. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Cavers Knowes in 1745 when his daughter Isabel was baptised. **John** (18th C.) shoemaker of Hawick. He may be the son of Robert and Bessie Blackhall who was born in Hawick in 1734. He married Isabel Scott in 1756. Their children included: Agnes; Robert (b.1762), tailor in Hawick, possibly 'Clinty'; Elizabeth 'Betty' (1764–1838), who died in Peebles; Agnes (again, b.1766); Alison (b.1768); Andrew (b.1770); and William (b.1775). His son William was named as a second cousin in the 1808 will of William, 'Auld Cash'; William's brother was stated to be tailor Robert, who may

have been 'Clinty'. In fact he was probably a full cousin of 'Auld Cash'. In 1760 he was witness to a baptism for another shoemaker of the same name, who may have been his cousin. Either he or one of the other shoemakers called John was witness for shoemaker James Brown in 1766. He is probably the shoemaker at 'Bridge end' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1787. He may also be the John 'senior' who narrowly escaped from his house during the flood of 1767. He may be the shoemaker John who was selected in 1755 to accompany the 'burleymen' and 'spademen' to mark the boundaries of the Common. **John** (b.1735) son of Walter and Margaret Turnbull, he was born in Hawick and was a shoemaker. He married Helen Currer in Hawick in 1763; she was living in Hawick Parish, but born in Bedrule Parish, daughter of James. Their children included: Helen (b.1764); Margaret (b.1766); Jane (b.1768), who married James, son of George and Agnes Douglas (who were related to the Timpendean Douglases); and Agnes (b.1772). The witnesses in 1766 were James Currer (probably his father-in-law) and Robert Oliver (presumably a relative, but there were several contemporary men of this name) and in 1772 were James Elliot of Ormiston and surgeon Robert Erskine. James Haining suggests that he secondly married Agnes Ekron, but that is probably confusion with a different John (b.1740). **John** (b.1740) son of James, farmer at Earlside and Margaret Douglas, who came from the Trows family. He was a merchant in Hawick. He is probably the merchant who witnessed a baptism for Alexander Lockie in 1772. In 1766 he married Agnes (1748–80), daughter of merchant James Ekron and Isobel Richardson. Their children included: Isabel (b.1767), who died young; Elizabeth ('Betty', 1771–1844), who married linen merchant Charles Scott, and not George Hall from Duns, as some Hall of Philadelphia family histories have suggested; James (b.1773); James (again, b.1775); Agnes (d.1775), who also died young; Isabel (again, b.1777); and William (b.1779), died in infancy. James Oliver Senior and 'J. Oliver Jnr.' (probably his father and brother) were witnesses to the baptism of his first child, and seem likely to have been his father and brother. James Oliver 'Senior' (probably his father) and merchant James Ekron (his father-in-law) were witnesses in 1771, William Scott, merchant, and James Aitkin were witnesses in 1773, while J. Oliver, merchant and T. Aitkin were witnesses in 1777. His wife Agnes' had a book of the catechism that survived as a family heirloom. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Moss (also from Hawick) in 1761. Their children included Helen (b.1762). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Scott and their daughter Ann was baptised in 1777. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded as a wright at Cauldmill in 1777, 1779, 1782 and 1788. His children included William (b.1777), Stephen (b.1779), John (b.1782) and Helen (b.1788). Several other children baptised around the same time could be his, e.g. Margery (b.1784) and Thomas (b.1786). Perhaps the same John was in Cauldmill in 1796 when his twins Isabel and Elizabeth were baptised in Cavers. **John** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Castleton Parish. He was recorded at the Schoolhouse in 1778. He married Margaret Armstrong and their children included: Janet (b.1775); Agnes (b.1776); Ebenezer (b.1778); Archibald (b.1778); Elizabeth (b.1781); Thomas (b.1782); Elizabeth (again, b.1784); James (b.1786); and John (b.1787). It seems possible he is John (b.1750), son of Cavers Schoolmaster Ebenezer. **John** 'Rough Jock' (18th C.) recorded in 1787 when his child died in Hawick Parish. His name is recorded as both 'Rough Jock' and 'Rough Joke'. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (b.c.1765) recorded as 'independent' at Newton in Wilton Parish in 1841. He was probably a retired farmer there. He lived there with Helen, who was probably his wife. **John** (18th/19th C.) said to have been son of William and Isabella Stewart. He lived in Hawick Parish when his first 2 children were baptised and in Wilton Parish when some other children were baptised (e.g. at Braidlies in 1787 and Muirfield in 1791), and was later at Essenside. He married Margaret Douglas in Castleton Parish in 1770. Their children included: Helen (b.1775); John (b.1777); Francis (b.1779); Isabel (b.1782); William (b.1785); Robert (b.1787), who emigrated to Pictou County, Nova Scotia; Henry (b.1791), who emigrated with his brother Robert; and Margaret (b.1789). **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Scoon in Minto Parish in 1790. Their son James was baptised in Wilton in 1791. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Upper Dykeraw in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. James was also tenant there and presumably related. He was 'Husbandman' at Dykeraw on the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Westerhouses in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. William was also tenant there and presumably related. **John** (18th/19th

C.) tenant at Langburn (distinct then from Langburnshiels) in 1801, when his servant William Foster was on the Militia ballot in Hobkirk Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) wright at Chesters in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Mosspaul according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same John was a servant at Northhouse Haugh on the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (b.c.1780) mason at Cauldmill according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1801. Perhaps the same mason was listed at Stobs Castle in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Denholm Mill. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may have been father of Archibald, who was also at Denholm Mill in 1825. **John** (1770–1849) 2nd son of James, ironmonger and Cornet, he was grandfather of J.J. Oliver of Mayfield. He became a lawyer and set up in partnership with John Elliot about 1791. He is recorded in documents in Selkirk, perserved in the Walter Mason Collection, in 1801, 1802, 1807, 1810, 1813, 1814 and 1815. Oliver & Elliot were appointed agents for the Commercial Bank in 1820 (or shortly afterwards), and were listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory on Buccleuch Street. His house at 5 Buccleuch Street is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He is probably also the 'John Oliver Esq.' who is shown on Wood's map as owner of land around where Mayfield Park was built. He served as Hawick's Town Clerk 1810–41, being originally appointed jointly with James Inglis (he was recorded as already Town Clerk in 1808 when his son James died). He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He arranged for the first Burgh Seal in 1817 (and in fact paid for the small version of the seal himself), which led to the design for the Town's Coat of Arms. He was also one of the founding members of the Hawick Curling Club. In 1822 he got together with manufactirers William and Walter Wilson, brothers Joseph and William Nixon, Town Clerk John Oliver and John Elliot, to share a 'gig', before any long-distance transportation was available other than the mail coach. In 1825 he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He was one of the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert Wilson. In 1827 Oliver & Elliot were involved with a case in Selkirk regarding 'Dowager Lady's Elliot's 4 wheel carriage'. He was Town Clerk in 1834 when the Burgh brought a case before the Court of Session, claiming exclusive privilege of the Town Clerk (as opposed to the superior) for taking infeftments within the Burgh of Hawick. For a while he was in partnership with his sons (at least William and Thomas) as woollen manufacturers; together with William Wilson & Sons they purchased Weensland Corn Mill in about 1836 and had Weensland Mill built there. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed as agent of the Commercial Bank and also for North British Insurance, along with his son George; he is also listed as a writer on Buccleuch Street, with 'John & George' being listed separately as writers and 'justice of peace clerks'. He was living on Buccleuch Street (at about No. 11) in 1841, with his children William, James, Thomas and Mary. On his retiral he was presented with a silver punch bowl by the Burgh. He married Jean (or Jane), daughter of George Fairley, merchant of Greenlaw. Their children were: James (1802–08), who died young; George (b.1803), also a lawyer; John (b.1805), farmer at Caerlenrig and Whitropefoot; Jane (b.1807), who married William Aitcheson of Linhope; Christian (b.1809), who married Liverpool merchant William Watson; Margaret (b.1810), who married Dr. Harrison of the East India Company; Mary (b.1812); William (b.1813), farmer at Hallrule and Barnes; James (b.1814) also a lawyer, who had Mayfield House built; and Thomas Fairley (b.1816), farmer at West Fortune, Haddington. He is buried at St. Mary's. A portrait of him exists. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was recorded at Ashkirk Mill in 1797 among men balloted to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Askirk parish' and he was a labourer at Ashkirk Mill in 1801. He married Anne Niel (surely related to the miller Alexander Neil, perhaps his daughter) in Ashkirk Parish in 1800 (with his wife's name given as 'Agnes' when they married). Their children included: Isabel (b.1801), who married John White of Midshiels; Janet (b.1802), who married Francis Napier Scott; Alexander (b.1804), miller and later keeper of Ashkirk Tollbar; Jane (b.1806); and James (b.1809). His widow could be the 80 year old pauper of the same name (born in Minto Parish) living with Barbara Scott in Denholm in 1851 (and who had a son Alexander in Minto in 1800). However, it seems more likely that she died in childbirth in 1809, with him quickly remarrying to 'Allace' (or Alison) Turnbull in Kirkton in 1809; this couple had a son Andrew (b.1811). **John** (18th/19th

C.) farmer at Whitfield in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 5 horses at that time. **John** (b.1770s) servant at Courthill in Wilton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia; his name appears again in 1798, but by 1799 someone had substituted for him, although it is unclear who this was. **John** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Singdean according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **John** (b.c.1780) nailer in Minto according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He may have been son of nailer James, whose son Thomas was on the 1799 Militia ballot. He is probably the John, nailer at Teviothaugh, who was charged with poaching in 1815, but acquitted. **John** (c.1786–1847) from the Hawick area. He emigrated to Canada, perhaps around 1818. He married Agnes Rutherford (1794–1868), this probably being the marriage recorded in Southdean and Oxnam Parishes in 1814. Their children were: Janet (c.1817–47); George (c.1820–1900), who died in Carberry, Manitoba; Thomas (b.c.1823); Elizabeth (b.c.1827); Andrew (c.1827–50), who died in New Orleans; and Janes (b.c.1830). He and his wife died in Galt, Ontario. He is probably the John mentioned in a letter in 1824 when Archibald Elliot, writing to his brother Thomas Elliot in America, stating that 'his child that he left is dead and that his sister Margaret in Craikhope is very anxious to hear from him'. **John** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Wester Alemoor, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1814. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1823. **John** (18th/19th C.) Hawick man known locally as a musician, probably on the fiddle (noted as such by W.N. Kennedy in 1863, with no additional information given). **John** (1781–1857) born in Bedrule Parish, son of James. He was miller of Hawick Mill. He is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and was farmer and miller on the Crescent in the 1841 census. He was also recorded as a nail-maker at Hawick Mill in the 1837 directory and a nail-maker on the Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at Hawick Mill House and recorded as farmer of 50 acres and nail-maker, employing 6 men. He was living with his sister-in-law Margaret Scott and nephew Robert Renwick. He was still listed as miller at Hawick Mill in Slater's 1852 directory. **John** (b.c.1785) shoemaker at 4 Cross Wynd, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was recorded on the Cross Wynd with his wife Margaret. It is unclear how he might have been related to other shoemaking Olivers. Probably the same shoemaker was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **John** (1789/90–bef. 1861) tailor in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 15 North Hermitage Street. His daughter Anne was still living there in 1861. He could be the John who was recorded as subscription librarian in Newcastleton in 1852. **John** (b.c.1790) miller at Haughhead in Hawick Parish. He is listed there in 1841, along with his wife Alison; this could be Alison Turnbull, who married a John in Kirkton Parish in 1809. **John** (c.1800–bef. 51) framework knitter. He came from the same family as Mary, who married Walter Grieve. He was recorded on the Loan (around No. 6) in 1841. He married Margaret Purves, who was from Bedrule. Their children were: Margaret (b.c.1826); John (b.1828), who moved to Vancouver; Robert (1831–1906), who emigrated to South Australia; Helen (b.1834); Martha (b.1836); Isabella or Elizabeth (b.1838); and Janet (b.1840). By 1851 his wife was a widow at No. 6 Loan, and she was still there in 1861, working as a 'Mangle Keeper'. **John** (b.1805) 2nd surviving son of Hawick Town Clerk John. He farmed at Caerlenrig and Whitropefoot. He was named in 1837 along with his brother George, and Robert Anderson (also a lawyer in Hawick) among Tories who had jointly purchased land in Selkirkshire for the purposes of voting there. He was recorded at Caerlenrig in 1861, farming 80 arables acres and 600 acres of pasture and employing 5 people. He was recorded as farmer at 'Rigg' in 1868. In 1871 he donated to the Museum an 'assignat, dated second year of the French Republic, for £125'. He married Helen Sibbald and they had 4 sons and 2 daughters, John (b.1843), James (b.1845), George (b.1847), Jane (b.1849), Agnes (b.1852) and Thomas (b.1855). **John** (1809/10–70) cattle dealer in Lilliesleaf. He married Jane Young, who died at Dryden in 1893, aged 74. They are buried in Lilliesleaf Kirkyard. **John** (b.1843) son of farmer John and grandson of the Hawick Town Clerk of the same name who founded the family law firm. He resided at Lynnwood House. He became the senior partner in Geo. & Jas. Oliver. He married Euphemia, daughter of John Johnstone of Crailing Hall. Their daughters were Helen Sibbald, Mary Beatrice Simson and Elizabeth Rutherford. He was a prominent agriculturalist, being tenant of Whiterope and President of the Teviotdale Famers' Club. He was also

Vice-President of the Sacred Harmonic Society in the 1880s. **John** (b.1850) eldest son of lawyer George. He succeeded his father as partner in the firm of 'writers and bank agents', 'Geo. & Jas. Oliver'. He also became tenant in Borthaugh after his father's death. He became a life member of the Archæological Society in 1873. In about 1874 he was recorded as owner of Burnflat, which had previously belonged to George. He represented Wilton Parish on the County Council for 9 years. He was an enthusiastic promoter of the Border Club. He is probably the John of Borthaugh who composed 'March Militaire: The Border Mounted Volunteers'. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1880. He married Edith Mary, daughter of Thomas Cobb of Kent (a family that can trace its ancestry back to the time of Edward II). Their children were: Mary Lindsay, a musician, who moved to Moline, Illinois; George Lindsay, a Captain in the West India Regiment; John Lindsay, who served in the Boer War and moved to Salisbury, Rhodesia; Thomas Lindsay, an engineer with the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company, who died of typhoid in Moline in 1905; James Lindsay, who followed his brother to the U.S.A. as an engineer; Faulconer Lindsay, who became a farmer in New Zealand; Gordon Lindsay, who also went to Chicago to work for the railway; and Edith Margaret Lindsay. The entire family had the middle name 'Lindsay', in memory of his mother and to distinguish this branch of the family. **John** (19th/20th C.) eldest son of hosiery manager Robert. He trained as an architect, working for Alex Inglis. In WWI he was with the R.A.M.C. and received the Military Medal. He was later an architect in South Africa. **John A.L.** partner in the firm of Geo. & Jas. Oliver, the 5th generation of Hawick lawyers. He started practising in about 1977. **Katherine** (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with John and Marion. Together they were tenants of lands valued at 25s, while several other Olivers were tenants of 3 smaller parts of Lustruther. **Ken** see **James Kenneth Murray**. **Leo** (13th C.) recorded as 'Lionus Oliver de Thorndon' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. He was also listed in Coquetdale as a fugitive. His lands were in England, but, nevertheless, he is an early example of this surname. Richard, son of Thomas, is also listed in 1279 and possibly related. **Lyle** (16th C.) tenant in Roughlee in 1544, when he was among Olivers who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He is listed as 'Lyonell Ollyver of Rowghleis'. **Lyle** (17th C.) tenant in Rouchhirst according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He is listed along with Thomas 'minor', who may have been related. **Margaret** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in a rental roll of 1541, along with her son William. Their steading was valued at 12s 6d. Other tenants at Mervinslaw included James and William alias 'Merchant'. **Margaret** (16th C.) tenant at Hindhaughhead in 1541 along with her son Gilbert. They paid 25 shillings yearly. **Margaret** (16th C.) joint tenant in Wylie's Hill in 1541, along with Margaret Wylie, paying 25s yearly. Another part of the farm was tenanted by (presumably a different) Margaret, paying 12s 6d yearly. **Margaret** (16th C.) joint tenant in the larger part of Westerhouses in 1541, along with Nicholas. Alexander was tenant of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the farm. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded in 1658 when she was fined by the Magistrates for calling Isabell Scott 'witchesgait, and saying that she devoored her awine child'. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded being 'in Slack' in 1684 on a list of people who refused to take the Oath of Allegiance and were declared rebels. She was among a relatively small number of women who were prosecuted for being Covenanters. **Margaret** (d.1737) resident of Wilton Parish. She was 'in Trowmiln' when her funeral was recorded in 1736. It is possible she was Margaret Douglas of the Trows, 2nd wife of James. **Margaret** (18th C.) servant at Borthwickbrae in 1791, when she was working for John Elliot. **Margaret** (18th/19th C.) recorded along with Mary in Pigot's 1837 directory as milliners and dressmakers on the High Street. **Margaret** (b.1778/9) grocer at Chesters in 1841 and 1851. She was born in Crailing Parish and was widow, probably of one of the local Olivers. **Marion** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Southdean Mill in a rental roll of 1541 along with Patrick and Janet. Her name is listed as 'Mariote Olivere' (which is probably 'Marion', but could also be 'Mary'). **Marion** (16th C.) listed as tenant at 'Rowntrehil' in 1541 along with John and Adam, paying 11 shillings. Several other Olivers (John, Robert and Robert 'the schireff') were tenants in the other parts of the farm and may be related. **Marion** (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with her son William ('the Lawyer'). Other tenants were 2 Johns (one called 'Blackhead'), Janet Katherine and another Marion. **Marion** (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with John and Katherine. Together they were tenants of lands valued at 25s, while several other Olivers were tenants of 3

smaller parts of Lustruther. She is separate from the mother of 'the Lawyer'. **Martin** (15th C.) brother of Robert. He is recorded in 1493 when he was fined at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh for non-appearance. Other Olivers who were fined at the same time were Robert and James son of Gilbert, Matthew son of Geoffrey and Robert brother of Matthew. It is unclear how he might have been related to these other Olivers, or who his brother Robert was. However, probably the same Martin was recorded in 1494/5 as brother of Matthew (although it is possible that what is meant is brother of Robert in Strange), when a group of 8 Olivers and a Shiel had remission for communing with the English. In 1502, along with his brother Matthew and James son of Gilbert, he was allowed to compone for stealing 200 sheep from the tenants of Jedburgh, Ruecastle, Lanton and Bedrule; his surety was Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. Probably the same Martin in Strange was allowed to compone in 1502, along with John son of Gilbert, for stealing a cow from Bedrule; Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was again the surety. Further in 1502 he was allowed to compone, along with Matthew (both in Strange) for stealing 4 lambs and an ox from George Russell in Fulton. Also in 1502 he Matthew and John componed for stealing 2 cows and more than 100 sheep from the Laird of Bedrule at Bedrule and Fulton; Andrew Kerr was again his surety. He is probably the Martin who was one of the 4 Olivers in Strynds who were sentenced to execution in 1502 for their 'diverse reiffis, hereschippis, slauchtaris, and stouthis'; the others were Robert, David and Matthew. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. His name was given as 'Matyn Ollyver of Fawside', with Ringan and Dandy Oliver also listed there. **Martin** (17th C.) resident of Slacks in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. His name appears to be written 'Marin'. **Matthew** (15th C.) son of Geoffrey. He is recorded in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. His brother Robert was also fined at the same time, as well as James and Robert sons of Gilbert, and Martin brother of Robert. Probably the same Matthew is also recorded in 1493 when his brother Robert's charges of common theft and delivery of stolen goods were suspended. Probably the same Matthew was recorded as brother of Martin (although the text is ambiguous) in 1494/5 among 8 Olivers and a Shiel who had remission for communing with the English. In 1502, along with his brother Martin and James son of Gilbert, he was allowed to compone for stealing 200 sheep from the tenants of Jedburgh, Ruecastle, Lanton and Bedrule; his surety was Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. He is likely the same Matthew in 'le stryndis' who was allowed to compone in 1502 for bringing in 11 Nixons to steal a black horse from Corbet (in the company of Robert Oliver), 2 horses from Dolphinston and 10 sheep from the Laird of Bedrule; his surety was Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. Further in 1502 he was allowed to compone, along with Martin (both in Strange) for stealing 4 lambs and an ox from George Russell in Fulton. Also in 1502 he Martin and John componed for stealing 2 cows and more than 100 sheep from the Laird of Bedrule at Bedrule and Fulton; Andrew Kerr was again his surety. He is likely to be the Matthew recorded in 1502 who was sentence to hanging in Jedburgh, along with Robert, David and Martin, all residing at Strynds (near Abbotrule); the judgement was on account of failure to find sureties. A note in the records of the Justice-aire adds that the men were delivered to the Sheriff, so presumably the sentence was carried out. **Matthew** (16th C.) miller at Langnewton Mill. In 1590 he was among a list of men who complained about an attack by Robert and James, brothers of Andrew Ker of Newhall, and their accomplices. **Michael** (16th C.) tenant at Nether Dykeraw in 1541, along with James, John, Adam and Robert. **Michael** (b.1820s) farmer at the Flex in 1841. His wife was Helen and they had a daughter Helen. He could be the same as the policeman at Teviothead. **Michael** (b.1816/7) born at Whitlaw, he was Constable in Teviothead Parish. He lived at Teindside Slope in 1851, but by 1861 he had moved to Melrose. He married Mina Knox in Hawick in 1846 and they had children Williamina and William. **Michael** 'the Toff', full back for Hawick Royal Albert. His nickname came from how he conducted himself on the pitch. He first played for the Legion and was signed by the Albert at the age of 18, remaining for 12 seasons. He was part of the team that won the East of Scotland League Championship in 1973/4. He later played for Kelso United and Hawick Waverley. **Mrs. James Rutherford** (1839–1914), born Jane Rutherford, she was the second wife of James and step-mother of Andrew R. The couple had 7 children together. She had a strong interest in local history, writing 'Upper Teviotdale and the Scotts of Buccleuch' (1887) and 'Border Sketches' (1904), as well as articles for the Transactions, such as 'Hawick and the

Borders 300 Years Ago'. She was usually referred to as simply 'Mrs. Oliver of Thornwood'. She also had short stories published in Chambers Journal. She was involved in Conservative politics, being an active member of the Primrose League. She ceremoniously laid the foundation stone for the new Post Office with a silver trowel in 1892; her husband owned all of the neighbouring land, and she was involved in establishing the Post Office there. She gave a speech at the unveiling of the Horneshole Monument in 1901 and was Guest at the Common Riding of 1902. In 1903 she unveiled the plaque on the Sclaterford Bridge. Her portrait is in the Museum, by an unknown artist. **Murray** (19th C.) elder of Newcastleton U.P. Kirk in the latter part of the 19th century. **Nellie** 'Nell o the Bar' (19th C.) wife of Kit Paterson (descendant of 'Pawkie'). The 'bar' presumably refers to the Loan Toll-bar, near where they lived. **Nichol** 'Ower-the-cleuch' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'Nichol Olipheir, callit Ouer the Cleuch', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **Nicholas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502. He was the representative of John Rutherford of Hundalee to 'give suit' for Rutherford's lands of Grubet at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. **Nicholas** (16th C.) joint tenant in the larger part of Westerhouses in 1541, along with Margaret. Alexander was tenant of ⅓ of the farm. **Ninian** (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1541, with his part of the lands valued at 25s. Tenants of the other parts included John, Walter, 'Little ' Roger, 'Lang' Roger and Robert, called 'Laird'. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) recorded as 'Ranyon Ollyver' in the same place as William of 'Myrleslawe' in 1544, when he was among a list of Scotsmen swearing allegiance to the English King. They may have been based at Mervinslaw. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) listed at Falside among Scotsmen who pledged loyalty to the English Crown in 1544. His name is listed as 'Ranyon Ollyver of Fawsid'. 'Dandy Ollyver of the same' is also listed and hence surely related. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) recorded at Lustruther among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. Other men at the same place were William, Hob and Jock, younger. **Ninian** (17th C.) resident of Woodhouse according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (d.1736) farmer at Smailcleughfoot in Jedwater, near to Ferniehirst Mill. His name is also sometimes written 'Ringam'. He was famed as one the most important of the local Olivers in his day, holding a position of trust by the Baron of Ferniehirst and being known for his great strength. Many stories of his feats were current in Jedforest into the 19th century. One tale involves the liberation for 2 friends from Newcastle Jail. It was also said that he was a Covenanter, who fought at Drumclog, Killiecrankie and Bothwell Bridge, then supposedly slew a Highlander champion in single combat, went into hiding and joined the Cameronians at Dunkeld. After the Revolution he is said to have returned to his farm and attended the Cameronian Chapel at Denholm. Another tale involves him shooting the dogs of some hunters who rode through his corn (this being amplified in James Telfer's poem 'Auld Ringan'); they were said to have reported him to the King, leading to his arrest by royal warrant. A different version says that the young Marquess of Lothian trampled his corn deliberately while hunting with his dogs, this being in retaliation for Ringan not letting him enter the charter room at Ferniehirst when his father was away; Ringan shot the Marquess' dogs, leading the Marquess to appeal to the Sheriff for his arrest, which came only after a siege of his house at Smailcleughfoot, with his servant girl being shot and he himself having his jaw broken by a supporter of the Marquess named Allan. He then ended up in prison in Edinburgh Tolbooth for 8 years and continued to live there after his release, being buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard. He is alternatively said to have died in jail in Edinburgh. His story is described by Sir Walter Scott, in Lang's 'Stories of the Border Marches', in the ballad by James Telfer (published in 1824 and revised for the 1862 edition, including details in a letter written by the local inventor James Veitch, who was a descendant of his sister, and a fictionalised version of the slaying of the Highland chief), in Tancred's 'Rulewater' in 1907 and in 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale' in 1908. The extent to which any of the details are true is completely unclear, although Abraham Oliver is recorded as resident at Smailcleughfoot in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls, and could have been a close relative. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Hall, the famous Covenanter. It was said that his son Robert later came across the man called Allan who had attacked his father and 'gave him such a dressing ... as payment for breaking his father's chaftblade' – 'Auld Ringan sat i' the Smailcleugh Tower, Even at his ain hearth-stane; And his mind did roam on youthful deeds, Of days

that now were gane' [JTe], 'Auld Ringan was an Oliver stout, Of the stout Jedforest clan; Of him his kinsmen were well proud, – He was their foremost man' [JTe]. His 'Andrea Ferrara' sword was kept by the inventor James Veitch, whose great-grandmother was his sister; it was later owned by the Veitches of Inchbonny. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (d.1736) tailor in Falside. In 1698 his twin sons Stephen and Andrew were baptised in Southdean Parish, **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in 1538 being made 'chamberlain' responsible by the Crown for collecting the rentals in Jedforest. He was 'Sir' (or 'domino'), probably meaning that he was a priest rather than a knight. He was allowed rents from 40 shillings worth of land. It is unclear how he was related to other Olivers. **Patrick** (16th C.) tenant at 'Rouchchesteris' in Jedforest according to a rental roll of 1541. It is unclear where this farm was, but probably near Strange and Southdean Mill, where he may have been related to other Olivers. **Patrick** (16th C.) tenant in Southdean Mill in 1541, along with Janet and Marion. **Patrick** 'Pate' (16th C.) tenant at Whiteside in Jedforest in 1541, along with Gilbert, Andrew and John. His name was listed first and so he may have been the senior family member. He is also recorded as 'Patte Ollyver of Whitside' in a list of Scotsmen who swore allegience to Henry VIII in 1544. 'Jake' and 'Gorge' Oliver were also listed as being at Whiteside in 1544, and hence probably related. **Patrick** 'Pate' (16th C.) first man listed among the Olivers who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. He was listed as 'Patte Ollyver of the Bushe', his lands probably being Bush near Bonchester. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean recorded in 1684 among the men declared as rebels for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He may be the Partick who married Bessie Scott and whose children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Isobel (b.1681), with witnesses William Scott and John Armstrong. **Patrick** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in Falside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. 2 men with this same name were listed along with other Olivers, and a Common and a Laidlaw. **Patrick** (1720/1–79) died at Bridgehouse in Castleton Parish. His wife Margaret Beattie died in 1793, aged 60. He is probably an ancestor of James and Peter, who were merchants in Newcastleton. He and his wife are buried at Ettleton. **Patrick** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1758), Robert (b.1761) and Margaret (b.1763). **Patrick** (18th/19th C.) recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Westshiels in Southdean Parish. He had 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax in the same year. He may also have been known as Peter. His children included: Patrick (b.1783); and James (b.1785). Other children may have been Mary (b.c.1779), Margaret (b.1785), Andrew (b.1786), Thomas (b.1786) and Isabel (b.1788). **Peter** (16th C.) described as 'somtymes receipt with' (i.e. reset with) George Ker of Primside Mill when he was accused by the English Warden of stealing sheep from him in 1589. **Peter** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He lived for a while at Hyndlee and was shepherd to 'Brockalaw' (i.e. on nearby Brockie Law). A story is told by his son Robert, recounted in 'The local historian's table book' (1844) of how he encountered one of the fairy folk, said to be the last seen in the district. **Peter** (1783–1861) son of Patrick, tenant at Westshiels in Southdean Parish. He may be the 'Patrick' recorded as tenant at Westshiels on the 1801 Militia ballot in Southdean Parish. He married Mary Fowler and their children John (1826–1917) and Robert (b.1827) were born in Edinburgh. He died at Cannonmills, Edinburgh. **Peter** (1789/90–1845) son of James and Jane Armstrong, he was born at Burnmouth in Castleton Parish. He was a merchant in Newcastleton, but was declared bankrupt in 1817, with Walter Armstrong of Burnmouth appointed as trustee. He is 'P. Oliver', merchant in Castleton, in the subscriber list for William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 (ordering 2 copies). He married Elizabeth Murray, who died in 1864, aged 75; she was probably daughter of Thomas Murray and Janet Inglis. Their children included: James (1812/3–31); Jeanie (1813/4–35); David (1817–18); Janet (1819–28); Thomas (1820/1–41); David (again, b.1823); John (1825/6–33); Alexander (1830–31); Janet (again, 1833–34); and James (b.1837). Most of their children died young, in either Edinburgh or at Whisgills. **Philip** (16th C.) recorded among a list of the occupiers of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **Richard** (13th C.) listed in the 1279 assize roll for Northumberland. He appears there as 'Ricardo filio Thomae Oliver', and so his father was Thomas. He seems to have been connected with the lands of St. Paul, probably in Coquetdale. He may be related to the Leo who also appears in the same roll. Probably the same 'Ricardum Oliver' is listed on a panel deciding on the lands held by the Earl of Dunbar in Northumberland in 1290. **Richard** (16th C.) tenant in Harelawcleuch in 1541 along with John Oliver and

Patrick Laidlaw. **Richard** (17th C.) listed as resident of Bairnkine along with Andrew and Robert in 1684 when they were declared fugitives for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. They were surely all related. If he managed to escape persecution then he may be the Richard who was given the rank of Lieutenant in the Roxburghshire Fencibles after the Revolution. **Richard** (17th C.) cottar at Fodderlee in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (13th C.) listed in a 1288 receipt for the fee of Alexander, son of the Earl of Dunbar, made at Berwick. He was recorded as 'Robertus Oliuer' Burgess of Berwick in 1291 as part of the Ragman Rolls. Also in 1291/2 he had 2 letters of safe-conduct, and was there described as a merchant of Berwick. In a court case in 1293 (whe a man stole money from Newcastle) he is referred to as Constable of Berwick Castle. **Robert** (14th C.) recorded as 'Olyver' in 1387 when he witnessed a document for Sir Thomas Strother in Newcastle. He is one of the earliest known Olivers who may have a local connection. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'le stryndis' (i.e. Strange) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. His name headed a list of 8 Olivers and a Shiel who had remission in 1494/5 for the crime of communing with the English. The others listed were his sons Ingram and John, as well as Matthew, Martin ('his brother', although it is unclear if this means Martin's brother or his), Robert son of Gilbert (who was therefore clearly a different man), James and William ('his brothers', probably meaning Robert's brothers, i.e. other sons of Gilbert) and Gilbert Shiel in Bedrule. It is possible he is the same Robert as the son of Geoffrey. He was also recorded as 'in Stryndis' in 1502 when, along with David, he had a remission for stealing 101 sheep from William Ker at 'Dernewik-mure'; Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst served as surety. Also that same year he was allowed to 'compound' (i.e. pay a fine) for several other crimes, including stealing 200 sheep from the tenants of Jedburgh, Ruecastle, Lanton and Bedrule, stealing 7 oxen and cows from Philip Ormiston in Maxton, killing John Moffat, stealing 33 cows, 200 sheep, 4 horses and goods from 'Robert Barnisfader' at 'Kelshop', killing Robert Brig, and for 'Treason of old and new'. Some of these crimes were carried out along with John (brother of Ingram) and David. He is probably the Robert who was allowed to compone in 1502 for stealing sheep from Jedburgh and cows from Selkirk; Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst served as his surety. Additionally he is probably the Robert who was mentioned as a colluder with Matthew in bringing in a gang of Nixons who stole a horse from Andrew Ker in Corbet. He is probably the Robert who was sentenced to be hanged later in 1502 (along with David, Martin and Matthew) for failure to 'fynde sufficient souerties for satisfactioune of parteis'. These 4 were either brothers or a mixture of 2 generations (more likely if this was the same David). **Robert** (15th C.) son of Gilbert. He is recorded in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. His brother James was also fined at the same time, as well as Matthew son of Geoffrey, Robert brother of Matthew and Martin brother of Robert; William, son of Gilbert, was also fined, and was probably his brother too. In 1494/5 he was listed (again as son of Gilbert) among 8 Olivers (including Robert in 'Stryndis') and a Shiel who had remission for the crime of communing with the English. **Robert** (15th C.) brother of Matthew. He is recorded in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Matthew son of Geoffrey (who may be the same Matthew who was his brother) was also fined at the same time, as well as James and Robert sons of Gilbert, and Martin brother of Robert. The same Robert, brother of Matthew, was also recorded in 1493 when his charges of common theft and delivery of stolen goods (after the date of his previous remission) were suspended. **Robert** (d.bef. 1502) murdered by a large group of Turnbulls and others. The perpetrators were all fined in 1502 for failure to appear to answer to the charge. The 23 named men were (in the order they appear in the records) George Turnbull in Weens, John Turnbull in Gatehousecote, Andrew Turnbull in Gatehousecote, William Turnbull in Gatehousecote, Lawrence son of William Turnbull in Bonchester, David and Andrew Shiel, Hugh Shiel, Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, Andrew Turnbull in Bedrule, William Turnbull brother of the Laird of Bedrule, John Turnbull 'Blew John', Andrew Turnbull, Alan Davidson 'Taburner', John Turnbull in Ruecastle, John Turnbull in Jedburgh, John Turnbull in Wells, Adam Turnbull in Wells, Ninian Turnbull, David Turnbull in Bonchester, Patrick Turnbull, Philip Turnbull and William Turnbull in Bonchester. There is no information given about the circumstances of his death, e.g. why so many people could be held responsible for his murder (and it seems that many of them must have been pardoned later). It is possible that 3 men named Bowden from Jedburgh, who

failed to appear later in the 1502 court to answer for the cruel slaughter of Robert, could also be other murderers of his. It seems likely he was closely related to the Olivers of Strynds. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'brother's son of David' (although which brother is unclear), along with Robert in Lustruther, James 'Burgess' and Robert Waugh. They had remission for stealing cattle and goods from 'kelshop' and for killing Robert Brig and Adam Bairnsfather; Ralph Ker of Primside Loch was surety. It is unclear if he was the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Lustruther. He was listed in 1502 along with Robert 'brother's son of David', James Oliver 'burgess' and Robert Waugh in Mervinslaw, when they had a remission for their crimes. This included stealing 200 sheep, 29 cows, 4 horses and other goods from John and Adam 'Barnisfader' at 'Kelshop', as well as killing Robert Brig and Adam 'Barnisfader'; his surety was Ralph Ker of Primside Loch. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Swinnie in 1502. George Douglas, Master of Angus, was fined for failing to enter him at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Robert** 'Rob wi the Dog' (15th/16th C.) recorded receiving remission in 1505 for intercommuning with rebels David 'Na-gude Preist' and John 'Cageare'. His nickname was given as 'Rob with ye dog'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant at 'Rontrehil' (probably Rowantreehill) in 1541 along with John Oliver. Another Robert, nicknamed 'the Sheriff', was tenant in another part of the same lands. **Robert** 'the Sheriff' (16th C.) tenant at 'Rontrehil' in Jedforest in 1541, paying 11 shillings. His is recorded as 'alias the schireff'. Other Olivers (Richard, John, another John, Marion and Adam) rented the other parts of the farm of Rowantreehill. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with Janet. Together they were tenants of lands valued at 8s 4d. Several other Olivers were tenants of 3 other parts of Lustruther. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with William ('the Lawyer') along with Marion (his mother). Their part of the lands were valued at 8s 6d. Other tenants there were 3 Johns (one called 'Blackhead'), Katherine and another Marion. **Robert** 'Laird' (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1541. His lands were valued at 12s 6d. Other tenants there included Ninian, Walter, 'Little' Roger, Robert, Alexander, John and 'Lang' Roger. His name is given as 'Roberto Oliver, alias Larde'. He may have been an ancestor of the Olivers in Hawick called 'Lord' in later generations. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant at Nether Dykeraw in 1541, along with James, Michael, John and Adam. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in part of Wylie's Hill in Jedforest in 1541. The other tenants were 2 Margaret Olivers and Margaret Wylie. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded as 'Hobe Ollyver of Lustrodder' in 1544, when he was among Olivers and others who gave assurance to the English Crown. William, Jock, younger and Ringan, were also listed at Lustruther, and so were probably related. They were probably all descended from the earlier Robert in Lustruther. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded among Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII in 1544. He was listed as 'Hobr Ollyver of Eshetres'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as being at the same place as 'William Ollyver of Myrenslawe', which was probably Mervinslaw. **Robert** 'Hab o Hawick' (15th/16th C.) supposed ancestor of Hawick's Olivers, who lived at 'the Garrison'. First mentioned in print in Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick', his story was dramatised in 1829 by Sir David Erskine as 'James V; or, the Warlike Days of Hab o' Hawick'. Apparently 'Hab' refused to walk from his house at the corner of the Howegate and Silver Street to Drumlanrig Tower when invited by the visiting King, stating 'Tell your master that here sits Hab o' Hawick at his ain fireside, and a fig for King James and a' his kin!'. This led to him being summoned to Edinburgh so the King could reciprocate at Holyrood. He was stated to be an old veteran at the time of the incident, which happened shortly before the death of James V. It is also said that he would visit 'Auld Hawick' (Hardie's Hill) every Sunday. How much of this story is true is uncertain, but there seems no reason to doubt that he existed and had some interaction with the King. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded in a Warden Court of 1559, involving representatives from the Scottish and English sides. He produced a 'bill of y^{e} Rotrohill' (presumably a list of items that had been stolen from him) for livestock and goods with Englishman William Hall. **Robert** 'Rany's Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He was listed as 'Hob Olipheir, callit Raneis Hob'; it is possibly his father was Ringan. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded in a court case of 1605 as a tenant in Wauchope in Rulewater. **Robert**

'Hob' (16th/17th C.) listed as 'called of Blanche' in 1605 when he was declared as a fugitive at a court in Jedburgh. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Longnewton Mill. Along with George, stabler in Edinburgh, they complained to the Privy Council in 1612 that John Scott in Edinburgh had wounded them. **Robert** 'Lord Olifer' (17th C.) cordiner who was another of the Silver Street Olivers. He was probably son of the deceased cordiner Walter who was witness to a dispute in church in 1666. In 1651/2 he was fined £5 by the Bailies for refusing to act as guide for leading Cromwell's troopers to Langholm. He may be the same Robert ('shoemaker, elder') who contributed to the town bell in 1693/4. He and his son Robert were probably the 2 men of that name listed on the west-side of Hawick on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His children probably included: Margaret (1667/8–1719), who married Bailie Robert Hardie; Robert, shoemaker who married Agnes Aitkin in about 1696; and William (b.1676), who married Christian Hart. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant farmer at Dykeraw and ancestor of the Hawick lawyers. He may have been born in Hawick Parish in 1643 (son of Walter and Agnes Paisley), but there are several contemporary men of the same name. He was recorded on a list of rents for the Jedforest area in 1669. Gilbert, also listed at Dykeraw, was probably his son. In 1670 he married Isabel Hair (b.1646 in Melrose) in Jedburgh. Their son Robert was also farmer at Dykeraw. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Helen Elliot and their children included: Walter (b.1672); and Bessie (b.1675). **Robert** (d.c.1685) tenant in Mervinslaw when his will was recorded in 1685. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Bank. In 1684 he and Bessie (probably his wife, but perhaps his sister) refused to take the Oath of Allegiance and were declared rebels. **Robert** (17th C.) listed as resident of Bairnkine along with Andrew and Richard in 1684 when they were declared fugitives for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. They were surely all related. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Slacks in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Stonedge on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Swinnie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded at Bank on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Robert** 'Lord Oliver' (17th/18th C.) probably son of shoemaker Robert. In 1693 he was one of the men asked to decide on who won a bet between 2 Hawick butchers about whether or not a particular lamb came from Burnfoot. He is listed as 'cordiner' on the 1693/4 list of contributors to the town bell. He and his father are probably the 2 Roberts, residents of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He may be the shoemaker Robert, who (along with shoemaker George, presumably a relative) witnessed a baptism in 1699 for cooper John Turnbull. He is probably the 'Robert Olifer called Lord' whose son John was baptised in 1704 and whose daughter Isobel was baptised in 1708. He may also be the Robert who, along with his wife, purchased a tenement in Hawick in 1713. He is probably the shoemaker Robert who witnessed a baptism in 1718 for fellow shoemaker Walter Scott. He married Agnes Atkins (or Aitkin) about 1696. Their children included: William (b.1701); John (b.1704); and Isobel (b.1708). Other probable children of his were: Robert (b.c.1699), who was also a shoemaker and married Bessie Blackhall; and George, also a shoemaker. A baptismal witness in 1701 was carrier William Aitken, who was probably related to his wife and a witness in 1704 was carrier John Aitkin (presumably also related to his wife); the other 1704 witness was gardener John Gardner. The 1706 witnesses were Bailie George Martin and gardener John Gardner and in 1708 were Bailies George Martin and Robert Hardie. In 1723 there is mention in the Town Book of the Burgess money for 'William Olifer, brother to Lord Olifer', and this may have referred to his sons Robert and William. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from Jedburgh Parish. In 1713 he married Agnes Bennet (probably from the Bennets of Chesters) in Ancrum Parish. **Robert** (c.1699–1764) shoemaker in Hawick, probably son of Robert and Agnes Atkins. It seems likely that he was the 'Lord Olifer' who in 1723 gave in the Burgess money for his brother William; if so then he was also nicknamed 'Lord' and his brother was merchant William, father of 'Auld Cash'. He may be the Robert who (along with George) witnessed a baptism in 1726 for another George. He is probably the Hawick shoemaker who had bonds with the Bailies, officers and Burgesses of Selkirk in 1729, 1731, 1739 and 1744, with his son William giving a discharge in 1768. He may also be the Robert who had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1759. He was involved with the 1740 bond for the construction of the Teviot Bridge. He was feued the western part of Howlands by George Langlands in 1742. He is probably the Hawick shoemaker Robert who had another discharge from the Burgh of Selkirk in 1743 (at the

same time as John Blackhall, probably his father-in-law) and further discharges in 1759 and on 2 bonds with Selkirk in 1761. He is probably also the Robert recorded as 'factor to children of deceased William Olifer late merchant in Hawick' recorded in discharges in Selkirk in 1744, 1745, 1749 and 1752; this seems likely to have been his brother William. He is probably the shoemaker of that name who (along with William, junior, merchant, probably his brother) witnessed a baptism for baker John Kedie in 1743. He is probably the shoemaker Robert who in 1746 witnessed baptisms in Hawick for merchant Andrew Ekron and for labourer William Graham. He married Bessie (or 'Betty') Blackhall in Hawick in 1728; she was daughter of John Blackhall (shoemaker in Selkirk) and Catherine Currer, born in Selkirk in 1703 and died in Hawick in 1776. Assuming he is the same man who married Bessie Blackhall, their children included: Robert (b.1728), who carried on the family shoe-making business; John (b.1730); Catherine (b.1732), who married Walter Wilson, 'Haunless Wat'; John (again, b.1734), shoemaker; William (b.1738); Agnes (b.1740), who married Bailie Walter Purdom; Thomas (b.1742); and twins George and Bessie (b.1744). The witnesses in 1728 were Mr. Anderson (Grammar School Rector) and Bailie John Scott, in 1730 were John Blackhall (his father-in-law) and George Oliver (surely a relative), in 1742 were merchant James Douglas and gardener Robert Turnbull and in 1744 were John Blackhall again and George again. He was related to merchant William, 'Auld Cash', perhaps his uncle, and therefore brother of William, father of 'Auld Cash'. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for James Oliver, tenant in Earlside and another for William 'junior merchant' (probably his brother). He is probably the Robert 'Senior' who (along with merchant William) witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson and Catherine Oliver (his daughter). **Robert** (18th C.) recorded being paid in 1751, along with Robert Easton and their workmen, for work on the new Teviot Brig. This was explicitly for 'helping the far pillar of the bridgem and 12 drains'. He was presumably a mason or similar tradesman. **Robert** (1732/3–89) son of Thomas, tenant farmer at Chesters. He was farmer at Langburnshiels. He was one of the founding group of seceders, who met in Hawick in 1763, leading to the establishment of the Green Kirk. He was recorded at Langburnshiels on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1786–90, being succeeded by his son Thomas. In 1763 in Hobkirk Parish he married Margaret (1737/8–1823), daughter of Andrew Curror (or perhaps 'Currie'). Their children included: Isabella (1774/5–81); Agnes (1777/8–83); and Thomas, tenant in Lilliesleaf. **Robert** of Burnflat (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He was owner of the lands of Burnflat in 1767 when the Duke of Buccleuch brought the first case proposing division of the Common. He was also listed as one of the neighbouring land-owners who gained from the Division of Hawick Common in 1777. He received a little over 10 Scots acres of what had previously been the Town's land. He also appears to have held the land near Myreslawgreen called Birselton. He is probably the Robert of Burnflat who (along with baker James, his son) witnessed a baptism for James Farquhar and Margaret (perhaps his daughter). He married Isabel Kenmure and their children included: William (b.1757); Robert (b.1759); Peter (b.1762); Agnes (b.1763); James (b.1765), baker in Hawick, who was also 'of Burnflat'; and Isabel (b.1767). The witnesses in 1757 were shoemaker George and tobacconist Francis Scott, in 1759 were baxter Walter Ruecastle and weaver George Turnbull and in 1765 were George Oliver and George Deans, junior. His son James was listed as a 'second cousin' in the 1808 will of William, 'Auld Cash'; he may have himself been a full cousin of 'Auld Cash'. It is unclear who his parents were, but one possibility is George and Margaret Aitkin; shoemaker George was a witness to the 1757 baptism (along with tobacconist Francis Scott), supporting this idea. **Robert** (1728–1803) shoemaker of the Cross Wynd, son of Robert and Bessie Blackhall. He is easily confused with at least one other contemporary shoemaker of the same name. They were probably the 2 Roberts who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. His father Robert had purchased the western part of Howlands from George Langlands, and in 1764 he was infeft in these lands. He was 'of Wester Howlands' when listed among the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765 (even although he was deceased by then). He married Jean (or Jane) Scott in 1756. Their children included: Robert (b.1757); William (b.1760); Agnes (b.1764); and Elizabeth (b.1766). The 1757 baptism was witnessed by shoemakers Robert Oliver (presumably his father) and William Scott (perhaps his father-in-law). William Scott also witnessed the 1766 baptism, along with John Oliver (perhaps his brother). His wife may have later been known as 'Jeanie My Lord'. His son William

may be the surgeon in Middleton, Teesdale, England who died in 1816, aged 56. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John in 1766. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1770 he is recorded at Brieryyards. He married Isabel 'Brokie' or 'Brackie' in 1760 and their children included: John (b.1762); Isabel (b.1764); Barbara (b.1766); Thomas (b.1768); Isabel (again, b.1770); Samuel (b.1772); Agnes (b.1774); and Margaret (b.1779). The witnesses in 1770 were Robert Easton and Walter Oliver. **Dr. Robert** (1743–1823) son of James and Margaret Douglas. He was a surgeon in North Berwick. He married a Miss Russell and they had a family of 3 daughters (Margaret, Mary and Isabella) and 1 son (who was in the Navy and received a grant of land in Canada). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Hawick, probably related to other shoemaking Olivers. He was probably one of the 2 Roberts who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. In 1776 he married Helen Scott in Hawick (the parish record stating 'Almost forgot that Robert Oliver and Helen Scott both of this Parish ...'). Their children included: Margaret (b.1779, probably); Mary (b.1782); John (b.1783); William (b.1785), hind at Langraw, who emigrated to the U.S.; Helen (b.1785); Janet (b.1786); and Jane (b.1787). The witnesses in 1779 were tanner John Elliot and merchant James (probably a relative), and in 1786 were ex-Bailie John Elliot and shoemaker Thomas Wallace. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) another of the shoe-making family. In 1788 (and still listed in 1811) he is recorded owning part of Roughheugh (acquired from Langlands of that Ilk), valued at £16 11s 8d, as well as part of the 'particate lands' in Hawick; his Hawick lands were later divided between Alex Graham of Berwick, the heirs of William Elliot and the West U.P. Congregation. He could be the Robert 'junior, shoemaker' who witnessed a baptism in 1790 for James Rae and (along with James Rae) witnessed a baptism in 1791 for bookbinder Walter Elder. He could be the Robert who is marked on Wood's 1824 map as owner of land off Damside, and also to the north of Roadhead. His daughter Jean married James Edgar. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Knowesouth, recorded as owner of 2 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bridgehouse in Castleton Parish, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He was also taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Milsingtonhaugh. **Robert** (18th C.) labourer at Nether Larriston. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. A man of the same name appears as a clogger at Larriston on the 1801 ballot; it is unclear whether this is the same man. **Robert** 'Clinty' or 'Robbie Clinty' (1772–1847) tailor and town councillor. He got his nickname from the old family house, Clinthead, which stood on a rock at the Auld Brig. He was a descendant of 'Hab o Hawick', several generations of Olivers having lived in that area. He was listed as a tailor in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1801 (although not on previous lists, suggesting he may have been born later in the 1770s). He was apprenticed to William Sanderson, tailor, later became the quartermaster of the tailors on the Council and was elected a Town Councillor in 1804. He was known to be emphatic in expressing his opinions. He is listed as a tailor on Silver Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory, but must have retired before the 1837 directory. In his old age he moved from Clinthead. He is listed living on the Kirk Wynd (in the same house as the Hardie family) in the 1841 census. He was immortalised in the words of the song by J.E.D. Murray. He may be the tailor Robert, who is mentioned as a second cousin in the 1808 will of William 'Auld Cash'; if so he was son of shoemaker John. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of London who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He must have had a local connection. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean. In 'The local historian's table book' (1844) he is said to have lived at 'Southdean in Jedburgh, and died about a dozen years ago'. He recounted a story of his father Peter encountering a fairy at Hyndlee. **Dr. Robert** 'Daft Robbie' (d.1828) of the Navy, son of Robert and 'Jeannie My Lord'. He may have been the Robert born in 1757. He was said to have been educated in Edinburgh. He was 'sun-struck' in India and returned to Hawick to lead a retired life. It is said that he spent much of his time among the rocks of the Slitrig below their Silver Street home, playing with the children there – 'The pebble stanes – Daft Robbie's joy Was aye to aid them in sick ploy, And by the hand, stay feet sae sma', Amang the rocks when like to fa' ' [AD]. **Robert** (b.1787–1871) son of John and Margaret Douglas. He lived for a while with his father at Essenside, where his son John was baptised. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Hardie and

Elizabeth Hunter. Their children included: Isabel (b.1812), who must have died young; John (b.1813); Isabel (b.1814), who settled in California and married a man from Vermont; Margaret (b.1816); George Hardy (b.1818); James Douglas (b.1820), who also went to California, but returned to Westville; Agnes (b.1822); Helen (b.1824), who married John Archibald Hamilton in California; William (1826–61), who went out to Cailfornia, was one of the first men to drive cattle through the Sierra Nevada and was killed by Indians at Shelter Cove; and Mary (b.1830). In 1813 he, his wife and infant child emigrated to Canada, along with his brother Henry. They settled in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. **Robert** (b.c.1790) farmer at Heap, recorded in 1841. He was born in Kirkton Parish. In 1851 he was a shepherd living on Wilton Place. His wife was Betty. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married H. Turnbull in East Bank Kirk in 1816. **Robert** (19th C.) married Catherine Rutherford and had children baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, including John (b.1743), James (b.1744) and Thomas (b.1846). **Robert** (19th C.) married Janet Davidson and had children baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, including Agnes (b.1844) and Thomas (b.1847). **Robert William** (b.1822) son of James and Elizabeth Purdom, he became a baker on the High Street. He was one of the first Trustees of the Congregational (then Evangelical Union) Kirk, from 1848. He was listed as a High Street baker in Slater's 1852 directory and in 1851 was at 6 High Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included Eliza, William and Margaret. **Robert** (b.1822/3) mason in Denholm. He may be the young apprentice who was recorded at the quarry at Bedrule in 1841. In 1851 he was probably living on Canongate and in 1861 probably on Sunnyside. He married Mary Mack and their children included: Mary (b.1847); Betsy (b.1849); Janet (b.1851); Robert (b.1854); John (b.1857); Margaret (b.1859); James (b.1862); and George (b.1865). **Robert** (1826/7–61) born at Bridgehouse, son of John, he was a shepherd in Castleton, Kirkton Parishes and Ashkirk Parishes. In 1851 he was an agricultural labourer at Dinlabyre, living with his parents and described as a widower. In 1861 he was a shepherd at Whitehillbrae. In 1856 in Castleton Parish, he secondly married Violet Rodger, who was born at Delorainburn. Their children included; John Rodger (b.1855), born at Boghall; Andrew (b.1856), born at Dinlabyre, who was blacksmith at Allanton; Jane (b.1858), born at 'Howkshall', Teviothead; Margaret (b.1860), born at Whitehillbrae; Robert Elliot (b.1864), born in Ashkirk; Violet (b.1866), born in Ashkirk; and Ann (b.1870). **Robert** (1827/8–1902) son of John and Ann Aitken. He worked with Lyle & Scott for about 38 years, being secretary and becoming a Director. He married Lizzie, daughter of James Davidson, and she died in 1942. Their children were John (architect in South Africa), Capt. Charles, James, George, William and Robert. He lived at Wellogate Villa and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Robert McLean** (b.1829/30) married Jane Wallace in Hawick in 1850. They had children baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, including Margaret Robina (b.1851) and Janet Davidson (b.1852). Other children included Helen Wallace (b.c.1856), William (b.1858), Walter (1860–68), Agnes (b.1863) and Mary Jane Wallace (1864–1901). In 1851 he was a wool-sorter living on the Howegate with his in-laws. He moved to the Bradford area before 1861, when he is recorded living in Northowram. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'valuable collection of fossils' from Yorkshire. **Robert** (1831–1906) son of John and Margaret. He grew up in Hawick, where he worked as a skinner in 1851. He married Jane Hobkirk in Hawick in 1853 and the following year they sailed for Australia with their infant daughter Margaret. They settled in Wasleys in South Australia and had many other children. His grandson Harry Gordon Oliver was an engineer in charge of several projects on the River Murray. **Robert** (1857/8–1910) grocer in Newcastleton. He married Elizabeth Jane Gordon, who died in 1935, aged 72. Their children included: Emily (1896/7–1910); and James (1893/4–1914). They are buried at Ettleton. He was probably son of David and born in Hobkirk Parish. **Robert Don** (1895–1980) son of Col. William James of Lochside, his ancestors came from Hownam. He served in the Royal Navy, retiring as Vice-Admiral. Afterwards he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Roxburghshire. **Roger** 'Little Roger' (16th C.) tenant in Falside in Southdean Parish in 1541. His part of the lands was valued at 8s 4d. Other tenants there included Robert (alias 'Laird'), Ninian, John, Walter and another Roger (called 'Lang Roger'). **Roger** 'Lang Roger' (16th C.) tenant in Falside in 1541, listed separately from 'Little Roger'. His lands were valued at 25s. **Roland** of Stansfield (14th C.) cleric of the Diocese of York. He served as notary in 1331 for a document for the Prior of Coldingham, with his name recorded as 'Raulandus Oliveri de Stanisfield'. He may

be connected with 'Oliver de Stansfield' whose tombstone from 1340 still exists. **Samuel** 'Sam' (b.1702) son of James, who was Schoolmaster in Cavers, he was baptised in Cavers Parish. He became Schoolmaster of Hobkirk Parish in 1726. He also served as Clerk for the Parish. In 1745 he was at Forkins smiddy watching the passage of the Jacobite army when they pressed him into service as their guide up the Rule valley and through Liddesdale. It is said that at their main camp he ran into the Laird of Gorrenberry who escorted him past the Prince and they doffed their hats at each other; this tale was told in the Rule valley long afterwards. He resigned as Schoolmaster in 1750. In 1729 he married Betsy, daughter of John Scott of Weens. **Samuel** (18th C.) born in Wilton Parish. He was a resident of Minto Parish in 1774 when he married Isabel Miller. His children included: Helen (b.1780), baptised in Wilton Parish; and Samuel (b.1789), who was a mason in Yarrow in 1841 and in Selkirk in 1851. He could also be the Samuel whose children baptised in Hobkirk Parish included James (b.1775) and John (b.1778). He could be the Samuel, son of James, born in Hobkirk Parish in 1749 and may have been related to the Hobkirk Schoolmaster. **Samuel** (b.c.1770s) gardener at Knowsouth in Bedrule Parish according to the ballot list for the Militia in 1799. Probably the same Samuel married Isobel Moscrop in 1805 and had children including: Agnes (b.1807); Robert (b.1807); and Isobel (b.1812). **Samuel** (b.1789) son of Samuel. He was a mason in Selkirkshire. In 1841 he was at Curcarwood in Yarrow and in 1851 was in Selkirk. He married Isabel Miller in Ettrick in 1814 (she seems to have had the same name as his mother). He is probably the Samuel recorded in a letter about work done at Ettrick Church in 1825. His children included: Samuel (b.1816), who was a mason like his father, married Margaret Rutherford in Melrose, emigrated to the U.S.A. and had 2 sons who fought in the American Civil War; William (b.1818); James (b.1820); Helen (b.1822); John (b.1824); Isabel (b.1826); Janet (b.1828); Robert (b.1830); and David (b.1833). **Samuel** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. In 1829 he married Betty, daughter of John Scott. **Samuel** (18th/19th C.) younger son of William of Dinlabyre. He spent most of his life as a farmer, at Whitehill and elsewhere. He was described as 'a clever, witty, well-read man, who could converse on most subjects'. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1830. He may be the Samuel who was at Mertoun near Dryburgh in 1841. **Simon** 'Sym' (16th C.) recorded in 1566 when the Lords of Secret Council made John Rutherford of Hunthill act as surety for him. He probably held lands in Jedforest. **Steven** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 when his daughter was among a number of local people fined for using weights that were lighter than the standards. Specifically her 'quarter of ane pound wanted twa drop, and her twa unce wanted ane drop'. His daughter must have been a trader at the market in Hawick, but it is unclear where they were from. **Steven** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Falside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. There were several other Olivers there, David, Thomas and 2 Patricks, to whom he may have been related, with his name appearing first. Probably he was the same as one of the 2 Stevens who were listed as tenants at Falside on the 1694 Horse Tax Rolls, one of them along with Dand; there was also a John and Thomas and his sons recorded there at the same time. **Steven** (b.c.1780) servant at Trow Mill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (14th C.) Rector of 'Gamelighey' in Ely Diocese. In 1364 he requested a benefice from Peterborough Abbey, for which he would give up the Rectorship. He is an early example of this surname in England. **Thomas** (15th C.) witness in 1436 to a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. He is recorded as 'Thome Olyver de Swyne', which is probably Swinnie. **Thomas** 'Watschod' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502. George Douglas, Master of Angus, was fined for failure to prove his arrest (as well as that of Ingram and James). He was 'sandis sone' (presumably 'Sandy's son') and called 'waitschod'; his nickname may refer to 'watschod', a kind of cloth, which was often blue. **Thomas** (16th C.) stated to have been killed around 1540 at Abbotrule, along with 'Will Kowman'. This was the result of a raid led by James Routledge of Todhills in Cumbria, which was complained about by the Laird of Ferniehirst and his tenants. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant at Slacks in 1541, along with John, who was probably his brother or son. They paid 22 shillings yearly, with Charles renting the other part of Slacks. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded being of Lustruther in 1583/4 when William Fenwick of Wallington (near Otterburn) complained that he and around 200 others raided his farm, taking cattle, horses and 16 prisoners. This appears to have been a raid into England to recover cattle and other goods stolen from them earlier. It is

clear that he was one of the main Oliver leaders at that time. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Olipher' resident of Harwood when he was one of the witnesses to a Rulewater sasine of 1631. **Thomas** (17th C.) described as 'Thomas Olipher, cordiner' when he was fined in 1642 for using irreverent language to the Bailies. Probably a different Thomas, 'traveller' was in 1642 sentenced to 8 days in the stocks for drawing his sword at one of the Bailies. But he was possibly the Thomas who was recorded in 1642 being ordered to pay James Scott for the oats his livestock had eaten. He may also be the same Thomas who promised not to carry a 'whinger' in 1639 and the Thomas fined in 1649 for keeping his cattle on the 'infield' and for cattle eating his neighbour's corn and hay. This may be the Thomas, married to Margaret Chisholme, who had these children in Hawick: Walter (b.1641); Margaret (b.1642); Sara (b.1645); John (b.1649); Beatrix (b.1652); and Helen (b.1655). The witnesses to the 1641 baptism were Andrew Liddersdale and William Liddell. He could have been son of Walter (who is mentioned in 1666, and brother of Robert. **Thomas** (17th C.) described as 'traveller' in 1642 when he was accused of drawing his sword at one of the Bailies and refusing to go to the Town prison. He was fined and sentenced to 8 days in the stocks. It seems likely he was a different man from Thomas, 'cordiner', who was also recorded in the Town Book in 1642. He was also 'traveller' in 1652 when he was found to be not liable for the claim made against him by merchant John Scott, for tobacco pipes, 'hott waters', powder, sugar and other goods that he 'brak, drownet, and lossit' on the way from Edinburgh to Hawick. Perhaps the same Thomas was accused in 1659 of taking the minister's horse and striking the minister's servant, Agnes Richardson, with the bridle. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in the farm of Hill (probably near Rouchhirst) according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant at Mervinslaw, recorded in a rental roll of 1669. There were several other tenants there at the same time. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of Whiteside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. William was also there and so presumably closely related. Perhaps the same Thomas was listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as tenant in Whiteside. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in Falside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He was listed as 'handie', presumably meaning that he was a tradesman of some sort. There were several other Olivers there at the same time. He may be the Thomas, 'servitor of the Marquis of Douglas' who was a Covenanter supporter, with his brother John, tenant in Falside, standing as surety for him in 1679, that he would return to prison if so ordered. He could be the Thomas 'in Jedforest' who is on a list of men refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance in 1684. He could be the Thomas who was recorded at Falside with his sons in 1694, when he paid tax on 2 hearths. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Braehead in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed as a tenant in 'Pouhach' in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest (i.e., Southdean Parish). **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in Dykeraw in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. Both Thomases 'elder' and 'younger' are listed there, as well as several other Olivers. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as one of the tenants in Southdean in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. James and David were also listed there, and so probably close relatives. He could be the Thomas 'called Burne, in Fuddon' (assuming this is an error for 'Suddon') whose will is recorded in 1687. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in 'Dyk' in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Jedforest who was imprisoned in 1679 for being a Covenanter. He may have been taken prisoner after the Battle of Bothwell Brig. He gave a bond that he would not rise up in arms again and was released. It is possible that he was the Thomas of Southdean who complained that the Parish Minister had not read out the Articles of Estate or prayed for William and Mary in 1689. It is also possible that this was the Thomas, tenant at Southdean Mill, whose son John became minister at Southdean. **Thomas** (17th C.) son of James in 'Ash-trees', i.e. the farm in the Jed valley. He was listed in 1684 among many people who were declared fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. However, he appears to have escaped persecution, since Thomas of Ashtrees was given the rank of Ensign in the Roxburghshire Fencibles after the Revolution. His brother George is recorded in 1691. **Thomas** (d.c.1685) tenant in Swinnie when his will was recorded in 1685. He is surely related to George, who was at Swinnie at the same time. Perhaps the same Thomas was listed at Swinnie among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1688 when he complained of being assaulted in Hawick High Street when 'bringing in heather for use of the said towne'. This was presumably for fuel. He

could have been one of the contemporary Olivers of Southdean. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Southdean Parish who was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He may be the same as one of the earlier Thomases. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Wadeshill in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Thomas** (17th C.) name of 2 men who were resident at Swinnie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. One was described as 'kill' (perhaps suggesting a kiln) and the other was 'knou'. **Thomas** (17th C.) blacksmith at Chesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. He is probably related to John who was smith there in 1669. Perhaps he is the related to Thomas the smith in Hawick. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Chesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. He is listed separately from the smith. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Janet Cessford in 1696, the marriage being recorded in Cavers. **Thomas** (1688/9–1754) tenant at Chesters. He is probably related to some of the Olivers who were recorded at Chesters on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. He married Jane Gillrie (1691/2–1768) and their children included Robert (1732/3–89), tenant at Langburnshiels. His family were buried in Oxnam. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Cessford in Cavers Parish in 1696. He may be the Thomas whose son George was baptised in Cavers in 1703. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) smith in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for Hawick Town Herd William Palmer in 1707 and another for Gideon Amos in 1714. In 1712 he was 'smith att ye westport of Hawick'. He married Margaret Douglas and their children included: Isobel (b.1701); Margaret (b.1703); John (b.1709); and Janet (b.1712). The witnesses in 1712 were Bailie Robert Brown and carrier Andrew Clerk. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1724. **Thomas** (18th C.) tenant at Falside in Southdean Parish around 1740, along with 'Dand' and William. **Thomas** (b.c.1715) born in Southdean Parish. In 1732 he moved to Crailing. He married Janet Middlemas in Crailing in 1739. Their children included: Jeremiah (b.1735), born in Southdean; Isabel (b.1740), baptised in Nisbet; Robert (b.1743), also born in Nisbet. **Thomas** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. He married Margaret Weir and they had a daughter, Anne (b.1743). Helen (b.1740) may also have been his child. The witnesses in 1743 were weaver William Turnbull and cooper James Scott. **Thomas** (18th C.) tenant at 'Glestains' (i.e. Gledstains). In 1758 he was among parishioners in Hobkirk Parish who were asked to provide broom for thatching the roof of the kirk. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary Oliver and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1756. John (b.1757) and Robert (b.1758) may also have been their children. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Weensmoor in 1774. He may be the Thomas whose daughter Helen was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1774. Other children may have been Barbara (b.1771), Nelly (b.1772) and Alison (b.1775). He may be the Thomas who married Barbara Beattie in Hobkirk in 1770. **Thomas** (18th C.) footman and gardener at Orchard in 1785, when he was working for William Dickson. Probably the same Thomas was coachman at Cavers in 1794. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1795 he married Margaret Stewart, who was also from Hawick. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Chesters (Southdean) according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Gilbert was listed after him and so possibly related. He could be the Thomas, who was a private in the Dumfries Militia based at Musselburgh, who in 1804 married Jean, daughter of John Whillans and Mary Swan. Their children included: Mary (b.1806); and William (b.1815). **Thomas** (b.1775) son of Bailie James, listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. In 1799 he was a 'Shopkeeper Son of B Oliver' among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and in the 1801 ballot for the Militia he was listed as a merchant. He could be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Turnpikeside in Southdean Parish, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It is possible he was the Southdean rhymer of this name who penned these lines on the death of Rev. William Scott – 'I saw him from the kirk descent, And in five hours his life did end'. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Birneyknowe, on the 1794–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was recorded as owner of 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse in 1797. His son George was listed on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded as tenant at Shankend on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 horses. Additionally he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Castleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) son of nailer James in Minto. He was listed in the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.)

resident of Castleton Parish. He married Christian Elliot and their children included: Isabel (b.1803), who married Archibald Elliot; Walter (b.1804); Margaret (b.1805); John (b.1808); and Mary Scott (b.1819). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Byreholm. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is listed as a carter at Byreholm among heads of households in 1836 and 1838. He could be the same Thomas as the farmer at Castleton. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at Kirkton, on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797. James is listed after him and so possibly related. He was also listed at Kirkton on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Dykeraw according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia in Southdean Parish. **Lieut. Thomas** (18th/19th C.) of the Royal Navy, was made an Honorary Burgess in 1803. He is probably the 'Captain Thomas Oliver of the Royal Navy my second cousin' mentioned in the 1808 will of William, 'Auld Cash'. He could be the Royal Navy Lieut. of that name who distinguished himself at Havana in 1805 during the Napoleonic Wars. He was probably grandson of shoemaker Robert, and perhaps son of Thomas (b.1742) or one of his brothers. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Lilliesleaf, son of Robert, who was farmer at Langburnshiels. He was recorded in the Horse Tax Rolls of 1791–94 at Langburnshiels. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) servant at Mains according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Tower in Cavers Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He could be the Thomas who married Agnes Grieve in Cavers Parish in 1800. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Baptie in Southdean in 1811. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) ironmonger on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Thomas** (b.1812/3) gamekeeper at Larriston Rigg in 1841. His wife was Jenny and their children included Turnbull, Bella and Francis. He may be the same Thomas as the gamekeeper in Bedrule Parish. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Euphy Lawson in 1814 and their son Robert was baptised in 1828. **Thomas S.** (b.1812/3) gamekeeper at Woodend Cottage in Bedrule, and then stocking-maker in Denholm, probably on Sunnyside. He married Janet Turnbull in 1833 and they had children baptised in Cavers: Ebenezer (b.1834); Joseph Turnbull (b.1836); Isabella Minto (b.1838); Francis Armstrong (b.1840); William Campbell (b.1842); Francis Armstrong (again, b.1845); Thomas (b.1849); and Janet (b.1851). **Thomas** (b.1815/6) stockingmaker from Denholm. In 1861 he was boarding with his nephew, Thomas Douglas. In 1871 he donated to the Museum a copy of the 'Scots Magazine' from 1739. **Thomas** (b.1817/8) younger son of lawyer John. In the 1841 census he is listed as a woollen manufacturer, along with his brother William. He was probably part of the short-lived firm of John Oliver & Sons. He was later a farmer at West Fortune, Haddington. **Thomas** (b.1824/5) born in Hawick, he was a boot and shoe maker in Galashiels. His wife was Isabella and their children included Isabella and Janet. **Thomas** 'Tom' (b.c.1870) born in Hawick, he worked as a shepherd with his father, later entering William Watson's, where he learned about tweed manufacture and design. He became a teacher of power-loom weaving in Galashiels, Hawick and Selkirk. He received a D.Sc. from Edinburgh and was Principal and Professor of Textile Technology in the Scottish Woollen Technical College in Galashiels. Just before the War he toured Audtralia and New Zealand. He published at least 3 books on textiles: 'Weaving problems' (1909); 'Phase in the rise of Scotch tweed technique' (1911); and 'Wool technology and regional geography' (1931). He was also an enthusiastic lay preacher in the Brethren, publishing and contributing to 'Scripture Quarterly' during WWII. **Walter** (d.1242) son of David 'Olifard', or perhaps an earlier Walter. He is probably the 'Walt'o olifard' who witnessed a charter between Gervase Avenel and Melrose Abbey in 1214. He was Justiciar of Lothian under Alexander II from 1220 until his death. He granted the church of Smailholm to Coldingham Abbey. In 1221 he was witness to the dowry charter for Joan of England, who married Alexander, King of Scotland (lands that included Hassendean). He was Justiciar in 1230 when he witnessed a charter for Margaret, the King's sister and also in 1237 in a document from the English King. He was mentioned (as 'Walterum Olifard iusticiarium Laudonie') in a charter of lands to Soutra Hospital in about 1230. He also witnessed another charter relating to Inverness in the reign of King William. He married Christian, daughter of the Earl of Strathearn and inherited lands in Perthshire. He had a son David. The pair are mentioned in a charter of Soutra Hospital, granted by Walter Murray ('de Moravia') in 1273. He was succeeded by his

grand-daughter Joanna, who married Walter of Moravia (or Murray). In this way the Barony of Bothwell came into possession of the Murrays, who would later also hold the Barony of Hawick. **Walter** (16th C.) tenant in Falside in Southdean Parish in 1541. His small piece of the farm was valued at 4s 2d. Other tenant there included with Robert (alias 'Laird'), Ninian, Roger (called 'Little Roger'), John and Roger (called 'Lang Roger'). **Walter** (d.bef. 1666) another of ths shoemaking family. His son Robert was involved in a church dispute in 1666. He may be the same Walter who married Agnes Paisley (or 'Paslay') and whose children (born in Hawick Parish) included: James (b.1640); Robert (b.1643); Janet (b.1645); John (b.1649); and Helen (b.1652). However, if he was father of Robert 'Lord Olifer', then his children must have been born earlier. The witnesses to the 1640 baptism were Robert Oliver and James Paisley (probably fathers or brothers of the parents). **Walter** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. He is recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He could be the Walter in Hawick (married, aged 40) who gave evidence in 1681 at the trial of Covenanters. In 1685 he was fined for refusing to ride with a prisoner to Jedburgh when asked by the Bailie to do so, and also 'for his contumacious language given to the sd baylyea att yt time'. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Walter listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He may be the Walter who gave evidence against Turnbull of Standhill in a trial of Covenanters in 1680. He is recorded as a merchant when he witnessed baptisms for tailor Alexander Hislop in 1700, for John Scott, smith in Hawick, in 1704, for shoemaker Robert Gardner in 1703, for merchant William Douglas in 1706, for John Nichol (servant in Newmill) in 1709, for skinner Robert Deans in 1710 and for cooper Alexander Weens in 1711. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick who married Janet Simpson. Their children included: James (b.1673); and William (b.1676). The witnesses in 1676 were John Deans and James Deans. He could be the same as the merchant of Hawick mentioned in the next couple of decades. He could be the Walter who witnessed baptisms for Robert Turnbull in 1683 and for Alexander Hislop in 1696. It is possible that his sons James and William were the 'students' who acted as witnessed for the baptism of an illegitimate child of Thomas Henderson and Margaret Douglas in Hawick in 1689. **Walter** (b.1706) born in Hawick, son of Robert and Agnes Aitkin. His brothers included shoemaker Robert and merchant William. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1730. Their children included: Robert (b.1731); Margaret (b.1733); John (b.1735), shoemaker, who married Helen Currer; and Helen (b.1738). **Walter** (18th C.) recorded in 1712 being asked to 'perlustrate the town to see who were drinking in ale houses after 8 at night'. **Walter** (b.c.1809) cooper in Newcastleton, listed among heads of households in 1835–41 and in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was at about 27 Montague Street. His wife was Mary and their children included Walter, Janet, Jean and Betty. **William** (13th/14th C.) Scotsman, whose surname is recorded as 'Olyfart'. He was captured at Stirling and held in the Tower of London, but in 1308 ordered by the English King to be relerased, with Walter 'de Burghdon' (who held the half-barony of Minto) and Odard Heron being sureties for his good behaviour. He was probably the same man as Sir William 'Oliphant' who was Constable of Stirling Castle when it was surendered to the English in 1304. **William** (15th C.) son of Gilbert. At the 1493 Justice-aire he was fined for non-appearance. If his father was the same Gilbert, then he also had brothers James and Robert (also mentioned in 1493). He was also recorded in 1494/5 among 8 Olivers and a Shiel (connected with Strange) who had remission for communing with the English; he was there stated to be brother of Robert, who was son of Gilbert, and also brother of John. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) listed in 1540 among Scottish rebels who had fled to England and were being sought by the English Wardens. He is recorded as being called 'Fargus', and his son 'Jok' is also listed. **William** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in a rental roll of 1541, along his mother Margaret. Their steading was valued at 12s 6d. Other tenants at Mervinslaw included James and another William, nicknamed 'Merchant'. **William** 'Merchant' (16th C.) tenant in Mervinslaw in 1541, whose steading was valued at 12s 6d. Other tenants at Mervinslaw included William, Margaret and James. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Bank, recorded in a rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. He held half of the farm. **William** 'the Lawyer' (16th C.) tenant in Lustruther in 1541, along with his mother Marion, 2 Johns (one called 'Blackhead'), Janet, Katherine and another Marion. His name is written as 'Willelmo Olivere, alias the procurator'. Probably the same man was recorded as 'William Ollyver of Lustrodder' in 1544, when he

was among Olivers and others who gave assurance to the English Crown. Hob, Jock, younger and Ringan were also listed at Lustruther and so were probably related. He may be the same as the William recorded as tenant there in 1562. And either he or perhaps his son was in Lustruther in 1571 when he was one of the 3 main leaders of the Olivers for whom Sir Thomas Turnbull, John Turnbull of Minto, Richard Rutherford of Edgerston and John Rutherford, younger of Hunthill, served as pledges. Additionally he gave his pledge at a court in Leith, for the Olivers in Dykeraw, Falside, Westerhouses, 'the Burne', Slacks, Mervinslaw and the Bank, as well as for other men of Southdean; his cautioners were William Douglas of Bonjedward and Richard Rutherford, Provost of Jedburgh. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'William Ollyver of Myrleslawe' in 1544, when he was among a list of Scotsmen swearing allegiance to the English King. 'Ranyon Ollyver of the same' is also listed, and so presumably a brother or son. Their lands may have been Mervinslaw. **William** (16th C.) recorded on a 1544 list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He was listed as 'William Ollyver of Myrenslawe', which is probably 'Mervinslaw'. This could be a repeated entry for William of 'Myrleslawe'. 'Robert Ollyver of the same' is also listed. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant farmer at Lustruther, who along with Gavin, tenant at West Houses (probably a Southdean relative) had a bond of 1562 to enter Robert Robson 'Foul Mouth' to John Kerr of Ferniehirst. He is also recorded in 1571 giving bonds for Olivers and others in Dykeraw, Westerhouses, Falside, the Burn and Slacks. He is probably the William whose farmed was transcribed 'Anstruder' in 1572/3, when he was listed along with other Olivers and William Kirkton of Stewartfield, with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and Richard Rutherford of Edgerston as their cautioners; this appears to have been in relation to Kerr of Ferniehirst being declared a fugitive and all his former supporters swearing allegiance to the Crown. He is probably the William in Lustruther who Thomas Laidlaw in Haugh was accused of resetting in 1589. Probably the same 'Will in Lustruther' is recorded in Monipennie's List of Border Clans of about 1594. He was indicted for a raid in 1589. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1583/4 being of Slacks when William Fenwick of Wallington (near Otterburn) complained that he and about 200 others raided his farm, taking cattle, horses and 16 prisoners. This appears to have been a raid into England to recover cattle and other goods stolen from them earlier. He was probably an important leader among the Olivers at that time. **William** of Bairnkine (d.1605) sentenced to execution in Jedburgh in 1605. Nothing else is known about him. **William** (16th/17th C.) tenant of the Earl of Angus in 'Lanyburne', which could be Langburnshiels. In 1618 he complained that William Sinton 'in Helialdrum Burne', Walter Sinton his brother, Thomas Brown 'in Thorishop' and others unlawfully apprehended him at the direction of Walter Scott of Goldielands. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Lustruther (in Southdean Parish) in 1669. **William** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of Whiteside in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He is listed after Thomas, to whom he was surely related. **William** (17th C.) recorded as a tenant in Chesters in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. There were 2 men of the same name listed there. **William** (17th C.) recorded as tenants in Slacks along with George and John in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. Probably one of them is the William listed as tenant in 'Soudon' and 'Suden' (i.e. Southdean farm) in the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may be the William 'in Shaks' (if this is an error for 'Slaks') whose will is recorded in 1688. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Nether Whisgills in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (b.1674) born in Hawick, son of John and 'Jenet Bo'. **William** (b.1676) son of Walter and 'Jenet Symson', he was born in Hawick. He could be the merchant recorded in the early years of the 18th century. **William** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick, mentioned from 1702. His sister Margaret was married to Bailie Robert Hardie. In 1702 he married Christian Hart (both from Hawick Parish), with Hardie and his wife being rebuked for creating a disturbance; his father-in-law, John Hart was also rebuked by the session for their 'penny-bridal'. It is possible he is the William born in Hawick in 1676, son of Robert. It seems likely he was related to Walter, who was a merchant in Hawick at the same time. He witnessed baptisms for Anthony Haig in 1706, for Bailie Robert Hardie and Margaret Oliver (his sister) in 1709, for shoemaker Robert Allan in 1714, for tailor Robert Chisholme in 1718, for smith James Beattie in 1719, for carrier Thomas Porteous in 1720, and for weaver James Roger in 1725. He is probably the William Oliver who was among men ordered to walk around the Town in 1712 to see who were drinking in ale-houses after 8 o'clock. Probably the same merchant William was rebuked by the Session in

1716 for being involved in late night drunkenness and a fight with Thomas Huggan. He acknowledged that 'he was att the brawl and was sensible of his fault, and that he could not give an accompt who first began it'. He may have been grandfather of 'Auld Cash', and if so, then his son was also William; however, it seems more likely that shoemaker Robert was the grandfather of 'Auld Cash', and probably closely related to him, perhaps his brother. His children with Christian Hart included Janet (b.1705), with baptismal witnesses Bailie George Martin and gardener James Falsyde. It is unclear if he had any other surviving children. It is possible that he lived to an old age and that is why his nephew William was 'younger merchant' into the 1740s. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Slaidhills. He was married to Elspeth Hislop. Their son Andrew was born in 1701, with Andrew Waugh in Slaidhills being one of the witnesses. **William** (17th/18th C.) 'servitor' in Todshawhill. In 1705 his daughter Janet was baptised with witnesses Robert Cook and Alexander Ogilvie in Branxholme. **William** of Dinlabryre (17th/18th C.) eldest son of John. He succeeded his father in the lands of 'Dunliebyre, Easterflight, Hiashes, and Burnfoot; also Over and Nether Larriston, Heartsgarth, and Langhaugh'. He may be the 'Laird of Dinliebyre' whose estate was valued at £2120 13s 4d in the 1740s. He and his son John donated silver communion cups to Castleton Kirk in 1748. In 1708 he married Mary, daughter of William Chisholme of that Ilk (while his sister Mary married his wife's brother John!). His children were: John, who succeeded; and Mary, who married John Scott of Synton. **William** (18th C.) tailor in Over Southfield. He is probably the tailor who witnessed a baptism in 1738 for John Scott, tenant in Hawick Shiel, and Bessie Goodfellow. In 1721 he married Margaret Cook, who was widow of John Goodfellow. Their children born in Hawick included: Bessie (b.1722); and Margaret (b.1724). The witnesses in 1722 were Walter and John Scott (perhaps the servant to the minister and the Kirk Beadle). **William** (b.1701) merchant in Hawick, son of shoemaker Robert and Agnes Atkins. It seems likely he was father of 'Auld Cash'. He was probably the William, whose brother 'Lord Olifer' gave in his Burgess money in 1723. In about 1740 he was given part of the responsibility for collecting subscriptions 'east the water' to help pay for the Teviot Bridge. He is probably the merchant who witnessed a baptism for Alexander Purdom in 1741 and the 'junior merchant' who witnessed other baptisms in 1741, 1742 and 1743, including for flesher George Deans and for Schoolmaster Walter Turnbull. He may be the William 'younger merchant' recorded in receipts in Selkirk in 1741 and 1742 (at the same time as shoemaker Robert, who was probably related to Selkirk shoemaker John Blackhall). He was also 'junior merchant' in 1743, when his son Walter was baptised, the sole witness being shoemaker Robert (probably his brother). He and shoemaker Robert also witnessed another baptism in 1743 for baker John Kedie. It seems likely that he is the 'William Olifer late merchant in Hawick' for whose children Hawick shoemaker Robert (probably his older brother) acted as factor in transactions in Selkirk in 1744, 1745, 1749 and 1752; this suggests that he he died in 1743 or 1744 and his brother Robert acted as guardian for his large family. Confusingly there is a merchant William who witnessed baptisms in 1744 for shoemaker George Gardner, in 1746 for skinner Walter Scott and for carrier Gilbert and in 1758 (along with Robert Senior, perhaps his brother) for Walter Wilson and Catherine Oliver (perhaps his niece) in 1758; either there was another merchant of the same name in Hawick or the records from Selkirk are being misinterpreted. He married Margaret Coltherd (or 'Coultart'), with their children being: Agnes (b.1731); Robert (b.1733); Margaret (b.1734); James (b.1739); John (b.1741); and Walter (b.1743). It seems likely that the William born in 1737, with mother Margaret 'Corser' was also his son; in that baptismal record (and another, when he was witness for Robert Miles) he is listed as 'Merchant Junior', perhaps the William senior being his uncle. The witnesses to the 1731 baptism were George (perhaps his brother or uncle) and Robert (probably his father). The idea that he was father of 'Auld Cash' is supported by the 1808 death record, where it is stated that the father of 'Auld Cash' was also William, and probably a merchant. It is possible that he was also called 'Auld Cash'. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Cauldmill in 1747. He married Janet Wilson and their children included: John (b.1747); and James (b.1749). **William** (b.1732/3) workman, one of the 6 representative Burgesses appointed to perambulate and define the boundaries of the Burgh's land in 1767, during court proceedings for the division of the Common. In 1782 his daughter Isabel died, and he is listed as 'workman'; this could be the Isabel born to William and Barbara 'Binnie' in 1761. He may be the same William who married Barbara

Burnet (whose name is also written 'Birnie') and whose children included: Isabel (b.1761); William (b.1765); Robert (b.1767); Thomas (b.1770); John (b.1772); and Thomas (again, b.1778). The witnesses in 1761 were and William and Thomas Birnie (perhaps his father-in-law and brother-in-law), in 1767 were the whole congregation and in 1772 were Thomas Burnet and William Laidlaw. He is probably the workman whose daughter Isabel died in Hawick in 1782. **William** 'Auld Soorhope' (18th C.) one of the last people to be buried in the old churchyard at Southdean. It is said that his funeral was very well attended. **William** of Langraw (1731/2–1812) from the family who had farmed at Falside in Southdean Parish. He may be the son of William who was a tenant at Falside in the 1740s, along with 'Dand' and Thomas (possibly his uncles). He and Andrew farmed at Alton from 1762 and then Adderstoneshiel from 1765. He then had several short leases elsewhere, including Burngrange in Northumberland. In 1801 he purchased the farm of Langraw and settled down there, retaining several other leases. In 1803 he contributed to a local subscription for the defence of the country (from the French). He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805, and in 1819 (when he may have already been deceased) both he and his son Andrew were listed. He was a heritor of Hobkirk Parish. He is said to have been quite wealthy, but lost much of his fortune backing 'bills for needy and unscrupulous persons'. In 1811 he was recorded as owner of Langraw and part of Shiel's Lands and Kirknowe. In 1764 he married Margaret Stavert, said to be a descendant of the man who carried the Douglas banner at Otterburn; she died in 1820, aged 80. He was buried along with his wife in Southdean Kirkyard. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Andrew, while a younger son, William, rented Otterstonelee in North Tyne (unless this is confusion with Adderstonelee). He could have been father of some of these children baptised in Southdean Parish: William (b.1761); Andrew (b.1762); Andrew (again, b.1763); John (b.1764); Nelly (b.1766); Thomas (b.1768); and William (again, b.1770). **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. In 1761 he married Janet Oliver, who was from Wilton. Children baptised in Southdean who could be his include: Andrew (b.1762); Andrew (b.1763); John (b.1764); Nelly (b.1766); and Thomas (b.1768). **William** 'Auld Cash' (c.1738–1808) one of the foremost merchants in Hawick, and Cornet in 1758. He may be the William born in Hawick in 1737 to William and Margaret Croser. He traded in many different things in the district around Hawick, and was said to be the third William in a family line of merchants (although his precise relationship to earlier Olivers is unclear). He also acted as a private banker throughout the Borders, hence his nickname. In 1782, 1785, 1787, 1788 and 1790 he witnessed the baptisms of the children of Dr. Robert Douglas and Margaret Aitchison (who was his niece). He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) as well as John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He paid the Shop Tax in Hawick in 1785. He is probably the merchant William whose housekeeper Betty Nichol died in Hawick in 1787. He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785–94. In 1787–91 he paid tax for having a female servant and was probably the merchant recorded on the Dog Tax Rolls in 1797. From 1791 he acted as Hawick's first bank agent, for the Bank of Scotland. His main premises were at the Tower Knowe, where the Office Bar is now located, and his warehouses were in Silver Street, where his family had owned property for generations. He also owned buildings on the High Street and in Wilton Parish. Additionally he owned land at Dovemount, Silverbuthall and Galalaw. He was known to be generous in local affairs, e.g. in helping fund the addition to Old Wilton Church. It has also been suggested that Silver Street got its name because he stayed there. He also had a wine cellar under the road by Drumlanrig Bridge. He is probably the William 'senr.' who in about 1800 contributed (£10 10s) to the local scubscription to help with the war against France. He is probably the William of Galalaw listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819 (many years after his death). He remained unmarried all his life, and his will lists his nearest relatives as: his niece Margaret Aitchison and her children Robert (surgeon), John (also surgeon), Agnes and Mary Douglas; his nephews Robert (or the Royal Navy) and Andrew (saddler) Aitchison; and his second cousins Thomas Oliver (of the Navy), William Oliver (surgeon in Middleton), James Oliver (baker), William Oliver (location unknown), Robert Oliver (tailor, possibly 'Clinty') and Walter Wilson (wright). When he died, it is said that everyone was surprised to find that his estate did not appear to meet his debts, even although the sale of his property raised over £19,000 (with £5,000 coming from goods, furniture and stock, without including property); suspicion fell upon his young assistant 'Franky' Ballantyne, and there was even

a poem published about how his ghost haunted Ballantyne, called 'The Twa Frien's or the Ghost of Coffer-Ha' '. In his will he is described being 'of Galalaw' (suggesting he was living there, rather than at Silverbuthall in his later years). His will was witnessed by his 'servants' James Miller and Walter Scott (who are probably the men of those names who were later grocers in Hawick). The trustees named in his will were Adam Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres, James Grieve in Branxholme Park, James Grieve in Branxholme Braes and Thomas Usher. His home at Silverbuthall was sold to James Scott, retired teacher of Yarrow. His nieces Agnes and Catherine married Bailie Walter Purdom and 'Haunless Wat', respectively. His death is recorded in Hawick, where it was stated that his father was also William – 'Wi' banker Cash, a daintie carl, Wha was owre guid for sic a warl' ' [RDW]. **William** (18th C.) Cornet in 1768, listed as being at the Kirk Wynd. He may be the son of shoemaker Robert born in 1738. He may be the son of shoemaker Robert who gave a discharge in 1768 for his father's bonds with people in Selkirk (his father being deceased by then). **William** (18th C.) married Ann Sinton in 1761, the marriage recorded in both Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes. **William** of Dinlabyre (1738–1830) son of John, he became Sheriff of Roxburghshire. It is said that he needed to live closer to the court in Jedburgh, and hence swapped some of his Liddesdale lands for ones in Rulewater. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1773 he sold Hartsgarth and Langhaugh to William Sharp. At the same time he bought the lands of Weens from William Sharp and built the new house there in 1775. He also bought Nether Bonchester from Thomas Scott in 1779. In 1777 he had a 'decreet arbitral' between Henry Elliot of Harwood and George Rutherford. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1780 and Selkirkshire in 1788. He sold Over and Nether Larriston and Blackhope to Col. William Elliot in 1786; it was said that in fact his wife made the sale when he was absent and he 'expressed much surprise and no little displeasure at what had taken place'. Nevertheless he added the sale of Larriston Rig (or Haggiehaugh) to Elliot in 1790. He was apparently a good friend of the Hobkirk Schoolmaster William Armstrong. In 1788 he was listed among the voters in Roxburghshire (and a supporter of the interests of the Duke of Buccleuch). In the county valuation of 1788 he was recorded as owner of Weens and Nether Bonchester, valued at £380, as well as Dinlabyre, Greena and Blackhope (ialthough he had probably sold them by then) in Castleton Parish, valued at £1020. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He paid tax in Hobkirk Parish for having 3 male servants in the period 1778–92 and 2 in 1793, as well as for 1 female servant in 1785–87, 4 in 1788 and 1 in 1789–91. He was taxed for having 3–5 carriage horses in Hobkirk Parish (being recorded as 'of Dinlabyre at Weens') in 1785–92. He is probably the William listed paying tax at Wolfelee in the Horse Tax Rolls of 1789–94. He was 'of Dinlabyre at Larriston' on the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls for Castleton Parish. In 1794 he was taxed for 2 male servants at 'Laurstoun' in Castleton Parish and in 1797 was at Liddel Bank with 3 servants, 4 work horses and 4 carriage horses. He was also taxed for having a carriage in the period 1785–95, being 'of Dinlabyre' until the year 1791/2, when he was 'of Weens', and then being at 'Lawston' in 1794/5 and Liddel Bank 1797/8. He was at Dawston in 1797 when taxed for having 2 non-working dogs. He made a report on the state of the roads in Castleton Parish for the Duke of Buccleuch in 1793. He was also said to have been responsible for most of the road improvements in Rulewater and Liddesdale in his time, including building Bonchester Bridge and laying out the new route to Newcastle via the that bridge. In 1793 he sold Weens (and Nether Bonchester) to Robert Nutter Campbell of Kailzie and bought Liddel Bank, where he lived for a while. He is listed there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 10 horses. In his capacity as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire, he served on the Lieutenancy Committee, during meetings to discuss the ballot for the Militia in at least the period 1797–1801. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 (and also in 1819, when he may have already deceased). He was owner of Dinlabyre and Greena according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. He is probably the William who was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He is also the William, 'esq. of Dinlabyre' listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In his later years he was fond of writing doggerel verses, e.g. about his sheriff-substitute Robert Shortreed. He was said to have 'spent a good estate foolishly, and died a poor man'. He married Jane, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston and Ellenor Elliot of Minto. Their children included: William (b.1781), eldest, who inherited Edgerston and took the name

William Oliver Rutherford; Archibald, became a surgeon-apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1799, but later joined the East India Company; Samuel, farmer at Whitehill; John, married Margaret, daughter of Charles Kerr of Abbotrule, and succeeded to Overton Bush; Eleanor, eldest daughter, married Edinburgh surgeon James Russell; Violet, married David Richardson of the East India Company and drowned with her husband on the way to India; Elizabeth, married Dr. Henry Young; Jean, married Maj. Malcolm of the Royal Marines; and Agnes, who married Archibald Little of London (on the same day as her sister Jean). The deaths of is sons John and William are both recorded in 1782. **William** (18th C.) shepherd in Castleton Parish. His children were baptised at Blinkbonny and Castleton Mains. He married Jean Nichol. Their children included: George (b.1771), who probably died young; Jean (b.1774); and George (1781–1837), who emigrated to America, and whose son became a well-known plough manufacturer. **William** (18th C.) farmer in Over Cassock and then Howpasley. He is recorded in 1769 in correspondence with John Scott in 'Hopesrigg'. In 1772 he was at Howpasley when his son Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish. He was probably the William who married Janet Scott in 1771 and who also had a son William (b.1776). **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Westerhouses in Southdean Parish, recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax in the same year. Probably the same William was recorded as tenant in Westerhouses in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799; John was also listed as a tenant. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Woodhouse in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) mole-catcher at Strange in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. His name was crossed out from the list for the Militia ballot, suggesting that he was decided to be ineligible. He was probably related to earlier Olivers of Strange. **William** (d.1808) from Hawick, he was a baker in London. He returned to Hawick in his later years and lived at Kirkwyndfoot. He coincidentally died within a couple of months of 'Auld Cash', who was probably a distant cousin. It is possible he was the William born in Hawick in 1738, son of Robert and Bessie Blackhall. He is probably the baker William whose will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1809, with his address given as 'Hawick, Northumberland' (probably in error). **William** (1760–1818) surgeon in Middleton. He is mentioned in the 1808 will of William, 'Auld Cash' as his second cousin. It seems likely that he was actually son of one of the full cousins of 'Auld Cash'. He could be the William born to Robert of Burnflat in 1757, but seems more likely to be the William son of shoemaker Robert born in 1760. He married Mary Hodgson in 1796 in Gainford, Durham and died in Middleton in 1816, aged 56. His children were Robert Hodgson, George (also a surgeon), William, Ralph and Jean. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of 'Hobkirkmanse'. His son William is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **William** (b.c.1770) son of shoemaker John and brother of tailor Robert. He was mentioned in the 1808 will of William, 'Auld Cash', as a second cousin; however, although he was left a small share of the estate, it was stated that it was not known if he was alive or dead, or whether he had any issue. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Minto Kames according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **William** 'Little Cash' (1772/3–1840) merchant in Hawick. He may also have been an innkeeper. It is unclear how he was related to 'Auld Cash' (who died unmarried), but could have been a nephew, or may not have been directly related at all (with the nickname given humourously perhaps). He was recorded as a merchant at his daughter's baptism in 1797. It is possible he was the William 'Junr. Mercht.' who paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1797. He was 'Junior Merchant' on the 1799 list for the Militia ballot in Hawick. In 1796 he married Catherine, daughter of draper George Turnbull and Betty Wilson; she died in 1809. Their children included: Betty or Bess (1797–1848), who died in Eyemouth; Robert (1798/9–1825); and probably George 'Pies' (b.c.1801), baker in Hawick. Witnesses in 1797 were Thomas and Andrew Oliver, who were probably relatives. He is buried in Wilton Old Churchyard, along with his wife Margaret (who died at the age of 72), a daughter who died in infancy, and his son Robert. He could be the William of Hawick who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is described as 'little cash' in 1806 when the death of his daughter Margaret is recorded. **William** (b.1785) son of Robert and Helen Scott, he was born in Hawick Parish. He was hind at Langraw in Hobkirk Parish and some of his family emigrated to the U.S. In 1841 he was agricultural labourer at Scaur Nook and in 1851 was farm steward at Langraw Scaur (the same place). His

wife was Helen and she was already dead by 1851. Their children included: Henry (b.1806), who married Isabella Renwick; and Mary (b.1814); Margaret (b.c.1819), who married James Smail, farm steward at Timpendean; Agnes (or Nancy, b.c.1822), who married Oliver Lough; Andrew (b.c.1825); and Violet (b.c.1830). He could be the William, married to Helen Mason, who had children William (b.1815), Thomas (b.1817) and Agnes (b.1820) baptised in Cavers Parish. Later in life his sons William and Andrew, and son-in-law Oliver Lough, convinced him to accompany them to America. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd in Southdean Parish. He married Margaret Turnbull. Their daughter Jean (1812/3–55) married butcher John Wallace. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Rutherford in Wilton Parish in 1813. **William** (18th/19th C.) mason at Bellshiels, probably in Castleton Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **William** 'Will o the Bents' (b.1800/1) son of 'Tammy Clarilee'. In 1841 he was recorded as a mason at Bents near Chesters and in 1851 was a 'Stone-Dyke-Builder' there. His wife was Mary and their children included: Isobel, who married Peter Smith of the Rule valley Smiths; Thomas (b.c.1833); Elizabeth (b.c.1835); James (b.c.1837); Helen (b.c.1840); and George (b.c.1842). He emigrated to Australia along with his daughter and son-in-law, perhaps around the early 1850s. He had 'Poems' published in 1824. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary Govenlock and their children included: John (b.1823); Beatrice (b.1824); William (b.1827); Walter (b.1828); Mary (b.1830); and Janet (b.1832). Since there is no trace of the family in the 1841 census, he is probably the William who emigrated to Galt, Ontario, buying a farm in Beverley in about 1834 (family history says that he came from Innerleithen, but perhaps that was incorrect or just a temporary stay). He may also have had a son Robert. **William** of Langraw (1804–78) eldest son of Andrew of Langraw in the Rule valley. His mother Jane Scott was a cousin of Sir Walter Scott. He was born in Huddersfield, but moved to Langraw as an infant, being educated in Jedburgh and Edinburgh University. After graduating, he worked in the office of the Hawick Town Clerk (John Oliver) for a while. It is said that he inherited a musical ear from his mother (Jean Scott, cousin of the writer Sir Walter) and to have a delicate consitution and retiring nature. He made a collection of Border tunes, working them out on a miniature violin as he travelled around the country (many coming from a shepherd called Hutton at Peel in Liddesdale). Some of this collection found its way into Wood's 'Songs of Scotland', and the materials were deposited in the Antiquarian Museum in Newcastle. In 1837 he travelled to America, returning over a year later. He became a great authority on local geology, history and folklore. Friend of Sir Walter Elliot, he acted as factor to Wolfelee from 1855, when Sir Walter succeeded to the estate. He was also a keen hunter with the rifle, and took an active part in parish affairs. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He passed on the local tradition that the cheviot sheep breed owed its origin to the 'Thirteen Drifty Days'. In 1861 he is recorded at Langraw as landed proprietor and farmer of 150 acres, employing 5 labourers. Also in 1861 he wrote to the Archæological Society with his view on the hstory of smoking in the district. He wrote 'Eight Months in Illinois' (1843), but was reticent to publish his poetic works, although the poems 'The Last Fairy', 'Angel Stairs', 'The Tushielaw Thorn' and 'The Capon Tree' were all published anonymously. Tancred reports his story of meeting a 'spunky' (i.e. 'will-o'-the-wisp') and also how he gave some information regarding the Sclaterford. He was involved with the Hawick Archæological Society, loaning some artefacts for display at their first meeting. Late in life he married Mary Jane Mills from Ponteland in Northumberland. When his health began to fail he sold Langraw and moved into Edinburgh with his family of 2 sons and 2 daughters (including William A. and Dora M.). He is buried in the Grange Cemetery there. **William** (b.c.1790) farmer at North Berryfell in 1841. His wife was Helen and their children included: Helen (b.c.1820); Mary (b.c.1823); Francis (b.c.1825); and George (b.c.1830). He could be the William who married Helen Kedie in Wilton Parish in 1814, whose daughter Francis was born in 1815. **William** (b.1803) hind to the Laird of Langraw. He lived in one of the cottages at Langraw Scaur. His children included: Henry (b.1806), who was Steward at West Fodderlee; William, who went to America; Andrew, also went to America; Agnes, who married Oliver Lough; Mary (b.1814); Violet, who married John Dalgleish from Swanshiel and went to Australia; Margaret, married James Smail, Steward at Timpendean. He emigrated to America along with his sons William and Andrew and his daughter Agnes and son-in-law Oliver Lough. **William** (b.1811/2) born

in Yetholm Parish, he was a tailor in Denholm and was Treasurer of the Denholm Horticultural Society. He married Margaret Bell and their children included Jane, Janet, Thomas, William, Adam and Andrew. **William** (b.1812/3) from Jedburgh, he was shepherd at 'Harwoodsykefoot' in 1851. His wife was Mary (from Hawick Parish) and their children included James, Robert, Jane and Janet. His widow was still living in the same place in 1861. **William** (b.1814) son of Town Clerk John, brother of lawyers George and James. He was recorded on the 1841 census as a woollen manufacturer along with his brother Thomas. The pair are probably the William and Thomas recorded as proprietors of Dean Mill in Pigot's 1837 directory, manufacturing both woollens and hosiery. In about 1836 the firm of John Oliver & Sons, along with William Wilson & Sons, purchased Weensland Corn Mill, and erected the new Weensland Mill. He was tenant farmer at Hallrule and later at Barnes (where he is recorded in the 1860s). In 1847 John Halliday published 'Verses to William Oliver, Esq., Hallrule House' about his friendship. In 1857 his wife gave 6 silver coins and a Roman coin to the Museum collection and in 1858 he gave some other coins. In 1861 he was farmer of 750 acres at barnes, employing 5 people. He married Margaret Phillips. Their children were John and Henrietta. **William** (b.1816/7) joiner at Cauldmill. His wife was Janet, and their children included Barbara, William, Helen, Betsy and Agnes. In 1851 his mother Helen, from Ashkirk Parish, was living with him. **William** 'Blinnd Wull' (1818–71) noted local fiddler, born at Tandlaw, son of Adam and Agnes Anderson. He lost his sight to a game cock at the age of 5, and also lost his father early. He learned the violin from Johnnie Oliver, and played regularly at weddings and social functions. Tales were also told of his prowess as an angler and poacher and as a maker of nets. On one occasion he was caught poaching, but gave his captors the slip, escaping to Edinburgh, where he worked for a while. He also ran a dance class at the Fleece Inn ballroom. In 1841 he is recorded as an itinerant musician, residing at Damside with his mother Agnes and sisters May and Agnes, in 1851 he was a visitor on the Fore Row (with Mary Grieve, his sister) and in 1861 was 'Musician; Blind' at 11 Fore Raw. He firstly married Agnes Henderson in 1845 and shortly before his death secondly married Catherine Ballantyne. He died at 11 Fore Raw. He is sometimes regarded as the last of Hawick's blind celebrities. **William Elliot** (b.1819) born in Roberton Parish, son of James, farmer at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He emigrated to Australia, settling at Nanango Station (which covered 195 square miles) in Queensland in about 1842. In fact he probably named the area Nanango, after the aboriginal word for the nearby waterhole. Fellow Borderer John Borthwick settled at the adjacent Tarong, and together the district became known as South Burnett. He probably stayed in Australia for less than a decade, but returned to Scotland. In 1851 he was at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot living with his brother James, and listed as 'Lately from Australia'. He later lived on Mull. He married Christina C. Campbell and their children were Mary Salmons, Helen Elliot, Donald C., Jane B. and William. **William** (19th C.) listed as a High Street baker in Slater's 1852 directory. **William** 'Will' (b.1827) son of Castleton shepherd George, he was brother of David and Barton. He was farm steward at Gatehousecote and later at Hyndlee farm. He was listed as farm steward at Langraw Scaur in 1851 and Gatehousecote Cottages in 1861. He married Margaret Rutherford in 1853 in Hobkirk Parish and their children included: Margaret J. (b.c.1853); James (b.1855); Janet (1856–1923), who married James Crosbie and emigrated to New Zealand; Euphemia (b.1861) and George (b.1864). He died in Hawick, aged 88. **William** (b.1828/9) smith at Bedrule. He was married to Margaret and their children included Walter, Thomas and William. **William Moffat** (1846–91) eldest surviving son of James and Dorothea Moffat. He succeeded as tenant of Howpasley on the death of his father. He was one of the original members of the Border Rifles and having held the rank of sergeant for 10 years, was permitted to formally retain that rank when the troop disbanded. In 1872 he donated a Russian coin from 1787 to the Museum. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1873. He was also President of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club in the 1880s. After retiring he moved to Langraw House. Later he and his sister (probably Jane, both unmarried) stayed at Whitriggs House. **William** (1869–1919) son of James and Jane Rutherford. He was a solicitor and lived at Woodburgh near Cauldmill. He died in a freak accident, falling out of the door of the express train from London, near Nuneaton. He married Jessie, daughter of Luke Greenwood, but the couple had no children (formerly spelled 'Olifer', e.g. the usual spelling given for the 1717 Cornet, and 'Olipher', as well as 'Olever', 'Olifer', 'Oliferd', 'Olipheir',

'Oliuer', 'Oliuere', 'Olivere', 'Ollifar', 'Ollipher', 'Olliver', 'Ollyver', 'Olyfard', 'Olyfer', 'Olypheir', 'Olypher', 'Olyver', etc.; 'Oliphant' may have broken away as a separate name in early times).

Oliver Castle (*o-lee-vur-kaw-sul*) *n.* former castle near Tweedsmuir in Peeblesshire, which gave its name to the surrounding barony. The name of the castle has no connection with the Oliver family of the Jedforest area, although it may be related to the name 'Olifurd' and has been suggested to come from a corruption of 'Holy ford'. The lands were owned by the Frasers since Norman times, passing to the Hays by marriage in the early 14th century. The Hays of Yester also came to be owners of the lands of Todrig in Ashkirk Parish and, somewhat confusingly, these lands were annexed to the Barony of Oliver Castle, probably in the early 16th century, with the Hays holding the superiority.

Oliver Crescent (*o-lee-vur-kre-sin'*) *n.* street built on the most easterly portion of the lands originally granted by Douglas, built in 1875 and named after James Oliver. The area was at one time known as 'Lawrie's Denn'. St. John's Church was once here, converted to Arthur Armstrong's Department Store in 1962. The corner with Croft Road used to have John Millar's grocery shop. The composer Francis George Scott was born at No. 6. J.P. Alison designed the tenements at Nos. 20 and 22 in 1898.

Oliver Crescent Lane (*o-lee-vur-kre-sin'-lān*) *n.* alley off Oliver Crescent, being the backs of the houses on Oliver Place.

Oliver Park (*o-lee-vur-pawrk*) *n.* council housing scheme developed off Weensland Road in 1922, the first of its kind in the town. It was named after Andrew Rutherford Oliver of Thornwood.

Oliver Place (*o-lee-vur-plis*) *n.* opposite side of the street from Bridge Street and Bourtree Place and off Oliver Crescent, the first part being a continuation of the High Street. In fact 83 and 85 High Street may have originally have been built as 1 and 2 Oliver Place. It was built around 1875–8 and named after James Oliver, who funded the construction. This area marked the eastern limit of the town lands granted in the Charter. No. 3 has a particularly ornate design, with the carved stone head above the entrance perhaps being the likeness of James Oliver, and his monogram being on 2 of the dormers, which also feature animal forms. Nos. 3, 4, 12 and 13 are grade C listed.

Oliver Place (*o-lee-vur-plis*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off Henry Street.

Oliver-Rutherford (*o-lee-vur-ru-thur-furd*) *n.* **Archibald John** of Dinlabyre (b.1821) 2nd surviving son of William Oliver of Edgerston and Dinlabyre. He joined the 93rd Highlanders, transferred to the 70th Regiment and retired as a Major. He succeeded to his father's lands of Dinlabyre. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. He was succeeded by his son Archibald Rawlinson. **Archibald Rawlinson** (b.1866) succeeded his father to Dinlabyre. He was a mariner, who was retired by 1897. In that year he married Ellen Scott Elliot, daughter Walter Elliot, farmer at Hermitage. **William** see **William Oliver Rutherford**. **William Alexander** of Edgerston (1818–88) eldest surviving son of William Oliver of Dinlabyre and Agnes Chatto, he was born at Knowesouth. His father had inherited Edgerston from his grandmother and took the addition of Rutherford to his surname. He served for a few years in the local (Dumfries) Militia, reaching the rank of Major 1846–59. He was a keen hunter, starting his own pack of harriers in 1845, but giving up after an accident meant he could not mount a horse. He served as a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. He did not succeed his father to Edgerston until 1879, when he was 61. In 1862 he married his cousin Margaret Jane, daughter of Edward Young (whose father married a sister of William Oliver Rutherford, Sheriff of Roxburghshire) and Elizabeth, who was daughter of J. Browne Roberts; Elizabeth's sisters Katherine Jane and Margaret Amelia married brothers Thomas Macmillan-Scott of Wauchope and Charles Scott of Langlee. His children were: William Edward (b.1863), who succeeded; Archibald Aymer (b.1867); and Neta Isabella. He secondly married Mary Anne, daughter of W.H. Brakespear from Oxfordshire. They had 2 children: Malcolm; and Agnes. **William Edward** of Edgerston (1863–1931) eldest son of William Alexander. He also served in the Militia for several years. He succeeded his father to Edgerston in 1888, but sold the estate in 1915 (to Frederick Scott Oliver, who was not related) and emigrated to Kenya. In 1891 he married Nancy, youngest daughter of Gideon Pott of Dod. At the same time Mr. Pott's eldest daughter was also married in the same church (to Isaac Bayley).

the Olivers (*thu-o-lee-vurz*) *n.* local family, for centuries concentrated in a triangle formed by Hawick, Jedburgh and the Carter Bar. Tradition asserts that they were once connected closely with the Frasers, or alternatively that they were descended from a West Country family or came

from Spain (there is no evidence for the reality of any of these stories however). The early history is also confused by the existence of the surname Oliphant in Scotland. It is unclear exactly when the surname appeared in the Borders. There were Olivers in Berwick in the late 13th century. Robert Oliver was Provost of Jedburgh in 1424 and Thomas Oliver was recorded at Swinnie in 1436. In 1493 a number of Olivers were separately fined for non-appearance to answer crimes at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh; they may be among the ancestors of local modern-day Olivers. There follows many records of the family in the Jedforest and Southdean areas in the 16th century. A farm called 'the Strynds' (probably meaning 'the Springs', near Abbotrule) was the residence of a prominent branch of the family in the late 15th century. In 1502 they were accused of being part of many different raids around the Borders and 4 of them (probably from 2 generations) were sentenced to be hung at Jedburgh for failure to answer for their 'diverse reiffis, hereschippis, slauchtaris, and stouthis'. The clan sometimes fought on the English side, e.g. during Ancrum Moor, when they switched allegience to the Scots mid-battle; a letter of assurance to the English King in 1544 is valuable as a list of 24 of the most prominent Olivers at that time. Many of the clan were executed following the pacification of the Borders after the 1603 Union. Nevertheless, they continued to farm throughout the upper Rule valley and Southdean, 36 male tenants of that name being recorded in the Jedforest in 1669. In Hawick there were shoemakers of this name from early times, perhaps going back as far as 'Hab o Hawick' in the early 16th century. There have been at least 13 Cornets called Oliver – 'For the Olivers stout, of Jed-forest, Lang counted him their stay, But now, he bow'd upon his staff, And his auld thin locks were gray' [JTe].

o'm (*ōm*) *contr.* of him – 'Aich losh! ye blush, preserve's d'ye think shame o'm?' [JoHa], 'Wheesht, wumman – that's aboot a' she can get oot o'm . . . ' [DH].

Oman (*ō-min*) *n.* **George** (b.1838/9–94) born in Wick, he trained as a photographer in Edinburgh, and came to Hawick in 1867 following his marriage. In 1868 he started to work with photographer William Scott. Their business, Scott & Oman, took over William Beattie's photography business at 4 Mill Port (although Beattie had previously been at 11 Back Row). In 1871 he donated to the Museum 'part of oak table formerly in Harden, with letters R.K.I.T. 1619 carved on it'. From 1875 he also ran a tobaconist's shop at 3 High Street. However, he left Hawick soon afterwards and is listed on the 1881 and 1891 censuses as a photographer on Caledonian Crescent in Edinburgh. He married Mary Ann Rutherford, who had been a domestic servant in Rose Street, Edinburgh. Their children were: Agnes McMorran (b.c.1868), who died of burns, aged 2½; Isabella (b.c.1871), born in Hawick; Jemima (b.c.1873), also born in Hawick; Mary Ann (b.c.1875), also born in Hawick; Nathaniel (b.1877), who died in infancy; Margaret Miller (b.1879); Hannah Turner (b.1881); Georgina Francis (b.1884); Kate Andrewina Gibson (b.1887).

Omond (*ōmund*) *n.* **Steven** (16th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1640 he and 2 others, Robert Brown and William 'Frater', had to make public repentance for playing at 'nineholes' (i.e. nine men's morris) on Sunday. He is probably the 'Steivin Imond' or 'Eimond', married to Jean 'Morry', whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included William (b.1652) and Andrew (b.1662).

on (*ōn, on*) *prep.* on – '. . . Oo canna gaun oan like this . . . ' [AY], sometimes used for other English prepositions, e.g. 'to' – 'she's mairrit on ma cousin', 'She's mairriet on Sandy Trummel' [GW], or 'for' – 'A was waitin on a bus', 'To weary on = to long for' [JoJ], 'She's waitin' on 'im' [GW], 'go'an cry on um ti come ower', '. . . juist think on the road's awfu' toll' [WL] (note the pronunciation; sometimes spelled 'oan'; see also **on o** and **on wi**).

ona (*ōn-u*) *prep., poet.* on, upon – '. . . To spend yer siller ona siccan trash' [JoHa] (cf. **on o** and **on ov**).

oncome (*ōn-cum*) *n., arch.* a sharp attack of an ailment, outbreak, sudden rainstorm or snowstorm (cf. **onfaa**).

one see **yin**

One Call of a King (*wun-kawl-ov-a-king*) *n.* song written by Alan Brydon in 2013 for the Flodden commemorations. It was included in '1514 The Musical' and had its Common Riding debut at the Exiles' Night in 2016.

onfaa (*ōn-faw*) *n., arch.* an illnes that comes on suddenly – 'Gey waff and like takin' an onfeh' [HAST1958], an attack of illness, onslaught – 'Hei'd little need be hen-herteet that hed ti beer the ramstam onfaa . . . ' [ECS], 'An onfaa was a common term for influenza or a chill' [ECS], a sudden fall of rain or snow, downpour – 'The onfa' o snaw'll make the birds caif' [GW], nightfall – 'The onfa' o' the nicht' [GW].

onfeel (*ōn-feel*) *adj., arch.* unpleasant, disagreeable, rough – 'An onfeel day, onfeel words, etc.' [GW] (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. **unfeel**).

onfree (*on-free*) *adj., arch.* not having the rights of a Burgess or being in an incorporated trade – '... with ane proportionable reliefe from the rest of the onfrie trades within the shyre of Roxburgh' [BR1699] (also **unfree**).

ongangin (*ōn-gang-in*) *n., arch.* the starting up of machinery, etc., rowdy behaviour, goings-on – '... A meind o wunderin its folk didna think black burnin shame o its ongangeen!' [ECS] (cf. **on-gauns**).

on-gauns (*ōn-gawnz*) *n., pl.* goings-on, disapproved of actions – 'there were some awfi on-gauns in there on Setterdi nights' (also **gaunins-on**).

onie see **ony**

onlaw (*on-la*) *v., arch.* to fine, impose a fine upon, sentence – 'Thomas Glendining was onlawed in seven pounds Scots for ane base committ by him upon James Scott, present Baylea' [1682], '... found her guyltie of the foresaid cryme, and onlawes her to be punished in her person and goods' [BR1680], 'The said day Robert Hardie, baylyea, did fine, onlaw, and amerciatt conform to Act of Parliament, John Young, merchand in the toun ...' [BR1706], 'The quilk day Henry Hardie, merchant, was fyned onlawed and amerciatt conforme to Act of Parliament in ane gross immoralitie in prophaneing the Sabbath day' [PR1711], **n.** a fine exacted from someone found guilty of an offense – – '... and the parents to by lyable for their children's fynne and onlaw' [BR1707] (this form is only known in the records of Hawick and Jedburgh in the 17th and 18th centuries; see also *unlaw*, which was used elsewhere in Scotland; the use of the preposition 'in' after the verb form is also exculsively local).

on o (*ōn-o*) *prep., arch.* upon – 'Sittin' on o' the dyke' [GW], '... an A cam on o another kenspeckle landmerk – Peinelheuch' [ECS], 'On-o the deike (= upon the wall)' [ECS], 'The phrase waitin on-o (or on-i) is elliptical for waiting for death' [ECS], on – ''Jock's gey fer throw; hei's duist waitin' on o'' (elliptical for 'waiting for death')' [GW], '... 'at ever A've clappeet een on o' [ECS], coming on –'It's on o rain (or snaw, etc.) denotes that rain (or snow, etc.) has started to fall' [ECS] (also written 'on-o'; cf. **on ov** and **ona**).

on ov (*ōn-, on-ov*) *prep, arch.* upon – 'A clappeet masel doon a meenint on ov a foggie bank' [ECS], 'A sud-doon on ov a furm oot-bye the road-end ...' [ECS], on – 'Sittin curmudd ahint on-ov a laarie' [ECS] (also written 'on-ov'; cf. **on o** and **ona**).

on-pit (*ōn-pi'*) *n., arch.* an article of clothing that has to be cleaned or prepared before wearing again – 'On-pit = any article wearing apparel (such as a white dress) which, after being worn once, requires to be 'done up' before it is again suitable for proper use' [ECS].

onrest (*on-rest*) *n., arch.* unrest.

onset (*ōn-se'*) *n., arch.* a piece of land with buildings on it, farmstead, site of a farm, small cluster of rural buildings – '... all and haill the said onset with the pertinentis in the handis of William Gledstanis ane of the baillies of the burcht of Hawik' [SPB1579], 'And they keep, when they can, oot by Frae the onset o' him and his men ...' [TK].

Onset (*ōn-se'*) *n.* former farmstead in the Borthwick valley. It is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map, on the north side of the Borthwick Water, to the west of Meadshaw, possibly on Whinney Cleuch.

onsettin (*ōn-se-tin*) *adj., arch.* not handsome, unbecoming – 'Instead of this onsettin, or unsettin, is the term now used, especially with respect to any piece of dress which, it is supposed, does not become the wearer' [JoJ].

onsteed (*on-steed, ōn-steed*) *n., arch.* a farmstead, steading – '... up the east side of the burn to the entry into Flex onstead' [C&L], '... to all burgesses in toune or landward who had onsteads of housses and tenements of lands within the said Brugh to help and mend the channels and caussays ...' [BR1715], '... at the head of the loan, from Heap, next the onstead of Stously' [DCW1765], 'In those days, smugglers in distress seemed to have looked upon farm onsteads as a sure and certain refuge from the hated Excise-men' [HAST1866], 'But Scott o' the Cleugh has a band as good And deep revenge he swore; For Wat had harried the Cleugh onstead Of a score of beeves and more' [BM1909] (also written 'onstead' and 'onsteid').

on steer (*ōn-steer*) *adj., arch.* stirring, becoming active, afoot – 'My auld wife here And me, just quietly on steer' [HSR] (also 'on the steer'; cf. **steer**).

onsteid see **onsteed**

on't (*ont*) *contr., poet.* on it – ''Tis true I have a muckle coat, But how can I depend on't? For deil a button's frae the throat, Down to the nether end on't' [JR], 'For if tour worships deign to smile on't, Baith rich an' poor will read a while on't. Regardless o' the stuff or stile on't' [JR], '... but he could gather nothing articulate except the following words: 'O there's a bairn born, but there's

nae sark to pit on't' ' [EM1820], '... Gudewife, gie Andrew his denner i' the abstract the day, an' see how he'll thrive on't' [JAHM], '... aw've been on't a dizzen o' times' [RM], '... ye can barely read the words on't' [DH], 'In fact it' said that Jamie's bed was fund floatin in the Hauf wi' heis cat still sleepin on't!' [BW1979], of it – '... Ilk nuik frae end tae end on't' [JT], ' 'It's no' said he, 'that there's doobt ava, In this heid o' mine, o' the end on't aa' ' [WL].

onti (*ōn-ti, on-ti, on'-i*) *prep.* onto – 'A hink the polis er onti thum', 'A look quite like a golfer when A step onti the tee' [IWL] (cf. **o'ti**).

onti'd (*ōn-tid, -ted, on'-ed*) *contr.* onto it – 'when ee faa off eet, ee jist heh'i climb onti'd again', 'haud onti'd', 'Even Grannies er gittin' onti'd, textin' their grandbairns ti ask how they're gittin' oan' [We], 'At yin time they hed muckle big barris, an they putt their slates onti'd, their ledders onti'd ... ' [DaS].

on wi (*ōn-wi*) *prep., arch.* in favour of, keen on, taken with – 'No verrih on wui'd; Keindih on wui'd ... Awfih on wui'd' [ECS], '... Oh, how be gaun owre owre ti Stobs an back be the Crescent? Ach, na! A'm no verrih on wui'd – A've taen the laizy the day!' [ECS].

ony (*o-nee*) *adj., adv., pron.* any – 'is there ony mair?', 'afore ee gaun ony further', 'hev ony o ee ony on ee?', '... Jok Scott, duelland in Hawick, callit Wattis Jok, or ony off thame ... ' [SB1581], 'Item, the lyik to be done to the resseteris of the theft of corn brought into the town by ony personnes' [BR1640], '... The a' that to me can gie life ony charms' [JoHa], 'If I have been led to give utterance to ony thing wrang, if, in ony way, I have spoken mistrustfully ... ' [JTe], '... ther is nae mair onie prophit, næther is ther amang us onie that kens howe lang' [HSR], 'Nane o' thame can bie onie meens redeim his brither ... ' [HSR], ' 'Has ony o ee ony on ee', which means 'hev ee got a match or ... ' [BA], 'Hes ony o ee ony on ee? [Has any of you got any (spunks – matches – or tobacco, etc.) about your person?]' [ECS], 'Haste, dame, said we, gar fill more beer, For lo! here is more money; And for your reckoning do not fear, So long as we have ony' [AHS], 'Ah canni git ony sa'isfaction, Ah canni git ony lassie reaction' [T], '... Hae stood, and still as lang might stand As ony brig in a' the land' [AD], 'Fareweel, sweet scenes aroun' my hame – Dearer to me by far than ony' [JS], 'Her lasses fair beyond compare, Her Callants brave as ony' [RH], 'Onie o' the twae o' thum'll do' [JAHM], '... Or ony plot o' lost peace and innocence' [DH], 'Noo Agness Murray was far frae bonny; O' winsome cunning she hadna ony' [WL], *poet.* anyone – 'Ne'er in oor days, nor in ony's before, Was seen siccan ripture o' riot and revelry' [JoHa] (also spelled 'onie').

onybody (*o-nee-bo-dee*) *n.* anybody, any person – 'that's enough ti keep onybody gaun', 'ee're nae different fri onybody else', 'A'm no yin ti speak ill o onybody, bit ... ', 'Dirty Meg leevit langer as oniebody' [HAST1861], 'If onybody hed eyed iz, hei'd heh thocht A was shuir ready for Bowden!!' [ECS], '... withoot onybody hevin actually approached iz prior ti the meetin ti ask if A was interested' [IWL] (also written 'oniebodie' and other variants).

onygate (*o-nee-gā', -gāt*) *pron., arch.* anywhere (also written 'onygait').

onyhin (*o-nee-hin*) *pron., adv.* anything (cf. **onythin** and also **nihin**).

ony o the ways (*o-nee-o-thu-wāz*) *adv., arch.* anyway – '... ony o the ways, it geh a steiter, an yownt-owre it tirlt!' [ECS] (cf. onyway and **onyways**).

onythin (*o-nee-thin*) *pron., adv.* anything – 'Od! there's some fowk has a face for onything' [JoHa], 'To see if they can fin' deman' For onything like places, Upon that day' [JoHa], 'A deh wa' onythin ti dae wi'd', 'she's aye game ti try onythin', '... but aw was perfectly sober, an' thinkin' on onythin' but ghaists' [BCM1880] (short form of **onything**).

onything (*o-nee-thing*) *pron., adv.* anything – 'She never felt sae bricht at onything as when she saw Willie Wilson's braid-lippit hat coming by the window' [DMW], 'Aye, Sir, I've ga'en thae hills sin I kenn'd onything' [JAHM], '... excep' this ae strange sicht aw ne'er afore nor sin' syne saw onything supernatural' [BCM1880], ' 'I haena been doin' onything in the writin' line this bit back', he replied' [BM1898], ' 'Doon wa the influenza ... Kinda sair aw ower, and canna be bothered tae dae onything.' 'Man is that a fact, d'ye ken oor Wull's had it aw his life' ' [BM1899], 'Gie Wull the chance o' oor Meg to mairry Afore ye dae onything owre contrairy' [WL], '... but I only ken twae that have onything unco aboot them' [DH] (also **onythin** and **onyhin**).

onyway (*o-nee-wi*) *adv.* anyway, anyhow – 'so hei says, onyway', 'onyway she's deed now', 'Aw'll be hanged if aw gang a fit past yonder till aw gate a weetin', onyway' [WNK], 'Mercy, here's a caperin' Irishman. This is no' the man for mei onyway' [JEDM], 'Onyway, there's been Broons in the toon for a michty lang time ... ' [BW1979], 'It's nae place for a wumin onyway' [MB], '... The

perfect man's gey hard tae get, An whae wad want them onyway?' [IJ].

onyways (*o-nee-wiz*) *adv., arch.* in any way, by any means, anyhow – 'It wasna leike as A was muitteet oot or onyways trasht' [ECS].

onywhere (*o-nee-whur*) *adv.* anywhere – 'onywhere's better is Gala', '... And then, ten miles thrae onywhere, We had arrived at Eskdalemuir!' [DH], '... or a Burns supper, onywhere in the world wi oot 'The Star' [IHS].

oo (*oo*) *pron.* we – 'oo'll be sein ee', 'what'll oo dae?', '... Oh, the stories oo did tell' [AY], 'The slogan by oor faithers sung Oo chorus still wi' yin another' [JEDM], '... May oo' show the pluck they exhibited then!' [JEDM], 'Oo must hev been gaun a dinger Baith at the Haugh and the Muir' [RM], 'My certes! the gress didna grow 'neth oor feet, Wi' the hurry oo made oo were clean in a heat' [BM1900], us – 'Wull ee let oo ack?' [GW] (it seems that this only appeared about the middle of the 19th century, developing from 'we' to something like *wū* and hence to *oo*, and with the extended use for 'us' following later).

'oo (*oo*) *n., arch.* wool – '... He has tae grip a ploo, Or lamb a hirsel, feed some kye, Or help clip off the oo' [JRE], '... the desire by manufacturers to supply a wholesome article, and an a' oo' product' [WRW], '... I've a hank o' black oo, gin ye're knittin' eenow!' [WL], the word occurs in a famous example of the local dialect, which might be overheard in a conversation between a customer and a shopkeeper discussing a piece of woollen cloth – 'Cf. the often quoted example of this usage:– Oo?, Aye, oo, Aa oo?, Aye, aa oo, Aa yeh oo?, Aye, aa yeh oo' [ECS] (see also **woo** and **wull**).

oobit (*oo-bi'*) *n.* a caterpillar, particularly the larva of the tiger moth, which appears woolly, with black and yellow rings, especially occurring in the phrase 'hairy oobit' – 'Oobit, a hairy worm, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow, Roxb. When it raises itself to the tops of the blades of grass, it is by the peasantry viewed as a prognostic of high winds' [JoJ], a puny or insignificant person (the word 'wabbit' may be related).

oo'd (*ood*) *contr.* we'd, we had – 'Yince an oo'd the wunter bye, oo'll no be sae ill-off' [ECS], 'At easter time oor eggs oo'd dye Oo heard the paper train gaun bye ...' [IWL].

ooder (*oo-dur*) *n.* woollen or cotton fluff, especially that formed when the material frays – '... wui breezes threh the Border hills ti blaw away the ooder an the speeder-wobs threh a body's herns' [ECS], '... Up to the cuits in ooder' [DH], 'Then ye sooped the ooder oot' [IJ] (also **wooder**).

oofet (*oo-fi'*) *n., arch.* a puny youngster (also **yoofet**).

ool (*ool*) *v., arch.* to treat harshly – 'That stepmother ools thae bairns till they haena a life ti leeve' [GW].

ool'd (*oold*) *pp., adj., arch.* ill-used, dejected, downtrodden – 'Aa yow yins that's ooreet an oold wui this neeger-wheeper ov a woarlt' [ECS] (also written 'oold').

oolie (*oo-lee*) *n., poet.* oil – '... thou anaintist my heaed wi' oolie; my cupp rins ower' [HSR], 'An' wine that mak's gladsume the hairt o' man, an' oolie that mak's his fece shyne ...' [HSR] (also written 'oulie'; cf. **uilie**).

oo'll (*ool*) *contr.* we'll we will – 'oo'll be gled ti sei the back o um', 'While oo're here at Hobkirk oo'll move owre the kirkyaird a bit ...' [IWL], 'Oo'll gaun now for a fish supper That's another thrippence away' [AY], 'Yet oo'll aye be Hawick Callants tae the end o' oor days' [JEDM].

oollen (*oo-lin, -en, -een*) *adj., arch.* woollen (also written ' 'oollen').

oon (*oon*) *n., poet.* an oven, pan used for baking bread – 'Thou sallt mak' thame as ane firie oon in the time o' thine angir' [HSR], '... whilk the day is, an' the morn is casan intill the oon, sallna he meikle mair claethe yow, O ye o' little faith?' [HSR] (cf. **uin**).

oonce (*oons*) *n.* ounce – 'hei weighed in it threi pund fower oonces' [IWL] (cf. **unce**).

oond (*oond*) *n., arch.* a wound, a serious illness (usually plural) – 'Hei's gotten his deidly oonds' [GW].

oond see **ownd**

oonpan (*oon-pawn*) *n., arch.* a large shallow pan with a lid, used for baking when an oven is unavailable, hung over the fire with glowing peats piled on top (also **uin-pan**).

oony (*oo-nee*) *pron., arch.* any (rarer version of **ony**).

o'oo (*ow*) *contr.* of us – 'the threi o'oo' (treated almost like a single word, pronounced with no gap).

oor (*oor*) *adj.* our – 'oor ain auld toon', '... Can wi' oor toon compare' [TC], 'Forget we a' oor toil and slaving' [RH], 'Oor hearts sigh for hame, and nae music's sae sweet ...' [WS], 'Oo've a flag that's a' oor ain ...' [TK], 'The tents were the first thing that took oor attention, They struck me as bein' a gey queer invention' [BM1900],

'We'll follow oor Cornet, follow oor Cornet, follow oor Cornet roon' ' [DJ], '... As oo went doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL], 'Clutching oor tickets, shutting oor phones, poring ower oor programmes wi oor specs liftit' [JuH].

oor (*oor*) *adv., arch.* over – '... but she hanged oor the bed, and roared and grat, an' grap ma airms' [WNK] (it is unclear how common this usage was; see **ower**).

oor see **hoor**

'oor see **hoor**

Oor Ain Auld Toon (*oor-ān-awld-toon*) *n.* song written by Thomas Caldwell, with music by Adam Grant. It was first sung at the 1903 Colour Bussing by John Bell, and dedicated to all Hawick Callants in exile. Because of this, as well as the evocative words and rousing chorus, it is almost always sung at the Overseas Night.

oor ain yins (*oor-ān-yinz*) *n.* close members of one's family – ' 'Oor ain yins is sometimes used to distinguish one's immediate family or one's immediate household from those of one's kindred less nearly related' [ECS].

Oor Bonnie Border Toon (*oor-bo-nee-bōr-dur-toon*) *n.* song written by Robert Hunter with music by Francis George Scott. Scott was responding to a request of the Hawick News for a tune to fit the words that it published in 1897. However, it was not published until 1902, and first sung at the Colour Bussing of that year by James Sutherland. It was then not sung again at the Colour Bussing until after WWII, although it is now much more popular. Some people have noticed a resemblance of the tune to 'The Maple Leaf Forever', but any similarity is only passing. Certainly Scott's music is original, and indeed the accompaniment is fairly challenging for the pianist. For the 1957 song book Scott agreed to drop the original 4-bar interlude between the verses and a coda at the end (but would allow no other changes). The introduction is now played between each verse, although the Saxhorn Band version still includes the original interlude.

oo're (*oor*) *contr.* we're, we are – 'oo're off then', 'Oo're aa gaun ti Denum' [T], 'An' show oo're rale Hawick Callants tae the end o' oor days' [JEDM], 'Oo're gaan ti heh a pickl rain, A unk' [ECS], 'How typical o the great place oo're privileged ti come frae that oors is the only toon to hev sic a memorial' [IWL].

Oo're aa gaun ti Denum (*oor-aw-gawn-ti-de-num*) *n.* children's song, often sung while bouncing a child on the knees, with the knees being opened to let the child fall on the last word – 'Oo're aa gaun ti Denum, ti Denum, ti Denum, oo're aa gaun ti Denum, on Sandy Fussy's cairt' [T]. The tune is the same as 'Keel Row' (also known as 'The cat's got the measles'). Some children in Denholm used to sing 'Oo're aa gaun ti Denum schuil in Jimmy Welch's bus' (with the addition of 'The wheel came off, the axle broke, oh what an awfi joke!') so there may once have been several variants. The song is mentioned in 'Mang Howes an Knowes' and so was well known at least as long ago as 1914 – 'So ti the tuine o: 'Oo're aa gaun ti Denum!' oot A suitt towrt the Auld Jail, thonder' [ECS] (see also **Sandy Fussy's Cairt**).

oorit (*oo-ree', -ri'*) *pp., adj., arch.* tired, wearied, miserabe – 'Aa yow yins that's ooreet ... an yirns ti sid doon in ov a hyimmly bit away threh aa the strowe an the catter-battereen – ee sood gang an stop at Ancrum!' [ECS].

oorit-lookin (*oo-ree'-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* tired-looking, appearing worn or sick (also 'oorit-like').

Oor Lady Land (*oor-lā-dee-lawnd*) *n.* Our Lady Land, name of a piece of land in the former Hassendean Parish, referred to in a charter of about 1537. The Mains of 'Capitrig' was bounded by the Grinding Burn on the East and this place on the west. The land may have been associated with Hassendean Kirk or otherwise dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It may have been the same as the lands later called 'Over Hassendean'. This was sold to Francis, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch by Archibald Douglas of Cavers in 1738; the disposition of 1739 to John, Duke of Roxburghe refers to it as 'three acres of land called the Ladylands of Hassendeanbank'. This is the 'Hassendean Lady Lands, now belonging to the Dukes of Buccleuch and Roxburghe', which had once been part of the Barony of Cavers, according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811.

oors (*oors*) *pron.* ours – 'The land here is oors forever, We'll defend it aye in their name' [??] '... Unite to mak' oors a better auld toon' [TC], '... oo hev ti take eet ti thaim, speakin their language so they sing aboot oors!' [IHS].

oorsel (*oor-sel*) *pron.* ourselves – 'in the end oo jist hed ti dae eet oorsel', '... We auld folks smile, for a' these pranks We did oorsel' ' [WFC] (occasional variant of **oorsels**).

oorsels (*oor-selz*) *pron.* ourselves – 'oo've juist got oorsels ti blame', 'Oo can land yonder in time for the Common Riding and disguise oorsels ... ' [JEDM], 'The street was a wee fairgrund A' tae oorsels' [??], '... An' though we were oorsels alane She showed nae fear' [WP], 'Guid gie us mense when ocht against us tells, To hae a herty

lauch whiles at oorsels!' [WL], '... employed to indicate the plural of particular persons or things, e.g., Yin o oorsels' [ECS] (also **oorsel**).

oor yin (*oor-yin*) *pron.* member of one's family, relative, a husband in particular – 'Oor Yin did his fifty-fower [hours a week] on th' frame a his days' [BW], ''Oor yin was juist speakin' aboot them nae ferther gane than last nicht', said Mrs. Brown, who always referred to her better half as 'oor yin'' [HNe1914], 'A former generation of Hawick wives would sometimes allude to the 'guidman' as oor yin' [ECS].

oot (*oot, oo'*) *adv., adj., prep.* out – 'er ee gaun oot the night?', 'it juist fell oot the wundi', 'Oot o' a' scrapes may ye keep clear ...' [JoHa], 'Oot frae a' the roar an' rustle ...' [RH], 'It's oot o sicht; oo canna sei ocht o'd' [ECS], '... We cheered ye oot o' sicht' [WL], '... the matrons of Hawick would be suddenly visible 'oot in their shape'' [BB], sometimes the 'o' or 'of' is omitted where it would be there in English – 'she came oot the hoose', 'hei got eet oot some-in hei read', '... An' at his voice the deid folk leapt Frae oot their graves' [WP], *prep.* by way of, along, away – 'A'm gaun for a dander oot the Langbauk road' [ECS], 'They were gaun oot the Jed road' [GW], to an end, beyond the usual time – 'Ti be (or hae) sleepit oot' [GW], *n.* out – '... And mony oots and ins' [JEDM], 'Its whisperin' eddies, ins an' oots ...' [JBS], *v., arch.* to blurt out, betray a confidence (see also **oot at** and several words beginning 'oot-').

oot- (*oot, oo'*) *prefix* out- .

oot at (*oo'-a'*) *prep., arch.* out of, out from – '... He's loupen on ane, tane anither in hand; And out at the door and gane is Dickie. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

ootbrast (*oo'-brawst*) *pp., poet.* outburst – '... An' frae hunders o' jaws the louds guffaws Outbraste whan the catte cryed 'Mewe'' [WiSp].

ootby (*oo'-bI*) *adv.* towards distant parts, to or in a remoter place, beyond – 'An' gif he cum til see me ... than whan he gangs owtbye he tells it' [HSR], '... an' bringith them up intill ane heich mountan fer outbye' [HSR], '... But ootbye Rashiegrain Fresh sprung frae Teviotstane They're clear as crystal rill' [WL], '... He allows a bit oor for the run; Frae his place far ootbye' [WL], 'Noo busy wi' a jelly piece, The schule forgot, he stole oot-bye ...' [WFC], '... And I couldna fancy the Walligate: It's fer owre fer ootbye' [DH], 'And so, ootbye beyond Post Office Knowe, and doon a burn I'll ca the Reuch Sike ...' [DH], *prep.* outside, out of doors – '... thame that did see me owtbye flede frae me' [HSR], 'Hei's ootby the day, shawin turneeps' [ECS], *adj.* outside – 'She's an ootby wurker (at the ferm)' [ECS], distant, remote, out-of-the-way – 'An ootby bit = a remote place' [ECS], '... the ootbye cottage at Craikhope' [IWL], used to denote rough grazing land in distinction to 'inby' (also spelled 'ootbye' and 'oot-bye'; also *owtbye*).

ootbye see **ootby**

ootcast (*oo'-kawst*) *n., poet.* an outcast – 'Ye really dinna want to hae an ootcast ...' [JoHa].

ootcome (*oo'-kum*) *n.* an outcome.

ootdin (*oo'-din*) *pp.* outdone – 'No to be ootdune be his brother ...' [IWL] (also spelled 'ootdune').

ootdraw (*oo'-draw*) *v., poet.* to draw out – '... A pound to a penny ye canna ootdraw't, Though the soon o't's in Day, E, an' L' [JoHa].

ootdune see **ootdin**

ooter (*oo-tur, oo'-ur*) *adj.* outer – 'Its ooter rind is snowy fair, The inner, muck, ...' [JoHa], 'Hei's left the ooter door weide ti the waa. Nae wunder there's a caald draucht' [ECS], *n., arch.* one who frequents parties.

Ooter Grey Hill (*oo-tur-grā-hil*) *n.* small hill just to the north-west of Drinkstone farm. It is between Inner Grey Hill and Drinkstone hill (it is Outer Grayhill' in 1765).

Ooter Hallrule (*oo'-ur-haw-rool*) *n.* Outer Hallrule, former name for part of the farm of Hallrule, also called Over Hallrule. These names are used on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Ooter Knowe Heid (*oo'-ur-now-heed*) *n.* Outer Knowe Head, substantial hill to the east of the B6399, above Robert's Linn. It is essentially a south-west extension of Wyndburgh Hill.

ootermaist (*oo-tur-māst*) *adj.* outermost, most outward – '... for she cam' frae the outtermaist pairts o' the yirth til hear the wusdom o' Solomon' [HSR] (also **ootmaist**).

Ooter Parkhill (*oo'-ur-pawrk-hil*) *n.* Outer Parkhill, former name for one of the farms of **Parkhill** in Roberton Parish. It was 'Utter Parkhill' in 1782 when James Rodger was living there.

Ooterside see **Outerside**

ootfield (*oo'-feeld*) *n., arch.* the more distant lands of a farm, typically these not being fertilised, in distinction to the 'infield' – 'Measured the enclosed land on the Outfield land of Town O' Rule, there being one hundred and one acres in whole in five fields and the one round house' [RGr], 'The distinction between outfield and infield was that the infield received all the manure while the outfield was left to itself' [NE].

ootfit (*oo'-fi'*) *n.* an outfit – '... And the haill ootfit ready, complete, comfortable, for a week's work' [DH], '... So A got oot the ootfit A'd got for oor grand-dowter's weddin' [BW1995].

ootfitter (*oo'-fi'-ur*) *n.* an outfitter – '... the shop her fither Wullie Robertson the ootfitter sterted in 1935' [IWL].

ootgang (*oo'-gaw<u>ng</u>*) *n., poet.* an outgoing – '... thou makist the owt-gangin' o' the moornin' an the e'enin' til rejoyce' [HSR].

ootgate (*oo'-gā', oot-gāt*) *n., arch.* an opening, outlet, exit, scope for venting, room for activity (also written 'ootgait').

oothoose (*oo'-hoos*) *n.* an outhouse, often an outside toilet – 'Syne in the mind's cauld oothoose ...' [WL].

ooti (*oo'-i, -u*) *prep.* out of – 'get ooti there'.

ootins (*oo'-inz*) *adj., arch.* working out-of-doors (e.g. in the fields) as well as in the household – 'An ootings lass' [GW].

ootlandish (*oo'-lan-deesh*) *adj.* outlandish – '... O' freakish lambs wi double heids, o' strange ootlandish foreign breeds' [TD].

ootlay (*oo'-lā*) *n.* outlay, expenditure – 'Let revellers their ootlay stent, An' cautious tread ...' [JoHa].

oot-leeve (*oo'-leev*) *v., arch.* to out-live – '... But few there were to follow him For he'd lang oot'-leeved his day' [DH].

ootler (*oo'-lur*) *n., arch.* an outsider, animal that is left outside through the winter, member of a household who is treated coldly by the others.

ootlet (*oo'-le'*) *n.* an outlet – 'There yaised ti be a lovely bit o cast ern engineerin, the sluice ootlet at the fer end' [IWL].

ootlook (*oo'-look, oot-look*) *n.* outlook – '... Wi' an ootlook on to the Bleachin' Green' [DH].

ootmaist (*oo', oot-māst, -mest*) *adj.* outermost, most outward – '... wei wad scan the horizons tae the ootmaist boondaries o' the yirth' [BW1939] (also written 'ootmest'; cf. **ootermaist**).

oot o (*oo'-ō-gā'*) *prep.* out of, beyond – '... was teh bei gein fower-pence oot o the fund an then puttin oot o the toon' [BW1961] 'Hei cam an cried on ee be ee was weel oot o the hoose' [ECS], *arch.* past (comprehension etc.), beyond the scope of – 'It's oot o' wut' [GW].

oot o boonds (*oo'-ō-, oot-u-boondz*) *adj.* out of bounds, beyond reasonable limits.

oot o gate (*oo'-ō-gā'*) *adv., arch.* out of one's way – 'whidder is he slydden awa owt o' gæit, that we maye seik for him wi' thee?' [HSR].

oot ower (*oo'-ow-ur*) *prep., poet.* outwards and over, across – 'Near was he borne out-owre the linn' [HSR], *adv.* at a distance, aside – 'Than saith Jesus untill him, Get thee outower, Sattan' [HSR], 'Behald, thy mither an' thy brithren stan' outower, desirin' til speik wi' thee' [HSR].

oot ower the knowe (*oo'-ow-ur-<u>th</u>u-now*) *adj., arch.* over the hill.

oot o wut (*oo'-ō-, oot-o-wut*) *adj.* past comprehension, beyond expression (noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **wut**).

ootrackit (*oo'-raw-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* outstretched – '... He'll shew the curse that Job invokit, When raucking patience, clean outraukit, Brak through her brand' [JoHa].

ootreik (*oo'-rīk, -reek*) *v., arch.* to equip, fit out, make ready – 'Janet Leydon and Bessie Wilson are each fined £10 for giving unreverent language to Bailie Scott, when he was outreiking his Majesty's Militia' [BR1688], 'The Town-treasurer gives in his account of the levy-money ... for hiring and fully outreiking the said soldiers' [BR1694].

ootricht (*oo'-ri<u>ch</u>t*) *adv., arch.* outright – '... To gie ootricht, or to bring to pass, I'll lay at the feet o' this bonny lass' [WL].

ootright (*oo'-rī'*) *adv.* outright – '... Ye'se hae clank doon, in black an' white, Frae fit to head, In guid roun' numbers, new ootright, A poet's creed' [JoHa].

ootside (*oo'-side*) *n., adj., adv., prep.* outside – 'it looked a lot nicer on the ootside', 'there's juist an ootside chance', 'A saw um waitin ootside the pub for ee', '... He judges most censoriously By ootsides o' the shells' [FL], '... Lest something ootside God's creation Micht git me here' [WP], '... but continuin his long established ootside caterin business' [IWL].

ootskirts (*oo'-skirts*) *n., pl.* outskirts – '... his bit bungalow up on the ootskirts o the toon' [DH].

ootspeckle (*oo'-spe-kul*) *n., poet.* a laughing-stock – ''Whae drives thir kye?' can Willie say, To mak an outspeckle o' me?', 'Its I, the captain o' Bewcastle, Willie; I winna layne my name for thee'' [T].

ootspoken (*oo'-spō-kin*) *adj.* outspoken – 'Hei was obviously ootspoken – his first poetical writings were refused to be printeed be maist Hawick printers coz they were ower close ti the bane' [IHS].

ootstair (*oo'-stār, oot-stār*) *n., arch.* an outside staircase (formerly common on Hawick's houses; also **forestair**).

ootsteek (*oo'-steek, oot-steek*) *adj., arch.* stitched on the outside – '... Knee breeks and ootsteek shoon' [JT], 'Weel he wad ken Wull Gotterson Wi' his strampin' ootsteek shoon' [DH] (also written 'oot-steek').

ootsteeks (*oo'-steeks, oot-steeks*) *n., pl., arch.* shoes with the soles stitched on the outside – 'To old Badie one pair of outsteaks ... 16s' [PR1711/2], 'I gat to shue Twa outsteeks, a guid muckle pair' [RW], '... with his battered hat, grey top coat, knee breeches, blue stockings and oot-steeks' [RM], '... but Willie's progress was greatly impeded by his feet, each of which, from their ponderosity, bore a strong resemblance to Hawick Moat, and being encased in unshapely outsteeksi' [WNK], '... Willie Gotterson's Sunday ootsteeks, from Mr. John Aitkin' [HAST1863] (also 'oot-steeks'; this term is peculiarly local).

ootstrip (*oo'-strip*) *v.* to outstrip – '... Ootstrips the schemes o' men' [WL].

oot-ther-oot (*oo'-thur-oo'*) *adv., arch.* outside the house, but not far off, out of doors – '... an aamaist the whole road-end cam oot-ther-oot ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie' [ECS] (also written 'oot-there-oot', 'oot-the-route' and variants).

ootvie (*oo'-vI, oot-vI*) *v., poet.* to outvie, exceed in vying – 'There's nane o' a' their test ootvie The testing o' the Teri' [RH].

ootwaird (*oo'-wārd*) *adv., poet.* outward – '... for ye ar like whitet sepulchres, whilk trewlie kythe bonnie outwaird ...' [HSR].

ootwairdly (*oo'-wārd-lee*) *adv., poet.* outwardly – 'Een sae ye alsua outwairdlie kythe richtious men ...' [HSR].

ootwale (*oo'-wāl*) *n., arch.* something rejected during selection, refuse, leavings.

ootward (*oo'-wurd*) *adj., arch.* cold, distant, aloof.

ootwardness (*oo'-wurd-nis*) *n., arch.* coldness, reservedness.

ootworker (*oo'-wur-kur*) *n.* out-worker, an employee of a textile mill who works from home, an farm employee (usually female) who works outside – ''Look, look at Jamie Wilson', said one of the out-workers, jeeringly, 'he is looking for kaeds'' [RJT].

oo've (*oov*) *contr.* we've, we have – 'oo've nae tattis left', 'Oo've a flag that's a' oor ain, 'After Flodden' it was ta'en' [TK], 'The gallant Teri spirit, Oo've the honour to inherit' [JEDM], 'Now oo've got nae rails or bridges ...' [AY], 'So be Friday mornin at 7 o'clock oo've played eet 335 times' [CT], we're – 'Speakin' o' forecasts, A hear oov ti git a guid summer this year' [We].

ooya (*oo-ya*) *interj.* common expression of sudden pain or fright, replacing the standard English 'ouch' (from supression of the following swear word, 'oh you ...').

opeenion (*ō-peen-yin, o-peen-yin*) *n.* an opinion – 'Hawick's the best, an that's no jist an opeenion', 'Deed it's ma opeenion Tam Weens is gane clean gyte, or hie wad never hed ocht a-do wi't; aw wadna gie a gowd geenie for a plaid-neuk fu' o' thae things' [DMW], 'An' oo've seen little cause for tae change oor opeenion, There's naething e'er thrives under whisky's domeenion' [BM1900], '... there's nae doot ava that the often uncharitable view an' bigoted opeenion aboot amusements in general is passin' away' [BW1939], 'And in my opeenion, the wireless is a lot to blame ...' [DH], 'It is the general consensus o opeenion that in order to serve his Cornet ...' [CT].

open (*ō-pin*) *adj.* available, not previously busy, willing – 'Ir ee open ti gang ti Mintih the morn's morneen?' [ECS].

opener-oot (*ō-pi-nur-oo'*) *n.* a person who removes the waste courses in a garment after it has been joined up by the 'greazy-binnder'.

open-kail (*ō-pin-kāl*) *n., arch.* borecole, Brassica sabellica – 'The town people are discharged from keeping geese, which are said to damage ... green and open kail in the yards ...' [BR1760].

Opens (*ō-pinz*) *n.* place name in Hobkirk Parish, formerly known as 'Wopens' and before that 'Hopends'. The cottage of that name was formerly on the Stonedge estate, near the bottom of Hawthornside Brae, close to Weens. James Deans lived there in about the 1840s and 50s, and it is where local historian Walter Deans was born. Robert Grierson, ploughman, lived there in 1861 (also called 'The Opens').

the Opera (*thu-o-pe-ra*) *n.* popular name for Hawick Amateur Operatic Society.

the Operatives (*thu-o-pe-ra-tivz*) *n.* one of a number of races at the Common Riding in the 19th century, perhaps the predecessors of the Tradesmen's Handicap. It is probably the same as the 'Trades' Purse' recorded being run on the Friday in 1834 (for a gold purse of 6 sovereigns in the morning and 4 sovereigns in the afternoon) and on the Saturday (for 10 sovereigns), as well as in 1835. In 1836 there were 'Operatives Trades' Purse' races run at the Moor on the Friday morning, at the Haugh on the Friday evening and on the Saturday. In 1840 there were 'Operative Trades' Purse' races at the Moor and

then the Haugh on the Friday and also on Saturday. The 'Operatives' 3 Sovereigns' race was run in 1843, with the 'Operatives' Purse', 'Operatives' Trades Purse', 'Operatives' Plate' and 'Operatives' Sweepstakes' in the 1850s. In 1860 and 1861 there was the 'Operatives' Plate' on the Saturday and in 1864 there was the 'Operatives' Purse' on the Friday (this is 'operative' in the sense of 'workman'; see **the Tradesmen's**).

opposeetion (*o-pō-zee-shin*) *n.* opposition – '... amazin his team-mates even mair than the opposeetion' [IWL].

oppression (*o-pre-shin*) *n., arch.* the act of oppressing, molestation – 'The bailies and council promise to assist the bailies in the matter of ane oppression alleged committed by them on James Chisholm ...' [JW1677].

oppoprious (*o-prō-pree-is*) *adj., arch.* opprobrious – '... and with many intollerable, injurious, and oppoprius words, speeches, and cariages, publickly abuseing the then present Baylyeas ...' [BR1706].

option (*op-shin*) *n., arch.* preferred choice, particularly in the phrase 'in the option of', meaning according to the decision of – '... and to stand thereupon with the pettis upon her shoulder, with ane paper upon her breast or forehead declaring the fault, and cam in the option of the said William Scott, bailie' [BR1638].

or (*or*) *prep., arch., poet.* before, till, ere – 'Alive he cast him on his back, Or any man came there, i And to the Cacra-cross did trot, Against the Hill a Mile and mair' [CWS], '... We's a' be merry or we gang – Here's till the bonny lassie' [AHS], 'Likely he wad think he wad distance them or he gat there on the open muir' [BCM1881], 'I'll caw the haill town for't, or I want it' [JAHM], 'However, or oo got roond by Wultin and across the brig Aw hed masel' the gither ...' [JEDM], '... A was dry again, lang or this!' [ECS], '... an, forbye, it was lang or nicht!' [ECS], '... And heard the ridin' ballads 'Or Scott ere wrote them doon' [DH], '... Or ilka beast was bieldit, Or ilka flock made fauld' [WL], '... But what will't be or nicht?' [WL].

ora (*ō-ru*) *adj., poet.* other, occasional, odd – 'And what though rivalry might close At orra times these freaks wi' blows?' [AD], '... and though there are many instances of their doing 'orra' jobs of a simple kind ...' [HAST1866], '... and do any bit of orra work before returning to breakfast' [AAH], 'He was what they called orra, or odd man, drove the odd horse, went errands ...' [RJT], 'Against the battered gable were mony ora things – Auld pleughs that wanted couters, new wheels that wanted rings' [JT], 'The collie dog noo unco feart As owls wi' orra shrieks by flit' [WFC], 'Sic orra serks folk wear Nowadays: pink and blue Like flashes o electricity!' [DH], '... at wice-like places like Langholm or Jethart – no' in Amairica or Switzerland and orra places like that' [DH], 'He cairries maist aathing ye're likely to need, And aiblins, he's no a bit sweir, When the bairns come in wi' their glaur-speldered shoon, To offer his orra gear' [WL] (also spelled 'orra'; not particularly Hawick).

orbelang (*or-bee-law<u>ng</u>*) *adv., arch.* ere long, before long – 'Ee needna rack eersul aboot eet; ee'll sei it'll be aa better orbelang' [ECS].

Orchard (*u-or-churd*) *n.* Orchard farm and mansion house, situated at the end of the Braid Road, just outside Hawick. The mansion is Georgian, dating from around 1800. It contains a sunken entrance and stepped entrance porch and the interior has much of the original plasterwork, although there were extensive alterations in the 19th century. The old stables bear an armorial panel with the symbols of the Scotts and the Douglases. Nearby 'Old Orchard' are restored early 19th century cottages. The earliest reference to the modern name of these lands is when 'John Scot in Orchart, elder and younger' witnessed a document for the nearby lands of Crook in 1529/30. In 1541 it was burned by the English along with Ormiston, with the cattle taken and 3 men killed. The land was also known as 'Gyislandis' in 1511 and 'Gayslands' in 1675, so it must have once belonged to someone called Guy, perhaps Guy of Denholm. The land was part of the 'Cocklaw' estate, held by the Gledstains of that Ilk through the 16th and 17th centuries. In the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls there were 8 householders listed there. John Smith and James Gledstains were living there in 1715, Adam Henderson in 1717, Robert Black and Walter Scott in 1720, William Black in 1723–33. Walter Scott (perhaps the same one) was herd there in 1728, Walter Taylor and James Cairns were there in 1733–44 and William Kinnaird and Walter Scott and James Laidlaw in 1737. It is said that in about 1734 it passed to a Mr. Dickson, but that seems to be an error. In fact it went to Archibald Crombie, Sheriff Depute of Roxburghshire, who was a relative of the Gledstains of some sort. In 1744 he sold it to Robert Howison, Bailie in Hawick, and on his death it passed to his grandson, William Dickson. Robert Cairns was there in 1749–57 and William Leithead in 1749. William Paterson was there

in 1777, Robert Biggar in 1782, George Cairns in 1786, James Scott was labourer there in 1789, Andrew Pringle was there in 1796 and Thomas Blyth and Robert Nichol were servants there in 1799 and Robert Nichol in 1801. After William Dickson's death in 1788 it was probably inherited by his uncle, Robert Scott; he was recorded there in 1811, when it was valued at £310. Sometime after Scott died in 1813 it was purchased by the Douglases of Cavers. John Elliot of Borthwickbrae was living there in 1792. In 1797 the farmers there were Andrew Pringle, plus George and Walter Stavert, with the owner Robert Scott living at Orchard Cottage. Robert Glendinning was a servant at Orchard Cottage in 1799. In the 1860s it was owned by Douglas of Cavers, and occupied by manufacturer Walter Wilson. By the late 19th century it was possessed by William Scott, with the last connection with the Douglases of Cavers severed in about 1925 (also sometimes 'the Orchard'; once spelled and pronounced 'Worchart' and variants, and still 'Orchyard' in the mid-19th century; the name changed from 'Gyislandis', i.e. 'the lands belonging to Guy', possibly of Denum, to its present name in the 17th century; it is 'Orchart' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and on Blaeu's 1654 map, and 'Orchyard' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Orchard Road (*or-churd-rōd*) *n.* name sometimes used for the back road from the Miller's Knowes passing Orchard farm, a popular walking spot – '... There's peace alang the Orchard way, An' doon in Denholm's bower' [WFC].

Orchard Street (*or-churd-stree'*) *n.* short street off Orchard Terrace, named in 1899, previously being part of Glebe Place (from 1888) and then of Glebe View (from 1892).

Orchard Terrace (*or-churd-te-ris*) *n.* street at the back of the Terraces, opened as a public road around 1895, although the first house (No. 2) was erected in 1882. There are many villa-type residences on the higher side. The name derives from its proximity to the road to Orchard.

orchart (*or-chur', -churt*) *n.* an orchard (also **worchard**).

ordain (*or-dān*) *v., arch.* to appoint to an office, nominate for duty – '[They did] ordeine John Hardie ... and John Tudhope ... two ordinary sworne burleymen' [BR1688].

ordainit (*or-dān-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* ordained, nominated, appointed – '... and thrfoir the bailies, with the consent of the council, ordainit her to lie 48 hours in the stockes' [BR1638], '... it was ordainit at the command of the General and company that three baggage horses were to go to the armie out of the town' [BR1644], '... ordainit her to go to the place of repce [repentance] ye next Sabbath, and to be callit before ye pulpit and confess ye nimious words she spak agt. the minister to be wrong' [Ash].

orderit (*or-de-ree', -ri'*) *pp., poet.* ordered – '... he orderet it til be gien hir' [HSR], 'For he spak', an' it was dune; he oorderet, an' it stude siccer' [HSR].

orderly (*or-der-lee*) *adv., arch.* duly, properly, according to normal procedure – '... which day was orderlie keeped by virtue of a proclamation emitted by ye General Assembly' [PR1722].

ordinance (*or-di-nins*) *n., arch.* a prescribed religious observance, attendance at church – 'John Armstrong and John Crozier subsequently appeared to answer a charge of 'travelling upon the Lord's day, and absenting themselves from ordinances' ' [JaT].

ordinar (*or-di-nur*) *adj., arch.* ordinary – '... are altogether frustrated and disappointed of the ordinar free and gratuitous contributions of their Christian and charitable neighbours ...' [BT1699], '... was not proclaimed at the kirke of Hawick which is not only knowne to be his ordinar residence ...' [BR1712], '... an' then for the Law – his ordinar' hunting grund' [BCM1881], 'Yeh gowsty nicht (wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs) a turbleent woare as the ordnar dang doon the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment' [ECS], *adv.* ordinarily (often with 'for') – 'At length a doubt wi' some prevail'd, The ordinar' ready payment fail'd' [RDW], 'The auld folk for ordinar' gude to bed by ten, but on this nicht there was a coe like to calve ...' [BCM1880] (also written 'ordnar').

ordinary (*or-di-nu-ree*) *adj., arch.* custom, usual practice, particularly in the phrase 'for ordinary', meaning habitually, according to custom – '... the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Hawick rode the marches of the Common yearly for ordinary on the last Friday of May, old stile' [C&L1767].

Ord (*ōrd*) *n.* **Alexander** (15th C.) resident of Minto, whose surname is recorded as 'Urde'. In 1493 Walter and Adam Turnbull in Hornshole were able to 'compone' for several crimes, including the theft of 2 cows and 13 sheep from him. He was probably related to Maragret, who is recorded in Minto in 1502. **John** (18th/19th C.) plasterer in Hawick, listed on Teviot Crescent in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Margaret** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Minto Craigend, recorded in 1502, when

David Scott (called 'Lady') in Stirkshaws had remission for leading a raid on the farms there. She had 2 cows stolen from her farm. Her surname is recorded as 'Urd'. **Thomas** (1783/4–1859) son of Selby, minister of Longformacus, he was known as 'Ord the Equestrian or 'Ord the Circusman'. His early history is obscure. Although destined for the ministry himself, he instead became a showman. He was a popular performer at local Common Ridings and fairs in the early-to-mid-1800s, putting on open-air performances in the Haugh, for example. His speciality was tricks involving horses, including jumping over up to 16 of them, and riding half a dozen at once. He used to ride standing on a bare-backed steed and impersonate characters, financed by the sale of lottery tickets for prizes. He also set up his own theatres, where a mixture of theatrical and equestrian entertainments were staged. He was said to have performed until about the age of 80 and is buried in Biggar old churchyard. An article about him appears in the Border Magazine in 1901.

Ord the Equestrian (*ōrd-thu-ee-kwe-stree-in*) *n.* see **Thomas Ord**).

Orderin the Curds an Cream (*or-de-rin-thu-kurdz-an-kreem*) *n.* another name for the Thursday night Chase, when the Cornet formally orders curds and cream from a neighbouring farm (now St. Leonard's) for the Friday morning of Common Riding week. This takes place on the Thursday preceding Common Riding week and is the first official ride of the ceremonies. It has happened since at least the 1840s, but only became officially part of the Common Riding ceremonies (i.e. under the ægis of the Ceremonial Committee) in 1888. Jed Murray performed the official ordering duties for almost 30 years, often with an original poem. The evening begins at 6 p.m. when the drums and fifes lead the Cornet and supporters around the Tower Knowe and up the Loan, finishing at the site of the Auld Brig. The riders proceed up to the Nipknowes, with the married men going first, headed by the Acting Father. This evening also has the first 'Hut', with the Cornet and Acting Father both giving speeches, and the Acting Father being presented with his badge. After the publican has agreed to supply the curds and cream the Hut winds up and there is the singing of all 14 verses of 'Teribus' at the farmhouse.

the Ordnance Airms (*thu-ord-nins-ārmz*) *n.* former hostelry at 12 (and perhaps also later 31) High Street. It was popularly known as 'the Cannon Inn' (presumably because of a picture on its sign). For a long time the landlord was James Kennedy, a local veteran of Waterloo (and so presumably he named it); this was in the first half of the 19th century. The Harrow Inn was adjacent, both buildings being demolished to make way for the Royal Bank about 1857.

the Ordnance Survey (*thu-ord-nins-sur-vā*) *n.* national mapping agency, which grew out of efforts to map Scotland in the 18th century. The first 25 inch maps of Hawick were published in 1863, with the survey being carried out in 1858. The 'name book' from this survey carries additional useful information about place names, including descriptions, spelling variations and the local authorities who were consulted.

the Orient Club (*utthu-o-ree-in'-klub*) *n.* Hawick sports club of the early 1900s.

oringer (*o-rin-jur*) *n., arch.* an orange, orange tree – 'Oringers and limons [costing £/16/0. the 2 dozen in February 1681, and the former in May £1/10/0. a dozen' [HAST1905].

Orm (*ōrm*) *n.* (12th C.) son of Eilaf. He was named after Orm, son of Ketel, husband of Gunnilda, his father's aunt. He was probably the man who gave his name to Ormiston at the confluence of the Kale and Teviot. In about 1145 he witnessed the charter of David I to Melrose Abbey. Sometime before 1152 he was witness to a charter concerning a gift of the church of Molle to Kelso Abbey. In the 1150s he witnessed a transaction between Robert Avenel and Melrose Abbey. In about 1155 he and his son John (of Hownam) witnessed a charter granting the church of Old Roxburgh to the Diocese of Glasgow. In about 1158 he witnessed a gift of Sawtry (in Huntingdonshire) to Warden Abbey by King Malcolm. In 1159/60 he witnessed a confirmation of the rights of Kelso Abbey by King Malcolm. Sometime before 1165 he granted land in 'the other Crailing' to Jedburgh Abbey. He also probably possessed the lands of Hownam, which were later owned by his son. He was succeeded by his son John, who was Sheriff of Roxburgh. His great-grandson William was the first to be styled 'of Ormiston'.

Ormesby (*ormz-bee*) *n.* **Robert** (13th/14th C.) presented as parson of Hawick by Edward I in 1297. This family were based in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Note that William de Ormseby was appointed Justiciar of Scotland by Edward and was left as one of those to govern in his name in late 1296, with his seat of justice at Scone. Robert was presumably his son or younger brother. Perhaps the same Robert of Ormesby obtained an illuminated manuscript, famous for its ornate borders containing fantastic animals, 'the Ormesby

Psalter', which he presented to Norwich Cathedral in the 1320s.

Ormiston (*or-mee-stin*) *n.* farm and former estate about 2 miles east of Hawick, in the Parish of Cavers. This was the site of Cocklaw Castle, where the 'Siege of Cocklaw' took place in 1403. However, the name occurs separately from 'Cocklaw' even as early as the 16th century, and so it is unclear if the names were precisely synonymous. In 1541 it was burned by the English along with Orchard, with the cattle taken and 3 men killed. John Scott in Ormiston is recorded in 1589 and Adam Scott in 1592. There were other Scotts there in the 17th century. It was owned by the Gledstains of that Ilk in 1643. In the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls there were 8 separate householders listed there, while 'Bailyea Scott ormston' paid tax on 2 hearths in Hawick. James Rutherford was tenant there in the early 18th century. John Leithead was there in 1702, Thomas Miller in 1709, James Scott, James Simpson and Adam Huntly in at least 1715–23, John Leithead in 1716, Thomas Scott in 1718, William Turnbull in 1720, James Stoddart in 1726–27, Thomas Reid in 1726–37, Robert Henderson and John Tait in 1727, Robert Elliot in 1727–29, William Laidlaw in 1727–37, Walter Hogg and John Main in 1728, Thomas Hobkirk in 1730, George Scott in 1733, Walter Reid in 1735–42, James Shiel in 1737–41 and James Douglas and Adam Hart in 1737. The ruins of the tower were obliterated by the present farmhouse, which was built around 1747 by carpet manufacturer Walter Elliot. William Lundie was a tailor there in 1753. James Rathie was there in 1781, James Hutton in 1784 and William Allan in 1788–90. The Elliots lived here in the 18th century, but Thomas Currer 'of Ormstone' inherited it through marriage to Helen Elliot. Currer was owner in 1788, when it was valued at £675 15s 4d. He is recorded as farmer there in 1797 and in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811. William Allan lived there in 1788 and Andrew Smail was a servant there in 1797. The Wilson family owned it in the 19th century. Hawick's first Provost, George Wilson was born there, as well as Victoria Cross awardee John Daykins. James Black was miller there in 1841. William Gray and Andew Black were farmers in the 1860s. Charles Wilson is recorded in the house in 1868. 'Mrs. Margaret F. McDonald or Muir' was listed as owner in about 1874. Until about 1830 the main route from Hawick to the Newcastle area used to pass here on the way to Birneyknowe. In 1878 an old jug (now in the Museum) was found in a garden there, containing some 15th century silver coins. A 3-legged bronze cauldron, possibly 14th century, was also found there and is in the Museum (formerly spelled and pronounced 'Wormston' and variants; the origin is probably 'Orm's farm', from the Old Scandinavian personal name Ormr, but may have been transplanted from another place of the same name; the name first occurs as 'Ormistoun' in 1509/10, 'Ormistoune' in 1535, 'Ormestoun' in 1592, 'Ormston' in 1680, 'Ormestowne' in 1683, 'Ormstone' in 1694, 'Ormistown' in 1702, 1708, 1726 and 1737 and 'Ormstone' in 1761; it appears to be 'Ormstoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and is 'Ormestoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map; note there are several other places in Scotland of the same name, e.g. the place on Kale Water, in Berwickshire and in East Lothian).

Ormiston (*or-mee-stin*) *n.* farm and house in Eckford Parish, on the north bank of the Teviot, opposite where the Kale joins. The lands were probably those of 'Creling villae Orme filii Gilasp' mentioned in the c.1147 charter to Jedburgh Abbey. The lairdship was held by Orm's descendants, who took 'Ormiston' as their designation and held the lands, which became a barony, until the late 16th century when James, 'Black Ormiston', was executed. It then passed to the Kers of Cessford and then the Earls of Roxburghe. In 1654 it was sold by William, Earl of Roxburghe to John Scott of Langshaw, who sold it in 1658 to Kerr of Chatto. Some time before 1678 it was purchased from Kerr of Chatto by Elliot of Wells. In 1718 it was acquired by William Elliot of Wells and was still held by an Elliot in 1788. It then passed to William Mein and later the Marquess of Lothian. A tower and village here were burned by Hertford's men in 1545 (the origin is probably 'Orm's farm', from the Old Norse personal name 'Ormr' and the Old English 'tun'; the name first appears as 'Hormiston' in the early 13th century; it is 'Ormistoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Ormiston (*or-mee-stin*) *n.* village in East Lothian. It was the site of the former castle that was the seat of the Ormistons of Cockburn. A 'sword, found in Ormiston old castle when pulled down, the blade is stamped 'Andrea Ferarra', the present rude handle has been put on after its discovery, and is made of black aok dug from the moss when being drained' was presented to the Museum in 1872.

Ormiston (*or-mee-stin*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1738) son of Robert and Helen Leyden. He was probably

the Adam who witnessed a baptism for James Black at Packhouses in 1776. He was recorded at Drinkstone in a baptism of 1780. He was probably the Adam, farmer at Drinkstone, recorded in 1787–97 on the Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 4 horses, and on the Dog Tax Rolls in 1797. He is probably the Adam listed in 1788 as former owner of part of Weensland, valued at £41, and at that time belonging to William Dickson of Orchard. He is probably the 'Mr Ormiston' at Drinkstone whose servant James Black was recorded on the Militia ballot in 1801. In 1766 he firstly married Agnes Turnbull, but she died shortly afterwards. In 1767 he secondly married Esther Douglas. Their children were: Robert (b.1769), tenant farmer at Drinkstone; Isabel (b.1770); Helen (b.1770), twin of Isabel, who died young; Janet (b.1773), William (b.1774) and George (b.1776), who all died in infancy; William (again, 1778–1859), a farm servant, who died unmarried; and Adam (b.1780), who also died young. He appears to have thirdly married Nelly Scott in 1787 and fourthly Isabel Scott in 1796. With his 4th wife he had 5 further children, including George (b.1799) and Janet (1803–76). It is possible that his widow was the Isabella who was listed as 'Ind.' in the 1841 census, and living at Greensidehall Cottage, aged about 55. The 1780 baptism was carried out by Rev. Williamson (meaning that he was a member of the East Bank Kirk), with witnesses James Ekron and William Robertson. **Adam** (1820–65) 2nd son of Robert, farmer at Drinkstone, and Helen Hall. He worked as an agricultural labourer and then as a mason's labourer. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Storrie (1823–84) and they had sons: Robert (1846–1919), who married Isabella Clyde; and Thomas (b.1850/1). He secondly married Betsy Douglas and they had a daughter, Betsy (b.1859). He was living with his mother and other extended family members in 1851 and was at 3 Round Close in 1861. He is probably the labourer from Wilton who was in Jedburgh Jail in 1863. He ended his life by hanging himself. **Adam** (1827–96) eldest son of George and Anne Lockie and grandson of Adam, tenant in Drinkstone. In 1861 he was miller and farmer at Rutherford Mill in Maxton Parish. In 1853 he married Margaret Henderson (1828–1915). They had 5 daughters (including Betsy and Anne) and 3 sons, George, Adam and William. **Adam** (c.1832–1922) possibly son of Andrew. He emigrated to America and lived at Germantown in Pennsylvania. In 1868 he donated a 5 dollar confederate note to the Museum. He is buried at Ivy Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. **Sir Alan** (d.c.1289) probably descendant (and perhaps son) of William. He witnessed many charters in about the 1270s and 80s. For example he witnessed a resignation of lands to Melrose Abbey by Richard of Rule for lands in Hownam, where he is 'Alano de Hormiston'. He held lands in Pencaitland in East Lothian, mentioned in the 1260s and 70s. His wife was Alice, who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. It is unclear who succeeded him, but there were several others of the same name at a similar time, e.g. Henry and John, who also swore fealty in 1296. It seems likely he was a direct ancestor of most of today's Ormistons. **Andrew** of that Ilk (d.1495) eldest son of George. He gained the Barony of Ormiston in 1464, as well as the lands of 'Symonstoun' and 'Grymslaw'. He was a member of the panel of 1464/5 ruling on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Cavers, where he is 'Andrew Ormestoune of that ilk'. Also in 1464/5 he was on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex. He was witness to a sasine of the Cranstons for Denholm Mains in 1465/6, where he is described as 'of Ormistoun'. He also witnessed several other charters in the 1460s to 1480s. In 1472 he resigned his lands of Ormiston so that they could be granted to his son Robert. In 1476 an action was brought against him and several others by John, Lord Somerville, relating to the lands of Blacklaw in Linton Parish, with the inquest including Ainslies, Kerrs, Douglases, Pringles, Mathers, Gorlays, Turnbulls and Dalgleishes. In 1481 his brother Nicholas had a charter for lands in the Barony of Broxfield. In 1483/4 he was mentioned in a law-suit involving Thomas Oliphant and William of Abernethy, 2nd Lord Saltoun. In 1485/6 he witnessed a charter for Robert Ramsay of Cockpen. In 1486 he is recorded as a crown tenant in 'Hairtherne' in Yarrow. In 1490 he had to pay Thomas Stewart of Minto for the rental of Sunlaws. In 1492 he is mentioned as a creditor in the will of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch. He is probably the Laird of Ormiston fined for non-presence at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. He was mentioned again in a decree relating to Sunlaws in 1494. He married Joneta de Cranston and had children: Robert, who succeeded; George, who served as a gunner, and was tutor to his nephew George; and Margaret, who married John Falow of that Ilk. **Andrew** (b.1731) eldest son of Robert, grandson of Andrew, blacksmith at Bonjedward, and direct descendant of James of that

Ilk, 'Black Ormiston'. He married Jean Turnbull in Kelso in 1760. Their children, all but the first born in Hobkirk Parish, included: John (b.1769), who lived in Hobkirk; and 3 Williams (b.1763, 1773, 1775). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Hobkirk Manse lands, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. He is probably the Andrew who married Marion Oliver in Hobkirk in 1768. His son William was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **Andrew** (1747–1837) miller at Timbersidemill, he later moved to Sillerbuthall and Lockieshedge. He was one of the founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk in Hawick. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) coachman at Synton according to the 1801 Militia ballot for Ashkirk Parish. **Andrew** (c.1794–1853) born in Cavers Parish, he was one of the last Hawick Town Herds. In 1841 he was at 'Hawick Muir House' and at 'Herd's House' in 1851; these may have been names for St. Leonard's. He married Sarah Wilson in Wilton Parish in 1816. Their children included Janet, Sarah, Agnes and Adam. **Andrew** (1820–96) youngest son of John and Elizabeth Oliver. In 1861 he was a labourer living at Bedrule Lodge. In 1848 he married Mary Hymers (perhaps Aimers). They had 2 daughters and 4 sons, including: John (d.1919), who died at Inveresk; Edward (d.1890), who moved to West Derby; Andrew; George (b.1860), who lived at Bedrule. **Archibald** (1746–1805) born in Wilton Parish, eldest son of John and Isobel Scott. He became a gardener and later moved to Melrose. He is probably the Archibald listed as owner of 'Howlands Inclosure' in 1788, and still recorded that way in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (when he was already deceased), with the same lands later being owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Graham and Mrs. Agnes Bowie. In Hawick in 1774 he married Betty Scott, who was from Goldielands. Their children included: John (b.1776); Betty (b.1778); John (again, b.1781), Sergeant in the Royal Marines; Walter (b.c.1785); Betty (again, b.1787); Archibald (b.1793), emigrated to America. **Archibald** (b.1793) youngest son of Archibald and Betty Scott. He was born in Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Hart from Eckford Parish, and they had one child, Archibald, who was a shoemaker. He emigrated to America, and it is unclear what happened to him. **Archibald** (b.1813–94) born in Melrose Parish, only son of Archibald and Isabel Hart. He was a shoemaker in Lilliesleaf, listed in Pigot's directory in 1837 and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was on the south side of Main Street. He married Agnes (or Nancy) Turnbull in Lilliesleaf in 1836, and she died in 1882. Their children included: Agnes (b.1837); William (b.1838); John (b.1840), who married Mary Baptie; Isabella (b.1842); Robert (b.1846); Helen (b.1851); James Russell (b.1854); Archibald (b.1856); and Mary (b.1858). He died in Ancrum. **Archibald** (19th/20th C.) poet who published in the Border Magazine in 1897 and 1898. His 'Sweet Borderland' was dedicated to the Boston Border Club and was illustrated with a photograph of Ancrum Bridge, suggesting that he may be the same as the Archibald who died in 1894. **Archibald** (1861–1931) eldest son of John and Mary Baptie, he was born in Denholm. He became a violin teacher in Edinburgh. He married Annie Elizabeth Weir (b.1856) and they had a daughter Isabel Mary Weir (d.1900), who died aged 2. They are buried in Morningside Cemetery. **David** (b.1776) son of John and Betty Laidlaw, he was born in Wilton Parish. He was a draper on the Howegate, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. 'David & Son' was listed as a Howegate draper in 1837, as well as a manufacturer of hosiery and tailor; the same firm was still listed on the Howegate in 1852. In 1841 he was at about No. 21 Howegate. He married Joan (or 'Johanna') Halliburton, who died in 1854. Their children were: an unnamed child (d.1808); John (b.1809), draper in Hawick; Elizabeth (b.1816); Joan (b.1820); and another child who died in infancy. **George** of that Ilk (15th C.) son of James. In 1439 he was a witness to the retour of Douglas of Bonjedward and in 1437 he was on an inquest along with his father for the Kers of Altonburn. He purchased lands at Makerstoun in 1451 and was granted his father's Barony of Ormiston in 1452. His recorded sons were: Andrew, who succeeded; James; Nicholas; and Bartholomew. **George** (15th/16th C.) younger son of Andrew of that Ilk and brother of Robert. He appears to have been in charge of the estate of Ormiston in 1497 when there was a legal case about ejecting tenants from Ormiston Mill. He served as tutor to his brother's son George, who would succeed to Ormiston. He served as one of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell's bailies appointed for giving Walter Scott of Branxholme the lands of Grahamslaw in 1500. Both he and his nephew George appeared on the panel for deciding on the inherticance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas in 1509. He appears as a 'gunner' on H.M.S. Margaret in 1513 (the year of Flodden) and received payments as a gunner until 1544. In 1546

he was recorded receiving a pension. It is unclear if he had any family. **George** of that Ilk (d.c.1542) son of Robert and Elizabeth Rutherford. His uncle George served as his tutor. He inherited Ormiston and Samieston in 1509, presumably meaning that he reached majority then. He was a member of the panel for deciding on the inherticance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas in 1509. He obtained lands in Maxton Parish in 1510. In 1530 he was among Border Lairds who gave security for their behaviour. He and his son George were involved with the lands of Fairnington, through a deal with Partick Hepburn of Bolton in 1538. He was at the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542, where he was captured and died soon afterwards. He married Elizabeth Rutherford, who was related to his mother, also Elizabeth Rutherford. As a result his son and heir James had to go through a process of legitimisation in 1515. His children included: Sir James, 'the Black Laird', who succeeded; George, who served as a quartermaster in the Scottish Court; and Andrew (d.1574), who was a Colonel of the Scots army in Holland and was killed in a duel. **George** (17th C.) probably younger son of Walter and grandson of James 'the Black Laird'. He may have been referred as 'in Heidschaw'. He witnessed events in Jedburgh Parish in 1644 and 1648 and a baptism in Ashkirk in 1650. In 1637 in Ashkirk Parish he married 'Jonet Tennent'. They had 3 known children: a daughter (b.1639); Robert, tenant at Boonraw; and George, who married Isobel Brown. The family also lived in Roberton Parish. **George** (17th C.) son of John, tenant in Ormiston Mains (although it is unclear if this is the one near Hawick). He is listed in 1684 for being a Covenanter fugitive. **George** (17th C.) younger son of George and Janet Tennant. His brother Robert was tenant in Boonraw. He was recorded living at Boonraw in 1688. He married 'Issobell Broune' in 1686 and their children (baptised in Roberton Parish, but actually the old Hassendean Parish) included: Bessie (b.1686); and twins Margaret and Janet (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were Robert (probably his brother) and Robert Storie. He is probably the George who (along with Robert) witnessed baptisms for Robert Storie in Roberton Parish in 1684, for George Hill in 1687 and for Dand Gray and Isobel Ormiston (perhaps their sister) in 1688. **George** (1748–1815) born in Wilton Parish, son of Robert, tenant at Boonraw, with his mother being Bessie Scott. He became a miller in the parish of Stow. In 1774 in Hawick he married Agnes Fairbairn, but they had no children and she died in 1816. In 1779 in Stow he married Margaret Boyd and they had 4 sons and 6 daughters, including James (b.1794), who was a carter in Stow and then moved to Dalkeith. **George** (d.1815) baker in Hawick. He could be the local man who contributed £2 2s to the subscription to support the war with France around 1800. Probably the same George was recorded as owner of a horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. It is possible he was the same as George who was miller in Stow, if he moved back to Hawick and became a baker. **George** (b.1799) youngest son of Adam, who was tenant in Drinkstone, his mother being Isabel Scott. In 1826 he married Anne Lockie in Roberton Parish. Their children (all baptised in Wilton) were: Adam (1827–96), a miller and farmer; William (b.1828), who died young; Margaret (1830–92), who married Alexander Logan; and Robert (1832–74), farm manager. Both he and his wife were probably deceased by 1841, when the 3 surviving children were living at Groundistone, with mole-catcher Robert Taylor and his wife. **George** (1801–74) eldest son of John and Elizabeth Oliver. He was born in Bedrule Parish (although the census claims Southdean or Chesters), and lived for a while in the Parish. He became a farm steward. In 1851 he was a labourer living at Dykesmuir in Cavers and in 1861 he was steward at Hallburn farm in Morebattle Parish. In 1823 he married Jessie King. Their children included: John (b.1825); Margaret (1827–78), who married Andrew McDougal; Elizabeth (b.1829); Agnes (1831–92), who married Robert Robertson; James (b.1833); Janet or Jessie (1835–1908), who married Andrew Fox; Isabella (b.1837), died in infancy; William (b.1839), also died in infancy; George (b.1841), also died young; and Robert. Their children were baptised in the Jedburgh Free Kirk. He died in Melrose. **George** (1847–1910) son of hedger Robert. He was born near Bonchester and moved to Rothbury, Northumberland, where he was blacksmith at Elsdon. He married Isabella Jackson and their children included Robert and Elizabeth H. It was said that he could remember well the cutting of the first sod for the extension of the railway line from Hawick to Carlisle. **George** 'Dod' (20th C.) son of Walter and Mary Begbie. He was a butcher in Hawick. He was the first post-war Acting Father in 1946. He married Catherine Whetlace and had children Helen, Mary, Walter and Kay. **Hugh** (b.1773) 2nd son of Robert, farmer at Boonraw, and Jean Buckham. He was born

in Wilton Parish. Like his 2 brothers, he emigrated to America, eventually settling in Canada. He married Sarah Carter in England. **Hugh** (1816–79) 4th son of James and Mary Walker. He was born at Drinkstone. At about 2 years old he went with his family to 'Scotch Settlement' in New York state. After working on the family farm near Ox Bow, he became a blacksmith. He fought in the Civil War, participating in several battles in 1864 and 1865. He married Mamie Barnes and they had 9 children. **James** of that Ilk (15th C.) probably succeeded Robert de Ormiston. He was likely to be descended from the first Orm. He may be the James who took part in the demolition of Jedburgh Castle in 1409. He was on an assize in 1425 for Bemersyde and an inquest for Caverton in 1429/30, when he was James 'of Ormystoun'. In 1432 he was witness to a confirming charter involving Andrew Rule, Lord of Primside and Andrew Ker of Altonburn. Along with his son George he was on a 'retour' panel for Ker of Altonburn in 1446/7. He was described as 'Bailie in that part' in a document of 1448 where Stephen Scott of Castlelaw gained the 'Burrellands' in Eckford Parish; this is the first noted instance of the name 'Ormiston of that Ilk'. In 1452 he resigned his lands to be created into the Barony of Ormiston and re-granted to his son George. **James** of that Ilk 'the Black Laird' (c.1522–73) son of George and grandson of Robert. He was referred to as 'Black Ormiston' on account of his dark complexion and to distinguish him from his contemporary, John Cockburn of Ormiston (in East Lothian). He held the Barony of Ormiston on Kale Water, as well as Govansland in Maxton. In 1547, after the Battle of Pinkie, he was among men who swore allegiance to the King of England, but renounced this in 1549. He is listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford that Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complained had helped the English in raiding and burning his farms in the lower Borthwick valley. He was on an assize in 1550 for lands granted to William Rutherford of Langnewton. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1553/4 he was listed among the Rutherfords and others in an assurance not to harm the Kers; he signed with his hand led by the notary and the pledge for him was his brother Andrew. Also in 1553/4 he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1554 he was surety for Rutherfords not to molest Walter Ker of Cessford; this was the first mention of what became a feud between him and the Kers. Also in 1554 he was on the inquest for Walter Scott of Branxholme succeeding as heir to his grandfather. He is listed in 1557 as part of the group of 200 local Scotts and others who rode to the Kirk of the Lowes to try to kill Sir Peter Cranston, as part of some feud. In 1559 he acted as a Bailie to Lord Bothwell. In 1560 he was involved in communications between Scotland, England and France, on behalf of the Regent, Earl of Arran. Also in 1560 he and John Rutherford of the Knowe were warded for a disturbance during the court held at Jedburgh. In 1561 he was accused of resetting some English cattle. In 1561 he and Scott of Headshaw communicated a letter assurance between Scotts and Kers. Also in 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft; and he later incurred a penalty for failing to deliver thieves to the Privy Council. In 1562 he was ordered to vacate the Earl of Bothwell's lands at Ancrum. In 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1564/5 he is recorded among the supporters of Scott of Buccleuch in the contract between the Scotts and the Kerrs. The same contract also mentions a 'perticulare deidlie feid' with Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, for which James Langlands of that Ilk and Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee acted as his special 'umpires'; this was over the lands of Nether Ancrum and the murder of a servant of Cessford's. Also in 1564 he was among 35 local men who were ordered to assist the Warden of the West Marches, who was Ker of Cessford. He and his uncle Robert of Old Melrose entered into an obligation with the Spottiswoods in 1565. Until 1567 he served as Bailie of the lands of Ancrum, Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk for the Earl of Bothwell. In 1567 he was one of the men (along with his uncle 'Hob' Ormiston) accused of treason for helping James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell and was said to be involved in the murder of Darnley. He was knighted in 1567, around the time that Bothwell married Mary, Queen of Scots. However, later that year he was among supporters of Bothwell who were declared fugitives. He was ordered to vacate Ormiston and Nether Ancrum, as well as his wife's lands of Herdminstoun. He was said to be in a group of Liddesdale thieves who raided Alnwick and was present at the Battle of Langside. In 1568 he and his uncle Robert were said to be hiding with Elliot of Whithaugh in Liddesdale. In 1569 he gave refuge to the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland after they fled to Liddesdale following

an unsuccessful rebellion in the north of England; he was said to have been met by Martin Elliot of Braidlie in Liddesdale and forced to stop shielding the English rebels. In 1571/2 he was listed as having been declared as a rebel, along with Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre. He seems to have been hiding out for the next 3 years and was finally captured by Sir John Carmichael at Halkwood, when the Earl of Morton was holding a Justice Court at Jedburgh. He was executed for treason in Edinburgh in 1573, and afterwards the Barony of Ormiston passed to the Kers of Cessford. He is recorded as 'Blak Ormestoune' in 1573 when 2 of his former servants were hanged for stealing livestock and burning Andrew Kerr's corn. His first wife may have been the eldest daughter of Walter Scott of Synton and Whitslade. His second wife was Margaret, widow of John Sinclair of 'Hirdmestoun' (or Herdmanston). His son and heir was Walter, who married 'Geizel' (probably Grizel) Rutherford and Janet Turnbull. He also had a son, Andrew, with his 1st wife, and had no further children with his 2nd wife. Some of his descendants were tenants at Boonraw. He is already dead by 1576 when Andrew Commendator of Jedburgh was tried for associating with him after he was denounced as a rebel. **James** (1684–1746) son of Robert and Margaret Hill, and brother of John. He was born in Roberton Parish and his family were tenants at Boonraw. He was tenant farmer in Easter Burnfoot, Stirches and Boonraw. He was tenant in Stirches for 7 years in about 1714–21. In 1721 he was living at Borthaugh and in 1724 at Boonraw. He is probably the James who in 1733 witnessed a baptism for Robert (probably his brother), also resident at Boonraw. He married Barbara (or 'Baby') Scott in Wilton in 1713; she was from Tandlaw. Their children were: Jean (b.1714), who died unmarried, aged 21; Robert (b.1716), who moved to Yorkshire; John (b.1717); James (b.1719), who married Jean Dunlop and stayed in Wilton; George (b.1721); John (again, b.1724), also moved to Yorkshire; Walter (b.1727); and Samuel (b.1731), also went to Yorkshire. The witnesses in 1721 were John Scott and William Graham, in 1724 were John Huntly and Gideon Turnbull and in 1727 were John (probably his brother) and Robert Scott. Along with Robert he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in Boonraw in 1729. **James** (1719–54) 3rd son of James and Barbara Scott. He was born in Wilton, where he lived and died. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for George Scott in Stouslie in 1742. In 1742 he married Jean Dunlop, the marriage being recorded in Ashkirk and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: Jean (b.1743); Barbara (b.1746); Robert (b.1748); Barbara (again, b.1750); and Walter (b.1752). The witnesses in 1748 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. In 1732 he witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Netherhall. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Reid in Wilton Parish in 1799. ddyoungest child of Robert and Jean Buckham. He lived **James** (1775–1840) youngest child of Robert and Jean Buckham. He lived for a while at the Rink, later at Drinkstone and then at Galashiels. He married Mary Walker in 1800. The family moved to America in 1819, settling in Rossie, New York. He and his wife were among the first members of the Presbyterian Church at Ox Bow. Their children were: Mary (1802–47), who married William Markwick; Robert (1803–54), farmer in Wilna; James (1805–65), lived in Gouverneur; Adam (1807–88), pioneer in Wilna; William (1809–72), blacksmith and soldier in the Civil War, who died at Carthage; George (b.1814), who died in infancy; Hugh (1816–79), blacksmith; Jennett (1819–55), who married Thomas MacRobie; George (1821–96), died at Ox Bow; and Thomas (1823–90), who went to California. **James** (b.1778) elder son of Walter and Betty Irwin, he was born in Wilton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 as son of Walter on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'. He was also listed at Boonraw (along with William) on the 1801 Militia ballot. He farmed at Boonraw. In 1799 he married Janet Reid. Their children included: Walter (b.1800); Robert (b.1803), who was a mason in Bedrule and later a builder in Dalkeith; Janet (1805–76), who married John Fox; William (b.1807), who married Jessie Burton; and Betty (b.1810). He emigrated to the U.S.A. with his eldest son Walter and his daughters. **Janet** (b.1802/3) recorded in 1861 as a 'Land Proprietor' at Dykeneuk Cottage. She was unmarried. She could be the daughter of James and Janet Reid. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johannem Ormstoune' in 1482 when he was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Ormiston Mains (although it is unclear if this is the one near Hawick). He is recorded in 1684 when his son George was among those declared as fugitives for being a Covenanter. **John** (1682–1729)

farmer at Boonraw, son of Robert and Margaret Hill. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for James in Boonraw (his brother) in 1727. In 1712 in Wilton Parish he married Margaret Aitkin, who died in 1726. Their children included: Robert (b.1715), also tenant in Boonraw; John (b.1717); John (again, b.1719), who lived at Wester Howlands and Damside; James (b.1722); (b.1724); Margaret (b.1726); and another daughter. **John** (1719–75) 3rd son of John, tenant in Boonraw and Margaret Aitkin. In 1841 he was 'brother-german to Robert Ormiston tenant in Boonraw' when he was feued the 'piece of ground at the foot of the Howlands' by George Langlands of that Ilk. This infeftment was confirmed in 1764. He was later described as being of Wester Howlands and Damside. He was 'of Howlands' when listed among the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. He first married 'Jean Edaem' and they had a son John (b.1742), who died in infancy. In 1745 he secondly married Isobel Scott, who was from Ewes. Their children included: Archibald (b.1746), a gardener, who moved to Melrose; John (b.1748), tailor in Hawick; Walter (b.1750); Jean (b.1754); Walter (b.1756); and Margaret (b.1761). The witnesses in 1742 were Walter Scott and Robert Wilson and in 1748 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **John** (b.1748) 2nd surviving son of John and Isobel Scott. He was born in Wilton Parish and became a tailor in Hawick. In 1767 he married Betty Laidlaw, from Cavers Parish, the marriage being proclaimed in Hawick. Their children were: Catherine (b.1774); David (b.1776), who was a tailor and merchant; and Betty (b.1779). **John** (1754–89) born in Wilton Parish, 2nd son of Robert, tenant in Boonraw, and Bessie Scott. In 1777 in Edinburgh he married Helen Russell and they had a son, Robert. He worked as a wright in Stow and died in Hawick. **John** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). It is possible he was the same as the son of Robert, who was a wright in Stow or the wright in Cauldmill. **John** (b.1769) son of Andrew, he was born and lived in Hobkirk Parish. He had sons: Andrew (b.1797), who emigrated; and James (b.1798), who was a farmer in Surrey. **John** (b.c.1770) eldest son of George and Margaret Yule or Laing. He was descended from the Gattonside branch and hence from William of Westerhouses. He lived in Bedrule. In 1841 he was a labourer at Billerwell Lodge, and in 1851 his widow and one of his daughters (Isabel, stated to be 'Pauper (Imbecile)') were still there. He married Elizabeth Oliver, who died in Bedrule in 1860, aged 81. Their children included: George (1801–74); Isabel (1805–1870); Margaret (1811–85), who married John Brunton; Elizabeth (1812–91), who married Thomas Cranston; Robert (1815–99); and Andrew (1820–96), labourer in Bedrule. **John** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Upper Dykeraw in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) possible name for a labourer at Hobkirkstile in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799 (the name is hard to read). He could be the John, son of Andrew, who was baptised in Hobkirk in 1769. He may also be the John whose children Andrew (b.1797) and James (b.1798) were baptised in Hobkirk. He could be the John, aged about 70, who was lving (with several other Ormistons) at Billerwell Lodge in 1841. **John** (b.1781) eldest surviving son of gardener Archibald. He was born in Wilton Parish. He became a Sergeant in the Royal Marines, serving in the 75th Foot Regiment and being discharged at age 30. He was served heir to his father in 1813. **John** (b.1809) eldest son of tailor David and Joanna Haliburton. He was a draper in Hawick, taking over the business from his father at 21 Howegate. He is recorded there in 1851. His wife was Janet from Newington. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Kersel Goodfellow in Hawick in 1851. **John** (b.1836/7) born in Cavers Parish. He was Station Master at Belses. He is recorded there in 1861, with his aunt, Agnes Ormiston. **John** (b.1840) son of Archibald, shoemaker in Lilliesleaf. He married Mary Baptie in Cavers Parish. In 1861 he was listed as a shoemaker, living with his mother-in-law and family at Spittal-on-Rule. He later moved to Ancrum. They had children: Archibald (b.1861), music teacher in Edinburgh; Robert Baptie (b.1863); John (b.1865); Agnes (b.1870); Mary Thomasina (b.1872); and Thomas (b.1874). **Robert** of that Ilk (d.bef. 1505) elder son of Andrew and Janet Cranstoun. He succeeded to the estate according to a grant made by his father in 1471/2. He married Elizabeth Rutherford and had 3 sons: George, who succeeded; William of Westerhouses; and Robert of Old Melrose. His widow secondly married Alexander Haitlie of Muirdean. **Robert** of Old Melrose (d.c.1570) 3rd son of Robert of that Ilk and Elizabeth Rutherford. He served as a quartermaster for James V. He was described as 'of New Hall' in 1551 when he served as surety for

his nephew James ('Black Ormiston') with Walter Scott of Sinton. He is said to have shown a 2-headed calf to the Queen Mother, Mary of Guise. In 1564 he resigned Old Melrose to his son John, reserving liferent for himself. He also held lands at Sauchtonhall and Blainslie. In 1567 he was convicted of complicity in the murder of Darnley, although it was unclear that he was really involved. He died soon afterwards and was succeeded by John. **Robert** (d.1719) tenant farmer at Boonraw, son of George and great-grandson of 'the Black Laird'. He married Marion (or Margaret) Hill in about 1681. Their children (baptised in Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassedean) included: John (b.1682), who was tenant in Boonraw after him; James (b.1684), who married Barbara Scott; and Helen (b.1687). Additionally their son Robert was baptised in Wilton in 1696. The witnesses in 1684 were Robert Storie and William Hill (who may have been his wife's father). The witnesses in 1696 were William and John Lamb. He is probably the Robert who (along with Robert Storie) witnessed a baptism for George (likely his brother) in 1688. Additionally, he is probably the Robert who (along with George) witnessed a baptism for Robert Storie in Roberton Parish in 1684, one for William Pott in 1687 and another for Dand Gray and Isobel Ormiston (perhaps their sister) in 1688. In 1696 he witnessed a baptism (along with Robert Storie) for William Nichol in Boonraw. In 1706 he paid for the use of the Wilton mortcloth (meaning that a family member died). **Robert** (1696–1740) 3rd son of Robert and Marion Hill. He was a farmer in Wilton Parish (although it is unclear where exactly), living at Boonraw in 1733. In 1732 he married Helen (or Ellen) Leyden and she died in 1743. Their children included: Helen (b.1733); John (b.1736), who died young; and Adam (b.1738). The witnesses in 1733 and 1738 were James (who was probably his brother) and John Lamb. He may be the Robert who (along with James) witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in Boonraw in 1729. **Robert** (1714–76) son of John and Margaret Aitkin. He also farmed at Boonraw. In 1758 he witnessed a baptism for John Scott, resident of Boonraw and in 1764 (with Walter) for a different John Scott in Boonraw, as well as for William Lockie. In 1744 he married Bessie Scott, who died in 1757. Their children were: James (b.1746); George (b.1748), who lived in Edinburgh and died a bachelor, with his estate divided among his siblings; Elizabeth (b.1752), probably died young; John (b.1754); Anne (b.1756); and Elizabeth (b.1760). He appears (unless this is another Robert) to have secondly married Jean Buckham and had children: Janet (b.1765), who married Walter Scott and emigrated to America; Robert (b.1767), who emigrated to America; Elizabeth (b.1770), who married a Hobkirk and emigrated to Rossie, New York; Hugh (b.1773); and James (b.1775). The witnesses in 1746 were George and James Scott (perhaps related to his wife) and in 1770 were Archibald Elliot and Adam Ormiston (perhaps his brother). In 1770 he witnessed a baptism in Wilton for Robert Cowan and another for James Turnbull. He may be the Robert still recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Boonraw; Walter was listed after him and so presumably his brother or son. **Robert** (b.1716) eldest son of James and Barbara Scott. He was born in Ashkirk Parish. He moved to Yorkshire, where he married and had a son, whose surname was written 'Ormston'. **Robert** (b.1767) son of Robert and Jean Buckham, he was born in Wilton Parish. He lived at Mount Hooly, near Abbotsford and had children baptised in Minto and Jedburgh parishes. In 1793 he married Isabella Bell from Ancrum. Their children included: Margaret (b.1794); Jean (b.1796); Robert (b.1807); Thomas (b.1814); and Hugh (b.1814). At the age of about 50 he moved with his family to America, settling in the 'Scotch Settlement' in St. Lawrence County, New York. **Robert** (1769–bef. 1841) eldest son of Adam and Esther Douglas. He was tenant farmer at Drinkstone, probably taking over from his father. In 1817 he was part of a law-suit brought by John Allan over a bill that his father had been caution for in 1802. In 1819 he married Helen Hall in Wilton Parish. They had 4 sons: William (b.1818), a warehouseman; Adam (1820–65); Robert (b.1821); and Thomas (b.1823). In 1841 his widow was living at Dovemount along with their 4 sons and in 1851 on Wilton Place with Adam and Thomas. **Robert** (1803–91) born in Wilton Parish, son of James and Janet Reid. He was a mason at Bedrule Manse Cottage in 1841. He had moved to Edinburgh by 1851 and later became a builder in Dalkeith. He married Janet Forsythe from Coldingham. and their children were: Ebenezer Forsyth (1828–1926); Margaret (1830–1911); James (b.1832); unnamed child (b.c.1834); Robert (1837–1909); George (1838–77); Elizabeth (1841–58); Jessie (1843–1916); John (1848–1916); and Andrew

(1850–1911). His children were born in Coldingham, Wilton, Bedrule and Hobkirk. **Robert** (1815–99) 2nd son of John and Elizabeth Oliver. He was probably born in Southdean. He became a hedger in Hobkirk Parish. In 1851 and 1861 he was at Billerwell Lodge. His married Elspeth or Euphemia Wood (1823–90). Their children included: Ann (1843–1924), who married William Wylie; John (1845–1911), who died at Hawick; George (1847–1910), who moved to Rothbury, Northumberland and was blacksmith at Elsdon; James (1849–98); Elizabeth (b.1851), who married Andrew Weddell; William Andrew (b.1853), who died young; Janet Wood or Jessie (1855–1933); Thomas Shiel (1858–1931), who married Janet Weatherston and moved to Coldstream; Robert (1860–84), who married Betty H. Davidson and Isabella Dalgleish; and Helen Wood (1864–1934), who died in Hawick. **Robert** (b.1818/9) coal clerk at Under Damside in 1841. At that time he was living with his wife Margaret (who was from Lilliesleaf), daughter Ann J. and cousin David Scott (from Traquair). **Robert** (1832–74) 3rd son of George and Anne Lockie. He was born at Drinkstone, where his family were tenants. In 1861 he is listed as groom at graden in Linton Parish and was later a farm manager. In 1860 he married Margaret Wood (1834–1903) and they had 4 sons: George (1861–1938), who emigrated to Vancouver; William (1863–1904), who married Margaret Pringle; Adam (b.1865), who worked for the South African Post Office in Transvaal; and John (1866–1948), who married Marion Laing Frazer and worked for the Buccleuch Estates. **Samuel** (b.1731) youngest son of James and Barbara Scott, he was born in Wilton Parish. Along with his brothers Robert and John, he moved to Yorkshire. In 1755 at Great Ayton he married Elizabeth Hoof. They had 4 sons and 2 daughters. The family name became spelled Ormston. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of James 'the Black Laird', with his mother probably being a Scott. His father was his tutor in 1564 when he was sued by the former tenants in Ancrum Mill. In 1603 he and his wife had a charter of the Templelands of Grahamslaw. He was still alive in 1628 and living then at Grahamslaw in Eckfor Parish. He married Grizel, daughter of John Rutherford, 'Cock o Hunthill', and secondly married Janet Turnbull. His children included: William, who mortgaged the Templelands and had at least 4 sons; Andrew, who is recorded in Jedburgh in the mid-17th century, with 4 sons; George, who married Janet Tennant and was ancestor of the tenants at Boonraw; and Robert, who was apprenticed in Edinburgh in 1628. **Walter** (1752–1818) son of James and Jean Dunlop. He farmed in Wilton Parish. He was listed as farmer at Boonraw in 1797, along with Robert, and also Walter Scott. Also in 1797 he was recorded as tenant in Boonraw when his son James was listed in the Lieutenancy Book. He married Betty Irvine (or Irwin) in Wilton Parish in 1776. Their children included: James (b.1778); and William (b.1779), who emigrated to the U.S.A. **Walter** (b.1783/4) 4th son (and 2nd surviving) of Archibald, gardener in Wilton and then Melrose, his mother being Betty Scott from Goldielands. In about 1804 he founded the firm of Ormiston and Renwick, seedsmen in Melrose. In 1814 he married Agnes Brown, who died in 1846. They had 3 sons and a daughter, with the eldest son, Archibald (b.1815) carrying on the seed business. A grandson, Charles Walter, died in Melrose, bequeathing money to found the Ormiston Institute and a public park. **William** (13th C.) younger son of William of Hownam and Landles and brother of John of Landles. He was great-grandson of the first Orm, after whom Ormiston on Kale Water was named. In about 1240 he witnessed a gift of the Church of Dalmeny from Roger de Moubray to Jedburgh Abbey and another undated charter for the same Roger de Moubray. He served as a juror in 1245. He was probably under the command of Patrick, 5th Earl of Dunbar, and was listed under his name in the pledge made around 1244. He was probably succeeded by Alan. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded being in Makerstoun in 1502. Along with Thomas McDougall, in the same place, he was absent from 2 indictments given at Jedburgh, although the crimes are not recorded. **William** (16th C.) 2nd son of Robert of that Ilk and Elizabeth Rutherford. He was the first of the Ormistons of Westhouses near Melrose, and the Gattonside branch of the family. He was brother of Robert of Old Melrose and uncle of James of that Ilk, 'Black Ormiston'. He appears in many records from 1539 and is sometimes referred to as 'William with the heid'. He was implicated in the machinations following the murder of Darnley and banishment of the Earl of Bothwell, but was ultimately pardoned. William Douglas of Bonjedward was security for him in 1569. He married Katherine Nesbit and their sons Robert and James had to be legitimised because of the parents were related. **William** (17th C.) recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls in Lilliesleaf. He paid tax on £104 for his part of

Cringles. **William** (1779–1864) son of Walter and Betty Irwin and great-grandson of Robert. His elder brother James farmed at Boonraw. He is recorded at Boonraw on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia. He married Jane Graham in 1801 and emigrated to America a year later, settling near Bovina, Delaware County, New York. He had 2 sons and 5 daughters. **William** (1778–1859) son of Adam and and Esther Douglas, he was baptised in Wilton in 1778. He is probablty the William recorded at Tandlaw on the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was described as son of 'Mr Ormston' at Drinkstone. He worked as a farm servant and died unmarried. He is probably the William living at Dykeneuk in 1841 and 1851. **William** (b.c.1770s) recorded at Tandlaw on the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. He could be the son of Adam and Esther Douglas baptised in Wilton in 1778. **William** (18th/19th C.) son of Andrew from Hobkirk. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **William** (b.1807) 3rd son of James and Janet Reid. He may have been born in Southdean Parish. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Kirk in 1835, being then at Lawrie's Den, and gardener at Hawick in 1840. In the 1841 census he was at Harwood as an agricultural labourer. In 1851 he was listed as a gardener at West Nisbet farm in Crailing Parish. He married Jessie Burton. Their children included: John (b.1834); Walter (b.c.1836); Elizabeth (b.c.1838); Helen (b.c.1840); George Henry (b.1842); Isabella (b.1843); James (b.1845); Mary; and Jessie. His children were born in Wilton, Hawick, Hobkirk, Southdean, Ancrum and Crailing Parishes. **William** (1818–64) eldest son of Robert, farmer at Drinkstone, and Helen Hall. He worked as a warehouseman. He married Jane Watson (from Annan), and they appear to have had no children. They are listed and on Walter's Wynd in 1851 and Melgund Place in 1861 (formerly written 'Ormeston', 'Ormestoun', 'Ormistone', 'Ormistoun', 'Ormistoune', 'Ormstone', and variants).

Ormiston Loch (*or-mee-stin-loch*) *n.* former name for a body of water near Ormiston farm, possibly corresponding to the pond to the east of Kaimend farm. It was 'Ormstoun Loch' in a description of Roxburghshire in 1649 and in 1866 J.A.H. Murray described plants found near there.

Ormiston Lochend see **Lochend**

Ormiston Lodge (*or-mee-stin-loj*) *n.* small building located at the crossroads just to the south of Ormiston House. Nichol Todd was there in the early 1900s.

Ormiston Mains (*or-mee-stin-mānz*) *n.* former name for a farm to the east of Ormiston, on the old Hawick to Newcastle road, now called Sunnyside. John Ormiston was there in 1684. John Ferguson was there in at least 1779–88. The farmer there in 1797 was Robert Murray and William Veitch was a servant there in 1799 (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map and is 'Ormstown-mains' in 1797).

Ormiston Parkheid (*or-mee-stin-pawrk-heed*) *n.* former farm a little to the north-west of the main Ormiston farm. Francis Aitkin was there in 1779. There were Turnbulls there in the 1850s and Walter Scott was farmer in 1861. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, and still appears on modern maps.

orpie-leaf (*or-pee-leef*) *n., arch.* orpine, live-forever, a flowering plant of the genus Sedum, having fleshy leaves and often found growing on old walls (also **wurpie**).

orpit (*or-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* discontented, peevish – ''What ails the orpit doyterd stycke', The kerlyn loudly said' [JTe].

Orr (*ōr, or*) *n.* **Dr. James** (1844–1913) born in Glasgow, son of engineer Robert and Montgomery Hunter. He became an apprentice bookbinder before training for the ministry, earning an M.A. from Glasgow University in 1870 and a B.D. in 1872. He was a probationer in Irvine before becoming minister of East Bank Church in 1874. Known as a Liberal, he campaigned for reducing liquor licences. In 1879 he helped draft the United Presbyterian declaration statement against total endorsement of Calvanism. He obtained a Doctorate of Divinity (by examination) from Glasgow in 1885. He was particularly outspoken in opposition to the Common Riding in the 1880s and 1890s. He was Chairman of Hawick School Board. In 1891 he was then elected Chair of Church History in the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh and later Chair of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the United Free College, Glasgow. He lectured in America in 1895 and 1897. He was a joint convenor of the United Presbyterian union (with the Free Church) committee in 1896. In 1874 he married Hannah Fraser, daughter of James Gibb. He published many theological works, including 'The Christian View of God and the World' (1893), 'The Ritschlian Theology and Evangelical Faith' (1897), 'Neglected Factors in the Study of the Early Progress of Christianity' (1899), 'The Progress of Dogma' (1901), 'The Problem of the

Old Testament' (1905) and 'Revelation and Inspiration' (1910). In his last years he was general editor of the 'International Standard Bible Encyclopædia' (1915). He was a regular contributor to the London Quarterly Review and other magazines, and helped edit several magazines of the United Church. He died in Glasgow and is buried in Cathcart cemetery there. **James** (19th C.) became postmaster in Hawick in 1879. He married Euphemia Hamilton. His adopted daughter Ethel married Robert Richardson. **John** (b.c.1795) agricultural labourer in Ashkirk Parish. In 1861 he was at Ashkirk Cottage with his wife Mary, grand-daughter Mary and sister-in-law Margaret Welch. **Thomas** (b.1827/8) from Airdrie, he was farmer at West Riddell. He was there in 1861, farming 230 acres and employing 2 people. He was still there in 1868. His wife was Mary.

orra see **ora**

Orrock (*o-ruk, o-reek*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (1652–1711) first minister of Hawick Parish after the Revolution of 1688, serving from 1691 until his death. He was the son of Alexander from Fife, and Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Wemyss of Bogie. He studied at St. Salvator's College and St. Andrews University, where he graduated in 1668. How and where he spent the next 19 years is unknown, but was not licensed by St. Andrews Presbytery until 1687 (presumably because of the religious turmoil of the times). He became known as a staunch opponent of Episcopacy, and along with his friend Alexander Hamilton of Kinkel, was imprisoned on more than one occasion. In 1688, while he was minister in Dundee, he was removed for some statements (perhaps misinterpreted) he had made about the King, and imprisoned for a while. He was called to St. Andrews after the Revolution, in 1690, but rejected by the Synod there and so came to Hawick the following year. He was a member of the Assembly in 1692. In 1694 he was also called to Peebles, but after much discussion this was overruled by the Assembly. He also declined calls to Kelso (in 1701/2) and Muthill. In 1705, along with 2 local colleagues (Robert Cunningham of Wilton and Robert Bell of Cavers), he protested Acts passed by certain Synods, but not being a member of the Assembly they were removed, causing a major scene, with a reconciliation only affected after the King's advisors intervened. He is said to have been both rigid in discipline and extensive in charity. An example of his strict discipline occurred when he made the Town Magistrates wait until they had asked pardon of the Kirk Session on their uncovered knees, for some preceived offence against decency. He called a meeting of the Parish heritors in 1710 to stent themselves to pay the salary of the schoolmaster, this being essentially the founding of the Grammar school. The 'Orrock Bequest' was signed by him shortly before his death in 1711. He left 9,000 merks for the school (paying the salary for the schoolmaster and to teach poor children for free), as well as 1600 merks for the needy poor, and his extensive library for the use of the parishioners. Some of the volumes from this library were deposited with the National Library of Scotland in 1980. From his funds, the Orrock Bursary was competed for by local schoolchildren every 3 years until well into the 20th century. As a result of this benevolence the area around the Grammar School was named after him. He died unmarried. A memorial tablet was erected outside the church after his death, with a marble copy in the vestibule of the Old Parish Church (which incorrectly says he was a minister for 22 years and gives the date of his death 8 days late); it bears the likeness of his head, which is a very rare example of statuary from this period of Hawick's history. The heritors of the Parish gave money for his tombstone to be replaced in 1766. He also gave 4 inscribed silver communion cups to the Church in the 1790s and a silver baptismal basin made from melting down his silver spoons after his death, all of which are inscribed 'Ecclesiæ Havicensi' and the relevant date. In addition, a commemorative tablet was placed at the High School in 1932 by the Callants' Club. His only published work is 'Address to the General Assembly, 1705, against the Tyrannical Imposition of the Synod of Merse and Teviotdale'. **Hector Heatley** (d.1862) 2nd son of Edinburgh surgeon-dentist James, he trained as an architect. He designed the Leyden Monument, which was built in Denholm in 1861. His only other known structures are railway stations at Lartington, Appleby East and Kirkby East. He married Janet Reid and they had 1 son and 1 daughter. He died at the age of 31, before being able to establish himself. **Henry** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick, presumably a relative of Rev. Alexander, perhaps his nephew (since the minister he was said to have died unmarried). He was recorded in 1694 owing 8 pounds for his Burgess fee. He witnessed baptisms for Walter Wilson in 1695, for Walter Scott in Goldielands in and for Andrew Wilson in Branxholme in 1696, for William Swan and for John Aitkin in 1698, for smith James Scott, for weaver John Jolly, for Walter Wilson, younger in

Castlehill, for tailor Alexander Hislop, for Walter Riddel in Allanhaugh Mill and for Walter Purdom in 1700, for James Laidlaw in Branholme Town in 1702 (along with tailor Alexander Hislop), for merchant Walter Weens in 1704, for shoemaker George Oliver, carrier Robert Scott (in Branxholme), tailor James Cowan in 1705, for gardener James Dunn in 1707, for Alexander Ogilvie in 1708, for tailor Walter Riddell in 1709, for herd John Turnbull and weaver Alexander Hislop in 1710, for Thomas Anderson in Branxholme Town and for carrier Walter Deans in 1713, for shoemaker Walter Scott in 1714, for gardener Walter Paterson in 1715, for William Hislop in 1716, tailor Thomas Wilkie in 1723, for Town Officer John Stewart, for maltman John Moss and for Thomas Wilkie in 1725, for several people in 1726, and for Alexander Purdom and flesher Robert Wilson in 1728. In 1728 he witnessed a baptism for George Scott and Janet Orrock, who was surely a relative (perhaps his sister); he was there recorded as 'Eld:', presumably meaning he was a Kirk Elder. He seems to have served as a kind of general-purpose witness for baptisms. He also witnessed baptisms for mason Andrew Turnbull, for William Gledstains and for John Telfer in 1732, and for carter Adam Scott in 1733. He was recorded as a tailor in 1702 and 1709. He was 'servitor to our late minister' recorded in the Kirk Session records of 1711. He was also Treasurer for Hawick Parish Session in the 1720s and 30s and was made an Elder of the Kirk in 1723. In 1727 he was recorded as one of the 'tacksmen' s of the weigh-house, which was on the ground floor of the Tolbooth. He married Helen Scott in Hawick in 1706 and their children included Henry (b.1707); and Janet (b.1709). The witnesses in 1709 were Bailies Walter Elliot and Robert Ruecastle. **Janet** nee Ogilvie (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick, mentioned in a court case of 1815, when Henry Stockwell (servant to a Hawick butcher) was found not guilty of assaulting her 'with intent to ravish'. Her name is given as 'Janet Ogilvie, or Orrock'. She was probably daughter of George Ogilvie and Margaret Learmond, born in Hawick in 1780. She married Adam and had a daughter Jean in Kelso in 1811 (also sometimes spelled 'Orrok').

the Orrock Bequest (*thu-o-ruk-bee-kwest*) *n.* deed signed by Alexander Orrock in April 1711 and registered in Edinburgh in June after his death. As part of his will he thus gave bonds for the benefit of the Schoolmaster, which essentially allowed for the continuing prosperity of the newly founded Grammar School. The 9,000 merks sum came initially from: Gideon Scott of Falnash (for Buccleuch), 5,000; Adam Elliot, younger of Arkleton and his brother William Elliot together, 2,000; Walter Scott of Woll and Sir William Scott of Harden together, 1,000; and Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk, 1,000. Conditions of the Bequest included: that the principal was never to be touched; that there was an obligation to teach for free poor children who 'have a genius for learning'; and that the Scotts of Buccleuch were to formally have control over the appointment of the Schoolmaster. It was witnessed by Robert Scott, minister of Roberton and Robert Cunninghame, minister of Wilton. The Bequest was administered by appointed trustees for the next century and a half. They contributed to the rebuilding of St. Mary's Kirk in 1763. There was dispute over the heritors choosing to build the parish school on Orrock Place, without reimbursing the bequest. The money was invested in Government Stocks in 1806. The bequest was transferred to the School Board and turned into a bursary fund in 1886. It was then transferred to the County in 1908, but still used for Hawick High School bursaries. A separate part of the bequest was the use of Orrock's library of ancient theological books for each subsequent minister; this collection remained in a cupboard in the vestry until transferred to the National Library of Scotland in 1980.

Orrock Halls (*o-ruk-halz*) *n.* name adopted for Orrock Church after it closed in 1951. It became associated with St. Mary's Church. It was used for church events (including discos) long after the church itself closed. It was partly converted for business use by Murray Brothers in 1990, and has also housed a cafe at basement level. It is a grade C listed building.

Orrock Hoose (*o-ruk-hoos*) *n.* house on the left of Stirches Road, formerly a church manse??.

Orrock Kirk (*o-ruk-kirk, o-reek-kirk*) *n.* church built in Orrock Place in 1874 as the new premises for the 'Green Kirk' First Secession Church congregation. It was built right down to the riverside, which is unusual in Hawick. The masons were the local firm of George Tait. The site had formerly held a public wash-house. A pipe organ was installed in 1928. The church united with St. Mary's in 1951. The building became renamed 'Orrock Halls' after the church closed, and continued to be used for church functions. The former manse was then sold to the Council, who used it to house teachers. From around 1990 the former church building has been

used as a knitwear factory showroom and adjacent tea-room. More recently it housed Wellness Borders and Martinshouse Equestrian. It is a category C listed building. A roll of the ministry is: Thomas Cockburn 1874–1905; James Steedman 1906–25; Peter Revie 1926–31; Robert Kirkland 1932–39; Robert Arthur 1939–45; Hendry P. Williams 1945–50.

Orrock Kirk Mutual Improvement Society (*o-ruk-kirk-mew-choo-ul-im-proov-min'-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* former organisation associated with Orrock Church, operating around 1900.

Orrock Place (*o-ruk-plis, o-reek-plis*) *n.* street between the Sandbed and the Albert Bridge, known by that name since the end of the 17th century, after Rev. Alexander Orrock. It was the site of the old Grammar School, a carpet factory and later the Orrock Church. The street is essentially the western part of the Sandbed and was named around 1840. Originally the name was used for the western side, which was separated from the other side of the Sandbed by the central block of houses (later removed). The name 'Teviot Brig Road' was also used. This general area was a detached portion of Wilton Parish until moved by the Boundary Commission in 1890. A gap site was built up by the council in 1960 between the Ewe and Lamb and the old Grammar School. There was a public weighing machine there in the 19th century.

Orrock Place Kirk (*o-ruk-plis-kirk*) *n.* another name for **Orrock Kirk**.

Orrok see **Orrock**

or than (*or-<u>th</u>an*) *conj., arch.* otherwise, else – 'Pit eer penny i eer breek pootch, or than ee'll loss't' [ECS], *adv.* until then, ere then – 'It's a lang teime or than' [ECS] (also 'or then', 'or thence', 'or thance').

or thance (*or-<u>th</u>ans*) *conj., arch.* otherwise, else – 'A fair durstna, or thance A micht never heh gotten off the bit aa day' [ECS], 'A'll heh ti wire in, or thance A'll no can wun doon in teime for the majeek-lantreen' [ECS] (cf. **or than**).

o's (*ōz*) *contr.* of us – 'Galashiels has got clean ahead o's – they've nae less than twal thoosan a'ready for their Memorial' [BW].

Osbert (*oz-bur'*) *n.* (d.1174) Prior of Jedburgh who became the first Abbot when it was rasied to an Abbey in 1147. He was Abbot when he witnessed the renewal of the grant of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the late 1160s and the confirmation afterwards.

Osborne (*oz-bōrn*) *n.* **Rev. James** (d.1711) educated at Glasgow University, he is sometimes said to have been an ousted minister of Cavers Parish who held secret sermons during the Covenanting days. However, he was actually a private chaplain to the Douglas family, working as tutor to the children of Sir William Douglas. He was said to have given conventicles locally in the 1670s. Douglas was summoned in 1676 to answer the charge of illegally having a chaplain without a licence from the Bishop, and both men were 'put to the horn as outlaws'. He survived until the Revolution and was ordained as minister at Kilmarnock in 1688. In 1697 he was appointed minister at Greyfriars in Aberdeen and also Professor of Divinity at Marischal College. It was said that he returned to Cavers several times to preach. His children included: William, also a minister; James; and Alexander.

Osburn (*oz-burn*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) baker in Hawick. In 1755 he married Isabel Turnbull. Their children included: John (b.1757); Elizabeth (b.1759); Christian (b.1760); Martha (b.1762); Elizabeth (again, b.1764); Joanna (b.1766); Martha (again, b.1771); and John (again, b.1772). The witnesses in 1757 were the whole conregation, in 1764 were Bailies Turnbull 'older and younger', in 1766 were Bailie Turnbull Senior and Bailie Turnbull Junior, in 1771 were Bailie Turnbull of [probably Fenwick] and another Bailie and in 1772 were Bailie Turnbull of Fenwick and James Turnbull. In 1762 and 1766 he himself witnessed baptisms for wright Walter Scott (this is presumably a variant of **Osborne**).

Osna (*oz-na*) *n.* poetic name for **the Oxnam Witter** – 'Sweet Osn'a stream, by thin-leav'd birch o'erhung, No more should roll her modest waves unsung' [JL].

Ossian (*o-shee-in*) *n.* legendary bard who lived in either Scotland or Ireland around the 3rd century, supposedly blind and the son of Fingal '... Who sing the strains That Ossian sung, Your courage ne'er was tame, You will fight for Scotland's glory, you will die to shield her fame' [JoHa], – 'Give me the hills where Ossian lies And Coila's Minstrel sang' [HSR].

oster (*os-tur*) *n., arch.* oyster – 'For osters and winiker brandi and spis [£] 0. 6. 0.' [BR1691].

ostler (*ost-lur*) *n., arch.* an innkeeper, keeper of a hostelry – '... that if any ostler sell aill to any person in time of preaching or examine, he shall pay 20s for the first fault, toties quoties' [Ash1640], '... summoned Isobel Cranston, the ostler, for selling aill after sunset ...' [Ash1642], '... holding out his hands as ostlers do when seeking to entice an an unhaltered horse with a gowpen fu'

of oats' [WNK], '... and while the old ostler, who wanders like a ghost of the past among the delapidated ruins of what was once a magnificent square of stables' [HAd1875].

the Ostler Well (*thu-ost-lur-wel*) *n.* former name for a spring, probably in the north part of the farm of Mabonlaw. It was described in 1765 as lying close to the western boundary of Wilton common.

Oswald (*oz-wald*) *n.* (604–642) King of Bernicia from about 635, when he defeated Cadwalla, until he was killed at the battle of Maserfrith. He was son of Æthelfrith of Bernicia and Acha of Deira and would have been Hawick's King. He was the first Bernician ruler to accept Christianity and is also known as 'St. Oswald'. The Hawick area probably made the main conversion to Christianity during his reign. St. Cuthbert's Church contains a statue of the Saint holding the head of Oswald in his left hand. His head is supposed to have been buried along with St. Cuthbert at Lindisfarne for safety, and thereafter it became a symbol of the Saint.

Oswulf see **Oswulf Ringwud**

o't (*ōt, ō'*) *contr.* of it – 'ee made a guid job o't', 'There was an auld wife had a wee pickle tow, An' she wad gae try the spinnin' o't' [T], '... May hearken to a fool's advice, And even o't get guid' [JoHa], '... Withoot the least fear o' reflection, I'd wad my heid o't – The mair ye glow'r ye find attraction, Aye raise the greed o't' [JoHa], '... I wull ta' haud o' the bouchs o't' [HSR], '... ilka ane for the frute o't was til bring ane thousan' pieces o' siller' [HSR], 'For it is a place o' pleasure, O' the like o't I ne'er saw' [VW], 'Yet hard an' thrawart as thy lot, It maks my heart sair thinking o't' [JJ], ' 'That may no' be very poetical', replied the other, 'but you work on it, an' see what ye can make o't' ' [BM1898], 'There's nae peace at taking o't, There's nae peace for me; I'll try the plan o' quitting o't, And tak' a cup o' tea' [DA], '... A grassy pule to kep the lap o't' [JBS], '... The waiting o't he scarce could thole' [WFC], 'In times o' war, an' times o' peace, He ever makes the best o't, He leaves the auld loquacious geese Ti gabble at the rest o't' [WP], '... And sniff the ingan heavy steam that rase – I sometimes get a waft o't noo!' [WL] (cf. the more common **o'd**).

o that ilk (*ō-thaw'-ilk*) *adj.* relating to a particular family, especially a landed family that took its name from the original estate (cf. **Ilk**).

other (*u-thur*) *adj., arch.* another – '... therefore he is onlawed in other twentie pounds in respect of the depositions of James Deanes late Baylyea ...' [BR1685], '... he prayed on for other twenty-five minutes, and before he was done the kail was cauld and the white fat was swimming upon the top of them' [WiS], '... three to gang to the tap o' Ruberslaw – mey and other twae ...' [BCM1881], *pron., arch.* used without article, meaning 'the other', each other, one another – '... fyned and onlawed in egregious ryotts committ upon other within the church yesterday ...' [BR1710], 'The Scotsmen cry'd on other to stand, Frae time they saw John Robson slain ...' [CPM], 'Thay're as leike other as twae peis' [ECS], 'Thay veesit other's hooses, an help other aa thay can' [ECS], '... that every-weebittie dunsht other i the strooshie' [ECS] (see also **ither**).

others (*u-thurz*) *pron., pl., arch.* each other, one another (often paired with 'aither') – '... Robert Deans, late bailie, and Robert Scott ... being accused ... for bluiding aither of them uthers ...' [BR1640] (also written 'uthers'; cf. **ither** and **other**).

otherways (*u-thur-wāz*) *adv., arch.* otherwise – '... and utherwayes for strycking and wounding of him in his face with an brydle' [BR1669], '... and thsi much ye may shew hor Grace from me, if ye finde a sesonable opportunitie of doeing it, otherwayes lett it alone' [SB1670], '... That the valuation of his Grace's farms, having interest in the common, could not otherways, with propriety; be ascertained, than in proportion to their real rent' [DCW1765].

o'ti (*o'-i, ō'-i*) *contr.* onto – 'pit that o'ti the table, wull ee?', 'hei got o'ti his horse again' (cf. **onti**).

o't's (*ōts*) *contr.* of it is – '... A pound to a penny ye canna ootdraw't, Though the soon o't's in Day, E, an' L' [JoHa].

otter (*o'-ur*) *n., arch.* the barb of a fish-hook.

Otterburn (*o'-ur-burn*) *n.* village in Redesdale, where the Otter Burn meets the River Rede, site of the 1388 Battle of Otterburn, the details of which were recorded in a 14th century Latin poem and later romanticised in a ballad. A group of Scots (specifically James Douglas, the Earl of Moray and the Earl of Buchan) met at Southdean Kirk to plan an unofficial invasion of England. They taunted Percy at Newcastle, taking his standard, but on the way back were surprised by the English force at Otterburn. They fought in the moonlight, the Scots winning, Douglas being mortally wounded. But because (it is said that) he hid his condition from his men it is said that 'a dead man won the field'. Hundreds, perhaps

thousands, were killed on both sides. The Scots also captutred Henry Percy ('Hotspur') and Sir Ralph Percy. The Scots version is told in 'the Ballad of Otterburn' (sometimes called 'The Lammas tide') and the English version in 'Chevy Chase'. The ruins of Southdean Church were dedicated as a memorial to the Battle in 1910. The battle site itself is marked by a monument in a small wooded area off the main road. Some relics, said to be from the battle, were long preserved at Cavers House. Tradition says that the Douglas banner was carried by a Stavert – 'The deed was done at the Otterbourne About the breaking of the day; Earl Douglas was buried at the braken bush, And the Percy led captive away' [T], 'In vain! – his standard's sink! – his squadrons yield; – His bowmen fly: – a dead man gains the field' [JL].

Otterhole Sike (*o'-ur-hōl-sīk*) *n.* stream in the upper Borthwick valley, to the north-east of Craik village. It flows southwards to join the Dirthope Burn, which then flows into the Borthwick Water. On the west side are the remains of an ancient earthwork, about 64 m by 43 m, formed by an earthen bank with an outer ditch. It has been mutilated by forestry trenches.

otterhoond (*o'-ur-hoond*) *n.* otterhound, a large hound with a shaggy coat, bred for otter hunting in the early 19th century. The practice was justified to protect fishing, and involved men following the hounds on foot and horseback. The most famous local proponent of the sport was Hawick's Dr. John Grant, who lived at the top of Walter's Wynd. The Border Magazine of 1904 describes a particular hunt which he led in 1863, in which his dogs tracked an otter from Burnfoot down the Teviot as far as Spittal-on-Rule, where it was killed. The practice achieved its height of popularity in the early 20th century, and was declared illegal in the 1970s, when otters became protected.

ou (*ow*) *interj., arch.* oh, exclamation of surprise – "... to which came the ready rejoinder, 'Ou it's owre ayont Liddesdale' " [WNK] (variant of **och**).

oucht (*owcht*) *pp., poet.* ought, should – 'Oucht else they wunna tolerate, Nae maitter if it's richt or wrang ...' [FL], '... And ye micht coont human affection cheap, But ye oucht to ken there's a hairst to reap' [WL] (cf. the more common **ocht** and also **aucht**).

ouk (*ook*) *n., poet.* week – 'But since that time, he's never anes been here, An' it's sax ouks:– nae wonder than I fear' [CPM], '... That ere I tak' the 'Leister' prices A single ouk, I'll gang an' girn, an' mak' grimaces, Wi' Jamie Cook' [WiD].

our- see **oor-**

out- see **oot-**

outcomit (*owt-ku-mit*) *pp., arch.* said of sheep that are mature or perhaps that have had lambs – 'Item, vpoun the landis of Bellenden, in pasturage with George Nicholl, auchtene scoir and sextene outcumint hoggis ... Item, fyftene scoir and tua outcumit hoggis ...' [SB1574] (also written 'outcumint').

Outer- see **Oooter-**

Outerside (*ow-, oo-tur-sīd*) *n.* farmstead in the Borthwick valley, roughly opposite Philhope, and reached by a track on the right-hand side of the road after Hoscote. These may be the lands of 'Ughtredshaghe' which were granted by Margaret, mother of Henry Lovel, to Jedburgh Abbey at its foundation around 1140 (as confirmed in about 1170). It seems likely to be the place transcribed as 'Hendentheythe' or 'Heudouchheyth' in 1317, when part of the common attached to it and Girnwood, previously belonging to Adam of Hoddam, was granted to William Barbour. It was probably the 'Ochturhyud' (also transcribed as 'Ochtirheuyd') recorded as granted to Marion Comyn, widow of John de Langlands in 1363. The lands of 'Uchterseatmylne' are listed among those granted to Sir William Wardlaw of Wilton in about 1400; this suggests that there was once a mill there. These were probably the lands of 'Jacobo de Wchtersyde' who witnessed a sasine at Milsington in 1453. The lands were owned by Walter Scott of Synton in the early 16th century and Sir Walter of Howpasley in the later 16th century. A bond of 1569, signed in Hawick, lists all of the tenants there, namely 'Thomas Broun, Jokke Howatsone, Hobbe Broun, Dand Huntar, Alexander Armestrong, Will Pairman, Cristie Pairman, Hob Jaksoun, Watt Litill, Jok Hall, Watt Runseman, Jak Reid, Jokke Scot, Eling Dun, Will Greif, Thome Greif, Johe Gledstanis, George Stevinsone, Pait Stevinsone, Pait Reid, Johnne Glendonyng, Alexander Mylne, Will Turnbull'. Walter Scott of Synton redeemed 500 merks on these lands with William Elliot of Falnash in 1605. George Scott of Synton inherited the lands from his father Walter Scott of Synton in 1610. 'Rowie' Scott 'in Vttersyde' is recorded in 1616. Liferent was granted to Margaret Maxwell when she married William Elliot, younger of Falnash, in 1635. Margaret Haswell (perhaps the same Margaret), liferenter there, was one of the main landowners in Wilton Parish in 1643, her lands being valued at £360. There were 15 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Robert Nichol,

Janet Clerk, Francis Nichol, William Pott, margaret Nichol, Margaret 'Randie', Rebecca Hislop, John Renwick, Walter Scott, Bessie Hislop, William Scott, Margaret Hislop, Mungo Dalgleish and Isobel Armstrong. Gavin Elliot of Outersiderig paid land tax in Wilton Parish on lands valued at £360. Gideon Scott of Outerside witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1687. In 1689 Gideon of Outerside gained other lands, and became known thereafter as Gideon of Falnash. 10 separate households were listed there in 1694. It was part of Wilton Parish before Roberton was formed in 1689/90. The lands were leased by James Scott of Shielswood in 1692. In 1701 the Laird's seats in Roberton Kirk are recorded being the 3 feet to the east of the little door. James Dalgleish was recorded there in 1710, William Armstrong and Robert Scott in 1711, Robert Nichol in 1712, Thomas Helm in 1713, John Murray in 1715–17, James Grieve in 1718, John Scott and James Scott in 1720 and Adam Dalgleish in 1725–27. Adam Pott (probably the same as Adam of Hoscote) was recorded as Laird there among Commissioners of Roxburghshire in 1761. James Nichol was there in 1762–65 and James Dalgleish in 1763–66. It belonged to George Stavert (incorrewctly transcribed 'Stewart' in one record) in the valuation of Roberton Parish of 1788, when it is listed as 'Outerside, or Outersiderig, formerly in Wilton', with a value of £360. John Henderson was living there in 1788 and James Thomson in 1793. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, 'Outerside, or Outerside-rig' had the same value and was owned by Adam Stavert of Hoscote. Farm labourer Alexander Armstrong and his family were there in 1841. John Brown was there in 1872 when he donated the 'upper stone of bowl-shaped quern' found when casting peats on the farm. By about 1874 it was listed as owned by Archibald Stavert. Outerside Rig is the hill above, reaching 264 m and containg a fort and cairn (formerly spelled 'Utterside' etc., it is probably 'Ughtredshaghe' or 'Ughtredesxaghe' in c.1140 and 1170, 'Ochturhyud' in 1363, 'Uchterseatmylne' in c.1400, 'Wchtersyde' in 1453, 'Vttersyde' in 1616, 'outersyde rige' in 1678, 'Uttersyde' in 1688, 'Outersyde' in 1692 and 1694, 'uterside' in 1710, 'utterside' in 1712, 'Outersiderige' in 1718, 'Outersyd' in 1733, 'Uterside' in the 1740s, 'Outterside' in 1761 and 'Utterside' in 1762 and 1788; it is marked on a 1650 parish map as 'Utersyde', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Outersyide'; based on the earliest spellings the origin seems likely to be 'Uchtred's haugh').

Outerside (*oo-tur-sīd*) *n.* **James** (15th C.) witness in 1453 to a sasine exchanging the lands of Milsington with those of Wester Heap, between the Langlands and Scott families. He is recorded as 'Jacobo de Wchtersyde', and it seems likely his lands were those of Outerside, just up the Borthwick from Milsington.

Outerside Rig (*ow-tur-sīd-rig*) *n.* elongated hill above Outerside, reaching a height of 264 m and containing a fort. The name was also formerly used for the farm at Outerside. The hill contains the remains of a hill-fort at the east of the ridge, possibly dating from the early Iron Age. Much obliterated by cultivation, it consists of inner and outer ramparts and a ditch. In the inside may be signs of a hut circle, while just outside is a possible enclosure (spelled 'Uttersydrigg' and variants in early documents; it is 'Outersidrige' in 1528/9, 'Outarsyderige' in 1610, 'Uttersiderigg' in 1643 and 'Outersiderige' in 1718).

Outersideshiel (*ow-tur-sīd-sheel*) *n.* former steading high above Outerside. On Ainslie's 1773 map it is marked on the south side of the Hoscote Burn near Girnwood Linn. David Scott was there in 1737. Thomas Glendinning was there in 1763–66, James Glendinning in 1775, Thomas Broad in 1781 and Thomas Glendinning in 1797 (it is 'Utterside shiel' in 1763 and 'Uttersideshiel' in 1775, 1780 and 1797).

outher see **owther**

the Outlaw Murray (*thu-ow'-law-mu-ri, -oo'-*) *n.* fanciful story about a leader of the Murrays in Ettrick Forest, popularised in the ballad of the same name, and having some basis in historical fact. Murray refused to pay homage to the King, but eventually gave in after being appointed Sheriff of Ettrick Forest. This probably referred to John Murray of Falahill (nephew of the Rector of Hawick), in the latter part of the 15th century.

outmost (*ow'-mōst*) *n., arch.* utmost, greatest limit – 'The whilke day Walter Purdom, late baylyea in Hawick, acted himselfe to follow out and pursew to the outmost the cramineall persut . . . ' [BR1686].

outred (*ow'-red*) *v., arch.* to clear a debt, settle obligations, discharge, disentangle, *pp.* disentangled, extricated – 'Aw canna conceive hoo they aw got tae bed Unless the confushion was somehow outredd' [BM1900].

ouwn (*own*) *v., arch.* to own, confess, admit – '. . . for A'll ouwn A was dry again . . . ' [ECS] (cf. **own**).

oux (*owks*) *n., poet.* an ox – 'Thus thaye changet thair glorie intil the lykeniss o' ane oux that eets gerse' [HSR] (the plural is **owsen**).

Ovens (*o-vinz*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) recorded as 'James Owen in Birk hill' in 1684 when, along with many others, he was declared a rebel for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He may be an ancestor of the Hawick blacksmith. **James** (b.1818) from Selkirk, son of Thomas and Isabella Murdock. He was a blacksmith in Hawick in the 1800s, with an appropriate name. He lived at the Round Close in 1841, the Backdamgate in 1851 and 3 Silver Street in 1861. In 1840 he married Helen Pow, a daughter of William, blacksmith at Borthaugh Woodfoot. Their children included: Mary (b.c.1841); Elizabeth (b.c.1844); Helen (b.c.1847); John (b.1855), also a blacksmith; William Pow (b.1858) and James (b.1861). He was an elder with the Relief Kirk. **John** (b.1855) son of James and Helen Pow. He was a blacksmith in Hawick, like his father. He was at 5 Howegate in 1881, 3 Buccleuch Street in 1891 and 11 Sandbed in 1901. He married Helen Wright, from Lockerbie, and they had a daughter Jane A. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Side in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Thomas** (b.1813/4) from Prestonpans, he was a gardener and forester living at Woll (probably the stables) in 1851. His wife was Catherine and their children included Janet, James, Thomas, John, Robert, Andrew and another son.

Ovenshank (*o-vin-shawngk*) *n.* small farm in Liddesdale, just north of the Liddel, to the west of the site of Liddel Castle. It is probably the place recorded as 'Vnsthank' in the 1541 rental roll, listed between 'Coklaik' and 'Powis'; it was vacant at that time. Robert Nichol was there in 1821. James Wilson lived there in 1841, with his son Andrew there in 1861 and there were also 3 huts there housing railway workers on the 1861 census (it is marked on Stobie's c.1770 map; it has been suggested that the name has a similar origin to 'Unthank').

Over see **Ower**

Overchester (*ō-vur-ches-tur*) *n.* lands that were tenanted by Turnbulls in 1516 when several members of that family were identified as being there when they had remission for assisting Alexander, Lord Home. It appears that Mark Turnbull was the main tenant, along with his brother Archibald, and son Mark younger, as well as Richard, David, William, John, Andrew, Andrew's son Thomas, and Ninian. It is unclear where this place was, perhaps part of Chesters in Southdean.

overgave (*ō-vur-gāv*) *pp., arch.* gave up, relinquished – 'Compeared the haill Council, and voluntarily of their awin free will renuncit and overgave their quarterings of the soldiers to the town's use . . . ' [BR1644].

Overhaa (*ō-vur-haw*) *n.* Overhall, farm just behind Wilton Dean. The name dates back to at least the 16th century. In 1569 the superiority of the lands (along with Wilton Green and Wiltonburn) was inherited by Grizel Borthwick from her father Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1586 the lands are among those given in 'liferent' to Margaret Ker as part of the marriage contract with Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1601 they were inherited by Walter Cairncross from his uncle Walter, brother of Robert of Colmslie. The farm was among the Wilton Parish possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663. There were 10 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Robert Scott, William Scott, Margaret Turnbull, Marion Martin, Margaret Langlands, Isobel Swan, Janet Scott, Walter Scott, Adam Scott and Marion Henderson. James and Adam Scott each leased half the farm in 1690 and 1692 and were recorded as householders there in around 1694. In at least the period 1694–98 the farm was leased half by Walter Scott, 'Chief', and half by Adam Scott. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch; it extended to 120 acres and was bounded by Langlands, the River Teviot, Borthaugh and Brieryhill. The farmhouse is shown near the foot of the Wilton Burn on the western side. William Scott was a servant there in 1723. Adam Easton was there in 1723–25, Robert Ballantyne in 1724, James Scott in at least 1732–41, Robert Easton in 1739 and John Clerk in 1752. George Lorraine was tenant in 1764. The lands were valued at £23 in 1764, as part of the Buccleuch estates. Andrew and Thomas Easton were farmers there in 1797, with 2 work horses each. John Symington was a servant there in 1799. Joiner Adam Riddell lived there around 1840. Adam Easton was farmer in 1841 and in 1851, when the farm covered 62 acres. A doll's house, originating here in about 1880, is in the Museum. A hill there was used as a track for motor-cycle events in the first half of the 20th century (also referred to as 'Everhaa'; it is written 'Vuerhall' in 1569, 'Ovirhall' in 1586 and 'Over hahall' in 1690; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps as 'Ovirhall' and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'O. Hall').

Overhaa Crescent (*ō-vur-haw-kre-sin'*) *n.* cul-de-sac in Wilton Dean, built in 1971 and named after the nearby farm.

Overhaa Road (*ō-vur-haw-rōd*) *n.* main road west through Wilton Dean, named after the nearby farm. New housing was built there in 1970. The wooded hill above this road contains an oval earthwork, about 90 m by 50 m, consisting of a single rampart. Its situation does not appear very defensive, so it has not been classified as a fort. The interior and parts of the rampart have been destroyed by quarrying. There are also remains of a probable homestead on a shelf below the summit. This measures 33 m by 27 m, with no internal features and an entrance in the north-east.

Overhall see **Overhaa**

Over Harwud see **Ower Harwud**

the Over Kirk see **the Ower Kirk**

overlook (*ō-vur-look*) *v., arch.* to look over, inspect knitwear in a mill (cf. **looker**).

overly (*ō-vur-lee*) *adv., arch.* by chance – 'I happened overly to say that I had seen him there' [JAHM].

Over Newhaa see **Ower Newhaa**

overplus (*ō-vur-plus*) *n., adj., arch.* surplus, excess – 'Substraction is to draw a small sume from a great. The overplus or quhat remains just underneath you set' [HAST1917].

Overraw (*ō-vur-raw*) *n.* former name for the farm of **Upper Raw** on Hermitage Water.

the Overseas Night (*thu-ō-vur-seez-nī'*) *n.* properly called the Civic Reception for Returned Teries, an evening of entertainment for exiled Teries, taking place in the Town Hall on the Wednesday of Common Riding week. It was inaugurated in 1936. It is an event reserved for distant visitors and their guests. The Cornet, Cornet's Lass, Acting Mother and Acting Father greet the visitors and the Honorary Provost gives a speech summarising the highlights of the year for the Town. There then follows a schedule of songs and recitations. The names of the 'Exiles' are read and each of them stand to be recognised. The Maids of Honour serve refreshments and the evening ends with 'Teribus' and 'Cornet's Up' (also sometimes called 'the Exile's Night').

Overton (*ō-vur-tin*) *n.* late 16th century ruined tower near Camptown, about 5 miles south of Jedburgh, burnt by Hertford's men in 1545. There were Elliots there in the 18th century. John Rutherford of Edgerston owned the lands in the late 18th century. The farm of 'Overton Bush' is recorded since at least the late 18th century and is still marked on the Ordnance Survey maps (the origin of the name is probably simply 'the upper farm' in Old English and first occurs in the late 16th century).

Ovid (*ō-vid*) *n.* **Adam** (11th/12th C.) priest associated with Glasgow and St. Andrews Dioceses. His name is recorded as 'Ada Onidius' and other variants, with his surname even being mistranscribed as 'Guidone'. His designation was presumably related to his fondness for the works of Ovid. He was brother of Laurence of Thornton, who was Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and his name occurs as a witness in St. Andrews documents from about 1203. He may have been witness to documents earlier than this under a different designation. He was 'Master' from at least 1203, although it is unclear where he studied. He witnessed 10 or so documents associated with the Bishops of St. Andrews in the period 1203–20. He was recorded holding the Vicarage of Hobkirk in 1220, when there was a revision to the rights and duties of the Vicar there. It has been suggested that he could be the same man as Adam of Perth or Walpole, or alternatively **Adam Baggatte**.

o'w (*ow*) *contr.* of us – 'the baith o'w', 'that'll be the end o'w' (note sometimes pronounced as the two syllable *u-oo* or *o-oo*, but other times shortened to *ow*).

owcht (*owcht*) *pres. part., arch.* owns – 'Whae's owcht this' [GW] (cf. **awe**, **aucht** and **ocht**).

Owen (*ō-in*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) resident of Birkhill in Southdean. He is listed in 1684 among many Covenanter fugitives.

ower (*ow-ur*) *prep.* over – 'juist gaun ower the brig an turn left', 'pass eet ower here', 'A'm gaun ower ti Selkirk', 'And they flew oure sea, and the flew oure land, Oure mountain, holt, and town . . . ' [JTe], 'The case is common a' the world owre . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . marching oure Minchmuir at twelve o'clock at nicht wi' a haud o' a black soo by the tail' [WNK], 'Doctor Young was a guid man, an' its impossible to say owre muckle in his praise' [WNK], 'For lo, the wuntir is bye, the rains ar ower an' gane' [HSR], '. . . letna thame hae powir ower me . . . ' [HSR], 'For, a' the daily labours owre, ilk care is laid aside . . . ' [JJ], 'Rowlin owre an owre' [ECS], 'There's peace owre the Kirkstile wa' ' [JEDM], 'Ower mountains, ower muirland, ower green grassy fell, Are borne the sweet notes o' the eicht o'clock bell' [JJ], 'He watches owre them by the day, And through the lang dark nicht . . . ' [WL], used to describe a journey to a nearby valley – 'ower ti Selkirk', also used where other prepositions would

be used in English, by, on – 'A spoke ti um ower the phone', 'hei was hut ower the heid wi a plank', from, out of – '... against these who were publickly read over from ye pulpit' [PR1715], *adv., adj.* too, over, over much – 'it's ower cauld ti gaun oot', 'ee've got ower muckle on yer plate', 'hei's faaen ower', '... thou anaintest my heæd wi' oolie; my cupp rins ower' [HSR], 'Tell'd owre ti 'im (= repeat it to him)' [GW], 'Rowin' owre an' owre' [GW], 'He fell back owre (= over on his back' [GW], '... poring ower oor programmes wi oor specs liftit, guzzling ice-cream afore it's ower derk tae sei' [JuH], *n., arch.* an excess or extreme – 'A' owres is ill [= are evil]' [JAHM] (also spelled 'owre' and occasionally 'oure' and 'uwr').

ower- (*ow-ur*) *prefix* over- , excessively – 'I couldna' thole the wa's ower-grown ...' [JEDM].

oweraa (*ow-ur-aw*) *adj., adv.* overall.

ower-an-abin (*ow-ur-in-a-bin*) *adv.* over and above – 'A made a faisable mael oot o peisoop ... wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen owre-an-abuin' [ECS].

owerance (*ow-ur-ins*) *n., arch.* mastery, control – 'Thou mædist him til hae owerance ower the warks o' thy han's ...' [HSR], '... howe lang sall the wicket glorie in the owerance?' [HSR], 'Juidin [Gideon] hes landed eis-sel in a guid job; hei hes the owrance o the hyill wareroom' [ECS], 'It's a gey guid yin, hir (her) ti heh the owrance on the gie-in oot o the pokes at oor swaree' [ECS], '... Wad tak the owerance o' aa, And fin' nae tawse for their pains' [WL] (also written 'owrance').

Ower Ancrum (*ow-ur-awng-krum*) *n.* Over Ancrum, name of the former settlement on the north side of the Ale Water. It is distinguished from Nether Ancrum, on the south side, which became the modern village of Ancrum. The 'Over' part was burned around the time of the battle of Ancrum Moor, which took place nearby, and never really recovered. Gavin Turnbull was tenant there and died in about 1574 (it is 'Over Ankcrum' in 1548/9; it is 'O: Ancrum' on Pont's map of c.1590, 'Ovir Ancrum' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, 'O. Ancrumm' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is still recorded as 'Upper Ancrum' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Ower Bonchester (*ow-ur-bon-ches-tur*) *n.* Over Bonchester, former farm near Bonchester, also referred to as 'Upper Bonchester'. In 1569 it was one of a set of lands acquired by Adam French from the monks of Jedburgh Abbey and in 1587 still part of the Lordship of Jedburgh when Alexander Lord Home inherited the superiority. In 1588 it is listed as being 'with woods'. It is possible that it corresponds to the remains of the farmstead on the north-west side of Bonchester Hill, near the head of Rob's Cleuch, some of the stones from which are built into nearby dykes (it is 'over Bunchester' in 1569 and 'Over Bunchester' in 1588).

Ower Boonraw (*ow-ur-boon-raw*) *n.* Over Boonraw, former name for a farmstead near the main Boonraw. It may corresond to the location of West Boonraw, which lies a little uphill from East Boonraw. Robert Storie was there in 1688.

ower-by (*ow-ur-bI*) *adv., prep., arch.* over the way, across to, towards, along – 'Dauvit had dwalt i' the Mid Raw And plied wi' his cairrier cairt Jinglin' raig'lar ilk a week Owre-bye the Copshaw airt' [DH].

Ower Closs (*ow-ur-klōs*) *n.* part of the former farm of **Closs**. 'Overcloss alias Milburnholme' was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755 (it is 'Ouercloss' in the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

owercome (*ow-ur-kum*) *v., poet.* to overcome, overwhelm – 'Turn awa thyne eyne frae me, for thaye hae owercum me' [HSR], '... whan my hairt is owercum leed me til the rok that is heicher nor I' [HSR].

owercome (*ow-ur-kum*) *n., poet.* a sudden attack, refrain of a song – '... And syne the sough o' sadness she can share: But in her hert's the owrecome o' a sang' [WL].

owercomin (*ow-ur-ku-min*) *n., poet.* a crossing, the refrain of a song, repetition – 'But whan ye praey, usena vain ower-comein's, as the heathin do' [HSR].

owercuissen (*ow-ur-ki-sin*) *pp., adj., arch.* overcast – '... een as the flaam o the waather-gleam skails afore'd the cluds threh an owrecuissen lift' [ECS].

Ower Dykeraw (*ow-ur-dīk-raw*) *n.* Over Dykeraw, former name for part of the farm of Dykeraw in Southdean Parish. Gilbert Oliver was tenant there in 1541, paying 25s yearly. James Oliver was tenant in 1694. In 1799 James and John Oliver were tenants and John Ormiston a labourer at 'Upper Dykeraw' (it is 'Ovir Dykraw in 1541 and 'over dykra' in 1694).

owerfleet (*ow-ur-flee'*) *v., arch., poet.* overflow – 'Letna the waterflude owerfleete me, næther let the deep swallie me up ...' [HSR].

owerflet (*ow-ur-flee'*) *pp., poet.* overflowed – '... but the se owerflet thair enimies' [HSR].

ower fornent (*ow-ur-for-nen'*) *prep., arch.* over against, facing – 'Gang intill the clauchan ower-fornent yow, an' strauchtwaye ye sall fin' ane ass tiet, an' ane cowt wi' her' [HSR].

Ower Foulwud (*ow-ur-fowl-wud*) *n.* Over Foulwood, former lands in Liddesdale, located somewhere along Foulwood Sike, while Nether Foulwood was near where it meets the Liddel Water, south of Mangerton. It is recorded on a rental roll of c.1376 as 'Foulwod superior' and valued at 10 shillings. In a rental roll of 1541 'Ouerfoulwod' was leased to Alexander Armstrong (probably son of 'Ill Will') and still valued at 10 shillings.

owergae (*ow-ur-gā*) *v., arch.* to go over, elapse.

owergane (*ow-ur-gān*) *pp., arch.* elapsed, passed, especially in the phrase 'there's nae time owergane' – '. . . it was nae teime owregane or oo war birlin owre the Trow Burn leike five ell o wund' [ECS], overrun – 'Belgium's owregane wi the Germans' [GW].

owergang (*ow-ur-ga<u>ng</u>*) *v., arch.* to overwhelm, overflow, oppress, exceed – 'O ne'er let pride sae far o'ergang, to set yer mind a-langing . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . Oh goodness! let it ne'er o'ergang, Ayont repenting' [RDW], '. . . I am cum intil deep waters, whare the fludes ower-gang me' [HSR].

owerhang (*ow-ur-haw<u>ng</u>*) *v., arch.* to overhang – 'As springs that gutter doon the hills, Atween owerhangin' fern and heather, To join their life wi' other rills, And wimple on as yin thegither' [JEDM] (also **owerhing**).

Ower Hallrule (*ow-ur-haw-rool*) *n.* Over Hallrule, former name for part of the farm of Hallrule, also called Outer Hallrule, in distinction to Inner Hallrule. It may also have been another name for Toon-o-Rule. In 1779 'Over-Halrule' was valued at £832 12s 5d. On the 1811 Land Tax Rolls 'part of Town-o'-Rule, or Over or Outer Halrule' is described.

Ower Harwud (*ow-ur-har-wud*) *n.* Over Harwood, former name for lands at Harwood on Teviot. It is unclear if the name referred to the whole of the later estate of Harwood, or just part of it. It was among the lands exchanged in 1446 with Lanarkshire lands between Inglis of Manor and Scott of Buccleuch; one quarter of the lands were included in this swap, with the owner of the other 3 quarters being unknown. In 1462 it was given as part of security for a loan, along with Dryden and Commonside, by Stephen Scott of Muirhouse to Robert Muir of Rowallan. The loan was fully paid by Robert Scott of 'Dogehauch' in 1477. It is listed among the lands held 'in tenancy' by the Baron of Hawick in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615, along with 'Nether Harwood' (it is 'Ouerharwode' in 1446, 'Vuer Harwod' in 1462, 'Vuer Herwod' in 1508/9, 'Vuir Harewod' and 'Uvire-Harwod' in 1511, 'Ovir Harwod' and 'Ouir Harwod' in 1572, 'Owir Harwoid' in 1594 and just 'Over Harwood' in 1615).

Ower Hassendean (*ow-ur-haw-sin-deen*) *n.* Over Hassendean, former farm in Hassendean, also once called 'Hassendean Lady Lands'. It is among the farms burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545. Robert Scott owned the lands in 1574. Adam Turnbull, 'Reid Adie' was tenant there in 1576, when there was a promise that he would abstain from theft. 6 acres of land here were inherited by Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. In 1692 Adam Scott had a new feu agreement with the Duchess of Buccleuch for the lands there, east and west syde thereof with the milne and maynes of the same'. In 1738 it consisted of 6 acres when it was purchased by Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, from Archibald Douglas of Cavers (see also **Oor Lady Land**; it is 'Over-hessington' in 1545, 'Over Hassindane' in 1574, 'Ovir Hassindane' in 1576 and transcribed 'Overbassenden').

owerheard (*ow-ur-herd*) *pp.* overheard – '. . . forever owre-heard at their scandalous crack by Auld Dunbar ahint the hedge . . . ' [DH].

owerheid (*ow-ur-heed*) *adv., arch.* at an average rate per head, in total – '. . . nyne new calfit ky, with thair followaris, price of the pece ourheid, five pundis' [SB1574], 'Item twa hors price of the pece ourheid 10 merkis summa 20 merkis Item foure oxin price of the pece ourheid £8' [SPB1579], 'Item, the number of tuo hundreth nolt, younger and elder, pryce of the piece therof ourheid tuentie merkes, summa' [SB1633].

owerheid (*ow-ur-heed*) *adj., arch.* overhead – 'For aa that the sun, hoisin itsel i the lift owerheed . . . ' [ECS].

Ower Heuchhoose (*ow-ur-hew<u>ch</u>-hoos*) *n.* Over Heuchhouse, former name for part of the lands of Heuchhouse in Liddesdale. It was one of the farms possessed by Gavin Elliot in 1632, when recorded as 'Overheuchehous'.

owerhing (*ow-ur-hi<u>ng</u>*) *v., arch.* to overhang – 'A rock hangs nodding o'er its chrystal spring, And flow'rs, Narcissus-like, its waves o'erhing' [CPM] (**owerhang**).

Ower Holm (*ow-ur-hōm*) *n.* name for former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Avirholme'. It was valued at 40 shillings and tenanted by Andrew and Lancelot Forester. From its position in the list it must have been in the

southernmost part of Liddesdale, and possibly associated with Millholm, Demainholm, and 'the Holm'.

owerins (*ow-ur-inz*) *n., pl., arch.* wages paid above the norm, overtime (also written 'owrin's').

the Ower Kirk (*thu-ow-ur-kirk*) *n.* former church in the Ewes valley, near the farm of Unthank, and distinguished from the 'Nether Kirk of the Ewes' further down the valley. It was dedicated to St. Mark and originally attached to Melrose Abbey. It appears to have been older than the Nether Kirk, dating back to at least the reign of Alexander III. It is probably the 'St Martin [sic] in Ewysdale' referred to when Edward II appointed priests in southern Scotland in 1319; the presentation to the vacant church was to John 'de Pontebrugge'. Patronage was long held by the Earl of Home, although there were no priests recorded there in the 16th century. The rights of the church are still listed in 1663 among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It was abandoned at the Reformation and merged with the Nether Kirk, although the graveyard continued in use long afterward. The church bell (made in 1654 by John Monteith of Edinburgh) has also continued to be used, hung from the cleft in a nearby tree. Foundations of the church can be seen in the old churchyard. The churchyard contains an 18th century burial enclosure for the Aitchisons, and several other gravestones of a similar epoch, including an ornately carved grave slab for William Hutton and Jean Scott. An early chapel also stood near Ewes Doors, and this may also have been referred to as the 'Ower Kirk o Ewes' (it is 'over kirk of Ewiss' in 1663; it is marked 'Ovirkirk' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'O. Kirk of Euss' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Ower Kirkhope (*ow-ur-kir-kup*) *n.* Over Kirkhope, site of older church in the Ettrick valley, abandoned in favour of the new site probably in the mid-15th century. An early Christian grave marker was found near the ruins of the chapel and is in the National Museum (it is 'Kirklyp' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

owerlaid (*ow-ur-lād*) *pp.* overlayed – '. . . his waist is als bricht iviry owerlayde wi' sapphires' [HSR], 'Feærfuniss an' trimmlin' ar cum apon me, an' horrar heth ower-layde me' [HSR], *v., arch.* pastured unlawfully – '. . . the great inconvenience that follows by Burgesses who live not in the town, their putting horse, nolt and sheep to the Common whereby it is overlaid . . . ' [BR1720].

owerlins (*ow-ur-linz*) *adv., arch.* over – 'Ane wi' his nibbie cleeks a lass, An' makes her o'erlins tum'le' [JoHa].

owerloup (*ow-ur-lowp*) *n., arch.* an occasional trespass of cattle, the right of occasional grazing of one's cattle on a neighbour's land – '. . . did not disturb the Hawick horses, as they allowed start and oerloup' [C&L] (see also **start an o'er loup**).

owerly (*ow-ur-lee*) *adv., arch.* overly.

ower muckle (*ow-ur-mu-kul*) *n.* over much, too much – 'Its far owre muckle . . . haud him wi' a wag-at-the-wa' to begin wi' ' [WNK], 'That's owre muckle' [GW].

Ower Newhaa (*ow-ur-new-haw*) *n.* Over Newhall, former name for what became Burnhead. It was used in the late 15th century as a Lairdship by a branch of the Scotts that became Scott of Burnhead, and was part of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. Nether Newhall was essentially Burnfoot. 'Over et Nather Newhalls' are still referred to when the lands were inherited in 1585 and similarly in 1667 (it is 'Vuer Newhall' in 1484 and 'Ouir Newhall' in 1532).

owernight (*ow-ur-nī'*) *adv.* overight – '. . . but Robert hed lost interest in her owernight, maybe she didni look as appealin when hei was sober in the cauld light o day . . . ' [IWL].

the Ower Raw (*thu-ō-vur-raw*) *n.* former farm in the Hermitage valley, lying above Netherraw and also known as 'Upper Raw'. It is 'Ouirraw' on the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale, valued at 31 shillings and with William and Andrew Simpson as tenants (it is marked 'O. Ra' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

owerqualled (*ow-ur-kwawld*) *adj., arch.* overrun (with vermin, etc.), covered with dirt, filthy – 'Ouerquall'd wi' dirt, excessively dirty, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Ower Riccarton see **Riccarton**

owerseis (*ow-ur-sīz*) *adv., adj.* abroad, overseas – '. . . the shop hed its raigular customers owerseis' [IWL].

owerset (*ow-ur-se'*) *v., arch.* to upset, disturb, fill too full – 'The wairp o' life's a common grist Owreset wi' brichter yairns' [WL].

owerskaddawt (*ow-ur-ska-da'*) *pp., poet.* overshaddowed – 'While he yet spak', behald, ane sheen clud owerskaddowet them . . . ' [HSR].

Ower Soothfield (*ow-ur-sooth-feeld*) *n.* Over Southfield, the upper farm at Southfield, lying further up Chester Knowe than Nether Southfield. It lay just beyond the old boundaries of the Common. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, consisting of 157 acres, bounded by Hawick Common,

Nether Southfield and Newbigging. It has had a long ruined farmhouse, and is marked 'site of' on J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777. This land was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch for a long time and was once part of the Barony of Whitchesters. Simon Scott was tenant there in 1581, and other residents there were 'Watt Scot' and 'Syme Scott'. In 1627 it is described paying 'in stok and teynd 15 bolls; estimat in stok to 8, in parsonage 2 bolls, vicarage 3 lbs'. It was leased jointly to father and son called Robert Scott, with the other half to John Goodfellow in at least the period 1690–96. John Goodfellow and Robert Scott were there in 1694, with William Dalgleish listed there among 'the poor'. Gilbert Elliot rented the farm in 1698. Robert Tudhope was shepherd there in 1709. John Goodfellow and his son William were tenants in about 1713, William Martin in 1720 and William Hislop and William Turnbull in 1725. William Oliver was tailor there in at least 1722–38. It is probably the 'Upper' Southfield where James Douglas is recorded as farmer in 1797 (it is 'Oversouthfeild' in 1581, 'Oversouthfeild' in 1690 and 'over southfeild' in 1694).

Ower Steele (*ow-ur-steel*) *n.* former name for part of the farm of **the Steele**.

owertaen (*ow-ur-tān*) *pp.* overtaken – '... Till he's o'ertane by Johnie Armstrong, Hand for hand on Canonbie Lee. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'I hae pursuet my faes an' owertaen thame ...' [HSR].

owertake (*ow-ur-tāk*) *v.* to overtake.

Ower-the-cleuch (*ow-ur-thu-klooch*) *n.* nickname for **Nichol Oliver** in the latter part of the 16th century.

ower the heid o (*ow-ur-thu-heed-ō*) *prep.* because of, as a result of – 'it vexed um that much thit A hink hei taen a funny turn ower the heid o'd and was never the same efter', 'They'll hae oor puddens oot by turns, We'll get oor paiks! A' owre-the-heid o' Rabbie Burns, Yon king o' raiks!' [DH].

ower-the-mitter (*ow-ur-thu-mi'-ur, -mā-ur*) *adj., arch.* excessive, beyond the pale – 'A paid ma laween (it was naething owre-the-maitter – A wasna saateet)' [ECS], 'Stop that, nae! That's owre-the-maitter, nae!' [GW] (also noted by J. Jamieson).

owerthraw (*ow-ur-thraw*) *v., arch.* to overthrow – 'Therfor he liftet up his han' agayne thame, til owerthraw thame in the wuldirniss' [HSR], ... preserfe me frae the vielent man, wha hae determinet til owerthraw my gaein's' [HSR].

owerthrawn (*ow-ur-thrawn*) *pp., arch.* overthrown – 'Whan thair juudges ar owerthrawn in stanie pleces ...' [HSR].

owerthrew (*ow-ur-throo*) *pp., arch.* overthrew – 'But owerthrewe Pharaoh an' his host in the Reid Se ...' [HSR], '... an' owerthrew the tables o' the moneye-nifferers, an' the settels o' them that sauld dows' [HSR].

Ower Tofts (*ow-ur-tofts*) *n.* Over Tofts, former name for **Upper Tofts**, which was still used in the 18th and 19th centuries.

owerum (*ow-rum, ow-ur-um*) *adv., arch.* turning over and over, encroaching from both sides, *n.* disorder, state of confusion (also spelled 'owrum' and 'owreum').

owerum an owerum (*ow-ur-um-an-ow-ur-um*) *adv., arch.* the awkward way in which a bandy-legged person walks – 'Hei's baith bowdy-leggeet an hen-taed; it's a wunder ei dizna trip eissul, puir sowl, waakin' owrum and owrum' [ECS].

ower-weekit (*ow-ur-wee-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* stayed too long in one place – 'He who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have our-weekit himself, especially if he has not returned in the same week in which he went. Teviotd.' [JoJ], said of meat that has been kept too long – 'Butcher-meat, too long kept in the market, is called our-weekit meat' [JoJ].

Owerwells (*ow-ur-welz*) *n.* farm to the east of Jedburgh. There is a triangulation pillar there, at a height of 217 m.

owerwhelmit (*ow-ur-whel-mee', -mi'*) *pp., poet.* overwhelmed – 'Than had the water fairlie owerwhalmet us ...' [HSR], 'Whan my speerit was owerwhalmet wuthin me, than thou didist ken my peth ...' [HSR].

Ower Whisgills (*ow-ur-whiz-gilz*) *n.* Over Whisgills, former farm above Nether Whisgills. It is described in a survey of 1718, when it appears to have been combined with the neighbouring farms of Reidmoss, Tinnis, Bankhead and Side.

Ower Woollee (*ow-ur-woo-lee*) *n.* Over Wolfelee, name used for part of the lands of Wolfelee in the 15th to 18th centuries (it is 'Over Wolle' in 1479 and 1515, 'Over Woulee' in 1522, 'Over Woulie' in 1525 and 'Over Wolley' in 1627).

owerword (*ow-ur-wurd*) *n., arch.* a byword, refrain, slogan, catchphrase, chorus, refrain – 'Some tried unseen to press their love, But the owreword ay was, na' [JTe], '... the local slogan of the town of Hawick, and which, as the name of a peculiar local air, and the refrain, or 'owerword' of associated ballads ...' [JAHM].

own (*ōn*) *v., poet.* to acknowledge, give recognition to – '... and also to oune and defend the sd. Baylyea Hardie ...' [BR1706], '... but if said James Blaikie's cattle were not far up the burn, they did not own them, or disturb them at all' [DCW1765], 'I own I'm unco laith to leave ye; Nane kens the half o' what I feel, Nor half the cause I ha'e to grieve me!' [ES], 'We owned how we loved, while the gloamin did fa'' [JoHa], 'I own the sweets o' Scotland's hills, And England's every valley – I own their bonny woods and rills, But O, but O The Riley!' [DA].

ownd (*ōnd*) *pres. part.* owing – 'What ir ee oond 'im? A'm oond 'im nocht' [JAHM] (also spelled 'oond'; cf. the more common **awnd**).

owrance see **owerance**

owre see **ower**

owsen (*ow-sin*) *n., pl., arch.* oxen – 'O turn thee, turn thee, Willie Ha' – O turn thee, man, and fight wi' me; When ye come to Troughend again, A yoke o' owsen I'll gie thee' [LHTB], 'A' sheep an' owsen, ay, an' the beæsts o' the feeld' [HSR], '... than sall thaye affer ousen apon thine altar' [HSR] (also written 'ousen').

owt (*ow'*) *pron., adv.* anything, aught – 'can ee think o owt else?', 'A was owt bit happy wi the way it turned oot', 'Ee couldna afford tae fling owt oot, No wi' rents at half-a-croon' [AY], '... Syne that time nane ca'd um owt bit nickname Hi-I-Obby' [MB] (cf. **ocht**, **ochts** and **owts**).

owtbye (*ow'-bI*) *adv., poet.* without, in a remoter place – '... whan I shud fin' thee owtbye I wad kiss thee ...' [HSR], 'The maist owt-bye pairts o' the yirth' [HSR] (cf. the more common **ootby**).

owt-casen (*owt-kā-sin*) *n., poet.* an outcast – 'The Lord bigg up Jerusalem, he gethers thegither the owt-casen o' Israel' [HSR].

owther (*ow-thur*) *adv., conj., arch.* either – 'A'm owther geetin jaappeet an splairggeet wui dirrt, or dunsht wui folk' [ECS] (also written 'outher').

owtricht (*owt-richt*) *adv., poet.* outright – 'Dinna sley thame owtricht, in case my fowk forget ...' [HSR], '... yis, let thame be putten til shæme, an' schent owtricht' [HSR] (cf. **ootricht**).

owts (*owtz*) *pron.* anything, aught – 'if owts is oot o place hei kens right away', 'A deh ken owts aboot eet', 'Oor Colour-Bussin' is a really marvellous occasion. Nae other Border Common-Ridin' hez owts ti compare wi'd' [BW1995], '... And if owts oo forgot A often would be sen-et Ti some wee corner shop Like Laura Bennet's' [IWL] (**owt** is more common; also cf. **ochts**).

ox-ei (*oks-ī*) *n., arch.* the great tit, Parus major – 'The music of the ox-eye is like the sound of a small bell, ding-dong, ding-dong, repeated with monotonous sameness' [PJE] (also 'big oxei').

the Oxgang (*thu-oks-gawng*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of Birkwood, described in a charter of 1433 when the Baron, William Douglas, feued it to Simon of Routledge. It lay between the Slitrig and Whitlaw and was commonly called 'le oxgangis of land'. In 1447 it appears to be the same as the lands of Birkwood, commonly called 'ane oxgang of land' when sold by Simon Routledge to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch.

Oxnam (*oks-, oos-num*) *n.* village south-east of Jedburgh, on the Oxnam Water, and also the name of the surounding parish. The church was built in 1738. Pat Wood wrote 'Oxnam: a short history of a Border parish: A.D. 700–1900' in 1999 (the origin is Old English for 'oxen farm', or perhaps 'oxen meadow'; it first appears in 1177 as 'Oxeham').

Oxnam Court (*oks-num-kōr'*) *n.* part of Stirches, off Stirches Road, built in 1976 and named after the village of Oxnam.

the Oxnam Witter (*thu-oks-num-wi'-ur*) *n.* stream that has its source in the Cheviots, and flows for about 13 miles (20 km) to join the Teviot near Crailing.

Ox Pool (*oks-pool*) *n.* pool in the Teviot, in a bend in the river a little below Hornshole Bridge (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

oxter (*oks-tur*) *n.* an armpit – 'they were up ti their oxters in glaur', '... with ane pair of leather breeches, and some harness under his oukster ...' [BR1707], 'Wha's only merit lies in rowth o' lan', Wha bears his manhood in his oxter pouch' [JoHa], 'dots Wha up to the oxters in wisdom can wade, Can ye rede me the way o' a man wi' a maid?' [JoHa], '... a couple of stout lads removed the obstruction by hauling Wull up and dragging him by the oxters to the barn' [WNK], '... one of the women lifted the astonished preacher by the oxters, and, carrying him off for several yards, set him down again with a 'dunt'' [HAST1864], '... wearing aye a shepherd's tartan plaid tied aneath his oxter' [BM1903], '... boondin bleithely on wui ma' airms shuggiein lowce threh ma oxters' [ECS], '... Then chestnuts filled their oxters weel, To munch in bed' [WFC], '... When you're taken by the oxter and you're couped into a chair' [WHO], the corresponding part of a garment – 'Wull ee steek this slittin oxter afore it geets ony woare?' [ECS], *v.* to lead by the arm or take under the armpits – 'dots Sandy made a forcible

seizure of their persons, and either oxtered them or pushed them violently out at the door' [WNK] (the word comes directly from Old English).

oxter-pouch (*oks-tur-powch*) *n., arch.* a breast pocket – 'Wha's only merit lies in rowth o' lan', Wha bears his manhood in his oxter pouch' [JoHa].

Oxton (*oks-tin*) *n.* village a few miles north of Lauder, just after the Carfraemill junction off the A68, near the northern extent of the Scottish Borders. Population 157 (1991).

o'y (*oi*) *contr.* of you – 'that's awfi guid o'y' (note sometimes pronounced as the two syllable *ō ee*, but other times shortened to the diphthong *oi*).

oy (*oi*) *n., arch.* a grandchild, a nephew or niece – '... Robert Scott, oy and air of vmquhile Robert Scott of Allanehauch ...' [SB1569], 'John Turnbull oye to Mr James Ker Sometimes Minister att Abbotroule ... [PR1704].

oyes (*ō-yes*) *interj., n., arch.* hear ye – '... and before sermon ... the presbytery officer, after thress oyesses, ordered all persons ... to give in their reasons ... why Mr Cunninghm may not be admitted and thi day fixed minister of the parish of Hawick' [PR1712], '... ye presbyterie officer, after thre oyesses, ordered all persons, att ye most patent door of ye kirk, to appeare before ye forenamed brethren ...' [PR1722] (from Mediæval French).

the Oyes Door (*thu-ō-yes-dōr*) *n.* former name for a door in the old Town House at the first floor level of the steeple at the front. It had a projecting ledge and was used for the reading of all proclamations through the late 18th and most of the 19th centuries.

oyr (*u-thur*) *adj., arch.* other, abbreviated in former writings – '... that the complainant himself, his wives, barnes, familie, and oyr his servants ... should be harmless and skaithless of the said Patrick Briggs' [BR1683], 'The baylyeas and oyrs proposed to Francis Gledstaines and oyrs that ...' [BR1692], '... the good name and report of Robert Hardie, the oyr of the present Baylyeas ...' [BR1706].

pack (*pawk*) *n., arch.* a pedlar's bundle, worldly goods, fortune – '... And had it not been the merchant packs, There had been mae o' Scotland slain' [CPM], 'Slung over his shoulder by a leathern strap was a square box or 'pack'' [HAST1866], '... and enlivening all the family by such blithe yet pawkie substitutes for nursery rhymes as 'Tullochgorum'' [WNK], 'Hei made up his pack i' the butchin' tredd' [GW], 'When a spendthrift is going through the paternal estate, people shake their heads and say 'He'll soon be at the boddom o' the pack!'' [JAHM], *pl.* an allocation of sheep within a shepherd's flock that are allowed to graze as part of his remuneration (see also **puir packs**).

packeet see **packit**

pack-ewe (*pawk-yoo*) *n., arch.* a female sheep that a shepherd grazes as part of his 'packs'.

Packhooses (*pawk-hoo-seez*) *n.* Packhouses, former farmstead between Burnhead and Appletreehall, near the modern Burnhead Cottages. It is marked on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map as 'Parkhouses' to the east of the Boonraw Burn, and hence appears to have been separate from Burnhead Cottages (also known as 'Peatiehooses'), which were between the road and burn. Thomas Liddell was living there in 1751 and James Black in the 1770s and 1780s. Tailors Thomas Miller and William Turnbull lived there in 1841, and there were 9 other households (it is 'Park houses' in 1751 and 'Parkhouses' in 1841 and 1851; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Packies (*thu-paw-keez*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century.

packit (*paw-kee', paw-ki'*) *adj., pp.* packed – 'Setterday morning eight o'clock The station's packeet oot ...' [AY] (also spelled 'packeet').

packman (*pawk-mun*) *n., arch.* a pedlar, someone who carries their wares in a pack – 'The said day William Sutter, packeman traveller, confest he came into the house of Richard Leythen upon ane Sunday ...' [BR1707], 'Packmen, dealers from Bewcastle in quest of bacon, geese, or turkeys, and even beggars without visible occupation, were made welcome' [JaT].

pack-shepherd (*pawk-shep-urd*) *n., arch.* a shepherd who grazes the flock that he gets as part of his wages.

paction (*pawk-shin*) *n., arch.* a pact, agreement – '... they made a paction 'tween them twa. They made it firm and sure that nothing should ever come between them again' [BM1898].

pad (*pawd*) *v., poet.* to travel on foot, trot – 'But since, wi' foolish thoughtless geats, I've brought mysel' to ruin's gates, I'll pad the road mysel'' [JoHa].

padda (*paw-du, -da*) *n., arch.* a frog – 'He sendet sindrie sort o' flees amang thame, whilk devooret thame, an' paddas that destroyet thame' [HSR], 'Thair lan' brang furth paddas in plentie, een in the chammers o' thair kings' [HSR] ('paddock' in general Scots; also **paddi**).

paddi (*paw-di, -du, -da*) *n., arch.* a frog – '. . . till there was nochts left o the nerrest-hand loch bit paddihs, fishes stankin for braith, an glet' [ECS] (spelled 'paddih', etc.; also **padda**).

paddi-bul (*paw-di, -du-bul*) *n., arch.* a bullfrog – 'A paddo'-bull frae Kutisgail, An etther wi' a rattlin' tail . . . ' [JoHa].

paddi-ladle (*paw-di-, -du-lā-dul*) *n., arch.* a tadpole (E.C. Smith spells it 'paddih-laidle').

Paddington Sike (*paw-din'-in-sīk*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising on the south-western slopes of Arnton Fell and running roughly south-west to join the Hermitage Water opposite Netherraw Cottages. Near this confluence is an earthwork enclosing an area of over 200 m^2 and containing some wall foundations; it is of unknown age, but could be the tower-house of 'Puddingburn' which was a stronghold of the Armstrongs (see also **Puddinburn**).

paddi-pipes (*paw-di-, -du-pīps*) *n., pl., arch.* horsetail, bottle brush, particularly the species 'Equisetum palustre' – '. . . represented in the modern flora by the Mares-tails or Paddo' Pipes (Equisetum), which haunt our bogs and barren spots' [JAHM].

paddi-red (*paw-di-, -du-red*) *n., arch.* frog-spawn – '[we] hunteet for paddeh-redd in the ditches' [HAST1958] (E.C. Smith spells it 'paddih-redd').

paddi-spit (*paw-di, -du-spi'*) *n., arch.* a foamy aggregation on some plants, cuckoo spit (actually a protective covering secreted by the nymphs of some insect species).

paddi-stuil (*paw-di, -du-stil*) *n., arch.* a toadstool, particularly 'Agaricus' (also 'paddi-stail'; E.C. Smith writes it 'paddih-stuil').

the Paddlin Pool (*thu-pawd-lin-pool*) *n.* shallow pool for children's play in the summer. In Hawick this referred to either the one where the former Bandstand was located in the centre of the park, in the late 1960s to early 1970s, or the one built at the southern end of the Spetch in the early 1970s, neither of which lasted very many years.

the Paddock (*thu-paw-duk*) *n.* fenced area at the Moor where the horses are gathered and paraded before each race. There are existing paddock tickets dating back to at least 1877. In 1889 it was extended and had iron railings erected, and the offices for the Stewards and other officials was built in 1894. Turnstiles were rented in 1910 from Melrose R.F.C., and 4 new turnstiles purchased in 1911. A well was discovered there in 1915 and the Paddock was extended in 1923. The main buildings were gutted by fire in 1957 and renovated afterwards. For much of the 20th century there was a separate charge for gaining entry to the Paddock. Within the Paddock the Cornet displays the Flag from the Committee Room roof during his time at the Mair.

the Paddock Slack (*thu-paw-duk-slawk*) *n.* hill-pass on the B709 road linking the Yarrow and Quair valleys, reaching a height of 357 m (1,170 ft).

Paddy Barrat (*paw-dee-baw-ri'*) *n.* Hawick resident of the mid-1900s. This may have been labourer Patrick Barret (b.c.1799), who came to Hawick from Ireland and lived on the Back Row (in 1851) and on the Mill Path (in 1861) – 'Poodge and Peedlum gang doon the toon, Sly Tammy and Kittlin' Soup gang up; There's Paddy Barratt and Jamie Broon, And there's Dick Newall and Johnny Whup' [HI].

paddy-whack (*paw-dee-whawk*) *n., arch.* a stroke, blow, whacking (noted by E.C. Smith; derived from an expression for an Irishman).

paep see **pape**

paewae (*pā-wā*) *adj., arch.* white-faced, sickly, *n.* a weakling, especially a complaining one – 'Puir thing! ee ir a pauwe-wauwe; ee'r aa egg-shells' [ECS] (there are spelling variants; cf. **pauw-wauw**).

pagart (*pa-gar'*) *n., arch.* extremely tired, done for – 'A was fair pagart; A coudna rin another fitlenth' [GW] (see the more common **puggled**; this form is better known in the north-east of Roxburghshire, where it may be of Romany origin).

the Pageant (*thu-paw-jin'*) *n.* Hawick Quater-Centenary Historical Pageant, held at the Volunteer Park on the evenings of Tuesday June 2nd and Wednesday June 3rd 1914. Provost Melrose was Chairman of the organising Committee, and J.E.D. Murray was Pageant-Master, writing and orchestrating much of the Pageant itself. Tom Ker, J.G. Winning and Mrs. Winning helped with some of the writing, and the music was provided by Adam Grant. The song 'Invocation' was written to close the ceremony, which also gave us 'The Wail of Flodden'. The content consisted of 9 episodes and a final procession: Prelude; The Romans and the Druids; Visit of Sir William Wallace to Langlands; Old Hawick of 1513; The Wail of Flodden; Callants leave for Hornshole; Return from Hornshole; Hab o' Hawick; and Mary Queen of Scots en route to Hermitage. The procession involved most of the historical characters and also the 'Queen of the Borderland'.

Pagton Burn (*pawg-tin-burn*) *n.* stream that runs in a westerly direction to join the Slitrig Water between New Mill and Wudfit Brig. To the south of the stream is an enclosure, measuring about 40 m by 30 m, with an entrance on the north-east side, and the interior being heart-shaped. Its age and purpose are not known.

paiddle see **paidle**

paidle (*pā-dul*) *n.* a paddle, hoe, long-handled tool of various sorts – 'The lad that howes the Lum-Back neeps Richt cheerily he plies his paidle' [DH], 'Hardie came oot wi' a shairny paidle, Knocked the Cornet off his saidle' [T], '... tied a piece of cord to a paidle shank and gave chase' [RM], *v.* to use a hoe or paddle – '... until a circle six feet in diameter was 'paidled' quite bare round the place where they lay' [RB].

paidle (*pā-dul*) *n.* a dabble in water, wade – 'oor gaun for a paiddle up the witter', *v.* to paddle, dabble about in water – 'the bairns er in paidlin in the pool', 'The gleesome bairns gang oot to look For nests alang the hedge; They paidle barefit in the burn Beside the yellow sedge' [FL].

paik (*pāk*) *v., arch.* to beat, thrash, castigate, *n., arch.* a slight blow, strike, thump – 'The mavis gae the snail-shell a paik wi' its neb' [GW].

paiks (*pāks*) *n., pl., arch.* licks, deserved punishment – 'Stoic at the end, tholin' your paiks; My hert's a hivvy stane, Drinkin' this dram, alane' [DH], 'They'll hae oor puddens oot by turns, We'll get oor paiks! A' owre-the-heid o' Rabbie Burns, Yon king o' raiks!' [DH], 'Accept your aches, accept your paiks, Reap your ain hairst o' follies ...' [DH].

pailmerk (*pāl-merk*) *n., ins.* person from Galashiels (toilet humour, perhaps deriving from the number of years after Hawick that it took for Gala to have a sewage plant; a piped sewage system was finally forced on the Gala Town Council in 1907).

pain (*pān*) *n., arch.* punishment for a crime or shortcoming – '... and pay to our Souerane the King fyff hundreth merkis vsual mony of Scotland in naim of paine ...' [SB1519].

the pains (*thu-pānz*) *n., pl.* aches and pains, rheumatism – 'oo yaise 'the' a lot, as oo get aulder oo get 'the pains'' [IWL].

painsion (*pān-shin*) *n., v.* pension – 'And here's another thing A'll bring ti eer attention, A yaised ti fair enjoy The day A got ma painsion' [IWL].

painsioner (*pān-shi-nur*) *n.* a pensioner – '... tellin' jokes ti, usually weemin painshiners' [MB], '... The pair auld painshuners are ready to faint' [JRE], '... a' the Pesco workers, an painshioners, hed got a spaishial gift ...' [BW1978], *arch.* a dependant, hireling, someone given lands or otherwise retained for their military service (different spellings exist).

Painsioners o Buccleuch (*pān-shi-nurz-ō-bu-kloo*) *n.* list of 'four-and-twenty gentlemen' who were kept at the call of Scott of Buccleuch, according to Sir Walter Scott of Satchells. roughly. Each of these men received 'rooms' (i.e. small estates) for their service, some in earlier times, although the list probably relates to roughly the period 1580–1620. Some details may be incorrect, and some of the men are not otherwise recorded, but since they would have been known by Satchells' father, then it is almost a first-hand account. The list is: Walter Scott of Northhouse; Robert Scott of Allanhaugh; David Scott of Stobicote; David Scott of Raesknow; Robert Scott of Glack; William Scott in Hawick, called 'William in the Mott'; John Scott of Monk's Tower; Robert Scott of Easter Groundistone; James Scott of Alton Croft; Thomas Scott in Wester Groundistone; John Scott in Drinkstone; William Scott in Lees, 'alias Wilma', called 'of Catslac-know'; Robert Scott in Clarilaw; William Scott of Todshawhaugh; Andrew Scott of Todshawhill; John Scott of Stouslie; Scott of Whames; Scott of Castlehill; Walter Scott of Chapelhill; Robert Scott of Howford; Robert Scott of Satchells; Robert Scott of Langhope; William Scott, 'called Cut-at-the-black'; and Walter Gledstains of Whitlaw (the only one not of the surname 'Scott').

paintit (*pān-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* painted – 'What! Luck, here too! thou paintit twa-faced randy, Squirting thy humbug i' my vera lug?' [JoHa].

paip see **pape**

pair (*pār, per*) *adj.* poor, pitiable – 'puir wee lamb', 'Syne rich and puir maun seek the Muir' [RH], 'I may be auld, I may be puir ...' [DH], 'You puir wee thing! To think that high abune us a' You sit your lane ...' [WFC], 'Clubs an pubs for puir chiels That need the noise and bustle' [WL] (also written **puir**, q.v., although this is no longer the local pronunciation).

the pair (*thu-pār, -per*) *n.* poor people. The Parish was responsible for its own poor people, but attitudes varied about providing assistance for beggars from elsewhere. The destitute tended to be naturally cared for during times of plenty, but struggled through leaner periods. Charges for hiring the 'mort-cloth' were used to help the poor, as well as fines imposed on transgressors in the Parish. In addition, the general practice was

for half of the church collection to go for poor relief in each Parish, with any additional amount required being collected from the heritors. An Act of the Justices of the Peace of Roxburghshire of 1725 required the poor to be listed, and those able to beg were issued with a special badge (which had to be returned when the needful period was deemed to be over). In the 18th century it was the custom in Hawick for the destitute to go begging on Saturdays. An 'account of the poor's account' is mentioned in the Town Treasurer's book for 1746. The first mention of 'the poor's stent' on the inhabitants of Hawick was in 1749 (perhaps amounting to 1/4 of the total, the rest presumably raised by the Kirk Session). A list of the poor was drawn up in 1771. In 1784 it was resolved not to levy the poor rate according to means, but just according rental values. This arrangement lasted for 60 years, with these burghal fees latterly corresponding to 1/3 of the assessment for the whole Parish. In 1789 the assessment was 11 pence for each pound of rental value, increasing to 1s. 6d. in 1798, 2s. 4d. in 1801 (a year of famine) and then 21 d. by 1814. Before about 1790 (perhaps around 1770) all the poor of Hawick Parish were buried in the same coffin, which had a false bottom. The need to support the poor led parishes to insist on incomers providing a certificate from their previous location; sometimes people's belongings would be sold off in order for them to be allowed to remain on the list. In the countryside, sick or injured beggars would be transported from farm to farm, often on a handcart; a story is told of an old lady being carried from Burnhead to Galalaw, but complained to the young farm-boy about the rough ground, at which he abandoned her 'to find her way herself, which she would easily do'. In the 1830s in Haawick there were about 150 people on the permanent roll and another 400 or so occasional paupers who were supported by the Parish. There were continual debates about whether the financial provisions were too little or too much. The Hawick Parochial Board was set up to administer support for the poor in 1845. The Combination Poorhouse (covering 11 parishes) was built off what would become Drumlanrig Square in 1856. Frank Hogg wrote an article,'Notes on Laws and Customs Relating to the Poor' in 1876 – '... But, oh! the rich can never ken The hardships o' the puir' [TCh].

pairadise (*pā-ru-dīs*) *n., arch.* paradise – '... bit that i thir days juist gae keeks inti a yirthly pairideise' [ECS].

pairce (*pārs*) *v., arch.* to pierce.

pairch (*pārch*) *n., v., arch.* perch.

pairer (*pā-rur*) *adj.* poorer – 'oo're the pairer for eet'.

pairest (*pā-rist*) *adj.* poorest – 'hei was the pairest o the pair'.

pairhoose (*pār-hoos*) *n., arch.* a poorhouse, workhouse – 'An' now, when he's weddit, he'll need me nae mair; I maun gang to the puir hoose for aucht that he'll care' [JJ].

the Pairhoose (*thu-pār-hoos*) *n.* the Combination Poorhouse, which became Drumlanrig Hospital. The old name was still used long after it had ceased to be a poor-house. Governors include: William Drysdale (1850s); John Smeaton (1860s); Adam Grierson (1870s and 80s); James Scott (late 19th C.); Richard Telford (until 1892); and James Fleming Boyd (early 20th C.).

pairish (*pā-reesh*) *n.* a parish. Parishes were originally developed as part of the feudal system, with nobles and knights who received grants of land in the 10th and 11th centuries setting up churches and tithing themselves and their tenants to support a minister. The boundaries were thus determined by the extent of these collective lands, explaining why they often had detached portions. The parish churches were deprived of much of their income during the age of the great monasteries. Parish boundaries were altered over the centuries, often in response to population changes, but they typically retain some vestige of their origins – 'Rob Tinlin whae was the toon's officer an the pairish beadle' [HEx1965], '... Hawick hed lost naething be allowin the pairish o' Wultin teh provide a Cornet for the first time!' [BW1974], 'Weel, the pairish yird's *my* kind Thegither, gey plain –' [DH] (cf. the older **parishin**).

Pairish (*pā-reesh*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) gardener at Knowe in Minto Parish, when he was working for Thomas Turnbull.

the Pairish (*thu-pā-reesh*) *n., arch.* euphemism for the Poorhouse – '... it meant Jethart Jail for themselves and 'the parish' for their dependents' [JTu].

the Pairish (*thu-pā-reesh*) *n.* popular name for Hawick Old Parish Church (when it wasn't 'old').

the Pairish Cooncil (*thu-pā-reesh-koon-sul*) *n.* former organisation dealing with health and social matters. It replaced the Parochial Board in 1894, and was in turn replaced by County Council responsibilities around 1929. Their meetings took place on the third floor of the Town Hall and they had offices at 12 Allars Crescent.

Pairish Halls (*pā-reesh-halz*) *n.* the Halls of the Old Parish Church, on the corner of Buccleuch Street and Buccleuch Place. Built in 1885, the land was previously used as a garden. It is a grade C listed building.

the Pairish Kirk (*thu-pā-reesh-kirk*) *n.* another name for **the Auld Pairish Kirk** or formerly for **St. Mary's** – 'The Parish Church of Hawick stands on a considerable eminence . . . but alas! the fabric, with the old spire attached to it, is more like a farmer's granary or barn, with a huge steam chimney stuck upon it, then a temple of devotion . . . ' [RW], '. . . Pairish Kirk is hooses now Folk irni the same somehow' [IWL].

pairk (*pārk*) *n.* a park, enclosed field – '. . . telld the coorse o bonnie Teviot, wumplin bye paster an pairk an bussy dean' [ECS], 'Yince upon a lang time ago, when wast end pairk was flatter . . . ' [MB] (see **park** and cf. **perk**).

the Pairk (*thu-pārk*) *n.* popular name for Wilton Lodge Park – '. . . but for sic a monument as th' committei hae decided on, aw'm thinkin' th' Pairk wad bei th' place for it' [BW].

Pairky-Aathing's (*pār-kee-aw-thingz*) *n.* shop, which was also known as 'J. Lynch', or 'Miss Lynch's', at 19 High Street, near the Round Close. It closed in 1989.

pairliment (*pār-li-min'*) *n.* parliament.

pairls (*pā-rulz*) *n., arch.* paralysis, palsy (also **paralsie** and **perils**).

pairlt (*pā-rul'*) *adj., arch.* affected by palsy, paralysed, having uncontrolled tremors – 'Ther chafts war ditherin an bevverin leike as thay war pairlt' [ECS] (also written 'pairl't'; cf. **perlt**).

pairly (*pār-lee*) *adj.* poorly, not well – 'she's been awfi pairly, ee ken', *adv.* in poverty, wretchedly, *poet.* feebly, softly – 'Young Branxholm turn'd him, and oft looked back, And aye he passed from tree to tree; Young Branxholm peeped, and puirly spake, O sic a death is no for me!' [JL].

Pairman (*pār-mun*) *n.* **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. He was surely related to Christie, who was also listed. **Christopher** 'Christie' (16th C.) tenant in Outersiderig, for whom Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley stood as cautioner in 1569. He was listed as 'Cristie' right after Will.

pairpul (*pār-pul*) *n., arch.* a thin wooden partition, especially to divide the back shop from the front or separating the two rooms of a cottage – '. . . his maxim with every opponent being, after the fashion of the archer, his namesake, to 'nail him to de pairpil' [JW], '. . . he examined the premises, and saw marks of blows on the window, the door, and pairple' [WNK] (also written 'pairple'; cf. **perpall**).

the Pair Roll (*thu-pār-rōl*) *n.* list of people in a parish who are eligible for poor relief. The first mention of 'the poor's stent' on the inhabitants of Hawick was in 1749. In 1772 the assessment for the poor amounted to £224 – 'The said Willaim Paterson . . . depones he . . . has been on the Poor Roll for several years past and gets a weekly supply of tuppence' [BR1767] (see also **the pair**).

Pair's Hooses (*pārz-hoo-sees*) *n.* Poor's Houses, former cottages in Ewesdale, near to the Kirk and to Brieryshaw. They seem to be the same houses listed as 'Kirkstyle' on the 1841 and 1861 censuses. They are listed on the 1851 census, with 5 households living there.

pairt (*pār'*) *n.* a part – 'what pairt o 'nut' did ee no understand?', 'The rowmes that follows are for ye most pairt far distant fra the kirk, some 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 mylles, the most pairt has either no corne, or very litill . . . ' [PR1627], '. . . the possessors of the lands of Flex hath hitherto reaped the greatest pairt of the profitt of the said peice of ground' [BR1692], '. . . As pairtin frae oor ain ane 'neath the auld aik tree' [JoHa], 'Behald, thou desyrist trouth in the inwaird pairts . . . ' [HSR], '. . . sall gang intil the lower pairts o' the yirth' [HSR], 'In the fore pairt of June, when the heather's in bloom, They wad like to be back in their ain Border toon' [WR], 'In things o' domestic she aye takes her pairt' [WAP], '. . . Though townsfolk play their mony pairts An' sune grow auld' [WFC], '. . . And then oo hed races And even the Minister took pairt' [AY], '. . . In loyal herts oor lad o' pairts Will lang be honoured yet' [WL], a parting in hair – 'Nor can I thole their snack-bar wit, Their bowlers and their brilliantine: Owre slow am I to bear a pairt' [DH], *v.* to part – 'they were mairrit fower year ago, bit they've pairtit already', '. . . his employer told him – 'Robbie, I believe we'll hae to pairt', . . . 'An' where are *ye* gaun to maister?' ' [DMW], 'An' they crucifiet him, an' pairtet his garmints . . . ' [HSR], 'O Jeanie, wherefore did we pairt, Or why ha'e we grown auld?' [JT], 'Except when yer hint end pairteed company wi the cardboard an' ee ended up wi a green backside an' landeed in a cows pat at the fit o' the hill' [We] (see also **pairtit**).

pairtin (*pār-tin*) *n., arch.* a parting – '...she gaed to her first service at Headshaw, an' we had a sair pairtin', aw mind' [BCM1880].

pairtit (*pār-tee', -ti'*) *pp., adj.* parted – 'fools an their money er sin pairtit', 'A pairteet threh the leesh, swank-leike fallih ...' [ECS] (see **pairt**).

pairtly (*pār'-lee*) *adv.* partly – 'His impish mischief pairtly done, Wi' gloomy grudge he maun relent ...' [WP].

pairtner (*pār'-nur*) *n.* a partner – 'where's the pairtner for this sock?', 'Aye it'd still be 'ee're man', bit nowadays they yaise the word 'pairtner' [DaS].

pairtnership (*pār'-nur-ship*) *n.* a partnership – 'hei feenished up wi a pairtnership in the firm', 'In pairtnership thae thretty years We've stuid by ane anither' [AO].

pairt-oot (*pār'-oo'*) *v., arch.* to share out (noted by E.C. Smith).

pairt-taker (*pār'-tā-kur*) *n., arch.* a partaker, supporter, taker of sides – '...the said Walter Scot, knycht, and his freyndis, seruandis, and pairt takaris ...' [SB1527], '...accompanied by his mother Tibbie Donaldson, Turnbull was immediately surrounded by a company of 'pairt-takers' of one with whom he had formerly been at feud' [WaD].

pairt-time (*pār'-tīm*) *adj.* part-time – 'hei was a pairt-time fyreman'.

pairty (*pār'-ee*) *n.* a party, social gathering – 'daein Mick Jagger was aye his pairty-piece', 'The Queen's gaun ti haud a pairty And the wife and yow's tae gaun' [AY], 'Cos it's his pairty ana. An no just his. The hale building's pairty. The hale toon's pairty. Aabody's pairty' [JuH], political group – '...she was a main cog in the Tory Pairty machine' [IWL], 'A've seen politicians come and gaun frae aw pairties ...' [IHS], a group of people on a trip – 'His enjoyment was tempered somewhat be the fact that Mrs. Fair and Miss Lookup were among the walkin pairty' [IWL], a person one one side of a dispute– '...sal pay for ilk hors or meir 40 shillings ...by the skaithe to the pairtie lesed' [BR1640], '...nominate and appointed with consent of both pairties, to see the meiths and marches impartially sett down ...' [BR1688].

Paisley (*pāz-lee*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. **Alexander** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He may have been related to William, who is also listed. He is mentioned in 1532 when the tenement to the east of his on the north side of the High Street was sold by William Walker to John Morlaw; this tenement bordered on the Slitrig, and hence was at the Tower Knowe. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) servant at Alton according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801 in Wilton Parish. **Charles** (1794–1838) wright of Hawick, listed at Roadhead in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was a Trustee of the Relief Kirk. He was probably the joiner in Wilton, who married Helen Michie in 1818; his widow Helen was living at Wilton Roadhead in 1841, along with children William, Jessie, Robert, Charles, John and James. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) wife of John Scott, 'Wyndheid'. In 1712, when she was a widow, she was rebuked by the Kirk Session for harassing her neighbours, and threatened with imprisonment if her behaviour continued. **Francis** (18th C.) wright in Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Andrew Scott and Ann 'Doeg' in 1758 and another for Robert Rutherford in 1767. In 1772 he and wright Robert (who was surely related) witnessed a baptism for George Balmer. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He is probably the Francis whose wife Jean Purcel died in Hawick in 1787. He may also be the Francis who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1759. **Francis** (b.1790/1) joiner and cabinet-maker of the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was at about 23 High Street, on the Crown Close in 1851 and at 16 High Street (probably the same address) in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included Isabella, John, Francis, Margaret, Thomas and Alexander. **Francis** (b.1838/9) son of cabinet-maker Francis, he was a shoemaker in 1861. Perhaps the same Francis was in Liverpool in 1876 when he donated to the Museum a 'collection of silver and copper coins, and copy of Leyden's Poems, published in 1811', as well as a 'Chinese brass coin' and 'two flying fish and sharks tooh'. **Hector** (17th C.) listed among the 'Deficients in Hauick Parich' in 1694. He appears to be at 'The Tour of Hauick'. He may be the Hector, married to Isobel Turnbull, who had an unnamed son baptised in Hawick in 1687. He is probably the Hector who witnessed a baptism for Robert Fowler in 1652. **Helen** (17th C.) probably the daughter of John and Helen Eilson born in Hawick in 1650. In 1687 she had a sasine for the lower part of a house in the west end of Hawick. Her husband was Robert Turnbull, who was a weaver. **Helen** nee Michie (b.c.1790) widow of a joiner in Wilton. She married Charles in Wilton in 1818. In 1841 she is listed as running

the joiners business at Roadhead (i.e. Langlands Road). Her children included Joan (b.1821), William (b.1823), Janet or Jessie (b.1825), Robert (b.1826), Charles (b.1830), John (b.1832) and James (b.1833). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Agnes Deans. Their children included William (b.1638). He may be the James who in 1640 witnessed a baptism for Agnes Paisley and Walter Oliver (suggesting then that Agnes was his sister) and another for Robert Gillespie and Marion Stoddart. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Janet Scott. Their children included: Alexander (b.1644); and John (b.1646). **James** (18th/19th C.) joiner and cabinet-maker on Damside, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was probably related to Francis, who was a joiner on the High Street at the same time. **James** (b.1827/8) spinner in Hawick. He was living in the Village in 1851, long with his wife and mother-in-law Agnes Dick. He married Ann Dick in 1850. **Janet** (b.c.1790) listed as a school-mistress on the 1841 census. She was living on the Round Close with Agnes, probably her daughter, a milliner. By 1851 she was listed as a woollen seamer, still on the Round Close. It is possible she was the Janet who in 1808, 1810 and 1812 witnessed baptisms for Andrew Turnbull and Margaret Hislop (probably in one of the secession churches). **Jean** (18th C.) recorded as teacher in Hawick in 1794. Her will was registered in 1814 and the Duke of Buccleuch gave £2 to her daughters Mary and Jean. **John** (16th C.) resident of Hawick. He was listed in 1579 among those owed money by James Liddersdale, Burgess of Selkirk. The item records that '£30 quhairof thair is alsmekill of barkit [i.e. tanned] ledder unwrocht as extendis to £15'. This suggests he was a tanner or leather associated with leather. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Janet Routledge. Their children included: Bessie (b.1642); John (b.1644); Robert (b.1646); Walter (b.1647); and Janet (b.1650). He is probably the John recorded in 1665 when Bessie Douglas was accused of insulting the Bailie and saying that his yard 'was not truelie marched'. **Patrick** (17th C.) listed at Mervinslaw among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 when he was imprisoned in the Hawick Tolbooth 'for abusing of the market and keeping of the honest men from selling of their shoes'. He was presumably a shoemaker and may be the same man as the cordiner who cotributed to the Hawick bell in 1693/4. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He was recorded as a cordiner among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Robert, resident of the westside of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is probably the Robert listed among people (presumably living near St. Mary's) who in 1706 were disturbed at night by a group who were involved in drunken revelry; they asked for him to bring out the cripple who lodged at his house, pretending to be 'fairie spiritts'. He married Grizel Johnston and their children included: Anna (b.1700); and Robert (b.1703). The witnesses in 1700 were weaver Robert Turnbull and 'officer' James Leyden (or Lethem). **Robert** (18th C.) wright of Hawick. In 1734 he was tasked with rebuilding the Bailies' seat in the balcony of St. Mary's after it had been removed on the orders of the Chamberlain of Buccleuch. Perhaps the same wright Robert along with wright James (who was surely related) witnessed a baptism for George Balmer. **Thomas** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for George Balmer in 1776. He is probably the Thomas of Hawick recorded in a bill of 1803 in the Walter Mason Collection. William Smith 'Wull the Cutler', served his apprenticeship with him, probably in the 1780s. **Thomas** (b.1842/3) son of Francis, he was a joiner in the Hawick area. In 1863 he presented some coins to the Museum. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His married Agnes Renwick and children included: Agnes (b.1670); John (b.1672); Margaret (b.1675); Walter (b.1679); and James (b.1682). He was probably miller at Weensland Mill who along with his son Walter witnessed a baptism in 1705. He may be the Walter who witnessed baptisms in 1680 (along with Dand Gray) for Alexander Muir, in 1685 for William Taylor and in 1704 for James Thomson in Weensland. He and his son are probably the 2 Walters in Weensland who witnessed a baptism for weaver Walter White in 1710. It seems likely he is also the Walter who (along with John Muir) witnessed the baptism in Roberton Parish of a 'bastard child' of Adam Scott of Burnfoot in 1686. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for James Gray in 1684 and who witnessed (along with James Gray) a baptism for William Scott in Weensland in 1696. **Walter** (d.1712) tenant in Weensland Mill, probably son of Walter. He was recorded as 'younger at Weensland milne' in 1704. He and his father Walter were the 'milners at Weensland milne' who witnessed

a baptism for Walter Armstrong in Weensland in 1705. He and his father are probably the 2 Walters in Weensland who witnessed a baptism for weaver Walter White in 1710. He was 'milner' in 1712 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver Walter White. He married Jean Swan (who was also from Hawick Parish) in 1703 and their children included: Agnes (b.1704); Walter (b.1705); Jean (b.1707); Francis (b.1710); and Elizabeth (b.1712). The baptism of his last child was labelled 'posthum:', indicating that he was dead before then. The witnesses in 1704 were weavers William and John Swan and in 1712 were 'servitors' Walter Dalgleish and John Scott. **Walter** (b.c.1700) from Langholm, he lived in Castleton Parish. In 1722 he married Margaret Davison Dalgleish. Their children (born mainly in Langholm) included: Robert (b.1731); John (b.1733); Christian (b.1736); Christian (again, b.1737); Elizabeth Alexandra (b.1741), who married John Grieve; and Euphan (b.1744). **Walter** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1750 his widow, Janet Scott, settled their account with the heiress of the deceased William Scott of Whitehaugh. His daughter Jean was baptised in Hawick in 1735. He could be the Walter who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1729 for Thomas Huntly. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Hawick. His wife Margaret Scott died in Hawick in 1795. **Walter** (1825/6–99) ironmonger on the High Street. In 1861 he was living at No. 21, employing 1 man and 2 boys. He had the house at 43 High Street rebuilt (formerly occupied by 'Robbie the Cow'). A 'stone pig' from his company is in the Museum, labelled 'W. Paisley & Son, Ironmongers, Hawick'. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Jane Josephine and Mary Elizabeth (who married Robert Elliot, famer in Hermitage). He is probably the Walter who joined the Archæological Society in 1871. **Wilhelmina** (19th C.) listed as librarian of the Hawick Trades' Library in Slater's 1852 directory. **William** (16th C.) owner of quarter of a particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair. **William** (d.c.1689) cordiner and Burgess of Hawick. He was recorded as Procurator-Fiscal of the Regality Court (i.e. public prosecutor for the Burgh) in 1668 and 1669. He is probably the William who witnessed baptisms for William Thomson and Agnes Cook in 1680 and for Robert Turnbull in 1683. He is probably the William recorded in 1683 when flesher John Briggs was fined of insulting him and Michael Turnbull, 'calling of them two drunken elders'. He was probably the William mentioned in the Burgh Records in 1686 when 2 new marchers of the boundaries within the town were appointed. He was stated to have been a former marcher, along with John Hardie and William Purdom. He was probably the shoemaker of Hawick whose will is recorded in 1689. **William** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1791. **William** (b.c.1795) from Innerleithen. He was a dyer who lived on the Fore Raw in 1841 and 1851. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. He was the 25th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. In 1861 he donated to the Museum a 'fine polished stone Celt, found in gravel of bed of Teviot, near Victoria Bridge'. His wife was Isabella and their children included James, Joan, John, Helen and Charles. **William** (b.1822/3) son of Charles. He was listed as a joiner at Roadhead in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was living at Roadhead with his mother Helen and siblings Charles, John, James and Isabella. (also formerly written 'Paislaw', 'Pasla', 'Paslau', 'Paslaw', 'Paslay', 'Pasley', 'Payslay', 'Paysley', etc.).

Paisley's (*pāz-leez*) *n.* ironomonger's shop opposite the Town Hall in the mid-20th century – 'Oo went ti Paisley's for oor tools, Jess McVeetie's for rock bools, Lynch's hed a' kinds o' toys, Ellen Riddle hed her pies . . . ' [IWL].

pait (*pāt*) *pp., arch.* paid – '. . . to be pait to me be the saide Androu Kere or his facturis or subtenandis at twa termez of the yere . . . ' [DoR1445], '. . . to be pait to the said William, his aieris, executouris or assignais in the parroche kirk of Hawic . . . ' [SB1470], '. . . and mak the saidis Jhon and Niniane to be fullie content and pait thairof . . . ' [SB1500], '. . . to be pait to them in case the horse come nocht back again, or be lost' [BR1644].

paittern (*pā'-urn*) *n., arch.* a pattern – '. . . when the paittern it made wad bei the ineeshail o oor man-teh-bei' [BW1961].

Paiterson (*pi'-, pā'-, paw'-ur-sin*) *n.* (Paterson) **Adam** (16th C.) holder of 2½ particates of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Adam** (19th C.) listed as 17th member of the Archæological Society in 1856. **Adam** (19th C.) 'Foreman' in Hawick, who was 22nd on the list of members of the Archæological Society in 1856. On the 1857 list he was 'weaver', to distinguish him from the other Adam. **Rev. Adam McCaul** (19th/20th C.) licentiate at Saughtree Kirk from 1903. He retired to Edinburgh in 1910. **Alexander** (17th C.)

tenant farmer at Castlehill and 'Holme' in 1671, leasing from the Scotts of Buccleuch. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Hawick, where he was a 'manservant'. In 1830 he was accused of sheep-stealing at East or Little Cote farm, Cavers. **Rev. Alexander** (19th C.) from Glasgow, he graduated M.A. from the University there in 1869. He was nephew of Rev. Dr. Paterson of Kirkwall. He was ordained as minister of Lilliesleaf Burgher Kirk in 1875 and remained until 1896. His time saw a new church opened in 1891. He left for Edinburgh for family reasons, residing at Portobello. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Fulton in Bedrule Parish. In 1623 he was accused of stealing an ox and a cow from a woman in Newton, Glendale (Northumberland). He was recorded as 'Andro Patersonne in Foultoune' and found not guilty by the court at Jedburgh. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married 'Jennet Leaden' in Ashkirk Parish in 1722. **Andrew** (18th C.) gardener at Minto in 1786, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Archibald** (17th C.) recorded as a communicant at Borthwickshiels in 1650. He was there along with Helen 'Haire' (probably Hair, his wife), as well as Margaret (listed right after him and his wife), William and Robert, who were probably also related. One possibility is that he was son of Robert and brother of William and Margaret. The family appear to have moved from the Borthwick Water to Hawick at about this time, since he had 2 children with Helen Hair, baptised in Hawick Parish: Margaret (b.1652); and Robert (b.1654). He also had another child with Helen Allan, Walter (b.1656), with the witnesses suggesting the mother was the same woman as Helen Hair. The witnesses in 1652 were Robert Scott and James Allan, in 1654 were Robert and William (surely close relatives and perhaps the men who were also recorded at Borthwickshiels in 1650) and in 1656 were Robert (again) and Adam Govenlock; William married Agnes Allan, and so it is possible that 2 brothers married 2 sisters. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) road-maker in Hawick. He was probably related to Walter of Burnflat and other local Patersons, but was distinct from a contemporary Archibald who was tenant at the Flex. Based on the names of his children, it seems likely that he was a younger son of William and Agnes Allan. He was likely to be 'Paterson the casseylayer' from the Council Records in 1704. He is a 'cassar in Hawick' in 1707 in an agreement to 'lay the Cassa in Selkirk' in 1707. In 1708 he was paid in Selkirk 'for setting the town's part of the causey between Robert Scott of Scott's Bank and Elisabeth Eilott relict of deceased John Turnbull'. He is recorded as a 'Casier' in 1708 when he witnessed a baptism for James Hobkirk, who had the same job at Burnflat. In 1709 he was 'Casier' when he witnessed (along with John Gledstains of Whitlaw) a baptism for William Henderson in the Flex, suggesting that he lived in that area. He was 'casaer' in 1714 when he witnessed a baptism for Henry (tenant in Hawick) and in 1715 when he witnessed a baptism for gardener Walter. He was recorded being 'in Flexs' in 1714 and was 'Casier in whitla' in 1716. He could be the Archibald who (along with William Stoddart, also a cassayer at the Flex) witnessed a baptism for William Cathrae in 1728. He is recorded as a 'casier' when he married Helen Paterson, also from Hawick, in 1706; she may have been sister of the other Archibald, making the 2 men brothers-in-law. Their children included: William (b.1707); Francis (b.1710); Isobel (b.1712); Agnes (b.1714); John (b.1716); and Helen (b.1723). The witnesses in 1707 were Walter Paterson of Burnflat and James Hobkirk (also from Burnflat), in 1710 were the other Archibald along with Walter (but it is not clear which one), in 1712 were James Hobkirk (again) and Walter of Burnflat, in 1714 were Walter of Burnflat and another Walter, in 1716 were John Gledstains of Whitlaw and the other Archibald, and in 1723 were 'casaer' John (who was surely related) and Beadle John Scott. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tenant in the Flex, perhaps son of Francis. Note that he is distinct from Archibald (the cassayer), who also lived near the Flex and was having children with Helen Paterson (perhaps his sister, hence the 2 men may have been brothers-in-law) in the period 1707–23. In 1710 he witnessed a baptism for the other Archibald and another for Andrew Gray in Whitlaw, in 1712 he witnessed another baptism for Andrew Gray in Whitlaw (along with William Shiel, who was also at the Flex) and in 1716 (along with John Gledstains of Whitlaw) he witnessed a baptism for the other Archibald again. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for John Davidson (perhaps related to his first wife) in the Flex. In 1728 he was recorded as tenant in Fenwick, but was back at Flex in 1729; assuming this was not an error, then he must have moved between farms. In 1714 he married Bessie Davidson and they were described as 'both in Flexs'; there is no evidence of any children from this first marriage. He was recorded as a 'widow, tenant in Flexs' in 1716 when he married Mary, daughter of James

Rutherford, tenant in Ormiston. Their children included: Francis (b.1717); James (b.1719); John (b.1720); Isobell (b.1722); Robert (b.1725), who may have moved to Crailing Parish; and Mary (b.1728). Helen (b.1729), with the mother's name given as 'Isabel' Rutherford, was probably also his child. Based on the forenames, he may have been a son of Francis (also tenant in the Flex) and Isabel Renwick. The witnesses in 1717 were John Gledstains of Whitlaw and his brother William Gledstains, in 1719 were John Gledstains of Whitlaw and miller Robert Elliot, in 1720 were John Gledstains of Whitlaw and James Johnston in Whitlaw, in 1722 were Adam Brown 'headhouse' and Walter Scott (servant to the Minister), in 1725 were James Johnston and James Leithead, in 1728 were William Grieve and Walter Scott and 1729 were Adam Brown and John Telfer. Given the family forenames, it seems likely that he was ancestor of the 'Pawkie' Patersons. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Jean Shiel. Their son William was baptised in 1731. It is unclear how he was connected to other Patersons. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Betty Irvine in Wilton Parish in 1735. Their son Thomas was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1738. **Archibald** (d.bef. 1801) married Janet Scott in Hawick in 1767. His wife was also from Hawick Parish. He is probably the son of William and Isobel Sliman who was baptised in Hawick in 1743. His wife died in 1801, by which time he was already deceased; the death record appears to say 'Jenny Rattles', presumably her nickname. **Archibald** (d.1799) recorded in the death register in Hawick as 'Auld Archie Patterson Uncle to William Patterson'. He could be the son of gardener Walter who was baptised in Hawick in 1715; in this case his nephew William was probably a son of William and Isobel Sliman. He may also be the Archibald whose wife's mother was buried in Hawick in 1771. **Archibald** 'Pawkie' (d.1815) Hawick man who farmed at Silverbuthall and lived at West Port. He was father of Robert 'Pawkie Paiterson' (of the song), and was probably the son of James 'Ilka Thursdi' and Helen Ruecastle, who was baptised in 1744. In 1781 he was recorded as a merchant; however, it seems likely he was the 'cadger' of that name who was Cornet in 1771. He is probably the carrier from Hawick who in Selkirk in 1790 complained about non-payment of a bill by John Dunlop. He is probably the Hawick resident who paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1791 and who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1775 he married Isabel Turnbull, who was from Abbotrule (the marriage being recorded in both parishes); she may have been daughter of miller Robert Turnbull and died in 1816. Their children included: Helen (1775–1855), who married Tom Harkness; Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1777); James (b.1780), also nicknamed 'Pawkie'; Robert (1781–1851), immortalised in the song; and Jane (c.1785–1839), who married M. Cabourne and secondly George Milligan. He was said to have had 2 daughters who were involved with French prisoners of war (so there may have been another in addition to Jane). Ex-Bailie Walter Ruecastle (his uncle) was witness to the 1775 and 1777 baptisms, while Walter Henderson in 1775 and merchant James Dickson were witnesses in 1777. In 1777 he was a witness (along with Walter Ruecastle) for a baptism for James Dickson. The witnesses in 1780 were ex-Bailie Walter Ruecastle and merchant George Turnbull (possibly his wife's brother), while in 1781 they were ex-Bailie Walter Ruecastle and William Turnbull (probably a relative of his wife). His death is recorded in Hawick as 'West Port Called Pauky'. **Archibald Hamilton** (1748–1813) born in Crailing Parish, he was likely to have been son of Robert and Isabel Armstrong. A family legend says that his people originally came from the Scottish Borders, which fits with his parents both being from Hawick. He moved to England sometime in the 1770s and in 1779 married Ann Parker from Burton in Lonsdale. A bond of £200 was put up by William Hill of Kendal for the marriage. At that time he was living at Park House near Hornby in Melling Parish. Their children included James (b.1781), Jenny (b.1782), Thomas (b.1785), Anne (b.1787), Agnes (b.1790), Archibald (b.1793), John (b.1796), Peggy (b.1798), Allan (b.1801) and William (b.1804). The forenames match closely with those of the Patersons from the Flex area. He died in Caton, Lancaster. **Archibald** (b.1783) stockingmaker of Kirkton Parish, son of Robert. He was recorded at Horselee in 1841 and Southfieldgate in 1851. He married Agnes Hall and their children included: Agnes (b.1833); George (b.1835); and James (b.c.1838). Agnes and George were baptised in Roberton Parish. **Archibald** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Scott and their daughters Betty and Janet were baptised in 1825. **Archibald** (1800–1840) eldest son of James 'Pawkie'. He was a stockingmaker in Hawick. He married Agnes Donaldson in 1834;

after his death she secondly married George Robson, and she died in 1887. Their children were: James (b.1835); George Renwick (b.1837); and William Oliver (b.1839). **Christopher** (1815/6–79) son of carrier James. He was a carter, like his father. In 1841 he was listed as a carrier at the West Port (corresponding to about 9 Loan), living adjacent to his parents. In 1851 he was at about 20 Howegate and in 1861 at 9 Loan again. He married Agnes Chalmers and secondly married Helen Oliver. His children included: Margaret (b.1839); James (b.1842); John (b.c.1847); Robert (b.c.1850); Betsy (b.c.1853); Archibald (b.c.1855); and Christopher (b.c.1858). He died at Weensland Cottages. **David** (b.c.1800) from Sanquhar, he was a flesher on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was living at about No. 47 in 1841 and at No. 37 in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Mary and their children included John, David, Elizabeth and James. **David** 'Davie' (19th/20th C.) captain of the Hawick team that won the 1895–96 Scottish championship. He played at quarter (wing) and also represented Scotland. **David** 'Davie' (1953/4–) amateur boxing champion and long-time local Councillor. He won the Scottish Flyweight title in 1972. **Edward** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. He married Christian, daughter of John and Jane Douglas. Their children included: Jean (b.1821); and Joseph (b.1822), who died in infancy. He is probably the 'E. Paterson', merchant of Castleton, who subscribed to 2 copies of William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Elizabeth** (1785–1879) daughter of William of Baltimore, and possibly grand-daughter of Robert ('Old Mortality'), she married Jerome Bonaparte (1784–1860). By a strange coincidence, one of the last works of Sir Walter Scott (who immortalised 'Old Mortality') was a monumental biography of Jerome's brother Napoleon. However, despite this story, it seems more likely that his father was originally from Donegal, Ireland, and hence any connection with 'Old Mortality' seems unlikely. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) tenant in the Flex. He may have been a younger son of Archibald and Helen Allan, but there is no record of a baptism for him. In 1705 (along with William Henderson) he witnessed a baptism for Walter Martin, tenant in the Flex. In 1707 he witnessed a baptism for William Henderson, younger in the Flex, and in 1708 he witnessed baptisms for Thomas Boyd, gardener at the Flex (along with Francis Henderson, who was also in the Flex) and for William Henderson, 'younger in Flex'. Also in 1708 he was 'in flexs' when he (along with Walter of Burnflat and Archibald, 'Casier') witnessed a baptism for James Hobkirk, who was 'casier coater' for Walter of Burnflat. His wife was Isobell Renwick and their children included: Isobell (b.1685), probably the Isobell who married Adam Brown 'Young Headhouse' in 1719; Janet (b.1687); Margaret (b.1691); and Anna (b.1695). Walter in Burnflat witnessed one of the baptisms and was probably his father or brother. Archibald, also recorded as tenant in the Flex, may have been another child (based on the names of Archibald's children). Additionally, he may have been father of Helen, who married a different Archibald (the cassayer). **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1758 he hired the Hawick mortcloth. It is unclear how he was related to other Patersons. **George** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In both 1762 and 1766 he witnessed baptisms for wright Walter Scott. He could be the George who married Isobel Tudhope and whose children included: Henry (b.1759); George (b.1761); Robert (b.1763); and John (b.1767). **George** (b.1794/5) from Fogo in Berwickshire, he was farmer at Greenbank. In the 1841 census his wife (recorded being born in Nova Scotia) and children were there, but he was visiting Borthwickbrae House at the time. He was at Greenbank in 1851 as farmer of 600 acres, employing 3 people. His children included: Eliza (b.c.1828); George (b.c.1830); and John (b.c.1840). **George** (1801–73) native of Stichill, near Kelso, son of John and Isabel Tait. He was a shoemaker to trade. He learned to play the fife in the Berwickshire Militia and played in the Drums and Fifes at 46 Common Ridings. He is recorded as a shoemaker journeyman at the Sandbed in 1841, a shoemaker on the Mid Row in 1851 and at 3 Back Row in 1861. He married Margaret Scott and they had children: Isabel (b.c.1830); John (b.c.1833); Jane (or Jeanie, b.1834); Margaret (b.1837); George (b.1839); Andrew (b.1841); Barbara (b.1841); Eliza (b.c.1848); and Thomas (b.c.1849). **George** (b.c.1815) baker of 53 (or perhaps 55) High Street, son of baker William. He was listed as a baker and confectioner of the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He married both Elizabeth and Isabella, daughters of grocer Thomas Liddell. His daughter Margaret Davidson carried on the baker's business until she married Andrew Graham (tweed traveller). Her cousin Thomas L. Brydon then took over, later succeeded by Thomas Scott. **Helen** (b.1775) daughter of Archibald and sister

of Robert 'Pawkie'. She married labourer Tam Harkness. It is unclear if she was 'Nellie Harkness' or if that was her daughter. **Henry** (17th/18th C.) carrier in the Hawick area. He was recorded as servant to the Laird of Falnash in 1700. He was probably related to Walter, who was a gardener for Gideon Scott of Falnash. He was listed as a carrier in Hawick in 1700 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Purdom, in 1702 when his son John was baptised, in 1707 when his daughter was baptised and he witnessed a baptism for fellow-carrier William Aitken, younger, in 1708 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Rodger, and in a 1709 baptism for his own child. In 1711 and 1713 he was recorded as a carrier when he witnessed baptisms for Walter of Burnflat, who was probably also a relative. In 1714 and 1716 he was recorded as 'tenent in Hawick'. In 1700 he married Bessie Scott and their children included: John (b.1702); John (again, b.1704); Agnes (b.1707); George (b.1709); Henry (b.1711); Mary (b.1716); George (again, b.1718); and Robert (b.1722). Walter (b.1714), with mother's name give as 'Helen Scott' was probably also their child. The witnesses in 1707 were carrier William Aitken, younger, and John Scott 'Souldier', younger, in 1709 were cooper John Turnbull and gardener William Scott, in 1711 were carrier William Aitken, younger, and cooper Walter Scott, in 1714 were Walter of Burnflat and Archibald 'Casaer', in 1716 were Bailie William Laing and mason John Napier, and in 1722 were Robert Scott of Burnhead and Walter Scott of Cockerheugh. He may have been related to William, whose father was gardener and shepherd for Scott of Falnash around the second decade of the 18th century. **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was in Girnwood in 1742. He married Agnes 'Ballainy' in Roberton in 1740. His children included: Mary (b.1742); Jean (b.1745); Walter (b.1748); and Henry (b.1751). **Henry** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Alison Oliver and their children included: Janet (b.1787); Alison (b.1788); George (b.1790); Adam (b.1792); Henry (b.1797); and Robert (b.1799). He could be the weaver in Hawick whose child's death is recorded in 1799. He seems likely to be the father of Bailie John (b.1802/3), in which case he was a 'country weaver', who owned a house at 72 High Street. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Hobkirk in Roberton Parish in 1799. **Henry** (b.c.1810) agricultural labourer at Pin in Castleton Parish. He was listed among male heads of households in 1835–41 and was also Precentor in Castleton Kirk from at least 1841. His wife was Mary and their children included Robert, Christian, Mary, John and Henry. **Henry** 'Harry o Burnheid' (d.1850s) a barnman to trade, he used to spend time sitting near a well at Burnhead, popularly named 'Harry's Well'. Known as an odd character who used to collect bits of cord and liked to read difficult passages from the Bible. A water-colour portrait of him by Adam Brown is in the Museum. It is possible he was the Henry who married Margaret Hobkirk (from Roberton) in 1799. **Henry** (1820/1–87) son of John, he was an auctioneer in Hawick. His premises were at 61 High Street. An attendee of the East Bank Kirk, he was apparently the only one to continue standing during prayers and sit during singing, long after the practice was reversed. He may be the Henry who was the 21st listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856, donated to the Museum an old book in 1858 and coins in 1861, was on the Society's Committee. He married Ann Armstrong, and their children were: John, ironmonger; Alexander, bookmaker; and Robert, also bookmaker. He is buried in the Wellogate. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Runciman and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1636. It is unclear how he was related to other Patersons. **James** (17th C.) merchant listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **James** (17th/18th C.) miller in Hawick. He was recorded as 'miller' in a baptismal record of 1689 and as 'under miller' in Hawick in 1694 when he still had to pay part of his Burgess money. He witnessed baptisms in 1701 for Adam Scott and Janet Paterson (probably his daughter or sister) and in 1702 for flesher John Tudhope. He was 'milner' in Hawick when he witnessed a baptism for miller Robert Deans. Probably the same James 'milner' witnessed a baptism for fellow miller Robert Deans in Hawick in 1705. In 1707 he witnessed a baptism for fellow miller Walter Riddell. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for weaver James Beattie in 1707. In 1708 he and Walter Riddell were 'undermillers' when they witnessed a baptism for Andrew Scott wright at Millport and was 'undermiller in Hawick' in 1709 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Riddell (also undermiller in Hawick). He may be the James, brother of Margaret, who in 1702 acted as witness to the baptism of his niece, born posthumously to Gideon Gardner. He married Margaret Wright and their children included: Isobel (b.1687); Margaret (b.1689); and

Isobel (again, b.1702). The witnesses in 1689 were Bailie James Scott and John Scott. **James** 'Duke' (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1719 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Manuel in Hawick. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (d.1782) resident of Hawick Parish. His death record is labelled 'ilka Thursday', which was presumably his nickname (suggesting he may have been a carrier, and hence related to the later carrier of the same name). It is possible he was the James, son of Archibald, born in Hawick in 1719. He may be the James, married to Helen Ruecastle (probably the same as Helen Paterson in some baptismal records), who was probably daughter of Bailie John Ruecastle. Their children included: Archibald (b.1744), probably 'Pawkie'; John (b.1747); Mary (b.1757); Christian (b.1759); William (b.1761), possibly the resident of Silverbuthall; and James (b.1766). The witnesses in 1744 were merchant John Ruecastle (probably his father-in-law) and William Scoon, servant to Rev. William Somerville; fellow carrier John Tudhope had a child baptised on the same day. He is probably also the James who witnessed a baptism for baker Walter Ruecastle in 1758. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Isobel Ross (probably in 1756) and their children included: Marion (b.1759); Betty (b.1761); Henry (b.1767); and Janet (b.1769). **James** (d.1778) carpet weaver who died in Hawick. He may be the James who married Ann Scott in 1774, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Southdean Parishes. Alternatively he may be the James who married Ann Coats, with children Andrew (b.1772) and Janet (b.1775) baptised in Hawick. **James** 'Pawkie' (1780–1858) son of Archibald and Isabella Turnbull. He was brother of Robert, the subject of the song. In his younger days he was an agricultural servant, being at Adderstonelee in 1799 (when he got married). In 1801 he was 'Workman' when listed (right before Robert, probably his brother) on the ballot for the Militia. Later he was a carrier and small-scale farmer in Hawick. He is listed as 'Pauky' in the 1808 and 1810 death records of his infant sons, both called William. In 1837 he was running a cart service to Dumfries, Annan and Langholm every Monday. He may also be the grocer on the Loan listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 9 Loan with his wife and young joiner John Ingles (who was probably his grandson), with his son Christopher living at the same address. In 1851 he was listed on the Loan as farmer of 9 acres. In 1799 in Kirkton Parish he married Margaret (1777–1855), daughter of Archibald Tait and sister of carrier William Tait. Their children were: Archibald (1799–1840); Isabella (1800/1–52), who married John Ingles; Jean (1802/3–63), who married Thomas Sanderson in Melrose; William (d.1808) and William (again, d.1810), who died in infancy; James (b.1809/10); Robert (b.1811/2); and Christopher (b.1814/5). He died at 11 Loan. **James** (b.c.1780) hind at Pinnacle according to the ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish in 1801. **James** (b.c.1785) shepherd at Cawfaulds in Wilton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in 1840, with his address changed from Alton to 'Calf-folds'. He married Violet Thomson in 1832 and their children included Margaret and Elizabeth. He may be the widower living at Easter Lilliesleaf in 1851. **James** (b.c.1790) farmer at Terrona in the Ewes valley. His wife was Margaret and their children included Agnes, James, William, John and Alexander. He seems likely to have been related to the earlier James in Ewes. **James** (1805/6–54) son of William. He was a farm labourer who lived at Raesknowe. He married Mary Glendinning and their son William was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1836. He was at Raesknowe in 1851, with his son and his mother and was still there in 1851 when described as a widower. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Hall and their son John was baptised in 1842. **James** (b.1820/1) from Ewes, he was farmer at Chapelhill in the 1860s. In 1861 he was farming 950 acres and employing 7 people. He also had a governess and 5 domestic servants. His wife was Jessie and their children included Violet, George, John T., James, William and Margaret B. **James** (19th C.) cattle salesman in Hawick. He had a villa erected for him on Wilton Hill in about 1880. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1640 he was accused by the Kirk Session of setting up 'stouks' of corn on the Sabbath. He is probably the John whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included Thomas (b.1633) and Mungo (b.1636). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Dunlop, with their daughter Janet baptised in 1650. Probably the same John was later married to Helen Morrison, with further children (baptised in Ashkirk): Thomas (b.1656); John (b.1660); and Frances (b.1662). The witnesses in 1656 were Walter and William Dunlop. His wife's name was recorded as 'Issbell' in 1660. **John** (d.c.1683) tenant in Parkhill when his will was recorded in 1683. It is unclear if this was

the local Parkhill or another one in the counties of Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk. **John** (1632–1708) youngest son of John, Bishop of Ross, he studied in Aberdeen and St. Andrews and then taught at St. Leonard's College. He succeeded his father at Ellon in 1660, then became minister at the Tron Kirk and later the High Kirk, before becoming Bishop of Galloway in 1674, and then Bishop of Edinburgh in 1679. In 1687 he was appointed as Archbishop of Glasgow, as successor to Alexander Cairncross. He was thus the last Archbishop of Glasgow, with Bishops being continued later by the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches. He was disliked by many for his hard line on religious intolerance. At the Revolution he sided with James II and was deprived when Episcopacy was abolished in 1691. Afterwards the spent several years in England, but returned to Edinburgh by 1702 and petitioned for allowances to be made for relief of poor clergymen (including apparently himself). He died in Edinburgh and was buried at Holyrood. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Marion Craw, Their unnamed son was baptised in 1673. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. In 1709 he married Margaret Goodfellow in Kirkton Parish. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1723 as a 'casaer' when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Archibald, who was also a road-layer. He was surely a relative of Archibald, perhaps his brother. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Langhope in 1785 when his servant was involved in a legal case in Selkirk. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Junior Sinton Northmains' in 1797 on the list of men of Ashkirk Parish balloted to serve in the Militia. His name appears again in 1798 and in early 1799 he paid £10 to avoid serving. His payment of the penalty was confirmed on the amended list of 1799. **John** (b.c.1800) shoemaker who lived on the Kirk Wynd in 1841. His wife was Isabel and their children included Walter and William. The death of his infant son is recorded in 1822. **Bailie John** (1802/3–1873) born where the Store was later located, son of a country weaver, he started in that trade himself, then became a warper with William Watson's. Based on the names of his children, his father was probably Henry and his mother Alison Oliver. He was apparently the first man in Hawick to warp tartans and shawls, and the first to send pieces of woven cloth to London in about 1830. He became a foreman with Watson's. In 1848 he was appointed as one of the trustees of the firm, following the death of William Lindsay Watson in 1849. He acted as manager until Watson's sons Robert F. and Thomas L. were old enough to take over in 1864; during this time the firm's workforce increased dramatially. He was also responsible for bringing an old bell from Gala to act as the factory bell at Dangerfield Mills. He was on the Town Council and was a Magistrate during the 1850s. Additionally in the 1850s he was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Hawick District. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as manager of W. Watson & Sons. He had the honour of presenting the harp to Henry Scott Riddell on behalf of the Town in 1859 and also chaired the dinner in the Tower Hotel at the centenary Burns night. He was heavily involved in the restructuring of Hawick's Town Council in 1861. He was also an Elder in the East Bank Kirk for many years. He owned the building at 72 High Street, where he lived and was recorded there on the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses. Probably his father was the Paterson shown at about 72 High Street on Wood's 1824 map. He lived on the same part of High Street for all except the last few years of his life. In 1866 he went into manufacturing for himself, moving to Galashiels, based at Rosebank Mill. He married Mary Telfer, who died in 1861, aged 60. Their children included: Mary (b.1826); Henry (b.1827); Alison Hoy (b.1831), who married Andrew Turnbull; Robert Telfer (b.1833); John (b.1835); Agnes (b.1837); Adam (b.1838); and Jemima (b.1843). He died in Galashiels and his buried in the Heritors' Area of Wellogate Cemetery. A photograph of him exists. **John** (b.1820s) son of manufacturer John. He had an ironmonger's shop at 60 High Street (which was later Sharp the tobacconist), and lived at 57 High Street. In 1863 he donated to the Museum the cast of a bronze spear-head he made himself. He married Mary Telfer, who died in 1862. Their children were: Agnes, who died age 23; Robert, moved to Melbourne; John, shopkeeper; and Henry, auctioneer. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **John** (19th/20th C.) son of auctioneer Henry. He had an ironomonger's shop at 21 High Street, taking over from a Mr. Buckham. He married Alison Waldie. It is possible that his family's premises were those labelled 'Paterson' at 25 (not 21) High Street on Wood's 1824 map. **John** (19th/20th C.) resident of Edinburgh. James Sinton, in his Hawick-related bibliography of 1908, thanks him for the use of 'some of the rarer volumes in his library, which contains one of the finest collections of Hawick-printed books extant'. He may

be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** (20th C.) actuary with the Hawick Savings Bank, he also acted as Treasurer for St. George's Kirk from 1935. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident at Blackleemouth according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Margaret** 'Peggy' (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at 178 Weensland Road in the mid-1900s. **Michael** (16th/17th C.) said to have owned the lands at 'Haggishaa' in the distant past (as recounted by Robert Wilson). If real, he was presumably an ancestor of Robert 'Old Mortality'. He is said to have been a generous host and a great benefactor of St. Mary's Kirk. On one occasion he apparently entertained those associated with Hawick Kirk, serving a 3-foot diameter haggis, the pin of which was used as a spoke to mend Hawick Mill and the skin used for the Town drum. This is connected with the name 'Haggishaa', and there is probably no truth to the story other than the family connection with the land there. It is suggested that a version of the story was told to Robert Burns by his friend Gavin Turnbull (whose family was from Hawick), inspiring the lines 'Your pin wad help to mend a mill In time o' need'. **Mungo** (17th C.) married Manie Inglis in Ashkirk Parish in 1631. **Mungo** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **Phylis** retired in 2023 after 38 years as a teacher. She started at Trinity in 1984 and moved to Drumlanrig in 1991, where she served for a while as Principal Teacher. Her husband is Kenny Paterson. **Raey** (1944/5–) born in Hawick and educated in Denholm, he has been a lifelong farm-worker. He spent 25 years at Newton farm and then worked at Deanfoot farm. In 2020 he was noted for having brought in his 60th harvest and in 2022 received a long-service award from the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) resident of 'langcluch' recorded in 1502. This may have been the farm of similar name on the Allan Water. Along with John Winthrope and James 'aronyk', he had 60 sheep stolen by Patrick Scott in Harwoodhill. His surname was written 'patonesone'. **Robert** (17th C.) married Margaret Robson in Ashkirk Parish in 1643. **Robert** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1651 for John Stewart. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism in 1656 for Archibald, who was surely a close relative. Also in 1656 he and William (probably another relative) witnessed a baptism for George Heatley and Janet Allan. He is probably the Robert who, along with the same William, witnessed a baptism in 1654 for Archibald and Helen 'Haire'. It seems likely that he, William and Archibald are the men recorded as 'communicants' at Borthwickshiels in 1650; one possibility is that he was father of Archibald and William, with his wife perhaps being the Malie Thomson recorded after him in 1650. **Robert** (d.1682/3) resident of Hawick Parish. He had a child Marion with Margaret Elliot in 1683, with witnesses William Purdom and William Elliot. The baptism is marked both 'for:' and 'posthumous', presumably meaning that the child was conceived illegitimately and that he was deceased before the baptism. One possibility is that he was the son of Archibald baptised in Hawick in 1654 and brother of Walter who later had children with Margaret Elliot (although whether the same woman is unknown). **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Birkhill when the will of his wife Margaret Turnbull was recorded in 1685. It is unclear if this was the Birkhill in Hobkirk Parish on another one. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'indweller in Falahill at Reaperlaw' in 1689 when he had a discharge with the treasurer of Selkirk. He presumably lived at Raperlaw. It is possible he is the Robert whose widow Isobel Wright had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1792 (dealt with by Stephen Turnbull in Minto Cleuch). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Clerk and their son William was baptised in 1691. The witnesses were James Neil and John Robson. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Northhouse according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Robert** 'Old Mortality' (1715/6–1801) born at Burnflat, son of Walter and Margaret Scott (also known as Helen). Note that there are other claims that he was born at Closeburn; however, his family were from Hawick and he was certainly christened and grew up there. The year of his birth is uncertain, although the record of his baptis record is clear (and there was also a brother of the same name born in 1713, who presumably died in infancy). The baptismal witnesses were Walter Scott (Beadle in Hawick, who may have been related to his mother) and gardener Walter (who may have been cousin or other relative of his father). He moved to Dumfriesshire at age 13, where he was apprenticed as a stone-mason, joining his brother Francis at Corncockle Quarry, near Templand. In 1743 or 1744 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gray, gardener to Sir John Jardine; she was cook-maid to the owner of the quarry, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick. He then leased a quarry at Gatelawbrig from the Duke of Queensberry,

and become a stone-mason and quarrier. His house was plundered by retreating Jacobites in 1745, and he was taken prisoner. Already a pronounced Cameronian, he became obsessed with placing tombstones over the graves of Covenanter martyrs, and was thus given his nickname. He often travelled for work and in 1758 he left his wife and children for the next 10 years, although when his son Walter went off to find him in 1759, he joined his father as a stone-cutter. Walter was the 2nd son, and his own eldest son, Nathaniel (hence grandson of 'Old Mortality'), was minister at Galashiels. His other children were John (who became a sailor and emigrated to America), Robert junior, Margaret and Janet. He returned to his family at Gatelawbrig in 1768, and they moved to Balmaclellan in Kirkcudbright. His wife worked there as a teacher to support the family, while he travelled the country on his pony, erecting and cleaning stones. She died in 1785 (aged 59), and a plaque in Balmaclellan marks where they lived. He met Walter Scott in 1793 in a graveyard in north-east Scotland. This meeting was fictionalised in the opening chapter of Scott's 'The Tale of Old Mortality' (1816), and helped inspire the novel. He died on the high road near Lockerbie, collapsing next to his pony at Bankend in Caerlaverock, and not recovering. The precise date of his death and place of his burial are uncertain. A memorial tombstone was erected by Scott's publisher in 1869 at Bankend of Caerlaverock Churchyard. There are 3 copies of a statue of him by John Currie (two of which also include his pony), which are in Balmaclellan, at Dumfries Observatory Museum and at Newton Stewart Museum. There is another statue of him in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. A plaque marked his birthplace in Hawick, erected in 1897, but the dilapidated cottage at 'Hagishaa' was demolished following a fire in 1991 (the plaques are now in storage). In 1865 a pair of spectacles belonging to him were donated to the Museum by Walter Scott of Haggishaa. Paterson Gardens was named after him in 2006. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was at Town o' Rule in 1739. His children probably included Agnes (b.1739), Isobel (b.1744), James (b.1748), Mary (b.1753), Thomas (b.1756) and Robert (b.1760). **Robert** (18th C.) married Jean Turnbull in Ashkirk Parish in 1742. His forename is recorded as 'Roben'. **Robert** (b.1725) son of Archibald and Mary Rutherford. He was born in Hawick, but moved to Crailing Parish. He married Isabel Armstrong, who was probably from Jedburgh. Their children included: Jean (b.1743); Margaret (b.1744); Agnes (b.1746); Archibald Hamilton (b.1748), who probably moved to England; and Robert John (b.1752). **Robert** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1760 he witnessed a baptism for carrier Robert Miller. It is unclear how he was related to other Patersons. **Robert** (18th C.) cooper in Hawick Parish. In 1760 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, with Walter Scott from Newbigging as the other witness. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Fairnbairn in Hawick in 1775 and their children included: Walter (b.1776); Robert (b.1777); William (b.1779); George (b.1780); Archibald (b.1783); Robert (again, b.1788); and James (b.1791), who appears to have died in 1820 (the record inserted at the bottom of the 1791 Kirkton baptismal page). George and Archibald were baptised in Kirkton Parish and the rest in Hawick. Note that according to the baptismal records there were 7 sons and no daughters. **Robert** 'Pawkie' (1781–1858) local man, immortalised in the words of the humorous song by 'Soapy' Ballantyne. His father Archibald had farmed land at 'Sillerbithaa' (and was also 'Pawky'), with his mother being Isabel Turnbull. He lived at 9 Loan and his descendants farmed fields near there. He had 4 sisters: Nellie, who married Tam Harkness, and whose daughter Hannah married Charles Gray Laidlaw; Jane, who had a child to a prisoner called Cabourne, this daughter marrying toy merchant and grocer David S. Park, and secondly married George Milligan and was the mother of Provost Milligan; and another who married a French prisoner of war, who is traditionally said to have been a Bonaparte (although this is hardly credible), returning to France where he obtained a divorce and remarried. He is probably the 'Workman' in Hawick on the ballot (right after James, probably his brother) for the Militia in Hawick in 1801 Probably the same Robert, described as a 'farmer or carter, then and now or lately residing in the West Port', was one of the Tory supporters who was stripped almost naked and beaten up by the Radical mob near the Tower Knowe at the 1837 election. He was cut in the thigh, but escaped into the house of some Turnbulls on Silver Street, and was found hiding under the bed. It was said that his unpopularity arose from his having switched his political allegiance. On his way down to the inquiry in London, he is supposed to have said on the ship 'there's naethin but a fir deal atween us an eternity', and asked the Captain to sail close to

the edge – 'He's been away this month an' mair, At Lon'on Town, a witness there, Wi' Tully, Paterson, and Kennedy, An scores of ithers that are ready . . . ' [RDW]. He was recorded on the 1841 and 1851 censuses at about 9 Loan and farmed 16 acres. He was unmarried in 1851, but in 1855 married Helen Leithead (b.c.1825) in Hawick and they had children John (b.1853) and Archibald (b.1855). In 1861 his widow and 2 sons were still living at 9 Loan. He was buried in Wilton Kirkyard. **Robert** (b.1781/2) born in Wilton Parish, he was a soldier and agricultural labourer. It is possible he was the Robert listed as a servant at Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. In 1841 he was an Army Pensioner at Wauchope and in 1851 was listed as both Chelsea Pensioner and labourer. He married Mary Turnbull in Hobkirk Parish in 1821. His widow was still living at Wauchope Cottages in 1861. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was listed in 1835 as a gardener living at Roadside. **Robert** (19th C.) described being 'in Broadlee' in Castleton Parish in 1832 when he was charged with 'the sin of fornication' with Helen Thomson. **Robert** (b.1823/4) born in Wilton Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. He was living at Hassendeanbank in 1851. His wife was Helen and their children included Elizabeth, Christina, James and John. **Robert Telfer** 'Moose' (1866–1907) son of Henry and Ann Armstrong. He was a 'turf commission agent' (i.e. bookie) who moved to Leeds. His nickname came from a discoloured patch on his cheek. He was a member of St. Cuthbert's choir while in Hawick, and was a well known singer at Colour Bussings and other events. He was the first singer of the songs 'Up wi' the Banner', 'Hawick' and 'I Like Auld Hawick the Best'. He was the first singer of 'Up wi' the Banner' at the Colour Bussing of 1887, when it was sung to the tune of 'Hail to the Chief', and he also debuted the new tune at the 1888 Colour Bussing. He is buried in the Wellogate. **Rev. Stuart Maxwell** 'Max' (1937–2015) born in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, he was educated at Kelham College and Lichfield Theological College and was ordained in 1960. He was with churches in Derbyshire before coming to Hawick as Priest-in-Charge of St. Cuthbert's in 1992. He was Rector from 1995. He also spent some time working for the Guardian and Observer newspapers. His wife was Margaret. He retired to Inverurie. **Thomas** (15th C.) listed as 'Thomas Patonsoun' among the Roxburghshire men given remission in 1488/9 for their support of the deceased James III. Most of the men appear to have been associated with Douglas of Cavers. Probably the same 'Thome Patonson' is listed among many Rutherfords and others who had their fines compunded in 1501 by Walter Ker of Cessford and Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Isobel (b.1634), William (b.1639) and Thomas (b.1642). He may be the Thomas who married 'Issobell Duntone' in Ashkirk in 1631. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Bessie Veitch in Ashkirk Parish in 1645. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Isobel Nichol in Ashkirk Parish in 1652. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Legerwood in Ashkirk Parish in 1706. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Kedie, possibly in 1720 (although the bride's name is not given) and their children included: Janet (b.1723); William (b.1726); and Agnes (b.1731). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Gibson in 1772 and their children included: Janet (b.1773); Mary (b.1775); and Margaret (b.1778). **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) resident of Synton North Mains according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Rev. Thomas Whyte** (1863–1920) born in Carnwath, son of Adam and Jean White. He was ordained as minister of Roberton Free Kirk ('the Snoot Kirk') in 1889. In 1900 he moved to Midcalder, where he was successor to his brother-in-law, Robert L. Browning. In 1900 he married Jessie Gray He is buried at Midcalder. **Thomas** 'Tom' (19th/20th C.) printer who went into partnership with 'Piper' Scott in 1911. A keen rugby supporter, he wrote 'The History of Hawick Rugby Football Club: 1873–1956'. He was also known locally as a bowler. His sons Doug, Elliot and Wullie continued the family business until 1988. **Walter** of Burnflat (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1689 when his daughter was baptised in Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Elliot and the witnesses were Patricke Briggs and James Elliot (perhaps related to his wife). He was presumably either father of Walter (and hence grandfather of 'Old Mortality') or the father of 'Old Mortality' and he had an earlier marriage. He could be the Walter in Burnflat who witnessed a baptism for Francis in 1687. He may have been the son of Archibald born in Hawick in 1656 and perhaps brother of Robert. Note that Robert had a posthumous daughter with a Margaret Elliot in 1683; it is unclear if this was the same woman, but it is possible that Robert was his brother and he married his brother's former partner. **Walter** (17th/18th C.)

gardener in Hawick Parish. It is unclear who his parents were, but perhaps he was son of William and Agnes Allan. He was gardener for Gideon Scott of Falnash for 18 years, living at Fenwick and also farming Fenwick, Alton Croft and part of Goldielands. In 1704 he was recorded as 'Gardner in fennick' and in 1707 as 'gardener in Fennick'. In 1714 he (and Walter of Burnflat) witnessed a baptism for roadlayer Archibald. In 1715 he was 'gardner to Mr Robert Cunningham our Minister'. In 1716 he witnessed the baptism of Robert 'Old Mortality', son of Walter of Burnflat (who may thus have been his cousin or other relative). In 1720 he witnessed a baptism for an Anderson who was a weaver in Burnflat. His children (perhaps from a first marriage) included William (b.1694/5), who married Isobel Sliman in 1727. He married Helen Marshall and their children included: Walter (b.1701), who married Isabell Glendinning in 1726; Gideon (b.1704), presumably named after his employer; John (b.1707); and Archibald (b.1715). The witnesses in 1704 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw, in 1707 were Gideon Scott of Falnash (again) and Bailie James Deans and in 1715 were Archibald 'casaer in Flexs' and Henry Orrock. Note that he was having children in Hawick Parish at the same time as Walter of Burnflat (to whom he was probably related, perhaps as a cousin), making it easy to confuse them. **Walter** of Burnflat (17th/18th C.) father of Robert, 'Old Mortality'. He acquired Burnflat from his own father in 1688. He is recorded being 'of Burnflat' in baptismal records of 1700, 1706, 1707, 1708 and 1711. In 1707 he witnessed a baptism for 'Casier' Archibald, who was probably a relative; he is probably the Walter who witnessed another baptism for the same man in 1710 and in 1714 (along with another Walter). His lands in the Parish of Hawick were valued at £40 Scots in 1710. He was recorded as a heritor of Hawick Parish in 1711. In 1713 he made a request to the Bailies and Council that the boundary between his land at Burnflat and the Common be marked out; it is stated that there were 'seventeen march stones set along the march'. He married Margaret (also sometimes known as Helen) Scott and they had at least 8 children, with perhaps only Bessie, Francis and Robert surviving to adulthood. Their children included: Bessie (b.c.1698), who married John Ruecastle; Helen (b.1700); John (b.1703); Francis (b.1706); Walter (b.1708); John (again, b.1711); Robert 'Old Mortality' (b.1713); and Robert (again, b.1716). There is no baptismal record for Bessie, but in her 1719 marriage record her father is clearly Walter of Burnflat. He could be the Walter of Burnflat whose son Walter was baptised in 1695, with witnesses John and Thomas Waugh. The baptismal witnesses in 1700 were John Elliot in Nether Southfield and William Henderson in Flex, in 1706 were William Henderon in Flex and Bailie George Martin, in 1711 were carrier Henry (probably a relative) and merchant John Graham, in 1713 were John Scott ('souldier', possibly related to his wife) and Henry Paterson, and in 1716 were Walter Scott 'beddel in Hawick' (possibly related to his wife) and gardener Walter Paterson (perhaps a cousin or similar relative). He is probably the Walter 'of Burnflat' who witnessed a baptism in 1725 (for William Stoddart), along with 'Robert Paterson there' (who may have been a brother, since his son Robert would have been too young to be a witness). He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for the other Walter in Hawick in 1728. Either he or a son Walter is the former Laird of Burnflat mentioned in evidence given in 1767 regarding the former use of the Common; he held 'a quarter of land in Hawick' and kept more than 100 sheep, supported by pasturing them on the Common. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Marion (b.1703). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, son of gardener Walter. In 1726 he married Isobel Glendinning and their children included Walter (b.1728). The witnesses in 1728 were Bailie Purdom and Walter (probably of Burnflat). He could be the Walter, son of Walter, baptised in Hawick in 1695. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Telford and their children included Margaret (b.1732) and William (b.1732). He could be the deceased Walter whose son William died in Hawick in 1782. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included: Elizabeth (b.1735). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His wife was Janet Brown and their unnamed son was baptised in 1747. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howpasley in 1780. He married Nelly Laidlaw and their children included Janet (b.1780), with his wife acting as sponsor for the baptism in Roberton; this suggests that his wife was from Roberton, but he was not. **Walter** (18th C.) married Jane 'Bamer' in Ashkirk Parish in 1776. **Walter** (b.1770s) slater at Turn in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among

those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Walter** (b.1817/8) born in Kirkton Parish. In 1861 he was farmer of 10 acres at 'Hankimshaugh', which was another name for Hummelknowehaugh. He married Mary Amos and their children included Mary, William, Walter, Isabella, Ann and John. **William** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Cruik' when he witnessed a Melrose Abbey charter relating to the lands of Crook in 1569. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet 'Faire' and their children included: Margaret (b.1636); Robert (b.1639); and Marion (b.1641). The witnesses in 1639 were James and David Scott. **William** (17th C.) recorded in 1644 when he was among Hawick men mentioned in relation to raising money and supplies for the Covenanting army. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Allan and their children included: Robert (b.1656); and Bessie (b.1673). In 1656 he and Robert (surely a close relative) witnessed a baptism for George Heatley and Janet Allan (who may have been his sister-in-law). Probably along with the same Robert he witnessed a baptism in 1654 for Archibald and Helen Heatley. It seems likely that he, William and Archibald are all recorded as 'communicants' at Borthwickshiels in 1650. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Ruecastle and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1671. He could be the same man as the miller in Hawick. He could also be the William whose daughter Janet married Adam Ruecastle. **William** (17th C.) referred to as 'in Hawick' in 1681 when he rented Hawick Mill from the Duchess of Buccleuch. He was Hawick's miller for at least 1682–87. He may be the William who in 1686 was involved in a dispute over a pack of wool stolen from outside his door, with him claiming that the same wool was found in Rachel Gledstains' house. He could be the William who was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 and the merchant listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He could be the William recorded in 1692 when 'in a process of marching' it was decided by the Town Council that he 'may have the better and mair free passage with packs of wool, and leading out of his mucke' [BR1692]. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for James Hamilton in Hawick in 1673 and another for John Scott in 1699. He may be the William, heritor in Hawick, who was listed in 1680 among local men convicted for being Covenanters (although not appearing in court), the accusations including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Janet 'Heutsone' and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1687. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1693. **William** (17th C.) listed at Highchesters in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1705. **William** (b.1694/5) son of Walter, he was a gardener and Burgess of Hawick. His father was gardener to Gideon Scott of Falnash for 18 years, living at Fenwick, and also acting as shepherd for the farms of Fenwick and half of Goldielands and Alton Croft. He gave evidence in the court case regarding the Common in 1767, having himself acted as cattle herd for Scott of Falnash's animals for 10 years; he was at that time described as married and on the Poor Roll of Hawick. In 1727 in Hawick he married Isobel, daughter of John Sliman. Their children included: Walter (b.1728); John (b.1739); and Archibald (b.1743). He could be the William who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Robert Scott in 1763. The witnesses in 1728 were John Turnbull and shoemaker John Scott and in 1743 were saddler Francis Ruecastle and merchant John Cavers. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Chisholme in 1731 when his son William was baptised. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk. He married Helen Donaldson and their son Andrew was baptised in 1748. **William** (18th C.) said by James Wilson to have been nephew of Robert 'Old Mortality' and to have sold the family property of Burnflat in 1753. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Hogg and their children included: William (b.1769); and Janet (b.1771). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1777 he was living at Orchard. His children included Adam (b.1767) and Agnes (b.1777). **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1781. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Silverbuthall. His son William died in 1829. He was probably related to Archibald, who farmed at Silverbuthall (possibly his brother, and hence the William, son of James, born in 1761). **William** (1769/70–1837) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Armstrong in Hawick in 1798; she died in Hawick in 1856, aged 85. In 1841 and 1851 his widow was living with their son James at Raesknowe. His children included James (1805/6–54) and Margaret

(1803/4–18). He died at Branxholme Braes and is buried in Borthwick Waas. William (1799/1800–1875), who is noticed on the reverse of the same gravestone, was probably also his son. **William** (b.c.1770s) wright at Sandyhaugh according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. Probably the same William was listed as a joiner at Firknow on the 1801 Militia ballot for Ashkirk Parish. **William** (b.c.1780) baker in Hawick and Bailie in the 1820s and 30s. He was recorded as a baker on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. His shop was on the High Street, around No. 62, and he was also a tenant farmer of Winnington Rig. He was one of the 18 founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk in Hawick, and one of the first elders. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He presided at the 1832 Reform Bill celebrations and made the often quoted statement 'It was huz and Mainchester that carried the Reform Bill' [T]. He was listed as a High Street baker on Pigot's 1837 directory and was there on the 1841 and 1851 censuses. He married Agnes Rutherford and their children included: Robert (b.1803); William (b.1804); Walter (b.1806); Helen (b.1808); Isabella (b.1811); Agnes (b.1813); George (b.1815), also a baker; Susan (b.1817); and John (b.1821). An unnamed child of his died in 1811. **William** (1799/1800–1875) labourer living at Newmill Damfoot. He was probably son of William and Helen Armstrong. He married Ann Elliot, who died in 1855, aged 56. Their children included: Elizabeth; John (b.1830); Adam; and Simon. He and his wife are buried in Borthwick Waas. **William** (b.1804/5) farm steward at Stouslie. In 1835 he was listed as a labourer at Leaheads, with the entry changed to be farm servant at Stouslie in 1840, and he was farm steward at Stouslie by 1841. He married Isabella Deans and their children included: Isabella (b.1827), baptised in Kirkton; Agnes (b.1830), baptised in Wilton, who married Daniel Fisher; and Margaret (b.1840), also baptised in Wilton. **William** (19th C.) member of Hawick Free Kirk. He married Elizabeth Howison and their son William was baptised in 1836. **Rev. William** (1846–1932) born in Glasgow, he was educated at Glasgow University and Glasgow Evangelical Union Hall. He became evangelical preacher at Hindpool Road, Barrow-in-Furness 1874–78. He was then at Adelphi Chapel, Hackney Road, Middlesex. In 1888 he moved to Newcastleton Congregational Church, where he remained for about 2 years. He was then at Forfar. **Rev. William** (1840–1906) from Torthorwald in Dumfriesshire, he was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He became licentiate at Saughtree Kirk 1866–70. He was the first person to minister to the congregation there. He is recorded residing at Ovenshank in 1868. He was minister at Ancrum and Longnewton 1870–1906. He married Susan Crow Noble and their children were William, Margaret Crow, Dr. Norman and James. **William** (b.1872) articled to Edinburgh architects McGibbon & Ross in 1893, he became J.P. Alison's assistant in Hawick in 1897. He later worked in London and Liverpool (formerly spelled 'Patersone', 'Patersonne', 'Patersoun', 'Patterson', 'Petersoun', etc., as well as sometimes 'Patonsone').

Paiterson-Broon (*pi'-ur-sin-broon, paw'-ur-sin-brown*) *n.* (Paterson-Brown) **Dr. June**, C.B.E., nee Garden (1932–2009) born and bred in Edinburgh, her father was Wing Cmdr. Thomas Garden. She studied medicine at Edinburgh University, graduating in 1955. In 1957 she married Peter and the couple moved to Hawick. She worked as a medical officer in the Hawick Family Planning and Well Woman Clinics and did much to promote family planning in the Borders, at a time when the topic was an extremely sensitive one. She was long involved with the Girl Guide movement, becoming Hawick District Commissioner, Roxburghshire County Commissioner, Scottish Chief Commissioner and finally Chief Commissioner for the U.K. and Commonwealth. In 1989 she was given the highest award in Guiding, the Silver Fish, in recognition of her 30 years of service. She also chaired or served on many committees involving children, youth and education. She was made Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburgh, Ettrick and Lauderdale in 1988, the first woman appointed to such a position in Scotland. She was named as the Tweeddale Press Group's 'Man of the Year' in the 1980s and in 1991 was awarded the C.B.E. **Dr. Peter N.** (1930/1–) from Edinburgh, his father was Consulting Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary. He was educated at Edinburgh University, graduating in 1955. He moved to Hawick in 1957 as a G.P., arriving in the midst of a flu epidemic. He continued in practice in Hawick until he retired in 1991. He became Medical Officer for the Roxburgh Branch of the Red Cross, Director of the Children's Hospice, Vice-President of R.E.A.C.T., and Honorary Medical Advisor of the Red Cross in Scotland. His first-aid booklet 'A Matter of Life or Death' (1975, 1980) sold hundreds of thousands of copies. He also wrote 'The Memoirs of a Country Doctor'.

Paiterson Gairdens (*pi'-ur-sin-gār-dinz*) *n.* Paterson Gardens, a street built at Burnflat near the Vertish Hill. The houses were erected in 2006 and named after 'Old Mortality' whose dilapidated birthplace was demolished to make room for the new buildings. Some stones from the old building were built into the pillars at the entrance to the new housing area and plaques describing the connection to Old Mortality were unveiled there in 2016.

Paiterson's Haa (*pi'-ur-sinz-haw*) *n.* Paterson's Hall, former farmstead in the Borthwick valley. It is marked on the south bank of the Borthwick Water, north of Eilrig.

paitrick (*pāt-rik*) *n., arch.* a partridge – 'Ye maukins a' may take yer rest, Ye paitreiks needna leave yer nest' [JH], 'An ilka hare an' patrick killer, War fin'd an' bilked o' their siller' [JR], '... until he aroused a 'flock of patricks', whose wild cry completely prostrated him' [RM], 'He heard a sound as of a flutter of a paitraik, and soon the couple were out of sight' [RM] (also written 'paitraik', 'paitreik' and 'patrick').

paitter see **pitter**

pajamis (*pa-jaw-miz*) *n., pl.* pyjamas.

pake (*pāk*) *n., arch.* a disreputable person, especially a woman, usually with a qualifying adjective – 'A cow is called an 'auld pake'; a niggardly woman, a 'hard pake' ' [JoJ].

Palacehill (*paw-lis-hil*) *n.* farm in Ancrum Parish, between Woodhead and Sandystones, to the south of Palace Hill. This was the seat of a branch of the Scotts in the 18th century. The name may be related to a former 'palace' of the bishops of Glasgow (also written 'Palace Hill'; this is probably the place labelled 'Peace' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map).

Palace Waas (*paw-lis-wawz*) *n.* popular name for an area in Ashkirk Glebe, about 250 yards south of Ashkirk Kirk, now within the golf course. This was the site of ruins, which were still visible in the late 18th century and may have been the ancient palace of the Bishops of Glasgow. Alexander Scott 'called of Paliss' is recorded in Selkirk documents in the period 1532–35; he was son of David Scott, Vicar of Ashkirk, who may have previously held these lands. Robert Scott 'of Paleis' was deceased in 1579 when his widow Isabel Donald's inventory was recorded. Walter Scott was there in 1580. An agreement was witnessed for the Scotts of Blindhaugh there in 1581. 'Johnne Scott of the Palice', servitor of George Scott of Synton is recorded in 1587, suggesting the place name (but presumably no longer the palace) still existed at that time. There is now no evidence of any structure in this location. A mediæval ewer was found here in about 1840 when the glebe lands were being ploughed (it is 'Paleis Wallis' in 1580 in the Walter Mason Collection).

the Palais (*thu-paw-lā*) *n.* popular name for the 'Palais de Danse', part of the Odeon theatre complex, off the arcade. It was a popular dance venue in the 1940s and 50s – 'Ee'd Stan Reid's and the Palais anaw ... ' [AY].

Palais de Danse (*paw-lā-di-dawns*) *n.* official name of **the Palais**.

pale (*pāl*) *n., arch.* a pall, mortcloth – 'The minister acquainted the elders that he had received a pale from Mr Elliot, merchant in London ... ' [1720], '... my promise of sending you a vellvat pale for the benefite of the poor of Hawick paroch' [PR1720] (also spelled 'pail').

palin (*pā-lin*) *n.* a fence post, fence – 'hei aye tore the bottoms o his breeks climmin the palins', 'a lot o the ern palins were pulled doon ti help the War effort', 'One summer day, when a very little boy, I was busy assisting my father to put up a paling fence ... ' [RJT], 'Signed an account for paling sawn by Robert Smith for Billerwell and Town O' Rule' [RGr], 'Compared wi' a nibbie, a walkin'-stick's nea better than a palin'-stob' [DH].

palley (*paw-lee*) *adj., arch.* weak, emaciated, delicate – 'A palley bairn' [GW], feeble, weak because of injury – 'A palley hand' [GW], applied to a merchant dealing with weakling lambs, *n., arch.* a weak or inferior lamb (also written 'pallie' and 'paulie').

palley-walley (*paw-lee-waw-lee*) *adj., arch.* delicate, sickly in appearance, in feeble health (in [HNe1954]).

palliest (*paw-lee-ist*) *adj., arch.* weakest, feeblest, most listless – 'The caller air ud seek roses back ti the chafts o the palliest peenge' [ECS].

pallion (*paw-lee-in*) *n., poet.* a pavillion, military tent – 'With other clans I canna tell; Because our warning was not wide, this our folk has tane the Fell, And planted pallions there to bide' [CPM].

pally wi (*paw-lee-wi*) *adj.* friendly with, chummy – '... hei was pally wi Jock the Dog it the Schuil' [IWL].

palmer (*pawm-ur*) *n., poet.* a tramp, shabilly-dressed person – 'A palmer up the path pursued, His step was slow and weary ... ' [JTe].

palm on (*pawm-ōn*) *v., arch.* to impose upon, foist on – 'Howt! Thay've duist paamd a lot o ruibbish on ti ee' [ECS], 'Thay didna want er, bit she paamd hersul on ti thum' [ECS].

Palmer (*paw-mur*) *n.* **John** (17th/18th C.) servant at Branxholme. In 1719 in Hawick he married Helen Cavers. Their daughter Janet was baptised in Hawick in 1720. **Walter** (16th C.) listed among people that were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. He is recorded as 'Waltero Palmer in Hawik' and he was owed the large sum of 7 pounds and 6 pence. **William** (16th C.) listed in 1579 among people who were debtors to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. He owed 2 bolls of oats and was probably from the Ashkirk area. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Catherine (or Janet) Douglas and their children included: Margaret (b.1649); and John (b.1651). **William** (17th C.) resident of the Hassendean area. He witnessed a baptism for George Scott in Easter Groundistone in 1688. He married Janet Aitchison in Roberton Parish in 1688. He is probably the William 'Balmer' whose wife had the same name and whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Ashkirk in 1689. In 1694 he was 'pamer' when his son William was baptised in Ashkirk, with witnesses Andrew Fletcher and Thomas Wallace. He had a further child, Janet (b.1697), also baptised in Ashkirk. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1707 as Town Herd when his daughter Bessie was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were smith Thomas Oliver and weaver Mungo Swan.

Palmer-Douglas (*paw-mur-dug-lis*) *n.* **Archibald** (1880–1947) elder son of Mary and Edward. He was the heir of Cavers, but pre-deceased his mother. He unveiled the Deanbrae War Memorial in 1920. During his time the Cavers estate was reduced by about half, with farms at Denholm and Spittal being sold off. He lived at Lidgard. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. In 1920 he married Mary Kuehn. His children were: James Malcolm (1922–2013), who succeeded; Angela Mary (b.1924); and John Aidan (b.1929). In 1947 his wife and children gifted 2 silver communion plates to Cavers Kirk in his meomory. **Capt. Edward**, J.P., D.L. (1836–1933) originally from Sussex, he was youngest son of Rev. George Palmer of Sullington in Sussex. He served with the Rifle Brigade. In 1879 he married Mary Malcolm who became heiress of Cavers and so he changed his surname. He devoted efforts to improving the Cavers estate, which had been neglected for several generations. This included partly rebuilding the mansion house. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1883, formed the Jedforest Hounds in 1884 and was involved with the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association. He served as Master of the Jedforest Hounds until 1885. He rode in the 1891 Common Riding. He also gave the small piece of ground for the Hornshole Monument. He served as J.P. for Roxburghshire, as well as being Deputy Lieutenant and a County Councillor. He had a son, Archibald (b.1880) who pre-deceased his mother and another son, Malcolm (b.1882). **James Malcolm** (1922–2013) son of Archibald and grandson of Mary and Edward, the first Palmer-Douglases. When he inherited the Cavers estate it consisted of about 5,000 acres. Not a good estate manager, the family moved into Midgard and removed the roof from Cavers House to save tax in the 1950s. The family then moved to the Eskdalemuir area. He sold off the last 90 acres of the Cavers estate in 1975. He then moved to Caithness, but later took up the cause to preserve Cavers Kirk. He had 3 wives, having children Helen and Nigel to his first wife, Dorothy Margaret Campbell. He also had children Stephen and Frances to his second wife, Dorothy Smith. He was buried in the family lair at Cavers Old Kirk. **Mary Douglas** nee Malcom (1858/9–1949) daughter of Mary Douglas and William Elphinstone Malcolm of Burnfoot in Eskdale. She succeeded as Laird of Cavers when her uncle James died without male issue in 1878. In 1879 she married Capt. Edward Palmer from Sussex and they adopted the double-barrelled name. The Cavers Lairdship was inherited by James Malcolm, who was son of her son Archibald. She had another son Malcolm, who died aged 19 in 1902. She had liferent of properties that had been owned by her father, after his death in 1907. Many documents relating to her financial and legal matters are in the archives of the National Library of Scotland. **Stephen** son of James, he still lives locally, and helped organise the first Hawick Chess Congress in 1992 (also written 'Palmer Douglas').

palmie (*paw-mee*) *n., arch.* a stroke with the tawse on the palms of the hands – '. . . a stout pair of tawse for inflicting palmies on the hands' [RJR].

pan (*pawn*) *n.* any pot, particularly a large open one with a handle on one side – 'she aye made a pan o soup on Seturdays', 'The aroma frae her stove would warm the heart o' any man, A still can sei ma granny stir her muckle soup pan' [AlB].

pan (*pawn*) *n.* informal word for a toilet bowl – 'an deh miss the pan this time!'.

pan (*pawn*) *n.* short and more common form of 'pan loaf', a type of bread originally made in an individual metal container, having crust all

around rather than just at the top and bottom – 'A'll hev a sliced pan please'.

pan (*pawn*) *n., arch.* a set of skins or furs sewn together to form a lining – 'Item, ane black figured satin clock, lyned with pan, with ane pair of breikies thairto . . . ' [SB1633].

pancake (*pawn-kāk*) *n.* also known as a 'drop scone', a small round flat cake cooked on a griddle, typically smaller and thicker than an English pancake.

pand (*pawnd*) *n., arch.* a pledge, sum of money lodged with the Kirk by a prospective bride and groom – 'The pands consigned before Mr. Alexander Orrok's death, which were not forfeited for immoralitie, were restored' [PR1711], *v., arch.* to pledge, lay down as security, pawn – 'His consignation money panded in Mr. Orrok's time . . . twentie shilling Scots piece pawnded by Jo. Forman' [PR1711] (there are spelling variants; also **pawn**).

pander (*pawn-dur*) *v., arch.* to wander, drift purposelessly – 'Than A pandert up an doon a bittie, hed a crack wui yin an another . . . ' [ECS].

pandie (*pawn-dee*) *n., arch.* a sharp stroke administered to the hand of a child as punishment (noted by E.C. Smith).

pan drop (*pawn-drop*) *n.* hard, rounded, white mint sweet, sometimes called a mint imperial.

panel (*paw-nel*) *v., poet.* to bring an accused person to trial – 'But to proceed – ilk cause was handled, An' Habby at the bar was pannel' [JR].

pang (*pawng*) *v., arch.* to cram full, pack, stuff – 'Ye sour-mou'd fo'k pang'd fu' o' prose, As e'er a wabster was o' brose' [JR], '. . . his wallets panged to an extraordinary extent with provender' [WNK], to force something on someone, to palm off on, *adj., arch.* crammed full, stuffed – 'An' whan their bellies a' were pang, The grace was said, to wark they sprang' [JR], 'But now the court's conven'd an' thrang, The bench is fill'd, the house is pang' [JR], 'Here am I sittin' doon to write, Red-wud wi' spleen, pang fu' o' spite' [JoHa].

pangfi (*pawng-fi*) *adj., arch.* stuffed full (also written 'pang-ful').

pan-jottrals (*pawn-jot-rulz*) *n., arch.* the offal of slaughtered animals (noted by J. Jamieson).

pan loaf (*pawn-lōf*) *n.* type of bread, distinguished from a 'plain loaf' by having crust all round, often referred to as a 'pan'.

pan-loaf (*pawn-lōf*) *adj.* having a posh accent, so called because 'pan loafs' were traditionally more expensive than 'plain loafs' – 'Is ei gaun ti dae the speech in Hawick or wull ei be pan-loaf?', '. . . memories of a local businesswoman . . . whose expertise at switching on and off a 'pan loaf' accent was truly unsurpassed' [HPa2020].

pant (*pawn', pant*) *n., arch.* a well, trough, public fountain (the ornamental well in Selkirk Market Place is still called the 'Pant Well').

Panter (*pawn-tur*) *n.* **George** (15th/16th C.) appears to have been appointed Rector of Minto in 1512. He was probably related to Alexander Panter, Vicar of Carstairs at about the same time.

Panton (*pawn-tin*) *n.* **Patrick** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1742 he was 'Officer of Excise' and in 1745 was recorded as 'Officer'. He witnessed a baptism for mason David Laing in 1742. He married Agnes Chatto and their children included: Agnes (b.1737); Patrick (b.1740); Thomas (b.1742); George (b.1743); twins George and Anne (b.1745); and Agnes (b.1747). The witnesses in 1742 were ex-Bailie Robert Howison and present Bailie Robert Boyd and in 1745 Robert Howison was witness to the baptism.

the Pant Well (*thu-pawn'-wel*) *n., arch.* former water supply at the baker's shop (No. 25) corner of the south side of the Howegate, by the old entrance to St. Mary's Church. It was constructed by piping spring water from further outside Town (perhaps the Sclidder Springs), at the instigation of the Council in 1783. It was a freestone construction with a covering. It is probably the 'West Pant-Well of Hawick' mentioned in a court case of 1829 ('pant' suggests a roof or covering, as in the later 'Pant Well' of Selkirk's Market Square).

pap (*pawp*) *n., imp.* female breast, sometimes used for a roughly conical hill – 'Those petted playthings of an empty mind, Those paps whence flows the milk of primping scorn' [JoHa].

papa (*paw-pu*) *n.* grandfather – 'A bet ma papa's aulder is yours', 'ma ded's ded's ma papa, an so's ma mam's ded'.

pape (*pāp*) *n., arch.* a pip, dried fruit stone, particularly from a cherry, formerly used in children's games – '. . . and whose memories are not green with paip, swimming, and racing, trout gumping, baggie fishing, or a lively game of 'tig' among the clints' [WNK], '. . . the dyed yins was worth mair is the ordinary papes' [BA], 'One game, much in favour in autumn with sporting blades, was races with 'papes' ' [HAST1908], 'As in the boyish days when he [J.E.D. Murray] carved the monogram of the hero of the occasion on the 'dyed papes' (cherry stones) . . . ' [HAd], 'Black shoogir-waeter, a paep a sook' [ECS], *pl.* a game formerly played

by boys using dried cherry stones (also written 'paip' and 'paep').

Pape (*pāp*) *n., arch.* Pope – '... the said yeir, month, day, hour, and place that is, Indiction and Pape before specifyit' [JW1558] (obviously more common in Hawick before the Reformation, as in this 1558 sasine; the last such Pope was Paul IV, 1555–59).

pape-a-go (*pā-pu-gō*) *n., arch.* a summer and autumn children's game in which cherry stones were used as tokens in paying for turns at various funfair-type games – 'oo're playin pape-a-go', 'An' the fee for a keek Was, of course, pape-a-go' [??], 'Pape a Go, as I remember it, was a seasonal amusement like tops or bools ... The standard unit was one pip (pronounced 'pape') ... and the customary chant of all stall-holders and promoters of side-shows was 'A pape a go! A pape a go! Every time you do it, a pape and another go!' [Scotsman, 1955].

the paper train (*thu-pā-pur-trān*) *n.* popular name for the express train from Edinburgh Waverley, carrying the evening sports editions of the Saturday newspapers (the 'pink' and 'green' papers). It typically left at 5.54 p.m. and reached Hawick around 7.20 p.m. – 'At easter time oor eggs oo'd dye Oo heard the paper train gaun bye ...' [IWL].

pap-o-the-hass (*pawp-ō-thu-haws*) *n., arch.* the uvula – '... an ma paap-o-the-hass is yookin ti let oot some richt, guid, braid Haaick' [ECS], erroneously applied to the Adam's apple, a natural feature suggestive of a nipple, particularly in the place name in Southdean Parish (there are alternative spellings).

papper (*paw-pur*) *n.* epithet for a frame in a textile factory used to make fashioned ladies underwear, also called a **gore**.

pappin (*paw-pin*) *n., arch.* pap, pulpy mash, paste used by weavers for dressings their webs.

paraphrases (*paw-ru-frā-zeez*) *n., pl., arch.* collection of metrical versions of passages from the Bible adopted in 1781, intended to be sung, and usually printed at the end of the Scottish Bible – 'A still stronger dislike was felt in some districts of the country to the introduction of the paraphrases in public worship' [RJR].

paralsie (*pā-rulz*) *n., poet.* paralysis, palsy – '... an' thae that had the paralsie, an' he hælet them' [HSR], 'An' sayin', Lord, my servant lieth at hame sick o' the paralsie, greviouslie tormented' [HSR] (also **pairls** and **perils**).

Paris (*paw-ris*) *n.* **Lawrence** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Ann Tudhope in 1757. Perhaps the same Lawrence in 1775 had an account with the Burgh of Selkirk for lighting and cleaning lamps; there are men of the same name recorded in Selkirk having children with Jean Angus in the period 1778–81 and with Janet Riddell 1768–74. He is probably the 'Laurence', husband of 'Peggy Cheap', whose son of the same name died in Hawick in 1811.

parishin (*paw-ri-shin*) *n., arch.* a parish, body of parishioners – 'Ane tryell and valuatioune maid of the lands within the parochine of Hawik ...' [PR1627], '... ye have payid for burning of the witches our parochin thinkis our high sett and in respect ye have payid the same' [SPB1629], '... and then to come down before the parochine and ask for her forgiveness for that slander' [Ash1635], 'The whilk day being appointed for the admission of Mr Henry Ellot to the function of the ministrie, at the parochin kirke of Bedroule ...' [Bed1640], 'The upper end of the parishine of Hassendean' [BR1658], 'The particular valuatiounes of the particular rowmes of ye said parochine' [BR] (there are many spelling variants, e.g. 'parochin'; cf. the older **paroche** and the more recent **pairish**).

Paris press (*paw-ris-pres*) *n.* a machine in the knitwear industry used to steam-blast and vacuum-dry garments on an adjustable metal body, replacing the use of the 'boardin-hoose' – ' 'A work on the Paris press', 'How interesting, do you commute weekly?' '.

park (*pawrk*) *n.* a field, agricultural enclosure, 'inby' land on a hill farm, a hunting enclosure – 'If Simon wishes to use the wester part or hill for a sheep park he must enclose the same with a stone fence and the park thereafter not to be ploughed' [SPB1773], 'The parks are ribbed wi' meltin' snaw And the hills are derk wi' rain' [DH] (see also **pairk** and **perk**; the word is used in one of these older meanings in several local place names, e.g. Branxholme Park, Hermitage Park, Park, Cottage Park and specific fields).

Park (*pawrk*) *n.* local name occasionally used for **Branxholme Park**, e.g. in baptismal records of 1695, 1708 and 1712.

Park (*pawrk*) *n.* former tower on the east bank of the Hermitage Water, somewhere near Redheugh in Liddesdale, once a stronghold of the Elliots. The precise location is uncertain, but a recent claim (apparently through dowsing!) puts it just opposite Redheugh farm. It is probably the 'Parkis de Casteltoun' listed in the Liddesdale rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 4 merks. 'Sym Ellott of the Park' is recorded in 1586. It

was later distinguished from the more important lands of 'Copshaw Park' through the designation 'Little Park'; it thus appears in the 1694 Hearth Tax records, with William Scott as tenant. The farm stead was combined with the farm of Powisholm on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch; there it is shown as an enclosed piece of land and house near the Hermitage Water, a bit to the south-east of Redheugh (it is marked on Gordon's map c.1650, as 'Parck' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is 'Little Park' on Stobie's 1770 map; it must be related to a former hunting or agricultural enclosure; note that it is easily confused with the other 'Park' further south, close to the modern Newcastleton; see also **Little Park**).

Park (*pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, close to the modern Newcastleton, also known as 'Copshaw Park'. It is easily confused with lands of the same name, also called 'Castleton Park', which lay to the north, on the Hermitage Water. The original location has probably been obliterated by Newcastleton village, but on modern maps Park Hill, reaching a height of 258 m lies to the west of the village. In the rental roll of 1541 it is valued at 13 shillings and 4 pence and tenanted by Simon Elliot. 'Ryche Ellott of the Park' was recorded in 1548. 'Jock o the Park', also known as 'Little Jock Elliot', subject of a Border ballad, was said to be the man who wounded the Earl of Bothwell in 1566, causing Mary Queen of Scots to take her famous ride to Hermitage Castle. His tower may have stood where Newcastleton railway station was built. 'Rowie' or 'Robin' of the Park is recorded in 1578 and 1581. 'Sym Ellott of the Park', 'James Rowe in the Park' and 'Archibald Ellott of the Park' are further recorded in 1581. Airchie, 'Scot's Hob's Jock' and 'Rowie's John' of the Park are listed in 1584. 'Young Archie of the Park' occurs in 1599, James Scott possessed 'Parke callit Copshaholme' in 1632 and 'Rollie, called Park' is recorded in the 1660s. Walter Scott was tenant there in 1694, and John Scoon also had his blacksmith's there at that time. This is probably the Park where John Elliot was recorded as farmer in 1786–92 – 'Ma kinsmen are true, an' brawlie, At glint o' an enemie, Round Park's auld Turrets they rally, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T] (also called 'the Park', it is 'Park' in 1541 and 'Parke' in 1583; it is recorded on Stobie's 1770 map; see also **Copshaw** and **Copshaw Park**).

Park (*pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands near the confluence of the Meikledale Burn with the Ewes Water about 5 miles south of Mosspaul, later called 'Park o Buss' or 'Buss' and now the farm of 'Bush'. David Armstrong had a charter for these lands in 1535 after they were resigned by Robert, Lord Maxwell. Along with Wrae it was described as a 20-merk land in 1550, when inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1619 and by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. It is listed as 'the landis of Park alias Bliss' (probably a transcription error) and later 'Park alias Buse' among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663.

Park (*pawrk, pārk*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at 'Oulvcleugh head' in 1737 and Wolfcleuchhead in 1741. He is probably related to William, who was at Wolfcleuchhead later. He is probably the Andrew who married Janet Scott in Roberton in 1736. His children included: Helen (b.1737); James (b.1738); Janet (b.1740); Ann (b.1741); and John (b.1745). **Andrew** (b.1815) son of shepherd William, he was born in Invernes-shire, one of 13 children, and grew up in the Hawick area. In 1851 he was a 'Wool Carder', living at 'Upper Lynnwood' (probably Lynnwood Cottages). He was also said to have worked as a foreman in a large woollen mill, was a great reader, naturalist and inventor. In 1857 he presented to the Museum some buckles worn by Mungo Park on his first journey to Africa (suggesting he was a relative), as well as 'a specimen of that ingenious puzzle – a reel in a bottle'. The Archæological Society also purchased from him a stuffed golden eagle. He became a factory superintendent in Hawick before emigrating to Andes, Delaware County, New York in 1857 with his wife and eight of their children. In 1849 he married Sophia Milligan (1819–79) and they had 11 children, 9 born in Hawick: George (b.1839); William R. (b.1841); Jane (b.1843), who married Charles Mallock; Rev. Thomas (b.1845), minister at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; Janet (b.1847), who married Charles Wheeler; David Henry (b.1850); Andrew (1852–1910); Isabella (b.1854), who married Dr. Stroud of Ontario; Sophia Ann (b.1856), who married J.R. Gordon; Ellen (b.1859), who married James Page; and Margaret Ann (b.1866), who married R. Darr. **Angus** (20th C.) from Singdean. He was a Sergeant in the Scots Guards and was held as a prisoner of war in 1944. **Archibald** 'Archie' (19th/20th C.) member of the Drums and Fifes. He was uncle to Andrew Ballantyne Anderson. **David** (18th C.) tenant farmer at East Buccleuch

until about 1800. He could be the tenant in 'Dum Fedlain' who in 1793 was in dispute with William Pringle, formerly shepherd at 'Dum Fedlain at Howpasley' regarding the loss of 10 sheep. It is unclear what 'Dum Fedlain' may refer to. **David Scott** (b.1806/7) brother of Andrew and son of shepherd William and Janet Main from Inverness. He was born at Abertarff, near Inverness, but grew up in Hawick. The family were probably related to Mungo the explorer. He was a grocer and spirit dealer, as well as draper and toy merchant at 19 High Street. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a grocer, flint glass dealer, toy dealer and draper on the High Street. He was one of the first deacons at Hawick Free Kirk from 1844. His wife Isabella was a daughter of a French prisoner of war called Cabourne, and a sister of 'Pawkie' Paterson; she died in 1866. His children included: Helen (b.1831), who married Walter Scott; William (1833–97), who was unmarried and a draper's assistant; Janet Georgina (1835–1905), who married Thomas Morton; John Scott Douglas (1837–1906) also a draper; Jane Maria Paterson Blake (1839–1904), who died in Hawick; Isabella (b.1842), probably died young; David Scott (1844–1924), who died in Devon; Agnes Isabella Jardine (b.1848), who married Draper John Forbes; and Robert Andrew Scott (1851–1903), who died in Sunderland. **David Henry** (1850–1910) born in Hawick, son of Andrew and Sophia Milligan (sister of Robert Milligan). The family emigrated to America in 1857, where he ran a farm implements business with his brother and then moved into real estate, finally becoming a prominent citizen in the community of Carroll in Iowa. He helped build the town there, and was instrumental in erecting the town's Masonic temple. He married Edith C. Vette and had 3 daughters. **Dennis Park** (20th C.) former President of Hawick Film Group. He made the short cine-films 'A Road-Side Scrap' and 'A Toothy Tale' in about 1975. **George** (b.1822/3) frame-worker in Hawick. He was living at '29 High St., 3d. Back Houe' in 1861. He married Mary Elliot in Hawick in 1849. Their children included Janet, George, Walter and Archibald. He could be the Goerge who in 1874 donated a copper coin to the Museum. **Hercules** (16th/17th C.) one of a number of men fined in 1609 for harassing and threatening Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. He is referred to as 'alias callit Will the Bastart', and some of his accomplices included Armstrongs of Kinmont. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Tait in Hawick in 1770. **James** (b.1813/4) from Morebattle, he was a shoemaker in Denholm. His business was on Main Street. He married Margaret Turnbull, from Bowden Parish. Their children included Agnes, Thomas (b.1845), James (b.1850) and Mary (b.1852). **James** (19th C.) married Beatrix Welsh in 1839. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **James** (19th C.) resident of New York who must have had a local connection. In 1865 he gifted to the Museum a 'pair of Japanese slippers'. **James** (20th C.) resident of Singdean. He served as Treasurer of the Hobkirk Parish Picnic. In 1932 he was presented with a silver salver on the occasion of his marriage. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Turnbull and their children included: Isobell (b.1682); Isobell (again, b.1684); and an unnamed child (b.1688). **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Hermitage according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was a shepherd at Hermitage on the 1801 ballot. **John E.** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was Cornet in 1825. In that year there was some dispute over the Friday dinner, and there were efforts to select an opposition Cornet, but it came to nothing. Also in 1825 he was listed as a grocer on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Renelston in Hawick in 1841. Their children included: William (b.1842); John (b.1843); and Mary and Agnes (b.1845). All but the first child were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **John** (19th/20th C.) worker at Pesco's and rugby player with Hawick R.F.C. He played as a forward for the Greens in 1904/5 and was Club President 1935–38. **Joseph** (b.1808/9) born at Clintmains in Berwickshire, he was a shoemaker in Lilliesleaf. In 1851 he was on the south side of Main Street and employed 2 men. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Thomas, Walter, Robert, James, Adam, David, Elizabeth and John. **Joseph** (19th C.) married Agnes Tudhope in Hawick in 1845. **Joseph** (19th C.) married Johnston Purves in Hawick in 1850. Thie son James Purves was baptised in 1852. In 1851 he was a frameworker living on the Loan, with his wife (from Jedburgh) employed as a 'Straw hat maker'. **Margaret** (18th/19th C.) local woman who wrote verses on the birth of an heir to Douglas of Cavers, which

also gives a summary of the events around Hornshole and the Common Riding. This was published in Bet Young's collection of poetry in 1823, who was presumably a friend of hers; she was referred to as 'Mrs. Park', so presumably 'Park' was her married (rather than maiden) name. **Mary** (18th/19th C.) recorded along with Thomas Brydon as owner of 2 horses at Hoscoteshiel on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Mungo** (1771–1806) famous African explorer, born at Foulshiels, near Selkirk, the 7th of 13 children of a tenant farmer, also Mungo. At one time he tried to set up as a medical practitioner in Hawick, but apparently found it more taxing than darkest Africa! He apprenticed to a surgeon in Selkirk, then went to Africa in 1795, returning after $2\,1/2$ years. He then married a daughter of his former employer, Dr. Anderson and set up in practice in Peebles. But the life of a country doctor was not for him and he set off for Africa again in 1805, when he drowned at Boussa on an ill-fated expedition to find the source of the Niger. There is a statue of him in Selkirk, and the ruins of his cottage still exist. An ornament from the grate out of the house where he was born is in the Museum (donated in 1900). Buckles worn by him on his first African journey were donated to the Museum in 1857, and in 1858 an African paddle brought back by him, along with letters donated by William Dickson. Additionally the 'medicine measure used by Mungo Park when practising as a doctor in Peebles' was donated to the Museum in 1877. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1728 he was at Craikhope. His sons Andrew and Archibald were baptised in 1728. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Pinnacle recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was listed as tenant there on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Thomas** (19th C.) farmer at Little Cote, Cavers Parish. He was one of the Tory supporters victimised at the 'Tully's Mill' election riot of 1837. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Ann Dunlevy in Hawick in 1853. **Thomas** (b.1845) son of Andrew, he was born in Hawick, moved to America at age 13 and worked on a farm, before becoming a minister at Walton, New York. **Walter** (18th C.) married Janet Murray in Hawick in 1713. **Walter** (18th C.) married Janet Scott in Hawick in 1727. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1728, 'M...' in 1732 and Redfordgreen in 1734. His children included: William (b.1728); Agnes (b.1730); Margaret (b.1732); and Janet (b.1734). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howpasley in 1725, Craik in 1726 and Wolfcleuchhead in 1734 and 1737. His children included: an unnamed child (b.1725); Margaret (b.1726); Mary (b.1734); Elizabeth (b.1735); an unnamed child (b.1737); and Jean (b.1739). **William** (d.1809) resident of Wolfcleuchhead. He is probably related to Andrew, who was at Wolfcleuchhead earlier. He was recorded there in 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1767. He married Ann Harkness in Roberton in 1762 and their children included Isobel (b.1763), Helen (b.1764), Isobel (again, b.1766), William (b.1767), John (b.1769), Helen (b.1764), Janet (b.1771), John (b.1773), Mary (b.1775) and James (b.1779). In 1763 and 1767 he is recorded as 'younger', suggesting he was son of another William. His wife is probably the 'Isobel' Harkness whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1781. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for James Rae in 1790. His death is recorded in Hawick Parish, where he was 'from olfcleuch head'. **William** (c.1780–1844) shepherd, born in Inverness, he came to Hawick in the early 19th century. In 1798 he married Janet Main. Their children included: John (b.c.1801); James (b.c.1803); David Scott (b.c.1805), merchant in Hawick; Andrew (b.1806), who must have died young; Thomas (b.1808); Robert (b.1811); Andrew (b.1815), who married Sophia Milligan and emigrated to the U.S.; William (b.c.1820); Jane or Janet (b.c.1826); and several other daughters. Most of the family returned to the Highlands, but David and Andrew remained. **William** (b.1788) born at Crooks in Westerkirk Parish, son of William, who was killed in Grenada. He worked from an early age as a cow-herd, later becoming 'minister's man' to Rev. Dr. Brown of Eskdalemuir. He later rented the farm of Holmains in Dalton Parish, and spent more time contributing poetry to newspapers. He became editor of the Dumfries and Galloway Standard, but died shortly afterwards. He published 'The Vale of the Esk and Other Poems' (1833). **William** (b.c.1780) born in Hawick, he worked as an agricultural labourer and yarn spinner. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row and in 1851 on the Howegate. His wife was Agnes and their children included: John (b.c.1820); and Isabel (b.c.1821), who had children with a Richardson. **William** (19th C.) Hawick resident who married Elizabeth Stit. Their children included: William (b.1824); John (b.1835); and Francis (b.1837). **William**

(19th C.) married Helen Leyden in Hawick in 1847. **William** (1833–97) son of toy merchant David S. He was a draper's assistant and hairdresser, who was one of the founding members of the Common-Riding Ceremonial Committee in 1887. He was also a Bailie, and acted as judge for the Cornet's Races. He was first appointed to the Race Committee in 1879 and later became its Chairman. He succeeded Anthony Dodds as Registrar for Hawick in the 1880s, with his office at 19 High Street. **William** (b.c.1837) son of James and Ann and brother of frame-worker Thomas. He is listed as 'Disibility: Imbcil' at 26 Loan in the 1861 census, and is probably the 'Wullie Pairk' mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals'. **William** (19th/20th C.) bank manager. He married Agnes, daughter of farmer James Henderson. **William** (1909–82) O.B.E., son of John, who was a director at Peter Scott's. He was educated at Hawick High School, before going to university and then joining the staff of the National Library of Scotland. He eventually became Keeper of Manuscripts there. He remained a keen Common Riding supporter, being a member of the Mosstroopers' Club as well as serving as President of the Callants' Club in 1956. In 1954 he wrote the book 'The First Fifty Years of the Hawick Callants' Club, A Short History'. He married May, 2nd daughter of Robert Wilson from Braemar Knitwear. He was once described as 'the amiably eccentric William Park, who for all his broad literary cultivation and scholarly insight was the least productive of curators'.

Park (*pwrk*) *n.* nickname for a former riever. He is recorded in 1502 as 'vocatis park', but his actual name is not given. He was among the men who Adam Scott of Tushielaw had remission for resetting for stealing sheep from farms in Peebleshire.

the Park (*th̲u-pawrk*) *n.* Wilton Lodge Park, consisting of 107 acres (43 hectares) around the banks of the Teviot at the southern end of Hawick. The house and estate were caslled Langlands until 1790. The grounds contain walks, the Museum, the Walled Gardens, sports fields, and recreational facilities. The land was purchased for £14,000 by the Town Council in 1889, and was fortunately left as a park, to be enjoyed by generations of Teries. A map of the estate was drawn up in 1890. Several structures in the Park, including the gate lodge and war memorials are grade C listed buildings. A bandstand was built in 1893, Langlands Bridge in 1894, the Boer War Memorial in 1903, the Laurie Bridge in 1924 and the Henderson Shelter in 1930. Trampolines were opened in 1970. A major regeneration project in 2015–18 (paid for by the Heritage Lottery Fund) saw a new bandstand erected, the Laurie and Henderson Shelters renovated, the Walled Gardens renewed, a new gallery in the Museum opened, an additional footbridge and new cafe constructed, the playground modernised, the fountain restored and the gates replaced – 'A love ti walk be Teviotside And sei its ripplin witters glide Doon throwe the Park at eventide In Hawick ma Border hame' [IWL].

the Park see **Park**

Park Brig (*pawrk-brig*) *n.* Park Bridge, also known as South Bridge, on the Riddell estate. It is a category B listed structure, constructed in the late 18th century.

Park Cottage (*pawrk-ko'-eej*) *n.* former name for a cottage in Wilton, probably on Langlands Road near the foot of Rosalee Brae. The Davidson family were there in 1841.

Parkdaill (*pawrk-dāl*) *n.* area of private housing between the main road and the Teviot, just south of Hawick, named in 1923 for its proximity to Wilton Lodge Park. It was once the site of one of the main fords across the Teviot, connecting to a lane (still preserved) which went up the hill to join the main road near Longbaulk. On a wooded knoll opposite Parkdaill is the site of a 14th century longhouse and byre which were excavated in 1965.

the Park Dyke (*th̲u-pawrk-dīk*) *n.* former name for a small stream or ditch forming part of the boundary of Templehall and Brewlands, described in a document of 1567 (written 'the parkdyik' in 1567 and 'the park dike' in 1604).

Parker (*pawr-kur*) *n.* **Jane** (19th C.) one of the 4 operators of the first power looms to arrive in Hawick, at Dicksons & Laings in 1830. It is possible she is the woman of the same name, working as a 'Woollen Warper' and living on the Back Raw in 1841; she was aged about 25 at that time, meaning she would have been very young when she first learned how to use the powerloom. **Roger** (19th C.) gamekeeper at Stobs Castle about 1875, when he 'winged' a buzzard on the estate. He was also gamekeeper on the Branxholme estate. He married Margaret Beatson in Hawick in 1863. Their children included: Margaret (b.1867), who married James Aitkin Henderson; Mary (b.1869); and Elizabeth (b.1872).

Park Grove (*pawrk-grōv*) *n.* road of private houses near Wilton Dean, built in the 1990s on part of the former allotments.

Parkheid (*pawrk-heed*) *n.* local name used for **Synton Parkhead**, as marked on Ainslie's 1773 map. Note that there are several other places of the same name.

Parkheid (*pawrk-heed*) *n.* area at the top of the Borthwickbrae estate, now marked by Parkhead Plantation. It was 'Borthbrae parkhead' in 1757 when Robert Hutton was living there. Andrew Davidson was there in 1763 and Walter Scott in 1767 (it is 'Park Heads' on Ainslie's 1773 map; see also **Borthwickbrae Parkheid**).

Parkheid (*pawrk-heed*) *n.* name used locally for Ormiston Parkhead.

Parkheid (*pawrk-heed*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Winnington. It was among the lands of Winnington purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot of Redheugh in 1622. The name was still recorded in the late 17th century.

Parkheid (*pawrk-heed*) *n.* former farmstead to the south of Todrig, marked on Ainslie's 1773 map.

Parkheid (*pawrk-heed*) *n.* cottage near Teviothead, located a little to the west of the Henry Scott Riddell monument. It is nicknamed 'Cuddy's Waas' (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Parkheid Burn (*pawrk-heed-burn*) *n.* stream in Ashkirk Parish, running past Synton parkhead and meeting the Ale Water near Synton Mill.

Parkhill (*pawrk-, perk-hil*) *n.* farm between Chisholme and the Snoot. It is reached either via Chisholme House or by a grassy track leading up from near the Snoot Kirk. It was valued in 1627, paying '100 lb., vicarage 20 lb.', listed along with Chisholme and Lairhope. It was valued at £200 in 1643, when owned by Walter Chisholme. There were 16 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely James Chisholme, Margaret Scott, Walter Chisholme, Thomas Dodds, Marion Scott, Janet 'Birrone', Patrick Murray, Margaret Harper, Margaret Murray, Bessie Wilson 'Ed.', Bessie Wilson 'Younger', Robert Chisholme, Jean Chisholme, William Chisholme, Steven Rule and Janet Shiel. James Noble was living there in 1687. Along with much of neighbouring area it was transferred from Hawick Parish to Roberton in 1689/90. Around this time it was separately East and West Parkhill. The lands were held by the Chisholmes from at least the early 15th century until the 19th; presumably younger sons of the Laird of Chisholme were at one time given the lands, followed by their descendants. In 1649 Robert Chisholme in Chisholme Mill inherited the eastern lands from his father William, who is described as 'portioner of Parkhill'. John Hume and John Allan were recorded there in 1711, Walter Hume in 1713, John Nichol and Robert Cosser in 1717, Adam Hobkirk in 1721, Walter Turnbull in 1721–34, Robert Scott in 1723, John Watson in 1725, John Turnbull in 1725–28, John Gowans and John Nichol in 1727, Robert Govenlock in 1734–42 and James Laidlaw in 1736. John Miller was here in 1741, Walter Turnbull, John Turnbull and Walter Miller were living there in 1743. 'Chisholme Milne or Parkhill' was valued at £133 6s 8d in the 1740s. John Kidd and George White were there in 1753, William Scott in 1762, George White in 1763–67, William Scott in 1764–75 and William Riddell in 1766. Robert Elliot and Robert Scott were at 'Parkhill wester' in 1774. Walter Thomson was there in 1780–85, James Rodger in 1782–84, Thomas Elliot in 1784, James Miller in 1785, Robert Riddell in 1786 and Thomas Thomson and John Anderson in 1787. William Scott (who died about 1820) was also tenant there. The hill there reaches 233 m, with Wester Park Hill (actually to the south-east) reaching 303 m (it is on a parish map of 1650, and is marked 'Parckhill' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Parkhills' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Park Hill (*pawrk-hil*) *n.* hill to the west of Newcastleton, reaching a height of 258 m, and connecting with Bedda Hill to the north. The area is rich in archæological evidence, with 4 groups of buildings within enclosures on the eastern side, an enclosure near the summit and boundary banks all around. However, some of this has been obliterated by the golf course landscaping.

Parkhillhaugh (*pawrk-hil-hawf*) *n.* flat land around the Borthwick north of Parkhill farm. William Gledstains was living there with his family in the 1820s. John Elliot and his family were living there in 1841 and 1851. The Snoot Kirk was built there in the 1840s.

the Parkhill Loft (*thu-pawrk-hil-loft*) *n.* former loft in the old St. Mary's Kirk, erected by Chisholme of Parkhill when that estate was within Hawick Parish, i.e. before 1689. It is possible that this became known by a different name after Roberton Parish was created. This gallery was replaced in the new church, built around 1763.

Parkhooses see **Packhooses**

the Park Kirk (*thu-pawrk-kirk*) *n.* name used formerly for the church in Newcastleton that had been the Free Kirk. The name distinguished

it from the other Church of Scotland establishments in the village, called 'the South Church' and 'Castleton Church' (see **Newcastleton Free Kirk**).

Park o Buss (*pawrk-ō-bus*) *n.* former name for **Park** in Ewesdale.

Park-quarter (*pawrk-kwar-tur*) *n.* former name for lands in Belses. They were included among lands served to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre in 1678, after the death of his son Andrew and when inherited by John, nephew of Sir Thomas in 1684. It is listed separately from **Peel-quarter**, as well as **Millrig-quarter** and **Myre-quarter**).

Parks League Cricket (*pawrks-leeg-kri-ki'*) *n.* amateur cricketing league played in the summer at Wilton Lodge Park from about the early 1950s. There were matches between teams from various factories and trades.

Park Street (*pawrk-stree'*) *n.* street in the Terraces, between Loch Park Road and Twirlees Road, built around 1879 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company and named in 1880 after Loch Park. Hope's grocer's shop was at the bottom of the street in the mid-1900s.

Park Terrace (*pawrk-te-ris*) *n.* street in the Terraces, being the continuation of Dakers Place. It was built by Hawick Working Men's Building Society and named in 1884 after Loch Park.

Parkview (*pawrk-vew*) *n.* Victorian villa on Buccleuch Road, built in 1844 as the new Manse for the Parish Kirk. It can be seen in the 1847 painting 'Hawick From Wilton Lodge'. Recently it has been renamed 'Dunira'.

Park View (*pawrk-vew*) *n.* street built on the site of the old allotments between the Park and the Dean in the 1990s??.

Parlane (*pawr-lān*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1806/7–1880) from Helensburgh, he graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1851. He was minister of the West U.P. ('Green') Church from 1857, having been translated from Greyfriars in Glasgow. He was ordained as colleague and successor to Andrew Rodgie and took over following his predecessors death in 1860. He remained as minister in Hawick until 1869, when he moved to Burntisland.

parlique (*par-li-kyoo*) *n., arch.* the peroration at the end of a discourse, the discourse itself (noted by J. Jamieson).

paroche (*pa-rōsh*) *n., arch.* a parish – '... executouris or assignais in the parroche kirk of Hawic ...' [SB1470], 'To the Paroch Church it's long six mile, Therefore they bury yet to save travel' [CWS], '... and that the Abbotrule salary 'conforme to the ability of the paroche'' [RGl], '... considering That the present Salary settled in the paroch of Hawick on a Schoolmaster is not sufficient ...' [RAO], '... a child begoten in fornication Within ye paroch of Askirk by Walter Scott brother German to the Laird of Whiteslade ...' [PR1716], '... George wallace in this paroch is married in an irregular manner to Margaret waugh in Hawick' [Wil1736] (also written 'paroch' and 'parroche').

the Parochial Board (*thu-pu-rō-kee-ul-bōrd*) *n.* Hawick Parochial Board was in charge of affairs relating to the Poor Laws, welfare for the sick, aged and disabled, and maintenance of hospitals and cemeteries. It ran soup kitchens as well as the poor-house. Parochial Boards were set up in towns in 1845 following the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Act, and were partly replaced by Parish Councils in 1894.

parochine see **parishin**

parole (*pa-rōl*) *n., arch.* a formal promise, military officer's word of honour – 'Although his Honours trusty Friend did ken, Both some that went with him, and some that stay'd at home; They had it on Parol under great Secrecy, And to reveal't was worse than Infamy' [CWS].

Parris (*paw-ris*) *n.* **John** born and raised in Hawick, he is a multi-award winning photographer, specialising in portraits and weddings. Along with his partner and wife Sandra, he has won a huge number of wedding and portrait photographer of the year awards since 2005.

parrit (*paw-ri'*) *n., arch.* a parrot (note the pronunciation).

parritch (*paw-rich, -reech*) *n., arch.* porridge – 'He'll gie'e a dose, aye, waur to take than parritch ...' [JoHa], '... An' roar, o'er parritch an' bare spuddies, guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'Even in Scotland at one time they were much, to our injury, likely to supersede the 'halesome parritch'' [RJT], 'I canna thole extravagance even in parritch makin', that I canna' [JEDM] (now more often **porritch**).

parrock (*paw-rok*) *n., arch.* a paddock, enclosed field, an enclosure used for trying to get a ewe to take another's lamb, *v.* to enclose, confine, particularly said of a ewe and lamb (from Middle English).

parrockit (*paw-ro-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp., arch.* enclosed, confined, especially said of a ewe placed with a lamb – '... parrackeet in ov a ceetie, mang reekin lums an chowkin smuists' [ECS].

parsonage (*par-so-neej-tīnd*) *n., arch.* a major tithe, originally payable to the parson (rather than local vicar), also referred to as the 'parsonage teind'. In the 14th and 15th centuries it would have been common for 'alien rectors' to take this major part of the 'benefice' as a special favour, while the actual eccleciastical and pastoral duties were carried out by someone receiving only the 'vicarage teind' – 'Item, the Flex, estimate to 100 merks in stok, parsonage 2 bolls, vicarage 5 lbs.' [PR1627].

Parson's Hole (*pawr-sinz-hōl*) *n.* area to the east of Ashkirk village, where the track to Synton Mains crosses the Tathyhole Sike. It is said that a minister was once thrown into a pit here by the congregation.

partaker (*pawr-tā-kur*) *n., arch.* a supporter, someone who takes one's side '... Robert Scot off Alanehaucht, Williame Scott in Alanehaucht, now duelland in Hawik, Syme Scot in Oversouthfeild, Watt Scot thair, Syme Scott thair, Jok Scot, duelland in Hawik, callit Wattis Jok, thair haill kin, freindis, assisters, and partakers ...' [SB1581].

particate (*par-ti-ki'*) *n., arch.* a parcel of land, specifically a lot in a burgh. The area was typically equal to $^1/_4$ acre or a Scots rood, corresponding to 13,690 square feet. However, in a town the lands were sometimes divided into lots that were around 20 feet across at the main street and extended back considerably; this was approximately the case in Hawick. According to the 1537 charter, there were about 130 particates, split among many owners. The holders of these lands in Hawick had to annually give 5 pennies to the Baron, in 2 installments at Whitsunday and Martinmas, for each particate. It was traditionally said that the owners had to perform this duty in person until the Baron grew tired of being bothered and so at some point relieved them of the need to make future payments. The Land Tax Rolls of 1663 list 'The Particats of Hawick' being valued at £97 16s 8d (and just £97 in 1678). It was stated (in a legal opinion regarding tenure in Hawick) that there were approximately 124 particates in 1667. The 'particate men' were explicitly excused from attending the Baron's Michaelmas Head Court in 1670 because of the bad state of the crops. In a 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish it is recorded that apart from the major landowners, the Proprietors of Particiates in Hawick' had land valued at £97 and the valuation was still the same in the 1740s. At the time of the Division of the Common, there were approximately 170 proprietors of particates in the Town. Parts of the 'Particot Lands of Hawick' are still referred to in the 1788 county valuation and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls – 'To Robert Scott of Howpasley, Six particates of land; to Robert Scott of Allanhaugh, three particates ...' [RW1537], 'Each tenant is named in the charter, with the number of particates which he was possessed of ...' [AJ] (the word corresponds to the Latin 'particata', related to 'pertica', meaning a measuring rod, a 'perch', or the area of land measured with it; the word appears to have been used more commonly in the Hawick area than elsewhere).

particate man (*par-ti-ki'-mawn*) *n., arch.* an owner of a particate – 'The said Pew was allocat to Robert Deanes, particat man of the lands of Hawick' [PR1715], 'If the particate men, mentioned in the Charter, had a right of property in the Common, and, as the suspenders allege, the whole property, it would have been most unjust to have authorised a lease of any part of it, without allowing them at least a share in the rents' [JW].

particuler (*par-ti-ku-lur*) *adj.* particular – 'Aw ken the wee bit acknowleegement was meant for mei in particuler caise ...' [BW1978] (note that the 3rd syllable has a *u* sound, rather than the English *yoo*).

Pasche (*pawsh*) *n., arch.* Easter, Passion. This was one of the 3 times a year that the head courts would meet around the 16th century, specifically the 2nd Tuesday after Easter (recorded in the Circuit Court of 1622).

Pasley see **Paisley**

pasneip (*pas-neep*) *n., arch.* parsnip – 'The spelling is, in most cases phonetic, and shows that the local pronunciation has been then, as now, distinctive, ... hearbs, turneep seed, persell seid, cress seid, pasneys seed, ...' [DMW] (spelling variants exist).

Pass (*pas*) *n.* **William** (18th C.) groom at Minto House in 1788, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. His surname may be a transcription error for something else.

Passchendaele (*pa-shen-dāl*) *n.* ridge near Ypres in Belgium, scene of an atrocious battle ordered by Douglas Haig in the Autumn of 1917. Perhaps as many as 250,000 Allied men were lost, including around 70 locals, who have no known graves. The 'Passchendaele Negatives' is a set of 3 silhouettes in steel set up near the War Memorial in 2019 – 'On the road to Passchendaele On the road to Passchendaele Where the brave will live forever On the road to Passchendaele' [AlB].

Passelow (*pas-lō*) *n.* **Abbot** (16th C.) commander of a group of soldiers, armed with 'hagbuts', which were quartered in Hawick in 1549, while Buccleuch had horsemen garrisoned at Peebles and Selkirk. This is mentioned in a letter of Sir Thomas Holcroft to Somerset (also spelled 'Passelew', 'Pashley', etc.; it is uncertain who this was, and what effect the garrisoned troops had on the Town).

passenger (*paw-sin-jur*) *n., arch.* a passerby, wayfarer – 'Robt. Hod, passenger, was fyned, onlawed, and ammerciatt in the somme of ane hundreth pound Scotts for his disorderly mairage with Margitt Armstrong . . . ' [BR1689].

pass fri (*paws-fri*) *v., arch.* to set aside, dispense with, renounce, give up – 'Upon which report the Session resolved to pass from their summonds and intended process against her' [PR1724], 'Walter Turnbull, English Schoolmaster in Hawick, was sworn and admitted heritable burgess of this Burgh in common form, and his composition past from, for his service in the place' [BR1737].

passin bell (*paw-sin-bel*) *n., arch.* tolling of church bells formerly carried out during the passing of a funeral procession to the grave. In Hawick this was done at St. Mary's, usually by the town bellman. Burgesses and some others had the right to request this service for a certain fee. In 1694 it was stipulated that only those who had contributed to the cost of the new bell were entitled to use it for funerals. In 1717 the cost was 2 shillings for non-Burgesses in Hawick and 6 shillings for those who lived outside the Burgh.

passit (*paw-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* passed – 'An' they that passet bye misca't him, geckin' their heæds' [HSR], 'For in thy wræth a' our dayes ar passet awa . . . ' [HSR].

the Pastoral Society of Selkirkshire (*thu-pas-tu-rul-su-sI-i'-ee-ov-selkirk-shIr*) *n.* agricultural organisation, founded in 1819 by Lord Napier to promote the improvement of livestock in the county. After 1906 it became the Yarrow and Ettrick Pastoral Society. A list of members survives from 1819.

pastur (*paw-stur*) *n., arch.* pasture – 'Thaye drap apon the pasters o' the wuldirniss . . . ' [HSR], 'Bonnie Teviot, wumplin bye paster an pairk' [ECS], 'Ther's a moppie gaen skiddlin owre that paster the now, duist' [ECS] (also written 'paster').

pasturage (*pas-tew-rij*) *n.* right to graze cattle, particularly on someone else's land or on common land.

pat (*paw', pawt*) *pp., arch.* past tense of put, sometimes meaning made, sent, etc. – '. . . aganis the said Robert Ellot . . . , denuncit him rebell, and pat him to the horne' [SB1624], 'It was him who pat me mad' [HSR], '. . . he pat thame til ane perpetuall reproch' [HSR], '. . . hey juist paat up a moniment fer better an brawer be what the auld yin was' [ECS] (also written 'paat'; see also **pit**, the alternative last tense **putt** and the past participle **putten**).

pat (*paw', pawt*) *n., poet.* a pot – 'Afore your pats can feel the thoorns, he sall tak' thame awa . . . ' [HSR], 'Moab is my wasch-pat . . . ' [HSR], 'She ran up to the pat an' tried to coup it, While ever anon she raired an' she roupit' [BM1901].

Pate (*pā', pāt*) *n., arch.* short form for either Peter or Patrick – 'Robin an' Colin's come, an' Piper Pate, An' Bell an' a's in aunty's o'er the gate' [CPM].

patent (*pā-tin'*) *adj., arch.* wide, unobstructed, particularly in the phrase 'the most patent door', meaning the main door where proclamations were read – 'The Beddall, with ane audible voice, called thrice att the most patent kirk door and desired yt anie who had aniething to object . . . ' [PR1715].

Paterson see **Paiterson**

Pate's Plum (*pāts-plum*) *n.* another name for **the Plum** – '. . . The foaming, eddying waters downward come, And find a boisterous grave in Peter's Plum' [WNK], '. . . none of th young fellows who were floundering about in Pate's Plumb the other day, in eager contest for the Ba' . . . ' [MrsO], 'And so at last they landed her In the far-famed Pate's Plum, And the folk o' Hawick were made aware By the tuck o' Tufty's drum' [JCG] (it is unclear who 'Pate' might have been, or how old the name is).

path see **peth**

Path Head School (*path-hed-skool*) *n.* former school in the town of MacGregor, on the Trans-Canada Highway, just west of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The school was named after the 'Pethheid' in Wilton, which was the birthplace of Robert Lamb, the farmer from Hawick who gave the land for the school. The school ran from 1892 until 1965 and a memorial cairn was erected on the site in 1987.

Pathheid see **Pethheid**

Pathheid (*pawth-heed*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish, a little to the north of the modern Newcastleton. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map, just south of Blackburnfoot. Thomas Mathieson was there in the early 1800s.

Pathheid (*pawth-heed*) *n.* former farmstead in Ewesdale, near Sorbie. John Graham and family were there in 1841.

patience (*pā-shins*) *n., pl.* patience, treated as a plural – 'Hei has mony patience' [GW], 'Owre few patience' [GW].

Paton (*pā'-in*) *n.* **Charles** (1752/3–1818) teacher of a school in Callander, he was licensed to preach by Deer Presbytery in 1779. The following year he became preacher at Teviothead 'chapel-of-ease' and stayed until about 1785 (when James Sanson took over). He became minister at Ettrick in 1791 and remained there until he died (of a stroke). His native tongue was Gaalic, and it is said that he was never a very popular preacher, since he still had to translate his thoughts into English. **Elizabeth** (17th/18th C.) listed among a group of 'vagabond persons wanting testificatts', who were suspected of being thieves at Hawick fair in 1700 and were released from the Tolbooth after agreeing never to return to Teviotdale. Her surname was written 'Patone'. **Maj. James** of Crailing (b.1831) son of John, his mother being an Elliot. He was educated in Edinburgh and rode on the last journey of the coach 'Chevy Chase' back to the Borders. He joined the Kings Own regiment in 1850 and retired from the army in 1871, having been decorated for service in the Crimean War and India. Back home he was a Major in the Border Rifle volunteers and later commander. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. He succeeded his father to the Crailing estate in 1889. He was a J.P. for Roxburghshire, served on the county council and was also Deputy Lieutenant. In 1863 he married the eldest daughter of J.C. Lamb of Ryton and his eldest son was John. **Maj. John William Joseph**, M.B.E. (1924–2020) born in Hawick to Archibald and Isabella Graham, he was one of 7 children, growing up in Drumlanrig Square. The family moved to Glasgow when he was still a child and he lied about his age to join the army in 1940. He had a distinguished career in the military, extending over 30 years, starrting as one of the first members of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. He took part in the D-Day landings and was on a ship bound for the far east when the war ended. Afterwards he worked briefly in Selkirk, but then re-enlisted, serving in several places overseas. He became a Sergeant-Major at the age of 26, was commissioned in 1963, became a Captain in 1964 and retired in 1975 with the rank of Major. After retiring he worked as a volunteer at Fyvie Castle in Aberdeenshire. In 2009 he received the M.B.E. for services to heritage in Scotland. **Thomas** (c.1776–1818) one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Scotland. From Penicuik, he served in the Army, being discharged in about 1802, and studied for the ministry under the patronage of Robert Haldane. He preached in Hawick in the summer of 1804, where there was not yet a permanent pastor. In about 1805 he became minister for the new Congregational Church in St. Andrews. **Walter** (b.1817/8) from Crailing, he was a baker at 23 High Street. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Ann and they had a daughter Beatrix. He was probably deceased by 1861, when his wife and children were living with his wife's cousin Jane Grieve at the Crown Inn. **Walter** (19th C.) innkeeper at 78 High Street in 1875.

Patonhaugh (*pā'-in-hawch*) *n.* former farm in Southdean Parish, just over on the south side of the Jed Water to the south of Edgerston Rig (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Patrick (*pa'-reek*) *n.* **Alexander Bonthorn** (1858/9–1937) manager at tweed manufacturers Robert Noble & Co. He married Margaret, daughter of commission agent James Hunter, and she died in 1933, aged 75. Their children were Alexander (minister), James (of New York), and Lieut. John Bonthorn (of the K.O.S.B., killed at Gallipoli). His wife was one of those from Hawick who travelled to visit Gallipoli in 1926. **Alexander** (1887/8–1941) eldest son of Alexander Bonthorn. He was educated at Durham University and spent almost 20 years as Chaplain to H.M. Forces in India. He was then Episcopalian minister at Newton Ferrers, Plymouth, where he died. **Helen** nee Young (c.1770–1848) eldest daughter of Rev. John Young, she was probably born in Hawick. She was said to have given assistance to her father's colleague John Jamieson, in preparing his Scottish dictionary. She married Rev. William Patrick, who was Anti-Burgher minister at Lockerbie. In 1815 she accompanied her husband to Nova Scotia, where he became minister at Pictou. She is buried along with her husband in Merigomish Cemetery, Nova Scotia.

Patrick Cunningham's Lands (*pa'-reek-ku-ning-humz-lawndz*) *n.* former name for lands within Hawick Parish. They were formerly held by the Parish Minister, but must have been given heritably, since they were later held by his descendants. The lands may have originally been given to Rev. Robert Cunningham by Scott of Buccleuch, and then passed to his son Patrick

(1636–c.1706), who was a Burgess of Hawick, becoming minister at Kirkton; he was often referred to as 'Mr.', a designation which was also applied to the lands. Rev. Robert Cunningham (c.1668–1722) was probably a son of Patrick, and held the positions of minister in Wilton and then in Hawick. Another Patrick, recorded onwing some of the same lands in Hawick, may have been his son. It was stated in 1767 that part of the lands were then partly in the hands of Bailie Turnbull. They were still referred to as 'Mr. Patrick Cunningham's Lands in Hawick' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, when several parts were valued at more than £75, including one piece called 'Allers Garden' (which was presumably near Allars Bank). The lands may not have been contiguous pieces, and at least some of them lay within the East Mains of Hawick. Based on who owned some of the lands later, it included part of what was developed as Buccleuch Street.

Patrick of Albania (*pa'-reek-ov-awl-bā-nee-a*) *n.* Parson of Kirkton, recorded as witness to Hawick's first known sasine in 1453. 'Albania' may be Albany perhaps. A 'Patrick McNawany, parson of Kirktoun' was witness to a charter of Archibald Earl Douglas in 1438; it is possible this was the same man, although there are other Kirktons in Scotland.

the Patriotic Memorial (*thu-pā'-ree-o'-eek-mu-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* another name for **the Boer War Memorial**.

the Patriots (*thu-pā'-ree-its*) *n.* name used by a group of townspeople, led by Walter Freeman, who objected to the way that the Common was managed by the Council and Bailies, and in particular the agreement made to give away one third of the land. The supporters of Freeman were 205 in number, mostly Burgesses without property. They organised themselves to oppose all actions regarding the Common in the late 1770s, including letting a small part (to clear the Town's legal debts); they appointed their own Town Herd, to pasture all of the Common, including the part recently let. At an organisational meeting Freeman declared himself to be Chief Magistrate, whereupon he was imprisoned. The group also threatened the Bailies and Councillors, as well as the party who came to actually divide the Common in 1777. In 1778 they took the Council and Bailies to court, claiming they had failed to properly manage affairs on behalf of the Burgesses, leading to the Division of the Common. They particularly complained about how the Bailies were elected and about the actions of the present Bailies, who, they claimed, managed the business of the Town for their own ends. The Council led a counter action, and it was ultimately found in 1781 that they had the right to let the Common. The decision of the Court of Session also fixed the number of members of the Council at 31.

patten (*paw'-in, pa-ten*) *n., arch.* a wooden clog worn to raise the feet out of mud, particularly a wooden sole with an iron frame, which tied on to a shoe – 'The ladies had in wet weather to walk with pattens, there being neither cabs nor carriages . . . ' [RM]. The Museum has a pair from around 1800, which belonged to Mrs. Johnstone Reid of Wilton Lodge, perhaps the same pair that was donated in 1900.

patter (*paw'-ur*) *n.* words used in an attempt to impress, sell something etc., repartee, badinage – 'deh gie's yer patter', 'I was giving my patter in front of the lion's cage, and . . . ' [RB].

patter-merchant (*paw'-ur-mer-chin'*) *n.* a person who speaks rapidly and at length in an attempt to impress others – 'that Baron Munchhausen's a right patter-merchant'.

Patterson see **Paiterson**

Pattison (*pa-tee-sin*) *n.* **George Handayside** (1806–85) son of William Pattison and Agnes Handayside, he was born at Wooler and educated in Edinburgh, where he trained as a lawyer. He was a Conservative in politics. In 1849 he argued in favour of continuing the Jethart Baa at the High Court in Edinburgh. In 1868 he took over from William Oliver Rutherford as Sheriff of Roxburghshire. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1869. **Joseph** (b.1779/80) from Carlisle, he was inn-keeper of the Cross Keys in Newcastleton (on South Hermitage Street), recorded in 1841 and 1852. His wife was Helen and they had a daughter Jane. **Robert** (b.1812/3) ploughman at Sorbietrees in the 1860s. His wife was Janet and their children included Helen, Scott, Andrew, Margaret and Robert. **William** (1729/30–1803) resident of Castleton. He married Margaret Little, who died in 1788, aged 51. Their children included: James (1758/9–1834), engineer, who died in Bolton; Mary (1779/80–98); William (1780/1–1868); and one who died in infancy. They are buried at Ettleton. **William** (1780/1–1868) resident of Castleton, son of William. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was listed as a labourer in Newcastleton among heads of households in 1835. His wife was Margaret Cowan, who died at Newcastleton in 1848, aged 65. Their son John died at Redheugh in 1903, aged 81. He died at Oxnam Row and is

buried at Ettleton (this may just be a variant of **Paiterson**).

pauchle (*pawch-ul*) *v.* to struggle on, shuffle, make one's way with difficulty – 'When winter brings his gruesome train, Ye pauchle on, an' ne'er complain' [JJ], 'Pauchlin' on i' the heat o' the day' [GW].

pauchtily (*pawch-tu-lee*) *adv., poet.* haughtily, arrogantly – '. . . as for a' his enimies, he pauchtilie gecks at thame' [HSR].

pauky see **pawkie**

paul (*pawl*) *n., arch.* someone who makes feeble efforts, e.g. to do work or take food, *v., arch.* to make a feeble effort at work, to paw, strike the ground with a hoof.

the Paul (*thu-pawl*) *n.* name sometimes used for Mosspaul – 'The roads atween Hawick And Langholm Are the roads atween Heaven and hell, Wi' The 'Paul as a bieldy Limbo Where the lost drooths Dwell' [DH].

paulie see **palley**

Paul Laidlaw (*pawl-lād-la*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI] (presumably this was not his real name).

pauper (*paw-, pow-pur*) *n.* a pauper (note the diphthong in the former pronunciation).

pauw-wauw (*pow-wow*) *v., arch.* to play with food as if having no appetite (also **paewae**).

pavade (*pa-vād*) *n., arch.* a dagger (noted as an old Teviotdale word by J. Jamieson).

pavee (*pā-vee*) *n., poet.* a brisk or sprightly movement – 'To play sic a pavie, or paw' [JL], a fuss, comotion, state of excitement – 'Lasses fine . . . Come far and near in high pavee' [JoHo] (also written 'pavie').

the Pavilion (*thu-pu-vil-yin*) *n.* the Pavilion and Variety Theatre, former picture house in Hawick, popularly known as **the Piv**.

paw see **play paw**

pawkie (*paw-kee*) *adj., arch.* having a down-to-earth humorous outlook, roguish, waggish, wily, sly, crafty, resourceful, shrewd, knowing – 'In vain – her blink an' smirkin' smile, Her pawkie joke, and sleekie wile' [JoHa], 'A' the warpings, an' wurblings, an' queer pawkie trade, That slides on the way o' a man wi' a maid' [JoHa], 'Many a pawky trick he played upon the men of the law by field and river' [RM], 'Syne wi' cootlin' and coaxin', sae pauky and slee . . . ' [JT], 'Willie was shy, and Willie was pawky, Willie was tall, and Willie was gawky' [WFC] (also spelled 'pawky' and 'pauky').

Pawkie Paiterson (*paw-kee-pā-tur-sin, pi'-ur-sin*) *n.* song with words generally attributed to John Ballantyne (although it has also been suggested that it was written by Dr. John Douglas). He basically adapted a traditional Northumberland song, 'Robin Spraggon's Old Grey Mare', into Hawick dialect and with local characters. The original words related to the district of Felton in Northumberland, and in 1888 were said to have been written more than a century before. The antiquity of the tune is unknown, but it has much in common with Border (or Northumbrian) pipe music; although the words of the song clearly derive from 'Robin Spraggon's Old Grey Mare', the tune bears little resemblance (and simialrly for its antecedent 'Hey! boys, up go we!' published in 1646). This makes the Hawick song quite unique compared with its Northumbrian inspiration. Additionally there was probably some influence in the words from Robert Burns' line 'That auld grey yaud a' Nidsdale rade'. It was recorded being sung at the first ceremonial Colour Bussing of 1887 (by William Wilson), but is certainly much older. The characters mentioned in the song place it around the 1830s or 1840s. The words were not formally written down until long after it had become a favourite, and so there are versions that differ in minor details. An early version appears in Frank Hogg's Transactions article in 1873 (said to be from Jamie Hardie's rendering of the song), somewhat different words for some verses appear in the Border Magazine in 1896 and another version is in the collection 'Vagabond Songs' (1904); these differences suggest that the song was often song extemporaneously. The tune is one of those played by the Drums and Fifes during the Common Riding and is one of the few Hawick songs in compound time. The song has been a staple of Colour Bussings since the end of the 19th century.

Pawkie Paiterson (*paw-kee-pi'-ur-sin*) *n.* general nickname for male members of local Paterson families. The name probably predates the song. There was certainly a real 'Pawkie Paiterson', Robert Paterson, who lived in the late 18th and early 19th centuries about whom the words of the song were written. His descendants lived near the foot of the Loan and farmed at the Loanhead. It is unclear whether Nellie Harkness was his sister or his niece. However, Hawick parish records show that Robert's father Archibald and his brother James, were both also called 'Pawkie'. It may be that earlier generations also had this same nickname. Another thing that is unclear

is which shade of meaning of 'pawkie' was attributed to an early member of this family.

the Pawkie Well (*thu-paw-kee-wel*) *n.* spring that is said (by W.N. Kennedy) to have been connected with the naming of 'Pawkie Paterson'. This was during the uprising of 1745, when a man named Paterson was forced to escort some of Prince Charlie's followers towards Langholm, but stopped at this spring to help an injured officer, using the opportunity to slip the bridle off his horse, mount it and make his escape. On recounting this story to his friends, saying 'Wasn' that a pawky trick' he apparently got his nickname. The location is unclear, but somewhere near Northhouse perhaps (also 'Pawky Well').

pawky see **pawkie**

pawn (*pawn*) *n., arch.* a pledge, sum deposited with the kirk session as a guarantee that a marriage would be forthcoming and without scandal – '...what was termed 'laying down the pawns', that is, the making of a small consignment in guarantee that the marriage would be solemnized' [JJV], '...the pawn ...remain in the clerk's hands for the space of three quarters of a year after the mariage' [PR1711], 'The pands consigned before Mr. Alexander Orok's death, which were not forfeited for immoralitie, were restoted' [PR1711]; in Hawick in the 18th century the fee was usually 14 shillings and the marriage was to take place within 40 days, with the money being held for ¾ year, *v., arch* to pledge a sum to guarantee marriage and propriety – 'His consignation money panded in Mr. Orrok's time ...twentie shilling Scots piece pawnded by Jo. Forman' [PR1711] (also **pand**).

pawnee (*paw-nee*) *n., arch.* water, especially in cooking – 'is the pawnee on?' (from the Romany).

pawn shop (*pawn-shop*) *n.* the premises of a pawn-broker, where loans are made with personal property as security, and sold if the debt is not repaid. There were several in Hawick through the 19th century, and all were gone by the early 1900s – '...Streicht to the pawnshop that's kept by Milmoe' [WE].

pawrent (*paw-rin'*) *n., arch.* a parent – 'Wey had been schuled thegither, an' oor pawrents belanged to the same wurship' [BCM1880].

pay (*pā, pī*) *n., arch.* pay (used with the indefinite article) – 'Oo'd like tae sei them wi' a pay' [HEx1919].

payand (*pī-ind*) *pres. part., arch.* paying – '...the said Waltyr Scot, knicht, payand the toquhir to the said James ...' [SB1519].

paye (*pī, pI*) *v.* to pay, *n.* pay, payment, wages – '...and in compensation heirfor the bailies forby fines, are to be lawfullie peyed yeirlie ...' [BR1670], 'And then he grippet the bedrel's spade, Ane pye therewith to seeke ...' [JTe], 'An' he wadna; but gaed an' castet him intill prisen till he shud paye the det' [HSR], '...for ye paye tithe o' mint an' anise an' cummin'' [HSR], 'Hoo auld Lizzie Nor'lan' was naebody ken'd, Naethir wha pey'd her rent, nor hoo she could fend' [BM1901], 'Oo'd like tae sei them wi' a pay' [HEx1919] (also spelled 'pey' and 'pye').

payit (*pī-i', -it*) *pp., arch.* payed – '...and that nae webster receive nae wark frae any person that has wrought wark with other wabsters, and has not payit them therfor ...' [BR1640], 'James Scott of Scheilswood peyet of valued teind duety for his lands of Outersyde £42 13s 4d' [Buc1692], '...an' they likewaise wer payet ilka man ane pennie' [HSR].

Payne (*pān*) *n.* **Fr. Michael A.** (d.1943) Chaplain at the Dominican Convent and St. Margaret's Home. He served from 1936, but died suddenly. **Robert** caretaker with Scottish Borders Council, he has been Halberdier since 1997.

p-Celtic (*pee-kel-tik*) *n.* ancient langauge spoken throughout Britain before Anglo-Saxon took over. It is distinguished from 'q-Celtic', which includes Scots Gaelic, which was never spoken in the Borders. There were probably 4 main dialects, Cornish, Welsh, Cumbric and Pictish, with Cumbric (also sometimes called Northumbrian) being the version spoken around Hawick and in the whole kingdom of Bernicia. Several local place names have probable p-Celtic roots, including names containing 'pen' or 'caer'. Many river names may also be from this era, if not even earlier. There is a possibility that the Hawick slogan 'Teribus' comes from a Cumbric phrase.

peacefi (*pees-fi*) *adj.* peaceful – 'A peacefu' an contented mind – The greatest gift that puir mankind ...' [WP].

the Peace Medal (*thu-pees-me-dul*) *n.* medallion presented by the Burgh to all Hawick school children in January 1920. It was bronze, with a peace sign on one side, the Burgh arms on the other and with a tri-colour ribbon attached.

Peachill Sike (*peech-il-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale that rises on Castleton Moor, running south-west to join Whitehaugh Burn.

Peacock (*pee-kok*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) married Anne Wilson in Wilton Parish in 1868. Their children included: James (b.1868); Ann Mary (b.1870); and William (b.1872). **Hugh** (19th C.) married Helen Baptie in Lilliesleaf Parish in

1868. Their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Margaret (b.1869); Jessie (b.1871); and Jane (b.1874). **James** (18th/19th C.) hatter in London. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He must have had a local connection of some sort. Probably the same hatter was a boarder living at 9 Cross Wynd in 1861, aged 56. **James** (19th C.) married Arabella Jane Thompson in Hawick. Their children included Martha (b.1866), baptised in Hobkirk; and John William (b.1868), baptised in Hawick. **James T.** local businessman who was Callants' Club President. It is partly thanks to him that the script for Jed Murray's 'The Gutterbludes' survived. **John** (16th C.) servant of the Laird of Cowdenknowes. He was one of the men indicted in 1552 for the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was said to have been on Edinburgh High Street with Robert Kirkton and Lance Ainslie, when they stabbed the wounded Scott several times and took his cloak and bonnets. His name is written 'Johanne Pekok'. **John** (b.1801/2) weaver from England. In 1841 he was living on Underdamside in Wilton, with his wife Nancy and children Thomas, Walter and William. In 1851 he was still on Underdamside with his 3 sons, as well as his niece Jane McLaughlan, mother-in-law Betty Thomline and brother-in-law William Thomline. He was still living at Underdamside in 1861, with his son Walter and 3 boarders. He is probably the 'Bill Peacock' listed among men who came to Hawick in about 1836, following John Wilson, who went to the Rochdale area to learn about weaving flannel. **Joseph** (18th/19th C.) painter in Hawick. He was listed as a painter on the 1799 list for the Militia ballot and still on the 1801 list. He was a member of Hawick Curling Club in 1812. He is listed as a painter on the Cross Wynd in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Jane (or Jean) Miller in Hawick in 1798; she was also from Hawick, daughter of James Miller and Christian Wintrope, and died in 1815. Their children included: William (b.1799); Christian (b.1801); Joseph (b.1803); James (b.1805); Alexander (b.1806); Walter (b.1808); Margaret (b.1809); Thomas (b.1812); and Jane (b.1815). The baptisms were entered into the Hawick Parish records together, suggesting the family attended one of the secession churches. The witnesses in 1799, 1801, 1805, 1806 and 1808 were writer Thomas Miller (his wife's brother) and merchant James Elliot. The 1803 baptism was before the 'Congregation at Paisley'. **Peter** Labour politician, educated at Hawick High School. He was a Councillor in the Highlands from 1982, has been M.S.P. for Highlands and Islands since 1999 and is Deputy Minister for Finance and Public Services. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) partner in the Peacock & Kennedy garage business. His wife was Margaret and they had 4 children, including William T. **Thomas** (b.1832/3) from Wilton, son of John, he was a handloom weaver. In 1861 he was living on Wellington Place. He married Isabella Tait in 1859 and their children included: Mary (b.1857); Agnes (b.1859); Ann Aitkin (b.1861); Rachel (b.1863); John Tait (b.1866); John Tait (again, b.1867); Margaret (b.1870); and David Tait (b.1872). **Walter** (19th C.) married Helen Edgar. Their children, born in Hawick, included: Agnes (b.1860). **William** (15th C.) tenant in Buccleuch, recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. He was allowed to 'compone' for the crime of stealing 60 sheep from Glensax, with his surety being Adam Scott in Annelshope. **William** (18th C.) groom at Riddell in 1794 and 1797, when he was working for Sir John Riddell. **William** (b.1836/7) from Wilton, son of John, he was a woollen weaver. In 1861 he was living at No. 53 Loan with his wife Betsey and son John. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children included: John (b.1859); Jane (b.1861); Agnes (b.1864); and Margaret (b.1866); Thomas (b.1868); Walter Thomline (b.1870); and Nelly Scott (b.1872). **William Thomline** (1903–2004) son of Robert, he was born in Wellogate Place and educated at St. Mary's Primary and the Buccleuch School. He joined the family garage business, Peacock & Kennedy and worked there until the age of 82 (apart from a period at Rosyth in WWII). A wireless enthusiast, he introduced a radio department to the firm. He collected examples of the Hawick tongue with Ian Landles. He was also a trustee of the T.S.B. He served as Archæological Society President, and was also a committee member for decades. He contributed articles on 'Early Stockingmakers and their Industry' and 'A Notable Hawick Character, Hi-i-obby', as well as giving talks on old Hawick and early motoring in the area. He was a member of the Callants' Club for over 40 years, and regularly produced the acrostic for the main dinner guest. He contributed poetry to local newspapers and was a founder member of the Hawick Toastmasters' Club. He loved fishing and bird-watching, and was a long-time member of the Old Parish Kirk. He moved into Deanfield at

the age of 98 and enjoyed celebrating his centenary. **William** 'Bill' (??) local railway enthusiast who wrote 'Waverley route reflections' (1983) and edited 'Border country railways' (1983), 'Border railways remembered' (1984), 'Border railways portfolio' (1985) and 'Main line to Hawick' (1986).

peak (*peek*) *n., arch.* a type of lace with a pointed, scalloped edge.

peakit (*pee-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj., arch.* having a scalloped edge, said of lace or trimming.

Pearsby (*peerz-bee*) *n.* **Sir Hugh** (13th C.) recorded as 'Hugonis de Perisby'. He is recorded as Sheriff of Roxburgh in a charter relating to the lands of Mow in the period 1269–89, and charters of about 1280 (for Jedburgh Abbey relating to the de Soulis family), 1285 (for Dryburgh Abbey, along with Thomas of Ercildun) and 1286. His wife was Margaret of Ardross, as recorded in charters to Dryburgh Abbey. Before 1295 she had married John de Soules and had a daughter Muriella (also written 'Peresby').

Pearson (*peer-sin*) *n.* **Rev. Henry** (c.1599–c.1655) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1619, he became minister at Bedrule in 1635. He replaced David Fowls, who have moved to Oxnam after only about a year. He was deposed in 1639 (presumably over the National Covenant), but petitioned the Assembly and was remitted to the Synod. When he died, unmarried, his debts amounted to £1,578 7s 10d, with his brother James being his executor. **William** (17th/18th C.) dyker in Hawick Parish. He was recorded at Southfield in 1708 when his son John was baptised. The witnesses were Walter Scott in Newbigging and John Wilson, tailor in Newbigging (also spelled 'Peirson', 'Peirsone', 'Piersone' and 'Person').

pease (*peez*) *n., arch.* the pea, pea plant, particularly in the phrase 'pease-meal', meaning flour made from ground peas – 'He hated a' your sneaking gates, To play for beer, for pease, or ates' [CPM], 'The principal article grown on the two farms was oats, with some bere and pease' [HAST1866], *adj.* relating to peas or the pea plant (also used as a collective plural).

pease (*peez*) *v., arch.* to raise or lever up a weight, specifically for a pendulum clock – 'Paid for tows to pease stones . . . 0 8 0' [BR1726], 'Paid Andrew Jerdine for ye beam that carries ye pease stones . . . 0 9 0' [BR1732] (also **peise**).

pease-banni (*peez-baw-ni*) *n., arch.* a bannock made of pease-meal – 'A yeternal roon o' parritch for breakfast, pease bannocks an' black kail for dinner an' parritch and sowens for supper' [V&M], '. . . Pease bannocks would injure his holy gullet' [JR], '. . . 'cause she wadna pit some mair trycle on a daud o' peasebanno' the muckle black ill-faured rubiator was ryving at' [WNK] (also 'banna', etc.).

pease-kill (*peez-kil*) *n., arch.* peas roasted in their pods in hot ashes – 'Pease-kill. A quantity of pease in the state in which they are brought from the field, as not only in their pods, but adhering to the straw, so broiled as to be fit for eating. They are then gathered out from the ashes; Border. The allusion is obviously to roasting or drying grain in a kiln' [JoJ], used for a scramble in confusion, 'ti make a pease-kill' means to squander something, particularly someone else's property – 'They're makin' a bonny pease-kill o't' [JoJ], 'Thus a law-suit is said to be 'a pease-kill' for the lawyers, Roxb.' [JoJ].

pease-meal (*peez-meel*) *n., arch.* flour made from ground peas – 'The chief food of the fairies was peacemeal brose, and the meal was ground by their own millers' [RRY] (also written 'peasemeal').

peasy (*pee-zee*) *adj., arch.* made of pease-meal (also **peisy**).

peat-caster (*pee'-kaw-stur*) *n., arch.* someone who cuts pieces of peat and casts them up with a spade – 'Whenever any of the horses belonging to the peat-casters or peat-leaders . . . came upon and were seen on the head-room . . . ' [DCW1765].

peat-hoose (*pee'-hoos*) *n., arch.* an outhouse used for storing peat – i'. . . Then Dickie was ware o' an auld peat-house, Where a' the night he thought for to sleep. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

Peatiehooses (*pee'-ee-hoos-eez*) *n.* Peatihouses, a small row of cottages between Burnhead and Appletreehall, also known as 'Burnhead Cottages'. The cottages are beside the road, and may have been separate from 'Packhouses' (or 'Parkhouses') which was to the east of the Boonraw Burn. George Gray lived there in the 1850s – '. . . five in two families from Peatty Houses' [AMA] (it is 'Peta Cotts' on some modern maps).

Peat Law (*pee'-law*) *n.* hill in the southern part of Cavers Parish, on the opposite side of the side road from Earlside farm.

peat-leader (*pee'-lee-dur*) *n., arch.* someone who carts the peats off the common when they are dried – '. . . the herd of Whitfield . . . was so troublesome with his hounding the horses the peat-leaders had feeding at the moss side at Caminshaw' [DCW1765].

peats (*peets*) *n., pl.* pieces of peat, cut to size for use as building material or burning, this being the most common sort of fuel used locally until the early 19th century – '... being accused ... for cuming to his house and stealing of his pettis, wha compeiring judiciallie, confessed the said pettis in the nicht ...' [BR1638], '... Robert Wright was found guiltie of an provocatione by the violent throwing over of ane load of peitts belonging to Robert Thomsone in Hawick Sheills' [BR1679], 'The horses that led home said peats, liked to feed about the moss-side; and Whitfield used to bid them keep their horse within the ground where the peats lay' [DCW1765], '... with lean horses loaded with peats and birns to sell, in order to get meal to fend their wives and bairns' [WSB] (several spellings exist; note that the plural form was by far the most common).

peats for that (*peets-for-thaw'*) *interj., arch.* exclamation of derision or contempt, similar to 'a fig for that', said to be from a former habit of pelting someone with peats to show displeasure – 'In the twinkling of an eye, the fairy child flew up the chimney, exclaiming, at the same instant, in an imprecating tone, 'Peats for that, ye infernal tailor' [EM1820].

Peat Sike (*pee'-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, rising on Thorlieshope Pike and running south-west to join the Thorlieshope Burn.

peaty see **peety**

pech (*pech, pek*) *v.* to pant, puff, breathe hard, particularly as a result of exertion – 'oo were pechin be the time oo got ti the top', 'the band were pechin up the Loan', 'Sweat, pech, an' stacher up Parnassus' brae, An' though thou tum'le, try't an' try't again' [JoHa], '... at the boddom o the lang swaip that hed garrd mei pech' [ECS], 'This is nae place for a Border man to gaun aboot. Niver a brae to pech up ower Niver a view ...' [DH], '... Syne pechin' as he went his lane, A puir begotten soul' [WFC].

Pech (*pech*) *n., poet.* a Pict, one of an ancient people who inhabited Scotland, or an ancient mythical race of diminutive people – 'Weel, some fouk say it was the Pechs, an' some the Romans ...' [WNK].

pechle (*pech-ul*) *v., arch.* to breathe quickly, pant with exertion.

pechlt (*pech-ul'*) *pp., arch.* out of breath, exhausted, panting – 'When A tuik the kaik, an turnt keindih pechlt, A was rale glad ti caa cannie' [ECS].

pech-pipe (*pech-pīp*) *n., arch.* an old form of clay pipe – 'I have often heard such pipes termed Pech or Pecht Pipes but am of opinion that they were ignorantly confounded with others of a long anterior date and to which the traditionary term properly belonged' [WOL].

peck (*pek*) *n., arch.* a former dry measure equal to a quarter of a firlot – '... ane peck of insufficient humillcorn meill, out of which there was dight ane choppin dish full of rouch seids' [BR1675], '... for each peck, 3 shillings said money, – 2 shillings said money for each half peck ...' [BR1729], '... 112 bolls, 3 stones, 3 6/10 lib. meal; 81 quarters, 6 bushels, 1 peck, and 2 quarts, barley, all paid by the fiars prices' [RDB], '... two pecks of grun (ground) malt at 1s 8d a peck' [JaT].

the Peck (*thu-pek*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Scott** in about 1600.

pedder (*pe-dur*) *n., arch.* a pedlar, packman, travelling merchant – 'The said day, Marion Robisone, spous to George Scott, pedder, was onlawed and amerciatt ... for bakeing of Bakes in the Common mosses ...' [BR1694], '... that noe burgess or other inhabitant should ... meike or sett down meiths for merchands, packmen, or pedders that lives out of the liberties of the town' [BR1706] (also **pether**).

Peddie (*pe-dee*) *n.* **William** (18th/19th C.) bookseller in the Howegate (recorded in 1825) and the High Street (recorded in 1837).

pedee (*pe-dee*) *n., arch.* a footboy, youth employed as a servant – '... they had eyr taken or resett yr growing peiss taken by some of the pedees of my Lord Airlie's troops' [BR1685].

Peden (*pee-din*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (1626–86) born in Ayrshire, he became an outlawed Covenanter, preaching in secret for 10 years before being captured, imprisoned on the Bass Rock for 4 years, then sentenced to banishment. In 1678 he was sentenced to be sold as a slave in the plantations of Virginia; when they arrived at Gravesend all the men (including several locals) were released when their intended jailor could not be found; there were several local men on the same ship. He made it back to Scotland, but still being a fugitive, he lived for a while in Ireland, before returning to Scotland in his final year. Many geographical features are named after him, e.g. 'Peden's View' near Langholm. There are 'Peden's Pulpits' all over the Scottish moorland, including on Ruberslaw. In addition Denholm Dean once had a 'Peden's Thorn' and a 'Peden's Vale', there was another thorn tree associated with Peden at Earlside (close to Cogsmill) and there is a 'Peden's Cleuch' south of Southdean and an old

outhouse there was called 'Peden's Barn'. Additionally he is meant to have preached at 'Peden's Haugh' near Langside. On the slopes of Ruberslaw during a conventicle he is supposed to have said 'O Lord, lap the skirts of thy cloak ower puir auld Sandy', bringing down a mist that allowed escape from the dragoons – 'That Peden preached often here It has been heard of far and near, And some can yet point out the stone Which he did lay his bible on' [JaSt], 'Still on her hillsides round the guarded word Cower noble Peden's persecuted band: E'en yet, discerning eyes by Melrose see, Becowled, a faithful brother, sombre stand' [WL]. **George** (1913–64) son of Walter A. He was a butcher in Hawick. He was a regular singer of his father's song, 'The Lassie That Works In the Mill'. He was Acting Father to Chuck Whullans in 1948. **George Mitchell** (1944/5–) son of George and Ella. He was educated at Hawick High School and worked for Barrie Knitwear, later becoming Chairman of Bannatynes and Chairman of the Scottish Cashmere Association. He was Cornet in 1967, and celebrated his Jubilee year in 2017, along with his Acting Father and Mother, Chuck and Nan Whullans (probably the first time this has been achieved). His daughter Laura-Jayne was Cornet's Lass in 2009. **John** 'Jock' (1913–84) son of Walter A. His recorded rendition of his father's song 'The Lassie That Works In the Mill' saved it for posterity. **Thomas** (19th C.) President of the Hawick Co-operative Society in the 1870s. **Thomas** (19th C.) from Hawick, he was a missionary within Britain, being stationed in Cardiff. His son Michael was a member of the Hawick Home Mission. **Walter Armstrong** (1863–1954) born in Galashiels, but from a Hawick family, he worked as a butcher in Hawick. He was a keen horseman and cyclist. He was a member of Lodge St. James 424 and Buccleuch Bowling Club, as well as an elder of East Bank Church. He wrote 'The Lassie That Works In the Mill' and would sing it regularly. Exactly when it was written, and whether it was influenced by any other songs, remains unknown. He had sons George and Jock, both of whom also sang his song at local events.

Peden's Barn (*pee-dinz-bawrn*) *n.* former name for a barn in Southdean Parish. It is said that the Covenanter Alexander Peden came there in disguise, asking about work, and being set to threshing in the barn, only for the farmer to discover the same man preaching at a nearby conventicle on the Sunday.

Peden's Cleugh (*pee-dinz-klooch*) *n.* stream that runs roughly eastwards to join the Jed Water south of Dykeraw in Southdean Parish. The upper part is known as Battling Sike or **Battlinburn**. There is no known historical connection with Alexander Peden.

Peden's Haugh (*pee-dinz-hawch*) *n.* putative name for an area near Langside in the upper Slitrig valley, where Alexander Peden is said to have preached several times.

Peden's Pulpit (*pee-dinz-pool-pi'*) *n.* natural rocky chasm near the summit of Ruberslaw, used for clandestine sevices of the Covenanters, possibly including Peden. It is said that you can still see where he laid his bible, and a large flat boulder there was used as the communion table. It is a narrow cleft in the rocks, on the south-west side of the summit. A carved hollow in a nearby rock, of unknown original purpose, is said to have been used by the Covenanters for baptisms – '... Plewed rigs an planteens ... an Peden's Poopit buin maist' [ECS], 'Look back on majestic Ruberslaw The ghost o' covenantin' men Lookin' doon frae Peden's Pulpit That's high above the fen' [AY].

Peden's Stane (*pee-dinz-stān*) *n.* large stone in an area of moorland between the Hermitage Water and Roan Fell, near the head of one of the streams that makes up Ralton Burn. It is on land belonging to Foulshiels farm. The rock is about 2½ feet high and inscribed with 'For Auld Lang Syne AD 1824' to commemorate a place where it is said that Alexander Peden preached.

Peden's Vale (*pee-dinz-vāl*) *n.* former name for a deep glen in Denholm Dean Burn, said to be flower-clad in summer. It is about 400 yards below the ruined cottage. It was used for secret Covenanters' sermons, and according to tradition (and J.A.H. Murray) Peden himself once hid there.

the Pedlar's Field (*thu-ped-lurz-feeld*) *n.* cornfield situated where Ladylaw Place was built in the 1840s (in the middle of the north side of what is now Princes Street). The entrance gate was called 'the Pether's Yett'.

Peebles (*pee-bulz*) *n.* town built in the Tweed valley on the Eddleston Water. It is one of Scotland's royal and ancient burghs, becoming a Royal Burgh in 1367. It was formerly the county town of Peeblesshire, and headquarters for Tweeddale District Council. There has been a bridge across the Tweed there since at least 1470. The town was destroyed by Hertford's men

in 1545 and again in 1547. It once had a defensive wall around the old town, on the right bank of the Eddleston. It was a major centre for brewing and wool production, but now focuses on tourism. St. Mungo's Well there is supposed to be connected with a 6th century visit. Peebles Castle, built by David I, was long a royal residence, but a ruin by the end of the 17th century, and nothing of it now remains. However, the visible ruins of the Cross Kirk include part of a 13th century friary; this was the burial place of the chiefs of the Scotts until the end of the 15th century. Peebles Hotel Hydro, built 1878–81, and rebuilt 1905–07 after a fire, is a dominating feature. The Mercat Cross contains part of the 17th century original. The Town House dates from 1753, and Chambers' Institution, built mainly in 1859, has long served as a cultural centre. Peebles Beltane Week at the end of June (focussed on the Saturday closest to Midsummer) was begun in 1897, reinstating the Riding of the Marches and linking it with the ancient Beltane Fair. It includes a ceremony at Neidpath Castle (with ceremonial Wardens of the Cross Kirk and of Neidpath Castle) and the dancing of the Cornet's Reel in the High Street. The Cornet and Beltane Queen use accoutrements dating from the 1920s Population (1991) 7,056 (the origin of the name is probably Old Welsh for 'temporary huts').

Peebles (*pee-bulz*) *n.* **James** of that Ilk (15th C.) recorded as 'Jacobum de Paiblis' in 1437 when he was one of 2 'procurators' for Alexander of Weens when he resigned his lands of Weens (probably Weensland) into the hands of the Baron of Hawick. **Thomas** (14th C.) among Scotsmen given permission to travel to study in England in 1366. He may have been related to John, who was Archdeacon of St. Andrews and Chancellor of Scotland, and both may have had the Earl of Douglas as patron. By 1378 he was Rector of Bedrule Church when he was recommended for a Canonry of Glasgow. His surname was written as 'de Peblis' and Bedrule has been incorrectly transcribed as 'Bechorowl'. Another Thomas was Rector of Biggar in 1421.

Peedlum (*peed-lum*) *n.* nickname in use in Hawick in the late 19th century – 'Poodge and Peedlum gang doon the toon, Sly Tammy and Kittlin' Soup gang up; There's Paddy Barratt and Jamie Broon, And there's Dick Newall and Johnny Whup' [HI].

peel (*peel*) *n.* a pill – 'er ee on peels then?' (sometimes spelled 'piel').

peel (*peel*) *n.* a keep, small fortified tower, particularly one constructed near the Scotland/England Border around the 16th century – 'Invidious rust corrodes the bloody steel; Dark and dismantled lies each ancient peel' [JL], 'The ruined Tower and Border peel, Beneath the moon's cold rays Seem once again astir with life As in the bygone days' [JCG], 'He gathered his band round Elliot's peel, At darkest hour of night, When those within were scarce prepared For hard and bloody fight' [BM1909] (from Old French; also written 'pele'; the word is used in several place names, e.g. Peel, Peelbrae, Peel Burn, Peel Fell and Peel Knowe).

peel (*peel*) *v., poet.* to skin, injure the skin – 'He'll fight the field though heads are peeled' [MG] (see also **peelin their wands**).

Peel (*peel*) *n.* popular name for Peel Hospital and the surrounding area. A farm since mediæval times, no sign of a former peel house survives. The house there is a Scottish baronial mansion built in 1909 for a Leith seed merchant, designed by John Kinross. The house was used as staff accommodation during the time the estate was a hospital. Essentially the same lands were called 'Hairtherne' in 1533 when first acquired by Walter Scott of Branxholme and it is 'Peill and Hatherne' in 1718 when surveyed along with other Buccleuch properties. It effectively merged with the neighbouring property of Ashiestiel when the hospital was developed, and the area is now a housing estate. There are several other places around the Borders with the same (or similar) names, including a former seat of the Elliots in upper Liddesdale – 'To the Piel and Hathern I will repair, To Analshope and Glengeber, To Whitup and to Black-grain, To Commonside, and Milsanton-hill . . . ' [CWS] (it is 'the Peill' in c.1680 and 'Peil' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Peel (*peel*) *n.* former tower on the Peel Burn in the upper Liddel valley, close to the Border, just to the west of Peel Fell. It was once a site of some importance, being next to the Wheel Causeway, formerly the only toad in the neighbourhood. It is now marked only as 'Peel House' on the Ordnance Survey maps, but also gave its name to the stream and nearby hill. Also referred to as Baxtonlees, the lands were owned by several branches of the Elliot family in the 17th and 18th centuries. 'Peil' was listed among the lands in upper Liddesdale that were once held by Jedburgh Abbey. In 1659 it was sold by Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs to William Elliot of Binks and Swinside. John Elliot was there according to the 1678 Land Tax

Rolls. The tenant there in 1694 was Francis Beattie. In 1710 it was passed to John Elliot's only son John, but since he failed to survive his father it then passed 1/5 each to John's daughters Elizabeth, Christian, Jean and Margaret, and the last 1/5th to his 3 grandchildren! In the 1730s they all sold it to Henry Elliot, a cousin, son of Henry of Harwood. Henry Elliot paid tax on 10 windows there in 1748. His son Henry sold it again later in the 18th century. Thomas Scott bought it from Lord Douglas in 1807. It later passed to William Scott-Elliot and then his brother John Scott-Elliot. In the 19th century there was a shepherd there called Hutton (probably Robert), from whom William Oliver of Langraw collected many Border ballads. John Riddell was farmer there in 1868 (it was 'Peall' in 1694, 'Pill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and also 'Pill' in the 1748 Window Tax Roll).

peel-an-eat (*peel-an-ee'*) *n., arch.* a potato boiled in its jacket – 'When supper comes, instead of better meat, He feeds on potatoes, peel and eat' [JR], *adj.* said of potatoes boiled in their jackets – '... That never mair wull I eat sae mony Hard 'taties, 'peel an' eat' [AO], also applied to a delicate or sickly person (noted by E.C. Smith).

Peel-an-Eat (*peel-an-ee'*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

Peelbrae (*peel-brā*) *n.* former farm, presumably lying below Peelbraehope and near to the 'Peel Brae', which is south-east of Priesthaugh, and on the slopes of 'Muckle Knowe'. The remains of a peel tower there explains the name. Before 1498 the lands were owned by the Elliots of Redheugh and referred to as 'Tillielee' or 'Tilloly'. They were probably owned (or leased) by Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill in the mid-16th century. Robert Elliot of Redheugh served as cautioner for the residents of the lands there in 1574. There were Wigholms there in the early 17th century. It formed part of the extensive Buccleuch lands of Ringwoodfield in a 1660 document, where it is also said to be called 'Tillieleehope'. William Scott, John Dalgleish and John Telfer were listed there in 1694. The farm was joined to that of Priesthaugh in 1707 and was rented from the Buccleuch Estates by Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill in 1741. The farm was surveyed in 1718 and a plan exists. At that time it consisted of 175 acres and was bounded by Dodburn, Priesthaugh and Brough. William Elliot was recorded there in 1727 (it is 'Peilbra' and 'Peilbray' in 1574, 'Peilbrae' in 1612 and 1660, 'Pealbrea' in 1694 and 1727 and 'Peillbrae' in 1741; the element 'peil' could refer to a ditch, namely the Catrail).

Peel Brae (*peel-brā*) *n.* slope on the west side of Muckle Knowe, lying on the east side of the Priesthaugh Burn. The name is surely related to the former lands of Peelbrae, and perhaps to the pele-house, which is to the north-east. There is a cairn there.

Peelbraehope (*peel-brā-hōp*) *n.* former farmstead up in the hills east of Priesthaugh, in the headwaters of the Penchrise Burn. There is now nothing left of the house, but a cairn marks the spot, with a plaque commemorating its long inhabitation by the Elliots, and stating that it was once an important meeting point on the drove road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale. Thomas Nichol was tenant in 'Pealbraehophead' in 1694. There was a dispute between Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and Ann, Duches of Buccleuch, resulting in the boundary with Penchrise being fixed in 1718. This is described in the survey of Buccleuch estates carried out in that year, when it consisted of 965 acres and was bounded by Priesthaugh and Dod on the west and lands owned by Eliott of Stobs to the south, east and north. Sir Gilbert leased the lands from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744. The Nichol family were there in the 19th century and J. Armstrong was recorded there in 1868. In the late 19th century it was home of a family of Elliots, with 22 children born to 2 mothers; about 200 descendants recently gathered in New Zealand. The farmstead was evacuated in 1943 when it became part of the firing range for Stobs Camp. The Tinlee Stone is just to the south and a section of the Catrail (the part nearest to Hawick) passes to the north – 'The soft breeze blawn owre Peelbraehope Seems murmurin 'Amen!' ' [WL] (also written 'Peelbrae Hope', it is 'Peilbraehope' in 1718).

Peel Burn (*peel-burn*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish, running roughly east, past the ruins of Mervinslaw Tower, to meet the Jed Water. There is an area of rig lines to the south.

Peel Fell (*peel-fel*) *n.* hill on the Border, south-east of Singdean, reaching a height of 602 m, the highest peak for many miles around. In 1876 Bailie Alexander Michie donated to the Museum 'two arrow heads, spear head, three amulets, and ancient bead and antique knife' found there.

Peel Hospital (*peel-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* hospital near Galashiels, serving the Borders for several decades, and being the main hospital for the Hawick area from after WWII to the 1980s. The estate was requisitioned from Lord Craigmyle in 1939 to provide a hospital for military casualties.

It was extended through the construction of several Nissen huts and became a civilian hospital after the War, with further extensions in 1949, 1957, 1963 and 1969. Always inadequate, and awkward to get to, eventually it closed in 1988 and a new hospital (the B.G.H.) was constructed at Huntlyburn.

peelie-wallie (*pee-lee-waw-lee*) *adj.* sickly, pale – 'hei looks gei peelie-wallie the day, div ee no hink?', lacking in strength, lacklustre – 'that was a peelie-wallie performance on the pitch the day' (also written 'peely-wally').

peelin their wands (*pee-lin-ther-wawndz*) *adj., arch.* beginning married life – 'The twaesome's peelin' their wands' [GW] (cf. **peel**; noted by E.C. Smith).

Peel Knowe (*peel-now*) *n.* hill on Hawthornside farm, indicating the existence of a former peel tower near there, once a seat of the Turnbulls. It is said that stones from the tower were used to construct the farmhouse at Hawthornside. There was also a shepherd's cottage on the hill there.

Peel-quarter (*peel-kaw'-ur*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Belses. They are transcribed as 'Peile-quarter' in 1616 when inherited by Andrew Scott of Aikwood from his father Robert. It was still listed as a property of the Kers of Cavers Carre in 1678, when it is 'Peil Quarter' and in 1684 when it is 'Peill-quarter'.

Peel Wud (*peel-wud*) *n.* plantation around Penchrise Peel house, west of Shankend farm.

Peel Wud (*peel-wud*) *n.* plantation on the opposite side of the Teviot from Newmill. It was probably named after Allanhaugh Tower.

peely-wally see **peelie-wallie**

peen (*peen*) *n.* a pin – 'deh sit on ma peens', 'A've got needles an peens in ma leg', a knitting needle (cf. **preen**).

peen (*peen*) *n., arch.* the amount of clothing that passes through a mangle at once, so named because it was often wrapped around a pin to prevent creasing before ironing – 'The mangle-wife chairged a penny for three pins' [GW] (also **peenfi**).

peen (*peen*) *n., arch.* a pane.

peenfi (*peen-fi*) *n., arch.* an amount of cloth that can be put through a mangle at one time – 'A pin or pinfih (pinfu) (of linen etc.) = the quantity which can be passed at one time through a mangle of old-fashioned type' [ECS] (also **peen**).

peenge (*peenj*) *n., arch.* a weakling, feeble person – '. . . the caller air ud seek roses back ti the chafts o the palliest peenge' [ECS].

peenge (*peenj*) *v., arch.* to whine, complain, pine, mope – 'Allan Lindsay, that ye are aye peengin' an pinin' about, never had the sense nor the mense to do me siclike honour' [JTe].

peengy (*peen-jee*) *adj., arch.* fretful.

peen-heid (*peen-heed*) *n.* a pinhead, any small fish, particularly the fry of the minnow or stickleback – 'that's no a baggie, it's jist a peen-heid' (also **preen-heid**).

peenie (*pee-nee*) *n., arch.* the peony (also **peenyi**).

peenie (*pee-nee*) *n.* a pinafore, apron (also spelled 'peeny').

peenion (*peen-yin*) *n., v., arch.* pinion.

peen-leg (*peen-leg*) *n., arch.* a wooden leg (noted by E.C. Smith).

peen-mitten (*peen-mi'-in*) *n., arch.* a woollen glove made on a wooden pin rather than using needles.

peeny see **peenie**

peenyi (*peen-yi*) *n., arch.* the peony (also **peenie**).

peeoy (*pee-oi*) *n., arch.* a small conical firework of dampened gunpowder, 'a spit-fire' (also written 'peioy').

peep (*peep*) *n., arch.* a small point of light, tiny flame – 'pitt the gas doon ti a peep', '. . . Wha's een are peeps o' the lowein' flame, Wha never was hauden doon to shame' [WL].

peep (*peep*) *v., arch.* to speak in a weak voice, to whine – 'Young Branxholm turn'd him, and oft looked back, And aye he passed from tree to tree; Young Branxholm peeped, and puirly spake, O sic a death is no for me!' [JL].

peeper (*pee-pur*) *n., arch.* a mirror (noted by J. Jamieson).

peer (*peer*) *v.* to pare – 'can ee peer they aiples?'.

peer (*peer*) *v., arch.* to appear (noted by J. Jamieson who says it is 'accounted a very old word, Roxb.').

peer see **peir**

peeral (*pee-ral*) *n., poet.* a pearl – '. . . næther fling ye your peerals afore swyne' [HSR], 'Agane, the kingdoom o' heæven is like ane merchent-man seekin' guidly peerls' [HSR] (also written 'peerl').

peerie (*pee-ree*) *n., arch.* a children's spinning top – '. . . Was the best kind o peerie That ever oo kenned' [??], '. . . Wi' the bools and the peeries at the Auld Smiddy end' [JT], 'The Gold-of-Pleasure . . . is a branching plant, . . . crowned with a sharp style, thus much resembling the school-boys' peerie or pegtop' [JAHM] (possibly from the pear shape).

peerie (*pee-ree*) *n., arch.* a short-sighted person (noted by E.C. Smith).

peerie (*pee-ree*) *adj., arch.* small.

peerie-winkle (*pee-ree-wing-kul*) *n., arch.* the little finger (also **peerlie-winkie**).

peerl see **peeral**

peerlie-winkie (*peer-lee-wing-kee*) *n., arch.* the little finger – 'Puir peerlie-winkie paid for a' (line in a nursery-rhyme)' [GW] (also 'peerlie-winkle' and **peerie-winkle**).

the Peesgees (*thu-peez-geez, -pees-keez*) *n.* familiar name for the **P.S.A.** club (also spelled 'Peeskies' etc. and sometimes 'the Pessgee').

the Peeskies see **the Peesgees**

peesweep (*pee-sweep*) *n., arch.* the peewit, lapwing, Vanellus vanellus – 'In the south of Scotland, this bird is termed the *peepsweep*. In the south and west of Scotland, it is much detested, though not reckoned ominous' [JL], 'Peesweeps an' pliver's lood are skirlin', Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], '... The heath clad moors, where breed pee-weeps and whaups, Far stretching from the base of Maiden Paps' [WNK], 'We saw plenty of wild ducks, snipes, peasweeps, and a large fox ...' [RJT] (also **peisweep**).

peety (*pee'-ee*) *n.* a pity – 'that's an awfi peety aboot yer granny', 'Man, what a peaty oo've naither kirk nor neebors near us so that ye could show yersel off!' [JEDM], 'Peety help thum, or rither served thum right, if they copied wrong answers' [We], 'Peety on the herds lookin the hills i sic waather' [ECS], '... And there's owre little hert, nowadays, mair's the peety ...' [DH], *v.* to pity – 'peety ee couldni come on Setterdi', '... An' sorting the fire – aw did peety his case, His job was a het ane tae judge by his face' [BM1900], 'I peety ony body wha pits their fingers intae yin o' thae holes' [RB] (also spelled 'peaty').

peevers (*pee-vurz*) *n., arch.* the game of hopscotch – '... While 'peevers' winna do at all, And tug-o'-war would never do' [WFC] (more commonly referred to locally as **beds**).

Peffers (*pe-furz*) *n.* **Alexander Turnbull** 'Eck' (d.2008) one of the last local people to hold this surname. He ran the Mansfield Bar for over 50 years, and was said to be the oldest serving barman in Scotland. **Andrew** (d.1926) born in Jedburgh, he worked as a labourer and then as a woodsman. He lived at Ancrum and Timpendean and died at Netherhall. He married Catherine Elliot Cairns from Hawick, who died in 1916. Their children included: William (b.1868); James Cairns (b.1869); Francis (b.1872); George (b.1875). **William** (1868–1944) son of Andrew, he worked as a forester and later had a sawmill and timber business on Mansfield Road. He was also known locally as a poet, writing 'Magenta Robbie', 'The Gobbleswally' and other well-known poems, many of them collected in 'A Woodman's Trail, Poems of Hawick and Teviotdale' (1943). He married Margaret Waldie Douglas, who died in 1949. Their children were: Andrew; Jane Paton; Thomas Douglas; James; Catherine Ellen Cairns; William Douglas; and Frances Margaret.

Peffers' (*pe-furz*) *n.* former saw-mill situated at Mansfield.

Peg (*peg*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Margaret.

peggie (*pe-gee*) *n., arch.* a game played with a pocket knife, in which each player tries to stick the blade in the ground by sliding it from the back of the hand, the palm or the sleeve.

Peggie Duncan (*pe-gee-dung-kin*) *n.* cock-eyed character in John Ballantyne's song 'Pawkie Paiterson' – 'And as for Peggie Duncan, She is a bonnie lass ...' [JSB].

Peggy Cheap (*pe-gee-cheep*) *n.* nickname for the wife of Laurence Paris.

pei (*pī*) *n.* pea – 'they're is like is twae peis in a pod', 'naw, it's mair a pei green', 'Item mair, sawin vpoun the said Kirkland, foure bollis peis, estimat to the fourt corne, extending to sextene bollis peis ...' [SB1574], '... in asserting yt they had eyr taken or resett yr growing peiss taken by some of the pedees of my Lord Airlie's troops' [BR1685], 'The pis was onder the oats' [BR1692], 'Yow an' mei'll gang owre the dyke an' pow a pei' [JAHM], 'Thay're as leike other as twae peis' [ECS], 'A made a faisable mael oot o pei-soop ... wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen owre-an-abuin' [ECS], '... But aa've a little laddie now, As like um as a pei!' [DH], '... and as like-other as peis in a swad' [DH], *arch.* the seed of the laburnum tree, Cytisus laburnum (occasionally spelled 'pey').

Pei (*pī, pI*) *n.* nickname for Ian Reid, ?? Douglas, and possibly others??.

peifer see **pyfer**

pei-huil (*pī-hūl*) *n., arch.* a pea-shell.

peike see **pyke**

peir (*peer*) *n.* a pear – 'A'll hev a per o yer ripest peirs please', 'For apills and peers to the kichen ...' [Buc1631], '... Though all in one ye now joined be. Yet ye're a Peer grew higher on the Tree' [CWS] (also spelled 'peer').

peirs (*peerz*) *n., pl.* pears, once grown in the area, particularly in Jedburgh, probably a remnant of the orchards of the Abbey. The oldest varieties that were grown included the Longueville,

the Bon Chretien, the Ludd, the Bergamot, the Pound Pear, the Red Honey, the White Warden, the Gray Warden and the Grey Good-wife. Other varieties grown were the Gray Auchan, the Red Auchan, the Worry Carl, the Buchanan, the Drummond, the Golden Knop, the Lamias and the Pitfirran. Jedburgh had 40 acres of orchards at one point, and the trade spread to neighbouring villages and towns. The peak in production and fame was probably around the early 19th century, but by the 20th century the trade collapsed.

peise (*pīs*) *n., arch.* the pea, pease – '. . . and no person, young or old, be found gathering or pulling of their neighbour's peise . . . ' [BR1695], *adj.* relating to the pea – 'Item, that no person burn any peise sheaves or inbring into house, barnyards, or sets any sort of corne or grain . . . ' [BR1696] (see also **pease**).

peise (*pīs*) *v., arch.* to raise or lever up a stone etc. (see also **pease**; perhaps from the Old French).

peise-wusp (*pīs-wusp*) *n., arch.* a bundle of pea-straw, something very tangled or confused – 'A heid like a peise-wusp' [GW].

peiselt (*pī-sul'*) *pp., arch.* in snug circumstances, comfortable – 'Robin Tod's a bien, fou, weel-peiselt bodie' [JoJ] (also written 'pyslit', 'peisled', etc.).

pei-stick (*pī-stik*) *n.* a stick used to support pea plants – 'And, it's a kinda shame to use them for pei-sticks, efter a' eer work' [DH].

pei-swap (*pī-swawp*) *n., arch.* a pea-pod.

peisweep (*pī-sweep*) *n., arch.* the lapwing or peewit (also **peesweep**).

peisweep blast (*pī-sweep-blawst*) *n., arch.* a whistling gust of wind, accompanied by rain or sleet.

peisweep gress (*pī-sweep-gres*) *n., arch.* a kind of woodrush, Luzula pilosa or Luzula campestris.

peisy (*pī-zee*) *adj., arch.* made of pease-meal – 'A peisy banna' [GW] (also **peasy**).

pei-trei (*pī-trī*) *n., arch.* the laburnum tree.

pele see **peel**

pell (*pel*) *n., arch.* sour milk left in a churn after making butter, buttermilk, specifically in the phrase 'as soor as pell', meaning very sour.

pellet (*pe-li'*) *n., arch.* a sheepskin, usually shorn of its wool, a pelt – 'What heaps our hearts wi' heavy wae, An' wi' saut drappin's drouks our pellit' [JoHa] (also written 'pellit'; noted by J. Jamieson and G. Watson; see also **pett**).

pen (*pen*) *n., arch.* a hill, particularly a pointed conical one – 'He lorded it wide o'er the Pen o' Skelfhill' [HSR] (from the early Cumbric word, being the p-Celtic version of 'ben'; it occurs in place names, e.g. Penchrise Pen and Ettrick Pen, as well as sometimes Skelfhill Pen, the lost placename Penangushope and probably also in Penielheugh).

Penango see **Pennango**

Penangushope (*pen-awng-gis-hōp*) *n.* narrow valley through which the Mosspaul Burn flows, a surviving variant of the lost area name **Pennango**. The lands (along with Cauldcleuch) were granted by William, 1st Earl of Douglas, to the monks of Melrose Abbey about 1358, for masses to be said for Sir William Douglas of Lothian, and confirmed in 1381. It is listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers in an English document c.1380. Sir Alexander de Penangushope was witness to a charter of the lands of Lag, Dumfries in the period 1405–12. The lands of 'Penangushop' were included in some leased by Walter Scott of Branxholme from Melrose Abbey in 1500, lying within the extensive Lairdship of Ringwoodfield. Robert Elliot ('Young Robin') probably held the lands in the mid-16th century. Robert Elliot of Redheugh rented them from Melrose Abbey around 1557; at that time they were valued at £5. They are still recorded as part of Ringwoodfield in 1621, 1634, 1653, 1660 and 1661, although confusingly referred to as 'also called Skelshill (presumably 'Skelfhill' is meant)' in 1660. It was recorded being still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1663. The name 'Pennango' seems to have fallen out of use at the end of the 17th century. An account of Roxburghshire in 1649 states that the Allan Water 'begins at the head upon Angus Hope', which is surely referring to the same area. The valley was also known as 'Glen Penango' according to the Ordnance Survey Name Book (it is 'penangushop' and 'penangushope' in about 1358, 'Penangoshope' in c.1380, 'Penangushoup' in 1557, 'Pennangushoip' in 1564, 'Penangushope' in 1574, 'Pennanginshope' in 1621, 'Pennangus' in 1634, 'Pennangwshop' in 1653, 'Pannangoishope' in 1663 and 'Pannangushop' in 1693; it is marked as 'Panangus hoap' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Penangushope (*pen-awng-gis-hōp*) *n.* **Sir Alexander** (14th/15th C.) witness to a charter of the lands of Lag, Dumfries in the period 1405–12. **William** (14th C.) collector of contributions of the constabulary of Edinburgh according to the Exchequer Rolls of 1360 and 1369. His name is written 'de Penangishop'. He may be related to the William 'de Penango' recorded in 1332 (this surname surely comes from the region in southern Roxburghshire; see also **Pennango**).

pence (*pens, 'ms*) *n.* pence – 'that's fower pence hapenny in auld money' (note sometimes pronounced with no beginning consonant, and a swallowed vowel, *'ms*).

pencell see **pensil**

Penchrise (*pen-krīs*) *n.* farm south of Hawick, reached from there by a rough track. Traditionally the lands are said to have held an ancient chapel, although there is no evidence to support this (and it probably comes from a confusion over the name). The name is also used for the prominent hill 'Penchrise Pen', which is nearby. It was part of the lands resigned by Thomas de Baliol to William, Earl of Douglas in 1368. It is listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers in an English document c.1380. In 1464/5 Thomas Turnbull of Penchrise was witness to a local sasine. These were probably the lands tenanted by William Douglas 'in Pencress' who was appointed as a Sheriff of Roxburghshire in order to give sasine to Adam Hepburn for the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1508. It is listed among the lands within the Barony of Cavers in 1511. James Douglas of Cavers and his wife Elizabeth Murray had a charter for the lands in 1512, and there is another Douglas of Cavers deed in 1525. In 1574 it was among the lands that William Douglas of Cavers served as surety for, the inhabitants being guilty 'for the cryme of thift in tyme bigane'; this included 'Mirk Hob' Elliot. Robert Elliot, 'Mirk Hob' was also recorded as tenant in 1576. Peter Elliot was there in 1586/7. Robert Henderson was there in 1618. William Elliot was there in 1680. It was 'Penchryst' owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron in 1687 and also when his brother Archibald succeeded in 1698. It was included in the lands of the Eliotts of Stobs according to the 1678 Land Tax Rolls. John Thomson was there in 1684 when his son John was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. It appears to have been among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott from his father in 1692. William Elliot was tenant there in 1694. The lands were acquired by Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot in the early 18th century and after a dispute with the Buccleuch estates the boundary with Peelbraehope was fixed in 1718. James Reid was there in 1709, John Elliot in 1714 and 1728–30, Robert Clerk in 1729 and John Mitchellhill in 1734. Gideon Scott was farmer there in at least 1785–97. John Armstrong, Henry Elliot and Thomas Grieve were servants there in 1799 and Thomas Douglas, William Amos and John Thomson in 1801. In 1841 Alexander Burnet, Henry Scott and their families were living there. A. Linton was recorded there in a directory of 1868. The area around the farm was used for military training between the world wars, with a rifle firing range just to the north-west of the farm buildings – '... But the auld gudewife of Penchrise Cam' in wi' a shouder o' mutton' [ES], 'Penchrise and Skelfhill Pens, whose towring forms Seem made to face and conquer winter's storms, Old landmarks they, mementos of an age Existant, yet unknown to history's page' [WNK] (a rare local survival of the old Brythonic or p-Celtic 'pen', the name may be 'pen crys', meaning 'the hill with the girdle', perhaps referring to the Iron Age fortifications, although this origin of 'chrise' is not at all certain; it appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Pencress' and on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Pencrest'; it is 'penercrys' in 1368, 'Pencriz' in c.1380, 'Pencryse' in 1464/5, 'Pentrise' and 'Pencrise' in 1511, 'Pencrise' in 1512, 'Pencryse' in 1574, 'Pencryise' in 1576, 'Pencryste' in 1586/7, transcribed 'Pentryse' in 1618, 'Penchrist' in 1684, 'Penchryst' in 1687, transcribed 'Penchoyst' in 1692, 'Pencrise' in 1694, 'Panchrist' in 1695, 'Penchrist' in 1709, 'Pencryst' in 1718, 'Penchress' in 1729 and 'Pencrest' in 1839).

Penchrise Burn (*pen-krīs-burn*) *n.* stream rising near the Pike and running to the east of Penchrise Pen to join the Slitrig. There is an earth and stone banked enclosure and other banks on a sloping shelf above the Burn, on the eastern side, near Burnt Craig Wood; this could be related to military operations at Stobs Camp. To the west, on the eastern slopes of Penchrise Pen are the remains of a settlement. Further south, also on the west side of the stream are the remains of a homestead, about 25 m in diameter, with a probably hut platform inside, with an entrance on the west and probable old trackway leading to it. Graptolites have been found in the rocks here.

Penchrise Peel (*pen-krīs-peel*) *n.* small farm steading on the opposite side of the Slitrig from Shankend. In 1908 a Scots baronial type house was built there as a hunting lodge, to J.P. Alison's design. The wood around the farm is called Peel Wood.

Penchrise Pen (*pen-krīs-pen*) *n.* hill near Penchrise farm, reaching a height of 439 m (1,439 ft). It contains a triangulation pillar and former military observation post (which blew over in a storm in the 1970s), as well as the remains

of several earthworks and the ramparts of a hillfort. Like several other major peaks in the area, the hill is formed from igneous rocks. The bare cone of rock at the summit is enclosed within 3 ramparts, with entrances to the north-west and north-eat. Within the roughly 105 m by 80 m enclosure are banks and possible hut circles. There is a roughly triangular annex immediately to the west, containing 3 hut circles and another enclosure to the north-east. On the eastern slopes is another earthwork, probably a settlement, measuring about 50 m by 40 m; it has been partly erased by cultivation, as well as quarrying and has a sheepfold partly on top. On the southern slopes of the hill lie the remains of a settlement, about 50 m by 45 m, as well as a small homestead. The Catrail also crosses to the south of the Pen. The conical shape of the hill makes it easily recognisable over a wide area of the Borders. The training grounds for Stobs Camp stretched all the way to here at one point, with WWI practice trenches being dug on the north-west slopes – 'Is yon the star, o'er Penchryst Pen, That rises slowly to her ken, And, spreading broad its wavering light, Shakes its loose tresses on the night?' [SWS], '... And o'er high hill, and hollow glen, Round Liddle-head, and Penchrise-pen' [AD], 'Like a breeze upon the High Street singing down from Penchrise Pen, They waft our weariest worries clean beyond the haunts of men' [JYH], 'I've felt on top o' Penchrise The warm sun beekin doun' [WL] (a curious double use of the ancient p-Celtic root 'pen'; it appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Pen hill' and is 'Pencrest pen' on Stobie's 1770 map; the spelling varies, e.g. it is 'Pencrestpen' in 1839).

pend (*pend*) *n.* a vaulted or arched passageway, especially one leading from a street to a courtyard, an arched walkway – 'oo bade in a pend off the Howegate', 'oo've got a lot o pends bit nane o thum er actually caaed that officially' [IWL], 'A'm shair ilka corner and gairden and pend ...' [??], '... A toff cam in wi' bulging pack And dumped it in the pend' [WL], '... oo've quite a lot o pends in Hawick, really' [ME], an arched roof, the arch of a bridge – '... the bonnie Teviot, dooce an purposeleike ... gleidin neth the pends [ECS] (from Latin; see also **pendit**, **pendit hoose** and **penned**).

the Pend (*thu-pend*) *n.* popular name for the pend at 53 High Street, used as a carriers and rebuilt at the end of the 19th century.

pendicle (*pen-di-kul*) *n., arch.* a subsidiary piece of land – '... land of Norcroft, with the pairtis, pendiclis, and pertinentis of the samyn ...' [SB1603], '... and whole other parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same, lying within the shire of Roxburgh, in favours of the said Robert Langlands' [DCW1758] (a Scots law term).

pendit (*pen-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* vaulted, arched – '... Aneath the pendit arches O' the auld Mid Raw' [JT] (see **pend**).

pendit hoose (*pen-dee'-hoos*) *n., arch.* a 2-storey house with a vaulted lower floor. In former times, perhaps peaking in the 16th century, 'pended buildings' were the common mode of defensive construction, with the upper floors being reached using a ladder via a hole in the ceiling of the arch below. This construction was partly for protection and partly so the animals could be housed on the bottom floor. The walls were originally several feet thick. Outside stairs projecting into the street were added to most of them in the 17th and 18th centuries. The back of 51 High Street is the last example of such a fortified house in Hawick, with No. 53 being the last one on the front of the street (rebuilt at the end of the 19th century). There were formerly a great number in Hawick, situated all along the High Street and Howegate, but most were replaced during the 18th and 19th centuries. W.N. Kennedy described the status in 1857, pointing out that the strongest such houses were distributed throughout the Town, presumably for defense and protection, with none built beside or opposite each other.

Pendreigh (*pen-dree*) *n.* **Mr.** (19th C.) poulterer in Hawick. In 1878 he surprisingly presented himself as an alternative Council candidate to Robert Fraser Watson for Wilton Ward. At the ward meeting he received the same number of votes as Councillor Watson, but was later encouraged to step aside; Watson was elected unopposed and became Provost a few years later. He may be the Robert C. who married Agnes Dryden and whose son William was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1869.

pen-fauld (*pen-fawld*) *n., arch.* the yard near a farmer's house used for holding his cattle (noted by J. Jamieson).

Penicuik (*pe-nee-kook*) *n.* town between Peebles and Edinburgh. It has a 'Hunter and Lass' celebration in late May, which began in 1936 and is modelled on the traditional Border Common Ridings. Population about 18,000.

Peniel Heugh (*pī-nul-hew*) *n.* hill north of Jedburgh, reaching a height of 237 m (791 ft), which hosts an ancient British fort. It is the location of the tower officially called the Waterloo

Monument, it is a striking local landmark, being the tallest man-made feature in the Borders. It was built for the Marquess of Lothian to celebrate Wellington's victory. It is a circular tower, 48 m (150 ft) high, which can be reached via a side road near Monteviot House, although there is currently no public access to the interior. The first architect was William Burn, but the original construction collapsed in 1816 when it was about 3/4 completed (this is sometimes ascribed to a small earthquake). The new design was by Archibald Elliot (also responsible for Jethart Castle Jail) and was completed 1817–24. It was popularly known as 'Wellington's Pillar' around the time it was built. A wooden gallery at the top was added in 1867 to mark Queen Victoria's visit to the Borders. The trees planted around the hill were reputedly supposed to represent the armies at Waterloo, but there is unfortunately no truth to this. The hill was the location for one of the beacons in the network for warning of French invastion around 1800. There is also a triangulation pillar on the summit of the hill. There is a booklet written by Garret O'Brien. Hawick millwright Gideon Scott built an early windmill there in the early 1800s – 'Duist a hip-step-an-a-lowp, an A cam on o another kenspeckle landmerk – Peinelheuch' [ECS] (the origin of the name is possibly the Old Welsh 'pen' and Old English 'hyll hoh', meaning tautologically 'hill hill height'; the biblical 'Peniel', pronounced entirely differently, may have influenced the spelling that appears on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'the hill callit Paynyelheucht or Downalddisknow' in 1581, which may suggest that the first element was never 'pen'; the name appears as 'Painchelhill' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Penielheugh see **Peniel Heugh**

Penman (*pen-mun*) *n.* **Dr.** (19th C.) doctor in Hawick. He was surgeon to the Mechanics' Friendly Society. His practice was taken over by Dr. Lorraine in about 1889. **George** (1921–2000) writer for the Hawick News, contributing the 'Rambler' column as well as covering sport. He worked in Pesco's, finishing as Sales Director, played for Hawick both at rugby and cricket, was President of Hawick R.F.C. 1975–77, and was also Callants' Club President and Chairman of the Community Council. **John** (d.c.1688) tenant in Winnington Rig in 1688 when his will was recorded. There was a notary in the Jedburgh area noted in 1631 (who also had a son called John), who might possibly be the same man. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Janet (b.1704); and Henry (b.1706). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded as a workman in Whitchesters in 1708 and a carrier in 1712. He married Agnes Aitken and his children included: Isobel (b.1708); James (b.1710); and Thomas (b.1712). The witnesses in 1708 were James Gray in Whitlaw and Francis Henderson in Flex and in 1712 were Robert Thomson and John Dryden. **Rev. William** (c.1602–68) educated at Edinburgh, he became minister of Morebattle in 1634. He signed the National Covenant, probably in Hawick, in 1638. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Sturgeon of Torrorie.

Penmanshaa (*pen-munz-haw*) *n.* Penmanshall, former farmstead roughly between Harden and Borthwickshiels, lying on the Penmanshaa Burn. Michael Anderson lived at 'penmans-hall' in 1773 and 1775. William Black was there in 1793 (the origin of the name is unknown, but could relate to an early resident called Penman).

Penmanshaa Burn (*pen-munz-haw-burn*) *n.* stream rising north of Borthwickshiels and running into Harden Burn. The farm of Penmanshaa was located there in the 18th century.

Pennango (*pen-aw<u>ng</u>-gō*) *n.* former name for lands around Mosspaul, surviving as 'Penangushope' for the valley through which the Mosspaul Burn flows. The name is included in a description of the boundaries of Ringwood when it was granted to Melrose Abbey in the 1160s. The land was gifted to the monks of Melrose by William Earl of Douglas in the 14th century. The name also appears as an occasional surname, e.g. in 1552 'Sym Pennango' was paid by the Court to deliver letters to the Laird of Buccleuch, and in the 1577 Edinburgh Burgess roll 'Andro Penango' became a Burgess by right of being servant to the Lord Provost (also spelled 'Penango' etc. and cf. **Penangushope**; another example of the ancient p-Celtic root 'pen', this perhaps meaning 'marshy hill' or 'uninhabited hill'; the name is mentioned around 1200, and a small valley 'Penangushope' occurs in many 14th–17th century documents; it was stated as being pronounced by shepherds as 'Glinpineagle' or 'Glenpenanga' in notes for the Ordnance Survey in the 1850s; it has recently been fancifully connected with 'Agned', the site of a purported battle involving King Arthur, but there is no evidence for this).

Pennango (*pen-aw<u>ng</u>-gō*) *n.* **David** 'Davie' (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when he was accused of having led about 10 Scotsmen on a raid

on 'Brome' in Gilsland, where the wife of Andrew Routledge was killed. **Gyrie** (d.bef. 1536) recorded in an account of events in Scotland in 1536. There was 'ane singular fechting betuix the Johnstounis on the ane pairt, twa Moffettis and Gyrie Panago on the vther pairt' in the presence of James V; this was perhaps a late case of judicial ordeal by battle. He was killed, along with a Moffat and a Johnstone. It is unclear if 'Gyrie' is short for something. **Hugh** (16th/17th C.) recorded in about 1600 in documents relating to a feud between the Earl of Cassilis and the Laird of Bargany. His name is recorded as 'Hew Pennandgow'. **Hugh** (17th C.) witnessed a bond by Lord Mauchline in 1655. His name is written 'Hughe Pennango'. In an inventory for John Muir of Park in Ayrshire (dated 1685, but probably referring to about 1652) he was 'Hugh Pennango in Broadlay'. Perhaps the same Hugh was recorded in a case involving the Duchess of Lauderdale in 1685; this was one of the last records of anyone with this surname. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1532 when he had the gift of all the goods of James Symontoun in 'Lekclyok'. **James** (17th C.) son of Robert, who was tenant in Cockburnspath. In 1674 he became an apprentice, to saddler Robert Childers in Edinburgh. He may be one of the last of this surname on record. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'fermourer' in Cockburnspath in 1674 when his son James became a saddler's apprentice in Edinburgh. He was presumably tenant of the mill at Cockburnspath. **Simon** (16th C.) servant of the Earl of Angus and vassal of the Barony of Douglas. He was servant to the Earl of Angus when he defended Tantallon Castle when it was besieged by James V in 1528. In 1531 he was a member of the royal household and in 1533 received the gift of the ward and marriage of John Carmichael. He was given livery from the King in 1535 and had a gift of the non-entries of part of the lands of 'Auchincors and Corsyncon' in Ayrshire in 1535/6. In 1537 he was in ward and his goods were poinded by royal officers, so he had clearly fallen out of favour. In 1538 he was sent from Edinburgh Castle to Tantallon, and in 1540 was back in Edinburgh Castle. He returned to favour with the King later in 1540 and was granted lands in the Barony of Douglas. He may also be the 'Symiune Pennango' who was recorded as Captain of Coldingham in 1543. **William** (14th C.) cleric from Glasgow Diocese. He was recorded in 1332 as licenciate in arts and illegitimate son of a married man. He was given dispensation to be ordained and to hold a benefice; however, it is unclear if that happened. His surname clearly came from the lands near Teviothead, although it is unknown who his parents were. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Easter Whitfield. He witnessed as precept by the Commendator of Coldingham in 1557. He may be the same William who was granted the lands of Middle Blantagart (in the Barony of Douglas) in 1539, and was surely related to Simon, who held these lands earlier (also written 'Penango'; this surname is surely related to the place in Roxburghshire and was prevalent in Ayrshire, although now extinct; see also **Penangushope**).

the Pennant (*thu-pe-nin'*) *n.* another name for **the Flag** – 'Nor will their prowess be forgot While Pennant is on high, For Callants still are ready yet To serve it well – or die' [WFC].

penned (*pend*) *pp., adj., poet.* arched, vauled – 'It surely has been penn'd in night, For there's moon madness i' the clatter' [JoHa] (see also **pend**).

pennies each (*pe-neez-eech*) *interj., arch.* call of a hawker for items that cost one penny each – 'Where actually 'a penny each' was meant, vendors at Hawick Common-Riding games were to be heard calling: 'Programmes for the games, pennies each!' ' [ECS].

pennil (*pe-nil*) *n., arch.* a pennon – '. . . carried the same along the haill common, and through the haill town, deriding, mocking, Scoffing and laughing at the old pennil and bearers and carriers thereof' [BR1706], 'The new pennel, standard or colour . . . ' [BR1707] (also written 'pennel'; an alternative to **pensil**).

Pennington (*pe-nin-tin*) *n.* **Jean** nee Beattie (1936–2022) only surviving daughter of Rev. J. Donald Beattie, she was born in Wilton Manse. She was educated at an Edinburgh boarding school and became a teacher at Prestonpans and at George Watson's in Edinburgh. She was present with her father at the National Service in St. Giles Cathedral for the accession of Queen Elizabethi in 1953. In 1962 she married Peter and they had 2 children.

the Pennon (*thu-pe-nin*) *n.* a term used to refer to **the Flag** – 'We'll lift our spears of service, where'er our feet may roam, To the Vision of the Pennon on the dear old hills of home' [JYH], '. . . Took their cherished pennon from them, Put them to ignoble rout' [TK], 'The Cornets, God bless them, all Gentlemen, true, They still guard the Pennon and new life imbue' [WFC].

the Pennon Way (*thu-pe-nīn-wā*) *n.* public footpath stretching 270 miles from Kirk Yetholm in the Borders to Edale in the Peak District (or the other way round). Although called after the Pennines, it also traverses about half of the Cheviots. It is regarded as one of the most challenging long-distance walks in Britain. The closest part to Hawick is the stretch (on the wrong side of the Border) between Windy Gyle and Byrness.

penny-bridal (*pe-nee-brī-dul*) *n., arch.* a wedding ceremony in which the guests contribute a small amount of money towards the entertainment, with any surplus going to the bride and groom – 'John Hart being cited to compear before the session for making a pennybryddall at his daughter Christian's marriage . . . ' [BR1703].

Pennycook (*pe-nee-kook*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.c.1835) son of John and Jane, who were from Lanark. He was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was responsible for the murder of William Ainslie in Free Church Lane, with young William Moore also involved. **Peter** (b.c.1810) farmer at Highchesters Mill in 1841. He was living there with his siblings Barbara and Robert. He was probably from Dundee and in 1851 was living in Peebles with his sister Barbara, who had married Selkirk innkeeper Walter Brydon. **Peter** (b.1832) born at Rawflat. He farmed at Newhall in Bowden Parish. He is probably the Peter of Bewlie who served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In the 1860s he resided at Hallrule house. In 1864 he presented to the Archæological Society an 'antique stirrup, which belonged to Archibald 'Bell-the-Cat', Earl of Angus, from the collection of the late Earl of Buchan'. In about 1874 he is recorded being 'of Bewlie Hill' when he was owner of lands in Bewlie that had formerly been owned by William Riddell of Camieston. He also held lands in Bowden Parish, including Midlem Mill. In 1855 he married Robina, daughter of Henry Elliot, farmer at Greenriver (i.e. Hobsburn). They had one daughter, Agnes Ellen, who married James Lindsay, son of George Oliver, solicitor in Hawick. **William**, J.P. (19th/20th C.) one of the main people involved with the time capsule inserted into the Horse Monument in 1914 and uncovered in 2003. He was probably the same W.M. who was in the first pair to win the Pow Cup in 1905. He lived at 10 Beaconsfield Terrace.

the penny end (*thu-pe-nee-end*) *n.* popular name for primary 1 at some schools, or the part of the school where they were taught (such as Buccleuch School and Wilton School, where the first three years were separated).

Pennymuir (*pe-nee-mewr*) *n.* site of Roman marching camps on Dere Street, just a few miles from the Border, near the head of the Kale Water, about 15 miles east of Hawick. Dere Street can be followed from there to Whitton Edge (the origin of the name is probably Old Welsh 'pen y muir', meaning 'the hill of the wall'; the name occurs at least as early as 1637, and is often written 'Pennymoor').

penny-stane (*pe-nee-stān*) *n., arch.* a game, similar to quoits, played with a flat, round 'pennystone' – '[One profanes the Lord's day by] gameing at the bob and penny stane' [HAST1904] (recorded about 1695).

Pen Sike (*pen-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises between Penchrise Pen and White Hill, running to the south to join the Penchrise Burn. At its head there in a linear earthwork crossing White Hill, which is probably an agricultural boundary. There are also the remains of a settlement in its headwaters, on the south-west slope of Penchrise Pen. It appears that it corresponds to the stream formerly known as Langcleuch.

Pen Sike (*pen-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises just to the north of Skelfhill Pen and runs in an easterly direction to join the Skelfhill Burn.

pensil (*pen-sil, -sul*) *n., arch.* a small flag, pennon, banner, standard – 'Item, The grate pincell of black taffata, caried one a Lance poynt by Walter Scot of Gridlelands' [SB1634], especially used for the flag carried in the Hawick Common Riding in the 18th century, first recorded word for the Flag in the Burgh Records of 17th May 1703 – 'The said day the Common rydeing was ordained to be upon Fryday, the twenty eight of May, iiM, vijC. and thrie yeares, James Scott, called Laird, was voted to cary the pencell' [BR1703], 'The person elected cornet having declined to carry the pennil [sic], or colour, caused ane great disturbance, confusion, and mutiny amongst the otherwise civil inhabitants' [BR1706], '. . . the person or persons that was statut and ordained to carry the towne pencill or Colour the day befor being Fryday, the last of May . . . ' [BR1706], '. . . and George Deanes, merchand, was the first that caried the new pencell, standard or colour . . . ' [BR1707], 'See their pensil floating o'er them! See them drive the kye before them' [RSC]' (also written 'pencell' and variants; from Old French, diminutive of 'penon').

pensioner (*pen-shi-nur*) *n., arch.* a dependent, someone in the pay of someone else, especially a soldier – '. . . And more that that I do confess,

They kept four and twenty Pensioners, Think not I lie, or do me blame, For the Pensioners I can all name' [CWS].

the Pensioners of Buccleuch (*thu-pen-shi-nurz-ov-bu-kloo*) *n.* a list of 24 names which, according to Walter Scott of Satchells, were prominent supporters of the Lord of Buccleuch, each of whom was given land for their service. The era to which the list refers is the end of the 16th century or beginning of the 17th. Many names on the list are well known, but some are otherwise unrecorded, suggesting that they may be mis-remembered (or invented) by Satchells. The fact that two forenames are missing supports the idea that Satchells may have struggled to remember. On the other hand, some of the names that were unknown to Keith Scott in his 1923 Scott genealogy have subsequently turned up in other records, and so Satchell should not be entirely discounted as a source of information. The list is: Walter Scott of Northhouse; Robert Scott of Allanmouth; David Scott of Stobicote; David Scott of Raesknowe; Robert Scott of 'Clack'; William Scott 'in the Mott'; John Scott of 'Monkstower'; Robert Scott of Easter Groundistone; James Scott of Alton Croft; Thomas Scott in Wester Groundistone; John Scott in Drinkstone; William Scott, 'Milma', in Lees; Robert Scott in Clarilaw; William Scott of Todshawhaugh; Andrew Scott of Todshawhill; John Scott in Stouslie; [blank' Scott of Whames; [blank] Scott of Castlehill; Walter Scott of Chapelhill; Robert Scott of Howford; Robert Scott of Satchells; Robert Scott of Langhope; William Scott, 'cut at the black'; and Walter Gledstains of Whitlaw.

Penstemon Alice Hindley (*pen-sti-min-aw-lis-hind-lee*) *n.* large-leaved, perennial variety of penstemon, introduced by Forbes' Nurseries in 1931, and one of the oldest hybrids in cultivation today. It is a popular plant and was given the Royal Horticultural Society Award of Garden Merit.

pent (*pent*) *v., poet.* to paint – 'The picture-pentin man's despair . . . ' [JBS] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

Pentecost (*pen-tu-kost*) *n.* festival celebrating the descent of the Holy Spirit after the Ascension, seven weeks after Easter. It was formerly used as one of the days for paying rents and legal fees, and was later referred to as Whitsunday.

the Pentecostal (*thu-pen-tu-kos-tul*) *n.* popular name for a Pentecostal congregation (whose members seek to be filled with the Holy Spirit, like the Apostles at Pentecost). They originally met in a Mission Hall on Beaconsfield Terrace before WWI, and in a wooden hut at the bottom of Laidlaw Terrace in the mid-20th century. It was also referred to as 'the Apostolic', and held big meetings for children during the War years. The site was where the Evergreen Hall was later built.

penter (*pen-tur*) *n., poet.* a painter – 'Ay, penter lad, thraw to the wund . . . ' [JBS] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

Penton (*pen-tōn*) *n.* station on the Waverley Line just south of the Border. The nearby 'Penton Linns' are a picturesque series of waterfalls on the Liddel Water (which marks the Border here), and is also an area of special geological interest. The bridge there was built in 1812, with one of the contractors drowning when removing the wooden supports from the arch – 'Go with me to Penton Grove, bonnie lassie O, Through its mazie walks we'll rove, bonnie lassie O, Where the Liddel waters rin, With their wild resounding din, As they flow out o'er the Linn, bonnie lassie O' [DA].

penult (*pen-ult*) *adj., arch.* penultimate, last but one – '. . . writtin at Hawik the penult day of Januar' [RBA1561].

Penwen (*pen-win*) *n.* **Robert** (d.c.1460) cleric of Glasgow Diocese. In 1419 he claimed to be from a knightly family and related to the Earl of Douglas; it was probably through the Douglases that he was appointed to Southdean. He was a Bachelor of Decreets by 1408 and may have studied in Orleans. It is unclear if he graduated M.A., but was sometimes referred to as 'Master'. In 1411 he was notary for a charter for McDougall of Makerstoun. In 1417/8 he had dispensation to hold 2 benefices, and this was confirmed in 1419. He may have been granted the Church of Makerstoun from about 1411 and still held it until 1424. He was at the Roman court in 1419 and perhaps again in 1426. He had a promise to expect the Vicarage of Selkirk following the demission of John Elwald in 1419/20. He received the Rectory of 'Sowdon', i.e. Southdean Parish by 1424, having been given Holy Trinity in Berwick upon Tweed, but obtaining Southdean 'by collation' first. In 1426 he asked the Pope to confirm his gift of the perpetual chaplainry of Roxburgh and was also given permission to hold another incompatible benefice for the following 5 years. He probably had no real duties in Roxburgh, since the church there was then in ruins. He is recorded as Rector at Southdean in 1443 when he was assigned the canonry and prebend of 'Capyt alias Balderen' in Dunkeld. He also held the perpetual vicarage of Closeburn by 1443, as well as some

tithes from Morton in Dumfriesshire. In 1443 he had the promise of a Canonry and Prebend of Caputh in Dunkeld. He was further recorded as Southdean Rector in 1444 when he witnessed a charter for the Kers of Altonburn and another at Jedburgh. He was probably the Robert 'Pennwen', Clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow, who, in 1447, was granted a canonry of Glasgow, which was the gift of Thomas 'Perawen' (presumably a close relative); however, this was blocked when he was found to to be the illegitimate son of a priest, a fact that was dismissed by the new Pope in 1461. This Robert at that time already held the perpetual vicarage of Calder. In 1455 he was master 'Roberto pendven' Rector of 'sowdon' as adjudicator for a dispute over teinds in Morebattle; 'Master Thomas Pendven', Rector of 'Kerkmachquho' (probably Kirkmahoe) was mentioned in the same document and hence possibly his brother (and 'John Pendwen', Vicar of Sprouston recorded in 1475 was surely another relative). He was Robert 'Rendven' when recorded as still Rector of 'Sowdon' in 1455, and probably died a few years later. Another Robert, 'younger', son of a priest and a spinster, was recorded at St. Andrews University in 1445/6 and 1448 and was probably his son, having the same benefices of Closeburn and Morton transferred to him in 1443 (also spelled 'Pendven', 'Penven' and variants).

peppercurns (*pe-pur-kurnz*) *n., arch.* a small device for grinding pepper – 'Peppercurns. A simple machine for grinding pepper, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

peppoch (*pe-poch*) *n., arch.* a collection of cherry stones – 'Peppoch, The store of cherry-stones from which the castles of peps are supplied; called also Feedow, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also 'paipoch').

per (*per*) *n.* a pair – '... wui a face aa coal-coom, an a perr o reed-ribbon een glintin leike slaes' [ECS], 'Dunion ... is buirdly billie ti Ruberslaw, an there the perr stand, shooder ti shooder' [ECS], '... and in this class is the common usage perr o horse (= pair of horses)' [ECS], 'When the Royal per arrived Aw ge'id a wee bit wave teh the Duike' [BW1978], '... the biggest per o feet in the band is size 11½ ...' [CT], '... the per's honeymoon destination wasni near si exotic' [IWL], '... An a per o' glaury breeks' [RM], 'And afore lang, the per o them were tirlin away ...' [DH] (sometimes written 'perr'; see also **the pair**).

perceeze (*per-seez*) *adj., arch.* precise (in [HNe1954]; also **percise**).

Percehay see **Percy**

percise (*per-sīs*) *adj., arch.* precise – '... He'd look percise, and smile and play as suited best: But Death has laid him in the clay, – Well may he rest' [CPM] (**perceeze**).

Percy (*per-see*) *n.* **Henry** (1300–52) 2nd Baron Percy, son of Henry de Percy, the 1st Baron Percy of Alnwick. In 1327 he was created Lord Warden General of the English Marches. From 1334 he was joint Warden with Ralph, 4th Lord Neville. That year he was given lands by Edward III which had formerly belonged to Douglas. This included the town and castle of Jedburgh, Jedforest and Hassendean; this may have led to the rivalry between Percy and Douglas generations later. These lands were recovered by Sir William Douglas about 1338, but he was given a warrant in 1341/2 to be paid by the Exchequer for keeping Berwick and Jedburgh Castles, the towns of Jedburgh, Bonjedward and Hassendean, as well as Jedforest. The lands were retaken by the English in 1346 and his Jedburgh lands were confirmed to him in 1352. He married Idonia Clifford, daughter of Robert de Clifford, Earl of Surrey, who had been the previous Warden. He was succeeded by his son Henry, 3rd Lord of Alnwick. **Henry** (1320–68) 3rd Baron Percy, eldest son of Henry the 2nd Lord. He served as Lord Warden General of the English Marches from 1352. In 1354 he, along with Ralph Neville, was appointed as a commissioner to deal with Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Douglas, former Keeper of Hermitage. In 1356 he had the town and forest of Jedburgh conferred on him by Edward III, the grant included the town of Hassendean. He served as English Sheriff of Roxburghshire 1355–57. He married Mary Plantagenet, and was succeeded by his son Henry. **Henry** (1342–1408) 4th Baron Percy and 1st Earl of Northumberland, son of Henry, the 3rd Lord of Alnwick. Like his father and grandfather he served as Lord Warden General of the English Marches, from about 1366/7, serving until at least 1375. He fought in the Hundred Years War and was Warden of the Marches. Richard II granted him the constabulary of Jedburgh, towns of Bonjedward and Hassendean and Jedforest, as well as other lands, confirming an arrangement to his grandfather. The entire territory of Teviotdale was bestowed upon him in 1403. He had been a supporter of Henry of Lancaster (later Henry IV), but revolted against him in 1403. These machinations included the siege of Cocklaw Tower (Ormiston) along with his son 'Hotspur' and their men in May of that year. After Hotspur's death

and his own capture at Shrewsbury he continued plotting against the English King, leading an attack from the North, which led to his death at Bramham Moor. He forfeited his lands, with Jedforest passing to John of Lancaster. He married Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Neville of Raby. **Sir Henry** 'Hotspur' (1364–1403) son of Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland. The Percys were a powerful family based at Alnwick, who laid claim to the throne of England in the early 15th century. He was English Warden of the West and East Marches along with his father, and then solely from 1384. His nickname is said to have been given to him by the Scots as a tribute to his readiness to attack. His pennon was taken by James, Earl of Douglas, near Newcastle in 1388 and he was captured by the Scots at the subsequent Battle of Otterburn, but later ransomed. He was probably the English Warden who was at Rulehaugh in about 1395 to witnesse the combat between Sir William Inglis and Thomas Struthers. In 1403 he besieged Cocklaw Tower, which has been identified with Ormiston. Henry IV refused to give help, and this was the excuse for the Percy's to launch their direct attack on the English throne, leading to the death of Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury. He features in Shakespeare's 'Henry IV'. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March. They had 2 children: Henry, who became Earl of Northumberland; and Elizabeth, who married John, Lord Clifford, and secondly Ralph Neville. – 'Sir Harry Percy came to the walls The Scottish host for to see, Sayd, 'An thou hast brent Northumberland, Full sore it rueth me' ' [T]. **Henry** (1421–61) 3rd Earl of Northumberland, son of the 2nd Earl, who was Constable of England and Warden of the East March. He was first cousin of Edward IV. He was made Lord Warden General of the Marches in 1439. He was killed leading the Lancastrian side at the Battle of Towton. He married Eleanor, daughter of Lord Poynings and was succeeded by his son Henry. **Henry** (1449–89) 4th Earl of Northumberland, son of the 3rd Earl. He was one of the few Percy's to take the Yorkist side in the Wars of the Roses. John Neville was given the Northumberland title for a while, and it was only restored in 1473. He was later suspected of treason in the death of Richard III. In 1470 he was made Warden of the English Middle and East Marches, this being renewed in 1485. He was killed by rioters protesting high taxation. He married Maud Herbert, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke and was succeeded by his son Henry. **Henry Algernon** (1478–1527) 5th Earl of Northumberland. He was Warden of the East Marches from 1503, but apparently preferred the life of the court to that of Border warfare. He was in France during Flodden, although his two brothers fought there. In 1522 he was made a member of the Council of the North, and served as Lord Warden General of the Marches 1523–25. He married Catherine Spencer and was succeeded by yet another Henry. **Henry Algernon** (1502–37) 6th Earl of Northumberland, son of Henry Algernon and Catherine Spencer. He was a suitor of Anne Boleyn in their youth, but sat on the jury that convicted her of adultery in 1536. He served as Warden of the English East and Middle Marches 1527–37. In 1533 he led a force through the Borders that burned Branxholme, as well as Whitchesters, 'Whitchesterholme', Whitlaw and Newbigging, among other places. He was apparently quite profligate and eventually had to sell much of the family estates. He was forced to marry an older woman, Mary Talbot, who left him no direct heirs. **Henry** (1532–85) 8th Earl of Northumberland, brother of the 7th Earl. He was also engaged for many years in Border warfare. After being imprisoned for the third time he was found shot in the Tower of London. **Thomas** Earl of Worcester (c.1344–1403) younger brother of Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland. He fought with distinction in France. He was Warden of Roxburgh Castle in 1377. He was granted Jedburgh town, castle and forest by his brother, Earl of Northumberland in 1397; this included the lands of Hassendean and Bonjedward and followed an earlier grant by Edward III to Henry Percy. He assisted his nephew Henry 'Hotspur' in the rebellion against Henry IV and was beheaded after the Battle of Shrewsbury. **Sir Thomas** (c.1504–37) 2nd son of Henry, 5th Earl and brother of the 6th Earl. In 1536 he was made Warden of the English Middle March, possibly along with his father. He was executed for his role in the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' (a Catholic uprising in the North of England). He married Eleanor Harbottle and their son Thomas was the 7th Earl of Northumberland. **Thomas** (1528–72) 7th Earl of Northumberland, nephew of the 6th Earl, he was Lord of Alnwick Castle. In 1557 he was appointed Warden of the English East and Middle Marches, and engaged in Scottish expeditions for many years, resigning in 1560. He was involved in a Catholic uprising of Northern England in support of Mary Queen of Scots, and had to hide out in Liddesdale in 1569. He was said to have been

betrayed by Hector Graham of Harlaw (a Border outlaw), captured by Martin Elliot's men (or alternatively by Eckie Armstrong) and handed over to the Earl of Moray, spending the night in Hawick on their way north. He was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle and controversially sold back to Elizabeth I, handed over to Hunsdon at Berwick and beheaded at York 3 days later. He married Anne, daughter of Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester. She was said to have been robbed by Liddesdale men while passing through the area to visit her husband in Scotland; a ring found at 'Blakeburn' (at least 2 centuries ago) was suggested to have been hers. She later went into exile in Europe, but maintained contact with other English Catholic exiles. **Walter** (d.1289) described as 'Walter Pershay' in a charter of around 1283–85. This involved inspection of the earlier charter of 1260 in which Tarvit was granted by William Avenel (to whom John of Wilton was 'feudator') to Thomas Wallace. He was the son and heir of Joanna of Wilton, who was probably the heiress of Sir John de Wilton. He also had a brother, William, who was a witness to the same charter. According to Scottish accounts, he had a role in the murder of the young Earl Duncan of Fife, and was executed by Andrew of Moray of Petty. The Percy (or 'Percehay') family were from the area of Ryton in North Yorkshire, and after his death is only heard of in Yorkshire. However, in some family histories his parents are given as Robert de Percehay and Joan de Vesey. That this is the same name as the Baroness of Wilton recorded in the early years of the 14th century is surely not a coincidence; perhaps Joan de Wilton was the same woman as Joan de Vesey (if she married twice), or else there were 2 generations here. **Walter** (d.1346) perhaps son of the earlier Walter. He is 'Walteri de Pertehay' in about 1320 when Henry Wardlaw was granted the western half-barony of Wilton, which used to belong to him and William 'de Chartres' (although there may be some confusion with the other half-barony here). English records suggest that he married Agnes, was succeeded by William and died in 1346.

Percy's Gauntlets (*per-seez-gawnt-litz*) *n.* trophy long held at Cavers House, captured from Percy Hotspur a few days before the battle of Otterburn. These are small gloves, richly embroidered with pearls and silver, and bearing a lion device. Clearly too small for Percy himself, they must have been a lady's favour, presented to him before going to battle, and Percy's desire to recover them may have contributed to the severity of the battle. These relics were previously sometimes referred to as 'Percy's Pennon', under the mistaken belief that this was a banner, rather than gauntlets.

Peresby see **Pearsby**

per fay (*per-fā*) *interj., poet.* by my faith, indeed, truly – '... And lovely May deserves, per fay, A brideman such as thee!' [JL], '... Determined, in whate'er array, Ye sall review their rank per-fay' [JoHa] (from Old French).

perfeet see **perfit**

perfession (*per-fe-shin*) *n., arch.* profession.

perfeict (*per-fīkt*) *v., arch.* to perfect, complete – 'as ane part of your Common, you may be pleased to perfeict what you have so well begun' [BR1692] (also **perfit**).

perfit (*per-fi', -fī'*) *v., arch.* to perfect, complete – '... to see right compte and reckoning done and perfyted betwixt John Hardie and the sd. Walter Rowcastell ...' [BR1693], 'Paid that was spent at the bridge by the bailies' orders, when the ki stone was perfitted and closed' [BR1740], *adj., arch.* perfect – 'Be ye therfor perfite, een as your Faether whilk is in heæven is perfite' [HSR], 'Merk the perfite man, an' behald the upricht ...' [HSR], '... a creeper-kivvert cottage wui its gairdeen a perfeet sotter o bonnie flooers' [ECS], 'Howt! Thay sang that chorus fer owre quick. Thay made a perfeet raam-race o'd' [ECS] (different spellings exist; cf. **perfeict**).

perfitly (*per-fi'-lee*) *adv., arch.* perfectly completely – '... an' as mony as tuchet wer made perfitelie hæle' [HSR].

perils (*pe-rilz*) *n., arch.* palsy, uncontrollable tremors or weakness – 'Perils, perls, An involuntary shaking of the head or limbs, in consequence of paralytic affection, Roxb. Berwisks.' [JoJ] (cf. **pairls**).

perjink (*per-jingk*) *adj., arch.* neat, smart, prim – '... and began to rate him soundly for 'being sae perjink, sir'' [C&L], exact, precise, finicky, fussy – 'Tam lost his temper, and began to rate him soundly for being 'sae perjink, sir'' [WNK], 'Yow yins that's keinda perjink menna be uggeet at iz for aa this ... some folk heh sic a tredd wui thersels, – primpin!' [ECS], 'Or, to be perjink, 'Fraxinus Excelsior' ... the botanical name for an esh-plant' [DH].

perk (*perk*) *n., v.* park, a field that is in grass (cf. **pairk**).

perlt (*per-ul'*) *adj., arch.* affected with palsy, having uncontrolled tremors (noted by J. Jamieson; also written 'perl't'; cf. **pairlt**).

perlustrate (*per-lis-trā'*) *v., arch.* to survey completely, inspect carefully, especially to view a whole area by travelling through it – 'The sd. day Bailie Scott, Walter Wilson, and the two John Swans, were appointed to perlustrate ye toun the ensueing month of Septr. to see if any were useing change houses after 8 o'clock at night' [PR1713], 'The Elders were ordered to perlustrate the toun in time of divine worship, as also to view what persons are walking in ye fields . . . ' [PR1723].

permeesion (*per-mee-shin*) *n.* permission.

perpall (*per-pal*) *n., arch.* a dividing wall, partition – 'Paid to my son for nealling and mending the foot-gang, and pitting back the perpell in Bailies' loft' [PR1734] (also written 'perpell'; cf. **pairpul** and **perplin**).

perpetual (*per-pe-choo-ul*) *n., arch.* a particular kind of nap-cropping machine – 'The 'perpetual', a series of spiral edges fastened on a small roller, under which the cloth passes, and by means of which the cropping is now performed, is, as the common name 'Yankee' implies, an American invention' [DMW].

perplin (*per-plin*) *n., arch.* a partition wall, especially in a two-room cottage – 'Perplin, A wall made of cat and clay, between the kitchen and the spence of a cottage, Roxb.' [JoJ] (see also **perpall**).

perr see **per**

Perry (*pe-ree*) *n.* **Jane** 'Jenny' (18th C.) housemaid at Cavers in 1789 when she was working for George Douglas.

persecutit (*per-see-kew'-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* Blisset ar they whilk ar persecutet for richtiousniss' sak' . . . ' [HSR].

persewit see **pursewit**

persley (*pers-lee*) *n., arch.* parsley – 'Carrot and leek and shredded, Turnip and peas, a persley heid' [WL].

person (*per-sin*) *n., arch.* a parson, holder of a benefice – '. . . Maystar William Turnbulle, persone off Hawyc' [SB1431], '. . . the seel of ane virschipful clerk, Master Wilzaime Cvninghaime, persoune of Hawyk . . . ' [SB1519] (also written 'persone' and 'persoune').

personate (*per-si-nā'*) *v., arch.* to impersonate, pretend to be someone else – '. . . goeing and beatting at the doores of Robert Paysley, and yr simulating and personating themselves to be fairie spiriits . . . ' [BR1706].

pertaker (*per-tā-kur*) *n., poet.* a partaker – '. . . we wadna hae been pertakers wi' them in the bluid o' the prophets' [HSR].

pertein (*per-tīn*) *v., arch.* to pertain, belong to, be property of – 'The timber of ane stair perteining to John Hart . . . ' [BR], '. . . of the said lands of Flex heritablie perteining to him lyand contiguous with and to our Common of Havicke . . . ' [BR1692].

pertend (*per-tend*) *v., arch.* to pretend.

pertinent (*per-ti-nints*) *n., pl., arch.* adjuncts, accessories, appurtenances, additional things that are relevant, particularly things connected with conveyed lands – '. . . the landis of the sayde Hepe, witht all frutis, asyamentis and pertinentis to the sayd landis off the Hepe belangand . . . ' [SB1431], 'Item, that ilk freeman's heir that is to be admitted burgess and freeman within this Bruch, sal only pay the wyne to the Bailies, with pertinents' [BR1640], 'Item, that whosever sal marie ane freeman's dochter sal pay for their freedom £4 money, with the wyne and pertinents' [BR1640], outhouses and other buildings pertaining to a piece of property – '. . . the said Francis Scott, his tenement of houses, high and laigh, back and fore, with the yeard and pertinents lying within the town and burgh of Hawick' [BR], '. . . all and haill the lands of Brieriehole, with houses, biggings, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever, lying within the barony and parish of Wilton' [DCW1739] (common legal term until the 18th century, rarely used in the singular).

peryaise (*per-yāz*) *v., arch.* to peruse – '. . . Aw've jaist been peryaisin an auld local almenak o' seeventeen an neinety . . . ' [BW1966].

Pesco's (*pes-kōz*) *n.* Peter Scott's, founded in 1878, with their main factory on Buccleuch Street, originally the partnership Adamson & Scott, between Peter Scott and his uncle Peter Adamson. The company started in part of Peter Laidlaw's old factory at Wilton Grove, was based in the Tabernacle from 1881–93, and moved to Buccleuch Street in 1893, acquiring the former premises of the Commercial Bank. Scott split from Adamson in 1884, when the firm's title was changed to Peter Scott & Co. The now familiar factory on Buccleuch Street was built in stages and largely completed by 1913, with the classical-style block to the west added in 1923 (designed by J.P. Alison). Behind the front section there are several other buildings, including knitting sheds and a boiler house. The factory retains its octagonal chimney (the only one in the Borders with its original top cornice). There was also another mill on Wilton Path (adjacent to the entrance to the 'hunder steps', specialising in sports coats) and one on Commercial Road (specialising in hosiery,

opened in 1916) in the early 20th century. They were the first firm to guarantee against shrinkage of underwear at the turn of the 20th century. The Hawick factory was devoted to production for the troops during WWI, and supplied the ill-fated Shackleton expedition of 1914. In 1914 it was described as the biggest firm of its kind in Scotland, employing 800 people. Later it moved from hosiery into knitwear and sportswear. The Commercial Road buildings were used as a billet in 1939 and in 1945 the canteen was opened in the main factory. The Wilton Path factory closed in 1954. A nursery for employees ran until 1958. 16–18 Howegate was sold in 1956. A factory was built in Kelso in 1961 and another at Chirnside in 1974 (sold in 1981). The Queen and Prince Philip visit during the company's centenary year in 1978. The 'Peter Scott' signature is the main company logo, along with the deer image. The official trademark was 'Pesco' from 1931 until relatively recently, and that has always been the popular name in Hawick. The firm went into arbitration in 2010, but was temporarily saved by English firm Gloverall. In 2016 the factory ceased production for good and part was demolished in 2020. The 'Pesco Quotation Book' (1916) was sold to raise money for the war effort, and after WWI 'A Souvenir of Peace' was published. The company has given several notable gifts to the town, including an early motor ambulance and fire-fighting equipment.

the Pesh (*thu-pesh*) *n.* headmaster at the High School – 'Mr. Low was the Pesh it that time' (derived from the nickname 'le Pêche' of Rector Watters, so-called because of his complexion; see also **Rectors**).

pessabily (*pe-sa-bi-lee*) *adv., arch.* peaceably – '... of nynetene yerris fullily to be compleit, pessabilli joyssande alhale and togeddir ...' [DoR1445].

pest (*pest*) *v., arch.* to pester, trouble – '... this incantation, 'Wi' cramps and cleeks may he be pest, An' o' diseases be a nest' ' [EM1820].

the Pest (*thu-pest*) *n., arch.* pestilence, epidemic disease, particular the Plague (see **the Black Daith**).

pestellet (*pest-u-let*) *n., poet.* a small pistol – '... But we had pestellets anew, And shot amang them as we might' [CPM].

pet (*pe'*) *n.* a favourite – 'she was the teacher's pet, an a right sook'.

pet (*pe'*) *n.* a huff, fit of pique, bout of petulence, particularly in the phrase 'ti take the pet' – 'hei taen the pet when hei wusni picked first', 'she's in the pet the day'.

Peter Scott's (*pee'-ur-skots*) *n.* Peter Scott & Co., better known as **Pesco's**, which was its official trademark until relatively recently.

peth (*peth*) *n., arch.* a path, a steep road – '... an' whatsaeevir passes throwe the peths o' the seis' [HSR], 'Haud up my gaeings in thy peths, that my fitsteps sklydena' [HSR] (the usual local meaning has no implication of being a narrow footpath, as in the English word).

the Peth (*thu-peth*) *n.* Wilton Path, the road leading up the hill, continuing on from Albert Road as part of the old road to Edinburgh. It was also known as 'Roughheugh Path' until the late 19th century. It was once very built-up, with a row of houses at the top known as the 'Pathheid', and a factory block next to the entrance to the 'hunder steps'. In the mid-20th century it contained a chip shop, the Store bakers, a wine shop and 'Foosty Broon's'. Houses, shops and a knitwear factory were demolished in 1972/73, leaving essentially no houses on the street itself. The Manse for St. George's Church is at the top on the left.

pether (*pe-thur*) *n., arch.* a pedlar, packman, travelling merchant – 'Assoilzies George Makwetie fra the claim persewit be John Scott, pethar, for a half dozen of butes, mae or fewer, allegit taken awa fra his crame in Hawick' [BR1655], 'The Muse cry'd, 'Jamie, mind the pether, That bears the pack ...' [JR], 'There's pethers and potters, and gingergread stan's, Peep-shows, puff-and-darts, and great caravans ...' [DA] (also written 'pethar' and 'pethir'; cf. **pedder**).

the Pether (*thu-pe-thur*) *n.* nickname for anyone who worked as a packman or pedlar, particularly in the 18th century, e.g. **William Scott** from Deanburnhaugh.

Pether Hill (*pe-thur-hil*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the 19th century, presumably a pedlar called Hill – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI].

the Pether's Yett (*thu-pe-thurz-ye'*) *n.* former name for a gate which gave entry to 'the Pedlar's Field', a field in which corn grew in the summer, being the first of the open fields on the land north of what is now Princes Street, where Ladylaw Place was built in the 1840s (from 'the Peddlar's Gate').

Pethheid (*peth-heed*) *n.* Pathhead, a former name for the area at the top of Wilton Path.

Adam Scott was living there in 1739. Spinner Thomas Ferguson and stocking weaver William Scott were living there in 1799. The name was particularly used for the row of houses that stood on the north side of what became Princes Street (near where the Balmoral Bar is located), as marked on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map. This block of houses is already marked on the 1810 sketch of Wilton. In 1841 the name appears also to have been used to the houses to the west, on Langlands Road. Note that the place gave its name to 'Path Head School', near Winnipeg, Manitoba (also sometmes 'Pathheid').

Pethheid (*peth-heed*) *n.* name for the farm at the end of the steep part of the road through Deanburnhaugh.

pet-loll (*pet-lol*) *n., arch.* a pet, darling – 'Pet-loll, Mammy's doll!' [GW].

pett (*pet, pe'*) *n., arch.* a sheepskin with the wool removed (noted by J. Jamieson; see also **pellet**).

petted lip (*pe'-eed-, pe'-ee'-, pe-teed-lip*) *n.* a bottom lip stuck out in a sulk, particularly by a child – 'she putt on a right petted lip when she heard she couldni gaun', 'deh trip ower yer petted lip', 'ee could hing monkeys off that petted lip' (cf. **pettit**).

Pettie (*pe-tee*) *n.* **Rev. Robert Douglas** He was ordained as minister of Saughtree Kirk in 1927, but stayed for only a year before moving to Creish.

pettie-point (*pe-tee-poin'*) *n., arch.* a type of stitch, perhaps similar to what was used in tapestry work – 'Pettie-point, A particular sort of sewing stitch, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Pettigrew (*pe'-ee-groo*) *n.* **John**, M.B.E. (b.1882) born in Wellington Street, he became Joint Managing Director of Peter Scott's. He was a member of the Angling Club and the Masons, and also wrote some works on the woollen trade. He married Esther Scott (b.1874), who was niece of Walter Scott, co-founder of Lyle & Scott's. **Robert** (15th C.) bequeathed a sheep in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. He is listed as 'domino Roberto Petigrew', suggesting he was associated with a church. It is unclear if he was local, like most people in the will.

pettit (*pe'-ee', pe-tee'*) *adj.* petulant, peevish (also written 'petteet'; noted by E.C. Smith; see also **petted lip**).

petit-taes (*pe-tee'-t=az*) *n., pl., arch.* the feet of pigs (noted by J. Jamieson).

peuchle (*pew-chul*) *v., arch.* to work ineffectively – 'That peuchlin' body never wuns off the bit' [GW], to cough feebly, splutter wheezily (in [HNe1954]), *n., arch.* a short cough (also written 'peughle').

peuther (*pew-thur*) *v., arch.* to canvass for votes – '...that whosoever has a mind to set up for the Magistracy, and peuther for it, shall be put in the Bailies' Leet without any objection' [BR1756], '...it for ever should be a stated rule, that no man should thereafter pewther for the Magistracy' [BR1763] (also written 'pewther' and 'pouther'; see also **powder**).

pewder (*pew-dur*) *n., adj., arch.* pewter – 'The puder plate qch contained ye water for baptizeing of Children was bartered for a Chappin stoup' [PR1711] (also written 'puder', etc.).

pewl (*pewl, pūl*) *v., arch.* to work feebly, struggle faintly – '...To haul again the inept implements That mauled the body of exhausted earth For yet another puling puny harvest' [DH], 'Little I thought when we brought thee here A puling babe in its swaddling gear ...' [WHO], to stifle a cough, to drizzle – 'It's pewlin' an' rainin'' [GW], to fall feebly or softly in small lumps (said of snow) – 'Pewil, Pewl, Peughle on, Used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost, Teviotd.' [JoJ], 'Snaws join the squal, wi' pu'lin', pirlin', An' drifts, as 'round knowe-en's a-whirlin'' [JoHa], 'It's pewlin' on' [GW], *n., arch.* a thin curl of smoke, wisp – 'A pewl o reek fuffelt abuin the gleed, an swurlt an yilleet away in a pirlin braith o wund' [ECS] (also written 'pule'; cf. **peuchle**).

pewlin (*pewl-in*) *n., arch.* a quiet falling of snow.

pey see **pei**

pey see **paye**

peysle (*pī-sul*) *n., arch.* a small farmyard tool – 'Peysle, Peyzle, Any small tool used by a rustic, Roxb.' [JoJ] (see also **pyssle**).

peyzart (*pī-zar'*) *adj., arch.* parsimonious, stingy, *n.* a miser, niggard (noted by J. Jamieson).

Phantasy (*fawn-tu-see*) *n.* dog boarding kennels and associated property situated just after Hawthornside on the way to Bonchester.

Phaup (*fawp*) *n.* former steading on the Phaup Burn above Castleweary, east of the A7. The Read Roads pass near here and the Mosspaul rideout route usually comes near here also. It was included in a description of Cavers Barony in an English document c.1380, with 'Estre and Westree' listed, suggesting it was once split into 2 farms. It was listed along with Linhope and Frostylee as a 20-shilling land among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663; ;

these were united with lands in Wilton and others into 'the tenement of Blackgraine'. However, it appears to have been in the Barony of Cavers when that superiority was inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. In 1718 it was surveyed along with other Buccleuch proerpties, at that point covering 654 acres and bounded by Skelfhill, Linhope, Binks, Southdeanrig and Northhouse. John Renwick was living there in 1749. William Grieve was shepherd there in at least 1797–1801, with Thomas Grieve also living there in 1797. The place name has many spellings and can also be confused with an area of the same name near the head of the Ettrick. This could be the 'Fallhope' which was owned by the Glendinnings of that Ilk from at least 1325. One of these 2 places probably gave rise to the somewhat rare surname Phaup, with 'Adam de Fawhope' being recorded as a juror in 1304, 'Archibald Fawup' being Chaplain at Linlithgow in the early 16th century and several people of the name recorded in the Melrose area in the 17th century (spelled 'Phawhope', 'Fawhope' and other variants; the origin might be from the Old English 'fah hop', meaning 'variegated valley'; it occurs at least as early as 'Fawehope' in c.1380, is 'Fawhop' in 1604, 'Falhope' in 1653 and 1660, 'Fawhope' in 1661, 'Fahope' in 1663, 'Phallhope' in 1687 and 1698, 'Phaip' in 1694 and 'Faup' in 1749; it is 'Faehope' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey maps; there are other places of similar name elsewhere, e.g. at the head of the Kale).

Phaup (*fawp*) *n.* area near the head of the Ettrick Water, also written 'Phawhope'. Nether and Over Phaup are separate farmsteads about 4 km aprt, the latter being a 'bothy' on the Southern Upland Way. Earlier the lands were split into Easter and Wester 'Fawlishope'. These were the lands of Sir John Turnbull 'of Falshope', whose daughter married George Scott of Synton about the early 15th century. Sir Thomas Turnbull held lands here in the latter part of the 15th century. They were Crown lands, assigned to John, son of Thomas Turnbull in 1483–87, then George Home of Ayton in 1488 and his son John in 1490, and then with John's consent assigned to John Turnbull. In 1494/5 the farm is mentioned as a place that was pillaged for sheep and in turn the residents there were charged with rieving. In 1501 they were half let to Ralph Ker and the other half to the wife of Sir Thomas Turnbull and Ralph Ker still held half the lease in 1502. James Gray was resident there in 1502 when he had remission for stealing livestock. This is probably where William and George Scott are recorded in 1526. In 1541 half the lands were occupied by Andrew Ker of Greenhead and the other half by William Stewart. Will Scott of Midgehope paid rental for these lands to Melrose Abbey in 1557 and Robert Scott of Tushielaw in about 1620. John Wilson was in the Wester part in 1580. Alexander Stewart from there was in Edinburgh Tolbooth in 1617. It is said that the farm was without a tenant or any stock for 20 years after the terrible winter storm of 1674. Francis Scott 'of ffauhope' paid the land tax in Selkirkshire in 1678. 'Over and Nether Faups' are listed among houses in Selkirkshir in c.1680. James Scott 'of Phaupe' is recorded in records of Melrose in 1682. Will Laidlaw 'of Phawhope' gave the version of 'Auld Maitland' published in Sir Walter Scott's 'Minstrelsy'. The Ballantynes were Lairds in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is easily confused with the farm between Castleweary and Mosspaul of the same name, as well as Fauldshope further down the Ettrick near Aikwood (spelled 'Phawhope' and variants; 'Fauhopschele et Fauhopgranys' are recorded in 1456; it is 'Faulishop' in 1468, 'Fawlishope' in 1471, 'Faulishop' in 1478 and 1488, 'Fawlishoip' in 1487, 'Faulishope' in 1490, 'Fawlishop' in 1494, 'Faulishop' and 'Fawlishop' in 1501, 'fawlishope' in 1502, 'Fawlishope' in 1526, 'Faldishope' in 1541, 'Fawlishop' in 1589 and 'Fauhoip' in 1620; 'Faup' is on Blaeu's c.1654 map, while 'Ever Fawhope' and 'Nether Fawhope' apper on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Phaup (*fawp*) *n.* **Adam** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Adam de Fauhope' when he was on a jury in 1304 to decide on the privileges of Robert the Bruce (when he was still just Earl of Carrick). The jurors were all from Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire and hence it seems likely his lands were one of the local places of that name. **Andrew** (17th C.) notary in Melrose. He is recorded in many documents relating to the Regality of Melrose in the 1650s and 60s. His name presumably derives from the lands in Roxburghshire or Selkirkshire. **Andrew** (17th C.) listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name was written 'Faup'. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Her name is written 'Faup'. She could be the 'Bessie Phaup', married to William Wright, whose daughter Bessie was baptised in Roberton

Parish in 1685. **Elizabeth** (b.1815/6) from Gordon in Berwickshire, she was a toll-keeper in Hawick. In 1851 she was a widow, living at West-Toll Bar (on Buccleuch Road), with he children James, Isabel T. and William T., her nephew James Brown and her cousin Adam Bell. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) resident of Bedrule. In 1502 Robert Shiel had remission for stealing 8 sheep from him. **William** (d.c.1688) tenant in 'Langtoun' (probably Lanton). His will is recorded in 1688 and that of his wife Margaret Mather in 1686 (also written 'Fawhope' and 'Phawp').

Phaup Burn (*fawp-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Frostlie Burn, roughly from the east, near Castleweary. The farmstead of Phaup is along its banks (marked 'Faupp B.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Phawhope see **Phaup**

pheesant (*fee-zin'*) *n.* a pheasant – '... There isna a walk mair pleesant Now oor on the Whitehaugh Road And in front o' ee a pheesant' [AY], 'The feel o mushrooms; broilin a gumpit troot; Pheesane ploys in black wuds, wi gameys near' [DH].

Phenzhopehaugh (*fee-nup-hawf, -hawch*) *n.* isolated farmstead situated about 2 km up the Rankle Burn from the farms of Buccleuch. This was probably the site of the original manor for the Barony of Rankilburn. Phenzhopehaugh Burn meets the Rankle Burn from the west there, and above to the south-west is Phenzhopehaugh Hill, which reaches 382 m. There is a motte on an area of level ground to the north of the confluence; it is about 40 m by 25 m and about 2.5 m high, surrounded by a ditch, which has a causeway across it on the south-west side. This may have been the first residence of the Scotts of Rankilburn (with Sir Richard Scott of Rankilburn, who swore fealty to Edward II in 1296, probably holding these lands), before they moved their headquarters to Buccleuch. About 60 m south of the motte is a large circular enclosure, probably much more recent in age (it is not marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map; the stream is 'Finhopelake' on Ainslie's 1773 map and incorrectly a lake is labelled 'Findhopelake' near there on Mitchell's 1851 map).

the Philadelphia Stakes (*thu-fi-lu-del-fee-a-stāks*) *n.* race run as part of the Cornet's Races on the Saturday of the Common Riding in the later 19th century. The prize-money was presumably raised by exiles from the Philadelphia area.

Philhope (*fi-lup*) *n.* farm along the Borthwick valley, and the name for the area around it, particularly the flat region by the river, which has long been a popular picnic spot. Although on the south side of the Borthwick, the farm was contained within Selkirkshire. In 1530 Christian Inglis, with the consent of her husband Thomas, sold part of the lands to William Brydon, Vicar of Auld Roxburgh for £16. John Hope and John Hall were recorded as the King's shepherd's here and in Broadlee, being paid for grain in the Exchequer Rolls of 1540. William Davidson and Patrick Nichole were recorded there (probably as tenants) in 1579. There were Elliots there from at least the 16th century, Martin Elliot of Braidlie gaining lands from John Turnbull in 1579 and having a charter of 1591, at which time it lay within the Barony of Hawick and was annexed to Selkirkshire. This was afterwards to go to his son Simon and was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1592. In the early 1600s Simon's only child Grizel inherited and married John, son of Robert Elliot of Falnash. The lands were listed (along with Eilrig) as a 'pendicle' of Broadlee among lands inherited by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. The lands were estimated to pay '200 merks, vicarage 20 lb.' in the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish. In 1631 John Turnbull of Howden was served as heir to his father Mark's lands there. However, the main farm was in the hands of the Crown for 37 years, until granted to Robert Elliot of Falnash in 1628; Robert's son John would marry the heiress, Grizell Elliot. It remained with the Elliots through most of the 17th century. Adam Elliot of Philhope was made an Honorary Burgess of Selkirk in 1643. There were 12 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Archibald Elliot, Maly Nichol, Helen Elliot, Maly Elliot, Elizabeth Hislop, Maly Scott, Janet 'Cheislye', Grisel Pearson, John Hamilton, William Glen, Robert Scott and William Baptie. It was owned by William Elliot of Philhope in 1678 when valued at £216. William and Robert Chisholme (of Stirches) purchased it in 1684. In 1694 tax was paid on 6 hearths for 'Phillipp & milne'. Thos also listed there were William Elliot (probably the Laird), John Renwick, Robert Chisholme, Robert Riddell and Adam 'Junct'. Robert Veitch was living there in at least 1715–17 and Walter Haliburton in 1721. William Pringle was living there in 1737, Thomas Graham in 1762 and John Cavers in 1774. The teinds were valued at £33 6s 8d in 1785 when owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, and the stock was valued at £400, with the land tax paid by William Chisholme of Chisholme. In the 1788 county valuation (and still in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) it is listed among the possessions of William Chisholme of Chisholme, and valued

along with Broadlee at £216. It became part of the Buccleuch estates around the early 19th century and in the latter part of the 19th century was purchased by Richardson-Dickson. The farmer recorded there on the 1789–97 Horse Tax Rolls was Robert Nichol. James Turnbull was tenant in at least 1799–1812. George Scott and Robert Nichol were also there in 1812. In 1811 William Chisholme paid the land tax on £400 there, while the teinds were valued at £60 in 1802 and held by the Duke of Buccleuch. George Nichol was farmer there in 1841. John Nichol was there in the 1860s. It was part of Hawick Parish until Roberton was formed in 1689/90, and in earlier times was part of Selkirkshire. An area roughly opposite Meadshaw was the site of a skirmish in December 1653, between (Scottish) Royalist forces and (English) Commonwealth forces. About 80–100 mean under Sir Arthur Forbes, and with Maj. Irvine as second-in-command, had captured Andrew Kerr of Sunlaws and Chatto. Coming down from the north, they stopped at Borthwickbrae, and intended to head over towards Eskdalemuir. An English force, part of Twisleton's Regiment under Capt. Hart, were in pursuit. The Scots were easy to follow in the snow and made a stand at Philhope, where 4 Royalists were slain and 16 taken prisoner, with only 1 Englishman slain and 17 wounded. The prisoner Kerr was freed, but wounded through the thigh by an English trooper. The English concentrated on rounding up the horses, allowing most of the Scots to escape, including Forbes. This was probably the last battle to take place near Hawick. There are remains of some enclosures near the farm, age uncertain (also formerly spelled 'Philip' and variants; it is 'Philhop' in 1530, 'Filop' in 1540, 'Phillop' in 1592, 'Phillip' in 1627 and 1631, 'Fillip' in 1643, 'Phillip' in 1646, 'Phillop' in 1649, 'Phillip' in 1651, 'Philip' in 1678, c.1680 and 1686, 'Philop' in 1715 and 1717 and 'Philip' in 1785, 1788 and 1797; it is 'Phillope' on a parish map of 1650, 'Phillippe' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Philop' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin is possibly Old English 'ful hop', meaning 'the dirty valley').

Philhope Brig (*fi-lup-brig*) *n.* bridge across the Borthwick near Philhope farm, leading to the former farm of Outerside. This site has often in recent times been chosen for Common Riding Ride-outs. The haugh there has been a favourite place for Hawick folk to come for picnics. The area was popularized in the Scocha song 'Dusty Road frae Philhope Brig ti Hame', released in 2017 with an accompanying video.

Philhope Burn (*fi-lup-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Borthwick from the south-east near Philhope farm.

Philhope Loch (*fi-lup-loch*) *n.* man-made loch in the headwaters of the Philhope Burn. On the Roughhope Burn (rather than the Philhope Burn), the name was attached to it much later. It was constructed in 1844 following a drought which brought Hawick's woollen mills to a standstill. The work was arranged by the 3 main manufacturers at the time, William Wilson & Sons, William Watson & Sons and Dicksons & Laings. Construction was completed by 1846 on the earthwork dam here (about 100 yards in length), as well as at the nearby Broadlee Loch (which was much smaller). It is said that the sluice gate used to be opened in order to raise to Borthwick and then the Teviot, to help with the water-powered mills in Hawick. There was a suggestion around 1880 of using the Loch as a water supply for Hawick, but the decision was taken to develop the Allan Water works instead. Eventually the reservoir ceased to be used for its original purpose, and for a while it was used for fishing. When the embankment began to leak in about 1970 it was drained and abandoned.

Philhope Mill (*fi-lup-mil*) *n.* former farmstead near Philhope, presumably by the side of the Borthwick. It was part of Hawick Parish until 1690. Walter Miller was there in 1709 (also written 'Philip Mill', it is 'Philop milne' in 1709; it is shown on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Philhopeshiel (*fi-lup-sheel*) *n.* former steading on the Philhopeshiel Burn, about half-way between Eilrig and Lairhope. John Laidlaw and William Pringle were there in 1726, John Welch in 1727, James Armstrong in 1732–35, Thomas Graham in 1743, John Jackson in 1763, Robert Scott in 1765, John Graham in 1774, William Nichol in 1781 and Adam Pringle and Andrew Geddes in 1789. It was still marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but has now disappeared, although there is still an adjacent sheepfold (it is 'Philopsheil' in 1726 and 1732, 'Philopsheils' in 1727 and 'Philipshiel' in 1774).

Philhopeshiel Burn (*fi-lup-sheel-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on the eastern slopes of Rashy Hill, and runs in a roughly northerly direction to join the Eildrig Burn and hence the Borthwick Water.

Philip see **Philhope**

Philip (*fi-lip*) *n.* **Andrew** (1782–1822) son of William and Mary Scott. He was a mason, like

his father. He was listed as a mason on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He owned property on Slitrig Crescent, around No. 5, marked on Wood's 1824 map. His surname was listed as 'Phillips' in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He is probably the Andrew 'Philips' who married Henrietta Nichol, and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included: Isabel (b.1810); Mary (b.1811); William (b.1812); George (b.1815); William (again, b.1816); and Margaret (b.1817). He died in Hawick. **George** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Walker and their children included: William (b.1746); Elizabeth (b.1748); Janet (b.1750); Jane (b.1753); John (b.1755); Isabel (b.1759); and Robert (b.1760). Perhaps the same George was previously married to Janet Lockie and had a son Patrick baptised in Ashkirk in 1744. **John** (15th/16th C.) resident of Bonjedward. He was recorded in 1502 when George Douglas, Master of Angus, failed to present him at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Robert** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. He was probably the son of George, baptised in Ashkirk in 1760. In 1784 he (along with William) witnessed a baptism for labourer William Scott and Betty (perhaps his sister). **Walter** (d.c.1799) mason, son of William. He was recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among men on the list balloted in 1797 but absent, with the annotation 'Dead', and his name crossed out. **William** (d.bef. 1822) mason in Hawick. He was probably son of George and Janet Walker, born in Ashkirk. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). In 1784 he (along with mason Robert) witnessed a baptism for labourer William Scott and Betty (perhaps his sister). In 1786 he witnessed a baptism for Adam Smail and Jane (who was probably his sister). He married Mary Scott, who was probably daughter of 'Black Andrew'. They had children: Alice (b.1770); George (b.1772); Walter (b.1776), listed among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797; Janet (b.1779); Andrew (b.1781); Christian (b.1782); Andrew (again, b.1782), also a mason; William (b.1785); Peter (b.1792); and Peter (again, b.1793). The witnesses in 1772 were merchants Andrew and Walter Scott (probably related to his wife), in 1777 were merchant Andrew Scott and Andrew Turnbull and in 1792 were Dr. William Scott and plasterer William Sibbald. His unnamed child died in 1798 (also written 'Phillip' and 'Philips').

Philiphaugh (*fi-lip-hawf, -hawch*) *n.* riverside plain just west of Selkirk, now the location for the town's rugby and cricket fields. It was the site of the Battle of 1645 which ended the Earl of Montrose's attempts to secure political control of Scotland, thereby ensuring the defeat of Charles I's cause. Montrose's men were surprised under cover of fog by the superior Covenant forces under David Leslie, to which the locals were sympathetic at the time; troops from Teviotdale must surely have fought in Leslie's army. Montrose fled, but most of his troops and the 300 accompanying women and children were massacred by Covenanting zealots. At the site of Montrose's encampment there is a monument in memory of the Covenanters who fought in the battle. Lands there were granted to William Turnbull in 1313 and there were still Turnbulls on part of the land until the early 17th century. However, the Murrays held the western part from the 15th century. The mansion was listed among the principal houses of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649. It was valued at almost £4000 in 1678. A Jacobean mansion stood here, remodelled in the 1870s and demolished to make way for a 1964 house. The estate left the hands of the Murrays in 1889, when it was sold to William Strang Steel. An old flintlock found there was donated to the Museum in 1900. The Covenanters' Monument is a stone pyramid on the grounds. A song about the battle was recorded by Scocha in 2004 – 'On Philiphaugh the fray began, At Harehead wood it ended; The Scots out o'er the Graemes they ran; Sae merrily they bended' [T] (it is 'Fulhopehalche' in 1317, 'Philophauche' and 'Phillophauch' in 1504, 'Philophauche' in 1509 and 'Phillophauch' in 1558; it is 'Philipshauch' and 'Philips-Haugh' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Philliphauch' on Blaeu's c.1654 map; the origin of the name is probably the same as for **Philhope**).

Philip's Jok (*fi-lipz-jok*) *n.* nickname of **Johnnie Scott** in the 16th century (written 'Philpis' in the court documents).

Philogar (*fi-lō-gur*) *n.* hill and former lands in the Hownam Parish. The lands were connected with the Douglases of Cavers in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Phipps (*fips*) *n.* **Maj.-Gen. Jeremy** (1942–2021), C.B., army officer, who was with the Special Air Service during the 1980 siege of the Iranian Embassy in London. He was given command of the Queen's Own Hussars, then the 11th Armoured Brigade in 1986, was Director of Special Forces in 1989 and served as Senior British Loan

Services Officer in Oman from 1993 before retiring in 1997. After retirement he washead of security at the Jockey Club. He settled in Rulewater in 2010 and became a member of Hobkirk Community Council, acting as Chair for 2 years. He was particularly involved in commemoration of war memorial days in Hobkirk.

phiz (*fiz*) *n., poet.* a face – 'Pops oot a snoot like some much-made-o' tabby, Cries 'Order, order', wi' a phiz sae grave?' [JoHa], 'Red anger mounted on her phiz, She proves hersel' a ranter' [JoHa].

photae see **photi**

photi (*fō'-i*) *n.* photograph – 'Derek Lunn taen the photis' [IWL] (also spelled 'photae' and 'photih').

physeecian (*fi-zee-shin*) *n., arch.* a physician.

phisik (*fi-sik*) *n., arch.* medical science, medicine, treatment – 'To Marget Badies' children for fisik ... £0 5 0' [PR] (there are spelling variants).

pianae see **piani**

piani (*pee-an-i*) *n.* a piano – '... wi Adam Grant and Adie Ingles playin a piani duet 'Auld Hawick My Dreams' in the backgrund' [IWL], '... n' casually, while swingin back on his pianae stuill remarked 'Aye son, A should dae, A wrote eet!' [IHS] (also spelled 'pianih' and 'pianae').

pibroch (*pee-broch*) *n., poet.* traditional theme and variations played on the bagpipes – 'When Boreas cauld, blew his pibroch fu' bauld, And snaw showers fu' thickly flew pirlin' ' [JoHa], 'The battle march borne from afar is a summons, The pibroch a plaint to the lost days awa' [WL].

pick (*pik*) *v., arch.* to peck, 'to pick at a thing' means to understand it – 'Ti pick up a thing is to apprehend it, to notice or understand it' [ECS], *n., arch.* a peck, e.g. from a bird, a fit of spleen, offence, grudge, disliking – 'She took a pick at 'im' [GW] (see also **take a pick at**).

pick (*pik*) *v., arch.* to bring forth prematurely, to cast – 'Our Gawsie lately picket foal' [JoHo], 'Crummie's pick't 'er cauf' [GW].

pick (*pik*) *n., poet.* pitch, bitumen – 'Tho' dark the night as pick and tar, I'll lead ye o'er yon hills fu' hie; And bring ye a' in safety back, If you'll be true, and follow me. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

pick at (*pik-aw'*) *v., arch.* to understand something, form a dislike of someone or something – 'Ti taik a pick at a person (or thing) = to form a dislike, to take resentment at' [ECS].

pickeet see **pickit**

picker (*pi-kur*) *n.* occupation in the knitwear industry, someone who picks out 'bobbles' and foreign matter in garments (usually with tweezers), this being often carried out by older women. Formerly the word was used for someone whose job was to cut loose threads from the web.

picket (*pi-ki'*) *n., arch.* a quick strike over the knuckes with a marble given to the loser in 'bools', *v., arch.* to flick a marble to inflict this losing stroke.

the Pickin (*thu-pi-kin*) *n.* official selection of the new Cornet, taking place on the Wednesday night after the first Tuesday in May (since Town Council meetings always used to be on Tuesdays). The ceremony used to take place on the Tuesday night immediately after the Council meeting to elect the Cornet, but at some point was shifted to the following night. The Provost's Council, with recommendation of the two previous standard bearers, choose a young man to be the new Cornet. The Burgh Officer (the 2 modern halberdiers taking it in turns), accompanied by the Drums and Fifes, carries the official letter to the Cornet-Elect's house, setting off at 7 p.m. When the band walk north they play 'Dumbarton Drums' and when they turn to the south they play 'Rumblin Brig', then they play 'Teribus' as the letter is handed over. In the house are gathered the Cornet's family and friends. The new Cornet goes outside to greet the crowd and there is a strive. The Halberdier is then given the acknowledgement and rewarded with a new shilling. The Officer and band return to the Town Hall, where 'Teribus' is again played as the reply is handed in. There is meanwhile a procession on foot by the Cornet's party through the older parts of town, specifically visiting the site of the Toll farthest from the Cornet's house, and ending at the Town Hall, with a short singsong. After the Procession there is the congratulatory Smoker and the Lasses Association dinner (when the new Lass and Acting Mother are presented with their badges). Formerly the parade would have stopped at the houses of the Minister, the Senior Bailie and several inns. The new Cornet's Tie is only revealed in a shop window after the Pickin. The practice of the Drums and Fifes escorting the Burgh Officer on Picking Night stopped for many years, but was revived in 1887.

the Pick Inn (*thu-pik-in*) *n.* former hostelry at the Mid Row in the mid-19th century.

Pickin Night (*pi-kin-nī'*) *n.* name used to refer to the night of **the Pickin**, being the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in May.

pickin-stick (*pi-kin-stik*) *n., arch.* in knitting machines the part that knocks the shuttle to insert the weft threads – 'The pickin-stick gangs whuppin on, The shuttle scuds throwe a' ' [WL].

pick it (*pik-i'*) *v., arch.* to comprehend something, try to understand.

pickit (*pi-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* picked – 'she was pickit ti gie the Cornet his praisent', 'In 1854 yet anither Geordie Broon was pickeet for Cornet . . . ' [BW1979].

pickit (*pi-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj., arch.* still-born – A pickit cauf' [GW].

pickle (*pi-kul*) *n.* a small amount, bit, portion – 'juist gie's a wee pickle', 'it's a pickle ower hot', 'A made a faisable mael oot o pei-soop (a pickle grand thing, 'at war they!)' [ECS], *arch.* a grain of wheat, barley or oats, *adj.* a few, small amount of – 'there's a pickle ingins left in the cupboard', 'Then oot a pickle woo' Tam draws, And preens't unto his bonnet' [JoHa], '. . . An' weel to the rock an' the wee pickle tow, May blessings aye light on the spinning o't' [JoHa], '. . . the spinning wheel, adorned with blue ribbon, and with a 'pickle tow' on the rock or distaff . . . ' [JAHM], 'Sae ilka bodie's pickel gear Was lodg'd wi' him without a fear' [RDW], 'The Ushers o' Courthill, They're a' sae kind to me, Whiles they send me taties And whiles a pickle tea' [RM], '. . . a pickle blewe reek threh the hoose-lums o Denum draiggelt in a swutherin clud' [ECS], 'Oo're gaan ti heh a pickl rain, A unk' [ECS], '. . . Or ocht to girn aboot But a pickle rain!' [DH], 'A scrimped and saved for years, Till a hed a pickle money, Ti buy ma Duke Street hame, That always was si bright and sunny' [IWL] (sometimes used ironically to mean a large amount or a lot; also written 'pickel').

pickle (*pi-kul*) *v., arch.* to nibble, particularly used in the phrase 'ti pickle oot o yin's ain pock nuik' or 'ti pickle in yin's ain pock nuik', meaning to depend on one's own resources.

pickelt (*pi-kul', -kult*) *adj.* pickled – 'A made a faiasable mael oot o pie-soop, . . . caald flesh, picklt ingans, an nae skrimp o laif' [ECS] (also written 'picklt').

pick-maw (*pik-maw*) *n., arch.* the black-headed gull, Larus ridibundus – '. . . ti gar yin that's duist a peike at eis meat turn that ei can heck leike a pick-maw' [ECS] (also 'pick-sea-maw' and variants; cf. **maw**; the name survives in 'the Picmaw Moss').

Pick Maw Hill (*pik-maw-hil*) *n.* former name for a field in Lilliesleaf Parish, probably to the south of the village. It is described (in the 'New' Statistical Account of Scotland) in about 1834 as an area formerly frequented by gulls, whose eggs 'were then much sought after by the villagers'.

the Pickmaw Moss see **the Picmaw Moss**

the Picmaw Moss (*thu-pik-maw-mos*) *n.* boggy area near Kirkton Hill, formerly known as Buckstruther, and being essentially the same as the area now also called Adderstonelee Moss (also spelled 'Pickmaw').

picter see **pictur**

the Picts (*thu-pikts*) *n., pl.* people of northern Scotland, of uncertain origin, who remained unconquered by the Romans. The chronicler Gildas says that in the 5th century they penetrated southwards as far as Hadrian's wall. If so, they may have had some influence on the Hawick area, and may have spoken a Brythonic ('p-Celtic') language, in common with early Teries. Howevere, there is no evidence to support connections that were once believed to exist with the Borthwick Mains stone, the Catrail and the Mote. In 685 the Bernician (including the Hawick area) King Egfrith was defeated at 'Nech tansmere' in Fife when attacking into Pictland. Exactly who the Picts were is unclear, but by about 900 they had disappeared as a separate people and become part of the 'Scots'. It was said by Boece that they made a liquor from heather flowers, the process being lost with them. Leyden tells of a version of this story popular in Teviotdale, with the last Pictish warrior refusing to divulge the secret – '. . . And frequent wake the wild inspired lay, On Teviot's hills, beneath the Pictish sway' [JL] (probably from the Latin for 'painted').

the Picts-work Ditch see **the Pict's Work Dyke**

the Pict's Work Dyke (*thu-pikts-wurk-dīk*) *n.* an older popular name for **the Catrail**. It is also specifically used to refer to a section of linear earthwork stretching between Linglie (near Selkirk) to Mosilee (near Galashiels), first mentioned as early as 1723, but probably not directly connected to the Catrail (also 'the Picts-work Ditch' and similar).

pictur (*pik-tur*) *n.* a picture – 'go'an hing that pictur up for is', '. . . That picter's deed, and this is leevin' ' [JBS], 'A maircht eend ti the 'Gazette' Office, an bocht a wheen picter-postcairds' [ECS], '. . . bye auld Hornshole, – a picter o gray an green . . . ' [ECS], *v.* to picture – '. . . Ma mind picters scenes galore' [AY], '. . . O' giff they could feel like us, When we pictur'd the getherin' froons . . . ' [WL], '. . . in an effort tae picter tae theirel's the toon in the hollow o' the hills' [BW1939] (also spelled 'picter').

pictur-hoose (*pik-tur-hoos*) *n.* a picture-house, cinema, especially the 'Kings', 'Piv' or 'Wee Thea' in the hey-day of the cinema in Hawick – 'The attendances at the picter-hooses hev proved that . . . ' [BW1939].

pictures (*pik-turz*) *n., pl.* pictures. There are no images of Hawick from before about 1800. 'Hawick from Wilton Lodge, 1800' is probably the first picture, a water-colour by an unknown artist.

the picturs (*thu-pik-turz*) *n.* the pictures, cinema – 'oo aye went ti the picturs on Seturdi mornins', 'Skinny Malinky long legs, umbrella feet, Went to the picturs and couldni finnd a seat', 'Maist folk ken when the word 'picters' is mentioned that it refers tae the cinema' [BW1938].

the Pictur Theatre (*thu-pik-thee-ā-tur*) *n.* full name for the former cinema on Croft Road, more popularly known as **the Wee Thea**.

piddle (*p-dul*) *v., arch.* to walk with quick short steps (noted by J. Jamieson).

Pidgeon (*pi-jin*) *n.* **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. At the Common Riding Games of 1860, he won the 150-yard foot race and was 2nd in the race round the course on the Friday and won 3 foot races on the Saturday. He married Jean Hill in Hawick in 1860 and theor children included James (b.1860), Robert (b.1861), Nancy Leishman (b.1862), Jemima (b.1867) and Jane (b.1872).

pie (*pI*) *n.* a pie, almost exclusively referring to a meat pie, often with minced mutton – 'Ee got pies and tei at the muckle tent And eer chin was fair rinnin wi' grease' [AY].

piece (*pees*) *n.* a sandwich, often plural, and usually referring to something eaten as part of a packed lunch – 'mind an bring pieces for yer denner', 'This appeared to gratify him greatly – even more than the 'buttered piece' which he always received on leaving' [HAST1866], 'Mother, gie's a peece, ir ee?' [ECS], 'How we used to set off in the morning with a 'piece' in our pocket' [BM1905], 'Ma, if ma tei's no ready, Goan gie is a jeely piece' [AY], 'Noo busy wi' a jelly piece, The schule forgot, he stole oot-bye . . . ' [WFC], 'A herbour for auld muillins O' lang-forgotten pieces . . . ' [DH].

piece (*pees*) *n., arch.* a parcel, portion – '. . . of which piece ground the nearest place is called the Greenhill' [DCW1765] (where English would be 'piece of').

piecer (*pee-sur*) *n., arch.* someone (often a child) formerly employed in the spinning industry to gather and reattach broken threads or specifically to join the 'cardings' by feeding them onto the 'creeping cloth' of the 'slubbing' frame. They usually joined the 'rovings' at the back of the 'billy frame', and the required repeated action would often make their fingers bleed. More recently the term meant someone who made their pay by piece work rather than by the hour – 'The cardings fell into a box placed at the end of the machine to receive them, from which a handful was lifted by the 'piecer', flung over his arm, and pieced with the hand on the creeping-cloth, which carried it forward to the slubber or spinner' [DNW], 'In our mills here you see at work masters, managers, foremen, wool-sorters, moaters, dyers, pattern and tweed designers, slubbers, piecers, croppers, hand and power-loom weavers . . . ' [RJT], '. . . unconscious of his identity, he remarked to the foreman: 'That's the kind of piecer to keep' ' [JHH], '. . . as her son Rob and I were piecers together' [JTu].

piecin machine (*pee-sin-mu-sheen*) *n.* a machine that replaced the work of 'piecers' and the 'slubbing billy', joining together the pieces coming off the carding machines. It was introduced in Hawick by Melrose's about 1844, and probably invented by James Melrose.

Piehill (*pI-hil*) *n.* former name for a farm, perhaps in Cavers Parish. John Douglas, tenant in Cavers, but called 'of Piehill' is recorded in a 'letter of reduction' of 1630, brought by William Bennet. Alexander Chisholme of Piehill is referred to in a 'respite' for the slaughter of Lord Maxwell in 1593 (but this could have been an error for 'Parkhill').

piel see **peel (pill)**

Pie Oliver (*pI-o-lee-vur*) *n.* nickname for members of a particular branch of the Oliver family. This could be the same as the 'Pies Oliver' recorded in the 'Hawick Immortals' poem – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI].

piet see **pyet**

the Pietsnest (*thu-pīts-, pI-its-nest*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage on Hyndlee farm. William Turnbull lived there in the early-to-mid 19th century (referring to the magpie, 'piet' or **pyet**).

pig (*pig*) *n., arch.* an earthenware vessel, a hot water bottle – 'For aa A pat a warm pig i the bed, it was midnicht or A cam a-heat' [ECS], '. . . their honey run into 'pigs' bought for the purpose, and covered with leather' [AOC].

piggie-bank (*pi-gee-bawngk*) *n.* an earthenware vessel in which coins are saved – 'The boy

admitted entering a house in Beaconsfield Terrace in March and stealing 13s from a piggybank' [HEx1965] (cf. **pig**).

Pigot's (*pi-gits*) *n.* J. Pigot & Co., publishing company that produced useful directories in the early 19th century. The 1826/7 'New Commercial Directory of Scotland' (compiled about a year earlier) and 1837 'National Commercial Directory of Scotland' are particularly useful for tracking down people, businesses etc. in Hawick and neighbouring areas before the censuses began. These directories were continued by Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory, which came out with local content in 1852, 1860, 1878, 1882 and 1893.

pike (*pīk*) *n., arch.* a pick, spike, prong – '... Till a reid hette pyke the master gatte, And gave his loone a prodde' [JTe] (also written 'pyke').

pike (*pīk*) *n., arch.* a peaked stack of hay, erected temporarily in a field, a haystack, a sharp pointed hill *v., arch.* to make a haystack (from Mediæval English; essentially the same word is used locally in the names of some peaked hills).

pike see **pyke**

the Pike (*thu-pīk*) *n.* hill about 10 km due south of Hawick, between Penchrise and the Maidens. It reaches 463 m. The Catrail crosses near the summit. Alexander Gordon refers to it as 'Carriage Hill' (the same name is used for a feature on the western side of Pike Fell in the Slitrig valley and for a hill on the south side of the Tima valley).

the Pike (*thu-pīk*) *n.* hill that is essentially the western side of Pike Fell in the Slitrig valley (note the confusion with the hill a couple of miles to the west).

Pike Fell (*pīk-fel*) *n.* hill on the eastern side of the upper Slitrig valley, near Shankend. It reaches a height of 400 m and has a triangulation pillar. Its south-eastern spur is called simply 'The Pike'.

Pike Fell (*pīk-fel*) *n.* hill on the border of Roxburghshire and Dumfrieshire, at the head of the Routing Burn, and hence effectively the start of the Hermitage valley. It reaches a height of 499 m.

Pike Hill (*pīk-hiel*) *n.* hill between the upper Borthwick and Teviot valleys, east of Howpasley Hope, reaching a height of 419 m.

Pikensteed (*pī-kin-steed*) *n.* possible name for former lands in Liddesdale, transcribed as 'Piknesteid' on the 1541 rental roll, when it was valued at 14 shillings, and with no tenant. The location is uncertain. It is possible that it is the same as 'Piperstede' recorded in c.1376.

piker (*pī-kur*) *n., arch.* a person who makes haystacks.

Pike Sike (*p=ık-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, rising on Thorlieshope Height and running roughly north-west to the Thorlieshope Burn.

Pikethaw Hill (*pīk-thaw-hil*) *n.* high hill on the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, just to the south of the pass at Ewes Doors. It reaches a height of 564 m and has a substantial cairn on its summit. It is essentially where the Lymiecleuch Burn rises. It has been suggested that a volcanic dyke stretches from here to Skelfhill Pen (also written 'Pikethowe', it appears as 'Pikethon' in a Transactions article of 1875).

pikit see **pykit**

pillae see **pilli**

the pillar (*thu-pi-lur*) *n., arch.* raised platform in a church on which penitents had to appear at prescribed times, equivalent in function to the repentance stool. In St. Mary's this was probably located along the same wall as the pulpit, surrounded by a rail and reached by a small ladder. The one in Wilton also required a ladder – '... they had to appear on a small raised platform, sometimes termed 'the pillar', and at other times 'the stool of repentance', which occupied a conspicuous place in the church' [JJV].

pilli (*pi-li*) *n.* a pillow (also spelled 'pillae' and 'pillih').

Pilmuir (*pil-mur*) *n.* farm near Wulliestruther and Hawick Moor, also known as the Muir Farm. It is part of the Common feued to the farmer, being set up as a 250 acre farm and leased to John Wilson in 1787, with rent going to the Common Good. Part of the farm was used for Common-Riding Races before 1854. George Hart was farm steward there in 1861 and James Stein recorded as farmer there in 1868. 'Mrs. Reid, with Betsy the Cow, Pilmuir' was painted by J.E.D. Murray in 1889. The riding of the marches at Pilmuir resumed as part of the Thursday morning events from 1900, with the entire Common being encircled in the ride. It was also the location of the partaking of Curds and Cream (and hence 'the Hut') at the Chases in the years 1882 and 1901–11. A piece of worked flint found there is in the Museum (the origin is possibly from Old Welsh for 'bog or pond' plus 'muir' or Old English 'peel' for a stockade, thus meaning an enclosed moor).

Pilmuir (*pil-mur*) *n.* former name for an area on Wilton Common, to the west of the modern Whithaughmoor farmhouse, recorded in the 1765 description of the common.

Pilmuir Rig (*pil-mur-rig*) *n.* hill above Pilmuir farm, also used as the name of the small farm to

the south of the main farm of Pilmuir. This farm was first let to Thomas Scott in 1778, after the Division of the Common. The name is also applied to the surrounding part of Hawick Common. On maps it specifically applies to the high ground to the south-east of Pilmuir farm. The area was used for the morning race meetings of the Common Riding from 1822–53 – '... And round Pilmuir-rig we'll canter, Down the Bailie-hill we'll scamper' [AB], 'Pilmuir Rig and Everha', Scawmill and Stirches Mains; Drinkstone, Tandlaw and Boonraw Wi' a' their burns and lanes' [WL].

the Pilmuir Stakes (*thu-pil-mur-stāks*) *n.* race during the Common Riding, at one time for the Cornet's Father and his supporters. It was started at least as early as the 1880s.

Pilmuir Sike (*pil-mur-sīk*) *n.* former ditch near the Flex, lying on the boundary of the old Common. It is not clear exactly where it was, even based on the 1767 description of the Common, and the map drawn up by J.P. Alison. James Wilson describes it as lying 'at the head of Flex inclosures' (also written 'Syke').

Pilstown (*pils-town*) *n.* said to have been the commander of some English persecuting regiment that passed through Hawick in 1716; however, it is unclear who he was. The Council charged the Burgesses to help transport their baggage to Lauder, and townspeople were also meant to provide billets for the soldiers. Some citizens of Hawick refused to provide for the men or to help carry their baggage, being then fined or imprisoned – 'A party is fined for disobeying the bailies anent the quartering and billets given for the said Pilstown's Regiment last week' [JW], 'Or wi' the serfs o' Pilstown rin, For Hawick has had mae Habs than ane' [AD].

Pimpo Anderson (*pim-pō-an-dur-sin*) *n.* nickname in the mid-to-late 20th century.

pin (*pin*) *n., arch.* a wooden or bone knitting needle (also **peen**).

pin (*pin*) *n., arch.* amount of linen that will go through a mangle at one time – 'The mangle-wife chairged a penny for three pins' [GW], a quantity of thread – 'To find what 'rule' is wanted to beam any warp, multiply the porters on the yard by 40, and divide by the number of threads in the pin' [BCM1881] (also **peen**).

pin (*pin*) *v., arch.* to strike with a missile, pelt, beat, drub, to nab, collar, entrap, to fill, stop up, plug masonry with small stones – 'The Hobkirk school was 'pinned and harled in 1760 ...' [RGl].

pin (*pin*) *n., poet.* mood, frame of mind, particularly in the phrase 'a merry pin' – 'And he took her round the scraggye necke, Alle in a merry pinne ...' [JTe].

Pin (*pin*) *n.* former farmstead close to the Border in southern Castleton Parish, to the east of Kershopefoot. Labourer Henry Paterson was there in the 1830s. Robert Beattie was shepherd there in 1851 and William Tait was there in 1868 (also written 'Pinn'; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

pinch (*pinch*) *n., poet.* an iron bar with a pointed end, a crowbar – 'With vengeance keen, and heavy oath, To burst the door they try'd; And gavelock, pinch, and sledge hammer, With might and main they plied' [JTe].

pind (*pind*) *v., arch.* to impound – 'If in my yard again I find them, By Mahomet, I swear I'll pind them; Or catch them in a net or girn, Till I find out the boost or birn' [JR].

pindin (*pin-din*) *n., arch.* constipation.

pindit (*pin-dee', -i'*) *pp., adj., arch.* constipated.

pine (*pīn*) *n., arch.* a disease of sheep or cows – 'The sheep for miles roond are a' deid i' the pine, The horses an' kye, too, are a' gaun to the divilry' [JoHa] (now known to be due to mineral deficiency).

the Pines (*thu-pīnz*) *n.* house in Ashkirk village. The original Hawick to Selkirk road used to go right past here.

Pines Burn (*pīnz-burn*) *n.* small stream that rises on Pike Fell and runs roughly to the north-east to become part of the Harwood Burn.

pine-top (*pīn-top*) *n., arch.* a fir cone (cf. **fir-tap**).

pingle (*ping-ul*) *n., arch.* a small pan – '... twa-three eggs ... Were boiling in the pingle' [HSR].

pingle (*ping-ul*) *v., arch.* to toil, struggle, work in a trifling way or work industriously and with difficulty – '... many an industrious housewife was able, by hard 'pingling' to augment a husband's scanty wage' [JTu], 'Ti pingle = to labour with assiduity (cf. Wilson's 'Tales') ; to strive; work hard (cf. Ransay's). Often applied to the toiling of a seamstress, pinglin an sheww-in' [ECS], applied specifically to snow whirling about, as if struggling to reach the ground, to tingle – 'Far better had I em'd an' miss'd. I only hurt my pinglin' fist ...' [WP].

Pinglehole (*ping-ul-hōl*) *n.* former farm just south of Saughtree off the B6357 by the Liddel Water, now being just a couple of cottages. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it extended to 339 acres, bounded by Saughtree, Burnmouth, Riccarton

and 'Leys'. It also shared a small strip of common land with Saughtree and the farmhouse was in roughly the location of the modern cottages. William Elliot was there in 1694. Pinglehole Sike joins the Liddel Water near there. Robert Armstrong was shepherd there in 1797. There were Hislops and Grieves there in 1841 (shown on Pont's 1609 map as a tower-house, 'Pingillholls', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Pingilholls', on de Wit's c.1680 map as 'Pingilhols' and is 'Pingleholes' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; it is probably the place marked 'Hole' on Stobie's 1770 map; it was 'Pinglehoills' in 1662, 'Pingellhols' in 1694 and appears to be 'Pringlehole' in 1797; the origin may be either 'enclosure in the hollow' or 'valley of toil').

Pinglehole Sike (*piŋ-ul-hōl-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddlesdale, rising on Shiel Knowe and running roughly southwards to join the Liddel Water downstream from Saughtree.

pinglin aboot (*piŋ-lin*) *adj., arch.* swirling about (of snow), but not quite lying on the ground (see **pingle**).

pinion (*pin-yin*) *n., arch.* a pivot.

Pinker Cleuch (*piŋ-kur-klooch*) *n.* small stream that passes the farm of Sunnyside and joins the Kirkton Burn (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Pinkerton (*piŋ-kur-tin*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Hardie in Hawick in 1841.

pinkie (*piŋ-kee*) *n.* little finger – 'A staved ma pinkie on that hannle', any small thing (from Dutch; also spelled 'pinky').

Pinkie (*piŋ-kee*) *n.* battle site by the Esk near Musselburgh, also called Pinkie Cleugh. Here in 1547 the Scots under Hamilton Earl of Arran, were defeated by the English under Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset (who had been the Earl of Hertford). Somerset had come to seize the infant Mary, who was instead spirited away to France. The huge losses of the Scots led to this day being known as 'Black Sunday'. It was the last engagement of the two national armies. Many local men must have been involved, and the dead included George Home, Laird of Wolfelee. Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch led part of the Scots force, while the Kers switched sides and supported the English (it is written as 'Pynkyne Feild' in 1547/8).

Pinkie Burn (*piŋ-kee-burn*) *n.* stream that runs past Falside farm and joins the Jed Water.

pinky see **pinkie**

pin-leg (*pin-leg*) *n., arch.* a wooden leg.

pin-mitten (*pin-mi'-in*) *n., arch.* a woollen glove made on a wooden knitting needle.

Pinnacle (*pi-nu-kul*) *n.* farm on the south bank of the Ale Water, just east of Belses, in Ancrum Parish. It is part of a charter, along with Broomlands, given by Robert Scott of Howpasley to Hector Turnbull in 1550. Nichol Haliburton was there in 1581. In 1620 it is 'the fourt pairt of the landis and lordschip of Belscheis callit the Pendicle'. It was owned by the Kers of Cavers Carre in the 17th century. In 1643 these lands in Ancrum Parish are recorded as 'Morrishall, his lands in Belses called Pinnacle', valued at £766 13s 4d; however, it is unclear what 'Morrishall' refers to. It was owned by George Wauchope in 1678 and valued at £500. A small part seemed to have also been included among the lands of Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton in 1678, valued at £42. It was part of the Lordship of Belses held by Henry Douglas of Friarshaw in the latter part of the 17th century. In 1788 part of it was listed among the properties of William Scott of Burnhead and valued at £42, while the main part was valued at £500 and owned by William Sibbald. John Park was there in 1797 and Samuel Redpath in 1798. The men recorded in the 1799 Lieutenancy Book were Thomas Park, Robert Marshall and Robert Brown an in 1801 were tenant Thomas Park and hind James Paterson. Roderick McKenzie was there in 1852 and William Thomas in 1868. There is a square-shaped dovecote there (it is 'Pennycle' in 1581, 'Pinnakill' in 1608, 'Pendicle' in 1621, 'Pinackle' and 'Peickhill' in 1678, 'Penickle' in 1684 and 'Penickhill' in 1788; this is 'Pendickle' on Pont's 1590s manuscript, 'Pendicle' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Pendickill' marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Pinnacle (*pi-nu-kul*) *n.* former name for lands near Clarilaw, to the north of Hawick. The 1811 Land Tax Rolls describe it as 'Pennick-hill or Pinnacle', partly owned (along with Wester Clarilaw) by the trustees of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe, with the other part owned by William Scott of Burnhead. It may be the same place as Pinnacle near Belses.

pinner (*pi-nur*) *n., arch.* a woman's close-fitting cap with 2 long flaps – 'They also took . . . a laced pinner stolen from the spous of Richard Myles, pirriwigg maker' [BR1697].

pinnin (*pi-nin*) *n., arch.* a beating, drubbing (noted by E.C. Smith).

pinshers (*pin-shurz*) *n., pl., arch.* pinchers.

pipe (*pīp*) *adj.* relating to the bagpipes – 'that was guid pipe music', 'hei was in the pipe band'.

pipe (*pīp*) *n., arch.* an acorn.

pipe-an-dottle (*pīp-an-dō-tul*) *n., arch.* a large ripe acorn still on its stalk – 'But for borrowed beauty oot o' a bottle – I wadna gie ye a pipey dottle!' [WL] (also written 'pipey dottle' etc.).

pipe-an-kivver (*pīp-an-ki-vur*) *n., arch.* an acorn still in its case, a variant of **pipe-an-dottle**.

Pipe Hill (*pīp-hil*) *n.* hill above Pipewellheugh, the steep banking off Buccleuch Road on the way out of Hawick.

Pipeloch (*pīp-loch*) *n.* fanciful name for the source of the Pipewell spring – 'It minds me of those youthful days When we went hand in hand, To sport upon the Pipeloch braes, A blythesome little band' [VW], 'And a' my heart's thirst slocken in the Pipeloch clear and cool' [JYH].

piper (*pī-pur*) *n.* a person who plays the pipes, usually meaning the bagpipes, although possibly other instruments such as the Northumbrian pipes can be meant – '... for the payment of the coats gotten from them for the use of the two officers, pyper, and drummer, att the Common-ryding in 1705' [BR1706], 'Lament him, ilka piper chiel, Wha makes auld Scotia's bagpipe squeel' [JoHa] (see also **pipers** and Toon Piper).

Piper Burn (*pī-pur-burn*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising in Harden Moss and flowing roughly westwards to join the Liddel approximately opposite Powisholm farm. This is probably the 'Poperburn' where wright John Turnbull and labourer Andrew Turnbull were recorded living in 1801.

piper-faced (*pī-pur-fāsd*) *adj., arch.* pale-faced (from the former belief that playing pipes was harmful for the lungs).

pipers (*pī-purz*) *n., pl.* people who play the pipes. In 1627, 2 'pypers', John Tait and John Laing, were among the 'idle and masterless' men listed by the Bailies of Hawick as being fit for military service. In 1632 the Lord of Buccleuch made a payment 'to three English pypers at Branxholm'. In 1672 the Bailies requested that the Baron of Regality only use the Town's own drummer and piper to 'set the fair'. William Turnbull was elected as Town Piper in 1674 'and directed at even and morn and other solemn occasions, to go through the town with the drum'. James Turnbull (d.1686) was piper to Abbotrule Parish. The 'town's officer, piper, and drummer' were each allowed money for new coats in 1702, suggesting that at this time the piper was a separate position. Thomas Beattie was a piper who was fined at Hawick fair in 1700. William Turnbull was recorded as a piper in Hawick in 1702 and 1706. In 1704 it is recorded that funds were needed for 'pypers shoes'. Coats for the piper (in addition to the Burgh Officers and drummer) are mentioned in at least 1703, 1706 and 1713. In 1721 'Poulter the pyper' was paid 10 shillings for the Common Riding. In 1747 (because of the debt over Teviot Brig) the Council ordained that the Town would not give an allowance to the piper, but 'what people shall give him out of their own pockets' (see also **Toon Piper**).

Piper's Knowe (*pī-purz-now*) *n.* north-eastern spur of Greenbank Hill in the Borthwick valley.

Pipersteed (*pī-pur-steed*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Piperstede' in a rental roll of c.1376, and valued at 4 shillings. It was part of the area known as 'Ludne', which made up part of the western side of the Liddel valley, so it was probably situated somewhere to the north-west of the present-day Newcastleton (it is possibly the same as 'Piknesteid' recorded in 1541).

the pipes (*thu-pīps*) *n.* the bagpipes or Border pipes. In Hawick it seems that the traditional instrument was the bagpipes in the 18th century, with the Town Piper being hired until about the turn of the 19th century, when he was effectively replaced with fifers. However, it is uncertain if there were fifers earlier than this, and it is also unclear when the town started to have a piper – 'she yaised ti play jist the chanter, bit now she's moved on ti the pipes' (see also **Toon Piper**).

pipe-stapple (*pīp-staw-pul*) *n., arch.* a clay pipe stem, pipe shank – 'I'll go to such a place, though it should rain auld wives and pipe-stapples' [JoJ], 'We got dirty blethers at the Killin'-hoose and blew them up wi' pipe-stapples for fitbas' [HAST1958], hence any small thing (also **pipe-stopple** and 'pipe-stopplit' or 'peip-stopplet'; J. Jamieson notes that 'stapplick' was a synonym in Roxburghshire, see **stapple**).

pipe-stopple (*pīp-sto-pul*) *n., arch.* a clay pipe stem (a variant of **pipe-stapple**).

pipe-stopple legs (*pīp-sto-pul-legz*) *n., pl., arch.* extremely thin legs on a person or animal.

the Pipe Well (*thu-pīp-wel*) *n.* spring at Pipewellheugh, fitted with an iron pipe and trough, which supplied water for travellers along the New Road.

Pipewellheugh (*pī-pul-, pīp-wel-hew, hewch*) *n.* steep wooded bank on the other side of the main road from Langlands Bridge, in the middle of which a stream supplied the Pipe Well. The name has also been used to describe the

area around the well. Before the main highway was directed that way in 1815, it presumably just had a smaller-scale track. A dry-stone wall was built along the New Road there in the late 19th century, using stones from the Mid Row. The wall was entirely rebuilt in the mid-1990s. A strong garlic smell in the area is due to the abundance of Ramsons Allium ursinum, i.e. wild garlic. There were also lands in Jedburgh called by the same name in the 17th century. From a verse written around the time of the disputed 1809 Common Riding it seems clear that a senior member of the Town Council lived near here at that time – 'Trace the source of all your troubles Where the Pipe'lheugh fountain bubbles; There a groggy club are lolling, While the Sabbath bells are tolling' [JH]. 'It is exceedingly abundant in woods and shady banks such as Pipe-well-heugh' [JAHM].

pipey-dottle see **pipe-an-dottle**

pipit (*pī-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* piped – 'We hae pipet untill yow, an' ye haena dancet: we hae murnet untill yow, an' ye haena lamentet' [HSR].

Pipleheugh (*pī-pul-hew, -hewch*) *n.* shortened form of **Pipewellheugh**, also being a name used in the 19th century to refer to a piece of land west of Balcary, and somewhat distant from Pipewellheugh. More confusingly its name was later changed to Pipewellhaugh, and now corresponds roughly to Langheugh Road.

Pipleheughfit (*pī-pul-hew-fi'*) *n.* name used for the foot of the Pipewellheaugh area. It is referred to in a boundary dispute of the 1780s, between Elliot of Langlands and Scott of Buccleuch.

the Pipleheugh Well (*thu-pī-pul-hew-wel*) *n.* iron trough on the south side of Buccleuch Road near Langlands Bridge. Once a source of drinking water for horses or cattle entering the town from the south. A series of land slips in the 1980s resulted in the demise of the spring which fed the trough. The supporting wall along the roadside was rebuilt in the 1990s.

Pippleheugh (*pi-pul-hew*) *n.* sometimes version of **Pipewellheugh**, referring to the well.

Pirie (*pee-ree*) *n.* **Miss** ran a seminary in Backdamgate for reading, writing and sewing, in the early 19th century, recorded in Pigot's 1825 directory. **William** (15th/16th C.) witness to a 1508 sasine for the Erskines lands at Synton. He may have been local like several of the other witnesses.

pirl (*pi-rul*) *n., arch.* a curl, twist, curliness of textures etc., quality of well spun wool – 'A guid pirl' [GW], *poet.* an eddy, swirl of air or water – A pirl of wynd through the key hole came, And it blew from his loofe awaye' [JTe], *v., arch.* to curl, twirl, twist, twine a fishing line etc., to swirl snow etc. – 'Snaws join the squal, wi' pu'lin', pirlin', An' drifts, as 'round knowe-en's a-whirlin' ' [JoHa], 'When Boreas cauld, blew his pibroch fu' bauld, And snaw showers fu' thickly flew pirlin' ' [JoHa], 'A pewl o reek fuffelt abuin the gleed, an swurlt an yilleet away in a pirlin braith o wund' [ECS] (also **purl**).

pirn (*pirn*) *n.* a reel, bobbin, especially a spool for holding the weft yarn in the shuttle – 'A braid-heided pirn, waighted doon at yin end' [??] (in the 1841 census some people in Hawick have 'Woolen Pirnwinder' as occupation).

pirnie (*pir-nee*) *n., arch.* a night-cap, usually as worn by a man – 'Pirnie, A woollen night-cap; generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock, Roxb.' [JoJ], '. . . He pu'd on his pirnie, and turn'd himsel' round' [JoHa], 'Jamie sat in the fog-house with a red pirnie on . . . ' [RM], '. . . if hei wad bring his pirnie hei wad never ken but hei was in his bed' [JTu], 'Kilmarnock pirnies on their heids, Knee breeks and ootsteek shoon' [JT], '. . . keekin' oot o' the loft window at Colterscleuch wi' his pirnie on . . . ' [DH].

Pirnie (*pir-nee*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Alex' (1825–79) local stone-mason. He was born in Edinburgh, son of stone mason Alexander and Agnes. Apprentice to his father in Kikliston, he then moved back to Edinburgh, where he worked for the architects firm Peddie & Kinnear in Edinburgh, and for James Harkness, builders in Hawick in 1859. His workmanship can be seen at 4 Tower Knowe in the ornamental cornices on what was the Commercial Bank and at the former Royal Bank of Scotland at 12 High Street. He also carved the bust of Burns that is at the Burns Club, as well as a head of Garibaldi and the lions on the Monteath Mausoleum. By 1861 he is living in Wilton, where he appears to have stayed for the rest of his life. He died intestate, and was then described as a 'stone-hewer'. He married Isabella Dawson, and had at least 2 children, Janet and Alex. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery.

pirnie-cap (*pir-nee-kawp*) *n., arch.* a night-cap, particularly worn by men (see **pirnie**).

Pirn Mill (*pirn-mil*) *n.* steading north of the old saw mill at Bedrule.

pirr (*pir*) *n., arch.* a state of anger – 'He's in a gey pirr' [GW], *v., arch.* to be angry.

Pirrie (*pi-ree*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Alex' (19th/20th C.) manufacturer of ginger beer in Hawick. He

was listed at 2 Silver Street in 1900. He apparently gave rise to the term 'stane pirrie', meaning hare-brained.

pirriness (*pi-ree-nis*) *n., arch.* pettishness, touchy temper.

pirriwig (*pi-ree-wig*) *n., arch.* a wig – '[A person is convicted of stealing] ane laced pinner from the spouse of Richard Myles, pirriwigg maker' [BR1697].

pirry (*pi-ree*) *adj., arch.* pettish, touchy, irascible (also written 'pirrie').

Pirryshiel (*pi-ree-sheel*) *n.* small cottage just to the south of the former Hassendean Station.

Pirryshiel Sike (*pi-ree-sheel-sīk*) *n.* stream that joins the Whitrope Burn just after Whitropefoot. The farm of 'Parishallfoot' is marked at the confluence there on Stobie's 1770 map.

pirry-tempered (*pi-ree-tem-purd*) *adj., arch.* quick-tempered, easily annoyed (see also **pirry**).

Pisgah Hill (*piz-gu-hil??*) *n.* hill between Blawearie and Whitfield, just east of Smasha Hill, reaching a height of 328 m. On the northern side of the hill, close to Woolaw Covert is an ancient cairn, about 10 m in diameter and about 1 m high. It seems to be the same place referred to as 'Caminshaw' in the 1765 description of parts of Wilton Common (possibly named after Mount Pisgah in the Bible, and probably not a very old name).

pish (*pish*) *n., imp.* the act of urination – 'A'm away for a pish', urine – 'hei hed pished aa doon his troosers', *v.* to urinate – 'hei juist pished oot the wundih', also used to mean drunk – 'she got totally pished on twae shandies', *adj.* of poor quality, inferior, pathetic – 'that film was pish, wun't eet?'.

pish-easy (*pish-ee-zee*) *adj., imp.* extremely easy – 'that maths test was pish-easy, div ee no hink?'.

pish-hoose (*pish-hoos*) *n., imp.* a toilet, particularly a public one.

pishin doon (*pi-shin-doon*) *adj., imp.* pouring or pissing down, usually referring to the weather – 'its aboslutely pishin doon oot there'.

Pistols (*pis-tolz*) *n.* nickname for **James Nichol**.

pit (*pi'*) *v.* to put – 'where did ee pit ma bits?', 'how did ee pit eet again?', '... oh! it's a sair thing to hae gi'en away a heart to ane that pits nae value on the gift' [JTe], '... the guidman wad pit a' richt whan he comes hame' [WNK], 'Aye! aye! Hohn, ye'd better pit on your coat and gang away' [DMW], '... killing it on the spot, remarking as he did so 'that'll pit an end to yere biting'' [AM], 'I hae putten aff my cote; how sall I pit it on?' [HSR], 'In thee, O Lord, do I pit my trust ...' [HSR], 'We like to pit oor money in Banks where best interest's given ...' [FL], '... and can weel afford ti pit her up in Toronto till the spring comes on' [JEDM], 'Eh, bit, A'll no pit up wui ir sayin that ...' [ECS], '... an if oo pit a' oor feet thegither in a line it wad extend tae some 15 feet' [CT], 'Oo'll no pit the clock back ti conkers an' guisers' [??], 'Then let's alane ti dae my job, That I may pit my best in't ...' [WP], 'And as I pit them back, I can spare them a' a sigh ...' [DH], '... that fair pits the whole speerit o the Common Riding in a nutshell' [DH], '... And pits sic smeddum in ma step, As lowsed, I loup along' [WL], '... Hawick folk got yaised throwe time Ti pittin' their messages in a trolley' [IWL], 'ti pit hands ti yinsel' is to commit suicide (sometimes used for the past as well as present tense, cf. **putt**; also spelled 'pitt').

pit (*pi'*) *n., arch.* pitch, occurring only in the phrase 'As derk as pit' and in *pit-derk*).

pit (*pi'*) *n., arch.* a hole dug as part of a series to mark a boundary – '... and from Whitlaw slap by the dyke and Pits more easterly and downwards ...' [C&L], *v.* to mark a boundary with a series of small pits – '... but the witnesses who walked the march by that dyke, pitted where the dyke stood in all places where it is now down' [DCW1765] (also written 'pitt').

pit aff (*pi'-awf*) *v., arch.* to put off – '... My lord pits aff his comin'' [HSR].

pit away (*pi'-a-wā*) *v., arch.* to sack – 'Dauvit's been oot o' woark threh the New Eer; hei was putten away threh the mill' [ECS].

pit by (*pi'-bI*) *v.* to set aside, lay away, save – '... thochts o sic bonnie bits ti pit bye an huirrd in eis posie o pleezant maimeries' [ECS].

Pitcairn (*pi'-kārn*) *n.* **William** (1846–1916) Headmaster of Buccleuch School in the late 1800s and early 1900s. From Glasgow, he apprenticed at Freeland School and was Assistant at Falkirk before coming to Hawick in 1870 as senior assistant, becoming Rector in 1880. The singing of the Common Riding song on the Thursday before the festival was started in his time. He was also Captain of the Golf Club. There is a photograph of him outside the school with a group of pupils. He married Eliza, daughter of Adam Laing, and grand-daughter of James Hogg, writer of 'Teribus'.

pitch an toss (*pich-an-tos*) *n.* a gambling game played by tossing coins and shouting 'heids' or 'tails'. It has long been a pastime of a sector of

the local men, e.g. there was often a gamling ring in the Upper Haugh on summer evenings, Saturday afternoons and Common Riding mornings in the 19th century. A note at the end of 'Hawick Immortals' describes how the 'pitch' part was usually dispensed with, since the focus was on gambling, with one man tossing up 5 pennies and the others betting on the result.

pit-derk (*pi'-derk*) *adj., arch.* pitch dark (see **pit**).

pit doon (*pi'-doon*) *v.* to put down, kill – 'But the auld yin We hed to pit doon . . . In her latter days hed nae need To lick or wag' [DH], **arch.** to smoke bees to death – 'Smook . . . a term applied to the barbarous mode of destroying bees to gain their honey; or, as it is expressed, to 'put them doun', Teviotd.' [JoJ].

pit eet on (*pi'-ee'-ōn*) *v.* to exaggerate, affect an English manner of speaking (noted by E.C. Smith).

pitfaa (*pi'-faw*) *n.* a pitfall – '. . . Ti let us pick our steps wi' ease, Where pitfa's lie' [WP].

pith (*pith*) *n., poet.* strength, potency, vigour – 'New pith his pipes their limbs did lend, Bewitching reed!' [CPM], 'Poor Johny pray'd wi' pow'r an' pith, A full half hour an langer . . . ' [JR], 'The fox-glove cuppe you'll bring, The taile of shootinge sterne, And at the grassy ring, We'll pledge the pith o' ferne' [JTe], 'But if I thought a villain was Had heart to do thee harm! He yet should find there still was pith In this auld feeble arm' [JTe], 'The pith o' worth is frae us ta'en, For Davie's dead' [JoHa], 'An' the pith o' their lungs they threw into their tongues, An' they hoogh'd an' they roared oot right mightly' [JoHa], 'My pithe is driet up like ane patsheerd [pot-shard] . . . ' [HSR], 'O spare me, that I may gaine bak my pithe afore I gae hance an' be nae mair' [HSR] (also written 'pithe').

pit hands ti yinsel (*pi'-hawndz-ti-yin-sel*) *v., arch.* to commit suicide.

pithy (*pi-thee*) *adj., arch.* prosperous, well-to-do (in [HNe1954]).

pit-mirk (*pi'-mirk*) *adj., poet.* pitch black – '. . . Throwe the lang pit-mirk nicht' [WL].

Pitshawhill (*pi'-shaw-hil*) *n.* former farmstead in the hills a little north of Adderstonelee, perhaps near Bitchlaw Moss (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

pitt see **pit**

Pitt (*pi', pit*) *n.* **Rachel** (1827–1932) one of Hawick's oldest residents, born in Berwickshire, but long residing in Duke Street, she had an official visit by Provost Renwick on her 100th birthday. **Thomas** (15th C.) Rector of Abbotrule in 1472. He acted as procurator for Katherine Home when she arranged a copy to be made of a charter for the lands of Polwarth. His surname is recorded as 'Pyt'. **Rev. Thomas Cooling** (1856–92) born at Greenock, son of a shipmaster, he graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1878, and became a Free Church minister. In 1881 he was appointed as assistant and successor to James McClymont in Denholm, and took over as minister in 1886. He retired to Allonby, Cumberland, but died after only a month and was buried in Cavers. The Pitt Memorial Hall, adjoining Denholm Kirk was built in his memory in 1892.

Pitt Cottage (*pi'-ko'-eej*) *n.* former name for a cottage on the farm of Branxholme Braes. William Lyle stayed there with his family in the 1840s and 1850s.

pitten (*pi'-in*) *pp.* put – 'that's what she hes pitten doon already' (variant of **putten**).

pitter (*pi'-ur*) *v.* to patter – 'now they're mairried there's sin gaun ti be the pitter o wee feet', 'the rain was pitterin on the wundi', '. . . And pittering grasshoppers, confus'dly shrill, Pipe giddily along the glowing hill' [JL].

Pitterson see **Paiterson**

pittin-in-the-cries (*pi'-in-in-thu-krIz*) *n., arch.* the giving in of a couple's names before their wedding, or the social gathering associated with this (cf. **names-giein-in**).

pityfi (*pi-tee-fi*) *adj., poet.* pitiful – '. . . An' humphie an' hunchie aft met wi' demand, But she was left lane on the pityfu' staund' [JoHa] (also written 'pityfu' ').

the Piv (*thu-piv*) *n.* the Pavilion, also known as the Pavilion Picture and Variety Theatre, a spacious picture house on the High Street. It was built in 1913, with an Art Deco styled frontage, at 74 and 76 High Street, the land purchased from Francis Kyle and George Tait, respectively. It originally had theatrical performances as well as films, and could seat 1400 people. It was possibly the most glamourously decorated of Hawick's theatres, having pink satin curtains, with zig-zag coloured bands along the bottom and pink lighting. The last film shown was 'the Millionairess', and it was demolished in 1964 to make way for a shopping complex, now occupied by Boots. Some of the seats were rescued for use by the Hawick Film and Video Group – 'The Piv, the Kings, oor ain Wee Thea The shops aw open till eight . . . ' [AY].

place see **plis**

plack (*plawk*) *n., arch.* a copper coin worth four Scots pennies (2 bodles), or about 1/3 of a penny sterling – 'But their council was not worth a Plack, He'd never leave the Ship, to ride on horses back' [CWS], 'Wee Jean o' the Coate gae a pun', A penny, a plack, and a bodle' [ES], 'If by it he can steal a groat, Or catch a plack; I'm ha'f resolv'd to tak' the coat, Tho' it be black' [JR], 'Some poor things standing at their back, Their guinea was turn'd to a plack' [JR], 'Toom as a teapot newly dreepit, Ae single plack, or I'll be wheepit!' [JoHa], 'For now ye canna raise a plack To get a bead' [JoHa], 'Clashes and clavers Are no worth a plack' [GWe], 'Ah, Gibbie, Gibbie, had it no' been for me, ye would he's been yet writing papers for a plack a page' [GFSE] (from Flemish).

plackless (*plawk-lis*) *adj., poet.* having no placks – 'The gossips glibe their jkes do hurl, At plackless purse' [JoHa].

plague (*plāg*) *v., arch.* to afflict with disasters, specifically as a result of divine judgement – 'For they were plagu'd of God, and so shall we, Much more, if of their sin we partners be' [CWS].

the Plague see **the Black Daith**

plaiden (*plā-din*) *adj., arch.* made of coarse woollen cloth – 'Stealing of ane pair of plaiding hose' [BR1697], 'Syne strutting in guid plaiden hose, I look fu' baul' ' [JR].

plaidie (*plā-dee*) *n., poet.* diminutive of plaid, large length of woollen cloth, worn as a mantle or shawl – 'Weels on thee, my ain tartan plaidie, Fair fa' the wabster's hands that made ye' [JoHa], '... When Silly I stole where my plaidie was hid' [JoHa], 'Rowed in his plaidie, my ain shepherd laddie, Hied him awa', 'mid the wild drivin' snaw' [TCh], '... And the talk is all of tartans and of plaidies and of clans' [WHO].

plaid-nuik (*plād-nook*) *n., arch.* the pocket formed by a fold in a plaid, where a shepherd might carry a lamb, for example – '... aw wadna gie a gowd geenie for a plaid-nuik-fu' o' thae things' [HAST1861].

plaig (*plāg*) *n., arch.* a toy, plaything (noted by J. Jamieson).

plain (*plān*) *v., poet.* to complain – 'I'm come to 'plain o' your man, fair Johnie Armstrong, Fala, &c. And syne o' his billie Willie, quo' he' [CPM].

plain loaf (*plān-lōf*) *n.* a type of bread distinguished from a 'pan loaf' by only having crust on the top and bottom, so called since it was traditionally the cheaper variety.

plaint (*plān'*) *n., arch., poet.* a complaint, lamentation – '... quhasumeuer of thaim selffis for any thing, or to ansuer any plaint from England ...' [SB1599], 'With love, unfeign'd, I soothed their plaints, And ruled their little plays' [JTe], '... Would twine her arms about my neck, And tell her 'plaints to me' [TCh], 'The battle march borne from afar is a summons, The pibroch a plaint to the lost days awa' [WL].

plaister (*plā-stur*) *n.* a plaster – 'ee should pit a stickin plaister on that cut afore it mitters', plaster – 'Hallans, sleekit owre wi' plaister, Glintin' a' as white as snaw, Worthy o' its noble maister, Kitchen, passage, rooms, an' a' ' ' [JR], *v.* to plaster – '... had the choir repaired at a cost of £39 for 'lathing and plaistering' ' [JJV], 'The Hobkirk school was ... 'uncomfortable state of the schoolhouse on account of it not being lath'd and plaistered above stairs and the walls in the Room below' [RGl].

plaistered (*plā-sturd, -stur'*) *adj., pp.* plastered, intoxicated – 'hei was plaistered afore the clock even struck twal' (also written 'plaisturt', etc.).

plaisterer (*plā-stu-rur*) *n.* a plasterer – 'William Sibbald Plaisterer Sandbed' [PR1815].

plank (*plangk, plungk*) *v.* to place hastily or carelessly, or in the correct general place, set down forcefully – 'jist plank eet doon onywhere' (cf. the less common **plunk**).

plansher (*plawn-shur*) *n., arch.* a wooden plank, planking – '... six thousand and three score of double flooring nails and five thousand seven hundred planshers' [GT] (also 'plensher').

Plantagenet (*plawn-taw-ji-ni'*) *n.* **Edward** of Norwich (1373–1415) 2nd Duke of York and 1st Duke of Aumale, first cousin of Richard II of England. He was involved in a plot against Henry IV, but turned on his fellow conspirators and regained royal favour. He was Keeper of Carlisle in 1397/8, Warden of the English Western Marches in 1398, again in 1412 and Warden of the East Marches and Keeper of Berwick in 1414/5. But he was killed at Agincourt, apparently suffocating under the mass of wounded. He translated (and added to) one of the most famous treatises on hunting and features in Shakespeare's Richard II and Henry V. **Richard** see **Richard III**.

planteen see **plantin**

plantin (*plan-tin, -teen*) *n., arch.* a plantation, small grove of trees, usually to provide shelter for livestock – 'The hedges an' plantin's that grew roond her hame, Are champit a' doon by the num'erless rabblery' [JoHa], '... and cut his way half-through a young plantin' ' [RM], '... and three to be in ambush at the tap o' the plantin' at Denholm Hill Quarry' [BCM1881], 'A sterteet niece an cannie on the brae up atween

the planteens' [ECS], '... alang bye a boaggly, gloomin planteen, where the whussellin wund gaed soachin throwe' [ECS], 'And when the sun aboon our head Shines wi' a fiercer beam, We'll seek the cooling plantin' shade, And set us down to dream' [JT], '... And dander hameward through the plantin'' [RH] (also written 'planteen').

plantit (*plan-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* planted – '... Ilka plant whilk my heævenlie Faether hethna Plantet sall be rutetet up' [HSR], 'Ther was ane certain houshaulder whilk plantet ane vinyaird ...' [HSR], 'Planteet aboot the Green i the mids, the treis gien skug ti the Auld Cross' [ECS], 'Ye'll never miss the wee bit spot Where their machines are plantit ...' [TCh] (also written 'planteet').

the Plant Mercat (*thu-plawn'-mer-ki'*) *n.* former market in Hawick where plants were sold. It is recorded in 1675, showing that Hawick was known for buying plants long before Dickson's nursery was established. A man from Kelso was fined for accusing a man from Eskdalemuir of stealing 3000 plants from him there, 'which he could not make out, and which were found to have been bought from other planters'. It was probably part of one of the regular markets held in Hawick.

plash (*plawsh*) *n., poet.* a splash – 'Wi' plash and spurt and peaceful purl' [JEDM], *adv., arch.* with a splash – 'When gloamin' comes doon wi' its shadows dark, ... An' yetts play jairg, and dubs play plash' [JoHa], '... But I missed my fit in a craigie slit, And fell ower the lugs wi' a plash' [WaD], *v., arch.* to splash, squelch – '... Some gi'e themsel's a hantla fash, The warldly race, Thro' thick an' thin unwearied plash, To see thy face' [JR], 'The gowans white as they – Waes me! where are they a' to-day, And a' creation plashin'' [HSR].

Plashetts (*plaw-shits*) *n.* village north of Hexham, based around the Plashetts Colliery, and having a station depot on the Border Counties railway line. It is now submerged under Kielder Reservoir. 'Plashetts' is also the popular name for the type of coal coming from the Plashetts Colliery, which was locally much favoured in the 19th century, with droves of pack horses carrying the coal over the hills to Hawick via Limekilnedge. In some years it is recalled how many ponies were hired for use in the Common Riding – 'Man, I got my porridge made wi' Plashetts coal this morning, an' they were gude' [WiS], 'Jock's to the Plashetts gane for coals, An' Crummie's i' the shiel' [WiSp].

plat (*plaw', plat*) *n.* a dollop, daub, thick blob of a semi-liquid substance, a flattened cake – 'A plat o' cake ti make a pancake' [GW] (cf. **cow plat**).

platch (*plawch*) *n., arch.* a large splash – 'A platch o' glaur' [GW], a drenched piece of ground – 'The snaw-brui's strampeet intae a cald broon platch' [ECS], 'The grund was duist a platch eftir the rain' [GW], someone who is soaked, *adv., arch.* with a splash – 'Whan A took off ma drookit serk, it fell platch on the fluir' [GW], *v., arch.* to splash, be soaked, be drenched – 'He platch't the ink owre 'is copy' [GW], 'They platch't 'im wi' glaur' [GW], 'In slow retreat, wi' slorpin' feet, I platch an' slaiger hame' [WaD].

platch (*plawch*) *adj., arch.* flat (of the foot) – '*Plat* foot, or, as it is often pronounced, *platch* foot, a foot that has no curvature in the sole' [JL], someone who walks with flat feet – 'Thus a platch might be 'one who walks flat-footedly', or 'a drenched man'' [ECS], *v., arch.* to walk flat-footedly.

platched (*plawchd*) *adj., pp.* soaked, drenched – 'ee look platched, hev ee been oot in that?' (also written 'platch't').

platcher-fittit (*plaw-chur-fi'-it, -ee'*) *adj., arch.* flat-footed (cf. **platchie-fittit**).

platchie (*plaw-chee*) *adj., arch.* muddy, miry, splashy – 'The rivers roar frae bank to brae, And platchie are the moorlands aye' [HSR] (also spelled 'platchy').

platchie-fittit (*plaw-chee-fi'-it, -ee'*) *adj., arch.* flat-footed (this term, **platcher-fittit** and **scone-fittit** are all noted by E.C. Smith; also spelled 'platchy-fitteet' and variants).

platchin (*plaw-chin*) *adj.* soaking, drenched, sopping – 'A'm fair platchin!', 'A'm platchin'-wat' [GW], 'My feet were fairly chorkin' Inside my platchin' shoon ...' [WL], '... An' oor feet they get fair platchin As oo slaister throwe the snaw' [IWL], 'What a platchin' they got mind. A watched thum leave the toon on Seturday efternuin an' A was fair vexed for thum so A was' [We].

platefi (*plā'-fi*) *n.* a plateful – 'hei's hed threi platefis o haggis'.

Platt (*plaw'*) *n.* **Harold** (d.1943) worsted tweed designer. He married Bella, daughter of baker John Young.

play (*plā*) *v., arch.* used with a noun in adverbial phrases where the English would be 'go ...' – 'A felt A cood heh druckn waeter ... till ma lugs played crack!' [ECS].

play (*plā*) *n.* a performance, act of playing – 'Now there's 23 unofficial plays an there's only

five official plays' [IA], *arch.* a holiday, leave, particularly from school – 'How is't ee're no at the skuil the day? Oh, oo've gotten the play till the morn' [ECS].

play crack (*plā-krawk*) *v., arch.* to split, break, give way – 'A felt A cood heh drucken waeter ... till ma lugs played crack!' [ECS].

playgrund (*plā-grund*) *n.* a playground, play park – '... hei hes yin leg shorter than the other, fri the slopin playgrund at Trinity' [IWL].

playgrunds (*plā-grundz*) *n., pl.* playgrounds. In the Hawick area these have been at the following locations: Bowden Road; Burnfoot School; Denholm Loaning; Hislop Gardens; Leaburn Drive; Little Haugh; Mayfield; the Miller's Knowes; Myreslawgreen/Green Terrace; Sleepy Valley/Burnhead Road; Volunteer Park; Waverley Walk; Wellington Court; and Wilson Drive.

the Playin Fields (*thu-plā-in-feeldz*) *n.* name sometimes given to the part of the Park on the south side of the river, off Buccleuch Road, used for playing various sports. Roughly the same area has also been known as Corseflat and the Gardener's Haughs. It was at one time a nursery, then known as Wester Nurseries, and then was allotments. A petition of 1859 asked the Duke of Buccleuch to keep this trip of land for recreational use. It was gifted to the town in 1931 by later Duke, after he had passed through Hawick during the Vertish Hill children's procession. It was hence also known as 'the Buccleuch Playing Fields', is about 5 acres, and effectively forms an addition to the Park. An all-weather sports ground was built there in 2005, adjacent to the Volunteer pitch, and also referred to as Volunteer Park.

the Playlaw (*thu-plā-law*) *n.* name for the area around the Mid Raw (now Drumlanrig Square), in use in the 16th–18th centuries – 'Bailie Graham and Thomas Bridges [were ordered to collect] westward from the bridge to the foot of the play la' [PR1717] (origin possibly a form of 'plea-law' indicating a judicial use in the past; also spelled 'Plalaw', 'Play-la' ' and other variants).

play paw (*plā-paw*) *v., poet.* to not move in the slightest, show no signs of life – 'His neck in twa I wat they hae wrung, Wi' hand or foot he ne'er play'd paw ... ' [CPM].

playpiece (*plā-pees*) *n.* a small snack taken to school to eat during the morning break.

Pleaknowe (*plee-now*) *n.* farmstead before Shankend on the Newcastleton Road, with the hill itself containing the remains of forts and settlements. It was once part of the farm of Langburnshiels. John Armstrong was shepherd there in the 1840s to 60s. It could be the 'Placknowe' near Hawick where W. Scott was recorded in a directory of 1868 (the etymology is possibly related to a quarrel).

pleasit (*plee-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* pleased – 'Be pleeset, O Lord, til delifer me ... ' [HSR], 'This is my belovet Son, in wham I am weel pleaset' [HSR].

pled (*pled*) *pp.* past tense and participle of 'plead', used particularly in legal contexts – 'hei pled guilty ti causin a public nuisance', 'Dan cried alood for mercy sair, An' pled time to repent, An' prayed Daith to haud off a wee An' no push for his rent' [AO], ' 'If only I could, juist yince', he pled Wi every 'heid-yin' nigh ... ' [DH] ('pleaded' is more common in England).

pledge (*plej*) *n., arch.* a person standing as security for another, a hostage – '... Philpe Twrnbull, as plegis and souerte for Stewyn Twrnbull, his brother ... ' [SB1500] (arbitrarily plural in older local documents).

the pledges (*thu-ple-jeez*) *n., arch.* a game popular with youths up until the latter part of the 18th century (as described by Robert Wilson). It involved 2 teams of roughly 12–20 a-side, and was played on open ground with a line drawn and with coats, hats etc. acting as the 'pledges', placed 20 or 30 yards from the line. The object of the game was to capture the 'pledges' of the opposing team without being caught. Captures occurred through either being touched in 'enemy territory' or dragged over the line. Such players then became 'prisoners' who could be freed by being touched by a member of their own team. The game often started with a mock taunt such as 'Set your foot on Scotch ground, ye English, if ye dare!'. The teams often formed themselves into 2 lines, with the stronger boys in front and the faster ones behind. Wilson's description sounds astonishingly like rugby, which would only be played in Hawick from 1872 – '... to enjoy on the Haugh ... a game at 'the pledges', which sport was greatly in vogue among youths in those days, though entirely unknown now' [AM].

pleesant (*plee-zin', plee-zint*) *adj., arch.* pleasant – '... the pleesent herp wi' the psaltrie' [HSR], '... for it is pleesint, an' prayse is bonnie' [HSR], '... thochts o sic bonnie bits ti pit bye an huirrd in eis posie o pleezant maimeries' [ECS], 'Stinty Knowe then the Cala Burn There isna a walk mair pleesant ... ' [AY], 'Some pech wi beagles owre the leys, And think it pleesant ... ' [DH].

pleesantest (*plee-zin'-ist*) *adj., arch.* most pleasant – '... yin o the bonniest an pleesantest bits 'at ever A've clappeet een on o' [ECS].

pleesure see **pleisur**

plei (*plī*) *n., arch.* a plea, litigation, law-suit – '... mair 4s. in lent money, upon confession judicially, with 14s. of expenses of pley' [BR1642] (also spelled 'pley'.

pleisur (*plā-shur, plee-zur*) *n.* pleasure – 'hei got the greatest pleisur oot o his gairden', '... was ordained to goe to the stocks during the baylyea's pleasur ... ' [BR1693], '... at they richt han' ther ar pleesurs for evirmair' [HSR], '... Let the Lord be magnifiet that heth pleesur in the weelfare o' his servent' [HSR], 'The 'pleisure' that is Peebles, The beauty that is Tweed, The man that can dispute them, He's wrang aboot the heid' [JBS], 'Gets a lot o' pleesure oot o' dressin' up in weemen's claes' [IWL], '... And broucht as muckle pleesure as a pound Will bring us noo that we're aa men' [WL], 'And auld freends, and longlost neebors, and bairns Hauf-mad wi the pleesure o'd ..... ' [DH] (also spelled 'pleesure' etc.).

Plenderleith (*plen-dur-leeth*) *n.* **Archibald** (15th C.) recorded as tenant in Bedrule in the High Court in Jedburgh in 1493. He had remission for stealing 8 sheep from Margaret Walker in Newton (before his existing remission), as well as stealing a cow and an ox from Thomas Dunn. His surety was George Turnbull of Hallrule. **Isabella** nee Elliot (b.1807/8) grocer at about 9 South Hermitage Street in Newcastleton. She was still a grocer in the 1850s, and was listed as Isabella Elliot on Slater's 1852 directory. She married William, but was already widowed by 1841. Her children were: Isabel (1836–1911); John (b.1837); and Robert (b.1839). **William** (1805–40) born in Castleton Parish, son of John and Isabel Sharp. He was probably a grocer in Newcastleton, the business being carried on by his wife after he died.

plenish (*ple-neesh*) *v., arch.* to furnish, stock – 'Twae-threi chiels war biggin furniter as plaeneesheen on ti laarries' [ECS].

plenishin (*ple-neesh-in*) *n., arch.* household furnishing, goods within a house, stock on a farm – '... that anie person who hath received charitie out of ye Box when they die, their household plenishing should be rouped ... ' [PR1722], '... but suffers great loss by having his plenishing lying in the open field, rotting and spoiling with wind and weather' [DCW1765], 'Twae-threi chiels war biggin furniter an plaeneesheen on ti laarries' [ECS] (also written 'plaeneesheen').

plent (*plent*) *adj., poet.* complaint – '... The whaup shook oot its lanesome plent, The laverock took the blue' [ECB].

plentifi (*plen-tee-fi*) *adj.* plentiful – '... an' we kenned if game was plentifu', it must be an 'oor or sae afore he cam' oor length' [BCM1881].

plet (*plet, plet*) *v.* to plait, braid – 'Derk fir planteens that ... aamaist pletteet ther brainches abuinheed' [ECS], 'It takes um aboot threi hoors to plett the brow bands' [IWL], twisted, as legs that are weary, *pp.* plaited, *n.* a plait, braid, tangle, difficult sitation, predicament – 'ee're in a right plet now irn't ee?' (also spelled 'plett'; cf. **plettin** and see also **plettit**).

plettin (*ple'-in*) *adj., arch.* crossing with tiredness or inebriation, folding under (said of legs) – 'I made for the banks wi' plettin' shanks, Hard chased by half the men ... ' [WaD].

plettit (*ple'-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* plaited – 'An' whan they had plettet ane croown o' thorns ... ' [HSR].

pleuch see **pleugh**

pleugh (*plooch, ploo*) *n.* a plough – '20s. Scots, or 20d. sterling, are awarded to a man for 4 days at pleuche and 3s. for his horse ane afternoon to harroes' [BR1638], 'Hei tuik his muckle pleugh-staff then ... ' [JSB], 'It is the muse's tilling pleugh, O' misery's weeds the killer' [JoHa], '... Auld pleughs that wanted couters, new wheels that wanted rings' [JT], '... They tried a harrow, then a pleuch – My what a ploy! And chased the ewes far doon the hill, Wi' fiercest joy' [WFC], *v.* to plough (also spelled 'pleuch'; the pronunciation formerly had a long diphthong merging *ū* and *oo*; cf. **ploo**).

pleugh-bridle (*plooch-brī-dul*) *n., arch.* a bridle attached to the clevis (or end) of a ploughbeam, used for controlling the depth of the furrow.

pleughman (*plooch-, ploo-mun*) *n., arch.* a ploughman – '... As plain as pleughman 'parritch' sayin', guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'Then Sawney, the pleughman, weel kenn'd for his wund ... ' [JoHa].

pleugh-paidle (*plooch-pā-dul*) *n., arch.* a plough-staff – 'I'm wearied o' the trade ... I like the pleugh-paidle a hantle better' [SWS] (also 'pleuch-pettle').

the Pleugh Tylth (*thu-plooch-tilth*) *n.* former name for a piece of land on the Whitehaugh estate. Walter Scott of Headshaw set this east half of Whitehaugh, called 'the Pleucht Tylth' to William Scott of Whitehaug for 9 years, along with Deanheads (the name simply meant 'the ploughed land').

plew (*ploo*) *n.* a plough, *v.* to plough – '... an ahint hit, Ruberslaw's michty noal, wui plewed rigs an planteens' [ECS], 'My strength was renewed, but the haugh was plewed, And I made but a ram-stam rin ...' [WaD] (cf. **pleugh**).

plewer (*ploo-ur*) *n., poet.* a plougher – 'The plewers plewet apon my bak; thaye mæde lang thair furrs' [HSR].

Plewlandhill (*ploo-land-hil*) *n.* former place name in Hobkirk Parish, lying to the east of the lands of Town-o-Rule according to a document of 1562. It is 'Pleulandhill' among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. It was 'Pleulandhill' among the lands of the Barony of Hallrule in 1709.

plewman (*ploo-mun*) *n.* a ploughman – 'Ma faither wis the head plooman – the plooman steward, he had the first pair o horse, an they had aboot four pair o horse ... four ploomen' [TH] (also written 'plooman').

pley see **plei**

plicht (*plicht*) *n., arch.* plight – 'Puir beast! how different is they plicht Sin' aince ye boundit, yauld an' licht ...' [JJ], 'An' whatever be oor plicht, May oo battle for the richt' [JEDM], '... I want somebody young an' slee Ti hear my plicht' [WP], 'Or war the critters yowlin' at The plicht their god was in?' [DH].

plis (*plis*) *n.* a place – 'It's the plis oo want ti be', '... an' in yirth, in the ses an' a' deepe pleces' [HSR], 'I'd gie ma right airm tae sei ahint the scenes. Hae the pliss tae masel' [JuH], also used in street names, e.g. 'Orrock Plis' (pronunciation varies between *plis* and *plās*; usually spelled 'place', but also 'pliss' and 'plece').

pliskie (*plis-kee*) *n., arch.* a practical joke, prank, trick, plight – 'You see, sir, it's no the love o' the drink a' thegither that gars a body get the waur o't. It's the conveeviality o' the thing that plays the plisky' [V&M], 'Death's play'd us a' an awfu' pliskie: Now bottl'd beer, nor bellie whiskie ...' [JoHa], '... For sure as oughts his croon they'll nap, An' play his pouch a pliskie' [JoHa], '... old fortalice of Puddinburn Ha', famed in Border ballad as the scene of the pliskie of 'Dick o' the Cow'' [JAHM], '... took part in many queer ploys and antiquated pranks and pliskies' [RM], '... And drink has played me mony a pliskie' [JT], '... for it wad be a gey sair pliskie ti rin dunt up again' the braw moniment at the fit' [ECS] (also spelled 'plisky').

pliss see **plis**

plitch-platch (*plich-plawch*) *n., poet.* a splashing noise – '... But an eiry nicher she heard i' the linne, And a plitch-platch in the streime' [JTe].

plitter (*pli'-ur*) *v.* to potter, fiddle, idle at unimportant chores, work in an innefectual manner – 'stop plitterin' aboot an' git on wi' eet', 'hei likes ti plitter it the piani when naebody's listenin' (also written 'pluitter').

pliver (*pli-vur*) *n., arch.* a plover – 'Peesweeps an' pliver's lood are skirlin', Guid weather's dead' [JoHa].

plodge (*ploj*) *v., arch.* to trudge through water or mire.

ploo (*ploo*) *n., v., poet.* plough – 'When lowsed at een be it hairst or plooin', The thoucht o' the haiflin turns to wooin'' [WL] (cf. **pleugh**).

plook (*plook*) *n.* a pimple, usually a serious one – 'is that a muckle plook on yer neck or juist yer heid?' – 'We don't go swimming in the Park, In the Dunk oo hev a dook, And if we get an itchy spot, In Hawick oo ca'd a plook' [IWL] (from Middle English; also spelled 'plouk').

plooky (*ploo-kee*) *adj.* covered with pimples.

plooky-faced (*ploo-keefāsd*) *adj., arch.* pimply-faced – 'The plooky-fac'd drinker lea's hauf o' his dram, An', wantin' the hat, rins to join i' the revelry' [JoHa].

ploom (*ploom*) *n.* a plum – '... A soor ploom tree, a fox that sits Upon its hinder quarters' [JT]', '... Black i' the face as a damson ploom And chowkit on a bane' [DH], 'So Maggie peers Throwe diesel fumes, For room to cross And buy some plooms' [DH], *arch.* a potato, see **tatti ploom**.

plooman see **plewman**

plot (*plo'*) *v., arch.* to pluck feathers from a fowl (noted by J. Jamieson; see also **plotit**).

plotch (*ploch*) *v., arch.* to potter, work slowly, jumble, churn porridge or other liquid, *n., arch.* a sloppy mess.

plottie (*plo'-ee, plo-tee*) *n., arch.* a hot drink made with spices and sugar.

plottit (*plo'-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* plucked (of a hen), appearing run-down or in ill-health (also 'plottit-lookin' and 'plottit-like'; see **plot**).

the Plough Hotel (*thu-plow-hō-tel*) *n.* also known as the Plough Inn, formerly situated at 9 Sandbed (i.e. on the other side of the street from the Ewe & Lamb and a few doors before the Black Bull). In 1825 the proprietor was Neil Campbell, in 1841 it was Robert Cook, in 1851 was Mrs. Scoon, 'the Canny Wumman', and in the mid-19th century it was Mr. Scott. The inn was used as a base for carriers to pick up goods.

the Plough Inn (*thu-plow-in*) *n.* long-time hostelry in Lilliesleaf. It is situated on the south

side, in the middle of Main Street, at No. 15. The proprietor in 1837 was John Robson. By 1841 it was run by William Whitworth and in 1851 (and 1852) was John Robson again, with his widow Jessie running it in 1861.

plouk see **plook**

plouter see **plowter**

plowster (*plow-stur*) *v., arch.* to dabble or work in mud, flounder about in boggy ground – 'Plowsterin' in the glaur (snaw, etc.)' [GW], *n., arch.* a bungled job, careless worker.

plowter (*plow'-ur, plow-tur*) *v., arch.* to flounder, wade, paddle about in water or mud – '... the flichterin burdies daibbelt an dookeet; an A fair ill-wulled thum o ther plowtereen an ther swattereen' [ECS], 'The birds plouterin' in the burn' [GW], '... 'A terror this', I shouted As he plowtered throwe the glaur' [WL], to potter, work inefficiently, to grope, fumble in the dark, *n.* a messy, inefficient worker.

ploy (*ploi*) *n., arch.* a game, sport, pastime, escapade – 'May'e plenty hae o' gospel gear, Braw godly foys, An', odsake, Jamie, aye beware O' drucken ploys' [JoHa], '... But beds were a ploy that wad keep them gang lang' [WL], 'The Haugh was aye oor haunt for wilder ploys ... ' [WL], 'The pleasures that are creative, even in a small way. The Scots have a word for them: 'ploys' ' [DH], '... and lang may they flourish Wi their ain tribal ploys and ceremony and sang ... ' [DH], 'Is their crack o' simmer ploys: story baths, Hotchin and croonin in howes i the grund ... ' [DH].

pluck (*pluk*) *n., arch.* innards, the heart – '... Its ooter rind is snowy fair, The inner, muck; Wha'd view hypocrisy laid bare, Look at his pluck' [JoHa], 'Yet still in heat, or weet, or win', Yer pluck's aye gude, The courage o' yer hunter kin Rins' i' the bluid!' [JJ], the viscera of a sheep or another animal – 'Nae mair 'sheep-heads an' plucks' he'll cry, Sae much a head; his drum and bell are baith laid by – Tam-a-Linkin's dead' [JCG] (perhaps the use of the plural is local).

pluff (*pluf*) *v., arch.* to puff, blow air from the mouth, to become inflated – 'The cake was pluffed' [GW], 'I simmer, whan the smuists are woarst an the pluiffin ter froes up atween the causastanes' [ECS], *n., arch.* a puff, explosion, a pear with a ripe appearance but that is entirely rotten inside (also **pluiff**).

pluffer (*plu-fur*) *n., arch.* a puffer, person who puffs or thing that puffs.

pluffy (*plu-fee*) *adj., arch.* puffy.

pluiff (*plūf, plif*) *v., arch.* to puff, inflate, discharge in a cloud – '... an i simmer, whan the smuists are woarst an the pluiffin ter froes up atween the causastanes' [ECS] (also **pluff**).

pluiffy (*plū-fee, pli-fee*) *adj., arch.* puffy, particularly said of the cheeks – 'Pluiffy-cheeks = puffed, flabby cheeks' [ECS].

pluitter see **plitter**

plum (*plum*) *n., arch.* a deep pool in a river – 'Plum, Plumb, A deep pool in a river or stream, Fife, Roxb. The designation might arise from the practice of measuring a deep body of water with a plumb-line' [JoJ], 'Now especially in place-names, as 'Jack's Plum', 'Pate's Plum' ' [GW] (also written 'plumb'; the origin is the Latin 'plumbum', for the lead weight used to test the depth of water).

the Plum (*thu-plum*) *n.* area of deep water at the very confluence of the Teviot and the Slitrig, also known as 'Pate's' or 'Pete's Plum', after Paterson's joinery yard near there – 'Our bills were paid and our anchor weigh'd As we sail'd from the fam'd Pate's Plum, And the distant thunder roll'd afar Like the beat of a muffled drum' [WE], 'Ah dear auld Hawick, though forced tae roam, Far frae thy silvery Teviot's sides, Far frae the sicht o' Slitrig's foam As swiftly tae the Plum it glides' [HI] (**plum** or 'plumb' is used throughout Scotland in place names to denote a deep pool, often one considered to be dangerous; 'Jack's Plum' is a pool in the Teviot near Kelso).

plumet (*plum-i'*) *n., poet.* a pommel, knob on the hilt of a sword – 'Dickie cou'd na win to him wi' the blade o' the sword, But feld 'im wi' the plumet under the eie. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

Plummer (*plu-mur*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded as Chamberlain to the Earl of Roxburghe in Selkirk records around 1660. **Andrew** of Middlestead (17th/18th C.) farmer in Selkirkshire. In 1678 he paid the land tax on part of Lindean in Selkirk Parish, as well as lands in Midlem (in Bowden Parish) and had a discharge for annual rents in Selkirk (with another in 1780). Also in 1678 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire, in 1685 for Selkirkshire and in 1690 for Selkirkshire along with William, probably a son. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him in 1688. He had a patent of arms in 1698. In 1711 he was one of the founders of the 'Honest Country Club'. His son Gavin became a Burgess of Edinburgh, and his grandson Andrew became one of the first Professors of Medicine at Edinburgh University in 1726, while a later Andrew of Middlestead was another enthusiast of the Border ballad whose

death allowed Sir Walter Scott to become Sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire. He was succeeded by his son William, who married Jane, daughter of William Ker of Sunderland Hall. **Dr. Andrew** of Sunderland Hall (1697–1756) son of Gavin, he was born in Edinburgh. He married his cousin Marjorie, who was daughter of William of Middlestead and Jean, daughter of William Ker of Sunderland Hall. He studied in Edinburgh and Leyden, graduating M.D. in 1722 and becoming one of the founders of the medical school at Edinburgh University. He was Professor of Chemistry 1726–55. He was known for his thesis called 'de Phthisi Pulmonalia Cattarrhe erta', as well as for 'Plummer's pills', a preparation of calomel, antimony sulphide and guaiacum, which was widely used to treat syphilis. He inherited Sunderland Hall through his mother. He was recorded in a discharge with the Town Treasurer of Selkirk in 1743 and others with the Burgh in 1746 and 1747. **Andrew** of Middlestead (1748–99) Sheriff of Selkirkshire, preceding Sir Walter Scott in this office. He was also known as an antiquarian. He owned Sunderland and Sunderlandhall as well as Middlestead. He paid the land tax in Selkirk Parish in 1785. In 1788 he is listed among the voters of Selkirkshire. He had 4 horses according to the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Jane, sister of Gavin Elliot of Midlem. Their children were: William, who succeeded; Gavin, a merchant in Edinburgh; and Margaret, who married Andrew Waugh and whose grand-daughter married Charles Scott of Woll. He appears to have also married Mary, daughter of Pringle of Torwoodlee, and she died in 1839. **Gavin** (17th/18th C.) son of Andrew of Middlestead. He was a merchant in Edinburgh, also serving as Treasurer to the Town Council there. Perhaps the same Gavin had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1709. Along with Adam Scott of Burnfoot he sold the lands of Burnfoot to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1712. He married Elizabeth Clerk. Their son Andrew was elected one of the first Professors of Medicine in Edinburgh in 1726. **William** of Middlestead and Sunderland Hall (17th/18th C.) son of Andrew. He married Jean, daughter of William Ker of Sunderland Hall. Their children included: William (b.1701); Gavin (b.1703); Marjorie (b.1707), who married Dr. Andrew Plummer, her cousin; Andrew (b.1708); and Gilbert (b.1709). He had a discharge with Selkirk over rent in 1744 (also written 'Plumber').

plump (*plump*) *n., arch.* a fall, particularly in the phrase 'thunder plump', meaning the sudden down-pour of a thunder storm – 'It could be the odd thunner plump Will lowse a pickle water' [WL], '... Whiles wi' a touch o temper efter a thunner-plump' [DH] (see **thunner**).

plunk (*plungk*) *v.* synonymous with **plank**, but also used as the past tense – 'did ee plunk eet ower there?' (cf. the more common **plank**).

plunk (*plungk*) *v., arch.* to twang sharply, pluck.

The Plynine Coy. Ltd. (*thu-pli-neen-kum-pi-nee-li-mi'-eed*) *n.* chemical company in Hawick around 1900, manfacturing household ammonia and other products. The Museum has a stoneware ammonia bottle so labelled. The company was mainly based in Edinburgh and finally folded in 1959.

poach (*pōch*) *v., arch.* to work aimlessly, poke about – 'A wheen folk oot picnickin at a deike-fit on Dunionseide ... war thrang poatchin aboot an maskin tei' [ECS] (also written 'poatch').

poach (*pōch*) *v., poet.* to poke with a stick – 'We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug' [JJ].

poachin (*pō-chin*) *n.* the act of taking fish or game illegally. This has a long history locally. 'Kinly Stick' (George Hunter) and 'Heather Jock' (John Mitchell) were well-known local poachers in the mid-19th century. A large gang of poachers operated in the Borthwick valley in the early 19th century, with a reputation for even roasting whole sheep on their days-long forays; the local lairds and authorities formed a 'posse' which rounded up 20 of these men in 1832. The appointment of a constable in Hawick in about 1832 led to a dominution of the practice. Views on the legality of taking salmon from local rivers have historically differed between various segments of the population. Skills with the 'cleek' and 'geg' have been carefully passed on for generations in some families.

pock (*pok*) *n., arch., poet.* a sack, poke, bag, wallet – '... to stand at ye crosse upon the publicke marcatt-day wt ane pocke of meale each of them about their necks' [BR1690], '... She then the cat loos'd frae the pock, An' Johny was contented' [JR], 'And straight they went to the tything pocke, 'Twas heapit to the heade ... ' [JTe], 'Although the pock 'twas ta'en frae, I could learn, Was an aul' hippin, sew'd wi' darnin yarn' [JoHa], 'Riven breeks an' barkint face, As black as a coal pock; Ye'll ken the creater ony place – It's our little Jock' [JT], 'O come, my muse, with sorrow come, And view the grave o' Heather Jock; His faults and failings let us fling Into oblivion's mighty pock' [TCh].

pock (*pok*) *v., arch.* to be diseased (especially said of sheep) – 'To Pock or be Pockin, To be seized with the rot, Roxb.' [JoJ].

pock-nuik (*pok-nook*) *n., arch.* the corner of a sack.

the Pocket Hercules (*thu-po-ki'-her-kew-leez*) *n.* nickname for **Danny Shannon**.

the pocks (*thu-poks*) *n., arch.* a disease characterised by the appearance of pustules, particularly small-pox or chicken-pox – '. . . and gave in sufficient excuse that they could not come to the communion, their bairns all lying in the pocks' [Ash1639].

pock-shakins (*pok-shā-kins*) *n., arch.* the youngest member of a family, especially when born long after the other children.

Pocohoparke (*po-kō-hō-pawrk*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, precise location uncertain. It is listed in 1632, as one of the possessions of Will Armstrong, along with Leahaugh and Whitehaugh (this is possibly a transcription error).

pod (*pod*) *v., arch.* to walk with short steps (noted by J. Jamieson).

poddle (*po-dul*) *v., arch.* to toddle.

poddult (*po-dul'*) *adj., arch.* chubby, particularly said of a child or poultry (also spelled 'poddled', poddlit', etc.; noted by J. Jamieson).

podler (*pōd-lur*) *n., arch.* the young of the coalfish, Gadus virens – 'Gumpin' podlers' [GW].

The Poetical Museum (*thu-pō-e'-ee-kul-mew-zee-um*) *n.* book published in Hawick in 1784 by George Caw, with full title 'The Poetical Museum, Containing Songs and Poems on almost every subject, Mostly from Periodical Publications'. It was the first significant publication from Hawick. It contains a miscellany of pieces, including the first appearance in print of some of the Border ballads ('Dick o the Cow', 'Jock o the Side' and 'Hobbie Noble'), as well as other ballads that had already appeared elsewhere ('Child Maurice', 'Adam o' Gordon', 'The Battle of Red-swire', 'Johnie Armstrang', 'Hardyknute' and 'The Wee Wee Man'). There is a piece of verse from Thomas Telford, and a few poems that appear to be genuinely of local production, such as 'The Braes of Branxholm' and 'Lines on the Death of Robert Scott, Esq., of Whitslade'. There are also many anonymous poems that may be by local writers. However, most of the selections are pastoral verse, such as by Ramsay, and other well known writers of the day included Fergusson, Smollet and Thomson. Several variants appear to have been published, including some substituting the poem 'Modern Chastity' for 'Acrostic by a young girl in Hawick'. The subscription list is also interesting, since out of 158 names listed (including 9 women), most are from Hawick and district, and so it gives insight into the supporters of literature and local traditions in the 1780s. A copy was presented to the Museum by the Town Council in 1860.

poffle (*po-ful*) *n., arch.* a small farm, croft (noted by J. Jamieson; it survives in Roxburghshire in the placename 'Maxpoffle').

poind (*poind, pind*) *v.* to impound, seize, distrain, explicitly a term in Scots law relating to the seizure of a debtor's property for sale – 'Mr Patrick Cunningham is fined for reproachfull language against the bailies, in saying that in spite of them, and they were hanged, they should not poind him upon their decreet . . . ' [BR1676], '. . . onlawed in ane deforcement of yr. officer when he come to poynd for his fyne . . . ' [BR1693], '. . . ilke person absent wtout ane reasonable and lawfull excuse to be fyned in eight shillings money forsd, and instantly to be poynded yrfor' [BR1698]. 'He never saw, nor did he hear, that the tenants of Drinkston poinded any beasts for pasturing on the head room' [DCW1765], '. . . otherwise the cattle so found will be poinded for trespass toties quoties' [BR1777], 'Mr. Rutherford, Ancrum Craig, always poinded or demanded payment for damage done' [RJT] (also spelled 'poynd').

poind (*poind*) *n., arch.* silly, useless, inactive person, especially one imposed upon – 'Hout! he was aye a puir poind a' his days' [JoJ].

Poinderhaugh (*poin-dur-hawch*) *n.* former name for lands in Bedrule. In 1801 it was part of the estates (valued at £3) bought by William Elliot of Wells.

points (*points*) *n., pl., arch.* lace or cord, typically of yarn or silk, used for tying together items of clothing – '. . . twenty-four ells of white cloth, half a gross of silken points, half a pound of sewing . . . ' [RBA1537].

poist (*poist*) *v., arch.* to eat gluttonously – 'To Poist, Poost, To cram the stomach with more food than nature requires, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (also **poost and puist**).

poke (*pōk*) *n.* a bag, particularly a small paper one – 'wud ee like ti share ma poke o chips?', 'He has tyde them to the puir catte's tayle . . . In a poke he putte her syne' [WiSp], 'How does't happen that if ye was to pit a weaver, a tailor, and a miller into a poke . . . ' [WNK], 'Now ee must hev luitten't faa, nih! haigglin thae poaks an that nibbie an umbrellih an thing' [ECS], 'Pokes for

the sweeties, sticks, tatties an' paper, An' she's quick oan her feet, for sic a stoot cratur' ' [IJ], 'A poke o' buns at the Vertish Hill And the laddies flying their kites . . . ' [AY] (sometimes written 'poak'; from Old French; cf. **pock**).

pole see **poll**

Polesman (*pōlz-mun*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott**, Hawick Burgess in the mid-17th century.

the Police Act (*thu-po-lees-awkt*) *n.* usually referring to the Police and Improvement Act of 1861, which revised Hawick's Town Council, did away with the Burgesses, and alterted the boundaries of Hawick to include Wilton. It is also sometimes known as the Burgh Improvement Act and was published in 1861 as 'A Bill for altering and amending the Constitution of the Burgh of Hawick'. This was a Special Act brought to Parliament, following the general Police of Towns (Scotland) Act of 1850 and an 1857 Act of Parliament ordering all remaining Burgh and County areas in Scotland to establish proper police forces, as well as elected councils responsible for paving, lighting, cleansing, etc. The Police force itself was set up following a separate Act of 1846. The bounds of the Town for the purposes of policing were stated in about 1850 to be within 1000 yards of the Cross (see also **the polis**).

the Police Court (*thu-po-lees-kōr'*) *n.* former term for the Magistrate's court held in Hawick – 'It is the Police Court To which I say ye should resort. There go and mark each separate case, There go and watch the Bailie's face . . . ' [JCG] (also **Bailie Court**).

the Police Station (*thu-po-lees-stā-shin*) *n.* the station was originally situated in the old Town House, with the Burgh police force occupying a space below the Council Chambers. It later moved to the Cross Wynd, and was then into the new Town Hall building. This had 4 cells and an exercise yard. The separate station for the county police force was once on the Mill Path, built (or perhaps renovated) in the 1890s to designs by J.P. Alison. A new Station was built in 1964 at Wilton Hill as a large, unremarkable, flat-roofed block. The Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirkshire force being amalgamated into the Lothian and Borders Police in 1976. The Police Station in Denholm was formerly located on the south side of Eastgate, and there was also once a station at 'the Coppers' outside Roberton (see also **the polis**).

the Policeman's Brae (*thu-po-lees-munz-brā*) *n.* old name still sometimes used for the Cross Wynd, from the Police Station that was there until about 1964.

policy (*po-lee-see*) *n.* an improvement or development of a town, park of an estate, ornamental ground – 'Bye the policies o Ancrum Hoose . . . ' [ECS], 'Sent for by Col. Vassall desiring me to find out if possible who did the damage to Polacy Dyke' [RGr].

the polis (*thu-po-lees, pō-lees*) *n.* police, referring to the police force, or one or more policemen or policewomen – 'if ee deh stop that racket A'll get the polis on ee', 'At the Polis Coort on Monday They will stand before the bar . . . ' [WE], 'The pollice to me. sir! D—n ye, sir, the suner the police gets a haud o' ane o' huz three, the better, sir' [WNK], 'The Polis brings his previous bell. He's now like any rock . . . ' [WP], '. . . They never cared a resh for bailies, polis, or kirk-bell' [DH]. A properly organised force took a long time to organise, with each Burgh left to make its own arrangements. In 1805 the Privy Council recommended that Roxburghshire should have a force of 39 men, but the county force was not established until much later. The Town Council resolved to improve the system of policing in 1806 (probably meaning that they employed a constable for the first time). In the early 19th century the Hawick Burgh force consisted only of the Sheriff Officer (or constable), plus the 2 Burgh Officers, and this for a population of about 7,000. A proper town force was established in 1846. A constable's baton from the 19th century is in the Museum. There were also rural police stations, the one in Newcastleton being at 15 Douglas Square (also spelled 'pollice'; see also **the Police Station**).

the Polis Hoose (*thu-po-lees-hoos*) *n.* house attached to the Town Hall, used as the residence of the local chief of police. When the new station was opened on Wilton Hill, the house (as well as the cells, etc.) ceased to be used by the police. John Auchinleck lived there for several years until 1964 and then Ian Inglis 1964–67. The last occupant of the house was Bill Allan in his capacity as Burgh Officer. In about 1990 the house became vacant and the space became part of the Council offices.

polisman (*po-, pō-lees-mun*) *n.* policeman – 'Weel, there was Johnnie Smith, and Jimmy Broon in at the berries, and Turner the polisman sitting on the fence waitin' for his share' [JeC].

politeecian (*po-li-tee-shin*) *n.* a politician – 'O' a'body he hez suspeecians, Parteec'larly the politeecians' [IJ].

poll (*pōl*) *v., arch., poet.* to cut hair, clip, trim – 'My care, as he polls in my scanty crap, The

shuds o' white that scudder owre my lap!' [WL], *n., arch.* a hair-cut.

poll (*pōl*) *v.* to steal, especially to obtain apples or other fruits from a tree belonging to someone else – 'let's gaun polin for yer neebur's aipples', 'oo aye went polin up Rosalee Brae', 'Whae raigularly taen on the Bankie Rangers frae Langlands Bank at a' kinds o sportin contests frae cockerossie ti pollin aipples' [IWL] (also written 'pole'; presumably related to the word for hair-cut and related to 'pollard', and nothing to do with the use of a pole).

poll (*pōl*) *v., poet.* to trudge, plod.

Pollach (*po-lach*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, on the opposite side of the river from Mangerton. In a c.1376 rental roll 'Pollok' is valued at 2 shillings. In 1541 it is recorded as 'Pollok', valued at 5 shillings and leased to Christopher Armstrong (possibly of Langholm). 'Pollok' was listed among Liddesdale lands possessed by Thomas Kerr of Ancrum in 1632. It is not marked on older maps, but Pollach Plantation appears on the modern Ordnance Survey map.

Pollock (*po-lok*) *n.* **Rev. John** (1892–1956) born in Carluke, son of James and Jane. He was educated at Wishaw and was a mission worker for 9 years. He attended Glasgow University and Glasgow College, was licensed by the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1923 and was ordained as United Free Church minister at Kirkconnel in 1923. He moved to Law (in Lanark) in 1925 and Larkhall Trinity in 1928. He became minister of Minto Parish in 1936 and remained until 1956. During his time the old Manse became uninhabitable and he rented Deansyde for many years. In 1923 he married Minnie Taylor (b.1894) and their children were Jean Cartmer and Mary. He published 'Historical Sketch of Larkhall Trinity Church' (1935). **Robert F.** (??–??) Hawick's first full-time Town Clerk, 1937–38, he was formerly Depute Town Clerk of Kilmarnock. After only a year he resigned and moved to Rutherglen.

the Ponderosa (*thu-pon-de-rō-sa*) *n.* popular name for a walking route up the Nipknowes, along the side of 'the Mair' and back along the shores of Wulliestruther Loch. The loop has been frequently walked by many Westenders, after being popularised by a group of men about the 1960s, who would meet nightly at Thorterdykes to start the loop. The walkers included Pat McDonald, Paddy Valentine, Frankie 'Dodo' Bell, Wull the Darse, Tio Anderson, Jackie Robertson, Jock Edgar, Curly Hogg, Pimpo Anderson, Jake Short, Mo Wear, Fake Graham, Jimmy Dickey and Jim Matthews. It was named after the ranch in the TV show 'Bonanza'. The name is also applied jocularly to the housing scheme at Marmion Road.

Ponderosa Cottage (*pon-de-rō-sa-ko'-eej*) *n.* name sometimes used for the cottage once lived in by the Jolly family by the old curling pond at St. Leonards.

Pont (*pont*) *n.* **Timothy** (c.1560–c.1614) son of a Fife minister, the exact years of his birth and death are unknown. He was given church lands by his father, and was appointed minister of Dunnet in Caithness. However, his fame is as an early Scottish cartographer, his manuscript maps of the 1590s being used as the basis of the atlas of Scotland published by Joan Blaeu (of Amsterdam) in 1654. Only a fraction of the original maps survive, amounting to 77 maps on 38 separate sheets. His manuscript map, usually referred to as 'Pont 35(2)', shows Hawick, along with part of the Teviot, Ale and Rule valleys. This is drawn (upside-down) on the bottom of a sheet depicting Nithsdale and surrounding area.

pooch (*pooch*) *n., arch.* a pocket, particularly one containing money, a purse – 'A was vext A hedna socht a piece i ma pootch for ti mootle i the road' [ECS], 'Ye ken toom pooches sadly squeel – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'An empty pooch, an' a bashed-in hat . . . ' [RM], 'Ee've enew o' pootches if ee'd eneuch tĕ fill thum' [JAHM], '. . . and the van-man hotched And hotched at his leather pooch' [DH], '. . . than bi slippin' a little saw and a trowel into eer pooch and off to the wuds . . . ' [DH], 'The caird-shairper, hed ta'en the maist wide-awake be their pooches an made guid profeet' [BW1974] (also spelled 'pootch'; cf. **pouch** and **pock**).

poochless (*pooch-lis*) *adj., poet.* pocketless – 'Still puirtith, wi' her poochless kernes, Will damn wi' night' [JoHa].

Pooch-the-Kail (*pooch-thu-kāl*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

pooder (*poo-dur*) *n.* powder – 'Half a p. of pudder suker . . . ' [BR], 'The hoose smells like a chemist's shoap, Wi' pooders, an' lotions, an' fancy soap' [IJ], *v.* to powder (the spelling varies; see also the former **poolder** and **poother**).

Poodercroft (*poo-dur-kroft*) *n.* Powdercroft, lands in Liddesdale, once attached to the estate of Mangerton. It is listed as 'Poudercroft', a 2-shilling land, in a c.1376 rental roll. The precise location is uncertain.

Poodge (*pooj*) *n.* nickname in use in Hawick in the late 19th century – 'Poodge and Peedlum gang doon the toon, Sly Tammy and

Kittlin' Soup gang up; There's Paddy Barratt and Jamie Broon, And there's Dick Newall and Johnny Whup' [HI] (possibly related to the word **puidge**).

pooer (*poo-ur, poor*) *n.* power – 'Let others boast their high degree, The wealth and po'er that they ha' gethered . . . ' [JEDM], 'The half o' the gear that is mine this oor, Or anything ither within my poo'er . . . ' [WL], 'yin o the searchlights . . . hed twal hunder million candle pooer' [IWL], '. . . But they've proved they hev the poo'ers And they're the men tae cope' [AY], *arch.* 'to one's power' meant to the best of one's abilities – '. . . have elected Andrew Jerdine to keep the toun clock sufficiently to his power . . . ' [BR1735] (also spelled 'poo'er' and 'poor').

pook (*pook*) *v., arch., poet.* to pull, tug, pluck – '. . . pookin 'cheese-an-breed' aff o the hedges ti nattle at' [ECS], 'Ilka nicht, or A'm weel sutten doon, the bairns come speelin on ma kneis an pookin at ma hair' [ECS], '. . . he saw one of the soldiers 'pook' the skirt of his housekeeper' [JTu], 'Then on the grund he raised a stoor, An' pooked to bits fu' mony a flo'er' [WFC] (cf. **powk**).

pookit (*poo-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj., arch.* plucked, scraggy, poor in appearance, starved-looking – 'My coarse grey coat, an' sark o' saffron hue, My pookit feckit, buttonless an' bare' [JoHa], 'A pookit hen' [GW], 'A pookit sicht' [GW] (see also **pookit-like** and **pookit-lookin**).

pookit-like (*poo-kee'-līk*) *adj., arch.* puny, stunted – 'I'm turned sae unwarl and pookit-like' [JMW] (also **pookit-lookin**).

pookit-lookin (*poo-kee'-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* puny, stunted (also pookit-like).

pooks (*pooks*) *n., pl., arch.* the short unfledged feathers of a fowl, when beginning to grow after moulting – 'Pooks, Powks, The feathers on a fowl, when they begin to grow after moulting, Teviotd.; synon. Stob-feathers' [JoJ] (also **powks**; G. Watson describes this as 'rare').

pool see **puil**

poolder (*pool-dur*) *n., arch.* powder, perhaps especially face or hair powder – '. . . and for payment to him of . . . aucht merkis worth of poulder, and aucht merkis worth of quhyt sugar . . . ' [BR1652] (cf. the more modern **pooder**).

Poole (*pool*) *n.* **Rev. B.** (20th C.) minister of Hawick Baptist Kirk from 1923. He was ministed at Madeira Street, Leith from 1926.

pooltry (*pool-tree*) *n., arch.* poultry.

poopit (*poo-pi'*) *n., arch.* a pulpit – 'Sometimes on high, sublime you're soarin' Wi' airy speed; An' sometimes i' the pu'pit roarin', Wi' haly screed' [JR], 'The priest i' the pu'pit forgets aye to pray, An' lets a' the heads o' his text gae to revelry' [JoHa], '. . . it's as fit to be yokit i' the cart as ever ye was to be inside the brods o' a poopit' [WNK], 'Plewed rigs an planteens . . . an Peden's Poopit buin maist' [ECS], 'Provost Renwick mann hae established a record, an' bei th' first Provost o' Hawick that has wagged his heid in a pu'pit' [BW1923] (also written 'pu'pit').

poor (*poor*) *v.* to pour – 'it's pooring doon oot there', '. . . Where shilfies, blackies, linties poure Their offering o' sang' [WL], '. . . thinking they'd nowts ti dae but poor in a pickle witter' [IWL], to strain potatoes by pouring off the hot water, *n.* a pour, a heavy rain shower – 'The rain's steedily faa'n faa'n In an eendoon poure' [WL], a small quantity of liquid – 'Pour, Used in the same sense with Pourin, for a small portion of liquid, as tea, &c. Roxb.' [JoJ] (also spelled 'pour', 'poure', etc.).

poor see **pooer**

poorie (*poo-ree*) *n., arch.* a small vessel with a spout, such as a pot for cream (also spelled 'pourie'; noted by J. Jamieson).

poorin (*poor-in*) *n., arch.* a small quantity of liquid, as much as can be poured, a drop, the water poured away from boiled potatoes (often plural; cf. **poor**).

poorin o rain (*poo-rin-ō-rān*) *adj.* literally 'pouring with rain', a common local tautology.

poortith see **puirtith**

poosie (*poo-zee*) *n., arch.* a secret hoard, treasure, a bargain.

poost (*poost*) *v., arch.* to cram, stuff full (see **poist** and **puist**).

poot (*poo', poot*) *v., arch.* to pout – '. . . at Reston, there she wad be pootin', like an auld bull troot . . . ' [DH].

pootch see **pooch**

poother (*poo-thur*) *n., arch* powder – 'And he's laden her quickly, ay, wi' his ain haund, Wi' pouther, wi' peas, and wi' gravel and sand' [JoHa] (also written 'pouther'; see the more common **pooder**).

pop (*pop*) *n., poet.* a sheep-mark, small mark daubed onto a sheep's wool, also used figuratively – 'Ane comes an' gies a pop on Tam, An' asks gin he's to hire' [JoHa].

Pope (*pōp*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott** in the late 17th century.

the Pope (*thu-pōp*) *n.* ancient ash tree that once existed on Cavers estate. It was so-named because the Douglas family said it would survive

as long as the papacy. It was supposed to be 450 years old in 1880.

the Pope o Hawick (*thu-pōp-ō-hIk*) *n.* nickname sometimes used by the opponents of **Rev. John Aikman Wallace**.

Popeye McPherson (*po-pI-muk-fer-sin*) *n.* nickname for a High School teacher of the mid-to-late 20th century.

the Poplars (*thu-pop-lurz*) *n.* house on the corner of Kirkside in Denholm, next door to the Chapel. Its name derived from the 5 poplar trees planted there by an 18th century owner (Thomas Turnbull), one for each of his 5 sons. The last of the trees blew down in the 1950s. The house was a cobbler's in the late 19th century.

Poplar Neuk (*pop-lur-nook*) *n.* Poplar Nook, a corner of the Small Green in Denholm. The Cameronian Chapel used to stand behind here.

poppeet see **poppit**

poppit (*po-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* popped – '... hei poppeet inti his mother's cafe at Woollie's for a roll' [IWL], 'He juist poppit oot a duffle-bag So they ca'd him Robbie Dye' [DH] (also spelled 'poppeet').

popple (*po-pul*) *v., poet.* to burble, boil, flow turbulently – 'His beverage was the mossy spring, Which poppled him beside' [JTe], 'An' weel to my daddie's snug cot on the muir, Where the clear burnie popples sae sweet by the door' [JoHa].

popplin (*pop-lin*) *pres. part., poet.* bubbling, frothing – '... Wi' gowden hue the queen o' night Bespangles ilka poplin' rill' [JoHa], 'Ye burnies poplin through the grove, Where cushats coo and linties sing' [JoHa] (also written 'poplin').

pop-the-bonnet (*pop-utthu-bo-ni'*) *n., arch.* a gambling game involving a hat and two pins – 'Pop-the-bonnet. A game, in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins cross the other; then he, at whose pop or tap this takes place, lifts the stakes, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

porch (*pōrch*) *n., arch.* the vestibule or entrance area of a church – 'Walter Purdom to collect in ye Bailies Loft, Crumhaugh Isle, Parkhill Loft, and porch' [PR1718].

the Porch Door (*thu-pōrch-dōr*) *n.* former name for the 3rd of the entrances to the pre-1763 version of St. Mary's Kirk, this one being through the tower – 'John Glendinen att ye Porch door' [PR1718].

porkie (*por-kee*) *n., arch.* a corpulent person, fatty.

porritch (*po-rich, po-reech*) *n.* porridge – 'Ee'll no sup thae guid porreetch? My haith! ee're owre saucy' [ECS], 'The hamely porridge Chief o' Scotia's food That folk avoided Whenever they could' [DH], also used as a plural – '... ma porridge'll be ready, and aw dinna like them cauld' [WNK] (note the *ch* sound rather than *j*; also written 'porreetch' and variants; see also **parritch**).

Porritch Jock (*po-rich-jok*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI] (possibly related to **Tammy Porritch**).

port (*pōr'*) *n., arch.* a town gateway or portal, such as the 4 main examples in Hawick, the North Port, East Port, Sooth Port and West Port. They were taken down in 1762 (see **the Ports**).

port (*pōr'*) *v., arch.* to throw a curling stone between two others, to aim between two things generally – 'But then here was the twae fresh hands, an' he was just portin' right atween them' [BCM1881].

Porteous (*pōr-shis*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) cottar at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Her forename is written 'Agneus'. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 being in Rule. His lands in Abbotrule Parish were valued at £10. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was probably the Andrew listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. Perhaps the same Andrew was a witness to a case before the Bailies involding a fight between William Douglas and Robert Scott in 1685. He may also be the Andrew who in 1690 witnessed John Turnbull insulting Thomas Beattie. He was reported to the Session in 1725 when he required assistance 'in regard of his numerous years and want of sight'. It was said that his elder son George was in a good financial position to support him, while his other son was not. His wife was Helen Scott and their children included: Helen (b.1680), baptised in Roberton Parish; Thomas (b.1684); George (b.1688), who married Janet Harkness; and probably Marion (b.1693). His sons Thomas and George were probably the Hawick carriers of the early 18th century. Shoemaker Robert seems likely to have been another son. The witnesses in 1680 were George and William Scott (who were probably related to his wife), in 1684 and 1688 were Thomas Bridges and Michael Turnbull. He witnessed a baptism in 1689 for James Lethem. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1706 he was

one of the Burgesses directed to pay the glovers for providing Common-Riding coats for the Burgh Officers, piper and drummer. **Andrew** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick, probably related to the earlier shoemaker of the same name. In 1724 he married Helen Simpson, who was also from Hawick. **Andrew** (d.1794) flesher in Hawick. In 1745 he witnessed a baptism for tobacconist William Sadler. Probably the same man is recorded with surname 'Pertos' in 1751 when he paid the Hawick Town Council for renting the 'leach [probably 'low'] prison' (perhaps for the purposes of selling meat, but this is unclear). He died in Hawick Parish. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) butcher in Hawick. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he was listed as owner of part of Weensland, which had been purchased from Robert Scott. **David** (16th/17th C.) listed in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. His was listed among Turnbulls of Rulewater and was probably also from there. **Francis** (c.1655–1693) had his death recorded in the bible of the Gledstains of Hilliesland. He was probably related to Walter Gledstains through marriage. **Francis** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **George** (d.c.1684) tenant in Abbotrule. His will is recorded in 1684. **George** (b.1688) youngest son of shoemaker Andrew and Helen Scott, he was a carrier in Hawick. He was probably brother of Thomas, who was a carrier in Hawick at the same time. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for the deceased shoemaker Robert, who was probably his brother or other close relative. In 1716 he married Janet, daughter of William Harkness, tenant in Borthaugh. Their children included: Mary (b.1720); Andrew (b.1721); Ann (b.1727); Bessie (b.1725); and James (b.1732). The 1720 baptism was witnessed by the 2 merchants Robert Robson, the 1725 baptism by Andrew and William Ogilvie, the 1727 one by Bailie Martin and Francis Ruecastle and the 1732 one by merchant William Tudhope and Bailie Robert 'Hutson'. **George** (1836–91) born in Greenlaw, he was a hatter and manufacturer of Waverley Mills. He was a member of the Archæological Society from 1869. He had the house Viewforth built for him in 1878. He married Sarah Matilda Ward Dowdy (1844–1922) and their children included: William Roland (b.1868); George (b.1870); and Robert Williamson (b.1881). **George Shields** (1870–1961) son of a hatter and manufacturer. His hatter's and hosier's shop was at 57 High Street. He was an early prominent member of the Hawick Cycling Club. He married Annie Rachel Humphries. He died in Dunoon. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) wife of William Taylor. She was recorded in the Hawick Session records of 1721 being rebuked for her drunken behaviour in the Kirk. **James** (d.c.1681) tenant in 'Mintohill' when his will was recorded in 1681. Perhaps the same James was owner of a piece of land in Lanton, according to the 1678 valuation roll. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Abbotrule according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1758 he married Margaret Brown (who is also referred to as being 'Or Scott', suggesting she was married earlier). Their children included: Margaret (b.1759); George (b.1760); and Janet (b.1762). The witnesses to the 1760 baptism were shoemaker George Gardner and Church Officer Alexander Bunyan. He may be the James recorded in 1800 (along with his brother John) when his aunt Agnes Scott died. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Portuis'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1656 his son Robert with Margaret Scott was baptised. The child was born illegitimately and the witnesses were Adam Scott and Walter Robson. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. Perhaps the same John was recorded in Lanton in 1663. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth 'Shiftie' and their children included John (b.1731), with witnesses John Turnbull and John Scott. **Lawrence** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'laurencii portews'. He was among the men who Adam Scott of Tushielaw had remission for resetting for stealing sheep from farms in Peebleshire. **Lawrence** (18th C.) overseer of the Turnpike roads in Hawick. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1767. Also in 1767 he made an inspection of the damage caused to the Hawick Manse grounds by the Great Flood. **Margaret** (d.c.1687) tenant in Ruecastle when her will was recorded in 1687. **Patrick** of Hawkshaw (d.bef. 1738) eldest son of John and Mary Ramsay, and descendant of the riever of the same name. In 1678 he became a Burgess of Peebles. He contributed £1100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He held a bond with Henry and William Elliot of Harwood in 1696, and raised an

action against them for non-payment in the following year. In 1681 he married Mary, daughter of William Scott of Headshaw. She became an heiress on the death of her brother John, and so he gained lands of the Headshaw family in 1691 (making her husband confusingly 'of Headshaw' as well as Hawkshaw). He was involved in several 'wadsets' and in 1707 transferred all his remaining lands to his daughter Henrietta and her husband Michael Anderson of Tushielaw. He had another daughter Elizabeth, who married Alexander Williamson of Chapelhill. He died without a male heir. **Robert** (d.1722) shoemaker in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for merchant Michael Scott in 1712. In 1715 he was fined 'for swearing by the name of God extrajudicially in ane lawful fenced court, when not required thereto'. He could be the Robert who married Anna Porteous in Hawick in 1705, with child Isobel (b.1706). Probably the same Robert secondly married Esther Turnbull in 1708, and had children: Anna (b.1709); Isobel (b.1711); Helen (b.1713); James (b.1716); Janet (b.1718), who married weaver Charles Scott; Esther (b.1720); and Robert (b.1722). In the 1722 baptismal record he is 'now deceased'. The witnesses in 1709 were Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland and merchant John Graham, in 1711 were Bailie Robert Ruecastle and baker William Hodge, in 1713 were weaver Robert Turnbull and Bailie Robert Hardie, in 1720 were William Cunningham (son of the minister) and Walter Scott (servant of the minister), and in 1722 were carrier George and Beadle Walter Scott. **Robert Williamson** (1881–1976) born in Wilton, son of manufacturer George. He was a missionary in China before WWII, along with his wife, Bessie Lucille Huntamer. She later wrote the book 'Uncle: The Story of Robert W. Porteous' about their time in China. He died in Olympia, Washington, U.S.A. **Roland** (17th C.) resident at Sorbietrees in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Samuel** (b.c.1780) servant at Tower in Cavers Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Thomas** (17th C.) Edinburgh 'writer' who leased the lands of Minto Craigend in 1686. **Thomas** (1684/5–1706) nephew of Walter Gledstains, junior of Hilliesland. It is unclear what his relationship was, but probably his father married a daughter of Walter Gledstains senior, Town Clerk of Hawick. In late 1705 he married Janet, daughter of the deceased Rev. James Adamson of Bedrule. However, he 'took his sickness upon the next fryday' and died within a couple of weeks. His sister Christian died in Jedburgh in 1712 at the age of about 18. They could have been the children of Thomas baptised in Jedburgh in 1683 and 1695, respectively. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He was recorded in 1718 being rebuked for having a horse race with John Turnbull on the Common Haugh on a Sunday. He could have been the Thomas, son of Andrew and Helen Scott, who was born in Hawick in 1684. He married Agnes Gibson in Hawick in 1714. Their children included: Andrew (b.1717); Robert (b.1720); George (b.1722); Thomas (b.1724); Agnes (b.1725). The witnesses in 1720 were merchants William Tudhope and William Oliver and in 1722 were Robert (who was surely related) and maltman John Moss. He may have been brother of carrier George, who lived in Hawick at the same time. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'in Borthuikbra' in 1573 when he was presented for trial in Edinburgh by 'Wat Scott in Hartwoodmyres', son of William Scott of Tushielaw. He was probably tenant of Borthwickbrae. **William** (d.c.1682) tenant in 'Stennilodge, Abbotroul' when his will was recorded in 1682. He was presumably farmer at Stonedge (formerly spelled 'Partis', 'Porteus', 'Portice', 'Portous', 'Portows', 'Portuis', 'Portus', 'Portwise' and variants).

Porteous Croft (*pōr-shis-kroft*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1580 the 6 acres in the town of Lilliesleaf that were leased for £24 a year by John Donaldson from William Middlemas are referred to as 'Portus Croft Heid'. In 1643 the lands was rated at £78. In 1788 they were part of the lands owned by Edgar Hunter of Linthill. In 1811 they were was among lands owned by William Riddell of Camieston, later passing to William Currie of Linthill.

Porteous' Well (*pōr-shi-seez-wel*) *n.* former public water supply above the Mid Row, also known as 'Michie's Well'.

porter (*pōr'-ur*) *n., arch.* a part of the weave, consisting of 20 spaces through which the warp threads are passed, the number of these per unit length determining the density of the weave – 'In order to find the number of slips to warp any length of web, multiply the number of porters in width by the ells in length, and divide by 72' [BCM1881].

porter (*pōr'-ur*) *n., arch.* someone in charge of a gate, particularly applied in former times to the resident of **Ewes Doors**, perhaps a soubriquet for the keeper of a changehouse at the pass

there, with Ninian the Porter recorded as tenant of Ewes Doors in 1567 – 'Item, to the porter of Ewisdyer for the rest of a price of ane horse, xij£ x s.' [SB1574].

Porter (*pōr'-ur*) *n.* **Alexander** (19th C.) Superintendent of Police and Chief Constable in Hawick from about 1863. He was later Chief Constable for the county, based in Jedburgh.

Porterfield (*pōr'-ur-feeld*) *n.* **John** (d.1604) briefly served as Archbishop of Glasgow during troubled times. Son of John, 1st Laird of Duchal, he was minister of Dumbarton, then Kilmarnock and Ardrossan. He was nominated somewhat mysteriously in 1571, after the position was forfeited by James Beaton. He was the first post-Reformation appointee, who was Archbishop in name only. However, a commission immediately investigated his appropriateness and it is unclear that he was ever consecrated. He later served as minister at several parishes, settling in Ayr in 1580.

Portheid (*pōr'-heed*) *n.* name for former lands on the Stobs estate. It is listed in 1657, between Winningtonhall and Horselee, although the location is unknown.

the Ports (*thu-pōrts*) *n.* gates to Hawick, which coul be closed to defend the Town. Hawick once consisted of basically a single street (the High Street, continued by Silver Street and the Howegate) and no bridge access across the Teviot. There were 4 roads leading out of town in different directions, with gates that would be locked at night. These were the North Port (on Walters Wynd, which led to the river ford), East Port (roughly opposite Baker Street), South Port (at the Cross Wynd), and West Port (at the foot of the Loan). Plaques to mark their former positions were placed by the Callants' Club in 1964. As well as these major ports, there were also at least 3 minor gates, located at the Mill Port, the Round Close and the Howegate/Silver Street junction. It is unclear when these ports were first constructed, but possibly shortly after Hawick became a Burgh in the 15th century. The ports were removed around 1762, following the Turnpike Road Act of 1750, which allowed for the improvement of roads using income from tolls.

Porty (*pōr'-ee*) *n., arch.* short form for Portobello, once a popular seaside resort for Hawick folk to visit by train, with its promenade pier, artificial wave pool and other attractions – 'Aw wis juist a lad at Wulton skuil Juist a wee bit fella When ma mother broke the news 'Oor gaun tae Portabella' ' [AY].

pose (*pōz*) *n., poet.* pile, collection, hoard, cache – '... For Tibbie's hidden pose, I doot, Is growing toom' [JoHa], '... And if he can show you a pose or a watch, Then of your civility show him a swatch – He'll never return for to seek them' [JTe].

poseetion (*pō-zee-shin*) *n., v.* position – '... an' was enlichtened on the poseetion as regairds the Common-Ridin' ' [BW1939], '... the famous G.L. McDonald hed held the poseetion in the year Wullie was born' [IWL].

posie see **poosie**

poss (*pos*) *v., arch.* to press, squeeze down, pound clothes in a tub – 'They were weel-possed wi Carbolic saip, and weel syndit And hung-oot for a caller blaw ... ' [DH].

possess (*po-zes*) *v., arch.* to enter into legal possession of, to take possession of – '... and as he possest himself in the landis trewlie disponit, sua als he possest himself in the saidis landis quhilkis he falslie vitiatit in the foirsaid chairtour ... ' [SB1624].

possessit (*po-ze-see', -i'*) *pp., poet.* possessed – '... they broucht til him ane dumb man possesset wi' ane deevil' [HSR].

posset pig (*po-si'-pig*) *n., arch.* a large earthenware vessel used for posset (a spiced drink made of hot milk curdled with ale or wine) – '... baskets and creels, posset pig, pair of raxes and ane speit ... ' [DMW1681].

post (*pōst*) *n., arch.* a courier, message carrier, person employed by a town (or other body) to carry letters and packages – 'Given to William Broun Post in Hawick two ... for a session book ... & 4 shill Scots, for Carriadge' [Wil1706].

the Post (*thu-pōst*) *n., arch.* name used in the late 18th century for the local carrier assigned the duty of collecting (from Edinburgh) and distributing the mail.

postcaird (*pōst-kārd*) *n.* a postcard – 'A maircht eend ti the 'Gazette' Office, an bocht a wheen picter-postcairds' [ECS], 'A expeckeet a letter, bit aa hei wrait iz was a bare postcaird' [ECS], 'Whae reads a' the cotton-gress postcairds there, Sae fer frae the haunts o' men?' [DH].

postie (*pōs-tee*) *n.* a postman or postwoman.

Postie's Pool (*pōs-teez-pool*) *n.* popular name for a pool in the Ale Water to the west of Lilliesleaf village, near the sports field. The name is said to refer to a local postman who drowned here.

postmaister (*pōs-mās-tur*) *n.* postmaster, someone in charge of a post office. In 1747 Andrew Turnbull is recorded as 'Town Post', although it is unclear what responsibilities he had. Hawick's first postmaster seems to have been Walter Turnbull, 'the Little Maister', who was appointed by the Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, but he was found unsuitable. His replacement was John Elliot, a tanner, who gave his services freely in 1767. Then Elliot was reappointed against his will! He stated that he was often away from home as one excuse, but was told that he was the only suitable person and so the public would just have to wait if he was away. James Inglis (Schoolmaster and later Town Clerk) was postmaster in 1772, and at some later point the office was taken by Miss Inglis (probably James' sister), who must have been one of the country's first post-mistresses. Robert Armstrong took over in 1809 and held the position till his death in 1852. The position was then held by Francis Deans, George Deans, James Orr, H. Little and James M. Sampson, taking us up to the early 20th century – 'But ... whae's postmaister on Post Office Knowe, Sae fer frae the haunts o' men?' [DH].

the Post Office (*thu-pōst-o-fees*) *n.* Hawick General Post Office was for a century on North Bridge Street, at the corner of Croft Road. It was built in 1892 on ground that had been J.E.D. Murray's studio, and allotments before that. The architect was J.P. Alison, and the foundation stone was ceremoniously laid by Mrs. Oliver (her husband having owned the land). A 2-storey addition was also designed by Alison in 1904. It was much altered over the years, with the sorting office moving to St. George's Lane in 1972 and the Post Office vacating the premises entirely in 1993. The building later contained 'Stampers' bar and an Indian restaurant, and then the Con Club. The building still has 'Post Office' carved in stone above the corner entrance. Meanwhile the main Post Office moved to Safeway, which itself closed in 2004. The Sandbed branch was then left as the main one in the town, although this closed in 2024. Sub-offices continue in Dickson Street and Burnfoot. The earliest mention of local mail is from about 1760 when letters would come once a month from Jedburgh and be laid out in an open stall for collection. In 1766 the Council records show them paying a man explicitly to take a letter to Edinburgh. The origin of the organised mail service lies with Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, who (in 1767) started an experimental post thrice a week to and from Berwick and Edinburgh, with John Elliot the first part-time postmaster (note that Walter Scott of Harden had also pushed for twice weekly service from Edinburgh to Peebles, Selkirk and Hawick in the 1750s). A post office was established shortly afterwards through the efforts of the Duke of Buccleuch's Chamberlain Robert Scott. James Inglis was recorded as post-master in 1772 when he and Bailie Hardie were paid by the Council 'for post letters, &c'; postage from Edinburgh at that time appears to have been 2d. Before the establishment of a post office the letters were exposed at a stall on market days, or on the flat tombstones of the kirkyard after Sunday services. The route from London was to Edinburgh via Coldstream, and then via Dunbar and Berwick, and then by pony to Kelso and on to Hawick. there was a theft of mail bags near Kelso in 1800. Miss Inglis (Joanna) was postmistress until 1809, when Robert Armstrong took over. The first mail-coach (on the Carlisle-Hawick-Edinburgh route) started in 1807, so that not all mail had to come from Berwick and Kelso. The situation changed utterly with the coming of the penny post in 1840. The location marked on Wood's 1824 map was the corner of Silver Street and the Howegate. The Post Office moved from the foot of the Howegate to the High Street in about 1860 and then to North Bridge Street in 1892. By the late 19th century there were also receiving stations on Wilton Path and Dovemount. Several sub-post offices later existed throughout the town, including at 7 Sandbed, Dovemount Place, Wilton Dean Burnfoot, the top of Trinity Steps and at Safeway (closed 2004). Now only the Burnfoot and Sandbed branches survive. Alexander Michie gave a paper on 'Old Post Office Arrangements in Hawick' at the Archæological Society in 1859 – 'But they've ta'en oor Post Office away, That hez been there for mony a day, They didni care what Hawick folk felt, Doon the river oo've been sellt' [IWL].

Post Office Knowe (*pōst-o-fees-now*) *n.* hill on the Border between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, just to the north of Craik Cross Hill. The name is mysterious – 'Whae named yon hilltop 'Post Office Knowe', Fer frae the haunts o' men, Ootbye Craik Cross abune Borthwick-heid? I'd fairly like tae ken' [DH].

the Postrel (*thu-pos-trul*) *n.* name sometimes given to the doggerel verse 'A True History of the Right Honourable name of Scot', written by Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells and first published in 1688.

post-seek (*pōst-seek*) *a., arch.* bedridden – 'Post-sick, Expl. 'bedrid', Roxb. Often used; but whether the meaning be the same with that of the phrase, Postit with sickness, is doubtful' [JoJ].

pot barley (*po'-bawr-lee*) *n., arch.* barley that has been milled to remove the husks, for use in soups etc. – '... sending him to Sandy Neil's for washing soda and pot barley' [JTu].

Potburn (*po'-burn*) *n.* former farm adjacent to the Southern Upland Way, between Ettrick Pen and Pot Law. It was purchaed by James Pott, W.S., in 1831. He was son of Gideon Pott of Dod. Walter Dalgleish from there published his 'Poems and Songs' in Hawick in 1891. It was once said to be the highest farmhouse above sea level in Southern Scotland (also written 'Pottburn').

potch (*poch*) *v., arch.* to trample soft ground into mud – '... when the Magistrates and other persons at the Common-Riding potched the ground he had plowed' [C&L1767].

pot-hole (*po'-hōl*) *n., arch.* a deep hole or pool in a river.

pot-shakins (*po'-shā-kinz*) *n.* pot scrapings, the last to come out, last of a litter – 'The pot-shakins o a big West End faimily Jock came efter his threi brothers and six sisters' [IWL].

the Pot Sike (*thu-po'-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper part of the farm of Milsington. It flows roughly southwards to join the Dean Burn. There is a local tradition that there may be buried treasure there, and hence a suggestion that this may have been where the bronze Roman leg was found in 1820 (also written 'Pot Syke'; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Pott (*po', pot*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Dickson and their children included Bessie (b.1645). **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included John (b.1669). Probably the same Adam, with wife Janet Riddell, was father of Janet (b.1679). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Kirkton Parish where he was married in 1714 (with no wife's name given). Probably the same Adam married Helen 'Kinarie' in Kirkton Parish in 1717. His children baptised there included Adam (b.1717). It seems that he was separate from his contemporary who farmed at Wolfelee and Shankend. **Adam** of Hoscote (1690/1–1770) probably eldest son of George. He was tenant farmer at Wolfelee around 1715, moving to Shankend, where he was recorded in 1725 and 1727. He purchased the lands of Hoscote from the Homes in about 1723, starting his family's association with that estate. He was recorded at Shankend in 1729. His lands of 'Uterside' (i.e. Outerside) were valued at £360 in the 1740s. He seems likely to be the Adam of 'Outterside' listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761 and was 'of Hoscatt' listed along with his son George among the Commissioners of Selkirkshire. He married Betty Elliot (1686/7–1752). His children included: George (1712–70), who succeeded; a daughter (1716/7–1774) who is only marked on the gravestone as 'Mrs. Elliot'; Elizabeth (d.1783), who married Thomas Stavert, tenant at Coliforthill; William (b.1725); Jean (or Janet, 1727–77), who married Walter Grieve, farmer at Airswood, and whose son John Grieve co-inherited Hoscote with George Stavert; William (again, 1729–75), baptised in Cavers; and Janet (1730/1–57). The marriages of his daughters Elizabeth and Jean were at the same time in 1744 in Roberton Parish. The family are buried at Borthwick Waas. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Learmonth in Roberton Parish in 1754 (and recorded as 'Helen Learmond' in Kirkton Parish). Their children included James (b.1765) and Adam (b.1768). He is probably also the father of John (b.1757), baptised in Roberton Parish. He may be the Adam who witnessed a baptism for John Pott and Margaret Shiel in Wilton in 1747. **Alexander** of Borthwickshiels (d.1796), probably related to the Potts of Todrig, he was a surgeon in the West Indies. In 1788 he and Robert (possibly his son) are recorded as owners of Borthwickshiels, valued at £600. They were also recorded in 1788 as owners of land valued at £156, which had earlier been owned by William Scott of Galalaw (and was presumably Galalaw itself). His connection with Galalaw suggests that he was related to George of Todrig (possibly his father), who had married Elizabeth Scott of Galalaw earlier in the 18th century. He is recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls for Roberton Parish in 1789–92. Although he died one year earlier, he is still recorded as owner of 2 farm horses and 2 carriage or saddle horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He also paid tax for having 3 non-working dogs at Borthwickshiels in 1797. He was still listed as owner of Borthwickshiels on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (with George of Todrig listed as owner later in the 19th century). His will was proved at the Prerogatory Court of Canterbury in 1796, when he was recorded as a bachelor of Roberton, Selkirkshire. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (1793/4–1859) younger son of Gideon of Dod, born in Cavers Parish. He was farmer at

Burnfoot in the Ewes valley. He was one of the founder members of the Wisp Club. He was at Burnfoot in 1841 and in 1851 was farmer of 2600 acres, employing 10 people. In 1823 he married Appalina Hogarth (who was born in 1796 in Channelkirk). Their children included: Mary; Elizabeth; Apalina Christina Hogarth, who married Robert Laidlaw Turnbull, one of the Turnbulls of Merrylaw; and probably Gideon (d.1913), who emigrated to Queensland. **Andrew** (17th C.) weaver living at 'Todscleughsyde' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records **Andrew** (1759/60–1844) son of Robert and Margaret. He was a resident of Castleton Parish and is probably the shepherd at Tweedenhead recorded on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He married Betty Armstrong (1758/9–1820) and they had a son Robert (1801–75). The family are buried in Castleton. **Arthur David Ripley** (1862–1901) eldest son of Gen. David of Todrig and Borthwickshiels. He served with the K.O.S.B., being appointed Lieutenant in 1886 and Captain in 1894. He volunteered for active service along with his battalion in 1900 and was Staff Officer to the Commandant of Schweizer Reneke. He died of an abscess of the liver and is buried at Kimberley, South Africa. A memorial stone was erected in Roberton Cemetery. **Gen. David** of Todrig (1812–81) son of George and Katherine Reid and younger brother of George. He served in India during a rebellion in 1833 and during the Sutlej campaign, where he commanded the 47th Bengal Native Infantry. He received commendation for his command in Pegu Burnah in 1854 and for commanding the 47th Regiment during the rebellion in China in 1858–59. He became a General in 1877 and was awarded the Companion of the Bath. He owned the lands of Whitslade and Borthwickshiels, among other local holdings. He married Mary Anne, daughter of Col. Ripley, and she died in 1870. Their children were: Capt. Arthur David Ripley, who died in the Boer War in 1901; Emily Louisa, who married Capt. Sydenham J. Lambert; Anne Sophia, who married Lieut. Reginald C. Hadrow; Lucy Ada; Eliza Davidson; and Constantine (d.1875). In 1876 he secondly married Anna Frances, daughter of A. Boyle from Dublin, and she died in 1878. They had a son, Henry Percy, as well as daughters He himself died at Borthwickshiels. **Edward Helme** (1880–1968) son of Col. William of Knowesouth, he achieved the rank of Lt. Col. He married Louise Medora Hermione Vanneck and had a daughter, Hermione. **George** (1650/1–1720) perhaps the oldest local Pott with known connections to the Todrig and Hoscote family. He has one of the earliest tombstones in Borthwick Waas, which appears to say that he was 'of Whilhill brae' (probably Whitehillbrae on the Dod Burn). He is said to have married an Elliot and had 14 children, probably including: Adam (1690/1–1770) of Hoscote; possibly John of Caerlenrig (1692/3–1772), but this could have been his nephew; Robert (c.1696–1771); George of Todrig (1699/1700–81); and James of Dod (1701/2–65). He was therefore the progenitor of the Potts of Caerlenrig, Dod, Hoscote and Todrig. He is surely the same man as the tenant in Whitehillbrae and Newton, whose children baptised in Kirkton Parish included: Mungo (b.1708); John (b.1708); Janet (b.1710); and Thomas (b.1712). The name of his wife is not recorded. **George** of Todrig (1699/1700–81) son of George who died in 1720. He is recorded in 1762 when Christian, widow of Charles Scott of Crumhaugh, was involved with him in a court case to recover money owed to her husband. He was listed along with his son George among the Commissioners for Selkirkshire in 1761. He married Elizabeth Scott of Galalaw about 1754 (although possibly the George and Elizabeth Scott who were married in Roberton Parish in 1738); she died in 1755, aged 42. He purchased the lands of Caerlenrig from Robert Elliot of Caerlenrig and secondly married Robert's daughter Margaret (however, this could be confusion with other Potts). Altogether he had 2 daughters and 6 sons. His eldest son George (1739/40–81) succeeded to Todrig, while his son John (by his first marriage) succeeded to Caerlenrig (but again this could be confusion with other family branches). It is also possible that Alexander of Borthwickshiels was another son. He is probably the George of Todrig recorded as liferenter of lands in Headshaw in about 1788 (although decesaed by then). **George** of Hoscote (1712–c.80) son of Adam of Hoscote. He inherited the Hoscote estate on the death of his father (perhaps in 1770). He was a witness to the will of Robert Grieve in Deanburnhaugh. He was 'younger of Hoscatt' among the Commissioners for Selkirkshire in 1761. He died unmarried, probably around 1780, and bequeathed the estate to his nephews George Stavert (son of his sister Elizabeth) and John Grieve (son of his sister Jean). In 1783 there was a sasine in favour of his sisters, the only surviving children of Adam: Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Stavert in Coliforthill; and Jean, wife of Walter Grieve in Airswood. **George**

(18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included Adam (b.1743), Betty (b.1750) and George (b.1775). He is probably related to George of Whitehillbrae, who had children baptised in Kirkton 30 years earlier. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Isabel (b.1765); John (b.1766); Jane (b.1767); Mary (b.1768); and Betty (b.1770). He may be the same man as the George whose childern were baptised in Kirkton Parish at about the same time. **George** (18th C.) married Betty Stavert in Roberton Parish in 1766. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Agnes Tait in 1782. **George** of Todrig (1739/40–81) son of George and Elizabeth Scott of Galalaw. He was listed as 'younger of Todrige' among the Commissioners for Selkirkshire in 1761. He was still 'younger' in 1779 when Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto gave him liferent of much of Headshaw; this was part of Elliot's plan to stack the Roxburghshire voters' roll with his supporters. He is recorded paying the land tax on Todrig in 1785 and 1802 (even although he may have been deceased by then). He was also recorded as owner of the lands in Firth in 1788. Note that he is easily confused with his contemporary George of 'Rig' (meaning Caerlenrig). In 1778 he married Barbara, daughter of Walter Turnbull of Firth and Dorothea Chisholme; she later married Thomas Knox, was mother of the poet William Knox and died in 1821, aged 68. Their children (baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish) were: George (b.1779), who probably died young; George (b.1780), who succeeded; and Barbara (b.1782), who married Charles Erskine of Shielfield. The family gravestone at Borthwick Waas states that he died in 1781, just a month or so after his father; he was certainly deceased in 1806 when his daughter Barbara got married. The Mary who married William Aitchison (who later owned Brieryhill) may also have been his daughter. He may have been the same as the heir of Borthwickshiels who was killed by a fall from his horse near Howdenburn. **George** of Caerlenrig (1722/3–1815) son of John of Caerlenrig and Mary Scott. He is probably the 'Pott of Ridge' (no forename given) listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was George 'of Ridge' when listed along with John (probably his father) witnessing a baptism for Robert Laidlaw in Falnash in 1764. He owned the farm of Caerlenrig in 1788, valued at £366. He is recorded being 'of Ridge' on the 1785–86 Horse Tax Rolls for Cavers Parish, listed along with his son in 1787 and then alone again in 1788–92. He is 'George Pott Esqr. Rigg' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also 'Esqr. Rig' in 1797 when he was taxed for having a dog. He may be the George 'of Clanduchrig' (perhaps intended to be Caerlenrig) listed in 1788 among the voters of Roxburghshire associated with Sir Francis Eliott of Stobs. He is probably the 'Mr' George who in 1800 witnessed a baptism for Thomas Glendinning, shepherd at Blackcleugh. He was listed as owner of Caerlenrig in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. Note that he is easy to confuse with his contemporary George of Todrig. According to the family gravestone in Borthwick Waas Cemetery he married three times: firstly Isabella Currie (1753/4–72), who had the same name as his step-mother, and hence was a niece of his step-mother; secondly Jane Little (1736/7–1775); and thirdly Margaret Elliot (1737/8–1821). He was listed as 'in Colindrikrig' when his wife and another family member were buried in Hawick in 1772. He was succeeded in Caerlenrig by his son John (1765/6–1830) and also had a son Robert who died in childhood. He appears to have lived to the age of 92. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes White in Hawick in 1796. They were described as both being of Hawick Parish. He could be the George 'twedycleuch' whose son's death was recorded in Hawick in 1800. **George** of Todrig and Borthwickshiels (1780–1862) son of George and Barbara Turnbull. He was Convenor of Selkirkshire, as well as Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant in that county. He also served as a Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace and Tax Commissioner for Roxburghshire. He was an officer in the local (Dumfries) Militia, serving as Ensign from 1798, Lieutenant from 1799, Captain from 1802 and Major 1809–11. He was probably the George of Todrig (separately listed from George of 'Rig') among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. In 1811 he was listed as owner of land at Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish, as well as Brieryhill in Wilton Parish. He was listed as owner of Borthwickshiels in about 1874 (after he was deceased). A carved panel on a farm building at Todrig probably relates to him; it has the initials 'G P' at the top, a lozenge in the centre, and the inscription 'REBUILT 1833' at the bottom. He was listed with another George (probably of Caerlenrig) his father, even as Commissioners of both Roxbughshire and Selkirkshire in 1819. He was listed among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory.

In 1851 he was 'Landed Proprietor' at Borthwickshiels. In 1807 he married Katherine, daughter of David Reid, commissioner of customs she died in 1833. Their children were: Jane Stephen (1808–88); Barbara (b.1810), who married James Erskine of Shielfield, probably her cousin; Eliza Davidson (1815–64); George (b.1811), Major in the Bengal Army; David (b.1812), General in the Bengal Army; and Stephen (b.1813), with the Bengal Engineers. His adult daughters Jane, Barbara and Eliza were living at Borthwickshiels House in 1841. He died at Borthwickshiels and is buried in Roberton Cemetery. **George** of Dod (1790–1862) born at Penchrise, son of Gideon and Elizabeth Pott. He was the 3rd Pott Laird of Dod. He was educated at Jedburgh, Yarrow and Edinburgh University (probably the George recorded in medicine there in 1809). He was Lieutenant in the Roxburghshire Militia from about 1811 and became a Captain of the Roxburgh yeomanry cavalry in 1817. He went through a protracted legal battle with Sir William Francis Eliott of Stobs (also junior captain in his regiment) over the deal their fathers had made over the lease of Penchrise. He eventually lost the case in the House of Lords. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. About 1828 he rented Crawhill farm (now Bucklands) and lived there until he bought Knowesouth (from William Oliver Rutherford) in 1838. He was listed as resident of Crawhill in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was 'Proprietor' at Knowesouth and in 1851 was 'Landed Proprietor, Justice of the Peace' at Knowesouth, farming 112 acres and employing 5 labourers. He also ran the farm of Ruecastle. About 1854 he sold the farm of Riskenhope (by St. Mary's Loch) to John Scott, W.S. From cousins at Skelfhill he obtained an old copper pot, 19 1/2 inches deep, said by tradition to be the cauldron in which Lord Soulis was boiled at the Nine Stane Rig! He gifted this relic to the Duke of Buccleuch. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1813. He often told the story about meeting an old man, James Bunyan, herding his cow, and on asking him who was the worst farmer in the county was told 'Weel, sir I think it is just yersel'. Along with Mr. Selby (factor to the Earl of Minto) he had the idea to build a bridge and roads to connect Hassendean station with Denholm (this being later implemented). In 1823 he married Jean (or Jane), daughter of William Elliot, architect; she died in Edinburgh in 1864, aged 64. Their children were: Jane (b.c.1825); Elizabeth (b.c.1826); Esther (b.1829); Thomasina (b.1830), who married lawyer James Oliver; Gideon (1823/4–1905), who farmed at Knowesouth; William (b.1833), officer in the 89th Regiment; Janet (d.1912); and Ann. He died at Knowesouth and the family are commemorated at Borthwick Waas. **George**, J.P. of Todrig and Borthwickshiels (1811–77) son of George and Katherine Reid, and brother of Gen. David. He served with the Bengal Army, reaching at least the rank of Major (and was listed as Colonel on his memorial stone). He was recorded as 'George Pott, Esq. of Borthwickshiels' among landowners in Roberton Parish in 1841. He gave the land for the new Kirk at Roberton in 1862. In 1840 he married Julia, youngest daughter of Rev. Robert-Sparke Hutchings and she died in 1872. Their children included: George (1843–46); Constantine; George (again, 1847–54); Katherine (1850–55); and Robert Constantine (1851–75), his only surviving son, who was a Lieutenant in the 76th Regiment. He is buried at Roberton, along with other members of his family. **George** (18th/9th C.) name of 2 men listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. One was at Wilton Lodge and the other at Crawhill. Neither of them are listed by 1840. **George** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1852 he married Jane Bell. **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1855 he married Isabella Foster. **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabella Murray and their children included George (b.1859), Jane (b.1866), William (b.1867), William (again, b.1868) and James (b.1870). **George** (1842–98) younger son of James of Potburn and Jane Brown, and brother of George. He was born in Edinburgh. He succeeded his brother to the lands of Potburn and for some years lived at Lintalee. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1870. He moved to 55 Albany Street Edinburgh, and died. He married and had a family, probably being succeeded by James Gideon. **George** (19th/20th C.) brother of James Gideon. He succeeded to Potburn, but lived in New Zealand. **Gideon** of Dod (1757–1812) son of James and Jean Scott. He was a successful tenant sheep-farmer at Penchrise, apparently being let the farm by Sir William Eliott of Stobs at a reduced rate because he had lent some money towards the building of Stobs Castle. He was brother of Isabella (who married Thomas Usher of Courthill). A document of 1784 shows him clearing the debts of William Elliot (son of Capt. Robert) before he succeeded to Harwood. He also bought the farm of Riskenhope (formerly part of Rodono) from Hay of

Duns Castle. He was granted a 77 year lease of Penchrise and Langside in 1794 (this being challenged when the son of the granter brought a court case against his son George). He is probably the Pott of Penchrise who subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He is recorded at Penchrise on the 1785–94 Horse Tax Rolls and in 1797, when he owned 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was additionally taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He paid the land tax at Dod in 1811. In 1783 he married Elizabeth Pott of Todrig, and she died at 'Warebank' (probably Weirbank in Melrose) in 1840, aged 84. Their children (at least 4 of whom were baptised in Cavers Parish) included: James (1784–85), eldest son; Elizabeth ('Betty', 1785–1855), eldest daughter, who died at 'Warebank'; Jean (1787–88); George (b.1790), who farmed Penchrise; James (again, b.1792), who became a lawyer; Alexander, who farmed at Burnfoot on Ewes; another daughter; and Thomasina ('Tomy', 1797–1866), youngest daughter, who also died at Warebank. He is buried along with other family members at Borthwick Waas. **Gideon** of Dod and Knowesouth (1823/4–1905) eldest son of George and Jane Elliot, born at Penchrise. He was educated at Canonbie, the Grange School in Sunderland and Edinburgh University. He acquired parts of Ruecastle from Thomas Rutherford and William Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1847. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He also acted as collector of county rates in 1848 and for several years afterwards (still being so recorded in 1866). He turned down an offer to be agent of the British Linen Company in Jedburgh. Along with Edward Heron Maxwell he implemented the building of a bridge and road (by public subscription) to connect Hassendean station with Denholm. He also arranged a collection to give a gift to the Duke of Buccleuch for appreciation of locally keeping fox hounds at his own expense (this being 2 candelabra). He entered the new volunteer cavalry as a private and later became a Lieutenant. He was an expert shot, winning the officers' challenge cup of the Border battalion outright after 3 victories in a row, and placing well in several national competitions. He was a successful sheep-farmer and took pupils at Knowesouth for agricultural training. He was recorded at Knowesouth in a directory of 1868 and paid the land tax there in 1874. He was said in 1903 to be in possession of the watch found by a Penchrise shepherd in 1815, which was perhaps dropped by Mary Queen of Scots. His sister Thomasina married James Oliver, lawyer of Mayfield House. He married Janet Hunter (also known as Janet Lean Hunter Hunter, 1826/7–1912), from Crawford, Lanarkshire, who died in Jedburgh. Their children included: Gideon (1862–1904), an engineer, who predeceased him, dying in Glasgow; Grace Murray (b.1863); William (b.1865), the only surviving son; and Agnes ('Nancy', b.1871). In 1891 his younger daughter Agnes married William Edward Oliver-Rutherford, and at the same time his elder daughter Grace Jane married Isaac Fenton Bayley (of Halls, Dunbar). **Henry Percy** (19th/20th C.) son of Gen. David of Todrig. He served in the military, being with the Royal Iniskilling Fusiliers and in 1904 became a Lieutenant with the 5th Light Infantry, advancing to Captain in 1908 and temporary Major in 1915. His daughter Ruth Barbara (1910–61) married Ernest Keatting and is buried in Roberton Cemetery. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as owner of Caverton when he was fined for failing to appear at the Justice-aire. He later presented Nicholas Brown to give suit for his lands in Caverton. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, living at Cauldmill in 1709. His children included Walter (b.1696), Marion (b.1705), Jane (b.1707) and Margaret (b.1709). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their son John was baptised in 1716. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Borthaugh in 1721. He married Isobel Scott and their children included: Andrew (b.1721), with witnesses George Bell and William Turnbull. Probably the same James, also at Borthaugh, married to 'Agnes' Scott was father of Agnes (b.1724). The witnesses in 1724 were 'G.B.' and William Turnbull. **James** (18th C.) farmer who, along with 2 brothers, rented much of Harwood from William Elliot about 1730. He may have been the son of William born in Cavers Parish in 1702 or could have been the same man as James of Dod. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Skelfhill in 1738 and 1748. His children probably included: Margaret (b.1738), Thomas (b.1741), Elizabeth (b.1744) and Mary (b.1748). It is possible he is the same as James of Dod. **James** of Dod (1701/2–65) farmer at Penchrise and Langside. He was one of 14 children and possibly youngest son of George (who died in 1720). He married Jean, daughter of Gideon Scott of Woll,

and she died in 1767, aged 48. Their children included: Elizabeth; Isabell, who married Thomas Usher of Courthill; George (b.1744), their eldest son, who died aged 4; Elizabeth (1756/7–83), 3rd daughter; and Gideon (1757–1802), 2nd son, who succeeded to Dod and farmed at Penchrise. He may be the James who had unnamed sons baptised in Cavers Parish in 1744, 1750 and 1757. He died at Penchrise and was buried at Borthwick Waas. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Borthaugh in 1751. He is probably related to the James who was at Borthaugh a generation earlier. In 1744 he married Bessie Palmer, the marriage proclaimed in Roberton and Wilton Parishes. Their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included James (b.1746), William (b.1748) and Isabel (b.1751). Probably the same James was father of Ann (b.1755), who was baptised in Roberton (and may be the Ann who married shoemaker George Shiel). The witnesses in 1751 were Robert Smith and James Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Scott in that parish in 1753 and their daughter Betty was baptised in Hawick in 1762. Perhaps the same James is recorded marrying another Agnes Scott in 1767 (that marriage also being recorded in Hawick). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jane Scott and their children included Betty (b.1762). It is possible he is the same man as James of Dod. **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen Nichol and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1761. **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Helen Paterson and their children included: Janet (b.1761); Agnes (b.1761), who married Robert Young; and James (b.1764). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1767 he married Agnes Scott from Ashkirk Parish. **James** of Potburn (1792–1852) from the Penchrise family, son of Gideon and Elizabeth Pott, he was born in Cavers Parish. He trained as a lawyer, becoming W.S. in 1818. He was one of the trustees for the late Adam Stavert of Hoscote in 1828, along with one of the Georges. He bought the lands of Potburn, Selkirkshire in 1831. He may be the James recorded in a letter of 1836 preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In 1838 he was listed as a writer in Edinburgh when he witnessed a document in Hawick (relating to the Dicksons) and a letter from the same year is preserved in the Walter Mason collection. He married Jane, 2nd daughter of Peter Brown of Rawflat in 1839. His children included James Gideon and George. His firm could be the 'Messrs. Pott & Macmillan' recorded in documents of 1814 in the Walter Mason Collection. **James** (b.1839/40) son of Martin. He married Agnes Lamb in 1860 and their children (baptised in Hawick or Wilton) included Mary (b.1860), Martin (b.1863), Walter (b.1865), Jane (b.1867), Martin (again, b.1867), Margaret (b.1869), and William (b.1874). In 1861 he was living with his father at Upper Hope Park. **James Gideon** of Potburn (1840–65) eldest son of James of Potburn and brother of George. He was born in Edinburgh. In 1859 he obtained a commission as Cornet in the 11th Hussars. He was described as a 'delicate, handsome-looking man', but of poor health. He had to retire from the army and died at the age of 25. His brother George succeeded to Potburn. **James Gideon** (d.1915) from the local family, probably son of George of Potburn. He died in Salonika on active service with the Lothian and Borders Light Horse. His brother George succeeded. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Wilson and their children included William (b.1639). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Huggan and their children included Bessie (b.1646). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Johnston and their children included William (b.1655). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son William was baptised in 1674. Perhaps the same John was father of Agnes (b.1692). **John** (17th C.) resident of Bowanhill on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident of 'Dodburne in Kirkton Parioch' according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname is written 'Poott'. Perhaps the same John in Winningtonrig had a child John baptised in 1708. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Miller in 1712. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Scott and his children included Margaret (b.1713) and Isobell (b.1716). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: Marion (b.1726); and James (b.1728). **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included George (b.1724), Robert (b.1725) and Margaret (b.1726). He may be the John who got married in Kirkton Parish in 1721 (wife's name not given). **John** (1692/3–1772) succeeded to the lands of Caerlenrig from his father George (however, it is also possible he was a nephew of George). He and George 'of Ridge' (probably his son) witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw in Falnash in 1764. He was

listed on the Horse Tax Rolls 'in Rigg' in 1789–91 (even although deceased by then). He married Mary Scott, who died in 1730, aged 34. He secondly married Isabella Currie, and she died in 1763, aged 50. His children included: Elizabeth ('Betty', 1721/2–43), his oldest daughter; and George (1722/3–1815), who succeeded to Caerlenrig. He could be the John whose children baptised in Cavers Parish included Marion (b.1758) and Margaret (b.1759). It is also possible that he is the same man as John from Kirkton Parish, whose son George was baptised in 1724. He is buried at Borthwick Waas along with several family members. **John** (18th C.) recorded as 'Workman', probably in the Teviothead area. He married Margaret (or Marion) Craw in 1730, both of them being from Cavers Parish. Their son James was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1738, with Walter Scott at Commonside one of the witnesses. He could be the John in Colterscleuch whose daughter Mary (b.1732) was baptised in Cavers Parish. John (b.1734), also baptised in Cavers, was probably his son. **John** (18th C.) tailor who lived in Wilton Parish. He was living at Langlands in 1741, 1744, 1747 and 1751. He married Margaret Shiel in 1739 and their children included: James (b.1740); Robert (b.1741); Janet (b.1744); Ann (b.1747); and Isabel (b.1751). The witnesses in 1741 were Andrew Stewart and James Scott, in 1744 were James Dryden and Walter Scott, in 1747 were Walter Scott and Adam Shiel (who was probably related to his wife) and in 1751 were Robert and Walter Scott. His wife's death is recorded in Hawick in 1787. **John** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Margaret 'Batety' and their children included Helen (b.1743). The witnesses in 1743 were merchant John Ruecastle and shoemaker John Scott. He is probably also the carrier whose son John was baptised in Hawick in 1745, with witnesses shoemakers John and Thomas Scott. **John** (18th C.) married in Kirkton Parish in 1754, with no wife's name recorded. **John** (18th C.) Schoolmaster at Caerlenrig 1762–63. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Ogilvie in Castleton Parish in 1769. **John** (d.1774) mason from Hawick, who carried out much of the repair work after the 1767 flood, rebuilding the small arch of the Auld Brig and the wall of the Manse. In 1772 he and Adam Scott were contracted to build the bridge at Hornshole. However, after the framework collapsed, Scott gave up and left him and his men to carry on the work. The bridge was successfully completed in 1774, but when the planks were being removed he met with an accident, leading to an injury that he died of shortly afterwards. He was maternal grandfather of Alexander and Robert Michie, and hence probably father of Betty, who married Alexander Michie in Hawick Parish in 1797. His son John died in Hawick in 1778. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Clerk in Hawick in 1760 and had children including John (b.1761), Betty (b.1766), Betty (again, b.1773) and William (b.1776). The witnesses in 1766 were merchants John Hardie and Adam Leyden and in 1776 were the whole congregation. Note that at about the same time John Clerk was married to Margaret Pott, and so the couples may have been related. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son John was baptised in 1754. **John** (18th C.) erected possibly the first stocking-shop in Hawick, in the back of the house adjoining Oliver Place (sold to the Olivers around 1875 and demolished). His father owned the property and the house at the front, bearing the date 1769, and his mother was a midwife in the Town. He was said to have been the first apprentice stockingmaker in Hawick, working with Bailie John Hardie from 1772. When he set up on his own, he started with linen and worsted stockings, using lambswool yarn from about 1785, with the yarn all spun by hand until 1799. He is probably the John whose wife Peggy Turnbull died in 1795, the couple being married (declared in Wilton and Hawick Parishes) in 1786. He is probably also the stockingmaker in Hawick who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mabel Nichol and their children included Robert (b.1792), Mabel (b.1794), James (b.1796), John (b.1798), Betty (b.1800) and Jean (b.1802). **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Robson. Their children included Helen (b.1794), Isobel (b.1796) and Elliot (b.1811). **John** of Rig (1765/6–1830) son of George and Isabella Currie, he held the lands of Caerlenrig. He is probably the '& Son of Rigg' recorded along with George on the 1787 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the 'Mr Pott, junior, Carlenrig' on the subscription list for John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He is recorded being from 'Rigg' in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791 regarding a lost almanac. He is probably the John 'Potts', 'Esq. Carlenrigg' who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He became a member of the Wisp

Club in about 1827. He married Christian Aitchison, who died at Mackside in 1842, aged 82. He is buried along with his father, grandfather and other family members in Borthwick Waas. There are documents relating to his family, covering the period 1743–1845, in the Borders Archive. **Martin** (18th C.) groom at Stirches in 1778, when he was working for Gilbert Chisholme. He was surely related to Robert, who was a stable-boy at the nearby Burnhead. He is probably the Martin who married Betty Gray and whose children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included Martin (b.1779). **Martin** (b.c.1770s) servant at Borthaugh according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. Probably the same Martin was servant at Adderstoneshiel on the 1801 Militia ballot in Kirkton Parish. Perhaps the same Martin married Margaret Scott and their daughter Marion was baptised in Wilton in 1804. He is probably the son of Martin and Betty Gray born in Wilton in 1779. **Martin** (b.1803) son of Martin, he was born in Wilton Parish, where he worked as a wool spinner. He was living at Malt Steep when listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. He was living at the Malt Steep in Wilton on the 1841 census and on Wilton Kirkstyle in 1851. In 1861 he was a widower at Upper Hope Park. He married Mary Little, who was from Langholm. Their children included: Mary (b.1828); William (b.1830); Martin (b.1832), who became power loom manager of the Cumledge Mill; Ann (b.1834), who married Alexander Baillie, and was grandmother of Isabella Baillie; Margaret (b.1837); James (b.1839); David; and Alexander. **Martin** (b.1832) son of Martin and Mary Little, he was born in Hawick. In 1858 he married Martha Oliver and moved to Duns, where he was power loom manager of the Cumledge Mill. They had 8 children: Margaret (b.1859), born in Wilton; Mary (b.1861), baptised in Hawick; Agnes Wilson (b.1874), baptised in Wilton; and 5 others. **Martin** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Simpson in 1864. **Robert** (d.c.1684) tenant in Langhaugh whose will is recorded in 1684. It is unclear which 'Langhaugh' this was, although probably in Roxburghshire. **Robert** (1705/6–81) tenant in Hudshouse. In 1758 he had his children Helen and Jean, with Helen Murray baptised in Hawick; the record is labelled as fornication. He died at Turn and is buried in Borthwick Waas (with no other family members listed). He is surely the Robert 'Potts' who is listed as joint possessor (with William Elliot) of the famr of Turn in 1779. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Cavers in Kirkton Parish in 1755. Their children, baptised in Castleton Parish, included Andrew (b.1762), William (b.1765) and Walter (b.1765). John (b.1756), baptised in Castleton Parish, may also have been his son. It is possible he was the Robert who owned Demainholm (along with Matthew Little) according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Betty Scott, and their children included Jane (b.1760) and John (b.1761). **Robert** (18th C.) house and stable boy at Burnhead in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for William Scott. He could be the Robert who married Margaret 'Robison' in Hawick Parish in 1787. **Capt. Robert** of Galalaw (d.1803) recorded in Roberton Parish on the Land Tax Rolls for Selkirkshire in 1802. Probably the same Robert is recorded in 1788 along with Alexander, as joint owner of land valued at £156, which was presumably Galalaw, as well as Borthwickshiels, valued at £600. He was also recorded as owner of Galalaw on the county valuation and on the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 (although already deceased by then). It seems likely that he was son of Alexander of Borthwickshiels and grandson of George of Todrig. He died at Borthwickshiels. **Robert** (d.1816) recorded as 'old Tailor and Packman Midraw' when his death was registered in Hawick. He could be the pedlar Robert who was recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was recorded as a carter among male heads of households in the Parish in 1835–41. He was an agricultural labourer and carter on the 1841 and 1851 censuses, living on North Hermitage Street. He was listed as a farmer in 1861. He married Mary Armstrong (b.1811), who was from Canonbie. Their children included: Betty (b.1832); Margaret (b.1833), who married David Oliver; Andrew (b.1836); John (b.1838); Christopher (b.1840); Jane (b.1842); William (b.1845); Walter (b.1847), who moved to Glasgow; James (b.1849); Euphemia (b.1852); and Robert (b.1855). The couple were rebuked for 'antenuptial Fornication' in 1832. The 1841 record says 'to America and dead', but that must be an error. **Col. Stephen** (1813–85) son of George. He served with the Royal Bengal Engineers and retired in 1862 with the honorary rank of Major General. There is a pink granite memorial to him in Roberton Cemetery. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Howpasley. Along with William Telfer (also in Howpasley) and several other men from the upper Borthwick, he was charged

in 1685 with being a Covenanter. However, all the men took the 'Test' and promised not to frequenct conventicles. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included William (b.1699) and Margaret (b.1708). **Thomas** (1723–1829) son of William, he was farmer at Toftholm in Castleton Parish. He was recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 horses, and on the Dog Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 dogs. He married in 1763, but his wife's name is unrecorded. He was probably father of Mary, who married Adam Robson, and perhaps John who married Betty Robson. He probably also had a son Thomas who was 'Mr. T. jun.' in 1821. **Thomas** (b.c.1779) inn-keeper of the Buccleuch Arms in Newcastleton, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is listed as a carter among heads of households in Newcastleton in 1835–37 and then as an innkeeper. He was surely related to Robert, who was a carter at about the same time. Probably the same Thomas was recorded as 'Junr.' at Toftholm on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and was a shepherd at Toftholm, with surname recorded as 'Potts' on the Militia ballot in 1801. In 1841 he was a publican at about 48 North Hermitage Street, with his wife Betty and children Helen and Betty. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Hogg and their children included: Helen (b.1806); Anne (b.1808); Helen (again, b.1808); Thomas (b.1810); William (b.1812); Robert (b.1814); and Betty (b.1821). He could be the 'Mr. T. jun. Toftholm' listed in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821; he was presumably son of the older Thomas. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Anne Scott in Cavers Parish in 1828. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Young and their children included James (b.1799). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Nichol and their children included Helen (b.1655). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married 'Issobell Heutsone' in 1685 and their children included John (b.1687). The witnesses were Robert Scott and Robert Ormiston (probably farmer at Boonraw). **William** (18th C.) resident of Todshawhill. His children included John (b.1702). **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers and Hawick Parishes. He was living at Langside in 1702 and at Slaidhills in 1704. He married Janet Buckham in 1699 and their children included James (b.1702) and Anna (b.1704). The witnesses in 1704 were John Foster and William Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who married Isabel Brydon in 1709. He was recorded being in Skelfhill in 1709. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was herd at Lymiecleuch in 1727 and probably the same William was at Shankend in 1738. Possibly the same William was father of Thomas (b.1724), John (b.1727), George (b.1738), John (again, b.1740) and Margaret (b.1743). **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Janet Hislop in 1734. **William** (18th C.) tenant at Hoscote, recorded in a court case of 1754 with John Armstrong, tenant of Fingland, Dumfriesshire. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Burnmouth according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **William** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabella Mather and their children included: Janet (b.1825); Jane (b.1827); and an unnamed son (b.1829). **William** (19th C.) labourer who was living at Whinfield in 1842. He married Ann Henderson in Wilton Parish in 1842. His children included Agnes (b.1842), baptised by Rev. Andrew Ransay of Hawick, but recorded in Ashkirk Parish. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Currie in 1859 and their children included Margaret (b.1858) and Mary (b.1863). **William** (b.1834) 2nd son of George of Dod. He was an officer in the 89th Regiment. He married a daughter of Thomas Helme of Surrey. **Col. William** (20th C.) probably son of Gideon. He served with the 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers. He lived at Knowesouth. His son was Lt.-Col. Edward Helme (formerly sometimes 'Pot'; see also **Potts**, with which it was sometimes synonymous).

potted meat (*po'-eed-mee'*, *-ee'-*) *n.* dish made from boiled meat and bones, which sets into a jelly when cooled – 'We aa killed pigs aboot that time an made the potted meat. An you got the potted meat potted heid' [TH] (also spelled 'pottit' etc.).

Potterlamport (*po-tur-lam-pōr'*) *n.* name of a former tower, recorded on Sandison's c.1590 map, roughly near where the Hermitage Water joins the Liddel. It was recorded in a rental list in the charters of the Douglases of Morton in about 1376, being worth 34 shillings. It could be the 'Porter-landes' among lands in upper Liddesdale that belonged to Jedburgh Abbey, as listed in the early 17th century. It was listed in 1632 among the Liddesdale lands of Sandy Armstrong. Robert Scott was tenant there in 1694. In the 1718 Buccleuch survey it is shown as a farm of 550 acres, bounded by Nether Harden, lands of

the Laird of Whithaugh and Hillhouse. It also shared a common of 37 acres with the farm of Hillhouse and another of 24 acres with the Laird of Whithaugh's tenant. It could potentially be the same place as **Puddinburn**, or else was merely a smaller house nearby. A small stream on the east side of the Liddel Water, between Castleton and Whithaugh is called Pouterlampert Sike and a farmstead is marked there on the 1862–3 Ordnance Survey map. A section of bike trail in the area has also been named 'Pouter Lampert' (it is 'Pouterlampert' in about 1376, 'Powterlapmpert' in 1583, 'Porterlampet' in 1632, 'Polterlampert' in 1694 and 'Porterlempet' and 'Porterlampit' in 1718; the origin could be Celtic 'polter' meaning an upland stream, 'lann' meaning open land and 'pert', meaning 'bush').

pottie (*po'-ee, po-tee*) *n.* a chamber pot.

pottinger (*po-ting-ur*) *n., arch.* a porringer, large bowl-shaped utensil, usually for soups etc., an apothecary, druggist – 'Given to the Pottingar, 12s' [PR].

pottit meat see **potted meat**

Pott Loch (*po'-loch*) *n.* body of water marked on Blaeu's 1654 map to the south of Clearburn Loch, and perhaps confused with what is now called **Kingside Loch**. 'Pot Loch', which is little more than a pond, sits to the west of Shaws Upper Loch, between the Ale and Ettrick valleys. It is listed in 1649 among the lochs in Selkirkshire.

Potts (*pots*) *n.* **Adam** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Nichol and their children included Elliot (b.1872). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lillieleaf. His daughter Agnes was baptised in 1732. **Andrew Petrie** (b.1822) born in Eckford Parish, son of William Hunter and grandson of Thomas. He was a stationer in Edinburgh. **George** (1793–1851) born in Oxnam Parish, son of Thomas and Andrea Petrie. He was a 'writer' (i.e. lawyer) when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. Several letters to him from the 1820s are preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He is also recorded as a 'writer' on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and also writer in Hawick in the 1828 Edinburgh Almanack. He lived on Buccleuch Street, and was also listed there on Pigot's 1837 directory. He served as solicitor with the Sheriff Court in Hawick, being sometimes described as Procutator Fiscal. He is listed as a joint proprietor on the 1833 electoral roll of Hawick, acquiring a house in Hawick from Robert Heckford of Kelso; Thomas (writer in Edinburgh) and Andrew Petrie (stationer in Edinburgh) are also mentioned, possibly his brother and brother-in-law. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed as agent for Scottish Union insurance. He was recorded as a writer in Hawick in 1838 (relating to the Dicksons), with James Pott, W.S. also a witness (even although he was presumably not related). In 1851 he is a solicitor of the Roxburghshire Sheriff Court, living on Buccleuch Street. In Slater's 1852 directory (published just after his death) the firm of Potts & Carmichael is listed as writers and notaries on Buccleuch Street; he must have briefly been in partnership with the much younger James Carmichael. He married Janet Anderson in 1837, and she died in 1898, aged 84. Their children included: George, who died in infancy; and Andrew (1838–95), who took over the farm of his uncle John Henderson at Lewenshope, in the Yarrow valley, and married Jessie Mitchell. There is an obelisk to his memory in Jedburgh Abbey cemetery. **George Marsden** (d.1940) driver who lived at 2 Under Village. He was a coal delivery driver for the Co-op and played rugby for the Linden. He served with the Royal Army Service Corps in WWII. He was killed during the evacuation from Dunkirk, leaving a wife and daughter. He is commemorated on the Dunkirk Mmorial and on the Hawick Roll of Honour. **James** (1737/8–1817) Sheriff Clerk for Roxburghshire. He is so recorded in 1780 and in 1799 was recorded as Clerk to the Lieutenancy of Roxburghshire. He may have been son of Thomas. He lived in Jedburgh. He paid tax on a male servant in Jedburgh from 1778 through the 1780s. In 1785–91 he was a writer in Jedburgh when he paid tax for having a female servant. He was writer in Jedburgh in 1785–89 and Sheriff Clerk from 1790 when he paid the Horse Tax. He may have been the James recorded in Kelso in 1786. In 1813 he paid the land tax in Jedburgh. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Betty Campbell and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1817. **John** (19th C.) from England, he was a resident of Castleton Parish for a while. He married Elizabeth Murray and their daughter Esther was baptised in 1857. In 1861 he was a railway mason living at Wormscleuch. **Joseph** (19th C.) resident of Lawston in Castleton Parish. In 1832 he acknowledged that he fathered a child with Janet Ogilvie, from Greens. **Thomas** (18th C.) Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire. He is probably the Thomas who paid the window tax in Jedburgh in 1748. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1751. He signed a document of 1762 relating to the sale of

'Easter Crawhill, commonly called Easter Burnfoot'. He is probably the Thomas, writer living in Kelso, who taxed for having male and female servants and horses in the period 1785–94 (and Jedburgh in 1788). He is probably the Thomas, married to Agnes Hogarth, whose son James was born in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1795 (with the baptism in Makerstoun). He may also have had a daughter Mary who married Thomas Ainslie and brother of Hawick lawyer George. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) member of Hawick Curling Club in 1812. He may be the Thomas, resident of Hawick, who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may also be the Thomas from Lurgiescleuch who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Nancy (b.1824), Thomas (b.1829), Andrina Petrie (b.1831) and Isabel (b.1834). He was probably son of Thomas And Andrea Petrie. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Scott in 1837; she was daughter of Robert Scott and Agnes Scott, born in Wilton in 1818. Their children include William (b.1838), Robert (b.1840), George (b.1843) and Agnes (b.1845). He was living at Newhouses in 1841 and his widow was there in 1851 and 1861. **Thomas** (d.1867) Deputy Clerk of Session in Edinburgh. On his death-bed he 'directed that an Indian chief's dress and belongings, of which he was possessed, should be presented to the Hawick Museum'; the belongings were extensive, consisting of more than 15 items. **William** (18th C.) labourer at 'Taylor Gate' in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia, with the annotation suggesting he paid to avoid service; his name appears again in 1798 and in early 1799 he paid £10 to avoid service. **William Hunter** (b.1784) born in Oxnam Parish, son of Thomas. He was probably brother of George, solicitor in Hawick. He lived in Ashkirk Parish, where several of his children were baptised. In 1841 he was a farm worker living at Newhouses in Wilton Parish, and in 1851 he was farmer of 100 acres at Cawfaulds, near Horsleyhill. He married Isabella Mather and their children included: Andrew Petrie (b.1822), baptised in Eckford; Thomas; Janet (b.1825); Jane (b.1827); an unnamed son (b.1829); James (b.c.1830); David (b.1833); and Walter (b.1836). **William** (b.1817/8) originally from Jedburgh, he was farmer at Groundistone. He was listed as steward at Groundistone among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. In 1851 he was farmer at Groundiston. His wife was Ann and their children included Agnes, William, John, Isabella, Janet and George. **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His wife was Isabella Hermiston and their children included Isabella (b.1863), Thomas (b.1865), George Hamilton (b.1866), William (b.1870) and John Webster (b.1872) (see also **Pott**, with which it was sometimes synonymous).

Pott's Height (*pots-hī'*) *n.* high ground to the left of the B711 just before coming to Redfordgreen. It is essentially a northern spur of Bellendean Shnk.

pouch (*powch*) *n., arch.* a pocket, particularly one containing money – 'Thou hides the might o' mony a manly mind, By happin't up wi' duds an' pouches toom' [JoHa], '... a leaden amulet, carried ten years by a Bucolic to prevent 'his pouch from ever being toom'' [HAST1862], 'He's been afore the Bailie Court, And fined for throwin' stanes; My pouch has suffered for his sport In breakin' window panes' [JT] (cf. **pooch**).

Pouhaugh (*poo-haw<u>ch</u>*) *n.* former farmstead in Southdean Parish near Chesters. Thomas Oliver was tenant there in 1669.

poulie (*poo-lee*) *n., adj.* a louse (used in a moralising way).

pound see **pownd**

pound (*pownd*) *n., pl.* pounds – 'it cost twae pound an thrippence', '... the baylyeas fynes and onlaws him in fyftie pound Scotts' [BR1693], '... of the 100 pound due by him to ye Session for ye poor's money' [PR1721] (cf. **pund** for the weight; this form of the plural is also common for the monetary unit).

poure see **poor**

pouss (*pows*) *v., arch.* to snuff a candle – 'To Pouss the Candle, to snuff it, Roxb.' [JoJ].

poust (*powst*) *n., arch.* strength, vigour – 'Ee maun gie'd a bit mair poust, man, ti raise sic a heavy bit o' ern' [GW].

pout (*pow'*) *n., arch.* a slight blow.

pout-net (*pow'-ne'*) *n., arch.* a stocking-shaped fishing net with a long handle and metal rim, used for catching fish that hide under projecting river banks – 'A favourite pastime with many was 'gumping' for ... trout, when the water was low. When it was in flood, a man came with a 'pout net', with which he brought many to the bank' [HAST1908].

pow (*pow*) *v., arch.* to pull – 'Yuw an' mey 'ill g'yang uwr the deyke w pow mei an A'll pow yow', an' puw a pey' [JAHM], 'Pow eer chaier forrit tĕ the feier' [JAHM], 'Now, yow pow!' [ECS],

'Here, yow! ee've powd eet away owre quick; A've only gotten a sook o froa – A hehna gotten a drink!' [ECS] (also spelled 'puw' and 'powe'; this is 'pou' or 'pu' ', pronounced *poo*, elsewhere in Scotland).

pow see **powe**

Pow (*pow*) *n.* **David Scott** (b.1846) blacksmith at Branxholme Woodfoot, son of blacksmith William and Elizabeth Scott. His children included William (b.1873), Annie, Elliot (who worked in a draper's shop), David, Scott and John. **Elliot** (19th/20th C.) from the Woodfoot Pows, he was a salesman at Aitken's, drapers on the High Street. In 1904 he married Janet Laidlaw Notman (d.1962). Their children were: Janet Elliot ('Nettie', b.1906); Robina Notman ('Beanie', b.1911); Susan ('Sis'); and David. His wife and daughters were all known as quilters, producing quilts sold at Congregational Church sales. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery, along with his wife and eldest daughter. **Gavin** (1806–1887) born at Branxholme Woodfoot, where his father William was blacksmith. He was blacksmith at Newcastleton and then at Teviothead for 33 years, being a well-known and central figure in the community. He married Mary Scott and secondly Elizabeth Dickson (daughter of a Castleton shepherd). His children were: William (b.1829), child of his first wife, who became blacksmith in the Rule valley; James (b.1832), who worked as a blacksmith in Hawick, but died of typhus at age 25; Mary (c.1834–54); Elizabeth (b.c.1835); Margaret (b.c.1837–58); Christina (1838–1910), who married William Elliot; John (b.1841), who married Agnes Tinlin; Robert (c.1842–62); Betsy (c.1844–1919), married John Davidson and emigrated to Canada; Euphemia (c.1846–60); and Jane Scott (b.c.1848), married Bailie T.H. Laidlaw. The Pow Cup was gifted in his memory by his son John in 1905. **George** (b.1832/3) son of shoemaker Thomas, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 10 O'Connell Street. His wife was Agnes and their children included Thomas, William and George. Probably the same George presented the Museum with a coin of Charles II in 1862 and an old Scottish coin in 1863. **James** (19th C.) married Elspeth Lillico in 1854, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton. **James** 'Jimmy' (1930–2005) son of George and Jean, educated at Allan Water School and Hawick High School. He became a shepherd at Dodburn, Bowanhill, Effledge, Falnash, Bedrule, Swinnie and Denholm. He married Ena Pow and their sons were Alister and George. He was a keen horseman and known as a great stick dresser, often saying 'What that man kens aboot sticks, ee could write on the back o' a ha'penny stamp'. **Janet Laidlaw** nee Notman (1884–1962) daughter of James Notman and Susan Liddle. She was known in Hawick for her quilting skills. She married draper's salesman Elliot in 1904. The family lived at 4 Duke Street. She is said to have made over 30 quilts, often featuring the 'Hawick Hearts' design. They were sold at church sales in the 1920s and 30s. One is preserved in the Quilt Museum in York. She had 4 children: Janet Elliot ('Netta', b.1906); Robina Notman ('Beanie', 1911–2000), who married a Hammond and then Andrew Mather; Susan ('Sis'); and David. **John** (b.c.1839) born in Hobkirk, son of Gavin, he worked locally as a blacksmith and in 1862 at Hobkirk he married Agnes Tinline of Jedburgh. Soon afterwards he emigrated to New Zealand, along with his wife and son. He became a successful sheep farmer, taking over his father-in-law's farm 'Fernieherst'. In 1905 he presented the 'Pow Challenge Cup' to Hawick's bowlers, in memory of his father. **Thomas** (b.1803) born in Innerleithen, son of Andrew, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. He was living at around 42 High Street in 1841, on Tannage Close in 1851 and at 1 O'Connell Street in 1861. He was also listed on Pigot's 1837 directory. His wife was Janet and their children included James, George, Catherine, Andrew, Janet and Walter. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Black and their sons George and Thomas were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1853. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) son of William, he was blacksmith at Blacklee. He was involved with Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club from 1905. **William** (18th C.) recorded being 'in Hoscoat' in 1754 when he was involved in a court case with John Armstrong of Fingland. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Easton in Wilton in 1801. **William** (b.c.1780–1856) first of the local blacksmith family, residing at Branxholme Woodfoot from 1804. Son of Gavin and Rebecca, he came from Yarrow, where his brother Robert had made an early bicycle. He was a Trustee of the Relief Kirk. He was recorded at 'Borthaugh Smithy' in 1841, this being another name for Branxholme Woodfoot. He married Mary Crozier in 1803 in Yarrow and their children were all christened at Wilton, including: Christian (b.1804), who married James Tennant; Gavin (b.1806), who became Teviothead blacksmith; Euphan (b.1808), who married

John Davidson; Jean (b.1810), married Robert Jack; Rebecca (b.1812), married William Minto; William (b.1815), who carried on as Branxholme Woodfoot blacksmith; Helen (b.1819), married James Ovens, blacksmith in Hawick; and Mary (b.1822), who married William Murray. **William** (b.1815) son of William, he was master blacksmith at Woodfoot. In 1842 he married Elizabeth (b.1818), daughter of shepherd David Scott. Their children were: William (b.1844); David Scott (b.1846); Jane (or Jeanie, b.1849), who married watchmaker David Gaylor; and Mary (b.1857). Later members of the family continued as blacksmiths in the Borthwick valley, acting as surgeon, dentist, etc., and even running an occasional bus service to Hawick. In 1870 he donated to the Museum a 'pair of 'woo' clots', formerly used for carding wool by hand'. **William** (b.c.1828) son of Gavin by his first wife Mary Scott. After his mother's death he was raised by his grandmother at Branxholme Woodfoot. He served an appreticeship with his father at Teviothead, then worked for Alexander Smith (a vet at Appletreehall), before becoming blacksmith at Blacklee, Rulewater for over 40 years. He married Mary, daughter of James Cranston and grand-daughter of millwright Gideon Scott. Their children were James (vet, who emigrated to Canada), Mary (who married William Beverley, butler at Wolfelee and Governor of the Jedburgh Poor House), William (married and lived at Causewayfoot), Thomas (who became a blacksmith and married E. Winchester) and Robert (rural postman who married Anne Sinclair).

powart (*pow-ur'*) *n., arch.* a tadpole, the minute-hand of a clock – 'Roxb.; perhaps from a supposed resemblance in its form to a tadpole' [JoJ] (cf. **powheid**).

the Pow Cup (*thu-pow-kup*) *n.* challange cup competed for among Hawick's bowlers, presented in 1905 by John Pow in memory of his father Gavin Pow. It is solid silver, weighing about 100 ounces and supplied by Murray's of the High Street. It is competed for annually by pairs from the town's 3 bowling clubs. The first winners were W.M. Pennycook and F. Coltman of the Buccleuch Bowling Club. Mr. J. Wright won it in 1971 when he was in his 80s.

powder (*pow-dur*) *v., arch.* to canvass aggressively for votes – 'The council resolve that there shall be no 'powdering' at elections in time coming for the magistracy' [JW1748] (see also **peuther**).

powe (*pow*) *n., arch.* the head, skull, poll – 'The Mermaids, croon'd wi' cockleshells, Heave a' their pows aboon' [JL], 'Then may every blessing on you flow, May you live to claw an auld man's pow' [MP], 'He stirs, starts up, an' laughin', claws his pow . . . ' [JoHa], 'Wi' pow now rid o' carking cares, He for the tavern benses' [JoHa], 'Though our pows be turning gray, And the existence wears away . . . ' [JTe], 'The powder'd pows to work war willin', Their plack that day was made a shillin' ' [JR], 'He'd sleekit an' kaimed the haill mornin, I trow, To cover the bald bit a-top o' his pow' [JJ], 'Auld carl Time has laid his paw Fu' heavy on your pow' [JT], 'An' if his photo isna wrong, Like him, we've whiter pows' [IJ], 'The oil o' blessin's on my powe . . . ' [WL], 'A gill inside his serk and a glint on his powe . . . ' [DH], figuratively the head of a hammer, top of a hill, etc. – 'A hantle heh the twaesome seen sin the beacons war kuittelt on ther heathery pows' [ECS] (also spelled 'pow'; once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

poween (*pow-een*) *n., arch.* pulling, the act of pulling – '. . . another road-injin . . . stuid nerrbye, – nidgin ti dae the poween' [ECS].

power-loom (*pow-ur-loom*) *n.* a weaving loom that is driven by a non-human source of power. These were invented by Rev. Dr. Cartwright in the late 18th century, and became common in the early 19th century. The first such machines in Hawick were introduced at Dicksons & Laings in 1830, brought back by Thomas Wemyss, and with the first 4 operators being Agnes Ferguson, Jane Leyden, Jane Parker and Tibbie Waters. Soon others were installed at Weensland Mill by Robert Greenwood, and elsewhere. By the middle of the 19th century a large fraction of Hawick's workers were power-loom weavers.

Pow Gill (*pow-gil*) *n.* small stream in southern Liddesdale, near the boundary with Dumfriesshire. It joins Haw Gill and runs into Muir Burn to the west of Greena Hill (it is marked 'Poo Gill' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Powgillcraig (*pow-gil-krāg*) *n.* former farmstead in southern Liddesdale, south of the farm of Whisgills. Powgill Rig is the hill lying just to the west of there. The farmstead is named for a rocky outcropping there.

powheid (*pow-heed*) *n., arch.* a tadpole – '. . . although it is walloping as thrang with paddocks and powheads, as ever Mr. Grieve's muckle pot was with beans and barley' [WSB] (cf. **powart**.

powie (*pow-ee*) *n., arch.* a young turkey (noted by J. Jamieson, and probably from the French 'poluet').

Powisholm (*powz-hōm*) *n.* farm near where the Hermitage Water meets the Liddel (and where the B6357 meets the B6399). In 1541 it was valued at 13 shillings and 4 pence and tenanted by Christopher Armstrong. 'Jon Armstrang, callit of Powsholme' was recorded there in 1623. Walter Lorraine was tenant there in 1671. William Elliot was tenant in 1694, and Francis Armstrong also listed as a resident. The farm was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it consisted of 158 acres, bounded by Cocklaik, the Liddel Water, the Hermitage Water and lands held by the Laird of Hoscote. The farmhouse was in the same place as the modern one, with woods shown around Hermitage Bridge. The farmstead of Park was also combined with the farm at this time, shown roughly opposite Redheugh. Robert Elliot was farmer there in 1797 and another Robert Elliot in the 1860s (it is 'Powis' in 1541, 'Pousholme' in 1623, 'Pousholm' in 1694, 'Pousholm' in 1797 and 'Pouseholm' in 1821 and in 1841; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Powis', Blaeu's c.1654 map as 'Pouis', the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Powisholme' and Stobie's 1770 map as 'Pousholm'; the name is probably related to 'howm', meaning low-lying land near a river).

powks (*powks*) *n., arch.* the short unfledged feathers of a fowl, particularly when first starting to grow after moulting (cf. **pook** and **pooks**; noted by J. Jamieson).

powl (*powl*) *n., arch.* a walking stick, crutch, *v., arch.* to propel oneself with a crutch, to bowl along – 'The buirdly Borderer snodged on a guid yin, an on A poalled ahint um at the same jocktrot!' [ECS].

pownd (*pownd*) *n., arch.* a pond – '... waeter-waeter, waal-waeter, sprigget-waeter, or waeter threh a pownd!' [ECS] (also written 'pound').

pownie see **powny**

powny (*pow-nee*) *n.* a pony – '... On his auld Highland pownie rode up to our door' [JT], 'Arrived at the hill we were puzzled a bit What tae dae wi' the powney an' cairt, but sune hit ...' [BM1900], 'Ca'in his pownies throwe fair and foul By the clints o' Robert's Linn ...' [DH], '... she dune a paper roond wi a powny and cairt' [IWL] (also spelled 'pownie').

the Powny (*thu-po-nee*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

powt (*powt*) *n., poet.* a young game-bird – '... As boil'd and roasted, partridge, powt, and pullet' [JR].

powtle (*pow-tul*) *v., poet.* to pop up, appear suddenly – 'The moudies powtelit out o' the yirth, And kyssed the synger's feete' [JTe].

Poydras (*poi-dras*) *n.* **Robert** (12th/13th C.) recorded during the reign of Alexander II when Petronella, daughter of 'Adam Harang' granted lands in the Borthwick valley to Melrose Abbey. This included the 2½ acres of land and meadow, which she had given to him for his homage and service, for an annual token fee of a pair of white gloves. The wording suggests that he was deceased by the time of this grant.

poyet (*poi-yi'*) *v., arch.* to compose poetry, versify (also written 'poyit').

poyeter (*poi-yi'-ur, -ye-tur*) *n., arch.* a poet, meant jokingly – ''Bring ben the loch!' yince quo' 'Jamie the Poyeter'' [ECS], '... a geyan yibble poyeter an a leal Border Scot' [ECS].

poynd see **poind**

practick (*prak-tik*) *n., arch.* practice, custom, habit, precedent, established usage – 'John Sympsone, merchand, was fyned conforme to the Acts of Parliatt and practique of this burgh ...' [BR1674], '... the hail forenamed persons were therefore onlawed, conform to the practic of said town' [BR1676], '... he always being countable therfor conforme to former acts and practicqs' [BR1696] '... in carreing the ground of the Common and muckeing the arable land with the same contrair to all former practique in the said town' [BR1698], (also written 'practique' and variants; cf. **prattick**).

praicious (*prā-shis*) *adj.* precious – 'For the redemptione o' thair saul is pracious ...' [HSR], '... an' pracious sall thair bluid be in his sicht' [HSR], '... a body can finnd the praicious scents o field an foggeege' [ECS] (also written 'pracious').

praisence (*prā-zins*) *n.* presence.

praisent (*prā-zin'*) *adj.* present – 'Aw dinneh think the general public ken the extent o' the praisent buildins ...' [BW1978], 'A'd like teh sei oor praisent day representatives dae likewise ...' [BW1979].

praisent (*prā-zin'*) *n.* a present, gift – 'the Cornet aye gets a wee praisent at each schuil', 'The callant got the buik in a praisent' [ECS], 'My! sic a graand praizint; she'll be fair upmade' [ECS] (there are spelling variants).

prat (*pra'*) *v., arch.* to become restive or disobedient, e.g. applied to a horse, *n.* a trick, prank

– 'For witches play their dev'lish prats, Transform'd in shapes o' hares an' cats' [JR], a fit of disobedience (noted by J. Jamieson).

Pratt (*prawl*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) coachman at Riddell in 1797, when he was working for Sir John Riddell.

prattick (*pra-tik*) *n., arch.* a prank, trick – 'Dinna prieve your prattiks on me' [JoJ] (also **practick**).

Preacher (*pree-chur*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1750. Robert (b.1759), baptised in Ancrum, may also have been his son. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1698 he witnessed a baptism in Wilton for Adam Glendinning and Margaret Preacher (who may have been his sister). He married Margaret Glendinning and their son John was baptised in Ashkirk in 1704. Surely of the same family are: Margaret, who had children in Hawick with William Scott in the 1650s; and Janet, who had children in Ashkirk with William Inglis in the 1660s.

the preachin (*thu-pree-chin, -cheen*) *n., arch.* the act of preaching, deliovery of a sermon, a religious service in general, church – 'Ti gang ti the preacheen was an old expression meaning to attend religious service' [ECS].

preachit (*pree-chee', -chi'*) *pp., poet.* preached – 'I hae preechet richteousniss in the grit congregatione . . . ' [HSR].

precedency (*pre-se-den-see*) *n., arch.* precedence, superiority – ' '. . . anent ye precedencie in ye samen in ye foresait of ye loft att the head thereof' [PR1715].

preceep (*pree-seep*) *n., poet.* a precept, command – 'I wull dwall in thoucht on thy preceeps, an' hae respeck untill thy wayes' [HSR], 'Thaye had amaist consuumet me apon yirth; but I forhowetna thy preceeps' [HSR].

preceeze (*pre-seez*) *adj., arch.* precise.

precentor (*pree-sen'-ur*) *n.* leader of the congregational singing in Scottish churches. In Hawick he formerly read out the lines of a psalm, 2 lines at a time, and would then lead the singing. The job of Parish Precentor was almost always held by the Schoolmaster through the 18th century. In the later part of the 19th century the job would typically also involve being choir-master. In 1862 the 'stand of sand glass, formerly attached to the precentor's desk in Hawick Old Church' was donated to the Museum by William Kedie – 'An' off in the gloamin' the cripple Precentor Sang sweet serenades 'neath the auld apple tree' [JT].

precept (*pree-sept*) *n., arch.* a command, warrant, written order, especially in the terms 'precept of sasine', 'precept of clare constat', etc. – 'Quhilk is to say that day was ane precept of the Qwenes Graice . . . ' [SPB1533].

precept o sasine (*pree-sept-ō-sā-zin*) *n., arch.* formal transfer of property by a Bailie, commanded by his superior, following the legal description of the transfer, which was separately in a preceeding charter. The first known document relating to property in Hawick is a 'precept of sasine' of 1453, transferring a 'tenement' from John Turnbull to Robert White's widow Janet, the land lying on the south side of the Burgh, between the lands of the deceased John Chapman and those of the deceased John Scott – '. . . and contains a precept of sasine, whereon Robert Oliver stood infeft, and is registrate in, the sheriff-court books of Roxburgh the 20th day of September 1764' [DCW].

pree (*pree*) *v., poet.* to taste, sample, take – 'An' we a' famous spas had preed, Frae Grampion hills tae Cheviot' [VW], 'Ther be sume stannin' here whilk sallna pree o' deæth till they see the Son o' man comin' in his kingdoom' [HSR], '. . . Thought it nae ill to welcome them And pree their reamin' glasses On Young Year's Day' [TCh], '. . . Laigh doun I louted on my knees, An' preed the Hunter's pool' [ECB], 'But o' a' the woodland blossoms the pansie maist I lo'e That the bee stops to pree in his roamin' ' [JJ], 'I pree my faring the birks amun . . . ' [WL], '. . . And mists had left the heather hills They like to pree' [WFC], '. . . An' Paradise gies him the key Ti pree the sylvan banks o' Aill' [WP], 'to pree someone's lip' is to kiss – 'I preed her lip, I prest her waist, I claspt her fondly to my breast' [JoHa].

preek (*preek*) *v., arch.* to be fond of elaborate dress, to be conceited – 'A bit preekin bodie' [JoJ].

Preemeer (*pree-meer*) *n., arch.* Premier, Prime Minister – 'It's duist i the new that Lloyd George's gotten ti bei Preemeer' [ECS].

preen (*preen*) *n.* a pin – 'she's still sherp is a preen', 'Nell said she didna care a preen At a' – for she was bidein' ' [JoHa], 'For dorty Madge o' Miryfaulds I dinna care a preen' [JTe], '. . . Tormentit ticht wi' steeks an' stringin', Syne jagged wi' preens!' [DH], 'Ee could hev heard the proverbial preen drop' [IWL], a trifling or worthless thing – 'Ye dinna' care a single preen – Ye wee croodlin' doo' [JT], '. . . An' carena a preen What ony ane says In blame or in praise But calm and serene Haud on oor ain ways' [FL], *v.* to fasten with a pin – 'Then oot a pickle woo' Tam draws, And preens't unto his bonnet' [JoHa], '. . . Wi my

lugs preened back 'Tween the warlock and the wa' ' [DH] (also **peen**).

preen-heid (*preen-heed*) *n.* a pin-head, fry of small fish – '... A cood sei sic a gliff as A gien the baggies an preenheids whan A shot ma dish inti the waeter' [ECS], 'At the waitterside oo gumpeet baggies and katiebairdies and catched preenheads' [ECS] (see also **peen-heid**).

prees (*prees*) *n., arch.* a crowd, press (noted by J. Jamieson).

preesince (*pree-zins*) *n., poet.* presence – 'Thou prepairist me and table in the preesince o' mine enemies' [HSR], 'Thou sallt hyde thame in the secret o' thy preesince frae the pryde o' man' [HSR] (cf. **praisence**).

the Prefabs (*thu-pree-fawbz*) *n.* prefabricated houses, constructed because of a housing urgency and lack of building materials after WWII. The first 90 of them were erected at Silverbuthall in 1945–47, with about 160 build over the following years. They were of the 'Arcon' and 'Uni-Seco' type. The last were demolished in the early 1960's. Other 'prefabs' were constructed at the top of the Loan, and one such house still stands on the left at the top of the Loan – 'oo yist ti bide up it the prefabs', 'The toon will look gey changed an' a', Nae doot it's tae the guid, Wi' 'Prefabs' up at Sillerbut ha' ', An 'Permanents' at Linwude' [IJ].

Prefort (*prā-fōr*) *n.* **M.** (18th/19th C.) French prisoner of war in Hawick. He painted a view of the town in 1813 from the Millers Knowes, which is a valuable early representation, including details such as the telegraph house on Crumhaugh Hill, where the beacon was. His view formed the basis of a painting by Frank Wood in 1895.

preheminence (*pree-he-mi-nens*) *n., arch.* preeminence, ascendancy, superiority – 'It's such a Title of Preheminence then, To bear the name of Shepherds Swain' [CWS].

prejudge (*pre-juj*) *v., arch.* to harm, work to the prejudice of – '... and appoints Baylyea Burne ... to goe up upon Saturday first about eleven o'clock and sight that the marches of the said dyke are not prejudged' [BR1675].

prejudice (*pre-joo-dis*) *n., arch.* detriment, disadvantage – '... taking into their consideration the great prejudice sustained by the Kirk Session in supporting of Strangers and Incomers ... ' [BR1736].

prelim (*pree-lim*) *n.* a preliminary examination, particularly those taken in December or January as a practice for a High School Certificate examination – 'hei failed his Maths prelim, bit still got a B in the exam'.

premises (*pre-mi-seez*) *n., pl., arch.* matters previously stated, foregoing items – '... And gyff it happynis [ane] of the saidis parteis to brek or failze in the premisses, or any punt of thame ... ' [SB1519], '... quhilkis premises the said Adam Gowanlock desirit to be insert in the common toun-buik of Hawick' [BR1641], 'And in testimonie of our adherence thairto, and to the haill premisses above written, wee, both the said Francis Gladstaines of Whitlaw, the two forsaid Baylyeas of the said Brugh of Havicke ... ' [BR1692], 'And the offenders, for preventing anie disturbance in ye church and not observing the premises, are to pay in £20 Scots to ye Box ... ' [PR1715].

premonition (*pre-mo-ni-shin*) *n., arch.* prior notice, particularly legal notification of a fixed period during which an obligation is to be carried out – '... Thomas Hardie, merchand, to carie the said Colour the forsaid day, and had formerly called and caused thair officers to give him tymous advertisement upon eight dayes preceiding premonition and advertisement for that effect ... ' [BR1706].

Prendergast (*pren-dur-gawst*) *n.* **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when George Douglas, Master of Angus, failed to enter him in the court in Jedburgh. A little later his case was suspended. **George** (16th C.) tenant in Hallrule. He is recorded in 1581 as 'Prandergaist' when he was among 10 men accused of the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. Probably the same George 'Plendergaist' was witness to the 1607 sasine for John Scott gaining the lands of Hobsburn and Weens. **Janet** (17th C.) 'cottar' at Hallrule who was listed among the poor in Hobkirk Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (16th C.) owner of half a particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. His name is recorded as 'Plendirgaist'. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair. **John** (17th C.) shepherd at Northhouse according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His surname is written 'Plendergaist'. **Ralph** (17th C.) cottar at Abbotrule according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name is written 'Ralf Plendergaist' and he was taxed 'for abatreull for himself and cottar'. He is probably the 'Ralph Prenderjaist' who was the last tacksman at Ruletownhead Mill. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded in the Hawick Parish Records receiving a collection after his house near Stobs burned down in 1703.

Mary 'Plenderghest', wife of Robert Stevenson in Hawick Shiel (recorded in 1702) was probably related to him. Perhaps the same Robert 'Plenderghast' (possibly 'in Stob', but hard to read) married Bessie Hislop and had a daughter Elizabeth baptised in 1710; the witnesses were Robert Thomson in Newmill and Walter Wilson in Castlehill. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was described as a herd in Essenside in 1698. He married Janet Clerk and their children included Bessie (b.1698) and Christian (b.1698). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Tudhope in Cavers Parish in 1714. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Storie in Bedrule Parish in 1703. **William** (d.1333) Englishman who fought against the Scots in the later years in the 13th century and was in charge of Jedburgh Castle when the Scots tried to retake it after Bannockburn. He had a pardon from the English King in 1314/5 for all offences laid, for his 'gallant service in the garrison of Jeddeworth castle, and holding the same against the Scots'. However, he surrendered Jedburgh Castle to the Scots in about 1317, switched allegiance and was killed at the Battle of Halidon Hill fighting against the English. He held lands at Cornhill-on-Tweed in Norham (Northumberland). These latter lands descended to his wife Isabella and son William, but were forfeited because of his surrender of Jedburgh Castle and passed for a time to William de Denum (also written 'Plendergaist', 'Plendergast', 'Prendirgaist' and variants).

prent (*pren', prent*) *v., poet., arch.* to print – 'I hid behind a slab o' granite, Wi' God kens a' what prentit on it' [WP], *n., arch.* a print, a printed piece of cloth, *n., pl., arch.* old pieces or patterns of printed cloth.

prentice (*pren-tis, pren'-is*) *n., arch.* an apprentice in a trade. The period of training had typically been 6 years, although for some trades somewhat shorter or longer periods have been the norm. This was formerly only for boys and in earlier centuries the typical starting age was about 14 (although with some variation). A fee was paid on entry, which was smaller for the son or son-in-law of a member of the trade incorporation. There were strict rules about missing days of work, as well as prohibition on getting married until the apprenticeship was completed. In 1705 the incorporation of weavers passed an act prohibiting their members from having more than one apprentice at a time, limiting the time to 'four yeirs tyme and space, and another yeir thereafter for meat and fie', and prescribing that there be a 2 year gap before the next apprentice was taken on – '. . . the Grammar School Colour shall ride next the Town Standard, the English School Colour next, and the 'Prentice Colour last . . . ' [BR1747], '. . . that he would not allow boyes and prentices to resort to his house for gameing att ye Cards' [PR1724], 'I'm gaun to be married to-morrow, But no to the 'prentice lad' [JoHa], 'He cam' to be the 'prentice callant, (He'd got some schoolin' an' had talent)' [RDW] (see also **apprenteece**).

prenticeship (*pren-tis-ship*) *n., arch.* an apprenticeship – '. . . the deponent served his 'prenticeship after Martinmass 1717, in the parish of Lilliesleaf' [DCW1765].

preparit (*pree-pā-ree', =ri'*) *pp., poet.* prepared – '. . . but it sall be gien til them for wham it is prepairet o' my Faether' [HSR].

presbyter (*prez-bi-tur*) *n., arch.* an elder in the early Episcopalian Church or later in the Presbyterian Church, a minister or elder who sits on the Presbytery.

the Presbyterian Kirk (*thu-prez-bi-tee-ree-in-kirk*) *n.* the established Church of Scotland, which is governed by local bodies of elders and not by bishops, and has a doctrine based on Calvinism. Its popularity rose through the mid-16th century, and it was effectively introduced by Parliament as the established church of Scotland in 1560.

presbytery (*prez-bi-tu-ree*) *n.* a body formed of ministers and one elder representative of each church, which governs an area within the Presbyterian Church – 'Falnash and Walter Elliot attended the brethren of ye Presbyterie conveened at Jedbro in order to see whereunto the call to Mr. Cunningham would tend . . . ' [PR1712] (from Ancient Greek).

the Presbytery o Hawick (*thu-prez-bi-tu-ree-ō-hIk*) *n.* former division of the Church of Scotland. In 1929 the Presbytery of Jedburgh was divided, with part uniting with Kelso to become 'Jedburgh & Kelso' and the other part uniting with Langholm to become 'Hawick'. In 1974, 'Jedburgh & Kelso' and 'Hawick' were merged into 'the Presbytery of Jedburgh'.

present (*pre-zin'*) *n., arch.* a document, especially in the phrase 'this present' or 'these presents' – 'I am now by these presentes to require that from yourself and under your own hand, I may be certefyed . . . ' [SB1597], 'Be it known to all men by these presents, me, Mr Alexander Orrok, Minister of the Gospel att Hawick . . . ' [RAO], 'Whereupon they did nominate

and by these presents do nominate and appoint . . . ' [PR1718] (usually plural).

presents (*pre-zints'*) *v., arch.* present, particularly in the legal phrase 'thir presents', meaning 'the present document' – 'I Thomas Henderson, smyth in Flex, grants me be thir presents . . . ' [BR1701], '. . . do by these presents not only consent to our banishment furth of the burgh of Hawick and Teviotdale, but . . . ' [BR1743], 'We by thir presents binds and obleisses us and our successors in the office of baylyearie and toune counsell of the said brughe of Hawicke . . . ' [HAST1902].

present bailies (*pre-zin'-bā-leez*) *n., pl., arch.* phrase occuring often in the Town's records, meaning the sitting Bailies, as opposed to any 'late bailies'.

preses (*pre-zeez*) *n., arch.* a chairman, person presiding over a meeting, spokesperson – 'He has also filled the position of preses of the congregation' [JE].

Presfen (*pres-fin*) *n.* **William** (b.c.1305) probably born in Middleton, Northumberland. He was English Constable of Jedburgh Castle 1334–5. In 1335 his men were involved in an ambush of the Scots under Sir William Douglas, in which Douglas' brother James was killed and John Randolph, Earl Moray taken prisoner. An inquisition held in 1335/6 at Roxburgh looked into the expenses he had incurred while Constable of Jedburgh Castle (also written 'Pressen').

press (*pres*) *n.* a cupboard, usually a large walk-in one – 'hev a look in the kitchen press', '. . . then going to the press, she brought out an apple and gave it to the minister, saying 'Take that, my man, for the whisky's a' dune' ' [RM], 'A lookeet aabits for't, bit A fand eet i the hinder-end. The press was the deed o'd' [ECS], '. . . The auld oil lamp aside the press The flickerin wick smokeet the gless' [IWL], '. . . ee didni hev wardrobes or presses in thaim days, ee'd ti putt everythin, aa yur claes an yur buit polishes an aa that, it was aa under the bed' [BA].

press (*pres*) *v., arch.* to attack, beset, compel, take forcibly – '. . . personating themselves to be officers, they forced John Tomsone to ryse naked out of his bed, threatening to press him and take him away with them' [BR1706].

presser (*pre-sur*) *n.* a term in the hosiery trade for part of a machine which closes the barbs of the needles so that the loops of yarn can pass over them – '. . . and soon became a crack hand at 'meeting the presser' and 'running the thread' ' [HAST1863].

presteegious (*pres-teej-yis*) *adj.* prestigious.

Presto's (*pres-tōz*) *n.* supermarket built on the site of the former Mactaggart's skinworks at the corner of Albert Road and Victoria Road in 1977. It was the first large supermarket to be opened in Hawick, was a part of the Allied Suppliers business and was converted to a Safeway in the late 1980s – 'Throwe time incomers came, Like Fazal Din and Gusto, And then ow're at the Haugh, There came a bit ca'd Presto' [IWL].

Preston (*pres-tin*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) miller in Spittal Mill. In 1683 he was fined for the crime of not bringing sufficient meal to market in Hawick. **Rev. David** (1875–1956) born at Caldercruix in Lanarkshire, son of George and Janet Shanks. He graduated from Glasgow University and was licensed by Hamilton Presbytery in 1899. He became assistant minister at Greyfriars, Dumfries and then was ordained at Ewes in 1901. In 1918 he moved to Titwood and demitted in 1941. In 1903 he married Ella Margaret (b.1880), daughter of James McKillop from Stirlingshire. Their children included: Douglas George (b.1904); Jessie Eleanor Doris (b.1907); and Kathleen Angus (b.1910). He wrote a manuscript on the history of the Colonial Missions of the Church of Scotland. **Dr. ??** (16th C.) listed as 'Doctour Prestoun', when he was the forst man listed as witnes to the final 'latterwill' of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. This was witnessed in Hawick, so he may have been a local man. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Violet Laidlaw and their children included Margaret (b.1795). **John** (15th C.) Parson in Hawick in 1481, 'John Prestoune of Hawyc . . . bachelor in decrees and perpetual vicar of Dunlop'. Nothing else seems to be known about him. **John** (b.1814/5) born in Ashkirk Parish, he was farmer at Wester Middles in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1861 he was farming 198 acres and employing 5 labourers. He was a widower by then, living with his mother Ann and son Robert. **Rev. Thomas** (b.1948) born in Edinburgh, son of Thomas and Janet Harris Taylor. He was educated at Galashiels Academy in 1959–64, worked with the Inland Revenue 1964–65, the Ministry of Power 1965–68 and the D.H.S.S. 1968–70. He attended Edinburgh University in 1970–76, graduating B.D. and C.C.Ed. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Melrose and Peebles in 1976, was assistant minister at London Crown Court 1976–78 and ordained as minister of Port Glasgow Hamilton Bardrainney in 1978. In 1989 he moved

to Denholm, Minto and Bedrule. He remained until 1992, when he moved to Old Kirk. **Rev. William** (17th C.) possible minister at Hassendean in 1638 when the National Convenant was signed in Hawick. The name was apparently hard to transcribe, and the minister at that time was Alexander Forrest, so this may be an error. **William** (18th C.) Schoolmaster at Southdean from at least 1770. He served until 1772. His children, baptised in Southdean Parish, included: George (b.1758); Cornelius (b.1760), probably named after the Laird of Wolfelee; Nelly (b.1762); Agnes (b.1766); Robert (b.1768); and Mary (b.1770).

pretensic (*pree-ten-seek*) *adj., poet.* pretentious – 'Aye, there ye'll find ane o' yer clan, A social, decent, honest man, Wha, void o' a' pretensic plan . . . ' [JoHa], 'Pretensic fowk gaed primpin' by, Snirkin' at sic a din . . . ' [DH].

Pretoria Day (*pre-tō-ree-a-dā*) *n.* commemoration of the taking of Pretoria from the Boers on 5th June 1900. That day coincided with the Tuesday of the Common Riding, and there was a huge parade in the evening in Hawick.

pretty (*pri'=ee*) *adj., arch.* crafty, able, worthy – 'The Keeper stood and then did look, And saw them pretty men, Immediately grants their Request, And to his House they came' [CWS] (this was the original meaning).

prey (*prā*) *n., arch., poet.* a quantity of cattle or other plunder taken by force – 'Then Kinment Willy and his Friends, they did to England run: Oxen and Kine they brought a Prey out of Northumberland' [CWS].

Price (*prīs*) *n.* **William M.** (19th/20th C.) resident of Minto. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk.

prices (*prī-seez*) *n., pl., arch.* the average price, in phrases such as 'tawe, three or mony prices' – 'A' things is twae prices or dooble dear in thae times' [GW], 'The kye brought mony prices at the fair' [JL] (see also **monie prices**).

pricker (*pri-kur*) *n., arch., poet.* a fast rider, one who spurs on a horse – 'Jock Ridley ance gaily rode doon To lift my ain horse frae the lea – A riever o' Tynedale renoun, A Ker-handed pricker was he' [T], 'The hunters scoured again the field, The red pricker did stay, And for to kill the poor auld man, His weapons did assay' [JTe].

prickie (*pri-kee*) *n., arch.* a small jab with a sharp object, the point of a pin.

prickie an jockie (*pri-kee-in-jo-kee*) *n., arch.* a children's game played with pins, described as 'similar to Odds or Evens, Teviotd. Prickie denotes the point, and Jockie the head of the pin' (noted by J. Jamieson).

Prickinghaugh (*pri-kin-hawch*) *n.* former fortified house in Liddesdale, on the opposite side of the Liddel from Larriston. It may have once been home of Martin Elliot of Braidlie, and is mentioned in a version of the ballad 'Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodheid'. Martin Elliot (probably grandson of Martin of Braidlie) was recorded there in 1590. An English letter of 1596 sttes that 'Martin Ellott has erected a strong tower hard by the March, within this twenty or some odd yeares, strongly vawted, att the head of Liddell, with open ventes for traynes of powder. William Elliot from there was recorded in 1618. In 1632 it was listed among the possessions of Hab Henderson. It was among the farms occupied by Walter Scott of Goldielands in the period 1634–47 A later name used for it was 'Breaken Tower'. It was said to have been demolished in 1792 to provide building material for a wall (marked on Gordon's c.1650 map, on Sandison's c.1590 map as 'Pickeringhaw', on Mercator's 1595 map as 'Packing haug' and on Coronelli's 1689 map as 'Prikinghaus'; it is 'Prickenhauch' in 1613, 'Prikenhauch' in 1618, 'Prickinhauche' in 1632 and 'Prinkinghauch' in 1655).

prick-me-dainty (*prik-mee-dān-tee*) *adj., arch.* finicky, fussy.

pridefi (*prīd-fi*) *adj., arch.* proud, prideful – '. . . That pridefu' priest o' oft pedantic prose' [JoHa], '. . . But dinna be pridefu', but gratefu' To ken ye've been keepit frae wrang' [FL], 'But maybe ye'll find ye'll be better wi' me Than some pridefu young hizzie, baith senseless and slee' [JJ], '. . . whan A'm seek-staaed o the . . . preidfih bluistereen that a body offen hes ti thole' [ECS] (also spelled 'pridefu' ').

priest (*preest*) *n., arch.* an urge to defecate without effect – 'A great priest, a strong but ineffectual inclination to go to stool, a tenesmus, Roxb.; in other counties a 'praiss' ' [JoJ].

Priestcroon (*preest-croon*) *n.* Priestcrown, former name for Greenbraehead. The origin of the name is obscure, although James Wilson has suggested a link with the chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert in the Slitrig valley – '. . . While Greenbraeheads (in older time Priestcrown), To meek Crowbyres sends the signal down' [WNK] (e.g. on Stobie's 1770 map and the 1897 Ordnance Survey map).

Priesthaugh (*prees-tuf*) *n.* farm in the upper Allan valley, at the southernmost point of the loop in the road from Southfield through to Northhouse. There was once a school here,

and a ford was long an alternative to the bridge across the Allan Water nearby. This was the location for the charter signed by James V giving Armstrong's lands to Maxwell after the hanging of Johnnie Armstrong at Caerlenrig (although it is possible this was another place of the same name, the proximity to Caerlenrig and the King's recorded itinerary makes this likely). The lands here were formerly part of the Lairdship of Ringwoodfield and in 1501 Robert Elliot of Redheugh inherited them from his grandfather, with Melrose Abbey holding the superiority. 'Gret Johnnie Ellot' was there in about 1510. Robert Elliot of Redheugh rented the lands from Melrose Abbey around 1557; at that time it was valued at £5. In 1569 it was part of the lands of Gavin Elliot in Skelfhill, with the tenant then being 'Jokke Ellot'. In 1574 the tenants 'Law's Jock' Elliot, Alexander 'Mill' Elliot and 'Law's Tom' Elliot were among men who Robert Elliot of Redheugh had been ordered by the Privy Council to remove from his lands. Simon Wilson is recorded there in 1623. It was recorded as still part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1634, 1653, 1661 and 1663. Thomas Lauder, as well as shepherds James Grieve and William Grieve were recorded there in 1694. John Wilson was shepherd there in 1716. Gideon Scott was there in at least 1753–57 and William Grieve in 1761. It is described in the 1718 survey carried out for the Duchess of Buccleuch, when it consisted of 1864 acres and was bounded by Peilbrae, Dod, Peelbraehope, Braidlie, Langside and Skelfhill. Robert Hall was living there in 1724 and John Scott and John Nichol in 1726–28. Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill leased it from the Buccleuch Estates in 1741. Gideon Scott was farmer there in the latter part of the 18th century. Walter Scott was farmer there in 1785–97 and there were Scotts there in 1821 and around 1860. There were also Hardies in the mid-19th century. About 15 acres of corn there was silted up in the flood of 1846. A spring that lay to the south was once supposed to have healing powers (according to a Presbytery record of 1614). There has been a suggestion that there was once a chapel here (marked in a field to the north of the farm on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map), but there is no evidence for this. Between the farmhouse and Priesthaugh Cottages is an earthwork, on the east side of the burn, measuring about 70 m by 45 m, but washed away on the western side. A cache of gold coins was found on the farm in the late 1700s, later in the possession of Mr. Elliot of Redheugh, and a few years before that a box containing about 120 silver coins was found on the farm. The stuffed 2-headed lamb in the Museum was from here. In nearby remote glens there are several plantations, called Scar Plantation, Pyat Sike Plantation, Brae Plantation, Garden Plantation, Heather Wood and Craw Wood. There have been Ride-outs to this farm – '... Until I turn'd at Priesthaugh Scrogg, And shot their horses in the bog' [SWS] (the origin is likely to be simply the Old English 'preost halh', meaning 'the priest's haugh', although there is no obvious connection with church lands; the name first appears in 1500 as 'Prysthauch', is 'Preistishauch'e in 1530, 'Priestishauch' in 1533, 'Preisthauch' in 1557, 1564, 1569, 1621, 1623, 1660, 1663 and 1693, 'Preistishauche' in 1634, 'Preisthaugh' in 1661 and 'Preisthaugh' in 1694; it is 'Preesthauch' on Blaeu's 1654 map as well as de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland).

Priesthaugh (*prees-tuf*) *n.* **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin Elliot in Skelfhill who is listed in a bond of 1569 signed in Hawick. He is recorded as 'Arche Preisthauch', and 'Jok' is also listed. The tenant of Priesthaugh ('Jokke Ellot') is separately listed, but presumably the surname derived from that farm in earlier generations. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) listed as a tenant of the lands of Gavin Elliot in Skelfhill in 1569, along with Archibald, who was surely a close relative. His name is given as 'Jok Preisthauch'.

Priesthaugh Burn (*prees-tuf-burn*) *n.* stream that meets the Skelfhill Burn near Priesthaugh farm, to form the Allan Water. The boggy region at the head of the burn is the Queen's Mire.

Priesthaugh Cottages (*prees-tuf-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages just south of Priesthaugh farm.

Priesthaugh-hill (*prees-tuf-hil*) *n.* steading where the Cauld Cleuch meets the main part of the Priesthaugh Burn, far to the south of Priesthaugh farm. It appears to be in a different position from Priesthaughshiel, which is marked on Stobie's 1770 map further up the burn; however, this may just be an inaccuracy in the map. It is listed in the Ordnance Survey Name Book c.1858, with one of the authorities being William Armstrong, who was shepherd there at that time.

Priesthaugh Schuil (*prees-tuf-skil*) *n.* former school a little north of the farm of Priesthaugh, serving the children of the Allan Water and also known as Allan Water School. This was built in the mid-19th century, with a schoolhouse following later, the costs being borne by the Duke of

Buccleuch. A log book covering the years 1877–1910 is in the Borders Archive, as well as admission registers for 1892–1946.

Priesthaughshiel (*prees-tuf-sheel*) *n.* former steading in the upper part of the Priesthaugh Burn, possibly the same as Priesthaugh-hill. Henry Noble was living there in 1781. Shepherd William Scott died here in the 'Gonial Blast' of 1794. Shepherd Adam Scott and his family were there in at least 1820–29. Andrew Rodger and his extensive family was there in 1841 (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Priesthaugh Swire (*prees-tuf-swIr*) *n.* flat land at the head of the Priesthaugh Burn, probably similar to the Queen's Mire – ''Ride by the gate at Priesthaughswire, And warn the Currors o' the Lee; As ye cum down the Hermitage Slack, Warn doughty Willie o' Gorrinberry'' [T], 'On Penchryst glows a bale of fire, And three are kindling on Priesthaughswire . . . ' [SWS].

Priesthaugh Well (*prees-tuf-wel*) *n.* spring near Priesthaugh farm. It probably lay to the south of the present farmhouse, but its exact position cnnot now be ascertained because the 2 springs on the western side of Gray Coat have been piped to provide water to Priesthaugh farm and Priesthaugh Cottages. It was said that this well possessed healing properties and a 1614 record of Jedburgh Presbytery said that people went there for relief 'by charm of priest and miracle'. The name is surely connected with the ridge to the south of Priesthaugh, which is called 'Holywell Rig'.

Priesthill (*preest-hil*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish, to the east of Newcastleton and further up the Whithaugh Burn from Whithaugh. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map near the feature labelled 'Priesthill Know' on modern maps. James Riddell was there in 1777.

Priest Hill (*preest-hil*) *n.* hill in Liddesdale, north-east of Newcastleton, on the southern side of the valley. It reaches a height of 205 m and is topped with a triangulation pillar. On the north-east slopes is an ancient earthwork consisting of an enclosure about 240 ft by 170 ft, with a double bank and significant ditch. It is similar to the structure on nearby Kirk Hill.

Priesthill Burn (*preest-hil-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale that rises on the northern slopes of Stell Knowe, running roughly westwards to become part of Whithaugh Burn.

Priesthill Knowe (*preest-hil-burn*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, just to the east of Little Whithaugh, to the east of Newcastleton.

Prieston (*prees-tin*) *n.* farm just north of Midlem in Bowden Parish, the land having once been the property of Kelso Abbey. Andrew Douglas was there in 1628. In 1678 the South part was owned by William Douglas and the North part by Robert Kerr. It later became property of the Scotts of Harden, sold in about 1912 (the origin of the name is the Old English 'preost tun', meaning 'priest's farm'; it first occurs as 'Prestowne' in 1567 and 'Prestoune' in 1586).

Priestrig (*preest-rig*) *n.* farmstead between Stouslie and Stintyknowe. Befote the division of Wilton Common, the land there formed the 'headroom' of Stouslie farm. After the Common was divided in 1765, it was set aside for the use of the minister of Wilton; the farmhouse was probably only built after this point (since there is nothing marked on maps in 1764 and 1770). John Scott was living there in 1790. A schoolmaster was recorded there in 1803 (probably being the same as the school elsewhere described being at Stouslie). A family called Bryson may have lived there in the early 1800s. The farmstead was also sometimes known as Wilton Common (e.g. in the 1861 census). Thomas Scott was farmer there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. The outlying parish school situated at Stouslie was also sometimes known as 'Priestrig Schuil' – 'There's Lockie o' the Stinty Knowes, There's Nicol o' Dick-neuk, And Bryson o' the Priestrig, And Hall into the Heap' [DJG] (sometimes spelled 'Priestrigg' or 'Priest Rigg'; the 'rig' presumably refers to a strip of ploughland).

Priestrig Moss (*preest-rig-mos*) *n.* boggy area at Priestrig. The 1765 report on the perambulation of Wilton Common states that 'the west side of the Priestrig-moss' lay along the boundary.

Priestrig-shot (*preest-rig-sho'*) *n.* former name for a piece of land at Priestrig. It is stated to be on 'the south west march of Cowdhouse, at the Priestrig-shot' in the 1765 description of the boundaries of Wilton Common.

the Priest's Grave (*thu-preests-grāv*) *n.* popular name for an extremely old gravestone in Cavers Auld Kirkyard. It was peculiar for being arranged in a direction perpendicular to the others, had a flat top, and contained the date (believed to be spurious) 1517 in the bottom corner. It lay near the east gate, but it is unclear whether it still survives. Several stories were attached to it (as reccounted by Sir James Murray), e.g. a connection with the Knights Templar, or someone who wanted to be first out of the churchyard at the resurrection.

prieve (*preev*) *n., arch.* to prove, make a trial of – 'Dinna prieve your prattiks on me' [JoJ].

prig (*prig*) *v., poet.* to haggle, bargain – '. . . the landlord had the assurance to charge two-pence for my bed, and I could not prig him a halfpenny down' [JR], 'An' efter prigging doon its price, A bargain forthwith made; Bestrode its back, an' homeward bound Wi' conscious pride he rade' [FL].

prignickitie (*prig-ni-ki-tee*) *adj., arch.* fastidious (noted by J. Jamieson).

primp (*primp*) *v.* to act haughtily or conceitedly – 'Pretensic fowk gaed primpin' by, Snirkin' at sic a din . . . ' [DH], 'Hech, sirs! The denty fowk! Primpin by, pair by pair, Kirkgaun . . . ' [DH], *n., arch.* a haughty or conceited woman.

primp-ma-dye (*primp-mu-dI*) *n., arch.* a haughty and affected woman (in [HNe1954]).

Primrose (*prim-rōz*) *n.* **Gilbert** (c.1535–1616) prominent Scottish surgeon. He was Serjeant-Surgeon to King James VI and was Deacon of the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers of Edinburgh. His brass mortar (engraved 'GILBERT PRIMROS CHIRURGIEN 1569') was found in a field near Hawick and held by the Hawick Museum until presented to Lord Rosebury (a direct descendent) in about 1899. The original is in the National Museum of Scotland, with a replica at Surgeon's Hall. **Rev. James Bartholomew** (1889–1974) born in Edinburgh, of of Rev. James and Margaret Bartholomew. He was educated at Glasgow High School, Glasgow University (where he graduated M.A. in 1909) and Glasgow College. He was licensed by the United Free Presbytery of Glasgow in 1914 and was assistant at Aberdeen South 1914–15. He then served as a missionary in India, at Alibag, Jalna, Bombay Wilson College and Poona Theological College. He was a garrison chaplain in Poona 1941–46, then Librarian at New College Edinburgh from 1946. He was inducted as minister at Kirkton in 1951 and in 1955 moved to Roberton. He remained until his retirenemt in 1960. He was a member of the London and Edinburgh Bibliographical Societies. In 1918 he married Mary Campbell Mellis, youngest daughter of Rev. George Smith of Swatow, China. Their children were Robert Cairns (1921–42) and Margaret Mary (b.1925). He died in New Zealand.

Primrose Cottages (*prim-rōz-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* two isolated cottages, formerly for railway workers, to the west of the Waverley Line shortly after Stobs. The plantation just to the north is Primrose Wood.

Primside (*prim-sīd*) *n.* farm between Morebattle and Yetholm, in Morebattle Parish. There is an adjacent loch (also called Yetholm Loch) and hill of the same name. The lands are also known as 'Primsideloch'. They were owned by a branch of the Rule family until passed to the Kers around 1430, with the final charter of 1439 granting Andrew Ker of Altonburn the 4 parts resigned by the co-heiresses of the late Andrew Rule. Ralph Ker of 'Prymsydloche' was involved with an indenture for lands in the Barony of Synton in 1510. Gilbert Ker of Primside Loch purchased the Mains of Spittal-on-Rule from Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1563. It was among farms burned by the English in 1542 (the origin is probably from the p-Celtic 'pren wynn', meaning 'white wood' and the Old English 'set' for house; it is first recorded as 'Prenwensete' around 1200; it is 'Promset' in 1391, 'Promside' in 1429/30, 'Prymside' in 1526, 'Primsidlouch' in 1552, 'Prumsydloucht' in 1532, 'Primsydlouch' in 1560 and 'Prymsydloch' in 1564/5).

primsie (*prim-zee*) *adj., poet.* precise, diminutive of prim – '. . . Wi' dimpl't rosy cheek, sae primsie, yet sae free' [WFC].

Prince (*prins*) *n.* nickname for **James Oliver** in 1502 and 1510.

the Prince (*thu-prins*) *n.* nickname for **George Robson** from Denholm.

Prince Charles (*prins-chaw-rulz*) *n.* (1948–) eldest son of Queen Elizabeth, he is Prince of Wales. He visited Hawick in 2019.

Prince Leopold (*prins-lee-u-pōld*) *n.* of the Belgians (1790–1865), full name His Royal Highness **Leopold George Frederick**, Prince of Saxe-Coburg. He visited Britain in 1815 and the following year married Charlotte, daughter of George IV, was created Duke of Kendal and made a General in the British Army. He became King of Belgium in 1831, and also was made an Honorary Burgess as he passed through Hawick in 1819, his carriage being pulled through town by several Teries, and Bet Young composing a commemorative poem – 'His Royal Highness landed here On the seventeenth of September; Our flags displayed, the bells did ring, As thousands will remember' [BY].

prince's feathers (*prin-seez-fe-th-urz*) *n., pl., arch.* the common self-heal, Prunella vulgaris.

the Prince's Knowe (*thu-prin-seez-now*) *n.* former name for a rising piece of ground near Bonchester Hill, where Prince Charlie is said to have encamped when his force marched through the area.

Princess Anne (*prin-ses-awn*) *n.* (1950–) the Princess Royal, as President of the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council she has visited Hawick several times. She was at Glebe Mills in 1988. In 1993 she officially opened the major modernisations carried out at the High School.

Princess Christian (*prin-ses-kris-tyin*) *n.* (1846–1923) Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria, who married Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg in 1866. She came to Hawick to open the Hummelknowes Bridge in 1869.

Princess Christian's Brig (*prin-ses-kris-tyinz-brig*) *n.* name once used for the Hummelknowes Bridge over the Slitrig.

Princes Street (*prin-ses-stree', -seez-*) *n.* main street through Wilton. Originally it referred only to the row of houses on the south side of the eastern end, which was built in 1871. The street was significantly altered and renumbered in the early 1970s, with the incorporation of Wilton Place, Albion Place, Ladylaw Place and part of Wilton Crescent – 'Somebody telt Wullie there wuz a big Hogmanay pairty in the gairdins at Princes St.' [JCo] (named after members of the Royal family).

the Principals (*thu-prin-si-pulz*) *n.* the main participants during the Common Riding, usually referring to the Cornet and Right- and Left-Hand Men, with sometimes also the Acting Father included. The first known photograph of the Principals was taken in 1857. The stabling of their horses was first undertaken by the Council in 1929. More recently stables have been provided at the top of the Mill Path. Latterly the term has been used to include the main female principals.

Pringle (*pring-ul*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Mary Hislop and their unnamed son was baptised in Roberton in 1780. He was at Howpasley in 1781 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. Perhaps the same Adam secondly married Margaret Henderson in Roberton in 1789 and was recorded at Philhopeshiel in that year. This couple's children included William (b.1789), John (b.1792), Andrew (b.1793), Jeany (b.1795), Elizabeth (b.1797), Robert (b.1799), Margaret (b.1801) and Isabel (b.1805). He could be the Adam, son of William, baptised in Roberton in 1759. **Adam** (1799–1886) son of Robert and Janet Burnet. He was a shepherd at Howpasley and in the Ettrick valley. He was recorded at Old Howpasley in 1841 and 1851 and was at Over Dalgleish in 1861. In 1827 in Roberton he married Janet (1805–65), daughter of Adam Scott and Elizabeth Nichol. Their children included: Janet B. (b.1828/9); Elizabeth (b.1830, or 'Betty'), who married John Nicholson; Robert (b.1833); Adam Scott (b.1834); Margaret (b.1836); William (b.1838); Helen (b.1840); John (b.1843); Thomas (b.1844); and Gideon Scott (1846–1922), shepherd. He died at Over Dalgleish. **Adam** (1818–84) toll-keeper at the Townfoot Toll-bar in Newcastleton in 1861. In 1851 he was a shepherd at Shankfoot, and he also worked as a labourer. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of Newcastleton joiner John Cavers. **Adam** (19th C.) married Jane Little in Wilton Parish in 1847. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (15th C.) son of Robert of Smailholm. He served as a squire of the Douglases, along with his brother George, e.g. the pair witnessed a charter for Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1433/4 and in 1451 had a passport for safe conduct to accompany the Earl in England. Along with George he was on an assize for lands in Bemersyde in 1425. In 1456 he was on the panel made by George Douglas, Earl of Angus, which acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn, who had been accused of assisting the English. He may be the Alexander 'Pringill' who witnessed a document between Henry Wardlaw and the Kers of Cessford in 1468. **Alexander** of Torsonce (d.bef. 1530) early member of the family from the lands near Stow. In 1526 he was 'Alexander Hoppringill, in Torsonse' when he was cited for involvement in the 'Battle of Skirmish Field' and the death of Ker of Cessford. His sons John, James, George and Adam and his 'sister-son' James are also mentioned, along with George Chisholme of that Ilk and 8 others, who were probably all on the side of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. It seems that he was not convicted of any wrongdoing. He could be the Alexander 'Hoppringill' who served as attorney for the Homes of Wedderburn in sasines of 1506 and 1510, and who was listed on an instrument for John of Swinton in 1520. **Alexander** of Trinlyknowe (16th/17th C.) married Bessie Scott. In 1620 he wadset his lands to Walter Scott of Todrig, who in turn sold them to Andrew Riddell of that Ilk in 1622. Witnesses included his brothers Thomas and Robert. He was succeeded by his son, Robert of Chapelhill. He was probably son of Thomas and great-grandson of Roger of Trinlyknowe, who fell at Flodden. **Alexander** of Whytbank (1632/3–89) only lawful son of James of Whytbank. He was served heir to his father in 1667. He and his wife were supporters

of the Covenant. He was a Commissioner for raising money for Cromwell in Scotland in 1655 and became a J.P. for the counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk. In 1662 he was still 'younger' when he was fined £3,000 and given a pardon by the King. In 1683 he was listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He married Anna, daughter of James of Torwoodlee, and she died in 1680. He secondly married Anne, sister of James Murray of Philiphaugh; after his death she married Robert Rutherford of Bowland. He had no children, and succession went to John, grandson of his uncle George of Balmungo. **Alexander** of Whytbank (1701–73) only son of John. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1739. In 1744 he was granted the teinds of lands in Stow (including Hoppringle) following the abolition of Episcopacy. However, he was forced to sell Yair. In 1759 he inherited lands in Hillslap from Janet Cairncross. In 1761 he was recorded as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire. In 1764 he subscribed to Sir Robert Douglas' 'Peerage of Scotland'. In 1739 he married Susanna, daughter of Sir John Rutherford of that Ilk and Edgerston. His children were: John, who succeeded; Alexander, who succeeded his brother; Patrick, surgeon with the East India Company; William, who was in the navy; Elizabeth, Eleanor, Susanna and Cairncross-Mary, who all died unmarried; Christian, who married Robert Pasley; Joanna, who married Alexander Hay; and Charlotte, who married Thomas Payne. **Alexander** of Whytbank and Yair (1747–1827) born at Yair, 2nd son of Alexander and Susanna Rutherford of Edgerston. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1766, but retired before 1790, having succeeded his brother John and making his fortune. He paid the land tax for Whytbank and other lands in 1785. He bought back the Yair estate from the Duke of Buccleuch and built a new mansion there. He was listed among the voters of Selkirkshire in 1788. He was taxed for owning a carriage and horses in the 1780s and 90s, for having dogs in 1797, and for having a female servant in 1788, 2 in 1789, 1 in 1790 and 3 in 1791, as well as a male servant in 1788, 2 in 1790, 3 in 1791–94 and 4 in 1797. He was Captain of the Selkirkshire Yeomanry Cavalry (volunteers) for several years until they were disbanded in 1802 and was also Vice-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. He was apparently visiting the Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire (Lord Napier) at Wilton Lodge on the day of the False Alarm, the 2 riding off together to Selkirk after the butler coolly announced 'My lord, supper is on the table, and the beacon's blazing'. In the Land Tax Rolls of 1802 he was recorded paying tax at 'Whitebank, Bashawmill and Thornhole', as well as Yair and Mill. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire from at least 1802. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In 1812 he became Chamberlain of Ettrick Forest. He was suspected of being involved in getting the Galashiels men to switch sides at the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815. He and his son Alexander were listed as Commissioners of Selkirkshire in 1819. He was recorded at Yair in 1825 in relation to a ballot for men to serve in the militia. He was listed as proprietor of Yair in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was recorded in letters of 1826 requesting records for the Selkirkshire Yeomanry. In 1789 he married Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield. Their children were: Alexander (b.1791), who succeeded and was a friend of Sir Walter Scott; John Alexander (b.1792), lawyer with the Bengal Civil Service, whose poetic contributions were printed privately as 'Remains of John Alexander Pringle, Esq.' (1841); William Alexander (b.1793), also with the Bengal Civil Service; Mary Agnes (b.1794), unmarried; Susanna (b.1795), who married R.S. Moncrieff, younger of Fossaway; Jane (b.1797), unmarried; Elizabeth (b.1798), who married C.M. Christie of Durie; and Charlotte (b.1799); Margaret Janet (b.1801), who married barrister William Elmsley; Robert Keith (b.1802), with the East India Company; and David (b.1806), also with the Bengal Civil Service, who later purchased Wilton Lodge. He and his sons were well known to Sir Walter Scott, and are referred to in the introduction to Canto II of 'Marmion'. **Alexander** 'Sandy' of Whytbank (1791–1857), J.P., eldest son of Alexander of Whytbank. He was present at the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815. He was Vice-Lieutanant for Selkirkshire and also Lord of the Treasury for Scotland. He was probably also Captain of the Selkirkshire Yeomanry, like his father before him (with letters related to this in the Walter Mason Collection). He was a Conservative in politics. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1830–32 and 1835–46, being defeated by Pringle of Clifton in 1832. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1835. He attended the 1839 banquet held at Branxholme to honour the Duke of Buccleuch. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, accompanying him and Scott of Gala to the field of Waterloo not long after the battle. Scott presented him with a

copy of Satchells' 'True History . . . ' in 1830, stating 'I am very much obliged to you for the remarks on my ancestor, which I wish you would one day complete'. He married his cousin, Agnes Joanna, 2nd daughter of Sir William Dick of Prestonfield. He had one son, Alexander (b.1837), who succeeded to Whytbank and Yair. **Rev. Alexander David** (1828–1908) only son of David of Wilton Lodge. He was minister at Blakeney, Gloucestershire. He married Mary Louisa, daughter of Rev. Charles Mackenzie. Their children were: Charles David; Henry Arthur; John Archibald; Fanny Christina; Henrietta Louisa; Isabella Margaret; Amy Cecilia; and Katherine Helen. **Alexander** of Whytbank (1837–1898) only son of Alexander. In 1870 he married his cousin Mary-Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert Keith Pringle. He had no children, and the estates of Whytbank and Yair went to his widow's brother William, who sold Yair. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (1876–1962) Burns Club Treasurer for 37 years. He also held all other offices at the club and the Pringle Hall was named in his honour. **Andrew** 'Dand' of Galashiels and Smailholm (d.1585/6) son of John, he was 8th Laird of Smailholm. In 1566 he had a grant of the lands of Galashiels and Mossielee. He signed the General Band against thieves in 1571. He was served heir to his father John in the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester in 1573. In 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott, as well as his great-grandfather Sir Walter Scott. In 1575 he was the first of the Hoppringles listed to appear to answer the feud with the Elliots. In 1581 he and his wife entered William Ker, minister of Lindean, in a tenement in Galashiels. In 1582 he was on a list of 37 Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council. And in 1583/4 he was 'Andro Hoppringle of Gallowscheillis' when summoned to appear before the Council with other Border Lairds. He married Mariota (or Marion), daughter of John, 5th Lord Borthwick. His children included: Sir James, who succeeded; Robert of Howlatstown; and Isabella, who married George Pringle of Blindlee. There is a life-size effigy of him over his tomb at Melrose Abbey. After his death his widow married Robert Pringle, tutor of Blindlee and thirdly married John Home. He was 'of Smalhame, goodman of Gallowscheills' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1586/7. **Rev. Andrew** (1616/7–89) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1635, he was 'on the exercise' (i.e. assistant) at Kirkcaldy in 1639, became Chaplain to the Earl of Angus, and may also have been an assistant in the Presbytery of Selkirk. He became minister at Kirkton in 1646. There was some dispute with the parishioners though, since the heritors had to be ordered to pay him his teinds soon afterwards. Then in 1649 he was presented to Castleton, being admitted there the following year. In 1662 he witnessed the testament of William Elliot of Harwood. He was one of the few conformist local ministers who were not ousted in the early 1660s, in other words he accepted Episcopacy. He was recorded in a bond in 1673. He married Janet Scott in 1648. Their children included Jean, who married John Buchanan of that Ilk, and Elizabeth, who married Colin Campbell of Carwhin. **Andrew** of Clifton (17th/18th C.) also described as 'in Haining'. He was the 2nd son of Mark of Clifton and succeeded his brother Mark in 1685. He was apprenticed to a merchant in Edinburgh in 1642. In 1685 he was involved in a court case involving his niece Janet, who had apparently been promised to a Lieutenant in the King's Guard, but instead had eloped with her 13-year-old cousin Andrew Pringle and married over the Border. He was also imprisoned in 1685 for the marriage of his son in England, but got off with a fine. In 1689 he was appointed a Commissioner for ordering the Militia and was a Commissioner of Supply 1689–1704. He invested in the Darien Scheme. In 1699 he purchased the remains of Linton from Henry Ker and his son Andrew. In 1701 he purchased from Andrew Riddell the lands of Haining, for his 2nd son, John. He was probably the Andrew of Clifton who was deceased in 1708 when his son andrew became a goldsmith's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1708. However, he also appears to have been one of the founder members of the 'Honest Country Club' in 1711, along with John of Haining, who was probably his son. He may be the Andrew who was Chamberlain for the Scotts of Buccleuch for the Ettrick Forest parishes 1715–17. In 1685 he married Violet, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston and sister of Thomas Rutherford of Wells. Their children included: Robert, who succeeded; John of Haining; Mark of Crichton, who was British Consul in Spain; Barbara, who married James Nasmyth of Dawyck; Jean, who married Thomas Douglas of Cavers; Margaret (d.1749), who died unmarried; and Christian (d.1753), who also died unmarried. **Andrew** Lord Alemoor (d.1776) eldest son of John of the Haining. He let his brother John succeed to the Haining. He became an advocate in 1740, 10 years later becoming Sheriff of Wigtonshire and then

Selkirkshire. He became Senator of the College of Justice, Solicitor-General for Scotland and Judge of the Court of Session. In 1756 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis, in right of his father and 'for good services'. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761. He was raised to the bench as Lord Alemoor, since he had acquired that property. His lands in Roxburghshire were valued at £466 18s 4d. In 1764 he subscribed to Sir Robert Douglas' 'Peerage of Scotland'. He was said by Dr. Somerville to be the most admired speaker at the Scottish Bar in the middle of the 18th century. He married his cousin Violante, daughter of Mark Pringle, Bitish Consul in Spain; however, she died in 1753, leaving no children. He died at his home of Hawkhill near Edinburgh. His lands went to his brother John of Haining. A marble bust of him is in the Court of Session in Edinburgh. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Orchard in Cavers Parish. He was recorded there in 1796 when one of his children was baptised. He was also recorded there as owner of 5 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Additionally he was taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. He may have married Alexander Gow. His children included: Anthony (b.1796); Margaret Ann (b.1798); James Hall (b.1801); Cicely (b.1803); and Isabella (b.1805). **Andrew** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Easter Parkhill, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **Andrew** (19th C.) resident of Bridge Street in 1867 when he donated 6 copper coins to the Museum. He may be the Andrew (b.c.1835) from Stow who was a wool spinner living at 24 High Street in 1861. Perhaps the same 'Andrew Pringle, Esq.' donated a 'Spanish copper coin of Isabella II, and copy of The Caledonian Musical Museum' to the Museum in 1870 and other books in 1871, as well as an 'Indian bag, made of seeds by children of India' in 1872. **Angelique Lucille** (1846–1920) born in Hawick, daughter of Thomas Kedie and Lucille Kennedy. At age 17 she went to India as a hostess to her uncle, who was governor of Calcutta. She also apparently crossed the Sahara desert by camel. She was a nurse at St. Thomas's, London, starting in 1868, moving to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in 1872 (where she became Matron) and returning to St. Thomas's in 1887 as Matron. However, she resigned in 1890, when she converted to Catholicism. Afterwards she travelled the world advising on nursing issue. She was the founder of the Training School for Nurses at the Royal Infirmary, and sometimes credited with establishing the modern method of hospital nursing. She was a personal friend and devotee of Florence Nightingale, who called her 'Pearl' and 'Little Sister'. Her letters are in the British Museum. There is a memorial brass tablet in the chapel of the Royal Infirmary. **Ann** (18th/19th C.) grocer and draper on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. She could be the same shopkeeper listed at West Port on the 1841 census, probably married to Robert and with daughter Margaret. **Archibald** of Whytbank (17th/18th C.) became a Burgess of Hawick in 1724, presumably this being Honorary. This may be an error for Alexander. **David** of Smailholm and Pilmuir (d.1480) son of Robert, he succeeded his brother Robert in the 1470s. However, he is recorded as being of Smailholm or of Pilmuir several times through the 1440s, 50s and 60s. Along with his brothers George and Alexander he accompanied William, Earl of Douglas to the Papal Jubiliee in Rome in 1450 and in 1451 had a passport for safe conduct to accompany the Earl in England. In 1457 he attached his seal to an indenture by George, Earl of Angus, appointing Andrew Ker of Cessford as Bailie of the Lordship of Jedforest, since Ker did not have a seal of his own. He served as Ranger of the Ward of Tweed in the 1460s. In 1463 he was on the panel of retour for Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, as heir to his father. In 1464/5 he was one of the witnesses to the sasine granting Kirkton Mains and the Flex to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1468 he had a charter for the lands of Pilmuir. In 1471 he was a witness at Borthwickshiels of the infeftment of Walter, son and heir of Andrew Ker of Cessford. In 1474 he was summoned to Edinburgh by the King, probably relating to keeping peace on the Border. In 1479 he gave his seal to an obligation involving the Kers of Cessford. He may be the David 'junior' who in 1478 had his fine remitted for killing deer at his wedding. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Dishington of Ardross. In their old house in Galashiels there was said to be this inscription – 'Elspeth Dishington Builded me. In syn lye not: The things thou canst not get, Desyre not'. His children included: James, who succeeded; Adam of St. John's Chapel; and Thomas of Wrangholm (recorded as a witness in about the 1490s). **David** of Tinnis (d.1512) natural son of James of Smailholm, and brother of David of Smailholm, being sometimes called 'senior' in distinction. He was tenant of the lands of Tinnis or Tynnes in the Yarrow valley. He was

Ranger of the Ward and later made Receiver of the whole Forest. He was witness in 1484/5 to a sasine for lands at Mangerton to Walter Scott of Branxholme; James Pringle was also a witness, along with several other local men. He leased the lands of Torwoodlee and Toftness in 1486, along with his wife Mariota. He may be the David who is recorded along with William on a document relating to Ruecastle in 1491. He may be the same 'David Hoppringill in Tynnes' who was one of the 'Sheriffs of Roxburgh in that part' in a charter of 1494 for lands in Hassendean and the same 'in le Tynnes' who was one of 4 men who held lands in Boonraw, which passed to Robert Scott of Stirches in 1504/5. In 1494/5 he served as surety for men called Mark from Tinnis. He was also recorded in 1494/5 as Coroner for Tweeddale at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk; he was fined for not producing Archibald Ormiston. He was recorded several times around 1500 in the Exchequer Rolls in regard to lands in Yarrow and as ranger of the Ward of Tweed. In 1501 he was recorded entering William Tait in Edinburgh for a set of crimes. In 1502 he leased the lands of Galashiels, Blindlee and Mossielee. Also in 1502 he was fined at the Justice-aire for failing to enter Richard Davidson in Primside and additionally was surety for David in Ern Cleuch and Roger in Trinlyknow. He also served as surety at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1505. In 1508 'Dauid Hoppringill in Tenneis' was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale, and is probably the same David who witnessed the associated sasine. He was re-assigned Tinnis in 1509. In 1509 he was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting Alemoor, witnessed charters for Colville of Ochiltree and was mentioned in a charter for William, son of James of Smailholm. And in 1510 David 'of Tynnes' is recorded having 5 horses stolen from him by Thomas Dalgleish in Braidhaugh. He also had oxen stolen from him at 'Bochill' (possibly 'Bowhill'). In 1512 he gave his consent to a charter for lands in Ettrick Forest being granted to the Commendator of Kelso. He may have married Mariota Murray of Philiphaugh. **David** of Galashiels and Smailholm (d.c.1535) eldest son of James and brother of William of Torwoodlee. He was sometimes called 'junior', to distinguish him from David of Tinnis. In 1507–10 he leased the crown lands of Galashiels, Mossielee and Blindlee. In 1510 he had a charter for lands in Ettrick Forest as well as for rentals in Lauderdale. Also in 1510 he was among Pringles and others convicted of cutting down part of Ettrick Forest. He lost brothers, a son and a brother-in-law at Flodden. In 1519 he was among the large group of Borderers who rode against the Earl of Arran and in 1526 in the group that tried to free the boy King from the Douglases near Melrose (at Pringle's Bridge). He signed a bond in 1525 to support the Earl of Angus as Warden of the Marches. Also in 1525 he was on the panel of retour for Gordon of Stichill, along with James and George. He is recorded in documents in the 'Selkirk Protocol Books' in 1527, mentioning John as his heir. In 1532 he resigned his lands of Caverhill into the hands of their superior. He is probably the David who witnessed a document for Melrose Abbey in 1534. Through marriage he gained Woodhouse in Peeblesshire and Whytbank and Redhead in Selkirkshire. He was married twice, his first wife being Marion and his second Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Lundie. His children were: David, who died at Flodden; John, who succeeded; James of Woodhouse and Whytbank; William; Agnes; Christian, who married John Rutherford of Hunthill; Janet, who married George Brown of Coalston; and Margaret. In 1529 he appointed his wife, Margaret, and first-born son with her, James, as executors, with his moveable goods to go to his 4 daughters. In 1541 his widow Margaret Clunie and son James claimed tenancy of Reidhead farm in Tweeddale. **David** of Smailholm (d.1513) eldest son of David of Galashiels and Smailholm. His brothers included John of Galashiels and James of Whytbank. He was killed at Flodden. **David** (d.bef. 1623) eldest son of Sir James of Galashiels. He married Margaret, daughter of 'Auld Wat' Scott of Harden, while she was still a minor. He died shortly afterwards (and before his father), with his widow having a marriage contract with Sir William McDougall of Makerstoun in 1623. **David** (16th C.) listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter of Branxholme. He was probably a factor or chamberlain or held some similar position. **David** of Torquhan (19th C.) owner of lands on Gala Water that had traditionally belonged to the Pringles. He was tenant farmer at Hyndlee for about 17 years in the later 1800s. One of his children was Col. Hall-Grant (b.1876). **Maj. David** of Carriber (1790–1876) eldest son of John of Carriber and Mary Walker. He was born at Cranston, Midlothian. He served with the 7th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry and retired with the rank of Major in 1835. He was probably the Maj. Potts who was at Hawick in 1837 for the election (at which there was so much

trouble from the crowd). He had one brother who died in India, and another who was Robert, farmer at Bairnkine, Southdean. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1830. He left Carriber to his nephew, John. **David** (1806–89) of Wilton Lodge, which he inherited through marrying James Anderson's daughter, Mary. He was son of Alexander of Whytbank and Mary Dick, and younger brother of Alexander of Yair. He was born at Yair, youngest of 11 children, and educated in Selkirk and then in England, at Durham Grammar School and Haileyburgh College. He trained as a lawyer and in 1824 started service with the East India Company, surviving the fire on his ship 'The Kent', on which about 100 people perished. He worked as a magistrate in several locations. Returning to Britain for 3 years in 1839, he stayed at Friarshaugh near Melrose. He was then judge at Purneah and left India for the last time in 1851 with a pension and the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Bengal Infantry. He settled in Hawick after marrying the heiress of Wilton Lodge estate. He was responsible for the extensive remodelling of Wilton Lodge in 1859, including the monagrammed letters 'DMP' (presumably for 'David and Mary Pringle') and biblical quotations; he was quite religious, being filled, it is said, with 'the love of country, the love of letters, the love of God'. In 1861 he gave a talk at the Archæological Society on the glacier of the Alps (which he had visited), illustrated by photographs and was a Life Member of the Society by 1863. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. In 1866 he loaned to the Museum for its temporary exhibition: 'an immense number of costly articles, and nick-nacks of Chinese and Indian workmanship, including and Indian stick of office, presented by Dowish Rao Scindiah [Shrimant Daulat Rao Scindia] to the late Mr Anderson, of Wilton Lodge; a Sanscrit MS., 120 feet in length, exhibiting by illumination and penmanship the entire Hindoo mythology. This is certainly among the most extraordinar and perfectly executed MS. in existence. A copy of the four Gospels in Arabic and Latin. Mr Pringle shows, among other choice articles of European manufacture, an inkstand which belonged to Queen Charlotte'. He was recorded at Wilton Lodge in a directory of 1868 and in 1875 when he donated '2 Roman silver coins' to the Museum. A keen horseman, he can be seen on horseback at the stables of Wilton Lodge in a photo, probably in the 1880s. He became known locally as a philanthropist. He was Chairman or Governor of at least three Hawick savings banks, including Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Co., Ltd. (1864–89), Hawick Savings Bank (1865–89) and Hawick Heritable Investment Bank, Ltd. (1876–89). He was also Chairman of Wilton Parochial Board and of Hawick Combination Poorhouse. He was a member of the Jedforest Club and served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire, as well as being on the county Prison Board. He was a Vice-President of the local division of the Evangelical Alliance. After his death the Town purchased Wilton Lodge from his trustees, and the present house is much as it was when he lived there. In 1827 he married Frances, daughter of Alexander Tod of Alderston, and she died in 1856 at Pau. In 1858 he secondly married Mary, heiress of James Anderson of Wilton Lodge. His children were: Rev. Alexander David; Amy Elizabeth, who married Rev. H.C. Ripley; and Frances Jane, who married James Christie and secondly Theobold von Fischer. His boot jack is in the Museum and portraits of his family were donated to the Museum in 2023. **David** (b.1839) younger son of James Hall and Jane Hogarth. He farmed at Cleithaugh in Southdean Parish. His wife was Jane and their children included: Hall G.; Frances E. and Dorothy M. **Douglas** see **John Douglas Francis** (18th C.) Sheriff-Depute for Roxburghshire. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685. **George** (d.c.1459) son of Robert of Pilmuir and Smailholm. In 1427 he was part of the inquest for William being served heir to his father Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig in the Barony of Hawick; there he is 'Jeorgeum de Hoppryngile'. Along with his brother Alexander he was a squire for the Earl of Douglas. He is recorded as 'George Hoppryngile', attorney to Archibald, Earl of Douglas (or possibly Alexander Murray, since the transcription is ambiguous) in 1428/9. The document was the 'instrument of sasine' for the Barony of Hawick being served to William, son of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1429/30 he is probably the George 'Hoppryngile' who was on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. He witnessed (along with his brother Alexander) a charter for the Earl of Douglas in 1433/4. In 1437 he was one of 2 'procurators' for Alexander of Weens when he resigned his lands of Weens into the hands of the Baron of Hawick. He witnessed a document for Oswald Abernethy, made before the Earl of Douglas in 1446/7, relating to the lands of Teindside and Harwood. His name appears several times

in connection with the Douglases through to the 1450s, e.g. in 1451 he had a passport for safe conduct to accompany the Earl in England. He was the first Master Ranger of the Ward of Tweed. He is probably the George of 'Hoppringill' who was on the panel in 1456 that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of the charge of helping the English to burn lands around Jedburgh. Either he or an earlier George was 'scutiferus' in a document for Melrose Abbey in 1415. **George** (15th C.) witness to the sasine for the Barony of Hawick given to James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1484 at the Mote. His name is recorded as 'Georgio de Pryngyle'. It is unclear which branch of the family he belonged to. Possibly the same 'Georgio Pringyll' witnessed another document for the Douglases of Drumlanrig in 1501, relating to the lands of Lairs. **George** of Torwoodlee (1505–68) son of William, the first Laird, who was killed at Flodden. In 1526 he was among the large number of Borderers pardoned for their march (along with the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) against the Earl of Arran. In 1530 it is recorded that he had captured Archibald Armstrong, probably in the raid led by James V, and was allowed to keep the horse of this 'commoun theif and revar'. In 1534 he brought a case against a woman in Selkirk for theft. In 1535 he was involved in a dispute with the Burgh of Selkirk and in 1540 had a dispute over sheep on his lands. In 1541 he was tenant of Caddonlee in Tweed, as well as claiming Torwoodlee. He is probably the 'George Hoppringle' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. Also in 1547 he witnessed a document with other Pringles (in the Selkirk Protocol Books). In 1548 he was 'found surety' for the crime of helping 'our ancient enemies of England'. He was implicated in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in Edinburgh in 1552, accused of providing 2 horses to aid the escape of the Laird of Cessford. He was himself murdered by Elliots and others, perhaps led by Martin Elliot of Braidlie. In 1564 he was 'Guidman of Torwodlie' when listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. He is recorded in 1607 as 'George Hoppringill of Torwoidlie' at the trial for his murder. The action was brought by his grandsons George, James and David, against John Elliot of Copshaw; it is unclear why there was such a lengthy delay, but in 1570 a 'day of law' to decide the matter ended in a fight with many injuries and the Privy Council summoned representatives of the Pringles and Elliots in 1575 to settle the feud. The other men named, 'Martin's Hob' and 'the Laird's Jock', were presumably already dead by the time of the 1607 trial. The claim was that he was killed in a raid on Torwoodlee by about 300 men 'of the haill Clannis of the Airmestrangis, Ellotes, Batiesones, Grahames and remanent Clannis', who grabbed him out of his bed and took him to 'Skaldeneise' where they killed him, after ransacking his estate. He married Margaret Crichton of Cranston Riddell and had 10 children, including William (who succeeded) and Agnes (whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1583/4). David, recorded as brother to the Laird of 'Torwoodly' when he became an apprentice in 1593, was probably another son. He is probably the George of Torwoodlee whose wills were recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1575/6 and 1581. **George** of Torwoodlee (d.1637) 4th Laird, son of William. He signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602. In 1607 he and his brothers James and David brought an action against John Elliot of Copshaw and others for the murder of his grandfather. He inherited a quarter of the lands of Clifton in 1610. He was appointed keeper of the rolls for the Justices of the Peace in Selkirkshire in 1610. He was an M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1617 and 1621 and became Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1624. He is recorded in records of the Regality of Melrose in the 1620s. He married Margaret, daughter of James Pringle of Whytbank and secondly married Elizabeth Richardson of Smeaton. He was succeeded by his son James, who was also M.P. He is probably the George 'in Torwoodlie' who became a lister's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1607. His 3rd son, John, became a surgeon's apprentice with David 'Hoppringle' (perhaps a relative) in Edinburgh in 1615. **George** of Torwoodlee (d.1689) 6th Laird, son of James. In 1654 he had sasine of lands in Lilliesleaf. He was an active supporter of the Jacobite cause and resister of Episcopalianism. In 1662 he was fined and pardoned by the King. He was a friend of the Covenanting minister John Livingstone. He owned lands in Maxton Parish in 1678. He helped the Earl of Argyll escape from Scotland in 1681; the Earl was accompanied from Edinburgh to Torwoodlee by Rev. John Scott, minister of Hawick. He then lived in concealment and in 1684 fled to Holland to escape capture (along with Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth), whereupon his 16 year old son was imprisoned and threatened with torture unless he divulged who had given the warning to him. He was involved in a disatrous uprising in 1685, but

again managed to flee. His estates were then confiscated, but they were restored at the Revolution. He was made M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1689, but died a few months later (probably before receiving full reward for his efforts in the previous decade). In 1654 he married Janet Brodie of Lethen and she died in 1690. His children were: James, who succeeded; Janet; Anna, who married Alexander Don of Rutherford; Sophia, who married her cousin James Pringle of Greenknowe; and Jean. **George Turnbull** (b.1810) youngest son of Robert and Ann Buckham. He was a gardener (and perhaps butler with a local family), but later became a licensed grocer at 12 Back Row (later Francis Henderson's). In the 1834 electoral roll he was listed along with his brothers Robert and James, as joint proprietors in a house. He was listed as a grocer on the Back Row in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Janet Wallace, from St. Boswells. Their children (baptised in Minto Parish) included: Robert (b.1836); Hannah Dickson (b.1837); Annabella Buckham (b.1839); Euphemia (b.1841); and George (b.1843). One of his daughters carried on his business, until she married Thomas Charters, after which the business was taken over by John Hendeson. **George** (b.1829/30) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1851 he married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Ekron. **George** (1843/4–81) son of Hawick merchant George Turnbull. He was apprenticed to a Selkirk engineer and in 1866 left to work for an oil merchant's in Bradford. Later setting up business with a Mr. Cunningham, he settled in Manchester in 1874. However, he died after contracting diphtheria from one of his children, at the age of 37. He wrote some poetry and was a friend of J.C. Goodfellow, who wrote a verse on his death. His wife was Lydia Mary, who died in Middlesborough in 1930, aged 85. He was buried in the Wellogate. **Gideon** (1846–1922) son of Adam and Janet Scott, he was born in Roberton Parish. He was a shepherd. In 1827 he married Agnes, daughter of William Walker in Rowantree Toll Bar. Their children included William Walker (1871–1947). He lived in Galloway and died at Pinwherry, Ayrshire. **James** (d.1495) eldest son of David of Pilmuir and Smailholm. Like his father he acted as Ranger of the Ward of Tweed. He held this office from at least 1447, with the lease of 'Redehede' and Blindlee as his fee. He was on the panel in 1484 where James Douglas was served heir to his father in the Barony of Hawick. He was also the first listed witness to a sasine of 1484/5 relating to Walter Scott of Branxholme and the lands of Mangerton. In 1488 he had a 19 year lease from the King for the lands of Blindlee, Galashiels and Mosslee. In 1493 George Turnbull of Bedrule, David Waugh from Bedrule and weaver William White had remission for stealing cattle from his farm at Pilmuir. He is probably the James of Smailholm who acted as surety for Patrick Gledstains in Hummelknowes in 1494/5. David Waugh in Bedrule and Hawick had remission for stealing from his farm of Pilmuir in 1494/5. He married Elisabeth (also known as Isobel), daughter of Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh. His children were: David, who succeeded; William, 1st Laird of Torwoodlee, who died at Flodden; Alexander, 1st Laird of Trinlyknowe, who also died at Flodden; John, 1st Laird of Blindlee, also died at Flodden; Isabella, who married David Home of Wedderburn, who died at Flodden; and an illegitimate son, David of 'Tynnes' (or Tinnis). **James** of Tinnis (d.1546) son of Alexander of that Ilk. He was probably the James who was among the men pardoned in 1527 for their role in the Battle of Skirmish Field. He is probably also the James who witnessed an agreement between James Murray of Falahill and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1528. He may be the James who held a tenement in Selkirk according to a document in 1528. In 1529 King James V granted him (and his wife, Sibilla Carmichael) the lands of 'Tynnis' and in 1529/30 Gilbert Chisholme granted sasine to him and his wife. He witnessed a document for David of Galashiels and Smailholm in 1529 (and was there stated to be his brother). In 1530 he was recorded as a witness in Selkirk to proceedings taken against Patrick Murray, Sheriff of Selkirk. He was probably the James who in 1532 acted as an arbitrator for Isabel Murray in a dispute with her son Walter Scott in Headshaw. In 1535 his 'first born son' James gave notice of ejection of his father's tenants from Buckholm. In 1541 he was recorded holding the lands of 'Tynnes' in feu, as well as being tenant in 'Dricheuchschele' in Ettrick. He was captured at the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542, and not released for 3 years. He was mentioned in 1542 in reference to tenants in a dispute with Alexander of Craigleith. In 1546 he was part of the bond of peace signed between the Scotts, Turnbulls, Cranstons, Kers, etc. He married Sibella Carmichael. He was succeeded by his son James, and also had a daughter, Margaret. David 'second son of James Hoppringill' recorded in 1543 could also be his son. **James** of Woodhouse and Whytbank (d.1563) son of David and

Margaret. Lundie. He succeeded to Whytbank in 1510, and the family's Peeblesshire estates on the death of his father. He is said to have accompanied James V to Solway Moss in 1542 and was taken prisoner, but this may have been a different James (of Buckham). In 1547 he witnessed a document with other Pringles (in the Selkirk Protocol Books). He married Margaret Ker of Linton; she later married Sir David Home of Wedderburn, died in 1580 and was buried at Melrose Abbey. Their children were: Robert, who predeceased him; James, who succeeded to Whytbank; George, tenant of Netherton; Alexander; William; John; David, possibly the 'pothecar' who witnessed a discharge in 1580; Marion, who married George of Blindlee and secondly married William Home of Bassendean. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1564. **James** of Torsonce and that Ilk (16th C.) probably son of Thomas. In 1581/2 he and his wife Elizabeth Edmondson had sasine for an annual rent in 'Bowschank'. He is probably the 'Hoppringill of Torsonce' listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March. He is probably the James of that Ilk who served as surety for James of Smailholm in 1597. **James** of Whytbank (d.c.1625) son of James and Margaret Kerr. He was a strong Royalist supporter, as a result of which he lost his Peeblesshire estates. In 1571/2 he signed a bond to act against Borders thieves. In 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott, as well as his great-grandfather Sir Walter Scott. He could also be the 'James Hoppringill' listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter, being owed 'for his fie'. In 1575 he was ordered to appear in reference to the feud between the Pringles and the Elliots. He was one of the Border Lairds summoned in 1583/4 to give assurances for keeping peace on the Border and in 1591 was one of the Lairds who had to promise to serve the Wardens and pursue the Earl of Bothwell. In 1599 he was cautioner for a bond for some Homes not to harm each other. In 1600 he sold the half Barony of Manor (formerly belonging to the Inglis family) to William Burnet. He was on the 1601 jury following the Kerr and Turnbull feud in Jedburgh. Both he and his son James signed another bond among Border Lairds in 1602, to keep the peace. He married Marion, daughter of Andrew Murray of Blackbarony; her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1592/3. He secondly married Juliane, daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn. His children included: James, who predeceased him (c.1616), but whose son James succeeded; Robert, who was probably the 'Robert Hoppringle, son to the gudeman of Quhytebank' who was imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth for being part of the 'Royal High School Riot' of 1595; and Margaret, who married John Pringle of that Ilk. His son James succeeded to his lands of 'Reidheid' in 1607. **James** (d.c.1616) son of James of Whytbank. In 1596 he was cautioner for John Home of Cowdenknowes. He and his father signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602. He predeceased his father and his son James succeeded to Whytbank. **Sir James** of Galashiels (d.1635) son of James, who was the only son of Andrew Hoppringle of Smailholm and Galashiels (although some accounts have only one James). During his minority his 'tutors' were Walter Riddell of that Ilk (and later his son Andrew), Robert Pringle of Langshaw and John Pringle of Buckholm. He was James of Smailholm in 1597 when James of that Ilk served as his surety. He was imprisoned following firing of pistols in a feud with George of Blindlee in 1598 and in that year Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk were cautioners for him not to carry hagbuts, while he was cautioner for Alexander Horsburgh not to harm a Burgess of Edinburgh. Galashiels was created as a free burgh of barony for him in 1599. In 1603 he was a surety for Thomas Ker of Cavers. He became a Commissioner for Peace in Selkirkshire in 1610. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. He had a charter of 'Sellarhauche' from the Commendator of Melrose in about 1620. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1621 and 1630 and became Sheriff-Principal in 1622. In 1628 he was given a commission to hold a trial for 2 women accused of witchcraft. He may have married a daughter of Ker of Linton (possibly Jean, daughter of George). His children were: David, who married Margaret, daughter of Walter Scott of Harden, and died before him; James, who married Jean, daughter of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet; John, last of Smailholm, who died without issue; George, Sheriff-Depute of Selkirkshire, who also died before his father; Jean, who became heir and married Hugh Scott of Deuchar, son of 'Auld Wat', and who thereby became the first Scott of Gala; Isobel, who married Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh; and 2 other daughters who married ministers. It is said that he lived in an expensive manner and was forced to sell off some of his lands, leaving the rest encumbered by debt. **James** of Bowhill (16th/17th C.)

recorded in 1623 when he had 2 sons who became apprentices in Edinburgh. James became a baxter's apprentice and John became a tailor's apprentice. **James** of Whytbank (1593/4–1667) son of James and Christian, daughter of William Lundin of that Ilk. He succeeded his grandfather in 1622, his father having already died. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1628–33 and was a Commissioner of Defence for the county in 1643 and Commissioner of War in 1648. He was appointed a Commissioner of Supply in 1661 and a Justice of the peace for Selkirkshire in 1663. He was known as a great loyalist and was fined by Parliament in 1646. He added Yair to the family estates and also became the malre representative of the Pringles of Galashiels and Smailholm (on the extinction of the male line of Pringle of Gala). He married Sophia Schoneir, who was a maid of honour to Anne of Denmark. His only son was Alexander, and he also had an illegitimate son, William. **James** of Torwoodlee (1596–1657) son of George. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1641 and 1645 and was appointed Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1646. In 1654 he was served heir to his father's lands of Corslie within Ettrick Forest and 'Cockslandis' in the village of Lilliesleaf. In 1620 he married Jean, daughter of Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington. In 1628 he secondly married Janet, daughter of Sir Lewis Craig of Riccarton. His son George was also an M.P. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. He could be the James who witnessed baptisms in 1689 for John Veitch and in 1691 for Robert Veitch and for James Scott. In 1694, along with William Brown, he witnessed a baptism for William Tait. **James** of Torwoodlee (1665–1735) son of George. He was imprisoned in 1684 and threatened with torture if he did not tell them who helped his father flee to Holland. In 1689 after the Revolution he was made an officer in the cavalry corps of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. His father died in 1689, in 1690 all of the family estates were restored to him and in 1694 he was served heir to his father. In 1690 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in right of his father-in-law. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1693–1702. He contributed the large sum of £1300 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1714 he was appointed Captain of a company of cavalry raised to organise defence against the forces of 'the Pretender'. In 1690 he married Isabel, eldest daughter of Sir John Hall of Dunglas, Provost of Edinburgh. His children were: George, who succeeded, but died unmarried; John, who died at sea; James of Bowland, who was a principal Clerk of Session, and whose son James succeeded his uncle; Katherine, who married Sir Robert Pringle of Stichill; Janet; Sophia, who married Adam Fairmont of Greenhill; Marion, who married John S. Ker of Littledean; Isabel; Margaret; and Ann. **Sir James** of Stichill (1726–1809) son of Sir Robert and Katherine Pringle. He was 'junior' when listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was M.P. for Berwickshire 1761–79 and succeeded as Baronet in 1779. In 1780 he was added to the voters' roll for Roxburghshire. He was Commander of the Roxburghshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was listed among the voters of both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1788, but it was said that 'it is likely he will be averse to vote, as he will not like the oath'. He was taxed for owning carriages and horses, and for having several male and female servants in the 1780s and 1790s. He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in 1797. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Norman MacLeod of that Ilk. His children included: Mary, who married George Baillie of Jerviswood; Robert, who married his cousin and pre-deceased his father; Eliza, who married Archibald Todd of Drygrange; Sir John, who also married a cousin, and succeeded to Stichill; and Sir Norman, who succeeded his brother. **James** of Bowland and Torwoodlee (1758/9–1840) only son of James and grandson of James of Torwoodlee, who was M.P. for Selkirkshire. He was educated in Cambridge and Leyden, and studied for the bar, but never practised. He succeeded to his uncle's lands of Torwoodlee, sold his father's lands of Bowland and also acquired Buckholm and Williamlaw from other Pringles. He was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire in 1788; he was described at that time as being 'rich' and probably siding with Rutherford of Edgerston in the election. He owned Buckham, Williamlaw and Ladhopemuir. He was also listed as a voter in Selkirkshire and brother-in-law of the Sheriff of Selkirkshire, Andrew Plummer. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire from at least 1802 and was Captain of the Selkirkshire Yeomanry during the False Alarm of 1804. He was additionally listed along with his son (James junior) as Commissioners of Roxburghshire in 1819. He paid tax for having male and female servants in the period 1785–97, for owning a carriage in the period 1785–98 and for horses and dogs in 1797. He raised the Selkirkshire Corps of Border Yeomanry in 1797 and was their Captain at

the time of the False Alarm in 1804. He was also present at the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815. He was Convener of Selkirkshire for more than 50 years and was proposed as Vice-Lieutenant of the county in 1827. He was active in promoting the early woollen manufacturers in Galashiels. In 1782 he married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Charles Tod of Drygrange. Their children were: James, Vice-Admiral and successor; Charles, who died young; George, who married Ann Stewart; Alexander, who was lost in a wreck; and Frances, only daughter, who died in Edinburgh. **James** of Torwoodlee (1783–1859) son of James. He joined the Navy in 1797 and retired as a Rear-Admiral in 1846. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. He became Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire in 1820 and served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He succeeded his father in 1840 and also succeeded to his brother's lands of Trinlyknowe. He was succeeded by his son Commander James Thomas. His other children were: Capt. Charles; George; Elizabeth Mason; Frances; Mary; and Jane. **James** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Howpasley, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1822 he married Ann Murray, who was from Roberton. Their children included: Walter (b.1834); and John (b.1835). **James** (b.1796) son of Robert and Ann Buckham. He was cousin to the founder of Robert Pringle & Sons, and had a brother who was also Robert. He was a stockingmaker and warehouseman in Hawick. In 1841 the family were living at 'Greenwind foot', in 1851 at 12 O'Connell Street (probably the modern No. 4) and in 1861 at 7 O'Connell Street. He married Beatrix Scott, who was from Deanburnhaugh, daughter of old Peggy Anderson; she was said to be 'great for simples (herbs)'. Their children included: Margaret, who must have died young; Helen (b.1836); Elizabeth Miller (b.1838), who married mill furnisher George Scott; Robert (b.1839); Isabella (b.1841); Thomas (b.1843); John (b.1845); and Margaret (again, b.1848). **James Hall** (1801–74) born in Hawick Parish. He was tenant farmer at Hyndlee, recorded in the 1860s. He was also recorded as farmer at Cleithaugh in 1868. He married Jane Mary Hogarth (1803–50). Their children were: George Hogarth (1830–72), a surgeon in Sydney, Australia, who died at sea; Andrew; David, who farmed at Cleithaugh; Mary Miller; Margaret Preston; and Elizabeth Jane. **James** (1832–99) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was a 'Marino Framework Knitter' living at 8 Howegate. He married Elizabeth Trotter (1838–1918) and their children included: Robert (b.1861); William (b.1863); James (b.1865); Mary Landles (b.1867); George (b.1869); Elizabeth (1875–1961); Frank (b.1877); and Thomas (b.1880). **James Thomas** of Torwoodlee (1832–1902) son of Vice-Adm. James. He retired from the Royal Navy with the rank of Commander. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirkshire and J.P. for Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. He also founded Torwoodlee Golf Club. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. In 1862 he married Annie-Parminter, only daughter of Col. James Lewis Black, who was wounded at Waterloo. He was succeeded by James-Lewis. **James** butcher at 56 High Street, continuing the business started by his great-grandfather in 1902. He has received multiple Scottish Craft Butcher awards and other prizes for his speciality sausages, black puddings and Scotch pies. **Janet** (b.c.1790) grocer and spirit dealer on the High Street. She was at about No. 39 on the 1841 census, living with her sons Thomas and Robert. She is probably Janet Kedie, who married John, proprietor of a public house on the Sandbed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Janet** (b.c.1800) grocer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. She was located at about 7 High Street in 1841. She could be the Janet who was an unmarried seamstress at about 25 High Street in 1851. **J.B.** see **John Balfour Jean** (18th/19th C.) member of the local family, perhaps a daughter of the Robert recorded in the family bible. Before 1798 she owned the bottom part of 8 Fore Row (now 22 Drumlanrig Square). **John** of that Ilk and Torsonce (d.c.1555) son of Alexander of that Ilk. He may be the 'Jok a Pringill' accused by the English in 1543 of leading raids, along with the Laird of Mow. He is listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, including Goldielands and elsewhere. His children included: Thomas, who succeeded; Michael; James 'in the Bow'; Archibald of Torquhan; Elizabeth, Prioress of Coldstream; and Margaret, who married Clement Mauchan of Pilton, Cramond. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1565. **John** of Galashiels and Smailholm (d.c.1566) son of David. He succeeded his father about 1535, his older brother David having died at Flodden. He may be the

John 'in Reidheid' (essentially the same as Whytbank) who was one of the large number of Borderers listed along with Walter Scott of Branxholme for rising up against the Earl of Arran, for which they had remission in 1526; his brother Robert was also listed, along with 7 other Pringles. In 1541 he was recorded occupying the lands of 'Galloschelis'. The rentals from his farms in Lauder are listed in 1542 and he was involved in a dispute involving the teinds in Lauder in 1545. In 1547 he witnessed a document with other Pringles (in the Selkirk Protocol Books). He was among the men accused in 1549 of helping the Kers and English attack the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme; the other Pringles on the list were John of Torsonce and Robert of Overcleuch. In 1550 he had an instrument regarding lands in Mellerstain. He was also recorded in another instrument of 1554. He is probably the 'Guidman of Galloschelis' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Stichell and Lochinvar; after his death she remarried to John Hoppringle of Wrangholm. His children were: Andrew, who succeeded; David of Bardarroch; James; Isabella, who married William Gordon of Crauchlaw; Margaret, who married Andrew Rutherford of Hundalee; and other daughters who married Andrew Haliburton of Muirhouselaw, a Borthwick and an Inglis. He could be the John 'in Smailhem' whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1565. **John** of Galashiels and Smailholm (d.1650) 3rd son of Sir James. He was the last in the male line of the Pringles of Smailholm, being served heir to a portion of his father's lands in 1641 (with Gala passing to his brother-in-law Hugh Scott, and the Lauderdale lands having been sold). In 1643 he was recorded as owner of 'Smailholm-craigs'. In 1645 the lands of Smailholm were granted to Sir William Scott of Harden, these lands having been in Pringle hands since at least 1459. In 1645 he was probably the John 'sometime of Smailholme' who was part of an armed gang of about 100 men who attacked farms and harassed tenants in the Parish of Stow, belonging to Robert of Blindlee and John Haliburton, younger of Muirhouselaw. After his death the representative of that family became James Pringle of Whytbank. **John** (17th C.) eldest son of Robert of Stichill. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch. Their children included: Sir Robert, who successed his grandfather to Stichill; Walter of Graycrook; Katherine; Francis of Rowiston; John; James; William; and Elizabeth. It is possible he was father of Jean, who married Thomas Scott of Todrig. **John** (d.1679) from Castleton Parish. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off Deerness in the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge and subsequent imprisonment under harsh conditions. **Sir John** of Stichill (1662–1721) son of Sir Robert. He contributed £500 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1698. In 1688 he married Magdelen, daughter of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. Their children included: Gilbert, who became merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1710 and was also in the Dragoons; Walter, who was an advocate and Sheriff of Roxburghshire; Margaret, who married Sir James Hall of Dunglass; Katherine, who married William Hamilton of Bangour; Sir Robert, who succeeded; and Sir John, who succeeded his brother, and was President of the Royal Society. His wife died in 1739 and is buried at Stichill. **John** of Torsonce (d.1737) son of George of that Ilk and Torsonce. He was this grandson of James of Torsonce, who may have been brother to Jean Pringle, wife of Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells. In 1688 Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him; he was described there as 'the very Honourable, and right Worshipful generous Gentleman, John Hoppringil, Laird of Torsonce'. In 1698 he was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for the counties of Edinburgh and Berwick. In 1681 he married Grissell, eldest daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala. They had 8 children, but all died except Margaret, who married Gilbert Pringle, merchant in Edinburgh, and brother of Thomas and Robert of Stichill. He was the last in the male line of the Pringles of Torsonce. **John** of Whytbank (1678–1702) son of John, minister of Fogo, and grandson of George of Balmungo. In 1689 (while still a minor) he succeeded Alexander of Whytbank, who was his father's cousin; he was further served as heir in 1695. His brother George became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1695. He was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1698. In 1699 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum, and she died in 1770, aged 89, outliving him by 68 years. Their children were: Alexander, who succeeded; Margaret, who died young; and Joanna, who died unmarried. He died at Yair,

aged just 24. **John** of Haining (1673/4–1754) 2nd son of Andrew of Clifton and Violet Rutherford. He became an advocate in 1698 and purchased the Haining in 1702. In 1704 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire, i.e. an M.P. in the last Scottish Parliament. He then served that county as M.P. until 1729. However, he was unpopular within Selkirk itself because of his support of the Duke of Douglas' rights within that burgh. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (gratis) in 1708; there was another entry in 1712 and a third in 1735, when he was 'Senator of the College of Justice'. In 1711 he was one of the founding members of the 'Honest Country Club'. He was a Keeper of the Signet for Scotland in 1711. He became Lord of Session in 1729, taking the title Lord Haining. He is probably the Lord of Haining whose lands in Ashkirk Parish were valued at £600 in the 1740s. He married Ann, eldest daughter of Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh. He had 3 3 sons and 3 daughters: Andrew, who became Lord Alemoor; John, who inherited the Haining; Robert, who became a doctor; Anne, who married Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee; and Helen (d.1808) and Violet (d.1821), who died unmarried. **John** (17th/18th C.) wright who became a Hawick Burgess in 1704. He was described as 'in the Haugh of the Galawater' and was stated in the marriage record as being from Stow Parish. In 1710 he witnessed a baptism for mason John Napier. He was probably the same wright who was selected by the minister and heritors in 1713 to report to the Presbytery on the state of the Manse in Hawick. And also the John who was one of the men who valued Andrew Rodger's house for the Kirk Session in the early 1700s. He witnessed baptisms for Jasper Richardson in 1713, for weaver John Stevenson in 1719 and for shoemaker Adam Kersel in 1723. In 1716 he was 'wright in Hawick'. In 1721 his servant Robert Robison married Isobel Rae in Branxholmtown. Also in 1721 he was witness for baptisms for weaver Robert Wight and 'Tenent in Hawick' David Wilson. Either he or his son was paid in 1732 for fixing the hands of St. Mary's clock. In 1704 he married Janet Thomson, who was from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Margaret (b.1707), who married tobacconist James Scott; Janet (b.1709), who must have died young; John (1709), gardener; William (b.1711); Walter (b.1714); Janet (b.1716); George (b.1718); Janet (again, 1721); Mary, who married William Scott of Langholm; Betty, 2nd wife of baker John Kedie; and Jean. The witnesses in 1707 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Bailie Walter Elliot, in 1709 were wright Walter Hardie and carrier David Minto, in 1711 were James Scott 'Doctor' and shoemaker John Scott, and in 1716 were merchant Francis Elliot and carrier David Minto. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included: Janet (b.1732); and Jean (b.1730). In 1733 he was at Howcleuch. **John** (b.1709) son of wright John and Janet Thomson. He became a Burgess in 1733, when he was described as 'gardener in Borthwick, now in Hawick'. He was witness to a baptism in 1746, along with Thomas Kedie. He may be the gardener John whose daughter Betty was the 2nd wife of baker John Kedie. He may also be the John who in 1737 witnessed baptisms in Wilton Parish for Andrew Stewart and for Walter Grieve, both residents of Midshiels, and another baptism in Wilton in 1739 for Robert Gibson in Appletreehall. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Isobel Scott and their children included: Francis (b.1751); Margaret (b.1754); Janet (b.1759); William (b.1761); Mary (b.1763); George (b.1766); and James (b.1768). The witnesses in 1759 were Thomas Scott and Adam Dryden. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1762 he married Margaret Laidlaw from Hawick Parish. He may be the John whose son William was baptised in Hawick in 1765. **John** (18th C.) resident at Howpasley when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish in 1761 and 1763. Probably the same John was resident at Gair in 1775 when another child was baptised. He was probably father of John (b.1761), Mary (b.1763), Margaret (b.1769), Agnes (b.1775) and an unnamed daughter (b.1778). **John** of Crichton (d.1782) eldest son of Mark of Crichton. He was forced to part with his lands, this being suggested to be the inspiration for the line 'I've seen the smiling of Fortune beguiling' in his sister-in-law's song 'Flowers of the Forest'. In 1752 he married Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee and was succeeded by Mark, who was of Fairnilee, Haining and Clifton. **John** of Haining and Clifton (d.1792) 2nd son of John of Haining. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1765–84. He was a merchant in Madeira and having made a fortune there, and Haining being in financial difficulties, he (instead of his brother Lord Alemoor) purchased the estate on the death of his father in 1754. He also succeeded to Clifton in 1780 on the death of his cousin Robert Pringle. He was listed among the Commissioners for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761. He was also

listed among the voters of Selkirkshire in 1788. Sometime before 1779 he had feu-rights to lands in Bewlie and in the Barony of Harden from Walter Scott of Harden. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He was taxed for having 2 or 3 male servants from 1778, increasing to 5 or 6 in 1787–92, and 3 or 4 female servants in 1785–91. He paid the land tax at Easter Alemoor in 1785. He was also taxed for owning a carriage and up to 6 horses in the period 1785–92. He was listed as owner of North Synton (including Birkwood) in 1788 (and still recorded this way in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), valued at £600. He also owned Clifton and other lands in Morebattle Parish and most of the lands in Linton Parish. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Mark. He also provided for his reputed natural son John, who was a lawyer with the East India Company. **John** of Whytbank (1744–90) eldest son of Alexander. He is said to have been a Lieutenant in the 36th Regiment of Foot and served on the staff of Gen. Murray in Canada, where he died. Actually he was a Lieutenant in the 84th Regiment, serving under Gen. Haldimand as Governor of Canada. He served through until the termination of the American War in 1783. He was succeeded by his brother Alexander around 1790. **John** (c.1770–c.1810) local fiddler and composer of music. James Wilson (writing in 1858) suggests that he was grandson and pupil of John Howison, while W.N. Kennedy (writing in 1863) says he was half-brother of Howison. He became a more accomplished violin player than his older relative, whose abilities were famed throughout the Border. He is probably the John 'Musician' in Hawick who was selected by ballot in 1797 and 1798 to serve on the local Militia, but was declared unfit to serve later in 1798; in 1799 he was listed being 'Musician in Edinburgh' among men balloted in 1797 who were absent from Hawick. He was selected by Lord Minto to lead his band when he was Governor General of India (which must have been in the period 1807–14), and died in Calcutta, probably unmarried. He also collected and published some local reels, strathspeys and jigs in the early 1800s, some of which he wrote himself. These are collected in 2 volumes, and include parts suitable for violin with piano accompaniment. Those published in 1801 are dedicated to 'Miss Elliot' (presumably of Minto) and the second volume (probably 1802) dedicated to Lady Scott of Ancrum and available from his lodgings at 16 Rose Street, Edinburgh. He probably lived in the capital as a dancing master. Tunes attributed to him include 'Lady Ann Hope', 'The Miller of Drone' and 'Miss Walker's Strathspey'. There are well over 100 tunes in these 2 volumes, including ones with locally relevant titles, such as 'Fertish Hill', 'Hawick Lasses, a Reel', 'Hawick, a Strathspey', 'Ruberslaw', 'Minto House', several named after members of the Minto Elliots or local Scotts, 'The Ettrick Shepherd', 'Betty Howison's Favourite', 'Teviot Banks', 'Wilton Lodge, a Strathspey' and the nursery air 'Dance to your Daddy, my bonny Babby'. **John** (d.1805) tailor in Hawick. He was son of Thomas, who was a carter. He could be the John, son of Thomas and Betty Douglas born in Hawick in 1773. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **John** of Carriber (d.1836) from Midlothian. About 1810 he arranged the tenancy of Bairnkine farm in Southdean parish. When he died the lease of the farm passed to his younger son Robert Baillie. He married Mary Walker, and their children were: Maj. David; Robert Baillie; another son, who died in India; Mary, who married Lieut. David Sheriff; Isabella, who married Dr. James Richmond, brother of the minister of Southdean; and 3 daughters who never married, Agnes, Janet and Ellen. **John** of Haining and Clifton (d.1831) succeeded his father Mark in 1812, when still a minor. He was served heir to the Baronies of Haining and Clifton in 1813 and in 1822 was heir to his remote cousins Andrew, Lord Alemoor and John of Haining. He was M.P. for the Selkirk Burghs in 1819–20. He had the mansion at the Haining renovated into an Italian style, and allowed the people of Selkirk to use the grounds of the estate. It was said that he was bashful of direct interactions, but gave generously to local causes, often anonymously. He died unmarried and was buried in Morebattle. He died after being thrown from his carriage after a fishing trip on Headshaw Loch with his brother Robert. **John** (b.1778) son of Walter and half-brother of Robert. He was the first member of the family known to be involved with the hosiery trade, being apprenticed to William Beck in 1794. He was recorded as a stocking-maker on the 1801 list for the Militia ballot in Hawick. He later became a merchant. He was recorded as a hosier in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He may be the same John recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as proprietor of a public house in the Sandbed. He may also be the grocer and spirit dealer listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He may also be the meal dealer also listed on the High Street

in 1837. He firstly married an Oliver and secondly Janet (d.1843), daughter of Thomas Kedie, baker. They had 6 children, including: Elizabeth (b.1820); Thomas Kedie (b.1822); Walter Oliver (b.1824); and Robert (b.1827). He is probably the John, married to Mary Oliver, whose son Walter Oliver was born in Hawick in 1813. He is also probably the hosier John whose twin's deaths are recorded in Hawick in 1816. **John** (b.c.1780) labourer in Lilliesleaf according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (1795/6–1843) shepherd at Milsington. In 1841 he was living at Milsingtonshiel. He married Sarah Johnstone and their children (mostly baptised in Ettrick Parish) included William (b.c.1825); James (who died in 1841, aged 14); Francis (b.1829); Adam (b.1831); Margaret (b.1833); Jean (b.1835); John (b.1837); and Mary. His wife died at Broadlee in 1866, aged 74. The family are buried at Borthwick Waas. **John Balfour** (1815–85) Dumfries man who travelled around painting portraits, signing them 'J.B. Pringle'. He probably married Grace Ballantrae in Edinburgh in 1846. His wife was Grace Haswell when their son John Haswell (b.1848) and daughter Julia Mary (b.1853) were born in Hawick. He was the painter of 'Hawick from Wilton Lodge 1850', now in the Museum, painted from around the Violet Woods. He also painted a view of the Auld Brig from near the foot of the Mill Port in 1847, as well as a view of Hawick and Wilton from the Mote in about the same year. He later gained some fame as a painter of maritime portraits. **John** (b.1825/6) grocer at about 6 Doncaster Street in Newcastleton in the 1860s. He is listed as a shepherd there in 1861. His wife was Grace and their children included daughter Eliot and son Robert. **John Douglas** (1877–1939) born in Hawick, son of manufacturer Walter Pringle and Mary Douglas. He joined the family firm at an early age, becoming a partner in 1897 (along with his half-brother Robert). He retired from Pringle's in 1918 (or 1919)9, moving to the south of England for his health. He married Muriel Martin in 1907 and their children were Elizabeth Douglas (who married Dr. F.Y. Henderson of London and John Martin Douglas (who married Celia Carroll and became a successful journalist). **John Martin Douglas** (1912–99) son of John Douglas and Muriel Martin, he was born in Hawick. He graduated from Lincoln College, Oxford in 1934 and started a career in journalism. He was sub-editor of the Guardian, served in WWII with the K.O.S.B., was Director of Foreign Affairs at the Times (1948–52), then became editor of the Sydney Morning Herald (1952–57), Deputy Editor of the Observer (1957–62), Editor of the Canberra Times (1964–65) and editor of the Sydney Morning Herald again (1965–70). He wrote the controversial best-selling book 'Australian Accent' (1958), as well as 'Australian Painting Today' (1963) and 'On Second Thoughts' (1971). He married Celia Carroll in 1936 and she died in 1997. **Margaret Graham** 'Peggy' nee Irvine (1908–2008) born in Carlisle and raised near Langholm. She married master butcher Robert and they had 4 children: Gladys; Margaret; Jean; and Robert. Long connected with the Hawick Common Riding, she was Acting-Mother in 1947, and had a son and grandson who were Cornet. She lived to see her telegram from the Queen and had 27 great-grandchildren. **Margaret Violet** see **Margaret Violet Douglas**. **Mark** of Clifton (d.1644) said to have been a servitor of Robert, Earl of Roxburghe. He surely came from one of the local branches of Pringles, but it is not known which one. In 1619 he purchased part of Clifton, which had been previously held by the Pringles of Torwoodlee and in 1623 he had confirmed to him lands in Easter Clifton from the Pringles of Hownam. He married Janet, daughter of Rev. William Bennet of Ancrum. Through his wife he became connected with the families of Eliott of Stobs and Douglas of Cavers. Their children included: Robert, who succeeded; Andrew, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh and later succeeded his nephew; and Janet, who married Thomas Scott of Todrig. **Mark** of Clifton (d.1685) only son of Robert of Clifton. He succeeded his father in 1683, but died unmarried only a couple of years later. His tutors included his uncle Andrew and Walter Scott, younger of Todrig. He was succeeded by his uncle Andrew. **Mark** of Crichton (d.1761) youngest son of Andrew of Clifton and brother of Robert of Clifton and John of Haining. In 1707 he attended a dinner in Selkirk with other local landowners and got into a dispute (perhaps over the Union) with Walter, eldest son of William Scott of Raeburn. They fought a duel with swords and Scott was killed, the location being afterwards known as Raeburn's Meadow. He then fled abroad, becoming a merchant in Spain and later British Consul there. In 1737 he purchased Crichton, returned to Britain in 1758 and lived in London. He firstly married Miss Strachan of Thornton and secondly married Veronica Rennie. He was succeeded by his

son John and had a daughter Violante, who married her cousin Andrew Pringle, Lord Alemoor. **Mark** of Fairnilee and Clifton (1753/4–1812) son of John of Crichton and Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee. He was trained for the bar and became an Advocate in 1777, but did not practice long. He was appointed deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial of Scotland. He paid the Land Tax for Fairnilee and Rink in 1785. He succeeded to Fairnilee in 1786 on the death of his maternal grandfather and Haining and Clifton on the death of his granduncle John in 1792. He started building a new mansion at the Haining in 1794. He paid the carriage and horse taxes for Haining in the years 1794 and 1797, and the dog tax in 1797, as well as being taxed for 4–6 male servants in Selkirk Parish 1793–97. He served as M.P. for Selkirkshire 1786–1802. He was also listed among the voters of both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1788. He was appointed Chamberlain of Ettrick Forest for life. In 1802 he paid the land tax on Easter Alemoor, as well as Haining, Hartwoodburn and Howden. He was 'of Cliftone' when listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819 (when already deceased). He was 'of Haining' when writing about the poor laws in Selkirk in 1806. In 1795 he married Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Chalmers. His children included: John, who succeeded to Haining and was M.P. for the Selkirk Burghs; the last Pringle of Haining; Robert of Fairnilee, M.P. for Selkirkshire, who was the last Pringle of Haining; and Margaret Violet, who married Archibald Douglas of Adderstone. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1812 and he died at Bath. **Mistress** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. She may be the widow of some local Pringle. **Paul Henry** (1922–84) born in Hawick of Presbyterian parents, he approached Father Gordon Gray just before WWII, and was accepted into the Roman Catholic church while a prisoner of war in Italy. He returned to Hawick after the War, worked on the railways and entered Nunraw as a monk in 1954. **Roger** (13th/14th C.) gifted half the lands of Whitsome in Berwickshire by King Robert in about 1320. His name is recorded as 'Rogeri Pyngille'. **Robert** of Hoppringle (13th C.) earliest known ancestor of this family. He is recorded as a witness to a Soutra charter in the reign of Alexander III, probably around 1270. His name was written 'de Hoppryngil'. Another man, 'Elys de Obrinkel' signed the Ragman Rolls of 1296 and could easily have been his son. **Robert** of Whitsun and Pilmuir (d.1424) one of the earliest local Pringles. He acted as armour-bearr for James, Earl of Douglas at Otterburn in 1388. He then served the next 2 Earls of Douglas and was killed at the Battle of Verneuil in France. In 1408 he had a charter of Pilmuir in Lauderdale. About the same time he was also probably granted the lands of Smailholm and had a tower built there at Sandyknowe. About 1413 he witnessed a charter for the Homes of Wedderburn and another for Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1414. He is probably the 'Robt of hoppringyll' who witnessed an indenture for Melrose Abbey in 1418. He may be the Robert 'de Pringil' who witnessed charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. His children included: Robert, who succeeded; George, Squire of Douglas; Alexander, also Squire of Douglas; and David, who succeeded his brother Robert. **Robert** of Smailholm and Pilmuir (d.bef. 1480) son of Robert. He is probably responsible for the bridge across the Teviot near Melrose (described by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Monastery') with the inscription 'I, Robert Pringill of Pilmore steed, Gave a hundred nobles of goud sae reid, To big my brigg upon the Tweed'. He appears to have succeeded his brother George as Master Ranger of the Ward of Tweed from about 1460, and was succeeded in that post by William Douglas de Cluny of Traquair in 1470. In 1459 he had a sasine for the lands of 'Wrangham' and Smailholm. He witnessed an instrument in 1474 (for the Homes of Wedderburn), but was succeeded by his brother David shortly afterwards. He married Elspeth, daughter of Sir William Dishington of Ardross; she was responsible for building Old Gala House in 1457. **Robert** (d.c.1588) described as 'tutor of Blindlie, and goodman of Galashiels' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1588. **Robert** (d.bef. 1598) recorded as already deceased 'in Boin-Jedburgh' in 1598/9 when his son John became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh. This was with William 'Hoppringle', who may have been a relative. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) Bailie to the Earl of Buccleuch. In 1622 Simon Armstrong, called of Tweeden, appeared at the Justiciary Court as caution for him. It is unclear what his crimes were or how he was related to other Pringles. **Robert** of Stichill (b.c.1581–1649) descendant of William of Whitton and son of George of Craigleith. He was 2nd son of George of Newhall and was progenitor of the Stichill branch and Laird of Bartingbush. He trained as a lawyer, becoming Writer

to the Signet. He acquire Stichell in 1628. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis, in 1630. He was Commissioner of War for Roxburghshire and Berwickshire. He also served as Clerk to Gideon Murray of Elibank and Chamberlain to the Earl of Buccleuch (for the Debateable Land in the 1630s). A letter exists from him to Earl Walter Scott, describing the flight and capture of several Armstrongs. He was appointed one of the 2 Parliamentary Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1638, serving as effectively one of the Roxburghshire M.Ps. until 1641. In 1642 he was named to a commission to try a large number of Borderers who had been declared fugitives. He could have been the servitor to Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank who had a bond in 1619 with Thomas Turnbull 'in Rowllspittle'. He purchased Stichill in 1628, and also bought Dinlabyre, Larriston and Howden in Liddesdale in 1632, as well as Templehall in Berwickshire. He was recorded as possessor of the lands of Larriston, Howden and Stripshielden in the early 17th century. His lands in Castleton Parish (probably part of Dinlabyre) were valued at £60 in 1643 (but the same lands were owned by Scott of Buccleuch by 1678). He was also recorded as owner of lands in Stitchill Parsish in 1643. In 1643 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire and in 1643, 1644 and 1646 and was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire, still in 1649. He married Katherine Hamilton, who came from the Silverton family. Their children included: John, who married Margaret, illegitimate daughter of the 1st Earl of Buccleuch, but predeceased his father; Walter of Greenknowe; an unnamed daughter, who married a Ker of Graden; Anna, who married Sir James Home of Eccles; and Christina, who married Hugh Wallace of Craigie. He was succeeded by John's son Sir Robert. **Robert** of Clifton (d.1683) son of Mark. He was served heir to his father in 1644. He was on the Commission of War for Roxburghshire in 1648. He was originally designated as 'of Easter Clifton'. He increased his lands in Clifton in 1656, 1663 and 1679 and received a royal charter for the whole of Clifton in 1681. In 1662 he was on a commission to try 8 witches in Bowden Parish and was also on a commission appointed to apprehend thieves on the Border. He served as a J.P. in Roxburghshire from 1663. In 1674 he acquired part of Linton from Henry Ker. In 1676 he was on the commission regarding the division of Selkirk Common. In 1678 he paid £1642 on land tax in Linton Parish. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Walter Murray of Livingston and sister of Patrick, Lord Elibank. Their children included: Mark, who succeeded; Janet, who married her cousin Andrew Pringle; and Margaret (d.1683). In his testament he appointed tutors and advisors to his son, namely his brother Andrew, nephew Walter Scott, 'fear of Todrig', Sir William Bennet of Grubet, Thomas Scott of Todrig and Thomas' son William. **Sir Robert** of Stichill (17th C.) son of John, he succeeded his grandfather Robert in 1651. He is listed owing money to the deceased Countess of Buccleuch in 1661. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire in 1663 and as one of the 2 Parliamentary Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1678 and 1681, thus serving as M.P. for the county. He was also on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685 and 1690. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Selkirkshire for prosecuting Covenanters. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1683. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hope, Lord Craighall. They had 19 children, including: Sir John, 2nd Baronet; Sir Walter, Lord Newhall; Robert Pringle, Secretary-at-War; Thomas, W.S., Clerk of the Privy Council and Deputy-Keeper of the Signet, father of Lord Edgefield; and Archibald, who became an apprentice felter in Edinburgh in 1690. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of 'Crackuooll' in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He may be the Robert who witnessed baptisms in Ashkirk in 1691 for William Scott and Agnes Scott and for James Rutherord. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Caverton in 1712 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for William Sanderson, tenant in Falnash. Probably the same Robert paid the hearth tax on 4 hearths at Caverton Mill in the 1690s. **Robert** of Clifton (d.1754) eldest son of Andrew of Clifton and brother of John of Haining. In 1723 he and his brother John had sasine of an annual rent of £1000 for lands in the Barony of Cavers. In 1739 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. His Clifton estate in Linton Parish was valued at more than £3000 in the 1740s. He firstly married his cousin, Janet Pringle, and their children were: Robert, his only son and heir; Elizabeth, who married Robert, 4th son of William Elliot of Harwood; Margaret (d.1771), who died unmarried in Jedburgh; and Barbara (d.1780), who died unmarried in Edinburgh. At about the age of 50 he secondly married Margaret, eldest daughter of George Rutherford of Fairnington; this was apparently done to the surprise of his

children. He also had a son John who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1710. **Robert** (18th C.) Hawick resident. He married Margaret Baldy and their children included Betty (b.1737). **Robert** (18th C.) possibly half-brother of Thomas. He is also recorded in the ancient Hawick family bible. He may be the Robert who married Janet Porteous, and whose children born in Hawick included Thomas (b.1743), Helen (b.1746) and Ann (b.1756). He could be the dyer in Hawick who witnessed a baptism for gardener Alexander Bunyan in 1743, along with his servant (showing that he was a man of means) George Campbell. **Robert** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1742 for mason David Laing, and in 1745 for carrier Walter Scott (with Scott reciprocating on the same day). He married Margaret Wilson and their children included John (b.1745) and John (again, b.1747). The witnesses in 1747 were shoemaker Thomas Scott and Beadle John Telfer. **Robert** of Clifton (d.1778) only son of Robert of Clifton to whom he was served as heir in 1755. In 1760 he made an entail of his lands to his heirs, failing which the sons of his uncle Lord Hianing, then the heirs of Mark of Crichton and his eldest sister, Mrs. Elliot of Harwood. In 1764 he subscribed to Sir Robert Douglas' 'Peerage of Scotland'. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his cousin John Pringle, 2nd son of Lord Haining. **Robert** (d.1793) served as Captain of the Royal Engineers and Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. In 1788 he was listed under 'Votes of John Pringle of Clifton' among the voters of Roxburghshire (suggesting that he was given freehold of some land in order to vote in the county). He supervised the construction of new defences around St. John's, Newfoundland in the 1770s and instigated the Newfoundland Volunteers in about 1778 and the Newfoundland Regiment in 1780. He returned to Europe in 1783 and was chief engineer at Gibraltar 1785–88. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1792 and died in Grenada. He married Miss Balneavis. His will is in the National Archives. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Thomson and their children included John (b.1778). In 1778 he is described as a Superintendent of Excise and the witnesses were Robert Pringle (perhaps his father) and writer William Wilson. He could be the 'Mr. Pringle' who was Schoolmaster at the east-end of the Kirkyard and also master of excise in Hawick. His son John could have been the musician of that name from Hawick. It is possible that his wife was the same Helen Thomson who married John 'Howieson' in Hawick in 1759. **Robert** (1750/1–1820) possibly son of Robert (recorded in the family bible). He was a nursery gardener in Hawick, probably with Dickson's. He mat be the Robert recorded in Allars in 1799 when carrier Robert Stewart was his servant. He married Ann Buckham (1771–1820) and their children were: William (b.1794), framesmith; James (b.1796), stockingmaker; Jean (or Jane, b.1799), married Francis Bell; Robert (b.1801), framework knitter, who married Elizabeth Foyer; and George Turnbull (b.1810), gardener and then licensed grocer at 12 Back Row. In the 1834 electoral roll his sons George T., Robert and James were listed as joint proprietors of the house he had left them. This is marked 'Ro. Pringle' on Wood's 1824 map. **Robert** (1765–1835) son of William and Jean Robson. He was a shepherd at Bellendean in 1788 and was recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as shepherd at Wolfcleuchhead. In Roberton in 1788 he married Janet (b.1765–1804), daughter of Thomas Burnet; she died at Wolfcleuchhead. Their children included: William (b.1788); Margaret (b.1790); James (b.1793); John (b.1795); Jane (b.1797); Adam (1799–1886), who was a shepherd at Over Dalgleish; and an unnamed son (b.1801). He died at Milsington. **Robert** (b.1775) son of carrier Thomas, he is recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Subst.' seems to suggested that he did not serve; his name appears again in 1798, but with Robert Waugh, labourer in Hawick, serving as his substitute. In 1799 he was listed among men balloted in 1797 for whom substitutes had been found. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Helen Lunn and their children included John (b.1803), Elizabeth (b.1805) and James (b.1807). **Robert** (d.bef. 1809) resident of Hawick. He was already deceased in 1809 when the death of his son Thomas is recorded. His nickname appears to be 'old Washman', but it is unclear what this meant. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Buckham and their children included: Thomas (b.1803); and James (b.1805). He could be the John whose stockingmaker son James is recorded dying in 1824. **Robert** of Clifton and Haining (d.1842) younger son of Mark. He served in the 7th Hussars. He succeeded his brother John to the Clifton and Haining titles in 1831 after John died in a carriage accident when returning from Headshaw Loch. He resided at the Haining (in Selkirk), where he died 11 years later, and was

the last Pringle of Clifton. His lands included North Synton in Ashkirk Parish. He was also listed among the landowners in Roberton Parish in 1841. In 1826 he was recorded complaining about a poacher. He was a Liberal in politics and reputedly well-liked in the local community. He defeated Alexander Pringle of Whytbank in the Selkirkshire election of 1832, by 9 votes. He served as M.P. for Selkirkshire 1832–34 and was defeated again by Pringle of Whytbank in the 1835 election. He died unmarried and was the last male Pringle of Haining. His distant cousin Robert Kerr Elliot of Harwood succeeded to the Clifton estates, while Haining passed to his sister Margaret Violet, who had married Archibald Douglas of Adderstone and Midshiels. **Robert** (1795–1859) founder of the manufacturing firm, born in Hawick, son of Walter. He joined Dicksons & Laings in 1810 as an apprentice stocking-maker. He entered into a partnership with John Waldie and Peter Wilson in 1815, which later separated, his part eventually becoming Pringle's of Scotland. The firm was based at the Whisky House Mill on Slitrig Crescent 1815–19. In 1819 he carried on the business on his own in new premises on the Cross Wynd, where the company remained for about 50 years. It was listed as a manufacturer of hosiery there in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1827 he introduced the 'broad frame' and he developed areputation for high-quality yarns. It was known as Robert Pringle & Son for many years, later becoming Pringle of Scotland and being run by the family until his grandson Robert retired in 1940. He was said to be a man of strong individuality and great energy in developing his business. He was on the old Town Council, as well as being a Police Commissioner and on the Parochial Board. He was a member of Hawick Kirk Session and was a Liberal in politics. He renamed the firm 'Robert Pringle & Son Hosiery Manufacturfers' in 1846. He was living at 61 High Street in 1841 and had moved to Bridge Street by 1851, when he is listed as employer of 82 men and 8 women. In 1823 he married Charlotte Paterson, and she died in 1873, aged 69. They had 11 children including Walter (1826–1895), who carried on the business. Their other children were: Charlotte (b.1824), who became Mrs. Dykes; Walter (b.1826); Ann (b.1827), who married Peter Williamson; William (b.1829), who became a grocer; Catherine Elizabeth 'Kate' (b.1831), who married Mr. Hoy; Beatrice (b.1833), who became Mrs. Peters; Margaret ('Etta', b.1834), who married Dr. Robert Munro; Robert (b.1836), who became a doctor; Jessie (b.1839); Henry Turnbull (b.1840); and Esther Scott (b.1844). A portrait exists of him with his wife. He died at 18 Buccleuch Street and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Robert** (b.1801) son of Robert and Ann Buckham. He was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row and by 1861 was listed at No. 13. He married Elizabeth Foyer and their children included: Anne, who married a Gad and then a Kerr; Elizabeth; James; Robert; and George. **Robert Bailie** (1806–78) son of John and Mary Walker, he was born at Cranston, Midlothian. He was farmer at Bairnkine in Southdean Parish. His brother was Maj. David of Carriber. In 1838 he married Margaret, youngest daughter of Peter Brown of Rawflat; she died in 1886. Their children included: Margaret; John, farmer at Nisbet, who succeeded to his uncle's lands at Carriber; Robert Brown; David; Mary; and Elizabeth. He is buried in Southdean kirkyard. **Robert** (b.1827) son of merchant John and Janet Kedie. In 1851 he was a confectioner living with his aunt Elizabeth Douglas and uncle John Kedie on the Howegate. **Robert** (1837–1903) son of manufacturer Robert, he became a doctor. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) cashier with William Watson & Sons. He received money from the will of Robert Fraser Watson in 1904. **Robert** (1862–1953) grandson of manufacturer Robert and son of Walter. In 1878 he became an apprentice in the firm his grandfather had founded. He had the villa Woodnorton (originally Craigmore) built for him in Sunnyhill. By 1885 he was a partner, and after the death of his father in 1895 took over sole control of the firm. He refocussed the family knitwear business on retail, as well as wholesale, and ran it until he retired in 1940. In 1887 he married Edith Villiers Price (1866–1944), daughter of Joseph, a successful railway engineer (although also said to have been a soap and candlemaker from Clapham Common), and younger sister of Mrs. Patrick Anderson Laing of Balcary. Their children were: Francis Mary Edith, who married James Chrystal Muir, son of a Glasgow minister; Walter Gerald, who died in WWI. In memory of his only son he incorporated the firm as Robert Pringle & Son Ltd. in 1922. In his old age he moved to live with his grand-daughter Geraldine Simpson at Fetteresso Castle near Stonehaven. **Robert** butcher in Hawick, son of Robert, who was Acting Father in 1947. He was Cornet in 1965, with his Lass being Catherine Peden (later Johnson). He married

Anna Dickey (whose brother Norman was Cornet in 1961) and their son Robert was Cornet in 1994. He was Acting Father in 1989 and Jubilee Cornet in 2015. **Robert** 'Robbie' son of Robert, he was Cornet in 1994 (with his father being Cornet in 1965). He married his Lass, Lorna Szoneberg. His Picking Night unusually took place at Cavers. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when he had a horse and 4 cows stolen from him at Smailholm by the Olivers of Strange. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Pringles associated with Smailholm. **Thomas** of Torsonce and that Ilk (d.1566) son of John of Hoppringle. In 1564/5 he was named (along with David Spottiswood of that Ilk) as one of the cautioners of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford in his feud with James Ormiston of that Ilk. He was succeeded by James. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Gatehousecote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) recorded as factor to the Crumhaugh estate in 1716. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1716 when his servant John Henderson had a child baptised in Kirkton Parish. It is unclear who he was or where he lived. He could be the Thomas in Cavers who witnessed a baptism for 'Wester' James Grieve in Commonside in 1705. **Thomas** (b.1720s) perhaps the earliest known Pringle of the knitwear family, he was grandfather of Robert and father of Walter, merchant in Hawick. It is unclear who his own parents were. He lived in the Sandbed area and was possibly a merchant. He was the owner of the family bible that was washed away in the great flood of 1767, but recovered near Kelso. He is believed to have died in a snowstorm. He may have had a half-brother Robert. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for gardener John Turnbull in 1766. His son Walter was born in 1748. **Adm. Thomas** (d.1804) of the Royal Navy. Son of Walter, who was a prosperous West Indian plantation owner, and grandson of Thomas, W.S. of the Stichill branch. He served during the American War of Independence, as well as in the Napoleonic Wars. He purchased the lands of Weens in 1796 from Robert Nutter Campbell and they were sold by his trustees (to Thomas Cleghorn) after his death. He was listed there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, as owner of 2 farm horses and 1 saddle hoprse. He also paid the dog tax in 1797 and was listed on the Carriage Tax Rolls at Weens in 1797/8. He also paid tax there in 1797 for having 4 male servants, when he was 'Colonel Pringle'. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) carter in Hawick. His son John, a tailor, died in 1805. He may be the Thomas who married Betty Douglas in 1767, and whose children included: Robert (b.1770); James (b.1771); John (b.1773); Robert (again, b.1775), listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1797; Walter (b.1777); Janet (b.1779); and Thomas (b.1781). The witnesses in 1779 were the whole congregation. He is probably the 'Newcastle carrier' who was already deceased when his son Robert died in 1809. He may be the Thomas who is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick as owner of 3 work horses. **Thomas** (b.c.1790) dyer in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1841 he was listed as a 'Dyer J. Wool' on Dovemount. His wife was Beatrix and their children included Beatrix, William, Thomas, Peter and Janet. **Thomas** (1789–1834) poet and abolitionist, known as 'the father of South African poetry'. Son of Teviotdale farmer William, he was born in Linton Parish about 4 miles south of Kelso, with his mother being Beatrice Scott from Langholm. He was crippled in infancy and suffered from lameness all his life and he also lost his mother at the age of 6. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where his great friend was Robert Story, son of the Schoolmaster at Yetholm. He published his first poetry collection in 1817, with poems such as 'The Scenes of Teviotdale' popular locally. He was also the first editor of the 'Edinburgh Monthly Magazine', which would become Blackwood's Magazine. However, his work was lampooned by some other writers. He also edited 'The Liberal Star' and 'Constable's Monthly Magazine' and worked at Register House. He befriended Sir Walter Scott, who helped him secure free passage in a resettlement programme to South Africa. In 1820 he emigrated to Grahamstown, moving to Cape Town, where he founded a school and a newspaper, but was forced to leave in 1826 because of his fight against slavery and his promotion of free speech. He wrote a decription of the state of slavery in the Cape and published it in Britain in the New Monthly Magazine. Back in Britain he became Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, working for the Committee for his last 7 years. He encouraged former slave Mary Prince to write her autobiography, and also was advocate and protector of several other people of African origin. He also assisted in arrangements for the celebration of the emancipation of slaves from the British Colonies in 1834, a few months before his death. He was the only person other than the Ettrick Shepherd to contribute a poem in the mock style

of others (in his case Sir Walter Scott) to 'The Poetic Mirror or The Living Bards of Briton'. His sister Jessie married Hawick man William Ainslie, and he visited family in Hawick several times, after one occasion writing the poem 'The Emigrant's Farewell'. The Museum has (or at least had) an original letter of his (donated by Miss Ainslie in 1867) and Robert Murray read a paper about him to the Archæological Society in the 1860s. He published 'African Sketches' and books of verse, such as 'Ephemerides'. He died from tuberculosis at the age of 45. He was buried in Burnhill Fields, but in 1970 his remains were reinterred in South Africa. **Thomas Kedie** (1822–74) son of merchant John and Janet Kedie. In 1841 he was a 'Shop Man' helping in his mother's grocer's shop at about 39 High Street. He was listed as a grocer on Market Place in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1844 he married Lucille Kennedy (c.1823–74), sister of W.N. Kennedy and half-sister of bookseller J.D. Kennedy. Their children were: Angelique Lucille (b.1846), who became a nurse; Janet Kedie (b.1848); Elizabeth Hamer (b.1850); John Douglas (b.1852); James Robert (b.1854); Douglas; Jessie, who married James Lindsay; Maggie; and Robert. He may be the Thomas of Edinburgh who donated mineral specimens to the Museum in 1858, a coin in 1860 and more coins in 1863. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Edinburgh. In 1862 he donated a collection of Roman copper coins to the Hawick Museum. He must have had a local connection. Perhaps the same man was a commercial traveller who in 1866 donated a biography and portrait of Lord Heathfield. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) proprietor of the Roughheugh Waulk Mill in the early 1700s. In 1713 the Bailies heard a case of assault brought against his servitor John Kerr. He is referred to in the Hawick Session records of 1723 as 'Walker, Roughheugh', when he was employer of William Hood, and paid his fine for adultery. In the evidence regarding the use of Wilton Common in 1765, it was said that 'Walter Pringle waulker in Rough-heugh, ... did cast peats in that moss 50 years ago'. Given the name, occupation and location, it is not inconceivable that he was an ancestor of the manufacturing Pringles. He is probably the Walter, who married Helen 'Ourd', and whose children baptised in Wilton Parish included: Elspeth (b.1714); William (b.1715); Margaret (b.1717); Robert (b.1719); and Henry (b.1720). **Walter** (b.1748) son of Thomas and father of manufacturer Robert. He was a merchant in the Sandbed. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the tailor who was one of the witnesses to a baptism for Thomas Miller in 1781. He is probably the Walter who witnessed baptisms for merchant John Renwick in 1797 and 1799. In 1773 he married Betty Heiton (or Hutton), who came from an old Darnick family. Their wedding proclamation is recorded in Melrose, with Andrew Riddell as cautioner. They had 7 children, including: Betty (b.1775); Robert (b.1776), who must have died young; John (b.1778), a merchant; Robert (1780–82); James (b.1783); Thomas (b.1785); and Walter (b.1787). In 1793 he secondly married Anny Scott (related to the Brieryyards Scotts) and had at least 5 more children: Beatrice (b.1794), who died in infancy; Robert (1795–1859), who founded Pringle of Scotland; Jennie or Janet (1797–1858); Andrew (b.1799); and James. **Walter** (1826–1895) eldest son of Robert. He began as an apprentice in his father's Cross Wynd factory in 1842, and when he was finished in 1846, the firm was renamed 'Robert Pringle & Son'. He eventually ran the family hosiery business, further developing it after the death of his father, the founder. In the 1850s he developed the 'intarsia' of producing Argyle-style sock patterns. In 1868 he moved the main premises to Walter's Wynd. He was a Town Councillor for many years and also served as a Magistrate. In politics he was a staunch Liberal. In the 1850s he was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District. He gifted communion silverware to the Parish Church. In 1860 he married Mary Sutton and she died in 1870, aged 35. They had 3 children: John Clement, who died in infancy; Robert, who succeeded to the family business; and Mary Charlotte (b.1864), who married William Charles Johnston. He later married Mary, daughter of Dr. John Douglas, and she died in 1915, aged 72. The children by his second marriage were: Jane Aitchison, who married T.J. Finlay; Catherine Ann ('Cathy'), who married George Crosfield Glenny; and John Douglas, who married Marie Anne Martin, and became a partner in the family firm. He lived at Langlands in Sunnyhill, which he had built for him, starting a trend for other manufacturers to build villas nearby. In about 1874 he was recorded owning part of the 'particate lands' of Hawick, which had earlier been owned by William Scott 'at Flex'. He is said to not have been of very strong constitution. Along with several other members of the family, he is buried in Wilton Old Cemetery. **Walter Gerald** (1893–1917) only son of Robert Pringle, the last member of the family to

be groomed to run the famous knitwear company. He was home-schooled by a tutor and started his apprenticeship in 1910, being expected to eventually take over the firm when, but war broke out. In his youth he was a member of the Boy Scouts. Before WWI he was Captain of the Hawick Motor Cycling Club (riding with Jimmie Guthrie, his cousin Joe Laing and others). He enlisted into the Lothian and Border Horse in 1915 and served as a motorcyle dispatch rider. After returning to Britain to obtain his commission, he became 2nd Lieutenant in the K.O.S.B. and was killed at Passchendale. There is a brass plaque on a marble background to his memory in Wilton Church, with a representation of him by sculptor Newbury Abbot Trent. **William** (15th C.) probably son of David. He was Constable of Cessford Castle and appointed the 1st Range of the Ward of Tweed. He could have been the 'Wil Pringil' who was on the 1464/5 panel for ruling on the dispute over the lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex. He was Constable of Cessford Castle when he witnessed a sasine for Cessford in 1467. He is probably the William who witnessed a document between Henry Wardlaw and the Kers of Cessford in 1468 and another for Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk in 1468. It seems likely he is the William mentioned in an action brought by John, Lord Somerville in 1476. He is probably the William who was a bailie appointed by Alexander, Lord Home, to infeft Andrew Ker in the lands of Crailing and Hownam in 1484. He may be the William who was recorded along with David on a document relating to Ruecastle in 1491. Also in 1491 he was 'Wil. Hoppringle de Cesfurd' when he had a charter for lands in Peeblesshire. He was probably succeeded by his son Andrew. **William** (d.1513) younger son of James of Smailholm. His mother was Isabella Muray of Falahill. He had a tack for Caddonlee in 1488 and another along with his son George for Torwoodlee in 1509. In 1509 he also held one quarter of Clifton. He was a witness to the sasine of Queen Margaret of England for lands in Ettrick Forest in 1503. He had sons: George, who succeeded; and David, whose son George was a tutor of Torwoodlee in 1581. He was killed at Flodden. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) one of the men indicted in 1552 for involvement in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. It is unclear where he was from, although he is listed along with men from the Jedburgh area and Berwickshire. His name is recorded as 'Ville Hoppringill'. **William** of Torwoodlee (d.1581) son of George. In 1571 he subscribed to the General Band to rise against Kerr of Ferniehirst and the thieves of Liddesdale and Eskdale. In 1575 he was directed to appear in reference to the feud between the Pringles and the Elliots. He married Agnes (or Alison), daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown in 1571 and was succeeded by his son George. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1578/9. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1720 he married Mary Hutchison, the marriage being proclaimed in Roberton, but taking place at Eskdalemuir. He is probably the William who was at Howpasley in 1721 and 1723, Philhopeshiel in 1726 and Philhope in 1732 and 1737. His children included: Jean (b.1721); Helen (b.1723); Margaret (b.1726); an unnamed child (b.1728); William (b.1730); an unnamed son (b.1732); John (b.1734); and Janet (b.1737). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howpasley in 1761, 1765 and 1767. He may have been brother to John, who was also living at Howpasley. He is probably the William who married Jean Robson in Roberton in 1758. His children probably included Adam (b.1759), William (b.1761), Robert (b.1765) and John (b.1767). He could be the William 'in Shaws formerly herd of Dum Fedlain in Howpasley' who was accused by David Park in 1793 of 'losing ten sheep without explanation'; it is unclear what 'Dum Fedlain' may refer to. **William** (d.1811) tenant farmer at Hislop. He had 2 sons by his first marriage, Adam and Robert. His second wife was Elizabeth Wilson, this perhaps being the marriage with 'B. Wilson' (probably Betty) taking place in Roberton in 1789. After his death, there was a court case involving a pre-nuptial contract, the argument hinging on whether it was legal for her to have had her hand led to sign something when she could neither write her name nor read the contents. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant farmer at Bedrule and Fulton. He was listed as tenant at Bedrule in the 1797 Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. He is recorded at Bedrule in 1797, when he owned 8 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He was tenant in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was presumably the 'Mr Pringle' whose 2 servants and 'Barnman' were listed on the 1801 Militia ballot. He opened a quarry on his farm at Bedrule, and started a limeworks, from which he also supplied some neighbouring farms. He was tenant at Bedrule and Fulton until 1826, being succeeded by Mr. Haliburton and then shortly afterwards

by Robert Brodie. He could be the William, married to Hannah, whose son Robert was baptised in 1801 in Byrness. **William** (b.1790/1) born in Roberton Parish, he was an agricultural labourer at Phaup in Cavers Parish in 1841. In 1851 and 1861 he was listed as shepherd at Phaup. His wife was Jean (from Dumfriesshire) and their children included Janet, Adam, David, Andrew, James and Margaret. **William** (b.1791/2) shepherd at Woolhope in Castelton Parish. He is recorded there in 1841 and 1851. By 1861 he was shepherd at 'Stinchelburnfoot'. He married Janet Crozier and their children included Isabella, William, James and Adam. **William** (b.c.1793) frame-smith of the Back Row, listed there in 1841. His son was Alexander. He is listed along with labourer Robert as a joint-tenant in the 1837 electoral roll. Another household on the Back Row in 1841, consisting of Robert, William (also a frame-smith) and James, could be his father, son and grandson. **William** (b.1805/6) originally from Lilliesleaf, he was farmer at Newstead in Wilton Parish. In 1861 he was farmer of 20 acres, employing 1 girl. In 1836 he married Janet, daughter of Thomas Cranston and Agnes Smail. Their children included Jessie. **William** (b.c.1810) mason at Billingburn near Chesters in the 1841 census. In 1851 he was still living in his father's house on Bridge Stree. His wife was Mary and their children included Robert, George, Margaret and Jane. **William** (b.1829) son of Robert and Charlotte Paterson. He set up a grocery business in Hawick. **William Elliot** (b.1833) son of William and Janet Crozier, he was born in Castleton Parish. His father was shepherd at Woolhope. He was a shepherd, being listed at Toftsholm in 1861. He married Christina Douglas Elliot (daughter of James Elliot and Helen Douglas), and she is listed as 'Christopher' on one census transcript. Their children were: William (b.1858), who moved to the Durham area; James Elliot (b.1859), also moved to Durham; Walter Douglas Elliot (b.1864), who died young; and Helen Douglas (b.1869), who married Thomas Hall and lived in Northumberland (formerly spelled 'Pringil', 'Pringile', 'Pringill', 'Pringyl', 'Pringyle', 'Pringyll', 'Pryngil', 'Pryngill' and variants, and synonymously as 'Hoppringle', 'Hoppringill', etc. in earlier centuries).

the Pringle Bible (*thu-pring-ul-bī-bul*) *n.* old family bible of the local Pringle family. It was apparently found on the banks of the Tweed near Kelso following the Hawick flood of 1767! The book was later returned to the family. It bears the inscription: 'Who ought this book if ye would knowe I will show you by letters 2, the first is T, a letter bright, the 2 is P in all men's sight, and if you chance should to read amiss look underneath and there it is – Thomas Pringle'.

the Pringle Hall (*thu-pring-ul-hal*) *n.* extension added to the Burns Club in 1963, named after Alexander Pringle, club treasurer for 37 years.

Pringle-Pattison (*pring-ul-paw'-ee-sin*) *n.* **Andrew Seth** (1856–1931) son of Smith Kinmont Seth and Margaret Little. He was educated at Edinburgh University and in Germany. In 1880 he was appointed assistant to the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburgh and became Balfour Professor of Philosophy himself in 1883. He moved to Cardiff before returning to Scotland in 1887 to be Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics at St. Andrews University, then was Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Edinburgh University 1891–1919. In 1898 he changed his surname in order to inherit the titles of Pringle of Haining from Margaret Violet Pringle, wife of Archibald Douglas of Adderstone, to whom he was distantly related. He married Eva, daughter of Albrecht Stropp; they had 2 daughters and 3 sons. He died at the Haining and is buried in Morningside Cemetery.

Pringle's (*pring-ulz*) *n.* Pringle of Scotland, founded as a hosiery firm by Robert Pringle in 1815, in partnership with John Waldie and Peter Wilson, at the Whisky House Mill on Slitrig Crescent. Pringle went on his own from 1819, moving to the Cross Wynd (opposite Allars Kirk) and manufacturing underwear from 1827, with the introduction of the 'broad frame'. The name was changed to 'Robert Pringle & Son', when Walter completed his apprenticeship in 1846. The 'Intarsia' method of producing Argyle-patterned socks was introduced in the 1850s. The firm purchased John Nixon & Sons mill on Walter's Wynd in 1868 (or 1869), renaming it 'Rodono'. Robert Pringle (grandson of the founder) was made a partner in 1885. The company then started to focus on retail as well as wholesale. The firm first made spun silk underwear (and in colour) in 1892, and introduced seamless gore for ladies underwear in 1895. There were alterations to the Walter's Wynd premises designed by J.P. Alison in 1895/6. About 1905 it became one of the first firms to introduce knitted outerwear. Douglas Pringle joined his brother Robert as a partner in 1897, and J. Boyd Sime became another partner in 1906. The knitted coat department was

started in 1910. Herbert Benyon Johnstone joined in 1919. In 1922 it became incorporated as a private company, Robert Pringle & Son Ltd. Pure silk stockings ('Prinseta') were started in 1927. Sime resigned in 1929, with John Turnbull becoming Managing Director. 'Rodono splashproof' silk stockings and 'Slimfit' underwear were being made from 1931. Arthur Oddy and Wullie Mactaggart became joint Directors in 1932 and became Managing Directors following Turnbull's resignation a year later. In 1933 cashmere was added, and designer Otto Weisz joined in 1934, becoming a Director in 1937. He was responsible for the name 'twinset' and for making the style the company's own from the mid-1940s. A.G. Chaston was also made a Director in 1934 and George Mitchell in 1937. The lion rampant first appeared on garment labels in 1934. In 1940 the ladies' blouse department started in Hawick, 'Pringle Johnston Imports' was formed to handle the U.S. market, and Robert Pringle retired that same year. The firm manufactured utility outerwear for the forces in WWII, and stopped making underwear in 1965. A 5 year lease was taken on Weensland Mill in 1946 and the Kelso factory opened, with the Berwick factory following 2 years later. The blouse department closed in 1950, but the Burnfoot factory opened and Rodono Mill was extended 3 times in the 1950s. Automatic rob transfer was introduced in 1955, with intarsia and men's outerwear starting about the same time. It received the Royal Warrant from the Queen Mother in 1948, was appointed to the Queen in 1956 and received the Queen's Award to Industry for Export Achievement in 1965 (further awards followed in 1970, 1979 and 1983). The name was changed to 'Pringle of Scotland Ltd.' in 1958 and became a public company in 1960. The underwear department finally closed in 1961. The company purchased Glebe Mills in 1962 and started making men's knitwear there a year later. They sponsored a professional golf tournament in 1964 and signed a deal with golfer Nick Faldo in 1981 (ending in 2001), with the Faldo Collection of leisurewear launche in 1989. The company was acquired by Dawson International in 1967 for £5.8 million. There were further extensions to Rodono and Glebe Mills in 1968 and new factories were opened in Earlston, Cumbernauld and Livingston. In 1970 Alan Smith of Dawson succeeded Wullie Mactaggart as Chairman. Rodono was closed in 1976 and demolished in 1980/1, but a new factory was opened in Arbroath in 1985. Princess Anne visited Glebe Mills in 1988 and a Gold Award for Outstanding Export Achievement was awarded in 1993. However, the stores were converted into franchises in 1995, and the workforce was substantially reduced 1997–98. It was and purchased by the Fang Brothers in 2000, with Kim Winser as the new C.E.O., and the Diffusion line being introduced. Princess Anne opened a flagship shop on Bond Street in 2002. Women's fashions were shown in London in 2002 and mens's fashions in Milan in 2003. Teries meanwhile complained that the company had lost its focus. Glebe Mills continued to operate until 2008 and the company retain an office and shop on Victoria Road. Records relating to the firm, covering the period 1922–76 are listed on the National Register of Archives and a book 'Pringle of Scotland and the Hawick Knitwear Story' (2006) was written by Hugh Barty-King – 'Hei's a Pringle-ite since hei left schill an plenty o support hei'll get frae the mill' [GM].

The Pringle's Story (*thu-pring-ulz-stō-ree*) *n.* 1948 film, being a documantary about Pringle's.

Pringle's Temperance Hotel (*pring-ulz-tem-prins-hō-tel*) *n.* one of the last temperance hotels in Hawick, situated on Union Street in the early 20th century. This may be the same as the house on the corner at 32 North Bridge Street, later Gladstone's factory.

Pringle Street (*pring-ul-stree'*) *n.* lost street name, originally given to the west part of Wellington Road, built around 1877 and named after David Pringle, but discarded in 1892.

prinkel (*pring-kul*) *v., arch., poet.* to prickle, tingle, have goosebumps – '. . . An' mony bats flew silent roon' My prinklin' heid' [WP], *n., arch.* a tingling sensation, prickles (usually plural).

prinkelt (*pring-kul', -kult*) *pp., arch., poet.* prickled, tingled – 'My love was ardent aye an' warm – I'm wae when e'er I think o't – When laid upon his manly arm wi' joy my bosom prink'lt' [JoHa].

prinkly (*pring-ku-lee*) *adj., arch.* prickly, tingly – 'A prinkly feeling' [GW].

Printer's Close (*prin'-urz-klōs*) *n.* close off Silver Street, near the foot of the Howegate. It is unclear who the printer was.

the Printer's Well (*thu-prin'-urz-wel*) *n.* former public water supply at the corner of the Howegate and Silver Street. It was originally on the opposite side of the street beside John Waldy's House, and hence also sometimes known

as 'Waldy's Well'. It was part of the town's water supply, and tended to be used when the wells further up went dry (also written as 'Printers' ').

printit (*prin'-ee'*) *pp.* printed (note the double glottal stop).

prising (*prI-zin*) *n., arch.* an appraisal, assigning of a value – '. . . that passit upon the prising of the saidis landis' [SB1500].

prisoners o war (*pri-zi-nurz-ō-wawr*) *n., pl.* prisoners of various wars have been a common sight in and around Hawick. During the Napoleonic wars, 1812–14, about 120 French, German and Polish officers were sent to Hawick and allowed to move about freely with certain restrictions; hence many of the 'French' prisoners were in fact German. The privates were largely kept in Penicuik, and there were also officers in Selkirk and Jedburgh. It was said that the influx of prisoners made the Town considerably richer (financially and culturally) in this period. William Nixon acted as paymaster or commissary for them and their headquarters was at Slitrig Bank, but they were boarded in private houses throughout Hawick. There was also a base across the river on Slitrig Crescent, in what was once the Red Cross building. Several officers stayed in the old house at 44 High Street, as seen in a painting of the time. 15 of them became members of Lodge 111. They were allowed to walk within 1 mile of the Tower Knowe in any direction, and met every morning at the Spetch for roll call. To make ends meet, many of them taught classes, painted or made trinkets to sell, or gave musical entertainments. Some of them (including M. Prefort) painted local landscapes, which still exist, and some created other items that are now in the Museum, such as a carved ivory guillotine, a carved snuff-box and a homemade pair of men's body stays (and a painting 'of Hawick in China ink', donated by Miss Wilson in 1873). In late 1813 Francois Senebien wrote (in French) to the Duke of Buccleuch, asking for help in being freed on compassionate and health grounds. In any case, all of these prisoners were released in June 1814 after the allied troops took Paris, with the men boarding ship at Leith. It is said that the presence of all the well-dressed French officers changed the sense of fashion in the Town. There is a farewell letter of thanks to James Elliot of Goldielands, from Lieut. G. de Tallard, thanking the Elliot family for their hospitality. James' son, Prof. Elliot, claimed that the local population of thrushes was denuded by them being caught and eaten by the prisoners. One of 'Pawkie' Paterson's sisters married a prisoner (traditionally said to be a Bonaparte!), while another sister (Jane) had a child to one, named Cabourne. Additionally, Ann Ekron lived with an ensign called Adam (or perhaps Auguste) Bellom, having a daughter Adelina, while Lieut. Frederick Diener had a son Frederick William Diener with Hawick woman Willhelmina Paisley. In 1816 the deaths of 'Nelly Jardine and Frenchmans Bastard Child' are recorded in Hawick. A century later there were as many as 6,000 German prisoners of war based at Stobs in WWI, living in 200 wooden huts below Winnington Rig farm. They were mainly civilian detainees in the first few months of the War, and it became purely a military camp at the end. Prisoners included the crews of the battleships 'Gneisenau', 'Leipzig', 'Torpedo' and 'Blúcher'. Conditions in the camp seem to have been among the best in Britain. Prisoners worked on local farms and built a sewage works for the Camp. The last prisoners were released in early 1919. The Museum has a model ship and a ship in a bottle from this period, and also copies of the newspaper produced by the Germans, 'Stobsiade'. 45 prisoners were buried in the Camp cemetery, with their remains transferred to Cannock Chase Cemetery in 1962. During WWII there were a small number of Polish and German prisoners located at Stobs. There were about 30 prisoners there towards the end of the War, staying until January 1947, although with minimum security in the last months. German and Italian prisoners were also located in Nissen huts where the Police Station and Katharine Elliot Centre were later built.

probationer (*prō-bā-shi-nur*) *n.* a student minister, usually between being licensed and being ordained – '. . . before these witnesses Mr Thomas Hume probationer and James Robson Taylor in ye paroch of Robertoun' [PR1713]'.

the Probus Club (*thu-prō-bis-klub*) *n.* local club for retired professional businessmen, which meets every second Thursday morning for a talk and refreshments. Local clubs are connected with the international Probus organisation (founded 1966), but run autonomously, while being supported by the local Rotary club. The Hawick Club was formed in 1976.

the Procession (*thu-pro-se-shin*) *n.* any of the parades associated with the Common Riding, particularly the parade of bands, officials and horses along the High Street on the Friday morning. At the end of the 19th century the route was from the Tower to the Sandbed, then up Wilton Path,

Princes Street, Bridge Street, Union Street, then a pause while the Cornet and followers went to the Bogliebarns, after which it proceeded along the High Street and up the Howegate and Loan to the Chase. The Procession is preceded by the walk from the Town Hall after the Cornet has picked up the Flag, with the other Principals, Provost, Bailies and guests walking in procession to the Tower for the singing of the Auld Sang. The Procession includes cars (carriages in former times) containing Councillors and Committee Members, plus the Cornet and mounted supporters and the bands. The modern event starts at 8.45 a.m., with the Halberdiers leading the Provost's motorcade, with the Lasses' car in the rear. Then comes the Drums and Fifes leading the Cornet and Principals (who emerge from the Tower pend), with the mounted supporters falling in behind, in the order of ex-Cornets, then ex-Acting Fathers, then visiting principals, then the rest. The route goes via the Sandbed, up Wilton Path, along Princes Street to Dovemount, then back along Bridge Street. At the Horse the Saxhorn Band join, and lead the Procession up the Loan.

the Proclamation (*thu-pro-kla-mā-shin*) *n.* the official announcement made on the Thursday by the Burgh Officer charging the Burgesses to ride the marches. Once this would have been made at the Mercat Cross, and later from the 'Oyes door' in the old Town House, but now it is done from the Town Hall Balcony immediately after the Colour Bussing. The Saxhorn Band provide the fanfare for the Big Fower and the Halberdier appearing outside the Town Hall, this being the first time the townsfolk have seen the bussed Flag. The text of the announcement is: 'These are to give advertisements to all burgesses within the Burgh and Town of Hawick, and burgesses outwith the same, that the Provost, Bailies and Council are to ride the marches of the Commonty of Hawick upon Friday the ... day of June instant as hath ever been usual. Therefore warning all the said burgesses to attend that day in their best apparel to the end aforesaid'. The text is essentially unchanged since being recorded in 1733. Afterwards the Cornet waves the Flag and it is left on display. The Lasses and Maids of Honour then usually appear from the balconies and the bands and halberdiers lead the Cornet and his followers in the Cornet's Walk. A second Proclamation is made at the Mill Path on the Friday afternoon, stating that the marches have been duly ridden: 'For as much as the Provost, Bailies and Council of the burgh of Hawick, with the burgesses of the said burgh, have this day ridden the marches of the Commonty of Hawick, as has been in use yearly since time immemorial, without interruption or molestation of any sort; therefore, if any nobleman, gentleman, or others, having lands lying contiguous or adjacent to the said Commonty, shall find themselves leized or prejudiced in any sort by this day's marching, they are hereby required to state their objections thereto to the Provost, Bailies and Council of the said burgh within forty days from this date otherwise they shall be held to have acquiesced in the said marching'. The Proclamations were properly incorporated into the Common Riding ceremonies in 1900. In the early 2000s they were replaced with versions using the Hawick vernacular. Before the Division of the Common a proclamation was made at the Mercat Cross on Common Riding Friday, stating which parts of the Common were to be used for cutting turf etc. in the coming year.

procreat (*prō-kree-a'*) *pp., arch.* procreated, begot – 'What if a man has sons three, Procreat and born from one belly, Can one of them be a Gentleman, And another be a Pesants son' [CWS].

Proctor (*prok-tur*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1826–60) probably born at Dalkeith. He started as an apprentice tailor, then switched to carpentry. He also became a strong advocate for Teetotallism, joining the British League of Junior Abstainers. He attended Edinburgh University and became a missionary under Rev. William Reid of Edinburgh. His health prevented him from completing the arduous course with the United Presbyterians, so he entered the Congregational Church. He was inducted to Hawick Evangelical Union (later Congregational) Kirk in 1857, but resigned the following year due to ill-health (and perhaps partly because of disputes among the congregation about remaining out of the Congregational Union, with which he had been involved). He became minister at Hamilton Congregational Church, but again his health cut this appointment short. He married Janet Chisholm and they had 1 child, but she died giving birth to a second. He wrote 'A Crack about the Drink; or, a Poetical Dialogue between a Total Abstainer and a Moderate Drinker' (1949). He also wrote poetry and hymns.

procurator (*pro-kew-rā'-ur*) *n.* someone with the authority to act on behalf of another – '... and ilk ane of thame, coniunctlie or seueralie, my lauchfull procuratouris, commitand to

thame full power . . . ' [SB1569], a lawyer appearing in the lower courts – 'Having heard parties' procurators, and thereafter considered the whole case' [HAd1868].

procurator fiscal (*pro-kew-rā'-ur-fis-kul*) *n.* in Scottish law a public officer, appointed by the Lord Advocate, who prosecutes in petty criminal cases and also conducts investigations into sudden or suspicious deaths. Also an officer appointed with similar responsibilities within a burgh – '. . . being accused at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal for bluiding aither of them uthers . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . at ye instance of Wm. Payslay procr. fiscall for cutting of William Elliot, merchand, with ane sword in ye head . . . ' [BR1669], 'Complains the procurator fiscall upon the persons particularlie underwritten . . . ' [BR1706] (sometimes shortened to 'fiscal').

the Procurator Fiscal (*thu-pro-kew-rā'-ur-fis-kul*) *n.* official appointed by the Council and Magistrates in the 17th to early 19th centuries to initiate the public prosectution of crimes. The first mention of the office is in the 1640 Town Book. For some of that period he also acted as Superintendent of Markets and Master of Works – '. . . who being called upon, compeiring, and being indicted be the procurator-fiscal of Hawick, . . . whereupon, the procurator-fiscal asked act of court' [BR1641]. Holders of this office include: William Liddell in the 1630s; Walter Chisholme in the 1640s; John Scott, John Brown and William Paisley in the 1660s; and William Scott and James Deans in the 1670s.

procuratory (*pro-kew-rā'-u-ree*) *n., arch.* a formal authorisation, legal mandate – '. . . the said David Scot his airis and assignais as the said procuratorie maid and gevin be the said Robert Johnestoun . . . ' [SPB1579].

proddit (*pro-dee'-di'*) *pp.* prodded – 'Then deep in her hass she mutter'd a word, And proddit him in the flanke' [JTe].

prodeegious (*prō-deej-yis*) *adj.* prodigious – 'Mr. Oliver's father was one of Sanson's pupils . . . while 'prodeegious' was a familiar word with Sanson' [GT], 'And so, my red rover, you can read the years to come can ye, callant, clever callant, most prodeegious' [JEDM].

producit (*pro-dew-si', -see'*) *pp., arch.* produced – '. . . and the said indentures and descharge upon the back therof, to be exhibit and producit in presence as said is . . . ' [BR1707].

profeet (*pro-fee'g*) *n., arch.* profit – 'The caird-shairper, hed ta'en the maist wide-awake be their pooches an made guid profeet' [BW1974].

profitit (*pro-fi-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* profited – 'It is ane gifte bie whatsaeevir thou michtist be profitet bie me' [HSR].

prog (*prog*) *v., poet.* to poke, stab, pierce – '. . . He made a fell dash i' the derk, But girnin I soon made him flee Wi' some weel-proggit holes in his serk; And wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T].

prohibit (*prō-hi-bi'*) *pp., arch.* prohibited, forbidden – '. . . qh was yn prohibit and discharged by proclamatione of the forsd. date' [BR1702].

Project Hawick (*pro-jekt-hIk*) *n.* Hawick-themed internet community group, founded by Alistair Redpath. It started in 2012 as a forum focused on urban exploration and discussing derelict buildings and grew to have a large social media presence, incorporating anything related to the Town and its neighbouring district. The group has raised money for charity and arranged for a projection of the 1514 Memorial on the roof of the O2 arena during the Rugby World Cup in 2015.

promeist (*pro-mīst*) *pp., arch.* promised – '. . . and aucht merkis worth of quhyt sugar, allegit promeist be him to being haill, saif and sound to Hawick' [BR1652] (also **promisit** and **promishit**).

promish (*pro-mish*) *n., poet.* promise – '. . . deth his promish fæil forevirmair?' [HSR], 'For he remembiret his haly promish . . . ' [HSR].

promishit (*pro-mish-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* promised – 'Whareupon he promishet, wi' ane aith, til gie hir whatsaeevir she was ax' [HSR].

promisit (*pro-mi-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* promised – '. . . but she grantit she callet her thief, and promisit to convict her in ane point of theft by George Scott of Bowknow, and Thomas Nicol in Synton Mill'. . . ' [Ash1635].

promit (*pro-mi'*) *v., arch.* to promise – 'The hail Counsell aggree and according to their solemn oaths, boath as burgesses and Counsellors of the sd. burgh, faithfully engadge and promitt for themselves . . . ' [BR1706].

promittand (*pro-mi-tand*) *pres. part., arch.* promising – '. . . and thair to consent to the registreing heirof, promittand to hald ferme and stabill' [SB1585].

promoval (*prō-moo-val*) *n., poet.* futherance, promotion – 'For promovall cums næther frae the east nar frae the wast . . . ' [HSR].

proo (*proo*) *interj., arch.* call-word to a farm animal, command word to get a horse to stop – 'To which the minister replied, with much suavity – 'Prooh naig, prooh naig',' at the same time holding out his hands as ostlers do when seeking to

entice an an unhaltered horse with a gowpen fu' of oats' [WNK] (alo written 'prooh').

prood (*prood*) *adj.* proud – 'she looked every bit the prood mother', 'But, pultie pedants, selfish, vainly prood O' what ye havena . . . ' [JoHa], 'Blisset is that man that mak's the Lord his trust, an' respecksna the pruude . . . ' [HSR], '. . . him that hæs ane hie luik an' ane pruud hairt, thole I wullna' [HSR], 'Oo're prood o' maim'ries o' auld lang syne' [JEDM], 'And richt prood was I to see her again . . . ' [TCh], ' 'Guid sake, Jamie', replied Mr. Hunter 'Just here's our Flag. It's *our* Flag. We're prood o't' ' [BM1898], 'O, never a Cornet as prood as Rob Ever breistit the Nipknowes Brae . . . ' [DH], 'It hez a history prood and grand, a charter frae Drumlanrig's hand' [IWL], *adv.* proudly – '. . . never devaaldin ti crack prood an massy aboot its bonnie bits an its history' [ECS], '. . . But when he swang the tawse I didna craw sae prood' [WL], *n.* a proud person – '. . . gie owt ane rewaird til the pruud' [HSR].

prooder (*proo-dur*) *adj.* prouder – 'Ne'er picked a callant that was prooder Tae weer the oaken leaf on shooder' [MB].

proodest (*proo-dist*) *adj.* proudest – 'Dr. Elliot's proodest possession was an elbow chair which hed yince belonged ti James Thomson' [IWL].

proodly (*prood-lee*) *adv.* proudly – 'Aye, says I proodly, Aw come frae Hawick . . . ' [JEDM], 'And hame up the river they marched in the pale light o yon fer off June dawn proodly displayin 'the trophy so gallantly won' . . . ' [IWL], 'An' then he steppit proodly oot, Wi' just a paper poke . . . ' [WFC].

prop (*prop*) *n.* one of the 2 forwards in rugby, nos. 1 and 3, who prop up the hooker in the scrum. They are usually strong and bulky.

proper (*pro-pur*) *adj.* out-and-out, thorough – 'hei's a proper pest', *arch.* owned as property, belonging to, local – 'They rade the proper place about: But the laid he was the wiser man, For he had left nae gear without' [CPM], characteristic, special, individual – '. . . that Alexander Young should furnish upon his owne proper charges, oyl for the knocke and cords for the bell . . . ' [BR1707], '. . . which headrooms were pastured by the proper cattle and beasts of their respective tenants, under their own herds' [DCW1765] (the first meaning is still used more often than in standard English).

property (*pro-pur'-ee*) *n., arch.* ownership, right to possession – 'That whereas the said incorporation of weivers and some of other trades have ane right and propertie in and to ane loft in the west-end of the church of Hawick . . . ' [BR1716], *adj.* relating to property that is let to a tenant – '. . . and the common herd kept the gear under his charge off these head-rooms, in the same way as he did off the property-lands contiguous to the common' [DCW1765].

prop-forrit (*prop-fo-ri'*) *n.* a prop forward or **prop** – 'hei's aboot is bonnie is a Gala prop-forrit'.

propine see **propyne**

propone (*prō-pōn*) *v., arch.* to propose, propound, set forth – '. . . na remede of law to be proponit in the contrare, all fraud and gile away put . . . ' [SB1470].

proport (*prō-pōr'*) *v., arch.* to express, purport – '. . . apon the said Philp Twrnbul be the saidis Jhone of Murray and Niniane of Murray, likas owr souerane Lordis lettres direkit thairwpoun proportis . . . ' [SB1500], 'Anent the allowing and granting of him ane piece of the Common . . . as the said act . . . in it selfe at mair lenth proports . . . ' [BR1692] (mainly in legal documents).

propyne (*prō-pīn*) *n., poet.* a present, tribute – 'An' the douchter o' Tyre sall be ther wi' ane propyne: een the walthie amang the peeple sall woo thy faavor' [HSR], '. . . sall kings bring propines untill thee' [HSR] (also written 'propine').

proqueer (*prō-kweer*) *adj., arch.* precise, exact – 'Ye are mare proqueer Than me about sic things' [JoHo].

prosecute (*pro-se-cew'*) *pp., arch.* prosecuted, punished – 'The Session hearing this did enact that all such Transgressors should be prosecute in time to come . . . ' [PR1721].

the Proudest Callant (*th-prow-dist-kaw-lin'*) *n.* Hawick song with words by Chris Ritson and music by Alan Brydon. It was first performed in 2014.

Proudfoot (*prowd-foo'*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Rachel Goodfellow in Cavers Parish in 1814.

prove (*proov*) *n., arch.* proof, trial, verification, giving of evidence, a witness – '. . . and lykeways, there was Andrew Spottswood, George Trumull, Thomas Anderson, John Rae, as proves for the said Isabel' [Ash1635].

provocation (*pro-vō-kā-shin*) *n., arch.* incitement, challenge – '. . . and Robert Rowcastell, yor, in ane provocation committ by him upon John Hardie, in masterfullie deforcing and taking the hors from him . . . ' [BR1688], 'The sd day Thomas Richardson, weiver, being examined

annent ane provocation given by John Turnbull . . . ' [BR1690].

provit (*proo-vee', -vi'*) *pp., poet.* proved – 'For thou, O God, hest pruvet us; thou hest tryet us as siller is tryet' [HSR].

provook (*pro-vook*) *v., poet.* to provoke – 'Howe aft did thaye provook him in the wuldirniss . . . ' [HSR], 'Yet thaye tempet an' provooket the maist his God . . . ' [HSR].

provost (*pro-vist*) *n.* Scottish version of mayor, being chief magistrate, chairman of the town council and civic head (from Old English).

the Provost (*thu-pro-vist*) *n.* Hawick's first Provost was George Wilson in 1861 after the council was reconstituted following the Police and Improvement Act of that year. The normal term of office is 3 years. After Reorganisation in 1975, it was decided to continue to appoint a local Councillor to perform the ceremonial role. The title used was Ex-Provost, while the old Provost (Atkinson) continued, then the new incumbent was named Honorary Provost. The duties of the current Honorary Provost include chairing the Provost's Council, acting as civic head during the Common Riding, selecting the Common Riding Chief Guest and representing Hawick as civic head at Common Ridings and similar ceremonies in neighbouring towns. The following is the full list: George Wilson 1861–68; George Hardie Fraser 1868–71; John Nichol 1871–74; Edward Wilson 1874–75; Robert Ewen 1875–78; Robert Fraser Watson 1878–87; Robert Milligan 1887–90; George Hogg 1890–93; Walter Scott Barrie 1893–96; Robert Mitchell 1896–1902; John Melrose 1902–19; George Heron Wilson 1919–22; James Renwick 1922–28; William Scott Nichol 1928–31; David Fraser 1931–38; J.A.C. Landles 1938–40; Thomas McLagan 1940–45; George Fraser 1945–58; David Atkinson 1958–62; James Henderson 1962–68; David Atkinson 1968–77; Frank T. Scott 1977–82; Jake Irvine 1982–88; Myra Turnbull 1988–96; Tom Hogg 1996–99; John R. Scott 1999–2002; John Robertson 2002–03; Zandra Elliot 2003–05; Kenny McCartney 2005–07; Zandra Elliot 2007–11; Ron Smith 2011–13; Stuart Marshall 2013–17; Watson McAteer 2017–24; Clare Ramage 2024– – 'Here's to our Provost, that gallant auld Teri, Nane better than he likes to hear the auld sang' [JEDM] (see also **Honorary Provost**).

the Provost's Breakfast (*thu-pro-vists-brek-fist*) *n.* ceremonial breakfast taking place traditionally in the Town Hall on the Friday morning of the Common Riding, and including the Magistrates, Councillors and other invited guests. The event was inaugurated by Provost Watson in 1885 at his home at Wilton Bank, and held in the Council Chambers from 1888. Unlike most other events, speeches are prohibited. The Cornet and his guests breakfast separately, formerly in the Tower Inn.

the Provost's Chain (*thu-pro-vists-chān*) *n.* chain of office of the Hawick Provost, first worn by Provost Melrose in 1906 along with the ceremonial robe. It was purchased through public subscription, initiated by the Callants' Club. The design is in the 'renaissance' style, in 15 carat gold, wighing about 30 ounces. It consists of 30 parts linked together, 14 of which are shields for the names of Provosts, 8 are thistles with the motto 'Nemo me impune lacesset' and the last 8 are circular wreaths of oak leaves bearing an ornamental 'H' and mural coronets with the sword and scales of justice. The monogram of the Provost forms the back link of the collar, while the badge of the Callant's Club in enamel forms the front link. The badge that hangs from the chain measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches and is an enamel version of the Burgh Arms. The design and manufacture were by Brock & Son, goldsmiths of Edinburgh. The Chain was in regular use until 1974, when it disappeared during the Common Riding Ball. Worth an estimated £7,000 at the time, its disappearance was a great mystery. The Callants' Club presented a replacement chain in 1979. However, the original was sent anonymously to the Provost in 2002.

the Provost's Cooncil (*thu-pro-vists-koon-sul*) *n.* Hawick Honorary Provost's Council, a group consisting of a number of local councillors with sepecific duties during the Common Riding. This body officially invite a young man to be Cornet each year, and its main objective is to fulfil Hawick's civic functions and ceremonies. It was formerly a sub-committee of the Town Council, but after Reorganisation became an honorary body, consisting of the regional (8 members) and community councillors (4 members) from the Hawick wards, who elect the Honorary Provost and 4 Honorary Bailies from among themselves.

the Provost's Lamp (*thu-pro-vists-lawmp*) *n.* an ornamental lamp which used to be mounted outside the Provost's house during his term of office, and at one time would be alight as a sign that he was at home. The first Provost who had the lamp was Robert Fraser Watson in 1882. Since Reorganisation it has been kept inside the Town

Hall. Flags were also flown outside the Provost's house since at least 1888.

the Provost's Room (*thu-pro-vists-room*) *n.* an upstairs chamber in the Town Hall, formerly used by the Provost and containing a complete set of photographs of Hawick's Provosts.

the Provost's Tent (*thu-pro-vists-ten'*) *n.* refreshment tent in the centre of the racecourse at the Mair, where the Provost and councillors entertain their guests, a tradition started by Provost Renwick in the 1920s.

Prowett (*prow-i'*) *n.* **John William David** (1826–90) son of framesmith William, he was perhaps born in Galloway. He married Jessie Leithead, who was from Hawick and their children included Henry, Jessie A., John, Elizabeth, William Ferdinand, Ann Catherine Mary and Alice Grace. He was living in Hampshire in 1861, with occupation 'Engineer Rn'. He is surely the 'Mr John Prowitt, engineer in H.M.'s navy' who in 1872 donated to the Museum: '28 Chinese and other copper coins, and a wooden shoe, from China; spear head, from Easter Island, Pacific; piece of lava and piles of hair, from the Sandwich Islands; piece of copper ore, from Chili; fish hook of the natives of Vancouver's Island; two figure paintings, from Jelta, on the Black Sea; and alligator's egg; and 3 curious sea shells'. He emigrated to America with his family in 1880 and died in Nebraska. His wife returned to Britain and died in Southsea in 1895. **William** (b.c.1790) from England, he was a framesmith in Hawick. He was involved in 1830 with an improvement whereby old frames could be made wider for producing shirts and undergarments rather than just hosiery. He was listed as a framesmith on O'Connell Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was living on O'Connell Street (labelled 'Prowat's backhouse') with his wife Mary and children Mary, John and Ann. By 1851 his wife was a widow, listed as a lodging house keeper, living with her son William's family and 8 lodgers. Their children included: William (b.1821/2), also a framesmith; Mary; Ann, who married Alexander Campbell in Hawick in 1846; and John (1826–90), who was an engineer in the Royal Navy. **William** (b.1821/2) born in Traqueer, Kirkcudbright, he was son of William and continued his father's framesmith business. In 1851 he was at 2 O'Connell Street (perhaps the modern No. 11). He married Sarah Anne Fabian and their children included: Mary Jane (b.1846/7); William Henry (b.1848/9), probably the Marine Engineer living in Southampton in 1891; and John Dodd (b.1850/1).

prowsie (*prow-see*) *adj., arch.* particular in dress or in work (also 'prossie'; noted by J. Jamieson).

the Pru (*thu-proo*) *n.* popular short form for the Prudential Life Assurance Company, in Hawick referring to the building by the 'coffin end' at the Horse. Although the insurance company moved out in the 1970s, the balcony still contains the word 'Prudential' carved in stone.

pruive (*prūv*) *v., arch.* to prove.

the P.S.A. (*thu-pee-es-ā*) *n.* organisation formed locally in 1910 to provide activities for the male youth of Hawick. The idea started in the Midlands of England in 1875, to provide non-denominational Sunday afternoon meetings to encourage young men away from public houses, the 'Pleasant Sunday Afternoon' brotherhood. A P.S.A. club started in Hawick in the 1890s, but that floundered and it was more firmly established in 1910. This was partly instigated by Hawick's Rev. William Ainslie, making inquiries about the Birmingham-based movement. Originally the Hawick club had a connection with the Congregational Kirk, but soon became an autonomous organisation. The club organised indoor games and other activities for young men. In particular it has a 'semi-junior' rugby team, for 16 to 18 year olds, founded in 1919 by D. Paterson, D. Stavert and Bailie A.J. Hislop. This makes them the oldest semi-junior rugby team in Scotland. The male voice choir was formed in 1932, with first conductor being William Elliot and first accompanist Robert Little. The clubrooms were on Teviot Crescent, providing indoor games facilities for boys from the age of 12. It was run by volunteers, basically providing a boys 'youth club', before local authorities thought about such things. The clubrooms had 7 billiard tables, carpet bowls and table tennis. The club also had a cricket team, a drama group and an orchestra at one time, and held an annual New Year's bowling tournament. When the clubrooms closed in 1961 the building was acquired by Barrie's knitwear and later demolished to make way for a supermarket. The rugby team and choir survive to this day (the choir being the only remaining P.S.A. choir in Britain). The rugby team won the semi-junior league in 1927/8, eventually winning 15 Border league championships and 2 Scottish championships. They were the first local junior rugby team to have their own pitch, acquiring some waste ground at Burnfoot in 1958, and building facilities there in 1960. The team is nicknamed 'the Peeskees', and plays in navy

blue shirts with a gold hoop and navy socks with gold tops. Highlights include winning the Scottish Youth Championship in 1986/87 and again in 2003/04. In 2005 they played Hawick Wanderers in the Scottish Under 18 Cup at Murrayfield. In 2016 the rugby team effectively merged with the Wanderers, becoming Hawick Youth Rugby, with the teams training together and swapping roles as 'A' and 'B' teams in alternating years. Minute books and team photographs exist from 1919, and a booklet 'Memories of a Great Club' was printed for the 75th anniversary in 1994.

the P.S.A. Choir (*thu-pee-es-ā-kwIr*) *n.* male-voice choir associated with the 'Pleasant Sunday Afternoon' club. The choir was set up in 1932. The first conductor was William Elliot and the first accompanist was Robert Little (both men being organists in the Congregational Kirk). Later conductors included Bert Hutchison, Albert Budge, Eric Whitehead, W.R. Smith, Jeff Panes, John Leishman, Basil Deane, Ian Seeley, Susan Booth, Isaac MacRae and Ann Witherington. Accompanists have included Robert Little, Adam Ingles, A. Whitelaw, Agnes Young, Peggy Hunter, Nan Ellis, Brian Bonsor, Betty Scott, George Duthie and Linden Warburton. The choir has performed over the years with the Hawick Drama Club, Hawick Orchestral Society and the Saxhorn Band. During the war they performed concerts to raise money for the Red Cross. They have sung with many special guests, including Dame Isobel Baillie. They hold an annual dinner in November.

pu (*poo*) *v., arch.* to pull – '...The pith o' ideas pu'd a hauf-crack't brain frae' [JoHa], 'The guidman he pu'd doon the gun frae her staund ...' [JoHa], 'But O, should some wild goat the daisy pu' ...' [WiSp], 'Pu' me, we wull rin efter thee ...' [HSR], 'Or how wult thou say til thy brother, Let me pu' out the motte out o' thine ee' [HSR], 'When flowers o' life ye fain wad pu' ...' [WP], 'And pu'ed the sprigs o' heather bloom Frae aff her braes sae green' [JSE], *n., arch.* a pull (sometimes written 'pu' '; **pul** is more common locally).

Public Baths see **the Baths**

public hoose (*pub-leek-hoos*) *n.* a pub – 'Even the Colour-Bussin' was held in a public-hoose!' [BW1939].

publick (*pub-leek*) *adv., arch.* openly, publicly – 'Robt. Tynline, weiver, fyned tenn pund, Scotts, for publick, in face of the whole incorporation of weivers ...' [BR1697].

pubs (*pubs*) *n., pl.* public houses, establishments where alcoholic beverages are served. Hawick has had (at least) its fair share of these over the years, and they have formed a central part of the social and political life of the town. In earlier times there were many licensed establishments in some back room, known only by the name of the proprietor. In the year 1838/9 the number of licenses granted to inn-keepers, grocers and others in Hawick Parish was 53, with the vast majority undoubtedly in the Town itself. An incomplete list, including some popular names as well as official names (but excluding hotels and private clubs) is: the Albion Bar; the Athole Bar; the Balmoral; Barclay's; the Black Bull; Blondette's; the Blue Anchor; the Blue Bell; Bogart's; the Bridge Bar; the Britannia Airms; the British Public Hoose; the Buck Inn; the Bull & Butcher; Burnfit Roadhoose; the Burns Inn; Callaghan's; the Cannon Inn; Clinty's; the Coach an Horses; the Commercial Inn; the Cross Keys; Dalton's; Diesel's; the Douglas Airms; the Drop Inn; the Drumlanrig Bar; the Ewe an Lamb; the Exchange; the Ex-Pat; the Fiddle Inn; the Fleece Inn; Frankie's; Gentie's; the Glencairn Bar; the Golden Fleece; the Grapes; the Gretel; the Half-Moon Hotel; the Hare an Hoonds; the Harrow Inn; the High Level; Holland Hoose; the Imperial; the Inn Place; the Irish Harp; Jock Reid's; the Kazba, the King's Heid; the Mansfield Bar; the Mayfield Bar; the Melgund; the Monkeys; the Nag's Heid; the No. 10; the Oak Trei; the Office; the Ordnance Airms; the Pick Inn; the Plough Inn; the Punch Bowl; the Queen's Heid; the Railway Hotel; Robbie's; the Royal; the Royal Oak; the Salmon Inn; Scrumz; the Somewhere Else; the Stag's Heid; Stampers; the Station; St. Leonard's Vaults; the Swan Inn; the Teribus Airms; Thorterdykes; the Trinity Bar; the Trough Inn; the Union Inn; the Waverley; the West End Bar; the White Hart; the White Swan; the Wulton Bar – 'The pubs are bad – but clubs are worse, the people all did cry, Suppress the clubs, they're worse than pubs, they sell drink on the sly' [JCG].

puckle (*pu-kul*) *n., arch.* a small amount – '...and ran into the room crying – 'There's a puckle mair het waiter t'ye' ' [WNK] (a variant of **pickle**).

Pud (*pud*) *n.* common male nickname, e.g. in the Miller and Arnot families.

puddin (*pu-din, pu-dn, poo-din*) *n.* sausage meat pudding, e.g. 'white puddin' – 'They'll hae oor puddens oot by turns, We'll get oor paiks! A' owre-the-heid o' Rabbie Burns, Yon king o' raiks!' [DH], 'For puddins black and white, Which

were a sheer delight, Even the nuns came up fri St. Margaret's Home' [IWL].

Puddinburn (*pu-din-burn*) *n.* Puddingburn, a former tower and settlement off the Hermitage Water in Castleton Parish, perhaps close to the modern Paddington Sike. It could be the earthwork near the confluence of Paddington Sike with the Hermitage Water. It may be the 'Pantodene' listed on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, valued at 8 shillings and with tenant William Elliot. An English letter of 1584 mentions 'the Armstronges of Tinnes alias Puddyborne'; this makes it clear that at that time the Armstrongs of Tinnis and of Puddingburn were one and the same; this may suggest that Puddingburn was close to (or another name for) the Tinnis Burn, and not near Paddington Sike at all, or else simply that the Armstrongs of Tinnis also had a seat at Puddingburn. 'Sim of Puddinge burne' is mentioned in an English letter of 1600. It is probably the place transcribed as 'Podotoun' among the possessions of Francis Beattie in 1632. In the 1718 survey of lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch the former farmstead was combined with Nether and Over Steele, along with other small farmsteads. This was once a stronghold of the Armstrongs and mentioned in the ballad 'Dick o the Cow'. A note in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) records that the farm was then on the lands of Reidmoss (even though that lies far to the south), with the old farmhouse converted into a sheepfold – 'Then Dickie's come on for Pudding-burn, Fala, &c. E'en as fast as he might drie. – Now Dickie's come on for Pudding-burn, Where there were thirty Armstrongs and three. Fala, &c.' [CPM]. The poem also contains a reference to a habit of the Armstrongs that you would get no dinner if you failed to come when first summoned – 'Then it was the use of Pudding-burn, Fala, &c. And the house of Mangerton, all haill, These that came na at the first ca' They got nae mair meat t' the neist meal' [CPM] (labelled 'Paddowdemi' on Blaeu's 1654 map, it is possible it is the 'Potterlamport' on Sandison's c.1590 map and it is 'Paddiden' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; see also **Paddington Sike**).

puddle (*pu-dul*) *v., arch.* to muddle along, mess about, work ones feet up and down – '... How still the puddlin' feetie lie, the buffy hands at rest!' [JT].

pud-dow (*pud-dow*) *n., arch.* a pigeon – 'Pud-dow, A pigeon, Teviotd.; probably used as a fondling term, like Pud by itself' [JoJ].

puff (*puf*) *n.* breath – 'A'm oot o puff', 'A deh wa'i gliff the puff oot ee' (note the different shade of meaning to standard English).

puff-an-darts (*puf-in-dawrtz*) *n., arch.* once popular game in which darts were propelled at a target by blowing through a small tube – 'There's pethers and potters, and gingergread stan's, Peep-shows, puff-and-darts, and great caravans ...' [DA].

puffed (*pufd*) *adj.* out of breath, exhausted – 'A'm fair puffed', 'A'm awfi puffed efter comin up they stair'.

Puffin Billy (*pu-fin-bi-lee*) *n.* nickname given to the first locomotive that was brought to Liddesdale in advance of the opening of the railway. It was said to be as big as a traction engine and with a 6-foot high chimney. It was an enormous struggle to bring it from Carlisle by road, with many mishaps along the way, including the death of the man in charge of the operation, Bill Smith, when it fell on top of him. It was brought to a location near Saughtree School where it was used as a sawmill for the railway works, and then taken by means of a temporary rail line from near the junction of the Caldron Burn and the Liddel to join the Border Counties Railway, where it was used in the construction project.

puffit (*pu-fee', -fi'*) *pp., poet.* puffed – 'Lord, my hairt isna puffet up an' pruud ...' [HSR].

puggelt see **puggled**

puggie (*pu-gee*) *n., arch.* a monkey – '... and when a nasty small boy wished to know 'wha owned the puggy'? ...' [RB], 'Chitterin' to death, like the Hainin' Puggy' [T].

puggie (*pu-gee*) *n., arch.* temper – 'ee've got yer puggie up the day'.

puggle (*pu-gul*) *v.* to tire, exhaust – 'hei puggles awfi easy' (perhaps from the Romany).

puggled (*pug-uld, pug-ul'*) *adj.* extremely tired, exhausted, fatigued, unable to continue, done for, breathless – 'Ah'm fair puggled' (also spelled 'puggelt', 'puggult', etc.; cf. **pagart**).

puh (*pu*) *interj., poet.* an exclamation of disapproval or scorn – 'Is't sae? Puh, hoo! e'en let them gang, What need mak' sic a fiss aboot 'em?' [JoHa].

puhll see **pul**

puidge (*pij, pooj*) *n., arch.* a sty, small pen – 'A pig's puidge' [GW], figuratively applied to something messy, a state of confusion, untidy house, 'pig-sty' – 'The sow at's hed the nose o'd rung hes gien owre howkin it puidge' [ECS].

puil (*pūl, pil*) *n., arch.* a pool – 'That meeting-pule to me was dear' [??], '... thyne eyne like the fisch-puuls in Heshbon' [HSR], *v., arch.* to pool,

to steep flax in a pool – 'The sort of back water at the head of the Spittal Planting is still remembered as the spot where they used to pool or steep the lint' [JAHM], 'It was then tied up in bundles and 'pooled', or steeped in pools of water' [HAST1902] (also written 'pule' and 'pool').

puir (*pūr*) *adj., arch.* poor – '... An' that my muse, puir rutic dame, Is little better' [JoHa], 'A puir man's pride serves nae other purpose than to keep him puir' [JTe], 'Beith leuch an' heich, riche an' puir thegither' [HSR], 'It's for that puir dumb beist I murn, It's end is near, ye see' [WiSp], 'So ye'd mebbe be better to remate The remains o' puir Robbie Dye' [DH], 'The report thinks that was gey puir' [BW1974], *n.* the poor – 'He sall spare the puir an' needie ...' [HSR], 'For the oyntmint micht hae been sauld for meikle, an' gien til the puir' [HSR] (now the pronunciation is more like **pair**, even if the spelling remains 'puir').

puirish (*pūr-ish*) *adj., poet.* poor – 'For, by mysel', gin that he dreads yer puirish ...' [JoHa].

puir packs (*pūr-pawks*) *n., arch.* pitiful money – 'The phrase 'puir packs' I have often heard in common talk in Scotland: it's the English 'sorry pelf'' [JAHM] (see **pack**).

puirtith (*pār-tith, poor-tith*) *n., arch.* poverty – '... Wi' labour worn, wi' poortith nippit, She scarce can hobble' [JR], '... And still be mine, though abject puirtith still Dark shroud my mind, and fettering curb my will' [JoHa], 'Yet though, wi' mony a foolish prank, I've brought mysel' to puirtith's brink ...' [JoHa], 'Though puirteth an' sadness may fa' to our share ...' [JJ], 'Buirdly men, and ance respected, In poortith cauld noo stand neglected' [RF], 'I might hae had ae cow or mae, And a weel stored pantrie, Instead of Poortith, cauld and blae, The curse o' barleybree' [DA], 'She's wrestled wi' poortith, she's foughten wi' care ...' [JT] (also spelled 'poortith').

puist (*pūst*) *v., arch.* to eat gluttonously – 'Puistin' an' eatin'' [GW], to gorge with food – '... for A puisteet an leined masel weel' [ECS], 'He was puistin' his-sel' [GW], *n.* someone who eats gluttonously (also **poist** and **poost** and **puistit**).

puistie (*pūst-ee*) *n., arch.* a little glutton, child who is gluttonous.

puistit (*pūst-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* stuffed full, gorged – – 'Nane o eer mim-mowed peikeen got that Jethart toozy table threh mei; for A puisteet an leined masel weel' [ECS] (see **puist**).

puisty (*pūst-ee*) *adj., arch.* well-fed, corpulent.

pul (*pul*) *n.* a pull – 'gie'd a guid pul', *v.* to pull – 'gei'd a guid pul mun', 'Puhll oot ma granny's blanket kist ...' [IJ] (sometimes spelled 'puhll' and variants to emphasize the spelling; **pow** was the older version; **pu** is more common elsewhere in Scotland).

pule see **pewl**

pule see **puil**

pull see **pul**

pullet (*pu-let*) *n., poet.* a young fowl – '... As boil'd and roasted, partridge, powt, and pullet' [JR].

pulley (*pu-, poo-lee*) *n.* a pulley, particularly a horizontal frame for drying clothes, attached to the ceiling, usually in a kitchen, which could be lowered and raised (note the traditional pronunciation).

the Pullman (*thu-pool-min, -pul-*) *n.* technically a luxurious coach on a train, but used to refer to the Edinburgh to London train, particularly the last train back to Hawick, just before midnight, from further north up the Waverley Line – 'Ee'd twae shillin' trips tae the city And came back on the pullman train' [AY], 'And there was aye a thrill when the nicht Pullman cam birlin roond the bend ...' [DH].

Pulteney (*pul-ti-nee*) *n.* **Sir William** see Sir William Johnstone.

pul the plug (*pul-thu-plug*) *v.* to flush a toilet (historical use in most of Britain, but still common locally).

pultice (*pul-tis*) *n., arch.* a poultice – 'Beelin' fingers and skurls and breed pultices; a sair bit that was fair puttin'' [HAST1958].

pultie (*pul-tee*) *n., arch.* stout, podgy – 'But, pultie pedants, selfish, vainly prood O' what ye havena, yet fu' fain would have' [JoHa].

pump (*pump*) *v., imp.* to break wind – 'whae juist pumped?', 'On the yin hand oov got the cows chowin gress and pumpin' a day ...' [We] (the word is used across Scotland; its origin is unknown and it cannot be traced back earlier than the early 19th century).

the Pump Track (*thu-pump-trawk*) *n.* track built in 2020 on the location of the former tennis courts in Wilton Lodge Park, for use by BMX and mountain bikes, as well as skateboards. It was laid out by Velosolutions, being a 300 m layout with rotational symmetry, along with a 100 m beginner track.

pun (*pun*) *n., poet.* a pound (of weight or money) – 'Wee Jean o' the Coate gae a pun', A penny, a plack, and a bodle' [ES].

punce (*puns*) *v., arch.* to pounce, to kick someone, especially when they are lying in bed.

the Punch Bowl (*thu-punch-bōl*) *n.* inn situated at the rear of 27 High Street in the mid-19th century.

Punch Bowl Close (*punch-bōl-klōs*) *n.* 19th century popular name for the passageway at 27 High Street, which led to the Punch Bowl Inn. The name continued to be used long after the inn had closed.

punct (*pungkt*) *n., arch.* a point, item – '... And to the obseruing, keiping and fulfilling of al and sindry the punctis and artikillis abune vrittine ...' [SB1519].

punctually (*pungk-tew-a-lee*) *adv., arch.* strictly, to the point, with full attention – '... were most sharplie rebuked for breach of Sabbath, and both promised to keep ye Sabbath most punctually in time coming' [PR1724].

pund (*pund*) *n.* a pound weight (not now used for the monetary unit) – 'This morning it was the butchers, For half a pund o' mince ...' [AY], 'Sic days are gane, Alas, lang since – We dice wi daith For a pund o mince ...' [DH], note that the singular form is often used for the plural – 'hei weighs toonty pund mair is hei did last year', 'Sir, you'll receive my twa pund ten, Wi' what you call expenses, Sometimes misfortune humbles men, And brings them to their senses' [JR], 'Which sair'd his house o' meal an' groats, An' farm'd it a' for sax pund Scots' [JR].

pund (*pund*) *n., arch.* a pound in money (usually Scots money in older texts) – '... ane hundretht pundis at the compleitting of the said mariagis ...' [SB1519], '... sal pay 5 pundis for the blud, and 5 pundis for the bludwyte ...' [BR1640], '... and taking furth thereof nine or ten pundis money, quhilk she declared she had given for wairs to sindries ...' [BR1641], 'I'll gi' thee fifteen punds for the good horse, Fala, &c. Weil tel'd on thy cloak lap shall be ...' [CPM], '... To mak' that crown a pund, my Jamie gade to sea, And the crown and the pund were baith for me' [CPM], 'At last she took heart, and did stoutly declare – I'll hae five punds and ten at Copshawholm Fair' [DA] (the plural was usually spelled 'pundis' in the oldest documents).

punk (*pungk*) *n., arch.* a sound made by plucking a fiddle string – '... He'd gi' a punk, and look sae queer, Without a joke, You'd swore he spoke words plain and clear, At ilka stroke' [CPM].

pu'pit see **poopit**

puppy (*pu-pee*) *n., arch.* a poppy.

Purcell (*pur-sel*) *n.* **Isobel** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 being in Rule. Her lands in Abbotrule Parish were valued at £15. **James** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1707 for weaver James Jolly, in 1708 for Andrew Richardson and Isobel Purcel (who was probably related to him), in 1711 and 1718 for weaver David Reid, and in 1715 for weaver Jasper Richardson. He could be the James born in 1678 to John and Cathering Scott. He was on the short-list for candidates to be Cornet in 1712 and was Cornet in 1713. In 1713 he was described as a wright who was one of the tradesmen chosen by the minister and heritors of Hawick to report to the Presbytery on the state of the Manse. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Riddell in 1720. He may have witnessed a baptism for William Rodger in 1731. In 1747 he witnessed a baptism for George Richardson (probably his nephew). He may be the same James who was born in 1678 to John and Catherine Scott. He gave a house to James Richardson, son of his nephew George, who gave evidence regarding the Common in 1767. **John** (17th C.) wright in Hawick. He was a resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was listed as a wright among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the John, married to Catherine Scott, whose children born in Hawick included John (b.1670), Elspeth (b.1672) and James (b.1678). He witnessed baptisms for Thomas Stavert in 1684 and for weaver Andrew Dodds in 1689. **Patrick** recorded in 1567, along with Hector Turnbull 'in Turnbull' (which seems likely to be a transcription error), brother to George, as well as other Turnbulls and Olivers from the same place. David Home of Wedderburn was instructed to enter them to answer charges of raiding into England. His name is given as 'Part Pursell' (spelled 'Pursel', 'Pursell' and 'Pursil').

Purdie (*pur-dee*) *n.* **Richard** (1805–70) originally from England, he was baker in Hawick who was an elder in the Relief Kirk. In 1841 he was living at Wilton Pathhead and working as a weaver. But by 1851 he was a baker at No. 3 Loan. He was listed as a baker on the Loan in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Sarah, daughter of weaver Walter Scott, and sister of William Scott, who became a successful businessman in New York. They appear to have had no surviving children. **William** (18th C.) resident at Todshaw. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included James (b.1763), Walter (b.1765) and Mary (b.1767).

Purdom (*pur-dum*) *n.* **Alexander** (d.c.1788) son of Bailie Walter. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He married Meiron (or Marion) Scott of Boghall in 1725; her father was Richard Scott. Their children included: Christian (b.1726); Walter (b.1728); Richard (b.1731), probably the merchant in Hawick; John (b.1734); Margaret; and William (b.1741). The witnesses in 1728 were Henry Orrock and Dand Gray and in 1741 were 'late Bailie' Walter (his father) and merchant William Oliver. **Alexander** (b.1770s) shoemaker in Hawick. He is probably the son of shoemaker William who was born in 1771. He is probably the Alexander, son of William, who was on the short-list for Cornet in 1794 and who was elected Cornet in 1797. He was listed as a shoemaker in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. He is recorded as Bailie in 1824. He was recorded as a shoemaker on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Probably the same man was the shoemaker who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably the 'A. Purdom' who owned property at about 48 High Street (and next to Robert's property at 46) on Wood's 1824 map. On of his children was buried in 1829. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Charlotte Smith and their children included Helen Elizabeth (b.1825) and William (b.1827). **Alexander** (19th C.) son of joiner Richard, he married Margaret (or Marion) Hunter in Hawick in 1850 and they emigrated to Canada. Their sons Thomas and Alexander established a legal firm of Purdom & Purdom in London, Ontario, and they had 2 other sons, Richard (b.1850) and John. **Archibald** (1762/3–1849) mason in Newcastleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is also listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories (as 'Purdon', which must be an error). He was recorded as a head of household in Newcastleton in 1835. In the 1841 census he was living in the village with his children Isobel (or Isobel, 1804/5–83) and Gideon. He married Margaret Miller, who died in 1820, aged 44. His son Gideon erected a memorial to him and his wife in Ettleton Cemetery. **Arthur** (1819/20–63) son of Robert, labourer in Castleton. He was a Sergeant in the 9th Lancers, serving in the Punjab and through the Indian Mutiny. He retired in the position of Quartermaster-sergeant. In 1861 he was living with his parents at Longhaugh Cottage and listed as a Chelsea Pensioner. **Charles McLaren**, J.P. (1864–1928) son of Thomas. He became a joint agent of the National Bank of Scotland. **Crystal** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Cristale Purdoun' along with 'John Purdoun' in a 'respite' of 1516 to William Elliot of Larriston and several other Liddesdale Elliots, together with a large number of other men bound to them. **David** (15th C.) landowner in the Liddesdale area, who held the lands of 'Dalman', 'Bluntwood' and 'the Crouke'. In 1476 these lands were granted to Robert Elliot of Redheugh. He may have been ancestor of the local Purdoms. **Findlay** (1867–1913) son of Town Clerk Thomas. He was a farmer at Tushielaw and at Borthaugh. He was one of the founding members of the Teviotdale Harriers in 1889. He died in Vancouver and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **George** (16th C.) English fugitive recorded in 1541. He was reset by Alexander Armstrong in Monkbehirst, along with Jamie, as well as 2 Waughs. He may have been related to the Hawick Purdoms. **Henry Leman** 'Harry' (b.1879) son of Town Clerk Robert. He attended classes at St. Andrews University in 1896/7. He became a traveller with William Watson & Sons. He served with the K.O.S.B. during WWI. **James** 'Jamie' (16th C.) English fugitive recorded in 1541. He was reset by Alexander Armstrong in Monkbehirst, along with George, as well as 2 Waughs. His name was given as 'Jamy Purdome'. He may have been related to the Hawick Purdoms. **James** (17th C.) proprietor of Milsington recorded in the 1650 list of 'communicants' of the Borthwick valley. He may have been married to Margaret Nichol and had sons Robert (b.1640) and James (b.1643). The baptism in 1640 was witnessed by Robert Scoon and Adam Laidlaw. In 1652 there is an account with the Buccleuch papers of the losses and damages he had sustained 'by the English army since Martinmas 1650'; this was probably Cromwell's army. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'John Purdoum' in a 'respite' in the Register of the Privy Seal given to Robert of Larristons and a large number of his kin and associates. 'Cristale Purdoun' is also listed. **John** (17th C.) recorded as an appraiser for a Hawick Magistrates Court case of 1642 involving livestock eating someone's grain. He may well have been the father or grandfather of the Schoolmaster. **John** (1642/3–c.1725) Schoolmaster in Hawick in the latter part of the 17th century and early 18th. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1669 and took up his position in Hawick in that same year, following Mr. Chisholme, who briefly held the position after Walter Martin; he was thus perhaps the third of Hawick's Parish Schoolmasters.

He remained in the position for 54 years and finally retired in 1723 at the age of 80. For most of this time he taught in St. Mary's Kirk itself, with the graveyard as the school playground. He also served as reader in the kirk, as well as Session Clerk (writing the entries in the parish records in a beautiful hand for decades, ending at about the time of his death). He was already referred to as 'Mr' in 1673, 1675, 1676 and 1680 when he witnessed baptisms for James Newbie, John Elliot of Brugh, William Moscrop and William Laing. In 1674 he witnessed the baptism of a son of Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland, Town Clerk of Hawick, carried out by Rev. Francis Scott of Minto (and later Hassendean), with other witnesses being Rev. James Gledstains of Yetholm and Rev. John Chisholme of Lilliesleaf; they were presumably all strong Epicopalians. He was apparently injured during the siege of Drumlanrig Tower by the Covenanting army in 1679. He witnessed a baptism for George Young and Janet Purdom (perhaps his sister) in 1680. He was 'Mr John Purdom' in 1682 when he witnessed a couple of baptisms (one along with Walter) and in 1685 when he witnessed a baptism for mason David Rutherford and in 1689 when he witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert Hardie. Also in 1689 he and Walter witnessed a baptism for Thomas (who was therefore presumably a close relative). In 1694 he was listed as 'Mr John Purdim' on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He witnessed a baptism for weaver John Jolly in 1700. It is possible that he had an influence (in the pro-Covenanter direction) on the young Robert Paterson ('Old Mortality'). For about the last 12 years he taught in the Parish School at the same time as the Grammar School existed, although he had a diminished salary, and complained that he was 'deprived both of learning humanity (i.e. Latin) and of ye ordinary salarie (having no salarie allocat to him for his reading the Scriptures upon the Lord's day, forenoon and afternoon, and being clerk to ye session)'. A further complaint was that even apart from the Grammar School, there were others teaching privately in the Town; this came to a head in 1713, when he had the Session proclaim that no one else 'should in ye future teach farther than ye Psalm-Book'. There were regular entries in the Session Records of small payments to him for teaching poor children. In 1719 he witnessed a baptism for carrier Simon Mark. In 1722 he was given 40 merks by the Council for renting a schoolhouse for 4 years 'when he had not the liberty to teach in the kirk'. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for John Simpson and in 1723 another for surgeon Walter Scott. He is probably the person referred to as 'Jo Purdom' in the 1723 Session records. In 1724 he was allowed £6 Scots for the rent of a house for the rest of his life (which proved not to be very long); the entry's tone suggests that he was still serving as Session Clerk at that time. It may be that the last entry in the 1711–25 book marks the end of his time; certainly the entries in 1726 are in a different hand. He is likely the John (recorded in the baptismal register as 'Mr', suggesting a position of importance in the Town) who married Margaret Scott and had children: Walter (b.1678); Janet (b.1680); Margaret (b.1680), who probably died young; James (b.1683); Margaret (again, b.1685), who married tailor Thomas Wilkie in 1720; and Elizabeth (b.1687), who may have married merchant William Chisholm. The 1680 baptism was witnessed by Walter (probably the Bailie), suggesting he was a brother or other close relative and the 1685 baptism by Bailie William Laing and 'Mr' Walter Gledstains (presumably the Town Clerk). He appears to have married a second time, with children (to 'Mr' John, making it clear this was him) including Walter (b.1700), Marion (b.1705) and Anna (b.1709), with no mother named. The witnesses in 1700 were 'late Bailie' William Laing and James Falsyde and in 1709 were Town Clerk Walter Gledstains and Walter Elliot, Bailie Depute of the Regality of Hawick. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Ann Little and their children included John (b.1760). **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Beattie in Roberton in 1776 and their daughter Janet was baptised in Castleton in 1777. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Braidlie according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) hosier at Wilton Damside along with William (possibly his brother). He was listed as manufacturer at Damside among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 (but not listed in 1840). The manufacturing business lasted until about 1837. He was listed along with William as a joint proprietor on the 1837 electoral roll. He may be the John who was married to Joan (or Jean) Douglas and had children Elizabeth, Euphemia, William, John, Agnes, Mary and Joan in the period 1816–32; Joan lived with her children at Damside in 1841. **John** (b.1821/2) son of John and Joan Douglas. He was a grocer and spirit dealer on Wilton Path, helped by his mother and his sister

Euphemia. He was listed as a grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. He is listed on Wilton Path in 1851 and 1861, probably near the south end of the east side. In 1857 he donated to the Museum the skull of an ancient ox, found in Wulliestruther Moss. **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Nichols and they had an unnamed child baptised in 1843. **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jessie Elliot and they had an unnamed child baptised in 1845. **John Ritchie**, O.B.E., J.P. (1862–1935) 4th son of Thomas, he was Depute Town Clerk in 1888, joint Town Clerk with his brother Robert from 1912, and then on his own 1924–36. He was honorary recruiting officer in WWI, Secretary of the War Memorial Committee, as well a Chairman of the War Pensions Committee, for which service he received the O.B.E. in 1920. He was also Honorary Sheriff-Substitute for Roxburghshire. In his younger days he was a keen member of the Volunteers and interested in sports, particularly golf and hiking. He married Annie Hume Turnbull (1865–1916), daughter of dyer Alexander Turnbull and Janet Armstrong Hume. Their only son was Capt. Thomas Laurence. **Margaret** (18th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1684 when her unnamed child was baptised. No father's name was given, and it is unclear if this was an error or the father was deceased or the child born illegitimately. The witnesses were William (probably a close relative) and George Young. **Richard** (b.1731) tailor and merchant in Hawick, son of Alexander and Marion Scott. In 1762 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker James Chisholme. In 1779 he and Walter witnessed a baptism for William (who may have been a relative). He married Jane Scott and their children included: Agnes (b.1761); Alexander (b.1762); Marion (b.1764); John (b.1766); Margaret (b.1767); an unnamed child (b.1768); Marion (again, b.1772); Thomas (b.1773); Marion (again, b.1774); and Richard (b.1775). The witnesses in 1761 were the whole congregation, in 1762 were John Scott (presumably related to his wife, perhaps his father-in-law) and Thomas Wilkie, in 1764 were John Scott (again) and William (probably his brother), in 1766 were John Scott and Walter (probably another relative), in 1772 were James Scott (perhaps related to his wife) and Alexander (probably his father) and in 1773 were John Scott (again) and Thomas Wilkie (again). He was deceased in 1805 when the deaths of his daughters Marion and Agnes are recorded. **Richard** (1776–1841) joiner of Kirkstile. He was son of Bailie Walter and Agnes Oliver. In 1801 he was a wright on the ballot list for the Militia. He was listed on Silver Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 his address was given as 'Kirk Sytlefoot'. His wife was Isobella Elliot (c.1790–1845). His children were: Richard, joiner and lay preacher; John, shoemaker; Alexander, who emigrated to Canada; Jane; and Agnes. One of his children was buried in Hawick in 1829. **Richard** (1817/8–77) joiner on Kirkstyle, like his father. He was also known as a lay preacher. He was listed as a joiner on Silver Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He was an early member of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society, who gave many teetotalism speeches around the area. He played an active part in the local Good Templar movement in the mid-19th century. He was one of the first Deacons in the Evanglical Union (later Congregational) Kirk from 1848, was one of the first Trustees and the 2nd Secretary and 2nd Treasurer, and was the leading elder in the 1860s. In 1867 he donated 'two small serpents' to the Museum. He married Margaret Elliot in 1848 and their children included: Isabella (b.1849/50), who married George Wintrup; Richard; Elizabeth (b.1853/4); and Mary (b.1855/6). Some of his correspondence and diaries are in the Borders Archive. **Robert** (d.c.1686) tenant at 'Cartarburnfoot' when his will was recorded in 1686. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Grieve and their children were: Margaret (b.1670); and Janet (b.1674). **Bailie Robert** (1777–1862) son of Bailie Walter and Agnes Oliver, he was a farmer and resident at 46 High Street. He appears on the 1797 Lieutenancy Book as son of Bailie Walter, in 1798 he is recorded having paid £10 to avoid serving, but in 1799 was balloted again, providing mason Thomas Scott as a substitute. He was Cornet in 1803, and later became a Magistrate. His father and paternal grandfather had both been Bailie Walter, inn-keepers in Hawick and 'Hilliesland Lairds', keeping cows in fields up past the Wellogate and selling milk in the town (and a pond beyond Hilliesland was popularly called 'Purdom's Pond' until fairly recent times). When Cornet, he was said to have been thrown from his horse near Hagishaa and taken into a house there to recover. As a result the route out to the Moor was changed to go along the now familiar Nipknowes road. He was the last of the family to hold the orchards and lands near the foot of what became Croft Road. He is shown on Wood's 1824 map as owner of fields and trees

around Mart Street and North Bridge Street, as well as the property at 46 High Street. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is listed as a High Street farmer in Slater's 1852 directory. By 1851 he was listed as a retired farmer. In 1817 in Hobkirk Parish he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Smith and Mary Scott ('the Flower of Rankleburn'). Their children included: Walter, farmer; Thomas, Town Clerk; Mary, who married Robert Scott, farmer of Kinninghall and later Falnash; Agnes; Alexander; Robert; and several children who did not long survive. A daughter of his died in Hawick in 1840. A portrait of him exists. At the time of his death was the oldest living Cornet, Burgess and Magistrate. **Robert** (1792–1861) agricultural labourer in Castleton Parish. He was at Bygate in 1841 and Longhaugh in 1851 and 1861. He married Agnes (1792–1880), daughter of William Beattie; she died at Hillside, Hawick. Their children included: Robert, who died in infancy; John (b.1817); Arthur (1818/9–63), who was Quartermaster-sergeant in the 9th Lancers; Laidlaw; William (1821/2–99), who died at St. Leonard's Cottage; Isabella (1823/4–36); Robert (again, b.1831); Agnes (b.1834), who married William Laidlaw; and perhaps a second Isabella. The family are mostly buried in Ettleton Kirkyard. **Robert** (1846–1924) eldest son of Thomas, he attended Wilton School and went on to become a local solicitor and banker. He may be the 'Master Robert Purdom' who in 1858 presented to the Archæological society a stag's antler dug up on Hilliesland Moss by his great-great-grandfather. He may be the Robert who was in Edinburgh in 1866 when he donated to the Museum an 'old deed, about 200 years old'. He was Depute Town Clerk in 1868 and served as Town Clerk 1886–1924. He turned down the chance of carrying the Flag at the Nipknowes in 1891, stating that he felt the official connection between the Town Clerk and the Common Riding had ceased about 50 years earlier. He gave a speech at the first public Colour-Bussing concert of 1894, thus being a predecessor of the Chief Guest. He was instrumental in founding the Golf Club in 1877, placing the notice asking for interested parties to meet in his office. He was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the club and also became Club Captain. In addition he was Secretary of the School of Art and of the Cottage Hospital. He was the main trustee for the estate of John Farrar Blenkhorn. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. In 1873 he married Helen Emma 'Nellie' Leman, daughter of a doctor in Ballarat, Victoria (and she died in 1924). Their children were: Thomas (b.c.1874), who moved to New Zealand; Henry Leman (b.1879), who was a traveller with William Watson & Sons; Robert Leman (1884/5–1917), also known as 'Robin', who died in WWI; Angus, who worked as a tea planter; Emma Mabel, who married Capt. Walter Francis Cochrane, Gala manufacturer, was mother of the epepidemiologist Archibald ('Archie') Leman Cochrane, and secondly married John Locke, Royal Navy engineer; and Elizabeth Neish, who married Rear-Adm. G. Pirie Thomson. He lived at Westwood, which was built for him about 1880. His portrait hangs in the Town Hall. **Robert Leman** 'Robin' (1883/4–1917) son of Robert. He served in WWI with the 11th Battalion Royal Scots and was killed at Kemmel Hill. He is buried at Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery, Arras. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Thome Purdoun in Brumesheilbrig'. He was listed among men of Eskdale, Ewesdale, etc. who were declared as fugitives for non-appearance at a court in Peebles in 1605. **Thomas** (17th C.) 'litster' who is listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He was probably the' Thomas listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In 1695 he witnessed a baptism for William Hodge. He married Margaret Bell and their son Walter was born in 1689, with another John (with no mother given) born in 1693. The witnesses in 1689 were Walter and Schoolmaster John (who were both surely related). **Thomas** (1820–86) 2nd son of Robert, he was an accountant and agent for the National Bank of Scotland, and head of a legal business. He was a Councillor from 1854 and Chief Magistrate in 1859 when he became a Life Member of the Archæological Society. He served as the last Junior Magistrate of Hawick in 1861 on the old 'eternal' council, and was heavily involved in putting the 'Police Act' into operation. He was elected to the new council for South High Street Ward that same year and became Senior Magistrate. He was then Town Clerk from 1862 (succeeding from James Wilson) until his death in 1886. He was an Assessor for the county of Roxburghshire. He also acted as secretary for the Border Union Railway committee in their contest with the Caledonian Company for the Hawick to Carlisle line. He was known as a powerful public speaker and was also an occasional lay preacher. He served as one of the first Deacons and first Trustees of the Evangelical Union

(later Congregational Kirk, from 1848. Additionally he was a Life Member of the Archæological Society by 1863. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Wilson Neish (daughter of a Dundee manufacturer), and she died in 1859, aged 38. Their children included: Robert, of Westwood, who succeeded as Town Clerk; Hannah (or Anna) Maria, who died in 1887; William Neish, who died aged 23; Thomas Edie; and Mary Smith (d.1932), who married Algernon Fielden Ramsden of Worksop. He secondly married Hannah (1827–98), daughter of Peter Findlay and brother of John Ritchie Findlay, proprietor of the Scotsman newspaper. Their children were: John Ritchie, also Town Clerk; Charles McLaren, banker; Walter Alexander, electrical engineer of Australia, who married his cousin Mary Smith Purdom; Edward, who died young; Findlay, farmer of Borthaugh, who died in Vancouver; Elizabeth Findlay, who married Dr. George Wade of Melrose and moved to Tasmania; and Arthur Muirhouse, who died in infancy. He died at Croydon and his portrait hangs in the Town Hall, painted by Frank Watson Wood. **Thomas Edie** (1853–1942) 3rd son of Town Clerk Thomas. He became a doctor and died in Croydon. His children were Robert Ramsden, Ethel Mary, Lillian Frances, William Percy, Elizabeth Winnifred, Arthur, Constance Hannah, Harold Neish, Elsie, Reginals, Gwendoline Mary and Irene Margaret. **Capt. Thomas Laurence** (1892–1927) only son of Town Clerk John Ritchie. He was a squadron leader in the Royal Air Force during WWI and was awarded the Military Cross for having 'shown the most exceptional gallantry and daring in engaging enemy aircraft'. His only daughter Dorothy Hume married Percival Charles Edward Wilkinson of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. **Walter** (17th C.) Hawick resident, married to Janet Marr. Their children included: John (b.1648); William (b.1651); and Thomas (b.1654). He may be the Walter who was elected to the Council in 1648. He may be the Walter who witnessed baptism in 1654 for Robert Turnbull and for John Scott. He could also be the Walter who was one of Hawick's Commissioners in Kelso who were insulted in 1657 by Robert Hardie (who was fined by the Magistrates). **Bailie Walter** (d.bef. 1708) recorded as Magistrate in 1668, 1674 and probably later. He was described as a 'late bailie' when he was part of the Commission to discuss the division of the Common with agents of the Earl of Queensberry in 1672. In 1674 he was Bailie when William Hall drew his sword at him and threatened to shoot him. Also in 1674 someone was fined for disobedience to the Magistrates for not giving him his horse to ride to Jedburgh to deal with the Town's affairs. He was probably the 'Baylyea Purdome' (and likely an ex-Bailie at that point) recorded in 1675 among the men named to go to check on the boundary wall being built by Walter Scott of Goldielands, to ensure that the Common was not being encroached upon. He was 'late baylyea in Hawik' in 1686 when he pursued a criminal case against John, son to litster James Scott and pedler William Hardie, for stealing money from his house, 'and violently brakening up of his doore and chestes with iron instruments or oyreways'. In 1693 Andrew Scott was fined for coming to his house 'under cloud of night, and abussing not only the houss, but the company'. He was 'late baylyea' on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell drawn up in 1693/94. In 1694 he is listed as 'Bailyea Purdim' on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water'. He had lands at the eastern end of the town boundaries. This land had formerly belonged to the Laird of Horsleyhill and was on the eastern boundary of what became Dickson's nursery-ground (i.e. just west of Oliver Place). He could have been the Walter who was married to Christian Tait and had children: Margaret (b.1671); Walter (b.1673); William (b.1674); Robert (b.1676); Bessie (b.1677); Jane (b.1679); and William (b.1681). The witnesses in 1676 were Robert Scott and Alexander Hislop. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Hardie in 1676. He is probably the Walter who witnessed baptisms for John Blake and Andrew Jardine in 1673 and William Taylor and William Swan in 1680. He could also be the Walter who witnessed the baptism of one of Schoolmaster John's children in 1687 (suggesting they were brothers perhaps), another couple in 1682 (one along with John) and one in 1688 (for merchant John Scott). **Bailie Walter R.** (17th/18th C.) son of Walter, he was an inn-keeper in Hawick and also held the orchards and lands at the eastern end of Town. He may have been the Walter born to Walter and Christian Tait in 1673. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism in 1704 for Robert Tinlin and Christian Purdom (perhaps his sister). In 1708 he was fined for causing a disturbance in St. Mary's by insisting on sitting in his father's former seat, although the Council had resolved that the right to sit there was held by the current Bailies; along with Robert Scott (son of another deceased Bailie) he spent 24 hours in the jail. He

is probably the Walter whose servant James Dickson was married in 1713. In 1714 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw, herd in Commonside and was probably the Walter who witnessed baptisms in 1720 for weaver Walter Douglas and for candlemaker John Scott, in 1722 for Simon Miller in Hawick Shiel and for Walter Scott in Acreknowe, and for Walter Scott of Burnfoot in 1723. He was probably the Bailie Purdom who witnessed baptisms in 1725 for Thomas Hardie, in 1726 for merchant William Chisholme and Elizabeth Purdom (surely related to him) and in 1728 for Walter Paterson. He was also a Bailie himself, mentioned in the period 1722 to 1737. He may be the Walter who witnessed baptism for Adam Kersel and for Adam Scott in 1731. In 1715 he was given custody of one of the keys to the Charter Chest (and so was presumably on the Council). In 1717 he was already an elder, recorded as one of the people to collect money from the East part of the Town. In 1718 he was one of those appointed to resolve the dispute between Bailies Ruecastle and Graham, and also in that year was appointed to try to collect money for a new Kirk clock. In 1721 he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Gray, tenant in Weensland. In 1722 he was a senior elder involved in appointing the new minister. And in 1722 he was elected as Session Treasurer. In 1727 he was a witness to the baptism of a child of William Ekron and in 1728 witnessed a baptism for tailor Walter Scott. He may be the Mr. Purdom of Hawick who married Margaret, 4th daughter of Walter Scott of Todrig. His children included: Walter, who probably died unmarried; and Alexander, who married Meiron Scott of Boghall in 1725. He may also have been the Walter listed as a 'Dragoon' in 1700 when his daughter Mary was baptised in Hawick, with witnesses carrier Henry Paterson, Henry Orrock and flesher Robert Smith. James (b.1719), born in Hawick with no mother's name given may also be his child. In 1728 he was 'late Bailie' and husband of Janet Scott, when their daughter Jean was baptided; the witnesses were William Oliver and Alexander '. . . ' (possibly Purdom, i.e. his son). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet McVittie and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1704. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isobel Scott in 1716 and their son William was born in 1724. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Elliot and their children included Walter (b.1724). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1722 he married Janet, daughter of Walter Scott. Their children included Jean (b.1728). **Bailie Walter** (1728–1807) eldest son of Alexander. He was a Bailie several times in the period 1780–1800. In 1755 he is probably the Walter, one of 2 young men selected to accompany the 'burleymen' and 'spademen' to mark the boundaries of the Common. In 1764, along with Robert Oliver (probably his father-in-law), he was witness for a baptism for Walter Wilson and Catherine Oliver (his sister-in-law). He is probably the carrier of that name who witnessed a baptism for Richard Scott in 1757, with the other witness being Walter Scott of Boghall (related to his mother), and another for Richard (his brother) in 1766. In 1779 he and Richard witnessed a baptism for William (their brother). He is probably the 'Baillie Purdom' recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, listed right after shoemaker William. He is probably the Walter who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He may be the Walter listed among local men who contributed £1 1s to the war effort against France around 1800. In 1763 he married Agnes, daughter of Robert Oliver and Bessie Blackhall; she was sister of 'Haunless Wat's wife, and niece of 'Auld Cash' (this probably being the father of the more familiar 'Auld Cash'). Their children were: Elizabeth (b.1763); Marion (b.1765); Alexander (b.1767); Robert (b.1770), who died young; Richard (b.1773), joiner; Elizabeth (or 'Betty', again, b.1774), who married Andrew Oliver; Robert (b.1777), farmer, Cornet and Magistrate; and Walter (b.1779), tobacconist. The witnesses in 1765 were the whole congregation and in 1774 were merchant Walter Wison and William .... He may be the Walter whose daughter Mary died in Hawick in 1782. **Walter** (18th C.) known as 'The Muckle Laird'. In the baptismal record of 1765 he is 'Senior'. He may be the Walter who witnessed baptisms for miller John Scott in 1776 and 1778. In 1758 he married Robina (or 'Rabini') Scott, who was related to the local family of millers, probably the daughter of miller James Scott born in 1735. Their children included: Janet (b.1759); Walter (b.1760); James (b.1761); Thomas (b.1763); James (again, b.1765); Robert (b.1765, twin of James); Margaret (b.1767); Jane (b.1769); and Elizabeth (b.1771). The witnesses to the 1759 and 1760 baptisms were miller James Scott (probably his wife's father) and merchant Thomas Wilkie (whose wife was a Purdom). The witnesses in 1765 were merchant Thomas Wilkie and wright James Scott. It is possible that he was the

son of Walter and Janet Elliot born in Hawick in 1724. **Walter** (b.1776) son to shoemaker William. He was recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men in the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and he was still on the list in 1801. **Walter** (b.1779) younger son of Bailie Walter and Agnes Oliver. He was a tobacconist at 1 High Street and also became a Bailie himself. He was a tabocconist on the ballot list for the Militia in 1801. He is listed as a tobacconist on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories, and Slater's 1852 directory. He was at the Mill Port (i.e. 1 High Street) in 1837 in the account of the riots at the election of 1837, when it is said that he tried to help Thomas Scott, farmer at Little Cote. He was living at 46 High Street in 1841 (with his brother Robert's family). He died unmarried. **Walter** (b.1818) eldest son of Robert. He was a farmer at Easter Wooden, Eckford. In 1844 he married Agnes, daughter of Walter John Grieve; she died in 1847. In 1850 he secondly married Isabella Turnbull (b.1830) from Jedburgh. Their children were: Robert (b.1852), spectacle-maker of Sutton Coldfield; James; Agnes; Mary Smith, who married her cousin Walter Alexander; Walter; and Elizabeth Turnbull (b.1860). One of his daughters became Mrs. Dunn. **Walter** (19th C.) farmer at Ormiston. He was one of the first Trustees of St. George's Kirk. **William** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Jean Stewart and their children included: Janet (b.1653); and John (b.1655). He is probably the William who witnessed baptisms for William Ruecastle in 1671, for Robert Paterson and for Bailie William Scott in 1683, and for Margaret (perhaps his daughter) in 1684. He could be the William who was charged in 1685 with 'breach of waird and severall abuses committ aggt. the baylyeas'. He was also a witness in 1685 to insults made by ex-Bailie Robert Wright against Bailie James Scott. In 1686 he and Alexander Hislop were appointed by the Bailies to 'search the meall markitt'. He might also be the William mentioned in the Burgh Records in 1686 when 2 new marchers of the boundaries within the town were appointed; he was stated to have been a former marcher, along with John Hardie and William Paisley. He witnessed a baptism for Alexander Young and Marion Stewart (probably a relative of his wife) in 1682; the other witness was George Young (married to Janet Purdom, who may thus have been his son-in-law), and probably another for Andrew Cook. In 1680 he witnessed a baptism for John Stewart (perhaps related to his wife) and another for a Mr. Reid. In 1684 he witnessed baptisms for Thomas Stavert and John Tinlin. **William** (1741–1818) son of Alexander and Marion Scott. He was a shoemaker recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He is probably the William who in 1778 witnessed a baptism for George Deans, junior. In 1767 he married Elizabeth (or 'Betty', 1746–1818), daughter of Alexander Donald (or Donaldson). Their children included: Agnes (b.1769); Alexander (b.1771); James (b.1774); Walter (b.1776), probably the son of the shoemaker listed among those on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797; Marion (b.1779); and Betty (b.1782). The witnesses in 1779 were Walter and Richard (probably his brothers). He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for merchant Richard (probably his brother) in 1764. **William** (18th/19th C.) hosier at Wilton Damside, along with John. Their business lasted until about 1837, when it was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the elector called Purdom who was said to have died in consequence of the injuries he received when attacked at the 1835 election in Hawick. **William** (1821/2–99) son of Robert, who was a labourer in Castleton Parish. He married Kitty Elliot (1819–99) and they had a daughter, Mary Murray. He, his wife and daughter Mary all died at St. Leonard's Cottage and are marked on a gravestone in Ettleton Kirkyard (formerly spelled 'Purdem', 'Purdholm', 'Purdholme', 'Purdim', 'Purdome', 'Purdum' and other variants).

Purdom's (*pur-dumz*) *n.* Thomas Purdom & Sons, estate agents at 10 Oliver Place, with family ties to the Purdom Town Clerks.

Purdom's Pond (*pur-dumz-pōnd*) *n.* popular name for a small body of water beyond Hilliesland, called after the Purdom family who once farmed fields there. The name was still in use in the mid-20th century.

Purdom's Yaird (*pur-dumz-yārd*) *n.* former name for an area at the east end of Hawick, specifically off Bourtree Place.

purfled (*pur-fuld*) *adj., arch.* appearing breathless, as if from asthma.

purl (*pu-rul*) *n., poet.* a whirl, curl, ripple, stirring – 'Wi' plash and spurt and peaceful purl . . . ' [JEDM], *v.* to twist, curl – 'Long be thy mossy fells red wi' thy heather bells, Crystaline pure be thy purlin rills' [JoHa], 'On the north, and separated only by the purling Yarrow . . . ' [AAH].

purpled (*pur-pul'*) *adj., arch.* having a furrowed brow, puckered in thought – '... An' purpl'd, puzzl'd, darklins gropin' poke, 'Mong gibberish, while its tuneless notes ye squeak' [JoHa].

purpose (*pur-pis*) *n., arch.* objective, intention – 'Accordingly the said John was called in, and having readily declared his purpose to submitt to the Church discipline ...' [PR1724].

purpose-like (*pur-pis-līk*) *adj., arch.* appearing purposeful, neat and methodical, tidy '... the bonnie Teviot, dooce an purpose-leike (for aa it's new hoven wui Yill!) is baith braid an strang' [ECS].

purse (*purs*) *n., arch.* a small bag containing money, used by men as well as women – 'Helen Turnbull deponed upon her great oath, that she never saw the purs in his hand ...' [BR1642] (also written 'purs').

purse-mou (*purs-mow*) *n., poet.* the opening of a purse – '... An' round their purse-mou's watchers plant – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa].

pursewit (*pur-sew-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* pursued – 'Assoilzies Thomas Deans fra the claim persewit be Adam Scott, smith, against him ...' [BR1640], 'Assoilzies George Makwetie fra the claim persewit be John Scott, pethar ...' [BR1655] (also spelled 'persewit' and variants).

Pursy (*pur-see*) *n.* nickname of an early office-bearer of Allars Kirk, so-called for his fondness for flaunting his newly obtained wealth.

purtati (*pur-ta'-i*) *n., arch.* potato – 'The spelling is, in most cases phonetic, and shows that the local pronunciation has been then, as now, distinctive, ... pees, beens, smal beens, lintseed, cabitch plants, purtates ...' (an early pronunciation, cf. **tatti**).

Purves (*pur-vis*) *n.* **James** (1798/9–1878) cabinet-maker of Hawick, born in Dalkeith. He was listed as a joiner on the Mid Row in Slater's 1852 directory. He donated to the Museum a 'silver key and lock of bunker in Queen Mary's room' in 1857 and rocks in 1858. He married Janet Cunningham, who died in 1875, aged 79. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row and in 1851 at about No. 1 Loan (which could be the same location). His children included Eliza (who married William Elliot), Margaret, Jemima, James and Marion. **Johnstone** (19th C.) shopkeeper on the Front Row, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. **Ralph** (16th C.) recorded as witness to the bond of assurance for the Turnbulls in 1595. He is referred to as 'Rauff Purces in Minto'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His daughter Helen married William, son of carrier John Gledstains. **William** (16th C.) apothecary mentioned in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott in 1574. It is unclear if he was local or from Edinburgh. **William** 'Blinnd Wullie' (1752–1832) son of John and Margaret, he was born in Newcastle and was blind from birth. He became known as an itinerant singer and fiddler, his favourite song being 'Buy Broom Busoms', which he claimed to have written (but probably just adapted). His characteristic cry of thanks was 'God blish the king – God blish the King; never sheed him – never sheed him; poor shoul – poor shoul!' Although based in Newcastle he travelled widely, and was a regular visitor at the Fleece Inn in Hawick. He presented the landlord there, George Hunter, with a snuff box 'in deep appreciation of his friendship'. **William** 'Billy' (1784–1853) from Auchendinny in Midlothian, he grew up in Newcastle and was once the most famous clown and showman in the Borders. He regularly toured around the south of Scotland and north of England, putting on all kinds of shows, including conjouring, ventriloquism, freak-shows, small circuses and plays. He acted, sang local ballads, played the bagpipes, danced and told jokes. In Hawick he stayed at the Fleece Inn, where he performed in the ballroom for 3 nights and moved into the larger Town Hall for another 3 nights; the landlord of the Fleece Inn, George Hunter, waived his bill, and Purves purchased a silver-mounted snuff-box for him. On another occasion he performed in a theatre in Hawick where Albert Mills was later built. He was buried in Hartlepool. **Dr. William Brown** (1799–1852) from Edinburgh, he married Margaret (1798–1855), daughter of John Laidlaw, who was from Weens. He contracted a disease related to his work, which killed both him and his wife. Their children were: John, who died young; Alexander, W.S., who was a lawyer in Edinburgh and purchased an estate in Peeblesshire; and Dr. William Laidlaw (1842–1917), who was an ear surgeon and golfing pioneer. After his death, his 2 sons were raised by their maiden aunts Jane and Euphemia Laidlaw. **William** (1814/5–1902) born in Melrose, he was a whip-maker on the High Street. He was listed among heads of households of Wilton Kirk in 1835, when he was at Damside; by 1840 he was listed living in Hawick. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and in Slater's 1852 directory. He was recorded on the High Street in 1841 (perhaps near No. 5), and around 12–14 in 1851, when he was employing 4 men. In 1861 he was at 1 High Street, listed as a whipmaker, grocer and fruiterer. He was

described as 'of a simple, happy disposition naturally'. He is said to have given up most of his activities to pursue a spiritual calling, including singing religious songs. He may be the William who donated a coin to the Museum. He married Christian Douglas, who died in 1875, aged 62. Their children included Isabella Scott, who married James Gowans and an unnamed son who died in 1840. **Sir William**, C.B.E., D.S.O. (1931–) son of a tenant farmer, he was born in Kelso, but from 1932–42 the family lived in Bedrule, where his mother was a teacher. He worked as a banker, working largely in the far east, becoming Chairman and C.E.O. of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. On returning to the U.K. he was involved in overseeing the trnsition of Hong Kong to Chinese control. He was on the committee of the Scottish Rugby Union, became a Trustee of the National Museums of Scotland and was Vice President of the National Trust for Scotland. He (also 'Purvis').

Purvinen (*pur-vi-nin*) *n.* former name for lands in southern Liddesdale, perhaps where Heugh Head is marked on modern maps, on the south side of the Tinnis Burn. In the rental roll of 1541 it is 'Purvenen', when leased, along with Whisgills and 'Vtnomound', to Bartholomew and Ninian Armstrong. In 1634 the 40-shilling lands of 'Purviven' were inherited by Margaret from her father Archibald Douglas of Greena. In 1642 John of Gervald (2nd son of Sir William of Cavers) was granted lands of Burnmouth, 'Greina' (Greena) and 'Purvinen' in Liddesdale 'in fee', with his father having the 'liferent'. John Forester of Stanegarthside inherited the lands of 'Greina, Purviven and Burnemouth' from his uncle Nicholas in 1693 (it is 'Peruieen' on Blaeu's c.1654 map; the origin or meaning of the name are obscure).

push (*push*) *v.* to push – 'Yea day at least he'll miss the jostle, The fecht and push' [RH], pushes – 'If hei push his legs weel in them . . . ' [JSB] (note pronunciation with *u* rather than *oo*).

pusin (*pu-zin*) *v.* to poison – 'it's no gaun ti pusin ee', 'Thair pusen is like the pusen o' ane serpint . . . ' [HSR], 'Weel, Aw coold gie ee puzzened fangs leike serpents . . . ' [BW1961], 'She sobbed out, 'Oh, Caleb, Caleb, it's no that ava, but, God forgie me, au puzzen'd the whisky' ' [WNK], *n.* poison – '. . . hei sent a packet o' puzzen teh Mary whae mixed eet wi' her faither's denner!' [BW] (also spelled 'pusen', 'pussin', 'puzzen', etc.; cf. the older **pysen**).

pusint (*pu-zin'*) *pp., arch.* poisoned – 'yon Socrates didni dei o auld age, hei pusint eissel', unwholesome in appearance, sickly looking, dingy (of badly washed clothing) – 'Often this term is used in connection with ill-washed linen' [ECS] (also written 'puzzen't', 'puzzent', etc.).

Puslinch Lake (*poos-linch-lāk*) *n.* lake near the township of Puslinch, between Cambridge and Guelph in Ontario, Canada. It was the location for the first Guelph/Galt area celebration of Hawick Common Riding. This was organised by Thomas Scott (Cornet in 1887, after his return to Hawick) and other exiles in the area in 1883. William Armstrong, tweed Merchant from Bridge Street was the first Cornet, with Thomas Scott the first general secretary. The event became an annual one, but it is unclear how long it lasted.

puss (*poos*) *n., arch.* a hare – '. . . a 'bit harmless maukin.' Before they took any particular notice of her, however, puss had 'hirpled thrice withershins' round house . . . ' [EM1820], '. . . the poacher said, holding up poor puss, 'I'll jist tak' it down the manse, doctor, you'll get hare soup the day' ' [BP].

put (*pu', put*) *v.* to throb, pulse, especially with pain – 'Ma beelin' thoom's puttin' awfullies' [GW], '. . . the sicht garrd the guitter-bluid lowpin and puttin an stoonding throwe aa ma book' [ECS], 'A ken ma thoom's beelin, 'cause it's putt, puttn (throb, throbbing)' [ECS], 'Beelin' fingers and skurls and breed pultices; a sair bit that was fair puttin' ' [HAST1958], *n., arch.* the act of heaving a heavy stone, an attempt, 'keep eer putt guid' means 'maintain your effort' (also written 'putt').

put see **putt**

putt (*pu'*) *v.* to put – 'putt um oot!', *pp.* put – 'A putt eet there masel', 'A think A putt eet in the press', 'Then a' thing was putt back again' [IJ], 'Till ae day temptation Was putt in her way . . . ' [IJ] (used mostly, but not exclusively for the past tense, cf. **pit**; this is the imperfect past tense, while **putten** is often used as the perfect).

putt (*pu'*) *n.* an attempt, a gentle stroke in golf, used in the phrase 'to keep yin's putt guid', meaning to gain one's object, succeed in a venture, – 'Keep eer putt guid! = hold your own; stand firm!' [ECS].

putt see **put**

putten (*pu'-in*) *pp.* put – 'the cat got putten oot every night', 'What or whea's putten sic a delusion as this into thee brain?' [JTe], '. . . but ma candid opinion is that it should never bei putten up on th' Tower Knowe. It's no' th' place for it' [BW], 'I hae putten aff my cote; how sall I pit it on?' [HSR], 'Let the leein' lipps

be putten til seelence . . . ' [HSR], 'Dauvit's been oot o' woark threh the New Eer; hei was putten away threh the mill' [ECS], '. . . a faut easy eneuch putten richt' [ECS], 'Hei'll heh putten't kens where' [ECS], 'Aa've putten away the wand And Aa'm airtin' for bed, Mindin-owre the mony Guid fishin-days Aa've hed' [DH], '. . . was teh bei gein fower-pence oot o the fund an then puttin oot o the toon' [BW1961] (perfect past tense, cf. **putt** and **pat**).

putten-away (*pu'-in-a-wā*) *pp., arch.* fired, discharged from employment – 'Dauvit's been oot o woark threh the New Eer; hei was putten away threh the mill' [ECS], 'She's got putten away for stealin' ' [GW].

putten-off (*pu'-in-of*) *pp., arch.* put off, removed clothing – '. . . thou hest putten aff my sackclaeth, an' girthet me wi' gladsumeniss' [HSR].

putten-on (*pu'-in-ōn*) *pp., arch.* put on, dressed, covered – 'Ancrum – where weel-putten-on Naiter's buskeet in er bonniest braws' [ECS], imposed upon, stuck-up, self-important, affected – '. . . whan A'm seek-staaed o the wundy aippeen an the putten-on mimpeen an the preidfih bluis-tereen that a body often hes ti thole' [ECS], '. . . And putten-on, and tucked-in, And the sleeves rowed-up' [DH].

putten-oot (*pu'-in-oo'*) *pp.* put out, ejected – '. . . onybody fund cadgin was teh bei gein fower-pence . . . an then putten oot o the toon' [BW1961], broken – '. . . a lot o wundihs got putten oot' [CoH], annoyed, insulted.

putten-tilt (*pu'-in-oo'*) *pp., arch.* hard-pressed, in difficluties – '. . . Hab slept-in half an oor, and was gey sair putten-tilt to get to his work in time . . . ' [DH] (see **putt-till't**).

puttin (*pu'-in*) *n.* putting, particularly referring to the green marked out with holes in the Park.

putt on (*pu'-ōn*) *pp., arch.* put upon, imposed on (note that this is pronounced *pu'* and not *pi'*; noted by E.C. Smith).

putt-till't (*pu'-til'*) *adj., arch.* abashed – 'She was sair put till't on her bridal day, puir hizzy' [JoJ], sorely tasked, having burdensome duties – 'Hei was awfullies put till't' [GW], 'She was sair put till't ti heh ti fend for sae mony bairns' [ECS].

puw see **pow**

puzzen see **pusin**

Puzzle Bobby (*pu-zul-bo-bee*) *n.* nickname for a local character who travelled on foot around the country areas, selling puzzles made of brightly coloured wire before WWII.

puzzelt (*pu-zul'*) *pp.* puzzled – '. . . But left it perplexed an' puzzlet the mair' [JoHa] (also written 'puzzlet').

pyat see **pyet**

pyated (*pI-i'-eed*) *adj., arch.* piebald, particoloured (see also **pyety**).

Pyat Knowe (*pI-i'-now*) *n.* hill to the south-east of Dod, with the Pyatknowe Sike rising on it. There was formerly a farmstead here, where John Henderson was living in 1787 and Archibald Henderson in 1801. A shelf on the north side contains the remains of a fairly well-defined settlement, about 75 m by 45 m. The interior contains 2 courts, as well as 2 circular depressions, although these are probably quarry pits. There is also a second probable settlement nearer to the summit, this being oval in shape, about 65 m by 40 m, with an entrance at the west side. The Catrail crosses to the south of the hill, connecting to Barry Sike (it is 'Pyetknow' in 1787).

Pyatknowe Sike (*pI-i'-now-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins the Dod Burn near the Pyat Sike Plantation, south-east of the farmstead of Dod. There are several linear earthworks in the area, crossing part of White Hill to the north-east. Although it has been suggested that some of these may be connected with the Catrail, or with the nearby fort and settlelement, there is no evidence for these claims. The fort lies to the north of where the Sike meets the Dod Burn. It measures about 60 m by 45 m and is almost entirely covered by a later settlement. To the south of the Sike, on Pyat Knowe are the remains of 2 more settlements.

the Pyat's Nest (*thu-pI-its-nest*) *n.* former name for Pyat Knowe, the hill south-west of Penchrise Pen, crossed by the Catrail, and containing the remains of a settlement (it is 'the Pyot's Nest' in 1880).

pyaty see **pyety**

pye?? (*pī*) *n., arch.* ?? – 'And the Cub can do cross-stitch and fell, And work a pye and a button-hole well' [JT].

pye see **paye**

pyet (*pI-i'*) *n., arch., poet.* a magpie – 'He looked o'er fell, and looked o'er flat, But nothing, I wist, he saw, Save a pyot on a turret that sat Beside a corby craw' [JL], '. . . An' pu'd the pyot frae her nest amidst the greys o' e'en' [JoHa], 'The corbies noo may keep their nest, And pyets too, and be at rest . . . ' [TCh], 'A townswoman . . . harvesting at Sunlaws Mill told me . . . she saw three pyets fly across her path . . . ' [RM], 'The pyet was a wiley bird, and she bug up the wa'; But the craw was

a dirty beast, and she pu'ed down a'' [T] (also 'piet', 'pyot', 'pyat' and other variants; the word occurs in place names, e.g. the Pietsnest and Pyat Knowe).

the Pyet see **Airchie the Pyet**

pyety (*pI-i'-ee*) *adj., arch.* magpie-coloured, piebald, multi-coloured, particularly describing a cherry stone that has been painted varied colours – '... pyety (parti-coloured) paips' [ECS], 'Pyaty horse, papes' [GW] (also written 'pyaty' and 'pyoty'; cf. **pyated**).

pyfer (*pī-fur*) *v., arch.* to fret, work aimlessly – 'He's a puir pyferin' bodie' [JoJ], *n.* a useless person, aimless worker (also spelled 'peifer').

pyke (*pīk*) *v., arch.* to pick, peck, nibble – 'Ti pike a bane, bread, the nose, teeth, holes, etc.' [GW], 'Ti pike at yin's meat' [GW], 'Ah, Willie, Willie, had it no' been for me, the pyets had been pyking your pate on the Nether Bow Port' [GFSE], 'Can a man no say moo, but ye maun pike at his nose like a jackdaw?' [JEDM], 'Nane o eer mim-mowed peikeen got that Jethart toozy table threh mei; for A puisteet an leined masel weel' [ECS], 'I had rather the gledhawks piked mine eyne, I had rather the corbie's stripped me clean ...' [WHO], to pick a fight, *poet.* to pluck – 'An' gif thy richt ee offen' thee, pike it out, an' thraw it frae thee' [HSR] (also spelled 'pike' and 'peike').

pyke-a-plea-body (*pīk-a-plee-bo-dee*) *n., arch.* a litigious or quarrelsome person.

pyke-at-eer-meat (*pīk-a'-eer-mee'*) *n., arch.* someone who picks at their food, a picky eater, fuss-pot – '... ti gar yin that's duist a peike at eis meat turn that ei can heck leike a pick-maw' [ECS], 'We were told 'wire in' and 'dinna be sic a pike at eer meat'' [HAST1958].

pykit (*pī-ki', -kee'*) *adj., pp., arch.* picked, pecked – 'Think naething too heavy mair light than a stane, Be't an auld tattered sark or a half-pyket bane' [JTe], '... being wholly disabled from sitting for a week after, quhyle the jags were pykit or poulticed oot' [HAST1861], 'Is there a moral to be pykit here? Aa've whiles wondert' [DH], 'A weel-pikit bane, etc.' [GW], thin, spare (of a person), having an emaciated appearance (in [HNe1954]; also written 'pikit' and variants).

Pyle (*pīl*) *n.* **Philip** (15th C.) in 1441 he acted as depute to Sir Archibald of Douglas, Sheriff of Teviotdale, according to a charter relating to the lands of Cessford. He was also witness in 1445 to a lease for lands in Borthwickshiels. He is there recorded as Burgess of Edinburgh and Jedburgh. In 1450 he was witness to a charter for William Douglas of Cavers, relating to the lands of Blackpool. He was recorded as bailie of Jedburgh in 1454. In 1456 he was on the panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of the charge of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh. In 1458 he rendered the accounts for Jedburgh in the Exchequer Rolls. He is listed as being 'Master', but it is unclear what the designation meant. In 1471 he witnessed a charter for James Rutherford of that Ilk.

pyot see **pyet**

pyrre (*pīr*) *n., arch.* a samlet, young salmon – 'Pyrre, A name given to the Par or Samlet, in some parts of Roxb.' [JoJ].

pysent (*pī-zen'*) *adj., arch.* poisoned.

pysin (*pī-zin*) *v., arch.* to poison (cf. **pusin**).

pyssle (*pī-sul*) *n., arch.* an item of no consequence, a trinket – 'Pyssle, A trifle, a thing of no value, Roxb.' [JoJ] (see also **peysle**).

qch (*which*) *pron., arch.* former abbreviation for 'which', common in Burgh Records in the 17th and early 18th centuries – '... qch the said John Binnie did publically owne and avowed ...' [BR1706], 'The qch day the minister earnestly desired the elders to tell their mind freely anent ...' [PR1714] (often preceded by 'the'; spelled 'quich' in full; there are variants such as 'qh', 'qlk' and 'qlke'; cf. **whilk** and **whuch**).

QFX (*kew-ef-eks*) *n.* dance band created by music producer Kirk Turnbull, which had some chart success with dance singles like 'Freedom', 'Every time you touch me', 'You got the power', 'Freedom 2' and 'Say you'll be mine'. They have released 5 CDs since 1995, and have had 10 top 40 his, as well as gaining several awards and being included on many compilation albums.

qh see **qch**

qlk (*whilk*) *pron., arch.* former abbreviation for 'whilk', common in early Burgh Records – 'The principal River is Tiot, from whence the Shire has its name qlk comes from Esk in England, and from the March in Nidesdale called Tiots Stane' [MGC1649], 'The qlk day, Walter Oliver, merchant, was onlawed ...' [BR1674], '... fined for breach of waird, into qlke he was incarceratt ...' [BR1706] (often preceded by 'the'; see also **qch** and **whilk**).

qlk see **qch**

qm (*whoom*) *pron., arch.* former abbreviation for 'whom', used in Burgh and Parish records in the 17th and 18th centuries – '... the whole money of ye collections before the death of Mr Orrok, ..., extended unto £71 15s 6d, beside 5 shillings

loose without any paper to demonstrate to qm it belonged' [PR1711].

qo (*whoo*) *pron., arch.* abbreviation for 'who', common in records before about the middle of the 18th century – '... and yt none resett Vagabonds qo cannot give an accompt of yr civil deportment in ye places qre they have been, lest this place become a place of resetting rogues' [PR1711].

qpon (*whār-pon*) *conj., arch.* former abbreviation for 'whereupon' – 'Qpon, the defender's aith, given judiciallie, that he had only the carrying of thame, and never promeist to bring thame saif and sound to Hawick ...' [BR1652].

qr (*whār*) *pron., arch.* former abbreviation for 'quhair' or 'where', often written 'q^{r}'.

qras (*whār-az*) *conj., arch.* whereas, abbreviated in former writings – 'That qras they, and ilk ane of them ar, and stands guiltie, of importing to this kingdome of forraign cloths and stuffs ...' [BR1702] (also **quhairas**).

qrin (*whār-in*) *adv., arch.* abbreviation for wherein – '... taken out of the irons and tolbuith, qrin they had layne evir since their compeirance and confessione' [BR1697].

qrof (*whār-of*) *adv., arch.* abbreviation for whereof – '... in respect qrof the baylyeas has descerned and ordained their haill moveable goods and gear be sequesterate ...' [BR1689], 'In respect yrof, and of ane former act of volunteir banishment against them, ... ordained them publickly to be set at the cross ...' [BR1696].

qrupon (*whār-u-pon*) *conj., arch.* abbreviation for whereupon – '... qrupon he was arreisted till be did perform the same' [BR1683].

qtsomever (*what-sum-i-vur*) *pron., arch.* abbreviation version of **whatsomever**, whosoever – '... as also hereby declares that qt-somever person shall sett any of ym, ane house the sd. person shall pay ten pounds Scots to the baylyeas' [BR1674], '... discharging all freemen, burgesses to purseu before qtsomever judge or judges, competent as shyrefs, commissioners, or oyrs, for any offence qtsomever' [BR1701].

quadrat (*kwad-rat*) *v., arch.* to square, fit, correspond – 'When he was makeing up the slaide and comparing the said peice with the tramm, it did quadratt wt it, and the two holes correspondent yrto' [BR1686].

quae see **quay**

quaestion (*kwās-tyin, -teen*) *n.* a question – 'that's a guid quaestion', '... næther durst ony man frae that day furth ax him ony mair quastiones' [HSR], 'A'm seek o that Scott laddie askin is quaestions aboot Hawick', 'A yaised ti permanently hev a 'Quaistions ti ask Dick' list in ma pocket ...' [IWL], *v.* to question, used elliptically, in particular 'quaestion how' means 'it's a question how' or 'goodness knows how' – 'quaestion how hei ever got inti sic a state', 'quaestion how Ruberslaw got its name' and 'quaestion if' means 'it is a question if' (also spelled 'quaistion' and 'quastione'; cf. **quaisteen**).

quaet (*kwā-i'*) *adj., arch., poet.* quiet – 'He mak's me til lye doun in the green an' baittle gangs; he leeds me aside the quæet waters' [HSR], 'For where is there peace for the soul Or where quaiet rest to the ee ...' [WL] (also spelled 'quaiet').

quaetly (*kwāt-lee*) *adv., poet.* quietly – 'Or doon where the croonin Teviot slips quaetly by Haughheid, To catch a glimpse 'yont the grey reek, O' the distant ruifs o' reid?' [WL].

quaich (*kāch*) *n., poet.* a shallow drinking cup, usually with two handles – 'And loud and loud, in Harden tower The quaigh gaed round wi' mickle glee; For the English beef was brought in bower, And the English ale flowed merrilie' [SWS], '... My fu quaich skailin still' [WL] (also 'quaigh').

quaiet see **quaet**

quainch (*kwānch*) *v., arch.* to quench – '... I jumpit high an' grabb'd a brainch. His hurry naething seemed ti quainch ...' [WP].

quaistion see **quaestion**

quaisteen (*kwās-teen*) *n., arch.* a question, *v.* to question, used elliptically, in particular 'quaisteen how' means 'it's a question how' and 'quaisteen if' means 'it is a question if' – ''Quaisteen if hei can finnd the road i sic waather' ...'Quaisteen how hei'll can finnd the road i sic waather' ...'Aye, quaisteen!' [ECS] (cf. **quaestion**).

Quakers (*kwā-kurz*) *n.* religous group, more properly known as the Society of Friends, which reached its peak of membership in the late 17th century. It was influencial in Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries through the adherence of many manufacturing families. In Hawick interest began when William Wilson visited a meeting in Glasgow in August 1797, leading to his membership in 1802, followed by many in the Wilson and Watson families. There were also significant visits by prominent Friends, such as prison reformer Elizabeth Fry, with at least 20 Public Meetings being held in Hawick. The group met in William Wilson's house from 1802 until a Meeting house was built on Buccleuch Street from 1821, with the first Meeting there in 1823. This was a plain building (a sketch of which exists), set back from the street, to the west of the Roman

Catholic Chapel. Its location is shown on Wood's 1824 map, and it is listed among places of worship in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1839 the meeting house was described as being attended by only 2 families. The building ceased to be used for this purpose in 1844, after which it was used as a temporary hospital for the 1849 cholera epidemic and as James Murray's 'Hawick Academy'. It was demolished in 1866. In an ecclesiastical survey of Scotland in 1815 there were only 5 meeting places in the country, Glasgow, Hawick, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Kinmuck – '... Frae a man that is nae Quaker' [AB].

Quaker's Close (*kwā-kurz-klōs*) *n.* mid-19th century popular name for the close at 13 High Street, once the residence of manufacturer William Wilson, who was a Quaker. Also known as Wilson's Close, it was a private passageway that extended much of the way down to the river.

quakin trei (*kwā-kin-trī*) *n., arch.* the mountain ash.

qualify (*kwa-li-fI*) *v., arch.* to authenticate, establish by evidence, testify – 'Walter Scott, shoemaker, counsellor, was degraded as such, ... after being convict ... of a riot. and arreisted, and allows the baillies their charges, and to go down to Jedburgh and qualify' [BR1727].

quality (*kwa-li-tee*) *n., arch.* worth, value – '... but claims a mile within the common, to the top of Woolaw-craig, reckoned to be a fourth of quality of the haill common' [DCW1765].

quallie see **qualy**

qualy (*kwa-lee*) *n., arch.* entrance examination given to pupils at the end of Primary School in Scotland up until the 1960s (also spelled 'quallie' etc.).

quarrel (*kwa-rul*) *v., arch.* to dispute, challenge, complain, rebuke – 'William Gladstanes came and quarrelled him for the badness of the shoes' [BR1700], '... and whereas ye sd Mr John of his own lenity, ... never quarrelled several persons in ye toun to educat children further than ye sd book ...' [PR1713], 'That the deponent went to quarrel Langlands for incroaching on his headroom ...' [DCW1765] (this form omits the usual English 'with').

Quarrelhaa (*kwa-rul-haw*) *n.* name for 2 former cottages on the edge of the Harwood-on-Teviot lands, near the stream separating the farm from Chapelhill. They had already disappeared by the mid-19th century, although tailor John Elliot and family is still recorded there in 1841 and 1851. It is said that they were built to check on encroachments of livestock between the farms, and hence the name (although there is also a disused quarry nearby).

Quarry (*kwa-ree*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) from Bowden Parish, in 1787 he married Agnes Hood, who was from Hawick Parish. They had at least 3 children in Bowden.

Quarry Rig (*kwa-ree-rig*) *n.* ridge just to the south of the upper part of the Ale Water, being the north-east spur of Deep Slack. A linear earthwork here extended for about 400 m, joining the head of the Hoscote Burn with the Ale Water. Although suggested (by Lynn) to be part of the Catrail, it is probably of more recent and less significant origin. It has now been obliterated by forestry.

quarry-skeelie (*kwa-ree-skee-lee*) *n., arch.* a slate-pencil composed of a piece of soft stone of the sort found in quarries.

quarter (*kwar'-ur*) *n., arch.* fourth part of a unit of volume or weight – 'For five quarters of cheese £3, 16s.' [BR1638], 'Th' breid in Glesca bein' reduced a ha'penny th' quarter laif' [HEx1921], fourth part of land, perhaps referring locally to a quarter of a 'particate' – '... one Walter Paterson, laird of Burnflat, and tenent of a quarter land in Hawick ...' [C&L1767], a quarter of a year – 'She has had another daughter since they came. She is about a quarter old' [TEL].

quarter days (*kwar'-ur-dāz*) *n.* four days formerly regarded as ending a quarter of the year. This was when rents and other payments became due. In Scotland they were traditionally Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas and Martinmas.

quarter-maister (*kwar'-ur-mās-tur*) *n.* a quarter-master, an official in an incorporated trade, responsible for collecting dues and looking after business affairs. In Hawick this was specifically the name given to the 2 representatives of the 5 (later 7) incorporated trades. They were added to the Town Council in 1739 and remained on it until the council was reorganised in 1861. In 1749 the Council decreed that they should be elected annually before Michaelmas. In 1781 it was formalised that they should be elected on the day before (i.e. Thursday) the election of the Bailies in October. They were also known as 'deacons of trade' or just 'deacons' – 'The quarter-masters of the weaver trade complain upon two of their craft, that, ... appealed against a fine, for disobedience to the trade, of four groats to the bailies, and eight pence to the quarter-masters ...' [JW1676], 'Complaines John Swan and Robert Tinline the two quartermasters

of the trade of weivers within the toune for themselves and in name and behalf of the corporation thereof' [PR1716].

Quartersides (*kwar'-ur-sīdz*) *n.* former name for a small piece of land in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1788 it was valued at £50, along with Ryechester, when owned by Edgar Hunter of Linthill. It was recorded in the county valuation of 1788 being owned by Charles Riddell of Muselee and in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811 having been purchased by Sir John Buchanan Riddell.

quarter wage (*kwar'-ur-wāj*) *n., arch.* wages or allowance for a quarter year – 'Walter Bryson addressed the Session desiring that supplie may be given to him for helping to pay the quarter wage for one of his twins latelie brought forth . . . ' [PR1725].

Quartus (*kwawr-tis, kwawr'-is*) *n.* pen-name of William Landles for his weekly notes of a religious flavour published in the Hawick News in the 1970s and 80s. They were collected into three books, 'I to the Hills' (1979), 'All Good Gifts Around Us' (1982) and 'Roving Commission' (1992).

quash (*kwash*) *adj., poet.* still, suppressed – '. . . the yirth feæret an' was quash' [HSR].

quat (*kwat*) *v., poet.* to quit, relinquish, leave – 'An' by ill fortune's forces flankit, I will be laith, To quat the muse, while ae auld blanket, Can hap us baith' [JR], '. . . take a mother's advice, an' dinna, while ye live, quat wi' certainty for hope' [JTe], 'I mean to drap it a'thegither, To curs't an' quat it; 'Tis the advice o' my auld mither, An' faith I'll tak' it' [WiD], 'They strauchtwaye quatet their netts an' folloet him' [HSR], 'For a' this thaye didna quat sinnin' ' [HSR], 'But my bleedin' herte dare say nae mair! Sae I sall quat my sange' [WiSp], pp., arch. quit, quitted, left (also **quut** and cf. the past participle forms **quitten** and **quutten**).

the Quater-Centenary (*thu-kwa'-ur-sen-tee-nu-ree*) *n.* Hawick's celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Hornshole incident, which took place in June 1914. This included a home-coming celebration for overseas visitors, a special Vertish Hill Sports on the Saturday before the Common Riding, a ceremony to mark the 700th anniversary of the consecration of St. Mary's (it is said with 4000 people packed into the churchyard), the unveiling of the Horse monument, a grand historical pageant in the Volunteer Park, and other functions. There was also a special trophy, the 'Quater-Centenary Plate' at the Common-Riding Races, won by Walter Barrie.

quatit (*kwa-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* left, relinquished – 'An' they strauchtwaye quatet their netts an' folloet him' [HSR].

quaw (*kwaw*) *n., arch.* a quagmire, bog, marsh (the name survives in Eildon Quaw, near the head of the Ale).

quay (*kwā*) *v., arch.* come along – 'Quay, woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there a' day?' [JoJ], 'Now, quae in, an' a'll gie as a promised' [HAST1873] (used as an imperative; also written 'quae', see also **c'way**).

quean (*kwān*) *n., poet.* a young woman – 'An' wi' the help o' twa three queans We all were safely bedded' [VW].

queck (*kwek*) *n., arch.* a pebble – 'A big queck' [GW] (cf. **yuck**).

Queck's Castle (*kweks-kaw-sul*) *n.* popular name for the 'Quaker Castle', i.e. the premises of Wilson's at the top of Wilton Path, also called 'Thunnerbolt Castle'.

queef (*kweef*) *n., arch.* a conjurer's trick, sleight-of-hand.

queen (*kween*) *n., arch.* school-girl who gave the master the largest sum of money on Candlemas Day, gaining certain privileges. The custom was said to have been abolished in about 1887.

Queen (*kween*) *n.* **Manasses** (b.c.1790) from Ireland, he was a blacksmith in Hawick. He lived on the Round Close in 1841 and had moved to Wilton Kirkstyle by 1851. Living on Langlands Bank in 1861, he was a former framesmith. His wife was Mary, and their children included John, Ann, George, Christian, William, James and Alexander.

the Queen (*thu-kween*) *n.* nickname for one of 2 people (the other being 'the King') who lived on Sunnyside in Denholm in the late 19th century.

Queen Caroline (*kween-kaw-ru-līn*) *n.* Caroline Amelia of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, wife of King George IV. The marriage was not happy, and their relationships were a great scandal of the time, the couple being separated for 25 years. In 1820, with the death of George III, she was effectively put on trial, claiming her right to be Queen, against the wishes of the new King. There was great commotion in Hawick, as elsewhere, with the Liberals supporting the Queen and the Tories favouring the King. A message of support was sent by the town to the Queen, which was apparently the first she had received. Supporters illuminated their windows the night the trial result was announced, and some non-supporters had their windows smashed.

Queen Mary see **Mary Queen o Scots**

Queen Mary's Burn (*kween-mā-reez-burn*) *n.* stream joining the Hermitage Water west of the Castle, presumably named by an association with Mary Queen of Scots visit to Hermitage.

Queen Mary's Well (*kween-mā-reez-wel*) *n.* spring on Hawthronside farm, where it is traditionally claimed that Mary Queen of Scots stopped to drink on her ride between Jedburgh and Hermitage Castle. The location is the second field from the farmhouse on the right-hand side of the road when going from Hawick to Bonchester. The field was also known as 'Queen Mary's Field'. The spring was widely used in the mid-19th century, and still existed in the early part of the 20th century, although the effects of drainage had moved its location somewhat (also known as 'Mary's Well').

Queen o' Fairies' Hole (*kween-ō-fā-reez-hōl*) *n.* natural hole in the hillside in Liddesdale, on the south-west of Hunter's Hill, to the east of Castleton.

The Queen o' the Auld Scottish Border (*thu-kween-ō-thu-awld-sko'-eesh-bōr-dur*) *n.* song with words and music by Ian Seeley, written in 1995 and dedicated to Ian Landles. It was first performed by Elliot Goldie at the 1514 dinner of 1995 and included on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry', sung by Michael Aitken. It is the 3rd of the 5 Hawick songs written by Seeley, and probably the one that has been performed the most.

Queen of the Border (*kween-ov-thu-bōr-dur*) *n.* documentary film made in 1948. It was made by the Crown Film Unit, in association with the Board of Trade and the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. It lasts 10 minutes and focuses on the Common Riding and knitwear.

Queen o the Borders (*kween-ō-thu-bōr-durz*) *n.* local epithet for Hawick – 'The Queen of the Borders, this fine gallant town, How strong her devotion, how great her renown' [WFC].

the Queen o the Dean (*thu-kween-ō-thu-deen*) *n.* local name once used (e.g. referred to by James 'Dictionary' Murray) for a large pine tree in Denholm Dean.

Queensberry (*kweenz-bu-ree*) *n.* title in the peerage of Scotland, associated with descendants of the Douglases of Drumlanrig, derived from a hill in Closeburn Parish, Dumfriesshire. It is unusual because the Dukedom (created in 1684 and inherited by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1810) is now separate from the Marquisate (created in 1682). Subsidiary titles held by the Marquess of Queensberry include Earl of Queensberry (created 1633), Viscount Drumlanrig (1628) and Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers (also 1628).

Queensberry Place (*kweenz-bu-ree-plis*) *n.* original street name for the upper houses in Waverley Terrace, named after the Dukedom of Buccleuch and Queensberry, but discarded in 1882.

queen's chair (*kweenz-chār*) *n., arch.* a lady-chair, temporary seat for a third person made by 2 people holding each other's crossed arms.

Queen's Drive (*kweenz-drīv*) *n.* long U-shaped road, part of Burnfoot, built in 1953 and named after the visit by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1947. It was apparently originally to be called 'Elizabeth Drive'.

the Queen's Heid (*thu-kweenz-heed*) *n.* the Queen's Head, a pub at the corner of the High Street and the Cross Wynd, address 32 High Street. The original building exists on a photograph from 1868. The building was rebuilt in 1886, when the proprietor was Robert Young and a projecting bowed corner was added later. It can also be seen in a photograph of 1903. Rugby trophies won by the Wanderers are on display here. The Labour Party used to meet in the upstairs rooms, and this is where Hawick Royal Albert were formed in 1946. The building is listed grade B.

the Queen's Mire (*thu-kweenz-mīr*) *n.* boggy area between the Priesthaugh and Braidlie Burns, so called because of Mary Queen of Scots 40 mile ride via there from Jedburgh to Hermitage to visit Bothwell in 1566. For many generations afterwards people could point out the spot where her horse was said to have become stuck. She is also supposed to have lost her pocket watch on the ride, this being found here about 250 years later by a shepherd (but also said to have been found by a shepherd at Penchrise in 1817). Based on Blaeu's map of 1654 (itself based on decades earlier manuscripts) it may have formerly been called 'Mosspatrick'.

queer (*kweer*) *adj., arch.* entertaining, amusing, humorous – '... They get some queer story frae Eppy M'Gee' [JT], very great, considerable, particularly in the phrase 'queer lot' – 'There must bei a queer lot o' money in th' world yet – notwithstandin' short time an' bad trade' [HEx1921].

queer (*kweer*) *n., arch.* choir, the part of a church east of the nave, particularly referring to part of a pre-Reformation building. The gallery in St. Mary's had this name, this being the area with bench seating, some of which was rented annually to the highest bidder – 'Accompt of

the money requisite for helping and pointing the kirk and queer of Hawick' [PR1713], '... had possessed the place near to John Elliot's seat in the queer ...' [PR1715], 'For avoiding confusion, the communicants are to go out att the Queer door' [PR1718] (also spelled 'queir', 'quire', etc.; in the pre-1763 Hawick Kirk this part was separated by the chancel arch).

the Queer Door (*thu-kweer-dōr*) *n.* former name for the entrance to the pre-1763 St. Mary's Kirk, which went through the chancel or 'queer' – 'The toun officers to wait upon ye Queer door during ye Service' [PR1718].

querist (*kwe-rist*) *n., poet.* a chorister, precentor – 'Hard learned questions by the querist giv'n; Which if he cannot well pronounce, He's counted but a silly dunce' [JR].

quern (*kwern*) *n., arch.* a hand-mill, usually made of 2 large round stones. Several examples of old stones from around the Borders are in the Museum.

querrell (*kwe-rul*) *n., arch.* an accusation, legal complaint, state of enmity – '... and tak ane anefald, leill, trew and plane part with thame, in all and quhatsumeuir caussis, actionis and querrellis contrair and aganis all that levis and die may ...' [SB1595].

quey (*kwā*) *n., arch.* a heifer, cow between 1 and 2 years old – 'Item, in pasturing with John Martene in B[r]a[n]xholme toun, ten zoung queyes ...' [SB1574], '... stotis and queyis of twa yeir auldis, 3s. 4d.' [JW], 'In 1803, a premium of £5 was given for the best bull, and £3 for the best quey ...' [RJAW].

quha (*wha*) *pron., arch.* who – '... betuixt that gentilman and me, quha I pray God had bein at the end as he vas in the beginning' [SB1584], '... thereafter was put in the stockis' [BR] (cf. **wha** and **whae**).

quhair (*whār*) *prep., arch.* where – '... (in that place quhair he is to draw his inclosure), that wold be very convenient for training up of timber ...' [BR1692] (also written 'quhare', etc., and abbreviated 'qr' or 'q^{r}'; cf.**quhar**).

quhairas (*whār-az*) *adv., arch.* whereas – 'Robert Gledstaines, of that Ilk, that quhairas his stable in Humillknoues is for the present to be thatched over ...' [BR1704] (also **qras**).

quhairin (*whār-in*) *adv., arch.* wherein, in which – '... Walter Scott of Goldilands, quhair in he desyred liberty to bigg upon the topp of that pairt of the Common dyke quhich marcheth with his ground ...' [BR1675].

quhairof (*whār-of*) *adv., arch.* whereof, whence, by which – 'On respect quhair of and of the haill premisses, the said Baylyeas and town Counsell did statut and ordaine ...' [BR1706]. –

quham (*wham*) *pron., arch.* whom – 'Tyll all and syndry off qwam the knawlege thir presentis letterys ma to cum, gretyng ...' [SB1431] (there are spelling variants).

quhar (*whar*) *pron., arch.* where – '... at the said place of Quhithop, and in al other placis quhar he ony gudis hade ...' [SB1500] (also spelled several other ways; cf. **quhair**).

quhase (*whāz*) *pron., arch.* whose – 'In quhais protectioune, my commendatios rememberit, I commit zou' [SB1584] (also written 'quhais'; cf. **whase**).

Quhames see **Whames**

quhat (*wha*) *pron., arch.* what – '... and ye vill siclyk vryt unto me from Edinburgh quhat Sir Villiam shall effectuat vith his Majestie ...' [SB1597].

Quhelpinside see **Whelpinside**

quhich (*which*) *adj., pron., arch.* which (see also *the which* and *qch*).

quhil (*whil*) *conj., arch., poet.* till, until – '... Robert Scott, callit of Goldielands, was admitted to be conjunct bailie with William Scott at the Crose, quhill Robert Deans, late bailie, convaleces of his sickness, and quhill ane new election' [BR1640], '... quhil they first pay the wabster that rowcht to them of before, under the lyck penalty' [BR1640], '... the said Adam Gowanlock to keep the said meir aye and quhil she be proven to be some others' [BR1641] 'Quhill the daye daw, an' the skaddaws flie awa ...' [HSR] (also spelled 'quhill').

quhilk (*whilk*) *pron., arch.* which – 'In wytnes off the qwylk thyngis, we, the sayd ...' [SB1431], '... for the quhilkis gudis the said Stewyn tuk him to our remissioun ...' [SB1500], '... quhilkis wer all pairtis and pertinentis of the lordschip of Liddisdaill' [SB1624], '... quhilk being considered be the said bailie, and eldermen and council of the said bruche ...' [BR1641], '... quhilk she declared she had given for wairs to sindries, except 10s., being all wes tuik out of her purse' [BR1641], 'The Forkin Burn quilk begins 3 miles above the Falinshe and runs into Tiot at the said Falineshe' [MGC1649], 'The quhilke day the baylyeas and Counsell of this towne and brugh being conveined ...' [BR1673] (spelling variants exist; often abbreviated to **qh** etc.; cf. **whilk**).

Quhitchester see **Whitchesters**

Quhithope see **Whithope**

Quhitslaid see **Whitslade**

quhyt (*wī', whi'*) *n.* white – 'The quhilk day, Adam Gowanlocke in Hoitt, having apprehendit ane foir meir, quhyt mainet and quhyt taillet . . . ' [BR1641] '. . . and aucht merkis worth of quhyt sugar allegit promeist be him to bring haill, saif and sound to Hawick' [BR1652] (pre-18th century spelling, see also **whit**).

Quhytehestir (*whi-chis-tur*) *n.* early form of **Whitchester**, occuring in documents from 1455 (there are several related spellings).

quicken (*kwi-kin*) *n.* couch-gress, Triticum repens – 'Several young female workers on a farm were there gathering weeds, quickens, dockens, thistles, &c.' [RJT].

Quicken (*kwi-kin*) *n.* former name for lands probably to the south of Whames. It is described as 'quikenne' in about the 1190s as part of the boundary of the lands granted by Richard Lovel to the canons of St. Andrews. It was near the 'langesideburne' and the lands of 'farmop' and 'chesteris'.

Quicksand's Park (*kwik-sawnd-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a piece of land on Minto estate. In 1780 it was listed (as 'Quicksands') as part of the eastern boundary of the lands of Hawthorn Park and Mailchester Park, and as 'Quicksands park' among lands whose liferent had been granted to Rev. Robert Elliot in 1779. It was listed in 1779 as 'Quicksand Park' (and still in 1811) with a value of £18 13s 2d.

quilk see **quhilk**

Quin (*kwin*) *n.* **Roger** (1850–1925) Border poet and wanderer, described as 'the homeless poet'. His grandfather was described as a travelling tinker from Ireland, who married an aunt of Esther Faa-Blyths, Queen of the Gypsies. It is said that as a boy he was allowed to hold the skull of Robert Burns when he was reintered along with his eldest son. He wrote 'Borderland and Other Poems' (1910, 1933) and 'Midnight in Yarrow and Other Poems' (1918). A plaque near Galashiels reads 'Here Roger Quin author of the Borderland gazed on Scotland's Eden', and there is a street in that town named after him.

Quinn (*kwin*) *n.* **Edward** 'Eddie' (1898–1982) well-known local accordion player, born in Berwickshire, he worked as a farm labourer at Carterhaugh for much of his life and retired to Eckford. He made two 78 r.p.m. recordings, released in 1929 and 1930. 'Quinn's Band' was popular at dance venues throughout the Borders in the 1930s and 1940s. **Patrick** (b.1836/7) from Ireland, he worked on the Border Union Railway. In 1861 he was a labourer living at 1 Slitrig Bank. In 1865 he donated a Scottish coin to the Museum.

the Quins (*thu-kwinz, -kwunz*) *n.* Hawick Harlequins, a 'junior' rugby team, playing in the Borders District League. Their clubrooms are at 6 Baker Street and their matches are played at Wilton Lodge Park. Their strip consists of a black, blue and gold hooped shirt and black socks. The name originally derived from the motley collection of shirts that they wore. They were the first local rugby team to play in Wales, in 1950. One of their highlight was playing in the Scottish Bowl final at Murrayfield in 2002. The unofficial club theme song is 'The Mighty Quin(s)'. 'The first 50 years: Hawick Harlequins R.F.C.' was written by G.W. Fraser and '75 Years of Hawick Harlequins Rugby Football Club' was compiled by G. Robertson.

quinter (*kwin-tur*) *n., arch.* a female sheep in its third year – 'Every shepherd of the south of Scotland can tell us that a hogg is the name given to a young ewe during the first winter of her existence, that during the second winter she is called a gimmer, during the third a quinter, and thereafter she becomes a ewe' [RG].

the Quintinshill Rail Disaster (*thu-kwin'-inz-hil-rāl-dee-zaw-stur*) *n.* tragedy of May 1915 on the Caledonian line, just north of Gretna Green. A packed troop train ran into a stationary local train, and an express ran into the wreckage. A total of 227 people were killed, making it Britain's worst ever rail disaster. At least 3 men with a Hawick connection died.

quit-claim (*kwi'-klām*) *n., arch.* the act of renouncing a claim, *v., arch.* to renounce a claim, declare someone discharged from an obligation – '. . . quitclaimis the said Michaell Scot his airis, executoris and assignais be tenor of this present acquitans command' [SPB1536]. '. . . and hereby for me, my aires, successors, or assigneyes exonerat quit claims and simpliciter discharges the saidis two baylyeas . . . ' [BR1701] (once a common legal term).

quitten (*kwi'-in*) *pp., arch.* quit, quitted, left (also **quutten** and cf. the past tense forms **quut** and **quat**).

quo (*kwō*) *v., poet.* quoth, uttered, said – 'Quo' Jock, Come here and drink your cousin's health; He weel deserves't, and has got store o' wealth' [CPM], 'Hae dune, ye say. Indeed, quo' I, I winna' [JoHa], 'She seized the book, and pitched it in the fire; 'There bleeze', quo she . . . ' [JoHa], 'Madam', quo he, 'ye'll steal nae mair, – Nae denner o' mine ye'll steal' [WiSp], '. . . whan huz

laddies axed 'im whae made it, quo' he, 'Aw'll tell ye hoo't was made' ' [WNK], 'Ev'n if it maun be sae, quo' Kate, What maun be, maun be, I's be sworn' [HSR], ' 'Teedisome brae', quo A' [ECS], 'The gawsie auld wifie cam' bustlin' ben: 'Preserve us ' quo she, 'are ye no' wi' the rest?' ' [JJ], ' 'I'll ne'er tak' another', quo' Eppy M'Gee' [JT], '. . . 'Gin I hadna my buiks,' quo the second ane, 'I had naething airned' ' [WL] (also written 'quo' ').

quoad sacra (*kwō-ad-sak-ru*) *n.* ecclesiastical term for a church which is not the main parish church, but used for the convenience of some of the parishioners. This was the term applied to St. Mary's after the Old Parish was built.

the Quoitin Club (*thu-kwoi'-in-klub*) *n.* the Buccleuch Quoiting Club, a sporting organisation, with the game consisting of metal hoops or horseshoes being thrown at a metal stake. It was popular in the late 19th century, with pitches on Buccleuch Street, adjacent to the Buccleuch Bowling Club green. The club fell apart around WWII through lack of support, and the pitches were converted into the Henderson Garden. There was also another Club in the Mansfield area for a while, and in addition the game was played in Denholm.

the Quoitin Haugh (*thu-kwoi'-in-hawf*) *n.* popular name for the grassy banks of the Teviot between the Teviot Bridge and old suspension bridge in Denholm. Quoits were played here during the latter part of the 19th century until WWI. The field was also used for other sporting events, and also for church services in the summer. At the Denhom Ride-out the horses are usually held there.

quoits (*kwoits*) *n., pl.* game in which curved iron projectile are thrown at a stake in the ground in order to try to encircle it, also known as 'horseshoes'. The game was popular in Hawick from the late 19th century until the 1930s, with a pitch on Buccleuch Street. There was also an area in Denholm used for the same purpose and a field next to Roberton Kirk used in the early 20th century.

quot (*kwot*) *n., arch.* the portion of a dead person's estate payable fpr confirmation of the testament – 'To be deuidit in thrie pairtis the deidis pairt is, iiijc lxv£ iiijs. Quharof the quot is, xxiij £ vs.' [SB1574].

the Quuns (*thu-kwunz*) *n.* variant pronunciation for **the Quins**.

quut (*kwu'*) *v.* to quit, leave, *pp.* quitted, quit, left (sometimes written 'quwut'; cf. the alternative past tense **quat** and the past participle forms **quitten** and **quuten**).

quutten (*kwu'-in*) *pp., arch.* quit, left (also **quitten** and cf. the past tense forms **quut** and **quat**).

Raa see **Rae**

Rab (*rawb*) *n.* short form for Robert – 'Or how Rattlin' Rab the Ranter . . . ' [RH].

rabbit-thistle (*raw-bi'-thi-sul*) *n., arch.* the sow-thistle, plant of the genus Sonchus.

the Rabble (*thu-raw-bul*) *n.* affectionate name for the old 'Green Kirk' building at Myrselaw-green that was used for weekend dancing during the 1930s and 1940s, patronised mainly by West-enders after the pubs closed.

the Rabble Meetin (*thu-raw-bul-mee-tin*) *n.* name used to refer to the public meeting of 1887 which elected the new Common-Riding Ceremonial Committee.

rabblery (*raw-bul-ree*) *n., poet.* a rabble – 'The hedges an' plantin's that grew roond her hame, Are champit a' doon by the num'erless rabblery' [JoHa].

the Race Ball (*rās-bal*) *n.* former name for **the Ball**, used until the 1880s, with the earlier name being the 'Cornet's Dance'.

the Race Committee (*thu-rās-ko-mi'-ee*) *n.* Committee responsible for organising the Common-Riding Race meetings, formed probably in the early 19th century, and originally having more influence than the Ceremonial Committee (which was only formally established in 1887). In 1865 they took over from the Cornet the task of collecting race funds, which in 1883 was replaced by an entrance charge for the Muir. The Provost usually served as the President, with the Secretary also being Clerk of the Course. In 1908 it became a sub-committee of the main Common-Riding Committee.

the Race Course (*thu-rās-kōrs*) *n.* popular name for the horse-racing track at St. Leonard's Park.

Race Course Park (*rās-kōrs-pawrk*) *n.* name for a field to the north of St. Leonard's Park racecourse, between the enclosures known as 'Bailie's Hill' and 'Nipknowes Field'.

the Racerigg (*thu-rās-rig*) *n.* former name, used in the 18th century, for part of the Common. The precise location is unknown, but it may have been where races were once held near Pilmuir Rig. It was stated in 1767 that it marked the southern end of the region of the Common where the Town Herd would typically use for the Hawick livestock (also written 'Racerig').

the Races (*thu-rā-seez*) *n.* a race meeting has long been associated with the Common Riding, now being an instrinsic part of the Friday and Saturday festivities. The first explicit record of the races is in 1723, but they were probably happening much earlier. There were prizes from early times, some provided by the Town, e.g. in 1723 a 'saddle exposed to be run for in May last' is described, in 1725 the Council gave £2 'for this year's plate' and in 1727 'the cup for the race' is recorded. Early races may have been held at the Deidhaugh, but the first known location was at the Vertish, ending in 1819. For the next two years they were on a field behind the Vertish Hill, then moved to Pilmuir Rig in 1822 and remained there until 1853. These were the Friday morning races, which had no accompanying family entertainments, those being associated with the afternoon races. In the early 19th century they started at 11 a.m., with the crowds returning to Hawick for dinner (early in those days), before the afternoon races at the Haugh, which started at 5 p.m. Both morning and afternoon races, as well as the, games, took place on the Common Haugh itself in 1854. The afternoon's events at the Haugh started with a 3-lap race by the Cornet and his Right- and Left-Hand Men. Sports and other amusements also used to continue on the Haugh on the Saturday. Both the Upper and Under Haughs were used, with movable fences between them. In 1854 the Haugh was used for the last time (in the afternoon only), and the new racecourse at St. Leonard's used for the first time (in the morning only). From 1855 all the races have been held at St. Leonard's, with Saturday races started in 1868. In 1856 there was a steeplechase for the first time and a hurdle race was run in at least the year 1860. Races for larger prize money were often involved two or three heats. There were also foot races held at the Moor until 1863. In the latter part of the 19th century the Saturday was considered to be 'ladies day' (after the Ascot tradition), with the women of the town dressing up in their finery. Until 1865 most of the funds for the races and the games were collected by the Cornet and the Right-Hand man. Thereafter official collectors were appointed, with admission to the Moor introduced in 1883, and racecards first issued in 1889. The Races were last held under Jockey Club rules in 1876, and with the disbanding of the British Racing Club in 1895, the Races were then held under local rules. The Races were first filmed in 1900.

rack (*rawk*) *n., arch.* a stretch, a shallow wide ford, especially where the person crossing has to take a slanting course – 'They led him thro' the Liddel-rack, And also thro' the Carlisle sands' [T], 'Rack. A very shallow ford, of considerable breadth, Teviotdale' [JoJ], a cart-wheel rut, capacity for expansion, elasticity, *v., arch.* to wrench, sprain, overstrain – 'Hae mercy, Sirs, your wit – don't rack it, To thresh a poor unlearned jacket' [JR], '. . . the skirls an the dirls, the raameen an the raackeen an the cammelleen, the daads an the dunts an the skraucheen an the skreeveen' [ECS], 'A've gaen an rackeet masul wui raxin owre fer owre' [ECS], to stretch – '. . . He'll shew the curse that Job invokit, When raucking patience, clean outraukit, Brak through her brand' [JoHa], 'rackin the rowins' means to stretch the loosely carded wool so as to make the yarn of uneven thickness, to fret, worry unnecessarily – 'Ee needna rack eersul aboot eet; ee'll sei it'll be aa better orbelang' [ECS] (cf. **rax**).

rack (*rawk*) *v., arch.* to worry needlessly.

rack see **wrack**

Rackesse (*ra-kes*) *n.* **Adam** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Adame Rakkis in Thorlieshope' in 1611 when he was also part of the assize at the Justice Court on Jedburgh. He may have been related to the Armstrongs nicknamed 'Rakkes' (and spelling variants) at about the same time. **George** 'Geordie of the Hillhouse' (17th C.) thief from Liddesdale who is recorded in the 17th century. In about 1645 he, along with Lancie Armstrong of Catheigh and others, stole about 80 cows and oxen from England, and on the way back to Liddesdale returned the few animals beloning to a poor English minister, after he agreed to take snuff with them. It is unclear if his surname is a mis-transcription of a more familiar name. **Robert** 'Hobbie' (17th C.) recorded in 1633 as 'Hobby Rackes'. His shepherd Archie Armstrong 'called Hollas, who duelltt in the Mearburnheid' was captured for having a stolen cow in his possession (it is unclear if this corresponds to a more familiar surhame).

rackit (*raw-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj., arch.* wrenched, sprained, twisted – 'Or ease their bosoms rackit sair, Wi' disappointment ill to bear' [RDW], 'A've gaen an rackeet masul wui raxin owre fer owre' [ECS] (also **rackt**).

rack-peen (*rawk-peen*) *n., arch.* a rack-stick, pin for tightening a rope by twisting.

rackt (*rawkt*) *pp., arch.* wrenched, sprained, twisted – '. . . saying that he maliciously and unreverently rackt and ruggit her from her said seat' [Ash1639] (also **rackit**).

rad (*rawd*) *adj., arch.* afraid, apprehensive – ''I'se raad he'll toorfel' (said at Newcastleton, c.1860)' [GW], '... E'en let him pop, I'm little rad I founder, Though excommunication grace the ban' [JoHa], 'In lith an' limb we're soon' an' hale, Sae troth we're little ra'd o' smoorin' ' [JoHa] (also written 'raad').

Rad (*rawd*) *n., arch.* popular term for a Radical in the early-to-mid 19th century – 'One of the 'Rads' told the writer that once a tail came off in his hands ... ' [RM].

Radcliffe (*rawd-klif*) *n.* **Sir Cuthbert** of Dilston (d.1545) son of Sir Edward. He was Sheriff of Cumberland, like his father. He also served as Deputy Warden of the English Middle Marches 1540–3 and Captain of Berwick 1544–5. He was captured by the Scots at the Battle of Haddon Rig in 1542. He was described as 'a wise man well learned and well minded to justice but no adventurer to the field'. He married Margaret, daughter of Lord Clifford and was succeeded by his son Sir George. **James** (b.c.1770s) spinner in Hawick according to the ballot list for the Militia in 1799. It is possible that the same James married Violet Nichol in Langholm in 1797. **Sir John** (c.1480–1527) from Crosthwaite in Cumbria. He was an English commander of part of the force that raided the Borders under Lord Dacre in 1513. His detachment of 500 men burned 'the town of Dyker', which was probably Dykeraw in Southdean Parish, explicitly 'thei layed corne and straw to the dore and burnit it both rofe and flore and so smoked them out'. They then burned Southdean and Lustruther towns, taking prisoners and goods. **Thomas** 3rd Earl of Sussex (c.1525–1583) also Viscount Fitzwalter and Lord of Egremont and Burnell. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland and became Lord Chamberlain under Elizabeth. His mother was Elizabeth Howard, sister of the Surrey who fought at Flodden. He was President of the 'Council in the North' 1568–72, suppressing a revolt of northern English earls. He then led part of the English force that invaded across the Border in 1570, along with Lord Hunsdon. They were responsible for the razing of many towns and buildings in Teviotdale, including Hawick on April 18th and Branxholme the following day, this requiring gunpowder. Apparently (according to Stowe's Chronicle) the Hawick people unthatched their houses, burned it in the streets and fled, leaving nothing for the English army. There is a tradition (recounted by Robert Wilson) that the townspeople attacked enemy patrols into the night, but there is no evidence to support this. His force also destroyed the Kerr strongholds of Ferniehirst and Crailing, while simultaneously Scrope's men laid waste to the Scottish West March. As many as 300 villages and about 50 towers were destroyed (formerly 'Ratcliff').

rade (*rād*) *pp., arch.* rode – 'They rade the proper place about: But the laid he was the wiser man, For he had left nae gear without' [CPM], 'An' efter prigging doon its price, A bargain forthwith made; Bestrode its back, an' homeward bound Wi' conscious pride he rade' [FL], 'He cantered awa' on his pony fu' gay, He sang to himsel as he rade doon the brae' [JJ], '... an mosstrooper an reever rade bye ti foray an fecht an reipin raid' [ECS], 'We rade a' nicht i' the dark, And swam the Eden in flude ... ' [TK], 'The day they rade the mairches The wather was its best ... ' [WL] (also written 'raed' and 'raid'; the past participle is 'ridden' as in English).

rade (*rād*) *adj., poet.* afraid, frightened – 'Bena thou rade whan ane is mæde riche, whan the glorie o' his hous is inkresset' [HSR], '... I wullna be rade for what man can do til me' [HSR].

radeness (*rād-nis*) *n., poet.* fear, fright – 'An' he saith untill them, Why are ye fu' o' radniss, O ye o' little faith?' [HSR].

radge (*raj*) *n.* a crazy or irrational person, rage *adj.* crazy, wild, mad, furious, randy (probably from Romany).

radgy (*ra-jee*) *adj.* randy, sexually aroused, lewd.

radio (*rā-dee-ō*) *n.* a new-fangled invention whereby sounds carried by modulated electromagnetic waves can be transmitted over a wide area and received in people's homes. It arrived properly in Hawick in the 1930s, and Reid's Relay helped Teries improve their reception. The 1934 Colour Bussing was broadcast by the BBC, and selected items from the 1937 Common Riding were also recorded and broadcast later. Local radio programming arrived in the 1980s.

Radio Borders (*rā-dee-ō-bōr-durz*) *n.* local independent radio station, operating out of Tweedbank, set up in 1989.

Radio Roxburgh (*rā-dee-ō-roks-bu-ru*) *n.* set up in 1985 to serve Hawick Cottage Hospital, it ran until 1989.

Radio Tweed (*rād-ee-ō-tweed*) *n.* part of BBC radio Scotland, with a small amount of local programming at certain times of day. It began operating in 1983.

radness (*rawd-nis*) *n., arch.* fear, apprehension – 'An' he saith untill them, Why are ye fu' o' radniss, O ye o' little faith?' [HSR].

Radolphus (*raw-dol-fis*) *n.* (11th/12th C.) first Abbot of the abbey in Selkirk, established about 1113. He resigned in 1117 and returned to Tiron in France (may be spelled 'Rodolphus' or written 'Radulph'; the modern version is 'Ralph').

Radolphus (*raw-dol-fis*) *n.* (13th C.) Rector of Hawick church who witnessed a charter of Laurence Avenel in the period 1260–68. His name is recorded as 'Radulphus rectore ecclesiae de Hawic'. It is possible he is the same Master 'Radulf' who held Lochmaben Church and was in litigation over Guisborough (in Yorskshire) in 1255/6 when he was ordered by Nicholas de Moffat (Archdeacon of Teviotdale) to submit answers at Roxburgh regarding the litigation. In 1259 perhaps the same man, kinsman of Robert 'de Prebenda' (Bishop-elect of Dunblane) was granted permission to hold another cure in Scotland. It is possible he was the Englishman 'Ralk de Prebanda' recorded being liable for rent in Nottignhamshire in 1260.

rae (*rā*) *n., poet.* a roe deer – 'My beloefet is like ane rae or ane yung hart . . . ' [HSR], 'Billhope braes for bucks and raes, And Carit-rigs for swine, And Tarras for the guid bull-trout, If it be ta'en in time' [T].

Rae (*rā*) *n.* **Agnes** (17th C.) listed as resident at Mabonlaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Her surname is recorded as 'Ree'. **Agnes** (d.1795) recorded as a midwife in the Hawick register of deaths. She could also be the person recorded when 'Agness Rea's Mother' died in 1781. **Andrew** (16th C.) rented part of Standhill to John Turnbull of Knowe in 1659. This name is possibly an error for 'Ker'. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Rigg (i.e. Caerlenrig) in 1730 when his son William was baptised. **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded as 'Servitor to Harwood' when his daughter Jean was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1738. Other children baptised there who might be his included 'Nanse' (b.1741), Thomas (b.1744) and Helen (b.1746). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) carter at Turnpikeside in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. In the 1799 list he was recorded as tenant in Turnpikeside and in 1801 as 'Husbandman'. He may be the Andrew who married Isabel Curle in Southdean in 1803 and had children including James (b.1805), John (b.1810), Mary (b.1813), William (b.1821) and Andrew (b.1826). James (b.1802), baptised in Southdean, with no mother's name given, may also have ben his child. **Colin** (19th C.) married Sarah Little in Hawick in 1851. **Davie** (1972/3–) professional sprinter. He moved to Hawick at about the age of 8 and became involved with the Teviotdale Harriers, but switched to sprinting, becoming part of the Billie Edgar school and later training with Alan Scott. He won the British Youth Sprint Championships in 1989 and 1990 and in 1999 won the British 90 m, 100 m, 110 m and 200 m championships. He also won 3 Hawick Games sprints. He took up coaching in 2008. **Douglas** (19th C.) married Mina Lamb in 1844, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. **Douglas** (19th C.) married Isabella Waldie in Wilton in 1850. **George** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hallrule. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jean Ferguson and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: John (b.1805); Alexander (b.1807); Martha (b.1809); Betty (b.1811); William (b.1814); Helen (b.1819); and Margaret (b.1821). He could be the weaver George in Hawick who was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and as a labourer in 1801. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Christian Turnbull and their children included: Janet (b.1819); Anne (b.1822); and Thomas (b.1824). **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) carter at Denholmhill, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Rev. Hector** (c.1683–1639) received his degree from Edinburgh University in 1603 and became minister at Nisbet in 1608. He was translated to Hownam in 1609 and signed the National Covenant in 1638, probably in Hawick. **Hugh** (c.1340–bef. 1405) cleric of Glasgow Diocese, whose name was often written 'Raa'. He was related to John, eldest son of Robert II (who became Robert III) and may have been related to Bishop William Rae. He was described as 'not a priest' in 1363 and said to have unlawfully held the Church of Lilliesleaf for 2 years, when it was confirmed to Walter Eaglesahm. However, he was confirmed in the benefice in 1366 and appears to have still held it in 1389. Egglisham'. In 1382 he was 'Hugh Ra', subdean of Glasgow, when he was given permission by the Bishop to hold a second benefice. He was Henry 'Raa' when appointed to the benefice of Cavers Parish in 1387, after Matthew Glendinning was promoted to Bishop of Glasgow. He was there described as 'kinsman of John, eldest son of king Robert'. In 1389 Henry Wardlaw was given the vicarage of Cavers, void after he obtained the church of Strathhaven. He was also referred to as subdean of Glasgow. His death by 1405 made the

Subdeanery of Glasgow vacant. However, the exact year of his death is unclear, and there is no record of him after 1389. **James** (15th/16th C.) witness to a document relating to Whitchesters for the Scotts of Branxholme, signed in Edinburgh in 1500. His name was recorded as 'Jacobo Raa'. Probably the same 'Jacobus ra' was recorded in 1502 when he was presented by the Lord of Buccleuch at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh as his 'suitor' for the lands of Eckford. **James** (16th C.) listed among people who were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. He is listed as 'Jacobo Ra eius seruo', presumably meaning he was a servant of William. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included: Bessie (b.1716); Maddie (b.1719); James (b.1721); and Helen (b.1725). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their children included: Walter (b.1764); Isabel (b.1766); and James (b.1777), baptised in Jedburgh Parish. He could be the James, son of Walter and Margaret Gardner, baptised in Hawick in 1743. It is also possible that his children (with no mother's name given) included: Robert (b.1768), baptised in Cavers; Elizabeth (b.1769), baptised in Bedrule; John (b.1771), baptised in Bedrule; Jean (b.1772) and Thomas (b.1772), baptised in Cavers; Walter (b.1774), baptised in Bedrule; and Jean (again, b.1779), baptised in Cavers. The witnesses in 1764 were Robert Scott (probably a relative of his wife) and Walter Rae (perhaps his father). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident at Chesters (Southdean) according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Redheugh. He was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He could be the James, son of William and Rachel Scott who was born in Hawick in 1764. His son William (a stockingmaker) died in 1838. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Crozier in 1790 and their children included: Janet (b.1790); Rachel (b.1795); Margaret (b.1797); John (b.1800); and William (b.1802). The witnesses in 1790 were shoemaker Robert Oliver, junior, and William Park. He could be the James who (along with Robert Oliver) in 1791 witnessed a baptism for Walter Elder. He seems likely to be the same man as the shoemaker. He may be the friend of Caleb Rutherford, who helped him reach down a chimney with a cleek and steal the pot hanging over the fireplace of a carrier's house in Bourtree Place. **James** (b.1777/8) born in Maxton Parish, he was a labourer in Cavers Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on Westside with his wife Betty Henry and children Margaret (b.1834/5) and Agnes (b.1837/8). In 1847 the Kirk Session agreed to give him and his wife 4 shillings per week on the condition that they gave up their right to their house (which had belonged to his father-in-law). He is probably the James who took part in amateur theatrical performances in about 1820. He may be the James mentioned in a letter of 1824, where he sent messages to his friend George Laidlaw in Delaware County, New York. **James** (19th C.) married Beatrix Stewart in Hawick in 1846. **James** (19th C.) married Isabella White in Hawick in 1852. **James** (20th C.) plumber in Hawick. He was Cornet in 1923. This year is often referred to as the 'Plumber's Year' because of the torrential rain, which blew away the shelter at St. Leonard's. **Janet** 'Jenny Saut Haa' (d.1758) elderly wife of the owner of the Salt Hall, who cut her throat in the eastern attic of the Salt Hall in 1758 (or perhaps 68), causing uproar when she was buried in Wilton Old Churchyard. With the minister away, the authorites allowed the burial there, against some popular feeling. On the following morning the coffin fell upon her husband (whose name is not recorded) when he opened the Saut Haa door. the coffin was reburied, but appeared again the next day. It was then temporarily buried at the most northerly point of Wilton Common, until the minister returned and insisted on burial back in the churchyard. Her final burial place was in the area reserved for unchristened babies in the churchyard. There are similarities with the story of Tibbie Tamson in Selkirk. **Jean** (1731/2–1838) resident of Deloraine, who reached the age of 106. During 'the forty-five' she helped at Branxholme to hide cattle and household goods from the Highlanders. She was a great-great-grandmother, and there were 5 generations alive at once. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, mentioned in a Session record in 1635. He is probably the John whose children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included Walter (b.1631) and Isobell (b.1632). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret and their son Walter was baptised in 1654. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Hadden in Hawick in 1706. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1708 he was described as 'creeple in ye toun' in a baptismal record. He was also described in 1723 as 'creeple in this toun' when money was given for a coffin

for his child. He married Helen 'Furgrie' in 1708 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1708); Helen (b.1711); and Jean (b.1714). The witnesses in 1708 were Bailie George Martin and James Falsyde and in 1714 were 'customer' Andrew Scott and 'offcier' Alexander Young. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Lymiecleuch in 1731 when his son Thomas was baptised. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Anderson in Cavers in 1729. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Hawick in 1730. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Minto in 1733. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Appletreehall in 1744. He married Helen Cook in 1744 and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1744, with witnesses James Dryden and James Scott (and his name appearing to be written 'Real'). On the same day he witnessed a baptism for James Blaikie in Appletreehall. **John** (18th C.) married Violet Scott in Hawick in 1760. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Oliver in Bedrule in 1771. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Scott in 1769, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their daughter Beatrix was baptised in Hawick in 1773. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was in Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1780. His children included Anna (b.1776) and William (b.1780). He was surely related to Thomas, who lived in the same place. His daughter Anna may be the wife of Robert Gledstains who emigrated with her family to Delaware County, New York in 1817; he first daughter was Violet, suggesting that this may have been his wife's name. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Murray and their children included: James (b.1780); John (b.1783); and Nelly (b.1785). **John** 'Jock' (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. A story is told of Rev. Charters of Wilton finding him up his fruit tree – ''What are you doing there, John?' 'Naething ava', sir'. 'Strange man, John, all that trouble for nothing'' [BP]. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** (b.c.1780) carter in Hawick. He was listed as a carrier in Hawick on the 1799 list for the Militia ballot and again in 1801. He was at about 6 Kirkwynd in 1841. Walter, a shoemaker who lived next door, was probably his brother. His wife was Margaret and their children included: William; James, shoemaker who married Isabella White; Douglas; John; Walter, who married Ann Samuel; and Isabell, who married Thomas Borthwick. It is possible that he is the son of Thomas and Mary Scott baptised in Hawick in 1779. **John** (b.1781/2) cotton handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row with Jemima (either his daughter or granddaughter). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret 'Cummin' in 1805 and their son John was baptised in 1806. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Dalgleish in 1807 and their children included: Thomas (b.1807); and Andrew (b.1809). **John** (18th/19th C.) listed as a poulterer on the Sandbed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Probably the same John is a 'salt and egg dealer' at the Kirkgate in 1837. **John** (b.1801/2) stocking weaver in Hawick. He was living at about 29 High Street in 1841 and 42 or 44 High Street in 1851. He married Isabella Turnbull and their children included: Elizabeth and Jane (b.1840); and Isabella (b.1842). **John** (b.1803/4) born in Cavers Parish, he was a stocking needle maker in Hawick. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and on the Howegate in Slater's 1852 directory. Probably the same John was one of 5 men tried for rioting and assault at the 1837 election in Hawick; he was found guilty and 'put to the horn'. He was also recorded in Hawick Jail in 1849 and 1850. He lived on the Kirk Wynd in 1841, with his wife Catherine, on the Mid Raw in 1851 and was boarding on O'Connell Street in 1861. His wife Catherine (b.1799) was daughter of Arthur Balbirnie, writer of 'The Auld Sang'. He had a daughter who died in 1838. **John** (19th C.) married Mary Wood in Wilton in 1828. **John** (b.1805/6) carpenter and cabinet-maker in Hawick, born in Wilton Parish. He was on the Crescent in 1841, in the Village in 1851 and on Drumlanrig Place in 1861. He married Elizabeth Miller in Wilton in 1832 and their children included Thomas (b.1832/3), John (b.1834/5), William N. (b.1843/4), Mary N. (b.1845/6) and Walter. **John** (b.1815/6) originally from Aberdeen, he was a woollen cloth finisher in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at '6 House, Weendland'. In 1839 he married Isabella Kennedy, from Hawick, and they had a son Hugh. He also had step-children Margaret and David Wilson. He is probably the John of Weensland who donated a Turkish coin to the Museum in 1872. **John** (19th C.) listed in Slaters' 1852 directory as an earthenware dealer on the High Street. There is a separate listing for a High Street greengrocer of the same name.

He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (b.1825/6) wool spinner in Hawick, born in Wilton. In 1861 he was living at 11 Back Row, 'Second Back House'. He married Elizabeth Ann Ekron in 1847 and their children included: John (b.c.1847); Margaret (b.c.1848); John (b.1850), baptised in Hawick Free Krik; and Jemima (b.1853), also baptised in Hawick Free Kirk; Mary (b.1856); Helen (b.1858); James (b.1860); and Janet (b.1865). **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Welsh in Hawick in 1845. **John** (19th C.) married Helen Gentle in 1847, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **John** (1897/8–1975) born in Hawick, he was a plumber. He was Cornet in 1923 and later lived at Towerburn. His year was known as one of the wettest ever, with jokes made about his occupation. He married his Cornet's Lass Isabella 'Bella' Neish Elder (who died in 1989, aged 87). **John** 'Jock' (20th C.) pipe major of the Scout Band in the years 1960–62. He once had the honour of being Solo Piper at the Edinburgh Tattoo. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Mr. ??** (18th C.) owner of a large tract of land stretching between where Havelock Street and Dovecote Street now are. The land was ultimately divided, part becoming Dovemount, and being the site of the well that supplied much of Wilton for more than a century. **Robert** (17th C.) married Bessie Gray in Roberton in 1679. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) grocer on the Loan, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Kirkton according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Eastcote according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1790) gardener at Dovemount. He was listed at Dovemount among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. He was also there on the 1841 census. His wife was Mary and their children included James, John and Isabella. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Wilson and their children included: Andrew (b.1636); and Thomas (b.1639). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Slaidhills. His son Alexander was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1707. He could be the Thomas whose daughter Margaret married James, son of Walter Scott in Hawick in 1717. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident at Milsingtonshiel in the 1760s and 1770s when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. He is probably the Thomas at Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1774 when his son Thomas was baptised. It seems likely that these were all his children (baptised in Roberton Parish, with no mother's name given): John (b.1762); Margaret (b.1763); James (b.1765); Betty (b.1767); Jean (b.1771); and Thomas (b.1774). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism in 1780 for James Knox. He married Janet Murray in 1774, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Thomas (b.1775) and James (b.1779). **Thomas** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. He married Mary Scott in 1775 and their children included: Andrew (b.1778); and John (b.1779). The witnesses in 1778 were Joseph Goven and Mungo Armstrong. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded in Denholm in 1772, 1775 and 1778. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Jean (b.1772); Janet (b.1773); Agnes (b.1775); and Gilbert (b.1778). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785, when his name is recorded as 'Rhea'. He also paid in 1787 and 1791. He was a carter in Hawick according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the Thomas who married Janet Gledstains in Hawick in 1799. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for William Aitchison in Hawick Parish in 1797. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John Scott in 1792. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Damside in Wilton. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. Probably the same Thomas was weaver at Roughheugh according to the ballot in 1799. He was confusingly recorded separately at Roughheugh in 1799 among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was a weaver at Damside. Perhaps the same Thomas married Christian Murray in 1801 and had children, baptised in Wilton, including: Thomas (b.1803); John (b.1805); Christian and Janet (b.1812); James (b.1814); Douglas and Walter (b.1820). **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Birkwoodfoot according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. It is possible he is the same Thomas imprisoned for sheepstealing. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) probably from the Teviothead area. He was charged with sheepstealing from Phaup in 1818. He was caught because of selling the skins in Hawick and jailed in Jedburgh, as recorded in a letter sent from Teviothead to his friend Thomas Elliot in New York state. In the prison record he was 'Cottar and Labourer, Fellchurch, Cavers'. Although there

is a suggestion that he was hanged, in fact he was transported to Australia in 1819. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Agnes Henry in Cavers in 1831. **Thomas Ian** (1926–89) educated partly at Hawick High School, he studied history at St. Andrews University and eventually became keeper of manuscripts at the National Library of Scotland. He wrote 'The Administration of the Scottish Frontier 1513–1603' (1966), 'Scotland at the time of Shakespeare' (1965), edited 'The union of 1707 its impact on Scotland' (1974), co-edited 'The Burgh Court book of Selkirk, 1503–45' (1960). He also wrote several other articles, including some for the Transactions and was a member of the Archæological Society. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Harvey and their children included: Robert (b.1689). **Walter** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He married Margaret Gardner and their children included James (b.1740), William (b.1741), James (again, b.1743), an unnamed child (b.1745), George (b.1758) and Agnes (b.1762). The 1743 baptism was witnessed by shoemaker John Scott and merchant William Riddell, and the 1758 one by shoemaker George Gardner and William Veitch. **Walter** (18th C.) resident in Hawick. He was fined and imprisoned in Dumfries in 1760 for attacking Leonard Fleming, an excise officer. When his sentence was done he was to be set on the pillory at Dumfries with a label on his breast reading 'I stand here for having been guilty of committing a most atrocious battery upon the person of an excise-officer when in the exercise of his duty'. He could be the same man as the Hawick tailor. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Whitfield in 1772. He married Ann Walker in Ashkirk in 1770 and their children included: Gilbert (b.1770), baptised in Ashkirk; William (b.1773), baptised in Wilton; James (b.1775), baptised in Selkirk; Adam (b.1777), baptised in Selkirk; Anne (b.1780), baptised in Selkirk; John (b.1786), baptised in Yarrow; and Jane (b.1789), baptised in Yarrow. The witnesses in 1772 were Walter Scott and James Robson. He witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott at Whitfield in Wilton Parish in 1772. **Walter** (b.c.1785) shoemaker on the Kirk Wynd. In 1841 he is recorded at about 6 Kirk Wynd and in 1851 and 1861 is at 12 Slitrig Crescent. His wife was Mary and children included Thomas, Robert, Andrew and Margaret. He was surely related to John, the carter who lived next door, perhaps his brother. He was one of only 11 residents of the Town who were on the 1803 Militia list and still alive in 1862. **Walter** town street sweeper, who came 2nd in the 2004 Citizen of the Year vote and joint 3rd in 2005. **William** (d.1367) Precentor of the Diocese of Glasgow, he was elected as Bishop of Glasgow in 1338, following the death of John Wishart. He was consecrated in 1339 and remained Bishop until his death. He thus had authority over Teviotdale. **William** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when he had a cow belonging to him stolen from the house of Robert Aitkin in Minto. His name is given as 'Willelmo raix'; however, it is possible he is the same man recorded as William 'rany' in 1493. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Stoddart and their children included John (b.1648) **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott in 1703, who was also from Hawick. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Jean Gowanlock in Kirkton in 1707. **William** (17th/18th C.) carrier of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Hasswell in 1707 and their children included: James (b.1707); Marion (b.1708); William (b.1711); John (b.1713); Margaret (b.1714); Walter (b.1716); William (b.1719); and Isobel (b.1722). The witnesses in 1711 were Francis Gledstains and smith John Scott and in 1713 were merchants Robert Robson and William Craig. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter Mary was baptised in 1713, with no mother's name given. **William** (18th C.) married Bessy Gledstains in Minto in 1738. Their children probably (although with no mother's name recorded) included: Isabel (b.1739); James (b.1742); William (b.1743); James (again, b.1746); Betty (b.1748); and John (b.1750). **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Anna was baptised in 1739. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Rachel Scott in 1756 and their children included Jane (b.1757), Marion (b.1759), James (b.1764), Agnes (b.1768) and William (b.1770). **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His daughter Betty was baptised in 1786. **William** (b.c.1770s) spinner in Hawick. He is listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) resident of Dryden in Hawick Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **William** (19th C.) married Mary Ann Dryden in Wilton Parish in 1826. Their children born in Roxburghshire were: Jean (b.1831);

Janet (b.1832); and John (b.1834). In 1835 they emigrated to the Montreal area, following the Dryden family a year earlier. They then moved to North Dumfries Township, near Galt in Ontario. 7 other children were born in Canada. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Mitchellhill and their son William was baptised in 1822. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Little in Roberton in 1832. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Nichol in Cavers in 1836. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in Southdean in 1837. **William** (b.1808/9) from Saline in Fife, he was a master gardener in Wilton. In 1861 he was living in Upper Damside with his wife Helen, who was from Kelso. **William** (b.1812/3) painter on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 and 1851 he was at about 48 High Street, with his wife Mary. They had a daughter Isabella S. The death of his aunt Agnes Rae is recorded in Hawick in 1838. He may be the William who married Mary Filmer in Wilton in 1840. **William** (b.1814/5) born in Hawick Parish, he was shepherd at Ruecastle in 1851 and at Bairnkine in 1861. His wife was Helen (from Oxnam) and their children included Isabella, Jane, George, Walter, John, Mary and Alexander. **William** (b.1816/7) fuller in Hawick. He was a widower living on Dickson Street in 1861. His children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included John (b.1846), Sarah Wilson (b.1849), Andrew (b.1851), Robert and William. **William** (19th C.) married Jane Ormiston in Hawick in 1845. **William** (19th C.) married Agnes Bell in Hawick in 1851 (formerly spelled 'Ray', 'Re', 'Rea', 'Roe', etc.).

Raeburnfit (*rā-burn-fi'*) *n.* site of a small Roman fort in Dumfries & Galloway, where the Rae Burn joins the White Esk, a few miles north of Eskdalemuir. It marks the end of the Roman road from the upper Borthwick valley via Craik Cross. There may have been an extension of this road over Groundistone Height to Harelaw and towards Newstead.

Raegill Bogs (*rā-gil-bogz*) *n., pl.* marshy area to the south of Hermitage Castle, just by Toftsholm Sike. There is an example of a 'burnt mound' there, as well as the remains of 4 shieling-huts and an area of enclosed rig.

Rae-knowe (*rā-now*) *n.* rising ground on which the farmhouse of Nether Bonchester stood, near the present-day Bonchester farmhouse.

rael see **rail**

Raesknowe (*rās-now*) *n.* farm on the Allan Water, behind Newmill, on the opposite (east) side of the Allan Water from Allanhaugh tower. It was a home of the Scotts in the 16th century, and afterwards a tenanted farm owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, and being contained within the Lordship of Whitchesters. In 1579 Robert Scott of Allanhaugh sold the annual rent of the land for £100 from Walter Scott of Todrig. In a 1627 valuation it is described as paying 'presentlie in stok and teynd 26 bolls; estimat in stok to 14, and 3 in parsonage, 4 lbs. in vicarage'. David Scott of Raesknowe, related to the Scotts of Allanhaugh, is listed as one of the 'pensioners of Buccleuch' by Scott of Satchells. It is shown in the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it consisted of 231 acres, bounded by Whitchesters, Newbigging, the Allan Water and the Teviot, and with Reasknowe Mill being a separate farm at its south end. The former small tower there was already in ruins by 1663. In the period 1690–96 the farm was jointly leased by Walter Bell, John Armstrong, Walter Riddell and David Graham. In 1698 it was leased by John Armstrong, Walter Riddell and David Graham. In 1694 the householders listed there were Walter Bell, David Graham, John Armstrong and George Wilson (shepherd). Robert Gledstains was a tailor there in at least 1700–19. John Armstrong was still there in 1706. Robert Graham was there in 1708. John Graham was tenant there in about 1710 and William Reid in 1719. In the 18th century the area was a small thriving hamlet, which had a man appointed in 1723 to teach the poor children of the neighbourhood. William Anderson was there in 1742. Archibald Douglas was farmer there in 1797 and George Heatley was living there in 1801. A bronze jug was dug up there around 1835, having 3 feet, a handle and a spout, probably mediæval (also called 'Raesknowes'; it is 'Raisknowis' in an undated 16th century document, 'Reahousknow' in 1579 and 1582, 'Raisknow' in 1627, 'Raesknow' in 1640, 'Raeknow' in 1641, 'Raeknowes' in 1690, 'Raeknow' in 1692, 'Reasknow' in 1694, 'Raes Knoll' in 1704, 'Raes-knowes' in 1717, 'Raesknows' in 1718, 'Roseknow' in 1797 and 'Raes Knowe' in 1841; it is marked 'Reesknow' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but incorrectly placed in the middle of Hawick Moor; the name may related to roe deer).

Raesknowe Mill (*rās-now-mil*) *n.* former corn mill on the Allan Water, north of the farm of Raesknowe, an alternative name for Allanhaugh Mill. It is shown in 1718 as a separate farm to Raesknowe, consisting of 14 acres on the haugh

opposite to where the Rampy Sike meets the Allan, with the mill itself at the east side, near where the foot of the North Burn. The mill lade appears on the map, starting near Lochburnfoot and running along the east side of the Allan, to join again after the mill (it is Raesknows milne in 1718).

Raeson Park (*rā-sin-pawrk*) *n.* street off the right of Stirches Road, built in 1928 and named after builders John Rae & Son, Victoria Road.

Raff (*rawf*) *n.* **Rev. Eric Maitland Kirk** (1892–1927) son of William Watson of Melbourne and Victoria Black, and grandson of William of Woodlee, Forres. He was educated in Melbourne, graduating in 1915 and being ordained there the following year. He was then at Efate Island, New Hebrides Mission until 1923 and came to Scotland the following year, becoming assistant at St. Michael's, Dumfries and then was appointed to Rosyth. He became minister at St. Mary's in March 1926, but died at Bournemouth only a year later. He married Ruth, daughter of John Baird.

raffle (*raw-ful*) *n., arch.* a lottery, in the 19th century specifically an event organised to raise money for people in ill-health or who were emigrating etc., prizes being won by dice throws.

ragabuss (*raw-ga-bash*) *n., arch.* a ragamuffin, good-for-nothing – 'He was nothing but a liar and a reprobate, and a Jacobite villain and knave, and . . . a ragabast [sic]' [Ash1712], *adj.* very poor, destitute – 'Rag-a-buss, A designation given to those who are very poor, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'rag-a-buss', 'ragabash', etc.).

Ragabuss (*raw-ga-bus*) *n.* nickname of an itinerant around the early years of the 19th century. He engaged Wull Slush in a steeplechase on foot at the Common Riding one year (when held at the Vertish), the race degenerating into a fight. It is unclear what his real name was.

Ragarth (*ra-garth*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, located on the Kershope burn and attached to the estates of Mangerton. They are recorded as being worth 7 shillings and 6 pence in a rental list c.1376 in the charters of the Douglases of Morton. In 1541 'Ragarth, Sorbe, Sorbetrees' was part of the property of the Laird of Meriantoun, valued at 10 merks, and separately 'half of Regarthe' was also listed, with a value of 5 merks. It is 'Raegirth' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, on the north side of the Kershope Burn, east of Kershope (it is possible it is related to Raegill Knowes, close to Kershope Bridge).

Ragarthshaw (*ra-garth-shaw*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, in the 'Quarterium de Ludne' according to a c.1376 rental roll, with a value of 6 shillings. It was presumably near the main farm of Ragarth (recorded as 'Ragarthschaw').

raggit (*raw-gi', -gee'*) *adj.* ragged – 'I doot the sight nae pleasure can thee gi'e: My raggit breeks, bedaub'd wi' dirt an' soil' [JoHa], 'O! raggit poverty! o' rascals chief, How many waes thou brings to mortal man!' [JoHa], 'A raggit cout a race has won, And sae might little Jock' [JT].

the Raggit Schuil (*thu-raw-gi'-skil, -gee'-skil*) *n.* former name for Drumlanrig School applied by those from elsewhere in the town. The name was also used for the Mission School of Allars Kirk, which was on Allars Crescent in the 1870s, with Mr. Robert Grieve sometimes acting as teacher.

raggle (*raw-gul*) *n.* a groove cut in wood or stone to enable another piece to fit into it.

the Ragman Rolls (*thu-rawg-min-rōlz*) *n., pl.* list of names of those Scots swearing allegiance to Edward I of England. The smaller roll was signed at Norham in 1291, and the larger one at Berwick in 1296, after Edward was victrorious at the Battle of Dunbar. There were more than 1,500 names of Scottish landowners, clergymen and Burgesses, making this a valuable historical record. The attachment of seals also gives a unique insight into the heraldry of the time. The communities of Jedburgh and Roxburgh were among burghs that paid homage. The roll includes the following local men, (a sub-set of those described as 'of Roxburgh County' unless otherwise stated): Adam, Parson of Fouldone or Souldone (probably 'Soudon'); Emme de Almere (Alemoor in Selkirkshire); Rogier de Almere (Alemoor in Selkirkshire); Alisaundre de Bailliol (or 'Bailiol' or 'Bailiol' of Cavers); Walter de Boredon; William de Bradeleye (possibly Braidlie on Hermitage); Thomas de Chartres; William de Chartres; John de Chesolm (from Berwickshire); Richard de Chesehelm; John Comyn de Badenach (senior and junior, Barons of Bedrule); Johan de Conevethe (Parson of Ancrum); James de Crak (in Selkirkshire, possibly Craik); Simon de Cresseuelle (possibly Cresswell in Hassendean Parish); Robert de Dene (Parson of Wilton); Gwy de Denum (Denholm); Randulf de Derum (possibly an error for 'Denum'); Philip de Dryden; Johan de Ethereston (possible Adderstone); William de Fausyde (possibly in Southdean Parish); Richard de Flex; Herbert de Gledestan (of Lanarkshire, direct ancestor of the local family); Adam de Gourlay; Robert Grundi de Neuton (who possibly gave his name to Groundistone); Aleyn Gurnay (possibly 'Gourlay'); Johan de Harden; Robert de Hawyk (or 'Hauewyk'); Adam

de Hep (probably 'Heap', but perhaps 'Hepburn'); Alisaundre de Hirdemaneston (probably 'Hermiston' near Lilliesleaf); Adam de Hodolm (of Dumfriesshire, probably holder of Kirk Borthwick); Wautier de Holcote (Hoscote perhaps?); Henry de Hommes (possibly Whames on Borthwick Water); Robert de Huntelegh (presumably Huntly); Philip de la Ley; Johan de Lillesclif (Lilliesleaf); Johan de Lillesclyue (in Peeblesshire, possibly the same man); Agneys Louel ('qe fu la femme Henry', i.e. widow of Henry Lovel); Morice Louel (Parson of Little Cavers); Thomas de Rillewod (possibly 'Rulewood'); Robert fiz Rauf (Parson of the Church of St. Cuthbert of Ewesdale); William de Rotherford (Parson of 'Lillesclyue', i.e. Lilliesleaf); Adam de Roule; Aleyn de Roule (Parson of Roule); Thomas de Roule; William de Rouley (possibly an error for 'Rule'); William de Rucastel; Adam de Rukelton (probably Riccalton, but also could be Riccarton); Adam de Rykeldon (probably the same man); Sir Hugo Rydel (probably related to the Riddells of that Ilk); Richard Le Scot de Murthoxtoun (later of Rankleburn); Walter Le Scot (of Peeblesshire, probably Scotstoun or Kirkurd); William Scot (of Roxburghshire); Sire Johan de Seint Michel; Johan de Seint Michel (separately); Sire Wautier de Sherwynclawe (possibly Mervinslaw); Sir Nicholaus de Soules; Thomas de Soules; John de Stonesleghe (probably Stonedge); Marie de Synton; Ingram de Toftes (possibly near Kirkton); Robert de Toftes; William de Toftes; Robert Waugh (or 'Walgh' or 'Walugh') de Hep (probably Heap); Richard de Witton (Parson of Hawick); possibly William Woodburn (Parson Minto); and possibly others who are harder to identify with the Hawick area (the origin of the name may be from the ribbons attached to some of the seals).

raiconcile (*rā-kon-sīl*) *v.* to reconcile.

raid (*rād*) *n., arch.* a foray on horseback, mounted attack – 'Now Liddesdale has ridden a raid, But I wat they had better staid at hame . . . ' [CPM], 'But yet for a his cracking crouse, He rew'd the raid of the Red-Swire' [CPM] (note that this word was revived by Sir Walter Scott and became standard English for a sudden attack in general).

the Raid o the Redeswire (*thu-rād-ō-thu-reed-swīr, reedz-wIr*) *n.* sometimes referred to as the last battle between Scotland and England, taking place near the Carter Bar in 1575. The event was apparently an accidental skirmish, taking place at a Warden Court, held at the Carter Fell, when hostilities suddenly broke out between the two sides. Sir John Carmichael led the Scots who beat Sir John Forster's men, with the timely arrival of the Jedburgh contingent with their cry 'Jethart's here', turning the battle. The Hawick men there were led by Little Gladstain 'good at need', with the 'Laird's Wat' of Goldielands also present, along with many Elliots, Armstrongs, etc. Sir John Heron, one of the English leaders, was slain, and the Warden taken prisoner. It is said that 5 Scotsmen and 6 Englishmen were killed. The battle site, near the Carter Bar, is commemorated by the Redeswire Stone and is the destination for the most arduous ride as part of the Jethart Callant's festival. It is recorded months later that proclamations were posted at the Mercat Cross of Hawick and other towns, instructing anyone who had taken goods from the Englishmen during the skirmish to return them and prohibiting anyone from raiding into England or to threaten the peace. A romanticised version of the tale is told in a ballad of the same name. This exisits in part of the 'Bannatyne Manuscript'. It was first printed as 'The Ballad of the Reid-Squair' in Ramsay's 'Ever Green' (1724), and appears with the same verses, but slightly altered words, in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) and later in Scott's 'Minstrelsy'. The manuscript appears to have been written about the late 17th century, but almost certainly was transcribed from a version passed through oral tradition. It contains a much larger number of names than most ballads (although some of them are somewhat garbled), and hence must have been written by someone in remembrance of the events of 1575 – 'Then Tividale came to wi' speed, The Sheriffe brought the Douglas down, Wi' Cranstane, Gledstain, good at need, Baith Rewle Water and Hawick town' [T], 'The seventh day of July, the sooth to say, At the Reid-swair the tryst was set; Our Wardens they did fix a day, As they appointed, so they met' [CWS] (there are many spelling variants, the manuscript of the ballad reading 'Rid Square').

raif (*rāf*) *n., poet.* plunder, booty – 'Where wi' herry and spulzie, wi' raif and wi' stouth, We stammached our hunger and quenched our drouth' [JTe] (cf. **rieve**).

raigular (*rā-gew-lur*) *adj.* regular – 'hei was a raigular it the Queen's Heid', *adv.* regularly – '. . . hei walks roond Heysike raigular' [IWL], '. . . Jinglin' raig'lar ilk a week Owre-bye the Copshaw airt' [DH].

raigularly (*rā-gew-lur-lee*) *adv.* regularly – 'ee wad sei um raigularly up the park', 'Wunters

were ian awfih lot caulder back then wi mosses and ponds aroond the toon raigularly freezin owre' [IWL].

raik (*rāk*) *v., arch.* to walk about, ramble, rove, go with effort – 'At times he has known his own sheep of Drinkston rake along the same parts of the common' [DCW1765], 'A raikin sorrih is applied to child given to wandering against parental wishes' [ECS], 'Thae nowt are rakin' a throw-other up the fell' [GW], 'O! Mony's the mirry mile I've raiked . . . ' [DH], 'A' day, they raiked aboot the clatchy yaird, Focht owre a haufdrooned clocker, mobbed a craw . . . ' [DH], *n., arch.* a roving person, gadabout, drifter – 'Ee'r an awfih raik, callant; where heh ee been ti the day?' [ECS], a lazy person – '. . . a nicht rake = a dissolute person' [ECS], 'An idle rake' [GW], a sheep's walk, long walk, errand, journey, a load of freight for a journey – '. . . and he the deponent, each of these years, led home a rake of the boatman's peats' [DCW1765], 'There's Jock the Deck o' Denholm, We'll a' take a pattern by him; He's gane fifteen rake to Boomer, And ne'er lost an anker but yin' [T], 'A'll cairry twae-threi rake o waeter in for ee threh the spoot' [ECS], 'Bring twae rake o' waiter thrae the wall' [GW], a helping of food during a meal, spoonful – 'Raik, rake = . . . a share, helping or portion (as of eatables)' [ECS], 'A made a faisable mael oot o . . . caald flesh, picklt ingans, an nae skrimp o laif; wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen owre-an-abuin' [ECS], 'A feeneeshd ma denner wui twae rake o curny-dumpleen' [ECS] (also spelled 'rake'; see also **raikit**; perhaps related to Old Norse).

raikit (*rā-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj., arch.* wandered – 'A rakit sorrow' [GW] (also spelled 'rakit'; see **raik**).

raik oot (*rāk-oo'*) *v., arch.* to form into a line on being distributed by the shepherd (said of sheep).

rail (*rāl, rā-ul*) *adj., arch.* real, true – 'Whae ever heard a rale auld Teri Ca' Hawick Muir dull?' [RH], '. . . An' show oo're rale Hawick Callants tae the end o' oor days' [JEDM], 'Captain Wat; now Scout gie's a rale auld country yin; oo ken ee dae'd fine' [JEDM], '. . . are in ony rale sense associated wi' the Hawick Tradition o' 1514' [BW1939], 'A crood o the mill lassies yaised teh get thegither in yin o oor hooses an hev a rale nicht o'd' [BW1961], *adv.* really, very – '. . . A was rale glad ti caa cannie an keek backiewards at the airt A'd comed' [ECS], 'It was rael guid o thum; Ee'r lookin rael weel' [ECS] (also spelled 'rale' and 'rael').

railly (*rā-lee*) *adv., arch.* really – 'An' when oo were fairly on safe ground again, It seemed as tho' railly Jean's fears had been vain' [BM1900].

rail-trei (*rāl-trī*) *n., arch.* a beam running the length of a cow barn, with the upper ends of the stall posts attached to it (noted by J. Jamieson).

railwi (*rāl-wi*) *n.* railway – 'Hawick yiss ti hev a railwi' (also spelled 'railway'; note the pronunciation).

the Railway (*thu-rāl-wi*) *n.* short form of **the Railway Hotel**.

Railway Cottages (*rāl-wi-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages to the south of Newmill-on-Slitrig, also sometimes called 'Newmill Cottages'. They lie between the B6399 and the former railway, off the side road to Acreknowe farm.

the Railway Hotel (*thu-rāl-wi-hō-tel*) *n.* pub and for a while hotel at 6 Wilton Place in the mid-to-late 19th century. This is on the north side of the eastern end of the modern Princes Street, corresponding to No. 14. It was also known as Waterloo House or 'the Waterloo' at one time. It was run by Hugh Anderson and George Burns (not to be confused with the Station Hotel on Dovemount Place, with which it competed).

Railway Sports Club (*rāl-wi-spōrtz-klub*) *n.* forerunner of the Albert, being a Hawick Association Football club before WWII.

raim see **rame**

Rainie (*rā-nee*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) tailor in the Cavers district, recorded as 'Rainy'. He is listed among other local men in the 1684 list of those declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism.

Rain's Hill (*rānz-hil*) *n.* small hill on the east side of the Liddel Water, between Larriston and Dinlabyre.

rainshul (*rān-, ren-shul*) *n., arch.* a tall, thin person – 'He's naething but a lang renchel' [JoJ], sything slender, a spindly object (also written 'renchel' and 'renshel').

rainshul (*rān-, ren-shul*) *v., arch.* to beat with a stick, thwack – 'To Renchel, Renshel, To beat, to thwack with a stick; as 'To renshel beasts wi' a rung', when not taking the right road, Tev.' [JoJ] (also written 'renchel' and 'renshel').

raip (*rāp*) *n., arch.* a rope – 'The skulls o' elk-deer, bisons, tups, Fund i' the mosses, Worm-eaten dudds, auld cheens, an' raips, Fossils o' fishes' [JoHa].

rair (*rār*) *v., arch.* to roar, cry, bewail – 'He's fitter far to rair an' rowte, Among his father's Highland nowte' [RDW], '. . . We rair aloud the ruefu' day That took him hence' [CPM], 'Eild yowes, in thoosands, lood are rairin' – Guid weather's

dead' [JoHa], '... my banes growet auld throwe my rairin' a' the daye lang' [HSR], 'The yung lions rair efter thair preye ...' [HSR], 'She ran up to the pat an' tried to coup it, While ever anon she raired an' she roupit' [BM1901], 'The Deil's a chap can tak' a joke, Or gie you ane like ither folk; But nought will scare him frae his neuk, Or gar him rair ...' [DA], *n.* a roar – 'Your rhyme yet shall chime yet, Wi' loud and lofty rair' [JoHa] (see also **rairit**).

raird (*rārd*) *v., arch.* to baa or moo – 'To Raird, To bleat, or low, applied to sheep or cattle, Roxb.' [JoJ].

rairit (*rā-ree', -ri'*) *pp., arch.* roared, cried – '... I hae rairet bie reesen o' the wanrest o' my hairt' [HSR] (see **rair**).

rairuck (*rā-ruk*) *n., arch.* a small hay-rick.

raise (*rāz, rūz*) *v., arch.* to praise (also **ruise**).

raise see **rase**

raison (*rā-zin*) *n., v., arch.* reason.

raison or nane (*rā-zin-or-nān*) *adv., arch.* with or without reason, whether reasonably or not, obstinately – 'So, raison or nane, A claam a fence o spakes an stuckeens ...' [ECS].

raither (*rā-thur*) *adv.* rather – 'Seven and sixpence is raither muckle for the A. B. C.'s ...' [WNK], '... Aw'm no juist quite shure – tho' aw aye raither think It must have had something tae dae wi' the drink' [BM1900], 'Now that's exactly where I got a drop that reether taen iz ti the fair! [ECS]', 'But raither wud wait till oor back's oot o' sicht ...' [WFC] (also written 'raether'; used emphatically, but usually meant as the more common **rither**, even if spelled this way in sympathy with the rest of Scotland).

Raither (*rā-thur*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His surame is given as 'Raither' and 'Raitter'. He married Isobel Watson and their children included Elizabeth (b.1693), William (b.1694) and William (b.1697). In 1697 his wife's surname is given as 'Watson'. The witnesses in 1694 were John Watson and John Minto (possbly a variant of **Rathie**).

raivel (*rā-vul*) *v.* to ravel, entangle, become confused.

the Rake (*thu-rāk*) *n.* former cottage on the edge of Denholm Dean, of which there is now no trace. The parents of Dr. John Leyden moved there in their later lives.

rake see **raik**

rale see **rail**

Ralph's Acre (*rawlfs-ā-kur*) *n.* lands adjacent to Trinitylands, mentioned in the rental returns for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1692. This could be the same place referred to as 'Blaikie's Acre' in the 16th century.

Ralphtree Grain (*rawlf-tree-grān*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale which rises on Tinnis Hill and flows into Todhunter Grain and then the Tinnis Burn. An old sheepfold shows that shepherds worked in even as remote a place.

Ralston (*rawl-stin*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) resident of Riccarton Station in 1868.

Ralton (*rawl-tin*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, to the south-west of Redheugh. Modern maps show the farm of Raltonside on the Ralton Burn. George Armstrong was recorded there in 1502 and Ingram Armstrong in 1535, along with Robert and Archibald Armstrong. In 1541 the lands were valued at 3 pounds and 7 shillings, with tenants Robert, Ninian and Thomas Armstrong. Ingram Armstrong there is recorded in a 1585 remission for men of Dumfriesshire and related areas, along with John alias Ralton. This is probably the 'Rouraltonholme' possessed by John Scott in 1632 and also the 'Ratounholme' listed among the lands of Kerr of Ancrum on the same document. Rig lines have been seen to the north-west of Raltonside, and there is also an old boundary bank there (it is 'raltoun' in 1502, 'Railtoun' in 1535, 'Raltoun' in 1541 and 'Raltoun' and 'Reltoun' in 1585).

Ralton Burn (*rawl-tin-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Roan Fell and Millstone Edge, on the border of Roxburgshire with Dumfriesshire and gather's several other streams before passing Raltonside farm, joining the Ryedale Burn and running into the Liddel Water between Sandholm and Newcastleton. The area has the remains of several farmsteads, as well as boundary banks, enclosures, huts and sheep-folds. Near the head of the westernmost feeder stream are a couple of shepherd's cairns (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Raltonholm (*rawl-tin-hōm*) *n.* former farmstead on the Ralton Burn, see **Ralton**.

Raltonside (*rawl-tin-sīd*) *n.* cottage on the Ralton Burn to the north of Newcastleton.

ram (*rawm*) *v., arch.* to push, thrust, shove, act precipitously and with violence – '... the skirls an the dirls, the raameen an the raackeen an the cammelleen, the daads an the dunts an the skraucheen an the skreeveen' [ECS] (also written 'raam').

Ramage (*raw-meej*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.c.1780) flesher in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Probably the same Andrew married Isabella Dickson and had children Betty (b.1806)

and James (b.1808), baptised in East Bank Kirk. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Telfer and their son Adam was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1853.

rambaskious (*rawm-baws-kee-is*) *adj., arch.* rough, unpolished (noted by J. Jamieson; also **rambaskish**).

rambaskish (*rawm-baws-kish*) *adj., arch.* rough, unpolished (noted by J. Jamieson; also **rambaskious**).

Rambler (*rawm-blur*) *n.* pseudonym for George Penman, Hawick News colunnist, writing nostalgic pieces about Hawick and district, in the 1970s and 80s. There had been a much earlier column with similar content, around the early 1900s.

the Rambler's (*thu-rawm-blurz*) *n.* popular name for a former pended house situated where the O'Connell Street opening now is.

rambusk (*ram-busk*) *adj., arch.* robust, vigorous (also 'rambaskious' and 'rambaskish' in Teviotdale; J. Jamieson notes this also in Ettrick Forest).

rame (*rām*) *v., arch.* to complain, harp, repeat, request monotonously – 'A'm fair hert-seek o that; ee've raimd on't aa nicht' [ECS], 'Yince an' she begins, she raims on for a guid everlestin' ' [GW], to talk nonsense, rave – 'And, Willie, never rake frae hame, Wi' cronies dear, to rant and rhame' [JoHa], *n.* a tedious repetition of the same sound (also written 'raim' and 'rhame').

rammler (*rawm-lur*) *n., arch.* a rambler, wanderer – '. . . that they and yr accomplices, or oyr such men lyke them as night-ramlers, conform to their ordinair practiq within the sd towne for divers yeirrs byegane' [BR1686].

rammleguishon (*raw-mul-gu-shin*) *n., arch.* a sturdy, rattling fellow (noted by J. Jamieson).

rampaj (*rawm-pawj*) *v., arch.* to rampage, rage furiously – '. . . tho their chafts war ditherin an beverrin leike as they war pairlt, wui the awfih deedelleen an joaggleen o that rampaajin laarrie' [ECS].

the Rampart (*thu-rawm-pur'*) *n.* area around St. Mary's Churchyard and Old Manse Lane, distinguished by the high wall there. This features as the location for the third scene in 'The Gutterbludes' – '. . . Nannie, an auld freend, will be roond the Ramparts at the chap o' six, he has guid news tae tell you . . . ' [JEDM] (also 'The Ramparts' and 'Rampart Place').

Rampart Place (*rawm-pur'-plis*) *n.* name used for Old Manse Lane in use in the mid 1800s.

ramper-eel (*rawm-pur-eel*) *n., arch.* any large eel, particularly the lamprey.

rampoozle (*rawm-poo-zul*) *v., arch.* to disorder, turn topsy-turvy.

Rampsligill see **Ramsiegill**

Rampy Sike (*rawm-pee-sī*) *n.* small stream that runs roughly north-east to joint the Allan Water near Allanhaugh Bank. There is a small, roughly oval-shaped enclosure there, of indistinct enough form that it is hard to guess its age. On the haugh opposite where the sike joins the Allan Water was formerly the site of Raesknowe Mill.

ram-race (*ram-rās*) *n., arch.* a short burst of speed, like a ram uses in charging, a headlong rush – 'He took a ram-race and smashed open the door' [HAST1868], an impetuous progression, anything done at unreasonable speed – 'Howt! Thay sang that chorus fer owre quick. Thay made a perfeet raam-race o'd' [ECS], 'It was a Day's Dander A wanteet, an no a raam-race duist' [ECS], 'The band [=choir] made a perfec' ram-race o' the chorus' [GW].

ram reel (*ram-reel*) *n., arch.* a reel danced by men only (cf. **bul-reel**).

Ramsay (*rawm-zee*) *n.* **Sir Alexander** of Dalhousie (d.c.1342). He fought at Borough Muir, was involved with the capture of Leuchars castle and relieved the siege of Dunbar Castle. He harassed the English in the Borders, often with a relatively small force, and was made Warden of the East March in 1340. He was known as a paragon of chivalry, being a champion on the jousting field. At Easter 1342 he captured Roxburgh Castle from the English and was rewarded by David II with the Keepership of Roxburgh Castle, and the Sheriffdom of Teviotdale that usually went along with it. Sir William Douglas, who was already Sheriff of Teviotdale, was outraged at this and had Ramsay captured while holding court at St. Mary's Kirk in Hawick a few months later (there is some uncertainty about whether it was 20th or 21st June). Several of his followers were slain and he himself was wounded and imprisoned in the dungeons of Hermitage Castle, where he starved to death. He is said to have survived for 17 days by eating grain that fell through from the granary above. In the 1790s a local mason apparently broke into Hermitage vaults, finding human bones, as well as a bridle, saddle and sword; it was said that these were the remains of Ramsay. The bit that was found was presented by Sir Walter Scott to the Earl of Dalhousie, Ramsay's direct descendant. Ramsay Road in Hawick was named after him in 1933. **Allan** see **James Dalgleish**. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Bedrule. His wife Margaret Scott died in 1723,

aged 65, and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Rev. Andrew Mitchell** (1809–69) from Tollcross in Glasgow, he became the 4th minister of the Relief (Allars) Church in 1833. He was the first President of the Hawick Total Abstinence Society, leading to some dispute over the use of Allars Kirk for meetings. He also allowed his church to be used for Revival meetings, against the wishes of many in his congregation. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed on the Crescent. In 1841 he was living on Buccleuch Street. He resigned in 1846, and left Hawick, with a large crowd seeing him off at the Tower Knowe. He moved to Australia to became Minister of Collins Street Church in Melbourne. In about 1850, along with 3 others, he formed the United Presbyterian Church of Victoria. He married Isabella Milne and their son Robert was a politician and lawyer in Australia. An early photograph of him exists. **Sir George** of Dalhousie (d.c.1629) son of James of Cockpen, he was 2nd Lord Ramsay of Melrose. He gained the lands and title in 1618 from his relative John, Viscount Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns. He is recorded in 1613 collecting the vicarage teinds from Thomas of Turnbull of Knowe. This suggests that he already had patronage of Hassendean Kirk at that time. He became Earl of Holderness and sold the lands of Melrose to Sir Thomas Hamilton. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Douglas, and was succeeded by his son William, who became Earl of Dalhousie. **George** (19th C.) member of Roberton Free Kirk. He married Ann Pate and their children included Janet (b.1848), James (b.1850) and Elizabeth (b.1852). **James** (18th C.) recorded being in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1806 when his marriage to Barbara Morton announced in Melrose Parish. **John** (c.1580–1618) Viscount of Haddington, Earl of Holderness. He was son Robert of Wyliecleuch. In 1609 he was granted the lands and income from Melrose Abbey, becoming Lord Melrose. This included the Kirks of Cavers and Hassendean. The grant was at least partly because of the help he had given the King in the Gowrie Conspiracy of 1600. In 1618 he resigned his lands and titles in favour of his relative Sir George of Dalhousie. **John** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was among the many men listed as fugitives in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **John** (18th C.) surveyor of coals, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1755. He was probably not from Hawick, but it is unclear where he was from or what his conection with Hawick was. In 1757 there is a record of 5 shillings 'Spent with Mr Ramsay the coalman (coal-viewer)', this being related to 'the petition for the coals' that the Town Clerk had sent. It is unclear exactly what this was about, but he is also recorded being paid 10 shillings and 5 pence in the same year. **John M.** (b.1885) uncle of Jessie MacDonald, he grew up in Denholm, served in WWI, was a postman for the Stobs area and lived at Orchard Terrace in later life. He wrote an account of Denholm in the years around 1900 for the Transactions. **Robert** (1842–82) son of Rev. Andrew Mitchell, who was minister of Allars Kirk. He was born in Hawick, but the family emigrated to Australia when he was about 5 (one of his siblings dying on the voyage). He studied law at Melbourne University, became a solicitor and became involved in politics as secretary for a committee trying to abolish state funding of religion. He served as a member of the legislative assembly of Victoria from 1870, being heavily involved in education and the separation of church and state. He was also partially responsible for the police actions that led to the capture of the Ned Kelly gang. He married Isabella Catherine, daughter of Robert Urquhart. They had 2 sons and 2 daughters. He was buried in Melbourne general cemetery. **William** (d.c.1695) tenant in Bedrule Mill. He married Margaret Turnbull. In 1695 he and his wife left 500 merks for the poor of the Barony of Bedrule, with the family of Cavers Carre as trustees. He is probably the William recorded in Bedrule Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** 'Wull Slush' (d.c.1830) known as a vagrant and drunkard. Although not born in Hawick, he travelled around upper Teviotdale for the period roughly 1790–1830. He was said to have been from either Carluke in Clydesdale or brought up at Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. Not known for his beauty, he was described as being 'as unprepossessing in his looks as it is possible to conceive, and his raiment was in classic keeping with his countenance'. He claimed to have a sister who was far uglier than himself. He had a squint, with one eyelid almost covering his eye, and a lower lip that drooped noticeably. He also lost the use of his legs through frostbite, and afterwards went about on a donkey. A story is told of how he once stood in for the driver of the cart between Edinburgh and Hawick, but was so drunk from stopping at every inn that by the time he reached Dovemount he mistook the gable of Wilton Kirk for another possible watering hole. He spent much of his time in the Black Bull, or sleeping it off in Hawick Mill. One year, when

the Common-Riding Races were at the Vertish, he came across another beggar, called Ragabuss, and the pair race for tuppence in a steeplechase on foot, which degenerated into a fight. He once insulted Blind Wullie Craw (as recounted by William Norman Kennedy), who immediately threw off the lines 'O! Hush, hush, Wull Slush, Wull Slush, The Ostler o' Black Bull, As lazy a loon as what's i' the toon, And his head's like a weel picked skull'. There is an Adam Brown portrait of him in the Museum, and an article by William Norman Kennedy in the first Archæological Society Transactions. He is probably the William whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1828. **William** (b.1802/3) born in Sprouston Parish. In 1851 he was a proprietor of 94 acres at Calaburn in Wilton Parish. His wife was Isabella and their children included Elizabeth (who married brickmaker William Taylor) and Christian. **William** (b.1851) born at Armadale, West Lothian, he was the last preacher at the Cameronian Chapel in Denholm, which closed in the 1920s. He also served as an elder in the United Free Church there. He was 'colporteur' for the Religious Tract Society as well as School Attendance Officer. He married Christian Wilson in 1872. Their children were Peter (who married Helen Stoddart in Hawick), Christina, George Wilson, James, Jane, John, William and Jessie (who married Thomas Ramage in Hawick).

Ramsaycleuch (*rawm-zee-klooch*) *n.* farmstead above Merrylaw, reached by the side road from Teviothead, and lying just north of Rashiegrain and the source of the Teviot. The areas of Ramsaygrain West and Ramsaygrain East lie to either side. In the 1511 charter for the Barony of Hawick the lands were listed among those held by the Baron 'in property'. The lands were included in the list of property of the Baron of Hawick (Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig) in 1572 and 1594. Douglas of Drumlanrig has a 'horning' in 1607 against William Scott of Gledstains to remove from these and other lands, followed by a further action in 1610 for Scott and James Gledstains of that Ilk owing him taxes. Robert Grieve was tenant in 1609. 6 cattle were stolen from the Laird of Falnash there in 1621. Half of the lands there were owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh in the 17th century. John Bell was recorded 'in Ramsiecleughburn' in 1678. The lands were among those inherited by Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane from his brother Walter in 1695. James Anderson was tenant in at least 1699–1720 and William Anderson in 1704. By 1707 it was valued along with Hislop at £549 4s. The lands were owned by Michael Anderson of Tushielaw and Hislop in the early 18th century. Mrs. Anderson of Tushielaw was owner in 1788. John Armstrong is recorded as farmer at 'Ramseycleughburn' in 1797 and Alexander Armstrong in 1801. William Riddell (brother of Henry Scott Riddell) was tenant there in the mid-19th century. In 1811 the lands of 'Ramsaycleuchburn' were valued along with Hislop at £549 4s, when owned by the Andersons of Tushielaw. This area was part of the western extremity of Hawick Parish until Teviothead was formed in 1850. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a ruined building at Ramsaycleuchburn (the origin of the name is possibly Old English 'hramsa cloh', meaning 'the ravine of the wild garlic', although the terran does not seem very suitable; it is easily confused with **Ramseycleuch** in the Ettrick valley; it appears in 1511 as 'Ramsy Clewis' and 'Ramsyclewis', 'Ramsiclewis' in 1514, 'Ramsay Clewis' in 1572, 'Ramsay Clewis' in 1594, 'Ramsay clewch' and 'Ramsecleuch' in 1609, 'Ramseclewis' in 1610, 'Ramsayclewchis' in 1615, 'Ramsecleuch' and 'Ramsayclewis' in 1621, 'Ramsaycleuche' in 1674, 'Ramescleuch' in 1675, 'Ramsecleuch' in 1695, 'Ramsaiclthghburn' in 1704, 'Ramsaycleughburn' in 1714, 'Ramsa cleuch (burn)' in 1716 and 'Ramsacleuchburn' in 1720; it is marked 'Rapshycleuch' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Ramsay Road (*rawm-zee-rōd*) *n.* street behind Moat Park, built in 1927 and extended in 1969. The housing overlooking the 'Scer' is sometimes known as the 'Haggis Haa' scheme. It was named after Sir Alexander Ramsay, who was captured in St. Mary's Kirk in 1342 and probably taken this way en route to his final demise in Hermitage Castle – 'For haddock, plaice and cod, They came fri Ramsay Road . . . ' [IWL] (since it is beside the old highway where he made his last fateful journey).

Ramseycleuch (*rawm-zee-klooch*) *n.* farmstead in the Ettrick valley, near the village of Ettrick. It was formerly owned by the Scotts of Thirlestane. John Scott of Thirlestane had a 'tack' from Melrose Abbey for these lands in 1535 and Robert Scott of 'Schastaine' in 1557. Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane had a charter in about 1620, and granted them to William Scott of Harden in about 1622. A 'pendicle' called 'Timahauchis' is also mentioned at that time. Adam Bellenden was there in 1728, Adam Scott in the 1780s and George Grieve in the 1860s (it probably has the same origin as **Ramsaycleuch**,

with which it is easily confused; it is 'Ramseclewis' in 1535, 'Ramseclouch' in 1557, 'Ramsecleuch' in 1564, 'Ramsaycleuch' in 1568, 'Ramseclewis' in 1573, 'Rampsiecleuch' in 1577, 'Ramiscleuch' in about 1622, 'Ramsieclewis' in 1641 and 'Ramescleuch' in c.1680; 'Rampshycleuch' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

ramshaikle (*rawm-shā-kul*) *adj., arch.* ramshackle, *v.* to search diligently (cf. **ranshackle**).

Ramsiegill (*rawm-zee-gil*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, once a seat of a branch of the Elliots. The precise location is uncertain, but it was in the hills somewhere to the west of Riccarton. It is listed as 'Rampysgill' in about 1376 on a rental roll of Liddesdale, in the section called 'Ermyldoune', and with a value of 13 shillings and 4 pence. 'William Elwald in Ramsigill' is recorded in the Register of the Privy Seal for 1510 and on a rental roll of 1541. 'Hobbe Elwald of Ramsegill' is among men the King ordered to be apprehended in 1532. Robert in Ramsiegill and 'Old' Robert of Ramsiegill are both also recorded in 1541. In 1541 the farm was leased by John Elliot and valued at 6 shillings and 8 pence. 'Gavin o Ramsiegill' was one of the Liddesdale thieves captured in Hawick by the Regent Moray in 1567. 'Gavin's Jock' from there was recorded in 1574 and 1582/3. 'Ill Rob of Ramsigill' was convicted for theft in 1580/1. Jock Elliot of Ramsiegill is listed in 1583 as one of the Elliots of Burnhead. Hob and Rowie Elliot 'of Ramsegill' signed a bond for the behaviour of all the Elliots of Ramsiegill in 1584, along with Airchie of the Hill and Will's Hob. And a number of Elliots from there were named in a bond of 1587. Hob and Gavin separately accused the English of raids on their lands there in the 1580s. The man who hanged himself when imprisoned in Hawick steeple in 1612 may also have been from this family branch (it is marked 'Rampsligill' on Blaeu's 1654 map in the hills to the east of Roughley Burn, between 'Ernitlon' and 'Lires'; it is 'Ramsigill' in 1510, 'Rammisgill' in 1541, 'Rampsegyll' and 'Ramsygell' in 1563, 'Ramsygill' in 1569, 'Ramsigill' in 1580/1, 'Rampsygill' in 1581 and 'Ramsgill' in 1583; the origin may be similar to that of 'Ramsaycleuch', i.e. related to the Old English for 'wild garlic'; there is also a 'Ramsgill' in North Yorkshire).

ramstam (*rawm-stawm*) *adj., arch., poet.* haphazard, rash, heedless, unceremonious – 'Hei'd littl need be hen-herteet that hed ti beer the ramstam onfaa . . . ' [ECS], 'My strength was renewed, but the haugh was plewed, And I made but a ramstam rin . . . ' [WaD], 'He wasna blate, he was rale ram-stam, He'd swallowed a wee thing mair than a dram' [WL], *n., poet.* haphazardness, chaos – 'And roun and roun the warld may spin Wi' its ram-stam and steer . . . ' [WL].

ramstougar (*rawm-stoo-gar*) *adj., arch.* rough (in various sensese), coarse (of cloth), characterising a particularly masculine woman, vulgar, heedless, harebrained, rowdy, quarrelsome (all of these meanings noted by J. Jamieson).

rand (*rawnd*) *n., arch.* a narrow strip, a streak of a different colour in cloth, a streak of discoloration in anything imperfectly cleaned or dried (noted by J. Jamieson; see also **randit**).

Randal (*rawn-dul*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) probably son of Joseph. In 1877 he donated to the Museum a large collection of items from New Zealand, specifically geological specimens, shells and coral, as well as parts of birds and trees. **Joseph** (b.1795/6) from Airdrie, he was a glazier and photographer in Hawick. He was a pawnbroker in Falkirk in 1851, but in Hawick by 1861. His wife Isabella was from Falkirk and their children included Joseph, Henry Hume, Agnes, John, Alexander and Joseph (again). One of his children is probably the 'Mr Randalls, painter' who donated 4 American coins to the Museum in 1872.

randan (*rawn-dan*) *n., arch.* spree, particularly in the phrase 'on the randan', meaning being involved in a wild celebration (noted by E.C. Smith).

randie see **randy**

randit (*ran-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* streaked, striped, dyed a variegated colour – 'Randit, ill-wuishen claes' [GW], 'Randit tweeds, bread, butter' [GW], 'Ma froak hesna dyed weel at aa; it's awfullies randeet' [ECS], 'That wumman's claes ir no haaf seindeet; they're hinging oot i the gairdeen aa randeet' [ECS] (see **rand**).

Randolph (*ran-dolf*) *n.* (d.c.1185) son of Dunegal (of Stranith, or Nithsdale), and brother of Duvenald (or Donald), Duncan and Gillespie (or Gillepatric), he was Lord of Stranith or Nithsdale. He married Bethoc, who was probably connected with the Barony of Bedrule, and he may have gained lands there through marrying her. His wife may have been a daughter of Fergus, Earl of Galloway and Princess Joan of England. However, both their histories appear to be sometimes mixed up with others. Not long after the founding of Jedburgh Abbey (perhaps around 1150) the couple granted a carrucate of land (60 acres) in Rughechestre' (possibly Ruecastle) to Jedburgh Abbey, confirmed later by William the Lion. He

also granted lands in Dumfries to Kelso Abbey and is recorded in transactions related to other lands in Dumfriesshire. His name appears as witness to several charters in the early 1160s. His son and heir was Thomas and he may also have had a daughter (perhaps Fiona) who married Reginald, Lord of the Isles. His mmediate descendants took the surname 'Randolph' and were ancestors of the Earls of Moray or Murray.

Randolph (*ran-dolf*) *n.* **Thomas** (d.1262) son or perhaps grandson of Randolph, whose name is sometimes given as his surname. He was a Clerk in the court of Alexander II. He held the Barony of Nithsdale, but also had lands in Norfolk and Lincoln. He probably had a connection with Roxburghshire and perhaps Bedrule, like his parents before him. He also appears to have served as Sheriff of Dumfriesshire. His name appears in several charters in the 1220s to 40s. His wife was Juliana, but nothing else is known about her. Their children included: Sir Thomas, who succeeded; and Sir Nicholas, who was taken prisoner at Dunbar in 1296 and probably died in the Tower of London. Both he and his wife were buried on the same day at Melrose Abbey. **Sir Thomas** (d.bef. 1306) son of Thomas and descendant of Randolph, Lord of Stranith. The family held lands in Bedrule, although there is no record of a direct connection in his time. He was Sheriff of Roxburgh, recorded as such when witness to a document for Kelso Abbey in 1266 and served until at least 1269. He was Chamberlain of Scotland in about 1269–78. He was present at the Convention of Brigham in 1289/90 and when John Balliol paid homage to Edward I in 1292 and in 1294 he accompanied the English King to France. He married Isabel, who was probably half-sister of King Robert the Bruce. His son Sir Thomas became 1st Earl of Moray and signed the Declaration of Arbroath. He also had a daughter Isabel, who married William Murray, ancestors of the Earls of Annandale.

randy (*rawn-dee*) *adj., arch., poet.* wild, disorderly, disreputable, aggresively rude – '... How can these randy Liars then, Make the Scots to be a start-up Clan' [CWS], '... strictly discharging all her Majesty's leidges within ye shyre to resett Gipsies, Vagabonds, Randie beggars, and idle persons ...' [PR1711], 'Now randie Tibbie takes the road, Wi' a' her neebour wretches' [JoHa], 'Cam' ye straight alang the toon, Or doon the randy raw? Ha'e ye seen a truant loon Playin' at the ba'' [JT], 'But while the randie poor were thus sent to the right about, cases of real distress met with sympathetic help' [JVV], 'The inn was thrang wi' singin, The randy clash rang high ...' [WL], *n., arch.* a scolding woman, a mischievous girl – '... That, faith, the randie's grown sae rude, Sae careless, fearless, haughty, proud ...' [JoHa], 'What! Luck, here too! thou paintit twa-faced randy, Squirting thy humbug i' my vera lug?' [JoHa] (also written 'randie').

randy-wife (*rawn-dee-wīf*) *n., arch.* a scolding virago (also 'randy-wumman').

rang (*ra<u>ng</u>*) *pp., poet.* reigned – 'But whan he heard that Archelaus rang in Judea in the room o' his faether ...' [HSR].

range (*rānj*) *v., arch.* to search, probe, rummage – 'A'll mebbies finnd eet if A range the kist' [ECS], 'Weel, A ranged the haaf o the toon, or A turnt staaed' [ECS], 'A've ranged a' the drawers, an' canna find it' [GW], to agitate water, especially to scare fish from hiding places, to poke the ashes from between the bars of a grate so that the air can circulate – 'Taik the poker an range the bars o the feier' [ECS].

ranger (*rān-jur*) *n., arch.* a pot scrubber, particularly one made of a tied bunch of heather.

rankest (*raw<u>ng</u>-kist*) *adj., arch.* stongest, most vigorous – most densely growing, most luxuriant – 'The rankest poison in the world is the broth of a brode sow a-breeming' [JL], densely growing, luxuriant – 'Wherever they could find the rankest and richest spots of grass and speat, they unscrupulously swashed them down ...' [HSR].

Rankilburn (*raw<u>ng</u>-kul-burn*) *n.* older spelling for the valley of the Rankle Burn, also known as Buccleuch. The precise boundaries of the lands are not known, but certainly larger than the lands later known as Buccleuch. This was once a separate parish, which was merged with Yarrow in 1621, but then disjoined from Yarrow and annexed to Ettrick in 1650. It appears that in 1236 the lands belonged to Nigel de Heris, the King's forester. The land probably passed to the Scotts some time shortly after 1249, perhaps as part of the appointment as Keeper of Ettrick Forest. Sir Richard Scott was the first known Laird of Rankilburn in the late 13th century. The first residence was probably on the motte at Phenzhopehaugh, later moving to 'Buccleuch Castle'. There was also a chapel on the Rankle Burn, the cemetery of which was the final resting place for many early generations of the Scotts of Buccleuch. When the lands were inherited in 1492 they were said to be then waste, but normally valued at £20. They were still listed separately from Buccleuch in the family lands inherited in

1517 and 1553/4 and the lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme according to the services of heirs in 1634, 1653 and 1661, and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. – 'Of Ettrick's-hue he took a view, Than to the left hand did turn, Where he did see that Forrest hie, Which then was called Rankelburn' [CWS], 'Past the tiny torrent whose waters churn Where the first Buccleuch had kneeled; Past the crystal cascades of Rankleburn, And the winding way with its every turn Fresh visions of charm revealed' [TK] (it is 'Rankilburne' in 1415, 1463, 1484 and about 1580, 'Rankylburne' in 1415 and 1491/2, 'Rankilburn' in 1491/2, 'Rankilburn' and 'Rankylburne' in 1517 and 'Rankilburne' in 1528, 1537, 1574 and 1634; it is is incorrectly labelled 'Ranald Burn' and 'Randle Burn' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, then marked 'Rankilburn' and 'Bourn of Rankilburn' on Blaeu's 1654 maps and mis-transcribed as 'Kankisburn' on Moll's 1745 map).

Rankilburn Chaipel (*rawng-kul-burn-chā-pul*) *n.* former chapel near the old seat of the Scotts of Rankilburn. It was also known as 'Buccleuch Kirk'. The chapel was situated at the confluence of the Rankle Burn and the Kirk Burn, about 5 miles up from the Ettrick, with Kirk Hill and Priest Sike to the east. When it was established is unclear, but possibly around the 12th century when the motte was built at Rankilburn (later called Phenzhopehaugh); it was included among the churches of Teviotdale Archdeaconry in Bagimond's Roll of 1275, when valued at 5 shillings 4 pence. In 1415 the tithes for Bellendean were transferred to it (when the Scotts of Rankilburn swapped Bellendean for the lands of Glenkerry with the monks of Melrose Abbey). It is marked 'Rankilburn K.' on Blaeu's 1654 map, and 'Ruins of Buccleugh Kirk' on Ainslie's 1773 map; today there is a D-shaped sheepfold (or perhaps shelter for cattle drovers) enclosing much of the site, which has been planted with coniferous trees. The turf-covered footings of the former chapel can still just be made out, these being modest in size, about 10 m by 5 m, to the south-west of the sheepfold. The wall at the east end has been robbed (probably to help contruct the small rectangular shed in the corner of the sheepfold), and there is an earthen bank between these remains and the Kirk Burn. Together with another low bank inside the sheepfold, these may be former boundaries for the kirkyard. A survey in 2011 found no evidence of further enclosures that had been suggested in earlier descriptions (including a different location for the church in the north-east corner of the sheepfold reported in 1962). Scott of Satchells says in 1688 that 'The Houses Ground-work yet is to be seen, And at that Church, I many times have been, A burial place it yet keeps out, For any poor folks that lyes round about'. He claims that 9 Lairds of Buccleuch were buried there, perhaps starting after David and ending with the permanent move to Branxholme. There is a tradition that the last Scott burial was within 3 yards of the east door of the church. It is stated that the chapel was already long ruined by about 1585 when the site was visited by a young Walter of Buccleuch along with Sir Robert of Thirlestane and others, finding 'the Font-stone within the Kirk, and a Cross before the Kirk-door', as well as several tombstones, including one with the arms of Buccleuch. There was a legend of a blue marble font (in which generations of Scotts had been baptised) being buried among the ruins, but no such relic has been found. In 1801 the site was visited by a party including Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd, but they found nothing of any significance. William Scott (from Burnmouth) stated in 1821 that 'frequently human bones are washed away by the encroaching of the stream'. An open-air Cameronian communion service was held near here in 1844, attended by hundreds of people. The Ordnance Survey name book in 1858 states that 'the marks where houses seem to have stood are still visible on the Burn Side', but if there was once a hamlet there, there is no evidence apparent today. There was an excavation around 1877, but little was discovered. John White was Rector, and after his death Walter 'de Hassinden' was appointed to replace him in 1432. The Rector in 1453 was James Spottiswood, and the Reader in 1491/2 was John Scott. David Scott of Buccleuch left money for the church when he died in 1491/2. Following the ruin of their nearby manor, the Scotts abandoned the area for their new seat at Branxholme, and the church probably fell into disuse at that time. In 1537 Simon Shortreed, Vicar of Ashkirk invested Simon Scott in the benefices of Rector 'by touching the kirk door, the font, the altar, the chalice, the books and ornaments' of the kirk there. In 1574 John Scott, minister of Ashkirk had oversight there. After the Reformation the parish was united with Yarrow and then Ettrick and was not considered large enough to require a reader (it was 'Rankelburne' in 1275, 'ecclesiae de Rankilburn' in 1453

and 'Rankilburn' in a Church of Scotland document of 1586; it is 'Rankilburn K.' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Rankilburn Pairish (*rawng-kul-burn-pā-reesh*) *n.* former small parish, sometimes referred to as Buccleuch, consisting of the land between the Rankle Burn and the Tima Water. Its establishment is unclear, but it certainly existed before 1415. In the early 17th century it was united with Yarrow, but in 1650 it was annexed instead to Ettrick. At that point it consisted essentially of the lands of Deephope, Mount Common, Gamescleuch, Ettrickside, Annelshope, East Buccleuch, West Buccleuch, Tushielaw, Cacrabank and Crosslee.

Rankin (*rawng-kin*) *n.* **James** (19th C.) police offer at Forkins in the 1860s. **Rev. Lisa-Jane** minister of Wilton. **Robert** (19th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. 'Robert Rankin & Co.' was listed at Teviot Square in Slater's 1852 directory. **William** (19th/20th C.) blacksmith at Bedrule in the early 1900s.

rankit (*rawng-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj.* ranked, lined, set in rows – 'But tho' I get my hurdies whankit, An' wi' the hare-brain'd core be rankit . . . ' [JR]', 'The yoke-a-tulie rankit up, And doon the Loan like fire' [JT], 'Door an dochty, framin the view, war rankeet Naeter's Wardens o the Mairches' [ECS].

the Rankle Burn (*thu-rawng-kul-burn*) *n.* stream that rises in Craik Forest and flows roughly north to meet the Ettrick at Cacrabank, near Tushielaw. The valley of the Rankle Burn is synonymous with the Buccleuch area, and was the original family seat of the Scotts of Rankilburn or Buccleuch. A description of Selkirkshire in 1649 states that 'the Water of Ranklehurn coming fra Muddhave Loch [presumably Moodlaw Loch] enters' Ettrick. Scott of Satchells says that there was once a mill on the burn. There is a ballad called 'The Maid of the Rankle Burn' (it is marked 'Bourn of Rankilburn' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, 'Ranckill B.' on Adair's c.1688 map and 'Rankgle Burn' on Ainslie's 1773 map; see also **Rankilburn**).

rannel-trei (*ra-nul-trī*) *n., arch.* a beam, or branch-stripped tree, forming the roof-tree of a house – 'And oure the auld man's rigging back She laid her rannel-tree shanke' [JTe], '. . . An' bringe the cruke, an' eke the lynkis Doon frae the rannel trie' [WiSp].

ranshackle (*ran-shaw-kul*) *v., poet.* to ransack, search thoroughly – 'I'll ranshekel the hale house till I find it' [JoJ] 'And whan they cam to the fair Dodhead, Right hastily they clam the peel; They loosed the kye out, ane and a', And ranshackled the house right weel' [T] (also written 'ranshekel'; cf. **ramshaickle**).

rant (*rawn'*) *v., arch.* to romp, roister, indulge in boisterous fun, sing or play a lively tune – 'The rantin' sangs, the leeberal drams . . . ' [RM].

rantie (*rawn-tee*) *adj., poet.* frolicsome, boisterous – 'We've rowthie baith o' brose an' kail, Whilk mak's us chuffie, sleek, and rantie' [JoHa].

Ranks Meadowhole (*rangks-me-di-hōl*) *n.* former name for a pool which would sometimes form in the meadow to the South of 'the Birns' of Chapelhill.

rap (*rawp*) *v., arch.* to fall rapidly (said of teardrops) – '. . . Our tears come rapping down in spates, Since thou art gone' [CPM].

rap (*rawp*) *v.* to knock on a door (more common than 'knock'; cf. **chap**; noted by E.C. Smith; see also **rappit**).

rape (*rāp*) *adv., poet.* quickly, rapidly – 'Then rude and rape a bairnie scream'd' [JR].

Raper (*rā-pur*) *n.* **Robert** (d.c.1814) from Minto in Roxburghshire, recorded when his will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1815. Given that the name is otherwise unknown, this may be a transcription error, but otherwise he may have been a servant of Lord Minto.

Raperlaw (*rā-pur-law*) *n.* farm roughly between Minto and Lilliesleaf villages. The lands there were a possession of Jedburgh Abbey from its founding in the 12th century until the Reformation. Humphrey of Raperlaw is recorded as a witness in about 1201. Reginald of Durham, in his collection of miracles of St. Cuthbert, recounts a tale of a woman from here, crippled from birth, who was cured after spending the night at Cuthbert's chapel on the Slitrig (probably at Cogsmill). Matthew Lamb was recorded as tenant there in 1494/5, as well as George and James Davidson. George Davidson had 2 horses and 14 sheep stolen from him there before 1502. In 1564 George Turnbull's quarter was leased to William Gray and William Redford, Henry [. . .]son's quarter together with John Middlemas' half to Andrew Gray, George Gray and Thomas Allan. The 'lands and toun of Rapperlaw' were part of the lands sold to Adam French in 1567 and still part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. Hob Turnbull was there in 1579. James Turnbull was 'called of Rapirlaw' in 1619. The lands there were inherited by William Middlemas of Chapel from his father, also William, in 1622; it appears

that at that time it was part of the Barony of Raperlaw. The farm was feued by Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning to Turnbulls and Davidsons in 1632. William Wood was tenant there in 1634. In the 1643 county valuation, the owners of lands recorded there were James Middlemas of Raperlaw (valued at £416), Walter Turnbull (valued at £100 10s), Adam Turnbull (valued at £104), Andrew Davidson (valued at £65), William Turnbull (valued at £104) and David Davidson (valued at £195). Lands there (or perhaps the superiority) were owned by the Kers of Cavers Carre in the later 17th century. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. Walter Scott of Alton owned lands there valued at £416 in 1678, as well as James Middlemas (£134 18s 6d), Ralph Davidson of Greenhouse (£104), Andrew Davidson (£65), Robert Elliot in 'Wyliespeel' (£104) and John Douglas (£195). Some of these parts were later known as Greenhouse and Catshawhill. Thomas Turnbull was a tenant there in 1684 when he was declared as a fugitive for being a Covenanter, along with George Young, a servant to George Gray, who was also a tenant there. Robert Paterson was there in 1689. James Runciman was blacksmith there in 1694, with other householders at that time being William Chisholme, Walter Middlemas, James Middlemas, John Gray, John Riddell, John Robson and James Scott (and John Turnbull among the 'deficients'). It may have been sold by the Scotts of Alton to the Horsburghs of that Ilk about 1710. A 'Plan of Nether Raperlaw and Falahill', property of Gilbert Elliot of Minto, was drawn up in 1766. 'Scott of Alton's Lands in Raperlaw' are referred to in 1788 (and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), valued at £416 and listed under Lord Minto. William Thomson was tenant there in at least 1799–1801 and George Hope was servant in 1801, while Robert Smail and Robert Wight were servants ar 'Reperlaw Tounhead' (the origin is probably Old English 'rapera hlaw', meaning 'rope-maker's hill'; it first appears as 'Raperlau' in about 1150, then 'Raperslau' or 'Rapeslawe' in about the 1170s, 'Raperell' and 'Rapereslaw' in about 1200, and has its modern spelling from 1315; it is transcribed as 'Raparlaw' in 1502, 'Ryperlawe' in 1548/9, 'Rapirlaw' in 1619, 'Raperlaw' in 1622, 'Reaperhall' and 'Reperlaw' in 1670, 'reper law' and 'Reaperlaw' in 1678, 1684 and 1689, 'Repertslaw' in 1684, 'Roperlaw' in 1797 and 'Repperlaw' in 1799; it is marked 'Reperlaw' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and also on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Raperlaw (*rā-pur-law*) *n.* **Humphrey** (12th/13th C.) listed in the period 1200–02 as witness to the grant of lands near Maxton to Melrose Abbey. His name is listed as 'Umfr' de Raperell'. Also in about 1200 he was granted lands at Coldingham, when he is listed 'Vnfrido de Rapereslaw'. **Robert** (d.c.1237) cleric who is recorded being 'de Raperslau' and other variants. His name surely derived from the lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. He qualified as 'Master' sometime in the 1410s. He held a canonry of Dunkeld from about 1420. He witnessed several charters related to Dunkeld, some associated with Archibald of Ednam.

rappit (*ra-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* rapped, knocked struck – 'I rappit lang, then rappit strang, But answer I gat nane' [WaD] (see **rap**).

rap up (*rawp-up*) *v., arch.* to rouse by knocking, knock up – 'But Wull pled for them to rap up Geordie Oliver, of the Wester Toll Bar . . . ' [RM].

ra-ra-rae (*r-ra-rā*) *n., arch.* gout weed, Ægopodium Podagraria, a tall plant with tiny white flowers, formerly used by children in Hawick to adorn themselves with on the eve of the Hiring Fair, marching and chanting 'Ra-ra-rae, the nicht afore the Fair! The drum's i' the Walligate, the pipes' i' the air. Silk an saiteen, Goold an' naiteen; Tig! – for the morn's the Fair Day!' [GW].

rase (*rāz*) *pp.* did rise, rose – 'hei rase in time ti hear the Drums an Fifes stertin', 'He raise, and rax'd him whar he stude And bade him match him wi his marrows . . . ' [CPM], 'Then up they raise, with ghastrous look, And to their steedis they flew . . . ' [JTe], 'An' the sunne rase bricht thatte mornynge . . . ' [WiSp], 'Wi' that he raise, (the clock struck twelve,) And rax'd a box frae aff the shelve' [RDW], 'I ræse up til opin til my beloefet . . . ' [HSR], '. . . the muckle Cairter – booksome an blewe-leike wui the ferness o'd – raise fer owre on ma left' [ECS], 'For a' the craws rase up at yince In a cawin' cloud o' joy' [DH], 'Twa had rase high in the warld's een, But ane was puir: They cracked o' wisdom whaur they sat Sae couthie there' [WL] (also written 'raise'; this is the past tense of **ryse**, while the past participle is 'risen', as in English).

rash (*rawsh*) *v., arch.* to rush, act with great haste – ' 'To rashe through a darg', to perform a day's work hastily' [JL], to pour, lash (also written 'rashe'; see also **rashit**).

rash (*rawsh*) *adj., arch.* active, vigorous, agile, in good health – 'He's a rasch carl o' his years' [JoJ],

'. . . a muckle big, bang fallih, braid-shoodert, rash an stuffy' [ECS] (also written 'rasch').

rash (*rawsh*) *n., arch.* rush, marsh plant – 'No rashes wild on thee are seen, Or aught that would defile thee' [DA], '. . . which was thatched with rashes against the winter's storms' [BM1907], used in the phrase 'the rash buss keeps the cow', meaning a time of peace from marauders – 'Syne warded them, whilk made the rest keep order, Than might the rash buss keep kye on the Border' [T].

rashie (*raw-shee*) *adj., arch.* full of rushes (also written 'rashy'; it occurs in place names, e.g. Rashiegrain and Rashy Hill).

Rashiegrain (*raw-shee-grān*) *n.* farmstead near the head of the Teviot, beyond Merrylaw. The lands there formed part of the estate of the Scotts of Crumhaugh in the 17th century. In a Hawick Parish valuation of 1627 it is listed along with Wormscleuch and Commonbrae, valued jointly 'in stok 120 lb., in teynd 20 lb'. It could be the 'Rashlie' listed among lands around Teviothead that were part of the Barony of Cavers in 1687 and 1698. The lands were among those inherited by Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane from his brother Walter in 1695. John Scott was there in 1702. By 1707 it was valued along with Commonbrae at £261 19s 4d. Andrew Anderson was Laird in 1708 when he served as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire. George Dickson was herd there in 1725. Thomas Little was tenant there in 1740. The lands were valued at £261 19s 4d in the 1740s. An unspecified matter of discipline occurring there came to the Hawick Session's notice in 1752. William Anderson was owner in 1761. The farm was purchased in 1771 by Bailie Thomas Turnbull, along with other neighbouring properties. In 1788 it was owned by William Turnbull of Rashiegrain. Robert Armstrong was there in 1799 and John Elliot and William Hall in 1801. In 1811 it was still valued (with Commonbrae) at about £262. The Hope family were living there in 1841. A receipt relating to the poor rates from there in 1875 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. 'Rashiegrain Height' is an area south of there, by Pikethaw Hill, on the border with Dumfries & Galloway – 'The waters o' the Teviot Are drumlie at Trowmill But ootbye Rashiegrain Fresh sprung frae Teviotstane They're clear as crystal rill' [WL] (spelled 'Rashygrain' etc. in older records, it is 'Raschegrane' in 1627, 'Raschiegren' in 1674, 'Raschegrain' in 1675, transcribed 'Rasheglen' in 1695 and 'Rashlie' in 1698, and 'Rashigrane' in 1708; 'rashie' means covered in rushes and 'grain' is an old Scots word for a branch of a stream).

Rashie Grain (*raw-shee-grān*) *n.* small stream in Craik Forest, rising between Craik Cross Hill and Craik Moor and joining Northope Burn.

Rashie Park (*raw-shee-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a field somewhere between Stobs and Cogsmill (mentioned in Robert Grieve's diary in 1863).

rashit (*raw-shee', -shi'*) *pp., poet.* poured, came down in torrents – 'Behald he smat the rok, that the waters rashet owt . . . ' [HSR], 'An' the rains raschet doun, an' the fluids cam', an' the win's blew . . . ' [HSR] (se **rash**).

Rashy Hill (*raw-shee-hil*) *n.* hill in the upper Borthwick valley, to the east of Old Howpasley, between Laird's Hill and Pike Hill, reaching a height of 372 m.

Rashy Sike (*raw-shee-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper headwaters of the Liddel, lying just to the west of Myredykes.

rasp (*rawsp*) *n.* raspberry – 'I'll pu' the rasps wi' thee nae mair, My faithfu' love, my only dearie' [JS], 'There's fairest rose on thorniest brier, The rasp an' nettle clusters' [JoHa], '. . . Where first I pou'd the rasp and slae, On the Bank aboon the Boosie' [DA], '. . . Blossom oot in rasps and slaes' [WL] (note this abbreviation is much less common outside Scotland).

rassle (*raw-sul*) *v.* to wressle – 'Doon in the depth o' the auld gray castle, Shut in alane wi' his thouchts to wrastle . . . ' [WL] (also spelled 'wrassle' and 'wrastle').

rat (*raw'*) *n., arch.* a rut, *v., arch.* to make a rut, scratch deeply – 'Here, ma little man, dinna stand on ony o the cheirs or ee'll ratt thum wui eer buits' [ECS], *n.* a scratch – 'There's a ratt on the room table aareddies' [ECS] (also written 'raat' and 'ratt'; cf. **ratch** and **ratit**).

the Rat (*thu-raw'*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

ratch (*rawch*) *v., arch.* to scratch, to damage (furniture etc.) by rough usage, to injure (a person) by rough usage, *n.* a scratch (cf. **rat**).

ratcht (*rawcht*) *adj., pp., arch.* scratched, damaged by rough usage, ravaged, despoiled and bare (of a house), ragged, worn (of a person or clothes) – 'Thus the jaw is said to be ratch'd when injured by the pulling of a tooth, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'This moniment's geetin gey sair ratcht – they soodna let thum skart names on't. Puir wretch; eis weerin awfih ratcht shuin: gie um thir yins. Ther hoose's geetin ratcht wui ill-usage' [ECS], '. . . on ti bowkin lums an platchin cloots an ruiffs an waas baith

suitteet an ratcht on derk wunter days' [ECS] (also written 'ratch't'; cf. **retcht**).

Rathie (*raw-thee*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Betty Riddell and their children included: Adam (b.1768); James (b.1771); Robert (b.1773); and Betty (b.1776). William (b.1759), Agnes (b.1761) and Walter (b.1765), with no mother's name given, are probably also his children. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: Betty (b.1796); and Andrew (b.1800). **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Mathieson and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1661, with witnesses Andrew Henderson and Robert (who was surely a relative). **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Isobel Oliver and their children included: Isobel (b.1770); and Margaret (b.1772). Janet (b.1767), with no mother's name given, was probably also his daughter. **James** (d.bef. 1811) farmer in lands to the east of Hawick. He was living at Ormiston in 1781 and was farmer at Kaimend, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded as tenant at 'Combend' in 1801 and also in 1811 when his brother Robert died. In 1801 his sons William and James were both listed on the Militia ballot in Cavers Parish. He married Isabel Hermiston and their children included: William (b.1777); and James (b.1781). It seems likely he was a son of William from Lilliesleaf Parish. **James** (1781–1863) son of James. He was listed at Kaimend on the ballot for the Militia in 1801, along with his brother William. He was later a farm labourer at Honeyburn and also lived at Hummelknowes. In 1808 in Cavers he married Helen, daughter of shepherd Walter Baptie and Hanna Hogg. Their children included: James (b.1808); Walter (b.1811); Hannah (b.1813), who married Alexander Waldie; William (b.1815), who married Mary Moscrop in Kelso; Robert (b.1817), who was a stable-keeper in Kelso; and Isabella (b.1823), who married William Mill in Hawick. He died in Kelso. **James** (1808–87) son of James. His children were born at Hassendeanburn, then Wilton, and finally Victoria (Australia). He married Barbara Andison in 1843 in Denholm. Their children were: Esther (b.1844), who married James Douglas Turnbull; Helen (b.1847), who married Henry Campbell from Ayrshire; Hannah Wilhelmina (b.1849); Adam James (b.1856); and Bella (b.1859). He died in Australia. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Janet Winthrope and their children included: Janet (b.1771); William (b.1773); George (b.1779); and George (again, b.1784). He could be the Robert, son of William, born in Lilliesleaf in 1740. **Robert** (d.1811) brother of James, farmer at Kaimend. He could be the same as the Robert of Lilliesleaf Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: Janet (b.1738); Robert (b.1740); an unnamed son (b.1742); and Agnes (b.1746). **William** (1777–1851) elder son of James. He was a farmer, born in Cavers Parish, who moved to the Jedburgh area. He was a labourer at 'Cambend' (i.e. Kaimend) in Cavers Parish listed in 1797 among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. He was listed at Kaimend on the ballot for the Militia in 1801, along with his brother James. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Wilson, baker in Hawick. Their children were: James (b.1803), who lived near Duns; Walter (b.1805), tenant farmer at Thickside; Margaret (b.1807), who married Thomas Waddell; Isabella (b.1811); Janet (b.1814); and William (b.1816), a shepherd near Duns. He died at Thickside, Jedburgh. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Wilton Manse according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of London, who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He must have had some local connection. **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary Kerr and their daughter Janet Elizabeth was baptised in 1849 (also written 'Rathy').

rationin (*raw-shi-nin*) *n.* a system for sharing out limited supplies of food and other goods, especially during war-time. This happened during and after both World Wars, with queueing becoming a part of everyday life in Hawick.

rattan (*raw-tin*) *n., arch.* a rat – 'They've crush'd an' spoilt her brand new cap, Her bonnet's a bamboozl'd, As flat as ony rattan trap, An' a' her ringlets toozl'd' [JoHa], '...and he was as completely trapped as a ratten could be' [BCM1881] (also spelled 'ratten', etc.).

rattan's rest (*raw-tin-rest*) *n., arch.* complete restlessness, bustle, state of constant movement, wakefulness caused by continual disturbance – 'It's duist ratten's rest i this hoose, onyway, wui yeh mael efter another; A'm aye makin meat an answerin the door' [ECS], 'Oo'll get ratten's rest this nicht; they're haudin Jock's foy up the stair abuin oo – hei's gaun away ti Australleeih i Setterday' [ECS] (also written 'ratten's rest').

ratten see **rattan**

rattit (*ra-tee'*) *pp., arch.* scratched – 'Ma skuil sklate's aa raateet wui this skartin skeelie' [ECS] (see **rat**).

rattle (*raw-tul*) *n., poet.* a sharp blow, thump – 'Sune Tammie sprang frae aff his seat, An' wan at him a rattle' [JoHa], 'One of the other reapers took him a severe rattle on the side of the head . . . ' [RJT].

Rattlin Roarin Willie (*raw'-lin-rō-rin-wi-lee*) *n.* song popularised by Burns, which is supposedly local, being about events that happened to William Henderson of Priesthaugh in 1627. Willie, a local ballad-maker and brawler, slew 'Robert Rule' somewhere near Allanhaugh. Burns heavily edited it and added a third stanza in praise of his friend William Dunbar, which has disguised its origin. But Sir Walter Scott added 4 further verses about Willie's capture by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and 'young Falnash' (probably Archibald Elliot). The Presbytery records show that William Elliot was wanted for the murder of William Henderson in 1627, surely the basis for the song. The tune also has various versions, existing as the air of the song, as well as for both the pipes and the fiddle. Whether the origin was with Willie himself or someone else is unknown. Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee published a study of the song in 1886 – 'Rob Roole he handled rude And Willie left Newmill's banks Red-wat wi' Robin's blude' [T].

rauchle (*raw-kul*) *adj., poet.* bold, impetuous – 'Auld Britain's sons are yet fu' yauld . . . He'll find her yet the same in war – A raucle, ready-haundit kimmer' [JoHa], 'Rauchle gulls daily re-anoint Enthroned King Edward . . . ' [DH] (also written 'raucle').

raucht (*row<u>ch</u>t*) *pp., arch.* reached, extended, seized, stretched – 'He girt his broadsword to his side – That friend of proven worth; He raught his hagbut from the wall, – Preparing to go forth' [JTe], 'Than saith he til the man, Rax furth thine han'. An' he raught it furth . . . ' [HSR], 'An' he raught furth his han' towaird his discipels, an' said, Behald, my mither an' my brithren' [HSR] (also written 'raught'; past tense of **rax** or **reach**).

Raufson (*rowf-son*) *n.* **John** (14th C.) owner of lands in 'Ermildon' (i.e. somewhere around Anrton Fell) in Liddesdale according to a c.1376 rental roll. 'Terra Johannis Raufson' is listed there with a value of 16 shillings.

raught see **raucht**

raun-trei (*rawn-trī*) *n., arch.* the rowan, mountain ash (cf. **rountree**).

rave (*rāv*) *pp., arch.* tore, rived – '. . . and for having fallen upon the said Bailie and rugged and rave the hair off his head' [BR1694], '. . . How the jockies in their fury Rave an' ruggit' [RH] (also written 'raive'; this is the past tense of **rive**, which can also be 'rived'; cf. the past participles **reen** and 'riven' as in English).

Ravenburn (*rā-vin-burn*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage on the farm of Hyndlee, situated to the east of the Note o' the Gate, now deep within Wauchope Forest. It appears to be 'Reavinburne' in 1694, when there was a hearth listed there, among the farms of the Laird of Harwood. The shepherd there in the mid-1800s was Walter Cavers. The stream there is the Raven or 'Reaven' Burn, which forms part of the headwaters of the Jed.

Raven Burn (*rā-vin-burn*) *n.* stream in the headwaters of the Jed Water. Causeway Sike, Yellow Sike, Hay Sike, Piper Sike and Raven Sike all join it before the former farmstead of Ravenburn. It runs roughly northwards, joining several smaller streams to become the Jed near Westshiels.

Ravenswud Junction (*rā-vinz-wud-ju<u>ng</u>k-shin*) *n.* Ravenswood Junction, a junction of the Waverley Line with the Berwickshire Railway, between Newtown St. Boswells and Melrose, near the Leaderfoot Viaduct. The line connected Hawick with Greenlaw, Duns and Chirnside and ran from 1856 until part was washed away in a flood in 1948. The name came from the nearby house, built in the 1820s by Major John Scott (later of Woll) on the estate formerly known as Old Melrose.

raw (*raw*) *n.* a row – 'A cood wale oot Rule Waeter's coorse feine, – merkeet wui raws on raws o treis' [ECS], 'Fowr in a raw = four abreast' [ECS], 'A raw o treis; a raw o krames; a raw o hooses' [ECS], 'They gaed twae in a raw' (= two abreast)' [GW], 'Aw'll gie ye a' twa or threi raws Aw wrote tae send oot tae oor laddies in Canada' [JEDM], 'In that Kirk-yard, in mony a raw, Hae mouldered hearts without a flaw . . . ' [AD], 'Auld names, lost days forgotten, peered oot fri raw be raw' [??], 'A-weel – the piper waits to blaw, Ye wait there, smirkin', raw on raw . . . ' [DH], 'The sun's scowderin' sair, sair On the laigh raws' [WL], 'At poverty Row (adv. phr.) = on the verge of destitution' [ECS].

Raw (*raw*) *n.* former name for the area of **Netherraw** and **Upper Raw** on the Hermitage Water ('Rha' is on Gordon's c.1650 map and

'Raa' on Visscher's 1689 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map shows both 'N. Ra' and 'O. Raa').

Raw (*raw*) *n.* **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded as 'Jake Rawe Martyn Crossers servaunte' in 1544, when he was among a large number of Scotsmen who swore allegience to Henry VIII. It is possible that the Martin Crozier was the one who resided at Earlside, but it is possible another Martin is meant. **Thomas** (19th C.) merchant and commission agent in Hawick. His estate was sequestered in 1885. He was a member of the committee for Hawick Baptist Church around 1880.

Rawflat (*raw-fla'*) *n.* farm between Old Belses and Bloomfield in the southern part of Ancrum Parish. In 1502 Bartholomew Turnbull was tenant and Thomas Turnbull in 1540. It was recorded being in the Barony of Primside in 1579 when Walter Turnbull yielded some of the crops and income from his half of the lands in order to repay a debt to Allan Deans from Hawick. Walter Turnbull was Laird there when ordered to vacate the lands in 1581. However, later in 1581 he was murdered by a band of other Turnbulls, and then his wife 'and hir puir bairnes' were harassed by Turnbulls firing their weapons at the farm. 'Jaquie Laidlaw' was a tenant in 1601 and Walter Turnbull was 'younger of Raflat' in 1603. It is also recorded in a criminal case relating to 1612, when it was owned by the Davidsons and farmed by William Rutherford. The lands were sold by Walter Turnbull to Ragwell Bennet of Chesters in 1623, and at that point were still in the Barony of Belses. Some time after that they were included in Ancrum Parish. It was inherited by Robert Bennet from his father Ragwell in 1670. It was owned by the Kers of Cavers Carre in the later 17th century. John Wilkie, younger, was there in 1685. They were given to Rev. Joseph Leck of Yetholm in 1739. In 1788 the lands were valued at £500 and owned by 'Miss Ainslie'. Peter Brown was the tenant in the early 1800s. The farm passed from John Edmund Elliot to the Marquess of Lothian in 1872. It may once have been referred to as 'Milton' (it is 'Rowflat' in 1502, 'Rawflat' in 1538, 'Raflat' in 1603, 'Raflatt' in 1612 and 1632, 'Raeflat' in 1617 and transcribed 'Reuflat' in 1678 and 'Ranflat' in 1684; it is 'Raflett' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map, marked as a fortified house, although a little too far south).

raw giblich (*raw-gib-li<u>ch</u>*) *n., arch.* an unfledged crow.

Rawlings (*raw-lins*) *n.* **Edward** (18th/19th C.) footman at Riddell in 1797, when he was working for Sir John Riddell.

Rawlinson (*raw-lin-sin*) *n.* **Thomas** (1833–1905) born in Yeadon, Yorkshire, he came to Hawick as a weaver, but was also one of the first professional cricket players in Hawick, playing for the Hawick Teviotdale team in the late 1850s. He is buried in the Wellogate. **William Bright** (b.1867) son of Thomas, he attended St. Andrews University from 1888. He became a great Common Riding supporter.

the Raws (*<u>th</u>u-rawz*) *n.* former popular name for the Drumlanrig Square area, which prior to 1884 contained the 'Fore Raw', the 'Mid Raw' and the 'Back Raw'. Even earlier the area was known as the Playlaw – 'Aw quietly keekit roond, and seein' naebody seemed tae ken me, Aw slippit away up the Raws . . . ' [JEDM].

the Raws (*<u>th</u>u-rawz*) *n.* former name for an area in Liddesdale, possibly associated with **Netherraw** and **Upper Raw**. George Simpson was 'in the Rawis' in 1576 and 'of the Raw' in 1586.

Rawson (*raw-sin*) *n.* **John** (b.1808/9) from England, he was a millwright in Hawick. In 1841 he is recorded as a joiner, and in 1851 as a turner. He lived at 10 O'Connell Street. His wife was Helen. Their children included John, Robert, Elizabeth, Agnes, Hannah and Thomas.

rax (*raks*) *v., poet., arch.* to stretch, strain, stretch oneself, pass, reach, sprain – 'He raise, and rax'd him whar he stude And bade him match him wi his marrows' [CPM], 'The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, And gepit wi' girning joye' [JTe], 'O never vex ane roudes auld, Although she rax your faithe . . . ' [JTe], 'Than saith he til the man, Rax furth thine han' ' [HSR], . . . an' thy faithfu'niss raxes untill the cluds' [HSR], 'For thy mercie is grit aboone the heævens, an' thy trouth raxes untill the cluds' [HSR], 'Wi' that he raise, (the clock struck twelve,) And rax'd a box frae aff the shelve' [RDW], 'He raxed and gied his een a dight, Then pranced and sang . . . ' [DA], 'She sat doun aside the shearers, an' he raxt 'er bye roastit corn' [JAHM], '. . . Where ferns grow green in Lindeancleuch On the side o' Riddell Hill, An' I wakened wide an' raxed mysel' In the nineteenth century still' [FL], 'A've gaen an rackeet masul wui raxin owre fer owre' [ECS], 'Ten thoosand hands were raised on high, Wavin' an' raxin' towards the sky' [WP], 'I'll rax me doun my nibbie stick . . . ' [WL], 'Away owre i' the wast, Ettrick Pen, raxin abune his neebors . . . ' [DH] (from Old English; cf. **rack** and **raxit**).

raxes (*rak-seez*) *n., pl., arch.* tongs, bars used for supporting a spit – '... baskets and creels, posset pig, pair of raxes and ane speit ...' [DMW1681].

raxit (*rak-see', -si'*) *pp., poet.* stretched, reached – 'An' immediatelie Jesus raxet furth his han', an' tuik haud o' him ...' [HSR] (see **rax**).

rax oot (*raks-oo'*) *v., arch.* to stretch out, reach out – 'Rax oot ti the shoogir; help eersel!' [ECS], 'Rax oot ti the scones' [GW].

ray (*rā*) *n., poet.* order, array, arrangement – 'Yet follow me my feiries five, And see of me ye keep good ray ...' [CPM].

Ray see **Rae**

raze (*rāz*) *v., arch.* to erase, remove by scratching out – '... and that betwixt this date and Michaelmas first, and to raze their names out of the Councill book as burgesses' [BR1741].

Razor (*rā-zur*) *n.* nickname for the Headmaster of Denholm school around 1900.

Rea see **Rae**

reach (*reech*) *v., arch.* to bring out or down after reaching (the past participle is **raucht**).

reach ti (*reech*) *v., arch.* to stretch oneself, reach for something at the table.

reader (*ree-dur*) *n.* a lay preacher who assists the Minister in Church. In earlier centuries the term referred to someone appointed to read the scriptures instead of the ordained priest or minister. In many post-Reformation churches there was a minister in charge of several parishes and a separate reader for each parish, often having been Catholic priests, and allowed to continue to preach, but barred from administering the sacraments; uch appointments stopped following an Act of the General Assembly of 1581. The office of reader was officially abolished after the adoption of the Westminster Directory in 1645, but nevertheless continued in practice. The term later came to be used to refer to the Precentor. In Hawick in the 18th and 19th centuries the Reader (who was usually the Schoolmaster and Session Clerk) would read the scripture aloud for the congregation for up to an hour before the regular service began, and also during the interval in the lengthy services.

readiest (*ree-dee-ist*) *n., arch.* most ready for use, most immediately available as currency – '... agree that an new colour, standard, or pencell, should be bought ... and to that effect to uplift and take the readiest burgess money' [BR1707].

readin (*ree-din*) *v., arch.* being read – '... within the church yesterday, and in the interim when Scripture was reading ...' [BR1710].

the Readin Room (*thu-ree-din-room*) *n.* name formerly used for any one of a number of places where newspapers etc. could be read for a fee. There was one on Denholm Main Street in the late 19th century.

the Read Roads (*thu-reed-rōdz*) *n.* name sometimes given to the former road passing from upper Teviotdale into Ewesdale. The road is mentioned in a travel account of 1629. It was the principal road from Carlisle to Hawick before about 1765 when the turnpike was opened. All traffic would have been on foot or horseback. Many miles of the old hollowed out tracks can be seen on the hillsides around Linhope and Mosspaul. A good stretch is visible looking back from Linhope as the track stretches over part of Lightning Hill towards Phaup, close to the route that the Mosspaul Ride-out usually takes. There is also a suggestion that it may have partly followed the course of a road built by the Romans, connecting the Lower Esk with Teviotdale, via Eweslees, Ewes Doors and Caerlenrig. Another (or related) road has been traced over the pass from Ewes Doors, via Haggis Side and Corbie Shank.

ream (*reem*) *v., arch., poet.* to froth, overflow, cream, form cream – 'A reamin' horn the board to grace' [JR], '... And fill wi furthy glee A reamin' cup, That I may drink A blythe New Year to thee' [JT].

reamin (*reem-in*) *adj., arch.* in good form.

reamin-ful (*reem-in-ful*) *adj., arch.* full to the brim.

reapit (*ree-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* reaped – 'Dice men an rogues o' every descripshion hed went a dinger an hed reapeet a bountifeh hervest' [BW1974].

reason (*ree-zin*) *v., arch.* to debate, put forward arguments – 'The Session, after hearing both parties reason upon ye head, they statute and ordain that ...' [PR1715] (see also **raison**).

reave (*reev*) *v., arch.* to tear, rend, take forcibly – 'Thou reaves frae beauty a' her winning ways – For where's her charms when row'd in ragged goon?' [JoHa], 'O that e'er time should reave The gilding frae thy bonnie face' [JoHa] (cf. **rieve**).

the Rebels (*thu-re-bulz*) *n.* name used for those opposing the official Common Riding, particularly in 1706 and 1809 – 'The Westla' Lads waur Rebels ca'd, John Tully led them on a yaud' [MB].

reboond (*ree-boond*) *v., n.* to rebound.

rebuik (*ree-būk*) *v., arch.* rebuke – 'Rebuik the throck o' speermen, the ferkishen o' the bulls ...' [HSR], '... thaye schent at the rebuik o' thy countenence' [HSR].

rebuikit (*ree-bew-ki', -kee'*) *pp.* rebuked – 'An' Jesus rebuket the deevil; an' he gaed out o' him' [HSR], '... some 'handlet maist severlie', others 'earnestly rebuikit', 'being vehementlie rebuikit', 'heavily rebuikit and earnestlie exhorted to unfainyed repentance' ... ' [JJV].

recaa (*ree-caw*) *v.* to recall – 'O could I but reca' again, Thae days o' youthfu', careless joy ... ' [JoHa], 'Reca' til min' a' thy afferin's ... ' [HSR], 'I think o' monie pleasant scenes And happy oors reca' ' [JSE], 'Fain wad he bitten his tongue in twa, But the promise made was ayont reca' ' [WL].

recait (*ree-sā'*) *n., arch.* a receipt.

recaive (*ree-sāv*) *v., arch.* to receive.

receive (*ree-seev*) *n., arch.* appetite – 'By! what a receive hei has!' [GW].

receivit (*ree-see-vee', -vi'*) *pp., arch.* received – '... electit the said Gilbert Watt, notar, clark for ane yeir to cum, wha was judiciallie receivit and made faithe, de fideli administratione' [BR1638], 'Ordainit by ye mr. and session that no person go out of the parochine to sheir in any other pairt in time of harvest, under pain not to be receivit again' [Ash1645], 'An' whan they had receivet it, they grounget agayne the guidman o' the hous' [HSR].

the Rechabite Tent (*thu-re-ka-bī'-ten'*) *n.* group preaching abstinence from alcoholic drinks, founded in Salford in 1835, and also acting as a Friendly Society. The Hawick branch (or 'tent') was active in the latter part of the 19th century (and they didn't really have a tent!). It formed possibly after the abstinence orator J.B. Gough visited the town for the second time in 1854. It fell into obeyance for a time, but was revived and continued into the 20th century.

recognicion (*re-kog-ni-shin*) *n., arch.* repossession of feudal lands, resumption of lands by a superior as a result of the default of a vassal – '... of the quhilkis sovmez of fourty lib. and xiiij merkis for the said recognicioun ... ' [SB1510/1].

recognosce (*re-kog-nōs*) *v., arch.* to resume possession (of feudal lands), repossess – '... Commosyde, Harwode and Drydane, quhilkis landis war recognist in the Kingis handis ... ' [SB1510/1].

reck (*rek*) *v., poet.* to consider, matter, be of importance – 'Now reck thy rede, thou boaster proud, Which thou set forth as mine ... ' [JTe], 'But yet, what reck? we downa jook, We'll staun' a dunch, nor think o' fa'in' ' [JoHa], 'O little I reck'd o' the mirkiness lowering ... ' [JoHa], 'But little reck I! The leaves are twirling down' [DH].

the reckly see **thereckly**

recruit (*ree-kri', -krū'*) *n., v., arch.* recruit.

rector (*rek-tur*) *n.* a cleric in charge of a parish, a high-school Headmaster.

the Rector (*th-rek-tur*) *n.* Headmaster of Hawick High School, see **the Pesh**.

Rectors (*rek-turz*) *n., pl.* Headmasters of Hawick High School. The term was also used in its clerical in Hawick before the Reformation, and also for the incumbent of St. Cuthbert's Episcopalian Church. The educational term is synonymous with (but perhaps more respectful than) 'The Pesh'. In Hawick the title was first used in the Grammar School, and then in the 'United Schools' when it merged with the Parish School, and thereafter in the Buccleuch School and High School. A full list is: James Innes 1710–18; Robert Chisholme 1718–21; James Anderson 1722–46; William Dyce 1746–73; George Lamb 1773–88; Thomas Barrie 1788–98; James Kirk 1798–1818; James Murray 1818–53; Anthony Dodds 1853–90; William Pitcairn 1890–95; James Brand 1895–1906; William Lyndsay Thompson 1908–19; A.M. Watters (the first 'Pesh') 1919–45; R.B. Bennett 1945–47; John R. Low 1947–68; A. Gordon Chambers 1968–84; James Telfer 1984–93; Neil Horne 1993–2006; Alan Williamson 2006–13; Kevin McClory 2014–16; Vicky Porteous 2017–22; Lisa Scott 2023– (see also **schuilmaisters**).

Rectory Court (*rek-tu-ree-kōr'*) *n.* private development off Slitrig Crescent, adjacent to St. Cuthbert's Church. It was built in 1997 in the front of the grounds of the new Rectory, being part of the garden of the old Rectory.

Red (*red*) *n.* **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of the Raesknowe area who was described in the 1723 Hawick Session records as 'a well aged man, capable to teach at ye said toun'. He could be the John who was born in Hawick Parish in 1670 to John and Margaret Beattie. He could have been a 'Reid'.

redae (*ree-dā*) *v.* to redo – 'A'll heh'i redae the whole demn thing'.

Redbridge Viaduct (*red-brij-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* railway bridge across the Tweed near Galashiels, being 278 feet long.

redd (*red*) *v.* (most commonly with 'up') to clean up, tidy up, – 'To redd the house and sweep the floor' [HSR], 'When the lint was all swingled, the barn was cleared and 'red up' ... ' [JAHM], 'A aye get redd up afore oo hev folk ower', ' '... An' haste ye, fy and haste ye, lass, An' hae the mess redd up' ' [WFC], (with 'out') to clean out, sort – 'Aha,

aul' lass! joost bide an tak' it hooly, I am no' sure but I can rede it oot . . . ' [JoHa], 'A hed ti redd oot the attic the day', '. . . an, wui ma wame fowe, ma thochts redd thersels the better oot' [ECS], '. . . taking time to 'redd-oot' his exact relationship to Jamie' [DH], to set in order, quell – 'Up raise the laird to red the cumber, Which wadna be for a his boast . . . ' [CPM], 'I tried my best to redd the row, – Up to my feet I sprang . . . ' [JT], to disentangle, unravel – '. . . wui a toozy, taaty heed that wad be richt an ruggy ti redd' [ECS], to comb – 'Then still again these locks he'd ted; But nought did Mary care Though they again should never redd' [HSR] (see also **rede**; the past tense can be either 'redd', 'redded' or 'reddit'; probably from Mediæval Dutch or Low German).

redd (*red*) *n., arch.* a rut in a riverbed made by salmon for spawning, a spawning – 'He crawled away hame and he crept into bed, And he dreamed he was geggin' a fish off the redd' [UB], '. . . and he rated him soundly for his criminality 'in gliffing the fish off the redd' ' [WNK].

redd (*red*) *n., arch.* a green weed growing on or from the bottom of a (usually stagnant) pool (the vowel is a long *e*).

Reddadenn (*re-da-den*) *n.* former place name, possibly a fortified house, located on the Roughley Burn, not far from the Ninestane Rig. It could be the 'Roddis' recorded on the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale. It corresponds to the modern Reddington, although it is unclear where the house might have been (marked 'Reddaden' on Gordon's c.1650 map, and 'Reddadenn' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

reddiest (*re-dee-ist*) *adj., arch.* most prepared, most immediate, most to hand – '. . . and mak penny of his rediast gudis, to the awaile of the said sown of thua hunder merkis . . . ' [SB1500] (said of goods, crops, etc.; there are spelling variants).

Redding Sike (*re-di<u>ng</u>-sīk*) *n.* stream on the south side of the Borthwick valley, just a little to the east of Borthwick Mains (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Reddington Knowe (*re-di<u>ng</u>-tin-now*) *n.* slope between Reddington Sike and Dean's Cleuch, in the headwaters of the Roughley Burn in upper Liddesdale.

Reddington Sike (*re-di<u>ng</u>-tin-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises near Reddington Knowe and runs east into the Roughley Burn.

reddin-kaim (*re-din-kām*) *n., arch.* a comb for the hair – 'A baird sair needin a reddeen-kaim' [ECS] (also written 'reddeen').

reddin-up (*re-din-up*) *n., arch.* a tidying up – '. . . so that they know nothing of the disagreeables attending a 'redding up', and are utter strangers to the horrors of 'washing day' ' [WNK].

reddit (*re-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch.* sorted out, arranged, tidied (the past tense can also be **redd**, as well as the past participle.

reddment (*red-min'*) *n., arch.* a tidying up, settlement of affairs – 'The scodge was makin' a reddment' [GW] (also noted by E.C. Smith).

redd oot see **redd**

rede (*reed*) *v., arch., poet.* to advise, explain, interpret – 'dots Wha up to the oxters in wisdom can wade, Can ye rede me the way o' a man wi' a maid?' [JoHa], to rid – 'Delifer the puir an' needie: rede thame owt o' the maig o' the wicket' [HSR], '. . . rede me, an' delifer me owt o' grit waters, frae the han' o' fremet childer' [HSR], (with 'out') to sort – '. . . We can rede oot the way o' a man wi' a wife' [JoHa].

the Rede (*<u>th</u>u-reed*) *n.* River Rede in Northumberland, rising near the Carter Bar and Catcleuch Reservoir and running through what was the English Middle March – 'The ruthless raider reined his steed On the crown of the March: behind him the Rede Wound glittering down through the autumn flowers And was lost in the smoke of the smouldering towers' [WHO], 'They rode for a day and they rode for two, In heath and bracken, by scaur and burn, Till they won to the vale that Rede runs through With many a silver twist and turn' [WHO].

Redesdale (*reedz-dāl*) *n.* valley of the River Rede, just over the Border from the Carter Bar – 'The outlaws come frae Liddesdale, They herry Redesdale far and near; The rich man's gelding it maun gang, They canna pass the puir man's mear' [LHTB], 'The pitying angels bend the while, And smiling, bless these sons of men; And only equall'd is their smile, By hers, the lass o' Reedsdale Glen' [JTe].

Redeswire (*reed-swIr*) *n.* marshy area at the head of the Rede, being formerly a pass through the Cheviots, near to the Carter Bar. A description of Roxburghshire in 1649 gives this location as the source of the Oxnam Water, but it is more the source of the Jed – 'And when they reach'd the Redswire high, Soft beam'd the rising sun; Bit formless shadows seem'd to fly Along the muirland dun' [JL], 'All the magical names were on my map – Eildon, Carterhaugh, Caerlenrig, Reidswire . . . ' [DH] (see **the Raid o the Redeswire** and **Reid Swire**; it is 'the Redswyre' in 1649).

Redford (*red-furd*) *n.* former name for an area near the modern **Redfordgreen**. It was owned

by the Crown from at least 1456, mentioned many times in the Exchequer Rolls from at least 1448, and consisting of 3 steadings. In 1459 they were let to David Scott. In 1480 they were granted to the Laird of Cranston. In 1486 the 3 steadings were leased again to Sir David Scott of Buccleuch, 'without grassum on account of their waste condition'. It was leased by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. In 1499 it was occupied by Robert Scott in 1499, when let to Patrick Home (the King's Comptroller), on the refusal of Robert Scott. It was still Crown property in 1502 and in 1510 the 3 steadings of 'Hyndhop, Dricleuchschell, et Redefurdegrene' were feued to Alexander, Lord Home (it is 'Redefurde' in 1459 and 1480, 'Redfurde' and 'Reidfurd' in 1490, 'Reidefurde' in 1492, 'Redefurd' in 1499 and 'Redefurde' in 1502).

Redford (*red-furd*) *n.* **Alan** (15th C.) witness to a sasine of 1465/6 for Denholm Mains. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) father of Andrew, farmer at Hermiston. He was probably the Andrew recorded in 1788 as owner of part of Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. The lands were valued at £57 10s 4d and earlier owned by James (probably his father). He is probably the resident of Lilliesleaf listed in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. In 1799 he was 'Portr.' (presumably 'portioner') in Lilliesleaf when his son Andrew was on the ballot for the Militia. He married Isabel Stewart and their children included: James (b.1768); Andrew (b.1778). He may be the Andrew whose son James was baptised in 1763. **Andrew** (b.1778) farmer at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was son of Andrew and Isabel Stuart. His is son of 'Portr.' Andrew at Lilliesleaf on the 1799 Militia ballot and 'Junr. Port.(́probably 'portioner') at Lilliesleaf on the 1801 Militia ballot. He was tenant farmer for John G. Stewart of Hermiston. He is probably the Andrew who is recorded owning part of Davidson's lands of Greenhouse in 1811, with his heirs being listed in 1874. He was at Hermiston in 1841 and in 1851 was farming 450 acres at Hermiston, employing 8 labourers. His wife was Isobella Scott and their children included: Andrew (b.1805), who probably died young; John (b.1806/7); James (b.1809), farmer; Charles (b.1813), also died young; Andrew (again, b.1815); George (b.1817); Charles (again, b.1822); Jessie (b.1826/7), who married Walter Govenlock; Margaret; and Elizabeth. **Andrew** (b.1795) tailor in Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was on the north side of Main Street. In the 1851 census he and his wife were recorded at the Maxwellheugh Tollbar House. He married Janet Grieve and their children included: James (b.1830), also a tailor; and William (b.c.1832), a draper. His widow was in Kelso in 1861, visiting her sister Jane Weatherstone. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Francis** (17th C.) resident at Easter Essenside on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. In 1690 in Ashkirk Parish he witnessed baptisms for William Scott and for John Murray and Margaret Redford. He is probably the Francis who married Bessie 'Allion' in 1699 and whose son William (b.1699) was baptised in Ashkirk Parish. He may also be the Francis who earlier married Isobel Chisholme in 1688 and whose children included Jean (b.1689), baptised in Ashkirk, with witnesses William Scott and John (surely a relative). **George** (b.1817) cattle dealer in Lilliesleaf, son of Andrew and Isabella Scott. He was living on the north side of Main Street in 1861 and was unmarried. **James** (16th C.) recorded being in Hassendeanburn in 1579 when he and his daughter Margaret sold a half husbandland of land in Lilliesleaf to John. The price was 20 merks, a cow and a stone of wool. John was surely a relative, but the relationship is not recorded in the transaction (which took place in Selkirk). He may be the Redford recorded as witness to a sasine for William Middlemas in Lilliesleaf in 1580/1. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included: Robert (b.1637) and Bessie (b.1638). His name is listed as 'Reidfurd' and 'Readfurt'. **James** (17th C.) married Bessie Paterson in Ashkirk Parish in 1645. Perhaps Margaret (b.1646) was his daughter. **James** (17th C.) married Margaret Dodds in Roberton Parish in 1686. His wife was from Bedrule Parish. Their son William was born in 1688. In 1686 (along with William) he witnessed a baptism for John Hope in Roberton Parish. In 1688 he witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull. **James** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His name is written 'Reedfoord'. It is possible he is the same as James, tenant in Headshaw. **James** (17th C.) resident at Hassendeanbank according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, with his name written 'Ridfoord'. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Headshaw in 1703. He married Catherine Minto and their children included: John (b.1703), baptised in Ashkirk. **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son James was baptised in 1743. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk

Parish. He married Margaret Walker and their children included Margaret (b.1760). **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Stewart and their children included Patrick (b.1759). **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His wife was Jean Waugh and their son James was baptised in 1765. **James** (18th C.) recorded in 1788 as former owner of part of Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. The lands were valued at £57 10s 4d and later owned by Andrew (probably his son). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son William was baptised in 1788. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf and Wilton Parishes. In 1841 the family were living on Damhead and he was an agricultural labourer. They emigrated to Canada in 1842. He married Margaret Wilson in 1820 and most of their children were baptised in Lilliesleaf: James (b.1821), who became a Canadian M.P.; Andrew (b.1824); Mary (b.1826); Elspeth (b.1830); and William (b.1833). He is probably the James, married to Margaret Neil, whose daughter Isobel was baptised in 1818. He may be the servant if that name who was recorded at Friarshaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **James** (b.1809) farmer in Lilliesleaf, son of Andrew and probably a descendant of the earlier James. In 1851 he was living on Main Street, farming 100 acres and employing 4 people and was still there in 1861. His wife was Isabella, daughter of Rev. William Lauder of Earlston. Their children were Helen (b.1853) and Andrew (b.1855). **James** (1821–1908) born in Lilliesleaf Parish, son of James and Margaret Wilson. In the 1841 census he was living in Wilton Damhead and working as a 'Writer's Cl.', presumably in the office of one of the Hawick lawyers of the time. He emigrated to Canada along with his parents and siblings in 1842. In 1851 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gouray. He worked as a teacher, lumber merchant, manufacturer, land speculator and banker. He was involved in local affairs in Perth, Stratford and Downie and became M.P. for North Perth 1867–72. He moved to Austin, Texas in 1876, where he died. **James** (b.1830) tailor in Lilliesleaf, son of Andrew. He took over the business from his father, on the north side of Main Street. His wife was Janet Haldane from Ancrum. Their children included Helen (b.1852), Janet (or Jessie, b.1854), Andrew (b.1856), Elizabeth (b.1860), Euphemia (b.1862), James (b.1864), William (b.1866), Jane (b.1869) and John (b.1871). **Janet** (16th C.) recorded on the list of tenants of the lands of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **Sir John** (15th C.) cleric associated with Cavers Parish from about 1426. His name is written 'de Redford'. **John** (16th C.) rented an acre of land called 'Coit acre' and another rig of land from William Middlemas, farmer at Friarshaw in 1563 for 11 years. He may be the John who in 1579 purchased half a husbandland in Lilliesleaf from James (who was probably related) in Hassendeanburn. He is probably the John in Lilliesleaf whose daughter Janet had a marriage contract in 1582 with John, son of Thomas Smail, also in Lilliesleaf; he promised to pay £60 as part of the arrangement. He could be the same John who was granted a half husbandland of land in the town of Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. **John** (17th C.) married 'Heilling Jonkesone' in Ashkirk Parish in 1634. His wife's name may have been Helen Jenkins or Johnson. **John** (17th/18th C.) elder of Ashkirk Parish, written up in the 1718 Presbytery records for a dispute with Adam Scott (tenant of Woll). He accused Scott of insulting remarks directed to the elders, while he himself was accused of drunkenness and disparging remarks made towards Scott. In 1724 he was sent to the synod with money 'for helping to Build Meeting Houses at Babingtoun and Brandon In Ingland'. He is recording collecting money for the Parish in 1727. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for Francis in 1689. Presumably the same John married Agnes Veitch in 1693 and had children: Francis (b.1699); Margaret (b.1701); Isobel (b.1704); John (b.1706); James (b.1708); and an unnamed son (b.1714). **John** (18th C.) tenant in Synton Mill. In 1755 he had a bond with the officials of Selkirk, with the discharge being in 1760. He had further discharges with Selkirk in 1761 and 1765. He may be the resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Mary Scott and whose children included: Francis (b.1739); Janet (b.1744); Agnes (b.1748); and Margaret (b.1751). **Magaret** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk PArish. In 1639, along with Marion and 3 other women, she appeared before the Session 'and gave in sufficient excuse that they could not come to the communion, their bairns all lying in the pocks [presumably smallpox or similar]'. **Marion** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. She was forgiven for not coming to communion in 1639 on account of her child 'lying in the pocks'. Margaret, who was also listed, may have been her sister or sister-in-law. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Mark in 1655 and their children included Janet (b.1656), Thomas (b.1658) and Isabel (b.1661).

The witnesses in 1656 were Thomas Maben and James Wallace and in 1661 were Adam Ogilvie and James Miller. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Walker and their children included Bessie (b.1654). **Robert** (d.bef. 1494) recorded in a case at the Justiceaire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Nicholas and John, sons of Matthew Turnbull in Hassendean, had remission for his murder. It is not recorded where he was from. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk who worked in one of the mills. In about 1640 he and John Neil were accused of 'keeping the mill going in tyme of preaching'. He 'denyit that he knew the mill was going on ye Lord's Sabbath, but that it was his man, John Neill'. **William** (15th C.) witness to a sasine given by William Douglas, Laird of Cavers, in 1483, relating to lands in Hassendean. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) leased part of the lands of Raperlaw in 1564, along with William Gray. This was specifically the quarter belonging to George Turnbull. **William** (16th/17th C.) witness in 1607 to a sasine whereby John Scott gained possession of the lands of Hobsburn and Weens. His surname is recorded as 'Reidfurd'. **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of Wester Lilliesleaf. He gave evidence at the 1628 trial for witchcraft of Isobel Howison, stating that in the previous year, he had a sick cow and his mother sent for Howison, who cured the cow with a charm, but Howison herself fell ill. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel 'How' 'Houie' or 'Hoy' in 1652. Their children included James (b.1657) and John (b.1661). **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Dunlop and their children included Robert (b.1661). **William** (d.c.1688) tenant in Hassendeanbank when his will was recorded in 1688. His name is written as 'Reidfoord'. He could be the William 'Reedfoord' recorded as a witness to baptisms in Roberton in 1680 (although crossed out) and 1681. In 1686 (along with James) he witnessed a baptism for John Hope in Roberton Parish. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He probably lived near Hassendean Mains. He could be the same as the tenant of Hassendeanbank. **William** (17th C.) married Bessie 'Vogan' in Ashkirk Parish in 1689. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Thomson and their children included Bessie (b.1688). He may be the William who witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1689. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was at Essenside in 1702 and was tenant in Easter Essenside in 1709 and 1717. He married Helen Gray and their children included: James (b.1702); Elizabeth and Margaret (b.1707); Helen (b.1709); John (b.1713); Magdalen (b.1714); and Elizabeth (again, b.1717). It seems likely he and his wife were related to Margaret Redford and Robert Gray, respectively, who had children a little later in Ashkirk Parish. He may be the William who, along with John, collected money for Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **William** (b.1699) resident of Ashkirk Parish, son of Francis. He married Janet Tait in 1726. Possibly the same William is recorded in 1724 as a collector of money for the Parish. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. In the 1740s he was owner of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, valued at £10. In 1788 he is recorded as owner of lands still valued at £10 that had much earlier belonged to Alexander Hood. In the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 it is recorded that William Riddell of Camieston owned 'William Redford's Lands in Lilliesleaf, formerly Hood's Lands', which had been acquired by Edgar Hunter. **William** (b.1831/2) son of tailor Andrew and brother of James. He worked as a woollen and linen draper in Lilliesleaf. In 1861 he was on the north side of Main Street. He married Helen Robson and their children included Andrew and Jane (also written 'Readfurt', 'Reedfoord', 'Redfoord', 'Refoord', 'Reidfoord', 'Reidford', 'Reidforde', 'Reidfuird', 'Reidfurd', 'Reidfurde', 'Ridfoord', 'Riedford', 'Rudfoord', etc.).

Redfordgreen (*red-furd-green*) *n.* area off the B711 between Alemoor and Buccleuch. The farms of East and West Redfordgreen are here, and it was also once the site of a country school. The farms formerly belonged to the Parish of Yetholm. The area was once owned by the Crown and split into the 3 steadings of Redford, feued by Alexander, Lord Home in 1510. In 1541 it was 'occupyit be the kingis gudis', paying rental of £15 13s 4d. In 1621 it was valued at £15 13s 4d. It was inherited by Thomas Scott of Whitslade from his brother Sir Walter in 1655. The superiority was still held by the Homes when inherited by 3 heirs portioners in 1693. Robert Laidlaw was there in at least 1711–24, John Anderson and Robert Inglis in 1723 and Walter Park in 1734. Adam Scott was tenant at East Redfordgreen and Drycleuchshiel in 1716. The teinds were valued at £28 13s 4d in 1785 and 1802. It was valued, along with Drycleuchshiel at £169 6s 8d in 1785 when held by James Lauder of Carolside and in 1802 when held by Capt. Venner. Henry Thomas Rutherford was owner in the

early 19th century and David Scott was tenant at about that time. The term 'the forty thieves of Redfordgreen' was used around the 1830s to refer to 'faggot' (i.e. artificial) voters after it was purchased by the Buccleuch estates – 'By Borthwick Wa's and Redfordgreen and on to wild Buccleuch . . . ' [WHO], 'Hear the melody begin At the door of Cleikiminn, East a mile or so of Timpendean. Drown the echo of your grief In the joy of Lilliesleaf, Or the merriment of Redfordgreen' [WL] (it is 'Redefurdegrene' in 1510, 'Reidfurdgrene' in 1541, 'Reidfurdgrene' in 1621, 'Reidfuirdgrein' in 1633, 'Readfurd-grein' in 1655, 'Redfurgreen' in 1693, 'Reidfordgreen' in 1711, 'Riedfourdgreen' in 1723 and 'Reidfourdgreen' in 1724; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map; see also **Redford**).

Redfordgreen Schuil (*red-furd-green-skil*) *n.* former country school on the moors at Redfordgreen. The building was in Selkirkshire, but also served some of the remote parts of Roberton Parish. The school operated from 1885–1955. A grassy mound is still visible in the field, and a small cairn was placed there in recent years. A book 'Redfordgreen School, 1885–1955' (1995) was written by Kathleen W. Stewart. The Borders Archive holds the school admission book for 1885–1935 and log books for 1885–1955.

Redheugh see **Reidheugh**

redin (*ree-din*) *pp.* redone – 'it's nae guid, it'll jist heh'i be redin'.

Redpath (*red-, reed-path*) *n.* village between St. Boswells and Earlston, still having its planned form around a single south-facing main street.

Redpath (*red-, reed-path, -peth*) *n.* **Adam** (1776–1823) hedger at Weens estate. He started there in 1805. He had a sister Margaret. He married Jane Cook, who died in 1841, aged 67 (who was said to be insane in later life). Their children included: William (b.c.1804), forester at Weens; John (b.c.1805), who lived for a while at Bonchester Bridgend; Betty (b.1809), spend most of her life as a servant at Weens; George (b.1811); Helen (b.1813), married Robert Smith and lived at the Sclenty, Blacklee and Denholm; Adam (b.1817), who died in infancy; and Margaret, a housemaid at Weens, who married a Yorkshireman and moved to Aldborough. He died at Sclenty Hall. After his early death his 2 sons William and John together took over his job for a while, with William eventually taking over himself. Many of the family are buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. **Adam** (b.1838) son of William and Mary Smith. He worked for a while as a servant at Weens. Later he was in Noble's factory in Hawick. **Anne**, R.S.A., O.B.E. (1895–1965) born in Galashiels, 2nd daughter of Thomas Brown, a textile designer, and Agnes Milne. Her family moved to Hawick when she was 6 years old, after her father was offered the job of head of design at Glebe Mills. She attended Hawick High School in the period 1901–13 and then studied at the Edinburgh College of Art (concurrently with teacher training at Moray House). Graduating in 1918, she won a scholarship to visit Europe. She returned to France in 1920 with her husband (an architect who worked with the Imperial War Graves Commission), and they lived there until 1934. Her first exhibition was in 1921, and she also decorated family furniture with flowers and birds, which would later feature in her still life paintings. In 1934 her husband's millionaire employer lost his fortune and the family returned to Britain, she and her sons to Hawick and her husband to a job in London. She lived at 52 Orchard Terrace and on Beaconsfield Terrace. She was also President of Hawick Art Club. In this period she painted many landscapes around Hawick, and exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy. She became best known for her vividly colourful still lifes, replete with familiar household objects, often in disconcerting combinations, with 'The Indian Rug' and 'Still Life with Orange Chair' perhaps best exemplifying her unique style. She soon became one of Scotland's best known artists. She was President of the Scottish Society of Women Artists 1944–47 and in 1952 was the first female painter to be elected to the Royal Scottish Academy. Further trips to the continent inspired a change in style and she produced distinctive Mediterranean landscapes. She became an O.B.E. in 1955 and was also granted an honorary degree from Edinburgh University. In public she was known for her extravagant hats and designer clothes. Her self-portraits are in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery and the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum. She later moved to Edinburgh. She suffered several heart attacks in later life, but continued to develop her artistic output, her last phase focusing on paintings of church interiors in Lisbon and Venice. In 1929 she married James Beattie Michie at Teviothead Kirk. She died following a fall at her home, 7 London Street, Edinburgh and was cremated. Books on her include 'Anne Redpath 1895–1965, her life and work' (1996) by Patrick Bourne, 'Anne Redpath' (1974) by George Bruce and 'Anne Redpath, 1895–1965' (1996) by Philip Long. **David** (b.1814/5) from Eccles, he was farm steward at

Galalaw in 1851. His wife was Margaret and their children included Mary, Janet, George and Robert. **James** (18th C.) gardener at Stobs. His surname is recorded as 'Rippeth' in the baptismal records for his children in Cavers Parish. His children included: James (b.1725); Helen (b.1727); Janet (b.1729); and an unnamed child (b.1734). **James Laidlaw** (1912–2004), O.B.E., born at 9 Park Street, he became a captain of the local knitwear industry. He left school at 14 for an apprenticeship in the warehouse of Barrie & Kersel's and would eventually become Managing Director of essentially the same company. He played for Hawick R.F.C., as well as Hawick & Wilton Cricket Club, and was an accomplished sprinter. He moved to the London sales office in 1938, then joined the R.A.F., serving for 3 years in India, where he was awarded the Burma Star. After the War he rejoined his old company, working as a traveller, particularly in Scandinavia. He became President of the Hawick Knitwear Manufacturers' Association in 1956 and in 1967 became Managing Director of Barrie Kn itwear Ltd. He was a founder member (and later Chairman) of the Scottish Knitwear Council. In 1978 he was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal for services to the textile industry and he retired in 1979, when he received the O.B.E. He served as President of the Callants' Club in 1981 and for 1981–97 he was Chairman of the Abbeyfield (Hawick) Society. **John** (b.c.1805) son of Adam and younger brother of William. He worked as a labourer in the Bonchester Bridge area, living for a while at Bridgend. He was one of the first Trustees of Hawick Congregational (then Evangelical Union) Kirk, from about 1848. **Margaret** (b.c.1785) sister of hedger Adam. In 1841 she was living at Sclenty Hall and listed as 'Independent'. Also there were Jane (perhaps her mother) and the younger Elizabeth and Margaret. **Neil** (d.1988) from Hawick, he served in the Gordon Highlanders during WWI and was one of the last surviving holders of the 14–15 Star. He later became a strong pacifist and leading member of the local Labour Party. However, during WWII he served as a Lieutenant in the Home Guard. He worked as a foreman at Braemar. An enthusiastic supporter of athletics, he became Secretary of the Scottish Games Association. He served as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Robert** (19th C.) land steward of Bonchester Bridge who was an elder in the Hawick Relief Kirk. **Samuel** (18th/19th C.) servant in Pinnacle, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797 and 1798, when he was balloted. Later in 1798 he is listed among those who 'did not answers to their Names when called' and by 1799 he is listed as a deserter (with John Oliver, joiner in Ancrum, balloted in his place). **Thomas Kinmont** 'Kim' (1925–2018) born in Aberdeen, son of William, he was nephew of artist Anne. He was educated at Hawick High School and partly raised by his aunt Anne, particularly after the death of his mother when he was 14. He graduated from Edinburgh College of Art in 1948. He served with the Royal Corps of Signals in WWII and trained as a teacher at Moray House. He was a secondary school art teacher for 35 years, starting in Galashiels. Several exhibitions were held of his art, which was strongly influenced by his aunt. His work can be viewed in several galleries, including the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. He was a member of the New Scottish Group and the Scottish Society of Artists. He married 3 times and had sons Tom and Adam. **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Hobkirk in Bedrule Parish in 1771. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Smith in Hobkirk Parish in 1831. **William** (c.1805–86) born in Earlston, son of hedger Adam, he was forester at Weens. When his father died young in 1823, he and his brother John took over the job on one man's wages, but after a couple of years he took over entirely. In 1841 and 1851 he was listed as a hedger at Weens, and in 1861 was a forrester there. He continued to work for the Cleghorns and Tancreds of Weens for his whole working life. He was made an Elder of the Kirk in 1838. He was said to have a dour temper and not to be liked by everyone. He spent some time in an asylum, later living with his daughter Mary in Denholm. He married Mary Smith, who died in 1869, aged 57; her brother was William Smith who married Mary Laidlaw from Weensmoor. Their children included: Ann (b.1833), who worked for a while as laundry maid at Weens, later living in Denholm, died unmarried; Jane (1835–74); Adam (b.1838), servant at Weens and worked for Noble's in Hawick; Mary, in service at Weens, married Mr. Dodds; Thomas, gardener at Blennerhasset, Aspatria; and Elizabeth (b.1846), moved to Yorkshire. He died in Denholm at the age of 82 and is buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. **William** (??–??) High School mathematics teacher of the mid-20th century, nicknamed 'Ghandi'.

Red Ringan see **Ringan Red**

reduction (*ree-duk-shin*) *n., arch.* the action of revoking a deed or decree, rescission – '. . . the Earl of Queensberry, pursuer of this complaint, having

reduction and improbation against the town and hail inhabitants' [C&L1673].

red up see **redd**

reed see **reid**

reed (*reed*) *n., arch.* the abomasum, fourth stomach of a cow – 'Teen Elder's tripe was famous (ma bairns whiles hed half the bray drukken oot the jug on the way h'yim, and sometimes the reed bag was missin' tae)' [HAST1958].

reed (*reed*) *n., arch.* arrangement of thin metal strips used to determine the spacing of the warp threads in weaving, formerly made using reeds – 'To find the number of threads on the inch in any set of reed, multiply the porters on the yard by 40, and divide by 37' [BCM1881].

the reed (*thu-reed*) *n.* frame full of vertical slits, resembling a comb, which pushes the weft threads into place and guides the shuttle in weaving.

reed-land (*reed-lawnd*) *n., arch.* cleared land – 'Mair whistling than red land' [RJT], '... Ruberslaw's michty noal, wui plewed rigs an planteens – reed-land an greenery – dinkin its merly-merkeet braes' [ECS] (also written 'red'; cf. **redd**).

Reedwell Knowes (*reed-wel-nowz*) *n.* part of the old Hawick Common, mentioned by witnesses during the action on the Division of the Common as being on the west side, but the precise location is unknown. The area between here and the Moss Brow was specifically reserved for livestock from the Town – '... from Hawick Moss Brow to the Reedwell Knows, was generally kept for the Hawick beasts, and if any of the neighbouring tenents' beasts came to that part of the Common they were hounded off' [C&L1767] (also 'Redwellknowes' etc.).

Reedy Bank (*ree-dee-bawngk*) *n.* area along the south bank of the Teviot to the north-east of Denholm, before reaching Spittal Ford, to the north of Highlanders Knowe. There are remains of a possible enclosure there (it is 'Reedy Bauk' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Reedy Moss Stank (*ree-dee-mos-stawngk*) *n.* former name for a pond near where the Heap Loan reached Wilton Common, i.e. in the vicinity of Leaheads. It is recorded as 'the Reedy-moss-stank' in the evidence regarding the use of the common given in 1764.

reefit (*ree-fee', -fi'*) *pp., poet.* reported, spread (a story) about – '... an' this sayin' is commonlie reefet amang the Jews until this day' [HSR] (the word is obscure, but also occurs in a poem by the Ettrick Shepherd).

reeg (*reeg*) *n., arch.* a rig.

reeg (*reeg*) *n., arch.* a trick, prank, sport, 'to go one's reegs' or 'run one's reegs' is to indulge in riotous behaviour, run riot, misbehave – 'Thou may run thee reegs, and try to keep me i' the dark, but Aw'll let thee knaw different' [JTe], 'Hei is gaun eis reegs (or ends)' [ECS].

reek (*reek*) *n.* smoke, vapour – 'look it the reek comin oot yon lum', 'Butte a rumbling noise they hearde aneathe, And a whirk'ning reek they fand ...' [JTe], 'Or may I ne'er mair taste peat reek, I'll bang ye for a gimmer' [JoHa], '... the smell o' the reek will let ye kenn when they're coming' [MrsO], 'The reek curlin' upwards frae ilka lum head ...' [JJ], '... thaye sall consuume; intil reek sall thaye consuume awa'' [HSR], 'As reek is drein awa, sae awa let thame be drein ...' [HSR], 'We were fashed wi' the reek, and the lum was to clean' [JT], 'The open window makes the reek Blaw through the very hoose' [WFC], 'To catch a glimpse yont the grey reek ...' [WL], 'Aye, the engines whussle defiantly, and try to hide the Station ahint their black reek ...' [DH], *v.* to give off smoke, vapour or steam – '... Aroond the ingle snugly bask, An' toot the reekin' drappie' [JoHa], 'He luiks on the yirth, an' it trimmels; he tuches the hills an' thaye reek' [HSR], 'Ane bruiset reed he sallna brik, an' reekin' liny he sallna slocken ...' [HSR], 'The charger of the Chamberlain returned to the Tower reeking and riderless' [RM], '... Wi' jugs o' toddy reekin' het, We hail'd the comin' year' [JT], '... parrackeet in ov a ceetie, mang reekin lums an chowkin smuists' [ECS]', 'The wintry win' comes dirlin' doon The lum may gar to reek' [WFC], 'Sternly he glanced where the loot o' the Rede Was bound to the back of each reeking steed' [WHO], 'His kindled pipe, he puffed and reekit, and, through the reek, he peeped and keekit' [TD], to smell strongly, stink – 'hei was reekin o whusky', 'it was reekin o ingans', '... Or got reekin' new breid frae the Store' [AY], to show anger, fume – '... why deth thine angir reek agayne the sheepe o' the heff-gang?' [HSR] (from German).

reek (*reek*) *n., arch.* a blow, thwack – 'A reek alang the back' [GW].

reeker (*ree-kur*) *n., arch.* a whopper, something of unusual size – 'That's a reeker' [JoJ].

Reekie (*ree-kee*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1886–1952) born in Auchtermuchty, son of Thomas and Christina McKay. He received his M.A. from St. Andrews University in 1910, and his B.D. in 1914. He was then licensed by Cupar Presbytery, becoming assistant at St. Mary's in Dundee and St. Cuthbert's in Edinburgh. He was ordained at

Dean in 1916 and translated to Ashkirk in 1926. He wrote an article on Ashkirk for the 1939 Transactions.

reek's sel (*reek-sel*) *n., adj., arch.* thick with smoke or smell – 'Ee've the hoose reek's sel wui eer unfeel cutty – pit eet oot!' [ECS].

reeky (*ree-kee*) *adj.* smoky – 'And O, for blessings, never threshe, If ye wadna the brydle thole, For she'll ride ye post to the clutye deil, And he to the reikye hole' [JTe], 'There's a wee bit reeky howe, Where the Teviot wanders throwe' [JEDM].

reel (*reel*) *n.* a moderately fast dance for a group of dancers in couples, or the music for such a dance, often in quadruple time.

the Reel (*thu-reel*) *n.* another name for the Bull Reel, particularly as danced by the Cornet, Principals and ex-Cornets shortly before midnight during the Ball. It is not danced by the other participants, who just watch the proceedings. It is started with the Cornet presenting his sash for his Lass to wear, and the men putting on white gloves. The Principals start the Reel, with the ex-Cornets joining in order of their year of office. The dance is also repeated in front of the Tower on the return from the Moat after dawn, but this time only by the Cornet and the Right- and Left-Hand Men. It is also danced in front of the Tower after the Handing-Back on the Saturday. Before 1855, when there were Races held at the Haugh, the Cornet and his followers would dance the Reel at the Haugh after the Dinner on the Friday, and this was repeated after the Dinner was resurrected in 1886. They would dance in the middle of the gymnastic track and this would signal the start of the Games. The Reel was first danced at the Ball (by the ex-Cornets) only in 1891. The origin of the Reel is uncertain.

reen (*reen*) *pp., arch.* riven – 'An', behald, the veil o' the temple was reen a-twae frae the tap til the boddum' [HSR] (also written 'ri'en'; past participle of **rive**, although 'riven' is also used).

reenge (*reenj*) *v., arch.* to range, to agitate water to scare out fish, to clear ashes with a poker, to strike, beat, belabour, to rinse or scrub, *n.* a range (cf. **range**).

reenge (*reenj*) *n., arch.* a handful of heather tied together for rinsing (noted by J. Jamieson).

reengin (*reen-jin*) *n., arch.* a beating – 'A guid reengin' [GW], *adj.* robust, vigorous, active.

reens (*reenz*) *n., pl., arch., poet.* reins – 'For thou hest hauden my reens . . . ' [HSR], '. . . for the richteous God tryes the hairts an' reens' [HSR].

Rees (*rees*) *n.* **Helen Christina Easson** (1903–70) born in Newcastleton, daughter of Dr. Rufus Easson Evans. She drove ambulances during the London Blitz. She wrote fiction under the pesudonym 'Jane Oliver', mainly historical novels and short stories. Her books include: 'To-morrow's Woods' (1932); 'Business as Usual' (1933); 'Cook Wanted' (1933); 'Evening of a Martinet' (1934); 'Cuckoo in June' (1935); 'Barrel Organ Tune' (1935); 'The Ancient Roads of England' (1936); 'Mine is the Kingdom' (1937); 'Reluctant Adonis' (1938); 'Not Peace, but a Sword' (1939); 'Queen of Tears' (1940); 'The Hour of the Angel' (1942); 'In no Strange Land' (1944); 'Isle of Glory' (1947); 'Sing, Morning Star' (1949); 'Eaglet and the Angry Dove'; 'Faraway Princess'; 'Queen Most Fair'; 'Watch for the Morning'; 'Young Man with a Sword'; 'Pattern of Chivalry' (1955). She married John Llewelyn Rees (also written 'Rhy's), who died serving in WWII in 1940. In 1942 she set up the John Llewellyn Rhys Prize for young writers, in memory of her husband. Her manuscripts and papers are in the Heritage Hub.

reeshle (*ree-shul*) *v., poet.* to rustle – 'A reeshlin' noise' [GW], '. . . That reeshles throwe the breckan' [WL], 'The wund gangs reeshlin' throwe the bents Cryin' 'I dinna ken . . . I dinna ken . . . Unless it's Auld Nickie Ben' ' [DH], *n.* a rustling sound or movement (also **reesle**).

reesidenter (*ree-zi-den'-ur*) *n., arch.* a resider.

reesle (*ree-sul*) *v., arch.* to rustle, rattle, make a crisp crackling noise – '. . . a stane-nappin injin gaed-on . . . – nickerin – dirrlin – snokerin – an reesellin' [ECS], to shake impatiently, rattle vigorously – 'A hard the kye reeslin' aboot the wire-fence' [GW], to beat – 'Gin I get had o' my nibbie, I'se reesle yer riggin for ye' [JoJ], *n.* a rustling sound – 'Aa heirs a reis'le at the door' [JAHM] (cf. **reeshle**).

reest (*reest*) *v., arch.* to be restive, refuse to go forward (said of a horse) – 'The meir reistit. A reistin' horse' [GW], to arrest, to seize goods – 'Ti reest a person's belongings = to execute a warrant for their seizure; to 'poind' his gear' ' [ECS], *n.* the act of stopping short, baulk – 'Ti taik the reest (of a horse) = to shy; rear; to refuse to proceed. Of persons cf. taik the rewe' [ECS] (also written 'reist').

reest (*reest*) *v., arch.* to cure by smoking – 'He has aye plenty hanging reested in the mill-kiln' [BCM1880].

reeve (*reev*) *n., poet.* enclosure for cattle, fancifully applied to a hill-fort, refuge – 'The Lord is my rok, an' my reive, an' my deliferer' [HSR],

'My guidniss, an' my reive; my hie towir, an' my deliferer . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'reive').

reevick (*ree-vik*) *n., arch.* a flimsy piece of material, especially muslin cheese-cloth – 'As thin as a reevick' [GW].

reeze (*reez*) *v., arch.* to break wind, flatulate – 'To Reeze behind, To let wind go, Roxb. Whence the phrase, a reezing horse for one that is healthy' [JoJ].

reezie (*ree-zee*) *adj., poet.* dizzy, giddy, lightheaded, capricious – 'Lang about Ettrick may ye toddle, And clew a poet's reezy noddle' [JR].

referrit (*re-fe-ri', -ree'*) *pp., arch.* referred – 'The above compearit and denyit that they flaucht any more on the Satterday before ye communion fra sax hours at morning . . . ' [Ash1640].

reffet (*re-fe'*) *pp., poet.* rieved, plundered, ravished – 'Thou hest reffet awa my hairt . . . ' [HSR].

the Reformation (*thu-re-for-mā-shin*) *n.* name usually given to a movement of religious reform that swept across Europe in the late 16th century, leading to the Church of Rome being replaced with the Protestant Church. One of the major reasons was a perceived abuse of clerical power, but mixed up with power struggles among the nobility. Lutheran doctrines from the continent led to early matryrs, with Archbishop David Beaton consequently killed by rebels in 1545. John Knox, with his Calvinist ideals became leader from 1555, and the Church was completely reformed by an Act of 1560, although not fully established as 'the true and only Kirk of Christ within this realm' until 1567. St. Mary's, like other churches, must then have been transformed into a much plainer and more severe church, suitable for Presbyterian worship. After the Reformation there was a shortage of suitable ministers, so there was an arrangement whereby several parishes were combined under one minister, assisted by a number of readers (most of whom had been pre-Reformation Roman Catholic priests). It is thus hard to distinguish who acted acted as preacher for the local parishes at the end of the 16th century. The use of the terms 'pastor', 'reader' and 'vicar' in that period, as well as 'minister', add to the ambiguities.

the Reform Bill (*thu-ree-fōrm-bil*) *n.* parliamentary bill introduced by Prime Minister Earl Grey in April 1831, being possibly the first voluntary scheme of government reform. After much political wrangling it finally passed in June 1832 and became the Reform Act. In 1812 the entire county of Roxburghshire had only 143 voters (up from 105 in 1788), of which a mere 2 or 3 were in Hawick. Hawick people were much involved in the political discussion, with several pro-Reform resolutions being made at public meetings, some of which were passed on to Parliament or the King. A holiday was declared when news reached Hawick of the Bill's initial passing by the Commons in 1831. Trades and societies paraded the streets and bonfires were lit at the Tower Knowe and the Cross. Parliament was then dissolved and new elections called the day after the Hawick May Fair, when a contingent of about 1,000 Hawick men marched to Jedburgh. Defeat of the Bill in the House of Lords led to near revolution around Britain, including in Hawick. Final passage of the Bill was cause for perhaps the largest celebratory parade Hawick has known, in August 1832, organised by a special Reform Committee. The day started with 10 drummers and fifers parading through the town at 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. Bells were rung, the Flag was displayed from the Town Hall, and the flags of the trades and societies hung along the High Street. The crowd was estimated at 10–12,000, and the parade itself, starting at 1 p.m., consisted of over 1200 people in 16 separate sections, accompanied by 3 bands. This included the local landed (Whig) gentry, the Cornet, Magistrates and Council, Tradesmen's guilds and Freemasons. The parade ended at the Sandbed, where the participants were met by smartly-dressed women and girls bearing flowers. 1,146 people then dined in the open air on the Upper Haugh, catered by 8 of the Town's hotels. The Chief Magistrate was in the Chair, and other guests included Capt. George Elliot, Sir William F. Elliot, James Elliot of Wolfelee and George Cleghorn of Weens. There were also speeches by Robert Wilson and Rev. James Henderson. There was then a further march back to the Tower Knowe, and celebrations continued in various inns. As a result of the Bill the County had 1316 voters, and Hawick itself had 300 voters added to its electoral roll. However, a Commons Select Committee investigated abuses of the Bill through 'fictitious voters' being added, specifically joint proprietors of property arranged between Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. At the election of 1835 there was a procession of voters and supporters from Hobkirk, Kirkton and Cavers marching into Hawick, accompanied by bands and banners. When it became clear that Lord Scott (the Tory candidate) was going to win, the crowds became quite unruly and the Riot Act was read, with a troop of the Scots Greys being called. The Reform Act of 1868 gave the vote to

all male householders, and at that time the Hawick Burghs constituency was formed – 'Huz and Mainchester carried the Reform Bill' [T].

the Reform Committee (*thu-ree-fōrm-ku-mi'-ee*) *n.* body in the late 1820s and early 1830s composed of townsmen campaigning in support of the Reform Bill.

refreshment (*ree-fresh-min'*) *n.* a euphemism for an alcoholic drink.

reft (*reft*) *pp., poet.* torn, rent, pulled assunder – 'The blasts o' the winter, sae bitter and keen, Had reft the sward o' the brightest green' [JT], '... I sadly mourn for my ain true love That was reft away frae me' [JCG].

refugee (*re-few-jee*) *n.* a young person sent to a rural area from a city to protect them from air raids etc., particularly during World War II, also sometimes referred to as an 'evacuee'. In Hawick they were usually children from the Edinburgh area. There were also Belgian refugees at Silverbuthall during WWI; they arrived about 1915, and most of them returned to Belgium in 1919.

refuise (*re-fūz*) *v., arch.* to refuse.

regaird (*ree-gārd*) *v., n.* regard – '... and onlawed, conforme to the acts of the towne, in regaird of thair own confessions ...' [BR1679], 'No sermon, in regaird Mr Douglass who was appointed by ye Persbyterie was labouring under a fever' [PR1712], '... who was most sharplie rebuked in regaird both that he is a magistrate in this toun and one of ye number of ye Elders' [PR1716], '... næther carist thou for ony man: for thou regairdistna the person o' men' [HSR], 'Daurin the whummlin flude withoot regaird For ocht, bar rinnin fish, this side o Hell' [DH], 'Wi sma regaird For Hawick toon And even less For Maggie Broon ...' [DH], '... an' was enlichtened on the poseetion as regairds the Common-Ridin' ' [BW1939].

Regal Bailie (*ree-gul-bā-lee*) *n.* also called a Bailie of Regality, title sometimes used for the representative of the Lord whose lands included a burgh, with certain administrative and legal powers in that burgh, including collection of rents, taxes at fairs, etc. The Douglases of Drumlanrig appointed a local man to hold this position up until they relinquished the Barony in about 1670. In Hawick this was for a long time the Chamberlain of the Scotts of Buccleuch. The office was appointed by the Duchess of Buccleuch until she failed to take the test legislated by Parliament for Charles II. So in 1686 the office was granted to Walter Scott of Alton. Gideon Scott of Falnash held the office in 1700. Hawick's Regal Bailie remained a powerful local figure until the abolishing of regalities by Heritable Jurisdictions (Scotland) Act of 1747 – 'Gedeon Scott of Falnash, regal bailie to the Duchess of Buccleuch ...' [BR1699] (see also **Bailie o Regality** and **Baron Depute**).

regality (*ree-ga-li'-ee*) *n.* an administrative and legal area, typically larger than a barony, and usually given by the Crown. The jurisdiction of a regality superceded that of the Sheriff of the County. The Lord of the Regality had a distinct court, with its own clerk and officers, overseen by a Bailie of Regality. There were formerly 7 such jurisdictions in Roxburghshire, namely Glasgow (the former lands of that Bishopric), Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Liddesdale, Melrose and Sprouston. Hawick was formerly referred to as a Regality, presumably because it was administered as the equivalent of a Royal Burgh, even although it is unclear whether it was created as such by the Crown. The first such mention appears to be in 1358 (although since this is along with Sprouston, and it may be that only Sprouston was a regality at that time, with Hawick being just a 'free barony') is unclear if they were both distinct regalities). Hawick was reerected into a free barony and regality in 1686, since it has fallen to the Crown after the death of the Duke of Monmouth; this new charter granted the barony and regality to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. It ceased to be a regality when heritable jurisdictions were abolished by Parliament in 1747, with the Duke of Buccleuch being compensated £400 as a result – 'Annent the egregious and insolent abuse committ by Walter Rowcastell upon William Scott, regall baylyea of the regallity of Hawicke ...' [BR1693].

Reggs (*regz*) *n.* former name for a farm in the hills above Newmill. It is described in the survey of Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, where it is also listed as 'Riggs'. At that time it extended to 84 acres, was bounded by Castlehill, How Meadow and Branxholme Muir and contained no farmhouse. It probably corresponded to the place marked 'Waes' just below Chapelhill on Blaeu's 1654 map (the origin of the name is uncertain, but perhaps just 'rigs').

Reginald (*re-ji-nuld*) *n.* of Durham or Coldingham (d.c.1190) mediæval hagiographer, who gave one of the first mentions of Hawick in his account of the miracles of St. Cuthbert, written in the 1160s and 1170s. Reginald's work is partly a recounting of stories told by Aelfric (or Aelred) of Rievaulx, a monk from Durham who travelled around the 1040s; but other parts of Reginald's

book are contemporary (he was certainly alive in the 1150s), and hence the date of the local tales is hard to pin down. In fact the last 6 chapters cover stories relevant to Teviotdale, the chapel in the Slitrig, Dolphinus (Rector of Cavers), etc. The story with the most specific Hawick connection concerns Seigiva and Rosfritha, said to be from Hawick (and thus, probably the first known residents) who witness the mysterious appearance of a candle at a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert in the Slitrig valley (identified with a site at Cogsmill). He also wrote histories of St. Godric (with whom he spent time personally), St. Oswald (King of Northumbria), and possibly St. Ebba.

Reginald see **see Reginald Cavers**

region (*ree-jin*) *n.* one of nine units into which Scottish local government was split following Reorganisation in 1974. Each region was divided into separate 'districts', Hawick being in the Borders Region until further reorganisation in 1995.

Regional Cooncil (*ree-ji-nul-koon-sul*) *n.* the higher level of local council between May 1975 and April 1996, Hawick's council being that of the Borders Region with headquarters in Newtown St. Boswells. Regional councils were responsible for education, social services, roads and transport. Both District and Regional Councils were replaced by unitary authorities in 1996, Hawick lying within the juristiction of the Scottish Borders Council.

the Registrar's (*thu-re-jee-strawrz*) *n.* Registrar's office, where civil weddings took place. From 1974–97 it was located at 12 High Street, which is now a grade B listed building. Latterly the office has been within the Town Hall. The first Registrar in Hawick was Schoolmaster Anthony Dodds 1854–87, following the Registration Act of 1854. James Shiel was appointed as the first Registrar of Wilton about the same time. Both of these men would operate out of their own homes, on Allars Crescent and Laing Terrace, respectively.

registrat (*re-jis-trat, trāt*) *pp., arch.* registered – '... and consentis that thir presentis be insert and registrat in the bukis of Counsale ...' [SB1599], '... be insert and registrat in the Books of Council and Session ...' [BR1672], 'Disposition by the last named James Wight ... and registrate in the sheriff-court books of Roxburgh' [DCW1764].

regrat (*ree-grat*) *n., arch.* regret – '... so farre sympathisez with yow ... as to afford yow, att least, some regrate' [SB1670].

regrait (*ree-grāt*) *v., arch.* to regret – 'Being acertenit be my seruand of the slauchter of zour frind, quhilk I regrait from my verry hart ...' [SB1584].

regratin (*ree-gra-tin*) *n., arch.* the act of reselling, buying a commodity in order to profit from reselling it – 'Various persons are fined 'for breach of the proclamation of His Majesty's Privy Council, against regrating of victuals and forestallers' [JW1699].

regretit (*ree-gre'-ee', gre-ti'*) *pp., arch.* regretted – 'But oo've never regretit oor jauntie that day – It was graund, man, an' noo as aw close, aw man say ...' [BM1900].

reid (*reed*) *adj.* red – 'hei hed a right reid nose on um', '... of having ane reid petticoat upon her when come from Jedburgh qh should have belonged to the sd Kathrine Bower' [BR1686], 'The sun was reid as a furnace mouthe, As he sank on the Ettricke hyll; And gloamyne gatherit from the easte, The dowye world to fill' [JTe], 'For in the han' o' the Lord ther is ane cup, an' the wine is reid ...' [HSR], 'The reid hairst moon climbs steep and slow a far September sky ...' [JYH], '... till the brae-face was traisselt an the gress ran reed wui bluid' [ECS], 'Hei girned at the reid, an' grat at the blue ...' [DH], 'Frae reid to creamy-white ... Daft berries for daft days ...' [DH], 'The reid rose dwines and her petals lie ...' [WL], '... To catch a glimpse yont the grey reek O' the distant ruifs o' reid' [WL] (also spelled 'reed').

Reid (*reed*) *n.* **Agnes** 'Nanny' (18th C.) cook and chambermaid at Stirches in 1785 and 1786, when she was working for Gilbert Chisholme. **Rev. Alan David** (b.1963), born in Hong Kong, son of Ian Alexander and Anne Grizel Cochrane. He was educated in Broughty Ferry and Dunblane. He graduated M.A. from St. Andrews University in 1985 and B.D. from Edinburgh University in 1988. He was licensed by Stirling Presbytery in 1888, was assistant at Howe of Fife 1988–89 and in 1989 was ordained as minister of the combined charges of Castleton, Saughtree and Newcastleton Congregational Church. In 1993, he became minister of Liddesdale, the united charge of Newcastleton and Canonbie. In 2008 he moved to Kinross. **Rev. Alexander** (d.1640s) minister at Ashkirk. His early history is not known, but he was admitted in 1619. He donated £11 merks towards the building of Glasgow University Library in 1636. His is probably the name transcribed 'M. Reid, Ashkirk' (probably 'Mr.' is meant) on the 'Confessions' of Faith, signed in Hawick in 1638; Robert Cuthbertson signed beside him as Reader, suggesting he had an assistant at that time. An entry in the Parish records from 1639

than there was 'no session this day the Reider being at Yarrow communion' may have been a jibe aimed at him sometimes reading his sermons. He was present during the admission of Harry Elliot as minister of Bedrule in 1640. He witnessed a baptism for Rev. Robert Cunningham of Hawick in 1640 (who also married a Shaw, and so possibly their wives were related). In 1648 his son William became an apprentice in Edinburgh with George Reid (who may have been a relative), the apprenticeship being transferred to John Reid when George died. He married Janet Shaw and their children included: John; William, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1648; Isobel (b.1634); Alexander (b.1635); Anna (b.1637); Elspeth (b.1638); Jean (b.1640); Christian (b.1644). He died sometime between 1645 and 1649. **Andrew** (17th C.) listed as undermiller at Borthaugh among the 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Hassendean Knowe, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He could be the lawyer who paid the horse tax in Jedburgh in the 1780s. He could be the 'Mr. Reid' whose servant John Armstrong was recorded at Knowetownhead in 1797. **David** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Helen Blyth and their children included: Jean (b.1708); John (b.1711); Janet (b.1713); Helen (b.1715); and Bessie (b.1718). The witnesses in 1708 were weavers John Stevenson and John Richardson, in 1711 were Andrew Jardine ('older') and wright James Purcell, in 1713 were Robert Turnbull and Robert Rodger, and in 1718 were wright James Purcell and weaver Michael Jolly. He is probably the David 'Red' who witnessed a baptism for Walter White in 1728. **David** (b.c.1780) slater working with Robert Smith according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick. **Derek Robert** Headteacher of Burnfoot New Community School, appointed in 1996. He was awarded a C.B.E. in 2002 for sevices to education and was Hawick Citizen of the Year in 2006. **Rev. Edward Thomas Scott** (1871–1938) Rector of St. Cuthbert's Kirk 1903–1910. He came from a well-known Glasgow family, with 3 of his brothers being Deputy Lieutenants of that city. He had previously been assistant at St. Paul's and then St. Mary's Cathedral, both in Edinburgh. For most of his incumbency in Hawick he was assisted by Rev. A.L. Ross. His time as Rector was marked by acclaimed Evensong services, which attracted people from other local churches. There were several improvements to the church during his time, including chairs to replace the pews, and his gift of an oak chancel screen. He also became Chaplain to Episcopalians at Stobs Camp. He left to become Rector of St. Bride's in Glasgow, later becoming Dean and Bishop of that Diocese and later Bishop of St. Andrews. **Esther** (d.1888) worked at Wester Nurseries from the age of 8, but then took over as servant to Peter Wilson's family from Jean Renwick about 1830. The pair completed a continuous service of 106 years. She can be seen in a portrait with the family. **George** (b.c.1780) servant to John Donaldson at Swanshiel according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **George** (19th C.) married Mary Linton in Wilton in 1840. **George** (d.1923) local businessman. He was Secretary of the Hawick Baptist Kirk for 10 years and Sunday School Superintendent for 6 years. **Gordon** (1943–) born in Hawick, educated at Hawick and Gala, then at Edinburgh and Oxford Universities, continuing to train as an Episcopalian minister. He became Curate of St. Salvador's Church in Edinburgh in 1967, then served as Chaplain of Salisbury Theological College and Rector of St. Michael's & All Saints Church, Edinburgh from 1972. He also served as a member of Lothian Regional Council and Convenor of Lothian & Borders Police Board. He was Provost of Inverness Cathedral 1984–87 and joined the Diocese of Gibraltar in Europe (the Church of England Diocese that covers continental Europe) in 1988. He lived in Gibraltar and Milan, and looked after chaplaincies all over Italy and Malta. He then became Rector of St. Clement's in Philadelphia. **Helen** (d.1800) Hawick resident whose death is recorded. She is listed as 'Called Helen and the Cudy', presumably meaning that she had a donkey. **J.** (19th C.) listed in Slater's 1852 directory as an 'eating house keeper' on the Cross Wynd. **James** (17th C.) resident at Horselee in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident at Penchrise. His son James was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1709. **James** (18th C.) tenant at the Flex in 1743. He married Janet Reid and their children included: Andrew (b.1743); and Janet (b.1749). The witnesses in 1743 were William Scott, also tenant in the Flex, and James Hume in Whitlaw. Probably the same James was recorded at Lochburnfoot in 1745 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish, and at Braidhaugh when his daughter Helen (b.1747) was also baptised in Cavers. John, who was also at Lochburnfoot in 1745, was probably his brother. **James**

(18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Orr and their children included: James (b.1778); William (b.1784); Elliot (a daughter, b.1787); and Euphan (b.1792). The 1787 baptism was 'before the Congregation'. He was living at Dovemount in 1787. **James** (b.1770s) labourer at Newton in Wilton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. He may be the son of James baptised in Wilton in 1778. **Rev. James** (18th/19th C.) tutor at Minto House according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. This meant that he was aged between 19 and 29 at that time. Perhaps he was the same 'Mr. Reid' whose servant at Knowtownhead was listed on the Militia ballot in 1797. It is unclear where he might have been a minister after his position at Minto. **James** (b.c.1780) labourer at Whitropefoot according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. **James** (b.c.1790) miller at Newmill on Slitrig. He was there in 1841. During the 1846 flood he lost a whole field of turnips, which were said to be the best in the Slitrig valley, as well as half a field of potatoes. He married Margaret Haddon, and their children (baptised in Ashkirk Parish) included: Agnes (or Nancy, b.1819); William (b.c.1820); John (b.1823); George White (b.1825); Walter (b.1829); Elizabeth (b.c.1831); Margaret (b.c.1833); James (b.c.1836); and Gilbert (b.c.1840). He is probably the James, son of William in Acreknowe, baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1788. **James S.** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Penchrise. His brother John farmed at Barnes, which he took over after his brother's death. He won several sheep prizes around the 1910s. Jessie Crawford describes him as 'dour as ditchwater and as hard as nails'. **John** (16th C.) presented as Rector of Ashkirk in 1552. Nothing else appears to be known about him. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Jak Reid' and he was probably related to 'Pait', who was also listed. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as resident of the lands of 'eister ...' [possibly Moormaw] in a decrete of 1607 against him, Robert Scott of Burnhead and others. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, with his name recorded as 'Rid'. He married Isobel Mathieson and their son James was baptised in 1656. The witnesses were Thomas (surely a relative) and James Scott. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret 'Betie' and their son John was baptised in 1670. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen 'Lazen' and their son Walter was baptised in 1686. **John** (17th C.) resident of Adderstonelee on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname was written 'Rid'. **John** (17th C.) resident at Hawthornside according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax on 2 hearths and was surely related to Thomas, who was also listed there. **John** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Borthwickshiels in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is listed under the farms of the Earl of Tarras in Hassendean Parish. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Chisholme. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: thomas (b.1701); Helen (b.1703); John (b.1704); James (b.1706); and Thomas (again, b.1706). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Grieve and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1710. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Scott and their son Thomas was baptised in 1720. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Raesknowe. He married Isobel Beatie (or 'Betie'), who was a schoolmistress. In 1721 the Hawick Session requested that he produce a testimonial from his previous parish, since his wife had asked for money for teaching poor children. In 1723 he was described as 'a well aged man, capable to teach at ye said toun', when the session agreed to encourage him to teach the poor children in Raesknowe. However, his wife may be the Isobel 'Betie' who was charged with fornication in 1723 and in 1725 was cited to appear for her fourth such offence, 'as soon as she is out of childbed'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1742 he was at 'Harden ...' when his son Charles was baptised. He is probably the John who married Margaret Donaldson in Roberton in 1740. Margaret (b.1741), baptised in Roberton, was likely also his child. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and then Cavers Parishes. In 1745 he was living at Lochburnfoot, where James was also living, perhaps his brother. He married Agnes Elliot and their children included: John (b.1735); John (again, b.1739); Helen (b.1740); Margaret (b.1745); John (again, b.1747); and Janet (b.1750). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Agnes Elliot and their children included John (b.1756). **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1761 he married Janet Anderson, from hawick Parish.

John (18th C.) married Jane Hume in Hawick Parish in 1770. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Berryfell in 1776 when his son Robert was baptised. **John** (18th/19th C.) coachman at Cavers in 1797, when he was working for George Douglas. His name was written 'Read'. Probably the same John was 'Chaise Driver Cavers' when listed in 1797 among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish'. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'New Appletreehall', recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he had 4 horses. He could be the John Reid, who was bankrupt by 1817 when there was a court case over an 1802 bill he had with John Allan, involving Adam Ormiston, and John and Thomas (his brother-in-law) Ainslie. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Thomline and their son George was baptised in 1839. **Rev. John** (19th C.) minister recorded at Castleton in Slater's 1852 directory. It is unclear which church he may have been minister of, but it is possible he was one of the supply ministers for the Congregational Kirk. **John** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Barnes near Stobs. He remained a bachelor. He was a good friend of Dr. Barrie and Finlay Purdom, and was said to be fond of a bottle. When in Hawick he stabled his horse at the Tower Hotel; one day he ignored the advice of the hostlers to take a carriage home and mounted his horse while quite drunk, which subsequently reared and he died in the pend. After his death the farm was taken over by his brother James S. **John** (19th/20th C.) butcher on the High Street. His brother James died in the South African War in 1901. **Johnston** (b.1800/1) servant at Wilton Lodge in 1861. She was still there in 1868 when 'Mrs Johnstone Reid, Wilton Lodge' donated coins to the Museum. **Katherine** (18th C.) housemaid at Minto in 1785 and 1786, when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Kentigern** (16th C.) recorded as priest at Hassendean Kirk in 1539. He may have been the actual minister there at that time, with Sir John Duncan and Sir George Scott squabbling over the main benefice. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. She was named in 1645 'for biding in houss, and going to Lessudden to sheir in time of harvest'. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Peter** 'Pate' (16th C.) tenant in Outersiderig, for whom Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley stood as cautioner in 1569. He was listed as 'Pait Reid' and probably related to 'Jak', who was also listed. **R.** (18th/19th C.) mason in Wilton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **R.E.** (19th/20th C.) President of the Toronto Hawick Common Riding in at least 1926 and 1927. He was presumably originally from the Hawick area. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from Langholm, he was rebuked by the Castleton Kirk Session in 1709 for having an irregular marriage. **Robert** (1734/5–1822) labourer at Boghall. His death is recorded in Hawick. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) recorded as house servant and groom at Stirches in 1788, when he was working for Gilbert Chisholme. He was recorded as a servant at Heap on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and explicitly a servant to 'Mr Hall' at Heap on the 1801 Militia ballot. Perhaps the same Robert was a servant at Silverbuthall, who married Christian Anderson and had children John (b.1810) and Richard (b.1812) baptised in Wilton Parish. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) served as overseer for collecting marl from Groundistone and Blackcleuch for the Buccleuch estates, in the period 1799–1807. He may be the same Robert recorded as farmer at Chesters (Southdean) in 1797. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Rae in Wilton in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Lewis in Wilton in 1816. **Robert** 'Rob' (b.1791) son of William and Jean, he was born in Wilton Parish. He was a stockingmaker who lived at Roadhead and was known as 'General Reid' of Roadhead. He led the Hawick contingent to the Carterhaugh Baa game of 1815, gaining his nickname there. The death of his dog Flora inspired one of the few surviving poems of James Hogg; apparently he had the family bible bound in the dog's hide after she died. He is listed as a stocking-maker at Roadhead among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and 1840. He is recorded at Roadhead in 1841, 1851 (by which time he was a widower) and 1861 (when he is listed as 'Wool Frame Work Knitter'). He married Esther Cairns in Wilton in 1818. Their children included William, George, Thomas, Alexander and Jane. He is probably the stockingmaker whose child's death is recorded in 1838. **Stan** (20th C.) organiser of dances in the Drill Hall, popular on Saturday nights in the 1930s – 'Ee got intae Stan Reid's for a tanner And a pass oot on the back o' eer hand' [AY]. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Adderstoneshiel. The will of his wife Margaret Turnbull is recorded in 1682. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Hawthornside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is surely related to John, who was also listed there, as well as

Thomas, who was at Hawthornside a few decades later. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton and Hawick Parishes. In 1733 he was recorded at 'Eal...' (either Eilrig or Alemoor). In 1746 he was at Harwood (in Hawick Parish). He married Agnes Borthwick in Roberton in 1733 and their children included: Mary (b.1733), baptised in Roberton; Janet (b.1738), baptised in Hawick; and James (b.1746), also baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1746 were Francis and Thomas Elliot at Harwood. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Ormiston in 1726, 1727, 1729 and 1737. He is probably the Thomas who married Jane Elliot in Cavers in 1725. His children, baptised in Cavers, included: Bessie (b.1726); Jane (b.1727); Agnes (b.1729); James (b.1731); Bessie (b.1733); Janet (b.1734); and Thomas (b.1737). He is surely related to Walter, who was at Ormiston at the same time. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was herd at Hawthornside in 1739. His children included James (b.1739) and Elspeth (b.1744). **Thomas** (18th C.) along with Thomas Blyth he rented Appletreehall, Knowetownhead and part of Clarilaw from Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1763. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for John Scott (in Lees) in 1764 and several other baptisms in Wilton Parish in 1769 and 1770 (suggesting that he may have been an Elder in the Kirk). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Mary Black in Hobkirk in 1766. **Thomas** (19th C.) tenant of St. Leonards farm in the late 19th century, when the ordering of the Curds and Cream became a more formal event. It was probably his wife who was painted with Betsy the cow by J.E.D. Murray in 1889 – 'And hearken ye, hearken ye, friend Tam Reid, Speakin' loud's a wee thing risky; Some like when here, A drap o' good cheer, So dinna forget the whisky!' [JEDM]. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Ormiston, where his is recorded in 1735, 1737 and 1742. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: Thomas (b.1731); John (b.1735); Agnes (b.1737); Isabel (b.1739); and Agnes (again, b.1742). He is surely related to Thomas, who was at Ormiston at the same time. **Walter** (d.bef. 1808) roadman in Hawick. He was already deceased when his daughter Margaret died in 1808. **Walter** (b.c.1805) mason in Wilton, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living at Kirkstyle (probably the north side of Princes Street, near Dickson Street). He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Ballantyne in Wilton in 1832 and their children included John, Walter B., Elizabeth, Robert and Robert Ann. In 1851 his widow was 'proprietor of houses' at the same address. **Walter** (19th C.) farmer at Acreknowe. He was there in 1841, with 4 female servants in his household. His widow was still at Acreknowe in 1851. He married Margaret Aitkin and their children (baptised in Kirkton Parish) included: Elizabeth Frances (b.1824); William (b.1825); Gilbert Aitkin (b.1827); Walter (b.1833); Margaret (b.1836); James (b.1838); and Elizabeth Frances (b.1842). **William** 'Willie' (16th C.) listed in 1544 as 'Wille Redde servaunte to John Crosser', among many local Scotsmen who gave their assurances of support to the English. Many of the relevant Croziers were connected with the Slitrig valley at that time. It is possible his name was 'Reddy' or some other variant. **William** (17th C.) son of Rev. Alexander of Ashkirk. In 1648 he became a merchant's apprentice with George Reid in Edinburgh. When George Reid died, his apprenticeship was transferred to John Reid; these men could all be related. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hummelknowes. In 1709 he married Isobel Leyden, the marriage being recorded in Cavers Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Raesknowe. In 1719 he witnessed a baptism for William Hislop, servant in Allanhaugh Mill. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for William Helm in 1731. He married Helen Armstrong and their children included: William (b.1713); Janet (b.1715); Bessie (b.1719); and Thomas (b.1721). The witnesses in 1719 were Beadle John Scott and William Hislop. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Whithope in 1757, 1763 and 1773 and 1775. His children, baptised in Roberton, included Margaret (b.1755), Isobel (b.1757), Agnes (b.1759), John (b.1761), Robert (b.1763), Thomas (b.1773) and an unnamed daughter (b.1775). He may be the William, married to Jean Scott, whose son Gilbert was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1769. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Acreknowe in 1788 when his son James was baptised in Kirkton Parish and in 1790 when his son Walter was baptised. William, baptised in Kirkton in 1794 was probably also his child. He is probably the William who married 'Angus' Cavers in Kirkton in 1787. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at Dodburn, on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797, when he owned 2 horses. He also paid the dog tax at Dodburn in 1797. **William** 'Wull' (c.1769–1846) sexton and Beadle at Wilton for about 50 years and great-grandfather of James Turnbull. In 1835 he was Church Officer at Dovemount, and in 1840 and

1841 was at Roadside. In the 1841 census he was listed at Gibsnose, with his wife Jane. He was one of the people chosen in 1842 to point out the old marches of Wilton. One of his responsibilities was ringing the church bell, and he is said to have complained about how infrequently he got to ring the bell, just before his own funeral. He was known as a great wit, and was unkindly rumoured to be in league with grave-robbers – 'Wull Reid, hei lifts th' deid; Collins does the same; Jimmie Riddle is a sweep And resurrection man' [T]. He married Jean (or Jane) Reid their children included: Robert (b.1791); Jean (b.1793); Janet (b.1795), who married their neighbour Thomas Dryden; Thomas (b.1800); William (b.1804); and John (b.1806). **William** (b.1794/5) farmer at Winningtonrig. He was there in 1841 and 1851 with his son William; in 1851 he was farmer of 600 acres and employer of 7 people. **William** (b.1803/4) mason in Wilton. He was listed at Damside in 1840, with the address changed to Roadside, where he was in 1841. In 1851 he was a journeyman mason on Wilton Kirkstyle. His wife was Mary and their children included Helen, William, John, Jane and Walter. **Rev. William** (b.1823/4) from Forfar, he was a 'probationer' of the Free Church in Newcastleton in 1851. Since that church was only established in 1850, he was probably the first person to minister to the new congregation. He is recorded giving a temperance talk in Newcastleton in 1852, and in a directory of that year is incorrectly listed as 'John'. **William** (b.1825/6) son of Walter, he took over as farmer at Acreknowe. In 1851 he was farmer of 1200 acres at Acreknowe, and employing 6 farm labourers. **William J.S.** (19th/20th C.) wrote the article 'Drumlanrig and the Charter' for the 1938 Transactions (formerly written 'Red', 'Reed', 'Rid', etc.).

Reid Acre Brae (*reed-ā-kur-brā*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

reid-avised (*reed-a-vIzd*) *adj., arch.* red-faced, embarrassed aspect (cf. **black-avised**).

the Reid Book (*thu-reed-book*) *n.* name sometimes given to the handbook-sized set of words for the most popular Hawick songs, published in 1957 along with 'The Hawick Songs – A Complete Collection'. Carried around and dog-eared over 3 decades it was replaced by the 'Blue Book' in 1978 and then the 'Green Book' in 2001.

reid-cap (*reed-kawp*) *n., arch.* a cruel, mischievous spirit with long teeth, said to inhabit old towers – '*Redcap* is a popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunts old castles. Every ruined tower in the south of Scotland is supposed to have an inhabitant of this species' [JL], 'Now, Red-cap he was there, And he was there indeed; And grimly he grinn'd and glower'd Wi' the red cowl on his head' [T] (cf. **Robin Reidcap**).

Reidcleuch Edge (*reed-klooch-ej*) *n.* Redcleuch Edge, small hill about 2 km north of Craik village, reaching a height of 392 m. A stream to the east of there is the Red Cleuch, which runs into Shiel Sike, while a stream to the south is Red Sike.

reid-coat (*reed-kō'*) *n., arch.* the scarlet ladybird. Local children used to pick it up and throw it in the air singing 'reed-coat, reed-coat, fly away, An' make the morn a sunny day!' [GW].

reid-hand (*reed-hawnd*) *adj., arch.* a legal term from the 15th and 16th centuries, meaning caught in the act of a crime, used throughout Scotland. This led to the present use of the phrase 'caught red-handed', which was adapted into English, especially after being popularised in Sir Walter Scott's novels.

reid-keel (*reed-keel*) *n., arch.* ruddle, red pigment – 'Ruddle is 'reid keel', plumbago is 'black keel'' [JAHM].

Reidheugh (*reed-, red-hewch*) *n.* Redheugh, ancient seat of the Elliot family, between Hermitage and Newcastleton. Scott of Satchells suggests that the Elliots received Redheugh from Robert the Bruce in about 1320. The name first occurs in a rental roll of Liddesdale in about 1376 (worth 15 shillings, 'per forincecum seruicium reddendo x s'). An Elliot of Redheugh is referred to around 1400. There is also a story, apparently from a manuscript of the Blackadder family, of an Elliot of Redheugh called 'Chieftan of the South', who was killed in battle along with his 3 sons, but had a daughter Mary who married Cuthbert Blackadder of that Ilk and had a son who was alive in 1447. However, the first definitive record of this being the family seat is when 'Robert elwald of ye Redheuch' is mentioned in 1476. A precept for the lands is recorded in 1489, although the date of the original charter is unknown. Robert, the 17th chief lived mainly at the new Larriston house, so Redheugh became less prominent. That Robert failed to have a male heir and the lands went to his daughter Margaret, who married a son of Eliott of Stobs, whose descendants were the Elliots of Larriston. Thomas Armstrong is recorded as possessor of the lands in 1632. The farm itself was valued at £96 11s in 1678, when disjoined from the former estate

of Elliot of Larriston. Robert of Larriston went bankrupt and sold the lands to Christopher Irving of Binks in 1688, but they were repurchased by William Elliot (descendant of the Falnash branch) in about 1730 for his 2nd son, Robert. Around this time the present house and barn were built, with the north and east sides of the farmhouse perhaps incorporating earlier walls. The farm was still valued at £96 11s in the 1788 county valuation and 1811 Land Tax Rolls. George Oliver and Francis Armstrong were servants there in 1799 and Walter Armstrong in 1801. The farm suffered greatly in the flood of 1846. Robert's grandson Robert died in 1915 and in 1918 his sister Anna Mary sold the farm to the tenants, James and Thomas Scott. Thomas Scott sold it to Sir Gilbert Eliott, 10th Baronet of Stobs in 1946. The farm has been modernised, with a small loch created by damming the Rede Burn. A clan museum is also situated there. The precise location of the original tower is uncertain, with locals pointing out one site in the 19th century (recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858) to the south near the railway viaduct, another just to the east of there, where there are some foundations and a third to the west of the farmhouse, where there is an enclosure where a plaque has been placed marking this as the 'Site of Redheugh Tower' (although there is no real evidence for this). On the opposite side of the Hermitage Water there is another site claimed to be home of 'Jock of the Park'. And north-west of the farmhouse there is an area of rig lines and field systems (also spelled 'Redheuch' and sometimes erroneously 'Redhaugh'; the origin of the name is probably just 'red height', i.e. the height above the Rede Burn; it is 'Redehugh' about 1376 and is recorded regularly from at least 1476; it was 'Redehuch' in 1489, 'redheuch' in 1502, 'Redheucht' in 1508, 'Redeheuche' in 1510 and 1515/6, 'Reidheuch' in 1526, 'the Redhwych' in 1546, 'the Reidhewcht' in 1547 and 1548, 'Reidheuch' in 1550, 'Reidhuche' in 1557, 'Reideuch' in 1561, 'Riedheucht' in 1563, 'Ridhewcht' in the 1570s, 'Reidhewch' in 1573, 'Reidheuch' in 1574 and 1591, 'Ridhewcht' in about 1580, 'Reidhewch' and 'Readhewghe' in 1584, 'Reidheuch' in 1581, 1583/4 and 1584/5, 'Reidhewch' in 1602, 'Reidheuche' in 1607, 'Reidcleuch' in 1608, 'Reidhewch' in 1613, 'Reidheuch' in 1619, 'Ridheuche' in 1624, 'Reidheuche' in 1632 and 'Reedheugh' in 1694; it appears on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Reedheuch', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Ridheuch' and is 'Redheugh' by the time of Stobie's 1770 map).

the Reid Lion (*thu-reed-lI-in*) *n.* the Red Lion Inn, at the Sandbed in the early 19th century, with proprietor Robert Scott. It is unclear where this was, with the possibility that it was an alternative name for one of the other Sandbed pubs. The phrase was also a nickname in use for someone in Hawick in the early 19th century.

Reidmoss (*reed-mos*) *n.* Redmoss, farmstead in Liddesdale, just north of Whisgills, on the Tinnis Burn. It was at one time part of the farm of Flatt. It is probably the 'Redemoss' listed in about 1376 (in the charters of Douglas of Morton) as a 12-shilling land. In 1541 it was leased to Simon Armstrong (probably of Tinnisburn) and valued at 30 pence. Other lands of the same name are also listed in 1541 as being vacant. It is stated (in a note in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784) that the former farm of Puddingburn was on its lands. Thomas Wilson possessed these lands, along with Over and Nether Whisgills, in 1632. It is described in 1718 in a survey carried out for Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, when along with Over Whisgills, Tinnis, Bankhead and Side it consisted of 2390 acres. William Anderson died there in 1781. Thomas Telfer was shepherd there in 1797, Adam Telfer in at least 1799–1801 and John Armstrong in 1801. There were Turnbulls there in the mid-19th century and Adam Scott was farmer in 1868. David Anderson wrote a song about the old tree his grandfather had planted there. There are remains of other buildings on the Tinnis Burn to the north-west, as well as old rig lines and boundary banks in the area (it is 'Reidmoss' and 'Reidmoos' in 1541 and 'Ridmos' in 1632; it marked 'Redmoss' on Stobie's 1770 map).

reid-ribbon (*reed-ri-bin*) *adj., arch.* bloodshot (of the eyes), having heavily inflamed eye-lids – 'Reed-ribbon-een = bloodshot eyes, especially when the lids are inflamed' [ECS].

reid-roast (*reed-rōst*) *n., arch.* red rust (plant disease; noted by E.C. Smith).

the Reid Rose (*thu-reed-rōz*) *n.* the Red Rose, Hawick's first Chinese restaurant, on Baker Street in the 1960s and 70s.

Reid Rowan (*reed-row-in*) *n.* burly riever mentioned in 'The Ballad of Kinmont Willie'. Whether he represents a real person is unclear, but the likelihood is that he was an invention of Sir Walter Scott. The name was subsequently given to strong horses in the district – 'Then Red Rowan has hente him up, The starkest man in Teviotdale – 'Abide, abide now, Red Rowan, Till of my Lord Scroope I take farewell' ', [T], 'But ere

they had won where the wandering moon Lit Essenside Loch with her diamond shoon Red Rowan was galloping free on the heath With his neck outstretched and the bit in his teeth' [WHO].

Reidscar Sike (*reed-skawr-sīk*) *n.* Redscar Sike, small stream in upper Liddisdale, rising on Lamb Hill and flowing into Cliffhope Burn.

Reid's Close (*reedz-klōs*) *n.* former passageway on the High Street, probably at No. 77. It is recorded on the 1861 census.

reidshank (*reed-shawngk*) *n., poet.* a highlander – '... An' that's as true as I'm a Scot, A redshank, Norland haggis eater' [JoHa].

the Reidskins (*thu-reed-skinz*) *n.* nickname of **the Y.M.** Rugby Club.

Reidsmuir Plantin (*reedz-mewr-plawn'-in*) *n.* Redsmuir Plantation, small wood between Tythehouse and Harwood, on the south side of the Harwood Burn.

Reid's Relay (*reedz-ree-lā*) *n.* radio and television cable company, which helped provide Teries with decent signals in the middle of the 20th century. This included some council houses that were refused permission to erect aerials in the 1960s. In the 1930s the firm of George Reid Radio received the BBC signal on a 75 ft aerial, off Croft Road, behind their North Bridge Street premises, and relayed the signal around town by means of cables. The sets to receive the signals required no electrical power, and gave much better reception than a radio set. When TV arrived in the 1950s Reid's installed a TV receiving mast above the Wellogate, and most Hawick households rented their sets and cable connections from Reid's, although another local firm (Lawrence's) competed (with a mast at Crumhaugh Hill). The end for the company came with the erection of new BBC and ITV masts at Ashkirk and Lindean, and the booster on the Miller's Knowes.

Reid Swire (*reed-swIr*) *n.* former name for the hill on the Border, essentially synonymous with the Carter Bar. This is where the River Rede rises, and was the location of the fray of 1575 – 'On July seventh, the truth to say, At the Red-Swire the tryst was set: Our Wardens they affix'd the day, And as they promis'd, sae they met' [CPM] (see also **Redeswire**).

Reidswire see **the Raid o the Redeswire**

Reidswyre see **the Raid o the Redeswire**

reid waimb (*reed-wām*) *n., arch.* the char, Salvelinus alpinus, said to be caught in the autumn in the stream between St. Mary's Loch and the Loch o' the Lowes – 'In the Water betwixt the Lochs of the Lowes, there is a sort of Fish taken something more than a Herring called Redwaimbs qlk are never seen nor taken but betwixt All-Hallows, and Martimass, the space of ten days, being very savoury meat' [MGC1649].

Reid Wat (*reed-waw'*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott**, tenant at Chapelhill.

reid-wud (*reed-wud*) *adj., arch.* excessively angry, insane – 'The copper-nosed Kers, the towzy Turnbulls, and the red-wudd Ridderfords' [ES], '... His wee ambitious heart maist like to burst Wi' red-wud rage ...' [JoHa], 'Here am I sittin' doon to write, Red-wud wi' spleen, pang fu' o' spite' [JoHa], working at top speed – 'Ee're aither reed-wud or stane-tired' [GW] (from Old English).

Reid Wullie (*reed-wu-lee*) *n.* nickname for **William Scott** recorded in 1585.

reik (*reek*) *v., arch.* to fit out, rig – '... and debursed be the town of Hawick in reiking out of the soldiers, in maintenance and arms ...' [BR1644], to get ready for marriage – 'A' reekin' ready for a wife an' kirk. O, for a parish, what he would bestow on't' [JoHa], 'She was grand reekit oot for the kirk' [GW] (also written 'reek').

Reinle (*rīn-ul*) *n.* **Dr. Karl E.T.** (b.c.1865) from Lucerne, Switzerland, he graduated from Basel University. He came to Hawick in 1894 and was organist at the Old Parish Church until 1901, when Adam Colledge took over. He was also a private music teacher of piano and voice. He was a close friend of Adam Grant, Dr. Barrie and J.E.D. Murray. He was still in Hawick in 1905, but what happened to him after that is unclear.

reip see **rype**

reird (*reerd*) *n., arch.* a loud roar, vocal outburst (in [HNe1954]).

reis see **ryse**

reist see **reest**

reister (*rī-stur*) *n., arch.* a dried and salted salmon – 'Reister, A term apparently equivalent to Kipper, as applied to salted and dried salmon, Roxb.' [JoJ].

reive see **rieve**

reiver see **riever**

the Reivers Festival (*thu-ree-vurz-fes-ti-vul*) *n.* local festival started at the end of March 2002, and being an annual occurrence since. It includes street events, concerts and other entertainments, celebrating the glorious days of lawlessness and pillage.

releash (*re-leesh*) *v., arch.* to release, to enlarge (also **releich**).

releegion (*re-leej-yin*) *n.* religion – 'Nae Sir, it's no releegion, juist plain cussedness'.

releegious (*re-leej-yis*) *adj.* religious – 'I'll warrant the lassie comes tae nae harm, but if she does, by a' that's releegious, there's them aboot ... that'll see her richted' [JEDM], '... an awfih reeleegious man cad Michael Patterson whae leeved in a humble croft on the ootskirts o Hawick' [IWL].

releich (*re-leech*) *v., poet.* to enlarge – 'I wull rin the waye o' thy commandements, whan thou sallt releich my hairt' [HSR] (also **releash**).

relict (*re-likt*) *n., arch.* a widow – '... to the said Margaret Douglas, relict of the said vmquhile Walter Scott of Branxholme, knycht ...' [SB1574], 'Isobell Trumble, relict of umqll Robt. Lawder, was onlawed and ammerciatt in ane ryott ...' [BR1687], 'Wiltounburn set a thrid to Robert Scot a thrid to Bessie Scot James Riddells relict a quarter to John Scot and a tuelfth part to Rot Langlands' [Buc1694], '... John Scott, merchant, and Anna Laing (Relict of John Watson, sometime Clerk to the Regality) ... produced a testificat importing that they were married ...' [PR1724], 'Past spinster, spouse, and relict, Past flesher, wabster, hind ...' [DH].

relief (*re-leef*) *n., arch.* aid, financial assistance, reimbursement – '... that Baylyea Layng should have for his and umquhile Walter Scott their releiffe of two hundreth merks ...' [BR1685], a feudal casualty paid to the superior by an heir on entry, freedom from religious oppression (these meanings are now rare).

the Relief Chaipel (*thu-ree-leef-chā-pul*) *n.* the Relief Chapel, an early name for **Allars Kirk**. It was called the Relief Kirk from 1844.

the Relief Kirk (*thu-ree-leef-kirk*) *n.* another name for **Allars Kirk**. The Relief movement, the third Secession from the Church of Scotland, was founded by Thomas Gillespie of Carnock in 1752, with patronage being the main cause of dissent. The cause was boosted by Thomas Boston joining with a large congregation from Jedburgh in 1757. A branch of the Relief Kirk was founded in Hawick in 1810, largely because of the lack of space in the exisiting town churches. It met for a few months in a tent on the Common Haugh, then in the Tabernacle and the Town Hall, before the new church was built on the Cross Wynd in 1811. The Church Officers originally me in a room in the Fleece Inn (which was run by one of the founders). The church was original referred to as the Relief Chapel, changed to Relief Church in 1844. It merged with the Secession Church to form the United Presbyterian Church in 1847 and with the Free Church in 1900. Allars Kirk in Hawick closed in 1948.

relieve (*re-leev*) *v., arch.* to free from a legal obligation, to repay – '... To sie yow releivid as it war fyve hundreth merk actionn to my selff' [SPB1629].

Relton (*rel-tin*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) grocer at the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Since the name is otherwise unknown, it is possible this is a transcription error. Probably the same man was also agent for William Welch, a carrier who operated between Hawick and Edinburgh.

remain (*ree-mān*) *n., arch.* remainder, unpaid balance – '... and appoints him James Paterson, under miller, to pay him ane remain of his Burgess money ...' [BR1694].

remainer (*ree-mā-nur*) *n., poet.* remainder – '... an' the remaner o' wræth thou wult restane' [HSR].

remanent (*re-ma-nin'*) *n., arch.* remainder, rest – '... Robert Scot of Alanehaucht, for my self, and takans the burdin on me for my brether and the remanent personis ...' [SB1585], 'Raesknowes set a thrid to Walter Bell a quarter to John Armstrang and the remanent to Walter Riddell & David Graham ...' [Buc1694], *adj.* remaining, additional – 'Unto ye Reverend Moderator and remanent Brethren of the Presbyterie of Jedburgh. The petition of ye elders of Hawick parish ...' [PR1722], '... present Bailies of the Burgh and Town of Hawick, with the remanant members of the Town Councill of the said Burgh, and haill community thereof, did, ... pass upon horse and foot round the haill marches and meiths of the Common ...' [BR1734].

remeid (*ree-meed*) *n., arch.* redress, remedy – '... ful assith and payment be made, na remede of law to be proponit in the contrare ...' [SB1470], '... desiring the same to be read iin presence of the baillies and councill, and that they would give remeid thereto' [BR1722], '... For ilka thing is now gaen gite, Past a' remead' [JoHa], '... by ther was nae man that wad ken me: remeid fælet me: nae man caret for my saul' [HSR], *v., arch.* to remedy, rectify, redress – '... what might be done towards the remeading of this matter' [PR1723] (also spelled 'remead').

remission (*ree-mi-shin*) *n., arch.* forgiveness, pardon, release from a penalty – '... for the quhilkis gudis the said Stewyn tuk him to our remissioun, and fande the said Philp souerte ...' [SB1500].

remit (*ree-mi'*) *v., arch.* to forgive, pardon.

remittit (*ree-mi-tee'*) *pp., arch.* forgiven, pardoned – '. . . to haue remittit and forgevin, and be the tenour heirof remittis, forgevis, and dischargis Robert Scot off Alanehaucht, Williame Scott in Alanehaucht, how duelland in Hawik, . . . ' [SB1581].

remove (*ree-moov*) *v., arch.* to cause to move, move to a new office – '. . . haif varned the forsaid Valter Scot knycht to remoiff fra the landis and steydingis . . . ' [SPB1533], '. . . and to remove from the town for ane yeir and langer . . . ' [BR1644] (formerly there was not necessarily an implication of forced removal).

removal (*ree-moo-vul*) *n., arch.* departure, moving away – '. . . the school being now vacant throw the removal of Mr James Innes from ye school' [PR1718].

removit (*ree-moo-vee', -vi'*) *pp., poet.* removed – '. . . but alsua gif ye sall say untill this mountan, Be thou remuvet, an' be thou casen intill the se; it sall be dune' [HSR].

Renbourn (*ren-bōrn*) *n.* **John William Mark** (1944–2015) English guitarist and songwriter, probably best known for his work with folk group Pentangle. Late in life he moved to the Snoot, where he died.

renshel (*ren-shel*) *v., arch.* to beat with a stick – 'To renshel beasts wi' a rung, when not taking the right road' [JoJ], *n.* a tall, thin person or object – 'He's naething but a lang renshel' [JoJ].

Rennaldburn (*re-uld-burn*) *n.* former lands to the east of Eskdalemuir. It was once a seat of a branch of the Scotts. The later farmhouse there is said to have been the first house built by Thomas Telford when he was an apprentice – 'Warn Davington, and Rennelburn, with Tandhill bold and free, To meet me in full armour, the morn at Woodhouselee' [WSB] (spelled variously 'Renaldburn', 'Renalburn', 'Rynoldburn' in c.1680, etc.; there are lands with a similar name in Jedburgh Parish).

Rennie (*re-nee*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) member of the committee for Hawick Baptist Church around 1880 and Treasurer of the Chapel Building Fund. He was still Treasurer in the 1890s. **William** (15th C.) mentioned at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. His name is recorded as 'Willelmo rany'. An ox was stolen from him, from the house of Robert Aitkin in Minto. He could be the same man recorded as 1494/5 as 'raix' for what seems like the same crime.

Rennilson (*re-nil-sin*) *n.* **Richard** (b.1803/4) born in Bedrule Parish. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829, either as Liddesdale carrier or candlemaker (the other surely being his father). In 1851 he was a 'Pensioner' on the Back Row. In 1851 he was 'Chelsea Pensioner; Blind' and a lodger on O'Connel Street. In 1826 he married Isobel Annison. His wife was Isabel, and his children included Margaret, Isabel, Richard, Barbara, Elspeth and William. **Richard** (b.1763/4) listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. 2 men of the same name were recorded, one a Liddesdale carrier, the other a candlemaker; they were surely father and son. In 1841 he was a pauper living with blacksmith William Bowie on the Mid Row (also 'Ronaldson' and variants).

the Renny Watson Trophy (*thu-re-nee-wat-sin-trō-fee*) *n.* trophy competed for annually at Hawick Golf Club, named after Sir William Renny Watson.

rennygull (*re-nee-gul*) *n., arch.* an impudent, unruly person.

Renouf (*re-noof*) *n.* **Frederick Manse** (b.1849/50–1915) born in the Channel Islands, he came to Hawick to be a servant at Wilton Lodge in the household of David Pringle. He was later proprietor of the Washington Hotel. He had a dispute with his brethren in the Hawick Home Mission, over his involvement in the liquor trade. However, he was President of the organisation in 1904. His last address was given as Royal Bank House, Hawick. He married Agnes Hanining or Robison in Newington, Midlothian, and she died in Hawick in 1911.

renommit (*re-nō-mi'*) *pp., poet.* renowned, famous – 'Ance a man was renommet akordin' as he had liftet up æxes apon the thick tries' [HSR], 'An' sleyet renommet kings: for his mercie induurs forevir' [HSR].

rental (*ren-tul*) *n., arch.* a register of rents due by tenants – Rentall of the Dutches of Buccleuchs lands of the baronie of Hassindean and lands of Hawick Fermes & money rent throf sett stock and teynd Att Hawick' [Buc1692], *v., arch.* to admit someone as a tenant – '. . . to haue enterit, ressauit and rentallit, and be the tennour heirof enteris, ressauis and retallis the said Gilbert and his airis . . . ' [SB1591].

Renton (*ren'-in*) *n.* **William** (b.1865) second youngest of a family of 10, son of ploughman William and Janet Purves. In 1926 he wrote a memoir of his early life, which contains some interesting snippets of local flavour. The family moved around the Borders, living at Kinninghall near Hawick for a year, and he finally settled in Galashiels.

renunce (*ree-nuns*) *v., arch.* to renounce, resign, repudiate – '. . . and the said James of Murray sall discharge, renunce, and gif oure all apprising of the landis of Kirkurde . . . ' [SB1527].

renuncit (*ree-nun-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* renounced, repudiated – 'Compeared the haill Council, and voluntarily of their awin free will renuncit and overgave their quarterings of the soldiers to the town's use . . . ' [BR1644].

Renwick (*re-neek*) *n.* **Alexander** (1780–1800) son of shoemaker Robert. His death is recorded in Hawick. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) draper and stocking manufacturer on the Howegate, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Alexander** (b.c.1815) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on the Kirk Wynd and in 1861 at 2 Fore Row. In 1868 he donated to the Museum a pocket bible from 1698. He married Esther Douglas and their children (mostly baptised in Hawick Free Kirk), included: William (b.1839/9); Helen (b.1841); James (b.1842/3); Elizabeth (b.1844); Helen (again, b.1847); Agnes (b.1849); Isabella (b.1851); and Janet (b.1853). **Allan** (19th C.) hosiery manufacturer of the early 1800s, operating on the High Street. **Andrew** (17th C.) cottar at Gatehousecote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Janet Rae in Hobkirk in 1756. **Benjamin** 'Benjie' (b.1800) son of James, he was born at Appotside. He was a mole-catched in Hobkirk Parish and apparently very popular in the district. He helped with shooting parties, and was also said to be a poacher. **Charles** (b.c.1802) son of Francis and Mary Jerdon and probably grandson of Francis and Margaret Rae. He may have been related to the Renwicks of Blackleemouth. He lived in Hobkirk Parish and married Margaret Hislop. Their children were Mary (who married Alexander Davie), Isabella (married Adam Rutherford) and Robert (married Isabella Scott). **David** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Lees in 1725 and Appletreehall in 1732. He is probably the Renwick who witnessed a baptism for William Telfer, resident of Borthaugh, in 1729. He married Jean Turnbull in 1719 and their children included: John (b.1720); Helen (b.1723); Thomas (b.1725); Adam (b.1728); Thomas (again, b.1729); and David (b.1732). The witnesses in 1725 were Adam Scott and John Renwick and in 1732 were John Scott and John Dryden. **Francis** (18th C.) married Margaret Rae in Hobkirk in 1732. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Nether Bonchester, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. He could be the Francis whose son James was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1778. **George** (17th C.) flesher in Hawick. In 1685 he was fined for taking the timber belonging to skinner John Hart, and also 'in ane egregious ryott committ by him, his wife and sone in coming wt ane great rungg in his hand in ane hostill menacing manner to doe the same'. In 1686 he was found to have stolen a sled belonging to John Barrie. In 1692 he was one of the butchers in Hawick who gave evidence that James Halliday was selling bad meat. He was listed as a flesher among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He could be the George, married to Margaret Wright, whose children included: Robert (b.1670); Margaret (b.1674); Janet (b.1676); and Isobel (b.1678). He may be the George who witnessed a baptism for Robert Wright Possibly related to his wife) in 1671. **George** (17th/18th C.) Hawick man who kept an inn (or 'ane change'). In 1702 he was fined for selling ale Henry to Hardie on Sunday. He was probably the George, resident of the west-side of Hawick, who is recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He may be the same man as the flesher. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living on the Sandbed in 1697 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. The witnesses were Robert Renwick (who was probably related) and James Shortreed. **George** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. He may have been descended from the earlier George. He was probably the flesher who was among the young men fined for their part in the disturbances of the Common Riding of 1706. He was on the short-list for candidates for Cornet in 1710 and 1712 and was elected in 1712. Along with flesher Robert, he witnessed baptisms in 1712 for shoemaker Robert Hardie, in 1720 for fellow flesher John Little, in 1721 for William Wright and Christian Renwick (perhaps his sister), and in 1722 for weaver George Wight. He also witnessed baptisms in 1714 for smith Thomas Huntly, in 1718 and 1721 for John Ekron, flesher Robert, and in 1723 for workman Andrew Leithead. He married Janet Purdom (also from Hawick) in Hawick in 1714 and their children included John (b.1715), Margaret (b.1716), Michael (b.1718), Helen (b.1719), George (b.1720), Margaret (again, b.1721) and Janet (b.1723). The witnesses in 1716 were John Watson (Clerk of the Regality) and merchant John Little and in 1718 were John Gardner and 'maltman' John Hardie. **George** (18th C.) weaver in Denholm, recorded

in 1726 and 1731. His children included: Helen (b.1719); Margaret (b.1721); Janet (b.1723); Janet (again, b.1726); Adam (b.1728); and Margaret (again, b.1731). **George** (1747/8–1854) resident of Branxholmtown. He is recorded there in 1841, with his wife and daughter Elizabeth. His wife was Agnes Ewart (1867/8–1843). He is buried at Teviothead. **Gideon** (18th C.) butcher in Hawick. He is probably the Gideon, son of William and Margaret Boyd, who married Katherine Miller in 1771, and whose children included: Jane (b.1771); an unnamed child (b.1772); Janet (b.1775); William (b.1778); Gideon (b.1781); and Catherine (b.c.1785), who married William Richardson and emigrated to Canada. In 1784, along with shoemaker William, he witnessed a baptism for James Mossman an Janet Renwick (who may have been his sister). His daughter Janet married John Gibson, and was murdered by him in 1813. **Gilbert** (15th C.) listed as 'Gilbert Ranwyk' in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. His progeny were bequeathed 20 shillings. He could be the Gilbert listed as a rebel in 1502, along with Thomas Grahamslaw and Thomas Scott, rebels involved in the murder of Patrick Hepburn. **Humphrey** (15th C.) recorded as 'Wmfrao de Ranwyk' in 1453 when he witnessed a sasine at Milsington. Robert is listed after him, so presumably his son or brother. Most of the other witnesses were local men, but it is unclear where their lands were. **Isabella** (b.1826/7) from Inveresk, she was a milliner and dressmaker in Hawick. She was listed on Buccleuch Street in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 she was at about 7 Buccleuch Street with her younger sister Elizabeth. **James** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Galalaw in 1628 when he was on a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of chopping down his trees at Todshawhaugh or Trinitylands. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Graham and their son William was baptised in 1653. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Jackson and their children included: John (b.1674). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret White and their children included: Walter (b.1681); an unnamed child (b.1683); and another unnamed child (b.1685). The witnesses in 1685 were Charles and Robert Scott. **James** (17th/18th C.) undermiller at Newmill. He married Isobel Johnstone and their children, baptised in Hawick included: Christian (b.1704); and John (b.1707). The witnesses in 1707 were Robert Thomson and his son Gideon Thomson. **James** (1700/1–89) tenant farmer in Mangerton. He married Elizabeth Bell, who died in 1786, aged 88. Their daughter Betty (1742/3–1829) married teacher Robert Dickson. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Knox and their son Walter was baptised in 1744. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their son Robert was baptised in 1786. **James** (18th C.) Town Drummer of Selkirk, recorded in 1758. He was probably related to John, who was recorded as Selkirk's Town Drummer in 1727 and 1733. **James** (18th C.) skinner in Hawick. He married Mary Renwick and their children included: Robert (b.1790); and James (b.1792). The witnesses in 1790 were weaver Robert Renwick and James Mossman. **James** (18th/19th C.) mole-catcher who lived at Howashiels. His children William (b.1789) and Janet (b.1792) both died young, but he moved to Appotside where another William (b.1794) and Janet (b.1796, mother of tailor James Grieve) were born, as well as Benjamin (b.1800, also a mole-catcher). He is probably the James living at Midburn in 1790 when his son George was baptised. **James** (18th/19th C.) merchant in Hawick in the early 1800s. **James** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Milly Gray and their son Ralph (b.1824) was baptised in East Bank Kirk. **James** (b.c.1825) agricultural labourer in the Hawick area. In 1851 he was living at Todshawhaugh. He married Helen Broad (daughter of Jean, from Roberton) and their children included Jean (b.1851). **James** (19th C.) resident of Swanshiel. In 1868 he donated to the Museum a book of religious works from 1609 and 6 copper coins, and in 1869 he donated a copper coin. **James** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Jane Edgar and their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Janet (b.1850); and James (b.1853). **James** (1843–1910) born in Roberton, son of William and Jane Nichol. He was a hosiery manufacturer in Hawick. He conducted business in Dumfries for a while, returning to Hawick in 1888 to found James Renwick & Co., Ltd, hosiery manufacturers of Commercial Road. He may also have had Mansfield Mills built (or extended) on Mansfield Road. He was associated with the temperance movement and East Bank Church. In 1869 he married Jeanie Laing (1843–1927), who was grand-daughter of James Hogg, writer of 'Teribus'. He had 4 surviving sons, 2 of whom (James and Robert Hogg) continued in the hosiery business. His 7 sons were: William (1870–c.82); Adam (1872–c.84); James (b.1874), who

died in infancy; James (b.1875), who followed him into hosiery manufacturing; Robert Hogg (1877–1949), also a hosiery manufacturer; George; and William (b.1833). He died at Wilton Hill. He may be the stockingmaker who donated a copper coin to the Museum in 1872. **James** (b.1875) son of James and Jane Laing. He was a great-great-grandson of James Hogg, writer of 'Teribus'. He was educated in Dumfries and at Teviot Grove, then worked in the family hosiery firm, becoming a partner. He represented Teviot Ward on the Town Council for 22 years from 1906, was elected Magistrate and was Provost 1922–28. His Provostship saw the High Street paved with setts, completion of the expansion of the sewage works, and the building of Moat Crescent and Renwick Terrace, the latter being named after him. He was also Chairman of the committee that built the first council houses at Oliver Park. A keen Common Riding supporter, his son James junior was Cornet while he was Provost, and he started the tradition of the Provost's Tent. He opened 'the Hut' in the year that his son was Cornet. He was Chairman of the Unionist Association for many years, as well as a Callants' Club President and was an elder of the East Bank Church. He was a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was on the committee that formed Hawick's first Scout troop on 1909 and was one of the first 2 scoutmasters in Hawick. He can be seen in a film clip of Baden-Powell's visit to Hawick in 1910. He married Miss Lefevre of Canterbury in 1902. They lived at Fernbank on Wilton Hill. **James** (20th C.) son of Provost James. He worked for the family knitwear business and moved to London to represent the firm there. His son Geoffrey was a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, who was murdered by a fellow soldier while serving in Germany. **James** 'Jim' (1953–) Hawick rugby player, at Centre, a born West-Ender and electricity linesman by trade. Educated at Drumlanrig and the High School, He originally had success at swimming, competing in the Scottish under-14 championship. After leaving school he played rugby for the P.S.A. and the Harlequins. He first played for Hawick R.F.C. at age 18, going on to win 7 top-flight titles. He first appeared for Scotland at the age of 19, and eventually gained 52 caps. He was also represented the British Lions and Barbarians. He retired from rugby in 1984, following a knee injury. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 2018. His children are Scott, Andy, David, Lindsey, Neil, Stuart and Alex. A biography 'Centre of Excellence', by him and David Barnes, was published in 2006. **Janet** (18th C.) cook and chambermaid at Ormiston in 1785, when she was working for Thomas Currer. **Jean** (d.c.1834) servant with Peter Wilson's family for 52 years, staying until her mistress died. She is seen in a portrait with the family in about 1830, along with her successor Esther Reid. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1650 as 'John Renneck' when he was tenant of Todshawhill along with 'Pail' Murray. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Kedie in 1650 and their children included Agnes (b.1650). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included William (b.1651). The witnesses were William Govenlock and John Wilson. **John** (1645/6–96) buried in Teviothead cemetery. His is one of the earliest legible stones. The reverse of the stone records another John. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Culbertson and their children included Robert (b.1670), Bessie (b.1672), Helen (b.1674) and Margaret (b.1677). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Hislop and their children included James (b.1674), John (b.1681) and Helen (b.1684). In 1684 the witnesses were Robert (probably a relative) and William Davidson. Elspeth (b.1676) and James (b.1679) may also be his children. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Euphan Hastie and their children included David (b.1689), Agnes (b.1691), John (b.1693), Janet (b.1694) and Gilbert (b.1697). The witnesses in 1691 were William (probably a relative) and John Brown and in 1694 were James ... and William .... Perhaps the same John was resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 on the Hearth Tax roll there. He is probably the John who witnessed baptisms in 1690 for Robert Wilson and for William (likely a relative). **John** (17th C.) resident of the Hassendean area of Roberton Parish. He was living at Horsleyhill in 1688. He married Janet Little and their children included: John (b.1681); Bessie (b.1685); and Margaret (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were John Noble and Robert Turnbull. David (b.1684), baptised in Roberton, may also be his child. Probably the same John was listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) resident at 'Chisholme and Widburne' in Wilton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. Both 'John Renick elder and younger' are listed, and jointly paid tax on 2 hearths. **John** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694

at Philhope, among those 'not Listed yet payd yr'. **John** (d.1715) smith in Roberton. He is buried in the cemetery there. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1696. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Jean (b.1703). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His children included: John (b.1706); and Thomas (b.1708). **John** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. In 1706 he is recorded being 'a workman sometimes in Chisholm', suggesting he may be the same man as the younger John recorded in Wilton in 1694. He married Jean 'Lazon' and their children included Margaret (b.1706). The witnesses in 1706 were John Armstrong in Raesknowe and Bailie George Martin. Margaret (b.1712), baptised in Roberton Parish, could also be his child. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1720 he married Bessie Miller, who was also from Roberton. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Janet (b.1730); William (b.1736); and John (b.1739). Robert (b.1727), baptised in Kirkton, could also be his child. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Hardie and their children included Henry (b.1729). **John** (18th C.) one of the earliest known of the Hobkirk Renwicks. His children included Robert (b.1726). He could be the John in Mackside whose wife Bessie Miller is recorded dying in Hobkirk Parish in 1760. Other children baptised in Hobkirk who could be his included John (b.1728), Margaret (b.1735), Francis (b.1736), Robert (b.1740) and Helen (b.1740). **John** (18th C.) Town Drummer of Selkirk, recorded in 1727 and 1733. He was probably related to James, who was recorded as Selkirk's Town Drummer in 1758. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Binks in 1730 when his daughter Janet was baptised. Other children, baptised in Cavers, who could be his, include William (b.1736) and John (b.1739). **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: Christian (b.1745). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Phaup in 1749. He married Helen Laurie and their children included Christian (b.1749), James (b.1751), Margaret (b.1754) and Jane (b.1757). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Henderson and their children included Jean (b.1760), Jean (again, b.1762), Helen (b.1764), Thomas (b.1766), James (b.1769) and Jean (b.1771). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1762 he married Isobel Elliot from Roberton Parish in 1762. Their children included: Michael (b.1763); Betty (b.1765); and Agnes (b.1775). **John** (18th/19th C.) merchant in Hawick. He paid the cart tax in 1797. He married Euphan Matthewson in Ashkirk Parish in 1795. Their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: Thomas (b.1797); James (b.1799); Alexander Walter (b.1802); Janet Elizabeth (b.1805); and Ann Scott (b.1812). The witnesses in 1797 and 1799 were Bailie Andrew Scott and Walter Pringle. **John** (b.1816) son of Matthew, he was a dyker in Hobkirk Parish. He married Janet Hall, sister of James Grieve's widow. He had a daughter and emigrated to canada, along with his brother George. **John Elliot** 'Elliot' (1936–2006) son of Jock and Maimie, he was educated in Hawick and apprenticed as a printer with the Hawick Express. He was one of the founders of Buccleuch Printers. He was long associated with the Salvation Army, being bandmaster there for 37 years. He also played in the Saxhorn Band and in the band of the Royal Tank Corps during his National Service. He was also a member of the Rotary Club, achieving a 'Paul Harris Fellowship', the highest honour given to Rotarians. He married Margaret in 1956 and they had a daughter, Linda. **Joseph** (b.c.1807) fuller in Wilton. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish, being a fuller at Damside in 1835, and a cloth dresser at Dovemount in 1840 and 1841. His wife was Elizabeth and they had a daughter, also Elizabeth. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when she was at Hassendeanbank. **Margaret D.** (b.1828/9) daughter of William and Janet. She was born in Jedburgh and lived in Minto. There she ran a school around the 1860s, separate from the Parish school, and probably for girls. **Martin** (15th C.) witness to the document of 1488 in which Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne were leased by Sir Thomas Turnbull to Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. It was signed at St. Mary's Church in Ettrick Forest and his name appears as 'Martino Ranwik'. **Matthew** (18th/19th C.) lived at Bonchester and Drythropple. He married secondly Helen Robson. They had twins John and Mary and also a son George, both sons becoming dykers. **Michael** (18th C.) recorded in Hartwoodmyres in 1772. In that year he was witness to a baptism in Selkirk for John Sword and Margaret Renwick in Selkirk. **Michael** (18th C.) another early Renwick of Hobkirk. He lived at Kirknowe and later at Howahill and Unthank. His children

included John (b.1753), Margaret (b.1757) and Robert (b.1771). He was probably related to Andrew, who live at Howahill and then Stonedge, and had children Helen and Thomas. **Miss ??** (19th C.) daughter of Thomas. She took over the post office at Bonchester Bridge, probably in the 1860s. The letter carrier appointed was James Watson. Due to some irregularity with the deliveries they were both relieved of their positions. **Moses** (1771–1851) son of Robert. He was a thatcher by trade. He was a servant at Forkins according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He married Violet Temple and they had a dozen children: Robert, shepherd at Dryhope; James, emigrated to America; John, who married Janet Henderson and emigrated later in life; Jessie, married blacksmith Robert Scott; Betty, married Lanton blacksmith Thomas Anderson; Helen (or Nelly), married Andrew Kerr, Jedburgh mason; Mary, married Robert Flick; Violet, married William Redshaw from Kalewater; Isabel, Margaret and Cecily, all of whom emigrated; and Charlotte, who married Robert Rutherford. **Oliver** (d.2008) grew up on the Cavers estate. He was childhood friend and business partner of Jack Fraser. The pair took part in the 1982 and 1992 rallies of Austin 7 enthusiasts from John o' Groats to Land's End. He married Margaret and had children Kathleen, James and Marjorie, and step-son Mark. **Richard** (c.1769–1839) son of Robert. He became a thatcher like his brother Moses. He was Precentor at Hobkirk Kirk. He married Janet Parker from Northumberland, and they lived at Mosshouses. Their children were: Robert, who died in Rulewater aged 73; George, who lived in Edinburgh; Thomas, who married Margaret Telfer; Mabel, who married Robert Henderson and emigrated to Canada; and Betty, who married John Baptie and later in life lived in Denholm. He is probably the labourer Richard, living at Forkins, who was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797 and 1798; however, later in 1798 he was declared unfit to serve and excused, with John Scott, servant at Hallrule, balloted in his place. **Richard** (1850–1915) born at Town-o-Rule, only son of Thomas and grandson of Richard. He was a foreman surfaceman on the railway. He lived at Hassendean and in Denholm, and was heavily involved in the Kirk there. He married Margaret Turnbull, also from Rulewater, and she died in 1922, aged 71. Their children were William, gardener at Holyrood; Richard, who worked for the North British Railway; Thomas, also worked for the railway; John, a joiner in Winnipeg, Canada; James, in the Hawick Post Office; Robert, an engineer; Peter, who worked in Denholm; George; Lizzie; Jessie, who married John Phillips; and Maggie. He was killed while on duty near Hassendean Station during a snowstorm, and there is a memorial stone to his memory in Denholm cemetery. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Roberto de Ranwyk' in 1453 when he witnessed a sasine at Milsington. Humphrey 'de Ranwyk' is also listed before him, so presumably his father or brother. Most of the other witnesses were local men, but it is unclear where their lands were. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Janet (with no surname recorded) and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1677. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Brown in Roberton Parish in 1706. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. In 1706 he witnessed a baptism for weaver Adam Brown 'Headhouse'. In 1712 he and George (also a flesher) witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Hardie. Along with George he also witnessed baptisms in 1720 for fellow flesher John Little, in 1721 for William Wright and Christian Renwick (who was surely related to him), and in 1722 for weaver George Wight. He could be the Robert, son of George, born in Hawick in 1670. He married Margaret Turnbull and their children, baptised in Hawick, included George (b.1700) and William (b.1702). The witnesses in 1700 were glover John Scott, merchant William Scott and cooper John Turnbull. He could be the Robert who received a bible as part of poor relief in Hawick Parish in the 1720s. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant farmer at 'Hill', which must have been somewhere in Rulewater. His wife 'Marjory Sorry' (1701/2–62) was recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at the Sandbed in at least the period 1724–36. He may be the Robert who in 1723 witnessed a baptism for James Beattie, innkeeper in the Sandbed. He married Elizabeth (or 'Lizabeth') Little, probably in Wilton in 1718 (with no wife's name given). Their children included: Robert (b.1720); Margaret (b.1721); Janet (b.1724); William (b.1726); Elizabeth (b.1728); Mary (b.1730); Robert (again, b.1733); and Thomas (b.1736). The witnesses in 1724 were George and William Renwick (who were surely related), in 1728 were William Wright and John Simpson, in 1730 were John and James Gardner, in 1733 were James Gardner and William Wright and in 1736 were John and James Gardner again. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of

Roberton Parish. He was at Craikhope in 1753 and 1757. His children included: Helen (b.1753); and Margaret (b.1757). **Robert** (b.1740) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of John, claimed to be a descendant of James, one of the last Covenanter martyrs. He lived in a cottage at Blackleemouth in Hobkirk Parish. He may have married Janet Parker. His sons were Richard and Moses and he also had at least 1 daughter. **Robert** (18th C.) travelling merchant of Hawick, mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1789 when his daughter Mary married James Rannie. The same Robert was probably married to to Elizabeth Roger, and their children were: Elizabeth (b.1760); Margaret (b.1761); Mary (b.1768); Margaret (again, b.1770); Jane (b.1772); and Agnes (b.1774). The witnesses in 1772 were shoemaker William and another Robert (both of whom were probably related to him) and in 1774 were Robert and William Roger (surely related to his wife). His wife was probably the 'Lizzie' Roger who died in Hawick in 1808, with her husband Robert Renwick described as 'Pigman' (or maybe 'Pegman'). He witnessed a baptism for weaver William Rodger (perhaps his brother-in-law) in 1764. He may also have been the merchant Robert who married Elizabeth Scott and had children Helen (b.1777) and Robert (b.1781). The witnesses in 1781 were merchant William Brown and shoemaker William Renwick. He may also be the weaver recorded in 1781 when his son Robert died in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick Parish. In 1784 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Johnston. He married Agnes (also recorded as Janet) Bunyan and their children included Elizabeth (b.1773); William (b.1774); Ann (b.1779); Alexander (b.1780); and Janet (b.1784). The death of his son Alexander was recorded in 1800. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded at Lairhope in 1786. He married Janet Scott and their son Robert was baptised in 1786, with witnesses 'Congregation of the Chapel' (probably meaning those who attended the chapel at Caerlenrig). **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. In 1790 and 1792 he witnessed baptisms for James Renwick and Mary Renwick (one of whom he was surely related to). He could be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Hawick in 1793. **Robert** (18th C.) listed as farmer at Broomiebraes in 1792, when they were leasing from the Scotts of Buccleuch. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Weens in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. Probably the same Robert was recorded in the 1801 Militia ballot as son-in-law to Robert Barrie at Langraw. His is probably the Robert whose children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, included Margaret (b.1802), Robert Barrie (b.1804), George (b.1806), Robert Barrie (again, b.1808), Janet (b.1810) and John (b.1812). **Robert** (d.1809) Hawick resident who was father of David, John and Thomas, according to his death record. He is probably the Thomas who married Janet Laurie in Ashkirk in 1761 and had children: David (b.1762); Thomas (b.1765); John (b.1767); John (again, b.1769); Elizabeth (b.1771); and Thomas (again, b.1774). **Robert** (d.bef. 1790) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Tudhope in Hawick Parish in 1766 and she died in 1790. Their children included William (b.1767) and Helen (b.1771). He may be the same man as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (19th C.) born in West Linton, he worked at Hawick Mill. He was there in 1841 and 1851, when his uncle John Oliver was the miller. He wrote a letter about the flood of 1846, which survives as a useful eyewitness account. **Robert** (b.1839) born at Town-o-Rule, son of Charles and Margaret Hislop. He married Isabella Scott and their children included Robert. **Robert** (b.c.1865) son of Robert and Isabella Scott. He lived at Langraw Scaur in Hobkirk Parish and was tenant at Weens Nursery. **Robert Hogg** (1877–1949) son of James and Jane Laing, born on Allars Crescent. He was brother of Provost Renwick and a great-great-grandson of James Hogg, author of 'Teribus'. He was educated in Dumfries and then Hawick. He worked with Aitken the drapers and then joined his father's hosiery firm, later becoming Director. He was keen on golf, gardening and music. He was organist at St. Andrew's Kirk for more than 25 years (until an injury to his hands prevented him from playing). He was instrumental in organising the Border Music Festival, being President, Chairman and Secretary, and reviving it after WWII. He was President of the Callants' Club, President of the Rotary Club, a member of Lodge 111 and member of the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. He was a Special Constable during both World Wars. In 1919 he married Mary Lillico Tully, daughter of tailor William Lillico Tully. Their children were: Doris (b.1920); Sheila (b.1921); Robert Stanley (b.1924), who continued in the family firm; and William Cecil (b.1926),

who farmed at Wester Essenside. He lived at Wellogate Bank. **Simon** (16th/17th C.) resident of the Trows who was recorded in 1618 as witness to a sasine for the Kirklands of Cavers, including Crook. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) servant of Simon Armstrong of Calfeild. He is listed as 'Thom Rannik his man' in a 1601 list of Armstrongs and others who were said by the English to be outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch. **Thomas** (18th C.) tailor at Ashkirk Mill. He married Janet Laurie and their children included David (b.1762), Thomas (b.1765), John (b.1767), John (again, b.1769), Elizabeth (b.1771) and Thomas (b.1774). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) mason at Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Rae in 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Goodfellow in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) mason at Menslaws. He was recorded at 'House at Guide post' on the Militia ballot for Bedrule Parish in 1801. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He could be the Thomas listed as 'Ind.' at Bedrule Mill in 1841. He is probably the Thomas whose children Francis (b.1802) and Jessy (b.1804) were baptised in Bedrule Parish. **Thomas** (b.c.1775) tailor on the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was recorded at about 8 Sandbed, with his wife Mary (who was a midwife) and son William. His son Thomas died in 1808. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) labourer recorded in Barnhills in 1799. **Thomas** (1817/8–1906) one of the Forkins Renwicks, he was son of Richard. In 1861 he was a labourer living at Birneyknowe. He is recorded in charge of the post office at Bonchester Bridge in the early 1860s. He married Margaret Telfer, daughter of a Teviothead shepherd. His daughter took over the post office at Bonchester Bridge and his son Richard worked for the railway. He died at the age of 88 and is recorded on the family headstone in Denholm cemetery. He is probably the 'deaf man named Thomas Renwick' who was among the last residents of the old hamlet of Unthank. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Easter Essenside on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Lethem in Southdean Parish according to the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **William** (17th C.) married Margaret Hislop in Ashkirk Parish in 1651. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Martin and their children included John (b.1671). The baptismal witnesses were Robert (surely a relative) and Adam Martin (probably related to his wife). **William** (17th C.) tenant at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He witnessed baptisms in 1689 (along with William Donald) for William Allan and in 1691 for John (probably a relative). Probably the same William married Janet Scott, and their children, baptised in Ashkirk, included Isobel (b.1690), Agnes (b.1693) and David (b.1696). The witnesses in 1690 were Robert Scott and John Renwick (probably related to his wife and him). **William** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Janet Boyd. Their children included: Walter (b.1735); Janet (b.1737); Robert (b.1740); William (b.1742); and Gideon (b.1744), probably the butcher. The witnesses in 1742 were merchant John Ruecastle and shoemaker John Scott. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism in 1740 (along with fellow flesher Thomas Waugh) for cooper William Richardson. He may also be the shoemaker William who (along with Robert) witnessed a baptism for another Robert in 1772 and the shoemaker William who witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert in 1781. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Cessford in Hobkirk in 1733. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1749 he married Margaret Miller, who was from Hawick Parish. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included Janet (b.1760) and Jane (b.1768). **William** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1781 he witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert (who was probably a relative). In 1784, along with flesher Gideon (probably his brother) he witnessed a baptism for James Mossman and Janet (possibly his sister). **William** (18th/19th C.) gamekeeper at Greenriver in 1797, when he was working for James Chisholme. **William** (18th/19th C.) butcher recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'; he was there described as '(Butcher) Shoemaker', presumably meaning that he was formerly a butcher and now a shoemaker. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1798 he married Betty Ferguson, who was also from Hawick. **William** (18th/19th C.) mason in Bonchester according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **William** (b.1808/9) from Jedburgh, he was a mason in Minto. His wife was Janet and

their daughter Margaret D. was a teacher (formerly spelled 'Ranick', 'Renick', 'Rennick', 'Rennicke', etc.).

Renwick's (*re-neeks*) *n.* hosiery manufacturers of James Renwick & Co. Their main premises were on the west side of Commercial Road from 1914, this being built in 1888 for William Galloway & Sons. They later moved to a factory near the top of Mansfield Road, called Mansfield Mills, which closed in 1992. This later became Jaeger, and was more recently converted into flats. A book of knitting patterns from the 1920s was saved by Gerry Graham, featured in the 'Antiques Roadshow' in 2020.

Renwick Terrace (*re-neek-te-ris*) *n.* street off Rosebank Road at the top of the Loan, built in 1928 and named after Provost James Renwick.

Reorganisation (*ree-or-gi-I-zā-shin*) *n.* name usually given to the major shake-up of local gorernment in 1974, following the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1973. This abolished town and county councils, replacing them with 'districts' and 'regions'. It was sometimes jokingly referred to as 'Disorganisation'. This system in turn was overhauled in 1995/6 in favour of a single-tier system, which lumps Hawick governance in with other Border towns in the Scottish Borders Council.

repentance (*re-pen'-ins*) *n., arch.* the act of penitence, public atonement for transgressions before a congregation. For centuries, until into the 1800s public atonement was a major part of community life in Hawick. Infringements liable to this punishment included adultery, 'irregular' marriages and other crimes. In the early 1700s the penitent would stand at the Kirk door in sackcloth for an hour before the third bell was rung, then after the congregation and minister had entered, they would be led into the Kirk to the 'stool of repentance' or 'pillar', standing bare-headed through the sermon and thereafter berated publicly. Sometimes the Session required this process to be repeated for many Sundays in a row. These practices ended in the established church in about 1800, but lasted about 30 years longer in some of the local diseenting churches – '. . . and was ordered to appear hereafter on the usual place of repentance in sackcloth two other days . . . ' [PR1715].

repentit (*re-pen-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* repented – 'Than Judas, whilk had betrayet him, whan he saw that he was condemet, repentet himsel . . . ' [HSR].

repine (*ree-pīn*) *v., arch., poet.* to complain, show discontent – '. . . ye must beare it patientlie and without repyneing' [SB1670], 'When Soulis thought on his merry men now, A woeful wight was he; Says – 'Vengeance is mine, and I will not repine But Branxholm's heir shall die' [JL] (also written 'repyne').

repone (*ree-pōn*) *v., arch.* to reply, answer, to reinstate, restore – '. . . Andrew Jerdan . . . desired that seeing others had possessed the place . . . , where his wife . . . had a stool the space of a year . . . she might be reponed to the place' [PR1715] (in older legal documents).

report (*ree-pōr'*) *n., arch.* fame, repute – '. . . for his base traducing, abuseing, scandalizeing, and taking away of the good name and report of Robert Hardie' [BR1706].

repreif (*ree-preef*) *n., poet.* reproof – 'Thus was I as ane man that heærsna, an' in whase mooth ar nae repreifs' [HSR].

repute (*ree-pew'*) *pp., arch.* reputed, considered – '. . . the said Laird of Gladstaines, will be holden and reput as ane piece of singular kyndness done to him . . . ' [BR1704], particularly in the phrase 'habit and repute' or 'held and repute' – '. . . unless the said strangers or incomers be notourly held and repute at the time of setting . . . ' [BR1736].

requirit (*ree-kwI-ri', -ree'*) *pp., adj., arch.* required – 'Item, that the hale websters within the Bruch of Hawick and freedom thereof, convene and meet together at ilk time they sal be requirit be the craftsmen . . . ' [BR1640].

rerin (*reer-in*) *v.* to rerun.

resave (*ree-sāv*) *v., arch.* to receive, take formal possession of, take receipt of – '. . . sal ressaue the said Dauid, or his sone and appering are, tennand or tennandis to me and myn aieris of the sammyn landis . . . ' [SB1470], 'I, George Scot of the Quhammys, grantis me till haue resauit fra Johne Mvre . . . ' [SB1510/1], 'Forsamekill as ye sall ressaif Arche Armstrang, my freind . . . ' [SB1587], 'Resaved for the mortcloath from archbald Eliot £1' [Wil1705] (there are spelling variants).

Reservoir Park (*re-zur-vwar-pawrk*) *n.* name of the field on Hawick Common lying to the north-west of Acreknowe Reservoir.

reset (*ree-se', ree-set*) *n.* the crime of receiving or selling stolen goods, fencing, the act of sheltering or accommodating someone – '. . . his wife, barnes, familie, and servants, or oyrs of his reseat . . . ' [BR1683], 'Geo. Renwick is also fyned for resett and keiping of them the tyme of sermon wtin. his houss, and for selling of ale to them' [BR1702], *poet.* a shelter, place of refuge

– '. . . he saw ane man, namet Matthew, sittin' at the resett o' custim' [HSR], *v.* to receive or sell stolen property, to give shelter or protection to – '. . . if I do ever resett her again within the town of Hawick . . . ' [BR], '. . . in ane Spuylyea for abstracting and resetting of lyme from the church style building, and which Baylyea Layng saw' [BR1686], 'This day also the minister did intimate from the pulpit, that none resett strangers in their families without testimonials of their deportment' [PR1713] (from Old French; also written 'reseat', 'resett', etc.).

resetter (*ree-se'-ur*) *n.* someone receiving stolen goods with the intention of reselling them, a fence – 'Item, the lyik to be done to the resseteris of the theft of corne brought into the town by ony personnes' [BR1640], '. . . their adherents, complises and resetters, for stealing out of the complainers' housses . . . ' [BR1697], '. . . and ye persone resetter of them to pay for ilk night's reseat of ym twenty grotts . . . ' [BR1689].

reshes (*resh*) *n., arch., poet.* rush, plants of the family Juncus – While hoolets hooted them guid bye, As they gaed through the reshes' [HSR], 'The stem's as strecht as a resh, wi verra few twigs on't' [DH].

reshy (*re-shee*) *adj., arch.* rushy, made of rushes – 'A reshy buss' [GW].

residenter (*re-zi-den'-ur*) *n., arch.* a resident – '. . . noe person nor persons, either burgesses, freemen, nor unfreemen, residenters within the said burgh, young nor old . . . should cay any other colour . . . ' [BR1707], 'About thirty years ago, the speaker conversed with an old residenter who remembered since all the land to the south was open and unfenced' [WNK], '. . . he luiks doun apon a' the residenters o' the yirth' [HSR].

residuary (*re-zi-dew-a-ree*) *n., arch.* someone who remained with the Established Church after the Disruption – '. . . no matter what their opinions – whether they remained 'residuaries' or had become 'seceders' ' [RJR].

resignar (*ree-zī-nar*) *n., arch.* a resigner, someone who gives up land to the superior – '. . . and at the requeist of ye said Alexander, resignar of ye samyn . . . ' [JW1558].

resignation (*ree-zig-nā-shin*) *n., arch.* the act of surrendering property to a feudal superior, usually so that it can be reconveyed to a new vassal.

resignit (*ree-zī-ni'*) *pp., arch.* resigned, surrendered land to a superior in order to be conveyed to someone else – 'And thar he resignit ye said tenement of land, fra hym and his aeris, with pertinents, in the hands of Adam Cessfurde, ane of ye bailzies of Hawick . . . ' [JW1558].

resile (*ree-sīl*) *v., arch.* to withdraw from an agreement, particularly a marriage – 'The 'resiling of parties after proclamation' was commonly called 'scorning the kirk', and failure of marriage involved the forfeiture of the consignation mony for the good of the poor' [JJV].

respeck (*ree-spek*) *v., arch.* to respect – 'Blisset is that man that mak's the Lord his trust, an' respecksna the pruude . . . ' [HSR], 'Ae single faut was ne'er deteckit, By Cash esteem'd, by a' respeckit' [RDW], 'Respec'it and liket by grit and by sma', Wi' a couthie bit smile, and a kind word to a' ' [JT], *n., arch.* respect – 'Say naething to hurt his self-respec' If ye can help it ava' [FL], 'I wull dwall in thoucht on thy preceeps, an' hae respeck untill thy wayes' [HSR], 'Let this beide as a merk o the respeck o the wreiter . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'respec' ').

responsal (*ree-spon-sul*) *adj., arch.* responsible, trustworthy – '. . . and give out again of new the said mortified summ to any responsall person or persons . . . ' [RAO].

responsality (*ree-spon-sul-i-tee*) *n., arch.* solvency, financial sufficiency – 'Her Grace, Ann, Dutchess of Buccleugh, and her foresaids being always satisfied with the responsality of the Debitors' [RAO].

rest (*rest*) *v., arch.* to owe, be owed, remain unpaid – '. . . which he doth accept of as payment, and so rests to him after that, sixtein pound scotts' [BR1694], '. . . did find that the toun was resting to Baylyea Graham the soume of three scoir and two pounds . . . ' [BR1701].

restert (*ree-ster'*) *v.* to restart – '. . . restertin the hosiery side o the business under the name Drummond and Laing in the mill at the top o the Hundred Stairs' [IWL].

Restinoth (*res-ti-noth*) *n.* **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded in an inventory of charters from the reign of David II. His surname is also transcribed as 'Roscina', but it is unclear if either of the transcriptions are accurate. He was granted the lands of 'Newtoun' in 'Bothrull' in Roxburghshire by William, Earl of Douglas.

the Restoration (*thu-res-to-rā-shin*) *n.* popular name for the period in Scottish history when Charles II was restored onto the British throne after the defeat of the Cromwells. This marked the revival of the Scottish Parliament, but also an escalation of persecution of the Covenanters in the 'Killing Times'. The term applies both to

the event of 1660 itself, as well as to the entire period between then and the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688.

resurrectionist (*re-zu-rek-shin-ist*) *n., arch.* a grave-robber or body-snatcher, particularly in the early 19th century. There was a scare throughout Scotland in the 1820s, following the celebrated cases of Burke and Hare and others. Two Berwickshire doctors were arrested in 1820. In Hawick an association of householders was formed for watching the cemeteries. Small houses were built at the entrances of both Hawick and Wilton churchyards, with 3 men on watch each night, patrolling every 15 minutes. No graves in the town were desecrated, although there were plenty of rumours and practical jokes.

retaen (*ree-tān*) *pp.* retaken – 'the photis hed ti be retaen wi naebody weerin maroon this time'.

retain (*ree-tān*) *n.* to keep on in service, particularly referring to a fireman – ??.

retcht (*recht*) *adj., pp., arch.* scratched – 'Ye'er sides are retcht an' I'm gey ill, Come let us hae a Hawick gill . . . ' [WNK] (cf. **ratcht**).

retiral (*ree-tI-rul*) *n.* retirement from a job or position ('retirement' is more common in standard English).

retour (*ree-toor*) *n., arch.* an extract of the service of an heir sent to chancery, or the jury's decision as to who is rightful heir.

the Return (*thu-ree-turn*) *n.* 'the Return from Hornshole', a statue unveiled at the south end of the High Street in 2014, as part of the 'Big Return' celebrations. It was sculpted by Ruaraig McIver of Beltane Studios, taking 18 months to complete, using about a ton of bronze and was paid for by the Common-Riding Ceremonial Committee. It consists of a group of 5 figures: a youth carrying the Flag; an elderly woman and man; and 2 children. The seniors were modelled on Hawick's Helen Ford and Jimmy McEwan, the youth on the rider of Beattie's Horse monument, and the children on children in Peebles.

Return from Hornshole see **Return to Hawick**

Return from Hornshole (*ree-turn-from-hōrnz-hōl*) *n.* song written by Alan Brydon. It was first performed at the 1514 Club's 'Hawick Sings' concert in 2011 by his daughter Cheryl. Ian Seeley provided a piano accompaniment, which is somewhat complicated and even he describes as 'a specialist, or art, song'.

Return to Hawick (*ree-turn-too-hIk*) *n.* painting by Tom Scott, full title 'Return to Hawick from Hornshole, 1514', completed in 1898. It is also sometimes referred to as 'Return from Hornshole'. The painting was commissioned by the Town and 260 high quality lithographic copies were made, along with other copies later. The original is in the Museum, held by the Hawick Common Good Fund. It was formally presented at the 1898 Colour Bussing by Thomas Shaw M.P. People from Bowden acted as models, with Mr. Cockburn of Kippilaw carrying the flag. Other identified people are Harry Putillo as the old man with the pack, Madge Dalgleish as the fair-haired girl beside the youth, 'Pa' Hume as the bearded man and Bettie Jamieson as the pretty maid in the rear.

Reuben Watts (*roo-bin-wats*) *n.* pseudonym used by **Daniel Marriot** – 'Scottie Dottle and Reuben Watt, Dickie Lyon and Jethart Jim, Sam'l Lawrence and Wat the Cat, And Heather Jock baith gray and grim' [HI] (also sometimes written 'Watt').

Reubie (*roo-bee*) *n.* sometimes nickname for **James Ruickbie**.

Reughheugh see **Roughheugh**

revaire (*re-vār*) *v., arch.* to revere.

reveeve (*ree-veev*) *v., poet.* to revive – 'Thouch I wauk in the middle o' truble, thou wult reveeve me . . . ' [HSR].

revel (*re-vul*) *v., arch.* to ravel, separate threads, tangle.

revel (*re-vul*) *n., arch.* the rowel of a spur.

Revel (*re-vul*) *n.* **Elizabeth** 'Bet' (19th C.) maker of sweets, including 'rock bools', living at the eastern end of the north side of the High Street in the latter part of the 19th century. She may have been the Eliza born in 1837, daughter of Archibald, or one of several other possibilities (the family lived in both Hawick and Wilton) – 'Goold Ballantyne and auld Hawick Jock, Wattie Moudie, Jock Gray and a'; Jenny's Penny wi' plaid o' check, Betty Revel and auld Jean Law' [HI]. **Francis** (b.1779/80) from England, he was a stocking-maker in Hawick. He lived at about 77 High Street in 1841 and 1851, along with his wife Elizabeth (or 'Betsy'). They had a son Hendry and a grand-daughter Eliza. Their son Francis died in Hawick in 1840. **Francis** (1843/4–81) probably a cousin of 'Bet'. He married Sarah Ann Campbell, who died in 1916, aged 74. Their children were Archibald, Agnes and Francis (who died in infancy). He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **William** (b.1807/8) from Jedburgh. He was a tailor at about 62 High Street according to the 1841 census and at No. 23 in 1851 and 1861. He was listed as a High Street tailor in Slater's

1852 directory. His wife was Mary and their children included Jane, Francis, William, Mary, Jane, Betsy and John Dacker (also written 'Revell').

revellin (*re-ve-lin*) *n., arch.* an occasion of making merry, instance during which people revel – 'Whereas there have been formerlie several enormities, debates and revellings committed at ye rideing of ye marches of ye Common belonging to this toun . . . ' [PR1725].

Revie (*re-vee*) *n.* **Rev. Peter** (1888–1967) born at Kilchenzie near Campbelltown in Argyll and Bute, he was educated in that area and at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1911. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Kintyre in 1914, became assistant at Paisley St. George's in 1914 and was ordained as minister of Colinsburgh in 1915. In 1924 he took over the joint charge of Colinsburgh and Lathones in 1924. In 1926 he became minister of Orrock Kirk and remained until 1931, when he moved to Kilmarnock Portland Road. He married Mabel Walker (1900–69), daughter of Rev. Peter MacDonald from Edinburgh. They had at least 1 son and 1 daughter.

revin (*re-vin*) *n., arch.* a ravenous eater.

the Revolution (*thu-re-vo-loo-shin*) *n.* religious and political change in Britain in 1688 and 1689, leading to the removal of James II, a Catholic, and his replacement by William I (of Orange) and his wife Mary II, both Protestants. It is sometimes known as 'the Glorious Revolution' or 'the Bloodless Revolution'. It also led to the throwing out of the Episcopalian system and the setting up of the Reformed, Established, Presbyterian Church of Scotland in 1690. As a result of these changes there was a dearth of Presbyterian ministers, which left Hawick Parish vacant for about 2 years, while Wilton, Cavers and Hobkirk were vacant for 5 years. Formerly Episcopalian ministers who refused to 'pray for William and Mary' were denied their livings. In the 33 parishes in the Presbyteries of Jedburgh, Selkirk and Kelso, only 3 ministers (at Kirkton, Abbotrule and Ancrum) obeyed the order, the others being ejected. This included John Langlands of Wilton, Thomas Somerville of Cavers and John Liddle of Hobkirk. The Scottish Episcopalian Church took a long time to re-establish itself. These events also affected Scottish history for the next several decades, with Stuart sympathisers, Jacobites, staging uprisings in the Highlands.

rewaird (*ree-wārd*) *n., arch.* a reward – '. . . an' in keepin' o' thame ther is grit rewaird' [HSR], '. . . Trewlie ther is an rewaird for the richteous' [HSR], *v.* to reward – '. . . happie wull he be that rewairds ye as ye hae serfet us' [HSR], 'The Lord rewairdet me akordin' til my richteousniss . . . ' [HSR].

Rewcastle see **Ruecastle**

rewe (*roo*) *v., arch.* to regret, repent – 'Turn agayne, O Lord, howe lang? an' let it rew thee anent thy servents' [HSR], 'The Lord heth swurn, an' wullna rew . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'rew' and 'rue'; see also **take the rue**).

rewel (*roo-ul*) *v., arch.* to become entangled, to entangle, ravel (noted by J. Jamieson; also written 'rewl'; cf. **revel**).

reyflake (*rā-flāk*) *n., poet.* robbery – 'Trustna in oppressione, an' becumna vaine in reyflake . . . ' [HSR].

rexive (*reks-iv*) *adj., contr., arch.* respective – 'Rentall of the Dutches of Buccleugh . . . made by the Chamberlaines in ther rexive charges as followes . . . ' [Buc1696], 'And finding that several of the persons to whom they have sent the poors money are Deficient in the payments of their Rexive Annual-rents . . . ' [Bed1724] (used in legal documents as an abbreviation).

rhone see **rone**

the Rhymer (*thu-rī-mur*) *n.* another name for **Thomas the Rhymer**.

Rhymer's Croft (*rī-murz-kroft*) *n.* former lands in Ashkirk. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the lands (and others in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. It was part of the estate of Archibald Cochrane of Ashkirk in the early 1800s. It is unclear exactly where it was situated (it is 'Rymerscroft' in 1753 and 'Rymers Croft' in 1779).

Rhymer's Glen (*rī-murz-glen*) *n.* supposedly the place where Thomas the Rhymer was transported to the land of the fairies for 7 years, being a small burn that flows towards the Tweed south of Melrose – 'The Huntly burn sings low and sweet, The Ryhmer's glen is green, And on its bank this night I'll meet My winsome Fairy Queen' [JT].

rial (*rI-ul*) *n., poet.* a member of a royal family or the nobility – 'Mak' thair riolyse like Oreb, an' like Zeeb . . . ' [HSR], 'Til bin' thair kings wi' cheens, an' thair riolyse wi' fettirs o' ern' [HSR].

rib (*rib*) *n.* a raised ridge in knitted fabric. Formerly these were knitted on separate machine from the main items, and the workers were paid higher wages than those working the standard frames.

ribbin (*ri-bin*) *n.* ribbing, a set of raised ridges in knitwear, common on cuffs and other spcific parts

of a garment, often described as '1/1', '2/2', etc., depending on the stitches used.

rib dragger see **dragger**

ribe (*rīib*) *n., arch.* a colewort with a tall stem, a cabbage plant that has failed to grow a useful head – 'Ribe, Rybe, A colewort that frows tall with little or no leaf. Cabbages, that do not stock properly, are also called ribes, Roxb.' [JoJ].

rib tops (*rib-tops*) *n., pl., arch.* ribbed part at the top of a sock or other item of hosiery (noted by E.C. Smith).

Riccalton (*ri-kul-tin*) *n.* farm high up on the Oxnam Water. This is probably the place referred to in a charter to the Riddells of that Ilk in the mid-12th century. 2 men from here (Adam 'de Rukelton' and Adam 'de Rykeldon', possibly the same name twice) signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, and Gilbert 'de Rikelton' is recorded in the early 14th century. The farm belonged to Lord Jedburgh in the 17th century and the Marquess of Lothian in the 18th century (not to be confused with 'Riccarton', although the origin of the name may be similar, here probably being 'Ricela's hill' from the Old English personal name plus 'tun' for 'hill'; the name is first recorded as 'Richeldoun' in 1150).

Riccaltoun see **Riccarton**

Riccarton (*ri-kar'-in, -kar-tin*) *n.* town around the station on the Waverley Line, about half way to Newcastleton, being a junction with the line linking to Hexham. Before the railway it had no settlement, but it developed into a small village with as many as 120 residents. The main housing consisted of 2 terraces of housing and 4 semi-detached cottages. It had its own school and a branch of the Hawick Co-op. The farm of the same name is about 1½ miles down the Riccarton Burn on the main road, and has the remains of the old peel tower located further up the burn. The tower measures about 13 m by 9 m, now partly covered with a sheepfold, and with 2 rectangular platforms to the north, which were probably other buildings. A stone disc, probably found near here, is in Hawick Museum. The present farm was formerly marked as 'Nether Riccartoun', with 'Over Riccartoun' at the ruined tower (but still about a mile from the railway village). The lands here are recorded as being worth 7 shillings in a rental list of about 1376 among the charters of the Douglases of Morton. In 1541 they were valued at 40 shillings and tenanted by Elliots and Croziers. Will Crozier was there in 1590. Adam Beattie was tenant in 1694. The farm was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, covering 852 acres, bounded by Pinglehole, the Liddel Water, Taylorcleuchhead, Roughlee and Laws. The farmhouse at that time is shown fairly close the modern farm buildings. James Wardlaw was there in 1748 and Ninian Elliot in 1778. The Grieves of Branxholme Park farmed there in the late 18th century and in 1800 it was leased to surgeon Charles Maxwell (son-in-law of Jardine of Thorlieshope). After that Jardines were the tenants. Walter Jackson was there in 1821 and Charles Jardine in at least the 1850s and 60s. There were 5 huts there housing railway workers on the 1861 census. The Riccarton-Hexham line closed in 1956, and the village was abandoned after the Waverley Line closed in 1969. Very little remains to suggest the former size of the community. Synonymous with 'the middle of nowhere', no road served the area until 1963 when a forest track was opened. A book 'Riccarton Junction: memories of my life in this railway village' was written by Kit Milligan in 1994. Graptolites and other fossils have been found in the rocks of the area – 'Now Riccarton, to some folk, is juist a godless plot o rilway lines, a limbo for locomotives, clappit doon withoot regaird for the comfort o man nor beast on the top o a bare hill' [DH] (there are other Riccartons near Kilmarnock, Linlithgow and Hamilton and a Riccalton in Oxnam Parish; the name probably derives from Old English 'Richard's farm', with perhaps a Scandinavian influence on the personal name; it first appears in 1296 as 'Ricardeston', is 'Ricarden' around 1376, 'Ricardtoun' in 1541, 'Rikkirtoun' in 1611 'Rickerton' in 1694, 1797 and 1821, and 'Rickertown' in 1778; Gordon's c.1650 map shows 'O. Riccartoun' and 'N. Ricartoun' and Blaeu's 1654 atlas shows 'N. Riccarton' and 'O. Riccarton', the latter probably being the location of the peel tower, while 'Rickerton' and 'Rickertone' appears on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, and 'Rickertown' is on Stobie's 1770 map).

Riccarton (*ri-kar'-in, -kar-tin, -kal-*) *n.* **Rev. John** (d.1800) only son of Robert. He was licensed by the Presbyterian Classis in Northumberland in 1749 and ordained in 1755 as minister of South Shields. He was then Chaplain at the 'chapel-of-ease' in Teviothead (or Caerlenrig) from some time in 1764 or perhaps early 1765. He was presented (by George III) as minister of Hobkirk in mid-1765 and became minister there at the end of that year. He farmed the lands of Unthank for some time. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in Hobkirk Parish in 1785–87. In 1799 there are documents relating to the value

of the teinds for the lands of Harwood, suggesting a dispute between him and Sir William Eliott of Stobs on the one hand, and William Elliot of Harwood on the other. In 1780 he married Helen Irvine (or Irving, who died in 1827) and their children were: Janet, who died aged 23; Robert; Ann; William; Patrick; John, who was also a minister; James Thomas, who died aged 22; and Adam Alexander (d.1826), the last surviving son, who died in Jamaica. He wrote an account of Hobkirk Parish for 'Sinclair's Statistical Account' and edited and published the works of his father in 1771–72. **Rev. Robert** (1691–1769) minister of Hobkirk for 44 years. He was born when his mother was said to be 50, at Earlshaugh in Jedburgh Parish, where his father was a farmer. His surname is also sometimes written 'Riccalton'. He spent his early years at Venchen near Yetholm and was said to be able to read the Bible before he was 5, and was later educated at Jedburgh Grammar School and Edinburgh University. However, he never attended Divinity Hall, having to return to run the farm after his father's death. Nevertheless, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Kelso in 1717, called to Mertoun in 1718, but instead became assistant at Bowden. He was ordained at Hobkirk in 1725 and remained there until his death. He was descibed as 'a man of uncommon penetration and good taste' who was 'an original, independent, and acute reasoner'. He is 'Mr. Robt. Rickeltoun the mance' who paid the window tax in Hobkirk Parish in 1748. He is recorded paying the Hobkirk portion of money for the 'Lowland Burser' in 1729. He had financial discharges from the Burgh of Selkirk in 1752 and 1759. He was an early friend of poet James Thomson, and his own poem 'A Winter's Day' (first published in 1726) inspired Thomson's famous 'Seasons'. He wrote 'A Sober Enquiry Into the Grounds of the Present Differences in the Church of Scotland' (1723), which related to the contemporary 'Marrow controversy'. Other publications on theological topics include 'The Politick Disputant' (1722), 'Letters to a Friend' in the 'Edinburgh Christian Instructor', 'An Enquiry into the Spirit and Tendency of on Theron and Aspasio . . . ' (published anonymously, 1762), 'Dissertation on the Conduct of the Sanhedrim, and Advice offered by Gamaliel' (1769) and his collected works, which were published by his son in 3 volumes in 1771/2. In 1724 he married Ann (or Anne), daughter of Henry Scott, farmer at Palacehill, and she died in 1764. Their children included: Jean (b.1726); Robert (b.1727), who must have died young; Margaret (1731–86), who married William Armstrong, Schoolmaster in Hobkirk (and was mother of Hawick's postmaster Robert Armstrong and Maj.-Gen. Adam Armstrong); John (d.1800), who succeeded as minister of the Parish; Anne; Helen, who married James Murray, minister of Hallstone in Northumberland; and Elizabeth, who married Samuel Irvine, Schoolmaster in Wilton. Some biographical notes on him were written by Rev. Thomas Somerville of Jedburgh (who was born in Hawick), who considered some of his views 'wild and mystical', but also referred to his 'benevolent heart' and 'taste for what was beautiful and sublime in the works of nature'. He was also described as having 'a large fund of originality rather than a highly cultivated understanding'. He was succeeded in Hobkirk by his son John in 1765 and died in 1769. An obelisk was erected in his memory by the Hobkirk heritors. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded as being 'of Rykylton' in 1454 when he attached his seal to a bond for Andrew Ker of Altonburn. He is also the last listed member of the 'retour of service' to rule on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by Archibale Douglas in 1464/5; his name is given there as 'Thomas of Riklintoune'. He was also on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5, where he is 'Riklyntone of that ilk' (also written 'Riccaltoun', 'Riccalton', 'Rickletoun' and variants).

Riccarton Burn (*ri-kar'-in-klooch*) *n.* stream that rises near Riccarton Junction and flows southwards to join the Liddel Water near Riccarton farm.

Riccarton Cleuch (*ri-kar'-in-klooch*) *n.* former name for lands near Riccarton. In the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale they are valued at 40 shillings, with Croziers as tenants. 'Richardtoncleucht' was the nickname of Andrew ('Dandy') Crozier, who was one of the 10 thieves apprehended in Hawick in October 1567 and taken to Edinburgh tolbooth. In 1586 it was referred to as a 'fourtie schilling land' when partly occupied by Simon Elliot and released to the Elliots by Francis, Earl of Bothwell (it is 'Ricardtoun Cleuche' in 1541 and 'Ricartoun Cleucht' in 1586).

Riccarton Cottages (*ri-kar'-in-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages near the farm of Riccarton in Liddesdale. They are situated on the east side of the B6357. Road contractor Adam Moor and his family lived there in 1861.

Riccartonfit (*ri-kar'-in-fi'*) *n.* Riccartonfoot, former farm in the Riccarton area. In 1624 Adam Usher and his son Will were convicted of stealing

sheep from there, among other crimes; the tenants were Archie Henderson and John Robison. It was among the farms occupied by Walter Scott of Goldielands in the period 1634–47. Walter Lorraine was tenant there in 1670 (it is 'Rickartounfoote' in 1655 and 'Rickartonefoot in 1670).

Riccarton Hope (*ri-kar'-in-hōp*) *n.* small stream that runs roughly eastwards to the south of Bell Hill to join the Riccarton Burn.

Riccarton Junction (*ri-kar'-in-jungk-shin*) *n.* station on the Waverley Line (Border Union Railway) at the junction with the Hexham line (Border Counties Railway), also known as **Riccarton**, although that name had formerly applied to the peel tower and farm more than a mile further down the Riccarton Burn. The station building (now demolished) included the Cooperative store and village pub. As well as the station there were also 2 signal-boxes (also demolished), an engine shed, turntable and several nearby footbridges, as well as major culverts along the line. It was opened in 1862 as simply 'Riccarton Station', with the 'Junction' being added by the North British Railway in 1905. It closed in 1969. Only the remains of the platforms and footings of the stationmaster's house survive.

Riccartonlee (*ri-kar'-in-lee*) *n.* former name for lands near Riccarton, recorded in 1541 as 'Ricardtounlie', with a value of 5 shillings, and at that time vacant.

Riccarton Mill (*ri-kar'-in-mil*) *n.* farmstead on the Liddel Water, to the east of the B6357 near Riccarton Farm. There was presumably once a corn mill there. James Armstrong was tenant there in 1797 and his son James was listed there on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories (incorrectly as 'Bickerton Mill'). Another James Armstrong was there in 1852. It was said that at least one person had drowned in the mill lade. It was a public house up until around the 1870s. It is the spot to which Dandy Dinmont directs Harry Bertram in Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering' – 'But ye can come ower the night as far as Riccarton, where there is a public; or if ye like to stop at Jockey Grieve's at the Heuch' [SWS] (it is 'Rickertownmill' on Stobie's 1770 map and 'Rickarton Mill' in 1821).

Riccarton Schuil (*ri-kar'-in-skil*) *n.* former school in Riccarton Junction. It closed in 1963, the same year as the Beeching Report. The remaining children travelled by train to Newcastleton or Hawick. The school and schoolmaster's house survive at the south-east corner of the village. The Borders Archive has registers and log books for 1878–1962.

Riccarton Sike (*ri-kar'-in-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, south of Saughtree. It rises on Yarrow Knowe and runs roughly north-west to join the Liddel Water. Note that it is on the south side of the valley, while Riccarton itself is on the north.

Riccarton Toll (*ri-kar'-in-tōl*) *n.* former toll house on the B6357 near Riccarton Farm. Mason John Turnbull was living there in 1801. Christian Armstrong was toll-keeper there in 1851. It is marked 'Riccarton Bar' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. The buuilding was serverely damaged in the great storm on 1846. The house still exists.

rice (*rīs*) *n., arch.* a branch, stick – 'He travelled with two long sticks – 'rices' they were called' [RM], twigs collectively, brushwood – 'The calculation of the stake and rice stands thus: Rice at 1s. per cart, 3d. per rood; stakes, eight to the rood, 6d. . . . ' [RJE], '. . . a cart filled with the small branches of the ash-tree, with the leaves on, – 'ash rice', as he described the material to me' [RB] (also spelled 'rise' or 'ryce', and sometimes plural).

Rice (*rīs*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) married Margaret 'Walsh' in Hawick in 1853.

Richard see **Richard Hassendean**

Richard (*ri-churd*) *n.* Dean of Eskdale, in the Diocese of Glasgow, listed as a witness 1195/6. He is the only named person who held this office. However, his surname is unknown.

Richard (*ri-churd*) *n.* recorded as Vicar of Ashkirk and chaplain to the Bishop of Glasgow in 1258 when he witnessed a charter. He is recorded as 'Ricardo vicario de ecclesia de Askirke'. It is possible that he came from the family of Ashkirk of that Ilk.

Richard (*ri-churd*) *n.* recorded as Parson of 'Sowdone' (i.e. Southdean) in 1526/7. At that time he witnessed a document relating to Walter Scott of Branxholme, recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books. No surname is given.

Richard III (*ri-churd-thu-third*) *n.* Richard Plantagenet (1452–85) he was the 4th surviving son of Richard, 3rd Duke of York and Cecily Neville. He had a withered arm and crooked spine, hence his nickname 'Crookback'. He was Duke of Gloucester and King of England 1483–85, his role in the 'Princes in the Tower' incident being a matter of debate. From 1470–83 he was Warden of the English West March, and in 1482 led an invasion into Scotland that took Berwick and Edinburgh. He was the last King of the House

of York, and well known as the subject of a Shakespeare play.

Richardson

(*ri-churd-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) baker in Hawick. He was recorded as an innkeeper in 1718. He married Isobel Leyden in Cavers Parish in 1699 and their children included: Christian (b.1709); James (b.1711); Adam (b.1716); and Adam (again, b.1718). The witnesses in 1709 were Bailie George Martin and flesher James Halliday, in 1716 were the same witnesses as for other baptisms that day, and in 1718 were John Gardner in the Sandbed and flesher Robert Renwick 'there' (suggesting they all lived at the Sandbed). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) Elder of Bedrule Kirk in 1729. **Adam** (18th C.) recorded in the Town Treasurer's book in 1775 for the 'libel' against him 'for going by the Court with the bailies, before and after the court, 2s. – of which he paid 16d.'; it is unclear which court this was or what the trial was about. The same amount is also recorded in 1756 for the same purpose. He could be the merchant Adam who married Elizabeth Scott in Hawick in 1755 and whose children included Elizabeth (b.1756), Joan (b.1759) and Isobel (b.1761). The witnesses in 1759 were William and Walter Scott. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) draper at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Agnes** (17th C.) servant of Rev. John Scott of Hawick. In 1659 she accused Thomas Oliver of coming to the minister's house to take his horse and then striking her 'with the branke [bridle] of the naige ... upon the head, to her great hurt'. **Alexander** (19th C.) listed as 36th member of the Archæological Society in 1856. He donated fossils and coins to the Museum in 1857, fossils in 1858, coins in 1859, more coins in 1853 and served on the Society's committee. **Allan** (1942–) member of the Hawick Cycling Club. He won a national title and became the first member of the Hawick club to compete for Scotland on both the road and the track. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is probably the Andrew who in 1703 and 1713 witnessed baptisms for weaver Jasper, who was surely related; the other witness in 1703 was weaver Thomas, who was surely also related. He married Isobel Purcell and their children included: George (b.1703); Bessie (b.1706); Catharine (b.1708); and James (b.1711). The witnesses in 1706 were Michael Briggs and Jasper Richardson (surely a relative) and in 1708 were wright James Purcell (probably related to his wife), and weavers Jasper and John (who were surely related to him). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His got married in 1722 (with no wife's name recorded). **Andrew** (c.1790–1869) born in Roxburghshire, son of farmer James and Isabel Scott. He served with the Dumfries Militia, and was at Edinburgh Castle in 1814 when he married Margaret Pollock. He was later a stockingmaker, needlemaker and woollen frame-work knitter in Hawick. He may be the Andrew who was listed among people who recovered from cholera in 1832. He was living on Green Wynd in 1841. His children included: James (1816–74), who married Janet Kyle; Andrew (b.1824), married Mary Paterson; John (1826–95), china merchant, married Harriot Miller; David (b.1830); Alexander (1833–72), married Christina Burns; Isabella (b.1835); Margaret (b.1837); and George (b.1841). **Andrew** (1799–1876) said to be from Edinburgh. He was painter of 'Hawick' from about 1835, which was engraved as the frontispiece to Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick' (by J. Bower). It is a view from Easter Martin's Hill, to the north of Crumhaugh Hill farmhouse and is also known as 'Hawick from Crumhaughhill'. It was presented to the Museum by W.E. Wilson. Probably the same Andrew was also active in the England and in the New York area, painting landscapes and coastal views, such as 'View from Froster Hill, Gloucestershire', 'The Bergen Homestead' and 'View near Bridgeport, Connecticut'. **Andrew** (19th C.) foreman at Robert Ewen's hosiery factory on the Mill Path, recorded in 1866. **Ann** (18th C.) recorded in 1758 when she hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth. **Bruce** Cornet in 2000, hence sometimes referred to as the Millennium Cornet. He also marked the boundaries again the following year, when the full-scale Common Riding was cancelled because of foot and mouth. **Catherine** nee Scott (1777–1853) daughter of Capt. James, descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane. She went to India to stay with her uncle Lord Harris, and there married her cousin Capt. Gilbert Richardson of the East India Company Marine. She returned to Scotland after the death of her husband and lived at Forge, near Canonbie. She was locally known as a writer, and was a friend of the Carlyles. She wrote 'Adonia: A Desultory Story' (1801) and 'Poems' (1828). **Frazer** (b.1829/30) originally from Edinburgh, he was a framework knitter in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Teviot Square and in 1861 was at 5 Tannage Close. In 1860 he donated to the Museum a 'Russian Crucifix from Inkerman' and in 1865 donated 'a large antique key found

in the neighbourhood, and a portion of a Russian bell from a church in Sebastopol'. He acted as Halberdier in the latter part of the 19th century, for many years along with Thomas Cook. There is an early photograph of him with his halberd. In 1875 it is reported that he appeared in the 'much disputed new suit!' His wife was Agnes and their children included Frazer, Jane R., Richard W. and Adam. His forename is also spelled 'Fraser'. **Gavin** Gala man who wrote 'For King and Country and the Scottish Borderers' (1987), an account of the 1/4th Battalion K.O.S.B. at Gallipoli, and 'After Gallipoli' (1992), an account of their activities in the rest of WWI. He has been a regular speaker at the Archæological Society. **George** 'the Blue Laird' (b.1705/6) of the West End. He is probably the George, Burgess and 'Indweller in Hawick' who gave evidence at the court case in 1767 regarding the former use of the Common. He was at that time stated to be a widower and staying in part of a house rent free from his son James, given by his uncle James Purcell. He lived in Hawick all his life, except when he was in service as a boy and 'has been at the Common-Riding of Hawick every year since he could ride a horse'. His daughter Christian died in 1803, by which time he was already deceased. James, who was also called 'the Blue Laird' was perhaps his son. He may be the George, son of Andrew, born in Hawick in 1703. He could be the carrier (also recorded as a 'workman') George who married Betty Shiel and whose children baptised in Hawick included: Helen (b.1734); John (b.1741); James (b.1743); and James (again, b.1747). The witnesses in 1741 were late Bailie Walter Graham and servant John Nichol and in 1747 were mason Andrew Napier and wright James Purcell (his uncle). **George** (b.c.1785) recorded as 'independent' on the 1841 census. His land behind the Back Row is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He was perhaps son of James and grandson of George (both of whom were called 'the Blue Laird'). **George** (1793–1871) son of William and Margaret Laing, he was born in Minto or Yarrow Parish. He may be the ploughman at Borthwickshiels recorded on the 1812 Militia ballot in Roberton Parish. He is recorded as an agricultural labourer at Wester Parkhill in 1841 and 1851, and in 1861 he was at Deanburnhaugh with his son-in-law. Minto Parish and lived at Hummelknowe Mill when young and later at Parkhill. He married Elizabeth Haliburton, who died at Wester Parkhill in 1824, aged 30. Their children, baptised in Roberton, included: Margaret (1816–1894), who married roadman William Robson and died at 13 Dakers Place; William (1818–1825); Helen (1820–42); Henry (b.1821); and John (b.1823). In 1825 (recorded in Wilton and Roberton Parishes) he secondly married Elizabeth Henry, who died at Wester Parkhill in 1846, aged 64. He died at Deanburnhaugh and was buried at Borthwick Waas Cemetery. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of London, who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He must have had some local connection. **George Wilson** (1830–92) son of manufacturer John and Helen Anderson. He was born in Hawick and was a wool merchant. He emigrated to Canada, married Mary Ellen Craigie and died in Brant, Ontario. **Henry** (b.1801) son of James, who was Cornet in 1777, and Jane Scott, from the Milsington Scotts. He was a farmer, living at 37 Loan, recorded as farmer of 15 acres in 1861. He rented several fields from the Duke of Buccleuch. He married Beatrix (or Beatrice) Miller, and their children included: William, who emigrated to Australia in the 1850s; Margaret; Henry (b.1830), who also emigrated to Australia; Robert, who also went to Australia; James (b.1836/7), who was Cornet in 1862; and Walter. He donated a 'Nova-Scotian copper coin' to the Museum in 1876. **James** (17th C.) farmer at Branxholme Town. He is recorded holding part of the lease there in 1675 and 1677; in 1677 he was renting along with his mother (whose name is not given). He is surely related to the John senior and John younger, who were tenants in 1671 (perhaps his father and brother). He could be the James, married to Catherine Turnbull (or Rule) whose daughter Isobel was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1671. **James** (17th C.) resident at Howcleuch in Roberton Parish. He is recorded there in 1683 when his daughter Janet was baptised. He was 'weadua', i.e. widower, so his wife must have died in childbirth. The witnesses were James and Robert Nichol. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter Bessie Margaret was baptised in 1695. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Agnes was baptised in 1696. **James** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He could be the son of Bailie Patrick baptised in Hawick in 1686. In 1712 he was on the short-list of candidates for Cornet. He was 'tenent' in 1717. He is listed as 'Tenent' in 1725 when he (along with mason Andrew Turnbull, whose wife was also an Aitken) witnessed a baptism for John Hardie and Isobel Aitken. He is

probably the James who married Bessie, daughter of William Aitkin in 1715 and whose children baptised in Hawick Parish include: Bessie (b.1716); Agnes (b.1717); Mary (b.1719); Isobel (b.1721), who probably married merchant James Ekron; Helen (b.1723); Patrick (b.1726); William (b.1728), possibly the manufacturer at Whisky Houses; and Elizabeth (b.1731). The witnesses in 1717 were merchants William Gardner and James Aitkin. He is probably the carrier James who witnessed a baptism for cooper Alexander Weens in 1713 and recorded as 'tenent' when he witnessed another baptism for Alexander Weens in 1721. **James** 'the Blue Laird' (d.1824) probably son of George, who also had the same nickname. He was probably a minor land-owner, like the 'Hilliesland Lairds'. He is probably the James, son of George, who received a house (with a yard behind it) from George's uncle James Purcell. This is probably the land belonging to George marked behind the Back Row on Wood's 1824 map, adjacent to George Richardson's land (who may have been his son). He married Elizabeth ('Lizzy') Nimmo (or 'Nimo') and she died in 1782. Their children included Helen (b.1768). He may be the James whose son George died in 1776 and whose unnamed child died in 1795. **James** (b.c.1753) son of William, manufacturer at Whisky Houses. He had a brother John and sister Elizabeth, who married William Wilson. He was Cornet in 1777 and known as 'Auld Jamie' in later life. He waved the Flag over the new Slitrig Brig when it was opened in his year as Cornet. Along with William (either his father or brother), he ran the firm of wool merchants and manufacturers based at 'Whusky Hooses'. The firm manufactured carpets for a while, and also dealt in salt, tar and whisky; it went into bankruptcy around 1812–21. A letter from him to a Selkirk merchant in 1795 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In 1796 he witnessed a baptism for merchant George Gray, and could also be the James who witnessed a baptism for William Young. He was listed as a merchant in Hawick in 1791–97 when he paid the Horse Tax. In 1796 he was recorded as 'Wool Stapler' (i.e. trader in wool). He contributed (£1 1s), with William, to the subscription to support the war with France around 1800. He first married a Brydon, but they had no issue. Secondly, in Roberton Parish in 1790, he married Jane (b.1762), daughter of William Scott, tenant of Milsington. Their children (baptised in Hawick) were: William (b.1791); John; Walter (b.1792), stockingmaker; Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1794), who probably died young; James (b.1796), of Salthall; Isabella, who married baker Walter Wilson; Henry (b.1801), farmer on the Loan; Thomas (b.1806), carrier and coal agent; and James' (again, b.1808). The witnesses in 1792 were William and Walter Richardson (probably his father and brother) and in 1796 were William (presumably his father) and hosier William Wilson. He could be the James of Walter's Wynd whose wife died in 1822, aged 59. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hassendeanbank. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811. **James** (b.1767) farmer in Hawick, son of John and Isobel Scott. He married Isabella Scott in Hawick in 1787 and she died in 1818. Their children included Andrew (b.c.1791), who was also a farmer. **James** (b.c.1780) carrier in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He could be the son of carrier John baptised in Hawick in 1781. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Dykes in Cavers Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His children (with no mother's name given), included: John (b.1796); and Isabel (b.1800). **James** 'Lang Jaymie' or 'Jaymie o Sauthaa' (b.1796) presumably a tall individual, who lived with his family at Salt Hall. He was son of James, Cornet in 1777, and a nephew of Elizabeth Richardson, who married manufacturer William Wilson (although there was a second James, baptised in 1808 to the same parents, making his birth year uncertain). He worked as a warehouseman in a wool factory. He is recorded at Salt Hall in the censuses of 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Helen Ballantyne, sister of 'Wat the Drummer'. Their children included: James; Jane; Margaret; Isabella (b.1830/1), who married John Edgar; Helen (b.1833/4); Walter (b.1835/6); John (b.1837/8); William (b.1841/2); Thomas (b.1843/4); and Elizabeth (b.1845/6). **James** (b.1800/1–32) from Hawick, brother of spinner John. He served with the 78 Regiment, the Ross-shire Buffs from the age of 17. He died in Colombo, Sri Lanka. **James** (b.1802/3) from Ireland, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at Wilton Dean with his wife Sarah and son James. **James** (b.1805/6) frameworker, originally from Ireland. He was living in the Mid Row in 1851, with his daughter Catherine, housekeeper Jane Bell, niece Margaret Giddons and a lodger. **James** (b.1808/9) from Smailholm, he was a shuttlemaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Slitrig Crescent

and employing 2 men. In Slater's 1852 directory he is described as a cooper and shuttle-maker on the 'Front row', as well as being listed as a 'turner'. His wife was Isabella (from England) and their children included Betsy, Peter, Thomas, Isabella, Helen, David and Margaret. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Mary Ann Chaldwick. Their son William was baptised in 1823. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Janet Aitkin. Their son William was baptised in 1832. **James** (19th C.) married Christian Baptie in Wilton in 1833. **James** (b.1809/10) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row, in 1851 on Under Damside and in 1861 on Ladylaw Place. His wife was Mary Ann (from Leith) and their children included: John (b.1831/2); William (b.1833/4); Esther (b.1838/9); and Gordon (or Jordan, b.1840/1); Isabella (b.1842/3); James F. (b.1848/9); and Mary (b.1853/4). **James** (b.1813/4) grocer and tea-dealer at 73 High Street in 1851. He was listed as a grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. He married Janet Kyle and their children included: Andrew (b.1845); James Kyle (b.1847); George (b.1850); Margaret Pollock (b.1852); Francis Kyle (b.1854); Janet (b.1856/7); and William (b.1859/60). He may be the James of the High Street who donated fossils to the Museum in 1865 and a Danish coin before that, and whose wife previously donated an American coin. He may also be the James who in 1876 donated a 'piece of encrinitic marble'. **James** (19th C.) married Isabella Park in Hawick in 1844. **James** (b.1823/4) son of Walter, he was born in Hawick. He was a frameworker. In 1847 he was in Hawick Jail. He married Margaret Scott and they had a daughter Isabella (b.1856/7). In 1861 he was a widower living at 7 O'Connell Street with his daughter, father, brother Thomas and a domestic servant. **James** (b.1834/5) son of carter Thomas, he was a railway labourer in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at the back house of 16 Howegate. His wife was Jessie from Jedburgh and their children included Thomas (b.1859/60). **James** (b.1834/5) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 3 Tannage Close. His wife was Isabella and their children included Joan (b.1857/8). **James** (b.1836/7) son of farmer Henry, he was a stone mason, and also farmed fields up the Loan, succeeding his father. He was Cornet in 1862. He can be seen in what is the second earliest known Common Riding photograph, standing with a group of his supporters, with a top hat and full beard. He had daughters Wilhelmina B. and Beatrice Miller. **James** (b.1847/8) son of James and Margaret Fairgrieve. In 1883 he married Sarah, daughter of Henry Shaw. **James** (b.1851) son of Walter and Mary Murray. He worked as a wool-sorter and served as Beadle for Hawick Parish Church. He had a son Robert, who married Ethel, adopted daughter of postmaster James Orr. **James M.** 'Jimmy the Printer' (d.2001) first apprentice with the printing firm of Scott & Paterson, where he was a compositor from 1921. He was founder of Richardson & Son printer's business in Dovemount Place in 1946, the firm later moving to Loch Park. He coined the phrase 'a day oot o Hawick's a fortnight wasted'. **Jamie** son of Murray and grandson of Jimmy. He was Cornet in 2009 and works as a printer. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. She probably ran an inn or shop of some kind. Probably the same Janet 'Ritchieson' is recorded in 1684 when her sub-tenant Jean Hardie was attacked in the night, with John, son of litster James Scott, trying to break down her door. **Jasper** (17th/18th C.) weaver of Hawick. In 1703 he witnessed a baptism for weaver Andrew Jardine. In 1703, 1706 and 1708 he witnessed baptisms for weaver Andrew (surely a relative); in 1703 the other witness was Thomas (also a weaver). In 1709 he and John (surely also a relative) witnessed a baptism for weaver Andrew Jardine. In 1706 he married Margaret Briggs (probably from the weaving family) and their children included: Bessie (b.1707); Thomas (b.1709); Michael (b.1710); George (b.1713); Frederick (b.1713); and John (b.1715). The witnesses in 1709 were Michael Briggs and merchant Francis Elliot, in 1713 were Andrew (surely a relative) and John Pringle, and in 1715 were James Scott 'Doctor' and wright James Purcell. **John** (16th C.) saddler mentioned in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott in 1574, when he was still owed money from the Laird of Buccleuch. It is unclear if he was local or from Edinburgh. **John** (17th C.) 'maltman' who was listed as a Chamberlain for the Scotts of Buccleuch in the period 1628–33, responsible for part of the rents of Branxholme and Wilton. In the last testament of the Earl of Buccleuch in 1633 he is 'John Ritchiesone, maltman to my Lord Bukcleuche' and owed the Earl some rental money. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Rosie Graham and their children included James (b.1636) and Helen (b.1644). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He

married Janet 'Bowston' and their children included Hugh (b.1644) and Janet (b.1646). **John** (17th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) who served as Town Clerk in 1638, and probably for a few years before. He is recorded as a notary public in Hawick in 1637. He is recorded as 'John Ritchartsonne, clark' in one of the first entries in the earliest existing Town Book in 1638. He is also there listed as a notary, along with Gilbert Watt, on the short-list for next Town Clerk (with Watt being selected). He was listed as 'notar publick' at the signing of the 'Confessions of Faith and Bond of Union' (Covenant) in 1638. He was 'notar' when elected to the Council in 1648. He could be the same as 'John Ritchisone, officiar and clerk in the defunctes baroune courtes' who was owed his yearly fee in the inventory of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch in 1633. **John** (17th C.) listed as 'John Ritchiesone elder' in 1671, when, along with his son John, he leased part of the farm of Branxholme Town. It seems likely that James, who was farming at Branxholme Town in 1675 and 1677, was another son. It is possible he was the John, married to Helen Routledge, whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Rosie (b.1649), Janet (b.1651) and Bessie (b.1654). He is probably the John who in 1673 witnessed (along with Patrick Scoon) a baptism for James Martin (who could have been his son-in-law). **John** (17th C.) son of John, he was listed as 'younger' in 1671 when he was tenant of part of Branxholme Town. He is probably the John who was married to Bessie Hope, and whose children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included Bessie (b.1670) and John (b.1673). The Hopes were also tenants at Branxholme Town. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Roberton in 1686. **John** (17th/18th C.) son of Patrick, who was a Bailie in Hawick. In 1706 he became an apprentice merchant with William Crooks in Edinburgh. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Oliver in Cavers Parish in 1703. He could be the John whose children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: William (b.1706); and Robert and Margaret (b.1710). **John** (17th/18th C.) married Mary Bell in Bedrule Parish in 1708. **John** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1708 for Andrew (who was surely related to him) and for weaver David Reid and in 1709 for merchant Walter Bryson. He is probably the John who along with Jasper (surely a relative) witnessed a baptism for weavers Andrew Jardine in 1709. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded in a marriage in Kirkton in 1712, with the bride's name not recorded. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1721. Their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1722. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1723 he and Agnes Waddel had a son John baptised in Hawick. They were labelled 'Fornicators' and the witnesses were glover James Waddel (surely related to Agnes) and Beadle John Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son William was baptised in 1737. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish whose marriage (to an unknown woman) was recorded in 1746. **John** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Isobel Scott (also from Hawick Parish) in 1761. Their children included: William (b.1762), who must have died young; Margaret (b.1764); James (b.1767); an unnamed child (b.1769); William (again, b.1772); and James (b.1781). The witnesses in 1764 were James Scott and James Glendinning and in 1772 were David Laing and James Glendinning. He may be the John who in 1761 witnessed a baptism for Charles Rutherford and Janet Richardson (perhaps his sister). He may also be the John who witnessed a baptism for wright James Glendinning in Hawick in 1766. His wife died in Hawick in 1790. **John** (18th C.) tailor in Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Isabel was baptised in 1790. **John** (b.1756) son of William of the Whisky Houses mill. His brother James was Cornet in 1777 and his sister Elizabeth married manufacturer William Wilson. He is described in Wilson's history as 'John Richardson, father of John the elder'. He may be the Hawick resident John recorded as owner of a horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son James was baptised in 1781. **John** (18th/19th C.) one of the 'Hilliesland Lairds', being tenant of 3 fields in that area. One of his fields contained 'Katie Veitch's Chair'. He was involved in smuggling and for a while had a horse called 'Paddy', which had been a charger with the Irish cavalry. It is said that on one occasion the bugle sounded on the Tower Knowe for a troop of dragoons and his horse took off, with him riding bareback, galloping down from the Braid Roads to meet the soldiers. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Armstrong in Wilton in 1804. **John** (1780–1864), W.S., Scottish lawyer, who worked in London as a parliamentary solicitor from 1806. He was an occasional poet and friend of Sir Walter Scott. He lived at Kirklands near Ancrum, purchasing the estate in 1830, spending the autumn months in residence until his retirement, and dying there.

John (1788/9–1874) spinner in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on the Back Row and in 1861 was 'Formerly Wool Slubber' at 10 Back Row. He married Esther Robson, who died in 1830, aged 44. Their children included: James (b.1808), baptised in East Bank Kirk; William (1808/9–71), tailor and clothier, who died at Blackburn, Lancashire; Isabella (1814/5–54), who died at Doon in Canada; Andrew (b.c.1815); John (b.1817), who died in infancy; John (again, 1819/20–88); Esther (b.c.1826); Agnes (1825/6–1906); and Robert (1828–77). His family are buried at St. Mary's. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Jessie Rodger and their daughter Margaret was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1828. It is possible that his wife was the Jessie 'Kedzie' who married a man of the same name in 1824, the marriage recorded in East Bank Kirk and Wilton Parish. **John** (1799–1869) son of Walter, manufacturer at Whisky Houses. His mother was Christian Gledstains, daughter of the Town Clerk. In 1841 he was a warehouseman living on Slitrig Crescent. In 1851 he was hosiery worker who was living at Ladylaw Cottage in Wilton. By 1861 he was at Wellington Street. He may be the John who was the 14th listed member of the Archæological Society and who donated a Swedish coin and 4 copper coins to the Museum. He married Helen Anderson (who died in 1871, aged 70); she may be the daughter of James Anderson and Janet Rankin baptised in Lilliesleaf in 1801 and their marriage may be the one with 'Isobel' Anderson recorded in Lilliesleaf in 1822. Their children included: Walter (b.1824), hosiery warehouseman; James (b.1825); William (b.1827), hosiery manager; John (b.1829), who probably died young; George Wilson (b.1830), wool merchant; Elizabeth (b.1833); and Archibald (b.1837). He was cousin of James, who lived at the nearby Salt Hall at the same time. **John** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Barbara Scott and their son Adam was baptised in 1840. **John** (b.1805/6) from England, he was a framework knitter in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Fore Raw and in 1861 was a widower at 9 O'Connell Street. His wife was Helen and their children included Barbara (b.1851/2). He also had step-children Janet and Isabella Aitken. **John** (19th C.) inn-keeper of the Crown Inn on Douglas Square in Newcastleton. He was listed as proprietor in 1852, but must have been absent for the 1851 census, when his wife was innkeeper. He married Elizabeth, from Bewcastle. Their children included Margaret, Diana, Jane, John and Helen. **John** (1819/20–88) son of John and Esther Robson, he was a mill manager of William Laidlaw & Sons. He lived on Dickson Street. In 1851 he was a power-loom weaver living at 4 Weensland Road and in 1861 he was living in Weensland and working as a 'Machine Manager Woollen Mill'. He married Elizabeth Henderson in 1842, who died in 1907, aged 84. Their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: John (b.1844), who died at Parramatta, Australia; Janet (b.1846); Esther (b.1847); Elizabeth (b.1850); Thomas Henderson (b.1853); Catherine (b.1855/6); and Isabella, James and Robert W., who all died young. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **John** (19th C.) lived on Waverley Terrace. In 1874 he donated to the Museum a 'fossil horn, found in the Solway, and four copper coins'. **John** (1826–95) son of Andrew and Margaret Pollock. He was a china merchant in Hawick. He had a house built on the Kirk Wynd in about 1879. His shop, 'Richardson's China Warehouse' was at No. 8 Kirkwynd and can be seen in a photograph of about 1900 (with his wife standing outside). In 1851 he was a woollen slubber living on the Loan and in 1861 was at 12 Back Row. In 1857 he was recorded as 'Manager of a Wool Factory' and living at 12 Loan. In 1848 he married Harriet (1827–1910) daughter of Robert Miller. They had at least 12 children, including: Andrew (1850–57); Catherine (b.1852); Robert (b.1854); Elizabeth (b.1858/9); Andrew (again, b.1860); Harriet (b.1862); Margaret (b.1862); Margaret (again, b.1865); and Joan (b.1867). Some were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Inglis in 1842, the marriage recorded in Hawick and Ancrum Parishes. **John** (19th C.) married Helen Montgomery in Hawick in 1850. **John** (b.1839) son of carter Thomas and grandson of James, wool merchant. He worked as a spinner, and then farmed at Newmill-on-Slitrig. He married Betsy, sister of James Elliot of Flex. His sons James and John farmed at Hummelknowes. **Bailie John**, J.P. (d.1918) heavily involved in religious and temperance matters in Hawick. He married Janet, daughter of George Barclay. Their children were George (who died in infancy), James (headmaster of Preston Street School in Edinburgh), Janet (who married James Edgar) and Mary. **John** (1859–1892) son of Robert, was a manufaturer in Hawick. He took over from his father as partner in Noble & Richardson in

1877, then became partner in Messrs. Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. in Galashiels in 1880, originally operating at Abbots Mill in Galashiels and opening Eastfield Mills in Hawick in 1883. His partner John Farrar Blenkhorn was married to his sister, while their first manager was his cousin George Hunter. He was also Lieutenant in the local Border Rifles (volunteers). He married Lizzie Maxwell (daughter of the proprietor of the Maxwell Hotel in Gala), and none of their children survived to adulthood. The family lived at 19 Buccleuch Street (Welch's). Suffering from ill health, he travelled to warmer climates (Australia, New Zealand and South Africa) for his last 4 years, dying of influenza at Berbeton, Transvaal. **Margaret** (18th/19th C.) dressmaker at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Mark** (1966/7–) brought up in Hawick, he attended Burnfoot, Trinity and the High School. He was an apprentice butcher at Miller's, then worked as a nursing assistant at Dingleton Hospital, later moving into property development. In 2016 he co-founded Group S.R.S., which provides home care and support services throughout Scotland. **Murray** local printer of Dovemount Place. He was one of the founders of the Border Horse Racing Association in 1972 and a keen 'flapping' rider and organiser. **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in 1580 as 'guid broder' (i.e. brother-in-law) of Hector Turnbull in Belses. The pair, along with Hector's son Dand, were accused by Jean Hepburn, Lady Wedderburn, of murdering her husband John Hamilton. They were denounced as rebels. Presumably he was married to a sister of Hector Turnbull, tenant in Belses. In 1586/7 he is 'Pait Richesoun', brother-in-law to 'Ekkie in Belses', when listed among Border criminals who were given one more chance to find sureties. **Bailie Patrick** (d.c.1706) merchant in Hawick. He was recorded as a Hawick Magistrate in 1694 and 1703. He owned a tenement to the south of where the Grammar School was built at the Sandbed. He was 'present baylyea' on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell (although it is unclear if this was 1693 or 1694). In 1694 it is recorded that he settled his account 'for all that he has paid for the town's use, for great bell, little bell, steeple, and tolbuith, and all other things, being £38 : 19 : 6 Scots'. He is probably the 'Patrick Ritchisone' who is listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. In 1696 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott. In 1699 he and Robert Hardie petitioned for Hawick to be relieved from the 'fredom of trade' tax. He witnessed baptisms for weaver David Miller in 1700, for Bailie George Martin in 1702, for flesher John Tudhope in 1702, for workman Robert Henderson in 1703, for Burgh Officer Alexander Scott, for merchant William Dickson, for Bailie Robert Ruecastle and for 'Walter Scott herd' in 1704 and for Bailie George Martin and for Anthony Haig in 1706. He also witnessed several baptisms in 1705, and could be the Patrick who witnessed a baptism in 1687. His wife was Bessie Turnbull and their children included: James (b.1686); John (b.1688), who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1706; and Elizabeth (b.1692), who married tailor Robert Chisholme in 1716. He is referred to as deceased in 1707 when expenses incurred earlier, during his Bailieship, were discussed by the Council. **Richard** (16th C.) recorded as 'master Richart Richartsoun' in 1530 when he witnessed the marriage contract between Sir Walter Scott and Janet Ker. His name appears just before the Vicar of Hawick. **Richard** (b.1809/10) from Kelso, he was a butcher in Lilliesleaf, listed on Pigot's 1837 directory. He is recorded in 1851 and 1861 on the north side of Main Street. His wife was Jane and their children included William, Isabella, Mary and George. He is probably the 'Mr Richardson, Lilliesleaf' who in 1858 donated to the Museum a 'Sprig of Geranium from Napoleon's Tomb St Helena'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as Dean of Annandale, in the Diocese of Glasgow, in 1548. He received some of the benefices of the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale from 1552. However, this overlapped with John Hepburn, so it is unclear who was really in the office. He resigned in 1565. He was also referred to as Dean of Teviotdale in 1552. **Robert** (17th C.) leased one fifth of the farm of Branxholme Town in 1690, with Thomas Briggs as cautioner. He was listed at Branxholme Town among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (1828–1877) son of John and Esther Robson (whose memorial stone can still be seen at St. Mary's). He became a clerk with Andrew Oliver, auctioneer's, and was also assistant to Robert Armstrong in the Post Office. He then became head cashier with a firm in London (Scott, Bell & Co.). He is probably the 'Mr R. Richardson, London' who became a member of the Archæological Society in 1861. He moved to Liverpool for a few years (working for Leech, Harrison Forwood), and was then was sent abroad for business. He was in Liverpool in 1866 when he donated to the Museum '4 ann-piece of Shah Allum,

Persic characters; two Indian coins, Persic characters; Spanish coin of Philip V.; and series of 5 Turkish coins', plus 'Roman coin found at Malta, native Indian anna and half anna, Balboosh characters; and 1 pie, modern Indian'. In 1870, after about a year in India, he returned to Hawick because of failing health. He then went into partnership with Robert Noble, forming Richardson, Noble and Co., at Stonefield Mills, moving to Glebe Mills in 1873. The partnership was suggested by his brother-in-law John Hunter; they met for the second time in Hunter's house, trying to conclude their business agreement quickly because both had another engagement that night, only to discover that they were both being admitted as members of Masonic Lodge 111. However, he died after only a few years in business in Hawick. He married Margaret, daughter of William Lawrie and half sister of William Fredrick Diener. He secondly married Jessica, daughter of Andrew Irvine of the Savings Bank. His children were: Minnie, who married John Farrar Blenkhorn; John, partner in Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co.; Ettie Isabella; William Fredrick; and Margaret Lawrie. The family were living at Wilton Hill when he died at only 48. He is buried in the Wellogate. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1685 he was a witness to insults made by ex-Bailie Robert Wright against Bailie James Scott. In 1686 he was fined 'for his contumacie in disobeying the Baylyea Layng his order qn. charged to the tolbuith; as also, in ane oyr tenn pound for breach of wiard and takin away of the tolbuith door-key'. In 1690 he gave evidence that candlemaker John Turnbull insulted Thomas Beattie, with Turnbull being accordingly fined. In 1703 he (along with Jasper, also a weaver) witnessed a baptism for weaver Andrew; the 3 men were presumably all related. He is probably the Thomas, married to Helen Swan whose children included: George (b.1683); Catherine (b.1683); and Thomas (b.1686). **Thomas** (b.1806) younger son of James, who was Cornet in 1777. He was a carrier and coal agent in Hawick. He was listed as a 'Carrier's Porter' on the Mid Raw in the 1841 census. He may be the grocer on the Howegate listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was a carter at 14 Howegate in 1861. He later stayed at Fiddle Inn (7 Loan). He may be the Thomas who donated a Danish coin to the Museum in 1867. He married Agnes Park and their children included: James (b.1834); William (b.1836); John (b.1839), farmer at Newmill-on-Slitrig; and Agnes (b.1842), who became Mrs. Oliver of the Railway Hotel in Jedburgh, and later Mrs. Lamb of the Waverley Hotel in Hawick. **Thomas** (b.1843/4) woolsorter in Wilton, son of James. He was known locally as a runner. In 1862 he raced Matthew Storey in a head-to contest over 125 yards and lost, with Storey repeating his performance in a similar race in 1864. He may be the Thomas who donated a coin to the Museum in 1866. **Walter** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. It is possible he was the same man as the manufacturer, but would only have been about 18 when the book was published. Probably the same weaver Walter was recorded in 1797 when his employee Thomas Clerk was listed among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. **Walter** (1766–c.1808) son of William and Isabel Henderson. Like his father, he was a manufacturer at Whisky Houses. He is probably the Walter recorded in Hawick as owner of 2 horses in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and the manufacturer who paid the horse tax in the same year. Also in 1797 his servant Thomas Collier was among the men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1801 his employee John Leyden. In 1794 he married Christian, daughter of Town Clerk John Gladstains, and she died in 1816. Their children included: Ann (b.1794); Isabel (b.1796); William (b.1797), who went to London and became a merchant in Glasgow; John (1799–1869); James (b.1801), a hatter in Liverpool; and Elizabeth (b.1802). The witnesses in 1794 were William (his father) and Walter Laidlaw. After his death, in 1815, the mill was sold to Waldie, Pringle, Wilson & Co. **Walter** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Lewis in Hawick Parish in 1816. **Walter** (1824–88) son of John, he was a hosiery warehouseman. He lived at Waverley Cottages. In 1847 he firstly married Mary Murray, and their children were: John (b.1848), father of James of the Salvation Army; James (b.1851), woolsorter and Beadle at Hawick Parish Church; Mary (b.1855); Walter (b.1857); and Walter (b.1859). He secondly married Janet, daughter of Robert Henderson, dairyman. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Alton in 1709 when his daughter Agnes was baptised. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Howcleuch in 1734 when his daughter Agnes was baptised. **William** (18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1738); and Betty (b.1741). The witnesses in 1741 were ex-Bailie Robert Howison and merchant John Cavers. **William** (18th C.) cooper in

Hawick Parish. He married Mary Anderson and their children included George (b.1738) and William (b.1740). Adam, (b.1736), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. The witnesses in 1740 were fleshers William Renwick and Thomas Waugh. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Margaret (or Mary) Hislop. Their children included: an unnamed child (b.1744); Mary (b.1745); and Isobel (b.1747). **William** (18th C.) wool merchant and manufacturer at Whisky Houses, said to he Hawick's first woollen manufacturer. His son James was Cornet, as well as later being business partner with another son Walter (with whom he is sometimes confused). He may be the son of merchant James who was baptised in Hawick in 1728. He was recorded as a carrier in 1761. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for smith Robert Young in 1762. In 1787 he was granted land and a waterfall at the top of Slitrig Crescent by the Duke of Buccleuch. He then had the Whisky House Mill built for him in 1788 for the manufacture of cloth. This factory represented one of the important early steps in Hawick's tweed industry. He made a kind of blue cloth, and travelled to Leeds to learn the techniques for finishing his cloth. He later manufactured 'duffle' for women's petticoats, as well as carpets and muslin woven for a Carlisle firm. He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785–97. He witnessed a baptism for his son Walter in 1794. He is probably the William listed as 'Merchant' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, with 5 work horses and 1 saddle horse, as well as on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He witnessed a baptism for his son James in 1796 (when recorded as 'Wool Stapler' (i.e. a trader in wool). He may be the member of Hawick Curling Club listed in 1812. In 1752 he married Isabel Henderson (from the farming family at 53 High Street, probably daughter of James), and she died in 1778. Their children were: James (b.c.1753), who was Cornet in 1777; John (b.1756); Peter Patrick (b.1759), who had no issue; Elizabeth (b.1761), who probably died young; Walter (b.1766), who took over as manufacturer at Whisky Houses; Betty (1772–1815), the eldest surviving daughter, who married manufacturer William Wilson; Robert (1776–1781); and William (d.1808), merchant in Hawick. The witnesses in 1761 were carrier James Scott and blacksmith Robert Young (who had also married a Henderson), in 1766 were James Henderson (probably his father-in-law) and Robert Young (again) and in 1772 were John Aitkin and Robert Chisholme. **William** (d.1808) Hawick merchant, son of manufacturer William. He married Isabella (1771–1807), daughter of James Dickson of Alton. Their son William inherited Alton after the death of his uncle Andrew Dickson, and took the additional name of Dickson. He may be the Richardson whose property is marked around 51 and 55 High Street. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Whithope in 1808. He married Margaret Laing and their children included: Robert (b.1804); Elizabeth (b.1808); and James (b.1811). **William** (1774/5–1840) resident of Hummelknowe Mill. In Minto Parish in 1793 he married Margaret Laing and she died in 1831, aged 65. In 1833 he emigrated to Canada, where died. A commemorative stone was erected in Borthwick Waas Cemetery by their son Robert of Oxford County, Canada West. Their children included: George (b.1793); John (b.1795); Alexander (b.1797); Robert (b.1804); Elizabeth (b.1808); and James (b.1811). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Catherine Renwick and their children included: John (b.1808); and Gideon (b.1810). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hill Place Edinburgh when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He must have had some local connection. **William** (1797–1877) son of Walter and Christian Gledstains, he was born in Hawick. He is said to have gone to London, but became a merchant in Glasgow, variously listed in the census reports as a 'Drysalter', 'General Merchant', 'Wine Merchant' and 'Iron Merchant'. He may be the 'William Richardson, Jun.' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Eliza Muirhead in 1823 and had children Walter, George, Jane, William and Christina Gladstone. **William** (b.c.1805) from the Morebattle area, he was a joiner in Hawick. He was living on the Round Close in 1841 and at 4 Backdamgate by 1851. He was listed as a joiner and a wheelwright on the Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was listed as a joiner and cartwright, employing 2 men. His wife was Margaret Kerr from Kelso. In 1846 all of the wood from his yard at the foot of the Crescent was carried away in the flood. Their children included: Peter (b.1836); Euphemia (b.c.1839); James (b.1841) also a joiner; Elizabeth (or 'Betsy', b.1844); Margaret (b.1846); and Euphemia (again, b.1849). **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Agnes Leishman and their children included: James (b.1833); and Robert (b.1835). **William** (19th C.) resident

of Lilliesleaf. In 1859 he donated 3 Chinesse pictures to the Museum. It is possible he was the butcher from Lilliesleaf who was a boarder at 41 High Street in 1861. **William** (1827–90) son of John. He was hosiery manager at Walter Wilson & Sons on Allars Crescent. In 1861 he was living at 39 High Street. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Robison (whip and thong maker), and she died in 1905, aged 79. Their children included: John (b.1853), who died in South Africa; Ebenezer Robertson (b.1856/7); William James (b.1858/9); Helen Anderson (b.1861); and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. His grave in Wellogate Cemetery is marked with an obilisk (formerly spelled 'Richardsone', 'Richardsonne', 'Richartson', 'Richartsonne', 'Richartsoun', 'Richiesone', 'Richison', 'Ritchardsone', 'Ritchartsonne', 'Ritchieson' and 'Ritchiesone').

Richardson-Dickson (*ri-churd-sin-dik-sin*) *n.* **William** see **William Richardson Dickson**.

Richardsons (*ri-churd-sinz*) *n.* Richardson & Son, printers in Hawick. The firm was established by Jimmy Richardson in 1946, with his son Murray and grandson Jamie continuing the family tradition. Now situated in Loch Park, it is the only printing business based in Hawick.

Richardson's Hill (*ri-churd-sinz-hil*) *n.* former name for a hill just to the south-east of Hawick, exact location unknown – '... and when the burgesses' cows from the Moor, crossing the Slitrig, would ramble at large along Hardie's and Richardson's Hills to the Orchard marches' [HAST1861].

Richardtoncleucht (*ri-churd-tin-kloocht*) *n.* nickname of Andrew ('Dandy') Crozier, one of the 10 thieves apprehended in Hawick in October 1567 and taken to Edinburgh tolbooth. His name presumably came from Riccarton Cleuch in Liddesdale, or perhaps Richard's Cleuch near Overton Bush in the Jed valley (see **Riccarton Cleuch**).

Richie (*ri-chee*) *n.* **Hendry Sanforth** (19th C.) brother-in-law of William Lindsay Watson, for whom he was appointed as a trustee in 1849. He was a manufacturer and perhaps a Quaker, from Deanfield (probably in Perthshire, not in Hawick). He married Margaret, daughter of William.

Richmond (*rich-mind*) *n.* **James** (1834–1923) son of Rev. John, he was born in Southdean. He studied at St. Andrews University 1849–51. In 1851 he emigrated to Australia, becoming a leading sheep breeder in New South Wales. He died in Kincairney, Perthshire. **Rev. John** (1784–1854) son of Rev. Dr. James of Irvine. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1804, was licensed by Irvine Presbytery in 1809 and was ordained as minister of Southdean in 1810 (being presented by Archibald, Lord Douglas, for whose family he had been tutor). In 1847 he retired to St. Andrews because of poor health and died in Edinburgh. He married Catherine Mitchell (who died in 1887, aged 89) in 1825. Their children were: Isabella Georgine; Margaret Cunningham; James, who became a sheep-farmer near Dunblane and in Australia; John, died young; George Mitchell, army Lieutenant in India, killed in action near Peshawar; and Catherine, died an infant. He published 'Ode to the Memory of Thomson, in the Temple of the Muses at Dryburgh Abbey' (1818), 'A Sermon on Regular Attendance on Divine Worship, in Connexion with the Spirit of the Times' (1820). He also wrote a description of Southdean Parish for the New Statistical Account in 1834 and he left many poems in manuscript form. **Sir Thomas** (d.1317) English leader from Yorkshire. He took part in the siege of Carlaverock Castle in 1300. In 1317 he led a part of the English force under the Earl of Arundel, which totalled perhaps 10,000 men. Sir James Douglas organised an ambush near Lintalee, with escape was prevented by twisting together the branches of young birch trees. He himself was killed, it is said by Douglas. **William** (b.1828/9) from Mauchline in Ayrshire. He was a grocer and spirit dealer on the Sandbed, along with Thomas Masterton. The pair are listed in the 1851 census and as 'Richmond & Masterton' in Slater's 1852 directory (also written 'Richmont').

richt (*richt*) *adj., arch.* right, correct, fitting, proper – 'Now a' is richt, the day is bricht' [RH], 'The toon's affairs were a' set richt For weel they kent the law' [JT], 'A was telld that if A was for a richt denner A wad need ti trodge on ti Jethart: that was a richt toon ...' [ECS], 'Gin we grant that he's richt He'll pit up for the nicht ...' [WL], right as opposed to left – 'An' gif thy richt han' offen' thee, cut it aff ...' [HSR], '... but thy richt han', ay, thine ærm ...' [HSR], right in the head, sane, fully conscious – 'The gaird wad need ti bei richt an skeely at the merreen ...' [ECS], right, directly – 'And richt prood was I to see her again ...' [TCh], 'Richt cheerily he plies his paidle' [DH], '... when it's never richt derk at nicht' [DH], 'Someplace richt off the map, as ye micht say' [DH], 'Frae bad to worse went the dour auld sinner, Richt to the nicht o' the birthday dinner' [WL], *adv.* very, exceedingly – 'Aa'm no'

richt weel As'm no' weel at a' ' [DH], *n.* a right, something that is due – '. . . to the said James Scot and his aeris euerlestandly, safand every manis rychtis' [JW1558], 'She has focht for Scotland's richt . . . ' [JEDM], 'Wi' the richts o' auld Scotland whae daur interfere, Sae lang as she boasts o' a brave Volunteer!' [BM1900], *v., arch.* to right, rectify – '. . . there's them aboot, an' no sae far away, that'll see her richted or die in the attempt, eh callants?' [JEDM].

the Richt (*thu-richt*) *n., arch.* the Right-hand Man in the COmmon Riding – '. . . the Richt and Left are close ahint, and the lave o the followers are weel strung oot doon the links o the road' [DH].

richt an (*richt-in*) *adv., arch.* extremely, very – '. . . a toozy, taaty heed that wad be richt an ruggy ti redd' [ECS].

richteous (*rich-chis*) *adj., arch., poet.* righteous – 'God juudges the richteous, a' God is angirie wi' the wicket ilka daye' [HSR], 'The eyne o' the Lord ar apon the richteous . . . ' [HSR], '. . . Wi' tender care He taks me in His airms, And sets me doon in His ain richteous way' [WL].

richteousness (*rich-chis-nis*) *adj., arch., poet.* righteousness – '. . . they richt han' is fu' o' richteousniss' [HSR], 'An' he sall bring furth thy richteousniss as the licht . . . ' [HSR].

richtify (*rich-tee-fI*) *v., arch.* to correct, set right.

Rickerby (*ri-kur-bee*) *n.* **Jane** (b.1825/6) from Langholm, she was a dressmaker on the Howegate in 1851. She lived with her sister Mary Ann, who was a milliner. They were listed in Slater's 1852 directory.

rickety-rackety-roo (*ri-ki'-ee-ra-ki'-ee-roo*) *adv., arch.* unsteady on the feet, particularly said of furniture.

rickit (*ri-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* ricked, to stack hay – 'Or stackit the peats on the crane-cover'd flowes, Or rickit the hay in the flower-laden howes' [JoHa].

rickle (*ri-kul*) *n., arch.* a pile, loose heap (of stones or peats), loose collection of things in general, *v.* to heap, form into a stack – 'When are ye gaun to rickle your peats' [JoJ], *poet.* to rattle bones – '. . . Ricklin' an' rattlin', cauld an' dry Wi' cricklin' riot' [WP], 'The Mune is but a rickle o' stane – I maun gang oot, I maun gang oot, Her wunds they nidder till the bane . . . ' [DH].

rickle o banes (*ri-kul-o-bānz*) *n.* someone who is unhealthily thin, an emaciated person, a skeleton (the word 'rickle' mostly survives in this phrase).

rickly (*ri-ku-lee*) *adj., arch.* rickety, unsteady, delapidated, badly constructed.

ricmatic (*rik-mu-teek*) *n., arch.* group of people or things, sum total, entirety, caboodle – 'An' then the confusion – the hale rick-matick Juist lookit as if't had been steered wi' a stick!' [BM1900], 'But the bonniest lass o' the hale ricmatic Is the lassie that works in the mill' [WAP] (there are spelling variants; corruption of 'arithmetic'; note the stress on the first syllable).

riddance (*ri-dins*) *n., arch.* intervention in a quarrel – '. . . but when he heard ane crying murther he straight way went up to make riddance and to allay tumult' [PR1716].

Riddell (*ri-dul*) *n.* hamlet about 8 miles north of Hawick, between Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf, on the Ale Water, off the B6400. The surrounding area is the old estate of Riddell, formerly a barony, which is now well wooded, and contains the ruins of the main mansion (incorporating the older peel tower) as well as a more modern tower, built nearby on the site of a mediæval motte and bailey. It was the home of the Riddells of Riddell from probably the reign of David I (the mid-12th century, when it was referred to as 'Wester-Lilliesleaf') until they were effectively ruined following the death of Sir John in 1819, and it was sold to the Sprots in 1823. The short version of the story of the loss of the family home is that in the late 18th century Sir John changed the course of the river in order to improve the view, and became bankrupt in the process. In the early 13th century part of the 'demesne' lands were stated to be below 'Harekamb'. The farm was burned in a raid by Turnbulls in about 1502, in which perhaps 480 sheep were stolen, along with 2 cows and goods, and a horse killed. The Laird of Riddell was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. The main lands were referred to as 'Riddell Mains' in 1643 and valued at £910, part of an estate of £1654. In 1675 there was a garrison of soldiers there, to watch out for local gatherings of Covenanters. By 1678 the estate's value was £1765. Tax was paid on 11 hearths on the estate in 1694, with John Winthrope, William Archibald and Alexander Kennedy being recorded there. Robert Arres was recorded as tenant there in 1789. Residents in 1799 included gardener Robert Scott, ploughman Henry 'Carudas', servants Adam Scott, Andrew Walker, Thomas Gowans, hind William Wilson, ploughman Gilbert Gray and smith William Irvine. Carter John Smith and servant John Laidlaw were there in 1801. Riddell House was an

extensive mansion, destroyed by fire in 1943, although the remains can still be seen. It was one of the places where dragoons were posted in about 1676, so that they could scour the local countryside for people attending illegal field conventicles. There are 2 lodge houses for the estate, called 'East Lodge' and 'West Lodge'. The estate also contains stables, a deer larder, two 18th century bridges and other old buildings. There was formerly a chapel on the estate. The mausoleum of the Sprot family lies within woodlands on the estate. The current farmhouse was built by Mark Sprot in 1826 as an estate office and extended in 1898; it contains a Sprot armorial panel, as well as some stones in the garden from the earlier mansion. A ridge about 700 m east of the present farm contains a roughly oval fort (about 100 m by 50 m in size) with double ditches. Another fort, about 400 m northwest of the old house, above Riddellbank Wood, was revealed in aerial photography. A stone cist was unearthed near Willowbog Plantation on the estate around 1920 and reconstructed in the kitchen garden, although it has now disappeared. Court rolls for the barony court for 1698–1712 are in the National Archives – '. . . To ancient Riddel's fair domain, Where Aill, from mountains freed, Down from lakes did raving come; Each wave was creased with tawny foam, Like the mane of a chestnut steed' [SWS] (the origin is probably Old English 'rydde dæl', meaning 'valley cleared of trees', the name being transplanted by the 'de Rydale' family, who held extensive lands in England; it is 'Redoll' in 1435, 'Redale' in 1436/7, 'Reddail' in 1479/80 and 'Riddale' in 1502 and 1534; it appears on Frederik de Wit's map of c.1680 and is labelled 'Riddell or W. Lilsly' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Riddell (*ri-dul*) *n.* (see also **Riddle**) **Adam** (13th C.) recorded as 'Adam de Ridal' in an English document of 1279 involving an inquest into lands in Ireland. **Adam** (16th C.) brother of John of that Ilk. He was part of an inquest into ownership of the lands of Longnewton held in Jedburgh in 1533 (in which his nephew George also took part). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Roberton Burnfoot in 1781. He married Isobel Learmonth in Roberton in 1774. His children included Jane (b.1776) and Nelly (b.1781). **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Cairns and their children included: Mary (b.1805); George (b.1809); Agnes (b.1811); Nelly (b.1813); and Margaret (b.1816). **Adam** (b.1782) born in Kirkton Parish, son of George, he was a joiner at Overhall Cottages in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He was listed there at Overhall among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. His wife was Isabella and their children included George, Robert, Janet, Georgina and Jessy, as well as an adopted daughter Isabella Aitchison. **Agnes** (17th C.) recorded 'in Ashkirk" in about 1640 when she was cited for not keeping the Sabbath. In particular she 'compeared and confessit ye breach of ye Lord's Sabbath in gatherin of shairin' and 'is ordainit to satisfy ye pillar, and pay of penalty 12s'. **Agnes** (17th C.) widow of Hawick merchant James Brydon, who is listed on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. She is also listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. She may have been a shopkeeper of some sort on the High Street. Her children with James Brydon included John (b.1670), Robert (b.1676), John (again, b.1683), Elspeth (b.1684) and James (b.1688). **Agnes** (d.bef. 1741) daughter of Henry and brother of William, portioner in Bewlie. She inherited the lands of Bewlie from her brother in 1695, specifically the 5-pound land of Bewlie and half of one of the cottage-lands in Lilliesleaf. She is described as 'portioner' of Bewley' in 1699. She married John Nisbet, W.S. of Nisbetfield and their daughter Agnes married Walter Scott of Whitfield (later Harden). In 1723 her heir is recorded as her cousin, Francis Riddell, brewer in Prestonpans. Christian and Jean Riddell (and their husbands) are recorded as her heirs in 1741. **Agnes** (b.1810/1) wife of Lilliesleaf joiner William. She was listed as a midwife in the 1851 census. She was a widow living at about 61 High Street, with her children Janet, Rachel and James. She may be the dressmaker of the same name listed on the Howegate in Slater's 1852 directory. **Alan** (13th C.) recorded in about 1240 as witness to a charter for lands of Prenderguest, among the documents of Coldingham Priory. He witnessed another gift of land in Coldingham in the period 1248–60. It is unclear how he was related to other Riddells. **Alexander** (17th C.) miller at Newmill (on Teviot) according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the Alexander who witnessed baptisms for John Dryden in 1675 and 1683. He may be the Alexander, married to Isobel Little, whose daughter Christian was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1672. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1698 as 'Mr' when he witnessed a baptism for John Scott of Gorrenberry. **Alexander** (b.c.1780) servant at Longnewton Mill on the 1801 ballot for

the Militia in Ancrum Parish. **Andrew** (16th C.) witness to a sasine in 1559 for land in Wilton. This was attached to a sasine with Robert Riddell mentioned, so it is likely he was related to the Riddells of that Ilk. Possibly the same man is described as 'Andrew Riddill of that ilk' when he witnessed a sasine for lands in Rule Water in 1568. Perhaps the same Andrew was brother to Walter of that Ilk in 1579 when he was loaned £50 to Walter Scott of Todrig, receiving the annual rent of the lands in the form of meal and malt. His brother Robert was also mentioned about the same time. Probably the same Andrew, brother of Walter of that Ilk witnessed a transaction for Walter Scott of Todrig in 1581/2. **Andrew** (16th C.) servant to Robert, son of James Langlands of that Ilk. He was recorded in 1581 as witness to the sasine for half the Barony of Wilton being transferred from James Langlands of that Ilk to his son Robert. **Andrew** of that Ilk (1549/50–1632) son of Walter, with his mother probably being Agnes Ramsay. He was heir apparent Andrew of Walter in 1581 when he received sasine (in the name of his sister Janet) for the lands of Wester Horsburgh in Peeblesshire from Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk; William in Lilliesleaf was one of the witnesses. In 1581 he witnessed a bond of caution for Elliots, when he was listed as son and heir of Walter of that Ilk. In the 1580s he was a 'tutor' for the young James Pringle of Galashiels and Smailholm, to whom he was related through his paternal grandmother. In 1590 he was 'apparent of that Ilk' when he served as cautioner for Andrew Ker of Newhall. In 1590/1 he was recorded as a curator for James Pringle of Smailholm. He was served heir to his father in 1592 and obtained a charter in 1595/6 from the Commendator of Glasgow, as heir to his father Walter (making it unclear if Walter was still alive at that time). In 1592 Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk (who was married to his sister Janet) served as his cautioner in a bond of loyal behaviour. He served as cautioner for Pringles in 1598. He was the first to acquire the Haining estate from the Scotts (perhaps about 1627). He is recorded in a bond of 1600 for lands in Lilliesleaf and also in 1600 was on the 'retour' for the Kers of Cessford. In 1602 he signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. In 1610 he was appointed keeper of the rolls for the Justices of the Peace for Roxburghshire and was also named as a Commissioner for keeping peace in Roxburghshire. In 1610 he was recorded along with other Riddells, swearing not to harm Walter Scott in Hawick (called of Todshaw) and other Scotts. His cautioner was James, merchant in Edinburgh, who was probably a relative. He himself acted as cautioner cautioner for his son John in the same case. In 1611 he was commended by King James VI for his industry as convenor of the Justices of Roxburghshire. In 1617 he was appointed to a 3-man panel to try some Elliots for sheep stealing. He was at the Convention of the Estates in 1617. In 1618 the Douglases of Friarshaw complained about verbal and physical attacks by him and his associated Andrew of Lilliesleaf and Simon of Lilliesleaf Mill; in particular they claimed that he threatened the life of George Douglas of Friarshaw at Lilliesleaf Kirk. In about 1620 he had a charter for half the lands of 'Cringillis' from the Commendator of Melrose, and another charter for Allanshaws, 'Woplaw' and the west part of 'Langlie' from James Cairncross of Colmeslie. In 1620 he acted as bailie for Walter Scott, Earl of Buccleuch, in a charter he granted to Sir Walter Scott of Goldielands; at the same time his daughter Jean was contracted in marriage to Walter, son of Sir Walter of Goldielands. He was probably the Laird of Riddell who represented Roxburghshire in the convention of 1617 and in Parliament in 1621. He also sat as one of the Lords of Secret Council in 1622 (and probably other years). In 1622 he gained possession of 'Trinlinknowis' from Alexander Pringle and his wife Bessie Scott. In 1623 a man was found guilty of stealing 4 cows and an ox from his lands, and sheep from his lands of Whitton. In 1628 he was given a commission to hold a trial for 2 women accused of witchcraft; for the case of one of them, Isobel 'Howetsone', several letters exist from him to officials in Selkirk. Also in 1628 he is listed among the major landowners who met to elect M.Ps. for Roxburghshire, his son John also being listed there as 'fiar'. Also in 1628 he wrote to the Bailies of Selkirk about casting divot's on their common. He purchased half a husbandland in Lilliesleaf from William, son of Martin Elliot and Agnes Lorraine (as confirmed in a service to Walter of that Ilk in 1702). He was 'of Haining' in documents from the early 1600s relating to transactions with Andrew Scott of Wemyss. He was referred to as Baron of Riddell, and apparently refused to accept a baronetcy. He may be the Andrew of that Ilk recorded in a dispute with the Burgh of Selkirk over casting divots, in an undated document. He married a Pringle of Galashiels, who was either his first or second cousin. He was succeeded by his son Sir John (for

whom there is a marriage contract in 1600 with the daughter of Sir John Murray of Eddleston). He later married Violet, daughter of William Douglas of Pumpherston. His other children were: William of Muselee, who started that branch of the family in the Borthwick valley; James of Maybole (possible ancestor of Rev. Henry Scott Riddell); Walter (or perhaps Robert) of Hartside; Andrew of Haining, who inherited that estate; Margaret, who married Robert Rutherford of Edgerston and/or Archibald Porteous, minister of Oxnam and was recorded in a deed of corroboration in 1673; Isabel, who married Robert Kerr, brother of Thomas of Cavers Carre; and Jean (1600–60), who remained unmarried, and is buried at Jedburgh Abbey. Other daughters may have married Walter Scott of Goldielands (although this may be an error for the marriage contract between his daughter Jean and Scott of Goldielands, which perhaps was never fulfilled) and John Baillie (ancestor of the Baillies of Mellerstain). In 1642 his widow Violet Douglas complained to the Privy Council about an attack on her tenants at Hartside. He is buried in the family aisle in Lilliesleaf kirkyard (where until fairly recently the inscription was quite legible), alongside his 2nd wife Violet. **Andrew** of Lilliesleaf (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 along with Andrew of that Ilk and Simon of Lilliesleaf Mill when there were complaints made against them by the Douglases of Friarshaw. It was specifically claimed that they put their sheep on a field of wheat belonging to the Douglases and also that he and Simon removed the ploughs from some of the Douglas' farmers. It seems likely that he was a close relative of the Laird of Riddell. **Andrew** of Haining (1605/6–41) son of Andrew of that Ilk and his 2nd wife Violet Douglas. He is recorded as Andrew of Haining (along with David of Haining) in 1634 in a document preserved in Selkirk. He was served heir to his father in 1636. He was said to be a 'favourite son' of his father. Along with his father and mother, he has one of the earliest legible panels in the Riddell aisle in Lilliesleaf kirkyard. The initials 'I.S.' accompany his, probably those of his wife, who was Jean Stewart of Traquair (after his death his widow married Sir William Douglas of Kelhead). He was probably the 'Andro Riddell' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1638 he was appointed Sheriff of Selkirkshire. He was appointed Commissioner to Parliament (i.e. M.P.) for Selkirkshire (or 'the forest') 1639–41. He married Agnes of Fawside and their children included: John of Haining, who succeeded; Violet, who was the 3rd wife of Sir Robert Dalzell of Glenae; and Walter, recorded in a deed in 1673. He is buried in the Riddell Aisle at Lilliesleaf, with the inscription 'whose life was short and good'. It is possible he was the Andrew 'of Hayning' whose son Andrew became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1653. **Andrew** (17th C.) described as 'now indweller in Over Quitton' in 1652 when he married Elizabeth ('Bessie'), daughter of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe. He was probably related to the Riddells of Riddell and Whitton. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls when he paid for the 'fewary of Lilslie' in Lilliesleaf Parish. Probably the same Andrew was portioner of Lilliesleaf in 1678 when he served as tutor to John, son of the deceased William Gray in Lilliesleaf; in 1683 and 1684 he is described as uncle to this same John Gray (perhaps meaning that his wife was a Gray) in other discharges with the treasurer of Selkirk, and then had the discharge in his own right (presumably meaning he had inherited the lands). It is unclear how he was related to the Riddells of that Ilk. He may be the Andrew who died in 1701 and whose headstone is in Lilliesleaf Kirkyard. **Andrew** (17th C.) son of Walter, who was brother of John of Haining. He was recorded in a deed of 1673. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (b.1670); and Robert (b.1671). **Andrew** (17th C.) listed as being 'in Little-Cavers' among men declared as fugitives in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He is listed right after John, to whom he was presumably related. He is probably the Andrew who witnessed a baptism for Walter Miller in 1690 and another (along with John) in 1691 for Walter Murray (also in Dryden). He and John witnessed another baptism for Daniel Kedie in 1694. He could be the Andrew who married Bessie Dodds and had children in Ashkirk, including: Marion (b.1687); John (b.1690); Thomas (b.1693); and Andrew (b.1699). The witnesses in 1690 were John (probably a relative) and Thomas Kedie (who was also at Dryden). **Andrew** (17th C.) listed as resident at Mabonlaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Robert and Walter were also listed there and so surely related. **Andrew** (d.c.1698) recorded being 'of Newhous' in 1698 in a list of wills registered with the Commissariot of Peebles. This was probably the Newhouse in Lilliesleaf

Parish. He could be the Andrew, who was resident in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** of Haining (17th/18th C.) son of John. He was served heir to his father in 1696, this including 2 cottage-lands at Lilliesleaf Mill as well as the Haining and other lands in Selkirkshire. In 1701 he (or perhaps his sister Madgalene) sold Haining to Andrew Pringle of Clifton. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Goldielands. In 1702 he was recorded as 'Subtenent in Goldilands' when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Martin, tenant in Alton Croft. He also witnessed baptisms in 1703 for William Wilson in Fenwick, in 1704 for Robert Stoddart (tenant in the Flex) and for John Rutherford, in 1705 for Walter Wilson, for William Douglas of Bonjedward and for James Stevenson in Harwood, in 1706 for William Scott in Branxholme and for Robert Rutherford, in 1707 for weaver John Briggs, in 1708 for William Gledstains, for weaver Robert Turnbull, younger and for Dand Gray in Whitlaw, in 1709 for James Scott, tenant in Nether Southfield, in 1712 for Walter Scott in Goldielands and for Walter Glendinning (along with Walter Scott in Goldielands), in 1713 for John Elliot, tenant in Goldielands and in 1716 and 1718 for William Elliot, tenant in Crumhaugh, and in 1718 for weaver William Crozier. He was also recorded at Goldielands when he witnessed baptisms for Robert Henderson in 1706, blacksmith George Scott in 1707, Walter Scot in Crumhaugh, Thomas Turnbull (herd in Southfield) in 1708 and William Scott (tenant in Whitchesters), for Robert Tudhope (herd in Over Southfield) in 1709 and for John Scott 'Wyndhead' and merchant William Black in 1711. Given all these records, he must have been a Kirk Elder or similar. He could be the Andrew who is recorded as an elder of Hawick Parish in 1711 and in 1718. **Andrew** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism in 1738. He married Marion Watson and their children included: William (b.1735); James (b.1737); Anne (b.1738); Agnes (b.1740); Helen (b.1743); and Andrew (b.1745). The witnesses in 1738 were William Ogilvie in Hoscote and John Scott 'late Bailie' and in 1743 were ex-Bailie John Scott and writer Thomas Winthrope. **Andrew** (18th C.) signatory of the document signed by 56 people at Raperlaw in 1732, protesting against acts of the General Assembly and being connected with the Secession. He was probably a resident of Lilliesleaf. Some children who could be his are Magdalene (b.1738), George (b.1741), Janet (b.1744), Andrew (b.1748), Magdalene (b.1754), Robert (b.1756), George (b.1760) and Janet (b.1766). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Jean Telfer and their son Walter was baptised in 1770. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: Thomas (b.1771); and Margaret (b.1772). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Lilliesleaf. His son George was baptised in 1789. Other children who may be his include Andrew (b.1784), Andrew (b.1785), James (b.1787), Jean (b.1794) and Magdalene (b.1799). Probably the same Andrew is recorded in Lilliesleaf in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. An account of his to Thomas Inglis from 1794–96 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. **Andrew** (b.1796/7) from Selkirk, he was farmer at North Synton. He is recorded there in 1851 farming 450 acres, employing 10 labourers and in 1861, as farmer of 400 acres, employing 9 men. He was still recorded there in a directory of 1868. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Mary, Agnes, John (who took over the farm), Jane, George and Janet. **Rev. Archibald** (1635–1708) 3rd son of Sir Walter, 2nd Baronet of Riddell, and brother of Sir John, 3rd Baronet. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1656 and followed Covenanter principles. He became minister at Kippen near Stirling in about 1670. However, these were turbulent times and he came to be persecuted as a preacher of field conventicles. Orders for his arrest were issued in 1674 and he fled from Kippen, but preached secretly in various places. In 1678 he was one of 5 ministers who preached for 3 days in a field at East Nisbet for over 3000 people. He was said to have taken part in conventicles locally and like his brother William, he was eventually imprisoned for his Covenanting principles. He was outlawed in 1679, after the confrontation at Bothwell Bridge. In 1680 he was captured by Col. Henry Ker of Graden, a prominent Jacobite and his brother James Ker; this was while returning from Moffat Well with Thomas Turnbull of Knowe. He was imprisoned in Jedburgh, after his watch, sword and money were taken from him. He was then taken to Edinburgh Tolbooth, and examined 3 separate times, although nothing could be found to connect him with the Battle of Bothwell Brig. Nevertheless, he refused to take the oath, and so after 9 months was moved to the Bass Rock, spending 3 years there. In 1681 he was allowed to visit his dying mother at Riddell House and was only finally released on condition of sailing to the plantations in America, his wife

dying on the disastrous journey on the 'Henry & Francis'. He served as minister at Woodbridge in New Jersey (for fellow Scots) for about 3 years, returning to Scotland after the Revolution. However, the ship he was on, bound for Scotland, was seized by the French, and he was held prisoner (along with his 6 year old son) in deplorable conditions in a French dungeon for 2 1/2 years before being exchanged for 2 Catholic priests. He was minister of Wemyss from 1691, Kirkcaldy from 1697 and Trinity College (Edinburgh) from 1702. His first wife was Helen, daughter of Rev. Henry Aitkenhead of North Berwick and his 2nd wife was Jean Ker. His children included: Capt. Walter (d.1738), who retook his ship 'the Phoebe' from the French, acquired the Barony of Granton and was probably the son who was captive in France with his father; Dr. John (d.1740), an Edinburgh physician; Janet, who married James, son of Sir James Dundas; and Sarah, who married Rev. John Currie of Oldhamstocks. His sister Alison, married Gabriel Semple, who was another well known field preacher. He was buried at Old Greyfriars Churchyard in Edinburgh. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Nichol and their children included James (b.1684). **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Borthaugh. His daughter Isobel was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1704, with witnesses Walter Scott in Drinkstone and William Henderson. He is probably either the Archibald who married Katherine Kirkwood in Wilton in 1702 or the Archibald who married Agnes Scott in Wilton in 1703. He was probably related to William, who was recorded at Borthaugh in 1707. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Branxholme Town, who moved to Roberton Parish. In 1723 James Crow (perhaps his former employer) pleaded with Hawick Session to provide support for him, since he 'hath none to help him in his distressed condition and indigence save his son of 17 years who is servant in Shielswood'. He is probably the same Archibald listed as resident of Castleside (near Branxholme) on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Lamb. Their daughter Beatrix was baptised in 1703. Robert (b.1706) was probably also his child. **Sir Auskittel** of Riddell (d.c.1180) 2nd Laird. He was probably son of Gospatric of Brawby and brother of Walter and Robert. However, other accounts suggest he was son of Philip and brother of Gervase, Walter and Ralph. A bull of Pope Adrian IV in 1156 records him as brother and heir to Walter of Riddell in the lands of 'Wituness, Liliscliffe, Braehebe, et cetera' (Whitton in Hownam Parish, Lilliesleaf and Brawby in Yorkshire). A papal bull from the next Pope also confirmed these lands, and refers to his son and heir as Walter. Hence he was also either brother or nephew of Gervase. In 1159 he witnessed a charter of confirmation granted to the monks of Kelso by Malcolm IV. There was also an agreement between him and Uchtred, priest of Lilliesleaf, confirmed by Pope Alexander III in about 1160. In about 1208 Robert of Barnoldby confirmed his grant of Whitton (in Hownam Parish) to Melrose Abbey; these lands were granted for his soul, as well as those of Patrick and his son Walter. He married either Ascernia de Stonegrave or Elean, daughter of Robert de Morville (or perhaps both). His name is written 'Askitil', 'Anskettil', 'Anskitill', 'Ansketin', 'Ocitel', etc., and this forename does not appear to have used again in the family. The next generation appears to be confused, with different charters stating that Patrick and William were both sons. It seems likely that his children included Walter, William, Patrick, Eda and Maud. Another son may have been Ralph, but this is less clear. He may also have had a daughter Adeliza, who married 'Henricus de Haga', one of the early Haigs of Bemersyde. **Borthwick** (b.1800/1) 2nd son of Robert and brother of Henry Scott, he was born in Teviotdale. He was farmer at Dryden in Ashkirk Parish. He was a player of the bagpipes, and known as 'Riddell the Piper'. He was said to be the best player of the small pipes in the Borders. He played at the wedding of a son of the Duke of Buccleuch and when a daughter of the Earl of Minto married Lord John Russell. There is a record of him being at a celebration (for the return of a Teri from America) in the Fleece Inn in the late 1840s at which he sang 'Clean pease strae'. He published at least one poem and there is a tune called 'Borthwick Riddell's Hornpipe'. He was at Dryden in 1841 and in 1851 he was farming 60 arable acres and 300 acres of hill land. He was already a widower by 1851. **Maj. Charles** of Muselie (1759–1849) eldest surviving son of Patrick and Margaret Balfour. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He is probably the 'Charles Riddle in Sinton a Batchelor' who was taxed for having a female servant in 1786 and 'Charles Riddal in Sinton' taxed for both male and female servants in 1787–93; he thus must have lived at Synton for a while. He was also at Synton on the 1785–92 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of Muselee in 1788

(when it was in Roberton Parish, valued at £100), as well as part of Bewlie (valued at £330), lands that had formerly been owned by the feuars of Lilliesleaf (valued at £106 13s 4d), Ryechester and Quartersides (purchased from Hunter of Linthill, valued at £50) and teinds in Lilliesleaf (valued at £95 1s 2d). He was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire in 1788, and was then described as being 'Once in Buccleugh's Fencibles. A brother a Writer. Moderate estate. A batchelor'. In 1793 he received some lands in Dryburgh from Henry Erskine of Sheffield. He was Major in the local militia 1799–1809. He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire in 1797 and 1798 and was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811 and was listed as owner of Muselee on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. Sometime before 1813 he sold some lands in Lilliesleaf Parish (including Ryechester Quartersides) to Sir John Buchanan Riddell of that Ilk, but still held onto the main lands of Bewlie there. He served as Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, dealing with rents in Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Peblesshire and Eskdale, in the period 1808–36; he was then replaced by William Ogilvie. During some of that period he lived at Branxholme, and was present at the banquet held in the Duke of Buccleuch's honour in 1839. He was a member of the Forest Club. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1823 and in 1825 subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. In 1830 he chaired the meeting of the freeholders of Roxburghshire at which Henry Francis Scott, younger of Harden was re-elected as M.P. He was listed among the landowners in Roberton Parish in 1841. He lived to be about 90 (although there is some uncertainty over his birth date) and died unmarried. Muselee was inherited by his niece. **Maj.-Gen. Charles James Buchanan** (1817–1903) 3rd son of Sir John Buchanan, he was baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was educated at Eton and in private schools, then in 1832 entered the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich. He joined the Royal Artillery, serving in Quebec and Jamaica before being invalided home, having been promoted to Lieutenant. He grew interested in terrestrial magnetism and meteorology and became Director of an observatory in Toronto (from 1840), part of an effort organised by the Royal Society. Invalided home again, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Ordnance Magnetic Observatory at the Royal Military Repository in Woolwich (about 1842–46). In 1842 he was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society and published 'Magnetical Instructions for the Use of Portable Instruments Adapted for Magnetical Surveys and Portable Observatories' (1844). He was then Deputy Quartermaster-General at Woolwich during the Crimean War, served during the Indian Rebellion of 1857/8 and commanded the siege artillery during the capture of Lucknow. He achieved the rank of Major-General, was mentioned 3 times in dispatches and was appointed C.B. He married Mary (d.1900), daughter of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross and they had a daughter. He died at Chudleigh, Devonshire and is buried there. A portrait of him was painted in 1877 by an unknown artist. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Clerklands. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of Greatlaws and 'Clerklandes'. **David** (b.1830/1) from Eskdalemuir, he was a shepherd at Larriston Rig in 1861. His wife was Mary and they had children William and Mary. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (16th/17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. In 1628 she gave evidence regarding the trial of Isobel Howison for witchcraft. She stated that she fetched Howison to see the child of Andrew Riddell, but she 'wold not come bot bade looke weill to the bairne and thairafter the bairne dyed schortlie'. **Elena** (16th C.) nun at Coldstream Priory 1537–63. She was probably from the families of Riddell of that Ilk. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (16th/17th C.) married to George Robson, from the Lilliesleaf area. She is probably distinct from the other Bessie in Lilliesleaf, since both of them gave separate evidence in the 1628 trial for witchcraft of Isobel Howison. She said that when Howison had been giving a charm to the son of William Middlemas, she then came into her house looking for her child, 'and att that tyme the bairne tooke suddenlie seeknes after this Issobell Howetsone reproved hir for saying scho had done some evill to hir bairne and within halfe a year hir bairne tooke seeknes and dyed'. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton and Cavers Parishes. He was living at Crook in 1737. He married Martha Oliver in Kirkton Parish in 1733 and their children included: Agnes (b.1734), baptised in Kirkton; William (b.1737), baptised in Cavers; Helen (b.1741), also baptised in Cavers; and Margaret (b.1744), baptised in Hawick. He could be the son of William baptised in Hawick in 1710. **Francis** 'Frank' (b.1724) born in Hawick, and said to be descended from the Riddells of that

Ilk. He worked as a gardener. The details of his family were recorded in a bible belonging to the Fairgrieve family in Bridgeton, Maine. In 1746 he married Annie Neal. Their children included: John (b.1758), who was a gardener and sexton; and Walter (b.1760), who moved to Carlisle. He may be the same man as Francis in Ashkirk Parish. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He is recorded at Whitslade in 1753 when his son William was baptised in Roberton Parish. Probably the same Francis married Janet Miller and had children, baptised in Ashkirk, including Helen (b.1755). Walter (b.1749), Janet (b.1751) and William (b.1753), baptised in Roberton, were probably also his children. **Geoffrey** (12th/13th C.) had a charter giving a pasture in Primside to Kelso Abbey during the reign of William I, probably between 1185 and 1204. He also witnessed a charter to Melrose Abbey by Anselm de Mow in the period 1170–90. He was probably related to other Riddells, and appears to have been from Roxburghshire. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Geoffreys, although a direct connection with the Lilliesleaf branch seems likely. **Geoffrey** (12th/13th C.) probably descended from Hugh, Lord of Blaye in England, with his mother also being an English Riddell. He appears to have united the lands of Wittering and Cranston. Through his wife Hawissa, daughter of William Peverel, he gained further lands in Essex. He was succeeded by another Geoffrey (or Galfridus). **Geoffrey** (12th/13th C.) referred to as 'Gaufred de Riddell', he was a younger son of Sir Patrick. He received some of his father's lands during the reign of Alexander II. **Geoffrey** (12th/13th C.) from Berwickshire. Some time before 1233 he was witness to a document for Coldingham Priory. In about 1232 the Priory of Durham granted the marriage of his heir and custody of the lands of Flemington (in Lanarshire) to Sir William of Bondington. It is unclear how he was related to other Riddells. **Geoffrey** (13th C.) son and heir of John, with his mother being 'Hauwysia', according to a plea of 1235, relating to lands in Buckinghamshire. His wife was 'Mabilia' who has sasine of the lands of 'Belyn' and 'Olerun'. He may be the same as one of the other Geoffreys. **Geoffrey** (d.1261) head of the main line of Riddells in England, son of Geoffrey. He held the Lordships of Wittering and Blaye, as well as Cranston in Scotland. He is recorded in connection to the peace settlements between England and France. He is recorded in a document at Dunwich in 1258. He was succeeded by his son Geoffrey. **Geoffrey** (d.c.1288) eldest son of Galfridus and head of the main English family branch. He is mentioned with reference to the conflicts between England and France, and probably still had connections with Scotland. He is recorded in a document relating to lands in Norfolk and Suffolk in 1262. His sons probably included Geoffrey, Sir Hugh and Sir Nicholas. **Geoffrey** (d.1319) eldest son of Galfridus, whom he succeeded in 1288 to the Barony of Blaye in England. He also possessed Wittering, as well as Cranston in Scotland, and probably other lands. He is listed as 'Galfridus Ridel' in a 1297 mandate to restore lands to Scotsmen who had sworn fealty to King Edward. He had a daughter, Alicia, but the family estates went to his brother Sir Hugh. **Geoffrey** of Riddell (d.c.1325) possibly son of Sir William and brother of William, whom he succeeded as 8th of that Ilk, although these generations are uncertain. He was also known as 'Galfridus', a family name that connects him with his Norman ancestors. He was probably succeeded by his son Sir William, while Sir Robert and Richard may also have been his sons. He may have had a daughter who married John Ainslie of Dolphinston. He may be the same 'Geoffry Ridel' recorded in 1297 when his lands in both England and Scotland were restored by Edward I because he was in that King's service abroad; in 1298 the same man was recorded as valet of Simon Fraser, when they were both with Edward in Flanders. He made gifts to Kelso and Melrose Abbeys during the reign of Alexander III. **Sir Geoffrey** (d.1346) son of Sir Hugh, head of the main English line. He was Baron of Montclare and Lord of Wittering and Cranston. He acquired Wittering from his father in 1316, following an earlier charter of 1292 and restoration of the forfeited manor in 1298. He fought against Robert the Bruce, and lost his Scottish possessions afterwards. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Hugh, who petitioned to have his Scottish lands returned, but this was unsuccessful. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1514 receiving the Clerkship of Lilliesleaf Kirk from the Bishop of Glasgow, succeeding the deceased Thomas Riddell. Note that the Clerk at that time was like the assistant priest. He was listed as a scholar and was no doubt a younger son of the Laird of Riddell. In 1522 he was succeeded by John, son of John Riddell of that Ilk. **George** of that Ilk (16th C.) son of John, he was succeeded by Walter, who was either his son or his nephew. It may be that he was acting as Laird during the dotage of his father, but this is unclear. He could

be the George who witnessed a document for the dispute between Scotts and Veitches over Synton in 1531. He was part of an inquest held in Jedburgh in 1533 when he was heir apparent to his father. In 1535 he was son and heor of John of that Ilk when he presented a precept of sasine for lands in Purveshill; his wife was there stated to be Elizabeth Ker. He may have been the George who was 'Bailie in that part', along with William, according to a document of 1535 relating to Harden (into which family at least one of his aunts had married). It is possible he pre-deceased his father, but in any case the next in succession was Walter (but it is unclear if he was his son or other male relative). **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 being in 'wester Eschiside' (presumably Essenside) when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. This was for the sale of a piece of land in Lilliesleaf by James Redford in Hassendeanburn. **George** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Riddale in Lillisle' in 1580 in a marriage contract for his daughter Isabel. She was to marry George Rutherford in Bewlie, with the agreement that if no heirs were produced and George died first, then she was to have half of his possessions and get the 'toquhergud' back (consisting of 3 draught oxen, 3 cows with calves, 20 sheep and 20 merks). The witnesses were his son John, Robert in Clerklands, John in Lilliesleaf Mill and James Henderson in Lilliesleaf. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Janet Phaup in 1679 and their son William was baptised in 1681. The witnesses were James Shiel and James Sanderson. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for William Todshaw in 1686. **George** (d.c.1688) tenant in Lustruther when his will was recorded in 1688. **George** (18th C.) recorded at Newton in Kirkton Parish in 1786 and 1787. His children included: Margaret (b.1786); and Peggy (b.1787). He was surely related to John, who was farmer there at the same time. **George** (d.bef. 1809) resident of Howahill. His son Robert (a wright) died in Hawick parish in 1809. He may be the George who married Margaret Hobkirk in Hobkirk Parish in 1769. **George William** nee Hutton (1807–71) son of George Hutton of Carlton-on-Trent and Frances Mitford. He was a banker of Newmarket-on-Trent and Magsitrate for Notts, Carlton-on-Trent. In 1835 he married Mary, who was heiress of Muselee, being daughter of Walter and niece of Maj. Charles. He assumed the additional surname of 'Riddell' in order to inherit the lands through his wife. These lands included Whitfield in Wilton Parish. After Mary died, he secondly married Hannah-Elizabeth, widow of J.O. Lambert, and theirdly married Janetta-Gonville Bromhead, Baroness. He was succeeded by his son, also George William, and had another son, Edward Mitford. The surname in these couple of generations is often hyphenated as 'Hutton-Riddell'. **George** (19th C.) married Betty Shortreed in Wilton Parish in 1829. **Capt. George William Hutton** (1836–1915) son of George William Hutton, who had married Mary Riddell, the niece and heiress of Charles of Muselee. He thus inherited the Muselee lands and may later have lived there. He was educated at Rugby and was a Captain in the 16th Lancers. He sold the Dryburgh estate, as well as Bewlie and Bewlie Moor. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. In about 1874 he is listed as owner of Todshaw and Muselee in Roberton Parish, as well as Whitfield in Wilton Parish. In 1877 he married Evelyn Mary Craven, daughter of the Earl of Craven. Their children included Capt. George Hutton and William Hutton, who was an artist. His name is sometimes hyphenated 'Hutton-Riddell'. **Gervase** (11th/12th C.) one of the earliest Scottish family members, likely moving north along with other supporters of King David I. His name was recorded as 'Gervasius' or 'Geraisus'. He was probably son of Philip, and surely from the Norman 'de Rydale' family who held lands in England. He witnessed a charter of David I in 1116. He was made High Sheriff of Roxburgh about the same time, the earliest known in that office. He is recorded as Sheriff in a charter of 1138/9 and witnessed several other charters for King David in the early 1140s. He may have married Christian de Soulis, who was a donor to Jedburgh Abbey, granting a third part of the village of 'Hernwingeslawe' (possibly Mervinslaw). He and his brother Radulf (or Ralph) gave the church of Abbotrule to Jedburgh Abbey (although it is also suggested that this was Abbotsley in Huntingdonshire). A son Hugh is said to have been the progenitor of the Riddels of Cranston Riddell (although the origin of that branch is a matter of debate). His son (or possibly brother) Walter was granted a charter of the lands of Lilliesleaf. He may have had other children, including 'Jordanus' and Adeliza (who married Henry 'de Haga', 3rd Laird of Bemersyde). He died at Jedburgh Abbey, probably following the custom in those days of the rich and

secular bestowing gifts on ecclesiastical institutions in return for atonement. It is also suggested that he may have been unrelated to Walter 'de Riddale', and was instead ancestor of the Riddells of Cranston Riddell, who did not use the 'de' prefix in their name. **Henry** of Wittering (15th C.) esquire recorded in a quitclaim of lands in Leicestershire. **Henry** 'Harry' (d.bef. 1670) eldest son of Walter. He was 'portioner' of Bewlie from 1663. He witnessed a contract for lands in Hobkirk Parish along (for Lorraine of Appotside) with his father in 1654 and others in 1656 and 1659. He also witnessed the last testament of William Elliot of Harwood in 1662. The Archbishop of Glasgow ratified his lands at Bewlie in 1665 and in the same year there was an agreement between his tenants James Wright, Walter and George Davidson with the tenant of John Riddell of Muselee over boundaries betwen them. He was deceased by 1670 when his son and heir William infefted his widow in the five-pound land of Bewlie. He married Janet, daughter of William Scott of Horsleyhill in 1562. His children were William, Marion and Agnes (whose 'tutor' was Walter Riddell, younger of Riccalton). In 1686 Agnes married John Nisbet, lawyer in Edinburgh; she was later heir to her brother William. **Rev. Henry Scott** (1789–1862) son of Henry, merchant in Glasgow. He was a contemporary of the author of 'Scotland Yet' and so sometimes confused with him. He originally trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to James Thomson and becoming Writer to the Signet in 1811. He resigned his Commission in 1825 and retrained as a minister, being licensed by the Presbytery of Selkirk in 1829, ordained at Longformacus in 1830 and translated to Duns in 1843. In 1818 he married Agnes, daughter of Archibald Gilchrist of Edinburgh. In 1831 he secondly married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Home of Stirkoke in Caithness. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Laing and their son James was baptised in 1822. **Rev. Henry Scott** (1798–1870) minister and song-writer. He was born at Sorbie in Ewesdale (and there is some confusion over the year of his birth), his parents Robert Riddell and Agnes Scott, being from Teviotdale. His father was a shepherd, who moved from Sorbie to Langshawburn in Eskdalemuir (when he was a child), later moving to Capplefoot (Hoddam Parish) then Deloraine in Selkirkshire. He had brothers who later lived at Dryden, near Selkirk, and Brookside in East Lothian (this elder brother moving to Ramsaycleuchburn). He was educated in short stints at Davington, Roberton and Newmill and heard James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd' singing in his house when he was a child. He was said to have an amazing memory, allowing him to recall songs and ballads after hearing them just once. At about age 15 he became shepherd at Deloraine and while there started to scribble in a diary. He wrote some satires on people who had offended him and although he kept them under his hat, they blew away and some were read by the very subjects of the pieces, causing him to be reprimanded by his employer. After 2 or 3 years he moved to Todrig, where he got to know William Knox. He was at the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815. After his father died, when he was 18, he resolved to study for the ministry, and so attended Biggar School and later Edinburgh University (and St. Andrews for a year), eventually being licensed by Biggar Presbytery in 1830. It was at Biggar that he became to be known as a poet, publishing 'The Crook and the Plaid', and several articles for 'The Clydesdale Magazine'. Before finishing with university he published 'The Songs of the Ark' (apparently inspired by Prof. Wilson), which represents his longest poetic work on a single theme. He moved to live with his brother at Ramsaycleuchburn (near Teviothead) in 1831. After the local minister died, he was appointed as preacher at Caerlenrig Chapel of Ease (i.e. Teviothead Church) in 1832 (or perhaps 1833). He stayed at the Flex in his early years, walking 9 miles to church, and writing several songs there, including 'The Hames of Our Ain Folk'. The Duke of Buccleuch later built him a cottage at Teviothead, where he remained for the rest of his life (and where he died). He was listed at Caerlenrig in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1839 he helped with the description of Cavers Parish, written by Rev. Strachan for the New Statistical Account. During his decade as active minister he wrote very little in the way of verse, but focused on sermons and pastoral work for his congregation. In 1841 he suffered what would later be called a nervous breakdown, and spent more than 3 years in the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries (he was missing for the 1841 census). He then returned to Teviothead, but continue to be affected by depression, he did not resume his full ministerial duties, with other preachers taking over some of his duties until the first minister of the newly created Teviothead Parish was appointed in 1850. In 1844 he published a doctrinal volume, and in 1847 he published a volume of collected

verse, as well as an extensive essay on the Ettrick Shepherd (with 2 later articles for the Hawick Archæological Transactions). Many of his poems, written at Teviothead, were first published in the Hawick Advertiser. In later years he became involved with the Border Counties Association, became interested in local archæological excavations and wrote about Cavers Parish for the Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland'. He took part in several events in Hawick, including the Burns Centenary, laying the foundation stone of the Old Parish Church, giving lectures, and awarding the prizes for the Auld Brig poetry competition. He was also Bard for the St. John's Masonic Lodge of Hawick, and his masonic brethren visit Teviothead annually to remember him. He was presented with a harp (inspired by the lines of 'Scotland Yet') by Bailie Paterson in 1859 (and this is now in the Museum). William Scott also presented Mrs. Riddell with an oil painting of her husband (perhaps the portrait by John A. Horsburgh, which is in the Museum). Another portrait (by Lancelot Watson in 1889) hangs in the Museum, which also has his home-made compass and caliper set, as well as his shepherd's crook. He was still recorded at Teviothead Cottage in a directory of 1868. In 1868 he wrote an article on James I for the Archæological Society Transactions. He was involved in an excavation of the cairn at Cromrig in 1869. His attempts at biblical translation into Lowland Scots (printed privately for Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte) were an early philological influence on James Murray. The volumes comprise the Gospel of Matthew, the Psalms and the Song of Solomon; they seem far from being pure samples of local speech, but are nevertheless invaluable since they come from decades before most published examples of the Hawick area dialect. He was writer of the words for 'Scotland Yet', probably Scotland's most popular song of the latter half of the 19th century, and considered by many as the national anthem of its day (and recorded by Scocha in 2004). His publications include 'Stanzas on the Death of Lord Byron' (1825), 'Songs of the Ark; with other poems' (1832), 'The Christian Politician; or the Right Way of Thinking' (1844), 'Poems, Songs and Miscellaneous Pieces' (1847), 'St. Matthew translated into Lowland Scotch' (1856), 'Book of Psalms in Lowland Scotch' (1857), 'The Song of Solomon in Lowland Scotch' (1858), 'The Poetical Works of Henry Scott Riddell' (2 volumes, 1871) and 'Scotland Yet and Other Verses' (1898). His translations of biblical passages into 'Lowland Scotch' are interesting for the wealth of dialect words that they contain; however, with little precedent to build on, the translations are a strange mixture of genuine Borders vernacular, words taken from earlier Scots works and oddly spelled English. His verses 'Woman', 'Hail Scotland – Doughty Auld Scotland', 'Walk the Wuds wi' me, Mary', 'Will ye Gang to the Greenwood wi' me?' and 'The Green Forest Dell' were published in 'Living Bards of the Border' (1859); this was the most from any one contributor. In all, he composed over 200 songs, with manuscripts unpublished at his death including 'Malcolm of Wharden', 'Melvina of Eller' and 'The Dutiful Daughter', this last being a play in 5 acts. In addition he published an article on 'Store-Farming in the South of Scotland' and another on 'Foot-rot in Sheep'. In 1869 he attended the opening of cists discovered at Teindside and wrote 'The Grace of the Unknown' to mark the event. In 1833 he married Eliza (1796–1875), daughter of William Clark, merchant in Biggar. Their children were: Walter Francis Montagu Douglas (1834–77), obviously named after his patron, who worked for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; William Brown Clark (1836–56), who was a poet of some promise, but died at the age of 20; and Robert H. (c.1840–87), who was a sheep-farmer in Australia. His own death came fairly suddenly, his last letter being an apology for being unable to attend the meeting of the Border Counties Association held in Hawick 2 days before he died. He was described as 'striking, tall in stature, a large head adorned with long weird locks flowing down over broad shoulders, impressed even the most casual passer-by'; but he was also 'shy and modest in bearing and conversation'. A painting of him by John Horsburgh is in the Museum. A photographic portrait of him also exists and a bust is in Lodge 111. A 50 ft (13 m) high conical memorial cairn on the slopes of Dryden Fell above Teviothead is visible from the A7, erected in 1874, repaired in 1926 and renovated in 1999; a wreath is traditionally laid there on the Saturday after Hawick Common Riding. Centenary celebration were held in Hawick and at Sorbie in 1898, and a plaque was placed there by the Callants' Club in 1928. He died at Dryden Cottage, which also has a commemorative plaque, placed there in 1898 by Lodge 111 – '. . . Her own loved Teviot, ripple, onwards clear. She prayed with zeal – the listening gods gave ear, And sent a hand to set her hill-harp free. Who was the minstreal? Riddell, it was thee' [JoHa], 'Henry Riddell is a name Puir auld Hawick micht

fairly claim, 'Scotland Yet', a nation's pride Was inspired by scenes that bide 'Mang the hills o' Teviotside, Rich auld Hawick' [TK], 'A sigh on every breeze is borne, That whispers through the vale, The wimpling waters seem to mourn the Bard of Teviotdale' [JT]. **Henry Philip Archibald** (1819–89) 4th son of Sir John Buchanan. He was born posthumously, like his father. He worked with the Indian Service, rising to the rank of General and served as Post Office Director for India. He was awarded the Star of India. **Hugh** (12th/13th C.) possibly the 2nd son of Sir Auskittel and brother of Walter. He is recorded as 'Hug Ridel' during the reign of William I, when he was witness to a document for the Diocese of Glasgow, regarding lands in Ashkirk Parish. He was 'Hugone Ridel' when he witnessed another charter of William I and one for the church of 'inchethor'. He was probably the Hugh who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King William, after he was captured at Alnwick in 1174. He donated the church of Cranston to Kelso Abbey in about 1190, and is stated by some accounts to be the progenitor of the Riddells of Cranston-Riddell. Probably the same 'Hugone ridal' witnessed an earlier charter in the reign of King Malcolm, one from about 1151 for the Church of Brinkburne and another for the Priory of Durham. **Hugh** of Wittering (d.bef. 1233) owner of lands in Northamptonshire. He is recorded receiving sasine of 'Witeringa' in 1188. His widow Sibilla was involved in land claims in 1233 and 1254. His son and heir was probably Richard, who was recorded being 'in the power of the King of Scotland' in 1233. He could be the 'Hugh Ridel' who witnessed a document (around 1206–14) for Earl David (later King of Scotland), regarding lands gifted to a church in London. **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded in 1236 when William Avenel made a claim against him for fees from lands in 'Mideltun'. It is unclear where this was, or how he was related to other Riddells. **Sir Hugh** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls of 1296, where he is listed as 'Dominus Hugo Rydel, miles'. He is probably the 2nd son of Geoffrey, who succeeded to the estates of the main branch of the English Riddells on the death of his brother, also Geoffrey. He also held the lands of Cranston in Scotland. It appears that for staying too long in Scotland, King Edward II took away his lands of Wittering and gave them to his son Geoffrey. However, he had other lands in Northumberland, obtained from his kinsman Sir William. He is probably the 'Master Hugh de Rydale' who is recorded in a Northumberland document of 1270. **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded as 'Huwe Rydel' in the Ragman Rolls of 1296. From Edinburgh, his entry is separate from 'Dominus Hugo'. But he could be the same man as the entry for 'Hughe Rydel, tenant le Roi, du Comte de Edeneburgh'. His seal consists of 'a pile in base and a chief' with the name 'S'HVGONIS RYEDEL'. **Sir Hugh** (13th/14th C.) holder of the manor of 'Wytering' (i.e. Wittering) in Northamptonshire. He granted it to his son and heir Geoffrey in 1296, but was dispossessed in 1296 as a supporter of John Baliol, when he was 'in Scotland'. He is probably the 'Hugh de Rydal' when he was involved in a raid on a house in Berwick in 1296. He was involved with the wars in Scotland, being in Dunbar in 1300/1 and also in Galloway and at Falkirk. In 1305 he petitioned Edward I for the return of his lands of Wittering, which his son Geoffrey had destroyed, and while 'his Scottish lands are in the enemy's hand'. Probably the same 'Sir Hugh Ridel' was recorded in 1310/1 when his wife Mary Comyn asked for support for her and her family at Berwick. In 1315 he was 'Rydel, sometime lord of Wytering' when his grant to his son was confirmed by Edward II. He granted Wittering to his son Geoffrey in 1316. He may be the same as one of the Hughs who signed the Ragman Rolls. He was probably the Hugh son of Richard recorded at Newcastle in a plea for lands in Cumberland in 1269. He may have been grandson of the Hugh, whose widow Sibilla was recorded in document relating to 'Wyterine' in Northamptonshire in 1233 and 1254. He may be the Sir Hugh who died in 1318, a pensioner of the house of Wenlock. **Hugh** (14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1329, where he is 'Hugoni de Ridell' and 'Hugoni Ridale'. It is unclear how he was related to other Riddells. **Sir Hugh** (d.1363) son of Geoffrey, from whom he inherited the family lands of Montclare, Wittering and others in Northamptonshire. In 1335 he petitioned to recover the Scottish lands of Cranston lost by his father. He died without issue, whereupon his lands were inherited by Sir Nicholas, whose grandfather Sir Nicholas was his grandfather's brother. After that the representative of this main family line was Sir John, who did briefly recover Cranston, but must have sold or list it shortly afterwards. At this point the senior branch of the family in Scotland became the Riddells of that Ilk, based in Lilliesleaf. **Hugh** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1534 as 'sir Hugh Riddaill'. He was presumably a cleric of some sort. **Hugh** (17th/18th C.) recorded as

'farmer in Flate' in 1720 when his son John became a baxter's apprentice in Edinburgh. This could be Flatt in Liddesdale, with James, son of the deceased John 'tenant in Flett' also becoming an apprentice in Edinburgh in 1710 and probably related. **Isobel** (14th C.) probably wife of a Murray. She was said to have died 'vested and seised' in the land of Cranston-Riddell before 1358, when the land was confirmed to William, son of Roger Murray, with the original grant made by John Murray of Cranston. **Isobel** (17th C.) daughter of James, portioner of Lilliesleaf and wife of Adam Haig in Belses. In 1656 she was served heir to her father in his 16-shilling land within Lilliealeaf. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **James** of that Ilk (d.c.1510) probably grandson of Quentin or perhaps Mungo, or perhaps son of Mungo and grandson of Quentin. He also had a brother, Thomas. His ancestry can be traced back to 'Geraisus de Rydale', who married Christiana de Soulis in the early 12th century; but from this point on the genealogy is much more secure. He was one of the first of the family to be referred to as 'of that Ilk', although the lands near Lilliesleaf were in the family for many previous generations. In 1471 he inherited the lands of 'Quhittounis' (i.e. 'Whitton' near Morebattle) and 'Westerlillisclef' (i.e. Wester Lilliesleaf). He is probably the 'James Riddale' who was witness to a Cranston sasine for Denholm Mains in 1465/6 and the 'James Riddale' who witnessed the 'retour' for the Kers and the lands of Borthwickshiels in 1471. In 1477/8 he made an arrangement with John Waugh, over the lands of 'Unerquhitone', clearing debts with William Pringle; James kept Under Whitton, while John received lease of a 'husbandland' of land in 'Esterleleselef'. In 1478/9 Margaret Murray resigned her lands of 'Unirquhitone' to him. And in 1478 he is referred to as 'of that Ilk' when he leased 'Plewolande' in 'Ovirquyttoun' to John Davidson in return for borrowing money. He also witnessed a charter to David, son of David Scott of Buccleuch for lands in Selkirk in 1478. In 1479 he witnessed a document for the Kers of Cessford. In 1483 he is recorded as 'Riddale of Quhittowne' when witness to a document dealing with Denholm Mains. An instrument of resignation of 1485 is recorded for the lands of 'Unerquhittone' with the Davidsons. He also witnessed a sasine in 1487 for the lands of Boonraw. In 1489, along with Walter Ker of Cessford, he had a decree against him for not paying the teinds to Lilliesleaf Kirk. He was recorded as Laird of Riddell and Whitton in 1493 and in that same year was the Laird fined for non-presence at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, with Gilbert 'Hoigsone' acting as his suitor. In 1494 he was 'Jacobum Riddale de Quhittoun' on the panel for the inheritance of Synton. He may have married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Lindsay. His children were: John, who succeeded; Margaret (d.1585), who married Walter Scott of Synton or perhaps Walter of Harden; and Christian, who also appears to have married Walter Scott of Harden. It also seems that there was a slightly earlier marriage between a widow of Riddell (said to have been a Kerr of Ferniehirst, probably Elizabeth) and a Scott of Harden; these marriages between Riddells and Scotts of Harden could be conflated. **James** (16th C.) younger son of John of that Ilk. A document in the Selkirk Protocol Books records how in 1545 he gave 30 shillings of land and half the houses of 'le ester place' (perhaps Easter Lilliesleaf) in liferent to his wife Janet Ker. The witnesses included George Ker of Gateshaw (probably related to his wife) and Walter (heir apparent to John of that Ilk). **James** (16th C.) recorded in Clerklands in 1563 when his son Robert witnessed a marriage agreement in Lilliesleaf in 1563. This was for William Davidson and made by Walter of that Ilk, who was probably a relative. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Maxton. In 1580 it is recorded that he had borrowed money from John in Newton Mill, but was unable to repay it, so with the consent of his wife Janet Ormiston and son Patrick, he gave sasine of half of St. Boswell's Mill to John. The instrument was signed at Riddell, before Robert, brother to Walter of that Ilk, and so it seems likely they were all related. On the same day in 1580 he also delivered £40 in redemption money to Robert, brother of Walter of that Ilk. The sasine was witnessed before David in St. Boswell's and William in Maxton. **James** of Maybole (17th C.) 3rd son of Andrew of that Ilk. It is unclear if his lands were at Maybole in Dumfriesshire or somewhere else. It has been suggested that he might have been ancestor of Robert, father of Rev. Henry Scott Riddell. **James** (d.bef. 1656) portioner of Lilliesleaf. In 1656 his daughter and heir Isobel, wife of Adam Haig in Belses, inherited his 16-shilling land within Lilliealeaf. **James** (17th C.) probably son of Walter, portioner of Bewlie, who resided at Appotside in the Rule valley. He was witness to discharges of Hobkirk teinds in 1659 and in 1660, when he was described as 'of Harrit' (presumably 'Harwood'). In another document he signed

as 'son lawfull to Elispethe Haistie in Harwood'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick who married Janet Miller. Their children included Margaret (b.1646) and Bessie (b.1648). In 1648 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Douglas. **James** (17th C.) merchant listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **James** (17th C.) shepherd at 'Bosathill' (i.e. Bowset Hill) in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was 'deficient' in paying the tax, and his entry reads 'to Ingland'. **James** (17th C.) rented quarter of the farm of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1690. He is also listed as resident at Wiltonburn on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1694 his widow Bessie Scott was leasing a third of the farm of Wiltonburn; she may have been closely related to Robert Scott and John Scott, who were also farmers at Wiltonburn in 1694. In 1734 there is a record of the funeral of Bessie, who may have been his daughter (or wife). **James** (17th C.) recorded near Larriston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax on 2 hearths, since he was recorded having a kiln. **James** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th/18th C.) stepson of William Rodger, chapman in Hawick, and son of Andrew Riddell. In 1700 he was banished from Hawick for sheep-stealing, being described as 'ane common vagrant and notorious thieffe, not only through the haill shyre of Teviotdale and borders betwixt the kingdoms of Scotland and England, but also in the burgh of Jedburgh out of which his father, Andw. Riddell was banished wtin theiss two or three years or yrby for theft'. **James** (d.1736) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Wiltonburn when he got married in 1718 (with no wife's name listed). Perhaps the same James, married to Bessie Scott had children Bessie (b.1726) and Margaret (b.1728) were baptised in Wilton. His death in 1736 at Wiltonburn is listed in the Wilton Parish records. **James** (18th C.) wright at Branxholme Park. He was there according to a Roberton baptism in 1737. In 1740 he was at 'Park' when he witnessed a Hawick baptism for William Brown and Helen Riddell (who may have been related to him). His children included Walter (b.1737), baptised in Roberton. His unnamed child was baptised in Hawick in 1740, with witnesses herd James Armstrong and John Brown. It is possible that he was the James who married Isobel Dryden in Roberton in 1732. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Deanburnhaugh in 1727 and 1729 and Borthwickbrae in 1734. In 1726 he married Isobel Williamson, who was from Stow. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, probably included some of (with the rest likely being children of the wright at Branxholme Park): Thomas (b.1727); William (b.1729); Robert (b.1731); Helen (b.1733); Nelie (b.1734), although this baptismal entry appears to be crossed out; Margaret (b.1734); James (b.1735). **James** (18th C.) recorded at Menslaws in 1746 when his son William was baptised in Hawick Parish. His wife was Agnes Laidlaw. The witnesses were mason Andrew Wilson and merchant Francis Gledstains. **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Elliot and was at Priesthill in 1777 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. Other children baptised in Castleton included: John (b.1768); Mary (b.1770); William (b.1772); Thomas (b.1775); Henry (b.1784); and James (b.1791). He was probably the shepherd in Liddesdale who was shepherd in Liddesdale who was said to be from a family that lived on the banks of the Liddel for many generations, and were related to the other Roxburghshire branches; he was said to have had sons James (b.1781, possibly an error), who emigrated to Canada, Henry, William and Thomas. **Col. James** (d.1804) son of Sir Walter. He served in the army in Holland. He was entered onto the Roxburghshire voters' roll in 1780, when listed as a Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1788 he was listed with the same rank and 'In the service of Holland' among the voters of Roxburghshire associated with Sir John Scott of Ancrum (suggesting that he was given freehold of some land in order to vote in the county). He was later factor of the Riddell estates. He could be the James who is recorded owning half of Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish in 1788. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Tinlin and their children included: Helen (b.1762); Walter (b.1764); John (b.1766); John (again, b.1771); and Margaret (b.1779). He could be the same James as the farmer at Leaheads. **Sir James Buchanan** (1765–84) 8th Baronet of Riddell. He succeeded from his brother Sir Walter. He was a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, but drowned while swimming in the River Brunswick at age 19 after being Baronet for only a few months. He was succeeded by his brother Sir John Buchanan. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Leaheads in Wilton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 horses. His servant William Tait was recorded on the 1801 Militia ballot. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Easton in Wilton in 1796. **James**

(b.1786/7) carter in Lilliesleaf. His sister Martha married Robert King. He lived with his sister and her family, probably on the north side of Main Street. **James** (b.1791) son of Liddesdale shepherd James. Although it is said that he was born in 1781, he is surely the James whose baptism is recorded in Castleton Parish in 1791 (unless this is an error). He joined the army and lived in Berwickshire. He married Isabella, daughter of George Hogg (an army officer) and Margaret Van Buren (from Hackensack, New Jersey). He was living at Ednam in 1835 when he emigrated to Canada with his family. His chilidren included: James Van Buren, who died young; George Hogg, who also died young; and Dr. Alexander Dow (b.1824), who became a doctor in Compton, Quebec. **James Scott** (1780/1–1835) resident of Castleton Parish. He died at Larriston Rigg and was buried in Castleton. His children Isabella (1809/10–37) and John (d.1837) died of smallpox on board the Cornubria on the coast of New Brunswick. He is probably the James, married to Isobel Armstrong, whose son John was baptised in Castleton Parish in 1813. **James** (19th C.) married Isabel Lillico in Hobkirk Parish in 1826. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Rae and their children included: John (b.1817); James (b.1819); William (b.1825); Agnes (b.1827); and Margaret (b.1831). **James** (b.1807/8–bef. 61) born in Castleton, he was an agricultural labourer at Lochburnfoot in 1851. He married Jane (or Jean, b.1809), daughter of Castleton shepherd James Elliot. Their children included: Janet (b.1831); Eliza (1833–81), who married Andrew Stark; Christian (b.1835); William (b.1839); Mary (b.1842); James (b.1845), who married Jessie Scott; and Jane (b.1855). His wife was a widow living at Calaburn in 1861. **James** (b.1811/2) born in Castleton, he was an agricultural labourer at Peel in 1861. He was unmarried and living with a housekeeper. He may have been related to Thomas who was at Peel in 1841 and John who was there in 1868. **James** (19th C.) married Agnes Scoon in 1849, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **James** (b.1836) son of John Lamb and Agnes Riddell, he was born at Timpendean. He was a grocer, butcher and farmer in the Morebattle area and later moved to Newcastleton. In 1867 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Cavers, carter in Newcastleton. Their children were Adam, Violet Turnbull, Agnes Isabella, Elizabeth Jane, Margaret and Robina Cavers. **James** (b.1839/40) son of John and Lillias McAllister. He was a frame-worker in Hawick. In 1861 he married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Wallace and Helen Waugh. **James** (b.1845) son of James and Jean Elliot, he was baptised in Kirkton Parish. He was a ploughman in Lilliesleaf and later a carter in Edinburgh. In Cavers Parish in 1866 he married Jessie (1844–99), daughter of James Scott and Agnes Bell. Their children were Agnes Giles (b.1867), James (b.1869), Jane (b.1871), Robert (b.1874), Janet (b.1874), Elizabeth (b.1880) and William (b.1886). **Janet** (17th C.) listed as resident at Wiltonburn among the 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Janet** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who was given poor money in 1722. **Jean** (1600–60) daughter of Andrew of that Ilk. She died unmarried and was buried in Jedburgh Abbery, with the inscription 'Here lies a religious and virtuous gentlewoman, Jean Riddell, daughter of Sir Andrew Riddell of that ilk, ...'. **Jean** (b.c.1655) eldest daughter of Walter of Minto. She married Sir Robert Laurie, 1st Baronet of Maxwelton. They had 3 sons and 4 daughters, one of whom, Annie, was famed for her beauty. William Douglas of Fingland composed the verses 'Annie Laurie' in her honour in about 1700 (but failed to woo her, since she married Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch). **Jean** 'Jeannie Ma Lord' (18th/19th C.) married name of **Jean Oliver**. **John** (d.bef. 1235) recorded in a plea of 1235, relating to lands in Buckinghamshire, involving his wife's dower lands in 'Hadecote'. His wife was 'Hauwysia' and his son and heir was Geoffrey. **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johannem de Ridel' in the assize roll of Northumberland in 1256. This was regarding a piece of land in Denton on the Tyne, which had also belonged to his father John. 'Ela, uxor Johannis de Rydale' is also recorded separately, and so either his wife or wife of another John. In the same records 'Walterus de Chendal' is accused of striking his servant, who was also called 'Johannem de Ridal'. About the same time there was also a court case involving his mother 'Hawysia de Newenham' and her lands in 'Rodewood'. **John** of Ayton (13th C.) recorded as witness to several charters involving the lands of Renton and Ayton in Berwickshire in about 1298, preserved among the documents of Coldingham Priory. He also held lands in 'Flemington'. It is unclear how he was related to other early Riddells. **John** (d.c.1328) Scotsman who forfeited lands in 'Graystok' in Cumberland according to a document of 1358. It was stated that 'his heirs dwell in Scotland, and at the time of his

death were adherents of the Scots, and still are'. **John** (14th C.) recorded as 'Johanni de Rydalle' in 1362/3 when David II granted him the lands of Cranston in Edinburgh. **John** (15th C.) resident of lands in Lauder, recorded in 2 charters of 1501. **John** of that Ilk (d.c.1545) son of James. In 1502 he was 'junior of that Ilk' when listed along with Douglases and others from the Jedburgh area as people guilty of (and with remission for) attacking Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. In 1503 he had sasine for the lands of Whitton and Wester Liliesleaf. In 1507/8 he was a witness to the document for Scott of Whitchester relating to the tower 'between the bridges' in Hawick. In 1508 he was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. He may be the 'Larde of Riddale' who was on an assize in 1508/9 for convicting Andrew Ker and others at the Judiciary Court in Selkirk. He may also be the Laird of Riddell who was fined in 1510 for not appearing at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh, for his lands of 'lilisclef'. He was a witness in 1529 to the indenture to reconcile the feuding Scotts and Kerrs. He may also be the John who in 1529/30 witnessed a pledge relating to crimes done against George of Linton by Robert Elliot 'alias Flaskvod'. In 1531 he was an arbitrator for a feud between the Scotts and Veitches of Synton. He was listed in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1532 as one of 2 arbiters for Walter Scott in Headshaw's dispute with Isabel Murray. He granted part of the land at Lilliesleaf to Patrick Earl Bothwell in 1534. Also in 1534 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for John Waugh of Heap. In 1535 he was witness to a charter of George, Lord Hume, confirming the lands of Harden to William Scott of Harden, and was also witness to Simon Scott of Fenwick resigning Nether Harden to William Scott of Harden in 1540. In 1539 he witnessed a bond between Scotts regarding the illegitimacy of Thomas son of Adam Scott. He may be the Riddell of that Ilk who married Elizabeth Ker of Fairnilee (who later married William Scott of Harden and Todrig); Scott of Satchells said she had one daughter to him. He was possibly succeeded by his son George or his grandson Walter, but these generations are unclear. Documents of 1533 and 1535 list George as his heir apparent, while in 1545 (according to the Selkirk Protocol Book) his heir was then Walter (who must have been either his younger son, or son of George, and hence his grandson). His younger son James (who married Janet Ker) is also recorded in 1545. In 1551 the lands of Bewlie went to William, brother of his heir Walter; it is unclear whether he was already deceased at this time. Other possible children included John and William. In 1579 at Riddell his son Walter witnessed a transaction between Robert Scott of Allanhaugh and Walter Scott of Todrig, with his son Robert also a witness; the same day another son of his, Andrew, made an arrangement with Walter Scott of Todrig, with Andrew's wife Margaret Ker, and her mother Elizabeth Ker, also mentioned. **John** (16th C.) son of John of that Ilk. In 1522 he succeeded George Riddell (probably his uncle or other near relative) as Clerk of Lilliesleaf Parish, as confirmed by James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow. This means he was acting as assistant Priest, or at least held a small benefice for this position. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1580 being formerly in Ashkirk Mill when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Newton Mill. In 1580 it is recorded James in Maxton had borrowed money from him, but was unable to repay it, so with the consent of his wife and son, James gave him sasine of half of St. Boswell's Mill. The instrument was signed at Riddell, before Robert, brother to Walter of that Ilk, and so it seems likely they were all related. He was in Newton when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1581. He may be the John in Dryburgh Mill recorded in Selkirk in 1581. In 1581 there was a marriage contract between his daughter Elizabeth and Thomas Cochrane, who was also in Newton. In 1581/2 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Lilliesleaf Mill in 1580 when he witnessed a marriage contract between Isabel, daughter of George in Lilliesleaf and George Rutherford in Bewlie. **John** (16th C.) son of George in Lillisleaf. In 1580 he witnessed the marriage contract for his sister Isabel. **Sir John** 1st Baronet of Riddell (d.1636) eldest son of Andrew of that Ilk. In 1602 his father resigned lands in Lilliesleaf to him and his wife. In 1611 he was cautioner for Robert Davidson in 'Fallawis' and for Andrew Turnbull of Stanedge. In 1610 he and his father had a bond not to harm Walter Scott in Hawick (called of Todshaw) and other Scotts. In 1616 he had an inhibition from the Lords of Council regarding lands in Hownam. In 1617 he and his father were appointed to a 3-man panel to try some Elliots for sheep stealing. He was still 'apparent of that Ilk' in 1619 when he complained about a dispute in Morebattle Kirk. He was a juror at the 1623 Commissioners' Court when he was still 'appeirand of yat ilk', and was voted as 'chanceller' of the assize. He was probably the 'Riddell, appeirand of that

Ilk' who was appointed as a new Commissioner for the Middle Shires in 1618. In 1623–24 he was involved in a court case over teinds for the lands of Over Whitton. In 1624 he was foreman of a jury in Edinburgh for a Liddesdale cattle-stealing case. In 1628 he was 'apparent of that Ilk' when charged to be part of a local Commission to hold courts. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628, with his lands erected into a barony and regality of New Riddell (comprising 16,000 acres on the Island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence). Also in 1628 he was one of the major landowners of Roxburghshire who convened to elect M.Ps., his name recorded as 'Jhone Riddell fear of that Ilk', his father still being the Laird of Riddell. These proceedings were quite protracted, and he even refused to serve when selected. In 1600 he married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Murray of Eddleston and Blackbarony; the husbands of her sisters included the Earl of Ancrum, Patrick Murray of Phgiliphaugh and Sir Patrick Scott of Thirlestane. Their children were: Sir Walter, who succeeded; Capt. John, an officer in the army in Holland; Sir William, who became Governor of Desborough or Doesburgh in Holland; Thomas; and Ann, who married Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre. He secondly married Jane, daughter of Sir James Anstruther, widow of James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose Abbey; they had one daughter, who married David Barclay of Colernie. One of his daughters may have married John Scott of Gorrenberry. **John** of Muselee (17th C.) local landowner in the mid-to-late 1600s, also holding the lands of Bewlie. He was son of William and Bessie Ainslie and grandson of Andrew of that Ilk, and was served heir to his father in 1653. He was recorded paying £100 in land tax in Hawick Parish in 1663; he may also be the John who paid tax on £52 in Lilliesleaf Parish for part of Cringles. In 1665 his tenant John Dodds made an agrement with the tenants of Harry Riddell (portioner of Bewlie) over the boundaries between them. He had discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1653 and 1662. He was also recorded in 4 deeds in 1663. In 1669 his relative John of Haining assigned to him and his eldest son william the liferent of the lands of Trinlyknowe. In 1678 he was one of the Commissioners for Selkirkshire for raising money for the King. Also in 1678 he paid the land tax on Muselee in Hawick Parish and on part of Bewlie (formerly owned by the Turnbulls) in Lilliesleaf Parish. He appears to have married Elizabeth Haliburton in 1639 and only a few years later married Grezil, daughter of Rev. P. Schew. His children included William (who probably died young) and Patrick (who succeeded). He also had 3 daughters. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Donaldson and their children included Janet (b.1679). **John** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He is listed along with Andrew, to whom he was presumably related. In 1691 he and Andrew witnesed a baptism for Walter Murray, who also lived at Dryden. He and Andrew witnessed another baptism for Daniel Kedie in 1694. In 1698 he is recorded as 'Elder in Dryden'. He married Janet Matheson and their children included Jean (b.1698). **John** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw Mill in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among the 'deficient who can not be found out'. He may be the same John in Headshaw Mill who was also listed among 'ye poor'. He may be the John who (along with James Kennedy, who lived at Ashkirk Mill) witnessed a baptism for William Donald in 1690. **John** (17th C.) recorded at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Sir John** 3rd Baronet of Riddell (d.1700) son of Sir Walter. He was sometimes referred to as 'Bluebeard' because he had 4 wives. He was served heir to his father (and grandfather Sir John) in 1669, including several lands in Lilliesleaf Parish and elsewhere. In 1678 he paid the land tax in Morebattle and Hownam Parishes, as well as tax on land valued at £1765 in Lilliesleaf Parish (having sold Riddell Mill, but purchased lands from the feuars of Lilliesleaf). In 1682 he was listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He was apparently a zealous Covenanter, being imprisoned (in the Tolbooth of Haddington) for his principles, and probably also for supporting his brother, Rev. Archibald. In 1684 he was fined the most of any Roxburghshire heritor, the huge sum of £52,000. However, he received a remission from the King in 1687. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690. He was also appointed as an additional Parliamentary Commissioner (i.e. an M.P.) for Roxburghshire in 1690 and served until his death. He married Agnes, daughter of Gideon Scott of Highchester and Harden in 1659. She received lands in Whitton 'in liferent' from his father in 1659. She must not have survived long, since in 1661 he secondly married Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Morrison of Preston Grange; they had a son and a daughter together. He thirdly Margaret Swinton of that Ilk, with whom he had another son

and daughter. And lastly the widow of Watt of Rosehill, formerly Miss Hepburn (this only about a year before his death). His children were: Sir Walter, who succeeded; Christian, who married Henry, eldest son of Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean; William (d.1700), who died without children; and Margaret. He may also have had a daughter Helen, who married Robert Kerr of Cavers Carre, and another son, Alexander. **John** (17th C.) resident of Minto Kames who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. Perhaps he is the same John, tenant in 'Minto-milne' recorded in 1710 when his son Patrick became a barber's apprentice in Edinburgh. **John** (17th C.) listed as cottar at Mervinslaw among the 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **John** (17th C.) listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for wright Francis Gledstains in 1682, and another for Walter Lorraine and Bessie Riddell (who was probably related to him). He may be the John who in 1683 witnessed as baptism for James Brydon and Agnes Riddell. He could be the John who married Anna Agnes Dickson, and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included William (b.1679), Robert (b.1681), Helen (b.1684) and Walter (b.1686). **John** of Haining (d.bef. 1696) son of Andrew of Haining and grandson of the first Riddell (of Riddell) to hold the Haining estate. He was served heir to his father in 1643. He was recorded in the county valuation in 1643, his part of Bewlie being valued at £390. In 1659 there was a dispute with Selkirk over 'whether corn and wood cut on the Common was for the use of English soldiers'. In 1660 there was a complaint about a servant of his taking divots from Selkirk Common. He was recorded in a deed in 1663. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1663 and Parliamentary Commissioner (i.e. M.P.) for Selkirkshire in 1665. He is probably the Laird of Haining recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, along with his mother, when they paid tax on £390 in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was Sheriff Principal and also Provost of Selkirk. In 1667 he was involved in a dispute over rights on Selkirk Common and there was a 'bond of inhibition' with the Burgh. In 1669 he assigned the liferent of Trinlyknowe to his relative John of Museleee; this was with the consent of his wife, Anna Bennet. In 1671 he made an agreement for setting up a stud of horses for the King's use. He was recorded in deeds in 1673 (with his brother Walter also mentioned). He was on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1678, 1685 and 1690. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Selkirkshire for prosecuting Covenanters. In late 1684 he was 'playing at the curling' with William Scott, younger of Harden and others, when William escaped from the soldiers who had been sent to apprehend him. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis, in 1685. In 1688 Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him. He married Anna Bennet (probably daughter of Robert Bennet and Anna Douglas of Cavers) and was succeeded by his son Andrew, who was served as his heir in 1696. His grand-daughter Magdalene married David Erskine of Dun and sold the estate to the Pringles. **John** (17th C.) resident at Whithope according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was taxed for three hearths, since he was 'wt tuo kilns'. This suggests he was a miller or some other kind of tradesman. He was probably related to Walter, who was at Whithope Mill in at least 1714–29. **John** (d.bef. 1710) recorded as deceased 'tenant in Flett' in 1710 when his son James became a wigmaker's apprentice in Edinburgh. This could be Flatt in Liddesdale, with John, son of Hugh 'farmer in Flate' also becoming an apprentice in Edinburgh in 1720 and probably related. **John** of Muselee (17th/18th C.) eldest son of Patrick and Maria Elliot. In 1701, along with his brother William, he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. He is recorded in a document of 1710 involving an exchange of the lands of Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish with John Nisbet. In 1707 he and John Nisbet were assigned a new loft in Lilliesleaf Kirk. In 1715 and 1716 he witnessed baptisms for Alexander Scott of Synton. In 1706 in Ashkirk Parish he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Riddell from Lilliesleaf, who was tenant farmer at North Synton. Their children were: Patrick (b.1707), who succeeded; Walter (b.1709); Andrew; William (b.1713), who moved to Berwick, where he became a successful merchant; Barbara (b.1715); John (b.1717); Alexander (b.1719), baptised at North Synton; James (b.1721); Mary (b.1723); Thomas (b.1724), who was also a merchant in Berwick; and an unnamed daughter. His lands of 'Musely' were valued at £491 1s 2d in the 1740s. He is probably the John 'of Mewslie' recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. **Dr. John** (d.1740) son of Rev. Archibald and grandson of Sir Walter of that Ilk. He was an Edinburgh physician. In 1709 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, by right of his father, who had been a

minister in Edinburgh. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Salenside in 1710 when his son James was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1710. Perhaps the same James was at Borthaugh in 1712 when his daughter Isobel was baptised in Roberton Parish. Anna (b.1701), baptised in Roberton, may also have been his child. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Borthwickhaugh in 1703 when someone was ordered by the session to marry his daughter Margaret. He could be the tenant in Mabonlaw who witnessed a baptism for William Gledstains in 1709. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded as a servant in Commonside in 1708. He married Janet Young and their children included: Robert (b.1708); an unnamed child (b.1719); Walter (b.1722); Janet (b.1726). The witnesses in 1708 were James Grieve and Walter Purdom in Commonside. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded living in Branxholme Town in 1713. He married Janet Turnbull and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1713, with witnesses Robert Thomson and Henry Orrock. **John** (17th/18th C.) miller, probably at Newmill. In 1724 he was witness to a Hawick Parish baptism there. He may be the John who married Mary Scott and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included James (b.1724) and Walter (b.1726). The witnesses in 1726 wer William and Robert Thomson (perhaps the tenants at Newmill). **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1731 and Harden in 1733 and 1736. His children included Agnes (b.1731), Henry (b.1733) and Margaret (b.1736). **John** (18th C.) tenant in Whithope Mill. He witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1765. He was surely related to Walter, who was there in the 1710s and Walter who was there in the 1770s. **John** (d.bef. 1747) eldest son of Sir Walter, 4th Baronet of Riddell. He was an advocate and said to be highly accomplished. He is probably the John 'of that Ilk' whose lands in Morebattle were valued at £500 in the 1740s. He died before his father, so that his younger brother (also Sir Walter) succeeded to Riddell. He is probably the John, younger of Riddell, who in 1727 was listed among the people owing money to the deceased William Nisbet of Dirleton. **Sir John** (d.1768) 6th Baronet of Riddell, succeeding from his father Walter, his elder brother Walter having died first. He was a merchant in Curacao, returning on his father Walter's death. He was 'of that Ilk junior' in 1761 when recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire. In 1762 he married Jane Buchanan, daughter and heiress of James Buchnan from Sundon, Bedfordshire; he granted her a bond of provision for lands in Riddell in 1768, and she died in 1798. In 1772 he succeeded to the Buchanan estates on the death of his wife's brother. He died at Hamstead in Middlesex, after being Baronet for only about 3 years, leaving a young family. His children were: Sir Walter, who succeeded; Sir James Buchanan, who succeeded his brother; and Sir John Buchanan, born posthumously, who also succeeded to Riddell. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1768. After his death his wife, referred to as Dame Jane Riddell, still held rights over part of the estate. She must have been he Lady Riddell who was recorded in 1794 paying the tax for having 4 male servants at Riddell. **John** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. His wife was Jean Scott and their children included: Mary (b.1743); Agnes (b.1745); Janet (b.1755); William (b.1757); and Walter (b.1765). The witnesses in 1745 were mason David Laing and merchant George Scott. It is possible he is also the John, married to Jean Scott, whose son John was baptised in Ashkirk in 1744. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Mary Winthrope and their children included John (b.1771), Mary (b.1774), George (b.1776), Margaret (b.1780) and William (b.1783). **John** (18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He married Helen Stoddart in Wilton Parish in 1770 and she died in 1782. Their children included Helen (b.1772) and Margaret (b.1774). **John** (18th C.) farmer at Newton in Kirkton Parish according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1787–89. His daughter Maragret was born in 1786 and son John in 1787. **John** (18th C.) resident in Catslack in 1794 when he was recorded in Selkirk in a dispute over non-payment of a bill. **John** (b.1758) son of Frank, he was born in Hawick. He was a gardener and also sexton (but it is not clear for which church). In 1780 he married Peggy Parris and they had 12 children: Ann (b.1784), who died young; Isabella (b.1786), who also died young; Janet (b.1788), who married Michael Dryden; Francis (b.1792), who married Euphemia Scott, drove a mail coach for about 19 years, and died in Northumberland; Isabella (b.1795), died young; James (b.1797), who married Janet Rae and worked as a coachman; Adam (b.1798), who married Martha Leatherhead and moved to Edinburgh; John (b.1801), who was killed in a threshing mill at the age of 19; Jean (b.1804),

who married John Watson from Selkirk; Katherine (b.1806), who married weaver John Fairgreaves and emigrated to Bridgeton, Maine; John (again, b.1809), who worked as a coachman and married Barbara Hall; Mary (b.1810), who died young. He may be the John recorded in Hawick in 1791 in a letter preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. **John** (18th C.) recorded at Fastcastle in 1791 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Jean (b.1793), Agnes (b.1795), Margaret (b.1797) and Anne (b.1800). **Sir John Buchanan** (1768–1819) 9th Baronet of Riddell, youngest son of John the 6th Baronet, being born posthumously. He succeeded from his 2 elder brothers. In 1788 he was recorded as owner of the Riddell estate, as well as Cringles and Greatlaws in Lilliesleaf Parish and Whitton in Hownam Parish. He was said to be a man of elegant, but stiff manners, and who was a benefactor of the working classes. He was known as a keen agriculturalist with ambitious ideas, some of which led to the ruin rather than improvement of the Riddell estate. More than 300 acres of trees were planted during his time as Laird, 3 gate lodges were built and 2 new approaches to the estate. Both he and Lady Riddell (presumably his mother) were listed in the Carriage Tax Roll of 1792/3 and 1797/8 and paid tax for male servants and horses in 1794 and 1797. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he is listed as owner of no fewer than 39 farm horses, as well as 5 carriage or saddle horses (with Lady Riddell listed separately in 1794, with 4 carriage horses). He also paid tax for having 9 non-working dogs at Riddell in 1797. Also in 1797 he was in trouble following an allegation from a soldier who had robbed him that Riddell had made 'a beastly suggestion' to him. He served on the Militia committee for Roxburghshire in at least 1797–1801. He purchased Wheatfield House, Hepple, from the Duke of Portland in 1804. In 1808 he was on the subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary. He tried to seek support from the Duke of Buccleuch to stand as an M.P. in Roxburghshire or Selkirkshire. He was eventually elected M.P. for the Linlithgow Burghs (which included Selkirk) 1812–19. The election of 1818 is reported to have involved many behind the scenes machinations, as well as bribery and other dirty tricks; however, he was not a very regular attendee in Parliament and never took part in debates. In about 1803 he raised 64 volunteers in the Parishes of Lilliesleaf and Bowden, who mustered at the False Alarm in 1804; he was later Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Roxburghshire local militia, based at Kelso. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He still owned the lands of Over Whitton and others in Hownam Parish according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811; he also owned the lands of Bank, Riddell Mains, Clerklands, Greatlaws, Cringles, Hoglairburn and parts of other lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was a major heritor of Ashkirk Parish, as recorded in a complaint of 1814 about payment for work done on the Manse. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. Sir Walter Scott stated that he 'bored everybody to death'. In 1805 he married Frances, daughter of Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney, and she died in 1868, aged 90. Their children (baptised in Lilliesleaf) were: Frances Jane (b.1806), born in Edinburgh; Harriet (b.1807), born at Riddell House; Emily (1808–81), who married John Adams; Walter Buchanan (1810–92), who succeeded; Jane (b.1812); Rev. John Charles Buchanan (1814–79), Rector of Harrietsham in Kent, whose son John Walter succeeded later; Charlotte Mary (1816–69); Gen. Charles James (1817–1903), who served with the Royal Artillery; and Henry Philip Archibald (1819–89), who was born posthumously, like his father, worked with the Indian Service, and was awarded the Star of India. **John** (1766–1840) 5th surviving son of Patrick of Muselee and Margaret Balfour. He was an original member of the Jedforest Club and was involved with the founding of the Border Union Agricultural Society. He farmed at Timpendean, later moved to Grahamslaw and then became collector of taxes. He was probably the John who was listed as a member of the Yeomanry Cavlary at Timpendean on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Jedburgh Parish. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811; he was listed as 'J. Riddell, Esq. Timpendean. He died unmarried in Jedburgh. **John** (b.1770s) resident of Commonside. He is recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Junior, Journeyman Mason' in Lilliesleaf in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at 'Longtoun' according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **John** (c.1780–1851) son of Walter, who was shepherd at Wauchope. He may be the servant at Wauchope recorded on the ballots for the Militia in 1799

and 1801. He spent 37 years as shepherd at Clarilaw (in Bowden Parish) and then rented the farm of Berryhall next to Abbotsford. In 1841 he was at Clarilaw with his wife and daughter Betty. His wife was Margaret Turnbull (1777–1862) from Hawick, and they must have married when he was quite young (although not in 1791, as sometimes suggested). Their children included: Walter (1800–81), who married Margaret Baxter, and was a farm labourer in Bowden and later at Philiphaugh; Margaret (1802–94), who married stone mason Walter Ballantyne of St. Boswells; James (1804–1902), shepherd at Girrick, near Kelso; Robert (1807–67), who married Elizabeth Dickson and emigrated to Canada; William (1809–c.77), shepherd at Muselee, who emigrated to Australia; John (1812–76), who married Margaret Grieve and died at Faldonside; Elizabeth (b.1814), who died at about the age of 30; Jane (b.1817), who married Andrew Scott and died in Hawick; and Turnbull (c.1823–91), who married Helen Clarkson. Many member of the family are buried at Bowden. **John** (1785–1862) son of Henry of Little Govan and Anne Glassford, he was descended from the Riddells of that Ilk. He was a lawyer in Edinburgh, where he specialised in peerage cases and was known as an antiquarian and genealogist. He died unmarried in Edinburgh. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Nelly Whillans in Cavers Parish in 1789. Their children included: Andrew (b.1795); Susannah (b.1797); Agnes (b.1799); John (b.1801); and Hannah (b.1803). **John** (b.1790/1) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was farmer at Eastfield in Bowden Parish. In 1851 he was farming 180 acres and employing 2 labourers. His wife was Agnes and their children included Archibald, Isabella, John and Thomas. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was an agricultural labourer at Blackburnfoot in 1841. He married Margaret Scoon and from Canonbie and their children included: Christian (b.1821); an unnamed child (b.1823); Janet (b.1831), who married Walter Blake in 1856; Anne (b.1834); and Margaret (b.1836/7). John Scoon (probably his father-in-law) was living with the family in 1841. His wife was head of the household (hence he was presumably deceased) on Douglas Square in 1861. **John** (d.1843) joiner in Lilliesleaf, eldest son of William. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betsy') Turnbull. His children included: William (b.1816), who was also a joiner; Jean (b.1819); and Mary, who had a baby the same day that her father died. **John Carre** (1809–79) 3rd son of Thomas of Camieston. He was born at Linthill. He was educated in Edinburgh and in 1839 emigrated to Australia with his cousin Thomas Ferrier Hamilton. The land that the pair purchased (between Melbourne and Bendigo) was called Riddells Creek. He became a member of the Victoria Legislative Council and then the Victorian Legislative Assembly. **Rev. John Charles Buchanan** (b.1814) 2nd son of Sir John Buchanan, 9th Baronet. He was educacted at Eton and Cambridge and was a Fellow of All Souls' College. He became Rector of Harrietsham in Kent and was Honorary Canon of Canterbury. He was heir presumptive to the Barony, since his elder brother Walter Buchanan had no children. He had 8 children of his own, and his son John Walter succeeded. **John** (b.1832/3) son of Andrew. He took over as tenant farmer at North Synton. He is recorded there in the 1860s, and was also a non-resident voter in Cavers Parish. **John** (19th C.) farmer at Peel in Liddesdale in 1868. **John** (19th C.) farmer at Ormiston Mains, in Cavers Parish, in the 1860s. **John** (19th C.) resident of Philadelphia. In 1867 he donated to the Museum and American coin from the time of George III and a Confederate bond for 1000 dollars. He probably had a local connection. **Sir John Walter Buchanan** (1849–1924) 11th Baronet of Riddell, son of Rev. John Charles, he succeeded his uncle, Sir Walter to the Baronetcy of Nova Scotia. He was educated at Eton and Oxford and became a barrister. He served as High Sheriff of Northumberland. In 1874 he married Sarah Isabel, youngest daughter of Robert Wharton. He was succeeded by his son Capt. Sir Walter Robert Buchanan, who married Rachel Beatrice Lyttelton. **Sir John Charles Buchanan** (1934–2010) 13th Baronet of Riddell, succeeding his father when only 5 months old. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, being 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps and then qualifying as a chartered accountant. He served as Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales 1985–90 and Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland 2000–09. He was also on many other boards and committees and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. In 1969 he married Sarah, daughter of Baron Richardson of Duntisbourne and they had 3 sons, including Walter John Buchanan, who succeeded. **Sir Jordan** (12th C.) probably a son of Sir Auskittel. Although he appears to be directly descended from the Riddells of Riddell, it is unclear how he was related to other Riddells in the north of

England. He was most likely named after Jordannus de Fleming, who could have been his uncle. He witnessed a grant to Jedburgh Abbey in about 1160, and another grant of lands in Berwickshire and Roxburghshire to Walter, son of Alan the Steward in 1161/2. He witnessed a confirmation of donations to Dunfermline Abbey in about 1166 and another charter of lands in the Lothians and Fife at about the same time. He was also witness in 1173/4 for lands in Angus. Probably the same man was Sheriff in Northumberland, with estates at Tilmouth in Durham. His wife's name is not recorded, but he was succeeded by his son Walter. **Margaret** (d.c.1631) sister of William of Greatlaws. She married Andrew Duncanson, minister at St. Boswell's. In 1630 she was served heir to her brother's lands of Greatlaws in Lilliesleaf Parish, but died soon afterwards. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Mains according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. She was probably related to Walter, who was also listed there. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) recorded in connection with money Sir Gilbert Eliott gave to the Hawick Kirk Session for keeping her in Wilton, suggesting she was supposed to be resident in Hawick Parish. Another record refers to her as 'being mad'. **Mary** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'born at Havicke, goeing to see her father's friends at Howpasley' in 1700. She was listed among a group of 'vagabond persons wanting testificatts', who were suspected of being thieves at Hawick fair and were released from the Tolbooth after agreeing never to return to Teviotdale. **Mary** (17th/18th C.) also known as Margaret, she married John Scoon, who farmed at Branxholme Town. In 1705 she was renting part of Branxholme Town, with her cautioner being Walter (probably her brother or other close relative). She was still renting part in 1708 and is recorded along with her son (whose name is not given), leasing part of the farm of Branxholme Town in 1711 and 1712. By 1714 she was renting part of the farm with Robert Scoon, making it clear that this was her son. The pair were in arrears until at least 1718 and in 1719 she was replaced as tenant by Walter Scoon. **Mary** (1809–52) only daughter of Walter, who was 3rd son of Patrick of Muselee. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. Somerville of Jedburgh. In 1835 she married George William Hutton, who was a banker at Newark (son of George Hutton of Chorlton-on-Trent and Frances Mitford of Mitford Castle). Their son was Capt. George William Hutton Riddell, who succeeded to the Muselee estates on the death of her uncle Charles in about 1849. They had another son, Edward Mitford Hutton Riddell. **Matthew** (13th C.) recorded as 'Matheo Rydel' when he witnessed a document relating to lands in Ayton. This was sometime in the period 1247–60. A Matthew from the previous century was Abbot of Peterburgh. **Michael** (14th C.) witness to a charter of Adam de Roule for the lands of Altonburn in about 1354. He is recorded as 'Michaele de Rydale', and was probably part of the Riddles of that Ilk. Perhaps the same Michael 'Ridel' was a juror in Roxburgh for an English inquistion in 1335/6 regarding expenses at Jedburgh Castle. **Mungo** (d.1471) recorded as 'Mungo de Redale' in 1436/7, when Richard 'de Lylliscleue' resigned the lands of Lilliesleaf to him as his superior. In 1435 he is 'Mungo de Redoll' when he gained lands in the Regality of Sprouston from 'Marioun Wedale', widow of John; he held his court at 'Westirlellyscleff' (i.e. 'Wester Lilliesleaf'). He may have been succeeded by his grandson (or son) James. However, his relationship with the nearly contemporary Quentin is unclear. One possibility is that he was Quentin's son (and therefore James' father), and that they were both referred to as 'of Riddell' for several years; another possibility is that they were brothers, and shared the lands of Riddell and Whitton in some way. If he was James' father, then he also had a son called Thomas, who was James' brother. **Mungo** (16th C.) described as 'Sir Mungo Riddele, chaplain' when he was witness to a document in 1556 relating to the lands of Nether Harden. Given that all the other witnesses were fairly local it is reasonable to assume he was attached to one of the nearby churches, say Wilton or Ashkirk. His name occurs after that of Walter of that Ilk, who may therefore have been his father or brother. **Mungo** (16th C.) recorded in Lessuden in 1581/2 when he witnessed 2 transactions in Selkirk. Perhaps the same Mungo was recorded in the same year in a marriage contract for his sister Marion with his step-sister Janet Kyle. **Sir Patrick** of Riddell (12th/13th C.) 4th Laird, son of Ausketill (although some sources suggest he was son of Walter). He made donations to Melrose Abbey, including lands at Lilliesleaf and Whitton. In 1208/9 he confirmed the granting of lands at Whitton to Melrose Abbey, which had originally been granted by Auskittel (probably his father). In 1454 James II confirmed his grant of lands in Whitton to Melrose Abbey, his name being given as 'Patricius de Ridale' and the land being 'ywittuna'. He married Christiana de Vesci (or 'Vesey')

of Alnwick, one of whose relatives (possibly her father) married Margaret, an illegitimate daughter of William the Lion. He was succeeded by his son Walter. It is sometimes claimed that another son was William, who married Matilda Corbet, but he actually seems to have been a brother. Another son may have been Gaufred. His seal bore a lion 'passant', not on a shield, and the words 'SIGILLUM PATRICII DE RIDALA'. **Patrick** of Riddell (15th C.) recorded in 1438 when he was on the 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn. It is unclear how he might be related to other Riddells of that Ilk, particularly Mungo and Quentin, who were Lairds at about the same time. **Patrick** (d,bef. 1581) recorded as already deceased in 1581 when George Haliburton in Dryburgh entered his son William into his lands in Mertoun. It seems likely he was related to the Riddells of that Ilk. **Patrick** of Muselee (d.1698) son of John of Muselee and Grizel Schew, he was probably the 3rd Riddell of Muselee. He was the 2nd son, but succeeded to Muselee and Bewlie, since his older brother William had died first. He leased Roberton from Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras in 1682 for 9 years. He was on the Commission of Supply for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1690. He was probably the 'muslie Elder' who was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1681 in Roberton Parish he married Maria (or Mary) Elliot; she was from Beechwood, daughter of Thomas of Bewlie and Margaret Scott of Chamberlain Newton, and hence related to the Elliots of Borthwickbrae. Their children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Helen (b.1682); John (b.1683), who succeeded; Margaret (b.1684); Thomas (b.1685); Elizabeth (b.1686); and William, recorded in 1701. The witnesses in 1682 were Thomas and William Elliot (perhaps his father-in-law and brother-in-law) and in 1686 were William Elliot and Robert Scott. He was succeeded by his son John, while his grandson William was ancestor of the Riddells of Berwick. In 1697 a child of his was buried in Greyfriars Cemetery, and he himself was buried there in 1698. His name appears on a list of Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708, although he was deceased by then and so his son John is probably meant. **Patrick** of Muselee (1707–72) son of John of Muselee. He was probably the Patrick 'of Newslie' listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He is probably the Patrick who paid the window tax on Headshaw in 1748 and on 'Adzhall' in Ashkirk Parish in 1753. He could be the Patrick who owned lands in Lilliesleaf Parish valued at £140 14s 2d in the 1740s. In 1752 in Ashkirk Parish he married Margaret, daughter of Charles Balfour of Broadmeadows. Their children included: John (b.1754), who died young; Charles (b.1756), also died young; Walter (1758–1809), who was a lawyer; William (b.1759); Charles (b.1759), who succeeded; Thomas (1761–1849), with the East India Company; John (1766–1840), who farmed at Timpendean; and one daughter. It is unclear if he was born in 1707 or 1709. **Peter** (13th C.) recorded as valet of Sir Henry de Pinkeny in a 1298 roll of war horses used on Edward I's expedition into Scotland. He is recorded as 'Peter de Ridale'. Possibly the same 'Petrum de Rydale' is recorded along with his brothers Thomas and Robert in the 1269 assize roll of Northumberland. **Philip** (11th/12th C.) possibly ancestor of the local Riddells. He was probably son of Galfridus (otherwise known as Geoffrey), who accompanied William the Conqueror, gaining large English estates. He was probably brother of Hugh, who gained extensive lands in Northamptonshire, as well as Cranston in Midlothian. It is likely he was father of Gervasius, who received lands in Roxburghshire from David I. Other sons were probably Walter, Auskittel and Ralph. **Philip** (13th C.) Burgess of Berwick. He witnessed a charter for Soutra Hospital, which is undated, but probably shortly before 1270. He was recorded as a merchant in Berwick in 1276 and burgess there in 1277, 1281 and 1283. He was Mayor of Berwick in 1291, as recorded in one of the Ragman Rolls. It is unclear whether he was the family chief at the time, but he is referred to as 'Philippo de Redale'. He was also recorded in a Newcastle court case in 1292, and in 1293 had a letter of safe passage for trading into England. Probably the same man donated all his lands in Berwick, Chirnside, Wederburn and Whitsome in Scotland, as well as his lands in England, to the hospital of 'Domus Dei' in Berwick. He is recorded as burgess of Berwick again in 1300 in confirmation of a grant to the hospital there. He was also on a jury in Berwick in 1302 and may be the 'Philippum de Rydale' on the 1276 assize roll of Northumberland. He was mentioned in a petition in about 1334 from the House of God in Berwick, stating that he had formerly purchased land in Scotland and England to support them. **Quentin** of Riddell (15th C.) first of the family to be designated 'of that Ilk'. His name is also written 'Quintin', and this was a new forename for the Riddell family. He may

have been son of Sir William, but this is unclear; most family histories leave room for at least one other generation around this time. In 1418 he was 'quintino de redale' when witnessing a document for Melrose Abbey. He was in possession of Riddell in 1421 when an inquistion was held. He was also recorded as 'Quintin Liddale of that ilk' as part of panel to decide on Archibald Douglas inheriting the Barony of Cavers in 1464/5. Also in 1464/5 he was on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex. He was succeeded by his son, whose name is unknown, and then by his grandson James. His relationship with Mungo is unclear (and confusing, since he appears to be almost contemporary). He probably had a daughter who married John Scott of Synton. **Ralph** (12th C.) witness to several documents in about the last couple of decades of the 12th century, particularly lands in Lilliesleaf and Whitton involving Melrose Abbey. The earliest of these is probably the settlement between the Abbey and Uhtred of Grubet in 1181–86 and the latest was a confirmation of lands resigned to Patrick of Riddell, which was after 1214. His name is usually recorded as 'de Ridale' or variants, and in a 1454 confirmation of the 12th century grant of Whitton to Melrose Abbey he is listed as 'Radulfo de Ridale'. He was also witness to a charter between Ranulph de Soulis and Jedburgh Abbey in the late 1100s. Probably the same Ralph was the perambulator of lands on the Kale Water granted by Uhtred of Grubet to Melrose Abbey in the period 1181–86. He appears to have been brother of Gervase, and hence a son of Philip. **Richard** of Wittering (13th C.) owner of lands in Northampton, who was surely closely related to the Border Riddells. He was recorded in a record of Henry III in 1241/2. It seems likely that his father was Hugh, whose widow Sibilla was recorded in a document relating to 'Wyterine' in Northamptonshire in 1254. His son Hugh was recorded at Newcastle in a plea for lands in Cumberland in 1269. **Richard** (14th C.) possibly a younger son of Geoffrey of Riddell, and hence brother of Sir William and Sir Robert. However, precisely how he was related to earlier and later Riddels of that Ilk is unknown. There is no record of a wife or family. He witnessed 2 charters to Ker of Altonburn in 1357/8 and 1358. Note that an earlier Richard was recorded about the 1230s, associated with Preston in East Lothian. **Robert** (13th C.) witness in about 1250, along with William, for a charter of Lempitlaw to Soutra Hospital. His name is recorded as 'Roberto Redale'. Also in 1254/5 he was recorded in a charter for the lands of Mow and in about the 1250s witnessed a gift of lands in Berwick to Coldstream Priory. Probably the same Robert was recorded in Cumberland in 1271/2. Perhaps the same Robert was witness in 1279–86 to a grant of lands in Mow to Melrose Abbey by William de Soulis. The phrase 'Curia de Sprowyston' comes after his name, although it is unclear if he was the 'curate' of Sprouston, or some unnamed person. He was probably brother or son of William. **Sir Robert** of Riddell (14th C.) probably related to the nearly contemporary Richard of Riddell, but the succession in these generations is very uncertain. It is possible that he was a younger son of Geoffrey, succeeding after his brother Sir William. However, it may be that he was never Laird himself. He witnessed a charter of lands in Mow granted to Kelso Abbey. He also acted as a cautioner of the Laird of Mowe who was a hostage in England. **Robert** (d.c.1581) brother of Walter of that Ilk, in 1559 he was witness to a confirming charter for the lands of Harden. He was Bailie of the Barony of Wilton. He may also be the Robert who received part of his father's lands at Minto. It is possible he was the 'Berte' who witnessed a transaction between Thomas Gray and Thomas Smail regarding a tenement in Lilliesleaf in 1563. Also in 1563 he is recorded as brother of Walter of that Ilk when he witnessed a transaction for finding a wife for William Davidson. He may have been son of Walter and Mariotta Pringle (although these generations are not clear). Perhaps the same Robert, brother to Walter of that Ilk was witness in 1579 to a transaction between Robert Scott of Allanhaugh and Walter Scott of Todrig; he was also witness to another transaction involving his brother Andrew, with their mother Elizabeth Ker also mentioned. In 1579/80 he was recorded as brother to Walter of that Ilk when he was involved in a transaction for land in Lilliesleaf. In 1580 he was at Riddell to witness an agreement between James in Maxton and John in Newton Mill. He was 'brother-german to Walter Riddell, of that Ilk' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1581. **Robert** (16th C.) son of James in Clerklands. In 1563 he witnessed a marriage agreement in Lilliesleaf, for William Davidson, made by Walter of that Ilk. He was probably the Robert in Clerklands who in 1580 witnessed a marriage contract between Isabel, daughter of George in Lilliesleaf and George Rutherford in Bewlie. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded at the Fanns in Ashkirk Parish in 1661.

He married Janet Bell and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1661, with witnesses James Bell (probably related to his wife) and William (probably his won relative). **Robert** (d.c.1685) tenant in Newbigging when his will was recorded. It is unclear which Newbigging this was. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for John Armstrong (probably tenant in Raesknowe) in Hawick Parish in 1676, with James Davidson (probably also Newbigging) as the other witness. He may be the Robert who (along with William) witnessed a baptism for Walter in Hawick in 1684, and another for William Bell and Marion Riddell. **Robert** (17th C.) married Janet Sanderson in Roberton Parish in 1683. **Robert** (17th C.) listed as resident at Mabonlaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Andrew and Walter were also listed there and so surely related. He could be the Robert who married Janet Sanderson and whose children included: Janet (b.1684); and Robert (b.1686). **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Wester Heap according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 at Philhope, among those 'not Listed yet payd yr'. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Story in 1705. The marriage was proclaimed in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded at Newmill in 1702 when he witnessed a baptism for William Thomson (servant to Gideon Scott of Falnash) and at Allanhaugh Mill in 1704 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Tudhope in Raesknowe. It is possible that the same Robert was miller at Falnash in 1703 when he witnessed a baptism for James Stewart, smith at Falnash. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1716, 1718 and 1722. He is probably the Robert who married Bessie Sinton in Roberton in 1707. His children probably included Christian (b.1708), John (b.1709), Isobel (b.1716), Agnes (b.1718), Walter (b.1720) Robert (b.1722) and James (b.1724). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Hislop in 1717, the marriage being recorded in Hawick and Kirkton Parishes. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. He was recorded living at the Sandbed in 1718 and 1736. He married Margaret Oliver in 1718, the marriage being recorded in Hawick (and perhaps also Wilton, but with no wife's name given). Their children included: Andrew (b.1719); Bettie (b.1720); Margaret (b.1723); Robert (b.1733); and John (b.1736). The witnesses in 1719 were Robert Scott 'Crawship' and John Turnbull 'cuper older', in 1720 were James Purcell and Robert Roger, and in 1736 were William Riddell (surely a relative) and Thomas 'Gillas'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at East Burnfoot in 1721 and 1729. He married Isobel Riddell (probably in 1718, although no wife's name is recorded) and their children included: Helen (b.1719); Robert (b.1721); John (b.1723); Walter (b.1729); and George and William (b.1732). The witnesses in 1721 were another Robert Riddell and Alexander Moore, and in 1729 were George Stewart and James Scott. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for George Stewart in Groundistone and in 1732 one for Walter Riddell. He was probably related to Walter, who was at East Burnfoot at the same time. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Lang in Minto Parish in 1731. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish recorded 'at Park' in 1744. He married Bessy Lawson and their children included: Jean (b.1733); John (b.1735); William (b.1737); Bessy (b.1744); and Walter (b.1747). The witnesses in 1733 were John Telfer and James Beattie and in 1744 were shoemakers John and Thomas Scott. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant of Whitehaugh Mill. He took out a one year lease on Highchesters Mill in 1743. He may be related to the Robert who was later at Todshawhillshiel. **Rev. Robert** (c.1710–60) 6th and youngest son of Sir Walter, the 4th Baronet of Riddell and Mary Watt of Rosehill. He was licensed to preach by Selkirk Presbytery in 1732, was presented to Lilliesleaf by Robert, Duke of Roxburghe in 1737 and ordained that year. He remained as minister there until his death. In 1748 he paid the window tax for 'the mance' in Lilliesleaf Parish. It is said that he was sometimes interrupted in his sermons by his father, who was very fastidious about points of scripture, saying 'Robert, that won't do'. In 1755 he married a distant cousin of the Granton Riddells, Esther, daughter of Dr. John Riddell (and she died in 1803). They had no children. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Miller and their children included Janet (b.1758). Probably the same Robert was herd at Fanns in 1762 when his daughter Isabel was baptised. **Robert** (18th C.) married Jean Stevenson in Hobkirk Parish in 1767. **Robert** (d.bef. 1781) resident of Hawick Parish. The death of his wife Jean Arthur is recorded in 1781. **Robert** (18th C.) married Jane

Thomson in Hawick in 1775. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1786 and Todshawhillshiel in 1788 and 1790. His children included William (b.1786), John (b.1788) and James (b.1790). He could be the Robert who witnessed baptisms in 1773 and 1776 for Thomas Rutherford from Branxholme. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Kirknowe in 1790 when his son Robert was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. His other children probably included William (b.1789), John (b.1792), William (again, b.1794), John (again, b.1796), Adam (b.1798), William (again, b.1798), Betty (b.1800), George (b.1802), Janet (b.1804), an unnamed son (b.1806), Betty (again, b.1807) and Margaret (b.1809). **Robert** (18th C.) married Mary Gledstains in Hawick in 1793. **Robert** (d.1809) wright, son of George, who lived at Howahill. He is probably related to the Robert in Hobkirk Kirknowe recorded about the same time. He have been the Robert, son of George born in Hobkirk Parish in 1771. He married Mary Gledstains in Hawick in 1793. His death is recorded in Hawick Parish, as well as the death of his son James in 1808 and his wife Mary Gledstains in 1810. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Mill according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He may have been son of Walter, who was tenant at Southdean Mill at about the same time. He was 'Husbandman' at Southdean Mill on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded in South Turnpikeside in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) labourer at Raesknowe in 1838, when he witnessed a baptism. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Turnbull in Southdean in 1803. They had unnamed children baptised in 1804, 1805, 1806 and 1814. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant in Chesterhill in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) said to have been a native of Teviotdale, he was father of Rev. Henry Scott. He was described as 'a man of strong though uneducated mind'. He was shepherd for a long time at Langshawburn, where he was visited by Walter Scott, Pulteney Malcolm and James Hogg. He was shepherd at Sorbie (in Ewesdale) when his famous son was born. While there it is said that he planted some saplings on a hillside above Wrae, saying that he wished to live long enough for his coffin to be made from the wood of the mature trees. He then moved to Capplefoot, on the Water of Milk. While there he hired a teacher to instruct his children. Later he returned to the Ettrick to work for Scott of Deloraine, who he had been with in his younger days. He married Agnes Scott, who was also from Teviotdale. They had 6 sons and a daughter: William; Borthwick (b.1794), who farmed at Dryden, Ashkirk, and was renowned as a piper; Henry Scott (1798–1870), minister at Teviothead and song-writer; Robert (1800–67), who emigrated to America and died in Rockton, Canada; Alexander Hay, who farmed in Cumberland; Walter (d.1834), who died unmarried; and Mary, who married a Jones. **Robert** (1800–67) born in Teviotdale, he was 4th son of shepherd Robert and brother of Rev. Henry Scott. He farmed in Cumberland for a while and then emigrated to America. He married Margaret Johnston in 1819, the marriage being recorded in Roberton Parish. They had 10 children, including Nancy, Euphemia, Benjamin, Thomas, Robert, Ann and Walter. He died in Rockton, Ontario. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Helen White and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1826. **Robert** (b.1839/40) son of farm labourer Walter, and descended from Hobkirk shepherds. He apprenticed as a blacksmith with Thomas Kedzie in Selkirk, but also worked in Hawick. He then worked in Edinburgh, Stirling and Glasgow before emigrating to America in 1864. He spent time in Michigan, Canada and Minnesotta, returned to Scotland and then went back to Canada in 1870. In 1872 he started his own wrought-iron fencing business in Chatham, Ontario. He married a Miss Tocher and had 5 children. **Roger** (13th/14th C.) obtained a charter of the lands of Fala from James, Lord Douglas in 1321. His son John is recorded in 1358. **Simon** of Lilliesleaf Mill (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 along with Andrew of that Ilk and Andrew of Lilliesleaf when there were complaints made against them by the Douglases of Friarshaw. His name appears as 'Sym Riddell of Lillislie Mylne'. It was specifically claimed that the Riddells put their sheep on a field of wheat belonging to the Douglases and also that he and Andrew of Lilliesleaf removed the ploughs from some of the Douglas' farmers. It seems likely that he was a close relative of the Laird of Riddell. **Rev. Simon** (1677–1743) probably descended from a branch of the Riddells of that Ilk. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1695, licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1699 and ordained at Tynron Church in 1701. In 1715 he marched to Stirling with some of his parishioners in defence of the King and the Protestant cause and in 1740 he was one of the 15 ministers who dissented against

the resolution to depose the 8 Seceeding ministers. He could be the 'Mr Riddell of Newhouse' whose lands in Lilliesleaf Parish were valued at £579 8s 4d in the 1740s. He married Annie Riddell, who was heiress of the lands of Newhouse near Lilliesleaf. Their only son Walter married Annie Riddell, heiress of Glenriddell. **Steven** (16th C.) recorded in the Register of the Privy Council in 1569. He was listed along with James Langlands as heralds in Roxburghshire, 'Ane of the Wardane Officiaris to be maid Messinger'. It seems likely he was from the Riddells of that Ilk. **Thomas** (12th/13th C.) recorded as brother of Geoffrey in the period 1165–1204. He witnessed his brother's charter for 2 oxgangs of lands in Primside. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded as being 'de Rydell' in the 1330s when he was witness to a charter relating to the town of Roxburgh and preserved in the chartulary of Dryburgh. It is unclear how he may have been related to other Riddells. He could be the Thomas who forfeited the lands of 'Synlawys' in the Barony of Oxnam, which were granted to William Stewart of Jedward in 1384. **Thomas** (14th C.) Burgess of Berwick, recorded as 'junior' in 1365. He was a prisoner in the 'Marshalsea' in 1370. He was involved with a debtor's lands of Sunlaws in Roxburghshire, acquiring these lands along with Little Newton (on Eden) by 1379. Probably the same Thomas'Riddle' forfeited lands in Berwick, which were granted to John Renton during the reign of David II. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded in c.1380 as the possessor of the lands of 'Little Neuton next Roxburgh'. His surname is written 'Ridelle'. He may have been the same man as Thomas 'de Rydell'. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) brother of James of that Ilk. At the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493 he had remission for being with the Duke of Albany during the time of revolt, as well as for stealing sheep. His surety was his brother, the Laird of Riddell. **Thomas** (d.c.1514) listed as deceased in 1514, when he was succeeded in the position of Clek of Lilliesleaf by George Riddell. He was probably a member of the family of Riddell of that Ilk, holding the benefice of assistant priest in the Parish. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of William in Lilliesleaf. In 1592 he was signatory to a caution by Thomer Ker of Cavers Carre for the good behaviour and loyalty to the King of James Scott of Whithope. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son John was baptised in 1634. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Scott and their son Robert was baptised in 1681. Probably the same Thomas had a son Alexander baptised in Hawick in 1695, with no mother's name recorded, and witnesses James and John Turnbull. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Chisholme in 1710. His children included: Isobel (b.1705); and twins Robert and Alexander (b.1710). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) sometime tenant in Bewlie. In 1716 he had a tack (jointly with George Cumming) for lands in Bewlie from John Nisbet of Nisbetfield; after a year he was to assume the lease fully for another 8 years. This was specifically for 'a dwelling house, barn and stack yard and half a cottage in the town of Bewlie, half the said Mr. John's lands in Bewlie, half the meadow and half the muir of Lillislief with the teinds'. In 1721 the last 3 years were cancelled. **Thomas** (1696–1750) 3rd son of Walter, 4th Baronet of Riddell. The lands of Camieston near Newtown St. Boswells were acquired for him and he became the first Riddell Laird there. It is possible that he was the 'Mr. Riddell of Camiestoun' who purchased the Kirkland of Bewlie from the Duke of Roxburghe. He may be the Thomas who paid the window tax at 'Ferningtoun' in Roxburgh Parish in 1748. In 1740 he married Margaret, youngest daughter of daughter of Rev. William Hunter, minister of Lilliesleaf. His children were: Walter (b.1742), who died young; Margaret (1744–71), who died unmarried; Eleanor (1745–1815), also unmarried; William (b.1746), who succeeded to Camieston and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Kerr of Cavers Carre; Thomas (1748–56); and Robert (1750–93), who served with the East India Company and perished on the 'Duchess of Athole', being in temporary command when fire broke out, and refusing to abandon his ship. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Jean Henderson in Wilton Parish in 1749. **Capt. Thomas** (d.1805) 5th son of Walter of that Ilk. He was an officer with the Honorable East India Company, being Captain of the Adm. Pocock 1762–71. The British Museum has a journal from one of his voyages. He purchased an estate in Berwickshire, which he renamed 'Beesborough'. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Laughlan MacLauchlan and their children included: Capt. Thomas of Beesborough (d.1802); and Gen. Henry James (1781/2–1861), who became Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. A portrait of his wife, painted by Raeburn, was loaned (by Walter Riddell Carre of Cavers) to the Museum for its exhibition in 1866. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He

married Janet Scott and their children included Thomas (b.1818). **Thomas** (1761–1802) 4th surviving son of Patrick of Muselee and Margaret Balfour. He joined the East India Company, rose to the rank of Major and died in India. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) from Cavers Parish. In 1797 he married Jane Govenlock, who was from Hawick Parish. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) resident of Byreholm according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Probably the same Thomas was a 'Driver' at 'Wheathaugh' on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Perhaps the same Thomas married Janet Brydon and had a son Adam (b.1794), baptised in Castleton Parish. He may be the 60-year-old Thomas living at Peel in 1841, along with his wife Jean and (probably son) James. **Thomas** of Camieston (1777–1826) eldest son of William of Camieston. He qualified as Writer to the Signet in 1805, but never followed this profession. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819 (along with his father) when still younger of Camieston. In 1805 he married Jane, daughter of William Ferrier, and she died in 1833. Their children were: Gen. William (1805–75); Walter of Cavers Carre (1807–74); John Carre (1809–80), who emigrated to Australia, where he was a member of the Parliament of Victoria; Capt. Thomas (1810–54) of the Bengal Infantry; Lillias Wallace (b.1812), married Ross Watt and emigrated to Victoria; Robert (1813–39), who died in India; Elizabeth Carre (1816–44), who died unmarried; Georgina Vereker (b.1818), who married Malcolm McNeil Rind; and Jane Ann (d.1859), who married Elijah Imprey. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Scott and their son Thomas was baptised in 1818. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Agnes Turnbull in Cavers Parish in 1831. Their children, baptised in Jedburgh Associate Kirk, were James (b.1833), John (b.1835) and Thomas (b.1839). **Thomas** (d.1843) 2nd son of Lilliesleaf joiner William. He was a thatcher. He married Rachel Stirling and their children included William (b.1803), who was a joiner. **Thomas** (b.1815/6) born in Southdean Parish. In 1851 he was farmer of 32 acres at Chesters. He married Jane Maben in 1848 and their children included Jane (b.1849). **Thomas** (1815–62) born in Lilliesleaf, son of Isabella, with the father's name unknown. He emigrated to the U.S.A., settling in Lawrence, Massachusetts, working in the mills. He married Sarah S. Henderson and their children were James, Walter and David. He drowned after falling overboard from a steamer between Fall River and New York. **Thomas** (b.1818) son of Thomas and Janet Scott, he was a stocking-maker in Denholm. In 1841 he was living with Robert Scott in Denholm. In 1861 he was listed on Main Street as 'Stocking maker & Grocer'. Also in 1861 he donated 2 Scottish copper coins to the Museum. In the 1860s he is in a trade directory as a stocking-maker, suggesting he ran his own business. He married Janet Dow and their children included Thomas, John, Robert S., James and George. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Helen Sharp in Hawick Parish in 1846. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Isabella Sutherland in Wilton Parish in 1848. **Walter** (d.1150s) described as 'de Riddale, of Whitunes' when he received a charter of half of 'Eshetho' (i.e. 'Eschetho', probably the same as Lintobank) and 'Lillisclive' (Lilliesleaf) from David I sometime in the period 1124–53. This is recorded in a 'transumpt' of 1506 (i.e. a legal copy of the frail document was made in Jedburgh at that time). He may thus have been the first Baron of Riddell and Whitton. He was probably a close relative of Gervase, who witnessed some charters along with him; he may have been brother of Gervase (or perhaps his son), and hence a son of Philip. He is further recorded as 'Waltero de ridalis' and similar in several surviving charters he witnessed in the reign of David for St. Andrews Priory and other religious houses. A bull from Pope Adrain IV in 1156 confirms his brother and heir Auskittel in several lands. This suggests he died without any sons. However, he is known to have married Ethride de Percy, sister of the Lord of Oxenham. **Walter** of Riddell (12th/13th C.) son of Sir Auskittel. A Bull of Pope Alexander III (sometime before 1181) confirms him in the lands of 'Lillescleve', half of 'Langetun', 'Witun' and 'Brahebi' (Brawby in Yorkshire), which his father and forebears held of the church of Hexham. He married Guynoldu, daughter of the Earl Gospatric. They had at least 2 sons: Sir Patrick, who succeeded; and Ralph, said to have been progenitor of the Northumberland branch of Riddells. **Walter** (12th/13th C.) son of Sir Jordan, perhaps the first generation of the Riddells of the Newcastle area. He succeeded his father in the lands of Tilmouth in Durham and the Lordship of Whickham. He was Sheriff of Northumberland and was succeeded by Sir William. **Walter** of Riddell (13th C.) 5th Laird, son of Sir Patrick and Margaret de Vesci (or 'Vesey'). He confirmed his father's donations to Melrose Abbey, and gave other benefactions to both Melrose and Kelso. The gift to Melrose Abbey was part of Lilliesleaf

and made some time before 1253; this charter also mentions land he had previously granted to Alexander, brother of Henry of Ashkirk. He married a daughter of Hugh de Gifford. He had 2 sons, Sir William (who succeeded) and Patrick. His seal bore an eagle with wings elevated, not on a shield, and the words 'SIG[ILL. WA]LTERI DE RI[DA]LE'. **Walter** (16th C.) younger of Riddell, son of John. He died before his father, and the title was inherited by his son Walter. However, these generations are confused, and it is also possible that his brother George inherited, or was at least the effective Laird during the minority of his son Walter. His wife's name is said to have been Jane. If he was father of Walter of that Ilk who was recorded in transactions in Selkirk in 1579, then he also had sons Andrew and Robert. **Walter** of that Ilk (d.c.1580) probably son of Walter, he succeeded to the Lairdship from his grandfather John. George, who also appears to have been acting as Laird before him, was either his father or uncle. He may the 'lard of Ryddell' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. He was witness to a charter dealing with the lands of Nether Harden in 1556 and is also mentioned in 1559 when his brother Robert was witness to a confirming charter for the lands of Harden (although it is possible this is 1550). In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. In 1563 he was 'wadset' lands at 'Hungrie Hills' and near the Kirk of Lilliesleaf by William Middlemas. Also in 1563 he offered 2 potential wives to William Davidson, who held lands of his in ward and relief; witnesses included his brother Robert, as well as Robert, son of James in Clerklands. He is probably the 'Lard of Riddel' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. He served as surety for the Elliots in 1573. In 1575 he was one of the arbitrators for the Pringles in their feud with the Elliots. He was on an assize in 1577. He is probably the Walter of that Ilk whose brothers Andrew and Robert are recorded in transactions in Selkirk in 1579. In 1543 he married Mariotta (or Marion), daughter of Sir James Pringle of Galashiels and Smailholm. In 1545 he and his wife were granted lands near Roxburgh 'in conjunct fee'. He was probably succeeded by another Walter, and also had sons Robert and William (who witnessed a bond for the Elliots in 1581, by which time his son was Laird). His seal bore a chevron between 3 ears of rye and the words 'S' VALTERI RIDDEL', while his wife's had 3 shells on a 'bend sinister' and the words 'S' MARION HOPPRINGIL'. **Walter** of that Ilk (d.bef. 1592) son of Walter. He is probably the Walter who in 1581 witnessed an agreement in Selkirk where James Langlands of that Ilk resigned his lands to his son Robert Langlands. Also in 1581 his heir apparent Andrew received sasine (in the name of his daughter Janet, Andrew's sister) for the lands of Wester Horsburgh in Peeblesshire from Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk. He was listed among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. In 1586 he was instructed to enter in court James Davidson in Whitton. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council and in 1590 was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. John Ramsay of Dalhousie was cautioner for him in 1590. Note that these generations of Walters seem confused in some family histories. He married Agnes, daughter of George Ramsay of Dalhousie, and was succeeded by his son Andrew. He probably also had 2 daughters, one of whom married Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre and Nether Howden. His wife may have been the Lady Riddell whose conduct was singled out when the Presbyterians complained to the King about continuing supporters of Catholicism. He and his son Andrew were 'tutors' for the young James Pringle of Galashiels and Smailholm. His son Andrew and brother William both witnessed a bond for the Elliots in 1581, while he was Laird. In 1595/6 (suggesting he was alive then, but perhaps just confirming an earlier grant) there is a charter for the Barony of Lilliesleaf in which he is granted thr $3\frac{1}{2}$ husbandlands of Lilliesleaf, called 'West-Maynis alias Dunstane or Myris' and 6 husbandlands and 2 cottage lands in the town of Lilliesleaf, with Lilliesleaf Mill; his son Andrew and brother William are also listed. **Walter** (d.bef. 1642) referred to in 1600 as 'fiar of that Ilk', along with his wife Agnes, when they received the lands of Bewlie. He may have been a son of the Laird of Riddell, or else descended from the earlier Riddells who had farmed at Bewlie. He is probably the Walter referred to in 1642 when his son William gave Bewlie to his brother Walter. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) resident of the Lilliesleaf area. He was mentioned in the 1628 witchcraft trial of Isobel Howison. It was stated that Sandy

'Hines' wife said that Howison had given medicine to his wife and received nothing for it. **Walter** of Woodhouse (16th/17th C.) appeared at the Privy Council in 1616 to represent William Allan and himself in a complaint against the Douglases of Friarshaw. He was probably also the Walter of 'Ridhouse' (assuming this was a transcription error) who, along with the Laird of Riddell, had had their tenants oppressed by the Douglases. He was also a member of the assize at the Commissioners' Court in 1623 and was voted as Chancellor of the panel. It is unclear where 'Wodhouse' was and he may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Sir Walter** 2nd Baronet of Riddell (d.c.1669) son of Sir John. He was knighted by Charles I during his father's lifetime. In 1632 there is a discharge to him from Violet Douglas, widow of Andrew of that Ilk and their 1st and 2nd sons Andrew of Haining and Robert of Hartside. He was served heir to his father in 1636; this included Lintobank, Boosmill, Easter Clerklands, Greatlaws and West Lilliesleaf (called 'Murieknow'), as well as Over and Nether Whitton. He was one of the 2 Parliamentary Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1628–1633, and he also represented Roxburghshire 1646–47 and 1650. In 1640 he had a contract with Walter Scott of 'Burnside' (perhaps Burnfoot) concerning Chapel and other lands in Lilliesleaf. He was a supporter of the Covenant. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1643 and the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648 and 1649. In 1643 his estate of Riddell (consisting of Mains of Riddell, Bank, Clerklands, Riddell Mill and Lilliesleaf Mill), valued at £1654; he was also owner of part of Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish (valued at £273), as well as of Whitton in Morebattle Parish (valued at £1600). In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. In 1654 he probably the 'W. Riddell' among local men who signed an attestation about the 'carriage and deportment of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch'; this was part of efforts to have the fines reduced on the Buccleuch estate that had been imposed by Cromwell for the Earl supporting King Charles. In 1662, after the Restoration, he was fined £6,600 (the second largest amount in Roxburghshire). He is recorded in a charter of 1659 involving his daughter-in-law Agnes Scott and lands in Whitton. He paid tax for his rentals in Hownam (£3382) and Lilliesleaf (£1629) in about 1663. He married Jane (or Janet), daughter of William Rigg of Aithernie in Fife, said to be a very pious woman and aunt of Katherine Rigg, 'the Good Lady Cavers'; this may have been in 1630. Their children were: Sir John, who succeeded; William of Friarshaw, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Wauchope and was the progenitor of the Riddells of Glenriddell; Archibald (b.1635), Covenanting preacher, who married an Aitkenhead and was progenitor of the Riddells of Granton; Thomas, who may have married Agnes Scott and died childless; Andrew; Agnes, who married James Scott, brother of Sir William of Harden in 1659; Sarah, who married Patrick Hepburn of Smeaton in 1656; and Alison, who married Rev. Gabriel Semple of Jedburgh (once a preacher of field conventicles). Note there are conflicting accounts of his children, particularly the daughters. His son Sir John was served as his heir in 1669. His wife's will is recorded at the Commissarriot of Peebles in 1682. **Walter** of Belses (17th C.) recorded in 1649 when his son William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He must have been related to the Riddells of Riddell and of Minto. He may have been the same Walter who was given the lands of Belses by his brother William (son of Walter) in 1642; if so he was described as 'in Longhauche'. He was also possibly the 'portioner of Bewlie' who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1643 and the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1648 and 1649. He may be the same Walter as the 'portioner of Lilliesleaf' who in 1643 held '20 soums' valued at £60 and 4 acres at £26. He was also involved in a 'wadset' over lands at Fernielees and Templehall (in the Rule valley) with William Earl of Lothian in 1649; Sir Walter of that Ilk is also mentioned. and so was clearly distinct. He extended the loan to the Earl in 1652, when he was described as 'now indweller in Appotsyde'. In the 1652 marriage contract of Margaret Riddell and Robert Elliot, he is described as uncle of Margaret and brother of William, deceased portioner of Bewlie. He also witnessed a contract of 'wadset' for the Lorraines of Appotside in 1654, also signed by his eldest son 'Harie' (i.e. Henry), as well as further contracts in 1656. He was mentioned in discharges of 1655 for uplifting the teinds of Harwood and Tythehouse and in further discharges of 1657 and 1658; he acted as 'bailie in that part' for Elliot of Harwood and was tenant at Appotside. In 1656 he witnessed the ratification of William Elliot of Harwood in his Rulewater lands and another sasine relating to Harwood was witnessed by his sons Henry and Walter. His

sons William and Henry witnessed separate documents 1659, and all 3 sons witnessed a document relating to Appotside in 1656. He is probably also the Walter who rented land from John Turnbull of Firth in 1645. He may be the Walter recorded as portioner in 1678 when he ownedlands in Bewlie and also for the 'heritors' of Raperlaw, amounting to £273, as well as Lilliesleaf Mill (valued at £407 15s); however, that seems more likely to be the next generation. **Walter** (17th C.) son of Walter, portioner of Bewlie, and younger brother of William. He is recorded as 'in Langhauche' and 'baillie in that part to the said Williame Ellot' when he was witness in 1637 for Elliot of the Binks purchasing Harwood. The Langhaugh may have been the one in Liddesdale or in Hobkirk (probably the latter). In one of the 1637 documents he is transcribed as 'Liddell'. He also witnessed other agreements relating to vicarage teinds of Hobkirk Parish in 1638 and 1648, and a discharge to him and others for the teinds in 1649. In 1642 he was 'in Longhaughe' when his brother disposed to him his five-pound land in Bewlie and half a cotland in the Barony of Lilliesleaf. In 1646 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Mary Murray. Their son Robert was baptised in 1650. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Chisholm. Their son Robert was baptised in 1656, with witnesses Robert and Andrew Chisholme (who were surely related to his wife). **Walter** of Minto (c.1620–c.84) writer (i.e. solictor) in Edinburgh. He was probably 2nd son of son of William of Newhouse and grandson of William of Muselee (although these generations are confused). He purchased part of the Minto estate from John Turnbull of Minto in 1676 (confirmed in 1681). He leased the lands of 'Kaimes and the Hills' to William Mather of Lanton in 1683. Also in 1683 has a disposition for Minto to his son-in-law Thomas Rutherford. There was a dispute among his children over the inheritance, but eventually Minto passed to Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras in 1687 and not long afterwards sold to the Elliots. He married Catharine Nisbet in 1652 in Edinburgh, and secondly married Isabel Riddell. His children were: James (d.1687), who died young; Jean, who married Robert Laurie in Edinburgh, and was the mother of the Annie Laurie who inspired the song; Susanna, who married Thomas, brother of John Rutherford of Edgerston; Catharine, who probably died young; Grizel (b.bef. 1687), who was to have succeeded if she married a Riddell; John, who may also have died young; Elizabeth, who married James Dallas in Edinburgh; and Agnes. His daughters cleared all their interests in Minto in the 1690s. **Walter** (d.bef. 1673) son of Andrew of Haining and brother of John of Haining. He married Christian Hunter, who is recorded along with their son Andrew in a deed of 1673. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1686 he married Margaret Ker in Wilton. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Gray and Alison Riddell (probably a relative) in 1688. **Walter** (17th C.) eldest son of John 'in Beirhope'. He is probably the Walter, 'portioner of Beulie' who witnessed the testament of William Elliot of Harwood in 1662. He was 'portioner' of Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1678 Land Tax Rolls, with land valued at £273. He (or a descendant) received part of the lands of Bewlie in 1687. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scoon and their children included: Robert (b.1674); an unnamed child (b.1677); another unnamed child (b.1679); Bessie (b.1681); and Helen (b.1684). The witnesses in 1684 were Robert and William, who were surely related to him. **Walter** of Newhouse (b.1645/6). In 1689 he was named among the officers of the local Militia, charged with defending the kingdom. Along with William Turnbull of Sharplaw he was taken prisoner by a group of Covenanter soldiers whe travelling between Lilliesleaf and Hassendean and brought to Lilliesleaf Moor; there they were released, but immediately taken prisoner at gunpoint by Thomas Turnbull of Standhill and others, who took their horses and held him until the preaching was over. He gave evidence in the trial of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1681. He is probably the Walter of Newhouse who married Christian Stoddart in Edinburgh in 1684. In 1693 his uncle John Reid granted him a tenement in Selkirk. He was 'Walter ridell of Neuhous' in 1694 when he paid tax on 4 hearths in Lilliesleaf Parish. It is unclear if he is the same man as Walter (b.c.1620) of Newhouse who appears to have died in the 1680s. His daughter may have been Annie, who married Rev. Simon. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Hartshaugh in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** 'Dusty Fit' (d.bef. 1723) miller of Allanhaugh Mill in the years around 1700. He may have been related to the later tenant at Southdean Mill. He was listed at Allanhaugh Mill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls; he was taxed for 3 hearths because he was 'wt tuo kilns', suggesting that he was the miller there at that time. Probably the same Walter rented part

of the farm of Raesknowe from the Duchess of Buccleuch in the period 1690–98. He was at Allanhaugh Mill in 1702 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Martin in Alton Croft. He may be the Walter who acted as cautioner for Margaret in 1705, when she leased part of Branxholme Town farm. He is probably the miller at Allanhaugh Mill called 'Dustyfit' who was there around 1710, as attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. In 1708 he and James Paterson were 'undermillers' when they witnessed a baptism for Andrew Scott wright at Millport. He is probably the 'undermiller in Hawick' when his daughter Bessie was baptised in 1709, with witnesses Walter Elliot, 'tacksman of ye mill' and James Paterson, 'undermiller in ye sd town'. In 1711 he was still undermiller in Hawick when he witnessed a baptism for Archibald Aitkin, other undermiller at Hawick (with miller Walter Elliot as the other witness). His children included Anna (b.1700), with baptismal witnesses Henry Orrock and William Riddell (who was surely related). Bessie who married another Walter Miller (at Philhope Mill) in 1709 was his daughter. He was recorded as deceased and 'sometimes in Allan-haugh mill' when his daughter Mary married William Helm in 1723. William, who was tenant at Allanhaugh Mill and became a Burgess in 1729, was probably his son. Margaret, who married John Scoon, may have been a daughter of his (since his name appears as a witness to one of their children's baptisms). It is possible that 2 different generations of miller are compounded here. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Mains according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was probably related to Margaret, who was also listed there. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Graham and their daughter Anna was baptised in 1700. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Wright and their son Walter was baptised in 1709. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) miller at Philhope Mill, as recorded in 1709. He married Bessie Riddell, daughter to Walter, miller at Allanhaugh Mill in Hawick in 1709. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for John Scott in Allanhaugh Mill in 1725. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) miller in Hawick. He married Margaret Ker and their children included: Isobel (b.1707); Bessie (b.1709); and Robert (b.1713). The witnesses in 1707 were Bailie Walter Elliot and miller James Paterson. He may be related to other millers of the same surname. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Murray and their daughter Alison was baptised in 1711. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Paterson in Ashkirk Parish in 1716. **Walter** of Newhouse (d.1742) apprenticed to John Wilkie, he became Writer to the Signet in 1742. He married Jean Pringle. It is unclear how he was related to the other Riddells of Newhouse. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick who is listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is probably the same Walter listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. Perhaps the same Walter witnessed a baptism for tailor Walter Young in 1728. He married Marion Liddell and their children included James (b.1687), Jean (b.1699), William (b.1702) and Helen (b.1703). The witnesses in both 1699 and 1702 were baker John Whillans and merchant John Forman and in 1709 were baker John Whillans and Henry Orrock. Probably the same tailor Walter secondly married Margaret Riddell in Hawick in 1704. **Walter** of Friarshaw (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1695 when he contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme. In 1701 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in right of his deceased father William, who was an advocate. It is unclear how he was related to other Riddells. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) from the Lilliesleaf branch of the family. He was tenant farmer at North Synton. In 1706 his eldest daughter Margaret married John of Muselee. **Sir Walter** of that Ilk (d.1747) 4th Baronet of Riddell, succeeding his father Sir John in 1700. In 1695 he would have been the 'younger' of Riddell who was appointed as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was also 'younger of that Ilk' in 1695 when he contributed £400 to the Darien Scheme. He was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700 and is listed as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1704. In 1700 he was recorded in a tax document for the Lordship of Melrose. In 1702 (by 'act of Council') and again in 1706 (by right of his deceased father) he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. In 1706 he gave a bond of 1,000 merks to Alexander Orrock, which formed part of the Orrock Bequest; this presumably means he was a heritor of Hawick Parish. In 1727–28 he was involved with the Scotts of Davington in a land dispute. His lands in Morebattle were valued at over £5000 in the 1740s. In 1692 he married Margaret, daughter of John Watt of Rosehill; she was a daughter of his step-mother. His children were: John,

an advocate who pre-deceased him; Sir Walter, who did succeed; Thomas of Camieston, whose son William married Elizabeth, daughter of John Kerr of Cavers Carre; William, who moved to Bermuda; Robert, minister of Lilliesleaf; Ann (or perhaps Jane or Elenor), who married John Carre of Cavers; Sarah, who married John Forest; and Christian, who died young. He is said to have been very pious and somewhat eccentric, for example on occasion interrupting his son Robert's sermons, saying 'Robert, that won't do!', and he refused to stop people coming onto his land, saying 'The Earth is the Lord's!' James may have been another son, who moved to Ireland, was knighted, and wrote his name 'Riddall'. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident in Whithope Mill in at least the period 1714–29. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Helen (b.1714); Marion (b.1717); Anna (b.1722); Walter (b.1725); and Walter (again, b.1729). He is easy to confuse with another Walter, who lived at Mabonlaw at the same time; he is probably the one who married Helen Scott in Roberton in 1712. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident in Mabonlaw. His daughter Marion was baptised at the end of 1717 in Roberton Parish; this was 9 months after another Marion was baptised, daughter of Walter in Whithope Mill (so it is fairly clear that this was a different man). He could be the Walter recorded at Mabonlaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, along with Robert and Andrew. Other children, baptised in Roberton Parish, who may have been his, included: Margaret (b.1712); Walter (b.1720); and Walter (again, b.1725). He is probably the Walter who married Margaret Simpson in Roberton in 1709. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Borthaugh in 1723 and 1724. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for William Lorraine in Borthaugh. In 1719 he married Mary Storie. Their children included: Robert and William (b.1720); twins Gideon and Andrew (b.1723); Walter (b.1724); Isobel (b.1727); Margaret (b.1729); and Robert (again, b.1731). The witnesses in 1723 were George Bell and Tom (or similar) Turnbull, in 1724 were Walter and John Scott and in 1729 were James Scott and Robert Cowan. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at East Burnfoot in 1725, Galalaw in 1732 and Hornshole in 1737. He is probably the William who in 1735 witnessed a baptism for William Lamb, resident of Wester Burnfoot. He married Margaret (or Marion) Waugh in 1724 and their children included Robert (b.1725), Janet (b.1727), James (b.1730), Bessie (b.1732) and Margaret (b.1737). The 1737 baptism was separately recorded with 'Margaret Riddell' as the mother, with witnesses Robert Scott and John Sinton. The witnesses in 1725 were John and Walter Scott and in 1732 were Robert Riddell (probably a relative) and Adam Wright. He was probably related to Robert, who was at East Burnfoot at the same time. The funeral of Janet in Burnfoot Mill was recorded in 1750 and may have been his daughter. **Sir Walter** of that Ilk (1695–1765) 5th Baronet of Riddell. He succeeded from his father Sir Walter, since his elder brother John had died first. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1713 and was later a merchant at Eyemouth, probably dealing in fish and spirits. He was recorded as a merchant in Eyemouth in 1727 when listed (along with his brother John) among the people owing money to the deceased William Nisbet of Dirleton. He paid the window tax for Riddell House in 1748. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Jane, daughter of John Turnbull of Houndwood near Eyemouth, the marriage being an elopement. His sons were: Walter, his eldest, who pre-deceased him by about 10 years; Sir John, who succeeded; James, who served in the Army, being a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Dutch service; Thomas of Besborough, who served in the Navy, and was father of Gen. Henry James Riddell, Commander of the forces in Scotland; and Andrew. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Alton in 1738. In 1737 he married Agnes Wilson and their children included: John (b.1738); and Janet (b.1740). The witnesses in 1738 were Andrew ... and John Kersel. **Walter** of Newhouse and Glenriddell (d.1788) son of Rev. Simon. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Annie, daughter and heiress of Robert Riddell of Glenriddell, a very distant cousin. He thereby became Laird of Glenriddell in Dumfriesshire. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He may be the Riddell of Newhouse who sold lands in Lilliesleaf Parish to Rev. William Campbell. His children were: Robert, who succeeded, was a great friend of Robert Burns, married Miss Kennedy, and died without children; Walter, who succeeded after his brother and married Maria Woodley, daughter of the Governor of St. Kitts, Leeward Islands; Sophia; and Alexander. **Walter** (18th C.) resident at Whithope Mill in 1767 and 1774 when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. His children included Walter (b.1767) and Jean

(b.1774). He is surely related to the earlier Walter and John in Whithope Mill. **Walter** of Friar's Glen (1758–1809) 3rd surviving son of Patrick of Muselee and Margaret Balfour. He worked as a lawyer in Jedburgh. He married Christian, eldest daughter of Dr. Somerville of Jedburgh. Their children were: Patrick, who died unmarried; and Mary (b.1809), who married George Hutton, and whose son Capt. Hutton Riddell inherited Muselee. He died the same year as his second child. **Walter** (b.1760) 2nd son of Frank, he was born in Hawick. He married Janet Hamilton and moved to Carlisle. Their children were: James (b.1784), who had 3 daughters, including Jennie, who married John Hislop; Frank (b.1786), who was a store clerk in Leith and died unmarried; Willie (b.1789), who settled in Carlisle; Isabella (b.1791); Margaret (b.1793); and Walter, who was born in Hawick, was training for the ministry, but died young. **Sir Walter Buchanan** (c.1764–84) 7th Baronet of Riddell. He succeeded from his father Sir John, who died when he was quite young. Said to be of delicate health, he died just about when he reached majority. He was succeeded by his brother Sir James. His tutors, who dealt with rentals of his properties etc., were James Riddell and Archibald Buchanan. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded as 'of Muselee' in a marriage bond of 1769 for his daughter Agnes with John, son of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe. He may have been a younger son of John of Muselee. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded at Commonside in 1785 and 1788. He married Betty Glendinning and their children included: Janet (b.1775); John (b.1778); Betty (b.1780); Rachel (b.1783); Janet (again, b.1785); Mary (b.1788); and James (b.1791). The witnesses in 1785 and 1788 were the whole congregation and in 1791 were Archibald Elliot from Bowanhill and John (probably a close relative). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Wauchope for about 50 years. He was shepherd there according to both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. His son John was shepherd at Clarilaw. He could be the Walter of Hobkirk Parish whose children (with no mother's name given) included: Robert (b.1779); Elizabeth (b.1781); Jean (b.1783); John (b.1784); William (b.1788); and James (b.1796). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded as journeyman wright in Lilliesleaf on the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. A note says 'Peace officer', suggesting perhaps that he might not need to serve on account of already working as an officer in the parish. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Southdean Mill, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. He may have been father of Robert, who was recorded at Southdean Mill in 1799. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of London, who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He must have had some local connection. **Walter** (b.c.1785) 3rd son of William, he was a joiner in Lilliesleaf like his father. He was recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was living with Elizabeth, probably his daughter. His sons included: William, who married Margaret Lambert and emigrated to Philadelphia; and Walter, who also emigrated to the U.S.A. **Walter** (1798–1863) son of Hawick shoemaker William and Jean Goodfellow. He worked as a spinner in Wilton. In 1835 he was listed at Dovemount amount heads of households in Wilton Kirk, and in 1840 and 1841 was listed as living in Hawick. On the 1841 census he was on O'Connell Street and in 1851 was on Ladylaw Place. His wife was Mary and their children included William, Andrew, Thomas, Jean, Janet and John. **Walter** (1800–81) eldest son of John, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He was a farm labourer near Hawick and then at Philiphaugh. In 1841 he was living at Eastfield in Bowden, in 1851 at Philiphaugh Cottages and in 1861 at Old Broadmeadows. He married Margaret Baxter and their children included John, Mary, James, Margaret, Robert and Elizabeth. **Walter** (19th C.) tailor in Hawick. He was a member of Allars Kirk in about the 1830s. **Walter** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Young in Lilliesleaf in 1841. **Walter** see **Walter Riddell Carre**. **Sir Walter Buchanan** (1810–92) eldest son of Sir John Buchanan, who died when he was young. He was born at Riddell House, and educated at Eton and Oxford. Although he became the 10th Baronet in 1819, the family sold the Riddell estate in 1823. However, he did succeed to the smaller estate of Hepple in Northumberland. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1834. He was Magistrate and Chief Steward in Northumberland and Judge in North Staffordshire, as well as serving as an M.P. He gave a lot of help to Rev. G.T. Ridlon, in his compilation of a family history, published in 1884. He married Alicia Ann, youngest daughter of William Ripley in 1850, but they had no children. He was succeeded by his nephew Sir John Walter Buchanan, son of Rev. John Charles. **Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott** (1834–77) eldest son of Henry Scott, minister of

Teviothead. He worked with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He is surely the 'W. Scott Riddell, Esq., Shanghai' who in 1871 donated to the Museum a 'Chinese compass'. by 1875 he was in London when he donated a 'Chinese great coat and hat, to suit'. He married Agnes, daughter of David Arnot, minister of St. Giles. He was obviously named after his father's patron. He died in London. **Walter** (b.1837/8) son of William, he was born in Lilliesleaf and was a baker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 25 High Street with his siblings. In 1866 he donated to the Museum 'an old coin, found in the Slitrig'. **Sir Walter Robert Buchanan** (1879–1934) son of John Walter Buchanan, he was 12th Baronet of Riddell. He was educated at Eton and Oxford and became Principal of Hertford College there. He was also Chairman of the University Grants Committee. In 1919 he married Rachel, daughter of Cahrles Lyttelton, 8th Viscount Cobham. They had 8 children, and he was succeeded by Sir John, who was an infant at the time. **Sir Walter John Buchanan** (1974–) 14th Baronet of Riddell, son of Sir John Charles Buchanan. He has been Managing Director of the companies Cluff Geothermal Limited and Lilliesleaf Limited. His son Finlay John (b.2001) is heir apparent. **William** (12th C.) witness to documents for 'Morgrundus' Count of Mar, relating to St. Andrews Priory, where he is 'Willelmo de ridal'. This was probably around the 1170s. He may be the younger son of Galfridus/Geoffrey who was Lord of Farringdon in Northamptonshire and Primside and Glengarnock in Scotland, who served in the court of William I and died in 1214. **William** (12th/13th C.) son of Ausketill and brother of Patrick. In some genealogies he is stated to be a son of Patrick, but this appears to be incorrect. He married Matilda Corbet, to whom he granted several pieces of land in dowry. He received part of the lands of Whitton, although he had no heirs, so all these lands reverted to the head of the family later. His wife is recorded yielding up lands to her Lord, Patrick of Riddell in the early 1200s; her son seems to have been Alexander Seton, and so presumably she secondly married a Seton. He may be the same as the son of Ansketill (recorded as Walter) who had a papal letter of protection in about 1170. This mentions that the same family still held lands at Brawby in Yorkshire. **Sir William** of Riddell (12th/13th C.) 6th Laird, son of Walter and grandson of Patrick. He is said to have been knighted at a young age by Alexander II. He married Isabella, daughter of William, Parson of Hownam. In the early years of the 13th century his wife Isabella gave a piece of land in Whitton to Melrose Abbey. This charter mentions several family members, proving 4 successive descents. However, the heir of Sir William is uncertain, as are the next few generations. He may have been succeeded by another William. He is probably the 'domino Willelmo de Redale' who witnessed a charter of lands in Lempitlaw to Soutra around 1250; 'domino Roberto Redale' was also listed, so presumably his son or brother. **William** (13th C.) listed among the jurors at Corbridge in Northumberland in 1256 as 'Willelmus de Ridal'. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. He could be the same as the 'Willelmo Redale' who witnessed a charter for the lands of Lempitlaw in about 1250. **Sir William** (13th C.) listed in the period 1279–86 when he was witness to a grant of lands in Mow to Melrose Abbey by William de Soulis. He also witnessed the previous grant of the same lands by John de Vescy and its confirmation. It is unclear how he was related to other Riddells. **William** (13th C.) recorded in the Ragman Rolls of 1296 as 'William de Rydale', a Burgess of Inverkeithing. There are 3 other entries for men of the same surname, all called Hugh. **Sir William** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1301 when there was an arrangement to swap him (as an English supporter of Edward I) for 2 Scottish prisoners. Probably the same 'Willelmo Redell' was a witness in 1302 to the granting of the half-barony of Minto from Walter Boredon to Philip de la Ley. In 1305 there was a warrant of Edward I to pay him for assisting Robert Hastings at Roxburgh Castle. And in 1306 there was a letter asking for his protection (as well as others) from the Chancellor of England, since he was helping keep down Edward's enemies in Scotland. He may be the same man as Sir William of Tillmouth and Twizel (son of Walter), who was appointed Sheriff of Northumberland in 1314 and was one of the custodians of Norham Castle; his children included William (who succeeded) and Hugh. **William** (d.1328) son of Sir William of Tillmouth, who held lands in the Durham area. He was Constable of Norham Castle and High Sheriff of Northumberland, and played a role in the managing of the Marches for King Edward II. Part of his lands was held by his brother Hugh, whose descendants were later Sheriffs and Mayors of Newcastle. His lands were eventually inherited by his 3 daughters, Isabel, Constantine and Joan. This branch of family usually spelled

their name 'Ridell'. **William** (13th/14th C.) possibly son of William and hence 7th Riddell of that Ilk. However, this period in the genealogy is difficult to follow, and there may well be additional generations, since some accounts suggest impossibly long lifespans. He probably died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother Geoffrey. **William** (14th C.) Keeper of Barnard Castle. In 1330 he was allocated money for the rents of lands in County Durham in the period 1319–23. **Sir William** (14th C.) possibly eldest son of Geoffrey and brother of Sir Robert and Richard. However, these generations are quite confused. He may have been knighted by David II and died in the reign of Robert II. He was probably father of Quentin or Mungo (or both). **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Wil. Ridile' in 1498/9 when he witnessed a charter in Edinburgh. Perhaps the same 'Willelmi Riddale' had an escheat in Lanark recorded in 1501. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1527 as a witness in Selkirk for a transaction involving land in Lilliesleaf. **William** (16th C.) described in a sasine of 1535 (relating to Harden) as 'Bailie in that part' along with George. He was probably a son of the Laird of Riddell (although which one is unclear). **William** (16th C.) probably a younger son of John of that Ilk. He is described in a document of 1551 receiving the lands of Bewlie from John of that Ilk and his heir Walter, who was his brother. He may be the brother of the Laird of Riddell who witnessed a transaction in Lilliesleaf Kirk in 1564. **William** of Bewlie (16th C.) brother of Walter of that Ilk, and probably son of the previous Walter. However, it seems hard to separate different Williams and Walters around this time. He may be the William who warranted the lands in Lillieleaf that William Middlemas leased to John Donaldson in 1580. He witnessed a bond for the Elliots in 1581. He was 'in Lyllisle' in 1581 when he witnessed a sasine for Andrew, heir apparent of Walter of that Ilk (in the name of his sister Janet) for the lands of Wester Horsburgh in Peeblesshire from Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk. He may be the same William 'in Lillslie' who was involved in an action with William Middlemas in 1589. He could be the William 'in Lilleslie' whose son Thomas was signatory in 1592 to a caution for James Scott of Whithope, signed at Cavers Carre. In 1595/6 he was brother of Walter of that Ilk when he had confirmed to him the '5 pound lands of Bewlie and the half cottage lands in the town of Lilliesleaf'. **William** (16th C.) probably the name of William 'Rydlie' who was accused in 1590 of rieving crimes along with Martin's Airchie Elliot and Hob of Bowholm Elliot. He may also be the 'William Rydlie of Hawcuppe' accused of rieving in 1590, along with Will Elliot of Heuchhouse, Nixons, Shiels and others; it is unclear where 'Hawcuppe' may have been. **William** (d.c.1630) recorded being granted the lands of Greatlaws in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. He was described as son of the deceased George and his lands were '6 husbandlands'. He may have been son of George of that Ilk who is recorded several decades earlier. His sister Margaret, wife of Rev. Andrew Duncanson, was served heir to his lands in 1630. **William** (16th/17th C.) miller at Todrig Mill. In 1617 there was a complaint by Mary Scott, Lady Bonnington, that he was responsible for the death of her only son. He was said to have been encouraged regularly by Walter Scott of Harden to harass her family; this was presumably part of a family feud connected with the death of Walter Scott's son Walter. In fact Mary Scott claimed that he was with the Scotts of Harden, fishing on the Ettrick on the lands of Scott of Bonnington, when the younger Walter was killed in a fracas. He was later part of a group of Scotts of Harden and their supporters who drove her off the land of Newhouse. **William** of Muselee (16th/17th C.) probably son of Andrew of that Ilk, with his mother being a Pringle. He received the lands of Newhouse (in Lilliesleaf) as his inheritance. He also had a charter of Muselee in 1618. He married Bessie Ainslie. Their sons may have been John of Muselee and William of Newhouse (although these generations are confused). Helen, a direct descendant, married William Crawford, minister of Wilton, in 1716. **William** (d.bef. 1652) son of Walter. He is probably the William 'portioner of Bewlie' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1642 he gave his five-pound land of Bewlie and half a cotland to his brother Walter in Langhaugh. He married Helen Scott. In 1652 there is a marriage contract of his eldest daughter Margaret with Robert, 2nd son of Simon Elliot of the Binks. **William** of Newhouse (17th C.) probably younger son of William of Muselee. His 2nd son was Walter, who purchased the Minto estate. **William** (17th C.) son of Walter of Bewlie. In 1649 he became an apprentice merchant with James Ker in Edinburgh. He may be the same as (or easily confused with) other Williams associated with the area. **William** of Bewlie (d.c.1695) son and heir of Henry. He was confirmed in the lands of Bewlie in 1669 and in 1670 gave part of the lands to his mother,

Janet Scott. His sister Agnes succeeded to his lands in 1695 and married John Nisbet of Nisbetfield. He is probably the resident in Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Sir William** (17th C.) 3rd son of Sir John, 1st Baronet of Riddell and brother of Walter, 2nd Baronet. He was knighted by Charles I and served in the army in the Netherlands, being appointed Governor of 'Desborough' (probably Doesburgh). He married Wendelina de Bercham (or perhaps Buchan) in 1654. He had sons Walter and William, who moved to New Jersey, and other sons, Richard and John Frederick. His daughter Anne Catherine married Nicholas, son of Francis Bowyer and became heiress to her brother John Frederick (in 1677) and sister Margaret. **William** of Friarshaw (d.c.1693) 2nd son of Sir Walter, 2nd Baronet of Riddell. He acquired the lands of Friarshaw in Dumfriesshire and was the progenitor of the Riddells of Glenriddell. He was an advocate, perhaps being the William, writer in Edinburgh, who was deputed by others to subscribe to the Darien Scheme in 1696. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Wauchope. Their son Walter was the first of the Riddells of Glenriddell (formerly Gilmerston) in Dumfriesshire. Walter was served as his heir in 1693. **William** (17th/18th C.) workman in Wilton and Hawick Parishes. He married Bessie Telfer and their children included: Thomas (b.1694) and William (b.1697), baptised in Wilton; and John (b.1706), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1697 were William Scott and John Turnbull and in 1706 were John Scott 'whitegates' and John Scott 'younger Soger'. **William** (17th/18th C.) son of Patrick of Muselee and brother of John of Muselee. In 1701, along with his brother John, he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, son of George. He may have been the William, son of George and Janet Phaup who was baptised in Roberton in 1681. He was living at Appletreehall in 1722. He witnessed a baptism for John Thomson (in Drinkstone) in 1722. He married Isobel Morrison in 1707 and their children included: Janet (b.1716); William (b.1717); John (b.1720); and Mary (b.1722). The witnesses in 1722 were John Thomson and John Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) living at Borthaugh in 1707 according to the Roberton Parish records. His wife Isobel had acted as midwife for the wife of William Elliot of Borthwickbrae. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Walter (b.1700), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were smith Robert Miller and Thomas Scott in Brieryhill. **William** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick. In 1713 and 1719 he witnessed baptisms for gardener James Dunn and in 1723 another for James Stot, miller in Weensland. He married Agnes Nichol in 1704. Their children included: Margaret (b.1705); John (b.1708); Agnes (b.1717); William (b.1719); and Helen (b.1721). The witnesses in 1708 were gardeners James Dunn and James Falsyde and in 1712 were gardener James Dunn and weaver James Sanderson. Walter (b.1700), John (b.1706), Francis (b.1710), Janet (b.1712), Andrew (b.1713), Janet (b.1715), Robert (b.1715) and Janet (b.1717), baptised in Hawick Parish, could also be his children (although there may be 2 families here). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Armstrong in 1704. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1714 he married Margaret, daughter of David Minto and their children included: David (b.1714); Margaret (b.1719); and an unnamed son (b.1721). **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'fornicator' in 1725 when his son James with Euphan Telfer was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were another William (perhaps a cousin or other relative) and John Graham. **William** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker of Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Greenshiels in 1714 (along with shoemaker John Scott) and another in 1717 for weaver Robert Wight. In 1717 he was abused in the street by 'Jafra the Piper'. He married Magdalene Deans and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1738); Henry (b.1739); and Isobel (b.1741). The witnesses in 1738 were shoemaker Robert Minto and Kirk Officer John Telfer. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. He was probably son or brother of Walter, 'Dustyfit'. In 1729 he was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick and referred to as 'late in Allanhaughmilne'. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for Walter in 1700. He is one of 2 Williams in Allanhaugh who witnessed a baptism in 1725 for John Scott, millwright in Allanhaugh Mill. **William** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism in 1743 for tailor Walter Rae and another in 1745 for wright James Roger. He is listed among the subscribers to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752); this was along with Charles Tudhope, who also witnessed the same baptism in 1745. He may be the merchant who supplied pipes to William Scott of Whitehaugh before his death in 1750. He

may be the shoemaker in Hawick who witnessed a baptism in 1761 for William Gledstains and Katherine Riddell (perhaps a relative). It is possible he was the William who in 1772 witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull and the William who witnessed a baptism for James Brown (also a shoemaker) in 1780. **William** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Thomson in Minto in 1734. **William** (18th C.) resident of Woodfoot in Wilton Parish. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Elliot and their children included Mary (b.1756) and James (b.1759). The witnesses in 1759 were Patrick Scott and George Hart. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1766 when his son John was baptised. He may be the William who married Mary Thomson in Roberton in 1753. His children were probably Robert (b.1753) and John (b.1766). He may be the William who in 1771 witnessed a baptism for Thomas Elliot in Newmill. He could be the William from 'Newmills' recorded in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791. **William** (d.1788) described in 'Dodsley's Annual Register' as dying at Selkirk at the incredible age of 116. He was said to have been a smuggler in his early life, and a great lover of brandy. He was also meant to have been a heavy drinker, who went through binges lasting several days. He married 3 times, the last being when he was 95. It is unclear how he was related to other local Riddells. **William** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Anne Affleck and their children included Margaret (b.1769), John (b.1772), Barbara (b.1775) and Anne (b.1780). **William** (18th C.) 4th son of Walter, 4th Baronet of Riddell. He emigrated to the West Indies, settling in Bermuda, where he was a merchant. He married Dinah Darrel and their children included John, Margaret, Robert, William, Sarah and Elizabeth. One of his descendants wrote a medical thesis. It is thought that this branch died out after only another couple of generations. **William**, W.S. of Camieston (1746–1829) 2nd son of Thomas, he succeeded since his older brother had died young. He was educated in Edinburgh and trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to Thomas Cockburn and becoming Writer to the Signet in 1770. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He was listed in 1788 as owner of 5 acres in 'Annay' in Melrose and Camieston in Lessuden Parish, as well as £390 of Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish. He may be the William of George Square, Edinburgh, recorded in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791. He served as a Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire in at least 1798. He acquired the farm of Union Hall (also known as Linthill) in Lilliesleaf Parish, from his mother's family, the Hunters; however, in 1822 he sold it to William Currie, along with lands in Chapel, 'Mr. Scott's Acres in Lilliesleaf' and Porteous Croft' (according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls). He also sold parts of Bewlie, which were later owned by Thomas A. Riddell Carre. He was listed among the voters in Roxburghshire in 1788 and was further was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. In 1776 he married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Kerr of Cavers Carre. Their children were: Thomas (1778–1826), who succeeded; John (1779–1814), who served with the East India Company and died on the way home; Jane (1781–1849), who died unmarried; Adm. Robert (1782–1860), a decorated naval officer, who succeeded to the estate of Cavers Carre and took the additional surname 'Carre'; Elizabeth (1785–1846), also unmarried; and Margaret (1787–1843), also died unmarried. **William** (18th C.) wright of Hawick, recorded in 1792 when his daughter Helen married Robert Boa in Edinburgh. He could be the same as the William described as a deceased labourer of Hawick in 1794 when his daughter Isobel married David Simpson in Edinburgh. **William** (18th C.) joiner in Lilliesleaf. He was said to be a descendant of the Riddells of Riddell. He married Margaret Hervey and their children were: John, who was a joiner; Thomas, a thatcher; Walter, who married Batsy Young; Mary, who married Glasgow merchant Thomas Cochran; and Margaret, who married tailor James Walker. **William** (d.1800) recorded in the Hawick register of deaths. He was listed as father of Martha and Mary, so the rest of his family were presumably deceased by then. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Rutherford in Cavers Parish in 1789. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Hermitage, born in Roxburghshire, and said to be a direct descendant of the Riddells of that Ilk. He married Catherine (or 'Kitty') Brydon and they had 9 children: John (b.1798); William (b.1801), who married Jessie Watson and emigrated to Canada; Janet (b.1803); James; Thomas, who emigrated to Ontario, Canada and married twice; Willhelmina; Mary, also moved to Canada; Anne, emigrated to Canada and married Hugh Smith; married Robert Craig and emigrated to Canada. It seems likely he was the William resident of Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 (meaning he was born

in the 1770s), and who was a 'Driver' in Newcastleton on the 1801 Militia ballot. **William** (d.1827) shoemaker of Hawick, perhaps related to the earlier William. He married Jean Goodfellow in 1796, and she died in 1838. Their children included wool-spinner Walter (1798–1863). **William** (b.c.1780) ploughman at Friarshaw in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (1789–1867) eldest son of Robert and brother of Henry Scott. He was a shepherd at Bellendean, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He was also shepherd at Bellendean at the time of the Carterhaugh Baa (1815), when he played for the Yarrow side, being known as one of the best runners in the district; he would have hailed a ball had he not been pursued by a farmer on horseback. He and Henry Scott farmed together at Ramsaycleuch. He married Elizabeth Milne (1799/1800–53) in 1831. His wife is recorded at Ramsaycleuchburn in 1841 with 5 children. He was still recorded in a directory of 1868 as farmer at Ramsaycleuchburn. Their children (all of who were born at Ramsaycleuchburn except the first) included: Margaret (b.1831); Robert Borthwick (1833–62), who died unmarried; William Milne (1835–1913), who farmed at Ramsaycleuchburn after his father and died at Bucklands Cottage; James Scott (b.1837), who moved to Cumberland; Jessie (b.1839), who married William Easton; Agnes Scott (b.1842), who married Thomas Irving of Langholm, and secondly married James Lunn, also from Langholm; and Eliza (1844–52). Most of the family are buried at Teviothead. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Harwood, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. **William** (18th/19th C.) sheriff officer in Castleton Parish. He was listed among heads of households for the first (and perhaps only) time in 1838. **Maj.-Gen. William** of Camieston (1805–75) eldest son of Thomas of Camieston and descendant of the 4th Baronet of Riddell. His brother was Walter of Cavers Carre. He entered the East India Company's military service in 1823, joining the 2nd Battalion of the 30th Native Infantry, rising through the ranks until achieving command of the regiment. He commanded the 30th Regiment of European Infantry during the Indian Mutiny, and was involved in many other important campaigns. He received several medals and retired from service in 1861, returning to live at Camieston. Afterwards he played an active role in the activities of the 3rd Roxburghshire Rifle Colunteer Corps. He was also Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. His father Thomas had married a sister of Col. Edgar Hunter of Linthill; after Col. Hunter's death his father succeeded to the estate of Linthill in Lilliesleaf Parish, but it was sold before he succeeded. He married Margaret, daughter of Capt. John Wilkie, and she died in 1905, aged 85. They had 9 children, and he was succeeded by his only surviving son, William. He was buried at Bowden. **William** (1801–83) son of William and Catherine Brydon, he was born at Hermitage. He married Jessie, daughter of John and Euphemia Watson, from Oxnam Parish. He emigrated to Canada in 1831 and was a farmer in Beverley, Ontario. His children were William, John, Euphemia and James. **William** (b.1803) son of Thomas and Rachel Stirling. He was a joiner in Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was on the north side of Main Street. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a wright. He married Agnes Deans in 1832 and their children included: Thomas, a carpenter who emigrated to America; James, also a carpenter; Janet; Walter, a baker; and Rachel. He was deceased by 1851, when his wife and 3 children were living in Hawick. **William** (b.1816) carpenter in Lilliesleaf, son of John and Elizabeth Turnbull and grandson of joiner William. In 1841 he was a journeyman, living with Elizabeth, who was probably his mother. In 1851 he is listed on the south side of Main Street. He married Esther Thomson in 1843 and their children were: Jane (b.1844), who married James Hogg; John (b.1846); Betsy (b.1849); Andrew (b.1852); George (b.1854); Walter (b.1856); and Ellen (b.1858). **William Brown Clark** (1835–56) youngest son of Henry Scott, minister of Teviothead. He was born at the Flex. He attended John Watson's Institution in Edinburgh, and then went to the University there. He was described as a student and poet of some promise, but died at the age of 20. His poem 'The Lament to Wallace' appeared in some collections of Scottish verse (formerly spelled 'Reddail', 'Reddall', 'Reddale', 'Reddell', 'Reiddall', 'Ridale', 'Riddaile', 'Riddaill', 'Riddall', 'Riddale', 'Riddel', 'Riddele', 'Ridel', 'Ridelle', 'Rydal', 'Rydale', 'Ryddell', 'Rydel', 'Rydell', 'Ryedale', etc.).

Riddell-Buchanan (*ri-dul-bew-ka-nin*) *n.* compound surname adopted by some generations of the Riddells of that Ilk, after they inherited Buchanan estates through marriage in 1772. Its use was abandoned by more recent generations, who reverted to the use of 'Riddell', with

'Buchanan' as an additional middle name (see **Riddell**).

Riddell Carre (*ri-dul-ker, -kar*) *n.* **Adm. Robert** (1782–1860) 3rd son of William Riddell of Camieston and Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of John of Cavers Carre. He was a Captain in the Royal Navy, entering in 1796 and being present at several battles, including Copenhagen and Algiers. He eventually had the rank of Admiral. He succeeded to the Cavers Carre estate following the death of his uncle Alexander in 1817, and his mother in 1828. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his nephew Walter. **Thomas Alexander** (1831–1905) son of Walter. He succeeded to Cavers Carre on the death of his father in 1874. In the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 he was listed as owner of lands of Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was Colonel in the 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers and served with the East India Company. He was also a Captain in the Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Militia. He was a Justice of the Peace, was on the county council for Lilliesleaf and was Chairman of Bowden Parish Council. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. In 1865 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Alfred T. Fellows from near Nottingham; her brother was the archæologist Sir Charles Fellows. He was succeeded by his son Ralph Gervase, and also had daughters Elizabeth Olive Geva and Grizel Geva. **Walter** (1807–74) 2nd son of Thomas Riddell of Camieston, and descended from the Riddells of that Ilk. He was born in Edinburgh and educated there. He worked as a merchant at East India House in London for 20 years. In 1848 he retired to Hertfordshire and in 1860 he succeeded to the estate of Cavers Carre after the death of his uncle Robert. He then took the additional surname 'Carre'. In 1866 he loaned to the Museum a portrait of the mother of General Riddell; he also gave a talk about prominent Borderers to the Society after the close of the 1866 exhibition. He moved back to Scotland permanently in 1869. He was a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He devoted much of his time to researching the families and characters of the Borders. He contributed to local newspapers, as well as 'Notes and Queries', and was in demand as a popular lecturer. A collection of his writings was published after his death, 'Border Memories; or, Sketches of Prominent Men and Women of the Border' (1876), edited by James Tait of the Kelso Chronicle. In 1830 he married Elizabeth Riddell MacLauchlan, only surviving child of Lieut.-Col. Lauchlan MacLauchlan. He secondly married Mary Falconer, daughter of William Currie of Linthill. His son Capt. Thomas Alexander succeeded to the Cavers Carre estate. He was buried at Bowden.

Riddell Chaipel (*ri-dul-chā-pul*) *n.* former chapel said to have stood on the lands of Wester Lilliesleaf, later called Riddell. The location was supposed to be near the old ash tree not far from the gate leading from the Easter Lodge to the mansion house, a little south of the site of the old tower. The field in which the ruins were located was known as 'Chapel Park'. There is a report of 2 stone coffins being unearthed from the foundations around 1850, one containing a pot with ashes and pieces of armour, and the other containing bones of gigantic size.

Riddell Hoose (*ri-dul-hoos*) *n.* former mansion house on the Riddell estate in Lilliesleaf Parish, It replaced an earlier house, which in turn replaced the castle, which probably dates to Norman times. The original tower-house was probably constraucted around the 14th century, enlarged in the 16th century and again in the 17th, making a long southerly front of 2 storeys. It was listed among the principal houses on the Ale in 1649. A third Storey was added in the 18th century, along with a north-west wing, with a north-east wing added in the 19th century. Tax was paid on 47 windows there in 1748. It was largely destroyed by fire in 1943, although it exists in photographs and drawings. The estate office, built in 1826, is now the main house of the estate, with lintels marking its construction and rennovation in 1898 and the arms of the Sprots built into a gable (see also **Riddell Toor**).

Riddell Mains (*ri-dul-mānz*) *n.* former name for the main lands in Lilliesleaf Parish held by the Riddells of that Ilk. In 1643 it was valued at £910, being the bulk of the property of the Laird at that time. It was still listed in the same way in 1788, when owned by Sir John Riddell. It was probably equivalent to what was later just called 'Riddell'.

Riddell Mill (*ri-dul-mil*) *n.* former corn mill on the Riddell estate, on the opposite side of the main farm. The mill was water powered and fed by a small lade that is now covered. The mill building survives, although all fittings have been removed and it is now in use as a barn. Situated in a bend in the Ale Water, at the foot of Dunstane Height, it was formerly also known as Dunstane Mill. In 1643 the 'Town Mill and Mill thereof' was valued at £247, among the properties of the Riddells of that Ilk. However, it was sold before 1678,

with value of £167. Thomas Lawrie was there in 1785. It was recorded as 'Lands of Townmill, and mill thereof' as part of the Riddell estate in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1788. John Haldane was miller there in 1841, James Haldane in the 1850s and Alexander Lauder in the 1860s. The name was also used for a water-powered saw-mill, built on the Riddell estate in the early 19th century.

the Riddells (*thu-ri-dulz*) *n.* family of Riddell of that Ilk, who gained lands at Riddell, in Lilliesleaf parish around the middle of the 12th century and were granted a baronetcy in 1628. About 1823 the estate was sold to the Sprots. For several centuries the family were buried at Lilliesleaf. The family has a Norman origin and received the lands of Rydedale in Yorskshire, being given the designation 'de Ridel' for several generations. Tradition (encouraged by Sir Walter Scott) told of stone coffins at Riddell bearing the dates 797 and 937. However, there is no reason to believe that the family's origins can be traced back quite so far. The early history of the family is confused by the contemporary use of the same name by different men, with early Christian names including William, Geoffrey (or Galfridus) and Hugh. The history is further complicated by the family's habit of calling their lands after themselves (rather than the other way around), and it seems clear that the Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish was not the original family home. The name occurs in England at the time of William the Conqueror, when lands were granted in Northumbria, following the Battle of Hastings. Another branch of the family appears to have remained on the continent, settling in Italy in the 11th century. Meanwhile the English family moved to Scotland along with David I, Gervase being the first Scotsman. The lands they were granted near Lilliesleaf appear to have been named after their former designation. The arms of Riddell of that Ilk shows 3 ears of corn (or rye) and a red chevron. The family motto is 'I hope to share' and the crest shows a greyhound. Some papers from the Riddells of Riddell are held in the Northumberland Archives (formerly spelled 'Ridel', etc., and interchangeable with 'Riddle').

Riddells Creek (*ri-dulz-kreek*) *n.* small town in the state of Victoria, Australia, located between the cities of Melbourne and Bendigo. It was named by John Carre Riddell, who was born near Lilliesleaf.

Riddellshiel (*ri-dul-sheel*) *n.* farmstead in Lilliesleaf Parish, just to the north of Clerklands. The woods to the north are called Riddellshiel Plantation, and a small lake to the west is Riddellshiel Moss.

Riddellsteed (*ri-dul-steed*) *n.* Riddelstead, former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Riddale Steid' on the 1541 rental roll. It is there said to be hereditary property of the Laird of Glendinning, held of the Lord of Liddesdale.

Riddell Toor (*ri-dul-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* former peel tower on the Riddell estate. The name is also used for the more modern tower built nearby, referred to as **the General's Toor**. The first fortified house on these lands was probably built shortly after the Riddell family acquired the lands in the 12th century. But the existing structure is probably from the 14th century, and was only revealed after the mansion burned down in 1943. The surviving walls are in the south-west corner. There is also evidence of 16th century stonework. The tower was probably converted into a mansion house in the 17th century, making a long southern front of 2 storeys, with a 3rd floor added in the 18th century, along with further wings in the 18th and 19th centuries. The ruins are now among mature woodland to the north-east of the main farmhouse.

ridder (*ri-dur*) *n., arch.* someone who acts to separate combatants – '...and that he was the Ridder who went from his house to make peace betwixt the said Wm. Olifer and Thomas Hugan' [PR1716].

Riddings Junction (*ri-dinz-jungk-shin*) *n.* station on the Waverley Line between Newcastleton and Carlisle, at the junction of the Langholm branch line.

Riddington (*ri-din-tin*) *n.* **Anthony** (1911–98) from Countesthorpe, Leicestershire. He was a professional cricketer, who played for Hawick & Wilton in the 1930s.

Riddle (*ri-dul*) *n.* (see also **Riddell**) **Andrew C.** (b.1856/7) son of tailor William. He worked as an engineer on the Aberdeen steamships and emigrated to Australia. He married Georgina Johnstone. He could be the Andrew who in 1874 donated a silver coin to the Museum. **George John** (1830–1920) son of John and Isabella Richardson. He was a tailor and clothier and cousin of John, also a tailor in Hawick. His sister Helen married John Graham of 'Graham's Hotel'. He married Margaret, daughter of William Clark and Jane Murray, and she died in 1921, aged 91; she was a cousin of the father of Sir James A.H. Murray. The couple celebrated their golden wedding in 1900, when they had 5 sons, 2 daughters and 19 grandchildren, and they lived to see their 70th

wedding anniversary. Their children were: John, fishmonger, who married Helen Elliot; William, joiner in Birkenhead, who married Jean Roberts; Andrew C., engineer on the Aberdeen steamships, who emigrated to Australia and married Georgina Johnstone; James, stockingmaker, who married Mary Elliot; Thomas, a tailor, who married Margaret Dalgleish; George, Co-op store manager in Newcastleton; Jane, who married hosiery manager Robert Hamilton; Robert, bank clerk in South Africa; Anne, hosiery worker; George J., Secretary of the Universities Club, Edinburgh, who married Lily Mackenzie; Isabel, 'Bella'; William, chemist, who married Hilda Evans; Elliot, with the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto; Jean, who married accountant Percy Howard of Langholm; and Alexander Westwater, a chemist. **Helen** 'Ellen' (b.c.1813) born in Hawick, daughter of tailor Walter. She was proprietor of a grocer's shop at 24 High Street, who also kept boarders. She started by selling 2d mutton pies at weekends, the business being carried on by her niece (of the same name) as a confectioner's, and later by other family members. It was popularly known as 'Ellen Riddle's' for about a century. She is recorded as a High Street grocer on the 1851 census, living with her brothers Francis and Walter, and nieces Helen and Isabella. Probably the same Helen is recorded in Slater's 1852 directory as an earthenware and glass dealer on the High Street, as well as a grocer. In 1861 she was recorded as a 'wool framework trimmer' at 24 High Street, living with her niece Ellen and 3 boarders. **Helen** (b.1845/6–1914) daughter of tailor John and Margaret Armstrong. She was niece of the earlier Helen, from whom she took over the grocer's and pie shop at 24 High Street. Already in 1851 she was living with her aunt Helen (and uncles Francis and Walter), as well as her younger sister Isabella, at 24 High Street (a few houses along from her parents and siblings). She was still living with her aunt in 1861 and in 1871 she was 'Pie-Baker' and head of household, living with her sister Mary Ann and brother Frank. James Haining describes her in the 1930s as maker of 'celebrated pies still remembered'. In the latter part of the 19th century the back of the shop was also used as a meeting place for debating societies and other groups. **J.** (18th/19th C.) clogger in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **James** (18th/19th C.) chaise-driver in Hawick. The death of his infant daughter is recorded in 1822. **James** (b.1822/3) wool spinner in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with his mother Euphemia and others at about 23 High Street. In 1861 he was living at 13 Howegate. In 1867 he donated to the Museum an 'ancient silver coin found in Glebe Allotments'. His wife was Margaret and their children included John and Margaret. **James** (19th/20th C.) Master at Ashkirk School in Slater's 1903 directory. He also served as Registrar and Poor Inspector for the Parish. **John** (b.1800) born in Selkirk, probably son of William and Agnes Hutton. It is said that the family came from Carterhaugh in Yarrow. He was a tailor in Hawick at 12 Howegate. He is listed as a tailor on the Mid Row in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and on the Howegate in 1837. He is also listed as a Howegate tailor in Slater's 1852 directory, with his son John listed as a tailor on the High Street. He was still on the Howegate on the 1861 census, and was listed as a tailor and grocer. In 1867 he donated to the museum 'The History of Plants', published in the 16th century. He married Isabella Richardson. Their children included: John (b.1819), also a tailor; William (b.1821); James (b.1822); Isabella (b.1824), who married wool merchant James Melrose; Thomas (b.1826); Agnes (b.1828; George John (b.1830); Helen (b.1831); and Catherine (b.1839), who married wool-spinner Walter Scott. **John** (b.1811/2) born in Cavers Parish, he was a tailor on Walter's Wynd in the 1851 census. He was thus one of 3 contemporary Hawick tailor's with the same name! His wife was Ellen and their children included Isabella and John. **John** (b.1819) son of Howegate tailor John, he was a tailor on the High Street. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 28 High Street, a master tailor employing 3 men; in 1861 he was listed as a tailor and clothier at 24 High Street. He married Margaret (perhaps also called 'Mary') Armstrong in 1843; she was sister of ironmonger John Armstrong and died in 1888, aged 66. Their children included: Helen (b.c.1846), who grew up with her aunt Helen and took over the pie-making business; Isabella (b.c.1848); Walter (b.c.1850); Mary Ann (b.c.1853), who married William C. Simpson and continued pie-making; Francis (b.1855); Margaret (1857–96), who married joiner George Gall; Lancelot Armstrong (b.1859); Agnes (b.1862); and John Armstrong (b.1865). **John** (b.c.1820) shoemaker at 8 Howegate. His wife was Maria, and their children included: Thomas; Frederick; and Cecilia. He could be the John who donated a model of Hermitage Castle to the Museum in 1863. **John Turnbull** (19th C.) Hawick

character of the mid-1800s, nicknamed 'Tip-madaisy'. **Mary Ann** (1852/3–1931) daughter of tailor John. She married William C. Simpson. She continued the confectionary side of the business run by her sister and aunt (both called Ellen Riddle) at 24 High Street. **Walter** (1789–1849) son of William, he was born in Selkirk. He became a tailor of Hawick and was a trustee of the Relief Kirk. He is listed as a tailor on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He may have been related to John, who was also a Hawick tailor at about the same time. In 1841 he is listed at about 23 High Street. He married Isobel Kedzie, whose family came from Slaidhills, and she died in 1838, aged 51. Their children were: Helen, who was a grocer (of pie fame); William (b.1822/3), a tailor, who emigrated to London, Ontario; Francis, joiner; Walter, blacksmith; and Isabel. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Tait and their children included: John (b.1728); and John (again, b.1730). The witnesses in 1728 appear to be John Scott and John Paterson. **William** (b.1822/3) son of tailor Walter. He married Wilson Stuart in Hawick in 1846. He emigrated to Canada, and settled in London, Ontario. **William** (19th/20th C.) joiner, with business where the Burgh yard was later located. He was a Councillor and J.P. and was for a long time Session Clerk and elder of Allars Kirk. He was probably descended from tailor Walter.

ride (*rīd*) *v., arch.* to fix boundaries, especially by perambulation, *pp., arch.* be ridden – 'The said day the Baylyeas and Counsell appoynted the Commone to ryd upon Fryday nixt, the first day of June . . . ' [BR1705], '. . . did appoynt and ordaine the Common to ryd upon Fryday come eight dayes, being the tuenty-sixth of May instant and current' [BR1710], '. . . alledgeing that the spaidmen, thorough their inadvertence att the rydeing of the Common upon Friday last byepast, had transgressed and encroached upon his property' [BR1713] (also written 'ryd' and 'ryde', the word was used to describe the circuit of the itinerant High Court of the Judiciary in the 15th century, and was used in the context of boundary marking in Selkirk in the early 16th century; from Middle English; note the confusion with the word 'ride' meaning to go on horseback, which may have been confounded with this word in references to the 'common riding'; note that the past participle use transposes the usual object into a subject, cf. **belang**).

ride (*rīd*) *v., arch.* to ford a river on horseback, be fordable – 'But when the land-sergeant the water saw, It winna ride my lads, quo' he . . . ' [CPM].

ride oot see **Ride-oot**

ride-oot (*rīd-oo'*) *n.* one of a series of practice rides before the main riding of the marches in one of several Border towns.

Ride-oot (*rīd-oo'*) *n.* Ride-out, an organised visit to one of a number of local villages or farms on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the weeks between the Picking of the Cornet and the start of the Common Riding. They are essentially practices for the big weekend, and are not part of the official Common Riding, being organised by the Cornet. The first Ride-out seems to have been held in 1891 (with Andrew Haddon as Cornet and J.E.D. Murray as Right-Hand Man) and was an outing to Lilliesleaf by 5 consecutive Cornets, followed 2 weeks later by another ride-out via Branxholme, Northhouse, Skelfhill and Priesthaugh to St. Leonard's. The first Ride-out to Mosspaul was in 1901, James Sutherland's year. The Tuesday Ride-outs were originally held so that shopworkers and others could attend on half-day closing, with the mill-workers being able to attend on Saturdays. Women have been officially allowed on most Ride-outs since 1997. They extend over either 5 or 6 weeks, depending on when the Picking is. The venues are chosen each year by the Cornet (with advice from the Right- and Left-Hand Men and Acting Father). The first Ride-out has been to Bonchester since about the last war. The premier event is the ride to Mosspaul, which is 2 weeks before the Common Riding. After the last Saturday Ride-out, the Principals stop off at Hornshole. There are sometimes special one-off rides because of the place of residence of the new Cornet. Locations have included Bonchester, Cavers, Cogsmill, Denholm, Ettrickbridge, Harden House, Hermitage, Lilliesleaf, Mosspaul, Newmill, Philhope Bridge, Roberton, Skelfhill, Southfield, Teindside, Teviotdale Lodge, Teviothead, West Buccleuch and Wolfelee. Each ride-out starts with a muster in Allars Crescent, leaving from Backdamgate. The Right-Hand Man acts as front marshal and the Left-Hand Man as back marshal. There are usually lots of cars packed with picnics which go to meet the riders at the appointed location. There is normally a sing-song in the village hall or similar, and before leaving, the 'Big Fower' sing 5 verses of 'Teribus' while mounted. On returning to town, the Principals dismount at the Backdamgate and usually carry children on their shoulders round to the steps of the Tower where

there is a strive and more song singing. A junior ride-out (for primary school pupils) was started in 2010 – 'oo yaise the sorta 'no the ful shillin' kinda general English ... 'twae horses short o a rideoot', that wud be a Hawick yin' [IWL] (the usualy plural is 'Ride-oots', although 'Rides-oot' might be more correct English).

ride the fair (*rīd-thu-fār*) *v., arhc.* to open a fair by riding in procession. Magistrates from Jedburgh rode the market at the Winter Fair in the early 18th century and had to be rescued from the crowd by the Hawick Magistrates! Similarly the Commissioners of the Duke of Buccleuch tried to ride the fair one year and had to be rescued from the Bailies, with some resulting injuries – '[The Burgh Magistrates proceeded to] ryde the fair' [BR1672] (also **ridin the fair**; note that this meaning of 'ride' always referred to being on horseback, unlike in **common riding**).

ridin (*rī-din*) *n.* the Riding of the Marches, or Common Riding, the annual marking of a town's boundaries, traditionally on horse-back – 'The said day, Allane Deanes, travellour, being accusit for not being at the ryding and merching of the Commoune ...' [BR1645], 'The laird of Cowdhouse was present at the riding of the marches, along with the other gentlemen the deponent has condescended on' [DCW1765] (note that the original meaning had nothing to do with horses, see **ride**).

the Ridin o the Mairches (*thu-rī-din-ō-thu-mār-cheez*) *n.* the central part of Hawick Common Riding, performed by the Cornet and his followers on the Friday of Common Riding week. The riders mount at St. Leonard's (after the Chase) and proceed to the furthest point of the Common, via Wulliestruther and Acreknowe (the Cornet passes along the Hawick side, the others free to choose), for the ceremonial 'Cutting of the Sod'. The cavalcade proceeds to the Moor for the Races, then rides via Crumhaughhill to Myrselawgreen. The Principals next perform the Dipping of the Flag at the Coble Pool. Afterwards the whole party goes to the Millpath for the proclamation that the marches have been ridden and the Song-singing. Before the Division of the Common in 1777 the entire Common boundary would be marched, and many marker turfs or stones positioned, as well as neighbouring sheep and cattle driven off. Sometimes this would be done on foot over the few days before the ceremonial riding. The ceremony is believed to have taken place since at least the 16th century, but could be even older. The Council used to appoint 12 Burleymen to assist the Bailies in riding the marches, the appointment being a courtesy one after the Division, and the last appointments being made in 1854. Footmen as well as horsemen are recorded as part of the procession in 1725. The practice of riding armed with pistols was officially discontinued in 1784. In the years 1900–04 and 1921 it was switched to the Thursday morning and in 1910–13 it was moved to the Saturday. J.E.D. Murray carried it on himself during WWI and Chap Landles led the unofficial rides during WWII, while in 2001 there was an organised walk round the marches in November (see also **the Common Ridin**).

ridin the fair (*rī-din-thu-fār*) *n.* right of announcing a fair on horseback and collecting the duties. In Hawick there was a dispute between the Bailies and the 'tacksman of the customs' in 1673 and thereafter it was the Hawick Magistrates who 'rode the fair'. A few years later the Magistrates of Jedburgh tried to ride the fair in Hawick, but were repulsed by an angry mob. The Chamberlain of the Duke of Buccleuch then tried to re-assert authority by riding the fair himself, but a riot broke out. After further disputes over the customs, these were bought outright by the Town Council in 1862 (see also **ride the fair**).

ridin the mairches (*rī-din-thu-mār-cheez*) *n.* ceremonial marking of the boundaries of a town Common. Scottish towns with this tradition include, Annan, Dalkeith, Lanark, Linlithgow, Rutherglen (discontinued in the 19th century) and Sanquhar, as well as the towns of the Borders.

Ridley (*rid-lee*) *n.* **John** (b.1794/5) civil engineer from England. He was living at Thorlieshope in 1861, but probably only there temporarily for hunting. His wife was Mary. **Nicholas** 'Nick' (1929–1993) Baron of Liddesdale, born in Northumberland, he was educated at Eton and Oxford University. He became an M.P. in 1959, held several appointments under Edward Heath and then became a great supporter of Margaret Thatcher. He was Minister of State at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (in the years before the Falklands War), Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Secretrary of State for Transport (authoring the Ridley Report on how the Conservatives would deal with the Unions), Secretary of State for the Environment (where he popularised the phrase 'NIMBY', but reduced public funding for environmental protection) and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (which he was forced to resign after likening Helumt Kohl to Adolf Hitler).

He was also responsible for introducing the 'Poll Tax'. In 1992 he was created a life peer, choosing the title 'Baron Ridley of Liddesdale', despite objections from Scottish politicians. His puppet image on 'Spitting Image' always had a cigarette in its mouth, and he died of lung cancer shortly after being elevated to the Lords.

rieve (*reev*) *v., arch.* to plunder, rob, raid, rustle – 'God send the land deliverance Frae every reaving, riding Scot: We'll sune hae neither cow nor ewe, We'll sune hae neither staig nor stot' [LHTB], '... On their rieving raids through the glens and glades' [TK] (also written 'reive' and sometimes 'reave'; cf. **reave** and **raif**).

Rieve (*reev*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Meadshawshiel in 1794. He married Mary Balmer in Roberton in 1789 and their children included: Agnes (b.1791); Margaret (b.1794); Joan (b.1801); and James (b.1805). **John** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. His wife was Margaret Douglas and their son John was baptised in 1743. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howpasley in 1735 when his daughter Mary was baptised. He is probably the John who married Margaret Dalgleish in Roberton in 1734. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Howcleuch. He married Esther Glendinning in Hawick in 1761; she died in 1807, aged 66, and is buried in Borthwick Waas. Their children (baptised in Hawick Parish) included: Margaret (b.1763); Betty (b.1765); James (b.1772); and Esther (b.1779). Witnesses in 1765 and 1772 were the whole congregation. Additional children who might have been his (baptised in Southdean and Roberton) included: John (b.1767); and Nelly (b.1777). He may be the John who in 1767 witnessed a baptism for herd John Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craik in 1742. He is probably the William who married Bessie Murray in Roberton in 1736. His children included: Helen (b.1740); and Andrew (b.1742) (also written 'Reive' and 'Reve').

riever (*ree-vur*) *n.* a plunderer, robber, marauder, freebooter – 'They deem you the children of rievers, Unkempt, as of old, and rude; Still bound to vie with friend or foe, In keen and narrow feud' [FH], 'Whan thou sawist ane reyffar, than thou becamist airt an' pairt wi' him ...' [HSR], 'On lone hill-sides and by fast rushing rills, Reivers and warriors now at peace are sleeping ...' [TK], '... an mosstrooper an reever rade bye ti foray an fecht an reipin raid' [ECS], '... The nag of the reiver was well nigh spent, With a dragging hoof and his nose to the bent' [WHO], 'And when reivers rode and mosstroopers trod To victory or defeat On their reiving raids through the glens and glades Where the Slitrig and Teviot meet' [TK], 'A haunted land, where stalks the spectral form Of buckled reiver, driving stolen kine' [WL], 'Oo're born o rievers, Oo're no receivers, Oo gie the orders, Oo er the Borders' [DoS], 'A'm a drunkard, a Reiver, I cannot defend A user o' women, a killer o' men' [DoA] (also written 'reiver' and 'reaver').

rievit (*ree-vee', -vi'*) *pp., poet.* robbed – 'The gangs o' the wicket hae reifet me; but I haena forgotten thy law' [HSR].

rife (*rīf*) *adj., arch.* plentiful, abundant – 'The hearts o' twa – a man an' wife – Wha through a lang, lang weddit life, Conjointly faced the varying strife O' changing fate, An' died, at length, their love as rife, As when they met' [JoHa] (this meaning rare in standard English).

riff see **ruif**

Riffy (*ri-fee*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) apparent name of a witness in Hawick in 1725, for the baptism of a child of George Dickson, herd in Rashiegrain. It is possible that what is meant is 'Rieve' or something else.

the Rifle Club (*thu-rī-ful-klub*) *n.* Hawick Miniature Rifle Club was in existence in the early 20th century, patron Lord Roberts.

the Rifle Volunteers (*thu-rī-ful-vo-lin-teerz*) *n.* an alternative title for **Hawick Volunteers**, also known as the Border Rifles, they eventually became the Territorial Force of the K.O.S.B.

rift (*rift*) *v.* to belch, burp, eructate – 'Behald thaye rift owt wi' thaie mooth; swords ar in thair lipps ...' [HSR], '... wui the weeks o eis mooth aa froe, an riftin gas till eis een grat' [ECS], *n.* a belch – 'the Great Rift Valley must be an awfi noisy pliss'.

riftin-fow (*rif-tin-fow*) *adj., arch.* stuffed full, well fed to the point of satiety – 'Behald thaye rift owt wi' 'An what A'd ti haud-sae, A Wasna boass, – if the truith be telld, A was riftin-fowe!' [ECS] (also 'riftin-fowe'; cf. **fow**).

rig (*rig*) *n., arch.* a ridge, space between furrows of a field, section in a field – 'Thou waterist the riggs o't abundentlie; thou settelist the furs thero' ...' [HSR], 'Coma awa' Kristy, Keep up yer rig' [GWe], 'Across the rig wi' lightnin' speed The glintin' sickles flew' [JT], a ridge of high ground, long narrow hill, surviving in several place names, e.g. Caerlenrig, Eildrig, Ninestane Rig, Outerside Rig, Pilmuir Rig, Southdean Rig, Wauchope Rig, Woll Rig, etc.

Rig (*rig*) *n.* name formerly used locally to refer to **Caerlenrig**, **Woll Rig** and **Winningtonrig** (also written 'Rige' and 'Rigg').

the Rig (*thu-rig*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage at Southdean Rig in Southdean Parish. Robert Thomson was shepherd there in the mid-1800s.

rig an fur (*rig-an-fur*) *n., arch.* the ridge and furrow of a ploughed field – 'For in my own time Corn little there hath been, There was neither Rig nor Fur for to be seen' [CWS], '... and on the north end of some ground that bears rigg and fur, lying betwixt that march and the burn; and from the north-east corner of the rigg and fur-land, they walked ...' [DCW1765], '... and he carried on folding, plowing, and sowing round the inner Grayhill to near the Craigiewell, where the rigg and fur still appears' [DCW1765], the ribbing pattern of knitted stockings, corresponding to 'purl and plain' – 'Her lang lantren chafts left a howe roun' her mou', Her rig-an'-fur cheeks had a leathery hue' [BM1901], 'Clinty ... attired in sleeved waistcoat, knee breeches, blue-grey rig and fur stockings, and red night-cap' [RM] (noted by E.C. Smith).

Rigby (*rig-bee*) *n.* **Hugh J.** (19th/20th C.) worked as postman in Denholm. He also had a small photography business on the Poplars for a while. He married Jessie, daughter of Bedrule Schoolmaster William MacNeill.

Rigend (*rig-end*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish. John Cavers was there in 1771. It is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when James Nichol was farmer. It was probably near Coldhouse (it is 'Rigg End' in 1771).

Rigfit (*rig-fi'*) *n.* Rigfoot, farm in Ewesdale, on the Meikledale Burn to the west of Meikledale. William Graham was there in 1821. Henry Anderson was shepherd there in 1841 and 1851 (also written 'Riggfoot').

Rigg see **Rig**

Rigg (*rig*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) distant cousin of the Riggs of Atherne. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. His lands of Carberry are near Musselburgh. It is unclear what his local connection was. **Katherine** see **Lady Katherine Douglas**.

riggin (*ri-gin*) *n.* the ridge of a roof or the roof itself, also applied to roofing material or rafters – '... except for the screws and riggings of houses within the Burgh belonging to Burgesses' [BR], '... puss had 'hirpled thrice withershins' round house, and then suddenly made a spring to the riggin ...' [EM1820], 'In some auld howlet haunted biggin', Or kirk deserted byn its riggin'' [GWe], 'Caleb seeing the desperate emergency of the case, muttered in Jamie's ear – 'Now, ye soul, up the rigging wi' ye, and cleek up the frying-pan'' [WNK], 'May poortith lean, wi' viage mean, Ne'er come within thy biggin; I hope that ye will never see It rest upon your riggin'' [DA], 'An on A snodged ma leifih-lane, till the riggens an ruiffs o Denum ... cam in sicht' [ECS], 'And then, I trow, we're proud to see Upon the riggin's resting ...' [TCh], '... And Back-Brae craws on the riggin'' [DH], *arch.* the spine, back-bone – 'And oure the auld man's rigging back She laid her rannel-tree shanke' [JTe], 'And she lap sae yald, and spanged sae hich, Her rigging banes did rattle' [JTe], 'She had neirly flung the sportsmen a', An' howffed i' the howdie's biggin', Hadna' the maister's heavy kent Fawn whack upon her riggin' [WiSp], the crest of a road or other figurative uses – '... to help and mend the channels and caussays from their respective foordoors upon each syd of the street to the tope rigging of the cassay ...' [BR1715].

riggin-stane (*ri-gin-stān*) *n., pl.* ridge stone of a roof – 'Mending the sclate roof and pointing the rigging-stone and scues of the said Kirk' [1735/HAST1926].

riggit (*ri-gee', -gi'*) *adj., arch.* standing out in ridges, protruding – 'There, find ye that, my harden't, hornie loof, An' riggit ribs, where snurk'lt skin is fatit To lanely hing ...' [JoHa] (see **rig**).

riggit (*ri-gee', -gi'*) *pp., arch.* rigged, fitted out with clothes – 'An' soon gat riggit right an' clean: A trigger lad was nae where seen' [RDW].

right (*rī'*) *adj.* considerable, complete, unadulterated, unqualified – 'hei's a right eediot, him', 'ee've made a right dog's breakfast o that', 'she's got a right tongue in her heid', *adv.* very, wholly, extremely – 'she's gotten right fat, hesn't she?', proper, properly – '... duist for ti take a richt look at yin o the bonniest an pleesantest bits ...' [ECS], conversational word of agreement, often ironical or meant dismissively – 'the Albert wun the league? Aye that'll be right!', 'Gala's a bonnie toon. Right!' (cf. the older **richt**).

the Right an Left (*thu-rī'-an-left*) *n.* the Cornet's Right- and Left-Hand Men during the Common Riding.

Right-Haund Man (*rī'-hawnd-mawn*) *n.* Right-Hand Man during the Common Riding, being the previous year's Cornet. He gives recommendations for the next Cornet, and provides assistance to the new Cornet. He rides with the Cornet during many of the ceremonial events,

wearing the same green coat etc. He acts as front marshal during the Ride-outs. Occasionally someone has served twice as Right-Hand Man, such as William Stoddart in 1875, and W. Lockie Thorburn after WWII. Mr. Lunn stood in as Left-Hand man in 1875, even although he had not previously been Cornet, and Robert Anderson stood in as Right-Hand Man in 1897, the year before he was Cornet! It is unclear at what point the positions of Right- and Left-Hand Man became 'official' during the Common Riding. 'The Cornet and his two men' are referred to in 1809, there is a photographic portrait of the 1857 Cornet and his 2 supporters, and a painting of 1846 showing the 'Big Threi' crossing the Teviot.

riglin (*rig-lin*) *n., arch.* an imperfectly castrated animal.

rigmarie (*rig-mu-ree*) *n., poet.* a Scots coin of very small denomination, hence anything of little value – '... Wha valu'd not your college spither A rigmarie' [JR].

rigbody (*rig-bo-dee*) *n., arch.* the band over the saddle of a working horse used for supporting the shafts (cf. **rigwuddy**).

rigwuddy (*rig-wu-dee*) *n., arch.* a strap suspended over a carthorse's saddle for holding the shafts (there are spelling variants; also **rigbody**).

Riley (*rī-lee*) *n.* **George** (18th/19th C.) grocer on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Martha** (b.c.1780) grocer and lodging keeper, recorded at about 25 Howegate in 1841. She had a son, William, who was a shoemaker. She was probably the widow of George. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary O'Brian in 1849. Perhaps the same Thomas was an unmarried gardener from Ireland, living as a lodger on the Loan in 1851 (also written 'Rilley').

Rillmount (*ril-mown'*) *n.* villa built on West Stewart Place for Thomas Cathrae in about 1879.

rim (*rim*) *n., poet.* a ream of paper – 'A thousand Rim of Paper it would not contain, To justifie the worthy Shepherd Swain' [CWS].

rime (*rīm*) *n., poet.* hoar-frost, frosty mist – '... As the clear cauld licht o' the mune Played glint on the beads o' rime' [WL].

Rimmer (*ri-mur*) *n.* **Robert** (19th/20th C.) nephew of William, he was Hawick Saxhorn Band Bandmaster. He was also Choirmaster and Organist of Allars Kirk 1909–13. **William** (1862–1936) composer and conductor of brass-band music from Lancashire. He arranged the 'Teribus March' that the Hawick Saxhorn Band play on several occasions, e.g. from the Horse to the top of Drumlanrig Square.

Rimoldi seamer (*ri-mol-dee-see-mur*) *n.* someone in the knitwear industry who operates a fast side-seaming machine of the sort made by the Italian company Rimoldi.

rimpin (*rim-pin*) *n., arch.* a lean cow, an ugly old woman (noted by J. Jamieson).

rin (*rin*) *v.* to run – 'Slap dash ye rin thro' verse and prose, Wi' piercin' look ...' [JR], 'Or, roaring, rin, athort the hoose, As if hell's furies were let loose' [RDW], 'And they bathed their wounds i' the river o' life, Which from the throne did rin' [JTe], '... She was rin to the door – but her hopes were laid, For ne'er ane heedit the tocherless maid' [JoHa], 'Thundering, pours wi' ceaseless din, Or where it calm and clear doth rin' [JoHa], 'Pu' me, we wull rin efter thee ...' [HSR], 'He sen's the springs intil the glens, whilk rin amang the hills' [HSR], 'Upon his hearth wee bairnies rin ...' [TCh], '... But he rins nae mair aboot, An' the hoose has lost its licht' [BM1898], 'Yet still in heat, or weet, or win', Yer pluck's aye gude, The courage o' yer hunter kin Rins' i' the bluid!' [JJ], '... for it wad be a gey sair pliskie ti rin dunt up again' the braw moniment at the fit' [ECS], '... And the Teviot still rins bye' [WL], 'Where Teviot rins 'mid wood and dell ...' [IWS], '... That canna rin without a turn' [JBS], 'Yet to me where Teviot rins ...' [TK], 'Then did we rin wi' mimic flags, As proud as proud could be ...' [??], 'And the cobbles ring to the rinnin' feet, and the clamourin' fife and drum' [JYH], '... 'lat be, my lad, e'en lat it be; For sae rins a' humanity' ' [DH], 'But if Jamie Telfer wasna juist a fair devil wi' the sword, my faith he coul rin!' [DH], 'My cup o' joy is fu' and rinnin' owre ...' [WL], *pp., arch.* ran – 'Now the hiring is done, and off they a' spang, They rin to the ball-room to join wi' the thrang' [DA], *n.* a run – 'let's take the car a rin up the Ailan', '... Linkin' owre the derkened yird In caller whurly-whas and rins' [DH].

ring (*ri<u>ng</u>*) *n., arch.* a smart blow – 'A ring i' the lug' [GW], *v.* to strike the head or ears, causing them to ring.

ring (*ri<u>ng</u>*) *v., poet.* to reign, exercise rule – 'God rings ower the heæthin: God sits apon the throne o' his haliness' [HSR].

the ring (*<u>th</u>u-ri<u>ng</u>*) *n., arch.* a ring dance, traditional dance in a circular formation – 'This dance is still retained among the Scotish highlanders, who frequently dance the Ring in the open fields, when they visit the south of Scotland as reapers, during the Autumnal months' [JL].

Ringan (*ri<u>ng</u>-un*) *n.* pet form of the Christian name 'Ninian' (also written 'Ringand' and 'Ringane').

Ringan Red (*ri<u>ng</u>-un-red*) *n.* fictional character in John Leyden's 'Lord Soulis', who is the champion of the Lord of Hermitage – 'Syne he's ca'd on him Ringan Red; A sturdy kemp was he, From friend or foe in border field Who never a foor would flee' [JL] (also 'Red Ringan').

ring an wheel (*ri<u>ng</u>-an-wheel*) *n., arch.* a military manoeuvre for resisting cavalry – 'And charging past, with rapid stride, They formed the ring-and-wheel, And cheered with lusty Border pride From out their fort of steel' [JI].

ringer (*ri<u>ng</u>-ur*) *n., arch.* a keen frost, a smart blow.

the Ring i the Haugh (*<u>th</u>u-ri<u>ng</u>-i-<u>th</u>u-haw<u>ch</u>*) *n.* former popular name for the area at the Common Haugh where men used to gather to play 'pitch and toss' during the 19th century – 'The Duke o' the Dean comes staggerin' doon; O' the ring i' the Haugh auld Broughton's boss, And Michael Wintrup gangs roond the toon, Cryin' siller that's squandered at Pitch and Toss' [HI].

ringle-eied (*rinn<u>g</u>-ul-īd*) *adj., arch.* having a wall eye, with an eye squinting outwards – 'Ringle-eied = having an eye asquint, so as to display much white' [ECS].

Ringlees Knowe (*rinn<u>g</u>-leez-now*) *n.* area on the eastern slopes of Berryfell Hill, between the Slitrig and Rule valleys, just north of Fernielees Sike. There are the remains of a small settlement here, about 50 m by 35 m, partly destroyed by quarrying. To the south is a 0.8 m-high stone, which has been set up, probably as a marker.

ring-tails (*ri<u>ng</u>-tālz*) *n., pl., arch.* arrears in rent, odd pieces of business left when a firm is wound up, left-overs, remnants – 'Ring-tails, Small remnants of an thing; as, in relation to drink, it is said, 'Tak aff your ring-tails, and brew again', Roxb.' [JoJ].

Ringwood (*ri<u>ng</u>-wood*) *n.* parish and market town in Hampshire, with the same name as lands to the south of Hawick. Ringwood is recorded as early as the 10th century, with a grant by King Edgar to the Church of Abingdon. Just before the Norman Conquest it was held by Tostig, who was Earl of Northumbria, and brother of King Harold. Given Tostig's connection to Northumbria, and the fact that he held extensive lands elsewhere, there is a possibility that the Teviotdale Ringwood was named after the English one by either him or some other common landowner. The origin of the name is suggested to be 'rima wuda', meaning 'border wood'.

Ringwood (*ri<u>ng</u>-wood*) *n.* hunting dog owned by Dr. Grant of Hawick in the mid-19th century. He was a sire of 'Bugle', costing 30 shillings, arrived late one night and by morning had bittern essentially everyone in the household. It took some time to train in odedience, joining the hunt at 13 months and was the biggest hound in the doctor's otter-hunting pack. He produced several black-and-white puppies with 'Rally'. The dog is described in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865). Another dog of the same name was owned by Ballantyne of the Shaws, which won first prize at Bellingham Show and hunted for its 10th season in 1864.

Ringwud (*rinn<u>g</u>-wud*) *n.* another name for **Ringwudfield**.

Ringwud (*rinn<u>g</u>-wud*) *n.* **Oswulf** (12th C.) son of Uchtred, he was listed as a witness to the grant of King David to Melrose Abbey in about 1145. He granted the lands of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the reign of King Malcolm. This was probably sometime between 1153 and 1165. The grant was with the consent of his son, also Uchtred, and also Uchtred's son Uchtred, with a confirmation in the period 1165–68. It is unclear to what family these men belonged or why they previously held these Teviothead lands; however, the family names are similar to relatives of Gospatric, Earl of Northumbria and also of Dunbar; a later Gospatrick also witnessed the confirming charter in about 1166. He was mentioned in a charter of the 1360s confirming Ringwoodfield to Melrose Abbey, with his name there being 'Osulfo de Rengwude'. **Uchtred** (11th/12th C.) father of Oswulf. He probably owned the lands of Ringwoodfield, as well as lands elsewhere. It is possible that he was the first baron of those lands. **Uchtred** (12th C.) son of Oswulf. He gave permission for his father granting the lands of Ringwoofdield to Melrose Abbey.

Ringwudfield (*ri<u>ng</u>-wud-feeld*) *n.* Ringwoodfield, area on the southern side of the upper Teviot valley, formerly in Cavers Parish, once a Lordship. It was long a property of Melrose Abbey, described as lying upon the 'Alwent (Allan) and Teviot' and given to the monks by Oswulf during the reign of Malcolm IV (mid-12th century). The boundaries of the lands are briefly described, but most of the names are now unfamiliar – 'Blachapol', 'Bollinesburn', 'Crumbirche', 'Pennango', 'Brunemore' and 'Blackaburne'. The grant was remade by Philip de Valognes, Chamberlain of Scotland just a few years later. It was

confirmed by Uchtred, son of Oswulf (and his son Uchtred) in about 1160. In about 1358 the specific lands of Penangushope and Caldcleuch, within this barony, were granted to Melrose Abbey by William, Earl of Douglas. There were further confirmations in the reigns of Alexander II and David II. It is recorded as 'Ringwood' in 1360 when Sir William, Earl of Douglas, charged Sir William of Gledstains, his Bailie of the Barony of Cavers, to defend the Abbot and Convent of Melrose as lords of the lands there. The Abbey presumably held the lands throughout the 15th century, and David Scott of Branxholme and his son Robert were made bailies in 1484. In a document of 1500 it is referred to as 'the lordship of Ryngwodfield'. It contained (at least) the lands and steadings of 'Ryngwodchat, Stobycot, the Burghe, Prysthauch, Cauldcluch, Standholm, Penangushop, Sowdinryg and the Bowenhyl' (now mostly familiar places), which were leased by Walter Scott of Branxholme from Melrose Abbey in 1500. His son, Sir Walter, was appointed Bailie of lands belonging to Melrose Abbey, including Ringwoodfield, in 1519 and reappointed in 1524. In the Exchequer Rolls of 1538 there is a note about the Comptroller's expenses in visiting here (along with other Royal properties, including Hawick and Rodono); it seems likely that this was because Scott of Buccleuch had temporarily forfeited the lands to the Crown. In 1540 the 'fermes' were paid to the Abbot of Melrose, amounting to £52 6d; in addition the King's shepherds were paid for various amounts of grain in the lands of 'Northous, Stobbe-Tait, et Cokburn', 'lie Burgh' and 'Vestcotrig et Southcothrig et Bolburg' (with transcription errors). The 'lands of Ringwoodfield and the office of bailiery of Melroseland' are recorded in the Scott retour of 1553/4; the lands were then valued at £52 Scots. In 1558 the Prior of Melrose complained about Walter Scott of Branxholme possessing the lands 'in Ryngwodfeld' and the bailiary of other lands of the Abbey. In about 1564 the lands were valued at £3 6s 8d, and included Brugh, Stobcote, Ringwoodhaugh, Bowanhill, Grange, Priesthaugh, Penangushope, 'Woisterrie' [probably Westcoterig], Northhouse, Southdeanrig and Cauldcleuch; Sir Walter Scott inherited them from his grandfather at this time. Sir Walter Scott (the 'Bold Buccleuch') inherited the lands from his father in 1574. In 1621 Walter, Earl of Buccleuch resigned the lands to Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Melrose, when it is listed as Cauldcleuch, Northhouse, 'Crawshope', Stobicote, Brugh, Soothdeanrig, 'Coilburn', Westcoterig, 'Rowanhill' [probably Bowanhill], Priesthaugh and Penangushope'. In 1660 the lands are recorded being put in 'wadset' to pay the fine imposed by Cromwell on Scott of Buccleuch; it was still technically in the Lordship of Melrose and consisted of Cauldcleuch, Priesthaugh, Northhouse, 'Coliburne', Stobicote, Doecleuch, Soothdeanrig, Brugh, Fairnyside, Peelbrae, Penangushope, Langcleuchside, Phaup, Linhope and Frostylee. In the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch it appears to no longer be a Lordship, but it heads a list of farms that were mostly formerly contained within it and now referred to as lying within the Lordship of Melrose, namely 'Ringwoodfeild, Caldcleuch, Northous, Thirlestane, Braidhauch, Crowishoipe, Stobit-coat-burgh, Suddinrig, Coatburne, Westcotrig, Bowanhill, Preisthauch, and Pannangoishope'; essentially the same list occurs in the 1653 service of heirs for Mary Scott of Buccleuch. It is recorded again in the charter to James Scott, Earl of Dalkeith in 1693 (transcribed 'Kingwoodfield'); it is then within the Lordship of Melrose. The name does not occur after the 17th century, but is crudely the same as 'Teviotdalehead', as used by the Buccleuch estates. It seems likely that if there was a tower house it was on the land of 'Ryngwodchat', which may be an error for 'Ringwoodhaugh'; this possibly corresponded with the modern Broadhaugh, a name that only appears from the end of the 16th century. The lands may also have been connected with the Scotts of Allanhaugh. It has been suggested that the associated Grange of the monks of Melrose lay somewhere between Bowan Hill and Priesthaugh. It is possible that the former chapel at Northhouse was associated with the Lordship. Note that local historian Walter Deans seems to have mistaken 'Ringwoode fell' for the farms of Berryfell, and 'Ringwood Hatt' for a field there called the Hates (the name of the area survives in the nearby Ringwood Hill; it is 'ringwude' in the 1160s, 'Ringwde' in about 1170, 'Ryngwodfelde' in c.1358, 'Rengwude' and 'Rengwodfeld' in c.1360s, 'Ringwodfeld' in 1484, 'Ryngwodfeild' in 1500, 'Ringwodfeld' in 1519, 'Ryngwodfeild' and 'Ringwodfeild' in 1524, 'Rigwodfeld'in 1538, 'Ringwodfeild' and 'Rinvodfeild' in 1553/4, 'Ringwodfeild' in 1557, 'Ringvodfeild' in 1564, 'Ringwodfeld' in 1574, 'Ringwodefield' in 1634 and 'Ringwodfeild' in 1660 and 1663; note that there is a town and parish of Ringwood in Hampshire, which is presumably unconnected).

Ringwudhaugh (*ring-wud-hawch*) *n.* Ringwoodhaugh, probable name for a steading near Ringwood Hill, recorded as 'Ryngwodchat' in 1500. In 1557 it was 'Ringwodhat' when Adam Scott of Allanhaugh paid rental for it to Melrose Abbey; it was valued at £5 at that time. In a rental roll of about 1564 it is 'Ringwoodhauch'. It may correspond to the modern farm of Broadhaugh.

Ringwud Hill (*ring-wud-hil*) *n.* Ringwood Hill, hill which lies directly south of Newmill and above Broadhaugh farm, reaching a height of 247 m. Its name is surely connected with the ancient lands of 'Ringwood' or 'Ringwoodfield' in upper Teviotdale, once owned by Melrose Abbey.

rin-im-ower (*rin-im-ow-ur*) *n., arch.* a children's game resembling 'King's Covenanter', involving trying to capture opponents as they cross a street, with the captive replacing the captor (noted by J. Jamieson; elsewhere called 'Willie Wastle', 'Tom Tiddler's Ground', etc.).

Rink (*ringk*) *n.* farm, near the confluence of the Tweed and the Ettrick. Rink Hill, above the farm is the site of an extensive hill-fort and settlement, sometimes called 'Rink Camp' (described by Alexander Michie in the Archæological Society Transactions in 1870). Part of a quern found there in about 1860 is in Hawick Museum. The farm is also where the Hawick Farmers' Club instigated an annual sheep market in October 1779, which became one of the biggest in the South of Scotland. The land here belonged to the Laird of Edgerston.

Rinkie Robson (*ring-kee-rob-sin*) *n.* nickname for some members of the local Robson family.

Rinkvale Cottages (*ringk-vāl-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* group of houses between Wellogate Place and Dalkeith Place in the Terraces, built by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company. It was named in 1889 from the fact that curling was once played on the neighbouring pond at Loch Park.

rinnal (*ri-nal*) *n., poet.* a runnle, stream – 'Grit rinnals o' water rin doun mine eyne . . . ' [HSR].

rinner (*ri-nur*) *n.* a runner – 'hei was a keen rinner when hei was young', 'when hei saw the polis comin, hei din a rinner', 'Rinners are swarmin' like bees in a hive . . . ' [JoHa], *arch., poet.* a streamlet – 'On the other side of the runner of the bog along the march' [C&L], 'His eyne ar als the eyne o' dows bie the rinners o' waters . . . ' [HSR], 'Ther is ane rivir whase rinners sall mak' gladsume the citie o' God . . . ' [HSR].

the rinnin o the braes (*thu-ri-nin-ō-thu-brāz*) *n., arch.* former tradition in Denholm (and possibly elsewhere) in which a short race was held on a wedding day for the guests, with prizes given to the winners.

rinnin track (*ri-nin-trawk*) *n.* a running track – 'At the last A'm on the rinnin track . . . ' [IWL].

rin oot (*rin-oo'*) *v., arch.* to overrun with a plough, plough into adjoining land – '. . . William Wilson, tenant in Hawick Shiels, had run out with his plough too far in the said Common . . . ' [BR1717].

rin-the-country (*rin-thu-kun-tree*) *n., arch.* a fugitive, someone who has fled the country because of misdeeds (noted by J. Jamieson).

ripe see **rype**

ripley (*rīp-lee*) *adv., arch.* maturely, with consideration – '. . . and beande thairwitht riple awisit come in agan befor me, and deliuerit that the saidis landis of Quhithop . . . ' [SB1500].

ripplin-kaim (*rip-lin-kām*) *n., arch.* a comb formerly used for separating flax seeds from the stalk – 'This was done by means of a 'rippling comb' – a piece of board generally about 3 feet long, fixed to the ground, in which a number of iron teeth were thickly and perpendicularly fastened; through these the lint was drawn by handfuls till the seed was all separated' [JAHM].

riptur (*rip-tur*) *v., n., arch.* rupture – 'Ne'er in oor days, nor in ony's before, Was seen siccan ripture o' riot and revelry' [JoHa] (also written 'ripture').

rise see **ryse**

risp (*risp*) *n., arch.* a long, coarse grass growing in boggy areas, either Carex cæspitosa or Phragmites communis – 'Both when he was casting peats in the Woolaw-moss, and at other times, he used to cut risp in said moss for his horse' [DCW1765].

Rispylaw (*ris-pee-law*) *n.* former fortified house and farm on the Hermitage Water, roughly where the modern Braidlie farm is located, and near to an old drove road. The hill just above Braidlie is 'Rispy-Law'. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it is described as 'A farm than no man doth know ye mrches of' (marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Rispilaw', on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Rispylaw' and on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Rispelaw'; probably from 'rispie', meaning 'having long, coarse grass').

rit (*ri'*) *v., arch.* to mark ground with a spade as a guide to ploughing or cutting turf, to cut turfs with a spade.

rit see **ruit**

Ritchie (*ri-chee*) *n.* **Rev. John** (1669/90–1744) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1697, he was licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1701 and became minister of Minto Parish in 1703. He remained as minister until his death, although he had 2 separate assistants in the 1740s. He was one of the men appointed to examine Hawick's new candidate for Schoolmaster in 1718, and preached at least once in Hawick, in 1721. He married Barbara Ainslie (daughter of Rev. James and cousin of Rev. Walter), who died in 1715, aged 45. His sister Elizabeth married Andrew Ogilvie (Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch) in Minto in 1714 (also written 'Richie').

rither (*ri-thur*) *adv.* rather – 'where wud ee rither gaun yer holidays, Spittal or Whitley Bay?', 'what's gaun on, or rither, what's no gaun on?', 'There's naewhere A wad rither be . . . ' [IWL], other – 'rither is Hawick, where wud ee like ti bide?' (cf. the locally less common **raither**).

Ritson (*rit-sin*) *n.* **Chris** Cornet in 2013. In September of his year, he carried the Borderers (Flodden quincentenary) Flag as it toured Border towns. **William** (1811–95) born in County Durham to a Methodist family, he became a railway contractor and was one of the main men behind the construction of the Border Union Railway. He is particularly remembered for being in charge of the contstruction of the Shankend Viaduct and Whitrope Tunnel. He lived at Woodley Field near Hexham.

ritter (*ri-tur*) *n., arch.* a kind of spade for cutting lines as a guide for ploughing, etc. (see **rit**).

rittin-spade (*ri'-in-spād*) *n., arch.* a spade used for 'ritting' (also called a **ritter**).

rive (*rīv*) *v., arch.* to tear, tug firmly, pull asunder – 'Agnes Scott is convicted of . . . thrusting her hand in his mouth and ryveing out of his cheiks' [BR1695], '. . . and ryveing of the locke of the tolbuith doore, and ryveing up the daills of the loft of the sd. tolbuith . . . ' [BR1706], '. . . Then frightful shrieks the welkin rive – As I, with rapture, wake alive' [JL], '. . . in kase they tramp them under their feet, an' turn agane an' raive you' [HSR], 'The gurly wind wi' ragin' thuds Was like to rive my claes in tatters' [JT], '. . . Mirk memories rive and smert' [WL], '. . . As callants and candidates rive divots frae opposite banks And daub them dourly at yin another . . . !' [DH], *n.* a tear, rent – '. . . for that whilk is putten in til fill it up takith frae the garmint, an' the rive is made waur' [HSR] (formerly spelled 'ryve' and sometimes 'reive'; the past tense can be 'rived' or **rave**, while the past participle forms are **reen** and 'riven').

Riversdale Mills (*ri-vurz-dāl-milz*) *n.* 19th century hosiery factory on Mansfield Square, between Eastfield Mills and the railway. It was constructed around 1888 for William Kedie & Co., which was then essentially an offshoot of Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. It was sold to Innes, Chambers & Co. around 1909. It was later the main site for Lockie's, and more recently Monk Cotton (also sometimes erroneously referred to as 'Riverside Mills', perhaps because of similarly named mills in Selkirk and Jedburgh).

Riverside (*ri-vur-sīd*) *n.* street in Denholm, off the Minto Road, also called 'Riverside Drive', with construction beginning in the 1930s and being completed after WWII. The land here was originally the North Crofts, given by Douglas of Cavers in 1862 for allotments.

Riverside Caravan Park (*ri-vur-sīd-ka-ru-vawn-pawrk, -ku-ra-*) *n.* caravan park between Hawick and Denholm, adjacent to Hornshole, established in the 1960s and much expanded in recent years, including the inclusion of lodges in addition to caravan sites. There is a footbridge accross the Teviot near there (note the older pronunciation of 'caravan' with accent on the 2nd syllable).

Riverside Drive (*ri-vur-sīd-drīv*) *n.* street in Denholm, on the west side of the village, between Sunnyside and the river.

Riverside Mills see **Riversdale Mills**

Riverside Tweeds (*ri-vur-sīd-milz*) *n.* Riverside Tweeds (Hawick) Ltd., a small textiles company, which ran 1968–80, with records in the National Archive.

River Teviot see **the Teviot**

rizzar (*ri-zar*) *n., arch.* the red currant, Ribes rubrum (also 'reid rizzar', with 'white rizzar' being the white currant).

rizzer (*ri-zu*) *v., arch.* to dry in the sun or in front of a fire (also written 'rizzar').

rizzert (*ri-zurt'*) *pp., adj., arch.* dried in the sun, parched – '. . . whan the bruizzin, frizzlin heat turns frush things tewd an rizzert' [ECS], so drawn together as to be split (said of burnt skin).

Roach Villa (*rōch-vi-la*) *n.* former name for a large house in Hawick. Robert Greenwood, commission agent, lived there in the early part of the 20th century.

road (*rōd*) *n.* way, direction, course – 'ee're in the road mun', 'git oot o ma road, for God's sake', '. . . For deil a ane's coming their road – They a' rin thegither to Limey' [JoHa], '. . . raither than be forced tae mairry the Miser she wad take lag

bail and find her road to Canada' [JEDM], '... the daft berries That ripen the wrang road roond in colour frae ocht else' [DH], '... the trains huff and puff a' the road up to Riccarton thrae Copshaw Holm' [DH], 'It wasni till half road throwe the first hymn ...' [IWL].

road (*rōd*) *v., arch.* to run along in front of the gun-dogs and hunters instead of taking flight, to follow game running in this way (noted by J. Jamieson).

road-end (*rōd-end*) *n., arch.* place where a smaller road meets a main road, neighbourhood, locality, vicinity of one's home – '... an aamaist the whole road-end cam oot-ther-oot ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie' [ECS], 'There was Jock, wui Robbie an Yid, an kens whae forby, stannin at the road-end' [ECS] (synonymous with **gate end**).

Road End (*rōd-end*) *n.* former placename near Newcastleton, possible the same as **Steeleroad-end**. William Elliot was recorded there in a directory of 1868.

Roadheid (*rōd-heed*) *n.* Roadhead, road leading up from the Cauld, previously known as 'Blaikie's Brae'. The name was formerly applied to the top of that road, e.g. to the houses at Norwood that are above Roadhead, and on some old maps (e.g. the 1859 and 1890 Ordnance Survey maps) is marked at Langlands Road. Hence there is some confusion about whether the name applies to the whole of that road, or just the top part. It was adopted as a street name around 1890. There was once a draw well (possibly Hawick's only one) situated there. The road is shown in a photograph dating from about 1885. William Dalgleish is recorded there in 1791 (the name derives from being at the head of what was previously described as 'the kirk road from Wilton to Langlands').

Roadheid Brae (*rōd-heed-brā*) *n.* Roadhead Brae, another name for **Roadheid**.

Roadheid Cottage (*rōd-heed-ko'-eej*) *n.* former small cottage at Roadhead, which bore the date 1765 on a door lintel and survived until at least the late 19th century.

the Roadhoose (*thu-rōd-hoos*) *n.* popular name for one of a number of pubs, in recent times referring to Burnfoot Roadhouse or to Thorterdykes.

road-injin (*rōd-in-jin*) *n., arch.* a steam engine used on the road, ancient form of lorry – 'A duist hyit jairgin things, an that menseless road-injin fair garrd mei girrl!' [ECS].

road-reddins (*rōd-re-dinz*) *n., arch.* road sweepings.

Roadside (*rōd-sīd*) *n.* place name used in Wilton in the 19th century, apparently referring to part of the modern Princes Street, perhaps corresponding to Ladylaw Road. It may at some times have been used as an alternative name for **Roadhead**; however, in the 1790s both names were used at the same time and hence they were different. Walter Scott and William Nichol were recorded there in 1791 and Hector Blaikie in 1797 and 1801.

the Road Trustees (*thu-rōd-trus-teez*) *n., pl.* body set up following the Turnpike Acts of the late 18th century. They were responsible for raising money through tolls and spending it to improve roads, bridges etc. (as well as to pay off any subscribers). This led to a huge improvement in the quality of local roads. The also contributed to the construction of many new local bridges from the 1770s onwards.

Roan (*rōn*) *n.* farm to the west of the confluence of the Liddel and Hermitage Waters, on the Ryedale Burn. There was formerly a tower here, possibly on a mound in front of the modern farmhouse. The tower still existed in the early 18th century, although there is now no sign of it. Simon Armstrong, younger of Whithaugh was there in 1592/3 and 'Sym Armstrong of the Rone' is recorded in 1601. James Scott of Bowhill is recorded there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, paying tax for 3 hearths. William Mitchelson, Patrick Nichol and James Turnbull were also recorded there in 1694. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it consisted of 2695 acres, bounded by the Liddel Water, Blackburn, Tarras and Foulshiels. It was at that time the farm was combined with Woolock and the main farmhouse was in the same place as the modern one. John Laing paid tax on 25 windows there in 1748. James Grieve was farmer here in at least 1788–97, Robert Elliot was shepherd in 1797 and James Muir was a servant in 1799 and 1801. Thomas Thomson was there in 1821. A different Robert Elliot was farmer there in the first half of the 19th century and James Douglas was tenant in the 1860s. It could be the 'Ran...' recorded in that area on a rental roll of c.1376 – 'The Thieves Road, and a route owre the hags o' The Roan Scartit in wi' a pencil' [DH] (also 'the Roan', it is 'the Rone' in 1592/3; marked 'Renn' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and is on Stobie's 1770 map).

Roan Fell (*rōn-fel*) *n.* high ground near the head of the Hermitage Water, between Millstone Edge and Hartsgarth Fell. It lies on the boundary

between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire and reaches a height of 568 m – 'See! they have gained the Roanfell's heathery crest, Not in a line, but hound to hound abreast' [HNo] (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and on Stobie's 1770 map).

roar (*rōr*) *v.* to cry loudly, bawl – 'hei wasni juist greetin when they got bate, hei was roarin', 'But she ... roared and grat, an' grap ma airms' [HAST1868], 'What's she roarin and greetin at?' [ECS], 'When they sortit the muddle oot at last, The lassies grat and roared ...' [DH].

the roarin game (*thu-rō-rin-gām*) *n.* soubriquet for curling, played on various ponds around Hawick from the earliest years of the 19th century and dying out in the early 20th.

Roarin Willie (*rō-rin-wi-lee*) *n.* nickname for **William Campbell**.

roast (*rōst*) *n., poet.* a roost, particularly in the phrase 'rule the roast' – '... as this House of Representatives must evidently continue to 'rule the roast'' [RW].

roast (*rōst*) *n., arch.* rust – 'Layna up for yoursels thesauers upon yirth, whare maethe an' ruost deth corrup' [HSR], *v., arch.* to rust.

roastit (*rōs-tee', rōs-ti'*) *pp., adj.* roasted, uncomfortably hot – 'A'm roastit in this muckle jersey'.

roasty (*rōs-tee*) *adj., arch.* rusty.

Rob (*rob*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Robert.

Robb (*rōb, rob*) *n.* **Janet** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'ane young woman from Aberdeine' in 1700. She was listed among a group of 'vagabond persons wanting testificatts', who were suspected of being thieves at Hawick fair and were released from the Tolbooth after agreeing never to return to Teviotdale. **William Cuthbert** (20th C.) High School English teacher (nicknamed 'Pongo Robb'), author of several educational books in the 1930s to 50s. He also wrote the 'Touchstone' column in the Hawick Express, years??.

Robber's Law (*ro-burz-law*) *n.* occasional version of **Rubserlaw** – 'And well this night may Robber's Law Take off his hat and loudly craw; I see him now his head high raise, Just like Mount Ætna in a blaze' [MP].

Robbie Barrell (*ro-bee-baw-rul*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott**, one of the many of the same name in the mid-1800s.

Robbie Dye (*ro-bee-dI*) *n.* nickname for a supporter of Hawick Rugby Football Club – 'And though players come and players go, Wi my last braith I'll prophesy – They may fade away, when they've had their day, But there'll aye be a Robbie Dye!' [DH] (the name is recorded at least as early as the 1950s, and based on some early supporter, although popularised in the mythic poem by Davod Hill).

Robbie Dye (*ro-bee-dI*) *n.* poem by David Hill, first published in the Hawick Express in 1957 under the pseudonym 'HAB'. It is included on 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' (2006), recited by Bert Armstrong.

the Robbie Dyes (*thu-ro-bee-dIz*) *n.* nickname for Hawick R.F.C., derived from the popular name of an early fanatical supporter of the Club.

Robbie Hunter's Well (*ro-bee-hun'-urz-wel*) *n.* popular name for a former public pump well, situated against the side of a house at the foot of the Back Raw.

Robbie's (*ro-beez*) *n.* modern bar and diner at 8 High Street, run by Robbie Watt. In 2004 it became the Tower Inn.

Robbie Scare a Hair (*ro-bee-skār-a-hār*) *n.* nickname for auctioneer **Robert Scott** (presumably because of his lack of hair).

Robbie Scott (*ro-bee-sko'*) *n.* name occurring in a version of a song by Jock Gray, probably from the early 19th century – 'And the laddie he's but young, And the laddie he's but young, And Robbie Scott ca's up the rear, And Caleb beats the drum' [DJG] (note that in another version the name is 'Rob Rodger', so this may be simply an error).

Robbie Speedy (*ro-bee-spee-dee*) *n.* former nickname – 'Dan Narry and Kit i' the Bar, The Cud and Coulter and Five O'clock, Robbie Speedy and Jamie the Scaur, Andra Adamson and Porritch Jock' [HI] (also written 'Speedie'; possibly related to the Spalding family, cf. **Chairlie Speedy**).

Robbie the Cow (*ro-bee-thu-kow*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott** in the mid-19th century – 'Here's Tib the Virgin and Virgin Kate, Here's baith Robbie and Babbie the Cow; Auld Chairlie Hardie gangs east o' the gate, While Dunnerum danders ower the knowe' [HI].

Robert (*ro-bur'*) *n.* name of 3 Kings of Scotland. **Robert I** (1274–1329) known as 'Robert the Bruce', he was great-grandson of David I, he was King of Scotland 1306–1329. He refused to meet the English on even ground, and achieved immortal fame for leading the 1314 defeat of the English at Bannockburn, which made Scotland a sovereign nation. He granted part of Branxholme to Walter Comyn and the rest to Henry Baliol

in 1307, and split the Barony of Wilton between Gilbert Maxwell and Henry Wardlaw at about the same time. He also granted part of Kirkborthwick to William Barbour, and moved it from Roxburghshire to Selkirkshire. He visited Jedburgh at least once late in his life, granting a charter there in 1329. His heart was supposedly returned from the Crusades by Sir James Douglas and reputedly buried under the chancel's east window at Melrose Abbey. Bruce Court is named after him – '... Repeats the tles of old heroic times, While Bruce and Wallace consercrate the rhymes' [JL]. **Robert II** (1316–90) called 'the Steward', he was the only son of Walter, the 5th High Steward of Scotland and Marjorie daughter of Robert I. He played a strong role in the government of Scotland under his younger uncle David II, being Regent along with John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray. He was one of the Scots leaders at Halidon Hill, and escaped from the Battle of Neville's Cross. Imprisoned for rebellion against David, he eventually succeeded to the throne in 1371 after David's death. Confusion over the legality of his marriage with Elizabeth Mure later led to disputes among his descendants. **Robert III** (c.1340–1406) King from 1390. He was the son of Robert II by his mistress Elizabeth Mure, later legitimised by marriage. He was disabled by being kicked by a horse. Born John, he changed his name on assuming the throne. The kingdom was effectively ruled by his brother Robert, Earl of Fife and later Duke of Albany. He married Annabella Drummond. His son David, Duke of Rothesay became lieutenant of the kingdom, but died mysteriously at Falkland Palace in 1402. He was succeeded by his only surviving son, James I.

Robert (*ro-bur'*) *n.* (10th/11th C.) carpenter of Hassendean, who witnessed a charter in about the 1220s. He is recorded as 'Roberto carpentario'.

Robert (*ro-bur'*) *n.* (12th C.) son of Guy, he witnessed a document as Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1147. This was confirmation of a gift to Coldingham Priory that Gospatrick, brother of Dolphin, had given to Edrom and Nisbet; his name is given as 'Roberto filio Widonis'. The same Robert also witnessed other documents relating to lands in Scotland, the last being in about 1170. This included renewal of the grant of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in the period 1165–68 and a papal document referring to his gift to Newbattle Abbey in the 1160s. It is unclear if he was part of some well known family.

Robert (*ro-bur'*) *n.* (13th C.) recorded as Parson of Ewesdale in about 1245. He was witness to a charter where William of Conisbrough granted his lands of 'Rig' (probably in Dumfriesshire) to his daughter Alicia and John Fraser. He seems likely to be related to the later Robert who was also Parson at Ewes.

Robert (*ro-bur'*) *n.* (13th C.) listed on the Ragman Rolls of 1296 as 'Robert fiz Rauf persone del Eglise de Seint Cuthbert de Ewytesdale'. He was thus presumably son of Ralph and served as Parson of the Nether Kirk of Ewes.

Robert (*ro-bur'*) *n.* (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Roberto bercario' in the town of Minto in 1302. He was a to the granting of the half-barony of Minto to Philip de la Ley by Walter Boredon. The word 'bercario' may have meant he was a tanner.

Robert Hill (*ro-bur'-hil*) *n.* hill shown being near the source of the Slitrig and Rule Waters on Gordon's map c.1650, between the 'Maidens papes Hills' and 'Wriggs Hill' (i.e. Wigg Knowe). It is unclear which hill this would be, since there is no similar modern name of any significant nearby hills. Perhaps Wyndburgh Hill (the highest in the area) is meant, or its southern ridge, being composed of Outer Knowe Head, Crow Knowe and Kiln Knowe, suggesting a connection with 'Robert's Linn' below. This is probably the 'Robertis hill' mentioned in the 1562 document describing disputed lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule; this was adajcent to the lands of Windburgh Hope. It may be the 'Roberthill' that was among lands sold in 1607 by Hector Turnbull of Stanedge to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. It is also probably the place mentioned by Scott of Satchells in relationship to the Scotts of Thirlestane – 'John's son, Robert, was a warden in his time, The fight of Robert's hill he did gain; He for his king and country did maintain the truth; He married Scot, daughter to the laird of Buccleugh' [CWS].

Robert Noble's (*ro-bur'-nō-bulz*) *n.* former tweed mill, usually known as **Noble's**.

Robert of Heap (*ro-bur'-ō-heep*) *n.* holder of the lands of Heap (or 'Hepe') before about 1431, as mentioned in a grant transferring the lands from Langlands to Scott. He was probably either a Langlands or a Scott himself.

Roberton (*ro-bur'-in*) *n.* village about 6 miles west of Hawick along the Borthwick, centre for the surrounding parish. As a place name it has existed since at least the 14th century. The lands there were owned by Robert Scott in the 14th century (as recorded in 1410), and it is possible they were named after him. Sir William Gledstains acquired the lands in the last years of the

14th century and the Gledstains of that Ilk retained the lands through the 15th century. John Scott of 'Weltoun' and 'Valis' acquired the lands in 1502 and later in the 16th century there was a celebrated faster called John Scott who came from the area (and possibly the same family). James Scott, last of Roberton sold the lands to Sir William Scott of Harden in 1627. There were 9 'communicants' recorded living there in 1650, namely John Hume, Margaret Walker, Patrick Hume, Robert Hume, Walter Telfer, Margaret Wilson, Malie Brown and Bessie Scott. The Parish was formed in 1689 out of parts of the surrounding parishes and after much dispute. In 1694 there were 7 hearths recorded there. The lands were part of a legal dispute between Gideon Scott of Highchester and Walter Scott of Woll in the early years of the 18th century. Robert Scott was recorded as a resident in 1743. The teinds of Roberton, Howcleuch and Hoscote were valued at £33 6s 8d in 1785 and 1802 and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, while Adam Scott of Galalaw (in 1785) and Robert Pott of Galalaw (in 1802) paid the Land Tax of £100. The present church, built in 1863/4, replaces a 17th century building, which stood behind the present Manse. This church was built in a time of religious and political upheaval in Scotland, before the new parish of Roberton was created. The church is built on what appears to be a former settlement, which may have been the 'Robert's Town' from which the village takes its name. The farm there was part of the detached section of Hassendean Parish until 1690. The present village contains the Forman Hall, designed by J.P. Alison about 1922, and used for community events, as well as a stone pillar War Memorial. The police station there closed in 1931, but the small primary school remains. 'Borthwick Water: two centuries of life in the parish of Roberton' was written by Kathleen W. Stewart in 1991 and 'Roberton: the making of a parish' by George O. Wood in 1992 – 'Tell Ashkirk, and Satchels, Burnfoot, and the Kirkhouse, Howpasley, and Roberton, with Harden bold and crouse' [WSB] (the name first appears in a charter of Robert III, probably in the late 1390s, it is 'Robertistoun' in 1430 and is usually spelled 'Robertoun' or 'Robertoune' until the late 17th century, with Scott of Satchell's writing 'Robert-toun' in 1688, 'Robertoun' in c.1680 and 1710 and 'Robertown' still recorded in 1743; it is marked 'Roberston' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Robertoun' on Adair's c.1688 map, as well as Gordon's manuscript map c.1650, where it is wrongly placed to the east of Hawick; the origin is simply 'Robert's farm', possibly referring to Robert Scott, mentioned in 1410 as a former owner).

Roberton (*ro-bur'-in*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1779/80) from Linton, he was a cooper in Wilton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in 1835, being at Howdenburn in 1835, and Appletreehall in 1840. He was at Appletrrehall on the 1841 census, with his surname given as 'Roberton'. In 1851 he was a former cooper living at Craigrig in Roxburgh Parish with his son-in-law John Forsythe. His wife was Mary and their children included Jane, Alexander, Duncan, William and George. **Jamie** see **Tammie**. **Tammie** (19th C.) local character of unknown age whose portrait is in the Museum, painted by Andrew Kennedy and donated by him in 1863. It was formerly labelled 'Jamie', but the name is clear in the Transactions for 1863. He was probably a pedlar from Roberton whose first name was Thomas.

Roberton Burnfit (*ro-bur'-in-burn-fi'*) *n.* former farm just near Roberton, which was part of Hassendean Parish until 1689. It was mentioned in the 1694 Hearth Tax recods. It was distinct from Borthwickbrae Burnfoot, a mile or so up the valley. John Gowans was there in 1720, John Taylor in at least 1725–26. William Lawson and John Gowans were there in 1743, Thomas Govenlock in 1752, Walter Scott in 1763–65, David Scott in 1767–74, Adam Robson in 1775 and Adam Riddell in 1781 (it is 'Robertown burnfoot' in 1772).

Roberton Cleuch (*ro-bur'-in-klooch*) *n.* name given to the deep wooded part of the Glen Burn, just to the north of the B711 through the village.

Roberton Cleuchfit (*ro-bur'-in-klooch-fi'*) *n.* former piece of land near Roberton. It is possibly the same as 'Roberton Burnfit' or could be the land on which the house known as 'Cleuchfoot' was built. It is described (perhaps in the 17th century) as a 'pendicle of Robertoun', once owned by Walter Scott of Woll and then by Alexander Scott of Galalaw.

Roberton Free Kirk (*ro-bur'-in-free-kirk*) *n.* original official name for **the Snoot Kirk**.

Roberton Glebefit (*ro-bur'-in-gleeb-fi'*) *n.* name for houses in Roberton at the foot of the Glebe road. Margaret Laidlaw was a grocer there in 1841, and Thomas Murray and family were also living there.

Roberton Kirk (*ro-bur'-in-kirk*) *n.* church in Roberton village. The present church dates from 1863/4, designed in Gothic style by David Rhind.

It is a rectangular building with small buttresses and a porch, with the bell hung over the gable. It has 2 memorial stained-glass windows and a war memorial in the grounds. The earlier church stood at the top of Manse Brae, where the cemetery is still located (and was marked there on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map). It was built in 1658/9 following complaints by Borthwick residents of the lack of a nearby church, which led to decades of dispute with Hassendean. A stone dated 1659 is built into the cemetery wall. It is recorded being repaired in 1721 and rethatched in 1738 and 1769, but the thatch replaced with slates in 1770. Flagstones were first laid on the church floor about 1789. The old graveyard is part of the modern one, and is the burial place of Chisholmes of Chisholme, Lockharts of Cleghorn and Potts of Todrig and Borthwickshiels. This replaced the earlier cemetery at Borthwick Waas, while the church replaced Kirk Borthwick, which formerly stood opposite that cemetery. The church bell has an inscription reading 'For the Tolbuith of Melros – 1649' and the initials of John, Earl of Haddington. It may have been brought from Hassendean (along with the new roof) in 1690, and may also have spent some time in the river near Hornshole (according to tradition). The oldest surviving communion token is small and made of lead, bearing the inscription 'R.K.' and the date 1705. The history of the earlier church, the formation of the Parish of Roberton in 1690, and the suppression of the Parish of Hassendean is complicated, and mixed up with national (as well as local) politics. In the early years the glebe and manse were far from ideal; a new glebe was arranged in 1721. The Manse was repaired in 1827 and it is stated in 1834 that the glebe consisted of 16 acres, and crossed the county boundary, so that the Minister could vote in both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. An ornate piece of stonework (a scroll capital), unearthed in an adjacent field in 1963 (and now in the Museum), may come from Hassendean Kirk. Note that a separate Free Kirk congregation was set up after the Disruption of 1843, this being known as 'the Snoot Kirk' and used until 1927, with the congregation merging with that of the main church in 1930. Roberton church was linked with Teviothead 1966–72, then linked with St. Margaret's and Wilton South 1972–83. It became formally united with St. George's West in 1984, which was renamed Teviot Parish in 1996 A roll of the ministry is: John Colt, from c.1663; Thomas Shiels 1689–c.93; John Ferguson 1696–99; Robert Scott 1700–1727; Henry Erskine 1728–73; James Erskine 1774–86; James Hay 1786–1825; William Berry Shaw, assistant 1801–12; Alexander Nivison 1826–44; Charles Kinnear Greenhill 1845–86; Mercer Hall 1887–1927; Æneas E. McInness 1894–1929; Cyrus M. Mortimer 1930–54; James B. Primrose 1955–60; Samuel Weir 1960–65; Robert McConnell 1966–83; Neil R. Combe 1984– .

Roberton Moss (*ro-bur'-in-mos*) *n.* boggy area to north of Roberton village. After drainage changes, a small body of water was formed there, called Roberton Moss Loch In the first Ordnance Survey Book of Reference it was 'Roberton Moss Lake' and 2 acres in size, but it appears on later maps as Borthwickshiels Loch. The filter works for Alemoor Loch were built there.

Roberton Pairish (*ro-bur'-in-pā-reesh*) *n.* parish around Roberton village and the Borthwick valley, created in 1689 from parts of the neighbouring parishes, including Hawick, Wilton and disjoint parts of Hassendean, including the area immediately around the village itself. Todshaw and neighbouring farms came from Hawick Parish, with Milsington, Girnwood and other farms coming from Hassendean, and Harden, Highchesters formerly being in Wilton. This followed about 3 decades of dispute, with Roberton Kirk being built in 1659, during confusion over the secession of Scott of Buccleuch (who owned much of Hassendean), but then material from the new Kirk being removed to repair Hassendean, following a decision in favour of Hassendean in 1666. The Revolution of 1688/9 and the restoration of Presbyterianism saw a successful petition to create Roberton as a Parish. The moving of the old church roof from Hassendean to Roberton in 1690 incited violence from the parishioners of the suppressed parish of Hassendean. The Parish was about 13 miles long and 5 miles wide, bounded by Ettrick, Yarrow, Ashkirk, Selkirk, Wilton, Hawick, Cavers and Eskdalemuir. The Parish long had part (about half) within Selkirkshire, but it was moved entirely into Roxburghshire in 1891. Parish registers go back to 1680, but the early ones are fairly incomplete, and the first part is really for Hassendean. An early Parish record is of £38 being stolen from the poor box in the unoccupied Manse in 1700. The Parish may have started within the Presbytery of Jedburgh (where it was recorded in 1706 that one new parish did not have a schoolmaster), but soon became part of Selkirk Presbytery. The first meeting to assess the Parish poor was in 1740. The records have significant gaps in the 1740s, 1750s and 1760s. The

population in 1755 was 651. Note that there is a separate parish of the same name in Lanarkshire, which sometimes causes confusion.

Roberton Place (*ro-bur'-in-plis*) *n.* private housing built in 1970 at the top of the West End, off Longbaulk Road, and named after the village of Roberton.

Roberton Schuil (*ro-bur'-in-skil*) *n.* school in Roberton village. It was noted at the General Assembly in 1724 that all parishes in the Presbytery had schools except for Roberton and Ettrick. Walter Heatlie was schoolmaster in 1727. The first record of a teacher being appointed was in 1765, and a new schoolhouse was built in 1790. In 1834 it was reported that 'one-third of the parish is so situated that the children cannot attend', since they are 'at a distance of five and eight miles'. This situation was probably the reason for the establishment of small schools at Howpasley and Redfordgreen. A new schoolhouse was finished in about 1835. In 1836 it is recorded that there were 60 pupils in attendance. The present school building was erected in 1875 and long served as the local primary school, with several attempts to close it, and closure finally coming in 2010. The Borders Archive has School Board minutes for 1873–1919. The Schoolmaster's house in the 1830s contained 5 rooms, including kitchen. Robert Miller was Schoolmaster in at least the period 1798–1807 and probably until 1822. Andrew Hogg was master there in the 1820s, until about the mid-1830s, and Thomas Anderson from 1833 until the 1860s.

Robert Paiterson Place (*ro-bur'-pi'-ur-sin-plis*) *n.* Robert Paterson Place, housing development at Burnflat, built in 2006 and named after the inspiration for Sir Walter Scott's 'Old Mortality', who was born there.

Roberts (*ro-burts*) *n.* **Rev. John** (1906–1965) born in Liverpool, son of John and Jane Hughes. He was educated at Cardiff High School, at Cambridge University (where he graduated B.A. in 1928) and Westerminster Theological College (1928–31). He was licensed by the Presbytery of London North in 1931 and served as a field missionary 1932–39. He became minister at Otterburn and Birdhope Craig in 1939 and served in Civil Defence during WWII. In 1951 he became minister of Southdean Kirk and remained until 1965. His time as minister included the period when Southdean first became linked with Edgerston in 1960. In 1931 he married Phylis Aylmer (b.1907), daughter of John Owen. Their children were John Clarke (b.1934) and David Owen (b.1943).

Robert's Hill see **Robert Hill**

Robert's Linn (*ro-burts-lin*) *n.* waterfalls off the Slitrig, where the Newcastleton road crosses a deep ravine. This area is famous for jasper, which was used to make the first Burgh Seal for example, and also for fossils. Further up the stream can be seen signs of the former lime-workings that gave their name to the Limekilnedge. The Catrail ends near here, leading to speculation that the falls had some special significance for our early ancestors. The area is also sometimes known as 'the Linns'. The high bridge there was rebuilt in 1903 using girders salvaged from the Tay Bridge disaster. A story circulated that it was bombed by a Zeppelin during WWI, but this was unsubstantiated. The bridge collapsed and was rebuilt as an embankment in 1982. There was once a farmstead in the area, where Robert Elliot and family were living in 1794 – 'Ca'in his pownies throwe fair and foul By the clints o' Robert's Linn . . . ' [DH] (also written 'Robertslinn'; the stream there may be the one marked 'The Ryillyn B.' on Blaeu's 1654 map, suggesting either an error or a different origin for the name; it is 'Robertsline' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Robertson (*ro-burt-sin*) *n.* **Alastair S.**, M.B.E., elder son of Nichol. He served as an apprentice designer with Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co., then worked with Munrospun in Galashiels, before joining Walker, Caledon, tweed manufacturers of Belfast, where he became Managing Director. He was a keen rugby player for Hawick junior teams, and also in Northern Ireland and served in the Royal Navy during WWII. He married Mairi Charlton from Ireland. **Alexander** (b.1779/80) from Linton, he was a cooper in Wilton Parish. He was listed among heads of households in 1835, being at Howdenburn in 1835, and Appletreehall in 1840. He was at Appletreehall on the 1841 census, with his surname given as 'Roberton'. In 1851 he was a former cooper living at Craigrig in Roxburgh Parish with his son-in-law John Forsythe. His wife was Mary and their children included Jane, Alexander, Duncan, William and George. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jeany Blaikie and their children included Thomas (b.1807). **Alexander** (b.1795/6) born at Makerstoun, he was blacksmith at Minto. He was recorded there in the electoral roll of 1837 and was still there in 1851. He married Isabella Blyth and their children included: Jane Tait (b.1831); Thomas (b.1833); Margaret (b.1834); Alexander (b.1836);

and James (b.1840). **Alexander** (b.1801/2) from Pencaitland, he was gamekeeper at Commonside in 1851 and 1861. He was living at Commonside Cottage since at least 1841. He was probably the Alexander who was the 28th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. In 1861 he donated a raven to the Museum an in 1865 his wife donated 3 silver and 6 copper coins. In 1869 it is recorded that he, his wife an daughter were present at the excavation of the cist found at Teindside. He also pointed out the apparently artificial cairn on Cromrig, which was also excavated in 1869 (found to be natural, but containing an ancient burial). In 1834 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Govenlock, innkeeper at Mosspaul. Their children included: James (1835–1918), lawyer in Edinburgh; Robert (b.1837); Alexander (b.1838); John (b.1840); Margaret (b.1845); and William (b.1847). He could be the Alexander who was the 28th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Gledstains and their children included Janet (b.1852). **Andrew** (d.bef. 1808) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Jackson, who died in 1808. Their children included: Andrew (b.1763); Barbara (b.1765); Mary (b.1767); Elizabeth (b.1769); Margaret (b.1771); and Andrew (again, b.1773) **Andrew** (b.1770s) labourer at Appletreehall. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. Walter was also listed as a labourer there and was surely related. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'. **Derek** (1965–) born in Hawick, grandson of Wullie 'the Voo'. He is an ambulance paramedic, working in Hawick but living in Newcastleton. He wrote The Men Who Marched Away – Liddesdale and the Great War' (1992), 'All These Fine Fellows: Hawick and District and the Great War 1914–1918' (1999) and the mammoth work 'Hawick & District and the Great War 1914–1918' (2018). **Rev. Edward Macallan** (b.1928) educated at Aberdeen and Oxford Universities, he became an Episcopalian minister. He was at Bristol and Swindon before coming to Hawick, where he was Rector at St. Cutherbert's Kirk 1960–69. He left to take up a Scholarship at Queen's College, Brimingham, moving to Alloa, where he worked as a teacher, before taking charge of Bathgate 1978–82, moving to Strathtay in 1982, Auchterarder in 1990 and retiring in 1993. **Eric** 'Pinner' (??–) son of Wullie 'the Voo'. He has been Captain of Hawick Golf Club and British one-armed golf champion (having lost an arm in an accident at Hawick Station). He is father of Margaret and Dawn. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Deanbrae in 1722 when his daughter Christian was baptised in Cavers Parish. **James** (1835–1918) born in Teviothead, son of Alexander. He was baptised at Mosspaul and educated at Teviothead Parish School and then in Melrose. He studied law at Edinburgh University, became a member of the General Council there in 1861, was a law agent from 1871 and served as Clerk of the Royal College of Surgeons for 50 years. He was a member of the Edinburgh Border Counties' Association, attending their first dinner and being Treasurer 1875–89. He was at school with the sons of Henry Scott Riddell and liked to recall being at the inauguration ceremony for the Ettrick Shepherd's statue at St. Mary's Loch in 1860. He married Margaret Nicolson (1853–1927). He died at his home at George Square, Edinburgh. **Jessie** (19th C.) from Kelso, she came to Hawick to assist in the shop of George Turnbull the draper at 14 High Street. **John** (17th C.) born at Flatt, son of Englishman Francis 'Robson'. He lived at Colterscleuch according to Capt. Scott of Satchells. He was in some way acquainted with Scott and known as a generous host: 'Ant it is true, John Robertson, Is a Comerad good enough, And for House-keeping he excels, He dwells in Cauterscleugh; Wheat-bread, Salt-beef, Mutton, and old Cheese, I rydding by, he did my hunger ease, With Capon, and Lamb, Brandy and good Ale, He feasted me in May, as I had been an Earl'. **John** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Hawick. His wife Janet Riddle died in 1810. **John** (b.1813/4) from Edinburgh, he was a cabinet-maker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at about 30 High Street with his wife Elizabeth (from Kirkton) and children Agnes Hall and William. **John** 'Jackie', 'the Voo' (1921–2019) son of John Proctor, he was known locally as a singer and Common-Riding stalwart. His brother Wullie also had the same nickname (which was not there in the previous generation). He was brought up in Drumlanrig Square and attended Drumlanrig School. He was an apprentice slater, served in the R.A.F. during WWII and in the 1950s opened an electrical shop near where he grew up. A great Common Riding supporter, he followed on horseback until he was 86. He may have been the last person to remember meeting J.E.D. Murray. He was Acting Father in 1968 to Elliot Hutton. He was member of the Common-Riding Committee from

1966, was President of the Mosstroopers' Club in 1973 and Callants' Club President in 1986. He became known as the most knowledgeable person about details of the Common Riding. The avenue at the Nipknowes that the followers take was informally named after him. He married Margaret Hibbert and their children were: Jim, who was Cornet in 1977; John, who was Honorary Provost in 2002; and Margaret, who became a teacher. He had the rare honour of becoming Jubilee Acting Father in 2018. **John** (??–) son of Jackie. He was a local Councillor and became Honorary Provost in 2002. **Nichol** (20th C.) apprenticed to Forbes Nursery, he served in WWI with the 1/4th KOSB. He was wounded on that fateful day of 12th July 1915 and invalided home. One of the last local survivors of the Gallipoli campaign, he wrote about his experiences afterwards. **Peter H.** (19th/20th C.) grocer who was Cornet in 1899, with his uncle James A. Henderson as his Acting Father. He was Cornet the year of the earliest film clips of the Common Riding, this being a hot and sunny weekend. He was also a member of the Teviotdale Harriers. He served as Acting Father to Francis A. Henderson in 1922. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Flight in Castleton Parish, recorded on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. **Robert** (1830–97) son of the shepherd at Branxholme, he was assistant teacher in a school run on Episcopal principles, taught by Rev. Campbell in Hawick High Street around 1850. He went to South Africa as a missionary, being transferred to Zululand (once a separate country) in 1860, where he founded the first mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This was at Kwa Magwaza, the mission being later destroyed in the civil disturbances. He lived and worked with the Zulu people for many years, gaining the native name 'Unzimela'. He also (anonymously) compiled and published 'Zulu Izaga, that is proverbs, or out-of-the-way sayings of the Zulus; collected, translated, and interpreted, by a Zulu missionary' in Durban in 1880. Around 1891 he moved to Tahlwati where he founded a mission using his wagon, and where a church was later built in his memory. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Cavers itself in 1702. He married Jean Turnbull in Cavers 1700. His children probably included: Thomas (b.1700); Ann (b.1702); Margaret (b.1704); and Alexander (b.1718). **Walter** (b.1770s) labourer at Appletreehall. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. Andrew was also listed as a labourer there and was surely related. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'. **William** (17th C.) servant of Robert Grierson from Clarilaw. In 1684 he was listed among local men listed as being fugitives because of attending field conventicles. It is unclear whether this is the Clarilaw near Hassendean or the one in Bowden Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Ann (b.1716); Margaret (b.1718); Archibald (b.1720); Thomas (b.1722); William (b.1724); and Hugh (b.1725). Perhaps the same William married Margaret Taylor in Cavers Parish in 1726. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded in Binks in 1755. Perhaps the same William was a wright in Cavers in 1757. He married Jane Beattie and their children included: William (b.1755); Elizabeth (b.1757); William (again, b.1758); and John (b.1763). **William** (1720–97) from Dunfermline, he was brought to Hawick by local interests in 1752 to start carpet manufacturing and was entered as a Burgess in 1756. In 1769 he formed a partnership with others, renewing the partnership ten years later. The Hawick Carpet Company lasted until 1806. In 1763 he was rewarded with £40 from the Board of Trustess for Manufactures for mechanical inventions (a new kind of 'throw mills' and a machine for teasing wool) improving carpet manufacturing. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for James Gray in Hawick in 1765. In 1770 he was the first feuar, from the Langlands Estate, of the lands of Roughheugh, where Rosalee Brae now is; he is still listed as owner of part of Roughheugh (valued at £10 18s 6d) in 1788 and still recorded that way on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (even although he was deceased by then). In a description of Hawick's trade in about 1777 it is stated that his company had 14 looms weaving carpets. He purchased part of the lands of Silverbuthall from James Scott. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for Christopher Atkinson in 1777. He may be the William who witnessed a baptisms in Wilton for Adam Ormiston (at Drinkstone) in 1780, performed by Rev. Williamson (of the East Bank Kirk). In 1789 and 1790 he paid tax in Hawick for having a female servant. He is listed as a carpet manufacturer on the 1787–90 and 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the 'Mr Robertson' who paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1795 and probably the manufacturer William who paid the Horse Tax in Hawick

in 1797. He was a trustee of the East Bank Meeting House, and at one point complained about the meagre allowance allowed for boarding visiting preachers. He appears to have had a son, also William, with whom he is probably sometimes confounded. He may be the weaver William (some of the birth entries being written 'Robson') married to Jane (or 'Jean') French, whose children included Isabel (b.1756), William (b.1760), John (b.1761) and Ann (b.1763); Jean French died in Hawick in 1782. **William** (18th C.) merchant of Newcastle, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1750. **William** (18th C.) quartermaster of the Scots Greys, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1776. **William** (18th/19th C.) son of William, the instigator of carpet manufacturing in Hawick. He may be the William, son of William and Jean French born in Hawick in 1760. It is possible that he was the 'W. Robertson, carpet manufacturer' recorded as Cornet in 1778. He is 'Mr William Robertson, jun. Hawick' in 1784 when he subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum'. In an 1803 list of volunteers he is recorded offering to provide a volunteer. In 1789 he married Janet, daughter of William Grieve, farmer at Southfield. Their children included: Mary (b.1790); Jane (b.1794); and William (b.1795). He may also have been the William whose son John died in Hawick in 1797. He is probably the deceased William 'Robison', 'Carpetweaver', whose son William's death is recorded in Hawick in 1806. Perhaps a relative was the William in Edinburgh who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **William** (19th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1837 he was listed as leaving from the Grapes on alternate Tuesdays, bound for Glasgow, and on alternate Thursdays for Langholm, as well as going to Selkirk every other Tuesday and Thursday. **William** (b.c.1810) from Eccles, he was farm overseer at Northhouse. He was an agricultural labourer at Mowhaugh in Morebattle Parish in 1841, at Northhousehaugh in 1851 and a smith at Sourhope Farm Steward's House back in Morebattle Parish in 1861. His wife was Jessie (from Kelso) and their children included Isabel (b.1830/1), Anne (b.1832/3), Mary (b.1837/8), Joanna (b.1838/9) and William (b.1845). **William** (19th C.) worked in the office of the Hawick Advertiser. He emigrated to Toronto. In 1866 he donated to the Museum '3 flint arrow heads, found in the Township of Blenheim, Count of Oxford, Canada West. **William** 'Willie' (b.1845) son of William, who was farm steward at Northhouse when he was born. Rev. Henry Scott Riddell was minister at Teviothead when he was growing up there. He finished his schooling at Stitchel and Nenthorn, then became an apprentice with Rutherford, publishers in Kelso, shifting to Redpath & Co., hardware merchants and eventually becoming a partner. He later started his own business in Glasgow, specialising in flies and fishing equipement. He became well known as an angler, being association with several related organisations. He was also President of the Glasgow Border Counties Association. He married and had 3 sons and 1 daughter. **Rev. William** (1876–1950) born in Killean Parish, son of Robert, he was educated at Rhunahaorine School, Campbeltown Grammar School, Glasgow University (where he graduated M.A. in 1900) and St. Andrews University. He was licensed by the Presbytery of St. andrews in 1906, was assistant at St. Paul's in Leith and ordained at Shapinsay in 1908. He served in France during WW!, where he was wounded, and he was Chaplain to the Forces in 1920. He moved to Olrig in 1920 and Dallas Old in 1925. In 1931 he become minister of Kirkton, where he served until 1940. In 1908 he married Jessie M. Douglas and their children were Robert (b.1909) and Thora Annie Douglas (b.1916). **William G.** (??–??) 'Bill' or 'Wullie', High school teacher and columnist for the Hawick News, writing the 'G.R.' column as well as covering rugby. He was also heavily involved with the Common Riding, being Secretary of the Committee in the 1950s. **William S.** 'Willie' (1904/05–91) owner of W.S. Robertson (Outfitters) Ltd. at 13–15 High Street from the 1930s until his retiral in 1973. He was an enthusiastic viola player with the local opera and retired to Dunbar. **William** 'Wullie', 'the Voo' (1912–2000) well known Westender, brother of Jackie. The origin of his nickname is unknown, and it was also later applied to his brother. As a boy he witnessed the terrible charabanc disaster at the Vertish in 1919. He was a dispatch rider for the R.A.F. during WWII and later worked with the Gas Board. He was known for performing the 'Canoe Song' from 'Sanders of the River'. He also scratched 'Voo' into many trees up the Westend, several marked after his death with small brass plaques. His wife's name was Cathy and his son was 'Billy Voo'. **Rev. W.M.** (19th/20th C.) minister of Hawick Baptist Kirk 1916–19. He was said to a fervent evangelical preacher, who sometimes packed the Theatre or the Town Hall. He served in France with the Soldiers' Christian Association for several months in 1918. He left Hawick for Toxteth Tabernacle,

Liverpool. He may be the minister of the same name who was at Mount Pleasant in Vancouver from 1927.

Robert the Bruce (*ro-bur'-thu-broos*) *n.* Scottish hero, otherwise known as **Robert I**.

Robin Reidcap (*ro-bin-reed-kap*) *n.* legendary servant of Lord Soulis, supposedly dwarfen and with vampire-like fangs, whose ghost is said to inhabit Hermitage Castle today – 'Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle, And beside him Old Redcap sly – 'Now, tell me, thou sprite who art miekle of might, The death that I must die!' ' [JL], 'For doon i the dungeons Gleg Reid-cap still lurks, In plain disregaird For the Office o Works!' [DH] (cf. **reid-cap**).

Robin Reidbreest (*ro-bin-reed-breest*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

robin-rin-the-hedge (*ro-bin-rin-thu-hej*) *n., arch.* goose grass, 'sticky wullie', Galium aparine – 'The species known as Cleavers, or 'Robin-rin-the-hedge' . . . ' whence its adhesive seeds cling to the clothes of the passer [JAHM] (also **lizzie-rin-the-hedge**; see **sticky wullie**).

Robinson (*ro-bin-sin*) *n.* **Elizabeth** 'Liz' Area Librarian for Hawick in the period 1978–80. **G. Allen** (19th/20th C.) photographer in Hawick in the late 1800s and early 1900s. He trained as a photographer with Russell & Sons of London. At various times he was based at Burnlington House on North Bridge Street, as well as at East Bank House and on the Exchange Arcade.

Robison (*ro-bee-sin*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Marion Cowan in Roberton in 1729 and their. daughter Agnes was baptised in 1731. **Andrew** (19th C.) grocer, tea, wine and spirit merchant at 23 High Street in the 1850s and 60s. He was listed as a High Street grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. **Ebenezer** (b.1795) whip and thong maker, son of Elizabeth. He was listed in Wilton on Pigot's 1837 directory and at Wilton Path in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was living on Wilton Damside and on Wilton Path in 1851 and 1861 (although these are probably the same address). He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He married Elizabeth Park from Lilliesleaf in 1821. Their children included: Ebenezer; Andrew; Elizabeth, who married William Richardson; twins Barbara and Margaret; Mary; Agnes; and Janet. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Chisholme and their children included Agnes (b.1687) and Margaret (b.1691), with witnesses Andrew Fletcher and Thomas Wallace. **George** (17th C.) recorded at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Perhaps the same John was previously married to a Paisley and had a daughter Anna baptised in 1691. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Paisley and their children included Jean (b.1689) and Anna (b.1691). **James** (17th C.) resident at Greena in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant at Riccartonfoot in 1623 along with Archie Henderson when they had 2 sheep stolen by Adie and Will Usher. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1694); James (b.1696); and Beatrice (b.1699). In 1694 the witnesses were James Grieve and Andrew Scott. Probably the same John witnessed a baptism for Robert Paterson in 1691. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant at Byreholm in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) tenant at Braidlie in Castleton Parish on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (18th C.) married Bess Nichol in Roberton in 1727. Their children included: Janet (b.1729), baptised in Roberton; and James (b.1733), baptised in Ashkirk. **Marshall** (1787–1862) born in Hawick, although no baptismal record exists, he emigrated to Canada, where he was a farmer in Harvey, New Brunswick. He married Jane Dickson (who was from Northumberland) and they lived in Wooler before moving to Canada in 1842. Their children included William, Margery, Dorothy, Marshall, Jane and Stephen. His name is also written 'Robinson'. **Matthew** (17th C.) resident of Liddesdale who was mentioned in about 1645. According to the Buccleuch records 'One Matthew Robison and his brother had just returned from an excursion into the Debateable Land after some cattle of their own, and had a sleuth-hound with them'. The hound was sent off to search out some thieves who had been challenged 'at Catheugh and Cringleford, until they came to Carshop, from whence they stole threescore sheep'. **Ralph** (18th/19th C.) overseer for George Douglas of Cavers. He was 'Mr Ralph Robieson in Cavers' when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1794. George (b.1791) was also his son. In 1806 he was residing at Berwick when he was found guilty of theft, fraud and breach of trust. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) wright in Branxholmtown. In 1722 he is

recorded refusing to pay a penalty and so being summoned to appear before the Session. He is probably the Robert 'servant to John Pringle wright in Hawick', who married Isobel Rae from Branxholmtown in 1721. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1722, with witnesses merchant James Aitkin (whose wife was Helen 'Robson') and merchant James Beattie. **Robert** (b.1832/3) powerloom tuner in Hawick, originally from Stirling. In 1861 he was living at 12 Sandbed. His wife was Betsy (from Branxholme Bridge) and their children included James (b.1859/60). **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Robisoune' in 1631 on a list of tenants of the lands of Newton in Bedrule. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Yethouse in Castleton Parish. He was recorded as tenant there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1696 he was rebuked before the congregation for 'Sabbath-breaking' and in 1697 he was chastised for 'travelling with a load on the Lord's day'. **William** (b.c.1795) plasterer in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on O'Connell Street with Mary, probably his wife. **William** (19th C.) recorded as 'missionary, Branxholm' in 1872 when he donated to the Museum a 'piece of Indo-Australian telegraph cable' (also spelled 'Robisone'; it was probably once interchangeable with **Robson**).

Rob Lurgie (*rob-lur-gee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Wilson**.

Rob o the Bent (*rob-ō-thu-ben'*) *n.* nickname for one of the Hawick men called **Robert Scott**.

Rob's Cleuch (*robz-klooch*) *n.* small stream in the Rule valley, which rises on the north-west side of Bonchester Hill. On the south side is evidence of a former settlement, largely obliterated by cultivation, but still observable as a roughly circular hollow. Near the head of the cleuch are the remains of a farmstead, which Walter Deans suggested may be the original site of Bonchester farm (also written 'Rob's Cleugh').

Robsland (*robz-lind*) *n.* alternative name for **Brighoose**.

Robson (*rob-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Esther was baptised in 1730. **Adam** (1720–1805) son of Adam and Jean Beattie. He was a farm worker who lived at Boghall in Castleton Parish. He married Helen Hume and their children included: Janet (b.1761), who married John Elliot; Jean (b.1763); Adam (1765–c.1844), who married Mary Pott and emigrated with his family to settle in Lanark County, Ontario; Mary (b.1767), who married a different John Elliot; and Helen (b.1775). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: Adam (b.1768); John (b.1770); Mary (b.1772); Andrew (b.1773); Janet (b.1777); and Margaret (b.1784). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Roberton Burnfoot in 1775 and Borthwickshiels in 1785. He married Helen Geddes in Roberton in 1769. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Janet (b.1770); James (b.1772); John (b.1775); Adam (b.1779); Robert (b.1777); George (b.1782); and Patrick (b.1785). **Adam** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He could be the Adam who married Janet Murray in Hawick in 1778 His unnamed son died in 1787. **Adam** (18th C.) gardener and 'Chaise Driver' for Adam Scott of Galalaw in 1785 and 1786. This was in Roberton Parish, so he was probably working at Borthwickshiels. **Adam** (1765–1885) born in Castleton Parish, son of Adam and Helen Hume, who lived at Boghall in Castleton Parish. He worked for a while as a shepherd for his brother-in-law John Elliot (2 of his sisters had married John Elliots!). He married Mary, probably daughter of Thomas Pott. They had 11 children, with 6 emigrating with them to Canada in 1817, and settling in Lanark County, Ontario. Their sons John and James had already travelled to Canada a year or so earlier. Their children included Adam (b.1790), Mary (b.1791), Isabell (b.1793), Thomas (b.1795), John (b.1797), Mary (again, b.1799), Janet (b.1801), Margaret (b.1804), Peter (b.1806), Jean (b.1808) and Robert (b.1813). He died in Drummond, Quebec. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) recorded as 'Hostler Cross Keys Inn' in Hawick on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He could be the son of James and Betty Cook who was baptised in Hawick in 1779. **Adam** (b.1786/7) born in Castleton Parish, he was a carter. He was listed among heads of households in Newcastleton in 1835–41. He was also listed as a carter in Newcastleton in 1861, when he was living at about 17 South Hermitage Street. He married Jess (or Jessie) Temple and their children included John (b.1827), Jean (b.1830), Robert (b.1832), Alexander (b.1834), James (b.1836), Barton (b.1840) and Elizabeth (or 'Bessy, b.1843). He may be the Adam of Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Adam** (b.c.1795) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was at Bowknowe in 1841. His wife was Jean and their children included Helen, Janet, James and George. **Adam** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His wife was Jess and their son John was baptised in 1827. **Adam** (1861–aft. 1901)

youngest son of William and Margaret Douglas, he was born in Castleton Parish. He became a solicitor in Galashiels. His wife was Phillis and they had a daughter Margaret Douglas. **Adam** (19th/20th C.) joiner of the firm A. & J. Robson. His brother was John, partner in the firm, and their sister Mary married Robert Edgar (cousin of the Hawick Express editor). He married Janet Laidlaw Wilson, who died in 1940, aged 87. **Adam** (1928/9–2007) born and educated in Hawick, and then at Edinburgh College of Art, where he played rugby. He then switched to the Linden, before becoming a famous wing forward for Hawick R.F.C. from 1952 to 1961. He also gained 22 Scottish caps and went on to be President of the Scottish Rugby Union. He was also President of the Scottish Schools Rugby Union. He was Art Master at Dollar Academy for 32 years, also widely exhibiting his paintings, with one prominent in the Health Centre, and his tribute to Tom Scott (1997) on display in Drumlanrig's Tower. He was Callants' Club President in 2002. He married Netta Renwick and their children were Shona and Judith. He wrote 3 books, one being a history of the Edinburgh Borderers rugby club. Robson Court is named after him. **Alexander** (18th C.) labourer in Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: Mary (b.1788); Jean (b.1790); and James (b.1793). **Alexander** 'Alec' (b.1846) 2nd son of blacksmith Thomas. He was a stone mason, known as a great athelete and authority on coins. In 1873 in Wilton he married Helen Brodie (b.1852) and their children included Mary Gowenlock Newton (b.1874). He died in Australia. **Alexander** 'Alex' (1924/5–44) son of Hugh and Minnie from Hawick. He served as a Private in the 5th Battalion of the K.O.S.B. and who was killed in the liberation of the town of Brunssum in the Netherlands. **Allan Watt** (d.1981) son of William S., he was born and brought up in Hawick. His studies at the Art College in Edinburgh were interrupted by War Service, but he continued after the War to train in art and teaching. From 1949 he was Head of the Art Department at Perth High School. He developed a strong interest in nature and botany in particular. He joined the Perthshire Society of Natural Science in 1954 and for many years was Chairman of the Botanical Section. He was also an area recorder for the Botanical Society of the British Isles and helped preserve many valuable plants in and around Perthshire. He illustrated his father's books: 'The Story of Hawick', with about 17 pen and ink sketches; and 'Hawick Place Names', with 'Auld Hawick, A Series of Pictorial Reconstructions', showing how the town may have looked in the 9th, 12th, 15th and 18th centuries, as well as a detailed view of Hawick at the time of the 1537 Charter. His original 'scraperboard' images of 'Auld Hawick' are in the Museum collection. He married Jessie and had a son Alan. **Andrew** (17th C.) listed along with James Small in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. Together they paid tax on £390 for the lands of the Laird of Haining (probably John Pringle). **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their son John was baptised in 1635. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Jackson and their daughter Barbara was baptised in 1765. **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) baker in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Probably the same Andrew was listed as a labourer on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the Andrew who married Mary Moffat and whose son James was baptised in Castleton in 1798. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) resident of Branxholme Town according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. Walter was also there at the same time and so perhaps a brother. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Jean Elliot and their children included Gavin (b.1806) and Betty (b.1808). **Andrew** (19th C.) coal merchant in Hawick in the late 1800s. **Andrew** (c.1889–1949) born in Hawick, he was an engineering apprentice with his father, who was a foreman with James Melrose & Sons. He then worked for a steel manufacturing firm in Middlesborough before studying engineering at Edinburgh University. He spent 12 years as Principal of West Hartlepool Technical College and in 1933 became Principal of Handsworth Technical College in Birmingham. He was an active member of the Institution of Production Engineers. He returned regularly for Hawick Common Riding and spent many holidays in Rulewater. He was married twice and had a daughter. **Charles** of Samieston (1770–1830) son of James, who was tenant of Belford and Chatto. He was one of the founding members of the Jedforest Club. He was a Captain in the 2nd Regiment of Roxburghshire militia. He also served as Collector of Supply for the county and was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He married Martha, eldest daughter of Maj. John Rutherford of Mossburnford. A small portrait was painted of him around 1800. **Rev. Charles** (b.1861) from Hawick, son of James and Jessie Inglis. His family attended the East Bank

Kirk. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1885 and was ordained as minister of Clune Park Port-Glasgow in 1889. In 1893 he moved to Pollok Street Church in Glasgow and in 1899 to Inverness Antiburgher church. **Cuthbert** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of 'Oldsteson' in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. It is unclear where this farm is. He is recorded along with William, who was presumably his son or brother. James was also there, as well as David Hall. **Euan** (1954–) born in Corbridge, Northumberland, he was M.S.P. for Roxburgh & Berwickshire 1999–2007, and has also been Scottish Liberal Democrat Chief Whip. He stood unsuccessfully for the European Parliament in 2009. **Francis** (17th C.) possessor of the lands of Flatt and 'Schortbus' in southern Liddesdale in 1632. He is probably the Englishman, father of John 'Robertson', who is described by Walter Scott of Satchells – 'And for his Father Francis, I knew him well enough, to be a Gentleman, Store-Master To Walter Earl of Buckcleugh'. **Gavin** (18th/19th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) in Hawick who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the Gavin born in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1781 to Robert and Elizabeth Grieve. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1538 along with John, plus Walter Veitch, David Do[wne?] and Walter Scott, when Andrew Lough forced them off his lands at Synton. **George** (b.c.1780) servant at Hyndlee according to the 1799 ballot list for the Militia in Southdean Parish. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Denholm. He was one of the founders of the Denholm Subscription Library in 1805. **George** (18th/19th C.) grocer in Lilliesleaf, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He could be the 'Cadger' listed on Main Street in the 1841 census. **George** (b.c.1808) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Kirk Wynd and described as 'Frame Work Knitter – Woollen & Chelsea Pensioner'. He married Agnes Donaldson, who had previously been married to the oldest son of James 'Pawkie' Paiterson. **George** (b.1831/2) quarry worker in Denholm. He lived in an old house by the school gates. When that was demolished he lived in the White Swan. His wife Matilda came from Cupar in Fife and they had a son, James. **George** 'the Prince' (19th C.) resident of the Canongate in Denholm. He worked on the railway. **Helen** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1693 she 'confessed she bought from James Thompson, in Hassendeane, and creillfull of salt in quiat in the middst of the markitt, and was yrfor guiltte of forstaling the marcatt, and fyned in tenn pound scott yrfor'. This shows that buying privately was considered to be an offence at that time. **Henry** 'Harry' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in Beirhoip', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He presumably lived at Beirhope near Hownam. **Isabella** 'Bella' (19th/20th C.) resident of a house on the Kirk Wynd, near where the Drums and Fifes start on the Thursday night of the Common Riding. She would regularly come out to offer a tray of rum and milks to the band. Her son Dod was a founder member of the 1514 Club. **James** (16th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. In 1595/6 his son William was granted lands in the village. **James** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of 'Oldsteson' in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He is listed after Cuthbert and William, and so probably closely related. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: Jane (b.1670); and James (b.1678). **James** (17th/18th C.) listed at Highchesters in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. Probably the same James was in Highchesters in 1711 when his son James was baptised in Roberton. **James** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Roberton Parish. In 1713 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for John Scott in Drydenburn, but was 'in ye paroch of Robertoun'. He could be the same as the James who lived at Highchesters. **James** (17th/18th C.) from Hawick Parish. In 1702 he was recorded being 'nou in Flanders' when his son James was baptised in Hawick; the child was 'begotten in fornica[tio]n' with Margaret Scott and Margaret's brother Robert made 'faith for the education of the child'. The witnesses were gardener James Falsyde and glover John Hart. **James** (b.c.1710) tenant of Langlands at Calaburn in Wilton Parish. He was living at Calaburn in 1748 and was still at Calaburn in 1765 when among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. It was stated that he was at that time 'the present common herd, and tenant of Cala-burn'; this meant that he had a responsibility for driving the animals of other tenants to and from Wilton Common before it was divided. He also gave evidence in the court case in 1764, describing how he had been tenant in Calaburn for 20 years and telling of his recollections of the use of the Common. He married Margaret Easton and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Robert (b.1746); Mary (b.1748); Marion (b.1750); Margaret (b.1752); John (b.1754); and Jean (b.1757). The witnesses in 1748 were John and Robert Scott. It seems likely he was the

James, son of James, who was baptised in Roberton in 1711. He is probably also the James who had earlier children baptised in Roberton: James (b.1737); Adam (b.1738); Thomas (b.1740); and William (b.1743). **James** (b.1710/1) son of a shepherd. He moved to Newbigging near Hawick when his father became shepherd in 1726, staying 6 years, then being shepherd for 2 years at Raesknowe and 2 years at Acreknowe and Winnington Rig. In 1767 he gave evidence regarding the earlier use of Hawick Common; he was described as married at that time and living at Templehall. He may be the same man as James, who also gave evidence in 1764 in the case for the division of Wilton Common. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, perhaps at Wiltonburn. He married Isabel Pringle in Roberton Parish in 1761. Their children included: John (b.1761); Agnes (b.1768); and Jean (b.1770). The witnesses in 1770 were Thomas Easton and Thomas Hoy. He witnessed a baptism for Walter Rae at Whitfield in 1773. He may be the James who paid for the use of the Wilton mortcloth in 1794. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Cook in 1778 and their son Adam was baptised in 1779. **James** (d.1781) recorded as servant of 'Mr. Dickson' when he died in Hawick. This was presumably the minister of Bedrule, who had died in 1787. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwick Burnfoot in 1780. His children included James (b.1776), Thomas (b.1778) and Charles (b.1780). **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was recorded at Dykeraw in 1778. He married Janet Watson and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1778. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Linthill. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811. **James** (b.c.1780) barber on the High Street in Hawick, probably at No. 32 on the 1841 census. **James** (b.1788/9) from Elsdon in Northumberland, he owned the farm of Waterside near Letham. In 1851 he was living there with his wife Janet and daughter Matilda. He married Janet Lachlan (from Dalkeith) and their children included: William (b.1808), 1st son; Robert (b.1810), 2nd son; and Mary (b.1812). **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded at 'Newroad' in 1826 when the death of his wife is recorded in Hawick. **James** (b.c.1800) originally from Yarrow, son of Robert. In 1841 he was a farm worker living at Branxholme and he was shepherd at Branxholme 'Gate' (probably the Lodge) in 1851. He married Isabella Oliver in Ancrum, and their children included: Robert (b.1830); Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1832); Joan (b.1835); Williamina (b.1838), who probably died young; and Jeany. **James** (19th C.) second official singer of Hogg's 'Teribus' at the Common Riding. He could be the same James who is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a cart and plough wright on Buccleuch Street, or the James living on Green Wynd on the 1841 census, or even the blacksmith, father of the composer William Inglis. **James** (b.1816) blacksmith in Wilton, he was son of Hawick blacksmith Thomas and Elizabeth Bookless. He was on Wilton Place in 1851 and Dickson Street in 1861. He married Jessie Inglis in 1841 and their children included: Margaret; Thomas; Eliza; William Inglis (b.1853), who became a professor of music; James Alexander (b.1855); Jessie (b.1857); and Charles (b.1861), who became a minister. **James** (19th C.) grocer in Cavers or Minto Parish, recorded in 1852. **James** (b.1852/3) son of Denholm blacksmith John. He was known as an authority on local antiquities, particularly arrow-heads. He was also noted as a prize-winner at flower shows. He married Janet Oliver, from Denholm, and she died in 1932, aged 80. Their eldest daughter was Mary. They are buried in Denholm. **James** (b.1855) youngest son of William 'Billy Buttons' and related to the Denholm blacksmiths. He had brothers John (Hawick Town Councillor) and William and a sister Beatrix. Like his father and brothers, he started off as a stocking-maker. He later became a teacher and private tutor. He was an expert on local history and wrote extensively about the Scottish Borders, producing several books including 'Border Sketches' (1891), 'Churches and churchyards of Teviotdale' (1893) and 'Border Battles and Battlefields' (1897). He also wrote 'Teviotside legends & stories' (1895) under the pseudonym Bernard Ainsworth. He died in Hawick. **James Scott** (1921–2010) born in Hawick, son of William Scott. He attended Hawick High School and then studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He won a Rockefeller Foundation Studentship to continue his studies in New York, and survived his ship being torpedoed on the way. Back in Edinburgh he graduated M.D. in 1945, then served as Captain in the R.A.M.C., worked in Edinburgh and then went to Harvard University, where he carried out renal research. He married Mary MacDonald, who was a pathologist. In Britain he set up the Acute Renal Failure Service and was

significantly involved in the first kidney transplants. He also advised on dialysis treatment protocols for avoiding infection. After brief appointments at Harvard and in Australia, he became Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh University in 1977, as well as President of the Renal Association. At Edinburgh he also revised the undergraduate medical curriculum and was editor-in-chief for an influential medical text book. He was a member of Edinburgh's New Club. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1538 along with George, plus Walter Veitch, David Do[wne?] and Walter Scott, when Andrew Lough forced them off his lands at Synton. **John** 'Jock the Laird' (16th C.) recorded in 1581/2 when his lands in Langnewton were mentioned in a marriage contract involving George Brig and John Melrose. His nickname is recorded as 'Jok the Larde'. William is also mentioned, and surely a relative. **John** 'the Pudge' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **John** (17th C.) cook to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. It is unclear if he was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son James was baptised in 1646. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was a Paisley and their daughter Anna was baptised in 1691. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1694); James (b.1696); and Beatrix (b.1699). **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was on the short-list of candidates for Cornet in 1710 and was elected Cornet in 1711. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for glover John Scott. He could be the John, son of Robert and Helen, born in Hawick in 1689 or the John, son of William and Helen Muir born in 1685. In 1707 he witnessed a baptism for merchant James Simpson. He is probably the John who married Isobel Huntly and whose daughter Anne was baptised in Hawick in 1718. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Nichol and their children included: James (b.1733); and Helen (b.1735). **John** (1773–1834) 2nd son of James of Samieston. He was tenant farmer at Belford. He was a founding member of the Jedforest Club and served with the western troop of Roxburghshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married Esther, younger daughter of Thomas Scott of Peel. Their elder son was Dr. James Robson-Scott of Ashtrees and their younger son was Thomas Robson-Scott of Newton. He died at Belford. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Essenside according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **John** (b.c.1780) labourer at Wester Barnhills according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish. **John** (b.1780s) son of a blacksmith in Denholm, probably Thomas. His brother Thomas was also a blacksmith there. He was an apprentice stocking-maker in Denholm, but was apparently noticed on the Green by Lord Minto, who suggested he joined the Royal Navy. He rose through the ranks, but was demoted when he allowed a deserter to escape. He spent some time at Portsmouth, where he got married to Mary Buchanan and had a son, William. He then spent 6 years serving in India, took part in the capture of Algiers in 1812 and was on the ship that took Napoleon to St. Helens. He returned to Denholm with his wife and son, 'Billy Buttons'. **John** (b.1803/4) born in St. Boswells, he was innkeeper at the Plough Inn in Lilliesleaf, recorded in 1837. He was listed as a joiner in 1841 and innkeeper in 1851. In Slater's 1852 directory he was innkeeper at the Cross Keys. He was said to be perhaps the only voter in the village of Lilliesleaf who was a Tory. He married Jessie Cockburn in 1832 and their children included William (b.1833) and Helen (b.1835). In 1861 his wife was running the inn, and so he was presumably deceased (or travelling). **John** (19th C.) married Isabel Laing in Bedrule in 1834. **John** (b.1818/9) born at Wells, he was an agricultural labourer in Bedrule Parish. In 1851 he was living at 'Bedrule Hinds House' and in 1861 was farm steward at Bedrule. He married Elizabeth Henderson in Wilton in 1840. Their children included George, Margaret and John. **John** (1826–99) son of Thomas and Isabella Hardie. His father and brother Thomas were blacksmiths at Teviothead and elsewhere. He was blacksmith at several places, but lastly (and for the longest period) in Denholm. He was originally based on Main Street, but in 1864 moved to the Quarry Road, where he built a new smiddy, house and stable. At the age of 17 he married Mary Newton, from Gordon in Berwickshire, and she died in 1883, aged 60. He had many sons with her (8 of whom survived), including: George, who died young; Thomas (b.1844/5), blacksmith at 46 High Street; Alexander (b.1846, 'Alec'), who died in Australia; John (b.1848/9), also a blacksmith, died in Penicuik; Robert (b.1851), mason in Hawick; Robert Newton, monumental sculptor;

James (b.1853/4); William Hardie (1856–1927), who died in Canada; George (b.1858); and Mark Newton (b.1861), who became a minister. The average height of his sons was 6 ft 1½ in. He also remarried and had more children. **John** (b.1845/6) born at Wilton Dean, he was eldest son of William, and grandson of John, who was in the Navy. His brothers were William, Precentor at Bedrule, and James, local historian. He worked as a stocking-maker and stone hewer. He was Precentor in the Denholm Free Kirk for 13 years. He moved to Hawick, where he was a Town Councillor for Slitrig Ward and was heavily involved in religious and temperance movements in the town. He was associated wht West Port Church, Hawick Home Mission, the Sabbath School Union, the Poorhouse Committee and the Parish Council. He married Janet Oliver from Cavers. **John** (b.c.1850) son of Denholm blacksmith John. He was also a blacksmith and known as an athlete. He died in the prime of life in Penicuik. **Mark** (b.1803/4) son of John, he was born in Crailing Parish. In 1851 he was a 'Wood Forester' living at Ashkirk Cottage with his children Margaret (housekeeper there), Thomas and Janet, father John and lodger. **Mark Newton** (1861–1939) youngest son of John, who was blacksmith at Denholm, and Mary Newton. He was born and attended school in Denholm, then moved to Hawick at 16. He was a teacher there for over 8 years. He wrote poetry and also produced an article on 'Lower Rulewater and its Associations' for the Archæological Society. From 1886 he resolved to do 'home' missionary work and was stationed at Fisherrow, Musselburgh. Afterwards he was Presbyterian Minister in County Durham and Congregational Minister at Sanquhar and Cumnock. He was a member of Allars Kirk in Hawick in the early 1900s. As well as publishing many poems in the local press, he also contributed some articles on Border life and scenes. He privately published 'Some Denholm Families'. His first wife and child died about 2 years after he was married. Like his brothers, he was tall, being about 6 feet 3 inches. **Mary** nee Waugh (b.1864) daughter of Andrew Waugh and Agnes Purdom. She was assistant nurse at Weens for several years. She married Will Robson and their children included John, Agnes Purdom and Janet Oliver. **Dr. Michael J.H.** (1933–2017) Hawick Museum curator and contributor to the Archæological Society Transactions. He was also a founding member of the Borders Family History Society. He retired to the Isle of Lewis. He wrote several short books, including: 'Tibbie Shiel' (1986); 'Ride with the moonlight: the Mosstroopers of the Border' (1987); 'Sheep of the Borders' (1988); 'No road this way after dark: George Harkness's reminiscences of Liddesdale' (1989); 'Break with the past: changed days on two Border sheep farms (Langburnshiels and Riccarton) with The record book of the Riccarton Mill Club' (1991), 'Surnames and clansmen : Border family history in earlier days' (1998); 'Dykes, ditches and disputers: a history of boundary and field enclosures in the Borders' (2004); and others relating to the Highalnds and Islands. He was involved in the founding of the Turnbull Clan Association, was the clan newsletter's first editor and was working on a history of the Turnbulls when he died. **Miss S.** singer at Colour Bussings and other functions in the early 20th century. **Mungo** (16th C.) recorded as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale in 1581. **Patrick** (15th C.) witness in 1436 to a sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee. The other men listed were all from relatively nearby. He was also on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick in 1437. **Peter** (b.1801/2) from England, he was a shepherd at Boghall and then Hermitage Bridgend. He was also an elder at Castleton Kirk. He was listed as male head of his family at Boghall in 1835–41. His wife was Agnes, from Heiton. Their children included Peter, John, James, Agnes and Helen. **Robert** 'Rob' (16th C.) called 'Fwll Mowth' in a bond of 1562, where William Oliver in Lustruther and Gavin Oliver in West Houses have to present him to John Kerr of Ferniehirst. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) carter and merchant in Hawick. He was listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is also listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was a Burgess of Hawick. Probably the same Robert was a merchant in 1699 when he witnessed a baptism for smith James Scott. He witnessed a baptism for fellow carrier James Wilson in 1701 (where he is recorded both as a carter and as a merchant). He is probably the merchant Robert who witnessed baptisms for smith James Scott in 1704, for piper William Turnbull in 1706, for workman Robert Gledstains in 1708, for carrier James Wilson in 1712 and for carrier William Rae in 1713. John Scott was his servant in 1711 (when he witnessed a baptism for him) and Thomas Huntly (who gave evidence relating to the use of the Common in 1767) was his servant in 1715. He is probably the Robert listed as a merchant who witnessed

baptisms in 1718 for tailor Robert Chisholme, in 1719 for Andrew Waugh, tenant in Hawick, and in 1720 for carrier James Henderson and for smith Thomas Huntly. He and another Robert (presumably his son) were the 2 merchants who witnessed a baptism for carrier George Porteous in 1720. He is probably the Robert, married to Helen Robson, whose children baptised in Hawick included: Marion or Margaret (b.1686); Walter (b.1687); John (b.1689); Isobel (b.1691); and Helen (b.1693). The witnesses in 1689 were Robert Douglas and Robert Wilson. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick, probably son of Robert. In 1720 the pair of Roberts witnessed a baptism for carrier George Porteous. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for tailor Robert Chisholme and in 1722 another for John Laidlaw in Hawick Shiel. **Robert Newton** (b.1851) born in Eccles, he was 4th son of Denholm blacksmith John. He trained as a stone-hewer at Denholm Hill Quarry and became a monumental sculptor in Hawick. He was an active member of Allars Kirk and the Archæological Society, being particularly involved in cleaning up and preserving the remains of Southdean Kirk. He carved the WWI alabaster and bronze WWI memorial tablet for Allars Kirk. He also worked on the Johnnie Armstrong memorial at Teviothead. He married Janet Oliver, from Appletreehall. In later life he had a long, flowing beard (it is said, to protect him from stone dust), making him look patriarchal. **Simon** 'Syme' (16th/17th C.) recorded as tenant in Lethem along with John Oliver in 1623. 2 men were acquitted of stealing sheep from them. **Thomas** (16th C.) leased 'ane quarter and halff quarter of Todrik' (i.e. Todrig) from Thomas Scott in 1538. described as 'in Langnewton' in a 1612 document **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Langnewton' in a 1612 document listing people convicted of charging too much interest on loans. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (or the part corresponding to Hassendean). He married Isobel Turnbull in 1682 and their children included: Margaret (b.1684); Dand (b.1686); and Bessie (b.1689). The witnesses in 1684 were William Turnbull (probably related to his wife) and John Noble. In 1682 he witnessed a baptism for William Collin in Horsleyhill, in 1683 others for William Turnbull and for Adam Craig and in 1687 for Walter Runciman. He also witnessed a baptism in 1686 for John Turnbull (perhaps related to his wife) and Margaret Dodds. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) described as occasional tenant in Bewlie in 1716 when he leased lands in Bewlie from John Nisbet of Nisbetfield. **Thomas** 'Tam o the Yett' (18th C.) former resident of Liddesdale, said to be an ancestor of the blacksmiths of Denholm. A story is told of how a Liddesdale minister examining children asked who the strongest man was, and was given his name as the reply. He may have been a descendant of Thomas 'Robison', farmer at Yethouse. **Thomas** (d.1805) son of Thomas, he was probably farmer at Calaburn. He witnessed a baptism for Richard Young (perhaps his brother-in-law) in 1774. He married Isobel Young in Hawick Parish in 1764. Their children included: Margaret (b.1765); Isobel (b.1767); James (b.1770); William (b.1771); William (again, b.1772); Alexander (b.1776). He died at Calaburn, with his wife following a few days later. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Janet Anderson in Ewes Parish in 1783. Their children, baptised in Langholm, included Christian (b.1788), Mary (b.1790), James (b.1792), Thomas (b.1799) and William (b.1801). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith at Denholm, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 3 horses. His shop was in a thatched cottage at the foot of the Loaning. He was probably father of the later blacksmith of the same name, as well as John, who was in the Navy. **Thomas** (b.c.1790) master blacksmith at Denholm, probably the same man named on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. His brother John was in the Navy. In 1815, he married Isabella ('Bell') Hardie, from Dargues in Redewater. They had 6 daughters and 4 sons: Thomas (b.1816), blacksmith at Teviothead and in Hawick; James, possibly blacksmith in Middlesburgh; Ann (b.1818); William (b.1824), also a blacksmith in Denholm; John (b.1826), blacksmith in several places, but longest at Denholm; Mary; Isabella, who married William Easton from Yetholm; Betty; Catherine; and Helen, the youngest. He may be the smith of that name who was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. He could be the same Thomas who donated a stone ball, found in Denholm, to the Museum in 1863. **Thomas** (1777/8–1844) Hawick blacksmith, listed on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1837 he was on the High Street and is recorded at about 9 Brougham Place on the 1841 census. He married Elizabeth Bookless, who died in 1858, aged 77. Their children included: Helen (b.1809); Mary (b.1811); Elizabeth (1814–28), who probably died young; Isabel; James (b.1816); and William. He is buried at St. Mary's. He was probably related to the other Robson blacksmiths. He may be the 'Tam

Robson' who supervised the roasting of an ox at the Tower Knowe for the celebration of the coming of age of Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch in 1827. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Hardie in Cavers Parish in 1815. **Thomas** (19th C.) spinner in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the 'Woollen Slubber' living on the Howegate in 1841, with his wife Margaret and children Thomas and Walter. **Thomas** 'Tam' (19th C.) carrier of the mail between Langholm and Hawick. He was a keen fisherman (described in John Hyslop's 'Echoes from the Border Hills'), and it was said that if the trout were biting then the letters to Hawick would be late! **Thomas** (b.c.1815) from outside Roxburghshire, he was an excise officer living on the Howegate in 1841. The other residents were probably wife Jane, mother Barbara, sister Jane and daughter Isabella. **Thomas** (1816–81) son of Thomas and Isabella Hardie. He was blacksmith at Teviothead and then at 54 High Street. He is listed as a High Street blacksmith in Slater's 1852 directory. He later moved to 5 Teviot Road and became a retailer. In 1871 he donated to the Museum an 'antique key and fragment of old sword blade' and in 1872 he donated a 'stuffed monkey'. He married Catherine Waugh, from Southdean Parish, who died in 1906, aged 88. Their children were: Elizabeth (b.c.1843), who married William Wilson, Hawick rag and waste merchant; Thomas (b.1839), who died young; Robert (b.1840), who died aged 15; another Thomas (who also died young, like his following 4 siblings); William; Catherine; Robert; John; and Isabella (b.1850, died aged 26). **Thomas** (1819–94) born at Cappuck, he later farmed at Menslaws. He was recorded at Menslaws in a directory of 1868. He married Eliza Wilson Cockburn (who died in 1906) and their children were Agnes Cockburn (who died young), Catherine Home (who died in 1958), Janetta (who died in 1969) and Thomas Cockburn (who died in 1931). They are buried in Bedrule churchyard. **Thomas** (b.1817/8) carrier, son of carter Richard. He lived in Jedburgh and is recorded in 1852 operating a weekly service to Hawick, leaving from the Horse Market. In the 1860s he was operating a twice weekly service between Hawick and Jedburgh. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Branxholme. In 1872 he was 'formerly missionary in Africa' when he donated to the Museum 'a collection of African spears'. **Thomas** (c.1845–c.1925) eldest son of John, blacksmith at Denholm. He carried on a blacksmith's business at 46 High Street. Later he worked at Weensland Mills. He had some musical talent and was Precentor at East Bank Kirk. He was also a noted angler and authority on local natural history. He died in Hawick at more than 80 years old. **Thomas Cockburn** (1869–1931) born at Menslaws, son of Thomas and Eliza Cockburn. He was Manager of the National Bank of Scotland in London and is buried in Bedrule churchyard. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) of Weensland, responsible for stuffing a large fraction of the Museum's bird collection. He could be the same as the Thomas (d.c.1925) who worked at Weensland Mills. **Walter** (15th C.) described as 'in Harden' in 1493 when he was accused at a Jedburgh court of conspiring with Archibald Armstrong (who was already 'at the horn') in the murder of the Laird of Alemoor. Walter Ker served as surety for him. It is unclear if this is Harden on Borthwick Water or another one. **Walter** (17th C.) described as a merchant in a Magistrates Court case of 1642 when Andrew Deans was ordered to pay debts and expenses to him. Perhaps the same Walter witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1656 for John Porteous. He could be the Walter, married to Marion Henderson, whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Isobel (b.1648), John (b.1650), Robert (b.1652) and William (b.1654). **Walter** (b.c.1780) resident of Branxholme Town according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Andrew was also there at the same time and so perhaps a brother. He may be the Walter who married Betty Mitchellhill and had children baptised in Cavers Parish, including: Andrew (b.1809); and Helen (b.1811). **Walter** (19th C.) shepherd at Cleughhead in Castleton Parish. He was listed among male heads of households in 1835–41. He may be the Walter, married to Margaret Turnbull, whose children, baptised in Castleton Parish, included Isabel (b.1833), Helen (b.1835), Janet (b.1836), Peter (b.1838), John (b.1841), Margaret Murray (b.1843) and Walter (b.1845). **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Richardson and their children included Margaret (b.1842), Anne (b.1847), Walter (b.1850) and George (b.1853). **Walter** 'Wattie' (20th C.) fiddle player from Denholm. He often played along with Tom Hughes in the 1970s. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as a witness in 1524 to the agreement between Martin Douglas and James Routledge, regarding lands at the Crook in Cavers Parish. **William** (16th C.) probably in Hawick in 1561 when he made an agreement with David Todrig over lands

in Selkirk. He is recorded as 'William Robesone in Hauyk'. **William** (16th C.) charged with the murder of William Hall 'of Wollie' (probably Wolfelee) in 1573. He was recorded being 'in Rochthewchmylne' (probably Roughheugh Mill) and James Langlands of that Ilk acted as surety for him, and so he was probably a local man. Langlands had to pay 20 merks to Hall's only daughter when Robson failed to appear. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Langnewton. In 1581 there was a marriage contract for his first-born son William and Elizabeth. He gave to the couple 'half a cotland with onsets, tofts and crofts' in Langnewton, with the liferent reserved for him and his wife Katherine King. Probably the same William is recorded in 1581/2 when his lands in Langnewton were mentioned in a marriage contract involving George Brig and John Melrose; 'Jock the Laird' is also mentioned, and probably a relative. In 1590 he was listed among tenants in Langnewton who complained about attacks by the Kers of Newhall; James was also listed and presumably related. In about 1590 he may be the 'Williame Mader of Langtoun' listed among landed men of the Borders. **William** (16th C.) eldest son of William in Langnewton. In 1581 he was contracted to be married to Elizabeth Brydon, daughter of the deceased John John Brydon in Rutherford and Margaret Ker. **William** (16th/17th C.) granted a half husbandland of land in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. He was described as 'son of James there'. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Robison and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1669. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen 'Mure' and their son John was baptised in 1685. **William** (17th C.) married Agnes Riddell in Roberton in 1684. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane French and their children included Jane (b.1756) and William (b.1760). **William** (18th C.) married Isabel Turnbull in Cavers in 1782. **William** (18th C.) married Mary Rutherford in Bedrule in 1793. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Gowanbrae in Wilton Parish, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Longburnshiels in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He could be the William whose children Elizabeth (b.1800) and William (b.1801) were baptised in Hobkirk. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Mary Oliver and their children included: Peter (b.1808); and an unnamed child (b.1811). Perhaps the same William was recorded as a servant at 'Lowgate' in Southdean Parish on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (18th/19th C.) from Falstone in North Tyne, he lived at Waterside in Southdean Parish. In 1809 he married Barbara Baptie, who was from Bucham. Their children (baptised in Byrness) included: Isabel (b.1809); and Janet (b.1811). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Cowan and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included twins Jean and Isabel (1819). **William** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Linton in Southdean in 1817. **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary Ritson and their son Thomas was baptised in 1824. **William** (19th C.) married Janet Fairgrieve in Wilton in 1826. **William** (19th C.) married Ann Purdom in Hawick in 1837. **William Hutchison** 'Billy Buttons' (b.1811/2) son of John of the Navy and grandson of the Denholm blacksmith. He was born in England, while his father was stationed there. His nickname came from the coat, festooned with military buttons, which his mother made for him when he was a child. He lived up the Doctor's Pend in Denholm and later had the house called Rosebank built. In part of that house he ran a small stocking-maker's with his 3 sons. He later moved to Westgate Hall and finally to Hawick. He would carry his wares throughout the Borders and into England, where he was known as 'Stocking Wullie'. In Wilton in 1845 he married Janet Cairns, from Hawick Muir. Their children were: John (b.c.1846), who was a stocking-maker and hewer and married Janet Oliver; William (b.c.1850), also a stocking-maker; Beatrix (b.c.1853), who married Bailie Kennedy; and James (b.1855), stocking-maker, teacher and local historian. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Scott and their son James was baptised in 1841. **William** (19th C.) married Ann Scott in Hobkirk in 1843. Their children, baptised in Lilliesleaf Parish, included: George (b.1843); Thomas (b.1846); and Betsy Scott (b.1854). **William** (19th C.) married Janet Cairns in 1845, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **William** (19th C.) married Mary Haig in 1845, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **William** (19th C.) married Euphemia Hogg in Wilton in 1846. **William** (b.1813/4) farm labourer in the Teviothead area. In 1841 he was living at Commonside Lynn, moved to Hayknowe and by 1861 was farm steward at Broadhaugh. He firstly married Ann, and secondly

Margaret Wylie. His children included John, Walter, Archibald, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary, William, James and Andrew (1859–1930), who emigrated to Illinois. **William** (1814–81) born at Falstone in Northumberland, he was a shepherd in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was shepherd at Woolhope. In 1844 he married Margaret (1819–97), daughter of Newcastleton joiner John Douglas. Their children were: William (b.1844); Elizabeth (b.1846); John (b.1848), Robert (b.1849); Janet (b.1850) and John (b.1852), who all died young; Robert (1853–1930); James (1856–89), law clerk in Edinburgh; Hector (1857–1901), ironmonger in Wigtown and Stirling; Walter (1859–1932), bank clerk in Lanarkshire; and Adam (b.1861), solicitor in Galashiels. **William** (b.1824) son of Thomas and Isabella Hardie, he was also blacksmith in Denholm, on Main Street. He married Agnes Miller (sister of John Miller) in Cavers Parish in 1854. Their children included: Robert (b.1849); Thomas (b.1852); James (b.1854); William (b.1856); John Hardie (b.1859); George (b.1862); Isabella (b.1866); and Agnes (b.1868). **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Helen 'Bucham' and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1850. **William Cairns** 'Billy' (b.1849/50) 2nd son of William, 'Billy Buttons', and grandson of sailor John. He was born in Kirkton Parish. He had brothers John, who was a Councillor in Hawick, and James, who wrote local history books. He worked as a stocking-maker. He was Precentor at the Old Chapel in Denholm and at Bedrule Kirk. In 1872 he married Helen, daughter of William MacNeil, teacher at Bedrule. His son John was born in Eccles in 1882, and he had a grandson, also Billy, who was a teacher in Cumnock. He lived to about 80, settling in Leitholm and becoming a noted antiquary. **William Inglis** (1853–1891) son of blacksmith James. He composed music for 'Up wi' the Banner' and 'Hawick Among the Hills'. Born in Hawick he apprenticed as a blacksmith, and later worked as a frame-smith, but his career eventually turned to music. By 1881 he was advertising himself as an instructor for the 'Tonic Sol-fa College' at 1 Laing Terrace. He also led St. Mary's choir. In 1882 he won a Curwen Scholarship of the Tonic Sol-fa College in London. There he became a member of the London Musical Composition Club, graduated from the Tonic Sol-fa College and was appointed by the U.P. Church as a music teacher. In 1883 he became leader of psalmody at Queen Anne Street U.P. Church in Dunfermline, and later taught in Glasgow and Govan. For his last 7 years he was choirmaster at Free St. George's Church in Glasgow. He was appointed as Professor of School of Music for Scotland at the Glasgow Athenæum (later the Royal Scottish Academy of Music). He adopted his mother's maiden name as a middle name, presumably to distinguish himself from other Williams. He married Nancy Scott and their son, William Scott wrote 2 books on Hawick in the mid-20th century. He died in Cambuslang and is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **William Hardie** (1856–1927) younger son of Denholm blacksmith John. He emigrated to Canada in 1881. He was known as an expert on Canadian fossils, with his collection given to the Ottawa Museum. He died in British Columbia. **William** (19th C.) Hawick cyclist, who lived at Havelock Street. He can be seen in a photograph of 1899 with his trophies. He may be the same as the engineer and sawmill owner. **William** (19th C.) engineer of Hawick, and member of Allars Kirk. He may be the William whose sawmill is listed on Havelock Street in a 1900 directory. **William B.** (b.c.1900) one of the survivors of the Gallipoli Campaign, who visited the region in a group of Hawick veterans in 1965. He was just 15 when he enlisted. **William Scott** (19th/20th C.) son of William Inglis and Nancy Scott. He worked as an advertising manager. He wrote 'Hawick Place Names' (1947) and 'The Story of Hawick' (1937, revised 1945 and 1947). He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He married Elizabeth Hannah Watt and their son James Scott was Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh University (formerly spelled 'Robesone', 'Robesonn', 'Robsone', 'Robsonne' etc.; see also **Robison** and **Robertson**, which were formerly not distinguished).

Robson Court (*rob-sin-kōr'*) *n.* part of the Meadows, refurbished in 1986 and named after rugby player Adam Robson.

Robson's (*rob-sinz*) *n.* former sawmill on Weensland Road. Its traction engine can be seen in a photograph of 1913. This is probably the same company whose sawmill was on Havelock Street in 1900.

Robson-Scott (*rob-sin-sko'*) *n.* **Dr. James** of Ashtrees (1814–83) eldest son of John Robson (son of James of Samieston) and Esther Scott (daughter of Thomas Scott of Peel). Educated in medicine, he joined the East India Company and went to Madras about 1836, later being appointed surgeon with the 4th Madras Infantry, and retired in 1858. On his return to Britain he

took the additional surname of Scott, having inherited the lands of Ashtrees from his uncle John Scott of Riccalton. He lived at Belford, Morebattle, where he had been born. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. He joined the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, becoming President. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He served as a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply for the county. He was listed as owner of Ashtrees in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. He married Marianne, daughter of James Grant of Correemony, Inverness-shire. His children were: Maj. James S., who succeeded to Ashtrees; and 2 daughters, one of whom married John Corse Scott of Synton. He died following an illness contracted while visiting his brother at Newton, and is buried in Hownam kirkyard. **John Alexander** of Newton and Menslaws (1858–1940) eldest son of Thomas. He was educated at Fettes College and Edinburgh University. He travelled extensively, and had a collection of stuffed birds, which he shot himself. He also bred horses, including 'Gold', who won the Ascot Gold Cup in 1890. In 1887 he married Margaret Suter, 2nd daughter of William Lang, and she died in 1940. Their children included: Theresa Dorothy (1888–1967); and Marjorie (1891–1967); and Thomas Selby (1894–1914), who was killed in WWI. His children are recorded as followers of the Jedforest Hunt. His sister-in-law Florence Lang married his brother Thomas of Lethem. **Marjorie** (1891–1967) daughter of John. On the death of her father she took over running the farm of Newton (where she lived with her sister Dorothy) and also the family stud. When she died Newton was inherited by her cousin John Lang. She is buried in Bedrule Kirkyard. **Thomas** of Newton, Bedrule (1815–93) 2nd son of John Robson and Esther Scott and brother of Dr. James. He inherited Newton from his uncle Thomas Scott, taking the additional Scott surname. He leased the farm at Lethem (which had long been in the Scott family), as well as several other sheep farms, and was an authority on sheep-farming. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He found a hammer of felsite on his farm in the mid-19th century. In 1861 he was farming 8500 acres at Lethem and employing 28 people. He was recorded at both Lethem and Newton in a directory of 1868. He was listed as owner of the lands of Newton on the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. In 1857 he married Mary Anne Leslie, daughter of Rev. T. Wight of Oxnam (who was born in Midlem and educated in Lilliesealf), and she died in 1897. Their children were: John Alexander of Newton; Esther Anne; Thomas William of Lethem; Sarah; Charles George; and Lilias. The family have an enclosure in Bedrule churchyard. **Thomas William** 'Tom' (b.1866) younger son of Thomas of Newton. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy. He was Whip of the Jedforest Hunt 1894–97 and Master of Hunt 1903–32. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1898. He lived at Lethem and also at Lanton Tower, which he purchased. He farmed at Lethem, Southdean and Peel. In 1892 he married Florence Jane, daughter of William Lang, who was a cousin of Andrew Lang's; his sister-in-law Margaret married his brother John of Newton. He secondly married Violet Cunningham. His children included John (killed following illness in WWI), Tom, Esther and William Douglas. His children Esther, John and Tom were all followers of the Jedforest Hunt when young. There is a signed portrait of him in the Horse & Hounds Inn at Bonchester. **Thomas Selby** (1894–1914) son of John, he attended Rugby School and was killed in WWI. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots and was recorded missing at Wytschaete, Flanders. There is a memorial plaque to him inside Bedrule Kirk. **William Douglas** (1901–81) youngest son of Tom, born in Southdean Parish, he became Professor of German at Birkbeck College and Honorary Director of the Institute of Germanic Studies at the University of London 1968–73. He wrote several works on Goethe and translated Sigmund Freud into English, his wife Elaine helping him in some of this work.

Robsteed (*rob-steed*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll as 'Robsteid', and listed along with the other lands of 'Cleirlandis, Thomscotsteid, Cranswat, Gusbank, Hurklebuss', with tenants William Elliot, David Elliot, Bartholomew Nixon and Ninian Elliot, valued at 5 merks. They were presumably a set of adjacent small steadings, but their location is uncertain.

Rob the Clocker (*rob-thu-klo-kur*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Wulson** of the mid-1800s.

Rob the Heckler (*rob-thu-hek-lur*) *n.* resident of Denholm in the 19th century. A story is recounted (in the Border Counties' Magazine) of his youthful love for his native village. His father sent him to start service somewhere near Lilliesleaf, and when he got to Hassendean he looked back and said 'O ma bonny Denholm! aw'll never sey ye mair!' His father left him at his new place

of employment, but was surprised to find him already back in Denholm when he returned home. His nickname presumably comes from the former manufacturing of lint.

Rob the Laird (*rob-thu-lārd*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott**, descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane, who farmed at Binks.

Rob the Laird (*rob-thu-lārd*) *n.* nickname for Robert Scott, a man of gypsy descent who was said (in an account by Mr. Simson) to be 'keeper for the counties of Peebles, Selkirk and Roxburgh' about the time of the war with France. It is unclear what position he may have held and how he may have been related to other Scotts.

Rob the Laird (*rob-thu-lārd*) *n.* nickname used locally in the 19th century. This may be the same man as Robert Scott, farmer at Binks – 'Wagga Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI] (note that one version of the poem has 'Jock the Laird').

Rob the Naig (*rob-thu-nāg*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Tinlin**.

Rob wi the Dog (*rob-wi-thu-dōg*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Oliver**.

Rob Young (*rōb-yung*) *n.* blacksmith **Robert Young**, mentioned in the song 'Pawkie Paiterson' – 'Auld Rob Young o' the Back Raw's there, Biddy the Hawker's sellin' preens; Wat Inglis is at his tricks yince mair, And there's baith Jock and Sandy Weens' [HI].

Rochead (*roch-heed*) *n.* **John Thomas** (1814–78) Edinburgh-born architect, who trained with David Bryce before established his own practice in Glasgow. Here he designed many of the grandest Scottish buildings of the latter part of the 19th century, e.g. St. John's Free Church. In Hawick he was responsible for designing the Corn Exchange, St. Andrew's Free Church and several mansions, including Silverbuthall House, Hillhead House, Langlands Park, Heronhill, Mansfield and Thornwood. He was also responsible for the design for the Wallace Monument in Stirling. At the Museum's temporary exhibition of 1866, 'John Davidson exhibits a series of models in stucco, of cornices, corbals, and other plaster work, executed and principally designed by himself, and from sketches by Mr J.T. Rochead'. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'lithograph of the Wallace Monument at Stirling'.

rock (*rok*) *n., arch.* distaff in spinning, the staff holding the unspun flax or wool – 'But she lootit doon and her rock tuik a lowe, An' that was a bad beginnin' o't' [T], '... by striking her with ane rung, and breaking of her mistresses rocke when she was spinning there ... ' [BR1693] '... And thus she sung, and twined her rock, When at the door a feeble knock' [JTe], '... Yet aye I'll mind her rock an reel, Her stories, an' her spinnin'-wheel' [JJ] (from Old Danish).

the Rock (*thu-rok*) *n.* feature indicated on Wood's plan of 1824, marking the northern end of the Little Haugh. It was situated somewhere between the current Little Haugh and the Drill Hall area, on the land once occupied by Teviot Crescent Mills, and was presumably a rock of some sort.

rock bool (*rok-bool*) *n., arch.* a hard boiled confection. Miss Lamb's, from Needle Street, were famous in the early 19th century – 'Bet Revel's 'rock bools' were the best sweets he ever tasted' [JTu], 'The 'bit' of old Needle Street will appeal to all lovers of 'rock bools' [V&M], 'Rock bools – Hawick's distinctive sweetmeat' [ECS], 'Ee'd better heide thae rock-bools, or the bairns 'll kinsh thum' [ECS] (see also **Hawick Balls**).

rockety-rowe (*ro-ki'-ee-row*) *n., arch.* an amusement among children involving a rocking motion, also known as 'wey the butter, wey the cheese' – 'And the old bairns' game of 'rockety-rowe', when two would stand back-to-back with their arms linked and by stooping alternately, raise each other from the ground, chanting: 'Wei butter, wei cheese, Wei a pund o' cannle-grease, Yowe up, mei doon, This is the way to London toon' ' [DH] , a rolling gait – 'Thom sailor has a rockety-rowe o' a walk' [GW], a vehicle with a rocking motion, *v.* to rock, sway, *adj.* rocky, rickety, wobbly.

rocklay (*rok-lā*) *n., poet.* a kind of short cloak with a long cape, a mantle – '... vielence kivers thame as ane rocklay' [HSR], '... an' let thame kiver thamesel's wi' thair ain confuushon as wi' ane rocklay' [HSR].

the Rocks (*thu-roks*) *n.* name of a small field opposite old Cavers Kirk.

Rocksteid (*rok-steed*) *n.* former lands in 1632, listed among the possessions of Francis Beattie in Liddesdale. It is recorded as 'Twa steids Over and Neather, with the pertinents' thairof called Roksteid', along with 'Neirland' (probably Netherraw) and 'Podotoun' (probably Paddington).

Rockvale (*rok-vāl*) *n.* name for group of houses on Liddesdale Road (previously Lynnwood Road), being Nos. 1–6. The first house (No. 4) was built sometime before 1857 and took the

name in the 1880s, the others being built in 1926. They were originally reached from the main road via a footbridge over the mill lade. The row of houses was retained when others around it were demolished in the 1980s (the origin is presumably from the rocky protuberance, now a disused quarry, overlooking the valley).

Rockview (*rok-vew*) *n.* house in Denholm, off Minto Road, which was a blacksmith's in the early 20th century.

Rockville (*rok-vil*) *n.* another name used for **Rockvale**.

Roden (*rō-den*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1832/3) from Dumfries, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 12 Kirkwynd with his wife Jane, son Samuel and brothers Alexander and John. In 1862 he donated a coin to the Museum.

roddin (*ro-din*) *n., poet.* a track, path – '. . . gae they wayes furth bie the fit-roddins o' the flok' [HSR].

Rodds (*rodz*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll as 'Roddis'. At that time the tenants were John and James Elliot and the lands were valued at one merk. It is unclear where this is, but it was listed between Ramsiegill and Roughley, so it is possibly the same place as 'Reddadenn'.

rode (*rōd*) *pp., arch.* marked boundaries, perambulated – 'Depones, He knows not by what authority the marches were rode at that time, nor what was the cause of riding; nor does he remember what particularly passed among the gentlemen at riding the marches' [DCW1765] (see **ride**).

Rodes (*rōdz*) *n.* former farm near Southdean, although the precise location and name are uncertain. John Oliver was tenant there in 1669 and John Storie in 1694 (it was 'Roods' and 'rods' in 1694).

Rodger (*ro-jur*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Clarilaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1696 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Turnbull in Clarilaw. It is possible he is the Andrew, married to Bessie Turnbull, whose children, baptised in Roberton (but probably Hassendean), included Isobel (b.1683) and Margaret (b.1686). The witnesses in 1683 were Thomas Henderson and John Armstrong. He is probably the Andrew who (along with James) witnessed a baptism for William in 1684 and witnessed another for John Turnbull in 1688. **Andrew** (b.1682) son of William, he was born in Hassendean Parish, which became part of Roberton. He was farmer on the Cavers estate who, before about 1737, made early winnowing machines or corn fanners, inspired by descriptions of a Dutch model (perhaps communicated to him by Douglas of Cavers). These may have been the first mechanical means of separating grain from the chaff in the whole of Britain. Another version tells how in 1733 he found a machine discarded in Leith by James Meikle (brought back from Holland) and made one of his own 4 years later, supplying them for £3 each by 1740, having given up his farm and moved into Hawick. He thereafter sold them in the area, although there were religious objections that they were supplanting the Lord's creations (i.e. the corn should be 'fanned by God's wind on the hills'); for some time in Hawick, when anything went wrong it was blamed on 'the deil or Andro Rodger' and the machine was called the 'deil's wind'. He was censured by the Kirk Session and suspended from Kirk privileges. In 1723 he obtained a property in the Sandbed from his uncle James Rodger, which had previously belonged to Langlands. On either this property or elsewhere at the Sandbed he established a shop. His descendants traded in fanning machines there for about the next 100 years. He was involved in a dispute with the Hawick Parish Session, resulting in him giving a them a bond in 1724 for a property at the Sandbed, described as formerly consisting ' of all and haill of these two old ruinous houses and barn sheds, with the yard and pertinents thereof, lying upon the west side of the water of Slitrig, in that part thereof called The Sandbed, betwixt the said Sandbed in the east, the tenement of Patrick Richardson, Bayley, upon the south, the garden of Charles Scott of Goldielands on the west, and the corn barn and yard pertaining to William Layng upon the North part thereof in the parish of Wiltoun, which ruinous houses have been taken down and rebuilt. The new buildings are occupied as the Parochial School of Hawick'. This was where the Grammar School would be built, presumably with his own business premises adjacent. Andrew Turnbull and John Pringle were charged with valuing his house for the Kirk Session. A portrait of him exists (he is also referred to as 'Rogers' and sometimes called 'William'). He was recorded living at Cavers itself in 1723 when one of his children was baptised. He was said to have lived at Cavers Mains or Little Cote. He is probably the Andrew, whose children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Marion (b.1711), William (b.1713), James (b.1715), Margaret (b.1717), Betty (b.1720), Robert (b.1723), an unnamed child (b.1725), Hugh (b.1727) and Ann (b.1729). He was at Eastcote in 1727 when

his son was baptised. **Andrew** (d.1819) flesher in Hawick, who had sons Robert and John. He is probably the Andrew, married to Betty Grieve, whose children included: Jean (b.1769); an unnamed child (b.1769); Elizabeth (b.1771); William (b.1773); and Robert John (b.1775). The first child was baptised in Wilton Parish and the rest in Hawick. The witnesses in 1771 were the whole congregation. He is probably the Andrew whose uncle Andrew Scott died in Hawick in 1778. **Andrew** (b.1785) son of John and Catherine Cairns, he was born at Whitmuir Hall. In 1816 he married Margaret Smail in Selkirk. Their children included: John (b.1822), born at Hyndlee in Southdean; and Jessie (b.c.1831), born in Southdean. It seems likely that Andrew (b.c.1829), born in Southdean Parish, was also his son. **Andrew** (b.1801/2) born in Traquair Parish, he was a shepherd at Sundhope and also toll-keeper at Fiddleton around the 1860s. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Priesthaughshiel. In 1851 he was at Sundhope and in 1861 he was listed as shepherd at Fiddleton, with his son James as the toll-keeper, and his daughter Joan also there. His wife was Violet Rae and their first 6 children were baptised in Yarrow Parish, then 4 in Ewes Parish and the rest in Castleton and Cavers. They included Margaret (b.1824), James (b.1826), William (b.1828), Andrew (b.1829), Violet (b.1830), John (b.1832), Walter (b.1834), Elliot (b.1835), Isabella (b.1837), Robert (also known as Rutherford, b.1839), Isaac (b.1842), Adam (b.1844), Euphemia (b.1846) and Joan (b.1847). **Andrew** (b.1816/7) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. In 1841 he was a handloom weaver living on the Back Raw, in 1851 was a stockingmaker on Burn Road in the Dean and in 1861 was a frame-worker living on Dean Road. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betsy') Scott in Wilton in 1839 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1840); Helen; Robert; Isabella; Gideon; Mary; John; and James. **Andrew** (b.c.1825) flesher on the Howegate. He may have been related to the earlier flesher of the same name. In 1841 he was listed along with his siblings Walter, Nancy, Helen and Elizabeth. He was at about 23–25 Howegate in 1851, along with his sister Helen. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory (as 'Rodgers') on the Howegate. **Andrew** (b.c.1829) born in Southdean Parish. In 1851 he was a farm labourer at Greenhead Cottages, Selkirk and in 1851 was a shepherd at Sunderland farm. His wife was Margaret from Ashkirk and their children included Philadelphia (b.c.1850), Margaret and Mary. **Andrew** (b.c.1830) born in Kirkhope Parish, he was a game watcher. In 1851 he was living with his in-laws at Netheraw in Castleton Parish. He married Frances Rodger and their children included Andrew and Matthew. **Andrew** (b.c.1835) born in Edinburgh, son of Andrew from Earlston. He was a frame-worker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Havelock Street. His wife was Euphemia (from Langholm) and their children included Andrew. **Rev. Ernest Ormrod** (1885–1964) born at Woolston, Hampshire, son of Rev. W.A. Rodger and Emily Annie Ormrod. He was educated in Stranraer and at Glasgow University. He was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1919, served with the K.O.S.B. as a Lieutenant in France, became assistant at Barony Parish, Glasgow, and was ordained as minister of Aberfoyle in 1919. He moved to Giffnock in 1922, resigned in 1948 and then became minister of West Linton Trinity in 1952. He then served (in a limited-term appointment) as minister of Wilton South Church 1959–62. In 1915 he married Annie, daughter of Archibald MacColl and they had a daughter Margaret Vivienne Ormrod (b.1918). **James** (17th C.) resident at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the James who (along with Andrew) witnessed a baptism for William in 1684 in Roberton Parish (but actually the Hassendean part). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Dryden in Kirkton Parish in 1721. Perhaps the same James was recorded in Cavers in 1722 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. It is possible he was the James who in 1723 sold his property in the Sandbed to his nephew Andrew. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at 'Utter Parkhill' in 1782 and Parkhill in 1784. His children included: James (b.1779); Jane (b.1782); and Helen (b.1784). **James** (b.1826/7) son of Andrew, he was born in Selkirk Parish. In 1861 he was recorded as toll-keeper at Fiddleton, living there with his father as well as his sister Joan. **James** (19th C.) married Jessie Sutherland in Wilton Parish in 1853. **James** (19th C.) flesher on the Howegate. In 1866 he donated an Australian hat to the Museum and in 1872 he donated a volume of the Kelso Mail. He went bankrupt in 1873, with the Commissioners for his estate being John Nichol and Walter Forsyth. **Maj. James** (1864/5–1930) worked in the woollen industry. He married Bella, only child of A.K. Innes. He was probably son of John and Margaret MacRaw. **Janet** (d.1787) servant of Dr. William Scott, who lived at Brieryhill. She died

in Hawick. **John** (b.c.1750) resident of Whitmuir Hall when his 2 sons were baptised in Selkirk Parish. In 1778 he married Catherine (1752–1816), daughter of James Cairns; she was born at Dodhead and died at Oakwood Mill. Their children included: Andrew (b.1785), who lived in Southdean Parish; and John (b.1787). **John** (1787–1869) son of John, he was born at Whitmuir Hall. He was a labourer at Howpasley on the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. In 1809 he married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Brunton at the East Bank Kirk in Hawick. Most of their 10 children were born at Howpasley and baptised at the East Bank Kirk: Christina (b.1810); Henry (b.1813); Nelly (b.1814); Helen (b.1817); Mary (b.c.1820); John (b.1822); Peter (b.1824); Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1826); Dickson (b.c.1828); and James (b.c.1830). He emigrated to Canada and died in Blenheim Township, Ontario. **John** (b.1770s) butcher recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. Robert, also a butcher, was listed with him, suggesting they were brothers. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. He was still listed in 1801, but now as a carrier. Probably the same John was a butcher of the Back Row, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1837 he was listed on the Howegate. **Matthew** 'Mat' (d.1968) joiner in Deanburnhaugh. He took over from Adam Elliot. **Peter** (b.c.1780) stocking-maker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is recorded as a weaver in Whitchesters in 1704. In 1704 he also witnessed a baptism for John Glendinning in Whitchesters. He gave evidence in 1710 relating to a fight in St. Mary's between 2 other weavers. In 1713 he witnessed a baptism for weaver David Reid. He married Janet Glendinning in 1701 and their children included: William (b.1704), Janet (b.1706) and Robert (b.1708). The witnesses in 1704 were William Bell in Whitchesters and James Grieve in Commonside and in 1708 were gardener William Scott and carrier Henry Paterson. **Robert** 'Duke' (18th/19th C.) possibly the same Robert recorded as butcher at the Back Row in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He took over as town drummer from Caleb Rutherford, about 1830. He may be the butcher, recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia; John was listed along with him, suggesting they may have been brothers. In 1799 he was a butcher among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and was still listed in 1801 (again along with John) – 'Rob Rodger, he ca's up the rear, And Caleb beats the drum' [RM]. **Robert** (b.1822/3) framework knitter in Hawick, son of William. In 1851 he was living on Upper Damside. He married Marianne (or Mary Ann) Welsh in Wilton Parish in 1845. Their children included Elizabeth (b.1848/9), William (b.1851), Helen (b.1853/4), Andrew (b.1856/7) and Mary Ann (b.1859/60). **Walter** (b.c.1820) flesher on the Howegate. He was living at about No. 17 in 1841, along with his siblings Nacny, Andrew, Helen and Elizabeth. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Dryden and their children included: Robert (b.1670); William (b.1672); Bessie (b.1674); and John (b.1684). He may be the William who was fined in 1688 for allowing his horse to graze in Bailie Thorbrand's crops. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (but probably the part that was Hassendean). He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Andrew (b.1682), probably the inventer of winnowing machines; James (b.1684); and Elizabeth (b.1687). The witnesses in 1684 were James and Andrew, who were surely related to him. The 1687 witnesses were 2 William Turnbulls. In 1687 he witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull and Margaret Scott. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen 'Murie' or Moore and their children born in Hawick Parish included: Bessie (b.1687); and an unnamed son (b.1688). In 1690 his wife was prosecuted along with Margaret Nichol for stealing meal from Walter Scott of West Port; both women were put in the stocks and also made to stand at the Mercat Cross. **William** (17th C.) 'pedder' (i.e. pedlar) listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He may be the William married to Helen 'Murie' or the one married to Janet Dryden. Probably the same William was recorded as a chapman in 1700 when his step-son James Riddell was banished from Hawick for sheep-stealing. **William** (17th C.) shepherd at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) listed in 1724 and 1727 among those collecting money for Ashkirk Parish. This suggests he was probably a Kirk elder. He is probably the William who married Margaret, daughter of William Scott, in Wilton Parish in 1711. Their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included: William (b.1717); and Bettie (b.1719). Andrew (b.1712), baptised in Wilton was probably also his child. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Wester Parkhill,

recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He could be the William whose wife Mary Stavert died in 1795. **William** (d.1805) described as 'weaver and shopkeeper to Mr. Oliver'. It is unclear which Oliver this was. Perhaps the same weaver married Helen Scott in 1763 and had children: Margaret (b.1764); Elizabeth (b.1768); and William (b.1770). The witnesses in 1764 were Walter Scott and Robert Renwick (who married Elizabeth, perhaps his sister). **William** (d.1837) wright of Hawick, probably a descendant of Andrew. His employee, wright John Scott, was listed among Hawick men balloted for the Militia in 1797. It is possible he is the 'Roger' whose premises near the top of Walter's Wynd are shown on Wood's 1824 map. **William** (b.1789/90) handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row in Hawick, in 1851 was living at No. 14 Burn Row in Wilton Dean and in 1861 was still living in the Dean. His wife was Helen and their children included: Isabel (b.c.1821); William (b.c.1822); Robert (b.c.1825); Elizabeth (b.c.1827); John (b.c.1831); and James (b.c.1832). **William** (b.1818/9) grocer and frameworker in Wilton, son of William. In 1851 he was at 'Upper row No. 1' in the Dean and in 1861 was still living in the Dean. He married Mary Bell in 1848, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Mary, William, Helen, George and Isabella. He is probably the William who in 1871 donated to the Museum a 'leather snuff-box of Hardy Bell's grandfather, and a Bible' inscribed with the name 'John Moor' at Howcleuch in 1758 (also written 'Rodgar'; see also **Roger**).

Rodgers (*ro-jurz*) *n.* **Catherine** (19th C.) milliner and dressmaker on the Kirk Wynd in Slater's 1852 directory. **Mary** (18th/19th C.) dressmaker on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories.

Rodgerson (*ro-jur-sin*) *n.* **Craig** (1977/8–) son of Robert, he went to Trinity and Hawick High School. He played rugby for the Albion, P.S.A., Trades, Y.M. and Hawick R.F.C. He was Cornet in 2004. He is a plumber, lecturing at the Borders College and having his own business. He was President of the 1514 Club in 2014. He married his Cornet's Lass, Amy Warden, from Skelfhill farm and they have a son, Hector.

Rodgie (*ro-jee*) *n.* **Rev. Andrew** (1777–1861) from Abernethy, son of Thomas and Margaret Wright. He was minister of the Green (or West End) Church for 53 years, ordained in 1807, following the death of Rev. Dr. Young. He may have been in Hawick since late the previous year, having also been called to Jedburgh. He was well known for receiving the Cornet and his supporters every year at Myreslaw Green, sending his servant round with the bottle, giving them 'A guid, cauld cauker, Frae a man that was nae Quaker', in a verse that may have been added to Balbirnie's 'Auld Song'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was listed at Myreslawgreen in Pigot's 1837 directory. Often referred to as 'Rodgie o the Green', he was known for insisting on strict observance of the Sabbath (which included no fiddling, secular singing, cooking or walking). In 1856 he was presented with a purse containing 90 sovereigns on the occasion of his jubiliee. He married Isabella Summers in Hawick in 1825 and they appear to have had 4 children: Isabella (b.1826); Margaret (b.1828), still living in Hawick in 1861; Thomas (b.1831), who died young; and Mary (b.1837), also died young. A portrait of him exists. His mother-in-law died in Hawick in 1840 (on the same day as 9 others, and hence possibly in the cholera outbreak). His wife is recorded in about 1874 (along with Janet Brown, perhaps a relative) as owner of part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick. **William** (1836/7–73) said to be from Hawick, he may have been related to Rev. Andrew. He worked as a banker in Bombay. In 1863 in Hawick he married Mary Elisabeth, daughter of Dr. Walter Graham. He is recorded being present at the famous otter hunt organised at Hawick in 1863. He died of dysentery in Jerusalem on his way back from Bombay. A cross was erected in the cemetery at Jerusalem in his memory (also written 'Rogie').

Rodman (*rod-mun*) *n.* **Patrick** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when he had remission for crimes. He was listed as being from Rulewater and his crimes included theft of sheep and cattle from 4 separate farms. His surety was Thomas Rutherford, brother of the Laird of Hundalee. He was separately listed in 1494/5 when he had remission for stealing sheep from 2 other farms, with his surety being Thomas Rutherford in the Grange of Abbotrule. This surname seems to be otherwise unknown in the area.

Rodono (*ro-dō-nō*) *n.* house on the western bank of St. Mary's Loch. The estate was an ancient barony dating to at least 1236, and was long held by the monks of Melrose. There was a nearby chapel (at Chapelhope, at the head of the Loch o the Lowes). In 1442 it was listed among lands whose fees were held by Melrose

Abbey. In 1484 it was contained in a list of lands to which the monks appointed David Scott of Branxholme and his son Robert as Bailies, with Sir Walter Scott appointed to the same office in 1519. In the Exchequer Rolls of 1538 there is a note about the Comptroller's expenses in visiting here (along with other Royal properties, including Hawick and Ringwoodfield) and in 1540 the 'fermes' were paid to the Abbot of Melrose, amounting to £82 12s 8d. In 1557 Robert Scott of Bowhill paid rental to Melrose Abbey for lands here, namely 'Langbank', 'Quhithoup', 'Litillhoup' and 'Mekillehoup'. The lands were valued at £25 in about 1564 and in that year 'the lands of Rodono, viz. the lands of Langbank, the lands of Qhhithop, the lands of Litilhoip otherwise called Rodono Chapell, and the lands of Mekillhoip' were resigned by John Lamb, Burgess of Edinburgh, into the hands of James, Earl of Murray. In 1566 Queen Mary and her husband Darnley held a council here, when they mentioned the scarcity of deer seen on the royal hunting trip and emphasised the penalties for others shooting the animals. When it was bought by John Scott of Teviotbank in the mid-19th century he revived the old name. The mansion was built in 1866 for this John Scott (also called 'of Rodono'), but he died before it was completed. It was then owned by Thomas and William Turnbull of Fenwick and sold in 1890. The Earl of Wemyss rented it out as a hunting lodge. For a while it was leased by Robert Pringle, of Pringle of Scotland, who used the name for his factory in Hawick, as well as for the unshrinkable process Pringles applied to underwear. It later became a hotel, known for wild society functions, with stories of a Model-T Ford being driven out onto a frozen St. Mary's in 1934 to later sink, and also said to be where Mandy Rice-Davies of the Profumo affair is alleged to have hidden out in the 1960s. It was sold by Lady Elizabeth Benson in 1994 and renovated in about 2000 – 'Near him stand Bourhope and Corsecleuch hills, And beyond, the Capper Law, Rodono (with tiny glistening rills That a spate to mountain torrent fills), And behind,the Pauper Law' [TK] (the name probably comes from the old Scots for the rowan tree; it was 'Rodanoch' in 1235/6, 'rodono' in 1442, 'Rodonow' in 1484, 'Rowdonov' in 1519, 'Rodonoland' in 1524, 'Rodonoland' in 1525 and 1553/4, 'Rodonald' in 1538, 'Rowdonald' in 1540, 'Rowdono' in 1557, 'Rodonaldland' in 1574 and 'Roddono' in 1670).

Rodono (*ro-*, *ri-dō-nō*) *n.* Rodono Mills, part of the Pringle's knitwear operation on Teviot Road. The original buildings of Walter's Wynd were built for John Nixon & Sons in 1869 and renamed 'Rodono' by Pringle's (after the hunting lodge at St. Mary's Loch, which Robert Pringle leased). There was a fire there in 1939, destroying the offices and much of the company archives. The buildings were developed to their final massive (and architecturally unremarkable) size through extensions in 1952, 1955, 1958 and 1968. However, it was closed in 1976 due to costs, with all the machinery being moved to Glebe Mills and administration to Victoria Mill. The building was demolished in 1980/1. The rubble was used to fill part of Weensland dam and raise the ground level opposite the sewerage works. The land was used for the new Health Centre in 1989. The name was also adopted as a trade name for the shrink-resistant process applied by Pringles to underwear from 1899.

Rodono Mills see **Rodono**

Roger (*ro-jur*) *n.* Parson of Rule. He may be the earliest known priest of Hobkirk Parish. Sometime in the period 1165–78 he witnessed a charter for Richard Comyn, relating to Holyrood Abbey and land in West Lothian. His name is given as 'Rogero' and he was 'persona' of Rule. In 1214 possibly the same Roger, Parson of Rule, witnessed a charter for William Comyn, who granted a stone of wax annually to the church of St. Cuthbert in Durham.

Roger (*ro-jur*) *n.* grieve of Hassendean who witnessed a charter around the 1220s for the family 'of Hassendean'. His name is given as 'Rogero'. It is possible that his ancestors became Grieves.

Roger (*ro-jur*) *n.* **Douglas** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1781, 1785, 1787 and 1789 he witnessed baptisms for wright William and in 1793 he (along with Robert) witnessed a baptism for the same William, who was surely related (probably his cousin). He and Robert subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He married Elizabeth Harkness and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1806. **James** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for merchant Thomas Thomson. In 1724 he married Janet, daughter of merchant James Simpson. Their children included: Janet (b.1725); Margaret (b.1727); and John (b.1729, although the name is hard to read). The witnesses in 1725 were merchant William Oliver and carrier John Simpson and in 1729 were 'Mr' (probably Andrew) Haliburton and the Laird of Harwood. **James** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1741 he witnessed a baptism for weaver David Haig and in

1745 another for weaver Andrew Jardine. In 1769 he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1772 he witnessed a baptism for James Stoddart. He may also be the James who in 1774 witnessed a baptism for James Easton from Branxholme. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He married Janet Dickson. Their son Andrew was born in 1745, with the witnesses being merchants Charles Tudhope and William Riddel. **James** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for carrier John Simpson. He married Jean Haig and their children included: Mary (b.1745); and Jean (b.1747). The witnesses in 1745 were shoemaker Thomas Scott and weaver Robert Douglas. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Craw and their son John was baptised in 1674. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) of Burnfoot Mill. He is mentioned in the 1612 complaint of the Baron of Hawick to the Privy Council, regarding taxation in Hawick and the imprisoning of the Baron's officer, Alexander 'Wischart' in St. Mary's steeple. The Magistrates were let off this latter charge, since Wischart was guilty of striking Roger, presumably at the market while trying to collect customs. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Riddell in 1720. He married Helen Duncan and their children included Janet (b.1701) and John (b.1703). The witnesses in 1701 were weaver John Swan and Robert Langlands. **Robert** (d.1808) wheelwright in Hawick, son of Andrew. His father could have been Andrew 'Rodger', manufacturer of agricultural implements from the early part of the 18th century. He is probably the Robert who married either Elizabeth Wallace or Margaret Davidson or Betty Grieve. He and Douglas subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He is probably the Robert, who, along with Douglas, witnessed a baptism for wright William in 1793; he may have been brother of Douglas and cousin of William. His death is recorded in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Wallace in Hawick in 1768. Their children included Ann (b.1770). **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Davidson in Hawick in 1772. Their children included William (b.1773). **Robert** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Betty Grieve. Their son Robert was baptised in 1775. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Joan Stewart. Their son James was baptised in 1810. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded among the many Borders men who had remission in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. **William** (d.1482) court musician of James III. He was kinghted and appointed to the Privy Council. The King gave him the estate of Traquair in 1469. In 1470/1 he was one of the witnesses to the decision to acquit Andrew Ker of Cessford of the charges of assisting the King's enemies. In 1478 he disposed of Traquair for only 70 merks to James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, uncle to the King. However, a few years later, when the King was on an expedition against the English, he was one of the royal favourites who were captured by a group including the Earl of Buchan, and hanged at Lauder bridge. **William** (15th C.) leased the lands of Winterburgh in 1488, along with Robert Scott, with Sir David Scott as pledge. The lease continued in 1490 and 1492. Probably the same William was bequeathed 30 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Wilzem Roger' in 1500 when he was one of the witnesses for a letter of appraising for the lands of Whithope. Probably the same man was witness in 1501 to a notorial instrument relating to the Kerrs of Ferniehirst for their lands of Feu-rule in the Barony of Cavers. **William** (17th C.) resident at Midshiels according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for carrier Walter Scott in 1747. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1730); Isabel (b.1731); Isabel (again, b.1732); William (b.1739); Robert (b.1741); Andrew (b.1745); and Janet (again, b.1746). The witnesses in 1731 were James Purcell and Thomas Scott, in 1739 were merchant John Cavers and Bailie Robert Boyd, and in 1745 were merchants Francis and John Ruecastle. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1763 he married Helen Scott, who was also from Hawick. Their children included Margaret (b.1764), Elizabeth (b.1768) and William (b.1770). **William** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1792 he witnessed a baptism for John Laing. He married Marjory, daughter of Alexander Donald (or Donaldson) in 1776 and their children included: Agnes (b.1778); Margaret (b.1780); Mary (b.1781); Janet (b.1785); Ann (b.1787); Willelmina (b.1789); and Marjory (b.1793). The witnesses in 1781, 1785, 1787 and 1789 were Bailie Walter Hardie and Douglas (who was surely related) and in 1793 were wrights Robert and Douglas Roger (perhaps his cousins). He is mentioned as a wright in Hawick

in a Selkirk court case of 1809. He may have been son of James. **William** (18th/19th C.) describer of a version of how Hawick men accounted for themselves at Flodden, as recounted in Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick' (1850). He may be the same William who married Marjory Donaldson (sister of Agnes, Isabella, Elizabeth and Jane), and had 7 children, including Janet, who was the 2nd wife of manufacturer Alexander Laing. He may also be the William who is shown as owner of property on Slitrig Crescent on Wood's 1824 map (see also **Rodger**; formerly sometimes 'Rocher').

rogerowse (*ro-gu-ows*) *adj., arch.* given to freedom of speech, outspoken (noted by J. Jamieson).

Rogers (*ro-jurz*) *n.* **Ann** (b.c.1790) milliner at 26 High Street, along with Mina. They are recorded on the 1841 census. **Rev. Douglas Malcolm** (1916–95) born in Leeds, he was trained at Yorkshire United Independent College and became minister of Providence Chapel, Cleckheaton in 1948. Thereafter he served as minister in Halifax and Sunderland, before becoming minister at Hawick Congregational Kirk 1969–71. After Hawick he was minister at Girlington, Yorkshire. He married Edith Doreen Speck.

Rogerson (*ro-jur-sin*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) married Agnes Kerr in Roberton in 1830. **John** local teacher who co-wrote 'Jimme Guthrie, Hawick's Racing Legend' with journalist Gordon Small in 1997. **Thomas** (19th C.) general agent in Dundee. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, suggesting that he had a local connection. In 1827 in Langholm he married Janet Elizabeth Renwick. In 1839 he was in Dundee jail, fighting his creditors.

Rogie see **Rodgie**

rogues-money (*rōgz-mu-nee*) *n.* a tax raised on counties for the expense of arresting and imprisoning criminals. The local use and administration of these funds appears to have been a matter of some debate – 'Paid Mr Weir, to carry his expenses to Jedburgh for the rogue-money relating to the brig' [BR1740].

the Rogues' Cairt (*thu-rōgz-kār'*) *n.* springcart that used to be sent round to the neighbouring parishes for transporting prisoners to Jedburgh Jail. This started around the 1840s.

the Rogues' Hole (*thu-rōgz-hōl*) *n.* occasional name used for the Town prison (e.g. in 1782), being under the former Town House (also called the **Thiefs' Hole**; see **Hawick Jail**).

Roll-aboot (*rōl-u-boo'*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Then Meg the Mantua sails along, Auld Nancy leads her cuddy aboot, And Gleska Jamie lilts a sang Tae Shauchles, Chinnie and Roll-aboot' [HI].

the Roll o Honour (*thu-rōl-ō-o-nur*) *n.* record of local men who fell in the 2 World Wars, held in the Museum. The original was executed by Graham Johnston, W.R. Lawson and William Wallace MacGregor. It consists of 8 pages of illuminated vellum in a stand of oak, containing the names of 693 who were killed in WWI. The names are arranged alphabetically by Regiment. James Haig executed a similar design for the WWII roll.

the Roll o the Clans (*thu-rōl-ō-thu-klawnz*) *n.* list of prominent and landed men in the Borders and Highlands in the records of the Privy Council for 1590, with an abbreviated version in the records of the Scottish Parliament for 1587. Its full title is 'The Roll of the Clannis that hes Capitanis, Cheiffis, Chiftenis, quhomeon they depend, oftymis aganis the willis of thair Landislordis, alsweill on the Bordouris as Hielandis, and of sum special personis of branches of the saidis Clannis'. Like other records of the time, it shows that Border families were considered to be clans as much as their Highland cousins. It also forms an invaluable record of local lairds at the time, listing about 100 Lairdships in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, naming many men explicitly. The 1587 document lists those in the Middle March as: [Francis Stewart] Earl of Bothwell; [Sir Andrew Kerr] Laird of Ferniehirst; [Archibald Douglas] Earl of Angus; [Sir Walter Scott] Laird of Buccleuch; [Sir William Douglas] Sheriff of Teviotdale; [Walter Turnbull] Laird of Bedrule; [Hector Turnbull] Laird of Wauchope; [William Maxwell] Lord Herries; [Walter Scott] Laird of Howpasley; George Turnbull of Hallrule; [Walter Ker] Laird of Littledean; [Sir James Douglas] Laird of Drumlanrig; and [Walter Chisholme] Laird of Chisholme. The document of about 1590 is headed 'Landit Men' and contains more names in each area, as well as covering the whole of Scotland. In the 'Roxburgh and Selkirk' section there are 101 men on the list, some named explicitly and some with just the Lairdship given. Locally the list includes the Lairds of Aikwood, Alemoor, Allanhaugh, Barnhills, Bedrule, Belses, Bewlie, Billerwell, Bonjedward, Braidlie, Buccleuch, Burnfoot, Cavers, Chamberlain Newton, Chisholme, Dryhope, Falnash, Glack, Gledstains, Goldielands, Haining, Hallrule, Harden, Hartsgarth, Hartwoodmyres, Harwood, Hassendean, Headshaw, Horsleyhill, Howpasley, Huntly, Langlands, Mangerton, Minto, Newton, North Synton, Reidheugh, Riddell, Roberton, Stirches,

Stobs, Synton, Thirlestane, Timpendean, Tofts, Toor, Tushielaw, Wauchope, Whithaugh and Whitriggs.

Romanno (*rō-maw-nō*) *n.* **Matthew** (15th C.) notary responsible for the sasine for the Cousinlands, sold by Margaret Cousin to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1447. The 'precept' was witnessed in Hawick, and the sasine itself signed at Branxholme. He was described as a presbyter of Glasgow diocese, and so was probably a local church official. He wrote his name as 'Matheus de Romanox'. He also wrote the sasine for Simon of Routledge selling the Birkwood and Burnflat to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1448.

Romanno Bridge (*rō-maw-nō-brij*) *n.* village in Peeblesshire, in the northern part of the Scottish Borders, south of West Linton. The 'bridge' is over the Lynne Water. The Romannos of that Ilk came from here. John Scott in Whitehaugh had remission in 1502 for stealing cattle from John Romanno of that Ilk. The lands were owned by the Murrays from 1513 until 1676. In 1677 it was the site of a fight between 2 gypsy families, the Faas and the Shaws (it is 'Rommanos' in 1502 and 'Ralmanno' in 1526).

the Romans (*thu-rō-munz*) *n., pl.* empire builders based in Italy, who conquered England, and made in-roads into Scotland. They occupied parts of Britain from the middle of the 1st century to the beginning of the 5th. Agricola's conquest of the North started in 78 C.E., as part of which he built the forts at Raeburnfoot and Newsteads, driving a wedge between the Selgovae and Novantae tribes. Although there was no major Roman settlement in the immediate neighbourhood of Hawick, there are many signs of nearby Roman habitation, including at Ruberslaw, Craik Cross and Aikwood. There is a Roman road running from Raeburnfoot to the Borthwick valley via Craik Cross, although it is unclear where it continued on the near side of Craik. However, in 1948 the remains of a stone-built culvert (used to divert the stream under the road) was discovered on the left bank of the Borthwick after flooding, midway between Craik and Northope Haugh; this has subsequently washed away. There has been a suggestion of a continuation of this road up the Borthwick valley and then via Blawearie to Hangingshaw Hill, then between Woo Law and Groundistone Height, proceeding to Harelaw, and connecting to Newstead. There is another possible Roman road connecting Eskdale with Teviotdale, running via Ewes Doors to Caerlenrig. Several Roman altar stones were reused in the building of Jedburgh Abbey. Trimontium near Melrose was an important fort in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Hadrian's Wall is about 40 miles to the south, and Dere Street only about 12 miles to the east. At Teviothead a Roman coin (of Vespasian) was found in 1856, another before 1863 on Ruberslaw, and more recently a denarius of Augustus was found near Fulton Tower. Tiles from Bremenium were donated to the Museum in 1858 and pieces of pottery, other items from Uriconium in 1861 and a buckle and ring from Chollerford in 1900. A 'Roman finger ring' was found at Chapelhill hill-fort in the 19th century, but subsequently lost, and it was said that a possibly Roman bronze vessel was 'given in exchange for a few coppers to a travelling tinker' and also lost. A bronze swastika brooch from the late 2nd century was found at Denholmhill around 1930. Nearer to Hawick, 2 temporary Roman camps were revealed by aerial photography in the 1960s, these lying near Cavers Mains and Eastcote farms. The Romans pulled out of the Borders by 369 C.E., which was effectively the start of the Dark Ages, and the period of Roman occupation was quickly forgotten. However, there have been several local finds of artefacts. The leg of a large bronze statue was found at Milsington in 1820, along with the bronze base of another statue (suggested to be loot from a site in England, and described in 1887/8). A bronze horde was unearthed on Ruberslaw in 1863 (consisting of parts of several vessels, handles, etc., 2nd century, now in the Museum), as well as a 'first brass' of Vespasian found nearby, 2 bronze coins uncovered on Hallrule farm, and a couple of dressed stones from near the summit. More recently a Roman coin was found in a garden at Maclagan Drive, and a Romano-British carved stone at Appletreehall. And in 2011 a horde of 228 coins from the time of Vespasian to Commodus were found on Synton Hill – 'Lords of the earth, the Roman legions wheel Their glittering files, and stamp with gory heel, Bathe the keen javelin's edge in purple dew; While Death smiles dimly o'er the faulchion blue' [JL].

Romish (*rō-mish*) *adj.* relating to the Church of Rome, usually used disparagingly by Protestants – '. . . att this time we are threatened with an invasion from Spain, the greatest enemies in ye Romish church and bloody Irish combined' [PR1719].

rone (*rōn*) *n.* a gutter on a roof for carrying away rainwater – 'yer rone's ful o leafs, an witter's poorin ower the side', '. . . Wi sparras cheepin gleg

on the rones, the cocks crawin, And the blackies whusslin owre a' the braes and gairdens!' [DH] (also spelled 'rhone'; the origin of the word is uncertain).

ronepipe (*rōn-pīp*) *n.* a drainpipe running from the gutter on a roof to the ground.

rood (*rood*) *n., arch.* an old unit of land area, equal to one quarter of a Scots acre – '. . . and ye factor could not gett workmen to undertake such a fence under tenpence a rood' [GT], 'On Allen water, about ninety roods of new dyke were run away . . . ' [BM1897].

roods (*roodz*) *n., pl., arch.* the grounds associated with a burgh – 'John Ainslie, a burgess of Hawick, but residing at Allers, beyond the burgh roods, petitions the council . . . ' [JW1783].

room (*room*) *n., arch.* space, place, especially in the phrase 'in room of' – 'Sinton and Wall, they stay'd at home, Kirkhouse and Askirk went in their room' [CWS], '. . . and also have turned out most part of ye Protestant magistrats and put in Papists in their room' [PR1718], 'But whan he heard that Archelaus rang in Judea in the room o' his faether . . . ' [HSR].

the room (*thu-room*) *n., arch.* the parlour or sitting-room, the better room in a house (noted by E.C. Smith).

roon (*roon*) *adv., prep.* round – 'To sum up the matter – there's nane roon' aboot . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . frae my mortall faes wha ar roon aboot me' [HSR], 'Thaye cam' daylie roun' aboot me like water; thaye cam' roun' an' roun' thegither' [HSR], 'This life is but a shiftin' scene The world gaes circlin' roon' ' [JT], 'Where are pleasures bright and gay In a care forgettin' roon' ' [TK], 'We'll follow oor Cornet, follow oor Cornet, follow oor Cornet roon' ' [DJ], 'As roon it ran wi stertan een, A waesome squeal the craiter gien' [DH], 'A' roon' aboot stude the muckle black birds . . . ' [DH], '. . . That huddle roun' Winnington Rig' [WL] (also spelled 'roun'; cf. **roond**).

roond (*roond*) *adj.* round – 'it's a roond circle if ever A saw yin', *n.* a round – 'the next roond's on yow', *adv.* round, around – 'A came roond ti your bit, bit ee wereni in', '. . . An' bids thy followers roond thy banner rally' [JoHa], '. . . To be a laddie racing roond The auld Mid Raw' [JT], 'When Spring cam' roond, it was my dread . . . ' [IJ], 'Aw'd like tae tell o' the beauties aw've seen That's aw roond dear auld Hawick' [AY], 'Still each year as June comes roond, Ee'll finnd mei early doon the Toon' [ABo], *v.* to round – 'can ee roond that off ti the nearest shillin?', 'He roonded on me shairply 'Aye, but Bosells Fair was waur!' ' [WL], *prep.* round, around – '. . . The burn that roond it rins' [JEDM] (sometimes written ' 'roond').

roond (*roond*) *v., arch.* to cough hoarsely (cf. **ruind**).

roondaboot (*roon-du-boo'*) *n.* a roundabout, merry-go-round, traffic circle – 'the roondaboot was his doonfaa on his driving test', '. . . hei'd hev ti wait at yon roondaboot at Galalaw . . . ' [IWL], *adj.* roundabout, indirect – 'she hed sic a roondaboot way o pittin things, A never kent what she was on aboot'.

roondaboot (*roon-du-boo'*) *n., pl.* a circular earthwork – 'There are a great many roundabouts in the parish, commonly called Picts Works' [RAB].

Roondaboots (*roon-du-boots*) *n.* Roundabouts, former name for a house in Chesters in Southdean Parish. It is listed on the census for 1841 and 1861 and on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. It may be the place also known as Turnpikehead.

the Roond Close (*thu-roond-klōs*) *n.* probably the oldest of the High Street closes, at No. 17, named after the rounded archway for which it was once notable. It also once held one of the minor gates giving access to the town. Staples for the iron gate were visible until about 1840. The building to the east bears a triangular stone with the inscription 'J.S.M.D. Feare Gode. 1600' (presumably the initials of the couple who owned the house then), taken from the front of the house when it was rebuilt in 1871. A pended house once probably defended the close and was said to have had a lintel bearing the date 1601 when rebuilt in the early 1850s (it is unclear if this is the same as the stone with the date 1600). It was also known as the Wide Close in the early 1800s, and around this time contained a public house (called the Royal Oak or Blue Bell). In the mid-19th century it contained Brunton's contractors and joiners. Many of the houses were demolished in the 1930s, followed by the lower cobbled area, including the I.O.G.T. hall and further buildings after the War, to make way for the Rodono Mill factory. Steps were built to retain the right of way, and Rodono itself was demolished in 1980, and the Health Centre built in its place.

Roond Croft (*roond-kroft*) *n.* former name for a piece of land near Hawick, referred to by James Wilson in 1850 and J.J. Vernon in 1900. The location is uncertain, but perhaps close to the Common, or possibly related to an earlier form of the Roond Close.

roonders (*roon-durz*) *n.* rounders, a children's bat and ball game – 'Hei taught oo rugby, cricket, roonders, Country dancin, softba', gym And A dinni mind tellin ee A was gliffed stiff for him' [IWL].

Roondhaugh (*roond-hawch*) *n.* Roundhaugh, former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish, owned by the Scotts of Woll in 1609 when it is 'Roundhauch'. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the lands (and others in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. It was part of the lands purchased by the Cochranes in 1795.

the Roond Room (*thu-roond-room*) *n.* room within the Tower Hotel formerly used for functions, e.g. the reception on Picking Night in the late 19th century.

Roond Sike (*roond-sīk*) *n.* Round Sike, small stream in the headwaters of the Thorlieshope Burn in upper Liddesdale (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the Roond Table (*thu-roond-tā-bul*) *n.* Hawick Round Table, part of an international organisation with charitable and social aims, which began in 1927. The local branch is No. 532, part of area 39, and has met for many years in the Buccleuch Hotel, typically twice a month. It is allied with the Rotary Club, which is restricted to men over the age of 45.

roose (*rooz*) *v.* to annoy, anger, provoke, rouse, become agitated, grow angry – 'hei wadni half'd been roosed if hei'd fund oot', 'hei got awfi roosed if ee caaed eet a festival', '... A Hawick man makes a cannie friend but roose him if ye daur' [T], 'But his eye was set on Lucky Skrae, And aye he roosed her mettle ...' [JTe], 'We roosed the valiant deeds o' 'Huz', At Otterburn and Flodden' [VW], 'Hei'll rooze at yince if ee cry names till um' [ECS], 'It was rale roosin'' [GW], *n., arch.* an extreme state of anger – 'She was in a fine roose' [GW] (also written 'rouse').

roosed (*roozd*) *adj.* annoyed, angry, roused, enraged, maddened – 'she was fair roosed' – '... An' try an' looked roosed a' day!' [RM], 'She was gey roos'd at 'im' [GW], '... Ma wad be roused, oo didni care As oo went doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL] (also written 'roused').

roosin (*roo-zin*) *adj., arch.* rousing.

rooslin (*rooz-lin*) *adj., arch.* fresh and strong (of the wind).

roost (*roost*) *n., arch.* rust, *v., arch.* to rust.

roostit (*roos-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* rusted – '... Roostit horseshoon, an queer wheel-rings O' tumle cars, The swords o' ancient knights an' kings, Lost i' their wars' [JoHa].

roosty (*roos-tee*) *adj., arch.* rusty – 'But a splice or twae here An a roosty nail there' [??].

rooth (*rooth*) *n., arch.* rowth, an abundance, plenty – '... thou hest gien my feet routh o' roome' [HSR], '... And routh o' joys, the hearts to cheer, O' lads and lassies braw' [JT], '... twae wi nae official Lass, But wi a routh o lasses welcome to bob and scrammle Alang wi the lave ...' [DH] (also spelled 'routh'; cf. **ruith** and **rowth**).

roothly (*rooth-lee*) *adj., poet.* rowthly, plentifully, abundantly – '... eet, O frien's; drynk, yis, drink routhlie, O beloefet' [HSR], 'Thaye sall be routhlie satisfiet wi' the fatniss o' thy hous ...' [HSR] (also spelled 'routhlie', etc.).

roothness (*rooth-nis*) *n., poet.* abundance, fullness – '... but trustet in the routhniss o' his riches, an' strencthenet himsel in his wicketniss' [HSR].

Ropelawshiel (*rōp-lu-sheel*) *n.* cottage in Craik Forest, recorded from at least the early 18th century. It is located where the Ropelaw Sike joins the Rankle Burn, and within the boundaries of the former farm is the source of the Rankle Burn. It was used for several years as a cottage by Chay Blyth and is now a holiday home (the origin of the name may be from **roplaw**, a young fox; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Roper (*rō-pur*) *n.* **Moses** (c.1815–91) born to an African American mother and a slave-owning father, he grew up as a slave, being tortured after many attempts to escape. Finally escaping successfully, he made it to New York and later sailed for Britain, where he settled in London, learned to read and write and published a narrative of his life's story. He gave many lectures around Britain, starting in 1836. He spoke at the Green Kirk in Hawick in March 1846. **William** (19th C.) Hawick man who emigrated to Highlandville, Massachusetts. He returned for the Common Ridings of 1887 and 1888, and sang a Hawick song (to the tune of 'Bonnie Dundee') at the 1888 Dinner. He is probably the son of Joseph recorded aged 7 on the Mid Raw in 1841. He may be the William listed among Hawick men who met with Robert Ewen in Guelph on his Canadian tour of 1878; he is recorded singing 'Teribus' along with fellow Teri George Murray.

Rope Sike (*rōp-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises between Windburgh Hill and Brown's Hill and flows roughly to the south to meet the Flosh Burn near Langburnshiels.

roplaw (*rop-lu*) *n., arch.* a young fox (said to be only a Teviotdale word, noted by J. Jamieson; it is possibly the origin for 'Ropelawshiel').

ropple (*ro-pul*) *v., arch.* to run or grow up rapidly (of vegetation) – 'Roppled up, grown up with rapidity, large, but not strong in appearance, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

ropple (*ro-pul*) *v., arch.* to pull the edges of something together in sewing, frequently in the phrases 'ropple up' or 'ropple thegither' – 'Ropple, To draw the edges of a hole coarsely together; as of a stocking, instead of darning it, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (cf. **thropple**).

Rorrison (*rō-ree-sin*) *n.* **Robert** (b.1827/8) from Dumfries, he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 9 Kirkwynd. His wife was Janet and their children included James, Anne, Helen, Robert and William. In 1865 his son James donated to the Museum a 'figure of Chinese Mandarin carved in steatite'.

Rosalee (*rō-za-lee*) *n.* house built in the mid-19th century on the slopes above Langlands Road near Ladylaw. It was the home of the Rev. John Thomson and his family – 'Sae ilka true Teri three cheers let us gie, For the Mr. and Mrs. o' fair Rosalee' [VW] (sometimes written 'Rosalea').

Rosalee Brae (*rō-za-lee-brā*) *n.* road above Langlands Road leading to Rosalee, Ladylaw and some other large houses. The 'Dog Hoose' used to stand on the left side of this road and 'Saut Haa' on the right.

Rosalee Cup (*rō-za-lee-kup*) *n.* locally ladies bowling trophy.

Roscins (*ros-kinz*) *n.* **Thomas** (13th C.) granted the lands of 'Bethrull' in Roxburghshire in 1357 by William, Earl of Douglas. This seems likely to be the same as Bedrule. However, there is no other record of a surname like 'Roscins' connected with this area.

Rose (*rōz*) *n.* **Arthur** (1634–1704) son of the minister of Birse, his name is also written 'Ross'. He graduated from Marischal College in 1652 and became minister of Kinearny in 1656. He then became minister of Old Deer, then Rector of Marischal College, minister of St. Mungo's, Bishop of Argyll and Bishop of Galloway. In 1679 he succeed Andrew Burnet as Archbishop of Glasgow. And in 1684, after Burnet's death, he succeeded him as Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primate of Scotland. After Parliament abolished Episcopalianism in 1689 he continued to preach secretly as an Episcopalian and died in the Canongate. He is buried at Restalrig.

Rosebank (*rōz-bawngk*) *n.* name given in 1865 to the houses built at Thorterdykes in the years 1861–64 on part of the old Tryst ground, and also on the land known as Haggishaa. The houses were built by Thomas Reid, mason and farmer at St. Leonard's. The name may derive from thickets of wild roses previously growing there.

Rosebank (*rōz-bawngk*) *n.* house in Denholm. It was built for William Robson, who was a stocking manufacturer in the village. It was later home of John W. Turnbull, clothier.

Rosebank Road (*rōz-bawngk-rōd*) *n.* name given in the early 20th century to the road between the Loan and Burnflat Brae, after the houses called Rosebank, which already stood there. The north side was built up in 1927 and the south in 1929. The street is where the riders divide for the Chases, married men to the front and single men to the rear.

Rosecroft (*rōz-kroft*) *n.* house on the Dean Road just outside Denholm, which was formerly called Rosebank. It once housed a stocking-shop.

Rosedale (*rōz-dāl*) *n.* **Turgis** (d.bef. 1131) referred to in a charter of about 1125. He was Lord of Liddel, holding lands in what would later be called Liddesdale, and was probably a descendant of the earlier Baron, Turgis Brundis. He founded the house of Augustinian canons of Liddel (an offshoot of Jedburgh Abbey) in a place that came to be known as Canonbie. He gave the religious house of Liddel (as well as the church of 'Kirchanders', i.e. Kirkandrews) to Jedburgh Abbey when it was founded in about 1138. He was succeeded by his son William. **William** (12th C.) son of Turgis, who was Lord of Liddel, he was a baron from Yorkshire. He is recorded as being 'de Rossedale' in a grant of about 1160 in which he gave his lands of Kershope to the hospital of St. Peter in York. The grant is confirmed in a copy made in the early 14th century, which describes the boundaries of the lands, giving some interesting historical details. The grant is confirmed by Malcolm IV, and there are referred to as 'Greshoppa' (but surely the same place). In the 1150s he founded the Cistercian priory usually called Rosedale Middleton. Along with his wife he also granted lands of 'Greshoppa' in Yorkshire to the same religious house, as confirmed by King Malcolm. He may be the 'Guido' who, with the consent of his son Radulf, gave 42 acres (where the Esk and Liddel join) to Jedburgh Abbey, along with free fishing from the ditch of Liddel to the church of Liddel. His wife was Godehild and he had a son, Turgis, who is the last known member of the family.

Rosemary's Baby (*rōz-mā-reez-bā-bee*) *n.* horror novel by Ira Levin, published in 1967 and

made into a movie in 1968. The novel contains a sentence about the mail that Rosemary notices outside a neighbour's apartment: 'They got air mail letters from a surprising variety of places: Hawick, Scotland; Langeac, France; Vitória, Brazil; Cessnock, Australia'. It is unclear why Levin chose to include Hawick in this list.

Rosenberg (*rō-zen-berg*) *n.* one time pseudonym of **Adam Grant**. Sometimes also 'M. Rosenberg', it was used by him in for example, 1898 and 1900, for attribution as composer for 'Hawick' and 'I Like Auld Hawick the Best'. Presumably Grant believed that a Germanic name added musical gravitas. The name continued to appear up until about WWI, even although Grant was using his own name on other publications from the early years of the 20th century. It is probably a coincidence that Mrs. Roseburgh, who lived near Galashiels, signed her poetry 'M. Roseburgh' in the mid-to-late 19th century (or else the name is a coincidence).

Rosenberger (*rō-zen-bur-gur*) *n.* **Frederica** 'Mrs. R.' (20th C.) from Budapest in Hungary, she left because of Nazi persecution. She worked with Walter Marcus in Vienna and followed him to London in 1939. She became manageress of the Marcus factory in Hawick, which was set up in 1940. Her husband failed to secure a work permit for Britain and her 2 children, Vera and Bob were sent over using church groups and the Red Cross. She was known as a strict disciplinarian, but a brilliant dressmaker. The family lived in the West End. She moved to London after retiring, but regularly returned to visit Hawick. **Robert** 'Bob' son of Mrs. Frederica, the Hungarian manageress at Marcus's dress-making factory. He was taught at the High School and Edinburgh University, becoming a Professor of Bacteriology.

the Rose o Teviotdale (*thu-rōz-ō-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* local temperance society of the late 19th century, one of the lodges of the Good Templar movement.

Rosevale Cottages (*rōz-vāl-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* group of houses off Mansfield Road, on one side of Rosevale Street, built in 1882, and named in 1883. The end gable wall of No. 6 has a thistle-shaped ornament, with the date 1882.

Rosevale Street (*rōz-vāl-stree'*) *n.* short street between Mansfield Road and Mansfield Square, named in 1888, either for thickets of wild roses that grew there or just invented. The housing here was built by Blenkhorn, Richardson & Co. to provide convenient housing for workers at Eastfield Mills.

Rosfritha (*rōz-fri-tha*) *n.* one of two women worshippers (the other being Sægifa) at the Chapel of St. Cuthbert (identified with a site near Cogsmill) mentioned by a contemporary historian as coming from 'Hawich'. This was written around the 1170s, and referred to an earlier time, possibly much earlier. Hence the pair are (assuming they existed) the first named residents of Hawick. The story was that they went to the old chapel on the feast day of the saint, to join others in celbration, after the previous fast day. However, in the evening their candle went out, and after some remonstration, they prayed to Cuthbert, at which a new lighted candle appeared. Sir James Murray called his 4th daughter 'Rosfrith', inspired by this story (also transcribed as 'Rosfrith').

rosit (*ro-zi'*) *n., arch.* resin, rosin, the material rubbed on the bow of a fiddle or on a shoemaker's thread – 'A name wi' a scrauch o' rosit in't, the skirl o' tormentit gut . . . ' [DH] (also written 'roset').

rosity (*ro-zi'-ee*) *adj., arch.* of the nature of resin or 'rosit', covered in resin – 'He fastened a strong rosetty end round the envenomed fang, and tied the other tightly over the instep of his foot' [WNK], – '. . . the space within and around these was built up with whins and rositty faggots' [JAHM] (also written 'rosetty').

rosity-fingers (*ro-zi'-ee-fing-urz*) *n., arch.* name applied to someone who is light-fingered or sticky-fingered.

Ross (*ros*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander L.** (19th/20th C.) assistant minister of St. Cuthbert's 1904–09. He was on the committee that formed Hawick's first Scout troop in 1909. His time as Curate in Hawick ended when he became Rector at Rosyth. **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) of Edinburgh, the 'Ross Herald', i.e. one of the officers of the Court of the Lord Lyon. Around 1903 he was charged by the Town Council with researching into the historical basis for the Hawick Flag. His report endorsed the views of Craig & Laing and others, resulting in the square blue and red flag being replaced with a more accurate duplicate of the 1707 flag – 'a pennon, azure, a saltire or'. **Rev. Donald George** (1874–1948) born in South India, son of John and Julia Swanson Keith, he was educated in Thurso and in Edinburgh. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1895. He was licensed by the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1899, was assistant at North Leith Free Church 1899–1900, was ordained at Irvine

Free Church in 1900 and moved to Glasgow Pollok Street in 1907. He became assistent minister at St. George's Kirk from 1911, taking over as senior minister on the death of Rev. Johnman in 1923, and remaining until 1935. He came to Hawick from Pollok Street Church in Glasgow. Although he was formerly the assistant, due to the declining health of the senior minister, he in fact took on most of the ministerial duties. He 'kirked' the Cornet in 1912 and 1914, and oversaw the construction of the new church 1913–16. He served as Chaplain to the Forces in 1915. He was the first minister of the church to reside at the new Manse at Broomieknowe. He served as Presbytery Clerk. He was apparently a great elocutionist and gave very powerful sermons. He married Williamina Martin in 1900 and they celebrated their silver wedding anniversary in 1925, but his wife died in 1934. Due to declining health he resigned in late 1935 and retired to Edinburgh. In 1936 he secondly married Dora Agnes Swanson, daughter of the minister of Cray. There is a memorial window to him in the church and another to his wife. **Hugh** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jean Rae in 1793, but her death is recorded in 1795. **J. Ian** (1941/2–) from Hawick, he grew up at Hassendeanburn and worked in a grocer's shop in Hawick while at school. After school he was an apprentice compositor at the Hawick News. He later worked as a proofreader in several places, including Kenya and Zambia. He came back to Hawick in 1986. **Sgt. James** (18th/19th C.) professional soldier with the Royal North British Fusiliers. He was brought to Hawick in 1798 to work with the new Hawick Military Association of volunteers. **James** (b.1791/2) from Ashkirk Parish, he was a tailor. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at Cappercleuch in Peeblesshire. His wife was Helen and their children included Eliza, James, Walter, William S., Catherine S. and Thomas. **James** (b.1829/30) from Dumfries, he was a 'Woollen Cloth Fine-drawer' living at '1st Ho east of Bridge St' in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included John, James, William, Mary and George T. **James** (19th C.) Precentor at Hawick Free Kirk, coming from Free St. David's in Edinburgh in 1856 and serving until 1879. He may be the James of Melgund Place who in 1872 donated a collection of curiosities to the Museum. This included an oak snuff box, inscribed 'Respect me for what I have been, the time when I was a young and hopeful plant of Nature. In the course of years I grew tall, was cut down by the hands of man, and became an arch of the Cathedral of St Giles's ...'. Other items were a block of timber said to be one of the piles for the Roman bridge across the Tyne at Newcastle (unearthed in constructing a new bridge) and a 'small piece of the block on which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle in 1587'. **Rev. John Wallace** (1886–1974) born at Turakina, New Zealand, son of Rev. John, he studied at the University of Wellington and Knox College, Dunedin, and was licensed in 1913. He served as Chaplain-Captain in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force 1914–20. Apparently unpopular with the men on a troop ship sailing to Suez, the captain threatened to throw him overboard! He served as Chaplain with the 5th Royal Scots at Gallipoli. He returned to New Zealand in 1919, but later attended classes at New College, Edinburgh and was inducted minister at Burnmouth, Berwickshire in 1922. He became minister of Denholm Kirk from the time of the reunion (1929, when it became part of the Church of Scotland) until 1953. In 1957 he moved to London to live with his daughter. In 1922 he married Ruth Marjorie (1895–1930), daughter of Rev. R.B. McGlashan of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. Their children were: Jean Ruth Williamina (b.1923); John Murdoch (b.1926); and robert Peter Reid (b.1926). He died at Lewisham, London. **Margaret** 'callit Nuris' (17th C.) local woman who was attacked by Bailie James Burn in April 1641, having her forehead cut in the process. Burn accused her of being a witch, for being responsible for the death of a child and for bewitching his wife. He was fined and put in the stocks, which must have been unheard of for a sitting Bailie. Her nickname was presumably 'Nurse'.

the Rotary Club (*thu-rō'-u-ree-klub*) *n.* international social and charitable organisation of businessmen and professionals, began in the U.S.A. in 1905, typically restricted to men in their 40s or above. Hawick is in District 1020, and the local club regularly met in the Buccleuch Hotel. The club planted 25 hawthorn trees in the Park in 1977 for the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

the rotary department (*thu-rō'-u-ree-dee-part'-min'*) *n.* section of a knitwear factory where the binding was carried out, ??.

Rotherstone (*ru-thur-stōn*) *n.* **William** (14th C.) stated in an English document of c.1380 to have been owner of the lands of 'les Welles' in the Barony of Cavers. His surname is written 'Rothrestone', but since this name is otherwise

unknown, it seems possible it is a mistranscription.

Rotten Moss (*ro'-in-mos*) *n.* area to the west of Whitfield and east of Pisgah Hill. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common and on the modern Ordnance Survey map (the name possibly refers to stagnant water).

Rotten Moss Sike (*ro'-in-mos-sīk*) *n.* former name for the small stream that rises in Rotten Moss on the former Wilton Common and runs through Todshaw Dean.

Rottenraw (*ro'-in-raw*) *n.* former name for land near Hundalee, once a home of the Rutherfords. In 1638 it was given by John Rutherford of Rottenrow to Robert Scott ('in Burnfutt near Tiviot') who was marrying his daughter Anne (spelled 'Rattinraw' etc.).

Rotten Sike (*ro'-in-sīk*) *n.* stream in southern Liddesdale, rising near the boundary with Dumfriesshire and running north-east past the farm of Whisgills to join Tinnis Burn.

Rotten Sike (*ro'-in-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising on Stell Knowe and joining the Tweeden Burn north of Tweedenhead farm.

rouch (*row<u>ch</u>*) *adj., arch.* rough – '... ane peck of insufficient humillcorn meill, out of which there was dight ane choppin dish full of rouch seids' [BR1675], 'Ay whow, bairns, it's a rouch nicht. How the wund's souchin' i' the chumla heid!' [JAHM], '... And it's dreich, gey dreich on this rouch hill heid Whaur the cauld air gars ane nither' [WL] (also spelled 'rowch').

Rouchchesters (*row-<u>ch</u>-ches-turz*) *n.* former name for lands in Jedforest. This was probably the 'Rughechestre' where Richard, son of Dougal and his wife Bethoc, gave a piece of land to Jedburgh Abbey in 1165. The precise location is unknown, but it was listed between Strange and Southdean Mill in a rental roll of 1541. The tenants was Patrick Oliver and the lands were valued at 12s 6d. It is possible that there is confusion here with Ruecastle (it is 'Rughechestre' in about 1165 and 'Rouchchesteris' in 1541).

Rouchhirst (*row-<u>ch</u>-hurst*) *n.* former farmstead on the Jed Water, just to the south of Auld Jedburgh. In 1541 the tenant was John Laidlaw and the lands were valued at 12s 6d. The tenants there in 1669 were Thomas, Martin, Lyle and Thomas (junior) Laidlaw and in 1694 were Thomas and John Laidlaw. This may be the 'Roughchestre' which was burned by the English in 1544 (it is 'Ruchhirst' in 1669; it appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Rucchhirst').

Rouchhope (*row-<u>ch</u>up*) *n.* former place name in Hobkirk Parish, near to Hyndlee. These were the lands of 'Rughope' granted to William of Wauchope in the early 14th century. As part of Jedforest, the farm passed from Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to the Crown in about 1537, with Walter Scott of Buccleuch being accused of occupying the lands, which had been in waste for the previous 20 years. In 1541 the tenant was David Turnbull, paying 25s yearly. The lands were owned by the Turnbulls in the mid-16th century. The lands were purchased by William and Robert Chisholme (of Stirches) in 1684. Thomas Telfer was there in 1799. The ridge to the west of the Note o' the Gate road just south of Wigg is still 'Rough-hope Rig' on the Ordnance Survey map (it is 'Rouchope' in 1538 and 1541, 'Ruchhoip' in 1539 and 'Roughope' in 1799; Pont's sketch of c.1590 and Blaeu's 1654 map appears to label either Wigg Burn or Hyndlee Burn as 'Rucchoop B:' and 'Rucchhoope B.', repsectively, and somewhere even higher up is labelled 'Ruchswyre' on Blaeu's map).

Rouch-heuch see **Roughheugh**

roudes (*row-dis*) *n., arch.* a strong masculine woman, an old, ill-natured woman – 'O never vex ane roudes auld, Although she rax your faithe, For, late and air, revenge she'll seek, When least you dread the skaith' [JTe], *adj.* applied to an old woman with masculine characteristics – 'A gey roudes boody' [GW].

rouen (*row-in*) *pp., adj., arch.* torn, riven, ripped – 'Rouen, Rent, torn, riven; especially applied to old pieces of dress, and to wooden dishes when split, Roxb.' [JoJ] (a past tense of **rive**).

rough (*ru<u>ch</u>*) *adj., arch.* bounteous, well-supplied, especially with plain fare – 'A rough table (gh in rough is guttural) = a well-laden table, bering a variety of dishes; a table 'groaning under the weight of good things' ' [ECS].

Roughcleuch Rig (*ruf-klew<u>ch</u>-rig*) *n.* ridge to the east of Linhope farm, lying between Lightning Hill and Wether Law.

Rough Gill (*ruf-, row<u>ch</u>-gil*) *n.* small stream in western Liddesdale, rising on Cooms Fell and running roughly south-eastwards to eventually join the Black Burn (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Rough Grain (*ruf-, row<u>ch</u>-grān*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddisdale, rising on Mid Hill and flowing into Cliffhope Burn. It is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and on the large scale 1899 Ordnance Survey map.

Rough Grain (*ruf-, rowch-grān*) *n.* small stream in the headwaters of the Hermitage Water. It rises on Hartsgarth Fell and runs roughly to the north-west to join Chapel Grain and then the Twislehope Burn (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

rough-heid (*ruf-, rowch-heed*) *n., arch.* a turf or divot, especially a piece of peat cut from the surface and with the grass still attached – 'These are to give notice to all Burgesses within the Burgh of Hawick that they are discharged from casting dry land soads of any part of the Commonty or roughheads (except roughheads in the Mosses), and from casting turfs or diviots on the Common ...' [BR1816], 'An' divots an' roughheads gotten where the modern's now ca' Teviot Square' [WNK].

Roughheugh (*ruf-hew, rowch-hewch*) *n.* former name referring to the area in Wilton between Howlands and Easter Howlands, and from Ladylaw to Lockieshedge, lying 'contiguous to the Kirk road from Langlands to Wilton', and bounded on the south by Wilton dam. So it extended roughly from Wilton Path to Old Wilton Churchyard, on both sides of Princes Street. The name was also used for the corn mill there, and the later hosiery mill. The name dates at least to the mid-17th century and is preserved in a house on Greensidehall Road. In 1650 there are 14 'communicants' recorded on a map of local parishes, when it is 'rouch-heuche'; they are Robert Cavers, Bessie Laing, Isobel Hardie, Walter Shortreed, Janet 'Symontonn', John Redford, Thomas Clerk, Mary Armstrong, John Clerk, Isobel 'Howatson', Robert Riddell, Margaret Shortreed, Janet Ellioe and Janet Redford. John Miller was recorded there in 1724 and George Wallace in 1737. The 1767 description of the boundaries of the Common talks about the Common Haugh lying 'between Dangerfield and the reugh heugh land as described by hillocks'. The lands were part of the estate of Langlands of that Ilk, until sold off in parts around 1780: the Waulk Mill to John and William Thomline; the Corn Mill to Robert Scott; and other parts to James Knox, Hector Blaikie, Robert Oliver, James Hart, Adam and George Easton, Walter Scott and William Robertson. John Clerk was living there in 1780. In 1788 (and repeated in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811) the lands are listed as consisting of the Waulk Mill and Corn Mill and 7 other parts, owned by John Thomline (plus William by 1811), Robert Scott, James Knox, Hector Blaikie, Robert Oliver, James Hart, Adam and George Easton, Walter Scott and William Robertson; together they were valued at around £140. The Laird of Langlands held some enclosures in the area, which were sold off to Rev. John Thomson in the mid-19th century. By the early 20th century the name was no longer in use (the origin is presumably from the roughness of the land around the steep bank).

Roughheugh Dam (*ruf-hewch-dawm*) *n.* another name for **Wulton Dam**.

Roughheugh Haugh (*ruf-hew-hawf, rowch-hewch-hawch*) *n.* former name for part of the Under Haugh – 'There's teuch sauchs growin' i' the Reuch Heuch Hauch' [JAHM], 'It is a common Hawick puzzle to try Englishmen with 'Reughheugh-haugh' (reauch-heauch-hauwch), but I have found by experience that no Scotchmen but those from our own dales can pronounce this word' [JAHM] (also written 'Reugh-heughhaugh'; this also inspired the Hugh MacDiarmid poem 'The Sauchs in the Reuch Heuch Hauch').

Roughheugh Mill (*ruf-hew-mil, rowch-hewch-mil*) *n.* former corn mill, near the south end of Commercial Road. It was formerly a possession of the Baron of Wilton, specifically Langlands of that Ilk. It was recorded in an agreement involving Langlands in 1581. It is shown in a crude sketch of 1810, with the miller's cottage alongside (and a water wheel, with the adjacent waulk mill also having a water wheel). It is labelled 'Rough Heugh Mill' on Wood's 1824 map. The building that held the water wheel was once on the Burgh boundary with Wilton; in the early 1700s the Flag used to be unfurled and given 3 cheers there after the visit to the Coble Pool on Common Riding Friday. William Cavers was miller there in 1694, with Simon Wright the under-miller, and Thomas Rutherford also listed there. William Scott was there in 1709. Alexander Scott (probably descended from the Scotts of Bonchester) was tenant in the mid-18th century and then his son Robert Scott was tenants after him; Robert is recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. In 18th century sasines, lands feued at Howlands came with the stipulation that a quantity of oats had to be ground at the mill and a contribution made for each new millstone. In 1811 it was valued at £26 9s. It was still an active mill in the 1820s, when Pigot's directory lists the millers as Walter Chisholm and David Fiddes. Thomas Goodfellow and David Fiddes were millers there in 1837 and 1841, with John Fiddes there in 1851. Soon after it (or a building on an adjacent site) became a waulk mill, carried

on by John Wilson after William Wilson & Sons was dissolved in 1851. Langlands Mill was constructed on the site in about 1860. John Wilson was listed as owner of the land there in about 1874 (also spelled 'Rouch-heuch', etc.; it is 'Reuchouchtmiln' in 1581, 'Roughheughmiln' in 1797 and incorrectly written 'Roughhead mill' in 1837).

Roughheugh Peth (*ruf-hew-peth*) *n.* Roughheugh Path, an old name for Wilton Path or **the Peth**. It is so marked on Wood's 1824 map.

Rough-hope (*ruf-hōp, rowch-up*) *n.* former farm in the upper Borthwick valley, lying on the Rough-hope Burn, to the south of Eildrig. These are the lands of 'Reuhop or Philop' sold by John Turnbull to Martin Elliot in 1579. James Oliver was there in 1785 and James Lunn and family in 1796 (it is 'Roughshope' in 1795).

Rough-hope Burn (*ruf-hōp-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on Philhope Fell, running roughly north-west to join the Eildrig Burn, and hence the Borthwick Water. There are some old field boundaries about half-way up the stream. The stream fed the reservoir, later known as Philhope Loch, which was used to boost the level of the Borthwick Water and the Teviot.

Rough-hope Rig (*rowch-up-rig*) *n.* ridge just to the west of the B6357, shortly before coming to the Note o' the Gate pass. There is a picnic spot near there. On the ridge is a linear earthwork, about 400 m long, running from the Wigg burn north-east to the main road.

Rough Joke (*rowch-jōk*) *n.* nickname for **John Oliver** in the late 1700s.

Rough Knowe (*rowch-, ruf-now*) *n.* hill between the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys, to the east of Ladhope. It reaches a heigh of 481 m and contains a block that acts as a triangulation point.

Roughlaw Sike (*rowch-law-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Hobkirk Parish. It is mentioned in a charter of 1606, defining the west side of the lands of Hobsburn and Weens. It is unclear where this is exactly, but perhaps the small tributary of the Hallrule Burn that runs past Heathfield cottage (it is 'Rowchelawsyke' in 1606).

Roughlee (*ruf-lee, rowch-lee*) *n.* farm in the upper Jed valley, between Falside and Edgerston. It was formerly split into Easter and Wester Roughlee. Simon Young from there had remission for pludering neighbouring farms in 1493, John Young for similar crimes in 1494/5 and Simon again in 1502. The lands of 'Wester Rouchleis' were valued at 20 shillings in 1538, with 'Mydrouchleis' at 30 shillings and 'Rowchlenwke' at 40 shillings. The 20 shilling land of 'Rouchleis vocatarum Westir Rouchleis' is recorded in 1539, as well as the 30 shilling land of Midroughlee and the 40 shilling land of Roughleeneuk. William Douglas was allowed the 'fermes' from there for 1538 and in 1539 claimed £10 pertaining to his inheritance. 'Lyonell Ollyver' is recorded there in 1544. Michael and John Young was there in 1571/2. David Laidlaw was there in 1588. Robert Douglas of Brieryyards was infefted in the lands in 1588 and was served heir to his father John in 1606. The cottage there was once part of Falside farm. This is probably the 'Ruchlie' recorded in 1669 when the tenants were Robert and John Storie and Adam Bell. Robert Laidlaw and Andrew Oliver were tenants there in 1694. The ancient settlement on the eastern slope of the hill to the east of the current farmstead may be the former Easter Roughlee; it consists of a roughly oval enclosure, with 2 possible hut sites inside, but has been largely destroyed by forestry plantation. A little to the west is Roughlee Strip, where there are 2 enclosures visible in aerial photographs. To the north there was a plantation bank, now covered with forest. Further south, on a shelf overlooking the Jed Water, are the remains of another farmstead – 'And her eye was fixt on the Klesly brae 'Till the red sun glinted fair; – On the Roughlee height, where now in sight, A knight did onward bear' [JTe], (also written 'Roughlea', it is 'rouchlie' in 1493, 'rouchlee' in 1494/5, 'rouchle' in 1502, 'Rouchleyis' in 1538, 'Rowghleis' in 1544, 'Rowchleis' in 1571/2 and 'Roughlie' in 1694; 'Eister Rowchlie et Wester Rouchlie' are recorded in 1606; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Ruchlie' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Rucchly').

Roughleeneuk (*rowch-lee-newk*) *n.* former farm in the upper Jed valley, to the east of Roughlee. It was valued at 40 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls of 1538 and 1539. It was burned by an English raiding party in 1544. It was among lands inherited by Robert Douglas of Brieryyards from his father John in 1606. Ninian, John and Lyle Young were tenants of 'Rouchneuck' in 1669 and Andrew Young was tenant in 1694. Andrew Ker 'of 'Roughlienook' was recorded as deceased in 1731. George Davidson was farmer there in at least 1790–91. James Davidson ('Dandie Dinmont') lived there in the late 1700s and William Scott was farmer there in at least 1794–97. George Scott was farmer there in at least 1797–1801, Charles was also tenant in 1799 and Walter Scott was a shepherd in 1801. The farmstead was still marked on maps in 1863, and is still visible in aerial photographs, with a plantation bank 150 m

to the south (it is 'Rowchlenwke' in 1538, 'Rouchlenewke' in 1539, 'Rowle Newke' in 1544, 'Rowchlienwik' in 1606, 'Roughlinouck' and 'ruchlinuck' in 1694 and 'Roughlawnook' and 'Roughleenook' in 1797; probably the place marked 'Nuik' on Blaeu's 1654 map, it is 'Roughleenock' on Stobie's 1770 map; 'neuk' could just refer to a remote place).

Roughleeneuk Hill (*row<u>ch</u>-lee-newk-hil*) *n.* Roughleenook Hill, hill in Southdean Parish, reaching a height of 241 m, in a bend of the Jed Water to the east of Roughlee. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map showed a farmstead there, comprising 5 buildings and an enclosure, the outlines still visible in aerial photographs.

Roughley (*ruf-lee*) *n.* farmstead to the east of Hermitage, off the Roughley Burn. The tenants of the Englishman John Thirlwall were given protection by Edward III in 1365, suggesting that these lands were formerly among those held by Comyn. In 1541 the tenants were Ninian and John Elliot. Anthony Elliot was tenant there in 1622. It was owned by the Earl of Buccleuch in 1632. John Armstrong was tenant there in 1694. It was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it extended to 160 acres, bounded by Laws, Riccarton, Taylorcleuchead, Shaws, Millburnholm and Stitchelhill. The farmhouse is shown in the same position as the modern one and another house was marked, perhaps around Dean's Cleuch. Henry Haliburton was there in 1778. The farmer in 1794–97 was Robert Turnbull. James Turnbull was a servant there in 1799 and Ninian Scott was a shepherd in 1801. John Little was shepherd in 1835. There was once a large burial cairn there, which was dismantled, the cist found inside being acquired by Sir Walter Scott – 'When three long years were come and gone, Two shepherds sat on Roughly hill; And ay they sigh'd, and made their moan, O'er present times that look'd so ill' [ES] (the name probably comes from the Old English 'ruh leah', meaning 'uncultivated clearing'; it appears as 'Routhlie' in 1541, 'Rouchlie' in 1622, 'Ruchlie' in 1632, 'Roughlaw' in 1694, 'Roughlie' in 1778 and 'Rouglee' in 1797; it is 'Rucchly' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Roughlee' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Roughly' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Roughley Burn (*ruf-lee-burn*) *n.* major stream in upper Liddesdale, rising in the hills to the east of Whitrope and running south, fed by many smaller 'sikes' and 'gills' to join the Hermitage Water at Shaws.

Roughley Glen (*ruf-lee-glen*) *n.* former name for part of the Roughley Burn.

Roughley Sike (*ruf-lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on the western slopes of Arnton and fell and runs to the west to join Roughley Burn.

rough runch (*row<u>ch</u>-runch*) *n., arch.* wild radish, Raphanus raphanistrum.

Roughside Hill (*ruf-sīd-hil*) *n.* hill just to the south-west of Synton Mossend, on Ashkirk farm. It reaches to more than 270 m.

Rough Slack (*row<u>ch</u>-slawk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising on Birny Fell and running south to join Ralton Burn.

the Rough Wooin (*<u>th</u>u-ruf-woo-in*) *n.* soubriquet for the rampage of English armies in 1544 and 1545 throughout the Scottish Border country. This was an attempt to force the Scots to allow the wedding of King Henry VIII's young son Edward to the infant Mary Queen of Scots. Among other places, the abbeys of Dryburgh, Jedburgh and Melrose were left in ruins, and in Hawick Drumlanrig's Tower was about all that survived the conflagration. The attacks were led by the Earl of Hertford, Sir Ralph Evers and others. In the Autumn of 1544 Edinburgh was burnt and looted, along with 192 towers and villages in the Borders, with around 400 Borderers being killed. The devastation was even worse in 1545, when Teviotdale was laid waste, including Cavers, Minto, Denholm, Hassendean and Brieryyards among other villages.

rouk (*rowk*) *n., arch., poet.* mist, fog, smog, drizzle, vapours – 'He gars the rouks ascen' frae the en's o the yirth . . . ' [HSR], 'Fire an' hail; snaw an' rouk; stormie wund fu'fillin' his wurd' [HSR], '. . . where yin canna sei bye yin's neb for skomfeeshin rowks an drowes' [ECS], 'Whan the smuiky rowk fyles a'thing' [GW], '. . . to repay us for a' the derk and weet, the glaur and rouk, o wunter' [DH], . . . Herd them cannily, stot and stirk, Frae Tweedside braes in the rowk and mirk' [WL] (also written 'rowk').

rouky (*row-kee*) *adj., poet.* misty, drizzly, damp, foggy, muggy – 'The inn-man, easin the sneck, Peered into the rouky nicht' [WL] (also spelled 'rowky').

roun see **roon**

the Round Close see **the Roond Close**

rountree (*rown-tree*) *n., poet.* rowan, the mountain ash – 'A rountree bus' oot o'er the tap o't, A glassy pule to kep the lap o't [JBS], 'And tho' rowntree was tied to the coo's horns an' tail, Her udder gaed eild ower the milk-maiden's pail' [BM1901] (also written 'rowntree'; cf. **rauntrei**).

roup (*rowp, roop*) *n., arch.* an auction – 'his goods an effects wull be selt be public roup', '... and after ye roup, the money then gotten should be given in' [PR1722], 'Received roup of the seats in the kirk for 1755 ... 0 10 6' [BR1755], '... While high-bred dame – bereft o' hope – Is doomed to stand a public roup – The highest bidder gets her' [JR], 'A sale o' furniter, a roup O' spuds at Black's Hotel. I'll tell ye a' aboot it if Somebody brings my bell' [WP], *v.* to sell by auction. Up until the early 19th century 'Roups' in Hawick were announced after Sunday services at the Wester kirkstyle by the town bellman, standing on the 'loupin-on stane'. By the mid-19th century this practice had been replaced by a printed notice attached to the church door – '... that anie person who hath received charitie out of ye Box when they die, their household plenishing should be rouped ...' [PR1722], '... by the rouping of his eight-day clock upon the Tower knowe' [RM], *v., arch.* to cry hoarsely (from Old Norse; also spelled 'rowp').

roupit (*row-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* auctioned – 'An' when that Coffer-Ha' was roupit, The devil's in't! our birkie bought it!!!' [RDW].

roupit (*row-pee', -pi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* hoarse – 'A rowpit cough' [GW] (also written 'rowpit'; cf. **crowpit**).

roupit (*row-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* cried hoarsely – 'She ran up to the pat an' tried to coup it, While ever anon she raired an' she roupit' [BM1901].

rouse see **roose**

roused see **roosed**

routh see **rooth**

Routin Burn (*row'-in-burn*) *n.* Routing Burn, stream that rises on Roan Fell on the border between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, and flows into Hartsgarth Burn. Along the stream lie 2 shepherd's bothies, 2 sheep-folds, 6 shieling huts, a pen and a 'knocking stone'.

Routin Burn (*row'-in-burn*) *n.* Routing Burn, small stream in the headwaters of the Twislehope Burn. It rises near Pike Fell on the border with Dumfriesshire, only a couple of miles west of the other stream of the same name.

Routledge (*row'-, rowt-, roo'-lij*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in the 1580s as 'Jamie's Adam Rootledge'. He was one of a group of Englishmen complained of by Thomas Armstrong of Tinnisburn for stealing livestock from him. He could be the 'Addame Rutledge of the Neteclughe' listed among Routledges of the English Border in 1583. **Andrew** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1650, for Alexander Turnbull and Isobel Scott. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) recorded among the many Borders men who had remission in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. His name appears as 'Routlage' right after John, who was presumably related. **Arthur Septimus** (b.1865) son of John and Agnes Bell. The family lived on Bridge Street. He is probably the 'Septimus' who donated a copper coin to the Museum in 1877 and the 'Mr S. Routledge, Wilton Hill' who donated a Spansih silver coin also in 1877. **Cuthbert** (15th C.) recorded along with John in 1473 as a deputy of the Constable of Bewcastle. How he was related to the Hawick members of the family is not known, but these appear to be the first recorded members of the family near Bewcastle (possibly the eponymous home). Around 1478 they were let the lands and castle of Bewcastle by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, with instructions that they maintain the Border there. During a land dispute of 1538 an old witness in Bewcastle stated that '... 60 years bipast when Liddisdale men came into England and were sworn to King Richard at Carlisle' that 'let all the lands of Bewcastle to Cuthb and John Routlege, Robt Elwald, and Gerard Nyxon, and before that' ... 'as well the said castle as all the lands belonging to the same of long time lay waste'. **David** (15th/16th C.) from Liddesdale. He was witness to Adam Hepburn being served as heir to his father Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1508. He is recorded as 'Dauid Routlech, sergeando', suggesting he was a local official of the area. Probably the same David was also witness to William Douglas of Drumlanrig selling Broadlee in 1512/3. He may be the same man as the Bailie for Douglas of Cavers. **David** (15th/16th C.) bailiff and later factor for James Douglas of Cavers. Possibly the same David 'Rucclarch' or 'Rutlethe' held 8 particates of land in Hawick according to the 1537 Charter; these were on the south side of the public street, and represent one of the largest amounts of any single owner. He may be the David 'Routlesche' who in 1512 he was directed to be one of James Douglas of Cavers Bailies to give sasine of Denholm to William Cranston. He may be the same David who was listed on a pardon by James V in 1526, along with a great many Scotts, Kerrs, Pringles, Turnbulls and Elliots, as well as John, Archibald and Simon 'Routlage'. Probably the same David was listed among tenants and other associates of Sir James Douglas of Cavers in a court case of 1541. Probably the same David was witness to a sasine for Douglas of Cavers in 1550 (for the

lands of Colifort). **Isobel** (16th C.) widow on the English side, recorded in 1581. Her house was apparently raided by 30 Elliots, who stole 4 oxen, 6 cows, her only horse and all her possessions. **James** (15th/16th C.) son of Simon. He failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; John, Simon (presumably his father) and Simon son of Simon (hence his brother), were also called and failed to appear. Probably the same James was also called in the Justice-aire held in 1494/5. **James** (16th C.) holder of half of the lands of Crook. In 1523 he was 'living near the Trows' when Martin Douglas paid him redemption money for Crook. In an instrument of resignation of 1529/30 (not a century earlier as apparently written), William 'Routlech', son of the deceased John resigned all rights to these lands, the 'kyndness' of which was held of this James. He was surely related to John and William, as well as to other nearly contemporary local Routledges. He may be the 'Jacobi Routlich' who is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland for 1501, along with Matthew, John and Simon, as well as many Rutherfords, who had their fines compounded. He could be the James ('on trows') who, along with John (in the same place), served as surety for Simon in the Trows in 1502, and was fined for his non-appearance. Along with Simon he was allowed to compone in 1510 for the crime of resetting, supplying and communing with rebels. **James** of Todhills (16th C.) from Cumbria. In 1540 the Laird of Ferniehirst and his tenants complained about a raid he led into Rulewater, where 'Thome Oliver' and 'Will Kowman' were slain at Abbotrule. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1471, along with David Armstrong and Archibald Armstrong, when they gave pledges for Walter to appear at court in Selkirk. He was probably related to Walter in some way. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1473, along with Cuthbert as deputies to the Constable of Bewcastle. **John** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. He was called by the Sheriff, William of Douglas, but failed to appear. At the same time Simon, James son of Simon and Simon son of Simon were also called. He could be the John 'in trows' who, along with James (in the same place) , served as surety for Simon in the Trows in 1502, and was fined for his non-appearance; he seems to be distinct from John, son of Simon in the Trows, who is recorded separately in 1502 (and may have been his nephew or similar). **John** (15th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. The Lord of Liddesdale and Captain of Hermitage were fined as a result. **John** 'Black John' (15th/16th C.) Englishman who along with John Dalgleish and others was brought with his accomplices to burn Branxholme some time prior to 1510. In that year Dalgleish was convicted of this and other crimes and sentenced to hanging if he could not find sureties. He is recorded as 'Black John Rouclesche' (which in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials' is suggested to be 'Roughcliffe, or Rowcleff', but seems clearly to be a transcription error for 'Routlesche') and was a 'traitor of Levin'. He was probably related to the Simon and Matthew who burned the Scott's seat at Buccleuch about 20 years earlier. **John** (d.bef. 1530) 'kyndlie' tenant of half of the land of Crook in Cavers Parish. He may have been son of Simon in the Trows. He was succeeded in this tenancy by his son William, who resigned his rights to his superior (Douglas of Cavers) in 1529/30. They had the 'kyndness from James, who must surely have been a relative; his surname is recorded as 'Routlech'. Probably the same John 'rouclisch' failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; Simon, James son of Simon and Simon son of Simon, were also called and failed to appear, and were surely related. Probably the same John is recorded as son of Simon (who was 'in le trowis') in 1494/5 when he failed to appear again, with Douglas of Cavers being fined; his father Simon, as well as James and Simon (perhaps his brothers) were also called at the same Justice-aire. He may be the 'Johannis Rutlich' who is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland in 1501, along with Matthew, John and Simon, as well as many Rutherfords, who had their fines compounded. In 1502 he is recorded as son of Simon in the Trows 'nunc in le cruk' (i.e. now in the Crook) when he was surety for himself at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh, and was fined for not appearing. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers who had remission in 1526 for supporting the Homes in an attack on the Earl of Arran. Archibald is listed after him and so probably related. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (16th C.) son of Mungo, an Englishman. He was entered as a prisoner to Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1562, by Archibald Elliot of Falnash and his son. **John** (16th C.) listed in 1585 as 'Jjonn Rowclege' among a list of men under their superior Lord Maxwell who had respite for

all their crimes. He is listed along with Armstrongs from around Eskdale. **John** (16th/17th C.) servant to John Elliot of Copshaw, recorded in 1605. **John** (b.c.1780) born in England, he was a grocer and spirit merchant of the High Street recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was living at about No. 50 with his wife Margaret in 1841. His widow Margaret was still living there in 1851. He may be the same John who was one of the 6 elders of Hawick Parish who left, along with Rev. Wallace, in 1843 to form Hawick Free Kirk. His wife was Peggy, daughter of stockingmaker William Beck; she secondly married M. Thompson. They had no children. **John** (19th C.) farmer at Greenholm in Liddesdale in 1868. He could be the John who married Agnes Bell and whose children, baptised in Castleton Parish, included: Frederick Octavius (b.1867); Catherine Edith (b.1868); Frederick (again, b.1869); Constance (b.1870); and Alice Nora (b.1871). Other childern probably included Arthur Septimus (b.1865), John, William and Florence. The family may have later lived in Hawick; his wife may be the 'Mrs Routledge, Wilton Hill' who in 1877 donated 'beads made from the cedars of Lebanon', while Master Frederick' donated 2 coins. **Lancelot** (17th C.) recorded as 'Rutlitch in Appiltrielewis' (presumably Appletreeleaves in Melrose Parish) in 1643. **Mals** (17th C.) resident of Dryden in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. It is unclear if her first name was short for something more familiar. **Margaret** (b.1786/7) married John, who was a grocer and spirit merchant. By 1851 she was a widow living on the High Street. She was listed as a grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. **Martin** (16th C.) Procurator of the Scottish Nation in the University of Orleans from 1537. He described himself as being of the Clan Scott and was the last of his family to sign his name 'de', in his case 'de Rotheluge' in 1538. **Matthew** (15th/16th C.) son of Simon, who was tenant at the Trows. In 1494 there was a decree against them to repay the value of the livestock and goods they had taken or destroyed from the house and farm at Buccleuch. In 1494/5 he was recorded as son of Simon at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh, when he was surety for himself and was fined for not appearing. He may be the 'Mathei Routlich' who is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland in 1501, along with James, John and Simon (with his name appearing first), as well as many Rutherfords, who had their fines compounded. He was recorded again at the Justice-aire in Hawick, as son of Simon in the Trows, when he was once more surety for himself and fined for non-appearance. **Matthew** (15th/16th C.) Burgess of Hawick who is listed in the sasine of the Barony of Hawick for William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1511/2. His name is recorded as 'Matheo Rouchligis'. He may be the same Matthew, son of Simon, who was charged with pludering and burning Buccleuch in 1494. **Nichol** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Nicholl Routleche' along with a number of Nixons and others of Liddesdale who has remission from their crimes from the Privy Council in 1516. **Richard** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Richardo rutlethe in Cruik' when witness to a Cavers charter in 1618. Richard junior was also a witness and presumably his son. He was surely related to Simon in Crook, recorded in 1592. **Richard** (19th C.) farmer at Gorrenberry. His only surviving son Jack was a Lieutenant in the K.O.S.B. who was killed in 1917. **Robert** (14th C.) recorded as 'Roberti Ruloche' or 'Rowlock' when he had a charter for Threepwood in Lanarkshire in the time of David II. He also had a charter for 'Alite de Qhhithead' in Perth at about the same time. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) resident of Thorlieshope who appeared before the Commissioners' Court in 1623. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in the 1650s. Whether he was a descendant of the earlier Routledges is unknown. He married Isobel Huntly and their children included Bessie, James (b.1657) and Michael. **Simon** (15th C.) Burgess of Hawick who was listed among the witnesses to the 1432 sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas; he is there recorded as 'Simone Rowtleg'. In a charter of 1433 he is referred to as 'Simon of Routluge burgess of Hawik' when William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Hawick feued the lands of 'Byrkwode called the oxgang' (near the present day Duke's Wood) and the lands of Burnflat to him. He is also mentioned in a deed of 1447 as a Burgess, when he conveyed part of the land of the Branxholme estate to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. The land was known as 'Cusingland' and was the dowry of his wife Margaret (or 'Mergrete') Cousin (or 'Cusyne'). In 1447 he also feued Birkwood (incorrectly transcribed in one record as 'Birdwood') to Sir Walter, and is again referred to as a Burgess of Hawick, and as a Bailie in the 1448 sasine. In 1453 he was one of the 2 Bailies who witnessed the first known sasine for a 'tenement' in Hawick. In 1455 he is one of the Burgesses of Hawick listed

on the notarised document attesting that John of St. Michael had inherited his father's lands of Whitchester; he is there referred to as 'burgensis ac sergendus' of the Barony of Hawick, this second title presumably equivalent to Bailie or Baron's Bailie. He is mentioned again in 1456, this probably referring to him witnessing an earlier retour for Whitchesters; there he is 'Symon de Routluge de Hawik'. He is one of the earliest recorded people with this surname, and also the earliest known Burgess of Hawick. He may be closely related to the Simon **Simon** (15th C.) witness to the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to Archibald Douglas in 1464/5. He is recorded as 'Simone de Routlagh' and one of the 'scutiferis' (i.e. 'esquires'). Since the sasine was made at Cavers, he was surely a nearby landowner, but it is unclear whether he is the same as the earlier Burgess and Bailie of Hawick or the later Simon from Trows. It may be the same man who was 'Simone Routelych' when he witnessed the sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex in 1464/5. **Simon** (15th C.) possibly related to the earlier Simon. He is recorded in 1484 on the panel of inquest for James Douglas as heir to his father Sir William of Drumlanrig in the Barony of Hawick. He may also be the 'Symone Rowclugh' recorded in 1492/3 when he witnessed the confirmation of Rutherford and Wells to James Rutherford. He is probably the Simon 'rouclisch' who William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, was called to enter at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493, and not appearing, Douglas was fined (similarly John, James son of Simon, and Simon son of Simon, were all failed to be entered, and were surely closely related to him, Simon and James probably being his sons). He may be the same Simon 'in the trowis' who was subject was charged with plundering Buccleuch in 1494 along with his son Matthew (with their sureties the Douglases). He is recorded as 'Symonis rouchlisch in le trowis' at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5 when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance; his sons John and Simon also failed to appear at the same Justice-aire, as well as James (probably also his son). **Simon** (15th C.) recorded as 'Symon routlage i the trowis' (and probably not 'prowis' as stated by William Fraser) in 1494 when Walter Scott, grandson of Sir David of Buccleuch, obtained a decree from the Lords of Council against him for the theft and plunder ('spuilzeit') of the manor and farm of Buccleuch. His son Matthew is also mentioned. Presumably this happened before David Scott died 2 or 3 years earlier. They stole 5 horses, 40 cows, 40 sheep, 2 oxen, large quantities of food etc., including 80 stones of cheese and butter, and ruined the manor, leaving 'nocht on bed or baulks'. Given the similarity of the names (Simon and Matthew), it seems likely this family was closely related to that of the Hawick Burgesses, possibly the same. Their residence appears to have been the Trows (and not 'Prows', known to be connected with the Bewcastle branch of the family), since Douglas of Hornshole acted as surety for the 1494 decree. He may be the 'Symonis Routlich' who is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland in 1501, along with Matthew, James and Simon and many Rutherfords, who had their fines compounded. His son Matthew is recorded in 1494/5 and 1502. His son John, 'now in le cruk' (although it is unclear whether this refers to the father or the son) is recorded in 1502, when he was fined for failing to appear in court. Additionally, he is 'in le trows' in 1502 when John and James in Trows served as surety for him at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh and were fined for his non-appearance. Perhaps the same Simon 'in le cruik' is recorded in 1510 along with James, when they were allowed to compone for the crime of resetting, supplying and communing with rebels. It seems likely that Simon in Trows and Simon in Crook were the same person. **Simon** (15th/16th C.) son of Simon. He failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; John, Simon (presumably his father) and James son of Simon (hence his brother), were also called and failed to appear. In 1494/5 he failed to appear again (as well as his father Simon and James and John, who were probably his brothers). **Simon** (16th C.) tenant in Crook in 1592. He is recorded as a witness to the instrument of sasine in which Martin Douglas inherited Crook from his father. He was surely related to John, who was associated with Crook about 60 years earlier, and probably also a descendant of Simon, tenant in the Trows. He was surely also related to Richard in Crook, recorded in 1618. It is possible he is the same man as Simon in the Trows. **Thomas** (16th C.) subject of a bond for him to be entered as a prisoner in 1561/2. The bond was between several Elliots (Archibald of Falnash, Archie's son Gavin, John of Copshaw and Elder Will) Sir John Kerr and Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, the Elliots promising to deliver him to 'the irn yettis of the Fairnehirst', and was signed at Hawick. A few months

later Elliot of Falnash in another bond entered John, 'son to Mungo Routlache, Englishman' as a prisoner, so this seems likely to have been a relative. The same man (or a son perhaps) could have been recorded in 1581; in a raid by the Elliots of Liddesdale, a Thomas of 'Todholes' (i.e. Todhills in Cumbria) was taken prisoner and his horses and oxen stolen. This same Thomas of Todhills complained in 1582 of having livestock and goods stolen by 'Kinmont Jock, Eckie of Strubholm and Jock Armstrong of Calfhill'. The same Thomas of Todhills was injured in another raid by the Armstrongs of Mangerton, Whitehaugh etc., in 1583; several other Routledges were targeted, including George of 'Greinhilesh' and Anthony of 'Nutticleugh', with Alan being killed and William, John and another Thomas being injured 'in peril of death whereof one hath his legge cut of'. **Walter** (15th) recorded in 1471 when John, as well as David Armstrong and Archibald Armstrong gave pledges that he would appear at court in Selkirk. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in the 1640s and 50s. He may have been related to the contemporary Robert, and possibly was a descendant of the earlier local Routledges. He married Isobel Ruecastle. Their children included 2 Michaels, Janet, Isobel and Margaret (the surname probably comes from the place in Cumberland; there are many older spellings, including 'Rootledge', 'Rouchligis', 'Rouclesche', 'Rouclisch', 'Routelych', 'Routhlethe', 'Routlage', 'Routlagh', 'Routlaige', 'Routlach', 'Routlache', 'Routlech', 'Routleche', 'Routlege', 'Routlesche', 'Routlich', 'Routlooch', 'Routluge', 'Rowclugh', 'Rowtleg', 'Rowtlugh', 'Rutledge' and 'Rutlethe').

the Routledges (*thu-rowt-li-jeezj*) *n.* prominent family in the Debateable land, near Bewcastle, which spread to much of the Borders. The only remnant of the potential early seat of the family is the name of the Routledge Burn, a couple of miles east of Kershopefoot; nearby is the hamlet of Routledgeburn, Routledge Burn Bridge and Routledge Rigg. The earliest known member of the family is 'Simon de Routledge', a Burgess and Bailie of Hawick, recorded in several documents of the 1440s and 1450s. Simon and his son Matthew lived at the Trows, and were charged in 1494 with plundering the manor and lands of Buccleuch. There is a record of a payment made from the Treasurer of Scotland to 'men of Levin callit Rowtleyche' in 1491. Another early member of the family is John 'Routlech', who was already deceased in 1529/30 when his son William resigned his 'kyndlie' tenancy of half of the lands of Crook in Cavers Parish, which they held of James (surely another relative). There were other people with this surname, probably closely related to the earlier Simon, holding prominent positions in Hawick over the next century. David held 8 'particates' of land in Hawick's 1537 Charter, probably the largest of any single landowner). Sir Christopher Dacre, with a band of 500 men, set upon them in 1528, and although he failed to dislodge them from the lands of Tarras, the family appear to have dispersed afterwards. There were later Routledges in Hawick, e.g. the families of Robert and Walter in the 1640s and 50s, but whether directly related to the earlier Burgesses is unknown.

Routlin Sike (*row'-lin-sīk*) *n.* former name for a small stream on the east side of the Slitrig. In a charter of 1550 it is 'routlyn syik', forming the northern boundary of the lands of Colifort.

rovin (*rō-vin*) *n., arch.* a roving, a set of lightly twisted fibres in the process of being spun, also called a 'slub' or 'slubbing' – 'The rovings were pieced together by boys on a leather rubber at the back of the Billies . . . ' [JGW].

row (*row*) *n.* a telling off, chastisement, rebuke – 'yer mother'll gie ee a row for daein that', '. . . a can duist sei ma fither now, pointin it his watch, n' gei'n is a row for gaun oan ower long' [IHS].

row (*row*) *n.* a roll, ball of wool or other substance, register – '. . . And at the brae aboon the heugh The clerk sat down to ca' the rows' [CPM], 'A thousan' blessins wi' a row, Light, canty Andrew, on your pow' [JR], v. to roll, wind, twist, twine, especially newly-carded wool or cotton before it is spun – 'goan row up that threed for is, wull ee?', '. . . But she wiped the tear that aye rowed clear In her eye so lovely blue' [JTe], '. . . that if the bowls dinna row right, atween you an' her, it shall na be for fault o' my best endeavours' [JTe], 'Row up the window-blind, my lass, An' let me see the sun . . . ' [ECB], '. . . And putten-on, and tucked-in, And the sleeves rowed-up' [DH], '. . . And that was hoo twa he'rts were rowed intae yin' [DJ], to wrap up or in, envelop, tie up – '. . . An' row'd her in the sawin' sheet To fright him into marriage' [JR], 'Some row thee in among their cash, Some gi'e themsel's a hantla fash' [JR], '. . . I think o' the time when, baith row'd in ae plaid' [JoHa], '. . . Mintih Craigs (haappeet an rowed in their leafy maud)' [ECS], 'Rowe some broon paiper roond eer buik' [ECS], 'The bairn 'll taik nae ill; ee hev um weel rowd up' [ECS], 'She got an orange, an aipple, and

a penny rowed in paper for Christmas' [IWL], to wind a clock – 'looks like somebidy forgot ti rowe up St. Mary's again', 'A'll heh ti rowe up the clock, or she'll rin oot' [ECS], to roll, rock, waddle, stagger, toss and turn – '... Lang may you row, trow, guzzle, swatter, &c. – fareweel' [JoHa], 'Hei canna sit still a meenint; ei duist rowes aboot' [ECS], 'And oft in trouble's testing time When darkly row'd life's river' [??], '... Or Tweed's crystal waters are rowin' ' [WS], 'Folk may praise the tranquil Tweed, As it rows by muir and mead, Aw'll allow withoot regret They have no ower-praised it yet' [TK], 'We've den'd 'aneath the blooming slaes, And row'd amang the ferns' [JT], '... When aff the saucer rows his cup An' soaks his Sunday breeks' [WFC], to trundle, convey forward – 'Rowe thy waye apon the Lord; trust alsua in him; an' he sall bring it aboot' [HSR] (also spelled 'rowe'; once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong; see also **row inti** and **row up**; E.C. Smith notes that 'ti rowl is more commonly used for to roll').

row (*row*) *v.* to row, propel a boat with oars (note this pronunciation).

row (*row*) *n., arch.* a bread roll, small, round breakfast loaf – 'There's naething A leike better for ma brekfist as a new rowe' [ECS], 'A gowpeenfih berries or a penny gray rowe' [ECS], 'Where are yon rowes that garred the hert rejoice? What wairpit Breid Board said they had to go?' [DH].

rowan (*row-in, row-an*) *n.* a slender tree with white flowers and red berries, the mountain ash, formerly believed to ward off evil – '... or even the rowan tree, or mountain ash, used against the charms of witchcraft' [EM1820], 'In Keeldar's plume the holly green, And rowan leaves, nod on' [JL], 'Where the rowan and the weeping birk perfume th evening air, Where the primrose and the cowslip mix, their beauties blooming fair' [JoHa], 'But the kind auld miller isna there wi' shooders strang and wide, He sleeps aneath a rowan tree upon yon green hill side' [VW], 'The munelicht glintin' on een sae fair, The lips like rowans, the gowden hair' [WL] (once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong; cf. **rountree** and **raun-trei**; Scandanavian origin).

rowan (*row-in*) *n., arch.* a sliver of wool coming from carding and ready to spin, a rove.

Rowan (*row-in*) *n.* **James** 'Jim' (1943–2008). He grew up in Slitrig Crescent, served an apprenticeship at Woodcock's, and served with the 4th Royal Tank Regiment. He ran the Hawick Motorcycle Centre, worked as an engineer with Pringle's and later opened The Photo Shop on the High Street. He often contributed letters to the local press. He married Irene Gentleman. He moved to the Leicester area to be near his son Mark and died there.

Rowanhill (*row-in-hil*) *n.* former lands in the upper Teviotdale, listed as part of the extensive Lairdship of Ringwoodfield in 1621 and in 1693. It seems likely this is a scribe's or transcriber's error for **Bowanhill**. However, it is not impossible that it could be associated with Rowantree hill, although this is probably on the wrong side of the Teviot valley or Rowantree Knowe on the right side (it is 'Rowandhill' in 1693).

Rowantreihill (*row-in-trī-hil*) *n.* Rowantree-hill, probable name for a farm in Jedforest. In 1538 and 1539 it was described as 2 steadings and valued at 44 shillings. In 1541 John, Marion and Adam were tenants of part of the lands paying 22s, John and Robert Oliver were tenants in another part paying 11s and Robert 'the Sheriff' Oliver was tenants in the last part paying 11s (it is 'Rowntrehill' in 1538 and 1539 and 'Rownetrehil' and 'Rontrehil' in 1541).

Rowantrei Hill (*row-in-trī-hil*) *n.* Rowantree Hill, hill south-west of Teviothead, roughly between the farms of Hislop and Merrylaw. It reaches a height of 372 m.

Rowantrei Knowe (*row-in-trī-now*) *n.* Ronwantree Knowe, hill in the headwaters of the Dod Burn, north-west of Hawk Hill.

Rowantrei Sike (*row-in-trī-sīk*) *n.* Rowantree Sike, small stream that rises on Rowantree Knowe and flows roughly northwards to join the Dod Burn.

Rowantrei Sike (*row-in-trī-sīk*) *n.* Rowantree Sike, small stream in Liddesdale, rising on Stell Know and flowing westwards to become part of Ashy Butn and then Whithaugh Burn.

Rowantrei Sike (*row-in-trī-sīk*) *n.* Rowantree Sike, small stream in Liddesdale rising on Hazelyside Hill and flowing roughly north east to join the Black Burn.

row a nievefi (*row-a-neev-fi*) *v., arch.* to turn round every cut of corn (during harvest) so all the stalks can be intermingled in order that many can be held in one hand before laying in the band (see **row**).

Rowbank (*rō-bawngk*) *n.* house on Drumlanrig Square that has the back on the Square and the front overlooking the mill behind.

Rowcastle see **Ruecastle**

row-chow-the-bacca-wheel (*row-chow-thu-ba-ki-wheel*) *n., arch.* a children's game in which a chain of children surround a large child,

called the 'pin', then sway around until everyone falls in a heap (noted by J. Jamieson, who states that it is derived from 'imitation of the process of a tobacconist in winding up his roll round a pin').

rowcht see **wroucht**

rowd (*rowd*) *pp., adj.* rolled, wrapped – 'The bairn'll taik nae ill; ee hev um weel rowd up' [ECS].

rowe see **row**

rowen (*row-in*) *n., arch.* fish roe or spawn, a single egg of fish roe.

rowener (*row-in-ur*) *n., arch.* a fish capable of spawning, specifically applied to salmon – 'She's a guid rowener' [GW].

Rowie (*ro-wee*) *n.* diminutive form of 'Roland'.

Rowie o Huttikill (*ro-wee-ō-hu-tee-kil*) *n.* nickname for **Roland Scott**.

rowin (*row-in*) *n., arch.* a roll of carded wool – – 'The wool was prepared for spinning ... between which it was rolled into a 'rowin'' or 'cardin'' was a result only obtained by constant and long continued practice' [DMW].

row inti (*row-in'-i*) *v., arch.* to roll into, be involved with – 'We could be row'd inteh a fecht' [HAST1958] (cf. **row**).

rowit (*row-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* rolled – '... an' he rowet ane grit stane til the dor o' the sepulchre, an' gaed his waye' [HSR].

rowk see **rouk**

rowky see **rouky**

rowl (*rowl, row-ul*) *v., arch.* to roll – '... Tost and retost, retost and tost again, With rumbling and tumbling on the rowling Main' [CWS], '... an, dicht as A micht, dreeps rowld doon owre brow, haffets an chowks, forbye' [ECS], '... an a gledge doon inti the Rule as it ran rowlin ti link in wui Teiot' [ECS], *n.* a roll – 'Nocht for yon rowel o whurly-whas – But still the singing clear and shair ...' [DH] (also written 'rowel'; cf. **row**; E.C. Smith notes that compared with 'row' the verb 'ti rowl is more commonly used for to roll').

rowly-powly (*row-lee-pow-lee*) *adj., arch.* roly-poly, *n., arch.* a fairground game in which a pole is thrown at a set of pins.

the Rowly-Powly Loft (*thu-row-lee-pow-lee-loft*) *n.* popular name for the old 'High Loft' in St. Mary's Kirk, before it was rebuilt in the 1760s. It is recorded that in 1755 3s. 2d. was received from Adam Kersel for this loft (presumably for his right to sit there). It is ucnlear who it was built for.

rowme (*rowm*) *n., arch.* a holding of land, especially a bounded area used for crops or grazing, a farm – 'Item, he levis to Willie of Allanehauch, the Kirkland, his awne rowme' [SB1574], '... [Hoscote] ane rowme of Wat Scott of Hardenis' [1580 record], 'The Larde of Gledstanes for hymselfe and his rowmes, the Larde of Harret for hymselfe and his rowmes ...' [CBP1584], '... under the higheste paine of our lives or els att leaste the banishment of our rowme for ever ...' [CBP1597], 'The paroche is 8 mylles in lenth, so there are some rowmes 8 mylles or thairby from the kirk ...' [PR1627] 'Item, whatsomever person that mindes to big ane house, he sall haif half gewill of his nichbour's rowmes ...' [SB1640], 'The particular valuatiounes of the particular rowmes of ye said parochine' [BR] (also written 'roum', 'room', etc.).

rowp see **roup**

rowt (*rowt, row'*) *v., arch.* to bellow, roar, low loudly (of cattle) – 'He's fitter far to rair an' rowte, Among his father's Highland nowte' [RDW], 'The road was thrang wui droves o nowt rowtin an mehhin an blehhin' [ECS], '... To hear her rowte baith aft and loud' [RF], *n., poet.* a shout, uproar – 'Take my advice, though but a brute: Leave off ilk drucken, rantin' rout' [JoHa] (also spelled 'rout' and 'rowte').

rowth (*rowth*) *n.* plenty, abundance – 'Quoth she, about their healths we'll chase; And rowth o' gear, and meikle grace ...' [CPM], 'Let uppish queens hae rowth o' braws, An' humble minds hae routh o' fa's' [JoHa], 'In his dayes sall the richteous flurish, an' routh o' peece, sae lang as the muun induurs' [HSR], 'For whasaeevir heth, til him sall be gien, an' he sall hae mair routh' [HSR], Hed nae routh o bawbees tae pit the time by ...' [JEDM], 'A worthy Burgess o' the Borough, Wi' rowth o' wealth to banish sorrow' [RDW], 'In the happy days o' auld langsyne what rowth o' fun was then, Whiles gumpin' trooties i' the burn, or nesting i' the glen' [VW], 'Ay! thon's the keind o bit! wui rowth o simmer sheine' [ECS], 'A rowth o' modest wayside flooers Spreeds owre the track aboon' [WL], *adj., poet.* abundant, plentiful – 'Thou, O God, didist sen' ane routh rain ...' [HSR], 'The Lord is mercifu' an' gracious, slaw til angir an' routh in mercie' [HSR] (also written 'routh'; cf. **rooth** and **ruith**).

rowthie (*row-thee*) *n., poet.* diminuative form of 'rowth', abundance – 'We've rowthie baith o' brose an' kail ...' [JoHa], *adj.* abundant, plentiful – 'The hairst trewlie is routhie, but the laborers ar scant' [HSR].

rowthness (*rowth-nis*) *n., poet.* plenty, fullness – 'But the meik sall haud an' indwall the

yirth; an' sall delicht thamesels in the routhniss o' peece' [HSR].

rowtit (*row-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* roared, made a loud noise– 'And Eb sent it over his hawse in a crack, Then lay on his lunzie and routit and spak' ' [JTe].

row up (*row-up*) *v.* to roll up, wrap, envelop – 'The bairn'll taik nae ill; ee hev um weel rowd up' [ECS] (cf. **row**).

Roxburgh (*roks-bu-ru*) *n.* small village that is all that remains of an important historic site. It was created a Royal Burgh in the early 12th century, with its castle used as a royal residence, and was one of the four Royal Burghs in the 13th century, being then probably the fourth most populous town in Scotland. It was a walled town with 3 churches, schools and at one time the Royal Mint. James II was famously killed here in 1460, and after the Scots captured it they had it demolished. The village went into decline after that, but there was still a Franciscan convent there in the early 1500s. The area was devastated by Hertford's men in 1545. The village itself is built on the site of the overflow of the old town, and was thatched until the 1950s. The graveyard contains the burial vault of the Kers of Chatto as well as the grave of Andrew Gemmels (the original for Sir Walter Scott's 'Edie Ochiltree'). A nearby railway viaduct was constructed from 1847, but 9 men lost their lives when part of it collapsed in 1849. A short history was written by Brian Wain in 1983 – 'For soon, where scenes of seeter beauty smile Around the mounds of Roxburgh's ruin'd pile, No more the mistress of each lovely field, Her name, her honours Teviot soon must yield' [JL], 'Where you slip sullenly under the shadows Skirting the feet of old Roxburgh's tower: Where you take, lowver-like, close to your bosom, Kale, and the music of coppice and bower' [WL] (the origin of the name is probably Old English 'Hroc burh', meaning 'the fortified dwelling belonging to Hroc'; the name is recorded from the early 12th century, in the earliest records being 'Rokesburgh' and variants; it occurs on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Rosburgh'; an example of 'Hroc' occurs in the Domesday book for Suffolk and in compound form in other parts of England).

Roxburgh (*roks-bu-ru*) *n.* small town in Central Otago on the South Island of New Zealand. It lies on the Teviot River (now called the Clutha), and was also once called Teviot itself, with Ettrick and Mount Benger nearby. It was named by some of the early settlers and was an important centre during the local gold rush of 1862. Streets in the town include one named after Hawick, as well as Abbotsford, Ancrum, Berwick, Branxholm, Cheviot, Edinburgh, Ednam, Hermitage, Jedburgh, Kelso, Liddle, Melrose, Scotland and Tweed.

Roxburgh (*roks-bu-ru*) *n.* **John** (d.1196) Canon of Glasgow, who witnessed several charters from the 1160s. He was probably promoted to Canon by Herbert of Selkirk, Bishop of Glasgow, who was formerly Abbot of Selkirk (when it moved to Kelso). He witnessed the confirmation of the royal charter to Selkirk in the late 1160s. Possibly the same Master John held either the Church of Lessuden or Longnewton in about 1176 (although it is possible that this was instead John of Lilliesleaf). He was appointed Treasurer of Glasgow Diocese in 1195/6, but only held the appointment for a few months before dying at Melrose Abbey. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who married Isobel Marshall in 1714. His children included Thomas (b.1715), William (b.1717), John (b.1718), James (b.1721), Helen (b.1725), Thomas (again, b.1732), Robert (b.1730). He was an Elder in Bedrule Parish in 1722, 1731 and 1735. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. **William** (d.1813) farmer at Ruecastle, recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls for 1794 and 1797. He was recorded as owner of 8 farm horses and 1 saddle horse in 1797. He is probably the William who married Annie Rutherford in Ancrum in 1783; she was daughter of an agricultural implement maker. Their children probably included: James (b.1793), Jean (b.1795) and Andrew (b.1797), baptised in Bedrule; and possibly Annie (b.1784), James (b.1787), Thomas (b.1788) and John (b.1791). One of his children was Janet (b.1799), who reached the age of 100 in 1799 (living at Kipilaw Mains), as described in the Border Magazine for that year. He was said to have died after attending to the sick bed of his master, the Laird of Knowesouth. After his death the family moved to Dolphinstone farm, but abandoned it after a few years. Thereafter his wife and some children moved to Galashiels. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Stitchelhill. He is listed as male head of household there 1835–41. He emigrated to America in 1842.

Roxburgh Castle (*roks-bu-ru-kaw-sul*) *n.* former fortified structure, also called Marchmount, built above the confluence of the Teviot and the Tweed. It was used by King David I in

the early-to-mid 12th century, but may have existed in some form before that. It passed back and fourth between Scotland and England several times, with the English holding it about as often as the Scots. Alexander II was married in the Castle in 1239. A large number of Scottish charters and other records were removed there on the orders of Edward I in 1292, before subsequently disappearing forever. Robert the Bruce's sister Mary was hung there in a cage from 1306–10 on orders of Edward I. Sir James Douglas recaptured it in 1313, but the English held it from 1334 until 1460. A bridge connecting the area with Kelso was destroyed in 1398 and its successor destroyed by Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1411. During the 1460 siege James II died when one of his cannons exploded; a yew tree in the grounds of Floors Castle marks the spot. In 1499 James IV granted the site of the Castle to Walter Ker of Cessford. Queen Mary of Gueldres dismantled it, but it was rebuilt by the English in 1547. When the Scots regained it for the last time they razed it themselves, around 1550 – 'Roxburgh! how fallen, since first in Gothic pride Thy frowning battlements the war defied, Call'd the bold chief to grace thy blazon'd halls, And bade the rivers gird thy solid walls!' [JL].

Roxburghe Drive (*roks-bu-ru-drīv*) *n.* one of the bigger roads through Stirches, being he continuation of Hazelwood Road. It was built in 1976 and named after the 9th Duke of Roxburghe, George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker, who was Convenor of Roxburgh District Council (often erroneously written 'Roxburgh').

the Roxburgh Roondie (*thu-roks-bu-ru-roon-dee*) *n.* local brie-like cheese made at Standhill farm by Jim and Anne Shanks from 2007.

Roxburghshire (*roks-bu-ru-shir, roks-bu-ru-shIr*) *n.* former county which included Hawick, Jedburgh and Kelso. It was the southernmost county of Scotland and was bounded by Berwickshire, Dumfriesshire, Selkirkshire and the English Border. It contained what was formerly Teviotdale and part of Liddesdale and was divided into over 30 parishes. Jedburgh was the county town, although there was a proposal around 1891 to change this to Hawick. The area was 669 square miles, although changes to the boundaries means this number does not apply to all times. The county is full of archæological remains, including Bronze Age burial cairns, British forts, Roman camps and roads, vestiges of settlements and peel towers. The county is named after the formerly important town and Castle of Roxburgh. The population was 34,704 in 1755, 33,721 in 1801 and 37,230 in 1811, 40,892 in 1821, 43,663 in 1831, 46,025 in 1841, 51,642 in 1851, 54,119 in 1861, 53,974 in 1871, 53,442 in 1881, 53,741 in 1891, 48,804 in 1901, 47,192 in 1911, 44,989 in 1921, 45,788 in 1931 and 45,562 in 1951.

Roxburghshire Coonty Cooncil see **the Coonty Cooncil**

Roxburghshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry (*roks-bu-ru-shir-jen'-ul-min-in-yō-min-ree-kaw-vul-ree*) *n.* local volunteer regiment that existed 1797–1828, also known as the Roxburghshire Yeomanry or the Roxburghshire Light Dragoons Yeomanry Cavalry. Hawick was the main rallying point for the upper troop. In 1798 the Burgh gave them £25 to purchase drums and fifes. The western Captain-commandant was William Elliot of Harwood, while William Elliot (later Elliot-Lockhart) of Borthwickbrae served as Colonel. Their uniforms consisted of scarlet jackets laced with white cord, blue collars and cuffs, black leather helmets with a bearskin crest and a red and white heckle feather, white breeches and black boots.

the Roxburghshire Militia (*thu-roks-bu-ru-shir-mi-li-sha*) *n.* volunteer regiments of the early 19th century, formed in 1809 after the Light Company of the Roxburgh Volunteers had been disbanded. The 1st Regiment was headquartered at Jedburgh, and contained many local men, while the 2nd Regiment was based at Kelso. The 1st Regiment had Gilbert Elliot (later Earl of Minto) as Lieut.-Col., with James Elliot (younger of Wolfelee) as Major and the first Captain was Walter Scott of Wauchope. They were disbanded in 1828 (note that several different names were used for these units).

Roxburghshire Nursin Association (*roks-bu-ru-shir-nur-sin-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* nursing association formed in 1900 to provide for nursing needs in local country areas. Fees were paid to join the association and only members could benefit from its services. It operated until the National Health Service was set up in 1948.

the Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteers (*thu-roks-bu-ru-shir-rī-ful-vo-lun-teerz*) *n.* formal name for **the Border Rifles**, a volunteer outfit founded in 1861.

the Roxburghshire Word-Book (*thu-roks-bu-ru-shir-wurd-book*) *n.* the most useful resource for words that are peculiar to various parts of the county, written by George Watson and published in 1923. Words that are local to

the Hawick area are denoted '[W]', for Western Roxburghshire. As well as the word list itself, the introductory sections compile a huge amount of information about pronunciation and other facets of Roxburghshire vernacular. The book was compiled by Watson from the help of many communicants (most of whose names are unknown) from various parts of Roxburghshire, this following articles and lists of words that he published in the local press to encourage people to help him. Earlier books of poetry are much used to provide examples, and phrases from Elliot Cowan Smith are often included (sometimes without attribution). Watson was from Jedburgh and worked for the Oxford University dictionary project, effectively following in the footsteps of James Murray.

Roxburghshire Yeomanry (*roks-bu-ru-shir-yō-mun-ree*) *n.* another name for the Roxburghshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.

Roxburgh Viaduct (*roks-bu-ru-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* disused railway viaduct across the Teviot, by the village of Roxburgh. Built in 1847–50, it has an interesting iron footbridge built into it at the level of the river bank. It consists of 14 arches on a curve. The collapse of one of the piers in 1849 led to the deaths of 8 workers, with nothing to commemorate their sacrifice.

Roxburgh Volunteers (*roks-bu-ru-vo-lun-teerz*) *n.* name given to several distinct (but inter-related) volunteer military units. The Roxburghshire Yeomanry Cavalry was first set up in 1794 and disbanded in 1802, to be re-formed as the Roxburghshire Corps of Genetlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry, lasting until 1828. The Light Company of the Roxburgh Volunteers was formed in 1803 during the perceived threat of French invasion. It was initiated by Walter Scott of Wauchope, who became their captain, received regimental colours from Miss Elliot of Minto and were consecrated by Rev. Arkle, minister of Hawick. The age limits were 17 to 55 and a large number joined in 1803, including 25 from Wilton. They were mobilised during the False Alarm of 1804. The unit disbanded in 1809, but was essentially replaced by the Roxburghshire Militia the same year. Another volunteer unit, called the 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk Volunteer Rifle Corps was set up in 1859, with Hawick units, the 4th and 5th being set up in 1860 and 1861. The 4th absorbed the Denholm Company in 1863 and the 5th was disbanded in 1867. The 4th Roxburgh Corps became D and E Companies of the 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (The Border) Rifle Volunteer Corps in 1880. They become part of the K.O.S.B. from 1887, with K Company formed in Hawick in 1892, and the whole set of Companies renamed the 4th Battalion, the K.O.S.B. in 1908 – 'On the mountains of Cheviot now present to our eyes, The deeds if our ancestors we fondly recognise; Their spirit we will cherish, it will vanish all your fears, For it glows in the hearts of the Roxburgh Volunteers [T].

Roxbury (*roks-bu-ree*) *n.* suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, which was apparently named for the many rocks there (although a connection with our county is not impossible). The town of West Roxbury (annexed to Boston in 1874) was the site of the Boston area Common Ridings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This was organised by Hawick exiles under the auspices of the Scottish Border Club. It consisted of sports (races, baseball throwing etc.) and other events on Common Riding Saturday, with the location Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury. There is a photograph of the 1886 celebration. Ex-Cornet Walter Irvine attended in 1888. There are American Cornets recorded from 1877 until at least 1926.

Roxmount (*roks-mown'*) *n.* former farm a mile or so south-east of Hawick (marked on Stobie's 1770 map close to the modern farm of Kaimend).

the Royal (*thu-roi-ul*) *n.* pub at 22 Howegate in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries. It was also known as 'the Royal Bar'. The proprietor for many years was John Barclay.

the Royal Bank (*thu-roi-ul-bawngk*) *n.* the Royal Bank of Scotland erected an impressive building at 12 High Street in 1857/8, designed by Peddie & Kinnear, constructed by James Harkness, with ornamental work by Alex Pirnie. On the top corners of the building can be seen the monogram 'P K' and the year '1857'. It is a Category B listed building. The location had previously contained 2 adjacent hostelries, the Ordnance Arms and the Harrow Inn. The first agent was James Carmichael, solicitor, and later Haddon & Turnbull took over. The building was turned into the Registry Office and later education service offices. More recently it became the restaurant the Night Safe, with the old night safe still surviving on the street. Meanwhile the Royal Bank had another office at 4 Tower Knowe. After it merged with the Commercial group in 1969 it obtained the property at 31 High Street (built as the National Bank about 1870). It stretches over 31, 33 and 35 High Street, and is a grade C listed building.

royal burgh (*roi-ul-bu-ru*) *n.* a town granted its charter by the Crown rather than the local

landowner. There were 65 royal burghs in Scotland. Nearby ones include Jedburgh, Selkirk, Roxburgh and Peebles.

the Royal George (*thu-roi-ul-jōrj*) *n.* former popular name for the 'Whusky Hooses Mill' which stood opposite St. Cuthbert's Church, also known as 'the George'. It was presumably named after the famous Royal Navy vessel of the same name, which was the largest warship in the world when it was launched in 1756. The ship fought in the Seven Years War and became infamous when it sank in 1782 during routine maintenance with the loss of more than 800 lives. A 'walking stick made from a spar of the Royal George, at one time the property of Sir Walter Scott' was donated to the Museum in 1866 by millwright Andrew Leyden.

Royal Highlanders (*roi-ul-hI-lin-durz*) *n.* three officers of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, Lt.-Col. William Dickson, Capt. Archibald Campbell and Capt. McQuarrie, were made Honorary Burgesses in 1802. This was when they passed through Hawick on their way back from Egypt after having 'immortalised themselves in defeating the French Invincibles'.

the Royal Mail (*thu-roi-ul-māl*) *n.* name of a stagecoach operting out of Hawick in the early 19th century. In 1837 it was listed leaving for Edinburgh from the Tower Inn every day at 9.30 a.m., going via Selkirk and Galashiels, and leaving for London at 12.30 p.m., via Langholm and Carlisle. The other coach operating at the same time was 'the Standard'.

Royal Nurseries see **Buccleuch Nurseries**

the Royal Oak (*thu-roi-ul-ōk*) *n.* former hostelry near the top of the Round Close in the 19th century, also known for a while as the Blue Bell Inn. It can be seen in a sketch by T.H. Laidlaw. James Elliot, proprietor, was considered to have provided the finest spread of the local innkeepers at the Reform Bill open air dinner of 1832. Elliot was listed as vintner on the Round Close in Pigot's 1837 directory. It could have been where Mary Hunter was publican on the Round Close in 1841. Also the name of a separate local pub on Wilton Path at roughly the same time, and another small licensed house on the north side of Buccleuch Street in the mid-19th century (the name is shared with hundreds of other pubs in Britain and refers to the tree in which Charles II hid from Cromwell's army).

rub (*rub*) *v., arch.* to rob – 'The bailies o' Hawick, sir, wad gang bare-knuckled a' their days, sir, raither than wear gluives 'it had been boucht by rubbin' honest men' [WNK].

rubber (*ru-bur*) *n., arch.* a robber – 'Ye're that damned Indian rubber Warren Hastings; get off the ground at yince' [RM].

rubbers (*ru-burz*) *n., arch.* scrapie, a disease of sheep, marked by constant scratching (cf. **scratchie**).

rubbin-oot-indie (*ru-bin-oo'-in-dee*) *n., arch.* an India-rubber, eraser.

Ruberslaw (*roo-burz-law*) *n.* hill about 4 miles due east of Hawick, lying on the boundary of Cavers and Hobkirk parishes. It reaches a height of 424 m (1392 ft), and is the most prominent landmark in Roxburghshire. It was long considered to be an extinct volcano, but the reality is that the geology is much more complex (although the rocks are predominantly basaltic, the shape probably came from erosion). It is topped by an Iron Age fort, and was also used as a Roman signal station. The fortifications on the hill-top were first described by A.O. Curle in 1905. There was an extensive stone citadel on top (about 72 m by 32 m), defended by a wall, with an entrance on the north-east side. There is also an annex on the south side, including the plateau below the summit. These were probably rebuilt from the stones of the Roman signal station, as a Dark Age 'nuclear' fortification. with Roman stone. A less well-defined outer wall is probably part of an earlier Iron Age structure. A cairn on the east side was removed in the late 19th century. The summit also has a modern triangulation pillar. Part of the slopes formed the common land for the feuars of Denholm. A horde of bronze vessels was unearthed there in 1863 (including a jug handle, decorated with grotesque figures of 2 dwarfs and a bird) and are in Hawick Museum, as well as 2 stones with diamond-shaped carvings. Several flints found there are also in the Museum. Other flints and an arrowhead are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, as well as an unfinished stone axe. A Roman coin was also found here in the 19th century. In a wood near the head of the Hawk Burn is a 'burnt mound'. Pine trees on the north side are said to be remnants of the ancient Caledonian forest. The hill was used for Covenanters' meetings of the mid-17th century, at Peden's Pulpit (a rocky cleft at the south-west side of the summit) and elsewhere on its slopes. Part of the slopes were used as Common land in Denholm and in the 18th century; each feuar's allotment was marked out with stones. A song, 'The Hunting of Ruberslaw', about a fox hunt there, was written down by Bailie T.S. Smail of Jedburgh, as recited by 2 old men in about

1900 – 'Craik-cross repent, Eldon relent, And so may Etrick-head; – Let Ruberslaw to Jedburgh shaw, Sad news, that Whitslade's dead' [CWS], 'Oft have I wandered in my vernal years Where Ruberslaw his misty summit rears' [JL], 'Dark Ruberslaw, – that lifts his head sublime, Rugged and hoary with the wrecks of time! On his broad misty front the giant wears The horrid furrows of ten thousand years' [JL], 'The e'enin' stern has risen ayont auld Ruberslaw, An' I've trystit wi' my lassie to meet her i' the shaw' [JJ], 'Did you see the shadow's speeding On the slopes of Ruberslaw?' [RSC], '... Waiting helpless the beak and claw Of the carrion birds of Ruberslaw!' [WHO], '... where Ruberslaw's summit stands oot and looks doon on the wild lovely Border and Denholm's wee toon' [GM], 'Rest on the heights an' look ayont Where Ruberslaw shows green, An' a' the countryside displayed Aroon' the Border Queen' [WFC], 'When Rubers Law has on his cap, The Dunion on her hood, A' the auld wives on Teviotside Are sure ti hae a flood' [T], 'If you can see Ruberslaw it's going to rain and if you can't see Ruberslaw it's already raining' [IWL] (sometimes written 'Rubers Law', it is mistranscribed as 'Ralburghlaw' in a 1649 description of the county; it is marked 'Rubburlaw hill' on Pont's manuscript map of the 1590s and drawn as a steep hill, with something represented on top; it is also on a manuscript map of Gordon in c.1650 as 'Rubburlaw hill', but is absent from Blaeu's 1654 atlas and did not appear in a published map until Stobie's map of 1770; the origin of the name is unknown; it should not be confused with 'Rubislaw' near Aberdeen).

Ruberslaw Drive (*roo-burz-law-drīv*) *n.* street in Denholm, running parallel to the Loaning and connected with Ruberslaw Road. An amusing fact is that you cannot actually see Ruberslaw from here.

the Ruberslaw Hoard (*thu-roo-burz-law-hōrd*) *n.* hoard of bronze objects discovered on the eastern slopes of Ruberslaw in 1863. The objects were donated to Hawick Museum by Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee, later being studied by staff at the National Museums of Scotland and then being displayed at the Trimontium Trust's Museum. The pieces are: 2 'paterae' (sauce-pans), one decorated with a 'thyrsus' (staff surmounted by vegetation); a patera base; parts of a jug, including an elaborate handle; a shallow dish; a bowl about 1-foot in diameter; and fragments of 2 scabbard mounts. They are believed to date from the 2nd century.

Ruberslaw Hoose (*roo-burz-law-hoos*) *n.* house in Crieff near Perth. It was built in the late 18th century, being a branch of the Commercial Bank from 1811, and then was a home of Sir William Eliott of Stobs from at least 1878, when his first wife died there. It is unclear who named the house (but the connection to the Eliotts of Stobs seems unlikely to be a coincidence).

Ruberslaw Pairish (*roo-burz-law-pā-reesh*) *n.* combined parish consisting of Denholm, Minto and Bedrule, set up in 2003, and extended to include Hobkirk and Southdean in 2004.

Ruberslaw Road (*roo-burz-law-rōd*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, named after the prominent hill. It was built in 1951, with additional houses added in 1957.

Ruberslaw Road (*roo-burz-law-rōd*) *n.* street in the south-eastern part of Denholm, built on the site of a former livestock market. The private housing development there dates from the 1970s. Ruberslaw Drive leads off to the south.

rubiator (*roo-bee-ā-tur*) *n., arch.* a bully, a violent, swearing person – 'He comes out on me roaring like a rubiator' [JoJ], '... 'cause she wadna pit some mair trycle on a daud o' peasebanno' the muckle black ill-faured rubiator was ryving at' [WNK], 'Hei cam in leike a roobeeaater (a violent bully), an cowpeet the taibl yownt owre' [ECS] (there are spelling variants).

Rubstic (*rub-stik*) *n.* race-horse, trained locally by John Leadbetter. It won the Grand National in 1979, being the first Scottish horse to do so.

ruck (*ruk*) *n., arch.* a rick, stack of hay – 'O! as we ran about the rucks o' hay! I hinna seen sincesyne a blyther day' [CPM], 'lang Johne turnbull in quhitrig – IIII oxin II ky a hors a ruk of corne' [CoJ1503], '... where there waur, on the other side o' the hedge, a fine crap o' new cut hay, put up in rucks' [AAH].

the Rude Day (*thu-rood-dā*) *n.* mediæval festival of the Exultation of the Cross, celebrated on 14th September (3rd May in England), supposedly the date of the discovery of the 'true cross'. It was important locally before the Reformation and is recorded in the mid-16th century as a day sometimes chosen for signing documents etc. It was the occasion of a Fair in Jedburgh, the day in 1601 being marked by a skirmish, when a group of about 30 Turnbulls from the Minto area came to town seeking Thomas Ker (brother of the Probvost). At the end of the fight Ker and his servant were dead, along with 2 of the Turnbulls, and

several men were left seriously wounded (still referred to in the 1622 Circuit Court records; also spelled 'Rood').

Rudd (*rud*) *n.* **Charles Clifford** (b.1811/2) from Yorskshire, he was Superintendent of the Hawick Burgh Police in 1851. He was living at about 3 Tower Knowe. He was also listed as Superintendent in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Elizabeth, and they had a son Thomas Frederick. By 1861 he was a widower working as Police Constable in Jedburgh.

rue see **take the rue**

rue-claw (*roo-klaw*) *n., arch.* a mild sore made worse by scratching.

Ruecastle (*roo-, row-kaw-sul*) *n.* hamlet a mile or so north-east of the Dunion, formerly in the Barony of Bedrule. A piece of land there was granted by Lady Bethoc and her husband Rudolph to the monks of Jedburgh when that abbey was founded (as confirmed in several later charters). There is a suggestion that an area of elevated land to the east of the farm may have been the site of a tower. There is also a tradition that the local courts of justice were held there until moved to Jedburgh. William 'de Rucastel' is recorded in the Ragman Rolls of 1296. The Fletcher family held part of the lands from before 1464 until they sold them to Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1558/9. In 1491 there was a 'procuratory of resignation' by Thomas Dickson of Ormiston, to resign (presumably a different part of) these lands into the hands of the Abbot of Jedburgh; they appear to have been gained by John Rutherford of Hundalee. John Turnbull was recorded there in 1493. John Turnbull is recorded there in 1502. The village there was burned by an English party led by Philip Dacre in 1513, including 2 towers, burned by Sir Thomas Wharton's men in 1543 and burned again by Hertford's men in 1545. In 1569 it was among the lands purchased by Adam French from the Abbot of Jedburgh. The lands were recorded as part of the Lordship of Jedburgh in 1587. Thomas Turnbull was there in 1619. It was among lands granted to Thomas Ker of Cavers-Carre in 1623. Lands there were held by Lord Jedburgh in 1629. Thomas Hamilton (1st Earl of Haddington) owned lands there, which he feued in 1632. In 1643 the lands there were valued at a total of £459, owned by Thomas Rutherford, Andre Turnbull, Laird Storie, Alexander Miller, George Fletcher and the Earl of Traquair. In 1665 Thomas, son of John Rutherford was served heir to his father's 7-pound-10-shilling lands there, with 'lie Maynes de Harden et forresta de Rowcastle' as well as 3 husbandlands in the town of Ruecastle. Residents in 1722 included Margaret Best, Janet Riddell and Robert Young and in 1726 included James Curry and family, Isabel Best and Andrew Rule. There was a small school here in the 18th century, perhaps the same as the one said to be at Newton; James Currie was teacher there in 1759. In 1788 the main part of the lands was owned by John Rutherford of Knowesouth and valued at £396 13s 10d (with teinds of £70 6s), part owned by Thomas Rutherford valued at £41 3s 10d, a small part owned by Thomas Ogilvie of Chesters (that had been acquired by Bennet of Chesters) valued at £37 2s 4d and a another part owned by Thomas Storie valued at £18. William Roxburgh was there 1794–97 and in 1797 William Young was also farmer there, plus George Black also lived there. The residents in 1799 included hind John Mitchel, servant George Black, labourer James Carr and servant William Young. The farm was part of the estate of Knowesouth, until sold by the heirs of Capt. Rutherford to George Pott of Dod. Part of the lands were acquired by Bennet of Chesters before 1811 and combined with his estate, with the rest being owned by Rutherford of Knowesouth; together the parts were valued at about £510. Gideon Pott acquired further parts from William Oliver Rutherford and from Thomas Storie. The area may be the origin of the similar surname. A cist was found a few hundred yards to the south, containing an urn that was said in 1949 to be preserved in Monteviot House. A stone axe found enarby is in the National Museum of Antiquities. In a field about 500 m to the north are the possible remains of a settlement. A former resident, perhaps fictional, is mentioned in the ballad 'The Grey Peel' (as recited by 'Matthew Gotterson') – 'An' gallopin' up comes Ruecastle Hew, On his Bewcastle naig o' the guid steel grey. An' Fernihirst grim, but ever heart true, Whase ready Kerr hand redds mony a fray' [T] (the name probably derives from Old English 'ruh' and Anglo-Saxon 'ceaster', meaning 'rough fort', suggesting an early fortification of some sort there; it is written 'Reucastel', 'Reucastle', 'Rewcastle', 'Rowcastel', 'Rowcastle', 'Rochcastell', 'Rouchcastell', 'Rowcastel', 'Rowcastell', 'Rowcastill', and variants; it is first recorded as 'Rughechestre' in about 1140 and is 'Rucastle' in the 13th century; it is 'Roucastell' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Row-castell' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Roucastell' on Blaeu's

1654 map and the modern spelling appears on Stobie's 1770 map).

Ruecastle (*roo-, row-kaw-sul*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1705) recorded as 'merchant of Hawick' when he was entered as a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh in 1692. He may be related to the Adam who was born to William and Marion Scott in Hawick in 1650 and may be the Adam whose children included: an unnamed child (b.1690); Mary (b.1692); and James (b.1693). He was listed as a merchant among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Adam who is listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In 1688 he witnessed a baptism for merchant John Scott. According to his will, he married Janet, daughter of William Paterson in 1686. He was a merchant in Hawick, but at some point moved to Edinburgh. where he died. **Elizabeth** nee Kelly (18th C.) wife of Bailie Walter, whom she married in the early 1750s. She was apparently the first Hawick citizen to travel out to America and return safely! She was at that time 72 years old and visiting her son John, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) saddler in Hawick, he was probably closely related to Robert. He could have been the Francis born to William and Janet Richardson in Hawick in 1678. He is probably the Francis who (along with Robert) witnessed baptisms for merchant David Young in 1705, for shoemaker Walter Leyden (along with Bailie Robert) in 1717, for merchant William Dickson in 1718 and for candlemaker John Scott in 1720. In 1723 he was entered as a new elder of Hawick Kirk and was a candidate for Session Treasurer in 1725; he was recorded as Trasurer in 1728. He witnessed baptisms in 1725 for workman William Henderson, for Town Officer John Stewart and for merchant John Clerk (along with Bailie Robert), in 1726 for flesher Robert Wilson and probably (the record is hard to read) along with Robert, for wigmaker Francis Miles, in 1727 for carrier George Porteous, in 1728 for Walter Elliot and for Robert Hewison (both along with the Bailie), in 1730 for 'junior surgeon' Walter Scott and in 1732 for John Telfer (along with Henry Orrock). He is also mentioned in reference to the building of the Teviot Bridge in 1738. He may be the Francis, saddler in Hawick, who witnessed the notorial instrument of 1734 in which the Town complained about encroachment on the Common by tenants of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He witnessed a further baptism for gardener William Paterson in 1743, in which he was also listed as a saddler. He is recorded as a merchant in 1745 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver William Roger, along with merchant John. He is probably also the saddler Francis who witnessed a baptism for Gideon in 1745; Gideon thus seems likely to have been closely related. In 1747 he was recorded as a saddler who (along with carrier John) witnessed a baptism for wright Henry Haliburton. He may have been the Francis who died around 1750 and gave his estate to Francis, young son of Bailie Gideon (perhaps therefore his brother). **George** (17th C.) Councillor who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. He may be the George who was married to Isobel 'Merlay' and had a son Hector in Hawick in 1636. **George** (17th C.) married to Janet Gilbertson, they had daughter Janet in Hawick in 1653. He may be the George who witnessed a baptism in 1648. **Bailie Gideon** (b.1713) son of Robert, he was a Magistrate in Hawick roughly in the 1730s and in 1740. He may have been the Gideon who was Cornet in 1730. He witnessed a baptism for mason Andrew Turnbull in 1732. He was probably the (ex-)Bailie Ruecastle involved with overseeing work to rebuild the Bailies' seat in St. Mary's in 1734 and building a new Parish School in 1739. He was 'present Baillie' in 1741 and in 1743 when he witnessed baptisms for writer James Weir and Burgh Officer Francis Turnbull, and also 'late Bailie' in 1745 when he witnessed another baptism for James Weir, and also when his own child's baptism was recorded. He appears to have died shortly before 1751, when the Hawick Session agreed to act as trustees for his minor son Francis, who had been left the estate of another Francis (perhaps his brother). He married Jean Watson, who may be the daughter of John Watson (Clerk to the Regality) baptised in 1710. Their children included: Robert (b.1731); John (b.1733); Francis (b.1734); Thomas (b.1735); John (again, b.1738); Anne (b.1740); Francis (again, b.1741); Anne (again, b.1743); Jean (b.1745); and Gideon (b.1747). The witnesses in 1741 were writer Thomas Watson (surely related to his wife) and merchant Charles Tudhope, in 1743 were wright Walter Scott and writer James Weir, and in 1745 were former Bailie John Scott and saddler Francis (who was surely closely related to him). He may be the 'Bailie Gideon' who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758 (although he appears to have been deceased before then). **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Hawick when he paid the Horse Tax in 1790–92. He also paid the dog tax in

Hawick in 1797. He contributed £1 to the subscription to support the war with France around 1800. He is probably the son of Gideon, born in 1747. **Hector** (17th C.) married to Isobel Minto, their children Grizel and Francis were baptised in Hawick in 1645. **Hector** (17th C.) Hawick resident. He married Marion Brown and their children included Bessie (b.1687) and Hector (b.1688). An unnamed child (b.1690) and Andrew (b.1692), with no mother's name recorded, were probably also his children. He may have been son or grandson of George. He is probably the 'Hector Reucastell younger' listed on the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694 (suggesting that his father may have also been Hector). **John** (16th C.) recorded in Hawick's 1537 charter as 'Rowcastell'. He owned a 'particate' of land on the north side of the High Street. He may have been the ancestor of the later Ruecastles of the Town. **John** (17th C.) one of a list of 16 'idle and masterless men' suggested by the Hawick Bailie to the Privy Council in 1627 as suitable for sending to the wars in Germany. While in Edinburgh Tolbooth he is among 7 of them who complained that they were not in fact the sorts of men who should be pressed into military service, but nevertheless were transported to the wars in Germany. **John** (b.1657) son of Robert and Janet Tweedie, born in Hawick. Probably the same John became a cooper's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1674. He may be related to the later Bailie John. **John** (17th/18th C.) described as 'servitor' to carrier Walter Ruecastle in 1716, when he and William Douglas had complaints made against them for sitting in seats in St. Mary's that were reserved for the incorporated trades. The 2 of them even broke open the door to the balcony when it was locked by Robert Jolly. He was presumably the same John who was involved in a scuffle with Robert Jolly in 1716 in the Wester Loft of St. Mary's during the Sunday service, when 'Jollie did thrust him hard by his feet upon his belly'. **Bailie John** (17th/18th C.) Chief Magistrate of Hawick around the 1710s, recorded as such during the swearing of the oath of allegiance to King George by the Council and Burgesses in 1714. It is unclear how he is related to the other Ruecastles (but based on his marriage record he was 'nephew to Walter Ruecastle att ye Kirkstyle of Hawick'); it is possible he was son of Adam, who died in 1706 (which would explain why his uncle rather than father is mentioned in the marriage record). He is probably the merchant John who in 1719 married Bessie (or Betsy), daughter of Walter Paterson of Burnflat, and had children: Margaret (b.1721), who probably married Walter Henderson; Bessie (b.1727); Walter (b.1729), baker and magistrate; John (b.1731); Jean (b.1735); Isobel (b.1739); Bessie (again, b.1740); Beatrix (b.1742), who probably married clothier and dyer Thomas Turnbull; and Janet (b.1744). The witnesses in 1742 were Francis Gledstains and Robert Boyd (both 'present Bailies'). Given the birth years it seems likely he is also the John whose children recorded with Bessie Scott (perhaps an error, or indicating his wife had previously been married) were: Anna (b.1723); and Helen (b.1725), who may have married James Paterson, 'Ilka Thursdi'. The witnesses in 1725 were Walter (perhaps his uncle) and John Scott (possibly related to his wife). In 1729 he was listed as a carrier, and the witnesses were John Miller and John Telfer. He is probably the merchant John who witnessed baptisms for workman Gilbert Oliver in 1741, for flesher George Deans, merchant Robert Scott, flesher Walter Sheen, gardener Robert Balmer and flesher William Renwick in 1742, for carrier John Pott and Schoolmaster Walter Turnbull in 1743, and for Alexander Bunyan and John Kedie in 1745. In 1744 he witnessed baptisms for carriers John Tudhope and James Paterson (who married Helen, probably his daughter), as well as for weaver John Gray and for shoemaker Thomas Scott. In 1745 he also witnessed a baptism for weaver William Roger, along with fellow merchant Francis. He could be the carrier who witnessed a baptism for William Leithead in 1741 and another for wright Henry Haliburton in 1747. **John** (18th C.) elder of Hawick Session, recorded in 1751. He was in care of a horse belonging to the Session, with instructions to sell it, and also appointed as a trustee for the affairs of the deceased Bailie Francis Ruecastle. Since he was not referred to as a late Bailie, then he may not have been the same as the earlier Bailie John. He could be the John who witnessed a baptism for baker Walter in 1758. **John** (1755/6–1808) son of Walter. He went to America, serving in the U.S. Army during the American War of Independence, becoming a Captain. He married Phoebe Thomas of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. When his mother went out to visit him she was apparently the first Teri to take a trip out to America and return safely. **Marion** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1683 she gave a declaration that wright Francis Gledstains had assaulted Bailie James Thorbrand. Probably the same Marion

'Rowcastell' was recorded in Hawick in 1697 when she and others complained that Margaret Drummond and Elizabeth Miller had stolen items from their houses, as well as from Bailie Laing's cellar. **Mrs. ??** (17th/18th C.) Hawick innkeeper of the early 1700s. She is recorded several times in the Parish Records in connection with payment for drinks associated with Kirk Session events, such as funerals and the 'roup' of seats in the gallery. She may have been related to the John who was Bailie. **Robert** (17th C.) described as 'viatore', i.e. 'traveller' when he was witness to a 1622 sasine for land in Hawick owned by Allan Deans. **Robert** (17th C.) listed in 1627 as one of 9 men charged with making a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) married to Margaret Scott and had son James in Hawick in 1636. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident who married Janet Gledstains. Their daughter Isobel in Hawick in 1646. **Robert** (17th C.) selected as one of 2 people in Hawick to collect the 'stent' on the west side of the water in 1649. Probably the same Robert was ordered in 1655 to pay Walter Stavert money borrowed when he when he went from Glasgow to Edinburgh and for a leg of mutton. He is described as a traveller in 1655 when someone was ordered to pay him for carrying wool to Edinburgh, 'for horsing of him from Edinburgh to Hawick' and 'for ane dry killit fische'. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident, married to Janet Scott. Their children included George (b.1648), Janet (b.1648), Bessie (1650), an unnamed child (b.1653) and Walter (b.1655). **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick married to Janet 'Twiddie' (i.e. Tweedie). Their son John was baptised in Hawick in 1657; he was probably the John who became a cooper's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1674. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident married to Isobel Scott. Their children included William (b.1654) and Robert (b.1656). The witnesses in 1654 were Thomas Scott and John Scott (perhaps related to his wife). **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident married to Margaret Wintrop. Their children included Robert (b.1670) and Margaret (b.1674). **Robert** (17th C.) married to Agnes Mow, their son William was born in Hawick in 1673. **Robert** (d.c.1688) tailor in Hawick. His will was recorded in the Commissariot of Peebles in 1688. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. He could be the Robert recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **Bailie Robert** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He served as Magistrate between about 1690 and 1710, certainly recorded in 1697, 1707 and again around 1709. He may have been the Robert, son of Robert and Margaret Wintrop, who was born in Hawick in 1670 (although there are other Roberts recorded being born in 1648 and 1656). He may be the Robert recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun' and probably from the west side. It is possible that he was the Robert, who, along with Walter, leased part of the Kirklands of Hawick in 1692. He is probably the Robert who in 1696 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Robert Scott. He is probably the Robert who (along with Francis) witnessed a baptism for merchant David Young in 1705. He was Bailie in 1707 when along with the other Bailie, Robert Brown, he was fined by the Council for 'the publicke undenyable and unaccomptable abuse ... att the rydeing of the Commone', with the pair 'strikeing att others' horses with thair whips and staves'; the nature of the incident is not described, but it seems likely it was related to the near riots that happened at the previous year's Common Riding over carrying the Flag. He may be the 'Baylyea Roucastell' who was given one of the keys to the Charter Chest in 1710. He witnessed baptisms for Thomas Gledstains, John Scott 'Whitegates' and tailor William Donald (along with Bailie Robert Brown) in 1707, for Walter Gledstains (junior of Hilliesland) in 1708, for Walter Gledstains, 'Walter Alison', for Henry Orrock and for merchant William Dickson in 1709, for shoemaker Walter Lethem in 1711, for Bailie James Burn in 1712 and for Bailie George Martin, John Aitkin in Allanhaugh Mill and Bailie James Scott in 1714. He was 'late bailie' in 1713 when he witnessed a baptism for carrier David Minto. He witnessed further baptisms for weaver Robert Turnbull in 1716, for shoemaker Walter Leyden (along with saddler Francis) in 1717, for smith William Whillans in 1720, in 1722 for Walter Scott in Acreknowe, in 1723 for shoemaker Walter 'Lithen', in 1725 for merchant John Clerk (along with Francis again), in 1728 for Walter Elliot and for Robert Hewison and in 1733 for carter Adam Scott. In 1710 he was stated to be one of the Councillors given a key to the Charter Chest. He was an ex-Bailie when the bond was granted by the Council (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. In 1713 he was one of the men selected to identify the boundaries around the Common

Haugh after a complaint by the Laird of Langlands. In 1715 he was given custody of 'the charter little chest', with 2 other ex-Bailies holding the keys. He was probably the Bailie Ruecastle charged in 1717 with collecting money from the area between the Cross to the bridge. And in 1718, when he was a Magistrate, there was a serious dispute with ex-Bailie Graham, who accused him (apparently at a Council meeting) of being a thief and worse; the exact nature of the argument is not recorded, but it was resolved after the Minister intervened. He witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter Lethem in 1721. Another dispute of 1722 led to him having all the elders publicly questioned about whether they had 'heard him speak opprobriously and disparageinglie of Mr Robert Cunningham our minister'. He continued as Magistrate in the 1720s and was also Parish Treasurer in the 1720s. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for John Moss in 1725. He may be Bailie and the Robert who witnessed baptisms for merchant David Johnston in 1729 and 1731; he also witnessed a baptism for Andrew Young in 1729. He married Anna Elliot and their children included: Mary (b.1700); Anna (b.1704); Beatrix (b.1705); William (b.1709); and Gideon (b.1713). The witnesses in 1700 were Walter Graham and George Martin, in 1704 were Bailies Patrick Richardson and George Martin, in 1705 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Baillie Walter Elliot (who may have been related to his wife) and in 1709 Bailies Walter Elliot, James Burn and Walter Graham. He may be the Robert whose daughter Jean married Robert Ogilvie in 1720. These other children baptised in Hawick Parish (with no mother's name given) were probably also his: Anna (b.1702); Anna (again, b.1707); William (b.1709); and Mary (b.1711). It is also possible he was father of Bailie John, who was probably born in the 1690s. **Simon** (17th C.) married to Margaret Scott, their children included William (b.1635) and an unnamed son (b.1641). **Walter** (17th C.) recorded in 1693 when he was fined for insulting and assaulting the Bailie of Regality, William Scott. It seems that Scott was in the 'houss' (i.e. probably pub) of William Elliot, sorting out some financial business between him (Walter) and John Hardie, when he came in, calling the Bailie 'ane fals judge', and when there was an attempt to remove him he 'instantly, insolentlie, and most violentlie fell upon the sd. baylyea, rugged and rave the hair of his head'. As well as being fined, he was ordered to go to the stocks. The financial dealings also involved his father, who was presumably alive at the time. He could be the same man as the carter. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) carter in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He is probably the Walter listed on the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was recorded as a carrier of Hawick when he married Abigail Lamb in Edinburgh in 1694. He could be the Walter who was born to William and Janet Richardson in Hawick in 1674 (although there are other possibilities). He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for cook James Wright in 1712. In 1713 he was a 'carier' when he witnessed baptisms for 'drummer' Thomas Boyd (who was also gardener at the Flex) and for weaver John Bridges (who lived at the Easter Kirkstyle). In 1716 his 'servitor' John 'Roucastle' was one of the people who the weavers complained were using their assigned seats in St. Mary's; this John could have been a close relative. He could be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Richard Miles in 1705. It is possible that he was the Walter, who, along with Robert, leased part of the Kirklands of Hawick in 1692. He is probably the Walter 'att ye Kirkstyle of Hawick' whose nephew John married Bessie Paterson in 1719; he was presumably thus brother of John's father, possibly Robert. **Bailie Walter** (1729–c.1795) son of John and Bessie Paterson. He was a baker of Hawick who was a Magistrate during the dispute over the Division of the Common, and served through the 1750s and 1760s. He witnessed a baptism for carrier Walter Henderson and Margaret Ruecastle (probably his sister) in 1757, for clockmaker Walter Freeman in 1758 and for shoemaker Robert Oliver in 1759. In 1769 he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Turnbull (probably his brother-in-law) in 1768. He was witness for baptisms for Archibald Paterson in 1775, 1777, 1780 and 1781 and for James Dickson in 1777. He married Elizabeth Kelly (or 'Bettie Kellie') and had 13 children, including: Robert (b.1756); James (b.1758); Walter (b.1759); Charles and William (twins, b.1761); Barbara (b.1762), who married Robert Howieson; Walter (again, b.1766); Elizabeth (b.1768); Christian, who married Andrew Haddon (from Selkirk); and John, who was a Captain during the American Revolutionary War. The baptismal entry for the twins reads 'Gemini'. The 1758 baptism was witnessed by John (probably his father or brother) and James Paterson

(perhaps his uncle), the 1759 and 1766 ones by John (again) and Walter Henderson. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'de Rucastel' when he swore allegiance to Edward I of England in the Ragman Rolls of 1296. His seal was oval, showing a figure with a branch in the right hand, a scroll in the left, and a kneeling figure on the left, with the name 'S'WILL'I D'RUCASTELE'. He is also recorded receiving a pension from King Robert the Bruce in the early 1300s. Whether he had a direct connection with the Hawick family of 3 centuries later is unknown. **William** (17th C.) Councillor who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. He is also mentioned in a Magistrates court case of 1642 when Thomas Oliver is accused of using irreverent language towards him, particularly calling him 'man-sworn'. He is probably the William who was elected to the Council in 1648. He is probably the William who was Bailie in the 1650s. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in 1652. He is probably also the William recorded as one of the owners of West Mains in 1663. He could be the William who was married to Marion Scott and had several children in Hawick, including William (b.1639), Margaret (b.1643), Marion (b.1643), Walter (b.1646), Robert (b.1648), Adam (b.1650) and James (b.1652). The witnesses in 1648 were Robert Deans and James Scott (who may have been related to his wife). **William** (b.1650) born in Hawick, he married Janet (or 'Jenet') Richardson in 1674. Their children included Marion (b.1669), Janet (b.1671), Walter (b.1674), Isobel (b.1675), William (b.1677) and Francis (b.1678). The witnesses in 1671 were Robert Dickson and William Purdom. He may be the writer who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter Scott in 1707. **William** (b.1761) son of Walter and Elizabeth Kelly and twin of Charles. He is probably the William from Hawick recorded in a legal matter in Selkirk in 1791 (also spelled 'Reucastell', 'Rewcastel', 'Rewcastell', 'Rewcastle', 'Roucastell', 'Roucastle', 'Rowcastell', 'Rowcastill', 'Rowcastle', 'Rucaslle', 'Rucastle', 'Ruecazie' and other variants in earlier documents).

Ruecastle Burn (*roo-kaw-sul-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on the western side of the Dunion and flows in a roughly north-western direction, passing the hamlet of Ruecastle to join the Knowesouth Burn and eventually the Teviot. At Worm Rig there are remains of ancient earthworks. Near Knowesouth is Ladies' Well.

Ruecastle Moor (*roo-kaw-sul-moor*) *n.* former name for the moor near Ruecastle. It was 'Rowcastell Mure' in 1616 when Douglases from Friarshaw were accused of threatening Gilbert Watt to meet them in combat there. In about 1795 it is recorded that the minister of Bedrule had the right to cast 2 'darg of turf annually' here.

the Ruecastles (*thu-roo-kaw-sulz*) *n.* family that was prominent in Hawick in the 17th and 18th centuries, but then entirely disappeared. The surname surely derives from the area of Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish. William 'de Rucastel' is listed in the Ragman Rolls of 1296 and had a pension from Robert the Bruce. The eponymous lands were in other hands by the mid-15th century, but there are no instances of the name until 'Rawcastill' appears as a landowner on Hawick's 1537 Charter. Then Thomas, Margaret, Agnes and Nicholas Ruecastle were married in Hexham in 1581, 1586, 1590 and 1596, respectively. The Hawick branch is recorded continuously from the 1630s, and furnished many Magistrates, Councillors and Elders. They were probably all from a single local male ancestor. It seems likely that the Northumbrian branch was also related, however some of the occurences further afield may have an entirely different origin. There is a vast range of spellings in early records of the name. Modern variants include 'Rowcastle', 'Rewcassell' and 'Reucastle'.

the Ruecastle Tenement (*thu-roo-kaw-sul-te-ne-min'*) *n.* former popular name for the building at 7 High Street, before the British Linen Bank purchased the land in 1862 and rebuilt on it. It was built around 1690, and was a 3-storey construction. The Ruecastle family, which provided several Hawick Bailies, had lived there for 3 generations. It can be seen in an 1860 photograph, showing the shops of W. Douglas, saddler, J. Kemp, cooper and Wm. Rutherford on the ground floor. It was demolished in 1861.

ruefi (*roo-fi*) *adj., poet.* rueful – 'He sees that sae will be the case, An' wi' a lang-drawn ruefu' face' [RDW], '. . . an' saufes sic as be o' ane rewfu' speerit' [HSR], '. . . I wull be rewfu' for my sin' [HSR] (there are spelling variants).

ruet (*roo-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* rued, repented – 'He answiret an' said, I wullna: but efterwaird he ruet, an' gaed' [HSR].

ruff (*ruf*) *v., arch.* to beat a drum, *n., arch.* the beat of a drum, the drum roll preceeding a proclamation, *v.* to applaud, signify approval.

ruffie (*ru-fee*) *n., arch.* a knitted neck ruff – 'That hyimm-made ruffie o yoors looks nane sae unheelint' [ECS].

ruffin (*ruf-in*) *n., arch.* an encore, ovation – 'Ruff um in! Gie (or gae) um a ruff-in!' [ECS] (also written 'ruff-in').

the Rufus Trophy (*thu-roo-fis-trō-fee*) *n.* trophy competed for at the Common-Riding Race meeting. It was first raced for in 1934, replacing the Medway Cup, which had been won outright (after 3 victories) by ex-Cornet Ian Mactaggart on Rufus. The first winner was the same rider on his horse Rufus! It was won outright and replaced by the Horneshole Stakes in 1950.

Rufy (*roo-fee*) *n.* **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'Johannem ruffy' at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Alexander Weens of that Ilk failed to produce him to answer to the murders of John and James Jackson. He was declared as a fugitive and his goods escheated to the King. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Rutherford. He was recorded as a fugitive in 1502, this being for the murder of John and James Jackson. William Douglas of Cavers dealt with his escheated goods. He was presumably related to Thomas who was also put to the horn for the same crime. **Thomas** (15th C.) member of the 'retour of inquest' in 1438 for Ker of Altonburn. He must have been a prominent Roxburghshire Laird of the time. However, it is unknown where exactly he was from or whether his surname was a variant of something else. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502. Adam, brother of William Douglas of Cavers, failed to enter him into the court for his part in the murder of John and James Jackson. He was declared as a fugutive and his goods forfeited.

rug (*rug*) *v., arch.* to tug, pull roughly, plunder, spoil – 'When frae temptation bolted snug, Wi' commentators at his lug, Which he from shelves in thraves did rug . . . ' [JR], *n., arch.* a pull, tug, a bite of grass (of a farm animal), feed – '. . . unless when he brought them on to the several ground to give them a rugg for a part of the day' [C&L1767] (noted by E.C. Smith; see also **ruggit**).

rug an rive (*rug-in-rīv*) *v., arch.* to tug, tear, pull at with great force or persistence – '. . . and most violentlie fell upon the sd. baylyea, rugged and rave the hair of his head . . . ' [BR1693], '. . . onlawed in ane ryott committ upon John Aitken, by rugging of his hair and ryveing of his gravatt' [BR1693], 'Swearin' an' tearin', they rug an' they rive, Wha to be foremost wi' Meggie M'Givelry' [JoHa], '. . . And boulevards o' blankets ruggin' and rivin' ' [DH].

rugby (*rug-bee*) *n.* a religion practised by many people in Hawick, with its main church at the foot of Mansfield Road. It is often referred to as 'the rugby'. The game was first introduced only in 1872, so for hundreds of years before that Teries must have had little to cheer about! The game was introduced locally when the Cricket Club decided to purchase a ball for the younger players to exercise with in the winter months. The club itself was formed in December 1873, with Robert Michie as Captain. The first organised game was against Langholm in 1874. George Wilson was a mainstay of the early committee, which was reorganised in 1885. At that time 'Hawick' (playing at the Volunteer) and 'Hawick and Wilton' (playing at the cricket field) were formed separately. They played matches against each other and the St. Cuthbert's team for a few years, but by 1892 only 'Hawick Football Club' survived. Although the official game started only in the late 19th century, the local tradition of 'Baa' games goes back probably several centuries. There is a record of a 'match at football' that took place near Kielder Castle in about 1790, with a huge crowd from Liddesdale and another from North Tyne each selecting 20 men who played an exhausting 5 games. There is also a description by Robert Wilson of a game ('the pledges') played by Hawick youths in the 18th century, which bears some striking similarities, although without the ball (also sometimes 'the rugby').

rugby-fitbaa (*rug-bee-fi'-baw*) *n.* name still used frequently, perhaps to distinguish it from other forms, before the 'handling rules' came in.

the Rugged Causey (*thu-ru-gid-kaw-zee*) *n.* former popular name for a Roman road running through Roxburghshire. This is according to Walter MacFarlane's 'Geogaphical Colelctions', published in 1908, but from about 1680. It may be the same as another road, e.g. Dere Street.

rugger (*ru-gur*) *n.* another name for **rugby**.

ruggit (*ru-gi', -gee'*) *pp., arch.* tugged, pulled roughly – '. . . saying that he maliciously and unreverently rackt and ruggit her from her said seat' [Ash1639], 'How the jockies in their fury Rave an' ruggit' [RH] (see **rug**).

ruggy (*ru-gee*) *adj., arch.* tangled, knotted, difficult to comb – '. . . wui a toozy, taaty heed that wad be richt an ruggy ti redd' [ECS].

ruibbish (*ri-beesh*) *n., arch.* rubbish – 'Thraw that ruibbish aback o the feier' [ECS].

Ruickbie (*rik-, rook-bee*) *n.* **James** 'Jamie' or 'Reubie' (c.1757–1829) born in Innerleithen, he lived much of his life in and around Hawick. The identity of his parents is unknown, but either his father or uncle was an earlier James of

whom a story is told of how he used to go to the Pirn plantation to preach loudly to himself, with the Laird there overhearing him one day and saying 'Man, Jamie, ... ye should mind that the Lord's no deef'. He was a miller to trade, being the assistant at Nisbet Mill and then working at Newmill. He was known as 'the miller lad that can write a letter'. It was said that he 'never was a buirdly miller' and thus looked for another occupation. He became a toll-keeper, at Haremoss (for a year), then Colterscleuch (for 12 years), then at Langholm and finally at the West-End toll-bar in Hawick. Entirely self-taught, he wrote a good deal of poetry, and also played the fiddle. He settled in Hawick as landlord of the Harrow Inn (at 12 High Street), where he enjoyed the friendship of other more distinguished writers. He belonged to the Burgher (East End) congregation in Hawick and started a Sunday School at Newmill. He was also listed as a volunteer in 1803. He would recount a tale of a girl from Innerleithen who was carried away by the fairies and later turned up in Plora Wood after prayers offered by 7 ministers; he claims to have known this girl personally when she was an old lady and he was a boy. He was one of the earliest local poets to publish his work, some of it in dialect. An 8-page pamphlet of his, 'An Elegy on the death of Whisky' was printed in Hawick by Robert Armstrong in 1801. His 3 published collections are 'Way-side Cottager, consisting of pieces in prose and verse' (1807, while he was still at Colterscleuch), 'Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect' (1815, while he was at the Harrow Inn), and 'Poems' (1826). This last volume contained tributes from some of his contemporaries. A few of his poems were quite popular locally, particularly 'The Bottomless Pit, or the Lawyer Outwitted' and 'The Vulture and Raven or the Dinner Arrested'. He also wrote some lines about his contemporary, James Hogg (of 'Teribus'). He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. His prose pieces include attacks on cruelty to animals and on the slave trade, complaints about drunkenness and a tribute to peace. He described himself as 'diminutive, thin-visaged, sallow-complexioned' and 'clothed in a ragged great coat, a snuffy-breasted doublet, and a sea-green cap' with a cheek bone 'best adapted to whet razors on!' He married Margaret Govenlock in 1787 and their daughter Margaret married Robert Govenlock of Mosspaul Hotel. The first Mrs. Ruickbie may have died in 1797. He probably later married Jean (or Jane) Wilson, who died in 1836 and their children included Alexander (b.1812). There seems to be uncertainty about whether he died in 1828 or 1829. He is buried at St. Mary's, although the grave appears to have been unmarked. A portrait of him exists, painted when he was about 50. Robert Murray wrote an account of his life in 1864; at that time he had a living granddaughter, (Elizabeth Govenlock) who was Mrs. Robertson of Commonside Cottage. The Museum has a manuscript copy of his 'Ode to Jedburgh Abbey', donated by Mr. Davidson of Glasgow in 1861 – 'Farewell, then, Old Bard! I have learned by the fate That goodness and genius conjoined cannot save From neglect the possessor, but often await On him scorn and contempt, til shut out by the grave' [WiSp], 'Milton, Homer, and Virgil, Were the chief of poets in those days; Now James Ruickbie comes in Ding dang, and wears the bays' [T] (also written 'Rucbie' and variants; it is uncertain how his name would have been pronounced by his contemporaries, *rū-bee* also being possible).

ruif (*rif*) *n.* a roof – 'what were ee daein up on yon ruif?', 'as long as ee bide under ma ruif, ee'll dae is a say', '... on ti bowkin lums an platchin cloots an ruiffs an waas baith suitteet an ratcht ...' [ECS], 'The sklater cam ti sort the ruif' [ECS], '... To catch a glimpse yont the grey reek O' the distant ruifs o' reid?' [WL], '... wi a last gledge at St. Mary's clock keekin owre the ruifs like a sma local moon' [DH], 'Song Singin' akin tae stance on cliff, Took place on Tibbie the Fiddler's rif' [MB], 'Doon the close and then on up the stair On the ruif, A'm happiest when A'm up there' [IWL], '... sung every year since it was first belted oot frae the thatched ruif o a hoose' [IHS] (also spelled 'rif' and 'riff').

ruif-trei (*rif-trī*) *n., arch.* main beam of a roof, hence figuritively referring to a home – '... under the roof-tree of this lecture room, I first received the germs of elementary education' [JoA].

ruind (*rūnd, rind*) *v., arch.* to cough hoarsely, make a disagreeable crunching noise, *n.* a hoarse cough – 'A ruind o' a cough' [GW] (noted by E.C. Smith; also **roond**).

ruinds (*rūndz, rindz*) *n., pl., arch.* strips of cloth, the selvage of a web of cloth – 'Ruinds = short strips and odds and ends of cloth, often sewn into rugs and mats; properly the selvage of tweed cut down' [ECS].

ruindy (*rūn-dee*) *adj., arch.* hoarse – 'A ruindy cough' [GW].

Ruins Moss (*roo-inz-mos*) *n.* former name for the area of 'moss' just to the south of the road to

the Branxholme Lochs, about half-way between Chapelhill and Branxholme Easter Loch (marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

ruise (*rūz*) *v., arch.* to praise, extol – 'I mind when he ca'ed me his Nannie, An' ruis'd sae my bonnie black ee' [JoHa], 'Never huivvin ti ruize Jethart high' [ECS], 'Huz Teries ruize high oor bonnie toon' [ECS], *n., arch.* conceit, high opinion – 'Hei hes a guid ruise o' his-sel' [GW], 'Monie a creestin bit wui a guid ruice o itsel . . . ' [ECS] (from Mediæval English; also written 'ruice' and 'ruize'; cf. **raise**).

ruit (*ri', rū'*) *n.* a root – 'A tripped ower a muckle trei ruit', 'if ee stand there ony langer, ee'll take ruit', 'It's no' because the gowans braw are bonnie 'roond its ruit, For we hae seen them bloom as braw in mony a ither bit' [JoHa], 'I'd lived on nought but ruit an' weed, Acorns an' nuts an' ither seed' [WP], 'I've lived in it a good while now, and I doot I've ta'en ruit!' [DH], '. . . clearin' the soil away, till ye can sei if the ruit hes the richt bend' [DH], 'A'thing is buddin' flooer, ruit and hedgeraw . . . ' [WL], '. . . The rits theresel were a fit long So it didnae tell a lie' [AY], 'The amount o yirth stickin teh the ruit o the runt was coonteet tae' [BW1961], *arch.* the lowest classes, root of society – 'A'm a rael Wast-ender, born i the verrih ruit' [ECS] (also spelled 'rit').

ruit (*rū'*) *n., arch.* a sudden burst of sound.

ruith (*ri'*) *n., arch.* rowth, abundance, plenty (cf. **rooth** and **rowth**).

ruize see **ruise**

Rule (*rool*) *n.* **Adam** (12th/13th C.) recorded as 'Adam Reuel of Stawelle' in 1225. He was brother and heir of Richard and resigned the lands of Balmerino in Fife in favour of Queen Ermengarde (widow of William the Lion and mother of Alexander II). In the period 1211–33 he witnessed charters for St. Andrews Priory, where he is 'ade de Rule clericis'. **Adam** 'de Roule' (13th/14th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296, along with 'Allyn', parson of the church of 'Roule' in Roxburghshire. Thomas of Rule was another signatory, so perhaps related. He gained lands at Molle (south of Morebattle) through marriage. About 1300 he granted some of these lands to the monks of Kelso Abbey, with witnesses including both Hugh and William 'de Roule'. In 1317 he granted his 'manor of Roule' to Adam de Yetholm, the charter made in Nottingham. Probably the same Adam 'de Rule' was recorded (along with William) in a charter of Sprouston in 1320/1, and also witnessed a charter for lands in Lessuden at about the same time. He married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry of Halyburton, and widow of Ralph Wyschard. **Adam** (14th C.) granted his lands of Altonburn to John 'of Coupland' in about 1354, with his name given as 'Adam de Roule'. 3 years later these lands passed to John Ker (who thus became the first Ker of Altonburn); witnesses to this deed included William of Gledstones and William 'de Roule'. He may have been the same as Adam of Yetholm, son of Alan of Rule. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Adam Roull in Abbotroul' in the Curcuit Court of 1622 when Walter Kerr of Linton was found guilty of stealing 6 sheep from his land at Cosserhill. **Alan** (13th C.) recorded in charters of the early 1200s, during the reign of Alexander II. He witnessed 2 charters for the nuns of Coldstream in about 1205 and another for a gift of half of the lands of 'Eschirche' (Ashkirk) to the Bishopric of Glasgow. In the period 1195–1205 he witnessed a marriage dowry charter for a daughter of Philip de Valognes, with other Roxburghshire men also listed. He appears to have at this time been an English subject. He also witnessed an agreement between Henry of Ashkirk and Henry's brother Alexander some time before 1249. **Alan** 'of Roule' (13th/14th C.) possibly the same man as the parson of the church at Rule who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. In 1296 his wife Alicia was forced to give up her dower lands in 'Dovanby' in England; this was part of a long list of followers of John Baliol who were thus ordered by Edward I. In 1317 he granted his 'manor of Roule with Neyfs and their sequals' to Adam of Yetham. This may have been his son Adam of Rule, who granted the lands of Altonburn (near Yetholm) to the Kers. **Alison** (15th/16th C.) wife of Sir William Ogilvie of Strathearn, who was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. In 1507 they were granted the Barony of Strathearn, it is said because she was the first to inform the King of the birth of a son by his wife Margaret Tudor. She was also named along with her husband in several other charters in the period 1508–13. She appears to have been a member of the court and friend of the Queen. She died before her husband, and they had only one child, John. It is unclear how she was related to other Rules. **Andrew** of Primside (d.bef. 1439) owner of significant lands in the Regality of Sprouston and the Barony of Plenderleith. It is unclear how he was related to other Rules, but it seems likely he was a descendant of Alan of Rule. He borrowed £100 from Andrew Ker of 'Aldtonburne' (Attonburn, near Yetholm, which had been acquired from the

Rules in the previous century) in 1430 (or perhaps 1413) and let lands in Primside to him in the meantime, the money to be repaid at St. Mary's in Hawick. In 1430 he sold 'ten husbandlands of the Maynis' in Primside to Andrew Ker, with the permission of his son George, this being confirmed in 1432 by Archibald, Earl of Douglas. He resigned his lands to George, his son and heir, in 1432. George had married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Ker of Altonburn and Cessford. However, George must have died before him, and he had no other surviving sons, because his 4 daughters (Marjorie, Isabella, Janet and Ellen) became co-heiresses of his lands of Hownam, Plenderleith and Hyndhope, and each got one quarter of Primside. In 1439 Andrew Ker was granted $^3/_5$ of the land outright, from his daughters Marion, Janet and Ellen (with the consent of their husbands); it is unclear what became of the other $^2/_5$. In 1443 the Mains of Hownam, and lands of Plenderleith and Hyndhope, which had belonged to the 4 co-heiresses, passed to Andrew Ker. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ruecastle, recorded receiving poor money from the Bedrule Session in 1726. He could be the Andrew whose son William was baptised in 1693. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Janet (b.1707), Walter (b.1713), Andrew (b.1715), Robert (b.1719) and John (b.1723). **Andrew** 'Dan', (d.1918) 3rd son of Robert and Jane, grandson of John, Inspector of Poor, and nephew of Private Harry. He was born in Hawick and joined the 1/4th Battalion K.O.S.B. He was awarded the Military Medal, General Service Medal and Victory Medal and was killed in action near the end of WWI. His name is recorded on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial. **Bernard** (14th C.) recorded as 'de Roule' in 1364 when he resigned his lands of 'Fouceroul' (now 'Folla Rule') in Aberdeenshire. **Brian** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Fiftelar', i.e. probably a fife player, at the Scottish court in 1506. His name is recorded as 'Bryane Roule'. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) cottar at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Ellen** (15th C.) daughter of Andrew. She was one of 4 co-heiresses of the lands of Hownam Mains, Plenderleith and hyndhope, along with Marjory, Isabella and Janet. In 1439 she is 'Elena Roule of Prymside' when she appointed her husband Thomas Young, along with Stephen Scot, Thomas Gledstains and others, as procurators when she resigned her part of Primside into the hands of the superior, Archibald, Earl of Douglas. The sisters' lands of Primside were granted to Andrew Ker of Altonburn in 1439, and other charters transferring their lands to the Kers followed in 1443 and 1454/5. **George** (d.bef. 1440) son of Andrew of Primside. His father resigned his lands of Primside to him in 1432. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Ker of Altonburn (and Cessford). Ker gained the lands of Primside from Andrew Rule's daughters in 1439/40, suggesting that both father and son were deceased by then. **George** (15th C.) recorded as witness to charter by Alexander, Duke of Albany in the period 1470–78. John 'Roule' was also a witness, suggesting they were related. He is probably the same man as George of Edmondsfield. Perhaps the same George was Bailie in that part for David Ranton of Billy (in Haddingtonshire) in 1478, with his brothers Patrick and John as witnesses. **George** 'of Edmondisfield' (15th C.) recorded in 1489–90 when he was involved in a court case with Archibald, Earl of Angus, relating to the lands of Bonkle. He was probably related to Andrew of Primside. He was appointed by the 5th Earl of Angus as Bailie of the Barony of Bonkle, but later ejected from this office. There was an inquest for his son George inheriting Edmondsfield in 1505. **George** (16th C.) minstrel appointed by the Burgh of Selkirk in 1537. Perhaps the same George witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1539. **George** (16th C.) witness to a document of the Riddells of that Ilk in 1551. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1798 he married Elizabeth Nichol, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: John (b.1799); Margaret (b.1801); Walter (b.1803), carter in Hawick; Thomas (b.1806); Elizabeth (b.1810), who married Alexander Pringle Scott; George (b.1815); Jane (b.1818); and Isabel (b.1821). **George** (b.1815) son of George and Elizabeth Nichol. He was partner in Rule & Leyden, dyers of Teviot Road. The business later amalgamated with British Cotton & Wool Dyers, Ltd. He was a dyer journeyman on the Crescent in 1841. He married Margaret Pringle in 1837 and their children included: George (b.1837); Margaret (b.1838); John (b.1841); Elizabeth (1843–1913); buried in Wellogate cemetery; Jane (b.1845); Frederick (b.1849); Adam (b.1851); Helen (b.1853); and Isabella (b.1855). Their daughter Elizabeth died in 1913 aged 70 and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. He is probably the son of George and Elizabeth Nichol born in Hawick in 1815. **Gilbert** (13th C.) recorded as 'Domino Gilberto de Rowle' when he witnessed a charter for Coldstream Priory. This was dated between 1248 and 1289.

Harry (1875/6–1917) son of John, Inspector of Poor in Hawick. He served with the Army Service Corps, HQ 52nd Lowland Division. He married Elizabeth Linton, and their children were John, Jim and Janet. He died at sea when the S.S. Ivernia was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Greece. His name is recorded on the Mikra Memorial. **Henry** (12th/13th C.) recorded as 'de Reuel' in the period 1188 when he was witness to several benefactions of William the Lion to the monastery of Arbroath. He was granted the lands of 'Cultrach', which included Balmerino, in Fife. He was present at a court in Kinghorn in 1204. He must have been directly related to Richard (possibly his son) who is also recorded as witness in a similar period. He may have married Margaret, daughter of Orm of Abernethy. **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded as 'Hugo Rouel' in 1260 when he was listed as a master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. **Hugh** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Hugonis de Roule' in 1320/1 when his seal was attached to a charter of Sprouston. Adam and William are also mentioned in the charter, and so they were surely all related. **Humphrey** (16th C.) recorded as 'Umphra Rewll' in a long remission for any past crimes for men under the superiority of Lord Maxwell. Given the others with whom he is listed, he probably lived near Langholm. **Isabella** (15th C.) daughter of Andrew. She was one of 4 co-heiresses of the lands of Hownam Mains, Plenderleith and Hyndhope, along with Marjorie, Janet and Ellen. They resigned their lands to the superiors, and they were then granted to Andrew Ker of Altonburn in 1443 and 1454/5. She was not named as a coheiress in 1439, suggesting she was deceased by then. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Jacobo Rowle' in 1526 when he was a witness for a document for Trinity Collegiate Church in Edinburgh. He was 'James Rowill' in another in 1530, and also for others in 1531. He may be the 'Jacobo Roull' when he witnessed a sasine for the baronies of Lugton and Langnewton in 1522. **James** (16th C.) recorded as 'Roull' when he was a tenant of Kelso Abbey in 1567. **James** (17th/18th C.) herd in Whitslade. In 1698 in Ashkirk Parish he married Janet, daughter of James Jackson, cottar in Dimpleknowe. Their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1699. **Janet** (15th C.) daughter of Andrew. She was one of 4 co-heiresses of the lands of Hownam Mains, Plenderleith and Hyndhope, along with Marjory, Isabella and Ellen. Their are documents transferring their lands to Andrew Ker of Altonburn in 1439, 1443 and 1454/5. Her name is given as 'Jonet of Roule'. **John** (14th C.) recorded as witness to a 'quitclaim by Robert de Colleuyll' to Roger of Alton, regarding revenue of lands for Kelso Abbey, in 1328. His name appears as 'Johne de Roule'. He was the deceased 'Joannis de Roull' some time during the reign of David II when his lands were granted to Godfrey 'de Turribus'. He could be the John whose son William was recorded in 1369. **John** (15th C.) recorded as a priest in the King's household in 1468. He was also recorded as a Prebyter in the Exchequer Rolls of 1468. Probably the same John (along with George) was witness to charters by Alexander, Duke of Albany in the period 1470–78, and was Steward of Alexander, Duke of Albany in 1479. He may be the same 'John Laird of Rule' listed among a set of Scottish ecclesiastics appointed as ambassadors for appeasing the truce on the Border. And in 1476 there is a summons for 'John of Roule' and others for stealing horses from Sir John of Swinton; there is a confirmation of this in 1477. He may also be the 'John Roule' who witnessed a document relating to Home of Crailing in 1479. **John** (16th C.) witness in 1523/4 to a charter of his sister Margaret for lands in Linlithgowshire. Another witness was James Ramsay, Prebendary of Corstorphine. This establishes a connection with Corstorphine, where the poet 'Gentill Roull of Corstorphine' had his praises sung by William Dunbar a generation earlier. Perhaps the same John was witness to a document of Kirkintilloch Church in 1523. **Sir John** (16th C.) Prior of Pittenweem before 1526. He was an ally of Cardinal Beaton. He had at least 4 sons, John, James, William and Ninian. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Newtown in Roxburghire, recorded in 1531. **John** (16th C.) signatory of the band of Dumfries in 1570. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Elspeth Nichol and their children included: Agnes (b.1671), an unnamed son (b.1671) and Stephen (b.1675), all baptised in Hawick Parish; and Bessie (b.1684) and John (b.1686), baptised in Roberton Parish. The witnesses in 1686 were James Turnbull and James Veitch. **John** (17th C.) listed as resident at Todshaw in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John who was shepherd at Mervinslaw in 1709. Alexander, son of a shepherd at Mervinslaw (with the father's name blank) was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1706. **John** (17th C.) listed at Chesters among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls **John** (18th C.) resident of

Cavers Parish. He was at Earlside in 1742 when his daughter Janet was baptised. His children inclded: John (b.1731); James (b.1739); and Janet (b.1742). **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Lang in Minto Parish in 1787. **John** (18th C.) wright in Nether Bonchester. His son John was baptised in 1788. **John** (19th C.) married Jane Hume in Southdean Parish in 1841. **John** (19th C.) Inspector of Poor, Collector of Poor Rates and Clerk to the Burial Ground for Hawick Parish towards the end of the 1800s. He wrote the poem 'Song by a Callant Abroad'. He was also President of the Hawick Co-op in 1868, and probably wrote the history published in 1889. It seems likely that the same John Rule was also editor and part owner of the Hawick Express in the late 19th century and who was recorded as 'Editor' at 72 High Street in 1875. His children included Harry (killed at sea in 1917) and Robert. **Margaret** (b.1801/2) grocer on the Backdamgate. In the 1851 census she was living with her sister Isabella, and was unmarried. She was listed as a shopkeeper on 'Back Damgate' in Slater's 1852 directory. **Marjory** (15th C.) daughter of Andrew (possibly the oldest). She was one of 4 co-heiresses of the lands of Primside, Hownam Mains, Plenderleith and Hyndhope, along with Isabella, Janet and Ellen. They resigned their lands to the superiors, and they were then granted to Andrew Ker of Altonburn in 1439, 1443 and 1454/5. **Martin** (16th C.) recorded as 'Roule' when he was owner of a tenenment in the 'Walkargait' in Jedburgh in 1574. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) recorded as Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas of Dalkeith in 1499. He was also Provost of Dalkeith in 1478 when he witnessed a declaration by his brother George, Bailie for David Ranton of Billy. Another brother, John, was also witness. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) recorded as serving in the King's spicery in 1499 and 1500. He was paid his fee according to the Exchequer Rolls, with his surname written 'Roule'. Probably the same 'Pait Roule' was recorded in 1497 when money was sent from the King's Treasury to him, lying sick in Ayr. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) recorded in a list of owners of crofts and rigs in Selkirk in about 1529. His name appears as 'Pait of Roull'. James and 'Philes' were also listed. **Richard** (12th/13th C.) probably son of Henry and Margaret Abernethy. He is recorded being present at the court of King William at Alyth in 1180, where his name is 'Reuel'. He witnessed an Athole charter in the late 1190s. In 1205 he was witness to a charter of William the Lion at Forfar. He also witnessed several gifts of the King to the monastery of Arbroath in the period 1188–1214. Henry, who is a witness at about the same time may have been his son or other close relative. Perhaps the same Richard is recorded in charters during the reign of Alexander II, i.e. 1214–49. This was at the same time as Alan and Thomas of Rule. Adam, brother and heir of Richard, is recorded in 1225. **Richard** (13th C.) recorded in connection with the lands of Bunkle, Berwickshire, in 1247. **Richard** (13th C.) witness to a renewal of lands in Mow granted to Melrose Abbey by Richard of Heiton in the period 1269–89; he is listed as 'Ricardo de Rule'. In the period 1270–90 he confirmed a grant of a 20-shilling land in Hownam to Melrose Abbey. It is unclear how he was related to other Rules. **Richard** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Roull' when he had remission for wheat 'fermes' in 1496 for the lands of 'Osanisden'. **Robert** (13th C.) recorded as 'de Ryhull' in about 1240 when along with his wife Christiana, he held half of the lands of North Middleton in Northumberland. **Robert** (14th C.) recorded in an English document of 1391 as 'a rebel and traitor' when his lands of 'Promset in Tevydalle' (Primside) were forfeited to Thomas 'Sparrowe, late prisoner with the Scots'. **Robert** (15th C.) Chaplain of the church of St. Nicholas in Aberdeen in 1444. He is recorded as Chaplain there in 1468. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in a Berwickshire inquest in 1464. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Rewcastle. In 1502 in Jedburgh he was surety for Andrew Storie, who was also a resident of Rewcastle, when they were fined for non-appearance. **Robert** (17th C.) Border minstrel who was supposedly slain by William Henderson of Priesthaugh near Allanhaugh in 1627, as immortalised in the ballad 'Rattlin Roarin Willie'. It is possible he was connected with George, who is recorded as a minstrel hired by the Burgh of Selkirk in 1537. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded in charters between 1214 and 1249. For example he was witness to Petronella, daughter of Adam Herring of Minto, when she granted land in the Borthwick to Melrose Abbey. He may be the same Thomas of Rule recorded on a jury in Northumberland in 1231 and as a witness of a grant to the canons of Kirkham in Northumberland in 1256. **Thomas** (13th C.) paid homage to Edward I by signing the Ragman Rolls of 1296. Another signatory was Adam of Rule, as well as William 'de Rouley'. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded as Rector of Cambuslang (Lanarkshire) in 1329. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded as 'Rouk' (possibly just a transcription error) during the reign of

David II, 1329–71. He resigned his lands of Butland or Butelend in the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh to James Douglas of Strathbok. He may also have resigned his lands of 'Little-Rulwod'. Possibly the same Thomas 'of Roulwode' forfeited certain lands in the Barony of Cavers in 1335/6. Perhaps the same Thomas witnessed the grant of the Forest of Ettrick to John Ker in 1358 and was juror at Roxburgh in 1361. And he may be the Thomas who was on an English jury in 1367 deciding which lands had been taken from English subjects by Scotsmen. **Thomas** (14th C.) witness to a court case in Dundee in 1348. He is recorded as 'Ruwell'. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded in 1367/8 among deceased men whose lands may have been taken from them because of their support of the English King. **Thomas** (14th/15th C.) recorded as a Burgess of Aberdeen in 1390, and as a Bailie in the period 1406–35. He was Provost of Aberdeen in 1417. In 1424 he was still recorded as 'of Rowle' when witness to a charter in Aberdeenshire. **Thomas** (15th C.) eminent ecclesiastic, contemporary with the Provost of Aberdeen of the same name. In 1429 he became a Canon of Glasgow Diocese. In the period 1426–32 he was annually the ambassador to England, designated Chaplain to the King of Scots. In 1429 he was also one of the sub-commissioners appointed to settle conditions for keeping order on the Border. In 1438 he was recorded as Chancellor of Glasgow Diocese. **Thomas** (16th C.) mentioned in a Northumberland record of 1523. **Thomas** (16th C.) listed among tenants of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident in Town-o-Rule in 1788 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Burnfoot in Wilton. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Subst.' suggests that someone substituted for him. His name appears again in 1798, with John Goldie, cabinet-maker in Edinburgh, acting as his substitute. The fact that he was 'Serving by Subst.' was confirmed on the amended list of 1799. **Waldeve** (12th C.) witness to a charter of Ranulph de Soulis to Jedburgh Abbey in the late 1100s, recorded as 'Waldevo de Rula'. His name is also translated as 'Waltheof'. **Walter** (14th C.) Precentor of Glasgow Diocese mentioned in the period 1321–33. For example he witnessed the document of 1329 where the Bishop of Glasgow confirmed the founding of a chantry at Roxburgh Church by Roger of Alton. He was surely directly related to other early 'de Rules'. **Walter** (14th C.) recorded as 'de Roull' in 1387 when there was a petition for him to be granted a Canonry of Glasgow by Pope Clement VII. He already held a position at the church of Tarbolton. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish son of William, painter in Jedburgh. In 1798 he was listed as substitute for John Claperton in the ballot for the Militia. However, in 1801 was declared as a deserter. **Walter** (b.1803) carter in Hawick, son of George. In 1861 he was living at 2 Allars Crescent with his mother Elizabeth, brother John and sister Elizabeth (widow of Alexander Pringle Scott). **William** (13th/14th C.) witness to a grant by Adam 'de Roule' of lands of Molle to Kelso Abbey about 1300. Another witness was Hugh 'de Roule', hence all 3 are likely to have been closely related. He may also be the William 'de Rouley' who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. In 1302 'William de Rue' was King's Clerk to Edward I at Roxburgh. About 1304 he is mentioned in a charter of donation granted by Robert 'Wischart', Bishop of Glasgow. This refers to land 'of Bromilaw' bordering his lands. He is probably the William 'de Rule' who is recorded (along with Adam) in a charter of Sprouston in 1320/1. It has been suggested by some that he may be the same as the William who became the first Turnbull. **William** (14th C.) recorded as 'de Roule' in 1357/8 when he was witness for the lands of Altonburn passing to John Ker, with William of Gledstones, James of Lorraine and Alexander of Flex being other witnesses. The lands had passed from Adam of Rule in 1354, so this may have been a relative. He also witnessed a further charter of related lands in 1358, passing from William of 'Blakdene'. In 1361 he was on a panel of inquest in Roxburgh, relating to Makerstoun. In 1369 he was 'Willelmi de Rowele', son of John, when he resigned lands in 'Hunedoun' to Melrose Abbey. Some time during the reign of David II he was granted lands forfeited by 'Joannis de Uluistoune'. **William** (15th C.) recorded as witness to charters in Edinburgh in 1465 and 1471. **William** (b.c.1805) born in Westerkirk, he was a shoemaker living at 5 Round Close in 1841, 1851 and 1861 and still there in 1875. By 1861 he was employing 2 men. He is probably the Wiliam who in 1873 donated to the Museum a 'stone vessel found on the home farm of Sir William Armatrong'. His wife was Margaret from Langholm. Their children included Alexander, Hendry, William, John, twins Thomas and Walter, and Mary. He donated coins to the Museum before 1865 and geological specimens in 1870. **William** (19th C.)

married Mary Hume in Hawick Parish in 1854 (spelled 'Reule', 'Reull', 'Roul', 'Roule', 'Roull', 'Roulle', 'Ruile', 'Rowle', etc. in early records).

the Rule (*thu-rool, -rowl*) *n.* popular name for **Rule Witter** – 'Between ezlar banks, that frightful scowl, Fring'd with gray hazel, roars the mining Roull . . . ' [JL], 'On these sweet scenes I love to ponder, And each fair spot in memory see; So dear must be, where'er I wander, The valley of the Rule to me' [FMC], 'I love to walk in summer-time, When evening winds are cool, Beneath the blooming hawthorn-trees that deck the banks o' Rule' [HAd1859], '. . . As he crossed the Rule, girth deep at the ford, A rider rose dark from the haugh and roared With a voice that shivered the still night air And startled the wild fowl, 'Who goes there?' ' [WHO].

Ruleburn (*rool-burn*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Southdean Parish. Labourer Robert Minto was living there in 1801.

Rule Hervey (*rool-her-vee*) *n.* earliest known name for the lands of Abbotrule Parish, first recorded in about 1165 in a charter to Jedburgh Abbey by William the Lion. These lands, 'in the forests and plans, of meadows and pastures and waters', were granted to the monks of Jedburgh Abbey in exchange for a 'ten pound' land in 'Hardinghestorn' (Northamptonshire). The name was changed sometime after the parish was granted to Jedburgh Abbey. The origin of the earlier name is unknown, but presumably distinguished it from 'Rule Bethoc', i.e. Bedrule (it occurs as 'Rulam Herevei' in about 1165).

Rulehaugh (*rool-hawch*) *n.* area of flat land near the mouth of the Rule Water, possibly lower down in former times before the course of the rivers altered. In 1279 Alexander III confirmed a grant by John Comyn of Bedrule of the lands of 'Rulehalch' to the Diocese of Glasgow. In 1395 there was a duel there when Sir William Inglis (then of Branxholme) was challenged by Thomas Struthers (an Englishman), with Sir Archibald Douglas and Sir Henry Percy (the two March Wardens) as judges. Struthers was killed in single combat. It is possible this was the same as the Deadhaugh, where Turnbulls supplicated to James IV in 1510. About 80 sheep from here were swept away during the flood of 1846 (it is 'Rulehalch' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the Rules (*thu-roolz*) *n.* once important family whose name was connected with the area of Rulewater. Adam and Thomas 'de Roule' from Roxburghshire signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. They held the lands of Altonburn, Primside, Plenderleith and Hyndhope, all of which were disposed of by 4 co-heiresses around 1440. There were also Rules in Aberdeenshire from early times. It is unclear what fraction of the world's Rules are descended from this local family.

Rule's Land (*roolz-lawnd*) *n.* former name for lands in Ruecastle in the Parish of Bedrule. They were feued by Rev. Joseph Tennant of Bedrule from Thomas Hamilton in 1632 (called 'Roullis land').

Rule-Spittal see **Spittal-on-Rule**

Ruletoon (*rool-tin, -toon*) *n.* Ruletown, former name for farms and lands in Hobkirk Parish, at Town-o-Rule. Both Ruletownhead and Ruletownfoot were recorded in the 17th century. In 1694 James Grieve paid tax for 4 hearths there 'for himself & cottars', with William Turnbull also a cottar there.

Ruletoonfit (*rool-tin-fi', -toon-*) *n.* Ruletownfoot, former farmstead that was once part of the Abbotrule estate. Its precise location is unclear, but presumably associated with Ruletownhead. It may be the place transcribed as 'Reidetoun fute' where Thomas Turnbull was in 1615. Adam Turnbull and Beatrix Lorraine were there in 1643, each with lands valued at £10. On the 1694 Hearth Tax records, John Lorraine was listed there, with Andrew Mathew and William Blaikie as cottars. Separately Thomas Turnbull and Thomas Scott are listed as tenants there in the Hearth Tax rolls, with James Oliver, James Wilkie and James Turnbull being cottars there, and Adam Sharp 'deficient' in not paying the tax (it is 'Roultonfitt' in 1643, 'Roultounfute' in 1662 and 'Roultounfoott' in 1694).

Ruletoonheid (*rool-tin-heed, -toon-*) *n.* Ruletownhead, former farm in Hobkirk Parish, once part of the Abbotrule estate. Adam and Walter Turnbull were tenants there in 1643, when it was valued at £140. It had the same value in 1678. It later became part of the Parish of Hobkirk. In the late 17th century part of it was owned by Helen Turnbull, along with West Fodderlee. In earlier times the farm seems to have been incorporated into West Fodderlee, the Grange and Bowatsyde. In 1788 it was owned by the trustees of George Dickson and valued at £96 11s. George Elliot was there in 1794 and John Walker in 1797, with James Dalgleish being shepherd in the same year. Robert Rutherford was a servant there in 1801. In 1811 it was listed (in 2 parts, split between Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes) along with 'Bossithill' and Burnkinford, among the possessions of Charles Kerr of Abbotrule, having a

combined value of about £224 and previously being owned by George Dickson and George Elliot. By about 1874 it was owned by David Henderson, including a part formerly belonging to Walter Turnbull (valued at £96 11s). The tenant was Tom Brown in the mid-to-late 19th century, then passing to the Douglas family. Tom Douglas was owner in the early 20th century, when it was valued at about £300. It seems there was once also a corn mill here (also formerly written 'Ruletonhead' and 'Rule-town-head', it was 'Roull tounehead' and 'Roultonhead' in 1678).

Ruletoonheid Mill (*rool-tin-heed-mil*) *n.* former corn mill at Ruletownhead. The last miller there was Ralph Prendergast.

Rulewater and its People (*rool-wa-tur-and-its-pee-pul*) *n.* book written by George Tancred of Weens, published in 1907. It contains a truly extraordinary number of anecdotes from the general area of the Rule valley, as Tancred systematically described the histories of all the major families of Hobkirk Parish, in addition to much of Bedrule and Southdean. Importantly, the book does not just focus on the histories of the 'gentry', but includes all social strata. A facsimile edition was published by Borders Regional Library in 1992.

Rule Witter (*rool-wi'-ur*) *n.* the Rule Water, a tributary of the Teviot, joining it from the south near Spittal-on-Rule. It is formed by the Wauchope, Harwood and Catlee Burns. An account of Roxburghshire in 1649 states that it 'begins at Wauchophead and runs down to Tiot entering in therein at the Spittle of Reule being eight miles of length'. The region gave rise to a surname, with the first recorded 'Roules' being in the mid-12th century. A history of the parishes along the Rule valley was written be George Tancred in 1907 and republished in 1992 – 'Then Tividale came to wi' spied; The Sheriffe brought the Douglas down, Wi' Cranstane, Gladstain, good at need, Baith Rewle water, and Hawick town' [T], 'All Rule Water, east and west, Bowed to the spell of Turnbull's name, And among the proud of the Borders best There was none so proud as the Wauchope dame' [WHO], 'He's lang since left Roull's smilin' scene, An' fairy nuiks o' prattlin' Jed, An' Oxnam's pines an' banks sae green, An' wimplin' Kale's soft dreamy bed' [WP] (also sometimes one word 'Rulewater/Rulewitter'; formerly spelled 'Roull', 'Rowll', etc.; it is 'Ruiale' in about 1406, 'Watter of Rowle' in 1530, 'Reullwater' is recorded in the 17th century and 'Water of Reule' in 1649; it is 'Roul fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map; the origin may be the old Celtic for 'steep slope').

Rulewitter Court (*rool-wi'-ur-kōr'*) *n.* Rulewater Court, a street planned for Stirches and appearing on Burrow's street map of Hawick, although never built.

Rulewitter Floor Show (*rool-wi'-ur-floor-shō*) *n.* also called the Hobkirk Flower show, this is an annual event. It was started in the mid-19th century by John Halliday and Sandy and James Mathieson.

Rulewitter Rifle Club (*rool-wi'-ur-rī-ful-klub*) *n.* Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club, established following a meeting of 1905, called by Mr. Carr-Ellison of Greenriver. Mr. Waldie of Braidhaugh gave a piece of land on his farm for a rifle range. The original membership was 30, with office-bearers being Sir Robert Usher of Wells, George Tancred of Weens, Major E.H.M. Elliot of Wolfelee. It is the last item to be described in Tancred's book on Rulewater, but it is unclear if the club lasted very long.

Rulewud (*rool-wud*) *n.* Rulewood, former farm in the Rule valley, probably once owned by the Rule family. 'Thomas de Rillewod', who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, may have been owner of these lands. Thomas 'of Roulwode' is recorded resigning some lands in the Barony of Cavers in 1335/6. It was later home to a local branch of the Gourlay family. Henry Gourlay granted the lands to his son John in 1380, confirmed in 1390. In 1387 John was served heir to his father Archibald. John Gourlay of Rulewood is recorded in the 1490s and several times until 1509 when William Lord Herries of Terregles granted these lands to him. He was deceased by 1521 when his son John was granted lands at Kirkton, and this John was served heir to the lands in 1525. This John also appears in 1533, when he was on an inquest along with William Turnbull 'in Roulwod'. The lands were listed as part of the holdings of Douglas of Cavers in 1509/10. William Turnbull was tenant in 1516. It was burned by Hertford's men in 1545. 'Roulwodesyde' is recorded in the Baronial dispute of 1562, and is described as being the east part of the lands of Hallrule; the 'Woulroidisflat' mentioned there may be related, assuming an error. William Turnbull 'of the Tour of Roulwode' is recorded in 1622. It was included in the lands inherited by James Stewart of Nether Horsburgh from his father in 1634. The '40 shilling land of Roulwoode parva alias tower' was passed from John, Lord Cranstoun to his nephew William in 1636. It later became part of the estate

of Wells and was described in 1738 as 'all and haill the land of 'Roulwood', otherwise Huntlyhill' (it was 'Roulwod' in 1497/8 and 1509/10, 'Roullwoide' in 1508, 'Rowlewod' in 1526, 'Rowlewood' in 1545 and 'Roulwode' in 1622; see also **Little Rulewud**).

Rulewud (*rool-wud*) *n.* (Rulewood) **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded as 'Hugone de Rulewde' in about 1230. He was then witness to a grant of lands in Camieston. **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. His name is recorded as 'Thomas de Rillewod', but it seems likely that 'Rulewood' is meant. His name is listed separately from Thomas de Rule, but close in the list to that of Adam of Rule; however, it is unclear whether they were related. Perhaps the same Thomas is mentioned in an English record of 1335/6, in relation to his forfeited tenements of land in the Barony of Cavers. There his name is 'de Roulwode' and 'de Roulewode'.

rum an milk (*rum-in-milk*) *n.* traditional Common Riding drink. The Drums and Fifes are given this as a reward after marching round the former tolls on the Friday morning. The origin and history are unclear, but it is said that one of the members of the Drums and Fifes was given (or asked for) milk with his rum to settle his stomach, since he was not feeling well; the drink caught on with the rest of the band, and then with Common Riding supporters in general. There is a reference in reports of the Common Riding of 1890 to 'a liberal supply of fresh milk and other customary refreshments' for the Thursday morning 'Hut'. The traditional rum has for many years been 'Skipper Rum'. Bella Robson would regularly come out of her house on the Kirk Wynd to offer a tray to the band in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Rum and Milk (*rum-awnd-milk*) *n.* local interest comic strip produced by Jim Coltman for the Hawick News from the early 1990s.

rumballiach (*rum-ba-lee-a<u>ch</u>*) *adj., arch.* stormy (of weather), quarrelsome (of a person) – ''a rumballiach wife', a woman given to brawls, Roxb.' [JoJ].

rumberella (*rum-bur-e-la*) *n., arch.* an umbrella – 'Gies the siller, an' ye'se get yer rumberella' [WNK]. Note the umbrellas were not used locally until the late 18th century; the first one seen in the Yarrow valley, for example, was in 1779 (perhaps in a joking sense).

Rumblin' Brig (*rum-blin-, rum-lin-brig*) *n.* one of the most familiar tunes played by the Drums and Fifes (along with 'Dumbarton Drums' and 'Teribus'). The tune appears to be peculiar to Hawick, although there are other tunes known elsewhere that have a similar name. The tune is played on Picking Night on the march to the Cornet's house if the route takes the band to the south. It was combined with 'Dumbarton Drums' in the Scocha song 'Bottles at Dawn'.

rumgumption (*rum-gump-shin*) *n.* common sense, gumption – 'she hedni enough rumgumption ti bide away fri um', 'Rumgumption, Rummilgumption, Rumble-gumption, ... the remark commonly made as regard to one who is viewed as having more sound than sense, 'He has a gude deal o' the rumble, but little o' the gumption', Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **rummlegumption**).

rummel see **rummle**

rummelt (*rum-mul'*) *pp.* rumbled – 'Sae blithe and clear the Spetchman sang, As bye his haugh the Tei'ot rummle't' [DH] (also written 'rummle't').

Rummie Riddell (*ru-mee-ri-dul*) *n.* nickname for a local innkeeper around 1800, presumably someone called Riddell – 'When Hawick bonnie brig ye cross, An' up the muirlan' striddle, Ye canna lang be at a loss, Ca' in to Rummie Riddell' [JR] (note this is printed 'R—e R—l' in the published version, although it is not hard to fill in the blanks).

rummle (*ru-mul*) *v.* to move or search through something clumsily, to rummage – 'she was rummlin throwe her drawers looking for the scissors', 'Burns gush it oot, as red they're rumlin', Aiks creak it, crash it, as they're tumlin' ' [JoHa], 'He rummled 'lang the riverside, Ne'er saw the grey trout scuttling by ... ' [WFC], to rumble – 'ee're juist openin yer mooth an lettin yer belly rummle', 'Auld Time revolves his rum'lin wheel; There's a younger race at han' ... ' [AO], '... maist deeved an daivert an donnert wui the rummellin dunner o an eend-on bizz' [ECS], 'The Laird's lauch rummled wi' muckle glee, But the leddy glowered wi' an angry ee' [WL], *n.* a clumsy search or movement, a rumble – 'oo heard the rummle o thunner', 'Did ee ever hear the rumml o a yoke-a-tuillie doon the Loan skly?' [ECS], 'The rummel when ee went throwe a tunnel Ee'd been warned when the train gien a whustle' [AY], a fidget, one who moves constantly or clumsily – 'ee're an awfi rummle, can ee no sit still?' (also spelled 'rummel').

rummlegumption (*ru-mul-gum-shin*) *n., arch.* gumption, common sense, disturbance, commotion – 'I can cure all sorts of diseases, from the howt, rowt, and the gout, to the rumblegumptions of the big toe' [RM] (also **rumgumption**).

rummlekyte (*ru-mul-kī'*) *n., arch.* a clumsy, stupid fellow.

rummlin (*ru-mul-in*) *n.* rumbling – 'Bit A hedna muckle brow o'd . . . for the rummelleen o'd an the clairty, creeshy look o'd wad heh gien a body the scunners' [ECS].

rump (*rump*) *v., arch.* to pull up violently by the roots – 'Rump oot thae weeds' [GW] (noted by E.C. Smith).

Rumpie Laidlaw (*rum-pee-lād-law*) *n.* nickname in use in Hawick in the late 19th century, presumably for a mmber of the Laidlaw family – 'Wagga Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI] ('Rumpie' may refer to having one's hair cut very short).

run (*run*) *pp.* ran – 'the horse run up the Mair last year'.

runagate (*ru-nu-gā'*) *n., arch.* a renegade, deserter, vagabond – '. . . for injuring of the said Gilbert Watt, in calling of him ane twa facet thief, and ane runnigat beggar fra toune to toune' [BR1645].

runch (*runch*) *n., arch.* a wrench, a spanner, *v.* to wrench.

runch (*runch*) *n., arch.* wild radish, Raphanus raphanistrum, or wild mustard, Sinapis arvensis; the first of these was also 'yellow runch' and the second 'rough runch' – 'The Runches, comprising both the Field Mustard and the Jointpodded Charlock, the garlic-tasted Jack-by-the-hedge, and several others come under this category' [JAHM], 'I noticed some 'runch' (Sinapis arvensis) as a turnip weed here' [BNC1889].

runch (*runch*) *v., arch.* to eat or bite avidly – 'Runchin' at an aipple' [GW].

Runciman (*run-see-mun*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) smith in Raperlaw recorded at on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax for 2 hearths there. His name is written 'Runciaman'. He is probably the James who owned a 'quarter of land' in Nether Ancrum, valued at £13 6s 8d, listed as a former owner in 1788. **Patrick** (15th C.) listed among the 24 Roxburghshire men, mostly associated of William Douglas of Cavers, who had remission in 1488/9 for supporting James III. His surname is recorded as 'Runsyman'. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as witness to a document for the Routledges of Crook, witnessed in 1529/30 at Cavers Kirk. He must have been a local landowner, tenant or church official. He represents an early example of this surname, which is recorded as 'Runseman'. He may have been related to the earlier Patrick. **Walter** 'Wat' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Watt Runseman'. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded as 'Runchiman' in 1686 when he married Janet 'Reedfoord' in Roberton Parish. Their son Thomas was born in 1687, with witnesses Thomas Robson and Thomas Hardie. Helen (who married John Douglas in Roberton in 1687) and Bessie (who married Thomas Hardie in the same year) were probably his sisters. He was probably a descendant of the earlier Wat (formerly 'Runchiman', 'Runciaman', 'Runseman', 'Runsyman', etc.).

runckle see **runkle**

rung (*rung*) *n., arch.* a staff, strong stick, cudgel, wheel-spoke – '. . . much more primitive . . . than the sword . . . such as . . . 'ane rung' ' [DMW], '. . . and the sd Robt. Scott yrupon stroke wt ane great rung the said William Douglass' [BR1685], '. . . by striking her with ane rung, and breaking of her mistresses rocke when she was spinning there . . . ' [BR1693], 'We'll smash them, as did oor forbears, Wi' hazel rungs and blackthorn cudgels' [JoHa], 'I took my rung that I had flung Ayont the auld jambstane . . . ' [WaD], 'The only weapon of defence that the King had was a hazel rung' [RM], a branch – 'Whenever ye're sent to the country your lane, Come na back like a rung that is sneddit' [JTe].

rung-wheel (*rung-wheel*) *n., arch.* the spoked wheel driven by the cog-wheel in a corn mill – 'As there are two wheels in a corn-mill, which work into one another, the one which has cogs drives the other, and is called the cog-wheel, the other, from its having spokes or rungs, is called the rung-wheel, Roxb.' [JoJ].

runkle (*rung-kul*) *n., arch.* a wrinkle, crease – 'The description of feeding hungry schoolboys, by 'taking the runkles oot o' their wame', amused him greatly' [JW], *v., arch.* to wrinkle – 'In har'st, at the shearing, nae youths now are jeering, Bandsters are lyart, and runkled, and gray' [JEM], 'O the bane o' St Giles, The bane o' St Giles, Makes the face o' the faithless Runckled wi' smiles' [FL], 'Ach, ye're no' foolin' me, Ye brazent hag, Wi your wrunkled hide . . . ' [DH] (also written 'runckle' and 'wrunkle').

runner (*ru-nur*) *n., arch.* a streamlet – '. . . into the bed or runner of Cala-burn and made the runner of said Cala-burn the march northward to a pit at the foord in the burn' [DCW1765].

runt (*run'*) *n., poet.* the withered stem of a cabbaga or kail plant – 'Poor Habby's kail gat mony a nibble, De'il haet was left but runts an' stibble' [JR], also used figuratively – 'E'en let the runt [Poverty], and a' her train, Gae stamp and rage' [JoHa].

the Rural (*thu-roo-rul*) *n.* popular name for the Women's Rural Institute or **W.R.I**.

rush (*rush*) *n., arch.* a rash, skin-erruption.

Rushy Hope (*ru-shee-hōp*) *n.* small stream that rises on Wether Law and Millstone Edge, forming part of the headwaters of the Frostlie Burn.

Rushy Rig (*ru-shee-rig*) *n.* hilly ridge to the east of the Note o the Gate.

ruskie (*rus-kee*) *n., arch.* a basket for carrying seed corn, a large straw bonnet worn by countrywomen – 'Ruskie, A coarse straw-hat worn by peasant-girls and others, for defending their faces from the sun, Roxb., Mearns; synon. Bongrace' [JoJ].

Russell (*ru-sul*) *n.* **Alexander** (1808/9–bef. 1851) from Ancrum, he was a gardener in Wilton. In 1851 he is listed as a gardener on Upper Damside, employing 2 men. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Mary, Alexander, Robert and Jane. By 1861 his wife was a widow, living on Wellington Street. **Rev. David** (1783/4–1868) from Tollcross, he was a schoolteacher, and then was ordained at Colinsburgh Relief Church in Fife in 1811. He moved to Hawick in late 1812 to become the first minister of the new Relief (later Allars) Kirk. He married Agnes Clark Scott and their son was the engineer, naval architect and mathematician, John Scott Russell (1808–82); however, the marriage seems likely to be the one to 'Elisabeth Clark' in Glasgow in 1806, with the baptism being the one in Barony Parish in 1808, with the same mother's name given. While in Hawick he remarried, to Ann Titterton, and their children included: David (b.1813) and George (b.1817), baptised in Hawick; Walter (b.1819), baptised in Dalkeith; and James (b.1822), Edward (b.1824), Henry (b.1826) and Elizabeth (b.1830), baptised in Errol. He introduced one of the earliest Sunday Schools (both locally and nationally). Following ongoing dispute over his stipend he resigned in 1819 and later moved to Errol near Perth. While in Errol a peddlar from the Hawick area was made welcome in his home and introduced to some of his friends to buy his wares, his son John being present at the time. He was unable to carry out his ministerial duties following some kind of 'mental ailment' in 1847. He seemed able to carry on in about 1849, but the same affliction returned by 1854, and he was 'dead to the world' for many years before his death. A photograph of him exists. **Ella** (d.2004) Hawick dressmaker. She worked for dressmakers W. & O. Marcus. It is said that Walter Marcus referred to her as 'Alice', since there were already too many Ellas working in the factory! After Marcus' closed in 1964, she set up her own business at Loch Park, operating as 'Alison Russell', this running for about 20 years. In 1986 she married Heinz Melchert, whom she had met in his early days in Hawick, having settled after being a German prisoner of war. **Frances**, Countess Russell, see **Frances Elliot**. **Francis** (1814–95) son of Dr. James (Professor of Clinical Surgery at Edinburgh University) and Eleanor Oliver (daughter of William Oliver of Dinlabyre). He trained as a lawyer, was called to the bar in 1836 and in 1860 became Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburghshire, serving until 1885. He was a member of the Jedforest Club and lived at Jedbank until retiring back to Edinburgh. He married twice. **George** (15th/16th C.) resident of Fulton. In 1502 Matthew and Martin Oliver in Strange were allowed to compone for stealing 4 lambs and an ox from him. **George** (1903/4–67) born in Hawick, he was educated at Wilton and was an apprentice gardener at Wood's Nursery. He worked as a gardener at Langlee. During WWII he served as a constable with the Hawick Police. After the War he worked for Lyle & Scott's. He was an enthusiastic member of Lodge 111 and was also made an honorary life member of Lodge 424. He ran with the Teviodale Harriers and was also a keen motorist in later years. He was a member of the Archæological Society and interested in the history of Hawick. He married Elizabeth ('Lizzie'), daughter of Francis Scott and sister of local historian Dick Scott. They had one child, Isabella ('Isla') who was a police officer in Liverpool. The family lived at 8 Oliver Cresent. He died after collapsing of a heart attack at his niece's wedding in Hawick. **Isabella Edmondson** 'Isla' (1934–2021) only surviving child of gardener George, who served in the Hawick Police during WWII. Her mother was Lizzie Scott, sister of local historian Dick Scott. The family lived at 5 Trevelyan Terrace and then 8 Oliver Crescent and she was educated at the Buccleuch School and Hawick High. After school she worked for Marcus, dressmakers on Commercial Road, along with her

cousin Ella Russell. At the age of 20 she responded to a recruitment campaign by Liverpool City Police and left Hawick to begin an entirely new career. She joined at a time when female police officers were rare, but she managed to thrive in this male-dominated environment, her height and calm demeanour probably being strong assets. She was one of the first women in the country to be posted into a traffic department and rose through the ranks of what became the Merseyside Police, becoming one of the first women acting as Sergeant and later Inspector in charge of a largely male department. She eventually reached the rank of Chief Inspector, first in the Traffic Department and then the Warrant Department, this probably being the highest rank achieved by a woman in any force in Britain at that time. After 30 years of tireless service, she took early retirement in 1985. She was involved with the Soroptimists voluntary organisation, which works internationally to ensure that the voices of women and girls are heard. Along with her doubles partner, Marie Lupton, Isla took part in table-tennis tournaments, winning the national competition for police officers on several occasions. In Liverpool, Isla called her house 'Haaick', and it also became home to her mother after the untimely death of her father in 1967. She later moved to Tarleton (near Preston) and then back to her native Hawick in 2014. Always retaining close ties with Hawick, she was a member of the Archaeological Society for more than 50 years. **Rev. James** (b.1808) son of Robert and Agnes Turnbull, who was from Hawick. He attended school at Yarrow, under the instruction of James Scott. He was minister at Yarrow and wrote 'Reminiscences of Yarrow' (1886), which contains anecdotes about many local people of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He had a cousin, Robert Laidlaw from Philiphaugh. He married Janet Margaret Shand. His children included Robert and John Harvey Shand (1861–84). **James** 'Jimmy' (1867–1956) son of artist John Bucknell. His mother died of smallpox in Edinburgh and the family moved to Fochabers, Morayshire. His great delights were fishing and poaching. He learned painting in his father's studio. He moved to Glasgow, painting commissions of fish and countryside scenes. In 1918 he and his wife moved to Bonchester Bridge, where they lived above the Laidlaw Memorial Hall. Later they moved to Weens Cottages ('the Sclenty') and lastly lived in Denholm. In Rulewater he acted as telegraph boy until he was about 80. He continued to paint almost up until his death. His paintings were signed 'J.B. Russell', distinguishing them from those of his father. From a Catholic family, he married Protestant Annie Hendry, keeping the marriage secret for years. They had children: Peggy (b.1900); Hendry Smith (1906–88); and William Hendry (1915–41), also known as Dovish, who died in Greece in WWII. He painted the caricature of the 'Rulewater Foothunters' in the Horse and Hounds. His painting of Wilton Lodge gatehouse is in the Museum, as well as another of a bridge. **James** 'Jimmy' (d.1939) from Peebles, he was a motor engineer, graduating from Heriot-Watt. He worked with Croall Bryson in Hawick and was a great friend of Jimmy Guthrie, who was godfather to one of his children. He built a model car for his daughter and reconstructed a crashed biplane, which he flew on trips to Europe. He married Edith, daughter of Hawick poet Tom Ker. Their children were: Margaret; and Jocelyn (or 'Jocey'). He lost money in the Wall Street Crash and moved to Leeds, where he us buried. **James Lyon** 'Jimmy' (1935–) son of Hendry Smith and Isabella Lyon, and grandson of the artist James, he is a social scientist born in Wilton. He lived in Denholm and Rulewater until 1960, later splitting his time between Rulewater and Ireland. He graduated M.A. from St. Andrews and Ph.D. from Strathclyde and worked at the University of Ulster, specialising in issues related to children. He carried out survey research for several government agencies and other organisations, particularly in Northern Ireland. After retirement he carried out personalised funerals for people without church connections in the Edinburgh area. He wrote the words and music for the song 'The Burn 'at Rins Throu' Binster'. He also wrote an article on 'The Rulewater Foothunters' for the Scots Magazine in 1987. In 1960 he married Heather Begg and had children Fiona Jane, Roisin Anne and Kevin. **John** (16th C.) farmer at Over Billerwell. His barn is mentioned in 1562 as part of the dispute over lands in the Barony of feu-Rule. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Lillico in Kirkton in 1748. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Heap in 1772. In 1760 in Ashkirk Parish he married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') daughter of George Thorburn; she was sister of Jean Thorburn, who married John Anderson, farmer at Newton. Their children included: Helen (b.1761); Elizabeth (b.1764); John (b.1766); Thomas (b.1768);

George (b.1771); Betty (b.1772); and possibly Isabella. The witnesses in 1772 were James Dryden and James Scott. **Lord John** (1792–1878) M.P. from 1813, he was a supporter of extending the franchise and granting religious equality, being one of the drafters of the Reform Bill. He served as Home Secretary, Secretary for War and the Colonies, and Leader of the House of Commons, before becoming Prime Minister in 1846–52 and again briefly in 1865–66. He was also made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick during a stay at Minto House in 1840. In 1841 he married the 2nd Earl of Minto's daughter, Lady Francis Anna Maria. **John Scott** (1808–82) born in Parkhead, son of Rev. David, his mother (a Scott) dying at an early age. His father became minister of the Hawick Relief Kirk in 1812, where he remarried, and remained until 1819; thus the family must have spent more than 6 years in Hawick. The young John went on to become a naval engineer and architect. He added the middle name Scott while a student, perhaps for his mother's family, but locally it was said that he was named after Dr. Walter Scott of Whitehaugh; indeed his baptismal record in the Parish of Barony states his mother's name as 'Elisabeth Clark' (and not Scott). He is remembered as the discoverer of the 'solitary wave', the full significance of which was not explained and generalised until the 1960s; it gave rise to the mathematical concept of the 'soliton', which has diverse applications, such as in optics. **Rev. Robert** (1766–1847) born in Fife, one of a family of 11, he attended Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities. He taught at a school biefly and was a private tutor for the Napiers at Merchiston Hall, near Falkirk. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Linlithgow in 1788 and ordained as minister of Ettrick in early 1790. He was a regular visitor at Wilton Lodge, which his patron Lord Napier purchased; the room he used there was known as 'the prophet's chamber'. He moved to Yarrow in 1791, succeeding Dr. Cramond and remained there until he died. In 1805 he became Chaplain to the Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly and obtained a D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1811. Rev. Campbell of Lilliesleaf referred to him (somewhat facetiously) as 'the beauty of holiness'. He married Agnes Turnbull, who was from Hawick; she died in 1843. His son James succeeded him as minister of Yarrow and wrote 'Reminiscences of Yarrow' (1886). He also had another son Walter and a daughter who predeceased him. He was rarely ill, never spending a whole day in bed in his life, and not requiring a doctor until 3 days before his death. When he died he was 'father of the Synod'. **Robert** (19th C.) tinsmith at 4 Bourtree Bank. He married Janet, daughter of jailor Michael Anderson. Their children were James A. (a plumber), Robert (an ironomger) and George (a plumber, who emigrated to America). **Rev. Thomas** (1830/31–80) from Bucklyvie, son of John, who was the minister there. He became the 6th minister of Allars Kirk in 1857. He was recorded in 1861 as 'Minister of Crosswynd United Presbyterian Church', living with his wife Anne W. and children Euphemia M., John W. and William J., along with 2 servants. He moved to Albion Chapel, London in 1863, then to Forest Hill, Sydenham in 1870, although he was only there 2 years. In 1872 he ceased to be recognised as a minister of the U.P. Church. **Rev. William Cuthberstson** (1839–90) born in Coupar, Angus, son of Schoolmaster John. He was educated in Edinburgh New College 1864–68, where he trained for the Free Church ministry. He was based at Lauder before being ordained as 3rd minister of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1872. In 1878 he married Janet Calvert, daughter of George Scott (who was visiting her aunt and uncle in Lauder), postmaster at Mimico, Canada. They had 2 children: William Cuthbertson (1880–1941), born in Hobkirk, who trained as an engineer, joined the K.O.S.B. and died in Lasswade; and Janet (b.1881), born in Hobkirk. He came down with Bright's disease and moved to Musselburgh for a change, but died after a few months there. **Rev. Winning** (19th/20th C.) appointed as assistant to Rev. David Hislop at Hawick Evangelical Union Kirk in 1894. Soon afterwards the church united with the Congregational Union. It is unclear exactly how long he remained in Hawick (formerly 'Russel').

The Rustic Bard (*thu-rus-tik-bawrd*) *n.* psuedonym sometimes used by John Halliday. He is best known for writing the words 'Bonnie Teviotdale'. His early poetic efforts are collected in 'The rustic bard, or, A voice from the people: being miscellaneous poems and songs' (1847), published when he was living at Longbaulk. The book contains 351 pages and no fewer than 97 poems; ; however, it does not include 'Bonnie Teviotdale'. The dedication is 'to the working classes of Scotland', with Halliday writing that he wanted to avoid the fashion of being sycophantic to a wealthy patron. In the preface he complains about those who criticised him for publishing his verses, singling out someone who

was 'a schoolmaster, likewise a poet', presumably James Telfer. Included are: a long introductory poem 'The Vision'; a vicious polemic 'My Real Thoughts', in which he attacks his critics in colourful phrases; a poem in praise of Henry Scott Riddell; verses about the historical curiosities collection of Andrew Jameson; a short poem thanking William Oliver of Hallrule for support; a poem to the recently married 'W—m B—k' (perhaps William Black); a long 'Address to Fortune'; an address to his empty purse, dedicated to W.J. Oliver (probably Walter James, tenant farmer at Soutfield); 'Davie's Dead' (whose subject appears to be a piper); a poem about the severe storms of 1845; a long one about a hiring fair; one against sectarianism; one about the bonfire lit for the health of James [actually Robert] Elliot of Harwood; verses to be read at the annual celebration for the Ancient Order of Foresters; an 'Epitaph on Mr J–s G–e [perhaps James Grieve]; a poem about a dance at Raesknowe; many poems related to beauty and love; a short toast; and several songs about Teviotdale.

Ruth (*rooth*) *n.* **Henry** (15th C.) resident of Longnewton, recorded at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He had remission for the slaughter of Thomas Gibson, with his surety being George Rutherford of Longnewton.

Rutheid (*ru'-heed*) *n.* Ruthead, pass at the head of Ruthead Sike, which flows into Lairhope Burn to the west of Lairhope in the upper Teviot valley. The pass here reaches a height of 352 m, and was formerly on the old road from Lairhope to Howpasley, linking the upper Teviot and Borthwick valleys.

Rutherford (*ru-thur-furd*) *n.* village and former station on the Kelso Branch of the North British Railway. There was formerly a hospital here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, for the protection of travellers. It was referred to at least as early as c.1380, but was destroyed in 1545. There are also ruins of the old British fort called Ringley Hall. The area was a small parish in ancient times, later absorbed into Maxton. The land is intimately connected with the Rutherfords of that Ilk. It passed to the Stuarts of Traquair in the early 17th century, then the Scotts of Thirlestane and later to the Don and Antrobus families (also written 'Rothurford', 'Rutherfoord' and many variants; the origin of the name is probably Old English for 'cattle ford' and it first appears in about 1165; an alternative is the Flemish for a 'knight's river crossing'; less likely, but more romantic, are tales involving King Ruther fording a river, and related stories; there is a more recent Rutherford in Linton Parish, Peeblesshire).

Rutherford (*ru-thur-furd, -ford*) *n.* **Adam** of that Ilk (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1501 in relation to lands of 'Glenisland' in Roxburghshire for which he had a sasine. His name is given in the Exchequer Rolls as 'Afe Rutherforde de eisdem', but it is unclear how he was related to other Rutherfords of that Ilk. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) son of George of Longnewton. In 1498 he was listed (along with his brother Gilbert, a cousin George and his 'brother's son' David) among Rutherfords and others who were declared rebels for the murder of Patrick Hepburn. He was also mentioned in 1502 when Alexander Laidlaw was convicted of associating with him, Thomas Rutherford and Thomas Grahamslaw. In 1510 he had letters of rehabilitation for his crimes after spending months in Edinburgh Castle. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) farmer of the lands of 'Hirdmanstoune', probably the same as 'Hermiston' in Lillieasleaf Parish. In 1502 David Scott, called 'Lady', 'in Stirkschawis', had a remission for leading the 'Robsonis, Doddis, and Charlis, Englishmen' in a raid on his lands. This included stealing 5 horses and burning corn and houses there. He may be the Adam whose son James was killed at the Kirk of Hawick around 1502. **Adam** (16th C.) Burgess of Jedburgh who was appointed one of the temporary Sheriffs of Roxburgh in 1545 in order to officiate over the inheritance of James, son of Sir James Douglas of Cavers. Perhaps the same Adam was also Provost of Jedburgh 1541–5. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Bonchesterside. In 1684 he was among those proclaimed as fugitives for being Covenanters. **Adam** of Kidheugh (16th/17th C.) grandson of William and Kidheugh and probably son of Robert. In 1621 and his son John had a charter of Nether Crailing. In 1656 he gave a charter of lands in Bedrule to Thomas Rutherford of Whitehouse in Nisbet. He married Isobel, daughter of Ragwell Bennet of Chesters. Andrew of Kidheugh was probably his son. **Adam** (18th C.) married Jean Scott in Wilton Parish in 1748. **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Riddell in Wilton Parish in 1750. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Shortreed in Southdean Parish in 1820. Their daughter Janet was baptised in the East Bank Kirk in 1820. **Adam** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Isabella Darling and their children included Adam (b.1837). **Alexander** (18th C.) recorded in 1732 being paid

'£12 15s 1d Scots for 7½ yds. of broadcloth for the officer's and drummers' cloes'. He may have been a local tailor. **Alexander** (b.1820) youngest son of Bonchester joiner James and Isabella Thomson. He followed his father into the joinery business. However, he became paralysed in the middle of his life, had to be maintained by Hobkirk Parish and died in Hawick Poorhouse. His brother William (who had emigrated to Australia) sent money back to cover the expenses for his maintenance. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Clementina Cameron in Ashkirk Parish in 1848. **Alexander** (b.1830/1) tailor in Hawick. He was living on Mather's Close in 1861, along with his brother Andrew. He married Anne Jane 'Seright' (from Ireland) in Hawick in 1852. Their children included Alexander (b.1855/6), Mary Jane (b.1857/8); and Jemima (b.1859/60). **Alison** (1712–94) daughter of Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee, Selkirkshire. In 1731 she married Patrick Cockburn of Ormiston, and thereafter was referred to as Mrs. Cockburn. She was a leading society figure in Edinburgh, and wrote a version of 'The Flowers of the Forest'. **Andrew** of Hunthill (c.1430–c.82) son of John. He had a charter for Nether Wormatston in Peeblesshire in 1452. He is probably the 'Andro of Rutherfurde' who was on the 1456 panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of helping the English. In 1479 he had a sasine for Makerstoun and Grubet. He married Janet Rutherford of that Ilk. Their children included: John, who succeeded; Thomas of the Grange; and Andrew of Swinside, who died at Flodden, and whose daughter Margaret married her cousin (once removed) Sir Nicholas of Hundalee. There may be confusion between Andrew of Hunthill and Andrew of Hundalee. **Andrew** (d.1513) of Swinside, son of Andrew of Hunthill. He is probably the 'Rutherford of Swynside' who was said to have died at Flodden. **Andrew** of Chatto and Hunthill (d.1529) son of George of Hunthill. He was the 3rd husband of Helen Rutherford, heiress of Rutherford, Wells and Edgerston. From her he inherited several lands, including the 'half merk land of Bethiroull' (i.e. Bedrule), which they sold to Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst. He may be the Andrew who had sasine for the lands of Swinside in 1506. In 1529 he had a charter for Capehope and other lands, along with his wife Helen. He died without issue and his brother John succeeded to Hunthill in late 1529. **Andrew** 'Dand' of Grange (16th C.) tenant in the Grange, in Abbotrule Parish. He may have been related to the slightly later George of the Grange. In 1541 he is recorded as tenant of half the lands of Hyndlee in Jedforest; his name appears there as 'Andree Ruthirfurde in Grange'. In 1581/2 his daughter Joanna received sasine of half of the lands of Todrig 'in full settlement of her terce, conjunct fee or liferent' from Walter Scott of Todrig; William of Abbotrule was a witness and hence probably related. He could be the 'David' of the Grange recorded in about 1590 among landed men of the Borders. **Andrew** of Hundalee (c.1530–96) son of Sir Nicholas. His older brother George died a rebel. He was 'youngar of Hundoley' in 1567 when ordered to remain in ward in Edinburgh; at the same time he and Robert Fraser of Overton were sureties for entering a servant of Fraser's. He was also surety for Dand Davidson of Birnyrig. Along with his father and many other prominent Borderers, he signed a bond in 1571/2 to act against thieves. He was 'youngar of Hundoley' in 1572/3 when he swore allegiance to the Crown, with Richard of Edgerston as his surety (and apparently vice versa); he himself was surety for George of the Grange, as well as 'Jock of the Knowe' He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1574 he and several other Rutherfords had a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. He signed an agreement with other Rutherfords and Turnbulls in about 1578 (perhaps erlier), annulling all former bonds and swearing allegiance to the Crown. Also in about 1578 he was involved in a bond between the Kers and Rutherfords. In 1578/9 there is mention of a feud between him (along with other Rutherfords, Douglas of Bonjedward and Turnbull of Bedrule) and the Kers of Cessford. In 1581 he was among Border Lairds who denounced their bonds with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. In 1586 he was instructed to enter in court David Middlemas 'in Grubethauch'. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1592 the cautioner for him and his son Nicholas was James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, that they would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. He married Margaret, daughter of John Pringle of Smailholm in 1561. Their children included: John; Nicholas, who succeeded; and Andrew, killed by Englishmen in 1598. However, it is stated in some family histories that he

had no sons, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas. It is also (or alternatively) claimed that he married Christian, daughter of Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun and they had no issue, so Hundalee was eventually inherited by his sister Marie, who married Sir James Kerr of Crailing, who became Lord Jedburgh. **Andrew** 'Dandie' (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Brown and their children included Thomas and Jean (b.1644). Perhaps the same Andrew is recorded in 1652 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for John Brown. **Andrew** of Townhead (d.1674) stabbed James Douglas (brother of Sir William of Cavers) while on their way to Jedburgh after dining together at Swanside. He subsequently tried to flee abroad, but was caught at Tynemouth when trying to escape to sea and returned to Edinburgh for trial. He tried to pin the blame on Robert Scott of Horsleyhill, who was one of the witnesses. He was found guilty and beheaded at Edinburgh Cross. He must have been related to other Rutherfords of Townhead and of the Hall. **Andrew** (17th C.) Hawick Town Clerk from 1670 until about 1673. Nothing else seems to be known about him. He was notary for the document drawn up (probably in 1672) for the Commission by the Town Council to discuss an equal division of the Common with the Earl of Queensberry. He was also listed as notary when he witnessed a baptism for John Chalmers in Hawick in 1673. A man of the same name is recorded as Schoolmaster in Ancrum in 1643 (but there is no obvious connection). **Andrew** (d.1664) 5th and youngest son of William of Wrightsland and Quarryholes, with his 3rd wife Isabel Stewart of Traquair. His father was eldest son of William, a ship's captain in Leith, who was grandson of Archibald Rutherford, Canon of Jedburgh and descended from the Laird of Hunthill. He had a successful military career in the French service, where he became a Lieutenant General. He had 4 brothers, one of whom was a treasurer to the King of Spain. Coming to England after the restoration of Charles II, he was recommended by the King of France. He was created the 1st Lord Rutherford in 1661 and served as Governor of Dunkirk. In 1663 he was created the 1st and only Earl of Teviot. In that year there was an inventory made of his possessions (amounting to almost £200,000 Scots, as well as a will and 2 other deeds. He was mentioned several time in the diaries of Samuel Pepys. He died in Tangiers after being sent there to be Governor by Charles II. Having no issue, he had named Sir Thomas of Hunthill as his heir. **Andrew** of Kidheugh (16th/17th C.) probably son of Adam and Isobel Bennet. In 1676 he was recorded as 'of Bidheugh' when his son Patrick became an apprentice stationer in Edinburgh. **Andrew** of Edgerston (1646/7–1718) 2nd son of John. He succeeded to Edgerston in 1686, his elder brother John having already died. He was probably the Laird in 1694 when tax was paid on 7 hearths at his house at Edgerston. He contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He is probably the Laird of Edgerston who appears on a list of Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708. He died unmarried and the estates were inherited by his younger brother Thomas. He contributed a legacy to 'poor lame soldiers' and another to the University of Edinburgh. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) recorded 'in Rule' in 1690 when listed among people owing money to the deceased Mark Turnbull (portioner in Fodderlee) and Bessie Kerr. **Andrew** (17th C.) listed at Swinnie among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Margaret Herbertson in Bedrule Parish in 1738. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same Andrew married Mary Davidson and had children Mary (b.1776) and William (b.1778). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) portioner in Lilliesleaf. His son Andrew junior was on the ballot list for the Militia in 1799. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as son of Andrew, portioner in Lilliesleaf in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included James Hall (b.1816). Perhaps the same Andrew in Hobkirk married both Mary Brown in 1810 and Marion Hutcher in 1814. **Andrew** (b.c.1815) labourer at Orchard in 1841. He was living there with George and Isobl, who were probably his younger siblings. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Isabella Latimer in Hawick Parish in 1839. **Andrew** (19th C.) farmer at Barnhills in the 1860s. **Andrew** (20th C.) brother of Peter and co-owner of Rutherford Bros., radio installation and repairs and later cycle shop. When television became popular, he took charge of that side of the business. **Ann** (18th C.) chambermaid at Midshiels in 1791, when she was working for Archibald Douglas. **Archibald** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when George Turnbull of Hallrule had remission for several crimes, including his slaughter. Perhaps the same Archibald is also mentioned when John Davidson in Minto was allowed to 'compone' for stealing 10 ewes from

him. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Rutherfords. **Archibald** (d.1685) 4th son of John of Hunthill. He was 'younger' in a deed of 1663. In 1670 he succeeded his brother Thomas in the lands and barony of Scraesburgh, otherwise known as Hunthill, as well as Newlands and Linton in Peeblesshire. He was recorded as owner of Hunthill, Scraesburgh and Groundhousenook in 1678, valued at £1200. In 1680 he succeeded his brother Thomas as the 3rd Lord Rutherford and sat in Parliament as a peer. He died abroad, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Robert. He was the basis for the Master of Ravenswood in Sir Walter Scott's 'Bride of Lammermuir', the bride being based on his betrothed, Janet Dalrymple. His testament was registered with the Commissariiot of Peebles in 1691. **Archibald** (1743–79) from Jedburgh, he was appointed, along with Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester, as one of the 2 men to survey Wilton Common in 1764. At the conclusion of the proceedings he was 'late in Jedburgh, now limner in the academy at Perth'. Presumably his association with the division of Wilton Common was because of his draughtsmanship, and he was presumably the person who drew the plan of the common in 1764. He was appointed as drawing master at Perth Academy in the early 1760s and was also agent for a fabric printing business. He made a sketch of the ruins of Hassendean Kirk in 1776. He moved to Edinburgh by 1776 and tried to set up a drawing school, but died prematurely. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Webb in Cavers Parish in 1809. **Bertie** (17th C.) recording being 'of the Wood' in 1643 when his lands in Abbotrule Parish were valued at £20. It is unclear where this was. **Caleb** (1765–1831) son of Robert and Mary Simpson. He is surely the 'Calib Rutherford, shoemaker' on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784 (even although he would have been quite young at the time). He was apprenticed as a shoemaker, being one of a group called 'the lads', who were infmaous for their mischief making, with him as ringleader. Stories were long told about their antics, including tricking a simple country man to pay for the entire group's drink when making his first pair of boots. He also resoled the shoes of a Bailie using the covers of an old, which fell off at the first rain, and there is another story about tricking his fellow shoemaker into pulling out his own tooth. He gave up the shoemaking trade to follow 'his unsettled habits, roving disposition, and fondness for whisky' as an entertainer. He was presenter of a wax-works exhibition of the French royal family, then ran a Punch and Judy show, was a magician, and exhibited a companion as a wild man of the woods. His wife was referred to as 'Jean Caleb', and with her and 'the Noted Beattie' he used to perform shows around the south of Scotland and northern England. One incident is related of him claiming to exhibit 'a horse's head where it's tail should have been' at Kelso Fair. At a fair in Langholm he was upset at the attention a neighbouring hawker was getting because of his performing monkey, so he killed the animal with one blow of his stick, telling its disconsolate owner that 'there was nae monkey law in Scotland'. He became well known as a showman from Newcastle to Edinburgh, but as he got older he returned permanently to Hawick to become Burgh Officer. He worked as the town crier and drummer as well as town's officer, taking great delight in drumming miscreants out of the town. He would also call public auctions etc. in the time before there were newspapers in Hawick. He roused the town with his drum during the False Alarm of 1804. He also acted as crier of races and games at the Common Riding, and was one of the Halberdiers, being proud of being dressed in the old mulberry uniform. He would parade on the day before the Common Riding, bedecked with ribbons and grounding his halberd on the Auld Brig and at the doors of the Minister, the Bailies, the Cornet's father, etc., where he would receive a drink at each place. In addition he was annually the toastmaster at the King's Ranting, and was paid extra for singing. He was well known as a trickster and wag, and for avoiding steady work at all costs. He tricked Bailie Goodfellow into asking him to behave more like fellow Officer Robert Turnbull on an occasion when Turnbull got drunk. When charged to repeat things like the Burgess Roll, he would sometimes add amusing comments of his own, e.g. picking on Wullit Gotterson by calling him a 'horse-killer' rather than 'horse-dealer'. Due to such idiosyncrasies, he frequently came to grief for breach of Bailie's orders. After being dismissed for being drunk one Common Riding he is supposed to have said 'There's ye're drum; ye'll carrie't hame for me. Ye'll sune get another drummer, but ye'll never get another Caleb.' Although considered handsome and athletic in his youth, when older 'his personal appearance was rather unprepossessing'. He lived to a ripe old age, and was attended on his death bed by Rev. William Munro. The minister thought he was

troubled with his conscience, but it turned out that his ill humour was explained when he said "Hoo can aw dee happy, an the bailies ganna gie the drum to that squeekin body Duke Rodger when awm deid'. With his wife Jean, he had one daughter, who married and had a son who sat in the Canadian legislature. His drum is in the Museum. He appears in a cameo role in 'The Gutterbludes'. W.N. Kennedy wrote extensive stories about him, published in 1862 and 1868 – 'Rob Rodger, he ca's up the rear, And Caleb beats the drum' [RM], '... Or Caleb rise to beat the drum, And I cry out 'They come, they come!' ' [AD]. **Charles** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism for wright James Glendinning in 1766. He married Janet Richardson in 1760 and their children included John (b.1761), William (b.1763), Margaret (b.1766) and Thomas (b.1772). The witnesses in 1761 were shoemaker Thomas Burnet and John Richardson (probably related to his wife). His son Charles died in Hawick in 1782. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) resident of Crailing Parish. In 1788 in Cavers Parish he married Betty Little. **Charles Faa Blyth** (1824/5–1902) son of Esther Faa Blyth, who was the last Queen of the Gypsies. Born at Kirk yetholm, he spent 58 years of his life in England, but returned in 1898 to claim the gypsy crown. This was said to be to 'boost the tourist trade', the coronation being a pageanti attended by thousands. He was visited in his palace by the Hawick Archæological Society field trip in 1901. He died less than a year later, while sitting in his chair. **Charles Dickson** (1825/6–95) son of Robert and Jane Crawford. In 1841 he was an apprentice grocer living on the Sandbed. On the 1861 he was visiting his brother Walter at Mabonlaw. He went to Edinburgh as a young man and is said to have broken his leg when he kicked out at a rat, but hit something solid instead; he was attended to in his recovery by Christina Smart who he subsequently married. The couple had 6 children. He worked as a commercial traveller and lived at 21 Montague Street in Edinburgh, dying on Chalmers Street. **Christina** (1702–82) daughter of Thomas of Knowesouth. She may have inherited the family estate from her father, but this is unclear, since her brother John was also Laird. She married Gilbert Ainslie in Bedrule in 1724. Their eldest son was Thomas. **David** (17th C.) recorded 'in Gramis' in Abbotrule Parish in 1643. The lands were valued at £10, but it is unclear where this was (although 'Grange' is possible if this was an error). **David** (17th C.) mason listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is listed as a resident of the east-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He may be the David who married Marion Douglas and whose children included: Margaret (b.1682); John (b.1685); Adam (b.1688); and Marion (b.1688). The witnesses in 1685 were John Scott in Ormiston and 'Mr' John Purdom. **David** (19th/20th C.) started sheep sales in Selkirk. In 1883 he and James Scott acquired Loch Park when Andrew Oliver & Son moved to Weensland Road. They continued sales there until the early 1900s. **Elizabeth** see **Elizabeth Scott**. **Euphan** (17th C.) servant of Francis Scott, former minister of Hassendean. She is recorded in 1693 when Robert Scott was fined in Hawick for striking her 'with ane rung, and breaking of her mistresses rocke when she was spinning there'. **Eve** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1324 along with Marjorie, the two being sisters of Roger, son of Finlay, when he had a charter for a tenement of their land in Clifton. **Francis** (1770s–bef. 1841) watchmaker of the High Street. He was recorded as a clock-maker in Hawick on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia and still on the list in 1801. He was one of the first members of the Curling Club. He is recorded as a watch and clockmaker on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory; his widow and son were living at about 7 High Street in 1841 and so that is presumably where his premises were. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Alison Henderson in 1794 and their children were: Francis Elliot; Agnes (b.1796); and William, who carried on the jewellery business. An unnamed child of his died in 1811. His wife was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. **Francis** 'Frank' (b.c.1795) textile worker in Hawick. He was a woollen stocking dresser in 1841 and a wool hosiery warehouseman in 1861. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living on the Round Close. He married Jessie Hall in Selkirk in 1815 and their children included Thomas, Jessie and Jean. He may be the Francis, son of Thomas and Jane Elliot, who was baptised in Hawick in 1794. **Francis** (b.1830/1) railway labourer from England. In 1861 he was living at Dawston Burn Huts with his wife Mary, children John and Alice J., and 6 other labourers. **Francis E.** 'Frank' (b.1843/4) son of clock-maker William. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'skeleton watch'. He served as clock-keeper in Hawick from 1869. **Sir George** of Chatto (c.1380–c.1428) probably son of Robert of Rutherford and nephew of James of that Ilk. He

was squire of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas. He was probably a survivor of the Battle of Vernueil in 1424. He married Janet Rutherford, possibly of Edgerston; she was related to the Lorraines who held the lands of Hummelknowes near Hawick and in 1428/9 was described as his 'wyfe quhylem' (probably former wife). He is probably the 'Georgio de Rutherfurde' as witness to a charter for Home of Wedderburn about 1413 and witness to a charter for Michael Ramsay at Lochmaben in 1414. He had a charter of confirmation for Chatto in 1429, but appears to have died shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by his son Robert. Other children were: Adam, Prior of the Anchorites in Ancrum; George of Langnewton; Walter of Redheugh; Katherine, who married William Cockburn of Henderland; and Helen, who married Sir Thomas Borthwick of Colylaw and Bourhouse. **George** of Ettles Cleuch (15th C.) son of Robert of Chatto. He was a member of the panel for the inheritance of Branxholme and Buccleuch in 1492, when he is listed as 'Georgium Ruthirfurde de Edilisclucht'. 1495 there was a 'retour or inquest' at Jedburgh, finding that he was heir to his father in the lands of Nether Chatto, Sharplaw, 'Eddillisclucht' and Hangingshaw, as well as the west half of Scraesburgh and the lands of Hunthill. He also had a sasine for the same lands. **George** of Hunthill (d.c.1496) son of Robert and Margaret Glendinning. He could not have been Laird for very long. His wife's name may have been Mariotta. He was succeeded by his son William. **George** of Longnewton (d.c.1499) 3rd son of George of Chatto. He was witness to a document dealing with Denholm Mains in 1483 and left his seal on a document relating to Synton in 1494. In 1493 he was surety for Henry Rauch in Longnewton (who had remission for the murder of Thomas Gibbinson), as well as for Patrick and Arthur Crawford in Longnewton Mill. He was Sheriff of Selkirk in 1494 when Alexander, Lord Erskine succeeded to his father's lands of Synton and hereditary Sheriffship of Selkirkshire. In 1494/5 he was surety for Henry Ruth in Longnewton. Also in 1494/5 James Davidson in Raperlaw was allowed to compone for several crimes, including stealing 40 cows and 100 sheep from him at 'Camys', as well as 40 sheep from him at Sandystanes. In 1497 he gave a charter 'from his place of Sandystanys' to his grandson Walter. In the same year he was mentioned in an inquest relating to the boundaries of Melrose Abbey lands. He married Catherine Lyle. His sons Adam and Gilbert were recorded in 1498. He may already have been dead when the 'Dominus de langnewtoun' (no forename given) was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502. A case at the 1502 Justice-aire at Jedburgh related how 120 of his sheep had been stolen from 'Sandystanis' by the Laird of Minto and 'resett' by Adam Scott 'in Hawchesteris' (probably Highchesters). Another case in 1502 involved Peter Turnbull in Bonchester, who was in a group who burned 120 bolls of barley and 60 bolls of wheat belonging to him, as well as stealing 25 oxen, 44 cows and 60 sheep from him, and burning 11 horses, and other goods of his at Barnhills. Peter Turnbull was also involved in burning 26 bolls of barley and 40 bolls of oats at 'Sandystanis', with the help of John Turnbull of Minto and others. One more case in 1502 recorded how Adam Grahamslaw had stolen 41 sheep and 8 threaves of barley from him. In 1510 his son Adam had letters of rehabilitation for his crimes after spending months in Edinburgh Castle. **George** of Hunthill (15th/16th C.) son of William. In 1500 there was a dispensation from the Archbishop of Glasgow, allowing him to marry Elizabeth Turnbull, although they were related in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity. In 1507 there was a 'retour of inquest', finding that he was heir of his father William of Hunthill, in the lands of Nether Chatto, Sharplaw, Ettles Cleuch and Hangingshaw. In 1508 he was on the retour panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. In 1510 he confirmed a charter of Scraesburgh for Ninian Glendinning. In 1516 he, along with Thomas of that Ilk and John of Hundalee had a bond of manrent with Alexander, Lord Home. In 1520/1 he had a charter for a 4 merkland in Scraesburgh. His children included: Andrew, who succeeded, and married Helen, daughter of Philip Rutherford, younger of that Ilk; John 'Cock' of Hunthill, who married Christine Pringle and succeeded his brother Andrew; William, who married Christian Armstrong; and Archibald, who was Canon of Jedburgh and married a Douglas of Bonjedward. **George** of Hundalee (c.1470–c.1545) son of John, whom he succeeded. He was 'junior Laird of Hundalee' in 1502 when serving as surety for Lawrence in 'quhitmeir'. He was a Bailie for Sir William Colville of Ochiltree in 1504. In 1508 he was part (along with his father) of the panel of retour for Adam Hepburn. He was one of the major Border Barons who signed a bond in 1525 to help the Earl of Angus, the Warden. In 1526 he was listed among the many Borderers in a remission for attacking

the Earl of Arran; his sons Nicholas and Andrew were also listed. He had a charter for Hundalee in 1528. In 1538 he was charged with assisting 'George Ruthirfurd, called Cokburne, John Ruthirfurde, called Jock of ye Green, and other rebels at the Kingis horn', In 1539 he had a charter for Ashtrees. In 1542 he resigned his lands into the hands of James V, in favour of his son Nicholas; this included Hundalee, Ashtrees, Grubet, Kirk Yetholm, Town Yetholm, Cherrytrees, Makerstoun, Ruecastle and Lanton. In 1544 he signed a bond to serve Henry VIII during the 'Rough Wooing', but in the following year the English burned Hundalee anyway. He was succeeded by Sir Nicholas, his son. He also had a daughter who married Adam Grahamslaw of Newton. **George** 'Cockbank' (16th C.) said to be a 'great riever, thief and manslayer'. He was on a 1540 list of Scottish rebels 'reset' within England who the Wardens wanted captured. He is there 'Geo. Rutherford called Cok Bankes' and listed along with his brother 'Hobbe' and a son with unknown first name, as well as other Rutherfords. He is probably the 'George Ruthirfurde, called Cokburne' listed along with John 'called Jock of ye Green' and other rebels who Ker of Cessford, Douglas of Cavers, Rutherford of Hundalee and Ker of Dolphinstone were accused of assisting in 1538. About the same time he was captured and held in Carlisle Castle with his son Thomas and Tom Bell, probably so they could be exchanged for the Englishman Dr. Hillyard. In 1540 James V refused to exchange him for the churchman, but offered to swap him for any English lawbreaker; his fate is not recorded. He was probably related to 'Robin' and 'Gawen', who are also listed in 1540. He is probably the George recorded along with Thomas Turnbull in 1541, when they were accused of having been on a raid into England with 100 other Scotsmen in which John Routledge and Robert Noble were killed. **George** of Longnewton (16th C.) listed in 1553/4 among the Rutherfords in an assurance not to harm the Kers. He is also recorded in 1560 on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. He was son of William, who was murdered earlier by Robert Ker of Newhall. He signed the bond 'at the pen led by the notar', suggesting that he could not write himself. He was a juror on a retour in 1600. He may be the same man as George of Fairnington. **George** of the Grange (16th C.) signed a bond with John Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1557, along with Thomas Turnbull of Hartshaugh, Adam Turnbull of Woollee and Adam Turnbull of Billerwell. He was also part of the bond in same year among Turnbulls, Elliots and others to bring in William Nixon ('Clement's Will'). In 1560 he signed the bond ('at the pen led by the notar') to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. In 1569 he was 'George Ruthirfurd in the Grange' when a set of Homes, Rutherfords and Kers were caution for him to remain in ward in Forfar. In 1572/3 he swore allegiance to the Crown, allowed with several other Borderers, with Andrew, younger of Hundalee, as surety. In 1575 he was one of the arbitrators appointed for the Elliots in their feud with the Pringles. **George** of Fairnington (16th C.) probably son of William of Longnewton. He is listed as 'George Ruthirfurde of Pharnyngtoune' when he witnessed the 1568/9 bond between the Scotts and the Kers, signed in Melrose. In 1580/1 he witnessed a list of the feuars of Newton (near Melrose), made at Selkirk. In about 1590 he was listed among landed men of the Borders. Also in 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1601 he was among a group of Rutherfords who were accused of firing weapons towards the Youngs at a horserace. In 1602 he signed a bond of peace among Border lairds (with his hand 'at the pen'). He was probably ancestor of the later George of Fairnington. He may have married Margaret Cranston and had 5 sons. **George** (16th C.) recorded in Bewlie in 1580 when he had a marriage contract with Isabel, daughter of George Riddell in Lilliesleaf. The contract included conditions that if he died before there were offspring, then his wife was to inherit half of his possessions and get her dowry back. **George** of the Grange (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 as 'younger in Abbotreull' when he had a bond with Walter Turnbull of Bedrule. This was on behalf of William Shiel of Fodderlee. He could be the George 'of Rule' whose 'Airs' were recorded as owning land in Abbotrule Parish in 1643, valued at £20. He is probably related to 'Dand' of the Grange, who is recorded in 1581/2. **George** of Fairnington (16th/17th C.) probably son or grandson of the earlier George of Fairnington. He was signatory of the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. His name was written 'G. Rutherforde of ffairningtoune'. In 1643 he is recorded as owner of teinds in Roxburgh Parish. He was closely related to the Rutherfords of Nisbet, Knowesouth and Ruecastle. Either he or an earlier George signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602. He is probably the George 'of

Fairnitoun' who acted as bailie for a sasine for the Haliburtons at Friarshaw in 1606. He was fined in 1611 for the non-appearance of several other Rutherfords. He may be the George of Langnewton whose younger sons were Thomas, Adam and Patrick, from whom sprang the Rutherfords of Nisbet, Knowesouth and Ruecastle. He may be the George of Fairnington whose son John became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh in 1634 and whose son Robert became an apprentice merchant in 1642 (and who is probably the Robert, brother to George of Fairnington, who became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1684). Note that the owner of lands in Cavers later in the 17th century sometimes transcribed as 'Lady Farnington' is probably in fact Lady 'Symington', and unrelated to him. **George** (d.1651) said to be brother of John in East Nisbet. After the Union he received lands on Rede Water through marriage. He apparently had 21 sons, most of whom served the King during the Civil War. He died in the Battle of Worcester, along with 14 of his sons. **George** of Fairnington (17th/18th C.) son of George. He was served heir to his father in the lands of Fairnington in 1674. He could be the same as one of the other Georges, although this seems like a separate generation. He is probably the Laird who paid the land tax in Roxburgh Parish in 1678. He may be the George of Fairnington who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas (and Elizabeth Turnbull), who was son of Robert of Edgerston. He is probably the George of Fairnington whose son John became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1685 and whose brother Robert became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1684. **George** of Fairnington (17th/18th C.) son of George and Elizabeth Rutherford of Edgerston. He succeeded his father in 1692. He contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1686 he married Barbara, daughter of John Haliburton of Newmains and Margaret Rutherford of Edgerston; she died in 1750. Their children were: George, who succeeded, and killed his brother-in-law; David; Margaret, who married Robert Pringle of Clifton; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Haliburton of Muirhouselaw, and secondly George Haliburton of Muirhouselaw, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. **George** (17th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1691. **George** (17th C.) married Bessie White in Bedrule Parish in 1692. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish whose children included John (b.1693), Helen (b.1695) and John (again, b.1697). His wife was probably either Margaret Turnbull or Bessie White. **George** of Fairnington (b.1691) son of George and Barbara Haliburton of Newmains. He may be the younger Laird of Fairnington whose name appears on a list of Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708. In 1716 he slew Thomas Haliburton of Muirhouselaw in a drunken fight over the rights to a spring bordering their properties; the spring was afterwards known as the 'bloody well'. He kept in hiding until it was clear that he would not be prosecuted. He was listed on a memorial of 1738, claiming the right of the Lordship of Rutherford to John Scott of Belford. He could be the 'Rt. Hon. George Lord Rutherford' who in 1744 was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. His estate in Roxburgh Parish was valued at almost £1000 in the 1740s. His wife could have been the 'Lady Ferninton' who paid the window tax at Timpendean in 1748. His son George, W.S., married Mary, daughter of Strother Ker of Littledean. **George** (18th C.) married Jane Armstrong in Ashkirk Parish in 1764. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at West Lees in Hobkirk Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Gilbert (b.1791). **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Betty (b.1796) and George (b.1797). **Lieut. George** of Knowesouth (d.1806) 2nd son of Thomas of Knowesouth. He succeeded his brother John, who died without an heir, only a few years after inheriting Knowesouth. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and while serving on the Trident had been responsible for sentencing some men to illegal punishments, which had led to their deaths. He was taken into custody in Plymouth, but escaped from ship the night before the trial, and was believed to have drowned. Doubts over the circumstances of his death (and rumours that he had effected an escape) led to delays in legal proceedings to decide on the inheritance of the estate. He was ultimately succeeded by his aunt, who had married Thomas Scott, and their son Charles Scott. **George** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Dykes farm in Cavers Parish in 1819. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Bunyan in Bedrule Parish in 1819. **George** (b.1783/4) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a shepherd. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Lairhope in Hawick Parish. By 1851 he was a

shepherd at Lodgegills in Ewes Parish. He married Mary Jackson in Ewes in 1816 and their children included: George (b.1816); Elspeth (b.1818); James (b.1819); Jessie (b.1821); Mary (b.1823); Walter (b.1824); Thomas (b.1826/7); Jackson (b.1829/30); Mary (b.1830/1); Simon (b.1833/4); Robert (b.1835/6); Jessie (or Jackie, b.1838/9); and George (b.1840/1). **George** (18th/19th C.) watch and clockmaker on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may have been related to Francis, who was listed separately as a clockmaker at the same time. One of them was probably the Rutherford marked at about 39 High Street on Wood's 1824 map. **George** (b.c.1800) from Jedburgh, he was farm steward on the Minto estate. He married Mary (or 'Mina') Easton, probably in St. Boswells. In 1841 he was living at Minto Lillielaw Lodge with his wife and 4 children. Their children included: James (b.1825); Agnes (b.1827); Helen (b.1830); John (b.1833), partner in Turner & Rutherford's in Hawick; and Isabel (b.1839). **George** (b.1806) joiner at Blacklee and Kirkstyle in Hobkirk Parish. His father was James, joiner at Bonchester Bridge, while several other brothers were also joiners. In 1841 he was listed as a labourer at 'Killnknowe', and was a joiner at 'Blackley' in 1851. He married Agnes Inglis in Bedrule in 1829 and their children included: James (b.1830); William (b.1832); Helen (b.1834); Isabella (b.1836); Thomas (b.1838); Janet (b.1839); Betty (b.1843), George (b.1845); and Margaret (b.1847). **George** (b.1805/6) originally from England, he was a shepherd at Hyndlee in Southdean Parish in 1841 and 1851. He married Jane Rutherford and their children included Helen (b.1831), George (b.1833) and Isabella (b.1835). **George** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Margaret Lees and their children included Mary Ann (b.1853). **George** (b.1816/7) farm servant at Burnfoot in Wilton Parish in 1851. His wife was Margaret (from Hobkirk) and their children included Agnes, Archibald and William. **George** (19th C.) originally from Ancrum Parish, he was a labourer in Cavers Parish. In 1861 he was a quarry labourer living at Deanhead Cottage. He married Isabella Taylor and their children included: Janet (b.1846/7); George (b.1849/50); Margaret (b.1854); William Taylor (b.1857/8); and James Taylor (b.1860/1). **George** (b.1806/7) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was a labourer at Kilknowe in 1841 and a joiner at Blacklee in 1851. He married Agnes Inglis, who was from Castleton. Their children included William (b.1832), Helen (b.1834), Isabel (b.1836), Thomas (b.1838), Janet (b.1839), Betty (b.1843), George (b.1845) and Margaret (b.1847/8). **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabella Waldie in 1849 and their children included: John (b.1848); Elizabeth (b.1850); and William Waldie (b.1853). **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Turnbull and had a daughter Margaret baptised in Hawick Feee Kirk in 1852. Probably the same George, from Roxburgh, was living at Burnfoot in 1851, with his wife Maragret (from hobkirk) and children Margaret, Agnes, Archibald and William. **George** (19th C.) married Helen Hutton in Southdean Parish in 1851. **George** (b.1822/3) married Sarah Fox in Hawick in 1851. His wife was born in Hobkirk Parish. In 1851 he was an agricultural labourer at Wauchope Common. **George** (d.c.1895) son of James. He carried on his father's tailor's business at 60 High Street, later becoming a tobacconist. He married Mary Ann, daughter of James Stewart. They had a son, Thomas. After his death his wife carried on the business for a few years, before it was taken over by William Sharp. She later married Mr. Irving. **Gilbert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Gilberti de Ruthirfurde' in 1437 when Walter Scott of Buccleuch was granted lands in Eckford for capturing him. It is unclear how he was related to other Rutherfords. One suggestion is that he is the same man as William, 3rd son of Sir Richard and Jean Douglas. **Gilbert** (b.c.1780) stocking-maker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He may be the Gilbert who married Betty Clerk in Wilton in 1802. **Gilbert** (1832/3–99) Hawick resident. In 1852 he married Agnes Park in Hawick in 1852, and she died in 1907, aged 75. Their children included: Maggie, who died young; William (1852–98), baptised at Hawick Free Kirk, who died at West Meridan, Connecticut, U.S.A.; Mary (1854–1925), also baptised at Hawick Free Kirk; Margaret (1856–61); Frank (1865/6–1928); Betsy (1870–1931); John (d.1936); and Gilbert, tweed merchant. He died in Howlands Terrace and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Gilbert** (b.1863) son of Gilbert. He beame a tweed merchant in Hawick and lived at 3 Douglas Road. He married Nellie, daughter of farm steward George Moffat. He secondly married Esther Aitken, sister of Bailie George Aitken. His children included: George, cashier with Blaikie's coal merchants; and Gilbert, who died in WWI. **Gregory** (13th C.) one of the earliest of the family on record. He

was witness to a document relating to Fairnington in the Melrose Abbey charters in about 1214. He witnessed another document (relating to Ellistion) for Melrose Abbey in about 1220 to 1243; he is listed there as 'Gregor de Ruthrfurd'. He witnessed 5 other documents in about the same period. **Helen** (d.1544) daughter of Philip, who was eldest son of James of that Ilk and Wells. She was also known as 'Ellen'. She managed to gain the estates of Rutherford and Wells after the death of her brother Richard, the other lands being inherited by her uncle Thomas. She was served heir in 1502/3, but the male heirs objected, and it took until 1505 to go through the courts. She also later gained Edgerston. She delivered the lands of Rutherford, Wells and Edgerston into the hands of the King, so they could be infefted to her and her husband in 1505 and 1506. Also in 1506 her husband received a pardon for the murder of Thomas Rutherford within Jedburgh Abbey. About the same time the King confirmed to her the 'half merk land of Bethiroull' near the parish church, 'held in tack by Herbut Turnbull'. In 1511 James Douglas of Cavers resigned his superiority of Rutherford and Wells to her and her husband. In 1534/5 she appears to have been in debt when some of her lands in Rutherford were granted to William Jackson. In 1537 her lands of 'Hurdhouse and Theifknowis' were attacked by a large band led by the Kers of Auld Roxburgh and 'Stokstruther'. She married 4 times, her husbands being: Sir John Forman of Davine (who had been one of her tutors); Sir Thomas Ker of Mersington, who was killed by the Rutherfords, apparently as the newly weds left the church; Andrew Rutherford of Hunthill; and Patrick Home of Broomhouse. She gallantly defended the tower of Broomhouse from the English force led by Sir Ralph Evers, eventually being burned to death there, along with her children. The cruelty of this act was used as a rallying cry by the Scots at the Battle of Ancrum Moor. Since she never had a surviving son to succeed her, despite her desperation to do so, her lands passed to other family members. **Henry Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Redfordgreen as Commissioner of Selkirkshire in 1819. He may only have been given the lands in order to be a voter, since there is no evidence he ever lived in the area. **Hugh** (18th/19th C.) servant at Horsleyhill in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **James** of that Ilk (c.1395–1454) son of Sir Richard. Along with his brother Nichol he was appointed guarantor of a treaty with the English in 1449. He is probably the 'Jamys of Rothirfurd' who witnessed a document between Haig of Bemersyde and Melrose Abbey in 1425. In 1427 he was 'Jacobo de Rothirfurd' when he witnessed the charter granting the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1429/30 he was an the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. In 1430 he witnessed a charter between Andrew Rule of Primside and Andrew Ker of Altonburn and also the confirmation in 1432. He witnessed a charter of 1435 transferring lands of Branxholme etc. in the Barony of Hawick from John Inglis to his son Thomas. He may be the James who witnessed the sasine for Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee in 1436. He also witnessed a sasine for the lands of Grahamslaw in 1436/7, and was a bailie of Sir William Crichton of that Ilk when he infefted the same lands in 1439. In 1437 he was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. In 1439 he was on a retour for Douglas of Bonjedward. In 1439/40 he was a witness to the charter of Primside granted to Andrew Ker of Altonburn. In 1446/7 he was on a 'retour' panel for Ker of Altonburn. In 1447 he was witness to a feu charter between Simon de Routledge and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch for Burnflat and part of Birkwood, near the present day Duke's Wood. He held the lands of Edgerston at least by 1448 when he had a sasine. In that year he was 'Jacobo de Rudderfurde de eodem' when he witnessed a charter for Stephen Scott of Castlelaw. In 1449 he and his brother Nicholas acted as guarantors for a treaty with the English and in 1451 they were among the conservators for the truce. In 1451 and 1452 he had charters for the lands of 'Leithbert, 'Leithbertshiels', etc. He married Christian Lauder, who was a grand-daughter of Sir Robert Lauder and co-heiress of her mother Katherine Landles, who owned Hownam, Crailing and Swinside. He was succeeded by his son James. **James** of that Ilk and Wells (c.1420–93/4) son of James. He was the first Laird of Wells in Rulewater. Note there is some debate over these generations, one genealogy suggestion being that there are 2 separate Jameses covering this entry. In 1455 he had remission for certain rents because of the damage he endured on the death of his father in defence of the realm. He was the 'lorde of Rutherfurde' on the panel of 1456 which acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh. In 1457 he received the patronage of the Kirk of Rutherford (previously belonging to the Earl of Douglas), was a Conservator of a truce with the English and was appointed a

Warden of the Marches. In 1464 he had a sasine for Hownam. In 1464/5 he was on the panel for the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh to Archibald Douglas and on the panel for deciding on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. In 1468 he was part of an agreement with the Homes and Kers over lands of Crailing. In 1471 he received a charter of the lands of Hownam, Capehope and Swinset, confirmed along with his wife in 1483. He is probably the James who had a debt relating to Crown lands in 1471, with Thomas Turnbull and Robert Rutherford as pledges. In 1482 he had a charter for the patronage of Bedrule Kirk. In 1483 he was also witness to a document dealing with Denholm Mains and another for Smailholm. He was appointed a commissioner for settling the Border marches in 1487, under the designation of Lord Rutherford. In 1488 he was mentioned in a charter of James III re-granting the regality of Cavers to William Douglas; there he is stated 'for the favour which he bears to the said William Douglas' to perform his service to the King. He gained the barony of Edgerston in 1492/3 and is recorded in that year when his superior James Douglas confirmed the lands of Rutherford and Wells (or 'Walls', in the Barony of Cavers) to him and his heirs. His possessions described in 1492/3 included the patronage of Bedrule Kirk. He is last recorded in early 1494 when he was on the panel for Alexander Erskine inheriting Synton. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Erskine. Their children included: Philip, whose son Richard succeeded, and whose widow married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch; John, recorded as son of the Laird of Rutherford in 1493; Thomas of Edgerston, who succeeded his nephew as Rutherford of that Ilk; Andrew; Robert; Christian, who married Sir Robert Ker of Caverton; and Janet, who married John Rutherford of Hundalee. He was succeeded by his grandson Richard, who was the last Rutherford of Rutherford. **James** (d.c.1500) son of Adam, he was murdered at the Kirk of Hawick. In 1502 Peter Turnbull in Bonchester had remission for his murder, as well as a long list of other crimes. Some other Turnbulls (accomplices of Peter) were 'at the horn' for being involved in his murder. Probably the same James was mentioned in 1494/5 when Patrick Turnbull at Wauchope Tower 'componed' for associating with the Turnbulls who were responsible for his murder. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when he was part of a letter of 'respite and protection' for the friends and family of William Douglas of Cavers (Sheriff of Teviotdale), while he was away in Denmark. Other men named were William Douglas (heir of the Sheriff) and William, Robert and Thomas Rutherford. It seems likely that they were members of the family of Rutherford and Wells. He could be the same as the James listed among the Borderers pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran, recorded between the Rutherfords of Hundalee and of Grange. **James** 'Kay' (15th/16th C.) recorded being in Ancrum in 1502 when he had remission for a list of crimes. This included stealing cattle, sheep, geese and threaves of oats from Fairnington on several occasions, his surety being Archibald Heriot, Captain of Ancrum. **James** (17th C.) tenant at Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694, when he paid for 8 hearths. Probably the same James married Margaret Hastie and had children, baptised in Ashkirk: Beatrice (b.1691); James (b.1692); John (b.1694); unnamed (b.1695); Margaret (b.1696); and George (b.1697). The witnesses in 1691 were Robert Pringle and John Cuthbertson and in 1694 were John Stewart and Andrew Fletcher. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Ormiston. He was resident of Ormiston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1716 in Hawick his daughter Mary married Archibald Paterson, tenant in the Flex. **James** (b.1697/8) shepherd in Hawick Parish. He worked as shepherd for 20 years at Alton Croft, 14 years at Nether Southfield and later at Langflat. In 1761 he was 3 men selected to perambulate the boundary between Fenwick and Alton Croft to regularise it. He was a widower in 1767 when he gave evidence in the court case regarding the division of the Common. **James** of Bowland (d.1747) only son of Robert of Bowland and Anne Murray. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1730–34, succeeding his cousin John Pringle. He also served as Commissary for Peebles in 1733. He was a ruling elder at the 1737 General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He was listed on a memorial of 1738, claiming the right of the Lordship of Rutherford to John Scott of Belford. He is supposed to have owed a large sum in arrears of teinds, but was unable to find evidence that his father had purchased the right of these teinds; however, in a dream his dead father told him about the old writer who had the documents, which he was able to retrieve the next day. He married Isabella, daughter of John Sharplaw (or perhaps Simpson). His daughters Anna and Barbara emigrated to North Carolina. **James** (17th/18th C.) married

Jean Robson in Bedrule Parish in 1711. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included James (b.1715). **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1727 and 1728 he was living at Eilrig. In 1726 he married Helen Haliburton, also from Roberton. His children included: Janet (b.1727); Maly (b.1728); and Isobel (b.1730). The same couple seem to have had more children baptised in Hawick: William (b.1739); Margaret (b.1741); and James (b.1744). Walter (b.1737), baptised in Hawick with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Elizabeth Spinner in 1745 and their children probably included John (b.1746), Andrew (b.1748), Agnes (b.1753) and Alison (b.1755). **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Helen (b.1755) and Margaret (b.1757). **James** (18th C.) farmer at Falahill in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1789–92 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (18th C.) listed as gardener at Midshiels in 1791 and 1794, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. He may be the James in Wilton who married Agnes Hogg in Melrose in 1790. He may also be the James who married Jane (or Jean) Thomson in Wilton in 1795 and had a son William (b.1796). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Sandystones in Ancrum Parish. He owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having a non-working dog in 1797. **James** (b.1768/9) born in Crailing Parish, he was farmer at Barnhills. In 1851 he was farmer there of 360 acres, employing 12 labourers. His children included Elizabeth, Agnes and Andrew. **James** (18th C.) married Jane Thomson in Wilton Parish in 1795. **James** (b.1777/8) joiner at Bonchester Bridge, probably son of John, who was shepherd at Shiplaw Cross. He was a wright at Blackcleughmouth on the 1801 ballot for the Militia (for some reason in Southdean Parish, rather than Hobkirk). He first set up as a joiner at Hobkirkstile, then moved to Langraw and finally to Bonchester Bridge by about 1813. His joiner's shop was next to the blacksmith's there. He is recorded there on the 1841 census. He married Isabella Thomson (1779/80–1847) and their children were: Agnes (b.1804), who must have died young; John (b.1805), joiner at Old Gatehousecote; George (b.1806), joiner at Kirkstyle; James (1808–41), whose son Tom was blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge; Elizabeth (b.1810), who probably died young; Thomas (b.1811), who was a soldier and then policeman in Hawick; William (b.1812), who emigrated to Australia; Robert Scott (b.1814), also a joiner, married Isabella Hall; Agnes (again, b.1816), who married a Hawick shoemaker called Elder; Douglas (b.1818), who worked in a sawmill in Leith; and Alexander (b.1820), who followed his father as a joiner. He could be the James who was listed as a Steward at the Common-Riding Races of 1836. It is possible he was the James, son of John and Janet Noteman, born in Wilton Parish in 1778. Probably the same James was recorded as wright at Blackleemouth in Southdean Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His son James was baptised in 1801. **James** (d.bef. 1840) slater in Hawick. His daughter Jemima died in 1840. **James** (1808–41) 3rd son of Bonchester joiner James. He married Betty Beattie, who was daughter of Betty Stevenson and grand-daughter of John Stevenson, Laird of Kirkstyle. Their son Thomas (b.1832) eventually took over as blacksmith from his grand-uncle Andrew Stevenson. **James** (1818/9–1900) tailor of 60 High Street. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was listed at 21 High Street. In 1873 he donated to the Museum 'part of a New Testament in black letter, with old version of Psalms, printed in the 17th century'. He married Mary Wilson in 1844, who died in 1892, aged 73. Their children included Betsy Waldie, William, Isabella and Elizabeth, who all died in infancy, Robert, James, George (tailor and tobacconist), Alison and Mary (who married Andrew Wight). It is said that as a boy he 'took part in the rare old sport of guizarding, and on one occasion appeared at Abbotsford along with some other boys'; Sir Walter Scott rewarded him with a half-crown for the performance and his rendition of 'Scots Wha Hae'. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Semple in Southdean Parish in 1847. **James** (b.1825/6) born in New York state, he was a hosiery warehouseman in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 1 Teviot Place (which may be the same as 4 Teviot Road). He married Isabella Elliot and their children included: George (b.1856); and Thomas Elliot (b.1861). **James** (b.1842/3) born in Roberton Parish. In 1901 he was shepherd at Dodburn. His wife was Janet and they had a daughter who was also Janet. **James** (b.1843) son of William, farmer at Ferniehirst Mill. He was farm steward at Kershaugh and in 1877 or 1878 moved to Gatehousecote, where he was also farm steward. By 1891 he had moved to Chesters Grange in Ancrum Parish. He married Isabella Hood and their children were William Rae (b.1877),

John Hood (b.1878), Cecilia Richardson (b.1880), Henry James (b.1883), Charles (b.1885/6) and Robert (b.1887/8). **James** (b.1876) son of Tom, blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge. He was edudated in Hobkirk and served his apprenticeship with his father. He worked in Kelso and Hawick, returned to Bonchester, worked with a shipbuilders in Belfast and then in Edinburgh, before taking over as blacksmith at Bonhester in 1899. In about 1904 he became tenant of the inn at Bonchester and gave up the blacksmith's business. He married Margaret Sparks, who was sister of his brother Thomas' wife. **James** (b.1861) born in Hawick, he attended St. Andrews Kirk . He studied at Edinburgh University and was ordained as a minister of the Free Kirk in Coldstream in 1887. He became minister at Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh in 1896. **James** (20th C.) Managing Director of Turner & Rutherford's at Mansfield Mills. He was in this position at the time of the 1955 fire, which was not long before the firm foelded. **Jane** nee Michie (c.1806–75) daughter of agricultural worker George Michie, she married Thomas and they lived at Haysike. Her children were: Thomas, gamekeeper at Blackcockhaa; John, shoemaker; and Maggie, who married James Wintrup. In 1857 she is probably the 'Mrs Rutherford, late of Haysike' who donated to the Museum a 'silver coin of James I. of Scotland, found on east end of Branxholm Park hill'. **Jane** see **Mrs. James Rutherford Oliver**. **Janet** (17th C.) landowner in Abbotrule Parish in 1663. She paid £70 on the Land Tax Rolls. Perhaps she was widow of a man who formerly owned lands in Abbotrule, for example 'Bertie Rutherford of the Wood' or George of the Grange. **Mrs. Janet** (18th/19th C.) closest relative of William Turnbull, last Laird of Langraw. She inherited the property sometime in the 1790s. She married a Mr. Easton, who settled in America, and sold Langraw in 1801. **Jean** (b.1753) daughter of John of Knowesouth and Mary Kerr. She inherited the Knowesouth estate from her brother Thomas. She married Thomas Scott, a cousin of Sir Walter Scott. Her son Charles Scott later inherited Knowesouth. **Jean** (18th/19th C.) wife of Caleb, she was known as 'Jean Caleb' or 'Caleb's Jean', and her maiden surname is uncertain. Together with 'the Noted Beattie' they locally performed 'Wild Man of Bengal' shows. She was in charge of taking money at these shows, and would also encourage the audience by applauding loudly at the end. Her snuff box is in the Museum, with the date February 22 1803; it was donated by Walter Davidson in 1858. **John** of Hundalee (15th C.) probably son of Nicholas of Hundalee. In 1434 he was ordered to leave Jedburgh Abbey and to allow the Abbot, Thomas Cranston, to take possession (probably a dispute over burial rights in the choir between the 2 families). He was witness to the sasine for the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee in 1436. John, son of Nicholas of Yetholm and Grubet was also a witness, showing that they are different men; he is there recorded as 'Johannis de Rutherfurd de Hundwelle'. He may be the John who in 1437 was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. In 1464/5 he was 'Johne of Ruthirforde of Hundwellee' when he was on the panel to rule on the dispute over Kirkton Mains and the Flex. In 1467 he is recorded as 'Johannis Ruthirfurde, dominus de Hundwalyey' when he was appointed by Parliament (along with John Ainslie of Doplphinston) to make an evaluation of Roxburghshire. He appears to have married Margaret Charteris (daughter of Thomas of Cagnore) and then a daughter of Sir Thomas Cranston. The contemporary John appears easy to confuse with him, while the later John of Hundalee was possibly his son, but more likely to have been son of Andrew of Hundalee. **John** (d.c.1470) son of Nicholas of Yetholm and Grubet. Along with his father he witnessed the sasine of Woollee and Wolfhopelee to David Home in 1436. This was also witnessed by John of Hundalee, showing they are 2 separate people, even although he may be the later John of Hundalee; this is clearly confusing, and family histories may be muddled. In 1450 he was on the panel for the 'retour' of the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1453 he had a lease of the Crown lands of 'Kyncavil'. In 1457 he had a sasine for lands at Falnash, Hassendean, Grubet and Kirk Yetholm. In the Exchequer Rolls of 1458 he is probably the John, heir of the deceased Nicholas who had previously dealt with the accounts for Jedburgh. He firstly married Elizabeth, sister of John Rutherford of Yetholm. His second wife was Margaret Turnbull. He was succeeded by his son Andrew of Hundalee and had another son George. **John** of Edgerston (d.bef. 1501). In 1494 he was fined 10 pounds at the Judiciary Court for failing to produce Walter (probably a relative). He was one of the sureties (with Sir Robert Ker) for the appearance of Robert Langlands to answer to his murder of chaplain George Fairneylaw in 1494/5; they had to pay £20 when Langlands failed to show up. In the same year he was also surety

for Thomas, son of Nicholas Rutherford, who had killed Duthac Rutherford, for James Davidson in Raperlaw, George Davidson in Raperlaw and for the Grahamslaws of Newton. He also served as surety for others in 1494/5 and was fined for the non-appearance of some of them. He was possibly second son of James Rutherford of that Ilk and elder brother of Thomas of Edgerston. He is probably the John, son of the Laird of Rutherford, who witnessed a sasine for lands in Denholm and Cavers in 1491/2, and also the John, son of the Laird of Rutherford, who was surety for a resident of Edgerston in 1493. It is possible he is the 'Johnne of ruthirfurd in edzartoun' who was fined 'a ruk of corne' in 1503 for failing to appear at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. It is possible he is the servant of the Duke of Albany who accompanied him to France and communicated with the English King in 1482. **John** (15th/16th C.) brother of Ninian in Ancrum. At the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5, he was surety for himself, as well as his brother acting for him. He failed to appear and was to be fined at the next court. At the 1502 Justice-aire he was surety for his brother Ninian in Ancrum, as well as for himself and for Andrew Laidlaw in Edgerston; failing to appear, he was denounced as a rebel and his goods seized. **John** of Hundalee (c.1450–c.1524) son of Andrew of Hundalee. He is easy to confuse with the slightly earlier John of Hundalee (who may have been his uncle). He is probably the 'Johanni Roderfurd de Hundole' who was a bailie appointed by Alexander, Lord Home, to infeft Andrew Ker in the lands of Crailing and Hownam in 1484. In 1491/2 he was recorded as 'Johanni Ruthirfurd de Hundolee' when he had a charter for the lands of Ruecastle (resigned by Thomas Dickson), as well as Samieston (resigned by Thomas Ker of Cessford). In 1492 he obtained a decree from the Privy Council against William and Archibald Douglas of Cavers, as well as John Gledstains of that Ilk for 100 merks due to his grandfather, Nicholas. He was a member of the panel of 'retour' for the lands of Synton in 1494, where he is 'Johannem Ruthirfurde de Hundole'. At the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5 his 'suitor' was Adam Sluthman, who was present at the court for his lands of Ruecastle. In 1499 he witnessed a document for Walter Ker of Cessford and also the sasine for George, Master of Angus being infefted in the Lordships of Eskdale and Ewesdale. In 1502 he presented Nicholas Oliver at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh, to 'give suit' for his lands of Grubet. In 1502 he and his brother Thomas were sureties for Nicholas, and also had remission 'for intercommuning with ye Ruthirfurdes, ye Kingis rebels'. Also in 1502 he served as surety for Richard in Littledean, for James in Nisbet and for John 'Fiffe', and he was fined for the non-appearance in court of William Turnbull in Bonchester. Additionally William of Hunthill was surety that he would not harm John Tait in Yetholm. In 1504 he acted as a specially appointed 'bailie in that part' for the sasine of Maxton Craig granted to William Turnbull. In 1508 he was on the retour panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. He was appointed as temporary Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1509 to give the inheritance of Cavers Barony to James, son and heir of Sir William Douglas; he is recorded as 'John Ruthirfurd of Hundole' and George is also listed (so possibly related). Thomas Story represented him in his lands of Grubet at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510. In 1516 he, along with Thomas of that Ilk and George of Hunthill had a bond of manrent with Alexander, Lord Home. The house at Hundalee was destroyed by the English while he was Laird. He married Christian Boyd. Their children included: George, who succeeded; Lucia, who married Adam, son of Philip Nisbet of that Ilk; Janet, who married Adam Grimslaw; Margaret, who married Ralph Ker of Primside Loch; and Alison, who had a marriage contract with George, eldest son of William Ker in Lintalee, but appears to have died before the wedding, since her parents were ordered to pay 90 merks to Ker in 1500. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502 when the Coroner, William Cranston, was fined for failing to arrest him. His name is given as 'Johanne ruthirfurd' called 'fiffe' in 'le grange'. In a separate court entry he was found to be infirm, with his surety being John of Hundalee. It is unclear how he might be related to other Rutherfords of Grange. **John** 'the Cock o Hunthill' (c.1510–77) son of George, he succeeded his older brother Andrew. There was a 'retour of inquest' in 1529, finding that he was heir of his brother Andrew in the lands of Nether Chatto and others. He is recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1535, with David (possibly related) as his attorney and in that year the Sheriff of Selkirkshire confirmed that he was to be restored to the Lordship by royal letters, dismissing the dispute with Alison Douglas, widow of David Home of Wedderburn. A further 'retour of inquest' in 1558 established that he was heir to his brother in the lands of

Capehope. In 1530 he resigned lands in Scraesburgh in favour of himself and his wife Christian Hoppringle. He had charters for several lands and baronies in the 1530s. In 1535 he was represented in Selkirk by 'the venerable sir William', who may have been a relative. He was convicted in 1538 of assisting several men who were 'at the horn'; also convicted were James Douglas of Cavers, other Rutherfords and also Kers. In 1541 he was tenant of Blackhaugh in Tweed. He was probably the Laird of Hunthill who was accused of resetting English fugitives in 1541, specifically 9 Hunters of Tynedale. He was on retours in 1542 and 1564. He was among Borderers who swore allegiance to the English in 1544. In 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. He was probably the 'lard of Hunthill' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. In 1549 he was listed among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1553/4 he was listed among the Rutherfords in an assurance not to harm the Kers; he signed with his hand led by the notary and the pledge for his sons was John of the Knowe. Also in 1553/4 he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1558 he granted the lands of Scraesburgh (occupied by Thomas Rutherford and others) to his son and heir John. In 1560 he was named on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords; he and his son John was said to be responsible for the murder of Andrew Ker of Corbethouse and as part of the restitution his 2nd son William was to marry a daughter of James Ker of Corbethouse, while his son and heir John was to offer his sword to ask forgiveness from James Ker. He signed the bond 'at the pen led by the notar', meaning that he could not write himself. In 1561 he was listed among Border lairds who appeared before the Queen to promise to present the names of those who were guilty of theft. In 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1565 he is listed among men complained about by the Warden of the Middle Marches for not presenting accused men from their lands. In 1565 he was explicitly instructed (along with Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst) to enter one of his servants at the next truce day, to answer accusations from Englishmen; later this was increased to 2 servants to relieve the Warden, and then he himself was warded in Edinburgh Castle to redress the charges against his servants, then was ordered to pay the expenses to Ker of Cessford. Also in 1565 he signed the 'Band of Teviotdale' (but helped by the notary). Additionally, he was among landowners summoned before the Privy Council in 1565 to try to resolve the feud between Sir Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee and the people of Jedburgh. In 1566 he was ordered to enter 'Sym Oliver, Cuddy Hendirsoun, and Mathow Dowglas' to the Warden. He was among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1567 regarding order in the Middle Marches. He signed the bond of peace for the Borders in 1569. Also in 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. Additionally in 1569 he was a surety for Robert Ker of Lochtour, as well as for Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and was directed to relieve Sir Walter Ker of Cessford of a debt. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves and was surety for David Oliver in Whiteside. He served as surety before the Privy Council in 1571 and 1577. In 1572/3 he gave his assurances that he would not help Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, with Richard of Edgerston as surety. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573, 'with my hand at the pen'. In 1574 he, his son John, and several other Rutherfords had a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. In 1576 he was surety for Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. In 1529 he firstly married Christine 'Hoppringle', daughter of David Pringle of Smailholm, this requiring special permission because of consanguinity. He secondly married Isobel, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. His children included: John, who succeeded; Mariotta, who maried William Rutherford of Leith; Mary, who married David Ainslie of Fala; Betty, who married Richard Rutherford of Edgerston; Steven, recorded in 1582 and 1593; and Thomas of 'Grundisnuke'. He may have secondly married a daughter of Ker of Greenhead. He could be the 'vmquhile Maister Johne Rutherfurde' named in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574 in connection with the lands of Lanton. **John** (d.bef. 1560) probably son of Thomas and brother of Richard and Philip. He was said to have 'dwelt in the tofts', 'had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot' and to have been 'of memorable strength and courage'. He is listed being 'in Edzarstoun' (i.e. Edgerston) in 1560 on the document attempting to settle the feud between the Rutherfords and the Kers. He was killed by Sir Andrew Ker of Littledean and

his friends. Also 'Johne Ruthirfurd thair' (hence probably related) was mutilated in the same attack. As part of the attempt to resolve the feud, the daughter of Philip in Edgerston was to marry Andrew, son of Robert Ker of Newhall. **John** of the Knowe (16th C.) recorded in 1553/4 as a pledge for the sons of the Laird of Hunthill, that they would keep order. His lands were probably the Knowe of Nisbet. He described as being 'in Know' in the bond of 1560 to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. He was one of the signatories of the bond, and hence must have been a fairly important family representative at that time. In 1572/3 he was 'Jok of the Know' when he swore allegiance to the Crown, with Andrew of Hundalee and Richard of Edgerston as sureties. In 1573 he was among men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm, although they were acquitted because Kerr had reset the fugitive Kerr of Ferniehirst; he was there recorded as 'Jok of the Know in Nisbett'. In 1574 he and several other Rutherfords had a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. He was 'of the Know' in about 1578 when he and other Rutherfords and Turnbulls agreed to annul all former bonds and swear allegiance to the Crown. Also in about 1578 he was involved in a bond between the Kers and Rutherfords. He was recorded in about 1590 as 'Johnne Rutherfurd of the Know in Nysbit' among landed men of the Borders. He was also 'in the Knowe of Nisbet' in 1607 when his son John became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. Perhaps he is the same as one of the contemorary Johns. He was probably succeeded by George. **John** of Hunthill (16th C.) son of John. He was known as 'the Cock', like his father. In 1558 his father granted to him (and his wife) the 8 husbandlands of Scraesburgh that was occupied by Thomas Rutherford and others. In 1565 he was 'of Hunthill, youngar' when he was one of the sureties for Robert Kerr of Woodhead. In 1578/9 there is mention of a feud between him (along with other Rutherfords, Douglas of Bonjedward and Turnbull of Bedrule) and the Kers of Cessford. Along with his father and friends, he was said to be responsible for the murder of Andrew Ker of Corbethouse; as part of the bond of 1560 to end the family feud he agreed to ask forgiveness from James Ker of Corbethouse by offering him his sword. In 1571 he was younger of Hunthill when he was one of the sureties for the leaders of the Olivers. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves and also acted as surety for tenants in Oxnam. In 1573 he was among the men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm; however, the group claimed they did it because Kerr had reset the fugitive Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and were acquitted. He is probably the John of Hunthill who signed a bond with other Rutherfords and Turnbulls in about 1578 and another between the Kers and the Rutherfords. He was juror on a retour in 1579. His brother Stephen is recorded in 1582. He is listed among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4 and on a bond of support for the Warden, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, at about the same time. He is recorded in 1586 when he was surety for Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead and vice versa and was denounced as a rebel for not appearing. He was also denounced in 1586 for not appearing (along with his son Thomas and others) to answer charges of stopping the Commendator of Melrose collecting his teinds in Langnewton. He is recorded in 1587 when Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst served as surety for him to appear before the Privy Council, the penalty being the large sum of £10,000. In 1588 he was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. In 1589 he was listed among leaders in Teviotdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. Also in 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. Also in 1590 his cautioner was Sir John Edmonson of that Ilk. He is further recorded in 1590 among men of Teviotdale accused of breaking their bond with Englishman Edmund Crawster. He was denounced as a rebel in 1592 for helping the Earl of Bothwell, but this was lifted a few months later. In 1593 he was again denounced as a rebel (along with his brothers Steven and Thomas of 'Grundisnuke', among others) for failure to appear to answer accusations about raids into England. In 1595 he, along with William Scott of Howpasley and Hector Turnbull of Wauchope were 'put to the horn' for failing to pay to the Sheriff their 'blench ferms and castlewards'. He married his cousin Grizel Home and also married Agnes Kirkton (perhaps in 1558, when the couple were granted lands in Scraesburgh). His children included: William, who may

have been the eldest son (and if so, predeceased his father), recorded in 1592 when he was denounced as a rebel; Thomas, who succeeded and who married a Cranston of that Ilk; John, ancestor of the Rutherfords of Bankend, who married Barbara, daughter of James Gledstains of Cocklaw and that Ilk; Grizel, who married Walter Ormiston of that Ilk; Jean, who married Adam Rutherford of Chatto; George; Andrew; Percie; Steven; Robert; and 5 other daughters. Richard of Littleheugh may also have been his son. **John** 'Jock' of Tofts (16th C.) probably son of Richard of Edgerston. He was said to be a man of pridigious strength, who had 6 digits on each hand and foot. He was named in several accusations of raids on English farms in 1590. His son Andrew is also listed in some of them. He was also recorded in about 1590 among landed men of the Borders. In 1602 there was a complaint about him, his sons Robert, Thomas and William, his son-in-law John Stevenson and others that they attacked 'Jackie Laidley' and his family and servants at his lands near Jedburgh. Thomas, younger of Hunthill was cautioner for him and his sons Thomas, Archibald and William, not to harm 'Jacques Laidley in Ancrauch'. **John** (d.1636) 2nd surviving son of John 'the Cock' of Hunthill. He was Bailie of Jedburgh several times between 1598 and 1610. In 1619 he was referred to as 'Master John Ruthirfurd, sheriff-depute of County Roxburgh'. In 1623 he had the lands of Hyndhousefield, Howdenbraes and Maison-Dieu confirmed to him, his wife and eldest son. He married Barbara, daughter of James Gledstains of Cocklaw. His eldest son was John of Bankend, who served as Provost of Jedburgh. The gravestone of him and his wife, in Jedburgh Abbey, bears the initials 'M.I.R.' and 'B.G.' and a Latin inscription. **John** 'Provost's Jock' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1617 along with James Middlemas (brother of William Middlemas of Lilliesleaf) and Patrick Brotherstone. George Douglas of Friarshaw and George Douglas in Lilliesleaf complained that the 3 men attacked the houses at Friarshaw and Lilliesleaf. His name is given as 'Provestis Jok', suggesting that his father was Provost, perhaps of Jedburgh. **John** of Ancrum (d.bef. 1624) recorded in a dispute with the minister of Ancrum in 1590. He was already deceased in 1624 when his son Andrew became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. **John** of Hunthill (17th C.) son of Thomas of Hunthill and Jean Cranston. He was served heir to his father and grandfather in 1610. In 1615 the lands of Nether Chatto, 'Eidlescleuch', 'Hanganshaw' and Gateshawfield were conveyed to him and his wife by James Ker of Chatto. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. He represented Roxburghshire in Parliament in 1630. His lands of Hunthill, Scraesburgh, etc. were valued at £1200 in 1643. He was still alive in 1666 when he was among the Rutherfords who made an agreement concerning the family burial place at Jedburgh Abbey. He married Alison, daughter of Andrew Kerr, 1st Lord Jedburgh; she was recorded as Lady Hunthill in a deed in 1663. His children included: Andrew, who succeeded, but had no male heirs; John, who succeeded his elder brother, but died unmarried; Sir Thomas, who succeeded his 2 older brothers and became the 2nd Lord Rutherford; Archibald, 3rd Lord Rutherford; Robert, 4th Lord Rutherford; Lilias, who married Henry Ker of Graden; Isobel, who married Alexander Burnet of Carlops; Helena, who married Thomas Lewin of Amble; Anna, who married Rev. Thomas Abernethy of Hownam; and Margaret, who married William Elliot of Dinlabyre. **John** (d.1679) 2nd son of Richard of Littleheugh. His older brother Walter died without issue and he succeeded his father in 1626. His lands included 'Capehope vocatis Phillop-hope, Hardroddis, Maksydbank, Priestschawis, &c.', to which he was served heir in 1643, with confirmation in 1666. He married Eupham, daughter of Walter Gledstains of Dod. He was succeeded by his sons Walter and John. Walter 'Kaiphope'. recorded in 1695, was probably his son; Walter's deceased brother John's son John became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1695. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1641. **John** (17th C.) recorded in Abbotrule Parish in 1643. He owned lands valued at £140, but the name of the property is not listed. **John** of Knowesouth (d.c.1665) transcribed 'de Cowsnothe' in the 1666 services of heirs. In that year his son Thomas (referred to as 'junior', presumably meaning he was a minor) was served heir to his lands of Ruecastle, including Harden Mains and Newtonhaugh. He was described as already deceased in 1672 when his son Andrew became a merchant's apprentice in 1672. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, and another son Robert became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1673. **John** of Edgerston (c.1622–86) eldest son of Robert and Margaret Riddell. In 1643, 1646 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress

the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He raised a troop in the 1640s and fought for King Charles; it is said that at the Battle of Dunbar he was severely wounded and all but 5 of his men were killed, and he lost a leg while defending the bridge at Worcester. In 1654 he was one of the local men who signed an attestation about the 'carriage and deportment of the deceased Francis Earl of Buccleuch'; this was part of efforts to have the fines reduced on the Buccleuch estate that had been imposed by Cromwell for the Earl supporting King Charles. In 1654/5 he and Robert (Town Clerk of Jedburgh) were acquitted of liability for a sum of £300, which was taken from the tax-collector by 'a strong party of mosstroopers'. In 1658 he was one of 2 commissioners sent by 20 'gentlemen and heritors' of Roxburghshire to oppose payment requested from the county. In 1666 he was among the Rutherfords who made an agreement concerning the family burial place at Jedburgh Abbey. It is possible he was the Captain John who was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1666. After the Restoration he commanded a troop of dragoons who kept order in the Borders. He paid the land tax in 1678 for £2700 in Jedburgh Parish. Also in 1678 he was a Commissioner for Roxburghshire fir raising money for the King. He married Barbara Abernethy, daughter of the Bishop of Caithness (and related to the family that had earlier possessed lands at Teindside and Harwood south of Hawick, with his mother being a Murray of Philiphaugh). He had 4 sons and 12 daughters, including: John, who died before him; Andrew (b.1647), who succeeded, but died without issue; Thomas, who succeeded Andrew; Robert of Bowland, who married Ann, daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh; Isabel (b.1648), who married Andrew Ker of Littledean; and Violet (b.1653). His testament was recorded in 1682. **Rev. John** (1641–1710) born in Yarrow, son of John and Isabella Ker. He was the great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott the author. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Selkirk and was master of Selkirk Grammar School; he was recorded there in at least the period 1676–85, and probably served until 1691, when he was ordained in 1691 as minister of Yarrow. In 1685 he was described being 'in Philiphaugh' and in 1692 was 'late schoolmaster of the burgh of Selkirk and now present minister'. He was minister at Yarrow until his death. He still had dealings with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1707. He married Christian, grand-daughter of John Shaw, minister of Selkirk. His children included: Robert, who died young; John (1695–1779), Professor of the Practice of Medicine at Edinburgh University; Jean (b.1693), who died unmarried; and Anne, who married William Scott of Whitehaugh. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1691. **John** (17th/18th C.) from Hawick Parish. In 1704 he was 'in Dernicktoun' (presumably Darnick in Melrose Parish) and Margaret 'ivson' (perhaps Gibson) was 'his wife in Goldilands' when their daughter Agnes was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and gardener James Falsyde. **John** of Knowesouth (b.c.1685) son of Thomas and Cecilia Douglas. He may have been a doctor, and succeeded his father before 1715. His sister Ann married William Chisholme, son of Robert and grandson of Walter of Stirches. He was probably the man of this name who qualified as a doctor in Utrecht in 1709 and was called 'doctor of physic' and 'younger' in 1713. He was presumably the eldest son of Thomas of Knowesouth who was among the Jacobite supporters who surrendered at Preston in 1715. It is believed that afterwards was transportedn to Virginia, where he probably died. A set of letters from him when he was in prison in Liverpool were printed in the Border Magazine in 1909. He married Isabella (or 'Tibbie'), daughter of William Scott of Raeburn in 1711. Their children included: Thomas (b.1713), who died young; William (b.1715), also died young; John (b.c.1716), who succeeded; and Ann, who married William Thomson, surgeon in Jedburgh, and whose son John married his cousin Euphemia Rutherford. He may have died in 1728, when his son John was served as his heir. **John** of Ladfield (17th/18th C.) descendant of John of Ladfield (d.c.1686), who was Provost of Jedburgh. His father may have been Adam. He was 'younger' in 1712 when he married Margaret, daughter of the deceased William Rutherford of Falla, this taking place at Hummelknowes. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1702. He may be the John whose children, baptised in Bedrule, included Bessie (b.1700), Thomas (b.1703) and Janet (b.1708). **John** (17th/18th C.) married Isabel Storie in 1705, the marriage being proclaimed in both Bedrule and Jedburgh Parishes. **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Scott in Bedrule Parish in 1711. **Sir John** of Edgerston and that Ilk (1687–1747/8) son of Thomas. He was knighted in 1706 and succeeded to Edgerston in 1720. He was mentioned in 1735 in the

deposition where the widow of Robert Scott of Falnash (his sister Violet) sold her property on the Howegate to Patrick Hardie. He is probably the Sir John who paid the window tax in Jedburgh in 1748. His lands in Jedburgh Parish were value at about £1300 in the 1740s. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cairncross of Langlee in 1710. They had a large family, including: John (b.1712), who succeeded; William (b.1714) of Nether Ancrum; Thomas (b.1715), who married Martha Town from York and whose sons Richard and John were in the Navy; Sussanah (d.1791), who married Alexander Pringle of Whytbank; Robert of Fairnington (b.1723), who became a Russian Baron; James (d.1742), who became a merchant's apprentice (with William, perhaps a relative) in Edinburgh in 1739 and was unmarried; Walter (1723–1804), who married Mary, daughter of Gen. Alexander, and whose son John was an American politician; Mary, who married Sir Alexander Nisbet of Dean; Elizabeth, who married John Horsburgh of that Ilk; Jean, who married Charles Inglis of Manorhead; Hugh, who had 4 daughters; Archibald; Jean; and Agnes. He secondly married Sarah, daughter of Sir John Nisbet of Dean (sister of his son-in-law). Their children were: Henry of Hunthill, who married Agnes Lauder; and Christian, who married Rev. Dr. Davidson of Muirhouse. **John** (1695–1779) born in Yarrow, son of John, minister there, he was descended from the Rutherfords of Hunthill. His sister Anne married William Scott of Whitehaugh. He was educated in Selkirk and at Edinburgh University. He became a partner in a medical practice in Edinburgh in 1721 and they petitioned the University to start teaching Medicine, the 4 partners becoming the first Professors of Medicine there. He delivered clinical lectures in the Royal Infirmary, beginning the relationship between the university and the hospital. He is listed among those to whom the deceased William Scott of Whitehaugh (his brother-in-law) owed money in 1750. He firstly married Jean Swinton and they had a daughter Anne, who was mother of Sir Walter Scott. He secondly married Anne Mackay (daughter of the Jedburgh minister) and their children included: Daniel, who was a physician and botanist; Jean, who married Col. William Russell of Ashiestiel; and several children who died young. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Tudhope in Bedrule Parish in 1721. He is probably the John whose daughter Jean was baptised in Bedrule in 1722. **John** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Mary (b.1737) and Helen (b.1739). **John** of Edgerston (1712–58) son of Sir John of that Ilk and Elizabeth Cairncross. He trained as an advocate and was elected M.P. for Roxburghshire in 1734, being re-elected in 1741. However, later that year his younger brother Walter convinced him to go to America, where he joined the Independent Regiment of Foot in New York. In the 1740s he was 'younger of that ilk' when his lands in Oxnam Parish were valued at more than £5000. In 1756 he became a Major in the Royal American Regiment. In 1737 he married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto; she died in 1797 at her house in George Square, Edinburgh. They had 11 children, most of whom were born in America, and 7 of whom survived to adulthood: John, who succeeded; Jean (or Jane) married William Oliver of Dinlabyre; Robert (d.1780), who served with the East India Company; Archibald (d.1790) who was an army Captain; Eleanor (d.1822), unmarried; Elizabeth, married Andrew Sinclair of Hermandston and was mother of Lord Sinclair; and Agnes (1758–1840), who died unmarried. He died at Ticonderago and his family then relocated back to Scotland. There are several documents among Peebles Commissary Court Deeds following his death. **John** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1740), William (b.1741), Mary (b.1742), John (b.1744), Cicely (b.1745), Isabel (b.1745), Charles (b.1747) and Euphan (b.1758). There are probably 2 separate families here. **John** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Betty (b.1742). **John** of Knowesouth (c.1716–88) son of John and Isabella Scott. He was served heir to Knowesouth in 1728, this perhaps being when his father died, after being transported for being a Jacobite supporter, probably to Virginia in 1716. In 1739 married Mary, daughter of William Kerr of Abbotrule, this marriage ending in divorce. It appears that he was mentally ill, and the records describe years of abuse before his wife finally left him in 1749. He paid the window tax in Bedrule Parish in 1748 and 1753. He was recorded in Peebles Court records several times in the period 1757–61. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. By 1763 he was an inmate of the 'Bedlam' in Edinburgh. He is recorded as Laird in 1764 when his eldest son Thomas married Margaret Elliot of Kirklands in Ancrum. He was on the role of electors in Roxburghshire in 1780. In 1747 he was in a dispute with William Henry, Marquess of Lothian over his alleged wrongful possession

of the lands of Ruecastle; it appears that an infeftment of Ruecastle was made obtained by his (young) eldest son Thomas in 1748 (or perhaps 1758). In 1770 this son Thomas was in dispute with his wife (i.e. Thomas' mother), younger children and creditors. These other children were: Jean (b.1753), who married Thomas Scott and whose son Charles later succeeded to the estate; Anne, twin to Jean; William, who died without issue; Capt. John of the Royal Navy; and Euphemia, who married her cousin Jedburgh Town Clerk John Thomson. In 1788 he is recorded owning lands valued at £466 19s 10d, with his son Thomas also holding lands valued at £48 10s. He died in Edinburgh. **Maj. John** 'the Little Major' of Mossburnford (1746–1830) son of Thomas and grandson of the Laird of Edgerston. His father died in the Barbados when he was an infant, and he was sent back to the care of his grandfather at Edgerston. After going to America to seek his fortune he was apparently captured by Indians, but escaped after several years. He joined the 42nd Highland Regiment and was promoted to Captain in 1778. After retiring and returning to Scotland he purchased the estate of Mossburnford. He was a Major in the Dumfries Militia in the short period 1798–99. His nickname derived from his short stature. He paid tax on 2 male servants in Jedburgh Parish in 1778 and 1779. He was probably also Collector of Supply for about 35 years. He paid the Land Tax for Glenkerry in Ettrick Parish in 1785. He was one of the Borders men who entertained Burns on his tour of 1787. He served on the Lieutenancy Committee for Roxburghshire in 1798–9, in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace for the county. He was on the Land Tax Rolls in 1811. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819, along with his son John. In 1810 he was one of the founder members of the Jedforest Club. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In 1819 he was appointed as Collector of Assessed Taxes. He married Eleanor Chalk of Artane, Dublin and secondly Agnes, daughter of Rev. Andrew Chatto, minister of Morebattle. His children included: John, W.S. (1777–1801), who was the Edinburgh agent for Jedburgh; Charles (1780–1846), who inherited the lands of Fairnington, served as a Lieutenant in the local Militia 1799–1800, but died unmarried; Thomas (b.1784), who succeeded his brother; Martha, married Charles Robson of Samieston; Helen (or Eleanor) married William Elliot, Laird of Harwood; Walter (1801–56) who served with the East India Company in Bengal; and at least 5 who died young. **Capt. John** (1744–1833) younger son of John of Knowesouth and Mary Kerr of Abbotrule. His elder brother Thomas inherited the estate and then it passed to his sister Jean (who married Thomas Scott), since he was unmarried. He was, however, served heir to his nephew John Rutherford in 1815. He was a member of the Jedforest Club, joining in 1819. He could be the John who was recorded at Knowesouth in 1797, where he owned 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse, as well as 2 non-working dogs. He is probably the 'Mr Rutherford' whose 2 servants were recorded at Knowesouth on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He is probably the Capt. John who died in 1833 and was considered as the last of the Knowesouth line. **John** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Douglas and their children included John (b.1776). **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Shiplaw Cross in 1780. This was the highest cottage in Cavers Parish. He had a son James, who was a joiner at Bonchester Bridge and his great-grandson was blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge. Note that Tancred lists him as James rather than John. **John** of Edgerston (1748–1834) son of John of Edgerston and that Ilk. He was born in America, while his father was in the army there. He succeeded to Edgerston following his father's death in 1758 (his father having been overseas since succeeding Sir John in about 1749). In 1759 he inherited lands in Hillslap from Elizabeth Cairncross. He owned land at 'Rink' in Hawick, which was used for the October market from 1779. He was Vice-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire and was already on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. In 1780 he was appointed Major and Captain in the Southern Regiment of Fencible-men and by 1797 was in command of the Roxburghshire Yeomanry (Militia). In 1788 he was described as a 'popular man' in a private list of voters in Roxburghshire, and was also said to be connected with the interests of the Duke of Buccleuch. He was additionally listed among the voters of Selkirkshire in 1788. His estate in Jedburgh Parish was valued at more than £2000 in 1788, and he also owned other lands in Oxnam Parish. He paid tax on 2 male servants in 1778, and was taxed for having male and female servants through the 1780s into the 1790s as well as for owning a carriage in the period 1788–98 and for having horses and dogs in the period 1785–97, including 8 carriage or saddle horses and 4 non-working dogs. He served as a Deputy-Lieutenant

for Roxburghshire in at least the period 1797–1801. Also in 1797 he was knocked off his horse in Jedburgh and struck in the head, but fully recovered. In 1803 he became Colonel-Commandant of both battalions of Roxburghshire volunteers. He was listed as 'Major' on the 1808 susbcription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary. He paid the land tax on his estate in 1811, and also owned Overton. He was listed as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805 and 1819. He served as M.P. for Selkirkshire 1802–06 and Roxburghshire 1806–12. He was one of the founder members of the Jedforest Club in 1810. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In 1787 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Leslie-Melville and died without issue. He left the lands of Edgerston to William Oliver of Dinlabyre, son of his sister Jane, and Fairnington to Charles, son of John Rutherford of Mossburnford. There is a watercolour sketch of him by Lord Sinclair. **John** (18th C.) resident of Alton in Wilton Parish. In 1777 he married Janet Notman. Their children included: James (b.1778); John (b.1779); Thomas (b.1783); and Robert (b.1785). The witnesses in 1779 were George Scott and James Lorraine. **John** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included William (b.1784) and Janet (b.1786). He may be the John who married Janet Scott in Southdean in 1770. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1786 he was living at Howpasley. His children included Henry (b.1783) and John (b.1786). **John** (18th C.) gamekeeper at Knowesouth in 1794, when he was working for Thomas Rutherford. **John** (d.c.1805) eldest son of Thomas of Knowesouth. He apprenticed as a lawyer to William Riddell and became Writer to the Signet in 1798. He died after succeeding his father. However, he died without issue and the Knowesouth estate was inherited by his brother George, who also died without issue. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, he lived at Dovemount. He was known to be engaged in smuggling, acting as henchman to George Haliburton and was a great swordsman and rider. He married a daughter of Robin Turner, Elder of Wilton Kirk. On on occasion his wife held back a group of excisemen at Dovemount, while he and his associates got their kegs of liquor hidden away at Broomie Brae. Haliburton's gang arranged to meet at the head of the Jed Water after a trip to Boulmer in Northumberland, and they waited for him to appear, eventually seeing his riderless horse. They searched and eventually came across his body, along with the bodies of two excisemen, obviously the result of a violent fight. His body was carried back and buried at Southdean. **John**, W.S. (1777–1801) eldest son of Maj. John of Mossburnford. He was an agent for Jedburgh in Edinburgh and died in 1801. He is easy to confuse with John of Knowesouth. **John** (18th/19th C.) from Cavers Parish. In 1789 he paid a fine for his 'irregular marriage' with Betty Hogg. Their children included: Charles (b.1790), baptised in Wilton; Walter (b.1792), baptised in Minto; Isabel (b.1795), baptised in Minto; William (b.1802), baptised in Lilliesleaf; and Thomas (b.1805), baptised in Minto. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as owner of a horse at Synton Mill in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was also recorded at Synton Mill in 1797 when his son Francis died in Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Newbigging in Hawick Parish in 1797. He was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Betty Hogg and their children included Janet (b.1797), Rebecca (b.1800) and William (b.1802). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Greenholm in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lymiecleuch in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **John** (18th/19th C.) weaver at Crosscleuch in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was surely related to Robert, who was a weaver there at the same time. Perhaps the same John was servant to Peter Brown at Newton in Bedrule Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the John whose son Robert was baptised in Bedrule in 1801. Elizabeth (b.1817) may also have been his child. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1793), Agnes (b.1795), John (b.1797), Adam (b.1801) and Andrew (b.1803). **John** (b.c.1780) labourer at Whitriggs according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Corbet in Wilton Parish in 1803. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Christian Veitch and their children included: Christian (b.1813); Andrew (b.1817); John (b.1818); and Christian (again, b.1821). Betty (b.1810), with no mother's name

given, may also have been his child. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Smith in Hobkirk Parish in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Agnes Noble and their children included John (b.1820). **Capt. John** of Knowesouth (d.c.1830). He died unmarried and so the family estate passed to Charles, eldest son of his oldest sister, who sold it. He is probably the Capt. John who is listed as owner on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He appears to be different from the Capt. John recorded earlier. **John** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Christian Veitch and theor son John was baptised in 1818. **John** (b.1805) son of James, joiner at Bonchester Bridge. He was a joiner at Old Gatehousecote in Hobkirk Parish in 1841 and by 1851 he was a joiner at Old Belses. He married Helen Curran Murray in 1831. Their children included Robert (b.1833/4), James (b.1836/7), Walter (b.1838/9), Isabella, John (b.1841), Helen and George. In 1855 the family emigrated to Australia, settling in Tazmania, where several sons worked as carpenters. **Rev. John Hunter** (19th C.) evangelical minister from Kelso from the early 1840s. The Congregational Church in Kelso started in 1841 and met in the Friends' Meeting house there. He led the first communion service of what would become the Hawick Congregational Kirk in May of 1848. This was in the Suscription Rooms, with an audience of about 45 people. He had been invited to Hawick in 1847 by William Munro, minister of the faltering Congregational group in Hawick, and took up the invitation in the Spring of the following year. The 'mission' of intense prayer meetings lasted for 7 weeks and had to be moved twice to larger premises. Rev. John Kirk of Edinburgh joined after the first week, and they preached together for the next 6 weeks, the direct result of which was the founding of the Evangelical Union Kirk (which became today's Congregational Kirk). He preached himself every other week until Alexander Duff arrived in late 1848. He was still in Kelso in 1875 when he donated to the Museum a 'view of Hassendean church'. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Murray in Hobkirk Parish in 1831. **John** (b.1811/2) from Middlebie, he was a shepherd in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was at Old Larriston. His wife was Agnes Scott (transcribed 'Weight', from Tinwald) in 1846 and their children included Helen (b.1847/8), David (b.1848/9), Thomas (b.1850/1), Janet (b.1852/3), John (b.1853/4), William (b.1855/6), James (b.1857/8) and Andrew (b.1859/60). **John** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jane Deans and their son Robert was baptised in 1845. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Jerdon in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1846. **John** (19th C.) married Isabella Purdom in Castleton Parish in 1855. **John** (c.1835–1906) son of Joseph, he was born in Hawick, although this is likely to be the former farmstead in Northumberland. By 1851 the family were living at Swinburn in Northumberland. He worked for the Newcastle City Police for 8 years and was then prison officer and warder at the Newcastle Borough Gaol and Correction House. From 1871 he was Chief Warder and in 1875 was Master of the Berwick Union Workhouse. There were disputes with the authorities and by 1888 he had moved to North Shields where he was innkeeper. In 1855 he married Hannah Gray (1825–c.90). It appears the couple adopted his niece Sarah. In 1894 he secondly married his housekeeper Elizabeth 'Isabella' Rutter and the couple became tenants of the Britannic Inn and then the tiny Beehive Inn in South Shields. In 1898 he was found guilty of manslaughter after his wife was found dead (and beaten) in their upstairs room. He served 3 years in Newcastle Gaol. **John** (1838–1914) composer of the music for 'The Border Queen', written specifically for Thomson's words. Born in the West End, he was (probably) son of Thomas. However, his early years are unclear. He is probably the John who was 3 years old when listed with his sister Mary living with Ann Andison on the High Street, in 1851 was a 'pauper scholar' lodging on the Kirk Wynd and in 1861 was a boarder at 4 Melgund Place working as a shoemaker. He worked for 30 years as a shoemaker, with Robert & William Burnet of the Howegate. He apparently had a fine baritone voice and was prominent in the choir of the Catholic Church in Hawick. In 1884 he emigrated to Australia as a hotel keeper, to help out his widowed sister. There is a report of a 'Hawick Night' at the Middlesburgh Hotel there in 1885. He is recorded as a subscriber to the 1888 and 1889 Common Ridings, where his address is Royal Hotel, Rockdale, Sydney, N.S.W. He was a member of the Sydney Scottish Borderers Association, recorded as a judge at their races in 1899. He returned to Hawick in 1892 and 1901, and was apparently preparing to return for the quater-centenary when he took ill. It is not known whether he wrote any other music. In 1860 he married Margaret Gallagher. Their children included: Mary (b.1861); Ann (b.1863); Edward (b.1866); William (b.1866); John (b.1870); His daughter Margaret married Bailie John Gilroy.

He is buried at Rockwood Necropolis, Sydney. **John** (19th C.) iron merchant who was one of the early elders of St. Andrew's Free Church. **Joseph** (b.c.1801) born at Twizell or Bellingham in Northumberland, he was living in the Hawick area around the 1830s and 40s. Note that this was probably Hawick in Northumberland rather than Roxburghshire. His children included: Elizabeth (b.c.1834); John (b.c.1835); Isabella (b.c.1840); and James (b.c.1845). By 1851 he was a shepherd and widower, living at Swinburne in Northumberland and in 1861 he was in the same place with his daughter Jane. He may be the Joseph who married Isabella Telfer in Kirkharle in 1831 and whose children included William (b.1832), Elspeth (b.1833), John (b.1834) and Joseph (b.1835). **Katherine** (15th/16th C.) younger daughter of Philip, who was the only son of James of that Ilk and Wells. After the death of her brother Richard of that Ilk, there was dispute over succession to the lands and titles, Rutherford and Wells going to her sister Helen, with the rest going to their uncle Thomas. She lost out on her portion due to her fornication with a relative, James Stewart of Traquair, who she married when quite young. He died at Flodden and she claimed 'that in tender age she had been reft away by the said James Stewart, held in subjection and compelled to marry him'. She was probably the Katherine who supported Patrick Murray of Falahill in 1530, against an objection to his being Sheriff, with John Scott, Vicar of Hawick as procurator. In 1536 she was 'Lady of Trakquare' when she had a court order not to communicate with the rebel Douglases who were in England. Her son and heir to Traquair was William Stewart. **Lawrence** (15th C.) recorded as tenant in Oakwood in 1494/5. He had remission for a number of crimes: stealing cattle from several different people, including an ox from the Vicar of Ancrum; resetting Robert Young and William Scoon; stealing sheep from Yair and Kershope; stealing and resetting horses; burning the farm of Hartwood; and stealing from the widow of William Dickson. His surety was John Rutherford of Edgerston. **Lawrence** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502. He had remission for stealing sheep from Ninian Murray out of Kershope, with George, junior Laird of Hundalee as his surety. He was 'in quhitmeir', which was probably Whitmuir. **Lawrence** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when he had remission for stealing cows from a servant of Margaret Murray out of Traquair. He was recorded being 'now in 'hartwod' (probably the lands between Ashkirk and Selkirk). His surety was Ralp Ker of Primside Loch. **Mrs. Margaret** nee Turnbull (1850/1–1925) keeper of the post office and shop in Cogsmill. She married William and had a son William (b.1891). **Marjorie** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1324 along with Eve, the two being sisters of Roger, son of Finlay, when he had a charter for a tenement of their land in Clifton. **Mary** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 when she owned £20 in Hobkirk Parish. She is listed being 'of Rydvell' and Marie Turnbull was also there, but it is unclear where it was. **Michael** (18th/19th C.) clockmaker recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and he was still on the list in 1801. It is possible he was a child of Hawick watchmaker William. **Michael** (19th C.) recorded as father of 'Frances Elliot' in a baptismal record in Hawick Free Kirk in 1843. This seems to be an error for **William Rutherford**, husband of May Rutherford. **Mungo** (16th C.) tenant of Nisbet. He was on the 1553/4 panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Kentigernum Ruthirfurd in Nesbet' and may also have been known as Quentin. One of his descendants was John (brother of Gavin), who married Grizel Ramsay, and died at East Nisbet in 1630. **Sir Nicholas** (12th/13th C.) witness in the early 1300 to a charter where lands in Hownam were granted to Melrose Abbey. **Sir Nicholas** (13th/14th C.) early member of the family. He witnessed a document in the Melrose charters in the period 1269–89. He signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. He held the Manor of Doddington in Northumberland, which was forfeited by Edward I; in 1306 his grand-daughters and heiresses, Eva and Marjorie, petitioned the English King to restore their lands of 'Doddingstone'. 'Blind Harry', in his history of 1460, states that he met Sir William Wallace in Ettrick Forest with 60 warriors. He may have been related by marriage to Marion Braidfute, heiress of Lamington. He was succeeded by his son Sir Robert. **Sir Nicholas** (13th/14th C.) witnessed a charter of lands in Mow in the period 1269–89. He swore fealty ot Edward I in 1296. In 1316 King Robert granted the land he had formerly held in Lauderdale to another man. His daughter Margaret also swore fealty in 1296. **Nicholas** (14th C.) recorded in

1357 on a panel of inquest held in Roxburgh under English authorities, relating to the lands of Caverton and Plenderleith. In 1361 he was on another panel of inquest in Roxburgh, relating to Makerstoun. **Nicholas** of Yetholm (d.c.1457) probably son of Sir Richard of that Ilk. He may be the Nicholas who received charters for Kirk Yetholm, Grubet, Makerstoun, Corbet and other lands in the years 1421, 1426 and 1430. However, these generations are quite confused. Probably the same Nicholas was listed on a 'retour of inquest' in Hawick in 1424 for lands of Hownam. He served as Bailie in Liddesdale for William Douglas, 2nd Earl of Angus, recorded in 1428/9. He witnessed a charter for Alexander, Earl of Douglas in 1433/4. He was also Bailie for the Earl of Angus in 1436 for the granting of the lands of Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee to David Home of Wedderburn; he is there 'Nicolaud de Rutherfurd de Zhetam'. He is probably the Nicholas who in 1437 was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. He is probably the Rutherford who was Bailie for the Earl of Angus in 1439 for a charter for Douglas of Bonjedward. In 1449, along with his brother James of that Ilk, he was appointed as a guarantor of a treaty with the English; in 1451 they were both among the conservators of the truce. He may be the 'Nechole of Rutherfurde' who was on the panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn in 1456 of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh. In 1458 his heir John was mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls in relation to his having previous handled the accounts of Jedburgh. He may be the 'Nocol' who was a younger son of Sir Richard of that Ilk, and ancestor of the Henderlee (or Hundalee) branch. His son John also witnessed the sasine for Wolfelee in 1436, and separately also John of Hundalee (showing that they are separate people). His son John married Elizabeth Rutherford of Yetholm. He had a grandson, John, who became Provost of Aberdeen, with that office also being filled by 3 later generations of the same family. **Nicholas** (15th/16th C.) resident of Hundalee. He is recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502 when he had remission for several crimes, specifically stealing horses from Haddington Priory, a 'caldrone' from the wife of Richard Rutherford, a cow from Lawrence Pile, 5 cows from the Earl of Huntly and a horse from Thomas Hall; John of Hundalee and his brother Thomas were his sureties. Also in 1502, along with Thomas in the Grange, he had remission for supplying and intercommuning with other Rutherfords, who stole 5 horses from the King's army at Norham. And he was explicitly referred to as 'in hundole' when he had remission for his own part in the theft of the 5 horses at Norham; John of Hundalee was his surety and was surely related. **Sir Nicholas** of Hundalee (d.1572/3) probably son of George, whom he succeeded in about 1545. He was listed (along with his father George and brother Andrew) among the Borderers pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. He may be the Nicholas said to have been one of 3 attendants who accompanied the Earl of Bothwell to a secret meeting with the Earl of Northumberland in 1531. In 1544 he was among local Lairds who gave their pledges to England. In 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. He was listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker of Cessford, accused of raiding the lands of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in collusion with the English. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. He is probably the Laird of Hundalee who was appointed as a deputy march warden in 1553. In 1553/4 he was first listed among the Rutherfords in an assurance not to harm the Kers and the pledge for him was Batholomew of the Grange. He and other Rutherfords also appeared to promise that Adam and Charles, their pledges, would remain in ward in Edinburgh. Also in 1553/4 he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He appears to have been Provost of Jedburgh 1559–65. In 1560 he was named on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. In 1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. Also in 1561 was (along with Walter Scott of Synton and Thomas Scott of Haining) cited by the Privy Council for non-appearance. In 1564 he and James Langlands of that Ilk were listed as sureties for Ormiston of that Ilk in the bond between the Scotts and Kers and their supporters. Also in 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1565 he is listed among men complained about by the Warden of the Middle Marches for not presenting accused men from their lands. Also in 1565 he was engaged in a serious dispute with the people of Jedburgh, and tried to insist that they should chose him as their Provost, because of family tradition; a number of Burgesses and local landowners were summoned before the Privy

Council to resolve the 'allegeit bluid and inymitie'. He was among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1567 regarding order in the Middle Marches. In 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting the superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. Also in 1569 he and his sons Andrew and Nichol were sureties for George in the Grange. In 1596 and again in 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. He is said to have been at the Raid of the Reidswire in 1575, although it seems more likely that was his son. He signed a bond with other Rutherfords and Turnbulls in 1578 (although perhaps this was 1569). He married his distant cousin Margaret Rutherford and secondly married Margaret McDowell. His children included: George, who died as a rebel by 1526; Andrew, who succeeded; Nichol, listed along with his father and brother Andrew in 1569; Marion, who married Andrew Ker of Graden; Mary, who married David Ainslie of Fala; and probably Martin, vicar of Makertoun. **Nicholas** (16th C.) recorded as Dean of Teviotdale, in the Diocese of Glasgow, in 1548. It is unclear how he was related to other Rutherfords. He may be the 'Nycholl Ruderfurd' who signed the bond between the Rutherfords and Kers in 1560. **Nicholas** of Hundalee (c.1565–c.1628) son of Andrew of Hundalee and Margaret Hoppringle of Smailholm. However, in some genalogies he is stated to be brother of Andrew and younger son of Sir Nichol. In 1591 he is listed along with Rutherfords, Kers and Turnbulls in a bond of allegiance to King. In 1592 the cautioner for him and his father Andrew was James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, that they would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. He is the 'Lard of Hundeley' whose brother Andrew was killed following an English raid in 1598; it was stated that he 'will die, haveing present assurance be the want of his senssis, not speakinge nor seeinge'. He was juror on a retour in 1601. He is probably the 'Hundielie' who signed the bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace in 1602. In 1608 he was appointed by Parliament, along with Douglas of Bonjedward, to meet with the Bailies of Jedburgh to fix the price of leather. In 1606 he renewed his charter of Grubet and in 1620 gave a charter of Belses to his son-in-law, Sir James Kerr of Crailing. In 1617 he was among a list of Border Lairds denounced as rebels for not appearing before the Privy Council. He was listed as a land-owner in the Barony of Belses in the tax roll of the Abbacy of Jedburgh in 1626. He married Martha, daughter of Andrew Stewart, Master of Ochiltree. His children included: Andrew, who succeeded in 1633; John; James; Marie, who eventually became heiress and married Sir James Ker, 2nd Lord Jedburgh; Margaret; and Anna. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'Rinzeane of Rutherfurde'. Along with 'Hew of Douglace' he appears to have captured George Young, who Walter Scott of Buccleuch pledged to bring before the next Justice Aire in Jedburgh. He could be the Ninian in Ancrum who was surety for his brother John at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5; John did not appear. This same Ninian in Ancrum was allowed to 'compone' for many crimes in 1494/5, in particular stealing livestock and grain from several tenants in Fairnington, as well as thefts along with his brother John, with the Laird of Rutherford as surety. In 1502 his surety was his brother John (who was also surety for himself and for Andrew Laidlaw in Edgerston), who failed to appear and hence was denounced as a rebel and his goods seized. Presumably he was the same as Ninian in 'uvir ancrum' who was surety for himself in 1502 and was fined and deprived of his lands until he found surety. **Nicholas** (b.1820/1) shepherd in Castleton Parish. He was at Lawston in 1861. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Ann (b.1845/6), Jane (b.1847/8), Isabella (b.1849/50), Andrew (b.1851/2) and Hannah (b.1858/9). **Oliver** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Elizabeth (b.1805), William (b.1807), Jane (b.1808), Alexander (b.1810), Violet (b.1812), Agnes (b.1814), Eleanor (b.1816), William Alexander (b.1818), Archibald John (b.1820) and John Chatto (b.1827). **Peter** (14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1343. **Peter** 'Pete' (20th C.) co-owner of Rutherford Bros., along with his brother Andrew. He was an R.A.F. radar technician during WWII and was posted at Hawthornside. The radio business started in 6 Sandbed, expanding to be a cycle shop in 6 Sandbed and was sold in the late 1970s. **Philip** (d.bef. 1492) eldest son of James of that Ilk and Wells. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. His widow later married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He had an only son, Richard (who succeeded his grandfather), and 2 daughters: Helen, who married Sir John Foreman of Davine, secondly Andrew of Hunthill and may also have married 2 other times; and Katherine (or perhaps Christian), who married James Stewart of Traquair and later became heir of the Rutherfords of that

Ilk. He pre-deceased his father. In 1495 his widow (now wife of Scott of Branxholme) brought a case to the Lords of Council demanding payment of promised rentals. **Philip** (15th/16th C.) witness of a sasine for the Erskines in the lands of Synton in 1508. He could not have been the son of James of that Ilk (and Margaret Erskine), since that Philip died before his father, several years earlier. Perhaps the same Philip, son of Alan, was included among Rutherfords and others who were declared rebels in 1498 for the murder of Patrick Hepburn; his brother John was also listed. **Philip** (16th C.) probably younger son of Richard and son of Thomas of Edgerston. He is recorded as being 'in Edzarstoun' (i.e. Edgerston) in the 1560 bond to settle the feud between the Rutherfords and the Kers. As part of the agreement, Andrew, son and heir of Robert Ker of Newhall was to marry his daughter; he signed the bond 'at the pen led by the notar', meaning that he was unable to write. He may have been son of John in Edgerston, whose earlier murder was part of the feud. John Rutherford, also in Edgerston, who signed the 1560 bond, was probably his brother. In 1573 he and John 'breder in Edgarstoun' were among men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm, although they were acquitted because Kerr had reset the fugitive Kerr of Ferniehirst. In 1574 he was 'in Edzarstoun' when along with several other Rutherfords, he had a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. He was a tutor to his brother Richard's son Thomas, 'the Black Laird'. He may have been father of 'Philip's Andro'. recorded in 1601. **Richard** (14th C.) recorded as Provost of Stirling in the Exchequer Rolls in 1330. Perhaps the same Richard was already deceased in 1358 when his son William forfeited his lands in the Barony of Crawford Lindsay in Lanarkshire. **Sir Richard** (c.1345–1424/5) probably son of William (or possibly a younger brother). He was said to be a favourite of King Robert III. He witnessed a charter by James, Earl of Douglas in the 1380s. In 1390 he was 'of that Ilk' when he witnessed the charter by John Turnbull of Minto, granting Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedburgh. He was one of the ambassadors to the Court of England in 1398 and was also Warden of the Marches from about this time. Additionally in 1398 he was one of the 'borowis' for the Earl of Douglas bounds on the Middle March, according to an English document. About 1399 he was captured by the English, according to the story, along with his 5 sons (although he may in fact have had no more than 3 sons) and John Turnbull ('out with the sword'). An English record of 1400 forbid his captors to release him and other Scottish leaders. In 1424 (apparently not long before his death) he was listed on a 'retour of inquest' for lands of Hownam, witnessed at Hawick. He married Jean Douglas and their sons were: Sir James; John of Chatto, ancestor of the Hunthill branch; and Nichol, ancestor of the Hundalee branch. He was succeeded by James, although there is some suggestion that he was predeceased by his son and succeeded by his grandson James. He may also have had sons William (or Gilbert) of Eckford and Sir John, who was killed at Cravant in France along with Sir John Turnbull. **Richard** of that Ilk (d.c.1502) grandson and heir of James of Rutherford, only son of Philip. He was the last Rutherford of that Ilk. He was served heir to his 'goodfather' (presumably grandfather) according to an inquesy in 1499. A document of 1500 shows lands of his going to several Kerrs because of 'non-entry'. He is probably the Richard whose name led a 1501 list of Rutherfords and others whose fines were compounded by Walter Ker of Cessford and Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain. He died without children, leading to a dispute over who should succeed to the estates and titles, these mainly going to his uncle Thomas, although his sister Helen inherited the estates of Rutherford and Wells. However, in 1502 the gift of ward of the lands of Rutherford was granted by James IV to Andrew, Bishop of Moray and his brother John Forman. Also in 1502, Nicholas had remission for stealing a 'cavobi le caldrone' from his wife (whose name is unfortunately not given). **Richard** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Littledean. In 1502 he had remission for wounding George Young in Minto Craig, as well as stealing several items from Young. His surety was John Rutherford of Hundalee. **Richard** of Edgerston (16th C.) son of Thomas (or perhaps Robert). He is probably the 'Richart Rutherfurd of Edyarstoun' listed in 1553/4 among the Rutherfords in an assurance not to harm the Kers; his pledges were Charles and John 'sone of the Grene'. He may have succeeded about 1558 and in 1559 he finally settled the dispute over succession to Rutherford lands and titles with his cousin, Sir John Stuart of Traquair (who received the estates of Rutherford and Wells). In 1560 he was named on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords; he was to shake hands with John Haitlie of Mellerstain in order to settle the feud between those particular families

and he signed 'at the pen led by the notar' (meaning that he could not write himself). In 1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. In 1564 he was 'Lard of Edyarstoun' when listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. He was among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1567 regarding order in the Middle Marches. In 1567 he was among men ordered to present themselves to be warded in Blackness Castle. Also in 1567 he was surety for entering several men with the Warden. In 1569 he was a surety for Robert Ker of Lochtour. He also signed a bond to suppress the Border thieves in 1569 and another recognising Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst as Warden of the Middle Marches in the 1570s. In 1571 he was one of the sureties for the leaders of the Olivers, along with John, younger of Hunthill, and 2 Turnbulls. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. He was probably the Laird in 1572 when there was a complaint that he and other lairds had reset 2 men named Hall (from either Oxnam, Jed or Rule Water), who had stolen 140 cattle from over the Border. In 1572/3 he was cautioner (along with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule) for several men from Southdean, as well as for John of Hunthill. He himself swore allegiance to the Crown in 1572/3, with Andrew, younger of Hundalee, as surety. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. He signed a 'bond of manrent' to Archibald, Earl of Angus in 1574. He was at the Raid of the Redeswire in 1575. In 1575 he was one of the arbitrators for the Elliots in their feud with the Pringles. Also in 1575 he was among men asked to decide whether Robert Fraser was responsible for stealing some English horses. He signed an agreement with other Rutherfords and Turnbulls in 1578, annulling all former bonds and swearing allegiance to the Crown. Also in about 1578 he was involved in a bond between the Kers and Rutherfords. In 1578/9 there is mention of a feud between him (along with other Rutherfords, Douglas of Bonjedward and Turnbull of Bedrule) and the Kers of Cessford. In 1581 he was among Border Lairds who denounced their bonds with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In 1583/4 he (or his son) was among the Border Lairds who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council. Either he or his son was in 1589 on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. He married Elizabeth ('Bittie'), sister of John Rutherford, the 'Cock o Hunthill'. He was probably succeeded by his son Richard. Other sons may have been: John of the Tofts, a man of pridigious strength, who had 6 digits on each hand and foot; Philip, tutor of Edgerston; and Gilbert of 'the Aicks'. **Richard** (16th C.) Provost of Jedburgh. In 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. In 1569 he was also among the signatories of a bond to suppress thieves on the Border. He served as surety before the Privy Council in 1571. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves and also acted as surety for Hob Young in Waterside. In 1573 he was among men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm, although they were acquitted because Kerr had reset the fugitive Kerr of Ferniehirst. In 1574 he and several other Rutherfords had a 'bond of manrent' with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus. Also in 1574 he was a witness for the Turnbulls in their bond of service with Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus. In about 1578 he was involved in a bond between the Kers and Rutherfords. He may have been the 'Gray Will' elected as Provost of Jedburgh in 1590, against the wishes of the King, who had ordered the position to be filled by Ker of Cessford. He appears to have been Provost of Jedburgh 1569–81. **Richard** of Edgerston (d.bef. 1605) probably son of Richard (although not all sources agree there was another generation here). He may be the Richard of Edgerston in 1587 when Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, acted as his cautioner. He is probably the Richard mentioned in a 1590 case where the Earl of Angus was ordered to relieve the King of certain 'bills' of English complainant. In 1592 his surety was William Stewart of Traquair. He was witness to the 1595 bond between the Scotts and the Kerrs. He married Jean, daughter of William Elliot in Hartsgarth. They had a son Thomas (the 'Black Laird'), and a daughter Margaret, who married Thomas Haliburton of Newmains. He may also have had 8 other sons who helped him in his exploits on the Border; however, this could be confusion among generations, since it is separately claimed that he was helped by his 6 brothers. His daughter Jean was served as his heir in 1611. **Richard** of Edgerston (d.bef. 1615) eldest son of Thomas 'the Black Laird'. He succeeded his father, but died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother Robert. **Richard** of Littleheugh 'Dickon Draw-the-Sword' (d.c.1634) son

of John 'the Cock o Hunthill' or possibly William of Littleheugh. He led the Jedburgh men at the Raid of the Reidswire in 1575. He is probably the Richard, son of William of Littleheugh who was accused in 1590 of raiding into England. He was fined in 1611 for the non-appearance of several other Rutherfords. He was on the inquest for the Justice Court in Jedburgh in 1622 and 1623. He also served as Provost of Jedburgh, an ofice later held by his nephew, John of Bankend. He appears to have been unable to write, since his signature had to be led when he supported a bond with the Earl of Bothwell. He married Lilias, daughter of James Gledstains of Cocklaw and that Ilk (with John Rutherford, probably his brother, marrying Lilias' sister Barbara). His children included Walter (who died without an heir) and John of Capehope. John of Capehope's grandson, Capt. John, became 5th Lord Rutherford in 1737. **Richard** (18th C.) married Mary Middlemas in Minto Parish in 1742. **Richard** (18th C.) married Nelly Anderson in Southdean Parish in 1786. Their children included James (b.1787) and Janet (b.1789). **Richard** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Betty (b.1791) and Christian (b.1794). **Richard** (b.1822/3) tailor in Hawick. In 1851 he was a Master Tailor at Market Place (i.e. the Tower Knowe), employing 1 man and 1 apprentice). His wife was Agnes. He is probably the Richard who married Agnes Latimer in 1845, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **Richard** (19th C.) married Isobel Amos in Castleton Parish in 1842. **Robert** (12th C.) perhaps the earliest known member of the family. Sometime in the reign of David I he witnessed a charter to Gervase de Rydal. He is there recorded as 'Robertus dominus de Rodyrforde'. There is no clear genealogy connecting him with later generations. However, it seems likely he was an ancestor of Hugh, who is recorded in about 1200 and Gregor, who is recorded in about the 1210s to 1230s. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) valet of Sir 'Ebulo de Montibus', Constable at Stirling Castle. In 1310/1 he was recorded in an English document regarding provisions for the Castle. His surname is written 'Rotherforde'. **Sir Robert** (d.1330) son of Sir Nicholas. He was said to be a friend of Robert the Bruce, accompanying him on the trip to Palestine with the heart of James Douglas. He died in Spain. **Robert** of Chatto (c.1410–bef. 95) son of Sir George of Chatto and Janet. However, these generations are confused, and it may be that there are two men here, one being a son of John of Chatto. In 1429 there was a confirmation by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the gift made formerly to his father George, of the lands of Nether Chatto, Sharplaw, 'Eddylliscluch' and Hangingshaw; this was confirmed in 1439/40. He may be the Robert who in 1437 was one of those who was on the 'retour' at Jedburgh for Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the East Mains of Hawick. He was also on the 1450 retour for William Douglas to inherit his father's Barony of Hawick. In 1464 there is a grant of lairs in the choir of Jedburgh Abbey to him and his wife Margaret (a highly unusual example of the granting of the right of sepulture). In 1464/5 he was on the panel to decide on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by Archibald Douglas and also on the panel to rule on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex. In 1465 he had a charter from Simon of Glendinning for the west half of Scraesburgh and the lands of Hunthill (which he is said to have acquired by marriage). He is recorded in 1468 in a document relating to lands of Crailing for the Homes of that Ilk. In 1471 he witnessed a document for Ker of Cessford. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Simon Glendonwyn. He had a charter of the lands of Hunthill and half of Scraesburgh from his father-in-law in 1465/6. He witnessed a charter for James Rutherford of that Ilk in 1468, another for William, Lord Abernethy in 1471. He is probably the Robert who was pledge for James of that Ilk in 1471 and whose fine for absence from the Beltane Court was remitted in 1478. In 1482 he was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean. In 1486 he is mentioned along with George and Richard, probably his sons. He was succeeded by his son George of Hunthill, while Robert of Chatto was probably another son. **Robert** (15th C.) assigned the lease of Aikwood in 1484, along with his grandson and heir, Ninian. He leased it with his son Lawrence in 1485. **Robert** (15th C.) son of Lawrence. In 1490 he was assigned the Crown lands of the Middlestead of Hartwood. It is unclear how he was related to other Rutherfords. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Todlaw, probably the one near Jedburgh. In 1502 he had remission for stealing cushions, silks and other clothing from Jedburgh Kirk, with Robert Turnbull of Blindhaugh as his surety. **Robert** (16th C.) listed as 'Roben' among 'Scottesmen rebels resete within England' in 1540. He was said by the English Wardens to be hiding in Redesdale. He may be related to George 'Cockbank'.

Robert (16th C.) recorded being 'in Edzarstoun' (i.e. Edgerston) in the 1560 bond to settle the feud between the Rutherfords and the Kers. He and his friends were said to be responsible for killing William Haitlie 'in Fawnis', while his own son John was killed by the Haitlies. It is unclear if he was Laird of Edgerston, or just tenant there, but it seems likely he was father of Richard, who was Laird in the 1560s. He may have been the 'lard of Egerston' who signed a bond of assurance with Somerset at Kelso in 1547, along with many other Border lairds. **Robert** of Edgerston (c.1590–1659) younger son of Thomas, 'the Black Laird'. He succeeded his brother Richard in 1615. His brother Andrew became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1619. In 1619 he complained that William, brother of Robert Elliot of Redheugh, was still at the horn. He acted as a cautioner for an Ainslie in 1623. He is probably the Rutherford of Edgerston who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638 (even although it appears to say 'W.'). Around 1640 he purchasedthe Mill of Edgerston and other lands, which had been inherited by Francis Elliot of Hartshaugh through marriage. He firstly married Marion (or Margaret) Riddell, and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Turnbull of Minto. He was succeeded by his son John. He may have been father of 'Lady Gaudielands, Edgerstons Aunt', who is recorded in a document of 1666 describing the division of the choir of Jedburgh Abbey into burial lairs for various Rutherfords. **Robert** (17th C.) notary public recorded in 1640 at the admission of Henry Elliot as minister of Bedrule. **Robert** (d.1724) younger son of John of Hunthill. In 1685 he succeeded his brother Archibald as 4th Lord Rutherford, also inheriting the family lands comprising the Barony of Hunthill, including the 10 merk lands called Gledstane's Lands. In 1691 he sold Nether Chatto and the Barony of Scraesburg to Sir John Scott of Ancrum. He sat as a peer in Parliament until the Union. He married Dame Sara Ollens and they had 2 children: Margaret, who married Charles Scott of Palace Hill; and John, who died young. Like his elder brothers, he died without male issue and the honours were later claimed by Capt. John, decendant of Richard of Littleheugh. **Robert** of Bowland (d.bef. 1728) son of John of Edgerston. He purchased Bowland (on Gala Water) in 1697. In 1712 he purchased Hollinglee and Thornilee in Ettrick. He married Ann, daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh; she was widow of Alexander Pringle of Whytbank. In 1728 his widow resigned her annuity to her only son James, who succeeded and was M.P. for Selkirkshire. They also had a daughter, Barbara. **Robert** of Fairnilee (17th/18th C.) solicitor in Edinburgh, he was referred to in the family as 'the Nottar'. He was said to be descended from Richard, son of Robert, 3rd brother of Richard of Edgerston. He served as Deputy Receiver General for Scotland. He inherited some lands from his father, acquired parts of Capehope from Sir John Scott of Ancrum in 1701 and bought lands in Scraesburgh in 1702. In 1719, 1727 and probably 1734 he had discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk, and a bond in 1731. In 1727 his son James, who was a merchant in Edinburgh, became a Burgess and Guild Brother there by his right. His lands of Fairnilee in Melrose Parish were valued at £2015 in the 1740s. He firstly married Bethia Lidderdale and they had 2 sons, David and Capt. William, neither of whom produced a male heir. In 1699 he secondly married Alison, only surviving daughter of John Ker of Shaw. Their numerous family included: Robert, who married Anne, daughter of John Pringle of Haining, and their daughter Anne became heiress of Fairnilee, marrying John Pringle of Crichton; and Alison, who wrote a version of 'Flowers of the Forest'. He was the last of his family to be buried in the Bell-house at Jedburgh Abbey. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Susana (b.1701) and James (b.1703). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded as a 'walker' (presumably a 'waulker'). He married Helen Cavers and their children included Robert (b.1706) and Margaret (b.1720). Other children, baptised in Hawick, who are probably his include: John and William (b.1713); and John (again, b.1716). The witnesses in 1706 were Bailie George Martin and Andrew Riddell in Goldielands, and in 1720 were John Wilkie, tailor in Swanshiels and cooper Robert Hardie. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Bell in Castleton in 1709. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Elizabeth Turnbull in Hawick Parish in 1721. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) son of James, surgeon in Jedburgh. He married Esther, daughter of Robert Gledstains of that Ilk. In 1738 he was one of the 3 'heirs-portioners' (along with his wife Esther and John Gledstains of Whitlaw) for Janet, last of the Gledstains of that Ilk. The lands of Dod were divided among them. **Rev. Robert** (1719/20–90) son of Gideon of Kidheugh, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1743, was licensed by the Presbytery of Earlston in 1746 and became preacher at Teviothead

(or Caerlenrig) from 1750 until probably 1756. He moved to Longframlington in Northumberland in that year and became minister at Castleton in 1763, where he was presented by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1785–89. In 1767 he married Elizabeth Widdrington of Huxley in Northumberland, and she died in 1768, aged 26. He wrote 'A Scripture Catechism' (1794). **Robert** of Fairnilee (17th/18th C.) son of Robert, who was a solicitor in Edinburgh, said to be descended from Richard, son of Robert, 3rd brother of Richard of Edgerston. He inherited his father's lands in Ancrum and Scraesburgh. He is probably the Robert of Fairnilee recorded in a discharge in Selkirk in 1743. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He married Anne, daughter of John Pringle of Haining, and their daughter Anne became heiress of Fairnilee, marrying John Pringle of Crichton. **Robert** of Fairnington (1723–c.94) 4th son of Sir John of Edgerston and Elizabeth Cairncross. He was created a Baron of the Russian Empire following the assistance he gave during Russia's war with Turkey in 1770. He repurchased the lands of Fairnington in 1779, planting trees and naming fields after some of his Russian friends. He also built a summer house on top of Down's Law in the 1780s; this was known ever after as the 'Baron's Folly'. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788 and was described at that time as being 'very independent'. Also in 1788 (and still in 1811) he was listed as owner of Fairnington and neighbouring lands in Roxburgh Parish; he was listed in the county valuation as 'Baron of the Russian Empire'. He was taxed for having 3 female servants in the period 1785–91, as well as 3 male servants 1785–91 and 4 in 1792, 1793 and 1794 (when he was deceased). He is recorded in the Carriage Tax Rolls in the 1780s and 1790s, but was deceased in the year 1794/5, when the duty was paid on his behalf by John of Edgerston. He left Fairnington to his nephew, John of Edgerston. There is a portrait of him by Benjamin West. A stoy is told of how he met shoemaker Tam Weens after a drunken night in the Cross Keys in Hawick, and when commenting about the quality of the leather for a new pair of boots, Weens mistook him for a gentleman's servant, giving him a tongue-lashing for being overly fussy. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1794. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1751). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Gowanlock and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1758. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1751) and Andrew (b.1757). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Robert (b.1743) and Agnes (b.1753). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) ploughman in Newton in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was listed as a herd at Newton on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the Robert who married Agnes Reid in Bedrule in 1801 and whose daughter Jane was baptised there in 1802. **Robert** (d.1787) mason in Hawick. He married Mary Simpson in 1761; she was daughter of Andrew Simpson and Agnes Turnbull. Their children included: Thomas (b.1762); Caleb (b.1765), Burgh Officer in Hawick; Helen (b.1767); unnamed (b.1773); Susan (b.1775); and Robert (b.1777), known as a fiddler. The witnesses in 1767 were wright Francis Paisley and cooper John Miller. He died in Hawick. He was probably born in 1738 in Cavers, son of Thomas, although it has been suggested he is the son of Walter and Isabella Turnbull born in Wilton in 1724. **Robert** (18th C.) married Elizabeth 'Withrenton' in Castleton Parish in 1767. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Hannah (b.1777). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Betty (b.1790). **Robert** (b.1768/9) born in Kirkton Parish, he was a shepherd at Branxholme Town. He was recorded there as an agricultural labourer in 1841 and was also stated to have been a farm grieve. He married Jane (1784–1859), daughter of James Crawford and Janet Elliot; she was from Wilton, also known as Jenny and Janet and was buried in Wilton Kirkyard. Their children, mostly baptised at East Bank Kirk, included: William (b.1812); Walter (b.1814), who succeeded as shepherd and emigrated to Canada; Nelly (b.1817); an unnamed child (b.1822); and Charles Dickson (b.1824), a grocer living in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) married Betty Ruecastle in Hawick in 1793. **Robert** (b.c.1775) labourer in Southdean Parish. He was a farm servant at Ruletownhead according to the Militia ballot in 1801. He was living at Ruletownhead (or Bowset) in 1841 and his widow was there in 1851. His wife was Agnes (from Minto Parish) and their children included Jane (b.1818/9) and Robert (b.1821/2). **Robert** (1776/7–1843) probably son of mason Robert. He is probably the weaver Robert who was listed in the 1797 Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire; the annotation

'Serving' suggests he had been selected in th ballot and later enlisted, with his name appearing again in 1798 and this being confirmed on the 1799 list of balloted men. He was known to have been in the Militia in his youth, and noted for refusing to flog a fellow soldier. Afterwards he was not himself given corporal punishement (perhaps because he was a balloted soldier), but had his wages reduced by twopence a day as a result; it was said he submitted to this cheerfully for the man 'had dune him nae ill'. He was well known locally as a fiddler, being described by James Wilson as 'long remembered by the present generation as a charming performer on the violin' and 'without any of the dashing execution of the race of youngsters who strive to dazzle rather than delight, his object was to please'. He paid a yearly visit to Tyneside and performed often at Minto House. A portrait of him exists in the Museum, painted by Adam Brown, and donated in 1897 by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Joseph Wilson. He is probably the Robert, recorded as 'musician' on Walter's Wynd in 1841, living with wife Mary and other family members. He married Mary Riddell and their children included: Robert (b.1809); William (b.1811); and Thomas (b.1813). Mary (b.1821/2), Martha (b.1827/8) and Robert (b.1834/5), living with him in 1841, may have been grandchildren. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1801) and Anne (b.1804). He may be the Robert who married Janet Robson and had children Samuel (b.1803), Adam (b.1808), Isabel (b.1810), Robert (b.1812) and Andrew (b.1813). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) weaver at Crosscleuch in Bedrule Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was surely related to John, who was a weaver there at the same time. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Riddell and their children included Robert (b.1809), William (b.1811) and Thomas (b.1813). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Walker in Southdean in 1815. He is probably the roughly 45-year-old labourer from Hobkirk living at Bairnkine in 1841, living with his wife Agnes and children Isabel, Janet, Walker and John. He was a shepherd and widower with 3 children at Barkine in 1851. **Robert** (1789–1838) son of Thomas and Maydeline Dryden. He was probably nephew of Caleb. He was a builder at Millbank, i.e. the Mill Path. He probably owned the building on the south side of the top of the Mill Path, labelled 'Mr. Rutherford' on Wood's 1824 map. He is recorded as a builder at 'Townhead' on Pigot's 1825/6 directory and at 'Mill bank' in 1837. He married Jane, daughter of William Waldie; she married William Laidlaw after she was widowed and died in 1871. His children included: Mary (1815–80), or 'May', who married William Rutherford, watchmaker; Thomas (1816–69), who married Mary Hutton, and died in Newcastle, New South Wales; William (b.1818), who married Beatrix Brydon and emigrated to Ontario, where he may have named the village of Millbank; Robert (1821–43); Elizabeth (1822–93), who married George Hogg; John (1826–75), who married Elizabeth Hackins; Jane (1828–55), first wife of auctioneer James Oliver; Agnes (b.1830), who married James Johnston and William Laidlaw; George (1831–58), who died in Hong Kong; and James (1833–8). Most of his family were still living at Millbank on the 1841 census. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Betty Oliver and their children included George (b.1834), James (b.1837), Oliver (b.1844) and Helen (b.1846). **Robert** (1814–bef. 61) son of James, who was a joiner at Bonchester Bridge. In 1851 he is listed as a joiner at 4 Bonchester Bridge, employing 1 man. He married Isabella, daughter of shepherd Andrew Hall, in Hobkirk Parish in 1850. Their children were: Helen (1850–60); James (b.1852), who was a joiner with Douglas Taylor; and Isabella (b.1855, although it is unclear if he was the father). He went to America, leaving his family behind, and died there. By 1861 his wife was a widow, living at Hallrule Cottages. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Helen Stewart in 1852 and their children included: Robert (b.1852); and Donald (b.1854). The baptisms were recorded in Southdean Parish, as well as in Jedburgh Associate Kirk. **Robert** (19th C.) married Charlotte Renwick in 1850. The marriage was recorded in both Hobkirk and Southdean and Parishes. **Robert** (b.1828/9) from Maxton Parish, he was farm steward at Courthill in Wilton Parish in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included Agnes R., Elizabeth and Susan. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Mary Shiel and their children included Janet (b.1852) and Mary (b.1854). **Robert** (c.1846–98) son of shepherd Walter. He became a shepherd himself. In 1870 he married Ellen Nichols. His children included Helen or Nellie (b.1870); Walter (b.1871), Ann (b.1875), Roberton (b.1877), Janet (b.1879), Mary (b.1880), Aggie, born in Canada;

and John, also born in Canada. In 1882 the family emigrated to Huron County, Ontario and he was farmer at East Wawamash. He was killed by a bull on his won farm in the Camille district of Manitoba. **Samuel** (17th C.) described as servitor to Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1642 when he accused a large group of his drinking companions of stealing his wallet and its £11 contents. He was also accused by John 'Lethane' of trying to retrieve his wallet through violence. **Rev. Samuel** (c.1600–61) born in Nisbet, he was educated in Jedburgh and Edinburgh. He became minister at Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire in 1627. He was appointed Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews in 1639 and served as Rector there. He published extensively and his writing was influential long after his death. In particular his book 'Lex, Rex' (1644) was a defence of Presbyterianism and was burned in Edinburgh and St. Andrews. In 1866 Rev. James McEwen donated to the Museum 'a MS. sketch' of him, as well as part of the pulpit when he was at Amwath. **Steven** (16th/17th C.) younger son of John 'the Cock o Hunthill' and brother of the next John of Hunthill. In 1582 he was recorded in a document with Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus; he signed 'witht my hand led at the pen be the notar'. He is also recorded in 1593. **Susannah** (b.c.1795) from England, she was publican in Newcastleton, recorded at the King's Arms in Pigot's 1837 directory. This was probably the same place that became the Liddesdale Hotel at about 17 Douglas Square. In 1841 she was living with Thomasina (probably her mother). **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when George Turnbull of Hallrule had remission for premeditated felonies carried out against him at Bonjedward. The nature of the crimes is not given, but were presumably plundering of his farm. He could be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1504) killed in Jedburgh Abbey. At the Justice-aire of 1504 Lord Home, the Earl of Bothwell, Hugh Douglas in Biggar and several men in Jedburgh became sureties for a list of men who were accused of his murder. Later in 1504 there was a long list of tenants, factors and servants of the Archbishop of Glasgow, Robert Blackadder, who had remission for involvement in his murder. In 1506 there was also remission to John Forman and several Rutherfords for involvement in his murder. It is unclear which branch of the Rutherfords he belonged to, and what the circumstances were that led to his death. It is possible he was the Thomas, son of Nicholas, who was denounced as a rebel in 1494/5 for the murder of 'Duthac Rutherfurde' and who was also 'at the horn' in 1498 for his part in the murder of Patrick Hepburn. The Thomas who was connected with the death of Patrick Hepburn was also mentioned in 1502 when Alexander Laidlaw was convicted of associating with him, Adam Rutherford and Thomas Grahamslaw. **Thomas** of Edgerston (15th/16th C.) 3rd son of James of that Ilk and Wells. His brothers Philip and John died before him, and he succeeded his nephew Richard. However, his niece Helen gained Rutherford and Wells, and he kept Edgerston. He was thus the progenitor of the Lairds of Edgerston. He was probably the son of James of that Ilk who was included among Rutherfords and others who were declared rebels in 1498 for the murder of Patrick Hepburn. In 1502 Richard Hunter had remission for stealing sheep from his lands at Edgerston. He may be the Thomas who in 1503 witnessed a financial agreement in Jedburgh between George Douglas, Master of Angus and Ralph Ker of Primsideloch. He may be the Thomas of that Ilk who (along with John of Hundalee and George of Hunthill) had a bond of manrent with Alexander, Lord Home in 1516. He was succeeded by his son Richard (or possibly Robert). Other sons may have been: Philip, who lived at Edgerston and was tutor to his nephew Thomas, the 'Black Laird'; John, who is said to have had 6 digits on each hand and foot, and to have had 'memorable strength and courage', and whose descendants occupied 'the Tofts'; and Archibald of the Townhead, ancestor of the Rutherfords of Townhead and of 'the Hall'. It is possible he was the Thomas who was on the panel in 1482 for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean. He may have been the Thomas who as on the panel of retour for Gordon of Stichill in 1525, and who was listed among the Borderers who had remission in 1526 for supporting the Homes in an attack on the Earl of Arran. **Thomas** of the Grange (15th/16th C.) 2nd son of Andrew of Hundalee. He seems likely to be the brother of the Laird of Hundalee who in 1493 acted as surety for Patrick Rodman from Rulewater. He was described being in the Grange of Abbotrule at the 1494/5 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh when he acted as surety for Patrick Rodman. Also in 1494/5 he was recorded as brother of the Laird of Hundalee when he was surety for Jedburgh men. In 1502 he was recorded as brother of John of Hundalee when the pair of them served as sureties for Nicholas (who may

have been related). Also in 1502 he had remission for resetting Gilbert Oliver, a man called 'Wobstar' and James Rutherford, who had stolen animals; John of Hundalee was his surety. Additionally he had remission in 1502 for stealing livestock and for resetting other thieves, including Nixons, who raided Raperlaw and elsewhere, and Englishmen from Redesdale; again John of Hundalee was his surety. He is listed as being 'in the Grange' among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His sons Andrew, George and 'Dougal Stible' are also listed (the last presumably being a son-in-law). He was probably succeeded by George. **Thomas** (16th C.) first man listed as a witness to the instrument of resignation for the Routledges of Crook in 1529/30, witnessed at Cavers Kirk. It is unclear whether he was a church official or local landowner, or how he was related to other Rutherfords. **Sir Thomas** 'the Black Laird of Edgerston' (c.1550–1615) son of Richard and grandson (or perhaps great-grandson) of the first Robert of Edgerston. His nickname came from his complexion and dark hair ('being of a swarthy complexion and black haired'), but he was also known as a local leader to be reckoned with, along with his 9 sons (or perhaps this is his 8 brothers). He supposedly turned the tide of battle at the Raid of the Redeswire in 1575 when he arrived with the Jedburgh contingent; however, he only succeeded as Laird in 1605 and hence it was likely to have been his father or grandfather Richard who was at the Raid. He is also said to have led the Rutherfords at the Battle of the Hencleugh. He is recorded as son and heir of Richard in 1587, when Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst served as surety for him. He married Jean, daughter of Gavin Eliott of Stobs, who may have been his cousin (although there is much confusion over this). He is said to have had 9 sons (but this is not documented, and may also have referred to his brothers). He was succeeded by his sons Richard and Robert in turn. Another son was Andrew, who became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1619. A daughter, Jean, inherited Stobs, along with her aunts Dorothy and Esther. He is also said to have had a daughter Joan, who married William, called 'Neck of Steel', son of Robert Elliot of Larriston (but this may be confusion). **Thomas** 'Lippie' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. It is unclear what his nickname referred to. **Thomas** of Tofts (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Rutherfurde of Toftis' in 1610 when he was on an inquest relating to lands in Rulewater. His brother William was listed among fugitives in 1618. His son Robert was accused of stealing horses in 1623. **Thomas** of Hunthill (16th/17th C.) son of John of Hunthill. In 1583 he and his father were summoned to appear at Jedburgh to answer charges. He was also denounced as a rebel (along with his father and others) in 1586 for not appearing to answer charges of stopping the Commendator of Melrose collecting his teinds in Langnewton. In 1590 he was 'son and apparent heir' of John of Hunthill when his cautioner was recorded as William of Littleheugh. He is probably the 'younger of Hunthill' listed among Lairds who appeared before the Privy Council in 1591 to promise to support the Warden of the Middle March, particularly in pursuing the Earl of Bothwell. In 1592 he was summoned for charges of treason for being an accomplice of the Earl of Bothwell, but his 'horning' was lifted soon afterwards. He was juror on a retour in 1601. Also in 1601 he was head of a group of Rutherfords who were accused of firing weapons towards the Youngs at a horserace; his brothers William and Robert were also listed and after confessing he was warded in Edinburgh Castle for 24 hours. Alexander Lord Home was his cautioner that he would pay 500 merks to the Crown for 'shooting ith pistolets'. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace and was cautioner for John in the Tofts and his sons. In 1603 he was cautioner for George of 'Ewingstoun'. In 1611 he was fined for the non-appearance of a man he was cautioner for. In 1612 he had a charter for the lands of Hunthill and others. He married Jean, daughter of John Cranston of that Ilk. He was succeeded by his son John of Hunthill. His daughter Grizel married Adam Kirkton of Stewartfield, the contract being signed at Wolfelee in 1612. **Thomas** of Ruecastle (16th/17th C.) probably a younger son of George of Longnewton, he was served heir to his brother Andrew 'called of Quhytehouse in Nesbit'. He had a charter of 'Rouchcastell' in 1642, along with the attached forest and the mains of Harden. In 1643 he was 'in Whitehouse' when his lands in Ruecastle were valued at £240. In 1656 he was referred to as 'Thomas of Rowcastell, called of Quhytehouse, in Nesbit'. He is probably the Thomas 'of whythouse' who paid tax on £340 in Bedrule Parish in 1663, as well as £144 worth of land he had purchased from the Earl of Traquair. He married Elizabeth Mader. It is unclear how

he was related to the Thomas of Ruecastle who was served heir to his father John of Knowesouth in 1666. **Sir Thomas** of Hunthill (d.c.1680) 3rd son of John. He succeeded his brother John in 1656. He is probably the 'Thomas Rutherfoord called of the towrs in Sjraisburgh' recorded on the Land Tax Rolls of 1663. He was recorded in 2 deeds in 1663. In 1664 he succeeded to the estate of Rutherford after the death of his relative Andrew, Lord Rutherford and Earl of Teviot. In 1665 he complained to the Archbishop of Glasgow over rights to the loft in Jedburgh Church. He was also made the 2nd Lord Rutherford and sat in Parliament. In 1666 he was among the Rutherfords who made an agreement concerning the family burial place at Jedburgh Abbey. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Archibald. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as Bailie of Regality of Hawick in 1672. In that year he wrote to the inhabitants of Hawick exonerating them from attending the Head Court at Thornhill (near Drumlanrig) that year; he wrote from Jedburgh, suggesting that he could be same man as Thomas of Hunthill or Thomas of Knowesouth. Also in 1672 he was recorded, when setting the fair in October, being asked to use the Hawick drummer and piper to 'set the fair', rather than the ones from Jedburgh; he called the roll in the kirkyard for all the inhabitants to ride the fair. **Thomas** (17th C.) residend of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Robson and their children included William (b.1659). **Thomas** (17th C.) residend of Ashkirk Parish. He married Mary (or Manie) Fletcher in 1660 and their children included: Walter (b.1661). **Thomas** of Ruecastle or Knowesouth (17th C.) eldest son of John of Knowesouth. In 1666 he was served heir to his father's 7-pound-10-shilling land of Ruecastle, with 'lie Maynes de Harden et forresta de Rowcastle' (annexed to the Barony of Grubet), as well as 3 husbandlands in the town of Ruecastle with a piece of land called Newtonhaugh (in Bedrule Parish), some land in the Earldom of Traquair and a further 1½ merklands in Ruecastle (in the Barony of Ulston). It is unclear how he was related to the John of Ruecastle recorded a little earlier, but was described in 1666 as 'junior' (suggesting this was used to distinguish him, or just that he was a minor when he succeeded). In 1673 his brother Robert became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He paid the land tax in Bedrule Parish in 1678, the lands then valued at £511 and included lands previously in Ruecastle. In 1687 he sub-leased the lands of Minto 'Kaims and Hills' from William Mather. He is probably the Thomas of Knowesouth who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685 and 1690. He may be have been Laird in 1694 when the Hearth Tax was paid on the Knowesouth estate. He contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1673 he married Isobel, daughter of Robert Ker of Linton (hereditary Bailie of Jedburgh) and was probably succeeded by his son Thomas. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Isobel Scott in Roberton Parish in 1680. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed as resident at Roughheugh in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** of Knowesouth (17th/18th C.) son of Thomas and Isobel Ker. He married Cecilia Douglas, grand-daughter of George Douglas of Ardit, and daughter of William Douglas and Agnes Scott (daughter of Patrick of Ancrum). His children included: Ann, who married William Chisholme of Broadlee in 1702; John (b.c.1685), who was probably a doctor, in 1710 married Isobell, daughter of the deceased William Scott of Raeburn and as a captured Jacobite supporter was transported to Virginia; William, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1708; and Christina (1702–82), who married Gilbert Ainslie in 1724. Although his son John was a Jacobite, he himself stayed loyal to the Crown; however, he probably had to pay in order for his son to be settled in Virginia without being a slave. **Rev. Thomas** (17th/18th C.) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1683, he became minister of Southdean Parish in 1689. However, he was deprived later that year for 'not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, and not praying for their majesties William and Mary' (i.e. refusing to give up Episcopacy), and was said to have instead prayed for the late King James. The case was brought to the Privy Council by a group of Southdean Parishioners. He was declared a fugitive, but what happened to him afterwards is not known. **Thomas** of Edgerston, Hunthill and Wells (c.1650–1720) 3nd son of John. He succeeded after his brother Andrew's death in 1718, but only held the lands for a couple of years before his own death. They had become 'of that Ilk' in 1703 when Robert Earl of Rutherford resigned his lands. He was also Laird of Wells, purchasing it (with his wife's money) from Charles Stewart, 4th Earl of Traquair in 1687. He was listed as Laird of Wells in 1694 when he paid for 19 hearths in several parishes. He was also 'of Wells' when he contributed £800 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. In 1690 and 1704 he was listed as Laird of Wells on the Commission of

Supply for Roxburghshire. However, in 1707 he sold Wells it to William Elliot, and was thus the last Rutherford Laird of Wells. He also acquired Bonjedward, Mounthooly and Scraesburgh, before 1707, when he was recorded as owner of more than £2200 worth of land in Bonjedward. He is probably the Thomas of that Ilk who in 1716 suggested that he donate his personal library for use of the Presbytery of Jedburgh. He married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Walter Riddell of Minto and Catherine Nisbet of Dirleton. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John. His other children were: Barbara; Catherine; Jean, who secondly married William Douglas of Timpendean in 1718; Agnes; Isabella; Susanna; and Violet, who married Robert Scott of Falnash. A stone preserved in the new Wells House built in the early 20th century, bore 18 coats of arms, showing the descent of both him and his wife. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Walter (b.1691) and Robert (b.1694). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1694. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Elliot in Castleton in 1707. Some of these children, baptised in Castleton, are probably theirs (the others perhaps being children of Robert and Agnes Bell): Agnes (b.1708); Mary (b.1708); Thomas (b.1708); Janet (b.1710); and Michael (b.1710). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Elizabeth (b.1735) and Robert (b.1738). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Bessy Taylor in Minto Parish in 1743. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Helen 'Fameltoun' in 1747 and their children included George (b.1748). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included James (b.1752) and William (b.1755). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Isabel (b.1746), John (b.1748) and an unnamed child (b.1757). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Agnes Richardson in Southdean Parish in 1761. **Thomas** of Knowesouth (1742–96) son of John and Mary Ker, he held a charter of Knowesouth in 1758 (his father being declared insane). He was descended from the Rutherfords of Ruecastle. He gained a part of Lanton Common when it was divided in 1769. In 1788 he was 'younger of Knowsouth' when his lands of Westfield (and others) in Lanton were listed in the valuation roll. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788; he was described at that time as having a small estate, being 'once Sheriff-Substitute of the County under Oliver of Dinlabyre' and probably being a supporter of Sir Gilbert Elliot. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1785–94. He paid tax for having a male servant in 1778, 1779 and 1794. In the 1788 county valuation he is recorded as owner of 'Lands in Rewcastle acquired from his father', valued at £48 10s (including teinds). He is still recorded as owner on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls of lands in Lanton, including 'Lady Lands, formerly in Cavers Parish'. He married Margaret Elliot (perhaps also known as Christine) in Bedrule Parish in 1765, the marriage also recorded in Edinburgh; she was daughter of William Elliot of Kirklands in Ancrum Parish. Their children included: Thomas (b.1772), who probably died young; John (b.1774), who briefly succeeded; George (b.1775), in the Royal Navy, who succeeded for a short period; Nelly (b.1777), who probably died young; Anne (1778–1801), who married Dr. William Somerville; and Cicely (1778–1804), also known as Cecilia, who died at Knowesouth. None of these children produced heirs. He later married Ann, daughter of William Falla. Their children were: Thomas; Charles; Hugh, who emigrated to Ontario; and William, who lived in Ancrum and married Janet Angus. He is also recorded in Hawick in 1789 when his son Walter with Helen Scott (who appears to have 'N.' after her name) was baptised, with witnesses Andrew Elliot (servant to Rev. William Sharp) and Kirk Officer Thomas Miller. After his death the order of inheritance was complicated and disputed, but the estate eventually went to his sister Jean, who married Thomas Scott, uncle of Sir Walter of Abbotsford. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Rieve in 1768 and their children included: James (b.1769); John (b.1771); Margaret (b.1773); and Walter (b.1776). The witnesses in 1773 and 1776 were William Mitchellhill and Robert Riddell. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Margaret (b.1766), John (b.1767), Thomas (b.1768), Mary (b.1768) and William (b.1771). There may be 2 separate families here. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) clockmaker in Hawick. His unnamed child died in 1808. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, where he is listed as 'watchmaker'. He could be the son of clockmaker William who was born in Hawick in 1784. **Thomas** (b.1762) son of mason Robert and Mary Simpson. He was elder brother of Caleb. He married Magdalen Dryden in 1787 and their children included: Margaret (b.1786); and Robert (1789–1838). He may have secondly married Jane Elliot in 1791 and

their children included Francis (b.1794). It seems likely he was a mason, like his father. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at Spittal-on-Rule according to the ballot lists for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1791 he married Jane Elliot, also from Hawick. Their son Francis was baptised in 1794. He could be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for James Laidlaw in 1773. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Scott and their children included Walter (b.1789), Margaret (b.1791) and Mary (b.1804). **Thomas** (b.c.1780) recorded at Branxholme Park on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) recorded at Teindside on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. He is separate from the Thomas at Branxholme Park. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Catherine (b.1806). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Bunyan in Cavers Parish in 1812. **Thomas** (1784/5–1855) son of shepherd Thomas and Helen Reeve. He was a farm worker at Haysike, and is recorded there in 1841. He married Jane, daughter of agricultural worker George Michie, and she died in 1859, aged 75. Their children were: Thomas, gamekeeper at Blackcockhaa; John, shoemaker; and Maggie, who married James Wintrup. **Thomas** (b.1807/8) born in Ancrum Parish, he was farmer at Sandystanes in the 1860s. In 1861 he is recorded there along with his brothers John (retired accountant), George (retired farmer), William (also a farmer) and sister Isabella. He is listed as farmer at Sandystones in 1868. **Thomas** (b.1811) son of Bonchester joiner James. He served for 21 years in the army. After his discharge he became a policeman in Hawick. In 1861 he is listed as a 'Police Office, Chelsea Pensioner', living at 10 O'Connell Street. He married Elizabeth Young in Hawick in 1859 and their Children included: James (b.1859), who worked with Turnbull the Dyers; and Richard (b.1861), who probably died young. **Thomas Elliot** (1816–1900) son of Thomas, he was born at Branxholme Park. He was gamekeeper at Blackcockhaa (also known as Byreleehaugh) near the head of the Ale and also lived at Bellendean Cottage. He married Christina Scott (grand-daughter of 'The Pether') at Haysike and she died at Wellogate Place in 1877, aged 54. This is probably the marriage of Thomas to 'Catherine' Scott in Hawick in 1843. Their children were: Jane Scott (d.1844), only daughter, who died in infancy at Todshawhill; Thomas (b.1845/6), who became a coal merchant); David (b.1838/9); George (b.1851/2); and Walter R. (b.1853/4). He and some of his family are buried at Borthwick Waas. **Thomas** (1816–69) mason in Hawick, son of Robert and Jane Waldie. In 1841 he was listed as head of the family at Mill Bank, living with his widowed mother and his siblings William, Robert, John, Jane, Agnes and George. He married Mary Hutton in Hawick in 1844 and died in Newcastle, New South Wales. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Jane Robson in 1838, the marriage recorded in both Cavers and Hobkirk Parishes. **Thomas** (b.1815/6) warehouseman in Hawick, son of Francis, he was born in Selkirk. He was living at 11 Cross Wynd in 1851 (when he was a 'Dresser of Woollen Hosiery') and also in 1861. In 1870 he donated to the Museum 'the drum formerly used by 'Caleb Rutherford', who was hence presumably a relative (it seems likely that his grandfather was Thomas, brother of Caleb). He married Margaret Scott in in 1841, the marriage recorded in Hawick and Cavers Parishes. Their children, mostly baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Margaret (b.1842); Frank (b.1843); Thomas (b.1845); Jessie (b.1846), with the mother's surname transcribed as 'Tait'; Frank (again, b.1849); and Christian (b.1851). He married Margaret Tait and their children included: Jessie (b.1846), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Agnes Burns in 1853, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Hobkirk Parishes. Their children included Andrew Stevenson (b.1855). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Janet Brown in Southdean Parish in 1854. **Thomas** (b.1831/3) originally from Maxton, he was a policeman. In 1861 he was a constable living at Stobs Police Station. His wife was Margaret (from Eskdalemuir) and their children included Robert (b.1860/1). **Thomas** 'Tom' (1832–1906) son of James and Betty Beattie, who was daughter of Betty Stevenson. His father died when he was young, and in 1841 he is listed with his mother in the home of his grand-uncle Andrew Stevenson, blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge. He was educated by George Tancred's mother and then at Hobkirk School. He was assistant blacksmith at Bonchester Bridgend in the mid-1800s, and effectively took over as blacksmith by the 1860s and formally after his great-uncle Andrew Stevenson's death in 1871. He helped carry letters to Chesters for a while. His great-grandfather John was shepherd at Shiplaw Cross. James Elliot took over from him as blacksmith in about

1902. In 1853 he married Agnes Burns (d.1901), who came from Ancrum. Their children were: Janet (b.c.1853); Andrew Stevenson (b.1854), blacksmith in Newcastle; Elisabeth (b.1856), who lived in New York; Christina (b.1858), a professional cook in New York, who married James Rennie; Margaret (b.1860), who married blacksmith Gideon Scott and lived in Hawick; Agnes (b.1862); John Burns (b.1863), blacksmith in Belfast, who married Jean Waugh, daughter of the tenant at Hartshaugh Mill; Agnes (again, b.1865), who married Ecclefechan blacksmith Andrew Calvert; Thomas (b.1867), a tailor and clothier with businesses in Belfast and Bangor, he married Isabella Sparks, sister of his sister-in-law; Alexander Burns (b.1870); Alexander Burns (again, b.1871), wine and spirit merchant in Crook, County Durham; and James (b.1876), blacksmith for a while and later proprietor of the Fox & Hounds. Said to posses a wonderful memory, he helped George Tancred with information for his book on Rulewater. He died in Hawick. **Thomas** (b.1831/2) from Teviothead, son of shepherd George. He was a shepherd at Lodgegill in Ewes Parish in 1861, living there with his sister Jessie and brother Robert. **Thomas** (1846–1909) son of gamekeeper Thomas and Christina Scott. He became a coal and hay merchant of Wellogate Place. He was active in the Total Abstinence Society, the Congregational Church and the P.S.A. He married Catherine, daughter of William Whillans (from Chesters), and she died in 1935, aged 88. Their children were Thomas, Isabella Christina (who married James H. Haining) and Catherine Jane. He is buried in the Wellogate. **Walter** (15th C.) recorded in 1494 when John of Edgerston failed to produce him to stand trial before the High Court of the Judiciary in Jedburgh. Perhaps the same Walter 'in falishop' (i.e. Phaup) componed in 1494/5 for stealing sheep from Hartwood and Haining, a cow from Minto, oats from Fairnington and other crimes. Walter, son of Walter in Phaup, failed to appear at the court in 1494/5 and his surety, John of Edgerston, was fined. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'lustus' (probably a nickname meaning 'lusty') in Edgerston. He was surety for John 'Cowar', also in Edgerston. **Walter** of Fairnington (16th C.) recorded in 1580/1 when he claimed right to lands in Lessuden. It is unclear how he was related to other Rutherfords. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick. He married Isobel Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1724. Their children may have included Robert (b.1724), a mason. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) described in 1694 as 'portioner of Caiphope' (i.e. Capehope) when he was involved in the discharge of a bond with Henry Elliot of Harwood. He may have been son of John of Capehope, being the Walter of Capehope who paid the land tax in Hownam Parish. He is recorded as Walter Rutherford 'Kaiphope' in 1695, when John, son of his deceased brother John, became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included John (b.1726). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Langlands Boathouse in 1730. He married Janet Dunn in Wilton in 1729; her surname is variously written as 'Din', 'Dine', 'Dinn', 'Dune' and 'Dyne'. Their children included: Anne (b.1726); Helen (b.1730); Margaret (b.1732); Margaret (again, b.1734); Walter (b.1735); Walter (again, b.1736); Mary (b.1738). The witnesses in 1730 were John and James Dryden. **Walter** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Roberton Parish in 1728. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Janet (b.1733). **Walter** (1723–1804) younger son of Sir John of Edgerston. He served with the army in America, being a Captain in the 60th Regiment. He persuaded his brother John to join him in America, and there John died at Ticonderoga (where he was probably also present) in 1758. He was later a hostage of the Americans and eventually settled there. He married Mary, daughter of Gen. Alexander. Their son John (1760–1840) was a land surveyor and politician, who spelled his name 'Rutherfurd', served on the U.S. Senate, laid out part of Manhattan and settled New Jersey's boundaries; he named his house Edgerston', at what is now called Rutherford, New Jersey. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included James (b.1771). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty' Armstrong in 1765 and their children included: Helen (b.1767); and Armstrong (b.1772). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. He married Janet Armstrong and their son Walter was baptised in 1794. Perhaps the same William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Walter** (b.1810/1) watchmaker from Hawick. He was living in Jedburgh in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Mary Lamb in Hawick in 1836 and their children included Francis, Walter Lamb, Christian Philips and Alice Mary. **Walter** (1814–97) son of Robert and Jane Crawford. He worked as a shepherd in the Borthwick

area. He won a silver medal for speed in shearing sheep. In 1851 he was shepherd at Branxholmtown and was at Mabonlaw in 1861. In 1844 he married Ann Clark (1825–55), who may have been from Dyke, Morayshire. Their children included: Mary (b.1845), who married Andrew Huggan; Robert (b.c.1846), who emigrated to Canada; Janet (b.1847), returned to Scotland; John (b.1849), became an undertaker in Glasgow; Charles (b.1851), partner in Rutherford & Kay, wine merchants; Isabella (b.1851), who went to Frankford, New York; and Alexander (b.1854). In 1861 he secondly married Helen Scott Beattie, daughter of John Beattie, shepherd at Combe; her mother was Isobel Scott, said to be related to Sir Walter Scott. Their children were: Isabella (b.1862); Walter (b.1865); Adam (b.1866); Helen (b.1869); James (b.1870); William (b.c.1873); and Ann (b.1875). In 1881 they emigrated to a farm at Turnberry in Western Ontario, and he died in Bluevale, Huron County. **Walter** (19th C.) farmer of Crailing Tofts. He was well known as a local golfer, being first President of the Border Golfers' Association. His paternal grandmother was Elizabeth Bunyan from Spittal-on-Rule and his uncle was William Rutherford, Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh University. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. **William** (13th C.) cleric who was presumably related to the family who toook their name from the eponymous lands. In 1291 he was 'Master' when he witnessed a case between Melrose Abbey and the Rector of Dunbar. He is recorded on the Ragman Rolls of 1296, among those swearing fealty to Edward I, as 'William de Rotherford' parson of 'Lillesclyue' (i.e. Lilliesleaf). 'Johan de Lillesclif' was also recorded there, as well as 'Aymer de Rotherford' (of Roxburghshire) although whether they were related is unknown. His seal bore a bull's head with a human head between the horns, and with the name 'S'WIL'MI DE ROTHIRFORD'. He could also be the clerk of the same name who witnessed a gift of land in Dryfe (Dumfriesshire) in the mid-13th century. **William** (d.c.1363) son of Richard. He was listed as 'Willelmo de Rotherford', Lord of that Ilk when he witnessed a charter for Adam of Roule, for the lands of Altonburn in about 1354 and another for Roger of Alton relating to the Church of Roxburgh. He also witnessed the same lands of Altonburn passing to the Kers in 1357/8. About the same time he witnessed a grant of lands in Lessuden for Melrose Abbey. In 1358 he was recorded as son of the late Richard when he forfeited lands in the Barony of Crawford Lindsay in Lanarkshire; this was because he was 'against the king's peace and faith'. In 1361 he was on a panel of inquest in Roxburgh, relating to Nether Crailing. In 1363 he was already deceased when his lands in Teviotdale were granted to the custody of John Ker until his heir William reached the age of majority. However, William probably died before this, since he appears to have been succeeded by Sir Richard, probably his son. **William** (15th C.) recorded as William 'of Ruderfurde' in 1429/30 when he was on the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. James (probably of that Ilk) was also listed, but it is unclear how this William was related to other family members. **William** of Hunthill (d.bef. 1507) son of George. He had a sasine for Nether Chatto and other lands in 1496. In 1502 he was surety for John of Hundalee. In 1503 Simon (perhaps a relative) was his procurator for his lands of Nether Chatto at the Justice-aire. In 1504 he became surety to enter a long list of Rutherfords and others at the next Justice-aire for the murder of David 'bachler'; his own surety was Mark Ker (presumably of Dolphinston). His son George succeeded him in 1507. **William** (16th C.) younger son of George of Hunthill and brother to Andrew and John. In 1544 he was tutor to William of Langnewton. He held lands at Over Ancrum. He married Christian, daughter of Christopher Armstrong of Mangerton; her brother was John Armstrong of Gilnockie. **William** of Longnewton (16th C.) probably grandson of George of Longnewton and son of Walter. However, it is suggested in some genealogies that he succeeded his cousin Walter. He was a juror on a retour in 1541 and was also a Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1544 William, younger brother of the Laird of Hunthill, was his tutor. He was served heir in 1547, presumably when he came of age. He had sasine for various other lands in 1550. However, he appears to have been murdered by Robert Ker of Newhall, part of a family feud between the Rutherfords and the Kers that led to a bond being signed in 1560. His son George was also mentioned in 1560, and was to be satisfied by Sir Andrew Ker of Littledean. It is unclear if he or his son was the William who signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh' in 1551. **William** of Kidheugh (16th C.) son of Adam, or perhaps son of Walter, younger brother of George of Longnewton. He is recorded as possessor of Kidheugh in 1545, and also owned Langrink in Selkirkshire. He is listed in 1549 among the associates of Walter Ker

of Cessford who were accused of helping the English in raids upon the farms of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1553/4 he was on the panel (but transcribed as 'Reidhauch') for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1558 he was possessor of part of Caverhill and Glack in Peeblesshire, which were inherited by his grandson Adam. He was succeeded by his son Robert. **William** of Longnewton (16th C.) possibly son of the earlier William. In 1578 he signed a bond of allegiance with other Rutherfords, Turnbulls and Douglas of Cavers. He may have died before 1583 when the other barons of the bond were declared rebels. **William** of Abbotrule (16th C.) recorded in 1581/2 when he witnessed a transaction between Walter Scott of Todrig and Joanna, daughter of 'Dand' of Grange. He seems likely to have been related to the Rutherfords of Grange. **William** of Littleheugh (16th C.) recorded in 1590 when accused by the English Warden of being part of a raid into England 3 years earlier. John Scott 'the Tinckler' led the group of what was claimed to be 500 men on a day-long foray. His son Andrew was accused of being on another raid at the same time, with his sons Andrew and Richard being recorded in 2 additional accusations. His designation was transcribed 'Lyttlehewghe'. He was also recorded in 1590 among men of Teviotdale accused of breaking their bond with Englishman Edmund Crawster. At about the same time he was listed among landed men of Roxburgh and Selkirk. Also in 1590 he acted as cautioner for Thomas, son of John of Hunthill. In 1593 he was denounced as a rebel (along with Rutherfords of Hunthill) for failure to appear to answer accusations about raids into England. In 1601 he was among a group of Rutherfords who were accused of firing weapons towards the Youngs at a horserace; his sons Adam and William were also listed. He was said to have had 4 sons (Andrew, Richard, Adam and William) and a daughter who married Thomas Selby of Biddlestone in Northumberland. **William** (d.c.1619) local man described as 'in Rafflat' probably Rawflat, Ancrum Parish) in a 1612 list of men convicted of charging too much interest on loans. He appeared to answer the charges. His son William was served as his heir in 1619. **William** (16th/17th C.) Schoolmaster at Hobkirk. He was recorded as master there in a deed of 1616. He was also witness to a 'wadset' for lands in the Kirkhaugh of Hobkirk in 1618; Robert, 'servitor to William Rutherford, notary public' was another witness, and so possibly his servant. James Arbuthnott was recorded as master in 1619. He may be the William who was reader at Hownam in 1609. **William** (16th/17th C.) served as heir to his father William in Rawflat in 1619. **William** of Bankend (d.bef. 1714) eldest son of John of Bankend, who was Provost of Jedburgh. He was descended from the Rutherfords of Hunthill. In 1676 he sold Bankend (with the consent of James Gledstains of Cocklaw, his wife's trustee). He was later referred to as being 'of Lochend'. He married Esther Langlands, who was grand-daughter of George Langlands of that Ilk. His widow is recorded in a bond of 1714. They had 4 daughters, who were served as co-heirs to their father: Margaret; Isobel; Lilias; and Esther. **William** (17th C.) weaver who was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **William** (17th C.) married Jean Heatley in Bedrule Parish in 1693. **William** (17th C.) served as interim Town Clerk in 1696. He was a Bailie of Jedburgh and recorded as a writer in Hawick in 1690 when his 2nd son Thomas became a baxter's apprentice in Edinburgh. He may be the same as William of Bankend. **Dr. William** of Barnhills (d.bef. 1731). He bought the lands of Barnhills from Sir William Bennet of Grubet in 1703, with sasine in 1705. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester. He had 3 daughters: Margaret, who married Rev. Alexander Mackenzie of Edinburgh; Helen; and Jean, who married John Mowbray from Edinburgh. Each of his daughters inherited a third of Barnhills. It is possible that he is the man mentioned among Jacobite prisoners in a letter from John of Knowesouth in 1716, when he says 'neither Dr Rutherfoord nor his nephew will be transported'. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included David (b.1703), James (b.1703), John (b.1704) and John (again, b.1705). He is probably the William who married Bessie Robertson in Cavers in 1702. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Henrietta (b.1705). He is probably the William who married Helen Oliver in Bedrule in 1702. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Glendinning in 1710, the marriage recorded in Wilton and Roberton Parishes. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included William (b.1712), Gilbert (b.1716), Helen (b.1719) and Barbara (b.1723). **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included Helen (b.1737). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Northcroft

in 1748 and 1751. He married Margaret Hall and their children included: William (b.1744), baptised in ashkirk; Agnes (b.1746), baptised in Ashkirk; Robert (b.1748), baptised in Wilton; and Thomas (b.1751), also baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1748 and 1751 were James Dryden and Walter Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1760). **William** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Andrew (b.1763), Joseph (b.1768), Walter (b.1772) and Richard (b.1775). **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included William (b.1766), Robert (b.1768), Francis (b.1770), Susan (b.1773), Gilbert (b.1778) and Agnes (b.1780). **William** (d.1797) clockmaker of Hawick. He married Helen Scott in 1766 and their children included Thomas (b.1784). The record of his death states that he was 'killed by a fall over a stair', this said (by W.N. Kennedy) to have been at Thomas Kedie's house. The death of his wife Nelly Scott is recorded in 1805. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Harwood Mill in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. Perhaps the same William was srvant to John Clerk in Templehall according to the 1801 Militia ballot. **William** (b.c.1770s) watchmaker in Newcastleton according to the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Hall in Hobkirk Parish in 1809. **William Oliver** (1781–1879) of Edgerston, son of Jane Rutherford and William Oliver of Dinlabyre. He was born at Weens, with a celebratory larch planted on the side of the walk to the garden. He was born as an Oliver and succeeded to Dinlabyre on the death of his father in 1830. He was 'Junior of Dinlabyre' on the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. He was 'younger of Dinlabyre' when he served as a Lieutenant in the Roxburgh Volunteer cavalry that responded to the False Alarm of 1804. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805, when still 'junior of Dinlabyre'. He was also a founder member of the Jedforest Club in 1810. He succeeded his father as Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1807. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819 (along with his father), when still younger of Dinlabyre. He was probably the William listed as Sheriff Clerk in Jedburgh in 1814 and also 'sheriff clerk, Jedburgh' in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He was Sheriff during some of the local election troubles of the 1830s, requesting that a troop of dragoons be sent to Hawick in 1835, and reading the Riot Act twice on that occasion. He purchased the estate of Knowesouth from Charles Scott, and had the mansion there built, but sold it not long afterwards to George Pott in 1838 (although may have held on to part of these lands). He also acquired part of the lands of Ruecastle from the heirs of Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth. After his uncle John of Edgerston died in 1834, he was passed the lands of Edgerston and changed his surname. He was recorded at Edgerston in Pigot's 1837 directory and at Dinlabyre in 1852. In 1839 he was present at the banquet at Branxholme for the Duke of Buccleuch. He was also Deputy-Lieutenant (from 1848), Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He also served as Chairman of the Lunacy Board for Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire and Berwickshire, and Chairman of the Police and Prison Boards for Roxburghshire. He retired from his duties as Sheriff in 1868. In 1804 he married Agnes, 2nd daughter of Alexander Chatto of Mainhouse, and she died in 1859. His children included: William, who died young in 1818; a second son who died the same year; Elizabeth, who married Rev. James Denniston in Malta; William Alexander Oliver (b.1818), who succeeded and whose son William Edward Oliver sold Edgerston; Jane, who married McDuff Rhind, Sheriff-Substitute for Wigtonshire; and Archibald John, who succeeded to Dinlabyre. His name was sometimes written 'Oliver-Rutherford'. **William** (1797/8–1871) probably born in Northumberland, he was teacher at Woodburn 1822–25. He then came to Hawick, where he was teacher of Mathematics and other subjects at the Grammar School. About 1832 he moved to be master at Corporation Academy, Berwick, in 1838 moved to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and retired about 1864. He was a member of the council of the Royal Astronomical Society 1844–47 and Honorary Secretary in 1845 and 1846. He contributed mathematical problems to publications such as the 'Ladies' Diary' and co-edited the first volume of 'The Mathematician' in 1845. He also edited many other mathematical books, including 'Simson's Euclid' and Hutton's 'Course of Mathematics'. He published about 15 papers, including a solution of spherical triangles, and the calculation of π to 440 decimal places. His wife was Elizabeth, and they had a daughter, Mary Fenwick. He died at his home in London. **William** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Christian Forsyth and their children included:

Helen (b.1816); Nancy (b.1818); John (b.1820); James (b.1822); William (b.1824); and Andrew (b.1827). **William** (b.1804/5) watchmaker of Hawick, son of Francis and Alison Henderson. He was recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. In the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses he was living at 7 High Street. His mother was living in the adjacent house in 1851. In 1836 he married May Rutherford, daughter of builder Robert. Their children, many of whom were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Jane (b.1839); Alice Henderson (b.1841); Francis ('Frank') Elliot (b.1843); Robert (b.1845); Matilda (b.1847), who married Thomas Davidson; Andrew Scott (b.1849); Agnes (b.1851); and Elizabeth Agnes (b.1852). In the baptismal record for Francis in 1843, in Hawick Free Kirk, his name is given as 'Michael'. A portrait of him exists. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Rae in Southdean Parish in 1834. **William** (b.1812) son of Bonchester joiner James. He emigrated to Australia and is said to have done well. When he heard of the death of his brother Alexander (who had suffered paralysis), he sent money back to Hobkirk Parish to cover the expenses for maintaining him. **William** (b.1813/4) born in Hawick, he was a shepherd. In 1841 he was living at Mabonlaw and in 1851 his family were there (but he was presumably absent during the census). By 1861 he was at Glenkerry. His wife was Janet (from Kirkton Parish) and their children included Helen, Robert, James, Janet, William and Thomas. His wife later married James Anderson in Ettrick in 1860. **William** (19th C.) married Jane Plumber in Hawick in 1834. **William** (19th C.) married Helen Scott in Hobkirk Parish in 1838. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Somerville in 1841, the marriage recorded in Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **William** (1818–80) son of Hawick builder Robert and Jane Waldie. He married Beatrice, daughter of William Brydon and Margaret Hogg. Their children were Margaret, Jean, Matilda, Robert William, Catherine Anne, Elizabeth H., Georgina, Alice May, William Thomas and Agnes, at least the first of which was born in Hawick. They emigrated to Ontario in about 1850. It may be that he was responsible for naming the area 'Millbank', near Waterloo and Stratford in Ontario. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Oliver and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1836); Helen (b.1838); Helen (again, b.1841); and Catherine (b.1843), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **William** (19th C.) married Alison Milne in Hawick in 1853. **William** (b.1834/5) from Jedburgh, he was a mill wright living on Dickson Street in 1861. His wife was Euphemia and their children included Andrew. **William** 'Willie' (1849/50–1937) resident of the small house in Cogsmill that used to be the school. His wife ran the post office and shop there. He married Margaret Turnbull, who died in 1925, aged 74. Their son William John was born in Hawick in 1891. They are buried in Denholm (formerly written 'Rothersford', 'Rothirford', 'Routherfourd', 'Ruderfurd', 'Ruderfurde', 'Rudirfurd', 'Rutherfoord', 'Rutherfourd', 'Rutherfurd', 'Rutherfurde', 'Ruthirford', 'Ruthirforde', 'Ruthirfurd', 'Ruthirfurde', 'Rwthyrfurde', etc.).

the Rutherfords (*thu-ru-thur-furdz*) *n.* prominent family around the Kelso and Jedburgh areas. The family name is believed to have originated in their lands near Maxton, various versions of the traditional story involving a fording of the Tweed that led to Scots victory. They had land in Roxburghshire since at least the 12th century. Aymer and Sir Nicholas 'de Rotherford' swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, as well as William, who was Parson of Lilliesleaf. Sir Richard Rutherford, Warden of the Marches, and his 5 sons helped repel English incursions in the years around 1400. He is the direct ancestor of the Rutherfords of Chatto, Edgerston, Hunthill, Hundalee, Fairnington and Fairnilee. Robert Rutherford of Chatto gained renown in helping with the victory at Otterburn. In 1544 some of the Rutherfords were among the families that 'did set on red crosses on their cotes' and support the English army in the burning of Jedburgh etc. Thomas Rutherford, the Black Laird of Edgerston, was famous for his daring attacks on the English in the 16th century, particularly at the Raid of the Redeswire. The Edgerston branch tended to spell their name 'Rutherfurd'. A feud with the Turnbulls in Teviotdale was recorded in Parliament in 1479. General Andrew Rutherford became Lord Rutherford in 1661 and was made Earl of Teviot (a title that became extinct) in 1663. The Rutherfords also held the lands of Wells in Rulewater. The various branches of the family are intimately connected with the other local landed families through marriage. A family of that name in Hawick were known for their abilities on the fiddle for several generations around the 18th century. The family motto is 'Nec Sorte Nec Fato' ('Neither by strategy nor by chance') and the shield is silver with a red border and three blackbirds at

the top – '. . . The Rutherfoords, with grit renown, Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out' [T].

Rutherford Bros (*ru-thur-furd-bros*) *n.* Rutherford Brothers cycles and accessories shop at No. 3 Sandbed in the mid-to-late 20th century, the 'island' property off Orrock Place. The building has previously been a pet shop and earlier a corn merchants. The business was opened as a radio shop at 6 Sandbed, by brothers Peter and Andrew Rutherford, who had been R.A.F. radar technicians. Later Andrew took charge of the television side of the business, with Peter in charge of radio and home electricals. The business expanded into 3 Sandbed as a cycle shop, with Henry Mitchell behind the counter and Don Brain as mechanic. After the deaths of the 2 brothers the business was sold in the late 1970s. The building had 2 red phone boxes in front and for a while had vending machines on the outside wall. The building was demolished in 1987, despite attempts to save it due to its unique features; however, the Venetian-style windows were rescued from the demolition.

Rutherfurd see **Rutherford**

Rutherfurd's Directory (*ru-thur-furdz-dI-rek-tu-ree*) *n.* directory of businesses and prominent individuals in the south of Scotland, as well as listing statistical information for each of the 3 Borders counties. It was officially known as 'Rutherfurd's Southern Counties Register' and was published in 1867 by J. and J.H. Rutherfurd of Kelso. It is an invaluable source of local information in this decade, and contains considerably more detail than the more general directories of Scotland. It was reprinted in facsimile form in 1990.

Ruthven (*ruth-vin*) *n.* **William** 4th Lord Ruthven (c.1541–84). Along with his father Patrick, he was involved with the murder of Mary Queen of Scots' secretary Rizzio. In 1572 he captured a force under Ferniehirst and Buccleuch, which had unsuccessfully tried to surprise Jedburgh (which was loyal to the infant James VI) and then retreated to Hawick. In 1578/9 he was the King's Lieutenant in the West Marches when he brought an action against 22 Border Lairds for the deeds of the men for whome they served as cautioners. He was later involved in a plot to seize James VI and was executed.

Ruthven-Murray (*ruth-vin-mu-ri*) *n.* **Peter** (1930–) acted as Chair of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies about 1992–2002. He wrote 'The Murrays of Rulewater: A Genealogical History of A Border Family' (1986).

rybat (*rī-ba'*) *n., arch.* a dressed stone at the side of a door or window (such as the one in the Museum from the jamb of old gate at the West Port).

Rycroft (*rI-kroft*) *n.* former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish. It was owned by the Scotts of Woll in 1609.

Rye (*rI*) *n.* **Arthur N.** (19th/20th C.) Hawick's first electricity manager from about 1901.

Ryechester (*rI-ches-tur*) *n.* former name for a small piece of land in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1788 it was valued at £50, along with Quartersides, when owned by Edgar Hunter of Linthill. It was recorded in the county valuation of 1788 being owned by Charles Riddell of Muselee and in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811 having been purchased by Sir John Buchanan Riddell.

Rye Croft (*rI-kroft*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Ashkirk. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the lands (and others in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. They formed part of the estate of the Cochranes of Ashkirk in the early 1800s (it is 'Ryecroft' in 1753 and 'Rye Croft' in 1779).

Ryedale Burn (*rI-dāl-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on the eastern slopes of North Birny Fell, running roughly south, past Roan farm to join the Liddel Water. There are old turf enclosures and sheepfolds in the area (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Ryeknow (*rI-now*) *n.* former name for part of Rawflat in the Barony of Belses. It was sold by Walter Turnbull of Rawflat to Ragwell Bennet of Chesters in 1623. It was described being at the east end of the town of Belses in 1670 when inherited by Robert Bennet and in 1684 when inherited by John, nephew of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre. It was valued at £100 in 1788 and listed under Ancrum Parish (spelled 'Ryknow' in 1623 and 1670).

Ryelaw Knowe (*rI-law-now*) *n.* hill in the upper Borthwick valley, lying to the east of Wolfcleuchhead. It is essentially the south-western spur of Ewelair Hill, and has the 'Loupin' Stane' on it. To the west is Ryelaw Bog and Ryelaw Sike, which runs into the Rankle Burn.

the Ryelea (*thu- rī-lee*) *n.* linear feature on the farm of Liddelbank or Longrow, in the southern part of Castleton Parish. It is a roughly 1/4-mile long green ridge, composed of gravel, sand and water. Ryeleahead lies to the north. A coin of Hadrian (156 C.E.) was found nearby in about 1860 – 'O, the Riley's ever green, The bonny,

bonny Riley! The first time that I saw my Jean 'Twas on the bonny Riley' [DA].

Ryeleaheid (*rī-lee-heed*) *n.* Ryeleahead, cottage near the southern extent of Roxburghshire, between Lawston and Bankhead. Joseph Graham was a tailor there and Francis Elliot a labourer in 1841. To the north-west are the remains of an ancient chapel, as well as the remains of former lime workings, enclosures and rig and furrow markings (it is 'Raileyhead' in 1841).

Ryleknowe (*rīl-now*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, probably close to the modern farm of Ryleahead, close to the southern extremity of Roxburghshire. It is recorded in 1541 when it was valued at 2 merks and was possessed by Andrew Forester. 'Pate Ellot of the Ryleknow' is recorded in 1569.

rynd (*rīnd*) *n., arch.* a piece of iron inserted in the centre of the upper millstone to support it, often star-shaped – 'On the centre scroll is cut the figure of a mill rynd, from which we suppose that the deceased was a miller' [WaD].

rynde (*rīnd*) *v., arch.* to render, prepare tallow by melting – 'Ti reind = to melt fat by the heat of the fire' [ECS] (also written 'reind').

Rynnes (*rinz*) *n.* former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish, owned by the Scotts of Woll in 1609. The precise location, spelling and pronunciation are all uncertain.

ryot (*rI-i'*) *n., arch.* an assault, unlawful bodily harm, violent disorder, breech of the peace – 'Item, whatsomever person that committs ryottis, in giving of dry cuffis and straiks . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . onlawed and ammerciatt in an ryott committ by her upon Jein Scott . . . ' [BR1682], 'The quhilke day Hewgo Ellot, smith, was fyned and onlawed in ane egregious and most insolent ryott . . . ' [BR1685], '. . . even to the comitting of some ryott, abusing of Magistracie and almost to the effusione of blood' [BR1706].

rype (*rīp*) *v., arch.* to rifle, ransack, search thoroughly – '. . . who accordingly did rype the sd George Renwick a pairt of his house, till they began to search beneath ane bed . . . ' [BR1686], '. . . an mosstrooper an reever rade bye ti foray an fecht an reipin raid' [ECS] (also written 'reip' and 'ripe').

rype-pouch (*rīp-powch*) *n., arch.* someone who rifles through another's pockets, particularly among school children – 'Rype-pouch, A pick-pocket; a term applied by school-boys, when anything has been taken out of their pockets, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

rypit (*rī-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* rifled, ransacked, plundered – 'A spielin' callant riskin' screeve and cloure, Rypit the reid-cheekt aipples whaur they hung' [WL].

ryse (*rīz*) *n.* a rise – 'hei managed ti git a rise oot o his brother', *v.* to rise – 'En' as for Nellie Herkness, she ryses i' the moorn . . . ' [JSB], 'Ræise up, my loefe, my fair ane, an' cum awa' [HSR], 'Frae the ræisin' o' the sun untill the gaein' doun o' the same . . . ' [HSR], '. . . An' what saddens maist av'a, Wull the bluid still reis?' [MB] (note the hard *ī* is usual; also spelled 'reis', 'reise', 'ræise', etc., as well as 'rise' as in English; the past tense is **rase**).

ryseit (*rī-zee', -zi'*) *pp., poet.* raised – '. . . an be killet, an' be ræset agane the thrid day' [HSR].

ryve see **rive**

s' (*s*) *contr., arch.* short form of **sall** (see also **A'se**).

's (*s*) *contr.* is, has – 'Ther's (s = hes) a moppie gaen skiddlin owre that paster the now, duist' [ECS].

sa see **saa**

saa (*saw*) *v., n., arch.* salve (also spelled 'sa' and 'sa' ').

saant see **saunt**

saat see **saut**

the Saaverin (*thu-saw-ve-rin*) *n.* name of a cottage in Stobs, once lived in by Jean Sanderson, wife of Henry Scott, 'Hero of Quebec'. It was located a little below the Castle, on the opposite side of the Slitrig.

sab (*sawb*) *v., poet.* to sob – 'Nae daffin', nae gabbin', but sighing and sabbing, Ilk ane lifts her leglin and hies her away' [JEM], 'An' aye she was sabbing, an' sair she did mane, As tears trickled fast frae her ee' [JoHa], '. . . My destiny in your ain trim, Than in my venerable years I, baby-like, wi' een that swim, Should sigh and sab to move your tears' [AD], 'And mind ye lass, I'm no come here To seigh and sab, and flare and vow' [HSR], 'Cooped up on the lorry, the sheep waesome sab, And the auld herd beams oot o' the cab' [WL], *n., poet.* a sob, noise made the wind – '. . . Wi' nae soun' but the whaup's on the air, And the sab o' the yowes' [WL] (see also **sabbit**).

Sabbathly (*saw-buth-lee*) *adv., arch.* every Sunday – '. . . to go to the place of repentance, and so to continue Sabbathlie induring their wills' [Ash1638].

Sabbath Schuil (*saw-bith-skil*) *n., arch.* Sunday School – 'To Sabbath Schule we aa were trained to gan . . . ' [WL] (also **Sundi Schuil**).

sabbit (*saw-bee', -bi'*) *pp., poet.* sobbed – 'The rowin tear down fell, Her bosom wasna well, For she sabbit most wofullie' [JTe] (see **sab**).

Sacred Harmonic Society (*sā-krid-har-moneek-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* Hawick music group of Victorian times, which put on large choral performances in the Exchange Hall, often under the leadership of W. Fiddes Wilson. It turned into the Hawick Harmonic Society, which in turn led to the Hawick Choral Society, when??.

sad (*sawd*) *adj., arch.* weighty, cumbrous.

sadden (*sa-din*) *pp., arch.* gone heavy, not risen (of cakes, bread, etc.).

saddit (*sa-din*) *pp., arch.* sunk, settled down (of earth, etc.) – 'The grave's saddit' [GW].

Sadler (*sawd-lur*) *n.* **Sir Ralph** (1507–87) served as an English ambassador to Scotland in the 1530s and later acted to try to arrange a marriage between Mary Queen of Scots and Edward Prince of Wales. He was Treasurer of the Army on Hertford's expedition of 1544 and later at the Battle of Pinkie Cleugh. He was appointed Warden of the English Middle and East Marches in 1559; he described the inhabitants of the Borders as 'naughty, evil, unruly, and misdemeanant'. He was involved with the Treaty of Leith in trying to make an alliance with Scottish Protestants and was later (apparently unwillingly) appointed jailor for Mary Queen of Scots. **William** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Mary Williamson in 1723. They had a daughter Isobell in 1724. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Wilkie. It is possible he was the tobacconist if he remarried later. **William** (18th C.) tobacconist in Hawick. He married Isobel Wilson and their children included: James (b.1737); Mary (b.1739); Jean (b.1742); Thomas (b.1743); and William (b.1747). Isobel (b.1735), with no mother's name given, was probably also his daughter. The witnesses were shoemaker John Scott and flesher Andrew Porteous (also written 'Saddler').

Sadler-sike (*sawd-lur-sīk*) *n.* former name for a ditch on or near Hawick Common Moor, the exact position of which is now uncertain. It was mentioned in 1766 in the description of 9 small pieces of land that were let in order to try to prevent encroachment on the Common by neighbouring tenants.

sae see **si**

sae (*sā*) *adv.* so – 'sae fer sae guid', '... Sae sweetly frae the branches o' the auld aik tree' [JoHa], 'O Willie, since it's sae, My heart is vera wae ...' [JTe], 'He sees that sae will be the case, An' wi' a lang-drawn ruefu' face' [RDW], 'That's sae fer, sae guid. The auld Miser has cost me three guid Hawick gills already ...' [JEDM], 'Sae fer fer back the lang road it has come ...' [JEDM], 'Sae lang may the sang be sung O' hands wi' labour blessed' [??], 'There wi' freends sae blythe and cheerie ...' [RH], '... Sae much a head' [JCG], 'It's no' sae much juist bein' ett'n, Tho' sic a trial I'm no forgettin'...' [DH], 'Sae, ye're welcome ...' [WL], used at the ends of interrogative phrases where the English might be 'why ... so?' – 'Oo never goam other, now. How? – ir ee cuissn oot, sae?' [ECS], 'C'way nih, hurry up or oo'll be owre lang! What teime is't, sae?' [ECS] (only used in particular phrases, while **si** or **so** are more common in general senses, and **so** is always used for the conjunction or interjection; note also that 'sae' is often written where the pronunciation is intended as 'si').

saebeid (*sā-beed*) *interj., poet.* so be it, amen – 'Blisset be the Lord God o' Israel, frae evirlestin til evirlestin. Saebeid, an' saebeid' [HSR], '... for thine is the kingdoom, an' the power, an' the glorie, for evir. Saebeid' [HSR].

Sægifa see **Seigiva**

Sægiva see **Seigiva**

safand (*sā-fawnd*) *conj., arch.* saving, reserving, except, without prejudice to – '... to the said James Scot and his aeris euerlestandly, safand every manis rychtis' [JW1558] (there are several spelling variants).

saejurn (*sā-jurn*) *v., poet.* a sojourn – 'Wae's me that I saejurn in Mesech ...' [HSR].

saejurner (*sā-jur-nur*) *n., poet.* a sojourner – '... for I am fremet wi' thee, an' ane saejurner, as a' my fæthers wer' [HSR].

safeguaird (*sāf-gārd*) *n., v.* safeguard – 'My saufgaird is in God, which saufes the upricht in hairt' [HSR].

Safely (*sāf-lee*) *n.* **Rev. Dr. John** (1875–1947) born in Lanarkshire, he trained at Edinburgh Theological Hall. He was minister at Greenlaw from 1905, then at Hillhead in Glasgow and Canmore Street in Denfermline, before taking becoming Hawick Congregational Kirk minister in 1934. His wife was a grand-daughter of Evangelical Union founder James Morrison, and a daughter of another well known E.U. figure, George Gladstone. He was President of the Congregational Union of Scotland, and in this capacity was the first Hawick minister to broadcast a Sunday evening service on the radio, in 1936. He was well known for his talents as a preacher, and led speacial monthly evening services for young people. He demitted in 1941, intending to retire, but was appointed interim minister in Kilmarnock and later at Sannox, Arran, where he died.

safe oot, safe in (*sāf-oo'-sāf-in*) *interj.* slogan used to send riders off at the Common Riding, and a toast drunk at some functions. It is also used in other Common Ridings (e.g. Selkirk, Annan, Biggar and Linlithgow), while in Peebles the phrase is 'Safe oot, safe roond and safe in'. The origin and antiquity of the slogan is uncertain, but it may be related to Psalm 121 'The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore'. It is mentioned in 1806 in the letter than William Nixon sent along with the sash for the Cornet, and so its use goes back at least to this time – 'Wishing the Cornet and his company 'Safe Out and Safe In', I have the honour to remain ...' [C&L1806], ''Safe oot, Safe in' my Border lads! And safely win ye hame' [RSC], ''Safe oot, safe in', our Border prayer We lift it today as when ...' [RSC], 'And, while tae the coast aye the Te'iot shall rin, Be it honoured the toast aye – 'Safe oot and safe in'!' [CB].

safety-peen (*sā-fu-tee-peen*) *n., arch.* a safety-pin (note the extra syllable).

Safeway (*sāf-wā*) *n.* the biggest Safeway Supermarket in the Borders was opened on the site of the former Auction Mart in 1993. It was the subject of a humorous song to the tune of 'My Way', written and sung by Ian Landles. The first Safeway was a transformed version of the Presto supermarket in the late 1980s. The Safeway on Mart Street became Morrisons in 2005 after the Safeway company was bought out in 2004.

saft (*saft*) *adj., arch., poet.* soft – '...Wha had fund Geordie's saft bit oot – Her name was Sandy's Grizzie' [JoHa], 'Maist likely blockheads, dull, insensient, saft, E'en, sirs, wha kens but some might ca'd ye daft?' [JoHa], 'While saft, low and mellow, ower upland an' fell Is wafted the sang o' the eicht o'clock bell' [JJ], 'A wee bit name, but sweet's the sound, And saft, saft is the spell ...' [JT], 'The wurds o' his mooth wer mair saft an' slegie nor butter ...' [HSR], '...behald, they that weer saft claethin' ar in kings' houses' [HSR], 'But a saft licht cam owre the lassie's face, And her wistfu' look shed an air o' grace' [WL], *adv., arch.* in a peaceable quiet state – 'Thay canna sit soft; they're aye natterin an fechtin' [ECS].

safter (*saf-tur*) *adj., poet.* softer – '...his words wer safter nor oolie, nathless wer thaye drawn swords' [HSR].

saftly (*saft-lee*) *adv., arch.* softly – 'And a mither's hert sang saftly ...' [WL].

saicint see **saicont**

saicond (*sā-kind*) *n.* a second (of time) – 'juist a saicond', 'if ee're no in bed in 10 saiconds, A'm gettin the polis', '...o' which a guid 30 or 40 saiconds worth'll be ti the point' [IWL].

saicond (*sā-kind*) *adj.* second – 'his horse was saicond in the Tradesmen's', '...while ither local news takes saicend place for yince in the eer' [BW1974], '...the site o where James the Saicond o Scotland was killed when a cannon accidentally burst ...' [IWL], '...ee've jist came in saicend in the favourite Cornet stakes!' [CT], 'For saicind year the cooncil pick Yin whae Hawick folk cannae stick' [MB] (also spelled 'saicend', 'saicind', etc.; see also **saicont**).

saicondary (*sā-kin-du-ree*) *adj.* secondary – '...Elliot was gaun on that much aboot Thomson that hei umsel was juist playin a saicondary role in the proceedins' [IWL].

the Saicondary Ball (*thu-sā-kin-du-ree-bawl*) *n.* additional Common Riding Ball held for people who were unable to get tickets for the main Ball. The Cornet would appear at this Ball shortly after midnight to dance the Reel again. It was held in the mid-20th century in the Tower, the Crown and then the Marina, and was discontinued after 1988.

saicond-haund (*sā-kind-hawnd*) *adj.* second-hand.

the saicond raw (*thu-sā-kind-raw*) *n.* second row in rugby, consisting of the two locks.

saiconds (*sā-kindz*) *n.* seconds, a secondary team – 'Hei played fitba for Coldstream Saiconds – they didni hev Thirds!' [IWL].

the Saicond World War (*thu-sā-kind-wu-ruld-wawr*) *n.* the Second World War, WWII, lasting 1939–45, in which thousands of locals served, and which was the dominant influence on life in the 1940s. In September 1939 about 900 evacuees (mothers, children and teachers) arrived in Hawick, along with 600 others for the Denholm, Minto, Roberton and other country areas. Like other communities Hawick had its own Home Guard, and women helped on farms through the Land Army. The ration book office was at 21 High Street. Stobs Camp became an extremely active place during the War years. St. Mary's Kirk was requisitioned and Allars Kirk Hall was set up as the reserve headquarters for Civil Defence. Many iron railings around the town were requisitioned for the War effort in 1942. The Common Riding was cancelled for the years 1940–45, but the marches were ridden by Chap Landles (on his own in 1940), accompanied by some supporters (14 in 1941). Hawick soldiers stationed

'somewhere in England' appointed W. Slorance as Cornet in 1940, and 'somewhere in Scotland' they appointed E. Moffat as Cornet in 1941. The 4th Battalion, the K.O.S.B. appointed Jim Reid as their Cornet in 1945, using a flag made by the women at Pringle's, which was dipped in the Elbe; this was returned with the names embroidered on it of places where they had lost comrades. There were celebrations in Hawick on both V.E. and V.J. Days. Many of the fallen are commemorated at the War Memorial in Hawick, with names listed on the Roll of Honour in the Museum, as well as on memorials elsewhere. A plaque in the Park from the Belgian town of Sint Eloois Vijve commeorates the men of the K.O.S.B. who were billetted there after the town was liberated in 1944.

saicont (*sā-kin'*) *n., adj.* second – 'This eez the saicant sic column . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'saicant' and 'saicint'; cf. **saicond**).

saicret (*sā-kri'*) *adj., n., arch.* secret (see also **seceret**).

saicrifice (*sāk-ree-fīs*) *n., v., arch.* sacrifice.

saicy (*sā-kee*) *adj., arch.* second – 'A'm first, ee're saicy' [GW].

said (*sed*) *adj., arch.* aforementioned, previously stated – 'The said day James Deans and Patrick Richardsone, the two present baylyeas . . . ' [BR1694], '. . . did wilfully desert and absent himself from carreing the said colour the said day . . . ' [BR1706], 'The said Isobell also ye said day appearing before ye Session was seriouslie exhorted to behave soberlie . . . ' [PR1715], *pl., arch.* – 'The said day the saidis Baylyeas with the consent of the counsell . . . ' [BR1701] (common in older legal documents, often abbreviated to 'sd'; 'the said day' replaced the older phrase 'the which day' around 1700; see also **sid**).

saiddle see **saidle**

saidle (*sā-dul*) *n.* a saddle – '. . . Knocked the Cornet off his saidle' [T], *v.* to saddle, encumber – 'Or slowly alang the ribboned road That saiddles Crawbyres Brig?' [WL] (also spelled 'saiddle').

saidler (*sād-lur*) *n.* a saddler – 'Item, to John Richartsoun, saidlar, tuentie thrie pundis, xx d. . . . ' [SB1574], '. . . hei was apprenticed as a saiddler workin frae aeight ti six' [IWL] (there are spelling variants).

sain (*sān*) *n., arch.* a ludicrous object, sight – 'Sic a sain hei lookit!' [GW], 'Sic a brattie! Sic a sain! Bit A never goamed the folk, an A never luit bat' [ECS].

Saint see **St.**

the Saints (*thu-sāntz*) *n.* nickname for **St. Cuthbert's Cricket Club**.

saip (*sāp*) *n., arch.* soap – '. . . By gude-wives, crouse wi saip's salvation' [DH], 'Malt, saip, and soda, Sheep and kye, And bedroom-suites, Gang birlin bye' [DH].

saiprate (*sāp-ri'*) *adj.* separate – 'Oo've traivelled fer in mony wei's, Hed oor saiprait journies N' though they seemed the wei ti gaun, Whiles a' hink they wurnae' [IHS/GoM].

sair (*sār*) *adj.* sore, painful – 'ee're gein is a sair heid', 'Butte O thatte lovelye forme grewe fainte, And O thatte herte was saire . . . ' [JTe], 'The wild lilt o' yon air Can wi' naething else compare; For when the heart is sair, Far frae hame . . . ' [WNK], 'A'm fair sair', 'Thou, whilk hest shawet me grit an' sair trubles . . . ' [HSR], 'Truble an' verra sair paine hae ta'en haud on me . . . ' [HSR], 'His race it wasna' lang, An' his little feet were sair . . . ' [BM1898], 'Now – there's a sight for sair een' [JEDM], '. . . An' ma heid is unco sair' [RM], 'Sair een, heid, mooth, spot . . . ' [GW], great, sorrowful, grievous, trying – '. . . sair fecht, maister, trouble, wark' [GW], '. . . aye Col's a sair want – hei was aye the hearty yin – never a burden but hei'd some cheery word ti lighten't wi' ' [JEDM], 'Syne langings sair at times will come . . . ' [RH], '. . . And my hert's sair cuissendoon' [DH], '. . . But never grew bigger than fowerfit-ten, And the loss to the game was sair!' [DH], 'A sair shooer = a heavy shower (of rain)' [ECS], causing concern, worrisome – 'Ti pit yin's sel sair aboot = greatly to concern one's self; to worry' [ECS], 'Aye did she, an' it didna pit huz sair aboot. It made nae odds to huz if she had been the deevil's servant, sir' [WNK], 'Sair trouble = grave illness, worry, etc.' [ECS], *adv.* sorely, seriously, very – 'For, like mysel', I maun declare, O' late you sair did want it' [JoHa], 'A heart wi' love an' chastity aflame, Though sair we dread they'd baith begin at hame' [JoHa], 'Awhow! but hey's sair altert' [JAHM], '. . . an' thine han' presses me sair' [HSR], 'Hei's sair failed!' [ECS], 'Matthih's sair altert; hei's no leike the same man sin ei was bad' [ECS], 'For his skin it seems dirty and sair needin' soap . . . ' [RM], '. . . An' weel did they flatter, an' sair did they strive' [JT], '. . . An' the loss tae the game was sair' [DH], 'Sometimes the lessons were gey hard, And tried oor patience sair . . . ' [WFC], 'They tell me, Hawick, ye're altered sair, Your folks are no the same' [WLu], often used to imply regret – 'the waa was sayr broken doon' [JAHM], *n.* a sore – 'I've e'en seen doctors, deep-learnt, skeelie men, Leave off, as hopeless, an inveterate sair . . . ' [JoHa], 'My loers an' my frien's stan' owt bye frae my sair . . . ' [HSR],

'She's aye castin up auld sairs' [ECS], '... Nae maitter whether freend or foe, They probe the sairs wi' poisoned blade' [FL], *v., arch.* to pain, harm, cause to be sore – 'Which sair'd his house o' meal an' groats, An' farm'd it a' for sax pund Scots' [JR], 'It's no' because its boughs are bus't in ony byus green, For simmer sairs it little now – it's no' what it has been ...' [JoHa], '... What sairs the hail, when meaningless they rattle In dry-stane skulls?' [JoHa] (also written 'sare' and occasionally 'sayr').

sair (*sār*) *v., poet.* to serve – '... A' my endeavours were right ferven', In sairing thee' [JoHa], 'But they work nae the waur o' the maister bein' free – I'dd dee for to sair him, quo Donald M'Gee' [JoHa], 'His auld decent mither, she left him a posy That micht weel ha'e saired him the hail o' his days' [TCh] (cf. the more common **ser**).

sair bit (*sār-bit*) *n.* a sore place, injury, 'hurtie' – 'Beelin' fingers and skurls and breed pultices; a sair bit that was fair puttin'' [HAST1958].

sairch (*sārch*) *v., n., arch.* search – 'But richt till the day he cam to dee, The sairchin' gaze o' the prophet's ee ...' [WL].

sair din (*sār-din*) *adj.* worn out through age or tiredness – '... But it hirpled alang like a sair dune man Or it breested Fala-hill' [WL].

sair dressed (*sār-dresd*) *adj., arch.* well dressed (in [HNe1954]).

sairest (*sā-rist*) *adj.* sorest – '... But aft the proud feels sarest wae – And sae it seems wi' me the day' [AD], 'But this Sheet, the sairest chowed o' them a' ... Bartholomew ... 'Border Country'' [DH] (also written 'sarest').

sair fecht (*sār-fecht*) *n., arch.* an arduous struggle, used to complain about life in general (noted by E.C. Smith).

sairgeant (*sār-jin'*) *n.* a seargeant.

sair hand (*sār-hawnd*) *n.* a 'play-piece', large sandwich held by a child and looking almost as it is a large bandaged hand.

sair heid (*sār-heid*) *n.* a headache.

sairious (*sā-ree-is*) *adj., arch.* serious.

sairious-on (*sā-ree-is-ōn*) *adj., arch.* intent on a matter, having one's mind fixed on an a subject – 'A met twae awfih sairious-on chiels ...' [ECS], 'It'll be nae yuise inveetin him ti come; ei's aye that sairious-on' [ECS].

sairly (*sār-lee*) *adv., arch.* scarcely, greatly, sorely, scantly – '... It really sairly doth amaze me, To see you sae' [JoHa], '... An' sairly she sigh'd, as she cheerlessly said, 'Alack, for the life o' a tocherless maid'' [JoHa], 'She's been sairly hauden doon in mony ways' [JEDM], 'See, their eyes are sairly swollen And they've lost baith hair and skin ...' [WE], '... and was beginning sairly to grudge and rue the bargain he'd made' [DH] (cf. **sair**).

sair miss (*sār-mis*) *n.* a great loss, something very much missed – 'Walter Laidlaw maun be a sair miss ti the Waeter-gate o Jed' [ECS] (see also **miss**).

sair on (*sār-ōn*) *v.* to be hard on something, to wear something out, to use up something quickly – 'she's awfi sair on her brother'.

sair time (*sār-tīm*) *n., arch.* sorrowful experience, trying time (noted by E.C. Smith).

sair woark (*sār-wōrk*) *n., arch.* arduous work, a taxing of strength (noted by E.C. Smith).

sairy (*sā-ree*) *adj., arch.* held in affection (particularly said of people or dogs) – 'Sairie main, an expression of affection; often used to a dog, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'sairie').

saison (*sā-zin*) *n., arch.* season (see also **season**).

saitin (*sā'-in*) *n., adj., arch.* satin.

sakeless (*sāk-lis*) *adj., poet.* innocent, blameless, feeble – 'And bonny Jeanye Roole i' the shepherd's armis, Lay sackless in a swoone' [JTe], '... than sall I be upricht, an' saikless o' the grit transgressione' [HSR] (also 'sackless' and 'saikless').

sakes (*sāks*) *interj.* expression used in phrases of surprise or adjuration, 'dear me!', an abbreviated form of 'for God's sake', or 'for Heaven's sake' – 'sakes, mei', 'Sae, ye're welcome, sakes ye're welcome ...' [WL] (often used with **losh**; see also **Lod-sakes-mei**).

sal see **sall**

salbe (*sal-bee*) *v., arch.* shall be – '... and hes fundin cautioun that the gudis and geir foirsaidis salbe furthcumand ...' [SB1574], '... and salbe reddy at all tymes to do our said maisteris seruice quhen we salbe requirit thairto ...' [SB1595] (formerly common as one word in written documents; see **sall**).

sald (*sawld*) *pp., arch.* sold – '... and signit thaim to be sald for the payment of the rest of the said sowme ...' [SB1500] (cf. **selt**).

Salenside (*sā-lin-sīd*) *n.* farm just south of Ashkirk. There was once an ancient tower there, although there is now no evidence of its precise location; however, there is a suggestion that Salenside Cottage was built on the same site. It was owned by a branch of the Scotts in the 17th century. Walter Scott of Ashkirk paid £14 for the lands and tacks there to John Scott in Kirkhouses. Andrew Scott 'of Salynside' was said to

be part of the raid at Carlisle Castle in 1596. Robert Scott of Salenside was charged with murder in 1614. It was valued at £116 in 1643, when owned by Robert Scott of Whitslade. John Easton and William Scott were tenants in 1694. John Riddell was living there in 1710. Patrick Hume was there in 1731 and Francis Scott 1732–49. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the 'twenty shillingland, or thereby, of Salinside, called Breaths Langshot and Broomhaugh' (and other lands in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779 for the '20 shilling land of Salenside called Wreaths'. In 1753 they are described as 'twenty-shilling lands'. The house had a fire in the 1760s. On the 1764 map of Wilton Common, part of the boundary is labelled 'Sallonside Ground'. It is listed in 1788 being owned by Thomas Wilkinson, with a value of £116, and still listed with the same owner in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, being valued (along with Castleside and Broadlee) at £519. William Little was farmer there in the mid-19th century and William Inglis in the 1860s – 'Warn Dryhope, and Catslack, Howford, and Huntlee free, Whitslade, Todrigg, and Sallenside, the morn to wait on me' [WSB] (the origin is possibly the Celtic 'sailin', meaning 'little heel'; also spelled 'Salinsyde' etc.; it is 'Sallenside' in 1580, 'Salingsyde' in 1609, 'Sallensyde' and 'Salinsyde' in 1621 'Sullinsyd' in 1632, 'Sallinside' in 1710 and 'Salanside' in the O.S. Name Book in 1858; it is marked as 'Solansyide' on Blaeu's 1654 map, although quite far south of the Ale Water, and is 'Sallenside' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Salenside Cottage (*sā-lin-sīd-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage that stands on a knoll, south-west of Salenside farm. It was once suggested that its lower walls were converted from the base of the old tower of Salenside, but it is clear that the walls are not substantial enough for that, and so if this was true, then the cottage must have been rebuilt. More recently it had a 3-storey tower built onto it.

Salenside Croft (*sā-lin-sīd-kroft*) *n.* name for a piece of land in Ashkirk. In 1581 it is recorded along with 'Skakriggis' when assigned to John Scott in Kirkhouses, having previously been occupied by Richard Brown and George Easton. It is unclear if it was the same place as Salenside, or separate (it is 'Sallandside Croft' in 1581).

Salisbury Avenue (*salz-bu-ree-aw-vi-new*) *n.* street of relatively large houses off Weensland Road, built around 1898. It is named after Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil (1830–1903), 3rd Marquis of Salisbury, who was Prime Minister 3 times. The designs for the half-timbered villas were by J.P. Alison.

Salkeld (*sal-keld*) *n.* **Thomas** (c.1553–1627) probably son of Thomas and brother of Lancelot. He was a deputy of the English Warden, Lord Scrope. His family lived at Corby Castle. He captured Kinmont Willie in 1596, after spotting him on the Scottish side of the Liddel Water, following a truce meeting to discuss Border disputes – 'O have ye na heard o the fause Sakelde? O have ye na heard o the keen Lord Scroop? How they hae taen bauld Kinmont Willie, On Hairibee to hang him up?' [T].

sall (*sal*) *v., arch.* shall – '... sal content and pay to Jhone of Murray of Fallohill and Niniane Murray the sovm of thua hundreth merkis ...' [SB1500], 'Impr. whatsomever person sal commit blud upon utheris within the freedom of Hawick, sal pay 5 pundis ...' [BR1640], 'Item, the clark sal tak for every bill making twa shillings ...' [BR1640], '... Determined, in whate'er array, Ye sall review their rank perfay' [JoHa], 'A' the yirth sall wurship thee, an' sall sing untill thee; thaye sall sing til thy næme' [HSR], 'It ser's me nocht to grieve my loss, But it sall be passin' strange' [WiSp], 'Sall hae a bit jauntie, oor first ane for 'ears, An' oo'll see what oo think o' thae braw Volunteers' [BM1900], 'Sall I come skirtin the braid muirs When the gloamintide is still, And meet the track aboon Whitehaugh, Or the road by Chapelhill?' [WL], 'Amid destruction Hawick sall flourish, And sall improve when ye sall perish' [WNK] (auxiliary verb used to indicate intention; also spelled 'sal' and sometimes shortened to 's' '; see also **salbe**).

sallni (*sawl-ni*) *contr., arch.* shall not – 'The Lord is my shepherd; I sallna inlak' [HSR], 'But he answiret an' said, It is writ, Man sallna live bie breæd alane' [HSR] (cf. **sanni**).

sallt (*sawlt*) *pp., poet.* shalt – '... thou sallt basch thame inti flendirs like ane patter's vesshel' [HSR], 'Ye hae heard that it was said bue them o' auld time, Thou salltna kill ...' [HSR].

sally-door (*saw-lee-dōr*) *n.* a sally-port, opening in a fortified building, used for making a sally – 'There is three Towers in it was mounted high, And each of them had their own entry, A Sally-door did enter on' [CWS].

Sally Maclusky (*saw-lee-mu-klus-kee*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character, probably from the 19th century – 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little

Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI].

the Salmon Inn (*thu-saw-min-in*) *n.* pub at 14 Ladylaw Place in the latter part of the 19th century.

Salt Hall see **Saut Haa**

saltire (*sal-tIr, -tīr*) *n.* a St. Andrew's cross, particularly used as a sybmol of Scotland – 'Jets tear through the blue, Bring me back to you, I see my spirit fly, Saltires, I see satires, in the sky' [Sco].

salvage (*sawl-veej*) *n.* material collected for a bonfire.

the Salvation Airmy (*thu-sawl-, sel-vā-shin-ār-mee*) *n.* evangelical and charitable movement with a quasi-military style, founded in London in the 1860s and re-named in 1878. Jokingly referred to as the 'Sally Airmy', the Hawick branch started in 1887, with the founder Gen. Booth visiting the town in 1905. A band was started in 1919 and there is a chair called 'the Songsters'. The first meetings were in the Temperance Hall on Croft Road, with location shifting to Silver Street, Drumlanrig Square, Tannage Close and then the foot of the Mill Path in the early 1920s. A drama group was started in 1954. This Home Mission Buildong was converted from use as the drill hall of the Teviotdale Rifle Corps, serving as the organisation's Citadel until 1961 (and being demolished in 1968). In 1961 the property on Croft Road was purchased and rebuilt into the new Citadel, occupied in 1962 (also spelled and pronounced 'Selvation').

Salvation Airmy Citadel (*sawl-vā-shin-ār-mee-si'-u-del*) *n.* Salvation Army meeting house, on Croft Road, opened in 1962, with previous citadels being located in other parts of the town since 1878.

Sametoun (*saw-mee-tin*) *n.* lands said to be in the Barony of Wilton and listed along with Outersidemill and Todshaw when granted to Sir William Wardlaw of Wilton in about 1400. It is unclear what lands the name could refer to, and hence it is possibly an error for the lands of similar name in Oxnam or Jedburgh Parishes.

Sam Marsden's (*sawm-mawrz-dinz*) *n.* High Street fishmonger's shop on the north side of the High Street in the mid-20th century.

samen (*sā-min*) *adj., arch.* same, aforementioned – '... and beis nocht tennandis til hym of the samyn' [SB1470], '... and seruice of frie tennenttis of the samin, with the pertinentis, liand within the baronie of Branxhelme ...' [SB1569], '... desyreing the samen to be ratified, confirmed and approvin by them ...' [BR], '... and obleist him not to wrong the meiths and marches of the samen' [BR1675], '... said yt she had bought the same individuall wool at St Boswells Fair the day before, and offered to make the samen forthcomand' [BR1686], 'By reason of y manse being remote from other houses and none at present inhabiteing ye samen ...' [PR1711], ... shall be likely to prove insolvent or unwilling to keep the samen any longer in their hands' [RAO] (also spelled 'samin', 'samyn', etc.).

Sam'l Lawrence see **Samuel Larence**

sampil (*sawm-pul*) *n., arch.* an example, specimen, especially of stolen goods – 'The said John Hardie ... to be broucht to the mercatt croce of Hawick ... and to stand thereupon with the sampell of the stouth upoun his shouldours or ells ane paper upoun his breist or foirhead to declare the fact' [BR].

samwich (*sawm-weech*) *n.* a sandwich.

the Samye Ling Centre (*thu-saw-mee-ling-sen'-ur*) *n.* Tibetan-style Buddhist monastery and community near Eskdalemuir, about 20 miles from Hawick, formerly the estate of Johnstone House. It is named after a Tibetan monastery, and was started by 2 American buddhists who had started a small temple and gifted the house and grounds to 2 visiting abbots in 1967. It became Scotland's first Buddhist monastery, and the first phase was largely completed by 1988, with the full courtyard still being worked on, and plans to make it the most extensive temple outside Tibet. It was inaugurated by the Dalai Lama in 1993.

sanct (*sangt*) *n., poet.* a saint, either literally or figuratively – 'A sair sanct for Ettrick hospitality Mr Boston must have been!' [DH].

the Sandbed (*thu-sawnd-bed*) *n.* name for the relatively low-lying area near the confluence of the Slitrig with the Teviot, now an official name for the street from the roundabout to Albert Road. The name derives from the alluvial, sandy deposits that were there before the area was built up; interestingly, there are places of the same name elsewhere in Scotland, e.g., Kilmarnock also had a Sandbed from early times, and there is was an area so-called in Dumfries. The name goes back at least to the late 17th century and the location was formerly part of the Common. In 1712 it is recorded that someone was fined 'for breaking the ground in that part of the common called the Haugh and Sandbed, at the foot of the Church-wynd, by digging, delving, and bigging of ane dyke there'. It eventually became an enclosed space, which was well used on market

and fair days (e.g. in 1701). There were houses across what is now Buccleuch Street and an archway gave access to the gardens there. The area stopped being used for public gatherings with the building of the Teviot Bridge in 1741. There were once 3 pubs there, the Plough, the Black Bull and the Ewe & Lamb. The land around the area was feued for building in 1782, split into lots for houses (with a 99 year lease) and 2 building areas in the centre were sold in 1791. The midden at the Sandbed was one of the last to be removed, this being in 1810. When the New Road was opened in 1815, the market was moved to the Tower Knowe. At the same time the houses between the Howegate and Orrock Place were demolished to provide access to Buccleuch Street. The name was officially changed to Teviot Square by the Town Council from the late 1840s, but it was never popular and was abandoned after about 10 years. There was a public weighing machine for use by carriers near the Ewe & Lamb from before the days of the railway until the latter part of the 19th century. J.P. Alison designed renovations to Nos. 11 and 12 in 1895. The area also saw traffic lights introduced in 1939. The traffic pattern was altered with a more substantial roundabout and demolition of the island site of 3 and 4 Sandbed in 1987. The street contains a post office, a launderette and the Angling Club offices. Note that the building on the corner is unusually 5 stories high. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are grade C listed buildings – 'Then through the Sandbed the pair did go . . . ' [WE].

Sandbed (*sawnd-bed*) *n.* also called 'Sandbed English', a humorous term for an attempt to speak English by someone who normally speaks only broad Hawick, an affected, comical mixture of proper English and broad Hawick, e.g. 'pussy get down off that ruif' – 'hei was speakin in his best Sandbed' (why the Sandbed region was selected is unclear, but perhaps because it was where the West End meets the East End).

Sandbed English (*sawnd-bed-ing-gleesh*) *n.* affected English spoken by someone who normally only speaks in dialect – 'San'bed English, 'fine' English as attempted to be spoken by a Borderer, in which Scotch words are untittingly introduced' [GW] (see **Sandbed**).

Sanderson (*sawn-dur-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, probably the part corresponding to Hassendean. He married Margaret Porteous and their children included: Janet (b.1681); and Margaret (b.1684). Walter Scott was witness in 1681, James Scott and Walter Gledstains in 1684 and Walter Sanderson (presumably a relative) and Robert Wright in 1686. He may be the tenant in 'Hoap' (perhaps Heap) whose will was recorded in 1686. Probably the same Adam was recorded as witness to baptisms in Roberton Parish for James Scott in 1680 and for John Hope and John Martin in 1681. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Rutherford in Roberton in 1685. Their children included: Andrew (b.1686); Helen (b.1687); and Robert (b.1689). The 1687 witnesses were John Hope and Robert Scott. He could be the same Adam who was previously married to Margaret Porteous. **Adam** (17th C.) workman in the Hawick area. He married Margaret Hogg and their children included Robert (b.1711), baptised in Hawick. Thomas (b.1704), baptised in Minto, may also have been their child. The witnesses in 1711 were merchant Thomas Hardie and carrier James Aitkin. **Adam** (19th C.) gamekeeper at Newlands in Liddesdale. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'rare species of hawk, in a case'. He is probably the man of this name who found a stone implement by the Teviot at Teindside, which his neighbour Robert Govenlock donated to the Museum in 1873. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) cottar at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (d.1750) resident of 'Greenside' in Wilton Parish whose funeral is recorded. **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Ballantyne in Hawick in 1834. **Helen** (17th/18th) recorded in about the 1720s when the Hawick Kirk Session paid her 'for waiting on Agnes Brown 11 weeks'. She was presumably either effectively a nurse, or else just a friend or neighbour of Agnes. There were Helens born in Roberton Parish in 1683 and 1687, who could be her. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1656. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Goodfellow and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1671. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Isobel Robson and their children included John (b.1681). The witnesses were James Deans and Walter Sanderson (who was surely related to him). He witnessed a baptism for George Riddell in 1681. **James** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Newcastle who left £60 to the poor of Hawick Parish in 1748 (and so was presumably a native). Probably the same merchant James witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1737 and others in 1740 for gardener Walter (who was probably related) and for smith Robert

Young. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He may be the weaver who witnessed a baptism for William Riddell in 1712. He is recorded in Newbigging in 1713 and 1714. He took over part of the farm of Branxholme Town in 1726, after the death of Robert Scott. He married Beatrix, daughter of James Davidson, in Hawick Parish in 1711. Their children included: James (b.1713); Margaret (b.1714); and Janet (b.1717). The witnesses in 1713 and in 1714 were James Davidson and Walter Scott in Newbigging. In 1717 his wife's surname is given as 'Scott'. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Cook in Hawick Parish in 1717. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Armstrong and their daughter Beatrice was baptised in 1724. Jean (b.1728), with the mother's name given as 'Margaret' Armstrong, could also be his child. He was there recorded as 'Tennant in Branxholme Town', with witnesses William Grieve and Walter Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included: Jean (b.1735); Francis (b.1738); and James (b.1739). **James** (b.c.1780) recorded in Hawick on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was an apprentice to James Richardson at Whisky Houses. **James** (d.bef. 1815) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion (or Mary) Henderson, whose death is recorded in 1815. Their children included James (b.1783). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Scott and their son James was baptised in 1811, with witnesses Robert Tinlin and Agnes Scott (perhaps a relative of his wife). The baptism is recorded right after that for a child of George Nicholson and Isabel Scott in 1804, suggesting that his wife may have been the mother in both cases, and have married twice. **Jean** (c.1730–1803) wife of Henry Scott 'the Hero of Quebec'. Their marriage is listed in the Hawick Parish records for 1753. It was said that her habits and drinking drove her husband into the army. After his death, she received a widow's pension of £40 and lived in a cottage called 'the Saaverin' a little below Stobs Castle, on the opposite side of the Slitrig. She became known for her dirty habits and wild appearance and was evicted by Sir William Elliot, who had her house demolished, apparently because her appearace and behaviour frightened his horses. Thereafter she lived in Hawick. She was said to have turned down a suitor later in life, when she discovered she would lose her pension if she remarried. She survived her husband by about almost 50 years and her death in Hawick is recorded in 1803. She could be the daughter of James and Margaret Armstrong batpsied in Hawick in 1728 or the daughter of James and Margaret Elliot baptised in Hawick in 1735. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Blyth and their son William was baptised in 1652. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Margaret 'Bleakie' in 1680 and their children included: James (b.1680); Margaret (b.1683); Jean (b.1686); and Adam (b.1689). The witnesses in 1680 were James Scott and James Blakie and in 1686 were James Blakie (perhaps related to his wife) and John Armstrong. **John** (17th C.) listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Mary** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 when she was among a group of Hawick people found guilty of using faulty measures. She was specifically found to have a 'half-pecke ane mutchkin short'. She may be the 'Marie' recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. She could be the Marie, wife of John Nasmith, whose son William Nasmith was born in Hawick in 1652. **Robert** (18th C.) living in Roberton Parish in 1734 when his unnamed daughter was baptised in 1734, with no residence given. **Simon** 'Sym' (16th C.) tenant of one of the local farms of Alexander Lord Home in 1562/3. Home (as superior of Midshiels, Appletreethall, Broadlee, 'Cotlaw', Burnside and mill) tried to have his 'pretended tenants' removed. Perhaps the same Simon was recorded in 1579 as owner of a tenement on the north side of the High Street in Hawick, 'quhilk sumtyme pertenit to Thomas Logane', adjacent to the tenement of David, brother to Walter Scott in Chamberlain Newton. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at 'milnmaue' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. He was probably a farmer at Moormaw. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism along with Walter in 1688 for James Shiel in east Burnfoot. He married Helen Shiel in Roberton in 1683 and their children included: Bessie (b.1685); and Helen (b.1687). The witnesses in 1687 were Robert Scott (probably of Lees) and James Shiel (who was probably related to his wife). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hassendean in the 1680s, when it was part of Roberton Parish. He married Elspeth Riddell and their children included: Margaret (b.1680); Helen (b.1683); and Simon (b.1687). The witnesses in 1683 were Andrew Deans and James

Sheil. He could also be the Walter, married to Isobel Shiel, who had a daughter Jean (b.1694) baptised in Wilton Parish. He may be the Walter who witnessed baptisms in Roberton Parish in 1681 for James, in 1682 for William Nichol, herd in Boonraw, in 1686 for Adam (who was probably a relative) and in 1688 (along with Thomas) for James Shiel in East Burnfoot. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Appletreehall. He is probably the Walter 'in Apelttreehall' whose wife Janet Brown's will is recorded in 1682. **Walter** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Whillans in Hawick in 1863. **William** (d.1719) tenant farmer in Hawick. He is recorded as 'Tenent' in 1714, 'tenent in Hawick' in 1716 and also in 1719 when his son William was born posthumously. He married Margaret Turnbull and their children included: Janet (b.1712); Margaret (b.1714); Anna (b.1716); and William (b.1719). The witnesses in 1712 were smith John Scott and wright Francis Gledstains, in 1714 were wrights Richard Turnbull and James Gledstains, in 1716 were smith John Scott and merchant James Simpson and in 1719 were merchant William Chisholme and cooper John Aitkin. **William** (18th C.) resident at Heap in Wilton Parish. He married Helen Aitken in 1725 and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1726. The witnesses were William and James Aitken (probably related to his wife). He is probably the William who witnessed baptisms in 1735 for William Lamb, resident of Wester Burnfoot, and in 1736 for James Liddell resident of Burnfoot. **William** (18th C.) recorded at West Cote in 1730 when he married Bessie Wilson in Cavers Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Hawick. He is probably the William who married Betty Little in 1779 and had children: James (b.1780); William (b.1781); Isabel (b.1784); James (again, b.1787); and Margaret, who died in 1809. **William** 'Wullie' (1853–1945) journalist, editor of the 'Border Magazine', poet and museum curator from Peebles. He gave us the words and music for 'The Soft Lowland Tongue', which is also sung in many other Border towns. He sometimes wrote under the name 'Tweedside Laddie'. **William** (b.1781) son of William. On the 1801 list for the Militia ballot he was recorded as 'Junr. Taylor' (formerly 'Sandersone').

Sandholm (*sawnd-hōm*) *n.* hamlet at the junction of the Liddel and Hermitage Waters and where the B6399 (Hawick to Newcastleton road) meets the B5357 (from the Note o the Gate), about 1½ miles north-east of Newcastleton. Cuthbert Little and William Armstrong were there there in 1694. Robert and James Thomson were labourers there in 1801. John Elliot was tenant there in the mid-to-late 19th century. There were 15 huts there housing railway workers on the 1861 census. Walter Turnbull and Walter Thomson were there in 1868 and John Elliot in the 1870s and 80s. It was the location of Bankend Kirk, recently converted to a house. There was also a schoolhouse and smithy there. In the mid-19th century the school was run by Christian Telfer, daughter of the 'poetic schoolmaster' of Saughtree. To the north and northwest there were 3 curling ponds (also sometimes 'Sandyholm'; it is 'Sandiholme' in 1694).

Sandholm Viaduct (*sawnd-hōm-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* viaduct on the Waverley Line shortly before Newcastleton.

Sandhope see **Sundhope**

Sandie (*san-dee*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) dyker in Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Stevenson and their children included: Janet (b.1756); Agnes (b.1759); and Jane (b.1761). The witnesses in 1759 were Kirk Officer Alexander Bunyan and midwife Mary Simpson.

Sandilands (*san-dee-lindz*) *n.* **Sir James** of Calder (d.bef. 1426) son of Sir James and Jean Stewart, daughter of King Robert II. His grandfather, also Sir James, was married to Eleanor, daughter of Sir Archibald 'Tineman' Douglas, through whom he may have inherited rights to Douglas lands and titles. He was thus brother-in-law of King Robert III. He held the right to inherit several lands and titles following the death of Isabella, Countess of Mar (sister of the King's son-in-law, George Douglas, Earl of Angus). This included the Barony of Cavers, Sheriffship of Roxburghshire, Lordship of Jedburgh, Lordship of Liddesdale, lands of Bonjedward and town of Selkirk, as well as lands further afield. In 1397 he passed them on to George Douglas, Earl of Angus, but they reverted to him after the Earl's death, as confirmed in a charter of Robert III in 1404/5. Confusion over the Barony of Cavers grew out of the earlier grant to Archibald Douglas (1st of Cavers) not being confirmed by Robert III. Sometime around 1390 he and John Haliburton of that Ilk granted the lands of Falnash and others in Tranent to Thomas Cranston of that Ilk. In 1425 he is mentioned in a charter for Patrick Lindsay and in 1426 he had a charter for lands in Stirlingshire. He married Jonet and was succeeded by his son Sir John. **James** of that Ilk (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borders men who were pardoned

in 1526 for attacking the Earl of Arran. His sons John and William are also listed. He was Captain of Hermitage Castle for a short period in 1532/3. He was probably succeeded by his son John of that Ilk. **James** (d.1579) 1st Lord Torphichen, brother of John of Calder. He was son of a first cousin of John the Parson of Hawick with the same surname; John was commissioner in 1548 for a charter relating to him. In 1541 he became a member of the Hospitaller Order of St John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta. He held lands in Rule valley, with the lands of Templehall and Brewlands (part of Harwood) being feued to Andrew Turnbull in 1567. He married Janet Murray and died without an heir. He was succeeded by his brother's grandson. **John** (d.1583) second son of James of Cruvie (and descendant of the daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Liddesdale and Cavers, as well as being descended from a daughter of Robert II). He was Parson of Hawick, although he may simply have held the living and not actually preached in the Parish, since William Auchmowtie served as Reader of Hawick, Wilton, Hassendean, Cavers and Kirkton at the same time. He held the 'prebend' of Hawick before the Reformation. He is recorded as witness to a charter relating to John Sandilands of Calder in 1554, where he is described as 'Rector of Hawik'. He is also recorded with this title in 1557. Thus he was probably associated with Hawick Parish both before and after the Reformation. In 1558 he was Parson of Hawick when (along with John Spottiswood) he was a commissioner in a charter for James, Lord Torpichen, relating to land in Peeblesshire; he was there 'Magister Joannes Sandelandis rector de hawyk'. He was recorded in relation to the 'thirds of benefices' holding the Parsonage of Hawik in 1563 and 1568–72. In 1569/70 the Bailies of Edinburgh ordered that town to pay him the 'maillis' he was owed for the grammar school there; he was said to be 'persoun de Hawik', but clearly was based in Edinburgh. He was still 'parson and vicar' in 1581 according to a document relating to teinds with Walter Scott of Buccleuch. It is unclear whether he held the position until his death. He married Janet Craig and had 1 child, Margaret. He died in Edinburgh, where his last will and testament is recorded in 1583/4 (also spelled 'Sandelandis').

the Sands (*thu-sawndz*) *n.* alternative name used for **the Sandbed** before about 1700.

Sandy (*sawn-dee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Alexander (also sometimes 'Sandie').

Sandy Burnett's (*sawn-dee-bur-nits*) *n.* popular name for the hill below Greensidehall, presumably named after a former owner of the nearby farm.

Sandy Fussy (*sawn-dee-fu-see*) *n.* name given to at least one rag and bone man of the early 20th century, who would give balloons to children in exchange for scrap items. The original 'Sandy Fussy' probably predated this, although whether he was fictional is unclear.

Sandy Fussy's Cairt (*sawn-dee-fu-seez-kār'*) *n.* name sometimes used for the local children's rhyme, sung to the tune of 'the Keel Row' (and similar to 'Charlie is my darling'), see **Oo're aa gaun ti Denum**.

Sandyhaugh (*sawn-deehawch*) *n.* former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish near Woll. It was owned by Scott of Woll in 1609. Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall had a sasine for the lands (and others in Ashkirk Parish) in 1753; he also had a sasine in 1779. John Scott was recorded there in 1788 and Andrew Scott was farmer there in 1797. William Paterson was a wright there in 1799 and Robert Harvey was there in 1801. Andrew Cleghorn was farmer in the 1840s to 60s (it is 'Sandy Hall' on Ainslie's 1773 map, marked to the east of New Woll, near where the Woll Burn meets the Ale Water; it is 'Sandiehauch' in 1609, 'Sandiehaugh' in 1753, 'Sunniehaugh' in 1779 and 'Sandy hall' in 1799 and 1801.

Sandyhaugh (*sawn-deehawch*) *n.* former cottage in the Ewes valley, on the other side of the main road from the farm of Bush. There were Welshes there in 1841 and Welshes, Jacksons and others there in 1861. Poet Matthew Welsh lived here.

Sandypatch Sike (*sawn-dee-pawch-sīk*) *n.* small stream in southern Liddesdale, joining Tinnis Burn to the south of the farm of Redmoss.

Sandystanes (*sawn-deestānz*) *n.* Sandystones, farm by the Ale Water, east of Belses. This may be the 'Standestanerig' (in West Lilliesleaf) which was sold by Adam, son of Adam of Durham to Melrose Abbey in the early 1200s. In 1502 it is recorded that 120 of George Rutherford's sheep had been stolen from there by William Turnbull of Minto and reset by Adam Scott in Highchesters. Robert Taylor was also recorded there in 1502. It was owned by George Rutherford of Langnewton in 1506 when the Turnbulls of Minto attacked the farm, burning barley and oats there. It is mentioned in 1508, with lands of 120 or 140 acres here between the Sandstones and 'Vuiralancrum' (or 'Vuirancrum'), commonly called the Sandystanes, being attached to the Lordship of

Liddesdale. John 'Ritchisone' was there in 1694, James Rutherford in 1797 and George Jaffrae in 1801. Thomas Rutherford was there in 1868 (the name derives from its situation between two fords, which are paved with stones; it is 'sandy stanis' and 'sandestanis' in 1502 and 'Sandestanis' in 1508).

sang (*saw<u>ng</u>, sa<u>ng</u>*) *n.* a song – '... E'en crune your sang as lang's ye dow' [JR], '... And never mair, at a Gloamyne Buchte, Wald she singe another sange' [JTe], '... Wi' prose an' verse, ode, tale, an' sang; Her hand's been fu', her head's been thrang' [JoHa], 'The Lord kens what! epis'les, sangs, an' scraps ...' [JoHa], '... she whyles sang a verse or twae o' some bit auld, waesome sang' [JTe], '... I wad rise wi' my sang to the heaven's blue e'e ...' [WiSp], 'But my bleedin' herte dare say nae mair! Sae I sall quat my sange' [WiSp], 'The Sang o' sangs, whilk is Solomon's' [HSR], 'O sing untill the Lord ane new sang ...' [HSR], 'Man, Jamie, I want ye to write a new sang for the Common Riding this year' [BM1898], 'But troth, by the way I sing this sang, You'll hear wi' my brogue there's something wrang ...' [JEDM], '... And the auld soul-stirrin' sangs' [WL], 'I'll sing a sang o' Hawick my hame: I'll sing it a' my days' [GD], 'And the never restin' waves Sing their never endin' sang' [TK], '... But aye the sweetest sang they hear Is 'Hawick 'mong the Hills'' [MrsW], '... and lang may they flourish Wi their ain tribal ploys and ceremony and sang ...' [DH].

the Sang Singer (*<u>th</u>u-saw<u>ng</u>-si<u>ng</u>-ur*) *n.* official singer of 'Teribus' at the Song Singing ceremony. He also has many other duties to perform at other Common Riding functions, including (since 1921) distributing the snuff at the Snuffing. He leads the singing of 'Teribus' outside St. Leonards farmhouse after the Thursday Night Chase and after the Thursday and Friday morning 'Huts'. He also leads the singing of the 'Auld Sang' outside the Tower before the riders set out on the Friday morning, and he sings the complete version of Hogg's song at the 'Sang Singin'. The first singer of Hogg's 'Teribus' was James Scott in 1819, and he was followed by James Robson, Mark Nichol and Frank Scott ('Uncle Braid'). Then there was John Scott (in 1875). Later came Charles Hessel, William Clark (1883–1907), James Yule?? (from 1907), Hamilton B. Little (after 1918), James Yule (in 1946), ?? Black, Harry Storie (c.1950–1972), Bert Armstrong (1973–84), Henry Douglas (1985–99), Michael Aitken (2000–22), Bernie Armstrong (2023), Michael Aitken (2024–).

the Sang Singin (*<u>th</u>u-saw<u>ng</u>-si<u>ng</u>-in*) *n.* ceremony that takes place at the Mill Path on a specially constructed platform as part of the Common Riding. This is near to the site of 'Tibbie the Fiddler's Cottage', on the thatched roof of which the ceremony took place until 1859, and at the old boundary of the Burgh with the lands of the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1860 the ceremony took place amid the ruins of the old cottage, and thereafter has been held near the site, except in 1919 when it was temporarily moved to the Horse monument. Before the current permanent platform was built at the corner of the Mill Path and Allars Crescent, a temporary one used to be erected on the other side of the road. The ceremony is held on the Friday afternoon, immediately after the Principals have been to the Dipping of the Flag. It involves the singing of 'Teribus', following the official announcement that the marches have been duly ridden. There ceremony of 1889 may be the earliest recorded in a photograph. Since 1905 the Drums and Fifes have played the party back to the Town Hall to return the Flag – 'A must say, A enjoyed the Sang Singin, A suppose it was an honour ti be asked ti dae eet' [HD].

Sangster (*saw<u>ng</u>-stur*) *n.* **Evelyn** along with husband Gilbert, organiser of the Hawick Summer Festival for its first 20 years. Also organiser of the Christmas Parade and involved with the Reivers Festival for 18 years.i The couple moved to Hawick from Montrose in 1974, after which they became involved in Stirches Youth Club and Hawick Community Council. **Gilbert** mainstay of the Hawick Summer Festival, along with wife Evelyn. They married in 1971 and he worked in the abattoir after moving to Hawick.

the Sanitarium (*<u>th</u>u-saw-ni-tā-ree-um*) *n.* another name for **the Anderson Sanatorium**.

sanni (*saw-ni*) *contr., poet.* shall not – 'Sic dowie stuff I downa bide to hear, I hope ye sanna die this mony a year' [CPM] 'Ye winna believe 't, ye sanna believe 't, I'll ne'er be dishonest to thee' [JoHa] (also written 'sanna'; cf. **salli**).

sannies (*saw-neez*) *n., pl.* plimsolls, gym-shoes (short for 'sand-shoes').

Sanson (*san-sin*) *n.* **James** (d.1790s) assistant minister at Earlston, he was preacher at Teviothead 'chapel-of-ease' from 1785 until about 1788. In that year he became minister at Leadhills. He also served as tutor to the family of Thomas Scott (uncle to the writer Sir Walter Scott), farmer at Wolfelee and elsewhere. He is described as 'a tall, awkward, bashful gentleman', and was referred to

as 'Dominie Sanson'. He was keen on curling and had the habit of calling out 'Prodeegious!' when he threw a good stone. This story was picked up and related to Sir Walter Scott, who probably used it as inspiration for the character of 'Dominie Sampson' in 'Guy Mannering'. **Thomas** (18th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1780 he went into a partnership with John Nixon, William Irvine and George Noble. However, he withdrew from the arrangement later the same year.

Santy (*sawn'-ee, sawn-tee*) *n.* Santa Claus – 'Ah thought ee got an electric razor frae Santy?' [JCo].

The Sap (*thu-sawp*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI].

sappy (*saw-pee*) *adj., arch., poet.* sodden, juicy, soggy, wet, sopping – 'He's sair to blame; Without a sappy spawl to cut on, To fill his wame' [JR], 'Ye said my lips were sweet and sappy – Gie'd me kisses nine or ten . . . ' [JT], 'Sappy grund' [GW], addicted to drink – 'Sic sappy callan's ne'er are right, But whan the glass is fillin' ' [JR], unctuous, profitable, with affected enthusiasm – 'It was no uncommon thing for farmers to get hold of excisemen . . . and entertain them in a sappie style until word was sent to the distiller to prepare for a search' [RM].

saps (*sawps*) *n., pl., arch.* pieces of bread etc., soaked in milk or other liquid, given to children.

sark (*sawrk*) *n., arch.* a shirt, usually of a man – 'They also took out of the sd. seller . . . and ane linnen sarke, of qh. she made use herself' [BR1697], 'Think naething too heavy mair light than a stane, Be't an auld tattered sark or a half-pyket bane' [JTe], 'Whiles found half-dead, just in his sark, Baith black an' blue wi' siccan wark' [RDW], 'O there's a bairn born, but there's nae sark to put on't' [RM], '. . . leaving every stitch o' rags ahint him, e'en to his very sark' [BCM1881], 'But gin you'll come wi' me, my sark I will sell And sune we'll baith come back again and ring, ring the bell' [WE], '. . . though I've to sell my sark ye'll get your siller' [RJW], 'They elbowed owre to the coconut shy, The sleeves o' their sarks they buckled high . . . ' [WL], '. . . Tho' black is my face like my breeks and my sark . . . ' [DJ] (cf. **serk**).

Sark (*sawrk*) *n.* river in Galloway that marks part of the Border around Gretna. It was the site of a battle of 1448 in which a Scottish force under Hugh Douglas, Earl of Ormond, defeated an invading English force under the Earl of Northumberland.

sarkin (*sawr-kin*) *n., arch.* the thin rough boards onto which roof slates are nailed (cf. **serk**).

sarkin (*sawr-kin*) *n., arch.* cloth, usually linen, used for making shirts – '. . . 28s. Scots for 3½ ells of sarking lyneing' [BR1638], 'My trulys! but we've got a yerkin' – Wi' dead anes, hills are white as sarkin' ' [JoHa] (see also **serkin**).

sasine (*sā-zeen, -zin*) *n., arch.* Scottish legal term for the act of changing ownership of inheritable property, or the documents proving that act. Centuries ago all sales of land involved a charter, followed by an 'instrument of sasine', usually witnessed on the land itself. There is a Hawick Register of Sasines for the period 1779–1840 in the National Archives – '. . . and sail deliuer the chartar and seising to the said Walter . . . ' [SB1527], '. . . ane instrument of saising of Thomas Scot in Hawik' [SPB1579] (also written 'saising', 'sasying', 'seisin', and other variants).

sassenach (*saw-se-nach*) *n.* a foreigner, particularly used as a disparaging term for someone from England.

saster (*saws-tur*) *n., arch.* a kind of sausage filled with haggis stuffing, the stomoch-bag or tripe of an animal – 'Saster, A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe, Loth., Teviotd. Hence the Prov., 'Ye are as stiff as a stappit saster', i.e. a crammed pudding' [JoJ].

Satchells (*saw-chulz*) *n.* former estate east of Synton, about 5 miles north of Hawick, in Lilliesleaf Parish. The main house there was known as 'the White Peel', since it was whitewashed. It was home of the Scotts of Satchells, since before 1607, according to a charter to Robert Scott, whose father James had also possessed the lands. Robert was said to be one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch, holding the lands of 'Southinrig' (i.e. Southdeanrig) for his service. Robert's son was Capt. Walter, who wrote 'A True History' of the Scott family in rhyming couplets, published in 1688 (and reissued in Hawick in 1894) In 1615 Jean and William Scott of Satchells (possibly the widow and her son) helped Lady Scott of Howpasley organise a group in Hawick to slaughter 60 of Sir James Douglas's sheep. Walter Scott (the same man as the poet Capt. Walter) was owner in 1663, when it was valued at £200 and in 1678, when it was valued at £256. John Scott was owner in 1788, when the value was £200. John Corse Scott of Synton owned it in 1811, when it was valued at £256. There is still a farm there. It is probably the 'Schotteschales'

in Lilliesleaf Parish that was granted to Alexander of Huntingdon' sometime in the period 1202–7 – 'Tell Ashkirk, and Satchels, Burnfoot, and the Kirkhouse, Howpasley, and Roberton, with Harden bold and crouse' [WSB] (the origin of the name is probably from Old and Middle English 'sceat schele', meaning 'the huts in a corner'; it is 'Setschellis' in 1618, 'Satscheillis' in 1609, 'Satchellis', 'Satscheillis' and 'Satschellis' in 1616, 'Satchellis' in 1619 and 'Satscheilles' in 1633; it is 'Satchells' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Satchells' and 'Satchels' on Gordons c.1650 maps, 'Satchells' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is 'Saltscheillis' in the 1620s).

Satchells Burn (*saw-chulz-burn*) *n.* stream that runs past Satchells in a roughly northerly direction, to meet the Ale Water near Dimpleknowe.

sate (*sā', sāt*) *n.* a seat – '... and the rest of the saids weivers in the back sates as they shall happen to come in' [BR1710], 'Yeh bit sate on the kei-stane o the brig ...' [ECS], '... Aw hed a front sait at a High Street wundeh atween the Toon Hall an the Croon Hotel' [BW1978], '... hei contested the new sate o Roxburgh and Berwickshire' [IWL], '... Or auld folk seekin' a sate' [DH], *pp., poet.* sat – 'And sate them on the sward so green, with thyme and violets wove' [JTe] (also sometimes 'sait').

sater (*sā'-ur, sā-tur*) *n.* a seater – '... a new toonty sater bus' [IWL].

satisfy (*sa'-ees-fI*) *v., arch.* to atone for an offence, undergo public repentance – 'Agnes Riddell, in Ashkirk ... compeared and confessit ye breach of ye Lord's Sabbath in gatherin of shairin, is ordainit to satisfy ye pillar, and pay of penalty 12s' [Ash1640], '... summoned Isobel Lithen, servitrix to ye Laird of Whithaugh, to come and satisfie here for her scandal of adulterie' [PR1715], '... that every Transgressor or Transgressors should be obliged publicklie to satisfie as Transgressors and be prosecute conform to Acts of Parliament ...' [PR1721].

satisfyin (*sa'-ees-fI-in*) *n., arch.* act of atonement, procedure of repentance – 'The clerk was ordered to give her a testificate for ye satisfieing for ye scandal' [PR1715].

satisfyit (*sa'-ees-fI-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* satisfied – 'An' they did eet, an' wer satisfiet ...' [HSR].

Saturnday (*sa-turn-dā*) *n., arch.* Saturday – 'On Saturnday, twenty eight myle he went, To New-wark Town that stands upon Trent' [CWS] (see also **Seterdi**).

sauch see **saugh**

sauchen (*sau-chin*) *v., arch.* to make supple or pliable (noted by J. Jamieson).

Sauchie Plantin (*saw-chee-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation to the north of Borthwickbrae estate, essentially the western extension of Curling Pond Plantation.

saucy (*saw-see*) *adj., arch.* vain, conceited, disdainful – 'Let God alone, for what he hath in hand; It's saucie, folly and madness to withstand, What his eternal Wisdom hath decreed, Who better knows than we do, what we need' [CWS], fastidious (particularly regarding food or dress), fussy – 'A'll eet ochts, be hanged; A'm no saucy' [ECS], 'Ee'll no sup thae guid porreetch? My haith! ee're owre saucy' [ECS] (also written 'saucie').

saufan (*saw-fan*) *prep., poet.* save, except for – 'An' whan they had liftet up their eyne they saw nae man, saufan Jesus onlie' [HSR], 'Ane prophet isna wuthouten honour saufan in his ain countrie ...' [HSR].

saufe (*sawf*) *v., poet.* to save – 'For thou wult saufe the aaflicket fouk ...' [HSR], '... be thou my strang rok, for ane hous o' defence til saufe me' [HSR], 'Od saf us, boys, we sall ha'e sporte – Richt nobil sporte indeed!' [WiSp] (also written 'saf').

saufegaird (*sawf-gārd*) *n., poet.* a safeguard – 'But the Lord is my saufegaird, an' my God is the rok o' my reive' [HSR].

saufely (*sawf-lee*) *adv., poet.* safely – 'An' he lede thame sauflie, sae that thaye feæret nat ...' [HSR].

saufety (*sawf-tee*) *n., poet.* safety – '... teem owt your hairt afore him: God is ane sauftie-howff for us' [HSR].

saufit (*saw-fee', -fi'*) *pp., poet.* saved – 'But he that sall stan' out untill the en' sall be saufet' [HSR], 'He saufet ithers; himsel he canna saufe' [HSR].

saugh (*sawch*) *n., arch.* willow, sallow – 'Deep in the glen, a burnie winds its way, Where saughs and osiers mirk the face o' day' [CPM], 'If saugh wands are not at hand to enable him to engage in his favourite recreation of making children's baskets and tatoe creels ...' [WNK], 'They're teuch sauchs growin' i' the Reuch Heuch Hauch' [JAHM], '... Glides among the saughs and slaes' [GWe], 'Ae nicht as I stood by the muckle saugh tree ...' [UB], 'And memory loves to linger long By bonny Bossemill Haugh, Where merrily the river glides Past clumps of stately

saugh' [FL], 'He took shelter under the wide-spreading branches of an old saugh tree . . . ' [RJT] (also spelled 'sauch').

saugh trie (*sawch-trī*) *n., arch.* a willow tree – 'If the piles used in making the cromage or Lake Dwelling at Buckstruther had been of the old saughtree . . . ' [RJT].

Saughtree (*sawch-tree*) *n.* village and farm in Liddesdale, as well as a former station on the Border Counties Railway east of Riccarton. A track here branches east towards the Border, only 3½ miles away. The area contains a tiny church (built in 1872) and burial ground, and there was formerly a school here. The poet James Telfer was Schoolmaster in the years 1834–60; note that there was also a small school at Burnmouth, with which it can be confused (although this is the Burnmouth in southern Liddesdale, and not the one near Saughtree). There was an annual 'blanket preaching' held nearby in the 19th century, in a natural amphitheatre. The lands there were valued at 14 shillings on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, when they were tenanted by Robert and John Henrison. John Cranston was there in 1685 and John Elliot was tenant there in 1694. The farm was surveyed in 1718, along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it extended to 481 acres, bounded by Dawstonburn, Hudshouse, Burnmouth, Pinglehole and 'Leys'; it also shared a small strip of common land with Pinglehole and the farmhouse was on the opposite side of the Dawston Burn from the modern houses, near the location of the church. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. Robert Stavert was farmer there in 1785. In 1797 the farmer was Thomas Stavert. George Oliver was servant there in 1799, with a younger Thomas Stavert as farmer in at least 1799–1801. Other residents in 1801 were wright James Hislop and shepherd George Oliver. Archibald Stavert was farmer in the 1850s and 60s. Andrew Douglas was farmer there in the 1930s. Near the shepherd's cottage of Saughtree Grain is the site of a standing stone known as 'the Knocking Stone' and others called 'the White Stones'. Saughtree Fell, to the west, reaches a height of 434 m and contains a triangulation pillar. Some flints found near there are in Hawick Museum – '' O Willie, 'tis light, and the moon shines bright, Will ye go and watch the deer wi' me?' 'Ay, be my sooth, this very night:' – And away they went to Saughentree' [ES] (it is 'Saughentree' in the Ettrick Shepherd's 'The Laird of Lairistan' and is occasionally 'Sauchtree'; the origin of the name is probably the Old English 'sealh treow', meaning 'willow tree'; it first occurs as 'Sauchtree' in 1541, 'Sauchetrie' in 1652, 'Saughtrie' in 1685, 'Saghtrees' in 1694 and 'Saughtrees' in 1755; it appears on Blaeu's c.1654 map, but without a label, is 'Saughtrees' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and is shown on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Saughtree Cross (*thu-sawch-tree-kros*) *n.* name sometimes given to one of 2 stone crosses found near the Abbey Sike in the vicinity of Saughtree in about 1850 and 1880. The first consists of a round piece of stone, carved with a cross, which may have formed the capital of a wayside marker. The second is a somewhat larger rough-hewn stone cross, with part of a sword pommel carved on it; this may have been a grave marker, for example. They were deposited in the Museum.

Saughtree Fell (*sawch-tree-fel*) *n.* hill to the north of Saughtree farm. It reaches a height of over 450 m and contains a triangulation pillar on the secondary summit. It appears to be labelled 'Daston Fell' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, suggesting that Dawston Fell may have been an alternative name.

Saughtree Grain (*sawch-tree-grān*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage near where Alison Sike and Cliffhope Burn unite in the upper headwaters of Liddesdale. Alternative names were Cliffhope (on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map), Dawstoneburn Grain (on the 1841 census) and just 'Grain' (on the 1851 and 1861 censuses). The original cottage was a little further up than the more modern one. It was said that the steep sides of the valley here meant that the residents would not see the Sun for about 6 months. William Armstrong was shepherd there in 1841 and 1851, and Arthur Armstrong in 1861.

Saughtree Kirk (*sawch-tree-kirk*) *n.* small church in Saughtree village, built in 1872, when there was discussion of making this a separate parish from Castleton. It began as a Home Mission station in 1865. The Manse was built right next door and was substantially renovated in 1952. It was made a 'quoad sacra' parish in 1910. The men who ministered there to start with were officially 'Licentiates', with a permanent minister only appointed in the years 1910–60. A framed parchment records the names of 9 local men who died in WWI. A roll of the ministry is: James Patterson 1866–70; William Smith 1870–77; Thomas Gordon 1877–86; Alexander Wilson 1886–89; David Ness 1889–92; Robert

Galbraith 1892; James Ronald MacDonald 1892–1902; Joseph William McLean 1902–03; Adam McCaul Paterson 1903–10; William Napier Bell 1910–20; David Smith 1921–22; John Scott 1922–25; John Whyte McGill 1925–27; Robert Douglas Pettie 1927–28; Robert Forsyth McGarrity 1929–33; Francis G.M.A. Vipont 1935–51; George H. Makin 1952–??.

Saughtree Schuil (*sawch-tree-skil*) *n.* former school at Saughtree, situated on the main road south of the hamlet. It opened in 1809. There were 20 pupils there in the 1830s. James Telfer, referred to as 'the poetic schoolmaster' ran the school 1834–62. Alexander MacGregor succeeded him. Edward J. Wilson was master there in the late 1880s. The school and house were rebuilt on the old site, perhaps around 1880. The Borders Archive have registers for the period 1938–63 and log books for 1904–63.

Saughtree Station (*sawch-tree-stā-shin*) *n.* small station on the Waverley line just north of Saughtree. The station buildings have been renovated and about 400 yards of track have been laid there, with a diesel locomotive kept in a shed, constructed from 2 railway cottages.

Saughtree Viaduct (*sawch-tree-vI-u-dukt*) *n.* former railway viaduct near Saughtree station in upper Liddesdale. It was a 5-span bridge, taking the Border Counties railway across the Dawston Burn.

Saughy Hill (*sawch-ee-hil*) *n.* hill between Staney Hill and Goat Hill, on the eastern side of the Southdean Burn near Alderybar. It reaches a height of 307 m.

Saughy Knows (*sawch-nowz*) *n.* former name for a hilly region to the east of Shaws Under Loch, marked on a 1767 map of Langhope farm.

saul (*sawl*) *n., arch., poet.* soul – 'To wit, first, I recommend my saull to God, maker and creator therof . . . ' [SB1633], 'His saul aspir'd to higher fates, O mensfu' John!' [CPM], 'He's busy prayin' for your saul, Wi' pious care; An' sends his blessin', that is all He has to spare' [JR], 'Now isn't hard that I maun spend my prime, An' wear my vera saul and bouk wi' toilin' ' [JoHa], 'The heart and saul frae mirth is ta'en, Sin' Davie's dead' [JoHa], 'Was there nought ye could lift? your mind it aye mint, For your heart and your saul were on filching' [JTe], 'Acquant me, O thou wham my saul loeist . . . ' [HSR], 'For he satisfies the langin' saul, an' fills the hungerie saul wi' guidniss' [HSR], '. . . Set my sangs frei, To cheat the deil O' the saul's desolation' [DH] (cf. **sowl**).

sauld (*sawld*) *pp., arch.* sold – 'Arna twa sparras sauld for ae faerden?' [HSR], 'He sendet ane man afore thame, een Joseph wha was sauld for ane slæfe' [HSR], '. . . to be away led and sauld, quhillis til him or thaim, alswele of costis . . . ' [SB1470].

saulie (*saw-lee*) *n., arch.* a professional mourner – Item, 46 saulies, 2 and 2, in order, in black gouns and hoods . . . ' [SB1634].

saumon (*saw-min*) *n.* salmon – 'Some'll wade, chitterin', 'bune their kneis, Leatherin Esk wi saumon-fleis' [DH] (also written 'saamon'; note that it can also be plural).

saund (*sawnd*) *n.* sand.

saundstane (*sawnd-stān*) *n.* sandstone – 'Yon sandstane sodger was unveiled By Lord Roberts, seeventy eer syne' [DH] (also written 'sandstane').

saunt (*sawn'*) *n., arch.* a saint – 'He's acting the part o' a saunt, An' the goddess he worships is woman' [JoHa], 'But til the saunts that ar in the yirth . . . ' [HSR], 'The Gospel, accordin' til saunt Matthew' [HSR], 'If ye but cuff the auld kirk creed, Say that ye're saved, and feel nae dread . . . ' [DA].

saunt (*sawn'*) *v., arch.* to disappear mysteriously, vanish suddenly, cause to vanish – '. . . till it came to a bush o' seggs where it sauntit an' never was mair seen' [LHTB], '. . . and how the auld yin 'saunted' when the minister appeared and rebuked him' [RM], 'A pewl o reek fuffelt . . . an swurlt an yilleet away . . . till it saanteet i the caller air' [ECS], 'Gray also encountered a spectre near the manse whom he addressed in the doric: 'Ye'll no fash mei'. And then, says Gray, 'she santed' ' [HAST1947] (also written 'saant' and 'sant'; probably related to the apparently mysterious appearance of visions of 'saunts').

sauntit (*sawn-tee', ti'*) *pp., arch.* disappeared suddenly, vanished – 'The ramper-eel made a drummle an' santit' [GW], 'Jock santit roond the corner' [GW], 'A could a swurn A pat ma cutty on the hud, but it's santit!' [GW].

saur (*sawr*) *v., arch.* to savour.

sausitch (*saw-sich*) *n.* a sausage (note the *ch* sound rather than the English *j*).

saut (*saw', sawt*) *n., adj.* salt, which in former times was a crucial commodity, and was heavily taxed, with Hawick's supplies coming by cart from Berwick, Edinburgh and Prestonpans – 'And wi' thee I'll cross the saut sea, Willie, And wi' thee I'll cross the saut sea' [JTe], 'An' yet a lock o' saut joost right laid on, By an aul' wife, prove an effectual cure' [JoHa], 'What heaps our hearts wi' heavy wae, An' wi' saut drappin's drouks our pellit' [JoHa], '. . . Some hoary parent ripe in years

– Ilk e'e maun drap its ain saut tears' [AD], 'Ye ar the saut o' the yirth: but gif the saut has lost its savor, wharewi' sall it be sautet?' [HSR], 'Her soft lappe halds the taylless catte, An' the saute teir fills her e'e' [WiSp], 'An' ontae a big bleezin' fire it was set – She stirr'd it wi' saut till it was boilin' het' [BM1901], 'The wanderlust has held ye lang Across the wide saut sea' [WL], 'As doon the flushed cheek the saut tear is stealing' [RF], 'His wee heart was fu', and the saut tears ran . . . ' [JT], '. . . Sae a gaping void was left in my heart, And a saut tear dim'd my e'e' [JCG], '. . . Ham, Cheese'n'onion, vinegar flavour, Wi' built-in saut that's spent its savour' [DH].

saut (*saw', sawt*) *v., adj.* to punish, overcharge – 'A paid ma laween (it was naething owre-the-maitter – A wasna saateet)' [ECS] (also written 'saat').

the Saut Box (*thu-saw'-boks*) *n.* former name sometimes used for the jail in the old Town House – 'If any obstreperous prisoners required watching at night in the 'Saut box' or 'Rogue's hole' . . . ' [V&M] (see **Hawick Jail**; the epithet may have been because of the shape, a 'saut-box' usually having a flat back and curved front, or just because of its small size).

Sauter's Ford (*saw'-urz-fōrd*) *n.* formerly one of the main fords across the Tweed, situated near Melrose. Also the name of a for across the Ale Water, connecting Bewlie with Cavers Carre. The name is probably related to the days when the smuggling of salt was big business.

saut-fat (*saw'-, salt-faw'*) *n., arch.* a vessel for holding salt, salt-cellar – '. . . broad pleats, two chandleis, salt fat, ane pot and flaggon, ane pynt stoup, crook, girdle and pot coffer' [DMW1681] (also **saut-fit**).

saut-fat (*saw'-fi'*) *n., arch.* a salt cellar (probably an error of 'salt-foot' for the word **saut-fat**).

Sauthaa see **Saut Haa**

Saut Haa (*saw'-haw*) *n.* Salt Hall, a house built probably in the late 17th century, which was an important centre for storing salt through the 18th century. It stood nearby the present house 'Little Salt Hall' above Langlands Road, on the right side of the later entrance to Rosalee. It appears on Wood's 1824 map, but unlabelled, and was already indicated on a sketch of Wilton drawn in 1810. It was a cottage with a door and 2 small windows, and a stair leading to 2 first floor attics. A lane ran behind it from what is now Rosalee Brae. It was inhabited until 1887, therafter used as sheds for nurserymen and demolished in 1901. It was notorious for the suicide of 'Jenny Saut Haa' there in 1758 (or perhaps 68??). Another 'Salt House' is recorded near West Port in the late 1700s beside Bowie's Well and also referred to as the 'Salter's House'. Rev. W.A.P. Johnman wrote about it for the Archæological Society Transactions in 1899 (also written 'Sautha' ', etc.).

the Saut Hoose (*thu-saw'-hoos*) *n.* the Salt House formerly at the West Port. It had behind it one of the wells coming from the 'Sclidder Springs'.

sautit (*saw-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* salted – 'er yer tattis sautit enough?', 'Ye ar the saut o' the yirth: but gif the saut has lost its savor, wharewi' sall it be sautet?' [HSR].

sautty (*saw'-ee*) *adj.* salty.

savendle (*sa-ven-dul*) *adj., arch.* strong, firm – '. . . as, in giving orders about any work, it is commonly said, 'Mak it very savendle'; Roxb.' [JoJ], 'Is the wa' sevendle?' [GW] (also **sevendle**).

the Savins Bank (*thu-sā-vinz-bawngk*) *n.* the Hawick Bank for the Savings of Industry was founded in January 1815. It has been the oldest savings bank with a continuous existence in Britain. Begun to encourage thrift among the working classes, it had a slow start, but then had several moves to larger premises, including 14 High Street, and the current building at 11 High Street. This was designed by J.P. Alison and built 1914/5 as a classical ashlar-fronted building, with interior fittings by Scott Morton & Co. The bank merged with the Langholm Savings Bank in 1960, Jedburgh in 1970, and other Trustee Savings Banks in 1970 and 1975. TSB merged with Lloyds to form Lloyds TSB in 1999. The building is grade B listed.

savree (*sav-ree*) *adj., arch.* savoury – 'Sei bye some mair o that savree meat, wull ee?' [ECS].

saw (*saw*) *v., arch.* to sow – 'An' saw the feelds, an' sette vinyairds . . . ' [HSR], 'Thaye that saw in teærs, sall sheer in joy' [HSR], 'How be yow clippin the gress the teime A'm sawin the seed?' [ECS], 'It's lang sin' I gaed doon the furrows sawin', And eerie's the sough o' the wun'; The dreep o' the rain is aye faain', faain', Waes me for a glint o' the sun!' [WL] (the past tense is **sew** or sometimes **sawit** and the past participle **sawn**).

Sawburnsyke (*saw-burn-sīk*) *n.* place in Kirkton Parish. Thomas Stavert was there in 1801.

sawer (*saw-ur*) *pp., poet.* sower – 'Hear ye therfor the parable o' the sawer' [HSR].

sawin (*saw-in*) *pp., arch.* sown, planted with seed – 'Item sawin in Paleis twa bollis quheit estimat to

the feide corne viz. 8 bollis quheit price of the boll ourheid' [SPB1579] (see also 'sawn' and 'sown').

sawit (*saw-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* sowed – 'An' whan he sawet, some seeds fell bie the waye-side . . . ' [HSR] (see **saw**).

Sawmill Street (*saw-mil-stree'*) *n.* name given on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map to part of what had previously been named Dovemount and would be named Havelock Street in 1864. It was given this name because of the saw-mill at the north-western end of the street, with proprietor Mr. Robson.

sawn (*sawn*) *pp., arch.* sown – '. . . Will find where he has naething sawn That weeds will grow on field an' lawn' [FL], 'Licht is sawn for the richteous, an' gladniss for the upricht in hairt' [HSR], 'I kennet thee that thou art ane nippet man, sheerin' whare thou hestna sawn, an' getherin' whare thou hestna strinklet' [HSR] (past participle of **saw**; cf. the past tense **sew**; see also **sawin** and **sown**).

Sawnie (*saw-nee*) *n., arch.* variant form of **Sandy** – 'Oh! its Jamie, and Joonnie, and Sawnie, and me, We're weetin' oor freen'ship, quo' Donald M'Gee' [JoHa].

sax (*saks*) *n., arch., poet.* six – 'Item, sax pair of schewis new and old' [SB1633], 'The above compearit and denyit that they flaucht any more on the Satterday before ye communion fra sax hours at morning . . . ' [Ash1640], 'Then he had left nae gear to steal, Fala &c. Except sax sheep upon a lee . . . ' [CPM], 'Which sair'd his house o' meal an' groats, An' farm'd it a' for sax pund Scots' [JR], 'She'd gotten sax pun' but a croon, An' hauf-a-croon o' erles' [JoHa], 'Whip her in, whip her oot, Sax merks in a clout' [JP], 'An' efter sax days Jesus takith Peter, James, an' John his brither' [HSR], 'Sax twalmonds were gane, when a braw strappin' lad Cam' to our door buskit fu' gaudy' [JT], '. . . Consultin' hours frae sax to ten, Tho' later whiles I patients see' [VW] (also formerly **sex**).

saxhorn (*saks-hōrn*) *n.* a brass musical instrument invented by Adolphe Sax, resembling a bugle, but with valves instead of keys. There were many 'Saxhorn Bands' set up in the mid-1800s, but Hawick's band is the only remaining one in Scotland that uses the old word.

the Saxhorn Band (*thu-saks-hōrn-bawnd*) *n.* Hawick's brass band, which acts as a marching band, a concert band and a competitive band. Founded by Samuel Stainton in 1855, following a petition to the Magistrates to support the setting up of a brass band for the town. There have been many ups and downs since then, but it is still going strong after more than a century and a half. The Band briefly dissolved in 1878. In 1945 the Council decided to help financially with the Band, but this discontinued with the end of the District Council. There were originally 14 members, which has grown to around 25 at full strength. Stainton acted as leader for the first few months, with Stephen Teal then becoming the first appointed Bandmaster. Walter Atkinson was a prominent Bandmaster 40 years later, with James Amos leading in the successful post-WWII period. In 1961 they became Scottish Championship Band and later competed in the national finals, also playing in the televised evening concert in the Albert Hall. The band have practised in a huge number of locations over the years, in Orrock Halls, then Wilton School, sometimes in the Buccleuch Memorial Halls and part of the former Dickson & Laings mill in the later years of the 20th century, before moving to O'Connell Street. They have been prominent at ceremonial parades in Hawick over the last 150 years, for example during the Wars, and in the unveiling of the Horse monument. The band have played at the Common Riding since at least 1872 when they were recorded providing music at the Games. At the Common Riding they have many specific duties, including meeting the Cornet after the Picking, meeting the cavalcade at the Volunteer after the Mosspaul Ride-out, playing the Cornet from the Town Hall to the Horse on Colour Bussing night, and leading the Provost's procession from the Horse on the Friday morning. They also play 'Invocation' at the Handing-Back. They were heard on the 1937 BBC radio broadcast of the Common Riding, and are on the 'Hawick Sings' records. In addition they usually lead the children's procession to the Vertish Hill Sports. They have also played a New Year's concert at the Tower Knowe for a great many years. A history 'Seven Score Years' was written by Owen Connelly in 1995 and Gillian French wrote a Ph.D. thesis entitled 'Follow the Band: Community Brass Bands in the Scottish Borders' in 2014 – '. . . And then the Saxhorn Band, with fervid glee, Sends forth brave notes that please the listening ear' [JCG], 'The Saxhorn Band is hard tae bate Thenks tae Bob Hume and Gladys Tait' [IWL].

saxon (*saks-in*) *n., arch.* an Englishman – 'And more it us'd to pay the Saxons a Fee, For Strangers are desirous that Stone to see' [CWS]

(derived from Saxon, meaning the Germanic people who invaded southern Britain around the 5th century).

saxt (*sakst*) *adj., arch.* sixth – 'Agane he gaed out about the saxt an' nint hoor, an' did likewaise' [HSR], 'Now frae the saxt hoor ther was derkness ower a' the lan' untill the nint hoor' [HSR] (also **sext**).

saxteen (*saks-teen*) *n., arch.* sixteen – 'It's saxteen years, I trow, and mair, Since you and I were wed . . . ' [TCh].

Saxton (*saks-tin*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick. He married Helen Dodds in Wilton in 1802. Their had a son Robert (b.1802) and an unnamed child who died in 1805.

saxty (*saks-tee*) *n., arch.* sixty – '. . . an' broucht furth frut, sume ane hundret-fauld, sume saxty-fauld, sume thretty-fauld' [HSR].

say (*sā*) *n., poet.* a remark, piece of conversation – 'Awa, then, wi' yer leefu' says – We'll hug oor doxies as oor wont was' [JoHa].

say-away (*sā-u-wā*) *n., arch.* loquacity – 'She has a great (or grand) say-away' [GW], a loquacious person (noted by E.C. Smith).

Sayers (*sā-urz*) *n.* **Mr. ??** English frameworker who came to Hawick about 1826, working on a broad frame and thereby producing underwear at a cheaper rate. This caused great annoyance among Hawick stockingmakers, so he had to be protected by the local authorities and later moved to Jedburgh.

say-piece (*sā-pees*) *n., arch.* a test-piece, specimen of work made to show skill for membership of an incorporated trade – '. . . that the claimants should lay before the deacon's court a piece of work called a say-piece, that is an essay piece done to the satisfaction of the court' [AAH].

sayr see **sair**

sayrup (*sā-rup*) *n., arch.* syrup – 'Gie's a lick o sayrup, mother, ir ee?' [ECS], 'Note that taffie generally signifies the sticky variety, made of trykul (treacle) or sayrup (syrup), in sticks or slabs . . . ' [ECS].

scab (*skawb*) *n., arch.* the hemlock or similar plant – 'And bonny scab, bairn-high, Whiter than whey, On a girny simmer's day Wi' a tear in its ei' [DH].

scabbit (*skaw-bee', -bi'*) *adj.* scabby, scabbed, infected with scabies – 'Item, that nane keippe any caldit, scabbit, or other seik bestis within this bruch . . . ' [BR1640], stingy, paltry, measly, mean or shabby looking – 'Look sic a scabbeet hapneyworth hei's gien iz!' [ECS].

scabbler (*skab-lur*) *n., arch.* a broad chisel used for dressing stone, also called a 'boaster' or 'drove'.

Scabcleuch (*skab-klooch*) *n.* former farm in the upper Ettrick valley, about 2 miles west of Ettrick village. It is where the Southern Upland Way joins the Ettrick, following the Scabcleuch Burn. It was owned by John Scott of Thirlestane from 1536. Andrew Scott was tenant in 1604. In 1609 it was still owned by the Scotts of Thirlestane, with tenant Walter Stoddart. Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane had a charter for these and other lands in about 1620 and granted them to William Scott of Harden in about 1622. There were Brydons there at the end of the 18th century and into the 19th. Adam Scott was there in 1791 (it is 'Scadcleuch' in 1536 and 1568, 'Scabecleuch' in 1564, 'Scabcleuche' in about 1620 and 'Scabcleuch' by about 1622; it is 'Skabocleuch' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

scaddaw see **skaddaw**

scaddem (*skaw-dem*) *n., arch.* a soubriquet for an inexpert blacksmith – 'Scaddem, A bad smith; this, 'He's naething but a scaddem', Teviotd.' [JoJ].

scaddie (*skaw-dee*) *n., arch.* a dish made with oats or barley and hot water or gruel – ' 'Parridge twice a day and scawdie to ma denner'. Scawdie being a dish also made with meal and whey' [FH] (also written 'scawdie'; cf. **scaud**).

scaffie (*skaw-fee*) *n.* a scavengr, dustman, binman, garbage collector – 'ee could pit that oot for the scaffies', 'O' The District Lift gauns up and doon, Oor lum-heids daurna reek, The cups o tei come roond a' day, And the scaffies yince a week!' [DH], '. . . unless hei could cadge a hurl on the scaffie cairt' [IWL], *v.* to work as a dustman, collect garbage – 'hei feenished workin for the District, scaffyin . . . ' [IWL] (shortened form of 'scavenger'; also spelled 'scaffy').

scaffie-bucket (*skaw-fee-bu-ki'*) *n., arch.* an ash-can, bucket used for collecting ashes.

the Scaffie's Ball (*thu-skaw-feez-bawl*) *n.* annual social event in the Town Hall, formerly organised for Town Council employees and invited guests, which ended in the late 1970s.

scaffy see **scaffie**

scairgin (*skār-jin*) *n., arch.* a scraping, merest covering as applied by a knife etc. – 'She paat the awfihest skairgeen o butter on o ma peece' [ECS].

scaith see **skaith**

scandal (*skawn-dul*) *n., arch.* sin, evil conduct, offensive behaviour – '. . . summoned Isobel Lithen, servitrix to ye Laird of Whithaugh, to come and satisfie here for her scandal of

adulterie' [PR1715], harm, wrong, resentment, defamation – '... quhich gave greatt ground of scandell and ofence' [BR1685], '... and also absolves the sd Margratt Riddell from the scandall in respect of the depositione of severall witnesses sworne, led, and adduced for yt effect' [BR1686], damage to reputation – '... Matthew Fouldoun, sometime in Jedburgh, a person reupted to be under notorious scandle ...' [BR1733].

scandalize (*skawn-dul-Iz*) *v., arch.* to discredit, slander – 'The said day, Janet Henderson was cited for scandalizing and taking away the good name of John Moore ... by alleging of his taking or stealing of ane pair of plaiding hose ...' [BR1679].

scandalous (*skawn-dul-is*) *adj., arch.* behaving disgracefully, defamatory, slanderous – '... for publicly abusing the bailie, and, with her scandalous tongue, wickedly uttering many oprobrious expressions against him ...' [JW1718].

scant (*skant*) *adj., poet.* short, lacking – 'Gie claes to him wha's back is bare, An' wit to a' wha's scant o't' [JoHa] (see also **scantit**).

scanth (*skanth*) *n., poet.* scarcity, dearth – 'Til free thair saul frae deæth, an' til keep thame alæive in scanth o' fude' [HSR], 'Thaye sallna be shæmet in the ill time, an' in the days o' scanth thaye sall be satisfiet' [HSR].

scantit (*skawn'-tee', -ti'*) *adj., arch.* impoverished, needy, hard up – 'James Cowan, toun officer, ... was ordered to receive a croun from ye treasurer to supplie his scanted condition and indigeance' [PR1723], 'That in thir days o' middle-age and scantit leisure ...' [DH] (see **scant**).

scantlins (*skawn'-linz*) *n., pl., arch.* small cut pieces of timber, small beams or joists, the dimensions of timber.

scant-o-grace (*skawn'-ō-grās*) *n., poet.* a scapegrace, rascal, reprobate – 'Huh! twa white shillingsTroth ye hae guid face To tell sic tales, ye nasty scant o' grace' [JoHa].

scar-craw (*skawr-kraw*) *n., arch.* a scarecrow – 'Since ye intrude within Our Border, And did assault Our Garison; And Kinment reliev'd without order; Ye make but a scar-crow of Englands Queen' [CWS].

scarfs (*skawrfs*) *n., pl.* scarves.

Scarlet (*skawr-li'*) *n.* **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1511/2 sasine for the Barony of Hawick. His name is recorded as 'Andrea Scarlite'. He was probably a prominent man in Hawick at the time, and likely to be a descendant of the earlier Robert. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as 'Roberto Skarlate' when he was witness to the 1452 sasine for William Douglas of Drumlanrig being regranted the Barony of Hawick. This was signed in Hawick by a number of local men.

scarletina (*skawr-li-tee-nu*) *n.* disease caused by a bacterial toxin, most commonly affecting toddlers, with symptoms being sorre throat, fever, bright red tongue and a characteristic rash. It was formerly a great killer of children. The disease arrived in Hawick in 1831, Dr. John Douglas remarking that this was the first major disease to appear in the Town. It claimed the lives of many (probably tens of) children and a few adults that year. The disease was almost entirely wiped out by the use of antibiotics in the 20th century.

Scarnook (*skawr-nook*) *n.* former name for a house in Roberton village, located just to the south of the school (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

scarrow (*ska-rō, -ri*) *n., arch.* the shadow of a hill or similar, a faint light, *v.* to emit a faint light, to shine through the clouds – '... it is said of the moon, It's scarrowing, Roxb.' [JoJ].

scart (*skawrt, skawr'*) *v.* to scrape, scratch, scribble (a letter etc.) – '... In a ring scarted oot be oor heel in the stoor' [??], 'They will scart yer hert on the raws, An' expect folk tae gie them applause' [FL], 'A stinkin' midden, a scartin' hen – There's sma' choice there 'tween craws and men' [DH], to scrape out, '... he told the amusing story about a little boy who wished to 'skart' the jelly pan, and was told by his mother that he might skart the pan, but it would have to be the outside. In the same way the public should tell the Council that they could only be permitted to 'skart' the outside of the Common-Riding pan' [HNe], to make a scraping sound – 'A skartin skeelie on a skuil sklate' [ECS], 'Airchie o' the Reuch Sike, scartin' Drops o' Brandy ...' [DH], *arch.* to scratch (the buttons) off another person by a downward sweep of the fingers – '... And gat his buttons scartit at the Auld Smiddy end' [JT], 'To scart one's buttons, ... a mode of challenging to battle among boys, Roxb.' [JoJ], *n.* a scratch, a mark made hurriedly with a pen, a form of challenge among boys (also spelled 'skart').

scart-hale (*skawrt-, skawr'-hāl*) *adj., arch.* scot-free, unharmed – 'Callants! if she's scart-hale she's weel gliffed' [HAST1861].

scartit (*skawr-tee', skawr-ti'*) *pp.* scratched, scribbled – 'The Thieves Road, and a route owre the hags o' The Roan Scartit in wi' a pencil' [DH].

scartle (*skawr'-ul*) *n., arch.* an implement for scraping ashes out of a fireplace, a scraper for a cow-house – 'The grape and the skartle he [Frost]

froze in the stank' [HSR], 'Gie'z that scartel, an A'll raik oot the feier' [ECS], *v.* to rake out ashes, scrape out in small quantities (also written 'scartel').

Scatterpenny (*skaw'-ur-pe-nee*) *n.* cottage on the A7 past Branxholme. The bend in the road near here, sometimes called 'Scatterpenny Corner', has been a frequent site of accidents. A pool in the Teviot there was formerly a popular swimming haunt. The site of the present cottage was once the location for a small hamlet, where an inn was kept by Jean Scott, also known as 'Jean the Ranter', mother of 'The Bonnie Lass o' Branxholm'. The inn there was said to be very popular among drovers in the early 19th century. Ploughman William Scott was there in 1835 (the origin of the name is uncertain, but there are places of the same name elsewhere, perhaps suggesting that the alehouse was where travellers would misspend their money).

scatty-boo (*skaw'-ee-boo, ska-tee-boo*) *adj.* scatty, scatterbrained, addled, muddle-headed – 'listenin ti yon racket makes is scatty-boo'.

scaud (*skawd*) *v., arch.* to scald, scorch, inflame the skin, burn with desire – 'The heart scauds and sorrows that poortith maun dree Couldna daunton the blithe heart o' Eppy M'Gee' [JT].

scaudit (*skaw-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch.* scalded, inflamed, raw (also 'scaddit').

scaudit beer (*skaw-dee'-beer*) *n., arch.* a kind of gruel made with oats and hot beer (noted by J. Jamieson; also 'scaudit ale').

scaul (*skawl*) *n., arch.* a scold, scolding – 'Makes us the butt of a' his scawl' [JR] (also spelled 'scawl'; cf. **scauld**).

scauld (*skawld*) *v.* to scold – 'My Mither still may scauld and ban, And a' the men misca' ' [JT], *n.* a scold, scolding (also **scaul**).

scaunle (*skaw-nul*) *n., arch.* a scandal – 'She spends her days collectin' scaun'le, Her tongue gaun like the auld pump haun'le' [IJ].

scaup (*skawp*) *n., arch.* the scalp – 'Be't Yankee scaup or Russian knob, Or Tartar wild, or foppish Frenchman' [JoHa], '... an' the hairie scaup o' sic an ane as gaes wullfullie on in his trespassis' [HSR].

scaur (*skawr*) *v., n., arch.* scare – 'Should Satan e'er present his phyz, We'll scaur him off wi' auld Blink-bonny' [DA].

scaur (*skawr*) *n.* a bare place on a hillside, cliff, rocky bank, particularly one being undercut by a river or stream – 'They thistly banks, and cavern'd scaur, And old time-mouldered towers ... ' [JoHa], 'Till it seems lyin' nestled 'mang hillocks an' scaurs A whole fairy city, up-biggit wi' stars' [JJ], 'Is it the roar of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side?' [SWS], '... he passed on his road thither a scaur, by the side of a rivulet ... ' [EM1820], '... As roving on by rock and scaur And when its journeying to fulfill, With its bright halo o'er the hill. Arose the bonnie gloaming star' [HSR], '... showing itself most conspicuously in our 'scaurs', where these beds have been cut across by burns or larger streams' [PJE], 'To wage in headlong heat a mimic war, And drive the fox o'er moss, and moor, and scaur' [DA], 'Tell the Borders of your wildness, Show your powers by cliff and scaur, Show the banks left drear and childless, Forest giants tossed afar' [JBB], 'But think not, Slitrig, that thy power I slight, Full well I know thy giant strength and might, Larger and longer streams than thee, there are, But none so fertile in wild bank and scaur' [WNK], '... took the opportunity of pointing out to us in the scaur above Lynwood House a layer of shingle about twenty feet high' [WNK], 'Many remember since it struck the scaur above Weensland, near its middle, and have observed it year by year turning farther and farther down, till now the scaur is avoided altogether' [JAHM], 'And here's a wee rogue wi' a scaur on his chin ... ' [TCh], 'It may be found on all the scaurs along the Teviot and Slitrig, and is especially abundant above Crowbyres Bridge' [JAHM], 'The Teviot takes its quiet way Past level haugh and loamy scaur, Whiles coursing through a placid pool, Whiles rippling o'er some pebbly bar' [JCG], 'A wee bit scaur offends her e'e. She plants a braw Scots thristle ... ' [WP], '... For, swift as the deer on Ettrick Pen Sweep at the sound from scaur to glen' [WHO] (this is the anglicised or literary version of cf. **scer**, with G. Watson writing that it occurs 'only in literature or educated speech').

Scaur (*skawr*) *n.* Scar, former farmstead in the Dod valley, corresponding roughly to the present position of Dodburn Filter Cottage, with the woods to the south of there still being known as Scar Plantation (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Scaur see **the Scer**

the Scaurend (*th-skawr-end*) *n.* former name for part of Roberton village, at the western side, so named because of the 'scaur' by the bend in the river there. The house of the same name was once the manse for the Snoot Kirk.

Scaurnook (*skawr-nook*) *n.* former farmstead in Roberton Parish, probably near to Scaurend. William Murray was living there in at least 1786–94. Carrier John Elliot was there in 1841 and

retired farmer Robert Elliot in 1851 (it is 'Scare Nook' in 1786 and 1788).

the Scaur Pool (*thu-skawr-, -sker-, -pool*) *n.* former name for a pool in the Teviot at Mansfield, near where the mill lade came out. This also formed the eastern end of the property once used as nurseries by Dickson's. Also called the 'Sker Pool' – '. . . thence eastward along the foot of the beautiful scarped waterbank which bounds the nurseries from the Jedburgh Road, re-joining its present bed at the Scaur Pool' [JAHM], 'The Doctor was one day taking his accustomed walk along the north bank of the Teviot and Mr. Williamson wading more than knee deep and fishing in the Scaur Pool' [WNK], 'On a balmy summer evening, at the gloaming, Caleb and an old acquaintance named James Rae had been taking a walk down by the banks of the Teviot as far as the Scaur Pool . . . ' [WNK], 'As they came up by Weensland Cauld, And through by the Sker Pool, They were met by lots o' bairns, Sir, As they came frae the school' [JCG].

the Scaur Pool (*thu-skawr-pool*) *n.* name used in the 19th century for the pool in the Teviot at the Pipewellheugh, i.e. near the Dunk.

Scaur Pool (*skawr-pool*) *n.* Scar Pool, name for a pool in the Liddel Water, located near the cliffs by the farm of Flatt (marked on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map).

Scawd Bank (*skawd-bawngk*) *n.* hill between the headwaters of the Hermitage and Tarras Waters, on the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire. It reaches a height of 547 m ('Scad bank' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Scatbanck hill' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Scaw'd Law (*skawd-law*) *n.* hill in Cavers Parish, just south of the Maidens, reaching a height of 503 m. James Turnbull was recorded as resident there in 1770. There are the remains of a linear earthwork on the eastern side of the hill, perhaps connected with features noted near Leap Hill and near King's Sike, and presumably once boundary markers (the origin is probably 'hill with a shieling', from Old Norse, or old Scots 'scald', i.e. a hill with bare patches; there are several other hills called 'Scaw'd' or 'Scawd' elsewhere in Scotland; it is 'Scamiln' in 1770).

Scawmill (*skaw-mil*) *n.* cottage on the Cala (or Dean) Burn, reached from the Dean via the old track along the burnside, having a very picturesque setting among the woods. It may also once have been known as 'Timbersidemill', but it is unlcear if they were the same place or neighbouring farmsteads (both names appear in contemporary 18th century baptismal records). There was once a corn-mill there, perhaps even the same one later known as Dean Mill. James Scott was there in 1724, William Brown in 1733, John Scott in 1791 and William Scott in 1797. In 1799 John Brown was a servant there and James Brydon a tailor. It was still active when Walter Smith was recorded as miller in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories – 'Just leave the Dean by Scawmill farm, And o'er the well-worn stile, Up by the low and thick set hedge The very briars smile' [WFC] (also 'Scaw Mill'; it was 'Scadmiln' in 1724, 'Scalmiln' in 1733, 'Skawmill' in 1765 and 1791 and 'Scawmill burn' in 1801).

Scaw Mill see **Scawmill**

Scawmillburn (*skaw-mil-burn*) *n.* alternative name for the farmstead at **Scawmill**.

S.C.E. (*ess-see-ee*) *n.* Scottish Certificate of Education, the main body issuing secondary school qualifications in Scotland, once at the Ordinary and Higher Grades, now replaced with Standard and Higher Grades.

Scenes of Infancy (*seenz-ov-in-fin-see*) *n.* longest poem written by John Leyden. It is mainly constructed in praise of the countryside of Teviotdale, where he spent his youth, weaving in a large number of local myths and legends, but also covering wider historical ideas, international issues of his day, and religious and social topics (including a denunciation of the slave trade). Although nominally looking back to his childhood, and lamenting the changes caused by the agricultural revolution during his lifetime, it at the same time looks forward towards his future in the wider world. It was published in 1803, shortly after he sailed for India (never to return). In fact it is a collection of pieces written over several years, with connecting sections added in the months before his departure – 'Beside the Ettrick Minstrel stood a name, The Bard who sung the Scenes of Infancy! As also stood the darling Cunninghame, Who sung old faery Cluden, Nith, and Dee' [JTe].

scer (*sker*) *n., arch.* a mark left on improperly washed clothes, *v., arch.* to mark clothes through not washing properly (also spelled 'sker').

scer (*sker*) *v., arch.* to scare (also spelled 'sker').

scer (*sker*) *n., arch.* a ridge of rock, precipitous bare bank, cliff, especially one made of red rock – 'Fornent iz, . . . Mintih Craigs . . . brent raise ther skerrs' [ECS] (also spelled 'sker'; cf. the more anglicised **scaur**; from Mediæval English and Old Norse).

the Scer (*utthu-sker*) *n.* Lynnwood Scar, i.e. the cliff behind Lynnwood – '. . . she sat on the

Scer watchin Lynnwud Mills chimney bein demolished' [IWL]. The same name was also formerly used for the slope along the Avenue of Wilton Lodge (also 'the Scaur').

the Scer Plantin (*th-sker-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation along the western side of the Dod Burn just south of the farm of Dod.

the Scer Pool see **the Scaur Pool**

schaedle (*shā-dul*) *n., arch.* schedule – 'A lookeet the shuttle o the kist, bit A coodna finnd the schaedle' [ECS].

schammared (*sha-mard*) *pp., adj., arch.* ornamented – 'Item, ane pair of black velvot breikis, with ane clok lyned with schag all schamarred our with black silk lace . . . ' [SB1633].

Schanyie (*shan-yee*) *n.* **Robert** (16th/17th C.) wright from Branxholme who is described in a 1612 list as being convicted along with many other local men of charging too much interest on loans. His name is also written as 'Schange' and he seems not to have appeared to answer the charge and hence was declared a rebel (it is unclear to which modern name this might correspond).

scheir see **shear**

scheme (*skeem*) *n.* a housing scheme, typically known as a 'housing estate' in England, and particularly applying to those built by the council. Housing schemes in Hawick include Burnfoot, Stirches and Mayfield.

schent (*shent*) *pp., poet.* put to death, destroyed, damned, perished – 'For the Lord kens the waye o' the richteous: but the waye o' the ungodlie sall be uutterlie schent' [HSR], '. . . thaye schent at the rebuik o' thy countenence' [HSR].

Scherwinlaw see **Sherwinlaw**

Schetky (*shet-kee*) *n.* **John Christian** (1778–1874) born in Edinburgh, from an old Transylvanian family, he settled in Oxford, and became professor of drawing at the naval college, Portsmouth, where he was well-known as a marine painter. He was commissioned by Sir Walter Scott to paint 12 views along Border rivers to illustrate 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' in 1810. The painting of Hawick, from 1808, is one of the first images of the town, the view being from roughly near Wilton Grove. There is also a view of Harden Glen from when he visited the area in September 1807, and a view of Goldielands showing its already ruined state around that time.

Scheves (*sheevz*) *n.* **John** (d.c.1452) from Aberdeenshire, he was a priest of Glasgow Diocese. He was a kinsman of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and probably related to other priests of the same surname. He had permission to study in Oxford in 1393 and was Bechelor of Decrees from at least 1412 and was one of the first to teach that subject at the University of St. Andrews. He was Vicar of Linlithgow from about 1404 and held the Church of Arbuthnott in 1412, as well as benefices in Moray. In 1418 he was 'licentiate of canon law, official, and rector of the University of St. Andrews, councillor of Robert, duke of Albany, governor of the realm' when he gained a canonry and prebend of Glasgow and Archdeaconry of Teviotdale; he also held the church of 'Abbirbuthnot' in St. Andrews Diocese. He was succeeded in St. Andrews by John Elwald. He resigned the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale in 1419 in favour of William Crozier. He was Clerk of the Rolls and Register of Brechin in 1426 and associated with St. Andrews Diocese in the 1430s. Before 1433 he resigned a right to the Prebendary of Ancrum to George 'de Newton'. As well as being a cleric, he was also a diplomat, being a councillor for the Duke of Albany, serving as an ambassador to the Papal Court, and being appointed Clerk of the Rolls and Register in Scotland. In 1429 he was an envoy to negotiations with the English in Hadden, Sprouston. He is said to have written a synopsis of Gratian's 'Decretum'. There are many alternative spellings and his name is sometimes transcribed as 'de Schenes'.

Schiehallion (*shee-haw-lee-in*) *n.* local folk group, consisting of the Lammies from Hawick and another couple from St. Boswells, performing since about 1980 and having released about 4 tapes (note there are other groups from elsewhere with the same name).

schoir (*shoi-ur*) *v., arch.* to scold (cf. **shoor**).

schuil (*skil*) *n.* school – 'what schuil did ee gaun ti?', 'An' at his thie hang the schule horne, Tyde wi' the rybande grein' [WiSp], 'The bairns new oot o the skuil for leave . . . ' [ECS], 'He's never out o' some mischief, He'll no' gang to the schule, He tore his carritch leaf frae leaf To mak' a dragon's tail' [JT], '. . . Wad tempt o'o for tae jouk the schule and seek the flooery braes' [VW], 'The gress grew lang and leish ahint the schule' [DH], 'There werena mony bairns aboot In oor wee village schule, But, ah, it was a bonnie spot, Doon by the shelt'ring hill' [WFC], 'And noo, in the schule o' the warld, A hantle o' heidstrong loons . . . ' [WL], 'Nowadays schule lassies can dae better than that!' [BW1974], *v.* to school – '. . . where hei schuiled yin o' his maist famous pupils, Christopher Murray Grieve' [IHS], 'She'd ne'er been schuled i' the artfu' wiles That jauds

betray wi' their hauntin' smiles' [WL], 'I canna schule mysel' to fit Wi tounsmen, drawn sae keen the bricht Upon each other's avarice' [DH] (spelled 'schule' and other variants).

schuilbairn (*skil-bārn*) *n.* a schoolchild – '...the schulebairns lined up for their ice-cream' [IWL].

the Schuil Board (*thu-skil-bōrd*) *n.* the School Board, which was formed in Hawick in 1873, following the Education Scotland Act of 1872. It took over the responsibility of running the schools from the Parish heritors, and put the control in the hands of a locally elected Board. Minute books for 1873–1947 are in the Borders Archive.

schuilhoose (*skil-hoos*) *n.* schoolhouse, a building in which pupils are taught, sometimes also serving as the residence of the schoolmaster. The need for a separate school building (rather than using St. Mary's Kirk) was agreed upon at least as early as 1683. Rent paid for the schoolhouse by the Kirk Session of Hawick is recorded in 1712, although this was some temporary accommodation. Some time after 1722 the first purpose-built Hawick Parish schoolhouse was erected (at Slitrig Bank), but it was carried away by the 1767 flood.

schuilmaister (*skil-mās-tur*) *n.* a schoolmaster. In the Hawick – '...since thair is ane large toune whiche has no common gudes at this time not casualties wherebie they may sustene a scolemaister' [RRC] (also hyphenated; see **schuil-maister** and **Rectors** for list of Hawick Schoolmasters and High School Rectors; see also **the English Schuil**, **heidmaister**, **the Pesh**).

schuilmaisters (*skil-mās-turz*) *n., pl.* schoolmasters. In the Hawick area the word was used to refer to the main (or only) teacher of a parish school. William Hay is recorded as Schoolmaster in Hawick in 2 deeds of 1606, although it is not certain this was at the Parish School. James Carmure is recorded as Schoolmaster in Hawick in 2 deeds of 1631. John Liddersdale, who signed the Solemn League and Covenant in Hawick in 1638 is recorded as being a schoolmaster, presumably in Hawick, but this is uncertain; he also witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1639. Hawick's Schoolmaster is first explicitly mentioned in 1657, when Walter Martin held the position; he was recorded again as Schoolmaster in 1665. A Mr. Chisholme was next, but his first name is not known. John Purdom took over in 1669 and is the first of whom we have any substantial information. During his time the Grammar School was established, taking away some of his teaching duties, as well as salary; in 1710 a bond was granted by the Council for payment to the new master of the Grammar School (usually called the Rector, the first being James Innes). The Parish School was then often referred to as the 'English Schuil' to distinguish it from the 'Latin Schuil'. Some of the payment for the Parish Schoolmaster came directly from the pupils, and the income was also supplemented with the master serving as Session Clerk, as well as Kirk Reader. Subjects taught by the single master included Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Latin and Singing. John Purdom retired in 1723 and died in about 1725. James Turnbull is recorded as Schoolmaster in 1726. Walter Turnbull, 'the Little Maister', was Schoolmaster from the 1730s until at least 1746, and Alexander Brown was recorded as Schoolmaster in 1751. James Inglis was Parish Schoolmaster at the time of the flood of 1767, having started in 1756 and serving until his death in 1806. He may have been succeeded by 'Gutty' Jardine (whose actual first name is not recorded). Christopher Armstrong was master until 1820. The main source of the Schoolmaster's salary was the fees, with an additional amount from the heritors, as well as the mortification of the Orrock Bequest. In the 1830s there were around 150 pupils. The Schoolmaster's house appears to have been inadequate for most of the history of the school. In the early 19th century the house at 20 Buccleuch Street was used. The first purpose-built house for the Schoolmaster was constructed along with the new Buccleuch Street school 1860. The Grammar School was founded in 1710, with the first master being James Innes, who was called Rector to distinguish him from the Parish school master. There was a common master for the two schools for some of the 18th century. The two schools merged in 1824, with James Murray as the common Master. Once the schools were big enough to require many teachers, rather than just a master and a few assistants, the term 'heidmasiter' would be used. The word 'Rector' was initially used at the Grammar School and transposed to the High School when they merged. A roll of Hawick Parish Schoolmasters includes: William Hay (probably), 1606; James Carmure (probably), 1631; John Liddersdale (probably), at least 1638–39; Walter Martin, at least 1657–1665; Mr. Chisholme, until 1669; John Purdom, 1669–1723; James Turnbull, from 1726; Walter Turnbull, at least 1737–46; Alexander Brown, 1751; James Inglis, 1756–1806; and Christopher Armstrong, 1806–20.

the Schuilmaister's Field (*thu-skil-māsturz-feeld*) *n.* local name for a field at Honeyburn just outside Denholm. It was presumably once connected with the local schoolmaster.

schuils (*skilz*) *n., pl.* schools. Hawick currently has 6 primary schools (Burnfoot, Drumlanrig, St. Margaret's, Stirches, Trinity and Wilton), several outlying primary schools (Denholm, Hobkirk, Newcastleton, Roberton, Teviothead) and one High School. St. Mary's, St. Cuthbert's and Wilton Dean schools also once existed in town, along with several small private schools. There used to be several other small schools in country areas around the Town, including at the Allan Water, Ashkirk, Bedrule, Burnmouth, Clariliaw, Cogsmill, Hermitage, Howpasley, Kirkton, Minto, Newmill, Redfordgreen, Riccarton, Saughtree, Southdean, Stouslie and Wolfelee. During the 18th century there are records of people being paid by Hawick and Wilton Parishes to teach children (probably in their own houses) in the areas of Branxholmetown, Borthwickhaugh, Northhouse, Raesknowe, Thornyhall (i.e. Teviothead) and Whitlaw. The earliest school in Hawick started before 1600 and was located in St. Mary's Church, with the churchyard as a playground. The school may not have had a continuous existence until about the time of the Reformation. Andrew Sword was recorded as Schoolmaster in c.1592 and again in 1616, William Hay in 1606 and Adam Scott in 1622. In the Parish valuation of 1627 it is stated that there 'is no provision for ane schole, bot thair is verie great necessitie for a schole'. James Carmure was recorded as Schoolmaster in 1631. However, it is unclear how well supported education was in the town through the rest of the 17th century and before there had long been calls to establish such a school. The first purpose-built parish school was on Slitrig Bank, but was washed away in the 1767 flood. In the 18th century fees may have been 1s per quarter for reading, 1s 6d for reading and writing, and 2s 6d for Latin; poor scholars would pay reduced fees. The Grammar School, which taught Latin, was founded in 1710, with the building on Orrock Place constructed around 1732. It existed alongside the Parish School (also then referred to as 'the English Schuil') for more than a century. They came together in 1825 as 'the United Schuils' and later 'Buccleuch Schuil'. However, even the combination of the 2 schools was still insufficient provision for education, leading to many small private schools cropping up from about the 1710s, although originally they were forbidden to teach 'further than the Psalm Book'. The number of private teachers increased in the 18th century, along with the secession movement from the established church. More small private schools appeared through the 19th century, with one being set up in 1836 by several local individuals with a young teacher hired from Edinburgh (as described by Robert Wilson). The New Statistical Account (1840) states that Hawick had as many as 10 'adventure schools' and that it was not 'known that there are any of the native population above fifteen years of age who cannot read'. There were apparently as many as 19 separate institutions existing in Hawick and Wilton in 1865. Most of these private schools lasted only a short time, and they included: Brand's Schuil (a.k.a. Teviot Grove Academy); the Chartist Schuil; Hawick Academy; Heronhill Schuil; the Subscription Schuil; Tibbie Thomline's Schuil; and Wulton Lodge Academy. It is traditional that on the Thursday of the Common Riding the Principals visit the primary schools and the Cornet asks the Head if the pupils can have the rest of that day and the next day off to support him; the Cornet's own school is visited first. A full list of Hawick and neighbouring schools is: Abbotrule Schuil; Allan Water Schuil/Priesthaugh Schuil; Ashkirk Schuil; Bedrule Schuil; Beverley Schuil; Borthwickhaugh Schuil; Brand's Schuil/Teviot Grove Academy; Branxholme Schuil; Burnfit Schuil; Burnmooth Schuil; the Chartist Schuil; Cogsmill Schuil; Clarilaw Schuil; Craigmount Schuil; Denholm Schuil/Cavers Schuil; Drumlanrig Schuil; the Industrial Schuil/the Raggit Schuil/Drumlanrig & St. Cuthbert's Schuil; Hallrule Schuil; Hassendean Schuil; Hawick High Schuil/Hawick Grammar Schuil/the Latin Schuil/Dodd's Schuil/Buccleuch Grammar Schuil/Buccleuch Higher Grade Schuil/Buccleuch Schuil/Hawick United Schuils; Hawick Parish Schuil/the English Schuil; Hermitage Schuil; Heronhill Schuil; Hobkirk Schuil; Howpasley Schuil; the Image Gairden; Kirkton Schuil; Minti Schuil; Newcastleton Schuil; Newmill Schuil; Newton Schuil; Redfordgreen Schuil; Riccarton Schuil; Roberton Schuil; Ruecastle Schuil; Saughtree Schuil; the Sclenty Schuil; Soothdean Schuil; St. Cuthbert's Schuil/the Episcopal Schuil; Stirches Schuil; St. Margaret's Schuil/the Catholic Schuil; St. Mary's Schuil; Stobs Schuil/ Newmill (on Slitrig) Schuil; Stouslie Schuil; the Subscription Academy/Hawick Academy; the Subscription Schuil/Hawick High

Schuil; Teviotheid Schuil/Caerlenrig Schuil; Tibbie Thomline's Schuil; Trinity Schuil; Wolfelee Schuil; Wulton Dean Schuil; Wulton Lodge Academy; and Wulton Schuil.

schuilwages (*skil-wā-jeez*) *n., pl.* school fees – 'To Master John Purdom for poor boyes schoolwages ... £3 18s' [PR1703].

schule see **schuil**

sclasp see **sklasp**

sclate see **sklate**

Sclater (*sklā'-ur*) *n.* **Elizabeth** (18th C.) born at Fodderlee Birks (according to George Tancred). In 1745 she was living with her family in one of the cottages at Weensmoor. Since her family had previously lived near Fodderlee it seems reasonable to suppose that they gave their name to the 'Sclater Ford' there; however, this would require that the same family had been there for more than 200 years. When they were at Weensmoor in 1745 it is said that the Highland host stopped at the farm on their march to England, but found only the children at home – 'They did no harm and tried to pacify the bairns, who were afraid of them'. She was grandmother to Mr. Aitken, who was a plasterer in Jedburgh. It is possible she was the Elizabeth who married Robert Williamson and had children baptised at the Free Kirk in Jedburgh: Elizabeth (b.1778); John (b.1781); and Moses (b.1783). There were Sclaters recorded in St. Boswell's, Bowden and Melrose at about this time (the name is probably a variant of the modern 'Slater').

Sclaterford (*sklā'-ur-furd*) *n.* site of a skirmish in the months following Flodden, as reported in a (one-sided) letter from Lord Dacre in November 1513: 'so to the Sclater Ford on the water of Bowset; was pursued by the Scots, assisted by Dand Kerr of Fernehirst, the Laird of Bondgedworth, and the sheriff of Teviotdale; the Laird of Walghope and Mark Trumbill are hurt'. The site was a ford over the 'water of Bowset' which is probably associated with Bowshot Hill in Abbotrule, and has been identified with the Fodderlee Burn. It is recorded that the Laird of Wauchope (or 'Walghope') was injured with an arrow and had his horse slain, while Mark Turnbull ('Trumbill') had a spear-head left in him, and many others were injured. It is said that there was a large cairn there until the early 1800s, which may have been connected with the skirmish. The ford was probably named after the family called Sclater who once lived near there (until about the early 1700s according to Tancred, which suggests the same family lived there for about 200 years). In 1903 a memorial plaque was erected by the Archæological Society on the bridge over the Fodderlee Burn, which is believed to be at the site of the former ford. The plaque was replaced in 2007. The same area was also known as 'Crawdenford' – 'When the beacons blaze for Redeswire On the Carter Bar, N' 'Out wi the sword' ti Sclaterford Wi Scotts n' Kerrs ana' ' [IHS] (often referred to as 'the Sclaterford').

Sclenty Haa (*sklen'-ee-haw*) *n.* former cottage near Weens. George Scott was there in 1784. There were Redpaths and Sibbalds there in 1841, as well as teacher Helen Laidlaw (it is 'Sclentiehall' in 1784).

the Sclenty Schuil (*thu-sklen'-ee-skil*) *n.* former school in Hobkirk Parish in the early-to-mid 19th century, intended for small children who were too young for the Parish school. It was established about 1831 by Mrs. Cleghorn of Weens, who supplied the money for the books and the teacher's salary. The building was a thatched cottage with one room, divided by 2 box-beds. The Schoolmistress was Nelly Laidlaw, referred to as 'Mrs. Laidlaw'. On the 16th of October each year, George Tancred's (nee Cleghorn) birthday, Mrs. Cleghorn would give out toys and books to the children. The building was later the residence of a shoemaker. The name survives in the 'Upper Sclenty Plantation', on the left-hand side of the road between Bonchester Bridge and Weens House. This is probably the same place meant by the farm of 'Stentyhaugh', where Robert Barrie was tenant in 1797.

sclidder (*skli-dur*) *n., arch.* a slide, sliding movement, slope covered with loose stones, *v., arch.* to slide, slip – 'To sclidder, sclither, to slide to the right or left, when one intends going straight forward; particularly applicable to walking on ice, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (also written 'sklidder'; the word was applied to springs around the top of the Loan; see also **sclither** and **slidder**).

the Sclidder Springs (*thu-skli-dur-springz*) *n.* name sometimes given to the springs that feed the Smaile Burn. They formerly came out at the Nipknowes and were conducted by lead pipes to a reservoir at the top of the Loan and to 6 separate wells, forming Hawick's main public water supply from 1797–1865 (the original cost being £600). These wells or 'sprigget pants' were at the West Port ('Bowie's Well'), bottom of the Mid Row, foot of the Howegate (the 'Printer's well'), at the Town House, and at 2 other locations (presumably along the High Street). The source was also called the 'Town Moor' or 'Haggishaa' supply

(the derivation is probably from 'scliddery' meaning 'slippery'; the name was already lost by the mid-19th century).

scliddery (*skli-du-ree*) *adj., arch.* slippery – 'Let thair waye be mirk an' sklydderie . . . ' [HSR] (also spelled 'skliddery' and variants; cf. **sliddery**).

sclim (*sklim*) *n., arch.* a climb – ' 'Teedisome brae' ', quo A, eenow, bit for aa A stecht keinda, it was rale niece, that sklimm' [ECS] *v., poet* to climb – 'So sklim' high heaven, trinnle throw hell . . . ' [DH] (also written 'sklimm' and 'sklim' ').

sclither (*skli-thur*) *n., v., arch.* slide, slip (also spelled 'sklither'; variant of **sclidder**).

Scobie (*skō-bee*) *n.* **W.** associated with the Youth With A Mission, which met in the former Hawick Home Mission premises on Bourtree Place. He started his own church, called 'The New Life Christian Fellowship', which met at the Evergreen Hall. The name was later changed to Abundant Life Church, and in 1988 the group purchased the former Catholic Church at Burnfoot.

Scocha (*skō-shu*) *n.* Scottish folk music band from Hawick, originally formed as a duo by Iain Scott and David Chapman. The name comes from a contraction of Scott and Chapman, and they get upset when it is pronounced incorrectly! Phil Clayton ('Phil the Base') became the third member of the duo, followed by Alan Brydon as the fourth and Dougie Anderson as the drummer. Their first CD, 'Bordering on . . . ', was released in 2001, along with a video 'Songs of the Border'. A CD single 'The Borders' was released in 2002 and a second album 'The Land We Love' in 2004, accompanied by their 'World Tour' of the Borders. The 3rd album 'Gie'd Sum Wellie' was released in 2006. A live CD was released in 2008, followed by a live DVD in 2009. Their 4th studio album, 'Scattyboo', was released in 2012. In 2012 Alan Brydon left, with Ross Walsh joining on drums and Dougie Anderson moving to lead guitar. Phil Clayton left at the end of 2013, to be replaced as bassist by Neil Jackson. The new line-up released 'Moonlight Again' in 2016 and the live double album 'Live on the Borders' in 2017.

scodge (*skoj*) *n., arch.* slavery, a drudge, a servant for doing dirty work.

scodgie (*sko-jee*) *n., arch.* an earwig (a form of **scotchie**, but perhaps related to its homonym).

scodgie (*sko-jee*) *adj., arch.* slavish (of tasks), dirty, rough – 'All, from the scogie lass to the chambermaid, were on terms of great cordiality with the members of the family than obtain now' [V&M], *n., arch.* a drudge, hard-worked servant, a rough apron worn for dirty work (also spelled 'scogie').

scodgie brat (*sko-jee-braw'*) *n., arch.* a harden sack apron formerly used for doing dirty housework, particularly scrubbing the doorstep.

scogie see **scodgie**

scone (*skōn*) *n.* one of a number of sorts of cake baked on a griddle, particularly a **drop-scone**, but sometimes one flavoured with treacle or occasionally a more substantial cake containing potato (note that the pronunciation has a long *ō* sound, not the *o* of general Scots or the diphthong *e-oo* affected as an attemtpt to sound 'posh').

scone-fittit (*skōn-fi'-it, -ee'*) *adj., arch.* flat-footed (this term, **platcher-fittit** and **platchie-fittit** are all noted by E.C. Smith).

scoof (*skoof*) *n., arch.* a scoop, used by grocers etc (cf. **scuif**, this variant being particularly heard in Teviotdale).

scool (*skool*) *n., arch.* a scowl, *v.* to scowl – 'There's my opinion – then, dame, how d'ye like it? No' vera weel – I ken sae by yer scoolin' ' [JoHa], '. . . Noughts seen by girnin' gabs an' scoolin' ' [JoHa] (also written 'scoul').

scoolie (*skoo-lee*) *adj., arch.* scowly, characterised by a scowl, shading the face with a brow turned down at the front – 'The scowly hat, and beard so gray, – The bridegroom stood before her' [JTe], 'A scoolie hat = a hat overshading the eyes' [ECS] (also written 'scooly').

scoolie-brows (*skoo-lee-browz*) *n., arch.* a scowl.

Scoon (*skoon*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) joiner in Hawick. He married Margaret Thomson and their children included Janet (b.1834). An unnamed child of his died in 1837. His mother, who lived at Roadhead, died in 1824. **David** (18th C.) smith in Selkirk. He is recorded in 1672, along with Patrick. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Mary Hume and their children included: Robert (b.1764); William (b.1771); Janet (b.1771); Patrick (b.1773). The 1764 baptism was witnessed by dyer Thomas Turnbull and William (who was surely related). **James** (16th C.) recorded as witness to a transaction in Selkirk 1580. His son and heir apparent John was also a witness. He witnessed further transactions in 1581 and 1581/2 when he was described as a Burgess. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Glendinning and their children included: Helen (b.1635); and Janet (b.1642). Witnesses to the baptisms included Patrick and Simon, who must have been

closely related. The 1635 baptism is one of the earliest existing Hawick Parish records. **James** (1790–1827) probably son of Walter and Mary Elliot, residents of Todshawhill. He may have worked for a while as a farrier with his brother Walter in Langholm. He emigrated to South Africa in 1817, in a party of Scotsmen including his brother Robert (later a hunter and explorer). He settled in Cape Town as a blacksmith. In 1824 he married Francina, and they had 3 children, including Walter. However, he died in 1827, it is said at the age of 34. **James** (b.1812/3) from Canonbie, he was a labourer at Limiekilnedge Lime Works in 1851. In 1861 he was a labourer at New Harwood in Hobkirk Parish. He married Margaret Beattie in Castleton Parish in 1837 and their children included Dinah (b.1839/40) and Isabella (b.1843/4). **James** (1836–89) son of John and Agnes Robson. He was born in Langholm, and descended from the family of the Branxholme area. He became a tweed designer at Glebe Mills and then went into partnership with Walter Scott Barrie to form Scoon & Barrie in Weensland. Later J.L. Hood became a partner and when Barrie left the company became Scoon & Hood, with main premises at Teviotdale Mills. He spoke at the 1884 franchise rally held at Loch Park. He had a double cottage built for him at Loch Park in about 1879, with W.S. Barrie next door. He married Anne O'Hair in 1859. Their children were: Mary Ann (b.1861), who married John Milton Cass; Robert (b.1863), who married Isabella Lillico; Agnes (b.1869); James (b.1872); Margaret (b.1877); and Frank (b.1882). **James** (1872–1936) son of James, he was also a manufacturer. In 1900 he married Isabella, daughter of dyker Robert Scott. His wife was served heir to her father in 1917. They had a son, James (1901–70). **John** (16th C.) recorded at Aikwood Mill in 1579/80 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. His surname is recorded as 'Skune'. Perhaps he was the same John also recorded in Philiphaugh in 1579/80 and who witnessed other transactions in Selkirk in 1580, 1581, 1581/2 and 1582. Probably the same John was recorded as son and heir apparent of James in 1580. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, one of the earliest known of this family. He married Christian Allan, and their children included: Christian (b.1634). **John** (d.bef. 1705) tenant at Branxholmtown. He is listed as tenant along with Patrick in 1677, and seems likely to have been Patrick's brother. Probably the same John was tenant along with Patrick in at least the period 1690–8, when each of them were leasing one fifth of the farm. He was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1698 he and Patrick leased Branxholme Town with Walter Riddell as their cautioner. However, it is possible that some of these entries are for a different John (b.1670), who was son of Patrick. He married Margaret Riddell, from an unknown branch of that family, although Walter and William Riddell witnessed a baptism for them. Their children included: Robert (b.1684); and an unnamed son (b.1687). Walter, who later farmed at Branxholmtown, was probably also a son. Margaret Riddell was tenant at Branxholmtown from 1705, so he was presumably deceased by then. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for Helen and her husband Francis Murray. **John** (17th C.) blacksmith at Copshaw Park according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He paid tax on his dwelling and also for 'an smiddy'. **John** (b.1713) son of Robert and Agnes Elliot, he was baptised at Branxholmtown. He was tenant farmer for part of Todshawhill, starting in at least 1748. He was recorded there in 1753 when one of this children was baptised in Roberton Parish. In 1751 he was renting Todshawhill with Robert (probably his father). However, he is difficult to separate from the other local contemporaries of the same name. He is probably the John 'in Branxhome' whose daughter Mary was baptised in 1747, with witnesses Robert 'Tenent' (surely a close relative) and carrier John Wilson. His wife's name is unknown. Their children included: Robert (1749–1832) who married Beatrix Turnbull; John (1750–1836), baptised in Roberton, who also farmed at Todshwhill; and Jean (b.1753). Walter (b.1753), baptised in Roberton, who married Mary Elliot, was probably his son; Walter's grandson James became a tweed manufacturer in Hawick. Mary, born to John 'in Branxhome' in 1747 may also have been a child of his. **John** (1718–91) tenant farmer at Todshawhill, probably son of Walter and Isobel Millar. He is probably one of the 2 Johns recorded as tenant of Todshawhill in 1764. He is listed as resident of Todshawhill in the baptism records of several of his children. He married Beatrix Tait, who died in 1795, aged 74. Their children were: Walter (b.1748), baptised in Roberton, who died age 29; Robert (b.1749), baptised in Roberton; Jenny, who died young; Agnes (b.1751), married Robert Ballantyne; William (b.1752), died young; Isabella (b.1755), baptised in Roberton, who married James Laidlaw; William (again, b.1756), baptised in Roberton,

who married Helen Elliot; John (b.1756), baptised the same day as William; Robert (b.1759), baptised in Roberton; and Jean (b.1763), baptised in Roberton, who married Adam Nichol He is buried at St. Mary's. His sister Mary died the same year as him. He may be the John of 'Todgahill' who was cautioner in 1764 for Isobell Scoon's marriage to Robert Young. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Scott and their son John was baptised in 1762. **John** (18th C.) married Isobel Nichol in Roberton Parish in 1766. He may be the same as one of the Johns who farmed at Todshawhill. **John** (d.1829) farmer at Branxholme Park. A child of his died in 1816 and a son in 1829. He died in Hawick. He was surely related to the later John at Branxholme Park. **John** (1750–1836) farmer at Todshawhill. He was son of John and probably Beatrix Tait (or possibly son of the John born in 1713, this generation is confused by multiple men of the same name). He may be the John recorded in 1800, 1803 and 1805 when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for John Tait. He married Rachel Riddell in Roberton in 1770. Their children were: James (1769–1851), who died in Seneca, New York; Robert (b.1770); John (1771–1861), who died in Seneca; Janet (or Janette, 1773–1839) who married James Scott and died in Seneca, New York; Walter (b.1776); William (1779–1863) who married Margaret Hutton and Elizabeth Amos and died in Hawick; Beatrix (b.1782); and possibly Walter (b.1787), if he was at Shirenscleuch then. The first 3 were probably baptised in Roberton Parish and at least the next 4 in Hawick. The witnesses in 1773 were Robert Thomson and William Helm. He may be the same as the John who was farmer at Easter Parkhill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (1771–1861) farmer at Todshawhill. He was son of John and Rachel Riddell. In 1800 he emigrated to the New York, where he settled in Seneca and was one of the founders of the Associated Reformed Church there. He died in Seneca and was buried there along with his wife Margaret. **John** (18th C.) servant at 'Whitehaugh' in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'. He was a servant at Mangerton on the 1801 ballot. **John** (b.c.1780) recorded as servant at Branxholme Park in the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He was still on the list in 1801. He was a farm worker living at Branxholme Park in 1841. His house was probably at Cowladyhall. His wife was Betty, who was from Roberton. Their children included Jess (b.c.1825), Agnes (b.c.1830) and Mina (b.c.1830). His wife was a widow by 1851. He could be the John, married to Betsy Turnbull, whose daughter Helen was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1817. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Mabonlaw. He married Jane Watson and their son Andrew was baptised in Roberton in 1804. He may be the same John who also Margaret Scott and had further children. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Watson. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included Andrew (b.1804). **John** (1789–1835) farmer at Todshawhill. He was eldest son of Robert and Janet White. His heirs were recorded as tenants of Todshawhill in the period 1834–43. He married Margaret Scott, who died in 1829, aged 41. Their children included: Robert (1812–85) who married Mary Nichol and died at Sparland, Illinois; William (1813–77), born at Martinshouse, who married Henrietta Pool Gass; Wilhelmina (1815–43) married Walter Turnbull and emigrated to Canada; James (1818–57) farmed at Newstead Mill; John (b.1822), born at Mabonlaw; and Charles Riddell (1826–93) died at Seneca, New York. He died at Hawick. He may be the same John who earlier married Jane Watson. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Nichol and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1841. **Mary** 'the Cannie Wumman' nee Turnbull (d.1857) known as 'Mrs. Scoon', she was listed as innkeeper of the Plough Inn on the Sandbed in 1851. She was listed as a vintner at the Plough in Slater's 1852 directory. She is also said to have been landlady of the Harrow Inn (but this may be confusion with the names). She married innkeeper William, and took over after his death. It is unclear what character trait gave her the nickname 'Cannie' (or 'Canny'). **Patrick** (15th C.) resident of Belses Mill. In 1494/5 James Davidson in Raperlaw was charged with several crimes, including brining in Englishmen to steal 18 oxen and cows from him, for burning his house and pillaging goods from him. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jean Richardson, and their children included: Helen (b.1641). He is probably the Patrick recorded as a witness to baptisms in 1635 and 1639. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Susanna Scott and their children included Anna (b.1650), with witnesses to the baptism Walter Scott and George Scott. **Patrick** (17th C.) lived in Hawick Parish. He married Catherine Laidlaw, and their children included: James (b.1657).

Patrick (17th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1672, along with smith David. **Patrick** (d.c.1699) son of Robert. He was tenant farmer in Branxholmtown in at least the period 1671–96. In 1675 he was listed as son of Robert, who also leased part of Branxholmetown. In 1690–97 he and John (probably his son) were each leasing one fifth of the farm. He was listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1698 he and John leased part of Branxholme Town with Walter Riddell as their cautioner. He married Helen Hope and had children: John (b.1670); an unnamed son (b.1672); another unnamed son (b.1674); William (b.1678) and Janet (b.1680). The witnesses in 1674 were Robert Dickson and James Burn. He secondly married Bessie Elliot and had children: Walter (b.1683); Helen (b.1685); and Patrick (b.1688), who married Agnes Elliot. Witnesses to the 1685 baptism were James Hume and Adam Ogilvie. He is probably the Patrick who witnessed (along with John Richardson) a baptism for James Martin in 1673. James (b.1693), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. His will is recorded in 1699, although his surname is transcribed 'Shoon'. **Patrick** (1685/6–1719) son of John. He was smith at Pathhead (presumably not the one in Wilton) and is buried at Castleton. **Patrick** (17th/18th) married Agnes Elliot in 1711, the marriage recorded in Hawick Parish. He could be the son of Patrick and Bessie Elliot who was born on 1688. Alternatively, the marriage entry could be an error for Robert, who had children with Agnes Elliot in the period 1712–24. **Patrick** (18th C.) recorded being paid as Park Keeper at Hassendean for the Duke of Buccleuch in the period 1764–66. He had a voucher for salary in 1765 for weeding and keeping the hedges on Hassendean Common. It is unclear how he was related to the earlier Scoons. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Hawick Parish. He married Janet Elliot, and their children included Walter (b.1641). He (or one of the other Roberts) witnessed a baptism for James Purdom in Hawick Parish in 1640. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott, and their children included: Margaret (b.1643); 'Dones' (b.1644); Helen (b.1646); and Janet (b.1648). Anna (b.1650), with the mother's name given as Susanna Scott, may also have been his child. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott, and their children included: Walter (b.1649); and Thomas (b.1650). Another Robert was witness to one of the baptisms. **Robert** (17th C.) farmer at Branxholmtown. In 1675 he and his son Patrick were tenants of part of the lands at Branxholmtown, and the pair were still leasing part of the farm in 1677. He is probably the same as one of the Roberts whose children were recorded in the 1640s or 1650s. **Robert** (1684–1762) tenant farmer at Branxholmtown and Todshawhill. He was son of John and Margaret Riddell. He witnessed a baptism for James Craw, tenant at Branxholmtown, in 1711. He is probably the son of 'Mary' Riddell who is recorded leasing part of Branxholme Town as early as 1711, and is explicitly listed from 1714. The pair were in arrears for the rental there in the period 1711–17. In 1719 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Little (in Branxholme Park) and Margaret Scoon (who was probably related to him). In 1722 he witnessed baptisms for merchant Adam Elliot and merchant James Hardie (both of whom had children baptised on the same day). He was tenant of $^2/_5$ of Branxholmtown along with Walter (as well as John Wilson) in 1725 and along with Walter in 1735. In 1742 he and Walter were 'Tenants at Branxome Town' when they witnesed a baptism for Walter Hume, carrier there. In 1747 he was 'Tenent' when he witnessed a baptism for John Scoon in Branxholme. He was tenant of Todshawhill in the period 1749–56 along with John, probably his son, or cousin. He married Agnes Elliot (1688–1736). Their children were: John (b.1712); another John (b.1713); Walter (b.1715); Margaret (b.1717); Robert (b.1720) who married Helen Murray; William (b.1722); and James (b.1724). He may also be the Robert whose daughter Marie was baptised in Hawick in 1726. The witnesses in 1712 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Robert Thomson in Newmill, in 1720 were James and Walter Crow, both in Branxholmtown, and in 1722 were merchant Adam Elliot (for whom he also witnessed a baptism) and Beadle John Scott. He died at Todshawhill farm. **Robert** (b.1720) son of Robert and Agnes Elliot. He married Helen Murray (from Hawick Parish) in 1766, and she died in 1808. He might be the Robert, son of Robert, who died in 1790. He may also be the Robert, 'Branxholmtonn', married to Janet Burton, whose son Walter was born in 1759. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1753 he married Janet Haliburton. He might be the Robert whose daughter Mary was baptised in 1756. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Beatrix Turnbull and their daughter Sarah was baptised in 1781. **Robert** (1759–1828) farmer at Todshawhill. He was son of John and Beatrix Tait. He is recorded

as farmer at Todshawhill in the estate records from 1792–1812, on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and in baptismal records. He could also be the Robert who was listed as farmer at Broomiebraes in 1792 and 1812. In 1788 in Roberton he married Janet White, who died in 1795, aged 33. In 1797, in Roberton Parish, he secondly married Elizabeth (or Elspeth) Bunyan, who died in 1841, aged 73. His children included: John (b.1788) who farmed at Todshawhill; Janet (1791–1873) who married Thomas Hall and died in Hawick; Beatrix (b.1793); Jane (1795–1847), who married Thomas Hogg; James (b.1799), who died aged 22; Margaretn (b.1801), who died aged 29; Isabella (1802–59) married Robert Brydon, steward at Highchesters; Elizabeth (b.1804), died aged 26; Robert (b.1806), died in infancy; and twins Robert and Elspeth (b.1807), who died in childhood. Margaret and Mary, 'both interred in one grave, pox' in 1830 were probably also his daughters. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) carrier in Hawick according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably the Robert, carter in the Fore Row, who died in 1832, and whose wife Beatrix Murray, died in 1807. **Robert** (1789–1837) said to be from the Hawick area, he was a trader in southern Africa. Given the name and date, it is possible he was a son of Walter and Mary Elliot, who lived at Todshawhill; this Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1788. He went to South Africa in 1819 as part of Benjamin Moodie's Scottish settler party (his brother James also being in the party). In 1827 he and William McLuckie travelled inland to the headwaters of the Marico River, the Ndebele territory of Mzilikazi. In 1829 he reached further into the interior, to the area of modern Pretoria, hunting and trading ivory, and establishing a relationship with Mzilikazi, which may have involved selling arms. The information he and fellow traders gained was passed on to Dr. Andrew Smith, who led a significant expedition into the central South Africa in 1834. He and fellow trader David Hume explored the valley of Olifants River and the Soutpansberg about this time. He is also mentioned as an ivory trader in 1836. In 1837 he was reported as being the only man who could recognise the gemsbok when a specimen was captured. He died of a heart attack while returning from a hunting trip. Parts of his journal may have survived. **Robert** (1812–83) farmer at Todshawhill, son of John and Margaret Scott. On the estate records he is tenant in 1836, as his father John's heir. He emigrated to the U.S.A. about 1842, apparently still owing money on the lease. He was the last family member to farm at Todshawhill. In 1836 in Roberton Parish he married Mary Nichol. Their children were: Margaret; Jane (b.1838); John (b.1840), who married Ella Currie; Jessie (b.1842); James; Charles, who married Mary Jennie; William; Minnie; Elizabeth; and Robert. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Mary Nichol and their children included Elizabeth (b.1853). **Simon** (17th C.) witness, along with Patrick, to a baptism for James and Janet Glendinning in 1635. This is one of the earliest Hawick Parish records. It is unclear how he might have been related to Patrick and James. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Margaret Brown in Ashkirk Parish in 1654. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1761. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Turnbull and their children included: Agnes (b.1766); Isabel (b.1768); William (b.1770); and Elizabeth (b.1772). **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded as grieve at Haining in 1787. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) probably brother of Robert and son of John and Margaret Riddell. He took over the tenancy of Branxholmtown from Margaret Riddell in 1719 (hence it is unlikely that he was son of Patrick and Bessie Elliot). He was recorded as tenant in Branxholmtown in 1720. He farmed Branxholmtown along with Robert until at least 1735 (when the pair were recorded still leasing the farm). In 1742 he and Robert were 'Tenants at Branxome Town' when they witnesed a baptism for Walter Hume, carrier there. In 1717 he married Isobel Miller, who was servant to Thomas Shiel in Todshawhill; the marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. Their children were: John (b.1718), who married Beatrix Tait and farmed at Todshawhill; Margaret (b.1720); Helen (b.1722); and twins Robert and Walter (b.1729). The witnesses in 1720 were William Scott and James Crow, also tenants in Branxholmtown, and in 1722 were Thomas Shiel in Todshawhill and 'Mr' James Dalgleish. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) farmer at Commonside. His parents names are not known, but he was surely related to the other local Scoons. In 1714 he had a son Walter with Helen Scott. The baptismal entry was labelled 'Fornicat' and the witnesses were carrier Robert Scott and smith James Scott (who seem likely to be relatives of the child's mother). In 1719 in Hawick he married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Falsyde; they were described as both being servants to James Grieve in Commonside. Their children included: Walter (b.1714),

who was illegitimate; James (b.1720); Thomas (b.1724), born at Newmill; Walter (b.1727); Mary (b.1729) in Hawick Parish; and Agnes (b.1736) in Wilton Parish. The 1720 baptism was witnessed by the preacher at Caerlenrig. The 1729 baptism was witnessed by the Laird of 'Howlands' and Robert Cook. John (b.1713), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **Walter** (b.1753) probably son of John. He married Mary (or Marion) Elliot in Roberton in 1779. He was also farmer at Todshawhill. He and his wife had a discharge with Thomas Elliot in Selkirk in 1790. His children (mostly baptised in Roberton) included: Margaret and John (b.1780); Robert (b.1782); Walter (b.1785), blacksmith in Langholm; Robert (again, b.1788), possibly the hunter in South Africa, said to have been born in 1789; James (b.1790), who may have gone to South Africa with his brother; and William (b.1794). **Walter** (d.1832) shoemaker at Kirkstylefoot. In 1831 he was served heir to his father Robert, who was a farm servant in Hawick. **Walter** (1785–1840) son of Walter and Mary Elliot. He was born in Roberton Parish (at Todshawhill) and became a blacksmith at Langholm. He could be the Walter who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Elizabeth Young (1784–22) and secondly Janet Stothart (1799–1842). He had at least 13 children, but only a few survived into adulthood. Children with his first wife were: Walter (1811–59); John (b.1813), who died young; Euphemia (1815–97), who married and emigrated to the U.S.A.; Margaret (1818–1907); James (again, b.1821), also died young; and 3 unnamed. With his second wife there were: James (b.1823), who died young; Robert (1824–78); William (1826–46); Isabella (1828–87), who died in Wigan; Mary (1830–69); Elizabeth (1831–71), who died in Bury; Janet (b.1835); and James (b.1837). Most of the family are buried in Langholm. **William** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 along with Robert Young. Lawrence Rutherford of Oakwood had remission for several crimes, including resetting the pair of them. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Sarah Winthrope in 1756 and their children included: Robert (b.1756); Andrew (b.1759); and Agnes (b.1761). He must have been a fairly prominent man in the town, since the witnesses to baptisms include 'writer' Thomas Winthrope (perhaps his father-in-law) and Bailie James Scott, mason Andrew Turnbull, senior, as well as George Scoon (presumably a relative). He may be the 'Servant to Mr Somervel' who witnessed baptisms for carriers John Tudhope and James Paterson, as well as for mason Andrew Wilson in 1744, and for Walter Turnbull, David Baldie, Alexander Bunyan and John Kedie in 1745. **William** (18th C.) farmer at Todshawhillshiel. He had children: Margaret (b.1780); Walter (b.1783); and Beatrix (b.1783). He was clearly related to the other Scoons of Todshawhill, but it is not clear how. He is probably the William who married Helen Elliot in 1779. **William** (b.1779/80) listed as 'Formerly a Farmer' in the 1861 census, when he was visiting the Young family on O'Connell Street. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Hutton in Wilton Parish in 1803. **William** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Todshawhill recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. It is unclear how he was related to other Scoons, but he may have been related to John, who was also at Todshawhill on the 1812 ballot list. **William** (1817–c.50) innkeeper in Hawick. He was son of William and Elizabeth Amos. In 1841 he was innkeeper of the Tushielaw Inn and based on the birthplaces of his children was later at Crosslee Toll (near Stow) and then in Hawick. He married Mary Turnbull in 1836; she is recorded as innkeeper of the Plough Inn on the Sandbed in 1851, and she died in 1857. Their children included: Walter (1837–55); Helen (1839–1918); Mary (1842–89); William (1849–66); and Isabella, twin of William, who married John Kyle. **William** (19th C.) shepherd at East Buccleuch. In 1836 he was married to Mary Turnbull, by the dissenting minister in Hawick. Their children included: William (b.1837); and Helen (b.1839) (also formerly 'Schoon', 'Scoane', 'Scon', 'Scone', 'Scoone', 'Scoones', 'Scoons' and 'Skune').

Scoon an Barrie's (*skoon-in-baw-reez*) *n.* tweed manufacturing company based at Weensland Mills in the late 19th century. They also purchased Teviotdale Mills in 1888, and the partnership evolved into Scoon & Hood's.

Scoon an Hood's (*skoon-in-hoodz*) *n.* tweed manufacturing company, which grew out of Barrie & Scoon. Their main premises were at Teviotdale Mills at the corner of Commercial Road and Albert Road (48 Commercial Road). There was a serious fire in 1959, and later the mill became part of Innes & Henderson. In the latter part of the 20th century it was converted into a garage, Thornwood Motors.

scoondrel (*skoond-*, *skoon-rul*) *n.* a scoundrel – 'Puir auld scoondrel. I'd thraw his neck . . . ' [JEDM], 'Git oot o' this, ye mean scoondrel it ye 'ir' [RM] (cf. **scoonrel**).

scoonge (*skoonj*) *v., arch.* to cadge, to scrounge around for food.

scoonrel (*skoon-, skoond-rul*) *n., arch.* a scoundrel – '... Just a scoonrel, and one o' the lowest degree' [UB] (also **scoondrel**).

scoor (*skoor*) *v.* to clean by vigorous scrubbing, scour – 'scoor oot that pan, wull ee?', '... And it'll swell the cat'logue mair If scourin' be preventit' [TCh].

scoore (*skoor*) *n., arch.* a score, number of points – 'An' hei's teacher says 'If ye cannae coont, Ee'll never can tell the scoore' [DH], '... Ma scoore's whiles owre a hunder' [IWL], twenty of something – 'Ther ar thriescoore queens, and fourscoore lemanes, an' mays wuthowtten nummer' [HSR], '... Naething but scoores and scoores o' craws On every kirkyaird trei' [DH], *v.* to score.

scoorer (*skoo-rur*) *n.* a scourer, someone who works in a scouring house.

scoorin-cloot (*skoo-rin-kloo'*) *n., arch.* a cloth used for washing the floor.

scoorin-hoose (*skoo-rin-hoos*) *n.* scouring house in a mill, where garments are washed of their oils etc. The workers there were traditionally men, who formerly had to wear rubber boots and aprons – '... hei went inti Pesco's scoorin hoose feenishin up as a van man ...' [IWL].

scoorn (*skoorn*) *n., v., poet.* scorn – 'A' thaye thaye that see me lauch me til scoorn ...' [HSR], 'We ar grown ane reproch til our neebers, ane scoorn an' derishion til thame that ar roun aboot us' [HSR].

scoosh (*skoosh*) *v.* to squirt, gush, spurt – 'the witter came scooshin oot o the tap', 'she scooshed is wi the hose', 'Aw the sweaty traivelers. Off the street and bus and train. Showered and skooshed' [JuH], *n.* a squirt or spurt, something easy to do or win – 'A thought it wud be hard, but it turned oot ti be a scoosh' (also written 'skoosh').

scoosher (*skoo-shur*) *n.* a squirter, particularly of water – 'yaise yer wundscreen scoosher'.

scoot (*skoo'*) *v.* to squirt, spurt, squirt out.

scooter (*skoo'-ur*) *n., arch.* a squirt, syringe.

scootin barrel (*skoo'-in-baw-rul*) *n., arch.* a water-spraying device, consisting essentially of a large barrel on wheels, used in the early part of the 20th century by the Council to keep down the dust on town streets.

scoots (*skoots*) *n., imp.* diarrhoea, the runs (see also **the skitters**).

scorn (*skōrn*) *n., arch.* insult, especially when coupled with 'skaith', meaning to get both injury and insult – 'There will be sma' skaith though meikle scorn' [JMW], 'This night ye've got the skathe, I wait, 'Twere pity too ye got the scorn' [HSR].

scorn the kirk (*skōrn-thu-kirk*) *v., arch.* to default on a marriage agreement, seen as an affront to the congregation – 'The 'resiling of parties after proclamation' was commonly called 'scorning the kirk', and failure of marriage involved the forfeiture of the consignation mony for the good of the poor' [JJV].

scory (*skō-ree*) *adj., poet.* having the appearance of being scored, deeply incised – 'The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, And gepit wi' girning joye' [JTe].

Scot (*sko', skot*) *n.* historically used to describe a people who came over from Ireland in the 5th and 6th centuries and had merged with the Pictish tribes by about the 9th century, but now used to mean any person from Scotland.

Scot (*sko'*) *n.* early spelling for **Scott**, sometimes still used for specific individuals, such as Michael Scot and Capt. Walter Scot of Satchells.

scot an lot (*sko'-in-lo'*) *n.* a tax administered to a baurgess when he takes his oath – 'That the burgesses were entitled to elect bailies ... without any other restriction than that these bear scot and lot, and reside within the burgh' [BR1778].

scotch (*skoch*) *adj.* relating to or characteristic of Scotland, but uniformly loathed as a phrase throughout the nation, the terms 'Scots' or 'Scottish' being preferred, except in particular phrases such as 'Scotch broth'. Also note that the word is never used for 'whusky'.

scotch (*skoch*) *n., arch.* an ant.

scotchbald (*skoch-bawld*) *n., arch.* an earwig (also written 'scotchbolt', a variant of 'Coachbell', 'Touch-spale' or the English 'Twitchbell'; shortened to **scotchie**; **scodgie** may also be related).

Scotch Dyke (*skoch-dīk*) *n.* former station on the Wavelerley line, just before Longtown. Named after the 'Scot's Dyke', an earthwork built to delineate part of the Border Line in the 16th century (also 'Scots Dyke').

scotchie (*sko-chee*) *n., arch.* an earwig (a shortened form of **scotchbald** and possibly related to **scodgie**).

Scotch Kershope (*skoch-ker-shup*) *n.* cottage on the Kershope Burn, on the Scottish side of the Border, used as an outdoors educational facility. William Elliot was shepherd there in 1861. Enclosures marked near there on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map are no longer visible.

Scotch nettle (*skoch-ne'-ul*) *n., arch.* a white-flowered, stingless nettle, perhaps Lamium album.

Scotia (*skō-shu*) *n., poet.* literary name for Scotland – 'Scotia felt thine ire, O Odin . . . ' [JH], 'Proud of his laws, tenacious of his right, And vain of Scotia's old unconquer'd might' [JL], 'Arm, Scotia, arm! the daring foe, With haughty menace from afar, Presumes to strike the invasive blow, And make our land a scene of war' [JR], 'Lament him, ilka piper chiel, Wha makes auld Scotia's bagpipe squeel' [JoHa], 'Come, arouse, ye sons of Scotia, 'tis freedom calls you forth, Up, ye true-born sons of heroes, ye warriors of the north' [JoHa], 'All now is changed, and halcyon years Succeed the feudal baron's sway; And trade, with arts and peace, appears To bless fair Scotia's happier day' [RW], 'When fair Scotia's host at Flodden lost The flower o' its chivalry' [TK], '. . . We showed them Scotia's door' [GLG], '. . . For Scotia owns no braver men Than dwell in Teviotdale' [MrsW], 'From many a house gay flags and pennons fly, And Scotia's ancient emblem in the breeze . . . ' [JCG], 'When Scotia lost on Flodden Field The Hawick Callants won Renown, that through the centuries Has never been outdone' [WFC], 'They sealed, in blood, for Hawick that day The worth of Scotia's men of yore; Revere them evermore' [IWS].

Scotland (*sko'-lind, sko'-lund*) *n.* one of the four nations of the United Kingdom, an independent country until 1603, with its parliment merging with that of England in 1707 (and being re-established in 1999). The capital is Edinburgh, population 5,100,000 (1991) – 'Auld Scotland's howes and Scotland's knowes, And Scotland's hills for me' [HSR], 'Oh! Scotland! Bonny Scotland! In your purple robe arrayed, You're my laughing barefoot lover and my tattered gipsy maid' [WHO], 'Scotlands calling (Scotland), Scotlands calling (Scotland), Calling, Calling, You home' [AlB].

Scotland Yet (*sko'-lind-ye', sko'-lund-yet*) *n.* the most famous song written by Henry Scott Riddell, and once regarded almost as the Scottish national anthem. It was set down in ?? at Ramsaycleuch, in Hawick Parish at that time, supposedly while sitting on a rock on a summer's morning following a heavy rain fall. The tune was composed by Peter McLeod of Edinburgh, and the money raised from selling the sheet music was used to pay for iron railings around the Burns Monument at Calton Hill. The 'honours three' in the refrain refers to the crown, sceptre and sword of Scotland. The song was often sung at the Colour Bussing (in at least 1887, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1894 and 1901) and similar events in the 19th century. The song was revived by Scocha on their 2004 album – 'Where Veitch's honest heart was set, On his beloved Tweed; W' Riddell singin' 'Scotland Yet' Up at Teviothead' [JBS], 'The song he wrote was one day sung Wherever Scotsmen met. Its patriotic strains can still Be heard in Scotland yet' [IWL].

Scots (*skots*) *n.* the language spoken in Scotland, derived from a Germanic dialect spoken by Anglo-Saxon settlers, being a distinct, if far from homogeneous, form of English, *adj.* pertaining to Scotland or the Scots, Scottish. It is fiercely debated whether Scots it is a separate language or merely a set of dialects. The speech of Hawick people has much in common with Scots in general, but also much that is peculiar to Teries.

Scots an English (*skots-an-ing-gleesh*) *n., arch.* game formerly played by boys, in which 2 teams defend their hats and coats from each other. It was said (in Chambers 1841 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland') that the game particularly flourished in Hawick, where the boys would defiantly shout 'King Covenanter, come out if ye daur venture! Set your feet on Scots grund, English, if ye daur!'.

Scots Dyke an Hare Moss Turnpike (*skots-dīk-an-hār-mos-turn-pīk*) *n.* turnpike road legislated by the general Act of 1764, with this specific road act published in 1770 (with an additional act for repairing and widening the road in 1785, and the acts repealed in 1807). This led to a great improvement in the road, allowing it to be passable by wheeled traffic, thereby allowing Hawick to develop as a centre for the carrying trade. The cost of constructing the road was borne by subscribers, who recouped their money via tolls collected approximately every 6–8 miles along its length. The road ran from the English Border at Scots Dyke (in Dumfriesshire) to Hare Moss (in Roxburghshire) just outside Selkirk, following the route of the modern A7. It passed through Hawick via Martinshouse, Langbaulk and the Loan. The Haremoss and Scots Dyke (East District) Turnpike Trust was established by an Act of 1829. It covered the administration of more than 20 miles of road in Roxburghshire. The revenue for upkeep of the road and repayment to the creditors came from 5 tolls. George & James Oliver acted as Clerks to the Trust in the mid-19th century (also called 'Scotch Dyke').

Scots Greys (*skots-grāz*) *n.* regiment that amalgamated to form the Royal Scots Dragoons Guards in 1971. William Robertson, quartermaster of the regiment, was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1776. At the election of 1835 a troop of these dragoons was sent to Hawick to try to keep the peace.

Scots law (*skots-law*) *n.* legal system of Scotland, based on Roman legal ideas, where legality is decided by interpreting fundamental principles rather than appealing to precedent. There are also many differences with the English system in the naming of court officials etc.

Scots pound (*skots-pownd*) *n., arch.* a former unit of currency used in Scotland. It was fixed at $^1/_{12}$th of a pound sterling at the Union of the Crowns in 1603, and ceased to be a legal unit following the Union of the Parliaments in 1707. However, it continued to be used in practice for some time after that, particularly in rural areas. Hawick Parish records made the switch to sterling only in 1753.

Scotstoun (*skots-toon*) *n.* farm in Peeblesshire, on the Tarth Water, just to the north-east of Kirkurd. A substantial tower is marked there on Pont's map from the late 16th century. The later manor house was built in the 18th century. The site was said to have been an early home of the Scotts, with the suggestion being that the name was connected with the family from early times, probably the 13th century and perhaps even earlier. The Scotts certainly held lands in Kirkurd, which is just a few miles away, and they continued to hold the superiority of Kirkurd long after they moved to Buccleuch and then Branxholme – 'It was call'd Scotstoun-hall when Buckcleugh in it did dwell, Unto this time it is call'd Scotstoun still' [CWS] (there are places of similar name elsewhere, e.g. an area of Glasgow).

Scott (*sko'*) *n.* **Adam** (13th C.) recorded around 1240. This was in a charter for Christian, daughter of Adam Fitz-Gilbert, donating the lands of Inglistoun to the Chapel of St. Mary, with some rights reserved to the men of Blyth, as they had in the days of 'Adam the Scot and William the Bald, of good memory'. His lands are referred to being 'beside the water', which must be the Tarth. Since Inglistoun was adjacent to the lands of Kirkurd and Scotstoun (held from early times by the family that became the Scotts of Buccleuch), it is possible that he was an early ancestor. His name is given in Latin as 'Ade Scoti'. He may have been related to Walter from Peeblesshire, who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. **Adam** (d.c.1255) referred to as the deceased previous owner of lands in Gullane (East Lothian) which were granted to the church there sometime between 1213 and 1255. **Adam** (13th C.) listed on the assize roll of Northumberland in 1256. No other information is given about him, so it is not known if he is associated with later Scotts. **Adam** (13th C.) witness to a charter that the Comyns had for lands in Kirkintilloch (Dunbartonshire) in about 1277. **Adam** (13th/14th C.) messenger who was paid, along with Henry Pykard 'cokin', for delivering letters from King Edward I to members of the Scottish court in 1296/7. Probably the same Adam 'cokino' (probably messenger) to the English Crown is recorded in 1303/4 when he delivered letters proclaiming peace to the Sheriffs, Abbots and others south of the Forth. His connection to other Scotts is unknown. He could be the same man as 'Adam Skot' recorded in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland, perhaps at the time a prisoner in Newcastle Castle. He could also be the Adam recorded in 'Hilderton' church in 1279, admitting that he was a mercenary soldier who had renounced the King. **Adam** (13th/14th C.) holder of lands in the Parish of Linton in Peeblesshire, around 1300. **Adam** (15th C.) recorded on a 'retour of inquest' in 1438 for Ker of Altonburn. Probably the same man was also witness to a sasine for the lands of Cessford in 1441. It is unclear how he might be connected to other contemporary Scotts, but Sir Walter was also on the 1438 panel, and William and his son John were witnesses to the 1441 sasine. Perhaps the same Adam was witness to the 1448 sasine for the lands of Birkwood and Burnflat, between Sir Walter of Buccleuch and Simon of Routledge; the other names appearing beside his are Stephen of Castlelaw, Walter and Richard, who were probably near relations. **Adam** 'Ade' (15th C.) Ranger of Ettrick Ward according to the Exchequer Rolls in 1456, where his name is listed as 'Atkino Scot'. He is recorded as Ranger several times from 1457 to 1467, with Sir Walter as Master Ranger; Sir Alexander (of Howpasley) took over by 1469, and David also served as a Ranger for Ettrick in the 1460s. It seems unlikely (because of the age) that he could be the later son of Sir Alexander, but he was surely a close relative, possibly an otherwise unrecorded brother of Sir Alexander and son of Sir Walter. Perhaps the same Adam witnessed a charter in 1441 for the lands of Cessford and was on the panel for ruling on the dispute over the lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5. **Adam**

(15th C.) Bailie of Rutherglen, recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1477 and 1481. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Adam** of Annelshope (d.bef. 1502) younger son of Sir Alexander of Howpasley and Abington, and brother of Walter of Howpasley. He was recorded as 'Ade Scot', one of the heirs of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch in a charter for the Barony of Branxholme in 1484. He is probably the 'Ada Scot' who witnessed a document in 1482 in which Thomas Armstrong resigned his lands of Mangerton to David Scott of Branxholme; Robert was also a witness, probably his cousin of Whitchesters. Possibly the same Adam was on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. And probably the same Adam was witness to the charter granting Robert of Allanhaugh the Lordship of Whitchesters in 1484/5 and his resignation of the lands almost immediately after. He may be the Adam who was witness to a sasine for the lands of Boonraw in 1487, along with James and several local landowners. He may be the 'Ade Scot' who was one of the bailies appointed by Sir Thomas Turnbull of Greenwood and Lyne for the document leasing his lands in 1488. He was Warden of Ettrick Ward in the period 1489–92, responsible for administering the Crown lands there, and so his name appears many times in the Exchequer Rolls for Scotland. He took over the office from Walter, who had taken over from William (surely all closely related). In 1488 he had the farm of Cacrabank for his fee and in 1490 and 1492 he leased 'Garliscleuch'. He also let the farm of Gamescleuch in 1492. After 1492 he is recorded being in arrears as former Ranger for Ettrick. In 1494/5 he was 'de auldinnis hop' when standing as surety for Bernard Shortreed in Essenside, 'in auldernischop' when he was surety for John Burnet, resident of Tushielaw, and 'in auldinischop' when he was surety for Oliver Lauder with Thomas Turnbull and for William Peacock in Buccleuch. He was additionally surety, along with Robert of Allanhaugh, in 1494/5 for John in Erncleuch. He was also recorded in 1494/5 as 'in Auldinnischop' when he was allowed to pay a fine for stealing 2 horses from the servants of the Earl of Angus at Hermitage; Walter of Howpasley was caution for him. Later he was allowed to compound for the crimes of: stealing the 2 horses at Hermitage; resetting the 'traitors of Leven'; resetting Edmond and Fergus Storie; resetting Robert Brydon, John Frissel and John Pattinson, particularly when they pludered Wolfhope; stealing 5 cows from 'rafftrehop'; stealing 16 cows from Deuchar; and common theft before the date of his compounding. Walter of Howpasley was again his surety. John was allowed to 'compone' along with him in 1494/5 and was presumably a close relative. In the Treasurer's accounts he is recorded in 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. He was recorded as brother of Walter of Howpasley in 1499 when he was assigned Tushielaw for 3 years. He was also assigned Gamescleuch and Corsecleuch in 1499, and still had to pay arrears as the former Ranger of Ettrick Ward. He is probably the Adam, brother to Walter of Howpasley, who was recorded as tenant in Borthwickbrae in 1500. He was referred to as deceased in the 1502 Exchequer Rolls. He may be the Adam recorded as 'Ade Scot' along with his son Walter in the Exchequer Rolls of 1512 relating to earlier payments for Ettrick Forest. **Adam** (15th C.) recorded in the 1491/2 will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme, where he was bequeathed 30 sheep. He was listed as 'Ade Scote' and may be the same as one of other conteporary Adams. Another man, listed as 'Ade Scote, claudo' (probably 'lame') was given 6 sheep. **Adam** 'Crooked Adam' (15th C.) son of Thomas of Bush. He was recorded in 1494/5 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk; his nickname was 'c^{r}vus', which could be 'corvus' or perhaps 'curvus'. Probably the same man was recorded at the 1494/5 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh; he was surety for Thomas Clommell in Minto and recorded being 'in wolfhop', which may well be the Wolfhope in Ewesdale (but it could be the one near Tushielaw or Wolfehopelee in Rulewater). At the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1502 he was 'in Wolfhop vocatis curvius adam', i.e. called 'Crooked Adam' when he had remission for the rape of Christine, daughter of David Hope, as well as for the theft of a horse from Stobo. Adam in Annelshope also had remission for the rape of Christine Hope, and hence was presumably a different man **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1502 as 'Adam scot in aldinershope' when he had remission for a series of crimes. He was probably associated with Annelshope (although it is also possible that Eldinhope is meant); this could be a transcription error for 'aldinnshope'. He may be the same man as Adam of Annelshope, although he died at about the time of this court. His remission included the following: resetting, supplying and intercommuning with Archibald Armstrong and David Scott 'de Francia' as well as other 'traitors of Leven' and Liddesdale in their rieving;

resetting John Kay 'his brother', particularly the plundering of 80 cattle and goods from Dryhope; for burning and pillaging places on the Borthwick and Ale Waters belonging to Walter Ker of Cessford; resetting Gilbert Scott, particularly in the theft of 2 horses; the 'hamesukin' of Walter Scott of Tushielaw; and the rape of Christine, daughter of David Hope. His surety was Walter Scott of Howpasley, who would be his brother if he was indeed Adam of Annelshope; Adam in Wolfhope also had remission for the rape of Christine Hope, and hence was presumably a different man. He was also 'in aldinnishop' in 1502 when Walter of Howpasley was surety to present him at the next Justice-aire in Selkirk. Perhaps the same 'Ade' was listed as a debtor in the Exchequer Rolls for Selkirkshire in 1501, along with David Scott 'de Franscurni' and James Laidlaw, with Walter of Tushielaw responsible for their pledges. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as being in 'Hawchesteris', probably Highchesters near Hawick. He had remission for resetting 120 sheep, which had been stolen by the Laird of Minto from George Rutherford at Longnewton and 'Sandystanis'. His crimes also included associating with rebels Archibald and Ninian Armstrong and William Scott. At the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh he produced a remission from the King for these crimes, with George of Whames as his surety. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when it is said that he had a horse and 23 sheep stolen from him at Kershope. John in Whitehaugh has remission for these crimes. Probably the same Adam 'native of Kershoup' (presumably in Ettrick) is recorded as deceased in 1533 when his son William assigned John Murray of Kershope to seek restitution for the goods 'violently stolen' by Robert Scott of Howpasley and Philip Scott in Dryhope. **Adam** of Hermiston (15th/16th C.) member of the panel for the inheritance of Synton in 1494, where he was 'Adam Scot de Hirdmanstoun'. In 1500 he was one of the witnesses to an instrument of resignation by Robert Scott of Allanhaugh to Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was also on the panel for deciding on the inherticance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas in 1509; he is recorded as 'Adam Scot of Hirdmenstone'. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Adam** of Roberton (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in about 1502. The entry is crossed out in the transcribed record, but it is unclear why. He presented William (with no distinguishing lcation given) to the court as suitor for his lands (presumably of Roberton) before witnesses including William Todd, John Cant and William Muir. Essentially the same entry occurs later in 1503. It is unclear how he might fit with the other Scotts of Roberton. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1522 when he had a dispensation from Thomas Ker, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, to marry Elizabeth Scott. This was necessary because they were within the 4th grade of consanguinity. **Adam** of Clarilaw (15th/16th C.) probably a younger son of James of Kirkurd and Hassendean. He is mentioned in a charter of 1521 as being cousin of Sir Walter of Buccleuch. The later David in Clarilaw may have been his son or other close relative. In 1526 he was tenant in Clarilaw when he was listed on the 1526 pardon given to a large number of Borderers for their attack on the Earl of Arran; 'William Scot, and George Gledstanis, his brether' are listed right after him (they may have been step-brothers or brothers-in-law), as well as (separately) William in Hassendean. His eldest son was Robert of Clarilaw. He may be the same as the Adam of 'Nethirmanis of Hassinden' whose son Robert had a 'precept of clare constat' (meaning he was probably deceased) in 1550/1 for the lands of Little Drinkstone. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) tenant of Harwoodhill in 1502 when his son Patrick had remission for being involved in several thefts of sheep. **Adam** (d.1530) of Tushielaw, probably son of David of Tushielaw and grandson of Alexander of Howpasley (although some accounts place him as son on Alexander). The Sir Walter 'of Tushielaw', who was nearly contemporary with him was probably his uncle Sir Walter of Howpasley. Called 'King of the Thieves' or 'King of the Border', he was a powerful chief in the early 16th century. He may be the Adam 'in Turschelaw' recorded paying a fine in the Exchequer Rolls of 1499. In 1502 he is recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkik with remission for resetting several men (namely John Young, 'Park', John Carrick called 'Ginkin', Lawrence Porteous, 'Valance') who had stolen many sheep from Manor and Hundleshope. In a second record of the signature of remission he is 'in aldinnishope' for the same resetting of John Young, Lawrence Porteous, 'Ginkin', 'Park' and 'Vallance'. In a separate case at the same Justice-aire he was 'in tuschelaw' when he had remission for a list of crimes; this was at the same court sitting as for Adam 'in aldinershope', so they must have been different men. The crimes he was forgiven for were: stealing 10 horses from Peebles, in company with the Laird of Minto; stealing a cow and

money from Selkirk; resetting Lawrence Porteous, especially in the theft of 4 cows; resetting William Smith and Hugh Armstrong, especially the theft of 50 sheep from Singlie; plundering of 'aldinhope' with the Littles of Eskdale; resetting Lawrence Porteous, especially in the theft of 100 sheep from Tweedsmuir and 100 sheep and 4 horses from Stobo; resetting John Young, especially the theft of 40 sheep from Manor; and resetting John Carrock, 'Jinkin', especially in the theft of 140 sheep from Manorhope. His surety was Walter Scott of Howpasley, who was also 'of Tushielaw' and perhaps his uncle. He is recorded (as 'Ade') in the Register of the Privy Seal in 1503 receiving remission for his rieving crimes, and in 1505 he received remission for breaking out of prison in Edinburgh Castle. He received a charter for the lands of Tushielaw in 1507. The lands of Gilmanscleuch, 'Cowinlaw' and Gamescleuch were feued to him in 1510. In 1512 he is recorded as one of those involved in the feud between supporters of Lord Maxwell and Lord Crichton of Sanqhar. The 'fermes' of Corsecleuch, Cacrabank, Tushielaw and 'Covinelaw' were remitted to him in 1513. He is one of the men who pledged to help the new Warden (the Earl of Angus) keep the peace on the Border in 1524/5. In 1525 he and the Laird of Henderland were warned to find pledges. In 1526 he was among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned for an attack on the Earl of Arran. In 1528 he was witness to an agreement between James Murray of Falahill and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He is also recorded in late 1528 as witness to the document recording the decision over the disputed succession to the lands of Borthaugh. He was arrested along with William Cockburn of Henderland, as an example to other thieves of the time. He was suposedly hanged by James V's men on an old ash tree in front of his stronghold (for example, according to Sir Walter Scott in his 'Minstrelsy'), although he was probably actually executed in Edinburgh. The charges against him included taking 'black-mail' from 'John Brovne in Hoprow', 'Andrew Thorbrand and William his brother', 'the poor Tenants of Hopcailzow' (possibly Howpasley) and 'the Tenants of Eschescheill'. He was beheaded and his head placed on top of the Tolbooth in Edinburgh. Among his descendants were probably the Scotts of Horsleyhill, who were important in Hawick in the 17th century. His sons Robert, John and William are also listed in the 1526 remission. He was succeeded by William, presumably his son; this could be the William who was tenant in Cacrabank in 1541, along with 'his moder', who would therefore be his widow. **Adam** (16th C.) listed in the 1526 pardon to a large number of Borderers for taking in part in an attack on the Earl of Arran. He is recorded as being 'in Falside' (probably the lands in the Ettrick valley), and so could have been related to the Scotts of Kirkurd and Hassendean, who held those lands. His brothers Alexander and William are also listed. In 1531 he witnessed a precept of sasine between Mark Ker in Selkirk and Patrick Murray of Falahill. He was 'in Fawsyd' in 1531/2 when he was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk. In 1532 he witnessed a document for Andrew Brydon, probably relating to lands owned by Sir Walter of Branxholme. Probably the same Adam witnessed a sasine in Selkirk in 1532/3, a court case in 1534 and a pledge in 1534/5. He is probably the Adam 'of Fausid' who was deceased in 1539 when his son Thomas was warned to remove himself and his tenants (along with those of Robert of Howpasley) from the lands of Falside, belonging to Sir Walter of Branxholme and his son Walter. He may be related to the Adam who was recorded claiming the tenancy of Falside in Ettrick in 1541. **Adam** (16th C.) witness in 1526/7 to a document relating to the tenancy of the lands of Harden. He was brother of Simon of Fenwick. He was probably the same as one of the other contemporary Scotts, with one possibility being Adam of Tushielaw. **Adam** of Burnfoot (16th C.) probably son of either William or Robert of Hassendean. He was Laird of Burnfoot (and probably also Burnhead) in Teviotdale (as opposed to Ale). He may be the Adam of Newhall who witnessed a charter relating to Harden in 1526/7. He is recorded in 1539 when involved with a bond among Scotts, relating to the illegitimacy of Thomas, son to Adam Scott; the others who agreed to the bond were David, son of Walter of Buccleuch and Robert of Allanhaugh. In 1548/9 he was sent (along with William of Harden and Clement Crozier) by the Laird of Buccleuch to visit Alexander MacDougall, probably to extract a horse from him. In 1550 he was among 10 Scotts and an Elliot who signed a bond with the Queen to keep order and hand over criminals. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1553/4 he was listed among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. He was listed among the Scotts who were involved in breaking down the doors of the Kirk of the Lowes in 1557 looking for Sir

Peter Cranston. They were all later bound over not to harm Cranston. His son William is also listed, and appears to have died before him. In 1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. In 1562 he was listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1531 as brother-in-law of Walter in Synton. This presumably means he married a daughter of Robert of Synton and Stirches. In 1531 he, his brother-in-law and Walter Veitch had a dispute over the succession to Synton with John and William Veitch. Also in 1531, John, sergeant in Selkirk, read a royal proclamation that while he was declared a fugitive at the insistence of William Veitch in Yair for 'not delivering to him as tutor to Walter Vaych his bruder sone', since he had now delivered to William Veitch the house of North Synton, he was no longer 'at the horn'. **Adam** 'Ade' (16th C.) listed among the bailies of the Sheriff of Roxburgh on the Precept of Chancery (probably in 1532) for William Scott of Hassendean retaining his properties. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Adams. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 'in Quhithoup' as witness to a transaction between Scott of Buccleuch and Douglas of Cavers. He was also recorded in 1549 as being 'in Quhithoip' when he was one of the first in a list of tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complaining that their lands had been raided by the Kers in the previous year. In 1550 he was a witness to a lease granted by the curators of James Crichton of Cranston Riddell (step son of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme) to his mother, signed at Branxholme; he was there 'Adame Scott in Quhihoup'. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Adams. His lands were probably Whitehope **Adam** (16th C.) younger son of Michael of Aikwood. In 1552, along with his son Adam, he sought suspension of an act of ecclesiastical cursing by the Vicar of the Forest. **Adam** of Allanhaugh (16th C.) listed in 1534 as a witness at Hassendean Kirk for the sealing of a letter of reversion when Gavin Elliot sold the lands of Nether Galalaw to William Scott. He was also 'Adam Scot of Alanehauche' in about 1557, when he paid rental to Melrose Abbey for 'Ringwodhat'. Although it is unclear, he does not appear to have been the Laird of Allanhaugh at that time, and so was possibly brother of the Laird (perhaps William), or perhaps from an earlier branch of Scotts of Allanhaugh. In 1561 he was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. He is also recorded in 1562 as one of the relatives of the minor Sir Walter of Branxholme to whom letters were sent to arrange the selection of guardians. In 1564 he was listed (first) among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Allanhaugh. He could be the Adam (with brother William) listed right after Robert of Allanhaugh in the 1526 pardon for a large number of Borderers assisting the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran; in this case it may even be that he and William were both brothers of Robert of Allanhaugh. He is probablt the Adam who was deceased in 1582 when his sons William and David acknowledged the return of 'sevin peces of evidentis all writtin in parochment', which were delivered by David to Walter of Goldielands 'in keping of before' in the presence of William of Tushielaw; presumably these were documents relating to the Scotts of Allanhaugh, which unfortunately do not survive. In 1585 there was a bond signed (in Selkirk and Hawick) between Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh, to settle a feud that existed between them, arising from the death of David (son of the deceased Adam of Allanhaugh) and Hob Dalgleish (Sir Walter's servant at Braidhaugh); the bond mentions other sons of his, making it clear that he was not closely related with Robert of Allanhaugh, who was Laird at that time. **Adam** of Bonnington (d.bef. 1607) son of Robert, together with whom he first acquired the lands of Bonnington near Peebles in 1552, from the Wylie heiresses. His older brother Robert had acquired Rysholm (through their mother), but died in 1549. He gained Wamphray from his mother, but (along with his father) sold it in 1549. It was said that in 1547 he acted as a guide for English raiders to burn Lochwood Tower, which belonged to the Johnstones. He was mentioned along with his father in a charter involving lands in Peeblesshire in 1557/8. In 1561/2 he resigned to his superior his lands in the Barony of Drumlanrig; he signed 'wt my hand at the pen led by me'. He is probably the Adam 'of Vamfra' who in 1562 witnessed transactions in Selkirk for Robert of Howpasley and for William in Hartwoodmyres. In 1563 the lands of Wakefield in Peeblesshire were conveyed to him from his brother John. In 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. Also in 1564 he was on an assize that convicted

several Scotts and others of sheep stealing. He had a 'letter of reversion' for the lands in 1572. In 1579/80 he witnessed an instrument in Selkirk and another relating to lands in Ashkirk (along with his son Walter). He had a court case with Robert of Haining in 1580 relating to the lands of 'Elestoun' that had formerly been in his possession. George of Synton also had a case in 1580 against his claims on 'Ilistoun' (near Melrose), with him being unable to show any titles to these lands, and also said to have been put to the horn. However, he witnessed other transactions in Selkirk in 1580. In 1580/1 he complained that the Bailies of Selkirk had wrongly apprehended a man called Taylor. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. Also in 1581 he was in dispute with Robert of Haining over 6 chalders of grain, where he was supported by Scotts from from Hartwoodmyres, Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley, with his 'byndaris' being William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood. In 1581/2 he received sasine for 'Maldisheucht miln', with his natural son Robert as one of the witnesses and acknowledged receipt of the redemption money from Patrick Murray of Falahill, with his sons Robert and James among the witnesses. He was listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in 1590 (although perhaps drawn up earlier). From a document in 1564/5 it appears that his wife's name was Helen Tweedie; the marriage was in 1551 and she was daughter of James Tweedie of Drumelzier. There is mention in 1565 of the deceased Katherine Scott, Lady Bonnington, suggesting that he married a 2nd wife. His children included: Simon, who succeeded to 'Bonytoun' in 1607, but was already called 'of Bonnington' in 1602; John, who helped rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596 and was on a raid in 1602; Thomas , who assisted his brother Simon in a raid on 'Caidmure' in 1610; and Adam, recorded in 1616. His sons Simon, John and Adam were all pursued by the Scotts of Harden for the murder of Walter Scott in Essenside. **Adam** of Deephope (16th C.) recorded in 1573 when he was to enter several men into ward in Edinburgh. This was along with Sir Walter of Branxholme and Sir Walter of Birkenside. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Deephope. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as 'Adame Scot of Lochahaucht' when he witnessed the 'letter of slains' in Hawick in which Robert and James Scott forgave the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Over Southfield for the murder of their brother George. All the other witnesses were quite local, but it is unclear where 'Lochahaucht' might have been. **Adam** of Gledstains (16th C.) listed in 1581 among 10 men accused of the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. The others were mainly Turnbulls of Rulewater, suggesting that his lands were possibly 'Little Gledstains' there. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1585 among a long list of men whose superior was Lord Maxwell (perhaps related to the raid on Stirling). He was tenant at Mosspeeble, and his son John is also listed. He is probably related to Nichol who was in Mosspeeble in 1590. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 in 'the Wraa' among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He may have been from Wrae and was probably related to Gavin who was from the same place. **Adam** of Todshawhaugh (16th C.) probably the son of Walter of Todshawhaugh who witnessed a marriage agreement in Lilliesleaf in 1563. In 1580/1 he witnessed an agreement to settle a dispute between George of Synton and Walter of Stirches regarding the lands of Synton Mill. He is listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. Aslo in 1581 he witnessed a dispute between Thomas, son of Robert of Howford and John, parson in Hundleshope. He also signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. He is recorded in 1594 when his son Walter was on a long list of those implicated in the slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands. William of Todshawhaugh, listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 'pensioners' of Buccleuch, was surely closely related to him. **Adam** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Ormestoun' when he witnessed an instrument of sasine for Martin Douglas of Crook in 1592. William Scott and Robert Scott, both 'in Hawick' were also involved. He was surely related to John in Ormiston, who is recorded in 1589. **Adam** (d.c.1588) stabler at the West Bow of Edinburgh. His will is recorded in 1588/9. **Adam** 'Adie the Peck' (d.1601) recorded in 1598/9 among 'brothers, tenants and servants' of William Elliot of Falnash when there were complaints against them by Margaret, widow of James Douglas of Knightsridge, for stealing cattle from her lands of 'Corsetburne' (in Lothian). His name appears as 'Adie Scott, called the Pek' and his son (with no forename

given) is also listed. There were further complaints from Sir James Sandilands, that he was among a group of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who stole from his lands and 'slew and dismembered divers good subjects who rais to the fray'. In a court case in 1600, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch's agent denied responsiblity for him and his crimes. He was hanged in Edinburgh in 1601 for a list of crimes. This included cattle and sheep stealing from several farms around the Lothians, as well as Nether Whitlaw (owned by Thomas Ker of Cavers Carre), the murder of at least a couple of men and taking the Minister of Lyne prisoner. He was hanged alongside Thomas Armstrong (son of 'Sandy's Ninian'), these being 2 of the last 'rievers'. He is also recorded (presumably in error) as 'Adam Steill, alias callit the Peckit ... ane of the maist notabil thieffes that evir raid'. He may be the Adam 'little Peck' listed among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587; John 'the Tinkler' and Andrew 'the Breadie' were also listed. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts; however, in 1598 Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch denied that he was responsible for him, meaning he was not among the Scotts for whom Buccleuch was considered chief (and hence he may have been from Ewesdale, for example). **Adam** of Alton (d.1604) son of Robert of Alton. In 1580 he gave his consent for his father to give up the annual rent of lands in Hassendeanburn for a loan from Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell. He is recorded as 'Adame Scott sone to Robert Scot of Auldtoun' in a long list of those given 'respite' by the King for the 1593 murder of Lord Maxwell, Warden of the Marches at Dryfe Sands. He succeeded his father Robert in 1594. Scott of Satchells says he was in the party that rescued Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1603 he was also 'of Alton' on the list of 'pretended tenants' ordered to remove themselves from lands in the Barony of Hassendean by the then Baron, James Cunningham. He died shortly afterwards and had 2 sons: Walter, who succeeded; and Robert, 'vocat de Altoun'. In 1606 his son Walter was served as his heir to the lands of 'Littill Dombstoun' (probably meant for 'Drinkstone') in Chamberlain Newton, as well as heir to his grandfather Robert in the lands of East Hassendean (thus establishing the conenction between these 3 generations of Scotts of Alton). He must have been related to the ex-Bailie of the same name recorded in 1612. **Adam** (d.bef. 1596) smith in Glasgow. His eldest son Alexander was served as his heir and made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1596. His connection to other Scotts in unclear. It is possible he was the hammerman whose daughter married tailor Alexander Connell, who was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1616, and whose other daughter Beatrix married maltman Patrick Fleming, who became a Burgess in 1618. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) brother of Philip of Dryhope, and probably son of John of Dryhope. In 1699 William Sinclair of Roslin was surety for him, that he would 'keep the King's peace'. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) brother of Simon of Bonnington and son of Adam. He was accused in 1616–17 of accompanying his brothers Simon and John, together with 'Will's Sym' of Thirlestane when Walter 'in Essenside' (son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden) was murdered while fishing on the Ettrick. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) probably eldest son of Robert, he was brother of William in Burnhead. He married Bessie, daughter of John Langlands, minister of Wilton. However, he appears to have died without issue and was succeeded by his other brother, Robert. It is possible he was the 'Adame Scot, called of Burnehead' recorded in 1618 among men of the Selkirk area accused of illegally carrying guns. **Bailie Adam** (16th/17th C.) ex-Magistrate of Hawick, who was involved in the incident of 1612 in which the town challenged the authority of the Baron regarding the town's ability to impose taxes. He was also mentioned as Bailie in a murder case in the same year. He may be the Adam whose son James became an apprentice skinner in Edinburgh in 1615. **Rev. Adam** (d.bef. 1625) minister of Hawick Parish from 1612 until at least the end of 1623. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1607 and became minister at Minto in 1608. He may well have been related to a local branch of the Scotts; his father was probably Walter, a merchant of Edinburgh. He was translated from Minto and presented to Hawick Parish by Walter Scott of Buccleuch in August 1612. He was recorded as Schoolmaster in Hawick in 1622 (it may be that at this time the minister was also Schoolmaster, or it may be that he was serving temporarily in this role). The circumstances of his death are not recorded, but he must have been relatively young. After his decease he was succeeded as minister by Robert Cunningham. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) brother of Walter 'in Slak' recorded in 1620 along with William 'of Slak' and Andrew, surgeon and Burgess of Edinburgh. They may have been associated with Catslack. Probably the same Adam, brother of Walter in Catslack was recorded in 1599 among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of

Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. **Adam** of Burnfoot (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1628 along with other Scotts when they were charged by the Privy Council to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Know. The other Scotts were from Midshiels and Hawick, and he paid the 1000 merks caution to ensure that Adam, son of Walter of Midshiels did not molest Thomas Turnbull of Knowe or others there. He is recorded as being 'of Burnfitt' in 1643, when his lands in Hassendean Parish (presumably Burnfoot) were valed at £312. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Burnfoot, but he may have been a tenant of Burnfoot, rather than Laird. **Adam** of Shaws (16th/17th C.) younger son of Robert of Gilmanscleuch. He is probably the son of Robert of Gilmanscleuch who was served heir to his brother William in 1647. He had at least 3 sons: James, who succeeded; Adam in Deloraine, who purchased North Bowhill; and Francis of Grassyards, a 'shepherd swain' mentioned by Scott of Satchells. His lands were presumably Shaws, between the Ale and Ettrick valleys. He was described as 'in Schawis' in 1670 when his eldest son James married Marion Scott of Shielswood. **Adam** 'Wester Adam' (17th C.) smith of Hawick who was ordered to pay a fine of 100 merks for failing to appear at the Circuit Court in Jedburgh in 1623. He was probably the Adam, smith in Hawick who was accused by the Earl of Buccleuch in 1628 of cutting down trees on his lands at Branxholme or Trinitylands. Probably the same Adam, smith, was mentioned in the Burgh Records of 1640, when there was a dispute between him and Thomas Deans; Thomas claimed that he had been promised payment of various sorts from him (presumably for being a servant), including money, a pair of shoes, oats, barley and clothing. **Adam** 'in Yairliside' (17th C.) recorded as an appraiser for a horse in the Town Book in 1641. His location was a variant of Earlside, and he may have been the same as one of the other contemporary Adams. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Scott and their children included Francis (b.1635), Jean (b.1642), Janet (b.1649), George (b.1652) and Walter (b.1654). The witnesses in 1652 were Robert Gledstains and George (perhaps a relative). **Adam** (17th C.) married Margaret Douglas and had a son Robert baptised in Hawick in 1646. Perhaps the Isobel (b.1644), baptised to Adam and Isobel Claperton was also his child. **Adam** (17th C.) married Bessie Anderson and had a son Adam baptised in Hawick in 1645. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Claperton and their children included Margaret (b.1652) and William (b.1654). **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Wauchope. He was witness to a discharge of 1657 for vicarage teinds in Hobkirk Parish. His 'servitor' Walter Scott was also a witness, while this same or a different Walter was his son, who witnessed a sasine in 1659. **Adam** (17th C.) said by Walter Scott of Satchells to have been father of the Walter of Whitehaugh who was alive in 1688. There is no independent evidence to support this, and much of the rest of the Whitehaugh genealogy given by Satchelles appears to be fictional, but on the other hand, these were near neighbours of his living at the same time, and hence perhaps he did really exist. If so, then he would have been a brother of Walter of St. Leonards and son of Col. Walter of Hartwoodburn, perhaps dying relatively young and not succeeding to Whitehaugh. To add confusion, Satchells says that he was brother of Col. Walter and they were both sons of William of Whitehaugh. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Bessie Harkness and their children included Margaret (b.1650). Perhaps the Jane (b.1671), baptised to Adam and Janet Harkness was also his child. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Todshawhill, along with William (presumably a relative) in the period 1632–72. He could be a descendant of Andrew, tenant of Todshawhill, listed as a 'pensioner' of Buccleuch. **Adam** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in Dunlie in the parish of Cassiltoun' (probably Dinlees on Hermitage Water) when he witessed a document relating to the lands of Appotside in Rulewater in 1656. **Adam** of Ashtrees (17th C.) recorded in 1678 when his lands in Southdean Parish were valued at £33. He may be the same as one of the other Adams. **Adam** of Galalaw (17th/18th C.) son of William of Galalaw and Margaret Gledstains. In 1671 he was granted Galalaw by his father, as part of his marriage contract with Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Alexander Cunningham, minister of Ettrick. He was recorded on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1698. He was probably the Laird of Galalaw who witnessed a baptism for John Chisholme of Stirches in 1708. In 1709 his servant Robert Elliot had a child baptised. Also in 1709 his son Alexander witnessed ('younger of Galalaw') a baptism for Robert Scott of Coldhouse. He was a resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He secondly married Esther, daughter of Rev. John

Langlands and their children, baptised in Roberton, included: Alexander; John (b.1683); William (b.1685), probably of Brieryhill; and Margaret (b.1687). The witnesses in 1687 were 'Mr Geo: Langlands' (his brother-in-law) and Robert (perhaps a near relative). In 1694 he granted Galalaw to his son Alexander. He may be the Adam who witnessed baptisms for other Scotts in Roberton Parish in 1686 and 1688 and a baptism along with Francis (perhaps the minister) in 1688. He must have been related to the later Adam of Galalaw. **Adam** (d.c.1695) described as 'portioner in Hassendean' in a list of landowners and tenants of Hassendean Parish in 1666. He may be the same as 'Adam Scott of Hassindene' who is mentioned in 1637 as 'younger' of Hassendean and who in 1669 was served as heir to his father, Robert of Hassendean. He was probably the Adam 'in Over Hassendean' recorded in a deed of 1663. He was in turn succeeded by his son Robert in 1695. In 1692 he had a renewed lease with the Duchess of Buccleuch for the lands of Over Hassendean, 'east and west syde thereof with the milne and maynes of the same'. **Adam** (d.c.1693) listed as 'in Wood, in Abotroule parish' when his will was recorded in 1693. It is unclear where this farm might have been. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Rutherford and their children included: Walter (b.1678); and Christian (b.1680). The witnesses in 1680 were Robert and William, who were probably related to him. **Adam** of Burnfoot (17th C.) son of Walter, as recorded in a deed of 1673. He sold Burnhead to William Scott, tenant in Burnhead. He was one of the heritors accused of instigating the riot at the removal of the roof of Hassendean Kirk in 1690. It seems likely he was the Adam who (along with Robert) witnessed a baptism for William (later referred to as 'of Burnhead') in 1686 and another for Robert in Burnhead in 1687. He was probably one of the men arrested following the riots of 1690; there is a warrant for the arrest of Adam and Robert Scott of Hassendean and Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1690, which may relate to him. He was probably the Laird of Burnfoot who paid tax for 4 hearths in his house in 1694. In 1695 he was involved with the Scotts of Davington (probably a hangover from earlier wadsets between the 2 families). In 1697 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Thomson in Burnfoot. His eldest son was probably also called Adam. He is probably the Adam in Burnhead who married Grizel, sister of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1678; her will is recorded in 1687, when he was listed being 'in Burnhead'. He is also recorded 'in burnhead' in 1682 when one of his children was baptised in 1682. His children with Grizel Turnbull included: John (b.1682); Robert (b.1684); and possibly James (b.1686). The witnesses in 1682 were John and William Scott (who were probably related to him). In 1686 he 'had a bastard child baptised' called James, with witnesses Walter Paisley and John Muir. His wife could be the 'Lady Burnfoot' whose servant Janet Liddell got married in Hawick in 1719. **Adam** of Bowhill (17th C.) purchased the lands of Langhope from John in 1691. Probably the same Adam 'of Bouhill' had a bond recorded with the Depute Sheriff Clerk of Selkirkshire in 1701. It is unclear how he was related to the others Scotts of Bowhill. He could be the Adam in Deloraine, mentioned by Scott of Satchells, who was a son of Adam of Shaws and purchased North Bowhill. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Adam** (17th C.) cottar at Hartshaugh in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Girnwood according to the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was surely related to other Scotts of Girnwood. **Adam** (17th C.) rented half the farm of Overhall in 1690 and 1692, with James renting the other half. The pair were also listed as residents at Overhall on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. They were surely related. In 1694–98 he was renting half of Overhall, with the other half rented by Walter Scott, 'Chief', who was surely also related. He and Walter also served as cautioners for Margaret Scott, widow of James Scott, who was renting part of Borthaugh in 1696; this suggests that they were closely related. In 1697 he witnessed a baptism for Francis in Timbersidemill. He paid to rent the Wilton mortcloth in 1704, but it is unclear who had died. **Adam** (17th C.) listed as shepherd at Wiltonburn among the 'deficient' on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He may be the Adam who (along with Robert) witnessed a baptism for James in Wiltonburn in 1705. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Riddell and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included: Margaret (b.1700); and John (b.1702). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Robson and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included: Thomas (b.1693); Bessie (b.1699); Bessie (again, b.1700); Helen (b.1702); Agnes (b.1704); and an unnamed child (b.1708). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) son of Walter, tenant in Wauchope and brother of William,

who was Chamberlain to Buccleuch. His mother was Janet, sister of James Scott, writer in Jedburgh. He witnessed documents for the Elliots of Harwood in 1688, 1692 and 1700. He was a tenant at Wauchope in 1718 when he purchased the farms of Stonedge and Howa from Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge; these were jointly valued at £856 12s. In 1724 he transferred these lands to his brother William, who was Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch. He was subject of a 'decreet arbitral' in 1756. He was probably unrelated to the later Scotts of Wauchope. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Lauder in Hawick in 1706. They were both from Hawick Parish. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish, where he married Isobel Scott in 1708. Their daughter Isobel was baptised in Hawick in 1709, with witnesses William Henderson in Flex and Dand Gray in Whitlaw. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Highchesters in 1710 when his daughter Isobel was baptised. He may be the Adam who married Janet Gordon in Roberton in 1703. Other children, baptised in Roberton, who could be his, include: Margaret (b.1707); Agnes (b.1713); Adam (b.1714). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) probably son of Adam of Burnfoot. In 1698 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire as 'younger of Burnfoot upon Teviot'. He is probably the 'Archibald' (assuming this is an error) of Burnfoot listed among the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700. He may also be the Scott of Burnfoot listed among heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1700. He is probably the Adam who (along with Gavin Plummer) sold the lands of Burnfoot to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1712. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'in Cavers par.' in 1701 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Hawick Parish. This suggests he was a farmer in a part of Cavers bordering on Hawick Parish. His wife was Janet Paterson, probably daughter or sister of miller James Paterson. Their children included: Janet (b.1701); and Barbara (b.1715). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) tenant of Woll, recorded in baptismal records in 1717 and 1719. He was also tenant of Woll in 1718 when reported for disparaging remarks against the elders of Ashkirk Parish, calling them 'skybalds', and complaining that one of the elders had called him a 'ragabast' and Jacobite villain. In 1721 he was tenant in Woll in a protest at Selkirk Sheriff Court and also recorded in a tack for 1721 (recorded in 1723). He married Margaret Brown in 1716 and their children included: Walter (b.1717); John (b.1719); and Thomas (b.1722). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for weaver John Bridges in 1705 and another for merchant William Black in 1721. He married Helen Lauder in 1706 and their children included: John (b.1707); Francis (b.1710); Adam (b.1713); James (b.1718); Helen (b.1722); and John (again, b.1724). The witnesses in 1707 were weaver Thomas Greenshields and Walter Scott 'Laird', and those in 1713 were William Gardner and mason John Napier (who also witnessed baptisms for weaver Andrew Jardine on the same day). He is probably also the weaver whose daughter Isobel was baptised in Hawick in 1721, with the witnesses being merchant James Aitken and cooper John Aitken. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Redfordgreen and Drycleuchshiel. He was recorded there in 1716 when he had an 'instrument of irritation' at Selkirk Sheriff Court. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Fauldshope, recorded in a protest at Selkirk Sheriff Court in 1722. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Laidlaw and their children included Walter (b.1729) and Adam (b.1731). The witnesses in 1731 were Walter Purdom and Walter Scott. **Adam** (18th C.) recorded as 'Lowland Burser' in the late 1720s, presumably meaning that his studies at university were being supported by local parishes. The record occurs in a receipt to the Bedrule minister for the Hobkirk minister's 'portion of the Bursary Money for one year viz from Martinmas 1727 to Martinmass 1728 dated att Jedr February the 5th 1729. He may be the same as one of the other Adams. **Adam** (18th C.) recorded as tenant in Kershope in Ettrick in 1731 when he sued Alexander Laidlaw, herd in Eldinhopeknow, for a debt. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Lees in at least 1721–1735. He is probably the Adam who witnessed a baptism for David Renwick at Lees in 1725. Along with Robert of Burnhead he witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1725 for John Norville and Christian Scott (who may have been a relative). He married Mary Scott in Wilton in 1720. Their children included: William (b.1721); Isobel (b.1723); Robert (b.1726); Agnes (b.1728); Adam (b.1731); Mary (b.1733); and John (b.1735). The witnesses in 1721 were William and Adam Scott, in 1731 were John Scott and John Dryden and in 1735 were John Scott and James Dryden. **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Gledstains Scott in Wilton in 1727. Their children included: Helen (b.1730);

and Francie (b.1733). **Adam** (18th C.) married Isobel Leyden in Cavers in 1728. **Adam** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott in 1723, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Marion (b.1724), James (b.1726) and John (b.1733). The witnesses in 1726 were James Gledstains and Robert Ker and in 1733 were Henry Orrock and Robert Ruecastle. **Adam** (18th C.) tenant in Gilmanscleuch in 1737 when he was recorded in a legal case in Selkirk. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Gledstains in 1727 and their children included Helen (b.1730) and Francie (b.1733). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Agnes Cavers (who was from Hawick Parish) in 1734 and their children included: Isabel (b.1739); James (b.1744); and Adam (b.1748). Probably the same Adam, married to Agnes Cavers, also had a son Walter baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1736. The witnesses in 1739 were Andrew and William Irvine. **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Tullie in Wilton in 1749. **Adam** (18th C.) tenant in Heap. The funeral for his wife is recorded in Wilton in 1749. **Adam** (d.bef. 1772) of 'Tanlawers' in Wilton Parish (Tandlaw probably). he is mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1772, when his daughter Barbara married John Greig. He is probably related to the earlier Scotts of Tandlaw. **Adam** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He was recorded as 'younger' in 1743 when he witnessed a baptism for carrier Walter Wilson. He was probably related to (perhaps the son of) the earlier weaver of the same name. Probably the same weaver married Euphan Telfer and had a daughter Rebecca (b.1761), with the whole congregation as witnesses. If his wife's name is also given as 'Elizabeth' and 'Elspeth', then other children are Jean (b.1757), John (b.1763), Francis (b.1765) and Sarah (b.1768). **Adam** 'Goud Yeddie' (18th C.) building contractor in Hawick. He was probably the grandfather of Mrs. Armstrong of the Post Office, and hence Helen Scott was his daughter (perhaps the Helen baptised in Wilton in 1750). He was one of 2 contractors for the Hornshole Bridge, but gave up after an early accident brought down the framework on which the arch was to be constructed. He may be the mason in Hawick recorded in deeds at Peebles Commissary Court in 1760. He is probably the Hawick builder of this name who, along with John Pott, attended to the damage to the walls of the Manse after the Great Flood of 1767 and also who was contracted to build the bridge at Hornshole in 1772–74. After the framework collapsed he lost heart, apparently sitting among the ruined structure and cried for 'the hills and rocks to fall on him and cover him up, as he was a ruined man'; he left the rest of the work to Pott. He could be the Adam, mason in Hawick, who purchased 'Marilaws croft' (i.e. Morlaw's Croft) from James Gardner in 1756; in 1764 he pleaded to be allowed to continue to be allowed to cut peat on Wilton Common. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Halliday and their children included: Margaret (b.1751); John (b.1756); Margaret (b.1759); and Adam (b.1762). **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Nichol and their children included: Thomas (b.1757); and Isabel (b.1761). **Adam** 'Lint Aidie' (1723/4–98) flax merchant in Hawick. He married Helen Scott in 1750, the marriage being announced in both Wilton and Ashkirk Parishes; she died in 1795, aged 68. Their children, baptised in Ashrkirk Parish included: Adam (b.1751), the eldest son, dyer, gold lace maker and travelling merchant; Elizabeth (b.1753); Ann (b.1754); Thomas (b.1756), who may have been a minister; John (b.1757); and Robert (b.1759). Additional children, baptised in Hawick Parish, were: Margaret (b.1764); Helen (b.1765); James (b.1767); Walter (b.1770); and William (b.1772). The witnesses in 1765 were 'Mr John Laurie, student' and John Kedie, in 1767 were barber Francis (probably a relative) and Alexander Bunyan and in 1772 were the whole congregation. **Adam** (18th C.) shepherd in Upper Dalgleish. He is famous for his home-spun prayers, as described by the Ettrick Shepherd (who had an uncle who herded with him). **Adam** (b.1731) 3rd son of Walter, 4th Laird of Nether Bonchester, where he was born. He became a planter at Montego Bay in Jamaica and married Mrs. Thorpe. His estate may be the one called St. James, referred to in 1800, with Adam Scott as the former owner. **Adam** (d.bef. 1797) tailor in Hawick. He married Janet Hardie in 1758 and she died in Hawick in 1797. Their children included: Robert (b.1758); Isobel (b.1761); Barbara (b.1764); Marion (b.1767); and Adam (b.1771). The witnesses in 1767 and 1771 were the whole congregation. **Adam** of Galalaw (18th C.) probably descended from the earlier Scotts of Galalaw. His lands were valued at £756 in the 1740s. He was listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He is recorded in 1762 being entered into

the lands 'in the old parish of Hassendean', probably the farm in Wilton Parish just north of Hawick. He may be the Adam of Borthwickshiels who paid the window tax in Roberton Parish in 1748. He was listed as 'of Galalaw' among the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. He was given the superiority of the lands of Borthwickshiels by Walter Scott of Harden in 1768, and passed this on to Francis (brother of Walter of Harden) in 1780. He is marked as owner of Borthwickshiels on Ainslie's 1773 map. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He paid the land tax in Roberton in 1785. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls for 1785–86. He was taxed (in Roberton Parish, presumably at Borthwickshiels) for having a male servant in 1785 and 1786 and a carriage in 1786 and 1787. He was probably father or brother of Elizabeth, who married George Pott. **Adam** (1751–bef. 1819) eldest son of Adam, flax merchant of Hawick, known as 'Lint Aidie'. He was a dyer, gold lace maker, and later travelling merchant of Hawick, later moving to Sunderland. He married Jane (1751–1837), daughter of baker and farmer Thomas Kedie. **Adam** (18th C.) miller in Hawick. On the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) he is listed as 'Mr Adam Scott, miller, Hawick Mills'; 'John Scott, miller, there' (possibly the miller at Hummelknowes at that time) is listed after him, and so may have been related. 'John and Adam Scott in Hawick', who paid the cart tax in 1791, may be these same 2 men. He married Esther Scott in 1754 and their children included: Ann (b.1757); Robert (b.1759); Margaret (b.1761); and Francis (b.1762). The witnesses in 1757 were Bailie Robert and merchant George (who may have been related), in 1759 were the whole congregation and in 1762 were Bailie Robert (again) and miller James (who may also have been related). Perhaps the same miller Adam also married Agnes Hamilton in 1767 and had children: James (b.1768); William (b.1770); Esther (b.1773); Adam (b.1775); Janet (b.1778); Jane (b.1779); and Betty (b.1783, probably). The witnesses in 1773 and 1783 were the Associate Congregation. He is probably the miller whose son James died in Hawick in 1781. **Adam** (d.bef. 1810) weaver in Hawick. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Cairns and their children included: John (b.1773); Janet (b.1776); Adam (b.1777); Robert (b.1780); George (b.1782); Francis (b.1785); Isabel (b.1787); and Francis (again, b.1794). The witnesses in 1776 were the whole congregation. He may have been father of Adam, junior weaver, who is recorded in 1797. He was an already deceased weaver of Hawick in 1810 when his wife Betty Cairns died. It is possible he is the 'Kill Dryds Adam' whose death is recorded in 1805; if so, then he was surely related to weaver Robert, who had essentially the same nickname. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1787 he married Isabel Turnbull, who was also from Hawick. Their children included Thomas (b.1788) and Margaret (b.1790). **Adam** (18th C.) recorded at Scabcleuch in 1791 in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer. **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Graham in 1793, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) resident of Denholm recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) from Ettrick Parish, in 1795 he married Elizabeth ('Betty') Nichol, who was from Hawick. His wife may be the Elizabeth, daughter to John, baptised in Hawick in 1764. The couple's children, baptised in Ettrick, included: Elizabeth (b.1797); Thomas (b.1798); Margaret (b.1800); John (b.1803); Janet (1805–65), married Adam Pringle in Roberton; Adam (b.1808); and Gideon (b.1812). **Adam** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Whithope (in Roberton Parish), recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. He married Alison Brown and their children included: George (b.1783); and Thomas (b.1786). These baptisms were not entered into the Roberton Parish records until 1808. It is possible that his marriage was in 1777 in Melrose. **Adam** (b.c.1770) blacksmith at 'Spinniesbank-End' in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was living with his wife Margaret and his son Robert, who was also a blacksmith. He could be the Adam from Langhaugh who married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert, tenant in Blackburnfoot. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) servant at Deanbrae according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. James was also listed and hence perhaps his brother. **Adam** (b.c.1780) labourer at Ashtrees in Southdean Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He may have been related to Edward, who was at Ashtrees in 1799. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Elliot in Southdean in 1807. **Adam** (1782–1857) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of John and Isabella Blaikie. Like his father, he was a shepherd in the Hawick area. He was at Houdshall in 1818 and Priesthaughshiel in 1820 and 1823. He was recorded as a labourer at Houdshall in

Cavers Parish in 1841, while in 1851 he is listed as a 'Travelling Grocer' at Reasknowe, and on his death certificate was a carrier. He married Janet (or 'Jenny') Leithead, who was born in Kirkton and died at Sunnybank in 1865, aged 78; she was daughter of Gledstone Leithead and Helen Hall. Their children probably included: John (1811/2–35); Gladstone (1813/4–90); Helen (1815/6–30); Thomas (b.1818), who married Janet Davidson; William (1820–29), who died at Priesthaughshiel; Jenny (b.c.1821), who lived at Middlebie in Dumfriesshire; Charles (b.1823), who was a shepherd at Braidliehope in Castleton Parish; Walter (b.c.1827); William (again, b.c.1829), probably the gamekeeper living at Sunnybank in 1861; James (b.c.1832); and David (1834–35). Adam (b.c.1825), who moved to northern Scotland, then the Falklands and finally New Zealand was probably also his son. He died at Raesknowe and is buried in Old Wilton Cemetery, along with his wife and 4 of their children who died young. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) weaver in Hawick. He was recorded as 'Senior weaver' in 1799 when he was listed on the ballot for the Militia; he was again on the list in 1801. He was distinct from the junior weaver, but presumably if they were both of the right age to be on the ballot, then they could not have been father and son. **Adam** (b.1777) weaver in Hawick, son of Adam. In 1797 he was recorded as 'Junr. weaver' among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia; presumably his father was also Adam. In 1799 he was selected by ballot to serve on the Roxburghshire Militia, in place of Gideon Scott from Teindside; but he was able to produce a document to prove that Gideon had in fact joined the regiment. In 1799 he was 'Junr Weaver' among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish', and he was still on the list in 1801. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) servant at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Isobel Gray and their children included John (b.1809). **Adam** (18th/19th C.) clogger on the Howegate, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Adam** of Ashtrees (18th/19th C.) son of John of Ashtrees and brother of Thomas of Peel. He had a sasine as heir to his father in 1780. He held Ashtrees according to the county valuation of 1788. He was succeeded by his son John, whose trustees sold the lands in 1855 to John of Riccalton (a cousin). **Adam** of Tullich, Loch Carron (1790–1865) son of John of Ashtrees and Isabel Rae. His father's executors sold Ashtrees and it passed to a cousin. He farmed a large farm in West Rosshire. He married Janet, daughter of James Hall of Sciberscross, Sutherlandshire. Their children were: John of Drynoch, Skye; James, who went to Australia; Sir Henry Hall; Thomas; Margaret; Anne; Jessie; Esther; and several other daughters. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margery 'Reddoch' and their children included Mary (b.1816) and John (b.1819). **Adam** (1796–1838) son of James, who was herd in Wauchope, Hobkirk Parish. He sailed to America in 1812, along with a sister and Thomas Lockhart. He may have stayed with relatives in Bovina, New York state before settling in Ontario, on the Otonabee River. There he built a saw and grist mill in 1818, the area becoming known as Scott's Plains. It was remaned Peterborough in 1825. He was described as being a huge man, 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighing 260 pounds. He married Patricia Ann Mann and their children were Margaret, Adam, Jeanette, James, Walter and Elizabeth. A plaque on the grounds of the Adam Scott Collegiate and Vocational Institute records how he was the first settler in Peterborough. **Adam** (b.1798/9) cattle dealer who was living at Wester Parkhill in Roberton Parish in 1841. In 1851 he was still at Wester Parkhill and described as an agricultural labourer. His wife was Catherine (or Christina) and their children included Walter, James, Adam, William, Robert, John and Christopher. He could be a descendant of Robert, who was at Wester Parkhill in the latter part of the 18th century. **Adam** (b.1816/7) born at Legerwood, Berwick, he was a grocer and spirit dealer at 7 Sandbed. He was probably the 'A. Scott, grocer' whose property in the Sandbed was damaged in the flood of 1846. He was recorded as a grocer at Teviot Square in Slater's 1852 directory, and was also listed as an insurance agent for Northern. He married Agnes Laing, and their children included: George Laing (b.1842); Elizabeth (b.1844); David Laing (b.1846); Jane Margaret Mary (b.1848); and Agnes Helen (b.1850). **Adam** (b.1816/7) born in Melrose, he was a policeman in Hobkirk Parish. In 1861 he was living at Forkins Police Station and listed as '1st Class Police Constable'. His wife was Agnes (from Eckford) and their children included Samuel, Janet, Adam, Isabella C., Andrew and William. **Adam** (19th C.) son of John and Margaret Turnbull. In 1851 he was living with his sister Elizabeth and her husband Alexander Burnet at Penchrise. He was shepherd at Shankendshiels, being recorded there in

1861. In 1859 he married Jane, daughter of John Dalgleish and Jane Smith. He may be the agricultural labourer living at Mervinslaw in 1841. **Adam** (c.1825–87) born at Priesthaughshiel, he was son of Adam and Jessie Nicholson (according to his death certificate). It seems possible that he was instead son of shepherd Adam and Janet Leithead. He worked as a shepherd and for some reason moved to northern Scotland, where in 1850 he married Mary Gillanders. He was listed at that time being from Kilmallie Parish in Argyllshre, and then he settled in Contin Parish, Ross & Cromarty, where several children were baptised. Their children included: Adam (1850–1915), who died in Kincardine; John (1853–76), died in the Falklands; Annie Gillanders (1854–1944); Alexander Gillanders (1855–1931); William (1857–1927); James Gillanders (1859–1943); Kenneth Gillanders (1862–1949); Thomas (1864–1917); Charles Gillanders (1866–1923); Jessie Isabella (1868–76), also died in the Falklands; and Walter (1871–1914). In 1861 and 1871 he was a shepherd, coming from Hawick, working as a shepherd near Inverness. In 1873 he was employed by the Falkland Island Company and sailed south with his wife and 7 children. By the late 1870s the family had moved to New Zealand. He worked as a shepherd around Canterbury and died following a fall from his horse. **Adam** (1826–81) joiner in Hawick, son of heddle-maker Charles and cousin of Sir James A.H. Murray. He is probably the apprentice joiner listed at the East End along with Adam Smail in the 1841 census. He was listed as a joiner along with his brother Charles in Slater's 1852 directory. He was the 29th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. In 1861 he donated a coin of Edward II found at Bourtree Place. In 1861 he was a master joiner, employing 4 people. His premises were on Bourtree Place, specifically on Munro's Close. He was the first person in Hawick to ride a 'velocipede'. In 1861 he presented to the Archæological Society a silver coin of Edward II that he had found at Bourtree Place. He married Agnes Fleming (from Ancrum) and they had a son, Charles William. **Adam** (b.1828) son of Robert and Agnes, he was born in Wilton Parish, his father being farmer at East Boonraw. He himself was farmer at Burnfoot on Ale. In 1861 he was farming 800 acres there, and employing 6 people. He married Elizabeth Anderson (from the Burnfoot on Ale family) in 1852 and their children included: Thomas Anderson (b.1853), who emigrated, but returned; Robert (b.1855); Agnes (b.1857); Alexander Miller (b.1858); Adam (b.1860); David F. (b.1863), settled in Colorado; Sybella Fotheringham (b.1865), also in Kansas; William (b.1867); Ebenezer Anderson (1869–93); Elizabeth (b.1871); Charles Anderson (b.1875); and John Marcus (b.1877). Most of the family emigrated to America, settling in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, where the last 3 children were born. **Adam** (d.1900) blacksmith at Yarrow Feus for 46 years. He took part in all activities in that district and was known as the 'Provost of Yarrowford'. **Adam** (19th/20th C.) Hawick builder responsible for most of the stone-work at Stirches House, completed in 1902. There is a photograph of his work force outside the house. He may have been the same A. Scott who was Burgh Assessor around 1890. He may also be the Adam whose daughter Agnes was Cornet's Lass in 1899. **Adam** (1874–1954) son of builder John and Margaret Inglis. He was a mason in Newcastleton, living at 1 Union Street. He married Agnes Dixon, who died in 1952, aged 80. Their children included: John Dixon (1908/9–19); and Margaret Inglis ('Peggy', 1911–19). They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Agnes** (16th C.) recorded in a memorandum in Prthshire in 1550, regarding the marriage between 2 people related in the 4th and 3rd degrees of consanguinity. She was daughter of Janet Alison, who was daughter of John Alison, who was son of Alexander Alison. She herself had a son, William Laing (who was to marry Agnes Alison). A witness to the document was James, who may have been a relative. **Agnes** 'Muckle Mou'd Meg' nee Murray (b.1590s) daughter of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank. She married William, younger of Harden in 1611. The romanticised version of the story involves the young Scott being captured in a skirmish, and choosing to marry the ugliest of Murray's daughters in order to escape the gallows. In fact the true story is preserved in 2 detailed wedding contracts, making it clear that the marriage was a well-planned arrangement. She was still a minor at the time, and the contract involves many details about lands for female heirs, etc. The dowry had the value of £7,000. Her name is signed 'Agnes Morraye'. Her eldest son, also Sir William, succeeded to Harden, while her 2nd son became Sir Gideon of Highchester. She is celebrated in a sculpture unveiled at Elibank in 1999. Presumably there was some basis for the characterisation of her physiognomy. **Agnes** (d.c.1593) wife of James Munche 'in the Passill of Strakynness' in Fife. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1593/4. **Agnes** (17th

C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. She was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when she was owed for her annual fee. It is unclear if she was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere. **Agnes** (17th C.) one of the daughters of Robert of Alton. In 1653 she and her sisters Margaret and Bessie were served heirs to their 'foir grandsher' (probably great-gandfather) Robert in half of the East Mains of Hassendean. **Agnes** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Stonedge on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Agnes** (17th C.) convicted in Hawick in 1695 of bleeding Robert Scott 'by thrusting her hand in his mouth, and ryveing out of his cheiks'. **Agnes** 'Nans', nee Noble (18th/19th C.) mother of James, Schoolmaster at Yarrow and later occupant of Sillerbuthall. She was described (by Rev. James Russell) as 'quite a character; kind, active, economical'. Her husband's name is unknown. She lived with her son at Yarrow (presumably meaning she was widowed), and had a very high opinion of him. She was in charge of the boarders, of whom there were as many as 30 in the small house. **Agnes** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1811 when she witnessed a baptism in Hawick for a child of James Sanderson and Isabel Scott (who may have been a relative, such as her sister). It was unusual for a woman to act as a baptismal witness. Perhaps the same Agnes witnessed baptisms for weaver Charles Scott in 1826 and 1828. **Agnes** nee Cook (b.1805/6) from Roberton, she was an innkeeper and grocer, listed at about 17 High Street on the 1851 census. She was also listed as a High Street grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 she was a widow, with children Janet and Margaret, born in Midlothian, and also living with her mother, Janet Cook, from Cavers, and sister Mary Cook. It is unclear who her husband might have been. **Agneta** (d.c.1521) recorded in the Cowgate when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1521. **Ailmer** of Molle (12th/13th C.) recorded in about 1220 when along with his wife Christian he gave an oxgate of land in Molle (or Mow) to Kelso Abbey. His wife was a daughter of Isolda, who was daughter and co-heiress of Anselm of Molle. Several families seemed to have concurrently held lands of Molle (around the modern Morebattle), making it hard to establish clear familial relationships. Nevertheless it seems very likely that he was closely related to Richard Scott 'de Molle' (and ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch), who married Alice, daughter of Anselm de Molle. **Alan** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Alan Skot' when he was on an inquest at Peebles in 1303/4. He could have been related to the William, who held lands in Peeblesshire in 1296. **Alan** (14th C.) Burgess of Aberdeen, recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1362. **Alan** (14th C.) prisoner in the Tower of London who was released on 'mainprise' in 1385/6 along with another man. **Alan** (14th/15th C.) Canon of Cambuskenneth who acted as a witness to charters during the regency of the Duke of Albany. **Alan** (1943/4–) Hawick-based butcher. He was trained as a runner by Jimmy Bell of Ashkirk, and went on to win sprints in race meetings in the Borders and further afield. He had even greater success as a coach in the 1970s and 1980s. **Albert** (13th C.) merchant of Placentia (i.e. Piacenza in Italy), who is recorded in 1279. Edward I gave a letter of protection to 'Albert Scot, and his partners of the Scotti' for 3 years. In 1293/4 he is Albert 'le Escot', who along with John (presumably his brother or son) was given further protection 'to trade in the realm during the King's pleasure'. **Alexander** (13th C.) recorded as 'Alexandrum Scot' in the 1256 assize roll of Northumberland. He was involved in a fight with Walter, son of Thomas, in the house of 'Roberti de Prudewyk'. **Alexander** (13th C.) listed as 'Alisaundre Scot of Perthayk' in Lanarkshire when he paid home to Edward I in 1296. He could have been related to Sir Richard of Murdieston. **Alexander** (13th/14th C.) ropemaker at Newcastle. Along with 'Matildis Scot' and 3 other men, he is recorded in 1304 when payment was made for their wages in going to make ropes for Edward I's castle at Stirling. **Alexander** (15th C.) witness recorded in 1456 in a notorial instrument for the Scotts of Buccleuch relating to the lands of Whitchesters. This probably refers to the retour for John of St. Michael a few years earlier. It is possible he is the same man as Sir Alexander. **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded as customs office in Perth in the Exchequer Rolls in the 1460s. He also rendered the accounts of the Baillies of Perth. He may have been related to the Scotts of Balwearie. **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded as tenant of several Crown lands in Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire in 1481. Probably a different Alexander leased part of 'Ricardyongstoun' in Bothwell in 1480. **Sir Alexander** of Howpasley and Abington (d.1488) 2nd (or perhaps 3rd) son of the first Walter of Buccleuch and brother of Sir David. He is sometimes said to be the same as Alexander, Rector of Wigton and Director of the Chancery, but this is a different man (although probably related). His father had gained

the lands of Abington (in South Lanarkshire) in 1458/8, after being forfeited by the Douglases. He witnessed a charter in Edinburgh for Robert Scott of Haining in 1463. In 1467/8 he was granted Howpasley by James III, the lands having previously been in the possession of the Stewarts of Dalswinton and Garlies. In 1469 he and David together leased the farm of Mount Common. In 1470 he paid the redemption money for Midshiels and Appletreehall to their superior William Livingstone of Drumry; the appended shield shows the 'bend charged with two crescents and a mullet' of the Scotts of Buccleuch, with another mullet on shield probably indicating cadet status. In 1470/1 he was one of the witnesses to the decision to acquit Andrew Ker of Cessford of the charges of assisting the King's enemies. He was recorded as Master Ranger of the Ward of Ettrick in the period 1469–75, taking over from Sir Walter of Buccleuch and having the lease of 'Aldanishop' (probably Eldinhope) for his fee; he was also stated in 1475 to be 'de Kirkurde'. In 1471 he had a debt along with his mother and John Colquhoun, relating to Crown lands. In 1483 he was witness to a charter from Henry Wardlaw, giving the half barony of Wilton to John Scott of Thirlestane (who was probably a relative). He is recorded as dead in 1478 (an error for 1488 perhaps), when his son and heir Sir Walter of Howpasley had to pay William Inglis regarding the lands of Meiklehope. His sons Alexander and Adam are also mentioned in 1488. In 1493/4 (after he was deceased) his 'letter of reversion' for the lands of Midshiels and Appletreehall were assigned by William Livingstone of Drumry to Alexander, Lord Home. His sons were: Walter of Howpasley; Adam, probably the Ranger of Ettrick Ward; Robert, who was 'Tutor' of Howpasley; William, Abbot of Melrose; Alexander, who had remission for thefts in 1502; and probably David of Tushielaw. 'Sym Scot' is probably another son (recorded in 1526 as brother of Robert, tutor of Howpasley). From the fact that his son Walter held the lease on Eldinhope along with his mother 'Johannis Douglas' from later in 1488 (probably after his death), with her name given as 'Jonete Dowglas' in 1492, it seems that his wife's name was Joan or Janet Douglas. He probably died at the Battle of Sauchieburn in June 1488. **Alexander** (15th C.) Rector of Wigton and Director of the Chancery and Clerk Register of Scotland. He is sometimes said to be the same as Sir Alexander of Howpasley and Abington, but the 1488 charter for the Barony of Branxholme proves this not to be the case (there he was the last witness, while the charter itself refers to Alexander, brother of Sir David of Buccleuch as being deceased). Nevertheless, it seems likely that he was also related to the Scotts of Buccleuch. It is possible he is the Alexander, from the Diocese of St. Andrews, who notarised the 1464/5 sasine of Kirkton Mains and Flex for William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He is probably the royal clerk who witnessed charters in the Glasgow cartulary in about 1473 and 1476, as well as a confirming charter for John of Swinton in 1477. In the 1470s he received an annuity from the custom of woollen cloth in Edinburgh. He was listed as Rector of Wigton, Clerk Register and auditor many times in the Exchequer Rolls in the 1480s. He is 'clerk of the Register' in 1482/3 when he witnessed a document for Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus. In 1483 he was Canon of Aberdeen and Clerk Register when he witnessed a charter to the Earl of Errol. And in 1483/4 he witnessed a charter for Alexander Home of that Ilk. In May 1488 he was Rector of Wigton and Clerk of the Rolls and Register for the charter regranting the Barony of Cavers to William Douglas. And in the same month he had the same titles when he witnessed the charter for the resignation (and regranting) of the Barony of Branxholme. In 1491 he was witness to a 'procuratory of resignation' involving Ruecastle. He also witnessed a large number of charters not relating to the Borders for James III in the period to 1483–8 and for James IV in 1488–9. He was a Commissioner on the Border in 1494, as recorded an an indenture at Coldstream. He was still recorded as Rector of Wigton in 1496. His signature is recorded (and reproduced in the 1877 study of the accounts of the lord high treasurer of Scotland). **Alexander** (15th C.) given 20 sheep in the 1491/2 will of Sir David of Branxholme. He may be the same as one of the other Alexanders. **Alexander** (15th C.) tenant in Broadlee, probably the farm in Ashkirk Parish. He was mentioned in 1493 and 1494/5 when his son John was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aires in Jedburgh. John 'in braidlee' was also mentioned, and was surely related (if not the same man as his son). **Alexander** (15th C.) brother of Robert of Whames. In the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493 he was allowed to 'compone' for several crimes, specifically stealing cattle from the tenants of Robert Ramsay in 'dene hous' and stealing sheep from William Murray in Sundhope; his surety was Robert

of Whitchester. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'hoptoun' recorded in 1498 at the Justice-aire held in Peebles. He was allowed to 'compone' for riding Andrew Taylor's mare to death, killing Thomas Elphinstone's cow and hurting him, and striking a child of the Laird of Adamland. William Bell in Peebles was his surety. His home was probably associated with Hopeton Tower near Eddleston in Peeblesshire. Additionally in 1498 he had remission for the murder of Tom Robson, for wounding Walter Notman, for the premeditated wounding of Andrew Taylor and of William Allan in 'mannisland' and for 'common oppression' of the King's subjects, with William Bell in Peebles again being his surety. 1502 he At the Justice-aire in Peebles in 1502 he had remission for the murder of Thomas Robson, with surety Robert of Allanhaugh. It is possible that he was the same man as Alexander, son of Robert of Allanhaugh, who was appointed Vice-Registrar of Scotland in 1534 and was progenitor of the Scotts of Scotstarvit. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined. He is recorded being 'in Mouslaw', which seems likely to be Muselee. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts, but he could be the same as one of the contemporary Alexanders. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) son of Sir Alexander of Howpasley and brother of Sir Walter of Howpasley. and/or Stirches. In 1502 Patrick Scott, son of Adam 'in Hardwodhill' had a remission for dealing with the sheep stolen by him and Richard Armstrong (called 'Skaw') from David Hoppringle at 'Fechane'; Walter Scott of Howpasley and Robert Scott of Stirches served as sureties. He was also recorded in 1502 receiving remission for several crimes: resetting Edmond Taylor; stealing a horse from Oakwood; stealing a horse from John in 'Valis'; stealing 240 sheep, 10 cows, 3 horses and goods from David Pringle out of 'Fechaine'; and stealing 200 sheep, 20 cows and goods from David Pringle's tenants. His brother Walter of Howpasley served as his surety. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh who witnessed the letter of acquittal in 1510 between George Scott of Whames and Robert Muir of Rowallan. He is probably also the Edinburgh man who witnessed a document relating to lands in Leith held by Melrose Abbey in 1511. He could be the Alexander who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1498/9, in right of his father-in-law John Hopper. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Alexanders. **Alexander** of Howford (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1508 when he was on an assize that convicted Cuthbert Lauder of Todrig. He was granted the feu of the middle steading of Langhope (also known as Howford) in 1510. He was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1512 as holder of the lands of Howford. It is possible he was the Alexander who in 1514 witnessed a dispensation to marry granted by the Archdeacon of Teviotdale for Ingram Elliot and Elizabeth Scott (with the other witness being Thomas). It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Sir Alexander** (d.1513) of Hassendean, said by Scott of Satchells to have been killed at Flodden, and to have been the ancestor of the Scotts of Woll, Deloraine, Haining, Stotstarvit, etc. He is also listed by Abercromby in his list of those slain at Flodden. It is unclear how he might have been related to the main Scott branches, although he could have been son of David of Hassendean (if he existed at all). However, since David was not a knight, it would seem surprising that he was knighted himself and yet does not appear in any records. We do know that David's lands were warded in 1515 and later his brothers John and then William succeeded. So if David did have any sons, then they may indeed have perished at Flodden. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) Prior of Kilwinning in 1512. Probably the same monk of Kilwinning was recorded in 1532 and perhaps the same man was a monk at Newbattle Abbey in 1523. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) listed among a large number of Borders men who had respite in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. After him are listed Adam, Steven and William 'brether to the said Alexander Scot', with 'brether' being plural, suggesting all 3 men were his brothers. It is unclear to which branch of the Scotts they belonged. **Alexander** 'Sandie' (d.1530) one of the men captuted by the men of King James V in 1530 along with Johnnie Armstrong. He was said to have burned a widow in her home and thus was singled out for special treatment, being burned alive. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) Burgess of Selkirk who was in Newark. In 1526 there was a sasine for his wife, Janet Ker, for lands within Selkirk. The witnesses included Michael and David, who may have been related. Probably the same Alexander witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1528 and purchased a tenement in 1529. In 1530/1 he is recorded holding lands in Selkirk formerly belonging to Patrick Murray and in 1532 (along with Walter, tutor of Haining) sold a piece of land to Thomas Currer. In 1532 he confirmed the sale of his tenement and rigs to Thomas Currer. In 1534/5 he resigned a tenement in favour of

his son and heir Thomas, who immediately sold it to James 'Bradfutt'. He may be the Alexander who occupied a husbandland belonging to Patrick Murray, which was sold to Mark Ker in 1536. Perhaps the same Alexander sold a tenement to William Fletcher in 1541/2. It is possible he was the same man as Alexander of Palace. **Sir Alexander** (d.1544) probably 2nd son of Robert of Allanhaugh, and grandson of David of Buccleuch. Note that there are other contemporary Alexanders with whom he is easily confused, but it seems that the Alexander who was Provost of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine, the one who became Vice-Register of Scotland, and the son of Scott of Allanhaugh, were all the same man. The earlier Alexander of Howpasley and Abingdon was probably his great uncle. He is likely the Alexander who was presented to the vicarage of Glenholm in Peeblesshire in 1505 and who was Vicar of Kirkurd (long associated with the Scotts) in at least 1513–24. He was paid by the Crown for copying rentals etc. in 1509. He was appointed as depute of the Clerk Register in 1516 and was keeper of the Rolls of Exchequer for many years. In 1528 he raised an action relating to crops at Ratho, and in 1529/30 he gave evidence concerning the Lordship of Dirleton, which he had possessed for 12 or 13 years. He was one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts from at least 1526–42. He was appointed by James V as Vice-Registrar of Scotland in 1534. In 1540 he founded a chaplainry in the church of Irvine. About the same time he had a letter of commendation from James V for his faithful service 'in all sessionis, chekkeris, and register'. His name occurs frequently in the Exchequer Rolls in at least the period 1537–1540, including as witness to the accounts, for making payments in the name of the convent of St. Andrews and payments to the Dictator of the Rolls. He also served as deputy of Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen. He was succeeded as Provost of Corstorphine (and Auditor) by his brother James. His son Robert succeeded at an early age, and later acquired Knightspottie and other lands. Robert's grandson John became the first Laird of Scotstarvit. It is possible he is the same man as Alexander in Hopeton, recorded in 1498 and 1502. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded in Aberdeen in 1533. This was in a dispute involving the marriage of his daughter with William Froister. Probably the same Alexander was a Burgess of Aberdeen recorded in another dispute in 1550; this involved payment of a debt to him and also Robert (who was surely a relative). **Alexander** of Palace (d.bef. 1545) son and heir of David, Vicar of Ashkirk. In 1532 he received sasine for his father's lands in Selkirk; he was there referred to as being 'of Paless'. In 1532/3 he was 'of Paliss' he resigned the annual rents of a tenement in Selkirk to John 'Mithag'. In 1535 he was 'then called of Paliss near Ashkirk' when an action was brought against him in Selkirk by Robert Paterson, Bartholomew Anderson and Archibald Brown. In 1535 he resigned 3 rigs of land to William 'Boirne', but still held a tenement in Selkirk in that year. In 1540 and 1541 he was a Burgess of Selkirk when recorded in a dispute over money with William Fletcher. In 1541/2 he delared that he would never lease his rigs to William Burn. In 1545 his son John succeeded to the annual rent of a tenement of his in Selkirk; Andrew, Vicar of Cavers and William were among the witnesses. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Kyrkhope' (i.e. Kirkhope) in 1536. He witnessed the proclamation of a royal letter in Selkirk. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded 'in Hairheid' in 1539 when he was on the inquest panel for Alexander Lauder succeeding to Todrig. He was also in Harehead in 1540 when he witnessed an agreement for John Scott being responsible for the death of Walter Down in 1540/1. **Alexander** (d.bef. 1551) son of Walter, who was a baker in Edinburgh. He was deceased by 1556 when Patrick was acting as tutor for this son and heir Gavin. This related to their interest in houses in Edinburgh and sums of money. He owned property in Gray's Close in Edinburgh, which his grandson Alexander of 'the Dene' (i.e. Dean village) litigated over around 1600. He married Katherine 'Touris' and had at least one child, Gavin. It seems likely that he was related to Alexander the poet. **Alexander** (d.1569) Parson of Sanday and Westray in the Northern Isles. He also had a room in the Edinburgh tenement of John Sym, and so muct have spent at least some of his time there. In 1550 and 1554 he witnessed documents for William Scott of Balwearie and hence may have been a relative. He was recorded as 'parson of Westra and vicar of Sanda' in 1555. He was later Chancellor of Orkney. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Alexander** (16th C.) son and heir of Steven. He is recorded selling a tenement of land in Hawick in 1558, this being one of the earliest known Hawick sasines. The land lay in the West-end, being bounded by James Brown's land on the north, 'the hill path on the south', 'Doniere Portussis' on the east and the 'Common Vennel' on the west. This may

have been similar to the land known as 'Wylie's Dub' and 'Bridgehaugh' a century later. **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded in 1573 as 'callit Huttitill' among the tenants of 'Andishop' who were to be entered into ward in Edinburgh by Sir Walter of Branxholme, Sir Walter of Birkenside and Adam of Deephope. David, also 'callit Huttitill' was also listed (and surely his brother or similar), as well as 'Blak Sande in Deiphop'. 'Andishop' may have been Annelshope or Eldinhope. He was surely related to 'Rowie of Huttikill', who was recorded in 1616. **Alexander** (c.1520–82/3) poet of the Scottish Court, known for at least 5 poems (and perhaps 30 others) that appear in the 'Bannatyne Manuscript'. The poet was probably the same man as the musician who was Prebendary of the Chapel Royal in Stirling. He was made Prebnd of Ayr in 1539 and may be the fifer of that name who was contracted to play for a guild in Paris in 1540. He had 2 illegitimate sons naturalised in 1549, John (also recorded in 1577) and Alexander (who was officer to the pantry in the English Court, married Elizabeth Lindsay and died in 1581). He was recorded as an organist when given a portion of Inchmahome Priory and he appears to have been offered a pension in 1555. In 1556–58 he is recorded playing the organ and singing in the choir of Edinburgh Town Council. He purchased lands in Fife and Perthshire in the 1560s. He translated the Psalms into Scots, and a copy of these may have been given to Queen Mary. He also had a sister, whose son John Robson was a cutler burgess of Edinburgh. He is mentioned as 'old Scot' in another poet's work in about 1582. **Alexander** 'Black Sandy' (16th C.) tenant in Deephope. He was recorded in 1573 when he and others from 'Andishop' and elsewhere, were to be entered before the court in Edinburgh by Sir Walter of Branxholme, Sir Walter of Birkenside and Adam of Deephope. **Alexander** (16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1581 he was a cautioner (along with Mungo) for George of Synton being entered into ward in Edinburgh Castle. There was a further caution by him and Mungo in 1581 for George of Synton and Robert of Haining 'now in ward in Edinburgh Castle, in £1000 each', and the caution for Robert of Haining was confirmed later in 1581. This was concerned with the dispute between the Scotts and Elliots, specifically the complaint that Dand Elliot had been attacked near Headshaw by a group of Scotts. He was probably directly related to Mungo, as well as being a relative of the Scotts of Goldielands (and hence Buccleuch). He could be the merchant Alexander, eldest son of John, who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1578/9. **Alexander** of Orchardfield (16th C.) eldest son of John, maltman in the West Port of Edinburgh. His mother was Elizabeth Scott, who came from the Scotts of Balwearie. He was also resident of the West Port in Edinburgh. Gavin of 'the Dene' (i.e. Dean village) named him as testamentary executive of his estate when he died in 1585, and he was also a major creditor of Gavin. He married Margaret Logan of Restalrig and their children included Betty, whose will is recorded in 1645. **Alexander** (16th C.) tenant 'in the Myltoun of Balgony in Fife'. The will of his wife Margaret 'Dempstertoun' is recorded in Edinburgh in 1583. **Alexander** (d.c.1585) tenant in 'Philipstoun' in Abercorn Parish. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1585/6. **Alexander** (16th C.) brother of Matthew of Belstanerig. He was recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Alexander** of Clerklands (16th C.) recorded in 1593/4 when he and Walter of Ashkirk were cautioners for John Veitch, heir apparent of Dawyck, not to harm the Tweedies. He may be related to the later John of Clerklands. **Alexander** (d.c.1594) resident 'at the Kirkstyle of Kinfaunis' in Perthshire. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1594. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) smith in Glasgow. He was made a Burgess there in 1596 when served heir to his father Adam, who was also a smith there. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) piper in Glasgow. He was made a Burgess there in 1600. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Alexander** (d.1616) from Kinninmonth in Aberdeenshire, son of George of Barwirie and Margaret Fraser. He was a grammarian who spent much of his life in France. His publications include the 'Letters of Cicero' (1580) and 'Universa Grammatica Græca' (1593), for which Greek grammar he became well known. He married a sister of Jean Pillehotte, was Director of the Schools of Carpentras from 1594 and purchased the Chateau de Rocani, where he died. **Alexander** of Kirkstyle (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew of Glendoick and Kirkstyle. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin. **Alexander** 'Lang Sandy' (d.bef. 1635). In 1605 he had a 'discharge' (i.e. cancellation of an obligation) from William of Howpasley for rental of his lands of Wark (it is unclear to which area this refers, but presumably fairly local). In 1635 his grandson John in Howpasley was served as his heir; he was

at that time described as being 'commonly called Lang Sandie' in Hawick. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) brother of Thomas 'called of Ormestoun'. He was part of a group of Scotts charging Langlands and other Scotts to find caution in 1610, with the other side petitioning for the penalties to be reduced. Additionally, the Scotts of Harden, Whitslade and Satchells were also bound not to harm him and his associates. There was a similar bond in 1610 for Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and his son not to harm them. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Alexanders. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) described in 1617 along with James Douglas as 'commoun and notorious thevis and lymmairis' when apprehended by the Commissioners of the Middle Shires and delivered to the Bailies of Selkirk. However, the pair escaped. It is possible that the same Alexander was a servant to the Laird of Blackbarony, who was in 1619 in Peebles Tolbooth for theft. **Rev. Alexander** (c.1600–40) probably from the Scotts of Balwearie, he graduated from St. Andrews in 1620. In 1640 he became minister at Melroe, but died later the same year. He had a daughter Elizabeth, who married a Bailie of Cupar. **Alexander** of Tushielaw (17th C.) eldest son of William and Grizel Scott. He obtained a charter for Tushielaw in 1663. He is recorded as 'Andrew (Alexander) of Tushilagoe' when his son Patrick was buried in Greyfriars Cemetery, Edinburgh, in 1664. He may have been the Scott of Tushielaw who entered into a teind agreement with the curators of the Duke of Buccleuch in the late 1660s. He may have been Laird in 1671 when the land tax was paid in Dumfriesshire for 'Lands pertaining to Tussilaw'. His son William succeeded when he was still a minor (and was soon after succeeded by Walter, the last Laird, who may have been his brother rather than his son). Another son, Andrew, is recorded in 1699. He may have married Margaret Elliot (said to be the mother of Walter, the last Laird). **Alexander** (17th C.) 'cottar' at Tofts according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Alexander** of Galalaw (17th C.) once owner of the lands called 'Robertoun Cleughfoot'. If this was really in the 1600s, then he may have been father of Adam of Galalaw who was recorded around 1700. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Laing in 1695 and their children included Janet (b.1699) and Bessie (b.1703). **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) son of William 'the Bellman', who had been Burgh Officer for most of his life. He was himself appointed Burgh Officer from 1696, replacing John Stewart. He may thus have overlapped with Alexander Young. He was stated to be a Burgess of Hawick at the time of his appointment, and eldest son and heir of the deceased William. This may have been a reappointment, since in 1693/4 he was listed as 'town-officer' among those contributing to funds for the new Kirk bell. He is probably the 'officer' listed as a witness (along with flesher Robert) for wright Andrew in 1700 (suggesting they were all related perhaps). He married Anna Amos (or perhaps 'Aire') and their children included: Alexander (b.1702); and Anna (b.1705). The witnesses in 1705 were Alexander Young and John 'Atkin'. He was listed as 'officer' in 1705 when his daughter Anna was baptised, and also when he witnessed a couple of baptisms himself. Perhaps the same Alexander was recorded being paid for ale given to the 'cassars' (i.e. road-layers) in 1721. **Dr. Alexander** (1691–1743) eldest surviving son of William of Thirlestane and Christian Don. He had his fathers goods deponed to him in 1727 and is also recorded in 1737 in records relating to the Scotts of Buccleuch. These lands of 'Thirlestain' are probably those near Yetholm, and not the lands in the Ettrick, then belonging to Francis, 6th Lord Napier. In 1729 he married Barbara, daughter of Henry Kerr of Frogden and grand-daughter of John Kerr of Frogden; his wife died in 1781. They had 11 children: Barbara (1730–76); William (b.1731) Edinburgh merchant; Christian (b.1732), who married Leith of Freefield; John (b.1733); Anne; James (b.1735); Rebecca; Agnes; Madeline or Magdalene (b.1739), who resided at George Square and lived to an old age; Charles (b.1740); and Walter (b.1742). His son and heir William inherited Chatto and Sunlaws and took the surname Scott-Kerr. **Alexander** of Synton (1690–1764) son of John, he succeeded when still a minor. His 'curators' (presumably during his minority) were John Erskine of Shielfield, Walter Scott of Woll, William Elliot of Borthwickbrae, Walter Scott of Todrig and William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres. There appears to have been a dispute over the boundary between his lands of Synton and Ashkirk with Groundistone owned by Scott of Buccleuch. He matriculated arms in 1711, a star between 2 crescents and a red rose, with motto 'Crescendo prosim'. In 1737 he witnessed a baptism for John Chisholme, younger of Stirches and his daughter Margaret. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for Hawick druggist Gideon and Susanna Scott. In 1744 he witnessed a baptism for William Scott of Synton. He was recorded

as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761 (along with his grandson), and also for Selkirkshire. In 1711 in Edinburgh he married Magdalene, daughter of Sir William Eliott of Stobs. Their children included: Margaret (b.1713), baptised at Synton, probably the same daughter Margaret who married John Chisholme of Stirches in 1736; John (b.1713), who died before his father, but whose son Alexander succeeded to Synton; Elizabeth (b.1715), baptised at Synton; an unnamed child (b.1716); Gilbert (b.1717), baptised at Synton, recorded becoming an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1733; and Alexander (b.1719), baptised at Synton. The witnesses in 1715 were Elliot of Borthwickbrae (probably William, who married his sister) and John Riddell of Muselee, in 1716 were Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs (his wife's brother) and Elliot of Borthwickbrae (again), and in 1717 were William Murray of Hadden and William Scott (his servant). **Alexander** of Thirlestane (b.1691) oldest surviving son of William of Thirlestane. He became the 3rd Laird of Thirlestane near Yetholm and was a physician. He married Barbara, daughter of Henry Kerr of Frogden and they had 11 children, including William Scott-Kerr (1731–82), who sold Thirlestane. **Alexander** (18th C.) married Isobel Clerk in 1725, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their son Alexander was baptised in Hawick in 1729. **Alexander** of Galalaw (18th C.) son of Adam of Galalaw. In 1694 he was granted the land of Galalaw by his father Adam. He may be the Alexander, 'younger of Galalaw' recorded as a baptismal witness (for Robert of Coldhouse) in 1709; he was thus son of Adam of Galalaw. He was 'of Galala' in 1718 when he presented for baptism in Hawick a child of his deceased brother William of Brieryhill. He was 'of Galalaw' in 1724 when he witnessed another baptism for Robert of Coldhouse. Although still being designated 'of Galalaw', it seems that he was no longer directly connected with those lands. The baptisms he witnessed suggest that he might have been related to Robert of Coldhouse. He may be the Laird of Galalaw who paid owed for his lands of Easter Burnfoot in Roberton Parish in 1727. He may be the Alexander who witnessed a baptism for James Armstrong at Clarilaw in 1731. He was recorded in 1732 when Robert of Falnash purchased lands from him. He and Robert of Coldhouse witnessed a baptism for William in Whitfield in 1744. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) son of George, who was probably 2nd son of Thomas of Bonchester. He was miller in Rulewater, being recorded at Bedrule Mill in 1722 and 1738 and 'Newtoun miln' in 1726. He was later tenant at Roughheugh Mill in Hawick. His children included: John (b.1722); George (1724–1815), farmer in Falla; Margaret (b.1726); William (b.1729); James (b.1731); Thomas (b.1733); Alexander (b.1735); and Robert (b.1738), who was also tenant at Roughheugh Mill. It has been suggested that John in Hummelknowes was his son, but that is not clear. He is probably the Alexander who married Euphan Smith in Bedrule in 1721. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Highchesters in 1756. He may be the Alexander who married Bessy Pott (who was from Cavers) in Roberton in 1749 and had children William (b.1750), Isobel (b.1752), Betty (b.1756) and Janet (b.1759). **Alexander** (18th C.) cooper in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Easton in 1763. **Alexander** of Synton (d.1782) son of John, he succeeded his grandfather Alexander in a sasine of 1765. He was recorded being 'of Sinton junior' in the 1761 list of Commissioners for Roxburghshire. He is marked as proprietor of Synton on Ainslie's 1773 map. He had the house rebuilt around 1776. He paid tax for having 3 male servants in 1778 and 2 in 1779. In 1773 he married Eleanor ('Nelly' or 'Helen'), daughter of Walter Grieve in Branxholme Park. Their children were: John, the only son, who succeeded; Catherine, who later inherited the estates; Mary; and Helen. **Alexander** (1729–1804) 7th son of Gideon, farmer in Ladhope. His grandfather was John of Woll. He succeeded to his father's tenancy of Ladhope in Yarrow. He paid the Horse Tax there in the period 1785–97 and the Dog Tax in 1797. In 1782 he married Christian, daughter of Mr. Scott, farmer in Eldinhope (perhaps Francis, who lived to be 94). Their children were: Gideon (1783–1844), who died without issue; Walter (1787–1863), who also died childless; William, who succeeded to the Ladhope tenancy; John (b.1795), who became a baker in Edinburgh, married a Miss Buchan of Peebles, and died without issue; Margaret; Jane; and Christian, who married John Scott of Over Deloraine. **Alexander** (c.1759–1835) younger son of George of Falla and grandson of Alexander, tenant of Roughheugh Mill in Hawick. He was probably descended from the Scotts of Bonchester. He was a draper in Jedburgh and a Bailie there for many years. He was known as an inventor, keen on astronomy, who encouraged James Veitch of Inchbonny and also knew David

Brewster; he gave a mirror to Veitch that Veitch used to make his first reflecting telescope. He is also said to have spent a considerable amount of money on experiments with balloons and new kinds of explosives. In about 1794 he worked for the Marquess of Lothian at Newbattle, where he built a quarrying machine and sent up a balloon on the Marquis birthday. From about 1795 he was Factor for the Earl of Minto's estate in Fifeshire and then became Factor to the Earl of Hopetoun, living at Ormiston. He made a model of a reaping machine and designed a new kind of steam engine. He is probably the Jedburgh merchant of that name who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He married Isabella (c.1763–1843), daughter and heiress of William Rutherfurd, thereby obtaining possession of the farm of Falla (which had been tenanted by his father) on Oxnam Water. His children were: George, who worked for the Admiralty Office; William; John, whose son inherited Falla; Thomas; Adam; Isabella; Elizabeth; Alice; and Ann. His daughters became joint proprietors of Falla. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Grieve, and whose children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included Katharine (b.1774) and Mary (b.1775). He may also be father of an unnamed child (b.1780) also baptised in Ashkirk. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Charles (b.1771); James (b.1773); Thomas (b.1774); Charlotte (b.1776); and George (b.1787). **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded as 'Hind' in 1789 when his daughter Betty was baptised. John (b.1786) and John (again, b.1787), were probably also his children. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) farmer recorded at Ashkirk on the 1787–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse at that time. He was still tenant at Ashkirk in 1801 when his servant John Smail was recorded on the Militia ballot. He is probably the Alexander who was married to either Helen Grieve or Margaret Scott. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) servant at Cleuchhead in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Barbara Scott and their daughter Jane was baptised in 1803, with witnesses 'Rev Mr Hardy' (probably of Ashkirk) and Walter Turnbull. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) grocer and meal dealer in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Alexander** of Kinninghall (b.1778) elder son of Robert, tenant at Roughheugh Mill. He was born in Wilton Parish. In 1851 he was farmer of 400 acres, employing 13 people. He married Margaret, daughter of William Bell and Markie Minto, and she died in 1829, aged 43. Their children were: Marky (b.1815), who married William Hobkirk; Robert of Kinninghall (1817–98); Ann (b.1819); William (b.1821); and Mary (b.1821), who married John Scott, farmer in Barnhills. He is buried at Bedrule. **Alexander John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, where his first 2 children were baptised. Other children were baptised in Hoddom Parish. He married Helen Curle and their children included: Margaret Curle (b.1813); and Alexander (b.1815); Isobella Susan (b.1817); and Gideon Andrew (b.1821). **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) tenant at Stirches Mains. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was still at Stirches Mains among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'. He was still listed as tenant on the 1801 Miltia ballot. He must have been related to the 'Mrs. Scott' who was listed as tenant there on the 1797 Hearth Tax rolls, perhaps her son. Thomas, who was also listed there in 1799 and 1801 may have been his brother. One possibility is that this is the same Alexander who later farmed at Kinninghall. **Alexander** (1793–1860) youngest son of Rev. Robert of Coldhouse and Margaret Chisholme, he was baptised in Innerleithen. He was known as a friend of Lord Byron, meeting him in Venice in 1818; they kept in touch until about 1822 and there are several exisiting letters between them. He inherited a share in (slave) plantations in Jamaica from his uncle William Chisholme. He was buried in Rijeka (formerly Fiume), Croatia. **Alexander Pringle** (1799–1853) twin of Francis Napier, he was son of George and born at Yair House, where his mother had worked. He was named after Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, who owned Yair. He worked for Pringles as a woollen frame-work knitter in Hawick. In 1844 he married Elizabeth (1810–93), daughter of George Rule and Elizabeth Nichol; the marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. They had children: Alexander (b.1852/3), who was manager at R. Pringle & Sons; and Bella, who lived at 8 Carnarvon Street. In 1851 he was living at Backdamgate and in 1861 his widow was living at 2 Allars Crescent with her mother (Elizabeth Rule) and siblings. A memorial in old Wilton Cemetery for him and his twin brother Alexander was erected by their sons. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Main Street,

Anderston, Glagow. In 1859 he donated to the Museum 'a lock of the hair of the late Sir Walter Scott'. Probably the same Alexander donated a coin of William III in 1865. He presumably had a local connection. **Alexander** (1830–1917) 2nd son of John Sibbald, tenant in Over Deloraine. He was tenant farmer at Ramseycleuch (in Ettrick). He emigrated to Iowa, U.S.A. in 1881 and helped found the Presbyterian Church at Paullina. He married Helen Scott, from Howford. Their children were: John Sibbald (b.1862), who lived at Deloraine farm in Iowa; William F. (b.1864), who married Janet, daughter of Walter Cowan; Henry Alexander (b.1876), who married Mary, daughter of John Cowan; Isabella Michil (d.1907); Jean Elliot, who married John Cowan; Wilhelmina Young, who married her cousin John Sibbald Scott; Christina A., who married Thomas H. Aitken; and Nelly Janet who married Fred L. Huston. **Alexander** (b.1830/1) son of Francis Napier and Janet Oliver, he was born in Wilton Parish. He trained as an engineer and moved to Galashiels, where he was manager of the gasworks. In 1854 he married Mary (1830/1–88), daughter of Andrew Ekron. Their children included Francis, Andrew, Elizabeth and Janet Agnes Oliver. He may be the 'dyer, Galashiels' who in 1872 donated a Roman coin to the Museum. **Alexander** (b.1834/5) son of Walter, who was a tailor in Melrose. He apprenticed with his father and moved to be was a tailor and clothier in Wilton. He married Jeanie Manuel, daughter of toll-keeper George Grieve and Margaret Lambert. In 1861 he was living with his wife's mother and step-father (James Wishart) at Wilton Toll House. He donated fossils, as well as a bark basket from North America, to the Museum in 1861 and items from Antigua in 1863. **Alexander** (1840–1920) son of William and Mary Scott, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. In 1870 he married Janet, daughter of Robert Grieve and Janet Shackleton of Lilliesleaf. In 1880 they emigrated to the Canadian prairies, and he became the first postmaster in Minto, Manitoba. They had 8 children, the first 5 being born in Ashkirk, and the others in Manitoba. This included Dr. Alexander Gladstone (1882–1970), known as 'Canada's first flying doctor', who founded the hospital in Bossano, Alberta. **Alexander** (1851–1933) son of Robert and Mary Purdom. He farmed at Falnash, then Kinninghall and later at Venchen, Yetholm. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Hobkirk (builder in Hawick), and later married her sister Georgina Isabella Grierson Hobkirk. He died in Yetholm. His children included: Jane Borthwick (b.1875); Mina (b.1877); John Young Hobkirk (b.1878); Alexander Borthwick (b.1880); and William (b.1882). **Alison** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Andrew** (13th/14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1327, 1328, 1329 (3 times), 1330 and 1331. He was 'Andree Scot' and 'Andree Scotto' in Rutherglen. He may have been related to John, who was also in Rutherglen at the same time. **Sir Andrew** of Balwearie (d.1355) son of Sir Henry. He died when the Scots took Berwick and was succeeded by his infant son Sir William. **Sir Andrew** (d.bef. 1392) served in the English wars abroad. In 1392 his executor, John, Bishop of Man, was given a warrant to use the ransom from a Spanish prisoner to discharge his debts. **Andrew** (b.c.1355) clerk of the Diocese of St. Andrews. He had a B.A. from Paris University and in 1374/5 was Licenciate of Arts there. In 1389 he was secretary of Robert, Guardian of Scotland, when granted a benefice in St. Andrews Diocese; he was then described as Licentiate of Arts. In 1390 he had a grant of safe conduct through England to go on a pilgrimage to Amiens and was in the service of the Earl of Moray at that time. In 1393/4 he was notary for the instrument confirming Sir John Swinton in his lands; he may then have been in the service of Archibald, Earl of Douglas. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded along with Robert and Philip in 1494/5. The three were among men who were already fugitives when John of Deloraine was accused of 'resetting, supplying and intercommuning' with them. It seems reasonable to assume that they were closely related, perhaps brothers, but from which branch of the Scotts is unknown. **Andrew** (15th C.) joint tenant of an acre near Linlithgow in 1484 and again in 1495. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Andrew** (15th C.) recorded in 'north schelis' (probably North Shiels) in the 1498 Justice-aire held in Peebles. He was fined for the non-appearance of his brother Thomas. Later Thomas was allowed to 'compone' for the crime of mutilating James Davidson in 'brachio' (probably somewhere in Peeblesshire). It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Andrew** (15th C.) Bailie of Inverkeithing, recorded in 1541. He was probably related to earlier Scotts in Inverkeithing. He is probably the Burgess of Inverkeithing whose 'sometime spouse' Elizabeth

Brown had her will registered in Edinburgh in 1577. He is probably also the deceased Burgess of Inverkeithing whose daughter Isobel's will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1587. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as Vicar of Cavers in 1545 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk relating to the Scotts of Palace. Perhaps the same 'sir Andrew' is recorded in 1544 when his son John witnessed a transaction for the Scotts of Blindhaugh. **Andrew** (16th C.) cordiner who was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1574. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. George, eldest living son of cordiner Andrew, who was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1714, may have been a descendant. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) recorded as indweller in Selkirk in 1579. In 1580 he was 'alias Dande' in Selkirk when warned to appear in Melrose Kirk and also in a case involving William in Whitehaugh. Additionally in 1580 he received redemption money in Selkirk from Robert Gotterson, was 'Dandie' when he was a witness, was 'Dandre' when he received redemption money and was 'Dandrie' when he received an annual rent of lands in Lessuden. He witnessed further transactions in Selkirk in 1580/1. In 1581 he received money owed him by the heir of John Brydon of Well in Selkirk. In 1581/2 he witnessed a transaction for Robert of Aikwood and received redemption money for lands that once pertained to John Scott. **Andrew** of North Bowhill (16th C.) witnessed a marriage contract in Selkirk in 1580, between James in Whitslade and Elizabeth, sister of Robert in Aikwood. He also acted as a judge to decide about a dispute in Selkirk in 1580. In 1581, along with several other Scotts (from Hartwoodmyres, Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley), he supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining; he was surely related to some of these other Scotts. In 1581 he and his tenants were represented by Robert of Aikwood in an agreement to pay the minister of Selkirk. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Bowhill. **Andrew** of Glendoick and Kirkstyle (16th C.) 2nd son of Sir William of Balwearie and Isabel Lindsay. He received some lands in Perthshire from his father, but these returned to the Balwearie estate on his death. Meanwhile he acquired the lands of Kirkstyle in Kinfauns Parish, Perthshire. He may be the Andrew 'in Uver Kynfawnis' who acted as attorney for a land transaction in Dundee in 1549. He married Euphame, daughter of Thomas Blair of Balthycock and was succeeded by his son Alexander of Kirkstyle. Adam in the Kirkstyle of Kinfauns may have been his descendant. **Andrew** (16th C.) merchant of Edinburgh. In 1587 he became a Burgess of Edinburgh in right of his wife 'Bessie, alias Elizabeth', daughter to the deceased Thomas Scott, tailor and Burgess. Probably the same merchant Andrew became a Guild Brother in 1598. Either he or a different Andrew is recorded as an Edinburgh merchant in 1599 when the will of his wife Christiane Maxwell is registered. He may be the deceased merchant Andrew whose only son James became a Burgess and Guild Brother in Edinburgh in 1625. **Andrew** (16th C.) brother of Philip of Dryhope and perhaps son of John. In 1592 he was a signatory to a caution by John Hay of Smithfield for the good behaviour and loyalty to the King of his brother Philip of Dryhope. He may be the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (d.c.1597) tenant in 'Balmayne' (i.e. Balmain), Largo Parish, Fife. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1597. He is probably the Andrew 'in Bamerne' whose wife Janet Alison's will is registered in 1600. He was surely related to Thomas in Balmain, whose will was recorded in 1594/5. **Andrew** (d.c.1597) tenant in Newhall of 'Garnesalloche', Dumfriesshire. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1597. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) tailor in Edinburgh. He was apprentice to tailor John 'Cowpar', who was deceased in 1593 when he became a Burgess in Edinburgh. He is probably the tailor who was deceased in 1626 when his eldest son became a merchant Burgess in Edinburgh. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'chirurgeon, burgess of Hawick' in 1598 when he witnessed a contract between Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Sir George Home of Wedderburn. He may be the earliest known doctor in Hawick. Probably the same surgeon Andrew was listed in the inventory of the deceased Walter Earl of Buccleuch in 1633, when he was owned for his 'pensioun the said year, foure bolles heipit oatt meill, at ellevine punds the boll, inde fourtie foure pundes' [SB1633]. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) surgeon and Burgess of Edinburgh, he was brother of Walter in Catslack. In 1620 he complained about Walter Stewart of Kirkland, who remained at large despite not paying him and another Edinburgh Burgess. Also in 1620 he represented William 'of Slak' (i.e. Catslack) in complaints to the Privy Council, both by him and against him. In another of the cases in 1620 he was referred to as

brother of Walter in Catslacknow. His daughters Janet and Bessie were served as his heirs in 1643. He was probably the Andrew, apprentice to Henry Lumsden, who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1592/3 and Guild Brother in 1608. He may also be the surgeon Andrew who was deceased in 1636 when his apprentice John Scott became a Burgess. **Andrew** of Todshawhill (16th/17th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells as being 'of Totchahill'. He was said to be among the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch and descended from the Scotts of Roberton (although from which one is unknown). Assuming he existed, it is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts from this area. **Andrew** of Salenside (16th/17th C.) said to have been one of the Scotts of Ale Water who was part of the 1596 raid to rescue Kinmont Willie. He may have been a younger brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade (as suggested by Scott of Rodono) or a brother of Walter 'the Hawk' of Whitslade and uncle to Sir Walter (as suggested by Keith Scott). He may be the Laird of Salenside who was recorded as present at the Parliament of 1592. He had a confirming charter for the lands of Salenside in 1609. He is recorded in 1613 when his son Walter became a brewer's apprentice in Edinburgh. He must have been related to Robert of Salenside, who was summoned before the Presbytery for murder in 1614. Thomas, who inherited Whitehaughbrae in 1621, was probably his son. He was recorded as father-in-law to William of Catslack in 1621 when the pair complained about Alexander Stewart of Phaup resuming attacks on William after being released from imprisonment and then injuring him (Andrew) in the head. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Scabcleuch. In 1604 he was witness to an instrument of sasine for a charter of Simon Scott of Bonnington for lands in the upper Ettrick. He may have been related to the Scotts of Tushielaw, Midgehope, etc. **Andrew** 'Braid's Andrew' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit Braidis Andro', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. His brother Willie is also on the same list. He was 'called the Braid's Andro' in 1590 in a case where Lord Maxwell and Alexander, Lord Home were ordered to enter certain men of Ewesdale to answer some English complaints. In 1590/1 he was 'called the Braid's Andro' listed among men of Ewesdale who both Lord Maxwell and Lord Home were to enter before the Privy Council; he was specifically called out with a few others 'to answer for all their other steel-fellows [fellow thieves]'. He is also recorded in 1606 among men declared as fugitives by the Borders Commission. He is there recorded asi 'Andro Scot in Raburn, called the Braid's Andro.' In 1615 his son 'Wattie' (also referred to confusingly as 'Braidis Wattie') was involved in the slaughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig's sheep at Howpasley and executed for sheep stealing at Eilrig in 1616. It is unclear whether 'Braid' refers to a name or a location (possibly 'Broadlee' or 'Braidhaugh'). He was probably also the Andrew 'the Breadie', son of John 'the Tinckler' (who was tenant at Harwood) among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587. **Andrew** of Aikwood (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Aikwood, who he succeeded in 1616. He was also served as heir to his father's lands of Belses, the south side of Bowhill and half the lands of Kershope Forest. In 1618 he was recorded as son and heir of Robert of Aikwood, when along with his curators there was a complaint against George Turnbull in Belses and Andrew Turnbull that they had still not paid the profits of 'Hathornerig' in Belses for 1616 and 1617. These curators were Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, Sir Robert of Shillinglaw, Andrew (surgeon and Burgess of Edinburgh), Philip of Dryhope and Robert of 'Drywodmylnes'; it seems likely that most of them were closely related to him. He is mentioned in 1627 in an action that was brought against him and Robert of Hartwoodmyres. In 1634 he was 'olim [formerly] de Aikwode' when he deponed Kershope to Sir William Scott of Harden. He is probably the 'Andrew Scot of Carschope' who carried the arms of Kerr of Ferniehirst in the funeral procession for Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in 1634. In 1619 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Kerr of Chatto. He was succeeded by Philip, last of Aikwood, who was probably his brother. R.C. Reid suggests that he died in 1680 and was succeeded by his brother James. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) son of William 'callit of Bowehill'. In about 1618 the pair were listed among men who had illegally used hagbuts and pistols in Ettrick Forest. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'chirurgeon, burgess of Edinburgh' in 1624 when he had a charter of the lands of Bonnington from James VI. He must have been a close relative of John and John's brother Simon, who had previously held the lands. It is also possible that he was the same man (or closely related to) the Andrew who was a surgeon in Hawick at about the same time. He is probably the Andrew who was an apprentice

to Henry Lumsden in 1592/3 in Edinburgh and Guild-brother in 1608. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Heap, recorded in 1628 when he was on a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of chopping down his trees at Todshawhaugh or Trinitylands. James 'in Holcaldrumhill' is listed after him, and may have been related. **Andrew** of Foulshiels (d.bef. 1647) son of James. He is recorded as owner of the lands of 'Fadinside' in Lindean Parish in 1643. In 1643 he married Janet, who was an illegitimate daughter of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch. He was succeeded by his brother Walter. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Hermiston. He is 'Andro Scott, portioner of Hermiston' when he signed the 1638 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. He was recorded as a portioner in the 1643 county valuation, with lands in Hermiston valued at £130. Probably the same 'Andrew Scott of Hermistowne' was listed among landowners of Lilliesleaf in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. It is unclear if he is the same as one of the other contemporary Andrews. **Andrew** of Broadmeadows and Tushielaw (17th C.) son of William of Tushielaw with his first wife. In 1624 he was son of William in 'Faldishop' (probably Fauldshope near Aikwood) when he had a sasine for Broadmeadows from the Murrays of Philiphaugh and in 1627 he was son of William in 'Falishope' when he made a complaint to the Privy Council that James Inglis of Huntly and others cut down trees on his land. He held Broadmeadows in 1628 according to a roll of properties and had a further instrument of resignation for Broadmeadows from the Murrays in 1633. In 1634 he was in the funerary procession for Walter, Earl of Buccleuch at Hawick; he carried the Earl's sword. He was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire in 1644. In 1648 he wadset Broadmeadows to his father William of Tushielaw and his half-brother William, reserving the liferent for himself. He probably succeeded to Tushielaw on the death of his father in about 1665. In 1667 he sold Broadmeadows to his half-brother William. In 1651 his eldest son William is listed as 'our servitor' in the will of Francis Earl of Buccleuch; he probably succeeded to Tushielaw. In 1643 his son Walter became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. Another son, Andrew, is recorded in 1699. **Andrew** of Weens (17th C.) recorded as 'of Wayns' when he was witness to a marriage contract of Robert Eliott and Margaret Riddell in 1652, signed at Appotside. His son Walter was also a witness. He witnessed futher sasines in Rulewater in 1653 and 1654. He was recorded in about 1663 on the Land Tax Rolls when he paid tax on £200 for Weens. He is probably the Andrew 'in the Wemyss' whose son Walter became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1653. John of Weens, who paid the land tax in 1678, was probably his descendant. **Andrew** of Bowhill (d.c.1668) eldest son of Robert. He appears as witness to several documents in the 1660s and was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire in 1663. Also in 1663 he is recorded in several deeds. His younger brother James eventually succeeded to Bowhill, and may in fact have bought the estate during his and his father's lifetime. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their unnamed child was baptised in 1679. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded as 'broyr-germon to William Scott of Clarrielaw' in 1689. He was listed in a group including James Scott of Brieryyyards, Francis Scott in Branxholme, ex-Bailie James Gledstains and Sheriff-Officer Andrew Angus, when weaver Thomas Turnbull insulted the 2 sitting Bailies and was fined and put in the stocks. He was probably a younger son of Robert of Burnhead and Clarilaw. **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded in 1693 when he was fined by the Hawick Magistrates. He was found guilty of 'coming to Baylyea Purdholme's houss, under cloud of night, and abussing not only the houss, but the compamny' as well as assaulting John Aitken 'by rugging of his hair and ryveing of his gravatt'. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish, recorded on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He was probably related to John, who is also listed. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. John and James were also listed at the same place, and so probably related. He may be the Adam who married Bessie Robson and whose son Adam was baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1690, with witnesses John Scott and Henry Mitchellhill. He may be the Andrew who witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Ashkirk in 1691. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) tenant in 'Davintoune' (i.e. Davington). The will of his wife Jean Scott is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1687. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Davington. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) recorded as son of deceased Andrew 'in Tushillaw' when he witnessed a disposition for the Elliots of Harwood in 1699. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was recorded at

the 'milneport of Hawick' in 1708. He was an elder in Hawick Session in 1718. His children included: William (b.1700); Robert (b.1704); and Andrew (b.1708). The witnesses in 1700 were Alexander, 'officer' and Robert, flesher (who may have been related), in 1704 were Alexander Young 'officer' and John Tudhope 'flesher' and in 1708 were 'undermillers' James Paterson and Walter Riddell. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'customer' in 1700 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for wright Robert Scott. He was also 'customer' in 1714 when (along with 'officer' Alexander Young) he witnessed a baptism for John Rae. It is unclear if this meant he was a customs official or an itinerant worker perhaps. It is possible he is the same man as the wright. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) married Ann Lamb in Ashkirk in 1702. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for fellow shoemaker Adam Kersel. In 1717 he married Janet, daughter of Andrew Turnbull. Their children included: Janet (b.1718); Christian (b.1721); Marion (b.1724); Andrew (b.1726); and Margaret (b.1728). The 1721, 1726 and 1728 baptisms were witnessed by mason John Turnbull and also Andrew Turnbull; they may have been from his wife's family. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Wright and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1721. **Andrew** (18th C.) son of Walter, he was a shoemaker in Hawick Parish. He may be difficult to distinguish from other contemporary shoemakers of the same name. In 1722 he married Marion Maben, the wedding being recorded in Hawick and Ashkirk Parishes. They had a daughter Jean baptised in Hawick in 1722, with witnesses Rev. William Crawford (of Wilton) and Robert Wilson (perhaps the Wilton Schoolmaster). **Andrew** 'Black Andrew' (d.1778) Cornet in 1724. He had a son, 'D. Scott of Ettrickbank'. He also had a daughter who married William 'Phillips' (probaby Mary who married William Philip). His death in Hawick is recorded in 1778. **Andrew** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Helen Hardie, their marriage probably being the one with 'Agnes' Hardie in Hawick in 1730. Their children included: Isabel (b.1737); and James (b.1738). Shoemaker John was one of the witnesses to the baptism of Isobel, and so was probably related. Additionally, the witnesses in 1738 were 'John Scotts Elder and Younger Shoemakers'. It is unclear how he might have been related to the earlier shoemaker of the same name. **Andrew** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick Parish. He may be the merchant Andrew who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1741. He married Agnes Hardie and their children included: Agnes (b.1739); Janet (b.1743); and Helen (b.1744). The witnesses in 1743 were shoemaker William Scott and merchant John Cavers. He seems to be distinct from the shoemaker of the same name who married Helen Hardie (unless that was an earlier marriage of the same man). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1761 he married Agnes Noble, who was from Wilton. Their children included John (b.1763). **Andrew** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Margaret Allan in 1756. They had a son William baptised in 1764. **Andrew** (18th C.) described as 'Pigman' in Hawick Parish. His wife was Ann 'Doeg' and their children included Frederick (b.1758). The witnesses were wright Francis Paisley and barber Francis Miles. **Bailie Andrew** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was a Bailie in the 1770s. He is probably the Andrew who was a merchant at 7 High Street (although it is possible there were 2 merchants of the same name around the same time). He may be the merchant Andrew from whom ribbon was purchased for the Burgh Officers in 1756. He was probably the merchant Andrew who witnessed baptisms in 1757, 1759 and 1765 for merchant William Veitch and his wife Christian Scott (who may have been his sister or other relative). He is probably the merchant of Hawick who is recorded in discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1760 and 1765 (and perhaps others in 1768). In 1763 he was likely the Andrew, merchant, who was one of the men appointed to collect money to pay for the new bell for St. Mary's. He was probably the Andrew who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Turnbull junior in 1764 (along with Thomas Turnbull Senior), the merchant Andrew who witnessed baptisms for merchant Walter (probably his son or brother) in 1766, 1768 and 1771, and the merchant Andrew who witnessed baptisms for William Philip and Mary Scott (perhaps a relative) in 1772 and 1777. He may be the Andrew who in 1771 and 1772 witnessed baptisms for merchant Walter Henderson and Agnes Scott (perhaps a relative). He was 'present Baillie' in 1775 when he witnessed a baptism for stocking-weaver James Haldane. He was probably the 'Bailie A.' who was on the list of subscribers for the Slitrig Brig in 1777. In 1778 he received interest on the bond for £250 he had with the magistrates and council of Selkirk. He may be the Bailie of this name who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Tom Weens in

1793 and baptisms for merchant John Renwick in 1797 and 1799. However, he could be the Andrew who 'died in the Kirk' in 1798. He married Alice (or Alison) Wilson; she died in Hawick in 1815 (with her forename written 'Ails'). Their children included: John (b.1756); Andrew (b.1758); Christian (b.1759); Andrew (again, b.1762); and Archibald (b.1767). Walter (b.1744) may also have been his son. The witnesses in 1758 and 1762 were merchant William Veitch and shoemaker John Oliver. It may have been a descendant of his who was the 'A. Scott' at about 7 High Street on Wood's 1824 map. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1777. **Bailie Andrew** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He could be the Andrew (b.1726), son of shoemaker Andrew; but is it unclear how he might have been related to the shoemaker of the same name recorded in the 1730s. He is probably the shoemaker Andrew who witnessed baptisms for merchant Walter (along with Bailie Robert) in 1761, for shoemaker Thomas Weens (along with fellow shoemaker William) in 1765, and for tailor William Lamb in 1766. He was recorded as 'present Bailie' in 1772 and 'late Baillie' in 1778. He may be the ex-Bailie Andrew who (along with shoemaker Henry) witnessed baptisms in 1776, 1778 and 1791 for merchant William and for the same William (along with shoemaker Robert) in 1786. He married Beatrix Turnbull and their children included: Robert (b.1762); Ann (b.1765); Thomas (b.1767); Ann (again, b.1770); Esther (b.1772); Martha (b.1775); Sarah (b.1778). The witnesses in 1765 were 'Bailie Turnbull Senr' and Bailie Robert Scott (who may have been related), in 1772 were Bailie William Elliot and Bailie Turnbull of Fenwick and in 1778 were writer James Winthrope and Robert Telfer. His daughters Esther and Sarah were independently wealthy sisters living at about 7 High Street in 1841 and 1851; this suggests he was related to the earlier marchant Andrew who lived at that address. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Allan and their children included William (b.1764). Perhaps the same Andrew, married to Margaret 'Atkin' had a daughter Margaret baptised in 1768. **Andrew** (d.bef. 1816) weaver in Hawick. In 1787 he married Eliza (or Elizabeth or 'Lizzy') Irvine, also from Hawick; she died in Hawick in 1816. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1787); and Andrew (b.1789). The witnesses were 'The Associate Congregation'. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Christian Scott in Roberton in 1786. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Nelly Scott in Roberton in 1787. **Andrew** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1794 he and Robert (also a shoemaker) witnessed the indenture of apprenticeship of John Pringle to William Beck as a stockingmaker. It is possible he is the same man as the merchant Bailie Andrew and may have been related to the earlier shoemaker Andrew. **Andrew** (18th C.) Schoolmaster at Kirkton in the late 1700s. He took over from Walter Scott in about 1787, and may have taught a young John Leyden in the late 1780s. He remained at Kirkton until at least 1795, but became Schoolmaster at Cavers by 1798. He is further recorded as Schoolmaster at Cavers in 1799 when one of his children was baptised. He was probably the Schoolmaster in Denholm who in 1805 was among the 5 men who met to start a scubscription library there, and who was selected as the first Librarian. In 1805 he was the only Elder of Cavers Kirk who was actually living in the Parish, when he complained about the baptism of a certain child in the Parish. Children, baptised in Cavers Parish, who were probably his include: James (b.1799); Charles (b.1801); Andrew (b.1803); and John (b.1805). **Andrew** (1757–1839) poet from Bowden, son of John and Rachel Briggs. He was largely uneducated, working as a cowherd and in other farming jobs. He then enlisted in the 80th Regiment and was sent to serve in the American War of Independence. After Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, he became a prisoner of war on Long Island. Apparently the book of verse he wrote while there was lost. After the peace treaty was signed he was released and returned to Britain in 1784, settling back in Bowden. He focussed on supporting his wife and children, but eventually published his first slim volume of verse in 1805, expanded in 1808. His 'Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect' (1811) and other publications were very influential in their day; many local people subscribed to his 1811 book. His popular poems included 'Swingling o' the Lint', 'Rural Content, or the Muirland Farmer' and 'Symon and Janet' (about the False Alarm). George Watson of Edinburgh painted his portrait. Said to be a man of simple tastes and habits, he died in Bowden and is buried there. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) assessor and taxgatherer who lived in Denholm. He possessed the sword that had been used by Sir Gilbert Eliott to kill Col. Stewart in 1726, geting it from a relative of Sir Gilbert's servant. he passed it on to his friend George Forrest, gunmaker in Jedburgh. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) hosiery manufacturer of

Denholm. He was an apprentice with Thomas Colledge, who was probably the first manufacturer in the village. He supplied the Glasgow market, and is said to have done well. It is claimed that the demand was so high that his customers would meet him 20 miles from Glasgow to bid against each other. He is probably the 'Str L W Manf.' recorded at about Eastgate on the 1841 census, along with James (probably his brother) and several other Scotts. It is possible he was the Andrew (corrected from 'Alexander' in the list), stockingmaker of Denholm, who was on the 1797 list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia, in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish' and in 1801 was still listed as a stockingmaker in Denholm; Robert was listed just before him as a stockingmaker in Denholm in 1801 and may have been related. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1796 he married Isobel Turnbull, who was from Roberton Parish. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Sandyhaugh in Ashkirk Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same Andrew married Isabel Laidlaw and had children (baptised in Ashkirk Parish): William (b.1761); Alexander John (b.1765); and Charles (b.1767). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) servant at Doorpool in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. Perhaps the same Andrew was a servant at Westshiels on the 1801 Militia ballot in Southdean Parish. **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) servant at Nether Tofts according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. Perhaps the same Andrew, married to Isobel Turnbull, and had a son George (b.1801) baptised in Kirkton, when he was living at Henlawshiel. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) servant to William Bell at Menslaws according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was probably related to George, who was also there in 1801. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary Shiel and their children included James (b.1814) and Agnes (b.1816). It is possible he is the same man as the Schoolmaster. **Andrew** (1786/7–1868) boot and shoemaker in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories, and Slater's 1852 directory. He was at about 45 South Hermitage Street in 1851 and 1861. He could be the Andrew from Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Helen Mitchell, who died in 1852, aged 69. Their children included: Charles, who was also a shoemaker; Matthew (1810/1–42); and 2 who died in infancy. **Andrew** (1789–1846) spinner of Hawick, who was Precentor in the Relief Kirk. He is probably the Andrew recorded at about 30 Loan in 1841, living with wife Isabel and children Isabel, Andrew, Helen, Archibald, Jane, Agnes and John. **Andrew** 'Andrew the King' (1791–1873) son of William, landlord of the King's Head (hence the nickname). He was trained as a weaver, but known as a harmless simple-minded fellow, who was out of work for most of his life. He lived with his sister 'Nelly the King', and a drawing of him is in the Museum. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Shiel in Cavers Parish in 1813. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) son of D. of Ettrickbank and grandson of 'Black Andrew'. His property around where Lothian Street and Garfield Street were built is marked on Wood's 1824 map. It is said that he had no offspring. He may be the Andrew of Ettrickbank who married Jane Jarvis MacLaine (1829–82) in Edinburgh in 1836; this was the farm, also known as Ovens Close, which Sir Walter Scott was said to once be interested in purchasing. His family also owned Sunnyside farm near Hawick. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. **Andrew** (b.1801/2) road labourer who lived at Berryfell Plain. His wife was Elizabeth, and their children included: Agnes; Andrew; Thomas; Adam; Robert C.; and Walter, who may have hung himself in a stable at Dryhope in 1859. He was still at Berryfell Plain in 1868. **Andrew** (1800–70) 3rd son of William, Schoolmaster at Burnmouth in Castleton, he was born there in upper Liddesdale. His mother was Isabella Veitch, from Bedrule, who was a cousin of William Veitch, author of 'Greek Verbs'. He was a great runner, swimmer and wrestler in his youth. He was educated at Newcastleton School, then in Edinburgh, also working as an assistant teacher. About the age of 19 he taught at a school in Castleton; one story is told of how he paid the blacksmith a penny to allow him to try to break off the tip of his anvil with a hammer, which he succeeded on doing at the third attempt. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh in 1829. He became a teacher at Tain, then a tutor in Lanarkshire, and then was an instructor on ships around the Mediterranean. He was classics master at Dollar from about 1835. In 1841 he moved to Brockville, near Montreal in Canada, but returned to Scotland in 1844, becoming master at Pultneytown, Wick. He was appointed Professor of Hebrew at King's College,

Aberdeen in 1846, becoming Professor of Oriental Languages at the (united) University of Aberdeen from 1860. He died unmarried. He is reputed to have fallen in love with a pupil at Dollar, Miss Todd, and was engaged to be married to her, but she died before the wedding could take place. He was said to be a proud and independent Borderer, with conservative views, and quick to argue, although with a strong sense of himour. He travelled widely, and was also a great collector and reader of books (many of which were bought by Cambridge University Library). He wrote a Latin inscription for the memorial stone of his friend and colleague Prof. William Tennant. **Andrew** (19th C.) married Margaret Park in Hawick in 1838. **Andrew** (b.1803/4) from Cavers Parish, he was a farm labourer who lived at Hawick Shiel. He was recorded there 1841–61. His wife was Margaret (from Kirkton) and their children included Mary, Sarah and David. In 1857 he gave to the Museum a 'flint spearhead, one of several found some years ago near the Giant's Grave, Hawick Moor'. **Andrew** (b.1807/8) shepherd at Wolfcleuchhead. He was living at Wolfcleuchhead in 1841 and 1851. By 1861 he was an agricultural labourer at Branxholme Town. He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Ballantyne (from Ashkirk) and their children included: Andrew (b.1831); George (b.1832); William (b.1836/7); Elizabeth (b.1838/9); Isobel (b.1841); Robert (b.1843/4); and James (b.1844/5). The first 2 children were baptised in Ashkirk Parish. **Andrew** (b.1810/1) born in Minto Parish, he was a gardener at Teviot Lodge. He is recorded there in 1851, with his wife Margaret and son William. **Andrew** (b.c.1810) son of Gideon the millwright. In 1841 he was living on the Cross Wynd with his mother and siblings May, James and Gilbert. When Gideon Scott & Sons was wound up in 1842 he was one of the partners. **Andrew** (b.1814/5) from England, he was a road surveyor in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at Mill Bank, and described as a 'Civil Engineer; Road & Land Surveyor'. He married Marianne Luckhurst and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1841/2); Andrew William (b.1843); Georgina (b.1845); Caroline Luckhurst (b.1847); and Arthur (b.1849). **Dr. Andrew James** (1817–84) eldest son by the 2nd marriage of William of Teviot Bank. In 1854 he married Emma, daughter of Gen. Frederick Blundell. His eldest son was Col. William Augustus. **Andrew** (b.1821) born in Roberton Parish, son of Walter and Mary Young. He was a joiner at Stobs Woodfoot. In 1851 he was living at 'Birkwoodfoot' and at Stobs Woodfoot in 1861. He married Isabella Grieve and their children included: Walter (b.1844); John (b.1846); Elizabeth (b.1848); Andrew (b.1851); Robert (b.1853); and Thomas (b.1857/8). John and Thomas, who were joiners at Stobs Woodfoot in about 1900, were probably his sons. **Andrew** (1825/6–99) son of Charles and nephew of Adam. He was a tailor who lived at Blacklee in Hobkirk Parish and was an elder of the Kirk there. He was listed at Forkins in the 1861 census, living with his mother Jane. **Andrew** (b.1825/6) son of Walter, who was a labourer living at Ormiston. He was farm steward at Barnes in 1861. He married Jane Paterson and their children included Isabella, Christina and Walter. **Andrew** (1830–c.85) son of Walter, who was shepherd at Singdean, with his mother being Elspeth Telfer. From his father he learned the secret of a herbal plaster, which was supposed to cure cancer. He became shepherd at Twislehope near Newcastleton. In 1867 his plasters are said to have removed a huge tumour on the wife of a Galashiels tradesman. His children included: Elspeth, who married William Mather and was post-mistress at Langhaughwalls in Rulewater; Adam, who was a shepherd at Toftholm in Liddesdale and succeeded to the secret prescription; Walter, who was shepherd at Swinelaws in Oxnam and later gamekeeper at Westerkirk and also said to possess the family recipe; and Ann (1874/5–1951), who married a Mr. Paterson and died in Roberton in the home of her nephew. He died suddenly at Carlisle Station, being on his way to Silloth for his health. His widow lived at Newcastleton Townhead. **Andrew** (19th C.) manufacturer in Saugus, Massachusetts. He was probably owner of the iron works there. In 1867 he donated to the Museum 'specimen of beautiful crystalline quartz and mica from the White Mountains, U.S.' and a 'piece from the rock on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed', while his wife donated several American coins and a 'North American Indian stone adze, dug up at Saugus'. He presumably had a local connection. **Andrew** (b.1839/40) son of grocer Walter. He was an actuary with Hawick Savings Bank and later acted as Burgh Assessor. In 1875, when accountant and actuary for the National Savings Bank, he was charged with breach of trust, embezzlement, theft and forgery. **Anna** (17th C.) daughter of George, who was brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade. In 1670, she and her sister Bessie were served heirs portioner to their father in the

Barony of Maxton and associated lands. This included Borthwick Mains, Abbotrule, Bowsetside, Grange, Fodderlee, Over and Nether Bonchester, Mackside, Gatehousecote, Hartshaugh, Langraw, Raperlaw, Firth, Westbarns, Belses, Winnington, Winningtonhall, Parkhead, Horselee, Turn, Acreknowe, Swinstead, Dodburn, Kirkwood and Langnewton. Presumably they sold the superiority of these lands shortly afterwards. **Anna Helena** (d.c.1696) daughter of Col. Walter of Hartwoodburn and brother of Walter of St. Leonards. Her father was also known as Walter 'of Harlaw' and 'de Quhythaugh'. She married Sir William Adair of Kinhilt (d.1661) and then Archibald Edmonstone of Redhall (d.1689), cousin of her 1st husband. In 1694 she was served heir to her father's lands of Hartwoodburn, which appear to have been held by her brother Walter (although the wording seems ambiguous). Her children included: Sir Robert Adair (b.1659), who was served as her heir in 1696; and Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath. **Anne** (1651–1731) also known as 'Anna', youngest daughter of Francis the 2nd Earl of Buccleuch. She was born at Dundee, where her mother sought refuge after the departure of Cromwell from Scotland. Her 'tutors' were the same as those of her sister Mary, with the 3 Border tutors (Sir Gideon of Highchester, Sir William of Harden and Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs) continuing their disputes with the 5 Lothian tutors. Like her sister, there were struggles over her control, and in particular over who she should marry (e.g. attempts to arrange her marriage to the son of the Earl of Tweeddale). Eventually wardenship and marriage were assigned to her uncle, the Earl of Rothes. She became Countess on the death of her sister Mary in 1661, formally being served heir to her father. She became Duchess on marrying James Crofts, Duke of Monmouth, in 1663 at the extremely young age of 12; her husband was an illegitimate son of Charles II, who changed his name to Scott. This was arranged with the encouragement of her mother Lady Wemyss and her tutor Sir Gideon of Highchester. The lengthy marriage contract of 1663 describes in great detail the possessions of the family at that time. In 1663 her possessions in Hawick Parish were valued at over £5800 and those in Hassendean at £1561. She was referred to as 'Annam Buckcleuchiae Comitissam' in the patent where her husband was created Duke. In 1666 the couple resigned their honours and estates and obtained a new grant of the titles for the Duke, together with the titles of Duchess of Buccleuch, Countess of Dalkeith and Countess of Buccleuch for her; this gave her the rights and titles independent of her husband. However, there were still disputes over the legality of her marriage contract and whether it conflicted with her father's entail. She resided for several years at the court in London, where she was described as 'one of the wisest and craftiest of her sex, and has much wit'. She was mentioned there in the diary of Samuel Pepys and was said to have become lame through a dancing accident in 1668. She was also said to have been plain of features, although with a charming manner. She spent some time in France. In 1675 she and her husband were given a charter for the lands and Barony of Hawick. She appears to have remained uninvolved in her husband's schemings to capture the Crown; her actions around this time are portrayed through the character of Marmoutiére in the play the 'Duke of Guise'. It is said that she helped save her husband after being implicated in the Rye House Plot of 1683. He then went to Holland, returning in an ill-fated expedition following the death of Charles II. After the execution of her husband in 1685, she obtained a new grant of her Buccleuch titles in 1687 (although the English titles were forfeited), in order to ensure that they passed to her children. And in 1693 an Act of Parliament ratified that the estates would pass to her eldest son James, Earl of Dalkeith. The lands and Barony of Hawick had fallen to the Crown after the death of Monmouth, but in 1686 a new charter erected Hawick into a free barony and regality, given to her (and with Walter Scott of Alton as the Bailie of Regality). She signed her letters 'A.B.C.' (for 'Anna of Buccleuch, Countess'). In about 1698 it was suggested that she might resign her lands and titles in favour of her eldest son (as the Duchess of Hamilton had done), but she decided 'to keep all the rights I injoy from God and my foirfathers. I was my sisters aire, and I bliss God I have children which I trust in his mercy will be mine when I am dead. The Duchess of Hamilton is but a woman, and wee are not such wis creatures as men, so I will follow no exampull of that sort till I see all the nobill men in Scotland resin to their sons; then I will consider of this busines'. She returned to Scotland in 1701, residing at Dalkeith House. She visited Hawick (perhaps for the first time) in April of 1702, when she signed the Sederunt Book for her local lands. She extended and improved the family's Scottish lands, including major renovations to Drumlanrig Tower. She is also recorded as paying for 'causay layers' to pave the Hawick

streets. She also held the patronage of St. Mary's kirk. In a land valuation of 1710 she was by far the largest landowner in Hawick Parish, her lands being valued at more than £7000. She can be considered the last of the true Scotts of Buccleuch rather than of Great Britain. She acted throughout her life as a widow of a royal prince, and was said to be the last person in Scotland to keep young pages as attendants. Her last will of 1722/3 names her grandson Francis as her successor. In 1688 she remarried, to Charles, 3rd Baron Cornwallis of Eye (as his 2nd wife), and he died in 1698. She was predeceased by all of her children. Those with her first husband were: Charles (1672–74), Earl of Doncaster, who died young; Sir James (1674–1705), Earl of Dalkeith, whose son Francis succeeded; Lady Anne (1675–85), who died in the Tower of London; Henry, Earl of Deloraine (1676–1730); Lord Francis (1678–79), who also died young; and Lady Charlotte (b.1683), who died in infancy. They were buried in Monmouth's vault in Westminster Abbey. By her 2nd husband she additionally had (also with the surname Scott): Anne (b.1690), who died in infancy; George (b.1692), also died in infancy; and Isobella (1694–1748), died unmarried. She was eventually succeeded by her grandson Francis, son of James, Earl of Dalkeith – 'In England now the Dutches dwells, Which to her friends is a cursed fate, For if they famish, starve, or die, They cannot have a groat from that estate' [CWS], 'For she had known adversity, Though born in such a high degree; In pride of power, in beauty's bloom, Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb' [SWS]. **Anne** (19th C.) listed as a midwife in 1838 when the death of a child of hers is recorded in Hawick. She was spouse of the deceased James Scott (but there is no other identification). **Anse** of the Bush (16th C.) recorded as 'Anse of the Busse' under the heading 'Scotts of Ewesdale' in Monipennie's c.1594 compilation of Border chiefs. The other listed is 'Thome of the Flower'. His name may be 'Ante' rather than 'Anse' (and it is also possible this was just a transcription error for 'Arche'). 'Watt of the Bus', recorded in 1642, could be his son. **Archibald** (15th C.) on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. It is unclear how he was related to other contemporary Scotts. Possibly the same Archibald was among the witnesses for a document relating to Whitchesters in 1484/5. He may be the Archibald, son of Sir David of Branxholme, who leased the lands of Eldinhope in 1485, with the consent of his father. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) recorded among the many Borders men who had remission in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. His son William is also listed. **Archibald** (16th C.) holder of 2 particates of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) recorded in 1569 as 'Arche Scott of the Buss'. He was listed along with John 'the Braid' and Tom of Blackhall, as those men for whom Tom 'callit the Stowir' was held as pledge in Ravensheugh Castle. He was thus one of the Scotts of Ewesdale at that time. **Archibald** 'Airchie', 'Creelman' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. His name appears as 'Archie Scott, callit Creillmanis', which seems likely to be 'Creelman' (like George Turnbull about the same time). **Archibald** of Deephope (16th/17th C.) recorded as witness in 1581 to a sasine for the lands of Thirlestane and Hopehouse, involving the Cranstons of that Ilk. He may be the man transcribed being 'of Dryhoip' in 1599 when charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. In 1603 he was among Scotts and others, subordinates of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. He is recorded being 'of Deiphoip' in 1608 when Sir Robert of Thirlestane was caution for 2 of his sons and Walter of Whitslade not to harm him or his family. His sons Walter, Adam, Thomas, James, John, William and Archibald are all mentioned. Also in the same year other kin and associates of Scott of Thirlestane were bound over not to harm him. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'in Glenrachane' (i.e. Glenrauchan) in 1606, among men declared as fugitives. He was surely related to Hob there, who was also listed as a fugitive in 1605. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'in Northous' (i.e. Northhouse) in a summons against him in 1619. This was included in a letter from Gilbert Watt to the Earl of Buccleuch. He was probably related to the 'Will' of Northhouse recorded in 1608. **Archibald** (17th C.) recorded as being 'of ffalnesh' in 1638 when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. It is unclear who he was or how he was related to other Scotts of Falnash. It is possible that this is an error for Archibald Elliot. **Archibald** (17th C.) described as 'vestiarius' (tailor or cloth merchant) in Hawick in 1648. He was served as tutor

to his grandson John Scott, as the closest relative of John's deceased father Robert, who was a clothier in Edinburgh. He was presumably quite old in 1648, but could possibly be the Archibald, married to Janet Paisley, whose son Robert was baptised in Hawick in 1652 (or married to Margaret Thin, with son John baptised in 1652, or married to Helen Falside, with son Archibald baptised in 1654). **Archibald** of Synton (17th C.) recorded as 'rootmaster' for Selkirkshire in 1649. He is probably the same as Capt. Archibald of the Roxburgh and Selkirk Fencibles; he was not in fact Laird of Synton, but was son of Walter (13th Laird) and younger brother of George (last of Synton). He died unmarried. **Archibald** (17th C.) recorded as liferenter in Stouslie in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, when he paid tax on £91. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts, but it is possible he was connected with the Scotts of Boonraw, Stirches and Synton. **Archibald** (d.1720) 2nd Laird of Boonraw, son of George and grandson of George of Synton. He is said to have been 14th in descent from Buccleuch. He may have been Laird in 1694 when tax was paid for 3 hearths at Boonraw. In 1700 he renounced his right to the arms of the Scotts of Boonraw, in favour of Sir William Scott of Harden, thereby giving up any claim to represent the ancient family of the Scotts of Sinton. In 1701 he is recorded being rebuked at Roberton Kirk for a 'mock' marriage with Esther Turnbull on the Sabbath, held at Todshawhaugh. It was suggested in 1714 that he was ready to sell his lands, which would make an ideal way of investing the 'Orrock Bequest', which had been left to Hawick Parish; however, the appeal to the Duchess of Buccleuch was unsuccessful and the estate, instead of becoming owned by Hawick, eventually became part of Buccleuch's properties. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick for glover John (who may have been related) in 1718 and for weaver Thomas Tinlin and for James (perhaps also related) in Hawick in 1720. Although sid to have died in 1720, he is recorded as witness to a baptism in Hawick in 1722 for Town Clerk Walter Gledstains. He is said to have died at an advanced age, unmarried (putting aside the mock marriage in 1701), and it is also said that this ended the direct line of Scotts of Synton and Boonraw. However, there is also a suggestion that he had a brother, Richard, who was ancestor of Charlie of the Crescent. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Hardie in Hawick Parish in 1701. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret McVittie in Bedrule Parish in 1713. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Archibald (b.1704) and George (b.1706). **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1712, along with fellow tailor George, he witnessed a baptism for Robert 'Wyndhead'. He married Margaret McVittie and their children included John (b.1714). The witnesses in 1714 were feloow tailors George Scott (who was probably a relative) and James Turnbull. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hislop, as recorded in 1709, 1711 and 1719. In 1711 he witnessed a baptism for a child of John Scott, deceased tenant in Falnash. In 1719 he witnessed a baptism for Archibald Murray in Hislop. He married Margaret Borthwick and their children included Margaret (b.1709). The witnesses in 1709 were John in Falnash and William Aitchison and in 1711 were William Aitchison, his servant and John Ballantyne, tenant in Rashiegrain. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) listed as 'Wyndhead' when his son John was born in 1714. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of the Wyndhead. He is probably the same Archibald whose other children baptised in Hawick were Margaret (b.1709) and Bessie (b.1711). **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Burnhead in 1726, 1729 and 1736. He married Jean Scott in 1719 and their children (baptised in Wilton Parish) included: Isabel (b.1720); Walter (b.1723); Archibald (b.1729); William (b.1733); and Agnes (b.1736). The witnesses in 1726 were Thomas Dodds and John Miller, in 1729 were John and James ... (perhaps Dryden) and in 1736 were Thomas Dodds and Adam Armstrong. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1718 he was living at Howpasley. His children included: Helen (b.1715); and Marion (b.1718). He may be the Archibald who married Esther Turnbull in Roberton in 1701. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Doveshaugh in Hobkirk Parish. His children included John (b.1721), Helen (b.1729) and James (b.1731), baptised in Bedrule. Other children, baptised in Bedrule, who are probably his include Janet (b.1724), William (b.1726) and George (b.1737). He is probably the Archibald who married Janet Oliver in Bedrule in 1718. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Margaret Smith in 1730, the marriage recorded in both Bedrule and Hobkirk Parishes. **Archibald** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick Parish. He witnessed baptisms for gardener James Aitkin in 1757 and 1762. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish.

He was living at Woodburn in 1761. He married Isobel Thomson in 1750. His children included Jean (b.1751), Mary (b.1754) and Walter (b.1756) and John (b.1761). He could be the deceased Archibald whose daughter Mary died in Hawick in 1815. **Archibald** (18th C.) recorded at Skelfhill in 1780 when his son James was baptised in Cavers Parish. Janet (b.1778), baptised in Cavers Parish, was probably also his child. He was probably related to the other Scotts who lived at Skelfhill. It is possible he is the Archibald who married Helen Grieve in Hawick in 1774; she was probably 'Nelly', sister of Isobel Grieve, whose sons exchanged a letter in 1824 saying that 'Arch Scott your Aunt Nelly and Thomas their son are all dead'; he is probably also the Archibald 'morehouse' (prsumably the farm where he lived) whose death was recorded in an earlier letter of 1819. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Betty Lunn in Cavers Parish in 1788. **Archibald** (b.c.1770) farmer at Easter Langbaulk. He is listed there in 1841 and 1851, and was unmarried. He may have been brother of John, who also farmed there. **Archibald** (1772/3–1858) joiner in Newcastleton, son of George. He was a wright in Newcastleton on the ballot lists for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. His brother Thomas was also listed as a wright in Newcastleton in 1801. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is listed as a wright in Newcastleton in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 31 North Hermitage Street, with his wife Helen and in 1851 was a master carpenter at he same place, living with his 'house servant' Jane Turnbull, who he married in 1852; she died in 1894, aged 78. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Archibald** (b.c.1770s) servant at Skelfhill, recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Gideon was also a servant on the same list and so perhaps related. He may also have been related to the Archibald recorded at Skelfhill in 1780. **Archibald** (b.c.1780) apprentice at Hassendeanburn according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. He was probably an apprentice gardener. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Telfer and their children included: Agnes (b.1802); Janet (b.1804); Anne (b.1806); Archibald (b.1810); and Adam (b.1816). **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) recorded as Session Clerk in Castleton in 1832. He could be the same as the joiner in Newcastleton. **Archibald** 'Auld Commonside' of Howcleuch (1779–1874) 2nd son of Charles of Wauchope and Howcleuch. He was recorded as a farmer at Commonside in the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and he later served in the Roxburghshire Yeomanry. He succeeded to Howcleuch (his elder brother Walter succeeding to Wauchope), but lived and farmed at Commonside. His father also conveyted to him the superiority of the lands of Wigg and part of Wauchopehead. He was related to the nursery Dicksons, his mother being Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Dickson of Hassendeanburn. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was listed as a trustee of Andrew Dickson of Alton (who died in 1837). He was listed as 'Archibald Scott, Esq. of Howcleuch' among the landowners in Roberton Parish in 1841. He presented some items from Antigua to the Museum in 1863. In 1804 he married Charlotte, daughter of John Sibbald of Pinnacle and sister of Col. Sibbald of Pinnacle; they had no children and Howcleuch was inherited by his nephew Charles. In 1841 and 1861 he was living at Commonside, along with 5 servants. He was listed as owner of the Mains of Borthwickshiels in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. He lived to within about 4 years of a century, hence the nickname 'Auld' applied to him. He died in Hawick at the age of 96 and was buried in Roberton Cemetery. **Archibald** (b.1791/2) from Canonbie, he was a meal dealer in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was at about 31 North Hermitage Street and in 1851 at about 2 Whitchester Street. His wife was Helen and they had sons Archibald (a carrier) and Abel. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jane Ballantyne and their children included: James (b.1819); and Robert (b.1821). **Archibald** (1804/5–74) born in Castleton Parish, he was toll-keeper at the Note o' the Gate. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Hudshouse. He is recorded as toll-keeper and labourer at the Note o' the Gate in 1851. He was an agricultural labourer back in Newcastleton in 1861. He married Jane (or Jean) Nixon, who died in 1874, aged 66. **Archibald** (19th C.) married Ann Smail in 1826, the marriage recorded in Wilton and Cavers Parishes. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their son Archibald was baptised in 1825. **Archibald** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Reid and their children included: Adam (b.1826); David (b.1828); Mary (b.1830); Margaret (b.1832); Robert (b.1836); and Blacklock

(b.1836). **Archibald** (b.c.1820) born in Ewesdale, he was an agricultural labourer at Clarilaw. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living there with his mother, Christian (or Catherine), who was born either in Ashkirk or Minto Parish. In 1861 he was listed as a gardener at Clarilaw. In 1866 he donated a coin to the Museum. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (1822/3–1903) second son of farmer John and nephew of Mr. Murray whom he assisted with the farm at Cleuchhead. After marrying he farmed at Townhead, Lustruther, Wauchope Common, Templehall and Hawthornside. In 1847 in Hobkirk Parish he married Isobell, daughter of Robert Armstrong, from Meikledale, and she died at Heathfield in 1897, aged 77. They had 3 daughters (Catherine, Margaret and Ellen) and a son (John), who probably did not survive infancy. After retiring he lived at Drythropple and Orchard Cottage. He and his wife are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Archibald** (19th C.) listed as a shopkeeper on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Archibalds. **Archibald** (19th C.) married Helen Blyth in Hawick in 1844. **Archibald** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Elliot and their son Matthew was baptised in 1849. **Archibald** (b.1823/4) son of John and Margaret Murray. He was shepherd at Wolfehopelee. He was one of the original members of the congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849, along with his wife Isabella Armstrong. In 1851 he was recorded at 'Mackside (Townhead)', which was probably Wolfelee Townhead. He married Isabella Armstrong in Hobkirk Parish in 1847. Their children included: Catherine (b.1847); Margaret (b.1850); Ellen (b.1853); and John (b.1860). **Archibald** (19th C.) married Mary Redpath in 1851, the marriage recorded in Hawick and Ancrum Parishes. **Archibald** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Dodd in Castleton Parish in 1854. **Archibald** (b.1826/7) son of meal-dealer Archibald. He was a carrier in Newcastleton. In 1852 he is listed leaving the Coach and Horses in Hawick bound for Newcastleton every Wednesday. He may be the Archibald who was a farm labourer at Myredyke in 1851 and was working as a railway labourer at Whitknowe in 1861; his wife was Isabella and they had children Mary Ann, Archibald, Elizabeth, John and Fenwick. **Archibald** (b.1826/7) joiner in Newcastleton, son of Thomas and grandson of Archibald. In 1851 he was at about 30 South Hermitage Street, living with his mother Janet and siblings Thomas, Henry, John and Helen. He was still there in 1861. His wife was Margaret, who died in 1915, aged 64. Their children included: Margaret (1880/1–1939), who married Alexander Stormont; and Archibald (1882/3–1948). They are buried at Ettleton. **Archibald** (19th C.) carrier who lived in Chesters and operated between Hawick and Rulewater. **Sir Arthur** (15th C.) said by Scott of Satchells to have been the early ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It seems likely that, rather than being confused, Satchells was romantically alluding to King Arthur in referring to an early Scott – At Sir Arthur Scot we begin, In's time he was the Kings Warden, A valiant sp'rit for Chivalrie, Married Lord Somervels Daughter of Cowdalie' [CWS]. **Arthur** of Gamescleuch and Newburgh (d.c.1610) probably son of Simon of Winterburgh. He is probably the 'Mr. Arthure Scott of Wynterburgh' who is listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in 1590. His forename probably comes from his mother's family, since it was previously unknown among Scotts. In 1591/2 he acted as surety for Simon Armstrong of Mangerton. In 1593 he was 'of Gamescleuch' when in dispute with William Cranston (fiar of that Ilk) over possession of 'Fawodscheill'; James of Gilmanscleuch and James' son Robert were also involved and declared as rebels. In 1594 Robert Ker of Kippielaw was surety for him in a complaint made William Cranston, younger of that Ilk. He was said by Scott of Satchells to have been at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1597/8 Mark Kerr, Commendator of Newbattle complained that his servant Ralph Ker had been attacked and captured by him, along with William in Glack and William's brother James. In 1602 he was part of a group of Scotts who attacked Adam Veitch 'in Fechane', burning his timber, etc. and were declared rebels for not appearing. Also in 1602 he was denounced again for not paying £70 for his part of the taxes of Ettrick Forest. He is referred to as 'of Newburcht and Gemilscleuch' (i.e. Newburgh and Gamescleuch) in 1603 when he acted as surety for John and Christie Armstrong, sons of John Armstrong of Langholm. In 1603 he was one of the men who selected Sir Walter of Branxholme to arbitrate the dispute over the lands of Gamescleuch. Also in 1603 he was among Scotts and others, subordinates of Scott of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. He gave the lands of Gamescleuch to his cousin Walter (ancestor of Lord Napier) when

he succeeded his father to Newburgh. His illegitimate son Robert is among the relatives and tenants of Sir Robert of Thirlestane bound over in 1608 not to harm Archibald 'of Dephoip'. His sons John and Arthur are also mentioned among supporters of Scott of Thirlestane. He is described as brother of the Laird of Newburgh in 1610 when he was bonded (along with his brother John of Newburgh and John of Hundleshope) for not harming Walter of Tushielaw and his sons. His sons included: Sir John of Newburgh, who succeeded; Arthur; and Robert, who was illegitimate. He was described as a learned man and the fact that he is often referred to as 'Mr' suggests that he may have been trained as a minister. His son John was served as his heir in 1610. John, son of Andrew (surgeon in Edinburgh), who inherited Winterburgh in 1636 was surely related – 'And Sir John was son of that learned Man, Mr Arthur Scot who was stil'd of New-burgh than, And Mr Arthur was brave Simons son, He who was Tutor to the Pupiles of Thirlston' [CWS]. **Arthur** (16th/17th C.) son of Arthur and younger brother of John of Newburgh. He is described as brother of the Laird of Newburgh in 1610 when he was bonded (along with his brother John of Newburgh and John of Hundleshope) for not harming Walter of Tushielaw and his sons. Additionally in 1617 James Mitchellhill, Burgess of Selkirk, complained that he had attacked him near Hangingshaw, wounding him and giving 'him a grite stryk upoun the head, hes dung ane ee out of his head'; he was ordered to be imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth. **Baldred** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Master Baldred le Scot' in 1306 when Edward I granted him safe conduct in 'coming from beyond seas to Stirling castle'. His connection with other Scotts is unknown. **Bartholomew** (16th C.) merchant in Glasgow. In 1585 he was made a Burgess of Glasgow. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Benedict** (12th/13th C.) recorded as 'Benedict Scot' in 1229, when the Bailiffs of Yarmouth were commanded by an English court to deliver his ship and let him return to Scotland. **Begis** (d.c.1570) resident of Linlithgow. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1570/1. His forename may be a variant of something more familiar. **Bernard** (13th C.) recorded as 'le Scot' in an English document of 1270. Along with others, merchants of Placentini, he was given safe conduct to trade in England for 3 years. **Campbell** (1747–66) younger son of Francis and brother of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. In 1764 he toured Europe along with his brother, accompanied by Adam Smith. In 1764 he was granted 'liferent' of the lands of Over and Nether Harwood and others. But he did not live long enough to enjoy these gifts. He died in Paris, and his brother the Duke then returned to Britain. **Catherine** (16th C.) married John Ramsay. She was recorded as widow of Ramsay in a sasine in Perthshire in 1550, holding one third of the lands of 'Mwry' in 'conjunct fee'. David and John were witnesses (and possibly related), as well as Sir James (possibly of the Hillhead of Covington). **Catherine** (b.1774) daughter of Alexander of Synton and sister of John and Helen. After her brother John's death she had the right of inheritance granted to her in favour of distant male relatives (namely John, only son of Hugh Scott of Gala, and Hugh Scott of Harden). In 1800 she married John Corse of Bughtrig and they changed their surname to 'Corse Scott'. Her son John succeeded to the Synton estate. **Charles** (16th/17th C.) possibly an illegitimate son of Sir Walter of Buccleuch (who was killed by the Kers in 1552), making him half-brother to Walter of Goldielands; alternatively he could have been a son of Sir Walter of Goldielands, which would make more chronological sense (and in which case he could be the Charles of Goldielands who died in '98' and whose grave tablet was found in St. Mary's in 1863). His son Walter inherited Goldielands from his cousin, also Walter, and afterwards started the Scotts of Crumhaugh. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain. His son may have been the last Walter of Goldielands (although it is possible there was an intervening generation). If so, then his daughters included: Jean, whose daughter Lilias married William Knox; and another, whose son was Robert Scott of Glack. However, these generations are very unclear. **Charles** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1636); Agnes (b.1644); David (b.1646); John (b.1650); and Bessie (b.1655). **Charles** of Bonnington (17th C.) 2nd son of James of Bonnington. He succeeded after his older brother Gilbert's death in 1675. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Edinburgh in 1678. In 1680, along with his siblings James and Catherine, he was served heir to his father James of Bonnington. **Charles** (17th/18th C.) recorded as a 'student' in 1680 when he and another student witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish. It seems possible that they were connected with the Parish Kirk in some way. Also in 1680 he and Walter were recorded as students

when they witnessed a baptism for George Deans and Agnes Scott (who could be related). **Charles** of Langhope (d.bef. 1693) probably the successor of John, he was already deceased in 1693 when his son Robert became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. It is unclear how he was related to the John, who sold Langhope in 1691. **Charles** of Crumhaugh (1663/4–98) probably eldest son of Walter of Crumhaugh and Goldielands. He may have been named after Charles II. He may be the Charles 'of Goldielands' who arranged for the boundary to be marked between his lands and those of Walter 'brother to Briereyards', at the east end of Hawick in 1688. He is probably the 'Charles Scott of Goudilands' who paid tax for 3 hearths on the west-side of Hawick on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may have been the 'Goldilands, younger' on the list of subscribers for the Hawick Kirk bell in in 1693/4 (with the 'Goldilands, elder' being his father Walter). He is probably also the 'younger Goldiland' who was cautioner for James Scott when he rented ¼ of Borthaugh in at least 1691–94 (with his name given clearly as Charles in 1691). He had a Crown charter for the estates of the Scotts of Goldielands and Crumhaugh in 1696, this included 'Howpaisley and Crumhaugh, Trinity lands, Corsback and others'. He may be the Charles who witnessed a baptism for Walter in Goldielands (perhaps his brother) in 1696, with the child called Charles (perhaps after him). He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1698. He married Rachel, daughter of Langlands of that Ilk (who may have re-married Francis Elliot of Fenwick). Their children included: Janet (b.1688), baptised in Hawick; Walter (b.1689), also baptised in Hawick, who succeeded; Margaret (d.1746), who married Rev. Hugh Kennedy, minister of Cavers; and Rachel, who married her cousin, Walter in Commonside, 1st Laird of Wauchope. The witnesses in 1688 were Walter of Alton Croft and James Gledstains of Cocklaw. In 1717 he was succeeded in the lands of Crumhaugh, Howpasley and others by his son Walter, this being in 1717 after 18½ years of 'non-entry', suggesting the time of his death. It was probably his tombstone that was uncovered during renovations in St. Mary's in 1863, and reads 'Here lyis Charles Scott of Govdilans who died in October 22 98 and of age 34'; this implies that he died before his father (although these generations are still confused, and it is possible this was a different man, in 1598, rather than 1698). **Charles** (d.1716) 2nd son of Sir John of Langshaw and Ancrum. He was sometimes referred to as 'of Palace Hill' or 'Palacehill'. He was said to be a loyal supporter of the Stuart cause in 1715. He was among those who surrendered at Preston and was imprisoned in England; he was probably the man described in a lettr by John Rutherford of Knowesouth in 1716, stating 'Our friend Charles Scott dyed on Sunday night last and was honestlie buried by fiernitoun [George Rutherford of Fairnington]'. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert, 4th Lord Rutherford. Their children included: John of Belford, who married Marion Baillie from Ashiestiel, had an only child, Agnes, supported the Jacobites in 1745 and lost his estate; Patrick, who died at sea; Margaret, married Capt. Ronalds; Cecilia married Mr. Sinclair, W.S.; Elizabeth, who married Rev. James Rose of Udny and was grandmother of Mary Yule, who married Thomas Cleghorn of Weens; and William, who became a clockmaker's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1720. He died in the Tower of London. **Charles** (17th/18th C.) owner of a garden to the west of where the Grammar School was built at the Sandbed in the 1720s. He was referred to as 'of Goldielands', although that designation was no longer formally recognised by the Scotts of Buccleuch. He must have been related to the Lairds of Crumhaugh, but precisely who he was is unclear; it is possible that the reference was to the already deceased Charles of Crumhaugh. **Charles** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes Laidlaw in Wilton Parish in 1724. **Charles** (17th/18th C.) Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Liddesdale and Canonbie in the period 1726–29. He took over from Thomas Scott and William Scott of Stonedge before him, so he may also have been a son of William. He may be the same as the Charles 'in Roan' who was former Chamberlain to Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch in an assignation of 1730 for rental arrears. **Charles** of Crumhaugh (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1733 being 'of Crummuch' when he witnessed a baptism for Robert of Falnash. It is unclear how he fits in with the earlier and later Charleses of Crumhaugh. **Charles** of Gorrenberry (17th/18th C.) son of Francis of Gorrenberry. He is said to have witnessed the wedding of the Earl of Tarras in 1731 (but this date must be wrong, or else it was a son of the Earl). His wife Jane died in 1767, aged 65, and is buried at Bromley Church in Kent. His son John (of Gorrenberry, a doctor in London) died in 1785, and is also buried at Bromley. He may be the Charles ('brother to Gorrenberry') who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Elliot of

Lodgegill. **Charles** (18th C.) recorded in Lees in 1765 when listed among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. **Charles** of Crumhaugh and Howpasley (1719–57) eldest son of Walter and Beatrice Scott of Falnash. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1746. He is probably the Charles of Crumhaugh who (along with Robert of Fenwick) witnessed a baptism in 1747 for Gideon (likely his brother) and Rachel Scott. He was probably the Charles recorded being in arrears for renting the farms of Branxholme Town and Chapelhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1748. His lands were valued at £1223 16s 8d in the 1740s. In 1750 he was registered as heir to his father Walter and grandfather Charles in the lands of Crumhaugh, Howpasley and others; these lands had been in 'non-entry' for nearly 23 years (possibly suggesting some legal challenges, and/or that his father had died when he was very young). He also held lands of Blackcleuch (near Teviothead). He was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for 'Teviotdalehead', meaning the Parishes of Cavers, Hawick, Wilton and Roberton, in at least the period 1742–8 and possibly until 1757. His accounts for 1744 include repairs to Hassendean Mill, Hawick Kirk, Hawick Mill, Slitrig Bridge, Hawick Tower and the barns and stables of Branxholme. He is probably the 'Cromhaugh' recorded in the Hawick Town Treasurer's book in 1746. He paid the window tax in Hawick (for 'Brankshol house') in 1748. It was probably his servant William Scott who is recorded getting married in Edinburgh in 1750. He may have been the Laird mentioned in 1757 in 'A state of the affair twixt the Laird of Cromoch and Mistris Glenhouse anent a parcel wooll sold to the deceast Thomas Glenhouse' (in the National Archives). He married Christian Anderson; his widow is recorded in a case of 1758, along with his trustees, recovering a debt from Elliot of Fenwick, and in another case of 1762 against George Pott of Todrig. His children included: Walter (b.1742), baptised in Wilton; Michael (b.1744); Robert (b.1745); and Charles (b.1747). He was living at Midshiels at the time of the 1742 baptism, the witnesses being Anthony Turnbull of Knowe and William Ogilvie of Brieryyards. Witnesses to the baptisms in 1745 were Patrick Christie 'maltster', and in 1747 were Walter at Commonside (probably a relative of some sort) and Robert Elliot of Fenwick. His eldest son Capt. Walter was the last of the Scotts of Crumhaugh. Another son was probably Gideon, tenant in Priesthaugh, while his daughter Henrietta (1740–1818) married Rev. James Erskine of Shielfield in 1768. 'Miss B. Scott, daughter of the decaased Charles Scott of Crumhaugh, Esq.', who died at 'Goldlands' in 1809 was probably also his daughter. To further confuse this family, he may also have sometimes been referred to as 'of Goldielands'. The Crumhaugh estates were sold to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, after his death. **Charles** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was a tailor at Wester Swanshiel in 1758. His children included Bettie (b.1755) and James (b.1758). Charles (b.1767) may also have been his child. **Charles** (1723/4–76) weaver in Hawick, son of Richard, said to have been a younger son of George of Boonraw. He gave evidence in 1767, regarding the former uses of the Common; he was described at that time as married and a Burgess. He had been among the party of Hawick inhabitants who went out to Blackgrain Moss to break up the 'bakes' made illegally on the Common by residents of Hawick Shiel and other farms. In 1756 he married Janet, daughter of shoemaker Robert Porteous and had several children baptised in Hawick Parish, including: Richard (1757–58), presumbly named after his father; Charles (b.1759), probably 'Charlie o the Crescent'; Agnes (b.1761), who may have married George Blaikie; Mary (b.1762); James (b.1763); Robert (b.1764), perhaps the hosier recorded in 1786; and Elizabeth (b.1766). The whole congregation witnessed the 1757 and 1759 baptisms and Robert Collier the 1766 baptism. He may be the Charles who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. **Charles** of Woll (b.1744) eldest surviving son of William of Woll, along with whom he is recorded as a witness in Roberton parish in 1766. He was 'younger of Wool' in 1780 when added to the voters' roll of Roxburghshire, based on his superiority of 'the five pound land of Bewlie' in the Barony of Lilliesleaf, as well as Mabonlaw and 'Whinny park' in the Barony of Harden. He is probably the Charles recorded in a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1784. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788; he was described at that time as having 'a pretty good estate', being brother of 'John Scott, W.S.' and probably voting with the interests of the Duke of Buccleuch. He was also listed among the voters of Selkirkshire in 1788. He paid the land tax for £560 for Midgehope in Ettrick Parish, as well as about £470 for Broadmeadows and £200 for Shaws in Selkirk Parish in 1785. In 1788 his lands of Woll were valued at £595 (including the teinds). He paid tax for having a female servant

in 1785, 1787, 1788 and 1791. He was also taxed for having a male servant (for most of this period Andrew Leggat, who was a coachman as well as gardener) in the period 1785–94 and for owning a carriage in the period 1785–98. He is recorded as owner of 7 farm horses at Woll in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, as well as 2 carriage or saddle horses in the period 1785–97. He may also be the Charles listed at North Synton in the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He was recorded paying the land tax for Broadmeadows in 1802. In 1803 he sold the lands of Broadmeadows, which the family had gained through his mother, Jean Balfour. He paid the land tax on Woll in 1811. He was listed as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in both 1805 and 1819, along with his son William. In 1777 he married Elizabeth ('Betty'), daughter of William Waugh of Shaw and Barbara Plummer; she died in 1831. Their surviving sons were: William (b.1778), who succeeded; Andrew (1779–99), who had no children; Charles Balfour (b.1782), who succeeded his nephew, Charles Andrew; and Col. John (b.1790), who succeeded his nephew Charles. Other children included: Barbara; Jean (b.1781), who married Col. Dunsmore; Elizabeth; Gilbert (b.1790); and Janet (b.1794), who married James Grieve. He may also have been father of Catherine, who married Robert Dickson of Hassendeanburn in 1792. **Charles** of Wauchope and Howcleuch (1728–1808) 2nd son of Walter, 1st Laird of Wauchope and Rachel Elliot. He farmed at his father's lands of Howcleuch, and was given these lands at least as early as 1784, when his father retired. He also succeeded to Wauchope after the death of his brother Walter in 1796. His lands of 'Mains of Borthwicksheils, formerly in Wilton' were valued at £146 4s 9d in the valuation of Roberton Parish. He is probably the Charles Scott at Commonside who (along with Thomas Grieve) witnessed a baptism for Archibald Elliot. He is probably the Charles at Commonside who paid the Horse Tax in 1785–94. He had 5 horses working on his farm at Wauchope according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and was probably the Charles who was farmer at 'Commonside etc.' with 10 horses; he additionally paid tax for 2 carriage or saddle horses at Wauchope. He may be the Scott who paid tax on 3 non-working dogs at Commonside in 1797 and 2 at Wauchope. Additionally he was joint tenant in Mervinslaw with William Turnbull in 1797. Also in 1797 he paid tax for having a house servant. He is probably the Mr. Scott at Commonside who subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He paid the land tax on Howcleuch in 1802. He gave a large contribution to support the local volunteers in 1803. He was listed along with his son Walter among the Commissioners for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805. He conveyed parts of the superiority of Wauchope to each of his sons Walter and Archibald, another part to Charles Douglas, and retained a last part for himself. He was still listed as owner of the Mains of Borthwickshiels in 1811. His will was proved at the Prerogatory Court of Canterbury in 1812. It is said that he was of a much less 'morose temper' than his brother. In 1776 he married Elizabeth ('Betty'), daughter of Archibald Dickson of Hassendeanburn and Huntlaw; he was described as being from Hawick Parish and his wife from Minto Parish. Their children were: Christian (b.1777), who married Archibald Dickson, her cousin; Walter (b.1778), who succeeded to Wauchope; Archibald (b.1779), who succeeded to Howcleuch; Charles (1782–1856), who died unmarried; Rachel (b.1782), who married Hugh Mitchell from Dumfries; Robert, (1786–1833), who also died unmarried; James (b.1789), who was with the East India Company; William (b.1792), who was a Captain in India; Agnes, who died young; and Jessie, who married John Cockburn. The 'Miss Scott of Wauchope' who died in 1816, aged 24, was probably one of his daughters. The 'Miss Scott of Wauchope' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 was probably also a daughter. He died at Wauchope and was buried in the family aisle at St. Mary's. **Charles** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Wilson and their son John was baptised in 1783. **Charles** (18th C.) tenant in Synton Mains in 1786. It was recorded in Selkirk that he accused 2 servants of other farmers with destroying a crop of turnips. He could be the same as one of the other Charleses. **Charles** 'Chairlie o the Crescent' (1759–1840) son of Charles and Janet Porteous. He was a Hawick linen manufacturer, who was descended from the Boonraw Scotts. He was based on the Cross Wynd and then moved to the Crescent, the location later being the showroom of John Laing's; he gained this property from his wife, whose father James Ekron (d.1787), merchant in Hawick, had formerly owned it. He is probably the weaver Charles who (along with hosier Robert) witnessed a baptism in 1786 for George Blaikie and Agnes (perhaps his sister).

His house is marked on Wood's 1824 map, opposite the end of the Kirk Wynd. He is probably the Charles recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as owner of part of the 'particate lands' of Hawick at Allars; this land was feued by later in the 19th century. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He witnessed a baptism for his son Charles in 1828. It was said (by his grandson, James Murray) that he employed 6–8 weavers, mostly working from home, producing 'custom work, in which department he produced the finest diapers and napery, being the only weaver of these sorts in the district'. He also sold linen goods at St. Boswells Fair, 'Boswell's Fair sarkin being a well-known material at that time', for which purpose 'he employed several old women constantly spinning, – some in the country, others in the town'. It is said that when he was trying to seek a position in the excise for his son John he went to Scott of Harden for support, claiming to be a relation through the Scotts of Synton. In 1791 he married Betty (b.1771), daughter of John Oliver and Agnes Ekron; she was said to be known to her family (for unknown reasons) as Mary or Margaret, although she was born Elizabeth and recorded as 'Betty Oliver' in the 1791 marriage record. She was Margaret and 'Independent' in 1841, when living with her daughter Mary and son-in-law Thomas Murray, tailor in Denholm. Their children included: Agnes (1792–1839); Charles (b.1794) of Bourtree Place; Janet (1796–98); Janet (again, 1798–1845), the 3rd child, who married James Henderson, carrier and Hilliesland 'Laird'; Isobel (1799–1831), who married Thomas Anderson; Mary (1803–88), the 6th child, who married Thomas Murray and was mother of Sir James A.H. Murray; John (b.1806), who worked for the excise and married Catherine Watson; and Elizabeth, who died young. His tombstone was close to the south wall of St. Mary's Kirk, but when it became illegible his son Charles was going to have it re-carved, but instead used the stone to record his own family. **Charles** (b.c.1765) carpenter in Lilliesleaf. He was living on the south side of Main Street in 1841. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Stewart and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1799; the witnesses were the Associate Congregation. He could be the tailor at Burnflat recorded on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. **Charles** (b.c.1780) resident of Martin's House according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. William junior was also listed there and hence possibly his brother. Perhaps the same Charles married Christian Broad in Roberton Parish in 1802. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) glover of Hawick who was one of the first members of the Curling Club. He is so recorded in the club minutes of 1812. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bewlie Mains. Accoring to 'Freelance' he once said 'A' folk should read the Bible and the newspapers, the Bible to see *how* folk *should* leeve, and the newspapers to see *how* they *do* leeve'. **Charles** (b.c.1778) tenant in Roughleeneuk in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was probably related to George, who was there at the same time. In 1841 he was agricultural labourer in at the Burns in Southdean. He married Mary Buckham and their children included: William (b.1799); Mary (b.1801); and Adam (b.1808). **Charles** (18th/19th C.) servant at Tower in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Charles** (1782–1856) born in Hawick Parish, he was 3rd son of Charles of Wauchope and Howcleuch. He was farmer at Bush in Ewesdale, being recorded there in 1841 and 1851. He was listed as a trustee of Andrew Dickson of Alton (who died in 1837), with Archibald of Howcleuch also listed (his brother). He remained unmarried. He may be the Charles baptised in Hawick in 1783, with no parents names listed. **Charles Balfour**, W.S. (1782–1838) 3rd son of Charles of Woll and Elizabeth Waugh. He trained as a lawyer, was apprenticed to Archibald Gibson and became Writer to the Signet in 1806. He became an Honorary Burgess of Peebles in 1823. Pigot's 1825/6 directory lists him as proprietor of Yair. He is probably the Charles, W.S., recorded in letters relating to the division of Ettrick Kirk in 1726 and 1827, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In 1818 he married Elizabeth (or 'Eliza'), youngest daughter of Alexander Ker, minister of Stobo (and she died in 1870). Their son Charles inherited Sunderland Hall in Selkirkshire and changed his name to Scott-Plummer. They also had 4 daughters: Catherine; Elizabeth, who married Capt. Alexander Monro; Isabella; and Barbara. He inherited Woll from his nephew Charles Andrew, but held the estate for only a brief period before his death. Woll passed to his brother Col. John. **Charles** (1783–1845) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, where his children were baptised. He married Margaret Douglas (1791–1879)

in Wilton Parish in 1813; she was daughter of Archibald from Kirkton Parish. Their children included: Dr. John (b.1814); Jessy (b.1815); Isobel (b.1816); Archibald (b.1818); George (b.1819), who started a cabinet factory; Charles (b.1821); Andrew (b.1823); and Jessy (again, b.1824). In 1834 he emigrated with his family to Canada, settling at the farm of Blenheimhill in Dumfries Township, Waterloo County. His family arrived in the Galt area about 10 days before a cholera outbreak, in which he and his son John helped. His cousin William Knox lived on a neighbouring farm called Langside. He is buried in Chesterfield United Cemetery, Oxford County, Ontario. **Charles** of Knowesouth (1784–1854) son of Thomas and Jean Rutherford, and grandson of Robert of Sandyknowe. He was born in Crailing Parish. He was a cousin of Sir Walter Scott, and had the first Canto of 'The Lady of the Lake' read to him at Ashiestiel in 1809. He inherited the estate of Knowesouth from his mother, but later sold it to William Oliver of Dinlabyre. He also resided at Nisbet Mill for a while. In 1831 he obtained a lease for the farm at Milsington (it is said, through the influence of Sir Walter of Abbotsford on the Duke of Bucclech). He was at Milsington in 1841, with his 3 younger children, as well as Mary and James (who were probably his siblings) and 2 female servants. In 1851 there were 5 farm and house servants living with his family at Milsington. In 1814 he married Esther, daughter of Kelso architect William Elliot, Their children were: Thomas (b.1815), who succeeded as tenant at Milsington; William (b.1816), doctor in Edinburgh, who died unmarried; John (b.1818), who moved to Australia; Charles (b.1819), who died abroad; Robert (b.1821), who moved to the U.S.A.; Walter (b.1822), who died young; Walter (b.1824), also died abroad; Jane, who married Hawick lawyer James Carmichael; and Mary. **Charles** (b.c.1790) born in Jedburgh, he was a tailor in Hobkirk Parish. He was at Swanshiel in 1841 and Forkins in 1851. His wife was Jane, from Yarrow and their children included: Andrew (b.1826/7), who was also a tailor; and Janet (b.1828). He was probably a descendant of the earlier tailor Charles. Some of Thomas (b.1818), James (b.1831), and James (again, b.1835) may also have been his children. He was surely related to the younger Charles, who was also a tailor. **Charles** (1794–1861) eldest son of Charlie of the Crescent and uncle of Sir James A.H. Murray. He was a weaver and heddle maker at 5 Bourtree Place. In 1841 he was at Bourtree Place, listed as a handloom weaver, but by 1851 was a heddle maker there. He may be the handloom weaver of that name who in about 1829 he helped rebuild the steam-powered looms that had been brought from Manchester for use in Wilton Mills. He married Margaret, daughter of Yeddie Smail (or 'Smeal', d.1882). Their children included: Eliza (1821–42); Margaret (1822–1902), who married baker Robert Oliver from Morpeth; Charles (1824–96), who married Annie Knox and emigrated to Winnipeg; Adam (1826–81), joiner; Alison Munro (1828–97), married John Douglas, farmer at Essenside; Agnes (1830–99), married hosiery manufacturer William Lyle; Jessie (b.1833), who married Andrew Scott, accountant in Glasgow; John (b.1836), who died young; Mary (b.c.1839); John (b.1841–47); and William Munro (b.1844), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. The witnesses in 1826 were roper William Munro and Agnes Scott (perhaps his aunt) and in 1828 were weaver Charles (presumably his father) and Agnes again. **Charles** (b.1798/9) farm worker in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he was living at Whitecleuchside. He married Anne Waldie in 1822 and their children included: Janet (or 'Jessie', b.1823); Peter Brown (b.1824); Charles (b.1827); Margaret (b.1832); Mary (b.1839); and Charlotte (b.1849). **Charles** (b.c.1803) tailor at the Forkins in Hobkirk Parish in 1841. His children included Margaret (b.1832), Janet (b.1833), Elizabeth (b.1836) and William (b.1837/8). He must have been related to the slightly older Charles, who was also a tailor. **Charles** (1805–69) son of Walter, he was a boot and shoemaker of Teviot Square, i.e. the Sandbed, where he was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was also a grocer and spirit merchant, being based at 6 Sandbed. His address is given as Slitrig Bridge in 1841, Teviot Square in 1851 and 6 Sandbed in 1861. In 1841 in Hawick Parish he married Jessie (1817–88), daughter of William Laidlaw from Hobkirk. Their children were: Walter (b.1842), who died unmarried; Helen Douglas (1843–1928), unmarried, who had a family tree for the Laidlaws; William Laidlaw ('Wowie', 1847–1922), who was also a shoemaker; Isabella Mary (1852–1928); and Charles Douglas (1854–76), who died unmarried. He is buried in the Wellogate. He is probably the Charles whose wife's heirs are recorded in about 1874 as owners of part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick. **Charles** (19th C.) married Margaret Milligan in Hobkirk in 1832. Their son William was baptised in 1838. **Charles** (19th

C.) married Elizabeth Preston in Hawick in 1836. **Charles** (19th C.) married Janet Murray in Hawick in 1840. **Charles Andrew** of Woll (1817–1838) elder son of William of Woll. His father died in 1820, while he was still a child. He died unmarried, and was succeeded in the Woll estate by his uncle Charles Balfour Scott. **Charles** of Howcleuch (1819–95) 2nd surviving son of Walter Scott of Wauchope. He studied sheep management with the factor of Lord Breadalbane. He farmed at Tythehouse in Hobkirk Parish and Dykeraw in Southdean. But he was more interested in hunting than farming, being a member of the Buccleuch Hunt. He was a keen riding partner of Robert Kerr Elliot of Harwood and the Hendersons of Abbotrule. Afterward he lived at Lintalee, where his mother joined him later in her life. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1847, and when he retired he was the oldest member. He became attached to his sister-in-law's sister, Margaret Amelia, daughter of Capt. Browne Roberts (of Ravensbourne Park, Kent), but was financially unable to marry her; she married Capt. Robert Main, had 2 sons, but became a widow, after which he was able to marry her, although she had to give up the inheritance she had from her deceased first husband's family. They married in 1862 and were said to have been happy together till the end of their days. That same year he came into inheritance from the death of his brother Archibald. And in 1874 he succeeded to Howcleuch from his uncle Archibald. Thereafter he purchased Langlee and had the house largely rebuilt. He is probably the 'Trustee of Mr. Scott of Wauchope' recorded as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in about 1860. He was recorded at Langlee and Lintalee in a directory of 1868. He is buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard along with his wife. He was succeeded by his nephew Arthur Francis. He matriculated arms, the same as those of Scott of Wauchope with a crescent counterchanged. His portrait was painted by Sir George Reid. **Charles** (19th C.) married Helen Oliver in Hobkirk in 1848. **Charles** (b.1821) see **Charles Scott-Plummer**. **Charles** (b.1822/3) shepherd at Braidliehope in Liddesdale according to the 1861 census. He was born in Teviothead Parish, son of agricultural labourer Adam, who was later a travelling grocer at Raesknowe. He married Isabella Hope, who was from Westerkirk (where some of their children were baptised) and their children included: Isabella (b.1850); Adam (b.1851); Thomas Campbell (b.1853); Janet (b.1854/5); John (b.1856/7); and Robert (b.1859/60). His mother, Janet Scott (nee Leithead) from Kirkton, was living with his family in 1861. **Charles** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jessie Laidlaw and their children included: Walter (b.1842); Helen (b.1843); William (b.1847); and Isabella Mary (b.1852). **Charles** (1824–96) son of heddle-maker Charles and cousin of Sir James A.H. Murray. He was a cabinet-maker at 4 Bourtree Place, according to the 1851 census. In Slater's 1852 directory the firm is listed as 'Charles, jun. & Adam, East end'. In 1849 he married Annie Knox in Hawick and in 1854 they emigrated to Winnipeg, where they had a family of 9 children. **Charles William Douglas** (b.1827) son of David, who farmed at Priesthaugh. He was recorded as farm steward in 1861, living with his father at Priesthaugh. In 1857 he donated some rocks to the Archæological Society and was probably the 'Mr Scott, Priesthaugh' a stone hatchet and a piece of meteorite to the Museum in 1863. He was listed as farmer at Priesthaugh in 1868. **Charles S.** (d.1881) son of Thomas ('Sly Tammie') and brother of Walter (of Lyle & Scott). He was a wool merchant at 18 Oliver Crescent. He married Isabella Melrose. Their children included Mary E., Charlotte H., Agnes H., James M. (who died at Loos in 1915), Isabella and Margaret. **Charles** (1834–1912) 3rd son of John, tenant in West Deloraine. He farmed at Over Whitlaw and emigrated to Iowa in 1901, like his brother Alexander. In 1865 he married Wilhelmina, daughter of Walter Elliot, farmer at Over Kirkhope. Their children were: John Sibbald, who married his cousin Wilhelmina Young Scott and secondly Gertrude Duckett; Walter (1869–1911); Henry (b.1871), a doctor in Chicago; Gideon (b.1873), who married Effie Smith from Selkirk and lived at Keith, Banff; Charles Alexander (b.1883), a chemist at Sheldon, Iowa; Margaret, who lived at Sheldon; Christina Agnes, who married Elmer S. Gardner; Wilhelmina Elliot, who married Dr. George Skene; Mary Arbuthnott, who married Dr. B.C. Stewart; and Grace Elliot, a nurse in Sheldon, Iowa. **Charles** (b.1853) 2nd son of John, estate carpenter under 4 Lairds of Edgerston. He was a forester and carpenter and also worked at Edgerston, but moved to Weens in about 1900. He married Mary Story in 1879 and had a son. **Charles** (1857–1940) eldest son of Thomas, tenant at Milsington. He took over the lease from his father and was able to purchase the farm from the Duke of Buccleuch after WWI. He was thus the first Scott who was Laird of Milsington. He was

known as an expert judge of Cheviot sheep. He was President of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club. He married Mary, daughter of John Tullie, farmer at Bowanhill. Their children included: Thomas (b.1899); and John Charles (b.1903). **Charles** (19th/20th C.) Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire, who lived at Tandlaw. **Charles William** (b.1866) son of joiner Adam. He was a general dealer in Trinidad. He married Margaret, daughter of George Blaikie of Bridge House. They had 2 daughters, Sybil and Margaret. **Charles** 'Charlie' (1934–2023) born in Hawick, where he was in the Boys' Brigade band, as well as local jazz bands Dixie 7 and the Wooltown Jazz. He moved to South Africa in 1969 to set up a branch of Pringle's of Scotland there. After Dawson reorganised, he purchased the business, turning it into the Scottish Knitwear Group. Originally living in Johannesburg, he later moved to Knysa. He married Anne and had children Rory, Penny, Callum, Mandy and Hamish. **Charlotte** (b.1766) christened in Ashkirk, she was 'begotten in fornication with Captain Scott of Gaudilands', her mother being Isobel Scott in Longtown. Her father was probably Capt. Walter of Crumhaugh (since that family often also had the appellation 'of Goldielands'). **Christian** (13th C.) holder of a toft in Coldingham in about 1298. The name is recorded as 'Christiana Scot'. **Christian** (d.c.1585) described as 'alias Brandrow, sometime spouse to John Elder', Burgess of Perth. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1585/6. **Christian** (17th/18th C.) Hawick brewer mentioned in 1703. This could be the same Christian listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 and the Christian on the subscribers list for the new Kirk bell in 1793/4. **Christian** 'Christy' nee Anderson (18th C.) wife of Charles of Crumhaugh. She received a widow's pension from the Duke of Buccleuch, her husband having been factor to the Duke, as well as a distant cousin. She is recorded along with her husband's trustees in 1758, recovering a debt from Elliot of Fenwick, and in another case of 1762 against George Pott of Todrig. Her son Capt. Walter was the last of the Scotts of Crumhaugh. **Christian** (b.c.1788) gate-keeper at the Wilton Lodge lodge-house. She is recorded there in 1841, along with Margaret and William, who were presumably her children, and Christian Davidson, who may have been a younger child or a grandchild. **Christian** (b.c.1790) milliner at 41 High Street. She was already a widow in 1841. Her children included William, Ann, and Jean (or Jane). **Christian** (b.1804) daughter of Robert, who was farmer at Todshawhaugh. Her mother was Janet Jardine from Thorlieshope. She was a boarder at the school at Linhope in Yarrow Water, as described by Rev. James Russell. In 1827 she married James Dickson of Housebyres. **Christopher** (16th C.) recorded in connection with Nether Heworth in an inventory of Durham Priory in 1530. **Christopher** (b.c.1770s) mason in Newcastleton on the ballot list for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same Christopher was at Dewyhaugh in Cavers Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot; this was along with David and Robert (also a mason), who could have been relatives. He is probably the Christopher, son of David, baptised in Cavers in 1774. **Christopher** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Laidlaw and they had a daughter Christian (b.1798). **Christopher Bartle Hugh** (1924–97) of Gala, son of Philip Beaumont Frere and Jean Winifred Mary Makdougall Scott-Makdougall. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1941 he succeeded his uncle John to Gala and changed his surname to Scott. He married Anne Margaret D'Arcy, daughter of Henry Francis Hobart Kerr in 1948. Their children were: John Philip Henry Schomberg (b.1952), who succeeded; Dominic Christopher Hugh (b.1955); Julian Sebastian Frere (1956–84); Rupert Benjamin Bartle Frere (b.1958); and Sebastian Simon Frere (b.1961). **Cochrane** (b.1817/8) from Neilston in Renfrewshire, he was a nailer in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Affleck in Hawick in 1838. He lived on Punch Bowl Close in 1841, with his wife Betsy and son Robert. By 1851 the family had moved to Coldstream. **Constance Emily Monteath** (b.1860s) only child of William Monteath and Amelia Douglas. She became the 9th Baroness of Ancrum and was succeeded by her cousin Irene Dulier. **Cuthbert** (15th/16th C.) furrier recorded in 1502/3 as 'Cuthberto Skote'. He was paid from the English treasury for white lambskin furs and for a robe of tawny cloth. **David** (13th C.) tailor recorded in 1298 when protection was asked for him to accompany Ralph 'de Monthermer', Earl of Gloucester and Hertford in the service of Edward I in Scotland. **David** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1314/5 when he was pardoned by Edward II. This was for trespassing 'in acquiring from the late Edmond Comyn a messuage and 48 acres' in Suffilk without a licence. **David** (13th/14th C.) Burgess of Montrose, recorded three times in the Exchequer Rolls

in 1329. He was probably related to John, who was also in Montrose at the same time. **David** (15th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1453. He was granted the lease of 'Drumcors' (in Linlithgowshire) by the King. It is possible that he is the same as David of Buccleuch or the later David of Inverkeithing. **Sir David** of Buccleuch (c.1430–1491/2) 7th Laird of Buccleuch, and also of Branxholme and Hassendean. He was eldest son of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, and brother of Sir Alexander of Howpasley and Abington. During his father's life he was sometimes designated 'of Eckford'. He witnessed a lease, along with his father and others, for lands in Borthwickshiels in 1445. In 1451/2 he had a sasine for lands in Linlithgow and is described there as heir of Sir Walter. In 1453 he was granted the Barony of Eckford, and thereafter was referred to as being 'of Eckford'. In 1454 he had a charter for the lands of Irelands-lands in the Barony of Wilton and in 1455 he had a charter of the lands of Whitchesters, forfeited by John St. Michael. Also in 1455 he is recorded being obliged to pay William Douglas of Drumlanrig 200 merks at St. Mary's. He accompanied his father in the force that met the Douglases at Arkinholm in 1455; it was probably for these deeds that he gained the forfeited lands of Whitchesters. He was 'of Ekfurd' in 1456/7 when he was witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert Graham to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. In 1457, along with his father, he witnessed the appointment of Andrew Ker of Cessford as Bailie of the Lordship of Jedforest. In 1459 he was let the farms of Mount Common and Redford for 'half ferms'. In 1461, when described as heir apparent to his father, he was witness to a sasine of lands near Branxholme. He was also 'filio et herede apparente Walteri de Kirkurd' when witness to a transumpt for the Swintons in 1462. He is recorded as his father's heir in the 1463 resignation of the family estates, with Branxholme being then erected into a Barony. Immediately afterwards he he a precept and then sasine infefting him in the Barony of Branxholme. He was heir apparent of Sir Walter in 1464 when he witnessed a transumpt for an inquest concerning the lands of Cranshaws for Swinton of that Ilk. He is probably the David who was on the panel for the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh in 1464/5, and he was appointed as a special sheriff for the associated precept of sasine. Also in 1464/5 he was 'of Whitchester' when he witnessed the sasine granting the lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1465 he had a marriage contract for his eldest son Walter and Katherine, sister of John Lindsay of Covington, involving the lands of Kirkurd. If Walter died, then one of his other sons was to marry another Lindsay. He succeeded on the death of his father in about 1469. In 1469/70 he and his son Walter were made Keepers of Hermitage Castle for 19 years by Archibald Douglas, 'Bell the Cat' (5th Earl of Angus), who was also Lord of Liddesdale (and whose sister married his son David). After Walter died, a new arrangement was made in 1471/2, keeping him as Bailie of Liddesdale, Ewesdale and Eskdale, and Keeper of Hermitage Castle, along with his new heir David, and contracting David to marry the Earl's sister Jean. In 1470 he made a marriage contract for his daughter 'Jonet' to marry James, son and heir of William Douglas of Drumlanrig, the dowry being 500 'merks', and the lands of Whitcheser to be held in ward. In 1470 he and his heir Walter are listed in a Douglas charter as being in line to inherit certain lands on Hermitage Water if the line of Douglas of Cavers failed; he is there mentioned as being kinsman of Archibald Earl of Angus (although any family relationship at that point is unknown). In 1470/1 he was one of the witnesses to the decision to acquit Andrew Ker of Cessford of the charges of assisting the King's enemies. In 1471 he witnessed a sasine for lands at Borthwickshiels. He was Ranger of Ettrick Ward in at last the period 1467–78, having for his fee the lease of Cacrabank and later Eldinhope. In 1472 he and his son David were confirmed as Keepers of Hermitage Castle and Bailies of the Lordship of Liddesdale, Ewesdale and Eskdale, for a period of 17 years. In 1472 he was appointed as one of Earl's bailies to give sasine of the lands on Hermitage Water to William Douglas of Cavers. In 1474 it is recorded that one of the King's couriers was paid to send him and the Earl of Angus a message about a day of truce on the Border. In 1475 he witnessed a charter for Walter Ker of Caverton. In 1478 there is a record of Alexander Murray, Parson of Hawick complaining that he owed the church 44 merks. He probably remained as Keeper of Hermitage about up until his death. Sometime shortly before he died his house and lands at Buccleuch were plundered by Simon and Matthew Routledge (tenants at the Trows). He had already extended the house at Branxholme, and the primary residence of the family moved there. In 1475/6 he had the lands of Kirkurd resigned to him as superior, the lands

being the dowry for the marriage of his daughter with John, son of John Lindsay of 'Cowbantoune'. In 1479 he gave his seal to an obligation relating to the Kers of Cessford. In 1482 Thomas Armstrong resigned his lands of Mangerton in order that a new infeftment be made in his favour. He was probably the second Scott to sit in the Scottish Parliament, in 1481 as 'of Kirkurd' and in 1487 as 'Lord of Buccleuch'. In 1484 he and his son Robert were made joint Bailies of lands belonging to Melrose Abbey, specifically Melroselands, Ettrick, Rodono, Eskdale, Ringwoodfield and East Teviot; he had previously been Bailie for some of the same lands. Also in 1484 he was on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick and witnessed the associated sasine. In 1487 he appointed his son Robert as procurator for resigning into the King's hands his lands and baronies. In 1488 he resigned his lands of Branxholme, Eckford, Lanton, Buccleuch and Kirkurd to the King, in order for them to be regranted into the barony of Branxholme. This was because of service he and his son Robert gave to the King at the Battle of Blackness; this charter lists his heirs at that time. Also in 1488 he witnessed the grant of Auld Roxburgh to Walter Ker of Cessford and he was pledge for leases granted to Walter Scott in Tushielaw and William Roger and Robert Scott in Winterburgh. In 1491 his leases of Deloraine, Warleshope and Eldinhope were all vacant because of his death. In 1492 there is a record in the Kign's Treasurer's accounts of money for his 'ward and marriage'. He is said to have married a daughter of Thomas, Lord Somerville (she was left 240 sheep, 11 cows and 11 oxen in his will, but was not named). His children included: Walter, who married Katherine, daughter of John Lindsay of Covington, but died before him and without an heir; David, who married Jane, daughter of George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus, and whose son Walter succeeded; Robert of Allanhaugh, to whom in 1484/5 he granted the lands and Lordship of Whitchester; William (possibly of Foulshiels), mentioned in 1471/2 as the 3rd son; Janet, who married Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig; Margaret, who married James Haig of Bemersyde; an unnamed daughter, who married John, eldest son of John Lindsay of Covington; and Isabella, who married Sir Simon Carruthers of Mouswald and secondly John Murray of Falahill. He also appears to have had a son John, who is mentioned in his will as 'his son', and another son Archibald, mentioned as his son when he took over the lease of Eldinhope in 1487. He may also have had a daughter Marion who married Adam Johnstone of that Ilk and was said to be aunt of the next Walter of Buccleuch. His will and testament lists his goods, a large number of people with whom he had financial obligations, and others who were bequeathed money or items; his goods were valued at £740, he was owed £380 and he gave money, livestock or grain to more than 40 people (most of them probably local). He is buried in the Church of the Holy Cross, Peebles, and bequeathed 40 shillings to the Church of Hawick, as well as Peebles and Rankleburn. **David** (15th C.) recorded as customs officer of Inverkeithing in the period 1486–88. He was also Bailie of Inverkeithing in 1487. He was probably related to John, who held a similar office in Inverkeithing. Either he or a later David was Bailie of Inverkeithing in 1512. **David** (c.1450–bef. 1484) second son of Sir David of Branxholme. By 1471 he was heir apparent, since his older brother Walter had died before him. In 1476 he witnessed a charter of Robert Scott of Haining to his cousin, Thomas Middlemas, for lands in Peeblesshire. A 'tack' of 1478 by Archibald, Earl of Angus confirms to him lands, farms, rents, mill, capons, etc. within the Lordship of Selkirk. In 1479 Alexander Murray, Parson of Hawick, brought an action against him for wrongfully collecting £44 of tax, which he said belonged to the church; it is unclear how this was resolved. He married Jane, daughter of George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus, this being arranged in 1471/2 by his father (who was Keeper of Hermitage) and Archibald Douglas (who was Lord of Liddesdale, later 5th Earl of Angus and known as 'Bell-the-Cat'), her brother; the couple were jointly given Dryfesdale. In 1471/2, along with his father, he became Keeper of Hermitage and Bailie of the Lordships of Liddesdale, Ewesdale and Eskdale, the appointments being made by the Earl of Angus. He pre-deceased his father and the titles were inherited by his (probably only) son, who became Sir Walter of Branxholme and Buccleuch. **David** (15th C.) son of Walter of Headshaw. In 1486 he leased the lands of 'Midsteid de Gildhouse' in Ettrick Ward, with Sir David of Buccleuch as his pledge. **David** of Whitehaugh (15th C.) gained the lands of Whitehaugh in 1479 for yearly payment of a penny. The estate would remain in his family for about 400 years (although in fact it may have passed between different branches of the Scotts). He must have been related to Walter of Whitehaugh, recorded in 1488. His son may have been Philip of Heap. He may also have been related to the

Robert of Whitehaugh recorded in 1499. **David** (15th C.) bequeathed 20 sheep in the 1491/2 will of Sir David of Branxholme. He is listed as 'Dauid Scote' and was probably local. **David** of Hassendean and Galalaw (d.bef. 1515) eldest son of James of Kirkurd, Over and Nether Newhall and Hassendean. He was granted the lands of Galalaw and the Nether Mains of Newhall by his father James of Kirkurd in 1494. At the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5 he obtained remission for the following crimes: stealing 16 oxen from the Earl of Bothwell, in the company of Ninian Armstrong; stealing 19 cows and 3 horses from the Earl of Bothwell at Castlelaw; stealing 12 oxen from the Earl of Bothwell at 'Laudonia'; and stealing 3 horses from Blackbarony. His surety was Walter of Howpasley. He is listed being 'in Gallolau' in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501 among mostly local men who had their fines compounded. He is recorded in 1510/1 in a charter giving him the lands of Over and Nether Newhall (probably later Burnhead and Burnfoot) and lands in Easter Hassendean called 'Dedrig'. Also in 1510/1 he gave his 'brother german' Robert the 2 'merklands' of 'Dowiswod' in the Barony of Hassendean. He is probably the David of Galalaw who in 1502 was surety for John, son of James of Broadmeadows. In 1512 he was witness to the sasine where Walter of Synton transferred Harden to his brother William. In 1515 wardship of his lands were given to Walter of Buccleuch and to the King's tutor, John Stewart, Duke of Albany. This suggests that he may have died at Flodden in 1513. Sir Alexander (if he existed) may have been his son, who Satchells says died at Flodden. He appears to have been succeeded (in Hassendean) by his brothers John and then William. It seems very likely that he is the same man as David of Galalaw. **David** 'Lady' or 'the Lady' (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502 when he was 'prope stirkschawis' (i.e. near to Stirches). He had remission for stealing 60 sheep from Patrick Paterson at Colmslie, with his surety being William Turnbull in Minto. He is also described as 'in Stikschawis' (i.e. Stirches) in another case in 1502 when he was pardoned for several crimes: stealing a horse, 40 sheep and other items from Blackhaugh; bringing in the Robsons, Dodds and Charles' from England to burn Hermiston, belonging to Adam Rutherford; stealing 5 horses from Hermiston, and burning houses and grain there; bringing in Archibald Armstrong, Ninina Armstrong, David Turnbull of Bonchester and other 'traitors of Leven and Liddlesdale' to burn 6 houses and 7 horses at Minto Craigend; bringing in the same men to steal cows and horses from the tenants of Minto; and common theft. His surety was William Turnbull of Minto. He also had remission for bringing the 'Armstrangis' (presumably a generic term for Liddesdale thieves) and 'Traitors of Levin' (i.e. thieves from across the Border) to steal 180 oxen and cows, 20 horses and goods from the tenants of Synton; since the Scotts of Stirches were closely related to the Scotts of Synton, there may have been a family dispute involved in this raid. He was also implicated in the murder of George Newton and George Cavers in the same raid. Adam Turnbull of Hornshole was indicted for involvement in this or a similar incident. Also in 1502 he had a remission for stealing a horse, sheep and household goods from 'John Spedane and Andrew Michelsone furth of Blackhalche' (whether the one in Rulewater or Ewesdale is unclear), as well as for bringing 'the Robsonis, Doddis, and Charlis, Englishmen, to the Burning of Hirdmanstoun, belonging to Adam Ruthirfurde' (probably 'Hermiston' in Lilliesleaf Parish), including stealing 5 horses and burning corn and buildings there. In addition he led Archibald Armstrong, Ninian Armstrong, David Turnbull of Bonchester and 'other Traitors of Levin and Liddalisdale' on a raid to Minto Craigend, where they burned the farms and seven horses, and stole cows, horses and goods. On top of that he stole 60 sheep from Ralph Ker at Broadmeadows (this incident possibly also involving Walter, son of Walter of Headshaw, and Adam Turnbull in Hornshole), as well as 6 cows and other goods from William and John Aitken at the Haining. William Turnbull of Minto was surety for him for answering to these offences. Note that Robert of Stirches was the Laird at this time, and it is unclear how (or if) they were related; it is possible he was the David, son of Robert of Stirches and Synton, who was recorded in 1526. He may also be the David, brother to William in Harden, who was listed among those Borders men pardoned in 1526 for their role in attacking the Earl of Arran; if so then this would support the idea that he was a younger son of Robert of Stirches and Synton. He may also have been related to the slightly earlier David of Whitehaugh. **David** (15th/16th C.) recorded as being 'de Franscurni' on the Exchequer Rolls for Selkirkshire in 1501. He was listed as a debtor along with 'Ade Scot' and James Laidlaw, with Walter of Tushielaw responsible for their pledges. It is unclear where

his lands might have been. Presumably the same David 'de francia' is recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1502, when Adam 'in aldinershope' (possible Adam of Annelshope) had remission for resetting and intercommuning with him, as well as with Archibald Armstrong and 'traitors of Leven' and Liddesdale. Additionally in 1502 Walter of Midgehope had remission for resetting him, particularly in the theft of 6 oxen and cows from Glensax. **David** of Tushielaw (15th/16th C.) probably a younger son of Sir Alexander of Howpasley. He is probably the David of Howpasley who Scott of Satchells said was a son of Sir Walter of Howpasley, but that was more likely his brother. He is recorded in 1502 as 'of Tuschelaw' when Patrick Turnbull in Wauchope had remission for associating with his son William Scott, as well as the Armstrongs. Satchells refers to him as 'Davie wi the Tod's Tail' and says that he married a daughter of Scott of Roberton. His brother Walter was also sometimes known as 'of Tushielaw'. His children were: Adam, who succeeded; (probably) John of Thirlestane; William; and Robert of Bowhill – 'That David Scot he did excell, 'Mongst all Hunters he bore the Bell; He did abound for wit and skill; All his Associats did wear a Tod-tail; Which they esteem most by their engadges, More than French-gallants do of their Plumages' [CWS]. **David** of Galalaw (15th/16th C.) listed being 'in Gallolau' in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501 among mostly local men who had their fines compounded. He was a witness in 1507/8 to the document relating to the tower 'between the bridges' in Hawick for Scott of Whitchesters. He is recorded in a remission of 1510 as 'of Gallolaw' for assisting rebels; he is named along with John and Walter Scott and John Lindsay. He is also recorded in 1511 as being 'of Gallowlaw' when he claimed the lands of 'Lang Hassindene' of which he had been tenant, and that had been owned previously by Elizabeth Cunningham. However, 3 years later she was confirmed in these lands by the superior, Cuthbert Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn. It seems likely he is the same man as David of Hassendean. **David** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'in Quhithauche' in 1510 when he was one of the sureties for Thomas, brother of Philip of Headshaw, who was implicated in the murder of John Murray of Falahill. Other sureties were William in Hawick, George in Goldielands, William in Fenwick and John of Haining, suggesting he was related to some (or all) of these branches. He may also have been related to Robert of Whitehaugh who is mentioned in 1499. **David** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1512 to an instrument made in Rutherglen. George was also a witness and surely related. They are probably connected with the other early Scotts in Rutherglen. **David** (d.bef. 1532) recorded as Vicar of Ashkirk in 1516 when he witnessed a document in Glasgow, which is preserved in the Selkirk Protocol Books. In 1526/7 he witnessed another document in which Archibald, Earl of Angus and others were directed not to molest Walter Scott of Branxholme, John Cranston of that Ilk and Walter Scott of Synton. In 1527 he purchased a tenement with house in Selkirk and witnessed a document relating to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He witnessed another document in Selkirk in 1528. In 1532 he was deceased when his son and heir Alexander received sasine for his lands in Selkirk. **David** (15th/16th C.) chaplain to Sir Walter of Branxholme. He was recorded in 1527 when 'in the name of his master Walter Scot knight' he requested details about a royal breve from James Bessat, Sheriff in Selkirk. He is distinct from David, Vicar of Ashkirk, who witnessed this same document; however, it is possible he is the same as the later Vicar of Cavers. Probably the same chaplain witnessed a transaction in 1532/3 involving East Haining for Margaret, wife of Selkirk Burgess John. **David** of Howpasley, see **David of Tushielaw**. **David** (d.c.1544) first son of Sir Walter ('Wicked Wat') of Buccleuch. He was given the baronies of Branxholme, Eckford and Kirkurd and the Lordships of Buccleuch, Rankilburn and Lempitlaw by his father in 1528 (with liferent to himself), but predeceased him. He is recorded as son and heir of Walter in 1539 when involved with a bond among Scotts, relating to the illegitimacy of Thomas, son to Adam Scott. He may also have had a son Walter, who was heir to Sir Walter (mentioned in 1551), but must also have died, since Sir Walter, son of Sir William of Kirkurd (his brother) succeeded. In 1574 Dame Margaret Douglas, widow of Sir Walter of Branxholme, was granted the ward and non-entries of certain fees previously gifted to him; he is there described as 'Dauid Scott, sone and apperand air for the tyme to vmquhile Schir Walter Scott of B[r]anxhelme, knycht, quhilk vmquhile Dauid wes gudschir brothir to Walter Scott, now apperand of Branxhelme'. Also in 1574 his grand-nephew, Walter, was served heir to his baronies of Branxholme and Eckford, as well as other lands; this was presumably a legal formality, since he (David) had never in fact succeeded to these baronies.

David (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'vicar perpetual of Colsalmont' when he witnessed an instrument in Aberdeenshire in 1533. **David** (16th C.) Vicar of Cavers, recorded as witness to documents in Selkirk in 1535, 1539, 1541 and 1544. He may also be the 'sir David' recorded in some other transactions in Selkirk (with Cavers not mentioned). In 1539 and 1544 he was 'vicar pensionary in Cavers'. He witnessed an agreement for John Scott being responsible for the death of Walter Down in 1540/1. He may be the 'sir David' who purchased a piece of land near Selkirk in 1541. In 1543 he 'consituted commisary by apostolic authority', but the rest of the transaction is blank or illegible. Perhaps the same David was recorded as Vicar of Cavers in 1561 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. Note that he was distinct from David, Vicar of Ashkirk, who was dead by 1532. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **David** (16th C.) described as 'in Clarelaw' (i.e. Clarilaw) in when he gave back the Mains of 'Capitrig' (near Hassendean) to William of Hassendean in a 'letter of reversion' (i.e. following a loan). He was also witness to a confirming charter of the lands of Harden to William Scott in 1535. In 1541/2 he was one of the nobles serving as caution for John Johnstone of that Ilk. He may have been son or other relative of Adam of Clarilaw. **David** (16th C.) recorded as a witness to a charter for Aberbrothock Monastery in 1546. He was probably a cleric of some sort there, and may have been related to Thomas, who was also listed. **David** (16th C.) recorded as 'traveller' when he became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1562/3. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1573 as 'callit Huttitill' among the tenants of 'Andishop' who were to be entered into ward in Edinburgh by Sir Walter of Branxholme, Sir Walter of Birkenside and Adam of Deephope. Alexander, also 'callit Huttitill' was also listed, as well as 'Blak Sande in Deiphop'. 'Andishop' seems likely to have been Annelshope in Ettrick or Eldinhope in Yarrow. He was surely related to 'Rowie of Huttikill', who was recorded in 1616. It is unclear where 'Huttitill' was located. **David** (16th C.) recorded in Dingleton in a transaction in Selkirk in 1581. **David** (16th C.) of Stobicote, brother of Walter of Goldielands and a younger son of 'Wicked Wat', the 9th Laird of Buccleuch. He is one of the 'Pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch listed by Scott of Satchells (and there stated to be brother of Sir Walter of Goldielands). He may have been the first Scott of Stobicote. He could be the 'yonger sone of the Lorde of Bukclowghes' (name not given) listed in 1541 along with several Kers, accused of leading a raid on Mindrum and Hethpool. **David** of Raesknowe (16th/17th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells as one of 'Pensioners of Buccleuch'. He was said to be a descendant of the Scotts of Allanhaugh, but the precise relationship with them is unknown. He was probably related to Robert of Raesknowe, who was possibly a little earlier. **David** of Hassendean (d.c.1564) eldest son of William of Hassendean. He was witness in 1551 to a confirmation of the Barony of Hassendean to Alexander Cunningham. He was killed by a band of Elliots and others, his murder case being tried in 1564, with William Elliot of Horsleyhill and others found guilty. It may be that those conspiring in this murder included his nephew James (son of his brother Walter), who was also executed. This event played a role in the deadly feud between the Elliots and the Scotts, which lasted for the next several years. He may have been succeeded by his grandson Robert. **David** (16th C.) servant to Walter Turnbull of Hobsburn. He is listed in 1567, along with his employer, among men were ordered to appear before the Privy Council to answer accusations of raiding into England. **David** (d.bef. 1585) son of Adam of Allanhaugh. In 1582 he and his brother William acknowledged that Walter of Goldielands had returned some documents that he had been given to keep for them; the delivery was witnessed by William of Tushielaw and the acknowledgement by the Scotts of Bowden and Northhouse. He was said to have 'fallin in my hand accidentlie' by Sir Walter of Branxholme, while he was a minor, his death being related to the slaying of Sir Walter's servant at Braidhaugh, Hob Dalgleish. The resulting feud was settled through a bond of 1585, between Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh; however, it is unclear whether his own close family (brothers are mentioned) were simply being forced to capitulate through this bond, since they appear not to have been directly related to the Laird of Allanhaugh at that time. **David** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Kincaple in Fife. The will of his wife Bessie Lees was recorded in Edinburgh in 1591. **David** (16th C.) brother of Walter of Chamberlain Newton and Burgess of Hawick. In 1579 he purchased a tenement in Hawick for £60 from Robert Johnstone in Kirkholm. This piece of land was on the north side of the High Street, between the tenements of Simon Sanderson and George Halliday. However, Bailie John refused to give sasine, since 'twa or thre inhabitantis of the burcht of Hawik' alleged that

they had rights to the same tenement. He and his brother John were witnesses in 1588 to an instrument of sasine for Walter Scott of Howpasley as heir to his father Sir Walter of Birkenside in the lands of Appletreehall and Midshiels. **David** (16th C.) son of Walter of Goldielands. In 1591 2 Burgesses of Edinburgh (saddler John 'Hairlaw' and tailor Donald 'Mckdull') were cautioners for him that he would not harm the vassals or servants of William, Earl of Angus; the nature of the dispute is unclear. In 1591/2 he is listed along with his brothers Walter and William among 200 Scotts and others who were accused of stealing livestock from the farms of Drumelzier and Dreva. In 1594 he was denounced for not 'finding lawburrows' for James Tweedie of Drumelzier; he was described as 'son natural of Walter Scott of Gouldielandis'. He may be the same as one of the other Davids. **David** (16th C.) Hawick Bailie in 1592. It is unclear what branch of the Scotts he may have been from. **David** of Spencerfield (d.c.1582) from Fife, his will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1582. The will of his wife Janet Heriot is also registered in 1582. **David** (d.c.1584) baxter in St. Andrews. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1584 and that of his wife, Helen Davidson, in 1575. **David** (d.c.1592) son of Thomas, indweller in Glasgow. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1592. His father could be the baxter in Glasgow whose son James was made a Burgess there in 1577. **David** (d.c.1593) described as 'skipper in Leith' in 1593/4 when his will was recorded in Edinburgh. **David** (d.c.1594) tenant in 'Coulie' (probably Coull) in Tannadice Parish in Forfarshire. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1594. He may be the David in 'Litill-Coull' whose wife Marjorie Lyon had her will recorded in Edinburgh in 1583. **David** (d.c.1594) tenant in 'Hamilton's Ferme', Rutherglen Parish, Lanarkshire. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1599. **David** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Drumchapel, Kirkpatrick Parish, Dumbartonshire. The will of his wife Katherine Johnstone was recorded in Edinburgh in 1589. **David** (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Eister-Casche', Strathmiglo Parish. The will of his wife Janet Harper was recorded in Edinburgh in 1591. He was surely rlated to James from the same place, recorded in 1583/4. **David** of Stobo Mill (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1602 when he signed a bond of peace among Border lairds. **David** (16th/17th C.) brother of the deceased Laird of Synton (either George or possible Walter) who was in a gang of Scotts and their followers who forcibly released 2 of their kin from the custody of the Bailies of Selkirk in 1608. Walter Scott, called 'Old Walter' in Synton was also involved, so possibly his brother or other near relative. **David** (16th/17th C.) son of the late John 'called of the Tour in Hawick'. In 1609 he had an action against Hector Turnbull of Barnhills and his son and heir John for not paying what they had borrowed from him. It is unclear how he might have been related to other local Scotts. He also had a brother John, who inherited his father's lands in 1609. **David** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Laidlaw and their son James was baptised in 1639. Perhaps the same David (along with James) witnessed a baptism in 1639 for John Scott and Janet Scott. **David** (17th C.) recorded being 'in Newlands' in 1643, when listed as owner of lands in Belses in Ancrum Parish in 1643, valued at £156. **David** of Canonbie (1627–48) son of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch and younger brother of Francis, 2nd Earl. He was born at Newark Castle. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1643, along with his brother Francis. He was listed among those on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1648, but is said to have died in that year, apparently in battle (and unmarried). However, his testament and inventory is confirmed in 1666 (by Jean, his only surviving sibling), making it unclear when he died; it could be that Jean, Countess of Tweeddale, was making clear that she was still owed part of his share of the amount given in their father's will, after the death of all other legitimate siblings. **David** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1652. **David** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Esther Scott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1673. **David** (d.c.1685) Commissary Depute of Peebles, Collector of the Forest and Commissioner of Excise and the Militia for Selkirkshire in the 1680s. He is probbly the 'Collector of Excise and Supply for Selkirkshire' recorded in 1683, 1684 and 1685. He was probably brother of the Laird of Tushielaw, although it is unclear which one. **David** (17th C.) son of John of Gorrenberry. In 1663/4 he served as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for Liddesdale and Canonbie. **David** (d.c.1683) tenant in Blackhope (although it is unclear which one). His will was recorded in 1683. **David** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Prendergast and their children included Walter (b.1680) and Thomas (b.1683). **David** (17th/18th C.) son of James of

Hundleshope. He was served as heir to the Barony of Hundleshope in 1700 and seems to have succeeded after his elder brother John died without issue. He was a Captain in H.M. Regiment of Foot Guards. As superior of Hundleshope he granted charters in 1720 and 1722. He disponed the lands of Hundleshope to his only son David in 1735 and probably died not long afterwards. **David** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Castleside in Ashkirk Parish. He married 'Lizie Loran', i.e. Elizabeth Lorraine, in 1699 (she was surely related to other Lorraines in Ashkirk at about the same time). Their children included Janet (b.1695). It is possible that the same David married Elizabeth Lorraine in Ashkirk in 1699 and had children: Robert (b.1701); Janet (b.1703); and Margaret (b.1706). **David** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Catslackburn in 1718. **David** of Merrylaw (17th/18th C.) said to be descended from Sir Robert of Thirlestane. He is recorded being 'in Merriela in Cavers parish' when his son was baptised in Hawick in 1708. He married Margaret, a younger daughter of Walter Scott of Todrig. They had a son, also David, who was a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery and served in the American Wars in the 1770s. He may also have had a sister, Janet, who married William Borthwick, farmer at Glendinning. His children included James (b.1708), baptised in Hawick Parish, with witnesses James Chisholme and Thomas Wright. He could be the David, resident at Merrlyaw, whose son William was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1724. He could also be the David who was at Giddenscleuch in 1727 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Cavers Parish. **David** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1737 he was at Outersideshiel when his son James was baptised. Other children, baptised in Roberton, who could be his, include Isabel (b.1746) and Margaret (b.1753). **David** of Hundleshope (18th C.) only son of David, who disponed his lands to him in 1735. He had a Crown charter for Hundleshope in 1741, when he married Elizabeth Gordon. He was a Jacobite supporter and friend of John Murray of Broughton; when Murray was preparing for the uprising in 1744, he wrote to him, enclosing a key to a private closet and requesting that he remove a strong-box and bury it, which he did under a cabbage patch in the garden of Hundleshope. He was the last Scott of Hundleshope, selling it in 1748 to Walter Laidlaw. **David** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at 'Heap Inn' in 1747. He married Mary Cowan in 1744, the marriage being recorded in Wilton and Ashkirk Parishes. Their children included Isabel (b.1747) and Janet (b.1749). The witnesses in 1747 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **David** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Christian Graham and their son William was baptised in 1755. **David** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickshiels in 1763 and 1764 and Roberton Burnfoot in 1767 and 1774. He married Margaret Learmonth in Roberton in 1759. His children included Robert (b.1763), Thomas (b.1764), Janet (b.1767), Jean (b.1769) and David (b.1774). **David** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Scott and their children included William (b.1776) and Elizabeth (b.1779). **David** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Davidson and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1781. **David** (d.c.1792) son of David of Merrylaw and Margaret Scott, from the Todrig branch. He served with the Royal Artillery in America. He was at St. Augustine in 1773, acted as Commissary of Horse in 1780 and received an address from the inhabitants of Kings and Queens Counties on Long Island in 1782. In the following year he was promoted to Major. His name disappears in 1793, but he may be the Maj. David who died in camp at Seringapatam, India. **Rev. David** (1765/6–1822) licensed by Langholm presbytery in 1797, he was presented to Castleton Parish by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch and ordained there in 1801. He remained minister of Castleton until his death. He is described as 'devout and liberal in his sentiments, he was faithful and zealous in the discharge of duty, particularly in promoting the religious education of youth, while he was a friend to the poor'. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Scott, who died in 1848, aged 73. They had daughters: Margaret (1809–23), and Mary (1813–41), who married Robert Stavert, merchant in Manchester. He is buried in Castleton kirkyard. **David** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Blackhall on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1787 when he had a saddle horse. 'Heirs of D Scott' was the record on the 1790 Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 2 farm horses at Blackhall in 1797 and also paid the dog and clock taxes there in 1797. **David** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Eweslees on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1787–1797, appearing along with Hugo from 1788. It seems likely he is different than (but surely related to) the David who was at Blackhall at about the same time. In 1791 he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry. **David** (18th/19th C.) wright at the Sandbed. He is recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse

Tax Rolls for Hawick. He married Marion Thomline in Wilton in 1758 and she died in Hawick in 1800. Their children included: Jean (b.1760); James (b.1762); Ann (1765–1800), who died in Hawick; Andrew (b.1768); John (b.1772); and Margaret (b.1776), **David** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Dewyhaugh (in Teviothead Parish), when he paid the cart tax in 1791. He was also listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His son is probably the David junior, labourer at 'Deweyhaugh' on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish; he may also have been father to mason Robert, who was also on the ballot in 1799 and 1801 and mason Christopher who was there in 1801. It seems likely he was the David whose children, baptised in Cavers, included: Christopher (b.1774); and Robert (b.1777), when he was recorded at Castleweary. He may also have had a daughter (perhaps Betty) who married Patrick Hume and who was said to have 3 uncles ('Scotts the masons') living near Bathurst, Canada in the early 1800s. **David** (b.1770s) shepherd at Merrylaw in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Subst.' suggested that someone substituted for him. His name appears again in 1798, with James Boswell Scott acting as his substitute and his status was confirmed in the amended list of 1799. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts of Merrylaw. **David** (18th/19th C.) cooper in Lilliesleaf according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **David** (1777/8–1851) born in Yarrow, he was shepherd at Flatt in Liddesdale and later at Hoscoteshiel, as well as being tenant in Redfordgreen. He married Jean, daughter of William Scott, 'the Pether', and she died at Bellendean in 1866, aged 86. Their children were: William (b.1804), farmer at Garwald Shiel and later Sailfoot, Moffat Water; Thomas (b.1806), who emigrated to America; Isabel (1808–35), who died at Redfordgreen; Helen (1811–87), who married Eskdalemuir shepherd Walter Beattie; George (b.1813), shepherd at Hardlee and Hyndlee; Elizabeth (b.1818/9), who married blacksmith William Pow; Jean; Christina (b.1823/4), who married gamekeeper Thomas Rutherford; and another daughter, who married a farmer in Ettrick. He is buried at Borthwick Waas. **David** (b.c.1770s) recorded as 'Junior Labourer Deweyhaugh' on the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was also recorded at Dewyhaugh in 1801, but labelled 'Infirm'. He was presumably son of David. Robert was mason there in 1799 in 1801 both David and Christopher were there; it seems likely all 3 were sons of the older David. **David** (b.c.1770s) servant at Drinkstone according to the ballot list for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **David** (18th/19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Scott and their children included: Thomas (b.1806); Jean (b.1808); Betty (b.1818); and Mary (b.1820). **David** (18th/19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Jeany Weir and their children included: Jean (b.1806); Andrew (b.1808); Janet (b.1811); Janet (again, b.1813); Thomas (b.1815); and Charlotte (b.1818). Probably the same David, married to 'Jean' Weir, had children William (b.1797) and Alison (b.1799) baptised in Wilton. **David** (b.1791/2) born in Langholm, he was farmer at Priesthaugh. He held a Scottish long-jump record and was said to have jumped 24 feet is a single bound on the haugh at Mosspaul. He was also known for copying the style of various famous boxers. He was in the Chair for the Wisp Club dinner of 1844. He was also a subscriber to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was probably related to Walter, who is recorded at Priesthaugh near the end of the 18th century or Robert who was recorded there in 1821. In 1851 he was listed as farmer of 45 arable acres and 2505 hill acres, employing 5 labourers. He was still there in the 1861 census, farming 3300 acres and employing 5 men. He married Christian Aitchison and their children included: Margaret (b.1824); Walter H. (b.1823/4); Charles William Douglas (b.1827); and David C. (b.1830/1). He could be the David, son of Hugh and Margaret Amos, born in Langholm in 1791. **David Dundas** (1800/1–75) of Briery Yards, born in Edinburgh. He was a historian and friend of David Laing. He translated theological works, including Ranke's 'History of the Popes of Rome'. There was a publication of 1856 describing a local disagreement 'Clerical Despotism and Synod of Justice, or True State of the Case between the Rev. J.A. Wallace, Free Church, Hawick, and David D. Scott, Esq., Briery-yards, &c.' He gave a talk to the Archæological Society in 1858, on Anglo-Saxon settlements, including a discussion of the possible (although probably fanciful) origin of 'Hawick' and other local placenames; and in 1872 he gave a talk on the significance of Bannockburn. In 1859 he donated to the Society an 'Autograph letter of Hugh Miller'. He chaired the centenary Burns night at the Commercial Inn in 1859. In 1861 he was living at Briery Yards, along with the official owner, Thomas Turnbull, for whom he

was the main trustee; he was still recorded there in 1868. His wife was Mary C., and their children included Katherine J. and Elizabeth. **David** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Linton and their son Gideon was baptised in 1830. **David** (b.c.1810) stockingmaker in Wilton and Hawick. He was probably the David listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish, but living in Hawick in 1835 and 1840. He was David 'Senr.' at Dovemount on the 1841 census, living with David 'Junr.' who was apparently just 5 years younger; he could be the warehouseman recorded at Dovemount in 1835 and in Hawick in 1840. He is probably the stockingmaker David whose son Thomas died in Hawick in 1840. Perhaps the same David married Janet Waldie in Wilton in 1830. **David** (19th C.) married Jessie Michie in Hawick in 1843. **David** (b.c.1812) born in Traquair Parish, he was a stockingmaker in Wilton. In 1841 he was 'David Scott Junr.' living on Dovemount with another David who was recorded being just 5 years older. The men may have been cousins (unless the age estimates are way off). Probably the same David was a frameworker in 1851, living with his cousin Robert Ormiston on Under Damside. By 1861 he was married and living at Dovemount again. His wife was Janet, from Yetholm, and their children included Isabella (b.1858/9). **David** (19th C.) member of the Archæological Society from 1857. He was described as living on the Cross Wynd. **David** (1834–1902) son of Thomas and Janet Notman, and grandson of wright James Scott. He was apprenticed to blacksmith John Manuel in Lilliesleaf. He was living near Liverpool when he got married in 1859 and later lived at Ladylaw Place, then at Pathfoot and Damside. In 1861 he was recorded as a blacksmith living at Whitrope Tunnel along with other labourers; his wife and first child were in Ladylaw Place with his in-laws, wool-spinner Walter and Mary Riddell. In 1859 he married Janet, daughter of Walter Riddell. Their children were: Mary (1859–87), who married her cousin John Robson; Thomas (1861–1946); Janet Notman (b.1864), who died young; Janet (again, b.1866); and Jean (b.1869); Walter (b.1871), who also died young; Elizabeth (b.1876); and Ann Robson (1879–1947). The first 6 children were born in Hawick. In 1874 he emigrated to Ottawa, Canada with his family. He became head blacksmith at Gibson Quarry, Beamsville, Ontario. **David** (19th C.) mason at Bonchester Bridge. He was Parish Registrar in Hobkirk. He married Helen, daughter of Peter Bruce, who was born at Swinnie. **David** (19th C.) mason in Hawick. He was Cornet in 1865. In September of that year he had the added distinction of leading the procession up to the Town's new water supply on the Allan. **David** (1942/3–) born and raised in Hawick, he worked for the Hawick News and then the Cumberland Evening News, before starting at the Scotsman in 1968. He eventually became the Scottish Government editor for the newspaper, and in 1999 was awarded an O.B.E. for contributions to Scottish journalism. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 1999. **David** 'Davy' (1958/9–) attended Trinity and the High School, he became a housing director for Barratt's. Regarded as one of the greatest Burns authorities in the Borders, he has been a highly sought-after speaker at dinners. He is an honorary member of Hawick Burns Club and the 1514 Club. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 2016. there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas **Dickon** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'Dicono Scoto' in 1303/4 when he was the English King's messanger to gthe Sheriff of Lanark. His name could be a variant of Richard. **Dickson** (b.1804/5) from Melrose, he was a tailor in Newmill, recorded Borthwick, farmer at Newmill. Their children included Thomas (who worked as a miller), Alexander (a shepherd) and Jane (who may have married Mr. Bell, farmer at Wattaman, Dumfriesshire). **Douglas Gordon** (1896–1717) son of Thomas B., he was born in Hawick. He was educated at George Watson's School and served as a 2nd Lieut. with the Royal Flying Corps. He died in a flying accident while training in Shropshire, misjudging the distance in a lopp-the-loop. He is commemorated on a memorial at the Riverdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto (where his parents lived) and also on the gravestone of his grandfather Walter Scott in Wilton Cemetery. **Duncan** (13th C.) son and heir of Sir Michael, who may have been the 'wizard'. He consented to his father's gift to Dunfermline monastery, also confirmed by Alexander II in 1231. He also granted and consented to a further gift of lands in Fife and Perthshire, sometime before 1250 He had 2 sons: Sir Michael, 1st Laird of Balwearie; and Gilbert, who witnessed a charter in 1236. **Duncan** (13th/14th C.) son of Michael of Balwearie. He paid homage to Edward I in 1296, when he is recorded as 'Duncanus Scotus". Also in 1296 his wife Mary petitioned King Edward I for support after he was captured at Dunbar; he is there 'Duncan le Escot'. He is probably the Scottish

prisoner 'Duncanus le Scot' recorded being held at 'Roff'' (probably Rochester Castle) in 1296. In 1297/8 there is a record of expenses for his imprisonment in England. In 1310 he was part of an agreement for lands in Perthshire. Perhaps the same 'Duncanus Skot' was recorded in English documents appraising horses in Linlithgow and Dundee in 1311/2. **Duncan** (14th C.) recorded in an English document of 1335 as keeper of carts at the garrison in Edinburgh. **Duncan** (16th C.) witness to 2 instrument involving the lands of 'Brokholis' in Aberdeenshire in 1536. **Duthac** (d.c.1491) recorded paying rent in 'Uvir Argati' in Doune in the period 1480–90, along with his wife Janet. His widow was still paying rent in 1492 and 1495. He was presumably naed after the Scottish saint. It is unclear how he was connected with other Scotts. **Ebenezer** (b.c.1775) tenant at Burnflat in Hawick. He is recorded as 'Eben Scott weaver Burnflat' in 1797 and 1798 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. He was annotated with 'deserted' in 1797; however, in 1798 it is recorded that Robert Turnbull acted as substitute for him. It was written that Turnbull, who had been on the first list, volunteered in his place, with him being 'irregularly returned in the first list ... and proved himself to be more than Twenty three years of age at the time of the return'; this was accepted by the Committee. However, he was selected for service again in 1799, but failed to appear and was later declared unfit for service, with Hawick shoemaker James Wilson selected in his place. His name appeared again on the list for the ballot in 1801. In 1841 he was listed as a woollen hand-loom weaver at Burnflat. His wife was Janet and their children included Robert (b.c.1810), Gilbert (b.c.1815) and Agnes (b.1825). **Edmond** (16th/17th C.) son to Gavin in the Dean (in Edinburgh). He is recorded as 'Edward' in 1596/7 when he became an apprentice in Edinburgh with baxter James 'Cairnie'. In 1608 he was 'Edmound' when he became a Burgess of Edinburgh. **Edmond** (17th C.) recorded as servant and 'officiar' to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his fees. Probably the same Edmund is listed separately as 'officiar in Tiviotdaill'. **Edward** (16th C.) recorded in a document in the Glasgow Cathedral chartulary in 1525. He appears to have been a Burgess of Glasgow. He could be the Edward in Glasgow whose heiresses Alison (already deceased), Janet, Marion and Margaret were recorded in court documents of 1564/5, 1566 and 1567. **Edward** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashtrees in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He may have been related to Adam, who was at Ashtrees in 1801. **Elizabeth** (d.1478) 2nd wife of John Chapman, Burgess of Ayr. She is mentioned in an 'obit' for her husband, who died in 1503; the text describes the land they owned and the masses to be said for them. She was probably related to other early Ayrshire Scotts. **Elizabeth** (15th C.) received 6 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. She is listed among servants of the Laird. of Sir William. **Elizabeth** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1527/8 as heir of the deceased Robert, who held lands in Selkirk. **Elizabeth** nee Ker (15th/16th C.) daughter of Walter Ker of Cessford. She firstly married Philip Rutherford, younger of that Ilk and secondly married Sir Walter of Branxholme. She long outlived her husband, who died in 1504. In 1510 she received the liferent of Deloraine and Warleshope. In 1539 she and her son Sir Walter sought to remove the tenants from their lands of Annelshope in Ettrick (which she held in liferent) and then she moved her own livestock there. She was described at that time as the 'old lady of Buccleucht'. She was burnt to death within Catslack tower by Lord Grey and an English raiding party (supported by the Kers) in 1547. **Elizabeth** (16th C.) wife of John Bait, Burgess of Newburgh in Fife. Her husband resigned a tenement of land to be re-infefted to the 2 of them together. **Elizabeth** (16th C.) daughter of William and grand-daughter of the Sir Walter who was murdered in 1552. After her father's death, her mother remarried to Sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, and so she is sometimes referred to as Elizabeth Murray. According to a 1568/9 contract between Scotts and Kerrs (atoning for the murder) she had to marry the grandson of Sir Andrew of Hirsel, when he became 14 years of age. He was John, 2nd son of Sir Walter Kerr of Cessford. In fact she married John Carmichael of Meadowflat. **Elizabeth** (d.c.1564) wife of Cuthbert Murray. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1564. **Elizabeth** (d.c.1581) widow of Patrick Kinnaird of that Ilk. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1581. **Elizabeth** (d.c.1586) widow of James Kincaid, 'indweller in Hieriggs, outwith the West-poer of Edinburgh'. The wills of her and her husband are recorded in Edinburgh in 1586. **Elizabeth** (d.c.1589) 'sometime spouse' to Archibald Anderson, merchant, Burgess of Glasgow.

Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1589. **Elizabeth** (d.c.1589) 'sometime spouse' to David Balfour of 'Billedmonth' in Fife. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1589. **Elizabeth** (16th C.) from the Scotts of Balwearie, although it is unclear who exactly her parents were. She firstly married John Scott (d.bef. 1561), maltman in Edinburgh West Port, who was also known as 'of Orchardfield'. Their children included Alexander, John (d.bef. 1581) and William of Elie, Ardross and Grangemuir (1545/6–1628). She secondly married Robert Scott of Knightspottie, who was a grandson of Robert of Allanhaugh, and their grandson was John of Scotstarvet. **Elizabeth** (d.c.1593/4) widow of Robert Scott, writer. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1593/4. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (d.c.1594) wife of Thomas Cluney in the Parish of Abernethy, Perthshire. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1594/5. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (d.c.1596) wife of Thomas Brown, maltman, Burgess of Perth. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1596. **Elizabeth** (d.c.1600) 'sometime spouse' to John Vauss, elder, Burgess of Paisley. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1596 and 1601. **Elizabeth** nee Hay (16th/17th C.) wife of Walter, tenant in Essenside, son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden, who was killed on the Ettrick Water in about 1616. She was daughter of John Hay of Haystoun (or Smithfield) and was also known as Elspeth. She was involved in several years of legal battles to take action against the Scotts of Bonnington and Newhouse for her husband's death. In 1619 she was among the people ordered to attend the court personally in the case regarding the murder of her husband. She secondly married William Scott of Salenside. In 1632 she renounced her claim to Alemoor, and in 1647 assigned some lands to her son James. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) daughter of George of Castleton. In 1632, along with her sisters Janet and Margaret, she was served 'heir portioner' to her father. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) one of the daughters of Robert of Alton. In 1653 she and her sisters Margaret and Agnes were served heirs to their 'foir grandsher' (probably great-gandfather) Robert in half of the East Mains of Hassendean. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) daughter of George, who was brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade. In 1660 she married Charles Lauder from Wind. In 1670, she and her sister Anna were served heirs portioner to their father in the Barony of Maxton and associated lands. This included Borthwick Mains, Abbotrule, Bowsetside, Grange, Fodderlee, Over and Nether Bonchester, Mackside, Gatehousecote, Hartshaugh, Langraw, Raperlaw, Firth, Westbarns, Belses, Winnington, Winningtonhall, Parkhead, Horselee, Turn, Acreknowe, Swinstead, Dodburn, Kirkwood and Langnewton. Presumably they sold the superiority of these lands shortly afterwards. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) convicted in Hawick in 1674 of stealing 5 or 6 quarters of plaiding 'from off ane web of Janet Leyden's which was drying in the backyards'. **Elizabeth** (17th C.) resident of Midlem. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Elizabeth** (17th C.) listed among the poor people living at Dryden in Ashkirk Parish, who were unassessed for the hearth tax in 1694. She is distinct from Bessie, who lived at Headshaw. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) recorded as 'cottar' at Town o' Rule on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) resident at Mabonlaw, recorded among the poor of Wilton Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) married James Riddell, who farmed at Wiltonburn. Her husband was renting $^1/_4$ of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1690, but she was listed as his widow renting $^1/_3$ in 1694. She may have been cloely related to Robert Scott and John Scott, who were also farmers at Wiltonburn in 1694. **Elizabeth** of Mangerton (17th/18th C.) sister of Francis of Mangerton and hence probably daughter of Sir Francis. Her brother was Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch for Eskdale. She prepared the accounts for her brother in the year 1696–97, by which time he was presumably deceased (or too ill). She was served heir to her brother in 1700, inheriting the lands of Belford in Morebattle Parish, as well as Thickside, Hartrigge and others in Jedburgh Parish. However, nothing else is known about her. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) tenant in Crawhill in Wilton Parish when she paid the window tax in 1748. She is recorded as 'Mrs. Betty Scott'. It is unclear who her husband was or even whether her maiden or married name was Scott. However, she is surely related to John Scott, who was living at Crawhill in 1751. **Elizabeth** (18th C.) recorded as witness to a baptism in Hawick Parish in 1761. The couple were Walter Cavers and Margaret Scott (who was probably related to her). It was very rare for a woman to act as a witness, so there is probably a story here. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' nee Rutherford (1729–89) daughter of David Rutherford of Capehope and Margaret,

daughter of Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee. She was a niece of Alison Cockburn, who wrote a version of 'Flowers of the Forest'. When younger she was attached to a man who drowned on a passage to Ireland, so she remained single for much of her life. However, in 1768 she married Walter of Wauchope. She was noted as an artist and poet, her collected poems 'Alonza and Cora' being published posthumously in 1801. In 1787 Burns visited the house on his Border Tour. She had sent him a verse epistle offering him a 'marled plaid' in appreciation of his work, and he replied by composing the 'Epistle To Mrs. Scott, Gudewife of Wauchope-House'. His notebook describes how 'she possessed all the sense, taste, intrepidity of face, and bold critical decision which usually distinguish female authors'. She was apparently a friend of Dr. Blacklock, Allan Ramsay and Allan Cunningham. She died a couple of years after Burns visit, it being said that 'the activity of her mind has destroyed a strong constitution'. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' nee Dickson (1757–1838) daughter of Archibald of Hassendeanburn and Huntlaw. She was born in Minto Parish. She married Charles, 3rd Laird of Wauchope and had 6 boys plus 3 girls. She is probably the Mrs. Scott of Wauchope recorded living on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. Her portrait was painted by Sir John Watson Gordon when he was young. **Elmer** see **Ailmer**. **Esther** (17th C.) daughter of 'Auld Wat' of Harden, she married Elliot of Falnash and then George Langlands of that Ilk. **Esther** (1772/3–1855) listed as 'independent' and 'annuitant' in the 1841 and 1851 censuses, at about 5 High Street. She lived along with her younger sister Sarah, who also died unmarried in 1855. It seems likely they were daughters of Andrew and Beatrix Turnbull, with siblings Robert (b.1762), Ann (b.1765), Thomas (b.1767), Ann (b.1770) and Martha (b.1775). Their father is probably Bailie Andrew, merchant of Hawick, and the property is probably the 'A. Scott' on Wood's 1824 map. **Ewen** (15th C.) son of John, he acted as a Ranger for James II, like his father. However, it is unclear to which branch of the family they belonged. From 1440 his name is recorded as 'Eugenio Scot' and associated with lands in Arran and Bute. His name last occurs in 1451. **Finlaus** (15th C.) recorded among the graduates of Glasgow University in 1464. His name is recorded as 'Finlaus Scot de Insulis'. He was 'of the Islands'; it is unclear how he was related to other Scotts, or whether his forename was a variant of something more familiar. **Francis** (16th/17th C.) described as 'natural son' of John Scott, 'called of Tuschelaw' (i.e. Tushielaw) in a charter of 1618. His father was son of Sir Walter of Tushielaw, infamous for killing Walter of Gamescleuch in 1609. **Francis** of Woll (d.bef. 1643) eldest son of Robert of Woll. He was recorded as Laird in 1627. However, he was succeeded by his brother James by 1643, and so presumably died without heirs of his own. **Francis** (17th C.) shepherd who was son of Adam in 'Schaws' (or Shaws) and grandson of Robert of Gilmanscleuch. He is mentioned by Scott of Satchells in his 'postral'. **Francis** of Synton (d.c.1648) 4th son of Walter 'Auld Wat' of Harden. He was brother of Sir William of Harden, Hugh (who started the Scotts of Gala), Walter (in Essenside), Margaret (who married Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs), Esther (who married Elliot of Falnash and secondly George Langlands of that Ilk), Janet (who married Thomas Scott, later Laird of Whitslade) and Margaret (who married David Pringle of Gala); so he was locally very well connected. He is described as 'in Howfuird' and later as 'of Sinton'. In 1610 he was named along with his father and brothers when Gilbert Eliott of Horsleyhill (later of Stobs) was cautioner for them not to harm Walter Scott in Hawick, called Todshawhill, and his associates. He assisted in managing the Buccleuch estates. In 1617 he was recorded among supporters of the Scotts of Harden who Lady Bonnington complained had attacked her family (as part of a feud between the Harden and Bonnington Scotts); his brothers William and Hugh were also listed. In about 1618 he was listed among men who had illegally used hagbuts and pistols in Ettrick Forest. In 1619 he was among the people ordered to attend the court personally in the case regarding the murder of his brother Walter. In 1624 he married Isobel, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade. In 1627 he purchased the Synton estate from his distant cousin George (their great-grandfathers had been brothers), thus starting a new line of the Scotts of Synton, which would become the Corse Scotts. In 1633 he was appointed one of the 'Tutors Testamentary' to oversee the Earl of Buccleuch's will. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1641 he purchased most of the lands of North Synton from the Veitch family, thus enlarging the estate. In 1643 he was on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire and in 1643, 1644 and 1646 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire. He was recorded in 1643 as owner of the lands of Easter Essenside (valued at £200), the west side of North Synton (£208), the east side

of North Synton (£338) and Birkwood (£200). He was 'of South Synton' in 1648 when listed as one of the Lairds recorded collecting money for 'the plague stricken poor in the brazen laidel' in Ashkirk Parish. His children were: William, who succeeded; Margaret, who married William Scott of Tushielaw; Francis (b.1633); Walter; Elspeth; Isobel (or Isabel); Agnes; Helen; Christian; and Grizel. Note that these generations are somewhat uncertain, although it seems he was succeeded by his son William, and then his grandson John. Some of his daughters were named in 1665 when their mother made a disposition for the monies owed to her through her marriage contract. In 1662 his son Francis was appointed as guardian for John (later of Synton), son of his son William of Synton. **Francis** of Castleside (d.bef. 1669) probably grandson of George 'of Castlesyde' (and hence great-grandson of 'Auld Wat o Harden'). Castleside was inherited by the 3 daughters of George of Castleside, namely Janet, Margaret and Bessie in 1632, and he must have inherited it (or bought it from) them sometime before 1636. He bore the Earl of Buccleuch's gauntlets at his funeral procession at Hawick in 1634. In 1638 he was 'in Casthillsyde' when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. In 1639 he complained to Ashkirk Session that his mother-in-law, Margaret Scott of Castleside, had called him a 'thief and traitour', after apparently he 'maliciously and unrevererently rackt and ruggit her from her said seat' in the church; presumably an argument over the family seat in the kirk, and a son who did not get along with his mother-in-law! It is possible she was the daughter of George of Castleside from whom he inherited the lands, or else she was the widow of George of Castleside and he married one of the daughters. In 1641 he had a 'letter or inhibition' against Gavin Cessford of Westhouses for fraud against him, the case heard in Melrose. He is also mentioned in another Melrose case of 1642. He could be the Francis who witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1652. He may be the man recorded as 'Castleside for Newtowne' (presumably Newton farm) who paid the land tax in Hassendean Parish for £156 in 1663; he also paid tax on £160 in Ashkirk Parish for Castleside. He was recorded as granter in a deed of 1663. He is on a list of landowners in Hassendean Parish in 1666. His widow Isobel (presumably Scott) was 'liferentrix' of Westhouses and Gattonside in a document of 1669. **Francis** (1626–51) 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, son of Walter, the 1st Earl. He succeeded when still a minor and so had some of his male relatives as 'tutors'. Specifically, in 1634 he was served heir to his father in the lands and Baronies of Branxholme, Buccleuch, Eckford, Lanton, Whitchester, Lempitlaw, Rankilburn, Eilrig and Kirkurd (united into the Barony of Branxholme), the Barony of Hailes (which included Alemoor), as well as lands in Ettrick and Yarrow, Greenwood and the Lyne, Teindside, Harwood, Slaidhills, Carlinpool, Porterslands in Grahamslaw, the Monk's Tour in Hassendean, the lands of the Lordship of Melrose, the Baronies of Wilton, Chamberlain Newton and Town Yetholm, the Lordship of Liddesdale, including the Castle of Hermitage, the advowson of the Kirk of Hawick and other lands in Haddington, Edinburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Dumfries and Lanark, combined into the Barony of Hailes. In 1636 he was a student at St. Andrews, then at St. Leonard's College until 1642. His wardship and marriage rights were granted to the Earl of Stirling, although his widow gave these up in 1642 for a large payment. He was present at the Parliament of 1641 when only 14 years old. He purchased the Lordship of Dalkeith from the Earl of Morton in 1642. Also in 1642 he was named to a commission that was charged to apprehend and try a large number of Borders men accused of being 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift'. In 1643 he loaned 9000 merks to the Collector General of Scotland. In a county valuation of 1643 he was the landowner with the highest yearly value in Hawick Parish (about $^2/_5$ of the total, amounting to £6311 3s 4d) and also almost half the total in Wilton Parish, as well as more than half of Castleton Parish, a third of Cavers Parish and about a quarter of Hassendean Parish. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1643, along with his brother David. He was one of the men appointed as Colonels of Foot for Roxburgh and Selkirk in 1643 (when only 17) and was also on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1644. New colours were made for his regiment in 1644, and this could be the 'Bellenden Banner'. In 1644 he complained about the number of men he was being asked to supply to the army. As part of the Covenanter army his regiment took part in the storming of Newcastle in 1644 and he was also at Marston Moor. In 1645 he was appointed Judiciar over a large fraction of Roxburghshire, including the Lordships of Liddesdale, the Debateable Land etc., Ewesdale, Ashkirk, Hassendean, Cavers and Hawick, with the power to appoint courts. He received a charter of the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1647. In 1646, 1648 and 1649

he was on the Committee of War for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. He was a heritor of Wilton Church as well as presumably of Hawick. In 1647 was made Sheriff Principal of Selkirkshire. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He was also at the 1649 Parliament that repealed the acts of the 'Engagement'. In 1650 he resigned his baronies of Branxholme, Hassendean and others in favour of himself and his heirs, including provision for inheritance through any female heir, whose husband would have to take the surname Scott. Also in 1650 he was one of the commissioners appointed to welcome Charles II to Scotland, although his castles at Newark and Dalkeith were possessed by Cromwell. He went further north for safety, but died at Dalkeith 'after a short illness' (which is not specified), before reaching his 25th birthday. He was one of the last Scottish noblemen to adhere to the Royalist cause, even when it was clearly hopeless. He was buried in Dalkeith Church (and not in Hawick, like his forebears). In 1646 he married Lady Margaret Leslie, 2nd daughter of the 6th Earl of Rothes, who was widow of Alexander, Lord Balgonie. She was nominated as one of the 'tutors' for his children, should he die before her, and she later married the Earl of Wemyss (becoming the Countess of Wemyss). Scott of Satchells is not very complimentary when he writes 'These infants sweet were left to their guardians to keep, Their tutors oft suffered controul, Their mother was so impudent That she must always have her intent' [CWS]. His children were: Mary (b.1647), who succeeded him; Walter (b.1648), who died in infancy; Margaret (b.1650), who also died young; and Anna (b.1651), who succeeded after her sister's death. For years after his death there were efforts by his tutors to reduce the huge fine imposed on the family for his support of Charles, claiming that he had served in a Parliamentary Regiment in 1643 and acted against the 'Engagement' in 1648 – 'And he began to talk anon, Of good Earl Francis, dead and gone . . . ' [SWS], 'Earl Francis his father Earl Walter did succeed, Into his earldom but not his head; Yet he wanted neither hand, head, nor heart, But could not act like to his father's part' [CWS], 'He had no Heirsmale, but Daughters left behind, For to enjoy his great Earldom and Land' [CWS]. **Francis** (17th C.) Schoolmaster of Hassendean, probably father of the last minister of the Parish, Rev. Francis. Nothing else appears to be known about him. **Francis** of Mangerton (d.c.1640) illegitimate son of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch, with an unknown mother. In 1635 he had a charter of the lands of Mangerton from his nephew Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. His daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Scott, 1st Baronet of Ancrum, and he had another daughter, Marie. He was succeeded by his brother William. He died, was buried in Holland, and in 1648 there was still a dispute over the funeral costs between the Earl of Buccleuch and William of Mangerton (his brother). He may be the Lieut.-Col. 'Mangerton' whose account book of 1644, as a company of the Earl of Buccleuch's regiment, is in the Buccleuch papers. **Francis** of Newton (17th C.) listed as being 'of Newingetoune' when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He was probably son or brother of John and Walter of Chamberlain Newton, who are recorded shortly before, and may have been father of Walter of Newton, who is recorded a little later (and perhaps grandfather of the later Francis of Chamberlain Newton). **Francis** of Carterton (17th C.) recorded on the Committee of War for Dumfriesshire in 1644 and 1649. He is also recorded in 2 deeds in 1663. He was probably father of Robert of Carterton. **Francis** of Shielswood (b.1638) eldest son of Walter of Shielswood. He is recorded in an inventory of writs of 1648 and in a discharge with Sir William Scott of Harden in 1663. He is said to have died not long after obtaining possession of his estates. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Robert. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Cessford and their children included Janet (b.1653) and Isobel (b.1655). **Francis** (17th C.) younger son of Hugh of Gala. He is referred to as 'brother-german' of James of Gala in 1664 and 1665. He was given 300 merks Scots annually according to the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch in 1650, where he is described as 'our servand'. **Francis** of Arkleton (17th C.) eldest son of Walter of Arkleton. He was brother of Robert of Harwood. In 1661 he was recorded still responsible for money that his father (as Chamberlain for Eskdale, Ewesdale, Wauchopedale and Eskdalemuir) owed to the Duchess of Buccleuch. He granted a bond to Isobel Ker, wife of George Douglas of Bonjedward in 1663 and was also recorded in 2 deeds that year. He sold Arkleton to Walter Elliot in 1669, with the consent of his mother Anna. In 1664 he married Isobel, daughter of William Eliott of Stobs. **Francis** of Phaup (17th C.) described as 'of Phaope' in 1657 in a factor's extract

to Sir William Scott of Harden and another to his brother Capt. John Scott in 1671. He was a Colonel serving in Brussells in 1666. He was probably brother to Adam, who became a gunsmith's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1671, and in which case his father was Robert. He paid tax on land valued at £526 13s 4d in Selkirkshire in 1678. James of Phaup, recorded in 1682, may be his son. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Clerk and their son James was baptised in 1648. **Sir Francis** of Mangerton (d.1672) eldest son of William. He inherited the lands of Mangerton and others from his father in 1648. This probably included Hartrigge in Jedburgh Parish. He may have been a minor when he succeeded; there is a record of discharge to his curators in 1667. However, he appears to have already been acting as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for Eskdale in at least the period 1661–72. In 1663 he was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He was succeeded by his son Francis, who was served as his heir in 1675. The name of his wife is unknown; it was probably his mother (not his wife) who was the Lady Mangerton listed on the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 (but possibly from earlier). He may be the Sir Francis, married to Jean 'Lyll' whose son Walter was baptised in Edinburgh in 1672. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Bridges (or Briggs) and their children included: Janet (b.1673); Archibald (b.1676); Bessie (b.1678); Thomas (b.1680); Adam (b.1681); Isobel (b.1684); and Andrew (b.1687). The witnesses in 1678 and 1680 were William Bridges and William Swan. He could be the Francis who witnessed a baptism in 1683 for Steven Greenshields and Bessie Bridges. **Francis** of Grassyards (17th C.) recorded in 2 discharges to the Burgh of Selkirk in 1678 and another in 1681. An undated account in Selkirk discusses 'the mony was borrowed from Grassyeards'. Also in 1688 there was an assignation of debt owed to him by the Burgh of Selkirk. In 1691 he was assignee to Sir Patrick Murray of Deuchar in another discharge in Selkirk. He may be the brother of James Scott of Shielswood referred to by Walter Scott of Satchells in the lines 'Honest James Scot of Shiels-wood, Whose like there is not many, ... Of his Genealogie I will speak no more, Because his Brother Grass-yards is set down before'. He was also listed among Scotts as 'Todrick, and Gilmans-cleugh, they were in my Dream, And good Grass-yeards, and Adam in Delorain' and was separately said to be brother of Adam in Deloraine. **Francis** of Gilmanscleuch (17th C.) son of John. He is recorded in deeds of 1663, 1673 and 1682. He was served heir to his father in 1686. He became Commissioner of Supply (for Selkirkshire) in 1685. He had a marriage contract in 1685 with Margaret Bertram, widow of Alexander Russell. The Ettrick Shepherd wrote that he was often in his (Hogg's) grandfather's house. He was succeeded by John, probably his son. His son Robert became a barber's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1711, by which time he was already deceased. **Francis** (d.c.1688) tenant in 'Vaills' when his will was recorded in one of the counties of Peebles, Roxburgh or Selkirk. It is unclear where this was (perhaps Valesburn or Wells, or possibly Walls in Dumfriesshire). **Francis** of Langshaw (d.c.1690) younger son of Patrick of Kirkstyle and Langshaw, and younger brother of Sir John of Ancrum. He witnessed a document for Anna Duchess of Buccleuch in 1662. He is recorded in a deed of 1673. In 1669 and 1673 he is listed as son of Patrick of Langshaw when he witnessed 3 charters for the commissioners of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Documents relating to the 'multures' of Langshaw mention from around 1670 to 1675. He purchased the lands of Broadwoodshiels in 1672. He obtained crown charters of Langshaw (in Melrose Parish) in 1674 and 1690. He paid land tax on Langshaw in 1678. In 1679 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. He is listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682, and is recorded in cases held in Melrose in 1684. His children included: Walter, who succeeded; Thomas, who succeeded Walter; and John, who became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1697. In 1690 Walter was served heir to his lands of Falnash, Tanlaw Naze, Calfshaw and Langhaugh in the Parish of Hawick. Thomas was served as his heir to Langshaw and other lands in 1695. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married 'Giles' Murray in 1683 and their children included Francis (b.1687), with witnesses Richard Thomson and Andrew Deans. He is probably the same as one of the other Francises, e.g. the one later recorded at Wester Groundistone. **Francis** of Mangerton (d.c.1696) son of Sir Francis. There is a marriage contract of 1672 between him and Christian Kerr, involving the annual rent of Nether Mangerton. He was recorded in a deed of 1673. He was served heir to his father in 1675. In 1678 he paid the land tax for Calroust in Morebattle Parish and 'eastrige thicksyde and his lands

in ulstoun' in Jedburgh Parish. He was also the 'Laird of Mangerstain' who paid the land tax on £1280 in Castleton Parish in 1678. In 1681 he was a witness to the marriage contract between John Pringle of Torsonce and Grissell, eldest daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala. In 1684 there is a document relating to a bond with Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum, nephew of his sister. His wife, 'Lady Mangerton' was among the heritors fined in 1684 for refusing to accept Episcopalianism. In 1682 he was listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose (where he is 'Sir Francis Scott of Manjertoune'). He was probably the Laird of Mangerton appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1695. He served as Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for Eskdale from 1692–95. In 1692 and 1694 he served as a Commissioner for assessing the rentals for the Duchess of Buccleuch. His sister Elizabeth prepared the accounts for 1696–97, by which time he was deceased. She was served as his heir in 1700, inheriting the lands of Belford in Morebattle Parish, as well as Thickside, Hartrigge and others in Jedburgh Parish. **Capt. Francis** (17th C.) younger son of Sir Gideon of Highchester, and brother of Walter, Earl of Tarras. In 1690 he was involved in a bizarre court case in which Jean Weymss accused him of injuring her finger so that it had to be amputated. He could be the brother of the Earl of Tarras who is recorded serving in Buchanan's regiment in Holland in 1688. He was 'brother to the deceas'd earl of Tarras' in 1695 when he contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme. In 1697 he leased the farm of Todshawhill from the Scotts of Buccleuch. **Francis** (17th C.) rented the farm of Whithope from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1690, 1692 and 1694. Gideon of Falnash served as his cautioner in 1692 and 1694, suggesting a family connection; it is possible he was even Gideon's brother, Francis of Greenhill. **Francis** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Dean Mill on the Langlands estate in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may have been related to William, who was a cottar there. Perhaps the same Francis was recorded at Timbersidemill in 1697 when his daughter Helen was baptised; his wife was also a Scott. The witnesses in 1697 were Adam in Overhall and John in Wiltnburn. **Francis** (17th C.) listed 'eist the water' in Hawick in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is listed separately from the minister of the same name. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He seems likely to be the weaver listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Wester Groundistone according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is probably the same Francis recorded at Groundistone in 1696; his wife was also a Scott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in that year. The witnesses were James Scott and Robert Scott in Drinkstone. He may be the Francis who married Isobel Scott in Ashkirk in 1689. Helen (b.1697), baptised in Wilton, was probably also his daughter. He may have ben related to the contemporary George in Easter Groundistone. He is probably son of Robert of Burnfoot on Ale and brother of Walter; Walter of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him, where he is referred to as his 'worthy, and well respected good friend, Francis Scot, Brother-german to the Laird of Burnfoot on Ail'. **Rev. Francis** (d.bef. 1716) probably son of Schoolmaster Francis. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1659, was presented by John Turnbull, Laird of Minto to Minto Parish in 1664 and was minister there for 14 years. In 1674 he carried out the baptism of a son of Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland, Town Clerk of Hawick, with witnesses being Rev. James Gledstains of Yetholm, Rev. John Chisholme of Lilliesleaf and Hawick Schoolmaster John Purdom (presumably all strong Episcopalians). In 1678 he was then translated to Hassendean, where he was the last incumbent. He was a member of the Presbytery of Jedburgh in at least 1666. He may be the Francis who (along with Adam) witnessed a baptism for Robert Wait in Roberton Parish in 1688. He was deprived in 1689 for refusing to read the 'Proclamation of the Estates', i.e. refusing to give up Episcopacy, and continuing to pray for James VII after his abdication. An 'instrument' was brought against him by Robert Scott, younger of Hassendean and John Turnbull of Knowe, following his removal by the Privy Council. After being deprived he moved to Hawick, where he continued to preach to Episcopalians, along with Thomas Somerville, ousted minister of Cavers. This was probably on a secretive and informal basis until 1712, when the Act of Toleration was passed, and an Episcopalian meeting house was opened at the Playlaw (or Kirkwynd). He may also have assisted Rev. John Langlands and Rev. John Somerville of Hawick. He may be the 'Mr Francis' who witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott of Horsleyhill in 1680. He is probably the 'Mr Francis Scott' listed 'eist the water' in Hawick on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1694 he witnessed another baptism for the Gledstains and he

may be the 'Mr Francis —' who witnessed one more Gledstains of Hilliesland baptism in 1697. He married Elspeth Buckham (or Buckholm) and their children were mostly baptised in Roberton Parish: Margaret (b.1680); James (b.1682); Francis (b.1684), who became a merchant in Hawick; and Isobel (b.1688). The witnesses in both 1684 and 1688 were James Scott and Thomas Gray. He died in Hawick and in 1716 his widow finally returned the church paraphernalia to Roberton, including bible, pulpit cloth, pewter vessels and session books. It is recorded that part of his tombstone still existed in 1879. **Francis** (17th C.) recorded in Borthwickbrae in 1687 when his son Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish. The witnesses were George ... (probably Scott) and Walter Scott. Given the dates, he is probably different from the Francis who married Giles Murray and also seems unlikely to be the minister of the same name. **Francis** (17th C.) recorded in 1685 as uncle to the Laird of Tushielaw (probably Walter, and hence brother of William). He was cautioner, along with his wife, Margaret Elliot, the Laird of Tushielaw's mother, for the amounts collected by David Scott, the Laird's brother. He may be the same Francis, who along with David, were referred to as brother's of the deceased Laird of Tushielaw in 1676, when they were in a court case in Melrose. **Francis** (b.1633) younger son of Francis of Synton and brother of William of Synton. In 1662 he was appointed as guardian for his nephew John (later of Synton), son of his brother William. **Francis** of Gorrenberry (d.1689) son of John of Gorrenberry and grandson of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch. He was Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for Morton and Canonbie in 1660–61 and for Liddesdale and Canonbie in 1665–70. He was recorded as Chamberlain to the Countess of Buccleuch in a deed of 1663. Also in 1663 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and in 1685 was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1670 he was served heir to his father in the lands of Adderstone and Adderstoneshiel. In 1678 he paid the land tax on £1600 in Castleton Parish (presumably for Gorrenberry) and £900 in Kirkton Parish (this was probably for Adderstoneshiel and Adderstonelee). He was mentioned when his son Andrew became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1692. The 'Lady Garinberry' fined in 1684 for refusing to yield to Episcopalianism was probably his wife. In 1668 he married Anna (or Penelope), youngest daughter of Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie; the dowry was 10,000 merks. His children included: John, the eldest son, who succeeded; Anna, who married Archibald Douglas of Cavers; Charles, who witnessed the wedding of the Earl of Tarras; and Andrew, who became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1692. He may also be the Scott of Gorrenberry whose daughter Marion married Sir James Don, 2nd Baronet – 'The present Francis Scot, the good Laird of Gorinberry, He hath gain'd the constant and true Penelopy, He's married to Sir John Wachops Daughter that Old Barron of Niddrie, Whose Names and Fames, Birth and Antiquity, Surpasses many Ladies of some Nobility'. **Francis** (17th C.) son of Walter of Tushielaw. In 1681 he became a surgeon's apprentice to George Scott in Edinburgh. **Francis** (17th C.) tenant in Branxholme. In 1689 he was in a group including James of Brieryyards, Andrew (brother of William of Clarilaw), ex-Bailie James Gledstains and Sheriff-Officer Andrew Angus, when weaver Thomas Turnbull insulted the 2 sitting Bailies. **Francis** of Chamberlain Newton (17th/18th C.) probably son or grandson of the earlier Francis of Newton. In 1690 he was one of the main instigators in the crowd trying to prevent the removal of Hassendean Kirk's roof. He is probably the Laird whose estate is described as 'Neutons Lands' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish; he paid tax on 7 hearths for 'His hous at Meitchels' (presumably Midshiels). He is probably the Francis 'of Newtoun' who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1696 and 1704. He was recorded as 'Laird of Newton' in baptismal records of 1705, 1707 and 1709. His children included: Mary (b.1705); Robert (b.1707); and Gideon (b.1709). when his daughter Mary was baptised, The witnesses in 1705 were Robert of Hassendean and Francis of Alton, in 1707 they appear to have been 2 other Francis Scotts and in 1709 were Robert of Hassendean and William Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres. Other children of his (also baptised in Wilton) may have been Isobel (b.1703) and Janet (b.1707). Probably the same Francis of 'Chamberland Neutoun' married Alison Langlands (perhaps daughter of Rev. John) in Wilton in 1713; she was from Jedburgh Parish. **Francis** (17th C.) listed among the 'Cottars' living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Sir Francis** (1645–1712) 1st Baronet of Thirlestane, son of Patrick of Tanlawhill. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1666 and was served heir to his father in 1667, including lands in Rutherford, Nether Crailing, Smailholm, Bowerhope, Gamescleuch, Kirkhope,

the town of Selkirk and Nenthorn. He was further served heir to his father in 1676, in the lands of Fingland, 'Tamluthar', Dumfelding, Davington and Nether Cassock. He was also served heir to his brother Walter in 1667. He was surely the Francis, son of Patrick of Thirlestane, who was Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for Ettrick Forest 1660–62 (although he would have been very young, or his year of birth is incorrect). It is said that he came to the assistance of his distant cousin Francis of Davington, to protect him from his tutor's son, John of Rennaldburn (who was trying to encroach upon him during his minority). It is also said that he narrowly escaped being implicated in the Rye House Plot. He was in court records in Edinburgh in 1667. He paid £1000 for tax on his lands in Dumfriesshire in 1671. He paid tax on lands (although it is unclear which ones, this surely included Langhaugh) in Hawick Parish valued at £850 in 1678, as well as paying for Rutherford in Maxton Parish. He is probably the Scott of Thirlestane fined £2776 in 1680 for being a supporter of the Covenanters. In 1682 he was listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. In 1678 he was he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire, in 1685 and 1690 for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire and in 1704 for Selkirkshire. He was Selkirkshire Commissioner to Parliament (i.e. M.P.) 1669–74, 1685–6 and 1693–1702. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Selkirkshire for prosecuting Covenanters. Also in 1684 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. In 1689 he was appointed Captain of the western regiment of Militia. In 1688 Walter of Satchells dedicated the his 'Post'ral' (i.e. the second part of his history of the Scotts) to him – 'Sir Francis Scot of Mengertoun he hath a good Estate, Although he be but young in years, he is Knight-Baronet' [CWS]. In the 1690s he was part of a commission appointed to manage the estates of James, 2nd Marquess of Douglas. He contributed £1000 to the Darien Company in 1695. Also in 1695 he was served heir to his brother Walter's lands in Upper Teviotdale, explicitly Rashiegrain, Howpasley, Easter and Wester Hislop, Langhaugh, Commonbrae and Ramsaycleuch. He is listed on a tax document for the Lordship of Melrose in 1700. In 1704 he was appointed Master of Works. In 1673 he married Henrietta, 6th daughter of William Kerr, 3rd Earl of Lothian; she died in 1741, aged 90. They had 5 sons and 4 daughters, but only 2 survived childhood: Sir William, who succeeded; and Henrietta, who was 4th wife of William, 12th Lord Ross. An unnamed child of his was buried in Greyfriars in Edinburgh in 1686. Another son may have been John, listed as 'son to Thirlestone' when he contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. It was said that his daughter Jane married Robert Johnstone in 1660, but this may have been an earlier generation of Scotts of Thirlestane. **Francis** (d.c.1684) keeper of the Minute Book of the court in Edinburgh. He is recorded retiring in favour of Patrick Falconer and receiving a small share of the profits afterwards. It is unclear how he may have been related to other Scotts. **Francis** of Colmslie (17th C.) recorded in 1679 in an Edinburgh court case. He was among a party of Melrose men who were returning from Bothwell Bridge when they set upon John Drurie of Grange. He is also mentioned in Regality of Melrose records in 1670 and 1682. He was cautioner for Patrick Scott, writer in Edinburgh (and probably the same as Patrick of Langhshaw), for a bond in 1678, suggesting that they were closely related. He is listed separately from Francis of Langshaw on a list of Regality of Melrose heritors in 1682 (showing they are not the same man). **Francis** of Greenhill (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Harwood. His brothers included Walter of Harwood, Gideon of Falnash and William, apothecary in Hawick. He paid the land tax in Hownam Parish in 1678 (for land valued at over £400, but which lands are not listed). He was fined £800 Scots in 1680, essentially for being a Covenanter supporter. **Francis** of Davington (d.1706) only son of Sir John of Thirlestane (who had not succeeded to the Thirlestane estates). He was still a minor when his father died in 1666, his main 'tutor and curator' being John of Newburgh. It is said that his tutor's son John of Rennaldburn tried to exert undue influence on his affairs, and so his distant cousin Francis of Thirlestane came to his rescue. His other curators were Sir William of Harden, Sir Gideon of Highchester, Patrick of Thirlestane, Walter of Goldielands, Thomas of Whitslade and Sir James Johnstone of Wester Raw. It was also said that he was 'a man of weak understanding'. He spent some time in Dalkeith tolbooth in 1695 for failing to provide for his step-mother, Margaret Scott and Walter of Burnfoot. He is probably the 'Laird of Devngtoun' mentioned by Scott of Satchells in 1688. In 1679 he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Douglas of Auchintully. Their children were: John of Davington, who succeeded, but died without children; Robert of Davington, who succeeded his brother; William, who had a

farm from the Scotts of Buccleuch and whose son William lived at Moffat; Francis, who also had a farm from Scott of Buccleuch; James, whose son was Robert at Binks, who provided a family genealogy in 1792; David; Anne; and Mary, who married Rev. John Liston, minister of Aberdour. **Francis** (b.1684) son of Francis, last minister of Hassendean and Elspeth Buckham. He was a merchant in Hawick. He could be the merchant who (along with Robert, another merchant) witnessed a baptism for carter Walter Bryson in Hawick in 1721 and also in 1722 for Sheriff Officer William Henderson. He could be the merchant in Hawick who in 1717 married Isobel Paterson, perhaps the daughter of Francis Paterson baptised in Hawick in 1685. Their children included: William (b.1718); George (b.1720); James (b.1722); Francis (b.1724); George (again, 1726); and Isobel (b.1729). The witnesses in 1720 were Bailies James Burn and James Scott, in 1722 were Bailie James (again) and wright Richard Turnbull, and in 1729 were Francis Turnbull and John Telfer. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) brother of William of Horsleyhill. He is recorded becoming a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1696. He is probably the same as the 'Dr. Scott', brother of Scott of Horsleyhill, who was one of the guests cited for being at the 'supernumerary marriage' of John Hardie and Isobel Aitkin in Hawick in 1706. He may have succeeded his brother and could be the Francis of Horsleyhill who had a charter in 1712 for 'the lands of Belfoord commonly called Mowtown' and 'the four merkland of Weymsland' (probably Weensland). In a 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish his lands of Weensland were valued at £264. He was father of Capt. Robert of Horsleyhill. He is probably the Francis of Horsleyhill who was involved with transfer of lands of Belford (formerly called Mowtown) with his father Robert. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) 6th son of Thomas of Whitslade. His father was already deceased in 1708 when he became an apprentice merchant to Thomas Dundas in Edinburgh. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Ainslie (from the Ainslies of Blackhill) and their children included Robert (b.1712). **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Clerk in Roberton in 1702. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included Francis (b.1711) and William (b.1714). **Francis** (17th/18th C.) ploughman at Harwood in Hawick Parish, as recorded in 1723. In 1720 he was also recorded in Harwood. He married Jean Miller in 1715 and their children included: Margaret (b.1718); May (b.1720); Helen (b.1723); and William (b.1727). The witness in 1720 were John Chisholme, preacher and Caerlenrig and Gideon Elliot of Harwood and in 1723 were Gideon Elliot of Harwood and Beadle John Scott. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jean Elliot in Hawick in 1711. Children, baptised in Hawick, who may be his include Francis (b.1711) and William (b.1714). **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1704 he was at Mervinslaw, when his name is recorded as 'Francie'. His children included Gideon (b.1704); Robert (b.1707) and Janet (b.1709). He could be one of the Francises who witnessed a baptism for Francis of Newton in 1707. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) miller at West Burnfoot, probably in Wilton Parish. A baptism of his servant William Goodfellow is recorded in 1711. **Francis** of Baililee (17th/18th C.) Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1704. He was recorded in 1707 when he was involved in a bond with John Scott of Gilmanscleuch and Robert Scott 'in Overdelorain'. In 1711 his son Robert became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Ainslie and their son Robert was baptised in 1712. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) recorded as late Dean of Guild in Selkirk in 1723. Perhaps the same Francis was recorded as Treasurer in Selkirk in 1717–18. **Francis** (1687–1769) 4th son of Francis of Davington. He led the legal battle against the Napiers of Thirlestane to recover his family estates, eventually taking the case to the House of Lords, but without success. It was said that he had a farm on good terms from the Scotts of Buccleuch. He had one known child, Agnes (1723–90), who was unmarried. He died at Holm, practically bankrupt by the legal battle he had championed. **Francis** (17th/18th C.) wigmaker in Selkirk, recorded in 1723. He may have been related to the later wigmaker of Hawick of the same name. **Francis** (d.bef. 1737) messenger in Selkirk. He married Marion Darling and their children included Bessie (b.1706) and Francis (b.1716). In 1719 his wife brought a case against him in Selkirk for assault and abuse. In 1737 his widow and daughter Agnes were involved in a debt case in Selkirk. **Francis** (b.1693/4) son of the tenant in Salenside. He lived there with his father until he was 25. He worked at other farms for 11 years and returned to Salenside in 1732, remaining until 1749. He gave evidence in 1764

regarding his recollections of the use of Wilton Common, and was then 'in Shielshaugh'. **Francis** (1695–1751) 2nd Duke of Buccleuch, son of James, Earl of Dalkeith and grandson of the 1st Duke and Anne Scott, whom he succeeded. He was only the second in his family in 260 years to be of full age at succession. Before succeeding he was known as Lord Scott of Whitchester and then Earl of Dalkeith after the death of his father. In about 1720 he became engaged to Lady Jane Douglas only sister of Archibald, Duke of Douglas), but the match was broken off, and it is said he fought a dule with her father as a result. In 1725 he was made a Knight of the Thistle. He was confirmed in the Baronies of Hassendean, Sheriffdom of Selkirk, etc. in 1731. In 1738 he purchased Over Hassendean from Archibald Douglas of Cavers. The titles of Baron Tindale and Earl of Doncaster (which had belonged to his grandfather) were restored by Pariliament in 1743. He was a Scottish Representative Peer in Parliament 1733–41, Grand Master of the Freemasons in 1723/4 and made a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1745 he called out his tenantry to support the citizens of Edinburgh against Charles Edward Stuart. When hereditary jurisdictions were abolished in 1747, he was compensated for losing the Regality of Hawick. He paid tax on 42 windows in Hawick Parish in 1748, perhaps for Drumlanrig's Tower. His lands in Hawick were valued at £20,269 10s in the 1740s, and he also owned more than £10,000 in Castleton and £5000 in Sprouston. Although his intended marriage with Lady Jane Douglas (only sister of Archibald, Duke of Douglas) did not take place, in 1720 he married another Lady Jane Douglas, eldest daughter of James, Duke of Queensberry; this is where the Queensberry title and lands came to the Scotts of Buccleuch. Their children were: Francis, Earl of Dalkeith (1721–50), who predeceased his father; Jane (1723–79), who died aged 56; Anne (1724–37), who died aged 12 and who has a monument to her memory at Hillingden, Middlesex; Mary (1725–43), who died aged 17; and Charles of Bowhill (1727–47), who died aged 20; He was succeeded by his grandson Henry. His 1st wife died of smallpox in 1729. In 1744 he secondly married Alice (who had been his mistress), daughter of Joseph Powell, but they had no children; she died in 1765, aged 63. However, he also had 6 children by Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, who he allowed for in his will, and possibly 4 children with Elizabeth Jenkins. Another son was Maj. Walter of Datchet, Buckinghamshire. Lady Louisa Stuart called him 'a man of mean understanding and meaner habits'. He was buried in Eton Chapel next to his brother Henry. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Deans and their children included James (b.1724), Isobel (b.1727), Margaret (b.1728) and Isobel (b.1730). **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded as tenant in Woll in 1724. He married Margaret Kedie and their children included Jean (b.1723), William (b.1724), Mary (b.1726), John (b.1728), John (again, b.1730), Anna (b.1732) and James (b.1733). Perhaps the same Francis was tenant in New Woll in 1731 when he had a libel case for debt against James Scott, ex-Deacon of the Fleshers in Selkirk. **Francis** (1705–73) see **Francis Napier**. **Capt. Francis James** of Horsleyhill and Belford (18th C.) son of Col. Robert and Agnes Douglas. He was incorrectly named 'John' in Keith Scott's genealogy. He was great-grandson of Robert of Horsleyhill who gained Weensland, Shaws and Burnflat in 1653. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1780 as 'late of Horsleyhill, now of Belford'. He was still on the roll in 1788 and described as 'An intimate of the Duke of Buccleuch'. Also in 1788 he was recorded as owner of the Belford in Morebattle Parish, valued at £1290 6s 8d (and the teinds of £233 6s 8d). He had a daughter who married Thomas Davidson, surgeon in Kelso. He was succeeded by his son Henry. He may be the Lt.-Col. Francis James who was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. His wife may be the 'Mrs Scott of Horsliehill' recorded in a dispute at the Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court in 1784/5; perhaps the same 'Mrs. Scott of Horsleyhill' died in Edinburgh in 1806. **Francis** of Gorrenberry (18th C.) son of John. His sister Anne married Walter Scott of Harden. In 1729 he gave a bond for his sister to John, 2nd son of Walter of Harden. His lands in Kirkton Parish were valued at £2500 in the 1740s. In 1750 he sold Adderstonelee and Adderstoneshiel to Capt. John Douglas, brother of Archibald, Laird of Cavers (who may have been a cousin of some sort); his factor for the transaction was George Grant. He appears to have been living at Nether Tofts when his children Charles (b.1716) and Archibald (b.1719) were baptised in Kirkton Parish. Little else is known about him, and he appears to have been the last Scott of Gorrenberry. He may be the Laird of Gorrenberry who was said to have been with the Jacobite army in 1745, meeting the Hobkirk Schoolmaster Sam Oliver (who had acted as guide) and leading him safely through the camp and past the Prince. It

was also said that Charles Miller (later Beadle at the Green Kirk) had been a servant with him, accompanying him to the battles at Falkirk, Prestonpans and Culloden. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Briggs and their children included Walter (b.1735) and Henry (b.1737). **Francis** (1710–39) 2nd Earl of Deloraine, eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Henry, 1st Earl and Ann Duncombe. He was thus grandson of the 1st Duke of Buccleuch. When he was born he took the title Viscount Hermitage, which had been created for his father. On the death of his father in 1730 he became 2nd Earl of Deloraine, as well as 2nd Lord Goldielands. He held the rank of Cornet of Horse. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Lister and secondly married Mary, daughter of Gervase Scrope. He died without issue at Bath and his titles passed to his younger brother Henry. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Henderson in Cavers Parish in 1733 and their children included Jean (b.1734). It is possible he is the same man as the Francis who earlier married Margaret Kedie. **Francis** (1721–50) Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch. He also had the title of Lord Scott of Whitchester. He was great-grandson of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, and in 1731 she infefted him in several lands, including Nether Newhall (i.e. Burnfoot), Easter and Wester Hassendean, Gilmanscleugh, etc., as well as the lordship of Musselburgh. He was a lawyer, educated at Oxford University, and became M.P. for Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1748. In 1742 he married Caroline Campbell (1718–94), eldest daughter and co-heiress of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich. His wife was god-daughter of Queen Caroline, wife of George II. She survived him and remarried to Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, later becoming Baroness Greenwich. Through this marriage the Scotts of Buccleuch inherited the lands of Granton. His eldest son John, Lord of Whitchester (1745–49) died of smallpox, aged 4. His 2nd son Henry (1746–1812) became the 3rd Duke. His only surviving daughter, Lady Frances (1750–1817), married Archibald Douglas, 1st Lord of Douglas in 1783. Other children were: Campbell (1747–66), who died unmarried, aged 19; James (1748–58), died aged 9; and Caroline (1743–53), who died aged 10. He himself died of smallpox aged 29, predeceasing his father by about a year, and was buried at Dalkeith. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Lockie and their children included Janet (b.1742), Helen (b.1745), Elizabeth (b.1748), Mary (b.1751) and John (b.1753). **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: Christian (b.1739); Jean (b.1741); Francis (b.1749); Janet (b.1753); Thomas (b.1757); and Christian Smeal (b.1759). **Francis** of Alton (18th C.) recorded at Alton in 1722 when one of his children was baptised in Wilton Parish. He may be the Francis 'of Altone' who witnessed a baptism for Francis of Newton in 1705. He is probably also the Francis who is 'younger of Altoun' in a memorandum of 1708 (among the papers of the Douglases of Cavers). He was also 'of Aldtoun' in a 'search of incumbrances' undertaken by John Hodge in 1742. It appears that he sold the lands of Alton (just north of Hawick) to John Horsburgh of that Ilk about 1742, with the agreement of his eldest lawful son Patrick. He was thus the last of the Scotts of Alton. It is unclear how he was related to the earlier Scotts of Alton. He married Anna Scott and their children included John (b.1722), with witnesses Thomas Kedie and George Scott (probably the George also recorded in Alton that year). He could be the Francis who (along with Patrick) witnessed a baptism in 1735 for James Beattie, resident of Borthaugh. **Francis** (18th C.) resident at Howcleuch in 1743 and 1757. The following children, baptised in in Roberton Parish, were probably his: James (b.1743); Margaret (b.1745); Walter (b.1748); Christian (b.1749); Margaret (b.1752); and Francis (b.1757). **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Young in 1754 and their children included Jane (b.1760). **Francis** (18th C.) recorded in Howdenhaugh near Selkirk in 1782. **Francis** (18th C.) wigmaker and barber of 9 High Street. There is an existing sasine of 1764 in which he borrowed money from John and William Thomline, with his property as collateral. He later sold 9 High Street to Walter Wilson. His son Walter was made an Honorary Burgess. He could be the 'Mr Francis Scott, Hawick' on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). In 1766 he (along with Robert of the Cross Keys) witnessed a baptism for James Rae and Agnes Scott (who was probably related to him). In 1767 he witnessed a baptism for merchant Adam (who may have been related). **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1756 he married Janet Thomson and their son Francis was born in 1760. He may be the tobacconist Francis who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Oliver in 1757. **Francis** of Beechwood (1732–1803) 2nd surviving son of Walter of

Harden, brother to the next Laird, who was also Walter. He was recorded in 1735 when his father had to define his heirs. He lived for a while in Bombay, where he was a merchant. For a few years, perhaps 1770–80, he held the superiority of the lands of Borthwickshiels. It is recorded in 1780 that he was struck off the voter's roll in Roxburghshire, since he had lost his lands in the county. He was listed among the voters of Selkirkshire in 1788, but it was written that it was 'believed will not take the oath'. In 1776 he married Mary (or perhaps Elizabeth), daughter of Sir Alexander Don of Newton. Their children were: Walter; Alexander, a minister, who succeeded; Francis, who died young; Charles, who died in Jamaica in 1805; Hugh, a Major in the East India Company; John, Lieut. in the East India Company; William, in the Royal Navy; and Mary, who married Rear Admiral Thomas Folliott Baugh. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Grieve in 1763. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Betty Blair in 1771. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Miller in 1784 and their children included James (b.1785), Helen (b.1787), John (b.1789), Adam (b.1794) and Janet (b.1802). **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He could be the son of Francis baptised there in 1749. He was recorded as 'Seceder' in 1789 when his son George was baptised in Lilliesleaf. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) resident of 'West Quarter' in Ancrum Parish, recorded in the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) tobacconist in Hawick. In 1811 he witnessed a baptism for tobacconist James (who may have been related). He may be the Francis, son of tobacconist William who was baptised in Hawick in 1769 (and hence brother of tobacconist James), **Francis** (b.c.1770s) recorded as labourer at Henderon's Knowe on the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Henry was a labourer there on the same list and so perhaps related. **Francis** (b.c.1775) resident of Deanburnhaugh. In 1841 he was recorded as an agricultural labourer and parish pauper. He was living with Mary (probably his wife) and Francis (probably a grandson). **Maj. Francis** (1773–1813) 2nd son of John of Whitehaugh. He served with the 59th Regiment of Foot at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and also in India. He also served in Spain and received a gold medal after the Battle of Vittoria in 1813, commanding the regiment there. He was killed leading the volunteers at San Sebastian. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Eldinhope in the Yarrow valley. He lived to the age of 94. It is said that he still used a pony to ride the 10 miles to church when he was aged 90, the combined total of the ages of horse and rider being 120. He was also said to have been the first person to see an umbrella in the hills of Yarrow in 1779. He paid the horse tax (along with Walter) at Eldinhope in 1786 and the dog tax in 1797. It may have been his daughter Christian who married Alexander Scott, farmer in Ladhope. He was probably cousin of Charles and Walter Scott, farmers at Catslackburn, who also lived into their 90s. He is buried in the churchyard at St. Mary's Loch. **Francis Napier** (1799–1884) twin brother of Alexander Pringle, he was born at Yair, and was the first of the twins born. His father was contractor George and his mother was Eleanor Inglis, who worked as a lady's maid at Yair House; she attended Lady Napier 'during confinement' (perhaps also at Yair) and then was asked to stay on for her own childbirth. He was named after Lord Napier, who owned Wilton Lodge at the time of his birth, and hence must have had a connection with the family (probably as former employer of his mother). He was a framework knitter in Hawick, living at Wilton Kirkstyle and then on Wilton Place and Havelock Street. He was listed as head of household at Wilton Kirkstyle in 1840 and 1841 and is probably the warehouseman recorded at Gibsnose in 1835. In 1824 he married Janet (1802–52), daughter of John Oliver and Anne Neil; she was born in Ashkirk Parish and was sister of Isabella Oliver, wife of John White, who lived at Midshiels. Their children were: George (b.1826) and John (b.1827), who both died in infancy; John (again, b.1829), painter in Selkirk, who married Mary Wilson; Alexander (b.1830), who married Mary Ekron, and was a gasworks manager in Galashiels; Anne (1833–44); Lilias (1835–79), who married Adam Murray and went to Canada; George (again, b.1837), who married Elizabeth Miller Pringle; Isobella (1839–42); Francis (1841–1933), who married Hannah Bodimeade and Esther Hunter; Jessie (b.1844), who married joiner William Aimers; and Margaret (b.1846), who married grocer Andrew Blance. The last 2 children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. He died at 5 Slitrig Bank. A memorial in old Wilton Cemetery for him and his twin brother Alexander was erected by their sons. **Francis** (b.1803/4) originally from Canonbie, he was a clog and last-maker in Hawick. He was recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory on the High Street,

on the Howegate in the 1837 directory, and on Allars Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. On the 1841 census he was listed on Silver Street and in 1851 and 1861 on Allars Crescent. He married Margaret Rutherford and their children were Alison (b.1827), Thomas (b.1829), Agnes (b.1833), Francis (b.1835), Margaret (b.1837/8), Helen (b.1839/40), William (b.1844/5) and Walter (b.1847/8). **Francis** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Baptie in Lilliesleaf in 1838. **Francis**, M.P., see **Francis Hepburne-Scott**. **Francis** 'Frank' (1811–1873) known as 'Uncle Braid', he was fourth singer of 'Teribus' at the Common Riding. He was known as a fisherman and also wrote a small amount of verse. **Francis Napier** (1841–1933) born in Wilton Parish, son of Francis and Janet Oliver. He was a painter-decorator in Hawick, with his business premises and house at 26 High Street. In 1888 he discovered a sundial (a square block with 2 faces, dated 1683) built into one of the grates of 26 High Street. He later lived at Wilton Hill. He is probably the 'Mr Frank Scott, painter' who gave a talk on 'Scottish Antiquity' to the Archæological Society in 1896. He travelled to the U.S.A. and described his travels to the Masons on his return; he is also said to have brought back a gramophone, which may have been Hawick's first record player, with which he 'entertained the brethren of the Lodge'. In Selkirk in 1867 he married Hannah Matilda (1844–68), born in Hendon, daughter of William Bodimeade, a blacksmith in Harrow in England and Hannah Odell; she was a teacher, and it is unclear how the couple met. They had a son, Francis William (b.1868), who was a Bailie; the mother died within a few months of this birth. In 1873 in Wilton he secondly married Esther, daughter of cabinetmaker John Hunter. Their children were: John (b.1874), who died young; Lilias, who also died young; Esther Laidlaw ('Ella', b.1875); Janet Oliver (b.1881); Jessie; Mary Oliver (b.1885), who married Arthur Dunn, a civil servant in Edinburgh; and John Hunter (b.1890), a dentist in Edinburgh. **Francis** (19th C.) married Mary Flockhart in Wilton in 1872. Their son William was born in 1872. **Francis** (19th C.) married Isabella Amos in Wilton in 1874. Their daughter Margaret was born in 1874. **Bailie Francis William** 'Frank' (1868–1947) painter-decorator at 26 High Street and Hawick Magistrate. He was son of Francis Napier, who was also a painter and decorator, and Hannah Bodimeade. He was one of the early members of the Callants' Club, acting as President during the War years 1915–19. In 1906 he was the first to suggest that Hawick should have its own art gallery, so it was called the 'Scott Gallery' when finally built in 1975. He also instigated the erection of the Caa Knowe cairn, which was unveiled in 1911. In 1916 he proposed that the Callants' Club lay a wreath at the Horse on 12th July to commemorate the fallen in Gallipoli. He was an active member of the Hawick Free Kirk (St. George's), serving as Session Clerk 1899–1915. He was also a Mason with Lodge 111, being given a wedding present by his brothers; he painted the insignia on the aprons of many other members of the lodge. In 1898 he married Isabella Montgomery (1874–1915), daughter of Richard Edmondson. Their children were: Francis Napier ('Naper', b.1900); Elizabeth Kennedy ('Lizzie', b.1903); and Richard Edmondson ('Dick', b.1910). After his first wife died, he secondly married Mary Ann Rowe in 1918. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Francis George** 'F.G.' (1880–1958) 2nd son of George, a mill parts supplier in Bourtree Place and Janet, daughter of manufacturer Robert Greenwood. He was born in Hawick at 6 Oliver Crescent, and shared a birthday with Burns. It is said that his father insisted on a traditional religious upbringing, but his mother introduced him to Border ballads. He was educated at the High School and Teviot Grove Academy. He had piano lessons until he was 15, when his father thought it would interfere with his schoolwork. He was Dux Medallist in 1897, apparently arguing that a mistake had been made when he came second in the final exams. He went to Edinburgh University in 1897 to study English and train as a teacher, but abandoned his degree in the second year. He did teaching practice at Trinity in Hawick and taught briefly at Drumlanrig and then in Falkirk, before moving to Langholm (1903–12, where one of his pupils was Hugh MacDiarmid). He later taught at schools in Dunoon and Glasgow. He also studied for a music degree from Durham University. He studied composition under Jean Roger-Ducasse at the Paris Conservatoire. In 1925 he became lecturer in music at Jordanhill, and remained there until he retired in 1946. He also published some poetry (e.g. 'On Border Hills' in 1904). He became a close friend of the poet Hugh MacDiarmid and the painter William Johnstone (his cousin), with whom he tried to initiate a 'Scottish Renaissance'; he set many of MacDiarmid's poems to music, while Johnstone painted several portraits of him. He was musically influenced by Schönberg and Bartok, but tried to develop a

Scottish style. He wrote more than 300 songs, many published in his 6 volume 'Scottish Lyrics Set to Music'. He most often used traditional Scots words, with the musical style being contemporary folk art-music (about which opinions differ). He also wrote 'Renaissance' (a concert overture), 'The Seven Deadly Sins' (for full orchestra), 'Cumha nan Laoch' ('Lament for Heroes' for string orchestra) and 'The Ballad of Kynd Kittock' (for baritone and orchestra). His main local contribution is 'Oor Bonnie Border Toon', which he wrote while still in his teens. As a teacher he is said to have had a formidable presence, with a booming voice and piercing blue eyes. He is also said to have had a mischievous sense of humour. Although he was friendly with several other poets and artists, he seldom mixed with other musicians. He was awarded a doctorate by Glasgow University in 1957. He married Burgess Gray (a trained mezzo-soprano) of Fraserburgh and had 4 children: Francine; Lillias; George; and Malcolm. He died at his home in Glasgow and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery (with the inscription being a quote from Walter Savage Landor, 'Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art'. In 1980 a centenary plaque was unveiled at his birthplace, 6 Oliver Crescent, by the Saltire Society and the Archæological Society, and replaced in 2018. A biography 'Francis George Scott and the Scottish Renaissance' was wrtten by Maurice Lindsay in 1980. A collection of performances of his works, 'Moonstruck' was released in 2006. **Francis Napier** 'Naper' (b.1900) eldest son of Bailie Francis William In 1933 he married Janet Johnston Rutherford. **Francis Townsend** 'Frank' (1940–2001) son of Dick and grandson of Bailie Francis. He was elected a Town Councillor at age 26, was later a Regional Councillor, and became Hawick's first Honorary Provost 1977–82. He was appointed a Bailie and served as Justice of the Peace for 26 years, being Chairman of the Justices Committee. Mainstay of the Common-Riding Committee for more than 30 years, he served as Secretary 1988–2001. He was also President of the Vertish Hill Sports Committee for 19 years and on the Committee for 40 years. In addition he was President of the Callants' Club and of the Archæological Society, as well as Transactions editor for many years. He updated the 'Companion to Hawick' (1998) and wrote a history of the Conservative Club. In his work as architectural technician he had a hand in several Hawick renovation projects. He is buried in the Wellogate and Frank Scott Court is named after him. A memorial seat on the Miller's Knowes has an entrance pillar from East Bank Church as its base. **Francis William** (1962–) son of Frank T. and Janet Hunter. A keen football player for Hawick United, Hawick Legion and Hawick Royal Albert, he scored over 100 goals for both the Legion and the Albert. He was Common Riding Secretary 2008–16 and took over as Chairman in 2024. He has also served as President of the 1514 Club and the Mosstroopers' Club. **Galiott** (15th C.) merchant of Genoa recorded in 1453. In that year there was a recognisance to him for an amount payable to William Say of Barmondsay in Surrey. He was perhaps orginally from Scotland. **Gamel** (13th C.) recorded in 1229, in an assize held at Newcastle. He was 'Gamel Scot' in relation to a tenement in 'Chipches' (presumably Chipchase). **Gavin** of the Dean (d.1585) son and heir of Alexander and grandson of Walter, baker in Edinburgh. His father was deceased by 1556 when Patrick was acting as his tutor. This was relating to their interest in houses in Edinburgh and sums of money. He was also recorded in 1572, when he was witness for 2 instreuments relating to 'John Towris of Innerleith' (who was surely related to his mother, Katherine 'Touris'). Probably the same Gavin was recorded as servitor to John Towris when witnessing documents in Edinburgh in 1571. His son Alexander was involved in legal disputes in around 1600 over property in Gray's Close in Edinburgh; the other claimant was a descendant of the brother-in-law of poet Alexander, suggesting a connection between these two Scott families. John Robson. **Gavin** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 in 'the Wraa' among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He may have been from Wrae and was probably related to Adam who was from the same place. **Gavin** (d.c.1596) 'in the Dene' (i.e. Dean) in Edinburgh. His son James became a baxter's apprentice in 1595. He was already deceased in 1596/7 when his son Edward became a baxter's apprentice. His son Walter became a cordiner's apprentice in 1597 and his son John became a tailor's apprentice in 1600. **Geoffrey** (13th C.) recorded as 'Galfridium Scot' when he was involved in a court case listed in the 1269 assize roll of Northumberland. He may be the same man separately listed as 'Galfridium de Scotia' in a case at Newcastle. 'Galfrido et Willelmo' mercenaries of Scotland were also listed in 1279. **George** of Synton (14th/15th C.) eldest son of Walter, 1st Laird of Synton (although some

sources suggest he was 4th son of the first Walter of Buccleuch). He was either the 1st or 2nd of the Scotts of Synton (accounts differ here), and probably married a daughter of Sir John Turnbull of 'Falshope' (probably Phaup near the head of the Ettrick in Selkirkshire). He had a son Walter, as well as possibly William. This branch eventually produced the lines of Harden, etc. (but again accounts are contradictory). He may also sometimes be confused with his grandson (or great-grandson) George, one of the last of the first set of Scotts of Synton – 'George was the first did Sintons sweet Knows flock, He married Turnbulls daughter, The Knight of Falshope, Walter his Son was cal'd a pretty man' [CWS]. **George** (15th/16th C.) owner of the lands of Lairs (adjacent to Lairhope, near the head of the Teviot). In 1501 there was an agreement between him and William, son of James Douglas of Drumlanrig, where he would be allowed to continue to hold these lands in 'alba firma' if he could produce proof that he had this arrangement with James Douglas. It is unclear whether he is the same as one of the other contemporary Georges (perhaps George of Borthaugh). He was probably related to Robert, who was listed as tenant in Lairs in 1501. **George** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1512 to an instrument made in Rutherglen. David was also a witness and surely related. They are probably connected with the other early Scotts in Rutherglen. **George** of Borthaugh and Whames (d.bef. 1528) son of Robert. In 1502 he served as surety for Adam in Highchesters (when he was 'de quhomys'). In 1505/6 he had a notorial instrument involving his claim on his father Robert's lands of Muirhouse in the Barony of Crichton (somewhere near the modern Pathhead); this document mentions that his grandfather was Stephen of Muirhouse. In 1508/9 he was 'of the Quhomys' when he was given 'warrandice' of his grandfather Stephen's lands of Dryden, Commonside and Over Harwood. In 1510/1 he wrote (with his own hand) a letter of acquittance, stating that John Muir of Rowallan had paid him the £40 and 14 merks owed on the warrandice for Commonside, Harwood and Dryden. In 1517 he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting the barony of Branxholme from his father. He married his cousin, whose name is not recorded. With her he had his eldest son, John, and then remarried and had another son, Walter. He declared on his deathbed (in the presence of the Laird of Buccleuch, 2 notaries and other witnesses) that he never had dispensation to marry his cousin and so his 2nd son should succeed to his lands, which included Borthaugh, Commonside, Dryden and 'the Wallis in Drynisdaile' (probably Dryfesdale). He may be the George who was on the 1509 panel for Adam Hepburn imnheriting the lands of Alemoor. In 1528 a set of arbitrators (all Scotts) met to decide on inheritance and found in favour of his elder son. In 1526 the list of Border men given remission for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran included John in Borthaugh, with the brothers Walter, Philip and George listed afterwards, so perhaps all sons of his. **George** of Synton (15th/16th C.) son of Walter and a Johnstone, he was probably 6th Laird of Synton. He married a daughter of Scott of Roberton, said to have been Thomas (although it is unclear there was such a man, so perhaps another Scott of Roberton is meant). This was meant to be around the 1460s. He was succeeded by his son Walter, and was said to have had another son, who was William of Harden (but this seems to be confusion over generations with similar names). Note that the connections between Synton and Harden genealogy around this time are quite uncertain – 'Then George he was Walter's Son, He married Scot daughter to the Laird of Roberton, This George was the very Man, That was Father to Sinton, White-slade and Hardin' [CWS]. **George** (15th/16th C.) described as 'in Goldielands' in 1510 when he was surety (along with William in Hawick and David in Whitehaugh, with William in Fenwick and John of Haining also mentioned) for Thomas Scott, brother of Philip of 'Aidschaw' (i.e. Headshaw). It is unclear to which branch of the family he belonged, since the first Laird of Goldielands whose genealogy we know was Scott of Buccleuch's son Walter, who was given that title about 30 years later; however, he sems likely to have been closely related to the Scotts of Headshaw, Whitehaugh, Fenwick and Haining. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1522 when he had a dispensation from Thomas Ker, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, to marry Margaret Turnbull. This was necessary because they were within the 4th grade of consanguinity. The witnesses were William Pringle and William Tait. **George** (d.bef. 1527) owner of a piece of half a husbandland within 'the town and bounds of Lellescleiff'. In 1527 his widow, Janet Smail, renounced agreements made with her brother William Smail over these lands in Lilliesleaf; the document was recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books. George of Blindhaugh was one of the witnesses and may have been related. **George** (15th/16th

C.) recorded as being 'in Fawlishope' (probably 'Phaup' in the Ettrick valley) in 1526 on a list of many Borders men who had remission for helping the Homes attack the Earl of Arran. William was also listed as being in the same place, and so probably related. **George** 'of the Bog' (d.1530) said to have been a resident of Liddesdale, he gaine a reputation as a reiver. He was said to be particularly cruel, burning the houses of those he raided, sometimes with their wives and children inside. He was captured by Johnstone of that Ilk and presented for trial, along with Hector and their accomplices, by Robert, Lord Maxwell. It was decided to give him the same punishment he had inflicted on his victims, and so he was burned at the stake 'quhilk deid was neuer sense in this realme of befoir, nor will be heirefter'. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **George** (d.bef. 1534) Burgess of Selkirk. His daughter Janet was served as heir to his heritable goods in 1534. Burgess William was one of the witnesses and perhaps related. **George** (16th C.) described as 'in Sanct Mynnynnis Well' (and separately as 'Mynnis') when part of an inquest held in Jedburgh in 1533. This is probably St. Mungo's Well in Peebles, although all the other men on the panel appear to be local (e.g. Scotts of Ashkirk and Headshaw), and so either another location is suggested or he was a relative of local Scotts. In 1539 he was 'in Saint Myningis Voll' when he was on the inquest panel for Alexander Lauder succeeding to Todrig. **George** (16th C.) suggested by Capt. Scott of Satchells to have been son of Walter and a grandson of the Walter who was immediate ancestor of the Scotts of Harden. He was said to be called 'How-coat', suggesting perhaps that he owned or farmed Hoscote, or else it was a nickname like 'hollow-coat'. He was then said to have succeeded his father as Laird of Synton, to have married a daughter of John Edmonston (or 'Adimston') of Ednam and to have been succeeded by his son Walter. Part of his life corresponds to that of the later George of Synton; however, these generations seem to be hopelessly confused – 'Now to George Howcoat I must return, He was young Walter of Sintons Son, A brave House-keeper, a worthy Man, He married Adimston, daughter to the Laird of Ednem, Then Walter Scot was George Howcoats son, He married Dowglas of Whittinghame' [CWS]. **George** (16th C.) son of John of Roberton and Walls. In 1526 he is listed (along with Stephen) as son of John in the 1526 pardon given to a large number of Borderers for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. He is also recorded in the Register of the Privy Seal for 1527 receiving remission for his crimes. He may be the George 'of Well' who was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk in 1531/2, along with several other Scotts. He could be the George 'of Vaillis' who in 1539 witnessed a document at Kirkhope for Elizabeth Ker, mother of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. **George** (16th C.) abbreviator of the King's household expenses. He attested to payments in the Exchequer Rolls for at least the years 1537–1542. His name is given as 'domino [Sir] Georgeo Scott', and he may have been a cleric rather than a knight. It is unclear which branch of the Scotts he came from. **George** (16th C.) listed as 'Sir George' in 1538 when the benefice of Hassendean Kirk was given to him, after John Duncan was 'escheated for barratry'. In 1545 John Anderson asked for 18 months prorogation in order to oust him. **George** (16th C.) resident of Wiltonburn recorded in 1549, among a list of the tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme who complained about the Kers ravaging their farms. He may have been related to Philip, who was the tenant at Wiltonburn. **George** of Blindhaugh (16th C.) recorded in 1527 when he witnessed a document in Selkirk for the widow of another George. He was 'in Blyndhauch' (in Ashkirk Parish) when he witnessed a document for the Scotts of Headshaw in 1531 and another involving Scotts and Veitches of Synton. In 1532 he and Robert, tutor of Howpasley were executors for Janet of Howpasley, and agreed to pay Andrew Ker of Primside a fee for her marriage to Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun. In 1538 he witnessed a document for Ralph Davidson involving Grahamslaw and 'Chames'. In 1539 he was recorded as 'gudschir' to Walter, son of Robert in Howford in a marriage contract with Elizabeth, daughter of Marion Dalgleish. It seems likely that he was a brother of Robert in Howford (rather than his father). In 1540 he witnessed a sasine for William Turnbull in Selkirk. In 1543/4 his wife Margaret Turnbull purchased a tenement in Selkirk from John Fairley on behalf of their second son, Walter, reserving the liferent for herself. In 1544 his wife and 2nd son Walter were given his steadings of Blindhaugh, Broadlee and Castleside, with the 3rd son William given the lands of Langhope and 'the leip hill' and the youngest son John given Castleside. Probably the same George of Blindhaugh is listed in 1550 among 10 Scotts and the chief of the Elliots, who signed a bond with the Queen, to keep order and hand

over criminals. He was surely related to Robert, who was recorded in Blindhaugh in the 1530s and he may be related to later Scotts of Blindhaugh. **George** (16th C.) witness to a sasine of 1558 (one of Hawick's earliest surviving) relating to land in the West-end sold by Adam Cessford to James Scott, alias 'Bailzie'. He could be the George 'in Hawik' who in 1545 bought a tenement in Selkirk from Patrick Kelso; Patrick's wife was Christian Scott, and possibly related. He may be the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (16th C.) Vicar of Longforgan in Perthshire. He witnessed 2 documents in 1552, where he was recorded as 'Sir'. Either he or a different 'Sir' George became Vicar at Alvah in 1556. **George** (16th C.) tenant in Grange in Lanarkshire. In 1562 he was charged along with 2 others in Edinburgh of stealing 'ane beir stak' from a farm in Lanarkshire owned by Johnstone of Westerhall. **George** (16th C.) son of William. He married Janet Veitch. In 1561 he was son and heir of the deceased William when he paid 'entry' to Patrick Murray for his lands, with the assistance of his friend Walter. In 1562 he paid firther 'entries' for land in Selkirk to Walter and his son Walter. **George** (d.1578) brother of Robert (who was a Burgess of Hawick) and James (a cordiner). He was killed by a group of Scotts, the circumstances being unknown, but the full group including Robert of Allanhaugh, William in Allanhaugh ('now in Hawik'), Simon in Over Southfield, Wat there, 'Syme' there and 'Watt's Jock'. In 1581 his brothers (on behalf of their mother and all their kin) wrote a 'letter of slains' in Hawick, describing how they had received satisfaction for the crime and forgave the assailants. Without the preservation of the record in the Buccleuch archives we would know nothing about this family; as it is, it is difficult to connect them with any other Scotts. **George** (16th C.) merchant in Edinburgh. He became a Burgess there in 1569, through marrying Margaret, daughter of saddler William 'Harlay'. He may be the merchant who was deceased in 1614 when his eldest son James became a Burgess in Edinburgh. **George** (d.bef. 1582) tenant in Northhouse. In 1582 his son William (and probable son Simon) witnessed a transaction at Branxholme involving the Scott of Allanhaugh. **George** of Synton (16th C.) probably second son of John, grandson of Walter (10th Laird) of Synton and brother of Walter (11th); Scott of Satchells suggests he was son of Walter, but that seems less likely, given the timing. Satchells also says that he was 'called How-coat', but this might be confusion with a different George. His name was inscribed on 2 panels on the former house at Synton, which together read 'GEORGE SCOT IN SYNTOVN AND MARG/RET EDMESTOVN HIS SP(OVS IN THE) / ZER OF GOD 1570 THE HEAR T(O WALTER SCOT)...' It therefore seems that he was tenant in Synton in 1570, but recognised as the heir to Walter (perhaps the use of 'hear' and omission of the word 'son' is significant); this may have been the year of his marriage. Things are more confused by a feu charter for lands in Haddington in 1567 when he is described (in Latin) as 'son and heir apparent of Walter, junior in Sintoun', but in the receipt for his feu duties he was described as 'son and appeirand air to Walter Scot of Syntoun', and when he sold the Haddington land in 1572, he was again 'son and heir apparent of Walter of Syntoun'. He was listed in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. In 1579/80 he was a witness in Kirkhouses for a case between Dalgleishes and Scotts. In 1580 he was 'in Syntoun' when he and his brother William in Huntly gave their consent for Robert, son of their deceased brother James in Whitslade, to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Robert in Aikwood (this confirms that these 3 men were brothers, and hence all sons of John, younger of Synton). In 1580 he brought a court case where he claimed that he had title to the lands of 'Ilistoun' instead of Adam of Bonnington, apparently gaining these lands from Robert of Haining. In 1580/1 he had a dispute with Walter of Stirches over the lands of Synton Mill; the agreement to appoint arbitrators was made at Groundistone, with his chosen judges being Walter of Headshaw and Robert of Haining. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement in Selkirk where James Langlands of that Ilk resigned his lands to his son Robert Langlands and another agreement between Margaret, widow of William of Burnfoot and her son William. He also witnessed in 1581 a marriage contract between this same William in Burnfoot and Janet (his niece), daughter of William in Huntly. He was mentioned in 1581 as one of the Scotts called before the Privy Council in Edinburgh to try to stop the feud with the Elliots. He was also ordered to confer with the council in 1583/4 regarding the quieting of the Borders. He was in ward in Edinburgh Castle in 1581, along with Robert of Haining, when his cautioners were Mungo and Alexander, Burgesses of Edinburgh; this caution was renewed later in 1581, with John Edmondson of Ryeslaw as surety. His servant John Scott of the Palace was charged

with resetting stolen horses, and as a result of not appearing to answer for his servant, he was denounced rebel. In 1585 he witnessed a bond (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. In 1586 he is recorded as a 'curator' of the young Walter of Buccleuch. In 1586/7 he was declared a rebel for failing to appear in court to answer the charges against his servant, John of the Palace. He signed the clan bond in 1589, when he was 'George of Sinton'. He must also have been Laird on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590. In 1590 he may have been the Scott of Synton for whom William Dalmahoy was surety that he would not harm the vassals of the Earl of Angus and David Edmondson of Wowmet was also separately surety for him that he would help the Warden. Also in 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He married Margaret, daughter of John Edmonston of Ednam; he and his wife's names were inscribed on the old stone door lintel from Synton House. Their children included: Walter, who succeeded; David; John of Yorkston, who purchased Headshaw and Langhope; George, who became a saddler's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1610; James of Kirkhouses, who helped rescue Kinmont Willie; and Agnes. **George** of Todrig (d.bef. 1580) probably the 3rd and youngest son of William of Harden, who was also Laird of Todrig (consistent with the description of Scott of Satchells). He succeeded to Harden in 1561 on the death of his father (probably at Todrig). He thus became the first Scott who was just 'of Toderick'. He was succeeded by Walter, probably his son. Walter's brothers Robert and William are recorded in 1620, and so were presumably also his sons. Note that Scott of Rodono regards him as a fiction of Scott of Satchells, and suggests instead that Walter of Todrig was descended from William 'in the Mott'. Assuming he existed, he may have married Elizabeth Ker, who in 1581/2 was recorded as mother of Walter of Todrig. He may be the Scott of Todrig whose daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Pringle of Trinlyknowe. **George** (16th C.) recorded 'in Clarelaw' in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction involving lands in Midlem. This is probably the Clarilaw in Bowden Parish. **George** (16th C.) recorded as 'eister' when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1581. He was probably related to John, who had the same nickname. **George** (16th C.) recorded as 'alias Goldielandis in Carterhaucht' when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1581. He was probably descended from the Scotts of Goldielands. **George** (16th/17th C.) younger son of George of Synton and brother of Walter. In 1610 he was 'brother to late Walter Scott, of Synton' when he became an apprentice saddler with David Brown in Edinburgh. **George** (16th/17th C.) listed as being 'in Woll' in 1608 when he was part of a large group of men accused of attacking Selkirk Mill. It is unclear how he might have been related to the Scotts of Woll. **George** (16th/17th C.) son of the deceased William 'in Braidlie' when he was involved in a dispute over a tenement in Selkirk. **George** of Synton (16th/17th C.) son of Walter, who died in 1608, and Isobel Douglas. It appears that he was Laird of Synton while his father was still alive. He was the 14th and last of the family to be designated 'of Synton'. In 1610 he was served heir to the lands of Boonraw, these passing to his descendants for the next 110 years. He was also served heir to his father's lands of Outersiderig. He married Mary Gladstains of Dod and Whitlaw (possibly daughter of George of Dod) and their children were: Walter, who died unmarried; George of Boonraw; and Richard, minister of Kirkbean and Ashkirk. Note that these generations seem confused in some accounts. In 1627 he sold the Synton estate to Francis, son of Walter Scott of Harden (a distant cousin, their great-grandfathers having been brothers). This was probably forced on him to clear debts. His widow was probably the 'Mar. Gladstains' who was liferenter of an unnamed farm (most likely Boonraw) and Stouslie in Hassendean Parish in 1643 and also the 'Lyfrenter of Boonraw' recorded on the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 – 'And George his Son a hopeful Lad, He married Gladstains daughter to the Laird of Dode. There was procreat betwixt these two, Good Mr George Scot, the Laird of Bon-raw' [CWS]. **George** of Kirkstyle (16th/17th C.) son of Alexander of Kirkstyle and descended from the Scotts of Balwearie. He married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Moncrieff of Rind. He was succeeded by his son Patrick of Kirkstyle and Ancrum. **George** of Drinkstone (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1616 as 'callit of Deringstoun'. This was in the trial of Jock Scott, 'the Suckler', who, having gotten off the charge of slaughtering Douglas of Drumlanrig's sheep at Howpasley, but was charged with stealing sheep from his lands of 'Castell-hill' in 1613 (among other thefts). It is unclear whether this is the place of that name near Ashkirk or the one near Branxholme (probably the latter).

He was surely related to the half century earlier John 'in Drinkstone' and the slightly earlier John 'of Drinkstone'. It is possible he was 'Geordie in Castelhill' (no surname given) who was listed among fugitives in 1618. **George** 'the Souter' and 'Marion's Geordie' (d.1616) cordiner in Hawick. He assisted in the 1615 plan of Lady Howpasley and Jean Scott of Satchells to slaughter the sheep of Sir James Douglas, newly possessed of Howpasley. In the trial he was painted as the main instigator and was accused of threatening Jock 'the Suckler' at sword-point to carry through with the crime. He said he would accept his guilt if Jock repeated the accusations to his face, which Jock duly did. He then referred to his dog 'Hyde-the-bastard', saying 'Sa lang as I and my Bastard brother levis (meaning be his dog), Howpaslet sall nocht plenische' (i.e. be stocked). He had also been questioned by Douglas in Hawick about his whereabouts that night, and pointed a cocked pistol at Douglas, which was taken from him before he could shoot. Additionally he had failed to show up at the previous Justice Court at Jedburgh. He was later hung for these crimes (although the records suggest that several of the jury were favourable to Douglas of Drumlanrig). His mother was presumably Marion and it is possible he was brother of 'Marion's Hob'. **George** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Todshawhaugh. He was part of a group of Scotts charging Langlands and other Scotts to find caution in 1610, with the other side petitioning for the penalties to be reduced. He is also mentioned in the same year when the Scotts of Harden, Whitslade and Satchells were also bound not to harm his father, him and their associates. There was a similar bond in 1610 for Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and his son. **George** of Castleside (d.c.1630) probably a younger son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden. He is recorded in 1607 when he complained that James Turnbull of Hassendeanbank and Thomas Ker of Cavers have not paid what they owe him; he is there 'in Castlesyd'. In 1618 he served as a cautioner for Walter, son of John in Newark. He is mentioned several other times in the period 1592–1629. In 1632 his daughters Janet, Margaret and Bessie were served as his heirs portioners. However, Francis was shortly afterwards Laird of Castleside, and so may also have been related. **George** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Woll and Catherine Ormiston, his 2nd wife. In 1617 his elder half-brother Robert of Woll was appointed as tutor for him and his sister Katherine (making it clear he was still a minor at that point). In 1636 he was served heir to his mother, Catherine Ormiston. He is recorded in 1643 when he was made a Burgess of Selkirk. He is then referred to as 'callit of the Woll', suggesting he was the representative of the family that had formerly lived there. **George** (d.bef. 1660) brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade. He is recorded in 1622–25 in a court action against Robert Scott, younger of Satchells, over the lands of Dodbank in Ettrick. He is also mentioned in 1660 as George 'callit of Whitslaid' when his daughter Anna married Charles, eldest son of William Lauder of Windpark. He somehow inherited the Barony of Maxton (perhaps through marriage), which had previously been held by the Kers. In 1670 his daughters Bessie and Anna were served heirs portioners to this Barony and all the associated lands, which included a large part of Abbotrule; it has also been claimed that they succeeded to his lands in Linton, rather than Maxton. **George** (17th C.) possessor of the lands of Dinlees on Hermitage Water in 1632. **George** (17th C.) tenant in Bowknowe. He was mentioned in a session record in Ashkirk in 1635. **George** (17th C.) resident of Palace in Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640 he was accused of travelling on the Sabbath. Since it was his first offence, he was forgiven, but 'umql. he be tryit to do the like again, to pay 18s, and to be on the place of rep[entan]ce.' **George** (17th C.) recorded in the Council Records of 1651 when he was fined £10 for keeping false weights, specifically 'Flemes wecht for French wecht'. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Waugh and their children included: John (b.1634); Marion (b.1640); Thomas (b.1643); Robert (b.1648); and George (b.1651). The witnesses in 1651 were Andrew Liddersdale and John Scott. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Elliot and their children included Robert (b.1650), Thomas (b.1652) and Elizabeth (b.1660). The witnesses were William ... and Thomas Scott. He may be the George who in 1661 in Ashkirk witnessed a baptism for Archibald Elliot (possibly related to his wife). **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Grisel 'Moore' and their children included Jean (b.1650) and Agnes (b.1652). The 2 witnesses in 1652 were both Robert Scott. **George** (17th C.) tenant in Netherraw in Liddesdale. He was recorded in a deed in 1663. **George** (d.c.1690) of Boonraw. Son of George of Synton and Boonraw. He was probably the 'G. Scott of boneraw' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He

was Bailie-depute of Hawick (i.e. appointed by the Baron) and resided in the Tower, as recorded in 1668. In that year it is written that, at the request of the Bailies of Hawick, he set free 3 people called 'Bridgs' who had been imprisoned within the Tower. He is also listed as 'of Bondra' in a list of landowners of Hassendean Parish in 1666. In 1672 he witnessed the baptism of a son of Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland. He was recorded in 2 bonds in 1673. In 1678 he was one of the Commissioners for Roxburghshire for raising money to support the King. He paid the land tax for Boonraw and Stouslie in Hassendean Parish in 1678, valued at £291; he was probably also the man recorded as 'Boonrau for Overtoune', paying the land tax in Oxnam Parish in 1678. In 1680 he witnessed (along with Robert of Horsleyhill) a baptism in Hawick for Robert Langlands and Isobel Scott. He is probably the Laird of 'Meikle Boonraw' who (along with the Laird of Horsleyhill and others) witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1681. In 1692 the lands of Stouslie 'being formerly possest by the deceast George Scott of Boonraw be ane 19 yeares tack' were possessed by his heirs and representatives. He married a daughter of Douglas of Gervald (who was hence grand-daughter of Sir William Douglas of Cavers). How many children he had is unclear, with Haining citing local tradition that he had 3 sons, George, Archibald and Richard, while Keith Scott records just 1 son, Archibald, and a daughter, Ann. His children may therefore have included: George (said to have been born in 1672, but that seems rather late), who probably died young; Archibald (d.1720, supposedly at an advanced age), who succeeded, but died unmarried, thus ending this branch of the Scotts; Ann, who is also stated to have died unmarried; and Richard, said to have married a daughter of Charles Ogilvie and claimed to be the ancestor of Charlie of the Crescent, who was grandfather of Sir James A.H. Murray. With the murky end of this family, the line of the original Scotts of Synton was also lost. His will is recorded in 1690 (or perhaps 1698). **George** (17th C.) 3rd son of Robert of Woll. He was a surgeon in Edinburgh and was probably the George 'son to Robert Scott, of Wallis', who became a surgeon's apprentice with James Rig in Edinburgh in 1640. He was served heir to his father in 1670, although his elder brother James had already sold the lands of Woll. He may have been the Edinburgh surgeon who took on George, son of Thomas of Whitslade, as an apprentice in 1663, and also the George of that name recorded in a bond of appearance in Edinburgh in 1673. **George** (17th C.) eldest son of Thomas of Whitslade. He was recorded in 1663 as 'son natural to Thomas' when he became a surgeon's apprentice with George Scott in Edinburgh; it is possible this was the same George Scott, son of Robert of Woll, who became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1640. He seems to have predeceased his father, since his brother Thomas succeeded to Whitslade. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick and Roberton Parishes. He married Margaret Fairgrieve. His wife's surname was recorded as 'Furgrie' in 1671 and 'ffeirgrive' in 1681. Their children included: Margaret (b.1671), baptised in Hawick; Robert (b.1681), baptised in Roberton; and Walter (b.1684), baptised in Roberton. The witnesses to the 1671 baptism were Francis Simpson and John Scott. The 1681 witnesses were George Brown and Francis Scott (who was probably related). **George** (17th C.) probably 2nd son of Thomas of Bonchester. There was a bond from his father to him for 550 merks Scots. He had a son, Alexander, who was tenant at Roughheugh Mill, and was progenitor of the Scotts of Falla. He is probably the George, son of Thomas in Bonchester, who was on a list of those found guilty of 'nonconformity' in 1684. **George** (d.c.1686) probably tenant in Borthaugh. He is recorded being 'in Bortoch' when his will was listed in the Commissariot of Peebles in 1686. He was probably related to Walter 'in Burtoch', whose will is recorded in 1692, as well as to other Scotts associated with Borthaugh around that time, e.g. James. **George** (17th C.) described as 'in Dockcleuch' (i.e. Doecleuch), he was a local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s according to James Wilson. He paid £140 for the land tax in Cavers Parish in 1643; the same lands were owned by the Duke of Buccleuch by 1678. **George** (17th C.) blacksmith in Hawick Parish, probably somewhere to the south of the Town. He is recorded in 1687 when he was fined, along with a group of other men, for clandestinely removing their sheep from the Town's flock, without paying the Town Herd. He married Janet Black, and their children baptised in Hawick included James (b.1701) and William (b.1704), as well as probably Bessie (b.1702), Isobel (b.1707) and Janet (b.1709). The witnesses in 1701 were smith James Scott (surely related) and Francis Elliot, in 1702 were William Henderson in the Flex and James Davidson in Newbigging, in 1704 were William and Francis Henderson (both smiths at the Flex) and in 1707 were Bailie George Martin and Andrew Riddell in

Goldielands. **George** (17th C.) Hawick resident who was fined £20 Scots in 1688 'for deserting the town when the Militia was listing'. **George** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. **George** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Whitriggs on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. **George** (17th C.) tenant at Fodderlee according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (17th C.) resident at Harden in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **George** (17th C.) listed as wright among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also a wright on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **George** (17th C.) merchant listed as 'called greina' among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also listed with the word 'Grinna' after his name on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. It is unclear if 'Grinna' is meant to indicate a place or a nickname; however, John is also listed in 1694 with the same name. **George** (17th C.) resident of Easter Groundistone. He was there according to baptismal records of 1682 and 1688 and also according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for Adam Glendinning in Groundistone in 1698. It is unclear how he may have been related to other Scotts associated with Groundistone, e.g. Francis in Wester Groundistone. In 1709 George Lorraine was recorded as his servant. He married Agnes Scott in Roberton Parish (actually the old Hassendean) in 1681 and their children included: Robert (b.1682); George (b.1685); and William (b.1688). The witnesses in 1682 were James C. . . and Robert Scott and in 1688 were William Scott (who may have been related to him or his wife) and William Palmer. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, or more likely Hassendean. He married Margaret Renwick and their children included: Margaret (b.1684); and Agnes (b.1687). The witnesses in 1684 were William Telfer and Andrew 'heughane' (perhaps Huggan) and in 1687 were James Halliwell and Andrew 'heughane'. **George** (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Burnfoot (probably on Ale). In 1668 he became an apprentice surgeon with George Scott (possibly a relative) in Edinburgh. **George** (17th C.) described as 'pedder' in 1694 when his wife Marion 'Robisone' was fined for making 'bakes' on the Common. **George** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Mains according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **George** (17th C.) resident at Swinnie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (17th/18th C.) son of Walter of Harwood. In 1698 he became apprentice to barber Robert Cheyne in Edinburgh. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Fulton in Bedrule Parish. His children included: Margaret (b.1692); James (b.1694); and Euphame (b.1703). It seems possible that he could be the father of Alexander, miller at Bedrule Mill. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1702 he was recorded as a servant at North Synton. He married Janet Cowan in Ashkirk in 1701 and their children included: John (b.1702); Isobel (b.1705); Margaret (b.1707); and George (b.1717). He may be the George who witnessed baptisms in Ashkirk in 1690 for William Easton (along with James Veitch) and for James Veitch (along with William Easton); all 3 men probably lived at North Synton. **George** (17th/18th C.) 'litster' (i.e. dyer) in Hawick. In 1704 he witnessed the baptism of a son of 'Walter Scott herd', who may be the same man as 'Crooked Wat'. **George** (17th/18th C.) removed as a Hawick councillor in 1706 for several charges, including calling the Town Clerk 'ane knave, cheat, and rascal'. It is unclear if this is related to the disputes over the Common Riding that year, or a separate matter. He is probably the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Burnhead. His son George was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1709. **George** (17th/18th C.) recorded as an elder of Wilton Parish in 1711. **George** 'Wyndheid' (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He may be the George who, along with merchant Michael, witnessed a baptism for smith James in 1708. He witnessed another baptism in 1711 for John Scott 'Wyndhead' (servant to Robert Robson). In 1712, along with fellow tailor Archibald, he witnessed a baptism for Robert 'Wyndhead'. He was listed as a tailor in 1714 when he witnessed a further baptism for tailor Archibald (who was probably related). He may be the George who witnessed a baptism for tailor Walter Young in 1728. In 1712 he married Elspeth Scott, who was widow of William Scott. To distinguish him from other men of the same name, he is recorded as 'called George Wyndhead'. He is probably related to other Scotts with that designation. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Redford in 1714 and their children included James (b.1729) and Walter (b.1733). **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Alton in 1722 and Wester Burnfoot in 1729. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for Francis of Alton in 1722 (suggesting that they

were related). He married Helen, daugher of Walter Hume in Hawick in 1716. Their children (baptised in Wilton) included: Marion (b.1717); Isobel (b.1722); Walter (b.1725); and Bessie (b.1729). The witnesses in 1722 were John and James Scott (who were probably related to him) and in 1729 were John Scott and Richard Turnbull. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Groundistone in 1724 and Silverbuthall in 1728 and 1732. He may be the George who witnessed a baptism in 1725 for Robert Scott, resident of Groundistone. He may be the George who got married in Wilton in 1713, with no wife's name recorded. He married Margaret Martin and their children included: George (b.1717); Agnes (b.1719); Margaret (b.1722); Bessie (b.1724); Helen (b.1728); and Ann (b.1732). The witnesses in 1724 were Richard and another George Scott (perhaps the one from Boonraw), in 1728 were Robert Scott and James Dickson and in 1732 were Robert and Walter Scott. His daughter is recorded being buried in Wilton in 1734. It is possible he is the George whose lands in Wilton Parish were valued at £80 in the 1740s. It is also possible that James (b.1715), with no mother's name given, was also his child, and could be the same as James of Silverbuthall and Boonraw. **George** (d.bef. 1742) merchant in Selkirk. An account of his with Francis, 'messenger' is recorded in 1723. An inventory of his goods is recorded in 1733 and a receipt between the Burgh and his daughter Isobel is recorded in 1742. Perhaps the same merchant Burgess of Selkirk was recorded in 1707. George, younger merchant in Selkirk, was recorded in 1752. **George** (17th/18th C.) miller in Hawick. He was recorded as 'Tacksman of ye custom...' in Hawick in 1722, when he witnessed a baptism for John Hardie. He was 'Miller in Hawick' in 1728. He married Janet Orrock and their children included: Jean (b.1728); Helen (b.1730); and Janet (b.1737). The witnesses in 1728 were Henry Orrock (surely related to his wife) and Robert Scott (perhaps related to him). **George** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Borthwick Mains in 1735. In 1725 he married Mary Swan. Their children (baptised in Selkirk and Ettrick Parishes) included David (b.1731), George (b.1735), Samuel and James (b.1742). **George** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1732. It is unclear if he is the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Ormiston in 1733 when his son Robert was baptised. **George** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His daughter Christian was baptised in 1738. **George** (18th C.) merchant who was appointed as one of the Commissioners for building the Teviot Bridge at Hawick in 1738. He was also one of the men (all Councillors presumably) appointed to oversee the building of a new Parish School in 1739. He witnessed baptisms in 1743 for weaver Robert Douglas and his wife Nicholas Scott (who may have been related to him), and in 1745 and 1747 for merchant Robert, who may have been related. He may be the George who is recorded in 1752 giving in money 'for stones of Millport', perhaps connected with repairs to Teviot Brig. In 1755 he was appointed as one of the 'burleymen' to go with the 'spademen' to mark the boundaries of the Common. Probably the same merchant George witnessed a baptism in 1757 for miller Adam (who may have been related). He may be the merchant, from the Millport Scotts, who was father of Henry, 'the Hero of Quebec', born in about 1730. **George** (18th C.) wright in Selkirk. He was recorded working on the mill there in 1743. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Appletreehall in 1747. He married Helen Fletcher (who was from Roberton Parish) in 1734 and their children included: George (b.1736); Robert (b.1738); Margaret (b.1742); Janet (b.1747); and John (b.1749). The witnesses in 1742 were James Ormiston and Walter Hume and in 1747 were James Dryden and George Hart. **George** (18th C.) joiner at Deanburnhaugh, grandfather of the George who wrote about Deanburnhaugh, as well as Adam who was joiner in Hawick. He married a daughter of William Scott 'the Pether'. **George** (1724–1815) born in Bedrule Parish, son of Alexander, miller in Rulewater and then at Roughheugh Mill. He was tenant farmer at Falla. He married Elizabeth Borthwick, who died in 1790, aged 68. Their children were: Alexander (b.1756), who died young; John, who married his cousin; Euphemia; Alexander (b.1759) of Falla; Thomas (1761–1849); and Elizabeth. He is buried at Bedrule. **George** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Janet Douglas and their son John George was baptised in 1765. **George** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1762 he married Agnes Robieson, who was also from Ashkirk. Their children included: John and Walter (b.1764); Mary (b.1770); and William (b.1777). **George** (1734/5–1818) wright in Newcastleton. He was recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Margaret Armstrong, who

died in 1806, aged 67. Their children included: Jean (1777/8–83), who died at Burnmouth; and 2 who died in infancy. Other children probably included: Archibald (1771/2–1858), also a joiner in Newcastleton, and marked on the same gravestone; and Thomas (1774/5–1846) buried in the adjacent plot. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **George** (18th C.) married Janet Martin in Wilton in 1765. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Whitchesters on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he was taxed for 4 farm horses. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roughleeneuk in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed there in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. He was listed as tenant in 1799, along with Charles, to whom he was surely related. In 1801 he was 'Husbandman' at Roughleeneuk on the Militia ballot. **George** (1773–1861) born in Wilton Parish, son of William and Isabel Kedzie. He was a joiner at Deanburnhaugh and also described as a merchant there in 1808 (when his children's previous baptisms were recorded). He was listed as a merchant at Deanburnhaugh on the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. In 1800, in Roberton Parish, he married Mary Davidson, who died in 1836, aged 64. Their children included: Mary (b.1801); William (b.1803); Isobel (b.1805); and Robert (b.1808). He was living alone on the 1841 and 1851 censuses and in 1861 was a retired joiner, living with the family of his son William. He may have been related to the earlier joiner of the same name. He and his wife are buried at Borthwick Waas. **George** (b.1778) son of Bailie William. He is recorded in Hawick in 1797 and 1798 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. It is possible that the same George was recorded as a tailor in Hawick on the ballot lists in 1799 and 1801. He may be the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (1779–1805) from Singlie in the Ettrick valley, son of William, who was tenant farmer there, and brother of Robert, who was at Todshawhaugh. He was a school-mate of Mungo Park. He trained as a draughtsman and became a friend of Sir Walter Scott. He was artist on the expedition of Mungo Park back to Africa in 1805. **George** (18th/19th C.) married a daughter of George Turnbull, from whom he acquired the farm of Calaburn. He had a son Thomas when he was living at Hawick Shiel. He later lived at Kirkton. He had another son, Robert (b.1800), who was a vet at Kirkton and then Cauldmill. **George** (d.1826) contractor in Wilton. He married 'Lillias' Inglis in Roberton Parish in 1789, probably when they were both quite young. Their son Robert was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1790 (his wife's name being recorded there as 'Lillie'), probably named after his father. Their daughter Sophie was baptised in Wilton in 1793 (his wife then being 'Lillies Englis'), perhaps named after a daughter of Lord Napier (for whose wife his own wife was probably lady's maid) born in 1791. He may be the George who witnessed a baptism in 1791 for William Dalgleish, resident of Roadhead in Wilton. In 1799 his wife (recorded on the Selkirk Parish baptismal record as 'Elanor') had twins at Yair House, where she was working as a lady's maid. The twins were named Francis Napier (after Lord Napier, who at the time owned Wilton Lodge, and for whom his wife had previously worked) and Alexander Pringle (after the owner of Yair); the baptism was attended by Alexander Pringle of Whytbank and Rev. William Shaw of Selkirk. The family were buried in the old Wilton Cemetery and he was listed as 'Contractor Wilton' on the headstone (although precisely what kind of contractor is unclear). It seems likely that he was the George, son of Robert in 'Broadlieburnfoot', baptised in Roberton in 1771. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. In the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) he is listed as 'George Scott, Sclentiehall'. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **George** (d.1834) master of Minto School. He was master at Yarrow school for 2 years, in the early 1780s, taking over from Alexander Wilson, but then moving to Minto. He was certainly Schoolmaster at Minto by 1787 and remained until at least 1826. He signed the list of eligible men from Minto in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1799, his name appearing as 'Geo Scott Skoolm'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Jane Dalgleish (b.1761) in Minto in 1786. Their children included: James (b.1788), clerk of works for architect William Burns in Edinburgh; Jean (1789–1859), who married and moved to Edinburgh; Simon (1792–1871), a clerk; George (1794–1857); Margaret (1797–1867), died unmarried; Walter Dalgleish (1800–1852), advertising agent; and Betty (b.1807). He wrote a will in 1826. Based on the names, it is possible he was the son of James and Margaret Law baptised in Ashkirk in 1755. **George** (d.bef. 1816) wright and cabinetmaker in Hawick. He married Janet Dryden, who died in 1816. Their children included: Walter (b.1774); John (b.1776), probably the wright listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1797; Walter (again, b.1777); Helen (b.1784);

and Jane (b.1787). The witnesses in 1776 were John Dryden (presumably related to his wife) and Thomas Huntly. His daughter Mary died in 1781. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Denholmhill. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Subst.' suggests he may not have served. His name appears again in 1798, but with Francis Neilson, weaver in Peebles, acting as his substitute; his status was confirmed on the amended list of 1799. He was surely related to James, who was farmer at Denholmhill at the same time. **George** (1777–1853) Border minor poet, who wrote 'Heath Flowers'. He was born at Dingleton, where his father owned 30 acres of land, probably gained by his grandfather from the division of the common ground there in 1756. It was said that the family could trace their origins back 400 years to Ettrick Forest. He was educated at Melrose and Galashiels, then Edinburgh University. Although destined for the ministry, he 'got entangled with a wife and family' and instead became a schoolmaster. At age 22 he had an appointment as teacher in Livingstone and 6 years later became Schoolmaster at Lilliesleaf, starting in 1805. He is recorded as master of Lilliesleaf School on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was living in Lilliesleaf with his wife Isabella and children Thomas (mason) and Isabella. He was apparently at odds with the Parish minister David Baxter, but got along well with his successor Adam Gourlay. He also lost many pupils (and hence income) to an 'adventure' school in the village. He retired from teaching in 1850 and in 1851 is recorded as retired schoolmaster living at the schoolhouse in Lilliesleaf. It is said that many of his former pupils rose to great heights in their respective fields, including 6 doctors of medicine who were all more than 6-feet tall, as well as Rev. John Cochrane of Hawick and the poet William Knox. He was patronised by Sir John Riddell of Riddell and also corresponded with Sir Walter Scott. He published a small volume of his poetry, 'Heath Flowers; or, Mountain Melodies' in 1820 (which unfortunately contains very little of local interest). He also had some poems published in 'The Pocket Magazine' and articles in the 'Scots Magazine', including 'A Translation from the Medea of Euripides – A Choral Ode' in 1825. He also wrote a statistical account of Roxburghshire, which was never published. He married Isobel Grant and their children included: Margaret (b.1801); John (b.1803); Thomas (b.1805); George (b.1808); Jean (b.1810); Ann (b.1814); Isobel (b.1817); and Emily (b.1820). **George** (18th/19th C.) tenant farmer at Hawthornside. He was recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. In 1803 he contributed to the subscription for the defence of the country (against the French). **George** (18th/19th C.) son of Thomas in Longnewton. He was recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797 and 1798 among men balloted to serve in the Militia. John Campbell, painter in Edinburgh, served as his substitute in 1798. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded as Student of Phisick' at Bewlie Mains in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He may have been son of John, who was farmer at Bewlie Mains at about the same time. **George** (b.c.1770s) son of Thomas in Northhouse. He was on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **George** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Philhope according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **George** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Isobel Porteous and their children included Janet (b.1805) and James (b.1807). **George** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Mary Davidson and their children included Isabel (b.1805) and Robert (b.1808). **George** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Hawick. His wife Margaret Turnbull died in 1808 and his daughter Isabel and son George died in the same year (although it is possible more than one weaver called George are compounded here). Perhaps the same weaver, son of wright 'W Scott', was listed among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797; in 1798 he was listed again, as son of Walter (corrected from William), wright in Hawick. He was listed among men who had failed to appear before the committee, but was later sworn in. In 1799 he was 'Son to B. Wm Scott' among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'; however, weaver George was also listed as 'Serving' on the amended list of 1799. Probably the same weaver was listed in Hawick on the ballot in 1801. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Young's Street in Edinburgh when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. It seems likely that he had a direct connection with Hawick. **George** (d.bef. 1808) tenant at Whithope Mill. He was recorded there in 1786. His son George died in 1808 and his wife Margaret in 1809. He is surely related to Adam and John, who were tenants in the early years of the 19th century. He may be the George who married Margaret Scott in Hawick Parish in 1774.

His children included George (b.1786). **George** (b.c.1780) weaver in Hawick, he was grandfather of manufacturer Peter. He may have been son of Thomas and Janet (possibly the George born in Wilton Parish in 1779, son of Thomas and Nelly Irwin) or perhaps was a younger brother of Thomas. He married Margaret Affleck and she died in 1867. Their children included: Christina Affleck (1815–75), who married William Laidlaw; George (b.1820/1), who was a grocer; Jane (1824–60); and probably James. He may be the handloom weaver who was living on Melgund Place in 1841, along with his children Jane and James (but with no sign of his wife). **George** (b.1780) gunmaker on the Sandbed. He is probably the smith in Hawick listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. He was a Hawick gunsmith in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. In 1837 it was said in court documents that during the election riot of 1837 David Tully was forced into the Slitrig near his shop. He is recorded at about No. 11 Sandbed on the 1841 census, along with a younger George, probably his son. In 1846 his shop was flooded and many items carried away, with a gun in its case being later found at Burnfoot Mill. **George** (b.c.1780) resident of Groundistone according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. He may be the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (b.c.1780) servant to William Bell at Menslaws according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was probably related to Andrew, who was also there in 1801. **George** (1794–1857) son of George, Schoolmaster at Minto. He was educated at Minto and in Edinburgh. He was Parochial Schoolmaster of Cavers from 1814. He was teacher in Denholm in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. In the 1830s he is listed as master of Cavers School and land surveyor in Denholm at the same time. He is responsible for a plan of Denholm village in 1835. He also served as Session Clerk. He was 'Parish Schoolmr.' at Denholm in 1841 and 1851. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory as Parochial Schoolmaster in Denholm. He probably lived at the old schoolhouse, which was on Denholm Green. He was the earliest teacher of James 'Dictionary' Murray. He married Helen, daughter of John Beattie and Cicily Hall. Their children were: Cecil (b.1822), who died in infancy; Cecil (1823–49); George (b.1825), who worked as an advertising and newspaper agent in Edinburgh; Jeanie (b.1828), who died in infancy; Jeanie (1830–46); Helen (b.1834); and Margaret (b.1836), who died in infancy. By 1861 his wife was recorded as 'Fundholder' and living on Kirkside. He may be related to the earlier master of Minto School. **George** (1792–1850s) son of John and Helen Scott, from Selkirk Parish. He was born at Newark, where his father worked on the farm, tenanted by Robert Scott (probably not directly related). He was at Synton Parkhead and then at Synton Mill. His wife was Jean, from Yarrow. Their son John (b.1832) was born in Ashkirk and worked as a ploughman, then on the railway. They also had a daughter, Margaret. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Helen Beattie in Cavers in 1821. **George** (18th/19th C.) farm steward to Henry Elliot at Gatehousecote. His son James became steward at Hallrule. He died at Spittal-on-Rule. **George** (b.1804/5) gunmaker and ironmonger on the Sandbed, probably son of gunmaker George. The shop was at No. 11 Sandbed. He was recorded living on Teviot Square in 1851 and 11 Sandbed in 1861 (when he was employing 6 people). In 1860 he presented a sword to the Museum and in 1861 'Garter insignia, formerly belonging to the Marquis of Wellesley'. His wife was Eliza and they had sons Frank C. and James L. **George** (19th C.) married Mary Thomson in Wilton in 1830. **George** (19th C.) from Hawick, he was runner-up in the 624 yards race in the 1830 St. Ronan's Games, and winner in 1831. It is said that in 1831 'Scott for ever!' was the general cry. He also won the long race in 1833 and 1834. **George** (b.1808) from Roberton Parish, son of William and Isobel Glendinning. He was listed as a flesher in Hawick, among the heads of households of Wilton Kirk in 1840 and 1841; William was listed alongside him and so may have been related. He was a flesher living at about 4 Silver Street in 1841 and 1851 and 9 Kirkwynd in 1861. His wife was Jessie and their children included Janet, William, Isabel, James, George, Andrew, Janet (again) and Mary. **George** (b.1809/10) born in Belses, he was farmer in Lilliesleaf. He is recorded in 1851 as farmer of 12 acres, living on Main Street. His wife was Agnes from Paislay. Their children included Margaret, George, Isabella, Adamina G., Mary and John. **George** (19th C.) son of shepherd David Scott. He was a shepherd at Hardlee and Hyndlee. He married Isabella Hall ('Tibbie o Wigg', d.1904). They had 9 children, including James (farmer at Overhall), Nellie, Euphemia, Isabella, Margaret and Jane. He is buried at

Borthwick Waas. **George** (b.1829/30) agricultural labourer from Ettrick. He married Barbara Halliday in Hawick in 1851. His wife was probably sister of the poet John Halliday. Their children included: Robert (b.1852) and James (b.1854), baptised in Hobkirk; Agnes (b.1855), baptised in Lilliesleaf; and George (b.1857) and Helen (b.1859), baptised in Bowden. In 1861 the family were living at Stichelhill in Castleton Parish. Based on the names, it is possible he was the George, son of Robert and Agnes Mitchell, baptised in Yarrow in 1820. **George** (19th C.) tenant at Bedrule Mill in 1857. **George** (19th C.) storekeeper in Hawick who was the 5th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. **George** (19th C.) shepherd at Wigg in Hobkirk Parish. He was one of the original members of the congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk. **George** (b.1817/8) born in Yarrow, he was shepherd at Linhope Braehead in 1851. His wife was Helen and their children included Walter (born in Peeblesshire) and William (born in Cavers Parish). **George** (1820/1–92) from Yarrow, he was shepherd at Lurgiescleuch in 1851. His wife was Janet and they had a daughter, Robina. **George** (1820/1–92) grocer on the Howegate, son of George and Margaret Affleck. He was father of Peter, who founded Pesco's. In 1841 he was a clerk, living with Thomas and Janet (possibly his grandparents) on Walter's Wynd. In 1851 he was a frame-worker on the Loan. In 1861 he was recorded as 'Post Messenger' at 19 Howegate. He married Marion Elizabeth (1829–88), daughter of Peter Adamson. Their their children included: George (b.1850), a baker; Peter (1852–1925), manufacturer; Marion (b.1855); Margaret (b.1858); Robert (b.1860), who signed his death certificate; Thomas (b.1862), who was Cornet in 1887; Elizabeth (b.1864); Catherine (b.1867); Susan (b.1869); and Jemima (b.1872). He died at Drumlanrig Square. **George** (1836–1904) son of William and Mary Scott, who lived at Synton. He was born at Synton Lodge. In 1851 he was still living with his mother and brothers at Dimpleknowe. In 1861 he was a thatcher living in Denholm. He married Margaret Riddell and had children: William (b.1860); Mary (b.1862); Robert Riddell (b.1865); Helen (or 'Nellie', b.1872); Jessie (b.1875); and George (b.1881). All children were baptised in Cavers Parish, except the last, which was in Lilliesleaf. The family emigrated to Canada and he died at Minto, Manitoba. **George** (b.1836/7) son of weaver Thomas, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at No. 48 High Street. He married Catherine Richardson and their children included Agnes and Mary. **George** (1837–1907) son of Francis and Janet Oliver. He was a mill finisher in Hawick. He was a 'Millwright' living at 74 High Street in 1861. He latterly lived at 16 Bourtree Place. In 1860 he firstly married Elizabeth Miller Pringle, daughter of James Pringle, cousin of the founder of Robert Pringle & Sons, hosiery manufacturers. Their children were: James Pringle (b.1862), also a mill furnisher; Beatrice (b.1866); and Janet Oliver (b.1868). In 1871 he secondly married Janet (d.1897), daughter of manufacturer Robert Greenwood. Their children were: Mary Greenwood (b.1873); Robert; Francis George (b.1880), composer; and Margaret Lilias, who married Robert Furness. **George** (1840/1–1940) master baker in Hawick. He was Acting Father twice. He lived at Lyndhurst on Langlands Road. He was probably son of skinner James. **George** (1850–1926) born in Teviothead. He was agent for the Prudential Insurance Company in Hawick. In 1879 he married Isabella Grieve Laidlaw (1838–1927), youngest daughter of James Laidlaw, farmer at Hallrule Mill and Hartshaugh Mill. Their children were: George Henry (b.1880), a baker in Carlisle; Isabella Helen (b.1881); Elizabeth ('Bessie', b.1883); and Jemima Margaret (b.1885). **George** (19th C.) builder who lived at Slitrig Bank. **George** (1850–1940) eldest son of George and Marion Adamson. He was brother of Peter, who established 'Pesco's'. He was a baker in Hawick. Apparently he and his brother were note draughts players. In 1872 he married Susan Wright Thorburn. Their children were: Margaret Rae (b.1875); Marion A. (b.1877); Agnes Thorburn (b.1878); John T. (b.1880); Georgina (b.1882); Christina ('Kate', b.1884); Peter (b.1886); Isabella Henderson (b.1889); and Elizabeth (b.1891). **George** (1879–1950) eldest son of Peter, founder of Pesco's. He was Cornet in 1904. He joined the family firm in 1892 and became a Manging Director in about 1903. He was usually referred to as 'Mr. George'. He gifted communion cups to St. George's Kirk in 1921 and lived at Langlee. He married Janet Riddle. **George Alexander** (1888–1963) born in Hawick, he became a biologist and schoolmaster. He was educated at Hawick High School and Edinburgh University. He was Biology Master in Newton Stewart and later at George Heriot's, where he became Head of Biology. He was a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland and a member of the Science Masters Association, Scottish

Secondary Teachers Association and Scottish Educational Film Association. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. **George Douglas** (19th/20th C.) served in the K.O.S.B. during WWI, where he was wounded and invalided out. He was Cornet in 1925 and Acting Father in 1958. J.E.D. Murray was his Acting Father (for the 4th time). **George** (19th/20th C.) great-grandson of millwright Gideon. He was Master of Works in Hawick and lived on Twirlees Terrace. **Gerard** (13th C.) recorded in a document in Norwich in 1242, relating to some captured sacks of Scottish wool. Lucas 'Scot', mayor of Dunwich, appended his seals instead, and so is probably a relative. He is recorded as 'le Escot' in 1263 when he (unsuccessfully) appealed the death of his son Robert at the hands of Nicholas Percival of 'Dunwych' in Suffolk. Richard, his nephew, accused someone else (also unsuccessfully) of the same murder in 1272. Probably the same Gerald 'le Scot' is recorded in relation to a write of trespass in Northumberland in 1264. **Gideon** (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Gilmanscleuch. In 1621, along with his brother William and mother Bessie Naysmith, they complained about the murderers of his father (2 Elphinstones) still being at large. His name is given as 'Gedane Scottis' and he may be one of the first of the fmily with this forename. **Sir Gideon** of Highchester (d.1673) 2nd son of Sir William Scott of Harden. His forename came from his maternal grandfather, Sir Gideon Murray. He is usually described as being 'of Highchester', even although the farm is more often called 'Highchesters'. In 1643 he was given the lands of Mabonlaw, Highchesters, Todshaw and Borthwickshiels, as well as others; this was part of his marriage contract with Margaret Hamilton. He was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1643, 1644, 1646 (as 'Jedeon'), 1648 and probably 1649. He is recorded in 1648 when commissioners had to be appointed for valuation of teinds at Harden, Highchesters, Mabonlaw and Todshaw, following a dispute between him and Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. Also in 1648 he was one of the local men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves on the Border. In 1650 he represented Roxburghshire in Parliament. He is listed (along with his wife and 19 other people, presumably servants and farm workers) on the Harden estate in a list of communicants of the Borthwick valley in 1650. He is probably the Gideon who witnessed the baptism of Gideon (later of Falnash), son of Robert of Harwood in Hawick in 1651 and another child of Robert in Hawick in 1652. He was the main proponent for having Hassendean Church removed to Roberton in the 1660s (fighting against the supporters of Scott of Buccleuch). He was knighted in 1650. He was appointed Sheriff Principal of Roxburghshire by Charles I, and continued through the 1650s. He served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. He was also one of the 'tutors' of the young Mary Scott of Buccleuch in the 1650s and was the executor for her will. In 1654 he acted along with John Hay, Earl of Tweeddale on behalf of the Countess Mary, to attempt to reduce the huge fine imposed by Cromwell; however, he was deeply distrustful of the Earl of Tweeddale, and it appears that both were attempting to exert influence on the other tutors for their own ends, in particular to arrange the marriage of the Countess. In fact his son Walter married Mary in secret (when they were both very young), and there was a continuing power struggle with her mother, the Countess of Wemyss, as well as with the 'Lothian tutors'. In 1660 he borrowed £2400 pounds from the Duchess of Buccleuch. He was knighted in 1660, when he accompanied the young Countess of Buccleuch to London, and his son Walter was made Earl of Tarras at the same time. He also served as tutor for Anne of Buccleuch, and continued to have disputes with the 5 Lothian tutors after the death of Mary. In 1662, following the Restoration, he was fined £4800, presumably for backing the wrong side. He had a licence from the Privy Council, allowing him to eat meat during Lent in the 1660s. He is probably the Gideon who is recorded paying the 1663 land tax for £814 in Wilton and £600 in Hassendeaan. About 1666 he was appointed one of the 'curators' of Francis of Davington. Like his younger brother Walter of Raeburn, he sympathised with the religious views of the Society of Friends (i.e. Quakers), and entered into a dispute with Rev. James Kirkton in 1671. In 1673 he matriculate his arms. He was also recorded as grantee in a deed of 1673. He acquired the lands of Harden from his brother Sir William, who nevertheless continued to be 'of Harden', while he was still designated 'of Highchester'. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, and his son Walter (later Earl of Tarras) succeeded to Harden. His other children were: William, who married Jean, daughter of James Kirkaldy of Grange; Agnes, who married Sir John Riddell (younger) of that Ilk; Margaret, who married James Corbet of Tollcross, but appears to have later lived in Hawick;

another Agnes, who married Sir James Grant of Dalvey and later William Rutherford of Barnhills; Thomas, who became a merchant's apprentice in Rouen in 1671 and a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (as a merchant) in right of his father in 1677; Gideon, who became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1676; Francis, who became a Captain; and Mary (b.1658), who was baptised in Edinburgh. William, Thomas and Gideon all died without heirs before 1710. **Gideon** (17th/18th C.) brother of Walter of Woll and 5th son of John of Woll and Agnes Scott. He was 'son to John Scott of Wool' in 1695 when he contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme (along with his brother Walter). He may have been known as 'of Newhouse' (although it is unclear where this was). In 1704 he married Jean (b.1688), daughter of William Elliot of Bewlie and Borthwickbrae and Isobel Scott of Synton; she was sister of William, who was 2nd (but sometimes stated to be 1st) Elliot Laird of Borthwickbrae. It is said that they eloped together, and found themselves unsupported by their families. The Duke of Buccleuch took pity on them and settled them on the farm of Ladhope in Yarrow. Their children were: John (b.1706), who died on the coast of Guinea; William (b.1709), tenant in Kirkhope; Walter (b.1712), who died young; Walter (b.1722), who married 3 times, to a Mowbray, a Napier and a Williamson; Gideon (b.1724); Thomas (1727–96), who settled in Morpeth and married Ann Douglas, who died at the age of 106; Alexander (b.1729), who succeeded to the tenancy of Ladhope; Isobel, who married James Curle of Moodlaw; Agnes; Betsy; Mary, who married John Mair; Anne Jean, who married James Pott of Dod, farmer at Penchrise; and Christian. One of his descendants (from the Morpeth line) was Keith Stanley Malcolm Scott, who wrote the Scott family history in 1923. **Gideon** (17th C.) merchant of Glasgow. In 1674 he was made Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow 'gratis, for causes known to the magistrates and council and to the Dean of Guild and his brethren'. Given his unusual forename, he may have been related to local Scotts. **Gideon** (17th/18th C.) younger son of Sir Gideon of Highchester. In 1676 he became an apprentice to surgeon-apothecary George Stirling in Edinburgh. He died before 1710, without an heir. **Gideon** of Outerside (17th/18th C.) see **Gideon** of Falnash. **Gideon** of Highchester (1678–1707) eldest son of Walter of Highchester and Harden, Earl of Tarras. He had a charter of Harden in 1694 and also succeeded to the lands of Minto, Roberton, Howcleuch, Borthwickshiels Mains, Alemoor, etc. In 1695/6 he gave the income from Highchesters and other farms to his mother Helen, Countess of Tarras, for supporting his brothers and sisters Helen, Walter, Elizabeth, Agnes, Thomas, Anne and Margaret. In 1695 he had a charter for the Barony of Minto, including the lands of Craigend and Deanfoot, as well as Minto, which was erected into a Barony. However, he sold the lands and Barony of Minto to Sir Gilbert Elliot in 1703. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis, in 1701. In 1704 he was listed among the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire and for Selkirkshire. In 1705 it is recorded that he owed money to the Duchess of Buccleuch for the rent of Todshawhaugh and Whames. In 1697 he married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton and secondly married Mary Drummond, daughter of John, Earl of Melfort in 1700 (and after his death she remarried Sir James Sharp of Scotscraig). With his second wife he had 2 sons, Walter and John, who both succeeded to Harden, but had no male heirs. They also had a daughter, Mary. A horn powder flask belonging to him still exists at Mertoun House. **Gideon** of Falnash (1651–c.1727) 5th son of Robert of Harwood and brother of Walter of Harwood. Note that one of the witnesses at his baptism was Gideon, presumably of Highchester, indicating that this is where his forename came from. He farmed at Fenwick, Goldielands and Alton Croft and lived at Broadhaugh (and although he was 'of Falnash', he appears not to have lived there). He was probably the 'Falnash' who was Bailie-Depute of the Regality of Hawick in 1677 when he 'confessed the striking of Walter Hardie, and came in the bailies' will'. He was Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch in the period 1678–1727, and in later years was referred to as 'Auld Falnash'. In the period 1678–94 he was Chamberlain for Hawick, Wilton, Cavers and Hassendean parishes, later referred to as Teviotdalehead. He was still 'of Outerside' in 1692 when he served as a Commissioner for assessing the rentals for the Duchess of Buccleuch, but was 'of Falnesh' when he served the same role in 1694 and 1698. He was Gideon of 'Uttersyderig' (i.e. Outerside) in a deed of 1682 and when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1687. It is possible he was the Gideon who was imprisoned in 1683 along with other local lairds for being supporters of Covenanters. He was 'of Uttersyde' in 1688 when he witnessed a baptism for John Elliot in Harwood. He was the

same Gideon 'of Outtersyde' who obtained the lands of Fenwick, Easter Highchesters half of 'Ladyurd' in Kirkurd and Nether Glack in Manor (both in Peeblesshire) from Robert Scott of Glack (who appeared to have no heir, and was possibly his brother) in 1689. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690. He is probably the Gideon who was listed at Broadhaugh in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He was still referred to as 'of Outtersyde' in the early 1690s, but by at least 1694 was 'of Falnash'. In 1694 he acted as cautioner for Francis, who rented the farm of Whithope from the Duchess of Buccleuch; this suggests a family relationship perhaps. He contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He is probably the Gideon who was served heir to his brother, William, apothecary in Hawick in 1696. In 1699 he gave up the lands of Ladyurd to James Geddes of Kirkurd, although there is a related court case against him by James Geddes' son James in 1707. In 1700 he was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament. He was also referred to as 'Regal Bailie' of Hawick, i.e. the Duchess's representative in the affairs of the town. In 1700 £100 was given by him (in name of the Duchess) for the poor of Hawick Parish. Also in 1700 he witnessed the baptism for Gideon, son of Hawick merchant Walter Elliot (suggesting that the child was named after him). In about 1705 he was part of a group of men who perambulated the boundaries of Wilton Common, presumably to settle some dispute. He gave a bond of 5,000 merks to Alexander Orrock in 1703 (presumably on behalf of the Duchess of Buccleuch), which formed the majority of the Orrock Bequest for the Grammar School. In 1704 he was again on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. Also in 1704, the Council resolve to talk with him regarding help with fixing the 'dam brigs', the port at Horsleyhill's Wynd, thatching the Tolbooth, oil for the clock, rope for the bell and shoes for the piper. He had another child named after him in 1704, this time when he witnessed a baptism for his gardener at Fenwick, Walter Paterson. In 1705 he witnessed baptisms for Bailie Robert Ruecastle and for Southfield shoemaker John Elliot, in 1706 others for workman John Shiel and for apothecary Walter (who named his son Gideon, probably after him), in 1707 for Adam Elliot of Arkleton, again for gardener Walter Paterson, for wright John Pringle and for wright John Dalgleish, in 1708 for Bailie George Martin and for glover John Scott, in 1709 for John Scott 'Whitegate' and for James Grieve, tenant in Teindside, in 1711 for Walter Stoddart (herd in Harwood) and in 1712 for Robert Scoon in Branxholme Town. In a Hawick Parish valuation of 1710, he was the second largest landowner, behind the Duchess of Buccleuch. His daughter (and so presumably he) was in Broadhaugh in 1716 when she married Walter of Crumhaugh. He witnessed further baptisms in Hawick in 1717 for John Watson, Clerk to the Regality (along with Walter of Crumhaugh), in 1719 for Walter Scott of Crumhaugh, in 1720 in Hawick for Francis Scott from Harwood (who may have been related to him), and in 1721 in Wilton for Robert of Burnhead and Agnes Scott (his daughter). It was described in 1767 (in depositions given regarding the former use of the Common) that he had warned the tenants of the Duchess of Buccleuch from encroaching on Hawick's Common. He appears to have first married Jeanette (or Janet), eldest daughter of Walter Elliot of Arkleton, with the marriage contract being in 1677 (when she was probably quite young); at that time he was recorded as brother-german to Walter of Harwood. Her will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1679; he is there described as 'Jeidian Scott, writer in Edinburgh, now in Bridhaughe'. He secondly married Mary (b.1660), daughter of James Scott of Thirlestane; she probably died in 1729, when payment was received for ringing the funeral bells 'to the Lede Fenish's'. His children included: Robert, who succeeded to Falnash; Agnes, who married Robert Scott of Burnhead; Beatrice (or Beatrix, probably the 'Beatricks' baptised in Cavers Parish in 1696), who married Walter Scott of Crumhaugh; James (b.1698), baptised in Hawick; Christian, who married a Mr. Johnstone (but this could be confusion with Mary); Gideon, who became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1720; and Mary, the youngest child, who married James Johnson of Park Tower in Canonbie Parish in 1727. Isabella Scott (who married William Elliot in Braidlie and Whithaugh in about 1700), said to be a daughter of Scott of Falnash, may have also been his daughter (although perhaps she was too old for this generation). He may also have been father of 'John Scott younger in Falnash', whose widow Janet Aitchison remarried in 1711. The witnesses to the 1698 baptism were Adam Elliot of Arkleton and 'Mr' Archibald Gledstains in Northhouse. A 'Graham' of Falnash was recorded as Bailie of the Regality of Hawick in 1721, although this may have been an error. His son Robert is mentioned in connection with

the Hawick Parish Session from 1722; so he either started performing the duties of his elderly father before his death, or his death was earlier than 1727. He was already deceased at the end of 1727 when his daughter Mary's marriage was proclaimed in Hawick. He may be the 'Bailie Gideon Scott' who bequeathed £20 to the poor of Hawick Parish when he died. He is buried in Ewes Kirkyard along with his first wife Jeanette Elliot – This Gideon Scot he is a pretty Man, Amongst the rest of worthy Shepherds Swain, Of Outersiderig now he is Laird, He was Son to Robert of Har-wood' [CWS]. **Gideon** of Falnash (d.1759) eldest son of Robert of Falnash, who he succeeded in 1734. He also served as Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for local estates, referred to as 'Teviotdalehead' in the period 1747–57, being replaced by Robert of Orchard. He leased the farm of Wester Groundistone from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744. His lands were valued at £1517 13s 4d in the 1740s. He was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Scott of Whitehaugh in 1753. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who sold off the Falnash estate. The 1761 list of Commissioners for Roxburghshire contains a blank for the forename of Scott of Falnash (presumably because it was unclear who his successor was at that time). **Gideon** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Christian Scott in 1719, the marriage being at Wilton (but also proclaimed in Roberton). He was at Alemoor in 1721, 1726, 1728 and 1736, Wester Alemoor in 1729 and Borthwickbrae in 1733 and 1736. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Helen (b.1721); Margaret (b.1726); Mungo (b.1728); Gideon (b.1729), perhaps father of Gideon the millwright; Ann (b.1729); Alexander (b.1733); twins Jean and Ann (again, b.1733); and Gilbert (b.1736). In the 1733 Roberton baptism he was recorded being in Cavers Parish, suggesting that Christine (b.1735) and Alison (b.1737), baptised in Cavers, were also his children; in 1735 he is recorded being 'in Cavers' itself and in 1737 at Whitriggs. **Gideon** (18th C.) son of Gideon of Falnash. In 1720 he became an apprentice surgeon-apothecary to George Cunningham in Edinburgh. **Gideon** (18th C.) workman in the Hawick area. He is recorded as a thatcher in Hawick in 1740. He married Margaret (or Marion) Hislop, their marriage being recorded in Ashkirk and Cavers Parishes in 1727 (he was from Ashkirk Parish and his wife from Cavers). He was recorded at Shielswoodhaugh in 1727 when his first child was baptised in Ashkirk Parish. Their children (mostly baptised in Hawick) included: William (b.1727); Gideon (b.1740); Marion (b.1742); and Thomas (b.1745). The witnesses in 1740 were ex-Bailie Walter Graham and merchant John Cavers. In 1742 the witnesses were the same as those for shoemaker William's child baptised the same day, namely baker Robert (who may have been related to one of them) and mason Andrew Turnbull, elder. **Gideon** (d.bef. 1763) druggist in Hawick, perhaps the son of Walter, apothecary in Hawick, born in 1706. He was recorded as 'Druggist' in 1742 when he witnessed a baptism for merchant James Douglas. He was recorded as a merchant in Hawick in 1746 in a baptism for one of his children and also when he witnessed baptisms for merchant Francis Gledstains in 1746 and 1747. He married Susanna Scott and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Gilbert (b.1741); Catherine (b.1743); and Elizabeth (b.1746). The baptismal witnesses in 1741 were merchants Francis Gledstains and Charles Tudhope, in 1743 were Alexander of Synton and ex-Bailie William Tudhope and in 1746 were John at Winnington Rig and ex-Bailie Robert Howison. He is also mentioned as a Hawick druggist in a marriage record of 1763, when his daughter Elizabeth married Robert Burnet in Edinburgh. It was probably also his daughter Margaret who married Andrew Porteous there in 1768. He is probably the Gideon who was a Hawick Bailie in the 1740s and 50s. **Gideon** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded living at Midshiels in 1747. He married Rachel Scott and their children included Jean (b.1747). The witnesses in 1747 were Charles of Crumhaugh and Robert of Fenwick; given these witnesses it seems likely that he is the same man as Gideon in Priesthaugh, brother of Charles of Crumhaugh, with his first wife Rachel Scott perhaps being daughter of Robert of Fenwick. **Gideon** (d.1806) tenant farmer at Priesthaugh, probably son of Walter of Crumhaugh and Howpasley and brother of Charles of Crumhaugh. Some accounts say he was 'in Priesthope', but that is probably a transcription error. He was at Priesthaugh in 1753, he and his wife were 'Mr. Gideon Scot and Mrs. Elliot' in 1755 and he was 'Mr.' again at Priesthaugh in 1757. He is recorded in Priesthaugh several times in the Peebles Commissary Court documents in the period 1758–60. In 1783 he took out a bond for £700 with Sir Alexander Don of Newton, John Ker of Cavers and William Riddell of Camieston, which they owed after his death.

He is probably the Gideon recorded at Penchrise on the 1785 Horse Tax Rolls. His daughter Beatrix was the second wife of Walter Scott, 2nd Laird of Wauchope, marrying him in 1789. His descendants were the Scotts in Priesthaugh, which eventually failed in the male line. Walter, farmer at Priesthaugh in 1797 was probably his son. He married Rachel Elliot, and their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Walter (b.1753), Robert (b.1755) and Charles (b.1757). His testament after he died lists his living children and executors as Charles and Jean in Priesthaugh and Margaret, widow of Charles Aitchison at Unthank. **Gideon** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, possibly at Stobicote. It is possible that he is the Gideon, son of Gideon, baptised in Roberton in 1729. In 1762 he married Mary Scott, from Canonbie Parish, and she died in 1776. Their children included: Gideon (b.1765), who was probably the Hawick millwright; and Elizabeth, who married millwright James. The witnesses in 1765 were wright Gideon Easton and tailor James Dickson. It seems likely that he is the same Gideon who was resident at Borthwickbrae Parkhead when his children William (b.1772) and James (b.1774) were baptised in Roberton Parish. He may be the Gideon whose unnamed child died in Hawick in 1787. **Gideon** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1777 he married Agnes Tudhope; she was also from Hawick Parish and died in 1781. Their son James was baptised in 1779, perhaps the Hawick man of that name who worked on the Liverpool-Manchester railway. The witnesses in 1779 were workman James Hogg and Church Officer Walter Scott. It is possible he is the same man as the Gideon who married Mary Scott, if this was his second wife. **Gideon** (1762–1841) son of William, who was descended from the Scotts of Woll, his mother being Margaret, daughter of Robert Scott of Singlie. He was farmer at Kirkhope and later Laird of Overwells. He was farmer at Kirkhope (in Yarrow Parish) according to the 1785 Horse Tax Rolls. He had a daughter Christian, who died young. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) resident of Teindside. He was listed in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was selected by ballot to serve on the local Militia to replace John Pringle, who was judged unfit; however, he failed to appear and was declared a deserter, with a reward of 1 guinea offered for his apprehension. Weaver Adam Scott was balloted in his place, but then produced a document from the Earl of Dalkeith showing that he had in fact joined the Regiment; in the amended list of 1799 he is recorded among those who were serving in the Militia. Probably the same Gideon was recorded at Southdeanrig when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1785. It is possible he is the same man who married Agnes Tudhope (and perhaps earlier married Mary Scott). It is unclear if he returned after his years of military service. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He married Mary Stewart in Cavers in 1788 and their children included: Margaret (b.1789); Helen (b.1791); Jane (b.1792); and John (b.1794). His wife is recorded as 'Isabel Stuart' in 1791. The witnesses in 1792 were the 'whole Congregation'. **Gideon** (1765–1833) born at Stobicote, possibly son of Gideon and Mary Scott. His family were supposed to be descended from the Scotts of Davington. He received only 4 months of schooling and became a herdsman as a boy, later serving as an apprentice in Hawick with Walter Turnbull, carpenter, wheelwright and agricultural implement maker. Thereafter he started his own business as a millwright, this later becoming Gideon Scott & Sons, based on the Cross Wynd. As well as building machinery, he was hired as a surveyor and was well known locally as an inventor and amateur astronomer. He is probably the person who 'afterwards earned considerable local distinction as a mathematician and practical astronomer', described standing on top of the Teviot Bridge during a huge thunderstorm at the Common Riding of 1782, watching the spectacle. He suggested the suitability of the Teviot by the Little Haugh for water power, and subsequently William Laidlaw built Teviot Crescent Mills there. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was listed as a millwright on the Cross Wynd in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He helped convert many of the Hawick mills to water power, for example his firm supplying the new water wheel for Wilton Mills in 1829. He also fitted out mills in Wigan and at Chillingham. He erected windmills at Adderstoneshiel and Penielheugh. In about 1802 he invented an early reaping machine, which was unpopular among the local workers, since it reduced manual labour so much; so after testing it successfuly in the dead of night he smashed it up himself. He was also known for launching balloons at local celebratory events, e.g. to mark the end of the Friday Sports of 1826. Entirely self-taught, he was regarded as a prodigy by the townsfolk, and was a great believer in and advocate for education, starting the Trades' Library in a room of his own

house. He was also a leader in the running of the Hawick School of Arts, and gave a lecture there himself, being the first 'layman' to do so (in an age when public lectures were formal and intense affairs), illustrating an astronomy talk with an orrery of his own design. He was also an early influence on the career of John Pringle Nichol (later Professor of Astronomy at Glasgow University), who came to Hawick as a school teacher. The pair would walk up to Hilliesland to watch the heavens, or spend the night talking in his astronomical study. For the solar eclipse of 1820 he blocked off a window in his observing room, and set up a screen, so that the many people he invited there could watch without staring directly at the Sun. He also described the aurora borealis seen over Hawick in 1826. Nichol returned to Hawick to watch the 1832 transit of Mercury with him, from a garden in Allars Bank (part of his property there being sold as the site for Allars Kirk in 1811, but in one account the garden was said to be later the site of the Jail, which was further up the street). He was also a close friend of James Veitch of Inchbonny, a fellow self-taught inventor and scientist. He promoted the idea of connecting Hawick to the south by railroad (although his idea involved a route up the Allan Water). He is probably the Gideon who in 1795, 1797, 1798 and 1801 witnessed baptisms for millwright James and Elizabeth Scott (who was probably his sister). A few years before his death there was a great reunion of the families of his 7 sons and 2 daughters, all of them attending the Common Riding festivities that year. There is no known portrait of him, although there are images of his sons Gideon and James (his 5th son), who were also millwrights. Another of his children was Susan, who married James Cranston (and whose daughter Mary married William, son of blacksmith Gavin Pow). He married Margaret Leithead (1772–1847), daughter of Walter and Marjory Thomson, with the marriage taking place in Hawick in 1790. They had children baptised in Hawick, including: Gideon (1792–1867), who moved to London as an engineer; Walter (1794–1831); and Marjory (b.1796). Other children were: John (1797/8–1831), who died at Gosport; James (1804/5), who was living with his mother and 2 brothers in 1841; Andrew (b.c.1810); Gilbert (b.c.1815); Mary (b.c.1815), who married blacksmith Thomas Kerr; and Isabella (b.c.1818). The witnesses in 1792 were the Burgher Congregation and in 1794 and 1796 were the 'Associate Congregation'; the family were thus presumably members of the East Bank Kirk. There must have been an additional son born around 1800. He died at his house on the Cross Wynd. 'Gideon Scott & Sons', machine-makers, engineers and mill-wrights, is listed on Back Damgate in Pigot's 1837 directory (even although this was after his death); the company wrapped up in 1841. In 1841 Margaret was living on the Cross Wynd with sons James, Gilbert and Andrew, and daughter May (probably the same as Marjory). The Museum has a square piece of lead with name 'Gn. Scott, Hawick', which was probably from his firm. W.N. Kennedy wrote an article about him in 1862 and J.N. McKie wrote another in 1966. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) from Cavers Parish. He married Mary Bell and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1794. In the baptismal record he was 'at Northhouse in the Parish of Cavers – at present in Whithope'. The same couple are recorded having a daughter Joan baptised in Canonbie in 1798. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Nellie Leyden in Wilton in 1793 and their children included Thomas (b.1799) and Walter (b.1801). **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Janet Brydon and their children included Christian (b.1813). **Gideon** (b.c.1770) recorded as an ostler at Wilton Damhead in 1841. He was living there with Helen, probably his wife. He was listed at Damhead (with no occupation given) among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. He could be the millwright of that name recorded at Roadhead in 1835, among heads of households in Wilton Parish. **Gideon** (b.c.1770s) servant at Skelfhill, recorded on the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Archibald was also a servant on the same list and so perhaps related. He could be the Gideon, son of James in Skelfhill, baptised in 1778. **Gideon** (b.c.1778) grocer and spirit dealer in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was at about 28 Langholm Street and living with Agnes, probably his wife. It is possible he is the Gideon recorded as a shepherd at Millburnholm on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) tailor in the Selkirk area. He was the one member of the Selkirk volunteers who failed to muster at the False Alarm of 1804. It is said that on hearing that there was no real invasion (or alternatively, on determining that his new wife was not so ill with alarm that he could not leave), he got the coach 'the Fly' to take him

and another man named Rhind to join their comrades at Dalkeith. However, back in Selkirk, he was disgraced, had his buttons ripped off and was expelled from the company, with the Duke of Buccleuch remarking that he was sorry a men of this surname from Ettrick Forest should have behaved so ungallantly. He was on the Militia list for Selkirk in 1810. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Gideon** (1785/6–1839) 6th son of William, tenant farmer at Singlie. He took over the lease from his father. He married Elizabeth Ballantyne, and she died in 1878, aged 70. Their children included: Gideon, who farmed Singlie and Hyndhope; and Katherine, who married Alexander Gibson. **Gideon** (18th/19th C.) resident of Liverpool in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He probably had a direct connection to Hawick and was distinct from the Gideon living in London who also subscribed. **Gideon** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Barbara Armstrong in 1828. **Gideon** (b.c.1797) born outside Roxburghshire, he was a woollen spinner in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Howegate with his wife Agnes and children Ann, Beatrix and Mary. **Gideon** (1792–1867), C.E., eldest son of millwright Gideon. It was said that his father entrusted to him the details of the threshing mills they fitted out in Wigan and Chillingham. He could be the 'Gideon Scott, London' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is probably also the London engineer Gideon, recorded donating several items to the Museum. In 1860 he donated 'end of beam of Royal George', 'pair of pistols which belonged to Napoleon I when a lieutenant', pieces of stone from the foundation stone of Old London Bridge, part of an old hatchet and tobacco pipe found when excavating for Victoria Park bridge in London, 'pyramid of burnt material from the Pyramids of Egypt', part of the Atlantic telegraph cable from H.M.S. Agamemnon, 'clinker formed by the ashes of bank-notes burnt at the Bank of England', a newspaper from the wreck of the Royal Mail Steamer Ava, samples of ore, shells and wood, and silver and copper coins. In 1863 he donated an 'old gun-lock from Tower of London', copper coins and a copy of the Times from 1798. **Gideon** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Eliza Smith and their children included Walter (b.1860). **Gideon** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Ellen Burnet in 1861. **Gideon** (b.1839) probably the only son of Gideon, farmer at Singlie (who seems to have died the year he was born). He gave up Singlie and farmed instead at Hyndhope. In about 1879 he emigrated to New Zealand. He had 4 sons (including James and William) and 2 daughters. **Gideon** (b.1829/30) son of James. He was a frame-worker living at 6 Round Close in 1861. His wife was Jane and their children included Margaret and Isabella. **Gideon** (19th C.) worked as a blacksmith. He married Margaret, daughter of Tom Rutherford, blacksmith at Bonchester. They had 1 son and 4 daughters, including Agnes (b.1881), who was born in Melrose Parish. His wife later lived in Hawick. **Gilbert** (12th C.) recorded as 'Gilbertus Scoth' between about 1165 and 1177, when he was asked to perambulate the lands for a charter between Eschina de Molle (wife of Walter, the Steward) and the monks of Paisley Abbey. It is unclear if he was related to other Scotts. **Gilbert** (13th C.) listed as 'le Escot' when he was on an assize for the Lovels in Sussex in 1264. **Gilbert** (13th C.) recorded in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. He was involved in a fight with Richard 'de Suarland', and was described as at that time servant in 'Swarland'. **Gilbert** (14th C.) recorded in a taxation list of scholars living in Paris sometime in the period 1329–36. It is possible he is the same man as Gilbert 'de Benauchtin' or Gilbert Fleming. **Gilbert** (14th/15th C.) Scotsman who was given a grant of safe conduct through England in 1413. The group included William Douglas of Drumlanrig and several others, but it is unclear where he was from. **Gilbert** (15th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh recorded in a charter of 1498/9. Probably the same Gilbert was deceased in 1502 when his son and heir James (and James' wife Janet) inherited his lands in the Cowgate in Edinburgh. **Gilbert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when Adam 'in aldinershope' had remission for several crimes at the Justice-aire in Selkirk, including resetting him. His crimes including stealing a horse from James Turnbull and another horse from David Dalgleish. It is not clear what branch of the Scotts he may have come from. **Gilbert** (16th C.) recorded as 'bailie in that part' in Galashiels in 1535 when the lands there were given to Henry, Lord Methven. **Gilbert** (16th C.) recorded in 1545 as 'indweller of Deip...' when he and his associates were said to have taken a French ship. **Gilbert** of Bonnington (d.1675) probably the eldest son of James of Bonnington and his 2nd wife Margaret, daughter of William Eliott of Stobs. He died shortly after succeeding his brother Robert. He is buried at

Greyfriars in Edinburgh. He was succeeded his younger brother Charles. Note, this is Bonnington in Lothian (distinct from the earlier Scotts of Bonnington family). He is buried in Greyfriars in Edinburgh. **Gilbert** (18th C.) son of Alexander of Synton. In 1733 he became an apprentice surgeon-apothecary to Gilbert Laurie in Edinburgh. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) youngest son of Charles of Woll. He was Captain in the local (Dumfries) Militia 1811–12. **Gilbert** (b.1814/5) born in Hawick Parish, he was a joiner at Bonchester Cottages. In 1841 he was living at 'Pirnie-hall' in Hobkirk and in 1851 at Gatehousecote Cottages. He married Helen Aitchison in Maxton Parish in 1838. Their children included: David (b.1838); Andrew (b.1840); Margaret (b.1843); Christian (b.1845); Janet B. (or Jessie, b.1847); Helen (b.1851); Gilbert (b.1854); and John (b.1856/7). Some of his earlier children were baptised in Ancrum, Maxton and Roxburgh Parishes. **Gilbert** (b.c.1815) son of Gideon the millwright. In 1841 he was living on the Cross Wynd with his mother and siblings May, Andrew and James. When Gideon Scott & Sons was wound up in 1842 he was one of the partners. In 1831 there was a paternity case against him by Helen, daughter of Hawick spinner George Cunningham. **Gilbert McKenzie** (b.1826/7) listed as baker and shopkeeper on Wilton Place in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was on Wilton Kirkstyle as a grocer and baker, employing 3 men. He lived with his siblings Helen, Andrew and Adam, and nephew Walter. **Gladstanes** (b.1813/4) born in Teviothead Parish, he was a labourer living at Unthank Cottage in Ewesdale in 1841. In 1851 he was a shepherd at Sykefoot in Ewes. It is unclear where his first name came from. He married Isabell Wilson from Langholm and their children included Adam (b.1836), Janet (b.1838), Helen (b.1841), Ann (b.1843), John (b.1845), William (b.1847), Margaret (b.1849), Wilhelmina (or 'Mina', b.1850) and James (b.1854). He may have been a son of shepherd (and later travelling grocer) Adam and Janet Leithead. **Gosenius** (14th C.) recorded along with Roland, living in Paris at the village of St. Victor sometime in the period 1329–35/6. **Graham** of Falnash (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1721 as Bailie of the Regality of Hawick. This seems likly to be a transcription error for Gideon of Falnash. The record of 1721 concerns the trial of Walter Dean for stealing a grey mare from John Currie from Northumberland. **Grizel** see **Grizel Borthwick Grizel** (16th C.) recorded in 1580/1 as widow of John Marshal in Daynzeltoun (i.e. Dingleton) near Melrose. She married a second time to Thomas 'Freir', and had relatives Adam Marshal in Dingleton and his son James Marshal, to whom she sold her lands. She may be related to other branches of the Scotts where the same forename occurs. **Harry** (17th C.) son of Walter of Headshaw and brother of Robert of Headshaw. In 1621 he was 'son natural to Walter Scott, brother-german to Robert Scott of Hirdschaw' when he became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh, with Alexander Harrower. He is probably the merchant 'Harie' who was deceased in 1667 when his son Walter became a writer Burgess of Edinburgh. **Helen** (16th C.) listed among people who were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. She is listed between 2 unnamed 'nutrici' (nurses), suggesting this was also her occupation. It is possible she was the same Helen listed among the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch when he complained against the actions of Walter Ker of Cessford and others in 1549. **Helen** (d.1552) daughter and heiress of Mark of Haughhead in Eckford Parish. She was retoured as heir to 'Hauchheid' in 1620 and at about the same time she married Robert Hall. The new superior, Sir John Ker of Jedburgh, refused to give sasine, which instead was given by an appointed Sheriff acting for the Crown. There was continued dispute, with the superior refusing to give sasine, and sending his sons and others to violently attack the farm in 1621, including striking her so that she 'fell in a swowne and lay as a dead persone a long space', despite 'being grite with chyld'. There was a confirming sasine from Thomas, Earl of Haddington in 1632. There was a further confirmation in 1648 to the couple and their only son Henry, this time from William Kerr, Earl of Lothian. Henry became famous as a Covenanter. **Helen** (d.c.1576) 'sometime spouse' to William Lawson in Roslin. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1576/7. **Helen** (d.c.1584) 'sometime spouse' to Thomas Younger in Linton, Tweeddale. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1584. **Helen** 'Nelly' (18th C.) resident of Hawick. She was on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Musum' in 1784 (one of only 9 women listed). **Helen** 'Nelly' (1789/90–1861) daughter of carrier William and Margaret Gray. She also had a brother William. She was a shopkeeper at Stobs Woodfoot. She died unmarried. **Henry** (12th/13th C.) witness to 2 grants to Lindores Abbey by Earl David, brother of the Scottish King, in the late 1190s. He also witnessed

a 'quitclaim' in the Lidores Chartulary in about 1210. **Henry** (13th C.) recorded visiting Durnahm in about 1230 along with 3 other Scotsmen, Matthew Scott, Abel de Golin and Robert de Edinburgh. He is listed as 'Master', meaning he was a qualified priest. **Henry** (13th C.) recorded on the 1256 assize rolls for Northumberland. He was 'Henricus Scot' from 'Edelingham'. 'Henricus Scoticus' is listed in a separate case, and probably a different man. **Henry** (13th C.) listed on the 1279 assize rolls for Northumberland. He was a burgess of Newcastle on Tyne at that time. His name is written 'le Scot' and 'le Schot'. There are also pledge made by 'Henrici Scot' and 'Henrico le Scot' in the same year. He could be the 'Henry le Escot' who was a pledge for Nicholas in Newcastle in 1266, and the Henry'le Escot' who was among men sued by the Prior of Tynemouth in 1269 (with John and Nicholas also listed). **Henry** (13th C.) recorded in a document from King Edward I to the Sheriff of Cumberland in 1280. He bought a mare at Carlisle Fair, and stated that 'John de Wyncheles' claimed it was his and furtively stole it from him. This case appears to have been used as a precedent to clarify the March laws to deal with such cross-Border incidents. It seems clear that he was from the Scottish side, although how he was related to other Scotts is unknown. **Henry** (13th C.) recorded as 'Dominus' (i.e. qualified priest) in Bologna in 1268/9 when he witnessed the purchase of a codex by Simon of Kinross. It is possible he was the 'Master H...' who witnessed a document as an official of Dunkeld in 1282. **Henry** (13th C.) man from Edinburgh who paid homage to Edward I in 1296, where he is recorded as 'Henry le Scot'. He may also be the 'Henricus Scotus' who is listed in 1296 among Scotsmen renouncing their treaty with France, in order to reconcile with England. His lands in Edinburgh were also restored to him in that year. It is possible he is the same man as Sir Henry of Balwearie. **Sir Henry** of Balwearie (13th/14th C.) son of Sir Michael. He was described as 'Henricus Scott de Fife, miles' when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1304. He was succeeded by his son Sir Andrew. Janet, who married John Melville of Carnbee, may have been his daughter. **Henry** (13th/14th C.) among the men on the inquest at Roxburgh for the inheritance of William de Charteris for the half barony of Wilton in 1303/4. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts, but he is the first known Henry with a local connection. However, it is possible that he is the Burgess of Edinburgh of that name who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 and had his lands restored. **Henry** (14th C.) recorded in the English garrison at Edinburgh in 1335/6. **Henry** (14th C.) recorded in 1364 in an indenture by Henry Strother, Sheriff of Northumberland, where he is charged to pay money to vintners in Newcastle. It is unclear if he was related to the local Scotts. **Henry** (14th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. In 1389 there was a request to the Pope for him to be granted a benefice from Lindores Abbey, and if granted he would resign the perpetual vicarage of Dron in Dunblane Diocese. **Henry** (15th C.) mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls in 1457 in relation to a loan in Flanders. **Henry** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been from Ewesdale, along with Wat, Sim, John and Nichol, who are also listed. **Henry** (15th C.) recorded as 'Henricus Scot filius Roberti Scot' in 1461 when he graduated from Glasgow University. His father was Robert, but it is unclear what branch of the Scotts they came from. **Henry** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk. His son John was separately fined for not appearing. He was listed as 'in conwale riggis', but it is unclear where this was. **Henry** (15th C.) recorded in Haddington in 1495 when the customs from his sheep skins. It is unclear to which branch of the Scotts he belonged. Perhaps the same Henry, owner of a ship, was recorded in Ross in 1509 and 1513. **Henry** (16th C.) witness in 1549 to a charter in which Robert Scott of Howpasley granted Appletreehall to Hector, brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope. It is unclear how he might have been related to other local Scotts. Perhaps the same Henry is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538. **Henry** (16th C.) became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1531. **Henry** (16th C.) recorded as Reader of Hawick Parish in 1574/5, while William Auchmowtie was Minister for Hawick and several neighbouring parishes (i.e. he was the actual minister, obtaining most of the stipend). John Sandilands was Parson about the same time. He was also recorded as Reader in Hawick in 1576, 1578 and 1579, with the position being vacant in 1580. His stiped was £10 8s. 10d. There is no evidence regarding which branch of the family he came from. **Henry** (17th C.) witness, along with Robert, to the baptism of a son of Thomas Scott in Hawick in 1687. These other Scotts may have been closely related to him.

Note that the forename 'Henry' was not common among Scotts of the time. **Henry** of Palacehill (17th C.) mentioned by Walter of Satchells in his 'postral' history. Satchells writes that in a dream he sees many current Scotts, 'And Henry Scot of Pallace-hill he call'd up the rear'. Satchells adds that 'He's natural Son unto that bold Barron. Sir John Scot the Knight of Ancrum. He may have been brother of half-brother of Charles of Palacehill (or else he was the same man as Charles, if Scott of Satchells was confused over his forename). **Henry** (1676–1730) 2nd surviving son of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. He was made Earl of Deloraine, Viscount Hermitage and Baron Scott of Goldielands in 1706, just in time to vote for the Treaty of Union. He was chosen as one of the Scottish representative peers in Parliament 1713–30, and also served in the army. His mother complained about how much money she had lavished on him and stated in one letter of 1719/20 than 'he is now acting the old Scots proverb – 'ens wod an' ey the war' [i.e. 'daft once, daft always']. He married Anne, daughter of William Duncombe of Battlesden, and she died in 1720. Their children were: Francis, 2nd Earl of Deloraine, who married Mary Lister and Mary Scrope; Henry, 3rd Earl of Deloraine, who married Elizabeth Fenwick; and Anne, who died in infancy. He secondly married Mary, daughter of Charles Howard and their children were: Georgina Caroline (1727–1809), who married James Peachey; and Henrietta (b.1728), who married Nicholas Boyce. He himself died before his mother. **Henry** (1712–39/40) 3rd Earl of Deloraine, 2nd son of Henry, 1st Earl. He held the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick. Their children were: Henry (1737–1807), 4th Earl; and John (1738–88). After the death of his brother Francis in 1739 he gained the Earldom of Deloraine, as well as the titles of Viscount Hermitage and Lord Goldielands. However, he lived for only another half year, dying of consumption. **Henry** 'the Hero o Quebec' (c.1730–c.60) from the old Hawick family called the 'Milnport Scotts', he was son of George, a merchant. He became a Burgess in 1752 and in 1753 married Jean Sanderson, who by all accounts drove him into the army. The local tradition of his story is as follows (related in the 1863 Transactions by William Norman Kennedy, and mentioned briefly by James Wilson in 1850 and again in 1858). He distinguished himself in military service in Canada, being promoted through the ranks and achieving a commission without purchase as a Major. He led a decisive attack on an island rock at Cape Breton in 1758, permitting Louisbourg to be taken. His main moment of fame came in 1759 on the Heights of Abram near Quebec City, where he was reportedly first to enter the gate of the city. There he planted the Union Jack on the walls, apparently uncontrollably exclaiming 'Hawick for ever'. In this seminal moment in Canadian history Gen. Wolfe's forces were victorious over the French, although both leaders were slain. Wolfe was nicknamed 'the Hero of Quebec' throughout Britain, but in Hawick that epithet was reserved for Henry Scott. Afterwards he was once more promoted, but apparently died aboard ship on the way home before he received the promotion, with relatives and townspeople suspecting he was murdered by jealous fellow officers. This Hawick version bears some similarity to the documented life of a Maj. George Scott, although with several important differences, hence it is difficult to separate fact from fancy here (perhaps the Hawick man was at Quebec, but the connection with Louisburg may have come from the story of 'Major' Scott in Percy's 'Anecdotes of Enterprise' (Vol. 3, Part 2), popular in the 19th century; Maj. George Scott was already in the army in 1750 and eventually became Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica, dying in a duel in 1767, his will mentioning his wife Abigail and 3 brothers, at least one of whom was in Halifax, and hence he seems unlikely to be the Hawick man). Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly the case that a man from the Mill Port Scotts played some part in the events in Quebec, even if they were not quite as dramatic as recalled later (presumably Wilson and Kennedy obtained their information from people who were only about a generation removed from the historical events). A verse of James Hogg's 'Teribus' commemorated Scott in the early 19th century – 'Long this boast on truth's been founded On Quebec's high rampart sounded – Hawick for ever, and independent!' [JH]. His marriage to 'Jane' Sanderson in 1753 is listed in the parish records. She survived him by about 50 years and lived for a while at the cottage called 'the Saaverin' near Stobs, living on a government pension. It is said that he had no children, but that her habits and drinking drove him to abandon her and join the army. **Henry** (1737–1807) 4th Earl of Deloraine, elder son of Henry, 3rd Earl. On the death of his father, when he was only 2 years old, he succeeded to the Earldom of Deloraine, as well as the titles of Viscount Hermitage and Lord Goldielands. In 1763 he married Frances, daughter of Thomas Heath,

but they separated before 1780. He died in London without issue and his titles became extinct. **Henry** (1741–1817) 2nd son of Robert, farmer at Singlie, and grandson of William in Milsington. He farmed at Over Deloraine in the Ettrick valley from 1770. He paid the horse taxes there in the period 1785–97 and the dog taxes in 1797. He married a daughter of Anderson of Rashiegrain, with whom he had a daughter Alison. He secondly married Agnes, daughter of John Sibbald. Their children were: Robert (b.1783), who probably died young; Margaret (b.1784), who married Dr. Thomas Anderson of Selkirk in 1808. Eliza (b.1786), who married Rev. W.B. Shaw, minister of Roberton and later Ewes; John (1788–1864), also tenant at Over Deloraine; Henry (1790–1873), farmer at Over Kirkhope; James (1792–1864); and William (b.1794), who became a doctor with the East India Company. Eliza and Margaret were said to have been the prototypes for the characters of 'Minna' and 'Brenda' in Sir Walter Scott's 'The Pirate', and Eliza was also celebrated as 'The Bonnie Lass o' Deloraine' in the Ettrick Shepherd's poem (note that Keith Scott mixes the 2 daughter's husbands). **Henry** (1746–1812) 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, son of Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, and grandson of the 2nd Duke. He succeeded as a child, was educated at Eton, and when young spent nearly 3 years travelling in Europe with Dr. Adam Smith. His 'curator' during his minority was Charles Townshend, his step-father. He had a charter for many lands in Roxburghshire in 1751. He gained the Crumhaugh estates in about 1760, as well as many other local lands (including Harwood and Teindside) about the same time. He settled in Dalkeith, and spent much of his time in Scotland. It is said that he would sometimes visit his tenants in disguise. He made his first visit to Hawick in 1764, when he was welcomed by the Bailies. He (or his tutors) was one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. In 1767 (while he was still a minor) his agents started proceedings against the Town of Hawick, claiming rights of pasturage on the Common; when the final decision was made in 1777 he gained 330 Scots acres of what had been Hawick Common. Additionally in about 1769 he (or his Commissioners) brought a case against some inhabitants of Hawick for not paying multures on 'his Grace's mill of Hawick'. In Selkirk in 1778 a bill is recorded 'for drink to the men who carried the colours before his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch'. He was taxed for having a either 1 or 2 gamekeepers at Bowhill in the period 1778–90 and was taxed for having 4 dogs at Bowhill and 15 in Langholm in 1797. He was responsible for making Sir Walter Scott Sheriff in Selkirkshire and was the first President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783. He published a paper called 'Abstract of a Register of the Weather kept at Branxholme, for ten years, ending December 31, 1783'. On the outbreak of war with France in 1778 he raised a regiment of fencibles, mainly from his own estates. In 1785 he paid for half the costs to have the main streets of Hawick properly paved and gave £100 for the new Town Hall in 1786. He is also credited with support for the Scots Dyke to Haremoss Turnpike. In 1785 he paid the land tax for lands in Selkirk Parish. In 1788 his lands in Roxburghshire included large parts of Castleton, Cavers, Hawick, Melrose, Roberton and Wilton Parishes, as well as Hassendean, the Baronies of Eckford and Lempitlaw, the teinds of Maxton, the customs of St. Boswell's Fair and part of Lanton. In 1794 he succeeded to Caroline Park and other estates that were held by his mother. In 1798 he became Colonel of the militia in Edinburgh, the 'Midlothian Fencibles', assuming control again in 1803 after the truce broke down. He gained the Queensberry and other titles of the Douglases of Drumlanrig in 1810. He was also Lord Lieutenant of Roxburghshire 1804–12. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1810. Known as 'Duke Henry' or 'the Good Duke', he had a reputation for being generous and was said to be highly popular among the locals. However, in 1767 it was he (or presumably his advisors on his behalf) who raised an action in the Court of Session against Hawick, concerning ownership of the Common, which ultimately led to the Division of 1777. He also established Newcastleton in 1793 and was known as an agricultural improver. In 1767 he married Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only surviving daughter of George, Duke of Montagu; she became a patron of many charities in Edinburgh and died in 1827, aged 84. The Buccleuch family gained vast estates in England through this marriage. He was succeeded by his son Charles William Henry (1772–1819), who adopted the surname Montagu-Scott. His other children were: George (b.1768), Earl of Dalkeith, who died in infancy; Mary (1769–1823), who married James George, Viscount Stopford and later Earl of Courtown; Elizabeth (1770–1837), who married Alexander, 10th Lord Home; Caroline (1774–1854), who married Sir Charles Douglas of

Kelhead, who was later 6th Marquess of Queensberry; Henry James (1776–1845), Baron Montagu of Broughton; and Harriet (1780–1833), who married William, Earl of Ancram, who was later 6th Marquess of Lothian. He died at Dalkeith and is buried there – 'Contented, therefore, we maun be, E'en wi' the hut we sit in – They say o' landlords east and west, Oor ain Duk Henry is the best O' a' the Lairds o' Britain' [HSR]. **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth 'Cummin' and their son Thomas was baptised in 1772. **Henry** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Grieve and their children included Walter (b.1772) and Michael (b.1774). The witnesses in 1772 were Walter and John Grieve (who were surely related to his wife). He may be the shoemaker Henry who (along with ex-Bailie Andrew) witnessed baptisms in 1776, 1778 and 1791 for merahcnt William. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) wright at Milsington. His wife died in Hawick Parish in 1809. A daughter married John Murray, from Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. **Henry** of Horsleyhill and Belford (18th/19th C.) son of Francis James, he was the last Laird of Horsleyhill. In 1811 he was recorded as owner of the lands of Belford in Morebattle Parish. In 1792 he married Catherine, daughter of John Hay of Newhall. His only child was Hannah Charlotte, who married Sir John James Douglas (whose son became Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas on inheriting the lands) and secondly married William Scott-Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws. **Henry James Montagu** (1776–1845) Baron Montagu of Boughton, younger brother of the 4th Duke of Buccleuch. He acted as guardian to his nephew Walter, the 5th Duke, during his minority. The pair were made Honorary Burgesses when they passed through Hawick in 1821. He succeeded to the Montagu Baronetcy on the death of his grandfather, George Duke of Montagu, and adopted Montagu as his surname. He was Captain in the local (Dumfries) Militia from 1798 and Lieutenant-Colonel 1802–09. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1804 he married his cousin Jane Margaret Douglas (d.1859), who was eldest daughter of Archibald, Lord Douglas of Douglas and his aunt Frances. They had 4 daughters: Lucy Elizabeth (d.1877), who married Cospatrick Alexander, Earl of Home; Mary Margaret, who married Lieut.-Col. Frederick Clinton; Jane Caroline (d.1846), who died unmarried; and Caroline Georgina, who married George William Hope of Luffness. He was born and died in London. **Henry** (b.c.1770s) recorded as labourer at Henderon's Knowe on the ballot lists for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801. Francis was a labourer there on the same list and so perhaps related. **Henry** 'Harry' (18th/19th C.) resident of the Millport in Hawick. The death of his wife Jane is recorded in 1824. It is possible he was one of the Millport Scotts, and hence related to Henry, the 'Hero of Quebec'. **Henry** (1780–1852) son of William, tenant in Singlie. He went into business as a hat manufacturer in Edinburgh. Along with his hat-making partner John Grieve, he was a great supporter of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. He was also in partnership with his cousin Henry (son of Robert, tenant at Over Deloraine), who took over the hat business after his death. **Henry** (1790–1873) 2nd son of Henry, tenant at Over Deloraine and Agnes Sibbald. He became Laird of Over Kirkhope and tenant in Crosslie, as well as being a hatter in Edinburgh. He was also (confusingly) in partnership with his cousin, Henry Scott, 5th son of William, tenant in Singlie, and took over the business when his cousin died. Their company 'Messrs. H. Scott & Co. hat manufacturers Edinburgh' subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1820 he married Isabella Martin. Their children were: Henry (b.1830), probably died young; John, tenant in Crosslie; William Henry (b.1836), who emigrated to Canada; Elizabeth, who married James Alexander; Agnes, who married Matthew Whiting; Isabella, who married Mr. Mein, dentist in Edinburgh; Janet; and Margaret. **Henry Erskine** (d.1847) son of William and decendent of the Scotts of Clarilaw, he was born at Brighton. He succeeded to the lands of Ashieburn when his father died in 1807, but he sold them before his own death. **Henry** (1796/7–1866) farm-worker and farmer. He began as a ploughman and was also a shepherd, later becoming a farm steward, managing Stelshaw (near Bewcastle) for William Aitchison of Linhope. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer living at Penchrise Cottage. In 1820 in Cavers Parish he married Mina, daughter of James Lunn; she died at Milsington in 1888, aged 89. Their children included: Beatrice, who married Walter Thomson, and may also have had a son John with William Aitchison of Linhope in 1843, who was raised by his grandparents; Thomas (b.1825), born at Crailing; Marion (1828–1909), who married Thomas Scott, farmer at Milsington; William (b.1831); James (1836–1921); and Henry (b.1844), who married Janet Ewart. He was

grandfather of Henry Anderson, long time resident of Rulewater. He died at Stelshaw and is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Henry** (b.1801/2) from Yarrow, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1841 he was at Milsington Shankfoot, in 1851 he was at Deephope in Ettrick Parish and in 1861 he was a boarder at Tweed Bridge End. He married Mary Scott in Yarrow Parish in 1826 and their children included: Thomas (b.1829); James (b.1831); Mary (b.1833); William (b.1836/7); Henry (b.1839/40); and John (b.1845/6). **Henry** (b.1808/9) born in Ashkirk Parish, he was farmer at Eilrig. He was unmarried and living with servants and lodgers in 1841 and 1851. By 1861 he was farmer of 1100 acres, employing 4 people. In 1854 he married Mary Moffat (from Canonbie) and their children included: Janet (b.1854/5); Mary (b.1856); James (b.1857); William (b.1859); Thomas (b.1860); Robert (b.1862); George (b.1863); and Henry (b.1866). **Henry Francis** of Harden, 7th Lord Polwarth, see **Henry Francis Hepburne-Scott**. **Henry Ale** (1828–81) eldest son of John Sibbald in Over Deloraine and descended from the Scotts of Singlie. He married Jane Mills of Horsburgh Castle. Their children were: John (b.1863), who emigrated to Iowa, U.S.A.; Jane Purves, who married Alexander Scott, tenant in Ladhope; Christina, who married Robert M. Mills from Melbourne; Lizzie Mills, who married Archibald C. Morrison from Edinburgh; Georgina Henrietta; and Arbuthnot. **Henry John Alexander Makdougall** of Gala (1901–40) son of Hugh James Elibank Scott-Makdougall of Makertoun and grandson of Maj. Hugh, 9th of Gala. He succeeded his uncle John as 11th Laird. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He became Captain in the 60th Rifles, King's Royal Rifle Corps. In 1935 he matriculated arms and had his surname legally changed from Scott-Makdougall to Scott, but retaing Makdougall as a middle name. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. He was killed in action in Calais, France. He was succeeded by Christopher Bartle Hugh, son of his sister Jean Winifred Mary Scott Makdougall. **Henry Lucas** (1932/3–76) self-employed steeplejack. He died on Christmas Eve after falling 80 feet from a mill chimney he was demolishing on Commercial Road. **Herbert** (12th C.) Clerk of the Diocese of St. Andrews. He served several Bishops between about 1150 and the 1170s. For example, in the early 1160s he was 'master' and 'clerk' when he witnessed a gift to St. Andrews Cathedral Priory. He was at Berwick in 1166/7 (when also called 'Osbert') and also sometimes called 'Robert' in the 1270s. **Herbert** (12th C.) Clerk asociated with Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland in about 1280. He is probably distinct from the clerk of St. Andrews. **Hercules** of Brotherton (1659–1725), W.S., son of Hercules of Brotherton in Kincardinshire. He was a writer in Edinburgh who became a Writer to the Signet in 1719. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow in 1718. He married Helen, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Ramsay of Balmain and was succeeded by his son Lieut.-Gen. James. **Hugh** (13th C.) witness in about the 1140s to a charter for the lands of Conveth in Kincardineshire and also a gift of Balcormo in Fife at about the same time. **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded as 'Hugo Scot de Nessebyk' and 'Hugone Scot de Nesebick' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. His wife Marjorie is also mentioned. He may be the same man as 'Hugo le Scot de Kantuar' who is recorded in 2 separate cases involving lands in Corebridge. Perhaps the same 'Hugone Scotto' was recorded in connection with Warkworth in an inventory of the Priory of Durham. **Hugh** of Scotsloch (d.c.1618) from a branch of the Scotts that settled near Irvine in Ayrshire in the 1500s. His name is usually written 'Hew'. He was Customar in Irvone in 1589, Bailie in 1609 and Provost in 1615. An earlier Hugh, who was Provost of Irvine in 1571, may have been an ancestor. He married Margaret Wallace and their children included: Lawrence, an advocate in Edinburgh; James of Scotsloch, J.P., who married Agnes Blair and secondly married Lillias Scott; Margaret, who died unmarried; Janet, who married John Blair, Provost of Irvine; and Susanne, who married James Blair, her brother-in-law. **Hugh** (17th C.) recorded in 1626 as servitor to William Douglas of Drumlanrig when he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. **Hugh** of Greenhead and Gala (d.c.1645) 2nd surviving son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden. He was also earlier referred to as 'of Deuchar', but became the first Scott of Gala. In 1610 he was named along with his father and brothers when Gilbert Eliott of Horsleyhill (later of Stobs) was cautioner for them not to harm Walter Scott in Hawick, called Todshawhill, and his associates. In 1617 he was recorded among supporters of the Scotts of Harden who Lady Bonnington complained had attacked her family (as part of a feud between the Harden and Bonnington Scotts). In 1619 he was among the people ordered to attend the court personally in the case regarding the murder of

his brother Walter. In 1622 he was mentioned in a rental document in Melrose. He is also mentioned in the 1623 Circuit Court records as caution for John Watson of Boldside and John White of Greenhead. In 1633 he was appointed one of the 'Tutors Testamentary' to oversee the Earl of Buccleuch's will. He was 'Hew Scott, sone to Walter Scott of Harden' in 1644 in a registration of rental for Regality of Melrose lands, and further mentioned in bonds in Melrose in the 1640s, when he was Bailie of the Regality. In 1621 he married Jean Pringle of Galashiels, daughter and heiress of Sir James Pringle of Galashiels and Smailholm. Their children were: Anne; James, who succeeded and married Janet, daughter of Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh; Walter, a Major in the Army; George, progenitor of the Scotts of Auchty-Donald in Aberdeenshire; John, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1648 and settled in Italy; David, who was an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1652; Gideon, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1654; Francis, who was referred to as 'brother-german' of James in 1664 and 1665; and William, still alive in 1652, who was probably the Capt. William 'brother to Galloscheills' in 1658. **Hugh** of Gala (d.c.1697) son of James. He was recorded as 'fiar' in 1673, in a deed along with his father. He was probably the Laird of Gala whose lands in Selkirkshire were valued at about £3600 in 1678. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire 1681–82 and on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1685. However, he was apprehended in 1684 (along with Walter, Earl of Tarras and other Border Lairds) for refusing to support Episcopalianism; his name was given as a conspirator by a tortured minister. In 1688 Walter of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him and Walter in Wauchope. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers. His children included: Sir James, who succeeded; Thomas, who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1708 and married Elizabeth Borthwick; Hugh; Patrick, who died young; John, who became a surgeon-apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1699, was later a Colonel in the Guards and served as Deupte Baron Bailie in Galashiels; Grizel, who married John Pringle of Torsonce; Margaret, who died young; and Anna, who married Walter of Raeburn, then Henry McDougall of Makerstoun and finally a Home of Eccles. His son James was served as his heir in 1697 and his will was recorded in 1698. **Rev. Hugh** (1630/1–91) recorded as 'Hew', he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1649. He was called to Bedrule in late 1657 and ordained there in 1658. However, he was deprived in 1662 for being a Covenanter and forced to leave the Presbytery, being later replaced by James Adamson. He was 'indulged' (i.e. allowed to resume his duties again) in 1672 and became minister at Oxnam, moving to Galashiels later the same year. He continued there until 1678 and by 1688 (the dates may be confused here) was minister at Stow. He was a member of the Assembly of 1690. He was described as 'faithfull and painfull in his calling' and 'singularly pious'. In 1659 he married Jean, only daughter of Lancelot Pringle of Leyis and she died in 1709. Their their children were David, Helen (who married Thomas Waldie in Edinburgh, and was allowed a guinea by the Presbytery in 1725) and David (again, or another error). **Hugh** of Gala (d.1771) 5th Laird of Gala, son of Sir James. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1742. He was recorded in the 1740s as owner of lands in Melrose Parish valued at more than £210. He was recorded as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Stewart of Stewartfield. Their children were: James (b.1730), who died young; John (b.1732), who succeeded; Elizabeth, who married Archibald Douglas of Cavers; Euphemia, who died young; Magdalene, who also died young; Anne; Catherine, who married Capt. John Douglas of Ederton, a brother of the Laird of Cavers, who later became Laird himself; Christian (b.1737); Isobel, who died young; and Stewart (b.1741). **Hugh** of Harden (1758–1841) son of Walter and Diana Home Campbell (daughter of the last Earl of Marchmont). There are documents of 1767, 1774 and 1779 confirming him as the heir to Harden. He was 'younger of Harden' when admitted to the Roxburghshire voters' roll in 1780. He became 11th (or 12th) Baron of Harden in 1795 and then 4th (later corrected to 6th) Lord Polwarth in 1835, the title being claimed through his mother. He also inherited Mabonlaw and Highchesters in 1796. He was listed among the voters in Selkirkshire in 1788. He was M.P. for Berwickshire 1780–84 and in 1812 was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788 and listed as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805 and 1819. There was an attempt to get him to stand as a candidate (for the Linlithgow Burghs), but he was not interested. In the Land Tax Rolls of 1802 he is recorded paying tax for 'The two

Oakwoods & Mill', as well as 'Whithillbrae, Hitlarburn' and Inner Huntly in Yarrow Parish. In 1808 he was on the subscription list for Jamieson's Scots dictionary. He is probably the Scott of Harden who amazed the residents of the Yarrow valley by driving his carriage and 2 ponies round the narrow road that skirted St. Mary's Loch. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In 1820 he assumed the additional surname of Hepburne, the estates of the Hepburnes of Humbie descending to him through his great-great-grandmother, Helen Hepburne, Countess of Tarras. He subscribed to Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1795 he married Harriet Brühl, daughter of Hans Maurice, Count de Brühl of Martinskirk, Saxon Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. This Lady Polwarth was a patron of Sir Walter Scott (and also something of an artist, with sketches of her young sons Henry Francis and Francis surviving); she died in 1853. His children were: Charles Walter (b.1796), who died young; Henry Francis, who succeeded; Rev. William Hugh (1801–68), Rector of Maiden Newton, Dorset; Rev. George William (1804–30), Rector of Kentisbeare, Devon, who was given the lands of Bewlie in 1825, and died without issue; Francis (1806–84), who gained the lands of Bewlie in 1831; Harriet Diana; Maria Amabel, who married Maj.-Gen. George C.D. Lewis; Elizabeth Anne, who married Col. Charles Wyndham of Rogate, Sussex, M.P.; and Anne, who married Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswood. He had his portrait painted in 1787. In 1815 he, his wife and their 8 children all subscribed to James Barrie's book of poetry. **Hugh** (d.1818) recorded at Eweslees on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1788–97. He had 2 farm horses, as well as a saddle horse, along with David, who was presumably his brother or son. He also paid the dog and clock taxes in 1797. **Col. Hugh** of Gala (1764–95) son of John, he was 7th Laird. He became Colonel in the 26th (Cameronian) Regimant and died during an insurrection in Grenada. He paid the land tax for Galashiels and Blindlee in 1785. In 1788 he was listed among the voters of Selkirkshire, but said to be 'an officer in the Army, now in Canada' who would vote with the interests of the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1787 he married Isabella, daughter of Prof. Alexander Monro of Craiglockart and Auchenbowie. They had an only child, John, who succeeded. **Maj. Hugh** of Gala (1822–77) son of John, he was 9th Laird. He held the rank of Major in the Dumfries, Roxburgh and Selkirk Militia 1855–59. He was also Deputy Lieutenant of Selkirkshire and a Justice of the Peace in that county. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Isabella, daughter and heiress of Capt. Charles Kinnaird Johnstone-Gordon. Their children were: John Henry Francis Kinnaird, who succeeded; Hugh James Elibank (b.1861), who adopted the surname Scott-Makdougall when he succeeded to Makerstoun from his first cousin twice-removed, and his son Henry John became 11th Laird of Gala; Magdalen Augusta Lavinia, who married Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis John Davies, Commander-in-Chief Scottish Command; and Maj. Charles Archibald Ramsay (1863–1920) of the South Wales Borderers. He died in France. **Hugh** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Wells. His wife Agnes Veitch died in 1821, aged 45, and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard, along with a daughter, Agnes. **Humphrey** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Lauder in 1493 as 'umfridus scot'. Thomas Brown was fined for not presenting him to answer for the death of John Atkinson. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Iain Hunter** (1968–) son of Frank T. and Janet Hunter. He worked for joinery firm Brydon's and attended Borders College, eventually joining the technical staff and later the teaching staff. He was a founder member of the band Scocha with David Chapman. Even although he spent most of his working life in Gala, he has been heavily involved in promoting Hawick's culture and history. In 2004 he played the part of James Knox at the bicentenary re-enactment of the 'False Alairm'. He sings 'The Bonnie Banner Blue' on the 2006 CD 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' for which he produced all the recordings. He has been involved in many local projects, including being the driving force behind the James Thomson memorial statue and the Archæological Society Transactions archive. **Ingram** (d.1616) one of the men who, in 1615, slew the sheep belonging to Sir James Douglas at Howpasley, at the instigation of Lady Scott, widow of Howpasley. He fled to the 'Northe', where he was later apprehended along with 'Wattie' Scott (possibly a near relative) and was hanged in Edinburgh. He may have been related to some of the others, who were Jock 'the Suckler', 'Marion's Geordie' and William 'in Satchells'. He met them at Birny Cleuch, between Eilrig and Howpasley before they 'ran throw the haill flok of scheip, slew, lamet, and menzet to the number of threscoir'. **Isaac** (12th/13th C.) probably from Brechin, he was a Clerk of St. Andrews

Diocese. His surname was later sometimes 'Forteviot', referring to the benefice of Forteviot he held in Perthshire. This suggests he may not have been related to other Scotts. He witnessed several charters in the 1190s and early 1200s was 'Master' by 1198. He witnessed a charter for the Bishop of Brechin in 1202 and witnessed a charter by Walter, son of Alan the Steward to St. Andrews Priory in 1204. He also witnessed 2 charters related to the Diocese of Glasgow in about 1210. He was gifted Forteviot by Cambuskenneth Abbey in about 1210. He is not recorded after 1213. He had a son, Nazar. **Isabel** (15th/16th C.) daughter of Robert of Aikwood and sister of Michael. She married James Murray, who owned the lands of Bowhill. In 1529 she was already a widow when her daughter Isabella Murray resigned the southern half of Bowhill to Michael and Michael's son William (her nephew). She is recorded in 1533 as wife of Alexander 'Elwand' whe she assigned her lands in Kershope (in Ettrick Forest) to her 'brother german' Michael. In 1539 she was 'Esebell Scott' when she discharged a loan from Michael. **Isabel** (17th C.) recorded in 1658 when Margaret Oliver was fined by the Magistrates for calling her 'witchesgait, and saying that she devoored her awine child'. **Isabel** (18th/19th C.) recorded as a witness in 1802 and 1804 to baptisms in Hawick. The other witness was Mrs. Arkle, probably mother of the Hawick minister. The next baptisms recorded were for George Nicholson and Isabel Scott in 1804 and for James Sanderson and Isabel Scott in 1811, both of which could also be her. One of the witnesses in 1811 was Agnes, who may have been related to her. **Isabella** (1694–1748) daughter of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, with her 2nd husband, Charles Cornwallis. She was known as Lady Isabella Scott and was the only one of the Duchess' children to outlive her. In 1731 she was infefted by her mother in the lordship of Melrose. She was named the Duchesses 'sole executrix in England' in her will of 1722/3. According to her mother's last will, she was also given the personal estate of the Duchess in England in 1732. Her lands in Melrose Parish were valued at over £6000 in the 1740s. She died unmarried and Melrose was inherited by Francis, Duke of Buccleuch. **Isabella** nee Hogg (b.1793/4) married Walter Scott, grocer and spirit dealer. She was listed as a grocer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and on Buccleuch Street in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 she was a widow at about 8 Buccleuch Street, living with her children Agnes, Walter, Robert, Mary Ann and Andrew. **Isobel** (13th C.) recorded in 1296 when she paid homage to Edward I. She was from Fife and was one of only a small number of women on the list. Her name is recorded as 'Isabele Scot'. She was presumably a widow or heiress. **Isobel** (16th C.) elder daughter of George. A memorandum in Perthshire in 1551 has her agreeing to give up her claims to inherit from Sir John Lam in favour of her sister Isobella (who had essentially the same name). Another document states that her husband was John Hutchison and describes more details of the land agreement in Abernethy; one of the procurators was 'Mr. William', who may have been a relative. **Isobel** (d.c.1581) 'sometime spouse' to John Ferne in Strone in the Parish of Tannadice, Angus. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1581. **Isobel** (d.c.1583) 'sometime spouse' to John Allan in Kenmure, Renfrewshire. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1583. **Isobel** (d.c.1587) 'sometime spouse' to Andrew Malcolm, baxter, Burgess of Perth. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1587. **Isobel** (d.c.1591) lawful daughter of the deceased Andrew Scott, Burgess of Inverkeithing. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1591. Her father may be the Andrew, Bailie of Inverkeithing recorded in 1541, and her mother may have been Andrew's wife Elizabeth Brown, who had her will registered in Edinburgh in 1577. **Isobel** (d.c.1600) 'sometime spouse' to John Govan of 'Foullertoun' in the Parish of Monkland, Lanarkshire. Her will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1600. **Isobel** 'Lady Synton' nee Douglas (16th/17th C.) wife of the last Walter of Synton, who died in 1608. She was daughter of William Douglas of Whittinghame and probably the aunt of Ann Douglas, who married Sir William Douglas of Cavers. She appears to have thereafter lived at South Synton. In 1615 she is described as 'the guidwyffe of South Sinton' when she was summoned to the Presbytery for publicly abusing the minister of Ashkirk, Alexander Hogg, between the Sunday sermons. In the next year she was charged with not attending her own church, saying 'She wald not repare to her kirk all the dayes of her lyf, nouther wald she gif ane reason therefor'. This presumably stemmed from a disagreement with the minister's new ways. It is stated that she preferred to take communion at Lilliesleaf and Hassendean, and was rebuked by the ministers there for doing so. She apparently eventually reconciled with the minister and was readmitted to the Ashkirk communion. Her

children were George of Synton (who sold the estate), Anne, Archibald, Elspeth and Christian. **Isobel** (17th C.) recorded in the Ashkirk Session records of 1635 as 'Isabel Scott in Synton Mill'. She complained that Margaret Tullie had called her a witch and a thief. Tullie denied calling her a witch, but claimed she could prove that she was a thief, and called several witnesses to support the claim that she had robbed the purse of Andrew Nichol in Synton Mill. However, the outcome was 'that they ken her to be ane honest woman, and free of any thyft so far as they ken or know'. Her accuser was made to sit at 'ye place of repentence'. **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of Raperlaw. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Isobel** of Whitehaugh (c.1675–1759) daughter of Walter and sister of Rev. Robert of Roberton. She succeeded to the (liferent of) Whitehaugh estates on the death of her brother William in 1750. In 1753 she married Rev. William Somerville, minister of Hawick (and was said to be in her 70s at that point). She died without any children and her second cousin John succeeded her to Whitehaugh. In 1761 her step-children Thomas and Agnes Somerville brought an action against John, but lost the case. **J.** of Grahamswood (17th C.) signatory of the Covenant in Hawick in 1638. His name is given as 'J. Scott of Grameswood', but it is unclear where this might have been. **James** (13th C.) recorded as James 'le Scot' in 1256 when he was arrested in the town of 'Roubiry' (probably Rothbury) along with Robert of Crailing, on suspicion of larceny. **James** (14th C.) listed in the English garrison at Roxburgh in 1311/2. Perhaps the same James had his horse appraised in Berwick in the same year. **James** (15th C.) servant of the King recorded in 1454 when he received his fee. It is unclear to which branch of the family he belonged. **James** (15th C.) recorded as witness to the 1464/5 sasine granting the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to Archibald Douglas. He appears as 'Jacobo Scot'. He may be the same as James of Kirkurd. **James** (15th C.) witness to a sasine for the lands of Boonraw in 1487. Other witnesses included Adam Scott and local landowners. It is unclear to which branch of the Scotts he belonged, but it is possible he was the same as James of Kirkurd and Hassendean. **James** of Kirkurd (d.c.1501) later referred to as 'of Over and Nether Newhall and Hassendean'. He was the 3rd (or perhaps 2nd) son of the 1st Sir Walter of Branxholme and Buccleuch, his mother being Margaret Cockburn of Henderland; hence he was brother of David of Branxholme and Buccleuch and Alexander of Abington and Howpasley. However, the fact that his name does not appear in an entail of Branxholme made by David in 1488 (while those of Alexander and other more distant Scotts appear) suggests that he may not have been a full brother of David. He was witness to a 'letter of revision' in 1482 between Robert Scott of Haining and David Scott of Branxholme. In 1484 he was granted Over and Nether Newhall (later called Burnhead and Burnfoot) from their superior, David Lindsay of the Byres. He appears to have resigned Kirkurd at the same time. He also acquired the lands of Hassendean from the Cunninghams of Glencairn. He was probably the 'Jacobi Scot' who leased the lands of Falside in Ettrick Forest from 1473 and in 1490 granted the lands of Middlestead of Falside by James II for helping to expel rebels. Also in 1477 his fine for retaining a cottage in Falside was remitted. He was on the panel for Walter Scott inheriting the Branxholme and Buccleuch titles and lands in 1492; he is there 'Jacobum Scot de Hasinden'. He may have been the 'James Scot of Kirkvod' transcribed as witness to a document in 1494 relating to lands in Hassendean, and he was 'of Hassendean' when he was on the panel for the inheritance of Synton by Alexander Erskine. Also in 1494 he gave a charter of the lands of Galalaw and the Nether Mains of Newhall to his son David, reserving the liferent to himself. Among the witnesses were his son John, as well as Robert of 'Achinstancleich', and 3 other Scotts, William, Walter and Robert, who may have been related. His wife Margaret was also mentioned in this charter, but her surname is not recorded. He is probably the James who had 16 sheep stolen from him at 'fawsyd' according to a case brought against John in Tushielaw in 1494/5. Also in 1494/5 he was 'in hassinden' when his son David had remission for stealing livestock from farms of the Earl of Bothwell. He is probably the 'Jacobo Scot' who was granted income from the land of Falside in 1499; in 1501 the rental was assigned to his wife Margaret and son John. Also in 1501 he was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls as 'Jacobi Scot in Hassindane' in relation to remittance of a fine on John Hay of Yester. In 1503 he is still recorded having the lease of Falside (although he may have been deceased by this time). His sons were: John Scott of Over Newhall (later Burnhead) and of Hassendean, his heir; David of Hassendean; William

of Hassendean; Robert of Nether Newhall (later Burnfoot); and Adam of Clarilaw. One of his daughters may have married George Gledstains (who is listed as 'brother' of Adam in Clarilaw and William in 1526). He was probably also the James whose wife Margaret received the lands of Falside (in Ettrick) 'in liferent' in 1510, with the heirs of the deceased John (possibly his son) being granted heredity of Falside (which was later in the hands of the Scotts of Hassendean). He is probably also the James of Hassendean whose son Walter was witness to a document for the Scotts of Branxholme in 1500. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls several times in the period 1494–1513. He was somehow associated with the King's stable. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. Perhaps the same James 'once in the King's avery' (i.e. where oats and other food for horses was kept) was given a payment in 1538. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'in Askirk' (i.e. Ashkirk) when he served as surety for Walter, son of Walter of Headshaw, who had stolen sheep from several farms. Robert of Stirches was also surety. This suggests that he was related to the Scotts of Headshaw and of Stirches. Also in 1502 he had remission for stealing cattle from the farm of Cauldshiels (along with Edmond Taylor), belonging to Ralph Ker, with his surety being John in Hassendean. Additionally in 1502 he was surety for Hector Lauder in Clerklands, for stealing horses from Lauder. In 1526 he was listed as being 'of Askirk' among the many Borderers who were pardoned for supporting the Homes against the Earl of Arran (perhaps a couple of years earlier); his son Walter was also listed. John of Ashkirk, killed in 1526 and Walter in Ashkirk, recorded in 1533, were possibly descendants. **James** of Broadmeadows (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 being 'de braidmadois' when his son William had remission for stealing cattle from John Romanno of that Ilk. The surety was John Scott in Hassendean, who may have been related. He was also 'de braidmedois' in 1502 when his son John had remission for stealing 2 horses from Yair, with David of Galalaw as surety. This suggests that there were Scotts who owned land at Broadmeadows much earlier than the branch that would be there in the 17th century. It is unclear how he might have been connected to other branches of the Scotts, but he may have been related to the Scotts of Hassendean or Galalaw. Walter in Broadmeadows, brother of John in Hassendean, was also recorded at the same Justice-aire in 1502 and may have been related. Given the similarity of names, it is possible he is the same man as James of Kirkurd. **James** (15th/16th C.) son and heir of the deceased Gilbert, recorded in 1502 when he and his wife Janet inherited his lands in the Cowgate in Edinburgh. His father may have been the Burgess of Edinburgh recorded in a charter of 1498/9. **James** (d.1563) 3rd son of Robert of Allanhaugh and Whitchester. He was educated for the church. He was probably brother of Sir Alexander, who was appointed Vice-Register of Scotland in 1534. He was described in a legal document as nephew of Sir Alexander, rather than brother, which confuses things. During the reign of James V he was Clerk to the Treasury, and was recorded being paid as such in 1533. He is probably the James, writer in the Exchequer, who is recorded in 1538 and 1540. In 1543 he succeeded Alexander Scott (probably his brother) as Provost of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine; Kirkurd Church (long associated with the Scotts) was connected with the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine. Like his predecessor he was also one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts (1544–62) and is recorded several times in this period as Provost of Corstorphine. In 1554 he was appointed as an Ordinary Lord of Session. He had a manse built at Corstorphine, which contained his coat of arms. In 1560 he was granted the parsonage of Kirkurd (in Peeblesshire) by Trinity Collegiate Church (in Edinburgh) along with William, Burgess of Edinburgh (and presumably a near relative). The man of the same name who was 'servitor to the Treasurer' in 1597/8 may have been related. His son William was mentioned in 1560. He was succeeded as Provost of Corstorphine by his nephew William, Burgess of Irvine. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded as being 'in Holfurd' (probably Howford) on the 1526 list of Borders men pardoned for their support of the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. **James** 'Beld Jamie' (15th/16th C.) recorded among the many Borders men who had remission in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. He is listed as being 'callit Beld Jame', with James 'in Holfurd' and James 'of Ingland' listed right before and after him, respectively. He was presumably bald. **James** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers given remission in 1526 for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. He is recorded as being 'of Ingland', but it is unclear what this means. **James** (16th C.) tenant in the lands of 'Kemna' in Aberdeenshire. He is thus recorded in a dispute with their superiorm Archibald Douglas of

Glenbervie in 1535. **James** (16th C.) recorded as Bailie of Selkirk in 1528, 1530, 1531, 1534 and 1541. In 1534 he was procurator for his cousin Peter Porteous. In 1541 one of the witnesses was John, who may have been related. Probably the same James was Bailie there according to the Exchequer Rolls for 1541. **James** of Flex (16th C.) witness to a 1556 document relating to the transfer of Nether Harden between Simon Scott of Fenwick and William Scott of Harden. **James** (16th C.) resident of 'Quhithoip' who was listed in 1549 among those whose lands had been attacked by Walter Ker of Cessford and others, in a complaint by Sir Walter of Buccleuch. His lands were probably Whitehope in Yarrow (rather than Whithope in the Borthwick valley). Adam in Whitehope was also listed and Helen was listed right after him and so was probably a relative. He is probably related to the James, recorded in Whitehope around 1580. **James** (16th C.) listed among people who were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. He is listed as 'Jacobo Scott eius seruo', presumably meaning he was a servant of William. **James** 'Bailzie' (16th C.) mentioned in Hawick's first existing sasine (of any detail), dating from 1558, when he was sold a piece of land (perhaps corresponding to what was later called 'Wylie's Dub') by Alexander Scott. He is referred to as 'alias Bailzie', suggesting that this was a nickname, and that he was not in fact a Bailie of the Town (or had previously been a Bailie). **James** (d.c.1564) son of Walter 'in Hassindene'. He was listed among the men tried in 1564 for the murder of David of Hassendean (who may have been a relative of some sort). Other men involved included Elliots of Horsleyhill. It appears that he was one of the men who were executed for the crime. His relationship to the other Scotts is unclear, however, it may be that he was a nephew of the David who was murdered. These events may have been the catalyst for the deadly feud between the Scotts and the Elliots that lasted for several years. **James** (16th C.) illegitimate son of John Scott, who was Vicar of Hawick in the 1530s. He appears to have been legitimised in 1538, the document given by John of Burnhead. In 1556 he had a precept of sasine, also from John of Burnhead. This was probably for the lands his father had held at Wester and Easter Muremaw (later called 'Lees'). **James** 'of Prynleis' (16th C.) recorded in 1563 when he had a contract in Edinburgh with John, son of the deceased William, Burgess of Arbroath. His lands were probably Prinlaws in Fife, since the contract was for lands in that county. He was purchasing lands from John, who was heir to his mother, Christine Cockburn, who was eldest sister of John Cockburn of Wester Newton. In a second contract of 1563, he was 'of Prinleis', when he had an agreement with 'Johnne Scot brother and heir of the late James Dawsoun, indweller in Leith', with one of the witnesses being the same John, son of William, Burgess of Arbroath. **James** of Alton Croft (16th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells as 'of Altoun-Crofts' among the 24 'Pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch. He was said to have been descended from the Scotts of Allanhaugh. If he existed, he must have been related to the later Walter of Alton Croft. **James** (16th C.) described as 'in Bradisholme, par. of Monkland' when his will was registered in Hamilton Commissariot in 1564. **James** (16th C.) listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch as the man who collected the teinds for Hassendean and Cavers. He was presumably an agent of some sort for the Scotts of Buccleuch. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Jameses. **James** of Roberton (16th C.) recorded as witness to a sasine of 1559 involving Harden and as witness in 1579 to the payment of Ker of Cessford's fine for the failure of young Ker of Faldonside to marry Janet, sister of Buccleuch. In 1590 he was listed on the roll of 'Landit Men' of Scotland. He may be the James 'of Robertoun' who was listed among Scotts and others charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace' in 1599. It is unclear how he was related to the Johns of Roberton recorded earlier and later. It is possible he was a brother of the former John (and hence younger son of Stephen) and uncle of the John who was supposedly present at the rescue of Kinmont Willie. **James** (d.bef. 1580) probably son of John, who was younger of Synton. He was described as 'in Quhitslaid' (i.e. Whitslade) in 1574 when he and William Scott 'in Harden' paid back Sir Walter Scott of Birkenside (later Howpasley) for a loan on the mill of Easter Burnfoot. They also had a 'letter of reversion' for a loan on the lands of 'Auldtrouss' in Ettrick Forest as well as Easter Craik in the same year. In 1580 he was the deceased James 'in Quhittisland' when there was a marriage contract between his son Robert and Elizabeth, sister of Robert of Aikwood; his brothers George in Synton and William in Huntly are also mentioned. His son Robert witnessed a transaction in 1580 for Robert of Aikwood. It is possible he was the same man as James in Dodbank,

who was grandfather of Capt. Walter of Satchells. **James** (16th C.) recorded as 'elder' in Selkirk in 1579. This was in regard to lands pertaining to John Keane (son of William Keane) and Janet Scott, with James younger also mentioned. He also witnessed another transaction in the same year and may be the Burgess of Selkirk who represented the Laird of Buccleuch's tenants in Huntly in another case in Selkirk in 1579. Additionally he sold lands in Selkirk to John Govenlock. In 1579/80 he was 'elder burgess in Selkirk' when his son Robert witnessed a transaction. He is probably the James recorded as a deceased Burgess of Selkirk in 1580 in instruments relating to his son and heir Robert. In 1581 he was recorded as occupier of lands in Selkirk that had previously belonged to the Earl of Angus; James, younger was also mentioned. **James** (16th C.) Reader of Ashkirk Parish in 1575 (not to be confused with John, who was minister here at the same time). In 1579 he was listed as 'reder' among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. A record in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1579/80 states that he was to take Thomas Cranston to 'the parish kirk of Askirk' and 'thair to place him in the pulpat and deliver the buk of god in his hands', giving Cranston possession of the parsonage and vicarage, as well as the 'manss gleib and kirkland'. He was also described as Vicar in 1586. However, in 1582 he was one of 6 preachers (including readers from Hassendean, Lilliesleaf and Southdean), who were deprived for 'abusing the sacraments', and then excommunicated in 1588 for continuing in the offence. In 1590 he was 'in Syntounmylne' on a long list of offenders who ordered to appear to answer for their religious offences. In 1590 he was one of 3 men (the others being Thomas Ker, vicar of Old Roxburgh and Thomas Newbie, vicar at Hassendean) who agreed never to abuse the sacraments nor function in the kirks after being threatened with death, and it was decided that 'they sould be tane to the mercat-croce of Edinburghe, and stand twa houris, with paiparis on thair heidis, contening the cryme'. It may be that he had been a Catholic priest before the Reformation, and had not abandoned his ways. He was also the described as 'at South Synton Mill' and 'in Sintonmill' and was a close associate of Thomas Ker, vicar of Old Roxburgh. **James** (16th C.) webster in Edinburgh, eldest son of webster John. His father was already deceased when he became a Burgess in Edinburgh in 1579. **James** (16th C.) merchant in Edinburgh, eldest son of smith William. His father was already deceased when he became a Burgess in Edinburgh in 1583. **James** (16th C.) painter in Glasgow. He was recorded in 1574 as heir to 'payntoure' Patrick Scott and was thereby made a Burgess of Glasgow. His eldest lawful son George, also a painter, was made a Burgess in 1623 (by which time he was deceased). It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **James** (16th C.) baxter in Glasgow, 2nd son of baxter Thomas. He was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1577. The baxter Thomas, son and heir of John, who was made a Burgess in 1611 (as well as tailor James, 2nd son of baxter John, made a Burgess in 1613). He may be the deceased baxter whose daughter Katherine married maltman Gilbert Hall, who became a Burgess there in 1620. **Sir James** of the Hillhead of Covington (d.c.1577) registered his will in Edinburgh in 1577. His lands were in South Lanarkshire, bit it is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **James** (d.c.1581) tenant in 'Lynrig' in Lanarkshire. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1581. **James** (d.c.1582) mariner who lived in Leith. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1582. **James** of 'Wester-Sawling' (d.c.1583) Burgess of Inverkeithing. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1583. **James** (d.c.1583) tenant in 'Eister-Casche', Strathmiglo Parish, Fife. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1583/4. He was surely related to David from the same place, whose wife's will was recorded in 1591. **James** (16th C.) cordiner in Hawick recorded in 1581, brother of George and Robert (who was a Burgess). In 1581 he and his brother Robert wrote a 'letter of slains' in Hawick, forgiving the murderers of his brother, who were the Scotts from Allanhaugh, Over Southfield and others. He signed the document 'witht my hand twicheand the pen led by the notar vunderwrittin' (suggesting that, unlike his brother Robert, he was not able to write). It is unclear how this family might be related to other Scotts. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1581 as 'younger' in Selkirk, along with John 'elder'. Also in 1581 he refused to purchase 2 horses from Borthwickbrae as part of an assessment of taxes there and was selected as an arbitrator in another case. It is possible he is the 'James Scott, called Litle James' who was a Burgess in Selkirk in 1590 when there was a band for not harming Patrick Murray of Falahill; 'Litle William' is also listed and so may have been a relative. He could be the Burgess of Selkirk whose will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1596. If not, then he could be the James who

represented Selkirk in a dispute with John Murray of Philiphaugh in about 1606. **James** (16th C.) resident of 'Quhithoip', which was probably Whitehope in Yarrow. He was surely related to (or perhaps the same man) as the James in the same place in 1549. In 1580 Alexander Gledstains, Burgess of Selkirk, tranferred an annual rent for a tenenement in Selkirk to him. In 1581 he was recorded in 'Quhithop' and 'collector of the maills of Ettrick Forest' when Patrick Murray of Falahill offered to pay him for taxes due on Lewnshope, Hangingshaw and Harehead and Adam Hislop in Tinnis claimed he had already paid him for the same lands. Perhaps the sams James 'in Quhithoip' was recorded in 1592 when Thomas Ker of Cavers gave caution for him. It is possible he is the same James 'in Quhyhope clerk in this detail' who acted as clerk for an indenture between the March Wardens in 1594/5. He may also be the James 'in Quhythop', Chamberlain-Depute of Ettrick Forest, recorded in 1603 when he requested money from Stewart of Traquair. He was deceased in 1629 when recorded being 'in Quheithope' (i.e. Whitehope in Yarrow) when his former lands in Selkirk are mentioned. **James** of Whithope (16th C.) perhaps related to earlier Scotts of Whithope. He was 'in Quhithop' in 1580 when he received 200 merks from Robert Scott of Haining for the lands of 'Maining Mot'. He could be the same man as James in Whitehope in Yarrow; despite William, son of John in Whames, being one of the witnesses, it is still likely that his lands were those in Yarrow rather than the Borthwick. In 1592 his cautioner was Thomer Ker of Cavers Carre, for his good behaviour and loyalty to the King. In 1602 he was 'of Quhithoip' and described as a 'man' of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, when Sir William Stewart of Traquair complained that he had stolen from his farms and then obtained a suspension of the letters against him, later stealing 50 sheep from his tenants at Blackhouse; not appearing he was denounced as a rebel. Also in 1602 he was denounced again for not paying £424 for his part of the taxes of Ettrick Forest. Robert of Haining was his surety in 1602 that he would pay what he owed. In 1603 he was referred to as 'chamberlain depute of Ettrik Forrest' in a dispute with Sie William Stewart of Traquair over taxation. **James** of Gilmanscleuch (16th C.) eldest son of John of Thirlestane with his 2nd wife Marian Douglas (this was the claim of Scott of Satchells, refuted by John Scott of Rodono, but confirmed by Keith Scott). In 1580 he witnessed a marriage contract in Selkirk between James in Whitslade and Elizabeth, sister of Robert in Aikwood. In 1581, along with several other Scotts (from Hartwoodmyres, Gamescleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley), he supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining. In 1585 he witnessed a bond (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. He signed a bond along with other Scotts in 1589. In 1593 he was 'of Gilminiscleuch' in dispute with William Cranston (fiar of that Ilk) over possession of 'Fawodscheill'; his son Robert, as well as Arthur of Gamescleuch were also involved and all 3 were declared as rebels. He is listed among those implicated in the slaughter of the Warden, Lord Maxwell, and his men in 1593 at Dryfe Sands; his brother Robert was also listed. He is probably the man transcribed being 'of Gemmylliscleuch' (although that seems like Gamescleuch) in 1599 when charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. His 'oy' (i.e. grandson) 'Alie Batie' is mentioned in a bond of 1609, involving Scotts of Thirlestane, Headshaw and Tushielaw. He is 'James of Gilmerscleugh' when he witnessed the 1612 bond for keeping peace on the Border. He could have been one of the Scotts of Gilmanscleuch who was said to be responsible for the death of a son of Walter Scott of Harden. He was succeeded by his son Robert. He also had 3 other sons: William; Andrew; and Adam. William and Adam, brothers of Robert of Gilmanscleuch, were recorded in 1631. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Crailing of Katherine Ker, Lady Ferniehirst. In 1586 his mistress complained to the Privy Council that he had been attacked by Mungo Kirkton of Fainrington and his brothers John, George and William, as well as John Kirkton in Denesyde. **James** (16th C.) tenant in 'Clairmestoune' in Cramond Parish. The will of his wife Barbara Crawford was registered in Edinburgh in 1582. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'Jame Scott in Beschawhill', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. It is unclear where he lived. **James** (d.c.1598) 'indweller in Leith' whose will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1598. **James** (d.c.1599) referred to as 'elder, in Easter-Lumbaney' in Abernethy Parish, Fife, when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1599. **James** (16th C.) 4th son of John, younger

of Synton. He had a 'tack' of the lands of Dodbank. He was probably the grandfather of Captain Walter of Satchells. Scott of Satchells says that he was a younger son of Walter of Synton, with his brothers being Robert of Whitslade, William of Huntly and Thomas of Whitehaughbrae, but that seems to be confused, with Walter of Synton instead being his grandfather. The name of his wife is unrecorded. His eldest son was Robert, who had charters connected with Dodbank and Satchells in 1607–09. **James** of Kirkhouses (16th C.) possibly 4th son of George of Synton. Capt. Scott of Satchells says that he went on the mission to rescue Kinmont Willie in place of Scott of Synton in 1596. He was father of John of Kirkhouses, who inherited in 1609. However, it seems likely there were multiple generations confused here. James, son of John in Kirkhouses was recorded, along with his father, as witness to the making of the inventory of Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace, in 1579. In 1581/2 he was recorded as first-born son to John in Kirkhouses when he took out a tack on lands in Ashkirk from Walter in Ashkirk. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 among men who witnessed a transaction involving Walter of Goldielands and Robert of Haining, with the Walters of Stirches, Harden and Headshaw also acting as witnesses. He is listed being once of South Bowhill. In 1580 he owned money to John Dawson in Selkirk and in 1580/1 he witnessed a couple of transactions in Selkirk. His lands in Selkirk were mentioned in 1582 and he was also then warned to appear in Selkirk to accept redemption money. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts of Bowhill. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Borthaugh in 1579 when it is recorded that James Burne, indweller in Selkirk, owed him £3 10s. He may have been related to the earlier Scotts in Borthaugh. **James** (16th C.) son of John of Drinkstone. In 1581 he and his father witnessed an arrangement where Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas; Scotts of Raesknowe and Allanhaugh were also witnesses. **James** of Hundleshope (16th/17th C.) son of William of Tushielaw and brother of Sir Walter of Tushielaw. He held the lands of 'Hundilshope' in Peeblesshire. In 1578/9 he was one of the men accused of accompanying his brother Walter to attack the farm of Gattonside, and denounced as a rebel for failing to appear to answer the charge. In 1583/4 he was involved in a caution for James Gledstains of Cocklaw and his tenants to be harmless in 'his three husband lands lying in Hundishoip'. He is probably the James, brother of Sir Walter of Tushielaw who signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. In 1594/5 William Cranston, younger of that Ilk was surety for him. He is recorded in a charter of 1596 and was cautioner in a bond involving Peebles in 1599. In 1602 he and others were removed from the lands of Sir William Stewart of Traquair by Gideon Murray of Elibank. His sons were probably: John; James; Robert in Holly Arch; and Thomas in Hundleshope. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Mekle Jame Eister' in 1590, along with Robert Scott of Haining, when a group of Murrays were put under caution not to harm them. In turn, James Donaldson of Broadmeadows was caution for him not harming Patrick Murray of Falahill. It is unclear how he might have been connected with other Scotts. **James** (16th/17th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1595 his son William became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh. It is not known how he was related to other Scotts. **James** of Scotsloch (d.1636), J.P., son of Hugh of Scotsloch and brother of Lawrence of Harperrig. Like his father, he was Customar, Bailie and Provost of Irvine in the 1630s. In 1617 he purchased his brother's interest in Scotsloch. In 1633 he purchased Clonbeith and Darnrule near Kilwinning. He firstly married Agnes Blair and secondly married Lillias, daughter of Rev. Robert Scott, who was Rector of the University of Glasgow. He had 4 daughters: one who married Thomas Cunningham; Agnes, who married Capt. Brice Blair of 'Boigsyd'; Margaret, who married advocate John 'Eleis'; and Lillias, who married merchant Hugh Boyd. In 1645 his daughters Margaret, Agnes and Lillias were served as his heirs. **James** of Bowhill (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Aikwood and brother of Robert, William and Walter. He was recorded in 1599 when he was cautioner for William in Glack, that he would not harm the community of Peebles. He is recorded in 1601 when he and his brothers Robert, William and Walter, together with John 'in Quholplaw' were tried for the murder of Archibald Napier of 'Wowmet' (Woolmot, near Edinburgh). In 1608 he was part of the gang of Scotts who forcibly freed 2 of their kin from the Bailies of Selkirk; his brother William was also there. He could be the James in Bowhill recorded as witness to a document in Selkirk in 1610. **Sir James** of Balwearie (d.1606) son of Sir William of Balwearie in Fife

and distant descendent of the Scotts of Branxholme. He was knighted in 1590, at the coronation of Queen Anne of Denmark. His younger brother Robert was a servant of the rebel Earl of Bothwell. He took part in the Falkland Raid in 1592 and was involved with Catholic-leaning leaders of Scotland to depose James VI. After being imprisoned, Sir Walter 'the Bold' of Buccleuch pleaded with Queen Anne to spare his life. He was fined and eventually released. Afterwards he served as cautioner for Sir Walter of Buccleuch several times. In particular, in 1596 he was cautioner for £10,000 that those for whom Sir Walter were responsible would obey the law. In 1599 he was absolved from liability for Walter ('Auld Wat') of Harden. In 1600 his procurator in court was Robert of Haining, and they denied that several Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts were Sir Walter's 'men'. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie. He was succeeded by his son William, but little remained of the family estates by then. He had a daughter Janet, who married Sir John Boswell of Balmuto and may also have had a son James (ancestor of the Scotts of Logie). **James** (16th/17th C.) maltman in Glasgow. He was made a Burgess there in 1596. This was 'the second of the burgesses granted to the provost this year'. His eldest lawful son James, a merchant, was made a Burgess in 1626. Their connection to other Scotts in unclear. **James** of Foulshiels (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1600 and in 1617 was among the supporters of the Scotts of Harden mentioned in a complaint against them heard at the Privy Council. He succeeded John, who must have been either his father or brother. He was succeeded by his sons Andrew and then Walter. **James** of Newark (16th/17th C.) from an unknown branch of the Scotts. However, later cautioners for the family were Scotts of Castleside and Hartwoodmyres, suggesting they were closely related. He is probably the James, listed as tenant in Newark in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. He was 'in Newerkmiln' in 1581 when he resigned his tenement in Selkirk in liferent to his wife Marion Stoddart. Also in 1581 he and his wife owed money to Thomas Cruickshank. In 1582 his first-born son John resigned to him his lands in Selkirk. In 1585 he was 'in Newerkmyln' when he witnessed a bond (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. In 1590 Gideon Murray of Elibank was surety for him 'that the vassals, tenants and servants of Williame, Earl of Angus shall be harmless' of him. In 1592 he was recorded as Chamberlain for Margaret Douglas, wife of the Earl of Bothwell, for the lands in Ettrick Forest that she was given in liferent by her first husband, Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. Sometime around 1603–7 he left Newark to his son John, and became a Magistrate in Selkirk. **James** (16th/17th C.) perhaps tenant at Nether Bonchester. Walter Deans (writing in 1887) claims his name is recorded on a deed of 1600, and that he was succeeded by Thomas (although Thomas actually succeeded Walter). **James** 'Aff-haund' (16th/17th C.) among the group of Scotts who attacked Adam Veitch's lands in 'Fechane' in 1602. His nickname was transcribed as 'Afhand' and 'Of Hand'. Others were Scotts of Hundleshope, Thirlestane, Gamescleuch, Bonnington and Bowhill. **James** of Glenrath (d.1619) 2nd son of Sir Walter of Tushielaw, he was also referred to as 'of Boyken' (in Westerkirk). The lands of Glenrath are those south of Peebles. Scott of Satchells lists him among the clansmen who were at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was also a portioner in Hundleshope, and was so described in 1596 when he appeared before the Session for the murder of William Tait; he produced a 'letter of slains' from the family of the dead man and made to appear in the kirk to repent. In 1599 his father Walter was surety for himself, as well as him and his brothers Robert and, to 'observe the King's peace'. In 1618 he had sasine for a quarter of Nether Glenrath and Cosserlands, which had previously been owned by John Philip. His children were all minors when he died: Walter, who succeeded to Glenrath in 1628; William in Linton, whose son John succeeded his uncle; James; Marion; Elizabeth or Bessie, who married George, brother of James Geddes of Kirkurd; and Margaret, who married Thomas, another brother of James Geddes of Kirkurd. His brother John of Mackersway was served as tutor to his children William, Marion, James, Elizabeth and Margaret in 1620. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'of the mylne' in 1605. He was among the inhabitants of Selkirk who had a dispute with Sir James Murray of Falahill. **James** (16th/17th C.) listed as 'of Newholme' in 1611 when he was part of the assize at the Justice Court on Jedburgh. He was brother of William of Montbenger and had a son John, who was a surgeon in Edinburgh. In 1645, his nephew Robert, son of William of Montbenger, was served as tutor to John's sons (and therefore his grandsons) James

and John. Probably the same John of Newholm is recorded in 1630 when his son John became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh (with Andrew Scott, who may have been related). **James** (16th/17th C.) brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade, so probably son of the previous Sir Walter. In 1620 he had a marriage contract with Agnes Scott, widow of Rev. Alexander Hogg, involving lands at Eildon. In 1631 these lands were granted to Walter Chisholme in Darnick, and it was restated that he was brother of the deceased Sir Walter of Whitslade. He could be the James of Whitslade who in 1663 was jointly responsible (along with widow Margaret Turnbull) for land taxes in Hassendean Parish. **James** of Huntly (16th/17th C.) probably younger brother of Walter and son of Robert, who was on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was on an inquest in 1616, and probably had recently succeeded his brother (since Walter was recorded as Laird in 1612). In 1619 he complained to the Privy Council that his mother-in-law, Helen Grahamslaw, Lady Newton, had failed to pay him 'a certane sowme of money for his tochergood', but instead assigned to him a contact she had with Walter Turnbull of Rawflat; however, she apparently visited his house and stole the relevant paperwork and when he caught up with her at the Laird of Synton's house she tore it up and threw it at him. His mother-in-law was daughter of the last Grahamslaw of Newton, who married Robert Ker, hence his wife was a Ker. He is probably the James 'called of Huntlie' whose son John was served heir to his lands of Langhope in Ettrick Forest in 1639. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1617 as brother of Philip of Dryhope. He was listed (along with Philip's son William and Walter, son of Robert, heir apparent of Tushielaw) among men who had freed Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw and attacked his captors. **James** of Newark (16th/17th C.) eldest son of John of Newark, who he succeeded in 1626. In 1618 Walter Scott of Buccleuch was instructed to apprehend him and his brother William for the murder of Adam Dalgleish in Deuchar. In about 1618 he was listed among men who had illegally used hagbuts and pistols in Ettrick Forest. He apparently sold Newark to the Scotts of Buccleuch and subsequently became a merchant and burgess in Selkirk. He is recorded recorded being 'in Neworkemylne' (i.e. Newark Mill) in 1629 when his former lands in Selkirk are mentioned in a land transaction; he may have been deceased by then. He was listed in the last testament of Walter Earl of Buccleuch in 1633, when he owed more than £14,000. In 1605 he married Grisel, daughter of James Murray of Philiphaugh. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded being in 'Aitschaw' (possibly Headshaw) in 1619 when he was among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. Probably the same James was a servant of Ker of Langnewton in 1621 when he was accused of being among the associates of Ker of Langnewton who attacked John Haliburton of Muirhouselaw, along with his son and the miller of Belses Mill. Along with some of his associates he was declared a rebel in 1621. **James** (16th/17th C.) listed as tenant in Newbigging in 1627 when he was one of 9 men responsible for making a valuation of the lands of Hawick Parish. He could be the James in Newbigging whose son witnessed a letter of inhibition in Selkirk in 1628. **Rev. James** (1578/9–1634) appointed to the vicarage of St. Mary of the Lowes by Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1608. It seems likely that he was some kind of relative. In the same year he was accused by the Presbytery 'of being our guid companion in drinking and beiring company both in Edinburgh and at home'. He was also accused of being a card-player and being negligent in his duties. By 1618 he was non-resident and urged to find a house nearer to his congregation. However, he appears to have remained as the minister until his death. In about 1618 he was listed among men who might act as witnesses to the illegal use of hagbuts and pistols. In 1628 he was 'minister at Sant Marrie Kirk' when his son William witnessed a letter of inhibition in Selkirk. He was listed in 1633 as 'minister at Yaro kirk' when he was owed his annual stipend from the deceased Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. **James** (16th/17th C.) son of Adam in Hawick (although it is not clear which Adam, perhaps the Bailie). In 1615 he became a skinner's apprentice with Matthew Aytoun in Edinburgh. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1628 as tenant in 'Holcaldrumhill', among a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of cutting down trees on his lands near Hawick. He is listed along with Andrew in the Heap, who may therefore have been a relative. It is unclear where his farm might have been. **James** (17th C.) son of George, resident of Leith, who was already deceased when he purchased Hassendean from William Cunningham in 1622. He was at that time a resident of Bruntisland. **James** of Roberton (16th/17th C.) son

of William of Roberton. He was the last of the Lairds of Roberton. In 1627 he was served heir to his father's lands of Roberton and Howcleuch, with the mill, valued at £6 13s 4d. However, later in 1627 he sold the lands to Sir William Scott of Harden. It is not known what happened to him after that. **James** of Hagbrae (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1633 when he gave his consent to a contract over the lands of 'Evillane', involving Robert of Dryhope (presumably a near relative). His lands were in Midlothian. In 1639 his son James became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. In 1642 his daughter Martha married Rev. Gideon Penman, ministed of Crichton, who was later 'of Hagbrae', was deposed for adultery and was imprisoned for witchcraft. **Col. Sir James** of Rossie (c.1600–c.50) Justice of the Peace in Fife and Gentleman of the Royal Bedchamber. He fought in the army of the Republic of Venice in the Thirty Years War. He carried the 'defunct's pincell and motto of colors' in the funeral procession of Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, in 1634. He commanded part of the Covenanters army at Tippermuir in 1644. It is unclear what branch of the Scotts he came from, but his prominence in the Earl's funeral procession implies some close connection to Scott of Buccleuch. **James** (17th C.) listed in the inventory of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch in 1633 as a 'servant'. He was owed money for keeping the 'teynd yaird' in Hawick, as well as for building the walls and 'heiding the stakes' (i.e. putting heads on the stakes). It is unclear where this yard was located. **James** (17th C.) described as 'portnr. of burn ffit' when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. It is unclear which Burnfoot he occupied (but probably not the one on Ale, since Walter there signed separately), and how he was related to other Scotts. **James** (17th C.) possibly minister or assistant at Abbotrule about 1638. In that year he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick, his name recorded as 'Mr. James Scott, Abbatroull'. The minister at that time was James Ker, so it is possible this is a transcription error. **James** of Woll (d.bef. 1670) 2nd son of Robert. He succeeded his brother Francis by 1643. He is presumably the same James, son of Robert 'of the Woll' who became a saddler's apprentice with David Brown in Edinburgh in 1641. In 1643 he was recorded as 'lawful son to Robert Scott of Wall' (and separately as 'Well') when he complained about being imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth at the insistence of saddler David Brown; he complained that Brown 'causelessly conceaved a deadly hatred against him ... while ... alone and engaged upon his lawful business, caused apprehend him and warded him in the tolbooth, and that without any conviction or lawful warrant', after which he was also warded by William Duff, servitor to Lord Saltoun, who claimed he was a debtor. He complained to the Privy Council after 20 days in prison, and was freed. He had 3 daughters in the period 1642–45, but had no male heirs. He sold the lands of Woll to Sir William Scott of Harden in about 1660. His brother George was returned heir to their father in 1670. **James** (17th C.) eldest son of William of Salenside, and brother of Thomas. In the period 1633–53 he pursued an action against his step-sisters Jean and Margaret, presumably over the lands of Essenside, which had belonged to their father, Walter of Essenside. **James** (17th C.) described as possessor of 'Parke callit Copshaholme' in 1632. **James** of Crookston (17th C.) younger son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane and Katherine Jardine. He is recorded in a letter of inhibition in 1630. In 1641 he is referred to as 'of Cruixtoun' when he witnessed (in Hawick) a document for his brother Sir John of Thirlestane, dealing with succession to the Thirlestane estate. **James** (17th C.) married Janet Duncan and had a daughter Janet baptised in Hawick in 1635. **James** (17th C.) son of John 'in Borthauch'. In 1630 he became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh with Adam Scott (who may have been a relative). **Rev. James** (d.1679) son of Walter 'in Catslak' according to the 'Fasti'. However, Walter Scott of Satchells suggested that his father was John of Catslacknowe and his grandfather was Walter of Montbenger. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1615, was presented to Kirkton at the end of that year, and became minister there, probably sometime in 1616. He was translated to Tongland in 1619. He was a member of the Commission for the Maintenance of Church Discipline in 1634 and contributed to the building of Glasgow University in 1636. However, he refused to subscribe to the Covenant and was deposed in 1639 for 'absence from his flocke eight Sabbaths together, sacrilege, intromitting with penalties and contributions, disobedience to the Presbytery, tabling (playing at draughts), conversing with excommunicated Papists, and declining the General Assembly'. He was attached to the Rectory of Ford in Northumberland in 1660 and had a stipend allowed by Parliament in 1661, which was increased in 1663 'because he hath been an

extraordinary sufferer these twenty-four years bygane', and his disposition annulled in 1664. He returned to Tongland in 1663. However, in 1665 he was translated to Ancrum, as replacement to the formerly popular John Livingstone, who was exiled as a Covenanter. His appointment came amid huge disturbance, when a woman grabbed his cloak and he used his staff on her, with her brothers jumping into the fray and some boys throwing stones at him (although they missed). In the ensuing trial the 2 brothers (Turnbulls from Ashieburn) were transported to Virginia, their sister being whipped through Jedburgh (although rather leniently, according to the feelings of the populace) and 4 boys were 'whipped through Edinburgh, branded in the face, and sold as slaves to Barbados'. He remained at Ancrum until his death about 14 years later. He married Margaret, daughter of Gavin Maxwell (minister of Borgue) and has a son James. This James was 'son to Mr. James Scott, sometime minister at Tungland' in 1648 when he became an apprentice merchant with 'John Scott, elder' (who may have been related) in Edinburgh. **Bailie James** (17th C.) Hawick Magistrate in the 1640s at the time of the Covenanters. He was Bailie in early 1641. In 1643 he was 'late bailie' when he 'made count and reckoning of his intromissions with the contributions that were gathered for the soldiers at Newcastle in 1641'. He may have been the James 'callit of Newton' who was on the 'leet' for the Bailies in 1638 and the James who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. **James** of Hundleshope (d.c.1698) son of John of Hundleshope. He was recorded as laird in 1648 (although still junior at that time) and also in a deed in 1673. In 1666 he married Rachel, daughter of David Murray of Stanhope-Murray; at that time his father John infefted him in the lands of Hundleshope, but reserving the liferent for himself. His children included: John, who died without heirs; David, who succeeded; and Alexander. He may be the Laird of Hundeleshope mentioned by Scott of Satchells in 1688. **James** (17th C.) married Agnes Stevenson and had a son John baptised in Hawick in 1644. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Miller and their children included Janet (b.1646), George (b.1648) and Walter (b.1648). **James** (17th C.) described as a 'lorimer' (i.e. saddler) in a Hawick Magistrates case of 1642, when Thomas Oliver was ordered to pay him for the oats his livestock had eaten. In 1645 the Town Clerk Gilbert Watt complained that he had called him several names, against the town's laws. The same 'lorimer' was elected to the Council in 1648. **James** (17th C.) described as a 'cadger' (i.e. carrier) when he acted as appraiser in a Hawick Magistrates Court case of 1642 involving another James, 'lorimer'. **James** of Park, in Wilton (17th C.) recorded as a landowner in a valuation of Wilton Parish of 1643. This describes 'Scott of Park's Lands, being Easter Whitehaugh, or Wester Heap', and valued at £200. He may also be the James whose lands in Hawick were valued at £10. He also signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He is probably the James 'of Heap' described as a local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, by James Wilson. He is probably also the James of Whitehaugh recorded in 1648 when he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. Probably the same James of Whitehaugh paid the land tax on £200 for Whitehaugh in 1663 and was recorded in a deed in 1663. It is unclear how he was related to the other Scotts of Whitehaugh or elsewhere. One possibility is that 'Park' is a transcription error for 'Glack' or 'Clack'. **James** (17th C.) proprietor of Wiltonburn in a record of 1650 relating to the Borthwick valley. His wife may have been Margaret Scott and their children John, Robert and Margaret. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Isobel Ruecastle. Their children included: Robert (b.1638); Adam (b.1640); Bessie (b.1641); Walter (b.1642); Malie (b.1644); and Adam (again, b.1646). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Davidson and their children included: William (b.1639); John (b.1641); Walter (b.1643); Francis (b.1645); Robert (b.1648); and Helen (b.1651). The witnesses in 1639 were Robert and Adam, who may have been related. **James** (17th C.) married Margaret Stewart and had a daughter Bessie baptised in Hawick in 1650. **James** (17th C.) married Janet 'Inglish' and had a daughter Isobel baptised in Hawick in 1650. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Mary Davidson. His daughter Helen was baptised in 1651, with witnesses in 1651 were Robert Scott and Adam Govenlock. **James** (17th C.) married Margaret Nichol and had a son John baptised in Hawick in 1652. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Agnes Scott. Their children included William (b.1648) and Bessie (b.1652). The witnesses in 1652 were William and John. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Douglas and their children included: George (b.1647); Jean (b.1650); John (b.1653); and William 'Corkie' (b.1655),

who was a tailor. In 1682 William was fined for assaulting his mother Bessie Douglas and siblings John and Mary. **James** (17th C.) herd at Branxholme recorded in 1655 and 1656. It is possible he is the James 'elder' who rented part of Branxholme Mains and Branxholme Park, along with another James (perhaps his son) in 1671. He could be the tenant of the west end of Branxholme Muir recorded in 1677; he may have been a servant of the Scotts of Buccleuch (but the document is hard to read). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Rodger and their children included Marion (b.1672), Margaret (b.1684) and John (b.1686) **James** (17th C.) Hawick merchant. In 1684 his son John was witness to the financial document for erecting the 'Steeple Loft' in St. Mary's. He may one of the 2 Jameses who were on the Council in 1668. **James** of Bonnington (d.bef. 1668) one of the ordinary Clerks of Session. This is Bonnington in West Lothian, unrelated to the place of the same name near Peebles that was a Lairdship of a separate branch of the Scotts. He was 2nd son of Lawrence of Harperrig, and was the 'Maistir James Scott' who had a charter of the lands of 'Boningtoune' in 1629, with ratification in 1641. He was the 'Mr. James Scote, 2d sone to Laurence Scot, aduocat' who carried the 'Grate Gumpheon of black tafta' at the funeral for Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, in 1634. He first married Violet, daughter of Robert Pringle, W.S. He secondly married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Eliott of Stobs, and widow of William Bennet, minister of Ancrum (and she may have been the sister of his son William's wife). He was appointed Clerk of Session in 1649 when his elder brother Sir William of Clerkington was appointed Lord of Session. In 1662 he is listed among those excluded from the King's pardon until they paid a fine. He was recorded in a deed in 1663. His children were: William, who married Elizabeth Eliott and died without a male heir; Robert, who succeeded, but only had a daughter; Violet, who married James Douglas of Cliftonhall; Elizabeth, who married John Maitland; Marion, who married Rev. John Lumsden; and Jean, who was married to James Park, writer, who was entered as a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh in his right in 1678; Gilbert, eldest son by his 2nd wife, who succeeded his half-brother Robert; Charles, who later succeeded; James, last male of this family, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1672; Catherine; and Barbara, who was buried in Greyfriars in Edinburgh in 1668. In 1680 his son Charles of Bonnington and other children James and Catherine, were erved as his heirs. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Stewart and their children included Mungo (b.1658) and William (b.1661). The witnesses in 1661 were John and William Stewart, who were surely related to his wife. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'Chisim' (i.e. Chisholme) and their son Walter was baptised in 1660, with witnesses John of Langhope and Thomas Nichol. **Bailie James** of Ormiston (b.c.1640) Magistrate of Hawick in the 1670s and 1680s, distinct from the 'litster' who was a contemporary Bailie. He may be descended from the Ormiston Scotts recorded in 1589 and 1592. He was 'called Ormeston' in 1673 when he was named in the trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Nichol in 1680 and another for James Chisholme in 1688. In 1682 he was 'called Ormiston, Bailie of Hawick, aged forty years, married' when he gave evidence at the trial of Alexander Home for leading the Covenanters who attacked Drumlanrig's Tower. He is probably the 'Baylyea Scott, Ormistown' recorded being disobeyed by an offender on the street in 1683. He is also probably the Bailie Scott of Ormiston whose servant Elspeth Scott was struck by stones in 1683 when watching linens that were being bleached by the side of Teviot. In 1685 he was abused by ex-Bailie Robert Wright, who was fined for refusing to go to the Tolbooth. He was 'baylyea Scott, Ormistoun' in 1686. In 1688 weaver Thomas Turnbull was fined for making false allegations against him. He was 'late baylyea' on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell drawn up in 1693/4. He is probably the 'Bailyea Scott ormston', who paid tax on 2 hearths on the east side of Hawick in 1694. In 1694 he and his son witnessed a Gledstains baptism; this suggests that he was an Episcopalian supporter. He may be the James recorded in 1697 when, along with 3 others, he was forbidden from holding public office in Hawick on account of being 'abettors and hounders out of the last illegal election in October 23 last'. He witnessed a baptism (for Robert Scott, 'wyndhead') in 1701 and another in 1702 for Gideon Gardner (when he was 'called ormston'). He may be the James who was deceased in 1708 when his son Robert caused a commotion in St. Mary's by trying to take his former seat in the 'Steeple Loft' after the Council had passed a statute stating that these seats were reserved for the present Bailies. He was therefore surely the same as the James who was Bailie

in 1685 when the finances for the new balcony were being sorted out, and may have been related to the Bailie Walter who had helped finance the balcony in 1684 and subsequently died. He may be the Bailie James who was insulted by Adam Young in 1685, along with his son John; the claim was that they had reset peas taken by some of the Royalist men. Either he or the other Bailie James had a bond with (i.e. loaned money to) Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge in 1691. **James** (d.bef. 1689) recorded in Aikwood in 1671, 1674, 1676, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1683 and 1684 when he had discharges with the treasurer of Selkirk for annual rent. In 1689 William McGie, 'chirurgeon barber in Glasgow' was the assignee for the annual rent of him and his wife Janet Craig. He was probably son of Robert of Aikwood and succeeded his brother Andrew. He was surely connected with Philip, who was in Aikwood in the early 18th century. He could be the grieve in Aikwood, recorded in a discharge in Selkirk. **James** (17th C.) son of William of Tushielaw and brother of Robert. He served as Brigadier in the Life Guards and is mentioned by Walter of Satchells. Perhaps the same James is 'called Tushilaw' in 1677 when he was one of the witnesses to the 'bond of provision' by Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. **James** of Bonnington (d.bef. 1672) succeeded to the lands from Robert, who was either his father or brother. He may have married Margaret Pringle. His children included: Gilbert, who succeeded, but died shortly afterwards; Charles, who succeeded Gilbert; and James, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1672. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Helen Scott. Their children included Janet (b.1655) and Jane (b.1669). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Brown. Their children included Robert (b.1671), James (b.1673), George (b.1675) and Agnes (b.1678). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Isobel Brown. Their children included Adam (b.1672), Agnes (b.1676), Margaret (b.1678), Helen (b.1680) and John (b.1686). **James** (17th C.) married Janet Elliot in 1686. They were both from Roberton Parish, but probably the part that had been Hassendean. Their daughter Bessie was born in 1687, with witnesses William Todshaw and Walter Clerk. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (actually the part corresponding with Hassendean). He married Isobel Rodger and their children included: Janet (b.1680); Isobel (b.1683); William (b.1685); and Magdalen and Martha (b.1689). The witnesses in 1680 were Walter Gledstains and Adam Sanderson and in 1683 were William and Robert Rodger (who were surely related to his wife). **Bailie James** (17th C.) dyer (or 'litster') in Hawick, who lived at 'Casaend'. He was recorded as a 'litster' in 1665 when he gave evidence that Bessie Douglas had indeed insulted the Bailie. His is probably one of the 2 Jameses who was on the Council in 1668. He was a Bailie during the 1670s. He was recorded as a 'litster' on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He is recorded in 1686 as 'Jas. Scott, littster, lat baylyea in Hawick', and is distinct from the James of Ormiston who was a contemporary Bailie. He was also recorded as a lister in Hawick in a bond of 1682. He may be the 'present Baylea' who was assaulted in the High Street by Thomas Glendinning in 1682. He may be the James who was Bailie in late 1685 (but only if the Bailieship changed between November and March). He is probably the James whose son John was fined and imprisoned for threatening to break down the door of Janet Hardie in 1684. He may be the 'Baylyea Scott', who, along with his son John, was verbally abused by Adam Young in 1685. In 1686 he was 'Jas. Scott, littster, lat Baylyea in Hawick' when his son John was held in the Tolbooth for stealing money from the house of ex-Bailie Walter Purdom. He may also be the former Bailie recorded in a sasine of 1687 as having a garden in the West End, south of the King's Highway. He may be the James who (along with Bailie John) witnessed a baptism in 1689 for miller James Paterson. He was 'litster, late baylyea' on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell in in 1693/4. He is probably the James 'laite Bailyea' who was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was recorded as a 'litster' in 1702 when he witnessed a baptism for Bailie Robert Wright. He is probably the James who declared in 1703 that on the last night of the previous year there were only 2 people to be found drinking after the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell. He may be the Bailie James who witnessed a baptism for Patrick Angus in 1704. He may have been related to tailor John 'Casae end', who witnessed a baptism in 1712. **James** (17th C.) described as servitor to Robert of Horsleyhill when he witnessed a Hawick sasine of 1688. **James** (d.c.1688) servitor to Sir William Eliott of Stobs. His will was recorded in 1688. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** of Shaws and Shielswood (17th C.) eldest son of Adam of Shaws. According to

Walter of Satchells he was brother of Adam in Deloraine and Francis in Grassyards. He paid the land tax in 1678. In 1692 he paid the teind duty to the Commissioners of the Duchess of Buccleuch for the lands of Outerside. He was 'of Sheill-wood' in 1695 when he contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme. He must have fallen on hard times, since in 1712 he sold Shielswood to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto (and his son Gilbert), in agreement with his eldest son Walter; this means he was the last Scott of Shielswood. In 1670 he married Marian Scott, heiress of Shielswood (probably daughter of Walter). He was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690. His eldest son was Walter – 'Honest James Scot of Shielswood, Whose like there is not many, Whose love and piety doth feed and help so many' [CWS]. **James** of Brieryyards (17th C.) eldest son and successor of John of Brieryyards. He is mentioned as a landowner in a record of 1666 relating to Hassendean parish, and hence probably succeeded before that. He may be the person who paid the land tax on Brieryyards and Hornshole in 1678 (with no name recorded). He had a sasine of Brieryyards in 1682, and was listed that year among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He also had a confirming charter of the lands of Hornshole in 1683, these having been passed to him by his brother John in 1667 (as part of a 'wadset' with the Turnbulls) and gained from the Turnbulls in 1671. In 1689 he was in a group including Andrew (brother of William of Clarilaw), Francis in Branxholme, ex-Bailie James Gledstains and Sheriff-Officer Andrew Angus, when weaver Thomas Turnbull insulted the 2 sitting Bailies. Probably the same James 'of Bririeyairdis' was one of the heritors accused of inciting the riot at the de-roofing of Hassendean Kirk in 1690. It is stated there that his eldest son was John and that John of Cockerheugh was his brother. He married Margaret Hay and their children (baptised in Roberton Parish) included: david (b.1680); Francis (b.1681); Elspeth (b.1683); Helen (b.1687); and Marie (b.1689). He is clearly 'of Bririyeards' in 1681 when the witnesses were Walter and John Scott (presumably relatives, perhaps his brothers). The witnesses in 1687 were again Walter and John Scott. **James** of Gala (d.bef. 1672) son of Hugh, 1st Laird of Gala. He was recorded in a deed of 1663. He married Janet, daughter of Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh. Their children were probably: Walter; George; Donald; John; David; Francis; William; and Hugh, who succeeded. He was recorded in a deed of 1673, along with his son Hugh. **James** (17th C.) Schoolmaster in Selkirk, recorded in 1659 and 1673. He is probably also the 'Doctor' of that name recorded in discharges in Selkirk in 1657–65. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **James** nee Crofts (1649–85) illegitimate son of Charles II and Lucy Walters (who was also known as 'Mrs. Barlow'). He was created Baron Scott of Tindale (in Northumberland), Earl of Doncaster (in Yorkshire) and Duke of Monmouth (in Wales) by the King, shortly before his marriage to the young Anne, Countess of Buccleuch in 1663. He assumed the title of first Duke of Buccleuch when he married the Countess of Buccleuch in 1663. However, the marriage was arranged when they were very young (he was 14), and it is said that his real partner was Lady Henrietta Wentworth. In 1666 he and his wife resigned their titles to the crown to be regranted with separate honours. In 1669 he was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot Militia in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire by Charles II. He was confirmed as Lord Dalkeith in 1672. He was appointed High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1673. He received the Barony of Hawick (including the patronage of St. Mary's Kirk) from the Crown in 1675. He was listed in the 1678 Land Tax Rolls, holding land valued at about £9000 in Castleton Parish, £6000 in Cavers Parish, £2000 in Hassendean Parish, £9000 in Hawick Parish and £2500 in Wilton Parish (among others). Additionally his lands in Selkirkshire were valued at almost £20,000. In Hawick Parish his possessions included Alton Croft and Alton Town, Whames, Wester Weens and 'Husband-lands in Hawick, with mill and customs'. He became Captain-general of the Forces and was sent to quell the insurrection in Scotland in 1679, being commander at Bothwell Brig. He then engaged in intrigues against his uncle the Duke of York and moved to Holland in 1684. Belief (probably unfounded) that his father married his mother in Rotterdam before his birth helped encourage him to seek the Crown. In 1685, following the death of Charles II, he landed at Lyme Regis, claiming to be the protector of the Protestant faith and proclaiming himself King. He marched to Taunton with about 6,000 followers, but was defeated by King James' army at Sedgemoor and fled. Disguised in shepherd's clothing, he hid out for 2 days, but was taken prisoner. He was executed at Tower Hill in London, having the same morning said his final goodbye to his wife and children; it was described how the executioner took 5 strokes in attempted to sever

the head from the body, to the great displeasure of the crowd. He forfeited all his titles, but his wife Anna would remain as Duchess of Buccleuch. His children with her were: Charles, Earl of Doncaster, who died in infancy; James, Earl of Dalkeith, whose son Francis succeeded to the Buccleuch titles; Henry, Earl of Deloraine; Francis, who died in infancy ; Charlotte, also died young; and Anne, who died in the Tower of London in 1685. He also had illegitimate children with Elinor, daughter of Sir Robert Needham of Lambeth: Maj.-Gen. James Crofts; Henry Crofts, Commander of H.M.S. Gosport; Isabella Crofts, who died young; and Henrietta Crofts, who married Charles Poulett, 2nd Duke of Bolton – 'A Rebel he was in his time, And did the Nation much perplex; At his Invasion he was tane, And his Head cut off with an ax' [CWS]. **James** of Thirlestane (17th C.) 4th son of Sir William of Harden, his brothers were Sir William of Harden, Sir Gideon of Highchester, Walter of Raeburn and John of Woll. In 1661 he purchased Thirlestane (near Yetholm, not the one in the Ettrick valley), as well as Heiton Mains and Mill from Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead. He was Chamberlain to the Buccleuch estates for Liddesdale in 1659–60. In 1661 he was listed as owing about £2500 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Liddesdale and the Debatable Lands. He was recorded in a deed of 1663. In 1668 he exchanged some lands with his nephew Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead. He may be the James of Thirlestane who was fined in 1680 for being a Covenanter. He is probably the James 'of thirlestoun' who paid the land tax in Roxburgh and Yetholm Parishes in 1678. He is probably the 'James Scott off Thirsletoune' listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682 (with Sir Francis of Thirlestane also listed). He was mentioned in 1684 when arrested and brought to Edinburgh along with Sir William, younger of Harden (his nephew); he was released, but William was put in irons. He may be the Scott of Thirlestane who was cautioner for Neil, brother of the Earl of Argyll, in 1685. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk in 1659. His children included: Mary (b.1660), who married Gideon Scott of Falnash; William, who succeeded; Walter; John; Gideon (b.1671); and 2 sisters. The witnesses in 1671 were Robert Pringle of Clifton, James Don and James Robertson. **James** (17th C.) wright in Hawick. His wife was Janet Scott and their son Andrew was baptised in 1678, with witnesses William Douglas and Simon Aitchison. Perhaps the same James and his wife Janet Scott had a daughter Janet baptised in 1671, with witnesses George and Robert, who were presumably related to either him or his wife. **James** 'Cockie' (17th C.) married to Bessie Douglas, and father to William. He is recorded in a case in 1674 when his wife was found guilty of striking and biting her son William. His children with Bessie, included: George (b.1647); Jean (b.1650); John (b.1653); and William (b.1655). **James** (17th C.) recorded as a Bailie in 1673 and 1682. He is possibly the same as 'Cookie' and it is unclear if he was the same as James the Bailie who was a 'litster' at about the same time. **James** 'Laird' (17th C.) recorded in 1676 among a number of local people fined for using weights that were lighter than the standards. Specifically his 'quarter of ane pound wanted ane drop, his twa unce wanted half a drop and more'. It seems likely that he was related to the later James, 'Laird', the first recorded Cornet, perhaps his grandfather. **James** of Bowhill (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Bowhill. Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688. In 1642 he was listed as son of Robert of Bowhill when he became a merchant's apprentice with John Moffat in Edinburgh. Probably the same James, son of Robert of Bowhill was listed in 1648 as a merchant in Edinburgh when he acted as 'bailie in that part' for a sasine for Broadmeadows being trnsferred from Andrew of Broadmeadows to William of Tushielaw. He held lands at Mertoun from 1657. He succeeded his brother Andrew in 1668; however, it is possible that he purchased Bowhill (or part of it) during the lifetime of his father and brother. He served as some kind of agent for the Scotts of Buccleuch according to a 1660 document. In 1661 he was listed as son of Robert of Bowhill when he owed rent for the Barony of 'Thickfoord' to the Duchess of Buccleuch. He was Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for the Parishes of Castleton and Canonbie in at least the years 1671–89. He was recorded in a deed of 1682 and was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1685. He could be the Chamberlain of Scott of Buccleuch who was based in Edinburgh in the 1670s, with several letters to him (from George Scott of Pitlochie) surviving. He may have been 'grieve' to Sir William Scott of Harden, who had discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk for annual rents in 1665 and 1667. The same James may have been Chamberlain to Sir William Scott of Harden in 1668 when he leased Sandieknowes from Lady Smailholm. He was recorded as tenant in Roan (in

Castleton Parish) in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he paid tax for 3 hearths. He had a court case against Andrew Ker of Littledean in 1694 and 1695, regarding rents; he was said to then be residing in Kelso with his family. He probably married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Walter Scott of Foulshiels. However, he may be the James 'of bowgill' who married Elizabeth Ker (perhaps daughter of Ker of Linton) in Pencaitland Parish in 1672. He appears to have been deceased by 1714. This branch of the family held lands at Bowhill from at least the mid-16th century, and these would eventually pass to the Scotts of Buccleuch. He was succeeded by John, probably his son, who would be the last male of this family line. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1679 as 'Clerk of the Chamber accompts of Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth' when he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1679 as 'cellar keeper to Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth' when he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. **James** of Phaup (17th C.) recorded in 1682 on a list of the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He may have been son of Francis. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Hummelknowe Mill in 1684 when he was part of a long list of men declared as fugitives for refusing to take 'the test'. **James** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in Laics' among Roxburghshire men declared fugitives for religious non-conformity in 1684. This could be a transcription error for 'Lairs' perhaps. **James** (17th C.) recorded in 1688 as servitor to Sir William Scott of Harden. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1688 following the desire of his master. **James** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Marion Young and their son William was baptised in 1688. The witnesses were James Gledstains and Robert Langlands. **James** (17th C.) son of Rev. James of Ancrum. He was listed as being 'of Bristo' in 1691 and 1697 when he leased the west end of Branxholme Muir from the Scotts of Buccleuch. Walter of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688. It is unclear who he was. **James** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident at Easter Essenside on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He was separate from James in Ashkirk. **James** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. Andrew and John were also listed at the same place, and so probably related. **James** (17th C.) miller at Spittal-on-Rule listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident at Winningtonrig in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to the John and Thomas who are also listed there. **James** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as shepherd at Borthaugh. He could be the James who rented quarter of the farm of Borthaugh from the Duchess of Buccleuch in at least the period 1690–94; his cautioner in 1692 and 1694 was 'young goldiland' (probably Charles), suggesting he was related to the Scotts of Goldielands and Crumhaugh. In 1696 and 1698 his widow Margaret was renting 1/4 of Borthaugh, with Adam and Walter (farmers at Overhall) as her cautioners. It is possible he was the James, married to Margaret Scott, whose children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included James (b.1694) and Bessie (b.1695). **James** (17th C.) listed in 1690 as 'Ja Scott Scrivener' (the last word is hard to make out) when he rented 1/8 of the farm of Borthaugh. He is listed separately from another James Scott, who rented 1/4. He is surely related to 'Robert Scot Scrivener', who was renting Borthaugh in 1694. It is possible he is the James 'in Borturk' in 1684 when his wife Bessie Scott's will is recorded; he was probably related to George 'in Bortoch', whose will is recorded in 1686, as well as Walter 'in Burtoch'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was a Johnstone and their son James was baptised in 1691. The witnesses were James Pringle and Andrew Scott. **James** (17th C.) resident of Yarrow Parish. He married Bessie Murray and their son Robert was baptised in Ashkirk in 1691, with witnesses John Gray and John Helm. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'Curray' (presumably Currie) and their children included Margaret (b.1687) and Janet (b.1694). The witnesses in 1694 were James and Andrew Scott, who were probably relatives of some sort. **James** (17th C.) listed as resident at Overhall on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Adam, who was listed there, was surely related. The pair were each renting half of Overhall from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1690 and 1692. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Gillfoot in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **James** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith in Hawick. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was on the east-side of Hawick according to the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694 when he paid tax on 2 hearths. In 1700 and 1704 he was 'smith in Hawick' when his children were baptised. Probably the same smith James

witnessed a baptism for smith George in Hawick in 1701. He is probably distinct from the smith at Branxholme at the same time. His children included: James (b.1700) and Walter (b.1704). The witnesses in 1700 were merchant Robert Robson and Henry Orrock and in 1704 were merchant Robert Robson and glover John Scott. He may be the smith James who witnessed a baptism in 1723 for Walter 'Wyndhead' and Anne Scott. **James** (17th/18th C.) younger son of Thomas of Whitslade. His father was already deceased in 1709 when he became an apprentice goldsmith to James Michelson in Edinburgh. **James** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Falnash. In 1713 his daughter Helen married Walter Hogg, who was from Canonbie, and in 1716 his daughter Blench married John Nichol, who lived at Eilrig. **James** 'Scottie' (17th/18th C.) blacksmith in Hawick. In 1708 he is described as 'smith distinctionis causa called Scottie'. He married Agnes Purdom in 1707 and their children included Robert (b.1708). The witnesses in 1708 were merchant Michael and tailor George (who could have been related). He could be the same man as the slightly earlier blacksmith of the same name if he married for a second time. **James** 'Pedee' (17th C.) recorded in 1679 when he was fined for refusing to let the Bailies enter his house, and he also chained Bailie Gledstains' barn. He tried to escape and had to forcibly taken to the Tolbooth. He was explicitly referred to as being 'called Pedee' (i.e. footman), but it is unclear what this nickname meant exactly. He was also listed as 'pedee' in Hawick, among the subscribers for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was resident of the Hawick 'eist the water' according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, with 'Pedie' recorded after his name. This presumably distinguished him from the blacksmith and others of the same name. **James** (17th C.) carter in Hawick listed as 'Colifert' among those contributing to funds for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also recorded as 'James Scott colifert' among residents of the east-side of Hawick on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was presumably owner or otherwise associated with Colifort. He was again 'Colifert' when his daughter Margaret married William Scott (from Cavers Parish) in 1703, when his son James was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1704, when he witnessed a baptism for gardener Thomas Boyd in 1705, when he witnessed a baptism for workman William Gledstains in 1712, and when his daughter Helen married Andrew Waugh in 1713. It seems that he married Marion Young and their children included: William (b.1688); and James (b.1704). **James** (17th C.) resident at Todshawhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably related to Walter and another James, who were later tenants at Hawick Shiel. **James** (17th C.) recorded at Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included Helen (b.1694), James (b.1696) and John (b.1696). The witnesses in 1694 were John Scott (perhaps a relative) and John Minto (who lived at Easter Essenside). It is possible he is the James recorded at Easter Essenside in the Hearth Tax Rolls of 1694. **James** (d.bef. 1710) recorded as Sheriff-Clerk in Edinburgh in at least the period 1669–93. In 1669 he was made a Burgess of Caongate, gratis. In 1670 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Boyd of Temple. It is unclear how he may have been related to other Scotts; however, in 1672 he was involved in a process of scandal with Edinburgh surgeon George (who may have been kin). His son James became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in his right in 1710, by which time he was deceased. **James** (1674–1705) Earl of Dalkeith, eldest surviving son of Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch and James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch. He was titled Earl of Doncaster until the death of his father. In 1692 he was proclaimed King by a group of 'thirty or forty wyld people' at Sanquhar Cross, but nothing came of it. He received the lands of Chisholme and Woodburn from the estate of his deceased father in 1696. He served with the army in Flanders, returning to Britain in 1702. In 1694 he married Henrietta, daughter of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester and she died in 1730. Predeceasing his mother, the Dukedom was inherited by his eldest son Francis (1695–1751). His other children were: Charles (b.1700), who died young; James (1702–19), who died aged 17; Henry (b.1704), who also died young; Anne (1696–1714), who died aged 18; and Charlotte (1697–1747), who died unmarried at the age of 50, the only other to survive her grandmother, Anne. He himself died in London and was buried in Westminster Abbey. **James** 'Drover' (17th/18th C.) tenant in Stobicote. Either he or James from an earlier generation is recorded there in 1700 when he was fined 'for forestalling of the public market' by buying a lamb from a servant of James Ogilvie in Branxholme

and then selling it to a Jedburgh butcher for a higher price. Probably the same James is listed at Stobicote on the 1694 Hearth Tax records; he appears right after John, to whom he was likely related (perhaps John was his father). He was 'tenant in Stobbitcoat' in 1712 when he married Anne Scott (daughter of William Scott and Margaret Falsyde), step-daughter of Robert Thomson in Newmill, the marriage taking place at Newmill. He was recorded as 'Drover' in 1712 when his son William was baptised in Hawick Parish and was also 'drover' in 1713 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for a weaver called Douglas. He was 'distinctionis causa called Drover tenent in Stobitcoat' in 1718 when his son John was baptised; this makes it clear that 'Drover' was a nickname, that he was distinct from the other contemporary Jameses with different nicknames, and that the tenant in Stobicote was the same man as 'Drover'. In 1720 he was 'in Stobbitcoat in Cavers parish'. Also in 1720 he witnessed (along with John Elliot in Stobicote) a baptism for William Telfer, servant in Stobicote. His children with Anne (or Anna) Scott, mostly baptised in Hawick, included: William (b.1712); Margaret (b.1714); Beatrice (b.1716); John (b.1718); James (b.1720); Ann (b.1724), baptised in Cavers; Walter (b.1727); and Janet (b.1729). The witnesses in 1712 were Robert Thomson in Newmill (his wife's step-father) and Thomas Shiel in Todshawhill, in 1716 and 1718 were William Thomson, both older and younger in Newmill, and in 1720 were John Elliot in Stobicote and Robert Nixon. He was still at Stobicote in 1729. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton. In 1704 his son Robert was baptised in Cavers. There were several other children baptised around the same time who could also be his. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Wiltonburn in 1705 when his son Robert was baptised. The witnesses were Adam and Robert Scott, who were probably related. He was probably related to other Scotts who lived at Wiltonburn. **James** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1706 he was listed among the men who were fined for involvement in the disturbances at the Common Riding that year. He is listed separately from James 'of Westport', and was presumably also different from James 'the Laird', who was Cornet in 1703. He is probably the tailor who married Janet Falsyde and whose children included: Mary (b.1717); Helen (b.1719); James (b.1721); Thomas (b.1724); and James (again, b.1724). The witnesses in 1719 were James Craw and William Falside (who was surely related to his wife). **James** (17th/18th C.) 2nd son of Walter, 3rd Laird of Nether Bonchester. He was a writer in Jedburgh and died unmarried. His sister Janet married Adam, tenant in Wauchope. **James** (17th/18th C.) joint tenant in Nether Southfield along with Walter in about 1710, as attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. He was recorded at Nether Southfield in 1711 when he witnessed a baptism for Adam Laidlaw in Southfield and in 1713 and 1718 when his children were baptised. He is probably the James who (along with Walter) witnessed a baptism in 1726 for John Elliot, cooper in Nether Southfield. He married Margaret Young and their children included: William (b.1709); and James (again, b.1711); Robert (b.1713); and Bessie (b.1718). The witnesses in 1709 were Robert Thomson in Newmill and Andrew Riddell in Goldielands, in 1713 were Walter and (another) James Scott, both also in Nether Southfield, and in 1718 were tailor Gideon Chisholme and Walter (also tenant in Nether Southfield). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident in Mains (presumably Borthwick Mains) when several of his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. This includes: twins George and John (b.1703); Margaret (b.1710); Agnes (b.1712); and Helen (b.1717). **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Harden Burn in 1710 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. He is hard to separate from other local men of the same name. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel, as recorded in 1718. He was probably related to Walter, who was also tenant there. He married Jean Beattie and their children included: William (b.1704); Marion (b.1706); Margaret (b.1708); Adam (b.1711); John (b.1713); Robert (b.1716); Euphan (b.1718); Margaret (again, b.1721); Bessie (b.1724); and an unnamed child (b.1726). Perhaps the same James, tenant in Hawick Shiel, married Margaret Stevenson (also from Hawick Shiels) in 1709. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Whithope. He is recorded there in 1710, 1715, 1716 and 1726. His children include Margaret (b.1710), Adam (b.1715), Robert (again, b.1716) and Robert (b.1726). There are several other children of James Scotts in Roberton at a similar time who could be his. He may be related to the James recorded in Whithope in 1742. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret 'Plenderghast' in Hawick in 1717. **James** of Calfield (17th/18th C.) from a prominent Dumfriesshire farming family. He may have been descended

from Francis Scott of Davington's sister Katherine (although one genealogy has him as a son of Francis of Davington). He was later described as being 'of Beltenmont'. He was probably the James in Calfield who married Agnes Scott, sister to the Laird of Burnhead (William Scott) in Hawick in 1721. His children included: Katherine, who married William, 3rd son of Robert Scott of Davington; Isabel, who married John, brother of her brother-in-law William Scott; Margaret, who married Gilbert Elliot, descendant of the Lairds of Redheugh and Larriston; and William, who was a vintner in Dumfries. Jean may have been another daughter, who married David Muir, Provost of Annan. **Sir James** of Gala (d.aft. 1721) son of Hugh and Isobel Ker, he was the 4th Scott of Gala. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1695 and for Roxburghshire in 1696. He contributed £600 to the Darien Company in 1695. He was served heir to his father Hugh in 1697. His brother John became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1699. He was appointed as Parliamentary Commissioner (i.e. M.P.) for Roxburghshire in 1698, serving as his father-in-law had done; he remained in this position until 1702. His brother Thomas became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1708. He married Euphemia, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Cavers and their children were: Hugh, who succeeded; William, who died young; John (d.c.1754) who was States Doctor in Batavia, and died childless after returning to Scotland; Archibald, a Major in the Dutch East India Company; Catherine (or Katherine), who married Rev. Henry Davidson, minister at Gala; and Elizabeth. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Milsingtonshiel in 1721 and 1723. His children included Margaret (b.1721) and Janet (b.1723). It is possible this is the James who married Margaret Rae in 1717. He could be the James at Outerside in 1720 when his son Thomas was baptised. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1721 when his daughter Janet was baptised and in 1727 when his daughter Jean was baptised. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (17th/18th C.) son of John and grandson of John of Rennaldburn and Newburgh. In 1721 he married Philadelphia, daughter of William Ballantine of Crooksyde, Cumberland. **Bailie James** (17th/18th C.) glover who was a Bailie in Hawick, recorded in 1710, 1713 and 1720. He is distinct from the earlier and later Bailies of the same name. He was recorded as 'glover' in 1704 when he witnessed a baptism for gardener James Falsyde and in 1707 another for tailor James Cowan. He was one of the Bailies when the bond was granted by the Council (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He was recorded as Bailie when he witnessed baptisms in 1712 for William Miller, in 1714 for workman William Gledstains and for William Bruntfield, in 1715 again for William Miller, in 1717 for Bailie James Burn and in 1720 for merchant Francis. He is probably the 'late Bailie' of that name who, in 1715, was given one of the keys to the Charter Chest. He may also be the 'Bailie Scott' referred to in 1718 in connection with resolving the dispute between Bailies Ruecastle and Graham, and hence was an elder of Hawick Kirk. In 1721 he (along with Bailie Walter Purdom) witnessed a baptism for Andrew Gray, tenant in Weensland. He is probably also the Bailie Scott appointed to collect monies at the east end of the Town in 1722 and also part of the Commission for appointing the new minister that year. It seems likely he is also the Bailie of the same name in 1727 (and referred to as John Scott, Senior). He may be the Bailie James who witnessed a baptism for miller John Henderson in 1729. He married Beatrix Laing and their children included: Joan (or perhaps 'Jean', b.1700); Marie (b.1702); James (b.1705); Margaret (b.1707); Anne (b.1709); William (b.1711); and Walter (b.1714). His wife may be the Beatrix born to James Laing and Helen Elliot in Hawick in 1670. The witnesses in 1700 were William Laing and 'Mr' James Laing, in 1702 were glover James Burn and gardener James Falsyde, in 1705 were fellow glovers James Burn and William Bruntfield, in 1707 were glover James Burn and Walter Scott in Crumhaugh, in 1709 were Bailie James Burn and William Laing, and in 1714 were Bailies James Burn and Robert Ruecastle. **James** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith at Branxholme Town. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Turnbull, herd in Nether Southfield. In 1714 he (and carrier Robert Scott, possibly a relative) witnessed a birth for Walter Scoon in Commonside; he and Robert also witnessed another baptism for Walter Scoon in 1714. It seems likely he was related to the other Scotts who were joint tenants in Branxholme Town in the early 18th century, namely John, Robert and William. He is probably distinct (but related to) the James, tenant in Branxholme Town who married Helen Wilson in 1724. **James** 'Laird'

(17th/18th C.) first recorded name of a Cornet, in 1703. He was a weaver (as recorded in a baptismal record of 1712) and probably from the west side of the Slitrig, since the Cornet 2 years later was also from that side. He witnessed baptisms in 1700 for weaver 'Black' John Swan (along with weaver John Lunn), in 1701 for weaver John Lunn (along with weaver Mungo Swan) and in 1708 for weaver Mungo Swan (along with Michael Briggs) and for weaver Thomas Turnbull (also with Michael Briggs). He is probably the same 'James the Laird' who is one of the members of Hawick Kirk who objected in 1711 to the appointment of Robert Cunningham as the new minister, on the grounds that he could not be heard in the west-end of the Kirk. He is probably the James 'called Laird' who in 1712 witnessed a baptism for another James 'called Laird', the son of John 'Laird'. In the 1713 baptismal record he is 'distinctionis causa called James the Laird on the west side of Hawick'. A baptismal record in 1714 refers to the separate James, son of John 'Laird', who may have been a cousin. He married Helen Lunn in June 1703; this would have been immediately after his Common Riding was over, suggesting that he did not serve as Right- and Left-Hand Man (or, if they had such supporting roles in those days, he did not have to remain unmarried). Their children included: Thomas (b.1704); John (b.1706); James (b.1708); Walter (b.1710); and Andrew (b.1713). His wife's name is given clearly in most of the baptismal records; she is likely to be related (perhaps sister) to weaver John Lunn for whom he served as baptismal witness. In 1704 the witnesses were James Scott, 'westport' (presumably the Cornet of 1705) and John Clerk 'at ye westport' (who could possibly be the name of an unknown early Cornet and perhaps related to Janet Clerk, wife of Thomas 'Laird'). The witnesses in 1706 were the same John Clerk at Westport and James 'Doctor', in 1708 were Francis Scott in Hawick and Andrew Ogilvie of Newlands, in 1710 were Bailies William Laing and Walter Elliot, and in 1713 were Bailie William Laing and John Laing (William's son). Based on the children's names, one might guess that he was son of Thomas, who was recorded with the nickname 'Laird' in 1693; he may be the James, son of Thomas, who was baptised in Hawick in 1674. He was probably also related to Robert, a shoemaker with the nickname 'Laird' in the 1670s to 1690s (possibly an uncle), as well as James 'Laird' recorded in 1676 (perhaps his grandfather) and Walter 'Laird' who witnessed a baptism for weaver Adam in 1707 (perhaps his brother). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Irvine and their unnamed children was were baptised in 1720. He may also be the James married to an Irvine whose unnamed child was baptised in 1706 and the James married to Margaret Irvine whose child Thomas was baptised in 1717. **Bailie James** (17th/18th C.) of Westport, merchant, son of Walter (possibly the same 'Westport' recorded in a 'letter of horning' in 1676). He was Cornet in 1705, and one of the main leaders of the rebel group in 1706, being fined and briefly imprisoned for his actions against the Bailies. It is probably only a coincidence that the first two known Cornets have the same name! However, he served as a witness for the first child of James 'Laird', in 1704. The mention of his name in the Town Book of 1705 contains the first recorded use of the word 'Cornet': 'the Baylyeas and Counsill appointed the Common to ryd upon Friday next, the first day of June, and nominate James Scott, called of West Port, to be coronett for yt year'. He was surely related to other Westport Scotts. His father Walter was already deceased in 1706. In 1705 he witnessed (along with John Swan) a baptism for weaver John Lunn. He was recorded as 'present Bailie' in 1723. He is recorded as James, son to the deceased Walter 'Westport', when in 1719 he married Sarah, daughter of tailor William Gledstains. Their children included: William (b.1720); Jean (b.1721); Walter (b.1723); John (b.1724); Robert (b.1726); Sarah (b.1727); and William (b.1730). The witnesses in 1720 were Archibald of Boonraw and John 'Whitegates', in 1723 were William Gledstains (presumably his father-in-law) and Robert Elliot, and in 1726 were Robert and William Elliot. In the 1726 baptismal record he was 'Billia James Scott', and in 1730 'Bailie', making him easy to confuse with contemporary Bailies of the same name. The witnesses in 1730 were William Gledstains (probably his father-in-law) and wright Walter Scott (who may have been related to him). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Leyden in Cavers Parish in 1708. **James** (17th/18th C.) 4th son of William, who settled at Milsington. In 1717 he married Margaret Rea (probably daughter of Thomas) in Hawick, and they had a daughter Isobel; this could be the Isobel baptised in Roberton in 1733, daughter of James 'son of Wm in milsinton' (but hard to read). In 1726 he was recorded as a notary in Hawick. **James** 'Doctor' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick, probably a weaver. He is recorded

with his nickname when he witnessed baptisms in 1704 for 'Black' John Swan, in 1705 for weaver John Lunn, in 1706 for James 'Laird', in 1709 for weaver Archibald Douglas, in 1710 for weaver Michael Briggs, in 1711 for wright John Pringle, in 1712 for weaver George Wight and for merchant Michael Briggs, in 1713 for John 'Whitegates' and in 1715 for weaver Jasper Richardson. He was 'called doctor', so that this was clearly meant as a nickname, and he is definitely not the same man as the slightly later surgeon of the same name. He is recorded as 'distinctionæ causa called Doctor' when rebuked in 1716 for being at the drunken brawl at Thomas Huggan's house; he was stepson to Francis Elliot 'in Hawick'. It is unclear if he is the same as James, son of John 'Laird'. **James** 'Laird' (17th/18th C.) weaver who was son of John 'Laird' and one of many contemporary Jameses. In 1712 he is 'distinctionis causa called Laird', mking it easy to confuse him with Hawick's first known Cornet, of the same name and nickname! In 1714 he is 'distinctionis causa called John the Laird son, weaver in Hawick'. This distinguishes him from James 'Laird' (Hawick's first known Cornet), although they were probably related, perhaps as cousins. He may be the weaver who witnessed a baptism in 1720 for weaver John Stevenson. He married Janet Bryson; she may have been the daughter of William Bryson and Janet Scott who was baptised in Hawick in 1686. Their children included Malie (b.1712), John (b.1714), William (b.1717), Janet (b.1720), James (b.1722) and Walter (b.1724). The witnesses in 1712 were weaver Thomas Briggs and James 'called Laird' in Hawick (his namesake, who was Corner in 1702 and married Helen Lunn). The witnesses in 1714 were shoemaker John Scott and weaver John Stevenson, and in 1720 were weaver Thomas Greenshields and merchant Walter Bryson (who was surely related to his wife, perhaps her brother). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1715 he was at Ormiston when his son Thomas was baptised. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1715 he was living in Cavers itself when he married Margaret Dryden. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1717 he was living in Denholm when he married Margaret Plendergast. He was also living in Denholm when his children George (b.1720), James (b.1722), Isabel (b.1725), Helen (b.1726), Robert (b.1727), Elspeth (b.1729) and Robert (b.1730) were baptised. He may be the James in 'Denholm eastend' when his daughter Janet (b.1732) was baptised. **James** (18th C.) son of John of Gorrenberry. In 1718 he became an apprentice surgeon-apothecary to John Lauder in Edinburgh. **James** (18th C.) recorded 'in Cowdhouse' (i.e. Coldhouse) in 1765 when listed among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in in Denholm when his sons John (b.1737) and William (b.1742) were baptised. He was 'Tenant in Denholm' in 1745 when his daughter Jane was baptised. He may be the same man as the earlier resident of Denholm, or else related to him. **James** (17th/18th C.) 'chirugeon in this toun' (i.e. surgeon in Hawick) who married Margaret Scott in 1724 at Cornhill in Northumberland. Margaret had previously been married to Patrick Scott (also in an irregular marriage), and was sister of the Laird of Burnhead. The minister was Rev. Thomas Blair, former Episcopal incumbent of Lennel (Coldstream) who had been ejected in 1689 (suggesting that at least one of the families were adherents of Episcopalianism). The couple were rebuked by the Hawick Session in 1724 for 'the trespass of their irregular marriage'. It seems likely he was not the same man as the 'Doctor' James, recorded earlier; however, it is less clear if he is the 'James Scott, called Westport, Doctor', who was a Bailie in the 1720s. He was 'Chirurgeon' in 1723 when he witnessed a baptism for merchant William Tudhope. In 1725 he was 'sururgen Apoticary' in Hawick when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott of Burnhead (his brother-in-law). In 1729 he was 'Chyr:' when he witnessed a baptism for writer Thomas Watson (who also had an irregular marriage and married his sister-in-law). Along with John (probably the Bailie) he witnessed another baptism for Thomas Watson in 1732. In 1737 he witnessed the baptisms of a child of Walter Tinlin (actually 'Rob the Naig') and a child of William Oliver (possibly 'Auld Cash'). On his death his wife gave £25 4s to the Town for the use of the poor. It is not known how he might have been related to other local Scotts (e.g. Walter, who was a surgeon in Hawick at the same time). **James** (18th C.) younger of 'Whitefield', recorded in 1735 (according to James Wilson). He could have been a son of Walter of Whitfield and Harden. He may also be the James of Whitfield who witnessed a baptism in 1733 for Robert of Falnash. In 1736 money was paid to the Wilton Session with his name attached, perhaps for his funeral. **James** (18th C.) resident

of Wilton Parish. He was at Wiltonburn in 1724. He married Margaret Thomson and their children included: Bessie (b.1718); Janet (b.1720); Bessie (again, b.1722); an unnamed child (b.1724); and Charles (b.1727). **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, probably son of James and grandson of Robert of Easter Heap. He was at Whitehaugh in 1721 and 1724 and Borthaugh in 1727. He married Janet Scott in 1720 and their children included: Anna (b.1721); William (b.1722); Robert (b.1724); and Janet (b.1727). The witnesses in 1721 and 1722 were the same, namely William of Whitehaugh and Rev. Robert (brother to William of Whitehaugh); this suggests a close conenction to the Whitehaugh branch. The 1724 baptism in Wilton was performed by Rev. Robert, with witnesses William of Whitehaugh, along with James ('grandfatther to ye child'), Walter of Cockerheugh and John ('uncle to the sd Child'). It is hence possible he was a cousin of William of Whitehaugh (and also Robert and John), with the 1724 witness James being his own father or his wife's father; this would make him the same man as James, wright in Hawick and father of John, who succeeded to Whitehaugh. He could be the James who (along with Walter) witnessed a baptism for John Kersel at Borthaugh in 1727 and may be the James who witnessed another for Robert of Burnhead in the same year. William (b.1740) and Robert (b.1740), baptised in Hawick and born to parents of the same name may also be in this family. He is probably the James 'indweller in Peebles', whose son William was named in the 'testament dative' of the deceased William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. In 1753 he was 'late in Borthaugh, now Residenter in Peebles', when it was said that his eldest son William, who was now deceased, had been named as one of the heirs of William of Whitehaugh, or failing him, his second son Robert, who was then also deceased, or any other son. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Borthaugh in 1724, 1727, 1729 and 1735, but Netherhall in 1732. He is easy to confuse with the other James who was also at Borthaugh at the same time. He married Janet Wright in 1723 and their children included: Janet (b.1724); Robert (b.1727); Mary (b.1729); Margaret (b.1732); and James (b.1735). The witnesses in 1724 were William Turnbull and Robert Cowan, in 1727 were John (perhaps a relative) and John Dryden, in 1729 were Thomas Wilson and George Bell, in 1732 were John Lamb and James Ormiston and in 1735 were John Scott and James Dryden. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Timbersidemill in 1721 and 1727 and Scawmill (probably the same place) in 1724. He married Mary Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1718); Thomas (b.1720); Margaret (b.1721); Anna (b.1724); Robert (b.1727); James (b.1728); and William (b.1730). The witnesses in 1721 were Robert Scott and Robert Storie and in 1724 and 1727 were Robert and William Scott (who were probably related to him or his wife). **James** (18th C.) tenant in Branxholme Town. He is probably related to the other Scotts who were tenants there, and the slightly earlier smith of the same name. He is recorded as tenant in Over Southfield in 1725. He is 'tenent in Branxholmtoun' when he married Helen Wilson (from the same place) in 1724. Their children included: Anne (b.1725); Walter (b.1727); David (b.1729); Margaret (b.1732); John (b.1739); and Betty (b.1741). The witnesses in 1725 were cottar William Hobkirk and John Wilson, tenant in Branxholme Town (who was probably his father-in-law or brother-in-law). **James** (18th C.) miller at Burnfoot Mill and Crawhill Mill in Wilton Parish from the 1720s until about 1750, being tenant for the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1722 he is recorded being at 'w: burnfott miln' (i.e. West Burnfoot Mill), in 1724 at 'Wester burnfoot miln', in 1727 and 1729 at 'W. Miln' (i.e. Wester Mill), at 'E: Burnfoot' in 1733 and at Crawhill in 1738. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for Walter Lorraine at Stirches in 1727 and witnessed a baptism for James Liddell, resident of Burnfoot, in 1736. After being at Burnfoot Mill he moved to Hawick Mill, where he was miller in the 1750s. He married his first wife, Margaret Huntly, in 1719 in Wilton and they had at least 9 children, all baptised in Wilton: Jean (b.1721); Margaret (b.1722); Francis (b.1724); James (b.1727); Adam (b.1729); Helen (b.1731); Susanna (b.1733); Robina (b.1735), who may have married Walter Purdom; and Thomas (b.1738). He later had 2 children by his second wife, Margaret Ligerwood (also written 'Lizzarhide'), including Isobel (b.1745). The witnesses in 1722 were William and John Scott, in 1724 were John Scott and John Huntlie, in 1727 were 'James W. Jo. & Fran. Scotts' (perhaps several relatives), in 1729 and 1733 were John Scott and John Dryden, in 1735 were James and John Dryden, in 1738 were James Simpson (the new minister of Wilton) and Walter of Cockerheugh, and in 1745 were shoemaker John Brown and

merchant Robert Scott. His sons and sons-in-law held several other local mills. He is probably the miller recorded in 1759 and 1760 as witness to baptisms for Walter Purdom and Robina Scott (perhaps his daughter), and also for miller Adam (perhaps a relative) in 1762. He is probably the miller whose son Joseph, a wright, had his house at the bottom of the Mill Port carried away in the 1767 flood. It is likely that the 1762 record 'New MortJames Scott Crawhill' was for his funeral. **James** (18th C.) son of John. In 1726 in Minto Parish he married Jean, daughter of Robert Kersel. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Appletreehall in 1729. In 1728 he married Jean Scott and their children included Rachel (b.1729), with witnesses Adam and William (who were probably related to him or his wife). Note than another James married another Jean Scott in Wilton in 1731. Other children of these 2 couples include: Agnes (b.1731); Margaret (b.1734); Helen (b.1736); Isobel (b.1737); and Ann (b.1739). **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Overhall in 1732, 1739 and 1741. He married Jean Scott and their children included: Agnes (b.1732); Jean (b.1739); and Gavin (b.1741). The witnesses in 1732 were John Scott and John Dryden, in 1739 were John and James Dryden and in 1741 were Adam Scott and William Marshall. He is hard to separate from the other James who also married a Jean Scott. **James** (18th C.) smith in Hawick Parish. He married Mary Smail and their children included Mary (b.1730). The witnesses were Rev. Crawford (of Wilton) and another James. **James** (18th C.) resident of Parkhead or Parkhill (this is hard to read) in 1732 when his son William was baptised in Roberton in 1732. He may be the James who was in Wester Parkhill in 1733 when his son William was baptised in Roberton. Perhaps the same James was recorded as 'Servt. to Borthwickbrea at . . . ' in 1743 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton. **James** (18th C.) recorded at Weensland Mill in 1729 when he married Margaret Cavers in Cavers Parish. It is possible there may be an error for James 'Stot', who was miller in Weensland at about that time. **James** (18th C.) recorded at Trowmill in 1724, 1729 and 1737. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: John (b.1724); Elizabeth (b.1729); and Thomas (b.1737). There are several other children baptised in Cavers around the same time who could be his. **James** (1701/2–43) tenant in Doveshaugh Mill (in Bedrule Parish), i.e. presumably the miller. He may therefore have been an ancestor of the family that supplied many millers around Hawick. He married Margaret Borthwick (who died in 1734, aged 28). Their son William died as an infant. They are buried in Bedrule churchyard. Based on neighbouring gravestones, his father may have been John (who died in 1705), and his son John (who died in the Grange in 1794). Thomas in Bedrule Mill (who also died in the 18th century) may have also been related, as well as Archibald, recorded in Doveshaugh in 1721. He is probably the James 'in Doushaugh' who had an unnamed child baptised in Hobkirk in 1739. **James** (b.1709) son of Robert of Coldhouse and Jean Cunningham. He was his father's tenant in the farm of Tandlaw in about 1744–47. **James** (d.1770) eldest son of Robert of Davington, and direct descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane. He was a surgeon in Carlisle and then Langholm. He married Mary Rae in 1728; her will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1784. He had a son James, who died without issue. He also had daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Susanna, Charlotta, Anna and Margaret. His brother John did have children, but this branch also failed in the male line (although there is some dispute over details of these generations). **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Teindside in 1731 when his daughter Isabel was baptised. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1742 he married Margaret Legerwood (who may have previously been married to Thomas Elliot). This was probably his second marriage. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1743), baptised in Wilton; Isobel (b.1745), baptised in Hawick; and John (b.c.1749), tacksman at Roughheugh. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: an unnamed son (b.1739); Margaret (b.1746); John (b.1746); Gilbert (b.1747); and Marion (b.1753). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Hardie. Their children included: Isobel (b.1740); Margaret (b.1742); and John (b.1745). **Bailie James** (18th C.) Magistrate in Hawick in 1739 and 1740. In 1739 he was one of those appointed to oversee construction of a new Parish School. He may be the Bailie recorded in 1732 when masons were paid in his place (presumably an inn) after putting up the dial of the Kirk clock. He may be the 'late Baillie' who witnessed baptisms in 1741 for weaver James White. and in 1742 for gardener Robert Ker. He was Bailie along with John Scott in about 1743 when they gave orders to the Burgh Officers to find the animals of the neighbouring

tenants pasturing on the common and drive them into the Town. He paid tax on 12 windows in Hawick in 1748. He may be the 'Bailie James' (no surname given) recorded in 1752 paying in money for 'stones of the well', perhaps related to fixing the Teviot Brig. He may be the Bailie of that name who witnessed baptisms for writer Thomas Winthrope in 1757 and for shoemaker John Oliver in 1761. He is probably one of the skinners James, John and Walter Scott, recorded as Bailies in the 1740s. He was probably also the James who was a Bailie in the 1750s and 1760s. He is probably the 'Cuddyfit' who lived at the bottom of the Howegate and was elected Bailie many times, lastly in 1765. **Rev. James** (1717–1773) son of William of Africa and Ashieburn and grandson of Walter of Clarilaw. He succeeded to his father's estate in 1733. He was licensed as a preacher in 1740 and became minister of the Associate Presbytery Church at Gateshaw (near Morebattle) in 1742. He preached in the open air for 7 years, until a church was built on the Kale. In 1758 and 1759 he paid the window tax in Morebattle Parish. In 1745 he married Alice ('Allie'), youngest daughter of Ebenezer Erskine, and she died in 1814, at the age of 94; a sketch of her exists. In 1747 he sided with the Anti-Burghers, while his wife's family sided with the Burghers, and she would thereafter attend the Burgher Kirk in Jedburgh. He was said to be infailingly regular in his habits, so that people set their watches by him. He had 3 sons: Ebenezer (d.1756), who died young; William (d.1807), who succeeded to Ashieburn; and Ebenezer (again, d.1828), a doctor in Dalkeith. Manuscript sermons of his survive, some published in a volume in 1774. **James** (18th C.) resident of Whithope in 1742 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. He may have been related to the earlier James in Whithope. **James** (18th C.) resident of Craikhope in 1742 when his son Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1751 he married Agnes Scott, who was from Wilton Parish. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th C.) resident of Borthwick Mains in 1752 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Roberton Parish. **James** (18th C.) cooper recorded at Meadshaw in 1753 when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish. Perhaps the same cooper James was recorded witnessing a baptism in 1743 in Hawick for workman Thomas Oliver. He may be related to the cooper James who was recorded at Broadlee Burnfoot in a baptismal record of 1781. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1756 when his son Francis was baptised. **James** (18th C.) resident of Appletreehall in Wilton Parish. He married Helen Scott in 1756 and their children included: James (b.1758); Adam (b.1760); Andrew (b.1764); Francis (b.1767); and Margaret (b.1770). The witnesses in 1770 were Thomas Reid and Thomas Scott. **James** (18th C.) from Wilton Parish, in 1763 he married Helen (or 'Nelly') Elliot, who was from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Robert (b.1765), baptised in Hawick; and John (b.1775) and William (b.1778), baptised in Wilton. **James** (18th C.) weaver who lived on Damside. He married Agnes Allan in Wilton Parish in 1761 and their children included: Robert (b.1764) and William (b.1765), baptised in Hawick; and Helen (b.1767), James (b.1770), Jean (b.1772), Robert (again, b.1774) and Ketty (b.1778), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1765 were the whole congregation and in 1770 were Andrew Turner and Thomas Reid. **James** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1759 he and blacksmith Robert Young witnessed a baptism for carrier William Richardson and in 1760 he witnessed a baptism for blacksmith Robert Young (suggesting some family connection). He could also be the James who witnessed a baptism for carrier John Richardson in 1764. **James** (18th C.) resident at Whithope in 1763 and 1766 when children of his were baptised in Roberton Parish. His children included: Walter (b.1763); and Helen (b.1766). He may be related to the earlier Scotts who lived at Whithope. **James** (18th C.) wright in Hawick who was witness to a sasine in 1764. Probably the same wright witnessed a baptism for Walter Purdom in 1765; it is possible he was the same man as the miller James who witnessed earlier baptisms for Walter Purdom. He also witnessed a baptism for Walter (probably a relative) in 1767. He may be the James, wright in Hawick, who was father of the John who inherited Whitehaugh in 1759, and who acted for his minor son's interests in the court proceedings for the division of Wilton Common in 1765; this John was said to be 2nd cousin of Isobel, last child of Walter of Whitehaugh, although the precise family connection is unclear. It is also possible he is the same man as James in Borthaugh. **James** (18th C.) from Yarrow Parish, in 1762 he married Jane Dunlop in Ashkirk. Their son James was baptised in Yarrow in 1766. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Buckham and their children included: Isabel (b.1761); Robert (b.1763); and John (b.1765).

James (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He married Margaret Cockburn in 1762, the marriage being recorded in Hawick and Ashkirk Parishes. Their children included: Agnes (b.1765); and Janet (b.1768). The 1768 baptism was witnessed by William Scott and William Bower. In 1764 he witnessed a baptism for George Gray and Helen Scott (perhaps his sister), with Walter Scott as the other witness. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Scott and their children included: Betty and Margaret (b.1767); Betty (again, b.1768); James (b.1770); and Jane (b.1773). **James** (18th C.) tenant in Todshawhill. His daughter Isobel was born in 1765 and his daughter Christian in 1771. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th C.) married Isabel Shortreed in Ashkirk Parish in 1771. **James** (1738–1807) tenant farmer of Skelfhill, son of Robert who had farmed there before him. He previously farmed at Gorrenberry, where most of his children were born. He is recorded at Skelfhill on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He married Jean Pott (or Potts), their children baptised in Castleton Parish including Jean (b.1766), Jenny (b.1772), Margaret (b.1773), James (b.1775), William (b.1776) and Gideon (b.1778). One of his children was Betty, born in 1769, who married Adam Turnbull. His son Robert later farmed at Skelfhill. He may be the same James whose son James became a baker's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1770. His son William, of Huddersfield, is recorded dying at Falnash in 1800. The labourers Gideon and Archibald, recorded there on the ballot for the Militia in 1799, may have been his sons. He himself died at Skelfhill. **James** (d.c.1772) only son of James of Davington and descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane. He farmed at Holm, near Eskdalemuir. He married Christina Stewart. Their only son was Robert, who farmed at Holm and then at Binks. After his death there was extensive litigation over the succession to the estate and it was eventually sold. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Dykes in 1770 when his son Thomas was baptised. **James** (18th C.) of Boonraw and Sillerbithall. He farmed at Boonraw and was also Laird of Silverbuthall. He had sasine for the lands of Easter Heap in 1733. As James 'of Easter Heap' he was one of the instigators (along with Robert Langlands of that Ilk and William Scott of Brieryhill) for the division of Wilton Common in 1765. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. It sems likely he is the same as the James, resident of Silverbuthall (as recorded in at least 1743 and 1748), who married Helen Irvine in 1743 and had children Thomas (b.1743), Margaret (b.1746), Jean (b.1748), Anne (b.1750), George (b.1751), Allison (b.1752), Helen (b.1754) and George (again, b.1756) baptised in Wilton Parish. The witnesses in 1743 were Walter Scott and James Dryden and in 1748 were George and John Scott (who may have been related). It is possible that his wife was Helen, daughter of Thomas 'Irwine', baptised in Minto in 1721. His lands of 'Silverbuthall or Easter Heip' were valued at £80 in 1764, 'rated in the name of George Scott' (presumably his son). He was an elder of Wilton Kirk. His wife began attending the Anti-Burgher church in Midlem, and it is said that they went to different churches each Sunday, with no disagreements in the family; but when their child was baptised in Wilton, and the minister (Rev. Simpson) used the opportunity to rebuke dissenters, he resolved to leave the established church. A meeting followed with other, like-minded people in 1763, which led to the establishment of the Green Kirk in Hawick in 1766. He was probably the James who witnessed a baptism for fellow Anti-Burgher Robert Smith in 1770 and another for William Cook in 1772 (as well as several other baptisms). As owner of Silverbuthall he got part of the former Wilton Common when it was divided, and this land was later sold to William Oliver by Thomas Scott (who must have been his heir). He was probably also the James, tenant of Wollrig, who sold part of Silverbuthall to William Robertson (of the carpet factory) and James and Walter Knox (in Damside). In 1788 he is recorded as owner of 'Easterheap or Silverbuthall', valued at £80. It is possible he is the James (b.1715) son of George, who was baptised in Wilton; howver, he does not seem to have been closely related to the later James of Silverbuthall. **James** (18th C.) tobacconist of Hawick. In 1762 he (along with shoemaker John) witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Stevenson. In 1758 he married Margaret, daughter of John Pringle. Their children included: Thomas (b.1759), John (b.1760), Mary (b.1762) and Agnes (b.1765). He may have been related to the later tobacconist. **James** (18th C.) tenant in Denholm in 1776. His wife was Elizabeth Scott and their children included George (b.1776). **Capt. James** of Forge, J.P. (d.1799) only son of William of Meikledale. He was a direct descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane and

known as the 'Laird of Canonbie'. He spent 16 years in the East India Company, where he was in the Bombay Marines. He was J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire. He married Mrs. Mary Coode in 1764, and she died childless. He secondly maried Phoebe, who was daughter and co-heiress of James Dixon of Bath and sister-in-law of George Harris, Lord of Scringapatam and Mysore. Their children were: William (b.1774), who died at Burtpore; Charles (1776–1822), Aide-de-camp to Lord Harris; Catherine Eliza (1777–1853), who married her cousin Capt. Gilbert Richardson and was a poet and novelist; Phoebe Christian (1779–1804) died while visiting her uncle in Madras; Jemimah (b.1781), who married Maj.-Gen. Robert Bell; Sybella Frances (d.1820), who married Adm. Charles James Johnston; and George Fraser (1784–1848), who succeeded to Larriston and took the additional surname Elliot. **Rev. James** (1733–1818) 3rd surviving, and probably youngest son of Robert of Falnash. He was born at Crawhill in Wilton Parish and was educated in Edinburgh. He was probably brother of Rev. Thomas of Auchtermuchty, although in some accounts he seems to have been confounded with the contemporary Rev. James, minister of the Relief Kirk in Jedburgh. He was educated in Edinburgh, licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1758, ordained at Kinfauns in 1759 and translated to Perth, Second Charge, in 1762, becoming the main minister there in 1771. He gave up because of age and infirmity in 1807. He had a great love of literature and the fine arts and was well known in his day as an antiquarian. In 1784 he founded the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth and spent time translating and transcribing old documents. His collection was purchased for the Advocates' Library, which now forms part of the National Library of Scotland. In 1760 he married Beatrice, daughter of Thomas Mercer of Pinhill. Their children were: Robert (b.1762), who died young; Thomas (1763–1814), who lived in Jamaica; Elizabeth (b.1765); Violet (b.1766), also died young; Susan (1767–1854); and James (b.1769), merchant in Glasgow. All of his children died unmarried. He wrote 'Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. David Black' (1771), 'Lives of the Protestant Reformers in Scotland' (1817), 'History of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Gowrie' (1818), 'Essays on Evangelical Subjects' (1824), and an account of the Parish. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Anna Irvine and their children included Andrew (b.1768). **James** (18th C.) resident of Whitlaw. He married Mary (or Marjory) Irvine in Hawick in 1765 and their children included: Walter (b.1766); Andrew (b.1768), with the baptism appearing to be recorded twice; Mary (b.1769); Elizabeth (b.1772); James (b.1773); and Margaret (b.1775). The witnesses in 1766 were William Scott and Abel Armstrong, in in 1768 were Abel Armstrong and William Miller plus William Leithead and in 1772 were Abel Armstrong and James Dunlop. **James** 'the Chief' (c.1700–78) son of the tenant of Overhall, he was a thatcher in Hawick. He was one of the witnesses in 1764 in the court case for the division of Wilton Common and who perambulated the Common; there he was described as 'commonly called Chief'. He recalled the perambulation of the common by the Lairds of Falnash, Langlands, Whitehaugh and others when he was 12 or 13 years old. He was mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1766, when his daughter Helen married John Allan. Probably the same thatcher in Hawick was among those selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765. He is also recorded when he died in Hawick Parish. His nickname suggests he may be a descendant of Walter who was also called 'Chief', perhaps they were father and son. In 1764 he describes how his father was tenant at Overhall from the time of his birth until 1741 and he worked on the farm from an early age. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Law and their children included: Margaret (b.1747); Elizabeth (b.1749); James (b.1751); George (b.1755); Janet (b.1759); and George (again, b.1760). **Rev. James** (1738/39–1823) said to have been born in Wilton Parish, he was a member of the Established Church, and was ordained as minister of the Presbyterian congregation in Branton, Northumberland in 1774. He was inducted as 4th minister of the Relief Kirk in Jedburgh in 1783. He served as Moderator of the Relief Synod. He was described as 'a tall, rather primitive-looking old gentleman', with a black suit that he used for 40 years. His will mentions his 'only son Revd James Scott', minister at Dalkeith and then Cowgate in Edinburgh (and said to be the prototype for 'Mr. Wiggie' in Dr. Moir's 'The Life of Mansie Waugh'), and daughters Agnes (married to a Laidlaw) and Christian (the youngest). He is said to have been a younger brother of Rev. Thomas of Auchtermuchty, who appears to have been a son of Robert of Falnash; however, there is clearly some confusion with the contemporary Rev. James, minister at Perth and

it is unclear which of the 2 men was brother of Rev. Thomas. He paid tax for having a female servant in the 1780s. In 1815 he was becoming old enough that he was supplied with an assistant, who was the next minister, James Porteous. Robert Murray recounted a story in 1872, told to him by an old man 9 years earlier, about his son (perhaps the later minister at Dalkeith and Cowgate) raising the devil, who 'saunted' when he rebuked him. **James** (1743/4–89) buried in Bedrule kirkyard, adjacent to the Scotts from Lantonhill. He died at Howden in Ancrum Parish. He married Janet Bell, who died at Ruecastle in 1809, aged 67. He secondly married Alison Rae, who died at Marelfield in 1823, aged 48. He had a son, Framncis, who died in Edinburgh in 1806, aged 35. **James** (b.c.1745) from Hawick, he emigrated to America in 1775 and lived in Pennsylvania. He married his second wife Margaret Tully in Hawick in 1770. His children were: John; James; Robert; Joseph; Margaret; Isabella, who married William Davis; William; Agnes; Maria; and Thomas. His will and some personal letters survive. **James** (18th C.) recorded at Woodburn in 1773 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. He may have been related to Archibald who was at Woodburn slightly earlier. **James** (18th C.) married Esther 'Lennicj' in Ashkirk Parish in 1777. **James** (18th C.) recorded as possessor of a 'House and yard' in Minto Parish in 1780. The rental value was 10s. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Goodfellow in Hobkirk Parish in 1775. **James** (b.c.1750) herd in Wauchope. He may have been related to former tenants of Wauchope. He is probably the shepherd at Wauchope recorded on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He may have married Nelly Irvine in Roberton Parish in 1780. He had at least one son, Adam (b.1796), who emigrated to the U.S.A. and settled in Ontario. Other children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, who may have been his include John (b.1781), Walter (b.1784), Nelly (b.1786, to James in Hillshaugh), Isabel (b.1788), Beatrice (b.1790), James (b.1792) and Robert (b.1800). **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Bowanhill in 1792 when his sons William and John were baptised and in 1797 when his daughter Rachel was baptised. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th C.) resident of Bowknowe, recorded in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1792. **James** (18th C.) skinner in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be related to other Scotts who were skinners. **James** (18th C.) cooper in Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee Burnfoot in 1781 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He is surely related to John, who was also recorded at Broadlee Burnfoot in 1781, and probably Robert, who was there slightly earlier. It is also possible he was related to the cooper of the same name who was at Meadshaw in 1753. **James** (18th C.) listed as coachman at Stobs in 1785, when he was working for Sir Francis Eliott. In 1786 he was a 'House Servt.' and was coachman in 1788 and 1791. **James** (18th C.) coachman at Cavers in 1785, when he was working for Capt. John Douglas. Perhaps he could be the James whose son Robert was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1785. He could also be the labourer in Orchard in 1789 when his son James was baptised in Cavers. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Whitchesters. On a list of local volunteers in 1803 he was listed as being above age but willing to serve. **James** (d.1795) from Kirkton, his death is recorded in Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Scoon in Hawick in 1791. He was living at Greenbank in 1798 when his son James was baptised in Roberton Parish, with his wife acting as sponsor (suggesting that she attend the church there, but he did not). **James** (d.bef. 1806) tailor in Hawick. The death of his wife Janet Nichol is recorded in 1806. He was probably related to other tailors called Scott. **James** (18th C.) recorded at 'Newmills' in 1791, when he paid the cart tax in Hawick Parish. He was probably based at Newmill on Teviot. **James** (18th/19th C.) millwright in Hawick. He was probably son of Thomas and Christian Weir. A family tradition says they were descended from Auld Wat of Harden. In 1792 he married Elizabeth ('Betty') Scott, who was from Ashkirk. Their children were: Thomas (b.1795), who married Janet Notman; Mary (b.1796); Gideon (b.1798); and David (1801–73), who married Janet Wilson. The 1795 baptism was recorded in 1812, by solemn declaration to Bailie Peter Wilson of the father and 'nurse Agnes ...' [perhaps 'hume'], with the 1797, 1798 and 1801 baptisms also recorded then. The witnesses were Gideon (probably his wife's brother) and Robert Weir (perhaps his uncle). **James** (18th/19th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He married Mary Turnbull in 1781 and their children included: Thomas (1783); Jane (b.1786); Robert (b.1789); and Robert (again, b.1793). The witnesses in 1789 were the whole congregation and in 1793 were Robert Renwick and Walter of Whitehaugh (who may have been a relative). **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at

Brieryshaw in Ewesdale in the period 1787–1797 according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He also paid the dog and clock taxes in 1797. He married Jean Ogilvie and their children included: Janet (b.1777); Jean (b.1779); Mary (b.1785); Thomas (b.1787); Robert (b.1789); unnamed female (b.1791); and James (b.1793). **James** (18th C.) married Nelly Hobkirk in Wilton Parish in 1786. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Isabel Hogg. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1794, with witnesses Andrew Scott and George Ogilvie. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at New Appletreehall, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 work horses. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Jameses. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1795 when his son Anthony was baptised. Perhaps the same James was in Denholm when his daughter Euphan (b.1789) was baptised in Cavers Parish. He could be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Rae in 1793, the marriage recorded in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Denholmhill, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was probably father of John, who was also tenant at Denholmhill, as well as George, who was living there in 1797. His sons James and John were on the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **James** (1746/7–1817) tenant at Upper Raw in Castleton Parish. He is recorded there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls along with William; they owned 3 horses. His wife was Margaret Graham, who died in 1831, aged 68. Their children included Margaret (1783/4–1803), Janet (1791/2–1804), Elizabeth (1798/9–1804), Robert (d.1804) and Janet (d.1808). **James** (18th/19th C.) tenant farmer at Todlaw in 1801. His sons James and Thomas were listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **James** of Silverbuthall (c.1765–c.1841) teacher at the school in Yarrow, his mother was Agnes ('Nans') Noble. He was appointed in 1784, taking over from Alexander Wilson (with George Scott being there briefly). He dramatically increased the reputation of the school, so that it attracted boarders from as far away as Hawick. He focussed particularly on handwriting, English grammar and geography. He is recorded in a letter of 1813 preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In about 1816 a cousin of his came to help teach languages and he retired as Schoolmaster in 1818. He was said to be of slight physique, even although his mother claimed he was as 'buirdly' as the minister; he wore a small yellow wig, as was the custom of the time. He kept bees and also gathered meteorological data, his records of 1837 being used by the minister in the New Statistical Account to describe Hawick's weather. He was engaged to be married to Miss Anderson from Netherbarns (who had been born in the West Indies), but she was one of 4 young ladies who drowned in the Ettrick in 1800. He came to live at Silverbuthall in about 1822, having bought it after 'Auld Cash' died. He was probably unrelated to the James who had lived at Silverbuthall a few decades earlier. He was listed as 'James, Esq. Silverbuthall' when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821 and was there in 1825 when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He was also examiner at Wilton School. Former pupils from Yarrow were regular guests of his. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. He is probably the James at Silverbuthall described as 'Ind.' on the 1841 census. He died at Silverbuthall and his fortune was split among distant relatives. **James** (18th/19th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1790 he married Isabel Robson. Their children included: Margaret (b.1795); Helen (b.1796); John (b.1797); Betty (b.1800); William (b.1801); and James (b.1806). The witnesses in 1796 were Bailie Irvine and Andrew (who was probably related) and in 1797 were Bailie Irvine and James Richardson. Probably the same merchant James paid the dog tax in Hawick in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded as coachman at Branxholme in 1797, when he was working for Adam Ogilvie. **James** (18th/19th C.) joiner in Belses, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) apprentice under the care of James Hogg. He sang Hogg's 'Address to the Inhabitants of Hawick' at the 'rebel' Common Riding of 1809. He was also the first official singer of 'Teribus' in 1819, i.e. the first Common Riding 'Sang Singer'. He may be the same James who was imprisoned along with James Hogg in 1817 for illegally organising against the stocking-maker employers. He was still alive in 1863 when his recollections provided information for Robert Murray's article on Hogg. He could be the James (b.c.1794) from Cavers Parish, living on the Loan in 1841, in Orrock Place in 1851 and at 9 Howegate in 1861, whose wife was Isabella and children included Walter (or Peter), Thomas, Benjamin, Gideon, Catherine and Helen. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Kersel in Wilton in 1794.

James (b.c.1770s) recorded as a labourer in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and again in 1801. He is probably the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Deanbrae according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Adam was also listed and hence perhaps his brother. **James** (b.c.1770s) son to James in Denholmhill, according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. His brother John was also listed. He could be the son of James baptised in Cavers in 1776. Perhaps the same James was a labourer in Denholm on the 1801 Militia ballot. **James** (b.c.1770s) servant at Lymiecleuch, according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Robert was tenant there at the same time and perhaps related. **James** (b.c.1770s) weaver living at Lockieshedge according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **James** (b.c.1770s) farmer at Woll Rig according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. He may have been related to the earlier James, tenant in Woll Rig, who also owned Silverbuthall. **James** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Synton North Mains according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1797 he married Agnes Renwick, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1798); Francis (b.1808); and Margaret (b.1811). **James** (b.1775/6) High Street tobacconist. He was probably the son of tobaconnist William (and Margaret Scott) baptised in Hawick in 1773. He was listed as a tobacconist in Hawick on the ballot list for the Militia in 1799; he may also be the 'Son of William' listed on the ballot in 1801. He served as Town Treasurer, and also helped compile a 'New Valuation of Houses and Gardens in the Town of Hawick' in 1814. He was one of the founders members of Hawick Curling Club. He was listed as a tobacconist in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories; he may also be the same as the general shopkeeper listed in 1837. His shop was at No. 40 High Street and is marked on Wood's 1824 map; he may also have been part owner of the premises on the Sandbed marked 'Tudhope & Scott'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825 and was probably the 'Scott of Burnhead' who provided the version of the Hornshole story, which was included in Wilson's book; this was the first published account of the origin of the Burgh Standard. In 1809 he married Elizabeth, daughter of deceased Hawick draper George Turnbull. His premises (at 40 High Street) are marked on Wood's 1824 map; he may also have been part owner of the business on the Sandbed marked 'Tudhope & Scott'. According to the 1841 census he was a 'Tobacco Manf.' living with his children William and Elizabeth, along with Margaret (either a second wife, or a sister or other relative) and a female servant. His children included: William (1809–77), Cornet, who helped with the business, and was later a farmer at Burnhead; George (b.1811); Elizabeth (b.1812); and Margaret (b.1815). The witnesses in 1811 were tobacconist Francis (probably a relative, perhaps his brother) and merchant Thomas Turnbull (his wife's brother) and in 1812 were hosier William Beck and wright Walter Wilson. A portrait of him exists. **James** of Whitehaugh (1775–1852) 3rd son of John. In 1797 he was recorded as son of John of Whitehaugh when listed among men in Wilton Parish balloted to serve in the Militia; he paid £10 to avoid serving, this being made explicit in the 1798 list. However, he was again on the ballot in 1799 as 'son of John Scott Whitehaugh'. He succeeded to the Lairdship on the death of his brother Walter in 1841. He was the last of the Scott Lairds. He was a member of the Jedforest Club. His residence for many years was at Whitslade. In 1841 he is recorded at Whitehaugh with his elder brother Walter and in 1851 he is at 'Whitehaughplace' with his sister Agnes Stavert, niece Margaret Stavert and 4 servants. He died unmarried. His nephew Capt. John Chisholme inherited the estates (after adding 'Scott' to his name). He is buried in Whitehaugh Aisle, along with his brother Walter. **James** (b.c.1770s) brewer in Hawick, recorded on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He is probably the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (18th/19th C.) probably son of Gideon and Agnes Tudhope baptised in Hawick Parish in 1779. He may have been half-brother of millwright Gideon. He worked on the Liverpool-Manchester railway in the 1820s, along with his brother William. **James** (b.c.1770s) mason at Leaheads according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **James Boswell** (d.1799) recorded in 1798 as substitute in the Militia for David Scott in Merrylaw. It is unclear where he came from. He died before serving in the Militia, with George Oliver, wright in Denholm, drawn in his place. **James** (b.c.1775) member of the East Bank Kirk, he was a carter in Hawick. It could be his property marked 'Jas. Scott' near the top of the Howegate on Wood's 1824 map. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row

with his children James, Ninian and Christian. He married Janet Scott and their children included Thomas (b.1805), James (b.1807), Robert (b.1810), Ninian (b.1815) and Christian (b.1818). **James** (b.c.1780) joiner in Denholm according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (b.c.1780) son of James, farmer at Todlaw. He was listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish, along with his brother Thomas. **James** (b.c.1780) weaver at 'Deanbraebarr' in Cavers Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. 'Denholm braeheads' is crossed out and hence perhaps essentially the same place. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included Margaret (b.1805), James (b.1807) and Margaret (b.1809). **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Mary Park in 1813. **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Frances Graham and their children included Ann (b.1819), William (b.1821) and John (b.1823). **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Anderson and their children included Isobel (b.1814) and Thomas (b.1818). **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Oliver and their children included Isabel (b.1807) and Christian (b.1810). **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Weir and their children included Robert (b.1820). **James** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Betty Hogg and their children included Beatrix (b.1820). **James** of Ellem (d.bef. 1854) 2nd son of John of Midgehope, who was a younger son of William of Woll. His wife was Agnes, and in 1854, when she was his widow, she purchased Teviot Bank from his nephew John Scott, W.S. They had a son, William John, who married Terese N. Harris. **James** (c.1780–1820) eldest son of Robert. He farmed at Skelfhill like his father before him. He passed on the lease to William Turnbull of Hassendeanbank. **James** (b.c.1785) farmer in Hawick, who may have been the older brother of 'Robbie the Cow'. He could be the 'Jas. Scott' shown at 43 High Steet on Wood's 1824 map. In 1841 he appears to be living with Robert, who was an accountant. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer who was Cornet in 1810. His top-boots were bonated to the Museum in 1876. He is probably the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (b.c.1780s) overseer at Chisholme, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **James** (b.1787/8) farm worker who lived at Wiltonburn Cottages. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841, when he was hind at Wiltonburn. In 1851 he was a 'hind or ploughman' at Wiltonburn. His wife was Margaret (from Kirkton) and they had a daughter Christian. **James** (1788–1855) son of William and Janet Jack. He was a ploughman, working nearly all his life in Hobkirk Parish. In 1851 he was listed in Crailing. He firstly married Ann Dryden and had children: Rachel (b.1819/20); William (b.1820/1); and George (b.1822/3). He secondly married Margaret Byers (from Kirkton Parish), who died in 1880, aged 85, and their children were: Janet (b.1826/7); Walter (b.1828/9); Robert (b.1830/1); Jane (b.1832/3); Andrew (b.1835/6); and Richard (b.1839/40). He died at Ulston and was buried in Hobkirk Cemetery. **James** (1789–1810) 5th son of Charles, 3rd Laird of Wauchope and Howcleuch. He was born in Hawick Parish. He worked with the East India Company, travelling to India in 1806 and serving in a Madras native infantry regiment. He died unmarried. **James** 'Blinnd Jamie' (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick in the early 1800s. In 1822 the deaths are recorded of 2 of his infant sons. He may have run a boarding house or inn of some kind, since in 1822 it is recorded that 'A Poor Woman's Daughter Died at Blind Jamies'. **James** (b.1790/1) from Ancrum, he was a joiner on Bourtree Place in the 1841 and 1851 censuses. In 1851 he was living in 'Mr McKie's house oppos. Bourtree place'. He was listed as 'James & Son, East end', joiners and a wheelwrights in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Cecily and they had a son John. **James** (b.1790/1) from Hawick, he was a gardener in Newcastleton, living on Douglas Square. In 1851 he was at about 4 Whitchester Lane. His wife was Mary and they had a daughter Elizabeth. **James** (1791/2–1857) mason in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was on South Hermitage Street and in 1851 he was at about 1 Walter Street. He married Margaret Scott, from Canonbie, who died in 1859, aged 63. Their children included: Andrew (1815/6–58), who died on the passage from India; William (1821/2–55), who died in Hamilton, Ontario; Mary Ann (b.1830); Jane (b.1833); James (b.1835); John (b.1837); and Robert (d.1841), who died in infancy. He is buried at Ettleton. **James** of Boghall (d.bef. 1811). His daughters Isobel, Janet, Margaret and Jane exchanged parts of Boghall with

the lands of Boonraw, with Henry Duke of Buccleuch in the period 1811–18. He may have been son of Walter of Boghall, who is recorded in 1757. **Rev. James** (1799–1864) born in Cavers, son of Schoolmaster Andrew and Margaret Telfer. He studied at Edinburgh University and became a minister at Torphichen in 1827, moving to Dalmeny in 1829 and Dirleton in 1843. He married a daughter of Walter Baird and they had a large family. Some of his sermons were published in 1865. **James** (19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Helen Johnston and their son John was born in 1831 (and baptised the following year). **James** (19th C.) son of shepherd George and Isabella Hall ('Tibbie o Wigg'). He was a farmer at Overhall and well known as a sheep dog trainer. **James** of Allanshaws (1795–bef. 1863) 2nd son of Walter, tenant in Girnwood, and brother of William in Girnwood. He was a cattle dealer and also farmed at Eilrig and Allanshaws. He succeeded his uncle William to the lease on the farm of Milsington, but lost it in 1831. He was also based for a while at the Crescent, where he is recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory and in the 1841 and 1851 censuses. He could be the James Scott whose property is marked at about No. 12 Slitrig Crescent on Wood's 1824 map. In 1845 he discharged a bond of his uncle's to Elliot of Harwood. His wife was Mary. Their daughter Mary Anne married Rev. John Thomson of St. John's Church. **James** (b.1800/1) skinner at Crowbyres in 1841. By 1851 he was listed as a cattle-driver living on the High Street. He could be partner in either 'Nichael & Scott, Punch Bowl close' or 'Scott & Michie, Teviot square', both of which are skinners listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Barbara and their children included Janet, Margaret, John, Walter, Elizabeth and George. In 1861 he was a skinner at 20 High Street. **James** (b.1800/1) wright in Lilliesleaf, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he is listed on the north side of Main Street. His children included Jessie, John, James, William C. and Andrew. **James** (b.1802/3) mill foreman. He was listed as a weaver on Damside in 1835–41, among heads of households in Wilton Parish. In 1841 he was living on Damside and in 1851 on Wilton Path, with his brother Walter, sister Margaret, son John and niece Jessie. He was probably father of John 'the Gover', who was living with his aunt Margaret in 1861. **James** (1802/3–79) son of Walter, farmer at Howden near Jedburgh, and Christian Grieve. He lived at Hassendeanbank. He married Euphemia Biggar, who died in 1841, aged 30. Their children included: Elizabeth (1831/2–1907); James (1833/4–60; Christina (b.1838/9–1917); and Margaret (1841/2–82). **James** (b.1803) born in Roberton Parish, son of Walter and Mary Young. He was a shepherd at Eilrig and elsewhere. In 1841 and 1851 he was at Eilrig. He was at the Flex in 1861 and was already a widower by then, living with his son John, daughter Margaret and brother-in-law Thomas Graham. He married Helen Hogg, who died in 1848, aged 47. Their children included: Janet (b.1825); Walter (b.1826); Mary (b.1828); Alexander (b.1829); James (b.1832); Henry (b.1835); Margaret (b.1837); William (b.1840); John (b.1842); and Thomas (b.1844). He died in 1875 and was buried in Roberton Cemetery. **James** (b.1804/5) probably son of millwright Gideon. He worked as an engineer and millwright in Hawick. He was probably the millwright of that name who is recorded constructing a 300-seat stand (opposite the Steward's stand) for the afternoon Games at the Common Riding of 1834. When Gideon Scott & Sons was wrapped up in 1842 he was one of the partners. In 1841 he was living at 8 Cross Wynd with his mother Margaret and siblings May, Gilbert and Andrew. By 1851 he was living with his sister, Mary Kerr, in her boarding house at 6 Cross Wynd. He appears not to have married, and probably died before 1861. **James** (b.1805) son of Andrew and Joan Hope, he was born in Melrose. He was a farmer living in Lilliesleaf in 1841, where his first 3 children were born. He later moved to be tenant farmer at Coliforthill. He was recorded there in 1851 as farmer of 281 acres, employing 5 labourers, and also in 1861. He was still there in 1868. His wife was Jane (probably Wilson) and their children included Andrew, Isabella, Thomas, Alexander, John, Joanna, James and George. **James** (b.c.1805) shepherd at Eilrig. He was recorded there in 1851, when he was already a widower. His children inclued Mary, Henry, Margaret, William, John and Thomas. **James** (19th C.) married Barbara Beattie in Cavers Parish in 1829. **James** (19th C.) married Ann Leyden in Cavers Parish in 1833. **James** (b.1812/3) born in Selkirk, he was an agricultural labourer at Hallrule Lodge in 1851. His wife was Jane Whillans and his mother-in-law Helen Whillans (from Wilton) was living with them in 1851. He married Jane Whillans in Hobkirk in 1848. **James** (b.1814/5) mason in Wilton Dean, probably son William, who was mason at Borthaugh

Cottages. He worked on renovations at Branxholme Castle in 1837. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at Overhall Cottages. In 1841 he married Margaret (b.1815), daughter of James Easton and Janet Michie. Their children included: William (b.1842/3); Adam (b.1844/5); and Janet Michie (b.1848/9); Helen A. (b.1851/2); Catherine Isabella (b.1857/8); and Margaret Kedie (b.1861). **James** (b.c.1810) toll-gate keeper at Ashkirk Mill. He is recorded there in 1841, with his wife Margaret and children Janet, Mary, Margaret and Robert. **James** (b.c.1810) skinner on the High Street. In 1841 he was at about No. 50, while in 1851 his widow (listed as 'formerly skinner') and family were at about No. 6. He could have been partner in either 'Nichael & Scott, Punch Bowl close' or 'Scott & Michie, Teviot square', both of which are listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Mary and their children included Mary, Ann, Margaret, John, Jane, Wilhelmina, Helen, James and Isabella. **James** (b.1810/1) recorded as an 'Agent', at 4 Teviot Crescent in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Ann. **James** (b.1816/7) from Kilmallie, near Inverness. In 1851 he was a machine-maker living at Weensland. He was manager of the Gasworks in Hawick in 1861. He does not appear to have been related to John, who was an earlier manager of the Gas-works. He married Margaret Taylor and their children, baptised in a mixture of Hawick and Wilton, included: James, married to Helen; Margaret; William; Walter; Andrew; Isabella; Adam; Alexander (b.1855); John (b.1857); Robert (b.1859); and Thomas (b.1862). In 1871 he was of 'Kingston (formerly of Gas-Works)' when he donated a silver coin to the Museum. **James** (19th C.) married Ahnes Hume in Hawick Parish in 1843. **James** (b.1819/20) from Ettrick Parish. In 1851 he was a coachman at Appletreehall. In 1861 he was listed as an innkeeper at the back house of 6 High Street, which was the Fleece Inn. In 1868 he was listed as innkeeper of the Victoria Hotel. His wife was Margaret from Wilton and they had a daughter Mary, who was born in Ashkirk Parish. **James** (b.1820/1) from Portobello, he was Schoolmaster in Ashkirk. He is recorded there in 1851, with his sister Helen and a domestic servant. In 1861 he was still there with his sister. He was an authority for the spelling of some places in Ashkirk for the Ordnance Survey in about 1859. **James** (b.1821/2) born in Cavers Parish, he was a joiner, living at Allanhaugh Mill in 1851. His wife was Agnes and their children included Beatrix and John. **James** (b.1821/2) teacher of English at the small school at Hermitage in the 1850s and 60s. In 1852 he was listed as teacher of the 'Auxiliary Parochial' school at Hermitage. He was son of Walter, farmer at Netherraw. **James** (b.1824) son of Walter and Eppy Telfer. He continued as shepherd at Singdean after his father's death. He was there in in 1861, along with his family, his brother Andrew and 2 other shepherds. He won a local sheep competition in 1862 and won ball-throwing events at the Newcastleton Games in 1866. He was still at Singdean in 1871. He married Helen Jackson in 1853 and their children included Isabella (b.1854), Walter (b.1856) and Margaret (b.1858). **James** (1832/3–1908) son of George, he was born at Bedrule. As a youth he worked for Mr. Turnbull of Spittal-on-Rule, then worked at Kinninghall and Greenriver, then briefly at Hawthornside. In 1868 he became farm steward at Hallrule, and remained there for about 34 years. He later became tenant at Bonchester Bridge, then at East Fodderlee. In 1864 he married Ellen (or Helen), daughter of Walter Smith, and she died in 1908, aged 73. Their children included: Isabella, who died young; and Margaret, who married Adam Young. **James W.** (b.1835/6) from Clarilaw, he was teacher at Cogsmill. He is recorded there in 1857, and still there in the early 1860s. His wife was Margaret and their children included Margaret W. and Archibald. **James** (1836–1921) son of Henry, farmer at Stelshaw. His sister Marion married Thomas of Milsington. He married Elizabeth Ewart, who died at Stelshaw in 1881, aged 41. Their children included: James (d.1882), who died young at Langleyburn; Grace (1873/4–97), who died in Hawick; Janet (1865/6–99), who died at Kershope; and Mina (1871/2–99). **James** (19th C.) farmer at Southdean Glebe, recorded there in 1866. **James** (1844–1928) born at Midlem Burn, a few miles from Selkirk, son of William, who was a mason, his mother being a sister of Rev. Sturrock of the Secession Kirk at Midlem. He spent 20 years as a mason in Galashiels, moving to Selkirk in 1878. Always interested in nature, and inspired by the great meteor display of 1885, he became fascinated by astronomy and over 5 winters he constructed an astronomical clock (that was 8 feet high and 5 feet wide). This was followed by the construction of a 'Jupiter clock', then a 'solar clock' and a fourth instrument to demonstrate the causes of the seasons for children. These were shown at the Scottish National Exhibition and later gifted to the Burgh of Selkirk. However, it may be that only one of them

survives. **James** (b.18201/) Town Crier of Hawick in the 1880s. In 1891 he was awarded £5 by the local Masons to supplement his meagre salary. **James** (19th C.) grocer of Wellington Street, who later became an usher with the Court of Session. **James** (19th C.) tanner in Hawick, related to the 'Whack' Scotts. He married Margaret, daughter of Hawick jailor Michael Anderson. Their children were James, Margaret and Michael. **James** (1852/3–1908) baker at 25 Howegate. He married Margaret, sister of newspaper proprietor James Edgar, and she died in 1939, aged 84. **Rev. James Brand** (1864–1959) born in Milnathort, he was educated at Milnathort, Dollar Academy and Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. in 1886 and B.D. in 1889. He was licensed to preach by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Kinross in 1886, was assistant at Saltcoats West (Erskine Church) 1889–90 and was minister ther from 1890. He was called to Moffat in about 1895, but declined. He became minister of East Bank Church in 1900. He was involved in the temperance movement in Hawick. He resigned in 1907 and became minister at Alva Eadie in 1912, then Crailing in 1922, then Kildonnan, Arran in 1925 and Corsock in 1926. He resigned again in 1929, to facilitate the church union. He married Edith Caroline Ross in 1892. He published a collection of sermons 'Soul-Culture' in 1901. His name is usually written 'J. Brand'. **James** (1854–1940) manufacturer in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Florence, daughter of Robert Noble. He died at Heronhill House. **James** (19th/20th C.) Governor of Hawick Poorhouse in the late 1800s, the precise dates being unclear. **James** (19th/20th C.) resident of Smithfieldhaugh. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **James** (d.1936) tenant in Redheugh, along with his brother Thomas. In 1918 he and his brother purchased the farm from Anna Mary Elliot. He was killed by a bull in 1936. **James Brydon** (1894–1958) younger son of Peter and brother of George. He served in WWI. Like his elder brother he was a Director at Pesco's, taking on this role in 1925 and being the driving force behind the company until his death. In 1918 he married Violet Irene, daughter of John Noble Pillans. Their children were: Peter Brydon (1920–43), who lived in Teddington and died in Burma; and Christine Mary (1925–2001), who lived in Denholm, married Donald Robert McCormick and died in Red Deer. He decided not to live on Sunnyhill along with other family members, but instead moved to Denholm Lodge. He donated a baptismal font to Denholm Kirk in memory of his son Peter. He died in Milan, Italy. **Rev. James Pringle** (d.1954) originally with the Free Church, he was minister at Arbroath Princes Street. He moved to Hawick West Port in 1931 and remained until 1938. In 1945 he became minister at Berwick Tweedmouth, but demitted in 1949. **Maj. James Kenny Courtney** of Burnhead (b.1928) succeeded from his uncle, Lt.-Col. William Scott-Watson. Educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, he served in the Hussars and was Assistant Division Commander in Western Australia, Tasmania and Hong Kong. He matriculated arms in 1977 and has no direct ties to the Hawick area. **Jane** (d.c.1581) described as 'sometime spouse' to William in Kirkhope when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1581/2. **Jane** (18th C.) daughter of Margaret Dodds from Denholm. In 1795 she had 'hatural child born and baptised' called Alexander. **Jane** 'Janie' (1788/9–1837) wife of Adam Turnbull, bookseller of Jedburgh. She is one of the few people recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. She must have had a connection with the Rulewater area. **Jane** nee Veitch (b.1800/1) from Langholm, she is recorded as an ironmonger in Slater's 1852 directory. Her husband was gun-maker and ironmonger Joseph. In the 1851 census she is a widow living at about 21 High Street, employing 4 men in the ironmonger's and tinsmith's business. She is also listed as a tin-plate worker on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. **Jane** (b.1783/4) resident of Brieryshaw in Ewesdale in 1841. She is listed as 'Ind.', suggesting that she was a widow with some means. Presumably the same woman is recorded as 'Jessie' at Brieryshaw Cottage in Ewesdale on the 1851 census; she is described as an unmarried 'Annuitant'. In 1861 she was 'Fund Holder' living alone at Brieryshaw Cottage. **Jane** (b.c.1805) recorded as 'Dealer in Bread &c.' on Wilton Damside on the 1841 census. She was living with Agnes, possibly a sister, and children William Whitson and James Hardie. **Jane** (b.1833/4) grocer in Newcastleton. She was on Douglas Square in 1861, living with her brother James (a mason), sister Mary Ann Scott and niece Margaret. **Janet** (15th C.) recorded as 'Jonete Scot' in 1487 in a charter for lands in Glasgow. Probably the same 'Jonete' is also listed in another charter in 1497, along with Alexander. It is possible that the same Janet leased the lands of 'Newtoun of Reras'in Largs in 1481. It is unclear how she might be related to other Scotts. **Janet** (15th/16th C.) married Robert Dickson. She was

recorded as a widow in a land transaction in Edinburgh in 1502. **Janet** (16th C.) daughter and heir of Walter of Howpasley, who died at Flodden. She must have been quite young when he died, since she did not succeed to his lands until 1530, before which she was under the guardianship of her uncle Robert. Her brother Robert succeeded to the main lands of Howpasley, while she inherited Appletreehall and Midshiels. A marriage contract of 1526 (in the Selkirk Protocol Books) clearly records her as daughter of the deceased Walter, 'lord of Howpaslot'; this was for marriage with John Baird, Lord of Posso, and contained the names of priests 'to act jointly on their behalf and to receive the said dispensation on their behalf to prove the legitimacy of their descendants'. This suggests that the couple may already have had children, including Sir Gilbert Baird, Elizabeth Baird (who married Sir Michael Naysmith) and Janet (who married William Geddes) who died in 1527. She married (or secondly married) Thomas MacDowell (or McDougall) of Makerstoun. With his consent in 1532/3 she transfered the lands of Appletreehall and Midshiels to her uncle Robert Scott, this being confirmed by King James V in 1536. Also in 1532 (with another Walter serving as her Bailie), she sold her lands of Birkenside in Berwickshire to Robert Scott; she and her husband both signed 'with my hand at the pen'. She was still alive in 1540, when Sir Walter of Branxholme (then in ward) was given permission to pursue legal proceedings against her. Her seal of 1532 shows a 'bend sinister' (i.e. the wrong way, probably in error) bearing 3 stars, with a bird and a crescent on the shield. **Janet** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1530/1 as widow of George when she was given as owner of a rig of land in Selkirk. In 1534 she and her son James leased a mill in Selkirk from Andrew Ker of Primside. **Janet** (16th C.) recorded in 1535 as widow of Walter. She had sasine for her husband's 3 husbandlands in Denholm, inhabited by William Davidson, Archibald Turnbull and James Hobkirk. **Janet** (16th C.) listed in 1539/40 as widow of Robert 'Elwand of [Toungtis?] when she purchased the lands of 'le cot rig' in the Mains of Appletreehall from Robert of Howpasley. She paid 120 pounds Scots for the farm and Robert promised to guarantee her and her heirs peaceful possession of the lands until he paid them the same. It is unclear if it is just a coincidence that the former heiress of the lands of Appletreehall was also called Janet Scott (or if perhaps there is confusion over the two nearly contemporary Roberts of Howpasley). **Janet** (16th C.) heir of John, recorded in 1543 when her lands in East Haining were mantioned in a Selkirk document. The lands of Walter were adjacent, and hence he may also have been a relative. **Janet** nee Beaton (1519–1569) daughter of Sir John Beaton of Creich and Janet Hay. She was the third wife of Sir Walter of Buccleuch and survived her husband by 16 years. She is supposed to have ridden in full armour at the head of 200 Scotts in order to seize the Laird of Cranston at the Kirk of St. Mary of the Lowes in 1559; it may be that he was suspected of being involved in the murder of her husband in 1552. She was also implicated in intrigues involving Bothwell and Queen Mary, and was popularly believed to employ witchcraft. She had married Sir James Crichton of Cranston Riddell, then Simon Preston of Craigmillar and thirdly Sir Walter. She apparently divorced her 2nd husband (the Provost of Edinburgh) and Walter divorced his 2nd wife, so that the two could marry. The inter-relationships of their children are extremely convoluted. For example, her sister Grizel married Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, her step-son! She may also have been the mother of Walter of Goldielands, as well as David of Stobicote. In 1542 there was a discharge for her rights to the land of Cranston Riddell and Muirhouse in Edinburgh, and Blackgrain, Catslack and Montbenger in Selkirkshire. In 1550 her son James Crichton leased to her for 19 years the lands of Cranston Riddell, together with Catslack, Montbenger and Blackgrain. In 1552/3 she and her daughters, Grizel, Dorothy, Janet and Margaret were granted the teinds of Lessuden for 19 years. She held the superiority of the lands of Wilton Green, Wiltonburn and Overhall until her death. In 1564 she had an order from Mary, Queen of Scots, recalling the bond made in 1552 between the Scotts and the Kers, which was broken by the Kers murdering her husband, and instructing her to pursue justice for the breaking of the bond (and not formally for the murder!). In 1567 she was instructed to present her 'household man and sevant', Dand Ker 'in Scheilstokbrayis', who was among men accused of raiding into England. She is fictionally represented by 'the Lady' in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' – 'Of noble race the Ladye came, Her father was a clerk of fame, Of Bethune's line of Picardie: He learn'd the art that none may name . . . ' [SWS]. **Janet** (16th C.) daughter of Robert, resident of Perthshire. In 1551 there was a marriage contract between her and Hugh, son of John 'Fenesoun'; the marriage

to take plae 'in all gudly haist'. The dowry was 90 merks, while the couple were to receive tacks from the lands of Carpow, 'Pitgrugny' and Ferryfield near Abernethy. **Janet** 'Jean' (16th C.) daughter of Sir Walter of Buccleuch and his 3rd wife Janet Beaton; she may have been born before they were married. She herself married John Cranston of that Ilk (who held lands in and around Denholm, and died in 1552); she bore his successor Sir William Cranston. In 1564/5 she was contracted to marry George Ker, younger of Faldonside, as part of the arrangements to settle the feud between the 2 families; however, this never happened, since Sir Walter Ker of Cessford was fined 1000 merks in 1577/8 (confirmed in 1579) for the marriage not taking place. In 1580 she is recorded as wife of Robert of Haining. **Janet** (d.c.1576) described as 'sometime spouse' to Robert Peebles, Burgess in Dundee when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1576/7. **Janet** (d.c.1580) widow of Robert Glen, 'indweller in Inchekerrie'. Her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1580. **Janet** (d.c.1587) described as 'sometime spouse to James Pyrle, in Gibbonestoun', Holywood Parish, Dumfriesshire. Her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1587. **Janet** (d.c.1590) wife of John Brydon in Fastheuch, Selkirkshire. Her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1590. **Janet** (d.c.1592) described as 'sometime spouse' to William Simpson, merchant Burgess of Glasgow when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1592. **Janet** (d.c.1596) described as 'sometime spouse' to Patrick Aitken, Burgess of Dumfries, when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1596. **Janet** (d.c.1597) widow of Thomas Lauder in 'Wormistoun, par. of Ettlistoun', Peeblesshire when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1597. **Janet** (17th C.) daughter of George of Castleton. In 1632, along with her sisters Bessie and Margaret, she was served 'heir portioner' to her father. **Janet** (d.c.1661) daughter of Sir William of Harden and grand-daughter of 'Auld Wat'. In 1639 she may have married John, son of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh (although some histories say he married Janet, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross). In 1661 her brother Walter of Raeburn was served as her heir. **Janet** (17th C.) servant to Rachel Gledstains. In 1686 she gave evidence in a case involving wool stolen from outside William Paterson's door. Paterson took a fleece out of Gledstains' house, claiming it was his, but she stated that 'she had bought the same individuall wool at St Boswell's Fair the day before'. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls at Borthaugh. **Janet** (18th C.) teacher in Hawick in at least the period 1737–75. She received a salary of £2 per year from the Duke of Buccleuch (as main heritor) 'conforme to a grant signed by the said Duke's Commissioners'. There is no information about where she might have taught, or how many pupils. **Janet** 'Jean' (1750–1824) eldest surviving daughter of William Scott of Woll and Jean Balfour. She is said to have been one of 5 (or perhaps 6) daughters who were over 6 feet tall. In 1771 she married James Grieve, younger brother of the tenant of Branxholme Park, but he died 2 years later. In 1792 she secondly married Rev. Benjamin Dickison, minister of Kirkton and later Hobkirk. She is buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. **Janet** 'Jenny Rattles' (d.1801) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1767 she married Archibald Paterson, who was also from Hawick. Her death is recorded in 1801, along with her nickname, whose interpretation is unknown. **Janet** 'Cauld Pottage' (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident, recorded in 1808 when her unnamed child died. **Janet** (b.c.1785) grocer at Whiteknowe in Castleton Parish. She is recorded there in 1841, as a widow, with her son James and also Jane Webb. She married James Kitchen (also written 'Ketchin' and variants), who lived at Roughley. **Jasper** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls somewhere near Mangerton in Castleton Parish. His forename is not common in the family. **Maj.-Gen. J.C.** (19th C.) resident of Hoscote in the 1870s. In 1871 he donated to the Museum 'a list of forty coins' from all over the world. He was at Hoscote in directories of 1872 and 1878. In 1878 he was Captain of Hawick Golf Club. **Jean** (16th C.) sister of Scott of Buccleuch (although it is not clear which one). She married Gavin Eliott of Stobs, who was a descendant of the Elliots of Redheugh; it has been suggested that her marriage was an attempt to end the feud between the 2 families in the 1560s. The couple owned the 'sex merkland of Chalmerlane Newtoun' in 1573, when they complained that Walter and John Scott, possessors of the other half of Chamberlain Newton, attacked her and her husband's servant James Storie. **Jean** (16th C.) daughter of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, and sister of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1569 she married Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and Oxnam, this being part of a bond between the Scotts and the Kers. In 1573/4 she was granted lands in Oxnam and Ashiestiel (while her husband was in exile), but there were

complaints that Dame Catherine Ker, Lady Ferniehirst (her mother-in-law) and Andrew Kerr (her brother0in-law) were harassing her farms. Her children included: Sir James Kerr of Crailing; Thomas Kerr of Oxnam; Ann Kerr, who married John Elphinstone, 2nd Lord Balmerinoch; and Robert Kerr, 1st (and last) Earl of Somerset, who took the surname 'Carr'. In 1590 she and her son were charged with not repaying a debt that he had incurred while in England. In 1592/3 she was 'Lady Pharnyhirst' when she was in dispute with Sir Robert Ker of Cessford over crops from Redden. **Jean** of Satchells (16th/17th C.). She helped Lady Scott of Howpasley organise a band of fellow Scotts to slaughter 60 sheep of Sir James Douglas in 1615. Most of the prepetrators were brought to court by Sir William Douglas, and eventually hanged, although the two ladies were spared, along with William Scott 'callet of Satchellis' who was presumably her son. She may have been the wife of Robert of Satchells and mother of Captain Walter, in which case she was daughter of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. However, since Robert of Satchells is not mentioned (but was known to have been alive), then either she was acting on her own, or her husband was absent, or else she was widow of the previous Laird of Satchells, James. **Jean** 'Holland's Jean' (16th/17th C.) natural daughter of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch, her mother probably being Delia, daughter of Captain Thomas Butler in Holland. Her name suggests that she was born when the Earl was fighting in the Dutch Wars, 1604–9. She married Robert Scott of Whitslade, but they appear to have had no surviving male heirs. **Jean** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. She was probably a shopkeeper or lodging house keeper. **Jean** (17th C.) recorded as a householder at Branxholme on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. She was taxed for 2 hearths, suggesting that she had a larger house or perhaps an inn. It is possible she was the same woman known as 'Jean the Ranter' in the poem 'The Bonnie Lass o Branxholme'. **Jean** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. She was living at Boonraw in 1729, when her death is recorded. **John** (d.1203) referred to in a now lost 13th century history as 'Joannes Scotus' from 'Podoth' in Cheshire, but of Scottish parentage. His mother may have been sister of Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, of the family which first took the designation 'Kynynmound' from lands in Fife. He was also possibly related to Bishop Richard, and was nephew (or son) of Odo, Steward at St. Andrews. It is possible he was 'John Nepos Episcopi', who was nephew of Bishop Robert of St. Andrews. He qualified as Master by 1178 and was said to have studied liberal arts, physics and theology at Oxford and Paris. He was appointed Bishop of St. Andrews in 1178, but this was against the wishes of King William, who wanted the position for his chaplain, Hugh. He met with William at Redden, Sprouston in 1181. He appealed to the Pope, and was successful, but William nevertheless banished him from the kingdom. This led to Hugh being excommunicated, followed by the King himself, with the whole of Scotland placed under interdict. After the Pope died, and a new one was installed, an agreement was reached in which Hugh became Bishop of St. Andrews and he became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1182/3. He was at the Papal court in Verona in 1186 and made peace with King William by 1188. He witnessed many royal charters after that until 1202. He acted as Papal judge-delegate for cases involving Kelso And Jedburgh Abbeys in about the early 1190s. He had nephews Robert and Simon recorded in about 1200. An example of his seal exists. He was buried at Newbattle Abbey. William Benyng wrote about his life in the 13th century, including miracles attributed to him and the fact that he was considered locally to be a saint; this life was rewritten in the 15th century, but both works are lost. It seems unlikely he was related to anyone else of the surname Scott. **John** (12th/13th C.) clerk, recorded as 'Master John 'le Scot' in Reading in 1226/7. Alicia of Oxford appealed that he should be tried before the Bishop of Lincoln, for an unspecified crime. **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Scotus' in 1228 when an assize was appointed by the Sheriff of York, for men whom he accused of larceny and felony. He was stated to be in the King's prison at Appleby. **John** (13th C.) listed as 'John the Scot' in 1231 in London, when he was found guilty of masquerading as a clergyman and stealing money from merchants. Presumably a different 'John the Scot' was recorded in 1225/6 in relation to a boat from Scotland who had been arrested at Lynn. **Sir John** (d.1249) son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who was brother of King William the Lion. He as known as 'John Scot', but it is unclear if he was related to anyone else with this appelation. He was knighted at Roxburgh Castle in 1223. He also became Earl of Huntingdon and of Chester. He is probably the 'John le Scot' recorded in 1227, when the Sheriff of Huntingdon made a demand

on the men in his bailliary. He married a daughter of Llewellyn, King of Wales. **John** (13th C.) recorded in 1256 as being 'of Schele' in a set of pleas at Newcastle. He was exonerated from murdering Jordan of Clydesdale, but fined for being present. **John** (13th C.) son of William 'le Scot', he was recorded in 1266 in a court case in York. 'Alesia de Lacy' was his heir and had a case against Peter, sacrist of the chapel of York. **John** of Reston (13th C.) son of Patrick. He held the lands of Great Reston, which had previously belonged to his father. The land appears to have been gifted to Coldingham Priory and then purchased by him, according to a document in 1261/2, where his name is 'Johannis Scoti de Ristona'. He was succeeded by his brother Patrick, some time in the 1270s. **John** (13th C.) mentioned in 1261 as son and heir of William 'le Escot' in a document relating to Trent in Northumberland. **John** (13th C.) listed as 'Johannes Scot' in the 1256 assize roll of Northumberland. He could be the same man as 'Johannes Scot de Schele', who is recorded in a separate case. He could also be the John 'le Escot' who was among men sued by the Prior of Tynemouth in 1269 (along with Nicholas and Henry). 'Johannem Scot' is listed in 1279 in a case related to lands in Westmorland. **John** (13th C.) listed as 'Johannem Scot', forester of 'Beleassis' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. Possibly the same John listed in a separate case in Coquetdale. Probably a different man of the same name was accused of many robberies, fined and declared a fugitive. **John** (13th C.) resident of Glasgow. In 1283 he was 'Johanne Scot' when he witnessed the sale of a plot of land in Rottenrow. **John** (d.1294) recorded in 1285 as 'Master Johannis Scoti de Monedy', rector of schools of St. Andrews. He was tenant of the lands of Monethy (or (in Fife) in 1293/4 and also in 1294/5, when the lands were in the King's hands after his death; these lands seem to have lain within Strathmiglo, but the precise location is not known. He probably belonged to the Balwearie branch, since Michael held nearby lands at the same time. He may be the Master John who received the benefice of Brechin before 1274, also holding the church of Cortachy (in Angus). **John** (13th C.) recorded as 'Johanni le Scot, majori Novi Castri super Tynam' in 1290 in a list of provisions made at Berwick for the English King. He was thus presumably a resident of the Newcastle area. He could be the same 'Johannes Scot, ballivus' in Tynedale who was listed in another document for Edward in 1292. **John** (13th/14th C.) Templar, who was recorded as 'dictus de Sotton Anglicus', suggesting he may have been English. He joined the order in Ponthieu in about 1296. **John** (13th/14th C.) resident of Linlithgow who was involved in a case of trespass in 1299. He was also in another such case in 1302, and was also accused of stealing someone else's cattle in the same year. His name is given as 'Johanne Scotte'. **John** (13th/14th C.) listed among the men of Edinburgh as 'John le Scot' when they paid homage to Edward I in 1296. In 1296 he is listed among Edinburgh men in the roll of Scotsmen who renounced their treaty with France in order to reconcile with King Edward. He is probably the same man as the burgess of Haddington who was on an inquest in 1296 and was on a jury in 1312. It is possible he was the same John who was on an inquest in 1296 regarding the lands of Ballencrieff in East Lothian. **John** (13th/14th C.) name of 2 men recorded together at the house of Raymond Lull in Paris in 1309/10, testifying to the orthodoxy of Lull's writing. One man was M.A. and the other was B.A. It is possible that they were designated 'Scot' in France, despite also having other names, with John Fleming, John de Kinkell, John Mandeville, John de Pilmour and John Wishart all possibilities. **John** (13th/14th C.) servant of Sir Duncan Comyn. In 1303/4 he was recorded bringing 2 greyhounds from Sir Duncan Comyn to English King at St. Andrews. **John** (13th/14th C.) 'cokino' (perhaps messenger) to the English Prince. In 1303/4 he delivered letters to Aymer de Valance and others. **John** 'of Great Petlyng' (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1307 when he was pardoned for the murder of John Lenegle of the same place. **John** of Dundonald (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1307/8 when the English King commanded the bailifs of Scarborough to pay his expenses as one of the Scottish prisoners. His surname was written 'Scote'. **John** (13th/14th C.) Burgess of Newcastle recorded in 1308/9 in a document relating to a debt for providing supplies for English garrisons in Scotland. His surname is written 'Skot'. He could be the John recorded as a resident of the Newcastle area in the 1290s. It is possible he is the John whose son Richard is recorded at an inquisition held at Newcastle Castle in 1367/9. **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded in an English document appraising horses in Dundee in 1311/2. His name is given as 'Johannes Skot'. **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1319 as son of Richard when he was pardoned by Edward II for joining the Scots. This was on

account of bringing back the Bishop of Ely's servant, who had been imprisoned after a skirmish in Yorkshire. **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1329. He was 'Johanni Scot', a clerk in Rutherglen. He was also recorded in 1330 receiving his fee from the King. He may have been related to Andrew, who was also recorded in relation to Rutherglen in 1329. **John** (13th/14th C.) Provost in Montrose recorded in 1329 and 1330 and Customar in Montrose in 1332. He may have been related to other Scotts in Montrose, e.g. David who was also recorded in 1329. **John** (14th C.) recorded as Bachelor of Medicine in Paris in 1330/1, in an appeal among academics there. It is possible he is the same as a man with another designation in Scotland, e.g. John Smailholm or John de Wedale. **John** 'the Lameter' (14th C.) second son of Sir Michael of Rankilburn (or possibly of Sir Richard). However, information about these generations is quite uncertain. He was said in some early family histories to be the ancestor of the Scotts of Synton and Harden, among other branches, with Walter, 1st Laird of Synton, being his son. It is said that because of his lameness, he was unfit for leadership in the Borders and so sent to school at St. Mungo's in Glasgow; he later married in a way that was disagreeable to his father. His grandson is supposed to have been Walter 'the Ratton', who was 1st Laird of Synton. However, most of the claimed details of his life have no documentary support – 'A Son he had at that same tide, Which was so lame could neither run nor ryde, The Laird wist not what to do with him, For Border service he was fit for none, At his place cal'd Scotstoun' [CWS], 'John his Lam'd Son, If my Author speak true, He sent him to St. Mungos in Glasgow, Where he remain'd a Scholars time, Then married a Wife according to his minde, And betwixt them two was procreat, Both Sons and Daughters of the Name of Scot' [CWS]. **John** (14th C.) man at arms in Roxburgh in 1337 and listed at the English garrison at Roxburgh in 1342. **John** (14th C.) recorded resigning the lands of 'Gillastoun' in Fife sometime during the reign of David II. He appears to have lost the lands through forfeiture. It is unclear how he was related to other Fifeshire Scotts. **John** (14th C.) resident of Haddington recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in the 1360s. He received an annuity from the mills of Haddington in the period 1361–1373. In 1375 the annuity was paid to his heirs and he was presumably deceased by then. It seems likely he was a descendant of the earlier Bailie of Haddington of the same name and probably father of the Bailie John recorded in the following decades. **John** (14th C.) described in 1363 as 'John Scot of Leverton, a poor priest in the diocese of Lincoln'. He made 2 requests, for a benefice from Waltham Abbey and from Crowland Convent. **John** (14th C.) Bailie of Linlithgow mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of 1364. He was probably related to other early Scotts with a Linlithgow connection. **John** (14th C.) Scottish merchant. In 1369/70 and 1370 he was among a group of merchants who complained to English authorities that 2 Flemish vessels loaded with their freight wrecked off Suffolk and although some of the sailors escaped and claimed the goods, they were plundered, in violation of the rules of the truce between the 2 countries. **John** (14th C.) Bailie of Haddington recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in the period 1379–99. He rendered the accounts of North in 1389–92. He was surely a descendant of the John from a few decades earlier. **John** (14th C.) custom's officer in Inverness in the period 1365–69 according to the Exchequer Rolls. His ship was hired for building operations at St. Monands in 1366 and 1369. He was further recorded as a Burgess of Inverness during the reign of David II, giving a donation to the Lady Chapel. He was Bailie of Inverness according to the Exchequer Rolls of 1389. **John** (14th C.) clerk of Dunkeld Diocese. In 1380 there was a request for a canonry of Moray for him, with the expectation of a prebend. This was based on an approach to the Pope by Bishop Adam Tyningham of Aberdeen. Nothing else seems to be known about him. **John** of Headshaw (14th/15th C.) probably son of Walter of Synton (although there generations are very uncertain). He may have been father of Walter of Headshaw. It is possible he was brother of Robert of Stirches, as well as possibly James in Ashkirk. **John** (14th/15th C.) Prior of Fyvie in Aberdeenshire, recorded in 1395. **John** (14th/15th C.) priest recorded in 1406 when there was a request for a benefice from Dunfermline Abbey for him. **John** (14th/15th C.) priest recorded in 1406 when Matthew Glendinning, Bishop of Glasgow requested a benefices for him from Kelso Abbey. **John** (14th/15th C.) monk of the monastery of Dunfermline. In 1415 he was granted a pension from the monastery for 3 years so that he could study at St. Andrews University. **John** (14th/15th C.) from somewhere in Glasgow Diocese. In 1423 he had a marriage contract with 'Hawvis Turnbule' and sought Papal permission to marry, despite being 'related in

the double third degree of consanguinity'. He is probably the same as one of the other Johns. He is probably the 'Johannis Scot et Hawys Turnbul' whose marriage dispensation is recorded in a document among the inventory of Coldingham Priory. **John** (14th/15th C.) obtained the gift of Hawick Church after the death of Critsin Cromdale in the period 1389/90–93. This probably came from Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas, who was superior at that time. He possessed Hawick in 1394 when, as a Subdeacon of Glasgow Diocese, he was given a promise of a canonry and prebend; this was as part of a roll of students of law in Orleans, so he presumably studied there. Probably the same John witnessed the charter passing the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig in 1428/9. He was Rector of Hawick when his death 'outwith the Roman Court' is recorded happening shortly before 1429/30. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts; it is possible he was a son of Robert, 3rd Laird of Rankilburn, who had a brother called John (but there is no evidence for this). **John** (14th/15th C.) recorded in 1430 along with Nicholas and others, when their heirs were listed as owners of 'Novum Castrum' in an inventory of the Priory of Durham. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been from Ewesdale, along with Wat, Sim, John and Nichol, who are also listed. **John** (15th C.) served as the King's Ranger in the 1440s and 50s, when his name occurs many times in the Exchequer Rolls. In 1440 he was given his fee for the previous 2 years, for the audit associated with Crown lands in Arran and Bute. He was granted the lease of the lands of 'Barrone' (probably on Bute) for his fee throughout the 1440s and his name occurs associated with audits in Glasgow in 1453 and 1454. He was recorded as a courier in the Exchequer Rolls through the 1450s and 60s (although he is listed as 'quondam' in 1455, suggesting he may have died and that there are thus 2 generations of John here). He was paid his fee relating to Bute and Arran in 1455 and 1462 and in 1468 relating to Ayr. Perhaps the same John is recorded as a servant of the Queen in 1458. His son Ewen also acted as Ranger until the early 1450s, but then his name disappears. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (d.bef. 1472) owner of the lands of Sturminster Marshall and Winborne Minster in Dorset. These lands were inherited by his cousin John, who then sold them. It is possible he was originally from Scotland. **John** (15th C.) cousin and heir of John of 'Sturmyster-Marchall' in Dorset. He was recorded in 1472 appointing men to deliver sasine to John Wyke of Byndon in Devon for the late John's lands in Sturminster Marshall and Winborne Minster. **John** of Burnhead (15th C.) probably 2nd son of James of Kirkurd, who was a younger son of Sir Walter of Kirkurd and Buccleuch. He received a charter for the lands of Over Newhall from his father in 1492 (it has also been suggested that he could have been a younger son of Sir Walter, but that seems unlikely). 'Over Newhall' was later known as Burnhead; he was thus the 2nd Laird of Burnhead. He witnessed the charter in 1494 in which his father granted Galalaw and the Nether Mains of Newhall to his brother David; there he is stated to be his father James' heir apparent. He is probably the John, son of James of Falside (as well as Kirkurd and Hassendean), who in 1501 had a lease of Falside along with his mother Margaret, on the renunciation of the lands by his father. Also in 1501 he acted as pledge for Robert of Stirkshaws. He was additionally designated 'of Crowhill' and may have had a son William, although these generations seem confused. John of Burnhead may have been his successor, although other accounts suggest he died without a male heir. **John** 4th Laird of Synton (15th C.) probably son of Walter, his mother being a Scott of Hassendean. He married a daughter of Quentin Riddell of that Ilk, but died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Walter – 'John, Walters Son, I have heard relation, Married the Laird of Riddels Daughter, And died without Succession' [CWS]. **John** (15th C.) arrested in 1452 as a rebel, with John Tweeddale being paid a fee for his capture. This is listed under business at Linlithgow in the Exchequer Rolls, but it is unclear to which branch of the Scotts he belonged. **John** (15th C.) owner of a 'tenement' on the south side of Hawick, described in Hawick's earliest known sasine of 1453. His piece of land was to the west of the property passing from John Turnbull to Robert White. **John** (15th C.) Bailie of Montrose. He was recorded several times in the Exchequer Rolls of 1450s and 60s as customs officer in Montrose. Probably the same John was also recorded in association with the customs in Arbroath in 1445. **John** (15th C.) resident of Surrey, son of William. In 1459 there was a command from King Henry VI for him to get sasine of his father William's lands, since he hd proved his age. The document also sys 'respiting his homage

till Easter next, but taking his fealty', perhaps suggesting that the family came from Scotland ans settled in England. **John** (15th C.) named first on the 1463/4 list of local men rewarded by the King for the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He was surely related to some of the other Scotts listed, e.g. Robert of Todshaw, who came after him. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (15th C.) held a sasine for the lands of 'Symentoun and Wester Lymfleris' in Lanarkshire in 1466. He may have been the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (15th C.) rendered the accounts for Sir David, as Ranger of Ettrick Ward in 1473. He may have been a relative of Sir David. **John** (15th C.) witness in 1475/6 to a document relating to Kirkurd and David Scott of Buccleuch. He is listed as 'Johanne Scot' along with William; they may both have been closely related to the Scotts of Buccleuch. **John** (15th C.) recorder in 1476 making a supplication to the Pope to give him the benefices of Bothwell and Hawick that James Lindsay was proposing to resign. It seems that this did not come to pass. He is probably from a local branch of the Scotts. **John** (15th C.) held a sasine for Fingask and part of 'Rate' in Perthshire in 1476. It is unclear how he was related to other Johns. **John** (15th C.) customs officer in Inverkeithing in at least the period 1475–85. He also served as Bailie of Inverkeithing in 1482. He was surely related to David (perhaps his father), who served in the same role in Inverkeithing at about the same time. Either he or a later John was Bailie of Inverkeithing in 1511. Perhaps the same John was customs officer at Montrose in 1471. **John** (15th C.) recorded as tenant in 'Ogingstoun' in Bothwell in 1480. His name was listed first, with other Scotts there being William, junior, Katherine and Robert. They were sutely all related. **John** (15th C.) appointed one of the procurators for Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton in 1482 when he resigned Mangerton to his superior in order for the lands to pass to David Scott of Branxholme. His name is recorded as 'Johannem Scot'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (15th C.) recorded as witness to a sasine of 1483 given by William Douglas, Laird of Cavers, relating to lands in Hassendean. probably the same John is recorded in a 'letter of reversion' for the lands of Clarilaw in the Barony of Hassendean, which passed from the old Baron to the new Baron in 1493/4. It is possible he is the same as John of Burnhead or John of Thirlestane. **John** of Thirlestane (15th C.) recorded in a charter of 1483, when he gained the (western) half barony of Wilton from Henry Wardlaw. He may thus be the first Scott to hold the half barony, although it is unclear exactly who he was. He is also referred to as 'of Huntlee, in the forest of Ettrick'. He may have been connected with the Howpasley and Tushielaw branch, since Alexander Scott (Clerk of the Rolls for Scotland) was one of the witnesses of the 1483 confirmation (however, it seems too early for him to be the John of Thirlestane, who was probably the grandson of Alexander of Howpasley). It also seems likely he was related to Robert of Muirhouse and Whames, who received the lands of Underchesters from Henry Wardlaw a year earlier. One possibility is that he was another son of the first Walter of Buccleuch, hence brother of David of Buccleuch, Alexander of Howpasley and James of Kirkurd and Hassendean. He was still Baron of Wilton in 1491, when he was asked by the King to receive Alexander, Lord Home as tenant in his lands of Harden. He had a confirming charter for the barony in 1494/5, and was there referred to as 'Johannis Scot de Weltoun' in Roxburghshire. He was probably not closely related to Stephen 'of Weltoun' (which were other lands, near the modern Cumbernauld) or Stephen's son John 'of Weltoun'. It is possible he is the same man as John of Deloraine, who is recorded holding lands in Wilton in 1493. By 1506 the half Barony of Wilton was held by the Earl of Bothwell, and so he must have lost the lands by then (or died) He may be the John who acted as Deputy Warden for Ettrick (for Walter Scott) in 1494/5. It is not known if he had any children and it is unclear who succeeded him as Laird of Thirlestane, but there was a William of Thirlestane mentioned in 1502, probably son of David of Tushielaw. **John** (15th/16th C.) Englishman who was imprisoned as a spy in Newgate under the name 'John Michelessone'. In 1493/4 he was released on the King's command after 'taking security for his good carriage'. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded becoming a Burgess of Edinburgh in the period 1494–99. **John** (d.bef. 1502) notary in 1484/5 for the charter in which Sir David of Branxholme gave Whitchesters to his son Robert (of Allanhaugh). Since all the signatories are relatively local he was probably a local cleric. However, this is likely to have been too early for him to be the notary John who is recorded in the period 1527 to 1540. Probably the same 'Magistro Johanne Scote' was Rector of Rankleburn in 1491/2 when he witnessed the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme

(and was bequeathed 40 shillings). He was probably related to Sir David, as well as to the primary witness, William, Rector of Southdean. In 1502/3 he was the deceased 'Magistri Johannis Scot rectoris de Rankilburne' when his heirs Helen (his sister), Janet Scott and John 'Haw' had sasine for his tenement in the Vennel of Kirk of Field in Edinburgh. **John** (15th C.) recorded among debtors in the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. He owed 15 nobles and is listed as 'Johannes Scote eius filius', suggesting that he was a son of Sir David. He is probably the same as one of the other contemporary Johns, e.g. John of Thirlestane and Wilton. **John** (15th C.) listed as 'Johanni Scote, pincerne' (i.e. cup-bearer or butler) in 1491/2 when he was bequeathed 10 sheep in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme. **John** of Todshawhaugh (15th C.) leased the east steading of Langhope in the period 1486–1492. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 as surety for John of Whithaugh, who was fined for his non-appearance. He was 'in braidlee', which may have been Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish. He was fined again in 1494/5, along with John, son of Alexander in Broadlee. **John** (15th C.) brother of William 'Gyde'. He is recorded in 1493 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh when Walter of Howpasley was allowed to compound for bringing in him and his brother, as well as other 'traitors of Levin', to raid the farm of Harehead. **John** (15th C.) recorded in the Justice-aire of 1493 as son of Alexander in Broadlee. He was recorded right after John in Broadlee, and hence may have been a different man. He was surety for himself and fined for non-appearance. He was fined for a second time in 1494/5. **John** of Deloraine (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, being called because of his lands in 'wiltoun'. It is unclear what lands in Wilton these were (but it is not impossible that he held the half Barony and was hence the same man as John of Thirlestane). He could be the John who obtained remission along with William Inglis at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1494/5, recorded in the King's Treasurer's accounts. He was also recorded in 1494/5 when he had remission for several crimes, this included resetting 'John Rede and John Scot-Stow in Tuschelaw', resetting Hector Armstrong, stealing horses and goods, abetting the English, communing with Robert, Philip and Andrew Scott when they were at the horn, helping John son of Andrew Turnbull of Dryden to steal sheep from the Murrays in Sundhope, killing a man called 'Colthride' and resetting thieves of Liddesdale, Eskdale and Ewesdale. Robert of Whitchesters was surety for him. Also in 1494/5 his eldest son Robert was surety for John Reid in Singlie; perhaps the same Robert of Deloraine was allowed to 'compone' for crimes in 1494/5. His son Robert, called 'Bellit Robin' was recorded in 1502. He was probably also related to the Scotts of Buccleuch, but the connections of this branch of the family are unknown. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'John Scot-Stow in Tuschelaw'. meant, or how he might have been related to other Scotts of Tushielaw. Along with 'John Rede', John of Deloraine had remission for resetting him; his crimes included stealing sheep from 'Thomas Johnsone, furth of Quhithop'. He was also listed as 'Johannes scot-stow in tuschelaw' when he was allowed to 'compone' for the crimes of: stealing 26 sheep and a horse from William Wood in Williamshope; stealing 16 sheep from James Scott in Falside; stealing a horse from Broadmeadows; stealing 3 oxen and 60 sheep from William Ker in Yair; for common theft and delivery of stolen goods before his previous compounding; and for stealing 4 head of cattle and 20 sheep from the tenants of Yair. His surety was John Murray of Hangingshaw. He was presumably tenant in Tushielaw, but it is unclear what the 'stow' **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'gener' (i.e. son-in-law) to William Little in Thornycleuch. He was found to be infirm at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk, but fined £10. **John** (15th C.) son of Henry in 'conwale riggis'. He was recorded in 1494/5 when he was surety for himself and was fined for non-appearance in Selkirk. **John** (15th C.) tenant in 'ernheuch' (i.e. Erncleuch) in 1494/5. He was allowed to 'compone' at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk, his crimes including: stealing 2 cows from Harthern; bringing in thieves 'de levyn' to raid Thomas Middlemas in Ploro; the slaughter of Middlemas' wife and 2 sons; stealing a black horse from Jedburgh; stealing 16 sheep; stealing 5 head of cattle at different times from Harthern, as well as goods; and for common theft before the date of his previous compounding. His sureties were Robert of Allanhaugh and Adam in Annelshope. He may also be the John who was allowed to 'compone' along with Adam in Annelshope in 1494/5, for a set of rieving crimes. He is recorded in 1494/5 having received remission from the King. **John** 'Little' (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'parvo Johanne scot'. He had sheep stolen from him at Howford by David Lauder and others, for which Lauder

was allowed to 'compone'. It is unclear if he was related to later Scotts of Howford. **John** (15th C.) son of William, lord of the manor of Stapleford Tawney in Essex. In 1485, along with his father, he was named in an indenture regarding their lands. His name was written 'Scotte' and he was 'senior', suggesting that he had a son who was also John. **John** (15th/16th C.) husband of Margaret and father of Alexander. He was already deceased in 1499 when his widow and son were granted the East stead of Langhope and in 1501 when they were granted the Middle stead. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'in Northhous' in the Register of the Privy Seal of 1498 when he and John Turnbull (from Dryden) received a pardon for their crimes of assisting the English 'of Levin' (presuambly relating to a particular raid). He is 'Johanne Scot de Northous' in 1500 when he witnessed a sasine for Scott of Branxholme. In 1501 he was pledge for David Elphinstone when he was assigned the farm of Glensax in Ettrick (he may thus be the John who had 7 stirks stolen from Glensax by Sir Thomas Turnbull in Phaup according to the Justice-aire of 1494/5). In 1502 he was surety for Roland Renwick, who was accused of stealing sheep from Ettrickhouse. He may be the same John in 'Northhous' who had 20 oxen and cows stolen from him by John Dalgleish and others in about 1510, which, together with other crimes, led to Dalgleish's execution. **John** (15th/16th C.) one of two men of the same name recorded in a document relating to Uddingston, in the Glasgow chartulary, listed as 'Johannem Scot'. 2 Roberts are also listed, as well as the widow of another John. They were all residents of Uddingston, and were presumably related. **John** (15th/16th C.) described in the Register of the Privy Seal of 1499/1500 as 'in Wiltoun' when he received remission for helping the rebels 'of Levin' in murder, pillage etc. **John** of Whitehaugh (15th/16th C.) recorded in the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when he was fined for the non-appearance of John in Broadlee. His name is recorded as 'Johannis scot de quhithalch'. Perhaps the same man is listed in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined; he appears there as 'Johannis Scot in Quhithauch'. In 1502 he was 'in quhithalch' when he had remission for stealing 23 sheep and a horse from Adam Scott out of Kershope, and separately for stealing cattle from John Romanno of Romanno, with Robert in Synton as his surety. He was probably related to the slightly earlier Walter of Whitehaugh, as well as later Scotts of Whitehaugh. **John** (15th/16th C.) resident of Hermiston recorded in 1502 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He had remission for stealing 40 sheep from Philiphaugh, with his surety being Robert in Synton. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when Hector Lauder in Clerklands had remission for stealing livestock and goods from him out of Whitslade, in the company of a gang of Armstrongs. It is possible he is the same man who also tenanted Hoddom House at the same time (where the same people also raided). It is unclear how he might have been related to the Scotts of Whitslade. **John** (15th/16th C.) notary recorded in a sasine in Edinburgh in 1502. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1502. Hector Lauder in Clerklands had remission for several crimes, including stealing 40 cows from him out of 'hodum hous' (possibly Hoddom House), in the company of the Armstrongs. **John** (15th/16th C.) resident of Spittal. In 1502, along with Thomas in Branxholme, he was convicted for the felony done to Thomas Story, when they came across him in Spittal. He was fined, while Thomas was alowed to compound. **John** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Hassendean, recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1502. He had remission for the theft of 5 cows and an ox from James Arrous at Philiphaugh, with Robert Scott of Stirches serving as his surety. He may thus have been connected with either the Scotts of Hassendean or Stirches. At the same court sitting in 1502 he acted as surety for William, son of James of Broadmeadows, as well as Walter in Broadmeadows. **John** (15th/16th C.) stabler who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1517. Another stabler of the same name who became a Burgess in 1580 may have been a descendant. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls as Bailie of Irvine and custom's officer there in the period 1508–13. Perhaps the same John was Bailie of Irvine recorded in 1538 and 1546. He was probably related to Robert, who was also in Irvine around 1540. He may have been ancestor of Hugh of Scotsloch. **John** of Haining (d.1513) son of Robert of Haining. He was recorded as son of Robert of Haining in 1482, with his son Robert mentioned in 1488. In 1494/5 he was recorded as son of Robert when he had some of his sheep stolen from Haining. In about 1499 he had the lease of the Crown lands of Haining (along with his son John) with the permission of John Murray of Falahill. In 1502 Walter, son of Walter

of Headshaw had remission for stealing a heifer from him. In 1507 he had a charter for the lands of Haining. He was surety for Thomas, brother of Philip of Headshaw in 1510, when Thomas was convicted of being part of the killing of John Murray of Falahill. He was killed at Flodden and his son Robert was served heir in 1514. He had another son, Walter, who served as 'tutor' for his nephew Thomas during his minority. It seems that he also had another son, John, who leased Haining along with him in about 1499. **John** of Borthwick (15th/16th C.) possibly father of John 'the faster', as well as another son, who was father of Walter of Whitehaugh. He was surely related to the Scotts of Buccleuch, and may have been the same as one of the other contemporary Johns, e.g. John of Roberton. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'in Orchart' (i.e. Orchard) when he witnessed a document for the Routledges of Crook in 1529/30. His son was also John. He was surely related to other contemporary Scotts, but the precise relationship is unknown. **John** of Borthaugh (15th/16th C.) eldest son of George of Borthaugh, by his first wife (who was his cousin). In 1526 he is recorded (as 'of Burnthauch') in a protest by Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, who was superior over some of his lands. Also in 1526 he is probably the John 'in Borthauch' listed among the Borders men given remission for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran; the brothers Walter, Philip and George are listed after him. In 1526/7 he had a charter ratified for the lands of Muirhouse in Edinburghshire. In 1527 he is among the local lairds, led by Walter of Branxholme, who had remission for their part in the Battle of Skirmish Field. He is recorded in the Register of the Privy Seal for 1527. There was dispute over succession to the lands of Borthaugh, Commonside and Dryden and 'the Wallis in Drynisdaile' (probably Dryfesdale near Lockerbie), because his father had sworn on his deathbed that his 1st marriage had not been fully legal and hence inheritance should go to the eldest son of his 2nd marriage, Walter. A set of arbitrators (all Scotts) in 1528 found that he should inherit, since he had never been declared illegitimate, but that 'Quhomnis' and 'Woltoun Greyne' should go to his brother. He is recorded in a 'discharge' of 1528/9 relating to lands of several local Scotts, e.g. he is there recorded as holding 'lands of Drivisdall and 40s. land in Woltoun' (probably Dryfesdale near Lockerbie and some lands in Wilton); it is therefore possible that he is the same man as John in Walls. In 1530 he was listed among the Lairds who submitted themselves to the King's will in order to better keep order on the Border. He sold the lands of Borthaugh to Roger Langlands of that Ilk sometime before 1531. This may have been to settle debts with Lawson of Highriggs in Edinburgh. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 'Myrris or Vest Manes' in Lilliesleaf in 1528, as preserved in the 'Selkirk Protocol Books'. He received payment from John in Bewlie for 3 pieces of land in the east half of the Mains of Lilliesleaf. In 1531 John 'of Myrris' assigned his lands of Myres in Lliilesleaf to his cousin Walter, tutor of Haining, which he rented from the Archbishop of Glasgow. This was further confirmed in 1531/2. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Bewlie in 1528 when he paid John in the West Mains of Lilliesleaf for 3 pieces of land in the east half of the West Mains. **John** (d.bef. 1532) from the Selkirk area. In 1532/3 his widow Elizabeth Chapman abdicated herself from debts and other responsibilites connected with him. This was done in the house of John Chapman, who may have been related. **John** of Roberton and Walls (d.bef. 1533) probably son of Stephen of 'Weltoun', who was also of Muirhouse and of Castlelaw (or Castlecary). He was probably also closely related to John of Thirlestane who held the half-barony of Wilton from 1483 until at least 1491. He is recorded as 'Johannes Scot in Wallis' in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501; most of the other 15 men listed along with him were from the area immediately around Hawick. Around 1501 he had disposed of 'Weltoun' (probably the name of lands near Cumbernauld associated with Castlecary and not the western half-barony of Wilton), and was now 'of Valis' (probably 'Walls' or 'St. Michael's Walls' in Dryfesdale, north of Lockerbie and not the more local 'Woll' or 'Wells'; however, it is not impossible that the erlier designation gave its name to the lands of Woll later). In 1502 he is recorded as being of 'Valis' when he acted as surety for Walter Scott of Headshaw, 'in Walis' when he was surety for Hector Lauder in Clerklands and 'de Walis' when he was surety for Adam Turnbull in Galashiels and for Walter, son of Walter of Headshaw. Also in 1502 he was 'in le walis' when he had remission for stealing a horse from Adam Murray at Muselee and 3 horses from Lord Cranston at Kirkhope; his sureties were Robert in Synton and Walter of Headshaw. Additionally in 1502 he served as surety for Hector Lauder in Clerklands and was recorded being in 'Valis' when Alexander, brother of Walter of Howpasley, had remission for stealing a horse from him. In

1502 he acquired the lands of Roberton (which had belonged to a branch of the Scotts more than a century earlier). He is probably the 'Dominus de Robertoun' recorded in the Justice-aire held in Selkirk 1502, when he was fined for failing to give suit for his lands of Roberton. He also held a sasine for the lands of Howcleuch in 1520. In 1526 he was 'in the Valys' when listed on the remission given to a large number of Borders men for attacking the Earl of Arran; his sons Stephen and George are also listed. In 1527 he was among the local lairds given remission for mustering their supporters at Melrose (i.e. Skirmish Field) and Linlithgow; he is there 'of the Valis'. He was one of the Scotts who was on the arbitration panel to decide on the disputed succession to the lands of Borthaugh in 1528. He is recorded as holder of '5 merklands in Dryvisdaill' (Dryfesdale, near Lockerbie) in a discharge relating to 'non-entry' in 1528/9. He is also mentioned (along with several other Scotts) in the indenture of 1529 intended to reconcile the feuding Scotts and Kerrs. In 1530 he was listed among the Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep better order on the Border. His wife was Isobel Douglas and his son and heir was Walter (as described in documents relating to an inquest in Selkirk to establish Walter as his successor). His son George is recorded receiving a pardon in 1527 (probably after being outlawed for rieving). The celebrated faster, John of Borthwick, may have been a member of the same family. He was succeeded by Walter of Roberton (recorded as his son and heir in 1532/3) and then Stephen of Roberton (probably a younger son). It is possible he was the same man as John of Borthaugh. **John** of Ashkirk (d.1526) killed at the Battle of Skirmish Field, when the Scotts and their allies tried to wrest control of the young King James V from the Earl of Angus. In the indenture signed by Scotts and Kerrs 3 years later, one of the agreements is that Mark Ker of Dolphinston and Andrew Ker of Graden shall visit the 4 main pilgrimage sites of Scotland, saying a mass for his soul, and those of the other Scotts killed in the battle. He was probably related to the James recorded in Ashkirk in 1502 and Walter there in 1533. **John** of Hassendean (d.c.1530) brother of David of Hassendean, from whom he succeeded. He is recorded in 1528/9 for 'non-entry' of his lands at Galalaw. He married Agnes Scott and died without a son. His heir was his brother's son (some accounts say his brother) William of Hassendean, who received the lands of Falside in Selkirkshire in 1539. It is possible he is the John in Hassendean who was surety in 1502 for James in Ashkirk. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded being 'in Aikwood' in 1530. He who part of a list of men from the Selkirk area who acknowledged that they had taken prisoners, horses, meal and other goods from men they thought were traitors of Annandale, but understanding they were legitimate travellers from Moffat had returned everything; Thomas, 'younger there', is also mentioned. He may also be the John in 'Aikvod called Dustyba' listed along with William in Hartwoodburn and others in 1544 when John Dunlop accused them of stealing his butter. It is unclear how he might have been related to Michael of Aikwood. **John** (16th C.) local clergyman. It is possible there was more than one man of this name, but it seems reasonable to assume that the notary of the 1520s was the same as the Vicar of Hawick Kirk in the 1530s and 40s. He was notary in 1527 to the agreement ending the feud between Sir Walter Branxholme and James Murray of Falahill; he is recorded there as 'Schir Johne Scot, notar public'. He was 'Sir John' when he served as notary for a document of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (witnessed at Branxholme) relating to the Barony of Kirkurd in 1527. And he was notary for the document giving the decision on the disputed succession to Borthaugh in 1528. In 1528/9 he was 'Sir John' when acting as notary for the discharge by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell to Walter Scott of Branxholme. He is surely the 'Schir John Scot, vicar of Hawik' who witnessed an agreement between James Murray of Falahill and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1528. In 1530 he was Vicar of Hawick when he was recorded as a procurator for several men in Selkirk for an action brought against Patrick Murray, Sheriff of Selkirk; he also brought an action in Selkirk 'in name of his brothers and others' against Alexander Tait 'lord of Pirne'. In 1530/1 he was 'vicar of Hawick' when he witnessed the marriage contract between Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Janet Kerr. Perhaps the same 'sir John' was in 1530/1 witness to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being granted the hereditary office of Bailie of Melrose Abbey. He was 'vicar of Hawyk' in 1534 when he was a witness at Hassendean Kirk for the sealing of a letter of reversion when Gavin Elliot sold the lands of Nether Galalaw to William Scott. Also recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1534, he relieved Thomas Johnstone from all promises made to him. He was Rector of Hawick Parish from at least 1536; a record in the

Register of the Privy Seal has him taking over the Rectory following the decease of Alexander Murray (although this was probably much earlier); he is recorded as 'D. Johannis Scott'. He was Vicar of Hawick, recorded as a witness to the 1537 Charter of Douglas of Drumlanrig. In the Charter he is not mentioned explicitly as the chaplain (to whom 2 particates of land are assigned), although he himself is separately listed as having 4 particates, and other clergymen are also mentioned; it is therefore unclear what his position was at St. Mary's, but probably he held the 'living', without being the preacher. In 1537 there was also a priest of Glasgow diocese of the same name who was notary for a sasine for the lands of Meikledale. In 1539/40 he was 'the venerable man John Scot vicar of Hawik' in a record of a sale of land at Appletreehall (by Robert Scott of Howpasley to Janet Scott, widow of Robert Elwand), contained in the Selkirk Protocol Books. Probably the same man was notary for a 'letter of reversion' of 1540 between Simon Scott of Fenwick and William Scott of Harden (since the witnesses are all local men, although there is some abiguity, since 'John of Wod' was the last witness on the related bond). In 1544 he is also described as Vicar of Hawick when he resigned lands at 'East Murmawe' to John Scott of Burnhead; this suggests he may have been related to the Scotts of Burnhead. He may have still been Vicar in 1550. His brother's great-grandson William in Catslack was served heir to his lands of East Moormaw (in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton) in 1606, thus establishing a connection between him and the Scotts of Catslack. Perhaps the same 'Sir John Scot, notar publick' drew up the bond of 1548 when the Elliots entered Robert Crozier as a prisoner with the Laird of Ferniehirst. He was notary in 1550 for the sasine where William Scott was granted the lands of Colifort from James Douglas of Cavers; his notorial mark shows a large 'S' entwined around a market cross. In 1538 there is a 'Preceptum Legitimationis' for James, natural son of John Scott, Vicar of Hawick; thus he had at least one son. The fact that he witnessed or notarised several documents for the Scotts of Branxholme suggests that he may have been related to the Laird in some way. **John** (d.bef. 1537) member of the Knights Templar. He was recorded in 1537 when there was a dispute between English and French branches over his estate. **John** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Hawik' in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1534, when he relieved Thomas Johnstone from all promises made to him. The witnesses included another John (probably the Vicar), as well as Thomas (perhaps a relative), Vicar James Young, William Brydon, John Hall and Robert Chapman. Specifically, he agreed to pay a dowry to Thomas Johnstone in a marriage contract with his daughter Janet. It seems clear he was not the same man as the Vicar of Hawick of the same name, since the Vicar (along with Bailie Thomas) represented him in witnessing the contact in the chamber of William Brydon in Selkirk. He also agreed to vest the couple in his house in Hawick after a year, while his daughter Janet received 'in conjunct fee' Johnstone's tenement in Selkirk. He is probably one of the Johns who held particates of land on the south side of the main street in the 1537 Charter. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'serjeant and sheriff in that part' in Selkirk. In 1531 he delivered a royal decree releasing Adam Scott of Synton from being at the horn. Probably the same John was 'interlocutor' in Selkirk for Robert Turnbull in 1526/7 and the John who witnessed other documents in Selkirk around this time. **John** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Haining' in about 1534. He had previously granted half a tement in East Haining to another John. He may be related to William, who was in Haining in 1535. He may be the John whose heir Janet is recorded holding lands in East Haining in 1543. **John** (16th C.) recorded as a Burgess of Selkirk in 1532/3 when he gave sasine of a quarter of East Haining to his son Walter, reserving a redemption to his wife Margaret Scott. This was his half of the quarter of East Haining, namely the 20 shillingland that he had in redemption fron Robert Todrig, with Bailie James acting as the 'baliie in that part' (and possibly a relative). He was also recorded as a Burgess 'in Peilgait' in about 1534 when he had half a tenement of 'Le Est Hanying' in heritable fee from John in Haining and gave sasine of it to his wife Margaret Scott (for her lifetime). Bailie James of Selkirk was a witness to the second transaction and possibly a relative. **John** of Borthwick (16th C.) celebrated faster, part of a local branch of the Scotts. He was possibly son of John of Borthwick and descended from the Scotts of Buccleuch. Scott of Satchells says he was 'cousin-german' to Walter of Whitehaugh. He came to notoriety about 1531 and was written about by Archbishop Spottiswood. He is supposed to have been unable to pay the costs following a legal case and sought sanctuary near Holyrood, where he abstained from food and drink for 40 or 50 days. This drew the attention of the King, who shut

him up in a room for some of this period (however, it may be that the period was more like 32 days). He claimed he received sustenance from the Virgin Mary and when done 'came into thee street, half naked, and made a speech to the people which did flock aboute hum'. He then went to Rome with a certificate from the King, was examined there by the Pope, and given a priest's habit and certificate that he had lived 'sine cibo et potu per centum et sex dies'. In 1532 his fasting abilities were tested by Signor Albergati of Bononia, who locked him in a room of his house for 11 days. After that he travelled to Jerusalem, apparently stocking up on palm leaves and stones from the pillar on which Christ was scourged before returning to England. There he cursed the behaviour of King Henry VIII, was arrested, and spent 50 days in prison, again apparently without food. He was sent packing to Scotland, and the last mention of him is in 1541 when 22 shillings were paid to 'John Scott, callit the Sanct, at the King's command' – 'To John of Borthwick, who fasted so long, Three sundry times he did perform' [CWS], 'Bare-bread and water the king allowed for his meat, But John Scott refused, and would not eat; When the forty days were come and gone, He was a great deal lustier than when he began' [CWS]. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Todrig in 1533. Along with William in Todrig and others, he witnessed a document in Selkirk. **John** (16th C.) son of John. He and his father were described as being 'elder and younger' tenants of Orchard when they witnessed a 1529/30 instrument of resignation for the Routledges of the nearby lands of Crook. **John** (16th C.) owner of 2 particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns (but not 'Sir' John the priest, who is listed separately). Another John was also listed as holding 2½ particates on the same side of the street. A piece of land lying between one of these John's lands and that of John Short to the west was reserved for Sir James Douglas according to the 1537 Charter. **John** (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1540/1 when it was agreed by a list of men that he was responsible for the death of Walter Down. Attonement had 5 parts: come to the kirk without armour, presenting his sword to the family of Down and ask for forgiveness; go to the 4 main pilgrimage sites in Scotland; pay a priest to pray for the deceased for a year; and pay 20 merks to the family on the next 4 quarter days; and bind himself to act faithfully in future towards Down's family. It is unclear to which branch of the Scotts he belonged, but among his supporters were: his brother William; Michael Scott of Aikwood and his sons William, Robert and Walter; Gilbert; and Thomas. **John** (16th C.) youngest son of George of Blindhaugh and Margaret Turnbull. In 1544 his father assigned him the lands of Castleside. It is unclear if he was the same as another John, e.g. John of Blindhaugh who died in about 1580. **John** (d.bef. 1545) recorded in Selkirk in 1545 when his heir Thomas was in possession of his tenement. **John** (16th C.) resident of Whames, recorded in 1549 when tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complained about their farms being burned by a group of Englishmen and Kers in the previous year. He may be related to William, who was tenant of Whames at that time. Probably the same John in 'Quhomes' is mentioned in 1580 when his son William witnessed a transaction in Selkirk between John Scott in Whithope and Robert Scott of Haining. **John** of Roberton (d.c.1566) probably son of Stephen 'in Valis', who purchased Roberton and Howcleuch from his brother Walter of Roberton in 1535. In the 1540s he acted as surety for James White, tenant of Borthwickshiels. He is recorded as deceased in 1566 when the rights to his son and heir John's ward and marriage fees were given to Robert Scott. He was probably father of the later John of Roberton. **John** 'the Clerk' (d.1564) recorded in 1562 along with his brother Robert 'of Collefurd' and Hob 'Wait Aboot Um'. The 3 men were excepted from the bond between the Scotts and the Kers, and were instead to be pursued for theiri crimes. He was convicted for sheep-stealing and related crimes and hanged, along with Hob 'callit of Colyfurd', Mark Elliot 'callit of the Hill' and John Henderson 'the Falser'. It is unclear where exactly he came from, but perhaps the Slitrig valley. **John** of Synton (d.bef. 1557) probably son of Walter 9th Laird of Synton (although these generations are very confused), whom he predeceased. His mother was probably Walter's first wife, who was a daughter of Cockburn of Ormiston. In 1530/1 he was recorded as son and heir of Walter of Synton when he was entered in ward at Borthwick Castle, along with William, son of Robert in Allanhaugh. Sureties for them were Robert, Lord Maxwell and John Johnstone of that Ilk. His sons were probably: Walter of Synton, who succeeded his grandfather Walter; George of Synton, who succeeded his older brother; William, tenant in Langhope,

ancestor of the Scotts of Huntly; James, tenant in Dodbank as well as in Whitslade, ancestor of the Scotts of Satchells; and Robert of Shielswood. 4 of them were mentioned as present in the attack by the Scotts on the church of St. Mary of the Lowes in 1557. **John** (16th C.) described as 'in Dringstoun' (i.e. Drinkstone) in 1535 when Robert in Howford asked him to vacate his dwelling house and lands. Robert claimed to hold Drinkstone heritably, while he counterclaimed that 'he was within the terms pertaining to the fermes money and customary dues on the said place'. Presumably the issue was resolved and the same John was 'in Dringistoun' when witness to a 1556 charter dealing with the lands of Nether Harden. Also recorded as 'in Dringston' when witness to a sasine in 1559. In 1566 he is 'Johne Scot of Dryngston' when he had a letter of reversion for the lands of 'Litill Dryngston' in favour of Robert Scott in Hassendeanburn on payment of £70 Scots. He is probably the same 'Johne of Dringestoun' who is listed in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574; he had sold a piece of land to Robert Scott of Over Hassendean, the money being held by Scott of Branxholme's agent John Watson. Perhaps the same John of 'Dringistoun' was recorded in 1581 when he witnessed an arrangement where Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas; his son James was also a witness. He may also be the John 'in Drinkston' who was listed by Scott of Satchells as being among the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch and descended from the Scotts of Roberton. And he is probably the John 'in Dringstone' who signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. **Sir John** of Thirlestane (d.1549) probably son of David of Tushielaw, grandson of Sir Alexander of Howpasley and brother of Adam of Tushielaw, 'King of Thieves'. Along with Robert of Howpasley he entered a 'bond of manrent' with Malcolm, Lord Fleming (Chamberlain of Scotland) in 1535. He is probably the John 'in Thirlstane' who in 1535 was said to be involved with contracts for Melrose Abbey made with Mark Ker in Kippielaw. In 1539 he paid the 'fermes' to the King's Chamberlain for a thir of Cacrabank in the name of his mother, who was a Gledstanes. In 1540 he paid Simon Glendinning of Megdale and Dalgleish as tenant of his lands of Dalgleish (then in the Barony of Synton through annexation). In 1541 he is recorded as tenant in Gilmanscleuch and is probably the John 'in Thirlstane' who occupied Altrieve and Crosscleuch. Also in 1541 he witnessed a document in Selkirk for Patrick Murray of Falahill. Additionally in 1541 he witnessed an infeftment of lands to William, son of Robert of Allanhaugh, as part of the marriage contract with his daughter Margaret. He was said to be the only Baron to declare his support for James V at Fala Moor in 1542, coming 'into the King's host at Soutray Edge with three score and ten lancers on horseback of his friends and followers'. As a result the family were given arms with the royal fleur-de-lis and motto 'Ready, aye ready' (however, the veracity of this story is challenged in some accounts, and the relevant warrant is considered by some to be a forgery). He is probably the John 'in Thirlestane' who along with his son Robert witnessed a bond signed in Hawick in 1543, between Nichol Graham and Sir John Johnstone of that Ilk. In 1549 the Commendator of Melrose granted a discharge of all duties etc. on his lands of 'thirlstane, ramseclewis, scadcleuch, craig and kirkhop' now that he was deceased. Satchells (probably his great-grandson) says he married a daughter of Scott of Allanhaugh (possibly Robert, who owned land in Hawick and lived about the right time). His children included: Robert, who succeeded; Philip of Kirkhope, who was 1st husband of the youngest daughter of Walter Scott of Synton and Whitslade; Andrew, who died without issue; Simon of Newburgh; William, who witnessed a contract for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1567; and Margaret, who married William, son of Robert of Allanhaugh. He secondly married Marion Douglas and had another son, James of Gilmanscleuch. He is probably the John whose sons were referred to by Walter of Satchells when he says (although not correctly) 'These seven Brethren were stout valiant men, They would not been afraid for other ten', the brothers including Thirlestane, Newburgh, Bowhill, Gilmanscleugh, Hundleshope and Kirkhope. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Strathmiglo in Perthshire. He acted as surety in a land transfer in Abernethy Parish in 1552. **John** (16th C.) tenant in 'Balhabram' in Perthshire. He witnessed a land transfer in Abernethy Parish in 1554. **John** (d.c.1574) tenant in Mertoun whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1574. His lands were presumably those in Berwickshire. **John** (16th C.) son of Robert of Wamphray, Rysholm and Bonnington and younger brother of Adam of Bonnington. He was described being 'of Waikfield' Probably Wakefield in Peeblesshire). There appears to have been a separate John, who was a natural son of Robert, recorded in 1594. In 1563 he infefted his brother Adam in the lands of

Waikfield in return for the Kirkstead and Kirkland of St. Mary, Kirk of the Lowes. **John** (16th C.) son of William, Burgess of Arbroath. In 1563 he had a contract with James 'of Prynleis', relating to lands in Fife, which he inherited as heir to his mother Christine, eldest sister of John Cockburn of Wester Newton. He also witnessed another contract for James 'of Prinleis' in 1563, suggesting that they might be related. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Bailzie' as witness to a sasine of 1558. The purchaser of the land in the sasine was James Scott, alias 'Bailzie'. Perhaps the same John was Bailie in 1579 when David, brother of Walter in Chamberlain Newton, purchased a tenement in Hawick. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Johne' along with Simon in about 1557. They were sons of the 'guidman of Alanehauch', who was probably either William or Robert (or possibly Adam), when they rented Stobicote from Melrose Abbey. **John** (16th C.) resident of Leith. He and his wife Janet Chalmers lived 'on the south side of the Water of Leith',which they purchased according to a sasine of 1558. The heirs were stated to be 'Mariot Makie, daughter of the said Jonet' (presumably from a first marriage) and Margaret Scott, his own daughter. Perhaps the same John is referred to in other legal instruments relating to Leith, e.g. in 1566. **John** (16th C.) son and heir of William in Hartwoodmyres. In 1562 his father assigned to him his steading in Gamescleuch 'callit Eittriksyde', with the condition that he follow the agreements already made with Simon in Thirlestane. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Catslack. In 1563 he was involved in a dispute over land with William Elliot, 5th Laird of Horsleyhill. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts associated with Catslack. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1564 when the will of his wife Margaret Nasmyth was registered in Edinburgh. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) one of the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersiderig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for them in Hawick, that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **John** 'the Braid' (16th C.) recorded in 1569 along with Airchie of the Bush and Tom of Blackhall, as those men for whom Tom 'callit the Stowir' was held as pledge in Ravensheugh Castle. He was thus one of the Scotts of Ewesdale at that time. **John** of Orchardfield (d.bef. 1561) maltman who was a Burgess of Edinburgh and lived at the West Port of that city. He was also known as John of Orchardfield or 'Orchardton', this being an area of Edinburgh at the foot of Castle Hill. His wife was Elizabeth Scott, who came from the Scotts of Balwearie, and they had children Alexander, John (d.bef. 1581) and William of Elie, Ardross and Grangemuir (1545/6–1628). He was deceased by 1561 and his wife secondly had remarried to Robert Scott when she had an notorial instrument relating to several pieces of land in 'Brochtoun' in Edinburgh. After his death, the tutors for his children were his wife's new husband Robert and William (of Edinburgh West Port), who may have been related. His wife's 2nd husband was Robert of Knightspottie. Perhaps the same Burgess was recorded being deceased in 1578/9 when his eldest son Alexander became a merchant Burgess in Edinburgh. It is unclear if he was related to the slightly later Edinburgh maltman of the same name. **John** (16th C.) recorded being 'of Elestoun' in a transaction in Selkirk in 1579. He gave his annual-rent of a boll of beir to pay off a debt. This place may be Ulston near Jedburgh. Later in 1579 Walter of Goldielands entered Robert of Haining into these same lands, with Scott of Haining promising these half lands of 'Ilistoun' to Janet, daughter of Sir Walter of Branxholme as part of a marriage contract; he is then described as 'now in Darnik'. He is therefore presumably the same man as John, tenant in Darnick, who is recorded in a land transaction in Selkirk in 1579, witnessed other transactions in Selkirk around the same time and in 1580 was involved with several deals for lands in Darnick, some involving the superior of the lands, Andrew Ker of Faldonside. These lands included part of 'ryndaill' and Broadmeadows. He may be the 'Master John' in Darnick who witnessed a transaction for lands in Darnick in 1579/80 and another in 1580. It was further recorded in 1580 that he was owed money by a Burgess of Selkirk and was wadset a rig of land, and had further rigs of land resigned to him in 1580/1. In 1581 he was 'Mr. John Scot in Darnick' when, along with his wife Euphemia McDowell, gave sasine of lands in 'ryndaill', Broadmeadows and Darnick to William Young, who had loaned him money. Also in 1581 he sold some land lying in Philiphaugh, resigned 2 rigs in Selkirk, sold 2 acres in Darnick and paid the redemption money for an annual rent. **John** of Blindhaugh (d.bef. 1580) recorded being deceased in 1580 when his widow Isabella Turnbull leased her lands of 'Wollhaucht' to Walter, brother of George of Synton. Also in 1580 David Fairlie agreed to act as cautioner for William Scott in Huntly, who was to pay £9 3s 4d to

each of his children, Margaret, Elizabeth, Isabel and John, as well as £38 13s 4d to his son Walter for his 'heirship horse' and 'two heirship oxen'. In 1580/1 his widow Isabel Turnbull and William Allan assigned their lands in Blindhaugh to Thomas Shortreed in Whitehillbrae; his brother Walter was one of the witnesses. In 1581 his widow resigned her liferent of 2 husbandlands in Blindhaugh (occupied by Thomas Shortreed and James Vogan) to their son and heir Walter. She was instead granted the liferent of Castleside, while their daughter Marion (or Marie) would be taken into the household of William in Huntly (suggesting that he was related). This arrangement was made at Palace and witnessed by Walter of Stirches, Walter of Ashkirk, William in Burnfoot, John in Aikwood, William in Haining and William Middlemas in Lilliesleaf. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Blindhaugh. **John** of Dryhope (16th C.) 2nd Laird, succeeding Simon. He witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1579/80 and also served as an arbitrator on behalf of Thomas Dalgleish of Deuchar and Simon Scott of Gamescleuch in a case against Robert of Burnfoot and Robert of Burnhead. In 1580 he was one of 2 judges appointed to decide on George of Synton's claim on lands in 'Ilistoun'. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. He was father of Mary 'the Flower of Yarrow'. He signed the marriage contract for his daughter with Walter Scott of Harden in 1576/7 (despite the fact that Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford said that her father was Philip, and many others followed this version of history). He may also have had a daughter Christian, who married James Tweedie of Fruid. The testament of his wife Margaret Scott was registered in Edinburgh in 1581/2. He is listed in 1586 among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. He signed the clan bond in 1589. It is unclear how he was related to the 1st Laird, Simon. He was probably father of the next Laird, Philip, as well as Philip's brothers: Simon of Montbenger; Andrew; Adam; and Walter. **John** (d.bef. 1591) tenant in Little Dunkeld. He is recorded in 1592 when the will of his wife Janet McClelland was registered in Edinburgh. **John** (16th C.) tenant in 'Deinshouses', Peeblesshire. He is recorded in 1596 when the will of his wife Christian Brydon was registered in Edinburgh. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Aikwood in 1579/80 when he witnessed a transaction involving land in Lilliesleaf and another in Selkirk. In 1580 he witnessed a transaction for Robert of Haining and another involving a dispute over sheep at the Carterhaugh and another agreement involving the Scotts of Blindhaugh and Huntly. Also in 1580 he received £182 13s 4d Scots from Robert of Haining in redemption for the lands of Haining Rig and 'Louchtknow'; John 'Easter' was one of the witnesses. In 1580/1 he paid Walter Scott of Ashkirk to have the 'knaifschip and bannock' of Ashkirk Mill for 5 years. This meant he had the right to appoint the millers there. The agreement also assigned to him the 'teind sheaves' from the lands he occupied called 'baik thyne'. He may be the same as one of the other Scotts. In 1581 his wife was listed in Selkirk among people who owed money to Thomas Cruickshank. Also in 1581 he witnessed an agreement involving the liferent of Blindhaugh and Castleside with the Scotts in Blindhaugh. He witnessed a further transaction in Selkirk in 1581, involving the tenants of Robert of Aikwood and others. In 1581/2 he witnessed a marriage contract between George Brig in Langnewton and John Melrose. **John** of Burnhead (d.1582) probably son of John and great-grandson of Sir Walter of Kirkurd and Buccleuch. He granted a charter to John Scott, Vicar of Hawick, for Easter and Wester Moormaw (later called 'Lees', near Appletreehall) in 1535 and 1539. He also granted a precept of legitimization to John's son James (suggesting they were related perhaps). John, the Vicar, resigned his lands of Easter Moormaw in 1544, and he further granted a precept of sasine to John's son James in 1556. He is said to have lived to an advanced age. He was probably succeeded by his son Robert. He could be the John 'in Burnhous' whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1582. **John** 'Johnnie', 'Philip's Jock' (16th C.) resident of Hawick who was named in a court case at Leith in 1571, along with Allan Deans, George Maxwell and Robert Scott. This was in connection with the on-going efforts of the Warden and the people of Jedburgh to quell the activities of the Kerrs of Ferniehirst. His name is recorded there as 'Philpis Jok' and the cautioner was Sir William Ker of Caverton (the younger of Cessford). In 1572/3 the same men swore allegiance to the Crown and gave assurance that they would not help or reset Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and others, with Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig as their cautioner. His son 'Johne' was involved in another case in

1574, along with Allan Deans and John Cavers. His father was presumably Philip, but it is unclear if he is the same as one of the known men of that name; it is possible he was the Philip recorded in 1549 at Wiltonburn complaining about Walter Ker of Cessford. **John** (d.bef. 1582) tenant in Montbenger. In 1582 his widow, Margaret Lowes, complained that a gang of Armstrongs and others raided the farm of 'Eister Montberngier', stealing about 360 sheep and all the goods from there, and then attacking Deuchar. His sons William and Adam were also mentioned, with Adam being kidnapped by the rievers. **John** (16th/17th C.) brother of Walter of Chamberlain Newton and son of Margaret Turnbull. In 1573 he was declared a fugitive for non-appearance when he, his brother Walter and mother Margaret, were charged with attacking the half of the farm of Chamberlain Newton occupied by a servant of Gavin Eliott of Stobs. He and his brother David were witnesses in 1588 to an instrument of sasine for Walter Scott of Howpasley as heir to his father Sir Walter of Birkenside in the lands of Appletreehall and Midshiels. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1580 when he owed money to John Dawson. John 'younger' (perhaps his son) was also mentioned as a debtor. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as 'alias Johne of Fif' when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 being in Alton when he witnessed a dispute over the 'maills' of lands in Hundleshope between Thomas, son of Robert of Howford and John, parson in Hundleshope. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (16th C.) son of William in Broadlee. In 1581/2 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk, relating to the lands of Sunderland. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1582 as witness to a sasine in Hawick, involving James Jack. His nickname is given as 'Jok Jo'. **John** (d.c.1582) tenant in Carpow (probably in Perthshire). His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1582/3. He was probably related to Robert and Thomas, portioners in Carpow, whose wills were recorded in 1575/6. **John** (d.c.1583) baxter in 'Strameglo' (i.e. Strathmiglo) whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1583. He was probably related to other Scotts from that area. **John** (d.bef. 1594) illegitimate son of Robert of Wamphray, Rysholm and Bonnington and younger half-brother of Adam of Bonnington. He was probably distinct from John of Wakefield. His brother Adam wadset to him the lands of 'Espehope' in Selkirkshire. In 1594 he was deceased when his son John secured a feu from the Crown for the church lands of St. Mary, Kirk of the Lowes. **John** of Middlestead (16th/17th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells among the men who were on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **John** of Roberton (d.1606) mentioned in 1566 as son and heir to John of Roberton, when his wardship was given to Robert Scott (it is unclear which Robert this was). Perhaps the same John signed the Scott bond of clanship in 1589. He must have been related in some way to James of Roberton, recorded in 1578. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement for a dispute between Adam of Bonnington and Robert of Haining, witnessed at Todrig Shank, along with Walter of Goldielands, William Chisholme of that Ilk and William Dalgleish in Crookston. Also in 1581 he probably (it is hard to read) witnessed a marriage contract between William in Burnfoot (on Ale) and Janet, daughter of William in Huntly. In 1587 he acted as surety for James White in Borthwickshiels. Scott of Satchells says that John Scott of Roberton was among the 33 chosen to accompany Buccleuch to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596; this was probably him. He was succeeded by his son William of Roberton in 1610. **John** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Fawdonnside' (i.e. Faldonside) in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (16th/17th C.) listed as being 'in Stowslie' (i.e. Stouslie) by Scott of Satchells when he listed the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch, probably relevant to the period around 1600. It is unclear how he might have been related to other branches of the Scotts. If he existed he may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (16th C.) recorded as Reader of Hassendean in 1575. He may be the 'Sir John' who was in dispute over the Vicarage of Hassendean with Ninian Westmin in 1550. Presumably the same man was the Reader of Southdean 1579–82. It is not impossible that he is also the same as the minister of Ashkirk etc. In 1582 he was one of 6 preachers (including readers from Hassendean, Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk) who were deprived for 'abusing the sacraments'. They were excommunicated in 1588 for continuing in the offence, but yielded when threatened with death in 1590. The precise basis of the theological disagreement is unclear, but it may suggest that he had been a Catholic priest before the Reformation. **John** of Foulshiels (16th C.) probably either the son or grandson of William, the first Scott of Foulshiels. In 1592 Walter Scott was surety for him and also Walter Cairncross in Lugat that he would be loyal to the King (signed by Robert of

Aikwood and Walter in Bowhill). He subscribed to a deed of loyalty in 1593 and in that same year Robert Porteous in Dalkeith was surety for him to answer the Privy Council for associating with Hercules Stewart and other traitors. He was probably succeeded by James. **Rev. John** (16th C.) became 'exhorter' at Selkirk and St. Mary's of the Lowes in 1568. He was minister at Selkirk according to financial records for 'thirds of benefices' in 1569. Probably the same John is recorded as Schoolmaster in Selkirk in 1571. He is recorded as Minister of Ashkirk in late 1573. By 1575 he was Minister at Ashkirk, with Selkirk, Kirk of the Lowes, Ettrick and Rankilburn also in his charge. However, James (not John) Scott was also recorded as Reader in 1575, becoming Vicar in 1586. In 1576 he complained to the Privy Council that he had been dispossessed of the 'half toun and landis of Elistoun' in the Lordship of Melrose by Thomas and then Robert of Haining. He had titles showing that his predecessors had been in possession of these lands as kindly tenants. **John** (16th C.) tenant of Newark, as described in Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch's last testament of 1574. He could be related to the later Chamberlain of the same name and location, who was son of James of Newark. Hence he could have been father of James of Newark, and presumably descended from one of the other family branches. **John** (16th C.) Burgess of Selkirk who was recorded as 'eister' when he witnessed a couple of transactions in Selkirk in 1580. One of these was between John in Aikwood and Robert of Haining. In 1580/1 he witnessed a marriage contract for Simon in Philiphaugh. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement in Selkirk where James Langlands of that Ilk resigned his lands to his son Robert Langlands. He witnessed further transactions in Selkirk in 1581. **John** 'Jock', 'As-it-looks' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is listed as 'Jok Scott, callit As it Luikis'. **John** (16th C.) said to have been the 6th son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden. He was killed during a hunting trip by one of the Scotts of Gilmanscleuch, who then forfeited their lands to his father, who is supposed to to have said that they were worth a dead son. There is a story about how his body lay uncorrupted for many years in the vault of Hassendean Kirk, as a result of being treacherously slain. His death may have been the inspiration for the ballad 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow', but could also be confused with the murder of 'Auld Wat's' other son, Walter in Essenside in about 1616 or Walter of Gamescleuch in a duel in 1609. **John** of the Palace (16th C.) son of Alexander, as recorded in 1545. In that year he succeeded to his father's annual rent on a tenement in Selkirk. Andrew, Vicar of Cavers, was a witness, and hence possibly related. Probably the same John was recorded as a servant of Walter Scott of Synton, mentioned in the 1580s when charged with resetting 4 horses stolen from James Sinclair of Ewingston, one of which he kept for himself. He is recorded as 'Johnne Scott of the Palice', servant to George of Synton, and described as 'sic ane dissolute and lawles persone as he will not compeir ... for na chargeis without his said master be charged to present him'. His master, George of Synton, was subsequently pronounced rebel for not appearing before the Privy Council. His place of abode was presumably the area later referred to as 'Palace Waas'. He was probably related to Robert of Palace, who died in 1579. **Sir John** (d.c.1574). His testament is recorded in the Commisariot of Edinburgh in 1574/5. It is unclear what branch of the Scotts he came from. **John** (d.c.1578) tenant in 'Straythmeglo' whose will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1578. He may have been related to other Scotts in Strathmiglo Parish. **John** (16th C.) webster in Edinburgh, who became a Burgess there in 1561. Probably the same 'wobstar' was already deceased in 1579 when his eldest son James became a Burgess in Edinburgh. **John** (15th/16th C.) stabler who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1580. Another stabler of the same name who became a Burgess in 1517 may have been an ancestor. **John** (16th C.) made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1583, as an heir. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. John, 2nd son of John, who was made a Burgess in 1608, may have been his son. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded in 1585 among a long list of men under the superiority of Lord Maxwell, receiving remission for any past crimes (perhaps associated with the raid at Stirling). He is listed as a tenant farmer at Arkleton. **John** (16th C.) recorded as portioner in Hundleshope in Peeblesshire in 1565 and afterwards. He may be the same as the John who was portioner later (dying in about 1619) or otherwise might have been related to him. **John** 'the Tinkler' (16th C.) tenant in Harwood. In 1585 he was one of the witnesses to the bond in which Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh resolved a family feud. He is recorded as 'Johne Scot, callit Tynclair, in Harret', and he signed

by 'twychand the pen' (meaning that he was unable to write). He was also 'the Tinckler' when among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587; his son Andrew 'the Breadie' was also listed, as well as Adam 'little Peck'. His name occurred first on the list of Scotts, Laidlaws, Olivers and others, and they were accused by Percival 'Clennell' of leading about 500 men on a day-long foray in which they took 80 cows, 7 horses, goods worth £20 and ransomed 8 prisoners. Additionally, in 1586/7 he is 'callit the Tinklare, in Harwode', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties; his unnamed son is also listed (presumably Andrew). He could be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Johnne Scot in Teuidside' in the 1594 'respite' by King James VI for the murder of Lord Maxwell and others at Dryfe Sands. His name occurs near several other local Scotts, but it is unclear where he was tenant. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'in Ormiston' when he signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. It is unclear how he was related to other contemporary Scotts. However, Adam in Ormiston, recorded in 1592, seems likely to be related. **John** (d.c.1590) baxter and Burgess of Dysart in Fife. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1590. **John** (d.c.1605) Burgess of Dysart. He was brother of the deceased Walter, who was also Burgess of Dysart. His wills were registered in Edinburgh in 1594 and 1605. **John** (16th C.) listed as 'Johnne Scot in Dellorien' (i.e. Dellorain) among those implicated in the 1593 slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands. **John** (d.c.1595) mealman who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1580. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1595/6. It is possible that he was the maltman, Burgess of Edinburgh, whose wife Margaret Murray's will was registered in Edinburgh in 1592. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'in Commonside' when he signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. It is unclear how he may have been related to other Scotts. He may also be the Scott of Commonside said to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. **John** (d.c.1600) described as 'elder, in Nether-toun of Hamilton' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1600. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'servant to Sir Walter Scotte of Brankxhame' in 1597 when he and Simon Armstrong of Mangerton were delivered to Lord Scrope to be prisoners within Carlisle. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** of Kirkstead (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1603 among subordinates of Sir Walter of Buccleuch who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining being denounced for not entering them in court. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** of the Toor (d.bef. 1609) succeeded by his son John in his lands in Hawick. He is referred to as being 'called of the Tour in Hawick' later in 1609 when his son David brought an action against the Turnbulls of Barnhills. He may be related to the earlier Robert and later William, who are also 'of the Tour'. It is possible he is the John 'in Hawik' whose son John in 1579/80 purchased rigs in Selkirk previously belonging to Nicholas Chapman. **John** of Catslackknowe (16th C.) descended from the Scotts of Montbenger, and before that the Scotts of Dryhope. He may have been son of Walter of Montbenger and father of Rev. James of Kirkton and Ancrum, as stated by Scott of Satchells. However, Rev. James' father may instead have been Walter of Catslackknowe (as stated in the 'Fasti'). It is unclear if he was related to the John in Catslack recorded in 1563. He may be the John 'of Catslak' whose daughter Helen had a sasine for lands in Deuchar in 1580, from Thomas Dalgleish in Deuchar; he was witness to the sasine. He is probably also the John 'in Catslak' in 1580 when he witnessed a sasine for the daughters of his sister and her husband John Turnbull of Philiphaugh. He is probably the John 'in Catslak' in 1581 when, along with several other Scotts (from Hartwoodmyres, Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Dryhope and Howpasley), he supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining. Additionally in 1581 he witnessed an agreement in Selkirk for Andrew 'Dandie' and witnessed James Ker in Yair receiving sasine for Catslack and Mountbenger. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Montbenger. He is recorded as signatory to a bond at Cadrono in 1595. He may be related to the earlier tenant of the same name. **John** 'Jock', 'the Stour' (16th/17th C.) mentioned in 1598 in complaints from Sir James Sandilands that he was among a group of Armstrongs, Elliots and Scotts who stole from his lands and 'slew and dismembered divers good subjects who rais to the fray'. He is recorded being called 'Stowre of Qukinscleuch' (perhaps Whinney Cleuch) and he is listed after Adie 'the Peck' and hence perhaps related. He may be the 'Johne Scott, callit the Stowr' who

had been warded with Henry Lord Sinclair, but released by 1573. Probably the same John was brother to Thomas 'callit Thome of the Stoir' in 1586/7 when listed among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He could be the 'Johne Scot of Deir of the Scoir' recorded in 1600, when along with 'Dandie' Armstrong, called 'Braid Sword' and John Armstrong, called 'Sandy's Johnnie', he was accused of stealing 3 horses and 3 webs of cloth from John Simpson in Gilmerton. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch denied that he was responsible for him when the case came before the Privy Council. In another case in 1600 he was recorded as 'Jok Scott, called the Stowre of Quhynecleuch', accused of raiding the farms of Sir James Sandilands; this makes it clear that he was from Whinney Cleuch. **John** (16th/17th C.) described as 'of Monks-tower' by Scott of Satchells, among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. He was said to be 'brother to old William Scott of Altoun', but his connection to other Scotts is unclear. **John** 'the Clerk' (16th/17th C.) resident of 'Elrig' recorded in 1612, which could be Eilrig in the Borthwick valley. James Noble in East Burn of Stobo complained to the Privy Council that he had not found caution for killing his father. He could have been related to the earlier John called 'the Clerk'. **John** (16th/17th C.) baxter in Glasgow. In 1611 his son and heir Thomas, also a baxter, was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow. In 1613 his second son James (a tailor) was also made a Burgess there. **John** (d.c.1619) probably the eldest son of James of Hundleshope, although it is also claimed that he was 2nd son of Sir Robert of Eskdale and Thirlestane. He may be the John 'parson in Hundellishop' who in 1581 had a dispute with Thomas, son of Robert of Howford regarding the 'maills' of lands in Hundleshope. He was possibly the 'Johnne Scot in Hundennshop' recorded in 1583/4 when there was caution made that James Gledstains of Cocklaw and his tenant Thomas Burnet and other tenants would not harm him; Robert of Thirlestane and Sim of Winterburgh received the cautioner. He is referred to in 1596/7 as 'sometime in Hundillishoip', when he was part of a group of Scotts, under Robert of Thirlestane, who attacked lands owned by the citizens of Peebles. He is probably also the John, 'in Jedwartfeild', brother of William in Glack, who in 1597/8 was accused (along with his brother William and Arthur in Gamescleuch) of attacking and capturing Ralph Ker, servant of Mark Kerr, Commendator of Newbattle. His brother Thomas was also in the armed group. He is also named as 'portioner' of Hundleshope in several documents in the period 1607–17, and is listed among supporters of Scott of Thirlestane in their feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw. In 1612 he was 'of Hundelishoip' on the 'retour' panel for Tweedie of Drumelzier. Also in 1612 he was listed among Scotts and others accused of overcharging interest on loans. In 1618 he was 'portioner of Hundilshoip' when he had a charter of the lands of Hundleshope and others within Peeblesshire that had previously belonged to James Gledstains of Cocklaw. He thus became Baron of the Barony of Hundleshope, which included Acrefield, the commonty and pasturage of Cademuir and pieces of land in Peebles and the pendicles of Hundleshope called Mylnetoun, Mylnetoun Mill, Hallyards and Merchdyke. Probably the same John 'of Hundilieshoip' was recorded in 1618 when his brother William of Glack served as his cautioner not to harm the Moffats of Granton (which may be a clue to connect this family with the Scotts of Glack); similarly there was a caution for the Moffats not to harm him. He married Christian, daughter of William Burnet of Barns; this was before 1608 when he received a tocher of 2000 merks from his father-in-law. He was succeeded by his son John in 1619, with the rules over being a minor waived in 1621; his son also gained his lands of 'Alcolmefeild, Wodgrevington' and pasturage of Cademuir in Peeblesshire in 1625 and was recorded as a creditor of Sir John of Newburgh in 1631. He also had 2 daughters: Margaret, who in 1635 became 2nd wife of Alexander Veitch in Nether Horsburgh (and later Manor); and Isabel. His widow later married Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk. **John** of Bonnington (16th/17th C.) son of Adam and brother of Simon of Bonnington (with Scott of Satchells referring to him as 'John Scot brother to Bonnitoun'). He was probably present at the Carlisle raid in 1596 in which Kinmont Willie was freed. In 1599 Lord Salton was his surety that he would 'keep the King's peace'. He was tried in 1601 for the murder of Archibald Napier of 'the Wowmet' (Woolmot, near Edinburgh); along with 3 other Scotts, Walter, James and William 'in Schostanis' (all brothers of Robert of Bowhill and sons of Robert of Aikwood), he was convicted and 'put to the horne'. He was referred to as being 'in Quholplaw' (probably Whelplaw in Lauderdale) and 'alias callit Johne of Bonytoune'. It is unclear why this group of Scotts attacked Napier.

He was recorded as brother of Simon of Bonnington among a group of Scotts who attacked Adam Veitch's lands at 'Fechane' in 1602; he was denounced as a rebel for not appearing. He may have been involved in the murder of Walter Scott in 1616. He appears to have succeeded his brother Simon to the lands of Bonnington in about 1622, but died a few years later. He succeeded his brother Simon and deceased nephew Robert to the lands of 'Ernesheugh' and Singlie in 1624. He is probably the same John who was accused of murdering Walter 'in Essenside', son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden in about 1616, abetted by his brothers Simon and Adam and 'Will's Sym' of Thirlestane. Since the murderer was said to be a Scott of Newhouse, then perhaps they were related to the Bonnington Scotts. If this was the same man, then he must have been acquitted. He succeeded his brother Simon in the lands of Bonnington, but these went to Andrew (surgeon in Edinburgh) in 1624, and later to William Burnet, his grand-nephew. He was in succeeded in his other lands by his son Robert. **John** (16th/17th C.) brother of Walter of Woll. Scott of Satchells lists him among those involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, and refers to him as being 'of Ashkirk' and also as 'Askirk's John'. He is recorded in 1608 among a party accused of attacking and maltreating some residents of Selkirk. His half-brother John Turnbull (apparent of Harden) was his accomplice, and they attacked the 'knokkeiper' John Jackson, apparently after they were 'hounded out' by Robert Scott of Haining. After the pair were apprehended by the Bailies of Selkirk a group of Scotts and their followers (from Thirlestane, Bowhill, Synton and elsewhere) freed them. Along with his half-brother John Turnbull he was ordered to be imprisoned in Edinburgh or declared rebels. He could be the John in Ashkirk recorded in Selkirk in 1580 in a transaction involving Helen Scott, widow of Mungo Donaldson. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Ettrickhouse, recorded in 1609 among the supporters of Scott of Thirlestane in their feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw. He may be the 'Jocky ill-to-haud' who was a natural brother of Sir Robert of Thirlestane, mentioned by Scott of Satchells. **Sir John** of Newburgh (16th/17th C.) son of Arthur of Newburgh. Scott of Satchells describes him as 'The Prince of Poets, and Knight of New-burgh, Chaucer, Glovet, Sir Thomas More, And Sir Philip Sydney, who the Lawrel wear: They never had a more Poetic Vein, Than New-burgh's John, that was Mr Arthurs Son' and also 'that Sir John Scot, Whom the Muses lov'd, and hovered at his Gate'. However, there is no other indication that he was a poet. He was served heir to his father in 1610, in the lands of Winterburgh and 'Fawodgrange alias Craighall' in Ettrick Forest. He may also be the John who Satchells refers to being 'called Jocky ill to had' (presumably 'Ill-to-haud'). He was bonded in 1610, along with his brother Arthur and John of Hundleshope, for not harming Walter of Tushielaw and his sons. In addition there was a complaint in 1617 against his brother Arthur by James Mitchellhill, burgess of Selkirk. In 1621 he was appointed to a commission to apprehend the men who killed Robert of Gilmanscleuch. Along with John of Gilmanscleuch and Sir Robert of Thirlestane he promised in 1621 not to molest the Elphinstones. In 1622 he was appointed as one of 10 men to assist Walter of Buccleuch in administering justice on the Border. In 1626 he is listed as owner of a '£4 land' in the Barony of Belses, part of the temporal lands of Jedburgh Abbey. In 1631 he complained against Andrew Scott, surgeon in Edinburgh. He was listed on the last testament of Water, Earl of Buccleuch in 1633. He was probably succeeded by his son John. His natural son David is recorded in 1640 in a document relating to the Scotts of Thirlestane. He also had a daughter who married Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade. John, son of Andrew (surgeon in Edinburgh), who inherited Winterburgh in 1636, was surely related. **John** of Drinkstone (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1603 on a list of land-owners in Hassendean Parish whom the Baron, James Cunningham, tried to oust. He was presumably a direct descendant of the earlier John 'in Drinkstone' and related to the George 'callit of Deringstoun' recorded in 1616. **John** 'Wat's Jock' (d.bef. 1610). In 1610 his son Bailie Robert and his wife Helen Turnbull had a sasine for a tenement off the Kirk Wynd in Hawick. His father was presumably Walter. One of the witnesses was 'Jock's Wattie', who could have been another son. He may be the same man as 'Jok Scot, duelland in Hawik, callit Wattis Jok' named in 1581, along with Scotts from Allanhaugh and Over Southfield, when they were forgiven for the murder of George Scott (resident of Hawick) 3 years earlier. And also the 'Johne Scot, alias Wattis Jok, burges of Hawik' who was one of the witnesses to the bond in which Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh resolved a family feud; his brother Thomas (also a Burgess) was also a witness. **John** 'Jean's John' (16th/17th

C.) son of the deceased 'Symme Scot in Southfield', recorded in 1609 when he was among several men fined for harassing Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. The other men included 2 sons of Kinmont Willie, suggesting he was part of a gang of would-be rievers from Liddesdale. It is unclear if this Southfield is the one near Hawick. **John** (16th/17th C.) served heir in 1609 to his father John, who was 'called o the Toor' in Hawick. He also had a brother Dacid, who is also recorded in 1609. It seems likely this was a property-owning family of Scotts who lived at the Tower Knowe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Their relationship with other branches is unknown. It is possible he is the John son of John 'in Hawik' whose in 1579/80 purchased 3 rigs of land in Selkirk previously belonging to Nicholas Chapman. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'younger' in Selkirk in 1580, along with 'elder' John, who was presumably his father. He is also recorded in Selkirk in 1581 when his cautioners were Gavin Murray and John Young. Additionally in 1581 he made an agreement with William Keen in Lindean. **John** (16th/17th C.) son of the Laird of Howpasley (probably William). In 1599 he was a tenant of his father, who was surety for him, as well as Walter of Ladhope (who may have been related). He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) bellman of Hawick who is mentioned in a murder trial of 1612, the events taking place in 1610 (and described in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials'). He was presumably a Burgh Officer, one of the earliest on record. **John** 'Bonnie Johnnie' (16th/17th C.) nickname for a Hawick resident, recorded in a 1612 document along with a number of people accused of over-charging interest on loans. He is there listed as 'Bony Johnne Scot' and he appeared in court to answer the charge. Presumably the same man is recorded as 'Johnne Scott callit Bony Jony' in the 1616 trial of the men accused of salughtering the Laird of Drumlanrig's sheep at Howpasley. Along with James Wemys and James Lethen, he helped take the pistol from 'Marion's Geordie' Scott before he could shoot James Douglas. It is unclear to which branch of the Scotts he belonged. **John** of Newark (d.1622) eldest son of James. His father left him Newark (although it is unclear whether this was ownership or tenancy) in the early years of the 17th century. He is probably the John recorded in 1581 being 'in Newerkmylne' when he gained crofts in Selkirk. Either he or another John is the 'bretheris sone' of James in Newark listed among people owing money to Thomas Cruickshank in 1581. In 1582 he resigned his lands in Selkirk to his father James in Newark Mill; Selkirk Bailie William was one of the witnesses and hence parhaps related. He is described as 'in Newark' when he served as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for 'the Forest' in the period 1609–15. In 1608 his son James was among a group of Scotts and others who were accused of attacking Selkirk Mill. He may be the John 'in Newark' listed among local men accused of overcharging on interest by the Privy Council in 1612 (but omitted from the list of those found guilty). In 1618 his son Walter Scott was convicted of mutilating 3 fingers of Adam, son of John Dalgleish of Deuchar; Walter Scott of Buccleuch was instructed to apprehend him, as well as his sons James and William, and William in Fastheugh for the murder of Adam Dalgleish in Deuchar. Also in 1618 he complained about a group of Elliots attacking his tenants and servants at Foulshiels in Liddesdale. His house in Selkirk is mentioned in a document in 1619. He married Agnes Simpson and their children included: James, who succeeded; Robert, who became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh in 1607 and was later a Burgess of Selkirk; Walter in Braidhaugh and Arkleton, who was a factor for Scott of Buccluch; and William. His son Walter had cautioners George of Castleside and Robert of Hartwoodmyres, suggesting they were close relatives. **John** (16th/17th C.) brother of Walter, Laird of Tushielaw, and younger son of William of Tushielaw. Along with his son William (a minor at the time) he was accused in 1607 of killing John, father of John Govane of Cardrona (a family that would later connect with the Scotts of Tushielaw through marriage). He was the uncle of the John Scott who killed Walter of Thirlestane in a duel. **John** of Kirkhouses (16th/17th C.) from a branch of the family near Ashkirk, he was son of James. His grandfather was George Scott of Synton. He inherited the lands from his father in 1609. He was probably the John 'in Kirkhouss' who witnessed to the making of the inventory of Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace, in 1579 (with his son James also a witness). In 1579/80 he was a witness in Kirkhouses for a case between Dalgleishes and Scotts. In 1580 he received redemption money from Walter of Ashkirk for the lands of 'Ediehauch', 'Ediebray', 2 husbandlands and a croft, plus the lands of Salenside. Also in 1580 he borrowed £21 Scots from John Mitchellhill, Burgess of Selkirk and was recorded in an arrangement involving bolls of bere with Elizabeth

Elliot, widow of Robert Waugh in Ashkirk. His 'onset and croft' in Selkirk is mentioned in 1581. Additionally in 1581 he resigned his possessions in Ashkirk that had been wadset to him by Walter of Ashkirk and under the reversion Walter assigned to him part of Salenside Croft and 'Skakriggis'. In 1581/2 he received money from the Mitchellhill family for lands within Selkirk. In 1581/2 his first-born son James took out a tack on lands in Ashkirk from Walter in Ashkirk. He was probably the John 'in Kirkhouse' who signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. In 1614 he was summoned (along with his kinsman Robert Scott of Salenside) to appear before the Presbytery to answer to charges of murder. He is probably the John of Kirkhouses who was part of band of Scotts that forcibly took the farm of Hartwoodburn from its tenant in 1627. **John** of Hundleshope (d. bef.1675) son of John. He was served heir to his father in 1619 and in 1621 the Privy Council ruled that he could become portioner of Hundleshope, even although still a minor. He succeeded to his father's lands in Peebleshire in 1625. His curators included Sir Robert of Thirlestane (who was probably a relative of some sort), his uncle William in Glack, Burnets from his mother's side, and Sir John Stewart of Traquair. In 1628 his mother resigned her claims to parts of Hundleshope in his favour, with an agreement that he would pay for the tochers of his sisters Margaret and Isabel. In 1629 he and his wife Helen Geddes had a charter for the lands of Hundleshope and others. He was recorded as a creditor of Sir John of Newburgh in 1631. His sister Margaret became the 2nd wife of Alexander Veitch in 1635. In 1635 he married Helen, sister of James Geddes of Rachan, and after resigning his lands, in 1636 had a new charter for him and his wife of the Barony of Hundleshope. In 1642 he disponed the lands and barony of Hundleshope to John, Lord Linton, with the consent of his father, John Stewart, Earl of Traquair, but the lands of Hundleshope, Milton and Hallyards were disponed back to him, with Lord Linton as superior. He is probably the John of Hundleshope whose superiority of Nether Glenrath was acquired by Sir John Veitch of Dawyck. In 1655 he sold part of Hundleshope adjacent to Cademuir to the Burgh of Peebles and in 1656 was infefted in land in Cunzineuk, which he then sold to the Sheriff-Clerk of Peebles. In 1657 he was accused of being the father of a child who had been baptised 16 years earlier, with another man originally assumed to have been the father. He was succeeded by his son James, to whom he infefted in Hundleshope in 1666, reserving the liferent for himself. **John** 'Jock' or 'the Suckler' (d.1616) son of Thomas of Nether Braidlie. He was one of the men involved in the slaughter of Sir James Douglas' sheep at the instigation of Lady Scott of Howpasley in 1615, apparently in revenge for Douglas taking lands at Howpasley. He was the first to be sent for by Lady Howpasley, and at the Market Cross of Hawick he met with Jean Scott of Satchells and 'Marion's Geordie'. After the plan was hatched, he met some of the others at the foot of the Eilrig Burn in the Borthwick valley. The other men involved were George, Walter and Ingram Scott, and William Scott of Satchells, the first 3 all being caught and hung at Edinburgh Cross after Jock had turned informer. His diposition claimed that George had threatened him when he had second thoughts about going through with the crime; when faced with this George asked him to repeat the statements to his face, which he did. For thus turning informant he was declared to be of lesser guilt and left in prison after the 1616 trial. However, later that same year he himself (mis-transcribed as 'Jok the Suttler') was hanged at the same place for sheep stealing; the specific charge was for taking 4 sheep from 'Adam Almouse', tenant at Muselee, as well as 'ane zow and ane hog, pertening to George Scott, callit of Deringstoun' from his lands at Castlehill, 'ane blak zow, pertening to Rowie Scott, called Rowie of Huttikill, furth of the Lyn besyde Eilrig' and 7 ewes from James Rowie in Raeburn. These crimes took place 1612–14. **Sir John** of Scotstarvit (1585–1670) descended from Robert of Allanhaugh, son of Sir David of Buccleuch. He weas son of Robert and grandson of Robert of Knightspottie. He succeeded his grandfather in 1592, at the age of 7. He had the tower of Scotstarvit rebuilt near Cupar in Fife, which still survives. He was a Judge, Directory of the Chancery, Lord of Session and Privy Councillor, but lost his positions when Cromwell occupied Scotland. He was made a Burgess of Canongate in about 1622 and in 1630 his servant Robert Scott was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis). He assisted Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch to run his estates while he was fighting in Holland, and carried the coronet at the Earl's funeral. Along with Sir William of Harden he went to court to hear the King's ruling on the land dispute between Francis Stewart and the Earl of Buccleuch in 1634. He was appointed as one of the 'tutors' for the children of the Earl of Buccleuch and served as one of the trustees for Mary, when she succeeded to the

Buccleuch estates. He was the last of the original tutors named as 'sine quibus non' by Francis Earl of Buccleuch, but lost control to Gideon of Highchester and the Borders tutors. He was instrumental in having Pont's maps of Scotland published by Blaeu in 1654, and contributed to the accompanying text. He also wrote 'The staggering state of the Scots statesmen', containing satirical sketches of prominent Scotsmen of his age (and back to 1550), published eventually in 1754. He married Anna, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden. Their children were: Robert, who died young; Sir James, who succeeded; Sir John; William; Alexander; Robert; Ludovic; Margaret; Jean; Helen; Eupham; Anna; Eliza; Rebecca; Elizabeth; Margaret; and Janet. His 2nd wife was Margaret Melville, with whom he had a son George (who married Mary Margaret Rigg, sister of Lady Douglas of Cavers, and was in charge of a ship that transported Covenanters to the plantations, but died on the voyage in 1685). He thirdly married Eupham Moneypenny and had sons Cecil and Walter (who was served as his heir in certain lands in 1672). It seems that in 1651, when the Scotts of Buccleuch failed to have a male heir, he was the most senior representative with an unbroken male succession. His descendant, David, was an M.P. in the mid-18th century, but the branch failed in the male line in the early 1800s. **John** (16th/17th C.) 'brother-german' to Walter in Allanmouth in 1606 when he purchased the lands of Hobsburn Weens from Thomas Turnbull. He was thus the first of the Scotts of Weens. In 1610 he is recorded as 'of Weineis' when he was part of an inquest. In 1612 he was 'in Weneis' when he was Bailie to Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam for a sasine in Rulewater. He is referred to as 'called of Allanemouth, now in Weymes' in a sasine of 1617 when he gained a bakehouse in Jedburgh from baker Henry Cunningham. He may have been a son of the William of Allanmouth who is recorded in the late 16th century. He seems likely to have been father or grandfather of the later Andrew of Weens. **John** of Mackersway (16th/17th C.) younger son of Sir Walter of Tushielaw. Note that another John, accused in 1607 of killing the father of John Govane of Cardrona, was his uncle. According to Satchells he was one of the men who took part in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1599 his father Walter was surety for himself, as well as him and his brothers Robert and James, to 'observe the King's peace'. He was listed as 'Jhone Scot, his sone lawfull' after Walter of Tushielaw, when they were witnesses to a report of the bailie court of the Regality of Melrose in 1607. He was described as 'John Scott, called of Tuschelaw' in a charter of 1618. His natural son Francis was also witness to the charter, as were Robert, 'fiar of Tuschelaw' (his older brother) and Sir Walter 'of Tuschelaw' (his father). He was the John, who killed Walter of Gamescleuch (or Thirlestane), recorded in the Selkirk Presbytery records of 1609 and possibly the inspiration for 'The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow'. He was excommunicated after this, but his pardon by James VI for the slaughter of Walter Scott, brother of Sir Robert of Thirlestane, is recorded in 1614 and after due repentance his status with the church was reinstated in 1615. He is probably the John, brother of Robert of Tushielaw who witnessed a bond for Thomas Turnbull in Spital-on-Rule in 1619 and who witnessed a bond in 1620 between Thomas Turnbull, tenant at Spittal-on-Rule and Robert Pringle, servitor to Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank. In 1620 he was served as tutor to William, Marion, James, Elizabeth and Margaret, children of his brother James of Glenrath. He married Jeanne, daughter of Patrick Murray of Falahill. He had at least one legitimate son, Walter. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Whithope. He was listed in 1627 as one of 9 men charged with performing a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as possessor of the Liddesdale farms of 'Rouraltonholme' (probably at Ralton) and Auldshiels. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as joint tenant, along with Gavin Elliot, of the lands of Over and Nether 'Closse alias Welshaw' in Liddesdale. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as 'bailie in Liddisdaill' in a document listing the possessors of the lands that made up the Lordship of Liddesdale. He possessed the lands of 'Flocksteid alias Flasket'. He may have been bailie to the Lord of Liddesdale. **John** (d.bef. 1634) described as 'burgess of Hawick' in 1634 when his son William became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh. He may be the John who acted as witness for the Hawick Parish valuation in 1627. **John** (d.bef. 1629) recorded being 'in Hawick' in 1629 when his former lands in Selkirk are mentioned in a land transaction. **John** (17th C.) son of Andrew, who was a surgeon and Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1636 he was served heir to his father's lands of Winterburgh with mill in Ettrick Forest, as well as 'Fawoodgraing alias Craighill'. It is unclear how he was related to earlier Scotts

of Winterburgh. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Howpasley. In 1635 he was served heir to his grandfather Alexander, 'commonly called 'Land Sandie' in Hawick. **John** (17th C.) married Janet Routledge. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included James (b.1635) and Catherine (b.1642). **John** of Huntly (17th C.) son of James 'called of Huntly'. He was served heir to his father in 1639 in the lands of Langhope in Ettrick Forest, as well as 'Fawoodgraing alias Craighill'. He is one of the last recorded Lairds of Huntly. However, Walter of Huntly is recorded just a few years later, in 1644, so possibly his brother. **John** (17th C.) recorded as being from Borthaugh in 1642 when he acted as an appraiser in a Magistrates Court case involving someone's livestock eating someone else's oats. He could be related to the John who previously owned Borthaugh. Probably the same John 'in Borthauch' is recorded in 1630 when his son James became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh with Adam Scott (who may have been related). **John** (d.1646) possibly an illegitimate son of Sir Walter 'the Bold Buccleuch'. He was Provost of Crichton. In 1632 he was recorded as 'brother natural' to Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, who was given the rentals from Crichton; this suggests he was a son of Sir William of Kirkurd and Grizel Beaton (who secondly married Andrew Murray of Blackbarony), however, it seems more likely he was from the next generation. He bore the arms of Montgomery in the funeral procession of the Earl of Buccleuch in Hawick in 1634. In 1643 he received a gift of 400 merks from Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell 'for advancing his fortoun'. Also in 1643 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis), along with Earl Francis and several other Scotts. **John** (17th C.) described being 'callit of Borthwick' in the 1643 valuation of Roxburghshire, when his lands in Hawick were valued at £10. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. He may have been related to earlier Scotts of Borthwick. Mary Scott, listed right after him in 1643, had land in Hawick valued at £3. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: James (b.1634); Margaret (b.1634); John (b.1635); James (again, b.1636); Margaret (b.1639); John (b.1643); Christian (b.1645); Marion (b.1647); and Janet (b.1649). There is probably more than one family here. The witnesses in 1639 were William Scott (perhaps a relative) and James Burn. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: James (b.1635); Adam (b.1636); John (b.1639); Walter (b.1641); Isobel (b.1643); and John (again, b.1648). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married 'Margerie' Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1640); Adam (again, b.1643); William (b.1650); and Margaret (b.1653). **John** of Gilmanscleuch (17th C.) probably eldest son of Robert. In 1621, along with Sir John of Newburgh and Sir Robert of Thirlestane, he promised not to molest the Elphinstones (who were responsible for the death of his father). He is recorded owning the lands of Gilmanscleuch in 1628. Along with Robert and William, probably his brothers, his copy book was discovered turned into the covers of another book and described by J.A.H. Murray in 1871; on one page he wrote 'Remember man as thow goest by As thow art now, anes so was I, And as I am, so most thow be, Remember man that thow most die', dated 1630 at Selkirk. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Selkirk in 1643, and in 1643, 1644, 1648 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire. He is recorded writing to Sir William Scott of Harden in 1656, regarding the valuation of his lands. He was fined in 1662, after the Restoration, presumably for being a Covenanter supporter. He was probably the Scott of Gilmanscleuch who entered into a teind agreement with the curators of the Duke of Buccleuch in the late 1660s. He was probably father of Francis. Another son may have been John of Rennaldburn (although this may be confused). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Nichol and their children included: Walter (b.1642); and Robert (b.1644). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Langlands and their children included: John (b.1647); Janet (b.1651); and Walter (b.1655). **John** of Rennaldburn and Newburgh (d.c.1672) grandson of Arthur of Newburgh, and son of Sir John. He may also have been knighted himself. He held the lands of 'Renalburn' (or 'Rennaldburn') near Eskdalemuir (the later farmhouse there said to have been the first house built by Thomas Telford when he was an apprentice). He inherited Newburgh in 1654, being served heir to his grandfather Arthur. In 1656 he witnessed a charter (for lands in Dalkeith) for the Duchess of Buccleuch. In 1661 he is described as 'callit of Newbrugh, lait bailzie of Esdaill' when listed owing more than £2500 to the Duchess of Buccleuch. Also in 1661 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Dumfriesshire.

He was recorded in the Land Tax Rolls for Ancrum Parish in about 1663. From 1666 he was 'tutor and curator' for Francis of Davington (to whom he was distantly related), son of Sir John of Thirlestane. In 1670 he infefted Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall in the Barony of Westerhall. He was Chamberlain for the Duke of Buccleuch for Eskdale Parishes from the mid-1650s until the early 1670s; he was recorded as Chamberlain and Bailie of Eskdale in a deed of 1663. About this time other people stood in for him, suggesting either he was dead or incapacitated. However, John of 'Ranaldsburne' and 'Rennelburn' is recorded in deeds of 1673 and 1682, and may have been his son. He married Margaret Canide. His 2nd daughter Janet married Adam Elliot of Meikledale. His son John was also Chamberlain for the Duke of Buccleuch. Other children included: James (b.1623), whose wills are recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1684 and 1695; and Marie. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1673 – 'John Scot the Squire of Newburgh-hall, Alias of Rennal-burn as men him call. To the first John of Rennal-burn late, He was Son of that Sir John of worth, The Prince of Poets, and Knight of New-burgh' [CWS]. **John** of Gorrenberry (d.1668) natural son of Walter, the 1st Earl Buccleuch, by Annas (or Agnes) Drummond. In 1629 he was given the lands of Gorrenberry as well as others. He acted as Chamberlain to the Buccleuch estates for Eckford, Langholm, Lempitlaw and Liddesdale from the 1640s to the late 1650s. He was also Chamberlain for Teviotdalehead in the 1680s. His lands in Castleton Parish were valued at £1600 in 1643. In 1643 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire and in 1643, 1644, 1648 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. In 1648 there was a letter to him from Earl Francis, discussing the teinds of Eckford and the Mains. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves on the Border. He is probably the 'John Scott, bailiff and B. brother to the Lord of Buccleuch' to whom a complaint was made in 1650 about some of Cromwell's soldiers having their horses stolen in the Borders by tenants of the Earl of Buccleuch. He served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch and was probably also the John, youngest natural brother of Earl Francis, who was given a sum of £100 annually in his brother's will. In 1654 he witnessed a contract of wadset for the Lorraines of Appotside (and may be the John who witnessed Lorraine baptisms in Hawick in 1655 and 1657). He was legitimated by Cromwell in 1656. In 1650 he was named as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis Earl of Buccleuch in his will and served as one of the tutors of Countess Mary during her minority, signing a letter protesting against her 'pretendit' marriage in about 1659. He also was involved in a law suit with some of her other guardians in 1659 over breaking the locks on her charter chests. In 1661 he was listed as still owing about £9000 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Liddesdale, where he had been Chamberlain. He was recorded paying the land tax (of £1600) in 1663. He was recorded in a deed of 1663. Also in 1663 his wife Elizabeth Hamilton, Lady 'Carberrie', was recorded in a discharge. He was probably the first Scott of Gorrenberry, and may also have married a Riddell (according to Scott of Satchells he married a daughter of Sir John Riddell). His children included: Francis, who succeeded; David, who was living in 1670; John, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1663; and Robert, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1666 and was still living in 1668. It is also possible that Walter of Alton was another son. His sons and grandsons and those of Walter of Alton Croft were mentioned in 1681 as among the potential heirs of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch – 'John Scot he was a Natural Son, To Walter Earl of Buckcleugh, Begot on Madam Drummond, A noble Lady by birth, By Kindred Cousin-german To the Right Honourable Earl of Perth' [CWS]. **Bailie John** (17th C.) recorded as Bailie of Hawick in 1648/9. He may have been the same John who was described as 'maltman' in the 1638 'leet' for Bailies, and in the following year in reference to money gathered relating to soldiers in the Town. He was probably also one of the 2 councillors of the same name (one of whom is described as a merchant) who signed the 1640 Act of Bailies and Council. He is also recorded as appraiser (for eaten oats) in a Magistrate's Court case in 1642. He served as Bailie in the 1650s and may be the John who was Procurator Fiscal of Hawick during some of the 1660s. **John** (17th C.) recorded as 'John Scott Alton' in 1644 when he was among Hawick men mentioned in relation to raising money and supplies for the Covenanting army. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Sir John** (c.1615–66) 2nd son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane, with his 2nd wife Katherine Jardine. He was younger brother of Sir Robert, who died without children. He was

served heir to his brother Sir Robert of Crookston in 1621. In 1632 he is described as son and heir of his father Sir Robert in a document relating to the lands of Altrieve and Corsecleuch in Selkirkshire; Robert, son of Walter Scott of Burnfoot is also mentioned, and so possibly a relative. He was involved in a court case in 1634 (referring to a contract of 1623) with Sir William Scott of Harden and Robert Scott of Headshaw, over the lands of Thirlestane. He may be the John of 'Thirrilsone' who was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis) in 1634, along with Walter of [blank] (although it is unclear who this is). In 1637 he had a decree of adjudication relating to the lands of Bourhope brought by Robert Scott of Whitslade, and decrees of appraising over the same lands with Patrick of Tanlawhill (his cousin) in 1642 and Robert of Whitslade in 1643. In 1641 he signed a contract with his cousin Patrick relating to the Thirlestane estate, but the terms were not clearly specified, and also Sir William of Harden resigned the Thirlestane estates to him, the 2 documents being signed in Hawick. This was important for the subsequent dispute of succession between him and his cousin Patrick of Tanlawhill, fought (and lost) by his descendants in court in the period 1727–44. His cousin Patrick clearly manipulated the situation (even having him imprisoned in Selkirk and in Home Castle) and eventually claimed the Thirlestane estates outright, although he was still fighting for his family lands until his death. He was served heir to his father Sir Robert in 1642 (perhaps as part of the legal battle). In 1643 he was referred to as 'son and heir of the late Sir Robert' of Thirlestane when Patrick Scott had a charter of the lands of Crookston and others that he had owned. He was also involved in a dispute with the Scotts of Buccleuch over the lands of Fingland, Davington and others in Eskdale. He sided with Charles I in the Civil War, joining the Marquis of Montrose and is said to have been at the Battle of Kilsyth, being knighted about then. He was sequestrated by Parliament and fined by Cromwell, only being rehabilitated at the Restoration, but dying shortly afterwards, his loyalty to the crown contributing to him losing his claim to the Thirlestane estates. He continued to use the designation 'of Thirlestane' until his death, although he only managed to hold onto the farms of Davington and Cassock near Eskdalemuir. He still owed money to the deceased Earl of Buccleuch in 1660. He is probably the Sir John of Thirlestane recorded in a deed in 1663. In 1643 he married Euphame (or Euphemia) Young, widow of Sir David Ogilvie of Clova (his comrade in arms). Their children were: Francis (b.1646) of Davington, baptised in Canongate; and Katharine, possibly an ancestor of James Scott of Calfield. He secondly married Margaret, widow of Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres. **John** of Allanhaugh (17th C.) probably son of William of Allanhaugh (or perhaps Walter of Allanmouth). He was listed in a county valuation of Hawick Parish in 1643, with his lands valued at £110. It is possible he is the same as John of Weens, recorded in the earlier 1600s. **John** of Todshawhill (d.c.1653) recorded in the 1643 county valuation of lands in Hawick Parish, with the value being £133 6s 8d. In 1631–37 he was a Chamberlain for the Scotts of Buccleuch for rents in part of Branxholme and Wilton. He may be descended from Andrew of Todshawhill, who was one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. **John** of Yorkston and Headshaw (d.c.1646) 2nd son of George of Synton. His lands may have been near Temple in Midlothian (unless there is another place of the same name). He is probably the 'brother german' of Walter of Synton who in 1607 was involved in a sasine for the lands of Satchells. He is probably the John 'of Sintoun' who served as assignee to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in a complaint against the Ainslies of Jedburgh in 1617. He is also recorded as John 'of Syntoun' in 1620 when a complaint was made that he and Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, still owed the Keeper of Edinburgh Tolbooth for lodging William of Howpasley there for several years. In 1629 he purchased Headshaw and Langhope from the old family of Scotts of Headshaw. He is recorded in the period 1631–42 as Chamberlain in Liddesdale to the Scotts of Buccleuch. In 1632 he had a feu-contract with Thomas, Lord Binning for lands in Belses. He is probably the 'John of Syntoune' who, along with Robert Pringle of Stichel, captured 'Geordy Armstrang of Dykraw'. In 1634 he was part of the Earl of Buccleuch's funeral procession in Hawick, where he carried the arms of Douglas, Earl of Angus. He appears to have repurchased Headshaw, Dryden and other lands in 1636. In 1637 he was 'Johnne Scot of Heidschaw, baillie of Liddeisdale' when he witnessed a document for the sale of Harwood. In 1638 he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick as 'Johne Scott of Heidschaw'. In 1643 he was listed as owner of Dryden, valued at £290, as well as Headshaw, 'Crawknows, and Cleuches', valued at £760 10s. In 1643 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was also on the Committee of War for

Roxburghshire in 1644. His son William of Headshaw is also mentioned in Buccleuch accounts for 1646, was served as his heir in 1653 and had a sasine as his heir in 1655. He was also recorded in 1660 (after his decease) when the curators for Mary Scott of Buccleuch tried to recover a debt from his sons William and John, owed to her father. His children were: William, who succeeded; Walter of Dryden; John of Langhope; Mungo in Dryden; and Robert, also in Dryden – 'And John Scott, we all do ken, Was Son to George Scot of Sinton' [CWS]. **John** (17th C.) recorded as being 'in Castlehill' in 1631–48 when he was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Eskdalemuir and Westerkirk Parishes. In 1633 he was listed as a 'servant' of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch who was still owed his fee for the year. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (17th C.) elected to the Hawick Council in 1648. His designation was given as 'Ormiston', suggesting that he lived there. He was probably related to James of Ormiston and the later John of Ormiston. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Bessie Gledstains and their children included: Beatrix (b.1636); Anna (b.1639); and Walter (b.1648). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. Children who were probably his included: Robert (b.1634); Robert (again, b.1637); Walter (b.1641); Janet (b.1642); and Margaret (b.1645). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Scott in 1646. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Noble in 1634 and their son George was baptised in 1651. The witnesses included George (probably related). Other baptisms to a John Scott in Ashkirk may also be his children. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Thomson in 1646 and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1653. **John** of Clerklands (17th C.) landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He paid the land tax on £180 in Ashkirk Parish in 1663 and £182 in 1678. He may have been the same as one of the other local Johns. **John** (b.1620) son of John of Rennaldburn and Newburgh. He was probably the John of Rennaldburn who was served heir to his father John in 1673. He was referred to as 'Squire of Newburgh' and 'alias of Rennalburn'. His father was 'tutor' for the young Francis of Davington, whom it is said he 'tried to encroach upon ... and would have deprived him of his remaining estate, but for the friendship of Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane'. Like his father, he served the Scotts of Buccleuch. He was Chamberlain for Eskdalemuir, Ewesdale and Wauchopedale from the 1670s through until 1692 and a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685. He also had a court case against Francis Scott of Thirlestane around 1676. He was living at the time of publication of Scott of Satchells doggerel history (1688). He was named as an agent of the Duchess of Buccleuch on the rental rolls for Branxholme in 1690 and 1692. He is probably the Laird of Rennaldburn whose sister was under 13 when charged in Jedburgh in 1684 with not attending her own church, but listening to Covenanting preachers; he was cautioned for her good behaviour in the future. In 1690 he and his brother James witnessed the marriage in Langholm of Walter Gledstains, junior of Hilliesland, carried out by ousted Episcopalian minister Rev. John Stewart of Wilton. He may be the John whose will is recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1692 and whose widow Margaret Scott's will was recorded in 1693; another John was served heir to his father John in 1697. He was said to have been succeeded by James, who married in Philadelphia in 1721; however, that may be the next generation. **John** (17th C.) married Malie Scott in Ashkirk in 1652. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Scott in Ashkirk in 1652. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Scott in Ashkirk in 1653. **John** (17th C.) married Masie Elliot in Ashkirk in 1653. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Elliot in Ashkirk in 1654. **John** of Satchells (17th C.) recorded in a deed in 1655. He was probably a younger son of Robert, with his brothers being William and Capt. Walter. He may have succeeded his brother, but they both probably died without heirs, since Capt. Walter appears to have succeeded on returning from the wars. **John** of Brieryyards (d.bef. 1667) local landowner of the mid-1600s, brother of William of Chamberlain Newton and probably son of Walter. He is probably the tenant in Brieryyards who in 1611 was fined for the non-appearance at court in Jedburgh of Robert in Hawick, 'called Symmeis Hob', and Walter 'called Dandis Wattie'. He is probably the John of Chamberlain Newton recorded in 1612 when he and Michael Hunter of 'Powmude' complained to the Privy Council about several Stewarts. In 1619 he signed a bond in Hawick with Adam Turnbull of Abbotrule, which was registered in 1624; witnesses included William, 'fiar of Quhithauch' and Walter 'called of Altoun'. In about 1621 he had a charter of the lands of 'Calffald' from the Commendator of Melrose. It is possible he is the John of Brieryyards

whose nephew William of Chamberlain Newton was served heir to his lands of Brieryyards and 'Braidleyis' in 1633 and 1637. In 1638 he was appointed as tutor to Walter, son of William of Chamberlain Newton, his brother. In 1638 he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. He was recorded as owner of 'Briddieyards' in 1643. He was on the Committee of War in 1646 as 'of Breidieyairdis', in 1648 as 'of Breiryairdis' and in 1649 as 'of Breiryeards'. He may have been the same man as John of Hornshole. In 1656 he and his sons (including Walter) purchased a 'merk land of Hassendeanbank' from Thomas Turnbull; this was probably Cockerheugh. In 1657 he had a 'wadset' with John Turnbull of Minto in which he gave 2200 'merks' for liferent of Hornshole, and also his 2nd son John to have the lands 'in fee'; this was confirmed by an instrument of sasine in 1658. He is probably the 'Breirie yards' who paid the land tax on £260 in 1663. He was also recorded in 2 deeds of 1663, along with his son William. In a disposition of 1667 his eldest son John is 'now of briricyairds'. He is probably the already deceased John transcribed as 'of Badenyairds' in 1659 when his son William became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh. **John** (17th C.) married Janet Scott in Ashkirk in 1660. **John** (17th C.) Bailie of Langholm. In 1661 he was listed as still owing about £12,00 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Eskdale, where he had been acting as Chamberlain. **John** of Langhope (d.1666) 3rd son of John of Yorkston and Headshaw, and grandson of George of Synton. He was a local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s. He bought Langhope from his brother William. He is recorded in the period 1641–47 and 1649 as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch in Liddesdale (or the Debateable Land) and Canonbie; at this point he was the 2nd surviving son of John of Headshaw. He is mentioned as a temporary Chamberlain in Buccleuch estate records for 1646, replacing the deceased John of Headshaw, along with William of Headshaw (his elder brother). In 1660 he witnessed a baptism for James Scott and Margaret Chisholme in Ashkirk Parish. In 1661 he was listed as still owing £2000 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Liddesdale and the Debateable Lands for both him and his deceased father John of Headshaw. He was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire in 1663. He was probably the Scott of Langhope who entered into a teind agreement with the curators of the Duke of Buccleuch in the late 1660s. In 1653 he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Scott of Whitslade; it is possible this is the marriage recorded in Ashkirk Parish in 1652. His children included: William (b.1654), who succeeded, but sold Langhope; John, who became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1670; and Elizabeth (b.1656), baptised in Ashkirk. In 1656 he is recorded being 'of Langhop in the parish of Krkop' and the witnesses were William 'of . . . ' (probably of Headshaw, his brother) and Robert (perhaps another brother) – '. . . Who sprung from a worthy Stock of late, Who was the Son, I very well knew, Of John Scott of Headshaw' [CWS]. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Liddell and their children included Margaret (b.1635), James (b.1637), Isobel (b.1639), Walter (b.1642), Marion (b.1643), John (b.1645), Adam (b.1647), Marion (again, b.1649), William (b.1652) and Christian (b.1654). The witnesses in 1654 were Walter Purdom and Robert. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Veitch (or 'Heilling Veatche') in 1647 and their children included: Margaret (b.1652); John (b.1655); and Helen (b.1657). Given his wife's surname, it is possible that they were both connected with Synton. **John** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1652 the Council found that traveller Thomas Oliver was not liable to pay him for £6, 10s. worth of tobacco pipes, another £6, 10s. for 'hott waters', as well as 8 merks of powder and 8 merks of white sugar, all of which Oliver had been transporting from Edinburgh for him, but were 'brak, drownet, and lossit by the way'. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1656 when he accused Walter 'Westport' of selling him 3 barrels of spirits that were supposed to be '24 stoupis', but was short. Walter was acquitted by the Hawick Magistrates. **John** 'West Port' (17th C.) recorded in 1656 when his child William with Janet Robson was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were Gilbert Watt (the Town Clerk) and another John. He was 'westport' and the baptism was labelled as 'for:'. He was described as 'in Westport of Haik' in 1674 when his son William (presumably the same one) became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh. This could be the same family as the Cornet of 1705, and probably also related to Walter 'called Westport', who is recorded in the period 1648–79. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Riddell and their children included Manie (b.1656) and Agnes (b.1671). The witnesses in 1656 were James and Robert. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Gibson in 1660. **John** of Hornshole (17th C.) recorded in a list

of landowners of Hassendean Parish in 1666. He may be the same man as the John listed as tenant in Hornshole in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. John in Hornshole, married to Margaret Glendinning, was recorded in 1694, when his son James was baptised in Wilton Parish; the witnesses were William Scott and Thomas Scott, who were probably related, and it is one of the earliest Wilton Parish records. He may possibly be the same as John, son of John of Brieryyards. **John** (17th C.) son of John of Gorrenberry. In 1663 he became a merchant's apprentice with Patrick Fife in Edinburgh. **John** (17th C.) rented part of the farms of Branxholme Mains and Branxholme Park in 1671. Perhaps the same John leased 1/3 of Branxholme Mains in 1696 and 1697. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Leyden and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1671. **John** (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1674 when he was fined 'for abusing and taking away of the bailies their good name, by calling them robers'. Perhaps the same John was banished from the Burgh in 1675 'because of several thefts committed by him'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Jackson and their son Thomas was baptised in 1673. The witnessed were John Cuthbertson and James Wright. **John** (17th C.) recorded being 'called Yles' in 1673 when he was listed among those named in the court case relating to the disturbances at St. Jude's Fair in Hawick. James Wilson says that the 'nickname has been preserved, and is pronounced œilly' and suggests that it meant he had an eye missing or some other peculiarity with his eyes. **John** of Catslack (17th C.) recorded in the Land Tax Rolls in 1678 when he paid tax on £52 in Hassendean Parish. He was probably son of Walter, who paid the land tax there in 1663. It also seems that he could be the same man as John of Lees. It is unclear how he was related tp Rev. James of Kirkton, who was also associated with Catslack. **John** (17th C.) married to Janet Bell. His unnamed child was baptised in Hawick in 1672. **John** (17th C.) recorded in a deed of 1673 being 'in Corslee'. This is probably Crosslee in Ettrick. **John** (d.1679) from 'Ettrick Forest'. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge. It is inknown where exactly he lived. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1684 as being 'in Weins' when his son Robert was among the men declared fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. It is unclear if he may be the same as the contemporary John of Weens. It is possible he was the John of Hawick who had to flee to England in 1676 for being a Covenanter, where he was said to have been involved in preaching in Cumberland and Northumberland. **John** of Bowhill (17th/18th C.) probably son of James of Bowhill. He appears to have been the last male in this family line. He sold the lands to Adam in Deloraine, brother of Francis of Grassyards. **John** of Headshaw (d.1691) eldest son of William. He was probably the 'younger of Headshaw' who was fined in 1662, after the Restoration (listed under Dumfriesshire). He is probably the 'John Scot appearand of Headshaw' to whom Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' in 1688. His father transferred the lands of Headshaw, Dryden, etc. to him in 1688. He married Jean Hackett (or Halket) in Edinburgh in 1682; she was only daughter of Col. R. Halket, and probably a cousin of some sort. When he died his sister Mary (who had married Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw) became heir to Headshaw. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1689 when he was 'called of Southfield'. He was fined 'in an egregious blod committ by him upon James Gledstaines, late baylyea, in diver pairtes of his bodie'. He mau be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (17th C.) son of Thomas in Bonchester (probably the same as Thomas 'of' Nether Bonchester). He was declared a fugitive in 1684 for nonconformity. He is mentioned in 1690 as son of Thomas of Nether Bonchester when he had a bond and discharge in the Burgh of Selkirk for 500 merks Scots. Perhaps the same John (said by George Tancred to be a Writer to the Signet) died in 1705 and was buried at Greyfriars Kirkyard in Edinburgh. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Ashkirk in 1693. **John** of Synton (d.bef. 1705) son of William. Said to be the 3rd son, but if so then his 2 older brothers must have died before him and with no heirs. In 1662 his uncle Francis was appointed as tutor during his minority. In 1670 his brother William became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh. He is recorded in a sasine of 1670 and annexed the lands of North Synton in 1675 (although they were partly in the family since 1641). He was recorded in a deed of 1673. In 1675 he was served heir to his father William of Synton, in the lands of North Synton; his father

had died earlier than this, suggesting that perhaps this is when he reached majority. He paid the land tax at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1678 (half of Easter Hermiston, valued at £130) and was also owner of the lands of Essenside (valued at £365), although at that time North Synton was in the hands of Rev. Robert Cunningham. He may also be the Laird of Synton who whose lands in Selkirkshire were valued at £1600 in 1678. He is recorded as 'of Synetoune' in a bond of 1682. He later added Satchells to the estate and gained some land from Selkirk Common. He owned additional lands in Tweedsmuir Parish, according to a 'tack' of 1687 by Francis Scott, minister of Tweedsmuir (who may have been a relative). He was on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1690. He was probably the Laird in 1694 when he paid tax for 35 hearths on his lands. In 1696 he and Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane had a bond with James Melville of Halhill. He is also recorded in 1670 when his 'brother-germane' William became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh. In 1703 he witnessed a baptism for George Douglas of Friarshaw and his sister Elizabeth. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Murray of Blackbarony in 1686 (probably not the daughter of John Murray of Cringletie, as stated by Keith Scott). In 1702 he secondly married Anna, eldest daughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum and widow of William Scott of Raeburn. His children were: William (b.1688), baptised in Ashkirk, who probably died young; Alexander (b.1690), baptised in Ashkirk, who is recorded in an assignation by his grandmother Lady Blackbarony in 1697, and succeeded; Jean (b.1694), also baptised in Ashkirk, who had a similar assignation in 1697, but appears to have died a year later; and Margaret, who received money from his mother-in-law's estate in 1699 and married William Elliot of Borthwickbrae in 1706, by which date he was deceased. The 1690 baptism was witnessed by John of Woll and William (probably of Headshaw) and the 1694 one by Alexander Murray (probably his father-in-law) and Walter of Todrig. He may have been the John, son of William, born in Ashkirk in 1646. He may have died in 1710 (as stated by Keith Scott) – 'And John Scot of Sinton he is a pretty man, He outstrips in Wisdom any man I ken' [CWS]. **Rev. John** (d.c.1690) minister of Hawick. He was tutor in the family of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, and may also have been related to that family. Based on his witnessing of documents of the Elliots of Harwood, he may have been a son of a sister of William Elliot of Harwood and Binks. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1650 and became Hawick minister in 1657. He may be the John of Hawick whose behaviour was complained about at the admission of Andrew Rutherford as minister of Eccles in 1655. He was deprived in 1662 for refusing to embrace Episcopacy, effectively being forced to leave the town; however, he is said to have preached regularly at conventicles, e.g. at Earlside. He apparently contemplated joining a Covenanter force in 1666, but refrained when he found out how disorganised they were. However, he was present at the Pentland rising in 1666. He fled to the north of England, preaching in Northumberland and Cumbria. In 1678 he chaired a meeting of outed ministers who opposed the more extreme views of Richard Cameron and others. He also helped Archibald, Earl of Argyll escape in 1681, giving him a Covenanter password, then arranging for him to stay with Pringle of Torwoodlee, and then go via Hawick to Northumberland and eventually to Holland (although Argyll was later captured and beheaded). He survived past the Revolution, but appears not to have resumed service as a minister. In 1658 he married Marion, daughter of John Livinsgtone, the minister of Ancrum (and famous Covenanter); she died aged only 19 in 1661, and is buried at St. Mary's. He later married Elizabeth Anderson, who died in 1698 and is buried in Greyfriars, Edinburgh. It is possible he was the 'Mr John Scott' recorded as resident of Lilliesleaf in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1698 James Livingstone, merchant in Edinburgh, was served heir to his wife Marion (probably her brother, although it is unclear why this was so long after her death). **John** of Ormiston (17th C.) merchant of Hawick in the later 1600s. He was listed by James Wilson among the local landowners of the mid-to-late 17th centiry. He was probably related to (or confused with) James of Ormiston, and the earlier John. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He witnessed a baptism (along with Schoolmaster John Purdom) for mason David Rutherford in 1685. He could be the John Scott 'ormston' who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter in 1720. **John** of Cockerheugh (17th C.) probably 2nd son of John of Brieryyards and brother of James of Brieryyards. His father purchased 'a merk land of Hassendeanbank' (probably Cockerheugh) from Thomas Turnbull in 1656 and had a 'wadset' in his name in 1657 with the Turnbulls, involving 'the markland of horneshole with houses'. He transferred the wadset and lands to his brother James in 1667. He

may be the John who (along with Walter, perhaps another brother) witnessed baptism for James of Brieryyards in Roberton Parish in 1681 and 1687. Also in 1681 there was a 'disposition and assignation' to him from Walter, probably also a brother (or other near relative). He was one of the heritors accused in 1690 of inciting the crowd that gathered to try to stop the roof being removed from Hassendean Kirk. Along with his nephew John (son of James 'of Bririeyairdis') he was accused of striking Charles Lithgow in this incident. He is probably the John whose son Walter inherited Cockerheugh from him in 1721, and whose daughter Bessie married Walter ('Uncle to Crumhaugh'), also in 1721. In 1705 he was 'of Cockerheugh Now Tennant in Langlands' when a woman appeared before the Session to confess to being pregnant by his son Walter. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Skelfhill in a deed of 1663. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** of Lees (d.c.1685) recorded being 'of Leis' in 1685 when his will was registered. Probably the same John is recorded being of Moormaw in a Hassendean Parish list of landowners and tenants of 1666. He was presumably related to other Scotts of Moormaw and Lees. He may be the same man as John of Catslack who paid land tax in Hassendean Parish in 1678. In 1682 he was 'of lyes' when (along with Adam) he witnessed a baptism for William of Clarilaw (who was probably related to him). **John** (17th C.) married to Janet Renwick. His children, baptised in Hawick, included Esther (b.1674) and an unnamed child (b.1680). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Renwick in 1680. His designation appears to be 'in Barnknow' (presumably the farm of Barn Knowe). James Newbie and Andrew Angus were witnesses. Perhaps the same John, with his wife's name as 'Rennick' had a son John baptised in 1696. He was surely related to Robert, who was also recorded in Barn Knowe in 1680. **John** 'Whiteyetts' or 'Whitegates', 'Cloaks' (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick. It is hard to separate the contemporary Johns, but it seems clear that the merchant and 'Whiteyetts' are the same man, although it is possible that the entry here describes 2 generations. In 1680 he witnessed a baptism (along with William Scott 'Flex') for Thomas Scott and in 1682 another for baxter James Lands. He was recorded in 1683 when he was among a group of men fined for throwing stones across the Teviot at night, injuring a couple of women who were watching their linens, and damaging the clothes being bleached there by James Brydon; since he confessed and appeared before the Bailie, he was excused. He is recorded as merchant in several deeds of 1682. In 1685 'John Scott, yor [younger], of Whyte Yetts' was fined for striking merchant Thomas Scott 'in ane fenced court'. In 1689 he witnessed (along with weaver James Beattie) a baptism for Walter Anderson. He could be the 'merchant Elder' listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. In 1701 he was 'of Whytyetts' when he was (bizarrely) fined £10 Scots for not prosecuting John Scott, litster for assaulting James Cowan, tailor. He could also be the John who witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson in Hawick in 1698. He is 'Whitegates' in 1700 and 'Whitegates junior' in 1705 when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for merchant Michael. He was 'whitegates' in 1706 when he witnessed a baptism (for workman William Riddell) along with John 'younger Soger' and also in 1707 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter. In 1712 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Walter, allong with tailor John 'Casae end'. In 1716 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott and Elizabeth Wilson and in 1720 another for James Scott and Sarah Gledstains. He is recorded in 1701 in the Burgh Records and in 1718 in the Hawick Session Records, when he was rebuked for providing William Whaton with military-type coat and sword to ride through the town, as part of a wager. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for wigmaker Robert Miles. He married Margaret Paterson (being recorded as both merchant and as 'Whiteyetts' or 'whitegates' in separate baptismal entries) and had children: Margaret (b.1685); William (b.1686), who fled after getting Margaret Brydon pregnant; John (b.1688); and Gideon (b.1700). In the baptismal record of 1700 he is 'whitegates younger', suggesting his father was also John 'Whiteyetts', and making it clear that the 'younger' referred (at least some of the time) to him and not to his son John (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were Bailie William Laing and Adam Ruecastle and in 1700 were Michael Scott and William Laing. He could also be the John whose son John was baptised in 1699, with Walter Anderson and William Paterson as witnesses. Either he secondly married Agnes (or Ann) Scott, or this was his son, perhaps the man born in 1686; his name is given as 'Cloaks and Whitegates' in some of the records. Their children included: Gideon (b.1707); Walter (b.1709); Jean (b.1712); John (b.1713); Janet (b.1715); and Thomas (b.1718). The witnesses in 1707 were

Robert Ruecastle and Walter Anderson, in 1708 were Gideon of Falnash and Bailie Walter Elliot, in 1712 were shoemaker Walter Scott and William 'Whaton', in 1713 were James Scott 'Doctor' and Walter Anderson, and in 1718 were Walter Henderson and David Miller. He witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1716 for an illegitimate child of Walter Scott, brother to the Laird of Whitslade. It is unclear if his nickname referred to a specific place, and if so, where this might have been. **John** (17th C.) son of Bailie Scott, although it is unclear which one. In 1685 Adam Young was fined for insulting him and his father, specifically 'calumniatting them and taking away yr. good name' in claiming they had reset peas that had been taken by footboys of Lord Airlie's troop (i.e. Royalists under James Ogilvy of Airlie). **John** of Whitehaugh (17th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1688. Along with William of Brieryyards he witnessed a baptism for James Stewart (from Clydesdale), who had twins in Hawick. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Whitehaugh (or if 'John' was perhaps an error). **John** (17th/18th C.) cordiner (i.e. shoemaker) in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for Thomas Briggs in 1680 and another for wright Robert Cowan in 1688. He could be the shoemaker whose wife Margaret Turnbull gave evidence in 1686, regarding a case involving the theft of wool from William Paterson. He was thus probably the John who married Margaret Turnbull and whose children included: John (b.1673); Walter (b.1675); William (b.1675); and Margaret (b.1678). His son Walter was witness to a Hawick sasine of 1688, while another son William served as 'procurator' for Patrick Cunningham in the same sasine. He is and was listed as a shoemaker among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the cordiner listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694, when he paid tax for 2 hearths. He is probably the cordiner who witnessed a baptism for the Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1694 (suggesting that he was an Episcopalian). He may be the shoemaker John who witnessed baptisms for weaver 'Black' John Swan in 1707, for wright John Pringle in 1711, for Thomas Greenshields and for James Scott son of John 'Laird' in 1714, for weaver James Weens in 1720, for weaver John Weens in 1723, for gardener Walter in 1726 and for gardener William Paterson in 1728. He may be the same shoemaker (although perhaps this is another generation) who married Janet Briggs and had a son Thomas baptised in 1708, with witnesses Bailies William Laing and Walter Elliot. He was probably the senior of 'John Scotts Elder and Younger Shoemakers' who witnessed the baptism in 1738 of a child of shoemaker Andrew. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. **John** (17th C.) resident at Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish, recorded on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He was probably related to Andrew, who is also listed. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He was listed along with Andrew and James, each having a single hearth. Perhaps the same John was recorded in 1715 as cottar in Headshaw; he married Helen Wilson (perhaps in 1715, with no wife's name recorded) and their children included William (b.1715), Andrew (b.1717) and John (b.1726). **John** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident at Stobicote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed right before James, and so probably related, perhaps his father. He could be an ancestor of millwright Gideon. **John** (17th C.) shepherd at Stobicote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed separately from another John (not shepherd) there. **John** (17th C.) resident at Winningtonrig in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. James and Thomas, listed after him at the same place, were presumably related to him. It is possible he is the John, in Cavers Parish, who married Margaret Scott in Hawick in 1680. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hummelknowes on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be related to later Scotts of Hummelknowes Mill. **John** (17th C.) ploughman at Adderstoneshiel listed among the 'deficient' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Blackburn in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **John** (17th C.) recorded as a tailor at Borthaugh on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Perhaps the same tailor John was in Mervinslaw in 1709. The witnesses were Andrew . . . , tenant in Mervinslaw, and John Rule, shepherd there. It is also possible he was the John in Borthaugh who received money from the Wilton poor box, including for the purchase of a coat in 1705. **John** (17th C.) rented quarter of the farm of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch in at least the period 1690–96 an a third in 1698. He is also listed as resident at Wiltonburn on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls; a separate John was also recorded as a webster in the

same place. He witnessed a baptism for Francis in Timbersidemill in 1697. He may have been closely related to Robert or Bessie (widow of James Riddell), who were also renting part of Wiltonburn in 1694. He may be the John recorded at Wiltonburn in 1696; he married a Renwick and their children included John (b.1696), with witnesses John and Robert Scott. **John** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Dykeraw in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) listed with the word 'Grinna' after his name on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. It is unclear if 'Grinna' is meant to indicate a place or a nickname, however, George is also listed in 1694 with the same name. **John** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He is listed separately from men of the same name who were tailor, cordiner, 'yonger' and 'Grinna'. He could be the same man as the smith recorded in 1693/4. **John** 'younger' (17th C.) listed in 1694 among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick 'eist the water'. His name is written 'John Scott yonger'. He could be the same man as 'Whiteyetts' or 'Sodger'. **John** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick who was listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was listed separately from the 'Soldier', who was a carrier at the same time. He could be the John, who along with Robert, appears to have been listed as a carrier when witnessing a baptism for Walter Henderson in Hawick in 1680. He is probably the carrier who was a witness in 1681 in the trial of Covenanters for attacking Drumlanrig's Tower. He was listed as a carrier when he witnessed a baptism for tailor Walter Turnbull in 1685. **John** 'Sodger' (17th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1692 he was recorded as 'Sodger' when leasing 34 acres of the Kirklands of Hawick from the Duchess of Buccleuch. He was recorded among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4, where his name was listed as 'John Scott, carrier, called soldier'. He was listed as 'Shouldier' and resident of the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1706 he was recorded as 'carrier in Teviotdale and indweller in Hawick commonly called Souldier John' when he is recorded making a bond in Selkirk with Walter Mitchell, merchant in Glasgow. In 1707 he and his son, John younger, were fined by the Council for 'violent putting, thrusting, and expelling, under cloud of night' the horses of William Aitken, younger, from his barn; the Aitkens were also carriers in Hawick, but it is unclear what the dispute was between the families. In 1713 he (or possibly his son) was 'distinctionis causa called John the Souldier' when when witnessing a baptism for Walter Paterson of Burnflat and Margaret Scott (who may have been related to him). He could be the 'John Scott, souldier' whose wife 'Bessie Trumble' was in 1682 fined for assaulting Jean Scott, wife of Robert Scott, 'Ormistoune'; if so he may be the John, married to Bessie Turnbull whose children included Janet (b.1680), Janet (again, b.1681), John (b.1683), John (again, b.1684), Agnes (b.1685) and Walter (b.1687). **John** 'Goudilands' (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694, when he paid for 2 hearths. He was associated with Goldielands in some way, although Charles of Goldielands was also listed on the tax rolls. In 1689 he was listed as 'brother to Goldilands'. He married Catherine Scott and their son James was baptised in 1689, with witnesses dyer George Young and merchant James Simpson. James (b.1683) and Walter (b.1686), baptised to John and Catherine Burn in Hawick in 1683 could also be his children. It is possible that he could be the same man as 'Uncle John'. **John** (17th C.) shepherd at Dryden Burnfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to the John listed as shepherd at Dryden a few decades later. He is probably the John 'in Dryden' whose son John was baptised in Hawick in 1706, with witnesses Adam Elliot of Arkleton and James Grieve in Commonside. Perhaps the same John was recorded as herd at Drydenburn in 1713. He married Helen Hislop and their children included: Margaret (b.1702); Isobel (b.1703); Margaret (again, b.1707); Elizabeth (b.1710); and Bessie (b.1713). The witnesses in 1713 were 'Mr' Thomas Hume 'probationer' and tailor James Robson (from Roberton Parish). **John** (17th C.) resident at Whithope according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Possibly the same John in Whithope was recorded in a deed in 1663. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** (17th C.) resident at Whitchesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be related to Robert and Walter, who were also listed there. He could be the John who (along with Walter) was in Whitchesters in 1713 when he witnessed a baptism for herd William Cowan. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Burnfoot. In 1693 there was a bet between 2 Hawick butchers about whether or not a lamb had come from his farm at Burnfoot. He was listed at Burnfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. This is listed under Hassendean Parish, but is clearly the

farm in Wilton Parish. He may have been related to Adam of Burnfoot, who was probably Laird at that time. He may be the John who (alogn with William) witnessed a baptism in 1722 for James, tenant at West Burnfoot Mill and another in 1729 for George at West Burnfoot. **John** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Appletreehall. Probably the same John was listed in Appletreehall in a baptismal record of 1688. He married Jean Bell and their children included: Janet (b.1681), bapstised in Hawick; an unnamed son (b.1685), baptised in Hawick; and David (b.1688), baptised in Roberton. The witnesses in 1685 were James and Stephen Greenshields (the latter being quartermaster of the weavers) and in 1688 were John Hope and George Scott. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Greenshields and their children included Helen (b.1682), James (b.1684), Bessie (b.1684) and Thomas (b.1686). **John** (17th/18th C.) son of litster James. In 1684 he was guilty of 'ane egregious and insolent ryott, in offering to beat up and break the door of the dwelling-houss of Jean Hardie, subtenant to Janet Ritchieson, in the middest of the night'. About a week later he was fined for breaking out of the Tolbooth. He may be the son of 'Baylyea Scott', who, along with his father, was verbally abused by Adam Young in 1685. In 1686 he was described as son of ex-Bailie and litster James when he and William Hardie were imprisoned in the Tolbooth for stealing money from the house of ex-Bailie Walter Purdom. He may be the litster who in 1698 was fined for 'ane egregious ryott and bluid, by his most masterful coming in upon the houss of Robert Wright, late baylyea, and without any manner of provocation not only assassinated and assaulted the person of the said Robert Wright, and bled him, but also shoke the person of Margratt Fraser, his spouse'; Wright was also fined for assaulting him. Perhaps the same litster was recorded in 1701 when John 'of Whytyetts' was fined for not prosecuting him for assaulting tailor James Cowan. **John** 'Laird' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was father of weaver James according to a baptismal record for one of James' children in 1714; however, this was the James who married Janet Bryson and not James 'Laird', who married Helen Lunn and was Hawick's first known Cornet. Nevertheless, he was surely related to the roughly contemporary Robert and Walter, and the earlier James, who were also nicknamed 'Laird'. He himself witnessed a baptism in 1704 (along with James 'Doctor') for weaver 'Black' John Swan. It seems likely that he was also a weaver. **John** of Woll (d.c.1706) 5th son of Sir William of Harden. He purchased the lands of Woll in 1660. He was recorded in a deed of 1663. He paid tax on £533 6s 8d in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls and £595 in 1678. He wrote to his brother Sir William in 1665 from Aikwood. He served as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for Ettrick, Selkirk and St. Mary's in at least the periods 1657–63 and 1671–1703, when he also covered the Barony of Kirkurd. He was named as an agent of the Duchess of Buccleuch on the rental rolls for Branxholme in 1690, 1692, 1694 and 1698. He may have been the John who served as Chamberlain for the Countess of Wemyss' rents in Teviotdale in the period 1652–66 (although there were other contemporary men of the same name); and also responsible for the Countess' rentals in Eckford Parish. He was also factor to his brother Sir William of Harden in the period 1660–83. In 1661 he was listed as owing about £700 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Ettrick Forest. He received the East Mains of Selkirk from Walter Scott of Harden and his wife Christian Ker in 1669 (although it is unclear who this Walter could be, given the dates). He was recorded in a bond of relief in 1673. In 1678 he acted as 'amicable compositor' between the parties involved when part of Selkirk Common was divided. He is recorded in deeds of 1682. Also in 1682 he was on the jury that found Alexander Home guilty of being at the head of the group of Covenanters who attacked Drumlanrig's Tower; however, it may be that he was one of the jurors who voted to acquit. In 1683 and again in 1684 he was fined by Lord Meldrum because of his wife's withdrawal from the parish kirk; in 1683 he was sent to the prison at Edinburgh Castle along with Gledstains from Hawick, Gledstains of Ormiston, Douglas of Bonjedward, William Ker and Gideon Scott. It was said that he paid 2600 merks to Meldrum 'to save the Duchess of Buccleuch's people in that shire from more particular sufferings'. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688. He witnessed a baptism for John Scott of Synton in 1690. In 1692 he was one of the 2 Chamberlains of Buccleuch who gave their consent for Francis Gledstains wanted to enclose part of the Flex. In 1690 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire and also Berwickshire and in 1693 he was appointed as a Parliamentary Commissioner (i.e. M.P.) for Roxburghshire, serving until 1702. Also in 1693

there is an existing letter to his nephew Walter, Earl of Tarras. He witnessed a baptism in 1693, in Ashkirk Parish, for John, younger of Gilmanscleuch. He was probably the Laird of Woll who paid tax on 8 hearths at his house in 1694. When his eldest son married in 1694 he resigned the lands of Woll to him. He may be the John 'of Well' who was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1704. He married Agnes, only daughter of Robert Scott of Harwood and started the Scotts of Woll (or restarted, since there was an earlier branch of the Scotts who were Lairds of Woll). His wife, Lady Scott of Woll, was a strong supporter of the Covenant, attending field meetings (perhaps on Lilliesleaf Moor) and in 1684 was fined £300 Scots for failing to attend services at Ashkirk Kirk. His children included: Walter, who succeeded; John, who married Margaret Scott; Gideon; 2 other sons, who died before 1710 without having sons; Agnes (b.c.1675), who married Alexander Veitch of Glen in 1698; and Margaret, who married John, younger of Gilmanscleuch in 1693. **John** (17th/18th C.) described as 'in Hawick' in 1698 when his son James was baptised in Hawick. This was the day before the baptism of a child of Gideon Scott of Falnash and with the same witnesses, Adam Elliot of Arkleton and 'Mr' Archibald Gledstains in Northhouse. **John** of Langhope (17th/18th C.) son of Walter of Langhope and St. Leonards. He appears to have purchased Langhope from his father in 1688, and was served heir to these lands of his father's in 1691. However, later in 1691 he and his wife Janet sold the lands to Adam of Bowhill. **Sir John** of Ancrum (d.1712) son of Patrick of Langshaw and Elizabeth Simson, and descended from the Scotts of Balwearie. He is sometimes called 'of Kirkstyle' (in Perthshire), although his father probably sold those lands. He is also sometimes called 'of Langshaw', like his father, although those lands would go to his younger brother Francis. He was a tutor for Robert of Horsleyhill. In 1654 he bought the lands of Ormiston from William, Earl of Roxburghe and was the 'fiar of Langshaw' who was the son of Patrick of Langshaw. He was listed as 'fiar of Langschaw' in 1661 when he and his partners owed money to the Scotts of Buccleuch for duties on the coal-fields of Sheriffhall. He was recorded as 'of Langshaw' and Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch in 3 deeds of 1663. In 1663 he is recorded holding lands in Melrose Parish that had previously belonged to Lord Elibank. He is recorded in document in the Melrose Regality records, relating to the 'multures' of Langshaw and other matters in 1663–68. In 1668 he had a sasine of the lands of 'Wouplaw'. He acquired Ancrum from Charles Kerr, 2nd Earl of Ancrum. He had a charter of the lands and barony of Ancrum in 1670 and in 1671 became the 1st Baronet of Ancrum (in the baronetcy of Nova Scotia). He was Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for Teviotdalehead for the years 1660–62 (as Scott of Langshaw) and 1665–70 (as Scott of Ancrum). He was appointed Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire in 1663 and Deputy Sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1664. He represented Roxburghshire in Parliament in 1665. He was recorded in a deed of 1673. He paid the land tax on £2400 in Ancrum Parish in 1678. He was tried in 1680 for speaking against the King and the Privy Council. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1685. He had a house on the High Street in Edinburgh, which he sold to Sir Gilbert Eliott. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688 – 'The Laird of Langshaw him I have no mind to flee, He is a gentleman, and is of Kin to me' [CWS]. In 1694 he paid tax on 19 hearths for his estate at Ancrum. In 1700 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, in right of his deceased father, Patrick of Langshaw. He was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700 and was on the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1704. In the early 1700s he was accused of embezzling money during the minority of Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch. In 1652 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis (or perhaps William) Scott of Mangerton, and they had 5 sons and 5 daughters. He secondly married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bennet of Grubet, and had 2 further daughters, from whom are descended Sir Hector Maclean Hay of Alderston and Sir William Henry Walsingham Calder. In 1708 he lastly married Barbara, daughter of Walter Ker of Littledean; when the local minister refused to proclaim the banns 3 times in a single day, he took his intended bride to Cornhill where they were married. His children were: Sir Patrick, who succeeded; Charles of Palace Hill, who married Margaret, sister of John, 5th Lord Rutherford; John (b.1702), a merchant, who was apprenticed in Edinburgh in 1677, spent time in London and Jamaica, settled in New York and whose descendant, John Morin Scott, was Mayor of Philadelphia; Andrew, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1693, and participated in funding for the disastrous Darien colony; William, an advocate, who was imprisoned for taking part

in the uprising of 1715; Elizabeth, who married Sir William Eliott of Stobs; Anna (or Anne), who married William Scott of Raeburn and secondly John Scott of Synton; Cecilia (or Cicely), who married William Ainslie of Blackhill; Jean, who married John Murray of Bowhill; Elizabeth, who married John Erskine of Shielfield; Margaret, who married Thomas Scott of Whitslade, and later Sir David Murray of Stenhope, M.P. for Peeblesshire; and Christian, who married Sir Thomas Calder of Muirtoune. **John** 'Wyndheid' (d.c.1712) married to Bessie Paisley. His nickname may have come from living at the head of Walter's Wynd, suggesting he was related to the later Walter (although it is possible that the Cross Wynd or Kirk Wynd are meant). In 1676 he was among a group of Hawick people found guilty of using faulty measures; along with Robert Taylor, he was specifically found to have a half-peck that was 'ane half-fourpitt short'. There he was referred to as 'Wyndheads'. With his wife Bessie Paisley his children included: John (b.1680); John (again, b.1685); William (b.1687); and Bessie (b.1690). The witnesses in 1685 were James Lands and William Douglas. Then probably the same John married Helen Stoddart in Hawick in 1709 and had a child Archibald (b.1711). He was John 'called Wyndhead late servant to Robert Robson' in 1711, with witnesses Dand Gray in Whitlaw and Andrew Riddell in Goldielands. In 1712 his widow was called before the Kirk Session and rebuked for harassing her neighbours. He may be related to Robert 'Wyndhead', recorded in 1701, George 'Wyndhead' also recorded about the same time and Walter and another John 'Wyndhead' recorded a little later. **John** 'Causeyend' (d.bef. 1715) tailor in Hawick. His nickname designated where he lived, although it is unclear exactly where this was. In 1704 he was 'taylor in Hawick near to ye Casyend'. In 1712 he was witness to a baptism for shoemaker Walter and was distinguished as 'Casae end' from the other witness, John 'Whitegates'. He may have been a descendant of the earlier James at the 'Casa End'. He may be the John, 'taylier' who witnessed a Hawick sasine in 1688. He is probably the tailor John listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 and the tailor listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. In 1707 he was 'tayleor, and towne tresawrer' when the 2 Bailies were fined for their behaviour at the Common Riding. He was a member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He married Isobel Harkness and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1700); John (b.1702); Robert (b.1704); George (b.1707); Isobel and Margaret (b.1709); and Francis (b.1711). The witnesses in 1700 were glover John and merchant William, in 1702 were Bailies Robert Hardie and George Martin, in 1704 were Bailies Robert Hardie and John Binnie and in 1709 were Bailies William Laing and Walter Elliot. In 1715 his widow was involved in a dispute with Robert Deans over who should sit in a particular pew in St. Mary's. He may be the John described as 'sometimes tailyor in Hawick' in 1720 when his daughter Elizabeth married Town Clerk Walter Gledstains; however, if he died before 1715 then this would have to have been a different tailor John. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Rashiegrain. He married Marion Scott (also from Hawick Parish) in 1702. **John** 'Uncle John' (17th/18th C.) resident of the Hawick area. His nickname was recorded in 1702 when he was a witness to a birth for Walter in Goldielands, with the other witness being Robert of Tandlaw; it seems likely he was related to the Goldielands and Tandlaw branches, but it is otherwise unclear who he was. Presumably his nickname distinguished him from other contemporary Johns, but its meaning is unclear. He married Jean Stuart (also from Hawick Parish) in Hawick in 1704, when he was 'distinctionis causa called uncle John'. Their children included: John (b.1705); Robert (b.1707); and Walter (b.1709). In the 1705 baptismal record he is stated to be in Blackcleuch and the witnesses were Robert in Blackcleuch (perhaps his father) and John in Falnash (perhaps anpther relative). His nickname is again given in the 1707 baptismal record. The nickname is recorded once more. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1700 as 'brother-german to the Laird of Tishilow' when he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis 'by request of deacon convener'. He was probably brother of Walter, the last Laird of Tushielaw. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Riddell in 1696 and their children included Robert (b.1706), John (b.1708) and Agnes (b.1710). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion Bell and their children included Alison (b.1708), Andrew (b.1713) and William (b.1715). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded as a servant at Synton Mains in 1709. He married Helen Brown in 1706 and their children included: Janet

(b.1707); Walter (b.1709); Magdalen (b.1714); and Helen (b.1716). **John** (17th/18th C.) glover in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1700 for flesher Robert Renwick (along with merchant William) and for tailor John, in 1704 for Robert Scott, 'Pope' and for smith James Scott and in 1709 for weaver Patrick Forman. In 1706 he and glover James Burn were paid £20 Scots for providing coats 'for the use of the two officers, pyper, and drummer, att the Common-ryding in 1705'. In 1707 he was 'onlawed for deriding and mocking the bailie'. He witnessed baptisms in 1714 for shoemaker Robert Allan, in 1717 for merchant Walter Elliot and Bessie Scott, and in 1718 for shoemaker Walter Scott and for merchant William Dickson. He was appointed in 1718 to try to raise money for a new Kirk clock in Hawick. In 1720 (along with candlemaker John) he witnessed baptisms for merchant John Cavers, for merchant William Dickson and for merchant James Aitkin. He may be the 'John Scott Shoemaker' who witnessed a baptism for weaver Andrew Jardine in 1721. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Turnbull and he witnessed others for gardener Walter in 1740 and for shoemaker George Gardner in 1744. He married Mary (also recorded as Marion and Martha) Rutherford and their children included: William (b.1701); William (again, b.1703); Robert (b.1705); Margaret (b.1708); John (b.1711); Rachel (b.1713); Thomas (b.1715); Jean (b.1718); and David (b.1721). William Scott, shoemaker, witnessed the 1705 baptism and so may have been his father or brother. The 1708 witnesses were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Bailie Walter Elliot and in 1718 were Alexander Scott of Boonraw and merchant John Robson. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Murray in 1707 and their son Thomas was bapised in 1708. **John** (d.1710) tenant in Falnash. He was recorded in 1711 as 'younger in Falnash' when his widow Janet Aitchison married William Scott in Skelfhill. He may have been related to Gideon, 'Auld Falnash'. He is probably the John in Falnash who witnessed baptisms in 1703 for James Stewart, smith in Falnash, in 1704 for William Anderson in Ramsaycleuchburn, in 1705 for John in Blackcleuch and in 1709 for Archibald in Hislop. He was 'tenent in Falnesh' when he married Margaret Anderson in 1702; she was daughter of Edward Aitchison, tenant in Eweslees. They had children: Margaret (b.1703); Marion (b.1704); Helen (b.1706); Bessie (b.1708); and John (b.1711). The witnesses in 1706 were Robert Laidlaw and Andrew Morton. He was already deceased in early 1711 when his son John was baptised in Hawick, his father-in-law Edward Aitchison agreeing to arrange for the education of the child; the witnesses were Archibald, tenant in Hislop and John Armstrong. **John** (1659/20–1738) tenant in Denholm. He is buried in Cavers Old Cemetery, along with his son William (1703/4–49). He could be the resident of Cavers Parish who in 1702 was probably at Denholm when his son William was baptised. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1710 he was recorded as servant to Robert Robson. He married Helen Stoddart and their children included: Archibald (b.1711); Janet (b.1715); Bessie (b.1717); and Helen (b.1720). The witnesses in 1710 were George Scott 'Wyndhead' and merchant Robert Robson. **John** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He was recorded being 'called John Scott Acreknow' (to distinguish him from other Johns) when his son William was baptised in Hawick in 1711. The witnesses were William Gledstains and Alexander Hislop, both tailors in Hawick. **John** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He is hard to separate from another shoemaker of the same name. In 1722 he witnessed a baptism for merchant James Hardie (on the same day that one of his own children was baptised). He married Margaret Briggs in 1705 and their children included: Janet (b.1706); Jean (b.1711); Margaret (b.1713); James (b.1716); and Helen (b.1722). The witnesses in 1716 were Bailie George Martin and gardener James Falsyde and in 1722 were his brother Walter (perhaps the shoemaker, or else the servant of the minister) and student John Cunningham. He may be partly confounded with the earlier shoemaker of the same name. **John** (17th/18th C.) described as a skinner in Hawick when his son William became an apprentice baxter in Edinburgh in 1717. He may be related to the earlier John of West Port (given the name and trade coincidence). He may be the same John as the glover. **John** (b.c.1675) younger son of Walter of Whitehaugh. He was brother of William, Robert, Mary and Isobel. He was still alive in 1744, when there was a discharge regarding the inheritance of these siblings. He must not have had any children, since otherwise they might have succeeded to the family estate. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded being 'in ffalnesh' (i.e. Falnash) in Cavers Parish in 1716 when his son Thomas was baptised in Roberton Parish. It is unclear how

he was related to Scotts in Roberton or at Falnash (e.g. the earlier John in Falnash, who died in 1710). **John** of Davington (1680–c.1710) eldest son of Francis of Davington. Dying without children, he was succeeded by his brother Robert. **John** (17th/18th C.) younger son of Scott of Bonchester (probably Walter), he is possibly the same man as John of Ashtrees. He took part in the 1715 rebellion, along with William Kerr of Abbotrule. He was banished as a result of this. A story (recounted by Walter Deans in 1887) was told of his time in the colonies, labouring at a goverment building, when the Governor's new wife recognised him, saying 'That stane wad row easier doon Bunestir Hill, than up there', whereon he recognised her as a local woman of lowly birth who had once been whipped through the streets of Hawick! Keeping quiet about this, his conditions were improved and he was later sent back on a ship to Britain, but lived and died on Jersey rather than in Rulewater. George Tancred states that in 1740 he was father of a girl aged 8 and a boy aged 5. He was probably nephew of George (son of Thomas in Bonchester), who was declared a fugitive in 1684 for nonconformity. **John** of Gilmanscleuch (17th/18th C.) son of Francis. He also appears to have served as a Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch. In 1678 he paid the land tax of more than £800 in Selkirkshire. In 1690 'John Scotts, elder and younger of Gillmenscleugh' were on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire (i.e. his son John also served, although after this it is unclear whether he or his son are being described). It was his son John (and not him) who married Margaret, daughter of John of Woll; it is unclear who he married. Michael, son of John 'of Gilmingiscleugh', recorded in a deed in 1663 and Robert, son of John 'of Gilmerscleuch', recorded in a deed of 1673, were probably his sons. **John** (d.bef. 1710) 2nd son of John of Woll and grandson of Sir William of Harden. He married Margaret Scott and they had a daughter, Agnes (although this could be confusion with John of Gilmanscleuch). He died before having male heirs, however. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Telfer and their son James was baptised in 1684. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Henderson in 1686. They were both from Roberton Parish. Their son William was baptised in Ashirk Parish in 1689, with witnesses Thomas Wallace and Thomas Scott (who may have been related). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Paterson and their children included: Margaret (b.1685); William (b.1686); John (b.1688); Gideon (b.1700); and Janet (b.1702). **John** (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Horsleyhill. In 1687 he became an apprentice to merchant Robert Campbell in Edinburgh. **John** of Gilmanscleuch (17th/18th C.) son of John, he was described as 'younger of Gilmanscleuch' in the period 1685–90 when they both served the county of Selkirkshire. In 1689 he was appointed as an officer in the local Militia. In 1690 'John Scotts, elder and younger of Gillmenscleugh' were on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire. He was still 'younger off Gillmenscluch' in 1693 when a daughter of his was baptised. In 1704 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire. In 1707 he was involved in a bond with Francis Scott of Bailielee and Robert Scott 'in Overdelorain'. Sometime before 1712 he lost his estates because of debts, including Gilmanscleuch, which went to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch. About 1728 he was appointed Surveyor of Roads. He married Margaret Scott, daughter of John of Woll (perhaps in Ashkirk in 1722), and their daughter Agnes was baptised in Ashkirk Parish, with witnesses John of Woll and George Currer. His son and heir was probably William, last to be called 'of Gilmanscleuch'. His son Robert became a mason's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1730. **Rev. John** (d.1741) minister of Carluke. He was licensed by Lanark Presbytery in 1693 and ordained at Carluke in 1694. In 1701 he was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis); alternatively he could be the 'preacher of the Gospel' who was made a Burgess in 1712 or 'one of the ministers of Glasgow' who was made a Burgess in 1713. He became minister at St. Paul's Glasgow in 1713. He married Grizel, son of Carluke minister Peter Kid; she died in 1734. Their children were: Peter, minister of Laigh Kirk, Paisley; John; Mary (1704–64); Elizabeth (d.1725); Sussanah (d.1714); and Barbara. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded as tenant in Branxholme in 1702, 1703, 1709 and 1713. He witnessed baptisms for Thomas 'hutson' in 1702, for Walter Scott, herd in Branxholme Town in 1703, for Robert Tudhope (herd in Over Southfield) in 1709 and for carrier Robert in Branxholme Town (along with William in Branxholme Town) in 1712. He married Isobel Thomson in 1701 and their children included William (b.1702), with witnesses James Ogilvie and William Scott, both also in Branxholme. He may be the same John who was at Branxholme Mains in the 1690s. His son-in-law

was William Scott, who had a son Robert baptised in 1709; presumably this means he had a daughter in about the 1680s. **John** of Gorrenberry (d.bef. 1729) son of Francis. In 1691 he was served heir to his father's lands of Adderstone and Adderstoneshiel. In 1692 and 1694 he served as a Commissioner for assessing the rentals for the Duchess of Buccleuch. He took the money from the Orrock Bequest and paid interest to the Hawick heritors in the early 18th century. He must be the owner of 'Goranberies Hous' in either Cavers or Kirkton Parish, which was taxed for having 8 hearths in 1694; it is not stated where his house was, but it seems likely to have been at Adderstone. He was 'of Gorrenberrie' in 1695 when he contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme. He appears to have have held lands in Kirkton Parish, since his servant William Lorraine was resident in that parish when he is recorded marrying in 1707; but since William was married in Edinburgh it suggests he also had a house there. He is probably the Laird of Gorrenberry who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1704. In 1711 he agreed to take the money bequeathed by Rev. Alexander Orrock (for the Grammar School) and invest it, providing the Hawick Parish with money for the 'rent' of this mortified sum in 1712. In 1722 there is record of a payment made to the Burgh for the use of the bell for a burial relating to him. In 1723 he was mentioned in the Hawick Session book for his interest (presumably meaning return on his money) in 'ye building of ye Schoolhouse for ye Grammar School'. In 1724 there was again deliberation about 'the affaire of the Money in Gorrenberrie's hands for a Schol-house and Schoolmaster's-house'; it was resolved that money had effectively been lost by not receiving the interest annually from him. He married Margaret, daughter of Charles Kerr of Abbotrule. Their children included: Francis, who succeeded; Anna (b.1695), baptised in Hawick; John (b.1698); Charles (b.1700), baptised in Hawick; James (b.1703), baptised in Hawick, who became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1718; Margaret (c.1704–68), who married John Elliot of Whithaugh; Ann (again, b.1709), who was the 3rd wife of Walter Scott of Harden; and another daughter who may have married Douglas of Cavers (but this could be confusion with an earlier generation). The witnesses in 1695 were Archibald douglas and James Gledstains of that Ilk, in 1698 were 'Mr' Alexander Riddell and James Heatley, in 1700 were William Kerr of Abbotrule (his brother-in-law) and James Gledstains of Cocklaw, and in 1703 were William Kerr of Abbotrule (again) and Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw. He may be the John of Gorrenberry who married Janet, daughter of Robert Elliot of Larriston in 1716 (as her second husband). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Adderstoneshiel. His son Walter was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1709. James (b.1707) may also have been his son. He may be the 'servitor' to John Tait in Adderstoneshiel whose daughter Agnes was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1720. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded in the 1718 survey of the lands of the Duchess of Buccleuch as owner of a small piece of land within the East Mains of Hawick, extending to 7 acres, 3 roods and 27 perches. He is surely the same as one of the contemporary Johns, but it is not clear which one. **John** 'Young Sodger' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, presumably son of 'Sodger'. In 1704 he was John 'younger Soger' when he (along with John 'Whitegates') witnessed a baptism for workman William Riddell. In 1707 he is 'Souldier younger' when he and William Aitken, younger, witnessed a baptism for carrier Henry Paterson. He is also mentioned in the parish records of 1714 answering 'for his sin of adultery'; he is thus one of the earliest adulterers explicitly on record in Hawick Parish! He is described as 'sojer' and 'younger of the Wester Kirk Style'. He was ordered to appear in sackcloth on the next Sunday, but failed to do so, appearing some months later in front of the Presbytery, along with his co-sinner where they were rebuked and referred back to the Session (presumably to pay a fine). In 1716 he is 'Souldier' when his son John was baptised, the mother being Isobel 'Lithen' and the record labelled 'Adult:'. In 1724 he was described as 'distinctionis causa, called the young Souldier' when rebuked along with Thomas Weddell for breaking the Sabbath. It seems likely that his name was to distinguish him from John Scott, 'Sodger', who may of course have been his father. Walter Scott 'Soldier', recorded in the 1740s, may have been his son. **John** 'Herd' (17th/18th C.) listed as being 'called herd' among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the 'John Scott herd' listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He married Margaret Purdom in Hawick in 1700, when he is recorded as 'John Scott called Herd'. He is further recorded with the same nickname in 1714 when he received money from Hawick Session to help buy a horse 'for carrying

his motherless child in ye countrie in ye summer', the charity being repeated the following year for a similar purpose. He may have been Town Herd, or otherwise worked as a shepherd, or this could have been an unrelated nickname. **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor of Wilton Parish. He was living at Borthwickhaugh in 1709 when his son John was baptised. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Agnes Scott. Their children included Thomas (b.1718). **John** (17th/18th C.) candlemaker, who was an Elder of Hawick Kirk. In 1717 he was directed to collect monies from 'Whitla, Whitlahaugh, Flexes and Burnflat', suggesting he may have lived in this area. He witnessed baptisms in 1717 for merchant Walter Elliot and Bessie Scott, in for Robert Manuel in Hawick and in 1720 (along with glover John) for merchant John Cavers and for merchant William Dickson. In 1722 he was appointed to collect from 'ye Meekle bridge to Wm. Dickson's house', although it is unclear to which bridge this referred. He witnessed further baptisms in 1725 for carrier Walter Bryson, 1726 for John Fairgrieve and for gardener Walter in 1726 and in 1727 for William Ekron. He may also be the John who witnessed several baptisms in 1728. He married Janet Renwick and their children included Christian (b.1709) and Elspeth (b.1709). The witnesses in 1709 were baker John whillans and merchant William Dickson. Probably the same candlemaker secondly married Margaret Clerk in 1713 and had children Margaret (b.1714), Jane (b.1717), James (b.1718), Helen (b.1720), Christian (again, b.1722), John (b.1725) and Helen (again, b.1727). The witnesses in 1714 were Bailie Walter Elliot and William Hodge, in 1720 were Walter Purdom and Francis Ruecastle and in 1722 were Bailie George Martin and merchant William Dickson. **John** (17th/18th C.) elder of Hawick Kirk (distinct from the candlemaker). He lived at Branxholme, and may have been related to William, 'elder in Branxholmtoun'; the 2 were charged with collecting monies from the Branxholme area in 1717. He may also be the 'James' (perhaps a transcription error) mentioned as being one of the aged elders in 1718. **John** (17th/18th C.) smith in Hawick who was admitted as a Burgess in 1692. He is also listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He witnessed baptisms for James Grieve (from Wilton) in Hawick in 1701 and for James Henderson in Weensland in 1709. He was listed as a smith and member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He witnessed baptisms in 1711 (along with Francis Gledstains) for carrier William Rae, in 1712 and 1716 for William Sanderson (tenant in Hawick), in 1718 for Robert Scott, 'Wyndhead', in 1720 for merchant James Beattie, in 1723 (along with John Chisholme, 'Laird') for gardener John Tait, for waulker William Hood, for gardener Robert Ker and for weaver Walter White, in 1725 for workman William Henderson, and in 1729 for shoemaker George Oliver. He is probably the John 'smith in ye Wynd' who witnessed a baptism (along with Francis Gledstains) for weaver Walter White in 1718, and the John who witnessed a baptism for the same man in 1731. In 1720 he witnessed a baptism for John Chisholme 'Laird'. He could be the John who was a Bailie in the 1720s. He married Jean 'Betie' (i.e. Beattie) (from Westerkirk) in Hawick in 1703, with children including: William (b.1704); Margaret (b.1708); Robert (b.1716); and Jean (b.1718). The witnesses in 1704 were Walter Wilson and merchant Walter Oliver, in 1708 were merchant Walter Wilson, James Falsyde and John Shiel and in 1716 were wright Francis Gledstains and merchant James Simpson. In 1721 probably the same smith married Elspeth 'Red' (probably Reid), who was widow of George Hardie. In 1722 he is recorded being paid 12 shillings 'for yell [ale] when the ded bell was mended'. In 1723, along with another smith, James Beattie, he was asked to explain himself to the Hawick Session about 'entertaining all the night in his house Janet Andison' who was involved in a 'scandal' in Ettrick Parish. **John** (17th/18th C.) son of Robert in Skelfhill. In Hawick Parish in 1700 he married Margaret Armstrong. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'John Scot at ye port' in 1709 when his son Walter was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were weavers John Swan and John Swan (suggesting that he was probably also a weaver and from the West-end). He was probably related to the West Port Scotts. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Thorbrand and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1704. **John** (17th/18th C.) wigmaker in Hawick. He married Margaret Ker. In 1709 his daughter Anna was baptised, with witnesses Bailies Robert Hardie and James Burn, as well as 'bailiffs' William Laing and Walter Elliot. There are several other children who could be his. **John** (c.1678–1754/5) shepherd at Lymiecleuch. He married Jean Goodfellow, probably daughter of

Archibald from the Bewcastle area, whose brother William farmed nearby; she died in 1783, aged 93. He had sons Thomas (1713/4–42), Robert (shepherd at Merrylaw) and William ('the Auld Mason'). **John** (17th/18th C.) probably son of James and grandson of Robert of Easter Heap. For the 1724 baptism of Robert, son of James in Borthaugh, he is described as 'uncle to the sd Child', while another witness was James 'grandfatther to ye child', who may have been his father. **John** of Weens (d.1727) probably descended from Andrew of Weens. He was one of the last Scott owners of Weens estate. He paid the land tax in Hobkirk Parish in 1678, for 'Weymes', valued at £200. He was listed in 1680 among local men convicted for being Covenanters, the accusations including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'. He is also recorded in a bond of 1682. In the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls he was taxed for having 3 hearths at Weens. He is listed as John 'of Weems' when he was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1695. He may have married a dughter of Rev. James Ainslie of Minto. His son was also called John. In 1722 he and his son made an arrangement with Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, whereby they gave up their pasturage rights to Feu-Rule Common in exchange for $^1/_{15}$th of the land of the Common (now Hallrule farm). He was probably the Laird of Weens for whose burial the funeral bells were rung in Hawick in 1727. In 1729 his daughter Betsy married Sam Oliver, Schoolmaster at Hobkirk. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. In 1715 he married Euphen, daughter of Robert Riddell. Their children included: Robert (b.1718); and John (b.1725). The 1725 baptism was witnessed by Walter Riddell and Walter Nixon. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Bell in Ashkirk in 1723. Perhaps he is the same John who earlier married Marion Bell. **John** (17th/18th C.) millwright in Allanhaugh Mill. He appears to be distinct from the tenant there of the same name, but may have been related. He married Elizabeth (or 'Bessie') Blyth and their children included: Andrew (b.1725); Elspeth (b.1726); and Andrew (again, b.1730). The same couple appear to have had a daughter Helen baptised in Wilton in 1728. The witnesses in 1725 were 2 William Riddells in Allanhaugh. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His son Thomas (b.1715) was baptised in Ashkirk in 1715. The mother was Helen Laidlaw (presumably from Ashkirk) and the couple were married earlier that same year, although the child was 'begotten in fornicatione'. **John** (17th/18th C.) Beadle of Hawick Kirk in the early part of the 18th century. He was son of Walter, who died in 1717, and whom he replaced. In 1718 he was already 'beddell' when he witnessed baptisms for William Reid, tenant in Raesknowe, for William Elliot, tenant in Crumhaugh and for John Napier. He witnessed further baptismis in 1719 for William Langlands, in 1720 for a posthumously born child, for 2 'Fornicators' and for maltman William Hardie and in 1722 for Robert Scoon in Branxholmtown and for Clerk to the Regality Thomas Watson. In the early 1720s there was an entry in the Parish Records: 'To John Scott, Beddal, for his shues dune again ... £1 16 0', He is probably be the 'Walter Scott Beddell' recorded in a 1722 baptismal record; this is presumably an error for his father's name. In 1720 he was rebuked for taking several days to return from Selkirk Fair, missing the Sabbath in Hawick. In 1723 he was witness for the baptisms of 2 illegitimate children and he witnessed other baptisms in 1724 and 1725. Also in 1724 he was severely rebuked for drunkenness, '(as he expressed it) he was mistaken with Drink' and unable to bring another person before the Session for the same crime. After much debate he submitted to the censure of the Session, was rebuked before the congregation, and kept his job. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Crumhaugh. It seems that he was a poor and unwell parishioner who was paid 'to go to Moffet Well' in about the 1720s. There was also a payment to bring him back, and further payments of poor relief to him and then to his widow. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Over Southfield. He was witness to a baptism for John Graham in Allanhaugh Mill in 1725. **John** 'Wyndhead' (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1723 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Henderson in Hawick. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Henderson and their children included: Robert (b.1721); and Charles (b.1724); and Robert (again, b.1729). The witnesses in 1729 were Benjamin Thomson and Patrick Angus and he may be described as a weaver (although it is hard to read). **Sir John** of Ancrum (d.1746) son of Sir Patrick, he was the 3rd Baronet. He is probably the 'John, yr., Esq., of Ancrum' who was made a Burgess of Canongate (gratis) in 1724/5. He was younger in 1727 when listed among the people owing money to the deceased William Nisbet of Dirleton (his father-in-law). He was made a Burgess and Guild

Brother of Edinburgh in 1737, in right of his father. He was listed on a memorial of 1738, claiming the right of the Lordship of Rutherford for John Scott of Belford. His Ancrum estate was valued at about £4700 in the 1740s. In 1714 he married Christian, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton and she died in 1738. His children included: Patrick (d.1742), who was an army officer and died before his father; Sir William, who succeeded; John of Craigintinnie (b.1729), who also took the surname Nisbet, and whose son John became 5th Baronet of Ancrum; Patrick; Walter (b.1733); Margaret; and Christian (1730–88). **John** of Harden (d.1734) younger son of Gideon. He succeeded to Harden in 1720, after the death of his brother Walter, becoming 9th Laird. In 1720 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow, gratis. He was probably a minor when he inherited the lands, since they were run by curators until 1723. About 1724–26 there were legal proceedings over claims on part of the Harden estates by his former 'tutors and curators', Walter of Whitfield, William of Thirlestane and Walter of Woll. He married Jean Erskine, daughter of Alexander, 4th Earl of Kellie. They had daughters: Anne, who married Thomas Shairp of Houston; and Mary Lilias (said to be a great beauty). A document of 1726 dispones Harden House as jointly owned with his wife. Dying without male issue, the estate went to his uncle Walter (of Whitfield), second son of the Earl of Tarras. He granted Harden (including Mabonlaw and Highchesters) to his uncle Walter in 1731, with the instrument of sasine registered in 1732. His testaments are recorded in the Commissariot of Lauder in 1735, 1736, 1737 and 1740. **John** of Whitslade (d.bef. 1727) 2nd son of Thomas, he succeeded to the family estates after the death of his brother Thomas. He thus became the 8th and last Laird. He sold off the Whitslade estate about 1722 (having had the lands 'disjoined' in 1714), it having been in the family for around 6 generations. At that point the estate included Castleside, the Redfordgreens, Ashkirk farm, Ashkirk Mill, Salenside and Broadlee. He leased the lands of Harden Mains for 2 years in 1723, leading to legal disputes involving his brother Walter with Walter of Whitfield after his death. He died unmarried, ending this branch of the family. He was said to have been 14th in descent from the Baron of Buccleuch. Thus the direct representation of the Synton branch passed to the Scotts of Todrig. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at 'Bridihall' (i.e. Brieryhill) in 1724. He married Helen Scott and their children included Thomas (b.1717), Agnes (b.1719), Helen (b.1722), Helen (again, b.1724) and Robert (b.1726). The witnesses in 1724 were David Taylor and John Miller. He is probably the John who on the same day in 1724 (along with David Taylor) witnessed a baptism for John Miller. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel. In 1719 he married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Thomson ('sometimes tenent in Whitchesters). Their children included: Margaret (b.1721); James (b.1724); and Agnes (b.1729). The witnesses in 1721 were Walter Nixon and James Scott. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant at Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish. He married Elspeth Scott and their children included: William (b.1713); Janet (b.1724); and Mary (b.1726). **John** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Black in Hawick in 1715. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Clerk in Wilton in 1720. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Euphan Scott (perhaps in 1718, with no wife's name given in the record) and their children included: James (b.1719); Rachel (b.1723); William (b.1728); and Elizabeth (b.1731). Thomas (b.1733), baptised in Ashkirk, with no mother's name given, may also be his child. It is possible he is the same man as the John whose wife was Elspeth Scott. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is recorded in Hawick Shiel in 1721 and is 'coater in Fennick' in 1723. He married Janet Henry. They they had a son William baptised in 1721, on the same day as a child of another John (with the same witnesses), who was recorded as tenant in Hawickshiel. They also had an unnamed son baptised in 1723. **Bailie John** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick. He was recorded in 1728 when he witnessed baptisms for shoemaker Robert Oliver, for Robert Hardie and in 1729 when he witnessed a baptism for writer Thomas Watson. He is also recorded in 1730 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott 'junior surgeon'. He could also be the John who witnessed the wedding in Edinburgh for the same Walter, and hence was probably related to him. He is probably the John who in 1732, along with James Scott (probably the surgeon) witnessed a baptism for Thomas Watson again (suggesting perhaps that he was related to the Scotts of Burhead, like Watson's wife). Perhaps the same 'late Bailie' John witnessed a baptism for merchant Andrew Riddell in Hawick in 1738 (when another John appears to have been Bailie). In 1724 he was rebuked for his 'irregular marriage' with Anna, daughter of William Laing and Jane

Thorbrand, widow of John Watson (who had been Clerk to the Regality in Hawick). They were married in Hawick by John Middleton, with witnesses Andrew Turnbull (mason) and Walter Gledstains (lawyer); the inclusion of a Gledstains suggests they may have been adherents of the Episcopalian church. They had a child John (b.1728), with witnesses John Laing (surely related to his wife) and Robert Elliot (although it is not clear which one). **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Kershope on Yarrow. In 1752 he was deceased when his only daughter Jean had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Priesthaugh in 1726 when his daughter Isabel was baptised. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Doecleuch in 1726 and 1729. His children included: Jane (b.1726); and John (b.1729). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Blyth and their children included: Andrew (b.1725); Elspeth (b.1726); and Andrew (again, b.1730). The witnesses in 1726 were William and Robert Thomson. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Outerside in 1720 when his son John was baptised. Perhaps the same John was at Deanburnhaugh in 1722 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. There are several potential marriages and many children who could be his. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at at Mains in 1723 when his son William was baptised. Perhaps the same John was at Todshaw in 1725 when his son William was baptised. Perhaps the same John was in Todshawhaugh in 1765 when listed among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Stirches in the mid-1730s, as recounted in evidence given regarding the division of Wilton Common in 1764. **John** (18th C.) son of William of Burnhead. In 1705 he became an apprentice feltmaker to Alexander Bowie in Edinburgh. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton. His snuff box is in the Museum, labelled 'John Scott in Kirkton – his box 1735'. It is unclear who he was. **John** (18th C.) recorded at Branxholme in 1734 when his daughter Isobel was baptised in Roberton Parish. Presumably his family or his wife came from the Borthwick valley. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel. He married Bessy Goodfellow, who died in Hawick in 1787. Their son John was baptised in 1738, with witnesses John Telfer, 'Kirk Officer' and William Oliver, tailor. His may be the marriage with Janet Goodfellow recorded in Kirkton in 1743 (although the dates do not seem to match). He may be the same as the earlier tenant in Hawick Shiel of the same name (if he married twice). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Christian Crawford and their children included: Agnes (b.1731); Janet (b.1733); and George (b.1735). **John** (b.1705/6) farm worker in the Hawick area. In about the period 1723–25 he was herd for Thomas Scott in Tandlaw. He gave evidence in 1764 at the court case for the division of Wilton Common and was 'servant to James Oliver in Ashybank' at that time. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Magdalene Bowie in 1739 and their son John was baptised in 1741. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. He witnessed a couple of baptisms in 1738. Perhaps the same weaver witnessed baptisms in 1719 for William Reid, tenant in Raesknowe and for William Hislop, servant in Allanhaugh Mill, and in 1726 for weaver Walter. In 1719 he was separately recorded as weaver and as Beadle; if this was not an error, then he is the same John as the Beadle. He may be the weaver who witnessed a baptism for tailor Thomas Kay in 1739. **John** of Ashtrees (18th C.) probably descended from the Scotts of Bonchester. He was possibly 3rd son of Walter, 3rd Laird of Nether Bonchester and Jane Turnbull; however, it is also suggested that that John was sent to the plantations after the 1715 rebellion (and hence was a different man). He was factor to Capt. John Rutherford of Edgerston. His lands were valued at £33 6s 8d in the 1740s. He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Oliver of Ashtrees. On the death of his father-in-law in 1739 he inherited the lands of Ashtrees in Southdean Parish. The lands were valued at £33 6s 8d in the 1740s. These would later pass to his grand-nephew Dr. James Robson-Scott. His children included: Adam, who became Laird of Ashtrees; and Thomas, who became Laird of Peel and married Esther Turnbull. **John** of Lees (d.bef. 1763) apparently hereditary owner of the lands of Lees in Wilton. He may be the son of John in Lees who was baptised in Wilton in 1708. A 1738 letter exists in the National Archive, sent from him in Midhurst, Sussex to Mrs. Margaret Scott of Horsleyhill (perhaps his sister), mentioning that he intends to deliver an Episcopal sermon at Hassendean Kirk (long ruined by then) and mentions Scott of Burnhead (presumably Robert) not replying to his requests for 24 years of teind and rent. He was surely related to the Scotts of Burnhead. In 1763 Christian Scott, widow of John Norville was his

eldest sister and executrix. **John** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1738 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Andrew, who was therefore probably related. He was probably the junior of 'John Scotts Elder and Younger Shoemakers' who witnessed the baptism in 1738 of a child of shoemaker Andrew. In 1742 he witnesed baptisms for shoemaker Thomas (who was probably related) and for flesher William Renwick. In 1743 he witnessed baptisms for carrier John Pott, for tobacconist William Saddler, tailor Walter Rae, Burgh Officer Francis Turnbull, and Robert Fowler in Sea Croft. In 1744 he witnessed a further baptism for shoemaker Thomas, while he and Thomas together witnessed a baptism for Robert Riddell 'at Park'. He also witnessed 3 baptisms in 1745, one for the Town Piper William Brown, another for William Wilson 'messanger' and the last for carrier John Pott, along with shoemaker Thomas. His name is given first and hence Thomas was probably his son or younger brother. He also witnessed a baptism for shoemaker James Waugh and his wife Margaret Scott (who was possibly related to him) in 1757. He may be the shoemaker John who witnessed a baptism for Francis Gledstains in 1725. He may also be the shoemaker John who witnessed baptisms for weaver John Elder in 1760 and for weaver Robert Stevenson in 1762. All of these witnessings suggest that he was an elder of the Kirk. He may be the shoemaker who married Henrietta Hope in Hawick in 1724. He was probably related to other shoemaking Scotts (e.g. the earlier and later Johns). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included Walter (b.1731) and Walter (again, b.1735). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: John (b.1738); and Robert (b.1739). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk and Wilton Parishes. He was living at Appletreehall in 1744. He married Magdalene Scott and their children included: Robert (b.1740) and John (b.1741), baptised in Ashkirk; and Walter (b.1744), baptised in 1744. The witnesses in 1744 were James Dryden and Adam Armstrong. He may be the same as the John who married Magdalene Bowie in Ashkirk in 1739. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Scott and their son John was baptised in 1743. **John** (18th C.) recorded in 1740 as 'Hynd at Crumhaugh'. He married Grizel Elliot in 1730 and their children included William (b.1740). The witnesses in 1740 were Rev. James Mason of St. Boswell's and Grammar Schoolmaster James Anderson; it is unclear what the connection was. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elspeth Elliot and their son Robert was baptised in 1728. It is possible that theirs was the marriage recorded in 1722 (with no wife's name listed). **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee in 1742 when his daughter Elspeth was baptised. He could be related to the later Scotts who were at Broadlee Burnfoot and Broadleeshiel. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Ashybank in 1742 and as herd at Ashybank in 1749. John Scott was his farm servant in 1764, when he gave evidence in the coutr case regarding the division of Wilton Common. His children included Robert (b.1742) and Adam (b.1749). Other children baptised in Cavers Parish around the same time are probably his. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Giddenscleuch in 1749. He married Margaret Riddle and their children included John (b.1749). He may have been related to David, who was at Giddenscleuch a little earlier. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at East Highchesters in 1742 when his daughter Christian was baptised. It is possible this is the same man as the tenant of Highchesters Mill, if he had an earlier marriage. He may be the same John who was at Whithope in 1735 when his son John was baptised. There were several other children baptised in Roberton who could also be his. **John** (18th C.) recorded being at Winnington Rig in 1746. He was a witness in Hawick for merchant Gideon and his wife Sussana Scott. He may have been related to one member of this couple. **John** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism in 1745 (along with another John, shoemaker) and another in 1746 for carrier James Oliver. **John** of Belford (18th C.) son of Charles and grandson of Sir John of Langshaw and Ancrum. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Robert, 4th Lord Rutherford. In 1738 he tried to claim the Lordship, after the death of his distant relative, Alexander, 6th Lord Rutherford. He supported the Jacobites in 1745, meeting Charles at Kelso. As a result of this support he later lost his estate, and was never able to claim the peerage. He paid the window tax for Belford (in Morebattle Parish) in the period 1748–59. He is probably also the 'Sir John' whose property in Morebattle was valued at over £500 in the 1740s. However, it is possible he was

the John 'of Palacehill' listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Marion, daughter of Alexander Baillie from Ashiestiel. They had 5 daughters, the eldest being Agnes, who married Thomas Cockburn of Rowchester (in Berwickshire). **John** (18th C.) recorded as a 'wool comber' in 1730 when he was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick. In 1735 he was recorded receiving a Burgess ticket gratis. It is unclear why this happened, but perhaps he had been brought in from outside Hawick to stimulate the manufacturing of yarn. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** of Weens (d.bef. 1777) son of John of Weens. He is probably the 'younger of Weems in ye parish of Hopkirk' recorded in 1712 when his daughter Janet 'begoten in ye aforesd parish in fornication' was baptised in Hawick; the witnesses were Robert Hardie and John Craw ('fowler' in Branxholme Town). In 1731 he signed the marriage contract of William Elliot of Lodgegill and Jean Elliot of Harwood. In 1733 he married Marion (or 'Mary'), 3rd daughter of William Elliot of Harwood. His estate was valued at £200 in the 1740s. In 1744 he sold the lands of Weens to John Armstrong with the consent of his wife. Marion was a widow in 1777 when she had a discharge to her brother Henry. His son James was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1738 (when he is recorded being 'of Weens'). Other children baptised there who may have been his included Elizabeth (b.1734), Margaret (b.1736), Henry (b.1739), Christian (b.1741), an unnamed son (b.1741) and Janet (b.1743). **John** (18th C.) married Ann Thorbrand in Ashkirk in 1745. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Jean (b.1744) and John (b.1745). **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Chisholme and their children included: Thomas (b.1748); Isabel (b.1749); John (b.1751); Janet (b.1754); Thomas (again, b.1757); and Sarah (b.1759). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Crawhill in 1751, 1759 and 1764. He married Helen Scott in 1750 (with a marriage of a couple having the same names also recorded in 1744) and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1750); Susanna (b.1751); James (b.1753); Elizabeth (b.1755); John (b.1757); Gideon (b.1759); Margaret (b.1761); John (b.1762); Helen (b.1764); Agnes (b.1766); Margaret (b.1768); John (b.1771); and Christian (b.1773). The witnesses in 1751 were Robert and John Scott, in 1759 were Thomas and Robert Scott (who are likely to have been related to him and his wife) and in 1764 were John Scott and John Hart. **John** (18th C.) mason in Ashkirk. He married Helen Tait in 1761 and their children included: William (b.1762); Margaret (b.1765); Walter (b.1767); Alexander (b.1769); Elspeth (b.1772); John (b.1775); Alexander (again, b.1777); and Jean (b.1779). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Lees in 1764. He could be the John of 'Milling [probably 'Milma'] alias Lees' whose lands in Wilton Parish were valued at £52 in the 1740s. He married Jean Douglas and their children included: Mary (b.1760); Esther (b.1762); Marjory (b.1764); William (b.1767); Robert (b.1769); Agnes (b.1772); and Jean (b.1774). The witnesses in 1764 were Robert Easton and Thomas Reid. **John** (d.bef. 1781) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded as 'Herd' in 1767 (probably his occupation, but it might instead have been a nickname). He married Helen Henry in Ashkirk in 1757 and their children included Alexander (b.1767). The witnesses in 1767 were John Rieve and Thomas Laidlaw. He was already deceased in 1781 when the death of his wife was recorded in Hawick. He may have been related to John 'the Herd' recorded in 1708. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1766 he married Euphan Ruecastle. Their children included: John (b.1767); Walter (b.1768); John (again, b.1770); and Elizabeth (b.1771). **John** (18th C.) tenant in Highchesters Mill. He married Beatrix Thomson in 1756 and she died in 1797, aged 66. Their children included Archibald (b.1756), William (b.1762), Beatrix (b.1764), John (b.1777) and Mary (b.1772). Other children baptised in Roberton Parish that may have been his include Margaret (b.1760) and Nelly (b.1768). He died at the age of 50 (although not in 1748, as reported). The family are buried in Borthwick Waas. He may have been related to the Robert who was at Highchesters Mill in the 1740s. **John** (d.bef. 1763) younger son of Robert of Davington, brother of James and William. He was a direct descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane, although his branch failed in the male line. He was an attorney in Canonbie. He married Isabel, daughter of James Scott of Calfield. Their children included: Robert, in the Seaforth Regiment in the American War, and also in India; James, moved to Canonbie; William, married Ann Little and killed in a quarry accident; John, also at Canonbie; probably Francis; Jane; and Margaret.

John (18th C.) tenant in Allanhaugh Mill, probably the son of John, born in 1725. He married Mary Dodds in 1755 and they had an unnamed child in 1758. **John** of Gorrenberry (d.1785) son of Charles of Gorrenberry. He was a doctor in the London area. He was recorded as a doctor on the list of Commissioners of Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Jean Fox, who secondly married Charles Fox of Chacomb and died in 1820. Their children included: Francis (b.1768), who died in infancy; and Charles, M.D. (d.1794). The family are buried in Bromley, Kent. **John** (18th C.) descended from the Scotts of Synton, through millers at Boosmill on Ale Water, who also farmed at Dimpleknowe, and then moved to a mill on Rule Water. However, Keith Scott also suggests he was a son of Alexander, miller in Rulewater and at Roughheugh. He himself became miller at Hummelknowes, and later married the widow Henderson, tenant of the mill. In 1755 he was recorded as miller at Hummelknowes, with wife Jane Scott. He was also recorded at Hummelknowes Mill in 1761. Children, baptised in Cavers, who were probably his include: Margaret (b.1751); George (b.1753); Walter (b.1755); and John (b.1761), who was also tenant in Hummelknowes. It is unclear if the William of Hummelknowes who paid the window tax in 1748 is an error for his name or was perhaps a relative. **John** (18th C.) Town Treasurer listed in 1734. He may be the same as Bailie John or one of the other contemporary men with the same name. In 1734 there is a record in the Treasurer's book that he paid his son for joinery work on the lofts of St. Mary's Kirk. In 1737 the Treasurer's book records money 'paid to my wife when ye workmen went to see where ye brige should be'; this suggests he may have been involved with the building of Teviot Brig, and may be the same man as Bailie John. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Newton in 1733. He married Margaret Dryden in 1731 and their children included: Margaret (b.1733); and Jean (b.1738). The witnesses in 1733 were Robert and William (who were probably related to him). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded in Cavers itself when his son Hugh was baptised in 1737 and when his son Charles was baptised in 1742. He may be the weaver John who was in Cavers in 1744 when his son John was baptised. **John** (18th C.) shepherd at Dryden. He was probably related to the John, shepherd at Dryden Burnfoot, recorded in 1694. He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: John (b.1738); Robert (b.1739); and John (b.1749), born in Cavers Parish. The witnesses in 1739 were Robert Elliot of Rigg and Walter Scott at Commonside. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Blyth and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1736. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Agnes Aitkin in 1730. Their children included: Helen (b.1732); Helen (again, b.1738); John (b.1740); and Agnes (b.1743). The witnesses in 1732 were confusing both also John Scott (Senior and Junior)! **Bailie John** (18th C.) referred to as 'younger' when Bailie in the 1730s (suggesting that he may have been son of another John). He could be the John 'Junior' who along with John 'Senior' witnessed a baptism for another John in Hawick in 1732. He was Magistrate in 1738, when plans were laid for building Teviot Bridge. Also in 1738 he witnessed a baptism of James Weir (who was Town Clerk). Along with William Tudhope he arranged for the bond to pay for construction of the bridge. He was Bailie along with James Scott in about 1743 when they gave orders to the Burgh Officers to find the animals of the neighbouring tenants pasturing on the common and drive them into the Town. He may be the ex-Bailie John who, along with Thomas Turnbull and Rev. Partick Cunningham, sold East Mains (of Hawick) to the Duke of Buccleuch in the 1740s. He was listed as 'late Baillie' when he witnessed baptisms for wright James Winthrope in 1740, Walter Scott of Newton and merchant Andrew Riddell in 1743, mason Andrew Wilson in 1744 and writer James Weir in 1745. He was recorded in 1747 when the tradesmen were paid in his place (presumably an inn) after taking down the kirk bell. He may be the Bailie John who witnessed a baptism in 1757 and another in 1759 for tailor James Gledstains. He is probably one of the skinners James, John and Walter Scott, recorded as Bailies in the 1740s. He may be the John who was still a Bailie in the 1760s. He could be the Bailie James who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1761. He may be the John who witnessed baptisms for Richard Purdom and Jane Scott (perhaps his daughter) in 1762, 1764, 1766 an 1773; in 1762 the entry may say 'skinner' (but is hard to read). He may be the tailor who witnessed a baptism for William (perhaps a relative) in 1766 and who also hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1759. He is probably the Bailie John who, along with Bailie Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick, witnessed a baptism for the younger Thomas Turnbull in 1763. **John** (b.c.1719) resident of Wilton and Hawick

Parishes. He spent 13 years as tenant of Galalaw along with his brother Thomas, leaving in about 1751. He was recorded living at Galalaw in 1746. By 1764 he was 'residenter in Flex' when he gave brief evidence regarding the former use of part of Wilton Common. He married Helen Easton in Wilton in 1746. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1746, with witnesses John and Thomas Scott. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1744 and 1747 he was living at Netherhall. He married Isobel Turnbull in 1733 and their children included: John (b.1739); Margaret (b.1744); Walter (b.1747); and Robert (b.1750). The witnesses in 1744 were 2 James Scotts and in 1747 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **John** (18th C.) recorded in Deanbrae in 1759 when he hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** younger of Synton (d.bef. 1765) eldest son of Alexander of Synton. He is probably the 'John Scott of Sinton' whose lands in Lilliesleaf Parish were valued at £256 in the 1740s. In 1735 he married Mary, only daughter of William Oliver of Dinlabyre (and grand-daughter of William Chisholme of that Ilk). However, he died before his father, his only son Alexander succeeding to the Synton estates. He also had a daughter, Margaret, who married William Fairbairn, Schoolmaster at Galashiels; she died in 1815. **John** (b.c.1749) son of James and Margaret Legerwood. He was a 'tacksman' at Roughheugh in Wilton Parish. **John** (1749–1824) miller in Hawick. In 1779 he witnessed a baptism for inn-keeper John Kennedy. He is probably the John, miller in Hawick, who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty', 1758–c.92) Thomson in 1767, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and St. Boswell's parishes; however, another marriage of the same couple appears to be recorded in Hawick in 1770. Their children included: James (b.1771); Dr. William (1773–1884), surgeon who made his fortune in the West Indies; James (b.1776); Ann (1778–1852), who married miller John White; Margaret (b.1780); Mary (b.1782); Beatrix (b.1784); Elizabeth (1786–1853), who married Thomas Wemyss; Robert (b.1789); and Jane (b.1790). The witnesses in 1773 were James Tudhope and James Turnbull, in 1776 were Walter Purdom and Robert Thomson, in 1778 were William 'Masen' and Walter Purdom, in 1784 were stockingmaker William Thomson and Session Clerk James Inglis, and in 1789 were John Henderson and another John Scott. An unnamed child of his died on the last day of 1790 (at the same time as the child of under-miller Adam Jardine, suggesting there was perhaps some disease in the household). Probably the same John married Ann Boyle in 1795 (recorded in both Hawick and Kelso Parishes) and in 1796 made an application to the Barons at the Exchequer Chambers in Edinburgh in respect of the estate of his deceased wife. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Catherine Aitken and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1748. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Agnes Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1751. Their children (all baptised in Hawick Parish) were: William (b.1757); John (b.1758); Adam (b.1760); Isobel (b.1761); Beatrix (b.1763); Jane (b.1765). Witnesses to the 1760 baptism were Thomas Laidlaw and weaver Charles Miller, and in 1765 were Walter Burn and Archibald Henderson. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Boonraw in 1751 and 1758. Perhaps the same John 'in Boonraw' was among those selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765. He married Margaret Henderson in 1751 and their children included: John (b.1751); John (again, b.1752); James (b.1754); Helen (b.1756); Robert (b.1758); Agnes (b.1760); Thomas (b.1762); and James (b.1764). Scott and in 1758 were Robert Ormiston and George Scott. **John** (18th C.) married Martha Rae in Ashkirk in 1759. **John** (18th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster in Southean in 1759. When he started or finished is not known, but Thomas Turnbull was master until 1751 and William Preston took over from at least 1770. There was a John Scott who attended Edinburgh University in the years 1753–58, who may be the same man. **John** of Gala (1732–85) son of Hugh, he was 6th Laird. He was recorded as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761 (when still 'junior'). He was taxed for having 2 or 3 male servants in the period 1778–79. He was on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He married Anne, only daughter of George McDougall of Makerstoun. Their children were: Elizabeth; Col. Hugh, who succeeded; Barbara (1764–1844); Adm. Sir George (1769–1841); and Col. John (1774–1832), whose eldest daughter Maria Sarah Makdougall inherited Makerstoun. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Whitfield in 1762 and Boonraw in 1764 and 1767. In 1760 he married Margaret Lorraine, who was from Yarrow. Their children included: Robert (b.1762); twins William and John (b.1764); Helen (b.1767); and Janet (b.1768). The witnesses in 1762 were Thomas

Scott and Robert Scott and in 1764 were Robert and Walter Ormiston (probably both in Boonraw). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Harkness and their children included Walter (b.1769), James (b.1771), Robert (b.1774), John (b.1783) and Rachel (b.1786). The witnesses in 1771 were Robert and James Harkness. The witnesses in 1783 and 1786 were the whole congregation. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Clarilaw in 1780. He married Betty Martin in 1779 and their children included: James (b.1780); John (b.1781); Robert (b.1784); Janet (b.1786); Margaret (b.1791); Andrew (b.1797); and Thomas (b.1798). The witnesses in 1780 were James Martin and James Scott (probably related to his wife and him). It is possible he was the weaver John whose child's burial is recorded in 1799. **John** (18th C.) gardener at Knowe in Minto Parish in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Thomas Turnbull. **John** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, valued at £1 16s 7d. The same piece of land was owned by Lord Minto in 1811. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded at Fenwick in 1786. He married Isobel Turnbull and their children included: Mary (b.1784); Janet (b.1786); and Elizabeth (b.1788). Given the forename coincidence he may also have been father of Charles (b.1783), who emigrated to Waterloo County, Ontario. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Mabonlaw in 1780 and 1785 when his children Nelly and Ann were baptised. Probably the same John was at Harden in 1788 and 1789 when his sons Robert and John were baptised. There are several marriages in Roberton around this time that could be his. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Broadlee Burnfoot in 1781 when his son James was baptised. He is surely related to the cooper James, who was also recorded at Broadlee Burnfoot in 1781, and probably Robert, who was there slightly earlier. Perhaps he is the same as the John who married Jane Irvine and was living at Muselee in 1792. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Laidlaw in Wilton Parish in 1780. Their children included Isabel (b.1782). **John** (18th C.) shepherd in Hobkirk Parish. He married Isabel Blaikie and their son Adam (who was also a shepherd) was baptised in 1782. Several other children baptised in Hobkirk around this time may also have been his. **John** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Borthwickbrae according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1790–91. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Jane Irvine in Roberton in 1781. Their children included Margaret (b.1792), baptised in Roberton; and Mary (b.1799), baptised in Ettrick Parish. **John** (18th C.) skinner in Hawick. His daughter Sarah died in 1798. **John** 'Gover' (d.bef. 1809) Hawick resident whose wife Betty Cunningham died in 1795. The death of his daughter Isabel is recorded in Hawick in 1809. He could be related to the later 'Gover'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Weens in 1790 when his son Thomas was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. **Sir John** of Ancrum (1757–1812) son of John, who was 3rd son of Sir John, 3rd Baronet of Ancrum. He was born at Longnewton. His father succeeded to Craigentinnie in right of his mother, taking the additional surname of Nisbet. He became the 5th Baronet of Ancrum, succeeding his uncle Sir William. He was a Cornet with the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, then with the Horse Grenadiers and 17th Foot. He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. He was recorded at Ancrum on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He subscribed to 2 copies of Burns 'Edinburgh Edition' in 1787. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788 (when described as 'once Aide-de-camp to the late General Mackay, Commander-in-Chief, but now not employed. At present unfit for business'. In 1794 he was appointed Major-Commandant with the Roxburgh Cavalry, later being promoted to Colonel and travelling with them to Ireland. He (as well as his mother, Mrs. Scott Nisbet) paid tax for having both male and female servants in the period 1778–91, and just himself from 1792–97. He was recorded at Ancrum on the 1785–97 Horse Tax Rolls and in the period 1792–98 was taxed for owning a carriage. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1799 he was on the Lieutenancy Committee in Roxburghshire. He was recorded as owner of an estate in Ancrum Parish valued at more than £2000 in 1788 and 1811. He was one of the founder members of the Jedforest Club in 1810, and presented them with a snuff mull, which was used at dinners long afterwards. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In 1792 he married Harriet, daughter of William Grahame of Gartmore. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters: Sir John, who succeeded; Sir William, who succeeded his brother; Harriet, who married George Oldmixon; Elizabeth, who married Col. de Fevelas; Margaret; and Lucy. He was buried in Old

Greyfriars in Edinburgh. **John**, W.S. of Midgehope (1757–1803) 3rd son of William of Woll and brother of Charles. He was apprentice to lawyer Cornelius Elliot. In 1780 he received the superiority of lands in Mertoun from Walter Scott of Harden, but renounced them again in 1791. He also acquired the estate of Glenormiston in Peeblesshire. He was apprenticed to Cornelius Elliot of Wolfelee and became Writer to the Signet in 1784. In 1782 he married Beatrice, daughter of Thomas Caverhill. His children were: William of Teviot Bank; and James of Ellem. He could be the Edinburgh lawyer who was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1778. In 1788 he was listed among the voters of Selkirkshire, and described as being a supporter of Scott of Buccleuch, but having his 'real vote from his father'. **Lieut. John** of Synton (d.1796) only son of Alexander. He is probably the John of Synton who paid the land tax in 1785 for Synton and Synton Mill. In 1788 he was recorded as owner of Satchells (valued at £200). He was Lieutenant in the 57th Regiment and died in Grenada. He left no male heirs, but had 2 surviving sisters Catherine and Helen, the first of whom inherited the Synton estate. **John** of Horsleyhill, see **Capt. Francis James** of Horsleyhill. **John** (18th C.) recorded in Denholm in 1779 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. Probably the same John was a labourer in Denholm when his son Thomas was baptised in 1781. **John** (18th C.) recorded in Mosspaul in 1779 and 1782 and as innkeeper there in (probably) 1788. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: William (b.1779); James (b.1782); and John (b.1788). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Binks in 1780 and 1782 when his children Christian and Isabel were baptised. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded in Cavers itself in 1787 when his son Paul was baptised. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He is recorded as miller in Denholm in 1789 and 1795 when his sons, both called Robert, were baptised. He could be the same as one of the other Johns, and was probably related to other Scott millers. **John** (18th C.) listed in the 1785–91 cart tax records as 'John Scott Post' and 'John Scott the Post', suggesting that he was deliverer of mail at that time. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Helen Learmonth and their children included Benjamin (b.1769). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1771. **John** (18th C.) Heritors' Clerk in Hawick in the mid-1700s. According to Frank Hogg (writing in 1876) there was a saying 'Ye mun just wait on, as John Scott sais to the puir folk', because he told people asking for poor relief to come to th meeting themselves and wait their turn. He is probably the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He may have been related to the earlier shoemaker of the same name. He witnessed a baptism in 1775 for stocking-maker James Haldane. He is recorded as a shoemaker when his son Thomas died in 1787 and when his daughter Peggy died in 1794. He could be the John who married Elizabeth Aitkin, with children including Thomas (b.1782), Mary (b.1784), Margaret (b.1786) and Henrietta (b.1792). The witnesses in 1792 were Peter Young and Thomas Rae. **John** (18th C.) married Ann Hume in Roberton Parish in 1776. **John** (18th C.) described as 'analysts of Valuation Books'. He wrote an analysis of the land valuations of Selkirkshire for the Commissioners of Supply for that county in 1785 and another for Roxburghshire in 1788. These contain valuable details about how lands had changed hands between the 1643 and 1678 valuations, and then continuing through the 18th century. He may have worked in Edinburgh, but is seems fairly likely that he was associated with one of the local Scott families. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (b.1770s) resident of Weensland Mill. He is recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. However, in 1800 his name was drawn to replace Adam Leyden, who had been found to be unfit for service; he was then stated 'not to be found' and Walter Dalgleish was selected in his place. He could be the John from 'Weanslandmiln' who is written about in a latter in 1822 when he ran a grist (i.e. corn) mill in the area of Bathurst, Canada, and married a daughter of Peter Hume, who had 3 uncles also living in that part of Canada. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bewlie Mains, which he leased from Walter Scott of Harden in 1770 for 7 years. He is recorded as farmer there in the 1787–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He also owned 4 farm horses there in 1797. Additionally he may be the John recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf. In 1811 it is recorded that he had feued the part of Lilliesleaf Common known as Stotfield and Nolt-lair from William Riddell of Camieston. It is possible he is the same as John of Synton. It may

be his son George who is recorded on the Militia ballot list in 1799. **John** (d.bef. 1787) resident of Hawick Parish. He was already deceased when the death of his wife Betty Lunn is recorded. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Beattie in Roberton Parish in 1789. **John** (d.1809) tailor in Hawick. He was brother of Walter, wright, who was already deceased in 1809. He could be the tailor whose son John died in 1777. It is possible he was the 'John Wyndhead' whose son Walter the tailor died in 1810. **John** (1749/50–1828) Schoolmaster in Ancrum from 1777 until at least 1826. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825, suggesting that he had a connection to Hawick. It is recorded that Thomas Paterson spent most of 1813 running away from his school, which he described 'as a place of torture, pain and punishment'. His son George was on the Militia list for Ancrum in about 1800. The Schoolmaster at Ancrum from 1828 was also John, and hence perhaps his son. **John** (18th/19th C.) Schoolmaster at Lessuden. In 1792 he married Betty Oliver in Cavers Parish. It is possible he is the same man as the Schoolmaster in Ancrum. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Nanny (b.1794); John (b.1796); and Agnes (b.1798). **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Hislop in Hawick Parish in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Whithope Mill (on the Borthwick), recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He may have been related to Adam, who farmed Whithope at the same time and George, who was referred to in 1808 when his son George died. **John** (b.c.1760) son of George, tenant in Falla. His grandfather was tenant at Roughheugh Mill in Hawick. He married his cousin Euphemia, daughter of Robert Scott, also miller at Roughheugh Mill. Their children were: Robert; George; John; Ann, who married D. Clarke; and Betsy. They may all have died without issue. He may be the 'John Scott Milns' who is recorded as owner of 3 horses in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is probably also the John 'in Hawick Mill' recorded in the 1810 inventory after the death of 'Auld Cash'. He is probably also the John of Hawick Mill whose wife's death is recorded in Hawick in 1824. **John** (18th/19th C.) from Ettrick Parish, he married Agnes Beattie in Roberton Parish in 1789. Their children included: an unnamed son (b.1798), baptised in Ettrick; and Walter (b.1802), Isabel (b.1803) and Robert (b.1806), baptised in Yarrow. In 1841 his widow is recorded at Catslacknowe, with sons Archibald and Robert. **John** (1766–1850) son of Robert, who farmed at Whitchesters. He became tenant farmer at Boonraw. In 1796 he married Euphemia Elliot (also born in 1766), both being described as from Hawick Parish; both of them died in the cholera outbreak of 1850. Their children included: Robert, who also farmed at Boonraw; George, who married Mary Thompson and had 3 children, but died of smallpox while emigrating to America; William (b.1801), who became a doctor in Canada; and 3 children who died in 1809, Janet, Margaret and John. He and his wife (although her name is given as Elspeth) are recorded at East Boonraw in 1841. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Mein in Hawick Parish in 1796. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hallrule. He is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. In 1799 he was listed on the Militia ballot in place of Richard Renwick, who had been declared unfit to serve; however, he paid £10 forfeit. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Junior Mason Whinfield' in the Lieutenancy Book for Ashkirk Parish in 1797; in 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Askirk parish'. Probably the same mason John was living at Headshaw Mill in 1801 according to the Militia ballot for Ashkirk Parish. He may be the son of John baptised in Ashkirk in 1775. **John** (b.c.1770s) son to James in Denholmhill, according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. His brother James was also listed. Probably the same John was recorded as tenant at Denholmhill on the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Ann Oliver in 1798, both being from Hawick Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son James was baptised in 1800. **John** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. It is unclear how he was connected to other Scott tailors. **John** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Margaret (or Peggy) Tait and their children included Agnes (b.1805), Margaret (b.1808), Isobel (b.1811), Mary (b.1814). **John** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Agnes (or Nancy) Blyth and their children included James (b.1805), Thomas (b.1807), Thomas (again, b.1809), George (b.1811), John (b.1813), Agnes (b.1813). **John** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Hill and their children included George (b.1815), Agnes (b.1817), Janet (b.1818) and David (b.1821). **John** (18th/19th C.) member

of the East Bank Kirk. He married Ann Gledstains and their children included Ann (b.1816) and John (b.1818). **John** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Hume and their children included Betty (b.1817). **John** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Park and their children included Agnes (b.1819), William (b.1822) and Jean (b.1829). **John** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Joan Faulds and their children included Walter (b.1820). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lethem in Southdean Parish. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Bartle and their son Gideon was baptised in 1823. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of London when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He is listed along with James, also of London, and it seems likely that the pair had a direct connection with Hawick. **John** (b.1769) 2nd son of Rev. William of Southdean and brother of Adam Scott-Elliot of Arkleton. His children included: William; Rev. Charles; Adam; Margaret; Sybil; Ann; Elizabeth; and Mary. There were apparently no grandchildren **John** of Whitehaugh (d.1823) 2nd cousin of Isobel and William, who had previously held the lands of Whitehaugh. He was son of James, wright in Hawick, who represented him in the legal proceedings for the division of Wilton Common in 1765. He succeeded in 1759 on the death of Isobel, but was still a minor at that time. He was one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765; he was 'representative of the late William Scot of Whitehaugh' and sasines were produced for William succeeding his father Walter. At that time the estate consisted of 'Whitehaugh, Heip, Timberside, Timberside-mill, or Skaw-miln, Greensidehall, and Leeheads', valued at £648 10s. In 1774 he witnessed a baptism for Bailie John Hardie. He is 'John Scott, Esq; Whitehaugh' on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He was listed in 1788 (and still on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) as owner of 'Whitehaugh, otherways called Wester Whitehaugh; and Wester Heap, otherways called Easter Whitehaugh', valued at £648 10s. He also sold the small piece of land called 'Souter's Acre', which was later owned by Thomas Laidlaw of Silverbuthall. He paid the Horse Tax at Whitehaugh from 1785–94. In 1797 he is recorded as owner of 2 horses in the Horse Tax Rolls for Wilton; he also paid the dog tax there in the same year. He helped fund the extension to the old Wilton Kirk in 1800. About the same time he contributed (£15 15s) to the local subscription to support the war against France. He is recorded as a vassal of Buccleuch in correspondence of the mid-18th century in the Buccleuch archives. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and in 1819 along with his son Walter. As well as the lands of Whitehaugh, he also owned the farms of Greensidehall and Broomhall. In 1767 he married Margaret (perhaps also known as Elizabeth), daughter and co-heiress of Walter of Chamberlain Newton; they were both in Hawick Parish. They had 12 children, although only 3 sons and 3 daughters survived childhood. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included: John (b.1768); Walter (b.1769), who succeeded; William (b.1770); Agnes (b.1772), who married Adam Stavert of Hoscote; Francis (b.1773), Major in the army, killed in the Peninsular War; James (b.1775), who succeeded Walter as the last Laird; Elizabeth, 'Betty' (b.1776), who was the 2nd wife of Gilbert Chisholme of that Ilk; Susanna (b.1778); William (again, b.1782); and Margaret (b.1783). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their children included Agnes (b.1776). **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton. In 1787 he married Janet Scott, from Hawick Parish. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Jane (b.1786); Betty (b.1787); and John (b.1789). **John** (18th C.) recorded at Sandyhaugh in 1788 when his son Thomas was baptised in Roberton Parish. **John** (18th C.) resident in Wilton Parish, living at Priestrig in 1790. He married Margaret Reid and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1790. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Janet Turnbull, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: Margeret (b.1794); Margaret (again, b.1795); Christian (b.1798); and Robert (b.1799). **John** (b.c.1765) ploughman in Yarrow and Ashkirk Parishes. He married Helen (or 'Nellie') Scott and their children included: George (b.1792), who married Jean Stewart; John (b.1796), who married Christian Nichol; Margaret (b.1800), who married Robert Turnbull; Mary (b.1806), who married William Scott, thatcher and farm-worker at Synton; Walter (b.1809); and William (b.1812), who married Jane Currie. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Mervinslaw in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 2 work horses. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Timbersidemill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls,

where he is listed owning 2 work horses. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Easter Essenside on the 1789–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he owned 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He was also the farmer at Easter Essenside listed in 1797 among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Askirk parish'. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Easter Essenside according to the ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish in 1801. He is probably distinct from John who was farmer at Easter Essenside from at least 1789. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Ashkirk Mill. He is probably the 'J. Scott' whose letter from 'Askirkmill' in 1791 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. His servant William Scott was recorded at Ashkirk Mill on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the John, married to Anne Scott, whose children baptised in Ashkirk Parish included: Nelly (b.1792); Margaret (b.1794); Charlotte (b.1796); Alexander (b.1798); Thomas (b.1800); James (b.1802); John (b.1804); Beatrix (b.1805); and James (b.1807). **John** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick, son of George. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire among the men balloted to serve in the Militia (there is another entry for a wright of the same name, which may be a duplicate and a third entry for John, wright with William Rodger). In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. Probably the same wright John was still listed on the ballot of 1801. He was probably the son of wright George baptised in Hawick in 1776. **John** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick, listed in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797, separately from 2 other men of the same name. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. He is probably the John Scott, from Hawick Parish, who could no longer be found in 1800, so that Walter Dalgleish was selected in his place. **John** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick with William Rodger, listed in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. In 1799 he was listed having been '(then) with Wm Rodger' among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Susan Oliver and their children included Margaret Hume (b.1802). **John** (18th/19th C.) cooper and wheelwright in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He is probably the wright in Lilliesleaf whose son William was baptised in 1789. Agnes (b.1791), John (b.1793), Helen (b.1795), Susan (b.1798) and James (b.1800) were probably also his children. **John** (b.1772) possibly son of James, who was tenant at Denholmhill, where he was later tenant himself. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Blyth and Isabel Reid, who was born at East Middle. Their children were: Isabell (b.1802); Elizabeth, 'Betty' (b.1803); James (b.1805), who died in Australia; Thomas (1809–67), who may have died at sea; George (1811–96), who died in Manitoba, Canada; Agnes (b.1813); and John (b.1813). They were baptised at the Burger Kirk in Hawick. He could be the John listed at Denholm Mill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 horses. **John** (b.c.1770) farmer at Langbaulk. He is recorded there in 1841, along with John and Mary, probably his children. He was probably related to William, who was about the same age and also a farmer there. **John** (b.1770s) stockingmaker recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and he was still on the list in 1801. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (b.c.1775) local hosiery employer, known as 'John the Turk'. He is probably the hosier who was Cornet in 1806. The nickname may have already been in the family, but he was known for reducing wages, having labour organisers (including James Hogg) imprisoned, etc. There is a record of him receiving help from the Board of Trustees for Manufactures for purchasing a ribbed stocking frame in 1798. His attempt to reduce the price of men's stockings by 6 pence per dozen, through wage reductions, led to the first known strike of hosiery workers in 1817. He is listed as a manufacturer on the High Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory, and seems to have been at 'Turk's Close', around No. 60 on the 1841 census (along with his wife Ann). He is probably the Hawick spinner of that name who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1826 he received further help from the Board of Trustees for carding and spinning machinery. His house stood on the site of the Bridge Hotel. He married Ann Gledstains, last of her family in Hawick. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: Ann (b.1816); and John (b.1816), who died in 1819. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Martin's House in 1797, along with William. They

were surely related to the later farmer at Martin's House, also called John. **John** (18th/19th C.) son of John. He took over from his father as tenant of Hummelknowes Mill. He is probably the John recorded as tenant there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married a miss Deans and his children included John (also miller at Hummelknowes) and Walter (farmer at Hummelknowes). He died at Hummleknowes Mill. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded in the 1788 county valuation and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as owner of 'Part of Mr. Patrick Cunningham's Lands, now called Allers Garden, which belonged to George Kerr'. This separate piece of the former lands of Rev. Cunningham was valued at £10 19s; it seems likely to have been land near the modern Allars Crescent. He is probably the same as one of the other Johns, and perhaps related to Walter, who also held part of the former Patrick Cunningham's lands. **John** of Ashtrees (b.1762/3) born in Oxnam Parish, he was son of Adam and grandson of John. He was descended from the Scotts of Bonchester. He was farmer at Woodhouse. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he is recorded as tenant of 'Woodhouse &c.' when he owned 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse; he also paid the dog tax at Woodhouse in 1797. He was listed as owner of Ashtrees on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He is recorded as proprietor of 'Ashtree, Woodhouse, Southdean' on Pigot's 1825/6 directory, and of 'Ashtree, Woodehouse' in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was 'Landed prop.' at Woodhouse, occupying 100 acres, with 550 acres of hill pasture and employing 7 people. In 1787 he married Isabel Rae and among their children was Adam of Tullich, Loch Carron. In 1855 his executors sold the farm of Ashtrees to his cousin, Thomas Scott of Riccalton. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Turn according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799. **John** (b.c.1770s) labourer at New Mill according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Minto-hill-end' when he subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811. **John** (b.c.1780) cabinet-maker who lived on the Mid Raw in 1841. His wife was Jane and their children included George, David, Janet, John and Helen. His daughter Agnes married carrier James Hill (ancestor of the Hawick Ball family). **John** (b.c.1781/2) from Yarrow, he was an agricultural labourer in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was living at Riddell in 1841 and at Riddell West Lodge in 1851. His wife was Betty and their children included Walter, Agnes, Margaret and Ann. **John** (1784–1860) born at Gripknowe in Kirkton Parish, son of John and Helen Renwick. He was an agricultural labourer, moving to Melrose Parish. He lived at Shielshaugh Cottage and also Abbey Street, where he served as Abbey Keeper. In 1815 in Ancrum he married Beatrice (1792–1836), daughter of William Boa and Beatrix Scott. Their children were: Rev. John D. (1817–95), who died at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; Catherine (1821–99), who also emigrated to Canada; William T. (1828–95), lived in Bruce County, Ontario; James (1828–97), who died in Manitoba; Rev. Peter (1830–1908), also in Ontario; Robert (1832–1900), also Ontario. He and his wife are buried at Borthwick Waas. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Janet or Jessie Young in Glasgow in 1801. His wife was daughter of Rev. Dr. John Young. Their children, baptised in Hawick were: Thomas (b.1802), who was a teacher; Helen (b.1805); and John Young (b.1807), manager of the Hawick Gas Works and miller at Hawick Mill. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **John** of Riccalton (1785–1858) younger son of Thomas of Peel. He was tenant farmer at Lethem, jointly with his brother Thomas. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He was probably the John recorded at Letham among subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was elected as an honorary member at the first meeting of the Jedforest Club, and arranged to have the club coats made out of Cheviot wool. In 1829 he bought Riccalton from the daughters of the Duke of Roxburghe, also purchasing the superiority. He then became an ordinary member of the Jedforest Club. In 1855 he bought Ashtrees from the trustees of John Scott, tenant of Woodhouses (and a distant relative). He died unmarried, leaving Ashtrees to his nephew, Dr. James Robson, and Riccalton to his nephew, John Elliot (2nd son of his sister Helen). He may be the Scott of Riccalton recorded as owner of Middles Knowes in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. **John** (b.1787/8) born in Southdean Parish, he was an agricultural labourer at Hayknowe in 1841. In 1851 he was a retired shepherd at Elliotsfield and in 1861 at Wauchope Burn, along with his wife Margaret from Jedburgh. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1818 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1819/20), who married shepherd Alexander Burnet; Ann (b.c.1828); Adam (b.1829/30), shepherd at Shankendshiel; Agnes (b.c.1842); and Jessie (b.1836/7). **John** (b.1787/8) proprietor of Timpendean in the 19th

century. He was listed there among the gentry of the Jedburgh area in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was farming 700 acres and employed 18 labourers. It is said that he and his sons were instrumental in changing the way farming was done locally, turning hill farms into half-arable farms. He married Agnes Culbertson (from Morebattle) and their children included: William (b.1821), who succeeded to Timpendean; Thomas (b.1819); James (b.1823); Robert (b.1826); George (b.1828); Andrew (b.1830); and Elizabeth (b.1833). **John** (b.1788/9) farmer at Longrow in Castleton Parish. In 1851 he was farmer of 260 acres there. His wife was Jane and their children included Archibald, Mary, Thomas, Jane, Elizabeth, Ann, Helen and John. **John** (b.1788/9) from Canonbie, he was an innkeeper in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was farmer at Langraw and in 1851 was farming 260 acres there ('worked by family'). He kept the Commercial Inn in the 1860s (the same as the Liddesdale Hotel on Douglas Square). His wife was Jane G. (from Bewcastle) and their children included: Archibald (b.c.1830); Hector (1831/2–1909); Mary (b.c.1833); Thomas (b.c.1834); Jane (1836/7–1908); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.c.1836); Ann (1839/40–88); Hannah (b.c.1838); Helen (1841/2–1919); and John (1842/3–1906). Some of the family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **John Sibbald** (1789–1864) eldest son of Henry, farmer at Deloraine and Agnes Sibbald. He was tenant at Over Deloraine. In 1822 he married Christian, daughter of Alexander Scott, tenant in Ladhope. Their children were: Henry Ale, tenant in Gilmanscleuch; Alexander, tenant in Ransaycleuch; Charles, tenant in Over Whitlaw; John, who succeeded his father in Deloraine; Arbuthnot; Agnes, who married James Gibson of Shaws; and Christian, who married T. Ballantyne of Whithope. **Col. John** of Woll (b.1790) youngest surviving son of Charles of Woll. He was 'of Ravenswood' before the death of his brother Charles Balfour in 1838, and the relinquishing of Woll by his nephew Charles Scott-Plummer. He thus gained Woll in 1839, and sold the estate in 1863 to a Mr. Ainslie. He was recorded at Woll in 1841, along with his wife, 2 daughters, a governess and 3 other domestic servants; he was then 'late E. I. Compys. Service Pen'. He married Clementina Marianne, daughter of Edward Shaw. They had 2 daughters: Clementina (b.1829), who married John Henry Durbin; and Elizabeth (b.1831), who died in 1883. **John** of Gala (1790–1840) only son of Col. Hugh, he was 9th Laird. Like his ancestors he served as Baron Bailie of Galashiels. He became one of Sir Walter Scott's closest friends. He was suspected of being involved in getting the Galashiels men to switch sides at the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815. He was a Commissioner of Selkirkshire in 1819. In 1820 he married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Archibald Hope of Craighall and Pinkie. Their children were: Maj. Hugh, who succeeded; Capt. Archibald (1827–70), who died without issue; Elizabeth; and Isabella. **John** (b.1791/2) son of John, with his mother being a Deans. He was miller at Hummelknowes Mill, like his father before him. He was recorded as miller at 'Hublknows' in 1851, with his brother Walter as farmer. He was still listed as miller there in Slater's 1852 directory. He was unmarried. **Sir John** of Ancrum (1798–1814) son of Sir John, he was 6th Baronet, but only briefly. He was born at Athlone, while his father was serving there with the Roxburgh Cavalry. He joined the Navy and died on board H.M.S. Rhine at age 16, having succeeded his father only 2 years earlier. However, he was still listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819. He was succeeded by his brother William. **John** (b.1795) youngest son of William, farmer at Singlie, and Margaret Pott. He became a physician in Edinburgh and is referred to in glowing terms in Riddell-Carr's 'Border Memories'. He had one son, William Henry, also a physician, who died aged 24. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Aitchison and their children included: Sarah (b.1819); John (b.1821); Walter (b.1823); and William (b.1825). **John** (b.1796/7) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Nook Haugh and in 1851 and 1861 was a road contractor at Whinfield. He married Catherine (or Christine or 'Christy', b.1794/5) Nichol and their children included: Janet (b.1821); and John (b.1825), perhaps the shepherd at Bowknowe who was later a grocer in Selkirk. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Michie in Wilton in 1816. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Clerk in Lilliesleaf in 1817. **John** (b.c.1795) farmer at Martin's House, where he is recorded in 1841. He is surely related to William and John, who are recorded at Martin's House in 1797. He married Isabel Michie in Cavers Parish in 1816. They had a large family of perhaps a dozen children, including Isobel (b.1817), Mina (b.1818), William (b.1820), John (b.1822), James (b.1824), Margaret (b.1825), Mary (b.1827), Agnes (b.1828), Robert (b.1830),

Adam (b.1833), Helen (b.1835), Janet (b.1837), Elizabeth (b.1839) and Jane (b.1841). He was presumably related to the William and John who were recorded as farmers there in 1797. He could be the John born to James in Cavers Parish in 1792. **John** (b.c.1795) joiner at Riddell. He was living at Riddell East Lodge in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Margaret (or Mary) and their children included Margaret, Francis, Andrew, John and George. **John** (b.1797/8) resident of Deanburnhaugh. He was recorded as an agricultural labourer there in 1841 and 1851, and in 1861 was at Hoscote. He married Ann Henderson in 1830 and their children included Janet (b.1832), Mary (b.1834), Jane (b.1839), George (b.1842) and Francis (b.1844). **John** (b.1799/1800) from Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1851 he was a farm steward, living at West Nisbet farm in Crailing Parish. His wife was Ann and their children included Walter, Isobel and Robert. **John** (1799/1800–1872) son of a shepherd at Cauldside in Liddesdale, where he was born. He worked as a shepherd in Castleton Parish, living at Mereburnhead (near Canonbie), and later feued land in Newcastleton. He was a keen Free Kirk supporter there. In 1861 he was at 35 South Hermitage Street. He married Margaret Murray, daughter of the tenant farmer at Whisgills (probably Thomas); she died in 1861, aged 61. They had 4 sons and 2 daughters, including: John (1819–32); Archie; Thomas; David (1828/9–1911); Janet (1830–32); and Janet (again, b.1834/5). His grandsons farmed at Wolfehopelee. **John** (b.c.1805) flesher on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 6 High Street, along with Charlotte, possibly his sister. **John** (b.1805/6) from Jedburgh, he was farmer at Harwood on Teviot. He was there in 1851, farming 750 acres. He was unmarried. **John** of Teviot Bank and Rodono (1809–67), W.S., son of William. His grandfather was John and his great-grandfather William of Woll. He trained as a lawyer, being apprenticed to Gilbert Laurie Finlay. He became Writer to the Signet in 1832. He became a Roxburghshire J.P. and was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He succeeded to Teviot Bank and sold it in 1854 to Agnes Scott, widow of his uncle James Scott of Ellem. He purchased the lands of Riskenhope from George Pott of Dod and Chapelhope from John Gray Henderson of Abbotrule, these being on the banks of St. Mary's. He renamed the land Rodono, after the ancient barony there, and built a mansion house, but died before it was completed. In 1863 he presented the household expense book of Mrs. Bennet of Chesters to the Museum, along with manuscripts of Rev. Hardie of Ashkirk's sermons, a letter from Rev. Thomas Boston and a stirrup-cup used by Mrs. Turnbull of Knowe. In 1850 he married Anne, 2nd daughter of Henry Singleton of Belpatrick, County Louth. They had no family. He was compiling a history of the Scotts of Woll and others when he died, leaving a manuscript entitled 'A Genealogical Memoir of the Scotts of Thirlestane with Genealogical Notes of other Families of the Name of Scott'; three typed copies of the extensive manuscript are lodged in libraries (one in the National Museums of Scotland). They are a valuable source of information gathered together on branches of the Scott family through the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. He died in Marienbad, Czech Republic, where his widow had a church erected in his memory in 1879. His wife died in 1891. There is a portrait of him by John Watson Gordon in the collection of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet. **John** (b.1806) youngest son of Charlie of the Crescent, he was uncle of Sir James A.H. Murray. His father sought a position for him with the excise, and got the support of Scott of Harden, claiming that they were distantly related. He claimed to be 2nd cousin of Lady Ogilvy, who was also called the Duchess of Airlie; this supports the family claim that his great-grandfather had married a daughter of Charles Ogilvy. He may have moved to Argyll for a while. He married Catherine Watson and their children were: Agnes, who married Richard Johnson, bank clerk in Liverpool; George, bank clerk in Edinburgh; and 3 other children who went to Australia. After his wife died he moved to Essenside, with his niece, Mrs. John Douglas, keeping house for him. **John Young** (1807–80) son of John and Jessie Young, he was grandson of Rev. Dr. John Young. He was manager of the Hawick Gas Works at the Common Haugh from at least 1838 until 1851 and was then miller of Hawick Mill. He was still listed as manager of the gas works in Slater's 1852 directory. He also farmed, and lived at Slitrig Crescent. He was noted for helping during the cholera outbreak of 1849. The Caledonian Mercury of 1838 reported that he 'has now in his possession a stalk of oats fully seven feet long, bearing one hundred and ninety four ears or pickles'. In 1858 he donated 'Hab o' Hawick's Chair' to the Museum. In 1861 he was at Hawick Mill, employing 6 people. In 1842 he married Mina, daughter of another John Scott

(b.1792) and Isabel Michie. Their children included: Isabella (b.1842); John Young (b.1843), who was a minister; William (b.1845); Janet Young ('Jessie', b.1847); Thomas (b.1848); James (b.1850); Robert (b.1853); Helen (b.1855/6); and Agnes (b.1860/1). He may also be the same 'J.Y.' who was on the Town Council and of whom a portrait exists. His wife could be the 'Mrs Scott, Slitrig Crescent' who in 1859 donated to the Museum an aurochs horn found at Milsington Moss, as well as a large ram's horn. **Lord John** (1809–60) see **John Douglas Montagu-Douglas-Scott**. **John** of Synton (19th C.) see **John Corse Scott**. **John** (b.c.1800) cooper in Lilliesleaf. He was living on Main Street in 1841. He married Agnes, daughter of weaver John Gillon, and their children included: Isabel (b.1831); Hannah (b.1833); Agnes (b.1835); and Elizabeth (b.1839). **John** (b.c.1800) hedger in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was unmarried and living at Linthill West Lodge in 1841, 1851 and 1861, with his sister Betty. **John** (19th C.) from Ashkirk Parish, he was an agricultural labourer in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1851 he was living at Bewliehill Avenuefoot and in 1861 was a hedger at Netheraw Cottage. He married Helen Burton and their children included: James (b.1842); Elizabeth (b.1844); Walter (b.1845); Mary (b.1848); John (b.1850); Henry (b.1852); and Adam Gourlay (b.1853). **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Michie in 1851, as recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **John** (1814–56) son of Charles and Margaret Douglas, he was born in Lilliesleaf. The family emigrated to Ontario when he was about 20 years old. He became a doctor and settled in the town of Berlin, Ontario. Some of his letters back to his family in Scotland are preserved in the Scottish Record Office. He died in Kitchener, Ontario. **John** (19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1836 in Hawick he married Ann Miles and their daughter Christian was baptised in 1836. It is possible that he was the John living on Needle Street in 1841, with Chistina (likely his mother), Isabel, Margaret, Janet, Andrew and Walter (probably siblings), along with Bella, Christian (probably his daughter) and James Williamson (son of Margaret). **John** (19th C.) Treasurer and Secretary of Liddesdale Curling Club in the 1860s. He is probably the same as one of the Johns who lived in Newcastleton at the time. **John** (b.1824/5) son of Walter, farmer at Stintieknowe. He was born at Stobs Woodfoot, where his grandfather was gamekeeper. He lived at Northhouse Haugh for 11 years, then worked as a roadman, living at Castleweary for 40 years. He was a friend of Henry Scott Riddell, who lived nearby. For a while he had charge of the coach horses when Castleweary was used for changing horses. In 1845 he married Ann (1827–1909), daughter of William Fulton, Governor of Hawick Prison. They had 7 children, including Margaret Cairns (b.1846), Walter (b.1848), Isabella (b.1851), Robina Young (b.1853), William (b.1860), Ann (b.1862) and John (b.1862). His son succeeded him as roadman in Teviothead. After retirement the couple moved to Hawick, where they lived at 5 Garfield Street. In 1895 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, receiving many gifts and in 1905 celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary. He was still tending to Dr. Hamilton's sheep in the Wellogate in his 79th year. **John** (b.c.1825) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was an agricultural labourer at Bowknowe in 1851 and was a grocer in Selkirk in 1861. In 1847 in Hawick he married Margaret Kennedy, who was from Wilton Parish. Their children included John (b.1849), Margaret (b.1851), Christina (b.1853), Christina Thomas K. (b.1856/7); and Mary (b.1859/60). **John** (b.1825/6) born in Ancrum Parish, he was a ploughman living at Greenhouse Cottage in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1861. He married Isabella Pringle and their children included Helen, Thomas P., Elizabeth and Margaret. **John** 'Johnnie the Gover' (1828–c.1889) tweed designer in Hawick who emigrated to America. He was Cornet in 1853, the last year that the old racecourse on the Moor. He returned to Hawick for the 1881 Common Riding. He could be 'the Gover' who was recorded winning foot races at the Common Riding of 1862, like he had done many times in the past. He was Chairman of the Race Committee and Steward at the Races (e.g. in 1873), as well as being a Town Councillor. In 1887 he wrote an account of his early memories of the Common Riding for the Hawick Express. His nickname reportedly came from his father's penchant for using the word 'gover' (meaning a stupid or aimless person). In 1861 he was an unmarried 'Tweed Foreman' living at 5 Teviot Crescent with his aunt Margaret Scott as his housekeeper, and also his young cousin Charlotte. He was probably the John, son of James, born in Wilton Parish – 'Kinly Stick and Daavid Garland, London Laidlaw and Little Dan, Johnny the Gover (in a far land), And Wat the Drummer leads the van' [HI]. **John** (1831–86) son of William and Mary Scott, who lived at Synton.

He was born in Yarrow Parish. In 1851 he was a thatcher, still living with his mother and brothers. In 1861 he was a police constable in Stow. He married Mary Irving and their children were William, Jane, Robert, John, Mary, Thomas, Walter and Margaret. He died in Innerleithen. **John** (1832/3–1903) mason in Newcastleton, living on South Hermitage Street in 1861. He married Margaret Inglis, who died in 1921, aged 79. Their children included: Adam (1874–1954), who was also a mason. **John** (b.1832/3) farmer at Harwood on Teviot, he was born in Oxnam Parish. He was described in 1861 as 'Farmer's Son Manager' and widower. He may be related to the man of the same name who was farmer at Harwood in 1851. **John** (b.1835/6) born in Hawick, he was a skinner in Duns in 1861. In 1860 he married Charlotte (c.1835–1925), daughter of Hawick shoemaker Adam Kersel. Their children included James (b.c.1860). **John** (b.1837/8) draper in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was based at about 3 Douglas Square and employing 5 men. He lived with his sister Elizabeth. **John** (19th C.) Song-Singer at the 1875 Common Riding, where it was said he had 20 years of experience. **John** (19th C.) fifer in the Drums and Fifes in about the 1880s. **John Douglas** see **John Douglas Montagu-Douglas-Scott**. **John** (1832/3–88) tweed finisher who lived at 18 Bourtree Place. His parents were farmer Thomas and Nancy Leithead. He married Margaret Murray, who died in 1889, aged 53. Their children included Thomas and Annie (who died at Balbriggan). **John** (19th C.) known as 'Jock the Sweep', Sheriff Officer in the 1840s. **John** (1836–80) well-known botanist and horticulturalist, brought up in Denholm. Son of farmer Robert and Helen Turnbull, he had a sister, Nancy. He was orphaned at the age of 4 and brought up by an aunt. He is probably the John Scott living at about the Cross Keys Inn in 1841 and 1851, with joiner and spirit dealer John Turnbull and Jeany Turnbull, senior and junior. Jane or 'Jeany' Turnbull (b.1819) was presumably the aunt who raised him, and likely the sister of his mother. He attended Minto School under Mr. Hamilton. Encouraged by his cousin Rev. James Duncan, he won many prizes in local flower shows as a boy. In the 1851 census he was listed as a stockingmaker, but very shortly after that he started an apprenticeship as a gardener, working in Jednburgh and Westmorland. He then became a gardener at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh, being foreman of the propagating department from 1859, where he experimented with hybridization. He contributed 3 papers to the transactions of the Botanical Society. He corresponded with Charles Darwin, starting in 1862, with one letter describing him having 'remarkable talent, astonishing perseverance, much modesty, and what I admire, determined difference from me on many points'. He also corresponded with the great botanist Sir J.D. Hooker. He moved to Calcutta Botanic Garden in 1864, where he became Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, his passage to India being paid for by Darwin. There he conducted experiments in the cultivation of cotton and other plants, wrote a paper on 'the tree ferns of British Sikkim' and provided Darwin with information for his book 'Expression' (1872). He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1873. He was then seconded by the Indian governement to work on diseases that affected the opium crop and he wrote 'Manual of Opium Husbandry of Behar and Benares' (1877). He caught an infection of the spleen in Darjeeling, and returned to Edinburgh in 1879, dying in his sister's house at Garvald, East Lothian. He died unmarried, having published over 20 papers on a wide range of botanical subjects. He was described by his contemporaries as extremely modest and a remarkable self-taught man. However, he was also of a nervous and shy disposition, such that 'the condition of nervous tension in which he seemed to live was indicated by frequent nervous gestures with his hands and by the restless twisting of his long beard in which he continuously indulged'. **John** (b.c.1830) originally from Yarrow Parish, he lived in Ashkirk Parish. He was probably the thatcher, son of widow Mary, living at Dimpleknowe in 1851. He married Mary Scott in 1852 and their children, baptised in Ashkirk, were William (b.1852) and Jane (b.1854). Probably the same John was a Police Constable in Stow by 1861, with additional children Robert, John and Mary. **John** (b.1832) son of George and Jean, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. His father worked on farms at Synton. He was a ploughman and then worked as a railway porter and lampman. His wife was Margaret, and they lived at Burnfoot, then Adderstoneshiel, Upper Village and the High Street. Their daughter was Georgina (b.c.1858). **John** (1836–1900) 4th son of John, tenant in Over Deloraine and Christian Scott from Ladhope. He was descended from the Scotts of Singlie. He succeeded his father as tenant at Over Deloraine, later known as West Deloraine. He was recorded as farmer there in 1868. In 1871 he married Jane, daughter of

John Thomson from Catslackburn. Their children included: John (1872–1923); James Thomson (b.1874), who lived at Dinnington, Yorkshire; William (b.1876) who married Alice Watson McCaig from Galashiels and settled in Penrith; and Andrew Thomson (b.1885), who emigrated to Manitoba, Canada, and married his cousin Jean Thomson. **Rev. John Young** (1843–1913) born in Hawick, son of miller John Young Scott and Mina Scott. His great-grandfather was Rev. Dr. John Young of the Green Kirk. He was educated at Edinburgh University and ordained as minister at Inverteil, Kirkcaldy in 1871. He moved to Buccleuch Church, Edinburgh in 1875, then Campsie and Antermony in 1881. In 1877 he married Harriet Fraser, who worked in a London bank. He died in Portobello. In 1872 he published the article 'Clerical Life in Scotland' in the Archæological Society Transactions. **John Henry Francis Kinnaird** of Gala (1859–1935) son of Hugh, he was the 10th Laird. He was educated at Radley College, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. He was Justice of the Peace for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire and was Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. He served as Provincial Grand Master of the Masons 1921–26. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his nephew Henry John Alexander. **John M.** (19th C.) writer of some local poetry, e.g. 'The Nicht Afore the Morn' in 1893. **Rev. John** (b.1865) born in Annaclot, County Down, son of John. He was educated in Belfast and graduated B.A. in 1888 from Royal University of Ireland. He was licensed in 1890 and became minister of Stewartstown in County Tyrone in 1891. He moved to Yeoville Presbyterian Church in Johannesburg in South Africa and then in 1908 was admitted as an ordained ministr of the Church of Scotland, becoming minister at Dalkeith West in 1909. He moved to Saughtree Kirk in 1922. He stayed there until 1925, when he was translated to Anwoth, Kirkcudbright, and demitted in 1931. In 1893 he married Mary Emma, daughter of Joseph Houghton Buckley from Lancashire. He published 'The Soldiers of the King' (1903) and 'Man in the Net' (1912). **John Robson** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Newton (probably in Bedrule Parish). **John** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Kinninghall. His father and uncle were joiners at Stobs Woodfoot. **John Hyslop** (d.1944) served with the K.O.S.B. territorials and worked for Wilson & Glenny. He served with the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment and died of gunshot wounds in India. He is buried in the Delhi War Cemetery and is commemorated on the Hawick Roll of Honour. **Rev. John Cruickshanks** (b.1925) born in Coatbridge, son of Robert, he was educated in Glasgow and Coatbridge. He graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1943 and B.D. from Trinity College in 1949, serving in the Royal Navy 1943–46. He was student assistant at Glasgow St. Thomas's Gallowgate 1948–49, was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1949 and ordained as minister at Wick Bridge Street that same year. In 1954 he moved to become minister of St. Mary's Kirk and remained until 1954, when he moved to Paisley St. Andrew's. In 1949 he married Marion Allan (b.1924), daughter of James Drinnan Tannock and their children were Lesley Joan (b.1950) and Frances Sarah (b.1953). **John Ross** (1951–) local man who was newspaper reporter and Hawick News editor in the 1990s. He was first on Jedburgh Council, then a Hawick Councillor from 1985, as a Liberal, being Honorary Provost from 1999 until 2002, when he took over as Convenor of the Scottish Borders Council. However, he lost his seat to Mary Beck in 2003. Also a Justice of the Peace, he has had particular interest in transport matters. **Joseph** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He was son of the miller, probably James. He was said to be possessor of the 'undermost house of the Miln Port', which was carried away by the great flood of 1767. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He is probably the Joseph who married Margaret Scott in 1775 (registered in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes) and whose children included: George (b.1776); Jane (b.1783); and Joseph (b.1785). **Joseph** (b.c.1790–bef. 1851) gun-maker and ironmonger at the Sandbed, listed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is also listed as a tinsmith there. In 1837 he was listed as a blacksmith and tin-plate worker on the High Street, with 'Joseph Scott & Sons' also being listed as ironmongers, gun-makers and tin-plate workers on the Sandbed. On the 1841 census he was at about 21 High Street and listed as a smith. His wife and daughter were still running the ironmonger's business in 1851. However, confusingly Slater's 1852 directory lists among the ironmongers 'Joseph Scott & Sons' on Teviot Square and Jane Scott on the High Street. He married Jane Veitch, apparently in Edinburgh in 1826. Their children included: Joseph (b.1828), who probably died young; and Elizabeth (b.1830). He is probably the Joseph born to Joseph and Peggy in Wilton in 1785. He is said to have purchased some bronze axeheads found at Minto Kames, and donated them to Kelso Museum. **Joseph** (b.1799)

born in Selkirk, son of James and Barbara Skirving. He was recorded in the 1851 census as a teacher of Latin, Greek and French on the Cross Wynd. In 1852 he was listed as a teacher in Punchbowl Close. **Katherine** of Colifort (16th C.) recorded in 1540 being 'of Colinfurd'. She acknowledged receipt of 100 merks Scots from John Cranston of that Ilk for redemption of 4 husbandlands in Denholm. It is unclear how she was related to other Scotts. Janet (with no surname given) is also mentioned as the person renouncing the 4 husbandlands. **Katherine** (d.c.1578) widow of Gavin Turnbull in Over Ancrum Her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1578 and that of her husband in 1574/5. **Katherine** (d.c.1581) described as 'sometime spouse' to John Mowbray, merchant Burgess of Edinburgh in 1581 when her will was registered there. **Keith Stanley Malcolm**, M.B.E. (b.1884) son of Joseph Rogerson and Annie Latimer. He was from from a line of Scotts who settled in Morpeth, and were descended from Gideon, 5th son of John of Woll. He inherited Kenton Hall in Northumberland from his father, but sold it and purchased Greenwood, a small farm in Cumberland. In 1923 he published his compilation of Scott family history, called 'Scott, 1118–1923' (reprinted in 1969). When he was almost done with his work he discovered the unfinished study by John of Rodono; he then incorporated some of this information, and lodged 3 typed copies in library collections. In 1910 he married Rosina Marguerita, daughter of Cavalier V.A. Montaldi of Forest Hall. **Kenneth** (1953/4–) 'Ken' lawyer based in Denver, Colorado, but frequent visitor to Hawick. He served for 12 years as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Department of Justice. He then spent 13 years in the Hague, where he worked as a senior prosecutor in the International Criminal Tribunal. In 2017 he received the Mostar Peace Prize for his work investigating and litigating war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. He has also worked on cases in Somalia, the Lebannon and South Sudan. He has been an adjunct professor at the U.S. Air Force Academy, the University of Colorado-Boulder and Regis University. He first came to Hawick in 1998 when touring to investigate his Scottish roots, staying for the Common Riding that year. Despite the fact that he never did find any direct historical link between his family and Hawick, he has returned regularly for the Common Riding, as a rider and supporter. He was Callants' Club Chief Guest in 2015. **Kentigern** (14th C.) recorded in an English document of 1337 when Edward III had him under his speciail protection since he had 'long dwelt at his allegiance in his realm'. **Kentigern** (16th C.) recorded in 1582 as witness to a sasine in Hawick, involving James Jack. His forename is recorded as 'Quintigern'. **Lady** of Howpasley (16th/17th C.), presumably widow of the former Laird of Howpasley, who was either Walter or his son William. Neither her first name nor her maiden name are recorded. Assisted by Jean Scott of Satchells, she presided over a Council of War at Hawick Cross in April 1615, complaining that Sir James Douglas had taken lands at Howpasley, and urging a band of supporters to kill all the sheep there. About 60 sheep were slaughtered, in an act of spectacular barbarism, described as 'sic monstruous and unhard of crewaltie, as the lyk quhairof hes nicht bene hard amangist the wyld Irisch and savadge people'. Several of the perpetrators were subsequently hanged, although she escaped punishment, and the lands of Howpasley were soon afterwards back in her family's hands. **Lancelot** (16th/17th C.) soldier in the army in Holland, probably an officer. Capt. Walter of Satchells describes meeting him when he joined the army and hearing about his ancestors, the Scotts of Balweary. **Lawrence** (13th C.) recorded as 'Laurence Scot' in 1272/3 when he had a letter granting safe conduct from King Edward I so he could visit 'the threshold of St. Andrew the Apostle'. It is unclear how he might have been related to other family members. **Lawrence** (14th C.) recorded in 1343 regarding the accounts for Forfar in the Exchequer Rolls. **Lawrence** (15th C.) recorded in 1495 as witness to a charter for Thomas Grundistone of Kingask, signed in Edinburgh. His name is recorded as 'Laurentio Scot'. **Lawrence** (15th C.) recorded as owner of a piece of land in Ayr according to an 'obit' of 1496. He was described as 'in Irvine' and hence may have been an ancestor of Lawrence of Harperrig. **Lawrence** (15th/16th C.) graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1509. Perhaps the same man is recorded in 1516 when 'Jonet Mur', a widow, protested in Glasgow that he had promised to marry her and hence she objected to his betrothal in Irvine to 'Isabella Mugumry'; however, Muir later retracted her statement. In 1519 he was 'Mr. Laurence Scot' when he witnessed an instrument in Irvine. **Lawrence** of Harperrig and Clerkington (d.1637), J.P., son of Hugh of Scotsloch. He was descended from a branch of the Scotts of Buccleuch who had moved to Ayrshire. Before 1592 he was apprenticed to Robert Scott of Knightspottie, Rector

of Chancery, and became an advocate. He is probably the 'Lowry Scott, writer' who became a Burgess of Glasgow in 1601. In 1604 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in right of marrying Bessie, daughter of William 'Hoppringle', who was a Burgess. He bought Harperrig in 1605. In 1607 he witnessed a charter for the lands of Satchells and in 1609 he witnessed another charter for lands in Ashkirk Parish. In 1612 he was granted (the right of) the marriage of the young Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He later served the Earl on the commission to run his affairs while he was in Holland, his son William also being a commissioner. In 1618 he represented Walter of Buccleuch before the Privy Council when several men from upper Teviotdale were accused of cutting down timber at Gorrenberry. In 1620 he was witness to a charter for the Earl of Buccleuch for the lands of Goldielands. In 1634 he carried the coat of honour at the Earl's funeral in Hawick, and his sons William and James also took part in the procession. He had a charter for Elliston in about 1622 and was granted the lands of Bavelaw in Edinburgh in 1628, Bonnington (in West Lothian) in 1629 and Clerkington in 1634. In 1633 he was appointed one of the 'Tutors Testamentary' to oversee the Earl of Buccleuch's will. He may be the same advocate who was one of those representing a group of Scotts accused of slaughtering sheep at Howpasley in a trial of 1616. In 1617 he and his son-in-law James Scott were charged with assault. He represented the Earl of Buccleuch in 1628 when he accused a number of Hawick men of cutting down trees on his land. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Pringle from Edinburgh. His children were: Sir William of Clerkington, who was one of the Lords of Session; James of Bonnington (in West Lothian); Lawrence of Bavelaw; Marion, who married James Scott of Vogrie, uncle to Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit; Margaret, who married William Wallace of Shewalton; Agnes, married Patrick Kinloch; Joanna, married James Clerk; and Alison, married Peter Houston. His widow Bessie was recorded in a deed of 1663. **Lawrence** of Bavelaw (d.c.1670) 3rd son of Lawrence of Harperrig. He seems to be sometimes referred to as 'Lancelot'. In 1649 he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, by right of his father-in-law Stephen Boyd. In 1650 he was named as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis Earl of Buccleuch in his will and also served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis. He was a Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch 1658–59 and listed in 1661 as still owing money for the rentals for these years. He witnessed the marriage contract of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch in 1663. He firstly married Margaret, daughter of Stephen Boyd of Temple. He secondly married Katherine Binning (who is recorded as his widow in 1673). The couple were granted the Barony of Corstorphine by Oliver Cromwell. His son Lawrence of Bavelaw was served as his heir in various lands in 1670 and 1673, and was in turn served by another son Charles in 1691. His children were: Lawrence (1643–79), who succeeded; Elizabeth, who married Sir William Binning; Marion; Ann; Margaret, who married Hugh Wallace, W.S.; Barbara; Janet; William (1647/8–90), who succeeded his half-brother Lawrence; Charles (d.1701), who succeeded his brother William; Hugh (b.1658); David (b.1660); Katherine; Barbara, who married Sir Roger Hogg; Eupham; Christian, who married Sir Alexander Brand; Marion; Janet, who married Michael Lumsden; Anna; and Agnes, who married Adam Fullerton, W.S. **Lawrence** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk Parish in 1651 for Patrick Howburn. Perhaps the same Lawrence was cited in about 1640 for 'his sin of profaning ye Lord's-day by his untymous and excessive drinking'. Perhaps the same Lawrence had children baptised in Ashkik, including: Walter (b.1643), James (b.1646) and John (b.1649). **Leticia** (13th C.) recorded as surname 'Scot' in 1272, when she gave half a mark to have a writ 'ad terminum' at Westminster. **Lilias** (17th C.) daughter of Jean, who was sister of the last Walter of Crumhaugh (although these generations are quite uncertain). She married William Knox, servant to George, Lord Ross. She inherited parts of the Goldielands and Crumhaugh estates from her uncle Walter (along with her cousin Robert Scott of Glack). But these passed to another relative, Walter of Crumhaugh, in the early 1670s. **Lilias** (b.1835) daughter of Francis Napier and Janet Oliver. She married spinner Adam Murray and they emigrated to Canada, living in Ontario. They had a daughter, Jessie Murray Scott (b.1857), perhaps before they were married. They had a daughter Annie who maried William Roper (son of William Roper from Massachusetts and Ann, daughter of Robert Greenwood from Hawick); their daughter Annie Roper married her father's cousin William Maxwell, a son of Grace Maxwell, who was halfsister of Ann Greenwood. They also had a son George Stevenson Murray. **Lucas** (d.bef. 1270) recorded in 1242 as 'Lucas Scot mayor of Dunwich' in pleas in the county of Norfolk, relating to

sacks of Scottish wool. He was probably related to Gerald, who was also listed. He is recorded as 'Luke the Scotsman' in a document from the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1243. He is 'Lucas le Scot' of Dunwich in a court case in 1256 and another in 1258. He is further listed as 'le Escot' in a plea at Dunwich in 1258, and also as 'les Escot' of Dunwich in a document from Norfolk and Suffolk in 1262. His wife suffered some sort of infirmity, and there was a case against a surgeon called Reginald, whose goods they had kept when he tried to cure her; his son Richard is also mentioned. His son and heir Richard is recorded in another document in 1267/8. In 1260 he is 'Luke the Scotsman of Dunwich' in a case involving merchants from Hamburg. **Ludovic** (15th C.) merchant from Genoa, perhaps originally of Scottish origin. In 1447 there was an expense at Roxburgh Castle recorded to him and other Genoese merchants. **Malcolm** (13th C.) recorded as 'Master Maucolus de Scocia' when he paid fees at Oxford Unversity in 1277. He is probably the same man as 'Malcolm de Ramsay', Parson of Cockpen in Midlothian. **Malcolm** (13th/14th C.) holder of lands in Glasgow, according to a document of about 1300. He is referred to as 'Malcolmi dicti Scoti'. **Mallie** (d.c.1599) described as 'Maillie, relict of James Gilmour', portioner of Auchtermuchty in 1599 when her will was registered in Edinburgh. **Margaret** (13th C.) recorded York in 1254, when she had a writ of trespass. **Margaret** (15th C.) tenant of half of 'Nethir sannake' in Galloway in 1481, when her right was assigned to John Kennedy. **Margaret** (15th/16th C.) wife of John and mother of Alexander. She was a widow in 1499 when the East steading of Langhope was assigned to her and her son Alexander. And in 1501 the Middle stead was assigned to the pair. **Margaret** (16th C.) wife of Laurnce Huggan. She is recorded in 2 documents from Abernethy Parish in Perthshire in 1551, giving up her rights to the lands of 'Ovir Vestir Pitgrunze'. **Margaret** (16th C.) recorded in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter of Branxholme, she was possibly a Scott. The entry states that payment is due 'to Thomas Hendrie in Selkirk, for claith furneist to Margaret of the Wallis'. This may have either been Woll in the Ale valley or Walls in Dryfesdale (where there were also Scotts). **Margaret** (d.c.1581) described as 'sometime spouse' to John of Dryhope when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1581/2. It is unclear what branch of the Scotts she came from. **Margaret** (d.c.1586) described as 'alias Brandlow, sometime spouse' to John Robertson, maltman, Burgess of Perth in 1586 when her will was registered in Edinburgh. It is unclear what her nickname referred to. **Margaret** (d.c.1589) described as 'sometime spouse to John Seytoun, mariner, in Northsyde of the bridge of Leith' in 1589 when her will was registered in Edinburgh. **Margaret** (d.c.1594/5) described as 'sometime spouse' to John Hogg in Carpow, Abernethy Parish, Perthshire, when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1594/5. She was probably related to John in Carpow and Robert and Thomas, portioners in Carpow. **Margaret** 'Dame Margaret' or 'Lady Margaret' nee Douglas (d.1640) daughter of David Douglas, 7th Earl of Angus. She married Sir Walter in 1568 and had the work on Branxholme Castle completed after her husband's death in 1574; her name and initials are inscribed in the walls. In 1574 she was granted the 'ward and non-entry', as well as other fees due to her deceased husband, Sir Walter. She secondly married Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell (who was forced to flee the country and died abroad) before 1577; however, after their honeymoon the couple were not allowed to see each other because he was still very young. After this marriage she was often referred to as 'Countess of Bothwell'. Her factor in the lands of Milsington about 1580 was James Grieve. In 1580 she complained to the Privy Council (along with James Gledstains of Cocklaw and Wat Scott of Harden) of thefts and outrages committed by the sons and nephews of Martin Elliot of Braidlie and Lancie Armstrong of Whithaugh; this involved her farms of Harwood, Slaidhills and Whitlaw. Additionally in 1580 her servant William 'Dwngelsoun' arranged for her to loan £60 Scots to Robert Scott of Alton, for the annual rent of his lands of the East Mains of Hassendeanburn. In 1581/2 she further complained against 15 thieves, who were declared rebels. She claimed ownership of estates of her husbands, including Bellendean, which had sheep stolen from them by a band of Elliots and Armstrongs in 1582. When the Earl of Bothwell was accused of treason in 1592 she intercepted the King in Edinburgh, pleading for mercy for her and her husband. Also in 1592 there was a complaint by Thomas, brother of Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, who had been granted the liferent of the lands she had been granted by her first husband and subsequantly forfeited, had been denied the fees and duties by her chamberlains. She had a letter of protection from the King revoked in 1595 for misusing it, but had another given to her soon afterwards. In 1598 she is recorded in a contract

with her son Sir Walter's tenants in Kirkurd (Peeblesshire) receiving a 'grassum' of 33 s 4 d every 5 years during her lifetime. In 1626 she is recorded as owner of half of the lands of Haughhead in Eckford Parish and was said to have lived there. Her children included: Walter Scott of Buccleuch; Margaret Scott, who was said to have married Robert Scott of Thirlestane (but this is probably confusion with an earlier Margaret); Mary Scott, who married William Elliot of Larriston; Francis Stewart (b.1584); John Stewart; Frederick Stewart; Henry Stewart; Elizabeth Stewart (b.1590), who married James, Master of Cranston and was mother of William Cranston, 3rd Lord Cranston; Helen Stewart, who married John Macfarlane of that Ilk; Jean Stewart, who married Robert Elliot of Redheugh; and Margaret Stewart, who married Alan, 5th Lord Cathcart. She lived to a great old age (perhaps over 90) and is buried at Eckford. **Margaret** (16th/17th C.) wife of Walter of Burnfoot. She was tried at Edinburgh in 1620 for assaulting James 'Lethame' in 1616 in Hawick Parish Church. She is specifically said to have 'in the verie tyme of divyne service' struck him 'with ane mekle grite key of twa pund wecht in hir hand', making his head bleed within the church. Later, she was accused of assaulting James on the High Street, along with 7 accomplices, armed 'with lanceis, staulffis, swerdis, long kentis or grite treis', again wounding him in the head and giving his wife 'mony bauch and bla striakis'. Lastly she was accused of leading a group to James' house to attack him and his wife. Not appearing before the Privy Council she was denounced as a rebel. She later complained about not being informed that she should appear and after finding caution was ordered to pay James Lethem a fine of 10 merks. The origin of this dispute is not described. Presumably her own surname was also Scott, but it is unclear from what branch of the family she came. **Margaret** (b.c.1600) only daughter of 'Auld Wat' of Harden and his 2nd wife, Margaret, daughter of John Edgar of Wedderlie, widow of William Spottiswood of that Ilk. She married David Pringle, heir apparent of Galashiels and in 1625 secondly married Sir William McDougall of Makerstoun. The marriage contract with her brother Sir William suggested that she was still a minor in 1623. She received 'annualrent' of Makerstoun as part of the contract in 1625 and in 1632 renounced her right to the demesne lands of Smailholm to Sir James Pringle of Galashiels. **Margaret** 'Maggy Fendy' (16th/17th C.) daughter of Walter of Harden and Mary, 'the Flower of Yarrow'. She married Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and Horsleyhill, 'Gibbie o the Gowden Garters' and their son William succeeded to Stobs. In 1643 she is recorded as mother of William when she was liferenter of lands in Kirkton Parish valued at £666 13s 4d. She may also have been the 'Mar. Scott, gudewife of Horsliehill' who owned lands in Hassendean Parish valued at **$**637, also in 1643. She is probably the 'Lady Stobs' who was said to have refused to attend her parish church when the minister was an Episcopalian. It was said that her grandson Gilbert (later 1st Lord Minto) spent a lot of time in her company. **Margaret** (16th/17th C.) mother-in-law of Francis of Castleside. Francis' wife appears to have been Isobel, and so would have been her daughter. In 1639 there is a dispute in the Ashkirk Parish records between her and her son, apparently over access to the family seat in the Kirk. She claimed Francis had 'maliciously and unreverently rackt and ruggit her from her said seat', while he claimed she had called him 'theif and traitour'. The precise nature of the dispute is not clear. However, she is referred to as 'sometyme in Castleside'. The resolution was that she 'would hear no reason' and so was charged to appear before the Selkirk Presytery. The fact that she was referred to as 'of Castleside' herself suggests that she was Margaret, daughter of George of Castleside, who was served heir to her father, along with their 2 sisters Janet and Bessie, in 1632. **Margaret** (17th C.) owner of the lands of Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish in 1643. She is recorded as 'Mar. Scott for Braidlies', valued at £160. Probably the same 'Goodwife of braidlie' paid tax on £160 in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. She was presumably widow of the former Laird of Broadlee. It is also possible that she was the same Margaret as the mother-in-law of Francis of Castleside. **Margaret** (d.1672) daughter of William of Chamberlain Newton, and also related to the Scotts of Brieryyard. She married Thomas Elliot in Borthwickshiels and had at least 5 children, including William Elliot, 1st Laird of Borthwickbrae. She may be the 'Mariota', daughter of William of Chamberlain Newton, who was served heir to her father's brother Simon in 1643. **Margaret** (17th C.) daughter of Robert of Whitslade. In 1647 she was served heir to her father's lands of Ettrickhouse, Bowerhope and Dalgleish, all of which were contained in the Barony of Synton by annexation. **Margaret** (17th C.) one of the daughters of Robert of Alton. In 1653 she and her sisters Bessie and Agnes were served heirs to their 'foir

grandsher' (probably great-gandfather) Robert in half of the East Mains of Hassendean. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 as 'goodwife of Coudhouse', i.e. wife of Scott of Coldhouse (although her husband's name is unrecorded). James Henderson was found guilty of giving her 'a blow foragainst the heart'. It is possible she is the same woman as Marie of Coldhouse, recorded in 1663. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of 'Crawknow' in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident at Doecleuch according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. She is recorded as 'Margrat Scott in Brugh', suggesting that she was perhaps widow of a Scott who had farmed at nearby Brugh. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) wife of James, who farmed at Borthaugh in the early 1690s. In 1696 and 1698 she herself was renting $\frac{1}{4}$ of Borthaugh and was then a widow. Her cautioners were Adam and Walter, farmers at Overhall, who were probably closely related. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving poor relief from Hawick Parish in the 1720s. Specifically she was given 4 shillings 'for a pair of spectekles'. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Margaret** (b.1736) resident of Wilton Parish. The Session records for 1736 record the receipt of 'more of the valow' of her effects. **Margaret** (d.c.1782) widow who had her will proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1783. Her surname is listed as 'Scott alias Brown' and she was from Hawick, Roxburghshire. It is unclear if she was a Scott or a Brown. **Margaret** 'Cripple Meg' (18th C.) recorded in 1781 when her daughter Margaret died in Hawick. Her nickname seems self-explanatory. It is unclear if Scott was her maiden or married name. Her daughter could be the Margaret baptised in Hawick in 1773, with no parents names given. **Margaret** (18th C.) housemaid at Branxholme in 1789 when she was working for Adam Ogilvie. **Margaret** (d.1815) daughter of Robert of Burnhead. In 1786 she married Rev. Samuel Charters of Wilton. She succeeded her brother to Burnhead following his death in 1795. She died without issue and was in turn succeeded by her cousin William Watson. **Margaret** 'Peggy' nee Anderson (b.c.1780) possibly the daughter of Michael Anderson born in Roberton Parish in 1770, she married Thomas Scott and lived at Deanburnhaugh. She lived to an old age and was said to have at least 300 descendants by the 1930s. She was described as being 'everybody's body. Whenever trouble or stress prevailed she was always ready to do and to dare for the sake of others'. She had at least 8 children in the period 1799–1819. In 1841 she was recorded living in Deanburnhaugh with her younger son Robert, together with James (probably her grandchild) and young teacher Thomas Amos. In 1851 she was living with her son Robert, daughter Isabella and grand-daughter Isaballa Rutherford. In 1861 she was living with her son Robert, granddaughter Christian Rutherford and great-grand-daughter Isabella Miller. **Margaret** (1809–23) daughter of Rev. David of Castleton. She was listed among subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Margaret Taylor** (1848–1921) daughter of James, who was a carpenter from Roxburghshire, and perhaps from the area around Hawick. She grew up in Dundas, Ontario, attended the Toronto Normal School, and then taught at Pickering, Strathroy, Brantford and Ottawa. She was headmistress of the Toronto Model School and then the Toronto Presbyterian Ladies' College. However, in 1903 she set up her own school in Toronto, which she called 'Branksome Hall', probably after the fictional castle of Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel', rather than the real castle of Branxholme. The name was suggested by Alexander MacMillan. She moved to Vancouver because of ill health, and died there. She was survived by brothers James and William (superintendent of emigration in Ottawa), and sisters Mrs. Conklin, Elizabeth and Jean. **Maria** see **Mary**, Countess of Buccleuch. **Marie** (17th C.) liferenter of Coldhouse in the 1643 county valuation, when her lands were valued at £40. Probably the same Marie was recorded as owner of lands in Hawick valued at £3. She was probably widow of the former Laird of Coldhouse (perhaps Peter, recorded being 'of Cowdhome' in 1654). It is possible that she was the Marie (or Mary), sister of Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres, who married Walter of Howford (who was connected to the Coldhouse family) in 1615. She may be the 'goodwife of Coudhouse' recorded in 1676. William of Coldhouse held these same lands in 1678 and seems likely to have been her son. **Marion** (d.bef. 1566) cousin of William of Balwearie, she was one of the ladies-in-waiting to Mary Queen of Scots. She was a businesswoman in her own right, who traded internationally through a factor in Dieppe. She firstly married Alexander Scott, Burgess of Edinburgh, secondly married Nichol Cairncross, merchant of Edinburgh, and thirdly married George

Henderson of Fordell, who was Provost of Edinburgh. Her children included: Agnes; Margaret, who was probably a royal nurse and married John Bellenden; Anne; and Janet. A rental book and book of hours belonging to her survive. **Marion** (d.bef. 1573) owner of a piece of land in Edinburgh that was near the Castle wall and the High Street. It was mentioned in a sasine for a neighbouring tenement in 1573, when she was already deceased. **Marion** (d.c.1591) described as 'sometime spouse to John Gibson, dwelling in Litill-Ardit, in Luchars, par. in Fife' when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1591. **Marion** recorded as resident of the lands of 'eister . . . ' [possibly Moormaw] in a decrete of 1607 against her, Robert of Burnhead and others. Her name is recorded as 'marein scot'. Given that she is explicitly named, it seemed likely she was a tenant and perhaps widow of the former tenant. **Marion** (17th C.) daughter of William of Fingland. She married William Wilson 'in Gulzeaneflat'. In 1662 she was served heir to her brother Walter of Howpasley. However, Howplasy passed shortly thereafter to Walter, son of her cousin Patrick of Tanlawhill. **Marion Adamson** (1886–1963) daughter of Peter, founder of Pesco's. When her father died she took over the house Norwood. She never married. **Marjorie** (d.c.1582) described as 'sometime spouse to umquhile Henry Broun, of the Horne' when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1582. **Marjorie** (d.c.1583) described as 'sometime spouse to Mr. Thomas Monorgund, in Argayth', Errol Parish, Perthshire, when her will was registered in Edinburgh in 1583/4. **Mark** (d.c.1620) son of William in Haughhead in Eckford Parish. In 1594 he had a 'precept of clare constat' for his deceased father's lands, granted by Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh. His daughter Helen was retoured as his heiress in 1620 and married Robert Hall. **Mark** (17th/18th C.) recorded as drummer in Selkirk in 1708. He was given a salary in that year, including 3 pairs of shoes. Note that he had an unusual forename for a Scott at that time. **Martin** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Martinus Scot' in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501. Along with 'Willelmus Unys' he had his fine in Roxburghshire compounded. It is unclear which branch of the Scotts he came from. **Martin** (d.bef. 1609) merchant in Edinburgh who became a Burgess in 1585/6. He was already deceased and recorded as 'Mairtine' in 1609 when his eldest son George became a merchant in Edinburgh. **Mary** (16th C.) called 'the Flower of Yarrow', popularised in the ballad of the same name. She was said to be the daughter of Philip Scott of Dryhope Tower and renowned for her beauty; in fact she was probably sister of Philip, and 2nd daughter of John of Dryhope, but presumably tales of her beauty had real foundation. In 1576 she married Walter Scott of Harden ('Auld Wat', the marriage contract still exists) and bore 4 sons and 6 daughters. She is there referred to as 'Marion', and was to be infeft in liferent in the lands of Mabonlaw as part of the contract, with Harden to pay to Dryhope 400 merks Scots. She is said to have served him his spurs when the larders were empty. **Mary** (16th/17th C.) wife of Simon of Bonnington. It is unclear if she was also a Scott. In 1617 she is 'Marie Scott, Lady Bonytoun' when she complained to the Privy Council about the actions of the Scotts of Harden and others. She stated that she had several children, with only a son surviving (presumably Robert) who died at the age of 19 following injuries sustained through an attack by William Riddell, miller in Todrig Mill, who was supported by Walter Scott of Harden. She further complained that she and her grandchildren were attacked at their house at Newhouse (probably the place near Ettrickbridge), with the walls being undermined and collapsing, with the occupants narrowly escaping, then her nurse being assaulted, some of the small children being trampled underfoot by the assailants and her only milk cow having its udder deliberately injured. Later a larger group of Scotts 'all bodin in feir of weir, with swerdis, gantillatis, plaitslevis, and utheris wappomis invasive' demanded the keys to their tower of Newhouse and ousted them without their belongings in the middle of winter. They also forbade any of the 16 mills in Ettrick Forest from grinding her corn, only to be saved by Sir Robert Scott of Traquair offering his mill. She further complained that she still held the liferent of her husband's lands, and hence the Scotts of Harden should not be allowed to take her crops, with her having no means of livelihood or house for her grandchildren. She appeared personally before the Privy Council, but it was found that she had failed to prove the charges. **Mary** (1647–1661) Countess of Buccleuch, she succeeded her father, Francis, the 2nd Earl, at age 4, being served heir to all the lands and titles of the Scotts of Buccleuch, including the half Barony of Wilton, the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, the Lordship of Liddesdale, etc. She was also referred to as 'Maria' or 'Marie'. Her

tutors and trustees were Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit, Sir William Scott of Clerkington, Sir William Scott of Harden, Sir William Scott younger of Harden, Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, Gideon Scott of Highchester, John Scott of Gorrenberry, Patrick Scott of Thirlestane, Lawrence Scott of Bavelaw and Patrick Scott of Langshaw. There were disputes between the 'Lothian tutors' and the 'South Country tutors', as well as between Gideon Scott of Highchester and John Hay, Earl of Tweeddale (her uncle), who were trying to arrange for her marriage. There was also a great power struggle between her mother, Countess of Wemyss, and the appointed trustees for control of her and her sister Anne; Oliver Cromwell was enlisted in support, affirming that the daughters should be entrusted to their mother. During her minority Dalkeith house was occupied by Gen. Monck. She had a huge fine of £15,000 imposed by Cromwell for her father's support of Charles II, with the tutors pleading for a reduction in the amount. There were schemes to marry her to the sons of many noblemen, probably including Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead, Lord Robert Kerr, a son of the Earl of Tweeddale, the son of Scott of Scottshall in Kent and the son of John Scott of Gorrenberry. She was in fact married in secrecy to Walter, eldest son of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchesters, when she was 11 years of age (and he was 14), although there was an attempt to annul the marriage until she was at least 12! However, Cromwell died in this period, which complicated the legal challenges, although there continued to be machinations to control her future and that of her sister. She was never in good health, being regularly attended by doctors (who probably did more harm than good), with an arm infection that refused to heal. She went to London for the curing power of the King's touch, but the journey probably made her condition worse and then she caught measles on her return to Scotland. She died at the age of 13. The power struggles continued, with the last revision to her will giving family control to the Earls of Rothes and Wemyss, freezing out Sir Gideon of Highchester and her husband Walter of Tarras. She was succeeded by her sister Anne (or Anna) and was buried at Dalkeith. She was recorded in several deeds in 1663, although already deceased by then. **Mary** (17th/18th C.) sister and heiress of John of Headshaw. In 1681 she married Patrick Porteous, Burgess of Peebles. She succeeded to the estate of Headshaw in 1691, there being no male heirs. This included Headshaw Mill and Dryden, as well as Crawknow and Clews. In 1696 she and her husband sold Headshaw to Sir Gilbert Elliot. She was involved in an 'action of relief' with Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch in 1713. Her daughter Henrietta married Michael Anderson of Tushielaw. She is also referred to as 'Marie'. **Mary Lilias** (d.1790) eldest daughter of John of Harden. She was sometimes known as the 'Flower of Yarrow', like her ancestor namesake. There was a portrait of her by Allan Ramsay, which hung in Hamilton Palace (transferred to Mertoun House), painted it is said for the Duke of Hamilton who was infatuated with her, although she was attached to the 2nd son of Scott of Scotstavert (who died, and she never married). She is also said to have had the song 'Tweedside' written about her, particularly the lines 'What beauties does Flora disclose! How sweet are her smiles upon Tweed! Yet Mary's still sweeter than those; Both nature and fancy exceed'. **Mary** 'Floor o Rankleburn' (18th/19th C.) married Thomas Smith, farmer at Hartshaugh Mill. Her nickname came from her good looks, the story being that a gentleman visiting her father's house asked for her name, and said that since there was a Mary Scott 'Flower of Yarrow', she should be the 'Flower of Rankleburn'. Her daughter Mary married Robert Purdom. She also had several other children, including Peter, Patrick, Robert, Archibald, Thomas, Andrew, Margaret and Jane. **Mary** (18th C.) chambermaid at Langlands in 1786, when she was working for Gilbert Elliot. **Mary** (b.1808/9) from Selkirk, she was school mistress at Deanburnhaugh. She is recorded there on the 1851 census. **Matthew** (c.1184–c.1230) recorded as 'Master Matthew de Scotia' in Paris in 1218, when he was examined for his suitability to teach as a Doctor of Theology. Based on the rules in Paris, he must have studied and taught in Arts for at least 8 years and studied theology for another 5 years. His origin is unknown, but he could be connected with one of the 2 Matthews of Aberdeen. He may have been a Chaplain in 1223. In 1223 he was in Scotland as 'Master Matthew Scotus' when he witnessed a royal charter at Selkirk. He may have witnessed some charters in the following years, although he is hard to distinguish from the earlier Matthew of Aberdeen, Probably the same man became the King's Chancellor by 1227. He then witnessed several royal charters, and was referred to as 'Scotus' the King's Chancellor in 1228 when he was elected as Bishop of Aberdeen, although he turned this down in favour

of Dunkeld. He was also mentioned in a letter from Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester, in 1228. He visited Durham around this time, along with 'Master Henry Scot', Master Abel de Golin and Robert 'de St. Egidio'. He probably died before the next Chancellor was appointed in 1231; howver, it is possible he lived until the 1240s and was the same man as the later Matthew de Aberdeen. If he died in 1230, then this may have been before becoming Bishop of Dunkeld. He may be the same 'Master Matthew Scot' who was Archdeacon of Cleveland in York Diocese in the 1220s and who was given the Church of Simonburn in Durham Diocese by the Scottish King in 1228/9. **Matthew** (13th C.) listed as 'Mathæus le Scot' along with Walter and Adam from Chillingham for robbing a house in the area of Hebburn and Lynemouth. **Matthew** of Belstanerig (16th C.) mentioned in 1586/7 when his brother Alexander was listed among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Matthew** (17th C.) recorded in 1579/80 as 'Mathew if the bent in Tuchellaw'. He promised to pay John Brydon, bridlemaker in Selkirk for an unspecified reason. **Matthew** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was recorded as 'Mathou Scott, called Broid of Steill', and was probably associated with the lands of the Steele. **May** (d.bef. 1753) daughter of Walter of Whitehaugh and sister of William. Her name is sometimes written 'Mary'. When her brother died in 1750, she and her sister Isobel inherited the Whitehaugh estates, with the majority going to Isobel (who married Rev. William Somerville). There was also a claim by William's cousin James and his sons, with John eventually succeeding in 1759. She retained liferent of some of the estate. Her will from 1733 states that her surviving siblings should pay for 4 communion cups to be given (2 each to Wilton and Roberton), inscribed 'Given by Mrs [probably an honorific, not meaning that she was married] May Scott sister to William & Mr Robert Scots, with the year of God'. **Michael** (c.1175–c.1234) sometimes called 'the Border Wizard'. His surname is often written 'Scot'. Traditionally his birth and death have been placed in the Borders, although there is no evidence for this. He was possibly Michael, who was second son of Richard, and grandson of Uchtred. That Michael held lands in Fife and flourished in the reign of William I, and his descendants are the Scotts of Balwearie, as well as the Scotts of Ancrum; however, as a priest he was unlikely to be the same as a landowner who had legtimate descendants. He studied in Oxford and Durham, then travelled widely around Europe, serving as court astronomer and physician (or astrologer and alchemist) to Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. He is recorded in Toldeo, Spain, in 1217 and was later in Italy in the court of Frederick II. He had a promise from the Pope of a benefice in Canterbury in 1223/4 and had licence for 2 cures in Scotland, as well as the Archbishopric of Cashel in Ireland, which he resigned by 1224 (on account of not understanding the Irish language). He had another licence to hold a cure in England and 2 in Scotland in 1225 (supporting the idea that he came from Scotland). His promise of a benefice in Canterbury was renewed in 1227. He was recorded as a visitor in Durham Cathedral , but there is no definitive proof that he spent time in Scotland. He translated many important works from Arabic into Latin, thus reintroducing Aristotelian ideas to the western world. Legends of his supernatural powers abound (popularised in Dante, Boccaccio and Sir Walter Scott), and few hard facts are known about his life. He is supposed to have helped bring the infant Maid of Norway to claim the Scottish throne in 1290, when in his 70s, although this was probably a later Michael of Balwearie. He is also said to be buried in Melrose Abbey along with a 'mighty book' of necromancy, although others suggest he was buried at Home Coltrame in Cumberland. He is said to have caused the Eildons to be split into 3 and the local belief in his magical powers continued for centuries after his death, e.g. in the 19th century it was believed by some people that he had built the cauld at Kelso Mill. It is clear that in some accounts, more than one man's life is being compounded. The Michael who held lands in Fife married Margaret, daughter of Duncan Syras of that ilk and was succeeded by his son Duncan, with his grandson Michael becoming the first Scott Laird of Balwearie; the linguist and alchemist was probably a different man, although perhaps related – 'The black spae-book from his breast he took, Impressed with many a warlock spell: And the book it was wrote by Michael Scott, Who held in awe the fiends of hell' [JL], 'In these far climes it was my lot To meet the wondrous Michael Scot' [SWS] 'And here, though history tells it not, Has crossed the wizard, Michael Scott' [WNK], '... O'erthrew the abbeyed walls of fair Melrose, Disturbing grim Sir Michael's dreas

repose' [JAHM]. J. Wood Brown wrote 'An enquiry into the life and legends of Michael Scot' (1897), Lynn Thorndike wrote 'Michael Scot' (1965) and Tom Hubbard wrote 'Michael Scot: myth and polymath' (2006). **Michael** (13th C.) along with his wife made a grant of Gask (in Fife) to Dunfermline Abbey sometime before 1231. He is referred to as Michael Scot 'of the Kingdom of Scotland' when he made a grant for income from lands in Fife. He was witnessed another couple of grants from Fife in about 1230 and 1231. He could be the Michael, son of Malothen, recorded in 1231. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Duncan of Ceres (or Syras) and his heir was Duncan. He had another son, John. His wife was a widow in the period 1238–50 when she confirmed the grant of Gask. He was surely associated with the Balwearie family, but the details are uncertain; in particular he appears to be contemporary with Michael 'the Wizard'. **Michael** (13th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1265. This was in the accounts of the Sheriff of Traquair regarding the lands of 'Stuth'. His surname was written 'Scoto'. **Sir Michael** of Balwearie (13th C.) son of Duncan and probably great-grandson of the first Richard. He was knighted by Alexander II. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Balwearie, and so came into possession of Balwearie in Fife, which the family held for another 13 generations, ending with Col. Walter of Balwearie, who died in Flanders in the reign of Charles II. He may be the Michael who paid homage to Edward I in 1291, and was succeeded by his son, also Sir Michael, who swore fealty to Edward I in 1295/6. His seal bore a chevron with 3 lion's heads, with a crescent on each side of the shield, and the words 'S' MICHAELIS SCOTT MILITIS'; this may be the earliest seal known for the Scott family. His wife Mary (or perhaps MArgaret) is recorded as wife of a prisoner held in England in 1296. **Michael** (13th C.) from Linlithgowshire, he paid homage to Edward I in 1296, and is presumably separate from Sir Michael of Balwearie. **Sir Michael** of Balwearie (13th/14th C.) son of Sir Michael. He is recorded at Kinghorn in 1291 and signed the Ragman Rolls of 1295/6, where he is 'Sir Michael Scot of Fife'; his seal bore a chevron between 3 lion's heads. He was recorded in 1294 among holders of the lands of the Earldom of Fife. He was taken prisoner at Dunbar and held at Wallingford Castle in England in 1296/7; his name is recorded as 'Dominus Michael le Scot'. He is listed in a 'letters patent' in 1297 promising to serve Edward I in France and elsewhere. His lands were restored by Edward I in 1297, along with those of 'Duncan le Scot', who was probably his son or grandson. He is listed on a roll of horses used by supporters of Edward I in 1298. He was on a jury in 1305 in Perthshire. He was succeeded by his son Sir Henry, while grandson Duncan was progenitor of the Scotts of northern Scotland and a later descendant was Andrew, progenitor of the Scotts of Ancrum. He has sometimes been identified as Michael 'the Wizard', but there is no evidence to support this and that Michael lived much earlier. **Sir Michael** (bef. 1320–46) 2nd Laird of Rankilburn (Buccleuch), probably son of Sir Richard and an Inglis of Muthockstone (although these early generations are still a litle uncertain). He may have been born at Rankleburn (the first of the Scotts of Buccleuch to be born locally). He was known as a gallant warrior, who distinguished himself at Halidon Hill in 1333, and was knighted some time previous to this. He fought in the division commanded by Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, and was among the few noblemen who survived the battlefield. He also accompanied David II to the unfortunate Battle of Durham (or Neville's Cross) where he was killed. He was succeeded by Robert, who was probably his son (although that is not certain). Another son John is said to have been ancestor of the Scotts of Synton, Harden, Whitslade, Todrig, Raeburn, Woll, Thirlestane, etc. His daughter Jean may have married John Ainslie of Dolphinston. Nothing much else is known about him, including the name of his wife. His Christian name may have derived from the ancestor of the Scotts of Balwearie (perhaps his great-granduncle), but seems to not have been used afterwards. **Michael** (14th/15th C.) born in Flanders, he was husband of the daughter of William od Swyne, who was a Burgess of Calais. In 1400 he was granted the privileges of a Burgess of Calais for his good service. He was further recorded in 1401/2 as an indweller of Calais when Henry IV conferred upon him the franchises and liberties of Calais for his good service and aid to the garrison there. This was in spite of the restriction that the town could only have Englishmen as burgesses. He may have been of Scottish origin and born in Flanders. He was also mentioned being in Calais in a petition of 1405. **Sir Michael** of Balwearie (14th/15th C.) son of Sir William. He disposed of the lands of 'Cambrune' to Sir John Wemyss of that Ilk. He is probably the Laird of Balwearie who granted lands in Fife to his brother William during the

time of Robert, Duke of Albany. He was one of the hostages for King James I in 1424. The name of his wife appears to be unknown. His children included: Sir William, who succeeded; and Margaret or Marjory, who married Sir John Melville of Raith. **Michael** of Aikwood (d.c.1544) son of Robert of Aikwood, who he succeeded in 1517. Robert of Bonnington was probably his brother. Their mother's name is unknown, but his forename may have come from that side of the family. In the 1526 remission to a large number of Borderers for supporting the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran, he is recorded as 'Maister Mychaell Scot in Aikwod' and 'Thomas Scot, thare' was also listed and perhaps his son; it seems that he was given the designation 'maister' because he trained for the priesthood (or possible the law), taking an M.A. He is probably the 'Maister Mychaell Scot' who was among the local men who had remission in 1527 for their part in the Battle of Skirmish Field. In 1528 he was 'magistro Michaeli Scot de Aikwod' when appointed as one of the Bailies for infefting David Scott in the lands of his father, Sir Walter of Branxholme. In about 1529 he and his son William were given half the lands of Bowhill in exchange for a sum to be used as the dowry for his niece Isabel Murray; Thomas in Aikwood was one of the witnesses. Also in 1529 he gained Isobel Murray's lands of the west side of Kershope. He was probably one of the witnesses to the discharge from Patrick Earl of Bothwell to Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1528/9, where he is recorded as 'Mr. Michell Scott' just before 'sir John Scot, notary'. In 1530 he witnessed a document for Robert Turnbull of Philiphaugh, in which Philip acted as an official. He is recorded in 1530 as 'master' when witness to a document in Selkirk and other documents in 1531 and 1531/2. In 1532/3 he was 'master Michael Scott master of arts' when involved with an inquest into the succession for the deceased John Scott of Roberton. In 1532/3 he was also witness to a request for an inquest into succession for the deceased John of Roberton. In 1533 he was 'brother german' to Isabel Murray (wife of Alexander Elliot) when she assigned to him her lands in Kershope; 'instruments' were sought 'at the manor of the said master Michael'. In 1533/4 he witnessed a bond between Patrick Murray of Falahill and William Stewart of Traquair. He was 'master Michaell Scot in Aikvod' in 1536 when he witnessed the proclamation of a royal letter in Selkirk. Also in 1536 he purchased Hermiston 'with the fortalice of stone and lime called the Peile in the barony of Lillescleif' from Walter Scott of Roberton. In 1536/7 there was a complaint about him farming at Easter Bowhill. In 1538 he gave have of Hermiston to Thomas Scott in Todrig. In 1539 a loan from him to Isobel Scott (probably his sister in her second marriage, wife of Alexander Elliot) was discharged. Also in 1539 he witnessed a bond between Scotts regarding the illegitimacy of Thomas son of Adam. He was witness for an action involving Alan Mithag in 1539/40. He was one of the supporters of John Scott in 1540/1, when it was agreed that John should answer for the death of Walter Down; his sons William, Robert and Walter are also listed. According to the Exchequer Rolls he claimed the lands of Aikwood in 1541 and was also tenant in half of Bowhill, half of Huntly and the wester side of Kershope. In 1541 he bound himself to William in Bowhill (probably his son) and others, with William in Hartwoodburn as a witness. He had a charter for the lands of 'Aikwood' in 1541, along with his wife Isobel Ker and son William. William was also granted Bowhill in the same document and witnesses included Thomas and Gilbert Scott, as well as Robert and William Scott. In 1541/2 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for Alexander and another in 1543/4 for George in Blindhaugh. He married Isabel Ker, from an unknown branch of the Kers. In 1541 he was said to have built 'an honest mansion and tower' at Aikwood when he obtained a new infeftment to himself and his wife, producing a charter from 1517 for Aikwood and Bowhill; his son and heir William is also mentioned. His children included: Walter who succeeded to Kershope; William, who succeeded to Bowhill; Robert, who succeeded his elder brothers; Adam, recorded in 1552; possibly Thomas, mentioned in the remission of 1526; and Elizabeth, stated to be sister of Robert in 1580, when she had a marriage contract with Robert, son of the deceased James in Whitslade. His widow secondly married Robert Scott of Wamphray. **Michael** of Vogrie (d.bef. 1581) recorded as already deceased in 1581 when his son Walter had a marriage contract with Marion, daughter of William Pringle in 'Cartho'. Walter was to receive certain lands in Stow and John in Kirkhouses was a witness. Probably the same Michael 'in the vogrie, par. of Borthuik' had his will registered in Edinburgh in 1583/4. **Michael** of Innerteil and Balwearie (d.c.1586) recorded in 1586/7 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. It is unclear how he fits in with the genealogy of the Scotts of Balwearie. **Michael** of Aikwood

(16th C.) listed on the roll of 'Landit Men' in Roxburgh and Selkirk in about 1590. It is unclear who he was, since the Laird of Oakwood at that time was Robert; however, it is possible that the long deceased Michael was meant. **Michael** (16th/17th C.) brother of 'Hob Scot in the Howfurd'. The pair were described as 'suster sones' to Walter Scott of Harden ('Auld Wat') in 1617 when Lady Bonnington complained that they and others came to Newhouse, where they undermined the walls, causing the house to fall, and the next night attacked a nurse of Lady Bonnington's household. They were also said to have later 'trampit and tred the young ones under thair feit' and injured the udder of their only milk cow. It is unclear who his mother was, but presumably she was a sister of Auld Wat. **Michael** (17th C.) Chamberlain of the Earl of Buccleuch at the time of the Earl's death in 1633. It is unclear what branch of the family he came from. **Michael** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Scott and their children included Margaret (b.1646) and Marion (b.1650). **Michael** (17th C.) son of John of Gilmanscleuch. He is recorded in a deed of 1663. **Michael** (17th/18th C.) Hawick merchant. He witnessed a baptism for John Scott 'Whiteyetts' in 1700. In 1703 he was fined for drinking after the ringing of the 10 hour bell. He witnessed further baptisms in 1705 (along with Walter in Crumhaugh) for innkeeper William called 'of Goldilands' and in 1708 for smith James Scott (along with tailor George). In 1716 he was rebuked by the minister for 'being extremely drunk laitlie in the street, and not capable to go to his dwelling house'; the minister told him he was a 'most sad spectacle', but not being previously guilty of drunkenness he was only admonished and told to mend his ways. He witnessed baptisms in 1720 for smith Thomas Huntly and for weaver Walter Douglas. He married Margaret Gledstains, and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: John (b.1700); Walter (b.1702); Robert (b.1704); Margaret (b.1705); James (b.1709); and John (again, b.1712). The witnesses in 1700 were baker John Whillans and John Scott 'Whitegates', in 1702 were baker John Whillans and merchant Patrick Angus, in 1704 were Patrick Angus again and Bailie George Martin, in 1705 were John Scott of Whitegates 'younger' and merchant John Forman, in 1709 were tailor William Gledstains and baxter William Hodge and in 1712 were Bailie James Burn and shoemaker Robert Porteous. **Michael** (b.1798/9) originally from Melrose, he was a local stockingmaker and then carrier. In 1841 he was a stockingmaker at Shuttlehall in Cavers Parish, in 1851 he was a stockingmaker at Raesknowe and in 1861 he was a carrier living on North Hermitage Street, Newcastleton. He married Ann Hume in Hawick Parish in 1824. Their children included Robert, Peter, James, John, William and George. **Michael** (b.1832/3) resident of Hawick, born in Wilton. In 1841 he was a 10-year old 'Tobacco Spinner' living with the Ferguson family on Punch Bowl Close. In 1851 he was a hosiery dresser living with his brother Andrew on the Back Row. In 1861 he was a 'Woollen Hosiery Warehouseman' living at 71 High Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included Ellen, Ann, Janet and Jane. He may be the Michael who in 1865 donated to the Museum '2d Maundy money of Queen Anne'; in 1689 he was living on the High Street when he donated a 'jeton' token of Hans Krauwinckel (probably 16th or 17th century), 'found in a garden at back of Town Hall'. In 1872 he donated a French silver coin. **Mrs.** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Stirches Mains on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. It is unclear who she may have been married to. Alexander was recorded as tenant at Stirches Mains on the ballots for the Militia in 1797, 1799 and 1801 and may have been her son. Thomas, also listed at Stiches Mains in 1799 and 1801 may have been another son. One possibility is that she is Janet Buckham, 2nd wife (and presumably widow) of Robert, miller at Roughheugh, and step-mother of Alexander (later of Kinninghall) and Thomas (later of Little Cote). **Mrs. Robert** (16th C.) wife of a Hawick man, mentioned in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. She is listed being owed money 'for sum ordinar dwtie', but what this duty might have been is unclear. **Mungo** (d.c.1599) Burgess in Edinburgh recorded several times in the period 1574–84. In 1574/5 he was surety for a case involving Jedburgh Abbey. He was also cautioner (along with Alexander, also a Burgess of Edinburgh) for George of Synton when he was warded in Edinburgh Castle in 1581, and also for Walter Scott of Goldielands (along with Robert, Burgess in Edinburgh and and James Gledstains of Cocklaw). There was a further caution by him and Alexander in 1581 for George of Synton and Robert of Haining 'now in ward in Edinburgh Castle, in £1000 each'. It seems likely that he was closely related to Alexander and Robert, and probably also related to the Scotts of Goldielands and Buccleuch. In 1581/2 he acted as cautioner

for Robert of Aikwood. In 1593 he was a Burgess of Edinburgh listed among the cautioners for the inhabitants of Kelso being loyal to the King. He was also involved in a bond not to harm an Edinburgh tailor in 1595. He is probably the Burgess of Edinburgh whose will was recorded in 1599, with the will of his wife, Bessie Aikman, being recorded in 1586. **Mungo** (16th C.) became a merchant Burgess of Edinburgh in 1583. He is distinct from the slightly earlier merchant of the same name. **Mungo** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Castellsyd' (i.e. Castleside) in the records of the Circuit Court of 1623 when several local men twice gave their security for his appearance. They included Andrew Allan, John Gowanlock and James Coltart in Headshaw, John Turnbull and John Campbell in Newton and Gilbert Elliot of Brugh. It is unclear whether he was related to George and Francis of Castleside. He may be the Mungo whose children baptised in Ashkirk Parish included James (b.1631), Walter (b.1635) and John (b.1636). Perhaps the same 'Mungno' witnessed Ashkirk baptisms in 1651 for John White and in 1652 for James Easton and Janet Scott. **Mungo** (17th C.) listed as resident at Todshaw in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Mungo** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1694 he witnessed a baptism for William Scott and Jean Scott. In 1698 he was recorded as servant of the Laird of Bewlie. He married Helen Rae and their children included William (b.1698), Thomas (b.1703) and Walter (b.1708). He may be the Mungo, born to James and Agnes Stewart in 1658. **Mungo** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Dryden and their children included Janet (b.1772) and Thomas (b.1774). The witnesses in 1772 were the whole congregation and in 1774 included Bailie Elliot. Nelly (b.1768) and Elizabeth (b.1769) were probably also his children. **Mungo** (b.c.1780) hand-loom weaver in Roberton Parish. In 1841 he is listed at 'Make Shift' somewhere near Broadlee or Milsington. He was from out of the county and living with Jane, probably his wife. He could be the Mungo who married Jean Scott in Wilton Parish in 1813. **Mungo** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Nazar** (12th C.) son of Isaac, who was a priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He is recorded in a Dunfermline document in the period 1183–1203. **Nell** 'Nelly the King' (19th C.) sister of 'Andrew the King', and also known as a simple-minded soul. Her first could be a short form of 'Helen'. She may have been born in 1798. **Nichol** (14th/15th C.) recorded in 1430 along with John and others, when their heirs were listed as owners of 'Novum Castrum' in an inventory of the Priory of Durham. **Nichol** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been from Ewesdale, along with Wat, Sim, Henry and John, who are also listed. **Nichol** (d.c.1594) son and heir of Henry. His father was already deceased in 1583 when he became a merchant Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. His will was recorded in the commissariot of Edinburgh in 1594/5. **Nichol** (16th C.) cordiner in Glasgow. He was made a Burgess there in 1588/9. His eldest lawful son John was also a cordiner and made a Burgess in 1617. Their connection to other Scotts in unclear. **Nichol** (16th C.) tenant in Mosspeebles. He is recorded in 1590 in a case where Lord Maxwell and Alexander, Lord Home were ordered to enter certain men of Ewesdale to answer some English complaints. In 1590/1 he was 'in Mespeble' among men who Lord Maxwell and separately Lord Home were to enter before the Privy Council; he was specifically called out with a few others 'to answer for all their other steel-fellows [fellow thieves]'. He was probably related to Adam, recorded in Mosspeeble in 1585. **Nichol** (d.bef. 1594) Burgess of Edinburgh. His will is recorded in 1594/5. His eldest son William became a merchant Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1596. Perhaps the same 'Nicholl Scot, burgess of Edinburgh' who witnessed a legal instrument in Edinburgh in 1570. **Nicholas** (13th C.) resident of Northumberland. He is recorded in the 1279 assize roll there when his wife Agnes had rights to the young heir of 'Walteri super Teysam'. He may already have been dead by this time. Another entry for the same year mentions 'Nicholaus le Scot'. He could be the same as Nicholas 'le Escot' who was listed in an assize relating to lands in Newcastle in 1266; Henry 'le Escot' was also a pledge for him. He may be the Nicholas 'le Escot' who was among men sued by the Prior of Tynemouth in 1269 (with Henry and John also listed). It is unclear whether he or his wife were related to other Scotts. **Sir Nicholas** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1318 as an English knight in a receipt involving provisions from th King's stores in Newcastle. Perhaps the same main is recorded in an English document appraising horses in Berwick in 1311/2; his name

is given there as 'Nicholaus Skot'. Part of his seal exists and seems quite distinct from the Buccleuch arms. **Nicholas** of Okham (14th C.) clerk who was pardoned by Edward III at the request of Edward Baliol, late King of Scotland in 1355/6. The agreement was made in Roxburgh and was regarding the death of a monk of Westminster. **Nicholas** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 being 'in Quhytsyde', which could be Whiteside in the Jed valley. He complained that James Tweedie of Dreva and his son owed him money and should be apprehended. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) listed among the many Borders men given remission in 1526 for their earlier support of the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. After his name appears 'William brether', presumably meaning his brother. It is unclear to which branch of the family he belonged, but the Christian name is not common among Scotts. **Ninian** (d.bef. 1580) listed in 1580 in Selkirk, when his widow Marion was among those who Janet Gledstains owed money to. **Ninian** (b.c.1770s) shepherd at Sundhope according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was shepherd at Roughley in Castleton Parish on the ballot in 1801. Perhaps the same Ninian was a member of the East Bank Kirk who married Agnes Reid and had a son William (b.1807). **Ninian** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Eilrig according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **Osbert** (13th C.) recorded as 'Osberto scoto' and 'serviens' of Walter Oliphant, Justiciar of Lothian, when he was witness to a statement about a dispute between Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, and Jordon of Corra. This was sometime in the period 1223–42. **Patrick** of Reston (13th C.) referred to in a charter of the 1270s involving Coldingham Priory and the lands of Great Reston. The same gift to Coldingham is described in a charter of Robert, son of Reginald of Reston, which is some time before 1233. His sons were John and Patrick. **Patrick** of Reston (13th C.) son of Patrick and brother of John. He witnessed several charters involving Coldingham Priory. In the 1270s he had a claim to the lands of Great Reston, which had previously been held by his father and brother. Probably the same Patrick also held land in 'Westrenigton' according to an inventory of Coldingham Priory. **Patrick** (13th C.) merchant of Berwick recorded as 'Patrick le Escot' in 1276, when there was a complaint of wool being stolen from their boat on the way to Dieppe. He is 'Patricio Scot de Berewyk' in an inventory of lands associated with Coldingham Priory at about the same time. He is 'Patrick Scot' in 1296 when his former house in Berwick is mentioned in another case and he was 'Patrick Lescot' when he swore fealty to Edward I in that same year. His seal was oval with a classical head and cross and the name 'S'PATRICII SCOT'. He may be the same as 'Patricius Scot' recorded in relation to Bamburgh in 1279. It is unclear if he was related to the local Scotts. **Patrick** (13th/14th C.) juror in 1310 for cases involving Lindores Abbey. **Patrick** (14th C.) resident of Berwick, whose tenement is listed in an English legal petition of 1335. **Patrick** (14th C.) recorded as Licentiate of Arts in Paris in 1339. There is no sign of him back in Scotland as a priest, but he may be the same as a Patrick with a different designation. **Patrick** (14th/15th C.) Chaplain to Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland. In 1418 he was recorded as perpetual vicar of Inverkeilor Church, as well as chaplain to Muriella, Duchess of Albany, who had a request to the Pope for a another benefice. He swapped the vicarage of Inverkeilor for Stirling with Michael 'Uchilere', with a request to have this confirmed by the Pope in 1420. **Patrick** (d.bef. 1432) Rector of Culter in Lanarkshire. His death is mentioned in 1432 when there was a plea to the Pope for his replacement. **Patrick** (15th C.) servant of James II when he was Duke of Rothesay, recorded in 1438. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded in the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491, where he owed one merk. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Patrick** (d.bef. 1502) recorded in 2 land transactions in Edinburgh in 1502/3. His lands on the south side of the 'King's street' are mentioned. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) served as Chamberlain of Strathearn and Comptroller of receipts. He is recorded many times in the Exchequer Rolls around 1500–10. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) son of Adam, tenant in Harwoodhill. In 1502 he had remission for resetting Richard Armstrong, called 'Skaw', who had stolen 200 sheep from David Hoppringle at 'Fechane', with the help of Alexander Scott. Walter of Howpasley and Robert of Stirches acted as sureties, suggesting one or both were related to him. Also in 1502 he had remission for stealing 60 sheep from 'langcluch' and 15 sheep from Alexander Turnbull in Dodrig; his surety then was Robert in Synton. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) witness to an instrument in the Commissary of Lesmahago in 1512. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) became a saddler Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1517, as 2nd son to his father. **Patrick**

(16th C.) recorded in 1556 as tutor to Gavin, son of the deceased Alexander. This was in a memorandum relating to their interest in houses in Edinburgh and also sums of money. Perhaps the same Patrick witnessed another memorandum in 1555. **Patrick** (d.bef. 1574) painter in Glasgow. James (presumably his son) was served as his heir in 1574 and was thereby made a Burgess of Glasgow. He may be the Burgess of Glasgow whose daughter married traveller Thomas Park, who was made a Burgess there in 1600. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Patrick** of Monzie, see **Peter** of Monzie. **Patrick** (16th/17th C.) said to be a surgeon and Burgess in Hawick around 1600. His great-granddaughter Janet Scott was served heir to him in 1667; she married carrier Patrick Hardie. **Patrick** of Tanlawhill and Thirlestane (d.1666), son of Walter of Gamescleuch and Janet Porteous (probably being named after his maternal grandfather). His father was killed by John, son of Walter of Tushielaw, part of a feud between the Thirlestane and Tushielaw branches that lasted for many years. He was a nephew of Sir Robert of Thirlestane, and also held the lands of Howpasley from his cousin Robert Scott. He was placed in charge of bringing Walter, Earl of Buccleuch's body from London to Leith in 1633, a journey that took 15 weeks, and included being shipwrecked on the Norwegian coast (as described vividly by Scott of Satchells). About 1634 he redeemed some of the mortgages of his cousin Sir John of Thirlestane, from Sir William of Harden and others, and thus had most of the lands transferred into his name. He was Chamberlain to Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch for Ettrick Forest in the 1640s, as well as Eckford, Lempitlaw and Langton into the 1650s. In 1641 William Wallace made the factor's account in his place, since he was ill. In 1641 he signed a document in Hawick with his cousin Sir John, relating to the Thirlestane estates, but with the terms unspecified. He had his cousin imprisoned on 2 occasions. Eventually he would claim permanent ownership of the Thirlestane estates, in precedence to his cousin Sir John. This was at least partly because of different allegiances in the Civil War (Sir John's descendants would fight the succession in court a century later). In 1642 he had a decree of appraising against Sir John, relating to the lands of Bourhope. In 1643 he had a charter of the lands of Crookston and others in Peeblesshire, which he gained from his cousin John, son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane. He was cautioner for a William Scott in about 1646. He supported the Parliamentary side in the Civil War and was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire in 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648 and 1649. He also represented Selkirkshire in Parliament in 1648–49. After being fined by both Cromwell and the Royalists for taking sides, he repurchased Thirlestane from Sir William of Harden and others. In 1644 he was witness to a contract for lands at Smailholm. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. In 1650 he was also named as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis in his will and served in this capacity for the young Marie, Countess of Buccleuch, being involved in a law suit in 1659 with some of her other tutors over breaking locks to her charter chests. In 1653 he was involved in the construction of the bridge over the Yarrow at Deuchar, acting as Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch. In 1653 he had a charter of the lands of Rutherford. He was fined by Cromwell in 1654 and also fined in 1662 for complicity with Cromwell! In 1661 he was listed as still owing about £8000 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Ettrick Forest, where he had been Chamberlain. In 1663 he was appointed as a justice of the peace for Selkirkshire. He was also recorded in a deed of 1663. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Murray of Blackbarony and was succeeded by his son Sir Francis. Other children were: David, who was buried at Greyfriars in Edinburgh in 1659; Walter, who held Howpasley briefly; Jean, who married Sir James Hay of Linplume; Margaret, who married Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick; and Mary, who married Sir William Primrose of Carrington. He may also be the Patrick whose wife Agnes had a testament in 1637 – 'Then Patrick Scot, his Father-Brother Son, Took on the designation of Thirlston, A very worthy Courteous man was he, He married Murray daughter to the Laird of Black-barony' [CWS]. **Patrick** of Kirkstyle and Langshaw (17th C.) son of George of Kirkstyle and Catherine Montcrief. He was descended from the Scotts of Balwearie, through a son, Andrew of Glendoick and Kirkstyle in Perthshire; Col. Walter, last Scott of Balwearie, who died unmarried in Flanders in the reign of Charles II, sent him the seal of the Balwearie family; however, similarity of Christian names, and a statement of close kinship by Scott of Satchells suggests instead, or additionally, a relationship with the Scotts of Thirlestane. He

was described as 'writer of Edinburgh' from about 1638 and through the 1640s, when he dealt with city business for the Scotts of Buccleuch, and by 1652 he was 'now of Langshaw'. He sold Kirkstyle in Perthshire and purchased Langshaw (although it is unclear if these were the lands in South Lanarkshire, or the place north of Galashiels). He may also later have acquired the lands and barony of Ancrum (although perhaps the first connection may have been through his son Sir John). He was also previously 'of Eddrington', and had a crown charter of Langshaw in 1653. In 1650 he was named as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis Earl of Buccleuch in his will and also served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis, as well as being described as 'wryter in Edinburgh, our servitor', when he witnessed the document. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1655, in right of his father-in-law, Andrew Purves. He was recorded in various documents in the Melrose Regality records in the period 1657–61. He served as 'receiver general' for the Buccleuch estates in at least the period 1650–72. He was recorded as 'of Langshaw' in a deed of 1663. He may be the Patrick, writer in Edinburgh, who had a discharge from the treasurer of Selkirk in 1664/5 for his pension. He may also be the Edinburgh writer recorded in deeds in 1663. He was Chamberlain for the Lordship of Dalkeith in at least the period 1669–74. There were legal proceedings against his son by the Duchess of Buccleuch 1673–1704 over an embezzlement he is alleged to have committed. He may be the same Patrick described as the Earl of Buccleuch's attendant in 1636–38, and was factor in at least the period 1638–41 and 1650–56. He was recorded in deeds in 1673. In 1629 he married Elspeth (or Elizabeth) Simson, sister of David Simson of 'Monturpie' and they had 3 sons and 1 daughter. In 1647 he secondly married 'Cicilie Drurie' (or Cicely Drury), daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Rugham, and widow of George Douglas, Doctor of Divinity; with her he had 1 more daughter. He seems to have also married Agnes, daughter to Andrew Purves; she was already deceased in 1655 when he became a Burgess in Edinburgh as a result of marrying her. His children were: Sir John, 1st Baronet of Ancrum, who married Elizabeth Scott of Mangerton; James, who became a merchant Burgess in Edinburgh in 1693 and died without issue; Francis of Langshaw; Agnes, who married William Douglas of Ardet (and may be the Agnes who later married John Wilkie, merchant in Edinburgh), and was mother of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie; and Cicely, who married Charles Kerr of Abbotrule in 1666, and whose daughter married John Scott of Gorrenberry. Patrick, 'lawful son of the said Patrick Scott of Langshaw' is recorded as witness to a document for Mary, Countess of Buccleuch in 1658 and in deeds of 1663 and 1682, and so must have been another son; his daughters Agnes and Margaret were served as his heirs in 1696. Francis of Colmslie was caution for a bond for the 'deceased Patrick Scott, writer in Edinburgh' according to a case heard in Melrose in 1683; this may well have been him. **Sir Patrick** of Longnewton and Ancrum (d.1734) son of Sir John (he is easy to confuse with his grandfather Patrick of Langshaw). He became an advocate in 1676 and was on the Commissioner of Supply for Roxburgshire in 1678 and 1685. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1684, and was entered again in 1700 (gratis), in right of his father Sir John. He was 'feir' of Ancrum in 1678 when he paid the land tax on the whole value of Longnewton Parish (valued at more than £2000). In 1688 he was 'of Long-newton, appearant of Ancrum, Knight' when Walter of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him. He served as Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for Eckford in 1689–95. He was one of the 2 Parliamentary Commissioners (i.e. M.Ps.) for Roxburghshire 1685–86 and was appointed again in 1689, but replaced in 1693 for absence; this is surely related to the poltics of the day. In 1690 (before he succeeded to Ancrum) and in 1704 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1692 he held the 'teinds' of the Baronie of Eckford and the 'tacks' of the lands of Lempitlaw and 'Langtoune' (probably Longnewton) owned by the Scotts of Bucceuch. In 1694 he paid tax on 10 hearths at his house in Langnewton. He contributed £1000 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700. He could be the Patrick who in 1700, along with his servant was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis). In 1704 he witnessed a baptism for George Douglas of Friarshaw and his daughter Elizabeth. There are some existing letters between him and his brother William and son John from 1709. He married Anne, daughter of William Wallace of Helington. His wife was wealthy, but they had no issue. In 1680 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of William Scott of Harden. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters: Sir John, who succeeded; William,

who became an advocate, marrying Anne, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Barton and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of William Ainslie of Blackhill; Christian, who married John Pringle of Whytbank; Elizabeth, who married George Douglas of Friarshaw; Anna; Jean, married David Muirhead of Linhouse and secondly James Gartshore; and Margaret, who died unmarried. Some correspondence exists in the National Archives between him and family members. **Patrick**, W.S. (d.1711) nephew of Hercules Scott, who was a merchant in Edinburgh. He is easy to confuse with Patrick of Langshaw and Patrick of Langnewton. He trained a lawyer, being apprenticed to Robert Innes and becoming Writer to the Signet in 1699. He could be the 'Mr. Patrick, W.S.' who in 1707 was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis). He married Elizabeth Carmichael. **Patrick** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk Parish in 1691 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. Although hard to read, his wife's name is Janet ... [possibly Paterson]. **Patrick** (18th C.) son of Walter, minister at Westruther. His brother Francis also served as minister at Westruther. He was mentioned in 1735 in the deposition where the widow of Robert Scott of Falnash sold her property on the Howegate to Patrick Hardie. It is unclear what his connection to the family was. **Patrick** (18th C.) eldest lawful son of Francis of Alton. He was 'younger of Altoun' in 1738 when he witnessed a baptism (along with Walter of Newton, who may well have been related), for Joseph Lothian and Janet Scott (who may also have been closely related). He was recorded in 1742 agreeing to his father's sale of the lands of Alton to John Horsburgh of that Ilk. It is possible he was the Patrick who witnessed a baptism for William Lorraine in Wilton in 1733 and the Patrick who (along with Francis) witnessed a baptism in 1735 for James Beattie, resident of Borthaugh. He may be the Patrick who married Janet Gledstains in Wilton Parish in 1751. **Patrick** (d.bef. 1762) miller in Bedrule parish, recorded in 1762 when his daughter Janet married John Turnbull, wright, in Edinburgh. **Patrick** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Whitlaw on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His name is sometimes recorded as 'Peter'. He is listed on the 1785–94 Horse Tax Rolls at Whitlaw. He was probably the 'Patrick Scot in Borthaugh' described as tenant farmer in Whitlaw in the 1750s when Robert Hobkirk was Town Herd; this suggests he was directly related to other Scotts associated with Borthaugh. He may have been the Patrick, son of Robert and Agnes Elliot, born in Hawick in 1728. He seems likely to have been the Patrick who married Janet Gledstains (perhaps from the Gledstains of Whitlaw family) in Wilton Parish in 1751. He is probably the Patrick of Borthaugh who was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Scott of Whitehaugh in 1753. **Paul** (16th C.) made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1582. His eldest lawful son John was a skinner in Glasgow and became a Burgess in 1617. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Peter** (13th C.) clerk from Oxford who was listed among those indicted for attacking the Papal Legate at Oseney Abbey in 1238. He was listed along with Roger as lodgers of Master William de Lichfield, who fled after their arrest was ordered. It is unclear what happened to him afterwards, but he could possibly be the same man as 'Peter de Joniston', a clerk of Arbroath. **Peter** (13th C.) recorded as Master and of the 'natione de Scocia' when witness in Bologna to a document relating to Simon de Kinross. It is possible he is the same man as Peter de Campania, or possibly Peter de Coldingham. **Peter** of Monzie (16th C.) recorded being 'of Monze' when he was Chamberlain for Strathearn, according to the Exchequer Rolls for 1536–42. He is probably the 'Patrik of Monze' whose will was recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1584. His lands were in Perthshire, with his heiress, Margaret Scott, granting them to her son James Graeme in 1613. **Peter** (16th/17th C.) 'son natural' of Sir Robert of Thirlestane. In 1608 his father was caution for him, his half-brother Robert and Walter of Whitslade that they not harm Archibald of 'Deiphop' and his sons. In 1609 he was among the men (under Walter of Headshaw) whom his father and brother Robert and their tenants were bound not to reset. Sir Robert and the others were then fined for resetting him and the other men. This was part of the feud between the Scotts of Thirlestane and Tushielaw. **Peter** (d.bef. 1654) referred to as being 'of Cowdhome' and already deceased in an act of caution of 1654, preserved in the records of Jedburgh Sheriff Court. Capt. Walter Scott (the later poet) complained against his son Robert. It seems likely that this is 'Coldhouse' in Wilton Parish. **Peter** (17th/18th C.) probably a Hawick Councillor. In 1701 he was one of those appointed to collect the 'stent' in the area 'west the water', suggesting he lived in the West-end. **Peter** in Whitlaw (see **Patrick**). **Peter** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Ancrum Mill in 1797, when he paid tax for having 2 non-working dogs. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) recorded at

Clarilaw in 1835, among heads of households in Wilton Parish. **Peter** (b.1826/7) born in Hawick Parish. In 1861 he was a 'Game Watcher', living at 'Hill House (Wood)' in Castleton Parish. His wife was Helen and their children included Helen. In 1872 he was 'gamekeeper, Newcastleton' when he donated a rapier to the Museum. **Peter** (19th C.) coachman to Robert F. Watson in Hawick in the 1860s to 80s. **Peter** (1852–1925) hosiery manufacturer, born in Hawick, with residence at Norwood. He was son of George, grocer at 19 Howegate, and his brother Tom was Cornet in 1887. He started work at age 13 for Peter Laidlaw at Wilton Grove, eventually taking over the small frame shop. He may be the 'Mr Peter Scott, Millbank, Hawick' who in 1876 donated to the Museum a 'piece of walrus skin, tanned'. He founded Peter Scott & Co. in 1878, with Mr. Adamson as his partner, although it was not until 1899 that he established the 'Pesco' brand of underwear. The expansion of the company after that was explosive. He was Chairman of the Scottish Hosiery Association, and served on several committees during WWI. He was also President of the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and a Director of the South of Scotland Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd. He bought about 6 hectares of land on Sunnyhill, at the top of Roadhead and there had the villa Norwood built for him in 1904, designed by J.P. Alison; Norwood would be owned by the family until 1964. The gatehouse Norwood Lodge was built about the same time, with the adjacent Woodgate and Langlee built in about 1907. He was also a keen bowler, acting as President of the Buccleuch Bowling Club and took part in a bowling tour of Canada in 1910. He and his brother George were also noted draughts players. He gifted the 'Beechwood' and 'Norwood' trophies, which were competed for among the local clubs. He also gifted an organ to St. George's Kirk in 1919 in memory of his daughter Bessie. In 1876 at Wilton Dean, he married Mary, daughter of James Brydon from Castleton. Their children were: George (1879–1940), who was a director in the family firm; Esther Laidlaw (b.1880), who died young; Marion Adamson (1886–1963), who never married; Jeanie (b.1887); Bessie (1890–1917); and James Brydon (1894–1958), also a company director at Pesco's. It is said that he was well liked in the town and proud of his 'guitterbluid' heritage. He died suddenly while on holiday in the south of France, and his funeral procession was one of the biggest ever to be seen in Hawick. **Peter Brydon** (1920–43) son of James Brydon and grandson of Peter, founder of Pesco's. He served with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, having the rank of Lieutenant. He died while in Burma and there is a baptismal font in his memory in Denholm Kirk. **Philip** (15th/16th C.) recorded along with Robert and Andrew in 1494/5. The three were among men who were already fugitives when John of Deloraine was accused of 'resetting, supplying and intercommuning' with them. It seems reasonable to assume that they were closely related, perhaps brothers, but from which branch of the Scotts is unknown. **Philip** of Heap (15th/16th C.) described as 'Philip Scot of Hoip' in 1508 when he witnessed a sasine of lands at Synton. He must have been closely related to David of Whitehaugh, recorded in 1479, and Walter of Whitehaugh, recorded in 1488. He was in turn succeeded by Walter, who gained the lands of Wester Heap in 1532. **Philip** (15th/16th C.) recorded as a sergeant at the Court in Jedburgh in 1502. Perhaps the same Philip was recorded in 1530 acting for Thomas Forest when he rented part of the lands of Philiphaugh from Robert Turnbull. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Philip** of Headshaw (d.c.1531) son of Walter of Headshaw, who he succeeded. He is recorded as 'of Aidschaw' in 1510 when his brother Thomas was convicted of being part of the murder of John Murray of Falahill. Sureties were William in Hawick, George in Goldielands, David in Whitehaugh, William in Fenwick and John of Haining, suggesting that some of them were closely related. He may be the Philip recorded along with the Laird of Dawyck in 1515, when officer Gilbert Rutherford was instructed to collect payments from them on behalf of the King. He was on the 1517 'retour' for Sir Walter of Branxholme. In 1519/20 he was listed as someone who could give permission to change the details of a marriage contract between the Scotts of Buccleuch and a son of the Gledstains family; he is there 'Philp Scot of Eadschaw'. He was listed on the 1526 remission for Borders men for supporting the Homes in an attack on the Earl of Arran (with his son Walter also listed). And in 1527 he was among the Lairds, led by Walter of Branxholme, who had remission for their part in the Battle of Skirmish Field. In 1529/30 he witnessed a pledge relating to crimes done against George of Linton by Robert Elliot 'alias Flaskvod'. In 1530 he was one of the Border Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep better order. In a document of 1531 he assigned to his 2nd

son Robert the lands of Hartwoodburn after his death, which he held in tack from Queen Margaret; his brother William of Ormiston 'sought instruments'. Also in 1531 he witnessed an agreement between Scotts and Veitches regarding Synton. In 1532 his widow, Isabel Murray was involved in a dispute with his son and heir, Walter; James Pringle and Walter in Synton represented his wife, while Philip Riddell and William in Harden represented his son. In a further dispute in 1535, Isabel mother is described as the stepmother of Walter, and hence she must have been his second wife. He was succeeded by his son Walter of Headshaw and also had another son, Robert (who is recorded as brother of Walter in 1541/2). **Philip** (16th C.) tenant in Dryhope and 'Farmynhop' in 1541. Probably the same Philip in 'Dryhoup' was accused (along with Robert of Howpasley) by William in Kershope (in Ettrick) of stealing goods from there, and William sought restitution through the efforts of John Murray of Kershope. Perhaps the same Philip witnessed a transaction for John Scott of Thirlestane in 1539. He may be the Philip who paid his share of ward for Caverhill and Glack in Peeblesshire in 1554 and 1556. He was 'of Drihoup' in 1562 when he witnessed a transaction where Robert of Howpasley leased his farm of Whitehope (in Yarrow) to John Dalgelish in Deuchar. Immediately afterwards Dalgleish leased half of Whithope to John, who appears to have been his son. In 1564 he was listed as 'Philp Scot of Drihope' among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He may be related to the later Philip of Dryhope. **Philip** (16th C.) tenant of Todshawhill recorded in 1549 as the first of the tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme when they complained about their farms being raided and burned by the Kers. Either he or Philip in Wiltonburn could have been father of 'Philip's Jock'. **Philip** (16th C.) tenant in Wiltonburn in 1549 when he was among the tenants of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who complained about the actions of Walter Ker of Cessford and others. It is possible that he was father of 'Philip's Jock' recorded in the 1570s. **Philip** (16th C.) recorded in 1579/80 as son of the deceased Hector in Selkirk when he witnessed a promise by 'Mathew of the bent in Tuchellaw'. **Philip** (16th C.) brother of Scott of Hassendean, as well as brother of William. In 1580 he was 'bother german to Scot of Hassindane' when he witnessed a declaration in Selkirk involving Walter of Stirches. In 1583/4 he was brother to 'Scot of Hassinden among a number of men from the area who were denounced for failing to appear to give evidence in a case against the Turnbulls of Bedrule. It is unclear who was Laird of Hassendean at that time, since David was murdered in 1564 and is usually said to have been succeeded by his grandson Robert. **Philip** of Kirkhope (16th C.) son of John of Thirlestane, and younger brother of Robert, who succeeded. He was said by Scott of Satchells to have been the 1st husband of the youngest daughter of Walter Scott of Synton and Whitslade. Since she had 2 other husbands, this presumably means that he died relatively young, and is said to have had no children. **Philip** of Dryhope (d.bef. 1632) probably son or brother of John. He is sometimes stated as the father of Mary, 'Flower of Yarrow', but she was probably his sister. He is listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in 1590. In 1591 he purchased half of Stanhope in Peeblesshire and sold it again in 1600. In 1591 Walter of Tushielaw served as surety for him. He purchased the lands of Glensax from Alexander Horsburgh in 1600. He was 'of Dryhoip' when denounced as a rebel in 1592 for his part in the Falkland Raid (and Dryhope was ordered to be demolished at about the same time); his brother Andrew was a signatory to the bond of caution for him by John Hay of Smithfield. In 1599 he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. Also in 1603 he was among Scotts and others, subordinates of Scott of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. In 1610 there is a bond of caution for him and his sons Philip and William. In 1611 he gave back (presumably following repayment of a debt) the lands of Midshiels, Appletreehall, Coitlaw and Crawhill to Alexander Cranston of Mordiston. He was witness to the bond of 1612 for keeping peace on the Border and was also on the panel of 'retour' for Tweedie of Drumelzier. Additionally in 1612 he was listed among Scotts and others accused of overcharging interest on loans. His brother James (and son William) are recorded in 1617. In 1618 he was listed as one of the curators of the young Andrew Scott of Aikwood. He is 'recorded as 'elder of Dryhoip' in charters of 1618 and 1621 and in 1621 when the Hays of Smithfield complained he had not settled a debt. He married Margaret, and his eldest son was Robert, although

he was succeeded in the Lairdship of Dryhope by his son Philip. Another son William was complained about in 1612 and 1617 and witnessed a charter in 1618. In 1620 both Philip elder and Philip younger were vited by the tailors of Edinburgh for not paying them. In 1628 he resigned his half of the lands of Glensax. Note that these generations are quite confused (Keith Scott suggests there were 2 generations of Philips of Dryhope, father and son, but it is unclear when the son succeeded). **Philip** of Aikwood (16th/17th C.) possibly the same man as Philip of Dryhope. He is recorded in 1627, but by 1630 the lands of Oakwood had passed to a Murray, possibly of the Elibank family. The lands of Oakwood later became part of the estates of the Scotts of Harden. **Philip** of Dryhope (17th C.) younger brother of Walter, the previous Laird (recorded in 1669). He may also have been brother of the Laird before, Robert, and hence a younger son of William. He was the last Scott Laird of Dryhope. It is possible he is the Burgess of that name recorded in Selkirk in 1665 and the witness recorded there in 1683. **Philip** (17th/18th C.) Chamberlain to Sir William of Harden. He is recorded in 1692–1716 as factor for the lands in Selkirkshire and in 1704 when his son Walter became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh. In the 1720 Hawick Parish records he is stated to have been lately Chamberlain to Scott of Harden. In 1720 his eldest son Walter married Sara, daughter of Walter Scott, also an apothecary in Hawick. He may be the Philip 'in Whitmurehall' recorded in a bond with the Scotts of Harden in 1687 and a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1700. Perhaps he was the same man as Philip in Oakwood. He could be the Philip, married to Grissell Bruce, whose son Walter was baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1688. **Philip** (17th/18th C.) recorded being in Cogsmill in 1709 when he married Margaret Riddell in Kirkton Parish. His son John was baptised in 1710. **Philip** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Aikwood in 1709, in a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk. He was still tenant there according to other discharges of 1719 and 1729, as well as a bond in 1725. He was one of the founding members of the 'Honest Country Club' in 1711. Probably the same Philip was in Oakwood in 1732 when he borrowed money from the Selkirk Merchant Company; it was due for repayment in 1736, but he had still nor paid it back by 1738. He was surely related to James, who was recorded in Aikwood at the end of the 17th century. In 1723 his daughter Jane (1701/2–76) married Walter, 2nd son of William in Milsington. **Philip** (18th C.) recorded as 'in Todrigg' in 1753 when he was paid by Scott of Buccleuch for acting as gamekeeper. It is unclear if he was related to the earlier Scotts of Todrig. **Rachel** nee Langlands (17th/18th C.) described as 'of Wilton', so she was probably daughter of one of the last Langlands Lairds. She married Charles Scott of Crumhaugh, probably in the mid-1680s. She had a 'bond of provision' from her husband in 1696. However, Charles died about a couple of years later. She is probably the same Rachel who secondly married Francis Elliot of Fenwick. Her children included Walter (who succeeded to Crumhaugh) and probably James, who was a surgeon in Hawick. **Rankin** (14th C.) recorded in 1388 as 'Rankyn Scote'. This was in a warrant to the Archbishop of York, stating that Richard II had appointed him keeper of his 'carues' (i.e. ploughs). **Rebecca** (18th C.) paid the window tax for Midshiels in 1748. She is 'Rebeca Scott Medsheils'. It is unclear how she was related to other Scotts, but perhaps was connected to the Scotts of Crumhaugh, who sold Midshiels in about the mid-18th century. **Reginald** (13th C.) recorded as 'Reginaldus le Scot' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. He was involved in a case in the town of 'Lowick'. **Revin** (14th C.) recorded as 'Revinus Scotus' when he graduated B.A. at Paris in 1395/6. His name appears to be corrupted in the list and so it may be that he is the same as some other Scott. **Richard** (12th C.) probably the son of Uchtred Fitz-Scott. He witnessed a charter by the Bishop of St. Andrews to Holyrood Abbey in about 1158 (although the charter is now lost, and so there is no proof that he was son of Uchtred, and it is not even clear where this information originated). He was succeeded by Richard, who was likely his son. It has been suggested that another son was Sir Michael, ancestor of the Scotts of Balwearie, although there is no proof of this. **Richard** (12th/13th C.) son of Richard and perhaps grandson of Uchtred Fitz-Scott. He married Alicia, daughter of Henry and Eschina de Molla (or Molle). He and his wife received lands in Roxburgh in the reign of Alexander II. He may thus have been the first Scott to be associated with Roxburghshire, and was referred to as Richard 'of Molle'. Sometime between 1185 and 1215 he granted lands in Mow to Kelso Abbey; he is referred to there as 'son of Anselm of Mow' (so perhaps there are 2 Richard Scotts confounded here, or 'son' meant 'son-in-law'). He was also

referred to in charters of c.1190 for lands adjacent to his in Mow. He was succeeded by his son William. It is also possible that Almer Scott of Mow, recorded about the same time, was related to him. **Richard** (12th/13th C.) recorded in a court case in London in 1220. He was caught with the stolen seal of Walter de Morton, and was ordered to be hanged for the crime. **Richard** (13th C.) listed in 1236 along with Walter and Robert, his brother. They were accused of attacking Eustace (Bailif of the Abbot of 'Burgo'), beating him, killing his horse, and imprisoning his servant. The Sheriff of Northampton was commanded to make them appear at Westminster. It is unclear how they were related to other Scotts. **Richard** (13th C.) listed in 1244 when the Sheriff of Huntingdon commanded him to give a knight's fee to John Baliol. He may be ancestor of later Scotts of Huntingdon. **Richard** (13th C.) recorded in Leicester in 1262 as 'son of Robert Scot junior' when he gave a mark for an assize. **Richard** (13th C.) recorded as 'le Escot' in a document relating to Northumberland in 1265. He could be the same as Richard 'le Scot' who was listed in 1255/6, along with his wife Margery, in a court case in Northumberland. He may also be the 'Richard Scot, essoin' of Roger Bertram listed in a plea in Northumberland in 1258/9. **Richard** (13th C.) son and heir of Lucas 'le Escot' of Dunwich, recorded in a document relating to Norfolk in 1267/8. In 1268/9 he was Richard 'le Scot of Dunwich' when he was recorded in relation to money due to the English King's Exchequer from Dunwich in Suffolk. He was also recorded in 1271 in relation to a ship that he claimed had been owned by his father Lucas. In 1272 he accused someone at Stratford of the murder of his cousin Robert 'le Escot' (son of Gerald). Also in 1272 he was accused of stealing a cask of wine from someone in Dunwich and paid 20 shillings for a writ. **Sir Richard** (c.1265–1320) Laird of Rankilburn (synonymous with Buccleuch) and Murthockstone (or Murdostoun) in Lanarkshire. He was probably son of William; however, these early generations are quite uncertain and considering the years when they are documented, there is room for a missing generation. Nevertheless, from him onwards, the genealogy of the Scotts of Buccleuch is generally considered to be secure. Capt. Walter of Satchells says that he originally resided at Scotstoun in Peeblesshire. He swore fealty to Edward I of England in 1296 (in the Ragman Rolls) under the name 'Richard Le Scot de Murthoxtoun', in the County of Lanark; 9 other people of the same surname are also recorded, with Alexander 'de Pertheyk' also being from Lanarkshire, and William (no designation given) being the only one from Roxburghshire. His seal bore a lion rampant 'regardant' and the name 'S'RICARDI SCOTI'. He may have been the first Scott to have local lands, at Rankilburn, sometime before 1296. These may be the lands in Selkirkshire that were restored to him (assuming it is the same Richard) in 1296. He may have held these lands as Ranger of the King's Forest. He is likely the Richard who also swore fealty to King Edward in 1304. He acquired the Barony of Murdostoun (in Lanark) by marriage with the Inglis heiress. As a result the crescent and stars of the Scott arms were placed on the bend of Murdostoun thereafter. He was probably father of Sir Michael of Rankilburn and Murthockstone and possibly also of John (ancestor of the first Scotts of Synton, although this may have been his grandson). The Walter 'le Scot' who also swore fealty to Edward in 1296 may have been his brother (perhaps older brother), and held lands in Peebles. An English record of 1302 pardons Eustace de Fenham for the death of William, son of Richard Scott, on account of his service on the coast of Scotland; this may have been his son. For some reason his Christian name was not used afterwards by the Scotts of Buccleuch. **Richard** (13th/14th C.) Templar whose name is recorded as 'Richard Scoti'. He joined the order in Paris in about 1302. **Richard** (13th/14th C.) listed in 1317 among Scotsmen who were captured at 'le Redepethe' when 'plundering and burning in Tynedale'. Some Englishmen rescued most of them, but it is not recorded whether this included him. **Richard** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1319 when his son John was pardoned by Edward II for joining the Scots. **Richard** (14th C.) son of John of Newcastle. In 1367/8 there was an inquisition held at Newcastle Castle, with the panel deciding that it would not damage the King's interests if he was permitted to make a deer park of his woods of 'Benewelle called le Westwode'. This later became Scotswood, one of the most troubled areas of West Newcastle. **Richard** (d.bef. 1420) Bailie of Dundee recorded in the period 1386–1405 according to the Echequer Rolls. He was 'Clerk of Cocket of Dundee' in the Exchequer Rolls in the period 1397–20. He thus held the seal for issuing customs documents. He was responsible for rendering the accounts of the Baillies of Dundee, and was also paid for numbering animal skins there. He may have been related

to the Scotts of Balwearie. **Richard** (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to 2 land transactions in Edinburgh in 1502/3. He was deceased in 1502 when his lands on the south side of the 'King's street' in Edinburgh are mentioned in 2 other documents. **Richard** (d.c.1577) flesher and Burgess of Perth. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1577/8. **Richard** (16th C.) son of John. His father was already deceased in 1559/60 when he became a saddler Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. **Richard** of Burnbroom (d.c.1596) described as 'of Burnebrume, par. of Monkland' in Lanarkshire when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1596/7. **Rev. Richard** (1641–1722) 3rd son of George, the last of the old Scotts of Synton, with his mother being Mary Gladstains of Dod and Whitlaw. His brother was George of Boonraw. He was educated in Edinburgh, receiving his M.A. in 1658 and becoming minister at Kirkbean in Kirkcudbrightshire in 1675. He became minister in his home Parish of Ashkirk in 1685. In 1688 Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'Post'ral' to him, describing him as the 'Right Reverend, and truly Pious, and vertuous generous Gentleman, Mr Richard Scot, Parson of Ashkirk'. However, he was deprived of his living in 1689 for refusing to read the Proclamation of the Estates and to pray for William and Mary, i.e. being an Episcopalian (or a Jacobite). He married Katherine Crichton and their children included Jean, who married Alexander Leslie, an Aberdeen advocate and secondly married Alexander Abercrombie of Fetterneir; she is mentioned in a disposition of 1724 as a widow of Abercrombie. He is recorded being resident in Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh along with his wife and daughter in 1694. He died in Edinburgh without male issue. It has been suggested that he may have helped Scott of Satchells with his 'True History', particularly with the part on the descent of the Scotts of Sinton and perhaps the list of 48 Lairds by the name of Scott. His year of death is sometimes incorrectly given as 1702 – 'And there is procreat betwixt them twa, This present young Laird of Bon-raw. Most reverend Sir, I hope you'l pardon me For waiding so deep in your Genealogie' [CWS]. **Richard** (17th/18th C.) said to be a younger son of George of Boonraw, and brother of Archibald, the last Laird of Boonraw. If he existed it would prove the claim that Charlie of the Crescent was descended from the Scotts of Boonraw. He was said (by James Haining) to have married a daughter of Charles 'Ogilvy' (although it is unclear who this might have been, perhaps a different Ogilvie than the local Chamberlains). However, he is easy to confuse with Rev. Richard, who was of the previous generation. It is possible he was the Richard who (along with George) witnessed a baptism in 1721 for John Turnbull in Wester Groundistone and who (also with George) in 1724 witnessed a baptism for George in Groundistone and in 1729 (also along with George) witnessed another baptism for a different George in Groundistone. It is possible he was the Richard whose children (baptised in Wilton) included: Marion (b.1703), who may have married Alexander Purdom in Hawick in 1725; Bessy (b.1705); Janet (b.1707); and Agnes (b.1710). He may also be the Richard, married to Margaret Scott, whose children (baptised in Wilton) included: Richard (b.1717); and William (b.1720). **Richard** of Boghall (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1722 as witness to 2 baptisms in Hawick. One was for Robert Nichol, workman in Weensland (with the other witness being Robert, tenant in Newton), while the other was for William Stoddart, workman in Hawick. It is possible he is the same man as the son of George of Boonraw. **Rev. Richard** (1729–90) son of John, minister of Stenhouse. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, licensed by the Presbytery of Peebles in 1752 and ordained at Cranshaws in 1759. He was presented to Ewes Kirk by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1761 and remained there until he died. He was said to have been 'mild and gentle in manner', but 'fervent in the divine service'. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1785 and 1787. In 1761 he married Mary Turnbull, and she died in 1796. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters, including: Janet (b.1762), who married William Irvine; James (b.1764), a merchant in New York; Hector (b.1766); John (b.1768), who died young; Anne (b.1768), a twin to John; John (again, b.1771), merchant in London; Martha (b.1774); and George (b.1778), also merchant in London. He wrote 'Letters on the Culture of Potatoes'. **Richard** (18th C.) married Helen Rae in Wilton in 1859. **Richard** (18th C.) recorded in 1757 when his daughter Agnes was baptised in Hawick Parish. The mother was Mary Rutherford and 'Forni-' was indicated beside the entry. The witnesses were Walter of Boghall (perhaps his father) and carrier Walter Purdom. **Richard** (b.1889) born in Kirkton Parish, he was a warehouse foreman in Hawick and later became a publican. In 1916 he married Elizabeth Anderson Ballantyne (1892–1977), whose father was a mill foreman, brother was killed at the Somme and paternal

grandfather was Burgh Chamberlain in Galashiels (all called Andrew). His daughter Margaret Dobson (1920–2018) married Richard Street and was known for her efforts to protect Scottish heritage. **Richard Edmondson** 'Dick' (1910–1991) local artist, writer and historian. He was son of Bailie Francis, married Agnes Little Townsend (b.1913) and was father of Francis Townsend (Frank) and Elizabeth Anne (Anne). Born at 26 High Street, he left school at 14 to work for Watsons, then worked in the family painters and decorators from about 1935. During WWII he served in the Physical Training Corps, but did not enjoy his forced exile from Hawick. In the mid-1950s he became a reporter with the Hawick Express, eventually taking over as editor from John Hood. He was the anonymous writer of the 'Betty Whutson' column for the years 1961–83. As an artist he was responsible for hundreds of Hawick scenes, usually in watercolour, signing as 'R.E. Scott'. He exhibited at Art Club shows regularly for decades, as well as having paintings exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1943 and 1944. And as a sign-writer his work was a familiar sight around Hawick for several decades. He was a successful sprinter with the Teviotdale Harriers in the 1930s, being club 100 yards champion in 1930, 1935, 1936 and 1937. He won the Common Riding sprint in 1930, the 120 yards handicap and 100 yard scratch race at the 1937 Lauder Common Riding on the same day, was Border 120 yards champion in 1936 and 1937 and 100 yards champion in 1937 and won a 100 yards handicap event at Clyde F.C. Sports in 1938. He was also a member of the Hawick Swimming Club, becoming Club President, Secretary and Captain. He had a 28 year connection with the Scouting movement, helping set up the first Cub troop in the late 1920s and becoming a local Cub Scout Commissioner. He was a member of the Vertish Hill Sports Committee for many years, and was also a member of the P.S.A. Choir and the Masons. He spent much of his 'spare' time trekking the local hills with his wife Agnes. He wrote 'The Companion to Hawick' (1970, revised 1981), 'Hawick's Honorary Burgesses Since 1734' (1974), 'I Saved the King: the Story of the Turnbulls' (1977) and 'A Hundred Years are Gane and Mair, A History of Hawick Burns Club 1878–1978' (1978), as well as many articles for the Archæological Society Transactions. He was Secretary, Syllabus Secretary, Transactions Editor and President of the Archæological Society, giving 50 years of service. In 1967 he became Curator of the Museum, revelling in this job, and living in the flat on the top floor of Wilton Lodge until his retirement in 1975. He was known for his modest nature and for being an enthusiastic and meticulous local historian of his day, questions being referred to him long after his retirement – '. . . So Hawick folk both young and old, never forget Dick Scott: In praises, he deserved far more than those he ever got' [IWL]. **Robert** (12th C.) witness to a grant of lands in Kinross-shire to St. Andrews Priory in the 1170s. **Robert** (12th C.) recorded in a record of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire in 1189/90 as 'Robert le Scot in Ailiesbiria'. The Sheriff of those counties gave account for his lands there. **Robert** (13th C.) listed in a court case in 1236, along with his brother Walter, as well as Richard. They were accused of attacking a man called Eustace, killing his horse and imprisoning his servant, and the Sheriff of Northampton was directed to make sure they appeared at Westminster. **Robert** (13th C.) recorded as 'le Scot', messenger, when there was a writ in 1242 for his payment of 1 mark for his expenses by King Henry's gift. **Robert** (13th C.) recorded as Robert 'de Scotia' in Bologna in 1279. He was a Master and also 'nepos domini Roberti Testorerii guesnensis'; this may be Robert de Tynedale, Treasurer of Glasgow about that time, and if so he could be the same man as Robert de Tynedale, recorded as a medically qualified cleric in the 1290s. **Robert** (13th C.) recorded as Robert 'le Scot' 'of Hecham' in a document of 1290 relating to the Priory of Lewes (presumably the one in Sussex). His lands may have been at Hexham. He was married to 'Cristiana Atehallegate'. Their son John acknowledged in the document that he was 'servus' and 'rusticus' of the Prior. He could be the same as 'Robertum Scot' and 'Robertus le Scot' recorded in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. It is unknown if he was related to other Scotts. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) Templar, who was recorded as Robert 'le Scot'. He joined the order in about 1283 at Château Pèlerin in modern Israel. He left the order, but 2 years later went to Rome to confess, paid a penance and was readmitted at Nicosia. He was later in England, at Daney in Kent, and may have been among the Templars arrested in 1309. **Robert** of Esperston (13th/14th C.) holder of lands in Midlothian. As told in a 14th century document, his daughter Christina married William, daughter of Geoffrey of Halkerstoun, who gave his wife's lands to the Knights Templar; after William's death, she was forcibly removed from her lands, losing a finger in the process, appealed to the King, was

re-instated in her lands, but was expelled by the Templars once more in 1296. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1296 in a case relating to Richard of Whiteacre. This was among cases at a court of the English army held at Roxburgh. Probably the same Robert (along with William) was paid in 1307/8 for acting as messenger from Cumnock, to Ayr and then to Lanark. **Robert** (c.13th C.) landholder in Dumfries mentioned in an undated document of Kelso Abbey. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) from Glasgow, he was recorded in 1301 when he delivered letters to the Queen from the (English) Sheriff of Roxburgh regarding expenses. He may have been related to William, who was recorded at the same time. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) archer at Edinburgh Castle according to an English document of 1311/2. **Robert** (13th/14th C.) recorded as owner of lands of 'Roucan' in Cullen, Moray. This was in a charter for William, son of William 'de Karlo', nephew of the King, during the reign of Robert I. **Robert** (bef. 1346–c.89) 3rd Laird of Rankilburn (Buccleuch) and also of Kirkurd and Mudiestoun. He was probably son of Sir Michael (althought these early generations are still murky). His brother John was probably the ancestor of the Scotts of Synton, Harden and Raeburn. Little is known about him, probably because this was a relatively peaceful period in Scottish history! He lived for more than 40 years after succeeding his father. He held the lands in Selkirkshire, as well as those older lands in Peeblesshire and the lands in Lanarkshire that had been acquired through marriage. It is possible that he died at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388, although there are no records to support this. He was succeeded by his son Sir Walter, who had a charter for the superiority of Kirkurd in 1389. It is possible he is the Sir Robert, from Glasgow Diocese, whose widow Alice had permission in 1408 to marry Richard Turnbull. **Robert** (14th C.) mentioned in an English documents when he was pardoned by Edward II in 1335. Perhaps the same Robert was in the garrison at Roxburgh in 1342, when his son Robert was also mentioned. **Robert** (14th C.) son of a priest, with surname recorded as 'Scoti'. In 1394 there was a request for him to receive a benefit from Paisley Abbey. **Robert** (14th C.) mentioned in 1410 as a former owner of the lands of 'Borthwic' and 'Thoftcotys' in the Borthwick valley. Since the first record of the name 'Roberton' was only a few years earlier, it is possible that the area was named after his house there. It is stated that the lands were conferred on Sir William 'of Borthwic' on resignation by him. Hence it is possible there was a connection between the first of the Borthwick family and the Scotts. He was surely related to the Scotts of Buccleuch and possibly related to the later Scotts of Roberton and Borthwick. **Robert** (14th/15th C.) esquire in the county of Huntingdon recorded in 1426/7. He was one of 3 men who bound themselves to produce at court in London a merchant from 'Conyngham' in Scotland who had a debt to Englishmen. **Robert** (d.1426) 5th Laird of Rankilburn (Buccleuch), he succeeded his father, the first Sir Walter Scott, who died at Homildon Hill. He is named as the superior of the lands of Kirkurd in a charter for Ladyurd in 1406. In 1406/7 he confirmed a charter, as Lord of 'Murthoustoun' for lands in the Barony of Kirkurd. In 1410 he is probably the Robert who resigned his lands of Borthwick and 'Thoft Cotys' (possible Hoscote) into the hands of Robert, Duke of Albany, so that they could be granted to Sir William of Borthwick; however, this may have been a regranting, and it is unclear how long he may have held these Borthwick lands. In 1415 he exchanged his lands of 'wynzehope' called Glenkerry (on the Tima Water) for lands at 'Bellinden' (i.e. Bellendean) with the monks of Melrose Abbey. This was with permission of his son Walter, and they kept fishing an hunting rights in their old lands. He also acquired half the lands of Branxholme from John Inglis in 1420, thereby becoming the first Scott of Branxholme. In 1426 he granted Lempitlaw to his son Walter, shortly before he died. He is also probably the Robert 'of Murthar and Liston' (probably a transcription error for 'Muthokston') who witnessed an undated charter whereby John Inglis of Manor and Branxholme granted 'Kyrktoune and Toftis' in the Barony of Hawick to his uncle Sir Simon Inglis. He was succeeded by his son Sir Walter. Other sons were probably Stephen of Castlelaw and Burrellands and Robert of Haining. His 1415 seal bore a diagonal band with 2 crescents and a star and the words 'SIGILLUM ROBERTI SCOTT'; this is the earliest known seal for the main branch of the family. **Robert** (14th/15th C.) Rector of Tinwald in Dumfriesshire. In 1427 he made a request to the Pope to confirm him in Tinwald because of some dispute. In 1429 he requested to be given the Church of Lincludden. He was also said to be Chaplain to Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas. **Robert** (15th C.) English Lieutenant to the Constable of the Tower of London. He received Scottish prisoners from Pontefract Castle

in 1424 and from Knaresburgh in 1424. He was also recorded in 1434, 1437/8 and 1438 regarding expenses for Scottish hostages, through accounts of the Warden of Roxburgh Castle; he is described as 'late lieutenant of the constable of the Tower'. **Robert** (15th C.) listed as a Bailie of Hawick (along with Thomas Blair) among the witnesses to the sasine of 1452 regranting the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. Presumably the same man is described as a Burgess (probably of Hawick) in 1454 when he was witness to a legal instrument relating to lands in Eckford, which was witnessed in a tenement of 'John Walche, elder, in town of Hawic'. It is unclear how exactly he was related to the Scotts of Branxholme and Buccleuch, but this establishes that there were Scotts within the Burgh from its very earliest days. **Robert** of Todshaw (15th C.) name in an 'instrument of obligation' from King James III in 1463/4 for the sum of 1200 merks Scots. This was in payment equivalent to the 50 merks of money and 50 merks of land promised for the capture of John Douglas of Balveny, brother of the Earl of Douglas. He may be the Robert who in 1463 was on the panel of retour for Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, as heir to his father. He is probably the same as Robert of 'Togehaugh' (i.e. Todshawhaugh) who witnessed a charter for the lands of Whitchester in 1484. It seems likeley that his lands were at Todshawhaugh (rather than what was later called Todshaw). Perhaps the same 'Robertus scot in todshawhalch' was able to 'compone' in 1493, along with John Turnbull in Hawick for the crime of bringing in Englishmen; his surety was the Laird of Howpasley. **Robert** of Eilrig (15th C.) leased the lands of Craik from Alexander Cockburn of Ormiston in 1477 for 6 years. Cockburn also appointed him as 'Bailie' of those lands, with the power to holds courts etc. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as customs officer in Arbroath in the period 1481–96. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Robert** of Muirhouse and Whames (d.c.1505) son of Stephen. He had a sasine for the lands of 'Murhaus' (i.e. Murihouse near Edinburgh) in 1464. He is recorded in 1482 being sold the land of 'Underchesters' (probably adjacent to Highchesters) by Henry Wardlaw, at that time still Baron of Wilton. The 'Murehouse' was in the Barony of Crichton (now in Midlothian) and not the place near Dryfesdale in Dumfriesshire (where there was a connection in the next couple of generations), or the area near Lilliard's Edge. He is probably the same Robert, son and heir of Stephen of Muirhouse, who witnessed a 1453 sasine at Milsington. This Stephen seems was also referred to as being of Castlelaw, who was a brother of Sir Walter of Buccleuch. He is probably the Robert 'of Dogehauch' who repaid the loan on the lands of Dryden, Commonside and Over Harwood in 1477 (which had involved Stephen of Muirhouse 15 years earlier). It also seems likely he was related to the Howpasley and Thirlestane branches; John of Thirlestane received the half Barony of Wilton from Henry Wardlaw in 1483. He is 'roberti de quhamys' in 1493 when his brother Alexander was allowed to 'compone' for stealing livestock. He is probably the Robert 'in Quhommis' recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501, along with 'Thome Howate' had their fines remitted. His son and heir George had an instrument in 1505/6 where he claimed his father's lands of Muirhouse. **Robert** of Cockerheugh (15th C.) recorded as 'of Cochehaucht' when witness to a charter of 1484/5 when Sir David of Branxholme gave Whitchesters to his son Robert (of Allanhaugh). He was probably closely related to the Scotts of Hassendean. **Robert** of Bowerhouse (15th C.) mentioned in the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5 when David Waugh in Bedrule and Hawick had remission for stealing sheep from him. He is recorded being 'de bourhous', which is probably Bowerhouse, perhaps the one near Lauder. **Robert** of Allanhaugh and Whitchester (d.bef. 1506) 3rd son of Sir David, 7th Laird of Buccleuch. By 1471/2 he was the 2nd surviving son of Sir David (the oldest son Walter having died) when he was named in the marriage contract between his brother David and Jane Douglas; if David died, then he was to marry Jane, sister of Archibald, Earl of Angus. He may be the 'Roberto Scot' who witnessed the document passing Mangerton from the Armstrongs to David of Buccleuch in 1482. He received Whitchester from his father in 1483, with a charter of the lands and lordship following in 1484/5. He resigned them back to his father shortly afterwards, apparently so that Sir David could arrange the entail of his lands. Following the death of his brother David (whose son Walter would succeed to the Buccleuch titles) he became increasingly important in the running of his father's affairs. In 1484 he was, with his father, granted the Bailiary of lands belonging to Melrose Abbey (meaning that they administered the lands financially and judicially). He is recorded as son of David of Buccleuch when he leased the Crown lands of Winterburgh in 1483. The lease continued in 1488,

along with William Roger, with Sir David of Buccleuch as pledge, and continued further in 1490 and 1492. In 1487 he was procurator for his father when he resigned his lands into the hands of the King. In 1488 he and his father were thanked for their serive to the King at the Battle of Blackness, with the Barony of Branxholme being regranted and him named as second in line, after his nephew Walter (who became Lord of Branxholme and Buccleuch). Also in 1488 he leased the lands of Greenwood (probably Girnwood) and the Lyne for 19 years from Sir Thomas Turnbull. He is probably the 'Robert Scot of Branxholme' who is recorded in a sasine of 1490 purchasing land in Hawick from Robert Cessford. He features prominently in the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2, being given £40 and appointed as 'tutor' for Sir David's heir Walter (his nephew), as well as a 'tutor' for William Turnbull of Minto. In 1491/2 he was 'of Quhytchester' when he witnessed a sasine for William Douglas of Cavers. In 1492 his nephew Walter assigned to him all the moveable goods of his father Sir David, in order to pay off debts etc. In 1493 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, he served as surety for: Robert, son of Gilbert Elliot; Alexander, brother of Robert of Whames; Thomas Brown in Minto; Walter of Howpasley; William, son of William of Goldielands; John Melrose in Whithaugh; George Waugh in Hawick; John Davidson in Minto; and others. In 1494/5 he was Robert 'of Quhitchester' when he served was surety for Alexander, son of Andrew Turnbull of Dryden, John of Deloraine, David Waugh in Bedrule and Hawick, and George Fawlaw in Hawick. That same year he 'was permitted to compound' (i.e. pay a fine) for the slaughter of Adam Crawford and for associating with Alexander Jardine, who was a rebel; the Laird of Buccleuch was surety for him. He is recorded in the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. He was also Robert 'of Allanhaugh' in 1494/5 when, along with Adam in Annelshope, he was surety for John in Erncleuch. In 1498/9 he had remission from the King for communing with and assisting rebels and for other crimes. In 1499 he was 'de Quhitchester' when he witnessed the sasine for George, Master of Angus being infefted in the Lordships of Eskdale and Ewesdale. He was one of the men chosen to value the lands of Whithope in 1500. He is recorded in a bond of 1500, where Walter Scott of Branxholme (his nephew and superior) held his tenancy of the lands of Whitchesters until he repaid a debt to Alexander Cockburn of Ormiston Hall; however, it is possible that this was his son rather than him. He is probably the 'Robertus scot de allanehalch' who was surety in 1502 for Alexander Weens and was fined for the non-appearance of Weens at court in Jedburgh. Also in 1502, at the Justice-aire in Peebles, he was surety for Alexander in Hopeton, who may have been the same man as his son Alexander. Additionally, along with Patrick Dickson, he was joint surety in Edinburgh for entering George Dickson for the murder of Simon Dickson. He may have married Christian, sister of William Cockburn of Henderland, who was hanged as a reiver in 1530; however, this seems more likely to have been his son. It has also been suggsted that his wife was Janet Adamson. However, what is documented is that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Tweedie of Drumelzier; the 'tocher' for this marriage was the lands of Wester Deanshouses in Newland Parish, Peeblesshire, which were in dispute in 1498, and sold following the death of his wife Elizabeth Tweedie by 1505. His oldest son was also Robert, who held property in Hawick and farmed at Whitchesters. His grand-daughter married John Scott of Thirlestane. Other sons were: Alexander, who served as a clerk to James V and was the progenitor of the Scotts of Scotstarvit; James (said to be the 3rd son), who was Provost of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine; and Walter, who sold his interest in Wester Deanshouses in 1519. It is claimed that he died at an advanced age, but in that case he must have had his children late; this is because Scott of Rodono suggests he was dead by 1509, with his sons then being minors (younger than 25), so that Walter of Howpasley was then the closer adult male relative to the young Walter of Buccleuch. In 1506/7 he was already deceased when his son Robert was involved in redeeming a loan with John Murray of Falahill with a tower in Hawick as collateral; he may have had this tower 'between the bridges' built – it is possible that it was the predecessor of Drumlanrig's Tower. **Robert** of Haining (15th C.) possibly 3rd son of Robert, 5th Laird of Buccleuch (however, he would appear to have lived about a generation later than this). In 1463 he had a charter for the lands of 'Grevistoun et le Gillishauch' in Peeblesshire from James Crichton of Cairns, witnessed in Edinburgh by David and Alexander, son of Sir Walter of Kirkurd (6th Laird of Buccleuch, hence perhaps his nephews). In 1464/5 he was 'Robin Scot of the Haynig' when he was on the panel to rule on the dispute over the lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex. In 1476 he

granted a charter for lands in Peeblesshire to his cousin Thomas Middlemas. In 1477 he sold the lands of Haining, witnesses again including David and Alexander, sons of Sir Walter of Buccleuch. The lands passed to Murray of Philiphaugh, but returned to his son John. He is recorded in a 'letter of reversion' with David Scott of Branxholme in 1482. This involved borrowing on lands in Selkirk, with security of the lands of 'Uverhawikschelis', 'Netherhawikschelis' and 'Quhitrig' in the Barony of Branxholme. He is probably the Robert who acted as one of the Earl of Angus' Bailies for infefting David Scott of Branxholme in the lands of Mangerton in 1482. In 1484/5 he is described as 'Bailie in that part' in a sasine giving the lands of Mangerton to Walter Scott of Branxholme, and in the same year he is 'in Hanyng' when he witnessed the charter giving Whitchesters to Robert Scott of Allanhaugh (with Adam listed after him, so possibly a son). In 1486 it is stated in the Exchequer Rolls that he held the Haining for life. He was appointed as one of the bailies in 1488 for the leasing of Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne by Robert Scott from Sir Thomas Turnbull; he was there referred to as 'Roberto Scot de Hanyng'. His son Robert was witness to a related document in 1488 and was also 'junior' in 1492 when he and his mother Janet had a 3 year lease on the Haining. In 1489 he was on the retour panel for the Kers of St. Helen Shaw in Selkirk. Either he or his son was 'Robertum Scot de Hanyn' in 1494 on the panel for the inheritance of Synton. In 1494/5 he was recorded when he had some of his sheep stolen from Haining (with his son John also having sheep stolen). He is the 'Robert Scot in Hanyng' listed among the many men given remission in 1504 for any part in the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. Also in 1504 he witnessed a sasine for the lands of Maxton Craig. He was succeeded by John of Haining, who is recorded in 1510 and died at Flodden. His wife's first name was Janet, but her surname is not recorded. **Robert** (15th C.) bequeathed 12 sheep in the last will of Sir David of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is separate from Robert of Allanhaugh, but it is unclear if he is the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** of Horsleyhill (15th C.). William Elliot of Larriston is said to have married his daughter and thereby inherited Horsleyhill. It is unclear how he may have been related to other local Scotts; the Scotts of Horsleyhill of the 17th and 18th centuries were descendants of the Scotts of Tushielaw, and so (presumably) not closely related. **Robert** (15th C.) first witness listed on the 1494 charter in which James of Kirkurd granted the lands of Galalaw to his son David. He is listed as being of 'Achinstancleich', but it is uncertain where these lands were. It seems likely he is the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5 along with Robert Edgar. The pair were already 'at the horn' when James Young in Eldinhope was convicted of resetting and communing with them. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) son of David, recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. He was surety for James Laidlaw in 'Wynterburn' (possibly Winterburgh) who had remission for killing his cousin John Laidlaw from Wolfehope. It is possible he was Robert, son of the Laird of Buccleuch, but that Robert was recorded being of Whitchester when he served as surety in the same year; hence it seems more likely he was son of David, younger of Buccleuch, and hence brother of Sir Walter of Buccleuch. However, he could be son of some other David with a connection to Selkirkshire. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded along with Philip and Andrew in 1494/5. The three were among men who were already fugitives when John of Deloraine was accused of 'resetting, supplying and intercommuning' with them. It seems reasonable to assume that they were closely related, perhaps brothers, but from which branch of the Scotts is unknown. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) one of two men of the same name recorded in a document relating to Uddingston, in the Glasgow chartulary, listed as 'Robertum Scot'. 2 Johns are also listed, as well as the widow of another John. They were all residents of Uddingston, and were presumably related. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Langhope. He is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1499, coming after Adam in Tushielaw in the list of payments made in Ettrick. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** of Hartshaw (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1499 when his son Walter gave his consent for Middlestead of Langhope was assigned to Patrick Home. This was probably the Langhope in the Ale valley. However, it is unclear where 'Hartschaw' was. He may have been the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) occupier of the lands of Redford for 6 years prior to 1499, when they were let instead to the Comptroller, Patrick Home, and he had to pay the balance due. These were the 3 steadings of 'Hindhop,

Drycleuchschele, and Redefurd' in Ettrick Forest, which may have been associated with what was later called Redfordgreen. He may be the Robert, who had payment for the 'fermes' of some Crown lands in Ettrick Forest in the period 1503–06. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1500 to a document for Scott of Branxholme, relating to the lands of Whitchesters. He is recorded as being 'de La Toure', although it is unclear which tower. He may be related to Adam of Hermiston or Walter, son of James of Hassendean, who are also listed. He may be the same man as one of the other contemporary Roberts. It is possible that he is son of Robert of Whitchesters and Allanhaugh, and resided as the tower 'between the bridges' in Hawick, which is mentioned in a document of 1507/8. He may be related to John 'called of the Toor', who is recorded in 1609. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Lairs who is listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 among mostly local men who had their fines compounded. He is recorded as 'Robertus Scot in Laris'. It seems likely he was related to George, who owned Lairs at that time. **Robert** of Deloraine (15th/16th C.) son of John of Deloraine. In 1494/5 he was recorded as elder son ('filius senior') of John when he served as surety for John Reid at the Justice-aire in Selkirk. He may have been tenant of Deloraine, rather than owner. Probably the same Robert 'of Dalorian' was recorded in 1494/5 when he received 'remission' along with David Lauder for assisting the King's rebels etc. Also in 1494/5 he was allowed to 'compone' for several rieving crimes (including stealing cows from Thomas Frissell, horses from Wolfhope and cows from Newark), with Walter of Howpasley as surety. He could also be the 'Robertum Scot de Ettrik' recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501 in relation to payments made to him. He was recorded in 1502 as being called 'Bellit Robin' (probably meaning that he was bald) when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance at the Jedburgh court. In 1510 it must be the same man who is 'Belde Robin Scot' when the Lady of Buccleuch (Elizabeth Kerr, wife of Sir Walter, the 8th Laird) was surety for him, but fined for his non-appearance; he was denounced a rebel and his goods forfeited. His nickname suggests that he was bald-headed. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when he was fined £40 for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Alexander 'Wyndis' of that Ilk was convicted at the same time for the crime done to Philip Fawlaw, who lived in Hawick. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to several land transactions in Edinburgh in 1502. **Robert** of Aikwood (d.bef. 1516) possibly a son of the first Robert of Haining, although this is far from certain. He might be the Robert, son of Robert of Haining, who is recorded in 1486, 1488 and 1492. He was the first Scott of Oakwood, and is recorded as such in 1503 when he was witness to a pledge made by William Cranston of that Ilk at the Justice-aire in Selkirk. His children included: Michael, who succeeded; and Robert, who may have been grandfather of Simon of Bonnington. He may also have had a daughter Isabel, who married James Murray of Bowhill (whose daughter later transferred her lands to her uncle, Michael of Aikwood), **Robert** (d.bef. 1532) son of Robert of the Haining. In 1486 he leased the lands of 'Weststeide de of Filchosyde' in Ettrick Ward. He was witness to a document relating to the lease of the lands of Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne in 1488. He is explicitly referred to as son of Robert of Haining (who was one of the bailies in that part for the precept associated with the same land transfer). In 1492 he is recorded as 'Roberto Scot juniori' when he and his mother leased the lands of Haining. It seems that Haining was later inherited by his brother John. He may be the same man as Robert of Aikwood. **Robert** of Whitehaugh (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Robert Scot of Quhittheff' when witness to a sasine in 1499 for George Douglas, Master of Angus. This is probably the Whitehaugh near Hawick, although this is not certain. He was probably related to David 'in Quhithauche' who is recorded in 1510 and perhaps the David who first gained Whitehaugh in 1479. He may have been related to the Scotts of Heap and Borthwick. Although Scott of Satchells' genealogy of the Scotts of Whitehaugh is largely unreliable, he may correspond to the Robert of Whitehaugh who he says was son of the first Walter of Whitehaugh, related to the Scotts of Borthwick and ultimately descended from the Scotts of Buccleuch. **Robert** of Burnfoot (15th/16th C.) probably 3rd (or 4th) son of James of Kirkurd, Over and Nether Newhall and Hassendean. He was referred to as 'of Nether Newhall' and later 'of Burnfoot', showing that these were once different names for the same estate. He is recorded in 1510/1 receiving the 2 'merklands' of 'Dowiswod' in the Barony of Hassendean from his brother David of Hassendean. He may have been succeeded by Adam. **Robert** of 'Stirkshaws' and Synton (d.bef. 1509)

probably 2nd son of Walter of Synton and Stirkshaws (Stirches), although there are varied interpretations in these generations. It is likely that he was great-great-grandson of George of Synton. He must have had a tower at Stirches, and was certainly involved in the transfer of Harden land to William 'Boltfoot', who is the ancestor of the Scotts of Harden. He was later the 8th Laird of Synton, making it unclear whether he was the same man as Robert 'in Synton', or whether there were 2 contemporary Roberts, both associated with Synton. He is probably the Robert of Stirches to whom James Newton of Dalcove sold the lands of Boonraw for 300 merks in 1481; in the associated sasine of 1487 he was described as son of Walter of Headshaw (further complicating the genealogy). In 1499 he is described as 'Roberti Scot in Langhop' when his rental entry is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls. In 1500 he was one of the men appointed to value the lands of Whithope. In 1501 he was assigned the 'Weststeid de Gildhous, alias Dodbank'; he was described there as 'Robert Scot [mortuus] de Stirkschaw' (i.e., already dead, suggesting perhaps that there are 2 distinct Roberts of Stirches in this period) and the pledge was given by John, son of James Scott (probably of Kirkurd and Hassendean). He also refused the rental of Redford in 1501. In 1501/2 there is a bond of reversion with Alexander, Lord Home, in which he agreed to resign the lands of Harden on payment of £100 Scots at the alter of Wilton Kirk (however, it is unclear whether this happened). In 1502 he was 'de stirkschawis' when he served as surety for John in Hassendean at the Justice-aire in Selkirk. In 1504/5 he bought the '6 merkland of Bondraw of old extent' (i.e. Boonraw, perhaps repurchasing) from David Hoppringle, Walter Scott of Howpasley, George Hepburn and William Middlemas; these lands had formerly belonged to James Newton of Dalcove, and he had a charter for the lands in 1505. In 1531 he was referred to as 'Vat Scot doughters sone and ayr to umquhill George Vaych of Norcht Synton', suggesting that he married a daughter of George Veitch, and thereby inherited part of Synton. However, Satchells says he was married to a daughter of Rutherford of Hunthill. His sons were Walter of Synton, William of Harden and David. He was killed by Andrew Crossar (i.e. Crozier), for which Crossar was drawn and hanged in 1509. He was probably dead by 1507/8 when Walter of Stirches (presumably his son) is recorded, and in 1510, when Walter, son of the deceased Robert, is mentioned holding lands in Synton, in an indenture between the Erskines and Kerrs. He was certainly deceased in 1512 when his son Walter transferred Harden to his other son William. David 'Lady' was recorded as tenant in Stirches in the early years of the 16th century, suggesting he may have been a close relative, possibly his son. In 1526 the long list of Borders men who had remission for their attack on the Earl of Arran contains 'Walter Scot of Syntoun, William Scot in Hardane, Dauid Scot his brother', all of whom were probably his sons. Adam Scott is recorded as brother-in-law of Walter in Synton, and hence was probably married to one of his daughters. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1509 as 'Robertum Scott de Turri prope Selkirk' on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting his father's lands of Alemoor. His lands were clearly near Selkirk, but it is unclear whether they were a tower, or somewhere with a similar name. It is possible he was the same Robert mentioned being 'de La Toure' in a 1500 document. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) son of Walter of Headshaw, brother of Philip, David, Simon, Walter and Thomas. He was tenant in Synton and is easily confused with Robert of Stirches, who was also sometimes 'of Synton'. In 1493 and in 1494/5 he was surety for Hector Lauder, Laird of Todrig, who had been involved with a raid on Minto and other crimes. In 1502 he is Robert 'in syntoun' who, along with William in Fenwick, was fined by the Court of the Judiciary for failing to enter William Middlemas. Also in 1502 he was surety for John in Whitehaugh, for John in Hermiston, for John in Walls (along with Walter of Headshaw), for William in Fenwick (when he was described as son of Walter of Headshaw) and for Patrick in Harwoodhill (when he was 'in syntoun'). Additionally in 1502 he was 'de stirkschawis' when he served as surety for Hector Lauder in Clerklands, who had stolen livestock from Harthern and wounded a man in Selkirk, and also (along with Walter of Howpasley) served as surety for Patrick, son of Adam 'in Hardwodhill', for Walter, son of Walter of Headshaw, and (with George Turnbull of Hallrule) for Walter Turnbull in Branxholme. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to an instrument in Ayr in 1524. **Robert** of Haining (d.bef. 1532) son of John of Haining, who died at Flodden. He was served heir in 1514. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was still a minor when he died. In 1617 he was one of several supporters of the Scotts of Harden who Lady Bonnington complained had attacked her family (as part of a

feud between the Harden and Bonnington Scotts). He is probably the Robert whose heirs are mentioned in 1527 when James 'Mouss', Burgess of Selkirk, resigned the fourth part of his lands of East Haining, which he held in bond from them. His son Thomas succeeded to Haining in 1538. **Robert** (16th C.) son of Adam of Tushielaw. He is mentioned in 1526, when Thomas McClellan of Bomby complained that his mother-in-law was removed by her son James Gordon of Lochinvar and delivered to him. Also in 1526 he was among Borderers listed having remission for the attack on the Earl of Arran; his father and brothers John and William were also listed. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in Blindhaugh in 1535 when he witnessed a document at Drinkstone. This involved Robert in Howford requesting John in Drinkstone to vacate Drinkstone. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** of Howford (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1535. He was then 'in Howford' and warned John 'in Dringstoun' to vacate Drinkstone, which belonged heritably to him. John protested that he had valid possession consistent with the dues agreed to be paid to him. It is unclear how this dispute was resolved. Robert in Blindhaugh was one of the witnesses. The connections here may give a clue to the origins of the Scotts of Howford. In 1538 he witnessed (along with George in Blindhaugh) a document for Ralph Davidson involving Grahamslaw and 'Chames'. In 1539 there is a marriage contract between his son Walter and Elizabeth, daughter of Marion Dalgleish (who appears to have been a sister of Adam Dalgleish of Deuchar). George in Blindhaugh was decribed as 'gudschir' (i.e. grandfather or other senior male relative) of his son Walter; it seems likely that George in Blindhaugh was his brother. An entry (in the Selkirk Protocol Books) in 1540 makes it clear that Marion Dalgleish was his wife, and hence the marriage contract was between step-brother and step-sister. He is probably the Robert 'in Howford' recorded in 1544 when John, heir of the deceased James Gledstanes of Cocklaw complained that he and his tutor William Scott (perhaps an uncle) had made an arrangement for 6 ½ husbandlands in Cocklaw and owed Gledstains 200 merks redemption money. The Robert of Howford listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch, may have been his son. **Robert** 'Tutor of Howpasley' (15th/16th C.) probably the 2nd or 3rd son of Alexander of Howpasley. He may be the Robert of Howpasley who in 1493 served as surety for Adam and Walter Turnbull in Hornshole and may also be the Laird of Howpasley who was surety for Robert in Todshawhaugh and John Turnbull in Hawick. However, Walter of Howpasley (presumably his brother) is also recorded as surety for several people in 1493 and 1494/5, and it appears that both men were designated as Laird of these lands at the same time. He is probably the 'Robertum Scot de Holpaslot' who was on the 1517 panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting the lands of Branxholme. In 1524/5 he was 'Tutor of Howpaslot' when he was one of the men who pledged to help the new Warden (the Earl of Angus) keep the peace. He was listed as 'tutour to Howpaslot' in the large number of Borderers pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran (with his brother Simon also listed). In 1526 he was one of the men recorded in a protest by the superior of his lands, Douglas of Drumlanrig. He may also have been tutor to the Scotts of Buccleuch, like his brother Walter. In 1527 he was witness to the agreement ending the feud between Sir Walter of Branxholme and James Murray of Falahill. In 1527 he was among the local lairds, led by Sir Walter of Branxholme, given remission for mustering their supporters at Melrose (i.e. Skirmish Field) and Linlithgow. In 1528 he (along with other supporters of Buccleuch) was pardoned for crimes of treason and had his lands restored; this was at the instigation of Buccleuch, and the crimes referred to presumbly included trying to capture the young King at Skirmish Field. He is 'tutor of Howpaslot' in 1528, when one of the abitrators asked to decide on the succession to the lands of Borthaugh. He also witnessed an agreement between Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and James Murray of Falahill in 1528. He is further recorded as witness to a discharge relating to Scott lands in 1528/9, where he is described as 'Robert Scot, tutor of Howpaslet' and holder of the lands of Craik. He is mentioned in the indenture of 1529 to reconcile the feuding Scotts and Kerrs. In 1530 he was the first of the Lairds of Roxburghshire listed as submitting themselves to the King's will to keep peace on the Border. In 1532 he was still 'tutor of Houpaslot' when he was executor (along with George of Blindhaugh) for Janet of Howpasley, and agreed to pay Andrew Ker of Primside a fee for the marriage of Janet to Thomas McDougall of Makerstoun; he also promised to bind himself to 'his beloved friend' George of Blindhaugh, against payment for this dowry. A charter of 1532/3 transfers Midshiels and Appletreehall from Janet Scott (daughter of

his brother Walter) to him. This is confirmed in a royal grant of 1536, Appletreehall and Midshiels formerly being held by his father (presumably Alexander of Howpasley). **Robert** (d.bef. 1539) became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1516/7, in right of his wife, who was a daughter of William Forsyth. In 1539 his widow Elizabeth Forsyth gave her tenement and rigs in Selkirk to their daughter Elizabeth; James (who was probably a relative) pointed out that he already had liferent of the tenement. **Robert** (16th C.) became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1524, in right of his wife, who was a daughter of Laurence Henrison. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. **Robert** (16th C.) resident of Perthshire. In 1551 there was a marriage contract between his daughter Janet and Hugh, son of John 'Fenesoun'; the marriage to take plae 'in all gudly haist'. He was to pay 90 merks as a dowry, while the couple were to receive tacks from the lands of Carpow, 'Pitgrugny' and Ferryfield near Abernethy. He may be the Robert, portioner in Carpow in Fife whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1575/6, at the same time as that of Thomas, also portioner in Carpow. He was probably related to John in Carpow, whose will was registered in 1582/3. **Robert** 'Auld Hob o Riskenhope' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1557 when he paid rental on Shorthope in the Ettrick valley to the monks of Melrose. He was probably related to the Scotts of Tushielaw, Thirlestane etc. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in 'Vestir Dron' in Perthshire. He is recorded as witness to a document of 1558 relating to lands there. Several other documents at about that time were witnessed by Roberts who could be him. **Robert** of Howpasley (d.bef. 1567) son of Sir Walter of Howpasley. His uncle Robert was his 'tutor' for many years; he was a minor until at least 1530. He is probably the Robert to whom in 1532 Janet (his mother) sold her 10 merklands of Birkenside in Berwickshire, and which he then sold to Andrew Ker of Primside. In 1533 he (and presumably not his uncle), along with John of Thirlestane, entered a 'bond of manrent' with Malcolm, Lord Flemming (Chamberlain of Scotland). Also in 1533 he and Philip in Dryhope were accused by William in Kershope (in Ettrick) of stealing goods from there. In 1539 he and Ninian Anderson received 289 sheep on behalf of Thomas Marjoribanks, which Patrick Murray of Falahill, 'Sanders' Murray and James Grieve owed to the King's grace. He is probably the Robert of Howpasley who had 6 particates of land within Hawick according to the 1537 Charter. He had the lands of Howpasley confirmed to him and his wife Isobel Murray in 1536, and later received the 'non-entry' duties of the lands for the years since the death of his father Walter. He is the Laird of 'Howpaslot' who was on an assize in Edinburgh in 1534. In 1535 he had a black horse stolen from his lands of 'Wolcleuche' by Simon Armstrong and others and his farm at Howpasley was burned by a group of Armstrongs, with 60 cattle being taken. In 1539 he and Thomas (son of Adam) were warned to remove their tenants from the lands of Falside, owned by Sir Walter of Branxholme and his son Walter. In 1539/40 he sold the farm of 'le cot rig' in the Mains of Appletreehall to Janet Scott, widow of Robert 'Elwand'; it is written that he 'binds himself faithfully after coming to his house from Edinburgh' to guarantee peaceful possession of the farm by Janet until he paid her the same amount back. In 1539 he was on the 'retour' panel for James Crichton of Cranston Riddell. In 1541 he occupied the lands of Whitehope (in Yarrow), Ladhope (in Ettrick) and 'Aldishope' (in Ettrick), as well as claiming the lands of Howford. In 1541 he was one of the cautioners (for the huge sum of £10,000) for John Johnstone of that Ilk. Also in 1541 he was one of the sureties for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and witnessed an infeftment of lands to William, son of Robert of Allanhaugh. An English document of 1543 describes how his farms at 'Appiltre and Chauerbenton' (presumably Appletreehall and Chamberlain Newton) were attacked by men from Tynedale, who took 70 head of cattle, 170 sheep, 28 horses and goods from the houses, as well as 12 prisoners. He is listed among the supporters of Sir Walter in 1547/8 when they complained about the Kerrs joining the English at Pinkie, and burning their lands. In 1549 he granted his 2 husband lands of Appletreehall to Hector, brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope; his heir Walter, and other son Robert, were among the witnesses. In 1550 he gave a further charter to Hector Turnbull for the lands of Pinnacle and Broomlands. Also in 1550, he entered into a bond with Sir Walter of Branxholme and 9 other Scotts (and Elliot of Redheugh) in which they promised the Queen and Lord Governor to assist in bringing in criminals. He is recorded in 1553, along with his son Walter, when their lands of Birkenside in Berwickshire were 'apprised', i.e. sold to pay debts. In 1553/4 he was listed among Scotts and their supporters who a

group of Kers promised not to harm. In 1557 he was fined for not appearing among other Scotts to answer for the attempted murder of Sir Peter Cranston at the Kirk of the Lowes. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. In 1562 he leased his farm of Whitehope (in Yarrow) to John Dalgleish in Deuchar; the witnesses included William in Hartwoodmyres, William's son Thomas, Adam of 'Vamfra', Philip of Dryhope and William in Tushielaw. Also in 1562 he witnessed a transaction for William in Hartwoodmyres. In 1562/3 he was elder of Howpasley when, along with his son Sir Walter, the superior of the lands tried unsuccessfully to have him removed. He is probably the 'Lard of Howpaslocht' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He is probably the Laird of Howpasley listed on Monipennie's c.1594 compilation of Border lairds (even although he was long deceased by then). His wife is recorded in this charter as Isobel Murray, who was 2nd daughter of John 'the Outlaw Murray' of Falahill. He was succeeded by his son Sir Walter of Birkenside and Howpasley in 1578/9. His children may also have included John of Thirlestane. **Robert** of Allanhaugh (d.c.1557) son of Robert of Allanhaugh and Whitchesters, he held 3 'particates' of land in Hawick according to the 1537 Charter. He may be the same man as Robert 'de La Toure' who witnessed a charter relating to the lands of Whitchesters in 1500 (although it is possible there was another generation of Roberts). In 1507/8 he was probably the Robert, son and heir of Robert of Whitchesters who had a loan with John Murray of Falahill involving the 'turrim edificatam burgo de Hawic inter pontes' (i.e. the tower built in Hawick between the bridges). If this is true, it suggests that the predecessor of Drumlanrig's Tower was built by the Scotts of Whitchesters and Allanhaugh. In 1517 he was on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch inheriting his father's barony of Branxholme. He was probably the Robert of 'Allanehauche' who, with several others, swore to help the Earl of Angus (the new Warden) keep the peace in 1524/5. He is probably also the Scott of 'Allanshaugh' who is recorded in a protest by Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1526. In 1527 he was among the local lairds given remission for mustering their supporters at Melrose (i.e. Skirmish Field) and Linlithgow. He is mentioned as being pardoned about 1528, along with Robert of Howpasley and William of Hassendean, and also mentioned in the indenture of 1529 attempting to reconcile the Scotts and Kerrs. In 1530 he was listed among the 21 Roxburghshire Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep better order. In 1530/1 his son and heir apparent William was entered into ward in Borthwick Castle along with John, son of Walter of Synton, with sureties being Robert, Lord Maxwell and John Johnstone of that Ilk. In 1535 he was indicted for not paying to George, Lord Home 9 years of rent for the lands of Greenwood and Lyne; his brother Adam acted as surety. Also in 1535 he was tried in Jedburgh of a set of rieving crimes, specifically bringing men from Liddesdale to burn Midlem and steal from several farms near there, as well as at Croslie, Fastheugh, Yair, Town-of-Rule, Sunderlandhall, Clarilaw and elsewhere; he was found innocent of the charges. He is recorded as 'of Alanhaucht' in 1539 when involved with a bond among Scotts, relating to the illegitimacy of Thomas, son to Adam Scott. He was a witness to the 1540 resignation of the lands of Nether Harden from Simon Scott of Fenwick to William Scott of Harden. In 1541 he was accused by Sir Walter of Buccleuch of attacking his wife with a Jedburgh staff, and 'had she not been ready, the butt end had slain her'; later that year, on Boxing Day, he drove away the cattle from Branxholme, and clearly there was a feud of some sort between the two Scotts. He may be the 'Rob Scott of Halowathe in Tevedall' who was recorded in an English letter as having his houses burned by men of Bewcastle in 1542, and 16 of his cows taken. In 1553/4 he was listed among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. In 1554/5 he is recorded in a sasine as the tutor of the young Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was one of the group of 200 Scotts and others who rode to the Kirk of the Lowes to try to kill Sir Peter Cranston in 1557, being later bound over not to harm Cranston afterwards. He seems likely to be the Robert 'of Allanmouth' listed among the 'Pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch by Scott of Satchells. He served as a 'tutor' for Walter Scott of Buccleuch during his minority. He may be the Robert of Whitchesters who was said to have married Christian, daughter of William Cockburn of Henderland. He was succeeded by his son William, and may also have had a daughter who married John Scott of Thirlestane. In 1541 he infefted his son William (and William's wife, Margaret, daughter of John of Thirlestane) in his 6 merkland of 'Quhyisester treis' in the Barony of Whitchesters.

In 1569 his grandson and heir was stated to be another Robert of Allanhaugh (whose son William is recorded in 1581); it therefore seems likely that the succession was this Robert, William, Robert and William again, all before 1600. **Robert** of Alton and Clarilaw (16th C.) eldest son of Adam of Clarilaw. He is recorded as 'in Clarelaw' in 1528/9 in a 'discharge' of fees by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, relating to lands of several Scotts. He probably also related to the David 'in Clarelaw' recorded in the 1530s and 1540s. He is said to have lived to an advanced age and was succeeded in the lands of Alton by his son Adam. He is probably the Robert 'in Clarilaw descended from the antient house of Hassanden' who was listed by Satchells as being among the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch. Probably the same man was recorded as son and heir of Adam of 'Nethirmanis of Hassinden' in 1550/1 when he was infefted in the lands of Little Drinkstone. In 1566 presumably the same Robert is 'in Hassendenburn' when he had a letter of reversion in his favour from John Scott of Drinkstone for the lands of Little Drinkstone. He is recorded as Robert of Over Hassendean when he was witness to a confirming charter for the Turnbull of Hassendeanbank in 1571. He is similarly recorded in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme; he had purchased some land from John Scott of Drinkstone, the money being held by Scott of Branxholme's agent, John Watson. In 1580 he gave annual rent of his lands of the Over Mains of Hassendeanburn to the servant of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell (widow of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch) for the loan of £60 Scots; this was with the consent of his eldest son Adam. He 'touched the pen' to subscribe (meaning that he could not write himself). He was probably the Robert of Alton listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. He was also a witness in in 1581 to a 'letter of slains' in Hawick whereby Robert and James Scott forgave the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Over Southfield for the murder of their brother George. He was 'of Altoun' when he signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. He may be the Robert of Hassendean who was involved in a dispute with Robert Elliot of Horsleyhill in 1592 over a 2 merk land in Dowswood. Keith Scott suggests he lived to an advanced age and died about 1594, but this seems too late, so there may be 2 generations here. His son was Adam of Alton and his grandson was Robert of Alton; in 1606 Robert was served as heir to his father Adam in lands in Chamberlain Newton and to his grandfather Robert in lands in Hassendean, thus establishing the link between the 3 generations. In 1653 Robert of Alton's daughters Margaret, Bessie and Agnes were served 'heirs portioners' of Robert 'of Easter Maines of Hasindaine', their 'foir grandsher', who was probably him; hence he was great-grandfather of these 3 women. It is unclear how he was related to earlier and contemporary Scotts of Hassendean, however, it is possible he was closely connected with David (who was killed about 1564). **Robert** (16th C.) 2nd son of Philip of Headshaw. In 1531 he assigned to him the lands of Hartwoodburn after his death, his uncle William of Ormiston acting as official for the legal transaction. It is unclear whether this happened, since his brother Walter was occupying Hartwoodburn in 1541. However, also in 1541 Walter assigned to him one quarter of Hartwoodburn, 'lying in ryndaill by open fields' for 5 years. He is recorded again as brother of Walter in a Selkirk document of 1541/2. In 1542 he is probably the Robert who let half of Hartwoodburn to John Angus, with the advise of Walter in Headshaw (probably his brother) and Walter of Haining. He could be the Robert in Hartwoodburn who witnessed a sasine in Selkirk in 1544, involving Thomas. In 1579 he was recorded as brother german of Walter of Headshaw when he was witness to the making of the inventory of Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. **Robert** (16th C.) Customar of Irvine according to the Exchequer Rolls for at least the years 1537–42. He gave in his reports with William, junior, who was surely related. He was probably also related to John, who was an official in Irvine at about the same time. Probably the same Robert was a Burgess of Irvine recorded in an instrument made in Ayr in 1531 and who held lands in 'Newtoun' in Ayrshire in the same year. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in Borthaugh who was recorded in 1549 when tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complained about their farms being burned by a group of Englishmen and Kers in the previous year. **Robert** (16th C.) possibly a son of David of Tushielaw and younger brother of Adam of Tushielaw and John of Thirlestane (although this is uncertain). He was Parish Clerk of St. Mary of the Lowes. He was described as 'in Bowhill' in 1557 when he was repledged for his part in the armed mob which came to the Church at St. Mary's seeking to kill Sir Peter

Cranston. His sureties were Sir John Scott, Commissary of the Archbishop of Glasgow and Robert Scott of Bonnington. Other men named include Scotts of Allanhaugh, Burnfoot, Haining, Harden, Howpasley, Synton and Thirlestane. He is probably the Robert 'of Bowhill' who paid rental for lands in Rodono to Melrose Abbey in 1557. He is easy to confuse with Robert of Aikwood and Bowhill. **Robert** of Horsleyhill (16th C.) charged by the Queen's Advocate in 1563 with 'Resetting of Inglismenne, and Thiftuus Steling of certane Oxin'. William of Tushielaw was fined for not producing the relevant documents. Since it appears that Horsleyhill was owned by the Elliots about this time it is unclear how he could have been Laird (perhaps this was an error of Pitcairn in 'Scott' for 'Elliot'?; however, descendants of the Scotts of Tushielaw would later own Horsleyhill). **Robert** 'Wait Aboot Um' (16th C.) recorded in 1562 along with Robert 'of Collefurd' and John 'callit the Clerk'. The 3 were excepted from the bond between the Scotts and the Kers, but instead we to be pursued for their crimes. His name is explicitly recorded as 'Wait About Him', but it is unclear what this meant. **Robert** 'Hob' (d.1564) recorded in 1562 along with John 'callit the Clerk' his brother and Hob 'Wait About Him'. He is listed as Robert 'of Collefurd'. The 3 were excepted from the assurance given by the Scotts that they would end their feud with the Kers, but instead these men were to be pursued (and hence presumably already found guilty of crimes). They were convicted of sheep-stealing and reset and hanged, along Mark Elliot called 'of the Hill' and John Henderson 'the Falser'; he is recorded as 'callit of Colyfurd'. He was surely related to the William, son of Walter, who had a sasine for Colifort in 1550. It was probably his widow who was the Katherine Scott, wife of the deceased Robert 'of Collenfurde' who remarried to Walter Dalmahoy in South Synton and resigned her lands in Hundleshope (in Peeblesshire) to her son Thomas Scott. In 1562 his son Thomas married Isabella, daughter of John Gledstains of that Ilk, and they were granted 4 husbandlands in Hundleshope in Peeblesshire. **Robert** of Wamphray, Rysholm and Bonnington (d.bef. 1563) probably from the Scotts of Aikwood, but the precise connection is not established. He could, for example, have been a younger son of the first Robert of Aikwood. Sometime in the period 1514–1524 he married Katherine, daughter and heiress of John Boyle of Wamphray (in Dumfriesshire) and Rysholm (in Ayrshire); she was widow of John Johnstone and died in 1524. He assumed the designation 'of Wamphray and Rysholm'. In 1530 he was surety for 4 Johnstone brothers and in the same year Helen 'Baty' (wife of Alan Stewart) sued him for the right of marriage of the heir of Wamphray. He served on an assize in 1532 in Dumfriesshire and in 1535 was cautioner for Philip Murray of Falahill. In about 1540 he and Sir Walter of Buccleuch were released from ward after making promises to help keep order on the Border. He was 'of Wamphray' recorded in ward in 1540 when he was releaed (along with Robert of Howpasley) on condition of keeping the peace, with 2 of their friends to remain in ward as pledges. In 1541 he was 'of Wamphray' when he claimed tenancy of the lands of Winterburgh in Ettrick. His son Robert was infeft in the lands of Rysholm in 1541, but died before 1549. He was recorded as tenant in 'Rysholme' in Ayrshire in 1542, when he had a sasine for those lands. He was accused of being a traitor and spy in 1545 and appears to have taken refuge at Aikwood. He is also listed being of Wamphray in 1547/8 among the supporters of Sir Walter of Branxholme in a bond of loyalty to the Crown, along with the Kerrs, and in 1550 he was one of 10 Scotts to sign a bond with the Queen, to keep order and bring in criminals. In 1550 he was 'of Wamfrey' when he witnesed an obligation by Sir Walter Scott to bring in criminals on the Border. He and his son Adam sold Wamphray to James Johnstone of Pocornwell in 1548/9 and they also disposed of Rysholm in about 1550. They then moved to Selkirkshire, where he was 'in Haikwood' (i.e. Oakwood) in 1550. In about 1550 he purchased 'Haitpule and Little Ernstoun' from Lord Brthwick; he had previously been tenant in Haitpule (or Heathpool). At about the same time he and his son Adam bought 'Halmedow and Horsward' (Hallmeadow and Horswaird) from John Touris of Manor. In 1552 he was described as 'in Aikwode' when he and his son and heir Adam purchased both halves of the lands of Bonnington from the daughters and heirs of Martin Wylie. He was 'formerly of Wamfra' in 1552 when he and Robert of Thirlestane paid fines for people at the Justice-aire in Selkirk. In 1553/4 he was listed as 'of Wanfra' among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. In 1557/8 he was 'sometime of Wamfray' when along with his son Adam they were bound by a charter to sell 'Ryisholme' in Ayrshire to John Hamilton of 'Beynstoun'; however, they were unable to do so, having been evicted and hence had to give rentals of Bonnington and other lands in

Peebleshire to Hamilton. He is probably the same as the Robert 'of Bonyntoune' who was surety for some of the Scotts charged in 1557 with trying to kill Sir Peter Cranston at the Kirk of the Lowes, and who was on the panel for charging John Gledstains of Cocklaw with murder in 1561. In 1557 he was 'of Bonytoun' when he paid rental to Melrose Abbey for 'Espyhoup' and 'Stobeclouch'. In 1558 he was 'of Wamfra' when he received 'cloiss writtingis' from the Queen. In 1560 he had a charter for the lands of Wakefield in liferent, and to his son John in fee. He was listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. He secondly married Isobel Ker, who was widow of Michael of Aikwood. He was succeeded in the lands of Bonnington by his son Adam, and he was grandfather of Simon of Bonnington (who was served heir to his grandmother, Katherine Boyle, in 1611); he may be the Adam 'of Vamfra' recorded in 1562. His other sons were: Robert, who predeceased him; John of Wakefield; John (again), an illegitimate son; and Robert, another illegitimate son, who was legitimatised in 1576 (and may be the Robert of Wamphray mentioned in 1597/8). He is probably the Robert recorded in a service of heirs in 1625; William Burnet succeeded to the brother of his great-grandfather on his mother's side, as heir to John of 'Walkmanfield' (in Peeblesshire), son of Robert of Bonnington, brother of Adam. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1550 as Bailie to Lord Hay, Constable of Scotland, in a legal instrument in Perthshire. **Robert** of Thirlestane (d.c.1576) son of John, the first recorded Laird of Thirlestane, in Ettrick valley. In 1550 he was among local lairds (including Walter of Buccleuch and Robert of Howpasley) who swore to the Queen and Lord Governor that they would help bring in criminals. In 1553 there is an assurance by Walter Kerr of Cessford not to hurt him or his family and friends (this following the murder of Sir Walter of Buccleuch in Edinburgh). In 1557 he was listed as being 'of Schastaine' (perhaps a transcription error) when he paid rental for 'Craige', 'Ramseclouch' and 'Thrilistane' to the monks of Melrose. He was also involved in 1557 with the band of about 200 Scotts and their supporters who sought out Sir Patrick Cranston at the Kirk of the Lowes as part of a feud. He was appointed one of the curators of Sir Walter of Branxholme in 1562, when he was in his minority. In 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He was probably the 'Gudman of Thirlstane' on an assize of 1564 involving the murder of David of Hassendean. And in 1564/5 he was also listed as one of the 4 curators of Sir Walter of Branxholme in the bond signed with the Kerrs; he signed 'with my hand at the pen', indicating that he could not write). He was probably Warden-Depute of the West Borders, although no dates are known. In 1567 he was one of the cautioners for the marriage contract between Elizabeth, sister of Walter of Branxholme and Thomas, son of Walter Ker of Cessford. Also in 1567 he and Master Thomas Weston relieved Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as surety for Archie's Will in Gorrenberry and Sim Elliot in Dodburn. In 1568 he had a charter of feu-right for Thirlestane, Ramseycleuch, Scabcleuch and Craighill from the Commendator of Melrose Abbey. In 1568/9 his support was mentioned as a curator of Sir Walter of Buccleuch on t further bond between the Scotts and Kers. In 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. In 1569 he (along with Sir Walter of Branxholme, Langlands of that Ilk and William, Lord Borthwick) was surety for several Elliots. He was also cautioner for Walter of Headshaw in 1569 and for other Borderers in 1573. In 1573 he was named as a debtor in the will of Dr. John Craig in Edinburgh. In late 1573 he was charged to enter Ade Dodds and George Laidlaw, tenants in Ramseycleuch. He was curator of Walter Scott of Buccleuch, recorded in 1575, but is deceased by 1577. He is probably the Laird listed in Monipennie's c.1594 (but put together much earlier) compilation of Border chiefs. He married Margaret Scott, who may have been daughter of 'Wicked Wat' (not a daughter of the 1st Lord of Buccleuch, as suggested by Satchells); she was among the curators of her son Robert, complaining about the treatment he had at the hands of Simon Scott of Winterburgh, and was still living at Thirlestane in 1609. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Robert. Other sons were Walter of Gamescleuch and William of Fingland (who may also have had the lands of Merrylaw); both these sons are listed among those involved with the 1593 slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands, and both were probably at the rescue of Kinmont Willie – 'Johns Son, Robert, was Warden in his time, The fight of Robertshill he did gain, He for King, and Countrey did maintain the Truth; He married Scot, Daughter to the Laird of Buckcleugh' [CWS]. **Robert** of Allanhaugh (16th C.) recorded as 'Young Robert

Scot of Alanehauch' in 1557 when he rented the Brugh from Melrose Abbey. Probably the same Robert is described as heir to his deceased grandfather in 1569, when there was a discharge from his cousin, Sir Walter of Branxholme, for whom his grandfather acted as tutor during Sir Walter's minority; he was also granted the non-entry of the rents and other fees associated with Whitchester, from the time of the death of the former Robert of Allanhaugh (around 1557) until he became of age. He is probably the Robert of Allanhaugh who in 1579 sold (or borrowed money on) the annual rent of 'Reahousknow' for £100 Scots to Walter of Todrig; the transaction was witnessed at Riddell. Probably the same Robert of Allanhaugh is listed in 1581 among Scotts and their allies who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council; his son William is also listed. He was most likely the Robert of Allanhaugh (along with William 'in Alanehaucht, now in Hawik', presumably his son, and Scotts associated with Over Southfield) who were involved in the murder of Hawick resident George Scott in 1578; George's brothers Robert and James wrote a 'letter of slains' in Hawick in which they forgave the assailants. In 1585 he had a bond with Sir Walter of Buccleuch, settling an old feud over the death of David, son of Adam of Allanhaugh, and Hob Dalgleish, servant of Sir Walter's in Braidhaugh; his 'brother germane' Walter is also listed. In 1590 his cautioners were Sir Walter of Buccleuch and Sit John Edmonson. He was also recorded in about 1590 among the landed men of the Borders and was 'of Allanhauch or Raisknowis' in 1590 among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. Probably the same Robert 'of Allanehauch' was in 1599 listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'. Papers relating to him in the period 1581–1600 are in the National Archives. It seems possible that he was son of William, but may have been the direct heir of his grandfather, the previous Robert. However, the history of this family is very unclear. **Robert** (d.1540s) probably eldest son of Robert of Wamphray, Rysholm and Bonnington. In 1542 he was infefted in his father's lands of Rysholm, but died shortly afterwards, his father's successor being his brother Adam of Bonnington. Another Robert was his father's illegitimate son. **Robert** (16th C.) Bailie of Hawick, recorded in 1560 when Thomas Short inherited his brother John Short's tenement on the north side of the High Street. He is probably also the Bailie who signed the 1569 bond against the thieves of Liddesdale, along with many inhabitants of Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Berwickshire and Peeblesshire. He may be the same as one of the other local Robert Scotts of the time. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1571/2 as one of 4 inhabitants of Hawick who entered themselves to answer some kind of bond, with Sir William Ker of Caverton as cautioner. 'Philip's Jock' was one of the other men and hence possibly related. In 1572/3 the same men swore allegiance to the Crown and gave assurance that they would not help or reset Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and others, with Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig as cautioner. **Robert** (16th C.) Burgess of Stirling. In 1563 he 'asked instruments' in Edinburgh for a momorandum for 'Katherin Scot, relict and executrix of Johnne Cuthill in Dene'. He may have been related to Katherine. **Robert** (16th C.) son and heir of William 'in Hawik', mentioned in 1557 and in 1565/6. His father had leases on lands in Hawick owned by Trinity Collegiate Church in Edinburgh (and formerly belonging to Soutra). It is possible he is the same as Robert 'in Hawik' recorded in 1592. **Robert** of Stirches (16th C.) probably son of Walter of Synton by his 2nd wife Margaret, daughter of James Riddell of that Ilk. His step-mother was a Cockburn of Ormiston, from whom the family inherited the lands of Whitslade. He was the progenitor of the Scotts of Whitslade and Stirches. Scott of Satchells describes him as the eldest son of Walter of Synton with his 2nd son Margaret Riddell. He is probably the Robert, son of Walter of Synton who appeared for his father in 1561 to promise to produce 'Hob Flescheour', who was accused of theft in Berwick. In the same year he was listed as son to Walter of Synton among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. In the charter for Stirches in 1575, he appears to be described as 2nd son of Walter of Synton and already deceased, when his son and heir Walter was granted the 6-merk land of Stirches. He may be the Robert, brother to Walter of Stirches who witnessed the installation of the new Parson and Vicar of Ashkirk in 1579/80. He married a daughter (possibly Helen) of Rutherford of Hunthill and was succeeded by his son Walter 'the Hawk' (who was probably the first to be designated 'of Whitslade', and was served heir to his grandfather Walter in the lands of Whitslade in 1605). Scott of Satchells also says he had a son Thomas, who was 1st of Todrig, but this appears to be off by a generation.

It is said that another son, also Robert, accompanied Scott of Buccleuch on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle in 1596. He may have been responsible for the building (or rebuilding) of the tower at Stirches – 'Betwixt him and Margaret Riddel was procreat, Twelve Bairns that was all married, Robert of Whit-slade was their first Son, And William of Huntly was his Brother-German' [CWS], 'His Father Robert thy great Grandsir, Of Stirches was design'd, Because his Father Walter Scot Liv'd at Whitslade, in his time' [CWS]. **Robert** (d.1583) natural son of Robert of Wamphray, Rysholm and Bonnington. He was legitimised in 1576. He is probably the Robert of Wamphray who received a promise of money for merchandise in Edinburgh in 1577. In 1581 was a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, 'of the house of Wamfray', when along with several other Scotts (from Hartwoodmyres, Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, North Bowhill, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley), he supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington (his half-brother) in a dispute with Robert of Haining. Robert 'of Wamphra', who was subject to a complaint involving a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1597/8 was probably his son. His testament was not confirmed until 1601, with his grandson (also Robert, burgess of Edinburgh) as his main executor; he is there described being of Bonnington. **Robert** of Burnfoot (16th C.) probably 2nd son of William of Harden, as stated by Scott of Satchells. He was eldest son of William with his 2nd wife, who was a Ker of Fairnilee and widow of Riddell of that Ilk. His brother was George of Todrig and his lands were Burnfoot in the Ale valley (as opposed to Burnfoot-on-Teviot). He may be the Robert of Burnfoot who, along with Robert of Burhead, was in 1579/80 involved in a case against Thomas Dalgleish and Simon of Gamescleuch over the murder of David Dalgleish in Harehead; restitution was being sought from the pair, with their arbitrators being William of Huntly and Robert, Burgess of Hawick. He may have been father of William of Burnfoot in Ale and hence Robert and Walter, brothers of William. These 3 brothers were mentioned in 1612 when the sons of the Earl of Bothwell were involved in an ongoing dispute with them over land and tithes. **Robert** (16th C.) described as son of deceased Robert of Raesknowe in an undated marriage contract with Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. Sir Thomas lived until 1572, and hence it must have been before this date. He was probably related to David of Raesknowe who was one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. Probably the same Robert 'of Reahousknowe' was recorded in 1581 when he witnessed an arrangement where Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas; his brother William was also a witness, as well as William of Allanhaugh. In 1582 he witnessed an agreement in Hawick between Alan Deans and Alexander Weens. **Robert** of Over Hassendean (16th C.) see **Robert** of Alton and Clarilaw. **Robert** (d.c.1568) described as 'skippar in the Westir-Wemyis' in 1568 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. **Robert** (d.c.1568) described as 'wobstarm in the Potter-raw' in 1568/9 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. **Robert** (16th C.) mentioned in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. It is stated that 'Robert Scottis wyf in Hawik' was owed 'for sum ordinar dwtie, sex pundis', suggesting that she had provided some kind of service to the Laird (perhaps catering). **Robert** (d.c.1574) described being 'in Mildane' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1574. It is unclear where he lived. **Robert** of Palace (d.bef. 1579) recorded in 1579 when the inventory of his widow Isabel Donald was listed in Selkirk. The witnesses were Robert (brother of Walter of Headshaw), John in Kirkhouses (and his son James), George Waugh in Kirkhouses and John Beattie in Burnfoot. His wife had previously been married to Andrew Shortreed. The executors for his children were Walter of Headshaw and George Shortreed of Essenside. His daughter with her, Marion 'alias Mane' was left with George of Synton. **Robert** (16th C.) became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1580, in right of his wife, Isabella, daughter of William Lawson. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as 'callit of Glenrathane' when, along with his brother George and Hob 'callit Huitill' they were accused of attacking Martin Elliot of Braidlie's farm at Northcroft. Their chief was Walter of Goldielands, and so they must have been relatively local. 'Glenrathane' is probably Glenrauchan in Ewesdale, rather than Glenrath south of Peebles. He is probably the 'Hob Scott in Glenrachane' listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a court in Hawick in 1605. He was surely related to Archibald there, who was declared a fugitive in 1606. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) referred to as 'callit Huitill' in 1581 when there was a complaint

against him and 2 other Scotts (Hob of 'Glenrathane' and his brother George) attacking Martin Elliot's farm of Northcroft. It is unclear where 'Huitill' might have been. **Robert** of Aikwood (d.bef. 1581) son of Michael of Aikwood. He was younger brother of Walter and William, who both appear to have died without heirs. In 1553 he received a precept from the Archbishop of Glasgow as heir to his father's lands of Hermiston. In 1554 he succeeded his brother William to his half of Bowhill. He was 'of Bowhill' when served heir to his brother Walter in the half steading of Kershope (called 'Westsyd de Kershop' in Ettrick) in 1555. Scott of Satchells describes him as the progenitor of the Scotts of Bowhill. In 1564/5 he married Marion, daughter of Sir William Cranston of that Ilk. In 1580 there was a marriage contract between his sister Elizabeth and Robert, son of the deceased James in Whitslade. Also in 1580 he sold some woods near Selkirk to a group of men. In 1581 he and William of Tushielaw were the 'byndaris' in an action of Adam in Bonnington against Robert of Haining, regarding ownership of 6 chalders of grain. He is probably the 'Robert of ... wod' listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. In 1581 he represented his tenants in an agreement to pay the minister of Selkirk. Also in 1581 there was an agreement between his son and heir Robert and his widow Marion over liferents, which were in 1581/2 assigned to Isobel, daughter of John Home of Crumstane, his widow's 2nd husband. He was succeeded by his son Robert, and it is unclear which of the Selkirk records of about 1580 relate to him and which to his son. His children include: Robert, who succeeded to Bowhill; William (in Scotstaines) who was probably at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596; James, recorded in 1599; and Walter (alive in 1592). **Robert** (16th C.) described as 'scribe to the Lords of Session' in 1574. In that year he requested that 'travellor' Robert (perhaps a relative) should be made a Burgess of Glasgow. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as brother to Walter of Stirches when he witnessed the installation of the new Parson and Vicar of Ashkirk in 1579/80. He was thus perhaps a son of the previous Robert of Stirches. **Rev. Robert** (16th C.) son of Walter of 'Hindscha' (i.e. Headshaw) he became minister of Ashkirk in 1585/6, on the death of Daniel Chalmers. However, nothing else is recorded about him. It is possible he is actually the same man as Robert of Headshaw, unless there are 2 generations of Walter of Headshaw and he is son of the 1st (or else Walter of Headshaw had 2 sons called Robert). **Robert** (16th C.) Burgess of Hawick recorded in 1579/80 when he served as an arbitrator on behalf of Robert of Burnfoot and Robert of Burnhead in a case against Thomas Dalgleish of Deuchar and Simon of Gamescleuch. He was also listed as Burgess of Hawick in 1581, when he was recorded as brother of George and James (who was a cordiner). In 1581 he and his brother James wrote a 'letter of slains' in Hawick, forgiving the murderers of his brother, who were the Scotts from Allanhaugh, Over Southfield and others. He signed the document 'wytht my hand' (although his brother James did not). He may well be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** 'Hob o the Knowe' (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1580 when he resigned a tenement there in liferent to his wife, Alison Lyle. **Robert** (16th C.) servitor to Adam Hislop in Catslack. In 1581 in Selkirk he is listed among people who owed money to Thomas Cruickshank. **Robert** (d.c.1586) became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1577, in right of his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of James Hunter 'glassinwrycht'. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1586. His wife Agnes Cowie's will was registered in 1576 and his wife Margaret Hunter's in 1592. **Robert** (d.c.1592) writer in Edinburgh, who was a Clerk of the College of Justice. His will is recorded in Edinburgh in 1592 and that of his wife Elizabeth Scott in 1593/4. He could be the writer in Edinburgh who requested that John, son of David Wilson, be made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis) in 1579. **Robert** (d.c.1594) described as 'in Mekill-Futhie', Farnell Parish in Angus in 1594 when his will was registered in Edinburgh. **Robert** (d.c.1595) described as 'in Brometoun' in Lanarkshire whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1595. **Robert** (d.c.1578) described as 'in Grenand-manise' in Dalry Parish when his wife Marion Maxwell's will was registered in Edinburgh in 1578. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded by Scott of Satchells being 'of Clack' among the 'pensioners' of Scott of Buccleuch. He was said to have received the lands of Fenwick for his service. There is no other record of such a man, and so it may be that there is confusion here with later Scotts of Glack and Fenwick (who are certainly inter-connected). **Robert** of Howford (16th/17th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells as one of to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596 and

to have received the lands of 'Cowd-house' (i.e. Coldhouse) for his service. He must have been related to the later Scotts of Coldhouse. He was probably son of Robert of Howford and was succeeded by William, probably his son. He may be the Robert of 'Cowfurd' recorded in 1581 when his son and heir Thomas was involved in a dispute over the 'maills' of lands in Hundleshope with John, parson in Hundleshope. It is unclear if he was related to 'Hob Scot in the Howfurd', who is recorded in 1617. **Robert** of Knightspottie (c.1530–92) son of Sir Alexander, who was a son of Robert of Allanhaugh. He was said to be young when his father died and was raised by his uncle James. In 1558 he was appointed tutor to William Adamson (perhaps related to his grandmother). He was a lawyer who served as Clerk of Session and Director of Chancery. He acquired Knighspottie in Perthshire in 1584. He firstly married Elizabeth Sandilands, but they had no children. He secondly married Elizabeth Scott, who came from the Scotts of Balwearie and who had been married to John Scott of Orchardfield, maltman in Edinburgh, whose children included Sir William of Ardross. Their own children were at least: Robert, who married Maragret Aitchison of Gosford and whose only son was Sir John of Scotstarvit; James of Vogrie, who married Marion, daughter of Lawrence Scott of Harperrig; and an unnamed daughter. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) fisher in Glasgow. He was made a Burgess there in 1595/6 on account of marrying a daughter of Burgess Archibald Homill. He may be the deceased fisher Robert whose eldest son John (a merchant) was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1632. His connection to other Scotts in unclear. **Robert** of Langhope and Huntly (16th/17th C.) listed as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch in Scott of Satchells family history. He is there recorded as 'of Langup' and having the lands of 'Outterhuntly for his service for several ages'. He was also said to have been in the group that rescued Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was probably son of William 'in Huntly', who was 3rd son of John, younger of Synton. His brothers Walter and William were listed among supporters of Scott of Thirlestane about 1610. He was probably succeeded by his son Walter, who appears to have been succeeded by another James, who was probably a younger son. William, recorded in 1608 as brother of Walter, was probably yet another son. **Robert** of Shielswood (16th/17th C.) 5th son of John, younger of Synton. His sons probably included: Robert of Shielswood; and Walter of Girnwood. **Robert** of Haining (d.bef. 1611) son of Thomas. He is recorded in a bond of 1576/7, not to remove 'kindly' tenants and in the following year lost a dispute with John, minister of Selkirk, over the possession of 'the half toun and landis of Elistoun'. Also in 1576/7 he was a witness to the payment of a fine by Sir Walter Ker of Cessford because of George Ker not marrying Sir Walter of Branxholme's sister Janet. In 1579 Walter of Goldielands, acting as Bailie Depute of the Regality of Melrose, entered him into the lands of 'Elestoun' or 'Ilistoun' (which had been possessed by Adam of Bonnington). He witnessed another transaction in Selkirk in 1579. In 1579/80 he appears to be recorded as Provost of Selkirk and complained that Walter of Goldielands had backtracked on his promise to appoint him as Provost Depute; Scott of Goldielands claimed he was not appointed as Depute, but elected into that role. In 1580 he had a court case against Adam of Bonnington and his wife 'Dame Janet Scot' was mentioned in a sasine fo 'Ilistoun'. Additionally in 1580 he received 200 merks from James in Whithope in redemption for the lands of 'Hanyng Mot' and was recorded in a transaction involving lands in 'Ilistoun', with his brothers William and Walter acting as witnesses. Also in 1580 he paid redemption money to John in Aikwood for the lands of Haining Rig and 'Louchtknow'. In 1580/1 he was a judge appointed on behalf of George of Synton in a dispute over ownership of Synton Mill with Walter of Stirches. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs (he may have been involved with Scott of Headshaw in the attack on the Elliots of Braidlie). He was in ward in Edinburgh Castle in 1581, along with George of Synton, when his cautioners were Mungo and Alexander, Burgesses of Edinburgh; Alexander was cautioner for him when the surety was renewed. Also in 1581 he leased the half land of Haining Rig to Gilbert Govenlock; William in Haining was a witness. Additionally in 1581 he had an arrangement with Patrick Murray of Falahill over the 'feu maill' of the lands of Haining and witnessed an agreement between Margaret, widow of William of Burnfoot and her son William. Further in 1581 he admitted Adam Broadfoot to a piece of land in East Haining, with his brother William acting as a witness, and he represented his tenants in an agreement to pay the minister of Selkirk. He also in 1581 took a loan from John Geddes

in Branxholme for annual rent of lands in Haining, witnessed by 2 of his servants. In 1585 he witnessed a bond (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. In 1587 he acted as cautioner for Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, for Walter of Branxholme and for Walter Chisholme of that Ilk. He signed a bond with other Scotts in 1589 and was listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' of 1590. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. Also in 1590 a number of Murrays were put under caution not to harm him and James Scott 'callit Mekle Jame Eister'. Additionally in the same year James Pringle of Torsonce and William Borthwick of Crookston were his cautioners for him not to harm Patrick Murray of Falahill or his dependants. In 1590/1 he was a cautioner for Walter Chisholme of that Ilk in a case brought against the Scottish Wardens and leaders on the Border, for failing to produce certain fugitives. He was in dispute over the minister of Selkirk, according to documents of 1594, 1595 and 1607. He represented Buccleuch at a meeting of Wardens representatives at Dayholme on the Kershope Burn in 1596. Afterwards Lord Scrope's agent, Salkeld, captured Kinmont Willie, leading later to his daring rescue from Carlisle Castle. In 1597/8 he was still Provost Depute of Selkirk. In 1599 he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. Also in 1599 he was among a list of Scotts and others charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. He is probably the Scott of Haining listed among leaders ordered in 1600 to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. Also in 1600 he was procurator for James of Balwearie, who was cautioner for Scott of Buccleuch, in a case before the Privy Council. In the early years of the century he (along with Sir Robert of Thirlestane) acted for the interests of Sir Walter of Buccleuch while he was abroad. In 1601 he was mentioned in an English letter listing Armstrong who were outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch, when he appears to have been acting as a Deputy Warden. In 1602 he signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds. In 1602 (while Walter of Buccleuch was abroad) he was charged with entering a group of Scotts of Hundleshope, Thirlestane, Gamescleuch, Bonnington and Bowhill, who were accused of raiding the lands of Adam Veitch. He was also meant to present James of Whithope in 1602, but failing to do so, was denounced as a rebel. Also in 1602 he was denounced again for not producing the Scotts of Whithope, Gamescleuch, Thirlestane and Hartwoodmyres for not paying their portion of the taxes of Ettrick Forest. In 1603 he was still standing in for Walter of Buccleuch when he failed to appear to enter the Scott Lairds of Bonnington, Newburgh, Kirkstead, Dryhope, Thirlestane and Deephope and he was also 'keeper depute of Liddisdaill' when there was a complaint that he had not entered Armstrongs and others for a raid on 'Sewingdene', delaying making restitution to the complainers, and again being denounced. In 1606 he was surety for Ninian Armstrong and Andrew Henderson in a murder trial. In 1607 he was involved in a dispute with the minister of Selkirk. In 1608 it is said that he 'hounded out' John, brother of Walter of Woll and his half-brother John Turnbull, leading to them attacking some citizens in Selkirk, and then being rescued from the Bailies by a gang of Scotts including his brother William; his servitors Walter and John Gledstains were also involved. Also in 1608 a letter under the seal of James VI demands that he remove himself from Yair Corn Mill. His son Robert and several of his servants were alleged to have attacked Sir Andrew Ker's lands at Selkirk Mill in 1608; his servants included Thomas Young, Francis Scott, William Elliot, Patrick Brown and William Thomson. He was summoned to appear in Edinburgh in 1608. He is probably the Robert who was named as a Commissioner for keeping peace in Selkirkshire in 1610. Along with his wife Janet Scott and his son Robert (along with his wife Elizabeth Murray) had a charter for Haining Mill recorded as 1629 (but this may be an error). Some time before 1580 he married Janet, daughter of Sir Walter (9th of Buccleuch); she had previously been married to John Cranston of that Ilk, and contracted to marry George Ker, younger of Faldonside. In the marriage contract in 1579, he promised to give her his half of the lands of 'Ilistoun', as well as his tenement in Selkirk. In 1580 he resigned to her his lands 'lie burnemylne' plus the loch called 'Hanyng Louchet' with millrace, and the crofts called 'lie mylnecroft', 'lie harisbuttis, Hoppringillis acre, Craufurdis acre, chekynis acre, myln croft'; his wife was referred to as 'Dame Scott of Hanyng' and the agreement was witnessed by his brother William. At the same time he granted his wife an annual rent of some lands. He was succeeded by his son Sir Robert. He also had a younger son, William, who was one of the rescuers of Kinmont Willie.

Robert (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1602 being 'in Stirkfield' when he signed a bond of peace among Border lairds. This was 'at the pen led by William Wylie, clerk, writer of the band'. His lands were probably Stirkfield between Peebles and Biggar. **Robert** of Bowhill (16th/17th C.) eldest son of Robert of Aikwood. He held the lands of the southside of Bowhill. He is probably the Robert 'of Rowhill' [sic] who was denounced in 1597, along with Andrew Ker of Primsideloch and Walter of Todrig, for not restoring teind sheaves to Mr. James Durham. He is recorded in 1601 when his brothers Walter, James and William 'in Schostanis', together with John 'in Quholplaw' were tried for the murder of Archibald Napier of 'Wowmet' (Woolmot, near Edinburgh). And in 1602 his brother James was part of a group of Scotts who attacked lands at 'Fechane' and he was ordered to present his brother. His son Robert may have succeeded him in 1625. He may be the man mentioned by Walter of Satchells in 1688 as the grandfather of James of Bowhill who had been killed by the Napiers: 'Thy Guidsir was by the Napiers slain'. **Robert** of North Bowhill (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Bowhill and nephew of Robert of (southside of) Bowhill. In 1609 he succeeded to his father Walter's lands of North Bowhill. In 1627 he was one of the Scotts who paid reparation to the Napiers on behalf of John Scott in Wooplaw (alias John of Bonnington). **Robert** of Bowden (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1594 as 'callit of Bowden' on the list of 180 or so men who had a 'respite' for killing Lord Maxwell and others at Dryfe Sands. He is probably related to William of Bowden, who was recorded in the 1550s. **Robert** 'Hob' of Wamphray (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1579 as Burgess of Edinburgh when he was one of the witnesses to a transaction made in Selkirk. This involved John Chisholme in Eldinhopeknow and the widow of John Chisholme in Mountbenger. His name is recorded as 'Robert Scot alias Hob of Wamfery'. He was 'of Wamfray burgess of Edinburgh' in 1580/1 when he had sasines for the annual rent of lands in Newstead and Eildon. Probably the same Burgess of Edinburgh who in 1581 was a cautioner (with Mungo, Burgesses of Edinburgh, as well as James Gledstains of Cocklaw) for Walter Scott of Goldielands being entered into ward in Edinburgh Castle. He was probably directly related to Mungo, as well as being a relative of the Scotts of Goldielands (and hence Buccleuch). Probably the same Robert, Burgess of Edinburgh, was in 1580 one of 2 judges appointed (by Sir Walter of Birkenside and William of Tushielaw) to decide on George of Synton's claim on lands in 'Ilistoun'. He may be the illegitimate son of Robert of Wamphray, whose birth was legitimatised in 1547. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) son and heir of the deceased James, Burgess in Selkirk, recorded in 1580. David Fairlie appears to have been acting as his tutor for 5 years, in relation to his half of the mill of 'Hadderlie' and his future marriage. He held lands from Gilbert Ker of Primside Loch that he set to Andrew 'Loucht'. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) natural son of Adam of Bonnington. In 1581/2 he witnessed a sasine for his father (recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books). **Robert** of Burnfoot (d.1612) son of William. His lands were Burnfoot on Teviot, and he should not be confused with Robert of Burnfoot on Ale. In 1585 he succeeded his grandfather Adam in the lands of Over and Nether Newhall. He may be the Robert of Burnfoot for whom Walter of Goldielands and James Gledstains of Cocklaw acted as cautioners in 1590. He may be the 'Robert alias Rob Scott of Burnefute' listed (along with William of Burnfoot) among 200 Scotts and associates who stole livestock from Drumelzier and Dreva in 1591/2; his unnamed brothers are also mentioned. He is said to have been at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was probably the Robert of Burnfoot who in 1599 was listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'; Robert 'tutor of Burnefute' was also listed (and may have been associated to Burnfoot on Ale). He is listed among a large number of Scotts and others among 'pretended tenants' whom the Baron of Hassendean, James Cunningham, was trying to eject from their lands in 1603. His inventory of writs from 1612 mentions his son Adam (and is in the Borders Archive). He had at least 3 sons: Adam, who succeeded; Robert, who succeeded his elder brother; and William, tenant in Burnhead. He is probably the 'Guidman of Burnefute' listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as 'Robert Scot in Hawik' when he was witness to an instrument of sasine for Crook in 1592. William in Hawick was Bailie for the superior of th lands and Adam in Ormiston was also a witness. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1597 among defendants in cases brought by the English Wardens involving raids by men of Liddesdale. His name is given as 'Hobb (Robert) Scott called 'bradowe' '. It is unclear whether his to-name was a nickname or location.

Robert (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1599 as 'tutor of Burnefute'. He was listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'; Robert of Burnfoot (probably on Teviot) was also listed, suggesting he may have been associated with Burnfoot on Ale. **Robert** 'Hobbie' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1599 as 'Hobbie of Candie'. He was listed among other Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. It is unclear where 'Candie' was (perhaps a transcription error) or if he was the same as another Robert. **Robert** of Easter Groundistone (16th/17th C.) nephew to Robert of Headshaw according to Capt. Scott of Satchells when he listed him as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch. His grandfather was Walter of Headshaw, but it is unclear what his father's name was (possibly Walter). **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) listed among men of Eskdale, Ewesdale, etc., declared fugitive at a court in Peebles in 1605. He is recorded as 'Hob Scott of the Laik', but it is unclear where this might have been. **Sir Robert** of Thirlestane (c.1558–1627) son of Robert, with his mother being Margaret Scott (either daughter of 'Wicked Wat' of Buccleuch or Wat of Harden). He is first recorded in 1568, and Satchells (his grandson) claims he was born in 1566 (although he appears to have reached majority by 1581); Satchells also says he was at St. Andrews University with the young King James VI and Sir Walter of Buccleuch, but there is no other evidence for this. During his minority his 'tutor' was his uncle Simon of Gamescleuch, while his curators were Sir John Johnstone of that Ilk, Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and James Gledstains of Cocklaw. In 1578 he and his curators complained that his tutor 'Sym Scot of Wintirburch' had taken 2 horses from Thirlestane, harassed his tenants and then forcibly taken possession of the house at Thirlestane; Simon was ordered to restore Thirlestane to him. He is said to have attended the University of St. Andrews along with the young Walter of Buccleuch (and at the same time as the young James VI), and about 1585 accompanied Walter to the site of the old Rankleburn Kirk, where they found some buried tombstones bearing the arms of Buccleuch. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. His brother Walter was recorded as witness to a transaction in Selkirk involving Thirlestane in 1581. In 1583/4 he is among the Border Lairds summoned by the Privy Council for advice on preserving peace in Teviotdale and Liddesdale. In 1583/4 he and Sim of Winterburgh were cautioners for John in Hundleshope. He could be the Robert 'in Cringillis' who witnessed a bond in 1585 (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. In 1590 he was purchased the lands of Altrieve and Corsecleuch (Selkirkshire) from Alexander Lord Home, his family having been 'kindly tenants' there for generations. He was also listed on the 1590 'Roll of the Clans'. A confirming charter of 1590 records that he purchased the lands of Crookston in Peeblesshire. on account of a messenger taking refuge there, this being part of a dispute between Cranston and Arthur Scott of Gamescleuch. He gained the lands of Kirkhope in Ettrick and the teinds of Ettrick Kirk in 1594; his eldest son and heir, Robert was also given liferent of these properties of Melrose Abbey. In 1596 he was one of the men consulted by Walter of Buccleuch in organising the rescue of Kinmont Willie, and he accompanied Walter to London to see Elizabeth I in 1597 (with their route being described in detail by his grandson, Walter of Satchells). In 1596/7 the citizens of Peebles complained that he had led a group of Scotts to attack their lands of 'Kaidmure'; they were all denounced as rebels for failure to appear. Along with his brother Walter he is included in a list of supporters of Scott of Buccleuch in 1599. Also in 1599 he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. Additionally in 1599 he was among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice; his brother Walter was also listed. In the same year he served as cautioner for Simon of Bonnington and Sir Walter of Branxholme declared that he 'holds his lands of him' and was therefore obliged to answer for him. In the early years of the 1600s he and Robert of Haining acted for Sir Walter of Branxholme while he was abroad. In 1602 Gideon Murray of Elibank was surety for him in regard to charges against him by the warden of the middle marches 'at the instance of the laird of Neutoun, Englishman'; he later refused to enter himself into court or to pay the amount and hence was to be declared as a rebel. Also in 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. Additionally in

1602 he was denounced for not paying £51 13s 4d for his part of the taxes of Ettrick Forest. His brother Wat was accused of being on a raid in 1602. In 1603 he was among Scotts and others, subordinates of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. In 1604 he sold the lands of Cruxton to William Elliot, Burgess of Peebles. In 1605 he had a bond to enter his tenants (Scotts of Hundleshope and others) for not appearing to answer charges of attacking the lands at 'Fechane'. He was probably knighted in 1606 and in 1607 was Member of the Scottish Parliament for Selkirkshire, the first elected representative. He was involved in every local quarrel of his day, including helping organise the rescue of Kinmont Willie. He was caution for several relatives and tenants in 1608 not to harm Archibald 'of Deiphoip', and also caution for Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh. There was a feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw, culminating in the death of his brother Walter at the hands of John, son of Walter Scott of Tushielaw in 1609. In 1609 he and his son Robert (and several others) were bonded not to reset Walter of Headshaw and a group of other men, and were later fined for resetting the same men (including his natural son Peter and brother William). In 1609 he also complained against Armstrongs and other men who were troubling him in his lands and vowing to take his life. He witnessed a charter for Scott of Woll in 1609. In 1610 there was a bond of assurance with the Scotts of Tushielaw in order to resolve the feud. That same year he was ordered apprehended since he still had a 'horning' for the attack on Peebles in 1596/7. Also in 1610 he and his son had a 'wadset' with Robert of Whitslade and another with Robert of Burnfoot and he was cautioner for the Scotts of Whitslade and Satchells that they would not harm Walter in Hawick, called Todshawhill and his associates. In 1612 there was a complaint to the Privy Council that he and his son Sir Robert had not paid former fines and should be apprehended, the Council also asked him and Walter of Tushielaw to appear to resolve the contradictory claims of each family. William Scott, younger of Harden had him and others removed from the lands of Deephope in 1615/16. In about 1620 he had a charter for Thirlestane, Ettrickhouse, Ramseycleuch and Scabcleuch from the Commendator of Melrose, as well as another charter for half of the lands of 'Cringillis'. He and his son Robert were also granted the teinds of the new Kirk of Ettrick. In 1621 he had 15 sheep stolen from his lands of Eskdalemuir and along with John of Gilmanscleuch and Sir John of Newburgh he promised not to molest the Elphinstones. Also in 1621 he was appointed as Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In the years 1621–3 he was involved with financial bonds with Sir William of Harden, as well as Sir Walter of Whitslade and Walter, Earl of Buccleuch (essentially borrowing money using his lands as collateral). In 1622 he was fined for not being on the jury for the case involving Turnbulls of Belses etc. He was recorded in a disposition of 1623 to his chief the Earl of Buccleuch. Also in 1623 he was one of the representatives of Tweeddale and Selkirk on the Parliamentary Commission to discuss the export of Scottish wool. In 1624 he rented Gamescleuch from Sir William Scott of Harden. Also in 1624 his lands of Crookston were 'apprised for debt', and he also sold an 'annualrent' there. In 1625 he was one of the men who broke out of the jail in Selkirk (the others being Gavin Elliot of Brugh, George Davidson of Kames, Thomas Little of Meikledale and his servant John 'Skaillis'), breaking the walls on 2 sides, his prison bed being found to have 2 plow blades and 'twa greit craw-irnes'; he must have been in his 60s by then! It appears that his estates were resigned to Sir William of Harden, and later inherited by his nephew Patrick of Tanlawhill, although there was dispute for the next century with the descendants of his son (with his 2nd wife) Sir John. In about 1626 he appears to have lost the lands of Thirlestane, Ramseycleuch and Scabcleuch (at least temporarily) to John Fisher, perhaps because of non-payment of loans to Scott of Harden. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Cranston of that Ilk sometime before 1594. In 1602 he secondly married Katherine, daughter of Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth. His sons were Sir Robert, Sir John and James. John was listed in the last testament of the Earl of Buccleuch in 1633 owing rental money to Mary Lyon (wife of Sir Robert of Crookston, i.e. his sister-in-law). In 1616 his daughter Grizel married Walter of Tushielaw without his permission. Other daughters were Jean, who married Robert of Satchells, and probably Susannah, who married Sir Walter of Whitslade. He may also have been the Robert who inspired the story told of a 2nd wife of Thirlestane being involved in the jealous murder of her stepson (this would be Katherine or Catherine Jardine and her stepson, Sir Robert). He is easily confused with his son, also Sir Robert

(often called 'of Crookston'), who appears to have pre-deceased him in 1619. In 1621 he was served heir to his son Robert's lands of Gamescleuch, Ettrickside, Bowerhope and the lands of the Kirk o the Lowes. Also in 1621 he was appointed to a commission to apprehend the men who killed Robert of Gilmanscleuch. His wife Catherine Jardine held lands of Davington and others 'in liferent' after his death, recorded in 1627 in a document with Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. His son John was served as his heir in 1642. **Robert** 'Sim's Hob' (16th/17th C.) referred to as 'in Hawick' when he was witness to a discharge of 1605 between 'Lang Sandie' Scott and William Scott of Howpasley. His father was presumably Simon. Probably the same 'Robert Scot in Hawik, callit Symmies Habie' was recorded in 1611 when he failed to appear in court at Jedburgh; John in Brieryyards was fined for his non-appearance. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) brother of William of Burnfoot. George Langlands of that Ilk was cautioner for him in 1610, that he not harm William in Hawick (called of Todshawhill) and his associates. His brother and several other Scotts were also involved in this dispute. He was also mentioned in 1612 as brother of William of Burnfoot on Ale (along with Walter, another brother) in the ongoing dispute with the sons of Francis, Earl of Bothwell. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Rev. Robert** (c.1577–1629) early Regent of the University of Glasgow. He was admitted to the Collegiate Charge in 1604 and moved to St. Mungo's in 1616. He was one of 42 ministers who signed a Protestation for the Liberties of the Kirk in 1617. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow in 1616. He served as Rector of Glasgow University 1618, 1619 and 1621–26. He was summoned in 1620 for not conforming to the Articles of Perth and was appointed as one of 2 deputies to attend court regarding the affairs of the Church in 1627. He married Esther Fleming, widow of George Geddes of Edmestoun Mains and secondly married Agnes, 3rd daughter of Robert Hamilton of Goslington. His children were: John, recorded in 1616; Robert; Laurence; William; Margaret; and Lillias, who maried James Scott, Provost of Irvine, who was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1623 through marrying his daughter. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Robert** in Northhouse (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1607 when Hector Turnbull of Stonedge had a complaint against him before the Privy Council. He may be the 'Hob Scot', brother to Will 'called of Northhouse', named along with his brother, when Gilbert Eliott of Horsleyhill (and later of Stobs) complained to the Privy Council that they attacked him in Hawick, 'with drawn swords'; Gilbert later complained that they had not responded and requested that they should be apprehended, although it is unclear what happened next. He was 'of Northhouse' in 1611 when he was part of the assize at the Justice Court in Jedburgh. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1617 as 'Hob Scot in the Howfurd' and brother of Michael, both being 'suster sones' to Walter Scott of Harden ('Auld Wat'). Lady Bonnington complained that they and others came to Newhouse, where they undermined the walls, causing the house to fall, and the next night attacked a nurse of Lady Bonnington's household. They were also said to have later 'trampit and tred the young ones under thair feit' and injured the udder of their only milk cow. It is unclear if he was directly related to the Scotts 'of' Howford, or who his mother was, but presumably she was a sister of Auld Wat. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Nether Southfield in in 1628 when he was on a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of chopping down his trees at Todshawhaugh or Trinitylands. He may have been related to later Scotts of the Southfield area. **Robert** of Howshaw (16th/17th C.) said to have headed the funerary procession for Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in 1634. He rode fully armed, carrying a small banner of the Earl's colours on the point of his lance. The account comes from Chamber's Domestic Annals of Scotland, copied from Sir James Balfour's 'Ancient Heraldic and Antiquarian Tracts' (1837), where the name is transcribed 'Houeschaw'. However, it seems likely that 'Howshaw' is an error for some different place, since this Robert is otherwise unknown; the most likely possibility would seem to be 'Headshaw'. **Robert** of Satchells (16th/17th C.) son of James, who was probably 4th son of John, younger of Synton. He is said to have been involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace (transcribed in one version being 'of Stitschellis'). He had a charter fom John, Archbishop of Glasgow for the lands of Satchells in the Barony of Lilliesleaf in 1607, and a confirming charter from the King in 1609. In 1609 he also had a charter for Dodbank in Selkirkshire, which his father James, and others before him had occupied. In 1610 Sir Robert of Thirlestane acted as caution

for him, that he not harm Walter Scott in Hawick (called of Todshawhill) and his associates; he was named along with Walter of Whitslade and his son Thomas, suggesting a close link between these families at that time. He is one of the signatories of the 1612 bond to keep peace on the Border. It appears that he lost the Satchells estate, probably through a loan, and moved to a small farm in Eskdalemuir. It is unclear when he died; one possibility is that Jean of Satchells, who was involved with the sheep-slaughter incident of 1616 along with Lady Scott of Howpasley, was his widow, but he seems to have been recorded after that. In 1617 he was among the supporters of the Scotts of Harden mentioned in a complaint against them heard at the Privy Council; however, it is unclear if he was already deceased at this time. He may also be the Robert who complained at the Privy Council in 1619 about men from Hindhope cutting down trees on his land at Dodhead. His wife was probably Jean, daughter of Sir Robert of Thirlestane. He was probably the father of Capt. Walter the poet and family historian, and also William. Additional children may have included Robert, referred to as younger of Satchells in the 1620s and John, mentioned in a deed of 1655. He is probably the 'Robert Scot of Satchels' who was among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch, having 'Southinrig for his Service', according to his son Capt. Walter. Keith Scott suggests he died about 1629 (but then Lady Satchells would not have been a widow in 1616, and hence might have been his widowed mother); he also suggests there are 2 generations called Robert, so the situation is quite unclear. **Robert** of Aikwood (d.1615) son of Robert of Aikwood and Marion Cranston. Keith Scott suggests he was son of William, but that conflicts with R.C. Reid's 1950s genealogy, which is supported by transactions made in Selkirk about 1580, which probably involved his father Robert. He may be the same man as Robert of Bowhill, eldest son of Robert of Aikwood. In 1581/2 he was son of the deceased Robert of Aikwood when his mother Marion Cranston made her step-daughter Isabel Home 'cessioner' to recover the 700 merks that he owed his mother. He also witnessed a sasine for Adam of Bonnington in 1581/2. He signed the bond with the other Scotts in 1589. In 1590 Patrick Murray of Falahill was his cautioner that he would not harm William Douglas, Earl of Angus or his dependants. He witnessed a deed in 1592. Also in 1592 he signed a caution for the good behaviour of John in Foulshiels. He had the present tower at Oakwood built in 1602; a dressed stone there bears that date, as well as the initials 'R.S.' and 'L.M.' (perhaps a Murray) and a crescent for the Scotts of Harden. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. In 1607 he was summoned before the Selkirk Presbytery, accused of perjury against the minister of Selkirk and in 1614 was cited by the minister for 'drinking during the time of sermon'. In 1611 he was caution for Philip of Dryhope. He was witness to the bond for keeping peace on the Border in 1612. He was succeeded by his son Andrew in 1615, in the southside of Bowhill, half of Kershope and the 'Peile-Quarter' in Belses. Philip of Aikwood (who succeeded Andrew) may have been another son. He may also have been the 'goodman of Aikwood' whose sons James and William are listed in 1618 among men of the Selkirk area accused of illegally carrying guns. **Robert** 'Hob the Lonkie' (16th/17th C.) Hawick resident mentioned in a murder trial of 1612, after a man apparently hung himself in the Kirk steeple in 1610. His nickname may be a transcription error for 'Loukie', meaning lucky or fortunate. **Bailie Robert** 'Hob' of Alton (16th/17th C.) Magistrate in Hawick. It is unclear how he was related to the other Scotts of Alton. The Robert 'of Auldtoun' whose son Adam is listed among those implicated in the slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands in 1593 may have been his direct ancestor; it is possible he was son of Adam referred to as 'vocat de Altoun', who was younger brother of Walter of Alton. He was Bailie in 1603, 1612 (at the same time as 'Marion's Hob') and 1619, and possibly other years, since it is hard to distinguish the various Roberts. He may be the 'Hob Scot, bailie of Hawik', who was cautioner for Jamie Chisholme at court in Jedburgh in 1611. He was involved with the incident in 1612 in which the Bailies imposed a stent and market tax without seeking the permission of the Baron, thereby testing the legal authority of Douglas of Drumlanrig within Hawick. An extract of his sasine of 1615 is in the National Archives, this having been copied from the Protocol Book of Gilbert Watt (Hawick's later Town Clerk). In 1620 he is recorded paying back a loan made to Thomas Rutherford, brother of John of Hunthill. He was also a 'personne of assyse' in the Commissioners' Court of 1622 and 1623. He is recorded in 1627–29 claiming a debt against the Earl of Buccleuch, where he is described as 'sometime bailie in Hawick'. 'Robert, bailie in Hawick, called of Auldtown' is also mentioned in a dispute

with William Douglas of Drumlanrig relating to a bond of 1601. The later Robert of Alton (who died around 1650) was probably his brother Walter's son. **Bailie Robert** (16th/17th C.) brother of William called 'of the Know', with George and David also being brothers. In 1608 they were bound over not to harm Thomas Abernethy, minister of Hawick (the nature of the dispute being unclear), and he was similarly bound. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Bailies of the same name. They may also have been related to John Scott, Bailie of Selkirk, who acted as surety for them. **Bailie Robert** (16th/17th C.) Magistrate in 1610, along with Adam Scott, when Jock Elliot died while imprisoned in the Kirk steeple. Elliot's wife took the Bailies and others to court for his death, but the decision was that it was a suicide. He was one of the men called to give evidence at the trial. He is probably the same as one of the other contemporary Bailie Roberts, but it is unclear which one. **Sir Robert** of Haining (16th/17th C.) son of Robert. In 1608 he is 'younger of Haining' when he was part of a group of men complained about by Sir Andrew Ker of Heiton, saying that they came to his lands of Selkirk Mill and 'violentlie caist out the dam-heid furth thairof'. They returned with a group of Scotts, Murrays, Elliots, Gledstains, etc., threatened the millers and smashed equipment. He and James 'Corsane' were imprisoned, with 2 others being asked to appear later. In 1610 he was 'younger of Hanying' when along with his wife 'Elspeth' Murray he was involved in a dispute with the Lord of Buccleuch over ownership of Haining mill. He succeeded his father in 1611. In 1612 he was one of the witnesses called by the Privy Council in an attempt to resolve the feud between the Scotts of Tushielaw and Thirlestane. In 1614 he gave sasine of some lands in Selkirk to James Cowan. In 1617 he was among a list of Border Lairds denounced as rebels for not appearing before the Privy Council. In 1621 he was appointed to a commission to apprehend the men who killed Robert of Gilmanscleuch. He was removed from the Earl of Home's lands at Hartwoodburn in 1622. About 1625 he sold Haining, but was still known as 'of Haining' afterwards. Along with his wife Elizabeth Murray and his father Robert (and mother Janet Scott), he had a charter for Haining Mill recorded as 1629 (but this may be an error). He is probably the same Sir Robert of Haining who carried the arms of Scott of Buccleuch in Earl Walter's funeral procession in Hawick in 1634. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Murray of Falahill and had at least 2 sons: Sir Robert, who succeeded; and Walter, portioner of Guilan. **Bailie Robert** 'Marion's Hob' or 'Marion's Rab' (16th/17th C.) Magistrate in late 1612, along with 'Hob of Alton', when the authority of the Baron was challenged. He was also Bailie in 1622, 1623 and 1626. He served as a juror at the Commissioners' Court of 1622 and 1623 when he was 'laitt bailye of Hawik'. His servitor, William Johnstone, is recorded in the trial for the claimed murder of John Elliot in Hawick in 1610. He was probably one of the 2 Bailie Roberts listed among the 9 men charged with performing a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick. He could be the Bailie Robert who acted as cautioner for James Henderson in 'Catheuch' in 1611. His mother was presumably Marion. It is possible his brother was the contemporary 'Marion's Geordie'. **Bailie Robert** (16th/17th C.) Magistrate in Hawick in 1614. He is presumably different from 'Hob of Alton' and 'Marion's Hob', but could be the Robert 'of Westport' recorded in documents at the same time; the proliferation of men of the same name makes this confusing. There was also a Robert (with no nickname) who was Bailie in 1627, and a 'laitt bailie of Hawick' when he was a 'personne of assyze' acting in Dumfries Circuit Court in 1622. **Robert** of Salenside (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1614, along with his kinsman John Scott of Kirkhouses, when he was summoned before the Presbytery to answer for charges of murder. He must have been related to Andrew of Salenside, who is recorded in 1613 (possibly his brother or elder son, but if so he was probably dead by 1621 when Thomas of Salenside is recorded). **Robert** (16th/17th C.) son of James in Whitslade and grandson of John, younger of Synton. In 1580 he had a marriage contract with Elizabeth, sister of Robert in Aikwood, with the consent of his deceased father's brothers George in Synton and William in Huntly. He agreed to give his future wife liferent of Dodhead if he should die before her and also agreed to ratify the contract when he reached the age of 21. Also in 1580 he was recorded as son of the deceased James of Whitslade when he witnessed a transaction for Robert of Aikwood. Scott of Satchells lists him among the men who were involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, but describes him as brother of the Laird of Whitslade. This suggests that he was son of Robert of Whitslade and brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade; however, that would appear to be muddled. **Bailie Robert** (16th/17th C.)

Magistrate from Hawick. In 1627 he and James Gledstains were Bailies when there was a series of records with the Privy Council involving men from Hawick who had been selected to be sent to the wars in Germany; he was fined 300 merks and had to find caution for a further £1000 in order to make him produce the named men. He is surely one of the two Bailie Roberts listed in 1627 among 9 men charged with performing a valuation of the lands in the Parish of Hawick; he was one of the men who refused to accept some of the items in the valuation, presumably because of a dispute over either the Kirland, Ladyland or Trinitylands. He was probably the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** of Bowhill (16th/17th C.) son of Robert, who he succeeded in 1625. However, there appears to be confusion among Roberts of Aikwood and Bowhill (and the fact there were 2 separate lines of Scott of Bowhill adds to the confusion). He carried the arms of Douglas of Drumlanrig in the funeral procession of the Earl of Buccleuch in Hawick in 1634. He had 2 sons, Andrew and James, both of whom succeeded to Bowhill. His son James became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1642. In 1648 this same son James, a merchant in Edinburgh, was 'bailie in that part' when he granted sasine of Broadmeadows from Andrew of Broadmeadows to William of Tushielaw; the Scotts of Bowhill were distantly related to the Scotts of Tushielaw. Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to James in 1688, in which he says 'Thy Father Robert yet survives', suggesting that he lived to a very old age. **Robert** of Tushielaw (d.1632) eldest son of Sir Walter of Tushielaw, brother of James and John, who were both at the rescue of Kinmont Willie. In 1599 his father Walter was surety for himself, as well as him and his brothers James and John, to 'observe the King's peace'. He signed a bond among Border Lairds, along with his father in 1602. He was 'apparent of Tuischelaw' in 1604 when he acted as bailie for a sasine of the Regality of Melrose for lands in Ettrick. In 1612 he signed the bond for keeping peace on the Border. In 1617 he was 'apparent of Tuschelaw' when his son Walter was listed among Scotts and others who freed Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw and attacked his captors. He was described as 'fiar of Tuschelaw' and lawful son of Sir Walter of Tushielaw in a charter of 1618 in which he received lands at 'Wairdlawrig' in Selkirkshire from John, Lord Hay of Yester. In 1619 he was 'of Tuscholaw' when his brother John witnessed a bond for Thomas Turnbull in Spittal-on-Rule. In about 1620 he had a charter from the Commendator of Melrose for Glenkerry, Midgehope and Phaup. However, these must have been effectively mortgaged that time, since also in 1620 the lands of 'Glencarie' and Midgehope, held in 'wadset' from him, were given by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs to his youngest son James. He was 'of Tuscholaw' in 1620 when his brother John witnessed a bond between Thomas Turnbull, tenant of Spittal-on-Rule and Robert Pringle. He was succeeded by his son Walter in 1633, and he in turn was succeeded by the younger son, William of Fawdshope. **Robert** of Shielswood (16th/17th C.) son of Robert and brother of Walter of Girnwood. He had a charter for Shielswood in the Parish of Ashkirk in 1609. He is mentioned in various documents in the period 1606–26. He was Robert 'in Schelliswoid' on the 1616 jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing. In 1617 he was one of several supporters of the Scotts of Harden who Lady Bonnington complained had attacked her family (as part of a feud between the Harden and Bonnington Scotts); his brother Walter was also listed. In 1629 he was appointed as tutor to Robert and Walter, sons of his deceased brother, Walter of Girnwood. He is recorded in 1632 when his eldest son Walter leased part of the lands of Belses. He married Margaret, who re-married Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres after his death. He was succeeded by Walter and had another son, Robert. He may have had a daughter Isobel who married Walter Scott of Burnfoot's brother Francis. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) brother of Walter of Whitehaugh. In 1610 he was part of a petition, along with several local Langlands and Scotts (including his brother Walter), to have hornings lifted and penalties reduced. His cautioner was George Langlands of that Ilk, and one record seems to state that he was uncle of George (although this may be a transcription confusion). He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** of Whitfield (16th/17th C.) recorded carrying the arms of Ker of Cessford in the funeral procession for Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in 1634. It is unclear who he was, but probably the same as another Walter. **Robert** of Hassendean (d.bef. 1669) recorded in a 'letter of apprising' (i.e. transferring heritable lands to clear debts) of 1604, with 'Dedrig, Easter and Wester Cappitrig' passing to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He was probably a son or grandson of David of Hassendean, who was killed around 1564. He was succeeded by his son Adam in 1669, but may have died earlier. He

may be the same man as Robert of Over Hassendean. He may have been the Laird listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590. And he may be the Robert of Hassendean who was said to have been in the party which rescued Kinmont Willie in 1596. He may be the Laird of Hassendean who in 1599 was listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'. He may be the Scott Hassendean (no forename given) who in 1617 was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. **Sir Robert** of Crookston (d.1619) eldest son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane and his 1st wife, who was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Cranston of that Ilk (however, it is hard to separate father and son, and some accounts confound them in a single generation). He appears to have been born before 1594, when his name first appears. In that year he was eldest son and heir of Robert of Thirlestane, when they were both granted the teinds and vicarage of Ettrick Kirk for their lifetimes. Before he succeeded his father he was known as 'of Cruxton' or 'Cruikstane'. He acquired Gamescleuch in 1605 and in 1607 (when he was 'younger' of Thirlestane) he had a charter for the lands of Bourhope (or 'Bowerhope') adjacent to St. Mary's Loch. He is probably the younger Laird of Thirlestane (first name not given) who was on a list of Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708. He was involved in the bond of 1609 (along with his father and several others) not to reset Walter of Headshaw and other men, and the action by Walter of Tushielaw to fine them for resetting the same men. He was knighted about 1612. His memorial stone inscribed 'S / R S MEMENTO MORE 1619' is in Ettrick Kirk (although it is possible this was his father's, and the next 8 years refer to incidents in his life). His life may be the basis of the story told (first by the Ettrick Shepherd and later by Sir Bernard Burke) of a 2nd wife at Thirlestane (presumably Katherine Jardine) having her step-son murdered so that her own son could inherit the estates, but when found out her husband had her locked up for a year while his eldest son lay in state and he spent the family fortunes in lavish feasting. It is unclear what truth there is in the story, but in 1617 he married Mary Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and died without issue; Mary Lyon remarried to Robert Semple of Beltrees, and in 1633 was named in the will of the Earl of Buccleuch being owed money through John, 'son and air to the said vmquhile Sir Robert of Thirlestane' (presumably her brother-in-law). His younger brother Sir John (son of Katherine Jardine of Applegirth) did not succeed either, the titles going to their cousin Patrick of Tanlawhill who effectively purchased the Thirlestane estate. In 1621 his father, Sir Robert of Thirlestane was served heir to his lands of Gamescleuch, Ettrickside, Bowerhope and the lands of the Kirk o the Lowes; this strongly suggests that he was deceased by 1621. He is the 'Sir Robert of Cruikstane' who is recorded as deceased in the period 1649–77 when his brother and heir John was involved in a dispute with the Scotts of Buccleuch over lands in Eskdale. John is described as the son and heir of Sir Robert of Thirlestane in a 1632 document involving the lands of Altrieve and Corsecleuch (so he was certainly already deceased by then). He is said to have left an illegitimate son, Peter, who was living in 1609. He was probably uncle of Walter Scott of Satchells, who wrote about him – 'Sir Robert Scot his Son, for whose death I mourn, He married Lyon, daughter to the Master of Kinghorn. His death was to all his near Relatives, A worthy man was he, And died without Succession' [CWS]. **Robert** 'Geordie's Hobie' (16th/17th C.) one of 3 Hawick men acquitted in 1621 of carrying hagbuts and pistols in public. They specifically were accused of having 'schoit and slayne thairwith greit nomberis of thair nightbouris propper dowis and wyldfoull of all kyndis, and useis the same for thair particular revenge upoun all sic personis aganis whome they beare querrell'. The other 2 were Allan Deans and Robert Armstrong. His father was presumably George. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) illegitimate son of Arthur of Newburgh. He was listed in 1608 among relatives and tenants of Sir Robert of Thirlestane who were bound over not to harm Archibald 'of Dephoip' or his sons. **Robert** of Gilmanscleuch (d.bef. 1621) son of James. He was called 'Truth' and was said to be one of the men who helped rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. He married Bessie Naysmith and his sons were: John, who succeeded; William; Gideon; and Adam, tenant at Shaws who was father of Francis. He was killed by John Elphinstone in Henderson and his brother David, who were declared rebels in 1620. In the following year a commission of Scotts was formed to apprehend the 2 men, the case being brought by his widow and sons William and Gideon. He is probably the Robert of Gilmanscleuch whose son Adam was served heir to his other son William in 1647. He was probably father of John, Robert and William whose copy

book was discovered turned into the covers of another book and described by J.A.H. Murray in 1871 – 'For Francis Scot of Gillmans-cleugh, To you I do commend, In hopes your Worship still will be his Friend, The Son of John, the Son of Robert, call'd Truth, Who was the Son of James, The first of Gillmans-cleugh' [CWS]. **Robert** of Westport (16th/17th C.) one of the 'personnes of assyze' representing Hawick at the Justice Court of 1622 in Dumfries as well as in Jedburgh (along with another Robert), and in 1623 (along with Robert of Alton and 'Marion's Hob'). It is unclear whether this is one of the other men of the same name, but he was clearly distinct from Robert of Alton and Bailie Robert, since all 3 sat on the assize at the Justice Court in Jedburgh in 1622. He may be related to later Westport Scotts, e.g. father of the Walter recorded in the 1650s and 1670s. **Robert** of Burnhead (d.1609) probably eldest son of John of Burnhead. He is probably the Robert of Burnhead who, along with Robert of Burnfoot (ptobably on Ale), was in 1579/80 involved in a case against Thomas Dalgleish and Simon of Gamescleuch over the murder of David Dalgleish in Harehead; restitution was sought from the pair, with their arbitrators being William of Huntly and Robert, Burgess of Hawick. He signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. He was among those listed in 1603 as men that the Baron, James Cunningham, was trying to eject from their lands. There us a decrete of 1607 against him, John Reid, John ... and 'marein scot' for money related to the lands of 'eister ...' [perhaps Moormaw]. He was succeeded by his son William and had 2 other sons, one of them probably Adam (who married Bessie Langlands) and the 3rd son probably the Robert who fought in Hollans. **Robert** of Headshaw (16th/17th C.) eldest son of Walter of Headshaw, whom he succeeded before 1593. He may have been the Laird of 'Eidschaw' listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590. He may be the Robert of Headshaw (unless this is an error for Walter) who is recorded being held in ward in Edinburgh Castle in 1581, with Paul Doig acting as caution for the pledge of Walter Scott of Goldielands, that he would answer for the hurting of Martin Elliot of Braidlie. He is probably the Robert 'in Headshaw' who had a charter of Headshaw and Easter Essenside in 1593 (incorrectly transcribed as 1553) from Ludovic, Duke of Lennox. Scott of Satchells lists him among the men on the Carlisle raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596, and refers to him as the Bold Buccleuch's 'Cousin-german'. He is recorded in a series of writs of the lands of Headshaw 'disponed' to Andrew Hay in the period 1593–1624; his wife was Elizabeth and his son Robert. In 1609 he was caution for Sir Robert of Thirlestane in a bond for not resetting Walter of Headshaw (surely a relative, possibly his brother) and others. In 1610 he had a bond (along with Walter, fiar of Whitslade for Sir Robert of Thirlestane) not to harm Walter of Tushielaw and his sons. And in another 1610 bond he was surety for Robert 'of Well' for the same thing. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. He was also cautioner, along with Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade, for a bond involving the Hays of Smithfield in 1619. In 1620 he was Robert 'elder, called of Heidshaw' when he witnessed a charter of Goldielands for Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. In 1622 he had an agreement with the Countess of Home for leasing Hartwoodburn for a year, possibly longer. He is probably the Robert who purchased the estate of Whitehaugh from his sister Janet's son Walter. He is also probably the Robert of Headshaw whose 'brother-son' (i.e. nephew) was Robert of Easter Groundistone, listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 'Pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch. It seems likely that either he or his son was the 'Robert Scot of Houeschaw' who led the funeral procession for Sir Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in 1634; he may have been selected as the oldest local Scott chief and rode fully armed, with the Earl's colours on the end of a lance. He had sons: Robert, who appears not to have succeeded to the lands, since the estate was sold first; and Francis. Walter, brother of Robert 'of Hirdschaw' was recorded in 1621. Walter and James, two brothers of the younger Robert of Headshaw are recorded in 1627, and so were presumably his sons also. **Robert** (d.bef. 1627) 3rd son of Robert of Burnhead. He took an oath as Captain in the regiment of Lord Buccleuch in 1604. His wife Isobella Mowbray brought a suit of dovrce against him in 1618. He was succeeded as Captain by James Elphinstone in 1627 and presumably died shortly before that. **Robert** of Bonnington (d.bef. 1624) eldest son and heir of Simon. Together with his father he had 'liferent' of the lands of 'Ernescleugh' and Singlie in 1593, confirmed in 1607. He was succeeded by his uncle John. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) progenitor of the Scotts of Horsleyhill, whose genealogy is given by Scott of Satchells, and called there 'Portioner and Baillie of Hawick'. His father was William, said to be second son to Walter, Laird of 'Midgup', who was grandson of Adam of

Tushielaw. It seems more likely that he was son of William of Midgehope, who was grandson of William of Tushielaw and great-grandson of Adam of Tushielaw. He may be the same man as one of the Bailie Roberts recorded in Hawick in the early 1600s. His son William may have been the first to be called Laird of Horsleyhill. Note there appears to be a much earlier Scott of Horsleyhill family, who are presumably not directly related. **Bailie Robert** (16th/17th C.) son of 'Watis Jok', so presumably his father was John and his grandfather Walter. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Bailies. He is recorded in a sasine of 1610, along with his wife Helen Turnbull, for a 'tenement' in the south side of the Kirk Wynd, which had been resigned by George Turnbull, tenant in Howay, brother of Hector Turnbull of Barnhills. The land was specifically described as being between Nichol's Croft (roughly the Village), a garden of Robert Dickson, a tenement belonging to the Hendersons and the Kirk Wynd itself. **Robert** (d.bef. 1641) Burgess and notary in Selkirk, recorded as writer of documents in the period 1602–30 relating to Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and Andrew Scott of Wemyss. In about 1618 he was listed among men who might act as witnesses to the illegal use of hagbuts and pistols. He was deceased by 1641, when his son Thomas became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant at Harwood in the Rule valley. He was witness to a sasine of 1631 for the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside. **Robert** of Dryhope (d.bef. 1633) probably son of William. He is recorded in 1632 in an assignation for a bond, and in 1633 for non-payment. He appears to be already deceased in 1633 when he is mentioned in a contract over the lands of 'Evillane', with the consent of James Scott of Hagbrae (presumably a near relative). However, he could be the Robert 'of Drayvpe' who carried the arms of Hamilton of Clydesdale in the funeral procession for the Earl of Buccleuch in 1634. He was probably succeeded by his brother Walter. **Robert** (17th C.) servant of Sir John of Scotstarvit. He was made a Burgess of Glasgow (gratis) in 1630. **Robert** (17th C.) had a charter for the lands of Brieryyards and Broadlee in 1637, with a confirmation in the name of Charles I. It is unclear to which branch of the family he belonged, and how he was related to the later John of Brieryyards. **Sir Robert** of Haining (17th C.) son of Sir Robert. Although his father had sold off the Haining estate, he still had the designation. He served with the 2nd Earl of Buccleuch in 1643; in that same year he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis), along with Earl Francis and the Earl's brother David. Also in 1643 he was witness for a charter granted by the Earl of Buccleuch to the Calderwoods in Edinburgh; he is there 'Sir Robert Scott of Hayneing'. In 1650 he was one of the witnessed for the will of Francis Earl of Buccleuch. His nephew Lieut.-Col. Robert appears to be the last of the Scots of Haining. He may have died in about 1650, since in the additions to the will of Francis in 1651 200 merks yearly are allocated to his widow, Grizel Ker. **Robert** of Burnfoot on Teviot (d.bef. 1667) 2nd son of Robert. He succeeded his elder brother Adam. He is recorded along with other tenants of Over and Nether Newhalls in a precept of warning issued by Walter, Lord Scott of Buccleuch in 1625. He is also recorded in 1638 and 1639 when he received the lands of Rottenrow in Hundalee from John Rutherford prior to marrying Anne Rutherford, daughter of John and Isobel Bennet (this was explicitly 'Burnfutt near Tiviot', rather than the one in Ale Water, which is easy to confuse in this period). He was succeeded by his son Walter. **Robert** of Whitslade (d.1644) eldest son of Sir Walter, from whom he succeeded in 1628. He was served heir to his father in 1633 and his grandfather Walter in 1635. In 1637 he had a decree of adjudication against John, son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane over the lands of Bourhope, followed by a decree of appraising in 1643. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He represented Selkirk in Parliament in 1639–41 and was also made Parliamentary Convenor for the Selkirkshire War Committee in 1643. In 1641 he was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who signed a letter to the Privy Council relating to the raising of levies for sending troops to Ireland. He was served heir to his father Walter's lands of 'Schorthope' and Ettrickhouse in 1643. In 1643 he was recorded as owner of lands in Ashkirk (valued at £243 10s), as well as Salenside (£116), Kirkhouse (£143) and Ashkirk Mill (£84). He was also listed in 1643 as owner of lands in Hassendean Parish, valued at £214 10s (which were owned by William Chisholme of Stirches by 1678) and Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish, valued at £130 (which were owned by William Johnstone by 1663). He married 'Holland's Jean', natural daughter of Walter Scott, 1st Earl of Buccleuch. His children included: Walter, baptised in 1636; Francis, baptised in 1643; Mary; and Margaret, who in 1647 was served heir to his lands at Ettrickhouse (although these later went to her uncle

Thomas), and married John Scott of Langhope. His 2 sons must have died in infancy. He died at the Battle of Marston Moor, probably fighting on the same side as Cromwell. He was succeeded by his brother Sir Walter (who died fighting against Cromwell) in 1645 and then his brother Thomas. His death is the subject of the verse in Caw's Poetical Museum (1784), probably written by Capt. Scott of Satchells, entitled 'Lines on the Death of Robert Scott, Esq., of Whitslade', although in fact the contents focus more on the later death of his brother Thomas. **Robert** of Burnfoot in Ale (d.bef. 1669) son of Walter Scott of Burnfoot. He is recorded in a document of 1632 along with John, son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane, relating to the lands of Altrieve and Corsecleuch in Selkirkshire. Note that this is Burnfoot in the Ale valley (although it is easy to confuse him with the nearly contemporary Robert of Burnfoot on Teviot). He was served heir to his father in 1641. He is recorded paying £400 in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. He is probably the Robert of Burnfoot recorded in 1666 in a list of landowners in Hassendean Parish. He had at least 2 sons: Walter, who succeeded; and Francis, who married Isobel Scott, and to whom Scott of Satchells addressed one of his dedications. He probably had two other sons, William who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1666 and George who became a surgeon's apprentice there in 1668. He may be the Robert of Burnfoot recorded paying the land tax in Ashkirk Parish in 1678 (even although perhaps he was deceased by then). **Robert** (17th C.) described as the heir apparent of Satchells in 1622–25 when he was involved in a court action with George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) over the lands of Dodbank in Ettrick. He was probably a son of Robert and father of Capt. Walter (of family history fame), although this is not certain. Presumably the same Robert was also the 'zunger of Satchellis' who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He may be the Scott of Satchells (first name not given) listed in the inventory of the deceased Walter Earl of Buccleuch in 1633, when he was owed for rental of the lands of 'Dodheid'. He may be the Robert of Satchells recorded in 1643 when his lands of Satchells (in Lilliesleaf Parish) were valued at £200, and also his lands of 'Cringills' at £156. He is probably the Robert 'of Satscheill' who is recorded in 1653 when his son and heir apparent Walter had a bond not to harm the Bailies of Selkirk. **Robert** of Alton (d.bef. 1653) eldest son of Walter of Alton. He was probably nephew of the 'Hob of Alton' who was Bailie in Hawick. He succeeded his father in about 1638, the year that he signed the 'Confessions' of Faith' in Hawick. In 1643 he is recorded as owner of lands in Hassendean Parish, valued at £474; based on who owned these later, they were Alton, Knowetownhead and Tandlaw. His son William 'younger of Altoun' died before him. He was already deceased in 1653 when his daughters Margaret, Bessie and Agnes were served 'heirs portioners' to Robert of the East Mains of Hassendean, their 'foir grandsher' (either great-grandfather or great-great-grandfather). Presumably the lands of Alton passed to one of them, who married another Scott, since Scotts (perhaps from the Gorrenberry branch) held the lands until about 1742. It is possible he was the 'vmquhill Robert Scott of Auldtoun Crofts' (if Alton and Alton Croft were sometimes confused) mentioned in the 1651 will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch when his eldest son (name unfortunately left blank) was granted 200 merks yearly. His wife may have been Margaret Turnbull, who was recorded as 'relict of Alton' in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, when she jointly with James Scott of Whitslade paid tax on £414 for lands in Hassendean Parish. **Robert** of Goldielands (17th C.) Bailie of Hawick (along with William Scott) at the time of the signing of the 1638 Covenant. His name appears as 'R. Scott', alongside Walter of Goldielands, suggesting that he might have been a brother or son of Walter (although there may be confusion of 2 R. Scotts here); this Walter was meant to have been the last of the distinct Lairds of Goldielands. Also in 1638 (in the first main entry in the Town Book) he was recorded as being 'callit of Goldielands' when listed as one of the Bailies at the meeting for choosing the new Bailies and Officers; he was again chosen as a Bailie for the year 1638/9. He is probably the Robert who signed the Act of Bailies and Council of 1640 (his name appearing just after the 2 Bailies). He was elected to the Council in late 1648 and was also a Bailie in the 1640s. He may be the same as the Robert who was 'brother natural of the said Sir Walter Scott' in the charter of Goldielands in 1620. Another possibility is that he is the same as Robert of Glack, who inherited part of the Goldielands estate through marriage. **Robert** of Woll (d.1640s) eldest son of Walter of Woll. In 1617 he was appointed guardian to his half-brother and sister, George and Katherine. Probably the same Robert 'of Well' had a bond in 1610 (with Robert of Headshaw as surety) not to harm Walter of Tushielaw and his sons. He is

probably the Scott 'of the Well' who in 1617 was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. His wife Rachel complained about his beahaviour to the Privy Council several times in 1631 and 1632, where he was described as 'some time of the Well'. He was ordered to hand over all his assets to his wife and to allow her to cohabit with him, but instead went off to England with Jean, daughter of the deceased Andrew Ker of Graden, and remained with her 'in the filthie cryme of adulterie all the last harvest'. His wife apparently stated she would forgive him if he would return to her and their eight children, 'quhairof foure are so young and weake that they cannot putt on thair cloathes'. Meanwhile he kept Jean Ker 'in ane oastlerhous' until she had his child, and sold his house (probably not Woll) and belongings, making his wife and children 'brought to beggary'. He is probably the Robert 'of Wallis' whose son George became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1640 and whose son Robert became an apothecary's apprentice in 1641. Also in 1641 he is 'of the Woll' when his son James became a saddeler's apprentice in Edinburgh. In 1643 he is 'Robert Scot of Well' when his son James was incarcerated in Edinburgh Tolbooth at the insistence of saddler David Brown. His wife Rachel was buried in Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in 1661. He had at least 5 sons: Francis, who succeeded; James, who succeeded his brother, but sold Woll; George, who was also served heir to his father; Robert; and John. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Isobel Tudhope and their children included Agnes (b.1635) and Isobel (b.1640). Witnesses in 1640 were William Tudhope (surely a relative of his wife) and Andrew Leyden. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Grundiston' in 1640, when Robert Deans was fined 'for bluiding of the said Robert Scott upon the cheek and hand'. It is unclear how he was related to other local Scotts, but he could perhaps be a descendant of Robert of Easter Groundistone, who is recorded by Scott of Satchells. **Robert** of Braidhaugh (17th C.) see **Robert** of Harwood. **Robert** of Howpasley (d.1658) probably eldest son of William of Fingland, brother of Walter, half-brother of Simon and cousin of Patrick of Tanlawhill. It is unclear exactly how he acquired Howpasley. On his death the lands passed to his brother Walter. He is buried in Greyfriars Cemetery. **Robert** of Carterton (17th C.) recorded in 1667 when he granted a bond (for £332 Scots) to Walter Lorraine, tenant in Greens, who was described as his 'good brother' (i.e. brother-in-law). His farm was in northern Dumfriesshire, but it seems likely he was related to more local Scotts, perhaps a branch with a connection to the Lorraines of Harwood. It is possible he was the Robert, married to Alison Lorraine (perhaps daughter of Edward Lorraine and Maisie Elliot), whose daughter Elspeth was baptised in Kelso in 1635. He was surely related to Francis of Carterton (perhaps his son), who is recorded on the Committee of War for Dumfriesshire in 1644 and 1649. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Gillespie and their children included Robert (b.1644), Andrew (b.1645), Thomas (b.1648), Isobel (b.1649) and Margaret (b.1653). The witnesses in 1648 were Robert Gillespie and George Ruecastle. **Robert** (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Woll. In 1641 he became an apprentice apothecary with Patrick McAulay in Edinburgh. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Turnbull and their children included: Bessie and Marion (b.1647); Isobel (b.1650); William (b.1651); Janet (b.1653); Walter (b.1655); and Janet (again, b.1656). The witnesses in 1656 were David Beattie and James Newbie. **Robert** (17th C.) married Margaret Scott in Ashkirk Parish in 1651. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Scott and their child Christian was baptised in 1655. **Robert** of Shielswood (b.1640) 2nd son of Walter. He succeeded his brother Francis. He paid tax on £260 in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. He is recorded on an inquest in 1669. He died without any children and was succeeded by his sister Marian. She married Adam Scott of Shaws. **Robert** of Horsleyhill (17th C.) son of William, he was descended from the Scotts of Tushielaw. His tutors were John of Ancrum and and Walter of Woll. He was Laird at the time Capt. Scott of Satchells wrote his 'post'ral', to whom he dedicated part (and a family genealogy is given there). In 1673 he was charged by the Hawick Bailies of having 'masterfully spuilzied out of James Liddell's house five firelocks with ane pair of bandeliers belonging to the town'; the reason for this apparent theft is not known, but Liddell was Hawick's Procurator-fiscal, and this was a time when there were serious disputes with the Baron Bailie. Probably the same Robert of Horsleyhill gave evidence at the trial of Andrew Rutherford for the murder of James Douglas of Cavers in 1674; in fact Rutherford tried to accused him, in order to discredit his testimony. He was admitted as a Burgess

of Hawick in 1675. In 1676 he was probably already acting as Bailie of Regality when there was a case in which the weavers complaining that 2 of their members had appealed to him, rather than obey the Bailies of Hawick. In 1678 he paid land tax on £264 for Weensland in Hawick Parish and £637 (for Horsleyhill) in Hassendean Parish. Also in 1678 he witnessed (along with Walter of Goldielands) a baptism for Walter of Harwood. He is probably the Robert in 'Horbie Hill' who in 1680 was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. In 1680 he witnessed (along with George of Boonraw) a baptism in Hawick for Robert Langlands and Isobel Scott. He is probably the Laird of Horsleyhill who witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1681. In a 1688 sasine he is described as 'bailie in that part for James Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth'. He married Isobella Scott, probably in Ashkirk Parish in 1663 (suggesting she was from one of the branches of the Scotts in that area). His children included: William, the eldest son; John (b.1670), who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1687; Francis (b.1677), who became a surgeon-apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1696; Marion (b.1680); and Janet (b.1681), who married Rev. Robert Scott of Roberton. Elizabeth (b.1669), Charles (b.1672) and Patrick (b.1682), all baptised in Hawick, were probably also his children. The witnesses in 1680 were Mr. Francis (probably the minister of Hassendean) and Walter of Goldielands. He is probably the Scott of Horsleyhill whose daughter Eliza married Walter of Woll in 1694. In 1678, 1685 and 1690 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire. He leased the Trinitylands from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1692. In 1692 he signed the agreement between Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw and the Town of Hawick, regarding planting on the edge of the Common. He gave a bond to his daughter Janet in 1691. He was probably succeeded by his sons William and then Francis. He is probably the Robert, Laird of Horsleyhill, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ainslie and Christian Scott in Jedburgh in 1708. **Robert** (17th C.) described as 'in Raesknowe' when he acted as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1640–41 for rental records for Wilton, Branxholme and Whitchester, and in 1642–44 for Teviotdalehead and Eweshead. He may be the same as Robert of Harwood. **Robert** of Glack (d.bef. 1647) described being 'of Gleik, parish of Mearns' in 1647 when his son William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He was deceased before some of the records of a later Robert of Glack, who was connected with the Scotts of Goldielands. Mearns was in Renfrewshire, but 'Glack' or 'the Glack' is more likely to be the narrow valley near Kirkton Manor in Peeblesshire. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts associated with Glack. **Robert** of Hartwoodmill (17th C.) recorded as landowner (jointly with Sir Robert Dalyell) in a 1643 valuation of Hawick Parish (this may be an error for 'Hartwoodhill' in Lanarkshire or 'Hartwoodmyres'). The lands were valued at £533 6s 8d. **Robert** of Hartwoodmyres (d.1654) probably direct descendant of William of Hartwoodmyres, who is recorded in 1589 and 1596. It is possible there are 2 generations of Roberts here. In 1612 he complained that a group of Kers and others, amounting to about 60 men, came to his lands of Hartwoodmyres and 'rave up and tillit over agane' his lands, then attempted to find him with violence in mind, but he was not at home; he was unable to prove his claim to the Privy Council. Also in 1612 he was on the panel of 'retour' for Tweedie of Drumelzier. He is recorded in 1615 when his sister Marie (or Mary) married Walter Scott of Howford. In 1618 he was a cautioner for Walter, son of John Scott in Newark. In 1627 he was one of the Commissioners left by the Earl of Buccleuch to administer his affairs when he left for Holland. Also in 1627 he is mentioned in an action that was brought against him and Andrew of Aikwood in Selkirk. In 1628 he was given a commission to hold a trial for 2 women accused of witchcraft. In 1633 he was appointed one of the 'Tutors Testamentary' to oversee the Earl of Buccleuch's will. He was part of the funeral procession for the Earl of Buccleuch, which took place in Hawick in 1634, with him carrying the arms of Beaton of Creighe. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. In 1643 he witnessed a 'supplication' to the Privy Council. He is listed as one of the landowners in a 1643 valuation of the lands in Wilton Parish, the value being £26 13s 4d (it is unclear where these lands were, but by 1788 were owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch). He is probably the Robert of 'Hartwoodmill' recorded as landowner (jointly with Sir Robert Dalyell) in a 1643 valuation of Hawick Parish; the lands were valued at £533 6s 8d. In 1643 he was on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire (so he was M.P. for 1643–45) and in 1646, 1648 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire. In 1648 he re-married Margaret, widow of Robert Scott

of Shielswood (and she would later marry Sir John of Thirlestane). His oldest son was William, who was the last of Hartwoodmyres. **Robert** of Headshaw (17th C.) probably son of Robert. His brother Walter's son Harry became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1621. He was listed as one of the major landowners in a valuation of Wilton Parish in 1643, his lands being valued at £448 10s. He was probably the 'younger of Headshaw' who leased part of the lands of Belses in 1632. He was probably also the son of Robert of Headshaw who sold the estate of Whitehaugh to Andrew Hay in 1623. In 1627 he was 'of Eidshaw, younger' when accused of being among a band of Scotts who harassed the tenant of Hartwoodburn; his brothers Walter and James were also listed. In 1629 he sold the family estates of Headshaw and Langhope to John of Yorkston, 2nd son of George of Synton. He was involved in a court case in 1634 with Sir William Scott of Harden and John, son of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane, over the lands of Thirlestane. In 1638 he is 'sumtyme of Heidschaw' when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. He is surely the Scott of Headshaw whose 'Lands, being Wester Whitehaugh' are recorded in 1643. He is probably the Robert of Headshaw whose daughter Jean married William Scott of Synton in 1647. **Robert** of Heap (17th C.) recorded as owner of teinds in Ashkirk Parish in the 1643 Roxburghshire county valuation. These consisted of the teinds of Leaphill, Woll, Castleside and Broadlee (valued at £208), Whitslade (£80) and Essenside (£60), as well as tack-duty (valued at £3 6s 8d). He is recorded as one of the heritors of Wilton Parish in 1649. Probably the same Robert was 'of Wester Heap' on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls for Wilton and also 'of Heap' when he paid tax in Ashkirk Parish. He was probably related to James of Heap, who is also recorded in the 17th century. It is possible he is the Robert, married to Margaret Scott, whose daughter Grisel was baptised in Ashkirk in 1652. **Robert** of Burnhead (d.1677) local landowner in the mid-to-late 1600s (it is unclear whether he was Laird or tenant at Burnhead). In 1643 he was recorded as owner of land valued at £156 in Hassendean Parish. He was also recorded in the Land Tax Rolls for Hassendean Parish in 1663, when he paid tax on £156 (presumably for Burnhead itself). He was only son of William of Burnhead and Margaret Cairncross. In 1636 he married Marian, daughter of Ragwell Bennet of Chesters, and they had 2 daughters. In 1643 he secondly married Elizabeth, daughter of Hector Turnbull of Clarilaw (through this marriage probably acquiring the lands of Clarilaw). He was succeeded by William of Burnhead, and also had at least 3 other sons: Robert of Lees; Adam; and Alexander. Andrew, recorded in 1689 as 'broyr-germon to William Scott of Clarrielaw', was probably also his son. **Robert** of Phaup (d.bef. 1671) recorded as 'of Phalop' and already deceased in 1671 when his son Adam became a gunsmith's apprentice in Edinburgh. Other sons were probably Col. Francis and Capt. John, who were recorded in factor's records for Sir William Scott of Harden in 1657 and 1671, respectively. **Robert** of Girnwood (b.c.1615) eldest son of Walter of Girnwood. He was still a minor when his father died, with his uncle Robert of Shielswood acting as tutor to him and his brother, Walter from 1629. He was served heir to his father in 1636, presumably when he reached majority. In 1640 he married Bessie, daughter of Sir Walter of Whitslade. **Robert** of Borthwickbrae (17th C.) recorded in a list of 'communicants' of the Borthwick valley in 1650. It appears that his wife was Margaret Scott and their sons William and Walter. In 1643 and 1644 he was appointed by Parliament to the Committee of War for Selkirkshire. He was probably the last Scott of Borthwickbrae. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Paterson and their children included Bessie (b.1652) and Margaret (b.1654). The witnesses in 1652 were Robert Deans and William Ruecastle and in 1654 were John Scott and Walter Chisholme. **Robert** (d.bef. 1678) son of Thomas of Todrig and younger brother of the next Thomas of Todrig. He is mentioned in 1637 as son of Thomas when he became a merchant's apprentice to Alexander Clerk in Edinburgh. He is further recorded in 1678 and 1680 when his widow Isobel Scott had discharges for annual rent in Selkirk. In 1679, 1681, 1683 and 1684 his widow was'tutorix' to their daughters Isobel and Janet. Her signature is recorded in 1684. **Robert** (d.bef. 1681) recorded being 'in Hassendean' in 1681 when his widow Helen Caldwell's daughter Agnes was baptised in Roberton. The witnesses were John Noble and Thomas Scott. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Robert** of Lees (17th C.) 2nd son of Robert, tenant in Burnhead and Elizabeth Turnbull. He appears to have been Laird of the lands that were later referred to as 'West Lees', near Appletreehall. He probably also held the lands of Clarilaw and was succeeded by Walter of Clarilaw, who was likely to be either his son or nephew. He was among the heritors

accused of inciting the 1690 riot when the roof of Hassendean Kirk was removed to Roberton. He could be the same as the Robert living at Burnhead on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the Robert in Lees whose son John was baptised in Wilton in 1705. It is also possible he is the Robert in Lees whose funeral is recorded in Wilton in 1738. **Robert** of Glack (17th C.) possibly son of the youngest sister of the last Walter Scott of Goldielands (although Keith Scott suggests he was married to a daughter of the first Sir Walter of Goldielands, but this seems at least a generation too early). He is recorded in a Hassendean Parish record of 1666, where he was one of those supporting suppression of the Parish. Probably the same individual is recorded as a heritor of Hawick Parish in 1643 (where he is described as 'of Cloak', with land valued at £100, which was almost certainly Fenwick) and of Wilton Parish in both 1643 (described as 'of Lack', with land valued at £130) and 1649 (described as 'of Clak'); this suggests the possibility that he may be related to James 'of Park' (with a transcription error), recorded around the same time. Glack was an estate in Peeblesshire, although he also owned the lands of Fenwick and Highchesters, and may have lived locally. Scott of Satchells lists him as one of the 'Pensioners to the House of Buckcleugh' and says he was given the lands of Fenwick for his service. In 1653 he held part of the lands of Ladyurd in Peeblesshire when he granted a bond of 12,000 merks to Robert of Harwood; Robert of Harwood had a decree of appraising for these lands in 1654, but he was owner again in 1656 when he had a charter of 'novodamus' from the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, in return for services and duties. In 1654 he transferred the lands of Fenwick, Highchesters and half of Ladyurd to Robert Scott of Harwood, but had them back 2 years later, as confirmed by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch in a charter of 1668. He also paid £100 in land tax in Hawick Parish in 1663, and also in 1678 (perhaps for Fenwick), plus the land tax on lands valued at £130 in Wilton Parish (where he is recorded being 'of Clack', the lands probably being East Highchesters). He is easy to confuse with Robert, son of Robert of Harwood, who acquired Falnash and other lands. He also appears to have inherited part of the Goldielands estates and passed them to Walter Scott of Crumhaugh in 1674. He may be the Robert 'in Glack' whose widow Jean Brown married Malcolm Inglis of Manorhead in 1666. He is probably the Robert 'Glack' who witnessed a baptism for tailor John Wilson in 1678 and another for William of Harwood in 1680. He is probably also the Robert of Glack whose son James with Bessie Henderson (labelled 'forn' for fornication) was baptised in Hawick in 1680. He is probably the Robert of Glack who in 1689 conveyed his lands of Ladyurd to Gideon Scott of Outerside (and later Falnash), with the consent of his wife Mary Elliot. **Lieut.-Col. Robert** (17th C.) son of Walter, portioner of Guilan, and grandson of Sir Robert of Haining. He was the last member of the Scotts of Haining of whom there is any record. **Robert** of Harwood (d.bef. 1667) son of Walter 'in Braidhaugh', (i.e. Broadhaugh) who was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for upper Teviotdale and the Langholm area. The precise kinship with the Scotts of Buccleuch is uncertain. He is 'in Braidehaw' in 1638 when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. He may be the Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch who was at Raesknowe in 1640–44. He may be the Robert of Falnash listed as the 3rd largest landowner in the 1643 valuation of Hawick Parish (with lands valued at £1400). He is described as 'in Braidhauche' in 1644–50 when he acted as Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for the upper Teviot valley, like his father before him. He was also 'in Braid Hauche' in 1646, 1648 and 1649 when he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire. In 1651 he is 'callit of Braidhauch' and described as eldest lawful son of Walter of Arkleton in the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch, when he was granted 800 merks yearly for his lifetime. By 1652 he was referred to as 'in Braidhauche, now of Harwode', and he was still Chamberlain in 1660. He is the Robert 'of Harwoode' who acted as Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for Ettrick, St. Mary's and Selkirk in 1657–60. A bond at the end of 1653 transfers the lands of Fenwick, Highchesters and half of Ladyurd (in Peeblesshire) to him from Robert Scott of Glack (who may have been a relative). But the lands were returned in 1656, as confirmed by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch in a charter of 1668. He witnessed charters for lands in Dalkeith for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1656 and 1658. In 1661 he was listed as still owing £4600 to the Duchess of Buccleuch for rentals in Teviotdalehead. In 1662, after the Restoration, he was fined £300. In 1663 he is recorded as 'liferenter of the lands of Dalcove' when he renounced the burial place in the choir of the old kirk of Mertoun to Sir William Scott of Harden. And in 1663 he was involved in a libel action with Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs.

Also in 1663 he witnessed the marriage contract of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, and was listed there as one of her curators. Furthermore, he is probably the 'Braidhaugh for Harrot' who is recorded on the Land Tax Rolls in 1663, paying £866 13s 4d. He was also recorded in 2 discharges of 1663. He married Beatrice (or Beatrix) Gledstains, from the family of Gledstains of that Ilk. Their children included: Walter (b.1640), who succeeded by 1672; Robert, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1662; Francis (b.1642) of Greenhill; John (b.1644), who probably died young; David (b.1646); William (b.1649), who became an apothecary's apprentice in 1667, and was probably the same as the surgeon in Hawick in the late 17th century; Gideon of Falnash (b.1651), 'Auld Falnash', Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch; John (again, b.1652); and Agnes, who married John Scott of Woll. It is possible that Andrew (b.1656), whose mother's name is given as 'Bessie' Gledstains, was also his son. The witnesses in 1651 were Patrick Hamilton and Gideon (surely a relative and perhaps Sir Gideon of Highchester) and in 1652 were Gideon (again) and John Gledstains. He is probably the Scott of Harwood whose estate was sold off by his creditors in 1681, as further pursued in the courts in 1688. **Robert** (17th C.) son of William of 'Falldonsyde' (i.e. Faldonside). His father was already deceased in 1648 when he became a merchant's apprentice with John 'Riolsh' in Edinburgh. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Drinkstone. He is probably the Robert 'of ... stoun' recorded in 1643 as owner of lands in Hassendean Parish valued at £66 13s 4d. He is Robert 'of Drinkstowne' in the Land Tax Rolls for 1663 when paid tax on £66 13s 4d. He is probably the Robert in Drinkstone whose wife Bessie's will is recorded in 1682; they may have married in Ashkirk Parish in 1640, with children including William (b.1649), James (b.1651), Francis (b.1653) and Margaret (b.1660). The witnesses in 1651 were Robert and George (who were probably related to him or his wife). He could be the Robert of Drinkstone whose son Robert married Bessie, daughter of William of Galalaw, according to a marriage contract of 1663. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Miller and their children included: James (b.1671); Marion (b.1673); John (b.1676); William (b.1679); an unnamed son (b.1682); James (again, b.1684); and another unnamed son (b.1687). The witnesses in 1671 were James and Walter (who were probably relatives) and in 1673 were Walter of Goldielands and Robert of Tandlaw. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1680 he was 'in Barnknow' (presumably the farm of Barn Knowe) when he witnessed a baptism for tailor John Wilson; a witness for Wilson 2 years earlier was Robert 'in Barnknow'), making it possible that this was the same man. He was surely related to John, who was also recorded in Barn Knowe in 1680. **Robert** of Whitslade (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s. He married Jean Hay in Edinburgh in 1681. He may have been the oldest son of Thomas, or his younger brother. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Burnhead according to a baptismal record of 1682. He is probably related to Adam who was also in Burnhead at that time. It seems likely they are the Adam and Robert who witnessed baptisms for William (later referred to as 'of Burnhead') in 1686 and 1688. He married Margaret Scott and their children (baptised in Roberton Parish) included: John (b.1680); Robert (b.1682); Bessie (b.1687); and Margaret (b.1689). The witnesses in 1680 were John Scott and William Scott (who were presumably related to either him or his wife), in 1682 were William and John Scott (perhaps the same 2 men) and in 1687 were William and Adam Scott. He is probably the Robert who was resident at Burnhead on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls; he was probably related to the William who was also listed as a householder there and given the coincidence of the names, they may have both been related to the contemporary and previous Lairds of Burnhead. It is possible he is the same man as Robert of Lees. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Jean Murray and their son Robert was baptised in 1681. The witnesses were Thomas Gray and Robert Graham. **Robert** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Marion Thomson and their children included: William (b.1674); James (b.1677); an unnamed child (b.1683); Agnes (b.1684); and Marion (b.1688). The witnesses in 1683 were John (perhaps a relative) and William Douglas. In he and his wife were both fined for assaulting tailor William Scott, called 'Bee', while William was in turn fined for assaulting him 'and in threatening him at his door with ane drawne sword'. He may also be the Robert who in 1685 was involved in a fight with William Douglas, being accused of hitting Douglas 'wt ane great rung'. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Helen Dryden and their children included: Adam (b.1679);

Janet (b.1681); and Christian (b.1687). The witnesses in 1681 were Robert Turnbull and James Law and in 1687 were John and Robert Noble. **Robert** (17th C.) fined £100 Scots in 1688 for leaving the town when the militia was in Hawick charging young men 'for throwing of dyce and drawing of balotes'. He clearly did not want to serve! He may be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** of Bonnington (17th C.) son of John of Bonnington. He was in possession of the lands in 1670. He had a son John. He was succeeded by James, who was either his brother or son. **Robert** (17th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. His brother Walter was a merchant, who in 1673 was accused of striking him, apparently the result of a misunderstanding involving Thomas Brown and Robert Dickson. He is probably 'Robert Scott, laird, shoemaker' listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4; the 'laird' suggests he might have been related to Thomas and James, who had the same nickname. He is probably the cordiner of the same name listed 'uest the water' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) son of John of Gilmanscleuch. He was recorded in a deed of renunciation and dischanrge in 1673. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1679 George Hall was fined for 'ane blood' on him, and ordered to pay him 5 shillings Scots per day, since 'his arms was swollen by the stockies, and he could not shear'. He was presumably a farm worker of some sort. **Robert** of Tandlaw (17th C.) recorded in 1666 in a list of landowners in Hassendean Parish. In 1673 he (along with Walter of Goldielands) witnessed a baptism for Robert (presumably a relative) and Bessie Miller in Hawick Parish. In 1678 he paid the land tax in Hassendean Parish. He was listed in 1682 among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. In 1688 he was a witness to boundaries being marked out between lands at the east end of Hawick. Probably the same Robert was on the list of Hassendean heritors accused of inciting the riot of 1690. There was a warrant for his arrest along with Adam (probably a relative) and Thomas Turnbull of Knowe. He was listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls (for Hassendean Parish). Along with Robert in Drinkstone, he witnessed a baptism in 1698 for John Easton in Drinkstone. He was witness to the birth of a child of William in Goldielands in 1702, suggesting that they were closely related. He is probably the Robert of Tandlaw who (along with Robert in Drinkstone) witnessed a baptism for Robert of Coldhouse in 1711. He married Barbara Scott and had children baptised in Roberton Parish (actually the area of the former Hassendean Parish). He was recorded at Tandlaw in a baptismal record of 1682. He is difficult to separate from Robert in Galalaw, whose wife had the same name! His children included: Helen (b.1682); and probably Barbara (b.1685), who seems likely to be the Barbara from Tandlaw who married James Ormiston in Boonraw in 1713. Some of Adam (b.1685), Bessie (b.1685) and Charles (b.1688) may also be his children. The witnesses in 1682 were William and George Scott, who were probably related to him and his wife. The witnesses in 1687 were Robert Scott and Andrew Chisholme (perhaps the man associated with Coldhouse). **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in 1681 being at Galalaw. He married Barbara Scott in Roberton Parish in 1680 and their children (baptised in Roberton) included William (b.1681) and probably Margaret (b.1683), as well as some of Adam (b.1685), Bessie (b.1685) and Charles (b.1688). The witnesses in 1681 were William (perhaps his father) and George (perhaps related to his wife). **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as a merchant in Hawick in 1682, when his son Roert became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh. The Edinburgh skinner was William, who could have been a relative. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in Hassendean in the 1680s, when it was part of Roberton Parish. He married Isobel Turnbull in 1682 and their children included: Bessie (b.1683); Margaret (b.1685); and George (b.1688). The witnesses in 1683 were Andrew Leyden and Walter Fowler. He could be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (d.c.1685) tenant in 'Newtoune' in 1685 when his will was recorded. He was probably one of the Scotts of Newton near Hawick. He could be the Robert, 'tenent Newton' who in 1722 witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Robert Nichol, workman in Weensland; the other witness was Richard of Boghall. He could be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for William, resident at Newton in 1725. **Robert** (17th C.) son of John in Weens. In 1684 he was among the men declared fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. It is unclear what happened to him. **Robert** of Greenhill (17th C.) recorded in 1684 when he and Walter of Whitehaugh were witnesses for a baptism in Hawick for carrier John Aitchison. It seems likely he was related to Walter of Whitehaugh. However, it is unclear how he might have been related to the contemporary Francis of Greenhill. Perhaps the same man was Robert 'of Whithaugh'

in 1689 when (along with John) he witnessed the baptism of an illegitimate child for David Wilson in Hawick. **Robert** of Falnash (17th C.) younger son of Robert of Harwood and Beatrice Gledstains. He is probably the Robert, son of Robert of 'Horwood' who became a merchant's apprentice with John Hamilton in Edinburgh in 1662. He acquired the lands of Falnash and others from Robert of Glack (with whom he is therefore easily confused). In 1689 (confirmed in 1694) he is recorded transferring his lands of Fenwick, Easter Highchesters, half of 'Ladyurd' in Kirkurd and Nether Glack in Manor (the latter 2 in Peeblesshire) to Gideon Scott of Outerside (later 'Auld Falnash'), who was his brother. This appears to have been because he had no heirs, and was with the agreement of his wife Mary Elliot. He may be the Robert, married to Mary Elliot, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included Adam (b.1646), Margaret (b.1647), Walter (b.1650) and Isobel (b.1653), although these births seem too early. **Robert** 'Muckle Robin' (17th/18th C.) recorded as having previously been servant to the Laird of Whitehaugh, who in about 1705 was part of a group of men who perambulated the boundaries of Wilton Common, presumably to settle some dispute. This was recounted by Hector Cockburn in 1764, who described him as 'another old man' and gave his nickname. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in Roberton Parish in the 1680s, when Hassendean was part of it. He married Marion Scott and their children included: Walter (b.1683); and John (b.1686). The witnesses in 1683 were William (probably a relative) and Walter Gledstains. In 1686 the witnesses were Adam and Robert Scott, who may have been related to him and his wife. He may be the same as one of the Roberts recorded in Hassendean in the tax records of the 1690s. **Robert** (17th C.) shoemaker on the east side of Hawick. He is a 'cordiner' listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 (in distinction to the one from the west). Probably the same 'cordiner' is listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **Robert** (17th C.) wright in Hawick listed among those contributing to funds for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. He may be the wright who witnessed baptisms for Walter Henderson and for James Tudhope in 1723. He married Isobel Stoddart and their son Robert was baptised in 1700. The witnesses in 1700 were Andrew Scott 'customer' and Bailie James Deans (and also listed as John Elliot and Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield, but that was for Robert in Newbigging). It is unclear if he was the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) thatcher in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. Perhaps he was the thatcher Robert whose grandchild died in 1794. **Robert** (17th C.) described as 'sometime saddler in Fanesh' (i.e. Falnash) in 1684 when he was on the long list of men declared as fugitives for refusing to yield to Episcopalianism. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'flesher' in 1693 when he gave evidence to the Magistrates in a case of disorder within the Kirk. Also in 1693 he was one of the men asked to decide on who won a bet between 2 other Hawick butchers about whether or not a particular lamb came from Burnfoot. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was listed as flesher in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. In 1700 he witnessed (along with 'officer' Alexander) a baptism for wright Andrew, suggesting that they might all be closely related. He also witnessed a baptism in 1700 for Walter Purdom. **Robert** of Broadmeadows (d.1694) son of William, and grandson of William of Tushielaw. In an instrument of sasine of 1692 (preserved in the Walter Mason Collection) he was given the lands of Broadmeadows by his father (recorded as 'Robert', perhaps in error), following his marriage to Agnes Kelso. His 'brother german' Thomas and servant John Ker, were among the witnesses. He died without issue and in 1694 his sisters Isabella (who married John Balfour of Kailzie) and Jean (who married advocate John Murray) inherited his lands. Through Isabella's son, Charles Balfour, the lands passed to a granddaughter, Jean Balfour, who married William Scott of Woll. His testament is recorded in 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) Chamberlain to the Laird of Highchester, recorded in 1694 in a sasine for lands in Minto. In 1697 he is recorded as 'late chamberlain to Heychesters'. He was 'Bailie Robert Scot of Selkirk, then factor for Haychesters' in the 1690s when he made a protest against the perambulation of Wilton Common. He was probably the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Castleside in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He was distinct from Robert in Ashkirk. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Broadhaugh on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He

could be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) renter of a quarter of the lands of Borthaugh in 1691 and 1692 and was 'Scrivener' in 1694 when he continued to rent Borthaugh. He continued to rent 1/4 of Borthaugh in 1696 and 1698, and was still described as 'Scrivener'. He was also recorded as a 'Scriver' at Borthaugh on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Wilton Parish. He was presumably a lawyer, and may have been son of the James, who previously rented part of Borthaugh and was also designated 'Scrivener'. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant at Potterlampert according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** of Benholm (d.1626/7–90) son of James of Logie. His lands were in Kincardineshire. He married Catherine, daughter of Patrick Elliot of Crammond. Their children included: Robert, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1689; Charles, who became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1690; and Hercules, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1693. He may have been succeeded by James, whose son Patrick became an apprentice merchant in Edinburgh in 1712. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'one of the clerks of His Majesty's chancellor' in 1673 when his son William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Robert** 'Pope' (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick listed among those contributing to funds for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. It is unclear what his nickname might mean. He is probably the merchant on the east-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In the 1704 baptismal record he is 'distinctionis causa called Pope'. Perhaps the same Robert was merchant who witnessed a baptism for James Dickson (tenant in Hawick) in 1714 and was the merchant who (along with Francis, another merchant) witnessed a baptism for carter Walter Bryson in Hawick in 1721. His children included Helen (b.1704), with witnesses Bailie James Deans and glover James Scott. **Robert** (17th C.) candlemaker listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is listed separately from the merchant called 'Pope', but may be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was called 'Ormiston', to distinguish him from other Roberts; however, it is unclear if he was related to James of Ormiston. Probably the same 'Robt. Scott, Ormistoune' was recorded in 1682 when his wife 'Jein Scott' was assaulted by Bessie Turnbull, wife of John Scott, 'souldier'. They could be the couple whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Hawick in 1672. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Whitchesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be related to John and Walter, who were also listed there. He was recorded as a tenant in Whitchesters in 1706 when he (along with Alexander Thomson) witnessed a baptism for William Scott, who was also tenant there. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at 'Mayns' in 1696 when his daughter Isabella was baptised (with no mother's name listed). The witnesses were Adam Scott and William Riddell. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) leased half the farm of Newbigging from the Duchess of Buccleuch in at least the period 1690–98. He was also resident at Newbigging in Hawick Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was presumably separate from the 2 Robert Scotts (father and son) who leased Over Southfield at the same time. He was recorded at Newbigging in 1700. In 1706 he witnessed a baptism for William Cowan, herd in Southfield and in 1708 further baptisms for Thomas Turnbull, herd in Nether Southfield and for William Hood, weaver in Nether Southfield. He was still tenant of Newbigging in about 1710, as attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. He married Janet Elliot and their children included: Gavin (b.1698); and Archibald (b.1700). Witnesses in 1698 were John Elliot and John Goodfellow and in 1700 were John and Gilbert Elliot, both in Southfield (who could have been related to his wife). **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Over Southfield in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. In the period 1690–98 half of the farm of Over Southfield was rented jointly to 'Rot. Scott father and sone'; so there were 2 generations called Robert at that time. In 1694 there was a connection made between the rental of Over Southfield and Allanhaugh Mill. **Robert** (17th C.) listed at Todshawhill among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (d.bef. 1716) resident of Wilton, recorded at Drinkstone on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may be the same as the earlier Robert in Drinkstone, but this seems more likely to be another generation. It is possible he was the Robert, son of Robert of Drinkstone, who in 1663 married Bessie, daughter of William in Galalaw. He was recorded in Drinkstone in 1696 when he witnessed a baptism (along with James) for Francis in Groundistone and in 1698 when he witnessed another for John Easton in Drinkstone. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish

for James Grieve in Teindside. He is probably the Robert in Drinkstone who witnessed a baptism for Robert of Coldhouse in 1709; along with Robert of Tandlaw he witnessed a baptism for Robert of Coldhouse in 1711 and also in 1711, along with Robert of Coldhouse, he witnessed a baptism at Drinkstone. He was already deceased in 1716 when his daughter Elspeth married merchant William Tudhope in Hawick. Given that his daughter was a cousin of William of Whitehaugh, it is possible that he was a son of Robert of Easter Heap. Elspeth's brother, Walter in Wilton, would therefore have been his son. **Robert** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Janet Boyd and their children included: Margaret (b.1686); and Robert (b.1687), who may be the carrier in Branxholme Town about 20 years later. Robert's baptism was witnessed by John, who may have been a relative. He could be the Robert, who along with John, appears to have been listed as a carrier when witnessing a baptism for Walter Henderson in Hawick in 1680. He could be the carrier recorded in 1685 when he gave a disposition regarding the fight between Michael Turnbull and Thomas Briggs. In 1685 his wife, Janet Boyd, was fined for proviking Margaret Gledstains, wife of James Lands, and Margaret was also fined for 'ane ryott committ on the said Janett'. He may be the carrier who was involved in a trial in Hawick in 1693, where William Rutherford of the Cannongate (presumably Jedburgh) pleaded guilty to assaulting him, but claiming that he was provoked by 'Scott almost hanging him in his gravatt, which was ultimately to cut with a 'knyf.'. 2 separate carriers of the same name are listed 'eist the water' on Hearth Tax Rolls for Hawick in 1694. One of them is listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He could be the 'carrier in Hawick' who was said to be one of 2 witnesses who walked and described the boundaries of Wilton Common in the 1690s. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Alton on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. It is unclear whether he was related to the Scotts of Alton. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Horsleyhill. **Robert** (17th C.) rented 1/3 of the farm of Wiltonburn from the Duchess of Buccleuch in at least the period 1694–98. He may have been closely related to John or Bessie (widow of James Riddell), who were also renting part of Wiltonburn in 1694, and to another Riddell, widow of Thomas Mitchelson, who was renting part of the farm in 1696. His cautioner in 1698 was Robert Miller. He may be the Robert who (along with Adam) witnessed a baptism for James in Wiltonburn in 1705. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** of Hassendean (17th/18th C.) son of Adam. He may be the Robert of Hassendean, described as aged 40 and married, who gave evidence in the 1682 trial of Alexander Home for being a Covenanter. He may be the 'Scot of Hassinden' recorded in 1684 among Borderers fined for their wives failing to attend parish church (i.e. for supporting Covenanters); however, he was acquitted when he said that 'he did put hir away, and served ane inhibition against hir'. He is recorded in 1690 as one of the heritors accused of inciting the riot at the de-roofing of Hassendean Kirk and being arrested (along with Adam Scott and Thomas Turnbull of Knowe). He was served heir to his father Adam in 1695. In 1696 and 1704 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. He is probably the Robert 'of Hessindane' who witnessed a baptism for Francis of Newton in 1705. He sold the lands of Hassendean to Anne Duchess of Buccleuch in the period 1679–1710. Robert 'younger of Hassendean' brought an action against Rev. Francis Scott, following his removal by the Privy Council, and this was probably his son. However, this next Robert does not appear to have succeeded, and so he himself was the last Scott of Hassendean. Nevertheless, he is probably the Robert of Hassendean who witnessed a baptism for Francis of Newton in 1709. He may be the Robert 'elder of Hassendean' whose son Robert is recorded in a deed of 1682. The pair may be the 'Hassanden Elder' and 'Hassanden yonger' recorded each paying for 2 hearths 'in the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as 'younger of Hassendean' when he was indicted in 1680 for being a Covenanter. The accusations against him including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'. He was probably son of Robert of Hassendean. Perhaps the same Robert 'younger of Hassendean' brought an action against Rev. Francis Scott, following his removal by the Privy Council in 1689. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1693 he was charged with striking Euphan Rutherford 'with ane rung, and broke her mistressis rocke when she was spinning as neighbours use to do in each others houeses'. He is probably the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His children John and Jean were baptised in 1696, with witnesses Patrick Richardson and Robert Ruecastle (both

Bailies). He could be same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (d.c.1725) carrier in Branxholme Town. Note that there was an earlier carrier of the same name, who may have been his father. The baptism of his son William, along with Margaret Turnbull (labelled 'fornicators') is recorded in 1705, with witnesses Robert Cook in Branxholme and Henry Orrock; he was recorded being 'commonly called ye Duchess of Buclughs carier in Branxholmtoun'. He was recorded being in arrears for rent on part of Branxholme Town in 1711–20 (and may be related to the William, who was also on the same farm at that time). He was recorded in 1714 as a carrier at Branxholme Town, when there was a promise that he pay some of what he owed for the lease, when his son Francis was baptised in Roberton Parish, and also when he and James (smith in the same place) witnessed a baptism for the Scoons at Commonside. He could be the carrier who witnessed a baptism (along with smith James) in Hawick in 1714 for Walter Scoon and Helen Scott. He was still mentioned in the rental records for Branxholme Town in 1725, but deceased in 1726, when James Sanderson took over his part of the farm. He married Agnes Armstrong (also from Hawick Parish) in 1706 and their children included: John (b.1707); Isobel (b.1708); Robert (b.1710); Janet (b.1712); Francis (b.1717), baptised in Roberton, but also recorded in Hawick; and Adam (b.1718). The witnesses in 1707 were Robert Thomson and Andrew Ogilvie. 1710 were James Craw and William Scott in Branxholme Town and in 1712 were John in Branxholme and William in Branxholme Town. He is probably the Robert in Branxholme Town whose son Francis was baptised in Roberton in 1717 (along with 3 others from the same place on that day). He may be the Robert, tenant in Branxholme Town whose son Walter was baptised in Hawick in 1720, with witnesses William Thomson in Newmill and smith James Dryden. If so, he is also the Robert in Branxholme Town who witnessed baptisms in 1720 for William Mitchellhill in Branxholme Town and James Dryden in Newmill. He could be the Robert recorded as a householder at Branxholme Park on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was tenant in Heap in 1709 when his son Robert was baptised. There are several other children on record who could be his. He seems likely to be related to the earlier tenant in Heap with the same name. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was tenant in Newton in 1717, along with Robert Storie. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** of Falnash (d.1734) eldest son of Gideon ('Auld Falnash') and Mary Scott of Thirlestane. He was designated 'Mr' in 1720 when he witnessed baptisms for Gideon Elliot of Falnash and for Walter Turnbull cottar in Harwood. He is presumably the 'Robert Scott, merchant, called of Falnash', who was unanimously elected to be Cornet in 1722 (this presumably being shortly before he was married). He was Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch for Teviotdalehead 1721–27. He was mentioned as the Baron's representative on Hawick Parish Session from 1722, and in 1723 ceased to be an Elder of Cavers to become a member of Hawick Parish Session 'in consideration of having his chief interest and business in this parish'. He witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1722 and 1724 for his sister Beatrix and Walter of Crumhaugh. He witnessed a baptism for John Ekron in Hawick in 1725. He also witnessed baptisms in Hawick for Gideon Elliot of Harwood in 1726 and 1728; in 1728 he and the Laird of Harwood were witnesses for William Grieve in Fenwick. He was in charge of transferring the tenancy of Whitchesters to William Ogilvie in 1731. He purchased lands from Alexander of Galalaw in 1732. He was recorded at Crawhill in 1733. He married Violet, daughter of Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston and Susanna Riddell of Minto. Their children were: Susanna (baptised in Cavers Parish in 1723), who married Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in Minto Parish in 1755; Gideon (b.1724), baptised in Cavers Parish, who succeeded; Thomas (b.1726), baptised in Cavers Parish, who sold Falnash to the Duke of Buccleuch in 1759, and may have been a minister of the Relief Kirk; John (b.1728), baptised in Cavers; Robert of Orchard (1731–1813), baptised in Hawick Parish; and James (1733–1818), baptised at Crawhill in Wilton Parish, who became minister in Perth. In 1735 his wife, Lady Falnash, sold her property in Hawick to Patrick Hardie, described as 'High and Leigh, back and fore, with appurtenances, trees and lime pit, in yard called the Howegate and bounded by properties of William Lang later James Scott on east, Robert Hardy and William Leiden on west and Kings hiestreet on south'. It is unclear where his young family was raised after his death. The witnesses to the 1731 baptism were James Anderson (Rector of Hawick Grammar School) and Thomas Watson (writer in Hawick) and in 1733 were James of Whitfield (after whom the child

might have been named) and Charles of Crumhaugh. There is a 'bond of tailzie' from 1736 (although the date may be incorrect) between him and his eldest son Gideon. **Robert** (c.1660–1752) son of Thomas of Todrig and Janet Pringle. He served for a long time in the army, being involved with the artillery in the royal army at the Battle of Sheriffmoor in 1715. He was said to be 'a man of great simplicity of manners, and of great integrity and honour'. He was probably the Robert, 'brother to Todrige', whose heirs are listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682. In 1696 he leased Borthwickshiels and Roberton from Gideon Scott of Highchester. He was a witness in 1700 to the marriage contract of his niece Jean Scott (with William Elliot of Harwood); she was daughter of his brother, Walter of Todrig. He died at the garrison in Edinburgh Castle at the age of about 92. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Graham in Wilton in 1703. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Hawickshiels in 1704. He married Margaret Anderson and their son James was baptised in 1704, with witnesses Simon Miller and Walter Scott, both also from Hawickshiels. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Scott in 1705. **Robert** 'Wyndhead' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. He presumably lived at the head of the Wynd, which was probably what became Walter's Wynd. It is therefore possible that he was connected with the Scotts of Horsleyhill. He is recorded as 'wyndhead' when his children were baptised in 1701, 1712, 1715 and 1718. In 1708 he gave evidence before the Hawick Kirk Session to say that William Scott (son of John 'Cloaks') spent time with Margaret Brydon on Common Riding night the year before, leading to an illegitimate child. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for tailor Walter, who was also called 'Wyndhead'. He married Margaret Crozier. Their other children included: Robert (b.1701); Robert (again, b.1710); Archibald (b.1712); Walter (b.1715); and Marjorie (b.1718). The witnesses in 1712 were tailors Archibald and George Scott (who may have been related to him) and in 1718 were shoemaker James Chisholme and smith John Scott. He was probably related to John 'Wyndhead', who died before 1712. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) son of Walter, he was tenant in Goldielands. He was thus recorded in 1702, when his son Robert was born; this was probably the same as the Robert recorded at Goldielands a few decades later. He married Mary Scott in 1701, with his father given there as Walter; from the similarity of names, it seems likely he is descended from the Scotts of Goldielands and Crumhaugh. **Robert** of Harden (d.1710) son of William, succeeding from his brother Sir William in 1707. He was previously 'of Iliston' (or 'Elistoun', near Melrose), which he had inherited in 1686. He lived in Edinburgh before gaining the Harden titles. In 1708 he was listed as a Commissioner of Supply for Berwickshire. In 1709 he sold half of Kershope to William Kerr of Chatto. He married Jean, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Fernilee. However, he (like his brother) died without issue and was succeeded by his cousin Walter (actually first cousin, twice removed), son of Sir Gideon of Highchester. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at 'Mitcha' (probably Meadshaw) in 1702 when his son Gideon was baptised. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Blackcleuch near Teviothead. He was recorded in Blackcleuch in 1704, 1708, 1716 and 1724. In 1705 he witnessed a baptism for John in Blackcleuch (also called 'Uncle John'), who may have been a relative; the other witness was John in Falnash. In 1716 he was recorded as tenant in Blackcleuch when he witnessed a baptism for William Anderson, shepherd in Blackcleuch. He could be the tenant in Falnash who witnessed baptisms in 1719 for Archibald Murray, herd in Hislop and in 1720 for John Nichol from Commonbrae. He married Mary (or 'Marie') Scott in 1701 and their children included: Janet (b.1704); and Walter (b.1708). His son John was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1724 (with no mother's name given). The witnesses in 1704 were Walter Elliot in Commonbrae and John Beattie 'servant' and in 1708 were Walter in Crumhaugh (probably owner of the lands of Blackcleuch) and Walter in Lymiecleuch. **Rev. Robert** (1673/4–1727) brother of William, Laird of Whitehaugh, and hence son of Walter of Whitehaugh and Headshaw. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1693 and was licensed to preach by Selkirk Presbytery in 1698. He was called to Roberton Parish in late 1699 and became minister there in 1700, remaining until his death. In 1711 he was one of the witnesses to the Orock bequest. Because of the ruinous state of the Manse he and his family stayed in Hawick for most of that time; a record of 1715 refers to him and his family being forced to return to Hawick. The oldest existing Roberton communion token dates from 1705, during his incumbency. It is said that in 1703 he was one of the local ministers who walked out of the Synod

meeting at Duns, in sympathy with the objections of Hawick's minister Alexander Orrock. He is probably the 'mr Rott scott' who (along with William of Whitehaugh) witnessed a baptism for James in Whitehaugh in 1721. He was 'minister of the Gospell att Robertoun' in 1727 when (along with his brother William) he witnessed a baptism for James Scott (probably his cousin) and Janet Scott in Borthaugh. He married Janet Scott in Hawick, and their children (baptised in Roberton) were: Elizabeth (or Bessie, b.1710); Walter (b.1716); and Marion. He published 'Twelve Sermons preached before and alter the celebration of the Lord's Supper' (1729). He is buried at Roberton and a memorial tablet was built into the churchyard wall, erected by his brother William. His will from 1727 survives; from here it seems that his wife was a daughter of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill and therefore his cousin. He had bonds from his wife's father, as well as from John Chisholme of Stirches and from William Tudhope and he arranged for money to go his wife, his uncle James, his cousin James in Borthaugh, and Robert, 2nd son of his cousin James (or if he died, to another son, which would be John, who eventually succeeded to Whitehaugh). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) son of Bailie James. In 1708 he caused a disturbance in St. Mary's by trying to take seat in the 'Steeple Loft' which had been his deceased father's, although the Council had just decreed that these front seats were reserved for the present Bailies. Along with Walter Purdom (son of another deceased Bailie) he spent 24 hours in jail. It is unclear whether he is the same as one of the other contemporary men named Robert. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Outerside in 1711 when his daughter Janet was baptised. There are many possibilities for children born in Roberton at about the same time who could be his. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Isabell Hobkirk in Hawick in 1710. Perhaps the same Isabell Hobkirk married Robert Gledstains in Hawick in 1714. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident in Mossbrae in 1717 when his son Andrew was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident at Nether Tofts. In 1718 his son Simon was baptised in Kirkton Parish. Probably the same Robert was in Effledge in 1720 when his son John was baptised. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1719 he was recorded as 'Crawship' when he witnessed a baptism Hawick weaver Robert Riddll. His designation might signify a connection with the lands of Crawshope in upper Teviotdale. **Robert** of Scotsbank (d.bef. 1713) owner of the lands of 'Scott's Bank', part of the farm of Hyndhope on the Ettrick. In about 1705 he was part of a group of men who perambulated the boundaries of Wilton Common, presumably to settle some dispute; he was described as then living in Selkirk and being factor to the Laird of Harden. He was recorded in a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1707. In 1708 he is recorded as owner of land in Selkirk, adjacent to the main 'causey', which was laid by Hawick man Archibald Paterson. Also in 1708 he attended the 'convention of Burrows' in Selkirk and was listed as a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire. There was a further discharge in 1709, which referred to a loan of 2000 merks he made to the Burgh of Selkirk in 1696 (perhaps related to the Darien Company). His widow Janet Halliday is recorded in a 'lybell' in Selkirk in 1713. He is also recorded in 1719 when his widow, Janet Halliday, complained about Thomas Hunter, maltman and Burgess of Selkirk and was also in dispute over a butcher's bill and in another case in 1720. His widow also had discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk in 1727, 1730, 1732 and 1734, and she complained about march stones with the 'burleymen' of Selkirk in 1731. In 1708 his second daughter (and co-heir) Mary married Thomas of Todrig. He may be the Robert who married Janet Halliday in Gladsmuir Parish in 1703 (in which case she must have been his second wife); their children included Alexander (b.1710) and William (b.1712). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) described as a tenant in Hawick. He married Janet Greenshiels and their children included: James (b.1721); Mary (b.1723); and William (b.1725). The witnesses in 1725 were mason John Turnbull and Dand Gray in Weensland. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Groundistone in 1725 (at the same time as another Robert) and Wester Groundistone in 1729. He married Isobel Hall (or perhaps Hill) in Wilton in 1719. Their children included: Margaret (b.1722); John (b.1725); Isobel (b.1727); Andrew (b.1729); William (b.1731); and Robert (b.1734); and Walter (b.1739). The witnesses in 1725 were George Scott and Walter Riddell and in 1729 were William Turnbull and Robert Scott. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from Roberton Parish. He was living at Girnwood in 1718 and 1722 when his daughters Janet and Helen were baptised. He may be the same as on of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from Roberton Parish, he married Jean Taylor

in Ashkirk in 1719. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) cottar in North Synton. He married Euphan Dunlop and their children included: William (b.1719); John (b.1731); and Bettie (b.1732). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from Roberton Parish, he married Dorothy McVittie in Hawick in 1721. Her name is written 'Doarthie Magvitie'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) from Roberton Parish, he was at Parkhill in 1723 when his son Robert was baptised. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1722 when his son William was baptised. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) farmer at Skelfhill. He is listed as tenant there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the Robert recorded in Skelfhill in 1712 when he witnessed a baptism for William Scott, tenant in Falnash (who was formerly at Skelfhill, and was probably related). In 1722 he, along with Robert Elliot of Caerlenrig and James Grieve of Commonside petitioned the Presbytery for a preacher and meeting house in their district. In 1723 he is recorded in the Hawick Session records giving in '400 merks of ye poors money'. It is possible he is the 'Old Hobby in Skelfhill' who wrote a version of 'The Braes of Branxholme' and of whom several other stories are told by William Scott, teacher in Burnmouth (see **Auld Hobbie o Skelfhill**). He is probably the Robert in Skelfhill whose son John was married in Hawick in 1700. He may be the 'Auld Hobbie Scott in Skelfhill' who was grandfather of Robert Scott in Skelfhill who described him in 1809; he was said to have married a daughter of John Elliot, farmer in Southfield. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick Shiel. He married Margaret Martin in 1722. Their children included: Margaret (b.1723); and Helen (b.1725). The 1723 baptism was witnessed by Walter Nixon in Hawick Shiel and John Glendinning in Whitchesters and the 1725 baptism by Walter Nixon and John Scott 'in Hawick'. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, residing at Tandlaw in 1729. He married Janet Gledstains in 1727 and their children included: Margaret (b.1729); Bessie (b.1730); and Robert (b.1734). The witnesses in 1729 were Walter Scott and William Stewart and in 1730 were William Harkness and George Stavert. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Groundistone in 1729 (at the same time as another Robert); he is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for the other Robert in 1729. He married Bessie Harkness and their children included: William (b.1718); Walter (b.1720); James (b.1729); and Mary (b.1734). The witnesses in 1729 were George and Richard (who were probably related to him). He may be the Robert who, along with William, witnessed a baptism for Thomas Kyle at Groundistone in 1737. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) son of Francis of Gilmanscleuch. His father was already deceased in 1711 when he became a barber's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Boonraw in 1729. He married Margaret Easton in 1728 and their children included: Isobel (b.1729); and Janet (b.1731). The witnesses in 1729 were James and Robert Ormiston. **Dr. Robert** (d.c.1757) surgeon in Hawick, possibly the last of the Scotts of Whitslade. Dr. Thomas Somerville's 'My Own Life and Times' describes him as 'the only surviving representative of the ancient family of Whitslade'. He appears to have been brother of Walter, and also of John, who sold Whitslade. He was probably the 4th son of Thomas (d.c.1698), and was said to have greatly outlived his 6 brothers. It was also said that he was 14th in descent from the Lord of Buccleuch. He is recorded in about the 1720s when a payment was made from the Kirk Session to him 'for more cures to Rob Tailfer's daughter', as well as 'for druges to Janet Badie'. In his old age he became quite poor, being described as 'a gentlemanlike person in ruin, tall, meagre – the countenance of hunger and despondency', and is said to have survived through occasional donations of distant relatives. He was also helped by Hawick's minister Rev. William Somerville, perhaps inspired by the assistance the Scotts of Whitslade had given to Somerville's father, Rev. Thomas S. Somerville, when he was ousted as minister of Cavers during the Revolution and settled in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1745, for skinner John Currer. Perhaps a different Dr. Robert (or the same, but with confused details) is described as being the 4th son of William of Raeburn, and 14th in descent from Buccleuch; this Robert married Mary Flemming and their son Robert may have been a surgeon in Musselburgh, who married Elizabeth Chalmers, and whose daughter Helen apparently helped Sir Walter with the plot of Ivanhoe. He is recorded as 'Mr. Robert Scott Whitslade Surgeon in Hawick' when he witnessed a baptism in 1753 for a daughter of John Gledstains of Whitlaw. This suggests that he continued to be an Episcopalian throughout his life. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Branxholme. He married Agnes Elliot and their son Patrick was baptised in 1728. The witnesses were Walter in 'New...' and John

in 'Ever...'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1720 he was at Highchesters when his daughter Helen was baptised. **Robert** (18th C.) son of John of Gilmanscleuch. He became an apprentice mason with David Ramsay in Edinburgh in 1730. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Whitfield. His son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1732 (apparently twice in successive weeks!). There are several other children baptised in Roberton at about the same time who could be his. Probably the same Robert married Marion Scott and was recorded in Whitfield in 1747 when their daughter Susana was baptised in Wilton Parish. Other children of this same couple included Margaret (b.1750) and Helen (b.1752). The 1747 witnesses were Walter and John Scott, who seem likely to have been related to him or his wife. He may be the Robert who was in Whitfield in 1765 when selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded 'in Strother-house' in 1765 when he was among the men selected to perambulate Wilton Common. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickshiels in 1732 and 1736. His children included: Janet (b.1732); and Margaret (b.1736). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Jean Goodfellow. He was at Midshiels in 1741 when his son Charles was baptised. The witnesses were John and Walter Scott. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Mervinslaw in 1741, 1743 and 1744. He married Agnes Hood in Wilton in 1738. Their children included: Janet (b.1741); Robert (b.1743); Margaret (b.1744); William (b.1745); Walter (b.1749); Anne (b.1752); and Robert (again, b.1755). The witnesses in 1741 were John and Walter Scott, in 1743 were James Dryden and Walter Scott and in 1744 were Robert and Walter Scott. **Robert** (18th C.) servant to Rev. William Somerville in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for shepherd Andrew Brown in 1740. **Robert** (d.1750) resident of Stouslie whose funeral is recorded in Wilton Parish. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** of Coldhouse (c.1685–1772) father of Robert, minister of Innerleithen and grandfather of Alexander, friend of Lord Byron. He is probably a descendant of the earlier Robert of Howford and Coldhouse, but the identity of his own parents are not clear (however, he seems to have been born around the time of the death of William of Coldhouse, who may have been his father). In 1765 he states that George Douglas, former tenant in Whitfield, was a relative (hence perhaps his mother was a Douglas). He is recorded being 'of Coldhouse' in Wilton baptisms in at least 1709, 1711 and 1724. He was tenant of West Burnfoot (on Ale) in 1716–18 and Drinkstone 1719–43. In 1743 his son William (as part of his marriage contract) was infeft in the lands of Little Drinkstone ('commonly called Tanlaw') and Tanlawrig ('commonly called Cowdhouse'). He was one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765, with his son William representing him; however, he gave evidence of his recollections of the use of Wilton Common over the previous 70 or so years. This includes recalling the earlier time that the common was perambulated, which he suggested was when he was 10–12, but according to other witnesses was around 1705–10. His lands of Coldhouse and Tandlaw were valued at £80 in 1764. In 1708 in Wilton Parish, he married Jean, daughter of James Cunningham. His children included: William, who succeeded; James (b.1709), tenant at Tandlaw for a while; Margaret (b.1711); Rev. Robert (b.1714); an unnamed son (b.1717); Walter (b.1724); and Jean (b.1726). William (b.1713), baptised in Wilton with no mother's name recorded, could be his son. Helen (b.1726), baptised in Hawick to a couple with the same names, could also be his child. The witnesses in 1709 were William Chisholme of Parkhill, Alexander Scott, younger of Galalaw, and Robert Scott in Drinkstone. The witnesses in 1711 were Robert of Tandlaw and Robert in Drinkstone; also in 1711, along with Robert in Drinkstone, he witnessed a baptism at Drinkstone. The witnesses in 1724 were Alexander of Galalaw and Walter Cunningham (who was surely related to his wife, and may have given his name to the child). He is probably the Laird recorded in Hawick in 1739 when the bells were rung for 'Colldehouses wife's burell'. He witnessed a baptism (along with Alexander of Galalaw) for William Scott in Whitfield in 1744. He is probably also the 'Lard of Coldhouse' who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. His death at Tandlaw is recorded in the Scots Magazine, and he was said to be 'aged 90 and upwards'. **Robert** (1688–1768) 3rd son of William in Milsington. He became tenant at Singlie before 1712. He is probably the tenant in Singlie who was involved in a case with Alexander, flesher in Selkirk in 1762. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Elliot of Lodgegill. Their children included: William, who succeeded as tenant at Singlie; Henry, who farmed at Over Deloraine; Margaret, who married William Scott, farmer at

Kirkhope; and Elizabeth. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1699 in Selkirk as late Dean of Guild. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Linglie, near Selkirk, as recorded in 1708 for a receipt for a transaction involving Philiphaugh Mill. It is unclear how he is related to other Scotts, but it is possible he is the same man as the Dean of guild in 1715 (since the Burgh of Selkirk owned the farm of Linglie). Note the potential confusion with 'Singlie'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded as Burgh Officer in Selkirk in 1716. **Robert** of Gorrenberry (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1724 when his daughter Margaret married John Elliot of Whitehaugh. He must have been related to the earlier John of Gorrenberry, or perhaps to the Alton branch. However, it is possible that 'Robert' is an error for another Scott of Gorrenberry. **Robert** of Harwood (d.bef. 1744) son of Walter of Harwood and Christian Ker. He may have been the 'Harwood' recorded in 1721 paying money to the town for ringing the bells at the burial of his child. It is said that the family fortunes were lost through the extravagance of his mother. He sold Harwood to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch (or perhaps confirmed the earlier sale of his father) in about 1738. His lands were valued at £440 in the 1740s. His widow Elizabeth Mason is recorded leasing the farms of Skelfhill and Fairnyside from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744. This is confirmed to her eldest son Robert, said to be under age in 1744; that document also states that the Duke's tenants shall keep the privilege of casting peats. It is possible that Robert, recorded later as tenant in Skelfhill was this same son. His 5th son James eventually became farmer at Skelfhill. It is unclear whether the 'Robert Scott of Harrot' recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761 was his son (or an error). His widow may be the lady recorded in the Hawick Kirk Treasurer's accounts: 'Mrs. Scott the bestcloath wt the hors clos for her husband, Mr. Scot of Harwood, £4 10s'. **Robert** 'Rob' (17th/18th C.) recorded in the Parish Records of the early 1700s setting up seats and making a 'footgang' at Hawick Kirk. He was thus presumably a joiner. **Robert** of Davington (c.1682–1764) 2nd son of Francis of Davington, and descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane. He succeeded after the death of his father in 1706 and his older brother John about 1710. Sir Francis of Thirlestane had him and his widowed mother thrown off their farm at Cassock. About 1727 he (and his brothers Francis and William) started a legal battle to recover the estates lost by his great-grandfather during the Civil War (based on a document made out by his grandfather Sir John of Thirlestane in Hawick in 1641). This ended in 1744 and he renounced all rights to the lands to his brother Francis in 1747. He was known as 'Robert the Laird'. He married Mary McAlpine. Their children included: James, who succeeded, and had an only son James, who died without issue; John, attorney in Canonbie, who had several children, but also failed in the male line; and William of Meikledale. **Robert** (1691/2–1763) agricultural labourer in southern Liddesdale and northern England. He married Christian Turnbull, who died in 1750, aged 55. Their children included: Margaret (d.1771), who died at Longcleuchside; and James (1726/7–1801), who died at Pyke. He died at Blacklin and they are buried at Ettleton. **Robert** (1698–1771) son of Walter of Woll and Eliza, daughter of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill. He moved to Tamnymore in County Londonderry and was progenitor of a line of Scotts in Ulster, including proprietors of W. & C. Scott, millmen in Omagh. The family history is described in 'The Stones that Ground the Corn, The Story of an Irish County Grain Mill, 1850–2000', by Tony Deeson et al. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary 'Mcgahon' and their children included Mary (b.1762) and Ann (b.1765). **Robert** (1699–1775) son of Walter 'Beardie' and grandfather of Sir Walter of Abbotsford. He was said to have gone to sea, but been shipwrecked and refused to go back. He then received a lease of Sandyknowe from Scott of Harden (a distant relative). He paid the window tax there in the 1750s. He married Barbara Haliburton in 1728; his wife's family owned the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, among other properties. Their children were: Walter (b.1729) W.S., father of the author; Thomas (b.1731), who married Anne Scott of Raeburn and secondly Jean Rutherford of Knowesouth and was tenant farmer at Wolfelee; Janet (1733–1805), who accompanied her 4-year old nephew Walter on a trip to Bath to cure his lameness, who lived in Kelso and died unmarried; Mary (b.1735), also died unmarried; Jean (b.1737), married her relative Walter Scott of Raeburn; Robert (b.1739), who lived at Rosebank, Kelso; Barbara (b.1742), who married Mr. Curle; and John (b.1749), who died young on H.M.S. Southampton. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded in Whitriggs in 1725 when his son Francis was baptised. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** of Fenwick

(18th C.), called 'Clack'. Son of Francis of Fenwick, he married Jean Scott and later Katherine Elliot of Arkleton. He may be the Robert of Clack who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690 (although this could have been the earlier Robert of 'Glack', who also owned Fenwick). In about 1710 he and several tenants neighbouring Hawick Common formed themselves into a club and 'drunk the Magistrates of Hawick, and got liberty from the Magistrates to rest their beeats on the Common from nine in the morning to twelve mid-day' (according to evidence given on the state of the Common in 1767). He is probably the 'Laird of Fenick' who paid Hawick £9 for a year's rent of the weigh-house in 1729 (suggesting he was the Baron's Bailie for the Town). He is probably the Robert of Fenwick who (along with Charles of Crumhaugh) in 1747 witnessed a baptism for Gideon and Rachel Scott (perhaps his daughter). He had a son, Gavin, but it is unclear who his wife might have been and if they had other children. The bells of St. Mary's were rung in 1732 for 'Lady Glask's buriall', which was probably his wife. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1726 he married Helen Dickson from Roberton Parish, the marriage taking place at Commonside. It is possible he was the tenant in Thornyhaugh who witnessed a baptism in 1738; the other witness was Walter at Commonside, raising the possibility that there was a relationship between them. It is possible he was the son of Walter in Crumhaugh and Christian Bennet, born in 1704, who is said to have been a tenant in Crumhaugh who died without issue. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Whitchesters, son of David. He married Elizabeth Douglas. Their son John was tenant at Boonraw. Walter (b.1732) and James (b.1734), born in Wilton, were probably also their children. **Col. Robert** of Horsleyhill (b.1704) son of Francis, descendant of the Scotts of Midgehope and Tushielaw. He was also referred to as 'Captain'. His family had extensive lands in Weensland and a town-house at the top of Walter's Wynd. In 1734 he was made an Honorary Burgess, the first one on record. In 1742 he registered arms at the Lyon Office. He also owned lands elsewhere, and was a heritor of Morebattle Parish, where his lands were valued at more than £2000 in the 1740s. In 1744 he was involved in a dispute with Andrew Chatto, minister of Morebattle and Mow over teinds. He was Hawick Bailie for 4 years until about 1758 (and easy to confuse with the merchant of the same name who was a Bailie at a similar time). He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was one of the defenders in the action of 1767 brought by the Duke of Buccleuch against the Bailies of Hawick and the neighbouring landowners regarding the division of the Common. He was also one of the witnesses in the Division of the Common proceedings. He is probably the 'Captain Scott of Weensland' described in 1777, among those who gained part of the Common (his allocation being included as part of that of Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick). He may be the Robert Scott whose former lands in Weensland are recorded in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as belonging to James Dickson and passing to auctioneer James Oliver by the mid-19th century. In 1746 in Edinburgh he married Agnes Douglas of Springbank (b.1720), daughter of George Douglas of Friarshaw. They had 2 sons and 2 daughters, with their son Francis James (not John as listed in Keith Scott's book) succeeding. **Robert** (b.1704) youngest son of Walter and Christian Bennet. His father was uncle to Walter Scott of Crumhaugh, and had been described as sometimes tenant of Crumhaugh. In 1742 he witnessed (along with John Elliot at Goldielands) a baptism for workman Robert Lawson. In 1743 he received sasine of the lands of 'Croftangry' in Hawick, as heir to his half-brother Walter. He was also described as tenant in Crumhaugh himself. Also in 1743 he gained 'a tenement of land and onstead of houses in Hawick' which had been 'deponed' by his brother Walter in 1730; this may have been the same or different lands. He was then described as 'multurer'. He probably died without children. **Robert** (b.1724) 2nd son of James, wright in Hawick and resident of Peebles and Borthaugh, who was cousin to William of Whitehaugh. His elder brother William died and he became effectively the heir apparent to Whitehaugh. In 1744 there is an account from William of Whitehaugh for expenses related to his education. However, he died not many years afterwards and his brother John succeeded to Whitehaugh. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded as 'workman in Hawick' in 1765 when he was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (18th C.) baker in Hawick. He was recorded as a 'baxter' in 1742 when he witnessed baptisms for shoemaker William (who may have been related) and for wright Henry Haliburton, and in 1743 when he witnessed a baptism for workman Robert Crozier. He may have been father of the later Robert Scott who was also a

baker. **Robert** (18th C.) resident at Roberton Parish. He was at Craik in 1742 when his son James was baptised. **Robert** (18th C.) resident at Highchesters in 1743 when his son daughter Mary was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1743. Probably the same Robert was recorded in 'Easter Haychester' in 1763 in a court case in Selkirk for non-payment of a bill. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded in 1742 and 1745 being 'at Goldilands' when his children were baptised in Hawick. He married Agnes Rutherfurd and their children included: Marjorie (b.1733), baptised in Oxnam Parish; and Walter (b.1735), John (b.1737), Anne (b.1739), Charles (b.1742) and Beatrix (b.1745), baptised in Hawick Parish. The witnesses in 1742 were workman Walter Scott and Kirk Officer John Telfer and in 1745 included his servant Walter Scott. It is unclear whether he was directly connected to the former Scotts of Goldielands, but may have been son of the earlier Robert in Goldielands, born in 1702. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton itself in 1743 when his daughter Christian was baptised in that parish. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** of Burnhead (d.1755) eldest son of William, who he probably succeeded around 1720. He is probably the Robert 'of Burnhead' who in 1718 witnessed a baptism for a child of the deceased William of Brieryhill. In 1720 he witnessed baptisms in Hawick for Walter of Crumhaugh and Beatrice Scott and for weaver Thomas Tinlin and in 1722 others for carrier Henry Paterson and for Clerk to the Regality Thomas Watson. In 1725 he and Adam in Lees witnessed a baptism in Hawick for John Norville and Christian Scott (to whom he may have been related). His sister Eupham married Thomas Watson, who was Clerk to the Regality of Hawick, and Margaret (probably another sister), married Patrick Scott and secondly James Scott, surgeon in Hawick. He was recorded living at Clarilaw in 1721, 1725 and 1727. In 1722 and 1724 he witnessed baptisms in Wilton for Walter of Crumhaugh. He served as a Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for Eskdale in the period 1728–43. He was mentioned in 1735 in the deposition where the widow of Robert Scott of Falnash sold her property on the Howegate to Patrick Hardie. His lands were valued at £380 in the 1740s. In 1719 in Wilton he married Agnes, 2nd daughter of Gideon Scott of Falnash and Mary Scott of Thirlestane. Their children were: Mary (b.1721); William (b.1723), who succeeded; Agnes (b.1725); Gideon (b.1727); Margaret, who married Rev. Samuel Charters of Wilton in 1786, and succeeded her brother; and Walter. The witnesses in 1721 were Gideon of Falnash and Walter of Crumhaugh. The witnesses in 1725 were Thomas Watson, writer in Hawick and James Scott, surgeon in Hawick (who married his sister Margaret). The 1727 baptism is recorded being 'to Robert Scott of Burnhead and his Lady Agnes Scott'; the witnesses were James (perhaps the surgeon) and writer Thomas Watson. It seems like he must be the 'Robert Scott, Laird of Burnfoot or Burnhead' who in 1722 married Ann Stoddart in Ashkirk Parish; however, this conflicts with him marrying Agnes Scott. **Robert** (18th C.) married Bessie Clerk in Bedrule in 1753. **Robert** of Hummelknowes (18th C.) recorded in 1753 when he paid the window tax in Cavers Parish. This was for 14 windows, as William (perhaps his father) had paid in 1748. His name is written 'Robert Scott Esqr. Humbleknows', the 'Esqr.' suggesting he was a man of some status. It is possible he is the same man as Robert of Burnhead, since that family owned Hummelknowes in the 19th century. **Robert** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Anne Porteous and their children included: Robert (b.1741); Jean (b.1742). It is possible that the Robert married to Elspeth (or 'Eppy') Porteous was the same man, with children Robert (b.1737) and Janet (b.1739). The witnesses in 1742 were ex-Bailie Robert Howison and merchant John Ruecastle. **Bailie Robert** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was Bailie in the 1750s and also recorded as Bailie in 1763. He was possibly the same merchant Robert who had been involved with the 1740 bond for the construction of the Teviot Bridge. He may be the merchant who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Turnbull 'Town Post' in 1742. He is probably the Bailie Robert who witnessed baptisms for carrier Gilbert Oliver in 1746, for merchant Walter (along with shoemaker Andrew) in 1761 and also for gardener John Lamb in 1761. In 1762 he (along with miller James) was witness for a baptism for miller Adam (who may have been related). He is probably the merchant who in 1755 was appointed as one of the 'burleymen' to go with the 'spademen' to mark the boundaries of the Common. He is probably the merchant Robert who married Betty, daughter of William Aitkin (or Aitken), and whose children included: William (b.1743); George (b.1745); and William (again, b.1747). The witnesses in 1745 were mason David Laing and merchant George Scott (who may have been

related) and in 1747 were merchant George and shoemaker Walter. He also witnessed a baptism in 1745 for miller James (who may have been a relative). Probably the same Bailie Robert witnessed a baptism in 1757 for miller Adam (who may have been related), along with merchant George. In 1765 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Andrew (who may have been related). In 1767 it was described that his father-in-law, William Aitken, had liferent of a house in Hawick, for which he had the fee for his son William. He is probably the Bailie Robert whose son James died in 1777. It may have been a relative of his who was the Robert whose son Robert became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1682. **Robert** (18th C.) married Helen Scoon in Hawick Parish in 1758. **Robert** (18th C.) Church Officer in Wilton in 1773. He may be the same as one of th other Roberts. **Robert** (d.c.1780) tenant of Skelfhill. He is recorded being at Skelfhill in 1766 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw of Falnash. He was listed (by John Sibbald) among local farmers who had failed in 1778. He is recorded as 'late in Skelfhill' in a notice to his creditors published in 1780; he had been declared bankrupt. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts associated with Skelfhill. However, it is possible he was son of Robert of Harwood (whose wife had a connection to Skelfhill). He is probably the Robert recorded at Skelfhill in in 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1738 when his children Robert, George, Janet and James were baptised in Cavers Parish. He may also be the 'Mr. Scott in Scalfhill' whose son John was baptised in 1741. It is unclear how he was related to the Robert who was in Skelfhill in 1772. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded in Mountbenger Burn in 1761 and 1765, when he had discharges with the Burgh of Selkirk. **Robert** (18th C.) recorded as resident of Whitchesters in 1766. He was probably related to the earlier Robert, farmer in Whitchesters. He married Margaret Turner in 1759 and their children included: Robert (b.1760); Walter (b.1762); and John (b.1766). Witnesses in 1766 were John Hobkirk and Robert Liddell. He may be the Robert recorded in 1771 when he paid the Hawick Council for 3000 divots (presumably from Hawick Common). **Rev. Robert** (1714–96) born at Coldhouse (in Wilton), son of Robert. He was licensed as a minister by the Presbytery of Selkirk in 1774 and became minister at Innerleithen in 1777. There is a receipt from him in 1782 preserved in Selirk. In 1788 (and continued in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) he was recorded as owner of Coldhouse and Tandlaw, with a value of £80 together. In 1781 he married Margaret (or perhaps Agnes) Chisholme (d.1817), daughter of Thomas, the Selkirk surgeon. They had 8 children: Agnes (1782–1802); Thomas Chisholme (1784–1811), who died in Bengal; William Chisholme (b.1785) who probably later owned Chisholme House; Charles James (1787–1807), who died at sea; Jean (b.1789); James Robert (1790–1833), who lived in Cheltenham and Jedburgh; Robert (b.1791); and Alexander (1793–1860), who was a friend of Lord Byron. It seems that Burns met him when he passed through Innerleithen on his Borders tour in 1787. Later in the 1800s his lands of Coldhouse and Tandlaw were owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Livingstone or Finlay, who was probably a descendant. **Robert** 'Rob the Laird' (18th C.) only son of James, who was a son of Francis of Davington, and direct descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane. He farmed at Holm (near Eskdalemuir) and then at Binks. He took the daughters of James Scott of Davington (his cousin) to court in an attempt to gain the remaining family estates. In 1786 he was imprisoned in Dumfries Tolbooth for a month for illegally resuming psossession of the farm of Davington. In 1792 he drafted a genealogy of his family. He had no known children. He is mentioned in notes to the Ettrick Shepherd's poem 'Thirlestane, a fragment'; it is stated that he was called 'Rob the Laird' because he would have been Laird, and also that he referred to the murderous Lady of Thirlestane as 'the d–d b–h'. **Robert** (1721/2–1807) gardener at Wells. He was listed there in 1778 and 1779, when the estate was held by William Nassau Elliot. He was still there in 1785–88 when it was owned by Gilbert Eliott. By 1791 probably the same Robert was a gardener at Weens, working for William Oliver. In 1794 he was again recorded at Wells, working for Gilbert Eliott. He married Margaret Hope, and she died in 1786, aged 77. Their children included: Elizabeth (1748/9–1824), who married John Fiddes; and Margaret (1753/4–98). They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Cavers itself in 1748 when his son James was baptised. He could be the Robert living in Denholm whose when his children John (b.1753), Janet (b.1757) and Margaret (b.1761) were baptised. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant in Denholm. He seems to be distinct from another Robert who was in Denholm at the same time, based on the fact that they both had children baptised in 1757 and in

1761 (only a couple of months apart each time). His children included James (b.1757) and Andrew (b.1761). He could be the Robert, farmer at Denholm Farm, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 horses; note that the place he farmed was distinct from Denholm Hill and Denholm Mill farms. He could be the tenant in Denholm whose nephew James was listed on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Robert** (18th C.) grandson of Archibald Goodfellow, his mother marrying a Scott, and his brother being William 'the Auld Mason'. He was shepherd at Merrylaw. His parents were probably Jean Goodfellow and shepherd John. **Robert** (18th C.) innkeeper in Hawick recorded supplying the refreshments to a meeting relating to Wilton Kirk in 1764. He is probably the same Robert where it is said that the local Justices of the Peace would meet in the winter, when it was too cold in the Town House. **Robert** (1727/8–83) resident at Lanton. His son Thomas set up a memorial stone in Bedrule kiryard to him and other members of the family. He married Jean, who died at Lantonhill in 1819, aged 86. He may be the 'Capt. Scott' whose lands in Lanton are recorded in the valuation rolls of the 18th century. Robert, who is recorded in 1788 as owner of the adjacent 'part of James Henderson's lands in Langtoun' may have been his son. **Robert** (b.1738) younger son of Alexander, who was miller in Rulewater and later tenant at Roughheugh Mill. He took over from his father as tenant in Roughheugh Mill in Wilton. He was recorded there in a baptismal record of 1790 and on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded as owner of the 'Cornmill of Roughheugh, acquired from Langlands' according to the county valuation in 1788 and the Tax Rolls of 1811 (even although he may have been deceased by then). He appears to have married Ann Brown, and their children were: Alexander of Kinninghall (b.1778), who married Margaret Bell; Thomas of Little Cote, who married, but died without issue; Euphan (or Euphemia, b.1775), who married her cousin John, brother of Alexander of Falla; and Alice (or Alison, b.1782), who married Mr. Briggs of Middlesnows. He secondly married Janet Buckham and had children: Mary (b.1786); Helen (b.1788); Robert (b.1790); and William (b.1792). He may be the Robert who in 1770, along with Thomas, witnessed a baptism for clothier and dyer Thomas Turnbull, resident of Roughheugh. **Robert** of Orchard (1731–1813) younger son of Robert of Falnash. He was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in 1758–68 for 'Teviotdalehead', which included Hawick, Wilton, Cavers, Teviothead and Roberton. He was probably the Robert 'in Burnfoot' who was a factor for the Duke of Buccleuch during the proceedings for the division of Wilton Common in 1764–65; he was said to be 28 in 1764, was a grandson of Gideon of Falnash (whose office he occupied) and stated that his grandfather had died in about 1722 or 1723. In 1765 he applied to the Town Council to be allowed to cut turf on Hawick Moor 'for covering part of the office houses at Branksholm', and was allowed to do so. However, in 1766 he is probably the Duke's Chamberlain who led a group of his tenants and farm workers to try to put their sheep and cattle onto the small pieces of land that the Town had let on the Common (in a deliberate attempt to stop encroachment by neighbouring tenants); these confrontations came close to resulting in violence. In 1767 he represented the Duke of Buccleuch at the perambulation of Hawick Common made as part of the court case for its division. On the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he is recorded as 'Robert Scott Esqr.' at Orchard Cottage, when he owned 3 farm horses as well as 1 saddle horse. Also in 1797 he was listed as being of 'Cotage', when he was taxed for male servants. He paid the land tax at Orchard in 1811. In Wilton in 1759 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Bailie Robert Howison of Orchard, and eventually became proprietor of Orchard himself (probably inheriting after the death of his nephew William Dickson in 1788). Their children were: Margaret (b.1761), who married Dr. Andrew Wilson from Kelso; Robert (b.1762), who probably died young; and Violet (b.1765), who married farmer Willian Bell, from whom was descended William Scott Bell of Woll. He died in Edinburgh, and is then described as 'late of Orchard'. **Robert** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Deans in 1752 and their children included: Isobel (b.1753); Jean (b.1756); John (b.1758); Walter (b.1760); and Agnes (b.1765). He may be the Hawick carrier listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. In 1761 he married Jane Little, who was from Wilton Parish. Their children included Jane (b.1762), John (b.1765) and Elizabeth (b.1767). The witnesses in 1765 were the whole congregation. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at 'Broadlieshiel' (i.e. Broadleeshiel) in 1762, 1763 and 1767 and 'Broadlie burnfoot' in 1771. Perhaps the same Robert was at Gair in 1769. His children probably included: George

(b.1762); William (b.1763); Janet (b.1765); Charles (b.1767); James (b.1768); Agnes (b.1769); and George (again, b.1771), probably the Wilton contractor, who was father of twins in 1799. He could be the Robert who married Margaret Dickson in Roberton in 1761. There were Scotts on the list of comminicants in the Borthwick Water in 1650 who might conceivably have been related. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Isabel (b.1764); Janet (b.1771); and Helen (b.1773). The witnesses in 1764 were John (probably a relative) and Alexander Bunyan. Robert (b.1757), Walter (b.1759) and Margaret (b.1762), baptised in Wilton Parish, could also be his children. **Robert** (18th C.) resident at Whithope in 1757, 1764 and 1765 when children of his were baptised in Roberton Parish. His children included Janet (b.1757), William (b.1764) and Robert (b.1765). He could be the Robert who married Mary Scott in Roberton in 1756. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Philhopeshiel in 1765 when his daughter Jean was baptised. **Robert** (18th C.) baker in Hawick. He was listed as 'Junr. Baker' in 1762 when one of his children was baptised. He was descibed as 'junior, baker' in 1769 when he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. He was thus probably a member of the Council. It seems likely that his father was also Robert. Probably the same Robert was recorded in 1766, along with barber Francis (perhaps a relative), when he witnessed a baptism for James Rae and Agnes Scott (perhaps also related); his designation appears to be 'Cross Keys', suggesting he was proprietor of one of the inns of that name (perhaps the older one on the High Street). He married Mary McGaughan (or 'Mcgahan'), whose death in 1776 is recorded as 'Mrs. Scott Cross keys'. Their children included: Mary (b.1762) and Ann (b.1765). The witnesses in both 1762 and 1765 were writer John Gledstains and baker William Elliot. **Robert** (1735/6–1807) shepherd at Baldhill. His wife was Betty Park (d.1798) and their children included William and Betty. The family are buried at Teviothead. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1758 he married Christian Scott, this being recorded in Hawick and Hobkirk Parishes. Their children included: Jean (b.1758); Isabel (b.1761); William (b.1763); and Walter (b.1765). The witnesses in 1763 were William Paterson and 'Mr' Walter Scott (presumably a local landowner). **Robert** (18th C.) recorded in 1763 along with Betty Scott, when their daughter Mary was baptised in Roberton Parish. They were listed 'being Sponsers for ye child', which may suggest that they had moved from the parish. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded as 'Mr. Robt. Scott in Skelfhill' in 1772, when his son John was baptised. It is unclear how he might have been related to the earlier and later Roberts who lived at Skelfhill. **Robert** (18th C.) resident at Wester Parkhill in 1774 when his son Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish. There are many possibilities of children of Robert born in Roberton around that time that could be his. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) 4th son of William, tenant in Milsington. He was a manufacturer in Hawick and died unmarried. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1759 he married Margaret Turner and their children included Robert (b.1760), Walter (b.1762) and John (b.1766). His wife died in Wilton Parish in 1817. **Robert** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). In 1786 he and ex-Bailie Andrew witnessed a baptism for the sitting Bailie William (who was probably related). He and Andrew (also a shoemaker) witnessed the indenture of apprenticeship of John Pringle to William Beck in 1794. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** of Rosebank (1739–1804) 3rd son of Robert of Sandyknowe. He was uncle of Sir Walter the writer. He was Captain of vessel in the Merchant Navy and later purchased the small estate of Rosebank near Kelso. He is probably the bank agent at Kelso who was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788, with his being 'a liferent vote from Baron Rutherfurd'. He served on the Lieutenancy Committee for Roxburghshire in 1798. He died unmarried and was buried at Kelso Abbey. He left his estate to his nephew, Sir Walter, whose literary career he had long encouraged. **Robert** (18th C.) married Mary Welsh in Southdean Parish in 1775. **Robert** (18th C.) lived at Arkleton in Ewesdale. He married Janet Turnbull and their children included: Esther (b.1778); James (b.1780); John (b.1782); unnamed (b.1783); and James (again, b.1784). Perhaps the same Robert and Janet Turnbull had children Helen (b.1786) and Esther (b.1789) baptised in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener at Cavers in 1785, when he was working for Capt. John Douglas. It is possible he is the Robert in Dykes recorded in 1784 when his son Thomas was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener and driver at Knowe in Minto Parish in

1785, when he was working for Thomas Turnbull. In 1786 he was listed as a 'Chaise driver'. **Robert** (1758–1815) eldest son of James. He farmed at Skelfhill, like his father. His son James in turn became farmer there. He is probably the Robert in Skelfhill who made statements about his family history in 1809, e.g. that 'Old Hobbie Scott in Skelfhill' was his grandfather. **Robert** (18th C.) workman in Hawick. He married Jane Scott and their children included Thomas (b.1785) and James (b.1789). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) from Wilton Parish. In 1794 he married Isabel Armstrong, who was also from Wilton. Their children included: James (b.1796); William (b.1799); Thomas (b.1802); William (again, b.1803); and Robert (b.1805). **Robert** (d.bef. 1810) weaver in Hawick. His son Andrew died in 1810, when his cognomen appears to be given as 'Killdrys'. He is surely related to Adam, who had essentially the same nickname. **Robert** (18th C.) hosier in Hawick. In 1786 he and weaver Charles (perhaps 'Chairlie o the Crescent') witnessed a baptism for George Blaikie and Agnes (who may have been sister of him and Charles). He could be the son of Charles and Janet Porteous baptised in Hawick in 1764. **Robert** (b.c.1760) agricultural labourer living at Dovemount in 1841. Margaret (b.c.1790) was also there, and probably his daughter. He may be the 'R. Scott, Dovemount' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) from Galashiels, in 1794 he married Betty Renwick, who was from Hawick. Perhaps they are the couple of the same names who had children in Melrose in 1799 and 1800. farmer at Whitfield in 1797, according to the Horse **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Whitfield in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 3 horses at that time. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Kerritrig' (i.e. Carewoodrig) in Ewesdale in 1792–97 according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He also paid the dog and clock taxes in 1797. **Robert** (c.1769–1838) carpenter born in Hawick, he emigrated to Bovina, Delaware County, New York, where many other locals would arrive in the subsequent decades. He married Mary Miller (d.1860) and their children included: James Andrew (1800–65), who was a teacher for a while; Isabella (1804–80); John (d.1873); Elizabeth; Robert C. (1811–96); Mary; Nancy (1820–50); and John (d.1873). The family emigrated in about 1801 and are buried in the South Kortright Cemetery, New York. He is recorded building the first saw-mills and grist-mills in the area in 1801, 1802 and 1803. Some of the letters written to Thomas Elliot by his family in Teviothead were directed care of him, 'Carpenter Delhi Delaware', presumably since he was already well estalbished in the area. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant at Mervinslaw in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire and he was still a servant at Mervinslaw on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) servant at Mackside in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) weaver at Hassendean in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Bundle' when his grandchild died in 1805. He is probably the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (b.1764/5) born in Wilton Parish, he lived at Dykeneuk. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer living at Dykeneuk, along with Isabella (probably his sister) and William Ormiston. In 1851 he is listed as an unmarried retired farmer, living at Dykeneuk with a lodger, William Ormiston (probably his sister's step-son), and his niece Janet Ormiston (daughter of his sister Isabel and Adam Ormiston). He may be the Robert listed at Drinkstone among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. **Robert** (b.c.1765) mason who lived at Hummelknowhaugh, recorded on the 1841 census. He could be the Hawick mason who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) owner of parts of Weensland according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He had purchased 2 parts from William Irvine and Adam Ormiston and (presumably the same Robert) had already sold part to Andrew Porteous. By about 1874 these parts were owned by manufacturer Walter Wilson and others. He is probably the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) tenant at 'Titus foord', listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His farm was probably the same place also known as 'Tythehousefield'. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Midlem Mill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) tenant at Lymiecleuch, according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. James was servant there at the same time and perhaps related. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) mason at Dewyhaugh on the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was probably related to David, who was farmer there at the same time, and David junior who was

also on the ballot in 1799. His name appeared at Dewyhaugh again on the 1801 Militia ballot, along with David and mason Christopher. He may be the son of David baptised in Cavers Parish in 1777. **Robert** (1773–1844) eldest son of William, tenant of Singlie. He became tenant farmer at Todshawhaugh in 1800 (after the death of Walter Grieve of Branxholme Park). He was leasing 'Helms' (i.e. Whames) along with Todshawhaugh in 1802 and was listed being in arrears for Todshawhaugh in 1812. Also in 1812 he was recorded as tenant at Todshawhaugh on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. He was involved in a loan with the Jardines and Elliots of Harwood in 1823. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Janet Jardine of Thorlieshope. Their children included: Christian (b.1804) who married James Dickson of Chatto and Housebyres in 1827; William (b.1806), who died young; Gideon (d.c.1835), farmer at Middlemoss, who married Barbara Armstrong; Margaret (b.1810); Janet (b.1813), who also died young; Janet (b.1814); and Agnes (b.1819). One of his daughters (possibly Jessie) married William Dove, who succeeded his father-in-law as tenant of Todshawhaugh. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) wright at the Sandbed. The deaths of his daughter Betty and son Walter are recorded in 1810, as well as the death of another son in 1824. He could be the wright in Hawick listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and still on the list in 1801. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) recorded as 'Clerk to Mr Turnbull Allars' in Hawick when listed (along with another clerk of the same name) in the 1799 list for the Militia ballot. He was also 'Clerk to Baillie Turnbull' on the 1801 list. He is probably the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Priesthaugh. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was probably related to Walter, who farmed at Priesthaugh earlier and David who was there later. **Robert** (b.c.1783) agricultural labourer in Newcastleton, living at about 3 Langholm Street. His wife was probably Isabella, and children included Thomas, Robert, Elizabeth and Isabella. The family were working as carriers in 1851, when he was already deceased. However, he was still listed in Slater's 1852 directory as a carrier, leaving Hawick for Newcastleton on Thursdays. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Isobel Wight and their children included: James (b.1811); Isobel (b.1814); and Margaret (b.1817). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Ro. Scott' at about 5 High Street on Wood's 1824 map. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) of Hawick, recorded at least as early as 1814. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Probably the same Robert was listed as an accountant on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He could be the accountant listed in 1841, living on the High Street (probably No. 45) with farmer James, likely his brother; this Robert was 74 in 1861 and could be the son of William and Margaret Goodfellow born in Hawick in 1786. He is probably the Robert recorded in a letter regarding the estate of Thomas Telford, preserved in the Walter Mason collection. It is possible he is the 'Clerk to Mr Turnbull Banker' (perhaps Thomas of Fenwick) in Hawick listed (along with another clerk of the same name) in the 1799 list for the Militia ballot. In 1862 he was one of only 11 residents of the Town who had been on the list for the Militia in 1803 and were still alive. **Robert** (b.c.1780) mason in Hobkirk Parish. He was based at 'Scaur Nook' (near Langraw) in 1841. He is probably the mason of this name who was said to be one of the last residents of the hamlet of Unthank in Hobkirk Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1780) resident of Whitlaw according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. He was described as 'lame of a Leg', and hence presumably not fit to serve. **Robert** (b.c.1780) resident of Hawick Muir according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. He was clearly separate from the Robert at Whitlaw, but may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Larriston according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1780) stockingmaker in Denholm according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. Andrew is listed right after him and so they may have been related. **Robert** (b.c.1780) recorded as servant to Thomas Turnbull at West Fodderlee on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Robert** (b.1783/4) born in Hawick Parish, he was farmer at Kaimend. He married Isabella Scott in Kirkton Parish in 1807. Their children included: Mary (b.1808); Thomas (b.1810); Janet (b.1812); Archibald (b.1815); and Robert (b.1819). He was there from at least 1841, and in 1861 was farming 160 acres and employing 3 labourers. A story is told (by W.N. Kennedy) of him in his youth; when he was to be examined for membership in the Green Kirk, he discovered that the minister was curling at the Coble Pool and so

went to find him there, with Rev. Young breaking off his game to test his biblical knowledge and then return to his curling. **Robert** 'Robbie the Cow' (b.1786/7) owner of a tenement at 43 High Street, living on the ground floor in the mid-19th century. The nickname was probably because he kept cows in the back of his house. His housekeeper (Barbara Anderson) was known as 'Babbie the Cow'. In 1841 he was recorded as an accountant and living with farmer James (probably his older brother) and 2 servants, including 'Barbary'. By 1851 he was there with only 'Babbie', when listed as 'Accountant and occupier of 26 Acres of land'. By around 1860 the house was occupied by George Brown, greengrocer and was later rebuilt by Walter Paisley, ironmonger. He may be the Robert born in Hawick in 1786 to William and Margaret Goodfellow, with brothers George (b.1778), James (b.1782) and William (b.1791), as well as 2 earlier Roberts (who must have died young). He could be the grocer and meal dealer on the High Street recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Robert** 'Rob' (1788–1872) born at Harden House, son of John and Helen Elsington. He joined the local militia when very young and enlisted in the 85th Regiment of Foot in 1809. He served in the Peninsular War under Sir Arthur Wellesly (later Duke of Wellington), seeing lots of action, and was sent to America in 1814, where he was said to be close by Gen. Ross when he fell at Baltimore. He himself was wounded at New Orleans and he was discharged in 1816, retiring as a Colour-Sergeant with a pension. He settled back in Hawick where he was landlord of the Red Lion Inn at the Sandbed (as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory). His children's births and other information are recorded in the family bible; he was living at 'East End Bar' in 1819, 'West End Bar' in 1820, Sandbed in 1821–27, Dovemount 1829–31, 'Hawick North Bar' in 1833, Roadhead in 1835 and Wilton Bank in 1836. He also worked as a stockingmaker and was a noted supporter of the strikers during the 'Lang Stand Oot' of 1822. He is probably the stocking-maker recorded in Wilton Parish at Pathhead in 1835 and at Roadside in 1840 and 1841. In 1841 he and his family were living at No. 5 Wilton Bank and he was listed as 'Pensioner 85 Regt. & Stockingmr. J. Wool'. He was 'Chelsea Pensioner' on Ladylaw Place in 1851 and on Under Hope Park in 1861. In 1821 he married Helen Oliver (1795–1855) from Jedburgh. Their children were: Helen Oliver (1819–1902), who married Thomas Greig; George Corson (1820–1902); an unnamed child (b.1821), who died in infancy; John (1822–23); Elizabeth (1824–70), who married Thomas Bridget and emigrated to Australia; Gilbert (1826–1907); Robert (1827–1906), also emigrated to Australia; Andrew (1829–84); Agnes (1831–1909), who married Thomas Beattie; Janet (1833–1910), who married twice, one husband's name being Dobson and the other perhaps Walter Ferguson, with whom she emigrated to Australia; Adam (1835–1909), who moved to Ballarat, Australia; and Mary (1836–1925), who married John McCartney and also died in Australia. His son Adam erected a headstone in memory of him and his wife in Wilton Old Cemetery. **Robert** (b.1792/3) farmer at Castleside in Ashkirk Parish, originally from Castleton Parish. He may have been son of George and Margaret Murray. His wife was Helen, and he secondly married Anne S. In 1841 he was living at Castleside with his wife and mother Helen. **Robert** (1794/5–1860) son of William, who was a gentleman's servant, and Margaret Gray, he was a labourer who lived at Stobs Woodfoot. He was unmarried and lived with his brother William and sister Nell (i.e. Helen). He was buried in Wilton cemetery. **Robert** (1795/6–c.1850) shepherd at Lodgegill on the Tarras Water. He was listed there as an agricultural labourer there in 1841. In 1851 his wife was a 'Shopkeeper – Bread, Coals &c.' on the Kirk Wynd and in 1861 she was 'Housekeeper' at 1 Slitrig Bank. He married Margaret Scott, and she died in 1868. Their children included: Jane (b.1833); Eliza (b.1834); George (b.1835); William (b.1837); Margaret (b.1838/9–1860), who died at Slitrig Bank; and Robert (b.1841/2). He died in Hawick. **Robert** (1796–1872) son of John and grandson of Robert. He was tenant farmer at East Boonraw; he was listed there on the 1841 census and still there in 1868. He is probably the Robert who in 1871 donated to the Museum 'upper half of quern, found at Easter Boonraw'. He married Agnes Margaret Scott, who died in 1831, following childbirth. Their children were: Janet or 'Jeanette' (b.1819), who married farmer Thomas Potts and lived near Hawick; Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1820), who married farmer Robert Miller; Margaret (1821–97), who married Gideon Harkness and emigrated to Owen Sound, Ontario; John (b.1823), who emigrated to America, but was murdered for his money by the couple he was lodging with in Wisconsin; Ellen (b.1825), who died unmarried after emigrating to stay with her brothers William and

then Adam; Adam (b.1828), who married Elizabeth Anderson of the Burnfoot on Ale family and they emigrated to America, his son Thomas A. later returning to Hawick; and William (b.1830), who emigrated to settle at Pine Bluff, Wisconsin, where his brother John had been murdered, and he married Martha Rice. He later married Janet Douglas, who came from Jedburgh and died in 1888, aged 71. Their children were: Robert, who married Matha Craig and lived in Toronto; Douglas, who married Susan Ann Woodcraft from Buckinghamshire, emigrated to Canada in 1869 and worked as a contractor; Euphemia, who married farmer Walter Thompson; Agnes, who married Tom Graham from Edinburgh; Eliza, who married John Moffatt and emigrated to America; John, who married Margaret Richardson, who also emigrated to America; Walter, who lived in Manchester; George, who married Julia Frizzel and worked with his brother Douglas. **Robert** of Eweslees (b.1797/8) one of the founder members of the Wisp Club. He was born in Cavers Parish. He was farmer at Eweslees in 1841, in 1851 was employing 5 labourers there and by 1861 was farmer of 1700 acres, employing 2 shepherds. He was still there in 1868. His wife was Violet and their children included Barbara and Jane. **Robert** 'Bob' (b.1800/1) auctioneer and appraiser in Lilliesleaf, who also worked as a frameworker. He was on Back Road in the 1861 census. It was said that he, along with John Lunn and Tammie Turnbull, used to gather in the Post Office to sort out all the business of the village. He married Elizabeth Whitworth and their children included: David (b.1826/7); Sarah (b.1828/9); Janet (b.1831/2); Wilhelmina Kidd (b.1843); and Elizabeth (b.1844). **Robert** 'Robbie' (1800–1868) son of George of Calaburn. He was apprentice smith with Adam Legerwood at Forkins. He became a blacksmith, vet and farrier and also a local authority on cows and their diseases. He worked in Kirkton and then at Cauldmill after James Smith moved to Hawick). In 1820 he married Jessie (1799–1869), eldest daughter of Moses Renwick. In 1841 he was at Cauldmill with his wife and children Betty, Robert, Ann (or Mary Ann) and Jane. His children were: George (b.1820), Mary (b.1827), Jessy (b.1830); and Jane Grant (b.1840), who all died young; Violet (b.1822); Betty (b.1824), who became Mrs. Oliver and died in Canada; Robert 'Young Robbie' (b.1834), also a local vet; and Mary Ann (b.1837), who became Mrs. Fleming and died in Canada. He is buried in Cavers and Kirkton Parish Churchyard. **Robert** (b.1800/1) agricultural labourer at Bewlie in 1841. His wife was Betty and their children included Isabel, John, Alexander, Margaret, Agnes, Betty, Mary and George. **Robert** (b.1804/5) listed in 1861 as farmer of 10 acres, living at 1 Burnflat. His younger brother Gilbert (a woollen weaver) also lived there. **Robert** (b.c.1805) farmer at Todlaw, in Cavers Parish. He was born in Jedburgh. In 1841 he was listed as a mason journeyman, but by 1851 was a farmer. He married Elizabeth Wilson. Their children included Margaret (1833–96, who married Denholm clothier Robert Turnbull), Jessie and Robert. He is probably the Robert, married to Elizabeth Wilson, whose son Thomas was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1831. **Robert** (d.c.1840) tenant farmer in Denholm. He married Helen Turnbull in Cavers in 1835. Their children included: John (1836–80), botanist and gardener; and Nancy (b.1837), who later lived in Garvald, East Lothian. Both he and his wife were dead by 1841, with his son John being raised by an aunt, Jean Turnbull. His daughter is probably the Agnes who was living with John and Jean Turnbull (her uncle and aunt) at the Cross Keys in Denholm in 1861. **Robert** (19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Isobel Welsh and their children included Robert (b.1827). **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Aitkin and their children included Robert (b.1827) and Walter (b.1830). **Robert** (19th C.) listed as a toy dealer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Robert** (b.1813/4) cabinet-maker on Buccleuch Street. His wife was Margaret (from Selkirk) and children included Susan, Robert, William, Thomas, Walter, Jane and Helen. He was probably related to Thomas and Robert Scott, recorded as wheelwrights on Buccleuch Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. It seems likely he was son of Thomas, joiner at the Sandbed on the 1841 directory, and brother of Thomas and Walter, who were also trainee joiners there. He may be the 'Robert, jun.' listed as a joiner on Ladylaw Place in Slater's 1852 directory. By 1861 he was living at 52 Loan. He could be the Robert of the Loan who donated a coin to the Museum in 1868. **Robert** of Kinninghall (1817–97) son of Alexander, who farmed at Kinninghall. He was grandson of the tenant of Roughheugh Mill. He farmed at Little Cote and Kinninghall in Cavers Parish. He was at Kinninghall in 1851, when he was farmer of 200 acres, employing 7 men and in 1861 he was recorded employing 20 people there. In the 1860s he was

farmer of Little Cote and also Kinninghall together. He later farmed at Falnash. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. In 1845 in Hawick he married Mary Scott Purdom (b.c.1824), daughter of Robert Purdom, Hawick Cornet and Bailie; she was sister of Thomas Purdom, Town Clerk. Their children included: Mary (1845–99); Margaret Bell (1847–1902); Alexander (b.1849), who died young; Alexander (again, 1851–1933) of Kinninghall and later Venchen, Yetholm; Robert Purdom (1853–1929), who married Kate Worth and lived in Australia; Agnes P. (b.1855), who married Alexander Nichol; William (b.1857); Walter Purdom (1859–1934), tenant in Falnash; Thomas John (b.1861), who married Ada M. Fox; and Ann Isabella (or 'Annie', 1864–1933). He died at Falnash and bequeathed the lease of Kinninghall to his son Alexander and Falnash to his son Walter. **Robert** (b.c.1820) grocer and spirit dealer at about 9 Howegate, recorded in 1841. **Robert** (1834–1908) son of William and Mary Scott, who lived at Synton. He was born at Langtonheight in Ashkirk Parish. In 1851 and 1861 he was a thatcher still living at Dimpleknowe with his mother and brothers. He was a shepherd at Synton Parkhead for the last 30 years of his life. He was an office-bearer in Ashkirk United Free Church and known for exhibiting in local horticultural shows. He married Jane Scott and their children were: William (b.1866), born in Roberton; John (b.1869), born in Lilliesleaf; Anne (b.1872), born in Lilliesleaf; and Mary (b.1875), born at Syntn Moss End. He died at Synton Parkhead. **Robert** 'Young Robbie' (1834–1902) son of 'Robbie'. He was a blacksmith and qualified veterinary surgeon, living at Cauldmill, with a practice in the Rule valley and around Hawick. He specialised in cows, like his father. He was remembered 'as a man of few words, but of good judgement'. A story is told of how he was frustrated at a visiting couple, fawning over their newborn son, and when they said 'What a fine heid of hair he hez' replied 'Hair, he's nae mair hair than a haggis'. He married Catherine Anne Little, daughter of William, farmer at Birneyknowe and Salenside. Their children were: Robert (b.1867), who also became a local vet; William Little (b.1868), farmer at Langrigg; Janet Thorburn (1870–1951); George (b.1871), who worked at Birmingham and Midland Pharmaceutical College; Andrew Little (1873–92); Catherine (or Kate, 1874/5–91); and James (1883/4–1938). **Robert** 'Robbie Scare a Hair' (b.c.1848) son of grocer Thomas ('Sly Tammie') he was an auctioneer in Hawick. He apparently used to attend social evenings in David Shiel's public house on Baker Street, along with almost a dozen other Robert Scotts, all of whom had distinguishing nicknames! **Robert** 'Rob o the Bent' (19th C.) one of the men of the same name who regularly gathered in a Baker Street howf in the mid-19th century. **Robert** 'Kettle Robbie' (19th C.) another of the men of the same name who gathered in a Baker Street pub in the mid-1800s. **Robert** 'Robbie Barrel' (19th C.) another of the Robert Scotts who went to the same inn in the mid-1800s. He may be the Robert listed along with Thomas as wheelwrights on Buccleuch Street, according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Robert** 'Selkirk Rob' (19th C.) one more of the men of the same name who frequented the same pub in the mid-1800s. **Robert** 'Denum Rob' (19th C.) another of the Robert Scotts who went to the same Baker Street pub in the mid-19th century. It is possible he is the Robert recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as a 'heckler' in Denholm. This same heckler in Denholm was involved in a dispute in 1794 with James Young in Crawknowe. **Robert** 'Hensmeat' (19th C.) one more of the men of the same name who frequented David Shiel's inn on Baker Street in the mid-1800s. He was brother of James, Governor of Hawick Poorhouse. On one occasion he is supposed to have been chairing the evening and said 'Rob Scare a Hair will gie us a song' when one of the other Robert Scotts appeared, to which the reply was 'Aw've nae objection, but if 'ee wull ca' me 'Scare a Hair' aw'll ca' you by your name 'Hensmeat' ' [JHH], from which we can assume the name was somewhat insulting. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of the Back Row. In 1867 he donated to the Museum 3 old Edinburgh newspapers, from 1785, 1790 and 1816. Probably the same Robert also donated a French coin and a Scottish copper coin in 1867. **Robert** (b.1827/8) carter in Newcastleton, son of Robert. In 1852 he is recorded running a cart to Carlisle once a week. In 1851 he was living with his mother Isabella and siblings Thomas, Elizabeth and Isabella at about 3 Langholm Street. His was described as a 'Feuar's Son' there in 1861. **Robert** (1853–1929) son of Robert and Mary Purdom. He was educated in Hawick and at Edinburgh Academy and trained as a banker. He emigrated to Australia in 1876, where he was a bank manager. In about 1897 he purchased a parcel of land near Warraninni in Bridgetown, Western Australia, which he farmed with his sons; this was later split into

'Dalmore' and 'Falnash'. He married Kate Worth and they had: 3 sons, Robert Wooley, Alexander 'Alec' Bell and William 'Bill' Purdom; and 4 daughters, Mary (who married F.R. Bradley), Annie Isabel (who married M.E. Minchin), Kate Louise (who married B. Wardell-Johnson) and Ethel Margueritte. He died in Sandringham, Victoria. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) son of Robbie, he was a local vet, like his father and grandfather before him. He lived at Oliver Crescent. His children included: Robert, who was killed at Ypres on his 20th birthday; and Charles, the 4th generation vet. **Robert V.** (20th C.) Cornet in 1947. During WWII he saw service in France and was captured by the Japanese, spending several months working on the notorious 'death railway' in Siam. He was later on a transport ship that was sunk by U.S. bombers, and although he swam ashore, he was recaptued by the Japanese and witnessed the nuclear blast at Nagasaki. **Robin** (13th C.) listed as 'Robinus Scot de Hedon' on the 1269 assize roll of Northumberland. It is unclear where his lands may have been or whether he was related to the later Scottish Scotts. **Roger** (13th C.) recorded as 'Rogerum Scot' on the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. His lands were mentioned in a case heard at Westmorland. **Roger** (13th C.) clerk from Oxford who was listed among those indicted for attacking the Papal Legate at Oseney Abbey in 1238. He was listed along with Peter as lodgers of Master William de Lichfield, who fled after their arrest was ordered. It is unclear what happened to him afterwards, but he could be the same man as 'Roger de Leuriten' (Rector of Wamphrey) or perhaps 'Roger de Derby'. **Roger** (14th C.) listed along with Master Gilbert living in Paris in 'vicus Sancti Victoris' and paying university tax sometime in the period 1329–1335/6. It is possible he is the same man as Roger de Wedale. **Roger** (14th/15th C.) esquire listed on the muster roll for Roxburgh Castle in 1400. His name appears among others who were from Teviotdale, although serving in the English garrison. **Roger** (16th/17th C.) described as 'capitane of the Armetage' in 1599 when he witnessed the bonds (signed at Branxholme) between Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and the Armstrongs and Elliots of Liddesdale. In 1611 he was 'captain of the Irnetage' when he was cautioner for Will Foster in Langhaugh, as well as for John Armstrong 'called Quhyteheid'. He was additionally fined for the non-appearance of Rowie Crozier in Harthsgarthburnside. He was also part of the assize at the Justice Court on Jedburgh in 1611. He was also 'Capitane of the Airmetage' when he was fined for not appearing at a trial in 1612 (relating to the apparent hanging death of John Elliot in St. Mary's Steeple). He may have been the last such deputy keeper of Hermitage Castle. It is unclear how he was related to other contemporary Scotts. **Roland** (14th C.) recorded along with Gosenius, living in Paris at the village of St. Victor sometime in the period 1329–35/6. It is possible he is the same man as Roland (or Robert) 'Oliveri'. **Roland** 'Rowie of Huttikill' (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1616 when Jock Scott 'the Suckler' was hanged for stealing one his sheep (and other crimes). The sheep was taken 'furth of the Lyn beside Eilrig'. He may be the same as Rowie 'in Vttersyde' (i.e. Outerside), one of the pursuers of the case. It is unclear where precisely this place was located, but he was surely related to David and Alexander 'callit Huttitill', who are recorded at 'Andishop' in 1573. **Roland** 'Rowie' (16th/17th C.) one of the 'Persewaris' of the 1616 case against Jock Scott 'the Suckler' for sheep stealing. He is recorded as being 'in Vttersyde' (i.e. Outerside) and his son Walter was also a pursuer. He may be the same as the man 'callit Rowie of Huttikill', who was one of the men whose sheep were stolen. **Simon** (13th C.) recorded in Bologna in 1235 when Hugh 'the Englishman' accused him of assaulting people in his lodgings. He failed to appear in court and was banished. If he pursued his studies again he might possibly be the same as Simon de Carniwyth or Simon de Clairpol, but this seems unlikely. **Simon** (13th C.) recorded as Master and clerk of the Bishop-elect of Seville when granted protection by Henry III to travel through Gascony in 1254. The Bishop-elect was Philip, son of King Ferdinand of Castile; his sister Eleanor married Edward I of England. It is unclear why a Scottish priest should be associated with this family, and hence unclear if he came from Scotland. **Simon** (13th C.) recorded as 'Simonis le Scot' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. His case was heard in the town of Alnwick. He is separately recorded as 'Simone de Scotia'. Perhaps the same man is recorded as Simonis Scot in Swynborne' in a record of Edward I in 1293. It is unclear whether he was related to later Scotts. **Simon** 'Sim' (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. His name is given as 'Sym Scot' and he may have been from Ewesdale, along with Wat, Henry, John and Nichol, who are also listed. **Simon** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among

the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He is surely related to others who were named (John, Robert of Todshaw, etc.), but it is unclear how. **Simon** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5, as being 'in mekilhop' (i.e. Meiklehope, perhaps the same as Meikledalehope), now 'in ...', with the location being blank. He was indicted, but did not appear, with his surety, Richard Davidson in Meiklehope, being fined (or perhaps he was surety for Davidson). **Simon** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5, when he was 'in mygchop', i.e. Midgehope. He served as surety for himself and was fined for non-appearance. **Simon** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Eilrig listed in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Simon** of Arkyn (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when George Douglas, Master of Angus had to surrender the lands of Falside (in Jedforest) to Ralph Ker of Primside Loch for failing to present him at court. He had stolen 200 'angle-nobles' from the English and is recorded as 'Symonus Scot de Arkyn'. It is unclear where 'Arkyn' was. **Simon** 'Sym' (15th/16th C.) recorded in the 1526 remission to a large number of Borderers for an attack on the Earl of Arran. He is listed as brother of Robert, tutor of Howpasley, making him son of Alexander of Howpasley and brother of Adam of Tushielaw (listed next in the same 1526 document). Simon of Fenwick was listed separately and so presumably not the same man. Probably the same Simon was the first witness listed for the instrument of sasine at 'Fawsyde' (probably in the Ettrick valley) for Janet Scott (widow of Robert 'Elwand') purchasing lands in Appletreehall from Robert of Howpasley; James, William in Hartwoodmyres and Roland are listed after him and some may have been closely related. **Simon** of Fenwick (16th C.) listed as 'Symoun Scot of Fynnik' in 1526 among a large number of men who had remission for attacking the Earl of Arran. He is also mentioned in 1526/7 when his brother Adam was a witness to a document relating to Harden. In 1527 he was among the local lairds given remission for mustering their supporters at Melrose (i.e. Skirmish Field) and Linlithgow. He was one of the arbitrators to decide on the succession to the lands of Borthaugh in 1528. In 1530 he is listed among the 21 Roxburghshire Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep better order. He is also recorded in a 'letter of reversion' of 1540 in which he resigned lands of Nether Harden (described as in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton) to William Scott of Harden. A bond of the same year shows William of Harden giving him the lands of Nether Harden until George, Lord Home redeems them. In 1561 probably the same 'Sym Scot of Fynnik' was among a list of men charged to appear before Queen Mary regarding the state of the Borders. He was listed as 'Sym Scot of Fynnyk' among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. He is probably related to William in Fenwick, who is recorded in 1510. In the 1526 remission there is a 'Sym Scot' listed as brother of Robert, tutor of Howpasley, suggesting that this was a different man (even although listed right beside Robert), unless there were multiple entries in the list. **Simon** (16th C.) chaplain of the diocese of Glasgow. In 1537 he was invested in the Rectorship of Rankleburn Kirk, and the benefices that came with it. The ceremony was carried out at the church itself by Simon Shortreed, Vicar of Ashkirk. Walter of Synton was one of the witnesses. He is probably the Simon who witnessed a transaction relating to Robert Scott of Howpasley and lands in Appletreehall in 1539/40. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded as 'Syme' along with John in about 1557. They were sons of the 'guidman of Alanehauch', who was probably either William or Robert, when they rented Stobicote from Melrose Abbey. He could be the 'Sym Scot of Alanehauch' listed in 1561 among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He may well be 'Syme Scot in Oversouthfeild' who was named along with Robert of Allanhaugh and others in 1581, when they were forgiven for the murder of George Scott 3 years earlier. 'Watt Scot thair, Syme Scott thair, Jok Scot, duelland in Hawik, callit Wattis Jok' are all listed, and seem likely to be related. He may also be the 'umquhile Symme Scot in Southfield' mentioned in 1609. **Simon** 'Sym' (16th C.) recorded as resident of Over Southfield in 1581, along with 'Syme Scot in Oversouthfeild', 'Watt Scot thair' and 'Jok Scot, duelland in Hawik, callit Wattis Jok'. He was presumably related to the other men listed (e.g. he could have been son of Simon, tenant in Over Southfield), all of whom were probably related to the Scotts of Allanhaugh, who were also named in the 'letter of slains' for the murder of George Scott in 1578. **Simon** (16th C.) listed as 'Sym Scot of Fernili' in about 1557, when, along with Archibald

Elliot of Gorrenberry, he rented Bowanhill and 'Grangia alias Stanyhetoun' from Melrose Abbey. His lands may have been Fairnilee or Fernielees, or somewhere else. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as a Burgess of Hawick. He was appointed as procurator for Robert Johnstone in Kirkholm (in Annandale) to deal with the sale of a tenement in Hawick to David, brother of Walter in Chamberlain Newton. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1580/1 in Philiphaugh when he had a marriage contract with Janet, daughter of Edward Wilson who was either a weaver or a thatcher in Selkirk. If he died before any children were conceived then his goods were to be divided between his wife Janet and his sister's son, William Dickson. John 'Eister', Burgess of Selkirk, was one of the witnesses. He was also in Philiphaugh in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction for George Turnbull in Philiphaugh. **Simon** 'Sym wi the Spear' of Gamescleuch and Winterburgh (d.bef. 1590) 2nd son of Sir John of Thirlestane (although some suggest he was the 4th son). He was the 'tutor' of his nephew Robert of Thirlestane and progenitor of the Scotts of Newburgh and Rennaldburn. He is recorded as 'in Winterburgh' in 1559 when he purchased the lands of Gamescleuch. He is 'Symon Scot of Wynterburgh' in 1561/2, when he witnessed a document for Adam, son of Robert of Bonnington. He is probably the 'Sym Scot, bruther to Robert Scot of Thirlestane' recorded in 1562 when he promised to enter James 'Mawar' to the Warden, Ker of Cessford. Also in 1562 he was said to already have some arrangement with William in Hartwoodburn when William assigned his steading of Gamescleuch to his son; he was then 'in Thirlistane'. In 1573 he was charged to enter some of his tenants in Ettrickside. In 1578 he was 'of Wintirburch' when Robert of Thirlestane (for whom he was 'tutor') complained that he had taken away 2 horses from Thirlestane, threatened the tenants, and later forcibly took possession of the house; clearly there were serious disputes between him and his charge. He was forced by the Privy Council to yield up Thirlestane house after a few months. In 1576 he was 'Sym Scot, tutour of Thirlestane' when listed among the cautioners for Sim Armstrong; he was cited for non-appearance as cautioner in 1578/9. In 1578 he signed the caution 'with my hand at the len' (meaning that he could not write). In 1579/80 he was involved in a case with Thomas Dalgleish over the murder of David Dalgleish in Harehead; they were seeking restitution from Robert Scott of Burnfoot and Robert Scott of Burnhead. In 1581 he was probably the Simon of 'Gammescleucht' who, along with several other Scotts (from Hartwoodmyres, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley), supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining. He was probably the William 'of Gemmylliscleuch' listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. He may be the son of the Laird of Thirlestane who was murdered by his step-mother (although the names and suggested dates for this story are confused). He was one of the representatives of Teviotdale at the General Assembly of 1581. In 1583/4 he and Robert of Thirlestane were both among Border Lairds summoned for advice on how to keep peace in Teviotdale and Liddesdale; they were also caution for an agreement between John in Hundleshope and James Gledstains of Cocklaw. In 1585 he witnessed a bond (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. He was declared a rebel and in 1586 his property was escheat to Alexander Douglas, Captain of Tantallon; this was for not repossessing Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus in the lands of Catslack. He was probably succeeded by John (perhaps his elder son) and then his son Arthur – 'This Simon Scot's call'd Simon with the Spear, Tutor of Thirlston was, both for Peace and Wear, That Simon Scot, a bold and resolute Man, He was Son to John Scot of Thirlston' [CWS]. **Simon** (16th C.) son of Walter of Newton. He was presented to the vicarage of Hassendean in 1595 on the demission of Thomas Newbie. It is unclear whether this means he became the minister or just held part of the benefice of the Parish. His father may have been Walter of Chamberlain Newton. **Simon** of Dryhope (16th C.) 1st Laird. Scott of Satchells suggests he was brother of Adam of Tushielaw, while Keith Scott prefers to connect him as 3rd son of Walter of Headshaw. In 1581, along with several other Scotts (from Hartwoodmyres, Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Catslack and Howpasley), he supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining; he was surely related to some of these other Scotts. He was succeeded by John, father of the 'Flower of Yarrow', but the relationship is unclear (Keith Scott claims

his sons were Philip, Simon, Andrew, Adam and Walter, but some of these may have been sons of John). **Simon** (16th/17th C.) probably son of George in Northhouse and brother of William. In 1582, along with William, he witnessed a transaction at Branxholme involving the Scott of Allanhaugh. He may be the same as one of the other Simons. **Simon** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1597 as brother-in-law of William Cockburn, younger of Henderland. The pair were denounced for not finding 'lawborrows' for William Veitch of Kingside in Peeblesshire. **Simon** (d.bef. 1609) father of John Scott who was among several men fined in 1609 for harassing the lands of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. His son was 'Jean's John', suggesting that his wife was Jean. He was referred to as 'umquhile Symme Scot in Southfield', although it is unclear if this is the Southfield near Hawick or another. **Simon** of Montbenger (16th/17th C.) descended from the Scotts of Dryhope. He was either son of Simon (1st Laird) or John (2nd Laird). Assuming he was son of John, he would also be brother of Philip of Dryhope; he was thus recorded in 1599 whxiern James Gledstains of Cocklaw was surety for him, that he would 'observe the King's peace'. He was succeeded by Robert, and later descendants were the Scotts of Catslackknowe. **Simon** (16th/17th C.) natural son of William of Fingland, who was brother of Sir Robert of Thirlestane. In 1608 he was among the relations and tenants of Sir Robert who were bonded not to harm Archibald 'of Dephoip'. In 1609 he was among the men (including his father William, as well as Walter of Headshaw) who Sir Robert of Thirlestane and his tenants were bound not to reset. This was part of the feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw. In 1610 he was ordered to be appreheded for not signing the bond relating to the Scotts of Tushielaw. In 1616/7 he was probably the 'Willis Symme of Thirlestane' who was accused of accompanying John Scott and his brothers Adam and Simon of Bonnington, when Walter Scott 'in Essenside' (son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden) was murdered. **Simon** 'Sim' of Bonnington (d.bef. 1617) son of Adam of Bonnington and brother of John, Thomas and Adam. He succeeded his father as Laird of Bonnington in 1607. The designation may originally have come from the lands elsewhere (e.g. near Kilmarnock), but it is clear that he possessed Bonnington in Peeblesshire (not to be confused with the another Bonnington in West Lothian, later held by other Scotts), with a charter of James V as heir to his father in 1607. He signed the Scott clan bond in 1589. He is recorded in documents relating to the lands of Bonnington in 1591–1607. In 1592 his cautioner was John Tennant of Cairns that he would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. In 1593 he purchased 'Ernisheuch' and 'Singlie' in Ettrick Forest, confirmed in 1607; a condition was that he built a mansion-house there, which he did at Newhouse. He is recorded as a witness in Selkirk in 1594. In 1594/5 he is recorded as being son of Adam, when he owned 'Halmedow and Horsewade' in the Barony of Manor in Peeblesshire. In 1596/7, along with his brother John, plus Robert of Thirlestane and other Scotts, he was summoned by the Provost and Bailies of Peebles for an attack on the ploughmen at 'Kaidmure'; there was a further dispute over the same lands in 1610, with Sir Robert of Thirlestane serving as his surety. In 1597 he sold lands in Peeblesshire to William Burnet. In 1599 Robert of Thirlestane served as his surety that he would 'keep good rule and redress parties skaithed'. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. Also in 1602 his brother John was part of a group of Scotts who attacked lands at 'Fechane' and he was ordered to present his brother in court. In 1603 he was among Scotts and others, subordinates of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. In 1604 he had a charter for the lands of 'Espiehoip' on Ettrick. Also in 1604 James Tweedie of Drumelzier was surety for him that he not harm Dame Jane Herries, Lady Skirling. In 1611 he is confirmed as grandson of Robert and Katherine Boyle, when he was served as heir to his grandmother. In 1611 he had a court case against Carruthers of Holmends and the Jardines of Applegarth. Also in 1611 he had a charter for the Temple Lands of Manor. He was also one of the signatories of the bond of 1612 to keep peace on the Border and also on a 'retour' panel for Tweedy of Drumelzier. In 1612 'Simeon Scott of Bonytoun' was ordered to appear at Melrose to answer for the 'horrible slaughter of Walter Scott' of Tushielaw, which may be connected with the origin of the ballad 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow'. In 1616/17 he was one of the men said to have accompanied his brother John when Walter Scott 'in Essenside' was murdered while fishing on the Ettrick, according to criminal complaints made by Walter's wife. Note that these 2 murders may be confused in the re-telling. It was said that the murder of Walter in Essenside was because of

the death of his only surviving son at the hands of the miller of Todrig Mill (who was subordinate to the Scotts of Harden). He was declared a rebel after the murder and was either killed or went into exile. In 1617 and 1618 (and perhaps covering the period 1611–29) he was named in a court case with Sir William Scott of Harden over the value of the lands of Bonnington and others; the Scotts of Harden purchased the 'eschete' of his lands and in 1617 a charter of King James VI granted Bonnington to William, heir to Harden, with a value of his lands given as £4985 6s. 6d., redeemable within 7 years. His wife was Mary, who was recorded as 'Marie Scott, Lady Bonytoun' in 1617 when she complained about the Scotts of Harden and their supporters constantly harassing her family, to the extent that her only son (presumably Robert) was killed at the age of 19 and her grandchildren and servants were hounded out of their house and lands; this was presumably part of the ongoing feud between the families and despite her protestations to the Privy Council the accused were found not guilty. It was said that his house at Newhouse was destroyed, his old nurse assaulted and his wife and children turned out into the cold. Also in 1617, Elizabeth Hay, widow of Walter in Essenside complained that he remained at large, despite being put to the horn, along with his brothers John and Adam and Simon called 'Willis Symme of Thirlestane'. A letter from the King in 1619 ordered the relevant parties to appear personally before the court. His son and heir Robert, appears to have predeceased him. He had an only daughter, Margaret (his heiress), who in 1610 married William, son of John Burnet of Barns (near Peebles); she died before 1622, when John Burnet secondly married Marion, daughter of John Inglis of Manorhead. He was succeeded in the lands of Bonnington by his brother John, and then by William Burnet of Barns, his grandson, who inherited the lands of Bonnington in 1627. Andrew, surgeon in Edinburgh also had a claim on Bonnington in 1624 and must have been a nephew or other close relative; he is probably the Andrew, merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, who had a sasine for his Temple Lands of Manor. His brother John was served heir to his land of 'Ernisheuche' and Singlie in 1624. His wife Marie Scott survived him for a long time and was known as Lady Bonnington. **Simon** 'Syme of Newtoune in Hawick' (16th/17th C.) recorded as a juror for the Commissioners' Court of 1622. He could be the same man as the son of Walter of Newton who held the benefice of Hassendean. Probably the same Simon in Newton was served heir to his brother Walter in the lands of Easter Craik in 1618, as well as Ladhope, 'Alterhous' and 'Quhithope' in Ettrick Forest. It is unclear whether his lands were Chamberlain Newton or a different Newton. **Simon** (d.bef. 1643) brother of William of Chamberlain Newton. He is recorded in 1643 when Mariota Scott, daughter of his brother William, was served as his heir. He may be the same as Simon 'of Newtoune'. **Simon** (18th/19th C.) resident of 8 Abercromby Place in Edinburgh when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. It seems likely that he had a direct connection with Hawick. **Stephen** (15th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in the 1440s and 50s. He was explicitly mentioned in 1440 in the Aberdeen area, in 1441 for work at Edinburgh Castle, for collecting the customs in Edinburgh in 1443, was paid his fee in 1444, 1445 and 1446 and received payment from Robert Moffat in Edinburgh in 1454. It is possible that he is the same as Stephen of Muirhouse and Castlelaw. **Stephen** of Muirhouse, Castlelaw and Burrellands (15th C.) younger son of Robert of Rankleburn and brother of Sir Walter of Buccleuch. He may be the Stephen who was witness in 1431 to the transfer of Heap from James Langlands of that Ilk to Walter Scott of Buccleuch (if so this was his brother); John Scott is also listed beside him and so possibly a close relative. He may be the Stephen appointed as a procurator by Ellen Rule of Primside in 1439 when she resigned her lands to their superior, Archibald, Earl of Douglas and probably the 'Stephanus Scott' who witnessed a charter for Thomas Wiley of Bonnington (in Peeblesshire) in 1442. He is probably the Stephen who witnessed a charter for the lands of Borthwickshiels in 1444 (with Sir Walter also a witness). In 1445 (probably, since the date of 1400 on the document is wrong) he requested an 'instrument of transumpt' relating to the lands of Grahamslaw in the Barony of Eckford; he was there described as brother and procurator of Sir Walter of Buccleuch and listed as 'Stephanus Scott de Castellaw' (there are several places of this name, so it is unclear which one this is). The Robert Scott who also signed this document may have been a close relative. In 1447 he was witness to a document relating to the 'Cusingland' involving Margaret Cousin, wife of Simon Routledge, and his brother Sir Walter. He obtained the Burrellands (in Eckford Parish) in 1448, after they were resigned by John Burrell; there he is transcribed 'of le Castellaw'. In

1448 he witnessed the sasine for the lands of Birkwood and Burnflat for his brother, Sir Walter. He had a crown charter for the lands of 'Murhous' in 1450; these are lands in the Barony of Crichton (somwhere near Pathhead in Midlothian, and not one of the Muirhouses elsewhere). In 1450 he also had a charter for the lands of 'Castelcary, et de Weltoune' in Stirlingshire; this suggests that the 'Weltoun' associated with him may not have been Wilton at all, and that 'Castlelaw' was actually 'Castle Cary' near Cumbernauld (adjacent to Walton farm). These lands had been forfeited by Robert Livingstone and were confirmed in 1450/1. He is probably the 'Stephano Scot' who witnessed the charter exchanging Milsington with Heap in 1451. In 1453 he was listed as 'of the Mwrhouse' when he renounced the lands of Castlecary and the Weltoune to Henry, son of Robert Livingstone of Linlithgow; it seems likely that the 'Castlelaw' sometimes connected with his name is 'Castlecary' in the former Sheriffdom of Stirling (and the Hawick connection with Castle Cary in Somerset is just a coincidence). An instrument of 1454 relating to these lands is one of the first documents known to have been signed in Hawick; he may be the same 'Stephen Scot of Murehouse' mentioned there, who 'asked instruments'. He is recorded as being 'of Muirhouse' when he witnessed a document of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1453 and also in a document of 1454 (one of the first documents known to have been signed in Hawick). He is probably the Stephen who witnessed a document for the Kers of Altonburn in 1454/5. He was one of Scott of Buccleuch's Bailies in Eckford. He also had a charter of the lands of 'Weltoun', which were probably the lands of Walton adajcent to Castlecary near the modern Cumbernauld; however, the family also had a connection with Wilton Parish, which is confusing. The next recorded Laird of 'Weltoun' was John, who was probably his son or grandson. His son and heir Robert witnessed the sasine for the exchange of Milsington and Wester Heap in 1453; he is recorded as Robert of Muirhouse in 1482. He witnessed a document for Sir Walter of Buccleuch in 1456. In 1462 he had a loan of 100 merks from Robert Muir of Rowallan, with the lands of Dryden, Commonside and Upper Harwood given in security. This loan was discharged by Robert of 'Dogehauch' in 1477, probably his same son Robert. He had a sasine for the lands of Muirhouse in 1463. **Stephen** (15th/16th C.) one of the 'bailies in that part' appointed by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1504 to infeft Walter of Buccleuch in his father's lands in Annandale. The others were Walter of Howpasley, together with William and William's son Robert. Perhaps the same 'Stephano Scot' was assigned the farm of Mount Common and steading of Deephope in 1492 and 1499 (and if so, then he was possibly related to the William who previously leased that farm); he is still recorded holding the lease of Mountcommon in 1503 and had the lease renewed in 1510, along with Deephope. Probably the same Stephen served as surety at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1494/5. He is probably the Stephen in Deephope who in 1502 was surety for 'Crooked Adam' in Wolfhope. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Stephens. **Stephen** (16th C.) probably younger son of John of Roberton and Walls, and brother of Walter of Roberton. In 1526 he is listed along with George as a son of John 'in the Valys' on the list of Borders men pardoned for their earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. He is described as 'in Valis' (probably 'Walls' in Dryfesdale, north of Lockerbie) in 1528 when he witnessed the document giving the decision over the disputed succession of the lands of Borthaugh, and in 1535 when he purchased lands at Roberton and Howcleuch from his 'brother-german' Walter Scott of Roberton. His son John was also named in the charter. The witnesses were Michael Scott of Aikwood, Sir William Gordoun (or Brydoun), Chaplain, William Scott of Fauldshope, Gilbert Scott and Sir Ninian 'Bridin', Chaplain and Notary Public. He was probably the Stephen who acted as procurator for Isabel Douglas (likely his mother) in claiming her rights to lands within her lifetime, when Walter (likely his older brother) succeeded to the lands of John of Roberton. He was probably succeeded by his son John of Roberton. **Stephen** (16th C.) witness to a confirming charter to William Scott of the lands of Harden in 1535. He is described as 'in Hoip'. He may also have been the Stephen who witnessed a sasine for the lands of Meikledale in 1537 (along with George Scott and several Armstrongs and Littles). He may have been related to the Scotts of Whitehaugh (and Heap) or else was the same as Stephen 'in Valis'. **Stephen** (16th C.) joint owner of a particate of land (along with John Short and Janet Liddersdale) on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. Perhaps the same Stephen was also listed as holder of half a particate on the north side. He may be the same as one of the other Stephens. **Stephen** (16th C.) recorded in the register of the Privy Council in

1574, when he was surety for someone. It is unclear who he was. **Steven** (16th C.) Hawick man recorded as 'Stevin' in a 1558 document where he is stated as being the father of Alexander who sold land in one of the earliest known sasines relating to Hawick. It is possible he was the same man recorded owning pieces of land in the 1537 Charter. **Steven** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Branxholmetown in 1611 when he was part of the assize at the Justice Court on Jedburgh. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Rev. Stewart Richmond** (1886–1970) born in Irvine, son of Stewart, he was educated in Irvine and at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1908. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Irvine and Kilmarnock, became assistant at Leith St. Andrew's 1912–13 and was ordained at Old Cumnock West in 1914. He served with the Y.M.C.A. in 1918. In 1922 he became minister of East Bank Kirk and served until his retirement in 1959. He wrote 'East Bank Church, Hawick: Its origin and history, 1773–1923' (1923). **Susan** (d.1806) daughter of the deceased 'Docter Scott Newton'. Her death is recorded in Hawick. It is unclear who her father was and whether he was a doctor or the name was a nickname; however, she was probably part of the Scotts of Newton. **Thomas** (12th/13th C.) recorded as 'Thomas de Colevilla cognomento Scot' during the reign of King William the Lion. He was clearly of the surname 'Coleville', but for some reason had also gained the appelation 'Scot'. His name appears in many charters of around 1200, most undated, and his seal bears the inscription 'SIGIll. THOME DE COLLEVILLA SCOTTI'. In 1223 he was already deceased when the Abbey of Vaudey in lincolnshire passed on his gift of lands in Ayrshire to Melrose Abbey. It seems unlikely that he was related to any **Thomas** (13th C.) listed in 1248/9 when he was the attorney of Devorguilla, wife of John Baliol. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded in 1255/6 when he was imprisoned at Northampton for trespassing in King Henry's vivarium. The Sheriff there was commanded to deliver him to 12 men in his bailliary until the King's justices arrived. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded in 1261 in London. He was pardoned at the insistence of Margaret Queen of Scotland, for the murder of 'Thomas le lung' in London. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded as 'Thomaxius de Scotia' when witness to a document in Bologna in 1268. He may be the same man as Thomas, Dean of Dunblane, Thomas de Aberdeen, Thomas de Bennum or Thomas de Carnoto. **Thomas** (13th C.) listed as 'le Escot' in 1272, when he gave half a mark for an assize in Suffolk. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded in 1273 as 'Thomas Scot, messenger' when he was paid by the English court for expenses transmitting letters to the King and Queen of Scotland. He may be the same as 'Thomas Scoticus' listed on a jury in Warkworth, Northumberland in 1269 or 'Thomam le Scot' (and variants) listed several times on the 1279 assize rolls of Northumberland, some entries related to Alnwick Abbey. **Thomas** (13th C.) merchant of Newcastle recorded in 1302 as 'Thomas Scot', when canvas was purchased from him as part of an order of goods for Edward I's fortresses in Scotland. **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) member of the Templars who fled when many of his brothers were arrested in England in 1309. **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) recorded as an Irish 'hobelar' (i.e. light horseman) in the English garrison at Berwick in 1312. A second horseman of the same name was also listed. **Thomas** (13th/14th C.) recorded in 1316 when he was one of a group of Scottish prisoners in York 'lately captured at sea'. He was a prisoner at York Castle 1316–17. **Thomas** (14th/15th C.) Englishman who left his service before the end of the agreement and hence was imprisoned in Newgate. In 1401 the King ordered him to be released after he found sufficient securities. **Thomas** (14th/15th C.) Bailie of Haddington. He is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls several times in the period 1412–31. **Thomas** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He is surely related to others who were named (John, Robert of Todshaw, Simon and 'niger' Walter), but it is unclear how. **Thomas** of Roberton (15th C.) said to have had a daughter who married George of Synton. However, there is no evidence that any such man actually existed (and hence presumably she was the daughter of a different Scott of Roberton). **Thomas** (15th C.) member of the English garrison at Roxburgh Castle, he was 'late of London'. In 1459 he was given a fiat of protection for a year under Henry VI's cousin Sir William Neville. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded having remission for the fine of a shiel in the Eaststead of Gildhouse in 1479. He may have been related to later Scotts who were associated with Gildhouse. **Thomas** of Bush (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when he and his son Adam were separately fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk. He is recorded being 'de Bus' and was probably an ancestor of later Scotts of Bush in Ewesdale. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) brother of

Andrew, the pair were tenants in 'northschelis' (probably North Shiels) in Peeblesshire. In 1498 Andrew was fined for his non-appearance, but later he was allowed to 'compone' for the crime of mutilating James Davidson in 'brachio' (i.e. the arm). **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as being already one of the King's rebels, along with Gilbert Rutherford and Thomas Grahamslaw. Robert Rutherford had remission for associating with them in their involvement in the murder of Patrick Hepburn. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) resident of Branxholme. In 1502, along with John in Spittal, he was convicted for the felony done to Thomas Story, when they came across him in Spittal. He was allowed to compound, while John was fined. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502. He was presented by the Lord of Buccleuch at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh as his 'suitor' for the lands of Lanton. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Priestdykes near Lochmaben. In 1504 at the Justice-aire in Dumfries, he 'came in the King's will' for 'intercommuning with the Armstrangis, the King's rebels'. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) son of Walter of Headshaw and brother of Philip of Headshaw. In 1510 he was charged with the murder of John Murray of Falahill, with Andrew Ker of Gateshaw implicated in the same crime. Failing to appear at the Jedburgh court he was denounced as a rebel. He was represented by William in Hawick, George in Goldielands and David in Whitehaugh, who were fined for his non-appearance. The goods of William Scott in Fenwick and John Scott in Haining were used as further insurance. This suggests that all of these men were fairly closely related. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1514 as witness in Selkirk when George Ker, Canon of Glasgow appointed Thomas Ker as Archdeacon of Teviotdale. Perhaps the same Thomas witness a dispensation to marry in 1516, for Inram Elliot and Elizabeth Scott (with Alexander as another witness). **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'curate of the parish church of Irwin' in 1519. Probably the same 'Mr. Thomas' was chaplain in an instrument made in Ayr Kirk in 1522. He may be related to other Scotts in the Irvine area. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) listed as 'Thome Scot' among the bailies of the Sheriff of Roxburgh on the Precept of Chancery (probably in 1532) for William Scott of Hassendean retaining his properties. He may be the same as another contemporary Thomas. **Bailie Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1534 as Bailie in Hawick. He witnessed a renunciation by John in Hawick (who may have been a relative) and along with Vicar John bound themselves to the contract between John in Hawick and Thomas Johnstone. Probably the same Thomas was owner of 3 particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He may be the same man who was recorded as a Burgess of Hawick in the 1540s and 50s. **Thomas** of Pitgormo (1479–1539) 2nd son of William of Balwearie. He became a judge in 1532, in place of his father, and was made Justice Clerk in 1535, being a favourite of James V. He is recorded being of 'Pettgormo' in the Exchequer Rolls. He was auditor of the Exchequer in at least the years 1537 and 1538. He married Agnes Moncrieff and was succeeded by his son Thomas. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1533/4 being 'in Aikwode ester'. He and the other tenants in Aikwood delivered £10 Scots to the Queen's Chamberlain for Ettrick Forest for occupying Hartwoodmyres. Probably the same Thomas was 'in Vodburne' in 1536 when he witnessed a transaction between Walter of Roberton and Michael of Aikwood. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1536. Along with a Paterson, he complained that John Scott had slandered them by accusing them of stealing sheep. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1538 when he rented 'ane quarter and halff quarter of Todrik' (i.e. Todrig) to Thomas Robson. Probably the same Thomas in 1538 'asked instruments' that the tenants of 'the town of Quhitslands' (probably Whitslade) wanted to graze their cattle at Todrig as their predecessors had done. He was also there when Katherine Gray had the sheep of Thomas and George Lauder removed from Todrig. Also in 1538 he was 'in Todrig' when he produced a precept from Michael Scott in Aikwood for half the lands of Hermiston to fulfil a debt of service. In 1539 he was on the inquest panel for Alexander Lauder succeeding to Todrig. In 1540 he was among the tenants who were warned to remove themselves from Todrig when Alexander Lauder succeeded to the lands. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (16th C.) described as a Burgess of Hawick when he was a witness to the 1540 resignation of the lands of Nether Harden from Simon Scott of Fenwick to William Scott of Harden. He is also witness to a confirmation of this in 1556, where he is described as 'in Hawick'. Probably the same Thomas 'in

Hawick' was on the 1553/4 panel for the inheritance of Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch as heir to his grandfather. Perhaps the same Thomas 'of Hawik at the queen's command' who was recorded in 1562 in reference to 'thirds of benefices'. It is possible he was related (perhaps grandfather) to Walter, 'burges in Hawik, sonne to wmquhell Thomas Scot in Hawik, zounger', who witnessed a document in 1585. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as son of the deceased Adam. Along with Robert of Howpasley, he was warned to remove his tenants from the lands of Falside, owned by Sir Walter of Branxholme and his son Walter. Perhaps he is the same Thomas, son of Adam, who was subject to a bond in 1539; Walter of Buccleuch, his son and heir David and Robert of Allanhaugh had a bond with the Depute Sheriff of Selkirk that William would prove he was 'a bastard according to the custom of the law used in such cases'. Also in 1539 he offered to the Queen's Chamberlain the 'ferme' of Falside. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (16th C.) owner of lands in the Burgh of 'Enrovre' in Aberdeenshire, as recorded in instruments of 1542 and 1543. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as a servant of Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1557. It was complained that he and another servant had been beaten at the Kirklands of Bedrule by a group of Turnbulls of Bedrule and others. **Thomas** of Haining (16th C.) son of Robert of Haining. He was a minor when he succeeded. In 1527 he is recorded as son and heir apparent of the deceased Robert in Haining. His uncle Walter was still acting as his tutor in 1532. In 1538 he succeeded to his father's lands of 'all the lands and the loch of Hanyng'. He is recorded being of Haining in 1538 when he held a sasine for the lands and in 1539 when he warned certain tenants to remove themselves from East Haining and West Haining. He is probably the feuar of Haining recorded in 1540 when he gave sasine for part of East Haining to Thomas Morlaw. In 1541 he was 'chief lord of the lands of est Hanyng'. In 1543/4 he made a bond not to harm John Wilson. He is probably the Thomas who purchased a tenement in Selkirk from Thomas Johnstone in 1544; Walter and Robert of Hartwoodburn were witnesses. He is also listed in 1557 among the Scotts who descended on the Kirk of the Lowes to try to kill Sir Peter Cranston as part of some feud. He was probably related to some of the other Scotts who were in the band of about 200, from Allanhaugh, Burnfoot, Harden, Howpasley, Synton and Thirlestane. In 1561 he was (along with Walter of Synton and Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee) cited by the Privy Council for non-appearance. Also in 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. Additionally in 1561 he witnessed a bond between Bruntons and Armstrongs in Selkirk, and was listed among men who swore they did not steal a horse in Selkirk in the previous year. He was listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. In 1564/5 he was listed as one of the 4 curators of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in the bond with the Kerrs, and was one of the signatories. He was on the assize of 1564 related to the murder of David Scott of Hasendean. He acted as a bailie for the Commendator of Melrose in the teind records from at least 1562 and in a sasine of 1567. In 1567 he represented Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in a marriage contract for Sir Walter's sister Elizabeth. In 1568 he was granted the lands of Elliston by the Commendator of Melrose and was mentioned in a sasine of Crook in the same year. He had a charter of 'feuferme' for lands in 'Ilistoun' (as stated in 1580), which later passed to his son Robert, who was involved in a dispute over these lands in 1576, with John, minister of Selkirk. His children probably included: Robert, who succeeded to Haining; William, recorded as brother of Robert in 1580 and 1581; and Walter, also mentioned in 1580. Elizabeth Turnbull's will and inventory was recorded in 1580; she was living in Haining Castle and had Robert and his wife as executors, as well as young daughters, suggesting that she may have been his second wife and step-mother of Robert of Haining. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as a witness to a charter for Aberbrothock Monastery in 1546. He was probably a cleric of some sort there. **Thomas** 'Tom of the Stour' (16th C.) recorded as 'Thome Scot callit the Stowir' in 1569 when he entered a pledge for himself and all the Scotts of Ewesdale (exceluding those already under the pledge of Andrew Armstrong of Gingills). Later in 1569 he was recorded being held in Ravensheugh Castle as pledge for 'Johnne Scott callit the Braid; Arche Scott of the Buss; Thome Scott of Blakhall'. He was clearly a prominent Scott of Ewesdale at that time. He is 'called the Stowr' in the register of the Privy Council for 1573 when he was surety for someone. In 1586/7 he was 'callit of the Stoir' when his brother John was listed among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find

sureties. He could be related to the Jock 'Stowre of Qukinscleuch' recorded in 1598. His nickname may have alluded to 'stour' as in a violent conflict, but appears more likely to refer to a place, perhaps in Ewesdale. **Thomas** (d.c.1575) portioner in Carpow in Fife. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1575/6, at the same time as that of Robert, also portioner in Carpow. He was probably related to John in Carpow, whose will was registered in 1582/3. **Thomas** (d.c.1580) tailor in Edinburgh, who was apprentice to John 'Mure' and became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1573/4. He was listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch being owed money for an account. He could be the Thomas, Burgess of Edinburgh, who 'undertakes surety' according to the register of the Privy Council in 1577. His will was recorded in Edinburgh in 1580/1. His son-in-law Andrew Scott became a merchant Burgess in right of marrying his daughter 'Bessie, alias Elizabeth'. **Thomas** (16th C.) baxter in Glasgow. In 1577 his 2nd son James was made a Burgess of Glasgow. It is unclear how he might have been connected to other Scotts. The will of David, son of Thomas 'indweller in Glasgow' was recorded in Edinburgh in 1592/3 and may have been his son. John, baxter who was eldest lawful son of baxter Thomas, was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1634 and may have been related. **Thomas** of Whitehaughbrae (16th C.) possibly son of Walter of Synton and and Stirches, with his mother being Margaret Riddell. This was according to Scott of Satchells, although these generations are confused. He may have been a younger brother of John of Synton and Robert of Stirches. His mother was probably Margaret Riddell. He was ancestor of the Scotts of Whitehaughbrae, although it is unclear if he owned the lands himself. His son and heir was Walter of Whitehaughbrae. **Thomas** 'Jock's Tom' (16th C.) mentioned in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. He is listed among those owed money as 'Thome Scot callit Jok Thome'. There is a good chance he was from Hawick, based on the others he is listed alongside. He was presumably a tradesman or merchant of some sort. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as witness to a sasine in Hawick in 1579, when Robert Johnstone sold a tenement to David, brother of Walter in Chamberlain Newton. He is listed as 'alias 'Thome of Hauden', which may be Howden; however, it is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant in Burnturk in Fife. The will of his wife Margaret Boist was registered in Edinburgh in 1576. **Thomas** of Abbotshall (16th C.) son of Sir Thomas and Agnes Moncrieff. His family lands were in Fife. In 1581 he was listed as 'od and overman' (i.e. the third arbitrator, to break any deadlock) in a dispute between Adam in Bonnington and Robert of Haining. He was probably selected as a fellow Scott (and probably lawyer) with no conflict of interest. His son William of Abbotshall is recorded in 1585, but appears not to have succeeded until 1606. He was probably the Laird of Abbotshall who, along with the Laird of Balwearie was pledge in 1588/9 for the Scotts of Ewesdale. His children included: William of Abbotshall; and Jean or Janet, who married James Anstruther. It is possible that Margaret Murray, 'Lady Abbotshall (Scott)', whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1593/4, was probably his wife. **Thomas** (16th C.) brother of 'Wat's Jock', he was a Burgess in Hawick. In 1585 he was one of the witnesses to the bond in which Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh resolved a family feud. His father was presumably Walter. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) tenant at Blackhall in the Ewes valley. In 1569 he was listed as 'Thome Scott of Blakhall', along with John 'the Braid' and Airchie 'of the Buss', as those men for whom Tom 'callit the Stowir' was held as pledge in Ravensheugh Castle. He was recorded in the 1585 remission for last crimes of men whose superior was Lord Maxwell. His son John is also listed. Another son Tom was recorded in 1611. **Thomas** (d.c.1588) described being 'in Clairmestoun' in Corstorphine when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1588/9. **Thomas** (d.c.1590) tenant in Logie in Fife. The will of his wife Isobel Cluney was registered in Edinburgh in 1590. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th C.) recorded as being 'Thome of the Flower', one of the Scott chiefs of Ewesdale on Monipennie's c.1594 compilation. He is listed along with 'Ante the Busse'. It is unclear where his lands were, but it is possible he is the same as Tom in Blackhall. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded being 'in the Inche of Bathcat' (i.e. the Inch of Bathgate) in 1595. His son Thomas became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh with Robert Scott (possibly a relative). **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells as being 'in Wester-groundiston' (i.e. Wester Groundistone) and among the 24 'Pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch. He was said to have been the brother of William of Whitehaugh, son of Walter of Whitehaugh and descended from Scott of Buccleuch. **Thomas** (d.c.1594) described being

'in Balmayne' in Largo Parish, Fife, when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1594/5. He was surely related to Andrew in Blamian, whose will was recorded in 1597. **Thomas** (d.c.1598) maltman and Burgess of Kinghorn. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1598. **Thomas** of Hundleshope (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Colifort. He was granted 4 husband lands in Hundleshope by John Gledstains of that Ilk in 1562. In 1581 he was recorded as son of Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, when his mother resigned her lands of Hundleshope to him in 1581; witnesses included Scotts of Raesknowe, Allanhaugh and Drinkstone. He is probably the 'Thomas Scot, callit Thome of Hundellishop' who witnessed the bond between Sir Walter of Buccleuch and Robert of Allanhaugh in Hawick and Selkirk in 1585. In 1618 the same lands were disponed by Walter (possibly his son) to Sir William of Harden; this Walter was succeeded by his son and then grandson. It seems possible that there was a separate Thomas of Hundleshope who lived a little later. **Thomas** of Hundleshope (16th/17th C.) brother of William of Hundleshope, and tenant of Sir Robert of Thirlestane. According to Keith Scott, he was a younger son of James of Hundleshope, and if this is the case, then he was distinct from the Thomas, son of Robert of Colifort, who was granted lands in Hundleshope in 1562. He was brother of John 'sometime in Hundillishoip' in 1596/7 when part of a group led by Robert Scott of Thirlestane who the citizens of Peebles complained had attacked their lands of 'Kaidmure'. In 1602 he was among a group of Scotts who attacked Adam Veitch's lands at 'Fechane'. Others listed were Scotts of Thirlestane, Bonnington, Gamescleuch and Bowhill. He and his brother attacked the same place again in 1603. He is recorded having 6 men well horsed at the Wappinshaw of 1627 in Peeblesshire. **Thomas** (16th C.) became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1599, as a 'peuderer' (i.e. worker in pewter). **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) brother of William of Glack. In 1599 he was among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of Adam of Bonnington. In 1610 he assisted his brother Simon of Bonnington in a raid on the lands of 'Caidmure' belonging to the Burgh of Peebles. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) servitor to 'Lord Bugcleuch' listed about 1610 among supporters of Scott of Thirlestane in their feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Thomases. **Thomas** of Salenside (d.c.1636) possibly son of Andrew of Salenside, who was on the Carlisle Raid of 1596. In 1621 he inherited Whitehaughbrae from Walter of Whitehaughbrae, who was a near relative (son of his grandfather's brother, hence first cousin, once removed). He had at least 2 sons: William, to whom he gave possession of Salenside during his lifetime; and Andrew, to whom he gave possession of Whitehaughbrae, also while he was still alive. He later sold both properties to Sir William Scott of Harden. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) referred to being 'called of Ormestoun' in 1610 when he was part of a group of Scotts charging Langlands and other Scotts to find caution in 1610, with the other side petitioning for the penalties to be reduced. Additionally, the Scotts of Harden, Whitslade and Satchells were also bound not to harm him and his associates and there was a similar bond in 1610 for Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and his son not to harm them. His brother Alexander was also mentioned in 1610. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Thomases. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th/17th C.) son of Thomas in Blackhall. In 1611 some men stood as caution for him at court in Dumfries. **Thomas** 'Tom' (16th/17th C.) tenant at Nether Braidlie, although whether this is Broadlee in the Borthwick (or in Ashkirk Parish) or Braidlie on Hermitage is unclear. His son was 'Jock the Suckler', who was involved in the 1615 slaughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig's sheep at Howpasley. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'callit of West Tynneis' in 1617. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth along with Alexander Stewart of Phaup. Presumably he was associated with Tinnis in the Yarrow valley. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) beer-brewer in Edinburgh. In 1613 he took on Walter, son of Andrew of Salenside, as an apprentice. And in 1620 he took on Walter, son of Walter in Allanmouth, as another apprentice. Based on this, it is possible that he came from the Hawick area. He is probably the Thomas 'beerbrewer [armed with a] (hagbuit)' who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1611. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded as witness to transactions in Selkirk in 1629 and 1630. He was 'called easter'. **Thomas** of Todrig (d.c.1653) younger son of Walter 'the Hawke' of Whitslade and brother of Sir Walter, 2nd Laird of Whitslade. Note, however, that some histories give conflicting accounts of the connection between the Scotts of Whitslade and Todrig. Scott of Satchells says that 'he was from Whitslade

sprung'. He probably purchased the estate of Todrig from the older branch of Scotts of Todrig, perhaps around 1630. He and his wife had a charter from John Hay, Lord Yester for Todrig in 1635. He is mentioned in 1637 when his son Robert became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire in 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648 and 1649. In the early 1650s he and his son Thomas are described as Thomas Scott elder and younger of Toderick'. He is said to have married Jean Pringle, with their dowry recorded in 1643; however, this seems more likely to have been his son Thomas, with whom he is sometimes confounded. His son Thomas was served as his heir in 1653. Thomas' brother Robert (hence another son) was recorded as deceased in 1678; this was probably his son Robert who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1637. Additionally he had a son called Walter. He may also have had a daughter, Janet, who may be the Janet, 2nd daughter of Scott of Todrig, who married Robert Elliot of Larriston. **Thomas** of Nether Bonchester (d.1680) brother of Walter, 'Wat o the Dykes'. He was given Nether Bonchester by his nephew William of Galalaw, after the death of his brother Walter (1st Laird), following some previous family agreement. He was involved in transactions with John Kerr of Grange in the 1630s relating to feu duties. He is recorded in a document of wadset for the lands of Appotside in 1654, when he was described as 'bailie in that part'. In the 1663 Land Tax Rolls he paid tax on £180 for lands in Abbotrule. He was recorded in a hereditary bond in 1673. He is mentioned in 1690 when his son John had a bond and discharge in the Burgh of Selkirk for 500 merks Scots. He had 3 sons: Walter of Nether Bonchester; George, progenitor of the Scotts of Falla, who was listed among Covenanter fugitives in 1684; and John, who was also in 1684 among those declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He also had 2 daughters: Christian; and Janet. It is possible that he died in confinement because of his Covenanter principles. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as servitor to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in a deed in 1663. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (17th C.) brother of Walter of Hyndhope. He is recorded in a deed of 1663, along with Thomas, servitor of Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. **Thomas** of Todrig (d.c.1691) eldest son of Thomas. He was served heir to his father in 1653 and is recorded as Laird by 1656. He was fined in 1662, after the Restoration, for being a Covenanter supporter. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire in 1663. He was recorded in a bond of 1663 and 2 in 1673. He paid the land tax in Ashkirk Parish in 1678, his estate being valued at £552. His brother Robert is mentioned in a discharge in Selkirk in 1678. In 1682 he is listed in the testament of Robert Pringle of Clifton, possibly his brother-in-law. His sons Walter and William are also mentioned. He was on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire in 1678 and 1685 (as 'younger', which may indicate this was his son), and in 1690 along with Walter (presumably his son). He was probably the Laird of Todrig listed among heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682, along with his brother Robert. He probably married twice, having at least 3 children with his first wife, and his 2nd wife being Janet, daughter of Mark Pringle of Clifton. She is probably the 'Jean' Pringle, with whom his 'tocher' to the Parson of Ancrum (Mark Pringle's father-in-law) is recorded in 1643. His children included: Walter, who succeeded; Thomas (b.1639); William of Milsington (b.1645), first of that branch; Robert (b.c.1660), who leased Borthwickshiels and Roberton from Gideon Scott of Highchester in 1696, and witnessed the 1700 marriage contract between William Elliot of Harwood and his niece Jean Scott; Marion or Mary (b.1656), baptised in Ashkirk, who married Dr. Rutherford of Jedburgh; Anna (b.1659), baptised in Ashkirk, who died unmarried; Robert (b.1660), also baptised in Ashkirk; and Jane, who may have married a Scott of Bailielee. The witness to the 1656 baptism was Sir Robert Pringle (probably of Clifton, brother of his wife). **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant of Hummelknowes Mill, which would have Scotts for perhaps the next 200 years. He is mentioned as one of a large number of people accused of stealing a wallet in Hawick in 1642. It is unclear if he was directly related to John Scott, who came from the Rulewater millers and married the widow Henderson, who was tenant at Hummelknowes Mill. **Thomas** of Whitehaugh (17th C.) appears to be the proprietor of the estate in a list of communicants of the area in 1650. John, William and James (listed under him) may have been his adult sons or brothers. It is unclear how he may have been related to the other Scotts of Whitehaugh; however, it is possible he is the same man as Thomas of Whitehaughbrae. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Margaret Easton in Ashkirk

Parish in 1658. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Margaret Hastie in Ashkirk Parish in 1661. **Thomas** of Whitslade (d.1671) 3rd son of Sir Walter, he succeeded in 1651, his elder brothers Robert and Sir Walter having no male heirs. In 1647 he was served heir to the lands of Whitslade, Redfordgreen, Drycleuchshiel and Ettrickhouse, previously belonging to his brothers. There was a further service of heirs for him in 1655, for the lands of Whitslade, as well as Drycleuchshiel, Redfordgreen, Ettrickhouse and Dalgleish, mentioned 'feu duty and augmentation'. However, he sold the Stirches estate to Walter Chisholme of that Ilk in 1660, ending two centuries of ownership by the Scotts of Whitslade. He was recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 (presumably referring to an earlier period) paying £214 for Stirches and £156 for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. He fought alongside his brother Sir Walter at Inverkeithing in 1651 and was wounded there. Like his brothers Sir Walter and Robert before him, he was Member of Parliament for Selkirk, serving 1661–63. In 1661 he is recorded as Laird when he witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk for William of Synton. In 1663 he was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire. Also in 1663 he witnessed the marriage contract of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, and was listed there as one of her curators. He was probably the Scott of Whitslade who entered into a teind agreement with the curators of the Duke of Buccleuch in the late 1660s. In 1666 he was one of the 'curators' of Francis of Davington. In 1613 he married Janet, daughter of Walter Scott ('Auld Wat') of Harden (and if this date is correct, he must have been quite young). In 1655 he secondly married Janet Mitchell, who was probably a widow. He is probably also the Thomas Scott of Whitslade who married 'Ladie Ednum' in the Canongate Kirk in 1662. His children included: George, presumably with his first wife, who became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1663 (but must have died before him); Marie (b.1656), baptised in Ashkirk; Walter (b.1657), who also died before him; and Thomas, who succeeded. The witnesses in 1656 were Sir Archibald Douglas (probably of Cavers) and John Murray (probably of Philiphaugh), the Sheriffs of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. It is said that his death was greatly lamented and inspired the verses that appeared in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784, probably written by Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells (even although the title would make the poem seem to be about the earlier death of his brother Robert). **Thomas** of Wester Essenside (17th C.) recorded as owner of Wester Essenside in 1643, valued at £400, as well as Leap Hill, valued at £140. He also paid tax on £540 in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts, and he may be the same as one of the other Thomases (e.g. the younger Thomas of Todrig). Scott of Satchells states that he was buried in Ashkirk. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Cessford and their children included Nellie (b.1644), William (b.1647), William (again, b.1649) and William (again, b.1654). His wife's name is recorded as 'Bessie' in 1644. The witnesses in 1654 were John (perhaps a relative) and James Liddell. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel 'Cowtert' or 'Coutert' (probably Coltart) and their children included: John (b.1676); Andrew (b.1678); William (b.1680); and Bessie (b.1683). The baptism witnesses in 1678 were James Deans and William Scott and in 1680 were William Scott, 'Flex' and John Scott in Whiteyetts. **Thomas** (17th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1684 his brother Walter was among those declared fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Thomas** (17th C.) servant at Hilliesland (presumably for the Gledstains family). In 1684 he was on a list of men declared as fugitives for frequenting conventicles. **Thomas** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1685 'John Scott, yor [younger], of Whyte Yetts' was fined for striking him 'in ane fenced court'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who was married to Catherine Bower. In 1686 he and his wife were absolved 'from any scandalous persut raised att the insistence of them against Margaret Riddell, relict of umq'll Robert Hardie'; this was about an accusation that Margaret Riddell came back from Jedburgh with a red petticoat that belonged to his wife, with Helen Scott (perhaps a relative) being fined 'for being the author and fountain of the sd scandall'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was 'Jenet Lytle'. Their son John was born in 1687, with witnesses Henry Scott and Robert Scott (so possibly relatives). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Jean Hislop. Their children included: Thomas (b.1687); and Marion (b.1690). The witnesses in 1690 were Thomas Wallace and Adam Hislop (who was probably related to his wife). **Thomas** of Synton (17th C.) recorded in 1690. However, he was not the Laird at that time, so was either tenant there or was Laird of neighbouring lands. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth

Tax records in 1694. He farmed on one of the farms of the Knowesouth estate. He could be the Thomas whose children, baptised in Bedrule Parish, included Anna (b.1692), Janet (b.1694), Anna (again, b.1697), Thomas (b.1699), George (b.1701) and Robert (b.1704). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Winningtonrig in Cavers Parish in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to the James and John who are also listed there. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Ruletownfoot, listed along with Thomas Turnbull on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the Thomas 'in Roull' whose wife's will, Janet Porteous, was recorded in 1685. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls at Borthaugh. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed as tenant at 'Bridiholl' (probably Brieryhill) in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1700 he was 'in Brierihole' when he (along with smith Robert Miller) witnessed a baptism for William Riddell of Wilton Parish. Perhaps the same Thomas was one of the elders mentioned enacting business for Wilton Session in 1706. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Bygate in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of the east-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. Probably the same Thomas was listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **Thomas** 'Laird' (17th C.) recorded in 1687 when he was fined, along with a group of other men, for clandestinely removing their sheep from the Town's flock, without paying the Town Herd. He leased part of the Kirklands of Hawick from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1692. He was a resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He was also listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He may have been father to James 'Laird', whose first-born child was Thomas. He may have been the Thomas who married Janet Clerk and had children: James (b.1674); John (b.1676); Walter and William (b.1678); Andrew (b.1680); Jane (or 'Jean', b.1684), who married weaver John Stevenson in 1716; and Robert (b.1686). He is probably the 'Thomas Scott, Laird' whose family were given financial assistance by the Kirk Session in about the 1720s, for being 'in Distress'. He could also be the Thomas whose rent was paid by the Kirk Session for a year. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Probably the same Thomas was 'in hastendan' in baptismal records of 1683 and 1688. He married Isobel Waugh and their children (baptised in Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean) included: Robert (b.1683); and Bessie (b.1688). The witnesses in 1683 were John Noble and Patrick Dodds and in 1688 were William Waugh (who is surely related to his wife) and William Young. He is probably the Thomas who (along with John Dodds) witnessed a Roberton baptism in 1687 for Walter Turnbull. **Thomas** of Whitslade (d.c.1695) son of Thomas. He was probably a minor when he succeeded (as 6th Laird) in 1671, since there is a record of discharge to Sir William of Harden and his other curators in 1672. He is recorded writing to his cousin Sir Gideon Scott in 1674 about permission to cut peats. He witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1676 for William Laing. In 1677 he was served heir to his father's lands in Innerleithen. In 1678 he paid the land tax for the Whitslade estate (valued at £1048 10s), as well as paying for the lands of Hermiston (£156) in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is probably also the Laird of Whitslade whose lands in Selkirkshire were valued at £2168 in that year. He was a Commissioner in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire for raising money for the King in 1678 and was on the Commission of Supply for both counties in 1685 and 1690. In 1684 he was one of the men appointed as a commissioner in Selkirkshire for prosecuting Covenanters. He is also recorded in bonds of 1682 and on a list of heritors of the Regality of Melrose for that year, as well as in a horning against all Melrose heritors in 1690. He was living at Whitslade in 1688 when he is mentioned in Capt. Walter Scot's metrical family history, with a portion of the 'post'ral' dedicated to him. Before 1688 he married Jane, daughter of Sir John Hay of Park. They had 7 sons: Thomas, who succeeded in 1695; John, who later sold Whitslade; Walter, recorded in the 1720s in a dispute with Walter of Harden, and in 1734 when he was excommunicated; Robert (d.c.1757), a surgeon in Hawick; William, a physician in Worcester; Francis, 6th son, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1708; and James, who became a goldsmith's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1709. It is said that only the eldest son had any surviving children. His widow may be the 'Lady Whitslade' recorded in 1707 as liferenter of part of the Roxburghshire lands formerly held by the Laird of Whitslade. He is described briefly in the lines on the death of his father and uncles that appeared in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784) – 'Of beauty grave, and courage brave; Although his years be young, There's none on earth can parallel Old

Whitslade – but his son' [CWS]. **Thomas** (17th C.) younger son of Sir Gideon of Highchester. He became a merchant's apprentice in Rouen in 1671 and a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (as a merchant) in right of his father in 1677. **Thomas** of Chapel (17th/18th C.) paid tax on 7 hearths for himself and his tenants in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1694. He was on the Committee of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1698. He was also one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament in 1700. In 1699 he exchanged lands with John Nisbet, spouse of Agnes Riddell, portioner of Bewlie. He may be the Laird of Chapel whose name appears on a list of Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708. He must have been related to the earlier Walter of Chapel. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Burn and their children included Thomas (b.1695) and John (b.1698). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Learmonth and their children included Janet (b.1697), Robert (b.1699), Isobel (b.1700) and Bessie (b.1703). **Thomas** of Whitslade (d.bef. 1714) son of Thomas, he was 7th Laird. In 1695 he was served heir to his father as well as to his grandfather Thomas in the lands of 'Phanops' (possibly Phaup in Ettrick) in the Regality of Melrose and in 1696 was served heir to lands in Innerleithen. He was witness to the marriage contract between William Elliot of Harwood and Jean Scott of Todrig in 1700. In 1704 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum. They had 2 daughters: Elizabeth, who married William McDougall, brother of the Laird of Makerstoun; and Janet, who died unmarried. Having no male issue, he was succeeded by his younger brother John (who sold Whitslade). In 1714 his widow Margaret remarried to Sir David Murray of Stenhope, who was M.P. for Peeblesshire. **Thomas** of Langshaw (17th/18th C.) younger son of Francis of Langshaw. He succeeded his brother Walter, being served heir to their father's lands and Barony of Langhsaw (in Melrose Parish) in 1695. This included 'Readhead alias Whytebank', Colmslie and Mosshouses. He appears to have been the last Scott of Langshaw. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion Scott and their children included James (b.1701) and Walter (b.1704). Perhaps the same Thomas was married to 'Mary' Scott and had further children including Janet (b.1710), Walter (b.1712), Robert (b.1714), Elizabeth (b.1715), Thomas (b.1717), John (b.1718) and William (b.1719). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Northhouse in 1702 when he married Helen Allan. There are lots of children baptised in Cavers who could be theirs. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was at Borthwickshiels in 1710 when his daughter Janet was baptised. He may be the Thomas who married Bessie Richardson in Roberton in 1702 or the Thomas who married Isabel Scott in Roberton in 1705. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at West Middle in 1716 when he married Janet Scott. He was also at West Middle in 1726 when his daughter Ann was baptised. Perhaps the same couple were at Brieryyards in Wilton Parish in 1724 when their daughter Helen was baptised; the witnesses were John Scott and William Easton. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included James (b.1726), Thomas (b.1728), Margaret (b.1730), Alexander (b.1732), George (b.1733) and John (b.1735). He is probably the Thomas who married Janet Dryden in Bedrule in 1725. He was also probably the Thomas was was an Elder of Bedrule in 1731. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) recorded as tenant in Hassendean in 1731. He complained about nonpayment by William Tunno in Selkirk. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Synton Mill recorded in 1719. He married Agnes Taylor and their children included: George (b.1714); Magdalen (b.1719); Robert (b.1721); and Margaret (b.1723). Frances (b.1726), with mother 'Bessie' Taylor, was probably also his child. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) cottar in 'Langtoun' (i.e. Langtonside) in Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1716. His wife's name is not recorded, but he may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Ormiston in 1718 when his son David was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident 'in Kirkhouses' in Ashkirk Parish. In 1724 the Parish gave him 14s. He was probably a pauper at that time and was probably related to earlier Scotts of Kirkhouses. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Elspeth Ormiston in Bedrule in 1729. **Thomas** of Todrig (d.1753) only son of Walter of Todrig. He was the 6th and last Laird of Todrig (although he is also sometimes confounded with his son Thomas). He was educated at Glasgow University. He was 'younger' of Todrig in 1708 when he had a marriage contract with Mary, 2nd daughter of Robert Scott of Scotsbank. In 1713 he brought a case against several other Scotts relating to a 1669

bond of 'Auchter Auter Struther'. He was one of the petitioners in support of the lands of Whitslade being 'disjoined' in 1714. He is probably the Laird of Todrig recorded in Hawick in 1732 when the town 'litter' was rented for his son's funeral. In 1731 he signed the marriage contract of William Elliot of Lodgegill and Jean Elliot of Harwood. His lands were valued at £552 in the 1740s. He is said to have lived too liberally, having to sell Todrig in 1748 and Wester Essenside a few years earlier. His children with Mary Scott included: Walter (b.c.1710), who was in the Horse Guards; Robert (b.1714), who died young; Thomas (b.1717); John (b.1718), possibly died at sea; William (b.1719); possibly Patrick, who also went to sea and died unmarried; Janet (1710–67), who married Mr. Howie, surgeon in Selkirk and secondly Rev. David Brown of Selkirk; and Elizabeth, who was still unmarried in 1783. He secondly married Jane, sister to John Elliot of Peel (who must have been a cousin of some sort), widow of Thomas Pringle of Kirton; they had no children together. He died in Selkirk and is buried in Ashkirk. He was the progenitor of the Scotts of Stokoe in Northumberland. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) son of William 'in Wilsington' (presumably Milsington) who witnessed a document for the Elliots of Harwood in 1694. If the date is correct, then he would have been the eldest son, but if so must have died before his brother William, who succeeded to the tenancy of Milsington. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Agnes Scott in Wilton Parish in 1731. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included James (b.1732) and Margaret (b.1736). He may be the Thomas who was tenant in Tandlaw in at about 1716–24 and was at Heap in about 1724. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Wester Alemoor in 1734. He was probably related to the other Scotts who lived at Alemoor around the same time (specifically Gideon, Walter and William). His children included Walter (b.1734). **Thomas** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Blake in Bedrule Parish in 1747. **Thomas** of Falnash (d.1779) son of Robert, grandson of 'Auld Falnash' and younger brother of Gideon, from whom he succeeded to the Lairdship. He sold Falnash, along with 'Merrynees' (i.e. Merry Naze) and other lands to the Duke of Buccleuch in about 1760. He may be the 'Dr. Thomas Scott of Fanash' who kept a lark and a song thrush in cages in his parlour (according to a letter by A.C. Hall in 1831). It is also possible that he was the same man as Rev. Thomas, minister of the Relief Kirk in Auchtermuchty. **Thomas** of Stonedge (d.1786) probably son of William of Stonedge. He appears to have served as Chamberlain for the Duke of Buccleuch for the Liddesdale lands in 1725 (alhough he must have been quite young at the time). He was already referred to as 'of Stonedge' in 1731, when he signed the marriage contract of William Elliot of Lodgegill and Jean Elliot of Harwood, although he may not yet have succeeded to his father. He was a great improver of his lands, having dykes built and plantations laid out. He was a heritor of Hobkirk Parish, and described as 'late of Hobsburn' when he lived at Grange in Edinburgh. He may also earlier have been described as 'in Wauchope'. In 1741 he had an elaborately carved through-stone erected in Hokbkirk kirkyard; this was in commemoration of Scott of Wauchope (probably his grandfather, Walter). His lands were valued at £1300 in the 1740s. He appears to have sold Forkins to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1757. He was recorded as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761. In 1764 he was named as one of the commissioners for assessing the boundaries of Wilton Common. In 1767 he was recorded as tenant of Wauchope, like earlier members of his family. He was one of the Commissioners appointed in the court case regarding the division of Hawick Common in 1767. He was a lawyer who gave evidence at the trial regarding the Division of the Common and then was appointed by Lord Advocate Montgomery to make the actual Division itself. He suffered an unpleasant experience at the hands of some Hawick residents as a consequence, describing that 'the mob were very riotous, pelted the chaise I was in with the surveyors'. However, he was also made an Honorary Burgess. He was listed as a voter in Roxburghshire in 1780. He sold Stonedge to Robert Lisle of Acton, although the sale was never completed. In 1732 he married Margaret, daughter of William Elliot, 2nd Laird of Borthwickbrae (the marriage recorded in Hobkirk Parish), and in 1758 purchased part of Borthwickbrae for himself. In the 1785 Land Tax Rolls it is recorded that he was liferenting about half of Borthwickbrae and the west part of Howcleuch from John Elliot of Borthwickbrae. His children included: William (b.1737). Other children baptised in Hobkirk Parish who may have been his were Elizabeth (b.1727), Margaret (b.1733), Susan (b.1734), Janet (b.1736) and Thomas (b.1736). His last will and testament is dated 1778 and he died at Grange, described as 'late of Stonedge'. **Thomas** (b.1717) younger son of Thomas, last Laird of Todrig. He

went to sea in 1740, received several wounds and lost an eye. Around 1750 he entered into service with the East India Company, remaining 13 or 14 years. He later lived in retirement, still being alive in 1783, but without issue. **Thomas** (b.c.1714) resident of Wilton Parish and later Effledge. He was tenant at Galalaw from about 1736–53, for 13 years with his brother John (who later lived at the Flex). He was recorded at Galalaw in 1742, 1744 and 1751. In 1764 he was living in Effledge when he gave brief evidence regarding the former use of Wilton Common. He married Isobel Blyth in Wilton Parish in 1741. Their children included: John (b.1742); William (b.1744); John (again, b.1746); Isabel (b.1748); and Elizabeth (b.1751). The witnesses were John and James Scott in 1742, John Scott and James Douglas in 1744 and James Dryden and Walter Scott in 1751. **Thomas** (b.1716/7) lived at Stirches from about the age of 12, where his father was tenant. He lived there off and on for 20 years, being tenant himself in about 1756–64. In 1764 he gave evidence regarding the former use of part of Wilton Common and was then in Easter Groundistone. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Betty Leyden in Cavers Parish in 1744. **Thomas** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1742 for workman William Nichol, in 1745 for weaver James Roger and for carrier John Pott (along with shoemaker John, with his name given after John's, and hence he was probably son or younger brother of John), and in 1747 for wright Robert Pringle. In 1744 he and John together witnessed a baptism for Robert Riddell 'at Park'. He married Margaret Deans and their children included: Margaret (b.1737); Janet (b.1740); John (b.1742); and Henrietta (b.1744). The witnesses in 1742 were junior mason Andrew Turnbull and shoemaker John (who was probably related) and in 1744 were merchant John Ruecastle and shoemaker John (again). **Rev. Thomas** (1722–90) son of Walter, a merchant in Leith, who was descended from the Scotts of Harden, his mother being Martha Cunningham. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1742. He was presented as minister of Cavers by William Douglas of Cavers in 1746 and ordained there in 1747. He was 'Mr. Thos. Scott the mance' when he paid the window tax in Cavers Parish in 1748; he paid again in 1753. He was translated to 'Second Charge' of South Leith in 1762 and moved to the 'First Charge' in 1765. In 1750 he married Helen Balfour from Pilrig, and she died in 1806. Their children were: Walter (b.1752); Martha; Janet; John, surgeon with the 10th Light Dragoons; and Thomas, minister of Newton, near Edinburgh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Kerr of Gateshaw. **Thomas** of Urlings, County Tipperary (18th C.) progenitor of the Earls of Clonmell. He is probably descended from one of the Border Scott branches. He married Rachel, daughter of Mark Prim of Johnswell. Their son John (b.1739) was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General and was created Earl of Clonmell. **Rev. Thomas** (1722/3–92) said to have been born in Wilton Parish, and brother of Rev. James of Jedburgh (however, this may be confusion). He was said to have been ordained at Harbottle in 1736, but that is surely too early. He became minister of the Presbyterian Church in Hexham in 1756. He turned down Colinsburgh in 1761, since he thought that the size of the congregation and travel involved would be too much. In 1763 he became 1st minister of the Relief Kirk at Auchtermuchty (the 5th such congregation). He appears to have ended as minister in 1786. In 1770 he married Rachel Scott, who was previously married to Rev. John Warden; she died in Edinburgh in 1810. Their children inlcuded: Robert, druggist in Edinburgh. He is buried in Canongate Churchyard. He could be the son of William and Christian Hoy, born in Wilton in 1723. It is unclear if he was brother of Rev. James of Jedburgh Relief Kirk or Rev. James (licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery), minister at Perth; he may thus have been an elder son of Robert of Falnash, perhaps born at Crowhill (like James), and may be the same Thomas who sold Falnash to the Duke of Buccleuch. It is thus possible that he was the 'Dr Thomas Scot', grandson of Gideon of Falnash, who was said at the legal proceedings for the division of Wilton Common in 1764 to be in possession of the papers of Scott of Falnash. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Mary Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1751. Their children, included: Walter (b.1752) and William (b.1754), baptised in Wilton; and Helen (b.1761), Thomas (b.1766), Mary (b.1768), baptised in Hawick. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Heap in 1751. He was recorded as tenant in the Heap in a document relating to the Scotts of Whitehaugh in 1753. He married Margaret Bell in Wilton Parish in 1751. Their children included Thomas (b.1751), John (b.1753), Robert (b.1755), Isabel (b.1757), Adam (b.1760) James (b.1761), William (b.1763), George (b.1765), Elizabeth (b.1768) and Margaret (b.1771). The witnesses in 1751 were

Robert and Walter Scott. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was living at Harwood Mill in 1758. His children included Francis (b.1749), Susannah (b.1751), Jean (b.1753), Janet (b.1756) and Thomas (b.1758). **Thomas** (18th C.) married to Helen Renwick, their son William was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1757. In the entry he is marked 'Buccleugh', but it is unclear if that refers to the farm or something else. Probably the same Thomas and Helen Renwick were married in Roberton Parish in 1745. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Jean Veitch and their children included: Thomas (b.1743); Isobel (b.1753); Jean (b.1755); and Archibald (b.1759). The witnesses in 1759 were William Maxwell and Charles Scott (who was probably related). **Thomas** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Ashkirk in the 1760s and 1770s. He married Marion Elliot in 1765. **Thomas** of Nether Bonchester (1729–1807) eldest surviving son of Walter and brother of Rev. William of Abbotrule and Southdean. He succeeded to Nether Bonchester in 1750, as grandson of Walter. He was said to have greatly improved the Bonchester estate, making a nursery for young trees and enclosing land. The couple of acres of best land that he set aside for growing and selling young trees was called the Nursery and the cottage there was called the Nursery House. The planting of trees also became popular with his neighbours, leading to the valley of the Rule becoming well wooded. He also farmed Mackside for a while and was factor for Robert Lisle of Stonedge. However, he later struggled financially and had to place his affairs in the hands of trustees, who were William Turnbull of Langraw, Thomas Scott in Lethem and Peter Brown in Minto. This led to the sale of the Bonchester estate in 1779, the purchaser being William Oliver of Dinlabyre. The Duke of Buccleuch is said to have sympathised with his kinsman and allowed him to live at a farm on the Bowhill estate for a nominal rent. He may be the Scott of Nether Bonchester (forename not given) listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1764 he was appointed, along with Archibald Rutherford in Jedburgh, as a surveyor of Wilton Common. He married Hannah Burnett. His only surviving child was Dorothea ('Dora', b.1778), who married Dr. William Lorraine from Glasgow (although born near Canonbie, and grandson of William Lorraine from Kirkton). He also had a daughter, Nelly, who died young. He died at Bowhill at the age of 78 and is buried at Hobkirk.

Thomas (1732–1823) 2nd son of Robert Scott ('in Sandyknowe') and Barbara Haliburton. He was thus uncle of Sir Walter of Abbotsford. He gained 'liferent' of lands that were part of Oakwood in 1759. He also held lands at Bewlie, which he resigned to Walter Scott of Harden in 1766. He was recorded as Thomas 'Son to Robert Scott of Sandicknow' [sic] among the Commissioners for Selkirkshire in 1761. In 1788 he was listed among the voters in Selkirkshire. On the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he was recorded as farmer at 'Woollie' (i.e. Wolfelee), when he owned 6 horses. He farmed at Wolfelee, holding the tenancy until 1810, then later at Monkland, near Jedburgh. During his time at Wolfelee he was a heritor of Hobkirk Parish and the young Walter Scott is said to have visited several times. For a while the tutor to his family was James Sanson, supposed to be the inspiration for Sir Walter Scott's character 'Dominie Sampson'. He was a skilled performer on the Border bagpipes, and in about 1816 wrote a list of the best Border bagpipers of earlier times. He married Anne, daughter of William Scott, 4th Laird of Raeburn (or perhaps Barbara, daughter of Walter Scott of Raeburn). In 1780 he secondly married Jean, sister of Thomas Rutherford of Knowesouth. His children included: James, who died unmarried in Edinburgh; Charles, who inherited Knowesouth, and farmed at Milsington; Mary; Anne; and Jean, who married Andrew Oliver of Langraw. He died at Monklaw, near Jedburgh. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawickshiels. He married Mary Turnbull in 1751 and their children included: Walter (b.1752); William (b.1754); Helen (b.1761); Thomas (b.1766); and Mary (b.1768). The witnesses in 1766 were Walter Laidlaw and John Ker (blacksmith in Hawickshiels). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Whithope in 1767 when his daughter Mary was baptised. He may be one of the Thomases who married Margaret Turnbull in 1754, Isobel Anderson in 1758 or Nelly Laidlaw in 1766. Isobel (b.1758), baptised in Roberton, may also be his child. **Thomas** (1735/6–1800) 4th son of Walter, tenant farmer at Girnwood. Along with his brother Walter he took over from his father as co-tenant of Girnwood. Both brothers being unmarried, the tenancy passed to their relative Walter, 2nd son of the 3rd William in Milsington. **Thomas** of Peel (1737–1813) 2nd son of John of Ashtrees and Helen Oliver. He was tenant farmer in Lethem, Southdean Parish, and is recorded there as farmer in 1792 when he had a bond with the Elliots of Harwood. He was 'in

Letham' when recorded as a trustee for Thomas of Nether Bonchester (who had to sell his lands) in about 1779. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls from 1785, owning 11 horses there in 1797. He also paid the dog tax at Lethem in 1797. He was appointed as one of the trustees for Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester when he got into financial difficulties; the trustees sold off that farm in 1779. In 1807 he bought Peel (then called Baxtonlees) from Lord Douglas. He married Esther, daughter of Thomas Turnbull (of the Hawick carpet factory), this probably being in Wilton Parish in 1777; his wife died at Lethem in 1787, aged 37. Their children included: Thomas, who inherited Peel; John of Riccalton, who later re-purchased the family lands of Ashtrees; Helen, who married Thomas Elliot, son of Elliot of Harwood; and Esther, who married John, 2nd son of James Robson of Samieston. John Robson-Scott of Newton was his direct descendant, as well as the Boog-Scotts of Peel. **Thomas** (18th C.) blacksmith at Unthank in Hobkirk Parish in the last quarter of the 1700s. He could be the Thomas who married Betty Best in 1772. Some of these children, baptised in Hobkirk, could be his: Elizabeth (b.1773); James (b.1774); Nelly (b.1777); Isabel (b.1778); Dorothy (b.1778); William (b.1780); John (b.1782); Robert (b.1787); George (b.1789); and William (b.1794). There may be 2 families here. **Thomas** (18th C.) described as 'sometime of Silverboothall', he was probably son of James, farmer at Boonraw and Laird of Silverbuthall. In the late 1700s he sold a small piece of the former Wilton Common to William Oliver 'Auld cash'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Thomases. **Thomas** (18th C.) gardener listed at Burnhead in 1791, when he was working for William Scott. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1805) weaver in Hawick. He married Christian Weir in 1771. Their children included James (b.1772), probably the millwright; and Thomas (b.1775), probably the weaver. He was a member of the Associate Congregation, which witnessed the baptisms. His wife's death is recorded in 1805, by which time he was already deceased. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded being let the farm of Pilmuir Rig for the first time in 1778, after the Division of the Common. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (18th C.) farmer at Hawthornside in Hobkirk Parish according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1788–91. He was probably related to George, who farmed there soon afterwards. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Whitchesters in 1791 in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) from Hawick Parish, in 1792 he married Janet Riddell in Cavers. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Northhouse, recorded on the 1792–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 8 horses in 1797. He was additionally taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1799 his son George was on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Wauchope in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Thomas** (d.1808) son of Walter from Wiltonburn. He is described as a 'hosier' when he died in Hawick. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1788 he married Helen Pott, who was from Castleton. Their children (baptised in Castleton) included: Helen (b.1789); Robert (b.1791); Helen (b.1797); James (b.1799); and Thomas (b.1801). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Longnewton according to the 1790–97 Horse Tax Rolls. William was also there in 1797 and so presumably a close relative. His son George was recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797 and 1798. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1783 he married Janet Elliot, who was from Hobkirk. He may be the Thomas whose son John was baptised in Cavers in 1786. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Earlside in 1784 when his son Robert was baptised. Perhaps the same Thomas was recorded as a labourer at Earlside in 1800 when his daughter Barara was baptised. **Thomas** (b.c.1765) joiner of the Sandbed, possibly son of Walter, who established a joiner's firm there in 1750. He is presumably the Thomas listed as a joiner on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He married Christian (or Chtistina) Downie, and their children included Walter (who carried on the business) and Jane. A younger joiner Thomas, also listed at the Sandbed on the 1841 census, may have been his son, as well as Robert at an adjacent address. He is listed as wright on the Sandbed in 1808 when an unnamed cild died and in 1811 when his daughter Nelly died. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Woodhouse in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1801 as a teacher of a private school of some sort in Wilton Parish. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1822) possibly miller at Hawick Mill. The death of his wife Agnes Reid is recorded in 1822, when he was already deceased, with his designation given as 'H. Mill'. **Thomas** (18th/19th

C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Kerr and their children included Archibald (b.1811), Margaret (b.1813), James (b.1815) and Mary (b.1820). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Agnes Leithead and their children included Janet (b.1813), Charles (b.1815), Robert (b.1818), Walter (b.1820), Thomas (b.1822), William Hay (b.1824), James (b.1827) and Alexander (b.1829). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Rachel Gregor and their children included Margaret (b.1824). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) mason at Deanburnhaugh. He is probably the Thomas, son of Walter, who was born in Roberton Parish in 1769. He was recorded as a mason living at Borthwick Mains in 1799. In 1798 he married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Anderson, who lived to an old age and was said to have at least 300 descendants by the 1930s; she was probably the daughter of Michael Anderson born in Roberton Parish in 1770. She was described as being 'everybody's body. Whenever trouble or stress prevailed she was always ready to do and to dare for the sake of others'. Their children included: Walter (b.1799); Isabel (b.1801), who was living with her mother in 1851; William (b.1804); Beatrix (b.1806), who married James Pringle, hosiery worker in Hawick; Thomas (b.1810), probably the mason in Deanburnhaugh; Margaret (b.1812); George (b.1816); and Robert (b.1819), a labourer in Deanburnhaugh. His widow and son Robert were recorded in Deanburnhaugh on the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses. **Thomas** (b.c.1775) weaver in Hawick, probably son of weaver Thomas. He may be the weaver of that name listed among the men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797; in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and was still listed as a weaver on the ballot in 1801. He was grandfather of grocer George and great-grandfather of Peter, who founded Pesco's. In 1841 he was living at about 6 Walter's Wynd. His wife was Janet, and their children included George (b.c.1820) and James (b.c.1830). **Thomas** (1774/5–1846) joiner in Newcastleton, son of George. He is probably the joiner from Newcastleton of that name listed in 1797 among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and still in Newcastleton in 1799 and 1801. His brother Archibald was also listed as a wright in Newcastleton in 1801. He subscribed to 2 copies of William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He is probably the wright listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was living at about 30 South Hermitage Street. He married Mary Elliot, who died in 1806, aged 23. He secondly married Janet Elliot, who died in 1867. aged 73. His children included: George, who died in infancy; Mary; Archibald (1826/7–1904), also a joiner; Thomas; Hendry; John; and Helen. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1799 he was substitute for Robert Purdom to serve in the Militia. He was declared fit to serve and joined the regiment right away; however, he deserted by mid-1799 (although his surname is given incorrectly as 'Young') and John Fowler was balloted in his place. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Knowe in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Thomas** (b.1776/7) born in Roberton Parish, he was carter in Wilton. In 1841 he was recorded at Dovemount and in 1851 at Wilton Place. His wife was Nancy (or Agnes) Leithead, and she died before 1851. Their children included: Janet (1813–57), who married James Black and died in Ontario; Charles (b.1815); Robert (b.1818); Walter (b.1820); Thomas (b.1822); William (b.1824); James (b.1827); Alexander Nivison (b.1829), dyer in Melrose, named after the Roberton minister; and John Young (b.1833). **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) ploughman at the Tower Inn recorded on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Hawick. Probably the same Thomas was recorded as a labourer in Hawick on the 1801 list. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) resident of Stirches Mains according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. He may have been related to Alexander, who was recorded as tenant at Stirches Mains at the same time; perhaps he was Alexander's younger brother. One possibility is that this is the same Thomas who later farmed at Little Cote. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Deanburnhaugh in 1800 (at the same time as the mason of the same name). He married Janet Scott in 1797, the marriage being recorded in Roberton and Wilton Parishes. Their children (baptised in Roberton) included Mary (b.1798), David (b.1800), Walter (b.1802), Robert (b.1804) and Thomas (b.1806). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker in Hawick. He is probably the stocking-maker listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He married Isabel Miller and their children included: John (b.1805); Catherine (b.1808); and Adam (b.1812). The death of his father-in-law Charles Miller is recorded in 1816. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) farmer at

Eastcote in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (b.1773) son of Rev. William of Southdean. He was recorded at Southdean Manse in the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He died without offspring. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) son of James, farmer at Todlaw. He was listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish, along with his brother James. **Thomas** of Peel and Newton (1781–1858) son of Thomas, 1st Laird of Peel, he was born in Southdean Parish. He was joint tenant of Lethem with his brother John. He served with the volunteer yeomanry, and turned out at the False Alarm of 1804. In 1810 he became Captain in the 1st Regiment of Roxburghshire local militia. He was still 'younger of Peel' when he became an original member of the Jedforest Club in 1810. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1833 he bought Newton (on Teviot) from William Ogilvie of Chesters. In 1841 he is listed as 'Ind Farmer & Landowner' at Letham and in 1851 was farmer of 7,000 acres there (jointly with his brother John), employing 19 men and 4 women. He left Peel to his nephew William Elliot (son of his elder sister Helen) and Newton to his nephew Thomas Robson (son of his younger sister Esther). He died (unmarried) in Edinburgh. His portrait was painted by Mr. Frain of Kelso, and depicted him in the uniform coat of the Jedforest Club. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811. **Thomas** (1782/3–1851) born in Yarrow Parish, he was shepherd at Nether Deloraine. In 1808 he was shepherd at Borthwickbrae Parkhead. He was also shepherd at Borthwickbrae Parkhead according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. In 1808 he married Rachel Grieve, who was born in Langholm; she died in 1853, aged 71. Their children (baptised in Roberton) included: William (b.1808); Helen (b.1812); Christian (b.1814); Rachel (b.1816); Joan (b.1817); Jane Atchison (b.1819); John (b.1827/8), also a shepherd. He and his wife are buried in Borthwick Waas. **Thomas Chisholme** (1784–1811) son of Rev. Robert of Coldhouse and Margaret Chisholme from Selkirk. He was baptised in Peebles in 1785. His brothers included William Chisholme, who probably owned Chisholme House and Alexander, who was a friend of Lord Byron. In 1802 he inherited a share in some plantations in Jamaica from his uncle, William Chisholme. In 1805 he graduated from the College of Fort William, an oriental studies academy in Calcutta, with his name at the head of those conferred with a Degree of Honour. He became Registrar of Purneah in Bengal, and died there. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. In 1812 he married Mary, daughter of Adam Hobkirk. Their children were: Adam (b.1812); Thomas (b.1814); Jane (b.1816); and John (b.1823). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) wheelwright on Buccleuch Street, recorded along with Robert on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. They were probably brothers or father and son. He may be the Thomas recorded as a wright on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory, or part of the Thomas and Robert recorded on the High Street. He may also be the Thomas listed as a carrier's agent on Buccleuch Street in 1837. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) carter who lived at Whitrope Toll. He was listed among heads of households in 1835. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Storey in Bedrule Parish in 1803. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Lanton, son of Robert. He erected a headstone to his relations who are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. This included: his wife Mary, who died at Lantonhill in 1820, aged 40; son Robert, who died in Jedburgh in 1839, aged 29; and his father, mother and 'brethren'. He could be the Thomas, ploughman in 'Langtown' (in Jedburgh Parish), who was on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1799. **Capt. Thomas** (1788–1858) born in Kirkton Parish, he was son of William, who farmed at Singlie, with his mother being Margaret Pott. He was farmer at Shielswood and Captain in the 94th Regiment of Foot. In the 1841 and 1851 censuses he is listed as a farmer and a lieutenant on half-pay. His children (with his first wife) included a son Henry and a daughter Agnes. In 1856 he married Mary, daughter of John Ballantyne and Mary Miller, from Cumberland; she was already a widow, her first husband being John Little, and she may also have thirdly married an Elliot. Their children were Gideon and Margaret (who married Gideon Thomas Scott, Selkirk wine merchant). His widow was living at Shielswood in 1861, being 'Fund-holder, & Farmer's Widow', employing 2 labourers. An obituary was written for the Hawick Advertiser by Dr. John Douglas. **Thomas** (1788–1848) son of Archibald and Jeany, he was born in Falstone, Northumberland. He was proprietor of the Crown Inn in Newcastleton (possibly at 8 Douglas Square), according to Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He married Isabella, daughter of John Kyle; she died in 1869, aged 74. Their children included: John (b.1817), who died in Antigua; Agnes (b.1821);

Thomas (1820/1–1902), carter; William (1824–41), also died in Antigua; Robert Elliot (1827–89); Jean (b.1830); Elizabeth (b.c.1833); Archibald (1834/5–66), died on the passage back from the West Indies; and Isabel (b.c.1836). The family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Selkirk Mill in 1825. In about 1828 he took the lease for another year. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) mason in Wilton Dean. He is listed among heads of households there in 1835. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) son of Robert, miller at Roughheugh Mill. He was farmer at Little Cote. He was one of those said to have been attacked at the election riot in Hawick in 1837; he was thrown into the Slitrig near the Tower Inn and struck on the head. In 1841 he is recorded at East Cote, living with a female servant and 2 farm workers. He married, but had no issue. **Thomas** (b.1794/5) farmer at Priestrig. He farmed 16 acres and employed 1 labourer. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living there with his wife Christian and family. Their children included Adam, Margaret and Christian. **Thomas** (b.1794/5) born in Hawick Parish, he was a carrier in Lilliesleaf in 1851. He was probably on the south side of Main Street. In 1852 he is listed as a grocer in Lilliesleaf. His wife was Janet. **Thomas** (b.c.1800) carrier at Alton in Wilton Parish, who also lived in Ashkirk and Roberton Parishes. He married Isabella Hogg, and their children included: Isabella (b.1832); Helen (b.1835); Wilhelmina (b.1837); Mary (b.1841); Margaret (b.c.1845); and Gideon (b.c.1850). Most of their children were born in Ashkirk Parish. In 1841 Isabella Lillico was living with his family, and hence may have been his mother-in-law. In 1851 he was an agricultural labourer at Roberton Glebefoot; his wife's daughter Elizabeth Ballantyne (b.1827/8) was also living with the family. In 1861 he was a widower living at Highchesters Mill Cottage. **Thomas** (b.1802) born in Glasgow, but baptised in Hawick, he was a teacher in the Hawick area. He was son of John and Janet (or Jessie) Young, and grandson of Rev. John Young of the Green Kirk. His brother John was manager of the Hawick Gas Works and miller at Hawick Mill. He began by teaching at an old smithy in Lochburnfoot and then at Old Northhouse, which was at that time a thriving village. He was 'boarded and lodged with the parents in proportion to the number of children under his charge' (according to Rev. Robert Young). He ran a school in Buccleuch Street from about 1826, later moving to Tannage Close. He is recorded as a teacher at Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and on Walter's Wynd in the 1837 directory. It is said that he taught for a while in the Fleece Inn Ballroom. In the 1841 census he is living on the Cross Wynd, married to Isabel and with children Isabel, John and Jessie. In 1851 he was Schoolmaster in Lanton, living with his wife and daughter Jessie (who was described as dumb) and he was still Schoolmaster in Lanton in 1861. Some of his memories of teaching in the Teviothead area are recounted in the 1875 Archæological Society article in 1875 (when he was still living). He married Isabel Kerr (who was from Ancrum) in Cavers in 1834 and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Isabel (b.1834/5); John (b.1836); and Jessie Young (b.1841). **Thomas Macmillan** see **Macmillan-Scott**. **Thomas** (1805/6–74) born in Canonbie, he was farmer at Demainholm in Castleton Parish. In 1851 he was farmer of 50 arable acres and 250 acres of moorland, employing 4 labourers. He married Elizabeth Graham, who died in 1851, aged 33. His children included: Mary (1843/4–90); Jane (1845/6–1901), who married John Holliday; Elizabeth; and Ann. **Thomas** 'Sly Tammie' (b.1810) son of grocer Walter and Isabella Anderson (possibly 1st wife of Walter). He trained as a shoemaker, but was later a greengrocer at 13 Howegate and used to keep a garden where the Old Parish Halls were later built. He married Mary Helm in 1836 and their children were: Walter, who co-founded Lyle & Scott's; Margaret H.; William H., warehouseman in his brother's firm; Charles S., wool merchant; Isabella ('Bella'); Robert, auctioneer; John T.M., grocer and fishing tackle maker; and James. In the 1841 census he at the Sandbed, in 1851 on Buccleuch Street as a shoemaker, and by 1861 was at 1 Slitrig Bank. **Thomas** 'Tammy Rusk' (19th C.) baker at 55 High Street. His daughter Evelyn married Vernon E. Angwin. His brother was John (who married Jane Little). **Thomas** (b.1804/5) born in Wilton Parish, he was a farmer at Mervinslaw. He is recorded there on the 1841 and 1851 censuses, and in 1861 was farming 1200 acres there, and employing 11 people. He was still recorded at Mervinslaw in a directory of 1868. His wife was Margaret, and their children included Walter, George, Elizabeth and Agnes. He could be related to John, who was farmer at Mervinslaw in 1797. **Thomas** (b.1807/8) clerk in a woollen factory according to the 1851 census. He was living at about 16 Buccleuch Street. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as 'cashier,

Buccleuch Street'. In 1861 he was listed as manager of Wilton Mills, and was living in the Manager's House there. He married Mary Oliver in 1840. Their children included: James; Elizabeth ('Betsy', b.1842); Thomas (b.1844); Janet (b.1846); Agnes (b.1848); and Andrew (b.1850). He may be the Thomas, son of James and Isabel Robson born in Hawick in 1806. **Thomas** (b.c.1805) resident of Deanburnhaugh. In 1841 he is recorded as an agricultural labourer, and is easy to confuse with the mason of the same name, who also lived at Deanburnhaugh. He married Mina Inglis in Roberton Parish in 1830 and their children included: John (b.1831); William (b.1833); Helen (b.1834); Thomas (b.1837), ploughman in Lilliesleaf. **Thomas** (b.1809/10) mason in Deanburnhaugh, born in Roberton Parish, probably son of Thomas. He was living in Deanburnhaugh in 1841 and 1851, but by 1861 was at Myreslawgreen. In 1829 he married Jemima King (from Canonbie) in Roberton Parish in 1829, and their children included: Thomas (b.1830); James (b.1831); Margaret (b.1833); William (b.1835); Walter (b.1837); Barbara (b.1840); Isabella (b.1842); Mary (b.1844); Beatrice (b.c.1846); Wilhelmina (or Mina, b.1848); and Robert (b.1852). **Thomas** (b.c.1810) joiner in Hawick, probably son of Thomas. In 1841 he was living at the Sandbed. He may be the joiner from Hawick who was in the asylum in Dumfries in 1851. **Thomas** (b.c.1810) handloom weaver in Hawick. He was living at 53 Loan in 1851 and 1861. In 1835 he married Jane 'Hallowell' or Holywell. Their children included: George (b.1837); Elizabeth (or 'Betsy', b.1840); Margaret (b.c.1843); Robert (b.c.1845); Helen (or 'Nellie') (c.1847–1907); James (1848/9–52); Adam (1850/1–54); Isabella (b.c.1857); and Jemima (b.c.1859). The family are buried in St. Mary's Kirk. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Ann Simpson in Hobkirk in 1835. **Thomas** (1815–1879) eldest son of Charles, farmer at Milsington, who was a cousin of Sir Walter Scott. His mother was Esther Elliot. He took over the tenancy from his father and farmed at Milsington from 1854 until his death. In 1861 he was recorded as farmer of 1000 acres there. In 1856 he married Marion (or Mary), daughter of Henry Scott, farmer at Stelshaw. Their children included: Charles (b.1857/8), who purchased the farm of Milsington; James (b.1841), who moved to Canada; Henry, moved to the U.S.A.; Thomas of Croftheads (b.1867), who married Elizabeth Minto; William; and Mary, who married John Tullie, Highchesters. **Thomas** (b.1816/7) worker at Weensland Mills, where he was living in 1841. In 1837 in Hawick he married Adelina (or 'Adeline',1816/7–97) daughter of Ann Ekron and French prisoner of war Adam (or 'Auguste') Bellom. They had children: Ann (b.1836/7), who married Walter Kerr Sutherland; Thomas (b.1837/8); Catherine (b.1839/40); Adam (b.1841/2); and Mary Ann (b.1844/5. He was deceased by 1851 when his wife was listed as a grocer on the Howegate. **Thomas** (b.1818/9) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a farm steward at Tyhehouse in 1851 and at Honeyburn in 1861. He married Isabella Davidson and their children, baptised in Cavers, included: Charles (b.1847); Barbara (b.1849); James (b.1851); Jane (b.1853); Betsy (b.1855/6); Isabella (b.1858/9); and Thomas (b.1861). **Thomas** (1820/1–1902) carter in Newcastleton. He is listed on the 1851 and 1861 censuses on Langholm Street. He married Jane Mitchellhill, who died in 1911, aged 88. Their children included: Robert (b.c.1848); Margaret (b.c.1854); Mary (1854/5–7); Thomas (b.c.1857); Mary (1858/9–63); and William (1861–9). He was probably son of Newcastleton innkeeper Thomas, who is buried in an adjacent plot in Ettleton Cemetery. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Catherine Farquhar in Hawick in 1850. She was daughter of stocking needlemaker Peter Farquhar. **Thomas** (1824/5–89) 3rd son of Liddesdale farmer John. He was a shepherd, starting out at Hartsgarth with his uncle Mr. Murray, then moving to Westshiels. After marrying he lived at the Pietsnest (on Hyndlee) and then Westshiels again, where he died. He married Christian, younger daughter of Robert Armstrong (and sister of his brother's wife); she died at Wolfehopelee in 1909, aged 78. His children John, Robert and Mary became tenants of Wolfehopelee. His children included: Thomas (d.1876); Mary Anderson (1863/4–1933), who died in Hawick; and John (1859/60–1936), who died at Priesthaugh; Robert (1866/7–1953), who died at Flint Cottage, Denholm. **Thomas B.** (1849–1924) son of Walter and Mary Beattie, he was born in Wilton. He was a tweed manufacturer and died in Toronto, Canada. He married Winifred Brannah. Their son Douglas G., served with the R.A.F. and was killed in 1917 at the age of 21. **Thomas** (19th C.) farmer recorded at Langhope in Ashkirk Parish in 1868. **Thomas** 'Tom', 'Scotia' (1862–1906) son of George, grocer on the Howegate. His grandfather and great-grandfather before him had been West-enders. He

was a traveller with his brother's firm Pesco's. He spent some time in Ontario, Canada, where in 1883 he helped establish an annual Common Riding celebration in the Galt/Guelph area, being the first secretary of the organising committee. He was Cornet in 1887, the year that the Ceremonial Committee was appointed. His Cornet's Lass appears to have been 'Miss Montgomery', perhaps Agnes (b.1867), who was the first to buss the Flag in the Council Chambers. He married Margaret Elliot (1870–1914), daughter of John Robert Brough. Their children were: George Douglas (1899–1984), who married Ella Christie in 1933; Elliot B. (b.1901), who died young; Laura Isobel (1902–96), who married George M. Clunie; Thomas (1904–93); and Peter Adamson (1905–85). He suffered from tuberculosis and took his family to South Africa for his health; however, he died in London on his way home from there. **Thomas A.** (1853–1926) son of Adam and grandson of Robert, farmer at Boonraw. He was born at Burnfoot on the Ale Water. He studied medicine at the University of Iowa and Rush Medical Center. He worked in Illinois and Oregon and then as a surgeon on boats that travelled in many parts of the world. He retired in 1921 and moved back to his homeland, where he married Margaret, daughter of oil extractor Archibald Johnstone Donaldson in 1922, this being his 4th marriage. He died in Hawick. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1854–1927) watercolour painter, born in Selkirk. He studied at the Royal Institution and Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh and had many commissions from wealthy Border tweed manufacturers. He lived at Earlston, Bowden and lastly at Leslie Cottage in Philiphaugh. Known for his powerful landscapes, he also illustrated many Border books, including Craig and Laing's 'The Hawick Tradition of 1514' (1898) and 'Branxholme Castle and the Land of the Scotts' (1901), and was commissioned to paint 'Return to Hawick from Hornshole, 1514'. He was said to be a regular visitor to Hawick and encouraged the young W.S.A. Ingles in his watercolour painting. He was a guest at the 1890 Common Riding and was the first guest at the Callants' Club annual dinner in 1906. He donated a collection of his archæological finds to the Museum in 1900, including: 'ancient key found in digging foundations for Crown Hotel, Hawick (probably date about 1700); square piece of lead with name 'Gn. Scott, Hawick', evidently belonged to a merchant [but more likely the engineer of that name] (probable date about 1815); 6 frisels, Border district; 8 hammer-stones, Border district; piece of petrified wood from Oregon, U.S.A.; 50 flint knives from Craigsford Mains, Earlston; 24 flint scrapers, Borderr district; 60 flints, various, Border district; dagger, Central Africa; lead medallion – William Pitt; stone axe from Dinan; toothed sickle, date 1820, &c'. He read a paper on stone implements to the Archæological Society in 1906. In all, he exhibited 167 paintings at the Royal Scottish Academy. There is a bronze bust of him, by Thomas Clapperton, in Selkirk. A book 'Lest we Forget', about his Hawick connections, was written by M.H. Coltman in 1991. The Museum now has more than a dozen of his paintings, including 'Hawick Motte 1898'; many are on display in the Tom Scott Room in Drumlanrig's Tower. **Thomas John** (b.1861) son of Robert and Mary Purdom. He was born in Cavers Parish. In 1882 he emigrated to Australia where he married Ada M. Fox in Melbourne, Victoria. **Thomas** (1862/3–1918) builder in Newcastleton. He married Marion Elliot, who died in 1949, aged 78. Their children included: John (1894/5–1916), who died of wounds in France; and James, who died in infancy. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) tenant in Redheugh, along with his brother James. In 1918 he and his brother purchased the farm from Anna Mary Elliot. His brother was killed by a bull in 1936 and in 1946 he sold Redheugh to Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. **Uchtred** (11th/12th C.) possible first known ancestor of the noble Scotts. His name is also given as 'Uchtred Fitz-Scott' or written 'Uchtred Filius Scot', i.e. the son of Scot. There are suggestions that his family came from Galloway, partly from legendsn (perhaps because people from that region were 'Scots'), and also because there were other Uchtreds in Galloway. It is also suggested that either he or close relatives held the Barony of Scotstoun in Peeblesshire before being granted lands in Selkirkshire and later Roxburghshire. Although, there is no definite information about his parentage or earlier ancestors, his designation as 'son of Scot' distinguished him from other contemporary Uchtreds. He lived during the reigns of Alexander I and David I and was among the courtiers of King David. Around 1116 he witnessed an inquest made by David (then Prince of Cumbria) regarding the foundation of the church at Glasgow, where he was recorded as 'Uhctred filius Scot'. In about the early 1120s, he witnessed the foundation charter for the monastery at Selkirk. In about 1145 he witnessed the charter of King David's son Henry

to the church of Melrose, where his name was given as 'Huctredo filio Scot'. His son was probably Richard, although there is no direct evidence for this. The Dukes of Buccleuch and many other local branches of the Scotts trace themselves directly back to him, based on the genealogy from Sir Walter Scott and others. **Walter** (12th C.) recorded as 'Walterus Scotus' several times in the chartulary of Arbroath during the reign of King William. His son was granted the lands of Allardyce. **Walter** (12th/13th C.) recorded as 'Walterus Scotus' sometime around 1200 when he was granted the lands of Allardyce in Kincardineshire. There is some suggeestion that his decendents took the surname Allardyce, and that he is therefore unrelated to other Scotts. **Walter** (12th/13th C.) recorded as Walterus 'Scottus' in 1216 when he was commanded to deliver his ship to Gilbert Campion. This was at Tewkesbury. **Walter** (13th C.) listed in a court case in 1236, along with his brother Robert, as well as Richard. They were accused of attacking a man called Eustace, killing his horse and imprisoning his servant, and the Sheriff of Northampton was directed to make sure they appeared at Westminster. **Walter** (13th C.) guarantor for an agreement made at Ancrum in 1253 by Sir Walter de Moray. The other two guarantors for the payment were Sir William de Douglas and Mark de Baliol. He may be the same as the Walter who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, or else perhaps his father. **Walter** (13th C.) recorded in 1254 as 'de Escote' in a document of Henry III relating to lands in Bedfordshire. **Walter** (13th C.) clerk of Oxford who was recorded in Oxford Prison in 1254, when the Sheriff of Oxford was ordered to hand him over to the Chancellor of the University. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters, with a different designation in Scotland. **Walter** (d.c.1263) sergeant of the King's Chapel, probably at Hereford. He was given a penny a day by the King, to be drawn by the Sheriff of Hereford. In 1263 his wife Edith and their children were granted the same penny a day for their lives. **Walter** (13th C.) listed as being 'of Wyteby' in 1265 when he gave half a mark to have an assize in Yorkshire. **Walter** (13th C.) Englishman recorded in 1265 among a list of rebels. He was Walter 'Scoticus de Weltedone' who was accused of plundering and probably forfeited his lands. **Walter** (13th C.) gave half a mark to have an assize in Sommerset in 1270. **Walter** (13th C.) listed as 'le Escot of Weltedene' in the Patent Rolls of Henry III in 1270/1. He is recorded several times in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. He is 'Walterus Schot de Wilteden', 'Walterum Skot de Welteden' and variants. It is unclear where these lands were, but presumably on the English side. He could be the same Walter recorded among a set of pleas of the English army made at Berwick in 1296; this particularly involved a dispute with Matilda of Blackburnshire over trespass and a coat. **Walter** (13th C.) holder of lands in Peeblesshire who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. He is recorded as 'Wautier Lescot'. It is possible that he was son of William and brother of Richard of Rankleburn and Murthockstone (who also swore fealty to Edward I). There is some suggestion that he was the elder brother, although the chiefdom of the family passed through Richard, so perhaps he had no heirs. The lands he held may have included Kirkurd, which were certainly later owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. He may have been the first of his family to have the name 'Walter'. He may be the same 'Waltero Scot' who witnessed a charter relating to Soutra Hospital in about 1280. It is possible he was descended from Adam, whose name was associated with lands in Peeblesshire in the early 1200s. **Walter** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296, who came from Edinburgh (although it is unclear if he is distinct from the man from Peeblesshire, or whether this is a duplicate entry). He was recorded as 'Wautier Scot tenant le Euesqe de Seint Andreu, del counte de Edeneburgh' (i.e. the Bishop of St. Andrews' tenant in Edinburgh). His seal bore a hawk on a wrist, together with a crescent and star in fields and the name 'S'WALTERI SCOTI'. The crescent and star indicate a close relationship with the Scott chiefs. **Walter** 'the Ratton' (d.c.1400) said to have been grandson of John 'the Lameter', and son of a Chamberlain to the Archbishop of Glasgow (although there is some confusion between father and son). Alternatively he may have been a younger son of Sir Michael of Rankilburn. He was probably the 1st Laird of Synton, although accounts differ, and information about these generations is very uncertain. His nickname came from his temper and small size. In about 1389 he settled at Burnfoot in the Ale valley and became the first (new) Laird of Synton. He married a Shortreed of Headshaw. His children probably included: George, who succeeded to Synton; John of Headshaw; Walter of Ashkirk; and William of Glack. He died during the reign of Robert III – 'This worthy Ratten did begin, When Robert cal'd Fern-year was Scotlands King, The Bishop

lov'd Wat well enough, And recommended him to Buckcleugh, His Chamberlain he did continue still, And at the Burn-foot in Aill, He built both Kill and Mill, Then down the Water he sought with speed, And married Head-shaws Daughter, Her Name was ShortReid, And betwixt them two was procreat, Head-shaw, Askirk, Sinton, and Glack'. **Sir Walter** (d.1402) 4th Laird of Rankilburn (Buccleuch), Murdostoun and Kirkurd, son of Robert. He was the first of a huge number of Sir Walters who would come later. He was said to be a brave man who performed many actions in service of the Crown. He had a charter of 1389 for superiority of the lands of Kirkurd, as well as a 5 merkland there. He may be the Walter who had an indenture in 1391 with Hugh Fotheringham for the lands of Caverton, made at Borthwick. In 1398 he was among the barons who were bound to keep peace on the Border and he was appointed as 'borowis for the Erlis boundis of Douglas of the mydil marche' (thus the first of his family associated with the Wardenship of the Marches). Additionally in 1398 he was one of the 'borowis' for the Earl of Douglas bounds on the Middle March, according to an English document. His wife's name is not known, and his only known child is Robert, who succeeded him. He was killed at the Battle of Homildon Hill, serving in the army of Archibald, Earl of Douglas. **Walter** of Ashkirk (14th/15th C.) younger son of Walter, 1st Laird of Synton. However, these generations are very uncertain, and nothing else is known about him. He was probably ancestor of the James recorded in Ashkirk in 1502 and 1526. **Walter** 'Wat' (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. He may have been from Ewesdale, along with Sim, Henry, John and Nichol, who are also listed. **Sir Walter** of Buccleuch (d.c.1468) eldest son of Robert, he was 6th (and last) Laird of Murthockstone (or Murdostoun) and the first to be described as 'of Buccleuch'. He was also sometimes still described as 'of Kirkurd'. He was mentioned as son and heir of Robert in 1415, when his father swapped lands of Glenkerry for Bellendean with Melrose Abbey. In 1426 he is described as son and heir of Robert of 'Murthouston' when he was granted the lands of Lempitlaw in the regaility of Sprouston. He was probably the Walter on the 'retour' for the lands of Caverton in 1429/30. In 1431 he had a 'transumpt' made of the charter of 1420 in which his father was granted half the lands of Branxholme. He obtained lands of Heap in Wilton from James Langlands in 1431, a public instrument to that effect being signed at St. Mary's Kirk; he swapped these lands for Milsington in 1451 at Wilton Kirk (with a confirming deed in 1453). Also in 1431 he was superior of Kirkurd in a letter of reversion involving rentals in the lands of Ladyurd. He witnessed a confirming charter for lands in Primside in 1432 and another for Nether Crailing in 1434, both granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas. In 1434 he was 'lord of Morthouystoun' in a document relating to Ladyurd.i He was knighted by James II in 1437, and also granted a charter for lands in Eckford in 1439 (confirmed in 1450), apparently for capturing Gilbert of Rutherford. He is recorded in a document as Lord of 'Morthouystoun' in 1434, and was still presiding over the Baron Court of Kirkurd in 1455. He witnessed several charters granted by James II in the 1430s to 1450s. In the 1430s he gained lands at Grahamslaw from William Crichton of that Ilk (who is described as his relative, and was clearly a close political ally). In 1438 he was listed on the 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn. In 1443 he witnessed a charter for William Cranston of Crailing. He witnessed a charter for Borthwickshiels in 1444 and a lease for related lands in 1445. In 1446 he exchanged the family's Lanarkshire property (Murthockston) for the rest of Branxholme, with Thomas Inglis; in response to Inglis' complaint about English incursions on Branxholme, he supposedly remarked that 'the Cumberland cattle were as good as those of Teviotdale'. He thereby acquired Todshawhill, Todshawhaugh, Goldielands, Whitlaw, Whitrig and part of Over Harwood. In 1446 he was witness to a charter for Ker of Altonburn and in 1446/7 was on a 'retour' panel for Ker of Altonburn. In 1447 he bought the 'Cousinlands' (to the north of Branxholme) from Margaret Cousin, wife of Simon Routledge and mother of Robert Scott (hence probably a relative). He witnessed a charter for Stephen of Castlelaw (his brother) in 1448. In 1449/50, with the consent of his eldest son David, he renounced his superiority over the lands of Lochurd (and some in Kirkurd) to the chaplains of the prebend of Kirkurd (then part of the Collegiate Church of Dalkeith). In 1450 he was on the panel for the 'retour' of William Douglas for the Barony of Hawick. During the reign of James II he was one of the conservators of truces with England. He was a conservator of truces with England in 1449, 1451, 1453, 1457 and 1459, and he was one of the signatories of the Border laws document drawn up in 1449. In

1451 he exchanged the lands of Heap for those of Milsington with John of Langlands. He could be the Walter who was among the conservators for the truce with England in 1451. He was on an assize for the Douglases in Dumfries in 1451/2. In 1452 he witnessed the document creating the Barony of Kilmaurs for Alexander Cunningham; this was done while part of the expedition into England, led by James II. In 1453 he was granted the fees of the men of Teviotdale according to the Exchequer Rolls. In 1454/5 he witnessed a document for the Kers of Altonburn. In 1455 he led a group of Borderers against the remnants of the army raised to revenge the murder of William Douglas by the King, the battle taking place at Arkinholm. Thereby he was granted 'Quhytehestir' (Whitchester) in the Barony of Hawick (forfeited by John St. Michael), as well as lands in Selkirkshire. In 1456 he was on the panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh. In 1457 he witnessed the document appointing Andrew Ker of Cessford as Bailie of the Lordship of Jedforest. In 1458/9 he obtained lands at Abington, Phareholm and Glendonanrig, which had previously belonged to the Douglases. Along with his son Sir David he was also granted part of Langholm. In 1458 he had a charter for Glendowran and other lands in Lanarkshire (which may have been held by a cadet branch for another 3 centuries). He is recorded as Master Ranger of Ettrick ward from at least 1455 and was probably the 'Sir Walter of Kirkurd' listed as Master Ranger in 1467 when he had the farm of Eldinhope for his fee; he remained in this position until 1468. In 1461 (as superior of Branxholme) he transferred the lands of 'Kirktone and Toftis' to Katherine Inglis. In 1462 he granted a charter for an annual rent in Kirkurd. His sons David and Alexander witnessed a charter in Edinburgh in 1463. Also in 1463 he resigned his lands to the King, so that they could be regranted; this included Branxholme, Lanton, Lempitlaw, Eilrig, Rankleburn, Eckford, Kirkurd and Whitchesters. Branxholme was then erected into a Barony; this was for services rendered to King James III and his father James II, particularly against James of Douglas. In 1463/4 he was given a discharge for sureties that he was liable to pay to the King's officers, on account of helping to expel James Douglas. And in 1463/4 he witnessed the document where the King rewarded a number of local men for the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He was also present in Parliament in Edinburgh in 1464. In 1464/5 he was on the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Cavers and Sheriffship of Roxburgh. Also in 1464/5 he witness the document giving a reward to Robert Scott of Todshaw and other local men for the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He was also on the panel that decided on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex in 1464/5. He married Margaret, daughter of Peter Cockburn of Henderland, and appears to have had at least 3 sons (although things are still confused in these generations): David, who succeeded; James of Kirkurd and Hassendean, ancestor of the Scotts of Hassendean, Burnfoot and Burnhead (although there is some suggestion that he was not a full brother of David); and Sir Alexander of Abington and Howpasley, ancestor of the Scotts of Thirlestane, Howpasley, Horsleyhill, Gilmanscleuch, Newburgh and Tushielaw. It seems feasible that John of Thirlestane, who gained the half Barony of Wilton in 1483, was another son. Since in the 1464/5 bond between the Scotts and Kerrs, he took on the burden for 'James Langlands of that Ilk and his bairns, as one of his surname', and This Langlands was married to Marion Scott, then Marion may have been his daughter. His seal bore a diagonal band with 2 crescents and a star, and the words 'S' WALTERI SCOT DE BUKCLUCH'. **Walter** (d.1471) eldest son of Sir David of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1465 he was contracted to marry Katherine, daughter of John Lindsay of Covington, involving the lands of Kirkurd. However, it is unclear that the marriage ever happened. In 1469/70, along with his father, he was made Keeper of Hermitage Castle by Archibald Douglas 'Bell the Cat'. However, he did not live much longer, predeceasing his father and dying without issue. He is mentioned in 1470 in a charter for lands in the Hermitage valley; he is there described as son and heir of David of Buccleuch. In June 1471 he was gifted the relief of the lands of West Lilliesleaf and Whitton. By the following year David (his brother) was the heir (although he may be the Walter who was witness, along with David of Buccleuch, to a sasine for the lands of Borthwickshiels in May 1471). **Walter** of Fenwick (15th C.) witness to a notorial instrument relating to the lands of Whitchesters in 1456, possibly relating to a'retour' witnessed a few years earlier. Probably the same Walter of Fenwick is recorded as witness in 1484/5 to a charter where Sir David of Branxholme gave Whitchesters to his son Robert (of Allanhaugh). In 1488 he was one of the bailies appointed for the precept in 1488 in which Sir Thomas Turnbull leased Greenwood and Lyne to Robert Scott, and

also witnessed the same document. He may have been ancestor of later Scotts of Fenwick. **Walter** 3rd Laird of Synton (15th C.) probably son of George. He is said to have married a daughter of Scott of Hassendean during the reign of James II; however, it is unclear which Scott of Hassendean is intended. His children were John and Walter, both of whom succeeded – 'Walter his Son was cal'd a pretty man, He married with Scot the Laird of Hassindean, John, Walters Son, I have heard relation, Married the Laird of Riddels Daughter, And died without Succession; Walter succeeded his Brother John' [CWS]. **Walter** 5th Laird of Synton (d.c.1463), younger son of Walter and brother of John the 4th Laird. He married a daughter of Sir John Johnstone of that Ilk and his sons included George, who succeeded. He is said to have died near the beginning of the reign of James III, but James IV is more likely. **Walter** (15th C.) listed among the local men who were rewarded by the King in 1463/4 for helping to capture John Douglas of Balveny. He is recorded as 'niger Walterus Scot', presumably a reference to a swarthy complexion. He is surely related to some of the other Scotts mentioned (John, Robert of Todshaw, Simon and Thomas), but it is unclear how. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. **Walter** (15th C.) held a sasine for the lands of 'Wester Lymfleris' in Lanarkshire in 1478. It is unclear if he was the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** of Whitehaugh (15th C.) recorded in the 1488 Charter for the Barony of Branxholme. He was listed among the heirs of Sir David of Buccleuch, the last to be explicitly related, suggesting he may have been a nephew of Sir David perhaps. He must have been related to David of Whitehaugh who is recorded in 1479, John in Whitehaugh, listed in 1501, and Philip of Heap, mentioned in 1508. Satchells genealogy of the Scotts of Whitehaugh seems to be largely unreliable, but perhaps he corresponds to the early Walter who Satchells says was a cousin of John, the famous faster of Borthwick. **Walter** of Heap (15th C.) member of the panel or the inheritance of Branxholme and Buccleuch by Walter, grandson of Sir David in 1492. He was also 'Walterum Scot de Hep' in 1494 on the panel for the inheritance of Synton. He may be the same as Walter of Whitehaugh. **Walter** of Tushielaw (15th/16th C.) see **Sir Walter of Howpasley**. **Sir Walter** of Howpasley (d.1513) eldest son of Sir Alexander of Howpasley and Abington. His brothers were Robert (who probably started the Scotts of Thirlestane); William, Abbot of Melrose; Adam; Alexander; and probably David of Tushielaw. In 1478 (possibly an error) he was ordered to pay William Inglis for the lands of Meiklehope in an arrangement involving his deceased father Alexander. He was witness to a transfer of land between Robert Scott of Haining and David Scott of Branxholme in 1482. He may be the Walter who acted as one of the Earl of Angus' Bailies for infefting David Scott of Branxholme in the lands of Mangerton in 1482. In 1484 there was a claim by Jane Douglas (widow of David Scott, younger of Buccleuch) for 8 years' rent of lands detained by him. He was mentioned in a charter of the Barony of Branxholme in 1488, clearly stated there to be son of the deceased Alexander. In 1491/2 he was one of the executors of the will of David of Buccleuch. He was appointed as tutor to young Walter ('Wicked Wat') of Buccleuch by Walter the 8th Laird and handled his affairs during his minority. In 1487–90 he was Master Ranger of Ettrick (and stated to be son of Alexander), when assigned the lands of Auldshope. In 1488 (probably just after the death of his father) and in the period 1484–90 these lands were said to be in the hands of him and his mother, Lady Joan Douglas; the lease was extended until 1496. In 1488 he was also leased the lands of Tushielaw, with David of Buccleuch as pledge. In 1493 he was surety for William Grahamslaw at Hassendean Kirk (however, Robert of Howpasley also served as surety in 1493, and was probably his bother). He was also allowed to pay a fine for his crimes of bringing William Scott, called 'Gyde', William's brother John (it is unclear whether they were related to him) and other 'Traitors of Levyn' to raid the lands of Harehead, as well as resetting Henry Scott and others. In 1494/5 he was surety for Adam 'in Auldinnischop' (probably his brother), Robert of Deloraine, David son of James in Hassendean, Adam Turnbull in Hornshole, William Dickson in Ladhope, Thomas Lauder of Todrig and Andrew Dickson in Buccleuch. Also in 1494/5 he is probably the Walter recorded being 'of Tushielaw' (since these lands were also held by his family) when he was surety for David Turnbull, son of the Laird of Whithope. He was additionally listed in 1494/5 as owner (along with Walter Turnbull of Howpasley) of sheep that were stolen from Stouslie by the Grahamslaws of Newton. It is unclear if he or Walter of Buccleuch was the Walter listed as Ranger for Ettrick in 1494–6 (with John as Deputy Ranger). It is unclear when he ended his position as Custodian for the Ward of Ettrick,

since it is difficult to separate him from Walter of Buccleuch (his cousin's son), who held a similar role around 1500. In 1499 he was assigned the lands of 'Laudehop' (presumably Ladhope on the Yarrow), with the pledge being the Laird of Buccleuch; he also acted as pledge for Walter of Buccleuch in some other lands. He may also be the Walter of Tushielaw who was 'coronator principalis de Ettrik' according to the Exchequer Rolls of 1501, when he was liable for the fines of David Scott, Adam Scott and James Laidlaw; it was stated that since he had no means within the Sheriffdom of Selkirk, the charge was to be transmitted to the Sheriff of Peebles. He was also listed as 'Walterus Scot de Howpaslot' in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501, among mostly local men whose fines were compounded. He had a 'letter of reversion' for the lands of Appletreehall with Alexander Lord Home in 1502. Also in 1502 he served as surety (along with Robert of Stirches) for Patrick, son of Adam 'in Hardwodhill'; also mentioned is Alexander Scott, probably his brother. In that same year he served as surety for his brother Alexander, who had remission for several thefts (from John in 'Valis' and from David Pringle out of 'Fechane') and for Adam Turnbull in Hornshole. Additionally in 1502 William in Broadmeadows had remission for several crimes, including injuring him at Tushielaw (when he was described being 'de tuschelaw') and he was surety for Adam 'in aldinershope' (probably Annelshop) and Adam in Tushielaw (who may have been related to him). In 1504 he was one of the 'Bailies in that part' appointed by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell to infeft Walter of Buccleuch in lands in Annandale. Also in 1504 he was fined at the Justice-aire in Dumfries for failing to give suit for his lands of 'Rig' (i.e. Caerlenrig). In 1504/5, along with David Hoppringle, George Hepburn and William Middlemas, he held lands at Boonraw, which were sold to Robert Scott of Stirches. In 1506/7 he was 'tutoure to the Larde of Bukcleuch' (the young Walter, who had just succeeded) when he gave in his tutory accounts. In 1507 he had a charter for the lands of Ladhope in Ettrick Forest. He was still 'tutor' in 1509, when he was said to be the closest male relative. In 1509 he was on the panel for ruling on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas. He is probably the Laird of Howpasley called to represent his lands at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510. In 1510 he was fined along with 35 others of 'destroying the Woods of Ettrik-Forest'. Also in 1510 he was recorded in a pledge by Margaret, wife of James Scott in Falside. He was recorded as part of an assize in Edinburgh in early 1513. He married a daughter of Elliot of Larriston (perhaps Elizabeth, based on the names of his daughter Janet's children). The gift of wardship of his lands and marriage (meaning the financial gains from the contract etc.) of his daughter went to James Lundie in 1517. His daughter and heiress (at least for some lands) was Janet, who appears to have firstly married John Baird, Lord Posso (who died in 1527) and secondly married Thomas MacDowell; she transferred Midshiels and Appletreehall to her uncle Robert in 1532/3. He was succeeded by his son Robert. He is one of the most prominent local Lairds who died at Flodden – 'Of the first Sir Walter, e're was of that Roum, He was a man of Credit and Renown, He married Elliot Daughter to the Laird of Lariston' [CWS]. **Walter** (15th C.) name of 2 men recorded in the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2, in addition to Walter of Howpasley. 'Waltero Scote' was left 3 sheep and 'magno Waltero Scot' was left 20 shillings. **Walter** of Whitchester (15th C.) recorded in the 1493 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh when he was surety for Thomas Brown in Minto. It may be that this is an error for Robert of Whitchester. **Sir Walter** (1470s–1504) 8th Laird of Buccleuch, grandson of Sir David, who he succeeded in 1492, his father David having died first. He was the only child of David and Jane Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus. He must have been the Walter of Branxholme receiving the lands of Mangerton in a sasine of 1484/5 (with George Fairneylaw as notary). In his grandfather's last testament he was granted £40 and 11 oxen and made a 'tutor' of William Turnbull of Minto. In 1492 he succeeded to the lands of Branxholme, Whitchesters, Lempitlaw, Eilrig, Rankleburn, Milsington and Kirkurd. However, he received sasine of half of Branxholme, together with Eckford and Langton only in 1500, the lands having been held in ward by the Crown for 7 years; this suggests he only reached majority in this year. He was still superior of the Barony of Kirkurd (Peeblesshire) recorded in sasines of 1493 and 1495. In 1494 he was on the panel for Alexander Erskine inheriting Synton and the office of Sheriff of Selkirk. In 1494/5 he acted as surety at Jedburgh Justice-aire for George Young, who had been captured at Minto. In 1494 he obtained a decree from the Lords of Council regarding the earlier plunder of his grandfather's lands and house at Buccleuch. He may be the Walter who leased the lands of

Whitshiels (near Langholm) in 1494. He is probably the 'Walteri Scot' who was made custodian of the Ward of Ettrick in at least the period 1496–98 (although there may be confusion with Walter of Howpasley); in 1496 he was liable for the fines of Adam Scott and others and he was given the rental of 'Aldanehop' for his fee as Ranger of Ettrick Ward. In 1499 he was tenant of Deloraine and 'Warldishop'. In 1500 he was infefted in the lands of Grahamslaw by the Earl of Bothwell, and also his uncle Robert of Allanhaugh resigned Whitchesters into his hands as security for a loan. He was granted the lands of Whithope (in the Barony of Hawick) in a charter of 1502. Also in 1502 he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh, failing to 'give suit' for his lands of Branxholme, Lanton and Eckford (as well as his lands of Buccleuch in Selkirkshire). Additionally he was surety for William Dalgleish in Braidhaugh and for John Cockburn in Milsington. His name was mentioned in connection with negotiations for the marriage of King James IV with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England in 1502/3, and he witnessed the infeftment of Queen Margaret in the lands of the Forest at Galashiels in 1503. Also in 1503 he witnessed a financial agreement in Jedburgh between George Douglas, Master of Angus and Ralph Ker of Primsideloch. In 1503 he witnessed 5 sasines relating to Queen Margaret's attorneys, done at Methven, Menteith, Stirling, Linlithgow and Galashiels. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Ker of Cessford, who was widow of Philip Rutherford, younger of that Ilk. She long outlived him, being burnt within Catslack tower by Lord Grey and an English raiding party (supported by the Kers) in 1547. He was succeeded by his son Sir Walter ('Wicked Wat'). A 2nd son was William of Whithope. He was said to have been one of the few nobles to escape from Flodden, but this seems more likely to have been his son, Sir Walter. His widow and son are recorded being assigned the lease of Deloraine and Warleshope in 1504; she had liferent of these farms in 1510. **Walter** of Synton (d.c.1500) probably son of George, he is usually referred to as being the 7th of Synton. However, there is sometimes confusion with his grandson, Walter. He is mentioned in family writs in 1487 and flourished during the reign of James IV. Some early family histories (e.g. in Scott of Satchell's book) say he married a daughter of Cockburn of Henderland and secondly a daughter of James Riddell of that Ilk, but this does not seem to be correct. His son was Robert of Stirches and later of Synton (however, the relationship between the Scotts of Synton, Stirches and Headshaw are confused in these generations). Scott of Satchells says that with his 2nd wife he had 4 sons (Robert of Whitslade, William of Huntly, James of Satchells and Thomas of Whitehaughbrae) and 8 daughters 2nd wife, all of whom married (the daughters to 'Black Ormiston', Langlands of that Ilk, Turnbull of Tofts, the Laird of Alemoor, Scott of Falnash, Middlemas of Chapel and Scott of Kirkhope), but again this seems to be confused – 'It was in the fourteen hundred eighty seven, Walter the first of Whitslade then, Was Hardin's elder Brother, He married a fair comely Dame, Daughter to the Laird of Riddel' [CWS], 'For Walter he was George's Son, The elder brother of William of Hardin, This Walter Scot ye's understand, He married Cockburn a Daughter of Henderland, And betwixt them they got one Son, The Lady died when she was young, Their Son Walter did to Riddel ride, And took the Lairds Daughter to his Bride, His Father Walter was not an old man, He married another Daughter of Riddels then, And left Sinton unto his Son, And then in White-slade he sat down, Betwixt him and Margaret Riddel was procreat Twelve Bairns that was all married' [CWS]. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) son of James of Hassendean (probably the same as James of Kirkurd) who witnessed a document for the Scotts of Branxholme in 1500. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) son of Robert of Hartshaw. In 1499 he gave his consent for Middlestead of Langhope to be assigned to Patrick Home. This was probably the Langhope in the Ale valley. However, it is unclear where 'Hartschaw' was (perhaps an error for Headshaw). Probably the same Walter was feued the east steading of Langhope in 1510, and was the son and heir of Robert who feued the west steading of Gildhouse (also called Dodbank) in the same year. **Walter** of Headshaw (d.bef. 1510) probably descendant (perhaps son) of John of Headshaw, son of Walter of Synton. He is recorded as 'of Eidschaw' when witness to a sasine of 1484/5 for lands of Mangerton going to the Scotts of Branxholme. In 1484 he was 'Walter Scot de Edschau' when he was one of the men directed by the Earl of Angus to infeft Robert Elliot of Redheugh in some lands. In 1484/5 he also witnessed a document relating to Whitchesters. His son David leased lands in the Ettrick valley in 1486. In 1487 his son Robert bought the lands of Boonraw from James Newton of Dalcove, and he

was one of the witnesses to the sasine (this Robert appears to be the same as Robert of Stirches). In 1493 he was 'of Edschaw' when he was allowed to 'compone; for being associated with 'the thieves and traitors of Leven'. In 1493 and 1494/5 his son Robert was surety for Hector Lauder, brother of the Laird of Todrig. He is listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 among mostly local men whose fines were compounded. He may be the same Walter of Headshaw recorded in 1502 when he had a remission for stealing 8 oxen and 4 horses from Robert Lauder. John Scott of 'Valis' acted as surety (and hence may have been a close relative). Also in 1502 his son Walter had remission for stealing sheep from farms at Yair, Selkirk, Cauldshiels and Broadmeadows, with James in Ashkirk and Robert of Stirches acting as sureties. In 1502 he and Walter in Synton (his son) were sureties for John in Walls and also in 1502 he was surety for William in Fenwick. Thomas, brother of Philip of Headshaw is recorded in 1510, so surely his descendants. His sons may have been: Philip, his heir; David; Simon of Dryhope; Robert; Walter; and Thomas. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) described as son of Walter 'of Edschaw' (i.e. Headshaw) in 1502. He had remission for several thefts, specifically stealing 80 sheep from William Ker at Yair, 60 sheep from Robert Brown and John Turnbull at Selkirk, 60 sheep from the Abbot of Kelso and Ralph Ker at Cauldshiels (this incident perhaps also involving Adam Turnbull in Hornshole and Chamberlain Newton), 80 sheep from Ralph Ker at Broadmeadows (this probably also involving Adam Turnbull, as well as David 'the Lady' in Stirches), 60 cattle from Ralph Ker at Whitlawhouse, a horse and goods from Alexander Pringle, 2 horses from a house in Selkirk, another horse from Selkirk Castle, a grey horse from William Ker in Whitmuir, a heifer from John Scott of Haining, 6 oxen from Haining, and a horse and 4 oxen from the Hospital of St. Andrew in Peebles; also for resetting David Turnbull, John Somerville, Christopher Taylor, Edmund Taylor and the 'traitors of Leven'. James Scott in Ashkirk and Robert Scott in Stirches acted as sureties, the remission being described at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk. His daughter may have been the Janet who married Walter of Whitehaugh. The Walter in Headshaw who was recorded in 1532 and 1533 is probably his nephew. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 being 'in le newhalburnhed'. Along with Thomas Brown in Cavers he was surety for George Turnbull in Weens (who was one of the men charged with the murder of Robert Oliver at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh). He was presumably tenant at Burnhead, but it is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts of Burnhead or Over Newhall. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when John Elliot in Foulshiels was convicted of stealing 100 sheep from his farm at Hartwoodburn. He is probably the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Broadmeadows, brother of John in Hassendean. At the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1502 he had remission for stealing 7 cows from William Wood in Williamhope, 2 horses from William Wood in Broadmeadows 14 cows, 4 horses and various goods from Thomas Denholm in Blackgrain, 24 sheep from George Bonniton in Whitlaw House and Greenhead, and 28 sheep belonging to the Abbot of Kelso and William Lowry in Cauldshielhouse. His surety was John in Hassendean, his brother. He may have been related to William and John, sons of James of Broadmeadows, who were recorded at the same Justice-aire. **Walter** of Midgehope (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1502. He had remission for resetting David 'de francia', especially in the theft of cows from Glensax. Walter Scott of Howpasley (who also held Tushielaw) was his surety and hence perhaps related. However, it is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) younger son of Robert of Allanhaugh and Whitchester, with his mother being Elizabeth Tweedie. His mother's 'tocher' had been the lands of Wester Deanshouses in Newland Parish, Peeblesshire. In 1519 he sold his interest in these lands back to the Tweedie family. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) son of Adam. Along with his father he is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1512 relating to earlier payments for 'fermes' of their steadings in Ettrick Forest. He may have been son of Adam who was son of Sir Alexander of Abington and Howpasley. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) had the 'fermes' of Shaws and Berrybush remitted to him in 1513. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) listed on the 1526 remission for Borderers involved in attacking the Earl of Arran. He is recorded as being 'in the Haucheid', which is probably the Haughhead in Eckford Parish (owned by William Scott in 1588), although it could be the Haughhead near where the Boonraw Burn joins the Teviot. His sons William and Adam are also listed. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) probably the son of James of Ashkirk, who was listed in the remission given

in 1526 to a large number of Borderers for attacking the Earl of Arran. He was probably also related to the John of Ashkirk who was killed in 1526. He was recorded being 'in Ashkirk' in about 1530 when he assigned half of Lilliesleaf Mill to his brother William and his wife Beatrix. He may be the Walter 'in Askyrk' who witnessed documents for the Scotts of Headshaw and for the Scotts and Veitches of Synton in 1531. He was listed in 1532 among the witnesses to a public declaration made in Selkirk by William Scott in Headshaw. He was described as 'in Askirk' when part of an inquest at Jedburgh in 1533 regarding lands at Longnewton. In 1535 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for John Veitch of North Synton and another for Walter of Headshaw. He is probably the deceased Walter in Ashkirk whose widow Margaret Falside and son and heir Walter are recorded in Selkirk in 1539 acknowledging receipt of interest from the subtenants in Ashkirk and Falside. **Sir Walter** 'Wicked Wat' (1499/1500–1552) 9th Laird of Buccleuch and Branxholm, son of Sir Walter, whom he succeeded in 1504, with a reinfeftment of his lands in 1516 and a 'retour' in 1517. In 1508 he had a charter of Branxholme and Kirkurd. His 'tutor' when he was a minor was Walter of Howpasley. In 1512 he was feued the lands of Deloraine, Warleshope and Eldinhope, along with his mother Elizabeth Ker. He was probably made a knight on the eve of Flodden and is said to have been one of the few Scots noblemen to have escaped the battle. Throughout most of his life there was conflict with the Douglases and the Kers of Cessford, as well as many Border raids. In 1515/6 he and his mother Elizabeth had a 'notorial transumpt of papal indulgences' seeking a condessor to absolve them from all crimes and sins. In 1519 and again in 1524 (confirmed in 1525) he was appointed Bailie of lands belonging to Melrose Abbey, including Ringwoodfield, but also 'Melroseland', Ettrick, Rodono, Eskdalemuir and East Teviotdale; this was said to be for the 'divers diligent labours and travails' that he and his family and friends had done towards the Abbey, and the appointment was hereditary afterwards. In the 1524 charter he was assigned the farms of Northhouse and Thirlestane for his fee. In 1523 he and his wife Elizabeth Carmichael had a regrant of the family charter of the Barony of Eckford. In 1524 he was imprisoned in Edinburgh over a dispute with the Queen-Dowager over lands in Ettrick Forest, but he managed to escape. Later in 1524 he was part of an unsuccessful coup in Edinburgh, along with the Earls of Angus and Lennox and others. In July 1525 there was also remission to a group containing him (and William, Master of Glencairn) for a breach of peace and crime committed in Edinburgh, upon condition that they submit to punishment by the King, and that they help in 'repressing of murmurs among the people and among strangers'; on the back of this document is an obligation to them for 'the slauchtir of Duchemen, etc.' In 1525 he was part of a bond among Border Barons to assist the Earl of Angus in keeping the peace. In 1526 he was pardoned (as leader of a large number of Borderers) for his role in gathering 'in feir of weir' in Edinburgh and then attempting to capture the Earl of Arran at Stirling (the events probably taking place a couple of years earlier). Also in 1526 he led a group of Scotts, Elliots and their followers to try to capture the young James V from the control of the Earl of Angus at Skirmish Field, near Melrose. This battle against Angus and his local supporters (the Kers and Homes) led to the loss of many men, and also the death of Ker of Cessford, which fuelled the later feud with the Kerrs. He was exiled for this act, but had remission along with several other Scotts and Turnbulls in 1527. There was a document of 1526/7 directing Archibald, Earl of Angus and others not to harm him, as well as Walter Scott of Synton, John Cranston of that Ilk and their followers. He was summoned to appear in Selkirk in 1527, according to a royal breve. He was fully pardoned in 1527/8 (probably because the young King had encouraged him in the attack at Skirmish Field) and was made Principal Cupbearer to the King, as well as Warden of the western part of the Middle March. In 1528 he was charged, by the King and his Lords who were at Jedburgh and Melrose, to show his support to the King; he came 'in ane ledderin cote and ane blak bonet on his heid' ready to obey the King's commands. And in 1529 there was also royal ratification of an Act of Parliament stating that he had come to Melrose specifically at the request of the King and so was innocent of treason. In 1527 he had an agreement with James Murray of Falahill to end the feud between the Scotts and Murrays. In 1528 he was 'oversman' to the arbitrators chosen to decide on the succession to the lands of Borthaugh. Also in 1528 he had a discharge from the King for paying the non-entry fees for the Lordship of Bedrule; he also had the right to arrange the marriage of the heir of Bedrule. He infefted his son and heir David in all of his lands in 1528. In 1528/9 he had a 'discharge' from Patrick, Earl of Bothwell,

for his wardship and related fees and 'non-entry' fees associated with several local Scotts. In 1529 he also received Angus's former Lordship of Jedforest. About the same time he also had remission for 'breaking ward' from Blackness Castle. In 1530 he came 'in the King's will' for the murder of John, Lord Flemming, and was fined for not entering 6 men for the same crime. Shortly after the raid on Border thieves, which James V arranged in 1530, he slew the 'verrie crewall Thief' Robert Johnstone 'to gratiffie the King', but this led to a feud with the Johnstones. In 1530/1 he received the hereditary office of bailie of the monastery of Melrose. In 1531 he was entered in ward in Borthwick Castle (for unspecified crimes), his surety being Sir James Hamilton. In 1532 there was remission for Simon Armstrong and Clement Crozier for the 'tresonabil taking of Walter Scot of Branxhelm, knycht, in cumpany with Inglismen, and tresonabill inbringing of thaim within the realme'. In 1532 he was one of the local men appointed by the King to a commission to capture some Croziers, Elliots and Foresters for raiding Teviotdale. Also in 1532 he is probably the Sir Walter who, along with Robert, made a public complaint in Selkirk about John Hepburn 'pretended rector of Hawyk' who had claimed teinds from them and then acted to have them excommunicated. In 1532 the Earl of Northumberland burned Branxholme Tower and he made a retaliatory raid into England, laying waste Northumberland as far as the River Beamish, with a force of 3,000 men. In 1533 he complained in Selkirk that a precept from Alexander 'Carmag', to remove him from certain lands 'had na officiar nemmit ... was of na strencht norcht valour'. In 1534 the King discharged him of the bond he had made for the good behaviour of Adam and Gavin Turnbull. His charter for the lands of Westhouses and Easter Mains of Hassendean was revoked by the King in 1535, as well as his charter of the superiority of the lands of Harden. This was for supposedly helping Lord Dacre burn Denholm and Cavers in 1535, for which he was briefly imprisoned; his estates were only restored in 1542/3 (as ratified by Queen Mary in 1545). In 1538 he was accused of 'intromitting' over lands in Jedforest that had previously belonged to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In 1539 he issued an instruction that Douglas of Cavers should not deal with certain (unspecified) lands. Also in 1539 he had a bond (along with his son David and Robert of Allanhaugh) with the Depute Sheriff of Selkirk regarding the illegitimacy of Thomas, son of Adam. In the Exchequer Rolls of 1540 there are records of payments made to the 'King's shepherds' in his lands of parts of Ringwoodfield, Broadlee, Philhope, Bellendean, Buccleuch and Eskdalemoor; this was presumably since he had temporarily forfeited these lands to the Crown. In 1540 the was in ward when the King gave him permission to pursue legal actions, particularly against Janet, daughter of Walter of Howpasley. Around 1540 he (along with Robert of Wamphray) was released on condition that he help keep peace on the Border, with 2 of their friends to remain in ward as pledges; he also agreed to take on the rule of Eskdale, Ewesdale and Wauchopedale if Lord Maxwell did not take it, and also to assist Lord Bothwell at Hermitage. In 1540/1 several other noblemen served as caution for him when he was prisoner in Edinburgh Castle. Then in 1541 he appeared in Elgin as instructed by the King and was odered to stay north of the Spey and later to remain within Dumbarton. Also in that year he raised an action against Scott of Allanhaugh (who must have been a close relative) for attacking his wife with a Jedburgh staff. Furthermore he was accused of being responsible for the death of Englishman Jenkin Pott, along with Dand Ker. He could be the Walter who was 'provost for the time' in 1541/2 in Selkirk. In 1542 he was also accused of stealing the King's own sheep from the lands of Melrose Abbey; presumably such activity led to his later nickname 'Wicked Wat'. Also in 1542 there was a letter summoning him to appear before the King. Another letter of 1542/3 certifies that his livestock and goods, which had been held by the Captain of Crawford are to be returned to him. Also in 1542/3 a letter from Mary, Queen of Scots, entitles him to speak and deal with Englishmen; this is confirmed in 1547, with permission for him to 'intercommune with the Protector, army, and council of England'. In 1543 he was made hereditary Keeper of Newark Castle (through the patronage of Cardinal Beaton, who was related to his 3rd wife). In 1543 he signed the 'Secret Bond' with Cardinal Beaton, resisting English plans for the infant Queen Mary (to marry Prince Edward of England). Also in 1543 he was chosen as Provost of Selkirk. He led large Scots contingents at Ancrum Moor in 1544 and Pinkie in 1547. It is said that it was his suggestion that the Scots fight on foot at Ancrum Moor, this leading the English to imagine they were abandoning the battle and thus to mount a disatrous attack. However, he was also imprisoned twice in Edinburgh for opposing Margaret.

In 1544 the Abbot of Newbattle gave 100 merks for 19 years to him and his son William for the 'grete plesouris and steid done and to be done' for defending the abbey's lands and steadings from 'thieves and broken men'. Also in 1544 he made an arrangement with Marion Pringle, widow of Andrew Ker of Primside over rentals on her lands of Broadmeadows. In 1544 he was granted lands in Ettrick Forest (including 'Gawlayschellis', and in 1546/7 was granted the tower at Hassendean (and other lands) by Melrose Abbey. In 1545 a Parliamentary decree put him at the head of 125 of the 500 horsemen who were mustered in Teviotdale. Also in 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. In 1547 he aroused the enmity of the Kers of Cessford, who instigated Lord Grey to lead a raiding party, which burned and pillaged Hawick, Selkirk and his lands in the valleys of the Ale, Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, Slitrig and Borthwick, as well as killing his mother in Catslack Tower. In 1547/8 he was involved in a bond of loyalty to the Crown along with the Kers. In 1548/9 he was granted the lands of Easter Craik, which had been forfeited by John Cockburn of Ormiston; this was for service defending the kingdom against the English and 'for the great losses and burning of his lands'. In 1548 he had a letter from Mary of Guise (the Queen Dowager) supporting him in all endeavours, in return for his 'band of manrent'. Also in 1548 he received ward of the lands belonging to Turnbull of Minto, until the heir was of lawful age. In 1549 he was (re)appointed Provost of Selkirk. In 1549 he petitioned the Lords of Council for the right to post summonses at the market crosses of Jedburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Haddington, Hawick and Melrose for Walter Ker of Cessford, John Kerr of Ferniehirst and others who had helped the English in the spoliation of the Borders, and also of attacking his lands at Newark, within Ettrick Forest and in the Borthwick valley. He was made Warden of (half of) the Middle Marches in 1550 (between Minto Craig and Craik Cross) and also Warden and Justiciar of Liddesdale in 1550/1, with permission to hold courts and in pursuing fugitives 'burn their dwellings, and put their families to fire and sword'. In 1550 John, Archbishop of St. Andrews had a bond of maintenance with him, in response to his bond of manrent. In 1551 there were letters from the Queen, to be proclaimed at market crosses, in support of his work as Warden, and an Act of the Privy Council brought by him for the same purpose, laying down rules that were expected also to be imposed by the English Wardens. Also in 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh', his name appearing first. In 1551/2 there is a 'letter of inhibition' by him against Walter Ker of Cessford and others to prevent them disposing of property to avoid paying his claimed damages. In the middle of 1552 he had a letter excusing him of attendance at inquests etc., on account of his duties as Warden and since he was 'now past the dait of lx zeris'. He was slain on Edinburgh High Street by Ker supporters and is buried at St. Mary's in Hawick. The gravestone of his natural son, Sir Walter of Goldielands, eulogises thus: 'the valiant Laird of Bvcklevch yat vas slane crevelie be ye Kerris in Edinburgh vithin ye nicht being vnaccvmpaneit vith his friendis or servandis onlie except tva of his dependeris attending on him not respecting nor svspecting thair intentivne: This happinit in September the 53 zeir of his age ye zeir of God 1552'. He married 3 times and had several children, including: Sir David, who died unmarried; Sir William of Kirkurd, who died just a few months before him, but whose son Walter succeeded; Walter; David of Stobicote; John; Grizel, who married William, 7th Lord Borthwick, and later John Cairncross of Colmslie; Dorothy; Janet, who married John Cranston of Cranston, and later Robert Scott of Haining; Margaret, who probably married Robert Scott of Thirlestane; and Christian. One of his illegitimate sons was Sir Walter of Goldielands. Another daughter may have been Jean, who married Robert Elliot of Redheugh and later Gavin Eliott of Stobs. In 1519/20 he entered into a marriage contract to marry his daughter Janet, (or failing her, another daughter, Christian, or any other woman he named!) to John, son of James Gledstains of Cocklaw; however, it is unclear who married Gledstains in the end. The contract also stated that if Cocklaw was inherited in the female line, then the heir should marry his son John. In 1551 he was appointed 'tutor-dative' to his nephew and heir Walter, son of David. But he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Walter (so there is some confusion here). His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Carmichael of that Ilk; she died before 1530, after giving him his eldest 2 sons. In 1530/1 he secondly married Janet, daughter of Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, sister of one of his bitter enemies, and widow of George Turnbull of Bedrule. This marriage ended soon after in divorce, with no children. In 1546, as part of the marriage contract she was required to come to Lilliesleaf Kirk

to received a sum of money. His third wife was Janet, daughter of John Betoun (or Beaton) of Creich; she was the model for the 'Ladye' of the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' and survived her husband by 16 years. Her sister also married Sir Walter's son Sir William ('Whitecloak') – 'Bards long shall tell How Lord Walter fell! When startled burghers fled, afar, The furies of the Border war, When the streets of high Dunedin Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden And heard the slogan's deadly yell – Then the chief of Branksome fell' [SWS]. **Walter** (16th C.) witness to an instrument in Aberdeenshire in 1537, relating to lands in the Lordship of 'Keig and Monimvsk'. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in a transaction in Selkirk in 1541/2 as the 'well known man Walter Scot provost of Selkirk'. He is probably the same as one of the other local Walters. **Walter** (16th C.) listed as being 'in the Hanyng' in the 1526 pardon that a large number of Borderers had for attacking the Earl of Arran. He is there listed between William and George, tenants of Phaup, who may have been related. He was 'in Haining' when he witnessed documents in Selkirk in 1528 and 1529/30. He is also listed as 'in Haining' when part of an inquest in Jedburgh in 1533. He was probably the younger son of John of Haining, who died at Flodden, and who acted as 'tutor' to his nephew Thomas in the 1530s. In 1531 he was 'tutor of Haining' when his cousin John of Myres gave him his lands in Lilliesleaf. This was further confirmed in 1531/2, with Robert Turnbull (also tutor of Howden) as one of the witnesses. In 1531/2 he was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk. In 1532 he witnessed a document for Andrew Brydon, probably relating to lands owned by Sir Walter of Branxholme. He was 'tutor of Haynyng' in 1534 when his lands were described as lying to the east of Howden. Also in 1534 he promised to bind himself to Thomas Graham and John Brown. In 1535 he witnessed a couple of documents in Selkirk. When Thomas succeeded to the Haining in 1538, he requested payment of a fee as tutor. He witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1539 and was also on the inquest panel for Alexander Lauder succeeding to Todrig. Perhaps the same Walter in Haining occupied the Crown lands of Haining and Hyndhope in 1541. In 1542 he (along with Walter in Headshaw) is mentioned giving advice to Robert regarding leasing part of Hartwoodburn. **Walter** of Roberton (16th C.) son of John of Roberton, who was mentioned several times in the 1520s. He is recorded in 1535 in a charter executed at Selkirk in which he sold Roberton and Howcleuch to his 'brother-german' Stephen 'in Valis' (probably 'Walls' in Dryfesdale, north of Lockerbie) and Stephen's son John. Also in 1535 in Selkirk he asked for clemency from Robert Hunter for his part in the killing of his brother John Hunter; the circumstances of this killing are not given. In 1536 he was 'son and heir of the deceased John Scot of Robertoune' when he received money from Michael Scott of Aikwood for the lands of 'Hirdmenstoun' (presumably Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish). He was not able to write and so signed 'with my own hand at the pen'. He probably had no children of his own. **Walter** (16th C.) 2nd son of George of Borthaugh, by his 2nd wife, and younger brother of John (who had a different mother). There was a dispute in 1528 over the succession to the estates of Borthaugh, Commonside, Dryden and 'the Wallis in Drynisdaile' (probably the place now called 'St. Michael's Walls', in Dryfesdale near Lockerbie), because his father swore on his deathbed that he never had dispensation to marry his 1st wife, who was his cousin. The panel ruled in favour of his brother John, but gave him the '40s land of the Quhomnis, and 40s land of Woltoun Greyne', along with a 10-shilling land in 'sum uthir peciable and proffatable place'. These were probably 'Whames' and somewhere around 'Wiltonburn' perhaps. **Walter** (16th C.) son of John, Burgess of Selirk. In 1532/3 he was given sasine of half of his father's land, which was one quarter of East Haining, with his mother Margaret Scott to be reserved a redemption. He may be the same Walter who held lands in East Haining in 1543. **Walter** (16th C.) baker in Edinburgh. In 1541 he was tenant in 'Kirksteid of Farmynhope' in the Yarrow valley. This was adjacent to Dryhope. He was thus probably related to Scotts in that area. He was baker to James V and Mary of Guise. Probably the same baker in Edinburgh had a son Alexander (d.bef. 1551), whose grandson, Alexander of 'the Dene' (i.e. Dean village) was involved in legal cases over property in Gray's Close around 1600. **Walter** 'Wat' of Synton and Stirches (d.c.1561) eldest son of Robert of Stirches and Synton. His brothers were William and probably David. He was known as 'Watty Fire-the-Braes'. He is referred to as the 9th or 10th Laird of Synton, but there appears to be much confusion with his grandfather, Walter. There is also confusion over precisely who was the first Scott of Harden, but it may have been this Walter (or his father Robert, or brother William). He is

probably the 'Walteri Scott de Styrkschaw' whose brother William was a witness to the 1507/8 document relating to the tower in Hawick 'between the bridges' for the Scotts of Whitchesters. He may be the Walter of Synton who was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the lands of Alemoor in 1509. He is probably the Walter, son of the deceased Robert, who is recorded owning a 5 merk land in Synton in 1510 (in an indenture for neighbouring lands between the Erskines and Kerrs). He transfered the lands of Harden to his brother William, according to a sasine of 1512, as confirmed in a charter of 1535 (except apparently for one acre of land at the eastern side). In 1517 he was on the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1519/20 he was listed as someone who could give permission to change the details of a marriage contract between the Scotts of Buccleuch and the Gledstains. He was probably the Walter of Synton who appeared before the Lords at Edinburgh in 1524/5 to swear an oath to keep the peace in support of the Earl of Angus, who was Warden, and the Walter 'of Syntoun' who was listed on the pardon of 1526 for a large number of Borderers who had attacked the Earl of Arran. Additionally he was named in the letter of treason, nominally written by King James V, for his role in the Skirmish at Melrose, led by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. However, in 1526/7 he was among the local lairds given remission for mustering their supporters at Melrose (i.e. Skirmish Field) and Linlithgow. And there was a document of 1526/7 directing Archibald, Earl of Angus and others not to harm him, as well as Walter Scott of Branxholme, John Cranston of that Ilk and their followers. Also in 1527 he witnessed the agreement ending the feud between Sir Walter of Branxholme and James Murray of Falahill. He was part of the arbitration panel to decide on the dispite succession of the lands of Borthaugh in 1528. He was also probably the 'Walter Scot in Syntone' recorded in a discharge of 'non-entry' in 1528/9 between the Earl of Bothwell and several local Scotts; there he was holder of the lands of Boonraw and Outersiderig, as well as Alemoor. He was mentioned in the indenture of 1529 to attempt to end the feud between the Scotts and the Kerrs, and also mentioned in 1535 in the valuation for lands of the Archbishop of St. Andrews. In 1529/30 he witnessed a pledge relating to crimes done against George of Linton by Robert Elliot 'alias Flaskvod' and in 1530 witnessed a document for Robert Turnbull of Philiphaugh, in which Philip acted as an official. In 1531 he, along with his brother-in-law Adam and Walter Veitch were involved in a dispute over the succession to Synton with John and William Veitch. In 1531/2 he was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk. In 1532 he acted as an arbitrator for Isabel Murray in a dispute with her son Walter in Headshaw. In 1532/3 he was witness to a request for an inquest into succession for the deceased John of Roberton. In 1534 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for John Waugh of Heap. He may be the Walter 'in Sintoun' who in 1537 was warned to remove himself and his servants from some lands belonging to Andrew Ker of Greenhead; his procurator was Thomas and another Walter was among the witnesses. He also witnessed the installation of Simon Scott as Rector of Rankilburn. He was witness to a charter of 1540 in which Simon Scott of Fenwick resigned lands of Nether Harden to William Scott of Harden. He may be the Walter 'in Syntoun' recorded in 1541 as tenant of half of the lands of Huntlee, as well as Whitehaugh Brae, Langhope and Dodbank (in Ettrick). In 1544 he witnessed a transaction for Sir Walter of Branxholme and Marion Pringle. In 1547/8 he was one of the supporters of Sir Walter of Branxholme when they had a bond, along with the Kerrs, who had sided with the English at Pinkie and burned Hawick, etc. In 1550 he was one of 10 Scotts who signed a bond with the Queen, to keep good order and deliver up criminals. Also in 1550 he was one of the 2 curators for James Crichton of Cranston Riddell (step-son of Sir Walter of Branxholme). In 1551 he was surety for Robert Ormiston of New Hall (later of Old Melrose) and Robert's nephew James Ormiston of that Ilk. In 1553/4 he was listed (transcribed 'of Lyntoun') among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. In 1561 he was (along with Thomas of Haining and Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee) cited by the Privy Council for non-appearance; his son Robert appeared in his place and promised to produce 'Hob Flescheour', who was accused of theft in Berwick. He married Marjorie, daughter of William Cockburn of Henderland, and secondly married a Riddell (perhaps Margaret, daughter of James of that Ilk). In some early histories it is claimed that he (or his son perhaps) married a Riddell who was his father's second wife's younger sister, It was probably his son John who was entered in ward in Borthwick Castle in 1530/1, along with William, son of Robert in Allanhaugh. His eldest son John (by his first marriage) probably predeceased

him. Robert, a son to his 2nd wife, was probably the progenitor of the Scotts of Whitslade and Stirches, while a 3rd son, Thomas, was probably ancestor of the Whitehaughbrae branch. His son Walter (although this could be an error for his grandson) is recorded in 1561 when he entered Sandy Fletcher for crimes against an Englishman. Scott of Satchells also suggests other sons (William of Huntly and James of Satchells), but these seem unclear. His 8 daughters were said by Scott of Satchells to have married (in order): the Laird of Black Ormiston; Langlands of that Ilk (possibly James if this was the mid-1500s); the Laird of 'Tofturnbull' (although it is unclear where this is, perhaps a Turnbull of Tofts); the Laird of 'Ailmour' (presumably Alemoor, although it is unclear who this could be); the Laird of Falnash' (presumably an Elliot); the Laird of 'Chapel-Middelmiss' (possibly William Middlemas of Chapel in Lilliesleaf Parish); a daughter who is missed out; and the youngest who firstly married Philip Scott of Kirkhope (brother of Robert of Thirlestane), secondly Walter Scott of Woll (and not William, as stated in one source, although it is still unclear who this was) and thirdly Alexander Chisholme of Parkhill (who did in fact exist in the late 16th century). He may have been referred to as 'Auld Synton', and is supposed to have died at the age of 90. It is suggested that he gave up the lands of Synton (although not the designation) to his eldest son John, and then lived himself at Whitslade, which he inherited through his first wife. His 2nd wife died at Whitslade in 1585 – 'He was a worthy Gentleman, And kept a great Menzie: There was ninety years past o're his head Before that he did die' [CWS]. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Assindane' (i.e. Hassendean) in 1537. This was in a (poorly preserved) document in the Selkirk Protocol Books in which he was a witness for a transaction involving Katherine Scott and her sister Janet. Adam was another witness and may have been related. Perhaps the same Walter was recorded as 'in Hassindene' in 1564 when his son James was one of the men tried (along with Elliots of Horsleyhill and others) for the murder of David of Hassendean. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Fausyd' (i.e. Falside) in 1537, in a document also mentioning Alan Pringle, Margaret Pringle and messenger John Cob. **Walter** of Stirches (16th C.) recorded as 'Walter Scot of Styrkschaw' in 1528/9 when he was a witness to a discharge of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, related to several local Scotts. Walter of Synton is mentioned there, showing that they were not the same man (which is confusing). **Walter** (15th/16th C.) successor to Philip of Whitehaugh (and Heap). He succeeded to Wester Heap in 1532. He married Janet, daughter of Walter Scott of Headshaw. His sons were: William, who died unmarried; and Walter, who sold the estate to his uncle Robert of Headshaw. **Walter** (d.bef. 1535) owner of 3 husbandlands in Denholm. His widow Janet Scott had sasine of these land in 1535, at that time occupied by William Davidson, Archibald Turnbull and James Hobkirk. The 'bailies in that part' were William Cranston and James 'Spuin'. **Walter** 'Wat' (d.bef. 1550) recorded as being called 'of teviddaile' in 1550 when his son William took sasine for the lands of Colifort in the Slitrig valley. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Walter** (16th C.) tenant of Todshawhaugh, recorded in 1549 when tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme complained about their farms being burned by a group of Englishmen and Kers in the previous year. He was probably related to William 'callit Wille of Todsschawhauch' who was a resident of Whames at the same time. He was 'in Todschaw haucht' when his son Adam witnessed a marriage agreement in Lilliesleaf in 1563. **Walter** (16th C.) listed among people who were owed money by William Scott, younger of Branxholme, when he died in 1552. He is listed as 'Waltero Scot in Hawick'. He may be related to some of the near contemporary men who were 'in Hawick'. **Walter** (16th C.) Bailie for John Wemyss of that Ilk. He was recorded in a memorandum in Perthshire in 1554. Allan was a witness and possibly related. **Walter** (16th C.) tenant in 'Ladinvrguhard' or 'Ladynvrquhard' (i.e. Leden Urquhart) in Perthshire. In 1556 he was surety in a legal document relating to the yearly payment of grain from these lands. **Walter** (16th C.) became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1559/60. He was a 'sclater' and his 'Dutie given to Lord Setoun, provost, be right of his office'. **Walter** of Dryhope (16th C.) recorded in 1573 when, along with Sir Walter of Birkenside (and Howpasley), they were to enter into ward in Edinburgh a man from Laidhope. Perhaps the same Walter of Dryhope was in 1599 list among other Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts, but may be the same as a contemporary Walter. **Sir Walter** 'Wat' of Goldielands (1531/2–1596) natural son of 'Wicked Wat', to

an unknown mother. He was sometimes referred to as 'the Laird's Wat'. It is said that his father built the tower at Goldielands for him, but if so this must have been shortly before his murder in 1552. He led the Scotts during the minority of the heir to Buccleuch (possibly for an extended period, since there was no heir of age for more than 30 of the subsequent years). He must thus have been powerful and important locally, so it is odd that so little is known about him. He is probably the 'Walter Scot sone naturale of umquhile Walter Scot of Broxholme Knycht' who is listed among Scotts who appeared before the Privy Council in 1562 to promise to end their feud with the Kers. He appeared personally as leader of the Scotts when they made a bond to keep the peace with the Kers of Cessford and others in 1564. He and James Gledstains of Cocklaw presented a number of Hawick residents at a court case in 1574, possibly related to a raid. Also in that year he was one of the witnesses to the last testament of Sir Walter of Branxholme (being transcribed as 'of Gorlandis' and 'Gordelandis'). Additionally in 1574 he was one of the noblemen appointed to resolve the dispute between the Johnstones and Maxwells. He was probably the 'Laird's Wat', who was present at the Raid of the Redeswire in 1575. Also in 1575 he had an assurance with Lord Borthwick. In 1577 he was referred to as the effective leader of the Scotts in a letter from Walter Ker of Cessford to the Regent Morton. In 1576 he was cautioner for several Borderers accused of rieving and in he was a representative of Johnsone of that Ilk in an agreement between the Johnstones and Maxwells. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned (he was surety for several men). He was then found liable for the fines, which, if he failed to pay, would be taken from his goods or lands. In 1579 he was Bailie Depute of the Regality of Melrose, having been appointed by James Douglas, Earl of Morton (who was tutor to the young Sir Walter of Branxholme and Buccleuch) when he gave possession of the lands of 'Elestoun' (or 'Illistoun') to Robert of Haining; in 1580 he was in duspute with this same Robert, who claimed that, as Provost of Selkirk, he had appointed Robert as Depute Provost. In 1579/80 he was a witness in Kirkhouses for a case between Dalgleishes and Scotts. In 1580, the Earl of Morton (Walter of Branxholme's legal guardian) made a promise on his behalf for the behaviour of 'Branxhelme's men dwelling in Teviotdaill'. In 1580 he was the Bailie of Buccleuch who raised a party to follow those who had raided the Gladstains' farm at Meikle Whitlaw; he was wounded and captured along with about 40 others, when they were set upon by a large group of Armstrongs and Elliots on their return through Liddesdale. He had to arrange to pay Lancie Armstrong, Laird of Whithaugh, for their release. But he, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and Robert Elliot of Redheugh complained to the Privy Council, and the attackers were all denounced as rebels. Also in 1580 he is recorded serving as Provost of Selkirk (presumably in place of the young Sir Walter of Buccleuch) when Robert of Haining complained that he had reneged on appointing him as Depute Provost; in 1581 he was recorded as Provost when a man was imprisoned in Selkirk Tolbooth. In 1580/1 he was referred to as 'baillie, and appointit to answer for the landis and tennentis of the Lard of Bukcleuch'. In 1580/1 he witnessed an agreement to settle a dispute between George of Synton and Walter of Stirches regarding the lands of Synton Mill. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement for a dispute between Adam of Bonnington and Robert of Haining and another agreement between Margaret, widow of William of Burnfoot and her son William. Also in 1581 he was among a list of Border Lairds who denounced their bonds with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In 1581 he promised to the King to answer for the behaviour of the men dwelling on Walter Scott of Buccleuch's lands and in particular was also directed in 1581 to find caution for Walter of Headshaw and associates, who had failed to appear. However, that same year he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. He was entered into ward in Edinburgh Castle in 1581, with his cautioners being Robert and Mungo, Burgesses of Edinburgh, along with James Gledstains of Cocklaw, the amount being £2000. Later Paul Doig of Coldoch was his cautioner in case he should 'brek the assurance' for crimes committed by the Scotts on Dand Elliot of Braidlie by Robert of Headshaw and others. Additionally in 1581 he was allied with James Gledstains of Cocklaw and Robert Elliot of Redheugh when they had a set of complaints made against them to the Privy Council by Martin of Braidlie, Simon Armstrong of Mangerton and Lance Armstrong of Whithaugh; he was clearly acting as chief of the Scotts at that time. He was denounced as a rebel in 1583 for non-appearance, when he was recorded as 'chamberlain of Atrik Forrest'. He was 'Wat Scot of

Goldelandis' among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. About the same time he led the signatories on a bond of support for the Warden of the Middle Marches, Sir Thomas Ferniehirst. He witnessed the 1586 marriage contract between Margaret Ker and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Also in 1586 he was listed among leaders in upper Teviotdale. He was appointed as a Parliamentary Commissioner for Roxburghshire in about 1588. He had a 'Band of Association' in 1589 with about 50 men of his clan; this proscribed any Scotts from taking land from each other, transgressions going before a panel of 5 of their number, a similar rule even applying of he himself encroached upon any of his kinsmen's possessions. In 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. In about 1590 he was listed among a large number of landed men in the Borders and in 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1590 his cautioner was Sir John Edmonson of that Ilk and he himself acted as cautioner for Robert of Burnfoot, Walter of Howpasley and James Gledstains of that Ilk. In 1591/2 his sons Walter, David and William were listed among 200 Scotts and others accused of stealing 4000 sheep, 200 cows and 40 horses from the Tweedy's lands of Drumelzier and Dreva; it was later declared that the men were not tenants of Walter of Buccleuch, but chiefly dependent on him, in the absence of the Laird of Buccleuch, and since he had already appeared before the Privy Council, the men were ordered to pay the Tweedys for what had been taken. Also in 1591/2 he acted as surety for William Elliot of Hartsgarth. In 1592 he was instructed (along with Gideon Murray) to demolish Harden and Dryhope, because of Walter of Harden's involvement in the Falkland Raid. In 1594 he is described as 'cosin and deputie' to Sir Walter of Branxholme in an indenture that he had with his English counterpart, servant of Lord Scrope. His son was also Walter and was probably present at the rescue of Kinmont Willie; however, some have suggested that this was him, but being about the age of 64 at the time it seems improbable. He died later in the same year that the rescue of Kinmont Willie took place. He was buried in the vaults at St. Mary's, and his tombstone was removed in 1863 for preservation in the Museum. There are actually two stones, one headed 'Valter Scot his Genealogie' where he is recorded as 'Valter Scot of Govdilandis', son of 'Sir Valter Scot the valiant Laird of Bvcklevch yat vas slane crevelie be ye Kerris in Edinburgh'. A second stone, cut in high relief records 'HIS QVALITIES', namely 'Heir lyis bvrit visdome & virthines Heir lyis bvreit trevth & honestie Heir lyis bvreit fridome & gentres Heir lyis bvreit manheid & cheritie Heir lyis bvreit lairgenes & lavtie Heir lyis bvreit hap and experience Heir lyis bvreit pietie & diligence Glorie be to God for althings'. Both stones were stencilled after discovery by Sir James Murray. Another stone bears his arms, with the Buccleuch arms crossed by the bar of illegitimacy. The name of his wife is not known. He was succeeded by his son Walter and had other sons including David and William. He may also have had an illegitimate son, Charles of Crumhaugh, as well as a daughter who married Robert of Glack (but this may have been a later generation). A record of 1620 mentions Robert, 'brother natural' to Sir Walter of Goldielands (his son), showing that he had another son, Robert – 'The laird Watt did weil indeed, His friends stude stoutly by himsell . . . ' [CPM]. **Walter** (d.c.1553) son of David and nephew of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, to whom he was heir (although this seems confusing). His uncle was appointed as his tutor in 1551, but died the following year. Assuming there isn't simply an error, he must have died about the same time, since his cousin, also Walter, son of Sir William of Kirkurd, succeeded to the Buccleuch titles. **Walter** (d.bef. 1555) son of Michael of Aikwood. It is claimed in one genealogy that he was the eldest son, but his brother William was recorded as their father's heir in 1541. In 1543 he was infefted by his father in his half of Kershope (on Ettrick). He was recorded in 1555 when his brother Robert of Bowhill was served heir to his half steading called 'Westsyd de Kershop' in Ettrick. **Walter** (16th C.) son and heir of Robert in Howford. In 1539 there is a marriage contract between him and Elizabeth, daughter of Marion Dalgleish (who was niece of Adam Dalgleish of Deuchar). His own 'gudschir' (either grandfather or perhaps uncle) was recorded being George in Blindhaugh. It appears that Marion Dalgleish was his stepmother and hence the marriage contract was with his step-sister. In 1539 he was still not old enough to marry, and it is unclear if the marriage took place. **Walter** of Harden (d.c.1563) possibly son of William 'Boltfoot', 1st Laird of Harden. However, it is unclear if there really is an extra Walter between 'Boltfoot' and 'Auld Wat o Harden'. If

he existed, he only lived for a couple of years beyond his father. Satchells suggests that he married a Riddell, daughter of his step-mother. His sons were Walter, 'Auld Wat o Harden' and William 'in the Mott'. **Sir Walter** (1548/9–74) 10th Laird of Buccleuch, succeeded his grandfather in 1553/4, his father Sir William of Kirkurd ('Whitecloak') having died first. His 'retour' of 1553/4 as heir to his deceased grandfather Sir Walter, mentions an impediment to his inheritance on account of the enmity of the Sheriffs of Roxburghshire and Peeblesshire towards his kinsmen and friends. In 1554/5 it is recorded in a sasine that his tutor was Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. He is stated in one charter as achieving his majority in 1561. He signed a bond with the Kers in 1564/5, attempting to end the family feud (it contains the names of many of his supporters and retainers of the time, including Sir Walter of Goldielands, who appeared personally); it is promised the Scotts and Kerrs will 'leif in perfite amité, lufe, and Cristiane nychtburheid', and marriages are arranged between his sister Janet and Thomas, son of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, as well as his father's sister Janet with George, son of Andrew Kerr of Faldonside. However, another feud errupted with the Elliots in 1564, perhaps sparked by the murder of David of Hassindean. This led to raids into Elliot lands in Liddesdale and counter-raids on his lands in Teviotdale, including the burning of Hawick in 1565. In one such raid he and his men slew 7 Elliots and Croziers, while some of those from Liddesdale raided the Hawick area, killing one man and stealing cattle. In 1565/6 he was made Captain of Newark Castle. He was a devoted supporter of Mary Queen of Scots, raiding England with Kerr of Ferniehirst, expecting the Regent Moray to have been assassinated. In retaliation the Earl of Sussex and Lord Scrope blew up Branxholme and laid waste the lands around Hawick. In 1568/9 he signed another contract with the Kerrs relating to the murder of his grandfather; this time Sir Andrew Ker of Hirsel, James Kerr of Corbet, Walter Hogg and their kin agreed to come to the church of Melrose to apologise, and the grandson of Sir Andrew was to marry Elizabeth Murray, his sister. His armorial seal of 1568 is the first to show supporters, in this case 2 bucks. In 1569 he signed the bond for suppressing thieves on the Border and in that same year was served heir to his uncle David in Roxburghshire Sheriff Court. In early 1569 he apparently (according at a case before the Lords of Council 4 years later) despoiled some of what was left of Melrose Abbey, carrying away a great deal of the 'stanis tymmer leid irne and glas of the said kirk'; he sold it to some burgesses of Selkirk, Dame Isobel Ker of Cessford and others, but claimed he was preserving the Abbey from the English army and promised to spend the same money to repair it. Also in 1569 he was obliged to enter someone in court in Dumfries. Additionally in 1569 he was found liable for the sureties for the Elliots of Falnash, Gorrenberry and Dodburn, who had not appeared, with his lands and goods to be held if he did not pay. He brought a 'letter of inhibition' against the teinds of the Kirks of Cavers and Hassendean in 1570, suggesting some local dispute. Also in 1570 he signed a bond on behalf of his kin, friends, etc., for keeping the peace on the Border. He had Branxholme Castle rebuilt in 1571. He was a principal leader in the 1571 raid on Stirling to seize the Regent Lennox, where he was captured and was for a while imprisoned in Castle Doune. In 1573 he was re-appointed as Captain, Constable and Keeper of Newark Castle and as Bailie and Chamberlain of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest. Also in 1573 he served as surety for some Borderers and signed the 'Band of Roxburgh'. He was responsible for paying an English 'bill' of £3600 Scots after Ralph Ker broke ward in England. In 1574 he was witness to a discharge between Cranston of that Ilk and Douglas of Cavers relating to the lands of Denholm. At a very young age (in 1567/8) he was contracted to marry Margaret, daughter of David Douglas, 7th Earl of Angus. She continued the rebuilding of Branxholme after his death, later married Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell and died in 1640. His children included: Sir Walter, who became 1st Lord of Buccleuch; Margaret, who was executor of his will (and was said to have married Robert Scott of Thirlestane, but this would appear to be confusion with her great aunt); and Mary, who married William Elliot of Larriston. He was only 25 years old when he died. His 'testament' (registered with the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1574) describes the numbers of sheep and cattle he owned on his various farms, as well as mentioning several Hawick residents, and is an invaluable record of details of local farming and business life 4½ centuries ago – 'The good Lord Walter was Sir William's Son, The better in Teviot-dale shall never come' [CWS]. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded as witness to an instrument of sasine in 1569 for the lands of Crook; he is 'Walter Scot there', meaning he resided near Crook.

It is possible he is connected with the nearly contemporary Scotts in Orchard. **Walter** of Headshaw (d.bef. 1593) son of Philip. He is probably the Walter, son of Philip of Headshaw who is listed on the 1526 remission for Borders men for supporting the Homes in an attack on the Earl of Arran; he must have been quite young at the time. He is listed as being 'in Edschawe' in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1532 when he declared that John Riddell of that Ilk and William Scott of Harden were his arbiters in his dispute with Elizabeth (probably an error for Isabel) Murray. He is also described as 'in Eteschaw' in 1533 when he was part of a panel at a Jedburgh inquest for a dispute over the lands of Longnewton. In 1535 he complained that his dispute with his stepmother Isabel Murray had not been resolved 3 years earlier; this makes it clear that he was son of Philip of Headshaw (and Philip's first wife). In 1539 he was on the inquest panel for Alexander Lauder succeeding to Todrig. He is listed among the friends who would vouch for Alan Mithag in 1539/40. In 1541 he is recorded being 'in Edschaw' and occupying the lands of Hartwoodburn. He also in 1541 assigned his brother Robert one quarter of Hartwoodburn. His 'brother german' Robert is recorded in a Selkirk document in 1541/2. In 1542 he is mentioned giving advice to Robert (probably his brother) regarding leasing part of Hartwoodburn. In 1542/3 his 'sergeant' William Donaldson had 2 of his horses appraised in Selkirk. He witnessed a transactions for Thomas in Haining in 1543/4. He is 'of Edschaw' among a group of Scotts who signed a bond with the Queen in 1550 to keep order and hand over criminals. In 1553/4 he was listed among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. He witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1561. He was listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. He is recorded as of 'Edschaw' in a panel of 1564 to hear the case involving Scotts and Elliots accused of killing David Scott of Hassendean. Also in 1564 he is probably the 'Guidman of Eidschaw' who was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1569 Robert of Thirlestane was caution for him. Also in 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting the superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. His son William was warded in 1571 and was also recorded swearing allegiance to the Crown and Regent in 1572/3, with James Langlands of that Ilk as surety. In 1573 he served as surety for several Borderers. In 1579 he witnessed a transaction involving Walter of Goldielands and Robert of Haining. Also in 1579 he was named as an executor for the children of the deceased Robert of Palace. In 1580 he signed a bond with William of Whitehaugh, assigning to him the east half of the lands of Whitehaugh, called 'the Pleucht Tylth', along with the lands of Deanheads, in the Barony of Wilton. Also in 1580 he witnessed an arrangement for certain payments to be made to the children of the deceased John of Blindhaugh. Additionally in 1580 his cautioners John Thomson and Richard Brown (both in Headshaw) made payment for him of £30 to Thomas Ker of Kippielaw for 10 bolls of oats. In 1580/1 he was a judge appointed on behalf of George of Synton in a dispute over ownership of Synton Mill with Walter of Stirches. Also in 1580/1 he sold a horse to Walter in Ashkirk, but the other Walter was unable to pay and so offered to enter him into a husbandland in Ashkirk. In 1581 he was accused of leading a group who attacked 2 sons of Martin Elliot of Braidlie as they rode past Headshaw, cutting off the hand of one, and seriously injuring the other. He was among a long list of Scotts summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1581, but failed to do so the first time, with Walter of Goldielands then ordered to find caution for him. Also in 1581 he and Dickson of Ormiston acted as cautioners for the Irvings of Bonshaw (and could not write his name on the document); this was discharged in 1582. In 1583/4 he and his brother William were among some Borderers denounced for failing to appear before the Privy Council. His servants John Johnston and John Thomson are also listed in a citation in 1583/4. Also in 1583/4 he was on a list of Borderers ordered by the Privy Council to render their houses for the King's use. In 1585 he witnessed a bond (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He could be the Walter 'of Ordschaw' who was denounced in 1598, along with John Turnbull in Minto, James Turnbull in Hassendean and James Langlands for not paying Selkirkshire taxes to the Lord of Newbattle. He is probably the Walter who married a daughter of Sir William 'Whitecloak' of Kirkurd. He had 2 sons: Robert, his heir; and another, possibly Walter, who was father of Robert of East Groundistone. He is also probably the Laird of

Headshaw whose daughter Janet married Walter of Whitehaugh. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded as 'in Bellhauch' when he was one of 32 men to sign the 1569 bond for suppression of Border thieves. His name occurs between Gledstains of Cocklaw and Scott of Tushielaw, so he was probably local. **Walter** (16th C.) Hawick resident described as 'gled Wattie Scot' in the will of Sir Walter of Buccleuch in 1574. He was owed £18 by Sir Walter's estate and listed along with many merchants and others. **Walter** of Hassendean (16th C.) listed in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. He probably served as factor or similar, along with several other men whose fees were exactly the same. He may be the same as the tenant in Hassendean recorded in 1564. He is listed as 'alias Wattie of Hassindane' in 1580 when he witnessed an agreement involving George, son to Walter Chisholme of that Ilk. **Walter** (16th C.) became a merchant Burgess of Edinburgh in 1575 and a Guild Brother in 1577. **Walter** of Synton (d.bef. 1589) son of John, he succeeded his grandfather Walter as Laird of Synton. He was recorded (along with his brothers Robert, William and James) as the 'young Laird of Syntoune' in 1557 when he was involved in an attack by the Scotts on the church of St. Mary of the Lowes. He could be the Walter, recorded as 'sone to Wat Scot of Syntoun' (even although he was grandson) in 1561. Either he or his grandfather was the Walter listed among the men who appeared before the Privy Council in a promise to end the feud between the Kers and the Scotts in 1562. In 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. There is some uncertainty in these generations. He married Christian Riddell of that Ilk, and was said to have died without an heir. However, he was succeeded by George, who Scott of Satchells suggests was his son (which seems unlikely, given the timing), but is more likely to have been his grandson. In a feu charter of 1567 for lands in Haddington, George was 'son and heir apparent of Walter, junior in Sintoun', but in the receipt for his feu duties George was described as 'son and appeirand air to Walter Scot of Syntoun'. His heir George is recorded as 'in Synton' in 1570 and again in 1572 when he sold the lands in Haddington. Walter, son of Walter of 'Suyntoun' was witness to a sasine in Melrose in 1574. He may be the Walter, brother of George of Synton who in 1580 had a lease of the lands of Wollhaugh from Isabella Turnbull widow of John of Blindhaugh. His grandson Walter was served heir to his lands of Whitslade in 1605. **Sir Walter** of Birkenside and Howpasley (d.c.1580) eldest son of Robert of Howpasley. He witnessed a charter in 1549 in which his father granted his lands of Appletreehall to the Turnbulls, also witnessed by his brother Robert. He is recorded as younger of Howpasley in 1562/3. In 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. Also in 1569 he appeared in Hawick before the Warden and Sir Walter of Branxholme, serving as surety for 23 tenants in Outersiderig, that they would answer to the laws of the Lord Regent. In 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. According to the register of the Privy Council he served as surety in 1571, 1573 and 1576 and was warded in 1571. In 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott and his great-grandfather Sir Walter Scott. Also in 1574 there was a 'reversion' with him for the mill of Easter Burnfoot, with William of Harden and James of Whitslade. His father appears to have died before 1567, but he did not succeeded to Howpasley until 1578/9 and also held the lands of Birkenside in Berwickshire. In 1580 he and William of Tushielaw appointed 2 other Scotts to decide on George of Synton's claim on lands in 'Ilistoun'. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1580/1; he is there described as 'of Birkinsyd'. He was succeeded by his son Walter in 1580, although he did not become infeft in his lands until 1588. Another son may have been on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. **Sir Walter** 'Watt' of Tushielaw (d.c.1618) eldest son of William of Tushielaw. In 1563/4 he and his father were ordered to replace the sheep that they had stolen from the lands of Bailielee, belonging to Dand Elliot. He signed the bond for suppressing the Border thieves in 1569 and was witness to the last testament of Sir Walter of Branxholme in 1574. In 1573 he is referred to as being 'in Hartwodmyris' (and son of William of Tushielaw) when he was to present William Porteous 'in Borthuikbra' for trial in Edinburgh, as well as Littles from Midgehope; it is unclear if he was related to the later Scotts of Hartwoodmyres. In 1574 he was one of the noblemen appointed to resolve the dispute between the Johnstones and Maxwells. In 1578 he was 'younger of Tushielaw' when was pledge for 'Archie Kene' Elliot. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. However, he later swore to the Council that he had

entered into ward 'Archie Kene' Elliot. Also in 1578/9 there was a complaint by Patrick Murray of Falahill, that he and his accomplices had illegally taken over the lands of 'Skaddoneis' (perhaps 'Scaddow Rig'). Additionally, tenants in Gattonside complained that he and his supporters (including his brother James and his son Walter, as well as James, William and Dand in Selkirk) attacked the farm at Gattonside, breaking barns and stealing corn; failing to appear before the Privy Council, he was denounced as a rebel. He was still recorded as being 'in Hartwodmyires' at that time. In 1579/80 he was accused of being involved in an 'intrigue' with Grizel Scott, wife of William, Lord Borthwick (and daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme); this was also claimed to be 'incest', suggesting that he had married another daughter of Sir Walter. In 1581 he was still 'younger, of Tuschelaw' among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. Also in 1581 he witnessed a 'letter of slains' in Hawick whereby Robert and James Scott forgave the Scotts of Allanhaugh and Over Southfield for the murder of their brother George. Additionally in 1581 he was 'in Hartwodmyris' when along with several other Scotts (from Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley) he supported William of Tushielaw (his father) and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining; William in Hartwoodmyres is also listed. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. In 1584 he was a cautioner for a number of men (from around Heriot). He is listed in 1586 among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. He resigned his lands to Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1588 (presumably to grant a new charter). He is mentioned in 1589 when his servant Robert Elliot 'in Borthuikbra' refused to restore 2 mares and a horse that had been stolen. Also in 1589 he and his brother James signed a bond with other Scotts to settle differences amongst themselves. He is listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590 and also in 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1591 William Stewart of Traquair acted as surety for him and he himself was surety for Philip of Dryhope. He gained Gamescleuch in 1591. In 1592 he had a charter, ratified by Parliament, for the lands of Tushielaw, including Coom Law and Gamilsheugh, making it clear that other claims on the lands were to be disallowed. He is listed in 1594 among those implicated in the slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands; his sons Robert, James and John are also listed. In 1599 he was surety for himself and his sons Robert, James and John to 'observe the King's peace'. He is probably the Scott of Tushielaw listed among leaders ordered in 1600 to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. In 1601 he is 'the Goodman of Tushellaw' listed among men of an assize to decide cases brought by the March Wardens. He and his son Robert signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602. In 1603 he witnessed a 'bond of manrent' between Francis Armstrong of Kinmont and Sir James Johnstone of that Ilk. In 1603 he complained about a gang of Armstrongs raided his farms of 'Dudhop', 'Medop' (probably Midgehope), 'Woulschop', Tushielaw and Kirkbank on several occasions in 1586, stealing cattle, sheep, horses and goods. In 1607 he was 'gudman of Tuschelaw' when he was witness for a report of the bailie court of the Regality of Melrose; his son John was also witness. In 1607 he was also paid bolls of malt by the tenants of Lessuden. Additionally in 1607 he was the first named in a long list of men charged with trying to stop James Maxwell and Robert Douglas taking possession of the Debatable Lands. In 1609 there is a court case involving him and his eldest son Robert with Alexander, Earl of Home over an agreement involving the lands of Cacrabank in 1597; there it is clearly stated that his wife was Elizabeth Gledstains and also that neither father nor son could write. Also in 1609 he brought an action against Sir Robert of Thirlestane and his tenants for resetting Walter of Headshaw and others; this was related to the feud with the Scotts of Thirlestane, which had resulted in the death of Walter of Gamescleuch (brother of Sir Robert of Thirlestane) at the sword of his son John. In 1610 Robert of Headshaw, and Walter, fiar of Whitslade (for Sir Robert of Thirlestane) had a bond for not harming him or his sons Robert and James. Additionally Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and his son John had a similar bond. Also in 1610 there was a complaint against his servant Martin Johnstone, claiming that he and another man raided the farm of Nether 'Liverhay'. In 1611 he complained that Francis Armstrong of Kinmont was occupying his lands of Mumbiehirst. In 1612 the Privy Council also asked him and Sir

Robert of Thirlestane appear to resolve the contradictory claims of each family. He was one of the signers of the bond of 1612 to keep peace in the Borders, which his son Robert also signed. In 1614 his son John had remission from the King for the death of Walter of Gamescleuch, and had his ex-communication lifted in 1615. However, in 1616 he ran off with Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane's daughter, Grizel, marrying her at Bellingham. The Presbytery records show that the couple were to appear to confess their sin, with the Laird of Thirlestane to be absent that day. It has been suggested that he was killed a few months later by a group of Scotts (including Simon of Bonnington), but this appears to be confusion with the murder of Walter, tenant in Essenside (a younger son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden). He is recorded as still alive in 1617 and is also mentioned in a charter of 1618 when his lawful son Robert received lands at 'Wairdlawrig' in Selkirkshire from John Lord Hay of Yester. He married Elizabeth, daughter of a Gledstains of Cocklaw. His son Robert was 'of Tuscholaw' in 1619, suggesting he was deceased by then. His son and heir William is recorded in a 'letter of inhibition' with Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in 1619 (but this may be an error). He is probably the Walter of Tushielaw to whom the reversion of half of Glenkerry and Midgehope were resigned by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs in 1620 (although he may have been deceased by then). It is suggested in some accounts that he was succeeded by another Walter, however he was most likely succeeded by his eldest son Robert (unless 2 generations of Walters are compounded). His other sons were: James of Boyken and Glenrath; and John of Mackersway, who killed Walter of Gamescleuch. Both James and John took part in the rescue of Kinmont Willie. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded as 'in Todrig' when he witnessed a charter for lands in Rulewater in 1568. It is unclear how he might have been related to other local Scotts, unless he was Walter, son and heir of the Laird at that time, George of Todrig. **Walter** 'Wat' of Eldinhope (16th C.) recorded in the register of the Privy Council in 1576 when he relieved a surety. He appears as 'Watt Scott of Eldinghope'. It seems likely that he is the same as one of the other contemporary Walters, probably related to the Scotts of Buccleuch (who held these lands). **Walter** of Ashkirk (16th C.) listed in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. He may be the son of Walter in Ashkirk and Margaret Falside recorded in 1539 when he and his mother are recorded acknowledging receipt of interest on his deceased father's lands in Ashkirk and Falside from their subtenants. In 1580 he paid John in Kirkhouses redemption money for the lands of 'Ediehauch', 'Ediebray', 2 husbandlands and a croft, plus the lands of Salenside. He is probably the Walter in Ashkirk who in 1580/1 declared that he was unable to pay the £20 Scots for a horse from Walter of Headshaw and is he could not pay him soon, would enter him in a husbandland in Ashkirk, at that time occupied by Richard Brown. In 1580/1 he set to John in Aikwood the 'knaifschip and bannock' of Ashkirk Mill for 5 years; one of the witnesses was Walter Shortreed, recorded as his brother (perhaps his brother-in-law). In 1581 the husbandland he had wadset to John in Kirkhouses was resigned, and he instead assigned to John 2 pieces of land called Salenside Croft and 'Skakriggis'. Also in 1581 he witnessed an agreement involving the liferent of Blindhaugh and Castleside with the Scotts in Blindhaugh. In 1581/2 he acknowledged that he had received payment from James, son of John in Kirkhouses, giving him tack of half a husbandland (previously occupied by Adam Hislop) in Ashkirk. In 1593/4 he and Alexander of Clerkland were cautioners for John Veitch, heir apparent of Dawyck, not to harm the Tweedies. It is unclear how he is related to other Scotts of Ashkirk. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in Palace in 1580 when he witnessed an agreement regarding payments to the children of John of Blindhaugh. In 1581 his wife Margaret Scott, widow of William of Burnfoot, resigned her liferent of Shielswood and half of Burnfoot Mill to her son William. It is unclear whether he was related to the earlier Scotts of Palace. **Walter** 'Wat' (16th C.) recorded as resident of Over Southfield in 1581, along with 'Syme Scot in Oversouthfeild', 'Syme Scot thair' and 'Jok Scot, duelland in Hawik, callit Wattis Jok'. He was presumably related to the other men listed, all of whom were probably related to the Scotts of Allanhaugh, who were also named in the 'letter of slains' for the murder of George Scott in 1578. **Walter** (16th C.) Burgess of Hawick, recorded as 'sonne to wmquhell Thomas Scot in Hawick, zounger' in 1585 when he was one of the witnesses to the bond in which Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh resolved a family feud. It seems that his father was Thomas, and probably also his gradfather. **Walter** (16th C.) son of Adam of Bonnington. In 1580 he witnessed a transaction between Walter of Ashkirk

and John in Kirkhouses. **Walter** of Howpasley (16th C.) probably son of Sir Walter of Birkenside and grandson of Robert of Howpasley. He succeeded his father in 1580, but was probably then a minor, since he did not become 'infeft' until 1588, when he also succeeded to the lands of Midshiels and Appletreehall (which had been 'in the King's hands' for more than 7 years). He was probably the Laird of 'Howpaslot' listed among the Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. In instructions from the King to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus (Lieutenant on the Border) in 1586, he is probably the Laird listed along with the Lairds of Buccleuch, Gledstains, Redheugh, Braidlie, Whithaugh and others as chiefs in upper Teviotdale; however, he may have still been a minor at that time. In 1590 his cautioner was Walter of Goldielands. He was probably Laird of 'Howpaislott' when the 'Roll of the Clans' was drawn up around 1590 and the 'Goodman of Howpaislott' listed among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He may have had a brother who was at the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. He may have been father of William and/or the husband of 'Lady Howpasley' who was involved in the slaughter of sheep in 1616. He is recorded in 1591 as the possessor of the lands of 'Gallowlaw' in the Barony of Hassendean, charged by the Baron, James Cunningham, to produce charters for these lands. He was probably succeeded by William, who may have been the last of the direct line of Scotts of Howpasley. **Walter** (16th C.) son of Michael of Vogrie. In 1581 he had a marriage contract with Marion, daughter of William Pringle in 'Cartho'. He was to receive certain lands in Stow from Thomas Pringle in Stow (grandfather of his wife-to-be). John in Kirkhouses was a witness, and possibly related. **Walter** of Stirches (16th C.) granted the 6-merk land of Stirches in a charter of James VI in 1575. He is described as son of the late Robert (presumably of Stirches), who was 2nd son of the deceased Walter of Synton. He is listed among landed men of the Borders in about 1590. Walter of Chamberlain Newton, Walter of Harden and the Laird of Synton are all listed separately, showing that he was distinct from all of them; however, it is unclear what his relationship was with other nearly contemporary Lairds. He is probably also the Walter of Stirkshaws who along with William of Hartwoodmyres was under caution in 1592, with Gideon Murray as surety. It is possible he was Walter, younger of Synton (son of George). He may also be the Walter 'of Styrkschawis' who witnessed a transaction involving Walter of Goldielands and Robert of Haining in 1579 (also witnessed by Walter of Harden and Walter of Headshaw). He may also be the Walter of 'Styrk Schawis' whose brother Robert witnessed the installation of the new Parson and Vicar of Ashkirk in 1579/80. In 1580 he witnessed an agreement between William Scott of Whitehaugh and Walter Scott of Headshaw. He may be the Walter 'in Styrkschawis' who in 1580 received redemption money from his 'gude brother' David Fairlie for a tenement in Selkirk. In 1580/1 he had a dispute with George of Synton over the lands of Synton Mill; the agreement to appoint arbitrators was made at Groundistone, with his chosen judges being William of Whitehaugh and Walter of Todrig. In 1581 he witnessed a marriage contract between William in Burnfoot and Janet, daughter of William in Huntly, and also a separate arrangement between the pair. Also in 1581 he witnessed an agreement involving the liferent of Blindhaugh and Castleside with the Scotts in Blindhaugh. In 1599 he was among a list of Scotts and others charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. He is probably the Walter of 'Stirkschawes' (transcribed in one version as 'Sterchehewis') who signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds in 1602. **Walter** of Catslack (16th C.) signatory of the Scott clan bond in 1589. It is unclear how he may have been related to the later Scotts of Catslack, but perhaps he was father of William. In 1592 his cautioner was Archibald Douglas of 'Stannypeth' that he would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. In 1599 he was among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice; his brother Adam was also listed. It is possible he is the same man as the later Walter of Catslack. **Walter** (16th C.) described as 'in Dalserff' when his will was registered in Hamilton Commissariot in 1593. **Walter** (d.bef. 1601) 'sklater' in Edinburgh. He became a Burgess in 1559/60, his 'Dutie given to Lord Setoun, provost'. In 1601 his 2nd son George became a Burgess of Edinburgh. **Walter** of Synton (d.1608) eldest son of George of Synton. He is probably the Laird of Synton who in 1599 was among a list of Scotts and others charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. His brother George became a saddler's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1610. His brother John was involved in a sasine with Robert of Satchells in 1609. In 1603

he was on the list of 'pretended tenants' ordered to leave their lands by James Cunningham, then Baron of Hassendean. In 1605 he redeemed 500 merks on these lands of Outersiderig with William Elliot of Falnash. He is 'Waltir Scot called 'Old Walter' in Synetone' in 1608 when he was listed as part of a group of Scotts and their followers who rescued 2 of their kin from imprisonment by the Bailies of Selkirk. In 1610 (apparently after his death) he was part of a petition, along with several local Langlands and Scotts, to have hornings lifted and penalties reduced; he is there referred to as 'Old Wattie'. George Langlands of that Ilk acted as cautioner for him and several other Scotts in this dispute against the Scotts of Todshawhaugh and Ormiston. His son George was served heir to his lands of Outersiderig and Boonraw in 1610. He married Isobel, daughter of Douglas of Whittinghame (probably William, 3rd of Whittinghame, or perhaps Sir Archibald his son). Their children were: George, who succeeded; Anne, said to have married Capt. Gledstains of Whitlaw (possibly John); Capt. Archibald, who probably died unmarried; Elspeth; and Christian. His daughters are mentioned in his last testament. It may have been his widow who was summoned by the Presbytery in 1615 'for abusing the minister, Mr. Alex. Hog, publicly, by words and countenance, on Sabbath, betwixt the sermons, in the audience of the congregation'. She was probably also the 'gudewife of Sintoun' who received communion at both Hassendean and Lilliesleaf Kirks in 1615, rather than her own church at Ashkirk, resulting in rebuke for both ministers. It is unclear what the nature of this dispute was, but presumably a doctrinal difference with her minister (Alexander Hogg) – 'Then Walter Scot was George Howcoats son, He married Dowglas a daughter of Whittinghame' [CWS]. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of William of Bowden, who rented Northhouse. He is recorded in 1582 as witness to a transaction involving the Scotts of Allanhaugh, taking place at Branxholme; other witnesses include William, son of George in Northhouse and John Gledstains of Winningtonhall. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (d.c.1584) described as 'in Fairnyhirst, within the Stow' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1584. **Walter** (d.c.1593) Burgess of Dysart. His will was recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1594. He was brother of John, who was also a Burgess there, and had wills registered in Edinburgh in 1594 and 1605. **Walter** (d.c.1594) mason and Burgess of Dysart, whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1594. He was distinct from his contemporary in Dysart, whose will was registered in the previous year. **Walter** of Deephope (16th/17th C.). Said to have been on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Walter** of Blindhaugh (16th C.) signatory of the Scott clan bond of 1589. He was probably related to the neighbouring Scotts, e.g. the Woll branch, who owned the lands of Blindhaugh later. He is probably the 2nd son of George of Blindhaugh and Margaret Turnbull who in 1544 was designated as the successor to his father's lands of Broadlee, a part of Blindhaugh. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) served heir in 1598 to the lands of 'Montquhanny' in Fife, belonging to his sisters Margaret and Elizabeth. **Walter** (d.bef. 1612) tenant in Stonedge. In 1612 his nephew William complained to the Privy Council about Andrew Newton in Jedburgh not paying him. **Walter** 'Watt' of Gamescleuch (d.1609) 2nd son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane. He may have been the brother of Robert of Thirlestane recorded in 1581 when he was witness to a sasine for the lands of Thirlestane and Hopehouse, involving the Cranstons of that Ilk. He may be the brother of Robert of Thirlestane who had a 'letter of slains' from William Burnet for killing his cousin John Burnet a decade earlier. He was probably also the brother of Robert of Thirlestane included in a list of those involved in the 1593 slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands. He was probably present at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1599 he was probably the Walter, brother of Robert of Thirlestane listed among Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. In 1602 he was among the group of Scotts who attacked Adam Veitch's lands at 'Fechane'. He is probably the Walter of Thirlestane who in 1603 was among Scotts and others, subordinates of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. He may be the Walter 'of Thirlstane' who was in the gang of Scotts that forcibly released 2 of their kin from imprisonment by the Bailies of Selkirk in 1608. Also in 1608 he was among the relatives and friends of Sir Robert of Thirlestane who were bound not to harm Archibald 'of Dephoip'. He was slain by John, son of Walter Scott of Tushielaw, an incident that may have been the inspiration for the 'Dowie Dens of

Yarrow'. They had a duel on a field to the west of Yarrow Kirk, known as 'Deuchar-swyre'. It is said that he went there as a mediator in the arranged combat between his nephew Robert, and John, son of Walter of Tushielaw. There followed much legal process before the local Presbytery and the Privy Council. John Scott's pardon by James VI is recorded in 1614. He married Marion (or Janet), daughter of Sir Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw and had an only surviving son, Patrick of Tanlawhill and Thirlestane. Simon may have been another son and his daughters were: Marion, who married Rev. Robert Martin in 1617; and Margaret. **Walter** of Woll (d.c.1617) first noted in 1606, he is suggested (by Keith Scott) to have been descended from the Scotts of Haining. However, the identity of his parents is not known. His brother John of Ashkirk was said to have been among those involved in the rescue of Kinmont Willie. He is recorded in 1608 when his brother John, and several others, attacked and maltreated some residents of Selkirk. He is there recorded as 'Waltir Scot of Well' and his half-brother John Turnbull (apparent of Harden) is also mentioned. In 1609 he was 'in Woll' when he had a charter for the lands of 'Blindhauch . . . , Braidley, Castelsyde, Leiphill, Rynnes, Rycroft, Roundhauch, Sandiehauch and Langupmedow' in the Barony of Ashkirk. He married twice. By his first wife he had: Robert, who succeeded; and Francis. He secondly married Catherine Ormiston, and their children were: George; and Katherine. In 1617 his eldest son Robert was appointed as tutor to his younger children George and Katherine (half-siblings of Robert), by which time he was deceased. **Walter** of Bowhill (16th/17th C.) son of Robert, he was recorded in 1592 and was also known as being 'of North Bowhill'. Also in 1592 he was 'Wattie Scott in Bolhill' when he was signatory for a caution for the good behaviour of John in Foulshiels. He had brothers Robert (of the Southside of) Bowhill, William (who was at the rescue of Kinmont Willie) and James. In 1599 he was among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice; his brother William was also listed. He was succeeded by his eldest son Robert in 1609. **Walter** of Huntly (16th/17th C.) possibly son of Robert of Huntly, who was said to have been in the raid that rescued Kinmont Willie. He was part of a gang of Scotts (from Bowhill, Thirlestane, Synton, etc.) who forcibly freed 2 of their kin from imprisonment in Selkirk in 1608. His brother William is also mentioned. He was also upon an inquest in 1612. However, in 1616 James of Huntly is recorded (perhaps his brother), suggesting he was deceased by then. He could be the Walter 'elder of Huntlie' listed in a court case before the Privy Council in 1627, when a band of Scotts were accused of harassing the tenant of Hartwoodburn. **Walter** of Headshaw (16th/17th C.) listed in 1599 among Scotts and others charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. He was then 'of Eidshaw'. He is transcribed being 'of Edieslaw' in a 1603 document when a large number of Scotts and some Turnbulls and Elliots were given a summons to remove themselves from land that was claimed by James Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn to be wrongfully possessed. He may have been the 2nd son of Walter of Headshaw and brother of Robert of Headshaw (if so he could have been father of Robert of Easter Groundistone). In 1609 Robert of Headshaw and a number of other men were bonded not to reset him and several others while they were 'at the horn' for not signing an assurance not to harm Walter of Tushielaw. And later the same men were fined for resetting him and the others, this being part of the feud between the Scotts of Thirlestane and Tushielaw. Probably the same Walter 'brother-german to Robert Scott of Hirdschaw' was recorded in 1621 when his son Harry became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Walter** of Whitehaugh (16th/17th C.) one of the 'pretended tenants' who James Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn (and Baron of Hassendean) tried to evict in 1603. He could be the 'Wat Scot of Whithauch' who signed the 'General Band' among Border Lairds in 1602. He is probably the younger son of Walter of Whitehaugh, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his unmarried older brother, William. In 1610 he was part of a petition, along with several local Langlands and Scotts, to have hornings lifted and penalties reduced; George Langlands of that Ilk had acted as cautioner for him and several other Scotts in this dispute against the Scotts of Todshawhaugh and Ormiston. He sold the estate to his maternal uncle Robert of Headshaw. However, he was probably still called 'Walter Scott of Quhytehauch' in 1627 when there was a complaint against him to the Privy Council, that he and a band of other Scotts (from Headshaw, Kirkhouses and Huntly) had forcibly removed the tenant from Hartwoodburn. He apparently claimed a right to these lands, and felt compelled to take matters into his own hands, occupying the farmhouse 'all

in armes, with hagbuittis and pistollettis', and threatening to debar anyone who tried to come there; it is unclear what happened as a result of the summons against him and his compatriots. Also in 1627 he gave caution to the Privy Council for John Geddes, Burgess of Dumfries. It is also hard to understand how he might fit in with the genealogy given by Scott of Satchells. **Walter** 'Wat' (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Borthaugh in 1569. He signed the bond to keep the peace on the Border. **Walter** 'the Hawk' of Whitslade (d.c.1610) son of Robert. He lived the earlier part of his life at Stirches, like his father. He was probably the first to style himself 'of Whitslade'. His nickname was said to be 'on account of his sharpness and activity'. He had a charter in 1575, in which he was described as son and heir of Robert, who was 2nd son of Walter of Synton. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. In 1581 he was listed among the supporters of the Earl of Crawford who attacked Ruthven Castle; he was also listed in a complaint made by Margaret Erskine, Lady Ruthven against Crawford and his followers in 1583. He may have been the Walter of 'Whitslaid' who signed the Buccleuch Band in 1589. In 1590 he was 'of Quhitslaid or Stirkschawis' when listed among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1591, along with Sir Walter of Buccleuch and Walter of Harden, he had a letter of pardon from the King for 'intercommuning with Francis' Earl of Bothwell. He was listed among 200 Scotts and associates who were accused of stealing livestock from Drumelzier and Dreva in 1591/2. It is said that his brother Robert went on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1603 he (probably incorrectly transcribed as 'William') was one of the large list of men given a 'summons of removal' from their lands in Hassendean by the Baron at that time, James Cunningham. He is recorded in a 'retour' of 1605, as heir to his grandfather Walter of Synton, in the lands of Whitslade. In 1608 Sir Robert of Thirlestane was caution for him and 2 of his sons, that they not harm Archibald of 'Deiphoip'. He married a daughter of Douglas of Cavers. His sons included: Sir Walter, who succeeded; Thomas of Todrig, who married Janet, daughter of Walter Scott of Harden, with prenuptial contract in late 1613 (by which time he was deceased); probably Robert, who was on the Carlisle raid in 1596; probably George, recorded as brother of Walter in the 1620s when there were court proceedings with Robert, younger of Satchells; and James, who in 1620 married Agnes Scott, widow of Rev. Alexander Hogg and held lands at Eildon – 'Whitslade the Hawk, and Headshaw came And warriors more than I may name; From Yarrow-cleugh to Hindhaugh-sweir, From Woodhouselie to Chesterglen, Troop'd man and horse, and bow and spear; Their gathering word was Bellenden' [SWS]. **Walter** of Northhouse (16th/17th C.). Scott of Satchells gives him first on the list of 'Pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. He could be the Walter, brother of 'Will' of Northhouse who was involved in a raid on Stobs in 1608. Satchells says he was 'the first Gentleman descended from the Family, in a former Age', although it is unclear exactly what this means. He could be the Walter 'callit Nothis' appointed in 1622 to assist Walter Scott of Buccleuch in administering justice in the Middle Shires. **Walter** of Chapelhill (16th/17th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells among the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch. He was said to be half-brother to the Laird of Chisholme; it is unclear who the Laird was at that time, but Walter Chisholme married Ann, daughter of William of Chapelhill in the latter part of the 16th century, so perhaps 'half-brother' means brother-in-law. He may be related to James in Chapelhill, who was listed among fugitives in 1618. **Sir Walter** of Goldielands (d.aft. 1627) son of the 'Laird's Wat', he was probably the Walter of Goldielands who took part in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. Although some have suggested this was his elderly father, Scott of Satchell's says that relative to the Bold Buccleuch it was 'Gaudilands his Uncles son', which means him rather than his father. He was listed in 1591/2 as a son of Walter of Goldielands who was part of a group of 200 Scotts and others who stole 4000 sheep, 200 cows and 40 horses from the Tweedy's lands of Drumelzier and Dreva. He is 'younger of Goldielandis' in 1593 when he witnessed a marriage contract between Gledstains of Cocklaw and Turnbull of Wauchope. He is recorded as 'Walter Scot sone to Wat of Gaudylandis' in a 1594 list of those implicated in the slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands. In 1599 he may be the Laird of Goldielands listed among Scotts and others charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. In 1600 2 lawyers complained that he had not paid the 'feu maills' on the lands of 'Stow in Woddell' (i.e. Stow of Wedale, the old

name for Stow) that he occupied; in the following year they complained that Robert Turnbull, Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire, hd not registered their complaint. He signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602 for keeping the peace. He is probably the Walter of Goldielands who was among the 15 Border lairds who were removed from their homes in 1608 for being 'ringleaders suspected wither of their bygone conversation or for their present disordered courses'; he and Robert Elliot of Redheugh were sent to Cupar in Fife. In 1610 he was listed among the supporters of the Scotts of Thirlestane in their feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw. In 1612 he signed a bond at Jedburgh for keeping peace on the Border, along with several other local men. Also in 1612 he was on the panel of 'retour' for Tweedie of Drumelzier. He is recorded as the 'Guidman of Goudelandis' who was complained about to the Privy Council in 1617 by 2 Englishmen, who had apparently been imprisoned for 18 weeks without trial; later the Keeper of Edinburgh Tolbooth complained that he had failed to pay to keep the men in prison. Additionally in 1618 William Oliver 'in Lanyburne' (possibly Langburnshiels) complained that he had directed some men to unlawfully apprehend him; the Privy Council said that he and his accomplices should be denounced as rebels. These generations are quite uncertain (Keith Scott disagreeing with Tancred, for example), with some details confused, e.g. he did not marry Jean Riddell, since that marriage was with his son, who was also Walter. It has also been suggested that he died without issue and was succeeded by his cousin Walter, son of his uncle Charles; however, this seems like it refers to a later generation. He must be the Sir Walter of Goldielands referred to in a 1670 court case in which his son Walter demanded copies of earlier instruments of sasine relating to Goldielands (which existed in the former Hawick Town Clerk's 'protocol book'); in 1620 he was infefted by Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, in the lands of Goldielands and Westcoterig, and the same day granted Goldielands to his son Walter, retaining the 'liferent' for himself. His 'brother natural' Robert is also mentioned in 1620. He is probably the Sir Walter of Goldielands recorded in 1627 as owner of 'the Ladyland' near Hawick (since his son Walter was not referred to as 'Sir'). His wife's name is unknown, and there are also no records of other children. However, it is possible that his wife was the 'Lady Gaudielands, Edgerstons Aunt' who was recorded on a document of 1666 describing the division of the burial space in the choir of Jedburgh Abbey among various Rutherfords. **Sir Walter** 'the Bold Buccleuch' (1565/6–1611) 11th Laird and later 1st Lord of Buccleuch, only son of Sir Walter of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He succeeded his father in 1574, and although he was a minor, he had special dispensationfrom the Regent. There was a precept of sasine for him inheriting his father's lands that were held by Melrose Abbey, including the Monk's Tower in Hassendean, Ringwoodfield, Ettrick, Rodono, Eskdalemuir, Northhouse and Thirlestane, as well as the office of Bailie of Melroseland. In 1574 he also was formally served as heir to the lands of his great-uncle David and his great-grandfather Sir Walter (these being legally necessary because of inheritance during the minority of previous generations). This included the Baronies of Branxholme, Eckford and Kirkurd, as well as Lanton, Whitchesters, Rankleburn, Lempitlaw, Eilrig, Whithope, Dryden, Commonside, Girnwood, Borthaugh, Grahamslaw and lands within the Regality of Melrose. His 'tutor' was his great-uncle, James Douglas, Earl of Morton (who was asked to make Walter of Goldielands responsible for the behaviour of 'Branxhelme's men dwelling in Teviotdaill' in 1581). He became one of the most powerful barons of his time, was noted for his bravery, and is often regarded as the last of the Border rievers. He was constantly involved in attempts by the crown to keep peace on the Border, and went in and out of favour, including brief exile in France. He is recorded (presumably his agents) bringing a 'letter of inhibition' against Cavers Kirk for non-payment of teinds in 1577 and in 1588 he was confirmed in the 'tack' of the teinds of Hassendean and Cavers Parishes. In 1582 he and his accomplices were accused by the men of Bewcastle of stealing 200 cows and 300 goats and sheep. In 1582/3 he received remission from King James VI for crimes for which he had been imprisoned in Blackness (but escaped). In 1585 he had a bond with Robert of Allanhaugh, resolving a feud, partly the result of him being involved (during his minority) in the death of David, son of Adam of Allanhaugh. Also in 1585 he raised a force of Scotts to join the Earls of Angus, Mar and Bothwell (his step-father) against the Earl of Arran and James VI at Stirling Castle. In 1586 he was involved in raids into England, along with Bothwell and Maxwell. Also in 1586 he is recorded as 'baillie principall' of the Regality of Melrose. Additionally there was an order from the Privy Council for him and William, Lord Hay of Yester to resolve their feud and stop invading

each other's lands. In 1587 the English Warden wrote that he led a band into Redesdale with 200 men (in daylight, with his pennant and a trumpeter belonging to the Earl of Bothwell), burning the woods and killing a man. In the same year he was briefly imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle for a raid against the English (perhaps the counter-attack following Sir Cuthbert Collingwood's raid into Teviotdale); John Murray of Blackbarony and John Carmichael of that Ilk were his sureties once he was released. Additionally in 1587 Robert of Haining acted as his cautioner, that he would appear before the Privy Council 'and underly sic ordour as salbe imputt for the weill and quietnes of the Bordouris' and he and his supporters (except for the Scotts of Ewesdale) submitted to arbitration to settle differences with James Tweedy of Drumelzier and his followers. In 1588 he had a commission to protect Selkirkshire and was on a list of Borders 'masters and landlords' ordered to appear before the Privy Council. Also in 1588 the English Warden complained that he and the Lairds of Chisholme and Whithaugh led about 100 Scotsmen on a raid into England, killing 4 men. A letter of 1589 from the King commended him for his loyalty and invited him and his followers to Edinburgh. However, in 1590/1 the English Wardens were complaining about raids that he had led into England. In 1589/90 he was listed as one of the leaders in Roxburghshire charged with seeing that people subscribed to the Confessions of Faith. He was knighted in 1590 and in that year had an order to relieve the King of certain 'bills' of English complainants; it was stated that he was formerly 'Walter Scott of Branxholme', but was 'Sir Walter, now of Bukcleugh', suggesting that the 'Buccleuch' designation formally accompanied his knighthood. John Murray of Blackbarony served as his cautioner in 1590. He received permission to travel to France to alleviate his gout in 1590, and had a letter from James VI in 1591 allowing him to stay in Edinburgh and Leith until the weather improved to allow him to sail. He would have been the Laird of Buccleuch when listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' in about 1590. He was appointed Keeper of Liddesdale in 1591 (and reappointed in 1594), obtained a Lordship of Crichton and Liddesdale in 1595, and was Warden of the West Marches. In 1591 he signed a bond to support the King against Francis Stewart, 5th Earl of Bothwell (his step-father), and also in that year received a pardon for 'intercommuning' with the Earl of Bothwell. He had a letter of protection from the King in 1591, declaring that all actions against him should be suspended and his lands protected, while he travelled to England and France. However, it also appears that he had fallen out of favour again, being stripped of his new responsibilities and effectively exiled overseas for 3 years, his cautioners for £10,000 being Sir James of Balwearie and William of Abbotshall; however, he returned after 15 months, with a letter allowing his return written by the King in late 1592. In 1591/2 his cautioner was Sir John Edmonston of that Ilk when there was a complaint that he had led 200 Scotts and others to steal 4000 sheep, 200 cows and 40 horses from the Tweedy's lands of Drumelzier and Dreva. In 1593 he sided with the Laird of Johnstone against the Laird of Maxwell at Dryfesdale Sands (and later sided with Maxwell against Johnstone). Also in 1593 he was accused of being involved in the death of Charltons in England. In 1594 he had a commission (along with Alexander Lord Home and Sir Robert Ker of Cessford) to raise men to fight against the Earl of Bothwell and his followers. Later that year he gained many of the titles and estates forfeited by the Earl of Bothwell and was reappointed Keeper of Liddesdale; he wrote a letter confirming his position to the English Warden Scrope in 1594, which is signed at Hawick. He is recorded in a confirming charter of 1595 as still being superior of the lands of Kirkurd in Peeblesshire. Also in 1595 he had a 'bond of manrent' with the Beatties and another with John Veitch of Dawyck, both signed in Hawick. In 1595/6 an English letter describes how he strengthened Hermitage Castle and 'has drawn most of the Ellots to his house at Hawick, and keeps an extraordinarie number in house'. In 1596 Sir James of Balwearie was surety that those for whom he was responsible would 'observe the King's peace and redress all skaiths committed'. He acquired his nickname particularly after the rescue of 'Kinmont Willie' from Carlisle Castle in 1596, when he led 80 horsemen on a daring raid into England to free a reiver who had been treacherously captured. There followed much arguing, including letters between the two monarchs, with the English wanting him delivered up, and meanwhile an English force razing Liddesdale, then his force raiding into Tynedale (where 36 men were captured and hanged). After further complaints by Queen Elizabeth and the English Wardens, he was warded in Berwick as a 'pledge' for several other Scotsmen. He remained in Berwick for half a year and was later received by Elizabeth and is said to have impressed her, she stating 'With

ten thousand such men, our brother in Scotland might shake the firmest throne of Europe'. Although considered a hero locally, Lord Scrope described him as 'ever the chief enemy (and still is) to the quiet of the border'. In 1596 there was a complaint that 'with his trumpeter and 500 men' he attacked the house of Bankhead on Esk, taking prisoners as well as goods. In 1597 he served on Parliament as a minor baron. There is an indenture, signed by him at Copshawholm in 1597, to deliver 5 Scotsmen to the English Deputy Warden. In 1597 he is also supposed to have personally led a party that rode into Tynedale on the Sabbath, burning 20 houses and killing 14 men who had taken home booty from Scotland. He signed an agreement in 1599 with the Elliots of Redheugh and Braidlie to bury their differences. Also in 1599 he was regranted his local lands, with Branxholme being erected into a Barony. As Warden, he had bonds with both the Armstrongs and the Elliots to be answerable for any complaints from England about the inhabitants of Liddesdale. In 1599 the Earl of Angus (William Douglas) wrote that he refused to enter his pledges for keeping the peace until the other Border lairds had done so. He spent several months in Paris, again for his health, with a letter of safe conduct being issued by Queen Elizabeth in 1599. Around 1600 he challenged Robert Ker of Cessford to combat; it is unclear whether either party was injured, but it could not have been serious. He was out of the country in 1602 when Robert of Haining acted as his procurator. In 1603 he was one of a large number of men issued with a 'summons of removing' by the Earl of Glencairn, then Baron of Hassendean. In 1604 he is recorded gaining lands in Hassendean from Robert Scott of Hassendean. On the accession of James VI to England he raised a regiment that fought under Maurice, Prince of Orange in Holland; this was probably filled with men who would formerly have been rievers in the Border country. He remained in Holland until the truce of 1609. He was elevated to a peerage in 1608 (after a Commission was struck by the King in 1606). In 1608 he had a letter of release and remission from the Privy Council for his efforts maintaining peace on the Border. About 1610 he was involved in a dispute with Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig over the lands of Whithope. Also in 1610 he was involved in a dispute over ownership of Haining mill with Robert, younger of Haining. Additionally, in 1610 he was named as a Commissioner for keeping peace within Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. In 1611 he was appointed a member of the Privy Council, but died that same year. He married Mary (or Margaret), daughter of Sir William Ker of Cessford, according to a contract of 1586. Their children included: Walter, the 1st Earl; Margaret, who married James, 6th Lord Ross and secondly Alexander, 6th Earl of Eglinton; Elizabeth, who married John, 2nd Lord Cranstoun; Jean, whose pension is mentioned in her brother's testament; and possibly Mary, who married William Elliot of Larriston (but she was perhaps his sister). By Delia, daughter of Captain Thomas Butler in Holland, he had an illegitimate daughter, Jean, called 'Holland's Jean'. He also had an illegitimate son, John, probably the Provost of Crichton. He was the first Scott of Buccleuch whose arms carried the star above the 2 crescents. He most likely died at Branxholme and was buried at St. Mary's. His testament and inventory of possessions still exist – 'Lord of Buckcleugh into the Scots Border, Was high Lord Warden, to keep them in good order' [CWS]. **Walter** (d.bef. 1620) possibly son of William of Allanhaugh, or otherwise related to the Allanhaugh Scotts. He could be the Walter, 'brother germane' to Robert of Allanhaugh, who witnessed the bond of 1585 in which Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh resolved a family feud. He is probably the same Walter 'in Ellenmouth' included in a list of about 180 men given a 'respite' in 1594 for the slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands. In 1606 his 'brother-german' John purchased the lands of Hobsburn and Weens from Thomas Turnbull; in this document he is referred to as being 'of Allanmouth'. He is described as 'in Allan Mouth' and already deceased in 1620 when his son Walter became a brewer's apprentice in Edinburgh. He may have been succeeded by John. **Walter** 'Dand's Wattie' (16th/17th C.) failed to appear at court in Jedburgh in 1611. John in Brieryyards was fined for his non-appearance, as well as that of 'Simmy's Hob' in Hawick, suggesting that he was a local man. His father was presumably Andrew. **Sir Walter** of Whitslade (d.1628) son of Walter. He appears to have been a military man, and probably served in Holland. The circumstances for which he was knighted are unknown. In 1608 he was 'younger of Quhitslaid' when he witnessed a bond for Sir Robert of Thirlestane and was 'fiar of Quhitslaid' when he acted for Sir Robert in 1610 (along with Robert of Headshaw) in 2 bonds not to harm Walter of Tushielaw and his sons. He probably succeeded his father in about

1610 (and is easy to confuse with his father). In late 1610 he and his son Thomas (unless this was his father and brother) were bound not to harm Walter Scott in Hawick, called Todshawhill, and his associates; Sir Robert of Thirlestane acted as cautioner. In 1613 he was in trouble with the Presbytery for non-attendance, he 'allegit that he haunted some kirks now and then; but that he could not come to his own kirk because his seat quilk he wont, and his fellous, to sit in was taken from him by the guidwife of Synton'; this could either have been Isobel, widow of Walter of Synton, or possibly his daughter Isabel, wife of Francis of (the new Harden branch of) Synton. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. Along with Robert of Headshaw he was a cautioner for a bond of 1619 involving the Hays of Smithfield. In 1620 he had a bond with Thomas, son of Robert Turnbull, called 'of Bedroull'. In 1621 he was appointed to a commission to apprehend the men who killed Robert of Gilmanscleuch. In about 1622 he had a charter from Sir Robert of Thirlestane for the lands of Ettrickhouse (essentially holding the lands in collateral for a loan). He is recorded in the period 1622–25 when his brother George was involved in a court action against Robert Scott, younger of Satchells. He married Susanna, daughter of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane, but she died without issue. He secondly married a daughter of Sir John Scott of Newburgh (and sister of the next Sir John of Newburgh). His children included: Robert, who succeeded, but died at Marston Moor; Sir Walter, who succeeded his brother and died at Inverkeithing; Thomas, the 3rd son to succeed; George, whose daughters Elizabeth and Anna were served heirs to his lands of Linton in 1670; Isobel (or Isabella), who married Francis, son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden in 1624; and Elizabeth (or 'Bessie'), who married Robert Scott of Girnwood. He is said to have died at an advanced age – 'Their Father brave Sir Walter Scot, The chief of Chivalry, In the sixteen hundred twenty eight year, At Whitslade he did die' [CWS]. **Walter** of Whitehaughbrae (d.1621) son of Thomas and probably grandson of Walter of Synton. He may have acquired Whitehaughbrae from Thomas of Todrig. He was a signatory of the Scott clan bond in 1589. He died without an heir and the lands passed to Thomas of Salenside (probably his cousin's son). His genealogy is treated extensively by John Scott of Rodono (although there may be some confusion over multiple men of the same name owning the lands). **Walter** 'Auld Wat' of Harden (1540s–c.1629), usually referred to as 'Auld Wat o Harden', since he reputedly lived to be 80. He was son and heir of William of Harden (or perhaps grandson of William if there was another Walter in between). He took part in the group of about 200 Scotts and their followers who broke into the Kirk of the Lowes in 1557 looking to kill Sir Peter Cranston. He is mentioned in a 1559 charter of the lands of Harden between Alexander, Lord Hume and his father. He was also Laird of Todshaw, Mabonslaw, Highchesters, Todrig, Wester Essenside, Burnfoot and Shielswood. He accompanied Buccleuch in the rescue of Kinmont Willie, and was renowned as a riever. He was descended from the Scotts of Synton and succeeded his father in 1563. In 1579 he witnessed a transaction involving Walter of Goldielands and Robert of Haining. He apparently received the lands of Gilmanscleuch after his youngest son was slain by the Scotts of Gilmanscleuch in a hunting match (although this story seems confounded with that of his son Walter in Essenside). However, in 1579/80 he was accused along with Elliot of Redheugh and Elliot of Hoscote of committing a raid on Coquet Water. The Elliots (then allied with the English) raided his property at Hoscote in 1580. Also in 1580 he complained to the Privy Council (along with the Countess of Bothwell and James Gledstains of Cocklaw) of thefts and outrages committed by the Elliots on their farms. In 1581 he witnessed a marriage contract between William in Burnfoot (on Ale) and Janet, daughter of William in Huntly. There is a contract between him and James and John Langlands in 1588 over teinds from Harden and Todshaw. In 1590 he is listed on the 'Roll of the Clans'. In 1591, along with Sir Walter of Buccleuch and Walter of Whitslade, he had a letter of pardon from the King for 'intercommuning with Francis' Earl of Bothwell. He took part with Bothwell at the 'Falkland Raid' in 1592, when they tried to capture the King. Because of his role in this he was denounced as a rebel and his houses at Harden and Dryhope were ordered to be destroyed. In 1592 or 1593 he helped Bothwell to plunder lands in Tweedside, reportedly carrying off 4,000 sheep, 200 cattle, 40 horses and £2,000 in goods. In 1591/2 he was listed among a large number of Scotts who were accused of stealing livestock from Drumelzier and Dreva. He was listed along with his brother William among those implicated in the 1593 slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands. In 1595 he witnessed a bond of 'manrent' in Hawick,

between the Beatties and Sir Walter of Branxholme. Also in 1595 he was among Elliots, Nixons and others complained about by the Lord of Gilsland regarding raids into England. He is also said to have been on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. Also in 1596 he was accused of leading a raid along with Willie Elliot of Larriston and the young Laird of Whithaugh and 60 men, who took 300 head of cattle, 20 horses and goods from 'the Leabecke at Wilkinskarre'; in another complaint the same year it is said that he headed a group of 400 men in a raid on Gilsland. In 1598 he was 'put to the horn' at the instigation of Sir John Ker of the Hirsel for non-payment of profits arising from Borthwickshiels, and remained officially a rebel for about a year 'in proude contempt of his Hienes, and in manifest defraud of the said complainer'. In 1599 he was among a list of Scotts and others charged to find caution to 'observe the King's peace'. In 1599 he was responsible (along with Gideon Murray of Elibank and Gilbert Elliot of Horsleyhill) for burning West Burnflat (in Liddesdale), for which they received remission in 1604. In 1602 he signed the new 'General Band' among Border Lairds. Also in 1602 he and Gavin Eliott of Horsleyhill were cautioners for Kinmont Willie Armstrong. In 1603 he was among a list of 'pretended tenants' served with a summons to remove themselves from lands in the Barony of Hassendean by James Cunningham. Also in 1603 he had a charter for the land of Pirntaton, near Stow. He was regularly bound over in large sums to keep the peace, threatened with outlawry, etc. Later in life he helped keep the peace, e.g. taking part in an important meeting of Lairds in Jedburgh in 1612, and signing the bond to keep the peace. In 1610 Gilbert Eliott of Horsleyhill (later of Stobs) stood as cautioner for him and his sons Walter, Francis and Hugh, that they would not harm Walter Scott in Hawick, called of Todshawhill, and his associates; the nature of this dispute with his neighbours is not clear. There was also a feud with the Scotts of Bonnington, who held lands on the Ettrick Water; while fishing there his son Walter was killed, leading to him gaining the lands of Singlie, Ern Cleuch, Newhouse, etc., and then Lady Bonnington complaining about being harassed by him and his supporters in 1617. He and his son William were described in 1617 as 'chalmerlanis and baillis to Waltir, Lord Scot of Bugcleuche, haveing the cheif commandiement within the haill boundis of the countrey of the Forest'. A stone bearing his initials and those of his wife (and the date 1628) used to be on the bridge at Ettrickbridge, which he had built there. His wife is supposed to have served him his spurs when the meat supply was dwindling. In 1576/7 he married Mary (or Marion) Scott, daughter of John (not Philip as often stated) of Dryhope; she was also called the 'Flower of Yarrow'. It is said that he agreed to provide 'horse meat and man's meat' for a year and a day, as well as the plunder from the next Michaelmas moon; there is unfortunatrely no evidence to support this story. In 1598 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of John Edgar of Wedderlie, widow of William Spottiswood of that Ilk (and she died about 1629). His sons were: Sir William, who succeeded; Walter in Essenside, who was killed by one of the Scotts of Newhouse; Hugh in Greenhead, also called 'of Deuchar', who started the Scotts of Gala and married Jean, daughter of Sir James Pringle of Gala; Francis 'in Howfuird', who was ancestor of the Corse Scotts of Synton and married Isobel, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade; and possibly George of Castlesyde. He also had many daughters: Margaret ('Maggie Fendy'), who married Gilbert Eliott of Stobs ('Gibbie wi the Gowden Gartins'); Esther, who married Elliot of Falnash (perhaps Archibald) and later George Langlands of that Ilk (although it is unclear if this matches up with what is known about the Langlands family); Janet who married Thomas Scott of Whitslade; Isobel, who married James Johnstone of Westerhall; another daughter possibly marrying Scott of Tushielaw; another daughter marrying Geddes of Kirkurd; another daughter marrying Porteous of Hawkshaw; another Margaret (only child with his 2nd wife), who married David Pringle of Galashiels and later Sir William McDougall of Makerstoun; and probably an illegitimate daughter who married Robert, son of Robert Elliot of Horsleyhill, and progenitor of the Elliots of Borthwickbrae and Oakwood Mill. The Museum has a porridge pot said to have belonged to him (donated by A. Black in 1872), as well as a lock and key from Old Harden House – 'Not even the Flower of Yarrow's charms In youth, might tame his rage for arms. And still, in age, he spurn'd at rest, And still his brows the helmet press'd' [SWS]. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of Adam of Todshawhaugh. He is listed among the supporters of Sir James Johnstone who had a respite in 1594 for killing Lord Maxwell and others at Dryfe Sands. He could be the Walter of Todshawhaugh listed in 1628 among men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of cutting down trees on his land. He was accused along with John Currie

(also from Todshawhaugh) and James Donaldson in Cavers. He could be the Walter 'in Hawik, called of Todshawhauch' who led a group of Scotts charging Langlands and other Scotts to find caution in 1610, with the other side petitioning for the penalties to be reduced; his son George is also listed there. He was also recorded as 'in Hawik, called of Todschawhill' in the same year when the Scotts of Harden, Whitslade and Satchells were also bound not to harm him and his associates; the nature of this dispute among local landowners is not clear. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Catslack. He was father of James (d.1679), who was Minister at Kirkton 1615–19. He may also have been father of William in Catslack, who was served heir to the lands of Easter Moormaw in 1607 (previously belonging to the brother of his great-grandfather, John, Vicar of Hawick). In 1620 he complained about Alexander Stewart assaulting him at the house of Walter in Catslack, striking him 'upoun the face and luggis with a grite rod and with a drawn whinyer gaif him ane deep and deidlie straik and wound in the breist', then threatened to shoot him. Additionally they claimed that Alexander, along with John (son of David Stewart in Glen) regularly harassed him with 'hagbutis and pistolletis'; the Privy Council declared the Stewart men to be rebels. Also in 1620 he was recorded as Walter 'in Slak' in a complaint, along with his brother Adam and William 'of Slak'; this was Alexander Stewart in Phaup complaining about being unfairly imprisoned. Separately, he and William complained about the Stewarts and vice versa, with him being represented by his brother Andrew, surgeon in Edinburgh. **Walter** of Todrig (16th/17th C.) probably son of George of Todrig and grandson of the first Laird of Harden, William. He may have been the Walter 'in Todrig' who witnessed a charter for lands in Rulewater in 1568 (when his father would still have been Laird). In 1579 he is recording paying Robert of Allanhaugh £100 Scots for the annual rent of the lands of Raesknowe; additionally he received payment of £50 Scots from Andrew Riddell (brother of Walter of Riddell) for the annual rent of his lands of Todrig, this was with the consent of his wife Margaret Ker and her mother Elizabeth Ker ('conjunct feuars of his lands of Todrik'). In 1580/1 he was a judge appointed on behalf of Walter of Stirches in a dispute with George of Synton over ownership of Synton Mill. In 1581 he leased the lands and steading of Shielswood from William Scott in Burnfoot. Also in 1581 he witnessed a marriage contract between William in Burnfoot (on Ale) and Janet, daughter of William in Huntly. Additionally in 1581 he is recorded in a dispute over the sale of a horse of his in Selkirk. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. In 1581/2 he gave a sasine for half the land of Todrig 'with tower, fortalice, houses, biggings and yards' to Joanna, daughter of 'Dand' Rutherford of Grange 'in full settlement of her terce, conjunct fee or liferent'. This suggests perhaps that he or his son married this Helen Rutherford. The sasine was given with the consent of his mother, Elizabeth Ker (and hence it is unclear if she was his mother or mother-in-law). He was a signatory of the clan bond in 1589. He is recorded in a charter of 1594 renting Ferniehirst Mill and its lands from Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst. He is also said to have been in the raiding party which rescued Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was denounced in 1597, along with Andrew Ker of Primsideloch and Robert Scott of Bowhill, for not restoring teind sheaves to Mr. James Durham. In 1606 he held the lands of 'Hardenhead' from Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst through a 'wadset', and in 1610 was referred to in revocation of a contract by Sir Andrew Kerr of Oxnam. In 1607 he had a charter (probably a confirmation for the lands of Todrig) from James, Lord Hay of Yester and another in 1619. In 1610 he was part of a petition, along with several local Langlands and Scotts, to have hornings lifted and penalties reduced. He was claimed to have been wounded in about 1616 when the Scotts of Bonnington killed Walter in Essenside. In 1617 his 2nd son Walter was a 'near kinsman' of the deceased Walter in Essenside whose widow complained to the Privy Council about the Scotts of Bonnington still being at large. In 1617 he was one of several supporters of the Scotts of Harden who Lady Bonnington complained had attacked her family (as part of a feud between the Harden and Bonnington Scotts); his son Walter was also mentioned. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. In 1619/20 he and his son William had a warrant for the arrest of Robert Ormiston of Old Melrose (perhaps for encroaching upon their lands). In 1620 there was a further charter for holdings in the Todrig estate, which mentions his brothers Robert and William. In 1620/1 he gained half of the lands of Trinlyknowe from Alexander Pringle and his wife Bessie Scott; the full lands appear to have gone to Andrew Riddell of that Ilk in 1622.

He is also mentioned in the Commissioners' Court for 1623 when Thomas Hood (from Ancrum) was accused of stealing cattle belonging to him from 'Plassadge' in England (Plasketts perhaps?), and also Michael Birny (in Fairnilee) found guilty of stealing 30 sheep belonging to him and his associates; his son Walter is also mentioned in 1623. It is possible that some of these events relate to 'Auld Wat' (of Harden, Todrig, etc.). His children included: William, who was his heir and married Isabella Livingston; and Walter, who was involved with the feud between the Scotts of Harden and the Scotts of Bonnington. In about 1630 he probably sold Todrig to Thomas, brother of Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Ladhope. He was recorded in 1599, when the Laird of Howpasley (probably William) who was surety for him, as well as the Laird's son John (who may have been related). He is listed being 'of Landhoip' and may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (c.1587–1633) 2nd Lord and 1st Earl of Buccleuch, son of Sir Walter 'the Bold'. In 1590 he was described as 'Walter Scot, younger' when he rented the West Mains of Hawick from Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was warded with John Carey in 1597/8, as a substitute pledge for his father. He may have accompanied his father in the conflicts against Spain in Holland sometimes in the period 1603–09. In 1606 he was the 'master of Buccleuch' who had a feu charter of the Kirklands of Hawick (except for the Manse and Glebe) from William Fowler (Parson of Hawick), with the consent of his father, Walter, Lord of Buccleuch. In 1611 he had a letter from the Privy Council forbidding the holding of a horse race between him and the brother of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar. The inventory of the estates when he succeeded in 1612 still exists. He was the first in his family for 140 years to succeed to the titles when of full age. He served extensively in Holland, but also lived for periods at Branxholme. In 1618 he was appointed by the King as a commissioner to keep law and order in Liddesdale and Eskdale. In 1619 he was created Baron Scott of Whitchester and Eskdail and Earl of Buccleuch. Also in 1619 he was appointed as a Commissioner for Liddesdale and the Debateable Land, as well as Eskdale (along with Robert, Lord Maxwell) for dealing with idle and incorrigible persons. He purchased Synton from John Erskine, Earl of Mar in 1619. In 1621 he resigned the lands of Ringwoodfield (in upper Teviotdale) to Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Melrose (but the Scotts of Buccleuch held them again not much later). In 1621 he was at the meeting of the Scottish Parliament held in Edinburgh. In 1622 he was part of the local Commissioners' Court appointed to help keep the peace on the Border. Also in 1622 he was in dispute with the Marquis of Hamilton over lands formerly held by Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell. Through the 1620s he continued as one of the joint English-Scottish Commissioners of the Middle Shires and was also member of the Privy Council. He had a narrow escape in his family's feud with the Elliots in 1624. He complained about the Elliots of Redheugh oppressed his tenants (on their former lands in Liddesdale), leading him to eject them, but after the Elliots regained lands through the courts they continued to plot against him. It is said that he overstretched his estate and so entered the service of the States-General of Holland in 1627. By 1629 he was given a commission as Colonel of a company in the Netherlands and was present at the sieges of Den Bosch, Bergen-op-Zoom and Maastricht. He was called home by a letter of King Charles I in 1631, but went back to Maastricht in 1633, after making a will in Scotland. He was still recorded as superior of the lands of Kirkurd in 1632. In 1616 he married Lady Mary Hay of Erroll, daughter of Francis, Earl of Erroll. His legitimate children were: Elizabeth (b.1621), who married John, Lord Erskine and Earl of Mar; Walter (b.1625), the eldest, who died aged 4; Francis (b.1626), Lord Scott, who succeeded; David (b.1627) of Canonbie; Jane (or Jean, b.1629), who married John, Master of Yester, who became the Marquess of Tweedale; and Mary (b.1631), who died unmarried. He also had at least 11 illegitimate children, including: Francis of Mangerton; William, also of Mangerton; John of Gorrenberry; Margaret, who married John, son of Robert Pringle of Stichill; and Janet, who married Andrew Scott of Foulshiels. He died in London, on his way home again from Holland. He was the last of the Scotts of Buccleuch to be buried in the family vault at St. Mary's Church (7 months later). His body was brought by ship from London, but driven to Norway in a storm, arriving at Leith 15 weeks later (with the journey described in detail by Scott of Satchells). There was a huge mediæval-style funeral procession from Branxholme to St. Mary's in June 1634 when 'he was caried be his honorable freinds and the maist pairt of the whole nobilitie from the said place [Branxholme] to his kirk of Hawick all on fut under a fair velvet pale and the ceremoni with the armes wes set doun by

some of his freinds thaimeselffes with advyse of ane painter'. His armorial bearings were the first to have the supporters as 'two ladies richly attired'. His will and inventory still exist – '... And of Earl Walter, rest him, God! A braver ne'er to battle rode; And how full many a tale he knew, Of the old warriors of Buccleuch' [SWS], 'Earl Walter was Lord Walter's son, A Mars for Valour, Wisdom, and Renown, His courage durst a Lyon fear, His Frowns would terrifi'd a Boar' [CWS]. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) described as 'the Earl's servitor' in 1620 when he was one of the witnesses for Walter, Earl of Buccleuch granting Goldielands to Sir Walter of Goldielands. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Mylneholme' in 1622 when a Little was accused of stealing his sheep. This was probably the Millholm in Liddesdale, and he may have been an ancestor of the later Walter there. **Walter** of Howford (16th/17th C.) son of William. In 1615 he married Marie (or Mary), sister of Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres. He witnessed several documents in 1621. He sold Howford to Sir William Scott of Harden. In 1686 it was stated that the representative of Scott of Howford was Scott of Coldhouse (hence presumably a near relation). It is possible that his widow was the 'Marie Scott lyfrenter of Cowdhouse' recorded on the Land Tax Rolls in 1663. **Walter** of Midshiels (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1628 when he was the first named in a list of Scotts charged by the Privy Council to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Know. His son Adam was also listed, along with Adam of Burnfoot, William, smith in Hawick, and William's brother Adam; he may well have been related to some of these men. Adam of Burnfoot paid caution of 100 merks. It is unclear how he was connected to other Scotts of Midshiels or of Howpasley. **Walter** of Tushielaw (d.bef. 1643) son of Robert, from whom he succeeded in 1633. He was specifically served heir to the lands of Tushielaw, with mill, and the lands of 'Conninglaw' and Cacrabank. He may previously have been called 'of Fawdshope'. In 1617 he was recorded as son of Robert (then still heir apparent to Tushielaw) when listed among Scotts and others who had freed Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw and attacked his captors. He was succeeded by his brother William in 1643, after (probably) having conveyed the estates to him in 1636. His children included: James, who was Brigadier in the Life Guards; and Robert. He appears to have granted his son Robert 'in Fauldishoip' his lands in 1636 (although this could be confusion with his brother William). **Walter** of Chamberlain Newton (d.bef. 1619) recorded in the register of the Privy Council in 1573, when there was surety for him. He is listed there being 'in Chalmerlane Newton', along with his brother John. They were both sons of Margaret Turnbull, who was widow of David Elliot, who possessed half of the farm of Chamberlain Newton. Gavin Eliott of Bailielee (and later of Stobs) complained that they had attacked his servant on the other half of the farm. Following his non-appearance, his brother John was declared a fugitive in 1573; he and his mother were decalred fugitives later in 1573, but then bound to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and John Tweedy, tutor of Drumelzier, not to molest Gavin Eliott, his wife Jean Scott, their children or servants. It is unclear who their father might have been. In 1576 surety was found for him 'not to molest' Gavin Eliott. In 1579 his brother David purchsed a tenement in Hawick from Robert Johnstone from Annandale. In 1581, along with several other Scotts (from Hartwoodmyres, Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley), supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining. He is also recorded in 1588 when his brothers John and David were witnesses to a sasine for the Scotts of Howpasley for Midshiels and Appletreehall. He is listed among landed men of the Borders in about 1590. In 1592 his cautioner was John Hay of Smithfield that he would not reset any of those who had supported the Earl of Bothwell. He is included on a list of several Scotts and others whom the Baron of Hassendean (James Cunningham) was trying to remove from their lands in 1603. His son John had a bond with Adam Turnbull of Abbotrule in 1619 (registered in 1624) by which time he was deceased. William 'of Newton' is probably his direct descendant (perhaps his son), and possibly also 'Syme of Newtoun in Hawick'. He may have been father of both William of Chamberlain Newton and John of Brieryyards (recorded as brothers in the 1630s). **Walter** (16th/17th C.) tenant farmer in 'Crayk', i.e. Craik in about 1610, when he was listed among supporters of the Scotts of Thirlestane in their feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw. Probably the same Walter is recorded in 1618 when his brother Simon in Newton was served heir to him in the lands of Easter Craik. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) described as being 'in Hawick' in 1610 when Sir Robert of Thirlestane served as caution for Robert of Satchells, who was

bound not to harm him. **Walter** of Burnfoot (d.1640s) in Ale Water, probably son of William, or perhaps his brother. He was recorded in the Circuit Court records of 1623 when 2 men were found guilty of stealing a horse from him; there his lands are referred to as 'Burnfute upon ye Water of Aill'. Margaret, wife of probably the same Walter was tried at Edinburgh in 1620 for assaulting James 'Lethame' in Hawick Parish Church, in 1616 and later on the High Street. It seems unlikely that he was the Walter of Burnfoot on Ale who was given a bond by Francis Stewart (son of the Earl of Bothwell) in 1604, since that would have been too early (and perhaps that 'Walter' is an error for 'William'). However, he may have been involved in the ongoing dispute with the sons of the Earl of Bothwell, which lasted until the 1620s. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. His son Robert was served heir to him in 1641. It is unclear when he died. His name still appears in the county valuation of 1643, with the lands being valued at £400. However, he appears to have been deceased in 1632 when his son Robert was summoned (along with John, son of Sir Robert of Thirlestane) to received payment for the lands of Altrieve and Corsecleuch. **Walter** (d.c.1616) 2nd son of Walter 'Auld Wat' of Harden, described as 'in Essenside'. In 1610 he was named along with his father and brothers when Gilbert Eliott of Horsleyhill (later of Stobs) was cautioner for them not to harm Walter Scott in Hawick, called Todshawhill, and his associates. In 1614 there is a bond with his father Walter and brother William, relating to his future wife and the lands of Borthwickshiels, Alemoor and others. He married Elspeth (or Elizabeth), daughter of John Hay of Haystoun (or Smithfield); in 1632 Elizabeth (by then remarried) renounced her claim to Alemoor, and in 1647 assigned lands to her son James. He was killed (according to complaints raised by his wife in 1616–17) by John Scott, brother of Simon of Bonnington, along with Simon, another brother Adam and 'Will's Sym' of Thirlestane who came 'bodin in feir of weir with lances, suordis, secreitis, plateslevis, quhingeris and utheris wappones invasive', attacked him while he was fishing on the Ettrick, and he died 48 hours later; it is also said he was killed by one of the Scotts of Newhouse, suggesting that John, brother of Simon of Bonnington, was of Newhouse. In 1617 Mary Scott, Lady Bonnington, complained about her family being continually harassed by the Scotts of Harden, this presumably being a continuation of the feud between these families; her complaint includes a description of the events that led to his death, stating that the Scotts of Harden were being deliberately provocative by fishing in the waters belonging to the Scotts of Bonnington. He is probably the Walter 'of Ashinsyde' (i.e. Essenside) recorded in 1617 when William Scott appeared at the Privy Council in his name (even although he was deceased), as well as those of several other supporters of the Scotts of Harden. Also in 1617 his widow, Elspeth Hay, complained on behalf of the Scotts of Harden that Simon Scott of Bonnington and his supporters remained 'unrelaxed from a horning'. His widow, brothers Hugh and Francis and others involved were ordered to appear personally before the court in 1619. His widow later married William Scott of Salenside. In the period 1633–53 his daughters and heirs Jean and Margaret had an action raised against them by James, son of William of Salenside (and hence their step-brother, presumably over the inheritance of Essenside), with Sir William of Harden as their curator. These 2 daughters were served as his heirs in 1641, with him being described as the 2nd lawful son of Walter 'senioris de Harden'. Note that Keith Scott (and others) confuses details of his death (saying he was killed by Simon of Bonnington in 1620). **Walter** 'Wattie' (d.1616) son of 'Braidis Andro'. He was one of the 5 men involved with slaughtering Sir James Douglas' sheep at Howpasley in 1615, at the instigation of Lady Scott of Howpasley and Jean Scott of Satchells. He and Ingram Scott met the others at Birny Cleuch, between Eilrig and Howpasley. They killed about 40 sheep, with about 20 more lying wounded, it is said that the sheep were slain 'be streking of thair heidies, and cutting thame in tua throw thair bakis'. He escaped to the North with Ingram Scott, but the pair were captured and brought to Edinburgh Tolbooth. Although they denied knowing 'Jock the Suckler', when they saw him they apparently said 'Quhat now, Jok! How come thow heir – and quhairfoir ar thow wairdit in this hous?'. Their lawyer tried to argue that the relevant law only applied to horses and cattle, but the judge would have none of it. Along with Ingram and Geordie Scott he was hung in Edinburgh for the crime, with Jock essentially turning informant, but being executed later for other crimes. It appears that the trial may have been heavily stacked against them (with several of Drumlanrig's supporters on the jury, no evidence to place them at the scene except for the informer, and a law that did not

technically apply to sheep in any case). **Walter** (16th/17th C.) Hawick man, described as 'at the Eist Port', who was one of the locals accused in 1612 by the Lord Advocate of charging too much interest on loans. He was described as 'of Eistport in Hawick' when he was recorded as a juror in the 1622 Commissioners' Court. Probably the same Walter 'at the Eist-port' was also on the 'leet' for the election of the Bailies in 1638. Presumably he lived near the East Port and his designation distinguished him from other contemporary Walters. **Walter** 'Jock's Wattie' (16th/17th C.) witness to a sasine for a tenement in Hawick in 1610. The land was going to Bailie Robert, son of 'Wat's Jock', who could therefore have been his brother. It is unclear which branch of the Scotts this was. **Walter** of Alton (d.bef. 1638) eldest son of Adam and grandson of Robert of Alton and Clarilaw. He was served heir to his father and grandfather in 1606. The 'Hob of Alton' who was Bailie in Hawick was probably his brother. In 1619 he witnessed a bond signed in Hawick between John, son of Walter of Chamberlain Newton and Adam Turnbull of Abbotrule. He is recorded as being 'called of Altoun'. His sons were probably Robert ('junior of Altoun', who succeeded and signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Haick in 1638) and William ('vocat de Altoun in Hassendene'). **Walter** (16th/17th C.) tenant at Templehall and Brewlands in Rulewater, along with Patrick Turnbull, recorded in a contract of 'wadset' in 1612. Along with Patrick Turnbull he is also listed in 1627 as the sometimes occupant of Templehall and Brewlands. **Walter** of Girnwood (d.c.1629) younger son of Robert, Laird of Shielswood, and brother of Robert. In 1617 he was recorded as Robert of Shielswood's brother among supporters of the Scotts of Harden who Lady Bonnington complained had attacked her family (as part of a feud between the Harden and Bonnington Scotts). He is recorded in 1622 in an action with the Scotts of Buccleuch, regarding his removal from 'Toungrig' and other lands in Liddesdale. He was still alive in 1628 (and recorded being of 'Girnewood'), but died soon afterwards. His sons Robert and Walter were both minors when he died, with his brother Robert of Shielswood being appointed as their 'tutor' in 1629. His son Robert was served as his heir in 1636. **Walter** of Wauchope (16th/17th C.) said to have carried the Earl of Buccleuch's spurs in the funeral procession at Hawick in 1634. He was probably related to the later Walter in Wauchope, but how he fitted in with the family genealogy is unclear. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Todrig. He is mentioned as part of the court case between the Scotts of Harden and Bonnington, over the death of Walter in Essenside in about 1616. In 1619 he was one of the people ordered to attend the court personally. He may be the Walter recorded along with William in a case in 1620 regarding the imprisonment of a man from Old Melrose. **Rev. Walter** (c.1588–1649) graduating from St. Andrews in 1608, he was admitted as minister of Castleton in 1612. Perhaps the same Walter, 'M.A.' was recorded as Schoolmaster in Jedburgh in 1609. He may have been minister when a new church was erected; a stone built into the schoolhouse has the date 1621 and his arms and initials. He was minister in Castleton in 1618 when he complained that George Halliburton of Pinnacle had not paid him (as assignee to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs) the sum of 2000 merks and 100 merks for expenses. He is probably the 'Mr Walter Scot' who is recorded as possessor of Byreholm in 1632. He was owed money from the deceased Earl of Buccleuch in 1633. He witnessed a document relating to the sale of Harwood in 1637. He signed the Covenant (against Episcopalianism) in Hawick in 1638. In 1649 part of Cromwell's army (under Generals Bright and Pride) stayed several nights at Castleton Kirk on their way back to England. There they broke the seats and communion tables, took the minister's books and lit their pipes using the parish records for the years 1612–48. There is no record of how the minister himself was treated, but he died later that same year. His brother's son Walter Scott in Norham was served as his heir in 1649, so he presumably had no children of his own. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of Andrew of Salenside. In 1613 he became an apprentice in Edinburgh to beer-brewer Thomas Scott (who may have been related). He is probably the apprentice of Thomas who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1635 and could be the Walter who became a Guild Brother in 1643 (however, there were 2 apprentices of the same name). **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Allanmouth. His father was already deceased in 1620 when he became an apprentice in Edinburgh to beer-brewer Thomas Scott (who may have been related). He is probably the apprentice of Thomas who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1636 and could be the Walter who became a Guild Brother in 1643 (however, there were 2 apprentices of the same name). **Walter** of Headshaw (17th C.) signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. Robert 'sumtyme of Heidschaw' also signed. He could

be the same Walter recorded in 1603 and 1609, who was a younger son of Walter and recorded as brother of Robert of Heaadshaw in 1621. He could also be related to the Walter of Whitehaugh and Headshaw recorded later in the century. **Sir Walter** of Whitslade (d.1651) 2nd son of Sir Walter, he succeeded from his older brother Robert and was in turn succeeded by his younger brother Thomas. He was served heir to Robert in 1645. He commanded a regiment of horse in the royalist army and was involved in the civil wars, probably being knighted by Charles II in 1651. In 1644 and 1646 and he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire, in 1648 also for Roxburghshire and in 1649 again for Selkirkshire. He represented Selkirk in Parliament in 1645–46, 1650 and 1651. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He is mentioned in 1658 in a case in the Regality of Melrose, in a lawsuit over money due for 'three trowps horse of Captan Walter Scott' to him, also involving Robert Ker of Faldonside, relating to 1650. He held lands at Drycleuchshiel and Redfordgreen, as well as Whitslade. He married a daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Ormiston, brother of the Earl of Traquair. His children included: Robert, baptised in 1647, who must have died in infancy; Walter, baptised in 1649 and also died in infancy; and Jean. He died at Inverkeithing, fighting against Cromwell (while his brother Robert had probably died fighting on Cromwell's side 8 years earlier) – 'Sir Walter Scot his brother, that At Innerkeithing was slain, It was into the year of Grace, Sixteen hundred and fifty one' [CWS]. **Walter** (17th C.) maltman of Hawick, who was on a list of 16 'idle and masterless men' suggested by the Hawick Bailie as suitable for sending to the wars in Germany in 1627. While in Edinburgh Tolbooth he was among 7 of them who complained that they were not in fact the sorts of men who should be pressed into military service, but nevertheless were transported to the wars in Germany. He could have been related to Bailie John, who was also a maltman in the next few decades. **Walter** of Glenrath (17th C.) son of James of Glenrath and grandson of Walter of Tushielaw. He succeeded his father in part of Nether Glenrath in Peeblesshire in 1627. In 1631 his supperior John of Hundleshope infefted him in other parts of Nether Glenrath, as well as part of Easter or Over Glenrath. He sold these to John Vietch, fiar of Dawyck in 1636. His sisters Bessie and Margaret renounced their claims to the lands in 1638 in favour of their other brother William, who was his heir. **Col. Walter** of Balweary (17th C.) son of William and grandson of Sir James. He was the last Scott of Balweary. He served in the army, spending much of his time on the Continent. He was Captain from 1629, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1649, Colonel in 1673 and retired by 1673. He may have been in the Army of the Covenant in the mid-1640s. Not long before his death he sent the seal of his family to Sir John of Ancrum. He never married and died in Flanders. He has sometimes been confused with Capt. Walter of Satchells. **Walter** of Braidhaugh and Arkleton (d.bef. 1661) 3rd son of John of Newark. He was also sometimes referred to as Walter of Harwood. It seems likely that he was a distant relative of the Scotts of Buccleuch, although the detailed descent of his family is unclear. He is probably the Walter, son of John of Newark, who was convicted of mutilating 3 fingers of Adam, son of John Dalgleish of Deuchar; Walter Scott of Buccleuch was instructed to apprehend him, as well as his brothers James and William, and William in Fastheugh for the murder of Adam Dalgleish in Deuchar. He was tenant (and probably not owner) of Broadhaugh in the upper Teviot valley. He served as local Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch in the period 1630–34 and probably through at least the late 1630s, with responsibility for 'Teviotdalehead' and Ewesdale. He was also Chamberlain for Eskdale, Ewesdale, Wauchopedale and Eskdalemuir. He is also recorded in 1632 in a note from Walter, Earl of Buccleuch about fixing the roof at Branxholme, where he is described as 'in Braidhauche'. He was 'of Breidhauche' in 1638 when he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. In 1644 he was bailie to the Earl of Buccleuch for the 4 kirks of Eskdale, Ewesdale and the Debatable Land, and was given orders by the Committee of War for Roxburghshire to convey soldiers from these parishes to the Master of Cranstoun. He purchased Meikledale and Meikledale-hope from Adam Cunningham in 1643 (when he was referred to as being of Harwood) and shortly afterwards acquired Arkleton from the same man. He was 'of Arkiltoun' in 1649 when he wrote a description of the Sheriffdom of Selkirk along with William Eliott of Stobs, and in the same year when he was listed on the Committee of War for Dumfriesshire and Annandale. In 1651 he is referred to as 'of Arkiltoun' when his son Robert 'callit of Braidhauch' was granted 800 merks yearly in the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. In 1653 he had a contract with Adam

Cunningham and the Earl of Nithsdale (as superior) relating to Meikledale, which was part of a legal case over ownership of those lands in the early 18th century. He married Agnes (or perhaps Anna), daughter of Turnbull of Minto. His son Francis succeeded to Arkleton and was also Chamberlain for the Langholm area. Another son, Robert, became Robert of Harwood. It is said he had several daughters, including one who married Maxwell of Broomholm (possibly Jean, wife of John Maxwell) – 'Robert he was a worthy Man, He was Son to Walter of Ercckletoun, Walter sprung from that same Stock, That was call'd John Scot of Newwark' [CWS]. **Walter** of Commonside (17th C.) recorded in 1643 when he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis), along with Earl Francis and several other Scotts. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts of Commonside. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Gowanlock and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1643. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Turnbull and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1648. **Walter** (17th C.) younger son of Sir Robert of Haining and brother of Robert. He was described as being portioner of Guilan. Where these lands were is unclear. His son Lieut.-Col. Robert was the last of the members of this branch of the family recorded. **Walter** 'Gray' (17th C.) recorded in a Hawick Magistrates Court case of 1642 involving skinner Andrew Deans and merchant Walter Robson. **Walter** 'Wat o the Buss' (17th C.) listed in 1642 among a large number of Borderers declared as fugitives. He was probably connected to Bush in Ewesdale and related to earlier Scotts from there. **Walter** of Huntly (17th C.) recorded in a case that came before Parliament in 1644. Katherine Kendell, widow of John Young, asked for him to be ejected from the lands of Hyndhope and provide her with the duties from these lands. He seems like to have been son (or perhaps younger brother) of John of Huntly, who was recorded in 1638. In an Ashkirk baptismal record of 1656 he is 'called of huntlie', which suggests that he no longer held the lands of Huntly; it appears right after a baptism for John of Langhope, who was from a related branch of the Scotts. He married Jean Scott and their children probably included: Andrew (b.1653); Janet (b.1656); John (b.1661); and Elizabeth (b.1663). In 1661 he is 'Mr' (although Huntly is not mentioned explicitly) and the baptismal witnesses were William of Synton and William of Headshaw. He is the last Scott of Huntly on record. **Walter** of Chapel (17th C.) recorded in the 1643 county valuation, with lands valued at £668 in 1643. These lands consisted of Chapel itself valued at £390, as well as £200 of 'acres in Lilliesleaf' and 'Portions-croft' valued at £78. Note the potential confusion with Scotts connected with Chapelhill near Branxholme. He was listed on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1648. Walter Scott of 'Burnside' was involved in 1640 with Sir Walter Riddell over the lands of Chapel, so this may have been him. He was probably the Laird of Chapel who was fined in 1662, after the Restoration. He was recorded in the 1663 and 1678 Land Tax Rolls in Lilliesleaf Parish, still paying tax on £668. He may be the Laird of Chapel who was listed among the 48 landed gentleman to whom Walter of Satchells dedicated his 'Post'ral' in 1688. **Walter** of Foulshiels (17th C.) son of James, and brother of Andrew. In 1647 he was served heir to his brother in the lands of 'Fadounsyd' and 'Nether Whitlawhous'. In 1652 his estate was inherited by his 2 daughters, Elizabeth and Jean, one of whom, Elizabeth, married James Scott of Bowhill. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Malie, and their daughter Janet was born in 1648. **Walter** of Bonchester, 'Wat o the Dykes' (d.1653). It is unclear from which branch of the Scotts he came, although there is a tradition that the Scotts of Bonchester were related to the Scotts of Harden. It is also unclear what the 'Dykes' in his nickname referred to, but 'the Dykes' near Bedrule seems likely. He is probably the Walter described as 'of Dykis' in 1605 when Robert of Thirlestane was caution for him not to harm Patrick Storie in Spittal-on-Rule. In 1612 he is 'in Dykis' in a document listing local people convicted of charging more than 12 percent interest on loans; he was among those men who appeared to answer the charges. Probably the same Walter 'called of Dykis' was 'bailie in that part' to Andrew Ker, Lord Jedburgh, for a sasine relating to Harwood in 1631. He purchased Nether Bonchester in 1632 from Alexander Kirkton (Provost of Jedburgh) and John Moscrop, younger (Burgess of Jedburgh); these joint owners had previously had a wadset on the property that was not redeemed. He was recorded as owner of Nether Bonchester in 1643, when it was valued at £180. His eldest son was William, Laird of Galalaw. He was succeeded by Thomas, who is suggested to have been his 2nd son, but was probably his brother; his son William (and his wife Margaret Gledstains) gave over

the lands to his uncle Thomas in 1653, according to a previous family arrangement. **Walter** (17th C.) eldest son of Robert of Shielswood. He is recorded in 1632 when he feued part of the lands of Belses from Thomas, Lord Binning. In 1643 he was 'in Sheilswood' when his lands of Shielswood (in Ashkirk Parish) were valued at £260, and his lands in Belses were also valued at £130. He is mentioned on an inquest in 1643 and is probably the Walter of Shielswood listed by James Wilson among the local landowners of the mid-to-late 17th century. In 1636 he married Margaret Scott (although it is unclear which branch she came from). He had 2 sons and a daughter: Francis, who succeeded; Robert, who succeeded his brother; and Marian, who eventually also succeeded and married James Scott of Shaws. **Walter** (17th C.) son of William and grandson of Walter of Todrig, who was part of the raiding party that rescued Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1629 he inherited the lands of Grange from his father William. His grandfather sold Todrig during his father's lifetime, this being to Thomas, brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade, thus starting a new line of Scotts of Todrig. **Walter** (17th C.) son of Walter 'in the Wemyss', which is probably Weens. In 1653 he became a surgeon's apprentice with Walter Turnbull in Edinburgh. **Walter** of Catslack (17th C.) recorded in the Land Tax Rolls in 1663 when he paid tax on £52 in Hassendean Parish. He was surely related to earlier Scotts of Catslack, perhaps son of William in Catslack. He was probably father of John of Catslack who paid land tax in Hassendean Parish in 1678. **Walter** of Kirknowe (17th C.) recorded on the Land Tax Rolls in 1663 for the Parish of Hobkirk. He paid tax on £78 for his rental there. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts, but he could have been father of the wright William who lived at Kirknowe in about 1700. **Walter** of Hyndhope (17th C.) recorded in a deed of 1663 along with his brother Thomas. **Walter** of Dryhope (17th C.) recorded as Laird in 1669. He may have been brother of the previous Laird, Robert. He was succeeded by his brother, Philip. **Walter** 'Westport' (17th C.) resident of the Hawick, near the West Port. He was elected to the Council in 1648. He is also recorded in 1656 when he was cleared of the claim that John Scott made against him regarding a deal over 3 barrels of drink; he sold the barrels and was therefore presumably a merchant. He is recorded being 'at the west port' in 1663, when he was one of the owners of West Mains. Also in 1663 he was 'merchant, Hawick, indweller at the West Port, thereof' in a deed. He was listed among the Councillors in 1668. Presumably the same Walter is recorded in 1676 when he brought a 'letter of horning' against William Elliot of Philhope, with Henry Elliot of Harwood as cautioner (although part of the document is missing). He was probably Bailie in 1678 when Walter Hardie was fined for saying the 'Westport would be hanged'. In 1679 a woman was cited for accusing his servant John Moore of theft. He is probably the 'Westport' who witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland (along with 3 other former or present Bailies) in 1681. He may be the Walter of West Port whose servant Margaret Nichol was prosecuted for allowing Helen Moore to take meal from him in 1690. He was probably related to the other West Port Scotts, and may have been father of the later Walter of Westport, and possibly grandfather of Hawick's second known Cornet, James 'called of Westport'; James' father Walter was already deceased in 1706. He is probably the deceased Walter 'Westport' (unless there are 2 generations of Walters) whose son James married Sara Gledstains in 1719. **Walter** of Tinnis (17th C.) Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for Ettrick Forest in the period 1631–41. In 1642 he was named by the Privy Council to a commission to try a large number of Borderers who had been declared fugitives; he was recorded there as 'William Scot of Tinneis, curator to the Erle of Buccleuch'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **Walter** of Howpasley (d.c.1660) son of William of Fingland. He was brother of Robert and half-brother of Simon. When his brother died, he acquired the lands of Howpasley. After he died without issue, his sister Marion (wife of William Wilson in 'Gulzeanflat') was served as his heir and then Howpasly passed to Walter, son of his cousin Patrick of Tanlawhill. **Walter** (d.bef. 1667) youngest son of Patrick of Tanlawhill and Thirlestane. He inherited the lands of Howpasley, but died without issue and they went to his brother Sir Francis. His brother was served as his heir in 1667 (as confirmed in 1695), consistent with the claim that he died in about 1663, before his father. The lands he held included Rashiegrain, Easter and Wester Hislop, Langhaugh, Commonbrae and Ramsaycleuch, as well as Howpasley. He is probably the same man as Walter of Ramsaycleuchburn. **Col. Walter** of Hartwoodburn (d.1650) probably related to the Scotts of Whitehaugh, he was also referred to as being 'of Harlawood', and hence is easily confused with the nearly contemporary

Walter of Harwood on Teviot. It is also unclear if he was related to the slightly later William of Hartwoodmyres. Scott of Satchells states that he was brother of Adam, who was father of the Walter of Whitehaugh who was alive in 1688; however, it seems clear that he was a generation earlier than this suggestion, since his own son Walter was documented to be uncle of the Walter of 1688, and hence he would have also been father of Adam. Satchells also suggests that his father (and that of the Adam whose existence is unclear) was William of Whitehaugh, whose existence is also unsupported by any evidence. In any case, the identity of his father in unknown. He served in Parliament for Selkirkshire 1646–47 and 1648–49. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He was appointed as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis Earl of Buccleuch. He is probably the 'Colonell' Walter who became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (gratis) in 1647. He was a Royalist, who raised a regiment in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1649 and fought against Cromwell's forces at Dunbar. In the correction to the will of Earl Francis in 1651, he is described as deceased when 200 merks yearly is allocated to his widow, Elizabeth Napier, and their second son, Walter. His widow Elizabeth Napier remarried to Sir Bryce Cochrane and was recorded in a deed in 1673; her will was proved in Edinburgh in 1677 by their son Walter 'of St. Leonards and Harlawood'. In 1673 his daughter Anna Helena was served heir to the fifth parts of 'Waughtoun' in Prestonhaugh Parish, from her siblings Walter, Francis, Elizabeth and Margaret. In 1694 his daughter Anna Helena was served heir to Walter (presumably her brother), who was son of Walter 'de Quhythaugh' (presumably another designation of his) and gained the lands of Hartwoodburn. His children appear to have been: Walter of St. Leonards; Francis; Elizabeth; Margaret; and Anna Helena, who firstly Sir William Adair of Kinhilt and secondly Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath. He died at the Battle of Dunbar, presumably fighting against Cromwell's army. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included: Jean (b.1635); William (b.1638); Adam (b.1640); and James (b.1645). **Walter** of Goldielands (d.bef. 1672) son of Walter (and not, as some genealogies state, son of Charles, half-brother of the first Walter of Goldielands). He was the last of the name to be acknowledged as 'of Goldielands' by the Scotts of Buccleuch (although there is also a record of Robert of Goldielands in 1638, and others given that designation, at least informally, later). He is hard to separate from his father, who was certainly alive in 1620, but was designated 'Sir Walter'. In 1620 his father had a charter from Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, for the lands of Goldielands and Westcoterig, and the same day granted Goldielands to him (retaining the liferent). Also mentioned is Jean Riddell (probably daughter of Andrew Riddell of that Ilk), to whom he was promised in a contract of marriage, the contract involving the lands of 'Pirntatoune' or 'Pirntaiton' (presumably Pintaton on Gala Water). He is probably the Walter of Goldielands (transcribed 'Gridlelands') who bore the 'pincell of black taffata' on a lance point in the funeral procession of the Earl of Buccleuch in Hawick in 1634. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638; the name 'R. Scott' beside his could indicate this was his brother, son or perhaps uncle. In 1641 he witnessed a document in Hawick for the Scotts of Thirlestane. In 1643 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire and in 1643, 1646, 1648 and 1649 he was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire; in 1649 he is 'of Gawdilands and Stanesh', suggesting a connection with Stanedge (although the Scotts appear not to have owned it for at least another half century). In 1643 his lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £566 13s 4d. He is probably also the 'W. Scott of Gowdielands' recorded as owner of lands in Cavers Parish valued at £400 in 1643; these lands were owned by the Duke of Buccleuch by 1678. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He is recorded in a county valuation of landowners in Hawick Parish in 1643 (as the 4th largest landowner) and on a list of landowners and tenants of Hassendean Parish in 1666. In 1649 he and Patrick Scott (writer in Edinburgh) were involved in a loan with James Crichton, renounced to Sir Patrick Hamilton in 1652. In 1662, after the Restoration, he was fined £600. In 1655 he is recorded owing about £6800 to the deceased Francis, Earl of Buccleuch; this was for rental of the farms of Riccartonfoot, Prickinghaugh and Lawshill in the period 1634–47. He paid the land tax on property in Cavers Parish in 1663 and also paid more tax for lands recently acquired in Hawick Parish (from Cavers Kirk), as well as more than £500 for Goldielands itself. He was probably

one of the 'curators' of Francis Scott of Davington, appointed in 1666. His descendants took the designation 'of Crumhaugh'. His lands appear to have passed to Robert Scott of Clack, son of his youngest sister (or perhaps aunt), as well as Lilias, daughter of his sister Jean. However, he was succeeded by Walter of Crumhaugh, probably his cousin. He may be the Walter of Goldielands recorded in a deed of renuciation and discharge with Walter 'in' Goldielands in 1673. **Walter** (d.bef. 1671) tenant in Ladhope. In 1671, 1674, 1676, 1679 and 1680 his widow had discharges with the treasurer of Selkirk for annual rent. He is probably the 'William' whose widow Bessie Scott was deceased in 1683 when her son-in-law Andrew Angus (Bailie of Selkirk) was her executor. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as proprietor of Allanhaugh in a transcription of the 1678 valuation rolls. However, it may be that this is confusion with 'Altoncrofts and Alintoun'. If he was a Scott of Allanhaugh, it is unclear how he might have been related to previous Scotts of Allanhaugh. **Walter** of Crumhaugh and Goldielands (1631/2–1700) probably a son of Charles of Crumhaugh, who was son of the first Sir Walter of Goldielands. He succeeded his cousin Walter in 1675, inheriting several lands, although those attached directly to Goldielands passed to the Scotts of Buccleuch. He succeeded to Robert Scott of Glack and Lilias Scott (wife of William Knox), who were nephew and niece of Walter of Goldielands. These lands included half of Ramsaycleuch, Commonside, Rashiegrain, Howpasley, Easter and Wester Hislop and Langhaugh, as well as Crumhaugh. It is possible he was the Walter of Glack recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls paying £130 for lands in Wilton Parish. He is probably the Walter of Goldielands recorded in 1675 when he requested permission from the Hawick Bailies and Council to build a fence on top of the dyke separating his lands from those of the Common. He is Walter of Crumhaugh in 1678 when he paid land tax on £1116 13s 4d in Hawick Parish. He is probably the Scott 'off Gowddielands' listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690. He may have been the 'Goldilands, elder' on the list of subscribers for the Hawick Kirk bell in in 1693/4 (with the 'Goldilands, younger' being his son Charles). In 1696 he resigned these lands, as well as Trinity Lands, 'Corsback' and others, to Charles of Crumhaugh, his elder son. He married Janet (or Jean) Glendinning and her will is recorded in 1682. His children included: Charles, who succeeded, but appears to have died before him; Walter, whose descendants later became the representatives of this branch of the family; and William, who married Isobel Gledstains in 1702. John, recorded as 'brother of Goldilands' in 1689 may also have been his son. Note, however, that these generations are quite murky. His memorial stone was uncovered during renovations in St. Mary's Kirk around 1863 and reads: 'Here lyes Walter Scot of Crumhaugh Who deceased 20 day of December 1700 and of age 68'. Jean, who married Walter of West Port in 1700/1, was probably his daughter. In 1687 he witnessed a baptism for Elspeth (married to James 'Bleak'), who may have been a sister, with the other witness being William, doctor in Hawick, who may have been a brother or other close relative. He is probably the Walter of Goldielands, who (along with Robert of Tandlaw, who was thus probably closely related) witnessed a baptism in 1673 for Robert (perhaps his son or brother) and Bessie Miller. He also witnessed a baptism in 1678 for Walter of Harwood and 2 more in 1680 for William of Harwood and for Robert of Horsleyhill. He is Walter 'of Crumhaugh' in 1700 when, along with his son William, he witnessed a baptism for Walter in Goldielands (his son); this was just a few months before he died. **Walter** of Minto (17th C.) another name for **Walter** of Harwood. **Capt. Walter** of Satchells (c.1613-c.1694) writer of 'A True History of the Right Honourable name of Scot', a family history in doggerel verse, which was first published in 1688 and reprinted later. The words were dictated to school boys, it is said from Hawick. He was son of Robert Scott of Satchells and Jean Scott of Thirlestane, and may have been born on a farm in Eskdalemuir; however, there is no documentary evidence about his parents. Another suggestion is that his mother was a daughter of Riddell of that Ilk, although he himself says that he was a grandson of Sir Robert of Thirlestane. He spent his youth herding cattle, then joined the Duke of Buccleuch's in 1629 (at about the age of 16) and supposedly served for 57 years (although he only says that when he was 73 years of age it had been 57 years since he entered service). He says that he first joined 'Cockburns Company' at the garrison at Caerlaverock. He was in the army of the Swedish King from about 1631 until long after the peace of Munster in 1648. He states that 'I have been through Scotland, Holland, and Sweden'. However, it appears that he was not permanently overseas and spent some of that time in Scotland. He is probably

the Walter, heir apparent of Robert of Satchells, recorded in 1653 when he had a bond to desist from harming the Bailies of Selkirk. In 1654 he had an act of caution against Robert, son of Peter Scott of 'Cowdhome'; his signature is recorded in this document. He is probably the Walter 'of Satsheilles' (although it looks like 'falsheilles') who paid tax on £200 in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663. He was also owner there in the 1678 county valuation, the lands being valued at £256. He says that he wrote (but it is not clear whether this is when he started or finished) at the age of 73; some have claimed that he was as old as 88, but this may be a misunderstanding, since he says he was writing in the year '88'. In part of the book he mentions his 'seventy and two year', so presumably that was his age when some it was written. The book was first published in Edinburgh in 1688, with a second edition in 1776, a third published in Hawick in 1786 and a reprinted edition in 1894, with extensive notes by John G. Winning. The family lost the lands of Satchells earlier in the 17th century, and so it is unclear exactly where he lived when he retired; the impression is that it was near to the old family lands and he says he was 'two or three Mile from a School', from where he hired boys to dictate. There is little documentary evidence about whether he had a family, although Dr. William Scott of Stokoe says that after returning to Scotland he married a young woman with whom he had a daughter called Gustava (after King Gustavus of Sweden, in whose army he had served). However, he is probably the Walter of Satchells whose wife Jean Pringle, widow of William of Glenrath, is recorded in a deed connected with a factory in 1663 (suggesting perhaps that he was married twice). His book does not mention any children of his. The only other known work attributed to him is a ballad about the Scotts of Whitslade printed in Caw's 'Poetical Museum'. His later namesake, Sir Walter of Abbotsford, was a great admirer of his work; it has been suggested that he was a prototype for Capt. Dugald Dalgetty in the novel 'A Legend of Montrose' and his 'Four and twenty gentlemen in their hall' seems clearly to have inspired the 'nine-and-twenty knights of fame' in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel'. Despite his claim that he had no schooling and could not write, it is clear from his 'postral' that he was able to read, since he was familiar with classical literature (such as Homer and Virgil), and ancient chroniclers (such as Boece, Buchanan, Leslie and Spottiswood), as well as probably some early Scottish poets (such as Montgomerie) and hence he may have been being modest. He also says that he admired poets and although 'I understand, or know no forraign Tongue, But their translations I do much admire'. He also says explicitly that 'It's known as yet, I could ne're write, My reading is but small'. It may also be that when he was writing his book his eyesight was failing, since he says he was 'infirm and decrip'd with the Gout'. His work is split into 'The True History' (also referred to as 'Wat's Bellenden') and 'Satchells's Post'ral'. He describes in detail the raid in 1596, led by the 'Bold Buccleuch', where 'Kinmont Willie' Armstrong was rescued from Carlisle Castle; his grandfather was involved in these events and he surely talked with people who were there, since he was born less than 20 years afterwards. Some details, particularly of the earliest history, are clearly fanciful, and it has been stated by some that he is generally unreliable; however, it is equally clear that he also get many details correct, and hence he should be taken as a fairly trustworthy authority for at least the couple of generations before him – 'Captain Walter Scot, An old Souldier and no Scholler, And one that can write nane, But just the Letters of his Name' [CWS] (often written 'Scot'). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1649. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Stevenson and their son Alexander was baptised in 1655. **Walter** of Tushielaw (17th C.) son of William, whom he succeeded as last Scott Laird of Tushielaw (but must have been still quite young at this time). He was served heir to the lands of Tushielaw, including 'Counislaw' in 1670. He acted as cautioner for the Commissioners of Excise in Selkirkshire in 1682. He is recorded in 1681 when his son Francis became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh and in 1686 when his daughter Jean was buried in Greyfriars, Edinburgh. He is recorded in bonds of 1682. He may be the 'Laird of Tishilow' recorded in 1700 when his brother John was entered as a Burgess of Edinburgh. He may also be the Walter 'uncle to Tushilew' who signed the marriage contract in 1678 between Elliot of Midlem Mill and Elliot of Harwood. His mother may have been Margaret Elliot and his uncle Francis Scott, who served as his cautioner in 1686. In 1688 he sold the family estate to Michael Anderson, who had married his sister. In 1689 he appeared before Parliament

to give assurance that he would leave the country or live peaceably etc.; this suggests he was a supporter of the Jacobite cause, unlike his father. He may be the Scott of Tushielaw who in 1692 witnessed a sasine for Robert of Broadmeadows. **Walter** (17th C.) described as 'in Boghall' in a list of landowners and tenants of Hassendean Parish in 1666. He may have been ancestor of the later Walter of Boghall. **Walter** of Newton (17th C.) probably son of William, for whom John of Brieryyards was appointed tutor in 1638. He is probably the same Walter 'of Chamberlayne Newton' recorded in a 1643 valuation of lands in Hawick Parish, his lands valued at £266 13s 4d; his lands in Hassendean Parish were also valued at £1378 4s 4d in 1663. He is probably also the Walter of 'Chamberlane Newtoun' recorded in 2 bonds in 1663 and the Walter 'of Newtoune' in 2 other deeds in 1663. He is also recorded in a record relating to Hassendean Parish in 1666. He and William of Burnhead seem to have been involved in a boundary dispute according to a document of 1674. He may be the Walter of Newton recorded paying the land tax on Lairhope, valued at £266 13s 4d in 1678 and paying tax on £1182 (presumably for Newton and neighbouring lands) in Hassendean Parish. He may have been succeeded by another Francis. **Walter** (17th C.) had a charter of the half merk land of 'Mounkland' in Clarilaw, from the Commendator of Melrose in about 1620. He is described as 'in Monkland' in a record of major residents of Hassendean Parish in the mid-1600s. He could be a descendant of John 'of Monks-tower' listed by Scott of Satchells. However, it is unclear how he might have been related to other local Scotts. **Walter** of Woll (17th C.) recorded in the 1643 county valuation as owner of 'Wall' in Ashkirk Parish. The lands were valued at £533. According to Keith Scott's genealogy brothers Francis of Woll and James of Woll were owners at that time. It is therefore unclear how he fits into the family tree; perhaps he is another brother, who succeed between Francis and James, or else the name is an error. He is probably the Walter 'of Wall' who married Agnes, daughter of William Lauder (who was Bailie of Lauder) and widow of William Calderwood. He may have later held lands of Lochquarret and may be the man of that designation mentioned by Scott of Satchells in 1688. **Walter** (17th C.) married Marion Mark in Ashkirk Parish and had a son John (b.1650). Perhaps the same Marion Mark married William Dunlop in Ashkirk in 1656. **Walter** 'in Stobitcote' (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He was recorded in 1643 as owner of lands valued at £260 in Cavers Parish; these same lands were owned by the Duke of Buccleuch by 1678. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **Walter** of St. Leonards and Whitehaugh (d.1685) son of Col. Walter of Hartwoodburn, he was a local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s. He may be the Walter 'in St. Leonards' who became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (gratis) in 1656. He purchased the lands of Whitehaugh from Andrew Hay in 1656. In 1666 he gave his consent to a marriage contract of his nephew Walter to Bessie, daughter of William Scott of Horsleyhill; this included conveyance of Whitehaugh, 'Westerhead' (probably Wester Heap) and other lands to his nephew. He sold the estate of Whitehaugh to his nephew Walter of Headshaw in 1671 (perhaps when he came of age); however, it is unclear how the 2 Walter were connected. In 1669 he had a 'wadset' with William of Langhope (and his curator). He had a charter of Langhope in 1678 when he was referred to as 'now of Langhope'. He may be the Walter of Langhope who paid the land tax in Selkirkshire in 1678. However, these lands were sold to John Scott (possibly his son) in 1688. In 1670 he was Bailie to George, Lord Ross of Halkhead and Melville for a sasine in Linlithgow and another sasine to William Scott in Manuel. He was recorded in a deed of 1673 being 'of Saint Leonards'. Also in 1673 his sister Anna Helena was served area to the fifth parts of 'Waughtoun' in Prestonhaugh Parish belonging to him and his siblings Francis, Elizabeth and Margaret. He acted as Chamberlain (along with William Scott, Bailie of Dalkeith) for the Buccleuch estates in Dalkeith in 1673, and on his own for the years 1674–88. In 1675 he was cautioner for a bond by Sir John Nicholson to Walter, brother of Sir Lawrence Scott of Eyemouth. He is probably the 'Walter Scot Whithaugh' who witnessed a baptism for James Liddell in 1683. It is unclear exactly who he was or where the 'St. Leonards' refers to (most likely Edinburgh, but possibilities include lands in Ednam, Lauder or Peebles). His mother appears to have been Elizabeth Napier, widow of Walter of 'Harlawood', who had remarried to Sir Bryce Cochrane, and he proved her will in Edinburgh in 1677; he thus seems to have been the same man as Walter, son of Walter of Hartwoodburn. It is also possible he was closely related to the Scotts of Langhope; his wife was Janet Scott and although it is unclear to which branch she belonged, it is possible she was sister

of William of Langhope. His children included John, who sold the estate of Langhope to Adam Scott of Bowhill in about 1692. His sister Anna Helena, who inherited their father's lands of Hartwoodburn from him in 1694. A later Walter paid the land tax on St. Leonards in St. Cuthbert's Parish Edinburgh in 1726; this could have been his son. **Walter** of Burnfoot on Teviot (17th C.) probably eldest son of Robert. He succeeded his grandfather Robert in 1667, becoming Laird of Burnfoot and Burnhead, which were still referred to in the service of heirs as Nether and Over Newhall. He is probably the Walter of Burnfoot who paid the 1663 and 1678 Land Tax Rolls on £312 in Hassendean Parish (presumably for Burnfoot). He is recorded in a deed of 1673 being 'of Burnefit in Tiviot'. It is hard to separate him from his near contemporary, Walter of Burnfoot on Ale. He was succeeded by his son Adam, who sold Burnhead to William Scott in Burnhead. **Walter** (d.c.1681) recorded as 'merchant in Burnfoot, in Lidsdaill' when his will was listed in 1681. The location of Burnfoot in Liddesdale is ambiguous and it is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **Walter** of Burnfoot on Ale (17th C.) probably eldest son of Robert. He is hard to separate from his near contemporary, Walter of Burnfoot on Teviot. He succeeded sometime before 1669. He was mentioned as a landowner in a record relating to Hassendean parish in 1666. He could be the Walter of Burnfoot recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663, listed along with owners of lands in Wilton Parish, when he paid tax on £312. He was recorded in a deed in 1673 (separate from another for Walter of Burnfoot on Teviot), along with his son William. He (or the other Walter) was recorded in 1677 when his son Walter became a skinner's apprentice in Edinburgh. He was still Laird in 1686, when he was one of those to whom Scott of Satchells dedicated an address. He gained Hartwoodmyres from Sir William Scott of Harden about 1690. In about 1710 he stopped the perambulation of Wilton Common by Langlands of Langlands, Scott of Whitehaugh and Scott of Falnash, questioning their authority to march the boundaries of the Common (recounted later, with the exact year uncertain). He was probably the Laird of Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish who paid tax on 3 hearths in 1694. He was involved in financial dealings with the Scotts of Thirlestane and was involved in legal action to recover money in the 1690s. His brother Francis married Isobel Scott. He may be the Walter of Burnfoot, son and heir of Robert, who inherited Burnfoot on Ale in 1692; however, it is possible there is another generation of Walters and Roberts represented here. He may be the Walter of Burnfoot on Ale whose nephew Walter inherited the lands and started living there in 1715. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Turnbull and their son John was baptised in 1677. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Henderson and their daughter Elspeth was baptised in 1673. **Walter** (d.c.1695) servitor to Sir William Elliot, he was 'of Penchrist' in 1695 when his will was recorded. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Whitehillbrae in Cavers Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in 'Weimes' (presumably Weens) in 1687 when the will of his wife Bessie Scott is recorded. He is also recorded being 'of Weins' in 1688. He was probably related to John, who was at Weens in 1694. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls at Borthaugh. Another Walter was listed as a 'cottar' there at the same time. He could be the Walter 'in Burtoch' whose will was recorded in 1692, and probably related to George 'in Bortoch', whose will is recorded in 1692, as well as to other Scotts associated with Borthaugh around that time, e.g. James. **Walter** of Headshaw and Whitehaugh (d.c.1691) son of Robert of Easter Heap. He purchased the lands of Whitehaugh from his uncle Walter of St. Leonards. This may have been in about 1671, perhaps when he came of age. Capt. Scott of Satchells refers to him as a 'shepherd swain', living in 1688 when his book was published. His pedigree is given by Satchells as son of Adam, who was son of William, who was brother of Thomas in Wester Groundistone and son of Walter, who was son of Robert, who was son of Walter, the first Laird of Whitehaugh; however, there is no support for this, and it does not connect well with other early recorded Lairds of Whitehaugh. Nevertheless, given that Satchells was a near neighbour living at the same time, it is surely the case that some of this genealogy is correct. , i.e. that his father was Adam, although as brother of Walter of St. Leonard's, they would both have been sons of Walter of Hartwoodburn. There is a marriage contract in 1666 between him and Bessie, daughter of William Scott of Horsleyhill; this was with the consent of his uncle, suggesting that he was still a minor at that time, and the contract included conveying to him the lands of Whitehaugh, 'Westerhead' (probably Wester Heap) and others. It is stated in a later record that the marriage contract was with

his uncle's permission because he was eldest son of the deceased Robert of Easter Heap. He was the representative of the Scotts of Headshaw in 1671. It is possible he was the Walter 'of Westerheape' recorded in a tack in 1673. He was succeeded by his son William of Whitehaugh in 1692 (with William having sasine for the lands in 1697, confirming him as heir to his father). Other children were: Robert, minister of Roberton; John; May (or Mary); and Isobel, who succeeded her brother William. He could be the Walter of Whitehaugh recorded in 1684 when he and Robert of Greenhill were witnesses for a baptism in Hawick for carrier John Aitchison. His widow Bessie Scott, Lady Whitehaugh, had her will registered in 1696. She could be the 'Leddie whithaugh', who was taxed for 2 hearths on the west-side of Hawick in 1694. Her will was made in 1696, by which time she was 'diseased in body but sound in mind'. **Walter** of Raeburn, 'Wat Wudspurs' (d.bef. 1688). He was 3rd son of Sir William of Harden and Agnes Murray ('Muckle Mou'd Meg') and first of the Scotts of Raeburn. In 1661 he was served heir to his sister Janet. He was recorded in a deed in 1663. He is mentioned in a list of landowners of Hassendean Parish in 1666, and was a supporter of the suppression of the Parish. He acted as Chamberlain for the Scotts of Buccleuch in Dalkeith and Lugton. He is mentioned in documents of the Regality of Melrose in 1670–74. In the 1678 Land Tax Rolls he is recording paying tax for 'Ilerig' or 'Flerig' (presumably Eilrig) in Hawick Parish, as well as for Raeburn in St. Boswells (or Lessuden) Parish. He married Anne Isobel, daughter of William McDougall of Makerstoun (who may have been his cousin). He and his wife became Quakers (perhaps during the 1657 visit of George Fox to southern Scotland); as a result he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth and had his children removed from him by Sir William of Harden (his brother). He was moved to Jedburgh Jail, where he remained for more than 4 years. His children were: William (d.1699), who succeeded to the Raeburn estates; Walter, 'Beardie' (c.1653–1729), who was the great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott the writer; Isabel; and Christian. **Walter** (17th C.) merchant of Hawick, recorded marrying Marion Armstrong in Edinburgh in 1652. It is not known how he was related to any of the other contemporary Scotts. He may be the Walter, merchant in Hawick, whose will is recorded in 1687. **Walter** (17th C.) described as 'our master stabler' in the 1651 will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch, when he was granted 200 merks yearly. He probably worked at Newark and Dalkeith, where the Earl mostly lived, but it is unclear where he came from. He could be the Walter who was owed money for a year's fie from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1661. **Walter** (17th C.) probably a son of John of Brieryyards. He had a sasine in 1656 for a 'merk land in Hassendeanbank', which was probably Cockerheugh, which his father purchased from Thomas Turnbull in 1656. He is probably the Walter of Cockerheugh who paid the land tax in Hassendean Parish in 1678. He may be the Walter who (along with John, probably his brother) witnessed baptisms for James of Brieryyards in Roberton Parish in 1681 and 1687, and perhaps another for James Martin in Appletreehall in 1682. Also in 1681 he gave a disposition to John in 1681, probably assigning Cockerheugh to his brother. He is probably the 'Walter Scott Brearyeards' listed on the east-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **Walter** (17th C.) said to have been eldest son of Walter, and last of the Scots of Synton, who died unmarried. Instead he was probably eldest son of George, the last of the original Synton Lairds, with his brother being George of Boonraw. **Walter** 'Polesman' (17th C.) Burgess of Hawick who is recorded in 1660 transferring land containing houses and yards to Robert Scott, son of the late James Scott, also Burgess of Hawick. His byname is written 'Poalsman', and the meaning is uncertain (although a connection with the coble ferry is not impossible). **Walter** (1644–93) of Highchester and of Harden, eldest son of Sir Gideon of Highchester, he became Earl of Tarras. He was baptised by John Langands of Wilton. He was married to Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, when he was just less than 14 and she was 11, apparently after he was kidnapped on his way to school. The marriage took place in secrecy at the Chapel of Wemyss, and without proclamation, which caused much debate at the time. It was dissolved by the Commissary in 1659, but ratified again when she reached the age of 12. He and his wife the Countess of Buccleuch were recorded in a tack of 1663 (although he was deceased before then). He was occasionally referred to as Earl of Buccleuch, but this title was not generally accepted. Instead, in 1660, he was created Earl of Tarras, Lord Alemoor and Campcastell, for his lifetime only (this followed a custom of granting such an honour to any commoner who married a Countess; the names of the titles came from lands held by his family). However, his young bride died after only about 2 years, leading to years of dispute

over his entitlements to life-rents etc.; he finally renounced his claims to Buccleuch lands only in 1678. In about 1667 he went abroad, travelling in France, Italy and the Netherlands, and keeping a diary of his voyage, which survives. On returning to Britain in 1670, he visited the court, attempting to recover some of the £4000 annuity due from his marriage contract, but to no avail (and it is said that his descendants in the schoolroom at Mertoun used to be asked to work out the compound interest on 2 centuries of arrears!). He succeeded to Harden in 1672 (although there is some confusion here), with a charter in 1677 and confirming charter in 1683. He paid the land tax on land valued at £1074 in Wilton Parish in 1678 (formerly belonging to Scott of Harden and Eliott of Stobs), as well as £600 for Borthwickshiels. His lands in Selkirkshire were valued at about £850 at that time. In 1678 he was one of the Commissioners for Roxburghshire, charged with raising money for the King. He substantially renovated Harden House around 1691. The initials 'W.E.T.' carved on a fireplace at Harden probably refer to him ('Earl of Tarras'). He was tried for his part in the 'Ryehouse Plot' of 1683 (when several Scottish noblemen plotted to exclude the Duke of York from succeeding to Charles II) and support for the Duke of Monmouth (husband of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch), gave his confession and threw himself on the mercy of the King; he thereby implicated Robert Baillie of Jerviswood (who was hanged), as well as the Lairds of Philiphaugh and Polwarth. In 1684 he was called to give evidence in the trial of his uncle, Robert Baillie of Jerviswood. He was imprisoned for treason and had his estates confiscated. However, because of the 'great benefit that did arise by his full and sincere confession' he was rehabilitated, receiving a pardon in 1685, having his personal estate restored in 1686 and all his honours and lands restored in 1687 (including Roberton and Howcleuch Mill). He became one of the first to engage in the Revolution of 1688. He was also one of the main instigators of the petition that was successful in having Roberton Parish created in 1690, with the consequence that Hassendean Parish was suppressed. In 1690 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire and for Selkirkshire. He gained part (perhaps half) of the lands of Minto in 1691 from Rachel Ingles, widow of John Turnbull. In 1692 he served as a Commissioner for assessing the rentals for the Duchess of Buccleuch. There is a letter from his sister Margaret in Hawick in 1693. He also survived a claim on the estates of Harden from his uncle Walter of Raeburn. He is recorded in 1694 having paid tax on 17 hearths at Harden House; he also held the estate of Borthwickshiels and his lands in (the former) Hassendean Parish at that time included Hassendean Mains. In 1677 he married his second wife, Helen, daughter of Thomas Hepburne of Humbie; she became Countess of Tarras and appears to have later remarried to Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs. They had sons: Gideon (b.1678) of Highchester, baptised in Edinburgh, who succeeded; Thomas (b.1681), who is said to have died young, but is probably the Thomas, son to Walter, Earl of Tarras, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1702; Walter (b.1682) of Whitfield, who later succeeded to Harden on the death of his nephews Walter and John; William (b.1682), who died before 1710; and Francis (b.1691), who died young. Their daughters were: Helen; Elizabeth; Mary, who married a Drummond; Agnes; Ann; and Margaret, who married Thomas Gordon. The succession of Harden after his death is complicated, but it eventually went to his second son Walter. His son Thomas is recorded becoming a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1702 (he may be a later Thomas than the one born in 1681). His testament is recorded in 1693. **Walter** of Harwood, on Teviot (17th C.) eldest son of Robert and Beatrice Gledstains (and probably not closely related to the nearly contemporary Col. Walter of 'Harwood'). He was also later known as Walter of Minto. Along with his father he is recorded in 1663 renouncing the burial place in the choir of the old kirk of Mertoun to Sir William Scott of Harden. In 1667 his brother William became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh. In 1669 he was served heir to his father in Glendinning and other lands in Westerkirk Parish. He was recorded in 1669 as Bailie of the Regality of Hawick, appointed by William, Lord Drumlanrig; there was a dispute between him and the Bailies of Hawick over whether he had the right to hold his courts in the Tolbooth. In 1671 he he gave his consent for a disposition involving the lands of Hornshole between the Turnbulls of Minto and the Scotts of Brieryyards. He registered arms in 1672. In 1672 he was Sheriff-Depute when giving sasine to Sir Alexander Don of Newton for Altonburn and other lands. In 1672 he leased Branxholme Mains, Branxholme Park and the 'Steill and Henhaugh' from the Scotts of Buccleuch. He was recorded in several deeds in

1673. In 1673 he and his eldest son Robert purchased a large part of the Barony of Minto from John Turnbull of Minto. However, they appear to have resigned these lands, which were then sold to Walter Riddell (as confirmed in 1681). He served as Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch for 'Teviotdalehead' (i.e. Cavers, Hassendean, Hawick and Wilton Parishes) in at least the period 1671–77. He was referred to as 'also of Mynto' in a boundary dispute between Walter of Newton and William of Burnhead in 1674. In 1676 he served as caution for the Duke of Duchess of Buccleuch (and Monmouth) obtaining a licence to bring in 4800 cattle and 200 horses from Ireland to restock their farms in southern Scotland after the 'Thirteen Drifty Days'; he was fined when it was found that some were more than a year old, such imports from Ireland being prohibited at that time. In 1677 he was recorded leasing the farm of Todshawhill, as well as Branxholme Mains and Park. In the 1678 Land Tax Rolls he is 'of Harwood and fallnesh' when he paid tax on £1550 13s 4d in Hawick Parish; these were probably the lands of Falnash and Harwood. In 1678 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. He also served as Sheriff-Depute of Roxburghshire in the 1670s. He is probably the Walter of 'Hairwood' recorded in several bonds of 1682 and was served heir to his father Robert of Harwood in that year. William, his 'brother-german', became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1667. Another 'brother-german' may have been Gideon, who married Jeanette Elliot of Arkleton in 1677 (and was later 'of Falnash'). He may be the Walter, 'brother to Briereyards' who arranged for the boundary to be marked between his land and that of Charles Scott of Goldielands at the east end of Hawick. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker. Their children included: Robert, the eldest son; Elizabeth, who married Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge in 1693; Walter (b.1673), baptised in Hawick; Andrew (b.1678), also baptised in Hawick; and George (b.1681), also baptised in Hawick, who became a barber's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1698. The witnesses in 1678 were Walter of Goldielands and Robert of Horsleyhill. It is said that the family was ruined by his wife's extravagance and that Harwood was sold off. He is probably the Walter 'in Harwood' whose 'natural Daughter' married weaver John Jolly in Hawick in 1721. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Cook and their children included: John (b.1669); William (b.1675); James (b.1684); and Janet (b.1687). The witnesses in 1684 were Andrew Cook (probably related to his wife) and John Scott (perhaps related to him). **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as a glover on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Walters. Walter and William are recorded separately as glovers on the same list. **Walter** 'Reid Wat' (17th C.) leased the farm of Chapelhill in at least the period 1671–77. He also leased part of Todshawhaugh in 1675. It is unclear whether his nickname referred to his hair colour or something else. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters, and could be descended from the earlier Walter of Chapelhill. **Walter** of Alton (17th C.) probably the Walter whose initials are recorded on the lintel of 'Auld Alton' house, along with those of 'A.M.' and the date 1675. He was married to Anna (or Emma), daughter of James Middlemas portioner of Raperlaw, as recorded when the pair were issued a 'letter of horning' in 1671. According to the marriage contract of 1669 he was brother of Francis of Gorrenberry; hence he may not have been directly related to the earlier Scotts of Alton. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish (when it still contained Hassendean) included: Margaret (b.1683); and Thomas (b.1684). The witnesses in 1683 were Adam and William Scott (who may have been relatives), and in 1684 were James Byers and Robert Davidson. He is probably the Walter of Alton who witnessed a baptism in 1687 for Robert Cook and Isobel Scott (to whom he may have been related). In 1678 he paid the land tax in Hassendean Parish (presumably for Alton), as well as for Raperlaw in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is probably the same as the Walter of Alton recorded later in the 17th century, although it is possible there were 2 separate men here. He may be the 'Scot of Alston' recorded in 1684 among Borderers fined for their wives failing to attend parish church (i.e. for supporting Covenanters). He was probably the Walter 'of Altone' who in 1686 was granted by James VII a commission of the office of the Bailie of Regality of Hawick (this on account of Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch, the heritable Bailie, losing her right because of not taking 'the test'). He was one of the heritors accused in 1690 of inciting the disturbance at the removal of the roof of Hassendean Kirk. He may be the same as 'Walter Scott of Alton in Raperlaw'. In 1690 in Edinburgh he married Helen Fisher; this was either his second marriage or there were 2 different Walters. He was probably the Laird of Alton in 1694 when

'Altone his hous' was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls, with tax paid on 6 hearths. In 1698 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded in a tack of 1673 being 'of Westerheape'. This is presumably Wester Heap and hence he may be the same as Walter of Whitehaugh. **Walter** of Todrig (1630s–1722) eldest son of Thomas, whom he succeeded by 1691. He was recorded as son of Thomas in a deed in 1673. He acted as one of the 'curators' for Alexander Scott of Synton and was also tutor for Mark Pringle of Clifton (his cousin). He was probably the Walter 'fear of Todrig' who was recorded in 1682 as the nephew of Robert Pringle of Clifton's testament. In 1690 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire along with Thomas (probably his father) and in 1704 he was again a Commissioner for Selkirkshire. He was still recorded in the discharge of a loan, along with William Elliot of Harwood in 1707. It seems likely he was the 'Laird of Todrick younger' who was recorded paying tax for 5 hearths at Essenside in 1694. Also in 1694 he witnessed a baptism for John of Synton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Fairnilee in 1682. He had one son and 7 daughters: Thomas, who succeeded; Jane (or 'Jean'), who married William Elliot, 3rd Laird of Harwood by post-nuptial contract in 1700 (she is described as 'Mrs. Scott' and so this may have been her second marriage); Elizabeth, who married Henry Elliot of Peel, brother of William Elliot of Harwood; Nelly, who married John Elliot, another brother of William Elliot of Harwood, and secondly married Rev. William Home; Janet, who married Mr. Purdom from Hawick; Christian, who married Edinburgh solictor George Dennistoun; Margaret, who married David Scott of Merrylaw; and Violet (b.1691), baptised in Ashkirk, who married in Lothian. In the 1691 baptismal record he is already 'of Todrige' and his wife is 'his lady', with witnesses Robert Scott ... (perhaps his brother) and Patrick Ker of Fairnilee (his brother-in-law) – 'Then Walter Scot now of Todrick, Since thou'rt a Gentleman, I'm sure thou'll not offended be, To be call'd a Shepherd's Swain; Thy father Thomas did the like, Since he to Todrick came' [CWS]. **Walter** 'of Altencrofts' (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, presumably connected with Alton Croft south of Hawick. He was probably different from 'Walter of Alton', although there may be confusion between the 2 farms. In 1678 he was 'of Altoun crofts & wyntoun' (or 'Altoncrofts and Alintoun') when his lands in Hawick Parish were valued at £110. In 1681 it was stated that 'the sons and grandson of the deceased John Scott of Gorrenberrie, and Walter Scott of Altoncrofts' were among the potential heirs of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. He seems to have witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish (for John Wilson) in 1682. In 1688 he was baptismal witness for Charles Scott of Crumhaugh. In 1689 he had a daughter Janet (with Jean Dalglish) baptised, the record labelled 'fornicators'; the witnesses were James Graham in Altoncroft and Robert Cook. He may be the Walter of Alton Croft whose will was recorded in 1696; he was son of Robert and had a sister Marion, whose son William Wright inherited Alton Croft. **Walter** (17th C.) brother of Thomas, tailor in Hawick. In 1684 he was among those declared fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. Perhaps the same tailor Walter was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1700 as a result of volunteering to be one of the Militia men for the Burgh. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish when it included Hassendean. He married Janet Grieve and their son William was baptised in 1687. The witnesses were Robert and William, who were probably either relatives or prominent Scotts in the area. **Walter** of Eilrig (17th C.) local landowner of the mid-to-late 1600s, according to James Wilson. He was presumably a descendant of Robert. **Bailie Walter** (d.bef. 1685) Hawick man, probably a merchant of some kind. Along with Walter Laing, he was a Town Councillor when the 'Steeple Loft' was arranged to be built in St. Mary's. In 1685 (by which time he was deceased) the pair had an agreement from the Town Council to be reimbursed for the costs of building this balcony. Bailie James (and his son Bailie Robert) may have been related to him. It is possible that he is the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. **Walter** of Chamberlain Newton (17th C.) recorded in 1693, along with his son, also Walter. In the service of heirs for John Ker of Cavers Carre, inheriting his uncle's Lordship of Jeburgh, is contained a reference to annual rentals of 300 merks, correspondong to 5000 merklands of Appletreehall, pertaining to the Walter Scotts, senior and junior 'de Chamberland-Newtoun'. He may be the same as the Walter of Newton recorded in the 1660s, and his son could be the Walter of Newton recorded in the 1730s. **Walter** 'the Butterman' (17th C.) said to be 'of the sort of Scotts of Robertowne'. In 1693 his wife was found guilty of stealing 'and litle new pann' from Mary Elliot and fined, sentenced to the stocks, imprisoned and 'sett att

the crosse for the space of two hours with the said pan about her necke'. He is recorded in the Town Book in 1694, saying he and his wife Margaret Wilson would leave the Town in connection to any theft if 'the least stouth yt but the worthe and value of ane horn spoone be laid to our charge and proven'. In 1696 the pair were found guilty of using 'ane fals key' to enter the home of their neighbour, Agnes Wood, to steal clothing and other items; they were sentenced to go to the stocks, then to be exiled from the Town, with anyone who helped them afterwards to be fined. Perhaps the same Walter, married Margaret Wilson, had a daughter Janet baptised in Hawick in 1672. It is unclear if he dealt in butter, or if his nickname referred to something else. Perhaps the same Walter is recorded in 1693 when his wife was found guilty of stealing 'ane little new pan'; as well as being fined, she was ordered to remain in the stocks until market day and then to sit at the Cross with the pan about her neck. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Doorpool in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Copshaw Park according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is recorded in 1693 when his wife was found guilty of stealing 'and little new pan'. As well as being fined, she was ordered to remain in the stocks until market day and then to sit at the Cross with the pan about her neck. **Walter** (17th C.) listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as resident of the lands of Castleton. He paid tax on 2 hearths. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Branxholme Town according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Probably the same Walter was recorded as herd in Branxholme Town in 1703 when his son John was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were James Ogilvie and John, both tenants in Branxholme. **Walter** (17th C.) listed at Branxholme among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is listed separately from the Walter in Branxholme Town. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident at Whitchesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be related to Robert and John, who were also listed there. He is probably the tenant in Whitchesters recorded in the baptismal records for 1706. He is probably the Walter who (along with John) was in Whitchesters in 1713 when he witnessed a baptism for herd William Cowan. He married Janet Scott and their children included Margaret (b.1706), with witnesses being Alexander Thomson and Robert Scott, who were also tenants in Whitchester. Other children to couples of the same name include Margaret (b.1715), Agnes (b.1718) and John (b.1724). **Walter** (17th C.) smith who was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **Walter** (17th C.) listed among the 'Deficients in Hauick Parich' in 1694. He appears to be at 'The Tour of Hauick' and is 'called Poor' (which appears to be a nickname). He may be related to John 'called o the Toor' in Hawick in 1609. **Walter** (17th C.) shepherd at Drinkstone according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. Perhaps the same Walter at Drinkstone witnessed a baptism (for Archibald Riddell in Borthaugh) in 1704. He may be the Walter, servant to William, tenant in Drinkstone, whose daughter Bessie was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1709, and who lived at Leaheads. **Walter** 'Chief' (17th/18th C.) listed as renter of half the farm of Overhall in 1694, with Adam leasing the other half. The pair continued to rent half of the farm in 1696 and 1698. He must have been related to this Adam, as well as to the James, who was leasing half of Overhall in 1690 and 1692 (for whose widow, Margaret, he served as cautioner). His nickname may have given rise to the name for the 'Chief's Pool' in the Teviot near there; we can only speculate about whether it might have been his favourite swimming hole or fishing spot. James 'the Chief', who died in 1778, was surely a descendant, perhaps his son; this James was born in about 1700 and described in 1764 how he was at Overhall from his birth until 1741, after his father was deceased. **Walter** of Langshaw (d.c.1695) son of Francis and grandson of Patrick of Kirkstyle. Sir John of Ancrum was his uncle. In 1690 he was served heir to his father's lands of Falnash, Tanlaw Naze, 'Calfshaw' and 'Langshaugh water' in the Parish of Hawick. In 1695 his brother Thomas was served heir to their father's lands of Langshaw, suggesting that he may have been deceased by then. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Wauchope. He may have been a descendant of the Walter of Wauchope who was said to have been involved in the 1634 funeral of Earl Walter. He is described as 'in Wauchope' in 1665 when he witnessed a document relating to Harwood lands and in 1677 when he witnessed the 'bond of provision' for Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1688 Walter of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him and Hugh of Gala. He was a cautioner for Gilbert Elliot of Stonedge in 1688 and 1693 and witness to a bond by Dame Magdalene Nicholson (widow of Stobs) in 1690.

He was recorded being 'in Wawchope' in a bond of 1682. There was a 'letter of horning' for him and Henry Elliot of Harwood by Archibald Douglas of 'Garvat' (Gervald perhaps) in 1695. In 1700 probably the same Walter was also witness to the marriage contract between William Elliot of Harwood and Jean Scott of Todrig. He married Janet, daughter of Walter, 3rd Laird of Nether Bonchester, who was sister of James, writer in Jedburgh. Their sons were: Adam, tenant in Wauchope and purchaser of Stanedge; and William, later of Stanedge, who was Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch. There is no reason to believe he was directly connected with the later Scotts of Wauchope. He is probably the Scott of Wauchope commemorated on an elaborately carved through-stone once visible in Hobkirk kirkyard, erected by Thomas of Stonedge in 1741; the inscription apparently indicated that he was a relative of Scott of Buccleuch. He is probably also the 'Wauchops Walter Scot' mentioned by Scott of Satchells. **Walter** 'Auld Wat' (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1705 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish for William Douglas of Bonjedward. The entry appears to say 'called old Watt'. He may have been related to Douglas' wife Beatrix Scott. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded in Appletreehall in 1705 and as tenant there in 1711. His children included Walter (b.1705) and William (b.1711). He was probably related to William, who was also tenant in Appletreehall in 1711. **Walter** (d.1717) Beadle of Hawick Kirk. In 1708 he was the 'Beddal' who presented the illegitimate child of Margaret Brydon and William Scott to be baptised. He is recorded receiving his salary in the first year of the oldest existing Session financial records in 1711, but it is unknown how much earlier he had served. He was 'Beddell of ye parish' in 1715 when he witnessed a posthumous baptism for a child of merchant Thomas 'Huison'. In 1716 he was recorded as 'beddel in Hawick' when he witnessed the baptism of Robert 'Old Mortality', son of Walter Paterson of Burnflat; it seems that he might have been related to Walter Paterson's wife Margaret Scott. He also witnessed another couple of baptisms in 1716. His son John succeeded him as Beadle at the end of 1717. He was listed as deceased and 'sometimes Beddell' in 1719 when his daughter Agnes married gardener Andrew 'Colwort' (or Collier). **Walter** of Nether Bonchester (1650–1733) eldest son of Thomas of Nether Bonchester. He succeeded his father as 3rd Laird in 1680, with the charter and sasine for Nether Bonchester being issued by the superior William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1681. He was witness to a sasine of 1693 for Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge. He also witnessed a sasine for Hobsburn in 1693. He was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1699 he was entered as a Burgess of Hawick, with the payment being in the form of one of his best ash trees for the Town to use to rebuild the bell-house of the steeple of St. Mary's. In 1720 he witnessed a baptism for cooper William Turnbull. He married Jane Turnbull and their children included: Walter, who succeeded; James, who was a writer in Jedburgh; John, who was transported to America (and may sometimes be confused with John of Ashtrees); and Janet, who married Walter Scott, farmer in Wauchope. The Hobkirk Parish 'mort-cloth' is recorded being used for his burial. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Wauchope in 1681, when he had a bond with Walter Lorraine in Harden, loaning him £3, signed at Hartshaughmill. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Walters. **Walter** 'Beardie' or 'Bearded Wat' (c.1653–1729) 2nd son of Walter, 1st Laird of Raeburn. Having Jacobite sympathies, it is said that his nickname came from a vow not to shave until the Stuarts were restored. It is said that he was a good classical scholar. It is also said that he took up arms for the Jacobites and Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch saved him from the noose. He became manager of the estate of Makerstoun, through the connection of his mother, who was a McDougall. He was listed as 'brother to Raeburn' in 1695 when he contributed £200 to the Darien Scheme. He was a guardian to his nephew Walter, 3rd Laird of Raeburn and also managed that estate for a while. He is probably the Walter, brother of the deceased William of Raeburn who in 1727 was listed among the people owing money to the deceased William Nisbet of Dirleton. He married Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Silvercraigs. Their children were: Walter, farmer at Baillieknowe; Robert of Sandyknowe (1699–1775), who was grandfather of Sir Walter of Abbotsford; William, farmer at Easter Muirdean, near Kelso; Mary; Christian; and Margaret. He died at Kelso and was buried at the Abbey there. **Walter** of West Port (b.c.1670) possibly 2nd son of Walter of Goldielands. He is probably the Walter 'westport' recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. It is possible he was the 'Walter Scott Sone to Goldielands' who rented the farm of Castlehill from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1696. He married Jean, daughter of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh in 1701 (possibly a cousin,

or otherwise this may be the only connection with the Crumhaugh and Goldielands Scotts). At the end of that year their son Walter was born, and he was to become the first Scott of Wauchope. It seems reasonable to assume that he was related to the other West Port Scotts, including Hawick's second known Cornet, but the precise relationship is unclear. He is probably the Walter, son and heir of the deceased Walter of West Port, merchant in Hawick, who is recorded in 1716, with a bond he had in 1709 with Walter Scott (uncle of Walter of Crumhaugh) for the lands of Curriescleugh in Cavers Parish. These generations are quite uncertain; he may be the same as Walter 'in Crumhaugh and Goldielands', or perhaps distinct, but partly confounded with him in some accounts. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. His son Robert was baptised in 1699, with witnesses Walter Scott and Thomas Beattie. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Howpasley. His son James was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1703. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Cavers itself in 1702 when his son James was baptised. Perhaps the same Walter in Cavers had a daughter Isabel baptised in 1709. **Walter** 'Laird' (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1707 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver Adam. He was probably related to James, 'Laird' (Hawick's first known Cornet, perhaps his brother), as well as John, Robert and the erlier James, who were all also nicknamed 'Laird'. He may be the son of Thomas who was baptised in Hawick in 1678. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Nether Southfield. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for William Hood, weaver in Nether Southfield and another for John Dryden, smith an Newmill. He was also tenant there (along with James) in about 1710, as attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. In 1713 he and James, both in Nether Southfield, witnessed a baptism for another James Scott in the same place. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for James, who was also tenant in Nether Southfield. He may be the Walter who in 1720 witnessed a baptism for William Martin in Over Southfield. He is probably the Walter who (along with James) witnessed a baptism in 1726 for John Elliot, cooper in Nether Southfield. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1709, with witnesses Dand and James Gray from Whitlaw. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Binks in Cavers Parish in 1709 when he married Isobel Beattie. His wife was from Hawick Parish and was 'servitrix' to Bailie Graham. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded as tenant in Alton Croft in about 1710 according to evidence given in 1767 about the pasturing of livestock on Hawick Common. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was a servant in Acreknowe in 1722. In 1711 he married Helen 'Boa' (or Bowie). Their children included William (b.1713), John (b.1719) and Walter (b.1722). Bessie (b.1724), with the mother's name just given as 'Helen', may also be his child. The witnesses in 1722 were Bailies Robert Ruecastle and Walter Purdom. **Walter** of Merrylaw (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'Walter Scott of Mirrielaw' when he rented part of Whithope in 1698. He was surely related to the slightly earlier William and the later Walter. He could be the Walter who was at Whithope in 1703 when his daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish. He was an elder of Roberton Kirk according to parish records from 1707. In 1713 he was 'of merrila in the parish of Robertoun' when one of his children was baptised in Hawick (suggesting that he was indeed farming at Whithope). In 1709 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw in Haregrain. Probably the same Walter 'of merriela' married Margaret Grieve and had a son Walter, who was baptised in Hawick in 1713. The witnesses in 1713 were Water Grieve in Branxholme Park (perhaps related to his wife) and William Ogilvie in Craik. **Walter** (1670–bef. 1741) described as 'in Crumhaugh', and 'in Goldielands', he was 2nd son of Walter and Janet Glendinning. He was thus brother to Charles and uncle to Walter of Crumhaugh and Howpasley (with whom he is easily confused). In 1700 he was 'in Goldilands' when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Martin in Alton Croft. He is probably the Walter 'in Crumhaugh' who (along with Michael) witnessed a baptism in 1705 for innkeeper William called 'of Goldielands' (who was probably related to him). He also witnessed baptisms in 1707 for William Henderson, younger in Flex and Glover James Scott, and in 1708 for Robert, tenant in Blackcleuch (which his family probably owned at that time) and for Walter Grieve, tenant in Colterscleuch. In 1709 his servant James Hogg got married. He may be the Walter 'of Crumheugh' recorded in a 1710 land valuation of Hawick Parish, when his lands were valued at 400 merks. In 1712 he was 'in Goldilands' when (along with Andrew Riddell) he witnessed a baptism for Walter Glendinning. In 1716 he was described as 'now in Hawick' when he had a sasine for Curriescleugh in Cavers Parish, which

he had been promised by Walter Scott of West Port (who was surely a relative, but demonstrating that they were not the same man). He was probably the Walter 'of Crumhaugh' who in 1716 witnessed a baptism for William Elliot, tenant in Crumhaugh. In 1717 he and Gideon of Falnash witnessed a baptism for John Watson, Clerk to the Rgality. In 1720 he was 'uncle to Mr Scott of Crumhauch' when he witnessed a baptism for another Walter, tenant in Newbigging. In 1721 he was 'uncle to Crumhauch' when he witnessed a baptism for weaver William Crozier (with his nephew Walter 'of Crumhauch' also being a witness in the same year). In 1728 he was granted a disposition by James Burn for the lands in Hawick called 'Croftangry'. He may be the Walter who in 1729 witnessed a baptism (along with John Elliot) for William Elliot in Crumhaugh. He is probably the Walter of Crumhaugh who in 1734 was one of those appointed by the Hawick Council to sort out the rebuilding of the Bailies' seat in St. Mary's. He is probably the Walter who in 1731 witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott, tenant in Newbigging and Anna Scott (his daughter). He may be the 'Walter Scott, Crumhaugh, a Councellour' who was mentioned in 1735 as one of the keepers of the keys to the Charter Chest. He firstly married Christian, daughter of Robert Bennet of Chesters, and she died in 1708, aged 34; her memorial stone was examined by her great-grandson Walter Scott of Wauchope in 1851, and uncovered during renovations to St. Mary's Kirk about 1863. Their children included: Anna, the eldest daughter, who married Walter Scott, tenant in Newbigging; Charles (b.1696), who died young; Walter (b.1700), baptised in Hawick, who succeeded and became the 1st Laird of Wauchope (although he appears sometimes to be confused with Walter, son of Walter of West Port); Joan (or Jean, b.1702); Robert (b.1704), baptised in Hawick, who became tenant in Crumhaugh and died without issue; Margaret (b.1706); and Charles (b.1708), who also died without children. The witnesses in 1696 were Charles (probably his brother) and Henry Orrock, in 1700 were Walter of Crumhaugh (his father) and Walter's son William (i.e. his brother), in 1702 were Robert of Tandlaw and John 'called Uncle John', who were presumably relatives, and in 1704 were Walter and James Glendinning. The baptism in 1706 was in Ancrum Parish, where he is described as son-in-law to the Laird of Chesters. The 1708 baptism in Hawick was witnessed by carrier David Minto and Andrew Riddell in Goldielands. His second wife was Elizabeth (or Bessie) Scott, the marriage being recorded in Hawick Parish in 1709; she was sister to Walter Scott of Cockerheugh, and he was described as 'Uncle to Crumhaugh'. Their children included Walter (b.1712), a wright, who was deceased by 1743. The witnesses in 1712 were Andrew Riddell (tenant in Goldielands) and Walter Glendinning. His wife Elizabeth occupied the mill at Croft Angry as 'liferentix', and her step-son Robert eventually inherited it; she could be the 'Leadye Croumach' recorded in 1737 when the Town Council paid for sending 'a sodger and passenger and letter' to her. **Walter** of Clarilaw (17th/18th C.) probably son or nephew of Robert of Lies. Some time before 1700 he purchased Ashieburn, which became the seat of this branch of the family. He was succeeded by his son William, He could be the Walter recorded at Clarilaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** of Shielswood (17th/18th C.) eldest lawful son of James of Shaws and Marion Scott of Shielswood. He is recorded in 1705. In 1712 he and his father sold Shielswood to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto (and his son Gilbert). It is unclear what subsequently happened to him. **Walter** 'Black Walter' (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. His nickname is recorded in several baptisms. He married Christian Simpson and their children included: Margaret (b.1701); Isobel (b.1703); Christian (b.1707), a daughter; Margaret (b.1710); and Isobel (again, b.1711). The witnesses in 1707 were Bailie George Martin and baker William Hodge. Some other children baptised around the same time may also be his. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen 'Betie' (presumably Beattie) and their children included John (b.1703) and Margaret (b.1709). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Lymiecleuch in 1708 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Robert, tenant in Blackcleuch. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) servant to Archibald Douglas of Cavers. In 1715 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis), shortly after his master. **Walter** (1682–1766) 2nd son of William, who settled at Milsington. He moved to Girnwood in 1712. He re-leased the lands of Girnwood from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744. In 1723 he married Jane, daughter of Philip Scott of Oakwood, and she died in 1776, aged 74. Their children (mostly baptised in Roberton) included: William (b.1724), who married his cousin Elizabeth; Philip (b.1727); perhaps another son, whose name is not known; Jean (b.1732); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1734), who married her cousin William;

Walter (b.1736), who succeeded as tenant with his brother Thomas; and Thomas (b.1742), co-tenant of Girnwood with his brother. Janet of 'Greenwood', who married Robert Elliot, tenant in Hermitage, may have been another daughter. Grisell (b.1726), daughter to Walter in Girnwood, was probably also his daughter. **Walter** of Woll (d.1744) eldest son of John of Woll and Agnes Scott of Harwood. His brother was Gideon, tenant in Ladhope. He was 'younger, of Wool' in 1695 when he contributed £100 to the Darien Scheme (along with his brother Gideon). He was 'y[ounge]r of Woall' in 1696 when he rented the farm of Whithope in the Borthwick valley from the Duchess of Buccleuch. He was 'younger of Wooll' when on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1698 and in 1701 was 'younger of Woll' when he had a bond with Sir William Scott of Harden. In fact his father resigned the lands of Woll to him when he married in 1694. He served as Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for the lands of Ettrick Forest for at least the years 1702–14, taking over from John of Woll (presumably his father). He was 'younger of 'Wooll, baillie to the dutchess of Buccleugh' in 1704 when he was on the Commission of Supply for Selkirkshire and was also probably the 'younger of Well' on the Commission for Roxburghshire in the same year along with his father John. And along with Walter Scott of Harden he gave 1,000 merks to Alexander Orrock in 1705, this forming part of the Orrock Bequest for Hawick Grammar School. He was presumably a heritor of Hawick Parish. He was also a 'curator' for Alexander Scott of Synton. He received Borthwickshiels and Roberton through a 'wadset' with Gideon Scott of Highchester in 1705 and he was proprietor of these lands in 1720, when it is recorded that he arranged for an exchange of grazing rights for the convenience of the minister of Roberton. He was still 'younger of Woll' when he had a court case with Gideon of Highchester over ownership of lands, with the adjudication in 1707 ruling that Harden, Todshaw, Borthwick Mains, Roberton, Howcleuch, Alemoor belonged to him (as well as lands elsewhere). In 1711 he was one of the original members of the short-lived 'Honest Country Club'. He was probably the Walter 'of Waalls' who had a bond with Walter of Whitfield and William of Thirlestane in 1715, and 'of Wooll' in 1724–26 when the 3 were tutors of John Scott of Harden and made claims on the Harden estate. In 1727 he was listed among the people owing money to the deceased William Nisbet of Dirleton. He may have been the Walter 'of Woall' recorded in 1737 in a document relating to sums owed by the late Duchess of Buccleuch. In 1694 he married Elizabeth (or 'Eliza'), daughter of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill. He had 4 sons and 2 daughters: William, who succeeded and was Sheriff of Selkirkshire; Robert, baptised in 1696 (not 1676, as stated in some genealogies) and settled in Tomneymore (or Tamnymore), Londonderry; John (b.1702), baptised in Ashkirk; Walter (b.1711), baptised in Selkirk; Isobel; and Jean. In 1711 he was living 'at present' in Selkirk, where his son was baptised by the Rev. Lithgow of Ashkirk; the witnesses included Andrew Pringle, brother to the Laird of Clifton and Haining and several town officials of Selkirk. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) cooper in Hawick. In 1711 he witnessed a baptism for carrier Henry Paterson. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident at Alemoor. He was recorded there in 1711 and 1713, was at Easter Alemoor in 1716 and at Alemoor again in 1720. He was 'younger in Almure' in 1713, suggesting that his father was also Walter. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Walter (b.1711); Janet (b.1713); Margaret (b.1714); Christian (b.1716); twins Thomas and Bessie (b.1717); and Robert (b.1720). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded being 'in Hawick' in 1731 when his son Walter became a wright's apprentice with Alexander Turnbull in Edinburgh. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) servant to Hawick minister Rev. Robert Cunningham. He is recorded in 1720 as 'servitor to Mr Rot Cunningham', the Minister of Hawick. This was when he witnessed 2 baptisms (along with John Scott, the Beadle) for 'Fornicators' and another (along with surgeon William Cunningham) for weaver John Anderson. Probably the same servant Walter (along with William, son to Rev. Cunningham) witnessed baptisms in 1720 for Walter Henderson, for shoemaker Robert Porteous, for weaver Robert Jolly and for merchant Andrew Turnbull and witnessed at least a handful of other baptisms in 1722. Some baptisms were witnessed along with Beadle John, who way have been related to him. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1721 he married Agnes Gledstains in Roberton Parish. He could be the Walter in Milsington in 1722 when his son Archibald was baptised in Roberton. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Newmill. He married Helen Rae and their daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick in 1726. The witnesses were Robert and William Thomson. He is probably the Walter who (along

with Robert Thomson) witnessed a baptism for William Thomson in 1731. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Wester Alemoor in 1734. His children included Helen (b.1733) and Mungo (b.1734). He could be the same as the earlier Walter at Alemoor, if this was a second marriage; otherwise he was that Walter's son or other close relative. **Walter** (b.1696) eldest son of Walter 'Beardie', and grandson of the 1st Laird of Raeburn. He became tenant farmer at Baillieknowe. He married Janet, daughter of surgeon Thomas Inglis. Their children were: Robert (b.c.1731); William (b.c.1732); Mary; and Janet. It is said that this branch of the family emigrated to America. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) miller in Selkirk. In 1727 he was 'late tacksman of the mills of Selkirk' when he had a receipt for money he gave to repair the mills of the Burgh of Selkirk. **Walter** (18th C.) tenant in Eldinhope in 1737 when he was recorded in a legal case in Selkirk. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Newbigging. He is probably the Walter in Newbigging who witnessed baptisms in 1708 for John Wilson in Newbigging, in 1711 for Adam Laidlaw in Southfield, in 1713 and 1714 for James Sanderson in Newbigging, in 1714 for William Williamson in Whitchesters and John Hobkirk also in Whitchesters, in 1718 for John Nichol (who lived at Allanhaugh Mill), and in 1719 for weaver John Stevenson. He is recorded 'in Newbigging' in 1723 when he became an elder of Hawick Kirk. He was tenant in 1726–32 when James Robson was shepherd at Newbigging. He was also a Burgess of Hawick. He could be related to James, who was tenant at Newbigging a century earlier and Walter, who was there about a generation later. In 1716 he married Anne (or Anna), eldest daughter of Walter Scott, uncle to the Laird of Crumhaugh. Their children included: Walter (b.1720); John (b.1724); Janet (b.1725); Bessie (b.1726); and Robert (b.1731). Other children probably born to the same parents were Robert (b.1717), Christian (b.1722) and Helen (b.1723). The 1720 baptism was witnessed by Walter, uncle to Walter of Crumhaugh (his father-in-law) and James Davidson in Newbigging, the 1722 baptism by Gilbert Elliot in Winningtonrig and James Grieve in Commonside, the 1725 baptism by 'Mr. Venice preacher' and Gilbert Elliot in Winningtonrig, and the 1731 baptism by another Walter Scott and John Glendinning. He may be the Walter in 'New...' who witnessed a baptism for Robert in Branxholme in 1728. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded being paid in 1725 'for making the lifting brod' (i.e. collection plate) in the Bailies' Loft of St. Mary's. And in 1734 he put up the 'brest in the bilife's loft'. He was either a joiner, or possibly this was the contemporary Beadle of the same name. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He was a member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He witnessed a baptism for John Scott 'Whitegates' in 1712 and for candlemaker George Turnbull in 1713. It is possible he was the Walter who witnessed a baptism for his brother shoemaker John in 1722. He was a Councillor in 1727 when he was ordered to refrain from using the 'counsellors' seatt in the baillies' loft, in respect of his twice breaking prison' after being convicted 'of a riot, and arreisted'; he may also have been removed as a Councillor. It is possible that the same shoemaker Walter who witnessed a baptism for merchant Robert (along with merchant George) in 1747. Probably the same shoemaker married Margaret Scott (also from Hawick Parish) in Hawick in 1704 and their children include John (b.1705). He also witnessed a baptism for carrier James Boyd in 1705. It seems likely that the same shoemaker married Margaret Davidson (from Wilton Parish) in Hawick in 1706, with children James (b.1707), Margaret (b.1709), Francis (b.1712), Robert (b.1714), Isabel (b.1716), William (b.1718), Elizabeth (b.1720), John (b.1721) and Mary (b.1725). The witnesses in 1707 were John 'Whitegates' and writer William Rucastle, in 1712 were John 'whitegates' and tailor John 'casae end', in 1714 (the single witness) was Henry Orrock, in 1718 were glover John and shoemaker Robert Oliver, in 1720 were wigmaker John Norville and John in Ormiston, and in 1725 were glover John (again) and wigmaker Robert Miles. **Walter** (18th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Hawick Parish in 1721. Their children included Margaret (b.1727). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Fenwick in 1722. He married Jean Turnbull and their children included William (b.1722) and Jean (b.1728). The witnesses in 1722 were gardener Andrew 'Colwort' and wright Walter Dalgleish. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Rae and their children included Helen (b.1726). **Walter** of Bonchester (d.1743) son of Walter of Nether Bonchester. He farmed along with his father until 1724, when they ended their partnership. He then farmed at Wauchope along with his brother-in-law Walter Scott, tenant in Wauchope. He succeeded his

father as 4th Laird in 1733. In 1726 at Doorpool he married Helen, only daughter of Adam Turnbull, tenant at Doorpool; she was sister of Rev. William Turnbull, minister of Abbotrule. Their children included: Walter (b.1727), who died young of smallpox; Thomas of Bonchester (b.1729), who succeeded and sold the Bonchester estate; Adam (b.1731), who went to the West Indies and married Mrs. Thorpe; Margaret (1733–38); Rev. William (b.1735), minister at Abbotrule and Southdean; Agnes (b.1735), twin of William, who remained unmarried and lived at Gallahill, near Jedburgh; Janet (b.1737), who married John Rutherford, saddler in Jedburgh; Helen (b.1740), who died young; and Walter (b.1741). He was recorded in a document of 1756 (by which time he was surely deceased), between his 2nd (surviving) son Adam and Rev. William Turnbull of Abbotrule (his brother-in-law). His farm diary from the period 1730–43 is in the National Library of Scotland. **Walter** of Harden (d.1719) elder son of Gideon of Highchester and Harden. He inherited the Harden and Highchesters estates following the death of his father in 1707 (although some accounts claim he inherited the estates from his cousins). He must have been a minor when he succeeded, since the estates were run by his 'tutors' in the period 1710–19, their 'sederunt books' being in the National Archives. He continued to be referred to as 'of Highchester' until the death of his cousin Robert in 1710, when he succeeded to Mertoun and the rest of the family estates (becoming the 8th of Harden). He appears to have become bankrupt, resulting in the sale in early 1719 of his lands of Harden, Mabonlaw, Highchesters, Todshaw, Borthwickshiels, Roberton, Howcleuch, Easter and Wester Alemoor and others. On his death Harden passed to his brother John. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel. He is recorded in 1704 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert (perhaps a relative), who also lived there. He was also at Hawick Shiel in 1705 and in 1706 when he witnessed a baptism for John Irvine in Hawick Shiel. He and Simon Miller were described as tenants in Hawick Shiel in 1706 when they witnessed a baptism for James Davidson, also tenant in Hawick Shiel. He was in Hawick Shiel in 1709 when his won child was baptised. He was joint tenant of Hawick Shiel around 1710, along with Simon Miller; this was attested in evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. He and Walter Nixon were tenants there in 1712 when they witnessed a baptism for William Hislop. He is probably the tenant called Scott mentioned in 1717 when he had 'ploghd. up an march corner hott standing upon the nortt side of said Common, opposite to the toun of Nethr Southfield'. In 1718 he and Walter Nixon (both recorded as tenants in Hawick Shiel) witnessed a baptism for Matthew Charlton. He married Agnes Nichol and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1705); and Walter (b.1709). The witnesses in 1705 were Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield and glover John Hart and in 1709 were Walter Nixon in Hawick Shiel and Dand Gray in Whitlaw. **Walter** (d.bef. 1738) doctor in Hawick. He is described as an 'apothecarie in Hawick' and 'chirurgeon' in some baptismal records. For example, in 1707 he witnessed a baptism for John Turnbull, 'oye' to Rev. James Kerr of Abbotrule. He could be the apothecary of this name who witnessed a baptism for Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1697. He married Sara Middleton and their children included: Hugh (b.1703); Gideon (b.1706), perhaps the druggist in Hawick; Mary (b.1710); James (b.1719); and Elizabeth (b.1723). The witnesses in 1703 were Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw and William Shiel in Stobicote, in 1706 were Gideon of Falnash (who may therefore have had the child named in his honour) and Adam Elliot of Arkleton, in 1719 were John Watson (Clerk to the Regality) and Thomas Shiel ('apprentis to ye sd Walter') and in 1723 were 'Mr' Charles Telfer and 'Mr' John Purdom. He is described as 'surgeon in Haick' in 1738, when his son William became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh. He may be the same Walter (with no occupation given) who was still alive in 1731 when his son Walter became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh. He was probably the surgeon in Hawick whose daughter Sara married another Walter (eldest son of Philip, Chamberlain to Scott of Harden) in an 'irregular marriage' in 1720. It is unclear how he might have been related to other local Scotts, e.g. James, who was also a surgeon in Hawick at the same time. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Todshaw in 1710 when his daughter Janet was baptised and in 1715 when his son John was baptised. There are lots of other children baptised in Roberton Parish around the same time who could be his. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Jean Lillico in Hawick in 1712. Their children included Bessie (b.1713) and William (b.1715). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Woodburn in 1716 and 1720. His children included John (b.1716) and Walter (b.1720). **Walter** (b.1683/4) born in Drinkstone, which he left

when he was 20. He was tenant of one quarter of Burnfoot on Ale in about the 1740s. In 1764 he was 'indweller in Hawick, aged 80', when he gave brief evidence regarding the former use of Wilton Common. He was also one of the men who perambulated the boundaries in 1764 and recalled the marches being walked in about 1705. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** of Crumhaugh and Howpasley (1689–bef. 1743) son of Charles and Rachel Langlands. He is easy to confuse with his uncle Walter, whose name was also associated with Crumhaugh. In 1717 he inherited the lands of Crumhaugh, Howpasley and others, which had been in 'non-entry' for 18 1/2 years; this suggests he was a minor when he succeeded his grandfather. He may be the Walter of Crumhaugh (unless that was his uncle) who witnessed a baptism for miller Robert Elliot in 1718. He was recorded as a Hawick Parish heritor in 1718 when the new Hawick Schoolmaster was appointed. He is probably the Walter 'of Crumhauch' who (along with Bailie George Martin) witnessed a baptism for workman William Inglis in 1721; in the same year the other Walter 'uncle to Crumhauch' also acted as witness to a baptism. He also witnessed a baptism in Wilton in 1721 (along with Gideon of Falnash) for Robert of Burnhead and his wife Agnes Scott and others in Hawick in 1722 for miller Robert Elliot, for Town Clerk Walter Gledstains and for John Glendinning in Whitchesters. He was living at Midshiels in 1722 when one of his children was baptised. A rent book exists for the period 1717–45, with him as landlord to John Moffat of Garwald, so he must also have owned property elsewhere (unless this was a different Crumhaugh). He is probably the Laird of Crumhaugh who lived at Fenwick in the earlier part of the 18th century (according to information given in 1767). He could be the Walter who in 1728 witnessed a baptism for Archibald Paterson, tenant in Fenwick. In 1716 in Cavers Parish, he married Beatrix (or Beatrice), eldest daughter of Gideon Scott of Falnash (who was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch for decades); she was described as 'in Broadhaugh' at that time. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included: an unnamed child (b.1718); Charles (b.1719), who succeeded; Gideon (b.1720) in Priesthaugh (sometimes written as 'Priesthope'), whose daughter Beatrice married Walter Scott of Wauchope; Mary (b.1721); and Archibald (b.1724). He may also be the Walter, married to Beatrix Scott, whose children baptised in Wilton Parish included Rachel (b.1722) and Archibald (b.1724). The witnesses in 1719 were Gideon of Falnash and Rev. John Douglas of Kirkton, in 1720 were Robert of Burnhead and Robert Cleghorn, merchant at Dalkeith, and in both 1722 and 1724 were Robert of Burnhead and Robert of Falnash (his brother-in-law). His wife Beatrix had 'liferent' of the lands of Crumhaugh, as well as Harwoodhill and other lands. He is probably the Walter whose second sister Margaret married Rev. Hugh Kennedy of Cavers (and later Rotterdam). **Walter** 'Crooked Wat' (17th/18th C.) Hawick Town Herd in the years around 1710. He was known as an honest and diligent shepherd, and was called 'Crooked' because of his crook, not that he was dishonest. He could be the 'Walter Scott herd', married to Bessie Turnbull, whose son John was baptised in Hawick in 1704, with witnesses George Scott 'litster' and Bailie Patrick Richardson. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Horselee in 1720 when his daughter Betty was baptised in Kirkton Parish. Janet (b.1723), William (b.1730), and Janet (again, b.1732), also baptised in Kirkton Parish, may also be his children. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) eldest son of Philip, who was Chamberlain to Scott of Harden (and may be the same as Philip in Oakwood). He could be the Walter, son of Philip and Grissell Bruce, who was baptised in Ashkirk Parish in 1688. In 1704 he became an apprentice surgeon-apothecary with George Borthwick in Edinburgh. In 1720 he was called before Hawick Session for his 'irregular marriage' with Sara, daughter of Hawick surgeon Walter Scott. He and his wife became apothecaries (or 'chirurgeons') like his father-in-law. Their wedding took place in Edinburgh, and may have been performed by an ex-Episcoplalian clergyman, rather than being an elopement; the wedding was witnessed by John Scott of Hawick, who may have been a relative. He was 'Junior Chyrurg:' in the baptismal record of 1730. His children with Sara Scott included: Philip (b.1723); William (b.1724); Walter (b.1730); and John (b.1731). The witnesses in 1723 were Bailie James Burn and cooper John Aitken, in 1730 were Bailie John Scott (probably related) and Francis Ruecastle, and in 1731 were John Scott and John Montgomery. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Christian Simpson and their children included: Margaret (b.1710); and Isobel (b.1711). The witnesses in 1711 were carrier James Simpson (who may have been related to his wife) and flesher Thomas Waugh. He is probably the merchant

who witnessed a baptism for merchant James Simpson (probably a relative of his wife) in 1707. He could be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1715 in Ashkirk he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wilson. Their daughter Helen was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1716. The witnesses were John Scott 'Whitegates' and weaver Robert Turnbull. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Easter Parkhill in 1718 when his son William was baptised. **Walter** of Bewlie (17th/18th C.) several letters from his sister Helen survive in the period 1725–28. **Walter** of Whitfield and Harden (1682–1746) third son (and second surviving son) of Walter of Highchester and of Harden, Earl of Tarras. He served as factor for the family estates on the death of his brother Gideon in 1707. In 1713 he received a five-pound land of Bewlie as part of his marriage contract with the daughter of John Nisbet of Nisbetfield. He was involved with Walter of Woll and William of Thirlestane (his future father-in-law) in a bond of 1715. He was Laird of Whitfield when he purchased the lands of Harden, Highchesters and Mabonlaw from other family members in 1720 (although he did not inherit the titles until later). There are dispositions to him in 1720/1 from Lady Mary Sharp, Lady Agnes Scott, Margaret Scott and Lady Mary Drummond, the female representatives of close branches of the family, relating to debts on Todshaw and Roberton. He was 'of Whitfeild being at present at Hardon' in 1721. He sold Whitfield and Mervinslaw to Walter Scott, brother of William of Thirlestane in 1723. In 1727 he was listed among the people owing money to the deceased William Nisbet of Dirleton. He is referred to as 'of Whitfield' throughout the 1720s, but also lived at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot; however, he was 'of Heychesters' in 1732 and 1733 when he had children baptised in Roberton Parish. He was one of the 'tutors' for his nephew John of Harden, and was involved in a legal battle over consequent claims on part of the Harden estate about 1724–26. His nephew John of Harden granted him the lands of Harden (including Mabonlaw and Highchsters) in 1731, with the instrument of sasine registered in 1732. The Harden titles eventually fell to him on the death of John in 1734, and he became the 10th Laird (sometimes referred to as 9th). He was listed on a memorial of 1738, claiming the right of the Lordship of Rutherford to John Scott of Belford. His lands in Smailholm were valued at almost £2000 in the 1740s, his Roberton lands at £775 15s 4d, the lands of Whitfield in Wilton Parish at £482 12s 8d and his lands in Lilliesleaf Parish at £333. He was the Laird at the time of the 1745 Jacobite rebellion, and was apparently a supporter who was at the Battle of Prestonpans. A story is told (recounted by John Anderson, blacksmith at Ettrickbridge) about his narrow escape from the dragoons, who tried to capture him when he returned in disguise to Oakwood, and were also in wait for him at Woll and Harden; although the story seems too detailed to be an invention, it is still hard to believe this of a man in his 60s. He supposedly was caught trying to board a ship in Newcastle, when a simple-minded tenant of his recognised him, but he ended up with only a heavy fine, resulting in the loss of Howford, Helmburn, Bailielee and other lands. He married 4 times: firstly to Agnes, daughter of John Nisbet of Nisbetfield in 1709 (this perhaps being the marriage recorded in Wilton in 1708), but she died only a few years later; secondly Agnes, daughter of William Scott of Thirlestane (with whom he had a daughter, Christian, b.1721, baptised in Roberton Parish) in 1719; thirdly Anne, daughter of John Scott of Gorrenberry (to whom he had his heir, Walter) in 1724; and lastly Christian, daughter of Henry Kerr of Frogden in 1736. He paid for the bell of St. Mary's to ring in 1723, presumably for his wife Agnes or a child, and paid for renting the Town 'litter' for his wife's funeral in 1730 (presumably Anne). His younger children (with his 3rd wife) included: John (b.1729), who died young; William (b.1730), also died young; Francis of Beechwood (b.1732), baptised in Roberton; Jean; Helen, who married George Brown of Elliston in Edinburgh in 1756; and Ann (b.1733, or 'Annie'), recorded in a land sale of 1790. He also provided for the daughters of his predecessor John of Harden in 1731. He is probably the man referred to as 'Walter Scot, old Whitfield' in 1764, in recounting him lying 'on a heathery know within the moss, or on a green know at the side of the moss, cracking to the workers' who were cutting peat on Wilton Common in some earlier decade. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1720 he was living at Orchard when he married Elspeth Laidlaw. Probably the same Walter was herd at Orchard in 1728 when his daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Cavers. It is possible that the same Walter was still at Orchard in 1737 when his son Robert was baptised. **Walter** (1692–1765) second son of William of Thirlestane and great-grandson of

'Auld Wat' of Harden. He became a wine merchant in Leith. His attorney was Robert Shortreed of Essenside when he had a sasine for Wauchope from the superior James, Lord Cranstoun in 1750; this was a 'heritable bond', although it is unclear who else was involved or if he was related to any of the other Scotts associated with Wauchope. He married Martha, daughter of Cunningham of Balboggie and also married a second time. His children included: Thomas, minister of Cavers; Walter (d.1765), a surgeon in the 10th Hussars; and Euphemia. **Walter** (18th C.) servant to John Elliot in Goldielands. Perhaps the same Walter was 'Servitor to our Minr' in 1717 when he witnessed a baptism for William Henderson in Newbigging. He may be the 'servant' who witnessed baptisms in 1719 for William Mitchellhill (workman in Branxholme Town) and for Walter Inglis (servant in Crumhaugh). In 1725 he was living at Borthaugh. He may be the Walter who in 1738 witnessed a baptism for William Telfer, who lived at Borthaugh. He could also be the workman who in 1742 witnessed a baptism for Robert at Goldielands (who may have been related). In 1721 in Hawick he married Helen Turnbull, who was also a servant to John Elliot. Their children, included: Helen (b.1722), baptised in Wilton; Janet (b.1725), baptised in Wilton; and Margaret (b.1727), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1725 were John and Walter Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1725 he was 'workman in Goldilands'. He married Agnes 'Huison' (or Howison). Their children included Walter (b.1725) and Bessie (b.1727). He could also be the Walter, married to Agnes 'Whitson' whose child John was baptised in Wilton in 1717. The witnesses in 1725 were John Elliot in Goldielands and Andrew Leithead in Crumhaugh. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Wiltonburn in 1713, 1724 and 1727. Along with William Scott and James Irvine, he tenanted 1/3 of the farm. He is easy to confuse with a contemporary of the same name who also lived at Wiltonburn. In 1727 he is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism for William at Wilton Burnfoot. In 1713 he married Mary Cockburn, who was from Alton, the proclamations being recorded in Wilton Parish. Their children probably included: James (b.1722); Mary (b.1724); Helen (b.1726); George (b.1726); William (b.1728); Bessie (b.1730); and Walter (b.1733). The witnesses in 1724 were Walter Scott and James Irvine and in 1727 were William Scott and Andrew Irvine. It is possible he was the Walter who was recorded witnessing several baptisms in the 1720s and 1730s, suggesting he was an elder of Wilton Kirk. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Wiltonburn in 1721, 1724 and 1732. He is probably the Walter who witnessed a baptism in 1724 for the other Walter at Wiltonburn. He married Helen Scott and their children included: Helen (b.1716); Bessie (b.1718); Helen (again, b.1719); William (b.1721); Thomas (b.1724); Helen (again, b.1727); William (again, b.1730); and Walter (b.1732). The witnesses in 1721 were William Scott and James Grieve, in 1724 were John and Walter Scott and in 1732 were John Scott and John Dryden. Note that there appear to have been 2 contemporary men of the same name living at Wiltonburn. One of them probably witnessed baptisms for William in Wiltonburn in 1736, 1737 and 1739. **Walter** of Howcleuch and Wauchope (1701–86) son of Walter and Christian Bennet of Chesters. Some accounts have him as son of Walter of West Port and Jean, who was daughter of Walter Scott of Crumhaugh; it may be that there are two men compounded here. It seems that in 1725 he married his cousin Rachel, youngest sister of the then Laird of Crumhaugh, Walter Scott (however, there could be confusion here); the couple paid extra to the Hawick Kirk Session, presumably for a quick wedding. He leased Commonside shortly before his marriage, and lived for most of his life at Commonside House. He certainly married Rachel, daughter of Francis Elliot of Fenwick, and (as stated on the family gravestone at St. Mary's) had 2 sons with her: Walter (b.c.1728) of Wauchope; and Charles (b.1728) of Howcleuch. Walter was baptised in Hawick in 1728, with his mother's name listed as Rachel Scott (and the witnesses being 'Mr. Millar' and John Scott), making the identity of the mother confusing. He is probably the Walter 'at Commonside' who witnessed several baptisms in Hawick Parish in 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741 and 1744 (suggesting he was Kirk Elder, responsible for the Teviothead area). In 1739 and 1744 he witnessed baptisms for fiddler Robert Whutson, whose wife was a Scott. In 1747 he was also 'at Commonside' when he witnessed a baptism for Charles of Crumhaugh (who was surely a relative of some sort). He became a prominent man in the district, whose advice was often sought out. Like other men in a similar position, he also acted as a money lender. In 1755 he bought Howcleuch

and Borthwick Mains from Rev. Simon Halliburton. He was probably the Walter of Commonside recorded as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire in 1761. He is probably the Walter at Commonside who witnessed a baptism for Adam Hutton in 1762. In 1765 he was 'of Howcleuch elder' when named as one of the commissioners for assessing the boundaries of Wilton Common. He was 'Senior' of Commonside in 1766 when he witnessed a baptism for Robert Laidlaw of Falnash. He was one of the Commissioners appointed in the court case regarding the division of Hawick Common in 1767. He bought Wauchope in 1767 at public auction (from James Cranston, 6th Lord Cranstoun), thus becoming the 1st Scott Laird of Wauchope. However, he did not live at these estates he had acquired, but gave them to his 2 sons, Walter and Charles. Walter inherited Wauchope, while Howcleuch went to Charles. In 1784 he retired from farming and gave over his property to his 2 sons, presumably dying not many years later. In 1785 he still paid the land tax on Howcleuch. The family are buried in an aisle at St. Mary's. **Walter** (18th C.) married Jean Rutherford in Kirkton Parish in 1730. **Walter** of Raeburn (d.1707) eldest son of William of Raeburn. In 1703 he married Anne, 3rd daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala. Their children were: William, who succeeded; Isobel; and Anne. In October 1707 he attended a dinner in Selkirk with other local landowners and got into a dispute (perhaps over the Union) with Mark, youngest son of Andrew Pringle of Crichton. They fought a duel with swords and he was killed, the location being afterwards known as Raeburn's Meadow. His killer fled abroad, becoming a merchant in Spain and later British Consul there. **Walter** (18th C.) married Anne Scott in Hawick in 1716. **Walter** (18th C.) married Ann Scott in Cavers in 1724. **Walter** (18th C.) 'indweller in Hawick' when he was among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (18th C.) resident in Hawick Shiel. His wife was 'Maray Gladstons' and their son Robert was baptised in 1726, with witnesses James Grieve and John Scott. Perhaps the same resident in Hawick Shiel in 1728 married Margaret, daughter of 'Dand' Gray, tenant in Weensland; their daughter Margaret was born in 1741. Probably the same Walter in Hawick Shiel had a daughter Janet baptised in Cavers in 1732. **Walter** (18th C.) 3rd son of Thomas of Whitslade and brother of John. He is probably the 'brother German to the Laird of Whiteslade' whose child Helen 'begoten in fornication Within ye paroch of Askirk' was baptised in Hawick in 1716. The mother of the child was Elizabeth, daughter to carrier Robert Wilson, it was presented for baptism by tailor Walter Kay and the witnesses were John Scott 'Whitegates' and weaver Robert Turnbull. In 1727–29 he was involved in legal proceedings with Walter Scott of Whifield (later of Harden), probably over debts incurred by his brother John. In 1734 he was described as 'late of Whitslade' when he was accused for the 5th time of refusing to undergo penance and was excommunicated by the Synod. He must also have been related to the Dr. Robert, who lived in Hawick, possibly his brother. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at 'Wester P...' (probably Parkhill) in 1733 when his daughter May was baptised. He is probably related to other Scotts who were at Parkhill. He could be the Walter who was at Milsingtonshiel in 1741 when his son Henry was baptised (and was therefore perhaps related to the earlier James at Milsingtonshiel). **Walter** (18th C.) wright in Hawick, youngest son of Walter, who was brother of Charles of Crumhaugh near the end of the 17th century. His mother would have been Elizabeth Scott. He is probably the wright who witnessed baptisms for workman Thomas Stoddart in 1725 and for Bailie James in 1730. He and mason John Turnbull built the 'Schooll and House to the Schoollmaster of Hawick' in 1728, with receips of payment received in 1732–35. He may be the Walter, wright in Hawick, who witnessed the notorial instrument of 1734 in which the Town complained about encroachment on the Common by tenants of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1743 he was described as a wright when he registered a sasine for a tenement of land 'and onstead of houses in Hawick' to his brother Robert, these lands having been 'disponed' in 1730. He is perhaps the wright called Walter who witnessed a baptism (for Robert Oliver, shoemaker) in 1738, others for mason Andrew Wilson, Bailie Gideon Ruecastle, 'messenger' William Wilson, tailor John Turnbull and weaver Andrew Simpson in 1743. He may have been deceased in 1743 when his brother Robert gained the lands of 'Croftangry' from him; whether this is the same as the 'tenement' mentioned above is unclear. He could be the wright called Walter recorded in the list for paying tax on 18 windows in Hawick in 1748. He may be the wright in Hawick who had a child Christian with Janet Shiel in 1725, the baptism

labelled 'Forn:' and with witnesses tailor James Gledstains and mason Andrew Turnbull. **Walter** (18th C.) brother of William of Thirlestane. In 1723 he is described as 'in Sourhope' when he purchased Whitfield and Mervinslaw from Walter Scott of Whitfield. He seems likely to be the same as one of the other Walters. He may be the Walter of Whitfield who held the lands of Whitfield, Mervinslaw and Todshaw (perhaps in wadset with John Murray of Philiphaugh) during the process for the division of Wilton Common in 1765; at that time these lands were valued at £482 12s 4d. **Walter** (b.1700) farmer at Commonside. He leased Unthank and Fiddleton from the Buccleuch Estates, along with Robert Elliot of Fenwick, in 1733 (taking over from the Murray family). His father had married Christine Bennet of Chesters, and he was uncle of Sir Walter Scott the writer. Since there was another Walter who farmed Commonside at about the same time, some of this information may be confused. He also appears to have been confounded (e.g. by Tancred) with Walter, 1st Laird of Wauchope. He could be the Walter in Commonside, married to Helen Hogg, whose daughter Rachel was baptised in Hawick in 1726; the witnesses were William Harkness and William Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He married Elizabeth ('Bettie' or 'Bessie') Scott in 1721. Their children included: Anne (b.1728); and Elspeth (b.1730). The witnesses to the 1728 baptism were Bailie Walter Purdom and Bailie Scott 'Senior' (who may have been related). **Walter** of Burnfoot (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1723 when he and Anne 'Stotherd in Flexs' had a child baptised in Hawick. The baptism was labelled 'Fornic:', so they were not married. The witnesses were Walter Purdom, as well as William and James Tudhope. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Burnfoot and whether this was Burnfoot on Teviot or Ale. **Walter** of Cockerheugh (d.bef. 1743) son of John, he was a descendant of the Scotts of Brieryyards. In 1705 Isobel Waugh appeared before the Wilton Kirk Session to confess to being pregnant with his child; she sat in the place of repentance and paid a small fine, with him paying £4 Scots as a penalty. He inherited Cockerheugh (part of Hassendeanbank) from his John in 1721. The 1720 records for Wilton Parish state that 12 shillings was collected for 'Walter Scott of cockerheugh for his proclamation', presumably meaning his marriage. His sister married Walter Scott ('Uncle to Crumhaugh') in 1721 (this probably being the next entry in the Wilton register, for 'Walter Scott in Havick'). In 1722 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for carrier Henry Paterson and in 1724 he witnessed a baptism in Wilton for James in Whitehaugh and Janet Scott (and hence may have been related to one of them). He sold Cockerheugh to the Duke of Roxburghe in 1734. However he is still 'of Cockerheugh' in 1738 when he witnessed a baptism for James, miller at Crawhill. He is described as 'late of Cockerheugh' in a record of 1743, involving Adam Scott and Anthony Turnbull of Knowe. **Walter** 'Wyndheid' (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He was listed as 'taylor in Hawick' in the 1723 baptismal record and 'Walter Scott Wyndhead' in 1725. In 1723 he married Anne, daughter of James Scott. Their children included: Helen (b.1723); John (b.1724); Janet (b.1725); Bessie (b.1726); and Janet (b.1733). The witnesses in 1723 were Robert Scott 'Wyndhead' and smith James Scott (who were perhaps related to him and his wife). In the 1732 baptismal record he is listed as Walter 'wynhead' and the witnesses were carter William Elliot and John Elliot. He was probably also related to the later 'Wattie o the Wyndheid'. He is easy to confuse with another tailor called Walter, who married Bessie Scott. **Walter** of Merrylaw (18th C.) perhaps son of the William who was tenant in Merrylaw in 1694 or Walter of Merrylaw who is recorded around 1700. He leased Eilrig from Walter Scott of Raeburn in 1730 and leased the lands of Craik and Whinneycleuch from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744. His lands of Merrylaw were valued at £133 6s 8d in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. Rev. William was probably his son. **Walter** (b.c.1700) ploughman in Hawick Parish. He worked at Goldielands from 1715, serving several tenants (except for 5 years) through until 1767 when he moved to Langlands. He gave evidence in 1767 regarding the former use of Hawick Common; he was said to be in his 60s and married at that time. **Walter** (b.c.1710) eldest son of Thomas, last Laird of Todrig. He served in the Horse Guards. In 1732 he married Jane, only daughter and heiress of William Robson of High Stokoe, Northumberland. They had about a dozen children, those surviving being: Dr. William (b.1733) of Stokoe, who compiled a family tree of that branch, including information on the Scotts of Synton, Whitslade and Todrig; Patrick, a doctor who settled on the Isle of Man; Mary, who married John Best; and Jane, who married

Paul Blakey. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1737 he married Janet Aitchison, who was from Wilton. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Gray in 1728 and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1741. **Walter** (18th C.) married Margaret Lillico in Minto in 1743. **Walter** (18th C.) described in 1743 as 'late Baillie Depute'. He was probably the Baron's officer within Hawick. His wife was Agnes Paisley (or 'Paslaw') and their children included: Jean (b.1727); Agnes (b.1729); Thomas (b.1731); Walter (b.1733); Agnes (again, b.1738); Agnes (again, b.1739); Elizabeth (b.1742); Jean (again, b.1743); and James (b.1746). The witnesses in 1743 were writer James Weir and mason Andrew Turnbull, senior. **Walter** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. In 1722 he married Agnes, daughter of Robert Gardner. Their children included: Helen (b.1723); Thomas (b.1726); Janet (b.1732); Agnes (b.1737); and John (b.1740). The witnesses in 1726 were shoemaker John Scott and candlemaker John Scott and in 1740 were glover John Scott and merchant James Sanderson. **Walter** (18th C.) son of Walter in Synton Mill. He is recorded in a legal disposition of 1759. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Whitehaugh in 1729 and at just 'Wilton' in 1737. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: William (b.1728); Bessie (b.1729); Adam (b.1732); Anne (b.1734); Isobel (b.1737); Elspeth (b.1740); and James (b.1743). The witnesses in 1729 were William and Robert Scott (who were probably related to him or his wife, perhaps the Laird of Whitehaugh and his brother the minister) and in 1737 were James Simpson (soon to be minister of Wilton) and Thomas 'Cayle'. It is possible that he was the cousin of William of Whitehaugh who was formerly tenant in Wilton and given some money according to the 1750 will of William of Whitehaugh; his sister Elspeth (wife of merchant William Tudhope) is also mentioned, and it would seem likely they were siblings of James (tenant in Borthaugh, residenter in Peebles and wright in Hawick), perhaps children of James and granchildren of Robert of Easter Heap. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Burnfoot in 1735 and 1737. He married Bessie Leyden in 1734 and their children included: Helen (b.1735); an unnamed child (b.1737); Margaret (b.1740); and Jean (b.1743). The witnesses in 1735 were William and Walter Scott (who may have been related to him). He may be the Walter who inherited Burnfoot on Ale from his uncle Walter, started living there himself in 1715 and moved in 1737 after he sold Easter and Wester Burnfoot to Laing; this Walter was born in about 1695 and gave evidence in the court case for the division of Wilton Common. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Borthaugh in 1741. He married Euphan Telfer and their children included Walter (b.1741) and John (b.1745). The witnesses in 1741 were Walter 'Stot' and another Walter Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded at Crook in 1745 when his son James was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Walter** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He may be the Hawick carrier who in 1762 was granted land in Wilton Parish, but on the south side of the Teviot (hence possibly near the Sandbed) by Rev. Henry Erskine of Roberton, acting on behalf of Rev. Patrick Cunningham; the land had previously been possessed by James Irving. Owning this land in Wilton meant that he was included in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in about 1765. His wife's surname was 'Leaden' (presumably Leyden) and their children included: Adam (b.1745); and William (b.1747). The witnesses in 1745 were wright Robert Pringle and Kirk Officer John Telfer; Pringle had a child baptised on the same day, and he reciprocated as witness. The witnesses in 1747 were weavers William Roger and William Turnbull. **Walter** (18th C.) listed 'in Finesh' (i.e. Falnash) when the paid the window tax (for 11 windows) in Hawick Parish in 1748. He may be the same as one of the other Walters (e.g. Walter of Wauchope and Howcleuch, who farmed at Commonside and married a Scott of Falnash). In 1743 he was 'In Falnash' when he witnessed 2 baptisms in Hawick Parish (for workmen John Rieve and John Armstrong, who may have had a connection to the Teviothead area). In 1744 he witnessed a baptism (along with Walter at Commonside) for fiddler Robert Whutson, whose wife was a Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded in 1743 as 'Soldier'. If this is a nickname, then he may be a descendant of the earlier John 'Young Sodger'; however, it could be his occupation. He married Elizabeth Scott and their son Walter was baptised in 1743, with witnesses Kirk Officer John Telfer and shoemaker William Scott. The same couple may also have been parents of Charles (b.1741), with witnesses workman John Gledstains and Kirk Officer John Telfer; he was recorded in 1741 as tenant at Crumhaugh (and so may be related to earlier Scotts of Crumhaugh). It is possible (although unlikely that

he is the same man as the tenant in Newbigging, whose wife was also Elizabeth Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Newbigging in Hawick Parish. He may have been related to the Walter who was at Newbigging a generation earlier. He could be the Walter, tenant in Newbigging, who was admitted as a heritable Burgess of Hawick in 1756. His wife was Elizabeth (or Betty) Scott and their children included: William (b.1756); Archibald (b.1758); Ann (b.1760); and Robert (b.1762). The witnesses in 1758 were William Rae and William Mair and in 1762 were 'student' John Laurie and Walter Cavers. He is probably the Walter from Newbigging who witnessed baptisms for another Walter (perhaps a relative, married to Agnes Laidlaw) in 1760 and 1761. He is probably the deceased Walter 'late in Newbigging' whose son James died in Hawick in 1798. **Walter** (18th C.) farmer at Millholm in Castleton Parish. When there was a large gathering of seceders at Snaberlee in the early 1750s, he tried to claim the collection for the poor of the Parish, but the case was thrown out by Sir Gilbert Eliott in Hawick. **Walter** (18th C.) merchant of Hawick. He is listed among the subscribers to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752). He may be the same as one of the contemporary Walters. **Walter** of Boghall (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Boghall in 1739, 1742 and 1748, and was recorded there in 1757 when he witnessed a baptism for Richard (perhaps his son) and Mary Rutherford. He married Janet Dickson in 1736, the marriage being proclaimed in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. Their children included: Richard (b.1739); Robert (b.1742); Richard (again, b.1745); James (b.1748); and Margaret (b.1751). The witnesses in 1739 were George and Walter Scott (who could have been related), and in 1742 were Robert Scott (perhaps related) and George Hood. **Walter** (18th C.) skinner in Hawick. He is one of the skinners James, John and Walter Scott (probably related), recorded as Bailies in the 1740s. He paid tax on 20 windows in Hawick in 1748. He may be the Bailie Walter recorded in 1755 when the costs of a meeting in his place 'when getting the new stocks' were 6 pence. 'Bailie John' was also there and possibly this was also a Scott and perhaps related. He may also have been the Bailie Walter paid for work on the 'book-board in the tolbooth' in 1755 and given part payment for building the Herd's House (suggesting that this Walter may have been a builder of some sort). He married Christian Deans and their children included: James (b.1735); William (b.1738); Jean (b.1741); Jean (again, b.1744); Beatrix (b.1746); and Walter (b.1747). The witnesses in 1746 were merchant William Oliver and ex-Bailie Thomas Turnbull. He is probably the deceased Bailie and skinner recorded in 1811 when his son William died. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Whitfield in 1748. He married Ann Storie in Kirkton in 1745. Their children included Elizabeth (b.1748), with witnesses being another Walter Scott and James Dryden. **Walter** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Jane (or Jean) Scott and their children included: Henry (b.1757); Walter (b.1759); and Andrew, William and Mary (b.1761), baptised on the same day. The witnesses in 1761 were Bailie Robert (merchant) and Andrew (shoemaker), who were probably related to him. **Walter** (d.1810) tailor, nicknamed 'Wattie o the Wyndheid'. He must have been related to the Walter 'Wyndhead' recorded earlier in the 18th century. He was probably the tailor of that name who was recorded as son of the deceased John 'Wyndhead' on the 1810 death register. His shop was located near the top of what became known as Walter's Wynd (after him). The death of his daughter Margaret is recorded in the Parish register for 1805. He could be the tailor in Hawick recorded on the 1799 ballot for the Militia; if so then he was born in the 1770s. **Walter** (18th C.) only son of Francis, wig-maker of Hawick. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1760. **Walter** 'Black Wat' (18th C.) Cornet in 1765. It is possible he was related to the earlier 'Black Walter'. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1767 he married Margaret Robertson (or 'Robison'), who was from Wilton Parish. Their children included: Walter (b.1767); Archibald (b.1770); John (b.1772); Adam (b.1776); Ann (b.1779); and Thomas (b.1784). The witnesses in 1767 were wright James (probably a relative) and shoemaker John Oliver and in 1772 were another Walter and James. He could be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (18th C.) founder of a joiner's firm on Buccleuch Street, Walter Scott & Son, established in 1750. He may be the Walter who provided the coffin for William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. The firm moved into the former Grammar School building around 1886. It is possible that he could be the Walter son of Hawick surgeon Walter who became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1732. He is probably the wright who witnessed a baptism for merchant Walter in 1766. It seems likely that

he was the same wright Walter who married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Laidlaw in 1760 and had children: Walter (b.1761); Margaret (b.1762); William (b.1765); Thomas (b.1766); Mary (b.1768); Jane (b.1770); and Robert (b.1776). The witnesses in both 1762 and 1766 were baker John Osburn and weaver George Paterson. He could also be the wright Walter whose son George was a weaver listed on the ballot for men to serve in the Militia in 1797 and 1798. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Laidlaw in 1760 and their children included William (b.1760) and William (again, b.1761). The witnesses in 1760 were another Walter from Newbigging and cooper Robert Paterson and in 1761 were Walter from Newbigging (again) and William Scott. It is possible that his wife was the 'Agness Scott spouse to Walter Do. Newbigging' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1824. **Walter** (18th C.) married Marion Knox in Wilton in 1770. **Walter** (18th C.) married Margaret Donald in Hawick in 1772. **Walter** of Raeburn (18th C.) son of William, he was the 5th Laird. In 1788 he was listed under 'Votes of Rutherfurd of Edgerston' among the voters of Roxburghshire and was also a voter in Selkirkshire. He paid the Horse Tax at Raeburn in the 1780s. In 1788 he was recorded as owner of lands in Lessuden Parish. He was still listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819 (along with his son William, junior of Raeburn). In 1772 in St. Boswell's he married Jean, 3rd daughter of Robert Scott of Sandyknowe. She was the sister of his sister's husband. Their children were: William (1773–1855), who succeeded; Robert (1774–1837); Barbara (b.1776); Hugh of Draycott, Derby (1777–1852); Walter (1779–1802); and John (1781–1832), who was in the Indian Army. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Whitfield. In 1761 he married Catherine Turnbull (from Hawick), the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Hawick Parishes. Their children (baptised in Wilton Parish, with the last one in Hawick), included: Charles (b.1762); Euphan (b.1764); Robert (b.1765); John (b.1770); Helen (b.1772); Walter (b.1775); and John (b.1776). The witnesses in 1772 were John Lillico and Walter Rae and in 1773 was also witness for Walter Rae (at Whitfield). **Walter** (18th C.) Schoolmaster at Kirkton, where he took over from Thomas Wilson in 1786. There he taught a young John Leyden. However, after only a year or two he moved, apparently for a better position elsewhere and was succeeded by Andrew Scott. He was Schoolmaster in 1787 when his daughter Peggy was baptised in Kirkton Parish. Perhaps the same Walter, from Hawick, was an unsuccessful candidate for Schoolmaster at Eckford in 1767. **Walter** of Harden (1724–1793) son of Walter, from whom he succeeded in 1746. He may be the 'Harden's son' for whom Schoolmaster William Dyce received a fee for boarding in 1734. In 1748 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, gratis. He is the 11th Laird (sometimes called the 10th) of Harden. He sold part of the Harden estates in 1751 to pay his father's debts. In 1754 he had a charter to the lands of Bewlie in Lilliesleaf. He was M.P. for Roxburghshire 1747–65, then serving as cashier of Excise in Scotland until his death (this excluding him from having a vote in the elections). There are documents of 1756 and 1760 in which he was promoting the idea of a twice weekly mail service between Edinburgh and Border towns. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761 (and is probably the 'John' of Harden in the Selkirkshire list) and was on the role of electors in Roxburghshire. He was one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765; at that time his lands of Harden, Highchesters and Mabonlaw were valued at £775 15s 4d. In 1779 he sold the liferent of his property in Belses, as well as Mabonlaw and 'Whinny park' to Charles, younger of Woll (although with feu-right to John Pringle of Clifton). In 1785 he paid the land tax on lands in Yarrow Parish, as well as Oakwood in Selkirk Parish. In about 1788 he was owner of the lands of Harden in Wilton Parish, as well as part of Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1788 he is listed as one of the voters in Roxburghshire, being described privately as being a supporter of the interests of the Duke of Buccleuch in the election and having married a sister of the Earl of Marchmont, 'but has been struck out of the Earl's settlements on account of a political dispute with him'. He is listed in the 1788 county valuation (and in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811, although deceased by then) as owner of Harden, West Highchesters, 'Dunsbush', Mabonlaw and 'Highchesters Whinny-park' (valued at £814), as well as part of Bewlie (valued at £465 5s) and lands in Maxton (valued at £163 10s) and Smailholm Parishes (valued at £1808 10s). His 1754 marriage to Lady Diana Home Campbell (daughter of Hugh, 3rd Earl of Marchmont and Baron Polwarth) gave the Polwarth title to the Scotts of Harden. Their children were: Walter, who died young; Hugh, who succeeded; Anne (d.1819), who is recorded passing land to her mother and brother in 1797; and

Diana. His widow, Lady Diana, lived at Woodside near Kelso. Portraits of him and his wife were painted in 1756. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1797. **Walter** of Wauchope (1728–96) son of Walter in Commonside. The identity of his mother is unclear, since his baptism states that she was Rachel Scott (who is suggested to have been from the Crumhaugh Scotts), but the by the inscription in St. Mary's Kirkyard states she was Rachel Elliot of Fenwick. He was baptised in Hawick in early 1728, although some accounts say he was born in 1726. In 1767 he purchased Wauchope and Longhaugh, the money being supplied by his father (and the arangement being that he had to yield the properties to his father if he wanted). On the death of his father he became the 2nd Scott Laird of Wauchope. He was a trustee for the creditors of Robert Shortreed of Easter Essenside in 1778. In 1768 in Hawick he married Elizabeth ('Betty'), daughter of David Rutherford of Capehope. His wife was known for her artistic and poetic abilities, and was the subject of a verse-epistle from Burns. It was said that he did not share many of his wife's interests, and had 'rather a morose temper'. She died in 1789 and he secondly married Beatrix, daughter of Gideon Scott of Priesthaugh, who died in 1807 at Priesthaugh. He farmed at Wauchope from shortly after his father purchased the estate in 1767, and took over ownership more formerly when Walter senior retired in 1784. He was recorded as owner of Wauchope in 1788, the estate being valued at £1433 6s 8d. He was taxed for owning a carriage in the period 1786–89, for having horses in the period 1786–94, for having a male servant (a footman) in 1786 and in 1792–94, and for having a female servant in 1787 and 1788. He was Laird of Wauchope when Burns visited in 1787. Having no children of his own, he was succeeded by his brother Charles. The family are buried in an aisle at St. Mary's. **Walter**, W.S. (1729–99) eldest son of Robert of Sandyknowe, and descended from the Scotts of Raeburn. He became Writer to the Signet in 1755. He was listed among the voters of Selkirkshire in 1788. He was the inspiration for Saunders Fairford in the novel 'Redgauntlet'. In 1758 he married Anne, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford. Their children were: Robert, John, Robert and Walter, who all died young; Robert (b.1767), a Naval Captain, who died unmarried; John (1768–1816); Sir Walter of Abbotsford (1771–1832); Thomas (1774–1823), who died in Canada, and whose son Walter was the only nephew of Sir Walter; Daniel (1775–1806); Anne and Jean, who died in infancy; and Anne. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Tandlaw in 1758. He married Janet Grieve in 1755 and their children included: Robert (b.1758); Jean (b.1759); Helen (b.1762); Walter (b.1764); Robert (again, b.1766); William (b.1769); James (b.1771); and George (b.1773). The witnesses in 1758 were Sir Gilbert Eliott and George 'Mercel'. **Walter** (18th C.) resident at Borthwickshiels when his son David was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1762. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Roberton Burnfoot in 1763 when his son Walter was baptised and in 1765 when his daughter Beatrix was baptised. Perhaps the same Walter was at Parkhead in 1767 when his daughter Kathrine was baptised. There are many other children born in Roberton at about the same time who could be his. **Walter** (1736–1818) 3rd son of Walter, tenant farmer at Girnwood. Along with his brother Thomas he took over from his father as co-tenant of Girnwood. Both brothers being unmarried, the tenancy later passed to their relative Walter, 2nd son of the 3rd William in Milsington. He was recorded as farmer at Girnwood on the Horse Tax Rolls in the period 1785–97. He also paid tax on 2 non-working dogs at Girnwood in 1797. **Walter** of Newton (18th/19th C.) probably Laird of Chamberlain Newton. In 1738 he witnessed a baptism, along with Patrick, younger of Alton; this was for Joseph Lothian and Janet Scott, suggesting that Janet may have been related to him. His lands were valued at £238 in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He married Agnes Watson and their children (baptised in Hawick) included: Anne (b.1737); Francis (b.1739); John (b.1741); Margaret (b.1743), who married John Scott, who succeeded to Whitehaugh in 1759; and Susanna (b.1746). The witnesses in 1743 were ex-Bailie John and writer James Weir. In 1767 his daughter Margaret (or perhaps Elizabeth) married John Scott of Whitehaugh; she was his eldest daughter and co-heir. Perhaps he was son of the earlier Walter of Newton. George 'brother to the laird of Newton', who signed the 1731 marriage contract of William Elliot of Lodgegill and Jean Elliot of Harwood, may have been his brother. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Borthwick and their children included David (b.1744) and John (b.1745). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1762 he married Margaret Nichol, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes.

He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (d.1771) from Roberton, he was one of 3 applicants for the position of Schoolmaster at Nisbet in Crailing Parish in 1768. He was selected, started immediately, but died 3 years later. **Walter** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty' Ekron in 1765. Their children included: Isabel (b.1766); Andrew (b.1768); Alice (b.1769); and James (b.1771). The witnesses in 1766, 1768 and 1771 were merchants Andrew Scott and James Ekron, who were probably his father (or brother) and father-in-law. Based on the naming convention his parents were probably Andrew and Alice. He could be the merchant Walter who (along with merchant Andrew) witnessed a baptism for William Philip and Mary Scott in 1772. **Walter** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Margaret Dryden in 1763. Their children included: James (b.1765); William (b.1766); and Margaret (b.1767). The witnesses in 1766 were wright Walter and baker William Elliot. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Cowan and their son Robert was baptised in 1766. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Woodburn in 1769 when his son Thomas was baptised. **Walter** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. The death of his unnamed child is recorded in 1791. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1777 he married Agnes Scott, who was also from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Walter (b.1778); Walter (again, b.1786); and Janet (b.1788). **Walter** (18th C.) Schoolmaster at Abbotrule in the 1770s. His children included: Peggy (b.1773); James (1774); and Jeanie (b.1776). He may be the Walter who married Nelly Turnbull in Abbotrule in 1772. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary local teachers. **Capt. Walter** 'Wattie' (1742–1809) eldest son of Charles of Crumhaugh and Howpasley and Christian Anderson. He was the last of the Scotts of Crumhaugh. He was born at Midshiels and died without issue. He may be the Capt. Scott of 'Gaudilands' whose daughter Charlotte was 'begotten in fornication' with Isobel Scott in Longtown in 1766 and christened in Ashkirk. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1768 he married Helen Anderson and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1771. **Walter** (18th C.) married Mary Wallace in Wilton Parish in 1767. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Thomson and their children included: James (b.1769); James (again, b.1775); Robert (b.1780); and Robert (again, b.1781). The witnesses in 1781 were Walter Scott and Archibald Scott (who were surely related). **Walter** (18th C.) wright in Denholm in 1776 and 1779. His children included Robert (b.1776) and Janet (b.1779). **Walter** (18th C.) Church Officer in Hawick. In 1779 he witnessed a baptism for innkeeper John Kennedy. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Coldhouse in 1780. He married Isobel Gray in 1780 and their son Charles was baptised later the same year, with witnesses 'Mr' William Scott (perhaps the minister at Southdean) and James Scott. **Walter** 'Reid Wat' (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who was tenant farmer of Crumhaughhill. He is recorded as 'Red Watt' in 1781 when his daughter Ann died in Hawick. He could be related to the earlier man with the same nickname, who was tenant in Chapelhill. He is recorded as tenant in Crumhaughhill in 1797, paying tax on 6 farm horses. It is said (by Robert Murray) that he was involved in smuggling and one day was accosted by an armed exciseman, with a swordfight ensuing, when 'the trunk of farmer was laid open, nothing daunted at that, he held his hand upon the gushing wound, and with the other defeated his opponent'. Perhaps the same Walter married Margaret 'Robison' and had children Adam (b.1776) and Ann (b.1779) baptised in Hawick. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Commonside. He married Sarah Paterson and their son James was baptised in 1782, with the Associate Congregation as witnesses. He could be the same as one of the other Walters associated with Commonside. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1783 he married Helen Kerr. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Dykes in 1786 when his son John was baptised. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1786 when his daughter Nelly was baptised. **Walter** (18th C.) resident at Woodfoot in Kirkton Parish in 1790 when his son Walter was baptised. William (b.1792) and John (b.1796), also baptised in Kirkton Parish, were probably also his sons. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1793 he married Helen Irvine. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1797 when he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs and 3 farm horses. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Hood in Wilton Parish in 1799. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) surgeon in Hawick, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. There does not appear to be any other record of him, unless he is the same man as Walter

of Whitehaugh. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Wiltonburn. His son Thomas was described as a 'hosier' when he died in Hawick in 1808. **Walter** (18th C.) listed as footman at Waughope in 1792, when he was working for Walter Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) from Ewes, he served as Schoolmaster in Ashkirk in the period 1795–99. It is possible he is the same as one of the Walters who was a schoolmaster earlier elsewhere. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) servant in Wester Essenside. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotation 'Subst.' suggests that someone else served in his place. His name appears again in 1798 and in early 1799 John Cook from Lessuden acted as substitute for him, as confirmed in the amended list for Ashkirk Parish in 1799. **Walter** (b.1770s) servant at Drinkstone. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Walter** of Merrylaw (18th/19th C.) listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He is probably the son of Rev. William born in Southdean in 1767. It is unclear how he acquired Merrylaw, or whether he had a direct connection to the earlier Scotts of Merrylaw. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel (or 'Tibbie') Ainslie in 1795. She died in Hawick in 1840, when he was recorded at 'Kirktown Coat'. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Hawick. His daughter Betty died in 1808. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Boonraw, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 5 horses. He is probably the Walter who married Janet, daughter of Robert Ormiston, tenant at Boonraw, and who emigrated to New York state in about 1825. It is possible he was the Walter recorded as owner of part of Roughheugh (valued at £10 18s 6d) in 1788 and according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Reid in Wilton in 1811. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) from Rulewater, he was a ploughman at Craik in about 1820. In 1822 at Harwoodsikefoot he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Elliot and Magdalene Thomson. Perhaps the same Walter was ploughman at Craik according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He and his wife emigrated in 1824, bound for Lord Selkirk's Land (i.e. Manitoba). It is unclear who his parents may have been **Walter** (18th/19th C.) owner of 2 horses at Newbigging in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He may have been a descendant of the Walter who was at Newbigging earlier in the 18th century. The elderly Catherine (nee Hume) at Newbigging in 1841 may have been his wife, with William and the younger Catherine his children. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Priesthaugh. He subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He paid the Horse Tax at Priesthaugh in 1785–94. He is also recorded as owner of 2 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 5 non-working dogs in 1797. He may have been son of Gilbert, tenant of Priesthaugh earlier in the 18th century. His will is recorded in Peebles Commissary Court in 1809. **Walter** (d.bef. 1809) wright in the Hawick area. The death of his brother, tailor John, is recorded in Hawick in 1809. He could be the same man as the founder of the firm of Walter Scott & Son. **Walter** 'Cannie Wattie', 'Wat the Sauter' or 'Napier's Wat' (1753–1849). A tenant of the Duke of Buccleuch, he lived in the Salt House at the West Port. He was also for a time the servant of Lord Napier at Wilton Lodge. He was a carrier of salt etc., with his yard at the entrance to the Workhouse, later becoming a farmer near Orchard. He lived to the age of 96. His name appears to sometimes be given in error as 'Robert'. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded in the 1788 county valuation and in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as owner of 'Part of Patrick Cunningham's Lands', valued at £28 1s. He is probably the same as one of the other Walters, and perhaps related to John, who also held part of the former Patrick Cunningham's lands. By about 1874 his lands had been divided among Alexander Laing, Alexander Michie, James Mudie, the heirs of John Hargreaves, the Roman Catholic Church, James Kyle, the heirs of William Scott, John Fiddes Wilson, Mrs. Agnes Oliver, Walter Grieve, the heirs of Mrs. Charles Scott, John Wilson, the heirs of William Wood, Janet Brown, Mrs. Rodgie and James Oliver; this gives an indication of the extent of the lands. **Walter** (b.c.1780) local farm worker. He married Ann Purdom in Cavers in 1813 and their children included: Mungo (b.1815), baptised in Hawick Parish; Mary (b.1817, Hawick); and John (b.1822, Cavers). In 1841 he was living at Greenbank Haugh in Roberton Parish with his children John and Mary, along with the older Isobel Purdom (probably his mother-in-law) and young Thomas Hogg. Next door was pauper Isobel (perhaps his sisiter) and his son Mungo. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at 'Roadside' in 1791. He married Betty Douglas, and their son Robert was baptised in 1791, with witnesses Hector and Peter Blaikie. **Walter**

(1761–1843) born at Parkhill in Roberton Parish, he was son of William and Margaret Hobkirk. A family legend states that they are related to 'Old Mortality' (Robert Paiterson) through Margaret Scott at Burnflat (and this could have been Paiterson's mother). He could be the 'Walter Scott, Parkhill', who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He moved into Hawick and worked as a handloom weaver, living in Wilton. In 1797 he is recorded living at Lokieshedge, when one of his children was baptised 'before the Antiburger Congregation'. In 1785 he married Elizabeth (1762–1844), daughter of John Biggar from Wilton. He was living at Dovemount (about 34 Princes Street) along with his wife and probably 2 grandchildren in 1841. Their children were: Margaret (b.1785); William (b.1788), who became a businessman in New York; Catherine (b.1789); John (b.1791); Robert (b.1793), who moved to Ohio; Margaret, 'Peggy' (1794–1867), who also moved to Ohio; Charles (b.1797); Walter (b.1799), who married Elizabeth Renwick and lived in Hawick; Sarah (b.1805); and Sarah (1807–88), who married Richard Purdie in Hawick. He died at Dovemount. **Walter** (1764–1837) 2nd son of William in Milsington. In 1793 and 1795 he was recorded at Milsingtonhaugh and at Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1798 and 1800. He was later tenant of Girnwood. In 1792 he married Mary Wilson. Their children (baptised in Roberton) included: William (b.1793), also tenant in Girnwood, who married Ann Laidlaw; James of Allanshaws (b.1795), who succeeded his uncle William as tenant at Milsington, and was also a cattle-dealer on the Crescent; Walter of Newton (b.1798), who married an Elliot of Harwood; Annie (b.1800); Thomas (b.1802), who went to America; and Henry, who farmed at Eilrig and died in Hawick. **Walter** of Whitehaugh (1769–1841) eldest surviving son of John of Whitehaugh. He trained as a surgeon and practised for many years. He could be the 'Mr Walter Scott whitehaugh' who witnessed a baptism for James Scott (perhaps a relative) and Mary Turnbull in 1793. He was listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1819, when still 'junior of Whitehaugh'. He was probably the Walter of Whitehaugh who subscribed to Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was listed in 1835–41 among heads of households in Wilton Parish. He was also listed among the local gentry on Pigot's 1837 directory. In the 1841 census he is recorded at Whitehaugh with his younger brother James, together with Christian Chisholme and 2 female servants. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother James. He is buried at Whitehaugh Aisle 'in this spot selected by himself'. He was described as 'a gentleman who, according to his means, scattered his charities widely but without ostentation, and lent a helping hand to many who remained in ignorance of their benefactor'. It was said that engineer John Scott Russell, son of the minister of Allars Kirk, was given his middle name after him (although that may have been for Russell's mother). **Walter** (18th C.) married Margaret Renwick in Hawick in 1794. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Tait in Kirkton in 1802. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Isobel Redford and their children included David (b.1809) and Francis (b.1811). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Isobel Hogg and their children included George (b.1818), Isobel (b.1823), James (b.1825) and Agnes (b.1827). **Walter** (c.1780–bef. 1851) grocer and spirit merchant of 6 Sandbed. He is probably the Walter listed as a grocer at Buccleuch Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory and a 'victual dealer' in 1837. He was still on Buccleuch Street in the 1841 census. He married Isabella Anderson and their children were said to include: Margaret (b.1803), who married grocer John Hume; Charles (b.1805); greengrocer Thomas 'Sly Tammie' (b.1810); Charles (b.1814), probably died young; Isabella (b.1816); and Christian (b.1818). However, they are surely the couple of the same names whose children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: James (b.1805), Robert (b.1808), Thomas (b.1810), Janet (b.1812), Janet (again, b.1814), Isabel (b.1816), Christian (b.1818) and Walter (b.1821). He is secondly said to have married another Isabella (Hogg), and their children were: Charles, also a spirit merchant; Jessie (b.1825); Agnes (b.1827); Helen (b.1829), probably died young; Walter (b.1831), chemist in Durham; Robert (b.1833); Mary Ann (b.1835); and Andrew (b.1839), Burgh Assessor. The recorded children of this couple, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: George (b.1818), Isobel (b.1823), James (b.1825) and Agnes (b.1827). His widow Isabella was living at 8 Buccleuch Street in 1851 and 1861, and continued the grocer's shop. He is probably the Walter Scott, 'Newroad' whose son died in 1829. He may be the 'servant' of William Oliver ('Auld Cash') who witnessed his will in 1808. **Sir Walter** of Abbotsford (1771–1832) world famous writer. He was born in Edinburgh, son of Walter and Anne Rutherford, but

on account of ill-health, spent much of his childhood at his grandfather's house at Sandyknowe in the Borders, where he recuperated from polio. He was descended from 'Auld Wat' of Harden, and learned much about Borders history and lore in his youth. He wrote a great deal of poetry and effectively established the form of the historical novel. 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' is set at Branxholme, and many other books have a local flavour, if romanticised somewhat. His 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border' (1802, with subsequent volumes and enlarged editions, first published in Kelso) was instrumental in preserving many Border ballads and establishing them as international literature (although again he is critised for rewriting some of them himself). He helped popularise the 'shepherd's-check' trousers, which assisted the development of the Borders knitwear industry. He made 7 annual trips into Liddesdale in the 1790s. He was appointed as Principal Clerk of Session in 1806, and was created a Baronet in 1820. In 1808 he was on the subscription list for the first real Scots dictionary, compiled by his friend John Jamieson. Several legal letters to him are preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. His authorship of the 'Waverley' novels remained a secret for 22 years, being revealed in 1827. He subscribed for 2 copies of Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. Although by all accounts amiable to all classes, he was not locally popular among the ordinary Borderers, partly because he was a Sheriff and also an anti-Chartist. He was an instigator of the 'Carterhaugh Baa' in 1815, and around Hawick and Selkirk was rumoured to have helped intice the Gala men to switch sides, dramatically decreasing his popularity there, which would only get worse because of his anti-Reform political views. It was said that he managed to placate an angry mob when passing through Selkirk on his way home. However, he was harrassed by a crowd in Selkirk at the 1830 election (with his servant being chased through a house and gardens before esacping) and his carriage was stoned during the 1831 election in Jedburgh, apparently by a group of about 1,000 Hawick weavers (although some reports dispute this). There is also a story about him being harrassed at the election in Selkirk (when it became clear that the Liberals would lose by about one vote), with someone trying to spit in his face as he made his way to the safety of the inn. With financial support from the Duke of Buccleuch, he led efforts to preserve Melrose Abbey. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He wrote the lines 'Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide The glaring bale-fires blaze no more; No longer steel-clad warriors ride Along the wild and willow'd shore', and Hawick is further mentioned in the 'Lay ...' in the lines 'Dimly he view'd the Moat-hill's mound, Where Druid shades still flitted round; In Hawick twinkled many a light, Behind him soon they set in night'. In 1797 he married Margaret Charlotte (who he met by chance at Gilsland, and married 4 months later), daughter of Jean Charpentier of Lyons. Their children were: Walter, 2nd Baronet (1801–47), who died without issue; Charles (1805–41), died in Tehran; Charlotte Sophia, who married John Gibson Lockhart; and Anne (d.1833). He was buried at Dryburgh Abbey and his house at Abbotsford became a museum. His court-room on Selkirk square is also a museum. The Gothic-style Scott Monument on Princes Street in Edinburgh was built 1840–44, is 200 feet 6 inches high and contains a marble statue of the writer at the base. There is also a Doric column topped by a statue in Glasgow, as well as the life size statue in Selkirk square. A celebration for his centenary birthday was held at Branxholme, with a procession, speeches, toasts and songs. He was apparently editing the memoirs of Rev. Dr. John Young of Hawick when he was suffered some sort of stroke in 1830, and the work never appeared. He went to the Mediterranean to recuperate, but returned to die at Abbotsford. The Museum has at least a couple of documents with his signature, as well as what is purported to be a lock of his hair, presented in 1859 by Alexander Scott from Glasgow. Scott Crescent in Burnfoot was named after him in 1952 – 'O Scott! with whom, in youth's serenest prime, I wove with careless hand the fairy rhyme' [JL], 'Then he will see our Laureat wight, The first he ever made a knight, The great Sir Walter, our delight, The Bard o Caledonia' [BY], 'Praise to the bard, immortal Scott, Who sleeps in 'Dryburgh Bowers', Whose genius hallowed every spot In this dear land of ours' [JT], 'Fu' weel I trow that Selkirk Can never be forgot, Her fate, her sang, her Shirra, Immortal Walter Scott' [JBS], 'Like a loved ghost thy fabled flood Fleets through the dusky land; Where Scott, come home to die, has stood, My feet returning stand' [ALg]. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a public house in Denholm, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a public house in Newcastleton according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Walter** (b.c.1769) joiner in Newcastleton. He was listed in Pigot's

1825/6 and 1837 directories as a wright there. In 1841 he was living at about 41 North Hermitage Street. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) carrier in Hawick. His father-in-law Robert Anderson died in 1819. He may be the Walter who married Isabella Anderson and whose children include Margaret (b.1803), Charles (b.1805), Thomas (b.1810), Isabella (b.1816) and Christian (b.1818). **Capt. Walter** (1778–1857) 4th Laird of Wauchope, son of Charles, he was descended from the Scotts of Crumhaugh and Goldielands. He was recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797, but by 1798 had paid £10 to avoid military service. He was also listed as 'Wat Scott Junr. of Waughop' in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He succeeded his father in 1808 and farmed at Wauchope. He was a representative on the council of Heritors in Hoblirk Parish even before he succeeded. He was responsible for the roll of men aged between 17 and 55 made in 1803 in response to the threat of invasion from France. He raised nearly 100 men during the French invasion scare of 1803, which became the Light Company of the Roxburgh Volunteers. He was captain of this unit during the False Alarm of 1804, and rode to collect men from Liddesdale, arriving at their head in Hawick before daybreak. When the unit disbanded in 1809 he became first Captain of the (1st Regiment) Roxburgh Local Militia. He and his father were listed among the Commissioners for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805 and 1819. He was one of the original members of the Jedforest Club in 1810. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In the Land Tax Rolls in 1811 he is recorded as owner of parts of Wauchope, called Common, Hawklawtongues (or Wauchope-head), Wauchope-rig and Wigg. There is a story told (in Lang's 'Stories of the Border Marches') of how, on the road to Hawick in 1813, he came upon an old man who had been recently attacked, and with the help of a local ploughman (William Little) tracked down the robber, who was later hung for his crime; the report in the Scots Magazine for 1813 states that the man attacked was 101 years old, and that the attacker was sentenced to transportation for robbery. It is said that he was generally slow to make up his mind, but known for his common sense and an authority on parish business. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1828. He was nephew of Walter Dickson, merchant of Edinburgh, and so was related to the Hassendean and Hawick Dicksons. He was listed among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory. In the 1841 census he is listed as 'Independent', and the house had 3 servants and in 1851 was listed as 'J.P. Landed Prop.', employing 2 labourers. Also in 1851 he examined the memorial stones of the Scotts of Goldielands and Crumhaugh in St. Mary's Kirk, including that of Christian Bennet, who was his great-grandmother. He was said to be a keen supporter of the Hobkirk Baa, riding on his grey horse to encourage the 'uppies' side. In 1812 he married Marion, daughter of Thomas Macmillan of Shorthope in Selkirkshire. Their children were: a daughter (b.1813), who probably died in infancy; Charles (1814–17); Thomas (1816–62), who succeeded and changed his surname to Macmillan-Scott; Walter (1817–44), who worked for the East India Company; Charles (1819–95), who farmed at Lintalee, and succeeded his uncle Archibald to Howcleuch; Archibald (1822–62), who died in Malta; and Anne, who also died in infancy. He died at Wauchope and is buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. A portrait of his wife Marion was painted by Sir John Watson Gordon. **Walter** (b.c.1780) labourer at Greena according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **Walter** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Roughleeneuk according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Southdean Parish. He may have been related to George and William, who were at Roughleeneuk at about the same time. **Walter** (b.c.1780) servant at Hassendeanbank according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. A note states that he 'has had three Children' and 'lame of an arm', suggesting this might excuse him from being selected. **Walter** 'Wat o the Knowe' (b.1786/7) claimed to be a descendant of Walter Scott of Goldielands, he farmed at 'the Knowe' (now Bowanhill) near Teviothead. His family had previously been farmers at Newbigging on the edge of Hawick Common. His sister Agnes married mason John Armstrong from Wilton Dean and he had another sister who was grandmother of William Murray, gardener at Borthwickshiels. He was recorded at 'Hendersons Knowe' in 1841. In 1851 he was a farmer of 630 acres at Bowanhill, employing 3 labourers, and in 1861 it was 650 acres, employing 2 labourers. He was still there in 1868. His toddy ladle is in the Museum, and he is buried in the aisle of St. Mary's (with special permission of the Duke of Buccleuch). His housekeeper's headstone at Teviothead is curtly inscribed 'Tibbie Bell, Wat's housekeeper, died 16th December 1863, aged 69'. He died unmarried. **Walter** (b.c.1790) farmer at Henderson's Knowe on

the 1841 census. He may have been related to Henry and Francis, who were labourers in the same place in 1799. **Walter** (b.1790/1) farmer at Wiltonburn. He is probably son of the earlier Walter from Wiltonburn. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and 1840. In 1851 he is listed as a farmer of 450 acres. His wife was Elizabeth and children included Margaret R., Walter, Elizabeth, Douglas, Walter D., Williamina J.N. and Ann T. **Walter** (b.c.1790) farm steward at Todshawhaugh according to the 1841 census. **Walter** (1790/1–1853) born in Cavers Parish, he became a shepherd at Singdean. He had been shepherd at Hyndlee to James Davidson, also called 'Dandie Dinmont', and was a keen fox hunter. He married Elspeth 'Eppy' Telfer, who died in 1881, aged 80. The couple had 5 boys and 5 (surviving) girls: Walter (b.1820); Helen (b.1822), who married Andrew Amos; James (b.1824); Margaret (1826–43); Jean (b.1828); Andrew (b.1830); John (b.1832); William (b.1834); Anne Elliot (b.1836); Christian E. (b.1840); and Eppy (b.c.1842). 2 of his sons were also shepherds and another was a gamekeper. He is probably the Walter at Singdean appointed as a Parish elder in 1832 and listed as male head of family there 1835–41. It is said that he came across a French doctor who had settled in Scotland after the Peninsular War, and from him learned the secret of a herbal plaster that could cure cancer. This cure became quite famous at the time, and people would come from all around to try the cure. One particular story concerns the apparently successful treatment of a huge tumour on the wife of a tradesman from Galashiels. His son Andrew was shepherd at Twislehope, and carried on the secret. It is possible he was the Walter born to Walter in Kirkton in 1790. He and his wife were buried in Newcastleton. **Walter** (b.1792/3) farmer at Netherraw in Castleton Parish. In 1861 he was farmer of 15 acres there. His son was a teacher at Hermitage and he also had a daughter Esther. He was appointed an elder of Castleton Kirk in 1832. He is listed as male head of family at Netherraw in 1835–41. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1822 he married Janet Roxburgh in Hawick. **Walter** of Newton (b.1798/9) 3rd son of Walter, tenant in Girnwood. He is said to have married an Elliot of the Harwood branch, possibly Helen in Hawick in 1838; this seems likely to have been Helen (b.c.1794), daughter of Walter in Hermitage. His daughter Margaret Ann married Andrew Scott, who was afterwards of Newton. He is probably the cattle-dealer of that name recorded on the Crescent along with James (who would have been his brother) in 1841. In 1851 he was farmer of 1000 acres at Satchells. In 1861 he was farming 385 acres at Newton and employing 10 people there; his wife was Helen (b.c.1797), from Newcastleton, and his nephew George Ballantyne was farm overseer. He was still recorded at Newton in an 1868 directory. His wife Helen 'Elliot or Scott' was recorded as owner of Newton in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. **Walter** 'Watty', 'Wattie Scott the Cairrier' (d.1857) owner of a carriers business in Hawick. His stabling and yard were at the west side of where the Liberal Club was built, 78 High Street; this was referred to as 'Wood Yard' in the 1841 census, and he shared the premises with another carrier, James Best. His firm carried general goods to Berwick and elsewhere. He may be the Walter listed in 1837, leaving from the Grapes for Glasgow every other Tuesday, and for Langholm every other Thursday, as well as going to Selkirk every other Tuesday and Thursday. He may be the Walter listed in 1852 as carrier between Denholm, Hawick and Jedburgh once a week. He was also listed in 1852 going to Carlisle, Langholm and Longtown every Monday and Wednesday, Jedburgh and Kelso on Mondays and Fridays, and Selkirk, Melrose and Galashiels on Tuesdays and Fridays. His son, also Walter, was Cornet in 1859. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Hawick. He married Eliza Borthwick. Their daughter Helen (1822/3–95) married George Wilson and carried on his greengrocer's business on the Howegate after her husband died. **Walter** 'Wat the Sweep' (1799–1869) originally from Ireland, he was a well known character in 19th century Hawick, with sooty black clothes and a huge bushy beard. He liked to recount astonishing tales of his own strength at harvesting and in the wars. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer on the Back Row, in 1851 he was a 'Chimney Sweep' living on the Howegate and in 1861 he was an agricultural labourer at 'Loan South Side No. 1'. His wife was Agnes and their children included Mary, Robert, James B., John and Isabella. He died in Hawick Poorhouse. He could be the 'Muckle Wat' who was the subject of a short poem presented by W.N. Kennedy, nominally said to be from his son – 'My blessings on you, Muckle Watt! For sooping lums to keep me fat'. **Walter** (1801–47) son of Sir Walter, he was 2nd Baronet of Abbotsford.

In 1815 he played a ceremonial role in the 'Carterhaugh Baa', riding out with the Buccleuch banner to signal the start of the match. He died without issue. **Walter** (b.1802/3) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1841 he was at Ormiston Lochen, in 1851 was at Ormiston and in 1861 was at Todshawhaugh Cottages. His wife was Isabella (or 'Bella', from Selkirk) and their children included Andrew, Thomas, Christian, Betty, Aaron, Walter, Bella, Robert and Betsy. Perhaps he was Walter, recorded as mason at Todshawhaugh in 1865 when he donated to the Museum 'shilling of Elizabeth found in a field near Harden, brass coin of Queen Anne. 1 copper coin'. **Walter** (b.1812/3–92) son of Thomas and Christian. He was a joiner on Buccleuch Street (No. 4), like his father before him. He was listed as a joiner on Buccleuch Street in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was living with his sister Jean. He later married Christian (or Christina) Lillico in 1853 and their children included Thomas and William. He died at 4 Buccleuch Street. **Walter** (b.1814/5) coachman at Whitehaugh Cottage in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Isabella and they had a son, also Walter. **Walter** (1817–44) 2nd son of Walter of Wauchope and Marion Macmillan. He was a doctor with the East India Company. He died at Allahabad, Bengal. **Walter** (19th C.) recorded being 'of Haggishaugh' in 1865 when he donated to the Museum a pair of spectacles that had belonged to 'Old Mortaility'. He was also 'of Haggishaa' in about 1874 when he was recorded as owner of part of Burnflat. He is probably the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (1820–84) born in Roberton Parish, son of Thomas and Agnes Leithead. He worked as a fuller in Wilton. His sister Janet married James Black. In 1851 he was living at Wilton Place and in 1861 at Upper Hope Park. He married Mary Beattie (from Selkirk), who died in 1891, aged 65. Their children included: Thomas (1849–1924), tweed manufacturer, who died in Toronto; John Beattie (b.1852); and Robert (or 'Bob', b.1864). In the 1880s his son Thomas was living at Ellabank with his widow Mary. He was said to be 61 when he died (probably in error) and was buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Walter** (19th C.) married Helen Elliot in Hawick in 1838. **Walter** (19th C.) married Ann Best in Hawick in 1837. **Walter** (19th C.) son of John, his mother being a Deans. He was last of more than a century of tenants of the same family at Hummelknowes Mill. He was recorded there in 1851, as farmer of 26 acres, living with his brother John, who was miller at Hummelknowes. He left the farm in 1855, moving to Ormiston. He was farmer at Ormiston Parkhead in 1861. He married Margaret Nichol and their children included: John (b.1846); William, J.P. (b.1848); Janet (b.1850); and Walter (b.1852). **Walter** (1819–99), J.P., born in Hawick, he spent most of his life in Langholm. He attended school in Hawick and served 2 apprenticeships there. In 1841 he was a journeyman skinner living on the Crescent. He was one of the first Precentors in the Free Kirk in Hawick, but then became a member of the Evangelical Union (i.e. Congregational Kirk) in Hawick. He married Joan Paisley in Hawick in 1842 and they lived in a thatched cottage near the Mill Path, which was completely flooded in 1846. He moved to Langholm in about 1850, walking all the way, and starting up as a skinner. There he was the main instigator of the Evangelical Union Kirk in Langholm, loaning the congregation the use of the 'bark hoose' before the church was built and also being the first Elder. He was a Temperance supporter, as well as member of the School and Parochial Boards. He was a Justice of the Peace and also Commissioner for Dumfriesshire. He lived at Holmfoot, which he left to the church when he died. He and his wife were buried at Staplegordon. **Walter** (1822–1892) son of William, tenant farmer at Girnwood. He took over from his father as farmer at Girnwood. He died unmarried and was succeeded in the tenancy by his niece Hannah Davies, who purchased the property. In 1861 he was listed as farmer of 600 acres at Girnwood and he was still there in 1868. He was probably the 'Mr Scott, Girnwood' who in 1871 donated to the Museum a 'very fine stone hatchet', found in Hoscote Burn. **Walter** (b.1831) son of grocer and spirit merchant Walter, with his mother being Isabella Hogg. He was a chemist and druggist, being in Galashiels in 1859 and was at Ladhope in 1861, with his brother-in-law David Scott Park visiting. He later worked in Durham. In 1859 at Hawick Free Kirk, he married Ellen Cabourn Park, daughter of David Scott Park. **Walter** (1835/6–1892) son of grocer Thomas and Mary Helm. In 1874 or 1875 he was co-founder of Lyle & Scott's, along with William Lyle. He was described as 'a gentleman of long practical experience in the trade, havingheld important positions with eminent manufacturers here for years'. They built the firm up from modest beginnings into a huge concern, largely through his efforts. He married Margaret Law (who died aged 24), with whom his children were: Walter, died young; Thomas,

died aged 23; and Margaret, who married John Elliot of Selkirk. He secondly married Helen Porteous, with additional children: William P., Cornet in 1893; Robert P., killed in France in 1917; James; Isa Watson, who died young; and John P. He is recorded attending the 1891 Common Riding in a carriage along with several of Hawick's most respected elderly gentlemen. He died at Craigview, Denholm. **Walter** 'Hawick Wattie' (1844/5–1904) born in Hawick, said to be from a good family, he was a stockingmaker by trade. He was employed in Elliot's shop for many years, but became a homeless wanderer. He roamed around the local countryside for many years. He was said to be 'a good-natured, humorous man, with a fund of song and anecdote'. Always seen at Border fairs, he was often the worse for drink, and well known to local Magistrates. William Peffers immortalised him in a poem – 'Now Wattie neither begs nor buys, Nor steals, nor sells, nor does he trock. For daily bread he jist relies On kindliness o' country folk' [WP], '... They're Jamie Cant and Pally Wattie, Come, let us run them in' [WE]. **Walter** (1845–1919) born at Synton, son of William and Mary Scott. In 1861 he was a joiner's apprentice with Thomas Waldie in Ashkirk. He emigrated to Canada, along with his brothers George and Alexander. He married twice and had 7 children. He died in York, Ontario. **Walter E.** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Pilmuir, who was Cornet in 1903 and one of the founder members of the Callants' Club. **Walter Purdom** (1859–1934), J.P., son of Robert and Mary Purdom. He was farmer at Falnash, being bequeathed the lease frm his father. He was a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. **Walter Ross** 'Wattie' (1926–2006) son of Andrew and Bunty, who had moved to Canada, he was born in Winnipeg, but soon returned to 'the Nitton'. He was widely stated to be the best Hawick R.F.C. player who was never capped for Scotland. He was Greens captain 1948/9 and 1952/3, won 30 sevens medals and regularly played for the South of Scotland, being renowned for his strong handoff. He spent his life in farming and was also a keen curler. An enthusiastic Common Riding supporter, he first followed during the War years, was Acting Father in 1970 and served as President of the Mosstroopers and Callants' Clubs. He married Joey (who was a teacher at Wilton School) and had children John Ross (Honorary Provost), Terry (also Acting Father) and Jill. **Warin** (13th C.) listed on a panel in Kent when the goods at Chileham, belonging to the late wife of Alexander Baliol were valued. His name occurs as 'Warin Scot', but it is unclear if he could be related to local Scotts. **William** (12th/13th C.) probably son of Richard and great-grandson of Uchtred Fitz-Scott. He attended the court of Alexander II, and is recorded as witness to a charter of Walter (grandson of Walter, Steward of Scotland) between 1207 and 1214. He may be the same William who witnessed charters by Walter the Steward to Paisley Abbey, a payment of rent for Paisley mill, a gift of a church in Ayrshire, a gift of lands in Perth and another related to Coldingham Priory, all perhaps in the 1220s; he is there recorded as 'Wilelmo Scoto'. He may also be the William who witnessed a grant of lands in Strathblane around the 1240s. He was succeeded by Sir Richard, generally considered to be his son, who was probably the first Scott to own lands anywhere near to Hawick. It is possible that another son was Walter, who held lands in Peebles and signed the Ragman Rolls along with Richard in 1296. **William** (13th C.) recorded as William 'le Scot' in 1233 in Strafford (perhaps Stratford). He was tailor of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and was commanded to be given the house in Bordeaux that had been taken from him by the Seneschal of Gascony. **William** (d.c.1243) recorded as 'William Scot' and William 'of Stitchill'. He was recorded as Archdeacon of Worcester in 1218. In 1226 he was presented as Bishop of Durham, but this was objected to by King Henry III, and the election was quashed by the Pope in 1227. He may have been father of Robert Stichill, who was later Bishop of Durham. It is unclear if he was related to any other Scotts. **William** (13th C.) listed in Lincoln in 1252. Along with his wife 'Hawisea', he had a writ 'ad terminum'. **William** (13th C.) connected with Coldingham. He had a gift of 7 acres in Ayton in an undated charter. Sometime before 1235 he was witness to a charter for a gift of land in Coldingham and in 1258to another involving land in Falkirk. **William** (13th C.) recorded as 'le Escot' in Cumberland in 1254. **William** (13th C.) recorded in Essex in 1259, when his daughter Matilda gave money for an assize. He was 'Walter le Scot of Mapilderstede'. **William** (13th C.) mentioned in 1261, when his son and heir John 'le Escot' was listed in a document relating to Trent in Northumberland. **William** (13th C.) recorded as being of 'Parva Jernemue' (i.e. Little Yarmouth) in 1262. This was in a set of pleas from several counties, given at Canterbury, involving John Baliol in Suffolk, in which he and others were fined. **William** (13th

C.) recorded as 'Willelmus Scot de Inethal' and 'Willelmo Scot in Ethal' in the 1279 assize roll of Northumberland. His lands were probably in the area near Stanford, where the court was held. **William** (13th C.) recorded having a house 'in vico Sancte Genovefe' in Paris in 1288/9. He may have been a student there, but there is no other information about him. **William** (13th/14th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296. He thus swore fealty to Edward I, along with 9 other people of the same name, although he was the only one from Roxburghshire. It is unclear how he might have been related to the main line of the Scotts of Buccleuch. One possibility is that he was a son of Sir Richard of Murthockstone (whose father was also William) who also signed the Ragman Rolls. **William** (13th/14th C.) from Glasgow, he was recorded in 1301 when he delivered letters to the Queen from the (English) Sheriff of Roxburgh regarding expenses. He may have been related to Robert, who was recorded at the same time. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'William [Les] cot' when he was on a jury in Lanark in 1302/3. He is presumably different from other Williams. **William** (13th/14th C.) servant to Sir John of Kingston. In 1303/4 he took letters between King Edward I and his master. **William** of Dundonald (d.1305) taken prisoner at the siege of Stirling in 1304. He was beheaded the following year. He may have been from the county of Cunningham. **William** (13th/14th C.) mentioned along with Robert in 1307/8 when they were paid for being messengers of the English army. They delivered something between Cumnock, Ayr and Lanark. It is possible he was the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded at the house of Raymond Lull in Paris in 1309/10, testifying to the orthodoxy of Lull's writing. He was already B.A. by then, and hence presumably training as a cleric; he is recorded as 'de Scotia'. There were others also listed, including 2 men called John 'Scot'. He may be the same as another William, with a different designation in Scotland. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded as a 'hobelar' (i.e. light horseman) in the English garrison at Berwick in 1312. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded as Regent Master of Arts in Paris in 1317. It has been suggested he is the same man as william 'de Lillisclest' (i.e. William Lilliesleaf). **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded on an inquest in 1322 regarding the lands of Jedburgh Abbey and Restenneth Priory. Perhaps the same 'Samiele de Wylttona' was witness in 1365/6 to a charter relating to the lands of Glenbervie in Aberdeenshire. **William** (13th/14th C.) probably resident of the Kintyre area. He was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls when he was paid for renewing the mill and kiln at Tarbert in 1326 and for completing the park at Tarbert in 1326. **William** (13th/14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls regarding the 'fermes' of Haddington in 1327, 1329, 1330 and 1331. **William** (14th C.) recorded living 'in vico Sancti Victoris' and paying univrsity taxes some time in the period 1329–35/6. His designation is given as 'Scoti' and he may be the same as William de Edinburgh or William de Cupar. **William** (14th C.) recorded as a one of the 'palefridarii' (probably some kind of horseman) for Edward III. In 1379 he was granted an annuity of 2 pence per day on account of being maimed while in service. **William** (14th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in the period 1379–84, when an annuity was paid to his heirs from the East Mill of Haddington. He may have been related to the nearly contemporary John, who was also associated with Haddington. **Sir William** of Balwearie (d.bef. 1406) son of Sir Andrew. He had a confirming charter as 'domino Willelmo Scot de Balweary' in 1393. He married the sister of Constantine of Lochore, Sheriff of Fife. In about 1400 he granted Philip Halket (whose daughter may have been married to Wardlaw of Wilton) lands in Pitfirrane and other places. He was succeeded by Sir Michael. **William** (14th/15th C.) recorded in 1404 when he gained the lands of 'Nemphlar' in Lanarkshire, which were resigned by his mother Janet Lockhart. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts. **William** (14th/15th C.) brother of the Laird of Balwearie. In a charter of the Duke of Albany (probably about 1410), he was granted lands in Fife by his brother. He was probably brother of Sir Michael (who was Laird around that time) and hence a younger son of Sir William of Balwearie. **William** of Glack (14th/15th C.) younger son of Walter, 1st Laird of Synton. However, information about these generations is very uncertain. **William** (14th/15th C.) Chplain of the King of Scotland. He was envoy to Scotland of the University of Paris, Rector of Culter and Vicar of Innerleithen. In about 1432 he became Rector of Biggar, exchanging it for Innerleithen with Thomas of Peebles. He was described as 'secretary, orator, familiar domestic and continual commensal' of the King, 'priest, M.A., of Paris, who reads canonical hours with the king and has studied canon law for about four years'.

William (15th C.) recorded in 1430 when he witnessed a charter for lands in Lanarkshire for Melrose Abbey. He was a Chaplain, probably with the Abbey. He could be the William, Master of Arts, who was empowered by James I to deliver letters confirming the treaty with English ambassadors to the Bishop of Durham in 1424. Perhaps the same 'magistri Willelmi Scott' was Master of the Hospital of St. Leonard's near Lanark in the period 1428–31 according to the Exchequer Rolls. Perhaps the same William was a Chaplain who, along with other Scotsmen, had a warrant in 1448 for safe conduct to pass through England on their way to Rome. **William** (15th C.) witness to a sasine for the lands of Cessford in 1441. His son John was also listed, as well as Adam. It is unclear how they were related to other contemporary Scotts. **William** (15th C.) witness to the 1447 sasine for the sale of the Cousinlands to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He is described as a presbyter and perpetual vicar of Westerkirk. The other Scotts who witnessed the document were all close relatives of Scott of Buccleuch. **William** (15th C.) customs officer in Arbroath in 1447 and 1450, according to the Exchequer Rolls. In 1454 he had a sasine for the lands of 'Manuell Macnab' near Strathearn. Probably the same William gave the payment in 1435 for the communities of Montrose and Arbroath. He may have been ancestor of the Bailie of Montrose of the same name recorded in 1507. **William** (15th C.) father of John, resident of Surrey. In 1459 there was a command from King Henry VI for John to get sasine of his lands, since he hd proved his age. **William** (15th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh recorded in the Exchequer Rolls of 1456 when he was repaid for an advance to John Dalrymple in Bruges. **William** 'Will' (15th C.) recorded in 1474/5 when he compounded with the King for a remission for the slaughter of 'Johnne Crossate'. He was said to have a 'letter of slains' with the injured party. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** of Foulshiels (15th C.) probably 3rd surviving son of Sir David, mentioned in the 1471/2 marriage contract with the sister of Archibald, Earl of Angus. Alternatively he could be the 4th son of Sir Walter of Buccleuch (or the 2 men could be compounded). He was witness to a charter by Robert of Haining in 1476, and may be the William who (along with John) witnessed a document for David of Buccleuch relating to Kirkurd in 1475/6. He was probably deceased by 1488, since he is not mentioned in the list of heirs in the Crown charter for the Barony of Branxholme in that year. He may have married in 1472 and have died without issue. It is unclear whether he was actually 'of Foulshiels', or if this was confusion with the later William of Foulshiels. It is also possible that he was the same as the Rector of Southdean or the same as the uncle (who was declared a rebel) of the later Robert of Allanhaugh. He was stated to be the son of David in 1478, when he took over from his father as Ranger of Ettrick Ward. According to the Exchequer Rolls he served as Ranger until at least 1484. He held a 'stead' at Cacrabank for his fee; at the same time John Murray represented Yarrow ward and James Pringle the ward of Tweed. He also leased Tushielaw in 1484 and is probably the William who had the lease of Deephope in 1486. He was recorded as deceased and former Ranger in 1490, with his arrears mentioned. It is possible he is the William of Tushielaw from which Robert Elliot had remission in 1493 for stealing a horse. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'rectore de Sowdone' (i.e. Southdean) when he witnessed the resignation of the lands of Mangerton at Branxholme in 1482. He is 'domino Willelmo Scot rectore de Sowdone' (not as recorded in one place 'Foudoun') when he was witness to a charter of 1484/5 for the lands of Whitchesters being given by Sir David of Branxholme to his son Robert (of Allanhaugh). He also witnessed a resignation of the same lands shortly afterwards. In 1488/9 he witnessed an agreement between the Vicar of Hassendean and the Abbot of Melrose. In 1491/2 he was the priest who witnessed the last will of Sir David Scott, and who was to choose the priest who would say mass when he died. It is possible he was the same man as William, described as 'decanis tevidalie' named among other priests at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. He seems likely to have been closely related to the Scotts of Branxholme, perhaps even a brother or cousin of Sir David. **William** (15th C.) lord of the manor of Stapleford Tawney in Essex. In 1485, along with his son John senior, he was named in an indenture regarding their lands. His name was written 'Scotte'. **William** of Goldielands (15th C.) mentioned in 1493 when his son William was allowed to 'compone' for rieving crimes. It seems likely that he was related to the Scotts of Buccleuch, but the connection is not known. He is the first known Scott of Goldielands, but whether he was closely related to the later ones is not known. **William** (15th C.) son of William of Goldielands. At the 1493 Justice-aire held in

Jedburgh, he was allowed to compone for stealing 12 goats from Fastheugh and for associating with English thieves. His surety was Robert of Whitchester. **William** 'Gyde' (15th C.) recorded in 1493 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Walter of Howpasley was allowed to compound for bringing in him and his brother John, as well as other 'traitors of Levin', to raid the farm of Harehead. He may have been related to other Scotts with the same nickname. **William** (15th C.) recorded in the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Selkirk, along with 'Wantoun' Walter Dalgleish. William Dickson in Ladhope was convicted for resetting the pair, with his surety being Walter Scott of Howpasley. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (15th C.) recorded in the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Selkirk, when he was fined for non-appearance. He was listed being 'de rone', but it is unclear where this was. **William** (15th C.) recorded in 1497 when he had remission, along with 'Johnne Scot and Johnne Scott' for the slaughter of 'Johnne Fischare', fleeing to England, and other crimes. It is unknown to which branch of the Scotts he belonged. **Sir William** of Balwearie (15th C.) son of Sir Michael. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Moncrieff and his children included: Sir William, who succeeded; Alexander of Fingask; Euphame, who married Sir John Arnot of that Ilk; possibly Catherine, who married James Sandilands of Cruvie and William Wood of Bonyntoun; and a daughter who married Robert Brown of Fordell. **William** 'Will' (15th/16th C.) one of the 4 men selected by the Sheriff of Roxburghshire to appraise the goods of Philip Turnbull of Whithope in 1500. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. It is possible he was the same William listed among the bailies of the Sheriff of Roxburgh on the Precept of Chancery (probably in 1532) for William Scott of Hassendean retaining his properties. **William** (15th/16th C.) son of David of Tushielaw, brother of Adam 'King of Thieves'. He is recorded in 1502 when Patrick Turnbull in Wauchope had remission for associating with him and 2 Armstrongs (Archibald and Ninian) for their 'Stouthreifs, Slaughters, Burnings, and other crimes'. He is probably also the William 'in Thirlestane' in 1502 who 'came in the King's Will' for violently occupying the lands of Thirlestane, without having a lease from Patrick Crichton of Cranston-Riddell; Walter of Buccleuch served as surety. This case suggests some ongoing dispute over the lands of Thirlestane (foreshadowing what would come later). His brother John would later become Laird of Thirlestane. He may also have been related to John of Thirlestane, who is recorded earlier. **William** (15th/16th C.) son of James of Broadmeadows. He is recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1502 receiving remission for stealing cattle from John Romanno of that Ilk. His surety was John Scott in Hassendean, who may have been related. In a second case he had remission for injuring Walter Scott of Tushielaw and for stealing a horse from James Arres, 44 sheep from John Lauder in Philiphaugh and 7 cows from the younger Laird of Ormiston; the surety was again John in Hassendean. In a third case he was 'in braid medois' when he had remission for stealing 26 cows from William Murray in Wester Hailes, with Alexander, Lord Home as his surety. John, also listed as son of James of Broadmeadows, also had remission at the same Justice-aire, and was therefore his brother. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1503 in about 1502. The entry is crossed out in the transcribed record, but it is unclear why. Adam of Roberton presented him as as suitor for his lands (presumably of Roberton) before witnesses including William Todd, John Cant and William Muir. Essentially the same entry occurred earlier but was scorred out. He is perhaps related to the Scotts of Roberton, and could be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (15th/16th C.) younger son of Sir Alexander of Howpasley. He is said to have been Abbot of Melrose 1504–06, according to Scott of Rodono (although his name does not appear on lists of the Abbots, so this is unclear). **William** (15th/16th C.) one of the 'bailies in that part' appointed by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1504 to infeft Walter of Buccleuch in his father's lands in Annandale. The others were his son Robert, along with Walter of Howpasley and Stephen. It is unclear who he was and whether he was closely related to the other appointed bailies. **William** of Fenwick (15th/16th C.) member of the panel for deciding on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers by James Douglas in 1509. In 1502 he is probably the William 'in fenuik ' who, along with Robert in Synton, was fined by the Court of the Judiciary for failing to enter William Middlemas. He was also 'in fenwik' when he had remission for stealing sheep and cattle from Bowden, with his surety being Robert in Synton and for stealing sheep belonging to the Kers from the farm of Cauldshiels, with his surety being Walter Scott of Headshaw. Probably the same William was tenant at Fenwick in 1510, when he was

one of the sureties for Thomas, brother of Philip of Headshaw, who was implicated in the murder of John Murray of Falahill. Other sureties were William in Hawick, George in Goldielands, David in Whitehaugh and John of Haining, suggesting he was probably closely related to some of those branches. He was also recorded as 'de Fennyk' in 1510 when he was a pledge for Stephen, who leased Deephope and Mount Common. He could be son of Walter of Fenwick, recorded in 1484/5, and probably related to Simon in Fenwick, who is mentioned in 1528 and 1540. **William** (15th/16th C.) described as 'in Hawick' in 1510 when (along with George in Goldielands and David in Whitehaugh) he was surety for Thomas Scott, brother of Philip of Headshaw, who had been involved in the murder of John Murray of Falahill. This may be the same William 'in hawic' who is recorded in the Register of the Privy Seal of 1502 receiving remission for the slaying of Simon Chapman; the same William is recorded in the records of the Justice-aire in Jedburgh being declared a fugitive for this same crime. He is likely to have been related to the Scott branches in Headshaw, Goldielands, Whitehaugh, Fenwick and Haining (since they are all mentioned in the same case). Probably the same William 'in Hawik' is among the men listed in the remission of 1526 for the attack on the Earl of Arran led by the Homes; after him are listed John, Thomas, John, Thomas, Philip and Steven, 'brether to the said Johnne', some of whom may be close relatives. **Bailie William** (15th/16th C.) witness to the sasine for the Barony of Hawick being given to James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1514. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** (d.1532) of Balwearie, so of Sir William. He was one of a small number of Scottish noblemen taken prisoner at the Battle of Flodden. He sold off some of his property to pay the ransom. He married Janet, daughter of Thomas Lundy of that Ilk. Their children incuded Sir William (who succeeded), Thomas, Catherine (married James Sandilands of Cruvie and then William Wood of Bonnyton) and Marion. **William** of Whithope (d.1523) younger son of Sir Walter, 8th Laird of Branxholme and Buccleuch. In 1515 he had a charter of Whithope from James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He died without male issue and his brother Walter was his heir. **William** (15th/16th C.) named as 'bailie' in 2 instruments relating to lands in Lauchsanye in Aberdeenshire in 1521. **William** (15th/16th C.) merchant in Irvine. He was recorded in an instrument relating to the customs of Ayr in 1528. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as being 'in Fawlishope' (probably 'Phaup' in the Ettrick valley) in 1526 on a list of many Borders men who had remission for helping the Homes attack the Earl of Arran. George was also listed as being in the same place, and so probably related. **William** of Ormiston (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1531 as the person who 'sought instruments' in a transaction where Philip of Headshaw assigned his lands of Hartwoodburn to his 2nd son Robert on his death. He was uncle to Robert and hence presumably brother to Philip of Headshaw. He could be the deceased 'Wlc of O...' recorded in 1537 in relation to the lands of Todrig. He may be the same as William 'in Hartvood' who in 1536/7 accused someone of selling stolen skins. He may be the William in Hartwoodburn who witnessed a bond in 1541, involving William in Bowhill and 'master' Michael. He may also be the William in 'Hartvodburn' listed along with John in Aikwood ('Dustyba') and others in 1544 when John Dunlop accused them of stealing his butter. **William** (16th C.) described as 'in Hilhous' in 1528 when he was one of the arbitrators (along with Robert of Howpasley, William of Harden, Walter of Synton, John of Roberton and Simon of Fenwick) to decide on the succession of Borthaugh lands. **William** of Foulshiels (16th C.) son of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, probably 'Wicked Wat'; he was probably an illegitimate son, since Sir Walter's eldest surviving son was Sir William of Kirkurd (with the same name). In 1532 he had a charter for the lands of Foulshiels (in Selkirkshire). The later John of Foulshiels was probably his son or grandson. The earlier William, son of David of Buccleuch, may not be directly related (but this is uncertain). It is possible he was the same as Sir William of Kirkurd. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Sundhope (in Yarrow) in 1533 when he witnessed a document about the murder of John Wilson, who probably also lived at Sundhope. **William** (15th/16th C.) uncle of William, who was son of Robert of Allanhaugh. In 1535 the yonger William was given remission for associating with him, since he had been declared a rebel, as well as for wounding George, son of Thomas Turnbull; it is unclear how much earlier these crimes took place. He must have been brother of the earlier Robert of Allanhaugh, and hence a son of Sir David of Branxholme. It is also possible that he was the same as William of Foulshiels, or some other contemporary William. **Sir William** of Balwearie (d.1532) elder

son of Sir William and Isobel Moncrieff. He was taken prisoner at Flodden in 1513. He sold some of his lands of Strathmiglo to purchase his ransom. He became a Commissioner to Parliament in 1524 and was appointed as a Justice. In 1532 he was nominated to the College of Justice, but die later that year. He married Janet, daughter of Thomas Lundy of that Ilk. Their children included: Sir William, who succeded; Thomas of Pitgormo (c.1480–1539); and possibly Marion, who married Alexander Scott and George Henderson of Fordell. **William** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Faldishoip' (i.e. Fauldshope) in 1534/5 when he witnessed a document in Selkirk. He was 'in Feldishoup' in 1535 when he witnessed another document in Selkirk. In 1536 he was 'Voll Scot in Fauldishoup' when he witnessed a transaction between Walter of Roberton and Michael of Aikwood. **William** of Hassendean (16th C.) probably a younger son of James of Kirkurd, or alternatively a grandson of James. He was heir to his brother (or uncle) John, succeeding in 1530. He is listed as being 'in Halsyndene' (i.e. Hassendean) in 1526 among the Borderers given remission for an earlier attack on the Earl of Arran (note that William, brother of Adam in Clarilaw, is listed separately, suggesting there were 2 closely related Williams at that time). In 1527 he is among the Lairds, under Walter of Branxholme, who had remission for their role in the Battle of Skirmish Field; he is there 'of Hassindene'. He is recorded being pardoned in 1528, along with Robert of Allanhaugh, Robert of Howpasley and William Turnbull of Minto. He may be the William who was one of the Bailies appointed in 1528 to infeft David, son of Sir Walter of Branxholme in his lands. In 1530 he was one of the Border Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep better order. He resigned the lands of Falside (in Yarrow) to William, son of Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1532, as ratified by Queen Margaret in 1539. Probably in 1532 (note that Fraser makes this the 19th year of the reign of James VI, which must be incorrect) he had a Precept of Chancery for keeping his lands, after having forfeited them for supporting Sir Walter at Melrose (presumably in 1526); these lands were Over and Nether Newhall in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton and Easter Hassendean and 'Deidrig' in the half Barony of Hassendean. He was part of an inquest panel held in Jedburgh in 1533. In 1534 he purchased the 40-shilling lands of Nether Galalaw from Gavin Elliot, the letter of reversion being sealed at Hassendean Kirk. In 1536 he granted Thomas Turnbull 'in the Tronyhill' lands on the east part of Eastern Hassendean. He is recorded about 1537 in a 'letter of reversion' by David Scott in Clarilaw for the lands of the Mains of 'Capitrig' near Hassendean tower. In 1538 Thomas Turnbull of Rawflat had remission for stealing from him, specifically 2 letters of reversion for the lands of 'Coppitrig' which were kept in his box in the house of Nicholas Rutherford in Edinburgh. There was also a payment of £10 to the Lord High Treasurer for the remission granted to Thomas Turnbull for oppressing him. He was given the lands of Falside (again) in Selkirkshire in 1539. And it is probably the same William 'in Hassendean' who had a court dispute in 1540 with Thomas Turnbull, tenant of Rawflat, over 'wadsets'. They were also in dispute over a 1536 marriage contract between his eldest daughter and heir (although it is unclear how this could have been, since he appears to have had sons) Elizabeth and George, heir to the same Thomas Turnbull. Probably the same William was witness to a sasine in 1551 confirming the Barony of Hassendean to Alexander Cunningham; his son David is also mentioned. David probably succeeded him, while Adam of Burnfoot and Walter may have been other sons. He probably married Elizabeth, the elder daughter of George Chisholme of that Ilk. **William** of Alton (16th C.) recorded in Scott of Satchells' doggerel family history. It is stated that 'John Scot of the Monks-tower' was 'brother to old William Scot of Altoun'. It is unclear how he was related to the other Scotts of Alton (if he actually existed). **William** (16th C.) described as 'in Layk' in 1535 when he was charged with stealing cattle from Arthur Douglas and Thomas Fresall 'in Efflesche' (probably Effledge) and also Marion Davidson in the same place. It is unclear where 'Layk' might be. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Elindhope in 1539 when he complained in Selkirk that James Stoddart had taken violent possession of his lands of 'est Eldinhoup'. However, Stoddart counter-claimed that he had 'wrongfully manured and sowed my lands'. **William** (16th C.) smith who became a Guild Brother in Edinburgh in 1538, with his duty paid to the 'Fabric of the Church'. **Sir William** of Kirkurd, 'Whitecloak' (d.1552), 2nd son and eldest surviving son of 'Wicked Wat'. He became heir after the death of his brother David, but predeceased his father. In 1532 he was granted the lands of Falside in Selkirkshire, resigned by William Scott of Hassendean; this was ratified by Margaret, Queen of Scots in 1539. In 1539 he is 'feuar of Fausyd'

when he and his father Sir Walter had their official give notice of removal to Thomas (son of Adam) and Robert of Howpasley. In 1541 he is recorded as 'secund sone to the lard of Bukcleuch' when he claimed tenancy of the Crown lands of 'Hawtherne' in Yarrow. He took part in Border expeditions with his father and was present at Pinkie in 1547. In 1549 he entered into a bond of 'man-rent' with Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Regent, in which he was to receive the same fees and profits received by the deceased John Melville of Raith. Later in 1549 she granted him a pension of £100 Scots as a result of the damages he sustained defending 'contrair oure auld inimeis off Ingland'. In 1550 he was listed as one of the 2 curators of James Crichton of Cranston Riddell, his step-brother (i.e. son of his mother by her first husband). He married Grizel Betoun, sister to his step-mother (they were both daughters of John Betoun of Creich with different mothers); after his death she remarried Sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony. His children included: Sir Walter, the 10th Laird; Janet, who married Sir Thomas Kerr of Oxnam and Ferniehirst; Margaret, who married Sir John Johnstone of that Ilk and secondly Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth and was buried in 1618; Elizabeth, who married John Carmichael of Meadowflat, having previously had marriage contracts with Thomas, 2nd son of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, as well as with John, grandson of Sir Andrew Ker of the Hirsel; and another daughter who married Walter Scott of Headshaw. John, recorded in 1632 as 'brother naturall' to Sir William Murray of Elibank was probably another son. There is an existing inventory of his estate when he died, which was only a few months before his father was murdered on Edinburgh High Street – 'Sir William Scot of Branksom call'd White-cloak, He was son to Buckcleugh, call'd wicked Wat, As Fortune smil'd or frown'd, Content that Worthy was' [CWS]. **William** (16th C.) Customar of Irvine according to the Exchequer Rolls for at least the years 1537–42. He is recorded as 'junior' (suggesting there was a senior William in Irvine) and gave in his reports with Robert, who was surely related. **William** (d.bef. 1563) Burgess of Arbroath. In 1563 his son John had a contract with James 'of Prynleis', relating to lands in Fife. His wife was Christine, eldest sister of John Cockburn of Wester Newton and his son John was her heir. **William** 'the Boltfoot' of Todrig and Harden (d.c.1561) 2nd son of Robert of Stirches. Scott of Satchells says that his father was George, but that is probably incorrect. He was renowned as a fearless horseman and for several daring deeds. His nickname derived from a lameness caused by a wound received in battle. However, there may also have been negative stories told about him, since Scott of Satchells says 'Why should ramping Liars blast his Fame, And say that he was not a Gentleman; He wanted nothing of Gentrie, But only the title of Dignitie'. He is probably the 'Willelmo Scott, fratre germano Walteri Scot de Styrkschaw' who witnessed a document in 1507/8 relating to the tower in Hawick 'between the bridges' for Scott of Whitchesters. Originally of Todrig, near Synton, he acquired Harden in 1512, from his brother Walter of Synton and Stirkshaws, as confirmed in a 1535 charter from the Lord of Home. As well as Harden the lands included Highchesters, Todrig, Wester Essenside, Burnfoot and Shielswood; 1 acre at the east end still belonged to Walter, but that was also transferred according to another confirming charter of 1559 (although it is possibly 1550), in which his son Walter is named. He also had the lands of Hoscote confirmed in 1525; these were subject of a letter of 'warrandice' with George, Lord Home in 1535. In 1530 he swore before the widow of Stephen Lauder (who had also held lands at Todrig) that he owed Lauder no more than a merk. In 1533 he was 'in Toddryk' when (along with John there) he witnessed a document relating to a murder at Sundhope. He is probably the William 'in Hardene' who in 1532 acted as an arbitrator for Walter in Headshaw in a dispute with his mother Isabel Murray. In 1535 he was tenant in Todrig when William Lauder (then Laird of Todrig) acted to have him removed. He received the lands of Nether Harden from Simon Scott of Fenwick in 1540 (finally consigned in 1556). He was listed on the 1526 remission for Borders men for supporting the Homes in an attack on the Earl of Arran; he is listed right after Walter of Synton, and his brother David (possibly 'Lady', tenant in Stirches) is right afterwards. 1528 he was one of the Scotts who acted as arbitrators to decide on the succession to the lands of Borthaugh. He was listed in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1532 as one of 2 arbiters for Walter Scott in Headshaw's dispute with Elizabeth Murray. In 1548/9 he was sent (along with Adam of Burnfoot and Clement Crozier) by the Laird of Buccleuch to visit Alexander MacDougall, probably to extract a horse from him. In 1550 he was one of 10 Scotts who signed a bond with the Queen to keep order and hand over criminals. In

1550 he (and his wife Elizabeth Ker) had a sasine for estates at Todrig. Also in 1550 he is 'in Todrig' when, along with his son and heir Walter, he had a letter of reversion for the lands of Harden with Alexander, Lord Home. He is probably the William 'in Harden' who witnessed a Riddell document of 1551. Also in 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1553 he and his wife were also mentioned in 2 documents of John, 4th Lord Hay of Yester. In 1553/4 he was listed among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. And in 1555/6 he is probably the William in Harden who was summoned by Alexander Lord Home to appear at Melrose Abbey to receive redemption money for Hoscote. He firstly married Mary, daughter of Chisholme of that Ilk (possibly Robert); she was mother of only one child, his successor, Walter, who may have been 'Auld Wat o Harden'. However, there is dispute over these generations, some accounts placing an extra Walter (d.c.1563) between him and 'Auld Wat'. He secondly married Elizabeth Ker of Fairnilee, possibly a widow of Riddell of that Ilk, perhaps John; Scott of Satchells says that this daughter married his son, which seems to be an error, but presumably a story like that was told to him, and hence may apply to some other family member. With his 2nd wife he had at least 2 sons: Robert of Burnfoot (in Ale Water); and George of Todrig. He probably died at Todrig – 'The Laird and Lady of Harden Betwixt them procreat was a son Called William Boltfoot of Harden – He did survive to be a man' [CWS], 'To tak' the foord he aye was first, Unless the English loons were near; Plunge vassal then, plunge horse and man, Auld Boltfoot rides into the rear' [SWS]. **William** (16th C.) son of Adam, who lived at Kershope on the Ettrick. In 1533 he complained that Robert of Howpasley and Philip in Dryhope had 'violently stolen' goods from Kershope and he charged John Murray of Kershope with seeking restitution. He is probably the William 'of Kershop' who witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1536, relating to the lands of Friarshaw. **William** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Haining' when he witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1535. He may be related to John, who was in Haining in about 1534. **William** (16th C.) priest mentioned in the 1537 Charter of Douglas of Drumlanrig, along with several other clergymen. Since he is designated 'Mr.', he presumably already had his Masters degree and was a fully qualified priest. But his precise status in Hawick, relative to the other clergymen mentioned in the Charter, is unknown. **William** (16th C.) owner of half a particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. William, son of William Scott is also listed as having 11 particates (and could be his son). One of these men is the 'said William' who also held 3 particates of land on the north side of Hawick. **William** (16th C.) recorded being 'in Hartwoodmyres' among the witness listed in 1539/40 for the instrument of sasine at 'Fawsyde' (probably in the Ettrick valley) for Janet Scott (widow of Robert 'Elwand') purchasing lands in Appletreehall from Robert of Howpasley; Simon, James and Roland are also listed and some may have been closely related. He is probably the Scott in Hartwoodmyres who was listed among the friends who would vouch for Alan Mithag in 1539/40. In 1541 he witnessed a document in Selkirk for Patrick Murray of Falahill. Also in 1541 he was 'of Hartvod myris' when he witnessed part of a marriage contract between a son of Robert of Allanhaugh and a daughter of John of Thirlestane. He could be the William recorded in 1542 when he asked Simon Shortreed (Vicar of Ashkirk) to produce 'the evidents of his father' and give sasine of a tenement to him. It seems he is distinct from the contemporary William in Hartwoodburn. In 1562 both he and William in Tushielaw witnessed a transaction for Robert of Howpasley (making it clear that they are different men). However, it is still possible he was the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. His son Thomas was also a witness in 1562. Also in 1562 he assigned to his son and heir John his steading of Gamescleuch 'callit Eittriksyde', including a condition to follow the arrangements already made with Simon in Thirlestane; the witnesses included Robert of Howpasley, Adam of Wamphray, William in Tushielaw and William's son Walter. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1530 as part of an action against Patrick Murray of Falahill and Alexander Tait of Pirn. John Scott, Vicar of Hawick, stated that he (William) 'inhabited and manured ... le forest steid called Craggischank and received the benefits of the same ... throughout a period of 12 weeks'. He is probably the same as one of the other Williams. **William** of Allanhaugh (16th C.) son of Robert. He was recorded as heir apparent of Robert in Allanhaugh and was entered into ward in Borthwick Castle in 1530/1 along with John, son of Walter of Synton; sureties were Robert, Lord Maxwell and John Johnstone of that Ilk. In 1535 he had remission for associating with his uncle William (then

a rebel) and for wounding George, son of Thomas Turnbull. In 1541 his father infefted him in hie 6 merklands of 'Quhyisester treis' in the Barony of Whitchesters, as part of his marriage contact with Margaret, daughter of John of Thirlestane. He appears to have succeeded his father in about 1557. In 1557 there are several renters (from Melrose Abbey) of lands in Ringwoodfield who may have been his sons, assuming he was 'the guidman of Alanehauch' at that time. They are: 'Young Robert', who rented Brugh; Simon and John, who rented Stobicote; and Adam 'of Alanehauche', who rented 'Rigwodhat', and was presumably either a son or brother. He was probably succeeded by his son William (or there may have been an additional Robert between). **William** of Aikwood (16th C.) son of Michael of Aikwood. In about 1529 he and his father gained half the lands of Bowhill from his cousin Isabel Murray. He was younger in Aikwood in 1530 on a list of men from the Selkirk area who acknowledged that they had taken prisoners, horses, meal and other goods from men they thought were traitors of Annandale, but understanding they were legitimate travellers from Moffat had returned all the goods; John in Aikwood was also listed. In 1540/1 he witnessed an agreement for John Scott being responsible for the death of Walter Down, with his father Michael and brothers Robert and Walter as other witnesses. He had a confirming charter for the lands of Aikwood in 1541. He may also be the William in Bowhill who in 1541 bound himself with others, including 'master' Michael (probably his father) and notary Ninian Brydon; William in Hartwoodburn was a witness. He was succeeded by his brother Robert. Robert's sister Elizabeth (who would then also be his sister) had a marriage contract in 1580. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Catslack in 1531/2 when he was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk, along with several other Scotts. He was surely related to other Scotts associated with Catslack. **William** (16th C.) 3rd son of George of Blindhaugh and Margaret Turnbull. In 1544 he was designated as the successor to his father's lands of Leap Hill and Langhope. Perhaps the same William was recorded as a 'young man' and in 'Blyndhaucht' in 1561 when he purchased a house and yard in Selkirk. He also witnessed a bond between Bruntons and Armstrongs in Selkirk in 1561. **Bailie William** (16th C.) witness to a bond of 1546 for Elliot of Redheugh and others entering several Elliots (of Thorlieshope etc.) as prisoners with Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was described as 'balye of Hawik' and may have been the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **Sir William** of Balwearie (16th C.) son of Sir William and Janet Lundy. During his father's lifetime he gained the lands of Innertiel and was known as 'of Innertiel'. He married Isabel, daughter of Patrick, 4th Lord Lindsay of the Byres. His children included: Sir William, who succeeded; Andrew of Glendoick and Kirkstyle, progenitor of the Scotts of Ancrum; and Catherine, who married Laurence Mercer of Aldie. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'Wyllm Skott' in 1548/9, when he was taken prisoner by the English when they burned the Laird of Buccleuch's tower in Hawick. He thus may have been a servant of Scott of Buccleuch. **William** (16th C.) tenant of Whames, listed in 1549 among the men who complained that their farms had been raided and burned by a group of English and Kers. He is probably related to John, who was also in Whames at that time, and another William who was there in 1580. He may be the Scott of Whames (with no forename given) 'descended from the North-house', who is listed by Scott of Satchells among the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. **William** 'Willie' (16th C.) younger of Branxholme, he supposedly led the raid to avenge 'Jamie Telfer of the fair Dodhead' and was killed in the process. Unfortunately, it seems likely that he never existed. **William** (16th C.) took sasine for the lands of Colifort in 1550. He was described as being son of the deceased Wat 'of Teviotdale'. He was probably related to Hob, who was convicted of rieving crimes in 1564 and also lived at Colifort. He is probably the 'Wyll of Collefurde', whose son 'Reid Wyllie' witnessed a document for Scott of Branxholme in 1585. **William** (16th C.) described as factor of 'Sanct Columbes Inche', i.e. Inchcolm, in a legal instrument of 1550. The other factor was Lady Methven, and the pair agreed to accept certain amounts of grain from 2 men called Tyre. **William** (16th C.) described as being 'in Hawick' in 1557. He occupied 'Soltracroft', as well as 'Blakatis ayker', for which he owed rent to Trinity Collegiate Church in Edinburgh. His son and heir apparent Robert is also mentioned. In 1565/6 he had another lease of lands from Trinity Collegiate Church, specifically for 'Soltra-croft', 'Blacatis-aker' and 'Campiouncroft'. It is unclear how he was related to other contemporary Scotts. He may be the 'Wilelmum Scot in Hawik' who was on the 'retour' panel for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1553/4. He may be the Walter 'in Hawik' who witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1545, involving Patrick

Kelso and his wife Christian Scott; he is probably related to the George in Hawick who bought a tenement in Selkirk from the same Patrick Kelso and Christian Scott. He may have been related to the earlier and later Williams who are also 'in Hawick'. **William** (16th C.) became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1555/6, in right of his wife, Helen, daughter of Thomas Uddart. The duty was paid to the 'Fabric of the Church'. **Sir William** of Balwearie, Balvey and Innertiel (16th C.) son of Sir William and Isabel Lindsay. He was recorded in a legal instrument in Edinburgh in 1552, along with his son and heir Michael. He married Helen, daughter of Sir William Lauder of Hatton and his children included: Michael, who died before him; and Sir William, who succeeded. **William** of Bowden (d.bef. 1582) recorded in about 1557 when he rented Northhouse from Melrose Abbey. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. Probably the same William 'of Bolden' was listed in 1553/4 among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. He was deceased in 1582 when his son Walter witnessed a transaction involving the Scotts of Allanhaugh, taking place at Branxholme. **William** (d.bef. 1561) Burgess of Selkirk. In 1561 his son and heir George paid entry to Patrick Murray for his lands. This was with the assistance of his friend Walter. In 1562 his son George (and George's wife Janet Veitch) paid additional entry money to Walter and Walter's son Walter. **William** of Chapelhill (16th C.). His daughter Ann married Walter Chisholme of that Ilk. He was surely related (perhaps father) to Walter of Chapelhill, who was listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. **William** 'of Gluk' (16th C.) probably 'of Glack', he was witness to a 1556 document relating to Nether Harden. His brother John was also a witness. He was surely closely related to the later William of Glack, or perhaps even the same man. **William** (16th C.) became a cutler Burgess of Edinburgh in 1562, in right of his wife, Dorothie, daughter of smith John Walter. **William** (16th C.) became a merchant Burgess of Edinburgh in 1565, by right of Bailie William Paterson, 'who is souertie for stob and staik'. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) recorded in 'Montbernger' in 1578/9 among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. He acted as surety for 2 Elliots who had previously been entered before the Council. He was also listed in 1581, among a large group of Border Lairds denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. In 1581 he witnessed James Ker in Yair receiving sasine for Catslack and Mountbenger. He is listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. In 1590/1 he was William 'in Montberneger Wester' when John Hay of Smithfield acted as his surety. He was in 'Wester Momberngear' in 1592 when James Lawson of 'Carnmure' was his surety for not resetting those who had helped the Earl of Bothwell. In 1599 he was among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. It is likely he was the same as another contemporary William. He could be the same as William of Montbenger, whose son Robert was appointed as tutor to his brother James of Newholme's grandchildren. **William** 'in Hawick' (16th C.) referred to by Scott of Satchells as 'William in the Mott' when listed among the 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. He was apparently a brother of a Walter Scott of Harden (probably 'Auld Wat o Harden') and was son of either Walter of Harden (who died c.1563) or of William, 1st Laird of Harden. He held lands beyond the West-Port in Hawick (presumably named for proximity to the Mote), these being given to him for his service to Buccleuch (according to Satchells). He was living in 1591. He was probably the brother of Walter of Harden listed (along with his brother) among 200 Scotts and associates who stole livestock from Drumelzier and Dreva in 1591/2. He may be the brother of Walter of Harden listed among 200 Scotts and associates who stole livestock from Drumelzier and Dreva in 1591/2. Scott of Rodono suggests that the earlier Scotts of Todrig were descended from him. It is possible that the same William 'in Hawik' was involved in a precept of 'clare constat' and gave the associated instrument of sasine for Martin Douglas inheriting the lands of Crook from his father William Douglas in 1592; he was acting as Baillie for the Lordship of Melrose, i.e. the agent for the Commendator of Melrose, James Douglas of Lochleven. He should not be confused with William Graham, 'William of the Mote', a prominent Englishman of the same time, who lived at Liddel Mote. **William** (d.1579) probably a resident of Edinburgh. Along with a man called Turnbull, a schoolmaster in Edinburgh, he was executed for composing 'rhyming libels' about the death of John Stewart, 4th Earl of Atholl. These supported the rumours that Atholl had been poisoned at Stirling by the Earl of Morton (James

Douglas). They were executed at Stirling. **William** (16th C.) brother of Robert of Raesknowe. In 1581 he witnessed an arrangement where Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas; his brother Robert was also a witness, as well as William of Allanhaugh. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (d.bef. 1582) tenant in 'Braidle' (probably Broadlee in Ashkirk Parish) recorder in 1581/2 when his son John witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. Probably the same William 'in Braidlie' was recorded in 1606 when his son and heir George was involved in a land dispute in Selkirk. **William** of Deloraine 'Cut at the Black' (16th C.) listed as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch by Scott of Satchells. He had the lands of Nether Deloraine for his service. He was said to be a brother of Scott of Haining, a branch that was descended from Hassendean, and he himself was the progenitor of the Scotts of 'Scotstarbet and Elie, now called Ardross'. **William** of Tushielaw (16th C.) probably son of Adam 'King of Thieves' (although Satchells suggests there is a Robert in an intervening generation). He could be the William listed as a son of Adam of Tushielaw in the 1526 remission for a large number of Borderers who had attacked the Earl of Arran; the sons listed are Robert, John and William (in that order), and so it is also possible that Robert was the eldest son of Adam and that he (William) succeeded his older brother, or could alternatively have been Robert's son (consistent with Satchells' version). He could be the William 'in Tussilaw' who witnessed a transaction for Elizabeth Gledstains in Selkirk in 1533. It seems likely he is the tenant in Tushielaw and Cowanlaw recorded in 1541, who may also have occupied Mount Common ('alias Deiphope'), as well as Cacrabank (along with his mother, who may therefore have been the widow of Adam). In 1553/4 he was listed among Scotts and their supporters who a group of Kers promised not to harm. He was 'in Tuschelawe' in 1562 when he witnessed a transaction for Robert of Howpasley. Also in 1562 he and his son Walter witnessed a transaction for William in Hartwoodmyres. He acted as surety for William Cranston of that Ilk in 1563, along with his son and heir apparent, Walter. Also in that year he was accused by the Queen's Advocate of theft and reset from Robert Elliot of 'Bellelie'. He was also fined for the noncompliance of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill for similar crimes. He and his son Walter took sheep from the lands of Bailielee, belonging to Dand Elliot; in 1563/4 they were ordered by the Privy Council to replace the stolen sheep. In 1564 he was on an assize that convicted several men (including Scotts) of sheep-stealing and another that dealt with the murder of David of Hassendean. Also in 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He may have married Grizel, daughter of Robert of Thirlestane (although that could be Walter, his grandson, unless there were 2 similar marriages). In 1573 his son 'Wat in Hartwodmyris' was to present William Porteous 'in Borthuikbra' for trial in Edinburgh and he himself entered the Littles of Tushielaw Mill and others. In 1574 he witnessed a discharge between the Douglases of Cavers and the Cranstons of that Ilk. In 1580 he and Sir Walter of Birkenside appointed 2 other Scotts to decide on George of Synton's claim on lands in 'Ilistoun'. In 1581 he and Robert of Aikwood were the 'byndaris' in an action of Adam in Bonnington against Robert of Haining, regarding ownership of 6 chalders of grain; his son Walter in Hartwoodmyres was also mentioned. He is probably the William listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. In 1582 he is recorded as having witnessed the delivery of some documents by William and David (sons of Adam of Allanhaugh) to Walter of Goldielands. He is probably the 'Scot of Tuschelaw' listed in Monipennie's c.1594 (but put together much earlier) compilation of Border lairds. His children included: Walter, who succeeded; William of Midgehope (ancestor of the Scotts of Horsleyhill); James of Hundleshope; and John, who killed the father of John Govane of Cardrono. **William** (d.c.1564) tenant in Leith whose will was registered in Edinburgh in 1564. It is possible ne was the 'Mr.' William who in 1558 had an instrument resigning his lands in Leith Wynd and arranging renunciation of some financial obligations. **William** (d.c.1567) described as servitor to Cuthbert Ramsay, Burgess of Edinburgh, when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1567. **William** (16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh. The will of his wife Helen Udwart was registered in Edinburgh in 1565/6. **William** (16th C.) younger son of Sir John of Thirlestane. He was recorded as brother-german of Robert of Thirlestane in 1567 when he witnessed the marriage conract between Elizabeth, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Thomas, son of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. He could be the 'Wylle of Thirlstane' who in 1581/2

witnessed a transaction for Robert of Aikwood. **William** (d.c.1572) maltman at the West Port in Edinburgh. His will was registered in Edinburgh in 1572/3. **William** (16th C.) son of Walter of Headshaw. He is recorded as William, son of Walter of 'Eidshaw' when warded in 1571. In 1572/3 he swore allegiance to the Crown and Regent, suggesting that he had been suspected of being a supporter of the fugitive Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He is probably the 'Williame Scott of Eidschaw' recorded in 1571/2 when he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. **Sir William** of Balwearie (16th/17th C.) son of Sir William and Helen Lauder. He served as surety for the Elliots in the register of the Privy Council on two occasions in 1573. He claimed in 1573 that he had not received John Elliot of the Park, and had a bond with Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, Andrew Ker of Faldonside and Walter Riddell of that Ilk. He married Janet, daughter of John Lindsay of Dowhill and was succeeded by his son Sir James. Other children probably included: Margaret, who married John Melville of Raith; Barbara, who married Thomas Fothringham of Pourie; Robert; George; and Agnes. He is probably the Sir William of Balwearie whose wills are recorded in Edinburgh in 1575/6 and 1578. **William** (16th C.) described as 'in Harden' in 1574 when, along with James 'in Quhitslaid', he paid back a loan on the mill of Easter Burnfoot to Sir Walter Scott of Birkenside. The same year they also paid back a loan to Sir Walter of Branxholme for lands at Easter Craik and also in Ettrick. He was presumably tenant farmer of lands at Harden, perhaps related to the Scotts of Harden themselves. Probably the same William in Harden had his will recorded in Edinburgh in 1575. **William** (d.bef. 1580) Burgess in Selkirk. In 1580 his widow Marion Gledstains was recorded as 'conjunct feuar' of half a croft of land in Selkirk. Alexander Gledstains, elder, was one of the witnesses. Also in 1580 his widow Marion Gledstains was listed among those who owed money to Janet Gledstains. **William** (d.c.1580) described being 'in Lumbanye' in Abernethy Parish when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1580. **William** of Burnfoot (d.bef. 1581) recorded as deceased in 1581 when his widow Margaret Scott resigned some liferents to their son William. His lands were probably Burnfoot on Ale, but is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Burnfoot. His wife resigned her rights of lifrent in 'Scheilliswod with half the miln called Burnefuytmilne with pertinents' in Ashkirk, which seems to confirm that this is Burnfoot on Ale. His wife had by then remarried, to Walter in Palace. A number of cautioners were appointed, who lived at Eddenside, Burnfoot and nearby places. **William** of Flex (16th C.) recorded in 1579 when he witnessed the transfer of Rough-hope and Philhope from John Turnbull to Martin Elliot. **William** (16th C.) Bailie in Selkirk. In 1581/2 there was a dispute with another Bailie over whether a man had been apprehended and put in the tolbooth. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) 3rd son of John, younger of Synton. According to Scott of Satchells he was the 2nd son of Walter, with his older brother being Robert of Whitslade and his younger brothers being James of Satchells and Thomas of Whitehaughbrae; however, this seems to be confusing generations. In 1550 he had a 'tack' for the lands of Langhope. He was described as William in Huntly when listed in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. In 1579/80 he served as an arbitrator on behalf of Robert of Burnfoot and Robert of Burnhead in a case against Thomas Dalgleish of Deuchar and Simon of Gamescleuch. In 1579/80 he served as an arbitrator on behalf of Robert of Burnfoot and Robert of Burnhead in a case against Thomas Dalgleish of Deuchar and Simon of Gamescleuch. In 1580 he was 'in Huntlie' when he and his brother George in Synton gave their consent for Robert, son of their deceased brother James in Whitslade, to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Robert in Aikwood (this confirms that these 3 men were brothers, and hence all sons of John, younger of Synton). Additionally in 1580 he was meant to pay certain amounts to the 5 children of the deceased John of Blindhaugh; David Fairlie took the bond to stand as cautioner for him. In 1580/1 he witnessed an agreement to settle a dispute between George of Synton and Walter of Stirches regarding the lands of Synton Mill. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement in Selkirk where James Langlands of that Ilk resigned his lands to his son Robert Langlands. He was also in Huntly in 1581 when (along with George of Synton, Walter of Goldielands, Robert of Haining and others) witnessed an agreement between Margaret, widow of William of Burnfoot and her son, also William. Furthermore, in 1581 there was a marriage contract between his daughter Janet and William Scott in Burnfoot, with the dowry being 400 merks, while his daughter received liferent of Shielswood. And in 1581 he agreed to take Marion Scott (daughter of the deceased John in Blindhaugh) into his household (suggesting that

he may have been a close relation). He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. He may be the William 'in Huntly' who signed the Scott clan bond in 1589 (and was also mentioned 'in Huntlie' in a case involving theft of a horse by neighbours in Hutlerburn). He was listed as 'Will Scott of Huntlie' on the roll of landed men of Scotland in about 1590 and was on an inquest in 1592. He was probably ancestor of the Scotts of Huntly, being succeeded by Robert of Huntly, who was at the Carlisle raid in 1596. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1579/80 as 'alias William with the teyth', presumably referring either to his teeth or to a tythe. John Sinton stated that he had stolen 5 sheep from near Simon Glendinning's house that belonged to '[blank] Coltarte'. The instrument was witnessed at the house of William, younger Burgess of Selkirk. **William** (16th C.) recorded as son of John 'late in Quhomes' (i.e. Whames) 1580 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk between John Scott in Whithope and Robert Scott of Haining. He was probably related to (or perhaps even the same as) the William recorded as tenant in Whames in 1549. **William** 'Will' of Allanhaugh (16th C.) probably the son of Robert of Allanhaugh recorded in the Register of the Privy Council for 1581. He was recorded as 'Willie of Allanehauch' in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, where he is assigned 'the Kirkland, his awne rowme'. He may be the 'Williame Scot in Alanehaucht, now duelland in Hawik' who was mentioned in 1581 (along with Robert of Allanhaugh) as one of the men forgiven for the murder of Hawick resident George Scott 3 years earlier. Also in 1581 he was 'Will of Alanehaucht burgess of Hawik' when he witnessed an arrangement where Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas; Robert of Raesknowe and Robert's brother William were also witnesses. He was a signatory of the Scott clan bond in 1589. He was on an Inquest of Service in 1592. He was signatory (along with Roger Langlands of that Ilk and Allan Deans in Hawick) of a bond of 1594/5 drawn up by James Gledstains of Cocklaw and involving local Turnbulls and Elliots; he is there referred to as 'callit of Allanhauch', suggesting that he no longer held the lands there. He may have been father of Walter 'in Allanmouth' and his brother John, who are recorded in the early 1600s. Either he or a brother of his was probably on the raid to rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. **William** of Burnfoot (d.bef. 1585) son of Adam. He probably died before his father and was succeeded by his son Robert. Note that this is Burnfoot on Teviot. **William** of Chamberlain Newton (16th C.) listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts of Chamberlain Newton. **William** (16th C.) brother to 'Scot of Hassinden', as well as brother of Philip. In 1583/4 he was among a number of men from the area who were denounced for failing to appear to give evidence in a case against the Turnbulls of Bedrule. It is unclear who was Laird of Hassendean at that time. **William** 'Reid Wullie' (16th C.) son of Will of Colliford. He is recorded in 1585 when he was one of the witnesses to the bond in which Sir Walter of Branxholme and Robert of Allanhaugh resolved a family feud. He is listed as 'William Scot, sone to Wyll of Collefurde, callit Reid Wyllie'; it is a little unclear whether the nickname referred to him or his father (who is recorded in 1550). **William** (d.bef. 1583) smith in Edinburgh. He was already deceased in 1583 when his eldest son James became a merchant Burgess and Guild Brother in Edinburgh. He could be the smith William who became a Guild Brother in 1538, with his fee going to 'the Fabric of the Church'. **William** 'Stand-in-the-rain' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit Stand in the Rayne', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. One can imagine how he got his nickname. **William** 'Will', 'Minedirt' (16th C.) recorded on a list of Borderers accused of crimes in 1586/7. His name appears as 'Will Scott, callit Mynedirt', with the meaning of his nickname being unclear. **William** (16th C.) brother of 'Braid's Andrew'. The pair were included in a long list of men from the Borderers who had absented themselves from court, but were given one last opportunity in 1586/7 to find cautioners. Probably the same man was 'Willie Scott, called the Braid's Will' recorded in 1587/8 among Elliots and Armstrongs (probably from Ewesdale) who William Maxwell, Lord Herries, was ordered to present to the Privy Council. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Kirkhope. The will of his wife Jane Scott was recorded in Edinburgh in 1581/2; she was described as 'sometime spouse' to him. He presumably lived at

Kirkhope near Selkirk. **William** (d.c.1591) described being 'in Cottartoun of Gourdie' in Angus when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1591. **William** (d.c.1594) tenant in Haughhead in Eckford Parish. In 1588 he had a feu charter for 'my lands if Hauchheid' from Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh. This gave him rights to the mills, rivers, fishing, dovecotes, etc. In 1594 his son Mark had a 'precept of clare constat' as his heir in the same lands (which would later be held by the Halls). He may be a descendant of Walter, recorded being 'in the Haucheid' in 1526. It is unclear how he might be related to other Scotts. **William** (d.bef. 1595) resident of the Edinburgh area. He was already deceased in 1595 when his son Robert became a saddler's apprentice in Edinburgh. **William** 'Little William' (16th/17th C.) resident of Selkirk recorded in 1590. He was 'called Litle Williame' on a list of men promising not to harm Patrick Murray of Falahill or his dependants. 'Litle James', Burgess in Selkirk, was also listed and perhaps related. **William** of Todshawhaugh (16th/17th C.) listed by Scott of Satchells as being 'of Totchahaugh' and among the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch. He was said to be descended from Scott of Borthaugh. He was surely related to Adam of Todshawhaugh and his son Walter, recorded in 1594. He may be the William 'alias callit Wille of Todschawhauch' who was recorded as a resident of Whames in 1549; at that time Walter was tenant of Todshawhaugh, and so probably related. **William** of Abbotshall (d.c.1600) probably son of Thomas. In 1595 he made an agreement with his cousin Sir James of Balwearie that his own son James would inherit the Scott lands of Balwearie, Innerteil, Strathmiglo and Glendock if Sir James' line were to fail. He infefted someone in lands in Pittenweem in 1598. He was described being 'of Abbotishall, par. of Kirkcaldy' when his will was registered in Edinburgh in 1600. His son James was served as his heir in 1606. **William** of Glack (16th/17th C.) probably related to the earlier William of Glack. He was brother of John, portioner in Hundleshope, and hence was either son of James of Hundleshope or perhaps Sir Robert of Eskdale and Thirlestane. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. In 1585 he was 'of Glak' when he witnessed a bond (signed at Selkirk and Hawick) settling a feud between the Scotts of Branxholme and the Scotts of Allanhaugh. He may be the Laird of 'Glak' who was in 1589 on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council and who was listed among several Border Scotts in the 'Roll of the Clans' of 1590. He was probably the William 'in Clack' stated by Scott of Satchells to have assisted in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1596/7 he was 'in Glak' when part of the group of Scotts (under Robert of Thirlestane) who attacked ploughmen from Peebles; they were denounced as rebels for not appearing. In 1597/8 Mark Kerr, Commendator of Newbattle complained that his servant Ralph Ker had been attacked and captured by him, along with his brother James 'in Jedwartfeild' and Arthur of Gamescleuch. In 1599 he was 'in Glak' when James of Bowhill was cautioner for him not to harm the provost, bailies, council and community of Peebles. Also in 1599 his brother Thomas was recorded among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. He was 'in Glak' when among the men listed (along with Walter of Headshaw) whom Sir Robert of Thirlestane was bound not to reset in 1609. This was part of the dispute between the Scotts of Thirlestane and Tushielaw. Probably the same William 'of Glak' was cautioner for his brother John of Hundleshope in 1618, promising that John would not molest the Moffats of Granton. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of Adam of Allanhaugh. In 1582 he and his brother David acknowledged that Walter of Goldielands had returned some documents that he had been given to keep for them. **William** (16th C.) son of Walter of Goldielands. In 1591/2 he is listed along with his brothers Walter and David among 200 Scotts and others who were accused of stealing livestock from the farms of Drumelzier and Dreva. He may be the same as one of the other Davids. **William** (16th/17th C.) servitor of the Laird of Buccleuch. He is listed among the 180 supporters of Sir James Johnstone who had a respite in 1594 for killing Lord Maxwell and others at Dryfe Sands. It is unclear if he is the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** of Midgehope (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of William of Tushielaw and brother of Sir Walter of Tushielaw. In 1557 he was 'Vil Scot of Migerhoup' when he paid rental for Fawhope to the monks of Melrose. However, there is some confusion, since he was presumably the William 'in Megehop, son of the deceased Wat Scott' who occupied lands in Ettrick and Rodono in 1556. He may also have been called 'Will' of Hartwoodmyres (although

there is possible confusion with his son here). He was succeeded by his son William, who was at the rescue of 'Kinmont Willie'. **William** 'Will' of Hartwoodmyres (16th/17th C.) listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' of about 1590. He is probably the William 'in Hartwodmyris' who in 1581, along with several other Scotts (from Gamescleuch, Gilmanscleuch, Chamberlain Newton, Edinburgh, North Bowhill, Dryhope, Catslack and Howpasley), supported William of Tushielaw and Robert of Aikwood in representing Adam in Bonnington in a dispute with Robert of Haining; he was surely related to some of these other Scotts, perhaps including Walter in Hartwoodmyres (son of William of Tushielaw), who was also listed. In 1592 Gideon Murray of Glenpyet was surety for him 'to answer for all attemptattis committed or to be committed by himself and those for whom he is liable'. In about 1593 he and Walter of Stirkshaws were under caution, with Gideon Murray as surety. He was also said to have assisted in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was in 1599 listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace'. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. Also in 1602 he was denounced as a rebel for not paying £14 for his part of the taxes of Ettrick Forest. He was witness to the bond of 1612 for keeping peace on the Border. He may have been son of William of Tushielaw, and therefore the same as William of Midgehope (this is unclear, although a close connection with the Scotts of Tushielaw seems clear). He was probably succeeded by Robert. **William** of Midgehope (16th/17th C.) son of William of Midgehope and grandson of William of Tushielaw. He was said to have been at the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, with Scott of Satchells describing him as 'Grandsir to this Laird of Horslyhill'. He was succeeded by his son Robert, Bailie of Hawick. **William** of Hundleshope (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1592 when his cautioner was James Stewart of Tinnis. This was among a long list of conditions imposed by the King following the Falkland Raid. He was among a group of Scotts who attacked Adam Veitch's lands at 'Fechane' in 1602; his brother Thomas was also mentioned, as were Scotts of Thirlestane, Gamescleuch, Bonnington and Bowhill. Also in 1602 Sir John Murray of Ettleston and Gideon Murray of Elibank were ordered to remove him from the lands of 'Feithane. In 1603 he and his brother attacked the same lands again, having been declared rebels. **William** of Howpasley (16th/17th C.) succeeded Walter, who was probably his father. In 1595 he, along with John Rutherford of Hunthill and Hector Turnbull of Wauchope were 'put to the horn' for failing to pay to the Sheriff their 'blench ferms and castle-wards'; in 1599 there was a complaint about the Sheriff (James Douglas of Cavers) for not prosecuting the men. In 1599 he is probably the Scott of Howpasley who was surety for himself, his son John and Walter of Ladhope. In 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. He is on a list of several Scotts and others who the Baron of Hassendean (James Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn) tried to oust from their lands in 1603. In 1605 Alexander Scott ('Lang Sandy') discharged him from his obligation in the annual rent of the lands of Wark. There was a 'horning' of 1607 requiring him to remove from 'Longhauch, Ramseclewis, Diksone's Reid, Howpaisley and Schawis' by the superior of the lands, James Douglas of Drumlanrig. This was followed by an action in 1610 against him and James Gledstains for not paying taxes on some of the same lands. He may have been the husband of Lady Howpasley who instigated the slaughter of sheep there in 1615 (in which case he was already deceased). In 1620 the Keeper of Edinburgh Tolbooth complained to the Privy Council that money was still owed for furnishing him (the deceased William) with food and drink during his several years in prison; Walter, Earl of Buccleuch and John of Synton had at that point still not paid the minimum 900 merks promised (out of an estimated total bill of 2600 merks). Howpasley is said to have passed to Robert and Walter (cousins of Patrick of Tanlawhill) and then to the Scotts of Thirlestane and later the Scotts of Crumhaugh. **William** (16th/17th C.) became a merchant Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1596, as eldest son of the deceased Nichol. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of James 'in Hawick'. In 1595 he became a skinner's apprentice with Samuel Wilson in Edinburgh. **William** (16th/17th C.) referred to as 'called of the Know' in 1608. Along with his brother Robert, Bailie of Hawick, and their surety James Scott, Bailie of Selkirk, they appeared for themselves and for their brothers George and David, with a bond not to harm Thomas Abernethy, minister of Hawick. It is unclear what the nature of the dispute was, but the minister left 2 years later. It is also unclear whethere this 'Know' was the one at Teviothead, in Hassendean, perhaps at the

Tower Knowe, or elsewhere. There were also several Bailie Roberts around that time, and it is unclear which one this is. **William** (16th/17th C.) probably son of Thomas and brother of Robert of Haining. In 1579/80 he was recorded as brother of Robert of Haining witnessed a transaction involving land in Lilliesleaf. In 1580 he witnessed 2 agreements between his brother Robert of Haining and his wife, Dame Janet of Haining. In 1581 he witnessed a transaciton for his brother Robert of Haining. He was listed among the members of the rescue party for Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1608 he was part of a gang of Scotts who freed 2 of their kin (John, brother of Walter of Woll, and his half-brother John Turnbull) from imprisonment by the Bailies of Selkirk. It is possible that he was the same as William of Deloraine, supposed to be a brother of Scott of Haining. It is also possible he was the William in Haining who witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1581, invovlving Robert of Haining. He is probably also the William in Haining who in 1581 witnessed an agreement involving the liferent of Blindhaugh and Castleside with the Scotts in Blindhaugh. **William** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He is recorded as 'Willie Scott, man to Young Wauchop', meaning he was probable a servant of Thomas Turnbull, younger of Wauchope. **William** (16th/17th C.) servant of Sir James Ker of Crailinghall. In 1628 his son James became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh. **William** (16th/17th C.) brother of Walter of Huntly. In 1608 he was one of the gang of Scotts who forcibly freed 2 of their kin from imprisonment by the Bailies of Selkirk. Perhaps he was the 'Will Scott of Huntlie' who was listed among Scotts and others who were charged to find sureties for 'observing the King's peace' in 1599. Perhaps the same William 'of Huntley' was in 1603 among Scotts and others, subordinates of Sir Walter of Buccleuch, who 'had been put to the horn' for not paying feu mails for their lands to the Queen's Chamberlain, with Robert of Haining not entering them in court. **William** (16th/17th C.) nephew of Walter, tenant in Stonedge. In 1612 he complained to the Privy Council about Andrew Newton in Jedburgh had not payed him following being found guilty of charges 2 years earlier. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** of Whitehaugh (16th/17th C.) elder son of Walter of Whitehaugh and Janet Scott of Headshaw. He succeeded his father, but died unmarried and was succeeded by his younger brother Walter, who sold the family lands. It is possible he is the William who was 'tacksman' of the Parsonage of Wilton in 1568–69 and jointly with James Langlands in 1570–72. In 1580 he signed a bond with Walter of Headshaw, who assigned to him the east half of the lands of Whitehaugh, called 'the Pleucht Tylth', along with the lands of Deanheads, in the Barony of Wilton; Walter of Stirches was one of the witnesses. In 1580/1 he was a judge appointed on behalf of Walter of Stirches in a dispute with George of Synton over ownership of Synton Mill. He may be the same William of Whitehaugh recorded in 1612 and 1619, but this is unclear. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Aikwood. He was brother of Walter of Bowhill, as well as James and Walter. He was tenant in 'Scotstaines' or 'Schostanis' (although it is unclear where this is). Scott of Satchells lists him among those who helped rescue Kinmont Willie in 1596. Possibly the same William is recorded in 1596/7 as 'in Brokhill' when he was part of the group of Scotts (under Robert of Thirlestane) who attacked some ploughmen of Peebles; they were all denounced as rebels for failure to appear. In 1599 he and his brother Walter of (North) Bowhill were among a list of Scotts who Sir Walter of Branxholme declared were 'his men' and therefore accepted responsibility for making them answer to justice. He is recorded in 1601 when his brothers Robert, Walter and James, together with John 'in Quholplaw' were tried for the murder of Archibald Napier of 'Wowmet' (Woolmot, near Edinburgh). In 1602 he assisted the Scotts of Bonnington in the eviction of the Vietches from Fechane. In 1608 when he was part of the gang of Scotts who forcibly took 2 of their kin (John, brother of Walter Scott of Woll, and John Turnbull, his half-brother) from confinement by the Selkirk Bailies; his brother James was also part of the gang. He may be the 'tutor of Bowhill' listed among Scotts and others accused in 1612 by the Privy Council of overcharging interest on loans. He may be the William of Bowhill whose son Andrew was infefted in the lands of 'Crocecant'. He may also be the William 'callit of Bowhill' who in about 1618 was listed among men who had illegally used hagbuts and pistols in Ettrick Forest; his son Andrew was also listed. He may also be the William 'in Bowhill' who was pursued at the Privy Council for non-payment in 1620. **William** 'Muckle Willie' (16th/17th C.) recorded as witness to a bond of 'manrent', signed in 1595 in Hawick, between the Beatties and Sir Walter

of Branxholme. His name (unfortunate by modern standards) is given as 'William Scot callit Mekill Willy'. Given the status of the other witnesses, it seems likely he was a prominent Scott, and hence probably the same as another William. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of James in Hawick. In 1595 he became an apprentice skinner with Samuel Wilson in Edinburgh. **William** 'Will' of Northhouse (16th/17th C.) mentioned along with his brother Walter and others in 1608. A complaint was made against them by Jean Scott, widow of Gavin Eliott of Stobs and his female heirs, stating that the Scotts had taken 'all the evidents and writs', threatening to burn them if their demands were not met. He failed to appear and was denounced as a rebel. Presumably this was related to a dispute over lands, but the details are not recorded. In 1610 Gilbert Eliott of Horsleyhill (later of Stobs) complained to the Privy Council that he was attacked by him and his brother Hob in Hawick, with drawn swords, and they would have killed him if not for some of the inhabitants of the Town. He may be the William, son of the deceased George in Northhouse, who in 1582 witnessed a transaction at Branxholme involving the Scott of Allanhaugh. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'in Harden' in 1612 when he was listed among local men accused by the Privy Council of overrcharging interest on loans. However, his name is omitted from the list of those who were charged. It is unclear how he might have been related to the Scotts of Harden at that time, but it seems unlikely he was the same man as William, younger of Harden, who was already well established at that time. **William** (16th/17th C.) son of John of Newark. In 1618 Walter Scott of Buccleuch was instructed to apprehend him and his brother James for the murder of Adam Dalgleish in Deuchar. **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of Fastheugh who was an associate of John of Newark. In 1618 Walter Scott of Buccleuch was charged with apprehending him and John of Newark for their 'unrelaxed' horning. It is possible he is the same man as William in Fasteheugh, but seems to be distinct. **William** of Roberton (d.1622) son of John, who was probably in the party that rescued Kinmont Willie. In 1610 he was served heir to his father's lands of Roberton and Howcleuch. He was succeeded by his son James, last of Roberton. **William** of Burnfoot on Ale (d.c.1622) probably descended from the Scotts of Harden. Keith Scott suggests he was son of Robert; however, he may be the William, son of William, who in 1581 was given the lifrent of his widowed mother's lands of Shielswood and Burnfoot Mill for a payment of 350 merks and a quantity of lime. He then leased his lands of Shielswood to Walter of Todrig for a period of 5 years. In 1581 there was a marriage contract between him and Janet, daughter of William in Huntly, with the dowry being 400 merks, while his wife received liferent of Shielswood. In a separate transaction he gave his future wife 'half his miln called Burnefuyt Mylne with multures, suckens and knaifships in liferent'. Also in 1581 he witnessed an agreement involving the liferent of Blindhaugh and Castleside with the Scotts in Blindhaugh. He was listed being 'of Burnefute' along with Robert 'alias Rob Scott of Burnefute' among 200 Scotts and associates who stole livestock from Drumelzier and Dreva in 1591/2. He was among those implicated in the 1593 slaughter of Lord Maxwell and his men at Dryfe Sands. He was witness to Walter Scott of Stirches as heir to his father in 1592. He was said to have been at the Rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. In 1602 he signed ('with our handis at the pen') a bond among Border Lairds for keeping the peace. He had a confirming charter of the lands of Burnfoot and Wester Essenside in Ale Water in 1609. He may be the William 'called of Burnfute' who in 1610 was part of a petition, along with several local Langlands and Scotts, to have hornings lifted and penalties reduced; George Langlands of that Ilk had acted as cautioner for him and several other Scotts in this dispute against the Scotts of Todshawhaugh and Ormiston. He may be the 'Walter' (if the name was given incorrectly) of Burnfoot on Ale who was given a bond in 1604 by Francis Stewart (son of the Earl of Bothwell) for '6 or 7 chalders of victual during recipient's life' for his faithful service, to be given once Francis regained the King's favour and returned from exile (which never happened). In 1612 the Privy Council records a complaint by the Earl's sons Francis, John, Harry and Frederick, against him and his brothers Walter and Robert, stating that 'ather of the saidis partyis lyis at avait [await] to tak theair advantage of utheris' and should appear before the Council. He was described as 'in Burnfute in the Water of Aill' when he (along with several other Scotts) signed the bond of 1612 to keep the peace on the Border. In 1617 he was 'in Burnefute' among several supporters of the Scotts of Harden who Lady Bonnington complained had attacked her family (as part of a feud between the Harden and Bonnington Scotts). He is also mentioned in the

Circuit Court records of 1622 in a bond of security for 'Geordie Jonsoune of Eschinsyd'. He was succeeded by his eldest son Walter. **William** of Fingland (d.c.1610) son of Robert of Thirlestane and younger brother of Sir Robert of Thirlestane and Walter of Gamescleuch (who was killed by John, son of Walter of Tushielaw). He may be the William of Thirlestane who is mentioned in an indenture of 1594/5 between the Wardens, his case (whatever it was) being delayed. He probably took part in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. He was included in the list of Scotts and others who the Scotts of Thirlestane and their tenants were bound not to reset in 1609; this was part of the family feud with the Scotts of Tushielaw. His son Simon (possibly illegitimate) is also listed. Other children included Walter and Robert, neither of whom had male issue (but both of whom held the lands of Howpasley). In 1610 he was ordered to pay £10 for the non-appearance of his kin in relation to the assurance against the Scotts of Tushielaw. He must have died soon afterwards, since his son Simon is described as son of the 'late William Scott, who was brother of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane' later in 1610. Either he, or a closely related William, also received the lands of Merrylaw. He had 2 daughters, one of whom, 'Mariota' (probably Marion) was served heir to her brother Walter of Howpasley in 1662. **William** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Branxholme' in 1612 when he was on the jury for the case on the death of John Elliot 'in Redden' while in custody in Hawick. It is unclear how he was related to other local Scotts. **William** 'Willie' of Satchells (16th/17th C.) possibly son of Jean and Robert of Satchells, or otherwise a close relative. One possibility is that he was from an earlier generation, e.g. brother of Robert of Satchells (and hence Catp. Walter's uncle). He was one of the men accused of involvement in the slaughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig's sheep at Howpasley in 1615. He is described as both 'callit in Satchellis' and 'callit of Satscheillis', so it is uncertain whether he was Laird or tenant. It also seems likely that he was related to Capt. Walter of Satchells (possibly his brother) and the Robert described as heir apparent to Satchells in 1622–25. He rode out from Hawick with 'Marion's Geordie', meeting Jock Scott 'the Suckler' at the foot of the Eilrig Burn, and there he was 'muffellit' (i.e. disguised), before they proceeded to kill or maim 60 sheep. He did not undergo trial in 1616 along with 'Marion's Geordie' Scott and Wattie and Ingram Scott, perhaps simply because he was not captured, but disappeared to 'the North'. **William** (16th/17th C.) listed by Satchells as being 'in Lies' (i.e. Lees) among the 'pensioners' of the house of Buccleuch. He was referred to as 'alias Milma' (probably the same as Moormaw), and he was also called 'of Catslac-Know' and descended from the Scotts of Dryhope. He is probably the same man as the William 'in Catslak' who in 1607 was served heir to his great-grandfather's brother, John Scott, Vicar of Hawick, in the lands of Easter Moormaw; this connects him to many others Scotts, even if the precise connections are unclear. He appears to have had a decrete against Robert of Burnhead and others for money relating to 'eister ...' [possibly Moorwaw] in 1607. He may be the William 'of Slak' who was complained about to the Privy Council in 1620 by Alexander Stewart of Phaup, apparently demanding the imprisonment of Alexander Stewart until he produced another Stewart; Andrew, surgeon and Burgess of Edinburgh appeared for him to answer the complaint and caution was set for him, Walter (also in 'Slak'), Andrew, Burgess of Edinburgh, Adam, brother to Walter, and their wives and families. Also in 1620 William in Catslack complained that Walter's house he was attacked by the Stewarts from Phaup. The Stewarts complained that he and Walter set upon Alexander Stewart, giving him 2 wounds in his side and then harassed him daily with pistols; he made a counter claim that Stewart struck him, while Stewart complained he had benn wrongfully declared a rebel for non-appearance, since he was too injured to attend. In 1621 he was 'of Catslak' when, along with his father-in-law Andrew of Salenside, complained that after Alexander Stewart was released from imprisonment he resumed his attacks, wounding Andrew outside Selkirk. An earlier 'William of Leis' (with no surname given), who witnessed a sasine for William, Lord Borthwick in 1461, may have been related. He was surely related to the later Walter in Catslack, who was father of James, minister at Kirkton and Ancrum (Keith Scott suggests he was brother of Rev. James, and hence son of Walter, but there is no evidence for this). **Sir William** of Elie, Ardross and Grangemuir (1545/6–1628) son of John of Orchardfield and Elizabeth, who came from the Scotts of Balwearie. He was Director of Chancery in 1592 and served as Clerk of Session. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield and later married Isabel, daughter of David Durie of Durie and thirdly Jean, daughter of Sir John

Skene. His children included: John; James, who was Clerk of the Exchequer; Janet, who married Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Dishington of Ardross; William; Isabella; Sir William (again), who married Helen, daughter of Robert Lindsay, Lord of the Byres; Helen, who married William Stewart, 2nd Lord Blantyre; and Eupheme, who married Sir William Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald. **William** (16th/17th C.) son and heir of Sir Walter of Tushielaw. He is recorded in 1619 in a 'letter of inhibition' brought by Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. This may be an error, since Robert was the son and heir of Sir Walter of Tushielaw. It is possible he is the same as the contemporary William of Hartwoodmyres (which had been an earlier possession of Walter of Tushielaw). It is also possible that he was the same as William in Phaup, whose son Andrew in Broadmeadows is recorded in 1627. **William** of Whitehaugh (16th/17th C.) witness to the bond of 1612 for keeping peace on the Border. He was also recorded as 'fiar of Quhithauch' when he was witness in Hawick in 1619 to a bond by Adam Turnbull of Abbotrule and John, son of Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton. He may be the William of Whitehaugh mentioned by Scott of Satchells as being brother of Thomas in Wester Groundistone, son of Walter of Whitehaugh and father of Adam. However, this is uncertain, since William, son of Walter of Whitehaugh must surely have been dead by this time, with the estate probably by then in the hands of his brother Walter of Whitehaugh or Robert of Headshaw. On the other hand, he may be the William 'callit of Quhitslaw' (possibly mistranscribed) who signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He may be the also John 'in Quhithauch' recorded in Selkirk in 1580 when accused of hurting Gilbert Helm. **William** of Howford (d.bef. 1621) signatory of the Scott clan bond of 1589. He was probably son of Robert. He is recorded as being 'of Howfoord' in 1607. He was succeeded by his son Walter. **William** of Burnhead (d.c.1640) eldest son of Robert of Burnhead (or alternatively suggested to be 3rd son of Robert of Burnfoot). He may have been tenant of Burnhead, rather than Laird. His brother Adam married Bessie Langlands, daughter of John, the minister of Wilton. He is said to have served in Holland in the Scotch Brigade, during his father's lifetime. Douglas' 'Baronage' states that he 'was an officer in Holland, and served under the brave Walter Scott, Lord Buccleuch, against the Spaniards in the year 1604, when that cohort of Scots performed many glorious actions against their enemies'. He married Margaret, daughter of Nicol Cairncross of Hislop or Calfhill and had an only son and heir, Robert. **William** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Will Scott in Weyms' in Rulewater (presumably Weens) when John Young was accused of stealing some of his sheep at the 1622 Circuit Court. He could be the William 'dweller in Weyndis' who witnessed the 1607 sasine for John Scott gaining the lands of Hobsburn and Weens. **William** (16th/17th C.) son and heir apparent of Walter of Todrig. However, in about 1630 his father sold the lands of Todrig to another branch of the Scotts. He may be the Walter recorded along with William in a case in 1620 regarding the imprisonment of a man from Old Melrose. He married Isabella Livingston and had a son Walter. **William** of Dryhope (16th/17th C.) son of Philip of Dryhope. He was recorded in 1612 when Robert Horsburgh complained to the Privy Council that he and another 10 or so men came to his house in Peebles struck him and pursued him. In 1617 he was recorded as son of Philip when listed among Scotts and others who had freed Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw and attacked his captors. He is also recorded as 'lawful son' of Philip of Dryhope in a charter of 1618. He probably succeeded his father Philip, and was succeeded by Robert, possibly his son. He is recorded in a 'letter of poinding' in 1628, with Samuel Cockburn of Henderland as his cautioner. He was succeeded by Robert, probably his son, who was in turn succeeded by Walter, who may have also have been his son (hence Robert's younger brother), and then Philip, the last Laird, may have been his son too. **William** 'Young Gillie' (17th C.) one of a list of 16 local men named by the Hawick Bailie in 1627 as suitable for sending to the army in Germany, i.e. presumably considered undesirable to the town. When produced by the Bailie before the Privy Council in Edinburgh he was charged 200 merks caution, in order to appear again if required; presumably this means he was not sent off to the wars. The caution was paid by John Short, skinner and Burgess of Edinburgh (who probably had some connection with Hawick); he is referred to there as 'son to Robert Scott, late bailie of Hawik', although there are several possibilities for which Robert this was. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **William** of Chamberlain Newton (d.c.1638) brother of John of Brieryyards. In 1638 his brother was appointed as tutor to his son Walter, by which time he was already deceased. He was probably father

of the William, nephew of John Brieryyards, who is recorded in 1633 and 1637. He is presumably related to other Scotts of Chamberlain Newton, e.g. the William recorded in 1581. **William** of Chamberlain Newton (d.bef. 1643) son of William and nephew of John of Brieryyards. In 1633 (and again in 1637) he was served heir to his father's brother in the lands of Brieryyards and 'Braidleyis' in the Barony of Hassendean; these were 100-shilling lands of old extent, and included a mill. He may be the Scott, 'liferenter of Newtoun' who held land worth £156 in Hassendean Parish in 1643; this was probably Galalaw (and he may already have been deceased, explaining why no first name was given). He is probably the William of Chamberlain Newton, brother of Simon, whose daughter 'Mariota' was served as heir in 1643 (by which time he was deceased). She may be the Margaret, daughter of William of Chamberlain Newton, who married Thomas Elliot in Borthwickshiels (and of Bewlie), probably in the 1650s. **William** (16th/17th C.) smith in Hawick, recorded in 1628. He was listed among Scotts of Midshiels and Burnfoot who were charged by the Privy Council to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Know. His brother Adam was also listed, but otherwise there is no clear connection with any other Scotts. **William** (16th/17th C.) Bailie in Selkrik, who is recorded in 1630 being 'of Pellaris' or 'Pillaris'. He gave sasine for a tenement there. Probably the same William 'in Pittaris' signed the bond among Border Lairds in 1617. In 1621 he was on a list of Selkirk men who James Mitchellhill claimed had assaulted him and destroyed his crops. **William** (d.c.1647) son of Robert of Gilmanscleuch. In 1621, along with his brother Gideon and his mother Bessie Naysmith, there was a complaint about the murderers of his father (2 Elphinstones) still being at large. Along with John and Robert, probably his brothers, he wrote a copy book, which exists in the National Library of Scotland and was described by J.A.H. Murray in the Archæological Society Transactions in 1861 and in 'Leisure Hour' in 1870. In 1647 his immediate elder brother Adam was served as his heir, implying that he had no children to succeed him. John of Gilmanscleuch was probably also his brother. He may well be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** of Mangerton (d.c.1649) local landowner of the mid-1600s. He was an illegitimate younger son of Walter, the 1st Earl of Buccleuch, and assumed the title of Laird of Mangerton on the death of his brother Francis in about 1640. In 1633 he was appointed one of the 'Tutors Testamentary' to oversee the Earl of Buccleuch's will. He was also owed rental for the lands of Tinnis in the inventory of the deceased Earl. In 1643 he was listed as owner of lands in Cavers Parish, which were later acquired by the Buccleuch estates, with a value of £1000; he also held land in Castleton Parish valued at £1800 (including Thorlieshope, which was later sold). In 1643, 1644 and 1646 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire, in 1648 also for Roxburghshire and again in 1649 for Selkirkshire. In 1643 and 1644 he was described as 'in Newark', suggesting that he lived there rather than at Mangerton (or perhaps that he was related to the Scotts in Newark). He served as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for 'the Forest' (i.e. St. Mary's Parish) in the period 1640–48. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Archibald Murray, 1st Baronet of Blackbarony. He granted the lands of Mangerton to his eldest son Francis in 1648 (but Francis was probably a minor at this time). His daughter Elizabeth married John, eldest son of Patrick Scott of Langshaw. His widow Elizabeth submitted the accounts for Ettrick Forest to the Earl of Buccleuch for the year 1648–9. She was probably also the 'Lady Mangerstowne' recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 (although perhaps really dating from earlier), paying about £1750 for 'towrefeild', 'towre' and other lands in Castleton, as well as £260 for lands in Cavers Parish and £2440 in Wilton Parish; these entries were listed under Hawick Parish, and were probably associated with the Scotts of Buccleuch. **William** of Salenside (d.bef. 1653) also referred to as 'in Salenside' in 1632. He must have been related to the earlier Andrew and Robert and was probably son of Thomas of Salenside, who died around 1636. His father granted him possession of Salenside during his lifetime (while his brother held Whitehaughbrae), but the properties were later sold to Sir William of Harden. He is mentioned several times in the period 1636–43. He is recorded in the Ashkirk Parish records as one of the Lairds helping to collect money for plague victims in 1648. He married Elizabeth Hay, who was the widow of Walter Scott, 2nd son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden (who was murdered). His eldest son was James, who raised an action against his step-sisters. Another son was Thomas. **William** (17th C.) son to John, Burgess of Hawick. His father was already

deceased in 1634 when he became an apprentice with wright Andrew Hastie in Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their children included John (b.1636), James (b.1639), Margaret (b.1642), Walter (b.1645), William (b.1652) and Robert (b.1655). The witnesses in 1639 were Robert (perhaps a relative) and Adam Murray. **William** 'at the Cross' (17th C.) one of the signatories of the Covenant in 1638. There is some confusion here, since there was also apparently a separate Bailie of the same name. Yet he was reelected as Bailie in 1638, when he is referred to as 'at the Croce'. He was also the William who was Bailie in 1640 when the 'Act of Bailies and Council' was signed (although a separate William, Councillor at that time, also signed). He presumably lived near the Mercat Cross. He was elected to the Council in late 1648. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts. **William** (17th C.) Councillor who signed the 1640 Act of Bailies and Council. He was distinct from the Bailie at that time, who had the same name. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was married to Margaret Riddell and in 1640 their daughter Helen was born, with George Scott and Andrew Riddell as witnesses. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Headshaw Mill. In 1640 he was accused by the Kirk Session of Ashkirk of carryng a sack of meal on his horse on Sunday. At about the same time he was 'Wm. Scott, Headshawmill, elder' when he was removed from his eldership in Ashkirk Kirk for 'his squabbling and brawling on ye Sabbathday'. **William** of Tushielaw (d.c.1663) son of Robert and younger brother of Walter. He may have been related to the earlier William in Fauldshope. In 1624 he was 'in Faldishop' when his son William had a sasine for Broadmeadows from the Murrays of Philiphaugh and in 1627 he was 'in Falishope' when his son William made a complaint to the Privy Council that James Inglis of Huntly and others cut down trees on his land. He was 'of Fauldishop' in 1633 when he resigned the lands of Broadmeadows in favour of his son Andrew. He succeeded his brother Walter to the Lairdship of Tushielaw in 1643. He was a Burgess of Selkirk and was appointed to the Committee of War in 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648 and 1649. In 1648 Andrew of Broadmeadows (who may have been his son) gave a sasine to him and his son William for the lands of Broadmeadows. He was fined in 1662 after the Restoration and was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire in 1663. He is said to have married Grizel, daughter of Robert Scott of Thirlestane, but this may be confusion with his father Walter or great-grandfather William; she could possibly have been the Grizel recorded paying the land tax for Craighaugh in Dumfriesshire in 1671. His children from his first marriage were: Andrew, who purchased Broadmeadows; and Walter in Cacrabank. He secondly married Margaret, daughter of John Govane of Cardrono and they had one son, William of Broadmeadows. **William** of Clarilaw (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as owner of lands in Hassendean Parish valued at £156. These were probably the lands of Wester Clarilaw, which were owned by William Scott of Burnhead later in the 17th century. He was surely related to that branch of the Scotts; however, Robert Scott of Burnhead is seprately recorded in 1643 (as owner of Burnhead, with land having the same value). He may be the same as the later William of Clarilaw, and hence son of Robert of Burnhead. **William** (17th C.) son of James of Glenrath and grandson of Walter of Tushielaw. He was heir of his brother Walter in the lands of Glenrath. His sisters Betty and Margaret renounced their claims to the lands in his favour in 1638. His son James eventually succeeded to some of Glenrath. **Sir William** of Harden (d.1655) son of 'Auld Wat', he married 'Muckle Mou'd Meg', whose real name was Agnes Murray of Elibank. In the ballad version he chose to marry Meg (the ugliest of 3 daughters) as an alternative to the gallows, after he was caught raiding her fathers sheep. His marriage contract of 1611 still exists, witnessed at Crichton, East Lothian and saying that they both bind themselves 'be the south and treuth in thair bodies to solemnizat and compleit the haly band of matrimony aither of thame with others'. He also gave her a charter of the rents of Stichill in 1611. In 1606 he received the lands of Tarras. He was Sheriff of Selkirk and also held land in the counties of Dumfries, Selkirk, Berwick and Peebles. In 1610, as 'apparent of Harden', he acted as cautioner for George Langlands of that Ilk in a dispute with Walter in Hawick (called of Todshawhill). He is recorded in a contract for the lands of Harden and Hoscote in 1612, when he was still heir apparent of Harden. He also gained the lands of Kirkhope in the same year. He may have been the 'William of Todrig' recorded in a contract with Kerr of Oxnam about 1614 and another with Mark, son of Hector Turnbull in Hartshaugh in 1616 (although these could be an error for 'Walter'). Also in 1616 he witnessed the sale of parts of Hassendean and Horsleyhill by the Earl of Home to Gilbert

Eliott of Stobs. In 1617, along with his father and several supporters, there were complaints against him by Lady Bonnington (whose husband Simon Scott was involved with the murder of his brother Walter), claiming that they had harassed and attacked her family. In 1619 he was stated to be the Lieutenant to the Captain of the Border garrison (Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam). In 1620 he complained about a debt with Walter Stewart of Kirkland. In 1620, along with his father, he had confirming charters for the Harden estates. He also had a charter for the lands of Hundleshope in Peeblesshire, with the superior being Walter Gledstains of Cocklaw. He was probably the William of Harden who had a charter for Langhope in about 1620. In 1621 he was appointed to a commission to apprehend the men who killed Robert of Gilmanscleuch. In about 1622 he had a charter from Sir Robert of Thirlestane for Thirlestane, Ramseycleuch and Scabcleuch (essentially holding them in collateral for a loan). In 1625 he was appointed Sheriff Principle of Selkirk. He carried the arms of the deceased Earl of Buccleuch in the funeral procession between Branxholme and Hawick in 1634 and was appointed one of the 'Tutors Testamentary' to oversee the Earl's will. Also in 1634 he was one of 2 representatives of the young Earl of Buccleuch who travelled to London to hear the King's decision in an ongoing land dispute with Francis Stewart. He was also appointed as one of the 'tutors' for the children of Francis, and was one of the trustees for Mary of Buccleuch during her minority. In 1636 he received a long term 'tack' for Aikwood, where he may have resided; he possessed significant lands in the Ettrick valley. In 1638 he was appointed as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire to enforce subscription to the 'Confessions of Faith', and he signed it himself in Hawick. He was a Commissioner for the Treaty of Ripon in 1641. He received his knighthood in 1641 and was also in that year appointed as a Commissioner to Parliament for Selkirkshire. In 1642 he was made (or reappointed) Sheriff of Selkirkshire. He also represented Selkirkshire in Parliament 1643–44 and 1644–46. In 1642 he was served heir to his father in his lands of Over and Nether Cliffhope, Wheelkirk, Wheellands, Wormscleuch and Abbotsike, as well as the lands of Harden in the Barony of Wilton, lands in Stow and others. Also in 1642 he was named to a commission that was charged to apprehend and try a large number of Borders men accused of being 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift', and was appointed one of the assessors to the Justice General for these courts. He was appointed as a Colonel of the Horses for Roxburgh and Selkirk, i.e. he commanded the cavalry in the Teviotdale Regiment, and was Lieut.-Col. in a regiment of about 1,200 men raised by Buccleuch, which fought at Philiphaugh. In 1643 he was also appointed as a 'commissioner for the establishment of manufactories'. In a 1643 county valuation he was the third largest landowner in Wilton Parish (after Buccleuch and Langlands), his lands valued at £814, and he also held lands in Hassendean Parish valued at £600 (this being Borthwickshiels, which was later in Roberton Parish) and teinds in Lessuden Parish (for Ellieston, valued at £420). Also in 1643 he promised the lands of Mabonlaw, Highchesters, Todshaw and Borthwickshiels to his son Gideon and his future wife Margaret Hamilton. He was also in 1643 served heir to his great-grandfather William of Harden's lands of Hoscote (this clearly establishing him as great-grandson of the first William of Harden). In 1644 he and Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers were commended for organising tenants of the Earl of Buccleuch to help repel the Royalist forces of the Earl of Montrose. In 1646 he was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire, and in 1648 and 1649 also for Roxburghshire. He was Sheriff of Selkirk in 1647. In 1648 he was appointed along with the Earl of Buccleuch, as well as his son (Sir William) and others to suppress lawlessness on the Border. He bought Mertoun House in around 1649, which would become the principal seat of the Scotts of Harden in the next generation; in 1649 he gave a disposition of the lands of Mertoun, Aikwood, Harden and Whitrig to his eldest son Sir William. Also in 1649 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, 'for paines taken in Parliament in the Town's affairs, gratis'. In 1649 he and Andrew Kerr of Sunlaws wrote an account of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, which was published in 1908 as part of Walter MacFarlane's 'Geographical Collections'. His support of the Royalist side led to him being fined by Cromwell in 1654. In 1611 he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank. They had 5 sons and at least 4 daughters: Sir William, who succeeded; Sir Gideon of Highchester, whose descendants eventually succeeded to Harden; Walter, who started the Scotts of Raeburn; James, ancestor of the Scotts of Thirlestane; John, progenitor of the Scotts of Woll; Elizabeth (or Elspeth), who married Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead; Margaret, who married Thomas Ker of Mersington;

Janet, who married John, son of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh; and Susannah, who married Gideon Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres. He secondly (in 1633) married Margaret, daughter of William Ker of Linton, but had no further children – 'Doon in the depths o' the auld gray castle, Shut in alane wi' his thouchts to wrassle, Wull Scott sat on the cauld stane fluir, And kent that his hopes o' the morn were puir' [WL]. **William** of Synton (d.1661) eldest son of Francis, the first of the Harden Syntons. He became a Burgess of Selkirk in 1643 and was on the Committee of War in 1648 for Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire and in 1649 for Selkirkshire. The keystone of the burial enclosure of the Scotts of Synton in Ashkirk kirkyard is inscrived 'W S 1646', which are probably his initials. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. In 1661 he (along with William of Headshaw) witnessed a baptism for Walter and Jean Scott. He is probably the William 'of Sintone' recorded in a deed in 1663 (even although deceased by then) regarding a factory. In 1647 he married Jean, daughter of Robert Scott of Headshaw. Their children included: Francis (b.1649) and William (b.1652), both of whom may have died young; John, who succeeded (and was either eldest son or 3rd and eldest surviving); Grizel; Isobel (b.1659), who married William Elliot, 1st Laird of Borthwickbrae; and Elizabeth (b.1661). Most of these children were baptised in Ashkirk Parish. The witnesses in 1652 were Sir William (probably of Harden) and Thomas (perhaps of Whitslade) and in 1661 were Thomas of Whitslade and William Gledstains 'of ...' (probably of that Ilk). His brother Francis was appointed as tutor to his eldest son John in 1662. If John was the 3rd son (as Keith Scott states), then there may have been an additional son William, recorded in 1670 as 'brother-germane' to John of Synton when he became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Sir William** of Harden (1617–1699) son of Sir William and 'Muckle Mou'd Meg'. He was known as 'Little Sir William' and was referred to as being 'of Oakwood' during his father's lifetime. Along with his wife Christian Boyd, he took custody of his brother Walter's children to keep them from Quakerism. He was on the Committee of War for Selkirkshire in 1643 and 1644 and served along with his father also for Roxburghshire in 1648 and 1649. In 1648 he was one of the prominent men named (along with the his father, Sir William of Harden, and the Earl of Buccleuch) on a Commission to suppress the thieves in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries and Annandale. He received the lands of Mertoun, Aikwood, Harden and Whitrig from his father Sir William in 1649. He was one of the Commissioners to Parliament for Selkirkshire appointed in 1649. He served as one of the 'tutors testamentars' for the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. He was one of the trustees of the Buccleuch estates during the minority of Mary in the 1650s and then for her sister Anne. He was knighted in 1660, like his father before him. As a supporter of the Covenant, he was fined £18,000 in about 1662. He witnessed the marriage contract of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch in 1663, and was listed there as one of her curators. He is probably the Sir William who paid tax on £500 land tax for Eilrig in 1663 and also the Sir William who paid the land tax on Elliston in St. Boswell's Parish in 1663 and 1678. His grieve is recorded in discharges over annual rents with treasurer of Selkirk in 1665 and 1667. About 1666 he was appointed one of the 'curators' of Francis of Davington. He received Parliamentary ratification of his lands of Borthwickshiels in 1672. In 1673 he matriculated his arms. He was also recorded in several deeds in 1673, one involving his son William. He inherited Hartwoodmyres in 1677, but sold the lands to Walter Scott of Burnfoot about 1690. He is recorded in 1673 acting as one of the commissioners to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. In 1676 he inherited his father's lands of Hundleshope in Peeblesshire, as well as Hoscote and Hartwoodmyres. In 1677/8 he received the lands of Roberton, Howcleuch and Borthwickshiels Mains for 'non-entry'. In 1678 he paid tax on land valued at more than £5000 in Selkirkshire (with his son responsible for more lands), as well as almost £2000 of land in Smailholm Parish. He is recorded in deeds of 1682, including in a list of heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He was indicted in 1682 as a Covenanter supporter, with his wife being accused of attending conventicles. Like his nephew, the Earl of Tarras, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh. In 1683 he appeared in court again in Jedburgh, and was carried off to imprisonment in Edinburgh Castle. The proceedings against him dragged on, and he was eventually released on bail paid by Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum. However, he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (gratis) in 1684 and after the Restoration was knighted by Charles II. He was also further fined that year (along with his son and other Teviotdale Lairds). In 1686 he gave a charter to

Walter, Earl of Tarras, his nephew. On 1687 he and his wife were acquitted of stealing 'a litle girl, called the Tumbling-Lassie, that danced upon the stage', actually freeing her from what amounted to slavery. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688. Also in 1688 his servitor James Scott was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh; this was because he 'has been verie charitable to the poor of this cittie albeit his deceased father in law has left nothing to the poor'. His Chamberlain was Walter Langlands in at least the period 1689–94. In 1690 he was one of the local Barons who were appointed to the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire, as well as for Selkirkshire and Berwickshire. In 1641 he married Christian, daughter of Robert, 7th Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. His wife was served as one of the heirs to her sister Helen Boyd in 1647. His children were: Sir William, who succeeded; Robert of Iliston, who succeeded his brother; Christian, who married William Kerr of Chatto; and Margaret, who married Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum. Another daughter may have been Sussanah, who married Gideon Ogilvie (but that may have been his sister). His will is recorded at Lauder Commissariot in 1699. **William** of Faldonside (b.bef. 1648) recorded in 1648 as already deceased when his son Robert became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1656 his son Robert with Margaret Preacher was baptised (and labelled as conceived through fornication). The witnesses were Robert Deans and David Scott (who was probably a relative). **William** of Horsleyhill (17th C.) son of Robert who was 'Baillie and Portioner in Hawick' according to Scott of Satchells. He was descended from the Scotts of Tushielaw. He was probably the first of his family to be referred to as Laird of Horsleyhill. He was granted Weensland, along with Shaws and Burnflat in 1653, including rights to use Hawick's Common. He sold the Tolbooth to the town in 1657. He was listed as a member of the Town Council in 1660. In 1662, following the Restoration, he was listed as being 'of Husleyhill' when fined £1,200 for being a supporter of the Covenant. He is probably the William recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 in Hawick and Hassendean Parishes; he paid tax on £304 for his lands of Weensland, 'Acoth haugh' (possibly Usuch Haugh) and Shaws, as well as £637 for Horsleyhill. He was also mentioned in a record of 1666 relating to Hassendean Parish. He may also have been the William Scott recorded as a Bailie in 1638, and the William who was on the Town Council in 1668. However, there are at least 2 generations here, and so it may be hard to separate them. He was probably succeeded by his son Robert (with William being the grandson). His other children included: Janet, who married Harry Riddell in 1659; and Bessie, who had a marriage contract with Walter Scott of Whitehaugh in 1666. **William** of Headshaw (d.c.1690) eldest son of John of Headshaw and grandson of George of Synton. He was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1643, along with Earl Francis and several other Scotts. He is recorded in the Buccleuch archives in 1646 for the accounts of the deceased John of Headshaw. He was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1648 and may have been the William, 'younger of Heidshaw' who was on the Committee for Selkirkshire in 1649. He was served heir to his father John in 1653 and had a sasine for his father's lands of Headshaw, Dryden and others in 1655. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for his brother Robert of Langhope in Ashkirk in 1656. In 1659 he witnessed the document declaring the adherence to the marriage agreement of Mary, Countess of Buccleuch with Walter (later Earl of Tarras). In 1661 he (along with William of Synton) witnessed a baptism for Walter and Jean Scott. He paid tax on £1028 in Ashkirk Parish according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls and £1160 18s 4d in 1678. He resigned the lands of Headshaw and Dryden to his son John in 1686. He witnessed several documents for the Lairds of Todrig, Whitslade and Synton in the period 1688–90. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for John Scott of Synton in 1690. He must have been the 'Scot of Headshaw, elder' who was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1690, but died shortly afterwards. In 1647 in Dunfermline he married Jean Halket, sister of Sir James Halket. Their children were: John, who succeeded; William (b.1648); Elizabeth (b.1651), baptised in Ashkirk; Mary (or Marie), who married Patrick Porteous, Burgess of Peebles, and she became heiress on the death of her brother John; and Thomas (b.1656), also baptised in Ashkirk. In the 1651 Ashkirk baptismal record his wife's surname is 'Hackit', with witnesses 'Sir Walter . . . ' (perhaps Scott of Buccleuch) and 'Sir Thomas . . . ' (perhaps Ker of Cavers Carre, who married Grizel, daughter of Sir Robert Halket of Pitfirrane). The witnesses in 1656 were 'Sir Thomas C. . . of . . . ' (probably

Ker again) and Thomas Scott (perhaps of Whitslade). **Sir William** of Clerkington (d.1656) son of Lawrence of Harperrig. He was an advocate, becoming Clerk to the Privy Council and one of the Clerks of Session. He was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1623. In 1633 he was appointed one of the 'Tutors Testamentary' to oversee the Earl of Buccleuch's will and serbed the same purpose for Francis, the 2nd Earl. In 1634 he carried the 'defunct's Standard' in the funeral procession for Walter, Earl of Bucleuch. He was served heir to his father in 1638. He was knighted by Charles I in 1641 and appointed a Lord of Session in 1649. He also served as a tutor to the young Mary, Countess of Buccleuch. In 1651 his 2nd lawful son William was one of the witnesses to corrections to the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch. His son Lawrence was served as his heir in 1657. **Sir William** of Aikwood (17th C.) recorded in a Melrose Regality document of 1669, referring to an agreement over teinds going back to 1650. He could be the same as Sir William of Harden. **William** (17th C.) ordered by the Council in 1658 to pay 4 merks for 'both-meall' (i.e. booth rent) until Whitsunday. He was presumably a merchant of some sort. In the same year perhaps the same William was ordered to pay £6 for the 'liberty of the burgh' (i.e. becoming a Burgess), 'fourtie shilling being deduced for the buttis bigine'. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who was married to Bessie Armstrong. Their children included George (b.1643), James (b.1646), Margaret (b.1648), Thomas (b.1650) and Walter (b.1652). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who was married to Bessie Scott. Their children included John (b.1651). **William** of Galalaw (17th C.) eldest son of Walter of Nether Bonchester. He is recorded in a list of Hassendean landowners in 1666. He paid tax on £156 according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 and 1678 in Hassendean Parish. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Gledstains of Whitlaw. Following the death of his father Walter in 1653, he gave Nether Bonchester to his uncle Thomas, according to a previous family arrangement. His daughter Bessie married Robert, son of Robert of Drinkstone, according to a marriage contract of 1663. He became a Burgess of Hawick in 1664. He was father of Adam, whose marriage contract in 1671 with Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Alexander Cunningham, states that he was granted the lands of Galalaw (i.e. was his heir). He may have been related to the much earlier David 'of Gallowlaw'. **William** (17th C.) son of John 'of Badenyairds', which seems likely to be a transcription error for 'Bridieyairds', i.e. Brieryyards. In 1659 he became a surgeon's apprentice to Walter Turnbull in Edinburgh. **William** of Bonnington (d.bef. 1684) recorded in 1684 when his son William became a goldsmith's apprentice in Edinburgh. His lands were Bonnington in Lothian. He was the eldest son of James of Bonnington and married Elizabeth Eliott of Stobs. He appears to have acted as a Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch in Dalkeith in 1661–62, when he is described as 'fiar of Bonnytoun'. He died before his father, and by then only had a single child, Margaret, who married James Cockburn. His daughter 'Magdalena' was served heir to his wife Elizabeth Eliott in 1662. **William** of Tushielaw (17th C.) probably son of Andrew, he is said to have succeeded when still a minor, most likely in the 1660s. In 1651 he was given 400 merks yearly during his lifetime in the will of Francis, Earl of Buccleuch; he is described there as 'eldest sone to Andrew Scott of Tuschilaw, our servitor'. In 1659 he was 'yownger of Tushillaw' when he witnessed the document declaring the adherence to the marriage agreement of Mary, Countess of Buccleuch with Walter (later Earl of Tarras). In about 1670 he was succeeded by Walter, who was the last Laird; although it is suggested (by Keith Scott) that Walter was his son, it also seems possible that he was a younger brother. He may be the William of Tushielaw who married Margaret, daughter of Francis Scott of Synton. David and Francis, 'brothers of the deceased ... Scot of Tushellaw' were recorded in a court case in the Regality of Melrose in 1676. This suggests he was dead by then, and these were his brothers; however, the succession around that time is complicated, and so it is possible the 2 men were his uncles. **William** (17th C.) recorded as Bailie in 1678. He may be the same as William of Brieryyards. Probably the same William served as Procurator Fiscal during the 1670s. **William** of Coldhouse (d.c.1686) mentioned in 1666 in a record relating to Hassendean Parish. He is probably the same as 'William of Cowdhouse and Tandlaw' and is probably related to the later Robert of Coldhouse, perhaps his father. In 1678 he paid the land tax on £40 in Hassendean Parish (presumably for Coldhouse). It seems likely that his mother was the 'Marie Scott, liferenter of Coudhouse' listed in 1643. His will is recorded in 1686. **William** of Hartwoodmyres (17th C.) possibly son of Robert of Hartwoodmyres. He is probably the William 'of Hartickmyres' who was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow

(gratis) in 1643, along with Earl Francis and several other Scotts. In 1663 John Armstrong (possibly a factor or similar) was recorded paying his land tax of more than £600 in Wilton Parish, but he is likely the 'Hartwoodmire' who also paid tax on £26. He was also recorded in 3 deeds in 1663. He is recorded in a list of major residents of Hassendean Parish in 1666. He was one of those who wanted the parish suppressed. He was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire in 1663 and as a Commissioner to Parliament for Selkirkshire in 1666. In 1667 he was a Commissioner of the King's Bounty. He was also farmer at Borthwickbrae in 1670 and in 1672 was leasing the west end of Branxholme Muir (from the Scotts of Buccleuch). He appears to have been the last of the Scotts of Hartwoodmyres, but may be related to the Coldhouse Scotts. In 1677 the lands of Hartwoodmyres went to Sir William Scott of Harden. He could be the deceased William of Borthwickbrae whose lands in Selkirkshire were valued at £960. In 1682 'the aires of [William] Scott of Hartwoodmyres' are listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. **William** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. His brother Robert was a shoemaker. In 1673 he was charged with striking his brother Robert, apparently because Thomas Brown had called him a 'yallanger', presumably this being the result of a drunken mix-up. Probably the same merchant William is on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He may be the same William as the merchant listed 'eist the water' in Hawick in the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694 and the merchant listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. Possibly the same merchant William was a witness in 1700 (along with glover John) for flesher Robert Renwick and for tailor John. **William** (17th C.) married Isobel Porteous. In 1676 he is recorded being 'forn: in Ashkirk' when his son John was baptised in Hawick. The witnesses were William Laing and Robert Cowan. Their daughter Janet was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1683. **William** (17th C.) listed in 1682 among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He is distinct from William of Clarilaw (who is also listed), but may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Todshawhill along with Adam (presumably a relative) in the period 1632–72. It is possible that he is the same man as William of Hartwoodmyres who leased part of Branxholme Muir in 1672. **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'eister' on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He may be the same as one of the other Williams, possibly the later William 'eist the water'. **William** (d.c.1686) glover in Hawick. He is probably the William listed along with Walter as glovers in the trial of men for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair in 1673. In 1675 he was one of the men named to go to check on the boundary wall being built by Walter Scott of Goldielands, to ensure that the Common was not being encroached upon. He was thus likely to have been a member of the Town Council. In 1680 he witnessed a baptism for William Laing and in 1685 another for carrier William Aitken. His will is recorded in 1686. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it included Hassendean. He is recorded in Clarilaw in the baptismal record of 1688. In 1680 he married Margaret Turnbull and their children included: Jean (b.1681); John (b.1683); Margaret and Janet (b.1685); and Thomas (b.1688). The witnesses in 1681 were Andrew Donald and James Douglas and in 1688 were John Armstrong and Thomas Henderson. His daughter may be the Margaret, daughter of William, who married George Fletcher in Roberton in 1718. Perhaps the same William was resident at Clarilaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Bessie Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (b.1679); Jean (b.1681); and Isobel (b.1687). The witnesses in 1681 were James Law and Robert Noble and in 1687 were Robert Turnbull (perhaps related to his wife) and John Noble. **William** (d.1679) from Castleton Parish. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge. It is said that 'they were taken prisoners, stripped almost naked, and treated more like beasts than human beings'; they were imprisoned in the open in Greyfriars Churchyard for months, so that transportation was initially seen as a sign of hope. **William** (17th C.) recorded in Newton in a baptismal record of 1683, when Hassendean was part of Roberton Parish. He married Janet Shiel and their children included: Walter (b.1683); and Janet (b.1685). The witnesses in 1683 were Robert Scott (who was probably related) and William Lamb. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (which it contined Hassendean). He married Janet Little

and their children included Archibald (b.1686). The witnesses were Patrick Dodds and Archibald Little (who was surely related to his wife). **Bailie William** (17th C.) recorded as one of the 2 Hawick Bailies in 1688/9 and again in 1692. In 1689 weaver Thomas Turnbull was fined and sentenced to the stocks for insulting the other Bailie and saying that he 'hade no power to sitt in judgement or hade courtes at this tyme'. It is unclear if he was the same man as William of Brieryyards or some other William. Perhaps the same William was Bailie in 1678 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland, and also witnessed a baptism for the same family (along with 3 other former or present Bailies) in 1681. **William** (17th C.) smith listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He was taxed for 2 hearths. He is probably the same as one of the other Williams. **William** of Clarilaw (17th C.) see **William of Burnhead**. **William** (17th C.) resident at Burnhead on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was separate from the Laird of Burnhead (also William at that time), but probably related to the Robert who was also listed as a householder there. **William** 'Bellman' (d.bef. 1696) acted as Burgh Officer for most of his life. He was stated to be 'officer in the sd. towne, from almost his infancie to his dying day'. His son Alexander was later Burgh Officer, appointed in 1696, by which time he was deceased. **William** of Broadmeadows (d.bef. 1695) son of William of Tushielaw and his 2nd wife, Margaret Govane. He and his father had a wadset for Broadmeadows from his half-brother Andrew of Broadmeadows in 1648 and the lands were fully resigned to him in 1667 (the sasine being preserved in the Walter Mason collection). In 1658 there was a transaction to protect his estates from predation. In 1676 he had a decree to build a loft on the south side of the west aisle of Selkirk Kirk. He is probably the Laird of Broadmeadows who was mentioned by Scott of Satchells in 1688. He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh. Their children were: Robert, who succeeded; Gideon, who became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1683; Andrew, who became a barber and wigmaker's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1684; Isabella, who married John Balfour of Kailyie; and Jean, who married John Murray, son of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh and later Lord Bowhill. In 1695 his daughters Isabella and Jean were his heiresses and resigned Broadmeadows to John Balfour and his son Charles Balfour. **William** of Brieryyards (17th C.) Bailie in the 1680s and 1690s; he may have been the Baron Bailie, rather than a Magistrate of the Town. He must have been related to the earlier James and John of Brieryyards. In 1688 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for James Stewart. In 1689 a man is recorded being fined for insulting and questioning the authority of him and the other Bailie. He was Baron Bailie of the Regality of Hawick (i.e. the agent of the Baron) in 1693, when Walter Ruecastle was fined for assaulting him. He was probably the 'late baylyea' listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was probably the Laird referred to in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls as 'Breariyeards his house', when he was taxed for 4 hearths. He may be the 'baylie', married to Bessie Scott, whose unnamed child was baptised in Hawick in 1683; the couple's other children may have included William (b.1679), Margaret (b.1681), James (b.1684), Agnes (b.1685) and Francis (b.1687). The witnesses in 1683 were 'Mr' Walter Gledstains and William Purdom. **William** (1645–1739) 3rd son of Thomas of Todrig. He purchased the lease of Milsington farm in about 1670, starting more than a century and a half of continuous residence there by the same family. He was thus also the progenitor of the Scotts of Girnwood and Singlie. He may be the William 'in Wilsongton' whose son Thomas was witness to an instrument of sasine for Elliot of Harwood in 1694. He is probably the William who paid the Hearth Tax for 3 hearths at Milsington in 1694. He was a petitioner in support of having the Whitslade lands 'disjoined' in 1714. He probably married a daughter of James Eliott of Stobs and Margaret Elliot of Redheugh. His children included: William, tenant in Milsington; possibly Thomas; Walter, who settled at Girnwood; Robert, who settled at Singlie; and James, who was a notary in Hawick. He is buried in Ashkirk (and lived to a very old age, unless the date of his death is a mistake). He is probably the 'William in Milsinstoun, a Gentleman of Note' mentioned by Scott of Satchells. **William** (17th C.) son of William of Synton. In 1670 he was recorded as 'brother-germane to John Scott of Sinton' when he became apprentice to surgeon-apothecary George Sterling in Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Salenside in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He may have been related to the earlier William of Salenside. Perhaps he was the William who married Isobel Scott, with their son Robert baptised in Ashkirk in 1690; the witnesses were Thomas Wallace and William Dunlop. He may be

the Scott, tenant in Salenside from about 1702–18, whose son Francis gave evidence in the court case for the division of Wilton Common in 1764. **William** (17th C.) resident at Easter Essenside on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He was listed separately from William in Ashkirk. Perhaps he is the William who married Margaret Scott and whose children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, may have included (although there may be 2 families here): Isobel (b.1690); Margaret (b.1691); Janet (b.1692); George (b.1694); John (b.1697); John (again, b.1699); and John (again, b.1700). Additionally William (b.1702) was child of William 'tenent in Essinside' and Margaret Scott; although the surname is omitted, this seems likely to be the same man. The witnesses in 1690 were Francis Redford and John Minto (both at Easter Essenside) and in 1694 were John Minto and John Stewart. He could be the William who is recorded collecting money for Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **William** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Kirkton on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. He may be the resident of Kirkton Parish whose son James was baptised in Cavers in 1696. He may also be the William in Newton whose son Adam was baptised in Kirkton in 1708. **William** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **William** (17th C.) resident at Peelbrae in Cavers Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th C.) listed as cottar at Dean Mill on the Langlands estate in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Francis, who was tenant there. **William** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Heap in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. In 1706 a child of his was baptised in Wilton Parish. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Netherraw in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Little Park in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694, when he paid tax on 2 hearths. He was separate from the merchant of the same name who was also listed, but may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for baxter James Lands in 1682. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded at Slaidhills in 1702 when his son Robert was baptised in Roberton Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'indweller in Walls in Teviotdale' who was factor to Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in an undated document, probably from the early 1700s. 'Walls' may have been 'Woll' or 'Wells'. **William** of Raeburn (d.1699) eldest son of Walter 'Wat Wudspurs', he was the 2nd Laird of Raeburn and grandson of Sir William of Harden. His brother Walter was the great-grandfather of Sir Walter of Abbotsford. In 1685 and 1690 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire. Walter of Satchels dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him. He claimed the Harden estates against Walter, Earl of Tarras, in a court action starting in 1691. But the estates were inherited by the Earl's eldest son Gideon. In 1682 he was listed among the heritors of the Regality of Melrose. He contributed £300 to the Darien Scheme in 1695. He married Anna, eldest daughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum and was succeeded by his son Walter. Other children were: John, who died unmarried; and Isabella (or Isabel), who married Dr. John Rutherford of Knowesouth. In 1702 his widow married John Scott of Synton. **William** of Langhope (b.1654) son of John of Langhope, and descended from the Scotts of Synton. He succeeded on his father's death in 1666, being served heir in 1669. He had a 'wadset' with Walter of St. Leonards in 1669, and lost the lands of Langhope to Walter in 1677. Margaret Scott of St. Leonards, with whom he had a disposition, may have been his mother, and it is possible that Walter was his brother. He is probably the same as William 'in Langhope' who was involved with decrees for the lands of Langhope with Adam Scott and others. In 1684 he was said to have helped warn Sir William, younger of Harden, that soldiers were on the way to arrest him. He is mentioned as 'Will Scott of Langup' in Scott of Satchells' 'postral', published in 1688. His name appears on inquests in 1686, 1693 and 1699, still using the designation 'of Langhope', even although he had sold the lands. He had discharges with the treasurer of Selkirk in 1690 and 1691, regarding annual rents. In 1692 he was a curator for his sister-in-law Janet Scott when he requested the Burgh of Selkirk to repay a debt owed to her and his wife Isobel of £15 2s. **William** 'Corkie' (b.1655) son of James and Bessie Douglas, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1682 he was find for 'ane egregious and unchristian ryot and blood, committ by him upon Bessie Douglass, his moyr, and John Scott, his broyt, and Mary Scott, his sister'. **William** (b.1656) son of John 'Westport'. He was baptised in Hawick, with his mother being Janet Robson, and a notation that the birth was the result of fornication. Probably the same William, son of John, became an apprentice to skinner William Brown in Edinburgh in 1674. **William**

'Bee' (17th C.) tailor in Hawick. His nickname presumably distinguished him from 'Corkie', who was a contemporary tailor in Hawick. In 1683 Marion Thomson, wife of carrier Robert Scott was fined for assaulting him, Robert was also fined for assulating him, while he in turn was fined for assaulting Robert 'and in threatening him at his door with ane drawne sword'. **William** (17th C.) recorded in 1680 as 'Flex' when he witnessed a baptism for Thomas and Isobel Coltart. The other witness was John in Whiteyetts. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. Presumably he farmed or lived at the Flex. **William** (d.c.1690) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Falsyde and their children included: Margaret (b.1683), who married Walter Hume; and Anne, who married James, tenant in Stobicote. His wife secondly married Robert Thomson, tenant in Newmill and had at least 3 more children in the period 1694–1701. She could be the Margaret Falsyde recorded 'eist the water' in the 1694 Hearth Tax Roll for Hawick. **William** (d.c.1697) doctor in Hawick, probably son of Robert of Harwood, and hence brother of Gideon of Falnash. He is recorded as 'brother-german' of Walter of Harwood in 1667 when he became an apothecary's apprentice in Edinburgh. He served as a Bailie in Hawick in the 1670s. Probably the same William was listed as an apothecary when he witnessed a baptism in 1687; this was for Elspeth Scott, with the other witness being Walter of Goldielands, suggesting a close family connection perhaps. He leased the 'old Glebe land' in Hawick from the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1692. He was 'Wm. Scott of Harwood, apothecary' on the list of subscribers for the Hawick Kirk bell in in 1693/4. His wife was Bessie Scott and their children included: William (b.1679); Margaret (b.1681); an unnamed child (b.1683), who presumably died; James (b.1684); Agnes (b.1685); and Francis (b.1687). He is also probably the William 'of Harwood' recorded in 1680 when he and his wife 'Isobel' Scott had their daughter Marion baptised in Hawick; the witnesses were Robert of Glack and Walter of Goldielands. The baptism of Francis was witnessed by the Town Clerk, Walter Gledstains, and James Gledstains. He could be the William, apothecary in Hawick, whose brother Gideon was served as his heir in 1697; presumably this was because none of his children had reached maturity. **William** of Whitehaugh (17th C.) recorded in 1688 when he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Jardine in Hawick Parish. The other witness was Robert, who was probably related. It is unclear how he fits into the succession of Scotts of Whitehaugh, but he may be the same as the son of Walter of Whitehaugh, who succeeded in the 1690s. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Merrylaw in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the 'Walter Scott of Mirrielaw' (if this was an error in the name) who rented part of Whithope in 1698. **William** (17th C.) resident at Birkhill in Hobkirk Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was recorded at 'birkhill' in 1690 when listed among people owing money to the deceased Mark Turnbull and Bessie Kerr. **William** (17th C.) cottar at Mackside in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) resident at Bank in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear exactly where his farm was. **William** (17th C.) resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was 'wt the kilne' and paid tax on 2 hearths. **William** (17th C.) resident at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably the William in Appletreehall whose wife Janet Shiel's will is recorded in 1687. He may be related to the later William, tenant in Appletreehall. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Scott and their children included (although there may be 2 families here): Agnes (b.1688); James (b.1694); James (again, b.1697); Ann (b.1703); Jean (b.1705); Agnes (again, b.1707); William (b.1709); and Isobel (b.1710). The witnesses in 1694 were John Easton and Mungo Scott (who may have been related to either him or his wife). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Weensland. An unnamed child of his was baptised in 1696. The witnesses were James Gray and Walter Paisley (probably the miller at Weensland Mill). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Wiltonburn in 1697. He married Agnes Scott and their children included William (b.1697). Agnes (b.1698), baptised in Wilton, with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. Bessie (b.1689), Adam (b.1691) and John (b.1700), baptised in Ashkirk, to parents with the same names, may be the same family. The witnesses in 1691 were Walter Scott and Robert Pringle. The witnesses in 1697 were Robert and Adam Scott. He may be related to the William who was tenant in Wiltonburn in 1711. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Lees in 1698. His wife was Isabella Morton and their children included William (b.1698). The

baptismal witnesses were Adam Morton (surely related to his wife) and Robert Turnbull. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded as cottar in Birkwood in 1698. He married Isobel Renwick and their children included: George (b.1691); Gilbert (b.1698); Mary (b.1703); and Bessie (b.1705). The witnesses in 1691 were Thomas Wallace and Robert Taylor. **William** (17th/18th C.) from Wilton Parish, his son John was baptised in Hawick in 1700. The witnesses were John and Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield. **William** of Horsleyhill (17th/18th C.) son of Robert and grandson of the previous William. He succeeded Robert, probably in the late 1680s (even although Keith Scott's genealogy misses him out). He was one of the heritors accused of inciting the riot at the de-roofing of Hassendean Kirk in 1690. He may be the 'Laird of Horslihill' who paid tax for 4 hearths in Hawick in 1694. In 1696 there is a record of Francis Scott 'brother-german to William Scott of Horsliehill' becoming a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh. He could be the Laird of Horsleyhill who was listed on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1704. He appears to have been succeeded by his brother Francis, and so presumably had no male heirs. **William** (17th/18th C.) boatman of Langlands. He became a Burgess of Hawick in 1691. He owned the land on which the Grammar School was built, at the Sandbed, from at least 1693. He sold it to Robert Langlands of Langlands in 1701 (who was presumably a relative of the Laird). In the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls he was listed as being 'in Boathouse' on the Langlands estate. In 1709 he is probably the William who appears to be 'Boatman in Couble haugh' when his daughter Mary was baptised in Wilton Parish. In 1711 he was listed as 'Boatman' when his son Will witnessed a baptism in Wilton Parish. **William** (17th/18th C.) probably 3rd son of Walter of Crumhaugh, and hence brother to Charles of Crumhaugh and Walter in Goldielands. In 1700 he was described as son of Walter of Crumhaugh when the 2 of them witnessed a baptism for Walter in Goldielands (his brother). He was described as son of the deceased Walter of Crumhaugh in 1702 when he married Isobel Gledstains in Hawick. He could be the Hawick innkeeper 'called William of Goldielands' whose son Walter was baptised in 1705, with witnesses Walter in Crumhaugh (who could thus be his brother) and Michael. **William** of Nether Bonchester (17th/18th C.) recorded as owner of lands valued at £180 in Abbotrule Parish in 1707. 'William' may be an error for 'Walter', who was Laird at that time. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Drinkstone. His servant Walter had a child baptised in Wilton Parish in 1709. **William** (17th/18th C.) wright who lived at Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish, recorded in a bill for repairing Wolfelee House in 1709. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Whitchesters, where his recorded in 1706. He married Janet Scott and their son William was baptised in Hawick in 1709, with witnesses Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and James Falsyde. Probably the same William in Whitchesters had a daughter Bessie baptised in 1696, with witnesses William Bell and Alexander Thomson. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter Mary was baptised in 1709. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded as tenant in Appletreehall in 1711 when his son John was baptised. He is probably related to the earlier William who lived at Appletreehall, as well as Walter who was also a tenant at Appletreehall in 1711. **William** of Clarilaw and Burnhead (d.1714) eldest son of Robert, who was tenant in Burnhead. He may be the William, son of Robert and Bessie Turnbull born in Hawick in 1651. He was also known as William of Burnhead when he was a local landowner in the mid-to-late 1600s. He and Walter of Newton seem to have been involved in a boundary dispute according to a document of 1674. He was William of Clarilaw in 1678 when he paid land tax in Hassendean Parish for £182 for Wester Clarilaw, as well as £156 for 'the lands of Burnhead'. He is probably the William of Clarilaw recorded in a list of heritors of the Regality of Melrose in 1682. He was also 'of clarilaw' in 1682 when one of his children was baptised in Roberton Parish. In 1691 he was leasing part of the lands of Branxholme Mains from the Scotts of Buccleuch. He purchased Burnhead (the family lands) from his distant cousin Adam Scott of Burnfoot in about 1692. In 1692 he paid the teinds to the Duchess of Buccleuch for his part of the lands of Clarilaw. He was probably the Laird who paid tax on 3 hearths recorded as 'Burnhead his hous' in 1694. He was Chamberlain to Scott of Buccleuch (in name of John Scott of Pitlochie) for the years 1681–4, for Branxholme, Wilton and Whitchester. He acted as Chamberlain to the Earl of Lothian for the period 1689–1705. He was on the Commission of

Supply for Roxburghshire in 1696 and was probably the William of Clarilaw who was a Commissioner in 1704. He is recorded being 'of Burnehead' in 1705 when his son John became a feltmaker's apprentice in Edinburgh. Probably the same William of Burnhead is described in a document relating to teinds in Wilton Parish in about 1720. He may have lived at Clarilaw rather than Burnhead. He married Agnes, daughter of Archibald Wedderstain (or 'Wathersone'), merchant of Dalkeith; she was one of 2 daughters who were 'heirs-portioners' of their father and in 1675 she granted her half of the lands in Dalkeith to John Learmonth. She may be the 'Lady Burnhead' for whom the funeral bells of St. Mary's were rung in 1729. Their children included: Robert (b.1680), baptised in Roberton Parish, who succeeded; Eupham, who married Thomas Watson, 'writer' in Hawick; William (b.1682); Margaret (b.1684), who married Patrick Scott and secondly James Scott, surgeon in Hawick; Jean (b.1686); Peter; John (b.1688); and other daughters. One of these was probably Agnes, who married James Scott in Calfield in 1721. In 1729 the funeral bells in Hawick were also rung for 'Burnhead's sister', who (since this was after his own death) could thus either have been his sister or his daughter. The witnesses to the 1682 baptism were John of Lees and Adam (who were probably both related to him) and in 1686 and 1688 were Adam and Robert (who were probably also Scotts of the Hassendean area). **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Denholm. In 1684 he was charged at a court in Jedburgh with not attending his parish church for 2 years and fined the equivelent of 2 years' rental, corresponding to £156 Scots. His sister-in-law Helen Stewart was also accused of attending conventicles. **Sir William** of Harden (d.1707) succeeded his father Sir William. He had been engaged in the rebellion of the Earl of Argyll. In 1684 there was an attempt to capture him, but word was gotten to him while he was curling with Riddell of Haining and others, so he escaped. He was captured later in Newcastle, but had a remission in 1685. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh (gratis) in 1687 when still 'younger of Harden'. Walter Scott of Satchells dedicated part of his 'post'ral' to him in 1688 (as well as another oart to his father). He was appointed as a Commissioner to Parliament for Selkirkshire in 1689, serving until 1693, when his seat was declared vacant because he had not signed 'the assurance'. In 1678 he was 'younger of Harden' when he acted as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire for raising money for the King. In that year he was also 'younger' when he paid tax on land valued at more than £2400 in Selkirkshire. And in 1690 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire, as well as for Selkirkshire and Berwickshire, along with his father. He was still 'younger of Harden' in 1695 when he contributed the large amount of £2000 to the Darien ill-fated Company. He is listed on a tax document for the Lordship of Melrose in 1700. Also in 1700 he was granted the rights as heir-male of Synton on their resignation by Archibald Scott of Boonraw; it was stated that he was descended from the ancient family of Synton. In 1701 he had a bond with Walter Scott, younger of Woll. In 1704 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire and for Selkirkshire. And in 1705, along with Walter Scott of Woll, he gave a bond of 1,000 merks to Alexander Orrock, which formed part of the Orrock Bequest. In 1673 he married Jean, only daughter of Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton (and she later remarried Sir William Scott of Thirlestane). Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Robert. His wife may have been the 'Dame Jean Scott, lady Harden' listed among the contributors to the Darien Scheme in 1695. His testaments are recorded at Lauder Commissariot in 1708, 1715 and 1728. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1703 he married Margaret, daughter of James Scott 'Colifort'. Their children may include James (b.1706) and Robert (b.1709). **William** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1705 he witnessed a baptism for John Scott, glover. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of the lands of 'Kirktoun' in Kirkton Parish. His son John was baptised in 1710. **William** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Isobel Hardie in 1708. In 1719 his widow Isobel Hardie married carrier Robert Aitken. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was in Howcleuch in 1710 when his daughter Isobel was baptised and in 1712 when his son Robert was baptised. Perhaps the same William was in Harden in 1714 when his son John was baptised. **William** of Brieryhill (d.1718) son of Adam of Galalaw, and brother of Alexander of Galalaw. He married Jean Scott. In 1718 he was deceased when his brother Alexander presented his daughter Agnes for baptism in Hawick Parish. He is recorded being 'of Brierie-hole' and the witnesses were Robert Scott of Burnhead and wigmaker John Elliot (brother to Robert Elliot of Rigg). Margaret (b.1715) may also have

been his child. It is unclear if the later Dr. William of Brieryhill was a descendant. **William** (b.1686) son of John 'Cloaks', who was also called 'Whitegates'. The Parish records describe how 'in ye commonrideing night' of 1707 he was 'togither a considerable time alone in her Mothers Stable' with Margaret Brydon, as witnessed by Robert Scott 'called Wyndhead'. He also went to her house, and finding the doors close and the family asleep, climbed in the window. In 1708 the illegitimate child, John, was baptised in Hawick, by which time he had already fled the country. The witnesses in 1708 included David Miller and James Gray in Whitchesters. **William** (17th/18th C.) described as 'elder in Branxholmtoun' in 1717 when along with John Scott (elder in Branxholme) he was appointed to collect money from Branxholme, Branxholme Town and Castlehill. He may be the William recorded in Branxholme in 1702 when he witnessed a baptism for John in Branxholme. Probably the same William (or his son) was tenant at Branxholmtown when he witnessed baptisms in 1705, 1710, 1712, 1713 and 1715. On 2 occasions he witnessed a baptism for John, carrier in Branxholme Town, who may have been related to him (and once the other witness was John in Branxholme, who may also have been related). He was recorded being in arrears for rent on part of Branxholme Town in the period 1712–17 (and was probably related to the Robert, who was also on the same farm at that time). He was still farming 1/5 of Branxholme Town in 1718. In 1720 he was 'in Branxholmtoun' when (along with James Crow) he witnessed a baptism for Walter Scoon in Branxholmtown. He may be the William 'in Branxolm', married to Margaret Scott, whose children included James (b.1703) and James (again, b.1706); the witnesses in 1706 were Andrew Ogilvie and Andrew Riddell in Goldielands. It is also possible he was the William 'son in law to John Scott tenant in Branxholm', who married Anna Laidlaw (perhaps as his 2nd wife), whose son Robert was baptised in 1709, with witnesses Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and gardener James Falsyde. **William** of Thirlestane (b.1663) eldest son of James, who was brother of Sir William of Harden. He was 2nd Laird of Thirlestane (near Yetholm, not the more familiar ones in the Ettrick or near Lauder), succeeding in 1687. In 1684 he married Christian Don. They had 13 children (mostly baptised in Yetholm): 4 who died young; Agnes (b.1690), who married Walter Scott of Harden; Alexander (b.1691), who became a doctor and succeeded to Thirlestane in 1729; Walter (b.1692), a wine merchant in Leith, whose son Thomas was minister at Cavers; John (b.1693); Patrick (b.1695); Christian (b.1696); Andrew (b.1697); Gideon (b.1699); and Isabel. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Easter Burnfoot. His daughter Agnes was baptised in Wilton Parish in 1709. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was 'W... in Roughheugh Mylne' in 1709 when his son Thomas was baptised. **William** (1679–1744) eldest son of William, he was tenant in Milsington, like his father. He was 'Younger in Milsintoun' in 1733 when his oldest son was baptised in Roberton. He is probably the William 'in Milsington' who is mentioned in a lease from the Buccleuch Estates in 1744. In 1731 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Elliot of Harwood (who had married his cousin Jane Scott). His children were: William (b.1733), also tenant in Milsington; Thomas (b.1735); Henry (b.1736), baptised in Roberton; Walter (b.1740); Robert (b.1742), baptised in Roberton, a doctor in Lasswade; Jean; Elizabeth, who married her cousin William, son of Walter Scott in Girnwood; and Janet. **William** of Stonedge (d.1730s) brother of Adam, who had been tenant of Wauchope in 1718 when he purchased Stonedge and Howa farms. He was son of Walter, tenant of Wauchope. He may have been the William who was an elder of Hobkirk in the early 1700s. He was recorded as being 'in Hopsburn' in 1709 in a document relating to repairs to Wolfelee House and also involving the tutors of Stonedge. In 1724 his brother transferred Stonedge and Howa farms to him and 6 years later he purchased most of the rest (the eastern part) of the Stonedge estate from Gilbert Eliott. He served as a Chamberlain to the Duchess of Buccleuch, appointed to cover the Liddesdale estates for the period 1714–24. He married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Elliot, tenant in Borthwickshiels. Their eldest daughter Margaret married William Elliot, 1st Laird of Wolfelee, in Edinburgh in 1727. His son was probably Thomas, who was recorded as 'of Stonedge' in 1732, although he may not have succeeded his father until later. He (or his son Thomas) later sold the estate to Robert Lisle. His widow was probably the 'Lady Standlidge' who paid the window tax in Jedburgh in 1748. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1698 his son Walter was baptised in Hawick, with witnesses John Douglas and William Rae. **William** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Cavers Parish. In 1699 he married Christian

Nichol in Hawick. **William** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He is listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was married to Elspeth Elliot and their daughter Helen was born in 1701. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for fellow tailor John Little. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded as tenant in Wiltonburn in 1711 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. Along with Walter Scott and James Irvine, he tenanted 1/3 of the farm. It is possible he is the same man as the earlier William associated with Wiltonburn (if this was a second marriage, perhaps). **William** (17th/18th C.) gardener in the Hawick area. He witnessed baptisms in 1708 for weaver Robert Rodger and for merchant William Black, and in 1709 for carrier Henry Paterson. **William** 'Will' (17th/18th C.) son of William the boatman at Langlands. In 1711 he witnessed a baptism for James Irvine, tenant in Wiltonburn. **William** (17th/18th C.) described as 'in Skelfhill' in 1711 when he married Janet Aitchison in Hawick Parish. She was widow of John Scott 'younger in Falnash' and the wedding took place at Falnash, officiated by Rev. Bell, the minister of Cavers. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts who farmed at Skelfhill. In 1712 he was 'tenant in Falnash'. His children with Janet Aitchison included: John (b.1711); and William (b.1712). The witnesses in 1712 were Robert Scott in Skelfhill (who was surely related) and Robert Pringle in Caverton. He could be the William, tenant in 'Falenesh', whose only lawful son William in 'Dueslees' (probably Eweslees) had his will recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries in 1730. **William** (d.1726) weaver in Hawick. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for smith Thomas Huntly. In 1724 he appeared before the Session to hear an apology from fellow weaver Thomas Lunn for calling him certain unspecified names. Probably the same weaver William married Bessie Douglas and had children including Charles (b.1723), Helen (b.1725), Isabel (b.1726) and Thomas (b.1726). He was already deceased when his son Thomas was baptised. The witnesses in 1723 were Bailie George Martin and carrier Robert Aitkin and in 1726 were weavers John Swan and John Scott (who may have been a relative). **William** (d.bef. 1721) listed as 'sometimes in Deanburn haugh'. In 1721 he was already deceased when his daughter Bessie married workman John Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as servant to Alexander, Laird of Synton in 1717, when he witnessed a baptism for his master. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Sanderson and their children included: 'Francies' (b.1717); Elspeth (b.1720); and Walter (b.1722). **William** (17th/18th C.) Elder of Bedrule Parish. In 1722 he was selected to attend the Synod on behalf of the Parish. It is unclear where he lived. **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is recorded in 1719 as servant to William Miller, weaver in Hawick. He married Margaret Wilson, 'servitrix' to Rev. Robert Bell of Cavers. Their children included: Francis (b.1722); James (b.1724); and Janet (b.1724). The witnesses in 1722 were students John and Robert Cunningham. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Dryden, recorded in relation to a debt in Selkirk in 1723. This is presuably the Dryden near Ashkirk. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Sundhope in Yarrow. He was deceased in 1753 when his widow Janet Inglis (indweller in Philiphaugh) had a discharge with the Burgh of Selkirk. **William** (d.c.1730) tenant in Eweslees, son of William, tenant in Falnash. He was the only lawful son and 'in Dueslees' in 1730 when his will was recorded in the Commissariot of Dumfries. **William** (18th C.) son of John, skinner in Hawick. In 1717 in Edinburgh, he became an apprentice baxter to Thomas Rutherford. **William** (18th C.) son of Charles 'in Palacehill'. In 1720 his father was already deceased when he became an apprentice clockmaker to Patrick Gordon in Edinburgh. **William** (18th C.) resident at Ashybank in 1723, 1724 and 1730. He married Janet Turnbull in Cavers in 1723. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Bessie (b.1724) and James (b.1730). **William** (18th C.) resident at Newton in Wilton Parish in at least 1725–1739. He married Christian Hoy and their children included: Mark (b.1720); Thomas (b.1723); John (b.1725); Janet (b.1727); Mark (again, b.1732); William (b.1734); George (b.1736); and James (b.1739). The witnesses in 1725 were Robert Scott (who may have been related) and Robert Storie, in 1727 were Alexander Moor and James Dryden, in 1732 were Robert Scott (again) and Robert Storie (again) and in 1739 were George and Walter Scott. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Scotts associated with Newton. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1727 he married Isobel Brown, who was also from Ashkirk. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ettrick Parish. He was living at Annelshope in 1728. He married Marion Laidlaw and

their children included Marion (b.1728) and Walter (b.1731). **William** (18th C.) married Katherine Halliday in Cavers Parish in 1731. **William** of Whitehaugh (d.1750) son of Walter of Headshaw and Whitehaugh. He was served heir to his father in 1692. A sasine of 1697, granted by the Duchess of Buccleuch, infefts him in Whitehaugh as heir to his father Walter; this was for 'the east part of the lands of Whitehaugh, with the tower, fortalice, manor-place, houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents', and additionally for 'Wester Heip, Greenside, Westside of Whitehaugh, and Deanhead, with the mill and mill-lands thereof, whole houses, biggings, yards, tofts, crofts, parts, pendicles, privileges, and pertinents'. He was probably the Laird of Whitehaugh who in about 1705 was part of a group of men who perambulated the boundaries of Wilton Common, presumably to settle some dispute. He may be the person meant by 'Walter [sic] Scot of Whithugh' on a list of Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1708. His brother Robert was minister at Roberton. The pair of them witnessed a baptism in 1721 for James in Whitehaugh (who may have been related) and another in 1727 for James Scott and Janet Scott in Borthaugh (the same couple). He also witnessed a baptism for the couple in 1724, with his brother performing the ceremony and other witnesses being James (the child's grandfather), John (the child's uncle) and Walter of Cockerheugh. He gave 4 silver communion cups to Wilton Kirk in 1728, including the family motto 'Vincit Amor Patriæ'. In 1737 he witnessed a baptism for John Chisholme, younger of Stirches and in 1747 and 1748 others for the Wilton Minister, James Simpson. His estate was valued at £648 10d in the 1740s. He paid the window tax in Wilton Parish in 1748. In 1705 he is said to have married Ann, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford of Knowesouth. However, it was actually Anne, daughter of Rev. John Rutherford of Yarrow and Christian Shaw (grand-daughter of Rev. John Shaw of Selkirk), who were the great-grandparents of author Sir Walter Scott; the marriage is recorded in Roberton Parish and they lived in George Square in Edinburgh, with Sir Walter Scott telling a story about their shaggy dog. His wife's will was recorded in 1765. He died without any children and outlived his brothers Robert and John, as well as his sister May. He was succeeded by his sister Isobel (in the liferent of Whitehaugh), and then by their 2nd cousin John. His 'testament dative' from 1750 survives, with his sister Isobel being stated to be his only living sibling and 'executrix dative'; it lists many merchants and others in Hawick with whom he had done business. He gave more than £5 to the poor of Wilton Parish, and the same amount to Walter, 'late tenant in Willtown', as well as money for his widow, Anne Rutherford. **Sir William** 2nd Baronet of Thirlestane (d.1725) only surviving son of Sir Francis. He became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1702. In 1690 and 1704 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire as 'younger of Thirlestane', as well as in 1698 for Selkirkshire. In 1700 he was one of the Roxburghshire heritors who petitioned Parliament. He was involved in a bond with Walter of Whitfield (later of Harden) and Walter of Woll in 1715. Later the 3 were 'tutors' to John of Harden, and were involved in legal proceedings over their consequent claims on part of the Harden estate in 1724–26. Known as a man of great learning, he is believed to have written the words for 'The Blythesome Bridal' and wrote several verses in English and in Scots dialect, as well as poems in Latin (24 of which appeared in 'Selecta Poemata' in 1727). In 1699 he married Elizabeth Brisbane, Mistress of Napier, only surviving child of Margaret, Baroness Napier of Merchiston and John Brisbane. Their son Francis assumed the name Napier and the appellation 'of Merchiston'; his great-grandson, Lord Francis Napier would live at Wilton Lodge for several years. His first wife died in 1705. In 1710 he secondly married Jean, daughter of Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, widow of Sir William Scott of Harden. **William** (d.bef. 1727) recorded as Laird of Wauchope. His daughter Margaret married William Elliot in Edinburgh in 1727. He was probably related to the Scotts who had long been tenants at Wauchope, but unrelated to the Scotts who purchased the estate later in the 18th century. **William** of Raeburn (b.1704) son of Walter and father of the next Walter. He was the 4th Laird of Raeburn and owner of lands in the Borthwick valley, including Eilrig, which he (or his agents) leased to John Chisholme of Stirches in 1719. He paid the window tax in Lessuden Parish in 1748 and his lands there were valued at £558 in the 1740s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1743 he married Jean Elliott. They had 2 children: Walter, who succeeded; and Anne, who married Thomas, 2nd son of Robert Scott of Sandyknowe. **William** (d.c.1755) younger son of Francis of Davington. It is said that he had tenancy of a farm on good terms from the Scotts

of Buccleuch, connected with the once powerful status of his Thirlestane ancestors. He farmed at Holm and then Beattock. He married Marion Veitch in 1721. Their only son was William, who farmed at Beattock and then moved to Moffat, marrying Jean Carruthers, but dying without issue. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1724, 1727, 1729 and 1733 he was at 'W: burnfoot' (i.e. Wester Burnfoot), which was probably at the foot of Wilton Burn. He is probably the William who witnessed baptisms in 1737 and 1739 for Walter Scott at Wiltonburn. He married Jean Scott in 1723, as recorded in Wilton Parish; she is probably the Jean, son of Walter Scott who married William, as recorded in Hawick 2 weeks later. Their children (baptised in Wilton) included: John (b.1724); Bessie (b.1727); Christian (b.1729); Margaret (b.1731); Walter (b.1733); and William (b.1735). The witnesses in 1724 were Walter (perhaps his wife's father) and John (perhaps his own father), in 1727 were Walter Scott and William Elliot, in 1729 were John and Walter, in 1733 were Walter and James and in 1735 were Walter Scott and William Lamb. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craik in 1732 when an unnamed child of his was baptised. Perhaps the same William was at Eilrig in 1736 when he had a child baptised. **William** (b.c.1714) born at Wiltonburn, where his father lived while he was tenant of a third of Mervinslaw. It is unclear which Scott associated with Wiltonburn was his father. He was at Wiltonburn until the age of 24, and then spent about 1739–48 at Whitfield. He was in Synton Parkhead in 1764 when he gave brief evidence about the use of Wilton Common. Probably the same William was recorded at Wiltonburn in 1736 and 1739 and Whitfield in 1741, 1743 and 1748. He married Bessie Scott in 1734 and their children (mostly baptised in Wilton) included: William (b.1736); George (b.1737); William (again, b.1739); Charles (b.1741); John (b.1743); Janet (b.1746); Margaret (b.1748); and Margaret (again, b.1750), baptised in Ashkirk. The witnesses in 1736, 1737 and 1739 were another William and Walter, in 1741 were William Scott and Robert Cowan, in 1743 were William of Coldhouse and Robert Easton and in 1748 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **William** (18th C.) son of Hawick surgeon Walter. In 1738 in Edinburgh he became apprentice to tailor William Clerk. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick who married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Baldie (or 'Baldy'). Their children included: James (b.1735); Janet (b.1737); and Elizabeth (b.1740). **William** (18th C.) tenant in the Flex in 1743. In that year he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for James Reid, who was also a tenant at the Flex. He may be related to the later tenant of the same name at the Flex. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Whitfield in 1744. He married Jean Paterson and their children included: Robert (b.1744); Walter (b.1748); and Jean (b.1750). The witnesses in 1744 were Alexander of Galalaw and Robert of Coldhouse (suggesting a relationship with those family branches). **William** (18th C.) servant 'to the Laird of Cromoch [presumably Crumhaugh] near Hawick' mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1750 (although the entry is apparently deleted). He married Jean Clow, daughter of Henry, barber in Callander. **William** of Africa and Ashieburn (d.c.1733) son of Walter of Clarilaw, and probably descended from the Scotts of Burnhead. In 1733 he was succeeded in Ashieburn by Rev. James Scott. In 1788 he (or a descendant) is listed as former owner of 'Part of Nether Ancrum, called Africa'. **William** (18th C.) tenant in Hislop. In 1728 in Hawick Parish he married Margaret Scott in 'Hairgrain'. **William** (18th C.) wool inspector appointed by the Board of Trustees for Manufactures and stationed in Hawick from about 1729. There was a legal battle between him and the Magistrates of Hawick over his indolence and high rates, and he was replaced before 1733. **William** 'the Pether' (18th C.) packman from Deanburnhaugh. One of his daughters married shepherd David Scott (whose daughter Christina married gamekeeper Thomas Rutherford) and another daughter married George Scott (joiner at Deanburnhaugh). **Rev. William** (1699/1700–86) eldest son of Walter of Merrylaw. He was tutor to the family of Sir William Johnston. In 1736 he became minister of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. He married Grizel, daughter of Rev. Gabriel Gullan of Dryfesdale. His children were: Elizabeth (b.1754); Margaret (b.1756); Walter of Merrylaw (b.1767); and Rev. Gabriel, his successor. One of his daughters married a Johnstone of Corehead. **William** (18th C.) resident in the lands of Buccleuch in 1733 when his son James was baptised in Roberton Parish. **William** 'the Auld Mason' (18th C.) grandson of Archibald Goodfellow, his mother marrying a Scott, and his brother being shepherd Robert. His parents were probably Jean Goodfellow and John, shepherd at Lymiecleuch. He was a resident at Falnash Mill. **William** (18th C.) resident of

Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Cairns and their children included Janet (b.1759) and Agnes (b.1762). The witnesses in 1762 were James Scott and James Cairns (who were probably related to him and his wife). **William** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was Town Treasurer recorded in 1763 when money was being raised to pay for the new bell for St. Mary's Kirk. He was still Treasurer in 1769 when he was appointed to the commission to discuss the Common with representatives of the Duke of Buccleuch. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** of Meikledale (1693/4–1772) 3rd son of Robert of Davington and descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane. He also farmed at Rowanburnfoot, near Canonbie. He went into partnership with Benjamin Bell to drove cattle, being very successful for a while, but being ruined by a distemper outbreak. He purchased Meikledale in 1731, but sold it to William Laing in 1750. He was 'of Muckledale' when he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in 1741. In 1722 he married Katherine, daughter of James Scott of Calfield. Their children were: Capt. James of Forge in Canonbie; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Bell; Mary, who never married; Susanna, who married Gilbert Richardson; Catherine, who married John Carruthers; and William, Ann, Agnes and Helen, who probably all died young. He may also have had a son Francis, who went to the East Indies. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Highchesters in 1721 and 1723. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Janet (b.1721); and Alexander (b.1723). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded as servant in Overhall in 1723 when he married Bessie Turnbull, who was 'att Hawick miln'. Their children included Andrew (b.1724) and Robert (b.1727). **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Easter Alemoor in 1725, 1727 and 1732 and Alemoor in 1736. In 1724 he married Bessie Riddell in Wilton, the marriage also being proclaimed in Roberton. Most of these children, baptised in Roberton Parish, were probably his: Thomas (b.1725); William (b.1727); John (b.1730); Marion (b.1732); William (again, b.1733); Jean (b.1734); Thomas (b.1736); and Marion (again, b.1740). He was probably related to other Scotts who lived at Alemoor at about the same time, e.g. Gideon and Walter. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Rigg in 1729 when his son Robert was baptised. Perhaps the same William was at Stobicote in 1738 when his son James was baptised. **William** (18th C.) recorded as 'younger in Sinton Mill' in 1734 when his daughter Jean was baptised in Roberton Parish. He is probably related to Thomas, who was in Synton Mill a little earlier. **William** of Coldhouse (18th C.) son of Robert of Coldhouse. As part of his 1743 marriage contract he was infeft in his father's lands of Little Drinkstone ('commonly called Tanlaw') and Tanlawrig ('commonly called Cowdhouse'). He represented his father in the court case for the division of Wilton Common in 1765. He could be the William who married Jean Paterson in Wilton in 1743; their children included Robert (b.1744), Walter (b.1748) and Jean (b.1750). He is also recorded in 1743 as a baptismal witness for William Scott in Whitfield in Wilton Parish (unless this was an error for Robert of Coldhouse, who witnessed a baptism in Wilton a few months later). **William** (b.1709) 2nd son of Gideon and Agnes Elliot, his grandfather being John of Woll. He was tenant farmer in Kirkhope. In 1761 he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Scott of Singlie. Their children were: Gideon (1762–1841), farmer at Kirkhope and later Laird of Overwells; Robert (b.1769); and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Suter. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1730, 1732, 1737 and 1741 when his children James, William, Agnes and Charles were baptised. **Sir William** of Ancrum (d.1769) 4th Baronet of Ancrum, son of Sir John. He was a Lieutenant, of Barrel's Foot Regiment. He paid the window tax for Ancrum House in 1748 and 1753. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He died without issue and was succeeded by his nephew John Scott Nisbet of Craigentinnie. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Cavers itself in 1737 when his daughters Ann and Katherine were baptised. He was also living in Cavers in 1741 when his son Adam was baptised. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Colterscleuch in 1753 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He may be related to the later William, servant at Colterscleuch. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Hobkirk in 1742, and their children may have included: William (b.1743); Mary (b.1756); and Walter (b.1761), who was a weaver in Wilton. **William** of Hummelknowes (18th C.) recorded in 1748 when he paid the window tax in Cavers Parish. He paid for 14 windows, but it is unclear whether this was for Hummelknowes or somewhere else. It is also if this was an error for

John, who was miller there at about this time, or if this is even a different family entirely. Robert, who paid the window tax there in 1753 was probably his son. It is possible he is the same man as William of Burnhead, who is recorded owning Hummelknowes a few decades later. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Langside in 1757 when his daughter Bettie was baptised in 1757. It could also have been his child who was baptised in 1761 (with no names recorded). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Gordon and their children included: Isabel (b.1756); Helen (b.1759); Janet (b.1761); and Margaret (b.1766). The witnesses in 1761 were shoemaker James Chisholme and Alexander Bunyan (Kirk Officer) and in 1766 were tailor John Scott (perhaps a relative) and Alexander Bunyan. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1767 he married Mary Anderson, who was from Hawick Parish. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Janet (b.1768); and Cicilia (b.1770). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Dryden and their children included Euphan (b.1771) and William (b.1772). The witnesses in 1772 were Thomas Grieve and Alexander Bunyan. **William** (18th C.) resident of Denholm. He was recorded as a shoemaker in 1776 and 1778, one of the earliest on record in Cavers Parish. His children included Andrew (b.1776) and Jean (b.1778). **William** (18th C.) probably son of John, younger of Gilmanscleuch. He sold the family property to the Duchess of Buccleuch. He could be the 'poor miller at Ettrick bridge, a man of austere manners and great strength as well his sons' mentioned by the Ettrick Shepherd as the representative of the family in 1806. **William** (1727/8–61) Schoolmaster in Castleton. His gravestone depicted a man carved in relief (presumably William himself), holding a bible in one hand and a rose in the other, wearing a wig and a long buttoned coat. His wife Mary (1732/3–60) was also buried in the old kiryard. **Dr. William** of Stokoe (b.1733) eldest son of Walter and grandson of the last Thomas of Todrig. He settled at Stamfordham in Northumberland. He compiled a pedigree of the Scotts of Stokoe (used by Keith Scott in his 1923 book), which included information on their ancestors, the Scotts of Todrig and Whitslade. In 1759 he married Martha, daughter of Rev. Edward Fenwick, Vicar of Kirkwhelpington and they had 2 surviving sons, Walter and Edward Fenwick. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Glendinning in Ashkirk in 1743. **William** of Woll (d.1785) eldest son of Walter, whom he succeeded in 1744 (note that some accounts of these generations are quite confused). He was trained as an advocate and served as Sheriff of Selkirkshire. His estate was valued at £595 in the 1740s. He paid the window tax for Woll in 1748 and 1753. He was recorded as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1761. Also in 1761 he was described as Sheriff Depute of Selkirkshire in a document regarding election of the Commissioners to Parliament. In 1764 he was named as one of the commissioners for assessing the boundaries of Wilton Common. He was on the role of electors in Roxburghshire in 1780. He is recorded as witness to an Ashkirk marriage in 1766; Charles 'at Woll' was also mentioned, this being his son. He is recorded as proprietor of Woll on Anslie's 1773 map. The Walter Mason Collection preserves correspondence with William Ogilvie in 1777 over shares of 'the Moss' and submissions between him and the Duke of Buccleuch in 1777 and 1778. He was taxed for having a male servant (Andrew Leggat) in 1778 and 1779. He married Jean, daughter of Charles Balfour of Broadmeadows and Janet Plummer, who was a daughter of Plummer of Middlestead and Jean Kerr of Sunderland Hall. He inherited the lands of Broadmeadows through his wife, and she died in Hawick in 1797. They had 7 sons and 5 daughters, including: Elizabeth (b.1741); Agnes (b.1742); Walter (b.1743); Charles (b.1744), who succeeded; Isobel (b.1745); Margaret (b.1748); Janet or Jean (b.1750), his eldest surviving daughter, who married James Grieve and Rev. Benjamin Dickison; Elizabeth (b.1751); Andrew; Walter (b.1755); John of Midgehope (b.1757), father of William of Teviotbank; William (b.1759); and James (b.1760). It was said that his 5 daughters were all 6 feet high. The witnesses to the 1744 baptism were Alexander of Synton and John Sinton. A letter of his to Walter Scott of Harden from 1781 is in the National Archives. His wife 'Mrs. Scott of Wall' paid tax for having 2 female servants at her house in Hawick in 1786 and 1 in 1788–91. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Hugh (b.1740); John (b.1740); James (b.1742); Jean (b.1744); Mary (b.1744); Jean (again, b.1745); Violet (b.1756); and Wilhelmina (b.1759). The witness in 1759 was John Laidlaw. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Robert (b.1738), Rachel (b.1741) and Marion (b.1750). **William** of Thirlestane (18th

C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. However, this could be an error, since there was no Laird of that name at this time. **William** (1733–97) son of William. He was tenant in Milsington, like his father. He was recorded as owner of a saddle horse in 1785–94. Either he or his son was the William recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 4 horses, and also paid dog tax on 3 non-working horses at Milsington in the same year. He was 'Mr. Scott in Milsingtown' in 1771 and 1773. In 1760 he married his cousin Betty, daughter of Walter Scott in Girnwood. Their children were: William, who also farmed Milsington; Walter (b.1764), baptised in Roberton, who succeeded as tenant in Girnwood; Henry (b.1767), baptised in Roberton, who had a family and moved to America; Robert, a manufacturer in Hawick; Thomas, who went to America and drowned at sea; Jane (or Jean, b.1762), who married James Richardson (who was 1777 Cornet) in Hawick; Elizabeth, who married William Miller; Janet (b.1771), baptised in Roberton; and twin sons Robert and Thomas (b.1773), baptised in Roberton. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Skelfhill in 1772 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish. The word 'fornication' was included on the register. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1762 he married Betty Burnet, who was also from the same parish. **William** (18th C.) resident at Parkhill near Chisholme in at least the period 1764–75. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Agnes (b.1762); James (b.1764); William (b.1766); Mary (b.1771); Janet (b.1773); and Margaret (b.1775). There are several marriages in Roberton at about the right time that could be his. **William** (18th C.) resident at Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1775 when his son Alexander was baptised in Roberton Parish. **Dr. William** (18th C.) physician in Hawick, who owned Brieryhill. It is unclear if he was a descendant of the earlier William of Brieryhill. He had sasine for the lands of 'Brieriehole' in 1739. His lands were valued at £81 3s 10d in the 1740s. He was one of the instigators (along with Robert Langlands of that Ilk and James Scott of Easter Heap) for the division of Wilton Common in 1765; at that time his land was still valued at £81 3s 10d. In 1776 and over the next few years he had a few cases written up in the Edinburgh journal 'Medical Commentaries'. These related, for example, to a mason who had a wounded thigh and a servant girl who passed 'fatty substances'. He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785. He was recorded in the 1786 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick Parish as being 'of Brirhole'. In 1787 and 1788 he was a bachelor in Hawick who paid tax for having a female servant. In 1787 the death of his servant Janet Rodger is recorded. In 1788 he was listed as owner of Brieryhill in Wilton Parish, which was valued at £81 3s 10d. In 1792 he witnessed a baptism for mason William Philip. He was listed as a surgeon when he paid the horse tax in Hawick in 1794 and 1797 and the dog tax in 1797. It is unclear how he was related to other Scotts, but he may have been a son of the earlier William of Brieryhill. It is possible he is the surgeon of this name who medically examined some of the men balloted to serve in the Militia around 1800. **William** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms for Walter Scott 'Soldier', for merchant Andrew Scott and for carrier Walter Wilson in 1743, for shoemaker Robert Oliver in 1757 and (along with fellow shoemaker Andrew) for shoemaker Thomas Weens in 1765. He witnessed further baptisms in 1781 and 1784. He married Helen Gray and their children included Helen (b.1742). The witnesses in 1742 were baker Robert Scott (who may have been related) and mason Andrew Turnbull, elder. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was at Billerwell in 1758 when his daughter Janet was baptised. Dorothy (b.1753) and John (b.1761) may also have been his children. **William** (18th C.) gardener at Minto in 1785, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. It is possible he was the gardener who witnessed a baptism for tailor William Turner in 1766. He could be the William whose children Thomas (b.1790) and James (b.1791) were baptised in Minto. **William** (18th C.) mason in Castleton Parish. He opened up the vault at Hermitage, discovering the supposed dungeon where Ramsay was starved to death. His son William was also a mason, as well as author of 'Border Exploits'. **William** (d.1794) shepherd at Priesthaughshiel. He died in the 'Gonial Blast' of January 1794, which killed several other shepherds in southern Scotland. **William** (18th C.) from Roberton, he was Schoolmaster at Hownam. He was appointed at Hownam in 1762 and held the position for at least 35 years. During this time there were disputes with the Session over his conduct (including premarital relations with his wife). He served as Session Clerk and Precentor, and although removed briefly in 1763, he was reinstated within a year. His qualifications were also questioned. In 1769 an examination by the Minister found that he had a rough temper and was often absent, 'leaving care of the school

to others'. However, he was not removed and remained until at least 1797. He married Betty Burnet in Roberton in 1762 and their children, baptised in Hownam, included: Janet (b.1763); Nelly (b.1764), Walter and James (b.1771); and James (again, b.1771). **William** (18th C.) recorded at Highchesters in 1763 and 1766 when his daughter Ann and Helen were baptised in Roberton Parish. He may be related to the earlier William who lived at Highchesters. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded at Fenwick in 1771. He married Jane Scott and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1771. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Ann Christie and their son Thomas was baptised in 1771. **William** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Robert (b.1783). **Bailie William** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was 'present Magistrate' in a baptismal entry of 1786. He is probably the Bailie William recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick as owner of 2 work horses. He married Margaret Goodfellow in Hawick in 1775 and she died in 1811. Their children included: Robert (b.1776); George (b.1778), probably the son of Bailie William selected by ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797; James (b.1782); unnamed (b.1785); Robert (again, b.1786); and William (b.1791). The witnesses in 1776, 1778 and 1791 were ex-Bailie Andrew and shoemaker Henry (who were probably relatives) and in 1786 were ex-Bailie Andrew and shoemaker Robert. He is probably the 'Ballia William Scott Mealmarket' whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1815. **William** of Burnhead (1723–1794) only surviving son of Robert and Agnes Scott, he was baptised in Wilton Parish. His maternal grandfather was Gideon of Falnash. He is listed among the subscribers to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752). He appears to have been involved in a dispute with Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, over the teinds of Clarilaw and Broomlands in the 1760s. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1764 he subscribed to Sir Robert Douglas' 'Peerage of Scotland'. He was listed among others who claimed rights to peat and turf on Wilton Common in 1764; in the court proceedings for the division, he swore to the authenticity of a document written by his wife's father, Gideon of Falnash. He was also one of the Commissioners appointed in the court case regarding the division of Hawick Common in 1767. He later had a share of part of Hassendean Common when it was divided. There are documents of 1762 and 1765 relating to a dispute over the sale between him and Thomas Turnbull of Knows over the lands of 'Easter Crawhill, commonly called Easter Burnfoot'. An inventory exists of his 'Lands formerly called Kerswill of Hassendean now called Clarilaw' in 1767. In 1775 he wrote to Gilbert Eliott of Otterburn, describing the genealogy of the Elliots. He paid tax on a male servant (a footman or groom) in the period 1778–90, and for both a gardener and coachman 1791–94. He also paid tax for having a female servant in 1785 and 1786, 2 in 1787, 1 in 1788 and 2 in 1789 and 1790. He was taxed at Burnhead for owning a carriage in the period 1788–95 and horses in 1785–94. In 1788 his lands included Burnhead, part of Wester Clarilaw, Pinnacle and Lees, as well as Appletreehall Townfoot and Crawhill, all in Wilton Parish, and also Hummelknowes in Cavers Parish. He was also listed as owner of these lands in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (although already deceased by then). When he died unmarried, the estate passed to his sister Margaret and then to his aunt Eupham's son William Watson. There is a document listing the finances of his lands of Burnhead and Hummelknowes, at the time of his death. **William** (1747/8–1820) tenant in Parkhill. He may have been son of the William who was tenant earlier. In 1759 in Roberton, he married Marion, daughter of James Clerk, tenant in Whitslade, and she died in 1798, aged 68. He is buried at Borthwick Waas along with several related people. **William** (18th C.) married Mary Michie in Hawick in 1786. **William** (18th C.) resident at Nether Tofts. In 1787 his daughter Isabel was baptised in Kirkton Parish and his son William in 1791. **William** (18th C.) recorded as servant to Mr. Scott of Wauchope in 1790 when his daughter Helen was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1790 he married Katherine Hume. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Wilhelmina (or 'Mina') Scott and their children included: Margaret (b.1788); Agnes (b.1790); John (b.1792); Wilhelmina (b.1794); William (b.1798); and James (b.1800). The baptisms were all recorded together in 1801, with John Henderson as a witness. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Martin's House on 1797, along with John. He was taxed for 2 farm horses, and so was probably the senior farmer. Willie from Martinshouse was probably a descendant. He could be the William who married Janet Beattie in Ashkirk Parish in 1761 and whose son John was baptised

in 1768 (with his designation perhaps reading 'Martin house' and the witnesses being the Associate Congregation). William junior, recorded at Martin's House on the 1801 ballot for the Militia, may be his son; if so, then Charles, also there on the same list, was probably also his son. **William** (1729/30–1812) tobacconist in Hawick. He is probably the tobacconist of that name who is recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in Hawick in 1787–90 and 1794. He seems likely to be related to the later tobacconist of the same name. He is probably the tobacconist William who was selected in 1755 to accompany the 'burleymen' and 'spademen' to mark the boundaries of the Common. He is probably the William who married Margaret Scott and whose children included: Sarah (b.1768); Francis (b.1769); Isabel (b.1771); James (b.1773); and Isabel (again, b.1775). Francis and James may be the tobacconists of Hawick in the early 1800s. He could be the son of Francis and Jean Miller baptised in Hawick in 1727. His death is reported at the age of 82. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Kedzie and their children included: George (b.1773), probably the joiner in Deanburnhaugh; Walter (b.1776); John (b.1778); and Jean (b.1779). **William** (1749–1810) son of William, he was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. He was a shepherd and later a land steward. In 1777 he married Janet Jack in Crailing Parish; she died in 1836, aged 82. Their children included: William (b.1779); Robert (b.1781); Jane (b.1783); Janet (b.1784); Mary (b.1786), who married John Blair, emigrated to Australia after being widowed and died at 'Haning', Armidale, aged 93; James (1788–1855), who was a ploughman; Richard (1790–1874), who married Jane Byers; Margaret (b.1793); Catherine (b.1795); and Walter (1796/7–1812). He is variously at Nisbet, Eckford, Town-o-Rule (in 1786) and Hallrule (in 1788 and 1790) when his children were baptised. The family are buried in Hobkirk Cemetery. **William** 'Keek i' the Kirk' (18th/19th C.) father of the landlord of the King's Head, mentioned in the 1823 Parish Records. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Scawmill in 1797. He married Sarah Farr and their son Edward was baptised in 1797. **William** (18th/19th C.) contributor (from Jamaica) in about 1800 to the local fund to support the war against France. He must have been from one of the local branches of the Scotts. He could be the same as Dr. William. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1798 he married Margaret Currer from Cavers Parish. He is recorded as 'Mr' and his bride as 'Miss', suggesting he was a landowner perhaps. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Shielswood, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Upper Raw in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls along with James. They owned 3 horses. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Longnewton according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Thomas was also there at that time and so presumably a close relative. **Rev. William** (1735–1809) 4th son of Walter of Nether Bonchester and Helen Turnbull (sister of Rev. William Turnbull of Abbotrule). He was younger brother of Thomas of Bonchester. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Dalkeith in 1760. He became minister at Ravingstondale in 1762 and was translated to Abbotrule in 1764. He was the last minister of the former Parish, reading the 'Decreet of Suppression' in 1777 and finally moving to Southdean in 1785. He was then minister at Southdean until his death. It is said that in 1791 a ghostly rider appeared to him and 2 other ministers (or perhaps the elders) at about the same time that Patrick Kerr of Abbotrule died. It is likely he is the 'Mr' William who witnessed a baptism for Walter (resident of Coldhouse) in 1780. He is recorded at Southdean on the 1787–97 Horse Tax Rolls and in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls when he owned 2 work horses and 1 saddle horse. He married Sybil, daughter of John Henderson of Lockholm, Westmorland (although her name is also given as Hewitson), and she died in 1822. Their children were: Walter (b.1767), who had 2 sons, William and John, neither of whom had male heirs; John (b.1769), who had at least 8 children, but no grandchildren; Thomas (b.1773), who died without offspring; Adam (b.1775), insurance broker in London, who assumed the surname 'Scott-Elliot' when succeeding to Arkleton through his wife; Anne Nancy (b.1771, possibly also called Dorothy), who married Mr. Reid and later Charles Baxter of Edinburgh; William; and Robert Hewitson (b.1785), who died young. He wrote a description of Southdean Parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account. A Southdean poet, Thomas Oliver wrote about the suddenness of his death – 'I saw him from the kirk descend, And in five hours his life did end'. A monument to his memory is in Southdean kirkyard. **William** (1739–1814) son of Robert and Elizabeth Elliot. He farmed at Singlie, like his father. Among his employees (for a time) was James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. He paid the Horse Tax at Singlie

in the period 1785–97. He married Margaret Pott, who died in 1807 (according to the Scots Magazine). Their children included: Robert (1773–1844), tenant in Todshawhaugh; James (b.1775), a doctor in the army; William (1776–1855), also an army doctor; George (b.1779), who went to Africa with Mungo Park, and died there; Henry (1780–1852), an Edinburgh hatter; Elizabeth (1782–1847), who married David (or perhaps Robert) Henderson of Abbotrule; Jane or Janet (1784–1800), who married Elliot of Flat (probably John); Gideon (1786–1839), who succeeded as tenant at Singlie; Thomas (1788–1858), Captain in the army and tenant at Shielswood; Margaret (d.1800), who drowned along with her sister and 2 of their companions while bathing in a deep pool in the Ettrick; Isabella (1791–1800), who also drowned; John (1795–1853), youngest son, who was a friend of the Ettrick Shepherd and became a distinguished surgeon in Edinburgh; and Jessie, who married Rev. David Scott of Newcastleton. **William** (18th C.) labourer in Hawick Parish. He married Betty Philip and their children included: John (b.1774); George (b.1776); and Robert (b.1784). The witnesses in 1774 were the whole congregation and in 1784 were William Philip and mason Robert Philip (surely related to his wife). **William** 'Wullie the King' (18th/19th C.) landlord of the King's Head. His children were 'Andrew the King' and 'Nelly the King'. His wife was Janet Dickson (possibly a daughter of Nellie Dickson, a former proprietor of the same inn). He probably lived in a pended house on the High Street near the Cross Wynd, known as 'Wullie the King's'. He is probably the William recorded on the 1841 census as a publican at around 30 High Street – 'Wagga Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI]. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Roughleeneuk, recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 6 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax there in the same year. He was probably related to George and Walter, who were also at Roughleeneuk at about the same time. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1796 he was recorded as servant at Colterscleuch and householder at Lodgeknowe when his unnamed child was baptised in Cavers Parish. He could be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (d.bef. 1809) from Girnwood. The death of his daughter Lizzie is **William** (18th/19th C.) married Nelly Anderson in Cavers Parish in 1787. recorded in Hawick in 1809. He may have been the son of Walter in Girnwood who married his cousin Elizabeth. **William** (d.1807) elder son of Rev. James and brother of Ebenezer, who was a surgeon in Dalkeith. He succeeded to Ashieburn in 1794, and was succeeded by his son Henry Erskine. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805. **William** (b.c.1765) joiner in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Sandbed. His wife was Christian and their children included Walter and Jane. **William** (b.c.1767) resident of Newcastleton, originally from England. He is recorded as 'Independent' in 1841, when he was living at about 9 Langholm Street in Newcastleton. His sons William and Francis were carters, and he also had a daughter, Agnes. **William** of Friarshaw (18th/19th C.) recorded as owner of Friarshaw in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He was also owner of parts of Midlem. It is unclear how he might have been related to the Scott-Douglases of Friarshaw, and it may be that his name is an error. **Dr. William** (1773–1834) son of John and Elizabeth Thomson. He served as a surgeon in the sugar plantations of Barbados, being based at Content, St. Thomas on the island of Barbados. He amassed a fortune, some of which he left to his nephew John White, miller of Hawick Mill. He could be the surgeon William listed in Hawick on the subscription list to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Eliza Tucker in the West Indies, but retired to Edinburgh, although later moving to Paris. He is buried at Pere la Chaise cemetery in Paris, and a portrait of him exists, with one hand missing. **William** of Raeburn (1773–1855) son of Walter. In 1806 he married Susan, eldest daughter of Alexander Horsburgh. Their children were: Walter (1811–28), drowned on H.M.S. Acorn; Alexander (1813–43); Robert (b.1817), who succeeded; William Hugh (b.1822); Violet; Jane; Susan Elizabeth; Barbara; Charlotte; Mary; Sarah; and Anne Rutherford. **William Thomas** in Milsington (1773–1829) great-grandson of William, the first Scott of Milsington. He was tenant farmer in Milsington. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. In 1822 he complained to the Duke of Buccleuch about interference in his rights of rental of the lands of Crowbyreshaugh in the East Mains of Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. In 1819 he married Janet, daughter of Mr. Arres, farmer at Farmington (although it is also said she was

from Kirkton); she died in 1835. He died without issue, and the lease of Milsington went to his nephew James. **William** (1772–1846) son of Gideon and Mary Scott, he was born at Parkhead in Roberton Parish. In 1797 he married Janet Wilson, who was from Hawick; the marriage was proclaimed in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. They had a son James (b.1797), who worked as a railway engineer in Liverpool, along with his brother William; his great-great grandson was airship pilot George Herbert Scott. He died in York. He may be the William, married to Janet Wilson, whose daughter Janet was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1806. **William** (b.c.1770s) stocking weaver on Pathhead, according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Whitehaugh Mains according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Kirndean in Castleton Parish. In the 'Local Historians Table Book' of 1841 it is described how more than 20 years ealier he had a run in with Robert Elliot, 'Little Hobbie o the Castleton', who lived at Byreholm. He was described as 'an able, stout, brave borderer, who stood 6ft. 3in. high' and had been spreading stories to harm the reputation of his diminutive neighbour. Elliot took him upstairs in his house, showed him pistols and swords and challenged him to a duel, at which he fled. If he existed at all, then he may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** of Woll and Sunderland Hall (1778–1820) eldest son of Charles of Woll. In 1801 he was 'Mr William Scott (In first Regt Edr. Vol)' on the ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish; this meant that he was already a volunteer and hence excepted from selection for the Militia. He was promoted to Captain in the Selkirk and Galshiels Volunteer Infantry in 1803 and was Captain during the False Alarm of 1804. He was referred to as 'younger of Woll' during his father's lifetime; he was so listed along with his father among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1805. He was still 'younger of Wool' when listed as a Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire Commissioner in 1819. He trained as an Advocate and became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1811. His family had inherited Sunderland Hall through marriage. He went to Canada and there in 1815 married Alicia, daughter of Richard John Uniacke of Mount Uniacke (who was Attorney-General for Cape Breton and Judge of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia). They had 2 sons: Charles Andrew (1817–38), who inherited Woll and died in Rome; and Richard (1818–27). Sunderland Hall eventually passed to his nephew, son of Charles Balfour Scott. He became Commissioner of Customs. **William** (b.c.1780) recorded at Branxholme Park on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. **William** (b.c.1780) resident of Martin's House according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia; he was 'junior' and hence presumably son of an older William. Charles was also listed there and probably his brother. He was probably related to the earlier and later Williams who were from the same place. He could be the William, farmer at Martin's House, who witnessed a baptism in 1836 for William Knox. **William** (b.c.1780) servant to John, tenant at Ashkirk Mill, according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Isobel Glendinning and their children included James (b.1806). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Flex, recorded in 1799 and 1802 baptismal records. He is also recorded on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls as 'William Scott at Flex'. He was owner of part of the 'particate lands' of Hawick, which were later owned by Walter Pringle. His wife's name is given as 'Mrs Scott' and their children included Helen (b.1799) and Andrew (b.1802). **William** (18th/19th C.) physician on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (c.1780–bef. 1851) farmer at the Greens, south of Newcastleton. He is recorded there in 1841, but must have died soon afterwards. In 1851 his wife was farmer of 7 acres at the Greens, and she was 'Feuar' in 1861. He married Agnes (or Nancy) Armstrong, from Canonbie. Their children included Elizabeth, Ann, William (an agricultural labourer and carter) and Mary. He is probably the carter at Greens listed among heads of households in 1835–41. **William** (b.1774/5) wright in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. He was a joiner in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and a wright in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was on North Hermitage Street and in 1851 at about 5 Whitchester Street. His wife was Elizabeth ('Betty') Wemyss and they had a son, Charles (b.1814). **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Horsleyhill in Minto Parish according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. In 1801 a wright of the same name was also listed at Horsleyhill. **William** (b.c.1780) wright at Horsleyhill

in Minto Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was separate from the farm servant of the same name who was also there in 1801. One of them was probably the William whose children George (b.1806) and Catherine (b.1807) were baptised in Minto. **William** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Howpasley according to the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **William** (d.1842) son of a mason from Lower Burnmouth in Castleton, he was educated at Teviothead. From 1810 he was Master at the small school at Burnmouth, and was later a mason in Newcastleton. He made a sketch of Hermitage Castle before it was renovated in 1820. In 1806, at the desire of Lord Dalkeith, he performed some excavations at Hermitage, uncovering a paved floor and finding a large key. When the school at Burnmouth was closed during harvest time he travelled the country lettering new tombstones, and deciphering old ones. He collected historical artefacts, and was an expert on local traditions. He published 'Border Exploits' in Hawick in 1812 (2nd edition 1832) and also 'Beauties of the Border' (1821). He was recorded as Schoolmaster at Burnmouth among heads of households 1835–41. He was listed as master of the auxiliary parochial school at Burnmouth in Pigot's 1837 directory. He married Isabella Veitch from the Bedrule family. He had 3 sons, one of whom, Andrew (b.1800), became a Professor at Aberdeen University, while another, Thomas, was a teacher at Beith and Kirkcaldy in Fife. He is probably the William (aged 77) who is recorded as Schoolmaster at Burnmouth in 1841, living along with his wife Janet (presumably a second wife). He died after accidentally being thrown from a cart and is buried in Castleton. David Anderson wrote a poem after he died – 'No more will be sculpture the stone for the dead, No more show the young the pure path they should tread, No more, lonely Hermitage, will he pourtray Thy clear sparkling waters and battlements grey' [DA]. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Lillico in Wilton in 1819. **William** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be the publican on the High Street (at about No. 30) on the 1841 census, living there with Christian, Robert, Adam and Margaret, probably all his younger siblings, and all born outside Hawick. **William** (b.1778/9) mason at Borthaugh Cottage. He is recorded as a mason at Borthaugh in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia; he was still at Borthaugh in 1799 when listed was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish' and was among the 25 Wilton Volunteers in 1803. He was still listed as a mason at Borthaugh Cottages in 1841. His wife was Helen, and their children included: Isabella (b.c.1810); James (b.c.1815), who was a mason at Overhall; John (b.c.1820); William (b.c.1822); Robert (b.c.1825); Thomas (b.c.1830); and Isabella (b.c.1835). **William** (c.1779–1855) son of William and Euphemia Smail, he was born in Traquair. He was brought up in Yarrow and Ettrick Parishes, but later was a handloom weaver in Balgonie, Markinch Parish, Fife. He married Isobell Bell, who was born in Dunbar and died in Balgonie, Fifeshire. Their children were: William (1801–48), farm worker in Ashkirk Parish; John (b.1803); Margaret (b.1805); Euphemia (b.1807); James (1809–74), wood sawyer who died in Galashiels; Walter (1811–33); David (b.1813); Thomas (b.1817); Isabell (b.1819); Robert (b.1822); and Andrew (1825–97), weaver in Selkirk. He died in Selkirk. **William** of Teviot Bank (1782–1841), W.S., eldest son of John of Glenormiston, who was a younger son of William of Woll and Jean Balfour. He trained as a lawyer, being apprentice to William Riddell. He purchased Teviot Bank in about 1804, and became a heritor of Minto Parish. He was entered as a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1838. He was also a member of the Jedforest Club. He was said to be a writer on the subjects of phrenology and scriptural history. In 1831 he presented more than 40 volumes to Denholm Subscription Library. In 1808 he married Jane Jordan of Edinburgh in 1808 and they had one son, John, who succeeded. In 1816 he secondly married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Andrew Duncan, Professor of Medicine of Edinburgh and had 3 further children: Dr. Andrew James (1817–84); William Charles (1820–1871); and Agnes Beatrice, who died unmarried. **William** (b.1788) 3rd son of Alexander and Christian Scott. His great-grandfather was John Scott of Woll. He succeeded his father as tenant of Ladhope farm in Yarrow. In 1847 he married Jean, daughter of Mr. Currie of Howford. Their children were: Alexander (b.1847) who succeede to the tenancy of Ladhope, married his cousin (once removed) Jane, daughter of Henry Scott of Gilmanscleuch, and moved to Whinfell Park near Penrith; Charles William, who became a tweed manufacturer in Galashiels; and Henrietta, who married Thomas Mitchell from Cumberland. **William** (b.1788/9) born in Cavers Parish, he was an agricultural worker in Minto Parish. He was living

at Minto on the 1841–61 censuses, being listed as a shepherd in 1861. His children included Isabel (b.c.1815), John (b.1814/5), Barbara (b.c.1820), James (b.c.1835) and Elliot (b.1836/7). **William** (1789–1867) born in Wilton, son of handloom weaver Walter and Elizabeth ('Betty') Biggar, who both died at Dovemount. He emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1812, and also encouraged his brother Robert and sister Margaret to move to Ohio (while his brother Walter and sister Sarah continued to live in Hawick). He eventually settled in New York, becoming a successful businessman, partner in Scott & Leggat (with his old Hawick friend William Leggat), a dry goods firm. He was a keen member of the St. Andrew's Society in New York. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Philip Burkhart Roos. Their children were: Walter L., and William L., who died young; Mary; Eliza; Sarah Gertrude; Margaret J.; Henrietta; Charlotte; and John Burkhart. He returned to Hawick in 1856. A portrait of him was painted by Seymour Guy in 1860, and his grandfather clock, from Thomas Graham's in Hawick, is still with the family. **William** (1792–1828) youngest son of Charles, Laird of Wauchope and Howcleuch and Elizabeth Dickson. He was a Lieutenant in the 21st Madras Native Infantry and then Captain in the 42nd Madras Native Infantry. He died unmarried in India. **William** (b.1792/3) born in Selkirk, he was a shoemaker on the Howegate, at about No. 14. He is listed on the Howegate in Pigot's 1825/6 director, as well as on the censuses for 1841 and 1851. His wife was Elizabeth, and children included Walter, Jane, Elizabeth, James and Catherine. **William** (b.1792/3) slater in Hawick and Wilton. In 1835 he was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish, when he was a slater at Damhead. By 1840 he was living on Melgund Place. He was a journeyman slater on O'Connell Street on the 1841 census and he was at 13 O'Connell Street (probably what was later No. 2, now demolished) as a slater. His wife was Agnes and they had a son Robert. **William** (b.c.1795) born in Kirkton Parish, he was a joiner on Buccleuch Street. He was probably at about No. 25 on the 1841 census. His wife was Agnes, and children included Agnes, Janet and Margaret. He may have married Janet Cook, who was a widow and innkeeper at 17 High Street. He may be the William whose heirs were recorded owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick in about 1874. **William** (1795–1859) clerk with Wilson's, who was known as a local poet and a strong temperance supporter. He was a friend of James Ruickbie, and had 10 of his own poems included in Ruickbie's 'Poems' (1826). He wrote some lines about the talents of his contemporary, James Hogg (of 'Teribus'). He was also a close friend of the local poet Elliot Aitchison, as well as Andrew Leyden, brother of the poet and linguist. He was a competitor in the contest for poems of the Auld Brig in 1851 (writing under the pseudonym 'Doubleyou Ess'), and also contributed to the local press. A poem on the celebration of the Duke of Buccleuch's birthday apparently earned him a job as a clerk at the Dalkeith colliery. He later moved further away and died in Belfast. His daughter Margaret Isabella Sarah was the first wife of Sir James A.H. Murray, while another daughter, Elizabeth Jane married George Easton. His long poem 'The Sportynge Dominie; or, a Sang o' ane Gray Catte' was published in 'Living Bards of the Border' in 1859, when he was said to have 'now left this country and gone to Ireland'; this poem contains many examples of dialect words from the mid-19th century. **William** (b.c.1785) butcher of the Howegate, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He is probably the Hawick butcher of that name who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may be the William listed as a flesher in Hawick (after George, also a flesher) among heads of households in Wilton Kirk in 1840 and 1841. In the 1841 census he was living alone at around 60 High Street. An unnamed child of his died in 1816 and his son James died in 1823, aged 15. **William** (b.1799) son of Charles, he was a shepherd in Southdean Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at Tamshielhaugh. He married Janet Oliver in 1827. Their children included: Margaret (b.1827/8); Charles (b.1829/30); Mary (b.1831/2); Isabella (b.1834/5), who married James Waugh, who became a successful horse trainer; Janet (b.1837/8); Helen (b.1840/1); and Elizabeth (b.1842/3). **William** (19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Isobel Hogg and their children included Robert (b.1833). **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Cook in Hawick in 1845. **William** (1800/1–1858) eldest son of Walter, he took over as tenant of Girnwood. He was already listed there in 1841, when he had 2 female servants and also 2 farm labourers also living in his house. He married Ann Laidlaw in Roberton in 1821. Their children were: Walter (b.1822), who succeeded as tenant of Girnwood; and Margaret, who married

George Davies, and whose daughter Hannah purchased the property. **William** (1801–48) born in Yarrow Parish, he lived in Ashkirk, at several farms around Synton, working as a farm labourer, gamekeeper and thatcher. In 1841 the family were living at Synton Lodge. In 1826 he married Mary Scott (c.1806–80), daughter of John and Helen Scott from Selkirk Parish; there are thus a lot of Scotts in this family tree! Their sons were: William (1826–78); John (b.1831); Robert (b.1834); George (b.1836); Alexander (b.1840); and Walter (b.1846), who emigrated to Canada. He died in an unfortunate way, having fallen into the mill lade near Roughheugh Mill, and being rescued, he walked home to Synton Mill on a cold October night and next day was found to the north of Groundistone Heights, having frozen to death. His widow and children were living at Dimpleknowe in 1851. He is buried in Ashkirk kirkyard. **William** (b.1803) son of George, he was a joiner at Deanburnhaugh, like his father before him. He was recorded as a joiner there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. His retired father George was living with his family in 1861. In 1871 he donated to the Museum 'two old religious books of 1653 and 1676'. He married Isabella Brown in 1836 and their children included: George (b.1836); William (b.1838); Barbara (b.1840); Robert (b.1842); Mary (b.1844); Isabella (b.1847); Adam (b.1849); Margaret (b.1852); and Ann (b.1858). **William** (19th C.) shepherd at Gorrenberry. In 1832 he when accused of 'the sin of fornication' with Alison Crozier. At the same time John 'in Castleton' was accused of the same thing with Jean Crozier (perhaps her sister). **William** (19th C.) listed as a carrier in 1837, leaving Hawick for Langholm once a week. It is possible that he was from Langholm. **William** (b.c.1800) ironmonger and blacksmith on the Howegate. He is recorded at about No. 7 in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Isabella, from Aberlady, and their children included Joseph, George, Helen, Margaret and Isabella. **William** (b.1802/3) foreman at Weensland Mills. He was living there in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Ann, and their children included Ebenezer, Louisa (who married James McMorran), John, Janet Stuart, Robert, William and Ann. **Sir William** of Ancrum (1803–71) 7th Baronet, son of Sir John. He succeeded his brother Sir John when still a minor, and lived at Ancrum House. He served briefly as an officer in the 2nd Life Guards. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1826, but left in 1834 when the Chariman refused to toast the new Whig M.P. He was M.P. for Carlisle 1829–30 and for Roxburghshire 1859–70. He was unopposed in 1865, defeated Lord Schomberg Henry Kerr in 1868 and resigned in 1870. He was also a J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire, as well as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for the county. He served on the Lunacy Board for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Berwick and on the Police and Prison Boards for Roxburghshire. He was also a Vice-President of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association. Additionally he was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1860. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of David Anderson of Balgay, Forfar, and she died in 1878. He was succeeded by his son Sir William Monteath, with whom the Baronetcy became extinct. His other children were: John (d.1859), Captain in the Scots Guard; Henry (or Harry) Warren (1833–89), who married Cecilia Louisa Burnaby; Arthur (1835–74), who died unmarried; Elizabeth, married Lieut.-Col. Charles Lennox Tredcroft; Harriet, married Col. Edward E. Dulier, and whose daughter Irene became the 10th Baroness; and Louisa, married Sir Robert William Duff, M.P., Governor of New South Wales. **William** (19th C.) shepherd at Dinlees. He was recorded among heads of households in Castleton Parish in 1840 and 1841. **William** (b.1807/8) originally from Peeblesshire, he was blacksmith on Allars Crescent. His wife was Christian and children included Robert, Adam, Margaret and Christian. **William** (b.1809/10) innkeeper on Douglas Street in Newcastleton. He is probably son of Thomas, who was previously an innkeeper in the village. In 1852 he is listed as proprietor of the King's Arm's (which later became the Commercial Inn, and is now the Liddesdale Hotel). His wife was Anne (from Langholm), and their children included Mary and Thomas. **William** (b.1809–77) tobacconist at 40 High Street and later farmer at Burnhead. Unmarried, he was son of the Town Treasurer, James, who was also a tobacconist, with his mother being Elizabeth Turnbull. He was Cornet in 1832, served on the Town Council and was twice a Magistrate. He is listed on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He is listed at about 40 High Street on the 1841 and 1851 censuses, living with his sisters Elizabeth and Margaret. In 1851 he was employing 1 man, 1 apprentice, 5 boys and 1 girl. In 1868 he was recorded as farmer at Burnhead. **William** (1812–97) farm worker in the

Branxholme area. He was a ploughman at Scatterpenny in 1835 and 1836 and hind at Branxholmebraes in 1838. He married Margaret Ogilvie (1814–95) and their children included: William (1835–1915); Andrew (1836–1916); Adam (b.1838); Elizabeth (1839–1909); George (1841–1931); Annie (1843–1923); John (1846–1926); Helen (1849–84); James (1850–93); Walter (1954–93). The family emigrated to Canada in 1839. He and his wife are buried in Mount View Cemetery, Cambridge, Ontario. According to his gravestone, he was born on the last day of 1812. **William** (19th C.) resident of Denholm. His poem 'Oh, Gin My Luve was a Daisy' was published in 'Living Bards of the Border' in 1859. He is distinct from the Hawick poet of the same name (who is also included in the same volume); however, he may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (b.1813/4) bootmaker at 3 Bourtree Place. His wife was Elizabeth, and their children included Robert, George L., William, James G., Rachel A., Thomas R., Elizabeth N. and Nancy A. **William** (b.1814/5) from Hawick, he was a frameworker on Wellington Place in 1861. His wife was Catherine and their children included George. He may be the William living on Upperdamside in 1851, with his wife 'Christina' and his aunt Henrietta Gledstains. **William** (b.c.1815) shoemaker at the east end in 1841. He was probably living around 6 Bourtree Place. In 1851 he was recorded at 2 Bourtree Place (although the numbering was probably different). His wife was Elizabeth (Betsey), from Leith. They had children Robert, George L. William, James G., Rachel A. and Thomas R. He is probably the shoemaker who donated a halfpenny of William III to the Museum sometime before 1865. **William** (b.1816/7) skinner in Wilton and Hawick. In 1851 he was a skinner at Wilton Lodge Gate House, employing an apprentice. In 1861 he was at 2 Round Close, employing 2 men and 3 apprentices. He could have been partner in either 'Nichael & Scott, Punch Bowl close' or 'Scott & Michie, Teviot square', both of which are listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1872 he was listed as a skinner in Hawick, with his discharge connected to the Teviot. His wife was Margaret R. (probably Davidson). **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Beattie in Roberton in 1829. **William** 'Willie' (b.c.1820) farm labourer who lived at Martin's House. He was known as a great runner. There was a special race arranged between him and William Stewart from Hawthornside. It took place over half a mile near Stobs, with all of his supporters present; however, he lost to Stewart. He may be related to the slightly earlier William ,farmer at Martin's House. **William** (1821/2–83) son of John, from whom he succeeded to Timpendean. In 1857 he became a member of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. In 1861 he was farmer there of 1600 acres, employing 16 labourers. He was recorded at Timpendean in a directory of 1868. He married Margaret Patterson, from Morebattle. Their children included John, Ellen, Agnes, Francis, Margaret and Isabella. **William John** (1827–73) son of James of Ellem and Agnes. He was a great-grandson of William of Woll. He was living at Teviot Bank in 1851, when he farmed 240 acres and employed 9 labourers and had 5 servants. His cousin Jane Elliot also acted as a housekeeper. He was also listed at Teviot Bank in an 1852 directory. He formally succeeded to Teviot Bank on the death of his mother about 1857, but sold it in 1860. He married Theresa Newcomer Harris (1839–1928) in London, Ontario. He was born (in 1837 according to some sources) in Jedburgh and died on the H.H.S. Palestine near Suez. His wife secondly married explorer Clement Littledale, and she became the first woman to enter the Tibetan monsatery of Lhassa. **William Percival** (1820/1–93) son of Robert and Janet Colledge. He was a stockingmaker in Denholm, living on Leyden Road. He married Mary McCallum, who died in 1910, aged 90. **William** (b.1824/5) from Melrose, he was an agricultural labourer living at Minto Kaims in 1851. He married Margaret Henderson (from Jedburgh) and their children included Margaret (b.1849) and John (b.1851). **William** (19th C.) quarryman recorded in Denholm in the 1860s, when he was a registered voter in the Parish. **William** (19th C.) game-keeper to the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1863 he presented to the Museum a gyr-falcon, which had been shot at Tandlaw Moss. **William** (1826–78) eldest son of William and Mary Scott, he was born at Synton Parkhead. In 1841 he was a labourer living at Whinfield in Ashkirk Parish, in 1851 he was a farm servant living at Synton Mill and in 1861 he was a carter living at Under Hope Park in Wilton. He was later a forester on the Abbotrule estate until he died. He married Jane Hogg and had a son William (b.1851). **Sir William Monteath** of Ancrum (1829–1902) 8th Baronet of Ancrum, son of Sir William. He served with the 79th Highlanders and the Roxburghshire Volunteers. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant and County Councillor for Roxburghshire, as well as being a

Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for the county. He had a new house built at Ancrum when the original house burned down in 1873. In 1861 he married Amelia, daughter of Gen. Sir Thomas Monteath Douglas of Stonebyres, and she died in 1890. They had one child, Constance Emily. **William** (b.1830/1) son of William and Agnes Armstrong from the Greens. He was an agricultural labourer and carter, He could be the carter of that name who is recorded in the 1860s running from Newcastleton to Hawick once a week. **William** (b.c.1830) born in Cavers Parish, in 1861 he was a 'Gameguard' living at Sunnybank in Wilton Parish. His wife Jane was from Canonbie. He may be the son of shepherd Adam and Janet Leithead who was living at Houdshall in Cavers Parish in 1841, since Janet died at Sunnybank in 1865. **William** (b.1833/4) born in Ettrick, he was a shepherd, living at Adderstoneshiels Cottages in 1901. His wife was Jane and their son William was also a shepherd. **William** (b.1836) born in Ewesdale, son of Robert, he was a mason. His mother Margaret, from Cononbie, was a shopkeeper in Hawick. In 1851 he was living with his mother and siblings on the Kirk Wynd and in 1861 at 1 Slitrig Bank. In 1865 he donated to the Museum 'rifle ball from the Radan, curious formed stone from Allan Water, a piece of spar' and in 1867 he donated a Jersey penny. He may be the 'W. Scott' who in 1875 donated 'stone from Lynnwood Cottage, stone from Ale Water'. **William Munro** (b.1844) son of weaver Charles. He was a younger cousin of Sir James A.H. Murray. His middle name came from his uncle. It is said that he built a canoe, which he paddled to Berwick and then down the coast to Newbigging, where he almost drowned. **William** (19th C.) corn merchant in Hawick. He wrote a discursive article on 'Auld Hawick' for the 1890 Transactions. He was Acting Father in 1888. **William**, J.P. (b.1848) son of Walter, tenant at Hummelknowes Mill, who later lived at Ormiston. He lived at Cheviot View, Lilliesleaf. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Bailey, Gatley, Cheshire. He had a son, Walter Nichol. **William Laidlaw** 'Wowie' (1847–1922) son of grocer and shoemaker Charles. He was said to be somewhat simple and had a speech impediment. He continued his father's shoemaking business. **William** (b.1851) born in Lilliesleaf Parish, son of William and Jane Hogg. His father William (b.1826) was born in Ashkirk, son of William and Mary Scott. He worked locally in the building trade. He later moved to England, where he was an architect. He married 3 times, and had 4 children, one of whom, Euphemia, had a son, Hugh McNeill, comic-book artist of the mid-1900s. In 1901 he wrote a letter in verse on the occasion of the return of his uncle Walter to Dimpleknowe. **William** (19th C.) married Janet Hobkirk in Hawick in 1874. **William Porteous** (1852/3–1916) son of manufacturer Walter and Helen Porteous. He was Cornet in 1893, when he lived at Craigview in Denholm (so the Burgh Officer went to his grandfather's house in Beaconsfield Terrace). He took over running the firm of Lyle & Scott. **William** (19th/20th C.) partner in the firm of Scott Brothers, tweed merchants. He served as Clerk of the Deacon's Court at St. George's Kirk. **William James** 'Willie' (1897–1989) folk singer, sometimes called 'the Border Shepherd'. Born at Andrew's Knowes, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, he spent most of his life as a shepherd, living at many places around the Scottish Borders, including near Hawick for many years. He came from a musical family, with all of his siblings being singers or musicians. He was also a self-taught fiddle player. In 1953 he moved to Fifeshire, and was 'discovered' as a national treasure. In 1968 he retired as a shepherd, but continued to perform. He recorded an album 'The Shepherd's Song – Border Ballads' (1967), and also sings 3 songs on 'Borders Sangsters'. A collection of his songs, 'Herd Laddie o' the Glen' was edited by Alison McMorland in 1988, with a new and expanded edition in 2006. He married Frances Thompson, daughter of a Canonbie ploughman. She often accompanied him on accordion or sang with him, with their son Jimmy singing too. **William** 'Tatti Wullie' (19th/20th C.) farmer at the Orchard in the early 1900s. **William** 'Piper' (19th/20th C.) apprentice and later manager at R. Deans & Co., printers in Hawick. In 1911 he and Tom Paterson formed the printer's firm Scott & Patreson, originally at 21 High Street, later moving to No. 9. He was noted as a piper in his early days, winning many prizes. He served with the Home Defence Corps in WWI and served as Treasurer of Lodge 111 for 17 years. He retired due to ill health in 1936, with the printing firm being dissolved, but later revived by his partner under the former name (formerly spelled 'Scot', and sometimes 'Scote' or 'Scotte'; see also **Corse Scott**, **Fitz-Scott**, **Hepburne-Scott**, **Macmillan-Scott**, **Montagu-Douglas-Scott** and **Montagu-Scott**).

Scott an Aitken (*sko'-in-ā'-kin*) *n.* business on the High Street, at around No. 45, as marked on Wood's 1824 map.

Scott an Chairters (*sko'-in-chār-turz*) *n.* knitwear firm established in Hawick in 1955, with premises at Burnfoot. In 2020 it was purchased by the firm Alex Begg.

Scott an Inglis (*sko'-in-ing-ulz*) *n.* wrights at the East End of Hawick, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory.

Scott an Oman's (*sko'-in-ō-minz*) *n.* photography business at 4 Mill Port in the late 19th century. George Oman came to Hawick in 1867 and in 1868 formed a partnership with William Scott. Their business was initially based in the former photography rooms of William Beattie.

Scott an Paiterson (*sko'-in-pi'-ur-son*) *n.* local printing firm, established in 1911 by William 'Piper' Scott and Tom Paterson. Originally at 21 High Street, the firm moved to No. 9 in 1923. The first apprentice was Jimmy Richardson, who later started his own printing business. In 1988 it was purchased by John Thorburn, who sold it in about 2001 to Bruce Campbell and Lesley Mitchell. When Bruce retired in 2023 the business wound up after 112 years.

Scott an Rutherford's (*sko'-in-ru-thur-fordz*) *n.* auctioneers and livestock salesmen. They sold sheep at the Auction Mart, as well as on Denholm Green. There is a 1915 photograph of sheep being driven to one of their auctions on Noble Place.

Scott an Wight (*sko'-in-wī'*) *n.* joiners firm in Hawick in the 19th century, with premises at 58 High Street. One half of the oroginal partnership was Andrew Wight, who lived in Cavers. They were responsible for the work done on St. Mary's Kirk in about 1863.

Scott-Chisholme (*sko'-chi-zum*) *n.* name sometimes used for the last few generations of the Chisholmes of Stirches (also written 'Scott-Chisholm'; see **Chisholme**).

Scott Crescent (*sko'-kre-sin'*) *n.* part of Burnfoot, built in 1952 and named after Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford.

Scott-Douglas (*sko'-dug-lis*) *n.* **Sir George Henry** of Springwood Park (1825–85) 4th Baronet and son of Sir John James Douglas and Hannah Charlotte Scott of Horsleyhill and Belford, as well as being the grandson of Sir George Douglas, who had been M.P. for Roxburghshire 1784–1806. His father had changed the family surname as part of the inheritance of his mother's family lands (she was daughter of Henry Scott, last Laird of Horsleyhill). He succeeded in 1836 and became Captain of the 34th Regiment of Foot (later the Border Regiment). He sailed extensively in the Mediterranean, journals of these trips surviving. He returned to Kelso in 1853 and made extensive improvement on the Springwood estate. He retired from the army in 1857, but in 1859 became Captain of the Kelso company of volunteers, taking command in 1867. In 1866 he is listed as Major of the Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, as well as Convener of the Border Rifle Association. He was also Brigadier-General in the Royal Company of Archers. In about 1874 he was owner of Heiton and other lands in Roxburgh Parish. A Conservative in politics, in 1874 he defeated the Marquess of Bowmont in the election for Roxburghshire M.P., and he held the seat until 1880, when he lost by only 10 votes to Liberal Arthur Ralph Douglas Elliot. He also served as Chairman of the County Road Trustees and County Road Board and was a Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace and member of the Police Board for Roxburghshire. He took an active part in many organisations in the Kelso area and was a member of the Jedforest Club. He married Mariquita, daughter of Don Francisco Serrano Sanchez de Pina of Gibraltar. His children included: James Henry (1853–79), Lieutenant with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in the Zulu War; Sir George Brisbane (1856–1935), who succeeded and reverted to the surname 'Douglas'; Francis John (1858–1934); Mary Helena (b.1861); William Sholto (b.1864); and Andrew Henry (d.1868). **Sir John James** of Friarshaw (1792–1836) son of Sir George Douglas, he was 3rd Baronet. He served in the 15th Hussars, fighting in the Peninsular Wars and at Waterloo. He retired in 1820 and succeeded his father in 1821. He also became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1821. He owned lands at Langnewton. He stood as M.P. for Roxburghshire in 1826, but was defeated. He lived at Springwood Park until about 1830 after which he travelled abroad a great deal. He married Hannah Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Henry Scott of Belford (and Horsleyhill) and thus assumed the addition of 'Scott' to his surname. His widow remarried to William Kerr of Sunlaws. His children were: Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas, who succeeded; and 3 daughters. A portrait of his is the last work of Raeburn.

Scott-Elliot (*sko'-e-li'*) *n.* **Adam** (1775–1821) 4th son of Rev. William Scott of Southdean. He

was an insurance broker in London and merchant in Leith. In 1807 he married Margaret, daughter of William Elliot of Arkleton. After his wife's brother Maj. Robert Elliot died in 1810 she became sole heir, and they assumed the conjoint surname. His wife died in Edinburgh in 1816. In 1818 he became a member of the Jedforest Club. His children were: Ann (b.1809 in Hackney); William (b.1811), W.S., who succeeded to Arkleton; and Cassandra (b.1814), who married John Rutherford, W.S. **George Fraser** (1784–1848) youngest child of Capt. James Scott, who lived at Forge in Canonbie. He was a direct descendant of the Scotts of Thirlestane. A childhood accident left him lame, and with the nickname 'Pinfoot'. He worked as a law clerk in London. After the death of his father's cousin, Maj.-Gen. William Elliot of Larriston in 1803, he inherited the lands of Larriston and took the additional name of Elliot; he was just 19 when he inherited. A local rumour circulated that he was the illegitimate son of the Maj.-Gen., but this was not the case. He is probably the 'George Elliot' of Larriston listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He also lived at 'Woodslee', near Canonbie and farmed at Nether Woodhouselees. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. In the Land Tax Rolls for 1811 he was owner of 'Lariston, comprehending Over and Nether Lariston, and Mill and Mill Lands thereof', as well as Larriston Rig and Blackhope. In 1813 he became a member of the Highland Society of Scotland. He also became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1813 and gave the 2nd toast at the gathering to welcome home the 5th Duke of Buccleuch in 1839. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was a cautioner for the agent of the Leith Banking Company in Langholm in 1822, and involved in a related court case in 1830. Having inherited an estate that was already in debt, and failing in introducing a new breed of sheep, he became insolvent in 1843 and sold Larriston to James Jardine. He married Ann Marjory 'Marion', from the closely-connected Bell family. Their children included: William Elliot (b.1818), who became Surveyor of Customs; James (1820–80), merchant in Calcutta, father of explorer George Francis; George (1821–49), Lieutenant in the Madras Artillery, died at Jalnash; Marion (1823–1908), married George Douglas and secondly Rev. George Colville of Canonbie; Charles (1825–99), became a General in India and married Mary Vertue; Harris, or 'Harry' (b.1828); Pheobe Anne ('Annie', d.1868) married Alexander Walker; and Eliza Georgina Isabella, who married Francis Henry Connolly in 1865 and died in Madras. He died at Woodslee, Canonbie, where he is buried. **James** (1820–80) 3rd son of George Fraser. He became a prosperous merchant in Calcutta, returning to Scotland in 1866. He kept extensive diaries in the period 1842–65, which are in the National Library. He married Francisca May Durand. They had 3 sons and 5 daughters, including: Prof. George Francis (1862–1934), a botanist, explorer and author; Lieut.-Col. William (1873–1943), who has descendants still bearing the 'Scott-Elliot' surname; Charles, who died in infancy; Edith May, who married Joseph Gillon Fergusson; Annie Emilia, who married Capt. Arthur Ripley Pott of Todrig and Borthwickshiels and secondly married Capt. J.A. Doig; Lilian, who married Eric Talyeur; and Ethel and Eliza, who both died young. A portrait of him exists. His diaries are in the National Library of Scotland. **John** (b.c.1818) 2nd surviving son of Thomas Elliot (brother of William of Harwood) and Helen Scott (daughter of Thomas of Peel). He inherited Riccalton (in Oxnam Parish) from his uncle John Scott and took the additional surname of Scott. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He also succeeded to the life-rent of Peel on the death of his brother William. He was listed in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 as owner of 'Backstonlees, Blackstonelees, or Peel', as well as Riccalton, with his name written as 'John Scott Elliot Scott of Peel'. When he died the liferent and existing leases went to his nephew John Elliot in Flatt. **Margaret** 'Peggy' (1779–1816) daughter of William of Arkleton. Her brothers Adam, Robert and William all died in service overseas. She inherited Arkleton in 1810 and assumed the name Scott-Elliot. In 1807 she married Adam, son of Rev. William Scott, minister at Southdean. Their children were: Ann; Cassandra, who married John Rutherford; and William, who succeeded. **Walter Travers** of Arkleton (1895–1977) only child of William. He was the 11th Laird of Arkleton and was a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He was Managing Director in the Bombay Company, trading goods between Britain and India. In 1945 he was elected as Labour M.P. for Accrington, serving as a Parliamentary Private Secretary to the War Office and on the Executive Committee of the National Trust. He stood down in 1948 and went back to his estate and business. He firstly married Reichsedle Maria Alice, daughter of Capt. Alexander

Reichstitter von Groeller, formerly of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. He secondly married Dorothy, daughter of Willian Nunn of Calcutta. In 1964 he sold Arkleton to Prof. Higgs of Oxford. Along with his wife Dorothy, he was murdered by his new Butler, Archibald Hall, after being drugged and driven to the Highlands. The case caused a sensation at the time. **William** of Arkleton (1811–1901), W.S., only son of Margaret Elliot and Adam Scott. His parents had adopted the double-barelled surname in order to inherit the Arkleton estate. He is famous for modelling for a portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn at the age of about 4. His father died in 1821 and he succeeded to Arkleton when he reached majority. He was trained as a lawyer, became Writer to the Signet in 1833 and served as a J.P. He attended the 1839 dinner at Branxholme given in honour of the Duke of Buccleuch. He had Arkleton renovated as a Scots baronial house, probably under the influence of his father-in-law. In 1848 he married Margaret, 2nd daughter of Edinburgh architect Lewis Alexander Wallace, and they had 7 children: William (b.1849), who succeeded; Louisa (b.1850); Isabel (b.1852), who married Edward A. Baxter of Kincaldrum; Margaret (b.1854); Lewis Alexander (b.1857), who firstly married Laura, daughter of Col. Hastings of the U.S. Army and secondly married Princess Eydua Marie, daughter of Prince Arthur Odescalchi of Szwipe, Hungary; Col. Adam (b.1860) of the Cameron Highlanders, who married Marjorie, daughter of Lewis Evans of Cornell Park; and Mary (b.1861). **William** of Peel (1811/2–71) 3rd son of Thomas Elliot (brother of William of Harwood) and Helen Scott (daughter of Thomas of Peel). He inherited the lands of Peel in Liddesdale from his uncle John Scott and took the additional surname of Scott (as his brother John did to inherit Riccalton). He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. He was listed as one of the principal landowners in Castleton Parish in the 1860s. In 1861 he was farmer of 6098 acres at Kirndean, living with his sisters Ann Jane and Christian. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. After his death his brother John succeeded to the life-rent of Peel. **William** (1818–1905) eldest son of George Fraser. He was brought up to be heir of the Larriston estate, but after his father went bankrupt be entered the Customs & Excise service, eventually becoming Surveyor of Customs at Leith. After falling from his horse he was nursed by the woman he would later marry, Jessie Brown, daughter of a Renfrewshire minister. Their only son, William, died unmarried in 1948. They also had daughters Georgina, Netta (or Janet), Marion and Anne (or Annie). **William** of Arkleton (1849–1919) eldest son of William, and descended from the Scotts of Bonchester. He was a merchant banker in London. He was a member of the Theosophy Society, through whom he met Charles Leadbetter. The pair claimed to have received knowledge of ancient Atlantis via 'astral clairvoyance'. He subsequently wrote the books 'The Story of Atlantis' (1896) and 'The Lost Lemuria' (1904), in which he described the supposed development of early races of 15-foot tall Lemurians into modern humans. He matriculated arms in 1904. In 1893 he married Maude Louisa, daughter of Robert Boyle Travers of Farsid, County Cork. His only child was Walter Travers, M.P. for Accrington.

Scott Gallery (*sko'-gaw-lu-ree*) *n.* extension to Wilton Lodge Museum, built in 1975 with grants from the Scottish Arts Council, education authorities and other bodies. It houses the town's collection of largely 19th and 20th century local artwork, and show-cases temporary exhibitions. It was named after Bailie F. Scott, who first suggested its construction back in 1906, and also partly after R.E. Scott, who was Museum curator at the time. The gallery was opened by Earl Haig of Bemersyde, with the first display being largely the former Hawick Art Club collection. During the building work sections of 5 foot thick walls from an earlier house were uncovered. This area behind Wilton Lodge was a courtyard of servants' areas, coach-house and stables until the 1950s.

Scottie (*sko'-ee*) *n.* nickname for various people with the surname **Scott**, starting at least as early as **James Scott** in 1708.

Scottie Dottle (*sko'-ee-do'-ul*) *n.* nickname in use in the mid-19th century – 'Scottie Dottle and Reuben Watt, Dickie Lyon and Jethart Jim, Sam'l Lawrence and Wat the Cat, And Heather Jock baith gray and grim' [HI] ('Dottle' may relate to a Scots word for 'dotage', or to the half-burnt plug of tobacco in the bottom of a pipe).

Scottish (*sko'-eesh*) *adj.* relating to Scotland, its people, culture or language – 'if it's no Scottish it's crap', '. . . Can mingle with the mortal throng; 'Tis when from heart to heart we roll The deep-toned music of the soul, That warbles in our Scottish song' [JL].

the Scottish Academy o Falconry (*th*u-*sko'-eesh-aw-ka-du-mee-ō-fawl-kin-ree*) *n.* residential falconry centre based in Bonchester Bridge.

Scottish Borders Cooncil (*sko'-eesh-bōr-durz-koon-sul*) *n.* body which replaced the District and Regional Councils in April 1996, with administrative centre in Newtown St. Boswells.

the Scottish Cashmere Asocciation (*thu-sko'-eesh-kawsh-meer-a-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* organisation representing the producers of cashmere garments in Scotland, including the Hawick firms. It was formed in 1961.

the Scottish College o Textiles (*thu-sko'-eesh-ko-leej-o-tek-stī-ulz*) *n.* founded in 1883 to provide skills for knitwear workers in the Borders, it was situated in Gala. Former names include the Galashiels Combined Technical School, the South of Scotland Central Technical College and the Scottish Woollen Technical College. New buildings were constructed in the 1960s, and the college moved to its new Netherdale campus in 1968, when it also changed its name to the familiar one. There was further building of halls of residence etc. in 1978–82 and in 1989 it became the Faculty of Textiles of Heriot-Watt University, with a full merger of the institutions in 1998. 'The Rise of the Scotch Tweed Technique' (1911) by Tom Oliver describes its early history.

the Scottish Tweed an Woollen Company (*thu-sko'-eesh-tweed-an-woo-lin-kum-pinee*) *n.* tweed manufacturers, run by Fuhrmann and Kramer, which purchased part of Wilton Mills in 1913, but did not last for very many years.

the Scottish Veterans' Gairden City Association (*thu-sko'-eesh-ve'-rinz-gār-din-si'-ee-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* organisation set up in 1915 to provide low cost accommodation for veterans. They built housing on Douglas Road East, with the foundation stone laid by the Duke of Buccleuch in October 1922. It was used particularly as a home for blinded veterans.

Scott-Jones (*sko'-jōnz*) *n.* **Ann** (1941–) actress, daughter of a Hawick vet. She grew up in Hawick and kept a house there for many years. She married mime artist Desmond Jones and changed her name from Scott to Scott-Jones. She has appeared many times on stage, radio and television, as well as in movies such as 'Local Hero' (1983), 'Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan' (1984), 'Restless Natives' (1985) and 'God Help the Girl' (2014).

Scott-Kerr (*sko'-ker*) *n.* **Alexander** of Chatto and Sunlaws (d.1790) eldest son of William, whom he succeeded in 1782. He was a Lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment of Foot. He died unmarried in Philadelphia and his brother Robert succeeded. **Robert** of Chatto and Sunlaws (d.1831) son of William. He succeeded on the death of his brother Alexander in 1790. In 1806 he married Elizabeth Bell, daughter of David Fyffe of Drumgeith. He had an only son, William, as well as daughters Anne, Elizabeth Graeme, Margaret, Rebecca Agnes and Madeline. **Robert** of Chatto and Sunlaws (b.1859) eldest son of William and Frances Louisa Fennessy. He served as Lieutenant in the Scottish Borders Militia, later was a Major in the Grenadier Guards and eventually became Brigadier-General during WWI. He was a Magistrate for Roxburghshire and became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1894. He married Margaret, daughter of W. Walters. **William** (1731–82) eldest son of Dr. Alexander Scott of Thirlestane, who was descended from the Scotts of Harden. His mother was Barbara, daughter of Henry Kerr of Frogden. He became a merchant in Edinburgh. In 1759 he was entailed in the lands of Chatto and Sunlaws by his distant relative Christian Kerr. He thereafter changed his surname to inherit. He sold Thirlestane (or 'Thirlestain', near Yetholm) before he died. In 1762 he married Elizabeth Graeme of Balgowan, Perth. Their children included: Elizabeth (1763–1845) who married Dr. James Chichester Maclaurin; Barbara Christian (1766–1845); Janet (or Jesse) Murray, who married Sir Peter Thriepland; Alexander, who succeeded to the estates; Robert, who succeeded his brother; Charlotte, who lived with her sister Barbara in Edinburgh; Stuart (d.1797); and Rebecca Agnes, 'Nancy Rebecca' (d.1796). **William** of Chatto and Sunlaws (1807–90), J.P., only son of Robert. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was listed as owner of lands in Heiton in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. In 1837 he married Hannah Charlotte, only child and heiress of Henry Scott of Horsleyhill and Belford, who was widow of Sir John Douglas of Springwood Park. They had one child, Elizabeth Mary Charlotte, who married Sir James H. Ramsay of Banff. In 1855 he secondly married Frances Louisa, daughter of Robert Fennessy, from London; she died in 1884. Their children were: Robert, who succeeded; William Murray Thriepland, who succeeded to Fingask and Toftingall; Francis Louis (b.1868), who was in the Cameron Highlanders; Francis Edith; Jessie Louisa, who married James Hunter of Anton's Hill; Christian Alice, married J.W. Fraser-Tytler, W.S. of Woodhouselee; Susan, married D. Robertson; Hyacinthe, married Lord Howard of Glossop; and Mary Elizabeth, married Henry J. Stevenson.

Scott-Moncrieff (*sko'-mon-kreef*) *n.* **Robert** (1793–1869) Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch from 1828 until his death. He mainly dealt with the Dalkeith estate and succeeded Mr. Tait. He was at the 1839 banquet held at Branxholme to honour the Duke of Buccleuch. He married Susannah Pringle (also written 'Scott Moncrieff').

Scott-Nisbet (*sko'-niz-bi'*) *n.* **John** of Craigentinnie (1729–64) born at Anrum, 3rd son of Sir John Scott of Ancrum and Christian Nisbet of Dirleton. He succeeded to the estate of Craigentinnie in right of his mother, taking the additional surname of Nisbet. He married Margaret Lewis, whose father was Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Leith. Their son John was Laird of Craigentinnie and later succeeded as 5th Baroent of Ancrum, dropping the additional Nisbet in his surname.

Scott-Noble (*sko'-nō-bul*) *n.* **George** (1923–2004) youngest son of Robert, he was born at Borthwickbrae. He attended Roberton School and then Loretto near Musselburgh. He worked for the family firm and then volunteered for the R.A.F. in 1942, transferring to the R.D.F. after suffering an ear infection in South Africa. He served in the Far East and was awarded the Burma Star. After the War he studied textile technology in Gala and rejoined the family firm, later becoming a Director. In 1967 the firm sold Glebe Mills to Pringles and merged their remaining business with George Roberts of Selkirk and Walter Thorburn of Peebles. He worked as a traveller, especially securing orders overseas. He was then a Director of Henry Ballantyne & Sons Ltd., who had formed a conglomerate with other firms as the Scottish Worsted and Woollens Limited. In 1967 he moved from his Hawick home of Greenbank to Innerleithen. He was keen on shooting, golf and bird-watching, and was a member of the Archæological Society. He married Sheila Scott, who was grand-daughter of the founder of Lyle & Scott. He died at his home in Portugal. **James Robert** (1915–91) son of Robert, he became one of Hawick's most illustrious soldiers, being in the K.O.S.B. during WWII. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1940 for action at Dunkirk and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1942. After the war he returned to the family business, Noble's, becaming managing director. He later became a farmer at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot. He became a J.P. in 1961 and Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Roxburghshire in 1962. He married Diana Dickson, who died in 2006, aged 92. They had children Sarnia, Vanessa and Anthony. **Robert** (1885–1968) manufacturer of Robert Noble & Co. In the early part of the 20th century he lived at 'The Elms', purchasing it in about 1900. The family also owned 4 farms in the Borthwick valley, including Borthwickbrae. He served as a Lay Elector and Church Warden of St. Cuthbert's Kirk. In 1914 he married Edith Alice, daughter of tweed manufacturer George Sime Hutton (1893–1974) and their children included: James Robert (1915–91); Alice Holt (b.1916), who was in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force; another son; and George (1923–2004), the youngest son.

Scott-Plummer (*sko'-plu-mur*) *n.* **Charles** (1821–80) son of Charles Balfour Scott of Woll and Eliza Ker. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Oxford University. He succeeded to Woll in 1838 and in 1839 succeeded to the estates of Middlestead and Sunderland Hall, through marriage of the Scotts of Woll into the Balfour family (his great-grandmother). He thereby relinquished the estate of Woll to his uncle, Lieut.-Col. John Scott. He also took the addition of 'Plummer' to his surname. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. In 1857 he married Sophia, 3rd daughter of Joseph Goff, from Hampshire. His children included: Maj. Charles Henry, who succeeded to Sunderland Hall and married Muriel Grace Johnstone-Douglas; Lieut.-Col. Joseph Walter, who was a Selkirkshire J.P., served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and married Dorothy Elizabeth Pocklington Stenhouse of Nethershall; Jane Eliza, who married Robert Lang; and Eliza Sophia, who married Col. Sir Philip Trotter.

the Scotts (*thu-sko's*) *n.* important family in the Hawick area since at least the 13th century. The origins of the surname are murky, since in the earliest times there were many men known as 'le Scot' (or similar) in English or other records, indicating where they came from, while they may have alternative designations in other records. The noble family of this name gained extensive lands around Branxholme about 1440, and became more powerful as the Scotts of Buccleuch, being involved in rieving, rivalries and politics since then. Uchtred 'Filius Scot' seems likely to have been an ancestor, whose family are said to have come from Galloway. There are some claims that Scotstoun in Peeblesshire may have been an early family possession. But in any case, the original local home of the family was at 'Rankilburn' (essentially synonymous with Buccleuch and Bellenden) near the head of the Ale Water, later

moving to Branxholme, and then Dalkeith and Bowhill. The 16th century was a time of great power struggles, with feuds fought with both the Kerrs and the Elliots, as well as alliances with less powerful families, such as the Chisholmes, Dalgleishes, Gledstains and Turnbulls. A letter of remission of 1526 lists no fewer than 60 men of this surname. There were separate Scotts in Ewesdale and Eskdale until incorporated into the local clan by Sir Walter in 1596 (although it is also stated that they descended from the Thirlestane branch). Upper Teviotdale, the Borthwick and Ale valleys were the strongholds of the family for centuries. The Dukedom of Buccleuch became one of the richest in Scotland and the main Scott seat is now at Bowhill. Several minor branches of the Buccleuch family have been important within Hawick, including Scotts of Goldielands and Allanhaugh. The Scotts of Harden have an ancient history, and are now represented by the Lords Polwarth. The Scotts of Horsleyhill were prominent Hawick townsmen for centuries, as well as Scotts of Alton, and other local branches include the Scotts of Crumhaugh, of Whitehaugh, of Goldielands, of Burnfoot, of Hassendean, of Synton, of Todrig, of Whitslade, of Woll, etc. Around the 16th and 17th centuries there were property-owning Scotts in Hawick, called 'o the Mote', 'o the Toor', etc., who were probably branches from younger sons of local Lairds. Around the 18th century there were also tradesman-class families within and around Hawick, e.g. the Mill Port Scotts, the West Port Scotts (probably related to the Crumhaugh branch), the East Port Scotts, the Scotts at the Cross, the Scotts of the Wyndheid, the Ormiston Scotts, the Scotts of Hummelknowe Mill, etc. The family motto is 'Amo' (I love), the arms of the Scotts of Buccleuch are a 6-pomited star and two crescent moons on a blue diagonal band (also described as 'or, on a bend azure a mullet between two crescents of the field') and the crest is 'a stag reippant, proper'. A huge amount of family history is contained in the records of the Scotts of Buccleuch, which are preserved in the National Archives of Scotland, much of which was transcribed by William Fraser in 1878 – 'He was gloved and mailed, he was booted and spurred, For a Scott must ride at the lightest word' [WHO].

Scott's (*skots*) *n.* gunsmith's shop at the Sandbed in the latter part of the 19th century.

Scott's (*skots*) *n.* popular name for 2 separate carrier's firms in Hawick in the early 19th century, before the coming of the railway. One operated between Hawick and Glasgow and the other to Selkirk, Gala and other local towns.

Scott's Bank (*skots-bawngk*) *n.* wooded slope on the burn between the Ettrick Water and Hyndhope farm. It is on the lands of the farm, and formerly gave its name to the local Laird, e.g. Robert Scott in the late 17th and early 18th centuries (also written 'Scotsbank').

Scott's Level (*skots-le-vul*) *n.* former popular name for a flat strip of land on the Burnhead estate, which was used for training by athletes in the latter part of the 19th and earlier part of the 20th centuries. The name derives from the Scott family that farmed at Burnhead for centuries.

Scott Street (*sko'-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton off the west side of South Hermitage Street.

Scott's View (*skots-vew*) *n.* apparently Sir Walter Scott's favourite view over the Tweed valley from Bemersyde Hill, a few miles north-east of St. Boswells, and now a mecca for tourists.

Scott the painter's (*sko'-thu-pān'-urz*) *n.* former painting and decorating business at 26 High Street. It was started by Francis Napier Scott in the latter part of the 19th century, being continued by his son Francis William Scott as 'F. Scott & Son, Painters', which was continued by his eldest son Francis Napier Scott in 1946 and wound up in the 1950s. At one point it was the largest such company in the Borders.

Scott-Watson (*sko'-wawt-sin*) *n.* **Lieut.-Col. R.** of Burnhead (20th C.) long involved with St. Cuthbert's Kirk. In 1954 he read the Roll of Honour there to commemorate those who had fallen in WWII. **William** of Burnhead (1787–1870) son of William and Rebecca Peters. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1840. In 1841 he is recorded as an 'Independent Gentleman' at 'Burngrove' (i.e. Bucklands). He served as a Commissioner of Supply, Justice of the Peace and member of the Police Board for Roxburghshire. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. He held parts of Wester Clarilaw and Pinnacle, as well as Appletreehall Townfoot, Crawhill and Lees. In 1818 he married Bridget, daughter of William Abraham Bowles of Bath. They had 3 sons and 1 daughter, Margaret, who married John Stavert of Hoscote. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William Scott. **Dr. William** of Burnhead (1819–85) eldest son of William and Bridget Bowles, he was born in Bristol. His sister Elizabeth married John Stavert of Hoscote. He was educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby and then studied medicine

at Edinburgh University. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, was appointed Surgeon to the Dispensary at Brighton in 1844 and was a G.P. in Brighton for several years, but gave that up when he married in 1851. He then lived in Edinburgh and Melrose until 1860 when his father gave him Bucklands House, where he is recorded in 1861 and 1868. In 1861 his household included a governess, a nurse, a cook and 3 other female servants. He became a Lieutenant in the Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps (Volunteers) when it formed in 1860. He later became Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Company. He also served as Justice of the Peace, member of the first School Board, Commissioner of Supply and Tax Commissioner for Roxburghshire. He was living at Bucklands in 1867 when he was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society and in 1868 when he donated geological specimens to the Museum. When his father died in 1870 he inherited the title 'of Burnhead' and adopted the extra 'Scott' in his surname. In the 1871 census he was a visitor in the household of John Turnbull at Burnfoot farmhouse. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1873 and was also a member of the Ettrick Forest Club. In about 1874 he was listed as owner of Burnhead, part of Wester Clarilaw and Pinnacle, Appletreehall Townfoot, Crawhill, Lees and Hummelknowes. In 1851 he married Louisa Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dennis of Pilton in Devon and their children were: Bridget Scott (1852–85); Annie Louisa Elizabeth (1853–74), who died in a horse-riding accident near Hassendean Station and was buried at St. Mary's; William Scott (1855–1929), who succeeded; Louisa Margaret (1856–88), also buried at St. Mary's; Susan Harriet (1858–73); Thomas John (1859–60), also buried at St. Mary's; Charles Abraham (1861–1902), born at Bucklands, died in Adelaide, Australia; and Frances Emmeline (1863–1905), born at Bucklands, who married Ernest Leonard Mahon and died in India. All but his first child were born in Scotland. He died in Bristol. **Capt. William Scott** of Burnhead, J.P. (1855–1929) eldest son of Dr. William, he was born in Edinburgh. He attended Highfield School and Cambridge University. He joined the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, becoming 2nd Lieutenant in 1878, Lieutenant in 1880, Captain in 1884 and retiring from the military in 1895. He sold Bucklands House in 1887. He was a speaker at the Common Riding in 1889. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1898. In 1892 in Plymouth he married Mabel Agnes Mahon, 4th daughter of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Mahon; his wife's brother married his sister Frances. Their children (born in Ireland) were: William Scott (1893–1976); and Euphane L.C. He died in Plymouth in 1929 following a fall and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. **Capt. William** of Burnhead (1893–1976), only son of William Scott Watson, he was born in Mallow, Ireland. In WW! he served with the R.A.F. and was awarded the Military Cross. He was involved with St. Cuthbert's Kirk. In 1918 he married Gladys Mary Hobbs and she died in 1955 (at Burnhead). Their only daughter was Eupham. He was buried at St. Mary's Kirk. **Lieut.-Col. William** of Burnhead. He married Margaret Smith, who died in 2004 (sometimes written 'Scott-Watson').

SCOTVEC (*skot-vek*) *n.* Scottish Vocational and Educational Council, the awarding body for vocational courses until 1997 when the Scottish Qualification Authority was formed.

Scouler (*skoo-lur*) *n.* **Katherine** nee Ashmore (1969–2023) born in Welwyn Garden City, she was brought up in Cambridgeshire. She married Michael in 1991 and they had daughters Jenny and Heather. She moved to Earlston with her husband in 1992, then trained as teacher, working first at Jedburgh Grammar School, before moving to the English Department of Hawick High School in 2014. There she organised educational days focussing on the Common Riding and championing studies in the Scots language; in 2019 she accepted an award given in recognition of the High School's promotion of Scots. She played in the Saxhorn Band and was on the Will H. Ogilvie Trust for several years. In 2021 she served as Chief Guest for the virtual Common Riding festivities. The High School Library has a plaque in her honour. **Rev. Michael** born in Newton Mearns, he went to Strathclyde University for a degree in Engineering and Economics and then trained to become a minister at Edinburgh University. He became a military chaplain, serving in Belize and the first Gulf War. He was also involved in helping the community cope with the Lockerbie disaster of 1988. He married Katherine Ashmore in 1991 and they had children Jenny and Heather. After serving as a padre for 4 years he came to the Borders as minister at Earlston. In 2009 he moved to Hawick as minister of Trinity Kirk. He left that post in 2018 to be a pastor, leading the spiritual care team within N.H.S. Borders. He was a rugby referee and is a self-confessed St. Mirren fan. He played a leading

role in '1514 the Musical'. In 2015 he served as Common Riding Chief Guest.

scour (*skoor*) *v., arch.* to rush about, search hither and thither – '... terriers an' collies, o' a' shapes an' sizes, scourin' roond the hoose ends for the Whey Brae ...' [BCM1881].

the Scouts (*thu-skowtz*) *n.* the Boy Scouts organisation, founded by Lt. Gen. Baden-Powell in 1907 and popularised by the book 'Scouting for Boys' in 1908. The first Hawick troop was started following the formation of a committee in 1909, and Baden-Powell visited the town in 1910. That organising committee consisted of Rev. W. Farquharson, Rev. A. Ross, Rev. W. Ainslie, Councillor (later Provost) James Renwick and Captain Fyfe-Jamieson. The Scout Pipe Band was formed in 1937 (although a band is recorded as early as 1917). They either rented or were given space in a variety of locations, including the Buccleuch Memorial, Waverley Mills and Wilson & Glenny's. In 1964 they took over a small garment manufacturing building (formerly Marcus and then Willglen) at 22 Commercial Road and this became their permanent home in 1965. However, in the late 1990s they moved to Union Street and the old building was demolished.

scowder (*skow-dur*) *v., arch.* to burn, scorch, singe through dry heat, tan, sunburn – 'The sun's scowderin' sair, sair On the laigh raws' [WL], *n.* a scorch, burn (see **scowdert**.

scowderdowp (*skow-dur-dowp*) *n., poet.* a joking name for a blacksmith – 'The dirdums o' the wheezlebugs Chunter the lee-lang day And for a smarroch o' scowderdowps My greasly hert is wae' [DH] (noted by J. Jamieson).

scowdert (*skow-dur'*) *pp., arch.* burned, scorched, singed – 'An' whan the sun was up, they wer scowderet; an' becaus they had nae rute they wutheret awa' [HSR], 'Birsselt an scowdert, leike a bubbly-jock duine weel in ov an oven' [ECS].

scowf (*skowf*) *n., arch.* a base pearson, a blusterer – 'He's naething but a scowf, Teviotd.' [JoJ], *v.* to steal, filch, sponge.

Scraesburgh (*skrāz-bu-ru*) *n.* hamlet between Jedburgh and Oxnam, with the remains of an ancient settlement. It was and 'Scrauesburgh' in about 1147, when part of the original charter for Jedburgh Abbey, and confirmed as "Scrauisburgh' about 150 years later. John of 'Screys[burgh]' was recorded as a juror in Roxburghshire in about 1260. At various times it was either synonymous with Hunthill or may have been essentially the same as what would later be called Kersheugh or Ferniehirst. The 'baronie de Scraysburgh' is recorded in 1456. Once a prominent settlement, a document of 1544 records that a company of Englishmen 'ventred vpoun the gratest towne in all Tieudale called Scraisbrugh a towne of the Lord Hunthyll's' where they took rich spils, a great amount of livestock and 38 prisoners. Land there was owned by the Rutherfords in the 17th century and it was purchased by William Elliot of Wells in the early years of the 18th century. In about 1788 John Rutherford of Hunthill sold part of the lands of Wester Scraesburgh to William Riddell. The term 'Scraesbrough-peat' was used to refer to peat brought for the moss there, and also used to refer to badly-made shoes (also written 'Scraisburgh' and variants; the origin is probably 'Scraw's fort' from the Old English name 'Scraw' plus 'burh'; the name first occurs in the mid-12th century as 'Scrauesburghe).

scrag (*skrawg*) *n., arch.* a crab apple (also 'scrag-aipple'; cf. **scrog**).

scraigh o day (*skrāch-ō-dā*) *n., arch.* daybreak, literally the 'scream of day' (also written 'skraigh o day'; cf. **scrauch**, **screigh**, **skreek** and **skrich**).

scrammle (*skraw-mul*) *v.* to scramble – 'goan scrammle some eggs for iz, wull ee?', 'Life is a scramel to find oor level, Which some never seem to do ...' [FL], 'Oh, how happy were the days When oo scramml'd roond the braes' [RMc], '... twae wi nae official Lass, But wi a routh o lasses welcome to bob and scrammle Alang wi the lave ...' [DH] (also written 'scramel' etc.).

scran (*skrawn*) *n., poet.* power, means of carrying out a task – 'I'd blow them south, as far as Fife, If I had scran' [JoHo].

scrapit (*skrā-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* scraped – '... For a' the guid gear he has scrapit thegither' [EA], 'At first the young lassie a wee while stood dumb, She blush'd and she scrapit wi' her foot on the grun' ...' [DA].

Scrathy Holes (*skra-, skre-thee-hōlz*) *n.* hill to the west of Carter Fell, reaching a height of 521 m – 'The todde he came frae the Screthy holes, And courit fou cunninglye' [JTe].

scratchie (*skraw-chee*) *n., arch.* a disease in sheep, characterised by the animals rubbing themselves into sores (called 'scrapie' elsewhere; cf. **rubbers**).

scrauch (*skrawch*) *v., arch.* to scream, shout – 'Here sit a squad o' scraughing herds, 'Boot lambs an' woo' extending' [JoHa], '... an' besoucht him, sayin', Sen' hir awa; for she skraugheth efter us' [HSR], '... my faith he micht hae skrauched

till he was hearsh, an ye wad ne'er let on to hear him' [WNK], 'Baith haunds on her stamach, sae great was her pain, An' she yell'd, an she scrauch'd, an yell'd yet again' [BM1901], 'The bairns was lauchin' an' scrauchin' amang the sauchs doon i' the hauch' [JAHM], '... skreevin an skrauchin leike a skartin skeelie on a skuil sklate' [ECS], '... the daads an the dunts an the skraucheen an the skreeveen' [ECS], 'He'll scrauch: Tam! Help! What the deil are ye dae'in? Quick! Gie's a hand to wun-oot! ... But he'll get nane' [DH], *n.* a scream, shriek – 'Last, Red-cowl gave a lauch, It was a lauch indeed; 'Twas mait like a hoarse, hoarse scrauch, Syne a tooth fell out o' his head' [T], 'Wi' horrid yells, unyearthly scraughs, Commixt with most infernal laughs' [RDW], 'A name wi' a scrauch o' rosit in't, the skirl o' tormentit gut ...' [DH] (also written 'skrauch' and 'scraugh'; cf. **scraigh o day**, **skrich** and **skreek**, as well as the related **skrakle**).

scrauchit (*skraw-chee', chi'*) *pp., poet.* screamed, cried – 'But they skraughet out the mair, sayin', Let him be crucifiet' [HSR].

scray (*skrā*) *n.* a compartment in a shelving unit of a knitwear factory, where finished garments or cones of yarn are stored in batches.

screed (*skreed*) *n., arch.* a long thin strip of anything, portion, list, long speech or piece of writing – 'Sometimes on high, sublime you're soarin' Wi' airy speed; An' sometimes i' the pu'pit roarin', Wi' haly screed' [JR], 'Syne cut the throat, ahint ane's back, Wi' slanderous screed' [JoHa]. 'Afore ye're numbered wi' the deid, About the auld folks gie's a screed' [WNK], a tune, shrill sound, *poet.* a tear, rent, gash, the sound of tearing – '... Nor e'er ill health gie you a screed, Wi's hanchin' teeth' [JoHa], '... An' roar an' pray frae morn till night, Wi' pithy screed, An' cry wi' heart, mind, saul, and might – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], *v.* to scream, make a shrill sound – 'A line o' verse ye winna read; But ance a-week, May gi'e a psalm an awkward screed, Wi' tuneless beek' [JR], 'To Tullochgorum off they screed, A' cap'ring joost like mad things' [JoHa], to recite or write at length, reel off – 'Gae pluck their beards wha bauldly screed, Wi' seven or aught tongues i' their head' [JR].

screek (*skreek*) *n., arch.* an empty-headed, egotistical person – 'The shallow idea'd, self-conceited screek, Whose barren brain, Self, double-filtered, bears' [JoHa].

screenge (*skreenj*) *v., arch.* to scrub, flog, purge – '... an' screenge awa our sins for thy næme's sak' ' [HSR].

screeve (*skreev*) *n., arch.* a scrape, graze, scratch – '... A spielin' callant riskin' screeve and cloure Rypit the reid cheeked aipples whaur they hung' [WL], a grating sound – 'A hard a scrive on the wire fence' [GW], *v., arch.* to graze, scrape, abrade – 'A've skreeved ma knuckles climmin that deike' [ECS], to scrub a table, to work vigorously, to screech like a violin, to make a scraping noise, screech – 'A chairkin road-injin, skreevin an skrauchin leike a skartin skeelie on a skuil sklate' [ECS] (also spelled 'skreeve' and 'scrieve').

screever (*skree-vur*) *n., arch.* an active worker (also written 'scriever').

screevin (*skree-vin*) *adj., arch.* active, vigorous – 'A scrievin' hizzie' [GW], 'Note that the ppl. adj. screevin is applied to an active woman who gets through her work expeditiously' [ECS] (also 'scrievin').

screigh (*skreech*) *v., arch.* to screech, emit a piercing sound – '... sayin', It is ane ghaist: an' they screighet out for fear' [HSR] (cf. **scrauch**, **screigh**, **skreek** and **skrich**).

scribble (*skri-bul*) *v., arch.* to card or tease wool.

scribbler (*skrib-lur*) *n., arch.* a machine for course carding of wool, a person who cards wool. By 1816 there were 42 'scribbling' machines in Hawick.

scribe (*skrīb*) *v., arch.* to write – '... and desires James Burn to scribe the bond and to lay it up in the locked box with the rest of the papers belonging to the church' [PR1711].

scrieve (*skreev*) *v., arch.* to write – 'Then it was to the scrievin' trade He turned his native skill' [WL], *n., arch.* a letter, piece of writing – 'Send iz a scrieve' [GW].

scrieve (*skreev*) *v., arch.* to abrade the skin – 'A've scriev'd ma knuckles again the dyke' [GW], to scrub a table etc., to play (a violin etc.) gratingly, to work vigorously, 'There's some that speel up rocky faces, Scrievin their hides in nameless places' [DH], *n., arch.* an abrasion, abrading action on the skin, a grating sound – 'A hard scrieve on the wire fence' [GW].

scriever (*skree-vur*) *n., arch.* a vigorous worker.

scrievin (*skree-vin*) *adj., arch.* vigorous, active – 'A scrievin' hizzie' [GW].

Scrimgeour (*skrim-jur*) *n.* **David** of Cartmore (d.1700), W.S., eldest son of James of Cartmore. He acted as Receiver General for James and Anna, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch in the

period 1676–98. He was recorded as a commissioner to assess the rentals of the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1690, 1692, 1694 and 1698. He apparently failed as a money-lender and left the estates in debt when he died. He married Helen Aytoun of Inchdairney and secondly Jean Moncrieff (who later married John Murray of Bowhill). He was succeeded by his cousin Henry of Bowhill. **James** (14th/15th C.) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He was Rector of Dunnottar in 1425 when there was a Papal decree granting him the Rectorship of Ashkirk when it became free. He also served as Papal Ambassador from the King of France. He resigned the Canonry and Prebend of Ashkirk in 1428. **John** 'Scrim' (1939–2014) born in Elgin, he moved to Hawick in 1950 when his father Bill became Headmaster at Trinity School. He played rugby for the High School as a wing forward. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and then specialised in obstetrics and gynaecology. He was Senior Registrar at the Western General Hospital in 1969, then at the Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion 1970–73. From 1973 he was a consultant at the Western General and Medical Director there from 1993. He became known as an expert on the prevention of fœtal malformations. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Obstetricians, Surgeons and Physicians. **William** 'Bill' (20th C.) Headmaster at Trinity School from 1950.

scrimp (*skrimp*) *n., arch.* insufficiency, meagreness, lack – 'It was his custom to put treacle into the brandy ... the consumers thus got scrimp measure' [JW], '... caald flesh, pickit ingans, an nae skrimp o laif' [ECS], *v., arch.* to stint, restrict in supplies – 'That I maun even be sae scrimp't o' time, As no to hae an hour to spare on scrawlin' ' [JoHa].

scrimpt (*skrimt*) *pp., adj., arch.* scanty, deficient – 'A mad bard, wha, scrimpt hauf-witit, Doth vagaries chace' [JoHa], '... That I maun even be sae scrimp't o' time' [JoHa] (cf. **scrimpit**).

scrimpit (*skrim-pee', -pi'*) *adj., pp.* niggardly, scrimped – 'But L–d sake never let it bang ye, Wi' scrimpit care ... ' [JR], 'Fine sangs were expected, but O they were scrimpit! A' time that was spent was in praise o' the Duke' [JH], 'Tak' my excuse for scrimpit rhyme, I'm scant o' speerit, scant o' time' [JoHa], 'The cuckoo wi' his scrimpet sang, Sae mellow and repeated lang ... ' [DA], 'They who of work do not their share, Maun e'en put up wi' scrimpit fare' [JCG], 'He isna scrimpit wi' his gloom, But shares ye wi' sic treasure ... ' [WP] (cf. **scrimpt**).

scriptur (*skrip-tur*) *n.* scripture, the sacred writings of the Bible – 'We hae Scriptur to warrant the belief, that even the Enemy himsel'... ' [JTe].

scrog (*skrōg*) *n.* a crab-apple tree or its fruit – 'oo went polin, but aa oo got were scrogs', 'Those who gathered hines, blaeberries and scroggs with us' [HEx1965], '... There's salmon in abundance there, An' nite an' scrogs an' luscious bear ... ' [WP], n., arch., poet. a stunted tree or bush, particularly the hawthorn – ' 'Now shall thine ain hand wale the tree, For all thy mirth and meikle pride; And May shall chuse, if my love she refuse, A scrog bush thee beside' ' [JL], '... Until I turn'd at Priesthaugh Scrogg' [SWS] (also spelled 'scrogg' and the variant cf. **scrag**; from Middle English for brushwood, similar to the southern English 'shrog' and possibly of Scandinavian origin).

scrog-aiple (*skrōg-ā-pul*) *n.* the wild or crab apple.

scroggy (*skro-gee*) *adj., arch.* scrubby, scraggly, stunted – 'Who rear'd thee on the shelving rocks, When scroggy bushes screen'd the fox ... ' [WiSp], 'Messrs Watson and George Turnbull committing to the custody of their botanical tin cases certain green worts and other scroggy forms of vegetation' [HAST1864], covered with scrub, bushy – 'The yowes an' lambs are doon an' still, On Catho knowes sae scroggie' [JoHa], 'She denned at last in a scrogye buss, The cruke had held hir there' [WiSp].

scrog-jeelie (*skrog-jee-lee*) *n., arch.* jelly made from crab apples.

scrooffie (*skroo-fee*) *adj., arch.* scruffy, scabby – 'I ken he is no' vera bonnie, But scrooffie, an' scruntie, an' auld' [JoHa] (cf. **scruiffy**).

Scrope (*skrōp*) *n.* **Sir Henry** 9th Lord Scrope of Bolton (c.1534–92), son of John. He was Captain of Carlisle Castle and served as Warden of the English West Marches 1562–92. He took charge of Mary Queen of Scots in 1568 and she was held in his castle at Bolton for several months. In 1570 He helped Sussex blow up Branxholme Castle in retalitation for Buccleuch's support of Mary. In 1584 he and Sir John Forster led a raiding force of 7,000 men that invaded Liddesdale, taking the tower at Larriston and capturing 18 prisoners. He married Mary (or Alianore), daughter of Edward, 1st Lord North and was succeeded by his son Thomas. **John** 8th Lord Scrope (d.1549) 3rd son of Henry the 7th Lord and Margaret Dacre of Gillesland. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry de Clifford, 1sr Earl of

Cumberland. He became Warden of the English Western March, like his father-in-law and his son and grandson. **Sir Thomas** 10th Lord Scrope of Bolton (c.1560–1609) Warden of the English West Marches about 1595–1603, and son of Sir Henry. He married Philadelphia Carey, daughter of the 1st Lord Hunsdon. He was Captain of Carlisle Castle during the famous rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, having ordered his deputy, Thomas Salkeld, to cross the Liddel to capture him on a truce day – 'Now word is gane to the bauld Keeper, In Branksome Ha where that he lay, That Lord Scroope has taen the Kinmont Willie, Between the hours of night and day' [T], 'When Warden Lord Scroop was pleased To break the truce and the law, And Kinmont Willie was seized And carried to Carlisle Ha' . . . ' [TK].

scruiff (*skrūf, skrif*) *n., arch.* scurf, dandruff, filth, dirt – 'Gang an' wesh the scruiff off eer hands' [GW] (also written 'skruiff').

scruiffy (*skrū-, skri-fee*) *adj., arch.* scurfy, filthy, stingy, miserly (also written 'skruiffy'; noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **scrooffie**).

scrum-hauf (*skrum-hawf*) *n.* scrum-half in rugby, playing at no. 9, and feeding the ball from the scrum to the backs – 'Rob aye played scrum-half as a boy, Wi' a service fast and shair . . . ' [DH].

scrumpy (*skrum-pee*) *adj., arch.* scrimpy, meagre.

scrunsh (*skrunsh*) *v., arch.* to scrunch, crunch – '. . . a stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill, – skrunshin – chaampin – haanshin – nickerin – dirrlin – snokerin – an reesellin' [ECS] (also 'scrunsh').

scrunt (*skrun'*) *n., arch.* something withered or shrivelled, a wrinkled person – 'Now withert scrunts, and rosy maids, May lie their lane, nor think o' lads' [JoHa], a mean person.

scruntit (*skrun'-ee'*) *adj., arch.* stunted, shrivelled – 'The wund raves through the scruntit thorn And sheep for bield are fain . . . ' [DH].

scrunty (*skrun'-ee*) *adj., arch.* mean, niggardly – 'I ken he is no' vera bonnie, But scrooffie, an' scruntie, an' auld' [JoHa], 'A scrunty pennyworth o' milk' [GW], 'A scrunty body' [GW] (also written 'scruntie').

Scrymgeour see **Scrimgeour**

scud (*skud*) *v., arch.* to skim a stone, speed, whip – 'Whoops the shrill view-halloo, to see her scud The plain, and drinks the tremulous scream of blood' [JL], '. . . He'd scud oot o'er the Border, away, far away' [JEDM], '. . . The shuttle scuds throwe a' ' [WL], to slap or drub someone.

scud (*skud*) *n.* state of being naked – 'A opened the door an there she was in the scud!'.

Scudamore (*skud-a-mōr*) *n.* **William Edward** (1813–81) born at Wye, Kent, he was son of Dr. Edward. He graduated from Cambridge University, served as assistant master at Oakenham School and then was for a short time tutor to the Earl of Minto's family at Minto. He became a priest in 1839 at Ditchingham in Norfolk. He became well known as a devotional writer, particularly for 'Steps to the Altar' (1846) and 'Words to Take with Us' (1859). He married Albina King and they had 2 sons and a daughter.

scudder (*sku-dur*) *v., arch.* to scatter – '. . . The shuds o' white that scudder owre my lap!' [WL].

scuddie (*sku-dee*) *adj.* naked – 'hei hid some scuddie books under his bed', *n.* the state of being naked – 'caa that a frock? ee might is weel gaun oot in the scuddie' (also spelled 'scuddy').

scuddy see **scuddie**

scuff (*skuf*) *n., arch.* a glancing stroke, quick wipe – '. . . , a lick o bleckneen on ma buits, an a skuff doon wui a claes-brush' [ECS], 'Gie'd a scuff owre' [GW], a blacksmith's tool for scraping out ashes, *v., arch.* to touch lightly, graze (also spelled 'skuff').

scuffin (*sku-fin*) *n., arch.* the action of glancing.

scug see **skug**

scuif (*skif*) *n., arch.* a scoop, used by grocers etc. (also **scoof**).

scuip (*skūp*) *n., arch.* a scoop.

scuipfi (*skūp-fi*) *n., arch.* a scoopful – 'There said a miller to his man, Wha' mouter'd a the corn, Gae tak a scuipfu' frae ilk sack, And do the same the morn' [T].

scuittie-fi (*skū'-ee-fi*) *n., arch.* the fill of a drinking cup, a dram, a 'skinful' *adj., pp.* to have had a 'skinful', be drunken – 'It is said of a befuddled man that Hei's gotten a bit skuitie-fih' [ECS] (also written 'skuittie-fih').

sculduddery (*skul-du-de-ree*) *n., arch.* low or obscene talk.

scull (*skul*) *n., arch.* a shallow basket used for carrying seed, peats, turnips, etc.

scum (*skum*) *n., arch.* a darkening gloom over the sky.

scuncheon (*skun-chin*) *n., arch.* a workman's snack, consisting of a square of bread and cheese – 'Scuncheon, A square dole or piece of bread, cheese, &c. Teviotd. It is frequently thus designed among the peasantry, perhaps from its resemblance to the corner-stone of a building, which has this name' [JoJ].

scunner (*sku-nur*) *n.* digust, distaste, irritation – 'this rain's a right scunner, isn't eet?', a disgusting or irritating person – 'deh be sic a scunner, keep the details ti yersel', '... thou hest made me ane scunner untill thame ...' [HSR], '... A perfect skunner an' a pain Is shauchlin' Ingun Johnnie' [WP], '... but his wife says he's turned a perfect scunner since the Test matches stertit' [DH], *v.* to disgust, irritate, sicken, nauseate – 'They're that efficient, it fair scunners a body' [DH], 'When I'm scunnered by a' the stramash O' the thrang, croudit streets in the toun ...' [WL], '... hei played rugby till Jim Telfer scunnered um' [IWL] (also spelled 'skunner').

scunnered (*sku-nurd*) *adj., pp.* disgusted, nauseated, irritated, put off – '... Then scunnered wae the hale affair, back tae Hawick an' flappin'' [MB] (also **scunnert**).

the scunners (*thu-sku-nurz*) *n., pl., arch.* a feeling of disgust, nausea – 'The clairty, creeshy look o'd wad heh gien a body the scunners' [ECS].

scunnersome (*sku-nur'-sum*) *adj., poet.* causing disgust, nauseating – '... Gaed hauntin' Herod, and truith to tell, He cam by a scunnersome end himsel'' [WL].

scunnert (*sku-nur'*) *adj., pp.* disgusted, sickened, fed up, irritated – 'A'm fair scunnert', '... whan A'm scunnert ti deed wui speakin feine' [ECS], 'Ee must be guy scunnert. Ah ken a wud be' [JuH] (see also **scunnered**).

scurl (*sku-rul*) *n., arch.* a scab that forms over a wound – 'Beelin' fingers and skurls and breed pultices; a sair bit that was fair puttin'' [HAST1958], a sore caused through neglect, a mangy disease that attacks sheep, 'Like when you try to jump off at the real swings, ... I had a teesh scurl there once' [JuH], *v., arch.* to form a scab – 'The sair's scurlin'' [GW], 'Aa hae a sair skaith That wunna skurl at a'' [DH], '... skurled wi' odd scales o' troot Frae Merrylaw to Meggat ...' [DH] (also written 'skurl').

scurryvaig (*sku-ree-vāg*) *n., arch., poet.* a vagabond, vagrant, an idle and unkempt person – 'The jougals yowl't at the jooral-i-joo Whanever hei stert' tae play; A shilpit scurryvaig hei was, And shuttle-gobbit tae' [DH].

scutch (*skuch*) *v., arch.* to dress flax, beat the stems of flax to separate the fibres from the woody part – 'It would be to little purpose to detain my reader as to what was meant by rippling, steeping or rotting, drying, braking, scutching' [RJT].

scythe-straik (*sīth-strāk*) *n., arch.* a tool used for whetting scythes (see also **straik**).

sd (*sed, sid*) *adj.* abbreviation of 'said', common in pre-19th century documents – '... the said Wm. Payslay was onlawed in ane ryott committ by him upon the sd. Johne Briggs, and the said John in ane ryott committ by him on the sd. Wm. Payslay' [BR1683], '... and yt. he was about to see the sd. Walter Rowcastell and his fayr. fully discharged by the sd. John Hardie ...' [BR1693] 'The sd day Mr Olifer did intimate yt these qo intended to go out of ye parish att ye ensueing terme may come and receive thair respective testimonials' [PR1711], 'The sd day the minister did intimate yt God willing he would begin to examine those in ye toun upon the Tuesday and Friday' [PR1713] (sometimes with a period, 'sd.'; see also **said**).

Sea Croft see **Sei Croft**

Seal of Cause (*seel-ō-kawz*) *n.* a charter of privileges granted to a trades guild by a Town Council, being the legal document incorporating the trade – 'The quarter-masters of the weaver trade complain upon two of their craft, that, contrary to the seal of cause granted by the bailies and council to their trade ...' [JW1676].

seam (*seem*) *n., arch.* a commission, piece of work, occupation, purpose – 'The seams an ploys o grit-folk an Royalties' [ECS], '... ther seam was ti girn the bits o moppies skiltin aboot' [ECS], a tryst, lovers' meeting.

Seaman (*see-min*) *n.* **Rev. William** (d.1921) minister of the Baptist Church 1880–96. He was the first pastor appointed with the support of the Home Mission, and originally preached in the Temperance Hall. In 1883 he oversaw the opening of the new church building between Bourtree Place and North Bridge Street. In 1896 he accepted a position as Agent for the Home Mission, although he remained in Hawick for many years, continuing an association with the Baptist Kirk. A memorial tablet was unveiled in 1922.

seamer (*see-mur*) *n.* a person who puts together knitted sections of a garment in a knitwear factory, specifically someone who seams the 'greasy' garments' body sides and sleeves (after linking and before scouring) – 'The seamers, binders and menders And aw the others that work in the mill Must think oo'er awfae unlucky No tae be gettin their thrill' [AY].

seamin (*see-min*) *n.* the sewing up of hosiery (also 'seameen'; noted by E.C. Smith).

search (*serch*) *v., arch.* to inspect, examine, particularly to inspect goods for quality – 'Two persons are appointed to search the meal-market weekly, and what corns they find insufficient ... shall be confiscate' [BR1656].

season (*see-zin*) *n., arch.* a period, time generally – '... are sentenced to stand at the crosse for a season, and be banished the town' [JW1700], '... in ye season of ye night' [PR1721] (cf. **saison**).

Seath (*seeth*) *n.* **Robert** (19th C.) Inspector of Poor in Hawick Parish in the 1860s and 1870s, probably taking over from William Norman Kennedy.

seatit (*see-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* seated – 'Auld grannie tells her stories best whan seatit at the fire ...' [JJ].

Seaton Cottage (*see'-in-ko'-eej*) *n.* house at the top end of Kirkside in Denholm, formerly the police station.

Sebastian (*se-baws-tyin*) *n.* Hawick-trained horse, pipped at the post in the 1978 Grand National.

seceret (*see-ke-re'*) *n.* a secret – 'Thou sallt hyde thame in the seceret o' thy preesince ...' [HSR], '... cleense thou me frae seceret fauts' [HSR] (note the extra vowel sound in the middle compared with standard English; also **saicret**).

the Secession (*thu-se-se-shin*) *n.* event in the Church of Scotland in which a group of dissenting ministers left to form their own independent church. It was caused by 2 acts of the General Assembly in 1732, principally regarding the powers of the congregation to appoint ministers. The dissent was led by Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, who were from Berwickshire (and related to Harry Erskine, minister at Roberton). The Seceders called themselves the Associate Synod, and gathered strength until they split over whether members of their church could conscientiously take the Burgess Oath, which talked of supporting the 'true religion at present professed within the realm'. This led to the formation of the Burgher and Anti-Burgher kirks. In about 1738 it was stated that in Hawick Parish the Seceders did not register their baptisms, this amounting to about 3 per year. This fraction grew, however, particularly from the late 1750s, when Thomas Boston's Relief Church started with support of most of the Jedburgh established church congregation. The customs within the secession movement were generally stricter than in the established church, e.g. it is stated that at local weddings in the 18th century the bridal party danced back to back. Some locals attended the associate church in Midlem before the Green Kirk (Anti-Burghers) was built in the 1760s, followed by the East Bank Kirk (Burghers) in the 1770s.

seck (*sek*) *n.* a sack – 'black secks er juist bin bags', 'Sic lyke, there is comprised ane seck pertaining to Andrew Lyden, to 20s. ...' [BR1644], '... I'd burn him in a brunstane seck, For he has murdered Johnnie' [WP].

seck (*sek*) *v.* to sack, fire, *n.* the sack, dismissal from employment – 'hei got the seck for aye bein late'.

Secky (*se-kee*) *n.* nickname for manufacturer **Thomas Laidlaw** – '... and Chinny cried up: 'Ay, Sacky's here; 'ee can work 'eer warning'' [JHH] (also referred to as 'Sheckum').

secretar (*sek-ri-tur*) *n., arch.* a secretary – 'Next day she call'd her Secretar, And charged him a Letter to prepare' [CWS].

the Secretary (*thu-sek-ri-tu-ree*) *n.* member of the Common Riding Committee, whom, in most cases, has carried the bulk of the responsibility for the organisation of the events and ceremonies. When the Ceremonial Committee was established in 1887 the Chairman was the main position, but from 1891 the Chairman became the Provost, with the Honorary Secretary taking over most of the organisational duties. Typically the position is held by the same tireles individual for many years. J.E.D. Murray was Honorary Secretary until 1897 (although it is unclear how this fits in). Secretaries have included: James Edgar (1887–1891); J.Y. Hunter (1891–1900); James Edgar (1900–08); Tom Ker (1908–23); Thomas G. Winning (1923–25); James Glendinning (1925); Guy Armstrong (for 36 years); William Robertson; Alistair Marshall (1955??–65, who left town afterwards); Harold Simpson (1966–1975); George Crawford (for only a few months in 1975); Sandy Stevenson (1976–1988, and again for part of 2001); Frank T. Scott (1988–2001); Bill Thomson (2001–05); Raymond Chlopas (2006–07); Frank W. Scott (2008–16); Ian Fraser (2017–).

secuir (*se-kūr*) *adj., v., arch.* secure.

sederunt (*sā-de-roon'*) *n., arch.* a meeting of an ecclesiastical body – 'The Session having Read the minutes of their Sederunt August Second ...' [Bed1722], a list of names of those present at a meeting – 'There was such a succession of late sederunts, that the Commissioner, Lord Belhaven, and the purse-bearer, Mr. Burnett, were both worn out' [RJR].

seedie (*see-dee*) *adj., arch.* full of oat-husks, or other husks of grain – '... for having seedie and isufficient meale in the market, being about ane gouping of seed sived out of half ane pecke of his full sacke' [BR1686].

see'en (*see-en*) *n., adj., poet.* seven – 'Jesus saith untill him, I sayna untill thee, Until Se'en times,

but until se'enty times se'en' [HSR] (also written 'se'en'; cf. **seeven**).

Seefew (*see-few*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage in the easternmost part of Castleton Parish. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map east of Hudshouse and north of Fairloans, and may correspond roughly to the modern Myredykes. It is possible that this corresponds to the lands of 'Sesfew' listed among those owned by Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century (there is a place of the same name in Morebattle Parish, the name perhaps jocularly suggesting a desolate location).

seege see **siege**

seek (*seek*) *adj.* sick, unwell, feverish, disgusted – 'Ee make is seek, yowe', 'A'm fair seek o this, mei', 'A'm seek ti daith o'd', formerly used in the phrase 'seek an sorry', '... Walter Scott of Branxholme, knycht, seik in bodie and haill in spirit ...' [SB1574], '... and if tryit to be out of the kirk two Sabbaths together, without ane lawful cause, or seik, he shall satisfie before ye pulpit ...' [Ash1643], 'Hæle the siek, cleanse the lepers, ræse the deæd, cast out deevils' [HSR], 'Staye me wi' flaggans, comfert me wi' æpples, for I am sick o' loefe' [HSR], 'Ah'm seek o'd tae Watty lad, but oo've wathered eet often afore ...' [JEDM], 'And ma hert was seek for the days that are gane, Mebbe gane for a' time, as youth driffles by' [DH], *adv.* to a degree of sickness, used for emphasis – '... whan A'm seek-staaed o the ... preidfih bluistereen that a body offen hes ti thole' [ECS], (also written 'seik' and 'siek').

seek (*seek*) *v., arch.* to ask for, try to procure, to bring, fetch – 'Where the caller air ud seek roses back ti the chafts o the palliest peenge' [ECS], 'Now nih! Ee ir a clever lassie, seekin mei that yirrint!' [ECS], to attempt to go, ask leave to, indicate a wish to – '... there's nocht ti hinder a body threh seekin away wui um thochts o sic bonnie bits' [ECS] (see also **socht**).

seek see **sic**

seeker (*see-kur*) *n., arch.* a beggar.

seek-laith (*seek-lāth*) *adj., arch.* very loath (also **sick-laith**).

seekness (*seek-nis*) *n.* sickness – '... sayin', Himsel' tuik our infirmeties an' bure our sieknisses' [HSR], '... an' hælin' ilka siekness an' ilka ailment amang the peeple' [HSR].

seek-stawed (*seek-stawd*) *adj., arch.* over-tired of something, wearied of, sick to death – '... whan A'm seek-staaed o the wundy aippeen an the putten-on mimpeen ...' [ECS], 'A'm seek stawd o speekin feine' [ECS] (also written 'seek-staaed'; see also **staa**).

seelence (*see-lins*) *n., poet.* silence – 'Let the leein' lipps be putten til seelence, whilk speik sadlie ...' [HSR], '... my saul had amaist dwalt in seelince' [HSR].

seelent (*see-lin'*) *adj., poet.* silent – 'Til the en' that my glorie maye sing prayse untill thee, an' bena seelent' [HSR], '... let the wicket be shæmet, an' let thame be seelent in the graffe' [HSR].

Seeley (*see-lee*) *n.* **Ian William** (1942–2013) born in St. Andrews, he started to learn piano at age 11 and was educated at Madras College. He then went to the Royal Scottiah Academy of Music in Glasgow and Trinity College of Music in London, before training as a teacher in Dundee. He held teaching positions in Kirkwall and Lockerbie, then arrived in Hawick in 1970 to be Head of Music at the High School. He was music teacher there for 27 years, until his retirement. He was organist at Trinity Kirk 1970–82, and has been heavily involved in the Amateur Operatic Society. He wrote 'On With the Show' (2010), for the centenary of that organisation. He was also conductor of the P.S.A. Choir and on the committee of the Saxhorn Band. He was President of Hawick Rotary Club and received a Paul Harris Fellowship in 2003. His support for and involvement in the Common Riding grew with time. From 1987 he became pianist for the 1514 Club, the Mosstroopers' Club, the Callants' Club, the Ex-Cornets and Ex-Acting Fathers Association. From 2002 he became pianist at the Colour Bussing. He was Mosstrooper of the Year in 2008 and was also made an honorary life membership of the Callants' Club. He is writer of 5 modern Hawick songs: 'Callant's Song'; 'Where Teviot Rins'; 'The Queen O' the Auld Scottish Border'; 'Hawick Reivers'; and 'Songs of Teviotdale'. He also published 'Spider's Wings – A Collection of 50 Poems', as well as organ and choral church music. He arranged the music for the revival of 'The Gutterbludes' in 2000, matching the lyrics to some of Adam Grant's other music, as well as writing 3 entirely new pieces and an overture. He acted as musical editor for the 2001 edition of 'The Hawick Songs – A Complete Collection', providing some accompaniments to new songs and revised accompaniments to a few of the old. He also wrote the definitive guide 'Songs of Teviotdale: A Companion to the Hawick Songs' (2013).

seelist (*see-list, -li-si'*) *pp., poet.* silenced, stilled – 'He mak's the storm ane cawm, sae that the waves thero' ar seeliset' [HSR].

seem (*seem*) *v., arch.* to look becoming in, suit – 'Div A seem this new bonnet?' [GW].

seemilar (*see-mi-lur*) *adj., arch.* similar – 'Bit Aw canna help wonderin if Tam yaised teh attend seemilar pairties for men only . . . ' [BW1961].

seen (*seen*) *pp.* seen, but also sometimes used for the first person, i.e. 'saw' – 'A seen ee dae'd' (past tense and participle of **sei**).

seen (*seen*) *v.* to 'see onself' is to easily imagine oneself in that situation, or to be aware of having done it in the past – 'A've seen mei waitin mair is hauf an hoor some days'.

seep (*seep*) *v., arch.* to ooze, leak – '. . . And aiblins a bit seepin' smirr Afore the day is throwe' [WL].

seerup (*see-rup*) *n., arch.* syrup.

seeve (*seev*) *v., arch.* a sieve – 'Paid for a meal seave, 0 18 0' [BR1734], *v.* to sieve.

seeven (*see-vin*) *n.* seven – 'The 'Greens' hev wun the seevin-a-seides at ther ain spoarts' [ECS], 'So if, at the Sports, ye've said 'A' that I care Is to see the best seeven wun' ' [DH], '. . . there' a felli oot here says hei'll swap ee seevin Brazil-Scotland World Cup tickets for yin Friday Hut yin' [JCo], '. . . As, six or seeven o' us on either airm, She'd herd us, bletherin', up the road' [WL], 'Seevin year on thrae last disaster, Chased the Loan again but faster . . . ' [MB] (also spelled 'seevin').

the Seeven Ill Years (*thu-see-vin-il-yeerz*) *n., pl.* name given to the years 1693–1700 in which there were very poor harvests throughout Scotland, leading to famine and depopulation, also referred to as the 'Lean Years'.

Seevens (*see-vinz*) *n.* 7-a-side rugby, usually a one-day knock-out competition. The first such tournament was at Melrose in 1883, with most Borders towns quickly following suit, including Hawick in 1885 (with the winners being Tynedale). Hawick's team seemed almost unbeatable in the early years, winning 22 of the first 26 Border contests. The Hawick team of 1912 won all of the local tournaments, the first team to do so. They repeated this in 1966. The competitions are held annually each Spring – 'The 'Greens' hev wun the seevin-a-sides at their ain spoarts' [ECS], 'There can be nae sweeter heaven Than a Teri winning seven . . . ' [RMc].

seeventeen (*see-vin-teen*) *n., adj.* seventeen – 'He throve frae seeventeen-fifty-five And leeved to be echty-yin' [DH].

seeventeenth (*see-vin-teenth*) *adj., n.* seventeenth – 'The sixteenth finds iz in the rough The seeventeenth doon the brae' [IWL].

seeventh (*see-vinth*) *adj., n.* seventh – '. . . The sixth and seeventh A fair lose coont The strokes A've taen ti play' [IWL] (also **seevint** and **sevent**).

seeventy (*see-vin'-ee, see-vin-tee*) *n.* seventy – 'Yon sandstane sodger was unveiled By Lord Roberts, seeventy eer syne' [DH], 'Seeventy eer later heis grandson, Billy, heideet the cavalcade roon the mairches . . . ' [BW1979], '. . . Hawick's answer ti Florence Nightingale hevin reached the compulsory retirin age o seeventy' [IWL].

seevin see **seeven**

seevint (*see-vin'*) *adj., arch.* seventh – '. . . I haue subscriuit this renatll with my hand, at Edinburgh, the sevint day of September . . . ' [SB1591] (also **seeventh** and **sevent**.

the sef (*thu-sef*) *n.* this afternoon – 'er ee gaun ti come ower the night or the sef?' – '. . . We don't speak of this afternoon, In Hawick oo say 'the sef' ' [IWL] (short for **this efternin**, which is pronounced although it was 'the sefternin' (also **the seffie**).

the seffie (*thu-se-fee*) *n.* this afternoon (longer version of **the sef**).

seg (*seg*) *n.* a cleat for the sole of a shoe – 'ee'll skite on ma flair wi they segs on yer buits', 'Hiv ee got yer segs?' [EJ].

seg (*seg*) *n., arch.* sedge, reed – '. . . till it came to a bush o' seggs where it sauntit an' never was mair seen' [LHTB].

sei (*sī*) *v.* to see – 'sei that yin o mine?', 'eatin carrots helps ee sei in the derk', 'May aye seis um back on a horse', ' 'Spur up, spur up', called Rannely Grizz, 'His mettle we will seye' ' [JTe], 'For he heth fuundet it apon the seis, an' sete it siccer apon the fludes' [HSR], '. . . where yin canna sei bye yin's neb' [ECS], '. . . But where'll ye sei a bonnier view o' the Border' [DH], '. . . ye can never sei a wud for the nibbie's that's in't . . . ' [DH], '. . . Sei how they're guidin' mei' [JSB], 'I sei the Slitrig whirlin' doon . . . ' [JEDM], 'My heart it lowed, in transport glowed, To sei her charmin' een' [WaD], '. . . And sei ablow iz in the haze Auld Hawick, ma Border hame' [IWL], 'I'd gie ma right airm tae sei ahint the scenes' [JuH], to give, hand something over to someone – 'Let's sei the saat!' [ECS], 'Sei bye some mair o that savree meat, wull ee?' [ECS] (sometimes spelled 'sey'; the past tense is 'saw' and 'seen', as in English; note that 'seen' is sometimes also used for the first person).

sei (*sī*) *n.* the sea – 'Hawick's gei fer frae the sei', '. . . an' whatsaeevir passes throwe the peths o' the seis' [HSR], 'Whilk stillist the noyse o' the seis, the noyse o' the waves . . . ' [HSR], '. . . hei'll bei on his way owre land an' sei tae take pairt in the annual

festival' [BW1939], 'Portabella for a week The sei, the boats, the sand' [AY], 'The Common Riding flude gang whurlin and whummlin on ... Til its destination in the sei o history' [DH] (also sometimes spelled 'sey').

seicont see **saicont**

Sei Croft (*sī–kroft*) *n.* Sea Croft, an area of marshy, planted land behind Pilmuir, part of the Newbigging farm at one point, and long owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. It lies on part of the boundary of the old Common. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map as a small pond and its position is located on J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777. There was formerly a farmstead cottage there. Robert Fowler was there in 1743. The farmer recorded in 1797 was James Davidson (the name may be humorously applied because of the water in the area).

sei'd (*sīd*) *contr.* see it – 'can ee sei'd fri up there?', '... 'How er ee the day?' they'd quite often git the answer 'Ee sei'd aa', meanin ... 'ee can sei be lookin at is'' [IWL], '... when A suspect no mony o huz here the day'll be aroond ti sei'd' [IWL].

sei day aboot wi (*sī-dā-a-boo'-wi*) *v., arch.* to get even with, settle a score, turn the tables on – '... whan the Dooglas an the Scott wrait off a wheen auld scores an saw day-aboot wui the auld enemy' [ECS].

sei-efter (*sī-ef-tur*) *v., arch.* to attend to, seek for, inquire about (noted by E.C. Smith).

seier (*sī-ur*) *n., arch.* a ditch, drain, culvert, gutter – '... alang streets ... clairty wui creeshy glet threh fooel seier an brander' [ECS] ('syver' and vairnats elsewhere in Scotland).

seigh (*sīch*) *v., poet.* to sigh – 'And mind ye lass, I'm no come here To seigh and sab, and flare and vow' [HSR] (also **sich**).

Seigiva (*sā-gi-va*) *n.* one of two women worshippers (the other being Rosfritha) from 'Hahwick' who apparently witnessed a miracle in the chapel of St. Cuthbert on the 'Slitrith', according to the contemporary historian Reginald of Durham. They are said to have travelled many miles on a feast day of St. Cuthbert before Reginald wrote his book in about the 1170s, coming to the chapel, which is generally assumed to be at a site near Cogsmill. They were dismayed at the failure of the altar candle, but with their faith in St. Cuthbert, a new candle appeared in the middle of the altar 'which diffused all around its beaming rays' (also transcribed 'Seigiv' and 'Sægifa').

sei oot (*sī-oo'*) *v.* to see out, last for the remainder of one's life – 'Wull eet sei ee oot? That's what everybody says, 'A doot, it'll sei is oot'' [EJ].

seip (*sīp*) *v., arch.* to seep, ooze, leak – 'Losh sakes mei! the thochts that come seipin ...' [ECS] (also 'sype').

seisin see **sasine**

sei-side (*sī-sul*) *n.* sea-side.

seissle (*sī-sul*) *v., arch.* to misspend time, dawdle, trifle away time – 'A seisslin' body' [JoJ], 'Meg's aye seisslin'' [GW], to confuse, mix up – 'He seissl't a' the tickets' [GW].

seissler (*sīs-lur*) *n., arch.* someone who misspends time, a dawdler.

sei ti (*sī-ti*) *v., arch.* to look at, observe – 'See to the twaesome, how they hug and squeeze' [JoHa], *interj.* an exclamation urging someone to look – 'Sei ti! or sei till! = behold!; look at!' [ECS].

sel (*sel*) *n., pron.* self – 'But the brightest star I e'er see, it is my lassie's sell, When I meet her at the gloamin' in the Braw Birk Dell' [JoHa], 'The slipping away to some spot by ane's sel' ...' [JoHa], 'Hei did it his ain sel' [GW], 'Yin canna dae that yin's sel' [GW], 'That's duist him; sel first, an' a'body fer eftir' [GW], 'Come ti denner eer twae sels' [GW], '... Keeks o'er to see its bonnie sel'' [JBS], '... an' if yer mistress was to send the deevil's ain sell ...' [WNK], 'Wildest grandeur – Nature's sel' – Is seen i' bonny Bleakburn' [DA], 'The Son o' God's ain sel is he ...' [WL], 'He glow'red and muttered to his sel', For he was unco lame' [WFC], the epitome, that and no other – 'The roads ir fair awfih the day; thay're duist glaar's sel wui that rain' [ECS], 'He cam hyim glaur's sel: duist kiver't frae heid ti fit' [GW], 'The bairn's been ill-nature's sel the nicht' [GW], 'A've been oot bittlin thae rugs; thay war fair stoor's sel' [ECS], 'We could be muck's sel and dirt teh the eenholes' [HAST1958] (this can be part of other pronouns, e.g. 'masel', 'heisel', etc., or written as a separate word; also spelled 'sell'; cf. the suffix **-sel**; it seems to be particularly prevalent in Hawick).

-sel (*sel, sul*) *suffix* -self, used to make compound personal pronouns (seen in **masel**, **hersel**, etc., as well as in other compound nouns such as **glaur-sel**, **muck-sel** and **stoor-sel**).

Selby (*sel-bee*) *n.* **Ephraim** (b.1801) son of Robert, he was also factor at Minto. He lived for a while at Hassendeanbank. In 1861 he is recorded living at Minto Cleuchhead, farming 375 acres and employing 13 people. He served as a Commissioner for the county of Roxburghshire. He is probably the Mr. Selby who, along with George Pott of Dod, first suggested building a bridge and roads to connect Hassendean station

with Denholm. He was listed as a Steward at the Common-Riding Races of 1836. His right to be a registered voter was questioned in the House of Commons investigation into 'Fictitious Voters' in 1837. He was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District in the 1850s. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. He was still recorded as farmer at Hassendeanbank in 1868. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Rutherford, servant to Gilbert, 2nd Earl of Minto; her diaries are in the National Library of Scotland Manuscript Collection. His children included Robert (who farmed at Hassendeanbank), Gilbert R. and William. His wife is probably the 'Mrs. Selby, wife of the factor on Minto estate', who is said to have helped the young James 'Dictionary' Murray to learn Italian and German. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) factor at Minto. His son Ephraim was also factor there, while his daughter Mary married hosiery manufacturer Peter Wilson. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Robert** (b.1840/1) son of Ephraim. In 1861 he is recorded as farmer of 434 acres and employing 15 people at Hassendeanbank, although only 20 years old. He was present at the famous otter hunt of 1863, led by Dr. Grant of Hawick. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1872. **Sir William** (c.1556–1638) son of Sir John, he was Governor of Berwick and one of the Border Commissioners. In 1603 he was sent to deal with the Armstrongs and other Liddesdale men who were regarded as trouble-makers, burning many Border towers in the process.

seld see **selled**

seldom (*sel-dum*) *adj., arch.* in short supply, scarce, of small quantity – 'His hair's gey seldom' [GW].

selfcorn (*self-kōrn*) *n., arch.* a blackhead.

the Selgovæ (*thu-sel-gō-vI*) *n., pl.* ancient Celtic tribe which existed in the Borders during and after Roman occupation. Their territory consisted of the middle and upper Tweed basin and its tributaries (including the Teviot) and extended to the Solway (and was probably the origin of that name). One of their headquarters was at Newstead near Melrose, called Trimontium. The other 3 towns mentioned by Ptolemy were Carbantorigum, Uxellum and Corda, and all are unidentified. The Votadini were the tribe to the east and north, and the Novantae to the west. However, it is unclear whether the Selgovæ were part of the Votadini or distinct. They were effectively conquered by the Romans in 79–80 C.E. (the word is though to mean 'hunters').

seliceset (*se-līs-se'*) *pp., poet.* ceased – 'An' whan they wer come intill the schip the win' seliceset' [HSR] (the word is obscure, perhaps a variant of 'silenced').

Selkirk (*sel-kurk*) *n.* town 11 miles north of Hawick, being the Ancient and Royal Burgh of Selkirk, built high above the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys, which was the seat of the county of Selkirkshire. The town has for centuries been on the main road north from Hawick to Edinburgh. It was already an established mediæval town when David I established and abbey here in 1113 (although the monks soon moved to Kelso), with a castle and hunting forest following in the same century. Selkirk became a Royal Burgh perhaps in the 13th century and the Scottish Parliament met here in 1204. James V granted part of the royal forest as a common, and the town may have had the largest common in the country. The town has a mediæval plan, built around the market square, although the top part of the old town was levelled in the 1960s. It was burned by the English in 1418 and the inhabitants robbed in 1502 by Englishman Sir John Musgrave, with the help of Adam Turnbull (tenant at Hornshole and Chamberlain Newton). It was burned by the English again in 1543. A nearby massacre of Montrose's Royalists took place by Leslie's Covenanters in 1645. Sir Walter Scott was Sheriff here for 33 years. His statue sits in the square, and there are also memorials to Selkirk natives Mungo Park, Tom Scott and J.B. Selkirk, as well as the 'Fletcher' statue by Thomas Clapperton. The Pant Well monument is from 1898, although the well was in use much earlier. The old Court House dates from 1803 and has a 33 m (110 ft) spire. The County Buildings and Court House are linked to the Old Jail under the main road. Originally known for shoemaking, specialist tweed industries and latterly other light industries are now the main employers, with the mills on the low ground of the Ettrick haughs. Selkirk Common Riding is at least 400 years old, involving the Riding of the Marches as well as a commemoration of the return of 'Fletcher' from Flodden (another version states that Walter Brydon, the Town Clerk, was the only one surviving from the town's 80 volunteers). Records of the 'ryding off the comon' go back to at least 1516/7. Ceremonies include 'crying the burley', bussing the Burgh Flag, fording the River Ettrick, and the 'casting of the colours'. An article on the history of the ceremonies (by Alexander Hogg) was published in

the Archæological Society Transactions in 1867. Part of it was filmed around 1900 by Hawick man David Gaylor. The 'Sutors o' Selkirk' and 'Flowers o' the Forest' are the traditional songs. The town's coat of arms shows a Madonna and Child, although there are claims it originally represented a dead woman with suckling child found at Ladywoodedge when the remnants of the local men returned from =Flodden. Population (1991) 5,922. J. Walter Elliot has written several books on the history of Selkirk – 'Then up with the banner to Selkirk men's honour, That sounded o'er Britain eight ages and more . . . ' [JH], '. . . And threaded his way through the oakwood brown To the diamond roofs of Selkirk town' [WHO] (the origin is possibly Old English for 'hall church' or 'church by the shiels'; Teries often talk about going 'ower ti Selkirk'; it is 'Selechirche' in about 1120, 'Selkryke' in 1415 and 'Selcrige' in 1597 in a letter from Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme; it is marked 'Selkirck' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Selkirk' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Selkirk (*sel-kurk*) *n.* **Adam** (13th C.) cleric who took his name from Selkirk. In 1268 he was witness to an act of Bishop Gamelin of St. Andrews. He may be the same as one of the other priests called Adam, e.g. de Golin. **Herbert** (d.1164) Tironensian monk, sometimes referred to as 'Herbert of Selkirk'. He became the 3rd Abbot of Selkirk in 1119 and persuaded the King to allow the monks to move to Kelso by 1127. He was elected Bishop of Glasgow in 1147 and remained in that position until he died. He was thus Hawick's bishop for about 17 years. He was Bishop around 1150 when he confirmed the gift of the Church of Molle to Kelso Abbey. **Hugh** (13th C.) recorded as 'Hugh Selechirch' during the reign of Alexander II, when Petronella, daughter of 'Adam Harang' granted lands in the Borthwick, which were said to be adjacent to his house. His name may be 'selech' rather than 'Selkirk'. **Hugh** (13th C.) priest who was already Master in the early 1290s when he witnessed a charter for lands in Perth. He became Archbishop of Brechin by 1298. He witnessed an act of Bishop Nicholas of Dunblane in the early 1300s. He was presumably a graduate in Canon Law, since in 1309 he was appointed to investigate the Order of Templars in Scotland. **J.B.** see **James B. Broon**. **Rev. Matthew** (c.1642–1728) graduating from Glasgow University in 1662, he was chaplain to Douglas of Bonjedward in the 1670s. He may have preached at a field conventicle organised by Lady Douglas of Cavers in 1680. He was said to have been assaulted for his support of 'the Indulgence' in the late 1680s. He became minister at Crichton in 1690. He married Agnes Cunningham and his children included Matthew, Robert, James, Janet, Agnes and Lawrence. **Peter** (13th/14th C.) recorded in an English document appraising horses in Berwick in 1311/2. His name is given as 'Petrus de Selekirke'. **William** 'Wullie Dunlop' (1811–93) possibly Hawick's shortest man. Born in Lauder, he lived in Gala until he was 16, but then spent most of his life in Hawick. At age 15 he developed severe joint pains, leaving him quite stunted. He worked as a seamer, and reared game cocks as a hobby. His walking stick is in the Museum.

Selkirk Abbey (*sel-kurk-aw-bee*) *n.* former abbey in Selkirk, with no visible trace remaining. It was founded around 1113 by David I, with 13 monks brought from the reformed Benedictine Order in France. It was founded in honour of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and received a large amount of the surrounding lands. The location of the abbey itself was probably the old kirkyard of Lindean by the Batts (i.e.'Abbot's' Burn). It is unlikely to have been a very substantial structure, since by 1128 the abbey was moved to Kelso. A roll of the abbots is: Radulf, 1113–17; William 1117–19; Herbert 1119–28.

Selkirk banni (*sel-kurk-baw-ni*) *n.* Selkirk bannock, a type of round fruit loaf made in Selkirk (also written 'bannae'; cf. **curny banni**).

Selkirk Castle (*sel-kurk-kaw-sul*) *n.* former castle in Selkirk, probably dating to the early 12th century. It was frequently used by Scottish Kings in the 12th and 13th centuries, mostly as a royal hunting seat, but also holding occasional parliaments there. A new castle was built in 1302, including a drawbridge and portcullis. In 1304 it appears to have been captured by the Scots, but was back in English hands 2 years later, and in 1310 the English King, Edward II, stayed there for several days. After Bannockburn the office of Constable of Selikirk passed to Turnbull of Philiphaugh. From the Turnbulls it passed to the Murrays and later to families in Selkirk, who were 'of the Auld Peel'. Its ruins are near the end of Castle Street (formerly the 'Peel Gait') on Peel Hill, in the grounds of the Haining, where the motte and some associated earthworks can be made out. The 'castrum de selkirk' is recorded in 1502, when Walter, son of Walter Scott of Heandshaw was accused of stealing a horse from there.

Selkirk Common (*sel-kurk-ko-min*) *n.* common land of the Burgh of Selkirk, lying to the south-east of the town and containing a racecourse. There is a long history of dispute over ownership of these lands, which were once very extensive. There is a triangulation pillar there ('Selkirck comon' is marked on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Selkirck Comon' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Selkirk Junction (*sel-kurk-jungk-shin*) *n.* junction of the Waverley Line with the Selkirk Railway, between Melrose and Galashiels. That line ran from 1856 until 1951 for passengers and 1964 for freight, with stations at Abbotsford Ferry and Lindean.

Selkirk Rob (*sel-kurk-rob*) *n.* distinguishing nickname for one of the men called **Robert Scott** in the mid-1800s.

Selkirkshire (*sel-kurk-shīr, sel-kurk-shir*) *n.* neighbouring county north-west of Roxburghshire, now part of the Scottish Borders. Parts of the Borthwick valley and areas around Ashkirk have shifted back and forth between Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire over the centuries, with some Parishes being split between both counties, or having disjoint parts in one or other county. A 2 volume history of the county was published by T. Craig Brown in 1886. The population was 4,021 in 1755, 5,388 in 1801, 5,889 in 1811, 6,637 in 1821, 6,833 in 1831, 7,990 in 1841, 9,809 in 1851, 10,449 in 1861, 14,005 in 1871, 25,564 in 1881, 27,353 in 1891, 23,356 in 1901, 24,601 in 1911, 22,607 in 1921, 22,608 in 1931 and 21,724 in 1951.

Sellar (*se-lur*) *n.* **Margaret** wrote 'Denholm: a history of the village' in 1989.

selled (*seld*) *pp.* sold – '...Or how Rattlin' Rab the Ranter, And Deans' mere, Beat the famous Black Enchanter That sell'd sae dear' [RH], 'That shauchlin' birkie, lang an' thin, Seld a' his sowl for jinglin' tin' [WP] (this is always 'sold' in English, cf. also **selt**; sometimes written 'seld' or 'sell'd').

sellie (*se-lee*) *n., arch.* diminutive of selfishness – '...That land where 'sellie' reigns supremely chief' [JoHa], *adj., arch.* selfish – 'Bit A daarsay there's a selly bit aboot uz aa' [ECS] (also written 'selly').

sellt see **selt**

selly see **sellie**

sel o'd (*sel-ōd*) *n., arch.* used emphatically – 'The burd hurt the sel o't' [JAHM] (also 'sel o't', 'sel o', etc.).

selt (*sel'*) *pp.* sold – 'A selt eet for fower pound', 'The shops that selt the spades and pails ...' [AY], 'Wae-worth yon Plastic Breid that's sellt the-day, In sliddery greaseproof, wi a fancy name' [DH], 'They didni care what Hawick folk felt, Doon the river oo've been sellt' [IWL] (also spelled 'sellt' and 'sell't'; cf. **selled** and the older **sald**).

selvation (*sel-vā-shin*) *n., arch.* salvation.

Selvation Airmy see **Salvation Airmy**

selvedge (*sel-vej*) *n.* woven edge part of a garment, usually firmer than the rest of the material and forming a neat edge that will not unravel – 'The set of reed 4 in the split stands opposite the porters, 8 quarters or two yards wide, independent of selvages' [BCM1881] (there are spelling variants).

Selwynslands (*sel-winz-lands*) *n.* former name for lands near Jedburgh, given by William Aitchison to John Ainslie, son of the Lord of Delphinston in 1436 (recorded as 'Silwynislandis'). One of the witnesses was Thomas 'Underayll, burgess of Hawyc'.

semmit (*se-mit*) *n.* a woollen or flannel undershirt, vest – 'Women got their husbands to work semmets and stockings as a thank-offering ...' [RJW].

semple (*sem-pul*) *adj., arch.* simple – '...he brought upon himself the sport and merriment of the entire household, gentle and semple, to whom the custom of the schoolmaster was no mystery' [JAHM], 'The Lord preserfes the sempel; I was broucht leuch, an' he helpet me' [HSR], 'The mischief she did wad tak ower lang to tell, Baith gentle an' empil cam under her spell' [BM1901] (also written 'sempel' and 'sempil').

Semple (*sem-pul*) *n.* **Rev. Gabriel** (1631/2–1706) son of Sir Bryce of Cathcart, he trained as a Covenanting minister. He served at Kirkpatrick-Durham in Dumriesshire until ousted in 1662. He is said to have been the first to start field conventicles. Being sought by the authorities, he hid in Yetholm and in Northumberland with Henry Hall and fled to Ireland for a while. He preached for several years at Ford and regularly crossed into Scotland to address field meetings. Lady Douglas of Cavers was accused of attending conventicles in the period 1679–82. He was captured in his sickbed at Blackcastle in 1681 and imprisoned in Edinburgh, but released after a short time. After the Revolution he was minister at Jedburgh. He had 3 wives: Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Blackcastle; Alison, daughter of Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk (and sister of fellow preacher of conventicles, Rev. Archibald Riddell); and Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Carr of Etal. His children included: Samuel, minister of

Liberton; and Janet, who married Walter Home of Bassendean.

sen' (*sen*) *v., poet.* to send – 'He sen's the springs intil the glens, whilk rin amang the hills' [HSR], 'Sen' thine han' frae aboone; rede me, an' delifer me owt o' grit waters . . . ' [HSR].

sendit (*sen-dee', -di'*) *pp.* sent – '. . . whan Saul sendet, an' thaye watchet the hous til kill him' [HSR], 'An' he sendet them til Bethlehem . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'sendet').

Seneshiels (*se-nu-shelz*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Seneschelis' in a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 2 merks. Probably the same place is transcribed 'Sisseschelis' in a rental roll of 1541, when it was leased to Alexander Armstrong (probably son of 'Ill Will'). The location, spelling and pronunciation are all uncertain.

Senior Bailie (*seen-yur-bā-lee*) *n.* another name for the **Senior Magistrate**.

Senior Magistrate (*seen-yur-maw-jis-trā'*) *n.* the more senior of two officials elected to administer and enforce law in the town until 1861, also referred to as the Senior Bailie or Chief Magistrate. His house was formerly one of the main stops of the Procession on the Thursday evening of Common Riding week, and the Flag used to fly there after the morning Chase until it was bussed. After the reconstitution of the Council the position disappeared, and so the Common Riding duties were assumed by the 'Acting Senior Magistrate' or Acting Father.

sennent (*se-nin'*) *n., arch.* a sinew – 'A sprung sennent = a strained sinew' [ECS].

sennicht (*se-nicht*) *n., poet.* a week, seven nights – '. . . surlie merchands of the toune; bot gane a sennicht to Paisley, airly in Aprile' [DH].

sensible (*sen-si-bul*) *adj., arch.* aware, conscious – 'Compeared William Olifer, merchant, who acknowledged that he was att ye brawl and was sensible of his fault . . . ' [PR1716], '. . . he knows and is sensible that the Duke of Buccleugh's tenants of Meikle and Little Whitlaw . . . constantly pastured their sheep, black cattle, and horses on Hawick Common . . . ' [C&L1767].

sep (*sep*) *n., poet.* sept, clan – 'Forbye this he refuuset the taabernakle o' Joseph, an' chusena the cep o' Ephraim' [HSR], 'But the chuse the cep o' Judah, the Muunt Zion whilk he loet' [HSR] (also written 'cep').

separator (*se-pu-rā'-ur*) *n.* another name for a **dragger**.

sequels (*see-kwulz*) *n., pl., arch.* small payments made to the miller and his servants by those in thirlage to the mill – '. . . to tack the room and lands of Boosmiln with miln, miln lands, multures and sequels of the same' [SPB1773] (former Scots law term).

sequesterate (*see-kwes-tur-ā'*) *v., arch.* to sequester, *pp.* sequestered, set aside, separated – '. . . and said measures ordained to be sequestrate till 29th of May and then taken to the cross and brunt altogidder' [BR1676], '. . . in respect qrof the baylyeas has descerned and ordained their haill moveable goods and gear be sequesterate . . . ' [BR1689].

ser (*ser*) *v.* to serve – 'hei serred in the K.O.S.Bs. during the war', 'she's serred the toon for thirty year as a hairdresser', 'Sets off to college, there to ser' the time o't . . . ' [JoHa], 'Away wi' complaining – for what does it ser' . . . ' [JoHa], 'Yis, a' the kings sall fa' doun afore him; a' nationes sal ser' him' [HSR], 'Whan the peeple ar getheret thegither, an' the kingdooms, til ser' the Lord' [HSR], 'It ser's me nocht to grieve my loss, But it sall be passin' strange' [WiSp], '. . . an geet a chack o something ti serr as an off-pit' [ECS], 'It serrd naething for ti stert simmereen an wuntereen' [ECS], 'The newest schule serred a great need in this toon . . . ' [BW] (sometimes spelled 'ser' ' or serr; also **sair**).

Serafini (*se-ra-fee-nee*) *n.* **Italo** (19th/20th C.) from Lucca Province in Tuscany, Italy, son of Pietro Antonio Gioberto Emilio. He moved to Hawick and went into partnership with Luigi Nardini. He had a shop of his own at 4 O'Connell Street. The family lived at 1 Wilton Path, with the Gonnellas nearby on Dickson Street. **Umberto** (1887–1957) from Barga, Lucca Province, Tuscany, Italy. Brother of Italo, he ran a cafe in Selkirk. In 1918 he married Emilia Equi in Hawick and their children included Peter, Aldo and Gloria.

Sergeant Stewart (*ser-jin'-stew-ur'*) *n.* sergeant in the regular army who was stationed as the permanent watcher of the beacon at the Watchknowe on Crumhaugh Hill in the early years of the 19th century. He lived in a flat-topped house there with his wife, and the barrel of tar in readiness on the roof.

the Serio-Comic Committee (*thu-see-ree-ō-ko-meek-ko-mi'-ee*) *n.* soubriquet for **the Ceremonial Committee** when it first formed.

serk (*serk*) *n., arch.* a shirt – 'To Christian Nicoll she let it run up 6 weeks for to buy some serks' [PR], '. . . their 'serks' were of coarse woollen material, when not made of harden little better than sacking' [JJV], '. . . ma serk was drackeet wui weet till it stack ti ma verra back' [ECS], 'Sic orra

serks folk wear Nowadays: pink and blue Like flashes o electricity!' [DH] (this would be 'sark' in general Scots; possibly from Old Norse).

serk (*serk*) *v., arch.* to cover a roof with wooden boards to nail slates onto – '... with eighteen garron nails for sarking and sclating the house of Woelie' [GT], '... inspected the byre roof. The serking is mostly quite fresh' [RGr] (cf. **sarkin**).

serkin (*ser-kin*) *n., arch.* shirting material, usually coarse linen – 'For 5 yards serken to deceased James Glasgow, £1 7s 6d' [PR], felting used for roofing (see also **sarkin**).

Serlo (*ser-lō*) *n.* Parson of Minto in the mid-13th century. He was one of the witnesses when Petronella, daughter of Adam Herries of Minto, granted lands to Melrose Abbey. He was also 'Serlone persona de Minuth' who witnessed a grant of lands in Camieston in about 1230. Note there was an earlier Serlo, recorded in the 1150s and 60s as a clerk to King William, who was granted lands in Sprouston.

Serpentine Plantin (*ser-pen-teen-plawn'-in*) *n.* former name for plantation on the slopes of Ruberslaw. It is probably the same as the Zigzag Plantation, west of Town-o-Rule.

serr see **ser**

sersit (*ser-sit*) *pp., arch.* searched, looked for – '... direkit to me, sersit and sowcht the mowabil gudis of Philp Trumbul of Quhithop ...' [SB1500].

service (*ser-vees*) *n.* unskilled labour, especially that involved in assisting in the construction of a farm house.

Service (*ser-vees*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. In about 1684 he was on a list of Covenanter fugitives.

servin wench (*ser-vin-wench*) *n.* a female domestic servant (common term in the 18th and 19th century, used in a non-derogatory sense).

servitor (*servi'-ur*) *n., arch.* an attendant, a servant, particularly a domestic one – '... compeired Samuel Rutherfurde, servitor to Sir Wm. Douglas of Cavers ...' [BR1642], 'George Irvin, Servitor to John Hardie, Maltman, that his Master directit him to go to the thorter dikes to cast divots ...' [BR1666], 'James Hog servitor to Walter Scott in Crumhaugh and Margaret Scott both in ye parich were married' [PR1709], 'John Roucastle, servitour to Walter Roucastel, carier ...' [HAST1716], a serviette, napkin – '... servitors, board cloths, towells, spindles of worsted and straiken yarn ...' [DMW1681].

servitrix (*ser-vi-triks*) *n., arch.* a female servant – 'The said day, Margaret Ainslie, servitrix to Allan Deans, millar, being accused for the stealing of monies ...' [BR1641], '... did not only wound and bleed under cloud of night Elspeth Scott, servitrix to baylyea Scott, Ormestowne ...' [BR1683], 'Walter Scott in Bynks within ye paroch of Cavers and Isobell Betie Servitrix to Bailie Graham in Hawick were married' [PR1709], '... jean Dun, servitrix to Mistris Fraser, was despatched out of Andrew Jerdon's younger his services in Mr Orrok's time ...' [PR1717].

servitude (*ser-vi-tewd*) *n., arch.* an obligation attached to property – 'Find, the said common of Wilton subject nevertheless to the servitude of peat and turf to the schoolmaster of Wilton for the time being' [DCW1765].

sesing (*sā-sing*) *n., arch.* formal possession of lands, held of a feudal superior, or the legal procedure whereby possession is transferred – 'and sal infeft the said Dauid, or his sone, heritabilly. be charter and sesing in the sammyn, in the best wis ...' [SB1470] (older version of **sasine**).

session (*se-shin*) *n.* short for **kirk session**, the lowest court in the Presbyterian Church, consisting of the minister and elders – '... An' sent me to my hunkers mourning, For past transgression; Now I'm a shining light, adorning Baith kirk an' session' [RDW], *v.* to summon before the Kirk session, to chastise for matters related to church discipline – 'He took another impolitic step which lost him several of his hearers, ... and this was by sessioning such of his members as gave countenance to the Common-riding by attending the festivities' [WNK].

the Session see **the Kirk Session**

Session Bailie (*se-shin-bā-lee*) *n.* Magistrate who also sat on the Kirk Session, enabling him to give out civil punishments to wrongdoers.

session clerk (*se-shin-clerk*) *n.* secretary of the kirk session, in former times also usually doubling as schoolmaster. The clerk also wrote the parish records; John Purdom did this from about 1670 to 1725. In Hawick through much of the 18th and 19th centuries the session clerk read the scriptures in church between the morning and afternoon services. This practice ceased after the death of Mr. Murray in 1853. In the 18th century the term 'session clerk' in Hawick meant Clerk, Reader, Precentor and general factotum.

the Session Hoose (*thu-se-shin-hoos*) *n.* popular name for a house owned and administered by the Hawick Kirk Session in the early part of the 18th century. It is recorded being repaired and rented out to 'Lady Chesters' (who was probably a widow of a Bennet of Chesters). It is unclear

where this house was, or why the Kirk Session came to own it.

set (*se'*, *set*) *v.* to escort someone on a journey, used particuarly to see a member of the opposite sex back to their house after a social event – 'an make shair hei sets ee hame efterwards', '... to set away a cripple on a barrow' [PR], 'A'll set ee hyimm' [ECS], 'Jock gae'z a set hyim' [GW], to make or prepare dough etc. for baking, to flirt, coquet, to plant, to cause someone to do something (with the idea of continuing action) – '... ye hae casen owt the heæthin, an' sette it' [HSR], 'Thaye that be sette in the hous o' the Lord sall flurish ...' [HSR], 'Dinna mention golf ti him, or ee'll set um on speakin for the rest o the nicht' [ECS], *n.* the act of escorting – 'did ee git a set hyim the night?', a frolic, do – 'Sic a set! = what a joke (frolic, prank)! Cf. colloquial English, what a do!' [ECS], a motley crew, shower, group of people beneath contempt – 'they're a right set that lot' (the past tense is **suitt** as well as the English 'set', while the past participle can be **suitten**).

set (*se'*) *v., arch.* to cause or make to sit, place, sit – 'Syne aff frae his shouther'll tummle his pack, As he gets himsel' settin doon' [WL], to make a horse's tail stiff, usually by cutting the muscle underneath – '... was 'Burdie', a strong, jet-black Irish horse, ... with a set tail' [RJR] (past tense **suitt** or just 'set', with past participle being **suitten**).

set (*se'*) *v., arch.* to let by contract, lease – '... having right to sett or lett houses within the Burgh ...' [BR], '... nor yet na person sett any house to strangers, without consent of the Bailies ...' [BR1640], 'Trinity land in Hawick sett to Robert Scott of Horsliehill for 15 bolls victuall half meall half bear' [Buc1692], '... all proprietors and others having right to sett or lett houses within the burgh to any strangers or incomers for the future' [BR1736], 'Ti set a hoose = to let a house' [ECS] (also spelled 'sett').

set (*se'*) *v., arch.* to look becoming in, suit, be suitable for, befit, set off, become suitable, fit up for a dress etc. (sometimes used ironically with the object and subject interchanged) – 'Div A set this hat? [Note that this form is more general than Diz this hat set iz?]' [ECS], 'A met a doiterin, duddy, auld hallanshaker ... Puir sowl! Hei didna set the bonnie cuintrie-seide' [ECS] (the past tense is **settit**).

set (*se'*) *n., arch.* a whet-stone (also called a 'set-stane').

set agoin (*se'-a-gō-in*) *v., arch.* to say grace at a table – 'Instead of begging any one to say grace at a meal, the formula is occasionally, 'Set us agoing'' [RJR].

Seterdi see **Seturdi**

Seton (*see-tin*) *n.* **William** (14th C.) appointed Sheriff of Roxburgh by David II. He was Sheriff in 1338.

set-on (*se'-ōn*) *v., arch.* to burn, frizzle, make food stick to the bottom of the pot (noted by E.C. Smith; see **suitten-on**).

set-oot (*se'-oo'*) *n., arch.* a showy kind of woman's cap – 'They also took out of sd. seller ane woman's head dress, called ane 'sett-out', and ane feathered laced napkined' [BR1697], a display, lay-out, spread – 'She'd a graund set-oot for oo – aa her guid cheenie an thing' [ECS].

set-oot (*se'-oo'*) *v., arch.* to flirt, coquet, begin to court (noted by E.C. Smith).

sett (*set*, *se'*) *n.* a large block of stone, often granite, shaped for use as street paving, Hawick's High Street was paved with these in the period 1924–62. A sealed casket was buried opposite the Roond Close before the last sett was laid in 1924. A few of the old setts were used to build the cairn at the Burnford in 1987 – '... the High Street paved with nidged setts' [JE].

sett see **set**

set-tae (*se'-*, *set-tā*) *n., arch.* a set-to, confrontation – 'Airchie o' the Reuch Sike ... Airchie the fiddler ... Airchie o' the Reuch Sike, ready for the set-tae' [DH].

setten (*se'-in*, *se-tin*) *pp., arch.* set, particularly in the phrase 'setten-on', meaning put a young lamb to suckle on a strange ewe – 'A lamb, That might hae cross or scrimpet dam, Or might be newly setten-on' [HSR], 'He has setten the clachan tykes on hir, An' she's aff an' away like fyre' [WiSp] (see also **suitten**).

set the fair (*se'-thu-fār*) *v., arch.* to formally start a fair or market, formerly the official responsibility of the Baron Bailie as representative of the Baron – 'Item, whatsomever person that beis not present yeirlie at the Commoune ryding and setting the ffaires, sall pay fortie schillingis ...' [BR1640].

settin (*se'-in*) *n., arch.* a young plant – 'They childer like olive-settin's roun' aboot thy tabil' [HSR].

settin (*se'-in*) *n., arch.* the leasing of property, fixing a price for something – '... they had severalls to meet with who are to be at her Grace's land setting' [PR1712], 'Wer't now a settin', there's my thumb, It wad bring in three times the sum' [JR].

settit (*se'-ee'*, *-i'*, *se-tee'*, *-ti'*) *pp., arch.* suited, became (past tense of **set**).

settle (*se'-ul*) *n., arch.* a large wooden seat with a high back and storage space underneath, once common in houses throughout Scotland – '... an' owerthrew the tables o' the moneye-nifferers, an' the settels o' them that sauld dows' [HSR], 'An' loe the uppermaist rooms at feasts, an' the chief settels in the synigogues' [HSR].

settle (*se'-ul*) *v., arch.* to install a minister in a parish – '... why Mr Charles Talefer might not be admitted and this day settled minister of this parish of Hawick' [PR1722].

Setturday see **Seturdi**

Seturdi (*se'-ur-di*) *n.* Saturday – 'In the club yin Setturday night ...' [AY], '... frae the top o the Loan doon taethe Horse on the Setterday mornin' [CT], 'I watched the deliberate Last Destruction o Wulton Yin simmer Setterday afternune' [DH], 'Weel, your paper o' that date hed threi hyill columns aboot the events o' the Friday an Seterday ...' [BW1974], 'Robert Burns and Robert Ainslie left Edinburgh on Seturday the 5th o May, 1787 ...' [IWL] (several spelling variants exist, including 'Seterday', 'Seturdih', 'Setturday' and 'Seturday'; see also the older **Saturnday**).

the Seturdi (*thu-se'-ur-di*) *n.* Common Riding Saturday, beginning with the end of the Ball and greeting the dawn with song-singing at the Mote, and then a last dancing of the Reel in front of the Tower. There is usually a short rest before the Drums and Fifes rouse the town at 8 a.m., walking from the West Port to the Horse. At 9.30 a.m. the mounted procession proceeds to the Park, where the Principals stand in their stirrups and sing 'Teribus' at the end of the Avenue, before laying wreaths at the War Memorial. They then ride through the streets and are led from the Horse to the Loan by the Drums and Fifes. They then proceed to the Moor via the Duke's Wood, the Flex, Wulliestruther, Pilmuir Rig and Pilmuir Field. The riders once again do a circuit of the race course, and the Flag is displayed as on the previous day. There are more races and events there, but shorter than on the Friday. The Cornet takes the Flag from the roof of the Committee room at 3 p.m., after which he leads his mounted supporters back to the Town Hall via Crumhaughhill, being met at the top of the Loan by the Drums and Fifes. The cavalcade then proceed along the High Street for the Handing Back ceremony at the Town Hall. The Cornet returns the Flag to the Provost 'unsullied and unstained', and displays it one last time from the balcony. As the Cornet lowers the Flag the Saxhorn Band play 'the Invocation'. At the end of the tune the Cornet re-plants the Flag and the Big Four say their last farewells to it and the crowd, the Left-Hand Man and then the Acting Father being last to leave the balcony. After this the men are usually carried shoulder-high to the Tower to dance the Reel again. The 'Greetin Denner' has been traditionally held on the Saturday evening and the Principals usually visit the Shows, or in recent years go back to the Moor to see the live bands. It is unclear how far back the Saturday traditions go, with the first clear record being in 1744 when it was written that the Cornet was 'to go to the moss on Saturday yr. after'. In older times the Saturday proceeded similarly to the Friday, with the Races and Games at the Haugh (with the Dinner between), but with a shorter programme. There was also a more formal Dinner on the Saturday, and the formal end of the Common Riding was the Kirking ceremony, which happened on the Sunday afterwards. The Drums and Fifes first took part in the Saturday procession from 1889. The tradition of riding the boundaries of the newly acquired Wilton Lodge estate was began in 1890, but in 1892 was replaced with a visit to the Lodge. The Drums and Fifes and Burgh Officer were first involved in the Saturday procession from 1890.

the Seturdi Plate (*thu-se'-ur-di-plā'*) *n.* prize given at the Common-Riding Races, instituted in 1907.

seuch (*syewch*) *v., arch.* to cut, trench or furrow ground, to insert plants temporarily into a furrow to keep them fresh, *n., arch.* a furrow, rut, trench – 'The road passed Braidhaugh and entered the mill plantation, where it is worn out into a deep 'seugh', and is distinctly seen' [WaD] (also written 'seugh').

sevendle (*se-ven-dul*) *adj., arch.* securely built, strong, firm, dependable – 'Is the scaffold (wa', etc.) sevendle?' [GW] (also *savendle*).

sevent (*se-vent*) *adj., poet.* seventh – '... If that she'd ne'er broken the sevent' command ...' [JoHa] (also **seeventh** and **seevint**).

several (*si-vu-ral*) *adj., arch.* separate, individual – 'Item, whatsomever person committis the said theft twa several times, or that committs greitere thift ...' [BR1640], '... they were eight severall tymes in Baylyea Layng's cellar, and stole ...' [BR1697], 'Alexander Scot and Euphan Smith, having been three several Lords days Lawfully proclaimed were Marryed' [Bed1721], '... they claimed a right to what was near the house, as common ground, and not several ground' [DCW1765], 'Upon qch day King

George's proclamation ... was read publickly as two severall Lord's Dayes before' [PR1720], 'They generally kept their hirsels near their several lands, which kept their hirsels from mixing ...' [C&L1767].

severally (*si-vu-ra-lee*) *adv., arch.* separately, successively – '... they ought and should be exemplarly punished in their bodies, and be fined severally as examples' [BR1710], '... being summoned to to severally former diets for her unchristian carriage and deportment in ye church ...' [PR1721].

severals (*si-vu-rulz*) *n., pl., arch.* several people or things of a distinct group – '... that they could not attend him thereunto in regaird that they had severalls to meet with who are to be at her Grace's land setting' [PR1713].

sew see **shew**

sew (*sew*) *pp., arch.* sowed (past tense of **saw**, noted by E.C. Smith; cf. the past participle form **sawn**).

Sewell (*so-wul*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish who married an Elliot. Their son Robert was baptised in 1837. **Robert** (b.c.1780) smith at Bowanhill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He married Ann Swanson and their children included: John (b.1807); Christian (b.1808); Agnes (b.1810); Janet (b.1813); Anne (b.1814); Robert (b.1815); George (b.1819); William (b.1820); Beatrix Pott (b.1825); and Mary Pott (b.1825). **William** (b.1820) son of Robert. He was a farm servant at Ramsaycleuchburn on the 1841 census.

sewerage see **soorage**

sex (*seks*) *n., arch.* six – '... preceding the said vmquhile Walteris deceis, extending to the soume of thrie hundreth and threttie thrie pund, sex schillingis aucht pennies' [SB1574] (also **sax**).

sext (*sekst*) *adj., arch.* sixth – '... maid betwix me and maister Michaell Scot at Selkyrk the sext day of december' [SPB1536], '... King James the Sext, of eternall memorie, that he wald travell and deall with this Erle of Buccleughe ...' [SB1624], '... and whill the sixt day of the month of Marche next ensuing exclusive allenarlie ...' [BR1672] (also written 'sixt'; cf. **saxt**).

sey see **sei**

Seymour see **Hertford**

S.F.A. (*es-ef-ā*) *n.* acronym of the Scottish Footbal Association, *n., imp.* also used as a euphemism for 'Sweet Fanny Adams', or 'Sweet F. All', i.e. nothing at all.

shabby (*shaw-bee*) *adj., arch.* poorly, not in good health.

shaddae see **shaddi**

shaddi (*shaw-di, -da, -de*) *n.* a shadow – 'Div ee like Cliff Richard an the Shaddis?', 'Lang syne it was, Thon souchin simmer's day, Wi' cloods that sailed Loutin to their shaddas' [DH] (also spelled 'shadda', 'shaddae' and 'shaddih'; the final vowel sound varies, like most words ending in '-ow' in English; cf. **sheddi**).

shade (*shād*) *n., arch.* the shadey side of something, north-facing piece of land –'I made for the glen, an' I slipt doon its shade' [JoHa].

shae (*shā*) *n., arch.* a shoe – 'A've seen in a shae-box a grand peepie-show ...' [??] (plural **shoon**; note the earlier pronunciation of **shui**).

Shaffles (*shaw-fulz*) *n.* nickname for **William Laidlaw**.

shair (*shār, shūr*) *adj.* sure – 'er ee shair?', 'But this I ken for certain shair – A day frae Hawick's a day wasted' [DH], '... first frae the yin side, and then the t'other – to make shair it was strecht' [DH], '... Ye're suire ye've got it richt?' [WL], 'I'll no be suire but it seemed to me They baith had supped at the barley bree ...' [WL], '... But aw'm shair there's something missing' [AY], *adv.* surely – 'Id hei brings the bit lassie on till the city there'll be a word a heid o 'um shair' [JEDM], 'If onybody hed eyed iz, hei'd heh thocht A was shuir ready for Bowden!!' [ECS] (spelled many ways, including 'share', 'suir' and 'suire'; note the early pronunciation *shūr*).

shairk (*shārk*) *n.* a shark (also **sherk**).

shairly (*shār-lee*) *adv.* surely – 'Aw like him verra weel, but shairly hei has nayther wife nor mother to look efter 'im, hei has sic a towsy heid' [AMA], 'Shairly it must be time now Ti trinnle ma dyedie-egg?' [DH], 'Shairly mush-huntin is yin o the maist hermless sports gaun' [DH], 'To the gallows tree I will suirely bring him; It's juist, – on which o' the trees to hing him?' [WL], '... For heaven must shurely be Juist like the Vertish Hill' [IWL].

shairn (*shārn*) *n., arch.* dung, excrement, especially of cattle or horses – 'Agnes Riddell, in Ashkirk ... compeared and confessit ye breach of ye Lord's Sabbath in gatherin of shairin, is ordainit to satisfy ye pillar, and pay of penalty 12s' [Ash1640], '... driving and selling peats, poorly clad in clogs and corduroys, all bespattered with glaur and shairn' [WNK], 'Orange-peel, horse-shairn, and shipwrecked bottles Full o naething but broken pledges and impossible promises ...' [DH] (also written 'shairin').

shairny (*shār-nee*) *adj., arch.* smeared with cow-dung – 'Hardie came oot wi' a shairny paidle,

Knocked the Cornet off his saidle' [T], 'A haiggle on alang streets chowky wui cluds o shairny stoor an smuirrin reek or clairty wui lifty glaar' [ECS].

shairny-flei (*shār-nee-flī*) *n., arch.* a dung fly, e.g. Scatophaga stercoraria.

shairp (*shārp*) *adj.* sharp – 'He will leave us nae doots That his tongue wad clip cloots, And as shairp as a needle's his ee . . . ' [WL], '. . . Till the arrogant spears, cruel and shairp, Bristle the armour of another spring' [DH], *v., arch.* to sharpen, to rough a horse with frost-nails, i.e. apply sharp nails to the back of a horse-shoe (cf. **sherp**).

Shairp (*shārp*) *n.* (Sharp) **Adam** (17th C.) cottar at Ruletownfoot in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was 'deficient' in paying the tax, and his entry reads 'to Ingland'. **Gilbert** (18th/19th C.) mason at Craigend in Minto Parish according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. Probably the same Gilbert married Nelly Reid and had children, baptised in Minto, included James (b.1807), Helen (b.1808), Walter (b.1811), Isabel (b.1813), Margaret (b.1815), John (b.1817), Janet (b.1819), Robert Smith (b.1821) and William (b.1824). **James** (16th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1580 when he had a contract for his son James with Elizabeth, daughter of John Hodge. If James were to die before the wedding, then another son was to marry Elizabeth Hodge. The couple were to be granted his husbandland in Langnewton, with his wife Katherine Haswell was to retain liferent. The contents of the dowry were specified, and were to be paid back if there were no children produced. **James** (18th/19th C.) roper in Hawick. His wife Bell died in 1811. **James** (18th/19th C.) stocking-frame maker of the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. It is said that he expressed skepticism that the 'double-decker' design of James Hogg (of 'Teribus' fame) would be possible to build. **James** (b.1814/5) from Coldingham, he was a hand-loom weaver, living at about No. 2 Buccleuch Street and then Drumlanrig Square. His wife was Mary Ann, and their children included Robert, William, Walter, James, Isabella, John, Jane, Elizabeth and George. His wife ran a grocer's shop according to the 1851 census, but it is his name that appears as a Teviot Square shopkeeper in Slater's 1852 directory. By 1861 he is listed as a grocer and spirit dealer at 1 Fore Row. He is probably the James who donated 2 silver coins and 5 copper foreign coins to the Museum before 1865. **John** (d.bef. 1765) tenant farmer at Mackside. In 1763 he and his son William purchased Easter Howlands (later called Dovemount) from Charles Tudhope. His heirs were involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. His only surviving son was William (b.1749). However, these Hobkirk baptisms may also have been his children: Janet (b.1735); Ann (b.1737); Adam (b.1739); Elizabeth (b.1741); Robert (b.1744); Thomas (b.1745); and Isobel Elizabeth (b.1747). **John** (b.c.1780) labourer at Dykeraw in Castleton Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (b.c.1810) from England, he was a joiner in Hawick in the mid-19th century. In 1851 he was recorded on O'Connell Street as a 'Stocking Frame Smith' and in 1861 at No. 8 as a 'Broker' (possibly meaning a pawn broker, i.e. dealer in second-hand goods). His wife was Isabella and their children included James, Charles, Janet and Mary Ann. He could be the 'John Sharp, junior, Melgund Place' who in 1857 donated to the Archæological Society old spurs found at Rubserslaw. **Thomas** (16th C.) tenant in Swinside Mill, listed among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587. John Scott 'the Tinckler' led a group of what was claimed to be 500 men on a day-long foray. **Rev. Thomas** (d.1791) licensed by the Presbytery of Linlithgow in 1778, he became minister at Ettrick in 1781 and was translated to Hawick Parish in 1784. He was said to have been 'greatly shocked at the depravity of the Hawick people'. He personally visited public houses on Saturday evenings (along with his beadle) to make sure that no drink was served after the prescribed hour. He once fought off a gang of drunken young men who tried to steal the communion cups from his bedroom in the Old Manse; it was said that he moved the entire congregation to tears when recounting the events in his next sermon, and that this was remembered long afterwards. He is believed to have started one of the first Sunday Schools in Scotland at about the same time as Samuel Charters in Wilton (as mentioned in the British Chronicle or Union Gazette for 1786, although no names are given). He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785. His servant Andrew Elliot witnessed 2 baptisms in Hawick in 1789. He moved to become minister at Corstorphine in 1789. He is said to have left Hawick on account of being unable to govern the people; however, he appears to have fared little better in Corstorphine, where he was 'accustomed to avow, there, that he loved even a dog if it came from Hawick'. In 1782 he married Alison, daughter of

James Russell of Ashiestiel, and they had 4 children, including: Thomas Boston (b.1784); Jean (b.1786), who died in infancy; and Jean Boston (b.1788). It seems likely that he named some of his children after the earlier minister of Ettrick, Thomas Boston. He died only a couple of years after leaving Hawick. **Vivian** 'Viv' (1935–2012) born and bred in Hawick, he was named after Cornet Vivian Grieve and lived at 4 different houses on Dickson Street. He was an apprentice at Watson's, but became a plumber by trade. He served with the K.O.S.B. in Malaysia in the 1950s. He was a player, past President and Life Member of the Linden. He took up public singing only after a Burns Club singing competition in the late 1970s. But he soon became a fixture at the Common Riding, club dinners and wherever there was a sing-song. He realeased a CD 'Naturally Sharp' in 2001 and another with Drew Gibb. His regular party piece was 'I Like Auld Hawick the Best', which he sang annually at the end of the Thursday morning Hut. He married Betty and had children Lorraine, Michael and Natalie. An ornamental bench (constructed by Bernie Armstrong) was erected in his memory at the site of the 'Auld Man's Sate' – 'Than ma freend Viv Shairp, few singers ir greater, Hei works for Grieve's as a plumber and slater' [IWL]. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) gamekeeper at Riddell in 1797, when he was working for Sir John Riddell. **William** of Hartsgarth (b.1749) only son of John, who was tenant at Mackside. He was also tenant at Mackside. In 1767 he purchased the lands of Weens from David Cleghorn. However, he sold the estate to William Oliver of Dinlabyre in 1773, and at the same time purchased from Oliver the lands of Hartsgarth and Langhaugh. He was 'William Sharp, Esq; Hartsgarth' on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784 and in 1786 he subscribed to a theological book by a Carlisle author. He is recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1785–89. He was recorded as owner of Hartsgarth and Langhaugh in the 1788 county valuation and the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, the lands being valued at £466 13s 4d. He married Jean, daughter of Robert Elliot, farmer in Hermitage. Their children included: Ann (b.1772); John (b.1783); and Sally (b.1784), who for some reason was baptised in Roberton Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Dykeraw in Castleton Parish, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. **William** (19th C.) Hawick tobacconist, son of James and Janet Clark. He took over James Rutherford's business at 60 High Street in 1899 and ran it for 38 years (also sometimes 'Sherp').

shairpen (*shārp-in*) *v.* to sharpen (cf. **sherpen**).

shairper (*shār-pur*) *adj.* sharper – 'The auld kirk bell's no long rung. A' the shairper 'Gentry o' the Coonty'll be throngin' in ere long' [JEDM] (cf. **sherper**).

shairply (*shārp-lee*) *adv.* sharply – '...some were 'handlet maist severlie' others ...'rebuikit shairplie' and a few were 'censurit wt all rigour'' [JJV] (also **sherply**).

Shake Buckler (*shāk-buk-lur*) *n.* nickname for **John Forester**.

shalli (*shaw-li*) *adj.* shallow.

Shallow Bill (*shaw-lō-bil*) *n.* nickname of a local drunkard of the mid-1800s, mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals' and also in William Easton's 'Run Them In' – '...And Shallow Bill's nae better, But we will run them in' [WE].

shambles (*shawm-bulz*) *n., arch.* a slaughterhouse, a place where animals are butchered – '...the grant ...of ground for public shambles' [BR].

the Shambles (*thu-shawm-bulz*) *n.* former name used for the abattoir at the bottom of Mansfield Road, between the Gas Works and Sewage Works in the early 20th century.

shamit (*shā-mee', -mi'*) *adj., pp.* shamed, ashamed – '...whan thaye ræise up, let thame be shæmet ...' [HSR], '...the opening dance, sometimes called the 'shamit reel', from its efficacy in dispelling the bashfulness of the new fledged mistress of the house' [DMW].

shan (*shan, shawn*) *v., poet.* to grimace, to stick out the lower jaw, to have the lower lip protruding – 'Auld toothless Nance ...girns and laughs, and winks, and shans, Her sugar cleavin'' [JR], 'How brainless dundrums sneer an' wink, An' shan' an' shile, and leering blink' [JoHa].

shane (*shaān*) *pp., poet.* shone – 'The brightest star that 'mang ye shane Nae winklin' gleed ...' [JoHa], '...for a bonnier or a cleverer lass than Jeanie the sun never shane upon' [JTe], 'Glowerna at me becaus I am blak, becaus the sun hes shaine on me' [HSR].

shangie (*shang-ee*) *n., arch.* a practical joke, a stick tied to a dog's tail as punishment or in mischief – '...he rushed down stairs with one hand on his jaws and the other on his head's antipodes, the tooth hopping along in the rear, like a shangie at a dog's tail' [WNK], 'But Jeannie thought that youth and age Could never happy sail; And, like a dog, she sent him hame, Wi' shangie at its tail' [TCh].

shank (*shawngk*) *v., arch.* to send off, dispatch (especially on foot) – 'A'll shank ee off ti service, ye lazy limmer' [GW].

shank (*shawngk*) *n., arch.* a leg – 'Wi' shoeless cloots, an' sockless shanks, Fu' fast they on did toddle' [JoHa], 'He delichtsna in the strencth o' the hors; he taksna pleesur in the shanks o' ane man' [HSR], also applied to a stocking being knitted – '. . . By a wheen o soople shanks' [WL], a shaft of a spade etc. – '. . . But an auld hook shank gae mei a hank, And I jumpit up like fire' [WaD].

shank (*shawngk*) *n., arch.* a projecting part of a hill, usually a ridge joining the summit to the plain – 'And oure the auld man's rigging back She laid her rannel-tree shanke' [JTe] (it survives in several geographical names, e.g. Bellendean Shank, Bught Shank, Coomb Shank, Corbie Shank, Shankend, Shankfoot and Tarras Shank).

shankeet (*shawng-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* shanked, hit with the heel of the golf club – 'When ma last ern shot's been shankeet . . . ' [IWL].

shankemsnaigie (*shang-kem-snā-gee*) *adv., arch.* on one's own legs, humour ous term for 'on foot', *n., arch.* one's own feet, meant humorously – 'Their donkey died, the cart had to be disposed of, and the two had to take 'shankemsnaigie' ' with basket on arm' [RM], '. . . the only other means of going to England being by 'shankums neggy' ' [AL], 'But William, nothing daunted and trusting to Shankum's nag, bore homeward . . . ' [CJW], 'It was ti be Shankum's Naigie, thin, – ti Denum, onyway' [ECS], (there are many spellings and pronunciation variants, e.g. 'shunkum's naigie'; from 'shank' and 'nag').

Shankend (*shawng-kend*) *n.* farm and station on the Waverley line. John Laidlaw was recorded there in 1694. Adam Pott was there in 1729 and William Pott in 1738. Thomas Oliver and Abel Armstrong were farmers there in 1797 and Christopher Grieve was a servant there in at least 1799–1801. Most of the railway buildings survive, including the twin-gabled cottages, station and signal box with piended roof (recently used as a stable). There were 2 passenger platforms (only one surviving) and formerly a footbridge connecting them. Mr. McKenzie was listed as Station Agent there in 1868. This was also an area where navvies lived in the 1860s during construction of the viaduct and nearby Whitrope Tunnel, with almost 200 temporary residents recorded in the 1861 census. J. Mather was listed at the farm there in 1868. The current farmhouse was designed (or altered) by J.P. Alison in 1910. The farmhouse was lived in by German prisoners-of-war during WWI, with some buried in the grounds.

Shankend Hill (*shawng-hil*) *n.* hill to the right of the B6399, south of Shankend farm, reaching a height of 376 m.

Shankendshiels (*shawng-kend-sheelz*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Slitrig valley, just beyond Langburnshiels. John Elliot was there in the 1770s. Alexander Burns and family were there in 1841. A. Robson was recorded there in 1868 and Adam Scott was shepherd there in the latter part of the 19th century (marked on Stobie's 1770 map; also written 'Shankend-Shiels' etc.).

Shankend Station (*shawng-kend-stā-shin*) *n.* former railway station at **Shankend**. Mr. McKenzie was listed as Station Agent there in 1868.

Shankend Viaduct (*shawng-kend-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* 15 arch, 597 foot long viaduct on the Waverely line, about 10 miles south of Hawick, which still stands. It was constructed as part of the extension of the railway from Hawick to Carlisle, opened in 1862. The stone was taken locally from new quarries opened up near Elliots Field (later called Fleety Cottage) and at White Hill. The main contractor was William Ritson, and it was said to have been built with much delay. It remains a striking part of the landscape.

Shankfit (*shawngk-fi'*) *n.* Shankfoot, a farmstead just beyond Dodburn farm. This is probably the 'Brough Shankfoot' where masons Walter and James Elliot were recorded in 1799 and 1801 and where masons Robert Elliot and James Hay, plus labourer Robert Hay, were recorded in 1801 (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Shankfit (*shawngk-fi'*) *n.* Shankfoot, also known as 'Milsington Shakfoot', a former farmstead near Milsington. The Scott family were there in 1841 and the Hogg family in 1851.

Shanks (*shawngks*) *n.* **David** (18th/19th C.) from Innerleithen, in 1798 he married Mary Miller from Hawick.

shankum's naigie see **shankemsnaigie**

shan-mowd (*shawn-mowd*) *adj., arch.* having a protruding lower jaw (also **shannie-gabbit**).

shanna see **shanni**

shanni (*shaw-ni*) *contr.* shan't, shall not (also written 'shanna' etc.).

shannie-gabbit (*shaw-nee-gaw-bee', -bi'*) *adj.* having a lower jaw protruding or ill-fitting false teeth (see **shan** and **shan-mowd**).

Shannon (*shaw-nin*) *n.* **Danny** 'the Pocket Hercules' (d.1915) played as back for Hawick R.F.C.

in the early 1900s, and also capped for Scotland. He was killed at the Battle of Loos. **Rev. James Wigston** (1858–1926) from Carluke, son of John, who was an Irish immigrant. He was educated at Braidwood School and worked as a coal miner from the age of 12. He later graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1886, was licensed to preach in 1888, served as assistant at Edinburgh Pleasance and Dean Street and was ordained as minister of the United Presbyterian Church in South Street, Elgin in 1889. He became minister at Wilton South Church in 1892. The year after this the 'Ern Kirk' was abandoned, and the congregation met in the Temperance Hall until the new church was opened in 1894. He remained as minister until the end of 1905, when he moved to Gilmore Place United Free Church in Edinburgh. He emigrated to Nuhaka-Morere, New Zealand with his family in 1921 and was inducted as minister there in 1923. He moved to Matawhero Gisborne in 1924 and was minister there until his strength failed. In 1893 he married Agnes Elibabeth, daughter of Rev. Alexander Renton of Edinburgh and their children included Mary Dorothea ('Molly', b.1895), Mrs. Whitelaw. **Mary Dorothea** 'Molly' (1885–1964) born in Hawick, she emigrated to New Zealand with her parents in 1921, settling at Morere and then Matawhero. Her father was the minister at Matawhero, and when he died she effectively filled in as minister for a few months, which must have been unusual then. She later sat on several church-related committees. She became an Elder in 1960 and attended World Council of Churches assemblies. She married Rev. Alan Campbell Whitelaw of Edinburgh in 1930 and they lived at Te Awamutu, Blenheim, Johnsonville. **William D.** (20th C.) local pianist who took over as accompanist at Common Riding events after the death of Adam Grant in 1938. He lived at 7 Park Street. He was also accompanist at Callants' Club and Mosstroopers' Club events, being active until at least 1953.

shape (*shāp*) *v., arch.* to cut clothes out from a pattern – 'Shaipin claes = cutting out garments, dresses, etc., following a pattern' [ECS], *n.* a paper pattern used for cutting out cloth, one's ordinary indoor clothes – 'A Hawick woman speaks of going out or about 'duist i ma shaip' when she does not wear any over-garment, such as a cloak, cape, etc., over her ordinary indoor dress' [ECS], a commotion, to-do – 'What a different shapes, firrst an last, as Jethart Casle saw' [ECS], an antic, a droll figure – 'What a shape it was!' [GW] (also written 'shaip').

shapins (*shā-pinz, -peenz*) *n., pl., arch.* odds and ends of cloth left over after cutting out cloth to make a garment (also 'shaipeens').

shapit (*shā-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* shaped – 'There isna in't, for thrice I've greapit: O greatest curse, that e'er for man was sew'd or shapit, 'S an empty purse' [JoHa], '... they could fight left-haundit on the stair cos it was shapit a different way' [DaS].

share see **shoor**

share see **shair**

Sharkey (*shawr-kee*) *n.* **John** 'Jonky' (??–) grew up in Trinity Street and Lynnwood, he became a boxer. He had almost 200 bouts, winning junior district titles, 2 junior Scottish Championships and was a beaten finalist for a senior Scottish Championship. His last fight was in 1982, and he has coached youngsters in Hawick for many years.

Sharp see **Shairp**

sharrybang (*sha-ree-bawng*) *n., poet.* a charabanc, early form of bus – 'Till ae day a sharrybang Cam' doon the lang brae, And niver was the hernseugh Seen thrae that day' [DH].

shauchelt (*shawch-ul'*) *pp., poet.* shuffled, shambled, deceitful – '... thaye gaed agey like ane shauchlet bowe' [HSR].

shauchle (*shaw-chul*) *v., arch., poet.* to shuffle, shamble, walk with boots down at the heels – '... a shauchlin, husslin-shoodert skeibult wui a toozy, taaty heed that wad be richt an ruggy ti redd' [ECS], 'Ill-trickit seems the waesome beast, Wi' shauchlin' warlocks hirtlin' near ...' [WFC], '... A perfect skunner an' a pain Is shauchlin' Ingun Johnnie' [WP], '... an auld tramp cam shauchlin bye' [DH], *n., arch.* a shuffling gait.

Shauchles (*shaw-chulz*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the mid-19th century – 'Then Meg the Mantua sails along, Auld Nancy leads her cuddy aboot, And Gleska Jamie lilts a sang Tae Shauchles, Chinnie and Roll-aboot' [HI].

Shavey Davis (*shā-vee-dā-vis*) *n.* nickname for several male members of the local Davis family.

shavie (*shā-vee*) *n., poet.* a trick, practical joke – '... What ailed thee at puir Davie? At forty-eight, 'twas rather sune, To play him such a shavie' [TCh], *arch.* an uproar – 'Where sits a clocker trim, and twa-three burds, Round whilk the crowd kick up an awfu' shavie' [JoHa].

shaviter (*shā-vi-tur*) *n., arch.* a disreputable character, a miserable-looking person.

shaw (*shaw*) *n.* the green top of root vegetables, usually plural – 'fling away they tatti shaws', '... remembers to have seen turnips vegitating

on the floor of the church, having sickly shaws about nine inches in length' [WNK], '... And brunt broon in the lang droot Are the neep shaws' [WL], *v., arch.* to remove the tops and leaves from a vegetable – 'The servant having been 'shawing' turnips with it [a sword] in the field' [HAST1868], 'Hei's ootby the day, shawin turneeps' [ECS], '... Watchin' me shaw his neeps I' the dirlin' rain' [DH].

shaw (*shaw*) *n., arch.* a small wood, copse, thicket, wooded dell, grove, usually a natural rather than planted one – 'Sae I will steal me bye the hill, an' thro' the brechan shaw ...' [JoHa], 'The lammies are springing, the burdies are singing Their amorous notes i' the hazelly shaw' [JoHa], '... Gae ye an' shaw John agane thae things whilk ye do hear an' see' [HSR], 'Frae grassy hill, an' mossy vale, An' dark green leafy shaw' [JJ], 'The e'enin' stern has risen ayont auld Ruberslaw, An' I've trystit wi' my lassie to meet her i' the shaw' [JJ], '... Till they cam fra hill and shaw' [JEDM], 'To leave the land ye loved sae dear, Of mountain, shaw and glen' [RF], '... An' said he wad be back ere Spring Had clad the green wood shaw' [JT], '... Among they wild green shaws, and on thy flowery braes' [WiS], 'Ilka bird carolled sweetly round burn, brae, and shaw ...' [DA], 'For me, the music o' the shaw, The blackie's mellow whussle' [WL] (from Old English; the word survives in several place names, e.g. Abbotshaws, Brieryshaw, Calfshaw, Catleeshaw, Copshaw, Friarshaw, Gateshaw, Gillshaw, Hangingshaw, Headshaw, Macksideshaw, Meadshaw, Ragarthshaw, Shaw Burn, Shaws, Stirkshaws, Todshaw, Welshaw and Whaupshaw).

shaw (*shaw*) *n., arch.* a bank of land that is narrow at the top and broad and flat at the bottom – 'Thus Birken-shaw, a piece of ground, of the description given, covered with short scraggy birches; Brecken-shaw, a shaw covered with ferns' [JoJ] (this word may apply to some placenames, rather than the 'wood' meaning, e.g. Langshaw and Langshawburn).

shaw (*shaw*) *n., arch.* a show – 'There's nocht sae braw in the wide world's schaw, As the heughs and holms o' the South Countrie ...' [JBu], *v., arch., poet.* to show – 'And after they had shaw'd their backs, Yet Tyndale men they turn'd again ...' [CPM], 'Let Rubserlaw to Jedburgh shaw, Sad news, that Whitslade's dead' [CWS], 'He tooke the pith of a parson's faithe, And shaw'd it on his loofe ...' [JTe], '... And rather wad in ward be thrown Than shaw the gait to sic a man' [AD], '... but the richteous shaws mercie an' gies' [HSR], 'My mooth sall shaw furth thy richteousniss an' salvatione a' the daye ...' [HSR], '... A hantle o' mense to oor dull heids send, And shaw us the airt to gae' [WL] (also spelled 'schaw'; not recently local pronunciation).

Shaw (*shaw*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) writer in Edinburgh. He represented John Murray of Philiphaugh in the court proceedings dealing with the division of Wilton Common in 1765. **Maj. George Boyd** 'Tarry' (1917–2004) born in Glasgow, he attended Hawick High School and then worked in Hawick's woollen mills. He enlisted in the Scots Grey's in 1934, and quickly became known as a brilliant horseman. He was promoted to quartermaster, then Sergeant Major. He saw active service in the Middle East, Italy, France, the Netherlands and on into Germany. After the War he was quartermaster sergeant, and helped prepare horses for the winning British team at the 1952 Olympics. He retired in 1967, having served as Regimental Sergeant Major in several overseas postings. He was also the last rough rider in the regiment, being the only man who could tame the wildest horses. He married Nancy Cressey and they had 3 sons and 2 daughters. **Jane** nee Hunter (19th/20th C.) daughter of commission agent James Hunter, she married printer William Clegg. She kept a china shop up a few steps at 5 Silver Street (which had previously been the Post Office and then Mungo Wilson's). She later moved to 68 High Street. **Joseph** (19th C.) Hawick innkeeper listed on the 1837 electoral roll, and listed as a vintner on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He could be the Joseph listed as a weaver at about 30 High Street in 1841. Probably the same Joseph was on the subscribers' list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **Lady** (17th C.) recorded at Hyndhaughhead in Southdean Parish on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. She paid tax for having 2 hearths. It is unclear who she was. **Rev. Patrick** (d.bef. 1646) son of John and grandson of Sir James of Sauchie. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1591 and became minister of Greenock in 1593, then was translated to Selkirk in 1596. There is a suggestion that he also ministered at Ashkirk in 1597. He demitted his charge in Selkirk in 1634. He married Ann, daughter of Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh and their children included: John, who was also minister in Selkirk; Adam (d.1648); James, who was a merchant and Burgess of Edinburgh; Hugh of Kelsoland; Marion, who married Dugald Stewart;

Grizel, who married John Fletcher; and a daughter who married James Elliot. **Rev. Robert** 'Robbie' (1780–1853) youngest son of George, minister of Abbotshall, and brother of the minister of Langholm. He was born at Abbotshall in Fife. He studied at the United College in St. Andrews and was licensed to preach by St. Andrews Presbytery in 1802. In 1804 he was appointed preacher at Teviothead 'chapel-of-ease' and was ordained there in 1807. In 1816 he was translated to Ewes Kirk, where he was presented by Charles, Duke of Buccleuch and became assistant and successor to John Laurie (son of the minister of Hawick). In 1818 he performed a baptism in Cavers (probably at Caerlenrig). He wrote an account of that parish in 1835, including a discussion of Mosspaul. In 1818 he married Mary, daughter of William H. Moncrieff, minister of Annan (and brother of David Moncrieff of Hawick). Their children were: George (b.1819), farmer at Dinlees; Jane (b.1820); Margaret (b.1825); William (b.1827); Ann Janet (b.1831); Marion (b.1837); and Helen Mary (b.1839). **T.** (17th C.) probably a local heritor or perhaps a factor of the Douglases of Cavers. He was 'T. Shaw of Cavers' in 1641 when he was one of the Roxburghshire men who signed a letter to the Privy Council relating to the raising of levies for sending troops to Ireland. His signature also appears on the exisiting 1638 Covenant of Minigaff (along with Douglas of Cavers). **Thomas**, K.C. 'Tammy' (1850–1937) son of a Dunfermline baker, he went to Edinburgh University and trained as a lawyer. A gifted orator, he entered politics, becoming M.P. for the Hawick Burghs in 1892, defeating Robert Fraser Watson. He won a bye-election in 1894 and held the seat until 1909. He was made was Solicitor General of Scotland and Lord Advocate of Scotland, became Lord Shaw of Dunfermline and ended as Lord Craigmyle. He was also responsible for advising Andrew Carnegie on disposing of £20 million on causes within Scotland, including the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. He was a Liberal, with strong views on home-rule, the South African War and law reform. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1904 on the opening of the new Public Library in Hawick. He made the presentation of Tom Scott's 'Return from Hornshole' at the 1898 Colour Bussing. He served in a judicial capacity in the House of Lords and the Privy Council until 1929, although without any obvious distinction. He also served on many commissions and public inquiries. He published two unconventional autobiographies, 'Letters to Isabel' (1921) and 'The Other Bundle' (1927), as well as legal works, biographies and 2 plays in verse. He was succeeded as 2nd Baron Craigmyle by his son Alexander. **Rev. William Berry** 'Willie' (1775/6–1856) eldest son of George, minister at Abbotshall, he studied at St. Andrews University and was licensed to preach in 1799. His brother 'Robbie' was minister at Teviothead and then Ewes. At St. Andrews he shared a room with Thomas Chalmers, who became leader of the Free Kirk Disruption. He acted as assistant to Rev. Thomas Elliot at Cavers in 1801 and later in that year was ordained as assistant minister and successor at Roberton. However, he demitted in 1812 when he became the new minister at Langholm. During the intervening period he assisted the previous minister, James Hay, who had retired for his health, but recovered and took up his duties again in 1812. He remained at Langholm until his death. He was an anti-Reformist, in 1817 calling those from Langholm who wrote a Reformist petition 'idle, profligate miscreants'. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Eliza, youngest daughter of Henry Scott of Deloraine in 1813; she was the 'Bonnie lass of Deloraine' in a poem of the Ettrick Shepherd's, and along with her sister Margaret, they were the prototypes for 'Minna' and 'Brenda' in Sir Walter Scott's 'The Pirate'. Their children were George, William, Henry, Margaret, Jane and Elizabeth. He wrote 'Five Single Sermons' (published in Hawick, 1810), 'Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical' (1859) and a sermon in Gillan's 'Scottish Pulpit'. It is said that when he signed the Confession of Faith he added a flourish which looked like 'E.E.' perhaps meaning 'erroribus exceptis' ('excepting errors'). **William** 'Bill' (b.c.1805) weaver from England. He was said to be among those who came to Hawick in about 1836, following John Wilson going to the Rochdale area to learn about weaving flannel. In 1841 he was living at Hawick Kirkyard, in 1851 on the Fore Raw and in 1861 at 11 Kirkwynd. His wife was Agnes and their children included Margaret, Janet, James, Molly, Jane, William and Betsy. **William Clegg** (b.c.1835) son of weaver Bill, he was a printer in Hawick. He married Jane Young, daughter of commission agent James Hunter. Their children included: Ella Young (b.1870); and William Clegg (b.1871).

Shawbrae (*shaw-brā*) *n.* former name for lands in Ashkirk Parish that were part of Dryden and Clews farms. It is probably asociated with the modern Shaw Hill. 'Longhaugh and Strawbrae'

[sic] is listed in 1780 among the lands whose liferent had been given to Dr. William Elliot, with 'the Shawbrae pasture-ground' recorded as part of the boundary of Elliot's lands.

Shawburn (*shaw-burn*) *n.* farm near the stream of the same name in Lilliesleaf Parish. T. Jeffrey was farmer there in 1868 – 'And whiles we've daundered up the glen Where flowers nod by Shawburn, And where the blossoms grow sae white On many an ancient thorn' [FL].

Shaw Burn (*shaw-burn*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish, running past Lethem to join the Jed Water. Near the head of the stream is a linear earthwork, probably a boundary ditch. The stream passes 'Wattie's Spindles' and Hilly Linn. On the west side of its lower stretches are the remains of a small building on a terrace.

Shaw Craigs (*shaw-krāgz*) *n.* rocky hill on the boundary between Southdean and Jedburgh Parishes, just north of Lethem. It reaches a height of 300 m and is topped with a triangulation pillar. It also contains the remains of a fort and settlement, now within a clearing of the forest. It may be of early Iron Age date, with later construction phases, since it consists of different walls and ramparts, covering about 90 m by 50 m. It has also been suggested that the last period of construction may be post-Roman (also written 'Shaw Craig').

shawit (*shaw-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* showed – '. . . an' shawet untill the chief priests a' the things that wer dune' [HSR].

shawn (*shawn*) *pp., poet.* shown – '. . . his richteousniss he heth opinlie shawn in the sicht o' the heæthin' [HSR].

Shaws (*shawz*) *n.* former name for lands near Hawick, with precise location unknown. It is listed among the Baron's lands in Hawick in 1615. It is also listed in the 1627 valuation of the lands in Hawick Parish, between Weensland and 'Trowhauch' in the list, and hence probably somewhere in that area. It is described as 'three lands callit the Schawis' and 'paying presentlie 12 bolls; estimat to 8 bolls in stok and 2 bolls in teynd' annually (it is 'Schawis' in 1615).

the Shaws (*thu-shawz*) *n.* area around Shaws Under Loch, south of Shaw's Hill, between the Ettrick and Ale valleys. There was once a farm here owned by the Waughs, called Ettrickshaws Farm on modern maps. This may be the Shaws held by Walter Scott (along with Berrybush) in 1513. It may also be the 'Schawis' tenanted by the Laird of Cranston in 1541, valued at £10 and 'in rental' £22. It is possible this was the 'three merk land of Shaws' granted to William Scott of Horsleyhill in 1653. It was owned by John Ker in 1678 and by Charles Scott of Woll in 1785, and valued at £204 3s 4d. A stone cist and bones were discovered here in about 1865, at the nearby 'Sleepy Knowe'; the excavation was described by Dr. James Brydon in 1869. There are several other local places called 'Shaws' (it is 'Schawis' in 1513 and 1670 and 'the Schawes' in c.1680; it is marked 'Shawis' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Shaws (*shawz*) *n.* farm to the east of the B6399 where the Roughley Burn meets the Hermitage Water. It is probably 'Le Schewis' which in 1428/9 was granted to Archibald Douglas of Cavers by William, Earl of Angus, and 'le Schawis' when granted to William Douglas of Cavers in 1470, with sasine given 2 years later. It was probably the seat of the Elliots called 'the Shaws' in the 16th century. In 1541 the tenants was Robert Elliot and the lands were valued at 5 merks. 'Hob of the Schawis' (an Elliot) is recorded in 1569, Gib Elliot of the Shaws in 1578 and Adam Elliot in the Shaw in the 1580s. Gavin Elliot of 'the Schawis' was there in 1611. Robert Henderson and William Watson were there in 1694. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it was combined with Newlands, the farms together covering 245 acres, bounded by Roughley, Cleuchhead, Toftholm, Netherraw and Millburnholm, and including some land on the west side of the river; the farmhouse seems to be in much the same place as the modern one, and woods are also shown, including young alders, between the farmhouses. George Turnbull was a mason there in 1799 and William Hardie a labourer in 1801. In the latter part of the 19th century the tenant was Mr. Ballantyne and the farm extended all the way to Steele Road. The New Statistical Account reports in 1839 the existence of 2 circular earthworks on the farm (it is 'lye Schawis' in 1472, 'Schawis' in 1541, 1569, 1574 and 1578, 'the Shawes' in 1581, 'the Schaw' in 1586, 'ye Schawis' in 1623 and 'Shaues' in 1694; it is marked as 'Shawis' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Shawes' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Shawes' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Shaws' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Shaws (*shawz*) *n.* former name for lands probably near the head of the Borthwick and Teviot valleys. In 1610 James Douglas of Drumlanrig complained that William Scott of Howpasley and James Gledstains of that Ilk had not paid taxes

they owed him on his lands of 'Ramseclewis, Howpaisay and Schawis'. It is unclear precisely where this was.

Shaw's Brae (*shawz-brā*) *n.* slope just to the south-east of where the Roughley Burn meets the Hermitage Water, being essentially a south-western extension of Arnton Fell.

Shaw's Bush (*shawz-bush*) *n.* name for a strip of plantation on the former Minto estate, south of the old church, and now forming part of the north-eastern boundary of the gold course.

Shaw's Close (*shawz-klōs*) *n.* popular name for a close off the High Street in the mid-19th century, with uncertain position. Presumably someone called Shaw once resided there.

Shawshiel Rig (*shaw-sheel-rig*) *n.* ridge in Liddesdale, essentially being the lower south-west part of Arnton Fell, between Newlands and the Steele. There are remains of a turf-walled building and field systems there. It was presumably once the shiel for Shaws farm.

Shaws Plantin (*shawz-plawn-tin*) *n.* former name for a plantation to the north of Spittal Tower (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Shaws Under Loch (*shawz-un-dur-loch*) *n.* small body of water on the Langhope Burn, north of Hellmoor, with the even smaller upper loch just to the west. These may be the places transcribed as 'Twa Gildis Loch' on the 1649 list of bodies of water in Selkirkshire.

sheafs (*sheefs*) *n., pl.* sheaves.

sheal see **sheel**

shear (*sheer, shīr*) *v., arch.* to reap, cut hay – 'Item, that na persone nor personnis scheir medowis, balkis, or haynit gers thifteouslie . . . ' [BR1640], 'Several parties fined for going away to scheir, and ordered to remove fra the town for ane year' [BR1644], 'Ordainit by ye mr. and session that no person go out of the parochine to sheir in any other pairt in time of harvest' [Ash1645], 'Thaye that saw in teærs, sall sheer in joy' [HSR], '. . . for they sawna, næther do they sheer, nar gether intill berns' [HSR], '. . . guid at scheirin' ' [JAHM] (also spelled 'scheir', 'sheer', 'sheir', etc.).

shearer (*shee-rur*) *n., arch.* a reaper, harvester – '. . . an' in the time o' the hairst I wull say til the sheerers, Gether ye thegither first the tares . . . ' [HSR], 'He was once kemping with a celebrated shearer . . . ' [RM] (also written 'sheerer').

shearer's breid (*shee-rurz-breed*) *n., arch.* bread given to reapers as a snack during harvest – '. . . there having been a want of meal for shearers' bread in the farm-house of Bedrule . . . ' [EM1820].

shears (*sheerz*) *n., pl.* any kind of scissors or clippers – 'The shop-boy now thraws by his sheers, Wi's measuring-yard dispenses' [JoHa], 'My only problem, as he clacked his shears, The wee hairs that kept kittlin nose and ears' [WL], *arch.* the socket of a garden fork (i.e. the bifurcated metal piece that fits over the wooden shaft), 'the lang shears' means a period of difficult labour – 'She'll some throw the lang shears' [GW] (also spelled 'sheers', 'shiers', etc.).

shebeen (*she-been*) *n., arch.* an unlicensed drinking establishment – '. . . stigamtising them as licensed or legalised shebeens, and the members of such, as shebeeners' [JE].

Sheckum (*she-kum*) *n.* nickname for one of the mill bosses of the Laidlaw family, who had both a speech impediment and a propensity for firing employees. This was probably Thomas, who was also known as 'Secky'.

Shecky (*she-kee*) *n.* nickname for several members of the Wilson family.

shed (*shed*) *n.* a parting, especially in hair, division – 'which road div ee hev yer shed?', '. . . But ance on a time fu' trig he'e I seen him, Spruced up like a gent, wi' a shed in his hair' [TCh], '. . . A gaed an got masel cleaned . . . , a shed i ma hair, a lick o bleckneen on ma buits, an a skuff doon wui a claes-brush' [ECS], *v., arch.* to separate, divide, to part the hair, to sort sheep by dividing them – 'Shed, to separate lambs from their dams; a pastoral term, Loth., Roxb.' [JoJ], '. . . for the sheep would never shed at all, unless on a slope . . . ' [HSR], '. . . an' he sall shede them ane frae anither, as ane shepherd sheddith his sheep frae the gaits' [HSR] (from Old English).

Shedden (*she-din*) *n.* **Rev. John** (b.1943) born at Kilbarchan, son of Robert Blair Arnott and Grace. He was educated in Kilbarchan, Johnstone and at the British Educational Institute. He graduated B.D. from St. Andrews University in 1970 and also had a Diploma in Social Studies. He was assistant minister at Paisley Abbey 1970–72, was licensed by St. Andrews Presbytery in 1970, was ordained by Paisley Presbytery in 1971 and inducted as minister of Thornhill in 1972. He became a Social Welfare Officer in Rhodesia in 1975, was appointed by the Royal Navy Chaplaincy Service in 1977 and became minister at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan in 1984, then became an R.A.F. Chaplain in 1986. He became minister of Wilton Kirk (linked with Teviothead) in 1998. In 1965 he married Jean Lillian, daughter of Frederick John Gilling and their children

were Miranda Jane Henderson (b.1967) and John Adair Gilling (b.1969).

sheddi (*she-di, -da, -de*) *n., arch.* a shadow – '... wui the efternuin sun daabin sheddihs oot owre the knowes an fells' [ECS], '... In the auld toon in the shedih O' the Vertish Hill' [IWL] (also spelled 'sheddih', 'shedih' etc.; the final vowel spund varies; cf. **shaddi**).

sheddin (*she-din*) *n., arch.* the act of separating sheep – 'They separated them in the open fields, and the process was called the shedding' [HSR], 'And sae, as the crying gangs up i' the Border Bi Tarras and Hermitage, Ettrick and Yill, There's sheddin' o' sheep that forget sune their hamesteed An' sheddin' o' men whae's herts never will' [DH].

shedih see **sheddi**

the Shed Yairds (*thu-shed-yārdz*) *n., pl.* name sometimes used in the 19th century for the land that was Dickson's nursery ground and became Oliver Place.

sheel (*sheel*) *v., arch.* to remove the outer husk, supply with grain husks especially as fuel for a mill kiln – 'The council appoint every one to pay for burning and shealing every kill 4 shillings Scots ...' [BR1729], 'Whase fan is in his han', an' he wull throuchly sheel out his floor ...' [HSR] (also written 'sheal').

sheelins (*sheel-inz*) *n., pl., arch.* outer husks of grain.

sheen (*sheen*) *n., poet.* shine, brightness – 'At the sheene that was afore him, his thyk clude passet ...' [HSR], 'An' in his girdill stack ane dyrke, Whilk glittert in the schene ...' [WiSp], ''Mong forms and faces new to me, Through winter's cauld, through summer's sheen' [GWe], *adj., poet.* bright – 'While he yet spak', behald, ane sheen clud owerskaddowet them ...' [HSR] (there are spelling variants).

Sheen (*sheen, chīn*) *n.* **Catherine** (18th/19th C.) long-time domestic servant of the family of Gledstains of Hilliesland. Her surname was written 'Cheyne'. The 'Gledstane Bible' ended up in her hands, and after her death it passed to her nephew, William Smith, cutler in Hawick. This was probably 'Wull the Cutler', son of John Smith and Betty 'Chein'. She is probably the 'Kitty Chain' who died in Hawick in 1820. **John** (17th C.) listed as a 'fisher' among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also listed as a resident of the east-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1699 his wife Bessie Dickson accused Janet Rae, wife of John Douglas, with enticing their daughter 'Isobel Sheine' (about 12 years old) to steal 'meal, bear, and flesh' from his house, witnesses saying that some of the items were so heavy that they 'made her pouch wagg and shogg'. He was also recorded in 1703 as a 'fisher' in Hawick. He married Margaret Elliot and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1686. Other children may have included John (b.1791) and William (b.1793). Probably the same John secondly married Bessie Dickson and their children included: William (b.1701); Robert (b.1703); and Nicholas (b.1705). Other children of his (with no mother's name given) include: John (b.1691); and William (b.1693). His name is written 'Chain' and 'Sheine'. **Nicholas** (18th C.) wife of cooper James Turnbull. She was banished from Hawick in 1740, with the consent of her husband, having been convicted of 'svall. small thefts'. She had to agree that if she returned she would be jailed in Jedburgh, and that her husband would be fined and punished if he assisted her in future. She may be the Nichola born to John 'Chain' in Hawick in 1705. **Walter** (18th C.) flesher in Hawick. He married Christian Aitken and their children included: Betty (1735–99), who married John Smith; Walter (b.1738); Mary (b.1739); Margaret ('Peggy', 1742–69); and John (b.1744). The wintesses in 1742 were ex-Bailie Robert Howison and merchant John Ruecastle. Catherine, servant to the Gledstains of Hilliesland, was probably also his daughter (also written 'Chain', 'Cheyne', 'Chine', 'Shein', 'Sheine' and 'Shien', making the pronunciation unclear).

sheep drain (*sheep-drān*) *n.* an open drain, especially on a hill farm – 'Among the principal improvements ... is certainly the sheep drains. These are mostly surface drains' [RAN].

sheep-eik (*sheep-eek*) *n., arch.* the natural grease in sheep's wool (see **eik**).

sheep-fauld (*sheep-fawld*) *n.* a sheepfold, enclosure for protecting sheep from the weather – 'When the stones were being removed to make the Hardlee sheep-faulds, some sepulchral remains were found ...' [GT], 'He chuse David alsua his servent, an' tuik him frae the sheepe-falds' [HSR] (see also **fauld**).

sheep-rake (*sheep-rāk*) *n., arch.* a sheep walk, the path made by grazing sheep.

sheep-root (*sheep-roo'*) *n., arch.* the butterwort, Pinguicula vulgaris – 'This is named Sheep-root, Roxb., also Clowns. It is said to receive the former name, because, when turned up by the plough, the sheep greedily feed on it' [JoJ].

sheep's cheese (*sheeps-cheez*) *n., arch.* the root of the couch-grass or dog-grass, Triticum repens (noted by J. Jamieson).

sheep's gowan (*sheeps-gow-in*) *n., arch.* the white clover or trefoil, Trifolium repens.

sheep-stell (*sheep-stel*) *n., arch.* a round-walled enclosure for sheltering or gathering sheep (see **stell**).

sheepy meh (*shee-pee-me*) *n.* childish, or humorous name for a sheep – 'oo saw sheepy mehs an moo cows at the ferm'.

Sheeran (*shee-rin*) *n.* **Michael** (19th C.) pawnbroker at 18 Howegate. He appears to have been elsewhere for the 1861 census, when his wife Sarah, daughter Elizabeth and 2 others were recorded in his home. In 1866 he donated to the Museum 2 silver coins and 2 more in 1867. He married Sarah Gilligan in 1855 and they had 7 children. In 1884 his wife, 3 children and a niece emigrated to New Zealand, living in Dunedin; he had presumably travelled earlier. He worked as a dance teacher, with his wife being a shopkeeper.

sheh see **hyeh**

shei (*shī*) *pron., arch.* she.

Sheil see **Shiel**

Shein see **Sheen**

sheive see **shive**

shelfie see **shilfie**

shelfs (*shelfs*) *n., pl.* shelves – '... but this consonantal change is still avoided in haaf (= half), haafs; laif (= loaf), laifs; shelf, shelfs' [ECS].

Shells (*shelz*) *n.* farmstead marked on Blaeu's 1564 map in the upper Slitrig valley, perhaps corresponding to Langburnshiels (although this is little more than a guess).

sheltie (*shel-tee*) *n.* a Shetland pony, a small pony generally – 'A wheen o callants lowsed the girths And loot the sheltie free ...' [WL].

shelty see **sheltie**

the Shepherds (*thu-she-purdz*) *n.* one of a number of Friendly Societies existing in Hawick in the latter part of the 19th century. The local branch was Sanctuary 'Flower of Teviotdale', No. 5771.

Sheridan (*she-ri-din*) *n.* **Francis** 'Big Frank' (1837–1870) probably Hawick's tallest man. He was a native of County Cavan in Ireland, coming to Hawick as a young man. He grew to a height of 7 feet 8 inches, having a 52 inch chest and weighing 22 stone, but also had health problems. He worked as a labourer and as a stocking-maker, and apparently refused to go on a travelling show when asked. In 1861 he is recorded as a frame-worker, living on Mather's Close with his sister Bridget, their mother Helen and step-father Patrick McCart. He was for a while landlord of the Irish Harp pub in Baker Street. He was living at Baker Street in 1868 when he donated a coin to the Museum. His coffin apparently had to be taken out of the window in Baker Street, because it was too large for the stairs, and his funeral was said to be about the best attended in Hawick up until that time. He is buried in the Wellogate and his walking stick is in the Museum.

sheriff see **shiriff**

sherk (*sherk*) *n.* a shark – 'hei's a right sherk on the pool table' (also **shairk**).

sherp (*sherp*) *adj.* sharp – 'hei was aye it the sherp end o the airgiments', 'yer tongue's that sherp, ee'll cut yersel', 'Thy arras ar sherp in the hairt o' the King's enimies ...' [HSR], 'Thy tung devæises mischeef: like ane sherp razor wurkin' deceitfulie' [HSR], 'That lean yin, strecht an' sherp's a knife, Let cauld ambition rule his life ...' [WP] (cf. **shairp**).

Sherp see **Shairp**

sherpen (*sherp-in*) *v.* to sharpen – 'Gif he turnna, he will sherpen his sword ...' [HSR] (cf. **shairpen**).

sherpenit (*sherp-in-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* sharpened – 'Thaye hae sherpenit thair tungs like ane serpint ...' [HSR] (also **sherpent**).

sherpent (*sher-pen'*) *pp.* sharpened (also **sherpenit**).

sherper (*sher-pur*) *adj.* sharper.

sherpest (*sher-pist*) *adj.* sharpest – 'hei wasni the sherpest o peens in the box'.

sherply (*sherp-lee*) *adv.* sharply.

Sherwinlaw (*sher-win-law*) *n.* hill and place name somewhere near Jedburgh. It is 'Schorwinglen' in a charter for Jedburgh Abbey in the time of King David, and 'Xernwingeslawe' in a confirming charter of Earl Henry. Later Christiana, wife of Gervase Riddell, gave a third of her lands of 'Hernwingeslawe' to the monks of Jedburgh. 'Sire Wautier de Sherwynclawe' swore fealty to Edward I in 1296; the same man was 'de Sherewyndelawe' when he had his lands restored later in 1296. It is possible that this is the same place as Shirenscleuch near Bellendean, but it is more likely it is an ancient form of Mervinslaw. Sir 'Joceto de Scherwynlaw' was witness to a charter relating to Kelso Abbey in about 1328 (recorded as early as the mid-12th century, the origin may be from Old English 'sceorf', meaning 'steep slope', plus 'wynd', or from the local dialect 'shirrew', meaning 'field mouse').

Sherwood (*sher-wood*) *n.* **Andrew Godfrey Purvis** (1950–) born in Kenya, he studied violin and composition at the Royal College of Music. He became Professor of Violin at Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance. He has been principal conductor for the European Youth Summer Music, Director of the Brighton Youth Orchestra, Musical Director of the Musicians of All Saints, Director of Music and Choirs at the University of Brighton and Conductor of Somerset County Youth Orchestra. He married Mary Helen Hepburne-Scott and they live near Lilliesleaf. He wrote a piece called 'Heart of Hawick' to celebrate the opening of the new centre in 2008. He has also been involved in reviving pieces by local composers, particularly Francis George Scott and Sir John Blackwood McEwen.

she's (*sheez*) *contr.* she's, she is, 'she's an awfi blether', she has – 'she's the scar ti prove eet', 'she's the same mother, bit a different fither' (this second form is less common in English).

sheugh (*shooch*) *n., arch., poet.* a ditch, trench, furrow, muddy drain – '... an' heth fa'n intil the seuch whilk he mæde' [HSR], 'Forgotten was our snaw-wreathed road, It's hidden sheughs o' water' [VW], '... each sheuch an heidie-hole i thir verra rigs was den for fairce sodgers in fechtingraith' [ECS] (also written 'sheuch', 'seuch' and variants; the pronunciation formerly had a long diphthong merging *ū* and *oo*).

shew (*shoo, syoo*) *v., arch.* to sew – 'Yince in a day the maist o this wheit-seem was shewd be hand' [ECS], '... Quoth she, 'Oh get a pair o' horns. I'll shue them on ye, An' make a goat o' ye whilk conforms Ti sic a loonie' ' [WP], *n., arch.* a sew, stitching (note these older pronunciations; also spelled 'shue' etc.).

shewin (*shoo-win*) *pp., arch.* shown, exhibited, displayed as proof – '... ane Act extract be ... clerk of our Judiciary, under his subscriptioun manuale, schewin and producit befor the saidis Lordis ... ' [SB1500] (also written 'schewin').

shewman (*shoo-mun*) *n., arch.* a showman – '... An' tongue as gleg to be as ony shewman's' [JoHa].

shew-up (*shoo-up*) *n., arch.* a bankruptcy, closing and winding-up of a business.

shiel (*sheel*) *n., arch.* a temporary hut or other rough building used by shepherds – 'Weel Nature accords wi' the sorrow I feel, As I gaze on the site o' my grandfather's shiel' [DA], 'Jock's to the Plashetts gane for coals, An' Crummie's i' the shiel' [WiSp] (also **shielin**; it survives in the names of many steadings and other place names, e.g. Adderstoneshiel, Bellshiels, Borthwickshiels, Broadleeshiel, Burnfitshiel, Colterscleuch Shiel, Corries' Shiel, Craikshiel, Doecleuchshiel, Emmettshiels, Foulshiels, Girnwudshiel, Greensheils, Hawick Shiel, Henlawshiel, Hoscoteshiel, Howashiel, Howcleuchshiel, Langburnshiels, Midshiels, Milsingtonshiel, Outersideshiel, Philhopeshiel, Priesthaughshiel, Riddellshiel, Ropelawshiel, Shankendshiels, Shiel Burn, Shiel Cleuch, Shiel Knowe, Shiel Rig, Shiel Sike, Shielswood, Skelfhillshiel, Soothdean Rig Shiel, Staneshiel, Syntonshiel, Templehaashiel, Todshawhillshiel, Westshiels, Whitehillshiel, Wundshiel and Wolfehopeshiels).

Shiel (*sheel*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Goodfellow and their son Thomas was born in Hawick Parish in 1656. William (b.1647) is probably also his son. The James born in 1650 to Adam and 'Janet goodfalow' may also be his son. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Ballantyne. Their daughter Helen was baptised in 1774, witnessed by the Associate Congregation. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son Andrew was baptised in 1791. **Agnes** (17th C.) recorded as tenants in Lustruther in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. **Alexander** (15th C.) witness to a 1479 sasine for the lands of Wolfelee for the Homes of Wedderburn, where he is 'Schevil'. He is probably related to David. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) tenant somewhere in the Rule valley, listed in the 1516 remission for several Turnbulls and others for providing assistance to Alexander, Lord Home in plotting against the King. His brother William and son John are also listed, their surname being recorded as 'Schewill'. David in 'Hoppiston' and David in 'Langrau' are also listed. He could be the same Andrew, 'alias Dand', who was listed in 1502 along with David, being among Turnbulls and others called to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver; George Turnbull of Hallrule was fined for his non-appearance and he was declared a fugitive and his goods forfeited. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Gatehousecote recorded in 1684 for failing to appear in Jedburgh when cited. Margaret Lorraine (who was married to a Shiel, perhaps even him) and Grizel Lorraine were also cited, and all of them wer probably Covenanters. **Andrew** (b.1798/9) born in Jedburgh, he was farmer at Hassendean. In 1861 he is recorded as joint farmer with his younger brother John and nephew James. They were farming 250 acres and employed 14 people. Also living on the farm were

his nieces Margaret and Elizabeth, and another nephew, Rutherford. He was still listed as farmer there in 1868. **Anna** (17th/18th C.) daughter of Margaret Lorraine, with her father probably being Andrew. She was listed (along with her mother and 2 other Shiels) in 1676 among others of the Abbotrule area who were imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for attacking the minister, George Baptie. This presumably means she objected to having an Episcopalian minister in her parish. She was listed as 'dochter of the said Margret, now servitrix to the Lady Bonjeddart' (probably wife of William Douglas of Bonjedward). **Archibald** (17th C.) tenant in Mackside. He is listed in 1684 among those declared as fugitives for refusing to take 'the Test'. He may have been related to Walter in Abbotrule and John in Gatehousecote, who were also listed. **Catherine** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **David** (15th C.) witness to a sasine in 1479 for the lands of Wolfelee for the Homes of Wedderburn. His surname is recorded as 'Schevile'. Alexander is listed right after him, and so probably related. **David** (15th/16th C.) listed in 1502 along with Andrew, being among Turnbulls and others called to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver. George Turnbull of Hallrule was fined for his non-appearance and he was declared a fugitive and his goods forfeited. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Davids from Rulewater. **David** (15th/16th C.) tenant at 'Hoppiston', recorded in the 1516 remission for many Turnbulls for assisting the traitorous Homes. The lands he farmed were in Rulewater, possibly Hobsburn. **David** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Langraw in 1516, when he was listed among many Turnbulls for any role in assisting Alexander, Lord Home. He was probably related to the other Shiels who were listed there. **David** (16th C.) tenant in Fodderlee. In 1567 he was listed among men on lands under the superiority of Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present to crimes against Englishmen. He was probably related to the later John in Fodderlee. **David** (16th C.) recorded as 'youngar in Langraw' in 1567. He was among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present to answer changes of raiding into England. David in Fodderlee was also listed and probably related. **David** (18th C.) listed as house servant at Borthwickbrae in 1791, when he was working for John Elliot. **David** (b.1826/7) grocer and spirit dealer on Mather's Close on the 1861 census. He was probably son of weaver James. He married Jessie Scott and their children included: James (b.1851); Walter (b.1854/5); George (b.1856/7); Margaret (b.1848/9); and Agnes E. (b.1861). Along with Thomas (perhaps his brother), he created fizzy drinks. **Edward** (16th/17th C.) tenant at Langhaugh in Rulewater, recorded in 1605. **George** (17th C.) resident of the Abbotrule area. He was a Covenanter who died in prison. **George** (17th C.) recorded paying tax on £52 for Langraw on the 1663 and 1678 Land Tax Rolls for Hobkirk Parish. Probably the same George in Langraw had his will recorded in 1688. Perhaps he is the 'George Scheel' who died in 1691 and was buried in Hobkirk Parish, his gravestone bearing a tailor's 'goose' and pair of shears, indicating that he was a tailor. He is surely related to Lyle, who was at Langraw in 1643. **George** (18th C.) resident of Rulewater. Part of his lands (along with 'Boston's half of Kirk-know') were listed among the possessions of Elliot of Wolfelee in 1788, and valued at £22 15s. **George** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He is probably the George who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He married Ann Pott (or Potts) and their children included Adam (b.1774), James (b.1776), Janet (b.1778) and Janet (again, b.1780). The witnesses in 1774 and 1780 were the whole congregation. His father James died in Hawick in 1787. **George** (b.1808/9) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living with Walter Ballantyne (possibly 'Wat the Drummer') and family on the Loan, along with John, who could have been his father. In 1851 and 1861 he was an unmarried lodger living with the Leithead family at 12 Loan. Sometime before 1865 he donated 2 coins to the Museum; he also donated an 'old Edinburgh almanac', 'an old Scotch coin' and 2 copper coins in 1866, Indian and Russian coins in 1867, an 'antique key, found at Coble Pool', books in 1868, further books in 1871 and an 'ancient book of plays, a piece of conglomerate stone from the Slitrig' in 1872, 'ancient china plate, some curious fossils, miner's lamp, two number of The Times of 1805 and 1815 announcing battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo' in 1874, 'Annual Register, 1781' in 1875, 'walrus tooth and engraving of Dr Livingstone' in 1876 and 'specimen of the gunpowder used for 81-ton gun' and 'several fossils, arrow head, and two French copper coins' in 1877. He acted as Museum Curator in Hawick from about 1868 until

1876. **Gilbert** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. He was 'Gilbertus schevil in bethroul' and was fined for non-appearanceof his wife, for whom he was surety (with her name not given). He was separately listed when he had remission for several crimes, including: burning Minto; being a supporter of Alexander, Duke of Albany; stealing many sheep from Minto Craigend and from several different people in Bedrule; stealing an ox from Fulton; and stealing 40 silver shillings and a stone of butter. His surety for these entries was the Laird of Bedrule. In 1494/5 he was again listed being 'in bethroule' among a group of 8 Olivers who had remission for communing with the English. He may be the same man as 'Gilbert Schell' who witnessed a sasine for Wolfelee in 1469. **Hector** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502. Along with the Laird of Bedrule he had remission for stealing 9 sheep from Matthew Dodd out of Dolphinston. His surety was George Turnbull in Hallrule. **Hector** (d.bef. 1579) mentioned in 1579/80 as a resident of Selkirk when his son Philip witnessed a promise for 'Mathew of the bent in Tuchellaw'. **Hector** (17th C.) captured along with George of the Bog and presented for trial by Robert, Lord Maxwell, Warden of the West Marches. They were accused of murdering James Paterson and William Gleghorn in Langlandhill and for raids on Peebles and Tweeddale as well as on the Captain of Edinburgh at Catslack in Ettrick Forest. He was probably executed along with George of the Bog. **Hector** (17th C.) son of John, tenant of Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish. In 1621, along with his father, he was pronounced as a rebel for cutting 'greenwood' in the woods of William, Lord Cranstoun. In 1618 he and Jenet Sinclair (who had remarried the minister of Hobkirk, Rev. Thomas Thomson) and her son Andrew Brydon had a 'wadset' for the 2 acres of land in the Kirkhaugh beside Hobkirk Kirk. This was with the consent of Bessie Turnbull, who may therefore have been his wife. **Hector** (17th C.) resident of the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Young in 1687 and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1688. The witnesses were John Hope and Robert Scott. He is probably the cottar at Newton in Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Hector** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His children included James (b.1701) and Thomas (b.1704). He could be the Hector who married Margaret Young in Roberton Parish in 1687. **Hugh** 'Hog' (15th/16th C.) tenant in Hobsburn, recorded at the 1494/5 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. The Sheriff of Roxburghshire was fined for his non-appearance, although his crimes were not specified; his name is given as 'hoigis schevil'. Probably the same man was recorded as 'hugone schewill alias hoge' in 1502 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, among many men said to be guilty of the murder of Robert Oliver. George Turnbull of Hallrule was fined for him failing to appear and he was declared as a fugutive. He was probably related to Andrew and David who are also listed. **Isabel** 'Tibbie' (1783–1878) inn-keeper who gave her name to a pub on the shores of St. Mary's Loch. She was daughter of Walter and Mary Grieve and born at Thirlestane Mill in Ettrick. When young she had been a servant with the Ettrick Shepherd's mother. In 1806 she married Robert Richardson (1783–1824), a molecatcher from Westmorland. They became tenants of a cottage near Chapelhope, at the upper end of the Loch of the Lowes. In 1823, shortly before her husband died, she moved to the coaching inn at the bridge between St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes. The inn became famous as a meeting place for friends of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, including Sir Walter Scott and Professor John Wilson. She had all her mental faculties intact until her death, aged 95. The couple had several children, including: Thomas (1808–1890), who emigrated to Canada; Walter (c.1810–80), who also emigrated to Canada; Margaret (1812–52); William (1816–91), who remained at the family home; Mary (1818–96), who became Mrs. Michell, Crosscleugh and died in Hawick; and Dorothy (b.1820), who died in infancy. **J. Rutherford** (d.1916) bought Midshiels from Turnbull of Fenwick in 1896. He is probably the man of the same name who donated an adder killed at Hassendean to the Museum in 1863. In 1906 he (along with Miss Joan, probably his daughter) contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme's farm at Blackgrain (in the Yarrow valley) according to his last testament of 1574. An inventory of the cattle there is provided in the testament. **James** (16th/17th C.) resident of Friarshaw. In the trial documents for witchcraft of Isobel Howison in 1628 there is a note to say that 'he kennes scho wes a chairme cat'. **James** (d.c.1694) tenant of Southdean Mill. He was witness to the baptism of a daughter of John Ker of Shaw in Southdean Kirk in 1681. In 1691 he had a discharge with William Currer of

Whitmuir. His will is recorded in 1694. **James** (17th C.) farmer in Hassendean Parish. He is recorded being at Easter Burnfoot when his children were baptised in Roberton Parish in 1682 and 1688. In 1686, along with his son John, he rented the lands of Knowe from William Scott. He is probably the James who witnessed a baptism for another James in Hassendean in 1687. He was recorded in Hassendeanburn in 1694 and his son John may be the resident of Midshiels at that time. He could be the James 'in Knowhead' whose will is recorded in 1689. He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for George Riddell in Roberton Parish in 1681 and another for Walter Sanderson in 1683. He married Christian Miller in Roberton in 1681 and their children included: Margaret (b.1682); Margaret (b.1682); William (b.1685); and Janet (b.1688). The 1682 witnesses were William Beattie and James . . . and in 1688 were Thomas and Walter Sanderson. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Janet Shiel and their children included Bessie and Isobel (b.1687). The witnesses were William Scott and James Shiel (probably the other man of the same name who was at Easter Burnfoot). **James** of Langraw (17th C.) witnessed a sasine for Hobsburn in 1693. Also in 1693 he is the James 'called of Tour, indweller' at Langraw who witnessed a sasine betwen Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge and Sir John Pringle of Stichell. Probably the same James 'portioner of Langraw' was recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hobkirk Parish. He was probably related to George, recorded in Langraw in 1688. **James** (17th C.) resident at Boosmill in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he paid tax on 2 hearths. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Ormiston in 1737 and 1742. His children may have included James (b.1737), John (b.1739), Mary (b.1741) and Isabel (b.1743). Perhaps the same James married Janet 'Boll' in Cavers in 1733. **James** (b.1770/1) born in Eckford Parish, he was farmer at Hassendean. He is recorded there in 1841 and in 1851 was farmer of 1,000 acres, employing 11 labourers. His wife was Helen, and their children included James, Andrew (who continued with the farm) and John (who assisted his brother). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Cairns and their children included: Isabel (b.1798); Janet (b.1800); Mary (b.1803); James (b.1805); Francis (b.1807); Euphemia (b.1809); and Margaret (b.1812). **James** (1776–1858) weaver of West Port who was one of the founders of the Relief Kirk in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about No. 3 Loan. He married Agnes Elliot and their children included: George (b.1807); Margaret (b.1809), who probably married Burgh Officer Jamie Smith; Ann (b.1812); Thomas (b.1814); John (b.c.1819); James (b.1821); and David (b.c.1827), who was a grocer on Mather's Close. He had twin sons who died in 1819. He could be the weaver of this name listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia in 1797 (with the annotation 'Serving'); his name appears again in 1798, and later that year he was sworn into the Militia, as confirmed in the amended 1799 list. **James** (18th/19th C.) horsedealer of Hawick. He is recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the carter whose unnamed child died in Hawick in 1808. **James** (b.c.1795) farmer at Greenbraeheads and Whitlaw. He is recorded at Greenbraeheads in 1841, along with his brothers John and Robert, and their mother Janet. He was probably son of Robert, recorded there in 1797. By 1861 he was farmer at Little Whitlaw, unmarried and living with his brother John and sister Janet. He was still recorded at Little Whitlaw in 1868. **James** (18th/19th C.) son of Thomas. He married Margaret Common, who died at Southdean Schoolhouse in 1868, aged 90. Their children included: Thomas (1808–56), Schoolmaster in Hobkirk; and Mary (b.1816/7), who married Neil Taylor, schoolmaster at Southdean. John (b.c.1810), who was living with Thomas and Mary at Hobkirk Schoolhouse in 1841, was probably also his son. He died at the age of 47 and is buried at Borthwick Waas, along with his wife and parents. **James** (b.1805/6) innkeeper of the Coach & Horses at the Tower Knowe. He is listed on Silver Street in 1851 and on Teviot Square in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was a widower and grocer at 30 High Street. He married Janet Stewart and their children included: Janet Cairns (b.1842); and Isabella (b.1844). **James** (19th C.) listed as Clerk of the Course at the Common-Riding Races of 1873. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Jameses. **James** (b.1830/1) born in Oxnam Parish, he was farmer at Hassendean. In 1861 he was farming there jointly with his uncles Andrew and John. **James** (d.1919) born in the West End, he became Registrar, Inspector of the Poor and Clerk of the Burial Ground for Wilton Parish in the latter part of the 19th century. He was the first Registrar of Wilton, following the Registration Act of

1854. His full time job was as foreman in one of the factories at Damside. In 1861 he is listed as Inspector of Poor & Registrar on Albion Place. His later office (and probably house) was at 2 Laing Terrace. He was also later Clerk and Treasurer of Hawick Combination Poorhouse. Probably the same James was a singer at the Colour Bussing and similar events. His wife was Helen and their children included James, Andrew and Janet Helen. **James** (19th C.) proprietor of the West End Bar in the latter part of the 19th century. A stone bottle labelled with his name is in the Museum. He may be the Mr. Shiel who lived in the new house built at the foot of the Loan (and by the entrance to the Poorhouse) in about 1879. **John** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded as son of 'tassy', although it is unclear if this was a forename or a nickname. He was again cited for non-appearance in 1494/5. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Fodderlee in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. In 1587 his sureties was recorded being 'Dand', Burgess of Jedburgh and William, also in Jedburgh. **John** (16th C.) servant of Robert Elliot and brother of Steven. He is recorded as 'John Shevell his man' in a list of men accused in 1590 of stealing livestock from Middleton Hall in England in 1589. He was named along with 'Gib Ellott son to Robin', John Noble (another servant of Robert Elliot) and other Elliots and Croziers. He was also listed along with Steven, and Elliots of the Steele, the Park, Binks, and others, who were complained about in 1590 for a raid into England. Probably the same 'Jock Sheile' is accused along with Steven in another case of stealing from Sir John Forster's tenants in 'Cowperhaugh'. Probably the same Jock, along with Steven, Jenkin Nixon and Will Elliot of the Steele, was accused in 1590 of stealing from Roland Walker. Additionally he was probably the John, named along with Steven, among Elliots, Nixons and others who in 1590 were accused by the tenants of Woodhall of stealing from them, and the John, named along with Steven and several Elliots accused of having raided Dotland a couple of years earlier. He was listed explicitly as 'Jock Sheill Robin Ellott's man' in another case of 1590, with his brother Steven and several Nixons, Croziers and others, accused of stealing from the Wilkinsons of 'Lynbrigges'; his name was given before Steven's and so he was presumably the older brother. **John** 'Jock' of Kirkknowe (16th C.) recorded in 1589 on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. He was recorded as tenant in Kirknowe when accused in 1590 of raiding the English farm of Middleton Hall in 1589. He was 'Younge Jocke Sheile of Kyrknowe' and 'Jock Sheile of the Kirkeknowe' listed along with Douglases, Laidlaws, Turnbulls and others who were accused of stealing livestock and goods. He was probably an ancestor of the later Shiels of Kirknowe. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish, recorded in 1621. He and his son Hector were denounced as rebels for cutting down 'greenwood' on the land of William, Lord Cranstoun. In 1666 he (or his direct descendant) sold half the land to John Mair of Mackside. His son was Hector. Either the same John or his father was recorded as 'John Schewill in Kirknow' in 1610 in an inquest for the succession to Appotside and Tythehouse. They were surely related to Walter of Kirknowe who was recorded in 1643. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret (or 'Malie') Grieve and their children included: William (b.1646); and Robert (b.1648). **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Murray and their children included Helen (b.1650) and Marion (b.1652). The witnesses in 1652 were George Helm and William Scott. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elspeth Riddell and their children included: James Shiel (b.1656). **John** (17th C.) tenant in Boosmill. Along with his brother (whose first name is not given) he was declared a fugitive in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Gatehousecote listed in 1684 among men proclaimed as rebels for being Covenanters. **John** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. Perhaps the same John had a son Adam baptised in Cavers Parish in 1695. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Adam (b.1691) and William (b.1695). His name is recorded as 'Sheilds'. **John** (17th C.) resident at Midshiels according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) resident at Swinnie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Thomas who was also listed there. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Hawick Parish. He was recorded as 'theiker' (i.e. thatcher) in 1704 when his son John was baptised, with witnesses gardener Patrick McLellan and weaver David Miller. Perhaps the same John

was 'workman in Hawick' in 1706 when his daughter Bessie was baptised, with witnesses Gideon Scott of Falnash and Bailie George Martin. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for smith John Scott in 1708. **John** (17th/18th C.) schoolmaster in Ashkirk Parish, recorded in 1709. Based on the handwriting in the parish records, it seems likely he started in about 1697 and continued until around 1714. He married Margaret Shiel in Ashkirk in 1703 and their children included: William (b.1704); George (b.1706); and Dorothy and Elizabeth (b.1709). The children baptised in 1709 were 'att one birth', presumably meaning they were twins. **John** (17th/18th C.) lived at Dodheadhsiels in Yarrow Parish. In 1728 his unnamed son was baptised in Roberton Parish. It is unclear what his connection was to this parish. **John** (18th C.) from Cavers Parish, in 1733 he married Helen Bell from Hawick. **John** (18th C.) farmer at Kirknowe who was a significant Hobkirk parishioner in the early 1700s. The land of Kirknowe was in possession of the Shiels from before the Reformation. The part that he held was formerly called Hobkirkstile or just Kirkstile. He held it from at least 1718. His only daughter was Janet, who married Richard, son of John Mair. He is probably the John whose lands in Hobkirk Parish were valued at £39 in the 1740s. He left his lands to his grandson, John Stephenson, according to a settlement dated 1749 and ratified in 1759. **John** (18th C.) recorded as herd in Shaws in 1785 when he was part of a legal case in Selkirk. This could be the Shaws near Ashkirk. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Beryfell according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1798 he married Janet Cairns, who was also from Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded as miller at Weensland Mill in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **John** (b.1805/6) born in Jedburgh, he was farmer at Hassendean, along with his older brother Andrew and nephew James. In 1861 they are jointly recorded as farmers of 250 acres, employing 14 people. **John** (b.1820/1) born in Cavers Parish, he worked as a shoemaker. In 1851 he was lodging with the Smith family at 5 O'Connell Street. In 1865 he was recorded as a shoemaker when he donated 'Ground squirrel and 6 foreign birds' to the Museum. **John** 'Jocky' (19th/20th C.) proprietor of a tobacconist and sweet shop at the corner of the Loan and Beaconsfield Terrace. **Leggat** (19th C.) Hawick character, with 'Leggat' probably being a nickname. A story is told of how he visited Franky Ballantyne's shop to get whisky, knowing that he had no money. He went with a bottle of water in his pocket, which he switched for a bottle of whisky when the proprietor demanded he put the bottle back when he could not pay. **Leon** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Leonem Schavil' when he was on the 1517 panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. **Lyle** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when he failed to appear when called by William Douglas, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; he appears right after Routledges and Douglases who were probably local to the Cavers area. He was again recorded in 1494/5, when the Sheriff was once more fined for his non-appearance. **Lyle** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as owner of lands in Hobkirk Parish valued at £52. His listed after George Turnbull of Langraw as 'Lyell Scheil there'. He is surely related to who held the same lands in 1663. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) resident in Bedrule. In 1502 he had remission for stealing 8 sheep from Thomas Phaup in Bedrule, with the Laird of Bedrule as his surety. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) servant to John Ker of Langnewton, recorded in 1621. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) gardener at Alton in 1711. He married Janet Smith in Wilton in 1710. Their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Margaret (b.1711); James (b.1715); and Jean (b.1718). **Robert** (18th C.) farmer at Greenbraeheads in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls. The farmers there in 1841, James, John and Robert, were probably his sons. **Ruther** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet 'Query' and their children included George (b.1756). **Rutherford** (b.c.1805) farmer at Ulston in Jedburgh Parish. He reported to the inquest in 1837 into election intimidation that there was an attempt to stop him voting in Hawick, and in fact he did not vote. Probably the same man donated to the Museum in 1863 'an adder killed at Hassendean'. **Steven** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in Mynt' (presumably Minto) among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Steven** (16th C.) recorded in 1590 among Elliots of the Steele, the Park, Binks, and others, when complained about for a raid into England. John was also listed and so presumably a close relative. In another case he and Jock were accused of stealing from Sir John Forster's tenants in 'Cowperhaugh'. He was further accused in 1590, along with Jock, Will Elliot of the Steele and Jenkin Nixon of stealing from Roland Walker.

Additionally he and John were accused in 1590, along with Elliots, Nixons and others, of stealing from the tenants of Woodhall in England, and the Steven, named along with John and several Elliots accused of having raided Dotland a couple of years earlier. He was listed explicitly as brother of Jock, who was 'Robin Ellott's man' in another case of 1590, along with several Nixons, Croziers and others, accused of stealing from the Wilkinsons of 'Lynbrigges'. **Thomas** (d.c.1578) recorded as 'Thomas Schevill' in 1578/9 when Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and members of his family were asked to appear before the Privy Council to answer for his murder. The others accused of being involved were Sir Thomas' sons Wat and Thomas, his nephew John and his son-in-law Edward Lorraine. He was presumably a local man, but it is not known where he was from. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Scheill' in Wauchope in 1605 and 'Thomas Schewill in Wauchup' in 1612 when he was witness to a sasine. **Rev. Thomas** (1630/1–1708) first minister at the newly created Parish of Roberton in 1689. Probably the same 'Mr. Thomas Shiel' witnessed a baptism in Hawick Parish (along with Gideon Scott of Outerside) in 1687, suggesting he was already in the area at that time. He was a member of the Assemblies in 1690 and 1692. He was probably the same as the former minister at Kirkbride in Dumfriesshire, who was admitted in 1655, but deprived in 1662. His whereabouts during the time of persecution are unknown, but it seems that he may have settled in the Hawick area and started officiating at Roberton in about 1689. This same minister was restored by Act of Parliament in 1690 and was translated to Sanquhar in 1693, where he remained until his death (as confirmed by a Sanquar Session minute book, starting in 1696 and recording his demise in 1708), and where he is buried. There is a letter dated 1691 from 'R. Wylie, Wooll, to Tarras' (i.e. from the minister of Ashkirk to Scott of Harden) saying that he may be kept in the area by offering him Wilton Parish until Roberton is re-erected. There is also an assignation of 1692 in which he requests the stipend from Hassendean to which he claims the right. He was recorded as tenant of the farm of Todshawhaugh, leasing half in 1672 and 1673, all in 1677, until 1693, and being tenant in 1694 along with his son Thomas. It seems likely he was the 'Mr Thomas Sheill' who was taxed for having 10 hearths at Lintalee house in 1694 (although why he would have been there at this time is a mystery), as well as being also listed as 'Mr Tho. Sheill' when taxed for 3 hearths at Todshawhaugh (although this could feasibly be his son). The Thomas who married Grizel Dalgleish (daughter of a Westerkirk minister) and had a son Thomas in 1701 was probably his son (since he himself would have been about 70 at the time, and there was no 'Mr.' title written). His son William farmed at Todshawhaugh, as clearly stated in a 1696 record. However, there is no documented evidence about his wife and the births of his children. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Denholm. He is listed in 1684 among men declared as fugitives for religious non-conformity. His wife Agnes Hall was also accused of attending conventicles. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Swinnie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to John who was also listed there. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) son of Rev. Thomas, he was tenant at Todshawhill. He was recorded as tenant in 1694, along with his father, the minister. In 1699 he rebuilt the farmhouse there on a more convenient site. He was 'in Todshahill' when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1712 for James Scott in Stobicote, in 1713 for a weaver called Douglas and in 1722 for Walter Scoon in Branxholmtown. He was in arrears for the rent of Todshawhill in 1713–20. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for William Grieve, tenant in Fenwick. In 1728 he was 'Mr. Shiel in Todja...' when he witnessed a baptism for Gideon Elliot of Harwood. He is still recorded as the tenant of the farm in 1735. He could be the Thomas of Roberton Parish who married Grizel Dalgleish in Westerkirk Parish in 1701; she was probably daughter of the former minister there, Walter Dalgleish. The couple had a son Thomas who was baptised in Hawick and Roberton Parishes in 1701; one of the witnesses was 'Mr James Dalgleish', suggesting his wife's brother or other near relative was a minister, and it seems likely she was daughter of Walter Dalgleish, outed minister of Westerkirk. Other children born to a Thomas in Roberton Parish (mostly in Todshawhill) were: Jean (b.1717); Grisel (b.1719); Elizabeth (b.1721); an unnamed child (b.1722); Rachel (b.1724); and Robert (b.1726). These seem likely to be the same father, although the gap between children is unusually wide, so perhaps he remarried. His servant Isobel Millar married Walter Scoon in 1720. In 1729 he is described as 'in Todshawhill' when his son James became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh and

when his son Robert became a weaver's apprentice in 1741. He was no longer tenant by 1745. He was also a joint tenant of Linhope with Walter Grieve in 1729. A Wilton funeral was recorded 'at Togahill' in 1737, which could be for one of his children. James Grieve, tenant of Branxholme Park describes (in 1821) how he was son of a Dumfriesshire minister, and had a brother who married the sister of the 'Bonnie Lass o Branxholme'. However, it is possible there were 2 generations confounded here. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded as 'apprentis to ye sd Walter' in 1719 when he witnessed a baptism for Hawick doctor Walter Scott. **Thomas** (1723/4–1812) buried in Borthwick Waas, his wife died in 1798. Their children included: James, who died aged 47, and whose son Thomas was Schoolmaster in Hobkirk. He may be the Thomas, son of James and Jean Karr who was born in Bowden Parish in 1723. **Thomas** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1791. **Thomas** (1808–56) son of James and Margaret Common. He was a Teacher living at 'Slitrig Cavers' in 1841, probably being Master at Cogsmill School. He was then living with his mother, brother John and sister Mary. He became Schoolmaster at Hobkirk Parish School, perhaps just before Mr. Lightbody. In 1851 he was living with his mother Margaret in the Hobkirk Schoolhouse. He was listed as Hobkirk schoolmaster in Slater's 1852 directory. After his death his widow and daughter took over the post office at Bonchester Bridge. However, not long afterwards his sister married the schoolmaster at Chesters. **Thomas** (19th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a copper coin of William and Mary. Probably the same Thomas, grocer on the Loan, donated 3 copper and 3 silver coins to the Museum in 1867. **Tibbie** see **Isabel Shiel**. **Walter** of Kirknowe (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as owner of lands in Hobkirk Parish valued at £78. He was surely related to John in Kirknowe, who was recorded earlier. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Abbotrule listed in 1684 among those men proclaimed as fugitives for being Covenanters. He may have been related to Archibald in Mackside and John in Gatehousecote, who were also listed. **Walter** (18th C.) indweller of Thirlestane Mill in Ettrick. In 1779 he married Mary Grieve from the same place, with witnesses Adam Scott, tenant in Ramseycleuch and Robert Dods, weaver at Thirlestane. Their children included: Mary (b.1780), baptised by Rev. Erskine of Roberton, who married William Broadwood; William (b.1781); Isobel (b.1783); Alexander (b.1785); James (b.1788); Walter (b.1791); Joan (b.1795); and Elizabeth (b.1799). **Walter** (19th/20th C.) resident of Whitriggs in Cavers Parish. In 1906 he was among those who contributed to the fund for renovating Kirkton Kirk. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Willelmum Schewile' in 1427 when he was on the 'inquest of retour' for William Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick from his father. Presumably the same 'William Schewyll' was listed on the 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Willelmo Schevil' in the period 1456–60 when he was Clerk of the Court for Ettrick Forest and was assigned the farm of Kershope. **William** (15th/16th C.) witness in 1514 to the baronial sasine for Hawick. He is listed as 'Willelmo Schewyll'. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'William Schevill of Fodderlie' in 1618 when there was a bond in his name, involving Walter Turnbull of Bedrule and George Rutherford, younger in Abbotrule, 'for two bolls cherittie meal, of the met and measure of Jedburgh'. He may be the same man as the William in Hartshaugh recorded later. **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'William Schievill, indweller in Hartishaid' (probably 'Hartshaugh') when he was witness to a disposition of 1630 between Francis Hamilton and Rev. William Weir. His name is transcribed 'Williame Schewill'. **William** (17th C.) tenant in 'Mossyd' according to the Register of the Privy Council in 1676. His wife Agnes and daughter Bessie were among others of the Abbotrule area who were imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for attacking the minister, George Baptie. This presumably means that they objected to having an Episcopalian minister in their parish. He was probably related to the husband of Margaret Lorraine (also listed in 1676), who was also a Shiel (perhaps Andrew). It is possible he was the same as William in Mackside. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Walker and their children included: Helen (b.1655); and John (b.1657). **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elspeth Riddell and their son Hector was baptised in 1669. **William** (17th C.) cottar at Mackside in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (d.bef. 1719) described as 'writer in Hawick' when his son Thomas became a skinner's apprentice in 1719. **William** (17th/18th C.) innkeeper in Hawick. His 'servitrix' Janet Stothart married William Whillans in

Hawick in 1714. He was rebuked by the Session in 1716 after the minister saw him 'coming home and holden on by a man riding behind him for drunkenness'. Also in 1716, he was witness to a baptism (along with servant William Brown) for wigmaker John Norville. It is unclear which inn he was associated with. **William** (17th/18th C.) farmer at Todshawhaugh. He was brother of the Thomas who farmed at Todshawhaugh, and son of Rev. Thomas. In 1696 when he rented Todshawhaugh he is clearly described as son of the minister Thomas; he appears to have taken over from his brother Thomas about then (since Thomas is listed as farmer in 1694). He is recorded in 1694 when he witnessed a disposition for the Elliots of Rulewater. He was still renting Todshawhaugh in 1698. He was rebuked by Roberton session in 1701 for allowing a 'mock' wedding to take place in his house on the Sabbath, between Archibald Scott of Boonraw and Esther Turnbull He could be the brother of Thomas, farmer at Todshawhill, who is said to have married a sister of the 'Bonny Lass o' Branxholme' **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Stobicote in 1703 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for apothecary Walter Scott. It is possible he is the same as the farmer at Todshawhaugh. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of the Flex. In 1712 he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Gray in Whitlaw, along with Archibald Paterson in the Flex. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Cavers in 1705 when his daughter Bessie was baptised. Other children, baptised in Cavers, who may have been his include Jean (b.1702), Margaret (b.1704), Margaret (b.1711) and John (b.1714). He may be the William recorded at West Middle in 1719 when his son William was baptised in Cavers. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1824 when his child with Betty Laidlaw died (also formerly spelled 'Scheil', 'Scheill', 'Schele', 'Schevell', 'Schevil', 'Schevill', 'Schewill', 'Sheel', 'Sheil', 'Sheill', 'Sheills', 'Shevell', 'Shield', 'Shiell', 'Shiels' and variants).

Shiel Burn (*sheel-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising near Wilson's Pile and running roughly north-west to join Boghall Burn. It is now entirely within forest. The 1857 Ordnance Survey map marks a small settlement on its banks, of which there is now no sign.

Shiel Cleugh (*sheel-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Southdean Parish, whichroft Plantation, between the sites of Slack's Tower and Northbank Tower, and runs north to meet the Jed Water. There are lines of rig covering about 10 hectares on both sides of the cleugh, and aerial photography has revealed a possible farmstead, now buried in the forest.

Shielden Sike (*sheel-sīk*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, just south of Burnmouth farm, between the Kiln Burn and Howden Cleuch. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a ruined cottage there. Labourer John Lamb was there in 1835 and there were Elliots there in 1841, but it was abandoned before 1851. The area formerly had a fortified house, known as **Stripshielden** (it is 'Shelden' in 1835 and 'Sheldon' in 1841).

Shielie's (*shee-leez*) *n.* sweetie shop at the Sandbed in the early-to-mid 20th century – 'Across the road auld Shielie did us braw For bawbees we wad ware owre there . . . ' [WL].

shielin (*shee-lin*) *n., arch.* a remote and often crude shelter built for shepherds, remote pasture lands where animals would be driven in the summer – '. . . as the sheilins o' Kedar, as the coortins o' Solomon' [HSR], 'The mirth o' the glen and the warmth o' the shieling Are broucht to the wynds o' the grey toun again' [WL] (also **shiel**).

Shiel Knowe (*sheel-now*) *n.* hill lying south-west of Riccarton Junction and west of Saughtree, reaching a height of 292 m.

Shiellaw (*sheel-law*) *n.* former farmstead, close to the present location of Hassendean Common farm (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Shiellaw Plantin (*sheel-law-plawn-tin*) *n.* former plantation near Hassendean Common (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Shiel Rig (*sheel-rig*) *n.* ridge in Southdean Parish, situated on the right, opposite the turn-off for Lethem. There are the remains of a group of 4 shielings, 5 pens and a stock enclosure there, just to the west of the forest. These are probably the remains of a mediæval steading. There is also a 300 m boundary bank to the south-west, near the Carter Burn (also written as 'Shielrig').

Shiels see **Shiel**

Shielshaugh (*sheelz-hawch*) *n.* farmstead on the west bank of the Ettrick Water just a little north of Oakwood, situated on the Shielshaugh Burn. This may be the 'Edibredschelis' where a charter was made for Archibald, Earl of Douglas in 1433/4. Francis Scott, formerly at Salenside, was living there in 1764.

Shiel Sike (*sheel-sīk*) *n.* stream in the Borthwick valley, which rises as the Red Cleuch near Redcleuch Edge and Cowbush hill, and joins the Dirthope Burn before running into the Borthwick.

There is an old rectangular enclosure on the eastern side and a building marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Shiel's Lands (*sheelz-lawnd*) *n.* former name for lands in Hobkirk Parish. In 1811 'Part of Shiel's Lands, and Boston's half of Kirk-know' were valued at £22 15s, among the lands of Cornelius Elliot of Woollee, while the rest was valued at £68 5s and owned by William Oliver of Langraw.

Shielsteeds Hill (*sheel-steedz-hil*) *n.* Shielsteads Hill, small hill in southern Castleton Parish, just west of Kershope Bridge. It has been suggested that this might be the site of the shielings of Eadulf, which are noted in a 14th century charter confirming a 12th century grant of neighbouring land at Kershope.

Shielswud (*sheelz-wud, -wood*) *n.* Shielswood, area around Shielswood Loch and Shielswood farm, on the Ashkirk to Roberton road. This is the highest part of Ashkirk parish, containing the hills Cringie Law, Threephead, Smasha Hill, Gandiesknowe, Horn Hill, etc. William Turnbull was recorded at 'scheliswod medow' when Thomas Lauder of Todrig was accused of stealing from him in 1494/5. The lands there were owned by a branch of the Scott family from the mid-16th century and more recently became part of the estates of the Elliots of Minto. In 1581 Margaret Scott, widow of William Scott of Burnfoot, resigned her liferent of lands there to her son William. William Scott then leased the lands and steading to Walter Scott of Todrig, promising also to finish building a stone house there, but the liferent went to his new bride, Janet, daughter of William Scott in Huntly. The lands were valued at £260 in 1643 and owned by Walter Scott of Shielswood. It still had the same value according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls, and also in 1678 when it was owned by James Scott. The main house is listed as having 5 hearths in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694, with 3 other tenants on the estate and one poor person. In 1712 James Scott of Shielswood (and his son Walter) granted the lands to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto (and his son Gilbert) in 1712; it was then described having value 4 merks, 10 shillings and 8 pennies. John Oliver was herd there in about the period 1729–63 and John Nivison was also there in 1765. 'A Plan of the Farm of Shielswood' was drawn up in 1767 and less detailed one in 1829. In 1779 the liferent had been given by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto to Rev. Simon Haliburton, and it was still valued at £260. It was also described in 1780 as 'a four merk ten shilling and eight penny land'. William Scott is recorded as shepherd there and William Miller as farmer, on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. John Hobkirk was a servant there in at least 1799–1801 (the house there is marked as 'Sheelswood' on Gordon's c.1650 map, Blaeu's 1654 map and Adair's c.1688 map, and is 'Shiels Wood' on Ainslie's 1773 map; it is 'scheliswod' in 1494/5, 'Scheilliswod' in 1581, 'Scheilliswode' in 1609, 'Schelliswoid' in 1616, 'Scheilliswood' in 1617, 'Scheilswode' in 1648, 'Sheilliswood', 'Sheill-wood' in 1695, 'Scheilswood' in 1690, 'Scheilswood' in 1692, 'Shilsuood' in 1694 and 'Sheilswood' in 1712).

Shielswudhaugh (*sheelz-wud-hawch*) *n.* former steading near Shielswood. Thomas Gray was a weaver living there in 1709. Gideon Scott was recorded there in 1727 (it is 'Shielswood hauch' in 1709.

Shielswud

Loch (*sheelz-wud-loch*) *n.* Shielswood Loch, loch about 3 miles north-west of Hawick, south of Shielswood farm on the 'Hill Road to Roberton'. It is 'Scheilswood Loch' in 1649 when listed among the lochs in Roxburghshire (it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Sheelswood L.').

shift (*shift*) *n., arch.* a stratagem, ploy, plan, evasion – 'The Treasurer informed that some who owed money by Bill to the Session refused or made shift of payment' [PR1724], livelihood – '... for gameing at ye Cards ... that that was a sinfull and dishonest shift to get a liveing' [PR1724], '... and the other of them is not so, his wife being valetudinary, and can make no shift for a livelihood' [PR1725], *v., arch.* to evade, dodge – 'The Treasurer made report that the Delinquents shifts the payment of their penalties of fornication' [PR1724].

shilbleen (*shil-bleen*) *n., arch.* a chilblain.

shile (*shīl*) *v., poet.* to pull faces, screw up the face – 'How brainless dundrums sneer an' wink, An' shan' an' shile, and leering blink, At povertie' [JoHa].

shilfa (*shil-fa*) *n., arch.* the chaffinch, Fringilla coelebs – 'The twit of the shilfa, Or song of the thrush ...' [JJW], 'Their place is supplied by the chaffinches, called here shilfas ...' [PJE], 'The robin wi' his rosy vest, The wren in russet livery drest, And shilfa frae his cosie nest On the Bank aboon the Boosie' [DA], '... then linnet and thrush, shilfa and blakcbird and cushat dove – all tuned their pipes ...' [RJT], 'Mute and sad is the mavis, for simmer's awa; And a lilt frae the shilfa I ne'er get ava' [TCh], 'The shilfie's warble and

the cusha's cry Wake woodland echoes from the feathered throng' [TK] (**shilfie** is more common locally).

shilfie (*shil-fee, shel-fee*) *n.* the chaffinch, Fringilla coelebs – 'The callant at herreet the shilfie's nest' [ECS], 'The shilfies frae the buskit thorn Sing salutations to the simmer' [DH], '... Where shilfies, blackies, linties poure Their offering o' sang' [WL], 'The hedge sparrow trills and the robin pipes, and 'shelfies' are flitting nearby' [WFC] (also spelled 'shelfie', 'shilfy', etc.; cf. the less common **shilfa**).

shilfy see **shilfie**

shill (*shil*) *adj., arch.* shrill.

shiller-shakers (*shi-lur-shā-kurz*) *n., pl., arch.* quaking grass, Briza media (also **shillin-shakers**).

shillin (*shi-lin*) *n.* a pre-decimalisation coin (i.e. from before 1971), worth twelve old pence or one twentieth of a pound, and still used occasionally to mean five new pence – '... To send a bottle out o' fight, Could he command a shillin' ...' [JR]. The word is also used to indicate the strength of beer, historically indicating the duty payable per barrel – 'A'll hev a pint o yer aeighty shillin'. Additionally it was sometimes used as a unit of weight, representing 1/20 of a pound – 'Item, Gowldilands, neuer payit ferme; estimat to pay 100 lbs. in stok, parsonage 3 bolls, vicarage 7 lbs. 10 sh.' [PR1627].

the shillin (*thu-shi-lin*) *n., arch.* also called the King's Shilling, this was a token bounty accepted when signing up for the army – 'Come laddies come, hear the cannons roar, Tak' the King's shilling an' we're off tae war' [T].

Shillinlaw (*shi-lin-law*) *n.* (Shiilinglaw) **Andrew** (b.c.1810) agricultural labourer living at Milsington in 1841. His wife was Helen and their children included Margaret, Mary, Christian, Robert, John and Jane. **George** (18th C.) son of Joseph, who was miller at Legerwood. He was recorded as groom and postillion at Burnhead in 1788, when he was working for William Scott. He married Dorothy Smith and they were living at Crow Hill when their daughter Betty was baptised in 1787; the baptism was recorded in both Wilton and Earlston Parishes and the witnesses in Wilton were William Beattie and Adam Scott. By 1789 he was living at Currie in Borthwick Parish. He was later a gardener and nurseryman in Earlston, where he had several additional children, and was said to have supplied plants to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford.

shillin-shakers (*shi-lin-shā-kurz*) *n., pl., arch.* quaking grass, Briza media (also **shiller-shakers**).

shilment (*shil-min'*) *n., arch.* a frame fitted to a cart, particularly during harvest, to increase its capacity.

shilpit (*shil-pee', shilpi'*) *adj.* pale, puny, sickly, underfed looking – 'look it that pair wee shilpit dog', '... an wad spruish an turn leify again the maist shilpeet an disjaskeet!' [ECS], 'Whiles they wad look gey shilpit When the wund was snell' [DH], *arch.* unfriendly, dreary – 'In a like manner one sense of Shilpit in Roxb. is 'cold and comfortless, ungenial'' [JoJ].

shilpit-lookin (*shil-pee'-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* having a pinched or sickly appearance.

shine (*shīn*) *v., arch.* to throw, pitch, fling – '... there was nochts for't but the plates, an' aw shined them and a bowl or twa doon and made a fit-ba' o' the fragments' [WNK], 'Hei sheind eis bonnet doon an wanteet ti fecht' [ECS], 'She shined the ashet doon on the fluir' [GW], to slam a door – 'A'll shein the door in eer face if ee come nerr here again' [ECS] (also written 'shein').

shine (*shīn*) *n., arch., poet.* a social gathering, party, bustle, caper, row – 'Gude kens how 'twill end at the last, But sairly I'm dreading a shiney; I doot it will end in a blast, For the deil's i' the lasses o Limey' [JoHa], 'Shein (sb. [noun]) = social gathering. Cookie-shein = tea-party' [ECS], 'When that was dune, the shine was owre, Weel pleased the leddies een' ...' [WFC].

shiner (*shī-nur*) *n.* occupation in the weaving industry, ??.

Shinin Gair (*shī-nin-gār*) *n.* former name for a small stream that rises to the east of Shaws Under Loch and runs roughtly northeastwards to join the Langhope Burn. It is marked 'Shining Gare' on a 1767 map of Langhope farm.

shinin-gless (*shī-nin-gles*) *n., arch.* a piece of mirror used by children as a reflecting toy.

shinit (*shī-nee', -ni'*) *pp., poet.* shone, shined – 'Owt o' Zion, the perfiteniss o' beutie, the Lord heth shynet' [HSR].

shinty (*shin-tee*) *n.* a Scottish game similar to hockey, also sometimes applied to the version played on ice – 'And then what fun beyond compare! What joy abune a' price! We'd pick oor sides and play the game O' shinty on the ice' [WLu]. It was played in Hawick in the early 19th century.

Shiplaw (*ship-lu, -law*) *n.* area around the former cottage of 'Shiplaw Cross', near the cattle-grid on the Earlside to Hawthornside road. Cars often stop near here to watch the horses cross

the road on the Bonchester Ride-out. There is another Shiplaw north of Peebles near Eddleston and Sharplaws outside Jedburgh and near Hownam.

Shiplaw Bog (*ship-lu-bōg*) *n.* marshy area to the north of Cogsmill school, presumably related to the old chapel near there.

Shiplaw Corse (*ship-lu-kōrs*) *n.* area on the side road between Hawthornside and Earlside. Also known as 'Chaipel Cross', 'Sheeplaw Cross' or 'Shiplaw Cross', the cottage here was the highest house in Cavers Parish. William Whillans (who had been blacksmith at the Flex) was there in 1725. Robert Wilson was living there in 1749. It was a shepherd's cottage from about 1780, when the shepherd was John Rutherford, whose descendants were blacksmiths in Bonchester. Adam Easton was there in 1792. The cottage was rebuilt in 1826, with the farmer about that time being John Elliot. Later it was occupied by a roadman, and in the mid-19th century the tenant was a Mr. Blake, when visited by Lady Scott of Spottiswood, who made a sketh of it. The house was destroyed by fire in 1902. It can be seen in a photograph of the mid-19th century, and is a late surviving example of country houses of an earlier era. It was a 1-storey thatched dwelling, built of rough, undressed stones, with the holes filled with mud. The walls were about 7 feet high and 3 feet thick. The name survives in the nearby plantation called 'Chaipel o Cross Plantation'; the 'Chapel of Cross' has been suggested to be a medieval chapel dedicated to the holy cross, but there is no evidence that there was such a chapel there, with its existence probably deriving from the name (the connection with a 'cross' is unclear, however, it is possible there was a wayside cross associated with the chapel at Cogsmill; it is 'Shyplawcross' in 1725, 'Sheeplawcross' in 1749 and appears to be 'Sleepracross' in 1792).

Shiplaw Cross see **Shiplaw Corse**

Shipley (*ship-lee*) *n.* **Frederick** (1889–1917) born in Hawick, son of Robert and Jane Fraser. His paternal grandparents were William (who came from England) and Margaret Stevenson, while his maternal grandparents were George Fraser and Mary Ballantyne. He emigrated to Ontario, Canada in 1906, with his mother following the next year. He married in 1912, but his wife died in childbirth in 1914. He enlisted in 1915 and was killed at Vimy Ridge. He is buried at Nine Elms Military Cemetery in France. He was posthumously awarded the Memorial Cross, which in 2007 was bought on E-Bay by the museum in Welland, his adopted home town.

shippit (*shi-pee', pi'*) *pp.* shipped, took ship – 'Aw shippit again frae Glasca, and now comes the strangest pairt o' the story' [JEDM].

Shipshieldean (*ship-sheel-deen*) *n.* another name for **Stripshielden**, as recorded in a survey of Buccleuch lands in 1718 and marked on Stobie's 1770 map. In 1718 it was 'Shipselden alias Side', suggesting it was alternatively called Side.

shire (*shīr*) *adj., arch.* exact, bare – 'Shire, Shyre. Used in the sense of strait, or S. scrimp; as 'shire measure', that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what mere justice demands, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

Shirenscleuch (*shI-rinz-klooch*) *n.* former farmstead near Bellendean. It is possible that 'Sire Wautier de Sherwynclawe' of Roxburghshire, who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296, was an early owner; although this seems more likely to be Mervinslaw, it could have a similar etymology. The farmhouse was demolished when Alemoor Reservoir was built. John Scoon was farmer there in 1787 (also written 'Shiringcleuch', 'Shirings Cleuch', 'Shyreings Cleugh', etc.; the name may be related to the word 'shirins').

shiriff (*shi-rif, she-rif*) *n.* a legal officer who sits as judge in a Sheriff Court. Formerly each county had a principle official called the Sheriff, responsible for criminal and administrative matters, with a Sheriff-Depute appointed to perform legal functions. In Roxburghshire the office became a hereditary one with the Douglases of Cavers, and was synonymous with the title 'Sheriff of Teviotdale'. After such heritable positions were abolished in 1748 the position was replaced with the Sheriff-Principal, assisted by Sheriff-substitutes, who were usually known as simply 'Sheriffs', a title they took officially after 1971 – '. . . qtsomever judge or judges, competent as shyrefs, commissioners, oyrs, for any offence qtsomever commit betwixt neighbour and neighbour' [BR1701].

Shiriff (*shi-rif, she-rif*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was in Cavers itself in 1741. His children included Archibald (b.1740) and James (b.1741).

the Shiriff (*thu-shi-rif*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Oliver** in the 16th century.

Shiriff Clerk (*shi-rif-klerk*) *n.* clerk appointed to act as secretary to the Sheriff Court, specifically to record the business of the court.

Shiriff Court (*shi-rif-kōr', she-rif-kōr'*) *n.* local court dealing with non-serious crimes and civil

cases, Hawick's cases being dealt with at the Sheriff Court in Jedburgh. From about 1895 until sometime in the mid-20th century there were weekly Sheriff Courts held in the Town Hall in Hawick.

Shiriff Depute (*shi-rif-de-pewt*) *n.* deputy appointed to assist the Sheriff in running the Sheriff Court. In earlier centuries this was usually someone with formal legal training who would help the Sheriff. After the abolition of heritable sheriffships, the 'Depute' actually held the office of Sheriff and the term 'Sheriff Depute' was synonymous with 'Sheriff Principal', with deputies known as 'Sheriff Substitutes'.

shiriff officer (*she-rif-o-fee-sur*) *n.* official of a Sheriff Court, charged with duties such as delivering sumonses or seizing goods to pay off debts. William Henderson was described as 'Shiref officer in Hawick' in 1722. In Hawick, before the Police Act of 1861, he was responsible, along with the two Burgh Officers, for maintaining law and order.

Shiriff o Roxburgh (*shi-rif-ō-roks-bu-ru*) *n.* hereditary title, synonymous with the Sheriffship of Teviotdale, and held for generations by the Douglases of Cavers. This was formally a royal appointment and the holder was the King's officer in the county. In the earliest times it may only have been a military leader connected with Roxburgh Castle, but later it became an office with administrative and judicial responsibility for the county. The first known 'vicecomite' of Roxburgh was Gospatric, mentioned in the founding charter of Selkirk Abbey. Henry Kerr was Sheriff in the 14th century, George Douglas, Earl of Angus, gained the title along with several lands in 1397 and Sir Archibald Douglas acquired the hereditary title by royal charter in 1412. A decree of 1620 abolishing heritable jurisdictions led to William Douglas of Cavers agreeing to part with the Sheriffdom (and teinds from Cavers Kirk) for the sum of £20,000 Scots. But in 1626, when only £4,000 had been paid, he refused to surrender the office, and Parliament agreed he could do so until the full amount was paid. In fact the family held on to the Sheriffdom until the final abolition of such offices in 1747. A roll of the Sheriffdom is: Gospatric, c.1125; Gervase Riddell, c.1138; Robert, son of Guy, 1147; John, son of Orm, c.1170; Herbert Maxwell, c.1200; Bernard of Hadden, c.1203 and 1227/8; John Maxwell, c.1214 and 1223/4–26; Adam Baggatte, 1237/8; Nicholas de Soulis, 1246; Aymer Maxwell, c.1250; Hugh Abernethy, c.1264; Thomas Cavers, c.1265; Thomas Randolph, 1266; Hugh de Pearsby, at least 1285–6; William de Soulis, 1289/90; Walter Tonke, 1296; Sir Robert Hastings, 1296–1307 (English); Sir Ingram de Umfraville, 1302 (Scottish); Sir Robert of Mauley, at least 1305–07 (Scottish); Aymer Valence, c.1310 (English); Sir Henry Baliol, around 1328; Galfrid Mowbray, 1334 (English); Sir William Douglas, 1335–1342; Sir Alexander Ramsay, 1342; Sir William Douglas, c.1343–46; Henry Ker, 1349; John Copeland, 1350–55; Henry Percy, 1355–57 (English); Sir Richard Tempest, 1357–61 (English); John Copeland 1361–63 (English); Sir Richard Tempest, 1366–72 (English); Alan Struthers, 1368–70 (English); Lawrence of Govane, 1373; Sir Malcolm Drummond, c.1389; Sir William Stewart, c.1390; George, Earl of Angus, 1397; Sir David Fleming of Biggar, 1405; Archibald Douglas of Cavers, 1412; hereditary title of the Douglases of Cavers until 1662 when Sir William Douglas was removed for not conforming; James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, 1669; continuing with Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1689 until Archibald Douglas gave up the right in 1774 (also called 'Sheriff of Roxburghshire'; see also **Shiriff o Teviotdale**).

Shiriff o Teviotdale (*shi-rif-ō-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* office for maintaining law and order in Teviotdale, held by Sir Herbert de Maxwell, Alexander Ramsay, then Sir William Douglas, and for generations by Douglas of Cavers, starting with sir Archibald Douglas from 1412. In earlier times the title usually went along with that of Keeper of Roxburgh Castle, and hence 'Sheriff of Teviotdale' and 'Sheriff of Roxburghshire' were synonymous. The Sheriff was responsible for raising and commanding the local militia, local defence, collecting taxes and administering justice. This title ended in 1747 when heritable sheriffships were removed by the Crown. Archibald Douglas of Cavers (the 15th Laird) was the last Sheriff (see also **Shiriff o Roxburghshire**.

the Shiriff's Tree (*thu-shi-rifs-tree*) *n.* old larch on the grounds of Weens, named because it was planted by Sheriff Rutherford of Edgerston.

Shiringcleuch (*shI-rin-klooch*) *n.* a variant of **Shirenscleuch**.

shirins (*shI-rinz*) *n., pl., arch.* liquid poured out of something, surplus liquid poured off.

shirra (*shi-ra*) *n., arch.* a sheriff – 'It was in the year o' aughty-sev'n Highchesters ca'd oot a' his men To meet the Shirra of Tividale At the Kirk o' Hassendean' [T], '... that I shall be of new again imprisoned, and committ over again to the

sd. Shirra, to be further punisht as the law directs' [BR1741], 'I've trailed him to the maister's fit, But frae my grip he broke; I'll ha'e to face the Shirra yet For our little Jock' [JT], 'O, but ye're a loon, Willie! O, but ye're a loon! Ye brought the Shirra in a chaise To pull our wages doon' [T] (cf. **shirrif**).

the Shirra (*thu-shi-ra*) *n.* nickname for Sir Walter Scott in and around Selkirk – 'And when the Shirra ettled syne To set the ballads doun . . . ' [WL].

Shirraship (*shi-ra-ship*) *n.* the office of Sheriff – '. . . Who could frae Douglas wrest and hold The Sherraship o' Teviotdale' [AD] (also 'Sherraship', etc.).

the Shit Brig (*thu-shi'-brig*) *n., imp.* former popular name for the Lawson Bridge, so-called because it was heavily used by workers from the West-end to get to Sime's, Henderson's, Innes' and Turnbull's mills, which gave the acronym. Also known in polite circles as 'This Bridge'.

shite (*shī', shīt*) *n., imp.* excrement, fæces, something of poor quality or little value, a ludicrously false statement – 'that's a load o auld shite', a contemptible person – 'hei can be a right shite when hei wants ti', foolish, deceitful or boastful language – 'deh talk shite', *v.* to defecate, *adj.* disgusting, contemptible, of poor quality – 'they deserved ti get bate cos they were shite', *interj.* used to express extreme displeasure (note, preferred to the southern English 'shit').

shive (*shīv, shIv*) *n., arch.* a slice, especially of bread – '. . . peppermint leaves were infused in boiling water, & sweetened with treacle an wi' a schyve o' wheatbread, my fegs, we thocht oorsels gaye braw' [HAST1861], '. . . shives of wheat bread and butter with a covering of sugar' [WNK], 'A sheive o' curnie-banna' [ECS], 'Gie's a sheive off-o that laif' [ECS], '. . . the man had taken eleven cups of tea and eight 'shives' of bread' [RMM] (also spelled 'sheive' and 'sheiv').

Shivers (*shi-vurz*) *n.* **Fr. Patrick** (19th/20th C.) priest at S.S. Mary & David's 1887–92. He set up a Catholic Young Men's Society (which did not last long) as well as the Children of Mary. He was responsible for the first 'Mission' recorded being preached in Hawick, in 1888. He was transferred to Kirkcaldy. He is probably the Canon of the same name who was priest at Denny and died in 1916, aged 59.

shivery bite (*shi-vu-ree-bī'*) *n.* something taken to eat when emerging from swimming – '. . . with a 'shivery bite' tucked away in our towel on the banking for after' [BB], '. . . Chitterin, oor shivery bite oo ate Didni get back hyim till late' [IWL] (cf. **chitterin-bite**).

shoarn (*shōrn, shō-rin*) *pp.* shorn (past participle of **shear**).

shoat (*shō', shōt*) *pp.* shot (past tense and past participle of **shuit**).

shockit (*sho-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp.* shocked – 'They fund his hoose, and there they knockit. 'Is auld Jock in?' His wife looked shockit . . . ' [TD].

shodden (*sho-din*) *pp., arch.* shod (past participle form of **shui**, with the past tense being **shuid** or 'shod').

shoddie (*sho-dee*) *n., arch.* childish name for a baby shoe (noted by G. Watson).

shoemakers (*shoo-mā-kurz*) *n.* once one of the 7 incorporated trades in Hawick, which until 1861 had two representatives on the Town Council. They were incorporated before the existing Burgh Records (which go back to 1638). In 1643 they were directed by the Council to 'try the market' for the quality of the shoes and the quartermasters are recorded in 1677 examining the shoes at the market, to make sure they were 'all of sufficient barked leather'. They were in earlier times referred to as 'cordiners', although the 'cordiners' made a request to form a separate incorporation in 1722; the cordiners were allowed to be a separate incorporation from 'those who make single-soled shoes'. However, they are not mentioned as separate bodies in later times, and so presumably merged again soon after. In 1747 they were ordered by the Council to turn over their books. In 1836 there were 7 shoemakers in the incorporation, each paying 2 shillings admission fee. In local parades they would sometimes appear attired in the costume of the Ancient Order of St. Crispin, and were described as particularly splendid in the 1832 Reform Bill celebratory parade.

shog (*shog*) *v., arch.* to shake, rock, swing from side to side – 'Several witnesses depone to seeing the little lass carrying things from her father's house, some of which made her pouch wagg and shogg' [BR1699], 'Thouch the waters o't rair, an' ar troublet; thouch the mountans shog wi' the swallin' o' thame' [HSR], '. . . thou hest broken it: men' the gaaps thero', for it shogs' [HSR], 'Boondin bleithely on wui ma airms shuggiein lowce threh ma oxters' [ECS] (sometimes 'shug'; from Middle English).

shog-bog (*shog-bog*) *n., arch.* a morass, watery bog, quagmire.

shoggle (*sho-gul*) *v., poet.* to way, rock, wobble – '. . . the fuundationes alsua o' the hills muvet an' wer shogglet' [HSR] (**shoogle** is more common).

sholdier (*shōl-jur*) *n., arch.* a soldier – 'Paid Robert Telfer for his horse, in seid time, to Kelso, pressed by Bailie Turnbull, with a shouldier and his wife . . . 0 0 6' [BR1755] (see the more common **sodger**).

shooder (*shoo-dur*) *n.* a shoulder – 'But the auld gudewife of Penchrise Cam' in wi' a shouder o' mutton' [ES], 'But the kind auld miller isna there wi' shooders strang and wide, He sleeps aneath a rowan tree upon yon green hill side' [VW], 'I tuik aff the burdin frae his shoudders . . . ' [HSR], 'I dinna want a single ingun, Jist keep them on yer shooder swingin' . . . ' [WP], 'To kill or free I forrit ran – Whan on my shooder was his han' ' [DH], '. . . Wi' his plaid flung owre his shooder' [DH], '. . . Wi' their shouders in the mist' [WL], a rounded shoulder-like part of a hill – '. . . Keekin bye the shooder o the Dunion' [ECS], 'An a merk on the shooder o' Cauldcleuch To show where the cloudberries growe . . . ' [DH] *v.* to shoulder (also spelled 'shouder', 'shoudder', etc.; cf. **shoother**).

shoodert (*shoo-dur'*) *pp., adj.* shouldered – '. . . a muckle big, bang fallih, braid-shoodert, rash an stuffy . . . ' [ECS], '. . . Aye the whun stude: dour shoodert, Waitin for the next daud . . . ' [DH].

shooer (*shoo-ur*) *n.* a shower – '. . . thou makist it saft wi' shoors; thou blissist the brairdin' o't' [HSR], 'He sall cum doun like raine apon the mawn gerse, as shoors that water the yirth' [HSR], 'Also, 'a sair shoor' = a heavy shower' [GW], 'Wull ee git oot o' the shooers . . . oo've got tae stert the Sports!' [JCo], a rabble – 'yer a right shooer, yow lot', a flow of tears, especially from a sulking child, *v.* to shower – 'Ye've gien me meat amang my verra foes, Ye've shoo'ered your blessin's on my worthless heid . . . ' [WL], '. . . findin shoowerin wi George Galloway mair dangerous as playin on the game' [IWL] (also spelled 'shoor', 'shoo'er', 'shoower' and 'shouer').

shoogle (*shoo-gul*) *n.* a shake, wobble, push – 'gie eet a guid shoogle an sei if that helps', 'gie that bairn a shoogle', *v.* rock, shake, sway – 'shoogle her ti wake her up'.

shoo-gled's-wylie (*shoo-gledz-wī-lee*) *n., arch.* a game involving a line of children behind the 'mother', acting as a brood of birds, with the leader trying to 'shoo' off another child acting as the 'gled' (i.e. kite).

shooglie (*shoo-gu-lee, shoo-glee*) *adj.* shaky, wobbly, unsteady – 'that brig was awfi shooglie' (also written 'shoogly').

shoogly see **shooglie**

shooken (*shoo-, shū-kin*) *pp.* shaken (also written 'shuikken').

shool (*shoo*) *v., poet.* to shovel, to drag one's feet – 'Ilk creature now is heartless shoolin', Wi' dowie tread' [JoHa] (see also **shuil**).

shoon (*shoon*) *n., pl., arch.* shoes, boots – 'Item, to Hobbe Dicksoun, cordiner, for buittis and schone, sevintene pundis' [SB1574], '. . . 16s. for a pair of schoon' [BR1638], '. . . account promised be the said Adam Scott to him for his shonne fra Martinmas last to Whitsunday next' [BR1640], 'The said day, it is statute and ordained that the cordiners shall try this market for insufficient leather and unbarkit shone . . . ' [BR1643], 'I wat weel no, cry'd the laird's Jock, – I'll keep them a' – shoon to my mare they'll be . . . ' [CPM], '. . . Wi' foul-breath'd flatt'ry strive to raise Ye to the moon, But may ye just live a' your days An' wear your shoon' [JR], 'My hard brown shoon, wi' soles sair sapp'd by wear . . . ' [JoHa], 'Twa shillings! od, man, I wad get them shoon' [JoHa], 'How oft wi' shoon as black as slaes, And ankles tight, wi' hose on these . . . ' [AD], ''Is the shoon dune?' said the lassie, ''Deed are they, hinny',' said John' [WNK], '. . . Knee breeks and ootsteek shoon' [JT], 'Howe bonnie ar thy feet wi' shoon, O prince's douchter!' [HSR], '. . . but he that comith efter me is michtier nor me, whase shoon I amna wurdy til bear' [HSR], 'Now screw up the strings o' your fiddle, And tighten the ties o' your shoon, And we'll off the side o' the Liddel, And dance by the light o' the moon' [DA], 'Soles o' auld shoon I've seen her eat, Sae fond was she o' dainty meat' [TCh], 'My feet were fairly chorkin' Inside my platchin' shoon . . . ' [WL], 'But green gress for sturdy shoon To clim where grouse are skirlin' [WL] (a long surviving example of the Old English plural form, coming from the Germanic roots, still existing in modern English in 'brethren', 'children', 'men' and 'oxen', with 'een' still in use in Hawick; the singular was **shae** or **shui**; see also **shuin**; also spelled 'shonne', etc.).

shoor (*shoor, shār*) *v., arch.* to threaten, urge, hound, call off, shoo off an animal, to drive (a dog etc.) by shouting – '. . . shored the dogs before they drove the sheep out of the Common' [C&L1767], '. . . there the perr [of hills] stand, leike as they war glunshin an shuirrin doon at aabodie that wad middle thum' [ECS], to scold a child (also written 'shore' and 'shuir'; cf. **schoir**).

shoor see **shooer**

shoos (*shoos*) *n., pl., arch.* the brittle part of the flax bark or stalk, refuse removed in 'scutching' – '. . . for the purpose of detaching the shoos or brittle parts of the bark and stalk, from the fibres of the stem' [JAHM], 'A dance usually terminated the evening's enjoyment, either in the barn or round a fire of the blazing 'shoos', as the refuse from the swingling was called' [DMW] (also 'shows').

shoot (*shoo'*) *v., arch.* to give birth – 'To shout, To be in the act of parturition; pron. like E. shoot, Lanarkshire, Roxb.' [JoJ].

shoother (*shoo-thur*) *n., arch.* shoulder – '. . . be off wi' ye, or I'll lay my stick atween ye're shouthers' [WNK], 'He used to say that 'it was a verra ackward carry', and that his 'shouthers were sair for mair than a week after' ' [AM], '. . . up gaed her little bit neeve and she landed me yin frae the shouther' [JEDM], 'Sae Tam wad set his shoothers heich, And aince again be meek' [WFC], 'Wi' the green plaids their shouthers aroun', And the plumed bonnets noddin' aboon . . . ' [WL] (a less common variant of **shooder**; also spelled 'shouther').

shootin (*shoo'-in*) *n., arch.* child-bearing – '. . . ther splunteens an ther mairryeens; ther shooteens an ther buirryeens' [ECS] (also **shoutin**).

shootin-cheese (*shoo'-in-cheez*) *n., arch.* a cheese eaten at a feast to celebrate a birth, perhaps given by the new father to the young, unmarried women – 'She's but the shootin'-cheese o' man – I maun gang oot, I maun gang oot, Gien to the sterns when life began . . . ' [DH].

shoower see **shooer**

Shoreswood (*shōrz-wood*) *n.* **John** (17th/18th C.) son of John, with his mother being a Home. In 1693 he was served heir portioner, along with James Dickson and Alexander Morrison, in the Barony of Home, inherited from Jean, daughter of John Home. This included superiority over lands in Hassendean, and explicitly Appletreehall, as well as the lands of Redfordgreen, Drycleuchlea, Huntly and Hartwoodburn. His father was already deceased in 1693. It is unclear what happened to the Barony afterwards.

Short (*shor', shōr'*) *n.* **Colin Roderick** 'Doddy' (1942–2010) son of Pipe Major Robert, he was born and bred in Hawick. He was Head Boy at Trinity, then attended the High School and Henderson Tech. He worked for Pringles for 25 years, then started his own business, Shorts of Hawick, making tartan hose for pipe bands. He played pipes with the Boys' Brigade and then the Hawick Pipe Band, being 2nd Pipe Major and band secretary for decades. He married Helen Greenhill and had children Karen, Kenny, Julie and Allister. **James** (1818–88) born in Eckford Parish, he was son of John, who farmed at Hartshaugh Mill. He was coachman at Wolfelee Glen in 1851 and coachman at Wauchope Cottage in 1861. He later moved to Jedburgh. In 1846 he married Helen (1823–1911), daughter of William Sibbald; she died in Hawick. They they had 11 children, born in Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes, including: John (b.1846), who died in infancy; John (b.1848) the eldest surviving son, who became head gardener at Hummers Knott, Darlington; Margaret (b.1849); Euphemia (b.1852), who worked in the hosiery industry in Hawick; Mary (1853–93); Helen (b.1855), who died in infancy; William (1858–69); James (b.1860), who died in infancy; James (1863–1905), also a gardener in Yorkshire, died in Hawick; Peter (1865–1921), a telegraph linesman; and Francis (b.1868). **John** (16th C.) joint owner of a particate of land (along with Stephen Scott and Janet Liddersdale) on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He may have been related to Robert who is also listed as a particate-holder in 1537. Probably the same John was deceased in 1560 when his brother Thomas inherited his tenement on the north side of the High Street; this was between the tenements of Thomas Logan and John Halliday. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) Hawick resident mentioned in a murder trial of 1612. John Elliot was claimed by Elliot's wife to have been murdered 'within the said Jok Schortis duelling hous', but but in fact appears to have hanged himself with his own belt when imprisoned in St. Mary's steeple. This suggests that he was an innkeeper. **John** (b.c.1775) farmer at Hartshaugh Mill. He is listed as miller at Hartshaugh in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was at Hartshaugh Mill in 1841, but absent by 1851. He married Margaret Davidson and their children (born in Eckford Parish) included: John (b.1808); Francis Davidson (b.1809); Euphan (b.1812); William (b.1817), who married Mary Dalgleish; James (b.1819), who married Helen Sibbald; George (b.1820), who married Rachel Scott; and Adam (b.1822). He could be the John, son of John and Isobel Thomson, born in Kelso Parish in 1779. **John Dalgleish** (b.1842) farmer at Hartshaugh Mill and later Borthwickbraefoot. He was son of William, also farmer at Hartshaugh Mill and nephew of the John who married Margaret Davidson. In 1861 he

was a ploughman, living with his siblings and widowed mother in Chesters. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Cavers, also from Rulewater. Their children included Mary Euphemia (b.1881) and John (b.1891). **Robert** (16th C.) owner of 1 particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. A piece of land lying between his land and that of John Scott to the east was reserved for Sir James Douglas according to the 1537 Charter. **Robert** 'Bob', M.B.E. (??–) originally from Thurso, he was a Pipe Major. He formed the Hawick Boys Brigade Pipe Band in 1937, leading to the Hawick Pipe Band of today. His wife was Margaret and their son Doddy continued the family piping tradition. Their other children were Robert and Angus. **Robert** 'Bert' (1935–2014) eldest of 3 piping sons of Bob, he started playing from the age of 7. He took first prizes in the Borders B.B. Championships from the age of 12 for 5 five years in a row and gave a recital on B.B.C.'s Children's Hour when he was 12. He did National Service with the Royal Scots, where he joined the pipe band. Returning home, he took over as Pipe Major for the Hawick Pipe Band, leading them through many competitions. He taught piping at summer schools through the Scottish Amateur Music Association and was on the National Council of the Royal Scottish Pipe Band Association. He married Edith and had children Maureen, Aileen and Graham. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1560 when he inherited his deceased brother John's tenement in Hawick. This was a piece of land on the north side of the High Street, between the tenements of Thomas Logan and John Halliday. In 1674 he sold this same tenement to Robert Johnstone, from Annandale. **William** (b.1819) son of John, he was born in Eckford Parish. In 1851 he was a corn and meal dealer at 3 Kirkstyle in Hobkirk Parish. In 1861 his wife was a widow, farming 25 acres at Hobkirk Glebe in Chesters. In 1845 he married Mary, daughter of John Dalgleish, from Swanshiel. Their children included: John Dalgleish (b.1842); Jane; Margaret; Thomas; and Euphemia (b.1855) (formerly spelled 'Schort', 'Schorte' etc.).

shortbreed (*shor'-breed*) *n.* shortbread, baked item made from flour, sugar and butter – 'A pek of flur bikin short brid and buttor to it, £1 4s' [1690/HAST1905], 'eer rhubarb and eer cucumbers, Shortbreid fingers, gingerbreed, Rockbuns, jam and bakewell tarts, Fit a king ti feed' [IWL].

Shortbutts (*shor'-buts*) *n.* former name for lands in the territory of Sorbie (probably meaning near Sorbietrees) in Liddesdale. In the late 12th century Race Fitz Malger granted half of the land there to Jedburgh Abbey. In 1541 it is valued at 20 shillings and said to pertain to the Laird of Shortbutts. Along with Flatt it was owned by Francis Robson in 1632 (it was is 'Scortebuttes' in the late 1100s, 'Schortbuttis' in 1541 and 'Schortbus' in 1632).

the Shorter Catechism (*thu-shor'-ur-kaw'-e-ki-zum*) *n.* short form of the question and answer instruction manual, designed to be memorised in order to test parishioners. The short form was the one mostly used, consisting of 107 questions. It was written in the 1640s by English and Scottish clergy, and also referred to as the Westminster Shorter Catechism. Locally it was called 'the carritch'. Examination was often carried out in the parishioners own houses by the minister, but often in order round a circle, so it was possible to memorize only a subset of the answers.

Shorthope (*shor-tup*) *n.* farm in the Ettrick valley, before reaching Kirkhope and Phawhope. In 1557 'Auld Hob Scot of Riskynhoup' paid rent for the lands to Melrose Abbey. In 1609 it was owned by the Scotts of Thirlestane, with tenant Andrew Scott. Robert Scott of Whitslade was served heir to his father's lands here in 1643. It was still part of the Lordship of Melrose until at least 1670. It was long part of the Buccleuch estates (it is 'Schorthope' in 1564 and 'Schorthoip' in 1609; 'Shortup' is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

short-leet (*shor'-lee'*) *n.* a short list – 'A deh ken if A've got the job, bit A'm on the short-leet' (this term survives, although the use of 'leet' itself seems to have died out).

Shortreed (*shor'-reed*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th C.) listed in the 1526 remission given to a large number of Borders men for an attack upon the Earl of Arran; his son John is also listed. Probably the same Andrew was one of the men who in 1530 swore that William Scott of Harden did not owe more than a merk to the deceased Stephen Lauder. He is probably the Andrew who owned a piece of land in Selkirk according to a document of 1530. He witnessed an agreement between Scotts and Veitches over Synton in 1531. He was also part of an inquest into the disputed lands of Longnewton held in Jedburgh in 1533. Most of the other men listed were local, and so he was probably from the family based near Ashkirk. Probably the same Andrew 'Shortreid'

in 1532 among the witnesses to a public declaration made in Selkirk by William Scott in Headshaw. In 1536 he was cited by Walter Scott (brother-german of Kerr of Sunderland Hall) for failing to produce Adam Gledstains at the market cross of Selkirk. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Bessie Shortreed in 1658. Their son William was baptised in 1660. **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) servant at Synton according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He could be the Andrew who married Janet Laidlaw in Wilton in 1804. **Bernard** (15th C.) tenant in Essenside. In 1494/5 he had remission for theft of sheep from the Murrays of Sundhope. Adam Scott of 'auldinnis hop' served as his surety. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as resident at Burnfoot on Ale when acting as a cautioner for William Scott there. He was surely related to William, who was also at Burnfoot. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as resident at Essenside when he was cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale. He is probably related to Thomas, who was also at Essenside, but distinct from David who was at Burnfoot. **Gavin** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1639. **George** of Essenside (16th C.) recorded in 1569 as an executor for the children of Isabel Donald, widow of Robert Scott of Palace. **George** (b.1810/1) frameworker in Hawick who was originally from Jedburgh. He was living on Mill Bank Street in 1851 and on Langlands Bank in 1861. He married Ann, daughter of James Waugh, in Hawick in 1842. Their children included Jessie, James, Mary, George and Walter. Perhaps the same George was in Leith in 1868 when he donated several coins to the Museum. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded as an elder of Wilton Parish in 1705, 1706 and 1711. He may be the James who married Margaret Shiel in 1692 and whose children included Robert (b.1695) and William (b.1704). He could be the James who is recorded as resident at Whitehaugh in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He witnessed a baptism (along with Robert Renwick) for George Renwick in the Sandbed in 1697. He is probably the James who in about 1700 was tenant in Whitehaugh and step-father of Hector Cockburn; this means that his wife had previously been married to George Cockburn. **James** (1726–83) eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth Eliott, he was 'younger of Essenside'. He aquired part of Hermiston from George Johnstone in 1758, the lands being valued at £260. He was owner of Easter Essenside in 1759, and sold the lands to Capt. (later Adm.) John Elliot in 1778, with the consent of his wife Helen Currer and the trustees for his creditors: Cornelius Elliot, W.S.; Robert Laidlaw, tenant in Falnash; and Walter Scott of Wauchope. He was listed (by John Sibbald) among local farmers who had failed in 1778. He was struck off the list of freeholders of Roxburghshire in 1780, having lost his lands in the county. He married Ellen Currie (also recorded as 'Helen Currer') in 1754 in Ashkirk and they had a son, Thomas (b.1786). He is probably the same James 'late of Essenside' who was buried in old Wilton Kirkyard, his table stone stating that he died in 1783, aged 75; his wife Bella Currie was buried beside him, and died in 1808, aged 84. His wife may have been the 'Mrs. Shortreed' recorded as owner of 'Nethercroft, acquired from Langlands' according to the 1788 valuation and the 1811 Land Tax Rolls; the farm was valued at £20 and later owned by John James Scott Chisholme of Stirches. **James** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included: Robert (b.1755); Isabel Margaret (b.1756); Betty (b.1758); Margaret (b.1760); Jean (b.1762); George (b.1763); Jean (again, b.1764); Agnes (b.1766); Ann (b.1767); Nelly (b.1769); Robert (again, b.1771); Mary (b.1773); Thomas (b.1774); Elliotie (b.1775); Andrew (b.1776); and Willie (b.1777). There may be 2 families here. **John** (15th/16th C.) listed in 1526 in the remission for a large number of Borderers who attacked the Earl of Arran's forces. He was son of Andrew. **John** (17th C.) married Margaret Thomson in Ashkirk Parish in 1631. **John** (17th C.) recorded being in 'Longsintoune' in 1679 when he had a discharge for payment with the treasurer of Selkirk. He was in 'Langseintein' in 1681 when he had a similar discharge. This was possible 'Long Synton'. **John** (17th/18th C.) farmer in Ashkirk Parish. In 1706 in Edinburgh his daughter Agnes married William Thomson, who was 'servitor to Bartholomew Brecher, bower'. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included: William (b.1702); an unnamed child (b.1703); Helen (b.1705); and Andrew (b.1707). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Eilrig in 1717 and Borthwickbrae in 1720. He probably married Mary Hislop in Roberton in 1718 and their children included: Margaret (b.1718); and Janet (b.1720). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Rigg in 1729 when he married Margaret Scott. **John** of Greenhead (b.1705) son of Robert. He spent 1718–28 with his father at Whitfield and Todshaw. He presumably

purchased the lands of Greenhead near Selkirk. In 1764 he was one of the people who gave evidence at the court proceedings for the division of Wilton Common. In 1783 he was pursued at the Court of Session for his contribution to the Selkirk poor rates. Robert of Greenhead, who paid the land tax in 1813 in may have been his son. **John** (18th C.) recorded in a marriage in Ashkirk Parish in 1735. **John** (18th C.) tenant in Oakwood in 1737 when he was recorded in a legal case in Selkirk. Perhaps the same John was tenant in 'Hainingmote' in 1741. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Shortreed in 1771 and their daughter Peggy was baptised in 1788. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) local tenant recorded in 1628 when he was on a list of men accused by the Earl of Buccleuch of chopping down his trees at Todshawhaugh or Trinitylands. The farm he was connected with is not transcribed. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Drinkstone according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Dalgleish and their son William was baptised in 1695. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Riddell and their children included: John (b.1705); and Janet (b.1713). He is probably the Robert who was tenant of half of the farms of Whitfield and Todshaw, on the west side of the Cala Burn, from about 1718 until the 1730s. **Robert** of Essenside (b.1695) born in Wilton Parish, he became a Bailie and lawyer in Ashkirk Parish. He may have been son of James and Margaret Sheil. He may be the Robert 'shortridg' who witnessed a baptism for John Hendry in Wilton in 1721. His lands of Easter Essenside were valued at £365 10s in the 1740s. He is probably the Robert who paid the window tax at 'woolie' in Southdean Parish in 1748 (presumably he lived there temporarily). He acted as attorney for Walter Scott of Leith when he gained the lands of Wauchope in 1750. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1725 he married Elizabeth ('Bessie'), daughter of Thomas Elliot of Oakwood Mill and sister of William Elliot, 1st Laird of Wolfelee. Their children included: James (b.1726), the eldest son; Jean (b.1727); and Thomas, who was a farmer. He may have been father of Margaret (b.c.1735) who married William Elliot of Whithaugh; she may be the Maragret who was baptised in Roberton in 1730. His sister Agnes may have married his brother-in-law Andrew. **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Chatto in Ashkirk Parish in 1764. **Robert** 'Bob' (1762–1829) born in Southdean Parish, eldest son of farmer Thomas and Ann Maria Kerr of the Abbotrule family. He became Sheriff-Substitute for Roxburghshire. He had musical talent and collected local songs and legends. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, accompanying him on several trips in the Liddesdale area, gathering ballads etc. He paid the Horse Tax in Jedburgh in the 1790s. He represented Weens on the Hobkirk Parish heritors council in 1803. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was a founder member of the Jedforest Club and was the 2nd Honorary Secretary. He built a house in Jedburgh, which was later British Linen Bank house. His sister Mary married William Aitchison and helped him run the Cross Keys Inn at 11 Sandbed. He was Substitute to Sheriff William Oliver, who wrote some doggerel verse about him – 'From chattering women all refrain, Let silence universal reign, While thro' the world I proclaim A friend in need is Bob Shortreed'. He married Margaret, 3rd daughter of Jedburgh lawyer James Fair. He had 2 infant children buried in Jedburgh Abbey churchyard in 1802. His other children included: Thomas, who also helped Sir Walter Scott, and followed his father as Secretary of the Jedforest Club; John Elliot, bank manager in Wexford; Capt. William of the Bengal service of the East India Company; James Elliot, who succeeded his uncle to the Langlee estate and took the additional name of Fair; Col. Pringle of the Bengal Native Infantry; and Robert, tenant of Attonburn. **Simon** (d.1550) Vicar at Ashkirk, who was succeeded by James Ker. He s probably the 'Simon Schortreid' listed as a priest who witnessed an announcement by 'Walter Scot in Edschawe' in Selkirk in 1532. He also witnessed an agreement in 1531 between Scotts and Veitches regarding Synton, another agreement regarding lands at Haining in about 1534 and an agreement regarding the 'Dean's lambs of Selkirk' in 1536. In 1536 he was 'ane discrett man my servand' to the Parson of Ashkirk Richard Bothwell, when Richard set him part of the kirklands 'callit the clewis and kempis knowis' for 3 years; the witnesses included John Mitchellhill, James Davidson and David Brownfield, who were chaplains (but it is not clear where). In 1537 he invested Simon Scott in the benefices of the Rectorship of Rankilburn; Andrew was one of the witnesses (and may have been related). In 1538 he witnessed a document for Ralph Davidson involving Grahamslaw and 'Chames'. In 1539 he witnessed a transaction where Thomas Scott in

Haining warned certaint tenants to remove themselves. He was involved in a transaction for William Scott (probably relating to lands near Ashkirk) in 1542. In 1543 he resigned a tenement in Selkirk in favour of William (whose relationship is not recorded). **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in Whitehillbrae (in Kirkhope Parish) in 1580/1 when Janet Turnbull (widow of John Scott in Blindhaugh) and William Allan assigned him their lands in Blindhaugh. Walter in Selkirk was one of the witnesses and may have been related. On the same day he confessed that he owed Walter money and was having to defer payment. He was also recorded as occupier of a husbandland in Blindhaugh in 1581 when the liferent was transferredto Walter, son of the deceased John Scott in Blindhaugh. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale in 1581. He was probably related to David, who was also at Essenside. He may be the Thomas in Woll who in 1581/2 witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **Thomas** (1733–98) farmer at Easter Essenside. He was son of Robert and Elizabeth, who was daughter of Thomas Elliot of Oakwood Mill (ancestor of the Elliots of Borthwickbrae and Wolfelee). He also farmed at Wolfelee, Hyndlee, Lustruther and Jedhead, being one of the most extensive farmers in the Jedforest. However, he was financially ruined following the American War, and it is said the worry from this shortened his life. He was also said to have been the last man to carry out a Border raid, this after some English thieves had carried off some of his sheep; instead of appealing to the courts he crossed the Border and brought back his livestock, like had happened in earlier centuries. In 1750 he was 'in Woolie' when it is recorded that he was owed money by the deceased William Scott of Whitehaugh for a sheep. In 1757 in Southdean Parish he married Ann Maria, daughter of William Kerr of Abbotrule. Their eldest son Robert was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, while their daughter Mary married William Aitchison and was mother of the poet Elliot Aitchison. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Mary (b.1759), Betty (b.1760), Robert (b.1762), Margaret (b.1764), William (b.1768), James (b.1769), Thomas (b.1771) and Patrick (b.1775). **Thomas** (18th C.) tailor at Falnash. He is recorded in the 1799 ballot list for the Militia in Hawick Parish, with his surname given as 'Shrotreed'. He was still at Falnash on the ballot in 1801. **Thomas** (1786–1842) born in Hawick Parish, son of James and Ellen Currie. He married Isabella Armstrong in 1774. Their children were George, James, John, Robert L., William and Thomas. In 1831 he emigrated with his wife and 6 sons, settling in Guelph, Ontario. **Thomas** (1796–1826) eldest son of Robert, Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburghshire. His great schoolfriend was Robert Lindsay Armstrong, later Director of the Mint in St. Petersburg. He was greatly interested in local history, publishing a pamphlet on the orchards of Jedburgh. He also collected Border ballads and helped Sir Walter Scott with 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'. He was Procurator-Fiscal for Roxburghshire. He may be the Thomas listed at Falnash in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. In 1825 he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick'. He took over from his father as Secretary of the Jedforest Club in 1820, retiring in 1826 because of ill-health. He never married and died at Camberwell. **Thomas** (b.1814/5) from Jedburgh, he was a stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on the Cross Wynd and in 1861 was living at 3 Brougham Place. His wife was Barbara and their children included George, Andrew, Jane, Jessie, Betsy and Barbara. In 1867 he donated a Spanish coin to the Museum. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in 1580/1 as witness to an agreement between Walter Scott of Ashkirk and John Scott in Aikwood over Ashkirk Mill. He is recorded as brother of Walter Scott, perhaps meaning brother-in-law. He is again recorded as brother of Walter Scott in Ashkirk in a further transaction of 1581. He may be the same William recorded in 1581 as resident at Burnfoot on Ale when acting as a cautioner for William Scott there. He was surely related to David, who was also at Burnfoot. He was still recorded as brother of Walter Scott in Ashkirk when he witnessed a transaction for him in 1581/2. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Walter (b.1702). **Walter** (18th C.) married Helen Currer in Ashkirk in 1754. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1633 (also spelled 'Schortred', 'Schortreid', 'Shortread', 'Shortred', 'Shortreede', 'Shortreid', 'Shortrid', 'Shortridge', 'Shortried', 'Shortrig', etc.).

short-sichted (*shor'-si<u>ch</u>-teed*) *pp., arch.* short-sighted – 'The man that scatters his seed abroad Gets harvest to gladden his sicht; But he that hoards the seed he has, Is a puir shortsichted wicht' [FL].

Short Sike (*shor'-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Park Hill and flows in an easterly direction to pass through Newcastleton village and join the Liddel Water. To the south of the upper part of the stream are the remains of a farmstead and field system.

shot (*sho'*) *n.* a go, attempt, turn, temporary use of something – 'when's eet ma shot?', 'Offluif, ei made twae wrang shots anent the teime it wad set oot' [ECS], a single movement of the shuttle in knitting – 'To learn plain claith and common tweel And celtic, twa shotts in the shed' [RF], 'They get a shot it, well oo yaised ti always hev a go it Wilton Dean' [HD] (see also **shuit**).

shot (*sho'*) *n., arch.* a piece of ground, division of land, especially if used for crop rotation (existing in some place names, e.g. Bowshot and Wreathlongshot, as well as former names for small pieces of land, e.g. Cairtstane Shot, Mill Shot, Notman's Shot and Priestrig Shot).

shot (*sho'*) *n., arch.* a young weaned pig, an ill-grown ewe.

shot o (*sho'-ō*) *pp.* rid off, free from – 'But sune we're shot o' murnin' ' [WL].

shot-star (*sho'-stawr*) *n., arch.* a shooting star – 'The frequent appearance of shot-stars is viewed by the peasantry in Teviotdale as foretokening lightning, thunder, and tempestuous weather' [JoJ].

shoudder see **shooder**

shouder see **shooder**

shouer see **shooer**

shoulden (*shoo-din, -d'n*) *contr.* shouldn't, should not – 'shoulden ee be gaun?' (note the pronunciation with the swallowed second syllable; see also **coulden** and **wudden**; this form is used inquiringly and always precedes the pronoun, cf. **shouldni**).

shouldnae see **shouldni**

shouldni (*shood-ni*) *contr.* shouldn't, should not – 'they shouldni dae'd', '. . . I can see nae reasonable objection why ye shouldna hae my consent' [JTe], 'There's always somebody tellin' iz Ee shouldnae keep lookin' back . . . ' [AY], 'Now a ken oo shouldnae take the mick, n' oo should aye be ever repecfu o' other folks songs n' festivities, bit . . . ' [IHS], sometimes 'shouldn't have' – '. . . I return him his taunt wi' my jeers – The cuif shouldna meddled wi' me' [JCG], (also spelled 'shouldnae'; this form always follows the pronoun, cf. **shoulden** which is used for questions and always precedies the pronoun).

shouldni've (*shood-ni-uv, -niv*) *contr.* shouldn't've, should not have.

shoutin (*show'-in*) *n., arch.* child-bearing – 'Were ye at Becka's shoutin', Sucky?' [JoHo], 'Shouting, Labour in childbirth, Upp. Lanarks. roxb. Dumfr.' [JoJ] (also **shootin**).

Shovie Colville (*shō-vee-kol-vil*) *n.* general nickname for male members of the local Colville family (also written 'Shovey').

show-buik (*shō-book*) *n., arch.* a children's picture book.

the Showmen's Guild (*thu-shō-menz-gild*) *n.* organisation to which the Common Haugh was let during Common Riding week to put on 'the Shows'.

shows (*shōz*) *n.* a funfair, with rides, games and other amusements, the local one being referred to as **the Shows** (usually used as a singular word).

the Shows (*thu-shōz*) *n.* fair that sets up in the Big Haugh for about a week at the beginning of June, being the last remnant of the days when the Common-Riding Races and Games were held there. There are records of merry-go-rounds and 'switchback railways' being there from at least the 1880s. The main location was on the Under Haugh until into the 1890s when it became more fully developed. Photographs exist showing what it looked like from about 1900. The entertainments were suspended during WWII, but held in the Volunteer in June 1945. The present-day fair is run by Thomas Hiscoe & Sons and moves on to Selkirk, Melrose and Galashiels – 'wull ee take is ti the Shows on Seturday?', '. . . the fairground on the Haugh, or as it's better kent, the Shows' [IWL].

shreigh (*shreech*) *n., arch.* a shriek (noted by J. Jamieson).

shrood (*shrood*) *n., arch.* a shroud.

shud (*shud*) *n., arch., poet.* a shed, something that has been shed – 'My care, as he polls in my scanty crap, The shuds o' white that scudder owre my lap!' [WL], a piece of ice that has broken off a main sheet, a large segment of something, e.g. bread.

shue see **shew**

shuffel (*shu-ful*) *n.* a shovel.

shuggy (*shu-gee*) *n., arch.* a swing, act of swinging, *v., arch* to swing – 'Sklepin' blythely alang wi' ma airms shuggiein' lowse frae ma oxters' [ECS].

shuggy-boat (*shu-gee-bō'*) *n., arch.* a swing-boat – '. . . Roarin bye . . . horses and hobby-horses . . . shuggy-boats . . . And stucca-dolls and coconut-shies and drums and fifes . . . ' [DH].

the Shugonda (*thu-shu-gon-da*) *n.* Indian restaurant at 4 Station Buildings, which closed around 2005.

shui (*shū*) *pron., arch.* she – 'It's a case o hei till't an shui till't' [ECS].

shui (*shū, shi*) *n., arch.* a shoe, boot, *v.* to shoe, fit with shoes (note the probably later pronunciation **shae** for the noun; the plural is **shuin**; the past tense of the verb is **shuid** or the English 'shod', while the past participle is **shodden**).

shuid (*shūd, shid*) *pp., arch.* shod, fitted with shoes (past tense of **shui**, cf. the past participle **shodden**).

shui-heid (*shū-heed*) *n., arch.* the upper part of a shoe or boot.

shuil (*shil, shūl*) *n., arch.* a shovel, act of shovelling, shuffling gait – 'He walks wi' a shuil' [GW], *v., arch.* to shovel, walk with a shuffling gait, drag one's feet, 'ti be shuil'd' is to lose all one's 'bools' or 'papes' in a game (see also **shool**).

shuil-the-buird (*shil-thu-būrd*) *n., arch.* a game of 'suicide' draughts, in which the winner is the first to lose all one's men.

shuin (*shūn, shin*) *n., pl., arch.* shoes, boots – '. . . A crosst Jed Waeter, an suin ma shuin war clankin yince mair alang owre causa an chennel' [ECS], '. . . an skluiffin shuin wurn inti bauchels' [ECS], '. . . On the shundered bank where the Robbies stand, And chaff, and champ their shuin' [DH] (this was once the common Hawick pronunciation, cf. **shoon**).

shuir see **shair**

shuir see **shoor**

shuir (*shūr*) *pp., arch.* sheared, reaped (cf. **shear**; the past participle is usually the English 'shorn', although it can be spelled 'shoarn' and prounounced *shōrn*).

shuirn (*shūrn*) *pp., poet.* shorn – '. . . in the e'enin' it is shurn doun an' wuthers' [HSR].

shuirly see **shairly**

shuit (*shū'*) *n., arch.* a shoot, push, thrust, *v.* to shoot – 'Shuit the bill throwe aneth the door' [ECS] (the past tense is **shoat**).

shuit-thegither (*shū'-thu-gi-thur*) *n., arch.* a hastily-arranged marriage (noted by E.C. Smith).

shulock (*shu-lok*) *v., arch.* to sweep the stakes in a game (noted by J. Jamieson).

shulocker (*shu-lok-ur*) *n., arch.* one who sweep the stakes in a game.

shum (*shum*) *v., arch.* to share, chum – 'wull ee shum is?'.

shunder (*shun-durz*) *n., arch.* a cinder (usually plural) – 'This ees an unfeel road, a perfect chaamp o glaar – it wad be the better o a cairtload o shunders' [ECS], spirits added to tea etc. – 'She pat a shunder in't' [GW], *v., arch.* to spread with cinders.

shundert (*shun-dur'*) *adj., pp.* cindered, covered in cinders, as a running track or a snowy path, – '. . . And said: 'What is't like, The Nippers? Solid?' 'No,' ee said, 'Shundert.' ' [DH], 'On the shundered bank where the Robbie's stand . . . ' [DH].

shunged (*shungd*) *pp., arch.* having lost everything at a game of bools (also **shunkert**).

shunkert (*shung-kur'*) *pp., arch.* routed at marbles or a similar game – 'A boy who has lost all his bools in play is said to be shunkert' [ECS], 'Ir ee shunker't?' [GW] (also **shunged**).

shunky (*shung-kee*) *n.* a toilet (not particularly Hawick??).

shuootin (*shoo-tin*) *n., arch.* chidbirth, labour – '. . . the prolonged oo-sound which occurs in yuoot (= whoop), and shuooteen (= childbirth)' [ECS] (note the pronunciation with an almost diphthongal *oo-oo*; cf. **shuit**).

shurf (*shurf*) *n., arch.* a puny, dwarfish, or insignificant person – ' 'Let them alane, ye singit-like shurf',' adding in a more collected tone – 'Take tent, or they'll maybe bite yersel' [WNK].

shurlin (*shur-lin*) *n., arch.* a newly-shorn sheep (noted by J. Jamieson).

shurlin-skin (*shur-lin-skin*) *n., arch.* the skin of sheep that has been recently shorn.

shutdoon (*shu'-doon*) *n.* a shutdown – '. . . They fought the shutdoon tae the end' [AY].

shutten (*shu-tin*) *pp., poet.* shut – '. . . I am shutten up, an' canna cum furth' [HSR].

shuttle (*shu'-ul*) *n., arch.* a small drawer in a trunk.

shuttle-gobbit (*shu'-ul, shu-tul-go-bee', -bi'*) *adj., arch.* having a misshapen mouth, especially when the upper jaw protrudes – 'The jougals yowl't at the jooral-i-joo Whanever hei stert' tae play; A shilpit scurryvaig hei was, And shuttle-gobbit tae' [DH].

Shuttle Haa (*shu-tul-haw*) *n.* former name for a building in upper Teviotdale, presumably named because it was once the abode of weavers. It was somewhere neat Teviothead (between Dovecote and Gledsnest on the census list), in the former Cavers Parish. Walter Richardson lived there in around 1750. Thomas Lunn (who took in the young African Tom Jenkins) was there in the early 1800s. Stockingmaker Michael Scott and family, along with labourer John Rogerson and his wife, grocer John Pott and labourer Thomas Hamsley and his wife, were there in 1841.

W.N. Kennedy's biography of Tom Jenkins suggests that the cottage was built for the Swansons and when finished in 1803 it became the residence of Tom Lunn, whose wife was sister of Capt. James Swanson; however the cottage existed before that, and so the description was perhaps of a renovation.

shye see **hyeh**

si (*si, see*) *adv.* so – 'how's eet si hot in here?', 'work that oot if ee're si cliver', 'And she lap sae yald, and spanged sae hich, Her rigging banes did rattle' [JTe], '... But the nor' wind that blew sae bauld, Sae chilly and sae bleak' [JoHa], '... Her lilt is aye sae bonny' [RH], 'Where ha'e ee been sie lang?' [GW], '... The rowin hills sae green' [WL] (also spelled 'sae' and 'sie'; see also **sae**; the pronunciation varies between *si*, *see* and occasionally *sā*; note some particular adverbial senses, as well as the interjectional and conjunction usually use **so**).

sib (*sib*) *adj., arch., poet.* related by blood, closely akin, cognate, bound by familiarity or affection – '... I hope in this we'll 'gree, dame – A poet's mind should aye be sib wi' freedom' [JoHa], 'To catch and keep ... Seems unco sib to nature' [HSR], '... My Mother says I am right sib To the House of Branksome being Rib You will be gallant Weft to Weft i' justly put together' [AHS], '... The leal hands haud oot a welcome, The sib herts still beat true' [WL].

Sibbald (*si-buld*) *n.* **Francis** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His wife was a Vair and their daughter Jeanie was baptised in 1818. **James** (1745–1803) son of John, farmer at Whitlaw in Bowden Parish. His brother John was farmer at Borthaugh. He attended Selkirk Grammar School and then leased the farms of Newton (on Slitrig) and Whitehillbrae (on the Dod Burn) from Sir Francis Eliott of Stobs. He spent much of his time studying botany and the classics, and failed as a farmer, giving up his lease in 1779. Learning the publishing trade rapidly in London, he moved to Edinburgh, helping his cousin the publisher Charles Elliot in his shop. In 1780 he purchased (from Mrs. Margaret Yair) the circulating library that had belonged to Allan Ramsay, and became a bookseller and publisher on Parliament Square. A young Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor to his circulating library and described him as 'a man of rough manners but of some taste and judgment, [who] cultivated music and poetry'. In 1785 he started to publish the 'Edinburgh Magazine, or Literary Miscellany' as a competitor to the 'Scots Magazine'. He himself wrote many articles on Scottish antiquities, as well as many other topics, such as the first serious review of Robert Burns 'Kilmarnock' edition. He went through mixed fortunes, running a paper mill, giving up his publishing business, setting up a short-lived Edinburgh newspaper, handing over the ciculating library (but later getting it back), spending some time effectively missing in London (when he wrote a book about the life of Jesus), and seeing the Edinburgh Magazine merge with the Scots Magazine. His best known work is 'Chronicle of Scottish Poetry from the Thirteenth Century to the Union of the Crowns, to which is added a glossary' (1802), with the 4th and final volume being effecively a Scots dictionary. This is locally valuable for including words attributed to use in Teviotdale in his time. There is an etchings of him by John Kay, a portrait by an unknown artist (previously attributed to Raeburn) and he appears in W. Borthwick Johnstone's 1856 painting of Edinburgh literary characters. He died unmarried at his house on Leith Walk. **James** (b.1832) son of William. He was raised on a farm. In 1855 he married Agnes Hardie of Newcastleton, and the couple emigrated to Canada, settling in Bruce County. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters. He sold up his farm in 1890 and made a last visit back to Rulewater before joining several of his children to live out his days in Duluth, Minnesota. **John** (1714–85) eldest son of John and Agnes, daughter of Thomas Elliot, tenant in Oakwood Mill. His brother was William of Pinnacle. He was tenant farmer of Whitlaw in Bowden Parish, where he paid the window tax in 1753. In 1764 he was one of 3 men chosen to perambulate the lands of Wilton Common and value each plot. He married Margaret Grieve in 1743. Their children were: James (1747–1803) publisher of 'The Edinburgh Magazine'; William of Gladswood (d.1817) merchant and ship-owner in Leith; John (b.1755), who was tenant in Borthaugh; Agnes ('Nannie', b.1751), who married Henry Scott, tenant in Deloraine; and Jean (d.1815), who married John Lang, Sheriff-Clerk of Selkirkshire and was the lady who sent off her son's uniform to equip him in Edinburgh after the 'False Alarm' of 1804, as described in Sir Walter Scott's note 'Alarm of invasion' in 'The Antiquary'. In 1866 his descendant Robert of Liverpool donated to the Museum a 'pair of barnacles [spectacles] that belonged' to him. His accounts were described in an article in the Archæological Society Transactions in 1866. **John** (1746–77) younger of Pinnacle.

He was eldest son of William and Charlotte Cleland. He was a merchant in London. He married Anne Franks, and they had 1 son (Lt.-Col. William, who succeeded his grandfather) and 2 daughters (one of whom, Charlotte, married Archibald Scott of Howcleuch). The other may have been Ann, who married James Grieve, farmer in Branxholme Braes. **John** of Borthaugh (1755–1822) son of John and Margaret Grieve. His ancestors farmed in the Eildon and Bowden areas. He kept a journal from 1778 to 1785, while living with his father in Selkirkshire; excerpts were described in an article for the Archæological Society Transactions in 1866. He was recorded at Borthaugh on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, where he is listed as owner of 4 work horses and 1 saddle horse. His servant Alexander Tait was listed at Borthaugh on the ballot for the Militia in 1801 (although his name was incorrectly given as William, rather than John). He was a local Conservative supporter of the early 1800s who is said to have put pins in his coat-tails before voting in Hawick, to avoid being 'winged'. He married Jean Cunningham (from Ettrick) in Wilton Parish in 1804 and they had a large family, including: John (b.1805), who was running the farm in 1841; Jean (1807–65), who married poet William Wilson and emigrated to Pughkeepsie, New York; James (b.1808); Margaret (b.1810); William (b.1811), who was superintendent of the farm in 1851; Walter (b.1813); Agnes (b.1814); George (b.1816); Isabella (b.1817); and Helen (b.1819). It seems he must have been quite old when he had his family. **John** (1805–47) son of John and Jean Cunningham. He was listed as a Steward at the Common-Riding Races of 1836. He was farmer at Borthaugh in 1841, living with his sisters Margaret and Agnes. He appears to have been dead by 1851, when his brother William was running the farm. **John** (b.1835) son of James and Elizabeth, he was born in Leith. He was assistant gamekeeper on the Cavers estate, living at Effledge. He was said to be a terror for the Hawick poachers. On one occasion a gang came to his house to get him, but he was ill and his wife called David Honeyman, the head keeper, who was badly beaten up instead. Another story told is how he caught 3 poachers who had swam out to the island in Buckstruther Loch to collect gulls eggs; he bundled up their clothes, but instead of giving themselves up to him they ran off naked in the direction of Hawick. He is listed as a ploughman at Effledge in 1861. He married Margaret Best in Ashkirk Parish in 1857. Their children included: John (b.1857); Alexander (1860–1942), who died in Victoria, British Columbia; Thomas (1863–1948), who also died in Victoria; and Agnes (b.1865). **Margaret** (b.1845) daughter of William and Margaret Laidlaw. She helped her father with his duties as postmaster at Bonchester Bridge, and took over after his death in 1880. She also served as Clerk to the School Board and Clerk to the Heritors, and was one of the best known people in the Rule valley in her day. She was one of the original members of Wolfelee Free Kirk She helped George Tancred with information for his Rulewater book. In 1901 she was living at Newington, Edinburgh. **Peter** (1835–85) son of William and Margaret Laidlaw, he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He worked as a mason in Hobkirk and then in Hawick. He was visiting Howahill at the time of the 1841 census. In 1858 he married Mary (1827–1912), daughter of James Nichol. Their children were: William (b.1860); Peter (b.1862); Thomas (b.1864); Elizabeth Burnet (b.1865); and Robert Nichol (b.1872), who married Mina Inglis. **Robert** (b.1828/9) born in Hawick. In 1851 he was listed as a shoemaker at about 16 Howegate, with his wife Janet being a boot-binder. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children baptised there included: William (b.1757), probably the plasterer in Hawick; Samuel (b.1760); Elizabeth (b.1763); Isabel (b.1764); George (b.1766); and Agnes (b.1768). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their son Thomas was baptised in 1808. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Margaret Oliver and their children included: Thomas (b.1834); Ebenezer (b.1836); and Elizabeth (b.1838). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Liverpool, who had once lived at Borthaugh. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'pair of barnacles [spectacles] that belonged to Mr John Sibbald of Whitlaw, who died in 1785, grandfather of the late John Sibbald, of Borthaugh'. **Thomas** (1863–1948) born at Effledge, son of John, who was an assistant gamekeeper there, and Margaret Best. He worked at Chatelherault, Kinmount, Croxton Park and Fawley Court, before becoming gamekeeper at Wells estate. He later moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where he died. He married Jessie, daughter of Alexander Anderson, forester on the Kinmount estate in Dumfriesshire. **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Liverpool. In 1866 he loaned family documents to Robert Kennedy, who described them in an article for the Archæological Society. **William** of

Pinnacle (1719–98) 2nd son of John and Agnes Elliot. He was recorded as owner of Pinnacle in 1788, valued at £500. He married Charlotte Cleland from Edinburgh, who died in 1791. They had 12 sons and 1 daughter. His eldest son John predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his grandson William. In fact he outlived all his sons, except for William, an officer in India (who had no children). His 10th son Hugh died while defending a fort at Seringapatam in 1792. **William** (d.1815) plasterer in Hawick, who lived at the Sandbed. He is said to have been a descendant of the Sibbalds of Pinnacle and Whiterig and the earlier portioners of Eildon and Bowden. He was probably son of Thomas, baptised in Cavers Parish in 1757. He witnessed a baptism for mason William Philip in 1792. He is listed as 'Plaisterer' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He married Mary Weir, who died in 1835. Their children (baptised in Wilton Parish) included: Thomas (1784–1808); Ann (b.1786); Elizabeth ('Betty', b.1787), who probably married Walter Gillies and was a widow at 56 High Street in 1851 and 1861; Peter (b.1789); Mary (b.1792); Mary (again, 1793–1804); and William (b.1803), who became tenant on the Weens estate. The 1787 baptism was 'before the Congregation'. He may have earlier married Katherine Grieve in Hawick in 1778. He was 'Plaisterer Sandbed' in 1815. **Lt.-Col. William** of Pinnacle and Whiterig (1771–1835), J.P., only son of John. He succeeded his grandfather William in 1798. He joined the army in about 1794, becoming Captain in the 35th Regiment of Foot, transferring to the 15th Foot as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1807. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. He was recorded as a freeholder in the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1817 and was also a member of the 'Border Bowmen'. In 1807 he married Susan, 6th daughter of Thomas Mein of Eildon Hall. They had 9 sons and 2 daughters, including: John (1809–43), Captain in the 34th Madras Infantry; Thomas, Royal Navy Commander, who lived at Eildon Hall, Ontario; William (b.1814); James (b.1816); Archibald (b.1817); Charles (b.1819) who served as a militia officer during the Canadian rebellion of 1837; Hugh (b.1823), served in Bengal and also moved to Canada; and Francis Clunie, who served with the Royal Navy and was later a doctor in Sutton West, Canada. After his death the family lands were sold off. **William** (1803–80) son of Hawick plasterer William and Mary Weir, he was born in Wilton Parish and educated at Wilton School. He was a stocking-maker in Hawick and in about 1823 moved to one of the Sclenty Hall cottages in Hobkirk, becoming a tenant farmer on the Weens estate. He then became a land measurer, in about 1840 was appointed Heritors' Clerk and in 1846 was made Inspector of Poor and Collector for the Parish. He later became Registrar and Clerk of the School Board and ran the Hobkirk Library, being a great lover of books. He was also Precentor at Hobkirk Kirk at one time. He served as a factor for the Weens estate for a while. The 1841 census lists him as a stockingmaker at Sclenty Hall, and at 3 Weens Cottages in 1851. In 1861 he was listed as 'Registrar of Births &c. Inspr. of Poor' at Weens Cottages. He was Chairman at the Burns centenary celebration in Rulewater in 1859. Later in life he was postmaster at Bonchester Bridge, probably from the late 1860s, succeeding Miss Renwick. His daughter helped him as he got older, and after his death she became postmistress. In 1823 he married Margaret, 2nd daughter of William Laidlaw of Weensmoor. Their children included: Helen (b.1823), who married James Short; Mary (b.1825), who was unmarried; William (b.1827), who was a frameworker in Hawick and died unmarried; James (b.1832), who emigrated to Canada and died in Minnesota; Peter (1835–85), a mason in Hawick; Thomas (b.1839), a joiner; and Margaret (b.1845), who helped her father and then became post-mistress (also formerly written 'Sybald').

Sibbie Cartoosh (*si-bee-kawr-toosh*) *n.* former nickname for a woman in Hawick, presumably because she wore a **cartoosh** (see also **cottoush**).

sic (*seek, sik*) *adj.* such – 'there's nae sic word is 'canni'', '…except sick fynes and ammerciaments as sall be exacted off personnes, forstallers of the mercat of this burgh, and marcatting of unsufficient goods' [BR1670], 'Your pardon, Sir, for sic a thing Of useless observations' [JR], 'Sic a callant he was!' [GW], 'Sic maister, sic man' [GW], 'Only death shall us part, Keep sic thoughts frae my heart' [JTe], 'Indeed there's scarcely sic a laird – He's mony a bonnie house an' yard' [RDW], '…Worthy sic a glorious morn' [RH], '…And cuts sic cantrips in the air' [JBS], 'The fare it was homely, their hunger was keen Sic and M.P. and uncle, sure, never were seen' [JCG], '…Wha was ower guid for sic a warl' [RDW], 'Dear lass, it was on sic a day Ye coyly promised to be mine' [WP], 'Sic orra serks

folk wear Nowadays: pink and blue Like flashes o electricity!' [DH], what – '... sic is preferred to what in: Ee-ee-eh sic bonnie flooers! Look sic nibbles!' [ECS], *pron.* such a person or thing – 'She daffed awee wi' sic as ye' [HSR], '... thou thouchtist that I was a'thegither sic an ane as thysel' ...' [HSR] (also spelled 'seek', 'sich', 'sick' and 'sik').

sic a (*seek-, sik-a*) *interj.* what a, such a – 'In exclamatory expressions we often use, elliptically, what a or sic a for what a lot o, sic a lot o, etc. (... Sic a floors ee heh in eer gairdeen!) Sic a is the more typically Hawick in such cases, and, in fact, in all expressions of exclamation where the English is what a. Thus:– Look sic a nibble A've gotten! Sic a muckle man ee hev turnt!' [ECS].

sic-another (*seek-a-ni-thur*) *adj., arch.* another such, such-like – '... an waird eet afore ma lookin een on o leemeenade or sic-another fussy drink' [ECS].

sic-an-si (*seek-in-see*) *adj., arch.* similar, much of a muchness, such another – 'Cheatin', leein', sic an' sae the lave o't' [JoHa], 'They're duist sic an' sae wi them ye hae' [JAHM], 'Lilliard's Edge hed been sic-an-so that verra day' [ECS] (also written 'sic-an-sae', 'sic-an-so' and variants).

siccan (*si-kin*) *adj., arch., poet.* such like, such a kind of, such a – 'I play'd wi' siccan hearty glee, The neibours vowed that I was fey' [JoHa], ... To spend yer siller ona siccan trash' [JoHa], 'Losh man! hae done wi' senseless clatter, Will siccan whingeing mend the matter?' [RDW], 'Eh losh mei, an' Aw've hed siccan a day' [JEDM], '... The pillows an' mattresses lay at the door, Man, siccan a steery aw ne'er saw afore!' [BM1900], 'Siccan yin' [GW], 'Sicc'n nonsense' [GW], 'Nae siccan was heard As looe your mortal fae ...' [WL], such (followed by a) – 'The indefinite article, a or an, is repeated after sicc'n in phrases like sicc'n a leike yin; sicc'n a body, etc.' [ECS], 'Siccan a like yin tell'd 'er' [GW] (also pronounced with a swallowed 'c'; sometimes written 'sicc'n').

siccar (*si-kur*) *adj., arch., poet.* secure, firm, dependable – '... and gif oure all apprising of the landis of Kirkurde in the maist sicker forme that can be diuisit ...' [SB1527], '... but the Doctor, ever sicker in the demands of justice, returned one of them and sent along with it an account for the 4 guineas' [HAST1864], 'For he spak', an' it was dune; he oorderet, an' it stude siccer' [HSR], '... the warld is alsua sete siccer that it canna be muvet' [HSR], 'Now Langlands was ane siccar man, An' ane siccar man was he, He ne'er said a word until he got In his pooch his pardon free Sealed wi' the seal o' his Majesty' [FL], 'Siccar the slow, slow fingers rub, Straikin without staw ...' [DH], 'Forbye, gin the deed ye noo mak siccar, 'Twill be a stap in the auld man's bicker' [WL] (also written 'sicker', 'siccer' and variants).

siccarly (*si-kur-lee*) *adv., arch., poet.* assuredly, dependably – 'The nit maun be withert ere sickerly sweet' [JoHa], 'For he sete siccerlie up ane testimonie in Jacob ...' [HSR], '... that in the mooth o' twa or three wutnesses ilka word may be siccarlie made til stan' guid' [HSR] (also written 'siccerlie' and 'sickerly').

siccarest (*si-kur-ist*) *adj., arch.* securest – '... to the said Dauid, his aieris, executouris and assignais, in the stratest and sekirrest fourme and stile of obligatioun ...' [SB1470] (there are spelling variants).

siccarness (*si-kur-nis*) *n., arch.* security, safety, assurance – '... to the said Walter incontinent efter that the sickirnes be fund for payment of the said sowme ...' [SB1527].

sich see **sic**

sich (*sich*) *v., poet.* to sigh – 'For the oppressione o' the puir, for the sichin' o' the needie' [HSR], 'Let the sichin' o' the prisiner cum afore thee ...' [HSR], '... wui a lang waucht that garrd iz sich' [ECS] (also **seigh**).

sicht (*sicht*) *n., arch.* sight, the action of seeing, someone's view – 'Pracious in the sicht o' the Lord is the deæth o' his saunts' [HSR], '... they juudgemints ar fer aboone owt o' his sicht ...' [HSR], 'The last sicht I saw o' him was just a glimpse, as he ran faster than ever, stark-naked, doon the Honeyburn fields' [BCM1881], 'Afore they were oot o' ma sicht, as I ran for ma part, I took another vizzy ...' [BCM1881], '... till the riggens an ruiffs o Denum – theekeet yins an sklaitteet yins – cam in sicht' [ECS], 'It seems like only yesterday We cheered ye oot o' sicht' [WL], a person or thing that is seen – '... Sae in oo baith walkit, as crouse as could be, An', losh man, it was a fine sicht for tae see!' [BM1900], 'An, whow! it was a sicht ti be meindeet!' [ECS], 'But I'm fain for a sicht o' the Vertish Hill ...' [DH], a ridiculous or repulsive person or thing – '... the victim he retaliated – 'Aw think your tongue's loose ye impident sicht'' [WNK], *v., arch.* to sight – '... And I sichted a couple o' colliers there, As merry as weel may be' [WL], to examine, scrutinise – '... and appoints Baylyea Burne ... to goe up upon Saturday first about eleven o'clock and sight that the marches of the said dyke are not prejudged' [BR1675].

sicht (*sicht*) *pp., poet.* sighed – '... And the lee long night she had turned and sicht, But her ailment wadna name' [JTe].

sickerly see **siccarly**

sick-laith (*sik-lāth*) *adj., arch.* very unwilling – 'I'll be sick-laith to do 't' [JpJ] (also **seek-laith**).

sic-like (*sik-līk*) *adj.* such like, of the like kind – '... Robert Scott, last lauchfull possessour thairof, ... and syclyk zeirlie and termlie in tyme cuming ... ' [SB1569], 'James Scott, called Pedee, ..., gave them opprobrious and irreverend language, and sicklike this day, not only in high contempt of the bailies and their authority ... ' [BR1679], 'He was a man, there's few sic like, Wha never join'd the haughty byke' [JoHa], 'When siclike things they've gotten right, Their cuttys next they're luntin' ' [JoHa], '... they mind mie o' duist sic like anes that we used to find when we war callants' [JAHM], 'Sic an' sic-like' [GW], 'But mony's the time aa've heard sic-like cryin' ' [DH], 'But in a' oor Teri-land (Where some sic-like things should stand) ... ' [TK], *pron.* such a kind – 'He'd boost a friend an' sink himself – Sic like was Robbie' [WP], 'O' siclike beauty, ye jauds be fain, Nor tilt your nebs i' the air again' [WL], *adv., arch.* likewise, similarly – '... and ye vill siclyk vryt unto me from Edinburgh quhat Sir Villiam shall effectuat vith his Majestie ... ' [SB1597], 'Sic lyke, there is comprised ane seck pertaining to Andrew Leyden ... ' [BR1644], '... and sycklyke, the said day, and att the same tyme, and in the same place, Adam Young tooke the bonnett of the staffe head of the said Hew Ellot ... ' [BR1685], '... giving John Swan, present quarter-master an lie and sicke-lyke ... ' [BR1693] (also written 'siclike', 'sic like', 'sicklike' and variants).

sid (*sid*) *pp.* said – 'Hogg was sid ti hev been pairt o the Hawick contingent thit merched ti Selkirk that fatefi day in 1815 ... ' [IHS] (note the pronuciation of this word, which is often rather than *ā* in conversation; see also **said**).

siddernwud (*si-durn-wud*) *n., arch.* southernwood, Artemisia arbrotanum (also **suddrenwud**).

siddle (*si-dul*) *v., arch.* to sidle – 'Siddling off from the carriage door, he cast a triumphant look at the footman ... ' [WNK].

side (*sīd*) *n., arch.* direction, district (this meaning is preserved in many place names, e.g. Appotside, Castleside, Damside and Towerdykeside), a slope, hillside (names of perhaps older origin, from the Old English, e.g. Earlside, Falside, Hawthornside, Hazelyside, Mackside and Teindside).

side (*sīd*) *adj., arch.* hanging low, extending far down – '... to see what passed between her and the man in the 'side black goun' ' [EM1820].

-side (*sīd*) *suffix* in the region, towards the area (seen in example such as Border-side, Ettrickside, Teviotside, Tweedside, etc.).

Side (*sīd*) *n.* former tower just south of Newcastleton (or Copshaw). The earliest records are in a c.1376 rental roll, for 'Locus Willelmi del Syde' (8 shillings) and 'Locus Ade de Syde' (16 shillings). It is unclear to which family these men belonged. It is possibly also the 'Siders' recorded as an Elliot residence in 1498. It was home of 'Jock o the Side' in the 16th century, probably an Armstrong who was immortalised in the ballad of the same name. 'Chrystie of the Syde' is listed among Liddesdale chief's at the end of the 16th century by Monipennie and may have been Jock's brother. 'Sym' and 'Lancie' Armstrong of 'the Syde' are recorded in 1601 and John 'called of the Syd' in 1642. William Thomas was tenant there in 1694, with William Little, Thomas Ovens and George Hewitson also listed. Adam Henderson was tenant in 1706, when 2 of his servants were rebuked for fighting on the Sabbath. William Little was there in 1707 when summoned for having a 'penny wedding'. In a survey of 1718 it is stated that Shipshielden was also known as Side. The site may be the farmstead whose remains are on the east side of Kirk Hill, at the head of Ettleton Sike, or perhaps further to the south, as marked on Stobie's 1770 map. The farmstead has at least 3 buildings, a kiln-barn and several enclosures, although the remains of a tower have not been established. Another site, pointed out in the 19th century (and said to be marked by a solitary tree), which is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, south of Kirk Hill, has no traces of foundations (also spelled 'Syde' etc.; it appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Syid' and on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Syd').

side-be-side (*sīd-bee-sīd*) *adv.* side-by-side – '... whan billies fell seide-be-seide till the braeface was traisselt' [ECS].

sideeways see **sideyways**

Side Hill (*sīd-hil*) *n.* former name for a hill on the west side of the Liddel valley, near the lands of Side. It is probably the same as Kirk Hill, since it is described in the New Statistical Account in 1839 as having a square fort on top.

Siders (*sī-durz*) *n.* nickname for **William Elliot** about 1500, the designation referring to his residence, which may have been 'Side'.

sides-away (*sīdz-a-wā*) *n., arch.* former street game, similar to kick-the-can – 'Sides-away, that was another popular thing' [DaS].

sideyways (*sī-dee-wāz*) *adv.* sideways – 'sei if it'll fit throwe sideyways', 'Fred and Flash Broon were awfih like yin another frae sideeways on' [IWL] (also spelled 'sideeways', 'seidieways', etc.; sometimes 'sideyways-on').

sie see **si**

siege (*seej*) *v., arch.* to pester, bother, especially with questions – 'Thae bairns heh seeged mei aa day wui thir speereen' [ECS], 'Hei mae seege iz till aa's blewe, bit A'll no gaun ma fit-lenth' [ECS] (also written 'seege').

the Siege o Cocklaw see **Cocklaw**

sieven see **seeven**

Sievens see **Seevens**

sieventh see **seeventh**

sigh (*sI*) *n., arch.* a seer, someone who predicts events (noted by J. Jamieson).

sign (*sīn*) *n., arch.* a signature, particularly on a legal document – '...in the handis of William Gledstanis ane of the baillies of the burcht of Hawik ...under the signe and subscription of William Slowane notar publict' [SPB1579].

sik see **sic**

sike see **syke**

sile (*sīl*) *v., arch.* to strain, filter, particularly milk – 'The purest o' water is siel'd through the rock, The mistiest morn's oft the sunniest day' [JoHa], 'The thochts that come seipin, seilin throwe an rowl owre an owre amang ma herns' [ECS], 'Seilin the milk throwe a milsie' [ECS] (also written 'seil', 'seile' and 'syle').

sile (*sīl*) *n., arch.* a couple supporting a roof, rafter – 'A large beam, one end of which is placed on a wall, and the other pinned or nailed to another beam, of the same description, resting on the opposite wall, for the purpose of supporting the roof. These are denominated a pair o' siles, Ayrs., Roxb.' [JoJ], 'Cyle, the foor or lower part of a couple or rafter; synon. Soire, Roxb.' [GW] (also written 'cyle' and 'syle').

siler (*sī-lur*) *n., arch.* a milk strainer.

Silent Stephen (*sI-lin'-stee-vin*) *n.* nickname for **Stephen Anderson**.

the Silent Toast (*thu-sI-lin'-tōst*) *n.* traditional toast to the memory of James Douglas of Drumlanrig at the Cornet's Dinner, taken in solemn silence. The origin and antiquity of this tradition is uncertain, but it is recorded at least as early as 1887.

siler (*sī-lur*) *n., arch.* a strainer, particularly for milk.

sillar see **siller**

siller (*si-lur*) *adj., arch.* silver, made of silver, having a silvery lustre – '...I only scorn'd the ways Some take to catch thy sunny, siller blaze' [JoHa], 'Like siller muntybanks they spring ...' [JBS], 'When simmer waves wi' siller wing, On banks and braes the daisies spring ...' [DA], 'The sillar saughs are in the bud, As down the glen we gang' [JT], *n.* silver, money – '...with four 6 shilling peices, and 12 pence, with the rest of small siller ...' [BR1642], 'A party is fined for giving some of the border false, clipped, and counterfeit siller to James Badie ...' [JW1704], 'Gif she be ane wa', we wull bigg apon hir ane palece o' siller' [HSR], '...kiveret wi' siller, an' her feathers wi' yallo gowd' [HSR], 'A've nae siller, but there's twae three auld cart axe-trees at the back door, ye may get them for wood lintels if ye like' [WNK], '...as it's ready money for cobblin', she'll no get them till she sends the siller' [WNK], 'She says, 'Thank ye, dear Maister, I wunna say na; I ken that ye're siller's ta'en wings an' awa'' [JJ], '...The symbols o' sic strength and peace That siller canna buy' [WL], 'We spend oor siller, and stake oor life, And syne at the gloamin' faa' [WL], '...And the siller horn o' the Hunter's Mune' [DH], *v., arch.* to give money to – 'A siller't snirt makes quickest sail, To Hymen's port' [JoHa], '...Bids siller'd blockheads them despise' [JoHa] (also spelled 'sillar').

Sillerbithaa (*si-lur-bi'-haw, -hal*) *n.* older version of Silverbuthall, referring to the area previously called Easter Heap.

Sillerbit Hall (*si-lur-bi'-hal, -haw*) *n.* this older name for Silverbuthall was adopted in 1861 for the lands purchased by Thomas Laidlaw (from Walter Wilson), and the mansion house he had built there in the period 1863–1866. The house was located roughly near the top of the present Churchill Road, with the approach from the main entrance at the top of Havelock Street. The architect was J.T. Rochead of Glasgow, and it was in the Scottish baronial style, with French elements. The house was used by Belgian refugees during WWI. It was demolished in 1946 when the council purchased the estate (being quite full of dry rot etc.). A window panel (with the Burgh crest) is preserved in the Museum. The gate lodge for the main house still exists, now numbered as 23 Havelock Street. A 'wedge-shaped perforated hammer of rough surfaced sandstone' found near here was donated to the Museum (see also **Silverbuthall**).

sillerless (*si-lur-lis*) *adj., arch.* silverless, impecunious – 'Then up wi' the purse an' the siller,

The jinglin' yellow for me; Than wed wi' a sillerless bodie, I'd far rather want till I dee' [JoHa].

siller Seterdi (*si-lur-se'-ur-di*) *n., arch.* the silvery seed tops of certain grasses.

siller shakers (*si-lur-shā-kurz*) *n., pl., arch.* quaking grass, Briza media.

silly (*si-lee*) *adj., arch.* poorly, weak, sickly – 'She's aye been a silly bairn; she's never thrivven sin she hed the mizzls' [ECS], hapless, helpless – 'Good; worthy; a sense peculiar to Liddesdale' [JoJ].

silly man (*si-lee-mawn*) *interj., arch.* an expression of kindness and compassion, literally 'poor fellow' (noted by J. Jamieson).

Silurian shale (*si-loo-ree-in-shāl*) *n.* shale formed in the third period of the Palæozoic Era, about 405–425 million years ago. It is the dominant geology around Hawick, specifically referred to as the Hawick Group.

Silverbuthall (*sil-vur-bi'-hal, -haw*) *n.* an area at the north end of Hawick, roughly corresponding to the old estate of Easter Heip, and now containing a housing estate. The name occurs as early as 1694, although spelling varies. The lands were part of the estates of Langlands of that Ilk, until sold to James Scott, farmer at Boonraw, who was Laird there in the mid-18th century. Small enclosures were separately sold to James and Walter Knox, and later acquired by Archibald Dunlop and then John Scott Chisholme. Andrew Marshall was tenant there in 1711. John Blyth was living there in 1723, George Scott in at least 1728–32, James Scott in at least 1743–48 and Robert Smith in 1791. Thomas Hall was farmer there in 1797 and John Ferguson was a labourer there in 1799. The house there was lived in by banker William Oliver ('Auld Cash'), who died in 1808, when it was inherited by his nieces. The lands were valued at £80 in 1765, 1788 and 1811 (including the enclosures), when owned by James Scott. The lands were bought in about 1822 by James Scott, retired teacher from Yarrow, who died in the early 1840s. In 1841 there were 8 households living there. Small pieces of the lands were sold to Chisholme of Stirches and Robert Turnbull of Galalaw. A large part of the lands were purchased by Thomas Laidlaw in 1861, who had a new mansion built there (near the present Churchill Road), designed by J.T. Rochead, and including a lodge house (which still exists), with construction by local building firm George Tait. The house can be seen in an aerial photograph of 1933. This estate was acquired by the Council in 1945 for new housing in the north of town, with the 'prefabs' being constructed first, and the present day housing from the mid-1960s. It comprises Silverbuthall Road, Branxholme Road and adjoining streets. A 'wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone' found there is in the Msueum (the word refers to the placement of the butts, i.e. archery targets, of Wilton Parish being sited near there, and the practice of having a silver arrow as shooting prize; it is 'Silverbothhall' in 1797 and 'Silverboothall' in 1808; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; see also **Sillerbit Hall**).

Silverbuthaa (*sil-vur-bi'-haw*) *n.* another name for the mansion house called **Sillerbit Haa**.

Silverbuthall Ludge (*sil-vur-bi'-hal-luj*) *n.* former gate lodge for the mansion at Silverbuthall. It was probably designed by J.T. Rochead (who designed the main house, which was built 1863–6), and survives at No. 23 Havelock Street, the corner with Wellfield Road. It is in a striking Scottish Baronial style, with a circular stair tower and conical-capped gatepiers. It is a grade B listed building.

Silverbuthall Road (*sil-vur-bi'-hal-rōd*) *n.* main road through the Silverbuthall housing scheme, with houses built in 1965.

Silver Field (*sil-vur-feeld*) *n.* local name for a piece of ground to the north of Ettleton churchyard, said to be where coins were sometimes found. It was perhaps the manse of the old kirk.

the Silver Flush (*thu-sil-vur-flush*) *n.* former name for a spring at the lower end of the area where Newcastleton was built. It was said to be named after the 'palfrey' of a young lady (who was to marry the Laird of Whithaugh) stopped, with its silver bells being heard from some distance (as noted in 'Beauties of the Border').

the Silver Spurs (*thu-sil-vur-spurz*) *n.* annual race for married men at the Common Riding, since at least the 1840s.

Silver Street (*sil-vur-stree'*) *n.* narrow street alongside the west bank of the Slitrig. It is one of the oldest streets in Hawick, although most of the present buildings are Victorian, and the name is not recorded before 1801. Up until the latter part of the 18th century it was part of the main road through Hawick, and houses there were referred to as on 'the King's High Street'. It was flooded in the great Slitrig flood of 1767, when several buildings were damaged. It became more of a back street with the erection of Drumlanrig Bridge in 1776, and moreso with the demolition of the Auld Brig in 1851. The banker 'Auld Cash' (William Oliver) lived there, and presumably had his banking office there too. A sketch of 'old

court, Silver Street' exists by T.H. Laidlaw in the late 19th century. J.P. Alison designed alterations at Nos. 2 and 3. (the origin is obscure, with some suggestion that it is a reference to 'Auld Cash', similarity between his name 'Oliver' and 'Silver' perhaps not being a coincidence either; however, if the name is older than that, it may relate to the silver arrow prize at the Hawick 'butt's).

Sim (*sim*) *n., arch.* former short form of the Christian name Simon, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries (sometimes spelled 'Sym'; cf. **Simmie** and **Syme**).

Sim (*sim*) *n.* **George** (20th C.) foreman at Innes, Henderson and later Braemar. His wife was Jessie and their children were: Shonnie; Mary Shortreed ('Myra'), Provost of Hawick; and Vera. The family lived on Ramsay Road, Moat Crescent and lastly Burnfoot Road. He was reported in the national press for trying to break into the fever hospital to see his daughter Myra after reading her being named in alist of typhoid-related deaths. **William** (18th C.) married Marion Pott in Hawick Parish in 1775 (it is possible that the surname is a transcription error for 'Lunn').

Sime (*sīm*) *n.* **James Boyd** (1865–1953) son of William of Galashiels and Ellen Boyd, and brother of William Boyd. He was a manufacturer who was on the Town Council in the early years of the 20th century and lived at Dunira. He became a partner in Pringle's in 1906 and resigned in 1929. He was one of the earliest players of tennis in Hawick and also shared an early interest in cinematography with David Gaylor. He fought in WWI, but when his brother died in 1917 he became Chairman of Sime, Williamson & Co. He was also a Church Warden at St. Cuthbert's. On the 1891 census he was living at Ivy Bank, Fenwick Park, with his mother and his only sister, Ellen. He married Williamina ('Mina') daughter of dyer John Turnbull. **Saida** (??–??) gave a gift that helped build the Youth Centre in 1970. **William Boyd** (1867–1917) born in Galashiels, eldest son of William, who was partner in Sime, Sanderson & Co., Botany Mills, Galashiels. In 1889 he became partner in Sime, Williamson & Co., Weensland Mills. He lived at the Limes and then had 'the Coille' built for him. He married Margaret Elliot (sometimes incorrectly written 'Syme').

Sime's (*sīmz*) *n.* manufacturers **Sime, Williamson & Co**.

Sime, Williamson & Co. (*sīm-wi-lee-um-sin-in-kō*) *n.* tweed manufacturers, founded in 1889, with their main mill part of Weensland Mills. They were also sometimes known as simply Sime's. They purchased Howlands Mill (on Victoria Road) in 1911 and changed the name to Dean Mills. When William Boyd Sime died in 1917, his brother James Boyd Sime became Chairman. The firm went out of business in 1937 and Dean Mills became part of Innes, Henderson & Co.

Simey (*sī-mee*) *n., poet.* the Devil – 'There is ane at the Carlenrigg, Might sof'en the heart o' auld Simey, But gin ye want lasses that's trig, gae up the burn fa'ther to Limey' [JoHa].

simmer (*si-mur*) *n., arch., poet.* summer – '... For simmer sairs it little now – it's no' what it has been' [JoHa], 'When simmer came blythesome I milked the yowes ...' [JoHa], '... my moustir is turnet intil the drouth o' simmer' [HSR], '... thou hest mæde simmer an' wintir' [HSR], 'Let fortune's sun o' simmer shine ...' [RH], '... That brocht the sicht o' scenes lang tint, An' simmer days nae mair' [ECB], '... an i simmer, whan the smuists are woarst an the pluiffin ter froes up atween the causa-stanes' [ECS], '... Sing salutation to the simmer' [DH], 'She left me wi' the simmer's close Think not that she was untrue ...' [WE], *adj.* relating to summer – '... She's as blithe as the simmer day's lang' [WAP], '... and buttercups, and cranesbill and vetch on the gressy verge o the white simmer road ...' [DH], '... Unfurled ti kiss the simmer sky In Hawick ma Border hame' [IWL], *v., arch.* to summer – 'I simmered up in the Huron country lads, did a bit of hunting for the Hudsons ...' [JEDM].

simmer an wunter (*si-mur-an-wun-tur*) *v., arch.* to be long-winded, go into a subject at length, haggle – 'It serrd naething for ti stert simmereen an wuntereen' [ECS], 'It'll serr naething now ti stert simmereen-an-wuntereen' [ECS] (also written 'simmer-an-wunter').

Simmie (*si-mee*) *n., arch.* former pet form of the name Simon, also used as an informal name for the Devil – '... And ane and a' o' them they vow and declare, 'Twas Simmy, in shape o' a bodie' [JoHa] (cf. **Sim** and **Syme**).

Simmie's Pottie (*si-meez-po'-ee*) *n.* popular name for a block of freestone on the east side of Ruberslaw, which has a cavity on the top, its former use being uncertain. Presumably 'Simmie' refers to the Devil.

Simmons (*si-minz*) *n.* **Anne Vernona** of Tushielaw (1797–1837) daughter of Philip and Vernona Estwick. She was grand-daughter of Henry Peter Simmons and Ann Kirton and great-grand-daughter of Barbara Anderson of Tushielaw. She inherited the farms of Tushielaw

and Hislop on the death of her great-uncle John Kirton Anderson in 1816. She married Benjamin Thomas Gaskin in 1818, and had their only child (a son of the same name) after her husband's early death. Her son took the additional surname Anderson when he inherited.

Simon (*sI-min*) *n.* (12th/13th C.) Rector of Lilliesleaf. He is recorded in a document of about 1206, re-establishing the church of Hassendean. There was a Precentor of Glasgow with the same name recorded at about the same time (also written 'Simeon').

Simon (*sI-min*) *n.* (13th C.) brewer listed in the period 1214–49 as witness to the sale of lands in West Lilliesleaf by Adam, son of Adam of Durham to Melrose Abbey. His name was given as 'Symone braciatore'. He could have been related to the Rector of Lilliesleaf.

simple (*sim-pul*) *n., arch.* a herb, plant material used as an ingredient in a medicine – '. . . and even in Scotland, where faith in simples – a simple faith enough, in most cases – obtains little ground, we have often seen a bunch of agrimony hanging from the cottage roof to be used as tea' [JAHM], 'Her mother, — Scott, was great for simples (herbs), and belonged Deanburnhaugh' [JHH].

simpliciter (*sim-pli-si-ter*) *adv., arch.* simply, unconditionally – '. . . exonerat quit claims and simpliciter discharges the saidis two baylyeas . . . ' [BR1701] (a legal term).

Simpson (*sim-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th C.) gardener at Langlands House in 1788, when he was working for Thomas Elliot. He was still gardener there in 1791, when he was working for Lord Napier. In 1794 he was gardener at Teviotbank in Minto Parish, working for David Simpson. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as tenant of Overraw, along with William, on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. **Andrew** (17th C.) merchant listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He could be the Andrew who married Isobel Scott, and whose daughter Janet was born in Hawick in 1671. **Andrew** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Agnes Turnbull and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1743, with witnesses ex-Bailie Robert Howison and wright Walter Scott. Perhaps the same Andrew was married to Margaret Turnbull when their son John was baptised in 1746. **Andrew** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He was already deceased in 1794 when his son John died. Dr. Andrew (20th C.) born in Kirkcaldy, he graduated in Medicine from Edinburgh University in 1923 and about 1924 took over the practice of Dr. Dixon in Hawick. He was Medical Officer for Hawick R.F.C. He was a founder President of Hawick Rotary Club and served as Chairman of the local British Legion. He retired in 1967 after being a Hawick G.P. for over 40 years. **Dr. Andrew Rutherford** 'Ford' (1932–2002) born in Hawick, son of local doctor Andrew. He was in the R.A.M.C. as part of National Service, then trained as a doctor, coming to practise with his father in Bridge Street in 1964. He served as President of the Hawick Rotary Club, team doctor and President of Hawick R.F.C., Callants' Club President, Chairman of Douglas Haig Court Committee. He was also known as a popular reciter of Border poetry. **Archibald** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name appears as 'archibaldi symson'. **Archibald** (16th C.) Reader of Glasgow Diocese who supplied Lilliesleaf parish in the period 1575–82, the last pre-Reformation preacher to preach there. His name is spelled 'Symsoun' and 'Simsoun'. In 1575 Thomas Duncanson was Minister (also for Bowden, Langnewton and Melrose), i.e. he had most of the living of the parishes. In 1582 he is recorded as one of 6 preachers from southern Scotland who were deprived for 'abusing the sacraments', then excommunicated in 1588 and threatened with death in 1590 if they did not stop their practices. This may suggest that the men had been Catholic priests before the Reformation. **Ashley** (1973–) one of two women to publicly attempt to join Ride-outs in 1996. **Bailie ??** Bailie of Hawick towards the end of the 19th century. **Caleb** (b.1711) son of James and Marion Stewart. He is probably the Caleb recorded in about the 1720s when he was given money by the Hawick Kirk Session 'to go to the Infirmary'. He married Janet 'Leithen' and their children included: James (b.1741); and Caleb (b.1744). **David** of Teviotbank (d.1806) son of Rev. James, minister of Wilton. He was 'of Know' in 1788 when mentioned as someone about to be added to the list of voters for Roxburghshire and said to be connected with Thomas Ogilvie and probably a supporter of Scott of Buccleuch in the election. He is recorded as 'David Simson of Know' when he was taxed in Minto Parish for having 2 female servants in 1789 and 1 in 1790; in 1791 he was 'of Teviotbank' when he was taxed for 2 female servants in Minto Parish. He also had a male servant at Knowe in 1790, 2 at Teviotbank in 1791–93 and 3 in 1794 and 1797. In the period 1792–8 he was taxed

for owning a carriage and in 1789–97 for having 2 carriage or saddle horses. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he is also recorded as owner of 5 farm horses. He was still at Know when he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He had the house at Teviotbank designed by Robert Burn about 1791. He was listed as owner of the lands of Knowe and Knowetownhead on the 1788 county valuation (and still on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls). He served on the Lieutenancy Committee for Roxburghshire in 1798 and 1799 (perhaps as a Justice of the Peace for the county). In 1791 he married Margaret, daughter of John Elliot of Borthwickbrae. Their children included Gen. Sir James (1792–1868). His will is recorded in 1808 and his estate was granted to his widow Margaret, along with Rev. William of Edinburgh (his brother). After his death there was an ongoing dispute regarding money he claimed he was owed from the Nabob of Arcot and the Ameer ul Omrah. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1808. **David B.**, F.R.C.O. (1886–1941) born in Kilmarnock and raised in Dundee. On 1920 he became the first professional organist at St. George's Kirk, having previously been at the Parish Church of Leslie in Fife. He was also a private music teacher in Hawick, and was conductor of Hawick Choral Society in the 1920 and 30s. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **David M.** (b.1861) son of George, farmer at Bedrule. He studied engineering at Edinburgh University then worked in several positions, including as constructing engineer on the Edinburgh Suburban Railway. In 1887 he went to Beunos Aires, then in 1891 to Havana, where he was awarded the Spanish Order of Merit for working during the rebellion. From 1896–1906 he was chief engineer of the Buenos Aires Western Railway. **Francis** (b.1583/4) tailor and Burgess of Hawick. He gave evidence in 1660 as a witness to 'the alledgit abuse, disobedience, and irreverent speache, given and done bi Samuel Newbie to Robert Deanes, baillie'. He said that he and Samuel were watching others play 'at the Kyles' [skittles], when Samuel said that if he was not playing then noone would play, and threw stones at the game, causing the Bailie to send for the Burgh Officers. **Francis** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He witnessed a baptism for George Scott in 1671, along with John Scott, and another for John Blake in 1673, along with Walter Purdom. **Francis** 'Frank' (1888–1964) born at 10 Trinity Street, he was son of mill foreman Thomas B. He was church organist at Newcastleton and later at Minto. He also gave music lessons in this home at 4 Earl Street. He wrote the music for 'Teviotdale'. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **George** 'Geordie' of the Raws (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Geordie Symsoun in the Rawis' when listed in 1576 among men who should not have been freed from ward. He is probably He the 'Gorth Simson' listed in 1583 among supporters of Elliot of Redheugh. He is recorded as 'George Symsoun of the Raw' in 1586 when his superior Robert of Redheugh was instructed to enter him in court. He is recorded in 1590 among Elliots of the Steele, the Park, Binks, and others, when complained about for a raid into England. Probably the same George is listed in 1590 among Armstrongs and Elliots complained about by a large group of Englishmen for a raid on Blackcleugh in Kirkhaugh in 1590, taking many prisoners for ransom. He is also recorded in 1596 when there was a complaint that he and others had raided lands in England at King Water; others riding with him include Will Elliot of the Steele and Anthony Elliot of the Binks, suggesting he was from Liddesdale. He is probably the George who signed a bond written by Sir John Forster to try to end family feuds on the Border in 1595/6. **George** (18th C.) factor to the estates of Scott of Harden in the period 1757–83. **George** (18th C.) son of Alexander, minister of Monymusk, he was made Honorary Burgess in 1751. **George** (d.c.1889) born at Oxnam Row. His father was David, while his grand-father George and great-grandfather John farmed at Bloodylaws in Oxnam Parish. He was tenant farmer at Bedrule from 1846, with his trustees continuing from 1889 until it was sold by the Eliotts to the Ushers in 1898. The farm was drained significantly during his tenure. This branch of the family often used the 'Simson' spelling. He married Emily Roy and their son was David M. **Geraldine** (1921–2010) great-great-granddaughter of Pringle's founder Robert Pringle, she was born in Edinburgh to James Muir and Francis Pringle. She was sent to Hawick while her father recovered from injuries sustained during WWI, and raised by her maternal grandparents at Woodnorton. She attended school in Aberdeen and was a 'land girl' there in WWII, travelling around on horseback. With her mother she ran Fetteresso Castle as a temperance hotel; her grandfather Robert Pringle came to live with them in his last few years. She married Maurice 'Chrystal' Simpson, who was minister of Alford's Tullynessle Church, and they had a daughter Maureen. The family later moved to

Muchalls Castle, which they restored. She helped found the Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland and was a keen photographer of old houses. She was a long-time friend of the author Nigel Tranter. In about 2000 she returned to Hawick to present the family bible to the Museum, since she was essentially the last of the Pringle dynasty. **Harold** (??–) Council employee who was Common Riding Secretary from about 1966 until Reorganisation. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Mathison and their children included: Bessie (b.1697). He may be the James 'in ye toun of Hawick' whose son John married Janet Ker in Hawick in 1718. **James** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was listed 'oust the water' in Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He witnessed a baptism for John Scott, 'brother to Goldilands' in 1689. He is recorded as a merchant in 1698 when he was a witness in the assault case involving John Scott, litster, and ex-Bailie Robert Wright. He was also witness to a baptism for shoemaker Robert Allan in 1709. He could also be the merchant who in 1709 was 'called Latn [or something similar] Simson' when his daughter Marion was baptised, with witnesses James Falsyde and Andrew Riddell. He may be the carrier who witnessed baptisms in 1711 for smith Thomas Huntly and for merchant Walter Scott, in 1716 for smith John Scott and for William Sanderson (along with smith John Scott), in 1719 for gardener James Dunn and in 1725 for weaver Robert Turnbull. He is probably the 'tenent' who witnessed a baptism in 1725 for shoemaker Patrick Hardie. Probably the same James was recorded in 1731 when he was paid for 'lintseed oyle and whit lead got to the wither-kok in 1728'. His daughter Janet married weaver James Roger in 1724. He may be the merchant who married (assuming it was a second marriage, otherwise there are 2 generations here) Marion (or Mary) Stewart in 1706 and whose children included: Andrew (b.1707); Marion (b.1709); Caleb (b.1711); John (b.1713); Isabella (b.1716); Jean (b.1718); Christian (b.1721); and James (b.1725). The witnesses in 1707 were merchants Walter Scott and John Robson and in 1721 were Bailie James Deans and tailor Robert Wilson. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1715 he was living at Ormiston. His children included: John and William (b.1714); William (again, b.1715). Probably the same James was gardener in Cavers in 1727 and 1729 and also at Cavers in 1736 (perhaps marrying for a second time), with additional children were John (b.1727), Katherine (b.1729), William (b.1731), Helen (b.1734) and Gilbert (b.1736). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Boa in Minto in 1721. Her father was Patrick Boa. He could be the same man as the gardener in Cavers. **Rev. James** (1708–71) Minister of Wilton Parish 1738–71. He was son of John, minister of Morebattle. He was educated at Edinburgh University, licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1737 and presented to Wilton by Francis, Duke of Buccleuch soon afterwards. He witnessed a baptism in Wilton in September 1737 and another in February 1738, suggesting he was already in the area. He was ordained at Wilton in 1738 and remained until his death. Wilton Common was divided during his time as minister, with the lands of Priestrig being reserved for the minister. In 1748 he arranged for a piece of his land (near Burnfoot Mill) to be exchanged for a piece of the Duke of Buccleuch's 'Trinity lands', lying on the Wilton side of the Teviot. He is recorded paying the window tax at 'the mance' in Wilton Parish in 1748. He witnessed a baptism in Wilton for John Miller in 1759. In about 1763 his rebuke of dissenters during a baptism of a child of James Scott (farmer at Boonraw), convinced Scott to leave the established church, which led to the forming of the Green Kirk in Hawick. The oldest existing Wilton communion token is from 1763, during his incumbency. In 1764 he made a plea, during the legal proceedings for the division of Wilton Common, that his rents be properly valuated (so that he and future ministers might get a larger share of the common). In 1743 he married Anne Cranstoune, daughter of the minister of Ancrum. Their children were: John (b.1743), who died young; William (b.1744), who became minister of the Tron Kirk in Edinburgh; John (again, b.1745); David (b.1747) of Know and Teviotbank; James (b.1748), perhaps also of Teviotbank; Anne (b.1748), who died young; and Andrew (b.1751), who also died young. The witnesses in 1747 and 1748 were William Scott of Whitehaugh and John Chisholme of Stirches, and in 1751 were Kirk Elders Robert and Walter Scott. **James** (18th C.) Bailie who, along with John Nixon, in 1793 presented a bible for use by subsequent Magistrates in St. Mary's Kirk. It was moved to the Old Parish in 1849 and was there for at least another half-century. He was also Bailie in the very early 1800s. **Gen. Sir James** (1792–1868) grandson of Rev. James Simpson, son of David Simpson of Teviotbank and Mary Eliott of Borthwickbrae.

He was educated at Edinburgh University and commissioned in the Grenadier Guards in 1811. He served in several campaigns, being severely wounded at Quatre Bras, and promoted through the ranks as he served in Mauritius, Bengal and Sind. He went to the Crimea as a Major-General in 1851, becoming acting senior officer and was promoted to General in 1852, along with receiving the G.C.B. He handed over command soon after and retired near Bury St. Edmunds. He was awarded many honours including the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and being made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick while staying at the Tower Hotel in 1856 after visiting his cousin A.E. Lockhart at Borthwickbrae. He was said to be the tallest officer in the British Army. In 1839 he married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Sir Robert Dundas, but she died in the following year. **Sir Young James** (1811–70) obstetrician who was the first to use pain relief during childbirth, as well as introducing other innovations. The maternity hospital in Edinburgh was named in his honour. He also had an interest in antiquarian research and mentioned Hawick Mote in one of his essays. Some of his books were purchased by the Hawick Archæological Society in 1871. **James** (19th C.) married Esther Beattie in Wilton Parish in 1839. **John** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1674 he was fined for not allowing Bailie Purdom to take his horse to ride to Jedburgh on the Town's business. He could be the John who was married to Isobell Brown and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included John (b.1669) and Francis (b.1673). The witnesses in 1673 were John Scott and John Hardie. He may be the 'Jon Symson, skinner' recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Stobicote. He was listed in 1684 among many men declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **John** (17th/18th C.) son of James, he was a tenant in Hawick. In 1718 he married Janet, daughter of deceased gardener Robert Ker. Their daughter Janet was baptised in 1722, with witnesses John Cunningham (perhaps son of the minister) and (schoolmaster) John Purdom. **John** (17th/18th C.) carrier in Hawick. It seems likely he was son of merchant James. In 1714 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Patrick Hardie and in 1719 he witnessed a baptism for William Bulloch. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for James Rodger and Janet Simpson (probably his sister). In 1728 he was witness for Robert Renwick in Sandbed. In 1728 he married Margaret, daughter of William Little. Their children included: Margaret (b.1729); Janet (b.1731); Janet (again, b.1737); Margaret (again, b.1737); James (b.1740); and William (b.1743). The witnesses in 1743 were weaver James Roger and shoemaker Patrick Hardie. **John** (18th C.) recorded in 1751 as 'lying at the Point of Death in all probability'. This was in the Hawick Session records, where there was a discussion about what to do with 'the Horse belonging to the Session'. His connection with the Session is unclear. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1762 he witnessed a baptism for merchant Adam Leyden. **John** (18th C.) recorded in 1771 when he was paid by the Town Council 'for a standard for salt from Jedburgh'. It is unclear what his occupation was. **John** (d.1794) tailor in Hawick, son of Andrew. He could be the John (b.1746) son of Andrew and Margaret Turnbull. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Dimpleknowe as owner of a saddle horse on the 1787–97 Horse Tax Rolls, as well as a farm horse in 1797. He also paid the dog tax there in the same year. **John** (19th C.) married Helen Beattie in Hawick in 1847. **John** (19th/20th C.) organist and Precentor at Kirkton Kirk from 1895. **Mary** (18th C.) midwife in Hawick. In 1759 she was a witness for the baptism of a child of dyker George Sandie. It is extremely unusual for a woman to act as witness, suggesting there must have been a special reason. **Mary** (19th/20th C.) ward maid at Hawick Cottage Hospital for over 30 years. When her health failed, the managers of the Hospital arranged for her to have free board and lodgings there. **Robert** 'Smith' (15th/16th C.) recorded in a list of men from Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. His name is listed as 'roberti symson vocatis smyt'. He was also among men who pledged good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1500; he is listed as 'Robert Simson, callit Smyth'. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of West Riddell. A dispute with his servant Walter Stoddart from c.1823 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In 1825 a letter records how Walter Stoddart was hired as his servant at Hawick Fair and there are further letters about the age dispute. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1512 charter where Roger Langlands of that Ilk sold his lands of Mervinslaw to William Inglis of Langlandshill. He was probably from in or around the Barony of Wilton. **Thomas** (1833/4–98) shoemaker in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living on South Hermitage Street. His wife was Elizabeth, who died in 1916, aged 82.

Their children included Andrew (1860/1–1933), who married Euphemia (1862/3–1939). Probably the same Thomas was manager of Newcastleton U.P. Kirk, recorded in 1879. They are buried at Ettleton. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Overraw, along with Andrew, recorded in the 1541 rental roll for Liddesdale. **William** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. **William** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism in Wilton Parish in 1770 for Anthony Haig. **William** (18th C.) resident of Whitriggs. In 1784 he was on the Poor Roll of Cavers Parish, with the inventory of his belongings being 2 beds, 2 chairs, 1 dresser, 1 pot, 1 pan, 2 chests, 1 stove, 6 pairs of blankets, 1 pair of sheets, 3 dishes and 1 girdle. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at Headshaw on the Horse Tax Rolls in the period 1785–1797. In 1797 he owned the grand sum of 13 farm horses and 1 carriage or saddle horse. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. He could be the tenant from about then who was recorded as an attender at Midlem Secession Kirk. He was probably father of William junior, who was recorded at Headshaw in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797; in 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Askirk parish' and he was still 'Junr.' at Headshaw in 1801. **William** (18th C.) married Mary Lang in Minto Parish in 1790. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Junior' at Headshaw in 1797 when he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. He was still 'Junr.' at Headshaw on the 1801 Militia ballot. He was probably son of William, who was farmer at Headshaw. He was probably the William recorded at Headshaw on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was probably the William who farmed at Headshaw (and was an elector in Selkirk) and who Sir Walter Scott went to visit to convince to vote Tory in an election, although his landlord was Elliot of Minto (a Whig). Perhaps as a result, he was given the lease of Fauldshope by the Duke of Buccleuch. He could be the William, married to Euphan Laidlaw, whose children baptised in Ashkirk Parish included John (b.1813) and Jessie (b.1819). **William** (b.c.1805) from Galashiels, he was a tailor in Hawick. He was recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 29 High Street. His wife (who died before 1851) was Mary and their children included Walter, Helen, William, Robert and David. **William** (b.1809/10) from St. Boswells, he was a gardener at Linthill in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Margaret Hastie and their children included: Agnes (who married Thomas Ainslie in 1860); Isabella; Margaret; Robert; and John. **William** (b.1818/9) from Kelso, he worked for James Kennedy, bookbinder. In about 1870 he started his own bookbinders and printers at 9 Oliver Place. By 1886 he also had a shop at 3 Silver Street. His business was continued by his sons Ebenezer and Walter as E.W. & W. Simpson, which can be seen in a photograph of 1889. The firm was later incorporated into Deans and Simpsons. **William** (1862/3–1929) joiner in Newcastleton, who died at Burgh-by-Sands. He married Margaret Oliver, who died on the Isle of Wight in 1898, aged 29. **Rev. William** (1863–1946) born at Elves, Elgin, son of Charles and Margaret Edwards. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrews Universities. He was licensed by St. Andrews Presbytery in 1891, and was minister in Australia and New Zealand before returning to Scotland in 1904. He was minister at Downfield and then at Maud, before being traslated to St. Mary's in Hawick in 1927. He demitted his charge in 1933 and died as the result of an accident 13 years later. He married Sarah Dare (who died in 1940) and their son William Nightingale was a doctor in Stow (formerly also 'Simson', as well as 'Simsone', 'Simsoun', 'Sympsone', 'Symson', 'Symsone', etc.).

Simpson's (*sim-sinz*) *n.* D. Simpson Ltd., a tobacconist's at 60 High Street in the mid-20th century. It was an Edinburgh company, which took over from William Sharp just before WWII and continued into the 1960s. The shop had a striking red and black vitralite frontage and was also known for its blend of pipe tobacco called 'Teviotdale'.

Simpson's Hill (*sim-sinz-hil*) *n.* small hill between Northhouse and Old Northhouse, just to the east of Inner Hill. It reaches a height of 308 m.

Sim's Hob (*simz-hōb*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott** around 1600.

Sim's Knowe (*simz-now*) *n.* hilly area just south of Harwood House, being on the northern slope of Templehall Hill.

Simson see **Simpson**

Sim the Laird (*sim-thu-lārd*) *n.* nickname for **Simon Airmstrong** in the early 16th century.

sin (*sin*) *adv.* soon – 'she sin got a chance ti prove hersel', 'A'll sin tell ee', 'It's mony a month sin oo last saw ye in this gate-end' [JEDM], '... And

sune we'll baith come back again and ring, ring the bell' [WE], 'That someday sune, Hit doon – mei abune . . . ' [JEDM], 'Oo've been kens where aa sin than' [ECS], 'But ma trials ir sune forgotten . . . ' [IWL], sooner – '. . . Aye comes there, sune or later' [DH] (also spelled 'suin', 'sune' etc.; also pronounced *sūn* in earlier times, with what E.C. Smith describes as a 'kind of 'medium' value uisound').

sin (*sin*) *prep., conj., adv., arch.* since – 'Sin' first thy varied blending check Was by her worn . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . That mony ane will sink in wae, Sin' Davie's dead' [JoHa], 'Auld Brig ye've been a public gude For ocht I ken sin' Noah's flude' [WNK], 'There hasna been a carriage at oor door nayther afore nor sin' syne' [WNK], 'A hantle heh the twaesome seen sin the beacons war kuittelt on ther heathery pows' [ECS], 'Exactly a hunder and fifty eer sin' [HEx1965], '. . . And sin' they've aa taen their looks frae you, There's nane that'll come their gate to woo' [WL] (also written 'sin' ').

sincair (*sin-sār*) *adj., arch.* sincere.

since (*sins*) *adv.* ago – '. . . twae or threi month since' [CoH] (more common than in English, where 'long since' is the only frequent example).

Sinclair (*sing-klār*) *n.* **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Adam Singlar' when he witnessed the 1508 sasine for Adam Hepburn inheriting his father's Lordship of Liddesdale. John was also a witness, and so perhaps related. **Archibald** (18th C.) gardener at Minto in 1791–93, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. In 1794 he was listed as groom at Minto and in 1797 was a gardener there. **Beatrix** (16th C.) married William Alemoor and had children with him. She secondly married William Scott, brother of Walter Scott in Ashkirk. In about 1530 Walter Scott granted his brother William (along with her and her children with her first husband) half of Lilliesleaf Mill. **Charles** Lord Sinclair (1768–1863) eldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Rutherford. He succeeded to the family titles in 1776, becoming 13th Lord. He joined the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot at age 16 and in 1790 raised an independent company. He switched to the 15th Regiment of Foot and became Lieutenant-Colonel, quitting the Army in 1802, but becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Berwickshire Militia. In 1807 he was elected as a representative peer of Scotland then was involved with the Haddington Militia. He served as a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire. In 1802 he married Mary Agnes, daughter of James Chisholme of Stonedge. On the death of his father-in-law in 1812 he inherited the Stonedge estate. His wife died 2 years later and Their eldest son James became the 14th lord Sinclair. Their other children were: Matthew, who died aged 21; Charles, who became a Royal Navy Commander and lived at Eyemouth; and Susan. He secondly married Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of Alexander Chatto of Mainhouse in Roxburghshire and had 3 more children: John, who died aged 22; Eleanor; and Jane Elizabeth. He lived to the age of 95. **Charles William** Lord Sinclair (b.1831) eldest son of James, he was the 15th Lord. He was Colonel in the 57th Regiment, serving in Crimea, being present at Balaclava and Inkerman, in the Bosphorus, the Indian Mutiny and the New Zealand War, receiving several medals. He retired from the Army in 1878 and lived in Berwickshire, where he was a J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant, as well as being a representative peer. Among his titles was also Laird of Stonedge in Rulewater. He also served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1870 he married Margaret Jane Younger, daughter of James Murray of Bryanston Square, London. Their sons were Archibald James Murray and Charles Henry Murray, both of whom served in the Army, and they also had 3 daughters, Ada Jane, Margaret Helen and Georgina Violet. **Charles** 'Charlie' (19th C.) resident of Lintalee. He could be the same man as Charles, Lord Sinclair. He was instrumental in forming the new pack of Jedforest Hounds in about 1882. He served as Huntsman 1885–92. **George** became a Director at Pringle's in 1947. **James** Lord Sinclair (1803–80) eldest son of Charles and Mary Agnes Chisholme, from whom he inherited the Stonedge estate in Rulewater. He was a heritor of Hobkirk Parish, and in 1836 was referred to as being 'of Greenriver'. He was the 14th Lord Sinclair. He was Captain of the Grenadier Guards and became a Scottish representative peer. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. In 1830 he married Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Little of Shabden Park, Surrey, and she died in 1887, aged 75. Their children were: Charles William, who succeeded; Archibald, who became a naval Commander; James Chisholme, in the Madras Civil Service; Lockhart Matthew; Mary Agnes; and Helen. **Rev. James Harvey** (b.1939) born in Glasgow, son of Alexander and Mary Sharp. He was educated at Craigton and Bellahouston and graduated M.A. and B.D. from

Glasgow University (where he attended 1957–63). He was student assistant at Govan Old 1962–63, assistant at Port Glasgow Hamilton Bardrainney 1963–65, was licensed to preach by Glasgow Presbytery in 1963 and became minister of Rosewell is 1966.. He graduated Dip. Min. from Edinburgh University in 1987. He moved from Rosewell in 1987 to be Associate Minister at Selkirk, linked with Ashkirk and Caddonfoot. In 1992 he moved to Auchencairn and Rerrick with Buittle and Kelton. In 1965 he married Annie Roxburgh, daughter of Archibald Hastie and they had a daughter Valerie Margaret (b.1966). **Janet** (d.1667) married James Brydon and had a son Andrew. She later married Rev. Thomas Thomson, minister of Hobkirk. In 1618, along with her son Andrew and Hector Shiel of Kirknowe she had a 'wadset' over lands adjacent to the Kirkhaugh of Hobkirk. This was registered in 1623. She was buried in Greyfriars churchyard in Edinburgh. **John** (15th C.) recorded as being 'in Mynto' in 1493 when, along with 4 others, he 'came in the King's Will for treasonably concealing and Stouthreif of ten score pas-pennys pertaining to the King, found in the Kirk of Mynto'. This was probably a cache of English gold coins, hidden by Sinclair, but claimed by the King as treasure trove. Although said to be 'in Minto', the Laird of Bedrule was specifically his surety (while William Langlands acted for 2 of the others), perhaps suggesting that he was from Rulewater; the others were John Turnbull, Thomas Bell, George Turnbull and John Aitkin (with William Burn's name also given, but scored out). Perhaps he was the same John recorded earlier in 1493 when the Sheriff of Roxburgh was fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh; this John was cited again at the Justicce-aire in 1494/5. Possibly the same 'John Singlar' was on the panel that met at Cavers to decide on inheritance of certain Elliot lands in 1497/8. Possibly the same 'Johanne Sinclair' was witness to the sasine for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale; there he is 'Halis signifero', i.e. standard-bearer for Hepburn of Hailes. Perhaps the same 'Johannis sinclar in baronia de caveris' had remission in 1502 for the murder of John Moffat, with George Turnbull of Hallrule as his surety. **Mary** (b.1826/7) from Orkney, she was a teacher in Ashkirk. In 1861 she was teacher at 'ashkirk Female School', living with her cousin Barbara Hume. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1618, he was presented as minister to Abbotrule Parish in mid-1618 and ordained there early the following year. However, he resigned before the middle of 1623, the reason being that he had 'gone to London with the Prior of Coldingham's children' (presumably as their tutor). A man of the same name is recorded in a deed of 1608 as schoolmaster at Oakwood; this could be the same man or perhaps a close relative. **William** (b.1818/9) stockingmaker in Hawick. He was living on Tannage Close in 1851 and at 6 Slitrig Bank in 1861. His wife was Janet and their children included William, Alice, Alexander and Andrew. Although his main job was as a stockingmaker, he was hired as a compulsory attendance officer in Hawick in about 1873, following the requirements of the Education Scotland Act of 1872. He was thus the town's first truant officer! In 1861 he was at Teviot Bridge when he donated a copy of Beza's 1590 bible to the Museum. In 1877 he donated 'several fossils from Spittal' (written 'St. Clair', 'Sinclare' and 'Sinclar' in early times).

sinde see **synde**

sinder (*sin-dur*) *v., arch.* to sunder, separate – 'Sae now they're married man and wife, There's nae man can them sinder; To live together a' their life, There's naething can them hinder' [CPM].

sindert (*sin-dur'*) *adj., pp., arch.* sundered, separated – 'I am teemet owt like water; an' a' my banes are sindert' [HSR], 'I the mids o a michty ceetie fer away sindert' [ECS] (also **sundert**).

sindry (*sin-dree*) *adj., arch.* sundry, of various kinds – 'Tyll all and syndry off qwam the knawlege thir presentis letterys ma to come . . . ' [SB1431], 'And for the observing and keping of all and sindry poyntis abone writtin . . . ' [SB1527], '. . . opening of his kists, and stealing out of ane of them £40 money, with sindry linings and claes . . . ' [BR1641], separate, distinct – '. . . if you an' our ain lasses dinna spin as weel when ye are thegether as when ye are sindry' [JTe], '. . . an' ther sall be famines, an' pestelences, an' yirthquaks in sindrie pleces' [HSR], *n., arch.* sundry people, separate individuals – '. . . quhilk she declared she had given for wairs to sindries, except 10s., qulk being all wes tuik out of her purse' [BR1641] (also written 'sindrie').

sine see **syne**

Singdean (*sing-deen*) *n.* farm and former hamlet between the 'Note o the Gate' and Saughtree. It is probably the place transcribed as 'Sougdon' (with a value of 12 merks) on the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale. On the 1541 roll it is listed as 'Sangdane', with the same value, and William

Elliot being the tenant. There were originally separate farms of Over and Nether Singdean, which were part of the lands in upper Liddesdale held by Jedburgh Abbey. By at least 1632 the lands were owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. Adam Thomson was tenant there in 1694. The farm was included in those surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718; it covered 1770 acres, bounded by Hudshouse, Dawstonburn and farms belonging to other landowners, and with the farmhouse in the same location as the modern one. Walter Scott was shepherd there in the mid-19th century, known for making a particular plaster that was said to cure cancer. In the late 19th century John Elliot in Flatt carried on the lease after the death of his uncle John Scott-Elliot. Jeffrey reports that in the late 1850s a rudely carved stone cross, nearly 4 feet long, was found at a pass near here and in the possession of Mr. Stavert of Saughtree. In 1793 Sir Walter Scott passed here, and heard a coughing cow, which the judge in an earlier court case had ruled impossible. Thomas Armstrong was shepherd there in at least 1797–99 and John Oliver was shepherd in 1801. Walter Scott was shepherd from at least the 1830s until his death in 1853 and his sons Andrew and James after him. The farm was part of those tenanted by John Elliot until his death in 1897. William Telfe was shepherd in at least 1898–1901. The farm was let to S.C. Gibbons in 1910 and sold by the Buccleuch Estates to James Beattie in 1920. In 1940 a lorry carrying 75 sheep left the road and plunged down the hill near here. Robert Kyle bought the farm from Andrew Beattie in 1963 and in 1967 it was purchased by Andrew Stavert Turnbull. In 1973 the land was purchased by Mr. & Mrs. Harris, who 2 years later sold it to Margaret Thompson, who left it to het daughter Stephanie in 2007. Chista and Del Dobson purchased it in 2012 and developed the 'Alpnhaus' chalet for use as bed and breakfast accommodation (also written 'Singden' and 'Singdon'; the origin is probably Old English 'sengan denu', for 'valley cleared by burning'; it first occurs unambiguously as 'Singdane' in 1541, is 'Singdoun' in 1632, 'Singden' in 1694 and 'Sington' in 1799; it is marked 'Singden in Liddisdeill' on Pont's map of Teviotdale, 'Singlen' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Singdenn' on Blaeu's 1654 map of Roxburghshire and 'Singlenn' on the Liddesdale map; it is 'Singden in Liddisdeill' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Singdem' and 'Singdenn' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, 'Singden' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Singdon' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Singdean Burn (*sing-deen-burn*) *n.* stream in the upper headwaters of Liddesdale, rising on Fanna Hill and flowing roughly south-east to become part of the Caddroun Burn near Singdean.

Singdean Hope (*sing-deen-hōp*) *n.* former name for area near Singdean. It was reported in 1890 that a landslide here had blocked the Dawston Burn, choking the Liddell downstream and resulting in the deaths of a large number of salmon and other fish. The name presumably applies to an upper part of the Singdean Burn.

the Singdean Plaister (*thu-sing-deenplā-stur*) *n.* poultice developed by a family at Singdean, which was supposed to cure external cancers. The recipe was said to have been learned by shepherd Walter Scott (c.1790–1853) from a French doctor. It consisted of perhaps as few as 3 herbs, all (or most) of which grew commonly near Singdean and were dried in a 'keb-hoose' on the hillside. At one point the cure became so popular that the shepherd used to hide out when visitors came to the cottage. It was said that large sums of money were offered for the secret, but the family never divulged it. Walter Scott's notebook is in the museum in Newcastleton, but with the critical pages torn out. The secret was passed on to Walter's son Andrew and then to Andrew's sons Adam and Walter. A man called John Wood from Jedburgh, who also applied curative plasters, was said to possess the same recipe, but confessed that he did not know one of the missing ingredients. By 1940 it was said that the recipe was held by Miss Mary Scott, Fernlea, Bowden and later by a descendant in Arbroath.

singed sheep's heid (*sinjd-sheeps-heed*) *n., arch.* formerly popular dish, made by taking a sheep's head, burning the wool off it, and then serving it in various ways – '. . . there was a singed sheep's-head on the table which had been 'got up' for next day's dinner' [WNK].

singel (*sing-ul*) *adj.* single – 'there wasni a singel Teri among them', also used to refer to an item ordered in a fish and chip shop without chips – 'A'll hev a fish supper an a singel haggis' (note the lack of hard *g*).

singel-end (*sing-ul-end*) *n., arch.* a one-roomed cottage – 'The single end next door was occupied by a Mrs. Turnbull and she was the mother of the original Turnbull of Haddon & Turnbull' [JeC] (see also **yin-end**).

singit (*sing-ee', -i'*) *adj., arch.* stunted in growth, shrivelled – ' 'Let them alane, ye singit-like shurf',' adding in a more collected tone –

'Take tent, or they'll maybe bite yersel' [WNK], 'The Hawick meaning of singeet is lean, emaciated, ill-fed' [ECS], 'ye singit thing' [GW].

singit-lookin (*sing-ee'-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* having the appearance of being puny or shrivelled – 'ye singit-lookin' wasp, shurf' [GW] (also 'singit-like').

Singleton (*sing-gul-tin*) *n.* **A.** telegraph and station agent in Newcastleton in the 1860s.

Singley (*sinj-lee??*) *n.* former farmstead at Singley Brae near Penchrise. It once formed part of Cavers estate, and is recorded being resigned by Thomas Baliol to William, Earl of Douglas in 1368. It is listed as part of Cavers estate in a charter of 1511. It was owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when Sir William Douglas succeeded as Baron in 1687 and also when his brother Archibald succeeded in 1698. It formed part of the estate of Eliott of Stobs in 1678 and was among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott from his father in 1692 (the origin is probably 'clearing made by burning' from the Old English 'sengan', to scorch, plus 'leah', a wood; the name is recorded as 'Senglee' in the 14th century, is 'Singlie' and 'Synglie' in 1511, 'Singlees' in 1678 and is transcribed as 'Finglio' in 1687).

Singley Brae (*sinj-lee-brā??*) *n.* area between Penchrise and the Maidens, on the slopes of the Pike. The Catrail passes down the slope, and there are earthworks and the remains of a farmstead nearby, presumably **Singley** farm.

Singlie (*sinj-lee??*) *n.* farm on the north side of the Ettrick valley, roughly opposite Hyndhope, with Singliehill End a little to the west. It was Crown lands from at least 1456, being assigned to Turnbulls in the 1480s, Homes in the 1490s and the Kers of Caverton and Cessford in 1499. John Reid was tenant there in 1494/5 when accused of rieving crimes. It remained Crown property until at least 1502. In 1502 it is recorded that 50 sheep were stolen from John Dalgleish there. In a rental roll of 1541 the tenancy was claimed by the Laird of Cessford, 'occupiit be the kingis gudis' paying £24 yearly. The lands belonged to the Laird of Buccleuch in 1543 when they were raided by a group of English and Scotsmen, taking 1400 sheep and 2 prisoners, with 2 people killed in the process. John Lauder was there in 1579. Sir William Scott was granted the lands by John, Earl of Annandale in about 1605, although they appear to have been purchased by Simon Scott of Bonnington in 1593, confirmed in 1607. Robert Scott, son of William in Milsington gained the lease in about 1712, and his descendants farmed there until about 1879 – 'There's daft Jock Gray o' Gilmanscleugh, And Davie o' the Inch; And when ye come to Singley, They'll help ye in a pinch' [DJG], 'The sun was low when they crossed the Ale, It was dark when they won to Ettrick vale, And the stars on Singlie had blazed an hour When the watchman challenged on Kirkhope Tower' [WHO] (also spelled 'Singlee', it was 'Singil' in 1456, 'Syngle' in 1468 and 1471, 'Single' in 1484 and 1490, 'seyngillie' in 1494/5, 'singule' in 1502 and 'Singylly' in 1541; it is 'Singill' and 'Sunglies' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and is marked as 'Singill E.' on Blaeu's 1654 map, with the stream being 'B. of Singil E').

singlins (*sing-linz*) *n., pl., arch.* gleaned corn, gleanings – 'Every bodie likit 'im, so did the bairns that gather't singlins among the stooks' [BM1898].

sink (*singk*) *v., arch.* to blast, ruin – 'He refused, saying, 'Sink it, na'' [RM].

sinker (*sing-kur*) *n.* a shaped thin plate for depressing the loops between the needles in a knitting machine. These can be for forming loops by pushing the yarn, or for holding the already formed web while the needles make the loops.

sink-port (*singk-pōr'*) *n., arch.* a major port – 'In Queen Elizabeths reign she kept a strong Garison, At Carlile, that Sink-port' [CWS] (in analogy with the 5 main ports of south-eastern English, which were the Cinque Ports).

sinner (*si-nur*) *adv.* rather, sooner – 'A wad sinner gaun haim is stey here', '... Suner a canny gowk Than pride rowed in the glaur' [WL], '... A' the rest was a waste o' time Till the back-end o' July, When he saw it was suner derk at nicht; 'Oo're gettn't in!' says Dye' [DH] (also spelled 'suner' etc.).

sinsyne (*sin-sīn*) *prep., arch., poet.* since then, since that time, ever since – 'A hundred and eleven Kings we have had sincesyne, Whereof one of them was a Queen' [CWS], 'But sic a queer scene ne'er sin' syne hae I seen, Nor afore, sin' the day o' my birth, man' [JoHa], 'An', though sin'syne its mony a year, I'll ne'er forget her spinnin'-wheel' [JJ], '... An' he's aye keepit it sin' syne, – Retailing spirits, teas, an' wine' [RDW], 'There hasna been a carriage at oor door nayther afore nor sin' syne' [WNK], '... excep' this ae strange sicht aw ne'er afore nor sin' syne saw onything supernatural' [BCM1880], 'The witch didna dee, as micht hae been hoppit, But ever sinsyne her cantrips were stoppit' [BM1901], 'Hello callant! What heh ee eer chafts tied up for?

A forker gaed inti ma lug, i herrst, an it's aye been sair sinseine' [ECS], 'Lang years sinsyne haw passed away, and muckle joy and woe . . . ' [JCG], 'The Reuch Sike . . . a guid name for a fiddler's howff, I've aye thocht, sin syne' [DH], '. . . And they have flocked In package tours sinsyne' [WL] (also written 'sin syne', 'sinseine', etc.).

Sinton see **Synton**

Sinton (*sin'-in*) *n.* county town of San Patricio county in Texas, named after David Sinton, major shareholder of the local pasture company that gave the land. His name in turn probably comes from the estate near Ashkirk.

Sinton (*sin'-in*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1819) born in Jedburgh, son of William and Isabella Scott. He worked as a grocer in Hawick, and later as a labourer at Watson's mill. Along with millworker John Forsyth, he was found guilty in 1865 of stealing coins from Hawick Museum, and sentenced to 5 years in prison. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Waugh, blacksmith at Chesters. Their children included William, Robert and Elizabeth. His wife is recorded as a widow in 1874. **Alexander** (12th/13th C.) Sheriff of Selkirk, he was son of Andrew who was granted the lands and title by William the Lion. He witnessed several charter for Melrose Abbey in the early 13th century. There was confirmation of lands in Hownam in 1195–98, a gift of lands in Lessuden in 1199, confirmation of lands in Clifton 1201–09, gift of several churches by King William 1204–07, a gift of Sorrowlessfield 1208–12, a dispute between Melrose Abbey and Earl of Dunbar in 1208, a charter for the lands of Fairnington in about 1214, lands in Lilliesleaf 1214–40, lands in Elliston 1220–43 and a gift of Maxton in 1226. He was succeeded by another Andrew. **Alexander** (d.1292/3) Sheriff of Selkirk, he was son of Andrew, the 3rd Sheriff. He may be the Alexander who had a charter of the lands of Todrig from Aymer de Maxwell in about 1260. His accounts as Sheriff of Selkirk are recorded in 1265 and 1288. He may be the same Alexander who witnessed a charter for Alexander of Moravia in 1280. He was mentioned as Sheriff of Selkirk in 1293. His wife was Marie, who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, as holder of the lands. In 1296 she complained that she had been a widow for 3 years, and pleased with the English King for her dower lands of 20 merks. Their children included: Andrew, who succeeded; and Isabella, who married Edward Keith and succeeded her brother. **Andrew** (12th/13th C.) appointed Sheriff of Selkirk by William the Lion. He is referred to as 'Andrew de Synton'. On his appointment he gave up the farm associated with Roxburgh Castle; this explains why Synton estate afterwards lay within Selkirkshire, even although it was surrounded by Roxburghshire. 4 generations of his descendants were also Sheriffs (as described at an inquest in 1305). In about 1250 he witnessed a grant by Henry of Ashkirk to Coldingham Priory, where he is recorded as 'Andrea de Sintun'. He was succeeded by his son Alexander. **Andrew** (13th C.) son of Alexander. He was the 3rd member of the family to be Sheriff of Selkirk. He was succeeded by his son Alexander. **Andrew** (d.c.1300) probably son of Alexander and brother of Isabella. He held the title of Sheriff of Selkirk as well as the Synton estates. In 1296 he was captured at Dunbar and sent to Fotheringay Castle as a prisoner, along with several other Scottish noblemen; his name was recorded as 'Andreas de Synton'. In 1298 there was a command from Edward I for payment to his jailors. However, he died in prison, and his heir was his sister Isabella (although separately suggested to have been his wife Isabel, so this is either confusion or there were 2 women with the same name). The family's history is described in an inquisition in 1305. **Andrew** (b.c.1816) son of William and Isabella Scott. He was born in Jedburgh, although his mother was from the Hawick area. He lived in Ancrum and Cavers Parishes. He worked as a road contractor, probably on the Wynd in Denholm. He married Margaret Dodds in Cavers in 1841. Their children included: Margaret (b.1843); William (1845); Walter (b.1847); Isabella; Andrew; Helen (b.1854); James (b.1856); and twins Richard Thomson and Jessy (b.1859). He is probably the Andrew who in 1861 donated to the Museum an amulet found in a field at Cavers Mains. **Bailie** (18th/19th C.) said to have been the first druggist in Hawick. His premises were at 29 High Street, which became known as 'Sinton's Close'. Note, however, that the same property is labelled 'Linton' on Wood's 1824 map and so there may be confusion over the surname. His first name is unknown, but it is possible that he is the same man as **Andrew Linton**. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Easter Alemoor in 1720. He married Bessie Scott in 1707. His children included: Walter (b.1709); Thomas (b.1711); Margaret (b.1713); and George (b.1720). **George** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Scott. Their children included Thomas (b.1725). **George** (d.1806) labourer in Hawick.

His daughter Alison died in 1790. Perhaps the same George married Margaret Beattie in Wilton in 1766 and in 1771 was living at 'Morrowshall', i.e. Morrishall. Their children included: Thomas (b.1771), who was a farmer in Laggan, Invernesshire; probably William (b.c.1778–1841), who married Isabella Scott and died in Jedburgh; and Allison (c.1780–90), who died in Hawick. He may be the son of John baptised in Ashkirk in 1737. He died in 'Lenton', which is probably Lanton near Jedburgh. **George** (18th/19th C.) from Leith, he was a grocer in Wilton. In 1897 he purchased the grocer's business from Mary (nee Govenlock) Brodie. **Helen** (18th C.) cook at Branxholme in 1789 when she was working for Adam Ogilvie. Probably the same 'Nelly' was cook at Midshiels in 1791. **Isabella** (b.c.1285) either sister or wife of the last 'de Synton' Sheriff of Selkirk, she was the heiress of Synton. It is possible that 2 separate women are conflated here; in 1296 Isabella, wife of Andrew of Sinton complained about her estates being seized when her husband was imprisoned at Dunbar, and pleaded for 20 merks worth of land. She was married to Edward de Kethe (or Keith), who was Sheriff of Aberdeen and son of Sir William de Keith. Together with her husband she claimed the sheriffdom of Selkirk from Edward I in 1305. Their children were Sir William, John of Inverugie, Catherine and Janet. **James** (17th C.) married Janet Govenlock in Ashkirk Parish in 1663. Probably the same James was recorded in 1661 when he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Govenlock. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Anderson and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1689. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded in a marriage in Wilton Parish in 1714, with the bride's name not given. Probably the same James was married to Bessie Henderson and had children Isobel (b.1715) and John (b.1716) baptised in Wilton. **James** (b.1702) son of John, he was born in Yarrow Parish. His brother John lived in Ashkirk and Roberton Parishes. He was at Deloraineshiel and Dodhead when some of his children were baptised. In 1728 in Yarrow he married Katherine Cairns. Their children, baptised in Ettrick and Yarrow Parishes, included: John (b.1729); James (b.1731); William (b.1732); Margaret (b.1735); Marion (b.1737); an unnamed child (b.1739); and Catharine (b.1744). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included: Robert (b.1726); and Ann (b.1728). **James** (c.1730s–1802) carrier in Abbotrule. He lived at Clesslee and at Strangeburnfoot. His wife may have been Margaret. Their children included: Peter; Thomas (b.1755); Margaret (b.1758); and James (b.1760). Probably he was the same James who also married Janet Oliver (from Unthank) in 1762, the marriage recorded in both Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes. Their children included: Mary (b.1763); Margaret (b.1765); Robert (b.1767), born at Strangeburnfoot; John (b.1769) also at Strangeburnfoot; James (b.1772), who married Barbara Oliver; and Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1773). He died at Clessleepeel. **James** (b.1731) son of James, he was a shepherd in Yarrow Parish. He was living at Wester Deloraine in 1774 and Inner Huntly in 1778. He married Mary Fletcher (b.1740, who was from Hawick) in Ashkirk in 1764. Their children included: James (b.1766); Catherine (b.1769); Jean (b.1772); Helen (b.1774); William (b.1778). **James** (b.c.1772) son of James and Janet Oliver. He married Barbara Oliver in Southdean in 1804. Their son was John (b.1806), born at 'Clesleepeel' in Southdean Parish. **James** (b.c.1775) son of Peter and Janet Donaldson, he was born at Southdeanmillhead. He married Margaret Wilkie in Ashkirk in 1800. Their children included: Peter (b.1805), born in Wilton Parish; and Robert (b.1813), born at Clarilaw Moor. **James** (18th/19th C.) weaver at Brownhills in in Southdean Parish according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. He is probably the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (b.c.1780) probably related to the other Southdean Sintons. In 1816 he married Isabella Fleming, and she died in 1867. Their children were: Robert (d.1897); and William (d.1851). He died in the 1840s, probably at Bonjedward. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Synton Parkhead according to the 1801 Militia ballot for Ashkirk Parish. **James** (1805–61) labourer in Jedburgh, son of William. In 1851 he was a road labourer at Greenriver Garden in Hobkirk Parish and at Fulton in 1861. He married Margaret Hogg (1807–79) in 1836, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Jedburgh Parishes. His wife was born in Wilton, daughter of Walter Hogg, and said to be related to the Ettrick Shepherd. Their children included: James (b.1836); William (b.1837); Walter (b.1841); John (b.1845); and George (b.1847). The family were living at Fulton when he died; shortly afterwards his widow and sons John and George emigrated to New Zealand, where his son William had already settled. **James** (b.c.1821) born in Southdean Parish, son of Peter and Jane Wight. He married Mary Ann Fleming. Their

children included: Robert William (b.1875), who was born at Blakedean, Morebattle; and James (b.1883), born in Bedrule Parish. **James** (1841–1938) of Eastfield, Joppa, where his house was called 'Hassendean'. He was born in Denholm, son of John (from Jedburgh) and Mary Ann Gillies. He served as groom to Daniel Mather of Hallrule. However, he later worked for Blackwood the publishers in Edinburgh. He contributed several articles to the Transactions, as well as editing some other works and bibliographies. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Bruce. Their son John (b.1867) was born in Hawick. He published Leyden's 'Tour in the Highlands and Western Islands' (1903) and wrote 'Leydeniana' (1912). He also edited William Laidlaw's recollections about Sir Walter Scott, published in Hawick in 1905. His major local contribution, however, was 'Bibliography of works relating to, or published in Hawick' (1908), which he stated to be 'a work of great labour, and it has occupied my leisure time extending over a very considerable period'. This was a more focused extension to his 'List of books relating to or published in the Counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles', which appeared as an appendix to Sir George Douglas' 1899 'History of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles'. His Hawick biography contains information about newspapers, maps and music, as well as a thoroughly researched list of books. He died in Denholm. **James** (19th/20th C.) resident of Greenriver Cottage. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **James** (b.1883) son of James and Mary Ann Fleming. He was born in Bedrule Parish. He married Rhoda Carr and his son was also James. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when Adam Turnbull in Hornshole had remission for several crimes, including stealing 24 sheep, 3 cows and a horse from his lands in Synton, with the help of James Elliot. He was also witness to a 1508 sasine for the Erskine's land of Synton; like the other witnesses, he was probably local. He was probably the Laird in 1502 when the estate was attacked by David Scott It seems likely that he was descended from the original Sintons of Synton. ('the Lady') and some Armstrongs, with many sheep and cattle stolen. **John** (16th C.) wool merchant ('lanitor') in Selkirk. In 1579/80 he stated in Selkirk that William Scott 'alias William with the teyth' stole 5 sheep from near Simon Glendinning's house. **John** (17th C.) recorded as a merchant in Selkirk in 1671. In 1674 he also had an account with the Burgh if Selkirk. Probably the same John was ex-Burgh Treasurer of Selkirk in 1663. **John** (17th C.) married Isobel Stoddart in Roberton Parish in 1679. **John** (17th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He was said to be a Covenanter who was taken prisoner in Redesdale, perhaps in 1683. **John** (b.1700) son of John, he was baptised in Yarrow Parish. His brother James was a shepherd at Deloraineshiel. He was a resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Cuthbertson (or 'Culbertson') in 1727, the marriage being recorded in both Roberton and Ashkirk Parishes. They lived at Synton Mill and then at Huntly. Their children, baptised in Ashkirk, included: Isobel (b.1729), William (b.1733); John (b.1735); George (b.1737); Thomas (b.1739); an unnamed child (b.1741); and Margaret (b.1743). **John** (18th C.) farm worker in Ashkirk Parish. In 1737 he was recorded as a servant to Scott of Synton. He married Margaret Learmont in 1735. Their children were: Katherine (b.1735); Alexander (b.1736); Helen (b.1739), perhaps the Helen who died in Hawick in 1808, widow of John Turnbull; Walter (b.1746); Elizabeth (b.1749); and William (b.1750). He is probably the John who (along with Alexander Scott of Synton) witnessed a baptism for William Scott of Woll in 1744. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was a tailor at Wauchope in 1758. His children included Elizabeth (or 'Bessy', b.1752), James (b.1754) and Anne (b.1758). **John** (18th C.) recorded in 1785 as servant to John Paterson, tenant in Langhope, when he was involved in a legal case in Selkirk. Helen Hunter in Philiphaugh demanded that he acknowledge he was father of her son and demanding payment. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Wester Alemuir in 1771 and 1774 and at Bellendean in 1785. He is probably the John who married Betty Burnet in Roberton in 1769 and whose children included Isobel (b.1771), Robert (b.1774), Betty (b.1779), Christian (b.1782) and Mary (b.1785). **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Northhouse Haugh according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **John** (1780–1856) son of William and Isobel Black. He was born in Southdean Parish. He lived at Letham and in Hobkirk Parish. He may be the servant at Cleithaugh in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He married Dorothy Easton (or 'Eastham'), who died in 1844. Their children, included: William (b.1807), recorded in both Hobkirk and Southdean; Richard (b.1810), James (b.1815) and George (b.1817), baptised in Hobkirk; and Isabella (b.1823), baptised in

Southdean. **John** (1806–54) son of James and Barbara Oliver. He was born at 'Clesleepeel' in Southdean Parish. In 1829 he married Alison, daughter of John Hall and Betty Briggs. Their children included: Robert (b.1831); John (b.1833); William (b.1836); and James Oliver (b.1848). They were all born in Jedburgh. He died in Argyll and was buried at Eckford. **John** (1810–65) son of William and Isabella Scott, who was from Hawick, he was born in Jedburgh and lived in Denholm. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer in Denholm. In 1851 he was a game watcher at Woodside Cottage in Cavers Parish. He firstly married Mary Ann Gillies in Hawick in 1835 and their children, mostly baptised in Cavers, included: William (b.1836/7); Jane (or Jean, b.1839); James (b.1841), who contributed local history articles; Isabel (b.1843); John Gillies (b.1843); and George (b.1845). He secondly married Mary Dickson, and their children included: Robert (b.1854); Thomas (b.1856), skinner in Hawick; and Mary (b.1860), who married Adam Huggan, tobacconist in Hawick. **John Gillies** (1843–1904) born in Cavers Parish, son of John and Mary Ann Gillies. In 1864 he married Isabella Wight in Maxton. Their children were: John (b.1862); Helen (1869–1948); Mary (b.1871); James (1873–1936); George (b.1878) in Hawick; William Wight (1866–95); and Francis Douglas (1882–1971). **Marie** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296. She was widow of Alexander, the former Sheriff of Selkirkshire. Her seal, attached to the Ragman Rolls, showed a figure of eight rays and the name 'S'MARIE DE SINTVN'. Also in 1296 she pleaded to the English King for dower lands worth 20 merks, since she had been left a widow for 3 years. **Mark** (16th C.) recorded in Lessuden in 1581 in a transaction in the Selkirk Protocol Books. **Nicholas** (13th C.) recorded as 'Magistro Nicolayo de Syntun' in about 1260, when he witnessed a charter granting the lands of Todrig to Alexander. He was surely a close relative of Alexander, but the relationship is not given, and nothing else seems to be known about him. The charter is dated sometime in the period 1241–74 **Peter** (d.1811) cattle dealer at Bairnkine in Southdean Parish. He also lived at Southdean Mill. His father may have been James. There is confusion because he is named Patrick in some records. He married Janet Donaldson. Their children probably included: James (1772–1855), born at Southdeanmillhead; John (b.1774), born at Strangeburnfoot; Thomas (1776–1861); Janet (c.1782–1855); Peter (c.1783–1866); Margaret (c.1790–1869); Isabella (1792–1869), who married Richard Robson; and Cecilia (c.1795–1877), who married William Thomson. He was buried at Abbotrule. **Peter** (c.1783–1866) son of Peter and Janet Donaldson, he was born in Southdean Parish. He is probably the Peter who was servant at Southdean on the 1801 Militia ballot. He married Jane Wight in 1806. Their children included: Peter (b.1808), who was born at Ruletownhead; and James (b.c.1821), who was born in Southdean. **Peter** (b.1805) son of James and Margaret Wilkie. He was born in Wilton Parish. He married Marion Ker and their children included Alexander (b.1839), who was born in Midlothian. **Peter** (b.1808) born at Ruletownhead, son of Peter and Jane Wight. He married May Scott, and their son was John (b.1859), who was born in Corsenside, Northumberland. **Robert** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Robert** (b.1813) born at Clarilaw Muir, son of James and Margaret Wilkie. Their children included Robert (b.1852), who was born at Raelees in Selkirkshire. **Robert** (c.1817–97) born in Southdean Parish, son of James and Isabella Fleming. He married Helen Scott. Their children included: George (b.c.1845); Robert (b.1847); William (b.1856); and John (b.1866). **Robert** (b.1818) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of Thomas and Mary Elliot. He married Isabella Oliver, and their children included Thomas (b.1851), who was born at Lanton. **Thomas** (1776–1861) son of Peter and Janet Donaldson. He was born in Southdean Parish. He is probably the labourer at Burnkinford recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He married Mary Elliot in Hobkirk in 1810. Their children, baptised in Hobkirk, included Peter (b.1812) and Robert (b.1818) and Thomas (b.1822). He is probably the Thomas, servant in Southdean who is listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. Probably the same Thomas married Elizabeth Hastie in Southdean in 1828. **Thomas** (b.1856) son of John and Mary Dickson. He was a skinner in Hawick. His sister Mary married tobacconist Adam Huggan. He married Annie Scott and their children included: John (b.1878); and Walter (b.c.1886). **Walter** (16th/17th C.) brother of William 'in Helialdrum Burne'. Along with his brother, Thomas Brown and others, he was directed by Walter Scott of Goldielands to apprehend William Oliver. **William** (16th C.) Burgess of Selkirk. He witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1579/80, purchased 2 rigs of land there in 1580 and witnessed transactions in 1581.

Also in 1581 he leased a tenement in Selkirk from John Hall and he may be the William in Newton recorded as witness to another transaction in Selkirk in 1581. He witnessed a further transaction in Selkirk in 1582. His surname is recorded as 'Suyntoun' in a charter of 1588 relating to lands in Selkirk in the Melrose chartulary. Given the location it seems likely he is a descendant of the family from Synton. **William** (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Helialdrum Burne' recorded in 1618. Along with his brother Walter, Thomas Brown 'in Thorishop' and others, he was directed by Walter Scott of Goldielands to apprehend William Oliver 'in Lanyburne' (possibly Langburnshiels). Oliver complained to the Privy Council and those responsible for his unlawful capture were declared rebels. could be Langburnshiels. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Dryden in Roberton Parish in 1714. He may be the William in Borthwickburn whose daughter Bessie was baptised in 1714. Perhaps the same William witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Adam Kersel in 1720. **William** (b.1718) born in Duns, son of John and Janet Scott. He married Isabel Dunlop. His children included: James (b.1760), who was born in Ashkirk; and Thomas (b.c.1763). **William** (b.1733) son of John, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. He married Isabel Dunlop in Ashkirk in 1760. Their children included: James (b.1760), baptised in Ashkirk; and Maragret (b.1777) and Thomas (b.1781), baptised in Selkirk. Possibly the same William was living at Henwoody when his children Janet (b.1764) and William (b.1766) were baptised in Roberton. **William** (b.c.1750) probably born in Jedburgh and related to the Southdean Sintons. He married Isobel Black. Their children included: James (b.c.1776); and John (1780–1856), born in Southdean. **William** (c.1778–1841) born in Jedburgh. He is presumably closely related to other Sintons, perhaps son of George and Margaret Beattie. He married Isabella Scott in Hawick in 1804. Their children were: James (1805–61), who married Margaret Hogg from Wilton; William (1808–73), who lived in Denholm; John (1810–65), who also lived in Denholm; Thomas (b.1813); Andrew (c.1816–68); and Adam (b.1819). There are many descendants living in New Zealand. He died in Jedburgh. **William** (1808–73) son of William and Isabella Scott, his parents being from Jedburgh and Hawick, respectively. He lived in Denholm, probably on Canongate, where he was a farmer and road contractor. In 1851 he was faming 50 acres and employing 2 men. His wife was Jessie Lamb and their children included: William (b.1847); Betsy (b.1850); Isabella (b.1854); and George (b.1857) (also written 'Sintone', 'Sintoun' and variants; note the possible confusion with **Linton** in older written records).

Sinton's Close (*sin'-inz-klōs*) *n.* former name for a close at 29 High Street, demolished in 1875 when the property was rebuilt. It was named after a wealthy Bailie who had been the first druggist in town. Afterwards Armstrong the printer began selling drugs there, then a Mr. Wilson started up the same kind of business there.

sir (*sir*) *n., arch.* title of a knight, designation formerly given to a priest who had not graduated as master of arts.

sirname (*sir-nām*) *n., arch.* a surname, clan – 'Kinments sirname was Armstrong, He from Giltknocky sprang' [CWS], 'This quotation puts it beyond doubt that the sirname of Scot is of much greater antiquity than some modern writers seem willing to allow' [GC], *v.* to give a surname to – 'John Earl of Channerth sirnamed Scot, To die without Succession was his unfortunate lot' [CWS], 'In the Reign of the third Constantine, All Substance from this Land was tane By that Saxon King Edward sirnmed Cinar, And Edleston his Bastard son' [CWS].

sirple (*sir-pul*) *v., arch.* to sip slowly – 'Athens' Senate chose the mountain: Ours prefer the running fountain, Sirpling down the shining cheerer, Sinding their ideas clearer' [JH], *n.* a sip – 'Weiceleike, A juist tuik a toot – a sirple ti seind oot ma mooth' [ECS].

sirse (*sirs*) *interj., n., arch.* exclamation of surprise, weariness or annoyance, literally 'preserve us' – 'The Lord be praised for a' his mercies, Nae mair we're grainin' whows or sirses' [JoHa].

the Sir Walter Scott (*thu-sir-wawl'-ur-sko'*) *n.* name for one of mail coaches on the Edinburgh to Carlisle route in the early-to-mid 1800s. It was listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory, leaving daily for both Carlisle and Edinburgh (which must be an error) at 1.30 p.m., except Sundays. This must have been named after the writer while he was still alive, preceeding the naming of the Waverley route by several decades. The coach service started about 1825, and later the main coaches were called 'the Engineer' and 'the Favourite'.

Sir William o Hawick (*sir-wi-lee-um-ō-hIk*) *n.* (d.1572) William Douglas, only son of Sir James Douglas, 6th Lord of Drumlanrig. He predeceased his father.

siskie (*sis-kee*) *n., poet.* uncertain meaning, perhaps a bird – '. . . Can make oor speerits blythe an'

friskie; In ilka head Wit languid sits, like caged siskie, Sin' Davie's dead' [JoHa] (perhaps of nonce usage).

sista (*sis-ta*) *interj., arch.* look, see, literally 'seest thou!' (used in mid- and lower Liddesdale only).

sit see **suit**

sit ayoint (*si'-a-yoin'*) *interj., arch.* move along, sit elsewhere! (noted by E.C. Smith).

sit doon (*si'-doon*) *v., arch.* to have a seat – '...an yirns ti sid-doon in ov a hyimmly bit away threh aa the strowe an the catter-battereen' [ECS], to take up residence, commence business – 'The two schools were to sit doun tomorrow' [BR1713], *n.* an opportunity to be seated (note the pronunciation, also written 'sid-doon'; see also **sutten-doon**).

sithens (*si-thinz*) *prep., poet.* seeing that, considering that – '...let him do sae nowe, sithens he delichtet in him' [HSR].

sit-hoose (*si'-hoos*) *n., arch.* a dwelling house on a farm – '...on the north side of the sit-house of Mervinslaw-moss' [DCW1765].

sitooterie (*si'-oo'-u-ree*) *n.* a place for sitting out, a conservatory.

sit soft (*si'-soft*) *v., arch.* to live on peaceful terms – 'Thay canna sit soft; they're aye natterin an fechtin' [ECS] (generally used negatively).

sittand (*si-tand*) *pp., arch.* sitting – 'James Thorbrand and James Scott, bailies, sittand in judgement ...' [BR1673], '...while the sd. baylyea was sittand in William Elliot his houss ...' [BR1693], '...Robert Hardie, ane of the tuo present Baylyeas of the Brught of Havicke, sittand in Judgement in ane lawfull fenced Court ...' [BR1706].

sittin (*si'-in*) *adj., arch.* in office, presently carrying out an administrative function, in session – '...when the said Bailie was sitting a Magistrate upon the toun's affairs ...' [PR1718].

sittin up (*si'-in-up*) *n., arch.* a wake, former tradition of keeping watch over a corpse. Locally this used to take place from 8 p.m. on the day after death, the corpse being covered by a white sheet, and candles placed at the head of the coffin.

Sivvieha (*si-vee-haw*) *n.* another common abbreviation for Silverbuthall, particularly referring to the housing estate.

the Six Airch Brig (*thu-siks-ārch-brig*) *n.* popular name for the Slitrig Viaduct, out beyond Lynnwood. It was built in 1860 as part of the line from Hawick to Carlise, and demolished in 1982 (partly because of the danger of people throwing things from it). An early photograph shows the bridge being constructed. A set of steps was built here around 2009, allowing walkers to connect between the road and the former railway line. Whins have rapidly taken over this area. Because of the prominence of the viaduct when entering Hawick from the south, it became widely known as 'the town with the six-arch bridge'.

skaddaw (*ska-da*) *n., poet.* a shaddow – 'I satt doun anunder his skaddaw wi' grit delicht ...' [HSR], 'The hills wer kiveret wi' the skaddaw o't' an' the bouchs o't wer like the guidlie cedars' [HSR] (also written 'scaddaw').

Skagrigs (*skag-rigs*) *n.* name for a piece of land in Ashkirk. In 1581 it is recorded along with Salenside Croft when assigned to John Scott in Kirkhouses, having previously been occupied by Richard Brown and George Easton (it is 'Skakriggis' in 1581).

skail (*skāl*) *v., poet.* to spill, disperse '...My fu quaich skailin still' [WL], *v., arch.* to spill out, break up after a meeting, disperse, scatter, spread – 'Nae company e'er green'd to skaill, If John was by; Alas! that sic a man was frail, And born to die' [CPM], 'No sooner was the benediction pronounced than the 'kirk skailed' ...' [V&M], 'He told of the two old ladies who were 'skailing' after a service' [AMA], '...the announcement being made ...for the scaling of the school and the feed of the inmates, 'Denner's ready, maister' ' [RJR], '...whan the mills war skailin an the mill-yins war toavin hyimm efter ther simmer-efternuin's yokeen' [ECS], '...een as the flaam o the waather-gleam skails afore'd the cluds threh an owrecuissen lift' [ECS] (spelling varies, including 'scale', 'skaill', etc.).

skail (*skāl*) *n., arch.* a shallow, saucer-like vessel of tin or wood used for skimming the cream off milk.

skaileton (*skā-lee'-in*) *n., arch.* a skeleton (also **skeeleton**).

Skail the Mercat (*skāl-thu-mer-ki'*) *n.* nickname for **William Douglas** around 1700.

skail-witter (*skāl-wi'-ur*) *n., arch.* superfluous water that is allowed to escape before it reaches the mill – 'Skail-water, The water that is let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill, as being in too great quantity for the proper motion of the mill, Roxb.' [JoJ].

skairgeen see **scairgin**

skaitch (*skāch*) *n., arch.* a sketch, a brief period, short spell, *v., arch.* to sketch.

skaith (*skāth*) *n., arch., poet.* harm, hurt, damage, injury, loss – '...upon the Larde of Mangertons grounde, being one of my hose and

beinge upon grounde where skaithe was done . . . ' [CBP1584], '. . . and we being willing that he sall incur na skaith, hurt, or dammage theirby . . . ' [SB1599], 'Whan saw ye her? In trowth, we'll drink them baith: Heav'n prosper them, an' keep them ay frae skaith!' [CPM], 'And he that tries ungentle skaith Himsel' the skaith shall prove' [JTe], '. . . A shower of bullets round her rang, But yet no scathe she knew' [JTe], '. . . An' deeply, deeply, borne the scaith O' spitefu' deils' [JoHa], 'Let thame be shæmet, an' brung til confuusion thegither that rejoyce in my skaith' [HSR], '. . . an' thaye speik til the sad skaith o' thae wham thou hest wuundet' [HSR], 'Ye've been the cause o' muckle wae, O' meikle scaith and scorn . . . ' [JT], 'There's whiles a wee thing that wags uncontrolled, And causes a frichtfu' skaith . . . ' [WFC], '. . . And craws, frae Steele to Liddelbank, Micht ken their skaith was past' [DH], 'Aa hae a sair skaith That wunna skurl at a' ' [DH], '. . . Wi' gallus young lads that think lichtly o' scaith . . . ' [DH], damage caused by the trespass of animals, damages – '. . . and to pay their nichbours skaithe be their not bigging thereof' [BR1640], '. . . he that sweers til his ain skaith, an' jangilsna' [HSR], 'I mind whan neighbour Hewie's sheep, Through Wattie's cundyholes did creep, An' Eat the corn an' tread the hay, That Hewie had the skaith to pay' [JR], '. . . For ilk ane ca's anither I trow, An' nane escapes without skaith' [FL], 'in their skaith' in particular meant in the act of causing damage – '. . . with power to any that finds them in their skaithe, corne yairds, or croftes, within the said space . . . ' [BR1640], *v.* to harm, cause damage – '. . . the party skaithed is to have satisfaction at the sight of any two of the councillors' [BR1660], 'It wasna that they meant to scathe me, But just the pride to be aneath me' [AD] (also written 'scaith' and 'scathe'; from Middle English; the word survives in modern English mainly as 'unscathed').

skaither (*skā-thur*) *n., poet.* one who causes damage, injurer – 'The skather weel may rue the day That ever he was born' [HSR] (also spelled 'skather').

skaithfi (*skāth-fi*) *adj., poet.* harmful, wreaking havoc – '. . . wha delifers David his servent frae the skaithfu' sword' [HSR] (also written 'skaithfu' ').

skaithie (*skā-thee*) *n., arch.* a rough fence or wall, generally made of stakes, bunches of straw, planks, turf or stone, which is set up in front of a door as a wind-break (also 'skathie'; noted by J. Jamieson).

skaithless (*skāth-lis*) *adj., arch.* free of financial penalty, immune from liability – '. . . that the complainant himself, . . . , should be harmless and skaithless of the said Patrick Briggs . . . ' [BR], '. . . and finally the Session do hereby bind themselves to keep the said John Ruecastle Skaithless on all Events' [PR1751]; '. . . Sure the heart must be hard, ay, flinty bold, That can scaithless through it steal' [JoHa], '. . . be therfor wyse as serpints an' skaithless as dows' [HSR], '. . . they who had planned, instigated, and headed the rebellion were still scatheless . . . ' [MrsO] (also written 'scaithless').

skaithly (*skāth-lee*) *adj., arch.* harmful – 'In 1795 there is payment to Jno. Ekron, junior, to put away his dog, which is said to be 'scathly', 1s per week' [FH].

skanes (*skānz*) *n., pl., arch.* dandruff.

Skarra Darra (*skaw-ru-daw-ru*) *n.* old name for part of the area later known as Roughheugh, in use before the 19th century. It seems to have referred to some crofts owned by the Laird of Langlands, around what became the Wilson & Glenny's mill area (probably from Old Norse for a cliff or scar, or possibly the Gaelic for a place abounding in oaks).

skart see **scart**

skate (*skā'*) *n., arch.* a paper kite – 'Skate, skait, A paper-kite, sometimes called a Dragon, Teviotdale, Renfrs.' [JoJ].

Skea (*skee*) *n.* **George M.** (19th/20th C.) master of Cogsmill School. He is recorded in Slater's 1903 directory. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk.

skech (*skech*) *v., arch.* to obtain something in an underhand way, seek a favour by wheedling, scrounge, cadge – 'A speerd if there was a mael o meat ti be bocht – skecht – gotten a len o' [ECS].

skeck (*skek*) *n.* a peek – 'A'll jist hev a week skeck up yer kilt ti sei if ee're a true Scotsman'.

skeel (*skeel*) *n., arch.* skill, 'to have skeel o' is to be experienced in or having a liking of – 'It's true, I rhyme – there's mony dune the same, Wi' joost as sma' a share o' skeel as I' [JoHa], '. . . An' sae abused the bardic skeel That Nature in her kindness gied him' [JoHa], 'To tell they had nae skill o' foulk That stood on ceremony' [HSR], 'O ye hypocrites, ye can shaw skeel o' the face o' the sky; but canna ye shaw skeel o' the signs o' the times?' [HSR], 'He was a keen equestrian, An' o' his skeel was vaunty . . . ' [FL] (see also **skeeled**, **skeelit** and **skeey**).

skeeled (*skeeld*) *pp., poet.* skilled – 'An' then again this mighty doctor-surgeon Is skeel'd in rinnin's, caulds, heats, wunds and tumours' [JoHa] (also **skeelit** and **skeely**).

skeeleton (*skee-lee'-in*) *n., arch.* a skeleton – '. . . i the girnin Daith's Heed, coonjert wui its moween an its skeeletin-maigs' [ECS] (also **skaileton**).

skeelie (*skee-lee*) *n., arch.* a slate-pencil, often made of soft stone – 'A skartin skeelie on a skuil sklate' [ECS] (presumably so-called because of the screeching noise it made; this is 'skailie' in much of Scotland).

skeelie see **skeely**

skeelit (*skee-lee', -li'*) *pp., arch.* skilled – 'Thaye a' haud swerds, being wicht an' weel-skeelet in weir' [HSR] (cf. **skeeled** and **skeely**).

skeely (*skee-lee*) *adj., arch., poet.* skillful, skilled, experienced – 'I've e'en seen doctors, deep-learnt, skeelie men, Leave off, as hopeless, an inveterate sair . . . ' [JoHa], 'The gaird wad need ti bei richt an skeely at the merreen, tho . . . ' [ECS], having supposed ability, sometimes of a supernatural kind – '. . . The skeely auld loon, He winna be turned away' [WL] (also written 'skeelie'; cf. **skilly**, as well as **skeeled** and **skeelit**).

skeibult see **skybald**

Skeldon (*skel-din*) *n.* **Lana Ann** (1993–) daughter of Michael and Ann (who played rugby for Hawick Ladies), she was born in Melrose, and attended Hawick High School. She played junior rugby with Gala Girls and was later with Watsonians, moving to DMP Sharks in 2019. She originally played in the back row, but is best known as a hooker. She represented Scotland Women at the U15, U16, U18 and U20 levels and made her first full international appearance in 2012. She now has more than 40 caps for Scotland.

skelf (*skelf*) *n.* a splinter, slice, sliver (note that **splice** is more common in Hawick).

skelf (*skelf*) *n., arch.* a shelf (the word survives in the placename **Skelfhill**).

Skelfhill (*skelf-hil*) *n.* farm to the south-west of Hawick, also the name for the surrounding area, in particular the hill Skelfhill Pen. The lands were probably owned by Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill in the mid-16th century. Robert Elliot of Skelfhill is recorded in 1607, Robert Scott was tenant in 1694 and William Scott in 1711. Surveyed in 1718, it consisted at that time of 2062 acres (including Langcleuchside and Fairnyside), bounded by Brugh, Priesthaugh, Billhope, Gorrenberry, Linhope, Phaup, Northhouse and Doecleuch. Walter Turnbull was there in 1722, Robert Scott in at least 1727–38, Walter Hogg and Francis Bell in 1729, James Fulton in 1736, James Pott in 1738–48 and Francis Gledstains in 1745. Robert Scott and his son James were tenant farmers there in the 18th century. There is a record of a house being built on the farm by Buccleuch estates in 1763. William Scott is recorded there in 1772, Robert Grieve in 1777–78 and Archibald Scott in 1780. James Scott was farmer there in at least the period 1785–97. Gideon and Archibald Scott were servants there in 1799. In 1801 James Nichol was a servant and William Elliot was shepherd. William Grieve was there in the 1860s. Tradition has it that the cauldron used to boil William de Soulis was preserved at the farm. It is also said that John Deans (whose gravestone is at St. Mary's) was killed near here in 1546 while defending his neighbour's goods. There was a Common Riding ride-out there in 2006. Aerial photography shows an enclosure about 200 m north-west of the farmhouse – 'At the Skelf-hill, the cauldron still The men of Liddesdale can show . . . ' [JL], 'The day is gane, the night is come, Sae I'll away, wi' right guid will, To see the lass that I loe best, The bonnie lass o' fair Skelfhill' [JoHa], 'When the moon, frae o'er the hill, Gilds wi' gowd the trickling rill, And clearly shines on fair Skelfhill, Meet wi' me, my dear, O' [JoHa], 'Sae we'll ower by the Skelfhill Pen As sune as the sun gangs doon, An' we'll rest neither horses nor men Till we've harried some English toon' [TK] (the name is probably from a Scandinavian form of the Old English 'skelf' meaning a shelf, referring to the shape of the hill and with the old p-Celtic 'pen' like in the nearby Penchrise; the name appears at least as early as 1569; it is 'Scelfhill' in 1727, 'Scalfhill' in 1729 and 1738 and 'Schelfhill' in 1772; it has its modern form by Blaeu's 1654 map, although it is 'Shelfhill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Skelfhill Burn (*skelf-hil-burn*) *n.* stream rising on Langtae Hill and running roughly to the north for about 3½ miles to become part of the Allan Water near Skelfhill farm.

Skelfhill Craig (*skelf-hil-krāg*) *n.* hill region just to the north of Skelfhill farm.

Skelfhillhope (*skelf-hil-hōp*) *n.* shepherd's cottage on the upper Skelfhill Burn, probably the same as **Skelfhillshiel**. William Nichol was shepherd there for more than 50 years in the 19th century. It is now derelict (also written 'Skelfhillhope'; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, and with buildings still indicated on the modern map).

Skelfhill Pen (*skelf-hil-pen*) *n.* prominent hill, height 532 m (1,749 ft), located south-west of Hawick and containing a triangulation pillar. It is often just called Skelfhill. Like other peaks in the area, it is largely made of igneous rocks, in this case trachyte, with complex intrusions of other mineral types. It has a triangulation pillar and adjacent cairn. The cairn was re-erected by the local children to celebrate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887 – 'On my hills the moonbeams play From Craik-cross to Skelfhill-pen, By every rill, in every glen . . . ' [SWS] (a local remnant of the ancient Brythonic word for hill, 'pen').

Skelfhillshiel (*skelf-hil-sheel*) *n.* former steading on the upper part of the Skelfhill Burn, later called Skelfhillhope (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

skellie see **skelly**

skelloch (*ske-loch*) *v., poet.* to shriek, cry shrilly – 'The hoose is nae place for a body like me When the wheeze o' the bagpipes comes skellochin' through' [WL].

skelly (*ske-lee*) *adj.* cross-eyed, squint, having strabismus – 'hei looked skelly-eyed when hei took his glesses off', 'if ee keep gaun skelly, yer een'll stick that way', *n., arch.* a squint, side-ways look, *v., arch.* to squint, look sideways (also written 'skellie'; of Norse origin).

skelly-ei'd (*ske-lee-īd*) *adj., arch.* cross-eyed.

skelly-haundit (*ske-lee-hawn-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* left-handed (noted by E.C. Smith).

skelly-joukit (*ske-lee-joo-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* left-handed – 'Bit onybody that was left-handit we yaised to caa them 'skelly-joukit' ' [BA].

skelp (*skelp*) *n.* a slap, spank, blow – 'ee'll git a skelp if A hear that language again', 'Yow take mine an' aw wull gee the stubborn brit a skelp . . . ' [MB], a rush, pace, clip – 'hei was gaun it a fair skelp when hei hed the accident', *v.* to strike with the palm of the hand, slap, smack, spank – 'she needs a guid skelpin, that bairn', '. . . and skelpin up the shutters on the chap o six' [DH], '. . . hei can still feel the skelpin that follihed' [IWL], to rush, move quickly, dash – 'the horses were skelpin alang'.

skelpit (*skel-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj.* spanked, smacked – 'hei got a skelpit erse for his impeedence', rushed – 'Barefit I skelpit owre the bent, The gorcock whirred an' flew . . . ' [ECB].

skemmel (*ske-mul*) *v., arch.* to shamble, walk with splayed feet, do anything in an awkward manner, work in a clumsy fashion – 'Where ee skemmlin ti? Can ee no sei eere dunshin iz?' [ECS], to throw things about in a careless way – 'Skemmel, skemble, skammel, To climb or walk over slight obstacles, such as tables or wooden benches, Roxb.' [JoJ], *adj., arch.* lean and overgrown (also written 'skemml').

skemp (*skemp*) *n., arch.* a scamp, worthless person.

skep (*skep*) *n., arch.* a basket, beehive – 'The spelling is, in most cases phonetic, and shows that the local pronunciation has been then, as now, distinctive, . . . wopen cole plants, bee skeps, hay, honey, beer . . . ' [DMW], 'There stood in some sunny spot six bee-skeps, whose occupants in September were smoked with brimstone . . . ' [AOC], '. . . Wi' this and that, like a beeskep, Your head, I trow, will oft be bizzin' [TCh], 'Like a skep of bees when a stone is hurled, Like a rabbit warren when footsteps sound, In a moment the great hall seethed and swirled As trooper and varlet crowded round' [WHO].

sker see **scer**

sker-handit (*sker-hawn-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* left-handed.

skerry-handit (*ske-ree-hawn-dee', -di'*) *adj.* left-handed.

Skeugh (*skewch*) *n.* **James** (19th C.) married Ann Hume in Roberton Parish in 1846. **Walter** (1847/8–1913) son of farm steward James and Anne Hume from Hawick. He was born in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1871 he was an agricultural labourer at Rickton Cottage, Ashkirk. In 1881 he was in Minto and by 1891 in Hawick, where he was a 'Wool Factory Engineman'. His 1st wife was Catherine Robertson and his 2nd wife was Christine Scott. He died at 3 Wilton Path (also spelled 'Skeuch' and 'Skeiough').

skew (*skew*) *n., arch.* the stone coping of a gable – '. . . discharged from casting dry land soads on any part of the Commonty . . . except for the scews and riggings of houses within the Burgh belonging to Burgesses . . . ' [BR1816], 'Mending the sclate roof and pointing the rigging-stone and scues of the said Kirk' [1735/HAST1926], *v.* to cover the gable of a thatched house with sods (also written 'scue').

skewiff (*skew-wif*) *adj.* skew, out of alignment.

skiddle (*ski-dul*) *v., arch.* to move rapidly and lightly, flit, scurry – 'Fleis an midges an bummies war skiddlin an bizzin aboot ma lugs in cluds' [ECS], 'Ther's a moppie gaen skiddlin owre that paster the now, duist' [ECS].

skiff (*skif*) *v.* to skim, glance, barely touch – 'how come the A7 disni juist skiff roond Gala aathegither?', 'n other plisses, folk might speak aboot 'skipping stones', bit in Hawick oo skiff stanes', to

skip – 'He mak's thame alsua til skiff like ane cafe . . . ' [HSR], *n.* a skim, graze, light touch, slight shower of rain or snow – 'At times the pasing cluds wad drop A skiff o'er vale, or mountain top' [AD] (see also **skiffer** and **skiffit**).

skiffer (*ski-fur*) *n.* a skimmer, especially a flat stone used for bouncing across the surface of water.

skiffit (*ski-fee', -fi'*) *pp., arch.* skimmed, skipped, barely touched – 'The mountans skiffet like tips, an' the wee hills like lams' [HSR] (see **skiff**).

skift (*skift*) *n., arch.* an imperfect wipe, a hurried dust or sweep.

skillfi (*skil-fi*) *adj.* skillful – 'Ev'ry plan displays invention, Finished by a skilfu' hand, Ilka neat and shining mansion Minds me o' the promised land' [JR] (also written 'skilfu' ', etc.).

skilly (*ski-lee*) *adj., arch.* skillful, particularly having supposed supernatural healing powers – 'Certain rules and remedies . . . were prescribed by skilly auld wives, whereby the charms of the fairies might be averted' [EM1820] (cf. **skeely**).

skilt (*skil'*) *v., arch.* to move quickly, skip, dart, gad about, to flaunt – '. . . the bits o moppies skiltin aboot' [ECS].

skin a buik (*skin-u-būk*) *v., arch.* to cover a book with an outer protection of paper or cloth (noted by E.C. Smith).

skinch (*skinch*) *v., arch.* to purloin, swipe.

skink (*skingk*) *v., poet.* to pour, decant – 'Faith we sude skink the ale in bowies' [JR].

skinklin (*skingk-lin*) *adj., poet.* sparkling, glittering, shining – 'Like skinklin stars When mirk haps doun Are winnocks lit Owre a' the toun' [WL].

Skinner (*ski-nur*) *n.* **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Midshiels according to the ballot list for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **John** (b.1808/9) born in Hawick, he was a clerk in the town. He was a clerk living at about 55 High Street in 1841, and at about 25 Buccleuch Street in 1851, when he was 'Clerk to Nursery & Seedsman'. By 1861 he is listed as a seedsman at 25 High Street. He is probably the agent for British fire insurance listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and is listed as a 'clerk' on Buccleuch Street in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Mary, from Wishaw. Their children included Mary Ann, Thomas P., John C., Isabella, George J. and Margaret. He was one of the first deacons of Hawick Free Kirk, also acting for a short time as Treasurer. He was declared bankrupt in 1864. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) groom at Midshiels in 1797, when he was working for Archibald Douglas.

skinners (*ski-nurz*) *n.* once one of the 7 incorporated trades in Hawick, which until 1861 had two representatives on the Town Council. They were the fourth oldest of the Town's incorporations, being incorporated in 1694, and also referred to as the 'skinners and glovers' (although it is possible they were separate bodies at one time). In 1836 there were 5 skinners in the incorporation, each paying 2s 6d admission fee. The trades' books belonging to this incorporation were donated to the Museum in 1862.

skinny (*ski-nee*) *n., arch.* a kind of bread roll – ' 'Skinny' or 'grey' – ee even got a choice: Succulent dauds o lestic-sided dough' [DH].

skinny malink (*ski-nee-maw-link*) *n.* humorous name for a very thin person (also written as one word; related to the playground song 'Skinny Malinkey Long Legs', although it is unclear which came first).

skint (*skin'*) *pp., adj.* skinned, grazed – 'A skint ma knei playin fitbaa', *adj.* poor, lacking money.

skinworks (*skin-wurks*) *n.* popular name for Mactaggarts, at the foot of Wilton Path, closed in ??, moving to Mansfield Industrial Park??.

the Skinyairds (*thu-skin-yārdz*) *n.* another name for the former Mactaggarts skinworks, at the foot of Wilton Path, which became a supermarket site in the late 1970s – 'And where was the smell o' the skinyairds At the fit o' Wellington Street?' [AY].

Skipper Rum (*ski-pur-rum*) *n.* brand of rum, manufactured by Low, Robertson & Co. Ltd., Leith, since 1930. Its by-line is 'The Best in this Rum World'. It has become the favoured rum in Hawick, particularly used for rum and milks around Common Riding time; the label on the bottle describes several liquids to have with the drink, it does not suggest milk as one of them! For a while the company sponsored the 'Skipper Rum Handicap' at the Common Riding.

Skipper's Brig (*ski-purz-brig*) *n.* bridge carrying the A7 over the Esk, just south of Langholm. It was built in 1765, with an adjacent drinking well and widened in 1831. The pool in the river here is said to have been the site of several suicides, as well as drownings when ice gave way in the winter.

skippit (*ski-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* skipped – 'The yowes they lap out owre the buchte, And skippit up and downe' [JTe].

skirl (*ski-rul*) *v., arch., poet.* to make a shrill sound, scream – 'Peesweeps an' pliver's lood are skirlin', Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'But green gress for sturdy shoon To clim whaur grouse are

skirlin' [WL], 'You laugh and skirl maist a' the day, And chatter as you gang your way' [WFC], *n., poet.* a shrill sound, shriek – '... And then they sang their psaumis, With wild unyirthlye skirle' [JTe], '... the skirls an the dirls, the raameen an the raackeen an the cammelleen, the daads an the dunts an the skraucheen an the skreeveen' [ECS], 'And this silent cavalcade That's noucht but a reiver's wraith, Rides noiselessly ower the glade Without either skirl or skaith' [TK], 'A name wi' a scrauch o' rosit in't, the skirl o' tormentit gut ...' [DH], '... Syne ilk wi' a skirl wad turn him roun' And pick up anither baa' [WL].

skirler (*ski-ru-lur*) *n., arch.* a shrieker, screamer, discordant singer – 'The skirler's pitchfork unholily tings, As he raises his looks to her, waefu' and heavily' [JoHa].

skirl-nakit (*ski-rul-nā-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* stark naked.

Skirmish Field (*skir-meesh-feeld*) *n.* meadow by the river Tweed near Melrose, which was the site of a battle of 1526. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch with about 600 Scotts, Elliots and supporters from Liddesdale and Annandale tried to wrest the young King James V (supposedly at the King's request) from the control of the Earl of Angus and his local allies the Kers and the Homes. Interestingly, Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig (Baron of Hawick) sided with Scott of Buccleuch, against his brother-in-law the Earl of Angus. Scott's men lined up on what was called the Charge Law. He failed in this attempt and lost 84 men in the struggle (including John of Ashkirk), while Andrew Ker of Cessford was also killed at a small eminence called 'Turn Again' (possibly by an Eliott of Stobs, although this predates their ownership of the estate). This led to a feud between the Scotts and the Kers, which lasted for decades. After the battle James Elliot was hanged for treason. In 1527 a number of local lairds had remission for mustering their supporters at this battle, specifically Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, John Cranston of that Ilk, James Hoppringle, Walter Scott in Synton, Robert Scott of Allanhaugh, Robert Scott in Howpasley, William Scott of Hassindean, John Scott of Borthaugh, Philip Scott in Headshaw, William Turnbull of Minto, Robert Turnbull in Hallrule, John Scott of the Walls, Simon Scott of Fenwick and Master Michael Scott. The battle is also known as the 'Battle of Darnick' and the 'Battle of Melrose'. The Waverley Castle Hotel, the first concrete building in Scotland, was built on the site (also known as 'Skirmish Hill'). Another nearby hill, known as 'the Charge Law' was where Buccleuch gathered his men for the attack, while 'Turn Again' is a small eminence where Scott's men rallied and Andrew Ker was killed. This event is said to have been marked by a standing stone, which still exists.

Skirmish Hill see **Skirmish Field**

skirt (*skir'*) *n.* the lower strip of a knitwear garment, usually 1/1 rib.

skirt (*skir'*) *n., arch.* the edge or border of something – '... on the Common-Riding day, for ordinary, the tenents on the skirts of the Common kept their beasts off the Common untill the riding was over' [C&L1767] ('outskirts' is the modern usage).

skirvin (*skir-vin*) *n., arch.* a sprinkling of snow etc. – 'A mere skirvin' o' butter' [GW].

skite (*skī'*) *v.* to slip, slide – 'hei skited on the ice an landed on his hint-end', '... oo hed a sheet o' cardboard ti gaun skeitin' doon the bankin' on' [We], to move fast and uncontrollably after bouncing or skimming, to shoot off at an angle, give a glancing blow – 'it skited off the waa an stotted doon the road', 'He strack at iz wi' his nibbie, but it duist skitit ma shooder' [GW], to skip stones off the surface of water – 'The callants were skitin' skleff stanes across the pownd' [GW], to hit, strike, belt – 'A'll skite ee', *n.* a slap, glancing blow – 'Why shrink frae the skyte o' a cannie bit show'r?' [JoHa], *n., arch.* an act of sliding, a slip, a spree, especially in the phrase 'on the skite' (also written 'skeit', 'skeite' and 'skyte').

skitit (*skī-tee'*) *pp.* slid, slipped, glanced off – 'Ma feet skitit on the ice' [GW], 'The hail skitit off the ruif' [GW].

skittiefi see **scuittie-fi**

the skitters (*thu-ski'-urz*) *n.* diarrhoea, the runs, the trots, the squirts – 'ma mother couldni spell 'diarrhoea' on ma note, so she juist wrote 'the skitters' ' (see also **scoots**; the word is known in Scotland since at least the 17th century and was once used in the singular form, but is now always plural).

skive (*skIv, skīv*) *v.* to avoid doing what one is supposed to, particularly to miss school – 'Skivin' Tuesday efternunes ti gaun ti ride-oots even though it meant gettin belted be Bob Elliot' [IWL], *n.* an easy time, undemanding task.

skivet (*ski-vi'*) *n., arch.* an instrument for mending the fire in a blacksmith's forge – 'Skivet. The fire-shovel used in a smith's forge, Roxburgh' [JoJ].

sklasp (*sklawsp*) *v., arch.* to clasp, *n., arch.* a clasp, act of clasping (also 'sclasp'; noted by J. Jamieson; also **sklesp**).

sklatch (*sklach*) *n., arch.* a slapping blow – 'A sklatch i' the jaw' [GW], *v.* to hit with a loud smacking sound, slap, smack – 'A'll sklatch ee roond the lugs wui this wesheen-cloot if ee dinna haad eer tung' [ECS], 'A'll sklatch eer lugs' [GW] to bedaub, bespatter – 'He sklatch't the wa' wi' glaur' [GW] (cf. **clatch**).

sklate (*sklā'*) *n., arch.* a roofing slate – 'Imprimis for five hundred sclates £4 10 00 Item for leading the sclates 3 00 00' [PR1713], slate collectively – 'There came a host o' men an carts, Wi' lime and sclate and timmer . . . ' [HSR], a writing slate, *v., arch.* to slate, cover with slates – '. . . as the first stent for sclating and repairing of the Kirk of Hawick, now ruinous' [JW1670], '. . . with eighteen garron nails for sarking and sclating the house of Woelie' [GT], '. . . till the riggens an ruiffs o Denum – theekeet yins and sklaitteet yins' [ECS] (also written 'sclate' and 'sklait'; from French).

sklater (*sklā'-ur*) *n., arch.* a slater – 'Walter Dickson Sclater Damside' [LB1797], 'Hir man's a sklater ti tredd' [ECS], 'The sklater cam ti sort the ruif' [ECS], '. . . of the house of Woelie and mounting the scaffolds for the sclaters . . . ' [GT], a wood louse, sow-bug (also written 'sclater'; see also **slater**).

skleff (*sklef*) *adj., arch.* shallow, flat and thin, level – 'As skleff as a sklate' [GW], 'Skleff grund' [GW], 'On the skleff, strecht streetch at the heed o the brae' [ECS], 'Ee've straampeet eet as skleff as a pancake' [ECS], 'Upon a skleff tombstane he step't, Where lang, lang syne a widow wept' [WP], hence 'on the skleff' meaning 'on level ground', lean, thin – 'A never saw sic a thin craittir; she's as skleff as a fir dael' [ECS], even, quits – 'A've paid the accoont, so oo're skleff' [ECS], 'That's skleff!' is said as a concluding remark when someone has spoken their mind, *n., arch.* level ground, flat – '. . . an A was luntin alang the skleff, towrt Denum' [ECS].

skleff-fittit (*sklef-fi'-ee', -i'*) *adj., arch.* flat-footed.

sklent (*sklen'*) *v., arch.* to slope, slant, move obliquely – 'Where the dun barren hills to the valley sklent down Stand the streets an' the wynds o' my ain Border town' [JJ], *n.* a slope, slant.

sklesp (*sklen'*) *v., n., arch.* clasp (also **sklasp**).

sklice (*sklīs*) *n., arch.* a slice, *v.* to slice.

sklidder see **sclidder**

sklither see **sclither**

skluif (*sklif*) *n., arch.* a worn-out shoe used as a slipper, a shuffling tread, *v., arch.* to scuffle, walk with shuffling step – '. . . an skluiffin shuin wurn inti bauchels' [ECS] (also 'scloof').

skluiffie-feet (*skli-fee-fee'*) *n., arch.* flat-feet, splay-feet (also written 'skluiffy-feet').

skluish (*sklish*) *v., arch.* to walk with shuffling gait, *n., arch.* a shuffling gait (also **sluish**).

skluit (*sklit*) *v., arch.* to scuff as one walks, walk in a shuffling way, especially with the toes turned out.

skly (*sklI*) *n., arch.* a stretch of ice for sliding on, slide – 'Losh chaps, Aw mind yince yae terrible frost and the Loan sklye was on . . . ' [JEDM], 'Did ee ever hear the rumml o a yoke-a-tuillie doon the Loan skly?' [ECS], 'In Winter days when Johnnie Frost Had frozen hard the 'skly' . . . ' [WLu], the act of sliding – 'Sic a byordnar grand bit for a sledge-skly or a yoke-a-tuillie!' [ECS], *v.* to slide – 'Haud up my gaeings in thy peths, that my fitsteps sklydena [slide not]' [HSR] (also spelled 'sklye'; cf. **sly** and **sklyde**).

sklyde (*sklīd*) *v., arch., poet.* to slide – 'The law o' the Lord is in his hairt; nane o' his steppes sall sklyde' [HSR], . . . whan my fit sklyds, thaye mak' thamesels big agayne me' [HSR].

sklydit (*sklī-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch., poet.* slid – 'But as for me, my feet wer amaist gane: my stepps had weel nie sklydet' [HSR].

skomfeesh (*skom-feesh*) *v., arch.* to suffocate, stifle, overpower the breath – '. . . where yin canna sei bye yin's neb for skomfeeshin rowks an drowes' [ECS] (also written 'scomfish'; from French).

skomfeeshin (*skom-feesh-in*) *n., arch.* suffocating, suffocation – 'A canna meind now whae was ocht the naisty infiel . . . they warna finndin the skomfeesheen' [ECS].

skoosh see **scoosh**

the Skouff (*th̲u-skoof*) *n.* former name for a spring in a hollow on Ruberslaw. It is possible this is the spring that gave its name to Billerwell, although it is some distance away.

skowk (*skowk*) *v., arch.* to skulk.

skrae (*skrā*) *n., poet.* a stunted, shrivelled or ill-natured person – 'O where, O where now, Lucky Skrae, Gatte ye thatte steed so fleete?' [JTe].

skraik (*skrāk*) *n., poet.* a screech, shriek – 'With a yirlish skraik, with a squelch and a groan, And wi' cries that were dulefu' and awfu' ' [JTe] (cf. **scrauch**, **skreek** and **skrich**).

skraklin (*skrāk-lin*) *adj., poet.* shrieking, screaming – '. . . While their skrakling tongues were heard aneath, Like wyld geese in their flyghte' [JTe] (derivative of **scrauch**).

skrauch see **scrauch**

skreek (*skreek*) *n., poet.* a shriek, first daylight, especially in the phrase 'skreek o day' meaning 'daybreak' or 'crack of dawn' – 'The page he look'd at the skriek of day, But nothing, I wist, he saw, Till a horseman gray in the royal array Rode down the Hazel-shaw' [JL], '... And the laverock's lilt at the skreek o' day' [WL] (also written 'skriek'; cf. **scraigh o day**, **skraik**, **scrauch** and **skrich**).

skriegh see **skrich**

skrich (*skrich*) *n., arch.* first daylight – 'Fair Ellen she rose, put her kirtle on, Just by the skriche of the day ...' [JTe], '... ti sei'd owre again, bonnier as ever, at the skrich o day!' [ECS] (also written 'skreigh'; cf. **scraigh o day** and **skreek**).

skrieve see **screeve**

skrink (*skringk*) *n., arch.* a shrivelled person, a peevish woman, a despicable fellow, *v.* to shrink.

skrinkit (*skring-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* shrivelled, shrunken, withered – 'And the witches smakit their skrynket gans, And swore 'twas blessed good' [JTe].

skrinky (*skring-kee*) *adj., arch.* wrinkled, especially in the phrase 'skrinky-faced'.

skuff see **scuff**

skug (*skug*) *v., arch.* to shield, shelter – '... be A was weel oot o the skuggin wuds' [ECS], '... an the gray waxxialls o Fatlips keekeet oot threh atween the treis that skuggeet Barnhill's staney bed' [ECS], *n., arch.* shelter, refuge, protection – '... ay, in the skaddaw o' thy wings wull I mak' my skug, til a' thae sair wandrethes be gane bye' [HSR], 'For thou hest been ane scug for me, an' ane strang towir frae the enimie' [HSR], 'The treis gien skug ti the Auld Cross' [ECS] (also written 'scug').

skuggit (*sku-gee', -git'*) *adj., pp., arch.* sheltered, shielded – '... the treis that skuggeet Barnhill's staney bed' [ECS].

skuil see **schuil**

skunner see **scunner**

skute (*skoo', skū'*) *v., arch.* to walk with a shuffling gait.

skybald (*skI-buld*) *n., arch.* a rogue, contemptible person, ragamuffin – 'Some tore by his spalds, and some pulled by his neck, Till the carribald skybald was riven to wreck' [JTe], '... a schauchlin, husslin-shoodert skeibult wui a toozy, taaty heed' [ECS] (spelling varies; in 1718 Adam Scott, tenant of Woll, was reported in 1718 for calling the elders of Ashkirk Parish 'skybalds').

skyte see **skite**

Slacer (*slā-sur*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) recorded in Lochburnfoot in 1748 when his daughter Ann was baptised in Cavers Parish. His surname is otherwise unknown locally, and so it may have been written in error. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Beattie in Hawick in 1822. His name is recorded as 'Slassor'. **William** (18th C.) from Southdean. In 1863 he married Betty Inglis, who was from Hawick Parish. Their children included William (b.1775), baptised in Southdean (also written 'Slazier').

slack (*slawk*) *n., poet.* a pass, hollow, gap, saddle in a hill ridge – 'Red Ringan sped and the spearman led Up Goranberry slack; Aye, many a wight unmatch'd in fight, Who never more came back' [JL], 'And up the slackis of the morning cloud, Aneath the lirks of light' [JTe], a bog, morass, particularly used in liddesdale – 'The fell and the woodland, each summit and slack, Smiled on us, and said – 'We will welcome you back'' [DA] (preserved in 'Deep Slack', Enrip Slack, 'Mitchell's Slack', 'the Paddock Slack' and other place names).

Slack see **Slack's Toor**

Slack (*slawk*) *n.* former name for lands near Borthwickbrae and Howcleuch. In 1581 'Borthuikbray and Slak' were together assessed for tax at £10, while 'Slak et Westsyde de Howcleuch' were described in 1621 as pertinents to the lands of Borthwickbrae.

Slack (*slawk*) *n.* **James** (b.c.1780) from Lockerbie, he was a tailor in Newcastleton, recorded on the ballots for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799 and 1801. His name there was written 'Slacke' in 1799. He was also listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was at about 1 Langholm Street, and by 1851 he was a pauper lodging on South Liddel Street. His wife was Jenny. **Rev. John Watson** (1921–2003) born in Hartlepool, son of Leo Geoffrey and Marie Isobel Watson. He was educated at Hitchin, served in the Herts Yeomanry 1939–43, then attended London University 1947–49 and later Glasgow University 1964–68. He was licensed by Dunoon Presbytery in 1968 and that same year was ordained as minister at Yell, Shetland. He moved to Scunthorpe in 1971 and then in 1978 became minister of Selkirk Parish. In 1983 he took on the additional charge of Ashkirk, and he retired in 1985. In 1941 he married Lillias Miller, (b.1921), daughter of William Andrew Steel and their children were Lillias Diana (b.1943), John Andrew Geoffrey (b.1946), Helen Isobel (b.1951) and Fiona Hilary (b.1960).

slack course (*slawk-kōrs*) *n.* a course of knitting made with looser loops than normal, e.g. for linking.

slack handfi (*slawk-hawnd-fi*) *n.* an amount of something, such as sweets, that fits into a loose palm – 'Gie iz a slack handfih o Hawick Baas'.

Slackhills (*slawk-hilz*) *n.* farm recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. John Kedzie was farmer there, with 2 horses working on the farm. Given that this occurs in the list between Teindside and Commonside, it is possibly an error for **Slaidhills**.

Slacks (*slawks*) *n.* former farmstead in Southdean Parish, north-east of the hamlet of Southdean. There are still remains of the peel tower to be seen there, as well as signs of several other buildings, enclosures and agricultural development. Immediately to the south of the tower are the grass-covered footings of another pele (perhaps earlier). The farmstead and its enclosures was probably just to the south-east of the tower. Further to the south and west are extensive rig lines, partly erased by cultivation. A field to the north-west shows an old turf boundary and south of the peel is an old turf-walled enclosure, as well as several apparenty phases of boundary and enclosure banks. The lands were valued at 44 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls of 1538 and 1539. In 1541 Thomas and John were tenants of part valued at 22s, with Charles tenant of the remaining part valued at 11s. John Oliver was a tenant in 1544. William Oliver was recorded there in 1583. George, William and John Oliver are recorded as tenant farmers in 'Slacks' in 1669. Margaret Oliver was there in 1684. The 1694 Hearth Tax Return lists 3 hearths at 'Slaks'. But the settlement seems to have disappeared in the 18th century (also written 'Slacks' with no apostrophe; it is 'Slaikis' in 1538 and 1539, 'Slakkis' in 1541, 'Slakis' in 1544, 'the Slakkis' in 1571/2, 'Slakes' in 1583 and 'Slaxes' in 1694; it is marked 'Slack' on Blaeu's 1654 map on the south side of the river, roughly opposite where Southdean Mill lies, but is absent from 18th century maps).

Slack's Toor (*slawks-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* ruined 16th century tower in Southdean Parish, located near the head of a stream off the Jed Water, to the north-east of the hamlet of Southdean. The peel tower had 3 floors, with a plan 12 m by 7.5 m (a little longer than other local towers). The gables are still standing. There are also signs of 3 buildings immediately to the north and 3 more to the south-east, as well as an earlier tower to the east, all part of an archæological survey in 1991. The area around the tower shows signs of a complex settlement, with extensive agricultural development. Just south-east of the tower are the remains of a farmstead, with some enclosures, presumably the farm of Slacks.

slae (*slā*) *n., arch.* sloe, blackthorn, wild plum, Prunus spinosa – 'Twae een she had as black as slaes, An' like twae diamonds glancin', An' gaed sae neat aye in her claes, Gart a' the lads rin dancin' ' [JR], 'Now sweetly bloom on bank an' brae The milk-white blossoms o' the slae' [WiD], 'The slae maun be frostit ere pleasant to eat; The rose maun be pu'd frae the prickly brier' [JoHa], 'Came ye, lads, by Branxholme Braes, Whaur Teviot, gentle river, Glides among the saughs and slaes' [GWe], 'Sweet streamlet! oft upon thy braes I've roam'd in childhood's day, And pu'ed the clustering nuts and slaes That hung frae every spray' [HAd1859], '... Where first I pou'd the rasp and slae, On the Bank aboon the Boosie' [DA], 'We've denned 'aneath the blooming slaes, And row'd amang the ferns' [JT], 'He'll hear nae mair the gurgling rills Nor gather up the slae' [BM1898], 'Where oft in boyhood's happy days I gathered nits and slaes' [GD], '... And echoed sternly back by Whitlaw braes, Renowned alike for bairns, and nuts, and slaes' [WNK].

slagg (*slawg*) *n., arch.* a slough, quagmire (cf. **slack**).

slaid (*slād*) *n., arch.* a sled, formerly used to transport goods – 'They fynding ane slaide made up standing at the sd George Renwicke's, the ane tramme tharrof being of ash and the other of aicke ... ' [BR1686].

Slaidhill see **Slaidhills**

Slaidhills (*slād-hilz*) *n.* farmstead above Teindside, sometimes called the singular 'Slaidhill' and also formerly known as 'Slatehill' and 'Slatehills'. An earlier name for essentially the same area is 'Almondslands'. The lands were part of the estate of Teindside and Harwood owned by the Abernethy family from the late 14th to late 15th centuries. The lands were held by the Countess of Bothwell in 1580 when there was a raid by Elliots and Armstrongs, who stole 12 cows and oxen and 'left ane of hir servandis lyand for deid'. Francis, Earl of Bothwell had the lands confirmed to him in 1585. It is 'Almonslandis alias Slaidhills' when listed among the Baron of Hawick's properties in 1615. It is probably the 'Steadhills' listed (along with Teindside, Harwood and Carlinpool) among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1634, 1653, 1661 and 1663. In 1681 Thomas, son of Thomas Crawford, merchant in Edinburgh, was

served heir to the lands of 'exterioribus et interioribus de Slaidhills' and in 1683 the next Thomas was served heir to his grandfather Thomas in the same lands. William Elliot was tenant in 'outer slaidhills' in 1694. William Waugh was tenant there in 1699, with William Oliver, William Waugh and John Waugh recorded in 1701. William Scott was recorded there in 1702 and Thomas Pott in 1704. Alexander Hutton was tenant in 1707, with Thomas Rae as shepherd. James Miller was a weaver there in 1717. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch Outer Slaidhill and Inner Slaidhill are listed separately: Outer Slaidhill consisted of 366 acres, bounded by Branxholme Moor, Hott, Inner Slaidhill, Commonside, Woodburn and Chisholme; and Inner Slaidhill lay to the south and was not a Buccleuch property. Robert Elliot was tenant in at least 1740–43. Patrick Hume was also tenant in 1743, with Adam Hogg also living there. Thomas Miller was there in 1801. Christopher Grieve was there in about 1824. Robert Grieve was shepherd there in 1851, and weaver James Lamb also lived there. There was formerly a small community of weavers living there. About 350 yards north-east of the farmhouse are the remains of a hill-fort on a rocky knoll. The inner area is about 205 ft by 105 ft oriented east-west, with an entrance on the north side. There are 2 other forts on Teindside Hill just to the south (the origin of the name is probably Old English 'slaed hyll', meaning 'the hill with the hollow in it', referring to the shape of the hill to the east of the farm, with the 2 apparent summits probably also explaining the sometimes plural form; the name occurs as 'Sleidhillis' in 1494, 'Slaidhillis' in 1581, 'Slaidhill' in 1585, 'Slaidhillis' in 1634, 'Sledhills', 'Slaidhilles' in 1664, 'Sledhill's in 1693, 'Slatehills' in 1701, 'Sclethills' in 1702, 'Slatehils' in 1740, 'Sclatehills' in 1743 and 1801 and 'Slatehills' in the 1851 census; it is 'Sliddhills' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Slatchills' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Slaidhills Moss (*slād-hilz-mos*) *n.* marshy region to the north of Slaidhills farmstead, in the headwaters of Vales Burn. It is printed as 'Slatchill Moss' in William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border', when he is describing the course of the Catrail.

slaiger (*slā-gur*) *v., arch., poet.* to besmear, handle sloppily – 'But noo awat, it is shallower far, When sae aft it's slaigered oot o' a jar' [WL], to waddle in mud, to walk wearily – 'In slow retreat, wi' slorpin' feet, I platch an' slaiger hame' [WaD].

slain (*slān*) *n., arch.* a wooded ravine, rugged slope (noted by J. Jamieson).

slains (*slānz*) *n., arch.* indemnity, particularly in the phrase 'letters of slains', being a document issued by the family of a murdered person stating that reparation had been made – 'In witnes quhairoff we haue subscryuit thir present lettaris of slains, as efter followis, at Hawik . . . ' [SB1581] (from the Early Irish 'slán').

slaipie (*slā-pee*) *adj., arch.* deceitful – 'Ha! luck, I see, an' ken the reason why, Thou rows thy fibber i' thy slaipie cheek' [JoHa], *n.* a mean-spirited or toadying person – 'Slaipie, slapie. A mean fellow; a plate-licker, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also 'slaipy').

slaip-mowd (*slāp-mowd*) *adj., poet.* smooth-talking – 'Na, no sae ner, I hae nae mind to kiss ye, Aul' slaip-mou'd luck! I mean but to address ye' [JoHa].

slairg (*slārg*) *v., arch.* to smear, bedaub – 'make shair ee slairg the lotion on that bairn', 'Ti slairg = to besmear in slovenly fashion (especially the person, when eating). Cf. ti splairg . . . also ti slaister, ti sluitter, etc.' [ECS], 'That dame, a' slairgit ower wi' pride, Yince ruled a tremblin' country-side . . . ' [WP], *n., arch.* a smear, smeary mark, quantity of messy semi-liquid, dollop of treacle etc.

slaister (*slās-tur*) *v.* to be excessively messy, make a sloppy mess, to spread thickly and excessively, slather – 'deh slaister the butter on yer toast, to flounder in mud or water – '. . . And oor feet they get fair platchin As oo slaister throwe the snaw' [IWL], *n.* a sloppy mess, a dirty worker, someone making a mess, e.g. at the dinner table – 'yer fither's the biggest slaister o aa', '. . . An' braw Cooncil vans, tae examine the slaisters' [JRE], 'An ma gold chain an a slaister o glitter in ma hair' [JuH] (noted by E.C. Smith).

slaisterin (*slās-tur-in*) *adj., arch.* untidy, slovenly – 'Hir slaisterin way o wurkin wad ug onybody' [ECS].

slaister-pokes (*slās-tur-pōks*) *n., arch.* a messy person, sloven.

slaistert (*slās-tur'*) *adj., arch.* messy, smeared – '. . . whan A keek oot ov a slaistert woark-place wundih on ti bowkin lums an platchin cloots an ruiffs' [ECS].

slait (*slā'*) *pp., arch.* slit, ripped out (said of sewing; past tense of **slite**, with the past participle being **slitten**).

slait (*slā'*) *adj., arch.* slovenly and dirty (noted by J. Jamieson).

slake (*slāk*) *v., arch.* to lick clean with the tongue, *n.* a person who consumes food or drink excessively, a glutton (also 'slaik').

slanner (*slaw-nur*) *n., poet.* slander – 'For I hae heærd the slanner o' monie; feær was on ilka syde . . . ' [HSR], *v.* to slander – 'Whasae slanners his neebers unnerhan', him wull I sneg aff . . . ' [HSR].

slap (*slap*) *n., poet.* a gap, opening – '. . . That fences brak and ditches lap, In hedge or dyke aye found a slap' [TCh], '. . . that they had taken down a slap in the wall at the Slittrigg, opposite Tam Wilson's cauld, to duck the Tories in' [Parliament, 1838] (from Dutch).

slash (*slawsh*) *n., imp.* an act of urination – 'A'm away for a slash'.

Slata (*sla-ta*) *n., poet.* poetic name for the Slitrig – 'From yon green peak black haunted Slata brings The gushing torrents of unfathomed springs' [JL].

slatch (*slawch*) *n., arch.* a slap, slapping blow, a messy worker, a wet and muddy place – 'A glaury slatch' [GW], *v.* to dabble in mud, to smear – 'He slatched the wa' wi' glaur' [GW].

slate (*slāt*) *n., poet.* abusive term for a slovenly person – 'The blether-lipped drunken slate' [JoHo] (also noted by J. Jamieson).

Slatehillmoss (*slā'-hil-mos*) *n.* former name for an area near the head of the Teindside Burn and Vales Burn, north of the farmstead now marked 'Slaidhill' on the Ordnance Survey map. It is effectively part of Commonside Moor, adjacent to Teindside Moss, and has part of the Catrail running through it, as well as a nearby fort (see also **Slaidhills**; 'moss' refers to moorland).

Slate Hoose (*slā'-hoos*) *n.* name of a house in Weensland in the mid-19th century??.

slater (*slā'-ur*) *n.* a wood louse, pill bug, Oniscus (also **sklater**; note, this term is obscure outside Scotland; the origin is probably because of often being found under slates).

Slater's Directory (*slā'-urz-dI-rek-tu-ree*) *n.* directory of people and businesses, more formally known as Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory. It was published in 1852, 1860, 1878, 1882 and 1893, and was essentially a continuation of Pigot's earlier directories. The volumes containing Roxburghshire are valuable as lists of businesses in Hawick, as well as Denholm, Newcastleton and some other villages. The publisher, I. Slater, was based in Manchester. Note that the information was not always up to date, and typically appears to have been current a year or so before.

Slateturn Quarry (*slā'-turn-kwa-ree*) *n.* old quarry on the left-hand side of the A7 between Binks and Castleweary (marked on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map).

Slatter (*sla'-ur*) *n.* **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Lustruther according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls.

slauchter (*slawch-tur*) *n., arch.* slaughter, murder – '. . . aganes the said Robert Scot of Alanehaucht, . . . for the slauchtir off wmquhill George Scott, our brother . . . ' [SB1581], 'Being acertenit be my seruand of the slauchter of zour frind . . . ' [SB1584], '. . . we ar cuuntet as sheep til the slauchter' [HSR].

slaver (*slā-vur*) *n.* a person who talks nonsense – 'hei's a right slaver when 'ei's drunk' (note this form of the noun is not common elsewhere).

slaw (*slaw*) *adj., arch., poet.* slow – 'Light hearts will mak light heels: O! let's awa'; To see sic friends, what mortal wad be slaw?' [CPM], 'The Lord is . . . slaw til angir, an' o' grit mercie' [HSR].

slea (*slee*) *v., arch.* to strike down, slay, kill – '. . . and gyf any be fund uncuttit in the wings and toes, it shall be leasome to any to kill or slea them . . . ' [BR1655].

sledge (*slej*) *n.* a sled, sleigh – 'A got a grand new sledge for Christmas', 'Another such caper to Moscow he went. To conquer Sandy, was his intent; But general frost did that prevent, Then fled in a sledge cross the Rhine he went' [BY], '. . . Yet to the rich ye bring rare exercise, Who, with their steeds and sledges, love the snow' [TCh], 'Whow! yon brae o the Caslegate o Jethart! Sic a byordnar grand bit for a sledge-skly . . . ' [ECS], '. . . Aa met ee at The Vertish edge, Trailin' eer sledge' [DH], *v.* to sled, ride in a sleigh – 'whae's gaun oot sledgin?', '. . . while sledgin doon the Daith track ablow the railway' [IWL], '. . . Where yince A sledged in callant days' [IWL].

sledger (*sle-jur*) *n.* a sledder, person who uses a sled – '. . . Golfers and sledgers and dydie-eggs, Or auld folk seekin' a sate' [DH].

slee (*slee*) *adj., poet.* sly, clever, skillful – '. . . til deel slee an' slidlie wi' his servants' [HSR], 'But maybe ye'll find ye'll be better wi' me Than some pridefu young hizzie, baith senseless and slee' [JJ], 'O death! thou wreck of young and auld, How slie, and O how dreadfu' bald!' [HAST1913], '. . . He could wile them unto him fu' canna an' slee – At angling and shooting no marrow had he' [TCh], 'To crack a winter night wi' thee, An' hear they sangs and sonnets slee' [BS], 'Syne wi' cootlin' and coaxin', sae pauky and slee . . . ' [JT], '. . . I wan somebody young an' slee Ti hear my plicht' [WP], *adv.* slyly, craftily, skillfully – '. . . Could ye not come to woo mair slee, And no wi' fright folk's wits o'erpower' [HSR], 'At the window wee I keekit slee, And rappit cannilie' [WaD].

sleekit (*slee-kee', slee-ki'*) *pp., adj., arch.* sleeked, smoothed – 'He'd sleekit an' kaimed the haill mornin, I trow, To cover the bald bit a-top o' his pow' [JJ], *adj., poet.* sly, smooth – 'Sleekit collies rinnin', hirds whusslin' and yellin' And lood the lamentin' bi haughs and bi braes' [DH], 'For sleekit dealin' and cairryin' on, There never yet was a man like yon' [WL].

sleeky (*slee-kee*) *adj., arch.* fawning, deceitful, attempting to curry favour – 'The slave o' what? a sort o' mental gaming, O' sleekie jades, an' foolish, fushrie rhyming' [JoHa], 'In vain – her blink an' smirkin' smile, Her pawkie joke, and sleekie wile' [JoHa] (also written 'sleekie'; cf. **sleekit**).

sleepery (*slee-pu-ree*) *adj., arch.* sleepy, drowsy – 'A cood fain heh dwinglt, an daikert aboot in sleepery Bosells' [ECS] (note the English is 'sleepy', while the reverse is true for 'slippy' and 'slippery').

sleepit (*slee-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj.* slept – 'The stoot-hairtet ar spulysiet: thaye hae sleepit thair sleep owtricht . . . ' [HSR], 'While the bridegroom taigglet, they a' doveret an' sleepet' [HR].

sleepit-oot (*slee-pee'-oo'*) *adj., arch.* slept out, having slept one's fill, slept until one can sleep no more – 'A was that muitteet, A gaed ti bed at neine an A sleepeet on till echt, gey nerr the clock roond, and still A wasna sleepeet-oot!' [ECS] (also written 'sleepeet on').

the Sleepy Knowe (*thu-slee-pee-now*) *n.* popular name for a small hillock north of Shaws Under Loch, effectively part of Easterhead Hill, on the watershed between the Ale and Ettrick valleys. In about 1865 a cairn there was dug up for stone and inside an ancient burial was discovered. It was measured to be 108 feet in circumference and 5–6 feet high. The main cist consisted of flat slabs and some human bones were found inside. There were also other human and animal bones discovered in several places, as well as some stones containing incised lines and cup-markings, a broken cinerary urn (in the Museum) and a large sculpted oval stone. A more modern shepherd's cairn has been built nearby (the origin of the name is unknown).

Sleepy Valley (*slee-pee-vaw-lee*) *n.* popular name for an area through which the Boonraw Burn flows in Burnfoot that now has a children's playground.

slegie (*sle-gee*) *adj., poet.* smooth, unctuous – 'The wurds o' his mooth wer mair saft an' slegie nor butter . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'sleggy').

Sleich (*slīch*) *n.* **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Lilliesleaf in 1502. He was surety for Alexander Alemoor, who was also in Lilliesleaf.

slever (*sle-vur*) *v., n., arch.* slaver, drool, saliva.

Slewman (*sloo-mun*) *n.* **William** (16th C.) local cleric. In 1560 his surname was 'Slowane' when he was notary public for a land transaction in Hawick (as recorded in Selkirk). He was Reader at Cavers church recorded in 1575, at the same time William Auchmowtie was Minister for this and neighbouring parishes (including Hawick and Wilton). His name then appears to be recorded as 'Slewanan'. He was recorded as 'Slowen' and still Reader at Cavers in 1579 and 1580. The name is fairly rare, but known elsewhere in Scotland with various spellings.

sley (*slī*) *v., poet.* to slay – 'The wicket keepes clos ee on the richteous, an' seiks til sley him' [HSR], '. . . til thraw doun the puir an' needie, an' til sley sic as be o' ane upricht waye' [HSR].

sleyit (*slī-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* slayed – 'Wha smat grit nationes, an' sleyet michtie kings' [HSR], '. . . an' sendet furth an' slæyet a' the childre that wer in Bethlehem' [HSR].

slicht (*slicht*) *v., arch.* to slight, to jilt a lover – 'Like a' slichtit lovers, he moaned an' he sighed . . . ' [TCh], '. . . But aw hardly thocht to stint ma dram, An' slicht John Barleycorn' [AO], *adj.* slight.

slidder (*sli-dur*) *v., arch.* to slip, slide, slither – '. . . as he had not touched the meal, having 'sliddered' it into the pot from a plate' [BM1907], '. . . And the Plans creep, slidderan, whiter than white, Frae the brain-washing machine o Bureaucracy' [DH] 'And gin I'd to wale but the yin, frae the haill slidderin' heap . . . ' [DH], *n.* an ice slide, icy surface (cf. **sclidder** and **slither**).

slidderum (*sli-du-rum*) *n., arch.* a smooth-tongued insincere person, hypocrite, *adj.* wheedling, hypocritical (noted by E.C. Smith).

sliddery (*sli-du-ree*) *adj., arch.* slippery – 'Shurelie thou didist set thame in slidderie pleces . . . ' [HSR], '. . . and the insecure footing, caused by the loose sliddery stones, the progress upwrd was both slow and difficult' [HAST1870], 'Waeworth yon Plastic Breid that's sellt the-day, In sliddery greaseproof, wi a fancy name' [DH], oily-tongued and hypocritical (also **scliddery**).

slider (*slī-dur*) *n.* ice cream served between two wafers.

slidden (*sli-din*) *pp., poet.* slid, glided, moved quietly – '. . . whidder is he slydden awa owt o' gæit, that we maye seik for him wi' thee?' [HSR].

slidly (*slid-lee*) *adj., arch.* slyly, cunningly – 'Some bauldly face wi' a' they meet; Some slidly slip frae sight oot' [JoHa], 'He turnet thair hairt

til hæte his peeople, til deel slee an' slidlie wi' his servants' [HSR].

sliggy (*sli-gee*) *adj., arch.* insinuating, sly, deceitful (noted by J. Jamieson).

slight (*slī'*) *v., arch.* to omit, neglect – 'John Fa, who hath slighted to bring a testificat of his marriage' [PR1715] (see also **slicht**).

Sliman (*slee-mun*) *n.* **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son Hector was baptised in 1698. He may also be the John 'Slimman' whose daughter Isabell married William Paterson in Hawick in 1727 (also written 'Slimon').

sling (*sling*) *n., arch.* a long striding step, a considerable distance to walk – ''... he had a ferr road ta gang.' 'Ay, Hobbie', said the smith, 'it's a lang sling' [WaD].

slinkit (*sling-ki', -kee'*) *pp.* slinked, slunk – '... And slinkit to the benmaist end To wat his mooth, stoure dry' [WL].

slink veal (*slingk-veel*) *n., arch.* meat from a calf born prematurely – '... and that no 'slink veal' be exposed for sale out of doors' [BR].

slip (*slip*) *n.* a quantity of yarn, consisting of 12 'cuts', usually being a 2 lb 'hank'. By the 1820s Hawick and Wilton were producing more than 1,000,000 hanks annually – 'A slip o' yairn' [GW].

Slipher (*slī-fur*) *n.* **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) recorded in a Rulewater sasine of 1693 as 'indweller in Weens'. He was also 'baillie in that part' for Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge.

slippit (*sli-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* slipped – 'hei's off work cos hei slippit on the Street an twistit his knei', '... And slippit it oure the auld man's neck, With the bitt in his gaping mou' ' [JTe], 'O! sae blythesome the hours as they slippit awa, When I birrl't aye at the spinning o't' [JoHa], 'Ae day the weans had slippit aff On mischief bent ... ' [WFC].

slippy (*sli-pee*) *adj.* slippery (note 'slippy' is also sometimes used in standard English, but 'slippery' would be almost unknown in Hawick).

slipshod (*slip-shod*) *adj., arch.* careless, specifically used to refer to someone having boots on, but without doing up the laces.

slite (*slī'*) *v., arch.* to rip up, slit, undo sewing, *n., arch.* a ripping of a sewn article (also written 'sleit'; the past tense is **slait** and the past participle **slitten**).

slither (*sli-thur*) *n., arch.* a slide, sliding movement (cf. **sclidder** and **slidder**).

Slitrick see **Slittrick**

Slitridge (*sli'-rij*) *n.* former name and spelling for Slitrig, used in the 17th and 18th centruries. 'The water of Slittridge' is recorded in a 1687 sasine and it is 'Slitridge Water' on Wood's 1824 map.

the Slitrig (*thu-sli'-reeg, -rig, -reek, -rik*) *n.* Slitrig Water, river that rises near Windburgh and joins the Teviot at Hawick, flowing for approximately 11 miles (17.5 km). A description of 1649 states that it 'begins at Stenhouse Hope, and runs into Tiot, within the Town of Hawick'. It formerly divided the town into its east and west halves, and for centuries there was only one bridge across it, the 'Auld Brig'. It could also be forded in Hawick near where the Slitrig Brig was later built. There was once a deep pool near the bridge and the rocks there were referred to as the Clints. It is prone to rise rapidly, and has caused some of the most infamous town floods. It occasionally freezes; one story is told of the early 19th century when the road from Liddesdale was blocked with snow and the horses brought a coffin along the frozen river for several miles. The river rises in several headwaters, Flosh Burn and Leap Burn meeting, becoming Lang Burn and then being joined by Langside Burn where the Slitrig proper starts. After that it is joined by: Hope Sike; Penchrise Burn; Gibby's Sike; Cogsmill Burn; Barnes Burn; Pagton Burn; Horsley Burn; Acreknowe Burn; Flex Burn and the Smaile Burn – '... Where Slitrig dances doon the glen' [JT], '... And the Slitrig aye filling wi' rain' [FH], 'Where the Slitrig and Teviot meet, With nature's charms replete, There are beauties rare Beyond compare Where the Slitrig and Teviot meet' [TK] (the origin is uncertain, 'rith' being Old English for 'stream', with the first element perhaps related to 'slite', a narrow opening, or 'slitan' to split, or even possibly 'slitter'; it is first mentioned as 'Slitrith' in Reginald of Durham's book on St. Cuthbert, where it is suggested that the name comes from the river abounding with fish, and although the connection with any words relating to an abundance of fish seems obscure, it is possible it is 'sliht', meaning animals for slaughter; there are a variety of earlier spellings, e.g. 'Slyttryk' in 1433, 'slittrik' in 1493 and 1502, 'Slytryk' in 1532 and 'Slitrik' in 1547/8 and 1649, but already 'Slitrig' in 1550; it is still 'Slidderick' in 1795, 'Slitrige' in 1821 and 'Slitrige' in 1839; it is 'Slittrick' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Slittrick R.' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Slittrik fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Slitrig Bank (*sli'-reeg-bawngk*) *n.* house occupied by shoemaker Peter Wilson in the late 18th century, now being 1 Slitrig Bank. It was probably built a little before 1800 and was also known

as Slitrig Cottage. It was the headquarters for the Napoleonic prisoners-of-war, and partitions in the cellar may related to this use. The house is shown in a painting of about 1813; this painting exists in a photograph, but the original is lost. The current house is 2-storeys with an attic, in a rectangular plan, built of whinstone rubble and with sandstone dressings. It is a grade C listed building.

Slitrig Bank (*sli'-reeg-bawngk*) *n.* short street between St. Mary's and the Slitrig. It was named after the house of the same name, which is now 1 Slitrig Bank. The rest of the street was developed in the period 1850–55. A house there (probably the same No. 1) was the headquarters for the French prisoners of war in the period 1812–14, later the residence of George Scott the builder.

Slitrig Brig (*sli'-reeg-brig*) *n.* Slitrig Bridge, the name originally given to the main bridge over the Slitrig, built in 1776–77, and later named Drumlanrig Bridge. The funding was mostly by public subscription. The stone came from a quarry near Bedrule Kirk. The masons may have been John Haldane of Gala and James Wood of Hawick, both of whom were made Honorary Burgesses in 1776. When it was completed there was a public procession, with the Town Piper, the Drums and Fifes, the Cornet and Flag, the Magistrates, Councillors, etc., which paraded across the new bridge. The name is recorded as an address in Pigot's 1837 directory, presumably referring to houses around Silver Street or the Tower Knowe. The same name is also sometimes used for the bridge over the Slitrig at the bottom of the Kirk Wynd, more properly called the Slitrig Crescent Bridge. It may be that the 'Auld Brig' was also once known by this name – 'On Slitrig Brig on that summer morn . . . ' [DN].

Slitrig Cauld (*sli'-reeg-kawld*) *n.* name sometimes used for the weir near Lynnwood House, which supplied the water for the main Slitrig mill lade, 'the Back Dam' (not to be confused with Lynnwood Cauld, which was further upriver).

Slitrig Chaipel see **St. Cuthbert's Chaipel**

Slitrig Cottage (*sli'-reeg-ko'-ee*) *n.* name sometimes used for No. 1 The Village. The house probably dates from the late 18th century and is 2 storeys plus attic. It is shown on Wood's 1824 plan of Hawick and in a drawing by M. Thirat in 1813, showing no windows to the right of the principal elevation. It is a grade C listed building. Note that the name was also used in the 1871 cansus for the house later called 'Slitrig Villa', where Backdamgate meets Slitrig Crescent.

Slitrig Cottages (*sli'-reeg-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* former name for the block of houses on the east side of Liddesdale Road south of Stonefield, also called Stonefield Cottages. These houses had the mill lade running in front of them, with a footbridge to reach the houses.

Slitrig Crescent (*sli'-reeg-kre-sin'*) *n.* crescent shaped, one-sided street along the south bank of the Slitrig, still occasionally known by its former name 'the Crescent'. It was developed around 1799–1805 and was one of the first 'suburbs' of the town, the land having previously been known as Duntersdales. The original buildings were a row of 2-storey terraces, only a few of which retain their original details. In 1831 the houses here were the first in Hawick to have gas installed. The street was once very dirty on the river side, until retaining walls were built at the end of the 19th century, and the land tidied up as a small park. The street also contains St. Cuthbert's Church, and for a long time had the Whisky House Mill, later premises of James Melrose & Sons engineers. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 17, 18 and 19 are grade C listed – '. . . The other dam, up Slitrig Crescent Where ee fed the ducks wi breid' [AY].

Slitrig Crescent Brig (*sli'-reeg-kre-sin'-brig*) *n.* stone bridge over the Slitrig, connecting the Kirk Wynd with Slitrig Crescent. There was no bridge there in the early 19th century, but the 'wire bridge' was nearby, and there was also an adjacent ford. An iron bridge was constructed in the early 19th century, but was destroyed in the 1846 flood, with part of it being lodged against the Auld Brig by the floodwaters. A replacement footbridge is recorded in the 1846 Town Treasurer's accounts as 'Wooden Bridge at Kirk Wynd Foot' and is shown on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map. The present structure was built in 1864, consisting of a sandstone bridge of a single arch, containing the Ordnance Survey 360 foot benchmark and is said to have been built in only 10 days. It seems to have no generally agreed name, being referred to in many other ways, including 'the Kirkwynd Brig'. It is a grade C listed building.

Slitrig Dam (*sli'-reeg-dawm*) *n.* the main mill lade fed by the Slitrig, and the oldest one in Hawick, also known as the **Back Dam**. It probably pre-dated the 1537 Charter, although presumably was lengthened over the years. Originally it was relatively short, but in the mid-19th century it was extended to join what was called Lynnwood Dam or Nixon's Dam. It was fed by a cauld near Lynnwood House and ran along the

east side of Liddesdale Road and Slitrig Crescent, providing water power for Stonefield Mills, Whiskyhouse Mill, and Hawick Corn Mill, as well as water for Slitrig Dyeworks. During dry spells it was possible to feed the dam by allowing water from Wulliestruther Loch to flow into the Slitrig. Several footbridges across the lade gave access to businesses and houses from the main road (the 1857 Ordnance Survey map shows at least half a dozen). Some of the first baptisms of the Brethren were performed in its waters. Much of the lade was covered over with concrete slabs in the mid-1960s. An explosion in the tunnel under Lynnwood Road (near the entrance to Lynnwood House) in the mid-1960s, caused by a build-up of natural methane, led to an understanding that unused tunnels needed to be filled. The lade was almost entirely filled in in the early 1970s when new housing was constructed in the area. The course of the dam is shown clearly on Wood's 1824 map.

Slitrig Dyeworks (*sli'-reeg-dI-wurks*) *n.* dying factory on Slitrig Crescent, also known as Turnbull the Dyers.

Slitrige (*sli'-rij*) *n.* another alternative spelling for 'Slitrig'.

the Slitrig Flid (*utthu-sli'-reeg-flid*) *n.* huge flood of 1846, which particularly affected the Slitrig. It should not be confused with **the Great Flid** of 1767. The high flood (sometimes also called the Great Flood) of 29th July 1846 commenced in the early evening with a torrential downpour and thunder and lightning for about 3 hours. The police warned some people to leave their houses at about 11 p.m. and the town bell was rung at midnight. The Teviot rose dramatically, but the biggest effect was on the Slitrig, which was 14–15 feet above normal levels, with trees, sheep, cattle, crops and carts carried downriver. Lynnwood Cauld, Slitrig Crescent iron footbridge and everal wooden bridges were swept away, and its level at Towerdykeside is marked by a brass plaque 1.5 m (5 feet) above pavement level. The Auld Brig was again blocked by debris and effectively dammed the Slitrig. Silver Street became part of the river, with the ground floors about 3-feet deep in water and river pushing down Buccleuch Road as far as the Free Kirk; water ran over the Tower Knowe and down the Mill Port (where it gouged out a hole more than 10-feet deep), it flowed down the High Street as far as the Round Close, forming streams to the Teviot down several closes. The worst damage was to the businesses on the Sandbed, where goods were carried away. The Teviot also overflowed, causing great damage over a wider area, covering the Avenue and Damside (Victoria Road) and being a continuous sheet of water all the way to Teviot Crescent, and sweeping away iron railings at the Haugh. The cellars in Teviot Crescent were completely filled with water and several of the mills alongside the Teviot suffered damage. Further downriver the haughs were all flooded and part of the road at Burnfoot was washed away. The Town was in panic as people escaped flooded buildings and ran around trying to save property and belongings. A dramatic rescue of a small child from a house in Damside is one noted example, a baker named Connachie was rescued from his home under the Post Office, a window had to be broken at the Tower Hotel in order to free the horses in the stables and 2 horses belonging to William Watson were rescued from the Under Haugh. Fortunately there were no fatalities in Hawick. The flood subsided quickly, leaving huge amounts of debris, with the 'Market Place' being a sandbank, covered with large trees and 2 wooden bridges. There was similar damage in Teviotdale, Rulewater (where the river was said to be 10–12 feet higher than normal, a house was carried off at Bedrule and Hobsburn bridge was lost), the Slitrig valley (with whole fields and plantations being swept clean near Stobs), the Allan (where dykes and crops were carried away), Liddesdale (where some cottages were washed away) and elsewhere. It was said that the body of a man was seen floating above Ancrum Bridge and a man was drowned returning from Langholm Common Riding, which coincided with the day of flooding of the Esk.

Slitrig Gairdens (*sli'-reeg-gār-dinz*) *n.* gardens along the west side of Slitrig Crescent, between the old Exchange Buildings and the bridge.

Slitrig Hall (*sli'-reeg-hal, -haw*) *n.* meeting hall on Old Manse Lane, formerly the fire station, built in 1857. The address is 2, 4 and 6 Old Manse Lane. It was used as the fire station into the early 20th century, but then converted to be a meeting hall, which was used by the Brethren Fellowship. The building is 2-storeys, with a roundel window above the (now blocked) arched engine entrance.

Slitrigheid (*sli'-reeg-heed*) *n.* name sometimes applied to the area at the head of the Slitrig Water. In the last few years of the 18th century William Elliot of Harwood leased a limestone quarry there to William Turnbull of Burnfoot and John Ridley of Parkend.

Slitrig Hoose (*sli'-reeg-hoos*) *n.* name sometimes used for 8–9 Slitrig Crescent, home of John Laing of Hawick, Ltd.

Slitrig Ludge (*sli'-reeg-luj*) *n.* Hawick branch of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, Slitrig Lodge 9858. Sometimes known as 'the Buffs', this was one of two local branches of a fraternal and benevolent organisation founded in the 19th century. It met until 2015 in the Trinity Bar.

Slitrig Place (*sli'-reeg-plis*) *n.* former street behind Slitrig Bank House, at an angle between Slitrig Bank and the Kirk Wynd, named in 1878 after the River Slitrig. It was demolished around 1973/4 when a road through to Slitrig Bank was constructed in its place.

the Slitrig Road (*thu-sli'-reeg-rōd*) *n.* name sometimes used to refer to Liddesdale Road and its continuation up the Slitrig valley.

Slitrig Viaduct (*sli'-reeg-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* railway bridge crossing the Slitrig just south of Hawick, demolished in 1982, and popularly referred to as the Six Arch Bridge. Lynnwood Cauld, essentially under the viaduct, directed water through a mill lade that fed Lynnwood Mill.

Slitrig Villa (*sli'-reeg-vi-la*) *n.* former name for a house at the corner of Backdamgate and Slitrig Crescent, also known as 'Slitrig Cottage'. George Hobkirk and his wife were living there in 1861 and 1871, and the new name was used in 1891 and 1901. The building still exists, although it has been altered, with the original front door has been built up.

Slitrig War Memorial (*sli'-reeg-wawr-me-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* monument commemorating those who fell in WWI, located near the former entrance to Stobs Camp. It was designed by J.P. Alison and built of Doddington stone. It was unveiled by the Earl of Dalkeith in 1922. It contains the names of 12 soldiers from WWI and one from WWII.

the Slitrig Witter (*thu-sli'-reeg-wi'-ur*) *n.* full name for Hawick's second river, **the Slitrig**.

Slitrik (*sli'-rik*) *n.* another spelling occasionally noted for 'Slitrig'.

Slitrith (*slit-rith*) *n.* first spelling of 'Slitrig' known, occurring about 1170 in Reginald of Durham's history of St. Cuthbert. It is stated (in translation) that 'there was a certain chapel, in a place which had obtained the name Slitrith from a river full of fish' (this may be a clue to the origin of the river's name, but it is unclear exactly what was meant).

slitten (*sli'-in, sli-tin*) *pp., arch.* slit, undone, said particularly of ripped out sewing – 'Wull ee steek this slittin oxter afore it geets ony woare?' [ECS] (also written 'slittin'; past participle form of **slite**, with the past tense being **slait**).

slitter (*sli'-ur*) *v.* to make a mess, dribble or spill food – 'ee've slittered aa doon yer clean shirt', to do anything in a messy manner, *n.* a sloppy mess, spill – 'look it that slitter ee've made', someone who spill things, a messy eater or drinker – 'ee're sic a slitter', a liquid or semi-liquid mess (also **sluitter**).

Slitterick (*sli'-u-, sli-tu-rik*) *n.* spelling used sometimes for 'Slitrig' before about the late 18th century – 'The Ettrick and the Slitterick, The Leader and the Feeder, The Fala and the Gala, The Ale and the Kale, The Yod and the Jed, The Blackater, the Whittater, The Teviot and the Tweed' [T] (note the extra syllable in the pronunciation).

Slitterig (*sli-tu-rig*) *n.* occasional for for 'Slitrig'. It is used, for example, by Sir Thomas Lauder in his 'Scottish Rivers' (1874).

Slittrick (*sli'-rik*) *n.* former spelling for 'Slitrig', seen in Rev. Robert Cunningham's early poem about Hawick and still used in Agnes Douglas' award winning poem for the Auld Brig in 1851 – 'And waits from Slitricke his tribute to receive; Within this Brugh, and noe wher els he'ill have . . . ' [RRC], '. . . But these, nor Yarrow, Tweed, or Ettrick, For speed and power, can match the Slittrick' [AD] (also written 'Slitrick' and 'Slitricke'; recorded on Pont's manuscript map of the 1590s and transcribed to Blaeu's 1654 map).

Slittrick (*sli'-rik*) *n.* nickname for **William Airmstrong** about 1500.

slittery (*sli'-u-, sli-tu-ree*) *adj.* messy, sloppy, involving dribbling (also **sluittery**).

Sloan (*slōn*) *n.* **Dr. Hugh Rodger** (1858–1926) graduating M.B. from Glasgow University in 1888 and M.D. in 1893, he worked for a while as a doctor in Hawick. He moved to Galashiels and then emigrated to Hawera, New Zealand in about 1899. He died in Auckland. **Fr. Michael** assistant at S.S. Mary & David's from 1986 and Priest there from 1986.

sloatch (*slōch*) *n., arch.* a lazy person, slouch, *v.* to go about in a lazy fashion, to slouch (also written 'slotch').

slobber (*slo-bur*) *v., arch.* to over-boil food (this is obscure; G. Watson defines it as 'to boil throbbingly').

slochan (*slo-chan*) *n., arch.* a large clumsy person (noted by J. Jamieson).

slock (*slok*) *v., poet.* to quench thirst, appease – 'Sin' that ane that slocked Samson's drooth I'

the jawbone o' the cuddie' [VW], '... To slock his thirst an' taste ance mair The well beside the yett' [ECB].

slocken (*slo-kin*) *v., poet.* to quench thirst, douse a fire – '... but determining to 'slocken their curiosity', they crept up very warily to the top of the house' [EM1820], 'This day my fast I haena broken, I late last might my drouth did slocken' [JoHa], 'An' mony a, mony a bottle's taen The tippler's drouth to sloken' [JoHa], 'Mony waters canna slocken loefe, næther can the fluuds droon it' [HSR], '... the untæmet cuddies slocken their drouth' [HSR], '... an than A gaed inti a bit an slokent ma drooth' [ECS], 'And a' my heart's thirst slocken in the Pipeloch clear and cool' [JYH], '... Twae six month stints o cuddy-work Slockened wi drams and yill' [DH], '... And slockenin, gin we get The nearer to their source' [WL] (also written 'sloken').

slockener (*slo-kin-ur*) *n., arch.* a thirst-quencher – 'A penny gray rowe, wui a slokener owre an abuin' [ECS] (also spelled 'slokener').

slockenin (*slo-kin-in*) *n., poet.* act of quenching thirst – '... they had a most delightful picnic, and a hearty slockening in the town after it was over' [WNK], 'He was dry, and was eager for slockening ...' [AAH].

slogan (*slō-gin*) *n.* a war-cry, rallying cry for a clan – 'Then raise the Slogan wi a shout, Fy Tyndale to it, Jedburgh's here' [CPM], '... whan the slogan waekent the waller an sterteet the fray i the gray-daylicht' [ECS].

the Slogan (*thu-slō-gin*) *n.* name sometimes given to the ancient slogan of Hawick: 'Teribus y Teriodin', and also used for the chorus of the song 'Teribus' – 'Up to your saddles, the slogan is sounding ...' [JT], '... Upliftin' the slogan a' Teries haud dear' [JEDM], 'For the gutter bluid is stirring, As it stirs but once a year, When the drums and fifes are birring The Slogan through the air' [TK], '... May the grand auld slogan soond' [JEDM], 'The slogan by oor faithers sung Oo chorus still wi' yin another' [JEDM], 'And still their slogan calls throughout the years ...' [RSC].

sloom (*sloom*) *v., poet.* to slumber, doze – 'Behald, he that keepes Israel sall næther sloom nor sleepe' [HSR], 'I wullna gie sleepe til mine eyne, or sloom til mine eelyds' [HSR].

sloosh (*sloosh*) *v.* to sluice, swill with water – 'She wasni happy it hevin ti sloosh away the bowk thit her man left ootside'.

Slorance (*slo-rins*) *n.* **Andrew** 'Drew' (1971–2020) educated at Drumlanrig and Hawick High School, he worked for the Hawick Weekender, Rangers News and Southern Reporter. He was Scottish Parliament's first Head of Media Relations 1999–2001 and then became Official Spokesman for the First Minister (Alex Salmond) in the Scottish government 2007–11. He married Louise and had 5 children. He worked on the government's pandemic response plan. He battled a rare form of cancer in 2015, relapsed in 2019 and died from Covid-19 while being treated in Glasgow. **Arthur** (1917–2002) 'hailed' the last 2 Hawick Baas in 1939, for the West-end side at the Coble Cauld. He received a package of butcher meat from Dod Ormiston for the last ball. He lived in Allars Crescenti and worked at Houston the bakers. His son John was a sports journalist. In 2002 he was presented with a replica Hawick baa. **Bruce** 1st Pipe Major of the Hawick Pipe Band, when they formed in 1966.

slork (*slork*) *v.* to squelch, make a noise as of feet in mud, to slurp food (cf. **chork** and **slorp**).

slorp (*slorp*) *v.* to slurp, eat food with a loud sucking sound, consume coarsely and greedily – 'It was as muckle as A cood dae no ti slorp!' [ECS], 'Chewing the everlasting saltness of the mart-beast Or slorping the ever-abiding brose ...' [DH], *n.* a slurp, slurping noise, act of eating by slurping, spoonful of liquid taken quickly with a slupring sound – 'He drain'd the brose-bowl wi' sic a slorp' [GW].

slorpin (*slor-pin*) *adj., arch.* slurping, making a loud sipping or squelching noise – 'In slow retreat, wi' slorpin' feet, I platch an' slaiger hame' [WaD], untidy in general.

slotter (*slo'-ur*) *v., arch.* to eat liquid food with a loud sipping sound, slurp – 'To slotter, to make a noise in swallowing food, like a duck gobbling; to slabber up, Roxb. Berwicks. Teviotd.' [JoJ].

slouan (*sloo-in*) *n., arch.* a sleuth-hound (abbreviated form noted by Sibbald).

slough-hound (*slowch-hownd*) *n., poet.* a sleuth-hound, bloodhound – '... Aft has he beat your slough-hounds back And set yourselves at little lee. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

slounge (*sloonj*) *n., arch.* a greedy person or animal, hangdog, one who skulks to obtain food – ''A greedy slounge', a dog that goes about hanging his ears, and prying for food, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'sloonge' and 'slunge').

sloupe (*slowp*) *n., arch.* a silly person (noted by J. Leyden).

sloupy (*slow-pee*) *adj., arch.* sloppy.

slouthfi (*slowth-fi*) *adj., poet.* slothful – 'Thou wicket an' slouthfu' servant, thou kennetest that

I reep whare I sawetna, an' gether whare I haena scatteret' [HSR].

Slow Adam (*slow-aw-dum*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Glendinning**.

slowan (*slow-in*) *n., arch.* a sloven (noted by J. Jamieson).

Slowan see **Slewman**

slow-thumbs (*slō-thumz*) *n., arch.* someone who works or moves slowly (noted by J. Jamieson).

slubber (*slu-bur*) *n.* someone who twists wool in preparation for spinning – 'In our mills here you see at work masters, managers, foremen, woolsorters, moaters, dyers, pattern and tweed designers, slubbers, piecers, croppers, hand and power-loom weavers . . . ' [RJT], *arch.* half-twined or badly twined woollen thread, slubbing (also sometimes 'slauber').

slubbin billy (*slu-bin-bi-lee*) *n.* a machine for forming 'slubs', used as the first part of spinning yarn in the 19th century spinning industry. The 'rovings' (or slubs) were supplied by a carding machine via a 'creeper'.

sluchen (*slu-chin*) *n., arch.* idle or lazy person, ne'er-do-well – '. . . An' my puir muse will scarcely chime, She's toil-forfoughen; But next time ye shall hae't sublime, Or ca' me sluchun' [JoHa] (also written 'sluchun' and 'slughan').

sluggart (*slu-gur'*) *n., arch.* a sluggard (cf. **sluigger**).

sluigger (*slū-, sli-gur*) *n., arch.* a sluggard, idler, *v., arch.* to act like a sluggard, be slothful (cf. **sluggart**).

sluish (*slūsh, slish*) *n., arch.* a heavy, awkward person, a shuffling gait, *v., arch.* to shuffle, drag one's feet – 'Jock cam sluishin' alang the cassa' [ECS] (also **skluish**).

sluist (*slūst, slist*) *n., arch.* a large, heavy person (variant of **sluish**, noted by J. Jamieson).

sluitter (*slū'-ur*) *n., arch.* to work messily, besmear, to do anything sloppily, to walk in a slovenly manner, *n.* an untidy person, messy worker, a liquid mess (noted by E.C. Smith; cf. **slitter**).

sluittery (*slū'-u-, slū-tu-ree*) *adj., arch.* like a puddle, sloppy (also **slittery**).

Slumberdown (*slum-bur-down, -doon*) *n.* manufacturer of quilts and pillows, with a factory at Burnfoot Industrial Estate since the 1970s.

slummer (*slu-mur*) *v., n., arch.* slumber.

slump (*slump*) *v., arch.* to suddenly sink through ice or ice-covered snow.

slumpy (*slum-pee*) *adj., arch.* tending to give way beneath ones tread.

slunk (*slungk*) *n., arch.* veal from a calf that was cut out of its mother (noted by J. Jamieson).

slush (*slush*) *n., poet.* a slovenly person, drudge – '. . . Man d'ye no' think shame, To make yer wife a slush, yer bairns a scorn' [JoHa].

slushry (*slush-ree*) *adj., arch.* weak, sloppy – 'That pridefu' priest o' oft pedantic prose, The cook o' slushrie, slink, polite stews' [JoHa] (also spelled 'slushrie').

slutch (*sluch*) *n., arch.* a hanger-on, parasite (noted by J. Jamieson).

sluther (*slu-thur*) *n., arch.* a woman with a low standard of cleanliness, slattern.

sluther (*slu-thur*) *v., arch.* to gulp or swallow noisily.

Sluthman (*slooth-mun*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He acted as suitor for John Rutherford of Hundalee, to be present at the court for Rutherford's lands of Ruecastle (possibly the same surname as **Slewman**).

sly (*slI*) *n., arch.* a strip of ice used as a slide by children, *v.* to slide on ice, skate – 'The skatin an sly-in in oor younger days' [HEx1965], '. . . A've whiles on waxcloth slied' [IWL] (also **skly**).

slype (*slīp*) *v., arch.* to slip or strip off, e.g. barbs of a quill or twigs from a tree, to press gently downwards, particularly applied to a leech – ' 'to slype a leech', to make it part with the blood, Roxb.' [JoJ].

slyppies (*slī-peez*) *n., pl., arch.* roasted pease, eaten with butter (noted by J. Jamieson, who describes it as 'probably a cant term').

Sly Tammie (*slI-taw-mee*) *n.* nickname for shoemaker **Thomas Scott** – 'Poodge and Peedlum gang doon the toon, Sly Tammy and Kittlin' Soup gang up; There's Paddy Barratt and Jamie Broon, And there's Dick Newall and Johnny Whup' [HI] (also written 'Tammy').

smaa (*smaw*) *adj.* small – 'juist a smaa helpin for mei', 'in the wee smaa hoors', 'Dame Pleasure, hail! ye're sought by a', Baith young an' auld, and grit an' sma' ' [JR], 'He's ta'en her round the middel sae sma', While the yowes ran bye between . . . ' [JTe], 'My friend (but dare I write it sae, Upon sic sma' acquaintance?)' [JoHa], 'Ilk ancient privilege torn frae't sma' by sma' . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . wharein ar things krawlin' innumerall, baith sma' an' grit beæsts' [HSR], 'I am sma' an' despæiset . . . ' [HSR], 'Now wi' the gear he strave to hain, He gets a sma' shop o' his ain' [RDW], 'Respec'it and liket by grit and by sma' . . . ' [JT], '. . . Ower sma' tae play or referee, Juist yince tae rin the touch' [DH], '. . . the sprig

jig O' bairns sma-claes' [DH], 'Oot on the Border hill tops The warld's complaints seem sma' ' [WL], '... And if aw paid full price off ma pension Aw'd be up tae ma ears in sma' debt' [AY] (often written 'sma' ').

smaa-bookit (*smaw-boo-ki'*) *adj., arch.* small in bulk, having small stature.

smaa-er (*smaw-ur*) *adj.* smaller – 'The sma'er the height, O! the less is the fa'; Sae a' my ambition's a hunner or twa' [AS], 'A wee bit earnest, faithfu' man, Far sma'er than his voice ... ' [WP].

smaa-est (*smaw-ist*) *adj.* smallest – 'Some folk can gie the sma'est thing Wi' a grace that's worth fer mair ... ' [FL].

smaaly (*smaw-lee*) *adv., poet.* in a small way, to a slight degree, smally – 'But sin' oor food shares sma'ly o' nutrition, Owre strong a dose may hurt the constitution' [JoHa].

the smaapox (*thu-smaw-poks*) *n.* smallpox, once a deadly disease. Locally, innoculation began in about 1782 – '... an buried upon ye third day yrof 1673, and died of the smallpox' [GlBi] (note the use of 'the').

smack (*smawk*) *n., poet.* a hearty kiss – 'For at ilka smack, there came forth a crack, Near as lood as the crack o' a gun, man' [JoHa], 'First comes the fond look, then the kind couthie crack, The weel-taen-wi' joke, an' the sweet-relish'd smack' [JoHa].

Smail (*smāl*) *n.* **Adam** (16th/17th C.) granted a half husbandland of land in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. He was described as 'son of Thomas there'. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He is probably the Adam, son of shoemaker John and Helen Aitkin, born in 1758. His name is recorded as 'Smeal' in about 1810 when his wife Jean Phillips died. Their son John was baptised in 1786, with witnesses Walter Aitkin and William Philip. **Adam** 'Yeddie' (b.c.1780) joiner on Bourtree Place, his premises located behind No. 8. This is marked on Wood's 1824 map. Probably the same man was listed as a wright on the High Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory and still listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was recorded being at 'Eastend' on the 1841 census, with Adam Scott as his apprentice. At one point he owned the entire property from 6 to 16 Bourtree Place and all the way back to the railway line. He married Elizabeth (or 'Eliza') Redford. Their children included: Margaret, who married weaver Charles Scott; and Alison (b.1806), baptised in the East Bank Kirk, who married roper William Munro. He could be the Adam born in Jedburgh in 1779. It seems likely he is the wright recorded at Kirkton on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and the joiner at 'Deanbraebarr' in Cavers Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot ('Denholm braeheads' is crossed out and hence perhaps essentially the same place). **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) son of William. He was granted a half husbandland and a cottageland in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. His father was also granted land at the same time. They were presumably residents of the village of Lilliesleaf at that time. Perhaps the same Alexander 'in Lylisle' witnessed a transaction for William Middlemas of Lilliesleaf in 1580. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Margaret White and in 1724 their daughter Jean married Walter Aitchison. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, son of James. He was living at Alton in 1737 and Clarilaw in 1741. In 1738 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Riddell, who was living at Alton. He married Margaret Hume, the marriage recorded in both Minto and Roberton Parishes. Their children included: James (b.1737); Agnes (b.1738); Walter (b.1739); and Andrew (b.1741). One of the witnesses in 1737 was George (presumably a near relative), while in 1741 the witnesses were Richard Turnbull and John Scott. **Andrew** (18th C.) recroded as teacher of a private school at Longnewton in 1740. It is not impossible that he is the same as the Andrew who lived in Wilton Parish at about the same time. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Katherine 'Frier' in Minto Parish in 1740. William (b.1742), John (b.1744), Isobel (b.1746) and George (b.1749) were probably also his children. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included John (b.1752), Betty (b.1753), Andrew (b.1754), George (b.1756), Robert (b.1757), Margaret (b.1759) and Agnes (b.1762). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Betty Scoon in 1765. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Anne Oliver and their children included: Margaret (b.1767); Thomas (b.1770); and an unnamed child (b.1773). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Janet Purves and their children included Andrew (b.1778), Margaret (b.1781) and John (b.1784). Anne (b.1786), Mary (b.1789), Thomas (b.1790) and Thomas (again, b.1792), with no mother's name given, were probably also his children. He was recorded being in Ancrum Parish in 1789. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) servant at Ormiston in Cavers

Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish' and he was still listed at Ormiston on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as journeyman wright at Clerklands in 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Askirk parish'. **George** (17th C.) resident of Minto Kames who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was a cottar in Headshaw Mill. He married Margaret Scott and their daughter Elizabeth (b.1717) was baptised in Headshaw Mill ('being weak'). **George** (18th C.) married Helen Hill in Minto Parish in 1744. **George** (b.c.1780) toll-keeper at Spittal Toll. His wife was Janet. **George** (b.1810/1) from Ancrum, he was a blacksmith in Denholm. He is recorded on the 1841 census and by 1861 was at around Leyden Road. His wife was Agnes, and their children included John, Margaret and George. He secondly married Janet, and had step-daughter Janet Brown, as well as children Robert W., James D. and Mary. **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Bessie (b.1741), William (b.1742) and Elizabeth (b.1748). **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded at Linthill in 1789 when his son Robert was baptised. **James** (19th C.) purchaser of the farm of Catshawhill in Lilliesleaf Parish. This was sometime before 1837. He was a nurseryman and seedsman. He was probably succeeded by William. **James** (19th C.) farm steward at Timpendean in the mid-to-late 1800s, working for Mr. Elliot Boag. He married Margaret, daughter of William Oliver, hind at Langraw. **James** (1828–1905) from Jedburgh, brother of printer John. He became a banker with the National Bank in Kelso, opening the branch in Earlston. He then moved to the Commercial Bank, working in Earlston, Galashiels, then Kirkcaldy, and eventually becoming Secretary of the head office of the Commercial Bank in Edinburgh. He was strongly connected with Rulewater, meeting his wife Margaret Boa there, and being a keen angler of the Rule and Jed Waters. He wrote verse under the pen-name 'Matthew Gotterson' and under this name published the poem 'The Callant' in the Scotsman in 1889 (reprinted in 'Hawick Songs and Recitations' in 1892); this was used as the anthem for the Callants' Club, the third verse being put to music by Addie Ingles in the late 1940s, and the words were erroneously attributed to J.E.D. Murray in the 2001 Hawick Songs anthology. A version of the ballad 'Little Jock Elliot' was written under this pen-name. There was additionally a collection of poems called 'Roole Water: a Remembrance'. He also wrote broadly on angling topics and was a President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. He wrote an extensive article on the Catrail in 1880, having tried to trace it course for several days accompanied by Mr. Craig-Brown and Mr. Elliot of Hollybush, as well as local farmers and shepherds. He was also a keen Volunteer, being an officer of the Border Battalion and Secretary of the Border Rifle Association. Additionally he was involved as treasurer or secretary of the agricultural societies in Selkirkshire as well as the Landward School Board. His wife died later the same year he did. **John** (16th C.) recorded being in Lilliesleaf in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. He could be the son of Thomas, who received a half husbandland in Lilliesleaf from his father in 1581/2. Also in 1581/2 there was a marriage contract between him and Janet, daughter of John Redford in Lilliesleaf; the couple gained a half husbandland in Midlem from his father Thomas and he promised his mother land in Lilliesleaf in liferent. **John** (17th C.) merchant in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Thomas, who was listed right before him. **John** (17th C.) wright in Lilliesleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was probably related to other Smails living there. Perhaps the same wright John was listed among Covenanter fugitives in about 1684. **John** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism in 1772 for Walter Aitkin. He married Helen Aitkin and their children included: George (b.1743); James (b.1744); Margaret (b.1746); Jean (b.1758); and Adam (b.1761). The witnesses in 1743 were cooper John Aitkin (perhaps related to his wife) and shoemaker Robert Wilson, and in 1758 were James Oliver and Walter Aitkin. **John** (18th C.) married Agnes Graham in Wilton in 1758. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Christian Smail and their daughter Anne was baptised in 1792. **John** (b.c.1780) servant to Alexander Scott, tenant in Ashkirk, according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (b.1785/6) born at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish, he was a cadger and carrier in St. Boswells. In 1852 he is recorded running a cart between Lilliesleaf, St. Boswells and Kelso.

His wife was Esther and their children included Thomas and Jane. **Margaret** 'Meg' (16th/17th C.) resident of the Lilliesleaf area, wife of Mungo Young. In the 1628 witchcraft trial of Isobel Howison, she gave evidence that about 9 years earlier Howison came to her sick child 'and said he had gotten a blast of ill wind betuene tuo furres [furrows] and shee spake some words over him and he wes better within twentie four houres'. **Martin** (16th C.) listed as one of the tenants of Skelfhill and neighbouring farms in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. His name is listed as 'Martine Smaill'. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Adderstoneshiel according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Raperlaw Townhead in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Robert** (b.1798/9) born in Ancrum, he was a farmer at Hillhead in Lilliesleaf Parish. His brother John also helped run the farm. In 1851 they were farming 41 acres and employing 1 labourer. Another brother, William, also lived on the farm. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in a document of 1561/2, agreeing that Thomas Young, his brother-in-law, should occupy some lands in Lilliesleaf during his mother's life. His mother was Elizabeth ('Bessie') Riddell, presumably related in some way to the Riddells of that Ilk. His sister was Margaret. Probably the same Thomas in 1563 leased for 19 years a tenement from his neighbour Thomas Gray. He was to pay 20 shillings twice a year, along with 'ane pek to the boll' of grain, and if he built a kiln there, then Gray would provide him with beams for its construction. The witnesses in 1563 were 'Berte' Riddell, James Leithead and Robert Hastie, who may also have been from Lilliesleaf. In 1564 he witnessed a marriage contract for John Johnstone, tenant in Hermiston. Probably the same Thomas in Lilliesleaf is recorded in 1581/2 when Walter Turnbull in Belses took over his debt with Richard Wilson in Howford. In 1581/2 he resigned his half husbandland in Lilliesleaf in favour of his eldest son John and arranged a marriage contract between John and Janet, daughter of John Redford in Lilliesleaf; he gave the couple his half husbandland in Midlem and his wife Helen Clerk received quarter of a steading of William Middlemas. He may be the Thomas in Lilliesleaf whose son Adam was granted land in the village in 1595/6. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Janet Paterson in Ashkirk in 1642. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to merchant John, who was also listed there. **Thomas** (18th C.) tenant farmer in Borthwickbrae in the Horse Tax Rolls for 1787–88. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Catshawhill in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was probably related to William, who farmed at Raperlaw. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Junr.' at Longnewton on the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. **Thomas** (b.1808/9) agricultural labourer from Ancrum Parish. In 1851 he was living at Hallrule Cottages and in 1861 was at Fairnington in Roxburgh Parish. He married Mary, daughter of Walter Hogg from Wilton. Their children included Margaret, Walter, Janet, Euphemia, John, Thomas and George. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) driver of the Wolfelee estate carts (mainly coal from Hawick) under 3 separate Lairds. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Baptie and a Buckham. He retired to Hawick. **William** (16th/17th C.) granted a half husbandland of land in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. His son Alexander was also granted land at the same time. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Harwood in Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Turnbull. Their son William was born in 1687. He could be the William born to Martin and Helen 'Furgrie' in Hawick in 1635. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Wight and their son Philip was baptised in 1688. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Leyden and their children included: William (b.1744); Adam (b.1754); and Helen (b.1756). **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Catshawhill in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1785. In 1786 he was 'of Catch' at Raperlaw. His surname was given as 'Smeal' in 1788, when he was recorded as owner of Catshawhill. He was still at Raperlaw in 1797. He is probably the William 'Small' recorded as possessor of the land of 'Kaims-muir park' in 1780. In the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 (although the information came from earlier) he was listed as owner of Catshawhill and part of Raperlaw. He may have been father of James of Catshawhill recorded later. Probably the same William at Raperlaw subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. Probably the same William of Catshawhill served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. His name was recorded as William 'Sonnail of Catshawill' in the 1819 list of Commissioners of Roxburghshire. **William** (18th/19th C.) from Lilliesleaf Parish, he married Janet (or 'Jenny') Stuart. Their children included: Margaret (b.1801); and Elizabeth (b.1803). name given, may also have been his

children. **William** (d.1838) from Lilliesleaf. In 1790 he married Janet Thomson and their children included: Janet (or 'Jessy', b.1803), who married Andrew Buckham; Alexander (b.1805); and Robert (b.1810), who probably married Ellen Ramage. Helen (b.1797) and William (b.1799), with no mother's name given, may also have been his children. In about 1820 the family emigrated to eastern Ontario and there are descendants in the United States. He may have been father of William who in about 1823 married Mary Hunter in Edwardsburgh Township, Ontario; if so, he was said to have been a companion of a young Walter Scott at Smailholm. He died in Elgin Ontario and is buried in Montreal. **William** (c.1795–1879) prominent citizen in the area of Edwardsburgh, Ontario, along with his brother Robert and nephew Andrew. He was said to be from the Jedburgh area, but was probably son of William and Janet Thomson, who came from Lilliesleaf, emigrating in 1820. In about 1823 he married Mary Hunter (from Ayrshire) and their children included Robert, Andrew, Thomas, John, Alex and Ann. He served as 'Reeve' of Edwardsburgh and county councillor and was an organiser of the Reform movement, which laid the foundations for the Liberal Party of Canada. His farm was called Glen Smail (formerly written 'Smaill', 'Smaile', 'Small', 'Smeal', 'Smeall', 'Smell' and 'Smyle').

Smailcleugh (*smāl-klooch*) *n.* former house about 3 miles south of Jedburgh in Southdean Parish. It was near the foot of the Smail Cleuch, on the opposite side of the Jed Water from Ferniehirst Mill. The farm was in the 17th century the residence of the famed Ringan Oliver, who was said to have lived in a tower there. There was a blacksmith's there in the 19th century (also written 'Smailcleuch').

Smaile see **Smail**

Smaile Burn (*smāl-burn??*) *n.* stream now running underground from the Nipknowes to Haggishaa, with the original course being over the Vertish, and on to the Slitrig. The name was in use from at least as early as the 15th century. The springs that feed it provided an early town water supply (1797–1865), conveyed in lead pipes to a reservoir at the top of the Loan (the origin is probably from Old English for 'small'; the name occurs in 1433 as 'Smaleburne' and is 'Smale Burn' in 1448).

Smailholm (*smā-lum*) *n.* village north-west of Kelso, with Smailholm Tower, the 18th century Smailholm House and a church dating back to the 13th century, last rebuilt in the 19th. Robert Ker of Altonburn had a charter of the lands in 1404 and Robert Pringle had a charter probably not many years later. The lands were held by Lord Cranston in 1502. In 1544 it was raided by men of Tynedale and Redesdale, taking 600 cattle, 100 horses and 100 prisoners. Also the name of the surrounding Parish of northern Roxburghshire, bounded by Kelso and Makerstoun, as well as Berwickshire. According to one story, St. Cuthbert was born in the nearby village of Wrangham, which has entirely disappeared. It is said that it was the first parish to divide its common land, starting a trend that would sweep across Border parishes, including Hawick, Wilton, Hassendean, etc. 'Book of the Bazaar, On Smailholm Men, Smailholm Parish and Smailholm Church' (1896) was written by William Lamb Sime (the origin is probably Old English 'smael ham', meaning 'the narrow village'; the name first appears in 1160).

Smailholm (*smā-lum*) *n.* **Henry** (c.1327–bef. 1364) priest of the Diocese of St. Andrews. He was probably from Smailholm and may have been connected in some way with Kelso Abbey. He received a B.A. from Paris in 1354/6 and M.A. in 1348, both under Walter Wardlaw. In 1348/9 Thomas 'de Duns' took a degree under him and he then served as Proctor of the English Nation. In 1349 he already held the Vicarage of 'Fagov' (i.e. Fogo) when there was a petition for a canonry of Dunkeld for him. He was in Avignon in 1353/4. In 1354 he was 'M.A. scholar of canon law' when he requested a canonry of Glasgow, having not received the promised canonry of St. Andrews yet. He was admitted as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1354, with his name written 'de Smalham'. He appears to have been excommunicated, since there was n interdict against him, but nevertheless he served as Archdeacon until his death, by which the position was vacant in 1364. It is unclear if he was related to the slightly earlier John or later Robert 'de Smalham'.

Smailholm Toor (*smā-lum-toor, -tow-ur*) *n.* 5-storey 15th century peel tower on an isolated crag near Smailholm village, about 6 miles west of Kelso, renovated in the 1980s and now housing a museum. It may have originally been built by the Kerrs for the eldest son of Ferniehirst. The existing tower was probably built by the Pringles around 1400. It was the subject of many raids in the 16th century, and was sold to the Scotts of Harden in 1645. It is sometimes also called 'Sandyknowe' from the farm and hillock on which it stands. Sir Walter Scott regarded it as very inspirational in his

youth – 'These crags, that mountain tower, which charmed my fancy's waking hour ... Methought grim features, seemed with scars, Glared through the window's rusty bars' [SWS], 'At Smailholm's Tower, Scott's youthful hours Were nursed in song and story' [RF].

smairg (*smārg*) *adj., v.* to bedaub, besmear – '... for thaye smairg inequitie apon me, an' in wræth thaye hæte me' [HSR], '... an a smairggin rowk feiles ilka thing' [ECS], to smear sheep with a tarry mixture to protect the fleece against vermin.

smairt (*smār'*) *adj., v.* smart (also the more common **smert**).

Small (*smaw, smawl*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Belses Mill. His son William was recorded on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (17th C.) listed along with Andrew Robson in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. Together they paid tax on £390 for the lands of the Laird of Haining (probably John Pringle). **William** (18th C.) leased the lands of Boghall (presumably in Wilton) from Scott of Harden in 1749 for 11 years. **William** (18th/19th C.) mason recorded in Barnhills in 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Belses Mill recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was still at Belses Mill in 1801 and recorded as son of Adam (it is possible this is the same as **Smail**).

small-pox (*smaw-, smal-poks*) *n.* contagious viral disease, which was a major source of death across Europe until well into the 19th century. It was not always fatal (Mary, Queen of Scots and Elizabeth I of England both contracted it), but it often left victims scarred or blind. Hawick was hit by a particularly fatal outbreak in 1821. Innoculation was introduced in the early 19th century, but taken up in a patchy way, and largely among the wealthier classes; its historical effeciveness is still a matter of debate, but ultimately it led to eradication of the disease (see also **the smaa-pox**).

Smallshiel Sike (*smaw-, smal-sheel-sīk*) *n.* small stream on the east side of the Whitrope Burn, opposite Flasket Sike.

smally (*sma-lee*) *adj., arch.* small, meagre, under-sized – 'Smaallie (adj.) = delicately framed (applied especially to a child of frail physique)' [ECS], 'A smally bairn' [GW] (also written 'smallie'; diminutive of **smaa**).

smarroch (*sma-roch*) *n., poet.* a confused collection, crowd – 'The dirdums o' the wheezlebugs Chunter the lee-lang day And for a smarroch o' scowderdowps My greasly hert is wae' [DH].

Smasha Hill (*smaw-sha-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of Blawearie at the end of the 'Hill Road to Roberton', reaching a height of 335 m. It contains a Bronze Age burial cairn, about 500 m yards east-north-east of the summit, measuring about 10 m in diameter and about 0.4 m high. There are also several others in the vicinity. On the north side of the hill there is a 'droveway sign-wall', a section of drystone dyke to indicate the direction for droving, or perhaps as a warning to drovers (it is 'Smaillshaw-hill' and 'Small Shawhill' in the 1765 description of the boundaries of Wilton Common, suggesting that it was originally named after a small wood near there).

smashit (*smaw-shee', -shi'*) *pp., poet.* smashed – 'An' whamseaevir sall fa' on this stane sall be smashet ...' [HSR].

smat (*smat*) *pp., poet.* smote – 'Behald he smat the rok, that the waters rashet owt ...' [HSR], 'An' smat a' the first-born in Egypt ...' [HSR].

smatter (*sma'-ur*) *n., pl., arch.* small pieces, smithereens – 'Hei broke it inti smatters' [GW], *v., arch.* to break into small pieces – '... And rap'd, but answer getting nane, The pane he smattered wi' a pelt' [HSR], 'Thou didist smatter the heæds o' leviathan intil flenders ...' [HSR].

Smeaton (*smee'-in*) *n.* **John** (b.1827/8) born in Dunfermline, he was Governor of Hawick Combination Poorhouse during the 1861 census. He presented some items from Borneo to the Museum in 1863, as well as 5 silver and 1 copper foreign coins. His wife was Matron and Harriet Smeaton (probably his sister) also worked at the Poorhouse.

smeddum (*sme-dum*) *n., poet.* spirit, mettle, common sense, resourcefulness, strength – 'The smeddum o' your barmie pills, Gars misers loose their poses, But wi' your carts ye send twa deils, Like to rive aff folks noses' [JR], '... And pits sic smeddum in my step' [WL] (from Old English).

smeeg (*smeeg*) *n., arch.* a kiss (noted by J. Jamieson).

smert (*smer'*) *adj.* smart, clever – 'deh try ti be smert', 'Let cleverality, mockreef folk that are unco smert ...' [ECS], well-dressed, stylish, attracive – 'ee're lookin awfi smert the day', 'Hei's a smert keind o fallih, thon' [ECS]', 'Weel, aa met a lorry-driver, As smert as ee could sei ...' [DH], 'Hei's a big smert felli mind' [JCo], 'she's a smert lookin lassie, no like her mother', brisk, quick – 'An so, efter a smert hurl, oo clattert inti Hawick High Street duist on the chaap o six ...' [ECS], *v.* to smart – 'ma backside's still smertin', '... And lashed oor smertin' cheeks' [WL] (cf. the less common **smairt**).

Smellie (*sme-lee*) *n.* **James** (19th C.) teacher at Ashkirk in the 1860s. He also served as Registrar and Inspector of Poor for the Parish.

Smert (*smer'*) *n.* (Smart) **Alexander** (1815–84) born in Stow, son of Alexander and Jean Murray. He was a baker in Hawick, listed on the High Street in 1841 and also in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 39 High Street and in 1861 at 2 Allars Crescent. He married Agnes Priest (b.c.1818), who was from Wilton and their children included: Alexander (b.1838), naval engineer and coal merchant; William (b.1841); Agnes (b.1843); Jane (b.1845); Jane (again, b.1849/50); and George (b.1856/7). He died in Edinburgh. **Alexander** (1838–1911) son of baker Alexander, he was born in Hawick. He served with the Royal Navy, being engineer of H.M.S. Reindeer. In 1877 he donated to the Museum a large number of items from the Americas and the Pacific, namely: 'bow and arrows as used for hunting warfare by the South Sea islanders, stick from coffee tree in Sandwich Islands, eight walking sticks comprising one made from the bone of a whale's jaw, four from Robinson Crusoe's Island, two of oak from Vancouver Island, and appletree stick carved by North American Indians of British Columbia; scorpions preserved in bottle; young alligator preserved in spirits, and alligator's egg taken from the same nest as the alligator; large insect from Panama Bay; sea-porcupine from Gulf of California; two Mexican copper coins; large bone of walrus or sea lion, and five walrus teeth; specimen of lava and fern from the crater of Kilalea, Sandwich Islands; two Mexican cocoa nuts; beans from Central America, and from the island of Taboga, Panama Bay; specimens of silver ore from British Columbia, and from the Mexican mines in Rosaire; specimen of coral from the island of Galapagos'. He retired from the Navy in 1879 and became a coal merchant in Edinburgh, living on Malta Terrace. In 1860 he married Helen Parr in London and their children included Helen, Alfred Campbell, John Ernest, Agnes and Jeanie. He died in Dollar. **Rev. William** (1775/6–1837) from Blackfriars Kirk in Jedburgh, he was 'probationer' at Castleton Burgher Kirk following the resignation of Fletcher in 1801. He was said to have done much to inspire confidence in the waning congregation and helped to secure a site for the new church in Newcastleton village. However, he remained only a short time, because in 1802 he was called to Paisley. He died suddenly while returning from a meeting of the Presbytery there. A volume of his sermons was published by his son Rev. William of Linlithgow.

smerter (*smer-tur*) *adj.* smarter – '...Like panoramic views were cast, still better an' still smerter' [VW].

smiddie see **smiddy**

Smiddielands (*smi-dee-lawndz*) *n.* former name for lands in Bedrule Parish, adjacent to Newton. They were included in the lands inherited by William Kerr of Newton in 1637.

smiddies (*smi-deez*) *n.* blacksmith's workshops. These used to be common and crucial parts of everyday life in Hawick and surrounding area. Local ones included Peter Clark's at the Sandbed, Rob Young's of the Back Raw, and 3 in the Fore Raw (including James Bowie and Tom Ferguson), as well as others in the Croon Close, Brougham Place (Murray in the basement of No. 7), Melgund Place (No. 5) and Albion Place. In the mid-19th century there must have been around a dozen in Hawick. Those of the surrounding countryside included Ashkirk (Kirkhouses), Bonchester Bridge, Borthaugh Wudfit, Borthwickbrae Burnfit, Cauldmill, Chisholme, Denholm (two), Flex, Forkins (or Unthank), Hassendean, Headshaw, Heap (or Stirches), Hobkirk (Blacklee), Kirkhouses, Kirkton, Lilliesleaf, Minto, Newmill, (Bedrule) Newton, Park (Copshaw), Stobs, Teviothead (Bowanhill) and Todshawhaugh. The business in the Crown Close (Telfer's) survived until the late 1970s, and Hook's on Union Street even more recently. As well as shoeing horses and dealing with other metalwork jobs, through much of the 18th and 19th centuries they were also responsible for performing medical procedures like tooth extractions and bleedings for various ailments. Adam Scott is recorded as smith in Hawick in 1640 and 'Hew Ellot' in 1642.

smiddy (*smi-dee*) *n.* a smithy, blacksmith's workshop – 'He took the horses next to Boa's smiddy to get their shoes taken off' [RM], 'And in winter we wad gather round the bleezin' smiddy hearth ...' [JT], a frame-smith's or mechanical workshop in a mill (also spelled 'smiddie').

the Smiddy (*thu-smi-dee*) *n.* former blacksmith's in Ashkirk, now a pub and restaurant.

smiddy-end (*smi-dee-end*) *n., arch.* gable wall of a blacksmith's – 'A dandert aboot amang the auld byres an smiddie-ends' [ECS], 'Oh, the Auld Smiddy end, where in youth's happy day A merry band o' bairnies wad gather at their play' [JT].

smirl (*smi-rul*) *n., arch.* a trick, prank – ''I'll play him a smirl for that yet', Teviotd. Nearly syn. with Pliskie' [JoJ].

smirn (*smirn*) *n., arch.* a smug, officious person.

smirr (*smir*) *n., poet.* drizzle, light rain – 'A smirr o' rain was fa'in' That buid to spoil the day' [WL], 'There cam' a blast wi' smirr o' snaw As Tam cam' amblin' hame' [WFC], *v., arch.* to drizzle (the origin is unknown).

smit (*smi'*) *v., arch.* to infect, contaminate.

the smit (*thu-smi', thu-smit*) *n.* illness, infection, attack of minor disease – 'hei got the smit off her', '... He's hed ye! Ye're hit! Ye've gotten the smit! Ye're another Robbie Dye' [DH] (from Old English).

smitch (*smich*) *n., poet.* Thou art a' fair, my loefe, ther is nae smitch in thee' [HSR].

Smith (*smith*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) listed as a smith on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water'. He paid tax on 2 hearths. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His son James was baptised in 1696. **Agnes** (17th C.) resident of Hallrule who was listed among the poor in Hobkirk Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Sir Alan** (1917–2013) born at South Shields, he was R.A.F. pilot who fought alongside Douglas Bader and was awarded the D.F.C. He was later an industrialist, being a strong Tory supporter and becoming a friend of Margaret Thatcher. He ran Dawson International from 1970. He was Chief Guest at the 1986 Common Riding. With the demise of Pringle's following soon afterwards, he was among the executives blamed for the downfall of Hawick's knitwear industry. **Major A.K.** (19th C.) resident of Melbourne who must have had a local connection. He donated several article from Australia and New Zealand to the Museum in its early years. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Appletreehall. In 1764 he witnessed a baptism for John Hunter, who also lived at Appletreehall. He married Margaret Laidlaw in 1766, and their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: James (b.1767); Isabel (b.1770); John (b.1772); Susanna and Christy (b.1773); John (again, b.1775); Margaret (b.1778); Peggy (b.1780); David (b.1784); and Alexander (b.1786). The witnesses in 1770 were James Dryden and Thomas Reid and in 1772 were James Dryden and Robert Hume. **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) wright at Nether Burnmouth according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **Alexander** (b.1817) son of James, he was blacksmith at Appletreehall and later also vet there. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1841. He lived at Appletreehall with his sister Jane. Late in life he married Margaret, from Stranraer. **Alexander** (1824–81) son of James, who was blacksmith in Hawick at 5 Melgund Place, and before that at Cauldmill, where he was born. He emigrated to Australia in 1854, being sent to build and manage the Melbourne Gas and Coke Co. He was involved in developing many gas and water works in Victoria. He served in the Victorian Legislative Assembly and Melbourne City Council and was Mayor of Melbourne 1875–76. **Alexander** (19th C.) teacher at Loughor in Wales. In 1869 he donated to the Museum a Welsh 'bidding letter' and several foreign coins. He must have had a local connection. **Alexander** 'Alex' (d.1960s) originally from Wick, he came to Hawick to work as a watchmaker in George Reid's High Street shop. In 1947 he started his own jeweller's and watchmaker's shop on Walter's Wynd. This business was continued by his son Hamish. He also had a son Alasdair. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) mason in Bedrule Parish. His children Isobel (d.1690) and William (d.1693) are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) weaver at Roughheugh according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **Sir Andrew**, M.D. 'Smithie fri Soothfield' (1797–1872) born at Heronhaa near Southfield son of a shepherd, he was an Army surgeon who became Director General of the Army Medical Department and is sometimes described as the father of South African zoology. He was born in Kirkton Parish, his father being Thomas P., his mother Grizzel Tait, and the location given as Winnington. He was baptised by James Henderson 'dissenting Minr. Hawick' a month later. He was the eldest of 5 children, having 1 brother and 3 sisters. He attended school at Stobs, where he was said to be flogged regularly for playing truant. In 1809 the family moved to Hassendean and he attended Minto and then Lilliesleaf schools. He had a 3 year apprenticeship with Dr. Walter Graham in Hawick (sometimes given incorrectly as a 'Mr. Gordon in Roxburghshire') before training at Edinburgh University from 1813 and joining the Army Medical Service in 1815, shortly after Waterloo. He trained at various stations around Britain, and later when quartered in Edinburgh, continued his studies at the University, where he received his M.D. in 1819, with a thesis on secondary smallpox. He went to the Cape in 1820 as a medical assistant to the 72nd Regiment, and was there for 16 years, also being associated with the 49th and 98th Regiments and the Cape

Mounted Rifle Corps. He was district surgeon at Albany and in 1822 opened the first free dispensary for native patients in South Africa. He learned much about the indigenous peoples and was sent on several missions to visit tribes beyond the frontier, resulting in a description of the customs of the Xhosa tribes in 1824. He also reported on the Bushmen and the Amazooloo (specifically the San, Khoi-Khoi and other peoples). Spending much of his leisure time studying natural history, he established a reputation as a zoologist and ethnographer. In addition his expertise in zoology was sought out by Charles Darwin and he was appointed the first Superintendent of the South African Museum from 1825. He led a 6 month expedition to Port Natal, the report from which ultimately led to the founding of the colony at Natal. In 1834 he led probably the first scientific expedition into the interior, where he also negotiated treaties, as well as exploring the Oori, Mariqua and Limpopo rivers, returning after 18 months. About 5,000 specimens, 500 drawings and 1800 artefacts were brought back. In 1836 he met a young Charles Darwin when the Beagle stopped at the Cape, showing Darwin rock formations and giving him some rock samples. He returned to Britain in 1837, being promoted to the rank of surgeon and based at Fort Pitt, Chatham. A grant was appropriated to publish his 5 volume 'Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa' (1838–47), which he wrote with no personal remuneration. He identified and named many animals, particularly reptiles and birds. He described more species of South African birds than anyone before or since and Gekko smithii (a gecko), Lepidophyma smithii (a lizard) and Pangshura smithii (a freshwater turtle) are all named after him. He was also first to formally describe the largest living shark, the whale shark, as well as to properly distinguish the genus of the great white shark and to name it 'Carcharodon' (so that the species was sometimes called 'Carcharodon smithii' as a result). Ill health prevented him publishing the journal from his expeditions, but much of the information appeared elsewhere (and his diaries from 1834–36 were finally published in 1939–40). He continued to be promoted, becoming Principal Medical Officer at Chatham, then Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in London, and by 1853 he was Director General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Department. During the Crimean War he was publically attacked in the press for being responsible for the state of medical care for British troops, with Florence Nightingale calling him the 'smoke-dried Andrew Smith'. However, his conduct was vindicated after inquiries by several parliamentary committees. In 1858 he donated a collection of African butterflies to the Museum, as well as several hundred drawings and plates of African animals. He retired in 1858, when he was made a K.C.B. He received numerous other honorary titles and awards, including being Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Zoological Society and of the Royal Society. He was made an Honorary Burgess in 1838 on a visit back to Hawick. He also received honorary degrees from Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin. In 1844 he married his housekeeper, Ellen Henderson (c.1802–64), and converted to her Roman Catholic faith. After the death of his wife and then his sister, he lost interest in African exploration and scientific writing and went into decline. He died at his home at 16 Alexander Square, London and is buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. There are at least 2 known portraits of him. A plaque (on the right-hand side of the road past Southfield) marks the site of the cottage in which he was born (actually on the opposite side of the road). **Annie Henderson** nee Cowan (b.1861) daughter of Elliot Cowan and Jeanie Hunter. She was well known locally as a singer, for example, singing 'Up Wi' the Banner' at the 1889 Colour Bussing. She was mother of William, James and Elliot and married to Cornet John, with whom she moved to the Manchester area in the 1890s. In 1926 she and her son James made the trip out to visit Gallipoli. She gave a talk to the Archæological Society in 1935, providing valuable information about 19th century Hawick language and place names. It was said that she insisted on her family speaking Hawick dialect at home in Manchester and their house was a haven for other Teries in Lancashire. Her son Elliot referred to her as 'a leal and competent guardian of the vernacular', and explicitly highlighted her influence in developing his fascination with the dialect of Hawick. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (b.1782) son of Thomas and Mary Scott 'The Flooer o Rankleburn'. He was listed as son to Thomas at Hartshaugh Mill on the Militia ballot in 1801. It is said that as a young man in charge of carts in Berwick, he was press-ganged into joining the crew of a man-of-war. He returned to Rulewater a few years later and married Mary Turnbull (whose sister Ellen has married his brother Peter). One of their sons was found dead at the bottom of a cliff at Edgerston, while a daughter married Robert Taylor. He

may be the Archibald whose children, baptised in Hobkirk Parich, included Thomas (b.1802), Mary (b.1804), Walter (b.1807), Betty (b.1812), Archibald (b.1814), Peter (b.1817), Isabel (b.1820) and Andrew (b.1825). Along with the rest of his family he emigrated to America. **Archibald** (19th C.) married Margaret Armstrong in Hobkirk Parish in 1837. **Charles** (19th C.) grocer on the High Street. He is listed as grocer, spirit dealer and victual dealer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was Cornet in 1840. He appears to have left the town shortly afterwards. Mysteriously he appears to have fathered an unnamed child who died in 1840. **Charles** (b.1817/8) from Edinburgh, he was a tailor in Hawick. In 1861 he was 'Clothier or Foreman Taylor' at 15 Howegate. His wife was Jane and their children included Margaret, Jane, Charles, Thomas, Christina, Agnes and Jessie. **Rev. Cornelius Finlayson** (b.1911) born in Denholm, son of Rev. John and Agnes Hume. He was educated in Denholm, at Hawick High School and at Edinburgh University (where he graduated M.A. in 1932 and B.D. in 1935). He later graduated with a Ph.D. from Glasgow University in 1953. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Hawick in 1935, became assistant at Stirling Holy Rude 1936–39 and was ordained as minister at Crossford in 1939. In 1941 he married Helen Heron (b.1908), daughter of Donald Grigor and they had children Ethel Agnes Hume and John Donald Finlayson. **Rev. David** (b.1892) educated in Dunfermline and at Edinburgh University. He was licensed to preach by Dunfermline Presbytery and was assistant minister in Dumfries. He was ordained as minister of Saughtree Kirk in 1921. However, he was translated to Inverkeithing the following year, and later went to Ceres. He married Anna Clarke. **David Nicholson** 'Kel' (20th C.) driving instructor in Hawick. His nickname came from the fact that he grew up in Kelso. He was well known as Clerk to the Course at the Common-Riding Races for many years, with many stories told of his droll humour heard over the loud-speaker system at the Moor. **Elliot Cowan** (1891–1917) native of Hawick, whose father, grandfather and great-great-grandfather had been Cornet. His father was John and his mother Annie Cowan. He was a student at Manchester Municipal High School and worked as an accountant. Well read in all forms of literature, he had a particular interest in Scottish writing and the vernacular of Hawick. In 1914 he wrote what is probably the best example of Hawick dialect prose 'Mang Howes an' Knowes: a Day's Dander Throwe Border Waeter-Gates'. This when he was only 23 years old, and after having spent most of his life in the Manchester area, where his family moved. It was published in 1925, with illustrations by his brother, James Dryden. He also contribued the dialect dictionary and discussion 'Braid Haaick' to the Transactions, as well as publishing 'To Dee and Don: recollection and rumination' (reprinted from the Hawick Express) in 1912. He was also a lover of music, from high opera to old Scottish songs. Never being in robust health, it was said that he was disappointed not to be able to enlist like his 2 brothers. He lived at 61 Carlton Street, Old Trafford, Manchester. He died at the age of only 25 and is buried in the Wellogate. **George** (18th C.) tenant in Hawick. He married Helen Graham and their children included: Janet (b.1722); and George (b.1725). The witnesses in 1725 were weavers Robert Wight and John Stevenson. **George**, A.R.C.O. (19th/20th C.) organist at St. Cuthbert's in the early 20th century. He gave organ lessons to Adie Ingles. **Gilbert** (18th C.) house servant at Stirches in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Gilbert Chisholme. In 1792 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Stewart, who lived at Stirches. **Hamish D.** (1946/7–2023) jeweller at Bourtree Place, well known for incorporating local elements into his designs. He was educated at Burnfoot and Hawick High. He worked with Lyle & Scott and was then a fencer on motorways, then worked in his father Alex's jewellery shop at 45 High Street, which in 1970 became his own business at 17 High Street. The premises moved to 47 High Street then in 1991 to Eastbank House on Bourtree Place (with members of the Linden being enlisted to move the heavy safe). He was Hawick Business Forum Chairman in the 1980s. He designed badges and chains of office for several of the local clubs, including for the President of the Archæological Society (in memory of his father) in 1991. He also made badges for Jedburgh, Lauder and Duns festival principals (e.g. the Cornet's Badge from 1988). The 'Teribus Clock' has been a feature of his shop since 1996 (constructed by him, Tosh Scott and other local tradesmen). He and Tosh Scott also provided a new clock for the Town Hall balcony. In 2012 he created a Hawick version of the olympic torch. He married Sylvia and had children Janie and Graham. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. **James** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the Hearth Tax records

in 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, in the Hassendean part. He witnessed a baptism in Hassendean for William Lamb in 1687. He married Margaret Armstrong in 1679 and their children included: Walter (b.1679); Janet (b.1682); and Margaret (b.1688). He is probably the resident in Westerhouses recorded in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. It seems likely that he and his wife are related to the Walter Armstrong who married Isobel Smith in Roberton in 1686. **James** (1680/1–1743) blacksmith at Longtown. He had at least 3 children who died young: Archibald (b.1722/3); Mary (b.1725/6); and Agnes (b.1725/6). He was buried in old Wilton Cemetery. **James** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Ashybank in 1709 when he married Helen Turner in Cavers Parish. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Agnes 'M.' in Wilton Parish in 1708. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Elspeth Aitken in Wilton Parish in 1708. Isobel (b.1710), with no mother's name given, may have been his child. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Turner in Cavers Parish in 1709. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Beatrix Buckham in Bedrule Parish in 1718. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at 'Heap burnfoot' in 1725. He married Elspeth (or Elizabeth) Aitken and their children included: Helen (b.1716); Margaret (b.1719); Agnes (b.1723); and James (b.1725). The witnesses in 1725 were James and Robert Easton. It is possible he was the same as the blacksmith at Longtown. He is surely related to John, who was blacksmith at Stirches and recorded at Heapburn at about the same time. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Buckham in 1746, the marriage recorded in both Bedrule and Kirkton Parishes. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Brown in Kirkton Parish in 1749. These children, baptised in Kirkton, may be his (although some of them must be another family): Betty (b.1747); John (b.1748); John (again, b.1750); Mary (b.1752); Margaret (b.1753); and Isabel (b.1755). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Armstrong in 1761. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Lees and their children included James (b.1766). **James** (18th C.) married Jean Davidson in 1775. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children, baptised in Wilton, included: John (b.1777); Margaret (b.1779); and John (again, b.1781). **James** (18th C.) married Betty Elliot in Cavers Parish in 1793. **James** (b.1790/1) gardener in Castleton Parish, originally from Canonbie. He was living at Castleton in 1841 and in Newcastleton in 1851. His wife was Margaret and their children included James, Betty, George (a teacher), John and Joseph. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident at Appletreehall. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the James who married Jean Forsyth in Wilton Parish in 1816 and had childern: Alexander (b.1817); Janet (b.1819); and Jane (b.1821). **James** (b.c.1780) carpet-weaver in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. Probably the same weaver in Hawick is recorded when an unnamed child of his died in 1809. He could be the James who had a child John (b.1800) with Margaret (or 'Peggy') Oliver, baptised in Hawick, and married Margaret Oliver in Kirkton in 1802. The couple additionally had James (b.1804) in Kirkton, and Robert (b.1806) and John (b.1809) baptised in East Bank Kirk. **James** (1785–1855) born in Oxnam, son of John. He was blacksmith in Hawick at 5 Melgund Place, and before that at Cauldmill. He may have been a grandson of John, blacksmith at Heap. He is listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as blacksmith and mill-wright on Melgund Place along with William (presumably his son). In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a blacksmith on Melgund Place. He married Margaret (or 'Peggy') Kennedy in Wilton in 1804 and she died in 1872, aged 86; she was daughter of James, and sister of William Norman and Robert. Their children included: John (b.1805), baptised in Wilton Parish; William (b.1807), baptised in Melrose Parish; James (1809–37); Janet (or 'Jessie', 1811–70); Isabel (1813–29); Robert (b.1815); Helen (b.1817); Margaret (b.c.1820), teacher; Charles Kennedy (b.1822); Alexander Kennedy (b.1824), who emigrated to Australia, working as an engineer and became Mayor of Melbourne; Joan (1824/5–82), who married shoemaker William Burnet; Thomas Young (b.1827), watchmaker, who emigrated to Australia; and Gilbert (b.1830). Most of their children were born in Cavers Parish, with Thomas recorded at Cauldmill. He is buried in old Wilton Kirkyard. A story is told of how a stranger saught shelter from the rain in Cauldmill Smiddy in the early 1820s, and after he quoted some lines of poetry the visitor confessed that he was the author, William Knox, whereupon he was invited in for a meal and conversation. His wife donated a flying fish to the Museum in 1867. **James** (b.1805/6) stocking-maker, who was one of the 5 men tried for mobbing and assault during the 1837 election in Hawick. He was the only one found not

guilty; this was largely because of a technicality, with the indictment saying he chased one of the men into the house of Jean Turnbull (nee Riddell), while it was actually the house of her son George. **James** (19th C.) one of the 6 elders of Hawick Parish who left along with the minister during the Disruption of 1843 to form Hawick Free Kirk. He was probably the first Session Clerk of the new church, serving until 1855. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Glendinning and their children included Mary (b.1822). **James** 'Jamie' (b.1805/6) born in Cockpen, Midlothian, he was a grocer on the Howegate and then Burgh Officer and Halberdier in Hawick from about 1860. He was the Burgh Officer for a while along with 'Tam-a-Linkin', then with Michael Wintrup. He was noted as a wit. He also looked after the town's poor house for many years. It is said that he was well liked in the town, and that even the beggars respected him. He married Margaret Shiel, and their children included: Agnes (b.1831), who married house painter James Smith (probably no relation); William (b.1833); James (b.1835); and Catherine (b.1838). He lived at 4 Loan according to the 1861 census. **James** (19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk, married to Janet Miller. Their children included Margaret (b.1828) and Alexander (b.1830). **James** (19th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Bedrule Parish in 1830. **James** (b.c.1795) farmer at Braidhaugh in Hobkirk Parish. His wife was Helen and their children included: Helen (b.1837). **James** (b.1805/6) from Cockpen in Midlothian, he was a Sheriff Officer in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 4 Loan. His wife was Margaret and their children included William. **James** (b.1810/1) farmer at Templehall and proprietor of Harwood Sawmill. He was at Harwood Mill in 1841 and listed there in 1861 as farmer of 1000 acres, employing 3 labourers. He was still recorded as farmer at Harwood Mill in 1868. He maried Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Henderson in 1836 and their children included: Thomas (b.1837); Mina (b.1839); Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1844); William (b.1846); James (b.1848); Peter; and Oliver (b.1853). The Jane Smith (aged about 70) living with him in 1841 was probably his mother. He was probably the 'Jamie Smith of Harwood Mill' listed among local 'Hard-riding Dick's' in H.H. Dixon's 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks and Herds (South)' (1865); he was said to be a keen fox-hunter. He could be the miller of that name who in 1873 donated to the Museum 'curious weeds found among foreign beans, and fossil'. **James** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Henderson in Hobkirk Parish in 1836. **James** (b.1817/8) from Canonbie, he was gamekeper at Larriston House in 1851 and 1861. **James** (19th C.) married Isobel Beattie in Wilton Parish in 1844. **James** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Scott in Hawick Parish in 1845. Their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, were Jane (b.1846) and Mary (b.1849). **James** (19th C.) married Agnes Oliver in Hawick Parish in 1847. **James** (b.1815/6) born in Hawick Parish, he was a shoemaker in Wilton. In 1851 he was lodging with the Rivile family on Wilton Path, along with his wife Jane. **James** (b.1819/20) born in Hawick, he was a woollen spinner in Wilton. In 1861 he was living on Roadhead with his wife Caroline (from Jedburgh) and their children James H. and Mary. **James** (b.1823/4) painter, son of whip and thong maker John. He was a grandson of James 'Deacon' Dryden, father of John and grandfather of Elliot Cowan. He was Cornet in 1846, and Acting Father for his son John in 1881. He annually painted a line at Towerdykeside to mark the level of the flood in the year of his Cornetship; this was replaced by a plaque in 1902. There is a painting (by Andrew Kennedy) of him and his Right- and Left-Hand men crossing the Teviot near Laidlaw's Cauld. This is probably the earliest image of the Common Riding. There is also a photograph of him with the Cornets of 1845 and 1897; this makes him one of the first Cornets of whom we have a photogrpahic image. He may be the James who donated coins and 'copy of Queen Mary's prayer' to the Museum in 1871. In 1848 he married Agnes, probably daughter of Howegate grocer and Burgh Officer James Smith. Their children were: Margaret Shiell (b.c.1850), who married Allan Watt; Elizabeth (b.c.1851); Hannah; John (b.1856); Jemima Catherine (b.1863); Ann; Agnes Ellior (b.1869); Agnes Ellior (again, b.1870); and Helen (b.1873). The family lived at 8 Howegate, then 3 Green Wynd, and then 4 Loan, where they kept a 'house of refuge'. After his wife's death he lived at 1 Silver Street and lastly 19 Howegate. He was still alive in 1901. **James** (19th C.) married Jane Hogg in Wilton Parish in 1852. **James** (b.1831/2) from Canonbie, he was groom and gardener, living at Cavers Manse Cottage in 1861. His wife was Mary (from Hutton, Dumfriesshire) and their children included Walter, Peter T. and Mary. **James Turnbull** (d.1905) eldest son of Thomas and Mary Smith. In 1900 he married Margaret Murray (b.1875), who was from Galashiels. Their children were Peggie, Mary and Thomas James (born after his

father's death). He died following a bad fall from his bicycle at 'Jenny Walker's Brae'. His wife was later keeper of the Laidlaw Memorial Hall. **James Dryden** 'Jamie' (c.1881–1966) son of John and Annie Cowan, and older brother of Elliot Cowan. He was named after his great-great-grandfather 'Deacon Dryden', who was Cornet in 1772. He moved to Manchester with the rest of his family when he was young. He became a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and was employed by a brewer's in Manchester for many years. After retiring he moved back to Hawick, where he and his wife settled at 11 Backdamgate. He was a keen student of Hawick's dialect and became known as a local historian, who was often consulted. He was also a rugby enthusiast, acting as correspondent for Manchester papers, for both Rugby Union and Rugby League. He provided the illustrations for 'Mang Howes an Knowes'. He accompanied his mother to Gallipoli in 1926, as part of an organised family memorial trip, and wrote about it for the Hawick Express; they were able to walk on the battlefield where his brother William had fallen, and he made a sketch while they were there. He was a member of the Archæological Society Committee and contributed an article to the Transactions in 1958. He acted as Bard for Lodge 111, and was also a member of the Callants' Club. He was donor of the J.D. Smith bequest, which benefited several local causes. He was described as a 'small and dapper figure'. He married his cousin Jane Hunter Scott. He was buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Jean** (18th C.) kitchen maid at Wilton Lodge in 1791, when she was working for Lord Napier. **Jenny** nee Ferguson (1908–74) born in Stirling, she trained as a teacher in Dundee, being qualified as a primary teacher with a specialisation in music. She first taught in Yetholm, then moved to Manchester, after marrying local baker Robert T. The couple moved to Hawick in the late 1930s, where her husband established his bakery business on Bridge Street. She taught at Drumlanrig 1964–71, and while there wrote the music for 'Hurrah! for the Cornet', to words written by her Primary 5 class. She also wrote a song 'The Jewel in the Crown' for the 1970 Burnfoot song competition. In 1971 she remarried, becoming Mrs. Dorward. She died at the Cottage Hospital and was buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Jessie** (b.1811/2) daughter of blacksmith James. She was living with her widowed mother at 6 Melgund Place in 1861. She is probably the 'Mis Smith' who in 1866 donated to the Museum a 'collection of copper coins and tokens'. **John** (16th C.) doctor recorded in 1581/2 being in Riddell and also in Lilliesleaf. He witnessed the marriage contract between Helen, daughter of Alexander Gledstains and Gavin Gledstains (who sold Stobs), as well as an instrument of sasine between Alexander Gledstains (Burgess of Selkirk) and Gavin Gledstains (who sold Stobs to Gavin Eliott). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish, recorded at Stirkrig in 1701. He is probably the John who married Margaret Aird in Bedrule in 1695. His children included: James (b.1696); William (b.1698); Janet (b.1699); 'Euphame' (b.1701), who probably married miller Alexander Scott; Margaret (b.1703); and Helen (b.1706). He was recorded as Elder of Bedrule in 1735. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Orchard in 1715. His children were probably: James (b.1714); Margaret (b.1715); John (b.1717); and William (b.1719). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included Bessie (b.1715), John (b.1717), Robert (b.1718), Janet (b.1721), an unnamed child (b.1722), Beatrix (b.1724) and Euphan (b.1727). He is probably the John who married Janet Turnbull in 1714. He may be the Elder of Bedrule recorded in 1724. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Hood in Bedrule in 1726. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Hogg in Bedrule in 1733. **John** (18th C.) blacksmith at Heap on the Stirches estate. In 1736 he is recorded living 'Heapburn', at Stirches in 1741, at 'Heap foord' in 1744 and at 'Heapburn' in 1747; presumably all these were in fact the same place. In the records for the division of Wilton Common in the 1760s he is referred to as 'John Smith, smith in Heip, on the lands of Stirkshaws' and 'smith in Heip Smidie'. In 1735 he married Margaret Dryden (1712/3–51) in Wilton Parish. Their children included: James (b.1736), who died aged 7; Margaret (b.1739); John (b.1739), who died young; Alexander (b.1741); Isobel (b.1744); and Elspeth (b.1747). The witnesses in 1736 were John Lockie and John Scott, in 1741 were Robert Scott and James Dryden (probably related to his wife), in 1744 were James Dryden (again) and Walter Scott and in 1747 were James Dryden (again) and Thomas Laidlaw. He seems likely to have been closely related to James, who was also at Heapburn about the same time. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His wife was 'Cicil Spinnie' (or 'Spindie'). Their children included John (b.1751), George (b.1752), James (b.1754) and

Agnes (b.1756). Helen (b.1758), an unnamed son (b.1760), Margaret (b.1762) and Agnes (b.1767) may also be his children. **John** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son Henry was baptised in 1751. **John** of Spittal (18th C.) made an Honorary Burgess in 1777. **John** (18th C.) resident of Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish. His daughter Betty was baptised in 1790. It is possible that the same John was a ploughman at Bewlie Hill according to the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (18th C.) resident at Scaw Mill in Wilton Parish, when he paid the cart tax in 1791. It is possible he was the same as the Stirches blacksmith. **John** (d.1794) blacksmith at Heap. He must have been son of the previous blacksmith John (or else he was the same man and quite old when he died). He may have been father or grandfather of James, the blacksmith at Cauldmill and at Melgund Place, Hawick. He died at Cavers and is buried in old Wilton Cemetery. Isabel, who died in 1807, aged 27, was buried along with him, and so probably a daughter. **John** (18th/19th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Betty Chain (or 'Chine' or 'Shien') in Hawick in 1757 and had children: Christian (b.1758); James (b.1760); Walter (b.1762); Robert (b.1764); William (b.1766, probably 'Wull the Cutler'); and John (b.1768). He was listed as a weaver in the 1764 baptism, when the witnesses were clothiers Gavin and Thomas Turnbull, and also in 1766 when the whole congregation were witnesses. The witnesses in 1768 were fellow weavers Francis Cairns and Robert Chisholme. The death of his son Robert is recorded in 1798, his daughter Christian in 1800 and his wife Betty Chain in 1799. **John** (18th C.) gamekeeper at Cavers in at least the period 1793–97, when he was working for George Douglas. He was recorded in Cavers in 1792. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Isobel (b.1790), Christian (b.1792) and John (b.1794). **John** (18th/19th C.) innkeeper in Newcastleton. He is probably the resident of the village recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1817 his inn was used as the meeting place for creditors of a bankrupt merchant in Newcastleton. He was listed as proprietor of a public house in Newcastleton on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was probably the John, inkeeper in Newcastleton, who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He may be the carter of that name recorded as male head of household in Newcastleton in 1835. **John** (b.1773/4) from England, he was a shoemaker on the Mid Raw in 1841. Jane and John, who lived with him were probably his children. **John** (b.c.1780) carter at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was distinct from the man of the same name who was a ploughman at Bewlie Hill in 1801. **John** (d.1811) weaver in Hawick, son of Walter. **John** (b.1794/5) whip and thong maker on the Howegate. He lived at 8 Howegate, being there in 1841 and 1851, and was at 3 Brougham Place by 1861. He married Elizabeth Dryden (b.c.1801). Their children included: Christian (b.1820/1); James (b.1823/4), who was Cornet in 1846; Helen (b.1826/7); and Walter (b.1835), who was a shoemaker. He could be the John who was born to John in Cavers Parish in 1794, but he was also related to William, 'Wull the Cutler'. His sister Jenny is said to have gone to Flodden in about 1820 and returned with green twigs to adorn the Cornet's followers in the procession to the Games. **John** (b.1805/6) from Ancrum, he was a frameworker in Hawick. He was living on the High Street in 1841, at 'Facing Teviot' (i.e. off Teviot Road) in 1851. His wife was Helen and their children included Helen (b.1832/3), Robert (b.1836/7), Peter (b.1839/40), William (b.1844/5) and Sarah (b.1847/8). His son is probably the William of the Loan who in 1900 donated to the Museum a shilling of William III and 4 copper coins. **John** (19th C.) gamekeeper for the Earl of Minto. A story is told in the 1881 Border Counties' Magazine of how he kept a pet fox on a chain; it would deliberately scatter barley within reach so that it could catch a hen when it got close enough. **John** (b.1810/1) born in Edinburgh, he was a baker in Denholm. His shop was probably on Main Street. He married Margaret Eckford and their children included Helen, William, John and Catherine J. **John** (1827–69) of Darnick (near Melrose). Last major head of the family architects and builders business, John & Thomas Smith. They were responsible for many of the finest Victorian buildings around Melrose, as well as the North Brig in Hawick, the Wallace Statue at Dryburgh and the Hermitage Water Bridge. He was commissioned to make a survey of the Auld Brig of Hawick before it was demolished in 1851. He was also an early photographer, who took photographs of Queen Victoria's visit in 1867. He added an east wing to Darnick Tower. His sister Mary married John Elliot of Binks. The Smith Memorial Hall was built in Darnick in his memory. **John** (19th C.) one of the first professional cricketers in town, playing for the Wilton team in the late 1850s. **Rev. John Anderson** (1840–1911) born in Renfrewshire, son of William Fairley and Jane

Anderson. He studied in Edinburgh and Glasgow. He was assistant at Buckie Free Church and was ordained as minister of the Free Church in Bewcastle in 1873. In 1876 he moved to Newcastleton Free Kirk. In 1898 he was given a colleague and successor (Alexander Lowe) and retired from many of his duties. In 1894 he was involved in legal action, claiming he had been defrauded into making investments. In 1873 he married Jane W. Steele and in 1882 he secondly married Eliza J. Reid. **John** (1856–1904) son of Cornet James and sister of Margaret, the matriarch of the Watt family. He was Cornet in 1881, with his own father as Acting Father. He also served as Acting Father in 1886 (2 years after his own father served in this role). He married Annie Cowan, and their sons were: James Dryden; William, who died at Gallipoli; and Elliot Cowan, who wrote 'Mang Howes an Knowes'. A plumber by trade, he moved with his family to Old Trafford, Manchester in the 1890s. There he became the first Chairman of the Hawick Exiles' Club. Dying at a young age, he was buried in Hawick, being the first Cornet's coffin to be draped with the Burgh Standard. **Rev. John** (1859–1928) born at Haddington, son of John and Janet Young, he graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1888. He was a Glasgow City Missionary 1885–87, was licensed to preach by the Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow in 1889 and was assistant at Paisley St. George's. He was minister at Denholm Free Kirk from 1892 until his death. In 1908 he helped compile the notes of Rev. Duncan Stewart into the book 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale and Neighbouring Districts'. He married Agnes Hume. His daughter was a geography teacher at the High School in the 1950s and his grandson was a local vet. **Joseph** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1761. **Joseph** (19th/20th C.) gas manager in Hawick. His daughter Annie was the 2nd wife of Robert Riddle Thompson. He may be the 'Mr Smith, gasworks' who in 1875 donated to the Museum an 'ancient sun-dial' as well as 3 silver coins. **Rev. Malcolm** (1860–91) from the Gillespie area in Glasgow, he graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1886 and B.D. in 1889. He was ordained as the 1st minister of Wilton South Kirk in 1890. However, about a year and a half later he drowned while swimming on holiday at Spittal (despite apparently being a strong swimmer). Some of his sermons and a memoriam were collected and published in Hawick in 1891. **Margaret** nee Murray (b.1875) daughter of Robert, carpenter at Blacklee, Hobkirk Parish. She married James, eldest son of Thomas Smith, tenant farmer at Tythehouse. They had 3 children, but her husband died as the result of an accident. She later was keeper of the Laidlaw Memorial Hall. **Rev. Martin** trained as a Pastor at Charlotte Chapel in Edinburgh, he became Pastor of Hawick Baptist Church in about 2018. **Oliver** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Mary Smith and their children included William (b.1832). Thomas (b.1835), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **Oliver** (19th C.) son of Thomas and Jane Oliver. He was a farm steward at Langraw in 1861. He married Helen Waters in Hobkirk in 1833 and their children included: Jane Oliver (b.1837); Alexander (b.1839); James (b.1841); John (b.1843); Oliver (b.1845); Henry (b.1848); Janet (b.1850); and Helen (b.1853). The last 3 children were baptised in Southdean Parish. **Oliver** (19th C.) resident of Grahamston, Falkirk, who probably had a local connection. In 1865 he donated 5 weapons to the Museum: 'blunderbuss used by the last of the mail coach guards; sword from Sheriffmuir battle field; sword stamped, 'A. Ferrara', from Falkirk battle field; Indian cutlass from Cawnpore; Indian spear, from Owhyhee'. He also donated an American gold dollar, 12 silver coins and 20 copper coins in 1865 and a 1797 twopenny piece in 1866. **Patrick** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny, probably part of the force led by Scott of Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Patricius Smyth'. The other men were Scotts, Turnbulls, a Gledstains, a Langlands, a Dalgleish etc., and so he is probably also local. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) recorded as teacher at a private school at Belses in 1719. **Patrick** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Patrick (b.1757) and Andrew (b.1760). **Peter** (18th/19th C.) brother of Thomas (tenant of Hartshaugh Mill), he was factor to Elliot of Wolfelee. He was resident in Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish in 1788 and 1790 when he had children baptised. He was also tenant of Kirknowe in 1797, when he owned 2 horses. In 1807 he bought the lands of Hobkirk Kirkstile (part of Kirknowe) and farmed there. He married and had at least 7 children: Peter (b.1788), who married Helen Scott; Isobel (b.1789); Betty (b.1790); Jane; Margaret (b.1797); Thomas (b.1798); and Walter (possibly b.1802), who emigrated to America. James (b.1793) was probably also his child. **Peter** (b.1780) eldest son of Thomas and Mary Scott,

'the Flooer o Rankleburn'. He is probably the Peter recorded at Bankend on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He farmed at Harwood Mill. He was probably the Peter at 'Harrot' who subscribed to 6 copies of William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Ellen Turnbull, whose sister Mary married his brother Archibald. They had a large family, including: Thomas (b.1801); Walter (b.1803); Peter (b.1804); Archibald (b.1806); Elizabeth (b.1808), who married J. Blake; Mary; Andrew (b.1812); William (b.1814); Mark (b.1815), who died at Lanton; Turnbull (1816–79), farm steward, who died at Hawick; Nelly (b.1818), who married W. Elliot; and Isobel (1821–1898), who died in Hawick. He is said to have been very strict in all things relating to religion. **Peter** (b.1788) eldest son of Peter, he was factor for James Elliot of Wolfelee in the early 1800s and lived at Kirknowe. He was farmer at Kirknowe in 1841 and in 1851 was farming 170 acres and employing 4 labourers. In 1823 he married Helen Scott, one of the Scotts of Woodhouse and related to the Turnbulls who farmed at Spittal. Their children were: Isobel or Isabella (1824–49), who married Robert, son of Robert Stewart, farmer at Hawthornside; Peter (b.1827), who married Isobel Oliver; Betty (b.1830); John (b.1832); and Agnes Scott (b.1835). **Peter** (1804–86) son of Peter, who was the eldest son of Thomas. He became farmer at Harwood Mill, where he was born. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Parkhead in Roberton Parish, in 1851 was at Hunthill and in 1861 he was farm steward at Greenriver. His cousin Mary married Robert Purdom of Hawick. He himself married Elizabeth 'Betty' Ronaldson Dunlop in Coldstream. Their children were: Mary (b.c.1839); Peter (b.1841), who died at Jarrow-on-Tyne; Helen Turnbull ('Ellen', b.1843), who married A. Telfer; Williamina (or Mina, b.1847), who married Sandbed baker John Young (and was mother-in-law of J.E.D. Murray); and Elizabeth (or Betsy, b.1852), who emigrated to Queensland. There is a story told of him encountering a 'spunkie' (i.e. 'will-o'-the-wisp') when riding past Mackside Demmings. He was active until a few years before his death, which occurred at Swanshiel. **Peter** (b.1825/6) toll-bar keeper at Deanbrae in 1851. His wife was Margaret and they had a daughter, Dorothy. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was probably a tenant of Douglas of Cavers. He may be related to the two Thomases who were also listed. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick Councillor who signed the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council'. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded as a resident of Whitfield in 1751 and 1769. He was also farmer in Newton, in Wilton Parish. He became tenant in Mervinslaw in about 1754. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for James Pott, resident of Borthaugh, in 1751. He was one of the founders of the secession church, which met in Hawick in 1763. In 1764 he was said to have been a former tenant of Murray of Philiphaugh who resolved an issue over use of the Common with James Robson, tenant of Calaburn. He may be the Robert who is recorded as formerly being in possession of an enclosure that was part of Silverbuthall, according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He married Alison Irvine (or 'Irwin') in 1748, the marriage being proclaimed in Wilton and Ancrum Parishes; she could be the daughter of Thomas Irvine and Jean Irvine, baptised in Wilton in 1725 and potentially the sister of the wife of James Scott of Silverbuthall and Boonraw). Their children included: John (b.1749); Thomas (b.1751); Walter (b.1753); James (b.1755); Janet (b.1758); Nelly (b.1762); Robert (b.1764); and Thomas (again, b.1769). The witnesses in 1751 were James Dryden and Walter Scott. The witnesses in 1769 were James Scott (probably the farmer at Boonraw, who was also an Anti-Burgher) and Walter Irvine (who was surely related to his wife), the baptism carried out by Mr. Arnot, who had previously been connected with the Green Kirk in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. In 1780 it is recorded that he was tenant of ' 'House and yard', with rent of 10s. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Silverbuthall in 1791. He married Isobel Ormiston and their children included: Esther (b.1791); and Robert (b.1794). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) slater in Hawick. His employee David Reid was recorded on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Swin' in Kirkton Parish, possibly the same place as 'Swinsteid'. He is recorded there on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797 as owner of 2 horses. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Stonedge in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Miller in Hobkirk in 1833. **Robert** (b.1816/7) originally from Maxton, he married Helen Redpath in Hobkirk in 1840. He was living with his wife at

Weens Cottages in 1851 and 1861. His mother Mary was living with them in 1861. **Robert** (b.1816/7) from Lanarkshire, he was an agricultural labourer. He was living at Greenbank Cottages in 1861. His wife was Barbara and their children included Alexander, Walter, Jane, John, Elizabeth and Margaret Finlay. Perhaps he is the 'R. Smith' who in 1867 donated to the Museum 2 sliver coins found at Wollrig. **Robert** (b.1837/8) drystane dyker in the Hawick area around the 1860s. In the 1861 census he was in Wilton Parish, married to Mary and with daughter Janet. **Robert Tait** (d.1958) baker and rugby player. He played prop and was capped 7 times for Scotland in 1929 and 1930. He married Jenny Ferguson, who wrote the music for 'Hurrah! For the Cornet'. Spending some time in Manchester, in the late 1930s he returned to Hawick and took over the bakery business of W. & R. Johnstone on Bridge Street. **Ronald** 'Ron' High School Geography teacher who was Assistant Headteacher 1984–2002. He has been heavily involved in Hawick R.F.C., co-editing 'The Green Machine: 125 years of Hawick rugby' (1998) and also 'Glimpses of Green' (2002). He was a Scottish Borders Councillor and from 2011 until 2013 served as Hawick's Honorary Provost. He was Rotary Club President from 2020 and also an Elder of Teviot Church. **Stephen** (1946/7–) teacher at Bonhester and Newcastleton Schools, he also worked in Hawick as a social worker for 14 years. He wrote the science-fiction novel 'Creation Farm' in 2014, a collection of stories 'Not for Real' in 2023, and also books of poetry. He lives in Chester, is an elder of Hobkirk and Southdean Church, has been President of the Rulewater Horticultural Society, records local newspapers for the Borders Talking Newspaper and sings with the P.S.A. Male Voice Choir. **Thomas** (16th C.) name of 2 men recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. They may have been related to Robert, who was also named. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Gray and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1690. The witnesses were James Murray and William Smith. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) born at Wells in Rulewater. He was described in 1717 as 'now keeper of ane puppie pleay' (perhaps a dog entertainment of some kind) when he was fined for assault in Hawick. **Thomas** (18th C.) footman at Knowe in Minto Parish in 1785, when he was working for Thomas Turnbull. **Thomas** (1757–1827) brother of Peter, it is unclear where the previous generation came from. He was tenant at Hartshaugh Mill when his children were baptised in 1785 and 1788. He was listed as miller on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he was owner of 2 horses. His son Archibald was listed on the Militia ballot in 1801. He is still listed as miller of Hartshaugh Mill in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Rankleburn'. Their children were: Peter (b.1780), who married Ellen Turnbull of Harwood Mill; Patrick (b.1781); Robert; Archibald (b.1782), who later emigrated to America; Thomas (b.1784); Andrew (b.1785); Isobel (b.1787); Walter (b.1788), who may have died young; Betty (b.1790); Margaret (b.1791), who married William Crozier; Mary (b.1793), who married Robert Purdom of Hawick in 1817; and Jane (or 'Jean', b.1795), who married John Dalgleish. He secondly married Jane (or 'Jeany') Oliver in Southdean Parish in 1807. Their children were: Oliver (b.1809), who married Helen Waters and emigrated to America; James (b.1810), who married Elizabeth Henderson; Mina, who married W. Telfer, farmer at Roundabouts; Elizabeth, who died in 1864, and may have been the same as Betty; William, who emigrated to New Zealand; and another Oliver, who may have been a twin of William and died young. He is probably the 'T. Smith' whose mother is recorded dying in Hobkirk in 1815. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) from England, in 1789 he married Margaret Paterson in Roberton Parish. Their son Thomas (b.1790) was baptised in Roberton. **Thomas.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included James (b.1795). **Thomas P.** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Heronhaa near Southfield. He was recorded at Winnington in 1798 and Winningtonrig in 1800. In 1797 he married 'Grizzle' (or Grizel) Tait, the marriage being recorded in both Kirkton and Wilton Parishes. They had 5 children: Sir Andrew (1797–1872), army surgeon and famous zoologist; Joan (b.1800); Barbara (b.1802); James (b.1804); and Agnes Anne (b.1807). All their children's births were recorded in Kirkton Parish, with at least the first 2 baptisms carried out by James Henderson of East Bank Kirk. He may also be the Thomas whose son James was baptised in Hobkrik Parish in 1810. **Rev. Thomas** (1828–1901) born at Powfoot in Dumfriesshire, son of John and Marion Murray. He was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed by Annan Presbytery . He was ordained

as minister of Ewes Kirk 1853 and remained there until his death. In 1856 he married Margaret, daughter of William Sutherland Fraser, jeweller in Edinburgh. Their children were: Agnes (1857–1913), who married Alexander Simson from Melrose; and Marion (b.1860), who married James Calder, doctor in Jamaica. **Thomas** (b.1827/8) born in Cavers Parish, son of blacksmith James. He was a watchmaker on the Howegate (near the top of the east side), listed in the 1851 census and in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Isabella. **Thomas** 'Tom' (b.1837) son of James and Elizabeth Henderson, and grandson of miller Thomas. He is recorded as a keen follower of the Jedforest Hunt in the latter part of the 19th century. He was tenant farmer at Tythehouse in Hobkirk Parish. He married a distant cousin, Mary Smith. Their children were: James Turnbull; Elizabeth; Thomas, who emigrated to Canada; and Peter Smith, who farmed at Coldtown. **Thomas Aird** (b.1854) son of William and Isabell Aird, who was sister of Thomas Aird. He was brought up at Bridgehaugh near Selkirk. He became tenant farmer at Kirkton and Bedrule, remaining at Bedrule 1898–1921. He was a keen hunter and said to be a heavy man, requiring specially bred horses. He had at least 3 children, Isabel, Jessie and William (who all followed the Jedforest Hunt when young). **Thomas** 'Tom' (19th C.) tenant farmer at Tythehouse. He was a keen supporter of the Jedforest Hunt. His eldest son was James. **Thomas** (b.c.1870) son of John James, who was born in Malta, and Isabella Morrison. Although born in County Durham, he grew up in Hawick, where his father was a hand-loom weaver and later publican. He also worked as a spirit merchant in Hawick. In 1901 he married Margaret, daughter of James Blaikie. Their son John James was born in Wilton in 1902. About 1907 he emigrated to Rainy River, Ontario, his wife coming later. **Thomas** 'Tom' (19th/20th C.) local bowler, who also laid out at least 30 greens, including the one for Wilton Bolwing Club. **Turnbull** (1816–79) son of Peter and grandson of the first known Thomas of Rulewater. He was a farm steward. In 1877 he was at Branxholme when he donated 7 copper coins to the Museum. He died in Hawick. **Walter** (d.bef. 1811) weaver in Hawick. He was on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He could be the son of John and Betty 'Shien' born in Hawick Parish in 1762. He may also be the Walter who married Helen Gibson in Hawick in 1789 and had an unnamed child baptised in Hawick. His son John, also a weaver, died in 1811. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) servant at Tythehouse in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He may be the Walter whose children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, included William (b.1798), Francis (b.1800), Francis (again, b.1801), Walter (b.1802), John (b.1814) and Thomas (b.1815). **Walter** (b.1787/8) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was farmer at Scaw Mill near the Dean. He may have been son of John, who was previously at Scaw Mill. He was recorded as miller there in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. He was farmer there on the 1841 census, married to Janet and with daughter Mary. He was still alive in 1861. Thomas, who was living at Scaw Mill Stable in 1841 may have been his son. **Walter** (b.1792/3) thong maker of the High Street, according to the 1841 and 1851 censuses. In 1841 he was at Miller's Close. He married Janet Oliver in 1814 and their children included Helen and Isabella. His mother may have been Helen. He was a widower by 1851. **Walter** (d.1840) weaver in Hawick. **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Taylor in 1836 and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1837. **Walter** (b.c.1805) agricultural labourer in Hobkirk Parish. He was at Hallrule in 1841. His wife was Margaret and their children included Janet (b.1829/30), John (b.1831/2), Andrew (b.1836/7) and Isabella (b.1839/40). **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Margaret 'Phorson' and their son Robert was baptised in 1852. **William** (16th C.) servant to Walter Scott of Branxholme. In 1581 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk involving John Geddes in Branxholme. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion 'Hellin' (possibly 'Helm') in 1655 and their children included: George (b.1656); and Agnes (b.1660). Probably the same William witnessed a baptism for Thomas in 1690. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Anderson and their son Thomas was baptised in 1660. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1721, 1723, 1726 and 1729. He may be the William who got married in Kirkton in 1712 (with no wife's name given). His children may have included Margaret (b.1713), Marion (b.1715), George (b.1721), John (b.1723), Helen (b.1726), Euphan (b.1729), Bessie (b.1731) and Jane (b.1735). Perhaps the same William was recorded at Denholm in 1715. **William** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His

daughter Charlotte was baptised in 1762. **William** 'Wull the Cutler' (1766–c.1833) son of John and Betty 'Chine' and was related to the Hawick family that produced 2 Cornets in the 19th century. He was a wright by trade, making the first 'spinning jennies' in Hawick, but must have specialised in cutlery at some point. He was known as a very snappy dresser in the late 18th century, and was particularly vain about his hair. He apparently took the first taste of the 'Auld Brig gin' (a keg of water) in the joke prepetrated on the exciseman by Wat Inglis. He took up fishing late in life. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as 'cutler & basket maker' on the High Street. He was nephew of Catherine Cheyne, who was longtime domestic servant of the Gledstains of Hilliesland; from her he gained possession of the 'Gledstane Bible', which he passed on to merchant Andrew Irvine. There is a portrait of him by Adam Brown (presented to the Museum in 1862), showing him as an angler. W.N. Kennedy wrote about him, the article being published in 1868 – 'Auld Cash and Tufty blithely trip, Lean Yeddie Gibson's creel is full, Jamie Tamson and John the Dip Gang hand in hand wi' Cutler Wull' [HI]. **William** (b.c.1780) wright in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. It is unclear how he was related to other Smiths. **William** (c.1785–1857) born in Oxnam Parish, son of John. He was probably brother of James, blacksmith in Hawick. He was a blacksmith in Denholm, listed on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He is also listed in 1835 as a joint proprietor in Denholm with William Barrie, hosier. He probably lived on Westside. His wife was Elizabeth Anandale, and their children included Catherine and Margaret. He may be the William, at Hayknowe, whose model plough (for which he won a premium at Kelso in 1848) was presented to the Museum in 1857. He knew John Leyden and Sir David Brewster, and was known for his strong literary tastes, as well as his ontributions to the local flower show. **William** (19th C.) perhaps born on the English side of the Border, he married Mary, daughter of William Laidlaw in Hobkirk Parish in 1827. Their children were: James; Joan; William; Helen (b.1829), who married William Stewart in Hawthornside; Thomas (b.1831); Anne (b.1833); and Mary (b.1836). His sister Mary married William Redpath, who worked at Weens. **William** (19th C.) blacksmith of Hawick, probably son of James. He is listed in the 1835 electoral roll as joint tenant along with James. In Pigot's 1837 directory 'Jas. & Wm. Smith' are listed as blacksmiths on Melgund Place. He does not appear on the censuses of 1841–61, but is listed in Rutherford's 1866 directory as blacksmith on Melgund Place. **William** (b.1803/4) from Stow, he was a mason living at Commonside Bankhead in 1841 and 'Bowanhillbridge' in 1851. His wife was Isabel and their children included Bridget, William, Alexander, Adam and Helen. **William** (19th C.) married Jane Whillans in Southdean in 1855. **William** (b.1822/3) from England, he was listed as 'Railway Gaffer' in Newcastleton in 1861. He was on South Hermitage Street, lodging with carter Francis Scott. He is probably the Bill Smith who was in charge of bringing the first locomotive engine by road from Carlisle; the engine bogged down in mud and toppled a number of times, falling on him and killing him. **William** (b.1831/2) from Selkirk, son of John and Margaret. In 1861 he was a ploughman living at Easter Fodderle Cottages in Hobkirk Parish. He was already a widower and had children Isabella (b.1856/7) and John (b.1857/8). **William** (19th C.) farmer at Learmouth, Cornhill. In the 1860s he was a non-resident voter in Cavers Parish. **Rev. William Grierson** (d.1870) born in Edinburgh, eldest son of James. He was educated at Glasgow University and ordained minister of Fintry in 1840. He was presented to Ashkirk Parish by Gilbert John, Earl of Minto and became minister there in 1861. He married Hannah Grierson of Bridgenorth, who died in 1891. They had a son Alfred William, who died young. He wrote a description of Fintry Parish. **William** (19th C.) resident of Albion Place. In 1866 he donated 1 Chinese and 5 British coins to the Museum. **Rev. William** (b.1840) born in Oldhamstocks, son of David and Ann Thompson. He graduated M.A. from the University of Edinburgh in 1868. He was licentiate at Saughtree Kirk 1870–77. He was ordained as minister of Dunsyre in 1877. **William Walter** (1852–1942) born in Hawick, son of gamekeeper Thomas and Ellen Robson. He worked as gardener in various English country houses and emigrated to New Zealand in about 1875. He continued to work as a gardener. He held the view that many native species would be driven extinct by the effects of colonisation and so began to collect native plants, insects, Maori artefacts and other items. He wrote extensive notes, some of which were published, and several species were named after him. In 1903 he was appointed to the commission charged with putting the Scenery Conservation Act into effect. He was later appointed curator of Pukekura Park,

New Plymouth. It appears he was not easy to work with, holding down positions typically for only a few years at a time. However, he remained a sought-out authority on new Zealand natural history until his death, at New Plymouth, in his 90th year. He married Mary Foreman and had at least 7 children. **Rev. William** (1855–91) born in St. Fergus, Peterhead, son of a blacksmith. He studied at the Free Church College in Aberdeen and was ordained by the English Presbyterian Church in Scarborough. He then assisted at several churches, included Roberton. He came to Wolfelee Free Kirk to help while Rev. William Russell was ill in 1890. He was then inducted in 1891 (although some of the congregation objected that he was not himself in good enough health to take on the full task). He collapsed in the middle of his second sermon as minister and died about a month later, leaving a widow and young child. He married Agnes Shewan Kerr and their only child was John Kerr (b.1890), who died in infancy. **William** (1893/4–1915) son of John and Annie Cowan, brother of Elliot and James. He became a calico designer in Manchester, but enlisted with the Territorials in Hawick, becoming a Corporal in the 1/4th K.O.S.B. He was was killed at Gallipoli in the disastrous offensive of 12th July 1915. His name is recorded on the Helles Memorial (formerly written 'Smycht' and other variants).

Smith (*smith*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Simpson**.

Smith an Telford's (*smith-an-tel-furdz*) *n.* hosiery factory on Lothian Street. It consists of several parts of different height, built over a period of time in the early 20th century. One section has a mansard roof, a 'modern movement' roof, and there are windows on the curved corner where Lothian Street meets Allars Bank. Recently the building was used by Douglas, and then by an antique dealers.

the Smith Cairn (*thu-smith-kārn*) *n.* roadside cairn marking the birthplace of **Sir Andrew Smith**, on the right-hand side of the road beyond the Caa Knowe.

Smithfieldhaugh (*smith-feeld-hawch*) *n.* farmstead in Kirkton Parish, just south of Stobs Woodfoot, on the left-hand side of the road. It was formerly part of the farm of Turn and was already part of the estate of Eliott of Stobs in 1643. It was recorded as just 'Smithsfield' in 1708, when James Henderson was there. In 1788 it was recorded as 'the remainder of Teourn or Turn' and valued at £15 10s. Walter Turnbull was a smith there in at least 1799–1801. It was home of the Mables in the 19th century. There were 2 separate families living here until about the early 1900s. James Scott was there in 1906 (it is 'Smithfield-haugh' in 1788).

Smithie fri Soothfield (*smi-thee-fri-sooth-feeld*) *n.* local nickname for **Sir Andrew Smith**.

smitit (*smī'-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* smote, smitten – 'For the enimie hæs smitet my liffe doun til the gruund: he hæs smitet my liffe doun til the gruund . . . ' [HSR].

smittle (*smi-tul*) *adj., arch., poet.* infectious – 'I'll ken I'm auld when laddies' smittle lauchter Stirs na an echo in my cauldrife hert' [WL], '. . . and that she'll juist hev to thole, and hope it wadna be smittal' [DH] (also written 'smittl' and 'smittal'; noted by E.C. Smith).

smizzle (*smi-zul*) *v., arch.* to drizzle – 'It's smizzlin' on o' rain' [GW] (probably from 'it's mizzlin').

smoch (*smoch*) *v., arch.* to emit stifling smoke, *n., arch.* thick, stifling smoke, such as from burning rotten wood.

smoker (*smō-kur*) *n.* an informal social gathering, usually for men; it is less formal (and with less dinner) than a 'dinner'.

the Smoker (*thu-smō-kur*) *n.* specific social gathering with entertainment, often referring to the congratulatory smoker held for the Cornet-elect on Picking night. This is recorded as happening after the Tuesday night Picking of the Cornet in 1888, but may have happened from much earlier times. The Callants' Club have organised this event since 1904. There are speeches and songs and the Cornet is presented with his badge. The term is also used to refer to other smokers.

smokit (*smō-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* smoked – '. . . twae-threi bleithe-leike fallihs i glarry moleskins smokeet their claey peipes, tho their chafts war ditherin an beverrin leike as they war pairlt' [ECS].

smool see **smuil**

smook (*smook*) *v., arch.* to smoke (cf. **smuik**).

smoor (*smoor*) *v., arch.* to smother, suffocate – '. . . It smoored the muckle Eildons And blanketed Newtoun' [WL], 'Siccar the slow, slow fingers rub, Straikin without staw, Smoorin his name on the wa' [DH] (also **smuir**).

smoorin (*smoor-in*) *n., poet.* death by suffocation – 'Where's the drift ayont endurin'? Sae troth we're little ra'd o' smoorin' ' [JoHa].

smowe (*smow*) *v., poet.* to stink – 'My wuunds smowe, an' ar corrup becaus o' my fulishniss' [HSR].

smowt (*smow'*) *n.* a young salmon, small specimen of anything, a derogatory term for a small person or child – 'deh be feared o that wee smowt'.

S.M.T. (*es-em-tee*) *n.* Scottish Motor Traction Company, which took over the main Hawick coach routes from Border Motor Transport about 1930, and ran bus service for about 50 years. They acquired the Borders-based company Brooke and Amos in 1926 and later Adam Graham and the Border Motor Transport Co. As well as the Edinburgh to Carlisle service, they ran bus lines around Hawick, as well as transporting mill workers. The firm became Scottish Omnibuses in 1949 and the local fleet was known as Eastern Scottish. The colours of the bus fleet were a distinctive green, later becoming green and cream. After de-regulation of bus services, the name of the operator (and the quality of service) changed several times, e.g. to Lowland Scottish and First. The offices were in Oliver Place and the main bus depot was in Dovecote Street, which closed in the 1980s.

smudge (*smuj*) *v., arch.* to laugh in a suppressed way, laugh to oneself, smirk – 'Then with new keenness wad they caper, He sliely smudg'd to see them vaper . . . ' [CPM], '. . . still Buffin an smudgin inti eis sel' [ECS], *n., arch.* a suppressed laugh – 'Loth. Roxb. Clydes. often 'a smudge o' a laugh' ' [JoJ].

smuggle (*smu-gul*) *v., arch.* to carry by concealment in a 'Baa' game, to dispose of the 'geg' in a boy's game, *n., arch.* a scrimmage in handball in which the ball is concealed in order to try to 'hail' it.

smuggle-the-geg (*smu-gul-thu-geg*) *n., arch.* a game formerly played by boys in which an agreed upon article (the 'geg') is concealed by one team, the other team trying to find the boy who has the article.

smugglin (*smu-glin, -gu-lin*) *n.* smuggling, the trade in goods without paying duties. This was rampant in the Hawick area in the 17th and 18th centuries and on into the 19th. Before the Union, the difference in duties meant that salt, skins and malt were smuggled into England, and wool smuggled into Scotland. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries there was a brisk local business in smuggling whisky south of the Border, because of the large difference in duties. This was particularly after the increase on whisky duty in 1799. The favourite source of goods locally was from Capt. Daniel Fleury, who would land his boat at Boulmer in Northumberland, from where 'Boomermen' would secretly carry goods over the Border. In addition to Boulmer, other villages used as ports were Crastor and Embleton. There was also a vigorous trade in black market salt, again encouraged by increased taxation. Smugglers were pursued by the excise officers. In the 18th century there was a collector, 2 supervisors and 18 officers in Teviotdale, and by the 19th century there were 28 mounted Revenue Officers employed in Roxburghshire. In 1836 the minister of Hobkirk records that 'smuggling and illicit distilling are not now practised'. Robert Murray wrote an article on the topic in 1875.

smuik (*smūk, smik*) *n., arch.* smoke, fumes, *v., arch.* to smoke, emit fumes – 'The mill chimlih smuiks leike a killogie' [ECS], to fumigate, suffocate with smoke – 'Thay've been ti smuik the hoose efter the fivver (fever)' [ECS], particularly to smoke out insects – 'To Smook, Smuik, To suffocate by means of sulphur; a term applied to the barbarous mode of destroying bees in order to gain their honey; or, as it is expressed, to 'put them doun', Teviotd.' [JoJ], 'Whan div ee smuik the beis?' [ECS] (also **smook**).

smuiky (*smū-kee*) *adj., arch.* smoky, fumy.

smuil (*smūl, smool*) *v., arch.* to snuggle, nestle – '. . . smuillin-in laeuch at the brae-fit, little Bosells beekeet i the sun' [ECS].

smuir (*smūr, smir*) *v., arch.* to smother, suffocate, be stifled '. . . alang streets chowky wui cluds o shairny stoor an smuirrin reek' [ECS] (also **smoor**).

smuist (*smūst, smist, smoost*) *n., arch.* a smouldering, fumes, choking smoke, bad smell – '. . . mang reekin lums an chowkin smuists' [ECS], '. . . and in summer, whan the smuists are woarst an the pluiffin ter froes up atween the causastanes . . . ' [ECS] *v., arch.* to smoulder.

smuisterin (*smūs-ter-in*) *pres. part., arch.* sitting close to the fire in a sleepy or brooding way.

smush (*smush*) *n.* anything broken into small pieces, something reduced to powder or mush – 'Gone to smush, reduced to a crumbled state, like potatoes too much boiled, &c. Roxb.' [JoJ], coal dross, coal dust (often damp) used to back-up a fire – 'Everything got burned then, Smush, weel wetted doon' [AY], small amounts of change – 'can A pay eet oot o this smoosh?', *v., arch.* to break into small pieces, smash, reduce to mush or dust, to eat furtively – 'To Smush, To devour any thing clandestinely, which has been come by in an improper manner, Roxb.' [JoJ].

smushy (*smu-shee*) *adj., arch.* broken into small pieces – 'Smushy coal' [GW].

snaa see **snaw**

snab (*snawb*) *n., arch.* a cobbler, shoemaker.

snab (*snawb*) *n., arch.* a rugged rise, rocky slope, steep ascent (Coldwell Snab is near Hermitage Castle).

Snaberlee (*snā-bur-lee*) *n.* area just to the east of where the Hermitage Water joins the Liddel, marked as 'Snaberlee Rig' on modern Ordnance Survey maps. There was formerly a small thatched cottage at Snaberlee Brae, inhabited by a lone woman until the late 19th century. In the early 1750s this was the site of open air sermons as part of the Secession movement in this parish. The farm was acquired by William Manderson from the Laird of Whithaugh and in 1811 valued at £23 8s (the origin of the name is probably from the Old Norse personal name 'Snæbjorn'; it occurs as 'Snabirly' on Blaeu's 1662 map and is 'Snaberly' on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Sunaberlie' in 1665, 'Snaberlie' in 1666 and 'Snaberly' in 1811).

Snaberlee Sike (*snā-bur-lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising on Snaberlee Rig and joining the Liddel just to the south of Leahaugh Cottage.

snack (*snak*) *v., arch.* to snap with the teeth, bite – 'May ye ne'er want a freen', gin need Should show his ganchin, snackin head' [JoHa], '... wui nurrin teikes snackin an yowfin an boochin' [ECS].

Snadden (*sna-din*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1854–1934) from Lochgelly, he was ordained as minister of Newcastleton United Presbyterian (the 'Toonfit', formerly 'Burgher') Kirk in 1880. In the 1890s he had a dispute against the Duke of Buccleuch at the treatment of his parishioners. He wrote a history of Liddesdale and served as a Councillor. He served his congregation for 49 years, retiring in 1929. After that his 'South' Church was merged with the 'Park' church. In 1881 he married Jessie McNair. Their son was Sir William McNair Snadden, who was an M.P. for Kinross and West Perthshire and was created a Baronet.

snake (*snāk*) *n., arch.* a slug, espcially a large grey garden slug.

snapper (*sna-pur*) *v., poet.* to stumble, trip – 'And if some glakit girl shou'd snapper, He'd gi' a wink. Fir lads, quoth he, had aff, ne'er stap her, She wants a drink' [CPM].

snaw (*snaw*) *n.* snow – 'Snaw, snaw, come away and let us have a holiday' [T], 'The hills are white wi' snaw, And the frosty winds blaw' [JTe], 'The gowan is brightent by fierce fa'in' rain, And strengthent the soil by the long-lying snaw' [JoHa], 'When white snaw lay on the hill, and Teviot, foaming, sought the sea' [GWe], 'When winter's wild wi' sudden thaws, Hush'd frae the hills the melted snaws ...' [AD], '...'Mang the sunshine or the snaw' [TK], 'On Afric's sand or Greenland's snaw Ye'll meet a kindly Teri' [RH], '... Mountain peaks and passes, where Lies the never-meltin' snaw' [TK], '... wasch me, an' I sall be whiter nor the snaw' [HSR], 'He gies snaw like woo', he skatters the haar-frost like assis' [HSR], 'Oor bonnie bairnie's past and gane, An' the hills are free frae snaw ...' [BM1898], 'Black, broon, and snaw-white tail, Chargin' the Knights in mail' [JEDM], 'The love o' a sister Is pure as the snaw; But the love o' a mother Is better than a'!' [MNR], 'The parks are ribbed wi' meltin' snaw And the hills are derk wi' rain' [DH], a snowfall – 'We hed mony haws – and nae snaws, Nae yowdendrifts or snawplough drifts Or ocht to girn aboot But a pickle rain!' [DH], the phrase 'like snaw off a dyke' means disappearing very quickly – '... ti gar aa the trauchles an the fashes gang leike the snaw off the deike in a thowe' [ECS], *v.* to snow – 'it nivver snaws in April!' (also spelled sna'' and 'snaa').

snaw-brui (*snaw-brū*) *n., arch.* melted snow, particularly carried down in a river, slush – 'The snaw-brui's strampeet inti a caaldbroon platch' [ECS].

snawdrop (*snaw-drop*) *n.* snowdrop – '...'Tis o' the new-born snawdrop's hue, an' crimson daisy meek' [JoHa], 'The snawdrop only, lifts its timorous heid ...' [WL], 'The snawdrops may in Branxholme woods Nod promised spring again ...' [DH], also used figuratively – 'Oor wee bit snawdrap's blooming there Where the cauld wunds never blaw ...' [BM1898] (also 'snaw-drap').

snaw-fot (*snaw-fo'*) *n., arch.* a footless stocking, used like spats in inclement weather.

snaw-patten (*snaw-pa'-in*) *n., arch.* a clot of snow sticking to the sole of a boot.

snawplough (*snaw-plow*) *n.* a snowplough – '... Nae yowdendrifts or snawplough drifts Or ocht to girn aboot But a pickle rain!' [DH].

snawstorm (*snaw-stō-rum*) *n.* a snowstorm. A great snowstorm of 1809 held up the mail coach between Hawick and Edinburgh for 10 days. There was a great snowstorm in February 1900, with snow lying until May (see also **wunters**).

snawy (*snaw-ee*) *adj.* snowy – 'Her snawy feet she wad lave i' the stream, While the troutlets around wad play' [JTe], 'His hornis were hidde aneathe his wigg, Whiche was a snawye white' [JTe], 'Careless o' the blast sae bleak,

Snawy drift or shower . . . ' [JT], '. . . snawy streets o' sheets' [DH].

sneck (*snek*) *n., arch.* a latch, catch, clasp, bolt – 'Paid for 2 Snecks for Quire doore, £1 18s' [PR], '. . . Till snecks did jingle, and shutters did clash, Aroond the queer hurklin' bodie' [JoHa], 'In order to escape, he tried to open a gate; it had a spring sneck upon it, and he knew not how to get it open' [RM], 'Hoo memory wreesals at the sneck Whene'er the 'slogan's' soonded . . . ' [RH], '. . . A lifteet the sneck an gaed oot again' [ECS], '. . . It's Charity alane, hears the quiet clink o the sneck As the Auld Year takes the road' [DH], a nip of part of the body, such as by catching it in a door, 'The inn-man, easin the sneck, Peered into the rouky nicht' [WL], *v.* to latch, fasten, close a door or drawer by way of a catch – 'A canni sneck eet', to catch oneself in something, pinch one's finger, hand, etc., to pinch – 'A snecked ma finger in the door-hinge', '. . . yince sneckin the heid off a wuman's fox stole' [IWL], to snip with scissors, cut off a piece of cloth.

sneck-drawer (*snek-draw-ur*) *n., arch.* a miser, deceitful person (noted by E.C. Smith).

sned (*sned*) *v., arch.* to snip, lop off, prune – 'dots Caleb guillotining the whole of them in rotation, 'sneddin' their heads aff like syboes,' as he graphically described the process of decapitation' [WNK], '. . . and ye've naething mair a-dae but sned off the twigs . . . ' [DH], *n.* a pruning, a lopping-off – 'Gie this grain, hedge, etc., a bit sned' [GW] (cf. **sneg**).

sned (*sned*) *n., arch.* the shaft of a scythe (noted by J. Jamieson).

sneddit (*sne-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch.* snipped, pruned – 'Whenever ye're sent to the country your lane, Come na back like a rung that is sneddit' [JTe].

the Sneep (*thu-sneep*) *n.* former name for lands in the Rule valley, connected with the Stonedge estate. The exact boundaries are unknown, but it lay to the west of the gorge of Hobbieshowe where the Howa and Sneep burns meet, and probably included the lands that were later called Midburn. It was part of Stobs estate in the late 17th century, and included along with Fairnilees, Unthank, Howa, Hobsburn and Little Gledstains, whose rental income was contracted to the 2nd wife of Sir Gilbert Eliott and her surviving children. The house there had disappeared by the mid-19th century, the stone being used to build a nearby wall. The last tenant was Andrew Scott (it is 'Snipe' in 1677).

Sneepdykes (*sneep-dīks*) *n.* former farmstead in 'Jedforest', where Andrew Oliver was recorded as tenant in 1669. It probably lay in the Jed valley near Mevinslaw.

sneesh (*sneesh*) *n., arch.* snuff – 'Wend your way this glorious day, Kindly customs ne'er be scorning; Auld and young, sae blithe and gay, A' maun hae their sneesh this morning' [RH], *v., arch.* to take snuff.

sneeshin (*snee-shin*) *adj., arch.* related to snuff – 'An' ilk ane ready in his neive doth grip The sneeshin' mill or sootie-throotit pipe' [JoHa], '. . . and who took their sneishing tobacco in the secret part of the aisle, where they think they will not be seen . . . ' [DMW], '. . . and to the 's'neeshin mull of so many bygone generations . . . ' [RG], '. . . Grand auld cruikit sneeshin' horn, Worthy sic a glorious morn' [RH].

sneg (*sneg*) *v., arch., poet.* to cut with a sharp instrument, to snip – 'Whasae slanners his neebers unnerhan', him wull I sneg aff . . . ' [HSR], 'The Lord sall sneg aff a' fleichin' lipps . . . ' [HSR], 'To sneg a brainch' [GW] (cf. **sned**).

sneggit (*sne-gee', -gi'*) *pp., poet.* cut, snipped – 'For ill-doir sall be snegget aff: but thaye that waite on the Lord, thaye sall inheerit the yirth' [HSR], '. . . an' drew his sword, an' strak' ane servent o' the hie priest's, an snegget aff his ear' [HSR].

sneist (*sneest*) *n., poet.* a taunt, jibe – 'Their sneists an' sneers an' fy-for-shames' [JoHo] (also written 'sneest').

sneisty (*snees-tee*) *adj., arch.* snappy, crabbed, impertinent (also written 'sneesty').

sneith (*sneeth*) *adj., arch.* smooth, polished (noted by J. Jamieson).

snell (*snel*) *adj.* bitingly cold, bitter, chilly – 'a snell wund', 'While i' the frost sae snell and hoar, I stand and shiver' [JoHa], 'Wha's aye been faithfu' to me when fate blew bleak an' snell' [JoHa], 'An' the wintry wund, sae snell an' keen, gi'es mony a dreary moan?' [JJ], 'Aye Tam, it's gei snell the day, isn't eet?' [DaS], 'There's a silence in the cobbled wynds and snell the midnicht air' [JYH], 'Though the mirk gathers round and the breezes blaw snell, They are a' set at nocht by the eicht o'clock bell' [JJ], '. . . A snell sough flichters them doun' [WL], 'The frost was keen and the wind was snell When Wull was broucht frae his murky cell' [WL], '. . . And on snell days o winter chill A've nithert yokatolad Doon the Vertish Hill' [IWL], hard, severe – '. . . His horsemen they fought stout and snell, And stude about him in the stour' [CPM], 'And O man but you'll find it's snell, To bear misfortune's

iron mell' [JoHa], shrill, high-pitched – 'Scauldin' wives, wi' music snell, Tune up their everlasting bell' [JR] (used almost exclusively of the weather; from Old English).

snellest (*snel-ist*) *adj.* bitterest, chilliest – 'Yon's aboot the snellest bit 'at A ever meind o be-in in o' [ECS] (also written 'snellist').

snib (*snib*) *n.* a latch on a window or door – 'make shair the snib's shut right', ''O Bessie dear, I'm waiting here, Screw round the snib for me' [WaD], *v.* to latch, bolt, fasten, particularly with an inside bolt – 'A climmed up ti the wundih, bit it was snibbed fri the inside' (generally Scottish; possibly from Low German).

snib (*snib*) *n., v.* snub, slight, rebuke (noted by E.C. Smith).

snibbit (*sni-bee', -bi'*) *pp., arch.* snubbed, rebuked – 'Thou hest snibbet the pruud that ar curset . . . ' [HSR], cut short, smitten – 'My hairt is snibbet an' wuthiret like gerse, sae that I forget til eet my breæd' [HSR].

snibbit (*sni-bi'*) *n., arch.* a wooden catch at the end of a tether, a toggle – 'Snibbit. snibble, snibbelt, A wooden knob put on one end of a rope, which goes into an eye on the other end, for fastening it; used for retaining a tether, Roxb.' [JoJ].

sniblich (*snib-li<u>ch</u>*) *n., arch.* a collar made of plaited rushes, used for binding a cow to a stake (noted 'in former times' by J. Jamieson).

snifter (*snif-tur*) *n., arch.* a sniff, a shock, rebuff, check, quarrel, snub – 'We gae them a snifter, an roun' aye for roun' We' the axe o' King Bruce, and the Sword o' Rob Roy' [HSR], a sudden reversal of fortune – 'But, Monseer, ye'd better no come here awa, Lest ye meet with a snifter ye'll no like ava' [JoHo].

snifty (*snif-tee*) *adj., arch.* haughty, snooty.

snipe (*snīp*) *n., arch.* a smart blow, strike, fillip, *v., arch.* to strike (usually applied to a person; also written 'snype').

snipy-nebbit (*snī-pee-ne-bee', -bi'*) *adj., arch.* snub-nosed, having a short and turned-up nose.

snirk (*snirk*) *v., arch.* to snort, snigger – 'The Nine-stanes, his kimmers, Can snirk at his game, But Cauldcleuch and Gritmuir Think black-burnan shame' [DH], 'Pretensic fowk gaed primpin' by, Snirkin' at sic a din . . . ' [DH], *n., arch.* a snort, snigger.

snirl (*snirl*) *n., arch.* a snarl, *v.* to snort, sniff contemptuously.

snirt (*snir'*) *n., arch.* a snort, snigger, upstart, impudent child – '. . . A siller't snirt makes quickest sail To Hymen's port' [JoHa], *v., arch.* to snigger, snort – 'Dod, the snirtin body! Hei wad think A was fond . . . ' [ECS], 'You heard of riftin', bowkin'; snirtin' and snorkin' ' [HAST58].

S.N.P. (*es-en-pee*) *n.* Scottish National Party, which seeks independence for Scotland. Historically, it had only weak support in the Borders area, although this changed in the early years of the 21st century.

snocker (*sno-kur*) *v., arch.* to snort (cf. **snoker**).

snod (*snōd*) *adj., poet.* trim, neat, level, smooth – 'There was a snod bit leikely-leike eateen-hoose, nerr bye . . . ' [ECS], 'And the gowd it cam in gowpens To set it braw and snod' [WL].

snodge (*snoj*) *v., arch.* to stroll, plod, walk deliberately – 'Bit the buirdly Borderer snodged on a guid yin, an on A poalled ahint um at the same jock-trot!' [ECS], '. . . for snodgin on, A wad aye geet seen the better about iz' [ECS], 'On A snodged, burdalane' [ECS].

snodly (*snod-lee*) *adv., poet.* neatly, evenly – 'Thy teeth ar als ane hirsel o' sheepe that ar snodlie clippet . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'snodlie').

snoker (*snō-kur*) *v., arch.* to snort, snuffle – '. . . a stane-nappin injin gaed-on . . . – dirrlin – snokerin – an reesellin' [ECS] (cf. **snocker**).

snoot (*snoo', snoot*) *n., arch.* a snout, nose – 'Pops oot a snoot like some much-made-o' tabby, Cries 'Order, order', wi' a phiz sae grave?' [JoHa], '. . . the peak of a cap, whence a cap (a callant's bonnet) is often designated, slangwise, 'a snoot' ' [ECS], '. . . Haste ye back and joy be wi' ye – Mind the bull-snoots as ye gang!' [WL].

the Snoot (*<u>th</u>u-snoo'*) *n.* area of the Borthwick around the Snoot Church, so-called from the nose-like feature of the river enclosing the area on 3 sides. Also the familiar name for the youth hostel that was set up in the old church – 'Owre at the Snoot, the sun gaed doun As that bedraggled hiker Was wringin' oot his socks and sark Wi' wry thochts o' the dyker!' [WL] (also sometimes written 'Snout').

the Snoot Kirk (*<u>th</u>u-snoo'-kirk*) *n.* small former church in the Borthwick valley, built shortly after the Disruption of 1843 as Roberton Free Church, also known as Roberton United Presbyterian Kirk. The dissenting congregation first held meetings in the joiner's yard at Deanburnhaugh, before being given the ground at Parkhillhaugh by John Chisholme, with the church being built very quickly. It was reached from the main road via a footbridge. By 1852 the declining rural population meant that the church was reduced to a preaching station; it picked up again later, but always had a struggling existence. It switched from Selkirk Presbytery to Jedburgh Presbytery

in 1880. The building was renovated in 1908/9, when a vestry was also built. It continued to be used as a church until 1927, and the congregation formally merged with Roberton Kirk in 1930. The land reverted to the Chisholme estate and was gifted to the Scottish Youth Hostel Association by Mr. Bruce of Chisholme in 1935. It was then used by the Youth Hostel Association, particularly as a pony trekking centre. The building succumbed to dry rot in the mid-1990s. A roll of the ministers is: John Dow 1845–52; James Logan around 1860; Thomas W. Paterson 1889–1900; Alexander Cameron 1906–11; David Brunton 1912–25.

snoove (*snoov*) *v., arch.* to move along slowly, walk idly and steadily – 'The folk frae Hatternside were in twenty minutes sin', the folk frae Drinkstone fifteen minutes sin', and here's oor neebor . . . comin' snoovin' in late as usual!' [RM] (see also **snuive**).

snork (*snōrk*) *v., arch.* to snort, clear the nose noisily, emit explosive sounds – 'Let snorkin' snuffers please theirsells In makin' middens o' their bills' [JoHa], '. . . a muckle great big hivvy motor-laarrie – a perfeet killogie for reek – cam snorkin an dunnerin bye' [ECS].

snot (*sno'*) *v., arch.* to snuff a candle – 'Snot that cannl; it's aa gaun ti creesh' [ECS].

snotter (*sno'-ur*) *n.* snot, nasal mucus, particularly when hanging from the nose – 'the horse blew its snotters aa ower her face' (usually plural).

snottery (*sno'-ur-ee*) *adj.* snotty – 'that bairn aye hes a snottery nose'.

snottie (*sno'-ee*) *n., arch.* a dolt, dunce, contemptible person.

Snowden (*snō-din*) *n.* **William** (b.1828/9) from Northumberland, he was farmer at Mains in Castleton Parish, recorded in 1861 and 1868. His wife was Jane.

snowk (*snowk*) *v., arch.* to sniff, smell, snuff, scent out, poke with the nose – 'A dog snowkin' in an assbucket' [GW], 'Snowkin efter a' that's gaun' [??], '. . . an auld herd wui a maud on, an a nibbie in eis neeve; an a snowkin collie!' [ECS] (also written 'snouk', this is 'snoke' or 'snook' elsewhere; see also **snowkit**).

snowker (*snow-kur*) *n., arch.* a smeller, someone who sniffs at things like a dog, a worthless person, profligate.

snowkit (*snow-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* sniffed, poked with the nose – 'He snoukit up his barrel snoute, And gave a fearful banne' [JTe] (see **snowk**).

snuff (*snuf*) *n., arch.* a small amount of something – '. . . a snuff o' saut' [RM].

snuffin (*snu-fin*) *n., arch.* the act of taking snuff.

the Snuffin (*thu-snu-fin*) *n.* ceremony taking place at the Kirkstile, near the site of the western end of the Auld Brig, early on the Friday morning of the Common Riding. Snuff is dispensed to the waiting crowd, harkening back to an old social custom of passing round the snuff box during some convenient halt in any proceedings. There is also a more fanciful story told that when the band returned from Hornshole in 1514 they found an old man partaking of snuff on the Auld Brig (long before tobacco came to the old world!). Formerly the ceremony took place on the Thursday evening on the Auld Brig, and was simply a private habit indulged in by the Burgh Officers and band members. It slowly became an accepted part of the traditions. After the Auld Brig was demolished in 1851 it was discontinued for several years, but subsequently restarted through the efforts of William Norman Kennedy, who provided a horn mull. The Thursday evening ceremony ceased in the 1870s. In 1881 the ceremony is recorded involving 'many hundreds'. The ceremony was again revived by the Ceremonial Committee in 1887, when the sons of W.N. Kennedy undertook to again be at the Snuffing with their father's horn mull. George O. Murray also provided a horn mull in 1889, or possibly just the snuff. Since those days the Snuffing has grown in popularity, was extended to the Friday morning, and now is restricted to the Friday morning only. The original horn mull is still in use. Since 1921 the song-singer has been in charge of distributing loose snuff from the horn, in a melee at the Kirkstile, protected by two bodyguards! This happens when the Drums and Fifes reach the site of the Auld Brig, shortly after 6 a.m. After the Song Singer reaches the Tower Knowe he throws small packets of snuff down from a window to the people below; these packets are highly sought after, even although the taking of snuff is now a thing of the past. It is traditional for the crowds to disperse to nearby hostelries for rum and milk refreshments afterwards. There is a short film clip showing the Snuffing of 1905 and others in 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1937 – 'It was mebbe a melee ootseide bit in the shop itsel was leike the snuffin at the Commin Ridin!' [HEx1966], 'At Snuffin' when ee hear the drum Efter ee've hed milk an rum Want ti laugh, want ti greet, Want ti be nimble on eer feet' [MB], 'A had never ever seen the Snuffin ceremony until the first time that A turned up' [HD].

Snuffy (*snu-fee*) *n.* nickname of **James Marchbanks**.

snuffy-nebbit (*snu-fee-ne-bee'*) *adj., arch.* huffy, easily offended, having a penchant for taking snuff (in [JoHo]).

snug (*snug*) *adj., poet.* smooth, sleek, trim – 'We'll bar the doors an' windows, an' we'll make a' trim an' snug . . . ' [JJ], '. . . Aye snuglike an' tastefae an' neat' [WAP].

snuil (*snūl, snil*) *n., arch.* a snivelling person, idler, *v.* to snivel, speak nasally.

snuive (*snūv*) *v., arch.* to move along slowly, walk idly but steadily, stroll, glide – '. . . A snuived steevely on aboot therty yirds ahint um' [ECS], 'I micht as weel be bogs an' sykes For a' ye see. Ye snuive along like weary tykes Ignorin' me' [WP] (formerly pronounced with a deep vowel containing elements of *i* and *ā*; see also **snoove**).

snuivie (*snū-vee*) *n., arch.* someone who 'snuives', a slowcoach, a dim-wit.

snurkle (*snur-kul*) *v., arch.* to tangle, run into knots in thread, to become wrinkled or shrivelled – '. . . An' riggit ribs, where snurk'lt skin is fatit To lanely hing where flesh could stay nae langer' [JoHa], 'Ma kid gloves snurkl't wi' the wesheen' [GW], to cause to shrivel.

snurl (*snu-rul*) *v., arch.* to tangle, snarl (of thread).

so (*sō*) *adv., interj.* so, likewise, well then, indeed, in order that – 'so was A', 'So, what div ee hink?', 'A slowed doon so ee could catch is up', used emphatically, particularly as an affirmative against an emphatic negative – 'Ee er not! A em so!' (used in some contexts, e.g. at the beginnings of phrases, rather than the more common **si**, or the less common **sae**).

soad (*sōd*) *n.* sod, a piece of turf used ceremonially to mark delivery of land in a sasine, turf used for marking a boundary – '. . . did throw up or lay on soads or new pieces of earth on their antient meiths and marches of the said Commonty . . . ' [BR1734], a piece of turf cut and dried for fuel or for use as a roofing material – 'These are to give notice to all Burgesses within the Burgh of Hawick that they are discharged from casting dry land soads of any part of the Commonty . . . ' [BR1816] (see also **divot**).

soakeet see **soakit**

soakie (*sō-kee*) *n., arch.* plump and weighty – ''A soakie lassie', a plump sweet girl' [JoJ].

soakit (*sō-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* soaked – '. . . That got soakeet – baith inside an' oot!' [RM].

soappin-wat (*sō-pin-waw'*) *adj., arch.* sopping-wet, soaked – '. . . a chaamp that turns foats an cuittiekins soappin-wat an lauchs at tacketty shuin' [ECS].

Soapy Ballantyne (*sō-pee-baw-lin-tīn*) *n.* nickname for **John Ballantyne** – 'Here's Soapy Ballantyne and Wull Slush, Here's Todd Lowrie and Peggy Neill; Davie A'-things and auld Kush-Mush, And Jenny A'-things is here as weel' [HI].

socht (*so<u>ch</u>t*) *pp., arch.* sought – 'It maun be to you, for 'twas you that he socht . . . ' [JJ], 'The story soon gaed roond the haill kintra-side How the Laird had got on when he socht for a bride' [JJ], '. . . But, faith, I neither socht nor chased it' [DH], '. . . Has socht a nest in the yellow gorse beside the murmurin' Till' [JYH], 'They socht her frae the warld's end And tret her like a queen' [WL], broght, fetched – 'What heh ee socht? = what have you brought' [ECS], sought out, tried to procure – '. . . an A was vext A hedna socht a piece i ma pootch for ti mootle i the road' [ECS].

the Society in Scotland for Propagatin Christian Knowledge (*<u>th</u>u-su-sI-i'-in-sko'-lind-for-pro-pa-gā'-in-kris-tyin-no-leej*) *n.* former organisation, established in 1709 to establish schools in remote areas of Scotland. This was mainly in the Highlands and Islands, but they also set up a school at Caerlenrig in 1755, as well as another near Langholm. They removed their support for the Caerlenrig school from about 1767, possibly because it was self-supporting by then.

Society for the Supression o Beggin (*su-sI-i'-for-<u>th</u>u-su-pre-shin-ō-be-gin*) *n.* common name for the Association for the Purpose of Suppressing Public Begging in the Town of Hawick. It was set up in 1822 to try to solve the problem of itinerant beggars. The association distributed funds and posted notices to discourage begging. Robert Wilson ('Lurgie') was in charge of distributing the funds.

the Society o Airts (*<u>th</u>u-su-sI-i'-ee-ō-ārts*) *n.* the Society of Arts, a local organisation of the 1820s that ran a library.

sock (*sok*) *n., arch.* a ploughshare – 'Tam pleughs without cooter or sock, The horses he sometimes doth tiney' [JoHa], 'Well, we had special socks for the ley, an couters for the ley, an when ye gaed on tae stubble, ye used the bigger rougher type' [TH].

sock-mandrill (*sok-man-dril*) *n., arch.* a ploughshare facsimile, cast in metal (noted by J. Jamieson).

sockin-oor (*so-kin-oor*) *n., arch.* relaxation time after work and before the lamps were lit at night – 'Sockin-hour, The portion of time between

daylight and candle light, Teviotd. This is also called Gloamin-shot' [JoJ].

soda (*sō-du*) *n.* Hawick has had several small-scale manufacturers of 'aerated waters'. There was one at the foot of the Kirk Wynd, on a site which had previously been house and onstead of the Aitkens, who were 'Hilliesland Lairds' – 'Life's joys er like bottles o' soda . . . ' [RM].

the Sod-Cuttin see **Cuttin the Sod**

sodger (*so-jur*) *n.* a soldier – 'hei was a sodger in the K.O.S.B.', 'The quhilk day, in presence of the bailies and council, the haill comptes for the receipt of the monies for advancing of the sodgers within their armour . . . ' [BR1644], 'Paid a soger and passenger and letter sending to Leadye Croumach' [BR1737], 'For an old Sojer had his arm cut of, 6s' [PR], 'Think it was but built for lodgers To refresh and tak' the road; You and I are just like sodgers, Billeted in oor abode' [JR], 'Some tell't that smugglin' Jock Macgee Was listed to the sodgers' [JoHa], '. . . ought to be a warnin' to you, an' the likes o' you, that hae put faith in a sodger' [JTe], 'For I am ane man under awthoritie, haein' sodgers aneath me' [HSR], 'Than the sodgers o' the governer tuik Jesus intill the common ha' . . . ' [HSR], '. . . thir verra rigs was den for fairce sodgers in fechtin-graith' [ECS], '. . . she's a right bad yin, oot wi the so'jers an ir man in Burma' [BB], 'In the rush o' modern days Oo've nae need o' sodger claes' [JEDM], 'We've seen the throes o' world war, We've mourned for oor sodgers' [JRE], 'Soem sodger-like chiels were there superintendin', An' ane wi' his coat off was constantly mendin' ' [BM1900], '. . . A sodger, sure as licht makes day, – I saw his dagger' [WP], 'And I've aye had a feeling that yon sodger Was wonderin what it had a' been aboot' [DH] (also spelled 'sojer'; see also **sholdier**).

sodger's buttons (*so-jurz-bu'-inz*) *n., pl., arch.* the flower-head of the burdock, Arcium Lappa (named because of how it sticks to clothing).

sodgerin (*so-jur-in, -een*) *n.* soldiering, the state of being a soldier – 'Like you, Jeanie had a sweetheart that went away to the sodgering' [JTe], 'The sodgereen's a hantle different be the clerkeen' [ECS].

soffen (*so-fen*) *v.* to soften – 'Hei yissed ti be a right girn, bit hei soffened up a bit when hei got aulder', 'There is ane at the Carlenrigg, Might sof'en the heart o' auld Simey' [JoHa].

soft (*soft*) *adj.* soft, silly, simple-minded, half-witted, foolish – 'hei's soft in the heid' (also **saft** and *sit soft*).

the Soft Lowland Tongue (*thu-soft-lō-lind-tung*) *n.* song from Peebles that is popular in Hawick and throughout the Borders, written by William Sanderson, also known as 'Tweedside Laddie', when??. The song has been recorded many times, including by the Alexander Brothers, Moira Anderson, Valerie Dunbar, the K.O.S.B. band, Jackie Leven, Jimmy Shand and William Williamson.

Soh-Doh Smith (*sō-dō-smith*) *n.* nickname for a High School teacher of the mid-to-late 20th century.

soilzie (*soil-yee*) *n., arch.* the lands of an estate, particularly the farmable land – '. . . tenandry of lande of Hardenwod with the pertinentis lyande within the soyleze of Borthwicsheillis and in the barony of Chawmerlayne-newtone til my luffit frende Andro Kere lord of Awtunburne . . . ' [DoR1445] (there are many spelling variants).

soiree see **swaree**

sojer see **sodger**

sole (*sōl*) *n., arch.* the sill of a window (cf. **Wullie on the Wundi Sole**).

sole (*sōl*) *n., arch.* an oval potato basket (noted in Liddesdale by J. Jamieson).

Solomon (*so-lo-min*) *n.* nickname of a native of Kirkcaldy who used to sell gingerbreads at fairs and Common Ridings in the mid-19th century, and was noted for his loud patter.

Soltracroft (*sol-tra-kroft*) *n.* another name for **Trinitylands**, recorded in a charter of Trinity Collegiate Church in 1557 and another lease of 1565/6.

Soltre see **Soutra**

the Solway (*thu-sol-wā*) *n.* Solway Firth, the estuary far to the west, which represents the Border between Scotland and England. It is fed by many rivers and streams, including the Liddel – '. . . Was neither the scream of the grey sea-mew Seeking the Solway, nor yet the cry Of the restless whaup as it circled by' [WHO].

Solway Moss (*sol-wā-mos*) *n.* level, boggy area between Longtown and Gretna. It was the site of a battle in 1542, where the English army under Sir Thomas Wharton routed the much larger Scottish army. Only a small number of men were killed, with many Scots (including the Borderers apparently) surrendering to the English, and some drowning in flight. It is said that this defeat contributed to the death of James V.

somebit (*sum-bi'*) *n.* somewhere – 'The hawkers hev teh gaun somebit teh camp' [HEx1947].

somegate (*sum-gā', -āt*) *pron., arch.* somewhere.

some'in (*su-min*) *pron.* something – 'was eet some'in A said?', 'A'll gie some'in ti greet aboot!' (also spelled 'some-in' etc.).

Somervel see **Somerville**

Somerville (*su-mur-vil*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) tenant farmer at Lees in Wilton Parish. He married Janet Anderson in 1811 and their children include: William (b.1813); and James (b.1816). The 1813 baptism was witnessed by James Somerville, Nanny Thomson and Nanny Mein. **Euphemia** nee Eckford (d.1928) daughter of Hawick grocer John Eckford, she married George, who was a cousin of Sir James A.H. Murray. She lived in Denholm and bequeathed money, which was used to purchase property, including buildings around the arch on Sunnyside, where she had lived. It was hoped that rental would maintain the Somerville Trust, which supplied a nurse for Denholm, but eventually the moneys dwindled and the properties were sold. **Hugh** (17th/18th C.) 'agent' who witnessed baptisms for John Ekron in 1721 and 1725. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when Walter, son of Walter Scott of Headshaw had remission for resetting him in his crimes. **Mary** nee Fairfax (1780–1872) daughter of Sir William Fairfax (one of Nelson's Captains), who lived at Burntisland in Fife, she was born in the Manse at Jedburgh, home of her mother's sister Martha Charters and Rev. Thomas Somerville. In 1804 she married a naval officer, Samuel Greig (Russian Consul for Britain, whose father had been the man who had brought Hobkirk's Adam Armstrong to Russia), who was a distant cousin; he died 3 years later. She was a regular visitor in Jedburgh, where she was taught Latin and other subjects by her uncle. She was in Jedburgh on the evening of the False Alarm of 1804. She had a telescope made by James Veitch of Inchbonny, was well acquainted with Sir David Brewster and also got to know Sir Walter Scott. In her widowhood she became further acquainted with mathematics, with the encouragement of William Wallace. In 1812 she secondly married her cousin William Somerville (1771–1860), eldest son of Dr. Thos.; he was a widower, an army surgeon (later physician to Chelsea Hospital) and an amateur scientist who encouraged his new wife's studies. The couple lived for several years in Edinburgh before moving to London; among their circle of friends there were influential scientists such as Thomas Young, John Herschel and Charles Babbage. Despite only 1 year of formal education, she educated herself at the family's Burntisland home and became a mathematician and science writer. In fact she has the distinction of being the first person to whom the word 'scientist' was applied, in 1834 in a review of her textbook 'On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences' (which ran to 10 editions). She published only 3 scientific papers in her lifetime (still quite unusual for a woman at that time), but contributed significantly through books. She translated and annotated a technical version of Laplace's work, hypothesized a planet perturbing the orbit of Uranus (which led to the discovery of Neptune), and wrote a popular geography and geology textbook. She was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society and received many other honours; although the Royal Society forbade the appointment of female fellows, they commissioned a bust of her for their rooms in 1824. She spent most of the time from 1838 living in Italy. She was a great supporter of women's education, and Somerville College, Oxford was named after her. She also has an asteroid and lunar crater named in her honour. A history of her life was written by her daughter Martha. She is buried in Naples. Her children were: Woronzow Grieg (1805–65), a barrister; William George Grieg (1806–14); Margaret Farquhar Somerville (1813–23); Thomas Somerville (1814–15); Martha Charters Somerville (1815–79); and Mary Charlotte Somerville (1817–75). **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded 'in ye Midle' in 1623, when Thomas Hood in Ancrum was accused of stealing 2 cows 7 years earlier from him. This was from lands at 'Plassadge' in England, the cattle belonging to him and Walter Scott of Todrig. It is unclear if he was tenant in Middle in Cavers Parish or elsewhere. **Rev. Thomas S.** (d.bef. 1710) minister of Cavers. He was son of James, who was second son of Sir James of Cambusnethan. He studied at St. Salvator's College and St. Andrews University, where he graduated in 1666. He was presented to Cavers in 1674 and ordained there in the following year. It is recorded that the Presbytery had to swear him in at the 'kirk-stile', since the church and churchyard were locked up and no keys were to be had from the house of Sir William Douglas of Cavers. The Presbytery were also met by a number of women in the churchyard bearing stones, which they threatened to throw, and called them 'soul murderers and the devil's servants'. Given the Covenanting support in Cavers Parish, it is clear that the new Episcopalian minister was not popular! In 1689 he refused to pray for William and Mary

and read the Proclamation of the Estates (i.e. refused to embrace the return to Presbyterianism), but he may have continued as minister until 1693 (precisely what the arrangement was is unclear, since there was great confusion after the Revolution). He then moved to Hawick, where he continued to preach (probably in his own lodgings) to some adherents of Episcopalianism and the exiled James II. This group included members of the Gledstains and Chisholme families. Baptisms are recorded by him in Hawick in 1694 (for the Gledstains) and 1697. He was listed as 'Mr Tho. Sumervaill', living on the west-side of Hawick, on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1696 he witnessed the will of Bessie Scott, widow to Walter Scott of Whitehaugh. He is said to have ministered in Hawick along with Francis Scott, ousted minister of Hassendean, and a meeting house was opened at the Kirk Wynd (or Playlaw) after the passing of the Act of Toleration in 1712 (but he must already have been dead by then). He may also have assisted Rev. John Langlands until about 1700. He married Miss Burnside and their son William was minister of Hawick (i.e., trained as a Presbyterian, despite he himself remaining true to his Episcopalian principles), while their daughter Dorothia married William Hadden, one of the masters of Edinburgh High School in 1710, and they had one other daughter. **Rev. Dr. Thomas** (1741–1830) historian, born in Hawick, 5th child and only son of Rev. William. He was orphaned at about age 17 and educated in Hawick, Jedburgh and at Edinburgh University. One of his close early friends was Samuel Charters, who would become minister at Wilton (and whose cousin he would marry). After his father died he was involved in the litigation to claim money from the Whitehaugh estate, with his father's 2nd wife being Isobel Scott, heiress of Whitehaugh. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1764 and acted as substitute at the Tron Kirk for 9 months. He was presented to Minto Parish in late 1766 by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, becoming minister there early the following year. He was also for a while tutor of the 2 sons at Minto House (one of whom would become the 1st Earl of Minto). He was presented to Jedburgh in 1772, translated there the following year (following some objections over patronage), and this is where he spent the rest of his life. He was recorded there in the Horse Tax Rolls in the 1780s. He obtained a doctorate from St. Andrews University in 1789 and became one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland in 1793. He was arrested while visiting the House of Commons about 1798, being mistaken for the accomplice of a notorious swindler. In 1798 he was offered the Chair of Church History at Edinburgh University, but declined, and had a yearly pension from 1800. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1813. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He wrote several political and historical books, including 'Candid Thought on American Independence' (1780), 'The History of Political Transactions and of Parties from the Restoration of King Charles II to the Death of King William III' (1792), 'Observations on the Constitution and State of Britain' (1793), 'The Effects of the French Revolution with respect to the interests of humanity, liberty, religion, and morality' (1793) and 'The History of Great Britain, during the Reign of Queen Anne' (1798), as well as several sermons published in Kelso, Hawick and Edinburgh. He also wrote descriptions of Jedburgh and Ancrum for the Statistical Accounts. His posthumously published book 'My own life and times 1741–1814' (1861) contains some valuable anectodes relating to Hawick in the latter 18th century, and describes some aspects of everyday life in the neighbourhood in those times. He married Martha Charters (daughter of Samuel, Solicitor of Customs for Scotland), who died in 1809 and they had 3 sons: William, Inspector of Military Hospitals, and second husband of his niece by marriage, Mary Somerville the mathematician; Samuel, solicitor; and James Burges, who died young. They also had 4 daughters: Christian, who married Walter Riddell of Friar's Glen, 3rd son of Patrick Riddell of Muselee; Janet (or Jenny), who married Joseph Pringle of Ferney Green, Consul General at Medeira, and secondly Lieut.-Gen. Henry Elliot of Rosebank (son of Capt. Robert, brother of the Laird of Harwood); Margaret (d.1843); and Martha, who married William Rutherford, solicitor of Jedburgh. His wife is said to have been a clever woman, who took great care with the education of her children, who were taught by David Brewster (later Sir David). When he died he was 'father of the church', i.e. the oldest serving minister, in his 90th year. He is buried in Jedburgh Abbey. **Sir William** (12th/13th C.) son of William of Carnwath. It is said that during the reign of William the Lion he slew a fearful monster, which was terrorising the district of Linton; the place was known as Wormington, and the event is commemorated in a carved stone in wall of the parish church. He was 'Willelmo de Sumerville' when he witnessed the granting of the Church

of Molle to Kelso Abbey in the mid-1100s. In 1174 he had the lands conferred on him by the King. He also became Sheriff of Roxburghshire, as well as the Chief Falconer to the King. **Rev. William** (1691–1757) son of Thomas, the minister of Cavers, he was minister of Hawick Parish 1731–57, and father of Dr. Thomas. It is said that he spent time as a youth in Hawick, but after his father's death, his mother took him to be raised in East Lothian. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1707, became a tutor for the family of Alexander, Lord Elibank, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Duns in 1719. He thereafter spent time in the household of James, Lord Somerville (presumably a relative), managing his business affairs. He was called to Hawick Parish in late 1731 and ordained early the following year. In 1735 he was involved with the Duke of Buccleuch in the sale of land within Dalkeith. He wrote an account of the Parish sometime before 1743 (perhaps in 1738), this being one of the earliest descriptions with any detail; the original manuscript was owned by William Ogilvie of Chesters in the latter part of the 19th century. There he mentions an examination he made of the Buccleuch vault under St. Mary's in 1738; his transcription of stones there was eventually published in James Wilson's 'Memories of Hawick'. He is listed at the Manse in 1748, when he paid the window tax in Hawick Parish. In 1733 he married Janet, only daughter of John Grierson, minister of South Queensferry (their post-nuptial contract is in the National Archives); she was said to be a great beauty. Their children included: Agnes (b.1735); James (b.1740), who may have died young; Thomas (b.1741), who became minister at Jedburgh; Jean (b.1742), who probably also died young; William (b.1744), who probably also did not survive; Janet (b.1745); and Helen. The witness in 1741 was schoolmaster James Anderson and the witnesses in 1742 were Francis Gledstains and Robert Boyd (the Bailies at the time). His first wife died in 1749 and in 1753 he secondly married again Isobel (or Isabella) Scott of Whitehaugh, described as 'a maiden-gentlewoman of about 80', and she died in 1759. His children Agnes and Thomas brought an action in 1761 against John Scott of Whitehaugh, claiming that the marriage contract of their step-mother's father, Walter Scott, meant that they should be entitled to payments from the Whitehaugh estate, but the judges ruled against them. He is probably the 'Mr. Somervell' who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758 (although probably deceased before then). It has sometimes been claimed that he was the original of the 'little round fat oily man of God' of James Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence', but others insist that the model was instead an English clergyman, Rev. Patrick Murdoch. **William** (1771–1860) son of Dr. Thomas and Martha Charters, he was born at Minto. He trained as a surgeon and entered the army, travelling on expeditions to the Cape of Good Hope. He also travelled on a Mediterranean expedition against Napoleon and to Canada, where he was inspector-general of hospitals from about 1807–11. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1812. In 1812 he became deputy inspector of army hospitals in Scotland and in 1816 had to move to London as a member of the army medical board. In 1806 he married Miss Rutherford of Knowesouth, but she died 2 years later. In 1812 he secondly married his cousin Mary, daughter of Adm. Fairfax, and widow of Samuel Grieg; she is known worldwide as one of the first female mathematicians. It is said that after his marriage he gave up his own ambitions to support his wife's scientific career. In 1818 he was involved in a legal case over inheritance of Knowesouth, claiming that his first wife's uncle, a lawyer in Jedburgh, had defrauded him out of liferent on the estate. He became seriously ill in 1838, so that his family wintered abroad and from then on lived mainly on the continent. He died in his 89th year in Florence and is buried in the Protestant cemetery there. **William** (c.1800–49) shoemaker who lived at Miller's Close on the High Street. He married Isabella (1807–89), eldest daughter of James Murray, and hence he was uncle of Sir J.A.H. Their children included John, Christian, Jean and James. He may have been born in Kelso, son of William and Mary Weatherhead (also spelled 'Somervel', 'Somervell', 'Sumerval', 'Sumervel', 'Summervale', etc. in early records).

the Somerville Buildins (*thu-su-mur-vil-bil-dinz*) *n.* modern name for a block of houses on Sunnyside in Denholm, with a pend through the middle (also called 'Summerville House').

Somervel see **Somerville**

someyin (*sum-yin*) *pron., arch.* someone.

Sonday (*son-dā, -di*) *n., arch.* Sunday, the Sabbath – '. . . and having caused proclaim her several tymes at the parish kirk door of Hawick upon Sondays . . . ' [BR1641], 'That wheareas the said incorporation of weivers . . . have an right . . . wherein to sitt upon Sonday and other dayes in the time of divine service . . . ' [BR1714].

Sonderland (*son-der-lund*) *n.* lands said to be in the Barony of Hawick, when granted in the early 14th century (probably shortly after Bannockburn) to Sir James, Lord of Douglas, along with 'Lintonrothbrekis'. The record is in 'Robertson's Index', which is not always accurate. Hence it seems likely that this was meant to be Sunderland in Selkirkshire and the reference to the Barony of Hawick was an error.

song see **sang**

Songs of Hawick (*sangz-ov-hIk*) *n.* classic recordings of Hawick songs sponsored by the Callants' Club. They were released as 2 long playing records in 1964 and 1965 and re-released on compact disc in 2001.

The Song of Meda see **Meda's Song**

Songs of Teviotdale (*sangz-ov-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* song written by Ian Seeley in 1996 for Elliot Goldie. It was first performed by Debbie Lyons and Alison Seeley at the Rotary Club St. Andrew's Night in 2000. It is included on 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' (2006), sung by Elliot Goldie.

sonsie see **sonsy**

Sons of Heroes (*sunz-ov-hee-rōz*) *n.* Hawick Film Group's re-enactment of the Battle of Hornshole, with scenes from the 1964 Common Riding. It was made with the support of the Hawick Drama Club and Hawick Amateur Operatic Society. It was directed by David Peacock, and narrated by Robert Rodden and Gordon Jackson, with music by the Saxhorn Band and the Drums and Fifes. The film runs for approximately 35 minutes, and has recently been transferred from 8mm film to video.

sonsy (*son-see*) *adj., arch., poet.* good-natured, pleasant, plump – 'But hail, my sonsy mother-tongue May I be routit wi' a rung If e'er I leave your praise unsung But will rehearse Your usefulness to auld and young' [JR], 'There's mony, mony as bonnie an' sonsie true ane, Wha's maiden-bloom, untastit, slips awa' [JoHa], 'An' what wi' clean washing, an' what wi' braw dressing, They a' look't fu' sonsie to see, man . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . in his sonsy countenance the simplicity of manners of the past generation . . . ' [RM], 'They can eat their falderals that like, but recommend mei tae a sonsy bicker o' guid auld fashioned Scotch porridge . . . ' [JEDM] (also written 'sonsie').

soo (*soo*) *n., arch.* a sow – ' 'Aye, aye, James, and what was he like?', 'Ow', Sir, he was just like a black soo' [HAST1864], '. . . marching oure Minchmuir at twelve o'clock at nicht wi' a haud o' a black soo by the tail' [WNK] (not particularly Hawick).

sood (*sood*) *v., arch.* should – ' 'Las that his winsome sell sou'd bend Sae soon his head' [CPM], 'Aw'll be ashore in twae days, if aw sood come in an egg shell' [WNK], '. . . and if ye sud be dune afore aw return, raither than wait i' the cauld ye'd better begin't again' [WNK], 'An now, aabody stravaigin the Borderland . . . sood ken Peinelheuch' [ECS], 'It's a gey guid yin that ee sood heh'd aa eer ain way' [ECS] (also written 'sud'; cf. **suld**).

sook (*sook*) *v.* to suck – 'deh blaw, sook!', 'Owt o' the mooth o' bairns an' sookin' weans . . . ' [HSR], '. . . And, worst o' a' and dinna laugh, Ae yowe was sookit by a calf!' [TD], 'Scannin the sleek-back't Cauld; dichtin a mell; Sookin a fag-end throwe a threi-days' baird' [DH], *n.* a suck – 'can A hev a sook o yer ice-cream?', 'An' wae untill them that ar wi' childe, an' them that gie suuk in thae days!' [HSR], 'Co' way to Wullie Trummill's shop, Through some bung-hole we'll sook a drop' [WNK], 'Black shoogir-waeter, a paep a sook!' [ECS], 'He set it to his wee bit mooth, an' took ae muckle sook . . . ' [WFC], a teacher's pet, sycophant, toady – 'she's the biggest sook in the cless' (also spelled 'souk'; see also **sooker** and **sookit**).

sooker (*soo-kur*) *n., arch.* a sucker, small piece of leather, usually a disc and often with a string attached, which is used as a toy for lifting objects when moistened – 'Sometimes they'll get a 'sooker' oot, And soak the leather unco weel, To lift up mony an iron trap – The smiling, prood, and braw wee deil' [WFC], '. . . Aathing frae leather sookers and gless beads, To comics, bools and haberdashery' [WL].

sookie (*soo-kee*) *n., arch.* a spoilt or overindulged child.

sookit (*soo-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp., arch.* sucked – 'O that thou wer als my brither that suuket the breists o' my minnie!' [HSR] (there are spelling variants; see **sook**).

sook-the-bluid (*sook-thu-blid*) *n., arch.* the red-coloured beetle, Telephorus lividus.

soom (*soom*) *v.* to swim – 'whae can soom faster, yow or yer brother?', '. . . That crawl in earth, or soom in water, Or wing the air' [JoHa], '. . . An' pay back her drought wi' a wide sooming flude' [JoHa], 'Whiles hei saw a herlin soom, And whiles killt a troot . . . ' [DH], to cause to swim – '. . . no as meikle waiter in't as wad soom a baggie' [WNK], to be very wet or flooded – 'when the rain got, in the kitchen flair was soomin', *n.* a swim – 'oo went for a soom in the Dunk ti cool

doon' (the past tense is **soomd** or the English 'swam', while the past participle is also **soomd** or 'swum').

soom (*soom*) *n., arch.* a sum (also **sowm**).

soomd (*soomd*) *pp., arch.* swam (past tense or past participle of **soom**, alternatives to the English 'swam' and 'swum').

soomer (*soo-mur*) *n.* a swimmer – '... in his younger days an accomplished athlete, wunner o the Commin Ridin Games sprint in 1930, a champion soomer ...' [IWL], a cherry stone used in a game to race down the gutter – '... soomers (floating 'papes' used in racing in flowing water 'doon the guitters')' [ECS].

soomin (*soo-min*) *n.* swimming – 'hei's aye been guid it the soomin', '... excellin at rugby where he played in the Greens three-quarter line, soomin and witter polo as weel as at the game o hockey' [IWL], *pres. part.* swimming, flooded – 'A cowpit the jug an the flair was soomin'.

soon (*soon*) *n., poet.* a sound – 'Auld Scotland heard the bodin' soun' And threw her crook away' [JT], 'Syne maun the bogey haste awa', As ne'er a soun' frae oot the hoose ...' [WFC], 'Frae Moat ti Bourtrees, not a soon' Disturbed the deid, An' mony bats flew silent roon' My prinklin' heid' [WP], 'The wine was flowin', the haa was ringing Wi' drucken lauchs, and the soun' o' singing' [WL], *adj.* sound – 'In lith an' limb we're soon' an' hale ...' [JoHa], '... When a' oor fowk were sleepin' soon'' [JoHa] (also spelled 'soon'' and 'soun''; cf. **soond**).

soond (*soond*) *n.* a sound – '... the skyes sendet owt ane suund: thine arras alsua gaed abreæd' [HSR], 'Blisset ar the peeple wha ken the joyfu' suund ...' [HSR], 'The soond o' the wee burnie's wimple' [WS], 'There wasna a soond, till sudden there sterted A beh-in' and meh-in' thrae miles away ...' [DH], 'Hab was fell pleased wi the soond ...' [DH], 'Now oor ower a junction And the soond says 'hurry up'' [AY], 'Durin aa the year's o ma lang life, Ma favourite soond's the Drums an Fifes' [ABo], *v.* to sound – 'May the grand auld slogan soond Every year as June comes roond' [JEDM], 'Then soond the 'slogan' Callants a' ...' [RH], 'Tae my musical ear every note soonded clear Frae tap-cornet right doon tae big-bass ...' [DJ], 'Tae mei it soonds like act o' treason, An' oft aw ponder o' the reason ...' [MB], *adj.* sound – '... as an old woman, who told Dr Charters' niece that 'she had found oot he wasna soond' [HAST1864], 'Let my hairt be suund in thy staatutes, that I bena sh]aemet' [HSR], '... the skeleton ... 'was perfect, ... an' ilka tuth in his head as soond as a bell'' [WNK], '... But we up at the fade o' day, And oor vengeance is soond and sair' [TK], 'Therefore, if we hear from contemporary records that the minister of Wilton 'wasna soond' ...' [RJW] (also written 'suund').

soond (*soond*) *n., arch.* a swoon, faint – '... lying in her owne door in ane deid sound, her buskins torn off, and blood about her left ear' [BR1687].

soondit (*soon-dee', -di'*) *pp.* sounded – '... But the pips soondit frae the wireless at the bedside, and Sharp looked up at the clock' [DH].

soop (*soop*) *v.* to sweep – 'can ee soop oor chumney sometime this week?', 'My blessings on you, Muckle Watt! For sooping lums to keep me fat' [WNK], 'So away A luit eet gang, i swurlin cluds o stoor o its ain soopeen' [ECS], 'Then ee sooped the ooder oot' [IJ], *n.* a chimney sweep (from Old Norse).

soopit (*soo-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj.* swept – '... gowstie wind, which soupit owre the houses' [EM1820] (also **swupit**).

soople (*soo-pul*) *adj.* supple, floppy – '... By a wheen o' soople shanks' [WL], '... And the sicht o' her limbs and her soople body, Gaed straucht to the auld man's heid like toddy' [WL], '... As souple as a buxom lass' [WFC], limp, helpless with laughter, drink, etc. – 'Hei leuch till ei was away in a kink, an fair soople' [ECS], '... Aa heard geeglin'! And when Aa lookit roond, Aa saw twae lassies comin' alang the path, fair soople!' [DH], wily, astute – 'Back cam' the soople spugs And ate the auld breid, But puir lang-craigit hernseugh Had mair pride than greed' [DH], *n.* a pliant rod – 'Then oot came the thresher, baith sturdy and steive, A thick aiken soople he grip't in his neive' [JoHa], *v., poet.* to make supple – 'At Raesknowe to dance, an' to soupple their shanks, An' some brass raise, the brigs to repair, man' [JoHa] (also spelled 'souple' and 'soupple').

sooplest (*soo-plist*) *adj.* most supple – 'Dan gie's a loup to the pipe o' the sailors – Sooplest o' callants there ...' [WL].

soor (*soor*) *adj.* sour – 'that was a right soor aiple', '... May hang upon a soor ploom tree, And sleep in Ettrick Forest' [JT], '... But sank his teeth in them to find them soure' [WL], scowling, ill-humoured, brooding – 'ee're awfih soor looking the day, what's the mitter?', *v.* to sour – '... And the auld laird stappin' hamewan, Is a soored man' [WL] (also spelled 'soure').

soorage (*soo-reej*) *n.* a system of sewers, sewage. Hawick got its first sewage plant in 1878 – '... Past the Sew'rage gate, if he thocht he was late Went supersonic Dye' [DH], 'The what?

Oh, the sewerage, 'm aye on for that: You're lauchin'; but that's no sae droll!' [WL], '... bein yaised ti bein doonwund o the sewerage at Mansfield Park' [IWL] (also written 'sewerage').

the Soorage Works (*thu-soo-reej-wurks*) *n.* Hawick Sewage Works, build by the Town on Mansfield Road in 1877/8. The land had formerly been part of Wilton Glebe and this flat area was also known as Burnfoot Haugh. Early plans and other documents are in the National Archives.

soor-dock (*soor-dok*) *n., arch.* the common sorrel, Rumex acetosa, the young leaves formerly being nibbled by children.

soor-dook (*soor-dook*) *n., arch.* buttermilk or perhaps yoghurt (once a popular drink; sometimes used incorrectly to refer to **curds an cream**).

soor-faced (*soor-fāsd*) *adj.* sour-faced – 'hei's a sour-faced auld girn'.

Soorhope (*soo-rup*) *n.* Sourhope, farm near the Bowmont Water in the upper part of Morebattle Parish. In the 18th century it was farmed by a brother of William Scott of Thirlestane (the origin is probably 'the valley of sour pasture' and the name first occurs in 1544).

soor-kit (*soor-ki'*) *n., arch.* a dish of clotted cream (noted by J. Leyden).

soor ploom (*soor-ploom*) *n.* a boiled sweet, usually green and with a very acid taste, traditionally made in both Galashiels and Peebles.

sooth (*sooth*) *n., adj., adv.* south – 'Ti the sooth, ayownt the sweire, stuide Black Law ...' [ECS], '... Lookin sooth owre God's ain country Frae the Vertish Hill' [IWL], 'Auld Scotland we love thee, the North, East and West, But we live in the South, so we like it the best' [JCa], 'When the wund blaws canny I' the kindly sooth Wi' the barest hint O' heather in her mooth' [DH], '... Where aince the thunderin engines raced Far sooth to London toun' [WL], 'And come I frae sooth or nor-ward, My rest sall but be the same In the dear auld toun in the hollow – For the dear auld toun is hame!' [WL].

the Sooth (*thu-sooth*) *n.* formerly, the South of Scotland district Rugby Union team, which existed through most of the 20th century, and is effectively replaced by 'the Borders' team.

Sooth Berryfell (*sooth-be-ree-fel*) *n.* another name for the main farm at **Berryfell**.

Sooth Bright Street (*sooth-brī'-stree'*) *n.* South Bright Street, a street in the West End off Bright Street. The houses were built in 1927, but after restoration work in 1973 they were found to be unsafe and were demolished in 1975. The street was named after statesman and social reformer John Bright.

Sooth Croft Park (*sooth-kroft-pawrk*) *n.* Southcroft Park, former name for a piece of land on Minto estate. It is marked to the west of the old church on a 1766 map of Minto estate. It was valued at £73 3s 6d in 1779 when included among lands whose liferent had been granted to Rev. Robert Elliot. They are still so listed in 1811.

Soothdean (*sooth-deen, soo-, sow-din*) *n.* Southdean, hamlet on the A6088 towards the Carter Bar, on the banks of the Jed, formerly written 'Souden' and variants. Formerly part of Jed Forest, the name 'Soothdean' is fairly synonymous with Chesters, although perhaps more often applied to the upper part of the district. It is also the name of the associated Parish, which extends to Wolfelee and also contains the former Free Church there. The original church dates back to at least the 13th century and was a meeting place for Scottish leaders before Otterburn. A replacement church was built about 1690 and the current one in 1876. The village itself was burned by Dacre's men (led by Sir John Radcliff) in late 1513 and again in 1544. Jock Oliver was recorded living there in 1544. In 1669 the farm of that name was tenanted by James Oliver, David Oliver and Thomas Oliver. William Oliver and David Baptie were there in 1694. James Baptie was tenant there in at least 1797–1801. Residents in 1801 included Alexander Baptie, Robert Kerr and Peter Sinton. An old outhouse in the area was called Peden's Barn and connected with Covenanters. The settlement has been on the main route from Hawick to Newcastle since long before the modern road was developed (around the 1820s). There are many nearby archæological remains, including hill-forts, settlements and ruined peel towers. Several Bronze Age artefacts found nearby are in Jedburgh Museum, including a flat axe, part of a rapier blade, and a socketed axe. Othere items from the area include a greenstone axe, a whinstone hammer-head and 3 small whorls of polished green stone. The Statistical Account of 1794 notes that the region contained several ancient cairns, one of which was found to contain bones, and nearly all of which had been robbed for stones. 'Souden Kirk: a Border shrine' was published by John R. Spence in 1951 (the origin is probably a corrupted version of 'Souden', the original pronunciation, which may be from the Old English 'suth dun', meaning simply 'the southern hill' or may be related to Old Welsh

for a hill-fort; the name first occurs as 'Souddon' in 1275 and has various related forms, including Sudhden in 1291/2, 'Suthdon' in 1319, 'Soudon' in 1404, 'Soudoun' in 1426, 'Sowdon' in 1455, 'Sowdone' in 1484/5, 'sowdene' in 1488/9, 'Sowdoun' in 1491/2, 'Sodane' in 1538, 'Sodene' in 1539, transcribed as 'Fowden' in 1544, 'Sowdoun' in 1559, 'Suddoun' in c.1560, 'Suddoun' in 1572, 'Suddoun' in 1575, 'Suddum' in 1586, 'Sudan' in 1638, 'Sudden' in 1689 and 'Souden' in 1701; 'Soudan K.' is marked on Morden's 1687 map of Scotland and 'K. of Soudann' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Soothdean (*sooth-deen*) *n.* region in the hills to the east of Colterscleuch, containing Southdean Rigg (which reaches 354 m) and Southdean Burn (which joins Northhouse Burn). There was also formerly a farmstead here. The lands were once part of Ringwoodfield (marked 'Sudarig' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is spelled 'Suddenrigg' in 1693 and 'Suddenrig' in 1744).

Soothdean Kirk (*sooth-deen-, soo-, sow-din-kirk*) *n.* church in Southdean Parish. The original church was first mentioned as early as the 1260s. It was valued at about 50 shillings per year according to Bagimond's Roll of 1275. 'Ade de Osberneston' was appointed cleric there by the English King in 1291/2. Adam, the Parson, signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. It was in the Diocese of Glasgow and Archdeaconry of Teviotdale, but it is not known when it was dedicated. The patronage was held by the Douglases, passing to Scott of Branxholme in 1528, reverting to the Crown in about 1537 and recovered by the Earl of Angus in 1542/3. The church consisted of a west tower and a nave, probably of 13th century, together with a chancel, probably added in the 15th century (replacing an earlier chancel). Excavations also revealed foundations of a perhaps earlier building, a few feet to the north of the nave. The church was the location for a meeting of Lord Douglas and the other Scottish commanders in 1388, in which an English spy is meant to have revealed information that was important for the skirmish at Newcastle and the battle at Otterburn. The ruins of this original 'Souden Kirk' stands just below the level of the main A6088 road, about a mile after Chesters. A commemorative plaque was erected there after excavations by the Hawick Archæological Society in 1910. At the same time part of the tower was roofed over to hold some of the unearthed stonework, and the site was dedicated as a memorial to the Battle of Otterburn; repair work was carried out on the tower in 2015. A carved super-altar (of sandstone, about 23 cm by 18 cm), probably from the 15th century, was moved to the new church. This original church was abandoned in 1688 when the roof collapsed (on a Sunday, but fortunately after the congregation had left). A second church was built in 1689/90, whose roofless walls stand in the graveyard of the grounds of the new (1876) church near Chesters. This building had no ceiling and it is said that the pauper's coffin (with its hinged bottom) was stored in the rafters, in plain view of the congregation. Its doorway survives and part of the 'jougs' could be seen on the wall until fairly recent times. The new church contains a memorial window to James Thompson, author of 'The Seasons' and 'Rule Britannia' and another supplied by the tenantry of Jedforest. The organ was a gift of Mrs. Mair, wife of the minister. The new churchyard is displaced from the church, up on Chesters Brae. The Manse for the Kirk is located to the east of Whiteburn farmstead; it was built in 1795, on the site of the former building; this was 'The Mans' on which tax was paid for 4 hearths in 1694 and 20 windows in 1748. The glebe lands extended to 40 acres. The patronage was held by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme from 1528, then the Earl of Angus from 1542/3. The benefice of the Rectory was held by Douglas of Bonjedward in the period 1566–72. The church was linked with Edgerston 1960–73, linked with Hobkirk in 1973, united formally with Hobkirk in 1988 and then linked with Cavers and Kirkton 1988–97. It became part of the wider area of Ruberslaw in 2004 (along with Denholm, Minto, Bedrule and Hobkirk). The oldest communion token is heart-shaped and made of lead. A roll of the ministers of the church is: Galfrid, Vicar in 1260; Adam of Osberton from 1291/2; Adam, Parson in 1296; Robert Halliwell, Prebend in 1319; Thomas Forest, Rector at least 1404–15; Robert Penwen, from 1424 until at least 1455; John Inglis, Rector in 1471; William Scott, Rector from at least 1482–1491/2; Richard, Parson in 1526/7; Hugh Douglas, Rector at least 1558/9–63; Walter Lyle, Exhorter in 1567; John Douglas, Reader 1574–87; Andrew Clayhills, Minister in 1575; John Scott, Reader 1579–82; William Douglas 1585; Andrew Douglas 1599–1605; George Douglas 1607–08; James Logan, presented 1608; William Weir 1610–26; James Fisher 1626–35; John Davidson 1635–66; John Dargavel 1667–70; George Baptie 1670–88; Thomas Rutherford 1689; Samuel Johnstone 1690–99; Thomas Thomson 1700–16; Thomas

Leck, presented 1716; John Inglis 1718–43; John Oliver 1736–55; Robert Muirhead 1756–84; William Scott 1785–1809; John Richmond 1810–47; John Mair 1847–1902; George Henry Donald 1902–06; John R. Spence 1907–50; John Roberts 1951–65; George Urquhart 1966–72; Stephen Goodbrand 1973–82; James A. Strachan 1983–88; Adam McC. Bowie 1988–96 (it is marked 'K. of Soudan' and 'K. of Sowdan' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Soudan K.' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Soothdean Law (*sooth-deen-, soo-, sow-din-law*) *n.* Southdean Law, hill near Southdean and also formerly the name of a farm there. In 1669 the tenants were Andrew Douglas and Robert Laidlaw. The hill is on the left hand side of the A6088. It reaches a height of 300 m and contains a fort and settlement, as well as having a triangulation pillar, all on the western peak. The fort consists of a pear-shaped enclosure around the summit, about 50 m by 30 m, and is probably from the early Iron Age (perhaps the first millennium B.C.E.). There is an annex to the north-east of the main enclosure, and this is probably later. In this area there are also the remains of 11 stone-walled houses (from 4.5 to 8 m in diameter) and several enclosures, perhaps dating to the 2nd, 3rd or 4th century. The surrounding slopes contain evidence of a field-system and rig lines, some running right up to the boundaries of the fort, and hence probably of a similar age. There are also the remains of an old building and enclosure to the north-west, in the direction of Slack's Tower. 2 Bronze Age socketed axes were found near here, but their location is unknown (it is 'Sudenlaw' and 'Souden Law' in 1669).

Soothdean Manse (*sooth-deen-, soo-, sow-din-mawns*) *n.* house of the minister of Southdean Parish. It is north of the village, to the east of the A6088. The former building was 'The Mans' on which tax was paid for 4 hearths in 1694 and 20 windows in 1748. It was rethatched in 1786. The current house was built in 1795, on the site of the former building. The nearby glebe lands extended to 40 acres. A crude stone axe was built into a wall opposite here.

Soothdean Mill (*sooth-deen-, soo-, sow-din-mil*) *n.* former corn mill in Southdean Parish, situated on a lade off the Jed Water, just to the east of Chesters village. It was valued at £5 in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538, 1539 and 1541. Patrick, Janet and Marion Oliver were joint tenants there in 1541, with William and Marion (probably also Oliver, but surname not given) renting one third of the farm. James Shiel was tenant there in the 1680s and 90s. It is referred to in 1738 by the Duke of Douglas's factor, shortly after it had burned down. Walter Riddell was tenant there in 1797 and Robert Riddell was there in at least 1799–1801. George Bell was miller and farmer there in 1866. 'Southdeanmillhead' is recorded in the late 18th century. There is still a farm in the same location, with evidence of its former use as a corn mill and a saw mill (it is 'molendini de Sowden' in 1538, 'molendini de Sowdene' in 1539, 'Sodenmylne' and 'molendini de Soden' in 1541, 'suden milne' in 1681 and 'Suden Mylne' in 1694).

Soothdean Pairish (*sooth-deen-, soo-, sow-din-pā-reesh*) *n.* Southdean Parish, lying along the upper banks of the Jed, crossed by the A6088 road from Hawick to the Carter Bar. It is also sometimes referred to as Chesters Parish. The Parish is about 12 miles by 7 miles in size, and is bounded by Jedburgh, Oxnam, Castleton, Hobkirk and part of Northumberland. It was formerly in the Diocese of Glasgow and Archdeaconry of Teviotdale. It was a Rectory of Glasgow, taxed at £5 6s 4d in 1275 and £3 8s in 1376. In early times it was called 'Suden', and pronounced that way until fairly recently. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at £5500. In 1678 the lands had the same value, split between the Marquess of Douglas and Gilbert Eliott of Wolfelee. It received part of the former Abbotrule Parish in 1777 (including the area having the former church), with a small part moved from Hobkirk in 1793. However, a northern section (bordering on Bedrule, including Gatehousecote and Ruletownhead) was later transferred to Hobkirk Parish. There were 45 men listed there between the ages of 19 and 30 in 1799. A £50 'mortification' to provide for the poor (with unrecorded origin) was mentioned in 1798. The Parish was valued at about £6500 in 1811. Some of the Cheviots are in the Parish, and the highest hills are Carter Fell, Carlintooth Fell, Peel Fell and Wolfelee Hill. Chesters is the main settlement, although it really only grew in the 19th century. The Parish contains a great many ancient forts, remains of peel towers, etc. There are Parish Council books for 1851–1930 in the Borders Archive and the Parish records date back to 1696. In 1834 there were in the Parish: 4 heritors; 20 larger and 18 smaller tenants; about 17,000 sheep; and one 'alehouse' at the Carter Bar. The register of births begins in 1696 (with a gap 1700–37 and also in the 1740s) and marriages and deaths in 1736 (but also with gaps); registration was irregular for births, but fairly complete

for the proclamation of banns. There are heritors' records from 1770. The population in 1755 was 480 (it is 'Soudon Parioch' in 1694).

Soothdeanrig (*soo-, sooth-deen-rig*) *n.* Southdeanrig, former farmstead near Northhouse, lying on part of Southdean Rig, between the Cromrig and Southdean Burns, south of the Teviot. The lands were included in a set leased by Walter Scott of Branxholme from Melrose Abbey in 1500 and stated to be in the Lairdship of 'Ringwoodfield'. It is probably the place transcribed as 'Southcothrig' (along with 'Vestcotrig' and 'Bolburg') where the King's shepherd Richard Henderson is recorded in 1540. 'The gudman of Syntoun and Arche Ellot of Thirlishoup' (probably Walter Scott of Synton and Archibald Elliot of Thorlieshope) rented these lands, along with Cauldcleuch, from Melrose Abbey in 1557; at that time it was valued at £5. Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells said that Robert Scott of Satchells (his father probably) received the lands of 'Southinrig' for his service to the house of Buccleuch. It was recorded as part of the land of Ringwoodfield in the Lordship of Melrose in 1634, 1653, 1661 and 1663. William Clerk was there in 1708. In 1718 it was surveyed along with other Buccleuch properties, at that point covering 1017 acres and bounded by Northhouse, Phaup, Binks, Bowanhill and Colterscleuch. James Grieve was recorded there in at least 1723–35 and William Main in 1724–29. In 1744 the lands were leased by Thomas Elliot, farmer at Harwood. William Elliot was there in 1748–53, James Grieve was tenant in 1751 and Walter Elliot was there in 1757. Gideon Scott was there in 1785 and John Turnbull was herd 1785–97. An enclosed area on the north-east side contained a building and sheepfold, shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map (it is 'Sowdinryg' in 1500, 'Sowdenrig' in 1557 and 1564, 'Soudenrig'in 1621, 'Sudenrig' in 1634, 'Soudenrig' in 1660, 'Suddenrig' in 1661, 'Suudinrig' in 1663, 'Suddenrigg' in 1693, 'Suddenridge' in 1708 and 'Southdean rigg' in 1723; it appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Sudarig' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey as 'Sowdenrige' and on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Southdeanridge'; see also **Soothinrig**).

Soothdean Rig (*sooth-deen-, soo-din-rig*) *n.* ridge in Southdean Parish, lying to the south of the main A6088, being essentially the northern shoulder of Charlie's Knowe. The area is rich in archæological remains, around the Carter Burn, as well as further north to Jordan Sike. In particular there are apparent remains of buildings within enclosures.

Soothdean Rig Shiel (*sooth-deen-, soo-din-rig-sheel*) *n.* shepherd's cottage on Southdean Rig. Francis Dickson and his son Francis, were shepherds there through much of the 19th century.

Soothdean Schuil (*sooth-deen-skil*) *n.* former school in Southdean Parish. It may have been established in the early 17th century. Thomas Turnbull is the first recorded schoolmaster in 1620. A new school was thatched in 1786 and repaired in 1800–02. In 1803 there were extra fees for students learning single-entry or double-entry bookkeeping. There were more than 70 pupils in the 1830s. School Board minute books are in the Borders Archive for the period 1873–1919. A roll of schoolmasters includes: Thomas Turnbull, 1620; George Weir, 1622; David Turnbull, at least 1734–35; Thomas Turnbull, from at least 1748 to 1751; John Scott, 1759; William Preston, at least 1770–72; John Turnbull, 1772–97; John Irvine, 1797–1800; Thomas Armstrong, 1800–c.41; Richard Armstrong, at least 1837; Niel Taylor, at least 1841 to the 1860s; and J.D. Clark, c.1932.

Soothfield (*sooth-feeld*) *n.* Southfield, farm about 4 miles south of Hawick, lying on the boundary of the old Common. It was previously split into 'Nether Soothfield' and 'Over Soothfield', and these farms were surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718. The name is also used for the general area around the farm. The marshy area just to the north was once dammed and labelled as 'Mill Dam' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. James Glendinning was a tenant here in 1684 when he was listed among men declared as a fugitive for attending field conventicles. Adam Laidlaw was there in 1711. Grieves farmed here from at least the 1750s until 1988, when the lease was given up by Walter; this is probably the longest tenancy by a single family of any farm of the Buccleuch Estates. William Clerk was a servant there in 1797 and George Douglas was living there in 1801. There are several forts, carins and ancient settlements in the vicinity, several of which have been destroyed by cultivation, e.g. the largest, which was on Sooty Hill. Several flint and chert implements found in the area around the farm are in the Museum, and some others may be in the National Museum of Antiquities. A spearhead found near here is probably still in the Museum's collection, and has been classified as Middle Bronze Age; it was said to have been turned up by the plough

in about 1857 'in a partially demolished encampment or hill fort on the farm of Southfield' (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Soutfield', is marked as 'N. Southfield' and O. Southfield' on Blaeu's 1654 map, and also marked on Visscher's 1689 map of Scotland; the name presumably just means 'the south field', but it may suggest that it was once part of Hawick Common; there are several places of the same name elsewhere in Scotland).

Soothfield Gate (*sooth-feeld-gā'*) *n.* Southfield Gate, former farm, long ruined, near the road end just beyond the Caa Knowe, just after the turn-off for Southfield farm and shortly before the road reaches the Gate Burn at the Troutlaw-ford. The name is also used to refer to the road to Southfield, and hence to the far end of the Common and the Caa Knowe. Weaver Charles Murray and family were living at 'Hawick Shiels Yett' in 1841, which is probably the same place – '... And syne, with them, by Southfield Gate, I pray I'll hear the Burgess-Roll and answer to my name' [JYH] (also written 'Southfieldgate'; it is marked 'Southfieldgate ruins of' on J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777).

Sooth Hermitage Street (*sooth-her-mi'-eej-stree'*) *n.* South Hermitage Street, part of the main B6357 through Newcastleton, lying to the south of Douglas Square.

Soothinrig (*soo-thin-rig*) *n.* former name for lands at Southdean Rig, being more recently part of the estates of the Duke of Buccleuch and part of Colterscleuch farm. They were once held by an ancestor of Capt. Walter Scott of Satchells, and given for his services to the Duke (see also **Soothdeanrig**).

the Sooth Kirk (*thu-sooth-kirk*) *n.* name formerly used in Newcastleton for the United Presbyterian Church after it united with the Church of Scotland in 1929. The name was used to distinguish it from the 'Park Kirk' (see **Newcastleton Burgher Kirk**).

Sooth Liddle Street (*sooth-li-dul-stee'*) *n.* South Liddle Street, being the southern extension of North Liddle Street and Mid Liddle Street.

Sooth Port (*sooth-pōr'*) *n.* South Port, being the gate from town leading south up the Cross Wynd until the mid-18th century. The gate was probably situated a little way up the Wynd, and was once the beginning of the road towards Newcastle. It was recorded being 'taken down' in 1732, and may have been more fully removed in 1762 along with the Mercat Cross. A plaque was placed on the Town Hall near the original location by the Callants' Club in 1964. Until the 1830s this was the road to Newcastle and other points to the south-east (also sometimes **Crosswynd Port** or 'Cross Port').

Soothron (*sooth-rin*) *n., adj., arch.* people from the south, i.e. the English – '... for at that period such was the thirst of Southron revenge that things both sacred and civil met with the same treatment' [WaD], 'And the fierce rievers swam the currents o'er In hot pursuit of flying Southron foe' [GWe], '... Where pricking and spurring are rife, And the bluid boils up like a sea; But Southrons gand doon i' the strife! And wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T] *adj., arch.* southern – 'Oor forebears an ther Southron neebers coodna sit soft ava i thae days' [ECS].

Sooth Synton (*sooth-sin'-in*) *n.* former name for the main farm of Synton (or Sinton), to distinguish it from 'North Synton' on the opposite side of the Ale valley. It was long the property of the Scotts. The house there was rebuilt in the 18th century and demolished in the latter part of the 20th century. James Scott from South Synton Mill was minister at Ashkirk in the late 1500s (it is marked 'S: Sintoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'South Sintoun' and jist 'Syntoun' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'South Syntoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

soothwards (*sooth-wurdz*) *adv.* southwards – '... And, galloping doon the glen, Aye soothwards they disappear; They are riding their raids again For their ain or their neighbour's gear' [TK].

the Sootie Kittlin (*thu-soo'-ee-kit-lin*) *n.* nickname in use in the 19th century, presumably (somehow) related to a sooty kitten – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI].

Sooty Knowe (*soo'ee-now*) *n.* small hill just south-east of Southfield. It once contained a cairn, described in 1858 by W.N. Kennedy as 'by far the most stupendous of these remains', even after much quarrying of the stone. It was said that the houses at Hawick Shiels were built from its material and it was also used to repair local roads. In 1869 Dr. James Brydon describes that 'the Suttie Knowe on the farm of Southfield, in this parish, measures forty or fifty yards across' and 'its original height cannot be ascertained, as many hundred cartloads of stones have been removed from it', but that it was still 7–10 feet high at that time. It was said that no human remains or any other artefacts were ever discovered inside it. The ancient cairn was still marked on

the 1926 Ordnance Survey map, but subsequently was futher obliterated by cultivation and quarrying. Nevertheless, it is still clear that stones scattered around the summit were put there by people a long time ago. From here one can easily see the nearby Caa Knowe and Lord's Tree sites, and it is easy to believe that their significance was connected in some way.

Sorbie (*sor-bee*) *n.* farm on a side road just south of Ewes, a few miles north of Langholm, once the site of a corn mill. It was confirmed to Simon Little in 1426. 'Dauid Armstrang de Sourby' witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456. The lands were occupied by the Armstrongs into the 17th century. It was valued at £250 in 1671. John Armstrong is recorded leasing a quarter of the farm in 1672 and 1673 and there was a 1685 gravestone for John Armstrong of Sorbie in Ewes Kirkyard. Sorbie was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch farms in 1718, when it covered 329 acres, bounded by Kirkton, Glendivan, Howgill, Middle and Over Wrae, Staplegordon, lands of the Laird of Rennaldburn and Burnfoot in Westerkirk. Thomas Armstrong leased the farm in 1735. William Borthwick was there in at least 1785–90, Mrs. Borthwick in 1794 and Alexander Borthwick in 1797. Robert Hardie was farmer in 1841 and D. Hardie in 1868. Henry Scott Riddell was born here in a shepherd's cottage which stood in the plantation near the bridge. A plaque on the bridge commemorates the site and a centenary celebration was held here in 1898. 'Sorbie Haas' was the former name used for the road from the Ewes valley to Westerkirk (the same name occurs elsewhere in Scotland and Northern England; it is 'Sourbi' in 1462, 'Sourby' in 1456 and 'Sorby' in about 1748; it is 'Sourby' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Sorby' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Sorbie (*sor-bee*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, near to **Sorbietrees**. In the late 1100s Race Fitz Malger granted the whole 'shaw' there, and 1 acre next to the shaw, with pasture for 40 cows and their calves, 2 bulls, 10 oxen and 2 horses. This was together with half of the land of Shortbutts, which was also in the territory of Sorbie. The farm of Abbotshaws may recall this early land transfer (it was 'Sourebi' in the late 12th century).

Sorbie (*sor-bee*) *n.* **James** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Lawston according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was a servant at Liddel Bank (also written 'Sorby').

Sorbie Hass (*sor-bee-hass*) *n.* name used for the road winding between Sorbie and Staplegordon. This was the main route through the lower Ewes valley to the Langholm area until Langholm became a separate parish in 1703. There was an old hawthorn tree at the junction of this road with the main Ewes road, which grew until sometime in the 19th century. It was said to be used as a meeting spot by the monks of Melrose (also written 'Haas', the word comes from Old Norse for a pass; the road is labelled on Crawford's 1804 map).

Sorbietreis (*sor-bee-trīz*) *n.* Sorbietrees, farm obout 3 miles south of Newcastleton. When surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718 it extended to 1492 acres and included the farmsteads of High Mangerton, Catheugh and 'Demmebeck'. It was bounded by the Kershope Burn, Flatt, Mangerton, lands of the Laird of Whithaugh and Kershope, with the farmhouse clearly shown and a wood of old trees around the Fouty Sike. In 1541 it is listed along with Ragarth and Sorbie, with value 10 merks, and stated to eprtain to the Laird of Mangerton. It was formerly a stronghold of the Armstrongs. George Mitchelson and Roland Porteous were there in 1694. A shepherd here perished during the 'Gonial Blast' of 1794. Archibald Armstrong was farmer there in at least 1794–97. John Amos was a tailor there in 1797 and William Armstrong was farmer in 1801. William Armstrong was there in 1841 and 1851; he was killed by the minister of Walton (being mistaken for an intruder), and is buried in Ettleton cemetery. The present farmhouse was built by the Buccleuch Estates and is run as a bed and breakfast. The New Statistical Account reports in 1839 the existence of a circular earthwork on the farm. This is probably the site where ramparts were once removed, revealing paved area on the south side, with some burned material. In 2001 it had the dubious distinction of recording the first Scottish Borders case of foot and mouth disease – 'A wailing sugh is borne upon the breeze, Athwart the shatter'd pines of Sorbietrees' [HNo], 'To Sorbietrees and Larriston, Wi' news that Wull was deid, And craws micht leeve in peace at last Frae Flatt to Tweeden-heid . . . ' [DH] (the origin of the name is probably the Old Norse 'saurr' and Old English 'treow', meaning 'trees at the muddy farm'; it first appears as 'Sourby' in 1456, but could be the 'Southby' recorded in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale; it is 'Sorbe et Sorbetrees' in 1541, 'Sorbitrees' in

1694 and 'Sorbytrees' in 1797, 1839 and 1851; it is 'Sorbitrees' on Stobie's 1770 map).

sorner (*sōr-nur*) *n., arch.* someone who lives off their neighbours, a scrounger – '... the country suffered sadly from bands of thieves, and sorners fleeing from labour and living in plenty upon the fruit of other men's labour' [WNK], 'Dr Somerville also explains that Sorners, a class frequently referred to in the statutes, were persons destitute of a fixed home ...' [FH], 'The land was simply swarming with beggars and sorners, the latter of whom extorted food or help by terrifying the dwellers in lonely farms and cottages' [JJV].

sorra see **sorri**

sorri (*so-ri, -ra, -re*) *n., arch.* sorrow, a troublesome child – 'But I am puir an' fu' o' sorra ...' [HSR], 'For my liffe is spendet wi' sorra, an' my yeers wi' sichin' ...' [HSR], 'Yih saucy sorrih! ee'r owre fow-hauden' [ECS], 'A raikin sorrih is applied to child given to wandering against parental wishes' [ECS], (also spelled 'sorrih', 'sorra', etc.; the final vowel sound varies).

sorrifi (*so-ri-fi*) *adj., arch.* sorrowful – '... an' begoude til be sorrafu' an' verra hivy' [HSR], 'An' they wer excessiv sorrafu' ...' [HSR].

sorri-rape (*so-ra-rāp*) *n., arch.* a shoulder-strap attached to the handles of a handbarrow to relieve the strain on the bearer's arms (noted by J. Jamieson).

Sorrowlessfield (*so-rō-les-feeld*) *n.* farm near Earlston. It is traditionally said to have been the only neighbouring farm to which anyone returned from Flodden, but it is actually known to have belonged to a Will Sorules in the 12th century. It was part of the lands owned by Melrose Abbey. Several flint arrow-heads and other implements have been found nearby, and a decorated spindle whorl from there is in the Museum (it is 'Sorrowlesfeild' in about 1564 and 'Sorlersfield' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

sort (*sor'*) *v., arch.* to tend, look after – 'Thay're fer owre mony foak i the hoose for yow ti sort eersel' [ECS], to arrange, put in order – – 'A'll heh ti sort thum; thay're aa mixty-maxty an need ti be keindeet' [ECS], to dress oneself, make oneself presentable – 'Geet eersuls sorteet, an A'll wait on ee, an oo'll gang aathegither' [ECS], to deal effectively with, rebuke, chastise – 'A'll sort ee, yih little bleckie, for poww-in aa ma fairns (ferns)' [ECS], to mend, repair – 'The sklater cam ti sort the ruif' [ECS] (most of these meanings are not standard in English).

sort (*sor'*) *n., arch.* a considerable number of some kind, but not too many – 'There was a sort (or a sort o' folk) at the kirk the day' [GW] (noted by J. Jamieson).

sorter (*sor'-ur*) *n., arch.* person employed in a woollen factory to open bales of wool and separate the wool according to quality.

sortit (*sor-tee', -ti'*) *adj., pp.* sorted, put in order, arranged, restored – '... that weel-sorteet an taen sic grand care o' [ECS], 'Yiddie's gairdeen's aye neice; it's that weel sorteet' [ECS], 'When they sortit the muddle oot at last, The lassies grat and roared ...' [DH], '... An oor it was Or I'd the mischief sortit' [WL].

so's (*sōz*) *contr.* so as – 'A'll pit thum there, so's ee can look it thum efter'.

soss (*sos*) *n., poet.* a soggy mess, wetting, drink of alcohol – 'Where ye will get a whisky soss To moistify your middle, For now nae langer at Haremoss You'll hear auld Ruickbie's fiddle' [JR].

sot (*so'*) *adv.* so, indeed, used as an emphatic response to 'not', particularly by children – 'Ee er not! A em sot!', 'A ded sot', 'ee wull sot'.

sotter (*so-tur*) *v., arch., poet.* to swarm –'The troots fair sotter't in the Dunk-puil' [GW], 'Last nicht a guid ding-on o' rain, Wi' deid leaves sotterin' under fit ...' [WFC], to form an eruptive sore, to boil, sputter, scorch – 'And leugh, and cried, as he trampet him down – He will be a sottering bleeze' [JTe] *n., arch.*, a cluster of things, expecially scabs or pimples, a seething mass, swarm (of flies, minnows, rabbits, etc.) – '... a creeper-kivvert cottage wui its gairdeen a perfect sotter o bonnie flooers' [ECS].

souch (*sow<u>ch</u>, sōch*) *v., arch.* to blow, howl, sough, sigh – 'How the wund's souchin' i' the chumla heid!' [JAHM], 'There's music in the soughin' wand, And in the whirrin' reel' [JT], '... The ice-drap hings at ilka twig, And sad the nor'-wind soughs through a'' [TDa], 'Over the pastures of Bellendean The wind wails a weary souch ...' [TK], '... a boaggly, gloomin planteen, where the whussellin wund gaed soachin throwe' [ECS], '... And feel the soughin o' the wund, The lash of raindrops stingin' [WL], '... Murnin in tongues man kent afore His first word was let-fa, They keen and souch and blaw' [DH], to single softly, whistle, hum – 'As I am naturally musically inclided, I happened to be soughing over a well-known tune ...' [JR], *n.* a sigh, blow, sound of the wind – 'Through the darksome yew with eiry sough, The gurly breeze it did play' [JTe], 'Wi' drearie sugh the e'ening win', Comes through the glen sae foggie' [JoHa], 'A calm souch, too, you aye maun keep, Save maybe for ae bit creak ...' [WFC], '... A snell

sough flichters them doun' [WL], a hubbub, fuss, frenzy – 'A cot in the midst of a wide-spreading wood, Afar from the sigh and the sugh of the crowd' [JoHa], 'What wad they dae workin, Wi the sough o the flude i the air . . . ' [DH], 'It was a soft nicht, and birdsang seems to traivel better wi a souch o rain i the air' [DH] (from Old English; also spelled 'sough', 'sugh', 'soach', etc.).

soucht (*sowcht*) *pp., arch.* sought – 'Bie nicht on my bed I soucht him wham my saul loes' [HSR], '. . . ay, I soucht him, but he couldna be fund' [HSR], '. . . Wi' his rowth o' gowd he had need o' noucht, But the mair he gethered, the mair he soucht' [WL] (cf. **sowt**).

Souden (*soo-, sow-den*) *n.* former name for **Soothdean** – 'And Ellen was old Sowden's pride, And the flower of the forest land' [JTe] (also written 'Sowden' and variants).

Souden (*soo-, sow-den*) *n.* **Geoffrey** (13th C.) recorded as 'de Soudan' in 1269, when he was listed as one of the retainers of Robert de Brus, when the group set out to Scotland, at the command of the English King. He could have been associated with Southdean. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded as a sergeant at the Court in Jedburgh in 1502. His name was written 'Jacobum sowdane'.

Soudenrig (*soo-din-rig*) *n.* former name for the farmstead of **Soothdeanrig**.

sough see **souch**

souk see **sook**

soul see **sowl**

Soulis (*soo-lis*) *n.* **Ermengarde** (14th C.) daughter of William, the last de Soulis Lord of Liddesdale. Her name is also written 'Ermygarda' and similar. After her father's death she held the income from half the lands in Liddesdale, forfeited some time shortly before 1338, when they went to William (or John) de Warren. This severed the long link between this family and Liddesdale. **Fulco** (12th/13th C.) successor to Ranulph, as recorded in 1222/3. He also served as King's Butler. In 1262 he was recorded owing money for lands in Cumberland that had belonged to Ranulph. He may be the 'Fuleon de Sules' who witnessed an Athole charter in the late 1190s. He was probably succeeded by his son Nicholas. Another son was William, who drowned. **Sir John** (d.c.1318) probably son of Nicholas and elder brother of Sir William (as confirmed in a charter of c.1280 between Sir William and Jedburgh Abbey). Around the 1280s he also witnessed a grant of lands in Fogo to Melrose Abbey, and was listed as brother of Sir William. In 1288 he was paid his knights fee by the Chamberlain of Scotland and in 1290 was among those confirming the Treaty of Salisbury. He is likely to be the 'John de Soulys' who had custody of the lands of the late Hugh Lovel in 1291, with further lands and privileges granted in 1292/3, and confirmed in 1294; these probably included Hawick, as well as lands in England. He had protection from Edward I in 1293 and in 1294 witnessed documents for the Bishop of Durham. In a letter of 1295 he is described as a messenger and procurator of King John Balliol. He witnessed a confirming charter of English lands relating to the Steward of Scotland in 1296. He is probably the 'Dominus Johannes' recorded several times in the Ragman Rolls of 1291–96. His seal there (and elsewhere) had 3 horizontal bars and a 'riband dexter', with the words 'S'JOH'IS DE SOULES MILITIS'. In 1297 there was a petition to the English King from the brothers of the hospital at Berwick, complaining that he had dispossessed them of a certain piece of land in Liddesdale. In 1299 he is described by Edward I as one of his enemies when he was returning to Scotland as an ambassador to France, with the English trying to intercept them on the journey from Flanders. He was Guardian of Scotland for a while, jointly with John Cumming, after Wallace abdicated in 1300. He is said to have captured Sir Andrew Harclay, commanding 300 Englishmen, with the aid of 50 Borderers. He led an attack at Lochmaben in 1301, and there is a letter from Robert Hastings to King Edward in that year, decribing actions taken against him. He was a fugitive from England in 1303/4 when he leased the castle and barony of Durisdeer, and his lands at Westerkirk were taken. Around the same time he was given a letter of safe conduct by Edward I. In about 1315 he was granted 2 sets of lands in Dumfriesshire for supporting Robert the Bruce; he was there described as son of Sir Nicholas. He is easy to confuse with another John, described as his nephew, who died in Ireland in about 1310; it is possible that the 2 men are compounded here. In 1322 he is described as having died in France when his lands of Westerkirk were granted to Melrose Abbey. He married Hawise Fitz Alan (or Stewart), heiress of Old Roxburgh, and secondly (although this seems uncertain) married Margaret of Ardross. His daughter (and possibly only child) was Muriel, who married Sir Richard Lovel. **John** (d.c.1310) said to have died fighting for Robert the Bruce at the Battle of Dundalk (or Faughart) in Ireland in about 1310. Sir John is described

as his uncle, making it clear that there were 2 nearly contemporary Johns. However, their lives may be mixed together. **Muriel** (d.1318) daughter of Sir John, she married Sir Richard Lovel, Baron of Hawick, about 1305. She obtained the manor of Old Roxburgh from her mother Hawise Fitz Alan. Her children were Eleanor, Joan and James. **Sir Nicholas** (d.1264) Lord of Liddesdale, who probably built the original Hermitage Castle. He was probably son of Fulco, following whom he served as 'pincerna regis' or Royal Butler. He was recorded in a charter of the period 1230–36 involving the monks of Newbattle. In 1244 he was among Scottish noblemen who swore to keep the peace with England. He was also Sheriff of Roxburgh, recorded in 1246, when he was among men who perambulated the Border. He witnessed a document involving the lands of Bonkle in 1247, when he was Sheriff of Roxburghshire. In 1248 there was a complaint against him for transgressing the approved March customs. He helds the lands of Stanfordham in Northumberland in the 1250s. In 1255 he was removed from the King's councils. He married Annora de Normanville, who is recorded in 1244, when the couple's lands in Stanfordham and 'Stokesfeud' were restored to them. His sons were Sir William, Sir John and Thomas (as confirmed in a charter of around 1280, where Sir William granted lands to Jedburgh Abbey). He died at Rouen. **Sir Nicholas** (d.aft. 1296) Lord of Liddesdale, probably grandson of the previous Nicholas, He was the son of William and Ermengarde Dorward, who was daughter of Marjory, illegitimate daughter of King Alexander II, and hence he was one of the claimants to the throne when Queen Margaret (the 'Maid of Norway') died. He was mentioned as son and heir of William in a record relating to the former lands of the Earl of Fife in 1293. He signed the Ragman Rolls of 1291 and 1296, where he was 'Nicol de Soules, baro', but died soon afterwards. His seal is attached to the Rolls and has 6 vertical stripes, with another seal showing a raven. The Nicholas from Fife who paid homage in 1296 may have been a different man. He must have been in charge of Hermitage Castle when the army of Edward I reached there in May 1296. Also in 1296/7 his wife Margaret asked for her 'terce' of the 'Wal de Lydel' (i.e. Liddesdale) which were formerly held by her husband. In 1311 he is listed among Scotsmen whose lands had been taken by Edward II, but were now returned (specifically his lands of 'Tulk and Cluny') because they 'came to his peace'. He married Margaret (or Marjorie), daughter of Alexander Comyn. His children included: Sir William, his heir; John; Thomas; and a daughter, who married John de Keith. His seal bore a device of a bird surrounded by tracery and the words 'SIGILLUM NICOLAI DE SOULĪ'. **Ranulph** (b.c.1102–bef. 1170) Norman knight, possibly either in Perthshire or belonging to the family of Doddington in Northamptonshire. He was given land in Liddesdale by David I, becoming Lord of Liddesdale. He held the important position of King's Butler to Malcolm IV and perhaps also to William the Lion. Charters of c.1147–51 describe him as the 'cup-bearer to the King of Scots' when he witnessed several lands and rights being granted to Jedburgh Abbey. In the same period he also gave lands of his own to Jedburgh Abbey, including the church of St. Martin in Liddesdale as Osbert his Chaplain held it, and the church of Dodington (near the original family seat in Northamptonshire), as well as the hunting teinds of Liddesdale (according to a confirming charter in this same period); these rights were confirmed in about 1165. He is recorded as 'Rannulf de Sola'. His grant of lands in Liddesdale to the hospital of St. Peter in York was given during the reign of David I and confirmed by Malcolm IV. He is believed to have built the first castle in Liddesdale, at Castleton (near the confluence of the Liddel and the Hermitage Water), sometime in the 12th century. His daughter Julianne married William de la Haya. Probably having no male heir, he was succeeded by his nephew Ranulph. **Ranulph** (d.1207) probably nephew of the previous Baron of Liddesdale and son of William. He may have been the Ranulph who gave a charter of further lands ('Wambehope') to Jedburgh Abbey sometime in the late 12th century. One of the witnesses was his brother Richard. In the period 1178–88 he witnessed a grant to Cambuskenneth Abbey (along with Gervase Avenel, Lord of Eskdale, Robert of Wilton and Walter Berkeley, Chamberlain). In 1208/9 he was fined in Northumberland for being found with venison (although he may have been already deceased by then). He was assassinated by his domestic servants (presumably in the castle), this story being later confounded with that of his descendant of a century later, William. **Richard** (13th C.) witnessed a grant in about 1280 where William gave lands near Castleton to Jedburgh Abbey. He was thus a close relative of William, perhaps his brother. He was pardoned by Edward I in 1292 for 'forcibly carrying off Richard de Tayllur

from England into Scotland'. The pardon came at the request of William and John (who were probably closely related to him). **Sir Thomas** (d.bef. 1304) another of the family who swore allegience to Edward I in 1296, where he is described as being from Roxburghshire. His seal there showed a 'bend' and the words 'S'THOME DE SOULIS'. He was probably another son of Nicholas and Annora de Normanville and younger brother of the Nicholas who also signed the Ragman Rolls. He is probably the Thomas recorded in a Northumberland document of 1283. He is listed in 1296 among former Englishmen dwelling in Scotland, whose servants were to be removed. Also in 1296 he is listed as owner of the lands of 'Hoghe' in Northumberland. In 1298 his lands in Stamfordham, Northumberland, are described, and he is then described as a rebel. In 1300 he was delivered as a prisoner to Exeter Castle. In 1303/4 his widow Alicia had the lands of her uncle John 'de Mulcastre' restored and later in 1304 she petitioned Edward I to grant her her husband's lands in Stamfordham. **William** (d.1278/9) son of Fulco. He is recorded drowning in the 'water of Erthingge' (probably Irthing in Cumbria) after falling off his horse, with the court judging it as 'misadventure'. **Sir William** (c.1245–c.93) probably son of Nicholas and Margaret Comyn (or perhaps the other Nicholas and Annora de Normanville). He was knighted by Alexander III in 1270. He is probably the William who is recorded being assigned a knight's fee in Stamfordham in 1271. In 1277/8 he and the Bishop of St. Andrews were sent as envoys by King Alexander to talk with Edward I regarding crimes committed on the Border. About 1280 he granted lands near Castleton church to Jedburgh Abbey, specifically 2 arable acres near the cemetery and half an acre of meadow which High the smith held of him; this charter confirmed that he had brothers Sir John and Thomas, and it was also witnessed by Richard 'de Soule', who must have been a close relative. In the period 1279–86 he granted lands in Mow to Melrose Abbey. In 1283 he petitioned English justices for his rights at Stamfordham. He served as Justiciar of Lothian, recorded when he witnessed a document in 1284/5. He was Sheriff of Roxburgh Castle in 1289/90 and Sheriff of Inverness in 1291. He was at the Parliament at Brigham in 1290. He signed the Ragman Rolls of 1291, swearing fealty to Edward I. He was replaced as Sheriff of Inverness in 1291/2. In 1293 he is probably the William whose lands former lands of 'Tholybovile' are recorded, along with his son and heir Nicholas. He married Ermengarde Durward, whose mother was Marjorie, daughter of King Alexander II. His children probably included: Nicholas, of Liddel Castle; Ermengarde, who married Patrick, Earl of Dunbar; and another daughter, who married John of Atholl. **William** (d.c.1321) son and heir of Nicholas. He had a letter of protection from Edward I in 1304. He claimed the lands of Liddesdale in 1306/7, but they were given to Johanna, widow of Sir John de Wake, until he came of age. At some point he switched allegiance from England to Robert the Bruce. He was later restored in the family's lands and became Lord of Liddesdale, as well as taking up the position of hereditary Royal Butler. He also gained other lands through forfeiture, e.g. Westerkirk, Kirkandrews, Gilmerton, Nisbet, Longnewton, Caverton, Maxton and Mertoun. His lands of Liddesdale, as well as Longnewton, Nesbit, Maxton, Caverton and Westerkirk, were forfeited (probably after Bannockburn) and were granted to Robert, son of Robert the Bruce. He was one of the signatories of the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320. Also in 1320 he witnessed the charter of the Lordship of Jedburgh to Sir James Douglas. His family held Hermitage Castle until about 1320, when he was accused of attempting to murder Robert the Bruce, and forced to confess at the 'Black Parliament'. He probably died a prisoner in Dumbarton Castle. The conspiracy may have involved a plan to place him on the throne instead of Bruce (on account of his great-grandmother being a daughter of Alexander II). It is said that he led a lavish and privileged lifestyle and had 360 squires in his livery when apprehended at Berwick in 1320. Known for mistreatment of his servants, his reputation reached legendary status after his death, popularised by John Leyden and others. His reputation may have arisen from Bruce's propaganda machine, mixed with stories of his ancestors. He is reputed to have dabbled in black magic, and to have been responsible for the disappearance of local children, with the help of his assistant 'Robin Redcap'. He also supposedly slew 'Cout o Kielder' by drowning him in a nearby pool in the river. He is said to have been boiled alive in lead at the Ninestane Rig by his own men, perhaps helped by Walter Scott of Branxholme, with the cauldron (although absurdly small for the task) long being preserved at Skelfhill. He is often referred to simply as 'Soulis'. He does not appear to have had an heir, but his daughter Ermengarde (or 'Ermygarda') held rights to the income of half

of the lands after his death. Forfeited lands of his in Longnewton are referred to in an English record of 1335/6. All of his Liddesdale lands were confirmed to Sir William Douglas in 1342. After his death this once important family faded from memory, although the Parish of Saltoun ('Soulis-ton') continues to hold their name, and the ancient cross near Eccles probably bears the family arms (the name is often written 'de Soulis and also spelled 'de Soules', 'Soulle', 'Soullis', 'Soulys', 'Sowles', 'Sules', 'Sulis', 'Sulys'; it may come from a place in Northamptonshire or in Normandy).

soum (*soom*) *n., arch.* a unit of pasturage, the number of sheep or cattle that can be supported by a unit of pasturage (typically 1 cow or 10 sheep, although the number of sheep seems to have varied with location) – 'Allow the said Mungo Armstrong two summ of sheip extraodrinary for this year, and one summ yearly thereafter, for keeping up the shiell in the Muir' [BR1726], '... and particularly he has had taken in soums from the tenant of Appletreehall, from the tenant of Crowhill, from Galalaw' [DCW1765], '... the Town Herd of Hawick, who had liberty of taking in soums ...' [C&L1767], '... the tenents of Weensland put to the charge of the Hawick Herd they paid ten groats a soum for' [C&L1767], 'A soum is said to have consisted of about ten sheep or one cow, a horse having been considered as equal to two soums' [RWB] (also spelled 'summ', etc.; cf. **soom** and **sowm**).

soum see **soom**

soum see **sowm**

soun see **soon**

Sounds of the Borders (*sowndz-ov-thu-bōr-durz*) *n.* compact disc published in 2012 by Borders Talking Newspaper to celebrate its 20th year. It is a mixture of music and recitals and includes several pieces directly related to Hawick, such as songs by Scocha, Joyce Tinlin and Henry Douglas, and readings by Sir Chay Blyth, Bill McLaren and Ian Landles.

souple see **soople**

soupie (*soo-pee*) *n., arch.* a sling (noted by J. Jamieson).

sour see **soor**

soure see **soor**

souse (*sows, sowz*) *n., poet.* a heavy blow – '... that his feet were tripped from beneath him, and that he fell down on the ice with a great 'souze'' [HAST1864], a heavy fall – 'The stranger marvelled that the house Had no fa'n in, wi' ae sad souse' [HSR] (also written 'souze').

sout see **sowt**

Souter (*soo-tur, soo'-ur*) *n.* native of Selkirk, literally a shoemaker, referring to the town's former main industry – 'Up wi' the souters o' Selkirk And down wi' the Earl o' Home! And up wi' a' the lads That sew the single-soled shoon!' [T], 'Soutersane, souters twa, Souters in the Back Raw' [T], 'On behind them came the 'Souters', Leal of heart and courage true, Men who never stain'd their honour, But resolv'd to die or do' [JAHB], 'With saddle and bridle, like mosstroopers born, The Souters of Selkirk still muster at morn ...' [WHO] (derived from Latin; note it is also used sometimes for a native of Forfar).

Souter Land (*soo-tur-lawnd*) *n.* soubriquet for Selkirk.

Souter's Acre (*soo-turz-ā-kur*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Wilton Parish that was part of the estate of Whitehaugh. It was sold to Thomas Laidlaw in the mid-1800s and was valued at £11 13s 4d in about 1874 (the spelling and hence pronunciation are based on handwriting in the Land Tax Rolls).

south see **sooth**

the Southern Reporter (*thu-su-thurn-ree-pōr'-ur*) *n.* newspaper, published in Selkirk from 1855 by the Tweeddale Press. It became the 'Southern Reporter and the Border Standard' in 1957, and merged again with the Hawick Express and the Kelso Chronicle & Jedburgh Gazette in 1983.

the Southern Uplands (*thu-su-thurn-up-lindz*) *n.* range of hills near the Border, generally west of Hawick. It is sandwiched between the Southern Uplands Boundary Fault to the north and the Cheviot hills of England to the south, reaching heights of 800 m and including the Southern Upland Way. The range is dominated by Ordovician and Silurian sedimentary rocks and includes the Carsphairn, Cheviot, Ettrick, Lammermuir, Lowther, Moffat, Moorfoot, Roxburgh and Tweedsmuir Hills – 'Fold upon fold before me, the uplands stretch afar; A land so rich in romance, and song of love and war' [WL].

the Southern Upland Way (*thu-su-thurn-up-lind-wā*) *n.* long distance walking route, opened in 1984, running from Portpatrick to Cockburnspath. It is 212 miles (340 km) in length, being the longest of Scotland's long distance footpaths, and comes nearest to Hawick around Yair. It is sometimes jokingly referred to as the 'Southern Upwards Way'.

the South Fencibles Regiment (*thu-sowth-fen-si-bulz-re-jee-min'*) *n.* voluntary force

set up Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in 1778, being embodied at Edinburgh. The Duke recruited from throughout the Scottish Borders. He is recorded being in Castleton on hiring day, for example. The regiment was disbanded at Dalkeith in 1783.

Soutra Aisle (*soo-tra-I-yul*) *n.* site of the Soutra mediæval hospital, where a section of the Roman road Dere Street is also preserved. It is located off the A68 between Jedburgh and Dalkeith, the Aisle itself being a private burial vault for the Pringles, dated 1686 and built in part of the former Church.

Soutra Hospital (*soo-tra-hos-pi'-ul*) *n.* a mediæval hospital, located on high ground about 40 miles from Hawick, just off the A68, also known as 'Soltre'. It was founded by Malcolm IV in 1164 for the accommodation of travellers and pilgrims and the treatment of the sick and poor of the district. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A spring near there was known as the Trinity Well, and visited by many for its supposed healing powers. It was run by the Augustinian monks from the 12th century until around 1650, being annexed in 1462 to Trinity College Church and Hospital, Edinburgh. The superior was referred to as the 'Magister' or Master. It fell into ruin after the Reformation, and Trinity College Church and Hospital itself was demolished in 1848 (to make way for the railway). It was said that much of the ruins were used locally for building materials in the early 19th century. Excavations at Soutra have provided a wealth of evidence relating to mediæval medicine, including over 300 identified plant species. The hospital was run with the granting of 300 estates, including a small-holding in Hawick, 'Soutra Croft'. This is almost certainly the area that became known as the Trinity lands at the eastern end of town. The endowment of this croft may have gone to an altar dedicated to Mary in the church of Soutra (also written 'Soltre' and variants).

Soutralands (*soo-tra-lawndz*) *n.* another name for **Trinitylands**, the part of Hawick given to Soutra Hospital. In 1507 they are referred to as 'vulgariter vocatas ly Soltrelandis' and in 1578 as 'Sowtre landis in Hawik'.

sowder (*sow-dur*) *n., v.* solder.

sowens (*sow-inz*) *n., arch.* flummery, a sweet pudding made of strained boiled oatmeal or flour – 'The food was an eternal round of porridge, pease-bannock & black kail, and porridge or sowens' [HAST1861], 'Each man had his horn spoon to sup the kail, porridge, or sowans . . . ' [JJV], 'A yeternal roon o' parritch for breakfast, pease bannocks an' black kail for dinner an' parritch and sowens for supper' [V&M].

sowl (*sow-ul, sowl*) *n.* a soul, person, particularly one who is pitied or sympathised with – 'pair wee sowl', '. . . but a sowl frae the Tawbernacle has never ditted this door, an' never sall' [WNK], '. . . an A thocht the sowl wad take a dwam' [ECS], 'Puir sowl! Hei didna set the bonnie cuintrieseid' [ECS], '. . . There's no a sowl to be seen now Doon at the cauld' [DH], 'Go on, tell 'um ee've been a guid boy, it'll please the auld sowul' [JCo], 'Wi' taws o' trem'lin' fricht I'll flog ye. I'll gliff the sowl frae yer body' [WP], 'His aunty, puir sowl, gien um a hammer Tae knock pegs throw a bit wud' [AY], '. . . And naebdee turns up. No a single sowel' [JuH] (also spelled 'soul' as in English and 'sowel' to stress the pronunciation).

sow-luggit (*sow-lu-gee', -gi'*) *adj., arch.* having long, dangling ears.

sowm (*sowm*) *n., arch.* a sum of money – '. . . in the soume of twa hundreth merkis of vsuale mone of Scotland . . . ' [SB1470], 'Item hir insicht gudis estimat to the sowme of 40s' [SPB1579], '. . . detening thame in prisone quhill thay beg or borrow the sowmes of money imposit upoun thame' [BR], '. . . to Baylyea Graham the soume of three scoir and two pounds, four shillings scotts' [BR1701], a quantity of goods or livestock having a specific value – '. . . besides the privilege of taking in two sume of sheep to pasture on the common' [BR1722] (also spelled 'soum', 'soume', etc.; cf. **soom** and **soum**).

sown (*sown*) *adj., arch.* sewn – '. . . and teathered her in the ground and upon the same place qr the baylyea's peiss was soun and growing' [BR1686] (see also **sawn** and **sawin**).

sowp (*sowp*) *n., arch.* a sup – 'Gie's a sowp' [GW], a 'dirty sowp' means water made dirty by washing.

sow-same (*sow-sām*) *n., arch.* pig's fat – 'It wad take a vast o sow-same ti cleester a cloor gotten that gait!' [ECS].

sow-siller (*sow-si-lur*) *n., arch.* hush-money, a payment to keep someone quiet (J. Jamieson notes 'sough-siller').

sowt (*sow'*) *pp.* sought – '. . . she sowt her fortune in the big city, moving fri Cavers ti Denum' [IWL] (also spelled 'sout'; cf. **soucht**).

Sowtail (*sow-tāl*) *n.* nickname for John Glendinning.

sowther (*sow-thur*) *n., v., arch.* solder.

space (*spās*) *n., arch.* a period of time – '. . . he beand oblist to remove and take away the said

stane dyck within the space of seven years thereafter . . . ' [BR1640], sometimes with qualifying adjective indicating the length of time – '. . . under whatsomever colour or pretext, for short space or long space, maill, or maill free, set, let, or hire any of their houses . . . ' [BR1699] (this meaning formerly more common than in modern English).

spae (*spā*) *v., arch.* to tell fortunes, prophesy, divine – 'A big tatterdemallion fellow was in the town spaeing fortunes . . . ' [RW], '. . . conspicuous in the art of fortune-telling, particularly when it related to the love affairs of those whose fortunes she was spaeing' [EM1820], 'What mak's ye spae o' caul' an' want?' [JoHa], '. . . That e'er should spae her lost to freedom' [JoHa].

spae-book (*spā-book*) *n., poet.* a spell book, book of necromancy – 'The black spae-book from his breast he took, Impressed with many a warlock spell: And the book it was wrote by Michael Scott, Who held in awe the fiends of hell' [JL].

spaeman (*spā-mun*) *n., arch.* a fortuneteller, diviner, soothsayer – 'Paid Bailie Hardy for officers whipping the 'Speman', . . . 0 8 6' [BR1777], '. . . let him be drummed out of town tomorrow as a lesson to spaemen' [RW].

spaewife (*spā-wīf*) *n., arch.* a female fortuneteller – '. . . the modern witch is of a less frightful character . . . now nearly synonymous with a fortune-teller or strolling spaewife, or a gypsey' [EM1820].

spaicial (*spā-shul*) *adj.* special – 'hei was a verra spaicial Hawick man', 'There's a spaicial soothin peace and calm Up on the Vertish Hill . . . ' [IWL], 'There was some really spaicial moments thit A'll never forget . . . ' [IHS], 'Yin thing that makes oo spaicial is that oo speak in oor ain way, Jist listen for a meenite and ee'll can dae eet tae' [IWL] (also spelled 'spaishial').

spaicialise (*spā-shu-lIz*) *v.* to specialse – '. . . spaicilisin' as a watchmaker in fittin' instruments' [??].

spaicially (*spā-shu-lee*) *adv.* especially – '. . . 'Spaishially for huz auld topers That got soakeet baith inside an' oot!' [RM] (also spelled 'spaishially' etc.).

spaik see **spake**

spail basket (*spāl-baws-ki'*) *n., arch.* a wicker laundry basket, especially one used for carrying wet clothes to the drying line (perhaps from 'spail', a splinter).

spain (*spān*) *v., arch.* to wean – '. . . after the lambs were spained, they were committed to the care of the common herd' [DCW1765], '. . . and they sent their lambs to spain on the Common along with the eild sheep' [C&L1767], '. . . were brought on to the Common before spaining time and remained there night and day . . . ' [C&L1767], 'To nicker like a new-speaned foal' [JL], 'A shepherd who lived at a solitary spot called Swyrefoot . . . had, on a time, the charge of a hirsel fo new-speaned lambs' [JTe], *v., poet.* to disgust, turn against food – 'Butte mony unseemlye bann he gae, With lookes a foal might spean' [JTe] (from Middle English, 'spean' elsewhere in Scotland).

spainin (*spā-nin*) *n., arch.* to action of weaning – '. . . to see the whole sheep belonging to the possessor of Stirkshaws drove to Wilton common, where they pastured under the charge of the owner's herd, from the spring till near spaining time' [DCW1765], 'A class of men called 'jobbers', a name unheard of now, used to visit the farms about spaining time with a view to buying the lambs . . . ' [BM1907].

spainit (*spā-nee', -ni'*) *pp., arch.* weaned – 'Shurelie I hae dune douselie, an' quæietet mysel' as an wean spainet o' its mither . . . ' [HSR].

Spain (*spān*) *n.* name used for the farm of Braidhaugh, in the old parish of Abbotrule. Local historian Walter Deans said that the name was given in jest by the uncles of James Spencer Elliot of Wolfelee, i.e. brothers of Sir Walter Elliot (also recorded by Tancred).

spaishial see **spaicial**

spaishially see **spaicially**

spait see **spate**

spak (*spak*) *pp., poet.* spoke – '. . . Spak' ever mair to me than troots' [JBS], 'Some sang an' some spak', some danced an' some lap . . . ' [JoHa], 'And Eb sent it over his hawse in a crack, Then lay on his lunzie and routit and spak' ' [JTe], 'They spak' o't – Cash believ'd it not, Quo' he, 'Hae I not richer got . . . ' ' [RDW] (cf. **spake**).

spake (*spāk*) *n., arch.* a spoke of a wheel, rung of a ladder, bar of a bird cage, wooden fence pole, 'ti faa off the spake' is 'to collapse' – 'A wand o' Cain's first tatto-creel, A spaik o' Pharoah's chariot-wheel . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . A claam a fence o spakes an stuckeens' [ECS], a perch – 'Fair leike ti faa off the spake wui the wuddles an the vexes o woark' [ECS], 'Croochin wi scaly claws lockit ticht to the spaik . . . ' [DH], 'ti faa off the spaik (lit. 'to fall off the perch') is to collapse' [ECS], a pole or bar for carrying a coffin, locally it was the tradition for the 2 spokes to be placed either side of the door of the deceased, perhaps an hour or so before the 'lifting' – 'Having no great distance to go for internments in the burgh, coffins were borne to the Kirkyard on 'spokes' ' [V&M]

(also known as a 'haund-spake', and also spelled 'spaik'; E.C. Smith notes that a solid post, which is driven into the ground is a 'stuckeen', with only the smaller 'pales' being called 'spakes').

spake (*spāk*) *pp., poet.* spoke – 'Sae sweet his voice, whane'er he spake or sung, I cou'd ha' listen'd ages till his tongue' [CPM], 'Then up and spake the laird's saft Wat, the greatest coward in the companie . . . ' [CPM], '. . . Our tears spake the sad and silent farewell' [JoHa], '. . . an' spake to hersel' as she pu'd the little wild flowers on the brae to make posies' [JTe], '. . . and huddled roond a cosy bar, they drank, and spake o' rain and glaur' [TD] (cf. **spak**).

spald (*spawld*) *n., poet.* the shoulder or limb – 'Some tore by his spalds, and some pulled by his neck, Till the carribald skybald was riven to wreck' [JTe].

spalder (*spal-dur*) *v., arch.* to sprawl, stretch – 'Siberia spalders richt across Asia' [GW], '. . . there spaaldert . . . Tweed's storied dale' [ECS], to overstrain, split open, especially to cut open and spread out a fish – 'The fish were caught in great numbers, spaldered, cleaned and salted' [HAST1909] (see also **spelder**).

spaldert (*spal-dur'*) *pp., arch.* sprawled, stretched – 'Threh Mintih Craigs a bonnie vewe lies spaaldert afore iz: a sicht ti be meindeet' [ECS].

Spalding (*spawl-*, *spee-din*) *n.* **Charles** 'Chairlie Speedy' (19th C.) manager and elder in Allars Kirk in the late 1800s. He could be the son of George and Agnes Stewart (born in Hawick in 1846, and who died in 1903) or the son of Robert and Jean (born in about 1837). **Charles** (19th/20th C.) one of the survivors of the Gallipoli Campaign, who visited the region in a group of Hawick veterans in 1965. **George** (b.1818/9) plasterer in Hawick. In 1851 and 1861 he was at 8 Cross Wynd. He married Agnes Stewart and their children included: Agnes (b.c.1841); Charles (b.c.1845); Ellen (b.c.1847); and Jemima (b.c.1850), Thomas (b.c.1853); Robert (b.c.1855); and Isabella (b.c.1860). **James** (19th C.) professional runner from Hawick. He recorded many wins in the period 1863–78. In one Common-Riding Games, he won the 300 yards, 500 yards and half-mile races. He also won races in Middlesbrough, Bolton and Burnley. He is probably the son of William and Margaret born in 1845/6. **John** (1838–1918) son of William and Margaret Scott. He was a framework knitter in Hawick. He married Catherine Michie in 1863; she was daughter of Robert Michie and Christina Gillis. They emigrated to Canada, settling in Galt, where they were friends with fellow Teri Robert Murray. Their children were Christine, Helen, James, Catherine Wiekie and Mary. **Robert** (18th C.) resident in Harwood Mill. In the baptismal records his surname is recorded as 'Speedy' in 1790 and 'Speeden' in other years. This makes it clear that he was 'Spalding' and probably an ancestor of the family nicknamed 'Speedy' in Hawick in the 19th century. His children included: George (b.1790), Charles (b.1792), Jean (b.1792), Janet (b.1792) and Jean (again, b.1795). **Robert** (b.1810/1) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was at 'Head of Silver St' and in 1851 was on 'Kirkstyle Place'. By 1861 he was on Dovemount St. in Wilton. He married Jane Robson in Hawick in 1834. Their children included: Charles (b.c.1837); William (b.c.1840); and Isabella (b.c.1842). **Robert** (1855–1934) younger son of George and Agnes Stewart. He married Agnes Revel in 1876. He could be the 'Robbie Speedy' mentioned in 'Hawick Immortals'. **William** (d.1430) cleric of the Diocese of St. Andrews. He had a dispensation from the Pope in 1429, that he could hold 2 benefices, despite being the illegitimate son of a priest and a married woman. He thereby became Rector of Collace and Dean of Dunblane. Later in 1429 he said he would demit Collace to be Rector of Lilliesleaf, which had also been requested by Nicholas Tunnock. He became Rector of Lilliesleaf, but died 'in Curia' before giving up Collace. **William** (b.1812/3) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was on the Back Row, in 1851 he was living on the Kirk Wynd and was in Mather's Close in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children were: John (b.c.1839); Helen (b.c.1840); Charles (b.c.1841), who married Agnes Stevenson; Mary (b.c.1843); Robert (b.c.1845); James (b.c.1846); and Robert (b.c.1853). He also had a step-daughter, Mina Young, suggesting that his wife was previously married to a Young. He is probably the William who emigrated (with his family) to Guelph, Ontario and worked as a weaver in the factory of McCrae & Armstrong; while John Inglis was working there, he led the men to stop the machines and sing 'Teribus' at the factory during the Common Riding of 1876.

spang (*spa<u>n</u>g*) *v., arch.* to span, stretch across, spring, leap, stride vigorously – 'And she lap sae yald, and spanged sae hich, Her rigging banes did rattle' [JTe], 'Now the hiring is done, and off they a' spang, They rin to the ball-room to join wi' the thrang' [DA], '. . . they'd think as muckle, an

aa, o a cuintrie-seide where yin's sicht can spang owre dizzens o meiles' [ECS], 'The road splet, an, ti the richt, spanged the Yill owre a brig' [ECS], 'Thon bonnie brig that spangs the Tweed at Kelsae' [GW], *n., arch.* a span, pace, bound, to 'gie spang' is to bounce, fly off – 'An' the cruke aye jangles at hir tayle As she gi'es the tother spang' [WiSp].

spanker-new (*spawng-kur-nyoo*) *adj., arch.* quite new, brand new.

spanky (*spawng-kee*) *adj., poet.* sprightly, dashing – 'When I was spankie, young, and wight, You in my weelfare took delight' [JoHa], 'Wat was a mason, and, like a vast of his trade, smuggled during the winter time, he had two good spankie horses and succeeded well' [RM], 'My Geordie was then a braw, spanky lad, And his calling was that of a cairter' [GF] (also written 'spankie').

sparable (*spa-ra-bul*) *n., arch.* a small nail used by shoemakers – 'Heel plates, sparables an' reels, Dolls' een, carpet tacks, an wheels' [IJ].

spark (*spawrk*) *n., poet.* a small amount of something – '... Leaves plague a spark garse on the knowes' [JoHa], 'Or plague a spark wad stay aboot it' [JoHa] (see also **sperk**).

Sparke (*spawrk*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander Robertson** (d.1977) minister at Newcastleton Congregational Kirk 1939–42. He was then at Newport-on-Tay 1942–45.

the Sparra (*thu-spaw-ra*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

sparrae see **sparri**

sparri (*spaw-ri, -ra*) *n.* a sparrow, applied to both the house sparrow and tree sparrow – 'I watche, an' am as ane sparra alane apon the houstap' [HSR], 'Yis, the sparra hæs fuund ane hous, an' the swalla ane est for hirsel' ...' [HSR], '... Wi sparras cheepin gleg on the rones, the cocks crawin, And the blackies whusslin owre a' the braes and gairdens!' [DH] (also spelled 'sparra', 'sparrae' and 'sparrih').

sparrih see **sparri**

sparri-hale (*spaw-ri-hāl*) *n., arch.* shot for shooting small birds.

Spar Sike (*spawr-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Southdean Parish, rising near Wolfelee Hill and running roughly north-east to join the White Burn and eventually the Jed Water. Spar Plantation is near its head. In that area there are signs of ancient rig and furrow cultivation, as well as a quarry and sheepfolds. Simon Armstrong is recorded at 'Speare' in about 1760, and this may be a farmstead there.

spatch (*spawch*) *n., arch.* a patch, e.g. on clothing – '... they made the bogs of the Gair, with spatches mown and unmown, as spotted as a drove of o'er-the-Border bullocks' [HSR], 'Hei's stoory claes war aa tairgets and spatches an faizzent-ends' [ECS], *v., arch.* to patch – 'A spatcht toalt = a patchwork quilt' [ECS].

spate (*spā'*) *n.* a deluge, flash-flood – 'Aye ... the Common Riding flude's in full spate ...' [DH] (also spelled 'spait').

spaul (*spawl*) *n., arch.* shoulder, limb, joint of beef – 'As for the meat, if it was caul', The gudeman rave it spaul frae spaul' [JR], 'If sic a man as I be put on, 'He's sair to blame; Without a sappy spawl to cut on, To fill his wame' [JR] (also written 'spawl').

spavie (*spā-vee*) *n., arch.* spavin, lameness caused by inflammation in the hock of a horse, a similar condition in people – 'Wi' dominie Davie, wha's fash'd wi' the spavie, His helper, sae funny an' friskie' [JoHa].

speace (*spees*) *n., arch.* a time, period – '... yt. ye sd. Rot. Hod did bed and bord for the forsd. speace ...' [BR1689].

Speak Teri (*speek-tee-ree*) *n.* booklet produced by George Shankie in the early 1990s, featuring phrases of broad Hawick dialect (see also **Hawick Speaks**).

Spear Bank (*speer-bawngk*) *n.* cottage in Cavers Parish, between near East Cote and West Cote. Alexander Allan was there in 1861 (also written 'Spearbank').

special (*spe-shul*) *n.* type of beer introduced relatively recently, being sweeter than 'heavy' and carbonated (cf. **spaicial**).

special (*spe-shul*) *n., poet.* a distiguished person, supporter of particular importance – '... Thirs a' the specials I have spak, Forby them that I couldna ken' [CPM].

specifyit (*spe-see-fI-i'*) *pp., arch.* specified – '... the said yeir, month, day, hour, and place that said is, Indiction and Pape before specifyit' [JW1558].

specker (*spe-kur*) *n.* job in a knitwear factory, essentially involving removing the impurities in a garment using tweezers.

specky (*spe-kee*) *adj.* bespectacled, *n.* a nickname for someone with glasses.

sped (*sped*) *adj., poet.* successful, satisfied – 'And when thou had tane away my three ky, Fala, &c. Thou thought in they heart thou was no well sped; But sent thy billie Willie o'er the know, And he took three co'erlets aff my wife's bed. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'How has the hunters sped, my dear? Say, have they reynard slain?' [JTe].

Spedding (*spe-din*) *n.* **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'Johanne spedin' when Robert Elliot was convicted of stealing 5 sheep from his farm at 'blakhauch'. In the same year he was also 'John Spedane' when David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirches, had remission for a raid on his farm at 'Blackhalche'. 40 sheep, a horse and household goods were stolen from him and 'Andrew Michelsone' there. It is unclear whether this is the Blackhall in Rulewater, or the one in Ewesdale or perhaps Blackhaugh on the Caddon Water.

spedman (*sped-mun*) *n., arch.* a spademan, particulalry an official charged with marking boundaries – 'Paid the spedmen for going about the couman 3 0 0' [BR1721].

Speed see **High Speed**

Speed (*speed*) *n.* **Hugh** (b.1872) born in Fifeshire, he was a grocer in Hawick. His premises were at No. 28 High Street from at least the 1940s to 1960s. He married Christina Smith Neill and their children were: Hugh Neill (b.1903); William Neill (b.1905); and Isobel Margaret (1908–55).

speeder (*spee-dur*) *n.* a spider – 'A deh care if they're fast or slow, bit A deh like speeders', '... An' speeders past my comprehension, Mawkflees – to name wad be pretension ...' [JoHa].

speeder-jenny (*spee-dur-je-nee*) *n., arch.* a cranefly (cf. **jenny langlegs** and **jenny-speeder**).

speeder-web (*spee-dur-web*) *n.* a cobweb (also formerly **speeder-wob**).

speeder-wob (*spee-dur-web*) *n., arch.* a cobweb, spider-web – '... wui breezes threh the Border hills ti blaw away the ooder an the speeder-wobs threh a body's herns' [ECS].

Speed-o-fit (*spee-dō-fi'*) *n.* Speed-of-foot, supposedly a witch, who lived at Goldielands, sister of 'Tranty-foot'. It may also have been a name for one of the two towers of Goldielands – 'The wonder-working witches Tranty-foot and Speed-o'-foot ... of Goldilands Peel' [RW].

Speedy (*spee-dee*) *n.* nickname of members of the **Spalding** family, from the similarity with the local dialect pronunciation *speedin*.

speel (*speel*) *v., arch.* to play, sport, amuse oneself – 'Nae mair we'll speel dark Ruberslaw, Nor ramble in the Wellswood brierie' [JS], 'We've speel'd upon its foggie stem, an' dern'd amang its green ...' [JoHa], 'Ilka nicht, or A'm weel sutten doon, the bairns come speelin on ma kneis an pookin at ma hair' [ECS], 'Whiles blythe in Chalmers' Haugh we'd play, Whiles speel up the Back Braes' [WLu], '... A spielin' callant riskin' screeve and cloure' [WL] (possibly from the Dutch).

speel (*speel*) *v., arch., poet.* to walk with great energy – '... and being a wee oot o' wund, I concluded it nae use wastin' mair in spielin' to the other side ...' [BCM1881], to climb, ascend – 'There's some that speel up rocky faces, Scrievin their hides in nameless places' [DH], '... As he spiels up and doon his ledder o' sang, Blithely I ken' [DH] (also spelled 'spiel').

speeler (*spee-lur*) *n., arch.* someone who climbs – 'A guid speeler' [GW].

speer see **speir**

speerit (*spee-ri'*) *n., arch.* spirit, soul – '... tea keep eer strength an speerits up tae continue playin ...' [CT], 'Tak' my excuse for scrimpit rhyme, I'm scant o' speerit, scant o' time' [JoHa], 'Ilk ane that came in they bid e'en hae a gill, To heighten their speerits to glee, man' [JoHa], '... Wi' hingin' heid, my speerit deid But for a touch o' shame' [WaD], 'Intil thy han' I committe my speerit: thou hest redeemet me, O Lord God o' trouth' [HSR], 'He sall sneg aff the speerit o' princes ...' [HSR], '... aw was as sober as aw am enow, in the best o' health and speerits' [BCM1880], '... the owners oucht tae preserve it an' no' gi'e way tae that speerit o' paganism which is ruthless an' thouchtless ...' [BW1938], '... that fair pits the whole speerit o the Common Riding in a nutshell' [DH], hard liquor – 'Lament him, a' ye bicker benders, Mourn for him, a' ye speerit venders' [JoHa], '... Its peat-reeky, granite-water swirlin O' delectable speerit; it's illumination ...' [DH], *v.* to spirit (see also **spreit**).

speil see **speel**

speir (*speer*) *v., arch.* to ask, ask for, inquire, make inquiries – 'But dear, I wonder that ye dinna hear The news o' Colin;– ye've thought shame to speer' [CPM], 'Wha was this maid, gin you should speir – She was the flower o' Teviotdale' [JoHa], '... since ye have thought fit to do me the honour o' speerin' my advice in this matter ...' [JTe], 'Nell Cameron rose sune that mornynge To speir for hir gray catte' [WiSp], 'He was a rigid disciplinarian, in so far as visiting and spiering questions were concerned' [WNK], 'Paddy, ma laddie, I never fancied gear and daurna speir the price o't' [JEDM], 'Only ane I saw hired, a strappan young queen, Heard her spier'd what her age was, and where she had been ...' [DA], 'Hei hedna weel spoken ti A kennd ei was the man A was speerin for' [ECS], 'I speerd anent the Haaick motor' [ECS], '... They leuch and jeered, rude questions speered, And raised a dreadfu' din' [WaD],

'. . . I'll speir at Robbie!' [WP], '. . . and saw Leddy Elliot, who was 'speirin' ' after Jean . . . ' [RM], 'An'ra, I needna spier at you, I've kent you a' my life' [WFC], 'And what's the cricketin equivalent o thaim? I speired' [DH], '. . . The maister spiered a thing That fand me oot a fule' [WL] (also spelled 'spier' and 'speer'; from Anglo-Saxon).

speirin (*speer-in*) *n., arch.* questioning, inquiry, information – 'Be so good as write your Mother and me letters if you have got any spearings of William' [TEL] (often plural; there are various spellings).

Speirmanslands (*speer-minz-lawndz*) *n.* former name for lands in Bedrule Parish. In 1623 they are 'Speirmanislandis' when granted to Thomas Ker of Cavers-Carre, along with Fulton, Crosscleuch, Menslaws and Ruecastle. They were also named in services of heirs for Kers of Cavers Carre in 1672, 1678 and 1684. The precise location is uncertain (it is 'Spearmanslands' in 1672, 'Spearmanelands' in 1678 and 'Spirmansland' in 1684).

Speirs (*speerz*) *n.* **Kenneth** 'Kenny'(??–) professional folk musician born in Gala. He worked for many years as a teacher in Hawick and lived near Denholm. He was a founder member of the John Wright Band, released the solo albums 'Bordersong' (1998) and 'North Wind Blowing' (2002) and has recently formed the band Real Time, with their self-named CD released in 2002, followed by 'Hell and High Water' (2004). He has also organised guitar workshops locally. His songs of a local flavour include 'My Borderland'.

speirt (*speer', speert*) *pp., arch.* asked, inquired – 'He stottit oot wi' founert look, Syne at the sky he spiert; 'Is my name Airchie Paiterson? If no, I'm keen to hear't' ' [WL] (also spelled 'spiert').

speit (*spīt'*) *n., arch.* a roasting spit – '. . . baskets and creels, posset pig, pair of raxes and ane speit . . . ' [DMW1681].

spelder (*spel-dur*) *v., arch.* to spread, pull apart, stretch to breaking point – 'But now I'm pitch'd on for an elder! O! how can I my conscience spelder!' [JR], to pull one's muscles by doing 'the splits' – 'Meind what ee'r dai-in callant! Ee'll gang an spelder eersul' [ECS] (also **spalder**).

speldert (*spel-dur'*) *adj., arch.* spread – '. . . When the bairns come in wi' their glaur-speldered shoon' [WL], stretched, extended, split open and spread out (as a fish) – 'A've taen a notion o a speldert herreen ti ma tei' [ECS].

spelk (*spelk*) *n., arch.* a surgical splint, *v., arch.* to splint.

spell (*spel*) *v., arch.* to exaggerate – 'To spell, To asseverate falsely, Roxb.' [JoJ].

spelleen (*spe-leen*) *n., arch.* spelling – 'Oo've hed ever sae mony ill coonts an ill spelleens at the skuil the day, bit A got thum aa richt' [ECS].

Spence (*spens*) *n.* **Alan** (12th/13th C. listed in the period 1214–49 as witness to the sale of lands in West Lilliesleaf by Adam, son of Adam of Durham to Melrose Abbey. His name was given as 'Alano spens'. It seems likely that he was somehow associated with Lilliesleaf. **Barry L.** (1950/1–2017) son of William, he ran Spence's Music Shop for more than half a century, taking over from his father in 1966. Starting at the height of Beatlemania, he was the main person from whom Teries bought hit records through the last decades of the 20th century and into the 21st. A blues fan himself, he stocked all kinds of music. He was a long-standing member of the Teviotdale Harriers. His wife is Margaret and their children Adrienne and Sandi. **John** of Condie (d.1573) son of James, he became a Lord Advocate in Scotland. He was also Queen's Advocate to Mary, Queen of Scots, from 1555. He acted as one of the curators for the young Sir Walter Scott, whose father had been killed in 1552. In 1564/5 he signed the bond between the Scotts and the Kers and also signed the further bond of 1568/9. **Rev. John** (19th C.) minister at Denholm Congregational Kirk 1844–46. In 1844 he married Ann Drew of Portobello. He seems to have left the ministry and there are records of 4 children being baptised in Rhu Parish, Argyll to a couple with the same names. **Rev. John Ryrie** (1880–1957) born in Helensburgh, son of James and Jane Ryrie. He graduated M.A. from Glasgow University in 1901 and B.D. in 1905, and was licensed by the Presbytery there in 1905. He became assistant at South Leith before being ordained as minister at Southdean in 1907. He remained there until 1950. He married Janet, daughter of James Currie and their children included James (b.1911). He published 'Border Shrine – Souden Kirk' (1951). **Matthew** (16th C.) farmer at Weens. His barn and yard are mentioned in the 1562 document regarding the Barony of Feu-Rule.

Spence's (*spen-seez*) *n.* Spence's Music Shop at 4 Buccleuch Street, which has been Hawick's main supplier of recorded music, instruments and equipment from 1966. The business was started by William Spence in Drumlanrig Square in 1962 before moving to its familiar location. William's son Barry retired in 2017.

Spender (*spen-dur*) *n.* **Robert** 'Rab' (17th C.) recorded on a gravestone in Abbotrule. His wife 'Margat Turnbul' was commemorated on a stone that was set into the east window of the ruined church, but is now not discernible.

sperk (*sperk*) *n.* a spark – 'ee think ee're a bright sperk div ee?', *v.* to spark – 'And the roar of the pitte was in their mouthes, And its fire was sperkin i' their eyn' [JTe], '... whaese heidmaister Robert Wood sperked off his lifelong interest in poetry' [IWL], to issue, fly out, to sputter (as grease in cooking), to spatter.

sperkit (*sper-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* sparked – 'The kerlyn's eye it sperkyt wi' joy, Her leathery chaftis grew wide ...' [JTe].

the Spetch (*thu-spech*) *n.* the Spetchman's (or Spetchmond) Haugh, an area of the Teviot above the Laurie Bridge. For much of the 20th century it was a favourite area for bathing in the Summer – 'Yer great-great-grannie's great-great-grannie Bathed in my Spetch in sunshine balmy ...' [WP], '... Dookin in the Spetch was braw Divin in off the Dunk wa'' [IWL].

the Spetchman's Haugh (*thu-spech-minz-hawch*) *n.* full name for **the Spetch**, being the flat land in the Park, on the south bank of the Teviot adjacent to the Laurie Bridge. The name is old, but not officially recorded until recently, hence its origin is obscure. It is written as 'Spetchenhaugh' in a disposition of 1709, printed in the report on the division of Wilton Common in 1765. In 1709 the land was feued by Robert Langlands of that Ilk to James Wight, weaver in Hawick. James Wight was served heir to his grandfather in 1751, who then sold the land to Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick. The area was used in the period 1812–14 for morning roll call of the French prisoners of war in Hawick (although willows are a prominent riverside feature near there, there is no evidence to support suggestions that it comes from an old Scots word for 'willow', and it seems more likely to derive from a personal name like 'Spetch' which means a leather patch or a cobbler in some dialects; it was 'Spetchinhaugh' in 1765).

the Spetchman's Sang (*thu-spech-minz-sawng*) *n.* poem written by David Hill, with the refrain 'A day frae Hawick's a day wasted'. Music was written for it by Scocha in 2001.

Spetchmond Haugh (*spech-mund-hawch*) *n.* a variant on the old name for **the Spetch**.

speug see **spug**

spewin (*spew-in*) *adj.* extremely bad-tempered – 'spewin o ill-naitur'.

the Spider Hoose (*thu-spI-dur-hoos*) *n.* name for an outbuilding at Branxholme. Tradition says that it was either named after one of the Duke of Buccleuch's favourite horses, or after a story connected with Wullie Craw climbing up to its rafters. It is recorded as 'Spider's House' in the Ordnance Survey Name Book and map of 1859, to the west of the castle ruins.

spiel see **speel**

spier see **speir**

Spiers (*speerz*) *n.* **Rev. George** pastor of Hawick Baptist Church around the 1950s. He was also minister at Shotts in Glasgow.

spile (*spīl, spī-ul*) *v., arch.* to spoil – '... for breach of Sabbath by gutting herring in the evening thereof, qch he ingeniously acknowledged, thinking they would spile if lying ungutted until ye Monday' [PR1712].

spill (*spil*) *v., arch.* to spoil, damage, ruin something – '... and gif any wobstar spillies, and makes not sufficient work after tryell, under the pane of £10 to the Bailies, and satisfaction to the party owner thereof' [BR1657].

Spinnie Bank (*spi-nee-bawngk*) *n.* area on the west side of the Liddel Water just north of Langhaugh, passed through by Spinnie Sike.

Spinnie Sike (*spi-nee*) *n.* stream that runs roughly south-east to join the Hermitage Water near Netherraw. There are the remains of 2 stock enclosures and sheep stell to the south of the stream. There was once a blacksmith's shop at 'Spinniesbank-End'.

spinnel (*spi-nul*) *n., arch.* a spindle.

spinniers (*spin-nee-urz*) *n., pl., arch.* a woman's cap with long lappets, a pinner – '... Aw'll leave her ma eye-holes To be a squintin'-glass To set her spinniers streight, For they often stude aglei' [JSB].

Spinniesbank (*spi-neez-bawngk*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish. It is marked on Stobie's 1770 map just to the north of Langhaugh, and must have been located on Spinnie Sike.

spinnin (*spi-nin*) *n.* the industry of spinning yarn in Hawick grew up in the early 18th century and became fully established in the 1750s. Women would spin on the 'muckle wheel' and the yarn was carried on horseback to places such as Kendall, Boroughbridge (Yorkshire) and Stirling. The spinning wheel held a prominent place in households into the early 19th century, a wheel being the main gift for a new bride. The two main types were the 'little wheel' and the 'meikle (or muckle) wheel', an example of the former from Crumhaughhill being in the Museum. In 1733 a

spinning school was opened in Hawick and in 1734 a spinning mistress was hired from England to take charge of the school, with some funding from the Board of Trustess for Manufactures. The first factor for the school was Robert Howison, and the instigation for founding it came from Douglas of Cavers, as well as Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, John Chisholme of Stirches and some other local gentlemen. Weaving appears to have been added about 1736. The industry really took off when machinery was first introduced around 1798. In about 1850 it was estimated that yarn-spinning supplied about 1300 looms in Hawick.

spinnin jenny (*spi-nin-je-nee*) *n.* a spinning machine that allowed multiple spindles to be turned using a single wheel, invented by James Hargreaves in Lancashire in 1764, and named after his daughter. It was in use in Hawick from the late 18th century until the mid-19th. In 1816 there were as many as 100 hand spinning jennies in the town. It was eventually replaced by the 'spinning mule', invented by Samuel Crompton; with the invention of an automated version in 1825 it was soon in wide use in Hawick's spinning mills.

spinnin jenny (*spi-nin-je-nee*) *n., arch.* a cranefly, 'daddy longlegs', a toy made with a piece of pipe-stem and a match, which spins by twisting a thread attached to the middle of the match and threaded through the pipe-stem (cf. **jenny-spinner**).

spinnle (*spi-nul*) *n.* a spindle – 'And the yairns whussle throwe the hacks Frae spinnle heavy banks' [WL].

the Spion Kop (*thu-spI-in-kop*) *n.* former drinking club based on the Loan from about 1890 (named after the mountain in Natal, which was the scene of a defeat of the British by the Boers in 1900, and Dutch for 'Look-out Hill'; the same name was used throughout Britain, e.g. for a street in Selkirk and the terraces at Liverpool Football Club).

spirly (*spir-lee*) *adj., arch.* spindly, thin.

spirly-leggit (*spir-lee-le-gee'*) *adj., arch.* having thin legs.

spitefi (*spī'-fi*) *adj.* spiteful – '... Her mither's choice, to be fair to the lass, For a spitefu' dame was Herodias' [WL] (also written 'spitefu' ').

spite o (*spīt-ō*) *prep., arch.* in spite of – '... To drive care awa, spite o' frost, wund, an' snaw, The young fellows roond gathert there, man' [JoHa], 'Yet spite o' their snortin' an' snuffin' ... ' [JoHa], '... Her mither's choice, to 'Yet, spite o' needle, yarn an' clout, His waulit hair was keekin' out' [RDW].

spither (*spi-thur*) *n., poet.* empty speech, frothy talk – '... Or some auld aunt's loquacious swither O' with and glee', 'Wha valu'd not your college spither, A rigmarie' [JR] (this word is obscure).

Spittal see **Spittal-on-Rule**

Spittal (*spi'-ul*) *n.* fishing village south of Berwick that became a seaside resort town in the 19th century – 'Thae browt 'im a mount for heiz got the smittal Juist half the size o' a donkey at Spittal' [MB]. Also a local name for **Spittal-on-Rule** and other former hospitals, e.g. Smailholm Spittal.

Spittal Brig (*spi'-ul-brig*) *n.* bridge at Spittal-on-Rule, carrying the A698 across the Rule Water. The original bridge was built in 1748 by the Douglases of Cavers and stands just to the north of the modern bridge.

Spittalflatt (*spi'-ul-flaw'*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Spittelflatt' in 1541. It is stated to be valued at 6 merks and at that time vacant, but formerly tenanted along with the lands of Flatt. It is presumably adjacent to Flatt. The connection is to a hospital is unclear, but just to the north is Abbotshaws.

Spittal Haugh (*spi'-ul-hawch*) *n.* former farm near Spittal-on-Rule. It was a tenanted farm of the Cavers estate.

Spittal Mill (*spi'-ul-mil*) *n.* corn mill of the 17th century in Spittal-on-Rule, and name of the associated farm. The old Teind Barn there was presumably connected with the mill. John Borthwick was miller there in 1683. James Scott was miller there in 1694. In the 18th century the lands of Spittal-on-Rule were separated between the Murrays, Veitches and Bunyans, with the Veitches being tenants of the mill lands. John Veitch is recorded as tenant in 1792–97, Mark Turnbull in 1837, James Turnbull in 1852 and James Ingles in the 1860s.

Spittal-on-Rule (*spi'-ul-on-rool*) *n.* former village in the easternmost part of Cavers Parish, near the confluence of the Teviot and the Rule, between Denholm and Bedrule, off the A698. Rich in history, it is now little more than a farm. A leper hospital was probably founded there before 1425, with an attached chapel, possibly dedicated to St. Mary. The location of the chapel may have been the same as the later teind barn, or very close. In the chapel in 1425/6 there was a meeting of Turnbulls, Scotts and others to investigate the leprosy of John Turnbull of Minto (since lepers were legally forbidden from holding lands). John Davidson in Minto was recorded in

1493 having stolen 100 ells of woollen cloth from there. George Thomson was recorded there in 1502 (when he had 2 pigs stolen) and John Scott was also recorded there in the same year. The patronage of the church there was granted to James Douglas of Cavers in 1508 and the 'advocation and gift of the kirk of Spitaill' was listed among the rights inherited by the Barons of Cavers in 1509. The small graveyard was still used in the 18th century, and the vestiges of a former orchard were still clear in the early 20th century. At the nearby 'Dead Haugh' the Turnbulls are supposed to have begged the King's forgiveness (with ropes around their necks) in 1494, instead every tenth man being hanged. The town was burned by Hertford's men in 1545, probably destroying the hospital and chapel. However, the 'advocation of the church' was still mentioned in the 1558 Douglas of Cavers charter. In 1554 an acre of land 'in terris hospitlis de Rowle, super lie Harparhill' was granted to Archibald Elliot of Gorrenberry, along with the advowson of the chapel of St. Mary at Caerlenrig (perhaps suggesting a connection between the chapel at Caerlenrig and the one associated with the leper hospital at Spittal). The Mains of Spittal-on-Rule was sold by William Douglas of Cavers to Gilbert Ker of Primside in 1563. The lands were farmed by Patrick Storie in 1605 and Richard Brown in 1610. Robert and John Wright were tenants there in 1642. John Lindsay was tenant there in 1684 when declared as a fugitive for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. 9 people were listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. Adam Leyden was there in 1721, Alexander Gowk in 1726, John Bunyan in 1727–30, John Veitch in 1727, James Bunyan in 1728, William Veitch in 1729–30 and William Douglas in 1733–44. John Fairbairn was there in 1781 and Thomas Rutherford and Archibald Whillans were servants in 1799. Thomas Rutherford, John Murray, John Henry and Archibald Whillans were living there in 1801. There were 3 tenants in the 18th century, the Murrays, Veitches and Bunyans, but the 3 holdings were combined in 1807. Thomas Bunyan was there in 1795. In about 1795 it was listed among parts of Cavers Parish that were nearer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk. William Johnstone is recorded as tenant in 1797. Robert Middlemas was a servant there in 1797 and George Veitch in 1799. John Turnbull was farmer in 1841 and 1851, James Turnbull in 1861 and William G. Turnbull in 1868. It was purchased by Thomas Greenshields Leadbetter from Mrs. Palmer-Douglas in 1913. The farm was a major local supplier of Leicester rams in the 19th century. Several ruins can still be found here, including the Teind Barn, once the oldest building in the parish, and an ancient stone grave, found in a small knoll near the modern farmhouse. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows the location of the site of the chapel and old graveyard. The Kirkyard (or 'Leper') Well was said to possess healing powers, and the last Denholm witch was buried here. The hospital that gave its name to the location was possibly for lepers and maintained by monks from one of the nearby abbeys. A road bridge crosses the Rule Water nearby, with the adjacent arch of an older structure. The village was the location for a toll on the road between Denholm and Jedburgh; the Toll House at the road bend has had its windows bricked up and painted over with 'false' windows. Often locally called just 'Spittal' (and spelled various ways in the past, such as 'Spittle' and 'Spittalrule'; the origin of the name is 'hospital by the river Rule', with 'spital' being a Middle Scots word for a hospital, usually connected with a monastery; there are many places in Scotland and northern England that are also called 'Spittal' for the same reason; the name first occurs as 'spittale de roull' in 1493, then 'villa de spittale' in 1502, 'Spittale' in 1508, 'Spitaill' in 1509, 'Ecclesia de Spittale' in 1511, 'Rewle Spittel' in 1545, 'the Spytyll, Roull' in 1548/9, 'Spittalroull' in 1558, 'Spytall of Roule' in 1563, 'Spittroull' in 1576/7, 'Rowll Spittell' in 1605, 'Rowlespittell' in 1610, 'Rowllspittle' in 1619, 'Spittle of Reule' in 1649, 'Spitle' in 1694 and 'Spital' in 1801; it is marked 'Spittel of Roull' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Spittell' and 'Spittel of Row' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Spittell' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Spittal Plantin (*spi'-ul-plawn-tin*) *n.* former name for a plantation near Spittal-on-Rule. It is unclear whether this referred to a wood near Spittal Ford, by the Teviot, or a wood by the Rule. The linen weavers of the Denholm area used to soak their lint near here.

Spittalrule see **Spittal-on-Rule**

Spittal Toll (*spi'-ul-tōl*) *n.* former toll-house at Spittal-on Rule, on the corner of the A698, with the road to the north-west formerly leading to the ford. The building is well known for its pretend painted windows. It is also known as 'The Lucky Hoose'.

Spittaltoon (*spi'-ul-toon*) *n.* lost place name in Liddesdale, once part of the lands of Mangerton.

It is listed as 'Speteltoun' and worth 4 pounds in a rental roll of c.1376.

Spittal Toor (*spi'-ul-toor*) *n.* Spittal Tower, modern farmhouse on the site of a former fortified house, west of Bedrule, up the Tower Burn from Spittal-on-Rule. The former farm, often just called 'Tour', was owned by Turnbulls in the 16th century. Gavin Turnbull 'of the Toure' was recorded in 1551 and James Turnbull 'of the Toure' in 1579/80. It was valued at £104 in 1643 and 1663. The 'Mains of Tour' (perhaps the same as the Mains of Spittal) was valued at £560 in 1643 and at that time owned by Douglas of Bonjedward. By 1678 the former lands of Turnbull of Toor were then in the hands of the Douglases of Cavers. The farm was tenanted by the Murrays in the 18th century, ancestors of 'Dictionary' Murray. John Murray was a gardener living there in 1715. [blank] Clerk was there in 1742 and Robert Cavers in 1778. In about 1795 it was listed among parts of Cavers Parish that were nearer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk. William Johnstone, younger, was recorded as farmer there in 1797 and Charles Scott was a servant there in the same year. Robert Bain was a servant there in 1799 and in 1801 William Tait and Samuel Porteous were servants and Thomas Oliver a shepherd. Robert Barrie was farmer there in 1851 and 1861. It was combined into a larger farm with Spittal-on-Rule in the 19th century (it was 'touris of Roulwode' in 1622 and 'Tower' in 1715; it appears on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Gordon's c.1650 map simply as 'Tour' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Tourr').

spitter (*spi'-ur*) *n., arch.* a light shower of rain or snow, small drops, hence drivel – 'Wha valu'd not your college spither' [JR], *v., arch.* to rain lightly (also written 'spither').

spittery (*spi'-u-, spi-tu-ree*) *adj., arch.* consisting of small, driving particles (said of snow), sputtering (said of a fire).

Spittle see **Spittal-on-Rule**

splairge (*splārg, -rj*) *n., arch.* a splash of mud, *v., arch.* to besmear with mud, sprinkle, splash, sprawl – 'Cf. ti splairg, which gives more the impression of besmearing (as painting or plastering roughly) by means of a brush or other agent' [ECS] (also 'splairg'; cf. **slairg**).

splairgit (*splār-gee', -jee'*) *pp., arch.* scattered, spattered, especially applied to a liquid – 'Ee're slairgit in sun cream, bit splairgit on the sofa', '. . . whan A'm owther geetin jaappeet an splairggeat wui dirrt, or dunsht wui folk' [ECS], sprawled, scattered – 'Hei wuz that tyred, hei juist splairgit oot on the bed'.

splaitter see **splitter**

splay (*splā*) *n., arch.* a smart stroke, slap – 'She hat him a splae o'er the fingers' [JoJ] (also written 'splae').

splay (*splā*) *v., arch.* to work vigorously – 'She's splayin' on' [GW].

splay-fittit (*splā-fi'-i', -ee'*) *adj., arch.* splay-footed.

spleet (*splee', spleet*) *v., arch.* to split – 'The muse is like to spleet her jaws, Wi' gauntin', greanin' och's and ah's' [JoHa], '. . . Get up, or by gudeness, I'll spleet a' yer croons' [JoHa], 'Jean lauched fit tae spleet at a lot o' young chaps Wha were rinnin' wi' airmfu's o' big wheaten baps' [BM1900], 'He's spleetin' sticks' [GW], *n.* a split, *adj.* split (for the verb the past tense and alternative form of the present tense is **splet**, with past participle form **splitten**).

spleet-new (*splee'-new*) *adj., arch.* brand new (now **split new** is common).

splengairy (*splen-gā-ree*) *adj., arch.* ultra-fashionable, prone to weary vivid-coloured clothing.

splent coal (*splen'-kōl*) *n., arch.* also called 'splint coal', an inferior kind of hard coal, usually from Scottish collieries.

splet (*sple'*) *pp., arch.* split – '. . . the road splet, an ti the richt, spanged the Yill owre a brig' [ECS] (past tense of **spleet**, with past participle being **splitten**).

splice (*splīs*) *n.* a splinter, sliver of wood, especially one sticking into the hand etc. – 'can ee help is get this splice oot o ma thoom?', 'But a splice or twae here An' a roosty nail there' [??].

split (*spli'*) *n., arch.* a small piece of split reed or metal, making a division through which the warp threads pass in weaving, also the space between the reeds – '. . . multiply the set of reed by the number of threads on the leaf, and divide by the number of splits in the draught' [BCM1881].

split-new (*spli'-new*) *adj.* very new, brand spanking new, alluding to the fresh look of recently split wood – 'look it the glar on they shoes, split-new an aa' (note this term is obscure in England; cf. the older **spleet-new**).

splitten (*spli'-in, spli-tin*) *pp., arch.* split (past participle of **spleet**, with past tense **splet**).

splitter (*spli'-ur, spli-tur*) *v.* to splash, splatter, spill – 'whae splittered the treacle?', 'Ma breeks er a' splaittered wi' glaur' [RM] (also spelled 'spluitter' and 'splaitter'; cf.**spitter**).

splonsters (*splon-sturz*) *interj., arch.* a taunting cry with uncertain meaning – 'For a boy to

shout 'Naig, Naig' or 'splonsters', was quite sufficient to begin a street skirmish' [RM].

sploonge (*sploonj*) *n., arch.* a sponger, *v., arch.* to sponge, be a parasite (cf. **spoonge**).

splore (*splōr*) *n., arch.* a frolic, spree, prank, escapade, exploration – 'The deel take care, we'se hae a splore, Should we ne'er get anither' [JoHa], 'Gudeness be wi' us now! siccan a splore – Plague i' the charms o' sweet Meggie M'Givelry' [JoHa], 'It'll be a great splore and may help oor scheme tae right the wrong better than owt else' [JEDM], '... An' next I'm at a glorious splore, Wi' Feeney Burns an' Morgan' [VW], 'Nae cannie daffin bull-reel splore that fearfih fecht ...' [ECS].

spluitter see **splitter**

splunt (*splun'*) *v., arch.* to court, especially after dark.

spluntin (*splun-tin*) *n., arch.* courtship, particularly the running after of girls at dusk – 'The seams an ploys o grit-folk an Royalties; ther splunteens an ther mairryeens ...' [ECS], particularly in the phrase 'the spluntin', meaning the courting, courtship.

spoach (*spōch*) *v., poet.* to poach – '... To plunder and spoatch in the way of your trade, Baith honour and conscience disdaining' [JTe].

sponsible (*spon-si-bul*) *adj., arch.* responsible, reliable – '... but my father was a sponsible man; he wadna have told a lie had Lord Douglas even gien him Hyndlee in a present' [JTe].

spoonge (*spoonj*) *n., arch.* a sponge – 'An' strauchtwaye ane o' them ran, an' tuik ane spounge, an' fillet it wi' vinigar ...' [HSR], a spunger (also written 'spounge'; cf. **sploonge**).

spoot (*spoo', spoot*) *n., arch.* a spout, a spring or well (usually emanating from a cleft in the rock), a waterfall – 'Deep ca's untill deep at the noyse o' thy water-spoots ...' [HSR], 'A'll cairry twae-threi rake o waeter in for ee threh the spoot' [ECS], 'And a merk, heich abune Hermitage, For the Dinlay Spoot' [DH].

the Sports (*thu-spōrts*) *n., pl.* another name for **the Games** at the Common Riding.

the Sports (*thu-spōrts*) *n., pl.* a Rugby Sevens competition, this probably being the most common phrase used – 'The rugby specials that went tae the sports And everybody carried their piece' [AY], 'So if, at the Sports, ye've said 'A' that I care Is to see the best seeven wun' ...' [DH].

Spottiswood (*spots-wud*) *n.* **Alicia Anne** (1810–1900) eldest daughter of John of Spottiswood, near Lauder. In 1836 she married Lord John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 2nd son of Charles, 4th Duke of Buccleuch, who left her a widow in 1860. In 1870 she succeeded her brother as heir to the family estate and adopted the surname Scott-Spottoswood. She was said to have had a large collection of antiquities and to have endeavoured to save many of the ruins of Border peels. She wrote poetry and is famous for composing the tune for 'Annie Laurie' as well as other songs. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, mentioned in a Session record in 1635. His children included: Isobel (b.1633); Robert (b.1638); William (b.1642). **David** of that Ilk (d.c.1550) son of William and Elizabeth Hoppringle. He was probably the 'Spottiswod of that ilk' who was listed in 1549 among the associates of Ker of Cessford who were accused by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme of raiding and burning his farms at Goldielands and on the Borthwick. He married Katherine Pringle and Jane Brounfield of Hardacres. He was succeeded by his son Ninian. **James** (15th C.) rector of the church of Rankilburn, listed in 1453 on a roll of bachelors entered at the newly founded University of Glasgow. He is 'rector ecclesiæ de Rankelburn'. **James** of that Ilk (15th C.) son of Henry. He was listed on a retour of inquest for lands of the Swintons in 1464. He, as well as his sons James and Adam and brother George, are recorded at the Justice-aire held in Lauder in 1493. He married a daughter of Sir Adam Johnstone of that Ilk. He was succeeded by William, who died at Flodden. **John** (1510–85) son of William of Spottiswood, who was killed at Flodden. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1536, went to London, returned to Scotland in 1543, became a Reformer and was appointed Superintendent of Lothian. He was recorded in 1558 as Rector of Calder, in a document along with John Sandilands, Rector of Hawick; he has been incorrectly named as Rector of Hawick at this time. He was appointed as minister of Calder in 1560. was killed at Flodden). He married Beatrix, daughter of Patrick Crichton of Lugton and Gilmerton and had children: John, who succeeded as minister of mid-Calder; James, Bishop of Clogher in Ireland; William; Rachel, who married James Tennent of Linhouse; and Judith. **John** (1565–1639) son of John, who was minister of Calder, and grandson of William of that Ilk, who was killed at Flodden. He went to Glasgow University at age 12 or 13, graduated in 1581, and became a favourite churchman of James VI. He was appointed as Archbishop of Glasgow in 1603 and translated to St. Andrews in 1615. He must have temporarily held the superiority of local lands, since he

granted a charter to Robert Scott for the lands of Headshaw, Crawknowe and Clews in 1606 and another to John Turnbull for the lands of Barnhills in 1607. He was Moderator at the Assembly that abolished the presbytery. He later became Primate of Scotland and Lord Chancellor of Scotland. He crowned Charles I at Holyrood in 1633. He objected to the Covenant, escaped to England, was deposed and died in London, being buried in Westminster Abbey. He married Rachel, daughter of David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross. His children were: Anne; Sir John; and Sir Robert. **Rev. Robert** (c.1634–1696) graduating from Glasgow University in 1654, he became minister at Temple in 1663 and was translated to Crichton in 1676. He was deprived in 1681 for not taking the Test. However, he was translated to Abbotrule in 1687, but may only have been minister there for a very short time. He seems to have been a Presbyterian minister, who survived through the Episcopalian years past the Revolution. His wife's name is not recorded, but their children included: Jean; Alexander, who became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1677; Robert, who also became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh, in 1681; and Elizabeth, who was buried in Greyfriars Cemetery in 1696 (spelled 'Spitiswode', 'Spotswood', 'Spottswood' and variants).

Spout Burn (*spow'-burn*) *n.* stream that flows through the plantation from near Cleuchhead farm, past the old Minto House to the artificial lake. It is unclear if it carries on through Minto Glen (it is marked on the 1766 plan of Minto estate).

Spoutburn Park (*spow'-burn-pawrk*) *n.* name for a piece of land on Minto estate. It was listed in 1779, 1788 and 1811 along with Coach Park, with a joint value of £43 14s 6d. In 1780 it was recorded being on the western boundary of Lillielaw Park; this suggests that the stream passing through Minto Glen may have been known as Spout Burn.

Spoutgills (*spow'-gilz*) *n.* farmstead in Castleton Parish marked on Stobie's 1770 maps, with 'Spoutgillfoot' just to the north. It is on a stream to the south of the Tweeden Burn, perhaps corresponding to the modern Jordan Sike, in which case it would be essentially the same as Blinkbonny. John Armstrong died there in 1756 and is buried at Teviothead. Thomas Beattie lived there with his family in the 1770s and 80s.

Spout Sike (*spow'-sīk*) *n.* small stream that runs in a roughly westerly direction to join Dawston Burn just to the north of Saughtree.

spouty (*spow-tee*) *adj., arch.* full of springs, spongy, undrained (of soil) – 'A good deal of the land in that part of the parish is at present rather spouty' [].

sprag (*sprawg*) *n., arch.* a brad, small wire nail.

spratly (*spra'-lee*) *adj., arch.* reedy, rush-like – '... where it is wet and spongy, the grass is long, coarse and spratly' [RJR] (cf. **spreat** and **spret**).

sprauchle (*spraw-chul*) *v., arch.* to struggle, sprawl, climb, clamber, scramble – '... and from this 'spraughling up the brae' of life, he went to Woollenlee' [HSR], 'He near was borne out owre the linn, Ere he got sprauchel to the brae' [HSR], 'I want ti gie the door a slam. He gets his fit 'tween door an' jam, I shove an' sprauchle all I can; But that's nae use for Johnnie' [WP] (also spelled 'spraughle').

spraughle see **sprauchle**

sprawl (*sprawl*) *n., arch.* a struggle, scramble – '... at which the Common riders made a sprawl and brought in the dyker ...' [C&L1767].

spreat (*spree'*) *n., arch.* a kind of coarse waterrush, especially Juncus articulatus, formerly used for rope-making – '... And on the spot where they boil'd the pot, The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow' [JL] (also 'sprate', etc.; cf. **spret** and **spratly**).

spreckle (*spre-kul*) *v., n., arch.* speckle, mottle.

spreckly (*sprek-lee*) *adj., arch.* speckled.

spreed see **spreid**

spreid (*spreed*) *v.* to spread – 'spreid yer ain toast', 'deh spreid yer germs', 'if ee pick that nose yince mair it'll spreed ower yer face', 'I hae seen the wicket in grit powir, an' spreedin' himsel abreæd like ane green bay-trie' [HSR], 'He spreæd ane clud for ane kiverin'...' [HSR], 'Spreidin' aboot the primrose shaws Daith, hurt, and raucous fear ...' [DH], 'And now the chestnuts spreid braid fingers Haudin candles Til the Glory o Gode!' [DH], '... playin 'spreed the butter, cut the cheese'' [IWL], 'Comes the fa' and the leaves o' gowd and copper Spreid their braid carpet for stravaigin' feet' [WL], *n.* a spread (also spelled 'spreed').

spreid-grund (*spreed-grund*) *n., arch.* a piece of ground used to spread out cut peat for drying. The 1764 map of Wilton Common shows a 'Spread Ground' around several of the mosses – 'And the commissioners reserve 3 acres of ground, on the north and west side of the Long Moss, and as much round the Todshaw-moss for spread ground' [DCW1765].

spreit (*spreet*) *n., poet.* spirit – 'Yet still your spreit sends forth Green promises o life and leaf . . . ' [DH] (see also **speerit**).

spret (*spre'*) *n., arch.* a coarse rush, especially Juncus articulatus or Juncus acutifolius, sprat (see also **spreat**, **sprot** and **spratly**).

sprewl (*sprool*) *n., arch.* a struggle, *v.* to sprawl, struggle.

sprig (*sprig*) *adj., arch.* alert, spry, lively, quick, smart – '. . . the sprig jig O' bairns' smaclaes' [DH].

sprigget see **sprigot**

sprigot (*spri-gi'*) *n., arch.* a spigot, water-tap, often an outdoor tap for a public water supply – '. . . A've gaen ti the spriggit an swaib-blt masul weel up wui waeter' [ECS], '. . . waeter-waeter, waal-waeter, sprigget-waeter, or waeter threh a pownd!' [ECS], 'Walls were spriggits and conductors were spoots' [HAST1958] (also spelled 'sprigget' and 'spriggit').

sprigot-pant (*spri-gi'-pawn'*) *n., arch.* a spigot spout, public well head – 'The sprigget-pant on the lamp-post wi' an ern cup hinging aseide eet be a cheen' [HEx1965].

spring (*spring*) *n., arch.* a lively tune accompanying a dance – 'A fiddle spring he'd let us hear, I think they ca'd it 'Nidge-nod-near' . . . ' [CPM], '. . . the child in the cradle whispers very slyly to the tailor, 'If you winna tell ma mammy, I'll play ye a spring on the pipes!' [EM1820].

Springbank (*spring-bawngk*) *n.* house at the foot of Dickson Street, built in the early part of the 19th century. It was the home of 2 generations of hosiery manufacturer Alexander Laings. It took its name from a spring coming down from a former pond in Dickson Street.

Springbank Clinic (*spring-bawngk-kli-neek*) *n.* former centre for infant health, based at Springbank House, next to the Haig Maternity Home on Princes Street. The house was acquired in 1921 as a child welfare centre and home for the 'Jubilee' district nurses, with the clinic built as a 2-storey addition in 1929/30. Over the years it was used for many community health purposes, e.g. family planning, well-woman services and various voluntary groups. Its last such use was as offices for the Borders Health Board. It was empty after 1989 and sold in the mid-1990s as private housing.

sprot (*sprō'*) *n., arch.* the withered stump of a plant – 'Sprot, The end of a grain, or branch blown from a growing tree, in consequence of high winds, Roxb.' [JoJ], a chip, wood shaving (see also **spret**).

Sprot (*sprō'*) *n.* **Edward William** of Drygrange (1846–98) younger surviving son of Mark. He presented a bell to Lilliesleaf Kirk. In 1867 he bought the estate of Drygrange from Sir George Leith and built a new mansion there. He married Marian Gray, daughter of James Boyd and also married a second time. His children were: Edward Mark of Drygrange (b.1872), who served with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry; James William Lennox (b.1886); Harold Maitland (b.1888); and John Boyd (1889–98). **Frances** (1808–1902) sister of Mark of Riddell. In 1883 she gave money to built 6 cottages for 'friendless and deserving widows or daughters of clergymen, and other ladies who had formerly been in better circumstances'. **John** (18th C.) recorded at Woll on the 1787–92 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded at 'New Woll' in 1794. It is unclear if he was connected with the later Sprots of Riddell. **John** (1775–1817) son of James and Frances Blair, descended from merchants in Edinburgh. He lived at King's Road. Clapham Park, London. He made his fortune in the East India Company and provided for his 2 sons (who may have been minors when he died). In 1801 he married his cousin Mary, daughter of Banjamin Yule of Wheatfield. Their children (baptised in Holborn, Clapham and Streatham) included: Mark (1802–81), who became owner of Riddell; James (b.1804), who (with an amusing coincidence of names) bought the Spott estate near Dunbar; Marion (b.1805); Janet (b.1809); Mary (1811–46), who married Sir William Maxwell; and Caroline Isabella (1817–57), who married Capt. William Fordyce Blair. It is unclear whether he purchased Riddell before his death, or whether that was done by his executors on behalf of his son Mark. **Col. John** (1830–1907) son of Mark. He was educated in England and Germany and entered the 83rd Regiment as ensign in 1848. He served in Ireland and then for many years in India, where he was also put in charge of public works, directing the building of a road. He was Lieutenant during the Indian Mutiny of 1858. He returned to Britain in 1860, being in charge of the depot at Chatham and serving again in Ireland and in Gibraltar. He took leave from the army spending 18 months touring Europe, but then resumed duties as Major of the 91st Highlanders. He was then appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Scotland. He is said to have been the first person to recognise the potential military uses for the bicycle. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1885, having succeeded to the Riddell

estate in 1883. Despite reaching a higher rank, he is often referred to as 'Colonel', this being from his position as honorary colonel of Princess Louise's Argyll and Southern Highlanders. He extended the main farmhouse at Riddell in 1898. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1885. In 1869 he married Georgina Mary, daughter of H.E. Surtees of Redworth Hall and The Grove, county Durham. In 1878 he secondly married Cecilia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. W.B. Doveton of Corston. In 1886 he thirdly married Charlotte Gertrude, daughter of W.T. Cole of Boscastle, Cornwall (whose mother was Anne Rutherford, daughter of William Scott of Raeburn and Lessuden and cousin of Sir Walter Scott). His children included: Cecilia Mary Dorothea (1880–1964), who married Patrick Keith Murray; John Mark Francis (1881–1946); Col. Alexander William Ramsay (b.1883); Cecil George; Edward Walter Hearle (1887–1975); Gertrude Gladys Violet (1888–1966); and Jack Hugh Stewart (b.1894). He wrote 'History of the family of Sprot and the ancient mansion and estate of Riddell'. He also wrote several military pamphlets. **Maj. John Mark Francis** 'Mark' of Muselee and Riddell (1881–1946) son of Lt.-Gen. John. He gained the rank of Major in the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (or 'Greys'). He presented his regiment with the Sprot Cup in 1906 for an annual steeple chase race. He was President of the Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society. He served as Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married Meloria, daughter of Sir John Adam Hay. His eldest son was John, who succeeded. Their daughter Cecilia Doriel married Sir William Whitelaw and became Viscountess Whitelaw. **Maj. John** 'Jock' (1910–2010) of Riddell, born at old Riddell House. His sister was the Viscountess Whitelaw. He was educated in Buckinghamshire and Kent and joined the British Linen Bank in Edinburgh, later working for the International Paint and Compositions Company in London. He served with the Territorial Army and during WWII was a lieutenant at Drem Airfield, an intelligence officer in St. Boswells, a captain in charge of Italian prisoners of war in Galashiels and then was with special forces in India. He was stationed in Galsshiels when Riddell House burned down in 1943. After the War he modernised the Riddell estate, developing the woodland in particular. He also served on Roxburghshire County Council. He was on the Royal Company of Archers and was an elder of Lilliesleaf Kirk. He also chaired the National Farmers' Union in Selkirkshire, the Co-operative Forestry Society and the Scottish Woodland Owners' Association. He was awarded the M.B.E. for his role as Vice-Chairman of the Electricity Consultative Council for the South of Scotland. He became interested in the history and the history of the Riddell estate. He moved to Clerklands in 1987. He lived to his 100th year and was buried at Lilliesleaf. An autobiography was published on his 98th birthday. The estate was transferred to his nephew Andrew Grant. **Mark** (1802–83) eldest son of John and Mary, daughter of Benjamin Yule of Wheatfield, he was born in London, in the same house as Benjamin Disraeli. His father spent time in India and made his fortune in London. His great uncle Mark, was a financier who was involved with founding the London Stock Exchange. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. His father died in 1817, and inheriting a fortune, he abandoned plans to enter the army (with an ensign's commission purchased for him in the 90th Regiment of Foot). The Riddell estate was purchased in 1823, while he was still a minor. He was listed as proprietor in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1826 he built an estate office there, which is now the main farmhouse. He had the lands drained and planted and built several farmhouses at that time. Letters relating to an agreement he had over the march dykes at Riddell are preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In 1848 he was appointed as a Deputy-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire and he also served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for the county. In 1851 he was farmer of 1705 acres, employing 12 men and 26 women and had 9 servants living with his family in Riddell House. He was listed at Riddell in Slater's 1852 directory. In about 1874 he was listed in the Land Tax Rolls as owner of the Barony of Riddell, as well as Friarshaw, Newhouse and other lands in Lilliesleaf Parish; he also held some of Midlem, the superiority of lands in Ashkirk and Bowden Parishes, as well as Lilliesleaf. In 1829 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Shewell of Sutton Park, Surrey. His sons were: John (1830–1907), who succeeded; Capt. Mark George (1832–59), who died in Geneva; James Lewis Boyd (1845–57), who died at school in Ealing aged 13; and Edward William (1846–98) of Drygrange. **Mark** (b.1881) see **Maj. John Mark Francis** (also sometimes 'Sprott').

the Sprot Hooses see **the Miss Frances Sprot Homes**

Sprouston (*sprow-stin*) *n.* village a few miles north-east of Kelso. It is also the name of the parish, being at the extreme north-eastern end of Roxburghshire. The lands there were once held by the Cranstons and later came into possessions of the Kers. A quarry in that region provided the white freestone used for much of the building in the area. The area was once known for its linen weavers (the origin is possibly Old English for 'Sprow's farmstead'; it occurs in the early 12th century as 'Sprostona' and is 'Sprowistoun' in 1403).

spruish (*sprish*) *n., arch.* a spruce, *v.* to spruce, smarten up – '... an wad spruish an turn leify again the maist shilpeet an disjaskeet!' [ECS].

spruisht (*sprisht*) *pp., arch.* spruced – 'As for mei, A gaed an got masel cleaned an spruisht wui a grand swaibble o waeter ...' [ECS].

spruit (*spri', sprū'*) *v., arch.* to sprout.

spug (*spug*) *n., arch.* children's name for a house sparrow – 'Roond the ring like little 'spugs' oo winged oor ways' [RMc], 'The blackie's note, the cheepin' speugs oot 'mang the hedge ...' [WFC], 'Back cam' the soople spugs And ate the auld breid, But puir lang-craigit hernseugh Had mair pride than greed' [DH] (also spelled 'speug').

spuil (*spil*) *n., arch.* a spool.

spuin (*spin*) *n.* a spoon (also spelled 'spin').

spuinfi (*spin-fi*) *n.* a spoonful – 'Juist a spuinfi o sugar helps the maidicine gaun doon'.

spulp (*spulp*) *v., arch.* to collect scandal, particularly through eavesdropping – 'He's a spulpin rascal' [JoJ].

spulper (*spul-pur*) *n., arch.* a collector of scandal, busybody (noted by J. Jamieson).

spulyie (*spul-yee*) *n., arch.* a robbery, plundering, legal action for spoliation – '... the Baylyeas for ane ryott, and bluid, ane provocatione, ane spulyie ...' [BR], 'George Renwicke ... was onlawed in ane spuylyea by away taking and violently abstracting the timber of ane stair perteining to John Hart' [BR1685], '... as also in ane spuylyea, in violentlie taking 4 dukes on the street, which the baylyea had forst caught' [BR1683], 'Where wi' herry and spulzie, wi' raif and wi' stouth, We stammached our hunger and quenched our drouth' [JTe], 'I rejoyce in thy wurd, as ane that fin's grit spulsye' [HSR], 'Or else how can ony ane intruse intill the hous o' ane strang man, an' spulyie his guids ...' [HSR], *v.* to rob, plunder, despoil – 'Robert Scott of Horsleyhill was charged by protest with having masterfully spuilzied out of James Liddell's house five firelocks ...' [JW1673], 'Bessie Martin was not only fyned in tenn pound Scott for spuylying and awaytakeing at her own hand severall goods out of her mother's houss' [BR1690], '... ay, the puir an' the needie frae him that spulyies him' [HSR], '... an' thaye that hæte us spulyie for thamesel's' [HSR] (there are many spelling variations, e.g. 'spuilzie' and 'spulsyie'; from French).

spulyit (*spul-yee', -yi', -zee'*) *pp., arch.* despoiled – 'The stoot-hairtet ar spulysiet: thaye hae sleepit thair sleep owtricht ...' [HSR].

spunk (*spungk*) *n.* a match, material used for starting a fire before there were matches, a piece of prepared touchwood or tinder – 'John Broon yaised ti make an sell spunks' [RM], 'Kin ye gie's ony spunks?' [AL], 'Look here, Bailie, hoo wad ye like if ye was felled wi' an empty spunk box?' [JGG], 'This old system passed away, and the flint, steel, tinder, and spunk took its place' [RJT], a spark, glimmer – '... they set a spunk ti ma gleed o Hope till it comes ti leife again' [ECS], spark of life, vital essence – '... 'Thoot saul or spunk – a glazent den' [JoHa], '... they bid e'en hae a gill, ... Their thrapples to weet, and put spunk i' their feet' [JoHa].

Spunk (*spungk*) *n.* fictional character of 'The Gutterbludes', also know as 'The Melgund Miser'.

spunkie (*spung-kee*) *n., arch.* a will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus, luminous apparation associated with a bog, supposed to be supernatural.

spunk-man (*spungk-mun*) *n., arch.* a seller of matches – 'He settled down as a 'spunk-man' or, as he preferred to call himself, a wood-merchant' [RM].

spunk out (*spungk-ow'*) *v., arch.* to pour out (of news, gossip, etc.) – 'Something'll happen, little doubt, To make the truth come spunkin' out' [RDW].

spunk-seller (*spungk-se-lur*) *n., arch.* a vendor of matches – 'He followed his occupation of spunkseller, enveloped in a worn out great-coat ...' [WNK].

spunk-shanks (*spungk-shangks*) *n., arch.* spindle legs, long thin legs.

spunk-wife (*spungk-wīf*) *n., arch.* a female seller of matches – 'I met with a spunk-wife whose virtue was frail – I soon had my will, and I glift her wi' jail' [JTe].

spur (*spur*) *v., arch.* to scrape at the ground, especially said of a hen in search of food – 'To spur, to scrape, as a hen or cock on a dunghill' [JoJ], to move the feet like an impatient child – 'Spurrin' wi' your restless feet' [JT].

spurtle (*spur-tul*) *n., poet.* a porridge stirrer, wooden stirring stick with bulbous base – 'In silence the spurtle she eident turn'd, While not a voice was heard thro' a' the ferm toon' [BM1901], *v., arch.* to stir a pot – '... Grated or diced, and spurtled throwe' [WL].

spurtle (*spur-tul*) *v., arch.* to give a speckled or spotted appearance – '... the sunny blinks, keekin throwe atween the leafs, spurtelt the road wui greimeens o licht' [ECS].

sput (*spu'*) *pp.* spat – 'efter hei sput at is, that's when it got oot o haund'.

sputten (*spu'-in*) *pp., arch.* spat, spit, *adj.* spitting, especially in the phrase 'sputten image' – 'Ei's eis faither's sputten eemeedge' [ECS] (past participle form of the verb 'spit').

squall (*skwawl*) *n., poet.* a row, disturbance – 'Wi' merry nights, as kirn and ball, As wedding, fair, or fuddling squal' [JoHa].

the Square (*thu-skwār*) *n.* popular name for **Drumlanrig Square**.

Square Haugh Park (*skwār-hawch-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Minto Parish. It was listed in 1779 and 1811, with a value of £65 13s 9d. It was among lands liferented to Robert Trotter in 1779, but disputed in 1780.

the Square Rig (*thu-skwār-rig*) *n.* name for a roughly square-shaped field in the middle of Hawick Common, between the fields called 'the Meadow' and 'Upper Acreknowe'.

square sausage (*skwār-so-seej*) *n.* sausage cut from a large cuboid block, also known as 'sliced sausage'.

squatter (*skwa'-tur*) *v., poet.* to flutter, flounder – '... Stirrin, whiles, in nichtmares o auld henweirds – Squatterin wi a thrawn neck ...' [DH].

squeck (*skwek*) *n.* a squawk, applied to children who squawk too much – 'The squecks were in the back sate o the car', *v.* to squawk.

squeeb (*skweeb*) *n.* a squib, small firework – 'hei was aye gliffed o sqeebs'.

squeef (*skweeb*) *n.* a scamp, shabby-looking person, disreputable character, a male flirt, jilter – 'A squeef amang the lasses' [GW], an urchin, mishievous boy.

the Squirrel (*thu-skwi-rul*) *n.* nickname in use in the early 19th century.

squunt (*skwun'*) *adj.* squint, askew, off the straight – 'that pictur's no streight, it's squunt', *v.* to squint, *n.* inclination, slanted position – 'it's off the squunt the now, can ee no hing eet right?'.

squurt (*skwur'*) *n., v.* squirt.

S.S. Mary an David (*sintz-mā-ree-an-dā-vid*) *n.* Roman Catholic Chapel at 15 Buccleuch Street. This was the first Catholic church in Hawick since the Reformation, made necessary largely by the arrival of Irish workers, who had been meeting informally through the 1820s and 1830s. Fr. William Wallace of Traquair worked to build the church and purchased land in 1841. This plot (later designated 15 Buccleuch Street) was bought from William Wilson, between the Subscription Rooms and the meeting house of the Society of Friends. The land formerly held several 2-storey buildings, which were demolished. The foundation stone was laid in June 1843 (amid inclement weather), officiated by Fr. Wallace himself, flanked by the 2 Bailies. It was opened by Bishop Gillis the following year, with several other priests in attendance, as well as Earl and Lady Traquair and the choir of St. Mary's. It original seated 400, the furnishings, altar and pulpit being given by the Earl of Traquair. When erected it was the only Catholic church between Edinburgh and Carlisle. A house for the priest was built in 1850/1 on the property immediately to the south and the associated school was started in 1854 (later with a separate building behind the Chapel on Buccleuch Terrace). A side aisle on the south was constructed in 1879, increasing the seatings by about a factor of 2. The Statue of the Sacred Heart was unveiled in 1913 and a War Memorial in 1920. The adjoining property (built as the Subscription Rooms) was purchased in the 1920s, and opened by Archbishop McDonald as the new Halls in 1930. The ornamental facade was removed in 1967 when renovations extended the front by a few feet. For much of the 20th century there was an assistant in Hawick, as well as the Priest. The Scottish Catholic Archives have records covering the period 1793–1939 and there are marriage and birth records from 1847 in the National Archives. The roll of the priesthood is: James Monaghan 1846–47; Patrick Taggart 1847–87; Patrick Shivers 1887–92; John Stevenson Lyle 1892–1912; George H. Bennett 1912–18; Thomas Gillon 1918–24; Edward Mellon 1924–30; Dominic Hart 1930–38; Daniel Kelly 1938–42; Gordon Gray 1942–47; James K. Birnie 1947–56; Peter Higgins 1956–86; Michael Sloan 1986–??; Jeremy Bath 2003–2008; Michael John Galbraith 2008–??; Jeremy Milne 2014–17; Edward Wanat 2017–19; George Suszko 2019– . A roll of the assistants is: Andrew J. Cameron 1936–38; James G. Harold 1938–42; Gordon Gray 1941–42; Eric Gordon 1942–45; Thomas Watt 1945–46;

Thomas Engelen 1946–47; Charles Brodie 1947–50; Eric Barber 1950–55; Liam O'Mahoney 1955–56; John F. Byrne 1956–59; John Ramsay 1959–64; Joseph McMahon 1964–69; Francis Barrett 1969–70; Gerald Lynch 1970–77; John Agnew 1977–79; Michael Bagan 1979–85; Michael Sloan 1985–86.

staa (*sta, staw*) *n., arch.* a stall – 'Now Liddesdale has lyan lang in, Fala, fala, fala, faliddle. There is nae riding there at a': Their horses are grown sae lidder fat, They downa stur out o' the sta'. Fala, &c' [CPM], 'Cheap corn an' hay now fill the sta', T' atone for past vexations, This cannie year will mak ye braw, Throughout a' generations' [JR], 'O I gatte him in a dovering sta', He will be ill to beate' [JTe], 'It went straight to the water trough, An' slaked its drooth wi' waitter; Then marched into its ain auld sta' As nocht had been the maitter' [FL] (also written 'sta' ').

staa (*sta, staw*) *v., arch.* to stall, delay (see also **storm-staad**).

staa (*staw*) *pp., poet.* stole – '... Unless thou gi' me thy trowth and they hand Thou'l steal frae nane but wha sta frae thee' [CPM].

staa see **staw**

staatur (*staw'-ur*) *n., arch.* stature – '... and David Anderson, about 16 years of age, from the Canongate of Edinburgh, of ane little statur, wanting an ey ...' [BR1700], 'This, thy staater, is like til ane pawm-trie ...' [HSR] (there are spelling variants).

stab (*stab*) *n., arch.* a wooden stake, post – '... and made carts, ploughs, wheelbarrows, gates, swingle trees, grape shafts, net stakes, and paling stabs' [RJT] (**stob** is more common).

St. Abbs (*sin'-awbz*) *n.* Borders town on the coast north of Eyemouth with the spectacular St. Abbs Head nearby. It has a picturesque harbour and one of the few stretches of sandy beach in the area (named after St. Ebbe, or Abba, daughter of King Æthelfrith, who founded the nearby Coldingham Priory in 616).

St. Abbs Heid (*sin'-awbz-heed*) *n.* promontory, about 310 feet high, near St. Abbs. It is very picturesque, a favourite place for bird watchers (now a nature reserve) and with several nearby prehistoric camps.

Stable (*stā-bul*) *n.* **Dougal** (15th/16th C.) probably name of the 'Dougal Stible' recorded as a son to Thomas Rutherford in the Grange when listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran.

stachert (*sta-chur'*) *pp., poet.* staggered, stumbled – 'He limpit and stachert sae when he did gang, Wi' a loot and a stop, syne a bob and a bang' [JoHa].

stack (*stawk*) *pp., arch.* stuck – 'An' in his girdill stack ane dyrke, Whilk glittert in the schene ...' [WiSp], 'However, tae that she stack wi' this promise ...' [JEDM], '... ma serk was drackeet wui weet till it stack ti ma verra back' [ECS] (also written 'staak'; this was the past tense of 'stick', with the past participle form being **stucken**).

stackit (*stawk-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* stacked – 'When simmer came blythesome I milked the yowes, Or stackit the peats on the crane-cover'd flowes' [JoHa].

stack-yaird (*stawk-yārd*) *n., arch.* a yard used for stacking peat or possibly harvested crops – '... did freely confess the taking away from Mr Robert Cunningham, minister of Wilton, three burdens of oat straw out of the stacke yaird' [BR1700], '... they would find the fowls 'under the muckle thorn-bush i' the stack-yard' ' [EM1820].

staffish (*staw-feesh*) *adj., arch.* not easily swallowed, particularly from being too dry (noted by J. Jamieson).

Stafford (*staw-furd*) *n.* **Joseph** 'Joe' (19th C.) English stockingmaker who came to Hawick in the mid-1800s. He may have married Janet Smith in Galashiels in 1864. He helped introduce cricket to the Town. **John** (19th C.) left Hawick to be a soldier in India in the 19th century, writing 'The Hawick 'Callants' Farewell' before leaving. He had been involved in the local Good Templar movement. **John** (1840/1–1910) Hawick man who was the last hosier to operate in Denholm. He worked in a building to the east of the Fox and Hounds. He married Christina Wallace in Hawick in 1879 and she died in 1914, aged 74.

staggerin bob (*staw-ge-rin-bōb*) *n., arch.* a newly born calf, so-called because it is unsteady on its legs, also the veal from this (noted by J. Jamieson as a Teviotdale phrase).

the Stag's Heid (*thu-stawgz-heed*) *n.* the Stag's Head Bar, on the right-hand side of Drumlanrig Square since the late 19th century. It was formerly Gotterson's Innery and probably went by other names.

staig (*stāg*) *n., arch.* a young horse, colt or filly, especially an unbroken one – 'God send the land deliverance Frae every reaving, riding Scot: We'll sune hae neither cow nor ewe, We'll sune hae neither staig nor stot' [LHTB], 'Strong Taurus, Eunuchs son, the labouring Ox, The stately Staig, the bobtail crafty Fox' [CWS], 'The stately Staig,

when he his horns hath shed, In sullen sadness he deplores his loss' [CWS].

stainch (*stānch*) *n., arch.* to staunch, stop, check the flow.

Stainton (*stān'-in*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Elec the Bellman' (1853/4–1926) son of Samuel, he was Hawick's last Bellman, effectively acting as Town Crier. He lived on Dickson Street or perhaps 10 Wilton Crescent. He may be the same Alexander who was Precentor at the East Bank Kirk. He was celebrated in a poem by William Peffers – 'A wee bit earnest, faithfu' man, Far sma'er than his voice. Ye'd wonder how he can contain Sic devastatin' noise' [WP]. He can also be seen in a portrait by 'Elliot'. A photograph of him used to hang in the staircase at Arhtur Armstrong's store. He also appears in a film clip at the Vertish Hill Sports in 1909/10, wearing a distinctive 'yauchting-style' hat. Private Thomas R. Stainton (1896/7–17) of the Black Watch was probably his son. **James** (b.1800/1) from England, he was a nail maker in Hawick. In 1851 he was at 8 O'Connell Street and in 1861 was a 'Nailmaker Master' at 2 Melgund Place, employing 1 man. His 1st wife died in 1840 and his 2nd wife was Janet, from Kirkton. Their children included Elizabeth. A story is told of how a stranger saught shelter from the rain in his smiddy on Melgund Place around the early 1820s, and after he quoted some lines of poetry the visitor confessed that he was the author, William Knox, whereupon he was entertained inside the house. **Robert** (c.1825–90) born in Hawick, son of music teacher James, he apparently left Scotland in 1850 after an argument with his father. He became a preacher, living for a while in Chester and travelling around the north of England. He married Elizabeth Warburton and later Eliza Hayton Davis, and his sons were Robert Kirk and James H. Following a famous court case in 1867, in which several Union men were convicted of bombings and other 'rattening' crimes, he interceded to try to get one of the men his old job back. He is buried at Huddersfield. **Samuel** 'Sam' (1820/21–1894) a native of Berwick, he went to Nottingham to learn the stocking-making trade, then moved to Hawick, where he was Sunday School Teacher, Organist and Precentor at Wilton Church from 1855. In that same year he led the formation of the Saxhorn Band, for which he was the first bandmaster. His regular job was a woollen frameworker. He was living at 12 O'Connell Street (probably formerly No. 4) in 1851 and on Dickson Street in 1861. He married Sarah Sales and their children included: James; John; Robert; Alexander ('Elec the Bellman'); Ann (b.1856); Agnes (b.1858); Elizabeth (b.1860); Sarah (b.1862); Sarah Elizabeth (b.1864); George Frederick Handel (b.1867); and Charlotte (b.1869) (written 'Stenten' and variants).

stair (*stār*) *n.* a stair, staircase, set of steps, often used as a plural – 'she was already it the top o the stair', '... upon accompt that he built the stone stair that goes up to the steiple' [BR1714], '... the said Andrew came down the Beddell's stair att the above mentionat silent houres of ye night' [PR1718], '... An' never ance on 'bacca thocht When comin' doon the stair' [AO], '... Doon oor close and up oor stair' [IWL], 'Through the close and doon the stair Watch yer back for Burke and Hare' [Sco].

stair (*stār, stūr*) *adj., arch.* harsh.

stairge (*stārj*) *v., arch.* to walk with a deliberate step, strut – 'To stairge doun, or away' [JoJ], '... an seine A gaed stairgin up the 'Canniegate!' ' [ECS], 'Stairgin' as if the hail place belang'd ti 'im' [GW].

stairheid (*stār-heed*) *n.* the top of a set of stairs, especially the landing at the top of a common staircase – '... and on the verra same stairheid a fellih ca'd Ephrahim' [BW1995].

stairt (*stār'*) *v.* to start (less common variant of **stert**).

staithel (*stā-thul*) *n., arch.* the lower part of a corn-stack, foundation of a stack – 'The lower, upright-sided part of a stack' [GW].

staive see **stave**

staivelt (*stā-vul'*) *n., arch.* a dolt, stupid person (noted by J. Jamieson; cf. **stavel**).

stak (*stak*) *n., arch.* a rick of sheaves of grain – 'Item in the stak yarde in Paleis foure stakis of corne viz. ane stak of beir and ane stak of beir and quheit' [SPB1579] (later called a **stook**).

Stalker (*staw-kur*) *n.* **Rev. James** (d.1816) son of John of Edinkillie, he graduated from King's College, Aberdeen in 1777. His brother Donald was schoolmaster at Rothiemurchus. He was licensed by Chanonry Presbytery in 1784 and in 1785 was ordained as assistant minister at Fort George. Here he was Chaplain to the Royal Forces, leading to some service that earned the gratitude of his Patron, William, Duke of Roxburghe (then Lord Bellenden). He was also made a Burgess of the Burgh of Nairn in 1793. He was presented as minister of Lilliesleaf by the Duke of Roxburghe in 1804 and admitted there the following year. However, this was against the wishes of

some of the Lilliesleaf parishioners, who wanted the previous incumbent's son John Campbell as their minister. This disagreement led to about 70 families seceding to form a Relief congregation, which built the secession church in the village. Despite a rocky start, he stayed at Lilliesleaf until his death, and remained unmarried. A letter to his brother describes in detail the circumstances of his presentation to Lilliesleaf Parish. He subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811. He died at the Manse.

stam (*stawm*) *v., arch.* to stamp along, stumble, stagger – 'Wi' giddy pates an' yill-stain'd claes, A' hamewards they gae stammin' ' [JoHa] (see also **stammel**).

stammack (*staw-muk*) *n., poet.* stomach, appetite – 'The master's hearte raise to his hass, His stamach vow'd to flynch' [JTe], 'Baith haunds on her stamach, sae great was her pain, An' she yell'd, an she scrauch'd, an yell'd yet again' [BM1901], 'Syne, when the stammack's satisfied, The twae heids cry, 'Weel met!' ' [DH], *v.* to fill the stomach, satiate with food – 'Where wi' herry and spulzie, wi' raif and wi' stouth, We stammached our hunger and quenched our drouth' [JTe] (also written 'stamach' and 'stammached').

stammel (*staw-mul*) *v., arch.* to stumble, walk with a hobbling gait, to stumble upon something – 'I stammlit in upon them when they were courtin', Roxb.' [JoJ] (see also **stam stample** and **stummle**).

Stamper's (*stawm-purz*) *n.* public house at the north corner of North Bridge Street and Croft Road (address 2 North Bridge Street), in part of the former post office building. It is well known as a local music venue.

stampit (*stawm-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* stamped – 'He curst an' stampit wi' awsum rage, Whan he thought on a' his toyle' [WiSp].

stample (*stawm-pul*) *v., arch.* to stamp, walk heavily – 'The auld gudeman came stamplin ben, On battle he was bent . . . ' [JTe].

stamyn (*stā-min*) *n., arch.* a woollen cloth used as a fabric for furnishings – 'Item, to Willie Scott in Selkirk, for certane stamyn and furneising of the teindis leding, fourtie pundis' [SB1574].

stan see **staun**

stance (*stans*) *n.* a station, position, site, particularly used for a taxi stand or bay in a bus station, location (of a house etc.) – '. . . and, after communing with him, and appointing a day to settle the stance of the house . . . ' [DCW1765], . . . and over the middle of the stance of a house in the midst of the town . . . ' [C&L].

stanchel (*stan-chul*) *n., arch.* an iron bar, particularly fitted in a window – 'Received for 27 lbs. stanchel iron taken out of the thieves' hole window, . . . L.0 4 6' [BR1787], a bar for keeping a gate closed – 'Deel hae'm! his doup soud be weel yethert, An' then ahint the stanchels tethert . . . ' [JoHa].

stand (*stand*) *v., arch.* to hesitate, be irresolute, to trifle, idle (noted by J. Jamieson).

standard (*stan-durd*) *adj.* word formerly used to refer to classes beyond the three infant classes, so that e.g. 'standard one' was equivalent to 'primary four'.

the Standard (*thu-stawn-durd*) *n.* another name for Hawick's Flag or Colour – 'The said day the baylyeas and town counsell did unanimouslie aggree that ane new colour, standard, or pencell, should be bought . . . ' [BR1707], '. . . Of slayer slain, of Standard won Down here in days of old' [JEDM], 'Our Standard shall wave as it waved of yore by Teviot's rocky bed, As o'er many a Cornet it has streamed, now numbered with the dead' [JEDM].

the Standard (*thu-stawn-durd*) *n.* full title 'The Standard, Border Times and Hawick Telegraph', a newspaper published 1887–90 by W. Morrison & Co., coming out on Wednesdays. It had originally been the 'Border Standard', published in Langholm, which combined with some of Morrison's other newspapers.

the Standard (*thu-stawn-durd*) *n.* name of a stagecoach operating in Hawick in the early 19th century. In 1837 it was listed leaving for Edinburgh every afternoon (except Sundays) at 1 p.m., going through Selkirk and Galashiels, and also leaving for London at 11 p.m., going via Langholm, Longtown, Carlisle, Penrith and Lancaster. The other coach operating at that time was the 'Royal Mail'.

Standard Grade (*stan-durd-grād*) *n.* certificate given for completion of lower SCE exams, usually taken in the fourth year of High School, replacing the Ordinary Grade.

standart (*stan-dur', -durt*) *n., adj., arch.* standard – '. . . by plurality of votes Robert Scott, merchant, called of Falnash, was elected to carry the standart' [BR1722].

Standhill (*stawnd-hil*) *n.* site for sidings on the Waverley Line, just north of Hassendean, in Ancrum Parish. The farm (or at least its 2 parts) was once owned by the Kers. David Murray was recorded there in 1494/5, when sheep, cattle, horses and other goods were pillaged from

there, as well as the farm being burned. George Turnbull of Standhill is recorded in 1553/4. John Hodge was there in 1580. Hector Turnbull had a charter of 'feu farm' of the '2½ lands' of Standhill in 1610 and it was held by the Turnbulls of Knowe, as recorded in 1631 and in 1660 and existing in the National Archives. John Turnbull 'in Standhill' had his lands valued at £120 in 1643; he is also recorded as owner in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 and 1678. It appears to have passed to the Riddells about 1664. However, Turnbull of Standhill is supposed to have been the leader of the Covenanter supporters who besieged and broke into Drumlanrig's Tower in 1679. It later formed part of the estates of the Elliots of Minto; there are deeds among the Minto papers dating from 1610 to 1806. 'Captain Turnbull' paid tax for 14 windows there in 1748. In 1779 it is recorded that the lands were owned by 'Mrs Turnbull and Mrs Stenhouse' and in 1788 by Capt. Stenhouse. John Amos was farmer there in 1794–97. William Jaffrae and James King were living there in 1801. The Minto estates sold it in 1951 (it is 'Standhill' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map; it was 'standhil' in 1494/5).

Stand-in-the-rain (*stawnd-in-thu-rān*) *n.* nickname for **William Scott** at the end of the 16th century.

stand oot (*stawn-doot*) *n., arch.* a strike. Hawick's first one recorded was in 1817 – 'Hawick had hitherto been free of stikes, or 'stand oots', as they were called' [RM].

stand oot (*stawn-doot*) *n., poet.* to be in opposition, rebel – '. . . Nae stoutlier stude out for their laird, Nor did the lads o' Liddesdale' [CPM].

St. Andrew (*sin'-awn-droo*) *n.* patron saint of Scotland, who was crucified on a diagonal cross in Patras, some of his bones later finding their way to Scotland. The saltire was adopted as the flag of Scotland, according to legend because it appeared against the blue sky when King Angus prayed to St. Andrew during a battle in 832 C.E. It is reputedly the oldest national flag in Europe. The same saltire has made its way onto the Hawick flag.

St. Andrew's Convent (*sin'-awn-drooz-konvin'*) *n.* name of the former convent and nursing home at Stirches House, often known simply as **the Convent**.

St. Andrew's Kirk (*sin'-awn-drooz-kirk*) *n.* St. Andrew's Church, founded as a branch of the Free Church in 1866, to serve the north end of town and also Wilton. Originally called 'Wilton Free Kirk', it was founded largely through the efforts of Thomas Laidlaw and George Hobkirk, with the first organisational meeting taking place in Peter Laidlaw's warehouse in March 1866. The congregation started with 115 members from Hawick Free Kirk, first meeting in the Exchange Hall until the church was built on North Bridge Street in 1868/9, and then named St. Andrew's. Its gothic-style design was by Glasgow-based architect J.T. Rochead, and it had a spire reaching a height of 103 feet. It was constructed by local building firm George Tait. The church could hold 900 people, and below it was a hall that could accommodate about 200 for Sunday School and other activities. The church manse was built off Weensland Road in 1890. A church organ was added in 1904 and in 1911 there were major alterations (designed by J.P. Alison), with the addition of a church hall. A serious fire in 1922 resulted in major repairs and a closure of 18 months, during which time the congregation joined St. John's. The church was demolished in 1959/60, with congregation becoming part of Trinity Church. The site was used as a petrol station and later a car wash. A roll of the ministers is: Duncan Stewart 1868–1908; William Farquharson 1908–14; James A. T. Kennedy 1915–21; John Mowat 1922–30; George Sutherland 1930–40; John W.G. Masterton 1941–46; Neil D. Craig 1947–53; John S. Miller 1954–59.

St. Andrew's Nursin Haim (*sin'-awn-drooz-nur-sin-hām*) *n.* private nursing home in Stirches, located in the old home of John Blenkhorn. It cares for about 50 elderly patients, is run by Augustinian Sisters and has its own chapel. It is also known as 'Stirches Hoose' and 'the Convent'.

St. Andrew's Place (*sin'-awn-drooz-plis*) *n.* street planned for Stirches, but never built, despite appearing on Burrow's street map.

stane (*stān*) *n.* a stone, stone – 'A' ye wha pry deep into nature In yirth, an' stane, an' a' sic matter . . . ' [JoHa], 'My stanes the steps o' those hae borne, By which they gloried to be worn' [AD], 'God damn that stane, it's played the deevil wi' us a' thegither' [WNK], 'Happy sall he be that tak's an' devals thy wee anes agayne the stanes' [HSR], '. . . an' he rowet ane grit stane til the dor o' the sepulchre, an' gaed his waye' [HSR], 'I couldna' thole the cauld hearth stane . . . ' [JEDM], 'Oh! Had thae rugged stanes a tongue What sermons they could preach' [JT], 'An' he liked to tell his gruesome tales O' skulls an' muckle banes, An' raws o' teeth an' giant ribs He'd fund among the stanes' [AO], 'Wulton was biggit in comely stane

Quarried frae native hills – Frei-stane and whun . . . ' [DH], '. . . But the hert is stane that disna warm To the auld gray buskit mither' [WL], 'Grey are the stanes o' Drumlanrig's toor o' the Border' [IWS], stone weight (14 pounds), note that the singular form is often used for the plural – 'the twae stane hei'd lost didni half please his horse', 'Full fifteen stane o' Spanish iron They hae laid a' right sair on me . . . ' [CPM], *v.* to stone, throw stones at – '. . . the deevils staned us in, an' staned us oot, an' staned us a' the time we were there' [WNK], 'Evil deeds, ye dirty savage, ye, I'll hae ye staned oot o' the Haugh if ye gie's ony mair o' yer impudence' [JEDM], *adj.* made of stone – 'Item, whatsomever person that monds tp big ane stane dyck betwixt his nichbour and him . . . ' [BR1640].

stane-berk (*stān-berk*) *n., arch.* liverwort, lichen (noted by J. Jamieson).

stane-blinnd (*stān-blind*) *adj., arch.* completely blind.

stane-clod (*stān-klod*) *n., arch.* a stonecast, stones-throw (noted by J. Jamieson).

stane-deef (*stān-deef*) *adj.* completely deaf, as deaf as a stone.

Stanedge see **Stonedge**

stane-dumb (*stān-dum*) *adj., arch.* completely silent – 'To sit stane-dumb . . . ' [JoHo].

Stanefield (*stān-feeld*) *n.* area around the Stonefield Place housing scheme, and the former Stonefield Mill, between Liddesdale Road and the old railway line.

Stanefield Centre (*stān-feeld-sen'-ur*) *n.* club for old people living in the area around the Stonefield housing development, converted from a building on the old brewery site. It has more recently been used as a nursery.

Stanefield Cottage (*stān-feeld-ko'-eej*) *n.* former house attached at the north end of the Rockvale block on Lynnwood Road, reached over the mill lade by a foot bridge. William Norman Kennedy and family lived here in the mid-19th century. The whole block was also referred to as 'Stonefield Cottages' and perhaps also 'Slitrig Cottages'. The house was demolished to make way for the Stonefield houding complex (it is marked on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map).

Stanefield Mill (*stān-feeld-mil*) *n.* factory on the eastern side of Lynnwood Road, demolished in 1973. It originally received water power via the Slitrig Dam. It was purchased by William Elliot in 1850 and enlarged in 1860. It was occupied by Laing & Irving in the mid-19th century, then Noble & Richardson for a few years (from about 1871), and later Grieve & Laidlaw and J. & R. Macnee, becoming a spinning factory around the 1920s. A painting showing the mill was painted by J.F. Pollocj in about 1890 and is in the Museum (also written as 'Mills').

Stanefield Place (*stān-feeld-plis*) *n.* Stonefield Place, housing aimed at elder people, built on the sites of the former Buccleuch Nurseries and Stonefield Mill in 1971–73. A footpath leads there to the old railway line. The housing underwent extensive redevelopment in 2015/6.

Stanegarthside (*stān-girth-sīd, -garth-*) *n.* mansion house above the banks of the Liddel Water on the English side. It was originally built as a tower house perhaps around the 13th century, with wings added in 1682. It was long the seat of the Forsters. William Glendinning was at Nether Stanegarthside in 1778 – 'There stands a House, and that a worthy one, By Kersup-foot in the Eye of the Sun; A stately Building, all of plain hew'n Stone, All built within this year or twain' [CWS], 'What map of the Border Country would be complete without Bewcastle, and Stanegirthside, where the Captain of Bewcastle lived?' [DH].

Staneholm (*stān-hōm*) *n.* former farmstead in the Upper Teviot valley. It was part of the larger set of lands called Ringwoodfield when leased from Melrose Abbey by the Scotts of Branxholme in 1500. It is probably the land called 'Grangia alias Stanyhetoun' which 'Sym Scot of Fernili and Arche Ellot of Gorumberry' rented from Melrose Abbey in about 1557; it was worth £4 at that time. Blaeu's c.1654 map shows it as 'Stonyhelme' south of Southdeanrig on the 'Cairtann' Burn. The precise location is uncertain, but a connection with Staney Hill, just east of Southdean Rig, seems likely.

stane-knapper (*stān-naw-pur*) *n., arch.* a stone-breaker – '. . . the teime a stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill, – skrunshin – chaampin – haanshin – nickerin – dirrlin – snokerin – an reesellin' [ECS] (also 'napper').

the Stane o Destiny (*thu-stān-ō-des-ti-nee*) *n.* stone on which Kings of Scotland were historically crowned at Scone, which was removed and taken to Westminster by Edward I in 1296, to be fitted into a chair used to crown subsequent English sovereigns. Although just a rather unremarkable oblong of locally-mined sandstone, the object was held to have mystical properties, with legends claiming it came from ancient Ireland or even the Middle East. In 1950 a group of 4 Scottish students removed the stone from the Abbey

and 'repatriated' it to Scotland. With major Border crossings closed the group smuggled the stone by car up the A7 and there is a rumour that it spent the night in Hawick (perhaps in Bob and Nessie Oliver's shop on Drumlanrig Square) on its way north. Certainly one of those responsible, Alan Stuart, had a granny who lived in Hawick at the time. There was a huge police operation to find the culprits and the stone, which was deposited at Arbroath Abbey a few months later, quickly being returned to England, but 'loaned back' to Scotland in 1996.

stane pirrie (*stān-pi-ree*) *adj.* daft, featherbrained – 'Stane pirrie (for daft) derived, I think from Pirrie's stone ginger in Hawick' [HAST1958] (probably influenced by the adjective **pirry**, with a play on the name of the manufacturer Alex Pirrie).

Stanesden Burn (*stānz-din-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream near Hermitage Castle. It is mentioned in a description of the lands of 'Merchinlee' granted to monks of Kelso, which formed the site of the original hermitage. The description mentions a ford crossing the Hermitage Water where this stream joined. It has been suggested that it is the same as what is now called the Roughley Burn.

Staneshiel (*stān-sheel*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, close to the Staneshiel Burn. This is probably the 'Stanesheldes' and 'Stanesheld' where John Nixon and Jenkin Nixon were in 1544. It was 'Stanny sheile' and 'Stain sheile' in 1590 and 'Stanesheale' in 1595 when Hob Elliot was there. John Crozier was also recorded at 'Stanyesheile' in 1590.

Staneshiel Burn (*stān-sheel-burn*) *n.* stream in the upper Liddel valley. It rises near Bloodybush Edge and runs roughly north-west to join the Liddel Water between Dinlabyre and Steeleroad-end. There are remains of cottages at the foot of the stream, while higher up it contains a waterfall known as 'Kiddslinn' or 'Kitty Linn'. A farmstead there is recorded in 1544. It could be the 'Stanehilburnfoot' where labourer Walter Hislop was living in 1835.

stane-tir't (*stān-tīr'*) *adj., arch.* indolent, very tired.

staney (*stā-nee*) *adj.* stoney – 'Whan thair juudges ar owerthrawn in stanie pleces . . . ' [HSR], 'How oft a day thy patient feet Maun measure out the stanie street' [JJ], '. . . an the gray waas o Fatlips keekeet oot threh atween the treis that skuggeet Barnhill's staney bed' [ECS], 'A flock mattress wi' muckle lumps That felt like staney rocks' [AY] (also written 'stanie').

the Staney Brae (*thu-stā-nee-brā*) *n.* alleyway from Allars Bank to Allars Crescent, with houses being part of Allars Bank. It was formerly part of Backdamgate, and presumably named for its roughness. An anvil at the bottom marks the site of the old blacksmiths.

Staney Burn (*stā-nee-burn*) *n.* former name for **Honey Burn**.

Staney Cleuch (*stā-nee-klooch*) *n.* small stream that rises to the north of Skelfhill farm and joins the Allan Water. There are signs of cord rig around it.

Staneyford Moss (*stā-nee-fōrd-mos*) *n.* Stonyford Moss, boggy area on the former Synton estate, located to the left of the A7 just before Synton Loch. It was one of 4 boggy areas drained by the Laird of Synton around 1800, and described as covering 40 acres. During the drainage, old oaks and red deer antlers were uncovered. There are traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation to the south. It seems likely (although perhaps on the wrong side of the Ale Water) that this is the 'Staniford' listed in about 1170 in a charter describing the perambulation of the pasture lands granted to Orm of Ashkirk.

Staneygill (*stā-nee-gil*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, to the north of Whisgills. In a rental roll of c.1376 'Stanygill' was valued at 5 shillings. In a 1541 roll 'Stanygill' was leased to Simon Armstrong (possibly of Tinnisburn), and valued at 5 shillings. In 1632 it is listed among the Liddesdale possessions of the Sheriff of Teviotdale, as well as among the lands of Thomas Kerr of Ancrum. Stanygill Rig lies to the east of Tinnis Hill, with the Stanygill Burn running roughly southwards to meet the Tinnis Burn near Redmoss. Where Black grain and Dow Sike join the Staneygill Burn is a sheepfold built over the remains of a rectangular structure, possibly a tower. Jeffrey suggested this was 'Puddingburn Ha' ', but that seems more likely to be much further north, near Paddington Sike. The remains of the tower here are about 7 m by 5 m, with the east wall missing entirely. Further upstream, on the west bank, is a platform suggestive of the location of an illicit still (it is 'Stannygill' and 'Stanygill' in 1632; 'Stainygil' is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Staneyhaugh (*stā-nee-hawch*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded on a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 8 shillings. The precise location is unknown, but probaby on the west side of the Hermitage Water (it is 'Stanyhalch' around 1376; it could be connected with **Staneshiel**).

Staney Hill (*stā-nee-hil*) *n.* hill to the south-west of Old Northhouse, reaching a height of 335 m. It may be related to the lands of 'Staneholm', recorded in the 16th century (it is 'Stony Hill' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but 'Staney Hill' today).

Staney Meadi (*stā-nee-me-di*) *n.* former name for lands near Newton in Bedrule Parish, listed as 'Stoney Meadow' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls.

Staney Stewart (*stā-nee-stew-ur'*) *n.* dyke builder in John Ballantyne's song 'Pawkie Paiterson'. His first name is unknown, but one possibility is Andrew Stewart, and agricultural labourer living at Crow Byres in 1841, about the time the song was written – 'And as for Stoney Stewart, He's often scarce o' stanes, And for to mend his aulf fail dykes Aw'll leave him ma auld banes' [JSB].

stang (*staw<u>ng</u>*) *n., arch.* a sting, wound, stab or pain made by a sting – '... by which means they appear to have secured themselves an immunity from the "venomed stang" of the toothache' [WNK], 'Her words nae stang was cairry' [WL].

Stanger (*stān-jur*) *n.* **Tony** (1967/8–) rugby winger, he attended Wilton an Hawick High and played for the school teams, as well as the Wanderers and Linden. He first played for Hawick R.F.C. while still in high school in 1985/6. He later played for the Borders, Edinburgh, Grenoble and Leeds Tykes. He first played for Scotland in 1989 and gained 52 caps, scoring a total of 106 points, including a record 24 tries, one of which was the famous Grand Slam winner. He also played for the British Lions in 1997. He married Bid and settled in New Zealand, running a company that helps to develop coaching skills. A portrait if him was unveiled in the High School in 2025 – 'Come and tell me, Tony Stanger, have your feet returned to earth? Was it for this magic moment that your mother gave you birth? When you louped halfway to Heaven, did you hear the mighty roar, As fifty thousand voices were all willing you to score' [TD].

Stanishope (*sta-nis-hōp*) *n.* farmstead in Cavers parish, to the north of the Maidens, reached via a track from Shankend. The Catrail passes near here. It is probably the 'Scanehushope' among lands in the Barony of Cavers resigned in 1368 by Thomas Baliol to his superior William, Earl of Douglas. It is listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers in an English document c.1380. It is listed as part of the holdings of Douglas of Cavers in a charter of 1511. There are further deeds from 1614, 1624 and 1625 in the Douglas of Cavers papers. An account of Roxburghshire written in 1649 gives it as the source of the Slitrig Water. It was owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century. It was listed among the lands of Eliott of Stobs in 1678. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. It was still listed among the possessions of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. William Little was shepherd there in 1861 and R. Elliot was there in 1868. The area is under forestation and an extensive area around the former steading are now sometimes called 'Stennishope forestry plantation' (also written 'Staneshope', 'Stenishope' and 'Stennishope' on the Ordnance Survey map; the origin is probably from Old English 'stan hus hop', 'the valley with the stone house'; the name first occurs as 'Stanehushope' in the mid-14th century, is 'Stenhoushope' in c.1380, is 'Stanishop' in 1511, 'Stenhouse Hope' in 1649, 'Staineyshope' in 1678 and is transcribed 'Stoniehome' in 1687 and 'Stainhope' in 1698).

stanit (*stā-nee', -ni'*) *pp., poet.* stoned – 'An' the husbanmen tuik his servents an' nevellet ane, an' killet anither, an' stanet anither' [HSR].

stank (*staw<u>ngk</u>*) *n., arch.* a pond, swampy pool, ditch 'Alang by the dead water stank, Jock Fenwick I met on the lea, But his saddle was toom in a clank, An' wha daur medle wi' me?' [T], '... lying within Leeheads-dykes, on the south side of the runner of the reedy moss stank, and west side of Leeheads easter dyke' [DCW1765] (from French; see also **midden-stank**).

stank (*staw<u>ngk</u>*) *v., arch.* to breathe hard, pant, gasp for breath – '... till there was nochts left o the nerrest-hand loch bit paddihs, fishes stankin for braith, an glet' [ECS], *n., arch.* a deep breath, gasp, pant.

the Stank (*<u>th</u>u-staw<u>ngk</u>*) *n.* popular name for a bridleway to the south of Lillieleaf village.

stank-hen (*staw<u>ngk</u>-hen*) *n., arch.* a water-hen, moorhen, Gallinula chloropus.

stankish (*staw<u>ng-kish</u>*) *adj., arch.* somewhat stagnant – 'stankish water' [GW].

Stanledge (*stan-lij*) *n.* former name for **Stanedge**.

stanner (*staw-nur*) *n., poet.* a rounded pebble on a shore – '*Stannirs*, the rough projecting stones on the shore of the sea, on the banks of rivers, and the braes of burns' [JL].

stanner (*staw-nur*) *n., poet.* a stander, pillar – 'He mæde the stannirs o't o' siller ... ' [HSR].

stannin (*staw-nin*) *pres. part.* standing – 'hei was stannin at the bottom o the Policeman's Brae', 'Thy honour is true as the time-stan'in' blue, It aye was, an' ever will be' [JoHa], '... the aod, fat priest was up, stannin' at his own back dour' [JTe], 'He turns the wuldirniss intil ane stannin' water, an' drye gruund intil wals o' water' [HSR], '... so that A was stannin on bluiddy Ancrum Muir' [ECS], 'There was Jock, wui Robbie an Yid, an kens whae forby, stannin at the road-end' [ECS], 'For now o' the Loan I used to ken There's hardly a stannin' stane' [DH], '... Comes breistin abune the tides o nicht To the cauldrife fule still stan'in there' [DH], '... Dotards, can ye leave them stannin'?' [GWe], 'Ee sei, the Queen was at the tither side o' the car frew where Aw was stannin' [BW1978] (also written 'stan'in', etc.; note that 'stand' is usual for the verb, but the present participle loses the *d*).

stannin stane (*staw-nin-stān*) *n.* a large stone that appears to have been deliberately placed in its location, often upright, and of great antiquity. Examples near to Hawick include individual stones at Midshiels, near Saughtree (the Knocking Stone and the White Stones), at Hermitage (the Buck Stone), on Brown Rig, at Lilliard's Edge and near Priesthaugh (the Tinlee Stone), as well as the stone circles at Burgh Hill and Ninestane Rig.

stannyel (*stan-yel*) *n., arch.* a clumsy-footed person.

Stan Reid's (*stan-reedz*) *n.* popular venue for dances in the pre-WWII years, located in the Drill Hall, and organised by Stan Reid. For the next few years dances were organised by the Territorial Army, but still referred to as 'Stan Reid's'.

Stansfield (*stanz-feeld*) *n.* **Sir James** (d.1687) receiver general for the Scotts of Buccleuch from 1673, taking over the position from Patrick Scott of Langshaw. He was a Colonel in the Parliamentary army. He was murdered near Haddington by his son Philip, apparently because he disinherited him. The curious story involves the body apparently bleeding at the son's touch, this being considered as a divine sign of his guilt, and after the son was hanged his tongue was cut out for cursing his father, his hand cut off for patricide and his severed head put on public display. **William** (20th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1947 he was the last 'ploughman' recorded in baptismal entries in the parish. This was only 2 years after the first record of a 'tractor man'.

stap (*stawp*) *v., arch.* to stop up (a hole), block, stuff, choke, fill up – 'Drawe owt alsua the speer, an' stap the waye agayne thame that persikute me ...' [HSR], '... thaye ar like the deef eddart that stapps hir lug' [HSR], 'Hawick does not use ti stap for to stop except in the expression ti stap up = to choke up or to cram' [ECS], 'The brander's stappeet up!' [ECS], '... An' stap, a dish in ilka haund, Wi' bread ye scarce could see' [WFC], 'So ... I'm weel-weshed, then stapped wi' ingin, And yits and liver, lites and a' thing ...' [DH], 'Then he staps his pipe Wi' bacca rank, And trots till he's dry Alang the bank' [DH], 'I liked to see the big man twirl the poke, And stap it fu' o' sugar and brose meal' [WL], to stop, halt, remain – '... And onward, 'lang the passage hied, But Geordie had nae time to stap' [HSR], to thrust, push vigorously – 'Stap eet in throwe the door!' [ECS], *n., arch.* a stopper, stave of a wooden vessel, 'Ti take a stap oot o' yin's bicker' means literally to reduce the size of one's dish, or figuratively to humble someone – 'A'll taik a stap oot o yoor bicker = I'll reduce your allowance' [ECS], 'Ti gang a' ti staps' is to fall to pieces, become worthless, deteriorate, degenerate – 'Ma wesheen-tub is geizent. Its gaen aa ti staps' [ECS] (see also **stappit**).

stap (*stawp*) *v., poet.* to stride, take long steps – 'A muckle big, bang fallih that staapeet alang the Jethart road' [ECS], '... And the auld laird stappin' hamewan Is a soured man' [WL], *n., arch.* a step, stride, long awkward step – 'A'll taik yow doon a stap' [ECS], a tall, awkward person – 'Haud aff me, ye muckle lang staup' [JoJ] (also written 'staap' and 'staup'; see also **stappin**).

Staplegordon (*stā-pul-gor-din*) *n.* village a few miles north of Langholm and name for the surrounding parish. The settlement was formerly of greater importance and was once a burgh in its own right; however, in the 17th century, it was effectively replaced by Langholm as the main town in the araa. The parish was briefly united with Roxburghshire following an Act of Parliament in 1672. It was united with Wauchope in 1702 and its name changed to Langholm Parish. The last parish minister died in 1702, but there is still an old graveyard there, the resting place of former barons, who were de Cunigburgs, Douglases, Glendinnings, and Littles (it is 'Stabilgortoun' in 1324, 'Stablegortoun' in 1493 and 'Stablegorden' on Sandison's c.1590 map).

stapler (*stāp-lur*) *n., arch.* someone who sorts wool.

stappin (*staw-pin*) *adj., arch.* striding awkwardly (also written 'staupin'; noted by J. Jamieson; see **stap**).

stappit (*staw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* stopped up, crammed full, stuffed – 'The brander's stappit up' [GW], *poet.* stopped – '... but the lipps o' thame that speik lees sall be stappet' [HSR], '... when a muckle lang car stoppit and a man wi horn-rimmed glesses stuck his heid oot' [DH].

stapple (*staw-pul*) *n., arch.* the stalk of a clay tobacco pipe (also **pipe-stapple** and **stopple**).

stapplick (*staw-plik*) *n., arch.* the stalk of a tobacco pipe (noted by J. Jamieson; also **stapple**).

star (*stawr*) *n., arch.* the pupil of the eye, particularly in the phrase 'the star o the ei'.

Starcleuch (*stawr-klooch*) *n.* a hill between Cauldcleuch and Greatmoor, about 10 miles south of Hawick, also known as Starcleuch Edge – 'Breath of the heather from glade and glen, By Caldcleuch and Starcleuch and Penchrise Pen' [JYH], 'Just the verses, in strong-standing Scots – un-pawky, hale and sound – and all on one theme. A hill called Starcleuch Edge' [DH].

stark see **stirk**

Stark (*stawrk, sterk*) *n.* **Andrew** (1827–1900) from Westruther, Berwickshire, son of Robert and Isabel Moir. In 1861 he was a grocer and corn dealer on Dickson Street in Wilton. He was later a farmer in Lilliesleaf Parish and at Broom in Ancrum Parish. In 1858 in Wilton he married Eliza, daughter of James Riddel. Their children included: an unnamed son (b.1858); Mary (b.1860); Jane (b.1862); James (b.1864); Isabella (b.1866); Robert (b.1870); and William (b.1875). **David** (17th C.) tenant in Harden in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Ian** (1954–), O.B.E., born in Gala, he became known as an champion in horse trial competitions. He won 4 silver medals at the Olympics (in 1984, 1988 and 2000) for equestrian events, as well as gold medals in the European Eventing Championships in 1991 and 1997 and was winner of the Badminton Horse Trials in 1999. He retired from competition in 2007 and in 2013 opened the Ian Stark Equestrian Centre at Greenhill Farm near Ashkirk. He was Chief Guest at the Common Riding in 2003 and guest of honour at the 2012 Hawick Olympics celebration. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1989 and the O.B.E. in 2000.

starkin (*stawr-kin*) *adj., arch.* rapid – 'A starkin' pace' [GW].

starlight special (*star-lī'-spe-shul*) *n.* night train that sometimes passed through Hawick station.

starnie (*stawr-nee*) *n., poet.* a star – 'When no' a starnie lent its light To cheer my lonely way' [JT], '... And sweetly the starnies a' blink through the blue' [JT], 'I saw the wee starnies beginning to sparkle, Aboon Christen-berry I saw the moon spiel ...' [DA] (cf. **ster** and **stern**).

the Star o' Robbie Burns (*thu-stawr-ō-ro-bee-burnz*) *n.* song written in 1879 by James Thomson, with music by James Booth (an English-born accompanist, based in Glasgow). It seems likely that Thomson met Booth when the latter was musical director for a performer at the Exchange Hall in 1873. The song was first sung at the Hawick Burns Club by Thomas Strathearn on the 120th anniversary of Burns' birth, in Graham's Hotel (later the Holland House). It was also popularised by the tenor singer J.M. Hamilton. The song was soon taken up by Burns admirers worldwide. It is typically the only song performed at Burns suppers that was not written by the Bard himself (sometimes also pronounced *raw-bee*).

the star o the ei (*thu-stawr-ō-thu-ī*) *n., arch.* the pupil of the eye.

start an o'er loup (*star'-in-ōr-lowp*) *n., arch.* the limited right of livestock to startle and leap over a boundary into neighbouring lands – '... and no beasts belonging to other persons than the tenants ever came upon any of the head-rooms, unless in the way of start and o'er-loup' [DCW1765], '... did not disturb the Hawick horses, as they allowed start and oerloup ...' [C&L1767], 'The tenants of his Grace, whose farms lay contiguous to the town-common, had been in the practice of taking start and o'er loup with their cattle on the burgh muir' [RW] (see also **owerloup**).

the Station (*thu-stā-shin*) *n.* Hawick Railway Station, built when the Edinburgh line was opened in 1849 and reconstructed in 1862 with the opening of the Carlisle line. The original station was about 80 m west of the newer one, and was then used as a goods depot. An extra platform and subway were constructed for the 1914 Highland Show. The Station area also had extensive goods yards and sidings, and the offices of coal merchants. The last train left on 5th January 1969, with the track lifted 2 years later, and the buildings demolished in 1975. The site eventually saw the opening of the Leisure Centre in 1982. There is little remaining to indicate a station was ever there, although part of the original platform is incorporated into the footpath to Burnfoot. The name is still occasionally used to

describe this area, or more commonly to refer to the pub across the street, which is one of the few tanglible reminders of Hawick's railway past.

the Station Brig (*thu-stā-shin-brig*) *n.* popular name for the bridge across the Teviot, officially called North Bridge – 'When ee stood there on the Station Brig Just lookin' at the waitter There was naething mair excitin' And naething else wad maitter' [AY].

Station Buildins (*stā-shin-bil-dinz*) *n.* block of houses between Commercial Road and Laing Terrace, previously part of Dovemount Place, but renamed in 1890, and now being 'Station Buildings, Dovemount Place'. It is 4 storeys high, with shops on the bottom and ornamental dormers. The much more plain lower block on the corner of Commercial Road was added later (this may be the block designed for Alan Watt by J.P. Alison in 1894). In its early days the name 'Station Buildings' was displayed prominently at the top. Businesses here include James Byrdon, grocers, and Kearney the chemists.

Station Cottage (*stā-shin-ko'-eej*) *n.* named from its proximity to the railway station, ??.

the Station Hotel (*thu-stā-shin-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel and pub on Dovemount Place, opposite Hawick's former railway station. Also popularly known as 'the Station' or 'the Station Bar'. The building was constructed in 1871, with Scots Renaissance and Baronial features, and is Grade C listed. The signal box by the station had the ability to ring a bell there to warn passengers in the bar that a train was leaving in 5 minutes.

station-maister (*stā-shin-mās-tur*) *n.* a station-master – '... where the station-maister has verra obviously juist laid doon his howe and put on his official coat and hat when he heard the signal wires gurrin' [DH].

Station Road (*stā-shin-rōd*) *n.* name sometimes used for former the road from Dovemount up to the Station.

the Station Viaduct (*thu-stā-shin-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* main railway bridge crossing the Teviot just south of the Station, having 6 arches. When it was being built some 'alluvial beds' were unearthed, and a collection of items was donated to the Museum, including 'horns, bones, hoofs, opaque glass, antique pipes'; it was believed that these artefacts were less than 200 years old. The last train crossed it on 18th April 1971, when it was lifting track. The viaduct was blown up (twice!) in September 1975. The base of one of the pillars is still visible in the river (also called 'Teviot Viaduct' or just 'the Viaduct').

statute (*sta'-ew'*) *v., arch.* to decree, enact – '... the two present baylyeas, and toun counsell being conveined, did statut and enact unanimouslie *nemine contradicente* ...' [BR1694], '... the said Baylyeas and town Counsell did statut and ordaine that the said Robert Hardie ... should carie the said colour .....' [BR1706], *pp., arch.* decreed, enacted – 'The said day, it is statute and ordained that the cordiners shall try this market for insufficient leather and unbarkit schone ...' [BR1643], 'It was statut, enacted, and ordained that noe person ... should ... transport or cary any other colour, pencell, or standard ...' [BR1707] (also spelled 'statut').

statutory labour (*sta-tew-tu-ree-lā-bur*) *n.* a system by which labouring classes were required to undertake public works up to a certain number of days a year. It was particularly used for the upkeep of roads, following Acts of 1617, 1661 and 1669. In later years there was some compensation for the work done. The system was abolished in 1845 and replaced by land assessment to pay for hired labour. But this would be a regular burden on local men in the late 17th, entire 18th and early 19th centuries.

staucher (*staw-chur*) *v., poet.* to stagger, stumble about – 'She chased auld Winter frae the lea Ti staucher hame ti Greenland ...' [WP], 'Gin wi' your faith set firm aboon, Ye staucher on alane ...' [WL] (also spelled 'stacher').

staun (*stawn*) *v.* to stand – 'Thy rough and ready weapon's nane sae blunt, 'Twill staun' a rattle 'gainst their cuttl't gullies' [JoHa], 'Sae weel we trow that's no' begun, Will gar us turn or staun' aghast, man' [JoHa], '... behald, he stan's ahint our wa'' [HSR], '... for they loe til praey stanin' in the synigogues an' in the nuiks o' the throwgangs' [HSR], '... But mansions stan split doon the middle, now – On Sunnyhill' [DH], 'Hei was stan'in at his back door, ca'in them blots on the landscape ...' [DH], *n.* a stand – 'There's pethers and potters, and gingergread stan's, Peep-shows, puff-and-darts, and great caravans ...' [DA] (also spelled 'stan').

staund (*stawnd*) *n.* a stand – 'A' kind o' trade's now at a staund, But fill an' toom the bicker' [JoHa], 'The guidman he pu'd doon the gun frae her staund ...' [JoHa], *v.* to stand – 'Syne bade them keep their hearts aboon, An' staund firm to the carls' [JoHa].

staunin see **stannin**

staup see **stap**

staur-licht (*stawr-licht*) *n., poet.* starlight – '... The whaups a' beddit, and ilk lamb and yowe,

Snug aneth the staur-licht, the haill nicht afore him' [DH] (see also **ster**, **stern** and **starnie**).

stave (*stāv*) *v.* to sprain, wrench, benumb – 'A staved ma pinkie when the baa dunted off eet', 'Staived thoom = a sprained thumb (a painful strain caused by the end of the thumb coming into violent contact with a hard body)' [ECS], *n.* an injury caused by a sprain or twist – 'it's no broken, it's juist a stave' (also written 'staive').

stave (*stāv*) *v., arch.* to walk aimlessly (noted by J.A.H. Murray).

stavel (*stā-vul*) *v., arch.* to stagger, stumble (also written 'staivel').

Staven (*stā-vin*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) listed in the Admiralty Court Book in 1557 as 'Johnne Staven in Hawick' when he purchased a tenement in Jedburgh from advocate John Moscrop. The land was on the Canongate, and he paid £20. It is unclear if his surname has been transcribed correctly; it could be 'Steven' or 'Stavert', for example.

Stavert (*stā-vur'*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Pott and their children included William (b.1635) and John (b.1640). **Adam** of Hoscote (1750–1827) son of Thomas and Elizabeth Pott. He bought the portion of Hoscote that his brother George had inherited from their uncle, George Pott, and also bought the other portion from his cousin John Grieve. He is probably the Adam recorded at Todrig on the 1785–90 Horse Tax Rolls and 1791–97 at Hoscote. In 1793 he paid the land tax at Philogar in Hownam. He is recorded at Hoscote on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. He was confirmed in the lands of Hoscote by Hugh Scott of Harden in 1801. He paid the land tax at Hoscote in 1802. He was listed as a Commissioner for both Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire in 1805 and 1819 (although his name was transcribed as 'Stewart'). He was owner of Cunzierton and Harcarse in Oxnam Parish, as well as Outerside in Roberton Parish, according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. He was the Laird of recorded when he borrowed money from William Elliot of Harwood in 1824 and still Laird in 1825. He married Anne, daughter of John Brownell of Breck, Recorder of the Isle of Man. Their only child was Hannah, who married Archibald Dickson of Hassendeanburn. In 1797 he secondly married Agnes, daughter of John Scott of Whitehaugh; she is recorded as a widow in 1851, living with her brother James Scott at Whitehaugh, and she died in 1855, aged 83. Their children were: Thomas (1798–1847), who succeeded; Margaret (1801–65), who also later succeeded to Hoscote; Elizabeth (b.1805–1862), who married Richard Bryn; and John (1807–59), who succeeded his brother Thomas. When he died his trustees included Walter Scott, George Pott and James Pott. His gravestone in Roberton Cemetery appears to say that he died at the age of 84. **Lieut.-Col. Adam William** (1939–) current holder of the 'Stavert of Hoscote' title. He was educated at Stowe and Sandhurst. He married Shuna Nancy McNab and has family. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Brown and their children included Janet (b.1776) and Walter (b.1778). **Andrew** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included Elliot (b.1838). **Andrew** (1809–91) son of Robert, he was a farmer at Dykecrofts in Castleton Parish. He was recorded there in 1841 and in 1851 he was farming 1500 acres and employing 13 labourers. He was also there on the 1861 census and still there in 1868. He married Margaret Armstrong in 1836 and their children included: Ann (b.1834); Robert (1838–99), who moved to England; Francis (b.1840); Mary (b.1842); William (1843–91), died in Cheshire; Thomas (b.1845); Margaret (b.1847); Helen (b.1849); Andrew Graham (b.1851); and Jessie Elliot (b.1854). His brother Robert (a discharged soldier) was also living with them. He died at Dykecroft. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Foster and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1656, with witnesses Adam Ogilvie and John Henderson. **Archibald** (b.1806/7) tenant farmer in Saughtree. In the 1834 electoral roll he is listed as joint tenant along with his brother Robert (residing in Manchester). The lands were assigned to them by their father with the consent of the Duke of Buccleuch. He is listed among heads of households in 1835–41. He was recorded at Saughtree in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. In 1851 he was farmer of about 3,000 acres of 'mountain-land', employing 4 labourers; in 1861 it was 3,200 acres and employing on average 8 labourers. He lived with his sister Janet. In the early 1860s, at this suggestion, Oliver's Auction Mart in Hawick added the sale of lambs. He donated an item formerly belonging to Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, this being a direct ancestor of his mother. He also donated a red deer to the Museum in 1863. He was still recorded at Saughtree in 1868. In 1875

may be the 'Mr Stavert, of Saughtree', who donated to the Museum an 'ancient stone cross'; it is unclear if this is the same as one of the pieces of cross from Abbey Sike connected with Elliot. **Archibald** of Hoscote (b.1828) eldest surviving son of William and Marion Park. He became Laird of Hoscote in 1857, succeeding his aunt Margaret, his uncles having already died. He also owned lands in Oxnam and Hownam parishes, and had a house in Edinburgh at 34 Palmerston Place. He was recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874 (incorrectly as 'Andrew') as owner of Cunzierton and Harcarse in Oxnam Parish, as well as (correctly as Archibald) Outerside. In 1857 he married Rosina, daughter of William Hope, and she died in 1897. Their children were: William James (b.1858), Rector of Burnsall, Yorskshire and Chaplain to the Earl of Craven; Thomas Hope (b.1859), Major in the Leinster Regiment; Herbert John (b.1861) accountant in Edinburgh; Archibald Arthur (b.1864) with the Priory of South Queensferry, linlithgow; Francis Edward Vose (b.1870); and a daughter. **Miss C.** (18th/19th C.) listed at Florida in 1821 when she subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. This was probably the farm of that name in Liddesdale. It is unclear how she was related to other Staverts. **Elizabeth** 'Lizzy' (18th/19th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1815 when her child died. **Dr. Elliot** (1810–85) son of Thomas and Janet Armstrong, he was born at Saughtree in Castleton Parish. His forename came from his maternal grandmother, Margaret Elliot. He graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University in 1834 and became a doctor in Preston, Lancashire, where he was also a councillor. In 1837 he married Margaret Jenkinson and they had children Elizabeth, Thomas and Margaret. He secondly married Ann Eliza Whitehead. He died at Saughtree and his surviving daughter Margaret was an executor. **Elliot** (19th C.) farmer in northern Liddesdale. He was donator to Hawick Museum of the 2 stone cross pieces which were found near the Abbey Sike in the mid-19th century. The first was about 4 feet long, in the shape of a sword handle, and found about 1850 near the 'Abbey'. The second was a rounded head with a cross on each side, found by shepherd John Chisholm in the Abbey Sike in 1880. He could be the Elliot (b.1838), son of Andrew, baptised in Castleton. **George** (b.1701/2) herd at Whitfield. When between the age of 12 and 13, he was farm servant to the 4 tenants of Mabonlaw with his father and after 7 years they went to Whitfield, where his father died in about 1731. He was herd at Whitfield until about 1736 and then at Drinkstone for the next 3 years. He was recorded at Whitfield in 1730. He witnessed baptisms in Wilton in 1730 for William Harkness in Stouslie, Robert Scott in Tandlaw and James Turnbull in Appletreehall. He married Jean Elliot in 1729 and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: George (b.1730); Jean (b.1732); Bessie (b.1734); and Walter (b.1739). The witnesses in 1730 were Robert Scott and William Harkness (in the same year he was witness, along with Robert Scott, for William Harkness). He was in Todshawhill in 1764 when listed among the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common. A story is told in which either he or the previous herd at Whitfield was tied up by men who were cutting peat on Wilton Common, in order to stop him hounding off their horses. **George** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Agnes (b.1737). He could be the same man as the contemporary George who had children baptised in Wilton Parish. **George** (18th C.) tenant in Allanhaugh Mill. He married Betty (or 'Eliza) Neil in Roberton in 1750 and their children included: Mary (b.1758); Thomas (b.1760); and Betty (b.1766), who probably married Henry Turnbull. **George** (18th C.) married Ann Roger in 1775, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Orchard, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Walter is listed alongside him, and so presumably his brother or son. **George** (18th C.) married Jane Gledstains in Hawick in 1782. **George** (1756–1807) son of Thomas and Elizabeth Pott. He inherited part of Hoscote from his uncle George Pott. He was a surgeon in the Royal Navy. He is probably the George who owned Outersiderig in 1788. In 1783 he married Elizabeth Brownell, sister of his brother Adam's first wife. Their children were: Thomas (b.1787), Deputy-Lieutenant in Selkirkshire; and William (b.1792), who married Marion, daughter of Archibald Park, Windymains. He died in Liverpool. **James** (d.c.1682) tenant in Earlside. His will is recorded in 1682. He must have been related to William, who is recorded at Earlside in 1684. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Hill and their son John was baptised in 1650. Alexander (b.1636) and 'Heilling' (b.1641), with no mother's name recorded, may also be his children. **John** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (18th C.) resident of

Roberton Parish. He is recorded in Todshaw in 1720, 1723, 1725 and 1726. He married Marion Wilson in Roberton in 1718. Their children included: Thomas (b.1720); John (b.1723); George (b.1725); and Thomas (again, b.1726). He may be the John in Wiltonburn who was one of the men selected to perambulate the boundaries of Wilton Common in 1765. **John** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish. In 1738 he married Helen Veitch from Cavers Parish. Margaret (b.1740), baptised in Cavers, was probably their child. Perhaps the same John had children to a previous marriage, Agnes (b.1732) and Jean (b.1734). **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Hawick Parish in 1769. His daughter Elizabeth was baptised at 'Todshaw hillshiel' in Roberton Parish in 1771. She may have been the Betty who married John Henderson in Cavers in 1791 and probably John Turnbull in Wilton and died in 1831 at West Port. He is probably related to the earlier John recorded at Todshaw. **John** of Hoscote (1807–59) born in Roberton Parish, son of Adam. He was Laird of Hoscote after Thomas, his older brother. He served as Justice of the Peace. In 1841 he was living in Toxteth Park, Lancashire, with his sister Elizabeth Bruce (who was a widow) and his mother. In the 1850s he was living at Burngrove. He was elected as a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1858. In Somerset in 1842 he married Elizabeth Bridget Watson, who died in 1868, aged 48; she was daughter of William Watson of Burnhead. He had no children and died in George Street, Edinburgh. **Margaret** (1801–65) elder daughter of Adam Stavert with his wife Agnes Scott. In 1851 she was living with her mother and uncle, James Scott of Whitehaugh. She inherited the estate of Hoscote after the death of her brothers Thomas and John. She married her cousin, Thomas Stavert, and died without children. Hoscote was inherited by her nephew Archibald. **Ralph Alan** (d.1978) inherited Hoscote in 1932. During WWII he was posted to India, where he worked as an engineer. He married Pearl Gallagher and she died in 1985. The iron gates, removed during the war, were replaced after his death, as a memorial to him. They are buried at Borthwick Waas. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) early member of this local family. He is listed at Earlside along with William on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He is also recorded in 1695 at Earlside (or 'Earlswood'). His children (baptised in Cavers Parish) included: Janet (b.1695); Robert (b.1701); Isobel (b.1705); and Thomas (b.1709). **Robert** of Earlside (18th C.). First of the local lairds (rather than tenants) of this family, he may have been the son of Robert born in 1701. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Hummelknowes in 1737 and Ashybank in 1745. His children included: Isabel (b.1737); Margaret (b.1739); William (b.1743); Jane (b.1745); and William (b.1747). Perhaps the same Robert, married to Henrietta Black, had several children baptised in Cavers, including Thomas (b.1750), Walter (b.1752), Janet (b.1753) and Elizabeth (b.1756). **Robert** (18th C.) farmer at Effledge according to the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. He was probably son of Thomas, farmer at Saughtree. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Pott. Their children included: Thomas (b.1780), who farmed at Saughtree; Robert (b.1781); and Helen (b.1783). He is probably the Robert recorded at Saughtree on the 1785–92 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Coliforthill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. He may have been related to Thomas, who was previously farmer at Coliforthill. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His wife was Mary Graham and their children included: Robert (b.1808); Andrew (b.1809), farmer at Dykecrofts; and Ketren Elliot (b.1810). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Laidlaw and their children included William (b.1684) and Marion (b.1692). The witnesses in 1684 were John Purcell and William Purdom. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1695 for John Armstrong in Park. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Todshawhaugh according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His son John was baptised in 1705. **Thomas** (b.1697) son of William, he was baptised in Cavers Parish. He may be the Thomas who married Marion Williamson and whose son William was baptised in Galashiels Parish in 1723. **Thomas** (1709–93) son of Robert. He occupied the farm of Coliforthill, it is said this was a reward for military service rendered to the Duke of Buccleuch. He paid the Horse Tax at Coliforthill in 1785–97. Although supposed to have died in 1793, he is probably the Thomas recorded at Coliforthill in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. In 1744 he married Elizabeth (or Betty, d.1793), daughter of Adam Pott of Hoscote; his wife's sister Jean married Walter Grieve at the same time in Roberton. They had a large family, including:

George (b.1756), who inherited part of Hoscote; Adam (b.1750), baptised in Cavers, who was later Laird of Hoscote; Betty (b.1752), Jean (b.1758) and Janet, none of whom reached adulthood; and Robert, who married Helen Pott. He may be the Thomas whose daughter Betty (b.1745) and unnamed child (b.1746) were baptised in Kirkton. He may also be the Thomas whose children Margaret (b.1748), William (b.1754) and Thomas (b.1761) were baptised in Cavers. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at Broadlee in 1753, 1762 and 1763. His children were probably John (b.1747), Isabel (b.1750), Margaret (b.1753), George (b.1756), William (b.1759), Mary (b.1760), George (again, b.1762) and Janet (b.1763). He may be the Thomas who married Margaret Lamb in 1749, the marriage being recorded in both Roberton and Wilton Parishes. It is unclear how he might have been related to Thomas, farmer at Coliforthill. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son Robert was baptised in 1756. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Davidson and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1767. **Thomas** (d.1798) farmer at Saughtree. He is probably the Thomas listed there on both the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls. He is recorded in the Edinburgh Magazine as dying 'in consequence of a fall from his horse in hunting'. His son Robert probably took over as farmer of Saughtree. Thomas, listed as farmer at Saughtree in 1799 was probably his grandson. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1810) resident of Roberton Parish. He may have been the son of Thomas (who lived at Broadlee), baptised in Roberton in 1756. He is probably the Thomas who married Jane (or 'Jean') Kidd in Roberton in 1777; her death is recorded in Hawick in 1810, by which time he was already deceased. He was recorded at Harden Burnfoot in 1781 and 1784. His children included: Margaret (b.1778); Thomas (b.1779); Marion (b.1781); and John (b.1784). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish who became a spinner in Hawick. He was at Sawburnsyke in 1801. He married Margaret Dodds, who died in 1811. Their children included Thomas (b.1801), baptised in Kirkton. **Thomas** (1779–1831) son of Robert and Helen Pott. He was farmer at Saughtree. He is probably the farmer at Saughtree recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799 and 1801; in 1801 he was recorded being in the 'Yeomanry Cavalry'. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Janet Armstrong, probably daughter of Archibald Armstrong, farmer at Sorbietrees. Their children were: Robert (b.1802); James (b.1803); Archibald (b.1806); Thomas (b.1808); Elliot (b.1810), who was a doctor in Preston; Helen (or Ellen, b.1812), who married John Murray and died at Wolfelee farm; Janet (b.1814); Agnes (b.1816); and John Armstrong (b.1824). He may be the Stavert of Saughtree who was on the Committee of the Proprietors of Castleton Library. **Thomas**, J.P. (b.1787) elder son of George, grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Pott. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. He married his cousin Margaret. **Thomas** (1791–1869) born in Hawick Parish, son of Robert. Both his parents died when he was 8. He moved to Ettrick at the age of 14, where he was one of the men eployed to haul building materials for Thomas Boston's memorial. In 1820 he married Margaret Boa, and they had their first child, Catherine in Scotland. In 1821 the family emigrated to Prince Edward Island (Canada), where he was one of the pioneer settlers. They had several children who went on to be farmers on Prince Edward Island. **Thomas** of Hoscote (1798–1847) elder son of Adam. He was born at Hoscote, and lived in the house until he died, unmarried. The family were Lairds of Earlside and then Hoscote from about 1695 until 1900. He was listed as a Commissioner of Selkirkshire in 1819, when still younger of Hoscote. He became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1821. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He was involved with financial deals with the Elliots of Harwood in the 1830s. He was listed among the local gentry in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was listed as 'Proprietor' at Hoscote in 1841, living with 5 servants. He was succeeded by his brother John. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the framework knitter, married to Euphemia who lived on the Loan and was born in about 1805; his wife was Euphemia Bramwell and their children included Margaret (b.1835), Thomas (b.1837) and Jamima (b.1839). **Walter** (17th C.) mentioned in 1655 when Robert Ruecastle was ordered by the Hawick Bailies to pay him 'four merkis, borrowed when he went from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and 7s. Scots for a leg of mutton'. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Orchard, along with George, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the same Walter recorded at Nether Tofts in the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. Either he or a younger Walter

was recorded as a labourer at Ormiston on the 1801 Militia ballot in Cavers Parish. **William** (17th C.) married Marion Henderson in Ashkirk Parish in 1660. Their son John was baptised in 1661. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their son Walter was baptised in 1661. **William** (17th C.) recorded in 1684, along with his wife Jean, signing a petition to the Laird of Cavers against having to pay a year's rent towards the fine exacted for the release of the good Lady Cavers. He is the first local man of this family on record, although they may have been retainers of Douglas of Cavers since the time of Otterburn. He may be the William listed at Earlside along with Robert on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He is surely related to James in Earlside, whose will is recorded in 1682. He may be the William whose son Thomas was baptised in Cavers in 1697. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Malie Stoddart in Hawick Parish in 1707. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children included: Walter (b.1760); John (b.1762); Mary (b.1765); and William (b.1768). **William** (18th/19th C.) draper and grocer in Lilliesleaf, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He may be the 70 year old William recorded on Main Street in 1841. He is probably the William who married Ann Brown and whose children, baptised in Lilliesleaf, included: Elizabeth (b.1812), a straw-hat maker in Lilliesleaf; William (b.1814), sawyer and ploughman; and Janet (b.1817). He is probably the draper 'Wullie', after whose 'roup', the main village draper became John Lunn. **William** (18th/19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. **William** (b.1792) younger son of George, grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Pott. He married Marion, daughter of Archibald Park, Windymains. Their eldest surviving son Archibald became proprietor of Hoscote after the death of their distant cousin Margaret (who was also the wife of his uncle Thomas). **William** (b.1814) son of Lilliesleaf draper William. He was a sawyer on Lilliesleaf Main Street in 1851 and a ploughman at Riddell West Lodge in 1861. He married Agnes Riddell and their children included: William (b.1854); David (b.1855/6); and Thomas (b.1857/8). **William James** (19th/20th C.) proprietor of Hoscote. He wrote an introduction to 'The Annals of a Border Club' in 1898 (formerly written 'Stavart', 'Stevert', etc.).

staw (*staw*) *n., arch., poet.* a surfeit, feeling of nausea, pest, nuisance, boredom – 'A've gotten a fair staw at it' [GW], 'Siccar the slow, slow fingers rub, Straikin without staw, Smoothin his name on the wa' [DH], a nuisance, bore, *v., arch.* to satiate, become full, fill, sicken, tire – '...whan ma lugs are staaed o throapply blethers' [ECS], 'Howt! A'm fair staad o laif, eend on. Let's sei a hyimm-backen scone' [ECS], 'A'm staw'd o' kail every day' [GW], 'Oor wames we'll staw wi' feastin, Oor heids wi' ribaldrie' [WL].

Staward (*staw-urd*) *n.* **Henry** (14th C.) traditionally said to be the ancestor of the Stavert family. He may be the Stavert who carried the pennon of the young Laird of Cavers (Archibald Douglas) at Otterburn. The story is also told of how his helmet was so dented at the Battle that he had to have it fixed by a blacksmith on the way back to Scotland. The Stawards (or Staverts) are traditionally retainers of the hereditary Sheriffs of Roxburghshire.

stawed (*stawd*) *pp., adj., arch.* sated, surfeited, full of drink, tired of something, wearied – 'A'm staw'd o' kail every day' [GW], 'Weel, A ranged the haaf o the toon, or A turnt staaed' [ECS] (also written 'staaed'; cf. **seek-staaed**).

stawn (*stawn*) *pp., poet.* stolen – '...For lang might thou in Cumberland dwelt, Ere the laird's Jock had stawn frae thee. Fala &c.' [CPM].

stawt (*staw'*) *pp., arch.* sated, wearied – 'Ye're fairly staw't – I carena, gae thy way w'ye; My din's a deevance – thankye sir, gude day t'ye!' [JoHa].

stay see **stey**

stay (*stā*) *n., poet.* a help, support – 'Becaus thou hest been my staye, therfor in the skaddaw o' they wings wull I rejoyce' [HSR].

St. Boisel (*sin'-boi-zul*) *n.* (d.c.664) Abbot of Melrose Abbey and teacher of St. Cuthbert. Almost all that is known about him comes from Bede. He was a Northumbrian, trained at Lindisfarne by St. Aidan. He is supposed to have had prophetic powers, predicting his own death in a plague. He was buried at Melrose. Relics relating to him were taken to Durham, and parts of a shrine dedicated to him can be seen in Jedburgh Abbey Museum. His day was once celebrated on 23rd February. The town of St. Boswells was effectively named after him.

St. Boswells (*sin'-bo-zulz*) *n.* formal name for the town known as **Bosells**.

St. Boswells Fair Road (*sin'-bo-zulz-fār-rōd*) *n.* name used for the drove road across the middle of Wilton Common on the 1764 map.

St. Bullion's Day (*sin'-bu-lee-inz-dā*) *n., arch.* St. Swithin's Day, 15th July (from St. Martin of Bullion, whose feast day was 4th July, which became 15th July in the new calendar).

St. Clair see **Sinclair**

St. Cuthbert (*sin'-kuth-bur'*) *n.* (c.638–87) 7th century bishop, born in the Borders, possibly on Leader Water. He was Prior at the old Melrose Abbey in the early 660s, and this was later one of the resting places for his body (although he was buried at Holy Island). He was called a saint because his body was said to have been miraculously preserved 11 years after his death (and also said to be still uncorrupted when examined at the time of the Reformation!). He is traditionally supposed to have lived for a time near the location of St. Mary's in Hawick, founding a church there and spreading Christianity throughout Teviotdale and beyond. A description of miracles described in a 12th century account of his life (by Reginald of Durham) contains one of the earliest mentions of Hawick. It also refers to a chapel dedicated to him, which has been identified with a site at Cogsmill, and which was associated with several apparently miraculous stories. This may be the same place referred to by Bede as a place where St.Cuthbert took shelter, and miraculously found a loaf of bread, when travelling from Carlisle to Melrose. His remains were removed from Lindisfarne by his followers and moved from place to place, finally coming to rest at Durham Cathedral, where they are to this day, along with several relics associated with him. In the Middle Ages both 20th March and 4th September were celebrated as his saints day.

St. Cuthbert's (*sin'-kuth-burts*) *n.* popular name for **St. Cuthbert's Kirk**.

St. Cuthbert's Chaipel (*sin'-kuth-burts-chā-pul*) *n.* chapel on the Slitrig dedicated to St. Cuthbert, noted in the 12th century by Reginald of Durham and believed to have been at a site near Cogsmill. The chapel is supposed to have been founded in 687 (the year the saint died) and already ruined by the 12th century. Stories were related by Reginald in about the 1170s, as told to him by Dolfinus, Pastor of Cavers. The miracles include: a crowd celebrating his saint's day being protected from a snowstorm, even although the chapel was roofless; 2 women from Hawick, Sægifa and Rosfritha, whose candle went out, but another one appeared; a woman (Dolfinus' mother) was cured of swelling, after being an invalid for 17 years; a flock of sheep belonging to a poor widow from Cavers Parish was protected from wolves in the churchyard; a woman from Raperlaw, who was crippled from birth, was cured; and Hugh Fleming from Yorkshire, fled to Teviotdale, spending the night in the chapel, where moss from the stone basin prevented his enemies from recognising him. There is now no sign of the building, although the location has been associated with an apparently levelled shelf at Cogsmill, measuring 49 yards by 31 yards, with the probable graveyard surrounded by an earthen bank and covered with trees. This lies about 400 feet south of Adderstoneshiel farmhouse, and the stand of trees was planted to mark the site in about 1830. The location was probably first identified in an article in the Hawick Advertiser in 1862 (perhaps by J.A.H. Murray). The area was once locally referred to as 'the Chaipel Park'. Excavations in the late 19th century uncovered 2 carved globe-shaped stone finials, which were added as gateposts to the farm garden. It is suggested these date from the 17th century, although there is also a record of some much older stonework being unearthed earlier. The associated graveyard must have been used for centuries, but there were already no existing stones there by the mid-19th century. Note that there have also been suggestions that the site of the chapel may have been near Penchrise (presumably an erroneous interpretation of the name) or near Hummelknowes (because of the adjacent Priestcrown).

St. Cuthbert's Court (*sin'-kuth-burts-kōr'*) *n.* housing built on Slitrig Crescent opposite St. Cuthbert's Church in 1984, previously occupied by James Melrose & Sons engineers. It was essentially rebuilt from a wing of the former brewery.

St. Cuthbert's Cricket Club (*sin'-kuth-burts-kri-ki'-klub*) *n.* cricket club formed in 1862 for the pupils of St. Cuthbert's School and junior members of the Church choir. They played on the Brewery Haugh and had George Peterson and Ben Tillotson as professionals at various times. Nicknamed 'the Saints', it was the last club to survive, other than Hawick & Wilton, folding in 1889.

St. Cuthbert's Fitbaa Club (*sin'-kuth-burts-fi'-baw-klub*) *n.* rugby club associated with St. Cuthbert's Cricket Club in the late 19th century. It was formed in 1877, with William Laidlaw as Captain for the first 2 seasons. They played against the separate 'Hawick' and 'Hawick and Wilton' teams, and won the whole Borders championship one year. The club folded in 1892.

St. Cuthbert's Haugh (*sin'-kuth-burts-hawf*) *n.* another name for **the Brewery Haugh**.

St. Cuthbert's Kirk (*sin'-kuth-burts-kirk*) *n.* St. Cuthbert's Episcopal Church. The foundation stone was laid in 1857, after the 5th Duke of Buccleuch gifted the land between Slitrig Crescent and the river and paid for the building. The design was by Sir George Gilbert Scott (responsible for the resoration of several English Cathedrals, as well as the Episcopal Cathedral in Edinburgh and the Foreign Office in London), with John Herbertson of Galashiels the main builders and Melrose's supplying the iron work. The church was opened in 1858, and gave the first permanent home to a congregation that traces its roots back to the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland in 1689. In Hawick it is sometimes referred to as 'the English Kirk'. For a long time it started its services half an hour later than the other churches. It was named after the local St. Cuthbert, who is said to have had a chapel nearby. There is a stained-glass window showing him as a bishop holding the head of King Oswald of Northumbria in his hand (apparently representing the fact that the Abbot of Melrose was the King's Confessor, thus holding his conscience). There is also an 1889 memorial window to the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, showing him presenting a model of the building to the Bishop of Glasgow, and 2 memorial windows for the Scott-Watson family of Burnhead, as well as a War memorial window, unveiled in 1921. The nave had 4 bays and there is a bell-cot over the chancel arch. The reredos by J. Oldrid Scott (son of the main architect) was added in 1905. At that time the niche in the apse became the site for a statue of St. Cuthbert holding the head of Oswald of Northumbria, like in the window design. The chancel screen is by Sir Robert Lorimer, and was added in 1908, at the same time that a vestry was built (designed by Lorimer and John Fraser Matthew). The vestry contains the original communion table, lent to the congregation in 1847 by Isaac and Johanna Edmondson. A plaque in the church commemorates to 2 Grieves of Branxholme Park who were killed on board naval vessels before WWI. The nearby Church Hall was formerly part of the brewery (and was converted around 1980 and is now 2 houses). The church posseses its own Episcopal Cemetery, and the adjacent Rectory has been converted into houses. The church building is currently listed category B. A centenary history was written in 1958 by Hector McBean Hart. Records for the church and school covering 1847–1944 are in the National Archives. The roll of ministers (sometimes called Rectors) of the Church is: Robert Campbell 1847–54; John Rose Dakers 1854–82; Douglas Powell Ware 1882–92; James W.T. Hart 1892–1903; Edward T.S. Reid 1903–10; Alexander L. Ross, assistant 1904–09; Alexander J. Hay 1911–55; Philip Crosfield 1955–60; Edward Robertson 1960–69; Maurice Sunter 1969–70; Aidan Michael Burn-Murdoch 1970–77; Humphrey Lopdell-Bradshaw 1977–88; Jonathan Willans 1988–91; Stuart Maxwell Paterson 1992–??; Simon Cake 2019– ; – 'It was Christmas times, and the Christmas chimes From St. Cuthbert's steeple rung; And the holly-green on the wall was seen, And the Christmas hymn was sung' [JT].

St. Cuthbert's Kirk Club (*sin'-kuth-burts-kirk-klub*) *n.* St. Cuthbert's Church Club, a local musical society of the late 19th century.

St. Cuthbert's Schuil (*sin'-kuth-burts-skil*) *n.* Episcopal school near to St. Cuthbert's Church on Slitrig Crescent. The school was for pupils of Episcopalian families, and like the church was gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch. It was built in 1850–52 and had a house for the schoolmaster attached. The building was also used for a few years for church services. Previous to the erection of the purpose-built school there had been an Episcopal school on the Mid Raw around 1846 and another (per perhaps the same one) in the ballroom on Half-Moon Close, starting in 1847 or 1848. The new school was situated on the opposite side of Lynnwood Road, beyond Stonefield Mill and was reached via a footbridge across Slitrig Dam. The school was often known locally as 'the English Schuil'. Pupils over the age of 12 were transferred to the High School in 1928, and it became St. Cuthbert's Primary School. It was closed in 1956, and the pupils incorporated into the renamed Drumlanrig and St. Cuthbert's Primary School. The school and adjacent schoolhouse were demolished in 1972. School Inspectors' Reports for 1935–56 are in the National Archives. The register for 1934–56 and log books for 1941–56 are in the Borders Archive. A list of schoolmasters (perhaps not all of them being Head teacher, and some of them for only a short period) is: Mr. Ellis; Mr. King; Mr. Craven; Jacob Jay 1861–93; Mr. Bountvie; Mr. Beaton; James Turnbull; Walter Inglis; David Gillis 1894–1915; Mr. Lumsden; Mr. Cormack 1945–48; and Mr. Walker.

St. Cuthbert's Terrace (*sin'-kuth-burts-teris*) *n.* private housing built behind St. Cuthbert's Court, off Slitrig Crescent, in 1985.

St. Cuthbert's Way (*sin'-kuth-burts-wā*) *n.* 62 mile (100 km) hiking trail from Melrose to Lindisfarne (Holy Island), named after the 7th century saint who began at Melrose Abbey and was buried on Holy Island. It was established in 1996.

the Steadin Pump (*thu-ste-din-pump*) *n.* former water source behind the Congregational Church, also known as 'Bourtree Well'.

Steadman (*sted-min*) *n.* **George** (b.1844/5) legendary wrestler from Whitehaven. He won the all-weights wrestling tournament at Hawick Common Riding Games for many years in succession in the 1880s. He started competitive wrestling in 1862 and still won at the Grassmere Games at age 51. He also took the prize in the Liverpool Road (London) contest 31 years running. He was about 275 pounds and 5 foot 11 inches, and often won other events, such as hurdles and 'neatest costume'.

steal-bonnets (*steel-bonitz*) *n., arch.* a game whose aim is to steal the hats from the opposing team, the same as **steal-wads**).

steal-thief (*steel-theef*) *n., arch.* a thief.

steal-wads (*steel-wawdz*) *n., arch.* a game similar to 'Scotch and English' in which each of 2 sides tries to steal the others bonnets from opposite sides of a playing field (also called 'steal-bonnets'; here 'wad' is a pledge; J. Jamieson notes this as a Teviotdale phrase).

the Steam (*thu-steem*) *n.* old-fashioned public laundry, situated at the old Baths in Bath Street. It was built in the early 1930's and stopped operating in 1982. For 50 years it was a regular meeting (and gossiping) point for Hawick families.

steamin (*stee-min*) *adj.* very drunki, totally inebriated (short form of a phrase like 'steaming with drink', although also suggested to be associated with the steamboats on the Clyde).

stech (*stech*) *n., arch.* a grunt, pant, deep breath as a result of exertion, stifled groan from carrying a heavy load – 'Wei war off – wui a yerk an a dunsh an a stech an a 'Parp!'' [ECS], *v., arch., poet.* to pant with exertion – 'He cam stechin' up the brae' [GW], to puff oneself up, makes oneself look important – 'Ye sour-mou'd fo'k pang'd fu' o' prose ... Nae doubt ye'll steigh, and cock your nose' [JR], to stuff with food, sate – 'Nae mair wi' roasted lamb or mutton He'll stech his greed' [JoHa] (spelled 'stegh', 'steigh' and other variants; cf. **pech**).

stecht (*stecht*) *pp., arch.* grunted, panted – '... bit for aa A stecht keinda, it was rale neice, that sklimm' [ECS].

stecht (*stecht*) *pp., poet.* stuffed the stomach, crammed with food 'The steeds they were as yorlyns yappe, They steevely stecht their mawe ...' [JTe].

steed (*steed*) *n., arch.* a stead, place, populated area, dwelling, farmstead – '... these steeds at the head of the Borthwick' [1669/HAST1937] (used as a suffix in local place names, particularly in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale).

steedfast (*steed-fawst*) *adj., poet.* steadfast – '... an' whase speerit wasna steedfaste wi' God' [HSR], '... Fells and ridges standin' steedfast In a fickle world o' change' [WL].

steedily (*stee-du-lee*) *adv.* steadily – '... his interest in horses an' horse-racin' ... was steedily growin'' [IWL], 'The rain's steedily faa'n, faa'n In an eendoon poure' [WL].

steedin (*stee-din*) *n., arch.* a steading – 'In loan or steedin' whene'er they saw her, Muckle Mou'd Meg was the name they'd caa her' [WL], 'The covened airs o' derkenin steer Aboot the steedin, pad and paw ...' [DH].

Steedman (*steed-mun*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1859–1932) born in Dunfermline, son of Adam and Christian, he was educated at Forfar and Brechin and was a pupil teacher at Tayport Public School. He graduate M.A. in 1881 from Edinburgh University and B.D. from the United Presbyterian College. He was licensed by the United Prebyterian Presbytery of Arbroath in 1884 and ordained at Wick, Orkney in 1885. Resigning in 1889, he was appointed to a preaching station at Makerstoun in 1889, was 'locum tenens' at Aberdeen Carden Place 1890–91 and Pittenween 1891–92, then appointed to preach at Straiton and Pentland in 1893, before being inducted as minister at Redcar English Presbyterian Kirk in 1893. He moved to become minister of Orrock Church in 1906 and retired in 1925. He was minister during WWI and was replaced by Peter Revie in 1926. In 1887 he married Annie Hatton Fenton.

steedy (*stee-dee*) *adj.* steady – 'steedy on, wull ee?', 'hei's no very steedy on his feet ony mair', 'For thair hairt wasna richt wi' him, næther wer thaye steedie in his covenant' [HSR], 'A stirrup cup at Myreslawgreen Will steedy mony a hand' [DN], 'The only soond was the steedy tickin o the grandfaither clock i' the hall' [DH].

steek (*steek*) *n., arch.* a stitch – '... Tormentit ticht wi' steeks an' stringin', Syne jagged wi'

preens!' [DH], '... As steeks upon the needle bars Build up sae mony twalts' [WL], *v.* to stitch, sew – 'Wull ee steek this slittin oxter afore it geets ony woare?' [ECS], 'I'll keep my gob weel steekit And gie him a bit nod' [WL], to shut up, lock away, fasten, close – 'Sae I maun steek my desk again, An', closin', say ...' [JoHa], 'Ilk lampin', lambin', herdin' wight, May steek his een wi' fair affright' [JoHa], '... for ye steek up the kingdoom o' heæven agayne men' [HSR], 'Steek the door Paddy, steek the door and gie the auld deevil a cauld welcome' [JEDM], 'But death stopped his whistle, and steekit his e'e, 'I'll ne'er tak' another', quo' Eppy M'Gee' [JT], 'Gae steek the shutters on the blast, Keep out the drivin' snaw ...' [JT], 'Steek the yett!' [ECS], 'A duist caa cannie a weilock,– steek ma een, – an gae ma meind leave ti spang owre ti Lilliard's Edge or the heed o the Dunion' [ECS] (see also **steekit**).

steek (*steek*) *v., arch.* to gore, stick, butt with the horns – 'A steekin bull = a fierce bull. This expression is applied to a cross-looking person, thus: – Hei glowrd at mei leike a steekin bull!' [ECS] (also **stick**; see also **steekit**).

steek-haud (*steek-hawd*) *n., arch.* a call to a dog to fight or to round up sheep.

steekit (*stee-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp., arch.* gored – 'The nowt steekit 'im' [GW], 'Dinna gang nerr yon reed bull; ei steekeet a callant' [ECS] (also **stickit**; see **steek**).

steekit (*stee-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* shut, locked – '... an' whan thou hest steeket thy dor, praey til thy Faether whilk is in secriet' [HSR] '... an' they that wer readie gaed in wi' him til the marriage: an' the dor was steeket' [HSR] (see **steek**).

steel (*steel*) *n., arch.* a handle for a barrow or plough – ''What are you going to do with that?' asked the doctor. 'I'm just gaun to mak' a barrow steel'. 'Aye, aye, a shaft to-day and a wheel to-morrow', was the doctor's observations' [BP], a stall for an injured finger (also written 'stiel'; noted by J. Jamieson).

steel (*steel*) *n., arch.* a steep bank, spur of a ridge – 'My dog run it down on the steele, – not in hunting season, but no matter' [JTe] (used in place names, particularly in the Borders, e.g. 'Ashiestiel', 'Leapsteal', 'the Steel' and 'Steele Knowe').

Steel (*steel*) *n.* **Lord David Martin Scott** (1938–) born in Kirkcaldy, son of a minister, he became M.P. for Roxburgh, Selkirk & Peebles from 1965, at age 26, and was known as 'Boy David'. He remained Hawick's M.P. until the boundary changes saw him move to Tweedale, Ettrick & Lauderdale in 1983. However, in 1970 he only won by 550 votes. He was Liberal Party leader from 1976, including the period of the 'Lib-Lab pact' and the SDP-Liberal Alliance, resigning in 1987. He was knighted in 1990 and became Lord Steel of Aikwood in 1997 when he retired after 32 years in Westminster. He then became the M.S.P. for the Lothians and first Presiding Officer of the Scottish Parliament 1999–2003. He rode to Mosspaul and followed the Cornet on the Friday in 1965 and was Common Riding Chief Guest in the Millenium year. **James** (17th C.) resident at Greena in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** witness in 1510/1 to a letter of acquittance by George Scott of Whames and Borthaugh, written in Edinburgh. He is recorded as 'Johnne Steyll'. **Judith Mary** 'Judy' nee MacGregor, M.B.E. (1940–) born in dollar, she studied law at Edinburgh University, where she met her husband, David. The couple married in 1962. She has published poetry, plays and other writings. In 1987 she founded the Rowan Tree Theatre Company in the Borders, and in 2011 was awarded the M.B.E. for services to theatre in the Borders. She championed the renovation of Aikwood Tower (including wood recycled from the pews of Hawick Parish Church), later housing a museum to her idol, James Hogg, 'the Ettrick Shepherd'. In 2007 her play 'The Journey of Jeannie Deans' was the first production to be staged in the new Heart of Hawick auditorium. She has 3 children, Graeme, Catriona Judith and Roray, and an adopted son, Billy. The couple retired to live in Selkirk. **Rev. Robert** (1826–1920) born in Saltcoats, he attended the Evangelical Union Hall in Kilmarnock. In 1866 he came to Newcastleton to be minister of the Congregational Church there, and remained until 1875. After that he was minister at Dalmellington and Galston in Ayrshire. During the 1851 census he was a lodger in Newcastleton, listed as 'Independent Minister', and so he had an association with the village long before 1866. **Sir Samuel Strang** of Philiphaugh (1882–1961) son of William Strang, who he succeeded at Philiphaugh. He stood unsuccesfully as an M.P. for Selkirk and Peebles in 1910 and served with the Lothians and Border Horse in WWI. He was an M.P. in Kent for a decade, was later President of the Scottish Unionist Association and was created a Baronet in 1938. He served with the Forestry Commission 1932–49 and was in charge of timber in Scotland in WWII. He was a County Councillor for Selkirkshire, Lord Lieutenant for that county 1948–56

and an Ensign in the Royal Company of Archers. He was also a member of the Archæological Society.

the Steel (*thu-steel*) *n.* hill between the Teviot and Borthwick valleys, north of Swanstead Hill and south of Branxholme Wester Loch, reaching a height of 326 m. It may be associated with the lands of 'Steyll' mentioned in the 1420 charter for half of the lands of Branxholme (probably from the old English for steep).

The Steel Bonnets (*thu-steel-bo-nits*) *n.* book by George MacDonald Fraser, full title 'The Steel Bonnets: The Story of the Anglo-Scottish Border Reivers', it was written in 1971. Fraser was known as a writer of swash-buckling historical fiction. His background makes this book both grippingly written and over-romanticised.

Steele (*steel*) *n.* **Andrew** (1811–82) local poet, born in Coldstream. He spent a few years in the parish school, worked as an agricultural labourer and was then apprenticed as a shoemaker, moving to Galashiels. He published his first poem in the Kelso Chronicle and sometime thereafter published a volume of his poems. He moved to Hawick about 1869 and published a second edition of his book in 1871. In later life he sold tea for a wholesale grocer. He was also a great dog lover, writing a poem to his dog Nailer. His longer verses are derivative of well-known English poets, but his Borders poetry is more valuable. He died at 14 Dickson Street and was buried in Wilton Cemetery. **John** (19th C.) factor of the Minto estate, recorded in 1885. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Margaret Landles in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1838.

the Steele (*thu-steel*) *n.* former name of lands in Liddesdale, associated with the modern Steele Road. The specific place marked on maps is the ridge of land just to the north-west of the road junction at Steele Road, between the Hermitage and Liddel Waters. 'Willaim Niksoun in the Stele' is recorded in 1516, 'Barte Nixson of Stelle', as well as Archie, Thomas and Alexander in 1544, and Will Elliot of the Steele in 1583 and 1599. In 1584 Harry and Archie Nixon 'of the Steill' were among men who signed the bond of assurance with the English Wardens. John Elliot was there in 1590 when complained about for a raid into England. Additionally the lands of 'Stellis within the Dyk' are recorded in 1541, when it was tenanted by Nixons; it is unclear if these are the same lands or not. Francie Beattie was there in 1623. Andrew Young was tenant in 1694. It was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it consisted of Nether and Over Steele, and was combined with Brighouse, 'Ingrasswall', 'Guelbeck' and Cleuchhead. Together they covered 706 acres and were bounded by Taylorcleuchhead, Dinlabyre, Bygate and Shaws, with the farmhouse being marked near the modern location of Cleuchhead and another farmhouse to the north, perhaps around Shawshiel Rig. The 'Steele Road' is the name given to the road that crosses here, linking the Liddel and Hermitage valleys (also written 'the Steel'; it is 'Stell' and 'Stelle' in 1544, 'the Steill' in 1586, 'Steill' in 1694 and 'Steell' in 1718; the same word occurs in other place names, such as 'Ashiesteel', and means the spur of a hill, with the same Old English root giving us the word 'stile'; see also **Steele Road**).

Steele Knowe (*steel-now*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, on the left side of the A6088 after the hamlet of Southdean. It reaches a height of 273 m. To the north-east is an old stock enclosure with turf walls, as well as 4 small cairns. To the north is another enclosure, with a bank and ditch. On the south-west slopes are the remains of 2 turf huts. On a terrace on the west side are the remains of 3 round-ended buildings, one of which is 26.5 m long and dividided into 3 parts (and may have been a combination of byre and domestic uses). There are also other enclosures and banks in this area between the hill and Jordan Sike, some cut through by a gas pipeline. To the south of the hill there is a roughly 3 km boundary bank, which runs all the way from Jordan Sike to the east, to finish south of Lethem (also written 'Steel Knowe').

Steele Plantin (*steel-plawn-tin*) *n.* plantation in Liddesdale, running along the north side of the Steele road (i.e. the road connecting Steele Road station with the B6399.

Steele Road (*steel-rōd*) *n.* small station on the Waverley Line, between Riccarton and Newcastleton, now a house. The station was opened in 1862 and closed in 1869 along with the rest of the railway. The name used until 1900 was Netherhope. There was a signal-box south of the station, which has been demolished. The place name 'Steele' long precedes the railway, with Nether and Over Steele being farmed by the Elliots and the Croziers from at least the 16th century and surviving into the 20th century. 'Steele Road' is the name of the road that crosses 'the Steele', and the station took its name from that. Several large enclosures have been identified to the west from aerial photography, as well as 2 areas of rig-and-furrow to the east (sometimes 'Steel Road';

it is 'the Steile' and 'the Steill' in the 1580s; it is marked as 'O. Steell' and 'N. Steell' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Steeleroad-end (*steel-rōd-end*) *n.* shepherd's cottage on the B6357, south of Larriston, marked the end of the road over 'the Steele'. It is situated where the way to the hamlet (and ex-station) of Steele Road meets the main road. It may also have been called 'Riccarton roadend'. This could be the 'Road End' where William Elliot was recorded in 1868.

steelie (*stee-lee*) *n.* a marble made of steel.

steenge (*steenj*) *n., arch.* a sharp pain.

steengy (*steen-jee*) *adj.* stingy.

steepend (*stee-pend*) *n., arch.* a stipend, salary of a minister – '... if as ye say, the Lord gies ye the ca', an ye had gottent either to Ashkirk or Kirkton, or ony ither bit whaure the steepend's less than here ...' [WNK] (also **stipen**).

steepit (*stee-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* steeped – 'Ye'll no hae muckle fash in gettin your leather steepit the day Tam' [WNK].

steeple (*stee-pul*) *n., arch.* a staple, metal loop.

the Steeple Loft (*thu-stee-pul-loft*) *n.* another name for **the Middle Loft** in St. Mary's Kirk.

steer (*steer*) *v., arch.* to stir, move, bestir – 'An' then the confusion – the hale rick-matick Juist lookit as if't had been steered wi' a stick!' [BM1900], '... Can steer up thochts sae tender' [DH], *n.* a stir, movement, bustle, commotion, activity – 'My father (rest his saul!) has left me gear, And a' the chiels about me had a steer' [CPM], 'Of holidays throughout the year, There's nane that raises sic a steer As Fasteneven ...' [JoHo], 'My auld wife here And me, just quietly on steer' [HSR], 'Oh! what means a' the steer the nicht? A treat, indeed is sic a sicht ...' [JMS], 'The covened airs o' derkenin steer Aboot the steedin, pad and paw ...' [DH], '... The steer she makes aboot the thing Wad gar yin think it's human' [DH], 'A quiet village hoose tint o' a' steer ...' [WL], 'The warld is in an awfu' steer, And where on earth is't leadin?' [WL].

steerie (*stee-ree*) *v., arch., poet.* diminutive of 'stir', commotion, tumultuous assembly, applied to oatmeal stirred up with cold water – 'But you may hae twa three steeries, O gude decent Scottish brose' [JR], 'De'il hae me but I'm sometimes eerie, When priests 'bout hell make sic a steerie' [JR], '... The pillows an' mattresses lay at the door, Man, siccan a steery aw ne'er saw afore!' [BM1900], *adj., arch.* lively, full of spirit – 'The nicht's dreary, The treis are steery ...' [DH] (also written 'steery').

steeve (*steev*) *v., poet.* to stuff, cram – 'An' keep ye frae the muckle deel, And a' bad bits, Gi'ye routh o' bannocks aye and kail, To steeve ye'r guts' [JoHa].

steevely (*steev-lee*) *adv., arch.* firmly, securely, stiffly – 'The steeds they were as yorlyns yappe, They steevely stecht their mawe ...' [JTe], '... A snuived steevely on aboot therty yards ahint um' [ECS].

stei see **stey**

steigh see **stech**

steimalt see **stymalt**

steik (*steek*) *n., arch.* an amount of a merchant's wares, particularly a batch of cloth of a standard amount sent for dyeing – '... of theft and concealment, ... of two steiks of russet, one steik of colour de roy, four ells of black cloth ...' [1537].

Stein (*stīn*) *n.* **James** (19th C.) recorded in a driectory of 1868 as farmer at Pilmuir.

steiple (*stī-pul*) *n., arch.* a steeple – '... for the tounes use for the great bell, little bell, steiple, and tolbuith ...' [BR1694], 'The said day Michael Trumble was admitt and creat burgess upon the accompt that he built the stone stair that goes up to the steiple' [BR1714].

steiter (*stī'-ur*) *v., arch.* to stagger, walk unsteadily, wobble – 'His bicycle steitert aneth um' [ECS], '... ony o the ways, it geh a steiter, an yownt-owre it tirlt!' [ECS] (cf. **stotter** and **stoiter**).

steive (*steev*) *adj., poet.* rigid, stiff – 'Then oot came the thresher, baith sturdy and steive, A thick aiken soople he grip't in his neive' [JoHa].

steivest (*stee-vist*) *adj., poet.* strictest, stiffest – 'He'd hae us aye weel in hand – The steivest o' sair, thrawn clesses ...' [WL].

stelebow (*steel-bō*) *n., arch.* stock held temporarily by the tenant of a farm.

stele fellow (*steel-fe-lō*) *n., arch.* a riever who was involved in a raid into England, and was not captured and held as surety for those found guilty.

stell (*stel*) *n.* a stall, enclosure, shelter for sheep or cattle, usually composed of a dry-stane dyke and often circular, with an opening on one side, away from the prevailing wind – '... and numerous stells have been erected for the shelter of the stock' [RJAW], 'They were with great difficulty brought to a 'stell' (a feeding-place for sheep in winter) ...' [RB], 'Sheep drains, sheep stells, and March fences have done much ...' [WA], '... Thrae yowes i' the stells in the warm July days' [DH], '... Scarce farm or stell or shearing-stance But echoed with some jibe at France' [WHO] (see also **stells** and **sheep-stell**;

these are given other names elsewhere, with 'stell' being particularly prevalent in the south of Scotland).

stell (*stel*) *n., arch.* a still for whisky – 'When Meggie grat, an' vow'd that she Wad rather seen the gaugers I' the stell that day' [JoHa].

Stell Brae (*stel-brā*) *n.* another name for **the Stellhoose Brae**.

Stell Hoose (*stel-hoos*) *n.* house situated at the corner of Havelock Street and Wilton Hill, demolished in 1945, with the site becoming part of the garage there. It was described as 2 buildings when the land passed from George Haliburton to John Miller in 1813. Dyer Robert Scott was there in 1835, and foreman John Middlemas and mason George Oliver in 1840. James Black and John Middlemas lived there in 1841 and it is marked on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map (originally adjacent to the farmlands of Wilton Mains, so presumably there was once a 'stell' nearby; also sometimes 'the Still').

the Stellhoose Brae (*thu-stel-hoos-brā*) *n.* a former name for Wilton Hill, named after the house that once stood at the bottom.

Stellhoose Park (*stel-hoos-pawrk*) *n.* area beside the 'Stell Hoose', which was drained in 1826. The area later contained the 'Cadger's Well' from 1842 until the early 20th century.

stells (*stelz*) *n.* sheep enclosures. These are usually circular and often about 50 yards in circumference and five feet high, although they vary in size. The entrances are on the leeside of the prevailing wind, and are usually built wider at the top than the bottom. The stone came by sled from nearby quarries. There are thousands of them across the Borders and there is a claim that the basic design originated in Hawick.

Stells (*stelz*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale, recorded on the 1541 rental roll as 'Stellis, within the Dyk'. It is valued at 31 shillings and tenanted by Nixons. The lands of 'Litlesteill' may have been nearby; they were valued in 1541 at 6 shillings and tenanted by Bartholomew Nixon (it is also possible this was related to Steele Road or **the Steel**).

stend (*stend*) *v., poet.* to leap, spring, bound – 'The spring that ilk ane lik'd he kend; Auld wives at sixty years wad stend . . . ' [CPM].

Stenhoose (*sten-hoos*) *n.* (Stenhouse) **John** (b.1812/3) born in Holmes, near Melrose, he was a grocer in Hawick. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory (when he was also a toy dealer). His shop was at about No. 51. He is probably the John who, along with James Little, were selected by Hawick merchants to 'rent the customs' from the Duke of Buccleuch. He left the Town, probably in the mid-1850s. His wife was Catherine and their children included Elizabeth, Helen, Jessie and John. **John** (b.1812/3) born in Stow, he was a carrier in Bowden. In 1852 he is recorded running a weekly service between Hawick and Lilliesleaf, Midlem or Bowden, leaving from the Coach & Horses on Saturdays. His wife was Agnes P., and their children included Janet, John, Joan and Helen. **Neil** 'Stenny' (1980/1–) educated at Drumlanrig and Hawick High Schools. Originally a scrum-half for the High School, Hawick Albion, the P.S.A. and the Linden. From the age of 17 he was playing for Hawick R.F.C. and at 18 was playing sevens in a Scottish side. He later moved to stand-off and turned out regularly for the Greens, being part of the 2002 Cup-winning side. He then made over 100 appearances for Nottingham before retiring from the game at age 27 and works as a teacher in Nottingham. His wife is Laura and their children are Gillie and Quinn.

Stenhoose's (*sten-hoo-seez*) *n.* shop in Hawick in the mid-19th century.

Stennishope see **Stanishope**

Stenson (*sten-sin*) *n.* **Alexander** (17th C.) tenant in Wattie's Spindles in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **James** (1667/8–1743) resident of Priesthaugh. He married Jean Thomson, who died in 1719, aged 44. He may be the same as James recorded at Northhouse or James recorded at Hawick Shiel in 1694. **James** (17th C.) shepherd at Northhouse according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. His name is written 'Steinsone'. **James** (17th C.) resident at Hawick Shiel in 1694, according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ormiston on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name is written 'Stinsone' (also written 'Steinson', 'Steinsone' and 'Stinsone').

stent (*sten', stent*) *n., arch.* a stint, allotted portion, liability for tax, tax imposed by a burgh or trade – '. . . and that after ane stent to be made through the haill town for their maintenance . . . ' [BR1644], 'Ane annual and yearliee stent of fyftie merks scotts money to be imposed and laid upon the haill inhabitants burgesses of the toune' [BR1703], '. . . resolved that the excrescence of the town's yearly stent is to be applied . . . for paying the debt . . . in relation to the New Bridge' [BR1747], 'By cash for stent collected east the Water of Slitrig, . . . 3 8 8' [BR1761], '. . . the farm foreman usually divided the field into 'stents' or equal divisions' [GM], 'Aboot a fifty

'eers syne it was nae uncommon thing for th' stockin'-makers tae bei putten on th' stent – that was they were only allowed tae turn oot work tae th' value o' ten or twal shillin's a week – reduced production it wad bei now ca'ed' [HEx1920], *v., arch.* to impose a stent, assess for tax, levy – 'That everie person that did voluntarly stent themselves and payd according for founding and casting of the great bell . . . ' [BR1694], '. . . for which the inhabitants are ordered to be stented according to their abilities, twice in the year, until paid' [JW1763], '. . . if the tenants of Mervinslaw stented their head-room, the deponent's proportion for Cala-burn would be 11 sheep and two cows; but until the stenting took place, the deponent was under no restriction as to numbers' [DCW1765]. This was an annual fee paid in return for Common rights, often being an assessment on Burgesses paid into the town coffers and used for public improvements. In Hawick the practice largely stopped after the Division. However, there was still a 'cattle stent' collected from burgesses for grazing their animals on the Common, which continued until the middle of the 19th century, and formed part of the Burgh's income (a corruption of 'extent'; cf. **Stintyknowe**).

stent-maister (*sten'-māṣ-tur*) *n., arch.* an official appointed to fix the 'stent' to be paid – 'Stent-masters appointed to stent the inhabitants for the schoolmaster's wage' [BR1660], 'Gedeon Scott of Falnash . . . and the bailies, appoint stent-masters . . . ' [BR1699].

Stenton's Pump (*sten'-inz-pump*) *n.* former spring near the corner of Melgund Place and O'Connell Street, also known as the 'Melgund Pump'. The smith who used to live there charged two pence a month for the use of his well when the public wells went dry (the name probably comes from the Stainton family, who lived near there in the early-to-mid 1800s).

stent-roll (*sten'-rōl*) *n., arch.* a valuation prepared for the purpose of imposing levies on Burgesses – '. . . Ane yeirlie stentroll to be made' [BR].

Stephen (*ste-vin*) *n.* (12th/13th C.) priest of Lilliesleaf Kirk, recorded as a witness to a grant of Glasgow church lands. This was sometime after Idel, possibly in the 1220s.

Stephenson see **Stevenson**

steppit (*ste-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* stepped – '. . . and 'afore the twa lads could hae steppit owre a strae,' the deil exploded like a bombshell . . . ' [EM1820], 'An' then he steppit proodly oot, Wi' just a paper poke . . . ' [WFC], '. . . and I steppit forrit to gie him the sad news' [DH].

Step Stately (*step-sta'-lee*) *n.* nickname for **John Inglis** in the early 1600s (recorded as 'Step Staitlie').

ster (*ster*) *n., arch.* a star (cf. **stern** and **starnie**).

sterch (*sterch*) *n., v.* starch.

sterk (*sterk*) *adj.* stark – 'hei was sterk nakit'.

sterlin (*ster-lin*) *adj., poet.* dependable, the genuine article – 'Now oil the wheels to mak her gleg, Mak a' your tackle sterlin', An' gar the filly streek her leg, An' drive like Jehu's berlin' [JR] (originally meaning 'like English sterling and not Scots money').

Sterling (*ster-lin*) *n.* **James** (18th/19th C.) stocking manufacturer in Lilliesleaf, in partnership with Thomas Lunn, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Janet** (18th/19th C.) keeper of a public house in Lilliesleaf, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory.

stern (*stern*) *n., poet., arch.* a star – 'For though ye'd skim the sky like Earns, E'en sail amang the sleepless sterns' [JoHa], 'The sterns were dim, there was nae moon, To shine on this queer-lookin' bodie' [JoHa], '. . . for we hae see his stern in the east, an' ar come til wurship him' [HSR], 'The muun an' sterns til ruul bie nicht . . . ' [HSR], 'Soft is the licht o' the wee gleaming sterns Gentle the breezes that blaw through the ferns' [JJ], 'The e'enin' stern has risen ayont auld Ruberslaw, An' I've trystit wi' my lassie to meet her i' the shaw' [JJ], '. . . awquant wi' sae muckle new licht o' things they hae fund oot noo-a-days aboot the sterns an' sae an' sae' [BCM1880], 'She's but the shootin'-cheese o' man – I maun gang oot, I maun gang oot, Gien to the sterns when life began . . . ' [DH], *pl.* stars – 'The fox-glove cuppe you'll bring, The taile of shootinge sterne, And at the grassy ring, We'll pledge the pith o' ferne' [JTe], '. . . Wi' high-croon'd hats by stern rays torn, O' auld witch wives' [JoHa] (cf. **ster** and **starnie**).

sternie (*ster-nee*) *n., poet.* a star – 'Though when the bogle's right fun' oot, 'Twas but a sternie glentin' On a pool that night' [JoHa], 'O there is a bonnie sternie does at the gloamin' shine . . . ' [JoHa].

sternless (*stern-lis*) *adj., arch.* starless.

stern-licht (*stern-licht*) *n., arch.* starlight.

sterny (*ster-nee*) *adj., arch.* starry.

stert (*ster'*) *v.* to start – 'deh yow stert', 'deh stert what ee deh plan ti feenish', '. . . French Jacques fed mei up afore Aw sterted' [JEDM], 'There wasna a soond, till sudden there sterted A behin' and meh-in' thrae miles away . . . ' [DH], 'The

lasses, eh mercy A' cannae stert now ...' [??], '... The green slopes stert to rise' [WL], jump in alarm, startle – '... wad stert the huirn oo read aboot in oor buiks' [ECS], 'As roon it ran wi stertan een, A waesome squeal the craiter gien' [DH], *pp.* started – 'The jougals yowl't at the jooral-i-joo Whanever hei stert' tae play ...' [DH], *n.* a start – 'ee can cut that oot for a stert', 'The fower o' them were playin' dominoes When Tam looked up wi' a stert' [AY], 'Efter a difficult stert in life being born in Gala ...' [IWL], 'And thon's jist the stert. What aboot the audience bogles?' [JuH] (see also the less common **stairt**).

stertit (*ster-tee', ster'-ee', -eed, -i'*) *pp.* started – '... but his wife says he's turned a perfect scunner since the Test matches stertit' [DH], 'A wud visit um weekly when oo first sterteed the sculpture' [IHS], 'Yince ee get stertit it's no si bad' [HD].

stertle (*ster'-ul, ster-tul*) *v.* to startle, to rush about madly – 'The nowt's stertlin' ' [GW].

stert-up (*ster'-up*) *adj., n., arch.* upstart, wannabe, social climber 'Some late start-up, bran-new Gentlemen, That hardly knows from whence their Fathers came ...' [CWS], 'How can these randy Liars then, Make the Scots to be a start-up Clan, Sure new start-ups themselves must be, For ancient Families scorns to lie' [CWS] (also 'start-up').

stervation (*ster-vā-shin*) *n.* a state of extreme cold – 'it's stervation oot there the day' (from an older meaning of 'sterve', being to affect with extreme cold).

sterve (*sterv*) *v.* to starve – 'But I'll face to the hills this day, The hills sae derk wi' rain, Nor easy valley omens seek – While bairns sterve deid in Spain' [DH].

stervin (*ster-vin*) *adj., pres. part.* starving, extremely hungry.

stervin o hunger (*ster-vin-ō-hung-ur*) *adj.* literally 'starving with hunger', a common local tautology.

stevel (*ste-vul*) *n., arch.* a stumble, a strong buffet causing one to stagger.

Steven (*stee-vin*) *n.* **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) recorded in a deed of 1623 as schoolmaster at Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish. William, who was recorded as schoolmaster in Jedburgh in 1630, may have been related to him. **Alexander** (19th/20th C.) proprietor of the 'Berwick News' and 'Berwick Journal'. He married Mary, daughter of David McBurnie Watson. He gave 3 bursaries to the Edinburgh Border Counties Association, in memory of 'Ada Carr Steven', 'Mary Watson Steven' and 'Esther Watson Steven'. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included: Walter (b.1702) and Beattie (b.1704). **Robert** (16th/17th C.) notary for a bond between Robert Turnbull, tenant in Bedrule, and Joseph Tennant, minister of Bedrule in 1614. He was also notary in 1618 for a bond between Walter Turnbull of Bedrule and George Rutherford, younger in Abbotrule. In 1619 he was notary public in Raperlaw when accused of being among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who took hay from Huntliehill. As one of the few men who appeared personally, he was not declared as a rebels (also written 'Stevin').

Stevens (*stee-vinz*) *n.* **Mrs. ??** (18th C.) housekeeper at Cavers in 1789 when she was working for George Douglas. She was presumably wife of Thomas. **Thomas** (18th C.) vallet at Cavers in 1786, when he was working for George Douglas. He is probably the Thomas from Cavers whose will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1797.

Stevenson (*stee-vin-sin*) *n.* **Agnes** 'Nancy' (18th/19th C.) daughter of John of Kirkstile in Hobkirk Parish, and sister of Nel and Maizie, whom she lived with. She kept an unlicensed driking establishment at her cottage, apparently buying a whisky jug from Douglas Laidlaw in Hawick, to give her whisky an appearance of quality. She was visited by the exciseman one day and thereafter fined, although let off lightly because James Elliot of Wolfelee was on the bench. However, when caught again and fined more severely she gave up her illicit business. She was the last surviving member of her family and lived her last days at the old blacksmith's house at Forkins. **Alexander** (d.1724) shepherd at 'Wadiespinnells', presumably near Lethem in Southdean Parish. His will is in the Douglas of Cavers papers. **Andrew** (1795–1871) younger son of George. Like his father he was blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge, taking over after the death of his brother John in 1823. He sold the cottage and blacksmith's shop at Hobkirk Kirkstile to James Elliot of Wolfelee. It was said that he could neither read nor write, his education at the parish school having been hampered by a speech impediment. In 1861 he was listed as blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge, along with his grand-nephew Thomas Rutherford. Rutherford took over as smith at Bonchester after his death. **Andrew** (19th C.) Hawick carrier. He may have been the Andrew born in 1832, son of James and Marion Douglas. His cousin Elizabeth Stevenson

married Thomas Huggan. He may be the Andrew who married Janet Beattie in 1837. **Andrew** (b.1905/6) Hawick man who worked for Turnbull the Dyers, where his father was Foreman. He moved to Langholm in the 1930s to work for Arthur Bell and started his own dyeing business in 1946, called the Langholm Dyeing Company. His sons David and Neil joined the family firm, which evolved into Edinburgh Woollen Mill. **Ann** (18th C.) servant at Wells in 1791, when she worked for Gilbert Eliott. **Archibald** (18th C.) merchant of Peebles, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1736. **Archibald Forrester** (1811–47) son of Rev. David of Wilton. In Pigot's 1837 directory he was recorded as a surgeon in Lilliesleaf. He was recorded as a surgeon at the Sandbed (possibly Bridge House) in 1841. In 1835 he married Mary Moodie in Lilliesleaf Parish. They had children: Jessie (b.1839); Jessie (again, b.1843); Alexander (b.1845); and James (b.1845), twin of Alexander. He died the year of a cholera outbreak in Hawick. **Rev. Charles Findlater** (1831–1905) son of Rev. David of Wilton. He was born in Wilton Parish. He was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed to preach by Jedburgh Presbytery. He was ordained at Stobhill in 1860 and was Minister of Barry from 1866. He died unmarried. It seems likely that he was named after Rev. Charles Findlater, minister of Linton and Newlands, who died in 1828. **Rev. David** (1784–1851) born in Glasgow, son of David and Jean Renton, he was educated at Glasgow University. He became schoolmaster at West Linton in 1810 and was licensed by Peebles in 1817. He was presented to Wilton by Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch in late 1825, taking up his new position in 1826, where he remained until his death. In 1834 he wrote a description of the Parish for the New Statistical Account. He married Christian Taylor, daughter of a Lasswade farmer and they had many children, including: William (1810–57), who became a merchant and died in the U.S.A.; Archibald Forrester (1811–47), a surgeon in Hawick; Jane (1813–43), who married James Farish of Montreal; Alexander (1815–41), also a surgeon; Thomas (1817–78), who worked with H.M. Customs; James (1819–44), a merchant; Catherine, who died in infancy; Anne (1821–91); Christian Buchanan (1823–87); Robert Dundas (1827–58), another surgeon; Catherine Forrester (1829–37); Charles Findlater (1831–1905), who became minister of Barry; and Ellen (1833–52). He published 'Two Sermons preached on the death of Rev. James Strachan' (1840) and 'Sermons on important subjects, Doctrinal and Practical' (1841) and also wrote a description of Wilton Parish for the New Statistical Account of 1845. **David**, C.B.E. (1941–) son of Andrew, he was born in the Haig Maternity Home, even although his family lived in Langholm by then. His grandfather had been foreman-dyer at Turnbulls of Hawick. He attended school in Langholm, then Dumfries Academy and Edinburgh University, before qualifying as a chartered accountant. He was a champion pole-vaulter, breaking Borders and Scottish records on 10 occasions; his first open competition in the pole vault was at the Hawick Common-Riding Games. He represented Scotland in the Commonwealth Games in 1962, 1966 and 1970, and Britain in the 1964 Olympics. He joined the family dyeing business in 1967. In order to promote the 1970 Commonwealth Games tartan he (and his brother Neil) started Edinburgh Woollen Mill. This grew into a retail company, expanding outlets, and using Heather Mills in Selkirk for producing cloth. He sold the company in 1996 and later concentrated on his firm Ashleybank Investments. He also became a racehorse owner, having several winners. Additionally he sponsored Borders show-jumper Ian Stark. He was made C.B.E. in 1988 for business achievements. He was Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire for 20 years and was made Honorary Freeman of Dumfries and Galloway in 2012. He has been involved in several charities, such as the Robertson Trust and Scottish Sports Aid, championed the redevelopment of Langholm's Buccleuch Centre and was founder chairman of the Langholm Initiative. He was the Hawick Common Riding Chief Guest in 2017. His wife Alix is a former international long-jumper and hockey player. They have 2 daughters, Karen and Lynne. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) cook at Branxholme in 1791, when she worked for Adam Ogilvie. **Francis** (b.c.1770s) servant at Larriston House according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **George** (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersiderig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. He was surely related to Peter, who was also listed. **George** (d.bef. 1759) son of John. He was blacksmith at 'Hobkirk-style', recorded in 1735. He married a daughter of John Shiel of Hobkirk Kirkstile. Their children included: Charles (b.1732); John (b.1735); Betty (b.1738), who married gardener Adam Kersel in 1759; James (b.1740), who probably died young;

Jean (b.1743), who married Robert Riddell in 1767; Ann (b.1746), who married William Henry in 1771; and Janet (b.1755). **George** (b.1760) son of John of Hobkirk Kirkstile, and probably grandson of the earlier George. He worked in the blacksmith's shop with his father. He may be the George who was lived at Bonchester Bridgend according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He married Jane (or 'Jeany') Laidlaw. Their children (baptised in Southdean Parish) included: Jane (or Jenny, b.1787), who married Robert Amos; Betty (b.1789); John (1791–1823); Andrew (b.1795); Agnes, who married Alex Baptie; and Janet (b.1787). He appears to have changed the spelling of the family surname from 'Stephenson' to 'Stevenson'. **George Drummond** 'Stevie' (1933–2012) played for Hawick P.S.A., Linden and the Greens in the period 1951–67. He was capped 24 times for Scotland, scoring a try against England in his debut match in 1956. He was also referred to as 'Back-door Stevie' because of the number of times he was called into the Scotland squad at the last minute. A career highlight was a solo try scored for the Scottish District when they defeated South Africa at Mansfield Park in the 1960s. He played at centre and wing, and at 6 feet 2 inches was tall for a back. Serving an engineering apprenticeship in Hawick, he then did National Service, worked for Bibby's the farm suppliers and became a a sales representative for Ballantine's Whisky (although ironically he was a teetotaller), settling in Currie. His married Jessie and had children Fiona and Mark. **Gilbert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Birneyknowe according to the ballot list for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Helen** (16th C.) resident of Whithope recorded in 1549, among a list of the tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme who complained about the Kers ravaging their farms. Her name is given after James Scott, with Adam Scott being the tenant, and hence she may have been related to one or both of them. **Helen** 'Nel' (b.1771) daughter of John, Laird of Hobkirk Kirkstile and sister of Nancy and Maizie, with whom she lived. She married a Murray, but they separated and she apparently hated to be called 'Mrs. Murray'. She made a living by spinning yarn. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Thomson and their son John was baptised in 1672. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included: John (b.1702); William (b.1703); and John (again, b.1707). **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Harwood on Teviot. In 1708 he was described as '(in Harwood) tenent to arcleton'. He married Jean Thomson and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Adam (b.1705); James (b.1707); John (b.1708); Bessie (b.1710); and Margaret (b.1710). The witnesses in 1705 were Andrew Riddell in Goldielands and Gilbert Elliot in Southfield, in 1707 were Adam Elliot of Arkleton and Francis Gledstains in Braidhaugh and in 1708 were Adam Elliot of Arkleton and Robert Thomson in Newmill. **James** (18th C.) married Jane (or Jean) Scott in Cavers Parish in 1754. His wife died in 1814, aged 87. Their children included: Jane (1754–97), who married Thomas Grieve and died at Muselee; John (1759/60–87), who died at Alderybar; and James (1760/1–85), who also died at Alderybar. **James** (18th C.) married Ann Dryden in Hobkirk Parish in 1766. He may be the James whose son James was baptised in Hobkirk in 1770. **James** (b.c.1780) tanner in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **James** (1805–89) educated in Jedburgh, he entered the office of Roxburghshire Procurator-Fiscal Shortreed, and was appointed to that position himself in 1827 when he became of age. He served for the astonishing period of 60 years, latterly assisted by his son. He was also Clerk of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was a clerk in Jedburgh when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. There are letters to him preserved in the Walter Mason Collection from the 1820s. He was honorary secretary and later full member of the Jedforest Club. He was an ardent Tory, but took no part in local politics. He married Charlotte, daughter of William Graham, doctor in Jedburgh and secondly married a daughter of Rev. William Aston Shute. His eldst son James Charles took over most of his county duties. **John** (16th C.) priest at the Kirk of the Lowes. He was listed as 'vicar pensioner of the Forrest kirk' in 1574 when he was still owed for previous years in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Learmonth and their son Robert was baptised in 1634. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son Gilbert was baptised in 1704. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Cavers in 1705. **John** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. Probably the same John was baptismal witness in 1708 (along with weaver John Richardson) for weaver David Reid, in 1714 (along with shoemaker John Scott) for James son of John Scott 'Laird', in 1721 (along with weaver Adam Scott) for merchant

William Black and in 1725 (along with weaver George Wight) for weaver Robert Wight and for George Smith (along with weaver Robert Wight). In 1716 he married Jean, daughter of Thomas Scott called 'Laird'. Their children included: Janet (b.1717); Thomas (b.1719); John (b.1720); John (again, b.1722); Robert (b.1724); and James (b.1726). The witnesses in 1719 were wright John Pringle and Walter Scott in Newbigging, in 1720 were weavers James Scott and Thomas Greenshields, and in 1722 were weavers Robert and Walter Tinlin. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary 'Milleken' and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1719. **John** (18th C.) early member of the Stevensons of Rulewater, first recorded in 1729 when he made use of the Hobkirk 'mort cloath' for a family burial. They were living at Singdean at that time. His mother died in 1733. His son was George, who was blacksmith at Hobkirkstile. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1716 and 1721. His children probably included: John (b.1716); Margaret (b.1721); and James (b.1728). **John** (18th C.) recorded getting married in Kirkton in 1751, with no wife's name given. **John** (18th C.) son of George, he was Laird of Hobkirk Kirkstile, which he inherited from his grandfather John Shiel. He was also portioner of Kirknowe. He lived in a cottage at Singdean. He sold Hobkirkstile in 1779. He had 3 daughters, Nel, Nancy and Maizie, whose lives are described in Tancred's history of Rulewater. He may have been the John who married Agnes Douglas in 1758. George (b.1760) was probably may also his son, as well as possibly John (b.1765). Janet (b.1759) may have been his daughter, as well as Betty, whose daughter Betty Beattie married blacksmith Tom Rutherford. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Scott and their son John was baptised in 1785 (or perhaps 1775). The witnesses were Archibald Elliot and John Smith. **John** (b.c.1770s) wright in Hawick. He is recorded on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia and still on the list in 1801. **John** (d.1823) elder son of George and brother of Andrew. He took over from his father as blacksmith at Bonchester Bridge. After his death he was succeeded in the business by his brother Andrew. He may be the John whose children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, included: Betty (b.1770); Helen (b.1771); Jean (b.1773); Douglas (b.1776); Agnes (b.1778); Maizie (b.1781); and William (b.1783), who was a tanner in Hawick. He may be the 'J.' who married Nelly Rodger in Hobkirk in 1769. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Renwick in Roberton in 1819. **Rev. John** (1846–1929) born in Eccles, Berwickshire, son of John, the schoolmaster there. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1865, was licensed by Duns Presbytery in 1869 and was ordained as assistant and successor to Rev. Archibald Craig of Bedrule in 1875. He was Clerk of the Presbytery in 1891. He married Christina Laing of Denholmhill, and she died in 1891. He secondly married Christina Govanlock Turnbull (daughter of John Turnbull, farmer at Priestrig), and she died in 1961 at the age of 94. His children were: Margaret Scott, who married Thomas William Brockie; Mary Farmer (d.1918), who married John B. Forsyth; and John, who was a Captain in the R.A.M.C. He demitted his charge in 1923, died at Bonchester Bridge and is buried at Bedrule, where there is a memorial plaque inside the church. **John Briggs** (1849–1931) son of Thomas P., he was born in Hawick. He went to Brownsea Island, Poole and then to Bournemouth in 1887, where he became Parks Superintendent, retiring in 1919. His children included Thomas, John, Charles, Harry and Hugh. He is probably the John Briggs recorded as proprietor of Commonside in about 1900. **Margaret** (19th C.) resident of the West Port area. In 1832 she is one of the Hawick people who contracted cholera, but recovered. **Mary** 'Maizie' (18th/19th C.) youngest daughter of John who lived at Hobkirk Kirkstile with her sisters Nel and Nancy. She had a natural son called Robert Wilson, who worked on the plantations at Wolfelee. In later life she was the cleaner at Hobkirk Church. But she used the cushions from the 'Lairds' Lofts' as a bed for lodgers during the week, and was dismissed when this was discovered. **Michael** (d.1789) first landlord of the Tower Inn, from about 1771. In that year it is recorded that Bailie Hardie was reimbursed by the Council 'for a bottle of wine (Stevenson's), at attending His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch', suggesting that he was already running the inn by then. He was brought from Yorkshire specifically to be inn-keeper and was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1773. In 1773 the Council recorded that they met 'in Michael Stevenson's' to petition an agent of the Duke of Buccleuch regarding repairs to the Auld Brig. He is recorded as inn-keeper there in 1778 and 1780. He was taxed for having 2 4-wheel carriages in the years 1785–1789 and for having a female servant in 1787 and 1788. In 1785 he was taxed for

employing James 'Stevanson' (who was presumably therefore unrelated) as a waiter, as well as an unnamed waiter in 1787. 'Mrs. Stevenson' was taxed for carriages in the year 1789/90 and for having a female servant in 1789, suggesting that he was deceased by then and that his wife continued for a time as the proprietor. In 1798 the death is recorded in Hawick of 'Mrs. Stevenson spouse to Decd. Mr. Stevenson tower inn'. He is described by W.N. Kennedy as 'of Falstaffian proportions, and a fine burly specimen of the Boniface brotherhood, and is reputed to have weighed upwards of thirty stone'. It was said that he needed a pulley to get to his feet in the morning and that after he died the coffin had to be hoisted in and out of the window of his bedroom. **Patrick** (16th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Hislop and their children included: Robert (b.1651); and Bessie (b.1652). The witnesses in 1651 were Robert Grieve and William Elliot. **Peter** 'Pate' (16th C.) tenant in Outersiderig, for whom Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley stood as cautioner in 1569. He was listed as 'Pait Stevinsone' right after George. **Peter** (18th C.) surgeon in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. It is possible he was later the Peter, surgeon in Hexham, who died there in 1828. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel. His wife was Mary Plendergast and their children included: Margaret (b.1684); and Christian (b.1702). **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Agnes Reid and their children included: Jean (b.1756); Janet (b.1758); John (b.1760); Jane (b.1762); Betty (b.1767); and Thomas (b.1771). The witnesses in 1762 were shoemaker John Scott and tobacconist James Scott. **Robert** (19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. His infant child's death is recorded in 1840, with his wife Christian Scott dying 2 days later. **Sandy** (??–2002) local solicitor, born in Kelso. He came to Hawick in 1963, was Acting Father in 1973 and Secretary of the Common-Riding Committee 1977–87 and again for part of 2001 **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) said to have come from Hummelknowes and become tenant at Little Whitlaw, where he kept more than a hundred sheep on the Town's Common. However, the 'Town Herd of Hawick hounded, scattered, and destroyed said Thomas Stevenson's sheep, till he was obliged to make sale of what was left, and gave up his farm'; this is according to evidence given by John Douglas in 1767. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) winder of 'pirns' for stocking-makers. He lived near the West Port. He had a son, also Thomas, whose wife Margaret was one of the people who contracted cholera in early 1832, but managed to recover. He may be the deceased Thomas whose wife Isobel Turnbull died in 1840 (on the same day as 9 others, and hence possibly in a cholera outbreak). His son Robert with Isobel Turnbull was baptised in Hawick in 1797, with witnesses Rev. W. Knox (although hard to read) and merchant George Waldie. **Thomas** (b.1800/1) son of Thomas. He married Margaret Laidlaw in Wilton in 1829. They lived at the West Port, where his wife contracted cholera from a neighbour in 1832, but recovered. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835, when he was at Roadhead. He and his wife were at Roadhead in Wilton in 1841, 1851 and 1861. Their children included Jane, Isobella (who was Mrs. Peden), Thomas, Andrew, Agnes (who married Charles Spalding) and Jane. Jane could be the 'Miss Stevenson, Wellington Street' who in 1877 donated to the Museum 'four Roman coins found at Chollerford'. **Thomas Pasley** (1818/19–72) married Mary, daughter of William Laidlaw, and she died in 1890, aged 71. Their children included: Thomas P. and Jemima (b.1860), who both died young; Agnes, who married mason James Turnbull; William Laidlaw, woollen merchant; John Briggs, who moved to England; Thomas, postman and proprietor of the Douglas Hotel; and Beatrix (b.1857). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Thomas** (b.1819/20) grocer in Hawick. In 1860 he was a 'storekeeper' at Havelock Street when one of his daughters was born. He was living at '8 and 10 Loan' in 1861 when recorded as 'Grocer (Salesman)'. His wife was Mary and their children included William, Walter L., Jane P., John, Agnes, Mary, Beatrix and Jemima. **Thomas** (19th C.) from Langholm. Around the 1860s he came to Newcastleton once a week to operate a branch of the British Linen Company Bank. **Thomas Pasley** (b.1862) son of Thomas P. He worked as a postman and was later in the Douglas Hotel. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Trow Mill in 1744 when his daughter Jane was baptised. His other children included Walter (b.1741) and Helen (b.1745). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Janet Oliver. Their children included: William (b.1768); Walter (b.1768); Gilbert (b.1770); and Katharine (b.1779). The witnesses to William's baptism in 1768 were Gilbert Oliver (probably his father-in-law) and Francis Aitkin. He may be the same man as 'Wat the Heckler', who

was a mason at Newbigging, also known for being involved with smuggling during the winters. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 his daughter with Ann Howison died. **Walter Laidlaw** (19th C.) partner with Alexander Innes in the woollen merchants firm Innes, Stevenson & Co. He retired in 1892, after which the firm continued with F.E.H. Chambers as a new partner. **William** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779. It was owned by Lord Minto in 1811 and valued at £3 13s 2d. **William** (1729/30–1807) tenant farmer at Langburnshiels. He is recorded as owner of 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797. He also paid tax on 5 non-working dogs in 1797. His servant Gilbert Gray is recorded on the 1801 Militia ballot. He contributed to the subscription for the defence of the country (against the French) in 1803. It was said that his 'sound knowledge, singular abilities, and successful improvements, as a store-farmer, have been seldom equalled'. He could be the William who married Isabel Vass in Hobkirk in 1773 and whose unnamed child was baptised in Hobkirk in that same year. **William** (b.1783) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of John, he was a tanner in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 23 High Street. He appears to be absent at the time of the 1851 census and in 1861 he was a widower living in the Poorhouse. He married Jane Paisley and their children included: John (b.1808); Agnes; Isabel; Jane; Thomas (b.1819); Margaret; and Williamina. He was one of only 11 residents of the Town who had been on the list for the Militia in 1803 and were still alive in 1862. **William Laidlaw** (1845/6–93) worked for Laing & Irving, eventually becoming a partner in Irving, Groerson & Stevenson. He left this partnership to go into business with A.K. Innes as Innes, Stevenson & Co, retiring only about a year before his death. He built the villa Dunira. He married Susan Yule, who died in 1872, aged 26. Their only child was Bella, who married Maj. James Rodger (formerly spelled 'Stevinsone' etc., and interchangeable with 'Stephenson' before the mid-18th century).

the Stewards' Plate (*thu-stew-urdz-plā'*) *n.* race at the Saturday of the Common Riding, held from at least 1899.

stewart (*stew-ur'*) *n., arch.* a steward – 'Sae whan eenin' was come, the lord o' the vinyaird saith untill his stewart, Ca' the laborers . . . ' [HSR].

Stewart (*stew-ur'*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1723 and 1730. His children included Janet (b.1723), Adam (b.1726), Bessie (b.1728), Margaret (b.1730) and Elizabeth (b.1732). **Alan** (b.1829/30) from Barra in Inverness-shire, he was a quarryman in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Teviot Crescent with his wife Agnes and children Angus and Annie E. In 1860 he donated a 'copper coin of Charles II' to the Museum. **Alexander** Earl of Mar and Garioch (d.1435) illegitimate son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, and grandson of King Robert II. He was a supporter of his uncle, the Regent Albany. He married Isobel, Countess of Mar, daughter of William Douglas, Earl of Mar. Through her he inherited titles, including part of the Barony of Cavers and the Forest of Jedburgh, as recorded in a document of 1405. He was appointed Admiral of the Realm of Scotland about 1420. He had only one (illegitimate) son, Sir Thomas, who pre-deceased him. **Alexander** (c.1454–85) 1st Duke of Albany, 2nd son of King James II. He was Warden of the Western Marches from 1475. He also held the positions of Lord High Admiral, Governor of Berwick, and Lieutenant of the Kingdom. He was imprisoned after being suspected of plotting against his brother James III, but escaped and made pacts with Edward IV of England. He led an invasion in 1482, along with the army of the English King, assuming control of Scotland briefly. However, the Lords turned on him, he fled to England and led another invasion in 1484 (along with the unseated Earl of Douglas and others), which was unsuccessful because of lack of support from England. He also offered to give Ewesdale and other parts of the Borders to England. After being sentenced to death in Scotland he fled to France, where he died in a tournament accident. His titles were inherited by John, son of his 2nd wife. Several men from the Borders were much later (in 1493) given remission at Jedburgh for having been among his supporters, including Ralph Ainslie, Thomas Brown in Minto, Robert Dalgleish in Howden, George Davidson in Raperlaw, John Grahamslaw of Newton, Adam Kirkton in Crailing Mill, Patrick Mow, Thomas Riddell brother of Riddell of that Ilk, Gilbert Shiel in Bedrule, George Turnbull of Bedrule, John Turnbull in Bedrule, Thomas Turnbull in Gatehousecote and John Waugh (possibly in Hawick). **Sir Alexander** of Dalswinton and Garlies (d.c.1500) son of Sir William of Minto. In 1458/9 he and his wife Elizabeth had a charter for the lands of Sunlaws and Morebattle. His family held

lands locally, including Howpasley, which he resigned about 1468, when he was still 'younger'; these may have previously belonged to an elder brother, Andrew, who must have died first. Another brother was Sir Thomas of Minto to whom he gave consent in 1476 to his father's grant of the lands of Minto. In the same year he also resigned to his brother the lands of Sunlaws and Morebattle, also with the consent of his wife, Elizabeth, reserving for themselves a 20 merk land there. In 1477 he had a charter for the lands of Dalswinton, with the permission of his son, witnessed by his brother Thomas of Minto. He served as Scottish Ambassador to England in 1485 and fought at Sauchieburn in 1488. He is probably the Alexander mentioned in 1501 when it is stated that sasine had been given to him for half of the market rights in Minto, which had been in the King's hands for 3 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, who was killed at Flodden. His other children included: Agnes, who married John, 3rd Lord Maxwell; John; Archibald, Parson of Kirkmaho; and Janet, who married Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum. **Sir Alexander** of Garlies (d.1513) son of Sir Alexander and Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the Laird of Cavers. He married Elizabeth Kennedy, probably a daughter of Kennedy of Blairquhan. He was succeeded by his son Sir Alexander, and was said to have also had 16 daughters, each of whom married a laird of distinction. He was killed at Flodden. **Sir Alexander** of Garlies (c.1508–c.93) son of Alexander who was killed at Flodden. He was the 4th of Garlies, and was a minor under his uncle Archibald, parson of Kirkmaho. He was captured at Solway Moss in 1542 and his son was held as hostage in his place. Also in 1542 he erected his lands into the Baronies of Dalswinton and Garlies. The Dalswinton Barony included the family's half merkland in Minto, and patronage of the Rectory there. He was a Commissioner for Wigtownshire in the 1550s and sat in Parliament in 1560 and 1565. He acted as ambassador to Henry VIII in 1572. He was still alive in 1593, but died soon afterwards. He firstly married Katherine, daughter of Sir James Crichton of Cranston Riddell. He secondly married Margaret Dunbar and thirdly married Catherine, daughter of his cousin Walter Stewart of Barcyle. His children were: Sir Alexander, who died before him, with his son Sir Alexander succeeding; John; Margaret; Anthony; Robert; William; and Helen. **Sir Alexander** of Garlies (d.1597) 5th of Garlies, grandson of Sir Alexander, the previous Laird, his father (also Sir Alexander) dying before his grandfather. His mother was Katherine, 2nd daughter and co-heir of William, Lord Herries of Terregles. He inherited many lands, including the small piece of land and rights within Minto. He was knighted in 1590 and sat in Parliament in 1594 and 1596. He married Christian, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and secondly married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David, Earl of Angus, who was widow of Lord Maxwell. His children were Alexander (who succeeded), Thomas, William, Helen, Janet, Nicholas and John. **Alexander** of Garlies (d.1649) son of Sir Alexander and Christian Douglas of Drumlanrig. He inherited his father's rights in Minto in 1603; this included a half merkland in Minto, with the advowson of the Kirk there. He became Lord Garlies in 1607 and sat in Parliament several times. In 1623 he was raised to be Earl of Galloway. A firm supporter of Charles I he was appointed as a Privy Councillor. He married Grizel, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar and their children included: Alexander (d.1638); Sir James, who succeeded; and Anne. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) son of James of Tinnis. In 1609 he was listed along with Walter Scott of Headshaw and other Scotts as men that Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane and his tenants were fined for resetting. This was part of the feud between the Scotts of Thirlestane and Tushielaw. His brother John was mentioned later. Perhaps the same Alexander 'in Tynneis' witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for the Turnbulls of Philiphaugh in 1580. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) dyker in Hawick. He married Margaret Wilson and their children included Margaret (b.1714). The witnesses in 1714 were weaver Robert Tinlin and shoemaker Robert Allan. **Alexander** (b.c.1770s) hosier in Hawick. He was recorded as a stockingmaker in Hawick in the 1799 ballot for the Militia and at the Sandbed on the 1801 Militia ballot for Wilton Parish. His unnamed child died in 1811. He could be the Alexander who married Margaret Scott and had children Ebenezer (b.1805), Betty (b.1808), David (b.1810) and David (again, b.1812), baptised in Wilton. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Stevenson in Cavers 1809. **Alexander** (b.c.1820) servant at Cavers House in 1841. **Allan** (19th C.) from Barra in Invernesshire, he was a quarryman in Hawick. He married Agnes Ekron in 1857 and their children included: Angus (b.c.1857); Anne E. (b.1862); and Elizabeth (b.1871). His wife may have been daughter of Andrew Ekron, with her mother's name

being Elizabeth. **Andrew** (d.c.1460) eldest son of Sir William of Dalswinton, brother of Alexander and Thomas of Minto. In 1458/9 he had a crown charter of the lands of Minto, Howpasley, Longnewton, as well as lands in Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbright and Wigton. However, he probably died soon after, since his brother Alexander resigned the lands in about 1468 and later succeeded to Dalswinton and Garlies. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as servant to the Laird of Riddell in 1596. He was accused of crimes by Englishman Nicholas Forster in the previous year. **Andrew** of Ochiltree (c.1560–1628/9) son of Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, he was the 3rd Lord. He served as Lieutenant and Warden of the West Marches in the 1580s. He was later First Gentleman to the Bedchamber of King James VI. He was also General of Edinburgh Castle. He settled in Northern Ireland at Castle Stuart. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan and was succeeded by his son Sir Andrew. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Midshiels in 1732 and 1737, and at Langlands in 1739. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Turnbull and Elspeth Douglas, residents of Midshiels and in 1733 another for William Turnbull, also living at Midshiels. He is mentioned in 1764 as one of the men for whom Robert Easton cut peats on Wilton Common, perhaps in the 1730s; he was then 'weaver in Langlands'. He married Marion Huntly in Wilton in 1731 and their children included: Janet (b.1732); Robert (b.1734); Mary (b.1737); and Janet (again, b.1739). The witnesses in 1732 were James Scott and John Thomson, in 1737 were John Pringle and Robert Turnbull and in 1739 were Walter Scott and James Blaikie. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at 'Langlands' in 1744 and 1748. He witnessed baptisms for James Gray in Langlands in 1738, William Allan in Langlands in 1739 and for John Pott in Langlands in 1741. He married Janet Douglas and their children included: Agnes (b.1742); James (b.1744); George (b.1746); James (again, b.1748); Ann (b.1750); Andrew (b.1753); and Margaret (b.1755). The witnesses in 1742 were James Douglas (perhaps related to his wife) and James Dryden, in 1744 were William Scott and what looks like James Dryden and in 1748 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Jean Wright in 1761, both from Wilton Parish. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Christian Crozier. Their children (born in Lilliesleaf, but baptised in Linton) included: Peggy (b.1787); and Robert (b.1790). **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) servant at 'Longtoun' according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **Andrew**, J.P. (19th C.) owner of the farm of Cotfield in Lilliesleaf Parish in the 1870s. In about 1874 he is recorded owning the share of Lilliesleaf Common (and its teinds) that formerly pertained to the lands of Bewlie Hill, as well as Hermiston. **Archibald** (16th/17th C.) illegitimate son of James of Tinnis. In 1608 he was among the relatives and tenants of Sir Robert of Thirlestane who were bound over not to harm Archibald of 'Dephoip' or his sons. **Archibald** (19th/20th C.) gardener at Wells estate. He had a brother who worked on the Maxpoffle estate and sisters who lived in Melrose. In 1882 at Bedrule Schoolhouse, he married Frances, daughter of schoolmaster William MacNeill. After Wells estate was sold off he moved to West Linton. The couple's only child was William MacNeill. **Bell** (18th/19th C.) spinner from Glasgow. It is said that when the first spinning jenny arrived in Hawick, for operation at the Tower Knowe Mill, one of the strongest workers was given the task of operating it, but gave up, claiming that no one could stand to run it. The employers, Waldie & Pringle, then called for an experienced operator from Glasgow, to show the workers how it could be done easily and so she came to Hawick. This was probably around the early 1830s. **Charles** (b.1618) son of Francis and grandson of the last Earl of Bothwell. He was born at Tranent. There are papers relating to his lands of Wilton, Liddesdale and others in 1647 and 1648. He fought at the Battle of Worcester. He died unmarried, bringing an end to the local connection of the Hepburns and Stewarts. **Charles** 6th Duke of Lennox and 3rd Duke of Richmond (1639–72) son of George, 9th Seigneur d'Aubigny and grandson of Esmé, 3rd Duke of Lennox. On the death of his cousin Esmé he inherited the Lennox and Richmond titles. This included the Baronies of Ancrum, Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf. As Duke of Lennox he paid a small amount in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls in Ashkirk. However, it is unclear if he played any role in local affairs. He served as hereditary Great Chamberlain of Scotland. He drowned at Elsinore on a trip as ambassador to persuade Denmark to join a war on the Dutch. Although he married 3 times (the third time to Frances Teresa Stewart, mistress of his cousin Charles II), he died without issue. **Charles** (d.1744) 4th Earl of Traquair, son of John 2nd Earl. He succeeded to his brother

William, his other brother George having died before him. He was the last of his family to be Laird of Wells in Rulewater. Burdened with his grandfather's debts, he sold the estate to Thomas Rutherford in 1687. In 1684 he was also listed as Lord of Linton and Caverton, when he became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Maxwell, 4th Earl of Nithsdale and was succeeded by his sons Charles and then John. **Charles Edward** 'Bonnie Prince Chairlie' or 'the Young Pretender' (1720–88) son of James Francis and grandson of King James VII. In 1745 he attempted to capture the throne for his father, from George, landing in Scotland, gaining the support of an army of Highlanders and marching into England, where they met defeat. He and his supporters travelled south from Jedburgh, probably via the Note o the Gate. After being on the run for several months in Scotland he was able to flee to France and died an old man in Rome. Although there seems to have been little local support for him at the time, part of his army passed near Hawick in 1745, and many tales grew up around events said to have happened then. A butter-dish said to have been used by him at Newmill was donated to the Museum in 1856 and a 'piece of tartan plaid' worn by him and 'left by him in a house where he obtained shelter after his defeat at Culloden' in 1867. **Charles** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Broad in 1805, the marriage recorded in Kirkton Parish and East Bank Kirk. **Charles** (19th/20th C.) local writer, who used the pseudonym 'Karl Brown'. He who wrote a poem about the Sclaterford skirmish and may be the 'Carl Brown' who wrote 'A Hawick Common-Riding Toast'. He is also the author of the novel 'Andrew Macpherson: a tale of the Borders' (1905), which was serialised in the Hawick Express. This tells the story of the minister of the fictitious Roselea (a thinly disguised Lilliesleaf) and his love affairs, with some of the action taking place in South Africa. **David** (18th C.) merchant of Hawick who married Ann Fordyce of Aberdeen in Edinburgh in 1776. **David** 'Dave' (1930–2018) son of David and Jean, he was born on Ramsay Road. Contracting polio as an infant, he underwent many operations. Not letting his physical condition hold him back, he and Billy Murray cycled around Scotland when they were 19. He only received 4 years of schooling, but was an avid reader. He worked in Pringles and Pescos, where his last years before retirement were spent as gateman. Later he joined local walking groups and was a keen member of the Archæological Society, being known as a font of knowledge on Hawick and the nearby rural areas. He was recorded speaking in dialect in 2004 as part of the BBC 'Voices' project. He met Marjory McGee at Waverley Station in 1949 and they were married in 1956. Their children were Elsa (b.1958) and Norma (b.1960). The family lived on Minto Place and Wellogate Place. **Derek James** resident of Wilton Dean, he published 'The Armstrongs' (2017) and 'Wha Daur Meddle wi Me' (2018). **Rev. Duncan** (1841–1908) from Dunblane, he was educated in Perth and at Edinburgh University and New College. He became the first minister of St. Andrew's Free Church, being called there in 1867 (despite originally having the intention of doing missionary work in Africa), inducted in 1868 and remaining for about 40 years. He was assisted for the first year by John Tainsh. His sister also helped him with some activities associated with his church. He was said to have 'the appearance of a jolly farmer of some twelve stones' and to possess a powerful voice. He was also described as 'a Puritan of the truest type'. He was involved with the temperance movement and the National Bible Society and locally with the Cottage Hospital and with Stobs. He also researched into Teviotdale connections with the Covenanters, for example publicising the besieging of Drumlanrig's Tower. He had deep sympathy with those persecuted in the times of the Covenanters, lectured on this widely and was preparing a book on the topic when he died. His widow and Rev. John Smith of Denholm put together his posthumous work 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale and neighbouring districts' (1908). In 1890 in Hawick he married Mary Jane Simpson Mitchell (1855–1922), who was born in India, daughter of a missionary who was later minister of Cluny. They had a son, John Livingstone (1894–1971), who was born in Hawick, and was a vet. He died in Hawick and was buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) resident of Denholm. In about 1684 she was accused of attending conventicles. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. An account of hers to Thomas Inglis for soap, muslin and lace from 1797. **Esmé** 5th Duke of Lennox (1649–1660) son of James, 1st Duke of Richmond. His father died in 1655 and he was served heir to the family properties and titles. This included the Baronies of Ancrum, Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf. He went into exile to France with his mother and died of smallpox. His titles passed

to his cousin Charles. **Francis** 5th Earl of Bothwell (1563–1611) nephew of James Hepburn, the 4th Earl. His father was John, Commendator of Coldingham, being an illegitimate son of James V (hence he was first cousin of James VI) and his mother was Lady Janet Hepburn, daughter of Patrick, the 3rd Earl. He was a powerful force in late 16th century Scotland. He was lay Commendator of Kelso Abbey, and held many baronies and estates, including Wilton, granted in a charter of 1568. Patronage of St. Mary's Kirk in Hawick was confirmed to him in 1581 and 1585 by James VI. In 1586, instructions from the King to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus (Lieutenant on the Border), conferred responsibilities on him to make bonds with leaders in Liddesdale and set up court in either Jedburgh or Hawick. Also in 1586 he re-leased several lands in Liddesdale to Elliots. A charter of 1587 confers on him the forfeited titles of his uncle, the 4th Earl, including Keeper of Liddesdale and Hermitage. In Novemeber 1587 (according to an English letter) he rode to Branxholme and Hawick, there meeting with leaders from Liddesdale; although he publicly reminded them of the justice on the Border, his stepson Scott of Buccleuch carried out a raid around Bewcastle using his trumpet and standard. In 1589 there was a charge to him and Alexander, Lord Home, to keep peace with each other during the King's absence. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In 1591 he escaped from prison in Edinburgh and there was a 'band' between the main noblemen of the Borders to lay aside their quarrels in order to capture him. He led several attempts to capture King James VI, including the 'Falkland Raid' of 1592, which involved about 300 horsemen from the Borders. This led to him losing all his titles, including Keeper of Hermitage, as well as his estates, to Sir Walter Scott, 1st Lord of Buccleuch (his stepson). A 'summons of treason' of 1592 lists him and his wife, along with many men (including some from the Borders) who were his supporters. Eventually forced to flee abroad, he died in Italy. There is a bond of 1604 in which he promises '6 or 7 chalders of victual during recipient's life' to his servant Walter Scott of Burnfoot (on Ale Water) when he was restored to the King's favour and his former privileges; this never happened, with the Privy Council recording a complaint between his sons Francis, John, Harry and Frederick against William Scott of Burnfoot and his brothers Walter and Robert, and furthermore his son and heir Francis was still trying to recover the lands in the 1620s. He married Lady Margaret Douglas, widow of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch; she was also denounced as a rebel following the Falkland Raid. His daughter Elizabeth married James, Master of Cranstoun (and their daughter married Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs). Another daughter Jean married Robert Elliot of Redheugh. A son John was Commendator of Coldingham, and another, Harry, held lands in Teviotdale. His seal showed a 'bend' in the 1st and 4th quarters, and a rose and 2 lions in the 2nd and 3rd, together with a surtout, a lion rampant, an anchor and a shield bearing 'F.S.' He is mentioned by Scott of Satchells, who mixes up father and son – 'King James the Fifth his bastard Son Was of as much regard, He married Buckcleugh's Relict He being but a Laird' [CWS]. **Francis** (1584–1639) eldest son of Francis, Earl of Bothwell. He was rehabilitated in 1614, a few years after his father's death. But he did not get back the bulk of the lands that had gone to the Earl of Home and the Lords of Roxburghe and Buccleuch. King Charles interceded to try to resolve differences between him and the Earls of Buccleuch and Roxburghe. In 1632 the patronage he had held of many churches around the Borders (including both Hawick and Wilton) went to Walter Scott, Earl of Buccleuch. His rehabilitation was ratified by Parliament in 1633. In 1634 2 of the 'tutors' of the young Earl of Buccleuch went to London to hear the King's determination of the ongoing dispute he had over Buccleuch lands. He received lands in Lothian and made a financial arrangement over rights to the lands in the Borders in 1634. He married Isobel, daughter of Robert Seton, 1st Earl of Winton. Their children were Charles, Robert, Margaret and Elizabeth. **Francis** (17th C.) Hawick resident, married to Helen Muir. His son William was born in 1637. **Francis** (b.c.1785) stocking-maker who lived at Appletreehall. He was also an army pensioner. His wife was Rachel and their children included George, Euphemia, Agnes, Francis, John and Janet. **George** (16th C.) farmer at Rulewood. His barn and yard are mentioned as part of the land dispute between Barons of Feu-Rule in 1562. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Groundistone in 1729. He married Isabel, daughter of William Harkness in 1727, the marriage being proclaimed in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their daughter Mary was baptised in 1729, with witnesses James Scott

and Robert Riddell. **George** (c.1715–93) Professor of Humanity (i.e. Latin) at Edinburgh University for more than 30 years from 1741. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Selkirkshire in 1761. He bought the estate of Midlem Mill in 1773, but must have already held Selkirkshire property before that. He was granted liferent of Shielswood by Elliot of Minto (probably as part of the common practice of adding supporters to the county voter's roll); he renounced this right in 1779, when it was given to Rev. Simon Haliburton. His son Gilbert was a historian and reviewer. **George** (b.c.1780) servant at Groundistone according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. **George** (b.c.1795) tenant of the quarry at Bedrule Mill in the 1841 census. His wife was Isabella and they has a son William. **Helen** 'Nelly' (18th C.) cook at Orchard in 1791, when she worked for William Elliot Lockhart. **Helen** (18th/19th C.) daughter of Rev. Walter. Along with her sisters Mary and Isabel, she succeeded her brother Matthew in the lands of Barnhills in 1796. The lands were sold soon afterwards to Sir Gilbert Murray Kynynmound Elliot, with whom she had a heritable bond in 1798. She succeeded her 2 sisters in 1803. **Henry** 'Harry' (16th/17th C.) younger son of Francis, 5th Earl of Bothwell. He is recorded in the period 1640–42 in legal papers of Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch over the teinds of the lands of 'Kalrige, Commounsyde and Mylnesingtoun'; the first place could conceivably be Caerlenrig. **Hercules** of Whitelaw (d.1595) son of John Stewart, Lord Darnley and brother of Francis, Earl of Bothwell. He was said to have owned Whitlaw near Hawick, but this is more likely to have been one of the numerous areas of a similar name elsewhere (near Bowden, Morebattle and in Lothian). In 1590 he and Francis, Earl of Bothwell were cautioners for Robert Elliot of Redheugh and Martin Elliot of Braidley. A 'summons of treason' listed him in 1592 and in 1593/4 he was denounced a rebel, along with others who had helped the Earl of Bothwell. He married Mary, daughter of Patrick Whitelaw of that Ilk, and their children included Margaret and John. He was hanged in Edinburgh. **Isabel** (d.c.1348) probably daughter of Sir Alexander of Bonkill. She married Donald, Earl of Mar. They had 2 children: Thomas, who succeeded as Earl of Mar, and also inherited Cavers, but died childless; and Margaret, who became Countess of Mar in her own right, and was the ancestor of the Earls of Douglas. Donald was Regent of Scotland for a few months, but was killed at the Battle of Dupplin Moor in 1332, 3 years after his uncle, Robert the Bruce. She secondly married Geoffrey Murray, but divorced him soon afterwards. She thirdly married William Carswell, who was Sheriff of Roxburghshire. She claimed the sheriffship of Roxburghshire and the custody of Selkirk Forest as a hereditary right; this was looked into by Edward III in 1334 and led to the appointment of her husband by the English (then in control of the Borders) in 1347. She appears to have been deceased in 1348 when her husband William Carsewell was granted her rights and lands in Scotland until her son Thomas (Earl of Mar) came of age. She may have also married Alexander Balliol, Laird of Cavers. Note that a later Isabella, Countess of Mar, was her grand-daughter. **Isabel** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 when she was fined along with Janet Halliwell for fighting over the placement of their market stalls. She could be the Isabel born in Hawick in 1650 to Francis and Helen Muir. **James** name of 6 Kings of Scotland, see under **James**. **James** (d.1513) 1st of Traquair, 2nd (and illegitimate) son of James Earl of Buchan, his mother being Margaret Murray. In 1507/8 he was the first witness to the document relating to the tower in Hawick 'between the bridges' for the Scotts of Whitchesters. Sometime before 1505 he married Katherine, grand-daughter of James Rutherford of that Ilk and Wells. He is said to have taken her away from her family and compelled her to marry him. She is said to have failed to inherit any of the Rutherford lands because of this marriage being to a kinsman. However, their son would later become Laird of Wells, after the death of her sister Helen. They had a son William (who succeeded and married Christina, daughter of John, 2nd Lord Hay of Yester), and another son James, as well as a daughter Mary and another daughter who may have married Archibald, 6th Earl of Douglas. His widow complained about her treatment at his hands and the fact that she had lost her share of the inheritance to her sister; the result was that Rutherford and Wells went to her grandson Sir John of Traquair. He was killed at Flodden. **James** (16th C.) resident of Whithope recorded in 1549, among a list of the tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme who complained about the Kers ravaging their farms. He may have been related to the tenant there, Philip, or to Helen who was listed after him. **James** (d.1557) eldest illegitimate son of James V. His half-siblings included Mary

(Queen of Scots), James (Earl of Moray, later Regent), Robert (Prior of Whithorn), Robert (Earl of Orkney), Adam (Prior of Charter House) and John (Lord Darnley, Commendator of Coldingham). He was the Commendator of Melrose and Kelso 1534/5–57, one of the last before the Reformation, and probably lived in the Commendator's House. He gave the 'Monk's Tower' at Hassendean to Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1546/7 and granted a charter of Cockerheugh to William Turnbull in 1556. His seal is in the National Museum of Scotland. **James** (c.1531–70) illegitimate son of James V, his mother being Margaret Erskine. He was also known as 'the Regent Moray' and sometimes 'the Earl of Mar'. He became chief advisor to his half-sister Mary Queen of Scots on her return to Scotland in 1561, and was one of the leaders of the Scottish Reformation. In 1561 (or 1562) he commanded an expedition against freebooting Borderers. This included surrounding Hawick on market day to surprise people reselling stolen goods. 53 men were captured and 18 of them drowned in the Slitrig, 'for lack of trees and halters', while another 6 were hanged later in Edinburgh. A record of 1562 mentions expenses for 'bere in the town of Melrose eaten by the horses of the gentlemen who were at Hawik in company with the earl of Murray at the drownyng of the thevis'. In 1567 he repeated the exercise on Hallowe'en, attended by Lords Morton, Howe and Lindsay and their followers. In preparation for their visit, Hawick was among towns who were charged to 'have in reddines bakin breid, browin aill, hors meit, mannis meit and uther neidfull ludgeing and provisioun'. They then captured 34 thieves, including 22 Elliots and 6 Croziers, having 11 of them immediately hanged and 7 drowned in Hawick. It is said (by Robert Wilson) that the hangings happened on 2 beams laid across the Auld Brig. 10 of these men were held in Edinburgh Tolbooth and we have a record of their names (5 were called Robert Elliot!). He may also have revisited Hawick in 1569, and certainly in that year led an assault on Liddesdale, blowing up the tower of Mangerton, burning Whithaugh, etc. There was an order from the Privy Council for a large number of men (from all over southern Scotland) to muster in Hawick to meet him on 8th October (moved by 2 days to coincide with the full Moon), 'weill bodon in feir of weir, with xx dayis victuallis and provisoun', in order to subdue the 'rebellious subjects' of the Middle and West Marches. He was Regent from 1567, but fell from favour after failing in a bid to seize the crown from Mary. He was assassinated in Linlithgow by his old rivals the Hamiltons. He was suceeded by his daughter Elizabeth, who married her kinsman James Stewart. **James** of Bothwellhaugh (16th C.) in 1581 he received the Earldom of Arran from James Hamilton, who was considered insane, but these titles were restored to Hamilton in 1586. In 1584 he was appointed Lord Warden General of all the Marches, but this only lasted 1 or 2 years. **James** of Tinnis (16th C.) ally of Scott of Thirlestane. His home was presumably Tinnis in the Yarrow valley. In 1592 he had caution 'to behave himself loyally' and 'not come within ten miles of the King's presence'; he was also cautioner for several others, including William Scott in Hundleshope and his brothers Robert and David. He was listed in 1592 among those summoned for treason and William Stewart of Traquair was ordered to demolish his 'place and houses of Tynneis' because of his involvement in the Falkland Raid. His sons included Alexander, John and Archibald. **James** of Wells (16th C.) recorded in 1592 when he complained to the Privy Council about Turnbulls attacking his lands of Wells. Specifically, John, brother of Walter Turnbull of Bedrule, threatened and menaced his servant James Newlands when he was ploughing. He may be the same as another Stewart. **James** of Shillinglaw (d.1607) 6th of the Barony of Traquair and also Laird of Wells in Rulewater. He succeeded his father William in 1605, his 3 elder brothers all having died without issue. As well as inheriting several lands, he had the right of patronage of Bedrule Kirk. However, he only enjoyed his position for a couple of years before dying and being succeeded by his grandson, Sir John, the 1st Earl. He married Catherine Kerr and their children were John (whose son succeeded), Robert of Shillinglaw, William, Margaret, Janet (who married John Veitch of Dawyck), Gelis, Walter, Isobel and Mary. **James** of Nether Horsburgh (16th/17th C.) son of Robert of Shillinglaw. In 1634 he was served heir to his father's lands of 'Helme et Middill', with grain mill and fuller's mill called 'Dowishauch', comprising a 3 merk land in the Barony of Cavers. He was separately served heir to his father in the lands of 'Roulwood', 'Majorwellis et Westlies', extending to a 6-pound land of old extent, lying in the Barony of 'Hareis' by annexation. **James** (17th C.) described as a cordiner when he was a witness at a trial of Hawick Magistrates Court in

1642. He was deceased in 1666 when his son Walter gave evidence for a case involving a fight in St. Mary's Kirk. He could be the John, married to Manie Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick included John (b.1643), Walter (b.1646) and an unnamed son (b.1648). Probably the same James witnessed baptisms in 1648 for George Hope and for James Lunn. **James** 4th Duke of Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond (1612–55) eldest son of Esmé and Katherine Clifton. He was a key Royalist supporter in the Civil War and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Among his many titles and properties were the Baronies of Ancrum, Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf, being granted these by Charles I in 1641. In 1643 he is listed as holder of feuduties for Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish, valued at £18 5s. He still held superiority over Barnhills in 1653. He was succeeded by his young son Esmé. **James** (17th C.) recorded as resident of a parish in Clydesdale. He married Margaret Hutchison. Their twins Susanna and Janet were baptised in Hawick in 1688, with witnesses William Scott of Brieryyards and John Scott of Whitehaugh. **James Francis Edward** 'the Old Pretender' (1688–1766) son of King James VII (or II), he was forced to move to France when he was an infant and his father was ousted from the throne for being a Catholic. He this became the de facto leader of the 'Jacobite' movement. He led the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, and escaped back to France when the attempt to take over from George I failed. In October of 1715 about 200 horsemen past through Hawick and proclaimed 'the Chevalier'. About 2 weeks later the Highlander army camped at Hawick Moor. There are many stories told relating to what happened during those few weeks. His son Charles, 'Bonnie Prince Chairlie', also led an unsuccessful revolt 30 years later. **James** (17th C.) resident of Chesters according to the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) smith at Falnash. His children included: Janet (b.1701); and James (b.1703). Margaret (b.1691) and David (b.1693), baptised in Hawick, may have also been his children. The witnesses in 1703 were John Scott in Falnash and Robert Riddell, miller in Falnash. **Sir James** of Coltness (1713–80) also referred to as 2nd Bart of Goodtrees. He was eldest son of Sir James and Anne Dalrymple. He married Frances, daughter of James, Earl of Wemyss and was succeeded by his son, also Sir James. This branch of the family often spelled their name 'Steuart'. He owned the Chisholme estate in the mid-18th century, being involved in a dispute with John Elliot of Borthwickbrae over Branxholme Muir in the period 1743–60 and with Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in 1763–67. **James** (18th/19th C.) listed as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Stonedge according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (b.1770s) mason recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Serving' suggests that he was already serving, with his name appearing again in 1798; in the amded list of 1799 he was among those already serving in the Militia. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Stobsden according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) earthenware dealer of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the 'Mr. Stewart' marked on Wood's 1824 map at about 24 High Street or the other one at about No. 55. He could be the merchant of that name whose child died in 1805. **James** (b.1815) son of Robert, farmer at Hawthornside. He excelled at wrestling and jumping and took part in the Hobkirk Baa along with his brothers. At the 1840 Common-Riding Games he won prizes for wrestling, the standing and running hop-step-and-leap and the hitch-and-kick. He married Margaret (1827–1901), daughter of William of Netherwells (who had the distinction of being born after her father's death in a riding accident). Their children were Robert (who was born at Town-o-Rule and married Elizabeth Forster), William Glass, Alexander, Penelope and Mary. **James** (b.1823/4) from Perth, he was a frameworker living in Wilton Dean. He was at No. 8 Burn Row in 1851. He married Margaret Cairns and their children included: Isabella (b.1846); Jessie (b.1850); William (b.1852); Mary Ann (b.1854), who married George Richardson; James (b.1856), who worked for the Manchester Guardian and was proprietor of 'Gas World'; Thomas Cairns (b.1858); Daniel (b.1860); Margaret (b.1863), who married James Hood; Alexander (b.1865); and Robert (b.1867). In 1867 he donated to the Museum a German coin and a large mussel shell. **Rev. James** (1821–86) born in Stirling, 2nd son of David and Janet Galloway. He was educated in Stirling and at Glasgow University. He was licensed by Stirling Presbytery, became assistant at Largs and was first ordained as minister at St. Mary's, Dumfries in 1849. He was translated to Wilton Parish Church in 1851 and remained until his death. During his ministry the present Wilton Church was built, Mansfield Glebe and Old Manse were acquired by the town, and Wilton Hill and Stewartfield were

feued for building purposes. Additionally he became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1859. He w as great horseman, who would make his horse jump the Manse gates if they were closed when he rode out. It was said that he once rode his horse to Keso Fair, where he sold it in the morning and bought another in the afternoon; his groom told him that it was the same horse, but he refused to believe this until it was clear that the horse knew its way to the correct stall in his stable. East and West Stewart Place are named after him. A large cross in his memory stands near the main entrance to Wilton Church. He married Isabella, daughter of James Reid of Wellfield. Their children were Elizabeth Whiteman, Isabella Reid, David Charles, James Reid, Catherine, John and Eleanora. He published 'Wilton Sabbath School Hymnal' (Hawick, 1877) and 'Last Sermon preached in Wilton Church, 12th Sept. 1886' (Hawick, 1886). His funeral sermon was given by Dr. John Mair and published in 1886. **James** (b.1828/9) from Langholm, he was schoolmaster at Clarilaw. At the time of the 1851 census he was a visitor at Merrylaw. He was teacher at Clarilaw Schoolhouse in Wilton Parish in 1861. In 1862 he donated to the Museum 'two shank bones of sheep, used in pinning the roofing flags to the oak rafters of an old house in Annan'. **Jean** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. She was probably from the west side. She could have been related to the dyker John, who was also listed. **Jeanie** (b.1820/1) born in Ettrick Bridgend. As a girl she worked at Catslack Burn and there met the Ettrick Shepherd on several occasions, sometimes acting as waitress when her master entertained the poet. She described him as a 'muckle jolly-looking fellow, singin' his ain songs and making grand speeches, wearing aye a shepherd's tartan plaid tied aneath his oxter'. In later life she lived at No. 8 Melgund Place. She could be the Jean, daughter of Charles and 'Tibby Fraiter', who was baptised in Yarrow Parish in 1823. **Sir John** (d.1419) son of Sir William of Jedworth and Minto. He was referred to as being 'of Teviotdale or Jedworth' and also became the 1st of Garlies. In 1406–09 he had an annuity from the customs of Edinburgh. In 1396 he married Marion, the only daughter (and heiress) of Sir Walter of Dalswinton. He was succeeded by his son Sir William of Minto. His wife resigned the Barony of Dalswinton in 1420 (when he was presumably deceased) to be granted to Sir Herbert Maxwell. His widow married Sir John Forester of Corstorphine in 1422. **Sir John** of Minto (d.bef. 1512) son of Sir Thomas, who had given up the lands in Minto, even although the family kept the designation. In 1477 he was the eldest son of Sir Thomas when he witnessed a charter for his father and mother. He also served as Provost of Glasgow. He is mentioned as being 'now Marshall' and son of Thomas in the 1501 Exchequer Rolls, in relation to superiority of Minto. In 1502/3 he and his wife had a charter for the lands and Barony of Minto, as well as other lands. He witnessed a couple of charters in Edinburgh in 1508. Also in 1508, as superior of the Barony of Minto, he gave a precept of sasine to Sir William Cranston of that Ilk for 2 husbandlands called 'the Stewart lands' in the Lordship of Crailing. In 1510 he was fined for failure to appear at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh. He married Janet Flemming and was succeeded by Robert (who married Janet, daughter of John, 'the Outlaw Murray'). He is sometimes said to have died at Flodden, but was already deceased in 1512 when his son Robert was infeft in his lands near Rutherglen. His eldest daughter Janet is mentioned in 1512. **John** (c.1484–1536) son of Alexander, Duke of Albany and nephew of King James III. He inherited the titles of Duke of Albany and Earl of March from his father. He acted as Regent during the minority of his cousin's son, James V. In 1516 he granted a new infeftment of the Barony of Branxholme to Sir Walter Scott. Ousted from power in 1524, he spent most of the rest of his life in France. **John** of Traquair (16th C.) recorded as Parson of Bedrule in 1562. He probably succeeded from William Kerr, but was himself succeeded by Sir John Douglas (however, this may simply have been because of disputes over the patronage). He could have been the same as Sir John, 4th Laird of Traquair. He witnessed a document for Sir Walter Ker of Cessford in 1555. **John** (16th C.) listed along with George Wilson as 'servants and ministers for the time to William Ryddaill', brother to the Laird of Riddell. This was in a transaction signed in Lilliesleaf Kirk, suggesting that he may have been associated with that church. **Sir John** of Minto (d.1583) son of Robert. He came from the family that had previously been Barons of Minto, and continued to use the designation. He still held part of the superiority of the Barony of Minto, which was inherited by his grandson Walter in 1614. Like his father he was Provost of Glasgow. In 1556 he renounced his 3-pound land in Langnewton (called 'Stuart Lands') to Sir William Douglas of Lochleven. He was a Collector for

moneyn related to the benefices in several Scottish counties in the 1560. His name is recorded as witness to many documents, e.g. he was among the prominent men of the nation who declared James as King in place of Mary in 1567. He served as surety for Borderers in 1573. He married Joanna Hepburn and was succeeded by his son Matthew, who was also Provost of Glasgow. He also had a son Robert, recorded in Glasgow in 1564. His seal bore a horizontal band surmounted by a 'bend engrailed' and a cinquefoil on the left. He may be the 'Lard of Mynto, Collectour to the Comptrollar' recorded in relation to a case in Glasgow in 1566/7. **Sir John** (d.1591) 2nd son of William, he was the 4th Laird of Traquair. In 1549 he was served heir to his brother Robert, who died in 1548. In 1559 he settled the family disputes over succession, signing confirmation with his cousin Richard Rutherford of the lands of Edgerston, while he kept Wells (in Rulewater), as well as superiority of Edgerston. In 1564 he was listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1564/5 he was a witness to the bond to end the feud between the Scotts and the Kerrs. He was knighted in 1565. In 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott, as well as his great-grandfather Sir Walter Scott. In 1581 it was confirmed that he had the 'half merk land of Kirklandis of Bedrowll', including the patronage etc., which had belonged to Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Sir William. **Sir John** of Traquair (c.1600–59) son of John. He succeeded to the Barony of Traquair from his grandfather James, 6th of Traquair, being served heir in 1606. He was also Laird of Wells in Rulewater, and probably the Earl who purchased adjoining lands from John, Lord Balermino. In 1619 he complained (through his tutor, Sir Robert of Shillinglaw) that a group of Turnbulls had cut down a large quantity of timber and removing hay from his lands at Huntliehill and further complained to the Privy Council that the Turnbulls of Bedrule were still at large, despite being denounced as rebels in 1615 and 1616 for not removing themselves from Huntliehill. He was apparently a favourite in the court of Charles I and was made an Earl in 1633. However, he supported the wrong side in the Civil War, being taken prisoner at Preston, and living in poverty after he was released. In 1634 he resigned the superiority of Edgerston to John Rutherford of Edgerston. In 1643 he was recorded as owner of lands valued at £210 10s in Cavers Parish, £409 10s in Hobkirk Parish (these both being for the Wells estate) and £108 for lands in Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish, as well as the teinds of Bedrule, duties in Roxburgh and a large fraction of lands in Maxton Parish. His lands included Fastcastle, where 2 residents were cited in 1644 for not subscribing to the Covenant, saying that 'they would ken no session nor minister, but follow the command of their master, my Lord Traquair' (suggesting that he himself was a dissenter). He married Catherine, daughter of David Carnegie, Earl of Southesk. Their children were John (2nd Earl), Margaret (who married James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Queensberry), Elizabeth Stewart (who married Patrick Murray, 2nd Lord of Elibank), Catherine and Magdalene. **John** (1622–66) 2nd Earl of Traquair and also Laird of Wells, eldest son of the 1st Earl. He served with the Marquess of Montrose and then the Duke of Hamilton. He paid the land tax on property in Cavers, Hobkirk and Bedrule Parishes in 1663. He married Henrietta Gordon, daughter of George, 2nd Marquess of Huntly and second Anne, daughter of George Seton, 3rd Earl of Winton. Their children included William (3rd Earl), George, Charles (4th Earl), John, Elizabeth, Isabel and Lucy. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He is probably the John who, along with William, witnessed a baptism in 1661 for James Scott and Agnes Stewart. He married Janet Renwick and their children included: Margaret (b.1651); George (b.1653); and Margaret (again, b.1656). Isobel (b.1648), with no mother's name give, is probably also his child. The witnesses in 1651 were William Laidlaw and Robert Paterson and in 1656 were William Donaldson and Thomas Currie. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Scott and their children included Margaret (b.1658) and James (b.1661). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Veitch and their children included: Jean (b.1649); Marion (b.1651); and Jean (again, b.1653). The witnesses in 1651 were John Scott and James Liddell. **John** (17th C.) listed as being 'in Cavers' in the 1684 list of those who were declared fugitives for religious non-conformity. He may be the John whose wife Elizabeth Turnbull was also reported for attending conventicles. **John** (17th C.) recorded at Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (d.c.1696) cordiner who was Burgh Officer for many years

in the latter part of the 17th century. Following his death, Alex Scott was appointed in his place in May 1696. He may be the John who witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1683 for John Barrie, resident of Wilton Parish and for Thomas Turnbull. In 1686 he was 'cordiner and toune-officer' when he gave evidence regarding a stolen pack of wool in Hawick. He was probably the 'John Stuart' who witnessed baptisms in 1685, 1687, 1688 and 1689, being 'officer' in one record, and was probably the man of that name listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. In 1695 he was ordered to announce 'by towcke of drumm' that no one was to resett or aid Elizabeth Miller, who had been found guilty of theft. Probably the same John was a weaver who married Marion Scott and had children: twins Janet and Jane (b.1680); Marion (b.1682); James (b.1684); Jane (again, b.1686); and William (b.1688). The witnesses in 1680 were William Purdom and Mr. Walter Gledstains (the Town Clerk, suggesting that he may indeed have been the Burgh Officer), and in 1688 were Mr. Walter Gledstains and 'litster' George Young. He may have been related to the John who was a Burgh Officer a few decades later. **John** (17th C.) recorded as 'caliario' when he witnessed a Hawick sasine in 1687. The meaning of the description is unclear, but might suggest that he was a shoemaker perhaps (or he could be the same man as the Burgh Officer). **John** (17th C.) dyker listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. It is unclear whether he lived in the town or outside. In 1685 his wife, Margaret Scott, was fined £10 Scots for defaming Janet, the daughter of ex-Bailie James Gledstains, 'confessing yt she sd yt she tooke some flesh out of the pott'. He is probably the John 'dyker to Irland' listed among the 'Deficients in Hauick Parich' in 1694; he may have worked as a dyker for Thomas Ireland. Perhaps the same dyker John was recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. He was probably from the west side. **John** (17th C.) resident of Woll in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll. He could be the John who in 1694 witnessed baptisms for John Williamson, for James Rutherford and for William Scott. **John** (17th C.) listed as a merchant on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He could be the John, son of James and Janet Scott, who was born in Hawick in 1652. He could also be the John who was married to Grizel Thomson, and whose son John was born in 1680. **Sir John** of Minto (d.1697) probably nephew of Sir Ludovic. He was the last in the long line of Stewarts of Minto, who were prominent citizens in Glasgow in the 16th and 17th centuries and held the Barony of Minto. The family interest in Minto had probably been lost either by his uncle or grandfather Sir Walter, although he was still referred to being 'of Minto'. He died on the outward voyage of the Unicorn as part of the Darien Scheme. **Rev. John** (d.bef. 1706) minister of Wilton. He studied at St. Leonard's College and graduated from St. Andrews University in 1670. He became minister of Wilton in 1683, the first Episcopalian since before the Reformation, being presented to the Parish by the Archbishop of Glasgow. There is an existing letter referring to him in 1683, following a complaint from the Archibishop of Glasgow that John Langlands had not preached for several Sundays; the precise nature of his appointment is unclear. He was also presented to Borthwick in 1688 (the delay suggesting there was argument over the extra duties and stipend). However, he was deprived in 1689 for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates and not praying for William and Mary (i.e. refusing to give up Episcopalianism). In 1690 he performed the marriage ceremony in Langholm for Walter Gledstains, junior of Hilliesland (that family being strong Episcopalians). In 1706 his widow Margaret Forbes, is recorded receiving money from the Session of Arngask Parish, on the recommendation of Jedburgh Presbytery. **John** (17th/18th C.) 'workman' in Hawick. In 1709 he married Margaret Hislop, both of them being from the Town of Hawick. Their children included Walter (b.1710). **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Todshaw. His son Thomas was born in 1720. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'officer' in Hawick in 1723 and 'town officer' in 1725. Probably the same John was recorded in the Town Treasurer's book receiving payments in 1731 and 1732. He was likely to be the same John recorded as Burgh Officer around 1743 along with Francis Turnbull; after the Town Herd, Mungo Armstrong, complained to the Magistrates about neighbouring tenants keeping their livestock on the Common, the pair were ordered to collect these animals, and managed to bring several black cattle to the West Port. He was probaby related to the Burgh officer of the same name who died about 1698. He married Janet Cuthbertson and their son Walter was baptised in 1725, with witnesses Henry Orrock and Francis Ruecastle. **John** (18th C.)

gamekeeper at Cavers in 1779, when he was working for James Douglas. **Sir John** of Allanbank (1714–96) from the Berwickshire family, he was Sheriff of that county. He became an Advocate in 1737 and was appointed Solictor of the Stamp Duties in 1767. He is listed as being life-renter of lands in Minto Parish in 1779 (and recorded as former liferenter in 1811). His lands were those that had been earlier known as Craigend and Minto Mill farms, including Minto Craigs, Millbank, Craigend Haugh, Millhaugh and a haugh by the Spittal road. He was one of 6 men who had been given liferent of parts of Minto by Sir Gilbert Elliot as a tactic to increase his support among the voters of Roxburghshire. There is no evidence that he had any other local connection. He married Margaret Agnes Smith and was succeeded by his son, Sir John. Rev. William Brown was chaplain to his family before becoming minister of Bedrule. **John** (18th C.) watchmaker in Hawick. He married Catharine Hall and their children included: William (b.1786); and Douglas (b.1788). The witnesses in 1786 were butcher Andrew Waugh and Kirk Officer Thomas Miller and in 1788 were wigmaker Francis McKenzie and Kirk Officer Thomas Miller. **John** (18th C.) watchmaker in Hawick. He was on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **John Govan** of Hermiston (d.c.1861) lived at Cotfield in Lilliesleaf Parish in the mid-19th century. He became a member of the Peeblesshire Society in 1827. In 1835 he was involved in a dispute over closing off an old drove road on his property at Hermiston. In 1851 he was listed as a landed proprietor at Cotfield, farming 97 acres. He was listed at Cotfield in Slater's 1852 directory and was still at Cotfield on the 1861 census, living with his nephew Peter and 3 servants. By 1874 he was owner of the lands of Bewlie Moor. His wife was Anna and her 'Lady's Companion' was Maria Mackintosh from Kensington, who appears to have been listed at Cotfield in a directory of 1868. He is buried in his family enclosure in Lilliesleaf Kirkyard. **John** (b.c.1820) son of Robert, farmer at Hawthornside. He took part in the Hobkirk Baa along with his brothers and was described as 'a very tall and powerful man and whom no one dared tackle'. He married Margaret Grieve from Buccleuch. **John Thomson** (1830/1–71) stockingmaker of 1 Loan. He later worked as a carrier. He married Jane Paterson in 1852. Their children included James, John, Agnes and another John (who all died in infancy) and Jane (who died aged 18). **John** (b.1830/1) farmer at Hermiston in 1861. He was probably son of the previous John. He married Agnes Marshall. **John Livingstone** 'Jock' (1894–1971) born in Hawick, only son of Rev. Duncan of St. Andrews Kirk. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and at the Royal Dick Vetinary College. In WWI he served in the Scottish Horse and the Argyll & Southern Highlanders. He played flanker for Scotland's rugby team in 1921. He served in the Colonial Veterinary Service 1923–9 and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was Director of the Veterinary Service of the Gold Coast (later Ghana) 1930–48. He wrote 'The Cattle of the Gold Coast' (1956). He was a large man, who was said to require 2 tubes in each wheel of his bicycle and to have once run over a lion! He is buried at Limpopo, South Africa. **Maj. John Ross** (1918–2015) from Loganswell in Renfrewshire, he moved to the Borders with his mother, who was a teacher at Yetholm and then Denholm. He worked as a tailor, but joined the Army Reserves in 1939. He was a survivor of Dunkirk and was them commissioned with the K.O.S.B., serving in India and Burma, and retiring with the rank of Major. He then became a tailor in North Berwick and ran a guest house there. He joined the Hawick Archæological Society in 1981, serving on the Committee and as Syllabus Secretary. He wrote 'Borderers in Battle', which describes the Burma campaign of the K.O.S.B. **Katherine** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. She was a resident of Minto when Adam Turnbull in Hornshole was able to 'compone' for stealing from her, specifically 6 'chattels'. In 1494/5 the same Adam Turnbull had remission for several crimes, including stealing 6 cows and oxen and 2 bullocks from her in Minto. **Kathleen W.** nee Scott (1928–2023) growing up at Milsington, she attended Roberton School and Hawick High School. She was a keen horse rider. She became involved with the Young Farmers club, and on one overseas exchange trip she met Aberdeenshire farmer Sandy, who she married the following year, 1952. She moved north to Gunhill, near Inverurie, where they had children Alex, Tom and James (who later continued to run the farm at Milsington). Always intrested in the Borders and local history, she started writing books in the 1980s. She was a founder member of the Borders Family History Society and helped organise the first Hawick High School reunion in 1980. She helped organise a cairn at the old Redfordgreen School, as well as being involved in the W.H. Ogilvie Committee.

She wrote 'An Historical Record of Borthwick Wa's Burial Ground' (1987), 'Borthwick Water: two centuries of life in the parish of Roberton' (1991), 'Redfordgreen School, 1885–1955' (1995) and 'History of the Scotts of Milsington' (5 volumes, 1993, 1996, 1998, 2004, 2008). **Ludovic** (1574–1624) 2nd Duke of Lennox and 1st Duke of Richmond, son of Esmé the 1st Duke of Lennox. He was the next in line to the throne of Scotland after James VI. He was made Lord High Admiral in 1591 and in 1592 was appointed Warden of the Middle March. In that year he and the Laird of Cessford were directed by the King to deal with the Armstrongs of Whithaugh and Roan. He gave a charter to Robert Scott for the lands of Headshaw and Easter Essenside, probably in 1593 (although transcribed as 1553); he must have been Baron of Ashkirk then. In 1594 he resigned into the hands of the King (for later infeftment) the Earldom of Bothwell, including his Lordships and Baronies, such as Liddesdale, Longnewton, Wilton and Chamberlain Newton, lands of Teindside, Harwood, Slaidhills, Carlinpool and Alemoor and patronage of the Kirk of Hawick. In 1603 he had a charter for the lands and baronies formerly belonging to the Archbishop of Glasgow, which included the Baronies of Ashkirk, Lilliesleaf and Ancrum. He married 3 times. He was buried in Westminster Abbey and was succeeded by his brother Esmé. **Sir Ludovic** of Minto (17th C.) son of Sir Walter. He is recorded in several deeds in 1663. He was involved in disputes with his father and also an unsuccessful investment in lands in Ireland. In 1670 he sold the Barony of Minto to the Marchioness Dowager of Montrose, Isabella Douglas. He married Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of the 8th Earl of Glencairn, but they divorced in 1668. There were no children from the marriage and he was probably succeeded by a nephew, Sir John. **Margaret** (d.1417) elder daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Angus. After the death of her brother Thomas in 1377, she and her sister Elizabeth became coheiresses of the Angus titles and estates. However, her sister surrendered her claims in 1379, and so she became Countess of Angus in her own right. She married Thomas, 9th Earl of Mar, who died in 1374; thereafter she was known as the Countess of Angus and Mar. She became mistress of William, 1st Earl of Douglas, who was married to her ex-husband's sister, also called Margaret. She lived at Douglas' home at Tantallon Castle and bore him a son, George, who became 1st Earl of Angus in the Douglas line (after she resigned the Earldom in his favour in 1389). She was certainly still openly living at Tantallon in 1388, and seems to not have been castigated for her behaviour. However, in 1416 she had to give up some lands in Berwickshire because of a dispute with the Prior of Codingham. **Margaret** (c.1619–1693) married Lieut. Francis Gledstains, who was killed at the Battle of Alderne in 1645. She was mother of Walter Gledstains of Hilliesland, who was Town Clerk of Hawick. Her death is recorded in the family bible of the Gledstains of Hilliesland. **Margaret** (b.c.1775) recorded as 'Independent' in 1841, when she was living as a widow at the Sandbed. Her children included Mary, Margaret, Wilson, Beatrice and Margaret. **Margaret** (19th C.) daughter of Robert, farmer at Hawthornside. She was known as an attractive girl with a charming personality. She married civil engineer William Blood of Cranagher, and their children were Blindon (who became Gen. Sir Blindon, K.C.B.), Bagot, Robert and Margaret. **Mary** see **Mary Queen o Scots Matthew** (1516–71) 4th Earl of Lennox, son of John, 3rd Earl. He was assigned the rentals of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest. After his death in 1575/6 there were complaints to the Privy Council on behalf of 2 Burgesses of Edinburgh and a large number of Borderers regarding payment of the 'mails'. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus. **Sir Matthew** of Minto (d.1610) son of John. His family still held part of the superiority of the Barony of Minto, although it is unclear if they played any direct role in the district. Like his father he was Provost of Glasgow. His gardener was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1601. He was among those appointed as commissioners to keep the peace in Lanarkshire in 1610. He firstly married Janet Stewart and their children were Sir Walter of Minto (who succeeded) and Janet. He secondly married Jean Colquhoun and had a son, Robert. He witnessed a document for the Duke of Lennox in 1594. His daughter (or possibly wife) may have been the 'young lady Minto' who made a request for a miller to be made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1608. **Matthew** of Barnhills (d.c.1796) son of Rev. Walter, minister of Ashkirk. He was served as heir to his father in 1750, but was not infefted in the lands of Barnhills until 1780. He had a 'decreet of excambion' with Robert Bennet in 1775. In 1780 he appears to have sold Barnhills to Cornelius Elliot and bought it back the following year. In 1780 he had a sasine for the

lands of Wester Barnhills 'in fee' (with Alexander Alison holding them 'in liferent'). He was listed on the roll of electors for Roxburghshire in 1780. His sisters Mary, Helen and Isabel inherited the lands in 1796. **Mr. ??** (20th C.) Stationmaster at Hassendean. In 1934 he was sacked for allegedly for staging a fake robbery at the station so that he could steal money from the safe. **Robert** 1st Duke of Albany (c.1340–1420) 3rd and illegitimate son of King Robert II, brother of 'John' who became King Robert III. He functioned as Regent during his father's infirmity, and also after his brother's death during the minority of his nephew James I. He was thus involved in internal power struggles in Scotland, as well as in leading military expeditions into England. This included indirect involvement in the 'Siege of Cocklaw' in 1403. He was captured at Homildon Hill in 1402, his son Murdoch was exchanged with Henry Percy, and he besieged Roxburgh Castle in 1417. Andrew 'de Hawick' served as his Secretary from 1406. He married firstly Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith, and secondly Harriet, daughter of Sir William Keith. His children were: Murdoch, who became the 2nd Duke of Albany and was beheaded; Isabel, who married Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross and Walter Haliburton of Dirleton; Margaret, who married Sir John Swinton; Marjory, who married Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow; Elizabeth, who married Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld; Joan, who married Robert Stewart, Lord of Lorn; Beatrix, who married James, 7th Earl of Douglas; a daughter who married an Abernethy of Salton; John, Chamberlain of Scotland, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Earl of Douglas; Andrew; Robert; and (a second) Elizabeth, who married Malcolm Fleming of Biggar. **Robert** of Traquair (d.1548) eldest son of William. In 1547/8 he is listed among the supporters of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in a bond of loyalty to the Crown, along with the Kerrs. He was succeeded by his brother John. **Sir Robert** of Minto (d.1553) son of Sir John. In 1529 King James V granted him and his wife the Barony and lands of Minto. In 1533 he was appointed as his representative by William, son of the deceased John Turnbull. William Turnbull offered 'kindly service' to him, and he delivered an old reversion relating to Thomas Turnbull of Rawflat. He was Provost of Glasgow 1526–36. He married Janet, daughter of John, 'the Outlaw Murray'. His children included: John of Minto, also Provost of Glasgow; Agnes, who married John Wallace, 1st of Auchams and Dundonald; and Elizabeth, who married John Maxwell of Calderwood. James, brother to the Laird of Minto, recorded in Glasgow in 1580, was probably also his son. **Sir Robert** of Shillinglaw (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of James of Traquair. His lands of Shillinglaw lay close to Traquair in Peeblesshire. However, he also had charters in 1614 and 1617 for the Barony of Horsburgh and lands elsewhere, probably including lands in Cavers Parish. In 1618 he was listed among commissioners appointed to keep law and order in Teviotdale and in 1619 appointed as a Commissioner for Tweeddale. He served as tutor to his nephew John, who became the 1st Earl of Traquair; he was tutor in 1619 when there were 2 cases brought against the Turnbulls for cutting down timber at Huntliehill and for removing hay from there. He was a member of the Commission for the Middle Shires around 1618. In 1634 his son James of Nether Horsburgh was served as his heir. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of the former Hassendean Parish. He married Mary 'Malkye' (Mackie) in Roberton Parish in 1684 and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1685) and Robert (b.1687), baptised in Roberton; and William (b.1694) and George (b.1698), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1687 were George Scott (probably the one associated with Easter Groundistone) and Thomas Cowan. The witnesses in 1694 were John Scott and John Glendinning, and this is the earliest existing entry in the Wilton Parish records. He is probably the James recorded at Easter Groundistone on the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Robert** (18th C.) servant of Francis Coltart in Woodburn (in the Borthwick valley). He is recorded in 1729 in the Roberton session books, having an altercation with William Bell, farmer at Broadlee. **Robert** (18th C.) schoolmaster at Caerlenrig from 1763. In 1767 he was an unsuccessful applicant for the position of schoolmaster in Eckford and he may also have applied for the position in Jedburgh. It is possible that the same man was Schoolmaster at Wilton 1782–85. He was 'Mr Robert Stuart, schoolmaster, Wilton' on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He may be the same as the Robert who married Margaret Collier or the Robert who married Janet Cunningham. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret ('Peggie') Collier and their children included: Andrew (b.1773); Agnes (b.1776); Janet (b.1777); Robert (b.1779); James (b.1781); and Charters (b.1786). The witnesses in 1776 were the Associate Congregation and in 1781 were the

'Special Congregation'. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Damside in Wilton. He married Janet Cunningham and their children included: Janet (b.1772); Mary (b.1775); Mary (again, b.1777); and Anne (b.1784). The witnesses in 1775 were James Knox (probably the gardener at Damside) and John Lorraine. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) carrier in Hawick. In 1799 he was recorded as servant to Robert Pringle in Allars. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded at 'Back of the Woods' in Hawick Parish on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was probably farmer at this house near Crawbyres. **Robert** (b.c.1790) son of Alexander and Mary Colquhoun. The origins of the family probably lies in the north, perhaps related to the Stewarts of Appin who lost their lands after supporting the 1715 and 1745 rebellions. He was tenant of Hawthornside farm 1834–47. He rented a farmhouse for another couple of years, but then left the district. He had a sister, Mary, and a brother, Alexander, who died young. He married Margaret Burnet and their children were: Alexander (b.c.1815), who died unmarried; Margaret (b.c.1825), who married William Blood of Cranagher, and whose son was Sir Bindon Blood; Robert (b.c.1820), who married Isabella Smith, daughter of the factor of Wolfelee and secondly married Esther Hudson; John (b.c.1820), who married Margaret Grieve from Buccleuch; Annie, who married John Wallace; Thomas (b.1816/7), who married Annie Donkin of Newcastle; Mary (b.c.1825), who married Daniel McPherson; and William Colquhoun (b.1828/9), who married Helen Smith. His sons James, Robert and John were prominent for the 'uppies' in Hobkirk Baa; however, the youngest son, William, was considered the best runner in the Borders in his day. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Isabella Waugh and their children included: Martha (b.1833); Robert (b.1835); Margaret (b.1837); Thomas (b.1841); Andrew (b.1839); and George (b.1846). **Robert** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Wilkie in Southdean Parish in 1837. **Robert** (19th C.) married Isabella Smith in Hobkirk Parish in 1847. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Margaret Oliver and their daughter Mary Oliver (b.1850) was baptised in Cavers. **Sir Thomas** of Minto (d.1500) son of Sir William of Garlies. His brother Alexander married Elizabeth Douglas of Cavers and at one point held the lands of Howpasley. The family clearly had a local connection, including land in Minto Parish. His great-grandfather was Sir William of Jedworth, whose mother was a sister of Sir John Turnbull of Minto. He became Provost of Glasgow. In 1476 he had a charter of a third of the lands in the Barony of Minto, as well as superiority over the whole of the Barony, which had been resigned by his father, Sir William (and with the consent of his older brother Alexander). He had a further charter for the lands of Sunlaws and Morebattle in 1476, resigned by his brother and attached to the Barony of Minto. In 1477 he and his wife had a charter for lands in Renfrew. He witnessed a charter in Edinburgh in 1486. In 1488 he was granted a fee by the Crown, for his service as Marshal. He also had a lease of the lands of 'Dunrod and Fintelauch' for his fee, and continued in this position until at least 1492. In 1490 he granted the lands of Nether Crailing called 'Stewartlandis', which had been annexed to Minto, to Bartholomew Rutherford. In 1491/2 he resigned the lands of Sunlaws, which were granted to Robert Ramsay and his wife Agnes Haitlie. He married Isabel, daughter of Walter Stewart of Arthurlie. Their children were: Sir John of Minto, also Provost of Glasgow; William, who became Bishop of Aberdeen and High Treasurer of Scotland; Archibald; Agnes; Marion, married Adam Maxwell of Southbar; Margaret; James; Nicolas; Robert, recorded owning some of his father's lands in Renfrew in 1514–16; and John. The family kept the 'of Minto' designation for several generations (including 5 Provosts of Glasgow), although they appear to have had no continuing local presence. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Selkirk area who later in life lived in Hawick. He was described (in an 1872 article by Alexander Hogg) as ' a deil-ma'-care sort of fellow' who was 'ever ready for a ploy'. He was involved with a scheme to get a respectable elector of Selkirk incapacitated so that she could not vote, being suspected of drugging the man. Although the man was induced to recover and the Tories won the day, he was rescued from the Selkirk Magistrates by a crowd of Liberals and carried off in triumph. **Thomas** (b.c.1800) publican on the Loan. He is recorded as vintner at the Nag's Head in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living with his wife Elizabeth at about the first house on the Loan. **Walter** (12th C.) see **Walter Fitz Alan**. **Sir Walter** (1293–1327) son of James, who he succeeded as 6th High Steward of Scotland. He was knighted after Bannockburn. In about 1320 he was 'Walteri Senescalli Scotie' when he was granted lands in Roxburghshire that

had been forfeited by Sir John de Soulis and others. This included Eckford, Nisbet, Langnewton, Maxton and Caverton. He was Governor of Berwick, commanding there when there was a siege by the English in 1319. He was a signatory of the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320. Also in 1320 he witnessed the charter of the Lordship of Jedburgh to Sir James Douglas. He married Marjory, daughter of Robert the Bruce; she died possibly after a fall from a horse, with their son John (who became King Robert II) said by some to have been born by Cæserian section. He had earlier married Alice, daughter of Sir John Erskine of that Ilk, and later married Isabel, sister of Sir John Graham of Abercorn. He had a son, Sir John, who died without issue. He also had a daughter who married Sir William Graham of Kincardine, and another daughter, Egidia, who married Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, secondly married Sir Hew Eglintoun and thirdly married Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded as Rector of Minto in 1542 and 1544. He was presumably a member of the Stewarts of Minto family. **Sir Walter** of Minto (d.1640s) son of Sir Matthew. In 1606 he was involved in some kind of fight with a group supporting Sir George Elphinstone in Glasgow, being held in Dumbarton Castle for a while. In 1614 he was served heir to his grandfather Sir John in ⅔ of the superiority of the Barony of Minto (as well sa lands in Morebattle). In 1618 he was made a Burgess of Glasgow. Apart from his title, he had no direct local connection and lived in Glasgow, being Bailie to the Regality there (but not Provost, like several of his ancestors). He was also keeper of Dumbarton Castle. In 1641 he was a representative for Clydesdale to meet with the King. He married Christian Crawford in 1598/9. Their daughter Mrs. Lilias Stewart was buried in Greyfriars Cemetery in 1663. The family fortunes dwindled at this time and he had to mortgage his property in Easter and Wester Craigs in Glasgow, which was sold off by his son, Sir Ludovic. He may also be the Stewart who sold off the family interest in the Barony of Minto. Sir Ludovic was succeeded by Sir John, who was even more impoverished (it is said he was a pauper who was sent barefoot to Edinburgh to beg a favour from one of his rich Stewart relatives) and died on a voyage out to the colony at Darien. **Walter** (17th C.) mentioned in one of the first existing entries in the Town book of 1638 as an officer of the Town (along with James Kinnaird). They were presumably the 2 Burgh Officers of the time, corresponding to the Halberdiers of today. **Walter** (17th C.) son of cordiner James. In 1666 he was a witness to the fight in St. Mary's Kirk between William Turnbull and James Chisholme. He could be the Walter baptised in Hawick in 1646, son of James and Manie Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Craik in 1733. His children included: Robert (b.1733); Janet (b.1735); Walter (b.1739); Walter (again, b.1741); and Mary (b.1745). **Rev. Walter** (1706–62) son of Bailie Matthew Stewart in Newton of Mearns, he was baptised in Canongate, Edinburgh. He studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Leiden and was presented to Ashkirk Parish in 1730 by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, one of the Lords of Session at the time. He paid the window tax at 'the mance' in Ashkirk Parish in 1748 and again in 1753. In 1742 he was recorded in Selkirk as 'minister of the Gospel at Ashkirk for victual supplied for the poor'. He also bought (from John Mackenzie of Devlin) the land at Barnhills in 1749 and hence is sometimes described as 'of Barnhill' (or 'Barnhills'). He was thus designated among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. In 1750 in Edinburgh he married Mrs. Mary Duncanson (who died in 1793) of Garshake. Their children included: Mary (b.1751); Matthew (1752–82) of Barnhills; Helen (1754–1815); Margaret, who died in infancy; James (b.1756), died young; and Isabel (b.1759, or Isabella). Matthew inherited the lands of Barnhills from him and after Matthew's death they passed to Mary, Helen and Isabel. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton and Wilton Parishes. He was at Greenbank in 1780 and Stirches in 1792. He married Betty Miller in Roberton in 1774. Their children included: Betty (b.1780); Janet (b.1782); and Walter (b.1792). Isobel (b.1776) and Marion (b.1778), baptised in Roberton, with no mother's name listed, were probably also his children. The witnesses in 1792 were Gilbert Smith and Thomas Ferguson (both servants of Chisholme of that Ilk, suggesting that he also worked for the laird of Stirches). **Sir William** of Jedworth (d.1402) 2nd son of Sir Alexander of Darnley and Crookston or perhaps son of Sir John of Jedworth, his mother being a sister of Sir John Turnbull of Minto. He was probably grandson (or other descendant) of 'John Senescal de Jedwith' who signed the Ragman Rolls. He was also known as 'of Teviotdale'. He may have been an ally of the English until 1384 when Teviotdale was recaptured for Scotland, then fighting on the Scottish side and being

rewarded by Robert II with lands in Roxburghshire. He received money from the French to support the war against England in 1385 and was present at Otterburn in 1388. He was knighted around this time and in the 1390s served as auditor of the exchequer, as well as commissioner at march days. He was additionally appointed as Sheriff of Roxburghshire, although the extent of the appointment is not known. In the period 1390–1402 he acted as Clerk of Audit according to the Exchequer Rolls. In 1390 he was granted the lands of Minto by John Turnbull ('Out with the sword'), who was his uncle. This was confirmed by Robert II in 1390/1, and included the patronage of the church, which had been resigned by George Abernethy. He was thus probably the first of the Stewarts to own lands in Minto. He was probably the Sir William who witnessed a Lindsay charter for Stouslie and Groundistone about 1390. An udated charter of Robert III (probably around 1400) grants him ⅓ of the lands of Minto. In the late 1390s he accompanied Archibald Douglas (later 4th Earl of Douglas) in an attack on the English-held Roxburgh Castle. In 1398 he was one of the 'borowis' for the Earl of Douglas bounds on the Middle March, according to an English document. He witnessed charters for the Earl of Douglas in 1400 and 1402. He led an unsuccessful raid into Northumberland in 1400 and was at the battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. There he was captured, tried and executed at the instigation of Sir Henry Percy, his body being quartered and displayed on the gates of York. He married Isabel, who was widow of Sir Richard Oliver, although her maiden name is unknown. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, 1st of Garlies, and had at least one other son. His widow Elizabeth remarried to Walter of Bickerton and received some of the customs duties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow in the period 1407–20. **Sir William** of Dalswinton (15th C.) son of Sir John, 1st of Garlies. In 1429 he succeeded to the Barony of Minto, but this was disputed by Walter Turnbull. As a result it seems that the barony was split, so that his family held the half barony. He was knighted by James III in about 1443 and sat in Parliament in 1467. He married more than once, with his last wife being Euphame Graham. His children included: Andrew, his heir, who predecesed him; Sir Alexander of Garlies, who fought at Sauchieburn and married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Douglas of Cavers; Sir Thomas, who succeeded to Minto; and Walter of Tonderghie. **William** of Traquair (16th C.) son of James. In 1526 he was listed in the remission for a large number of Borderers who attacked the Earl of Arran's forces. His brother James was also listed. He became heir to the lands of Rutherford and Wells through his aunt Helen Rutherford. In 1533/4 he was involved in a bond in Selkirk with Patrick Murray of Falahill. In 1538 he had a regranting of his lands of Traquair. In 1541 he is recorded as occupier of Garlawcleuch, Blackhouse and Douglascraig in Yarrow; he may also be the William who was occupier of Berrybush and half of Phaup in Ettrick. Also in 1541 he was involved in a dispute with the Dicksons of Ormiston. He married married Christina, 2nd daughter of John, 2nd Lord Hay of Yester. Their children were: Robert, who succeeded; John, who succeeded Robert; William, who succeeded John; James, who succeeded William; Margaret, who married James Murray of Falahill and George Douglas, younger of Bonjedward; and a daughter who married William Sinclair of Blans. **William** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Sir William** (d.1605) 5th Laird of Traquair. He succeeded to his brother Sir John, also inheriting the lands of Wells in Rulewater. In 1567 he was listed as brother-german of Sir John of Traquair when he witnessed the wedding contract for Elizabeth, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was a 'gentleman of the bed-chamber' of James VI and was made Governor of Dumbarton Castle in 1582. In 1592 he was surety for George Douglas of Bonjedward and Andrew Douglas of Timpendean. He witnessed a document for the Earl of Lennox in 1594 and in the same year was appointed a deputy justice for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. In 1602 he complained about 'reif' committed on him by James Scott of Whithopei and in 1603 was in dispute with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and his chamberlains over taxation. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother James of Shillinglaw. **William** (16th/17th C.) servant of James Douglas of Cavers. In 1612 he, along with William Douglas of Whitriggs and his brother Robert, was accused by Gavin Elliot of Brugh of attacking his family on their way home from Cavers Kirk. However, the group were acquitted after swearing that the claim was untrue. Perhaps the same William was deputy Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1618 when he acted as Bailie for Sir William Douglas of Cavers in a sasine for the lands of Crook. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1661 he, along with John, witnessed a

baptism for James Scott and Agnes Stewart. He could be the William 'Stevert' who married Marion Henderson and whose son John was baptised in 1661, with witnesses John and Robert Henderson. Alternatively he could be the William 'Stevert' who married Agnes Scott and whose son Walter was baptised in 1661, with witnesses Adam Ogilvie and James Dunlop. **William** (b.1657) 3rd Earl of Traquair, son of John, 2nd Earl, whom he succeeded in 1666. He was also Laird of Wells in Rulewater. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother Charles. **William** (17th C.) listed as resident at Harden in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the weaver in Heap who witnessed a baptism for fellow weaver John Cairns in Wilton in 1711. **William** (17th C.) tailor listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is also listed in 1694 on the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the William born in Hawick in 1637, son of Francis and Helen Muir. He could also be the William who married Margaret Scott and whose children baptised in Hawick included: Margaret (b.1669); Charles (b.1673); and Francis (b.1677). **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson in 1690. He married 'Mals' Hastie and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1690. The witnesses were John and James Stewart (who were surely related). **William** (1695/6–1760) tenant farmer in Gillfoot. He is buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Agnes Elliot in 1720. Their children included Robert (b.1723) and Agnes (b.1726). He may be the William 'Steward' who witnessed the baptism of an illegitimate child for George Langlands of that Ilk in 1724. He also witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott, resident of Tandlaw, in 1729. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Groundistone in 1742. He married Marion 'Houison' and their children included Margaret (b.1739) and Janet (b.1742). The witnesses in 1742 were James Dryden and George Lamb. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Stouslie in 1770 and 1780. He married Margaret Ormiston in Wilton in 1764. Their children included: Helen (b.1765); Mary (b.1767); Isabel (b.1770); and George (b.1771). Probably the same William secondly married Jean Scott in 1777, with children: George (b.1778); and James (b.1780). The witnesses in 1770 were James Dryden and Thomas Reid. The baptism in 1780 was performed by Rev. John Young (meaning that he was a member of the Green Kirk), with witnesses James Scott and George Turnbull. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Scott and their children included George (b.1778) and James (b.1780). **William** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Mary Mackay and their children included Margaret (b.1850) and Jane (b.1852). **William Colquhoun** (b.1828/9) youngest son of Robert, farmer at Hawthornside. He took part in Hobkirk Baa along with his brothers. He was known as one of the best runners in the Borders and was unbeaten over about 30 races. On one occasion he was dancing and playing the fiddle at Billerwell until 2 a.m., set out an hour later to meet his brother in Newcastle, arriving at 4 p.m., and then won a sprint race that his brother had put him up to. He ran against Willie Scott from Martin's House, in a specially arranged match over half a mile near Stobs, and won. He married Helen, daughter of William Smith in 1853 and moved to Newcastle (also spelled 'Steuart', 'Stuert' etc. and in earlier times interchangeable with **Stuart** as well as 'Steward').

Stewartfield (*stew-ur'-feeld*) *n.* former name for **Hartrigge**.

Stewartfield (*stew-ur'-feeld*) *n.* popular name for the area around East and West Stewart Places.

Stewart's Cleuch (*stew-urts-klooch*) *n.* small stream joining Hope Sike near Pleaknowe and running into the eastern side of the Slitrig.

Stewashiels (*stew-u-sheelz*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Stewaschellis'. The location is unknown.

Stewie (*stew-ee*) *n.* pet name for Stewart or Stuart.

stey (*stī*) *v.* to stay, remain, wait, stop, tarry – 'stey there an deh move a muscle', 'some o thum steyed on efter the War', '... he that tells lees sallna staye in my sicht' [HSR], 'Aw'll maybe get the name Poet Laureate Of course aw'll still stey the same ... ' [AY], to live somewhere permanently, reside – 'oo yist ti stey up the Loan', 'A've traivelled wide, a've traivelled wide, In guid bits steyed, in guid bits steyed ... ' [IWL], (also spelled 'stei', and 'stay' as in English; note that there are variations in the diphthong, going from 'ā-ee' to 'u-ee').

stey (*stī*) *adj., arch.* steep, stiff, difficult to climb – '... tge vehicles could not be got with sufficient rapidity up the many 'stey braes' on the route' [HAST1873], '... 'set a stout heart

to a stae brae', and climb to the top of the Wisp' [HAST1875], 'It hed been a stey climm up ti Dunion-heed . . . ' [ECS], '. . . And lift us up the steyest brae, And o'er the plantin' stiles' [JT], '. . . He finds a stey upended brae, That mony a sprawl hae dealt 'im' [WP], '. . . A hert to face the steyest brae' [WL] (also written 'stae').

Steyll (*stīl*) *n.* former name for lands near Branxholme, mentioned in the 1420 charter when half of the lands of Branxholme were granted to Robert Scott of Rankilburn. The description is of 'the lands and houses of Steyll, and the half of the broad meadow towards the lands of Steyll . . . on the west side of the Syke'; the exact location is uncertain. Somewhere around Branxholme Town seems feasible, but a location much further west, near the hill called 'The Steel', is also possible (also written 'Steyl' in 1420).

steys (*stīz*) *n., pl.* stays, a corset, girdle – '. . . sellin a thing frae hoosehold goods ti backlacin steys' [IWL].

St. George's Kirk (*sin'-jōr-jeez-kirk*) *n.* church in St. George's Lane, built in 1843–44 after the Disruption as the Free or Protesting Church. The land was purchased by the new congregation from James Anderson of Wilton Lodge. The original building was designed by Andrew Thomson of Glasgow and John Smith of Darnick. Several articles were placed in the foundation stone (and could not be found when the church was rebuilt). A manse was built on Wilton Path in 1846, designed by Smith of Darnick. The church was known as 'Hawick Free Kirk' for more than 50 years. It changed its name to 'St. George's United Free Church' in 1900 (after the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches); the reasons for the choice of the new name are uncertain. After purchase of the house and grounds of 'Ellabank' next door, the church was rebuilt in 1913–16 using Doddington stone, but with parts of the original walls and a lintel inserted from the old building. The austere Gothic design is by architect J.P. Alison. It is a grade C listed building. An adjoining hall was built a few years later. A pipe organ was installed in 1920 and a manse was preented to the church in 1925. It was re-named simply 'St. George's Church' in 1929 (after the union of the United Free Church and the Church of Scotland). It contains an east-end window, commemorating the 1929 reunion (possibly the only such window in Scotland), by Lilian J. Pocock of London. The organ was added in 1920 in memory of Bessie Scott (a gift of Peter Scott & Co.). A separate West Port 'Free' congregation had been established in 1855, and after that church closed in 1956, St. George's was renamed 'St. George's West'. Since 1988 it has been known as Teviot Parish Church, with links to Roberton Parish. Kirk Session records for 1842–82 and 1900–14 are in the National Archives. A roll of the ministers is: John Aikman Wallace 1843–70; William H. Gaulter, assistant 1859–64; John MacGregor 1865–73; M.P. Johnstone 1873–79; W.A.P. Johnman 1880–1923; Donald G. Ross 1911–35 (assistant until 1923); C. Sydney Finch 1936–1959; Archibald Mills 1959–66; Thomas N. Hood 1967–82; Neil Combe 1984– .

St. George's Lane (*sin'-jōr-jeez-lān*) *n.* another name for **Free Church Lane**.

St. George's Manse see **the Free Kirk Manse**

St. George's West (*sin'-jōr-jeez-west*) *n.* name given to St. George's (Free) Church after the return of the West End congregation in 1959. It was renamed Teviot Parish Church in 1988. The old Manse for St. George's West is along Buccleuch Road.

St. Helens (*sin'-he-linz*) *n.* girl's school based in Heronhill House in about the years 1945–9. It was moved there from Bridge of Allan. The school had as many as 54 girl boarders and a few very young boys. Miss Jean Macdonald was the owner and Headmistress.

stibble (*sti-bul*) *n., arch.* stubble – 'Poor Habby's kail gat mony a nibble, De'il haet was left but runts an' stibble' [JR], 'Unmolested the maukins may feed on the stibble And dae as they like, for never shall he Catch them again as they nibble The sweet blades o' verdure on hillside or lea' [TCh], 'O my God, mak' thame as ane whurle, as the stibble afore the wund' [HSR].

stibbled (*sti-bul', -buld*) *adj., arch.* covered with stubble – 'The fruit's picked and the stibbled leas are still . . . ' [WL].

stibblewin (*sti-bul'-win*) *v., arch.* to cut ahead of a neighbouring reaper – 'In cutting down grain, one is said to be stibble-wundit when his neighbours in kemping, or striving, cut down the grain on each side of him, so as to pass him on the rig, or get before him and cut down in his direction, so that he has nothing but stubble on either side, as well as before him. Thus the wind blows over the stubble towards him on all hands' [JoJ].

Stichill (*sti-chil*) *n.* village north of Kelso, with the parish church dating from about 1770. The nearby Stichill House is demolished, but was

long the home of a branch of the Pringle family. A grand entrance and lodge houses still survive, however (the name may derive from the Old English 'stycce', meaning 'a piece'; also written 'Stitchill').

stick (*stik, steek*) *v.* to abide, bear, stand – 'For saicind year the cooncil pick Yin whae Hawick folk cannae stick' [MB], to gore, stab with horns – 'The yill-cup, the gill-stoup, Flee, like a sticking bull' [JoHa] (also 'steek').

stick (*stik, steek*) *v.* to gore or butt with horns – 'The yill-cup, the gill-stoup, Flee, like a sticking bull' [JoHa] (also **steek**).

stickers (*sti-kurz*) *n., arch.* goose-grass, Galium aparine (also called **sticky wullie** and sometimes **sticky tam**).

stickie-ootie (*sti-kee-oo'-ee*) *adj.* sticking out, protruding – 'a haunel is the stickie-ootie pairt o a cup', 'hei hed right stickie-ootie lugs' (also spelled 'sticky-ooty').

stick in (*stik-in*) *v.* to persist, persevere, work doggedly – 'At the same time the young yins seem ti stick in weel' [We].

stickit (*sti-, stee-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp.* stuck, gored with an animal's horns, stabbed – 'The said John Gladstainis stiket John Purdie at the table' [1596/HAST1910] (also **steekit**).

stickit minister (*sti-kee'-mee-nees-tur*) *n., arch.* someone trained for the clergy but without a charge, popularised by the 1893 novel of that name by S.R. Crockett.

stick the heid in (*stik-thu-heed-in*) *v.* instruction to head-butt, or more generally to fight.

sticky-ooty see **stickie-ootie**

sticky tam (*sti-kee-tawm*) *n., arch.* goose-grass, Galium aparine (more commonely **sticky wullie**).

sticky wullie (*sti-kee-wu-lee*) *n.* cleavers, goose-grass, Galium aparine, a plant with hooked bristles on its leaves and round seeds that catch on clothing, and provide entertainment for children (jocularly called 'adhesive William' and the velcro plant, it has many names; see also **bluid-tongue**, **lizzie-rin-the-hedge**, **robin-rin-the-hedge**, **stickers** and **sticky tam**).

stife (*stīf*) *n., arch.* a stifling atmosphere, a choking smoke.

stiffie (*sti-fee*) *n., arch.* someone who is stuck-up, priggish or overly formal, a stiff – '... apart from one or two 'stiffies', we all looked forward to these sessions' [BB] (no longer in use with this meaning).

still (*stil, stūl*) *n.* a stool – 'sit still on that still, wull ee?', 'For mending the Stule of Repentence, 10s' [PR] (also spelled 'stuil' and 'stule').

Still (*stil*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) clerk for Hobkirk Parish in the years around 1693. It is recorded in that year that Magdalene Nicholson (widow of the Baronet of Stobs) paid him for her share of building a new church at Hobkirk.

the Still (*thu-stil*) *n.* another occasional name for the **Stell Hoose**.

still an on (*stil-an-ōn*) *adv., arch.* nevertheless, anyway – 'Still an on, thir billies hed a sair hatter or they got the bruits weerd bye the cairts' [ECS], 'But still an' on, ye'll no', I trow re fashed wi' goustin' blatter' [WL].

still an yow (*stil-an-yow*) *n., arch.* a children's ball game, where a ball is bounced off a wall and has to be caught by a nominated player, who, failing to succeed shouts 'still' to the others and then has to hit one of them with the ball to make them the new thrower – 'At fower o'clock we'd oot wi' top or gird, And whiles, gin we could boast a baa, I've seen oo play for oors at 'Still an' yow', Stottin't on Drummond's gable waa' [WL].

stilt (*stil'*) *n., arch.* the handle of a plough – '... That ye between the stilts was bred, Wi' ploughmen schooled, wi' ploughmen fed' [BS], 'The Jamie Sword would leave the plough-stilts, and ... set to work to excavate the boulder' [RJR], a crutch.

stilt (*stil'*) *v., arch.* to use stilts, cross water on stilts – 'To stilt the water, To cross it on poles, Roxb.' [JoJ], to go on crutches.

stilt (*stilts*) *n., pl.* wooden poles with foot perches, formerly used to cross rivers and streams. They were common in Hawick before the main bridges were built. And before the Victoria footbridge was constructed, workers used them to get to the mills across the Teviot. In Denholm every household had a pair, with the favourite crossing place being just below Denholm Mill.

Stiltie Robbie (*stil'-ee-ro-bee*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Howieson**.

stime (*stīm*) *n., arch.* the least particle, iota.

stinkan (*sting-kan*) *adj., poet.* stinking – 'The stinkan brockke wi' his lang lank lyske, Shotte up his gruntle to see' [JTe].

stinkin puppy (*sting-kin-pu-pee*) *n., arch.* the wild scarlet poppy, Papaver rhœas.

stinkin tam (*sting-kin-tawm*) *n., arch.* the common tansy, Tanacetum vulgare, or some other kinds of strong-smelling plants (also 'stinking tammy').

Stinkin Well (*sting-kin-wel*) *n.* name for a spring to the east of the farm of Flatt in southern

Liddesdale (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Stintieknowe (*stin-tee-now*) *n.* small farm steading out beyond Stirches, near Dykeneuk Loch, and also known variously as Stinty-Knowes, Stinty Knowe etc. Walter Scott was farmer there in the early 19th century. In 1841 there were 2 households there, one the Curries and the other housing a variety of people. In 1851 Thomas Smith and family were in one house and the Campbell brothers in the other. In 1861 labourer William Thomson and family were at the cottage with James Gledstains and family at 'Stintyknows Far House'. The hill there was originally the 'stenting knowe', where Wilton Common was stented, prior to its division in 1764. In other words this site was essentially the Wilton equivalent of the Caa Knowe – 'Stinty Knowe then the Cala Burn There isna a walk mair pleesant Now oor on the Whitehaugh Road And in front o' ee a pheesant' [AY], 'There's Lockie o' the Stinty Knowes, There's Nicol o' Dykenook, And Bryson o' the Priestrigg, And Hall into the Heap' [DJG] (also written 'Stintie Knowe', Stintyknows', 'Stinty Knowes', etc.; it appears to be marked 'Lintinhall' on Stobie's 1770 map).

the Stintin Burn (*thu-stin-tin-burn*) *n.* former name for the stream in Wilton, which rises on Whitehaugh Moor and flows in a southerly direction, past Whitehaughmoor farm to join the Cala Burn. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common as 'The Stintin Burn', rising in several springs, as well as in 2 small boggy areas called Titling Moss. There was a ford over the burn, near the confluence with the Cala Burn, which was on the boundary of Wilton Common.

Stinty Knowes (*stin-tee-nowz*) *n.* another name for **Stintieknowe**.

stipeet see **stipit**

stipen (*stī-pin*) *n., arch.* a stipend – '... aw see they're payin' ye yer steipin' afore the sermon's dune' [WNK] (also **steepend**).

stipit (*sti-pee', -pi'*) *adj.* stupid – 'hei was knocked stipit in the tackle', 'div ee hink A'm stipit?', 'ee er stipit', 'Deh be si stipit ... Hei's been at a denner an' disni want tae spill ony whusky!' [JCo] (also spelled 'stuipit', 'stipeet', 'stippit', etc.).

Stirches (*stir-cheez*) *n.* area to the north of Silverbuthall, reached via Dickson Street. The name is now mainly identified with the council housing scheme, was developed after the property was purchased in 1971, with building commencing in 1973. The housing comprising a series of streets bounded by Stirches Road and Guthrie Drive, and contains a primary school, but no businesses. The main road to Selkirk and the north once went through here. The name goes back at least to the 16th century, and was formerly 'Stirkshaw' or 'Stirkshaws'. There is a charter of James VI to Walter Scott, son and heir of Robert, 2nd son of Walter of Synton, of the 6-merk land of 'Stirkschaw'. 'Watt Scott of Stirkschawis' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. There were sons of the Scotts of Synton (or Whitslade) there in the 16th and 17th centuries. Thomas Scott of Whitslade paid tax on £214 for the land in about 1660; it was then in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. However, he sold the 'six merk-land of Stirkshaws' to Walter Chisholme of that Ilk (and his son William) in 1660. William Chisholme was owner in 1678 and it was still recorded with the same value in 1788 and 1811. William Cavers was living there in 1682 and William Telfer in 1683. The lands were part of Hassendean Parish until 1690 when that parish was suppressed and that part allocated to Wilton. In 1694 tax was paid on 4 hearths for 'Stirkshaus' his house', and Janet Lamb was listed among the poor. James Ormiston was there in 1721, Walter Lorraine in 1724–29, John Blyth in 1728 and William Lamb in 1729. George Graham was there 1741–44 and 1749–56. The estate was valued at £430 in the 1740s. Thomas Scott was tenant in about 1756–64. The estate was valued at £214 in 1764. Walter Stewart was living there in 1792 and Richard and William Turnbull were wrights there in 1797. The estate was bought by John Farrar Blenkhorn in 1898, who was already renting the house. The house was redesigned and eventually passed to the Sisters of St. Augustine, and used as a private nursing home. The estate was sold off in parts, following Minnie Blenkhorn's death in 1922. The lower area was developed as the Stirches housing estate in the mid-1970s – 'Coming in by Stirches hill, I saw auld Hawick a dreaming still' [IJ], 'Wi' haltin' step by Stirches brae To roam the Heap Hills ower ...' [WFC], 'A gentle walk up the Stirches road Then, when ee look around Ee think wi' awe this is hame And it feels like hallowed ground' [AY] (the name occurs regularly from 1481 until the early 18th century as 'Stirkschaw', 'Stirkschawis', 'Stirkshaws', 'Styrkschaw' and similar spellings; the modern 'Stirches' is first recorded in 1713, but it is still 'Stirkshaw' in Hawick Burgh records of 1728; it is 'Styrkschaw' in 1500, 'Stirkschaw' in 1501/2, 'Stirkschawis' in 1502, 'Styrkschaw'

in 1504/5, 'Stirkschaw' in 1505, 'Stokschawis' in 1512, 'Styrkschawis' in 1579, 'Styrk Schawis' in 1579/80, 'Styrkschawis' in 1580/1, 'Stirkschawis' in 1590, 1592 and 1599, 'Sterchehewis' in 1602, 'Stirkshaues' in 1694, 'Stirkshawes' in 1678, 'Stirchaus' in 1682, 'Stirkshaws' in 1708 and 'Stirthces' in 1720; the origin is clearly from Old English 'styrc' plus 'sceaga' or Scots 'shaw', meaning a wooded area with young bullocks).

Stirches Band (*stir-cheez-bawnd*) *n.* popular name for the military band of the Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps at the end of the 19th century, whose Captain was John Scott Chisholme of Stirches.

Stirches Brick Works (*stir-cheez-brik-wurks*) *n.* works set up by Capt. Chisholme of Stirches, which produced bricks, tiles and pottery between about 1850 and 1870, mainly used in local building projects. The original idea had been to establish a pottery works, until it was found that the local clay was unsuitable. The works were abandoned when the price of transportation and coal became too expensive. The buildings were used by the shepherd when the estate was purchased by Blenkhorn in 1890. Some ruined remains can be seen on the right of the road leading from the Convent to Stouslie.

Stirches Burn (*stir-cheez-burn*) *n.* stream that rises perhaps near Priestrig and flows through Stirches and then partially underground to become the Howden Burn.

Stirches Croft (*stir-cheez-croft*) *n.* former farm on Stirches estate, just to the west of the road to the main house (it is marked on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map).

Stirches Hoose (*stir-cheez-hoos*) *n.* Stirches House, an extensive mansion above Stirches housing scheme. A previously existing house was the residence of the Chisholms for about 200 years, being built on top of a mediæval tower in the mid-17th century by Walter Chisholm. The original tower was square (perhaps similar to Goldielands) and had a protecting courtyard wall. It was built by Scott of Whitslade, after he became Laird in the late 15th century. Above the doorway was a Latin inscription 'Christus Rex Regum qui non dormitat in ævum protegat hanc ædem necnon sine crimini plebem 1503' ('Christ the King of Kings, who never sleeps in heaven, protect this house and the people guiltless of crime'); a copy is still above the door of the present house (an extra 'b' on the end of 'crimini' suggests it is an imperfect copy). The lower floor had a vaulted ceiling, with the upper floors reached via a staircase in the roughly 6 foot thick walls. The second level held a public room about 30 feet by 18 feet, with a fireplace at each end, and there were sleeping rooms above. The upper stories were demolished in about 1666, with new accommodations built on either side and the south front added to the house. The initials 'W.C. M.B. 1666' were carved above one of the windows (Walter Chisholme and his wife Margaret Balderstone), this panel now in the north-east gable. Tax was paid on 19 windows there in 1748. The main house was added to and altered over the years, becoming a white-washed cluster of buildings. The main building was in turn largely demolished in 1899/1900 for John Blenkhorn, and rebuilt to the designs of J.P. Alison. This included a fabricated Blenkhorn coat-of-arms in stained glass on the staircase and a stable for 12 horses. The only mediæval parts surviving are sections of the south gable and west wall. After it was finally completed in 1904, James Blenkhorn lived there for only another 5 years before his death. There are photographs of how the house looked during his time there. After Minnie Blenkhorn's death in 1922 the house went on the market and since 1926 has been run by the Augustinian Sisters as St. Andrew's Nursing Home, better known as 'the Convent'. An intricately carved slab from the old house, bearing the Chisholm crest, is in the Museum.

Stirches Ludge (*stir-cheez-luj, -loj*) *n.* small house near the entrance to the drive-way of the former Stirches House, there since at least the mid-19th century.

Stirches Mains (*stir-cheez-mānz*) *n.* farm in the Stirches area, to the left of the road just after the Convent. The farmer there recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax and Dog Tax Rolls was Mrs. Scott. Alexander Scott was recorded as tenant in at least 1797–1801, while Thomas was also living there in 1799–1801 and James Turnbull was a servant there in 1801. In the early 19th century was James Bunyan and in 1841 was Walter Knox – 'Owre the lang brae frae Stouslie; Frae the mains o' Stirches doun; How micht I come at the day's end To the bonny Border toun?' [WL] (presumably once the home farm for Stirches).

Stirches Mains Hill (*stir-cheez-mānz-hil*) *n.* name sometimes given to the hill near Stirches Mains, reaching a height of 266 m.

Stirches Quarry (*stir-cheez-kwa-ree*) *n.* former quarry on the opposite side of the road from Stirches Mains.

Stirches Road (*stir-cheez-rōd*) *n.* the main road from Dickson Street to Stirches House, and

also once the main road to Selkirk and points north. It now provides access to much of the Stirches housing estate.

Stirches Schuil (*stir-cheez-skil*) *n.* primary school in the Stirches housing sheme, built in 1976 on Roxburghe Drive. It's characteristic feature is a forest of pyramidal roof lights.

stirk (*stirk*) *n., arch.* a young bovine animal after weaning, generally those kept for slaughter rather than breeding, usually referring to bullocks or steers, but also sometimes heifers – '... That he keeps about a score of sheep, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, two cows, and sometimes a stirk' [DCW1765], '... also from James Wardlaw, in Riccarton, was bought for 23s 'an ox stirk of the guidwife's at the mill' ' [JaT], 'Transform'd may I be to a stirk, If bonny Meggy's wanton smirk ... ' [JR], 'His time is up, he comes a hornless sirk – For faith! his sca'p's sae soft that horns won't grow on't' [JoHa], '... Sure he'd hae the heart o' a stirk, Could look without love on sic beauty' [JoHa], '... I know not if the stirks grew tired before the stars were set' [WHO], '... And whiles I feel like tethered stirk Stuck here amang it a' ' [WL] (also sometimes 'stark'; from Old English; the word occurs in several local placenames, e.g. 'Stirches').

Stirkcleuch Height (*stirk-klooch-hī'*) *n.* hill that is the north-eastern spur of the Pike, between Penchrise Pen and the Maidens. It reaches a height of 443 m. Further to the north-east is Burnt Craig.

stirkie (*stir-kee*) *n., arch.* diminutive form for a young bovine animal – 'Each 'eer, as Januar' – end returns, Ilk yowe and stirkie waefu' murns ... ' [DH].

Stirk-rigg (*stirk-rig*) *n.* small hill about 1 km north of Bedrule farm, reaching only about 160 m in height. Just to the west of the summit are the remains of a circular earthwork, about 45 m in diameter, probably a settlement. It was said (in the New Statistical Account) to have been removed by cultivation in the 18th century, but is still visible in aerial photographs. This was the former site of a farm, which was incorporated into the farm of Newton, with all signs of the farmhouse disappearing. John Smith was there in 1701. 'Stirkrig' and 'Stirkrig-hill' were listed as part of Newton according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 (also 'Stirkrigg').

Stirkshaws (*stirk-shawz*) *n.* early name for Stirches, after the stirks which grazed there. It changed to 'Stirches' in the early 18th century. The Chisholms were Lairds of Stirkshaws for about 250 years (also 'Stirkschaw', 'Stirkschaws', 'Stirkshaw', etc.; incorrectly written 'Strikshaws' by Keith Scott).

Stirkshielhope (*stirk-sheel-hōp*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, listed as 'Styrkschelhope' in a c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale. It was valued at 8 merks and listed under 'Foresta' (which seems to have been the northern part, including the Hermitage valley). It is recorded as 'Streichelhope' on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale, and still valued at 8 merks; the tenants were Robert Elliot in Ramsiegill, John of the Hill, Adam Elliot of Lees, 'Old' Robert Elliot of Ramsiegill, John Elliot and John's son James called 'Nelis Jok'. It could be related to 'Stitchel Hill' near Riccarton.

Stirk Sike (*stirk-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins the west side of Dawston Burn to the north of Saughtree. It is between Watch Sike and March Sike and is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

stirlin (*stir-lin*) *n., arch.* a starling.

Stirling (*stir-ling*) *n.* **Benjamin** (b.1805/6) resident of Lilliesleaf. In 1851 he is recorded as 'Pauper (formerly Tinsmith); Deaf & Dumb'. **David** (14th C.) priest and notary from St. Andrews Diocese, who is recorded as 'de Strivelyn'. In 1364 he was given the promise of the Church of Cavers on the resignation of William de Greenlaw. However, he probably never had possession of Cavers, since John de Govan held the benefice from about this time. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** 'Jim' (1924/5–) from Cumnock, he volunteered for the Royal Navy at the age of 18. He was a telegraphist and then served on minesweepers. He was on a ship the cleared mines for the D-Day landings and later his ship was sunk and the crew spent hours in the water befor being rescued. After the war he joined the police, serving in Duns, Coldstream, Yetholm, Jedburgh and Hawick. He retired as a sergeant. He is Hawick's last surviving link with D-Day. **Peter** (b.1812/3) from Newtown, he was a tailor in Lilliesleaf, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. He was living on the north side of Main Street in 1851. His wife was Agnes. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. His children included George (b.1743), Mary (b.1745), James (b.1750) and Margaret (b.1753). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf, who paid the 1785 cart tax there and is also recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is surely related to James, who is also listed in 1797. He was an innkeeper in Lilliesleaf, who subscribed to Andrew Scott's

book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811. He may be the Robert who married Rachel Mathison and had children including Robert (b.1771), Sally (b.1774), Peggy (b.1776), Agnes (b.1778), Rachel (b.1780) and William (b.1783). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Junior Carter' at West Middles in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He is probably son of the older carter of the same name. He is probably the journeyman wright (suggesting that one of the occupations may have been an error) listed on the 1801 Militia ballot in Lilliesleaf. He is probably the Robert who married Jenny Gray and had a son James (b.1803) baptised in Lilliesleaf. Other children, with no mother's name given, who may be his, include Bella (b.1794) and William (b.1799).

stishie (*sti-shee*) *n., poet.* bustle, uproar – 'When the stishie has smoored oot my rest . . . ' [WL] (cf. **strooshie**).

stitch (*stich*) *n., arch.* a furrow or drill of potatoes, turnips, etc. (see also **tatti-stitch**).

stitcher (*sti-chur*) *n.* a worker who stitches final trimmings (e.g. ribbons or pockets) on garments in the knitwear industry, using a sewing machine, this traditionally being a woman's job.

Stitchel Hill (*sti-chul-hil*) *n.* hill just to the north-east of Riccarton junction, rising to 318 m. There was formerly a fortified house near here (it is 'Stitchelhill' in 1694 and 1736; it is marked as 'Stritcher-hils' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Stitchelhill (*sti-chul-hil*) *n.* farmstead in northern Castleton Parish, near the hill of the same name. It could be related to the lands of 'Styrkschelhope' listed in northern Liddesdale in a rental roll c.1376 and 'Streichelhope' recorded in a rental roll of 1541. 'Willie's Airchie' Elliot 'of Strychill hill' is recorded in 1590. In 1632 it was owned by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs and listed as 'Struchehill alias Stitchelhill' (and listed among rentals of Kelso Abbey). It was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it was combined with Laidlawhope and Whitrope, and extended to 1990 acres, bounded by Laws, Dawstonburn, Millburnholm and Roughley. The lands were rented by John Laing from the Duke of Buccleuch in 1736. John Oliver was farmer there in the 1830s. William Roxburgh was shepherd in 1835. There was a lime works there according to the 1841 census, with 7 quarrymen working there. George Scott and family were living there in 1861 (it is 'Stitchelhill' in 1694 and 1736; it is marked as 'Stichilhill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

stithy (*sti-thee*) *n., arch.* an anvil – '. . . While block and stithy rang wi' our daffin' an' our mirth' [JT].

Stiven (*stī-vin*) *n.* **Rev. David Sime** (d.1986) son of David Russell and Jeannie Sime, he was born near Dundee, where he was school Dux. He served with the Royal Scots, was awarded the Military Cross and returned to Britain wounded (with a missing leg, and an obituary having been written about him after being reported killed in action). He graduated from St. Andrews in 1919 and received his B.D. there in 1922, having a special interest in Hebrew and Biblical Criticism. He spent some time in Jerusalem, then became assistant at St. Cuthbert's in Edinburgh before being appointed as minister of Teviothead Kirk in 1925. He was translated to Gilcomiston, Aberdeen in 1929 and Inveresk in 1937. He was minister of Iona Parish 1958–66 and received a Doctorate of Divinity. He married Margaret ('Peggy') McIntosh in 1923 and they had several children (his surname is sometimes given as 'Steven').

stiver (*stI-vur*) *n., arch.* a small coin, something of little value – '. . . A single stiver would I give? never! Though he fell at my very door' [JoHa], 'Nixt race when it came oot an' won, Hed no a stiver tae pit on' [MB] (from an old Dutch coin).

stivet (*sti-vi'*) *n., arch.* a stupid or obstinate person – 'He's an auld stivet!' [GW].

St. James' Fair (*sin'-jām-zeez-fār*) *n.* traditional fair held near Kelso, formerly on 5th August, and now in September. Its origins go back to the days when Roxburgh was a town, and the traditional location at Friar's Holm, where the Teviot meets the Tweed, is near the site of the old castle. It was for a long time the biggest fair in Roxburghshire. Traditionally the Magistrates of Jedburgh had the right to 'ride the fair' in Kelso.

St. James' Flid (*sin'-jām-zeez-flid*) *n.* name sometimes given to the flood of 9th August 1806, so called because it happened juts a few days after St. James' Fair. It was particularly devastating in Rulewater, with much property at Bonchester Bridgend being swept away. Sir Walter Scott described how the lower floor of Minto House was filled with water and trees and livestock sailed past his own house. It also took away the bridge over the Dean Burn at Denholm.

St. James' Hall (*sin'-jām-zeez-hal*) *n.* the Masonic Hall on Union Street, formerly used as a dance venue.

St. John's Kirk (*sin'-jōnz-kirk*) *n.* the former St. John's Church on Oliver Crescent. It was built as an additional Hawick church in 1878–80,

largely by donations from Rev. John Thomson and his wife (who had inherited a large sum). The builder was Alexander Ferguson. It had the town's tallest steeple at 32 m or over 100 feet, and an adjacent church hall was also constructed in 1885. It also had magnificant stained glass windows by Wailes & Strang of Newcastle. It received its official status as a 'quoad sacra' parish by Decreet of the Court of Teinds in mid-1881. The church survived for about 80 years, but in 1959 the congregation merged with those of St. Andrew's and East Bank to form the new Trinity Kirk. The church itself was sold and partially demolished in 1960, but re-opened as Arthur Armstrong's department store in 1962, later becoming Almstrong's. The steeple was removed and some of the stained glass (by Wailes & Strang of Newcastle) was rescued by R.E. Scott and the Brothers of Charity, a monastic order from Gattonside, where they were installed. The buildings are now listed on the Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland and although approval was given for conversion into accommodation units, no work has been done. A roll of the ministry is: John Thomson 1881–89; Alexander Thomson 1889–94; William Brown 1894–1902; Robert Dickson 1902–05; William Lindsay 1906–13; Arthur Dunnett 1913–20; Walter Carter 1920–29; Alexander Donaldson 1930–54; William Wood 1956–59.

St. Jude's Fair (*sin'-joodz-fār*) *n.* name used for a fair held at Hawick in the 17th century, specifically mentioned in 1673. In that year the Baron (the Earl of Queensberry) complained to the Privy Council that the Bailies and others in Hawick stopped his officers from 'riding the fair' (i.e. collecting duties); this was probably part of a feud between the 2 parties over the use of the Common. It was also known as the 'St. Simon and St. Jude Fair'. St. Jude's feast day was 28th October, which was only a week or so before the date of Hawick's Winter Fair in the 18th century. Hence it seems likely that this was an alternative name for the Winter Fair, perhaps with the date being moved at some point and hence the association with St. Jude being dropped.

St. Leeonard's see **St. Leonards**

St. Leonard (*sin'-le-nurd*) *n.* Christian saint, believed to have been a 6th century hermit, although his historical existence is not certain. He became one of the most popular saints in Western Europe in the late middle ages. He is Patron of pregnant women, captives and prisoners of war, based on a version of his life from the 11th century, and an event involving the release of a Prince of Antioch from a Muslim prison in the 12th century. He is supposed to have created an Abbey at Noblac (now St.-Léonard) in France, where he is buried. His cult spread through Europe, with at least 177 British churches dedicated to him, including the hospitals of that name in Peebles, Edinburgh and Alnwick, as well as a smaller one at Ednam. There was additionally a nunnery named after him in Berwick and a hill and mill in Lauder. Shrines dedicated to him were associated with the curing of leprosy, as well as the freeing of captives and the safe delivery of children. It is unclear when and for what reason his name became attached to parts of Hawick Common. He is now regarded as patron saint of the Hut.

St. Leonards (*sin'-le-nurdz, sin'-lee-nurdz*) *n.* general name for the farm and neighbouring area lying on the Common at the top of the Vertish. The tenant of the farm plays host to the Cornet and his supporters during the Chases before the Common Riding, and officially serves the curds and cream breakfast on the Friday. It is traditional that the Flag is displayed outside the farmhouse during the Thursday and Friday morning Huts. The Hut is effectively a barn at the farm, which replaced a temporary marquee in 1924. The singing of 'Teribus' outside the farmhouse after the Friday morning 'Hut' was started in 1890. The tenant was Thomas Reid in the late 19th century. A stone axe found near there is in the Museum. It is unclear when the name was attached to the farm; it is labelled 'Hawick Townhead' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map – 'And lang may St. Leonard's retain the power To feast the sterling Teri; And lang may the flag Owre a cornet wag, And lang may we a' be cheery' [JEDM], 'In front of old St. Leonard's now the throng With one accord assemble, old and young All share the duties that to them belong – Again the Common Riding Song is sung' [JCG] (named after Christian Saint Leonard, the reasons for which, and era being unknown; also written 'St. Leonard's').

St. Leonard's Handicap (*sin'-le-nurdz-hawn-dee-kawp*) *n.* former race taking place at the Common Riding. It is recorded in 1875 on the Saturday, being run over 1 ½ miles.

St. Leonard's Moor (*sin'-le-nurdz-moor, -mār*) *n.* another name for Hawick Moor – '... Then in the breast alike of rich and poor There rises up a sense of joy refined, As on they journey to St. Leonard's Moor' [JCG].

St. Leonard's Moss (*sin'-le-nurdz-mos*) *n.* another name used generally for Hawick Moss, for the marshy land behind St. Leonard's farm or

more specifically applied to the boggy land near to the north of Pilmuir Rig farm, in the middle of the Dipper Field. It is marked near Pilmuir Rig on J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777. In 1713 the Council granted the right to 'cast bakes' anywhere on the mosses of the Common, except for here, Winnington Moss or Whitchesters Moss. Burgesses were told they could cut their peat on the moss here in 1733.

St. Leonard's Park (*sin'-le-nurdz-pawrk*) *n.* race-course at the Mair, opened in 1854, and used exclusively for the Common-Riding Races since 1855. It is one of the highest race courses in Britain, and also used for a few 'flapping' meetings every year. The paddock was extended in 1889 and offices erected in 1894.

St. Leonard's Vaults (*sin'-le-nurdz-vawlts*) *n.* former name for the Ewe & Lamb pub in the late 19th century, at the Sandbed/Orrock Place (also sometimes 'St. Leonard's Spirit Vaults' and 'the St. Leonard's Bar').

the St. Leonard's Stakes (*thu-sin'-le-nurdz-stāks*) *n.* race formerly run on the Saturday of the Common Riding, from at least 1887. It was at one time a 'selling stakes', with the winner to be sold for 50 sovereigns. The 1888 race was declared void after the leading horse slowed before the post to allow the second horse to win, while another horse had jockeys of different weight switched.

St. Leonard's Well (*sin'-le-nurdz-wel*) *n.* spring just to the south of St. Leonard's Moss, between Pilmuir farm and Pilmuir Rig farmstead. It seems possible that this was the first local place to be associated with the saint, with the farm name following later. It may be the same as 'Lurgie's Well' (if that was not nearer to St. Leonards farm).

St. Malachy (*sin'-maw-la-chee*) *n.* (1094–1148) Archbishop of Armagh, baptised 'Maelmhaedhoc O' Morgair', who was the first Irishman to be canonised, and is known for his vision of the identity of the last 112 Popes. In 1139 he journeyed to Rome via Scotland, England and France. The chaplainry of 'Malachi and meadow lying within steads of Stobycot and Staneholm' was mentioned in 1500 as part of the lands of Ringwoodfield excepted from the lease to Walter Scott of Branxholme. This may have been the early chapel near Northhouse.

St. Margaret (*sin'-mawr-gri'*) *n.* (d.1093) born in Hungary, her family fled William the Conqueror, were shipwrecked off Scotland, and then befriended by King Malcolm, who married her in 1070. She was brother of Edgar Ætheling, and daughter of the exiled English Prince Edward. Probably because of her familiy's influence, the Scottish King made many incursions into Northumbria. She had 6 sons and 2 daughters. She died a few days after her husband and son were killed at Alnwick Castle. She was canonised in 1251 and her feast day was 10th June (recently moved to 16th November). Another St. Margaret of Antioch was an early Christian martyr, and there are also other saints of the same name.

St. Margaret's an Wulton Sooth (*sin'-mawr-gritz-an-wul'-in-sooth*) *n.* former church near the top of Commercial Road (No. 34), built in 1894 to plans drawn up jointly by J.P. Alison and J. Chalmers of Glasgow. This replaced a temporary iron structure, and used red sandstone from Langtown Quarries. Originally called Wilton South Church, it was built for a new congregation established by the United Presbyterian Church in 1888. Wilton South merged with St. Margaret's Church in 1940 and was linked to the charge of St. George's West and Roberton churches in 1984. The building fell into disrepair towards the end of the 20th century, and the last service was in 1987. The congregation merged with that of St. George's and the building was demolished in 2001 (see also **St. Margaret's Kirk** and **Wulton Sooth Kirk**).

St. Margaret's Convent (*sin'-mawr-gritz-kon-vin'*) *n.* convent in the West End, built 1910–12, for sisters belonging to the 'Third Order' of St. Dominic (being free to engage in pastoral work outside the convent), the first of its kind in Scotland. They originally came from Stone in Satffordshire. The first 4 sisters arrived in Hawick in 1909 (to a rather mixed welcome), setting up temporarily at 14 Buccleuch Street, opposite the Catholic Church. They included Sister Mary Antoninus, Sister Margaret Mary and Sister Theresa Margaret. A resident chaplin followed in 1912. They took immediate charge of the Guilds associated with S.S. Mary & David's, as well as teaching at the school. They also formed a Women's section of the Sacred Heart Confraternity. They moved to Myreslawgreen in 1912, the foundation stone having been laid there the previous year. A hall there was used as the Church Hall for S.S. Mary & David's until the new halls were opened on Buccleuch Street in 1930. The building is believed to be the last in Hawick built using the red sandstone from Denholm Quarries, with architect Reginald Fairlie from Edinburgh. From 1934 the sisters ran the St. Margaret's Home hospice,

which was built on the grounds of the Convent. The Hall was demolished in 1970, with Myreslaw-court built on part of the site. The last nuns left the town in 1987, with the Convent building being taken over as part of the old-age Home. Chaplains at the Convent included: Michael A. Payne 1936–43; William Grant 1948–60; and Thomas Kelly 1961–63.

St. Margaret's Drive (*sin'-mawr-gritz-drīv*) *n.* dead-end road off Bright Street, formerly being on the grounds of St. Margaret's Convent. It was named in 1990.

St. Margaret's Home (*sin'-mawr-gritz-hōm*) *n.* residential facility for the sick and aged, off Myreslaw Green. It was developed on the grounds of St. Margaret's Convent from 1934, with considerable extensions being made since. It was opened by Archbishop McDonald and was founded as a 'Home for Incurables', with accommodation for 45 patients. In 1987 the nuns left the town, and the Home was taken over by a voluntary committee. Since 1999 it has been run privately.

St. Margaret's Kirk (*sin'-mawr-gritz-kirk*) *n.* church on Wellington Road in Wilton, originally called Wellington Church. It was built in 1886 to house a congregation that had followed Rev. J.A. Birrell out of Hawick Parish Church following some internal disagreements. It was erected as a separate parish by a Decreet of the Court of Teinds in 1896. In 1940 the congregation merged with Wilton South to become St. Margaret's and Wilton South. The abandoned church building was used for commercial purposes, first as a Food Office and then sold off in 1950 and used as a food shop; it was demolished in 1975 and new housing was built on the site in 1977. The former manse became the manse for the new united congregation. A roll of the ministry is: William Miller 1886–98; Charles Brownlie 1898–1904; William McCullough 1905–35; Alexander B. Connon 1936–40.

St. Margaret's Schuil (*sin'-mawr-gritz-skil*) *n.* Roman Catholic primary school, originally established in 1854 by Fr. Taggart, with the financial assistance of Fr. Wallace of Traquair. This provided education for the children of Catholics within the community, originally mostly Irish workers who came to Hawick to work in the hosiery industry. Within a couple of years of its establishment it had 50 pupils enrolled. A new building was constructed on the present site on Buccleuch Terrace in 1878, and later extended. The staffing problems were largely solved when the Dominican Sisters arrived in Hawick and supplied 2 teachers. A more modern building was erected in 1965 to accommodate 140 pupils, and was opened by Cardinal Gray. However, due to declining numbers, the school was closed in 2018 and the building was demolished in 2020. School Inspectors' Reports for 1867–1951 are in the National Archives.

St. Mary see **sin'-mā-ree** n. title sometimes used for the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus of Nazareth and wife of Joseph. The church in Hawick was dedicated to her in 1214 (and this may have been a rededication). A spring in Castle Cary (the main seat of the Lovels) was also dedicated to her, there possibly being a connection here. The celebration of her Assumption (i.e. the apparent taking up of her body) on 15th August was of local importance, being mentioned in the 1511 Charter as the date on which the token payment was to be made to the Baron, as well as in the earlier charter of 1407 when the Barony was granted to Douglas of Drumlanrig, and in the 1420 charter of half of Branxholme to the Scotts of Buccleuch. There were several other feast days associated with Mary, e.g. 1st January, 2nd July (Visitation), 8th September (Nativity) and 8th December (Immaculate Conception), which may also have been important in Hawick at one time. The entire month of May was also specially dedicated to Mary. James Wilson suggests that the date towards the end of May, mentioned in 1214, when the townspeople paid tribute to their church's saint, may have led to the Common Riding taking place at that time of year

St. Mary's see **St. Mary's Kirk**

St. Mary's Kirk (*sin'-mā-reez-kirk*) *n.* St. Mary's Church, occupying an eminence above the confluence of the Slitrig and Teviot. The existence of a church in Hawick is first recorded in 1183, and it was dedicated to St. Mary in 1214 by Adam, Bishop of Caithness (as recorded in the Chronicle of Melrose Abbey, 'Dedicata est ecclesia Sanctae Mariae de Hawic a dompno A. Episcopo Cathenensi iiij, Kal. Junii', i.e. 'the Church of St. Mary of Hawick was dedicated by Lord Adam, Bishop of Caithness, May 29'). The original was probably at least as early as the coming of the Normans to the area, and may have been much earlier and Saxon. It contained ornate stonework, a few pieces of which are in the Museum (donated in 1861), including pillars surmounted by capitals and also a pattern of carved foliage, which appears to have been brightly painted. The original may have been roofed with red flagstones. It

was reslated and repaired in 1670. For centuries the church bell was rung to mark the passing of a resident of the Parish. Tradition says that a bell and clock were brought from Melrose Abbey when it was suppressed. The bell broke in 1693 and was melted and recast the following year (the Council enacting that it was only to be rung for deaths in those families that had contributed to the cost). In 1717 the charge for non-Burgesses was 2 shillings Scots (6 shillings for those outside the Burgh). The clock is recorded as early as 1701, when mention is made of it being broken for the last 12 years! In 1718 the Council asked for contributions for providing a new clock, and it was repaired in 1747, with new dial-plates made on the west and east sides; it was repaired again in 1761 at great expense, a clockmaker being brought in from Redpath for the purpose and a stent being raised to pay for it. However, it was stated in 1863 that it exhibited 'a wayward independence by differing ten minutes or so from its modern sister east the street'. The current clock dates from only 1873, with the former one being donated to the Museum by the Town Council. In the early 18th century there were 3 entrances: the 'meikle' door at the west end; the 'queer' or chancel door; and the 'porch door' in the tower. The old steeple may have been turretted with a flat roof and a belfry at one of the corners; this 'bell-house' was rebuilt in 1723, since its ashlar work was in danger of falling. In 1729 it is recorded that the bell was rung daily at 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.; by the early 19th century the times were 5.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Stone stairs were built up to the steeple loft around 1714, and the ladder to the steeple was mended in 1727. The bell was also taken down (and presumably replaced) and the steeple mended in 1747. The main floor of the church was still not fitted with seats in 1718, when the Session records describe a dispute over space for stools. Already in 1723 there were calls for an extension to accommodate the congregation, with the Minister expressing his disappointment in 1724 at failing to convince the Session to act. In 1733 there was an appeal to the Duke of Buccleuch's commissioners to repair and extend the church. It was largely demolished in 1763, apparently being too solid to bring down easily. The church was rebuilt in 1763/4, in a much more plain style and a new bell was obtained at that time (at a cost of £50, weighing 560 pounds and made by Lester & Pack of Whitechapel); the cost was £497 (exclusive of the bell), the money coming from the heritors, the Trustees of Alexander Orrock, the weavers incorporation, the rural tenantry (who carted the materials) and the Burgh (who supplied the bell). Some of the original stone was used, but all previous ornamentation was hidden. The T-shaped plan used the long wall for gathering the congregation around both the communion table and pulpit, which was the common design after the Reformation. The steeple was also rebuilt at that time, John Purves, wright in Kelso, being the main contractor. The upper gallery of the kirk was then reserved for members of the incorporation of Weavers, with the front row kept for the Magistrates. Most of the other seats were reserved for heritors, farmers and members of the session, with very few for the ordinary townspeople (who had to stand). The 'oak Boards in which the old Recods of the Kirk Session of Hawick were bound' are in the Museum. In 1826 it is recorded that some people were paying 6 shillings (presumably annually) for the use of a seat, and there was an appeal to the Duke of Buccleuch for a larger church (which could seat 700 for a population of around 5000). Internal renovations were carried out around 1863 by mason's Marshall & Ballantyne and joiner's Scott & Wright. This work revealed the memorial stones of Walter Scott of Goldielands and some later family members (concealed under wood on the west-side of the aisle, where a furnace was installed), as well as some carved stonework from the earlier church. Severely damaged in a fire of 1880, it was substantially renovated in 1882/3 by the Edinburgh firm Wardrop & Reid, essentially as a replica of the one that burned down. The main changes were the addition of 2 circular windows in the gables as well as dormer windows, a move of the entrance from the south to the north side, and the building of 2 internal staircases instead of 3. The 18th century tower survived the fire, and is built in rubble of 5 stages, being topped with an ogival slated roof and a wrought-iron weather vane. There has been some dispute over the ownership of the tower, with the Town Council regarding itself as the owners in the 19th century (and being responsible for its upkeep, as well as that of the clock contained within it); however, the legal status of such ownership was not established. The Kirk had its exterior refurbished in 1973, when floodlights were also installed to illuminate it on special occasions. It is currently a Category B listed building. The church contains the Buccleuch Vault, resting place of many of the earliest Scotts of Buccleuch, which has been sealed

since the 1763 re-building. The church yard has been in use since at least the 13th century, and was in earlier times used for many civic functions, e.g. for the election of bailies. The permission to erect 'through-stones' appears only to have been given in 1712, following an Act of 1708. Although a proposal for enclosing the kirkyard was made in 1723, the surrounding wall was only built in 1811, and repaired in 1857. The churchyard was closed to burials in 1864. The iron gates were added in 1937 to mark the 400th anniversary of the granting of the 1537 Charter, and in 1973 the churchyard was extensively landscaped and tidied up. The 700th anniversay of its consercration in 1914 attracted an estimated crowd of 4,000. It was used for a while as a Red Cross Military Hospital in WWI. Before the Reformation (i.e. the late 16th century) St. Mary's was, of course, Catholic, like other churches in Scotland. In 1432 there was permission from the Pope to raise money (through 'indulgences') for repairs on account of how many people went there for the Feast of the Assumption (because of the church being dedicated to Mary). It was part of the Archdiocese of Glasgow, and in 1447/8 was made a canonry and prebend of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell. Patronage of the church was vested in the Baron of Hawick for most of history, but given to the Earls of Bothwell in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The church became insufficiennt for Hawick's population in the later part of the 18th century, when other churches began to be set up. It was the Parish Church until 1844 (when the Old Parish Church was built), becoming a 'quoad sacra' church in 1860, with a church hall being built on Slitrig Crescent. In 1951 it was united with Orrock Kirk, with that church being turned into halls and the former building on Slitrig Crescent sold. It reverted to the main parish church again in 1987. Also in 1987 the interior was refurbished. After it was separated from 'Old Parish' the new Manse was off the Braid Road. From 1997 it was linked to the churches of Cavers and Kirkton. Kirk Session records exist from 1700. The oldest recorded communion token bear the mark 'M.A.K.' for 'Master Alexander Kynneir'. Other existing tokens date from 1843 and 1860. A 'gaufre', or utensil for baking sacramental wafers, exists, and may be pre-Reformation. The National Archives contain records relating to the quoad sacra parish dating from 1833. A roll of the **meenisters** while it was the Parish Kirk is given elsewhere. The subsequent roll of the ministry is: John Thomson 1860–79; Stewart Burns 1880–1925; Eric M.K. Raff 1926–27; William Simpson 1927–33; Walter M. Calderwood 1934–54; John C. Scott 1954–59; James P. Wilson 1959–66; David J.G. Docherty 1967–70; Duncan Clark 1971–84; Alexander C. McCartney 1985–87; David Burt 1996–98; William Taylor 1998–??; Marina D. Brown 2010– Alastair Cook ?? – 'While, as up yonder Sacred Mount I looke; On which the temple that's situat on high, Stands much admired by strangers passing by' [RRC], 'Hark! the bell of old St. Mary Finds us armed alert and wary' [RSC], 'I sei the Slitrig whirlin' doon, and I hear St. Mary's clock' [JEDM], 'Where stands St. Mary's pointing to the sky, Encircled round its walls in peaceful rest And with the dust of ages intrepressed The ashes of the dead forgotten lie (The while the living pass unheeding by)' [TK], '. . . And the jowe o' St. Mary's bell' [WL] (usually referred to as just 'St. Mary's' or in earlier times as 'the Kirk' or 'Hawick Kirk' or 'the Pairish Kirk' to distinguish it from the other churches).

St. Mary's Knot (*sin'-mā-reez-no'*) *n., arch.* a knot tied triply, so that it is hard to undo – 'He has tied them a' wi' St. Mary Knot, A' these horse but barely three. Fala, &c.' [CPM] (the note in Caw's 'Poetical Museum' suggests that the line refers to ham-stringing a horse, but this is inconsistent with the following verses).

St. Mary's Loch (*sin'-mā-reez-loch*) *n.* loch lying in the central southern uplands, about halfway between Hawick and Moffat. It is the largest body of water in the Borders, about 4 miles long, 7½ miles in circumference and 30 fathoms deep in places. It has the smaller Loch o the Lowes at its head. A description of Selkirkshire written in 1649 describes the 2 bodies of water as the smaller 'Over Loch of the Lowes' and the larger 'Nether Loch'. There was a dispute over right to the Loch between Lord Napier and Scott of Rodono in the mid-19th century. It is famous for its picturesque views and as the haunt of the Ettrick Shepherd. A bronze axehead said to have been found here is in the Museum – 'Long, long ago, ere the Yarrow wound Or the rainclouds filled St. Mary's, Long, long ago, when on Ettrick ground The only folk were the fairies' [WHO] ('S^{t} Maries Lochs' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

St. Mary's Place (*sin'-mā-reez-plis*) *n.* name adopted by the Council in 1946 for what was formerly Old Churchyard or **Auld Kirkyaird**. The house at the corner with the Kirk Wynd, No. 1 St. Mary's Place and 31 Drumlanrig Square was

designed in 1891 by J.P. Alison and built for Miss Lamb; it is a grade C listed building. Most of the other houses in the street are quite old.

St. Mary's Schuil (*sin'-mā-reez-skil*) *n.* St. Mary's Infant School, gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch in the latter part of the 19th century. The buildings were at the top of Brougham Place, behind Trinity Church. It was set up through the efforts of Rev. John Thomson as the Parish School for St. Mary's, and hence was also called 'St. Mary's Quoad Sacra School'. The first master was William Murray, who had been running a private school at 8 Kirkgate (i.e. St. Mary's Place) since 1850. When the new school opened Murray marched all his students there in a body. The school became connected with the government so it could have student teachers, and after the passing of the Education Act it became the responsibility of the new School Board. A wooden building was built to house the infant department. Eventually the school became specialised as an infant department, with the older primary pupils attending Trinity. It closed in 1967, the pupils being split among the neighbouring schools. The main building was later used by a knitwear firm before being converted into 2 houses, with the outbuildings demolished. School Inspectors' Reports for 1852–1951 are in the National Archives. The Borders Archive holds registers for 1898–1967 and log books for 1874–1967.

St. Mary's Shiel (*sin'-mā-reez-sheel*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in 1541 as 'Sant-Marie Scheillis', and there being no tenant at that time. The location is unknown, but the name suggests it could have been associated with Hermitage Chapel.

St. Mary's Steps (*sin'-mā-reez-stepz*) *n.* common name for the main staircase leading to St. Mary's Kirk from the Kirkstile. There are 33 steps in all.

St. Mary's Well (*sin'-mā-reez-wel*) *n.* spring on the north-north-west side of Ruberslaw. It was probably a 'holy well', i.e. at one point having some religious significance. A former spring near Hawthornside was known by the same name, or perhaps just **Mary's Well**.

St. Michael (*sin'-mī-kul*) *n.* **David** (12th C.) witness to a charter for Richard Lovel to the Priory of St. Andrews about the 1190s. His name is given as 'Dauid de sco michaele'. John was also a witness and they were both presumably part of the family that held lands at Whitchesters and elsewhere nearby. **Elmeras** (13th C.) son of Robert. In about 1240 he resigned his lands of 'Ylistoun' (Elliston near St. Boswells) to be granted to Dryburgh Abbey. **John** (12th C.) first witness listed in about 1200 when Richard Lovel granted lands near Branxholme to the Priory of St. Andrews, confirming the earlier grant by Henry Lovel. David is also listed and so probably his son or brother. It seems likely he is descended from Walter, who is mentioned a generation earlier. **John** (13th C.) witness in 1249 to a charter granted by Agnes 'de Illifistun' (i.e. Elliston) to Dryburgh Abbey. He may well have been related to this Agnes. He is probably the same Sir John who witnessed a grant by Henry of Ashkirk to Coldstream Priory in about 1250; he is there 'Johanne de Sancto Micaele'. **John** (13th C.) son of John of St. Michael. In 1278/9 he was accused of slaying Richard Bullock at 'Cambok', in a group along with 3 others. He was stated to be already dead, and so not declared an outlaw. Hence he cannot have been the later John, son of Sir John, but was surely from the same family. **Sir John** (13th/14th C.) listed on the Ragman Rolls of 1296 as 'Sire Johan de Seint Michel del Counte de Rokesburgh'. Presumably the same man is listed separately as 'Dominus Johannes de Seint Michel, miles'. His seal consists of an oval showing St. Michael slaying the dragin and a man with a hawk on his wrist, together with the name 'S'JOHANIS DE SCO MICHAELE'. He probably held lands at Whitchesters and elsewhere in the county. Another 'Johan' is also listed, presumably his son, along with 'Renaud de Seint Michel, clerk' (i.e. Reginald), possibly another son. He appears to have been Laird of Heavyside in Morebattle, lands that he forfeited between 1298 and 1304. In 1311 he is listed among Scotsmen whose lands had been taken by Edward II, but were now returned (specifically his lands of 'Heveside') because they 'came to his peace'. This is said to be an old Cumberland family and may be the same family who are recorded holding lands at Reban, Kildare in Ireland around 1300. **John** (13th/14th C.) possibly son of Sir John. He was 'Johan de Seint Michel' when he swore fealty to Edward I in 1296; however, this may simply be the same man listed again. **John** (d.1451/2) holder of the lands of Whitchesters in the Barony of Hawick. He was listed on a 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick in 1424 for lands of Hownam and was 'Johannem de Samichell' in 1426 when on the inquest for the inheritance of Eilrig by Walter Scott of Rankilburn. In 1432 he witnessed a document for the Swintons. He was probably the John of St. Michael who was witness to the 1435 charter where lands

of Branxholme and others in the Barony of Hawick were transferred from John Inglis to his son Thomas. He also witnessed a document for Swinton of that Ilk in 1432. In 1447 he witnessed a decree about James, Earl of Douglas being older than his twin Archibald; he was recorded being 'de Quitester'. He was succeeded by his son John. **John** 'of St. Michael' (15th C.), son of John. He was probably the last of his family to hold local lands. He is probably the 'Johanne de Sancto Michaeli juniore' who witnessed a charter bewteen Margaret Cusing (wife of Hawick Burgess Simon Routledge) and Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1447. A 'retour' of 1452 confirms to him the lands of 'Qwitchester', on annual payment to the Baron, the Earl of Douglas, of a white or red rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist. In 1455 John of Langlands attested in a notorised document (made at St. Mary's Kirkyard) that he had inherited his father's lands of Whitchesters. In 1455 King James II granted Whitchesters to David Scott, heir to Buccleuch for services to the King, the lands having been forfeited by 'John of St. Michael, traitor' (probably his father). In 1456 there was a further notorial instrument attesting that he had inherited Whitchesters from his father; by this time his is described as 'quondam Johanni de Sancti Michaele, filio quondam Johannis de Sancto Michaele', suggesting that he was also deceased. The family, originally Norman, but settling in Ireland, had apparently held Whitchesters since before 1183, but forfeited them before 1455. **Robert** (12th/13th C.) probably related to the local family. In about 1180 he witnessed a confirmation of the grant of lands in Eskdale to Melrose Abbey by the Avenels. He witnessed a marriage contract for Philip de Valognes in about 1200, which was probably made in Roxburghshire; he was recorded as 'Roberto de Sancto Michaele', and other witnesses included John of Wilton and Simon of Hawick. His son 'Elmeras' is recorded in about 1240, related to lands at Elliston near St. Boswells. **Roger** (12th/13th C.) recorded in the early 1200s when he granted land in Old Machar, Aberdeenshire to Arbroath Abbey. This was confirmed by his nephew Joh of St. Michael, who may have been connected with the Roxburghshire family. **Walter** (12th C.) earliest known member of this family in Scotland. He was referred to in a charter sometime in the period 1163 to 1183. Henry Lovel granted the Priory of St. Andrews 2 oxgangs of land in Branxholme, which was half of the lands formerly held by him; he also witnessed this charter. It is unclear what local lands he continued to hold and who his heir was. **William** (12th C.) probably related to Walter, who held lands at Branxholme. He served with Robert 'de Huseville' as an envoy from William I to the count of Flanders in 1173. He was given lands in Montrose by the King and he witnessed charters in about 1173, 1180 and 1186, the last for Eschina, widow of Walter the Steward (also written 'de St. Michael'; the name is almost certainly Norman, but the original place is not known, however, they may have come to Scotland via Somerset, along with the Lovels; it is possible there is a connection with the Carmichaels).

St. Mungo's Day (*sin'-mung-gōz-dā*) *n.* Saint's feast day celebrated on 13th January, the anniversary of the death of St. Mungo in the year 613. He was Bishop of Glasgow and sometimes credited as founding the city. His day was celebrated before the Reformation and still referred to in the 1622 records of the local Commissioners' Court. Also sometimes known as St. Kentigern, his image is included on the Founder's Window of St. Cuthbert's Kirk.

St. Ninian's Road (*sin'-ni-nee-inz-rōd*) *n.* street in the Terraces, named in 1931. The name was suggested by J.P. Alison, after St. Ninian (who died in 432), since he was one of the people to whom Trinity Church in Edinburgh was dedicated, this being connected to the Trinity lands in Hawick, near which the street was built.

St. Ninian's Well (*sin'-ni-nee-inz-wel*) *n.* former name for a spring on the Woll estate at Ashkirk. It is about 220 m to the west-south-west of the Parish Kirk, on a steep slope. This is one of a large number of sites throughout Scotland connected in name with this early Scottish Christian missionary. Ashkirk Kirk, which lies to the north-east of the spring, was originally dedicated to this saint. It has been suggested that the spring could have been so-named because it was used for baptisms.

stob (*stob*) *n., arch.* a stake, fence post – '... Of drystone dykes or fence stobs And far the eye can see' [WL], 'Compared wi' a nibbie, a walkin'-stick's nea better than a palin'-stob' [DH], a coarse nail (the first meaning is probably the origin for 'Stobs' and 'Stobi Hill', while the second may apply to 'Stobicote'; also **stab**).

Stob Cleuch (*stōb-klooch*) *n.* small stream that rises on Stob-cleuch Edge and runs eastwards to join the Gorrenberry Burn.

Stobedge Wud (*stōb-ej-wud*) *n.* plantation to the north of Minto Crags. In 1780 it is recorded that 'Stobbedge planting dyke' formed

part of the western boundary of Crigend and Minto Mill farms. An unrelated farmstead called 'Stobedge' was in Ancrum Parish and once part of the Chesters estate.

Stob Fell (*stōb-fel*) *n.* hill in the upper Hermitage valley, north of Billhope. It reaches a heigh of 518 m.

Stobicote (*stō-bee-ko'*) *n.* farm between Southfield and Old Northhouse. The lands were leased to Walter Scott of Branxholme by the Abbot of Melrose in 1500 along with other lands in the 'Lordship of Ryngwodfeild'. In 1540 the King's shepherd William Henderson is recorded being paid for oats there. The first owner may have been David Scott, son of 'Wicked Wat'. In about 1557 it was rented from Melrose Abbey by Simon and John Scott, sons of the Laird of Allanhaugh; it was valued at £6 at that time. It was listed as 'Stobbit, Coitbrugh' in 1634, 'Stobbit, Coitburgh' in 1653, similarly in 1661 and 'Stobitcoat-burgh' in 1663 (i.e. merged with Brugh in the transcription), when still part of the lands of Ringwoodfield in the Lordship of Melrose held by the Scotts of Buccleuch. It was valued at £260 in 1643. In 1684 tenants James Glendinning and John Simpson were declared as fugitives for being Covenanters. 7 people were recorded there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. James Scott 'Drover' was tenant there in at least the period 1712–29, John Elliot was living there in 1716–22, Thomas Davidson was there in 1716, James Jackson in 1717 and William Telfer in 1720–23. When surveyed in 1718 it consisted of the combined farms of Over and Nether Stobicote, covering 694 acres, bounded by Allan Water, Brugh, Doecluch, Northhouse and Braidhaugh. William Edmondson was there in 1727, James Jackson and John Elliot in 1728, Walter Henderson in 1729 and William Scott in 1738. It was also the birthplace in 1765 of Gideon Scott, millwright. William Wilson was there in 1772. James Anderson was farmer there between at least 1763 and 1797. In 1788 the lands were valued at £260, and by then owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. George Hobkirk and family lived there in 1841. The route for the Mosspaul ride-out passes near here (also known as 'Stobiescot', 'Stobicote' etc., and is 'Stobitcote' on the Ordnance Survey map; it is 'Stobycot' in 1500, transcribed 'Stobbe-Tait' in 1540, 'Stobecoit' in 1557 and 1564, 'Stobitcote' in 1643, 'Stobbitcoat' in 1660, transcribed 'Stobatcate' in 1684, 'Stobitcoatt' in 1694, 'Stobbitcoat' in 1712 and 1716, 'Stobitcott' in 1717 and 1723, 'Stobitcoats' in 1718, 'Stobit Cott' in 1724, 'Stobbitcot' in 1718 and 'Stobbitcott' in 1799; it appeared as 'Stobbycott' on Blaeu's 1654 map and on de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland, while Stobie's 1770 map has 'Stobbitcot'; the name probably means 'cottage made with nails').

Stobie Cote see **Stobicote**

Stobie Cleuch (*stō-bee-klooch*) *n.* small stream joining the Hermitage Water from the west near Leahaugh Cottage, just north of Redheugh. On the lower banks of the stream there are the remains of 4 circular turf stells.

Stobie Rig (*stō-bee-rig*) *n.* small ridge of land between the Liddel Water and Foulshiels farmshouse, just south of Stobie Cleuch.

Stobie's map (*stō-beez-map*) *n.* map of Roxburghshire prepared by Matthew Stobie and published in 1770. Although this map is useful, it was prepared for the gentry and hence began the insidious process of anglicising our local place names.

Stobi Hill (*stō-bee-hil*) *n.* hill in the Ale valley, between Whitslade farm and Todrig farm, with Whitslaid Hill being the southern spur. There is a linear earthwork, an old field-bank, running from the hollow between this hill and Whitslaid Hill north towards Todrig (it is marked 'Stobiehill on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Stobi Meadi (*stō-bee-me-di*) *n.* former lands in Lilliesleaf granted by Walter of Riddell to Melrose Abbey in the early 13th century and recorded as 'Stobimedue'.

Stobitcote see **Stobicote**

Stobo (*stō-bō*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) traveller from Kelso. In 1659 the Hawick Council decreed that the would not 'trouble nor molest our market, in buying either butter or cheese before the bell ring for that effect' [BR1659].

Stobs (*stōbz*) *n.* estate and former hamlet about 4 miles south of Hawick, along the Slitrig. In the 19th century it had about half a dozen homes, as well as a post office, blacksmith's shop and joiners (mostly in a long row of cottages), although there is now little trace of these buildings. It was also a station on the Waverley Line, converted into a house after the 1969 closure of the railway, with extensive sidings linking it with the military camp. The estate is heavily wooded, with sitka spruce and other conifers dominating. The name is recorded in the early 14th century, and gave rise to a surname. Thomas Cranstoun was granted the barony of Stobs by David II, sometime previous to 1370. A grant sometime before 1375 has Thomas, Earl of Mar and Lord of Cavers, granting parts of Cavers to Thomas Cranston, with

his lands of Stobs being excepted. In 1458/9 the lands were among those held by Thomas Cranston of that Ilk. In 1509/10 it was listed as part of the holdings of Douglas of Cavers since the time of King David. In 1544 the lands were owned by Clement Crozier, and then passed to the Gledstains family. The superiority of the lands of Stobs was held by the Cranstons as part of the Lordship of Denholm according to a discharge of 1574. Gavin Gledstains inherited the ands from his deceased brother George in 1580. They were sold before 1584 to Gavin Elliot of Bailielie, whe then became the first Eliott of Stobs. On his death they were inherited briefly by his surviving daughters and a grand-daughter, but sold in 1607 to 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters', who took full possession of it in 1614 (with the superior at that time being Sir John Cranston of that Ilk). In 1608 it was attacked by William Scott of Northhouse and a party armed with 'swords, gauntlets and plate-sleeves' threatening to burn 'all the evidents and writs of the said lands' unless they got what they wanted; 2 years later the same William and his brother Robert Scott attacked Gilbert Eliott of Stobs on the streets of Hawick. Beginning with this Gilbert, 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Gairtins', the estate became the seat of the Eliott family for many generations. In 1649 it was listed (along with Adderstoneshiel) as a principal house on the Slitrig. The superiors of the lands were the Lords Cranston in the 17th century. In 1678 it (along with Langside, Penchrise, Stanishope, Harwood Burn and William's Rig) was valued at £1633 6s 8d, and owned by the Eliotts of Stobs. In 1694 'The place & ofice houses' of Stobs was taxed for 13 hearths, while 'Stobs his cooks wife' was taxed for a hearth in Hawick. John Henderson was recorded living there in at least 1726–30 and Andrew Lillico in 1736–41. Sir Gilbert Eliott paid tax for 14 windows there in 1748 and 15 in 1753. In 1788 (and in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811) it was valued at £1633 6s 8d, with the teinds having been purchased from Douglas of Cavers and valued at £400. There was a small school near here, mentioned in about 1802. The estate was sold to the War Office in 1902, apparently partly because the terrain resembled the South African veldt. Over the next 5 decades it was used extensively as an army training camp and also prisoner of war camp. It was broken up and sold after WWII. A memorial stone cross was erected after WWI. A plan of the estate from 1779 is in the National Archives (also spelled 'Stobbs', 'Stob', 'Stobbis', 'Stobbes', etc.; the name is recorded in 1309 as 'Stobbis' and in 1370 as 'stokkis', perhaps in error, with 'the Stobbis' appearing in 1458/9, 'Stobis' in 1509/10, 'Stobbis' in 1511, 'the Stobbis' in 1586 and 1592 and 'Stobbs' in 1643; the modern spelling dates to at least Gordon's c.1650 map, but is 'Stobbs' on Blaeu's 1654 map; it may be from the Gaelic, Old Norse or Old English for 'stakes' or 'stumps', perhaps meaning that it was a place marked by tree stumps).

Stobs (*stōbz*) *n.* **David** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in a rental roll of 1541. His steading was valued at 12s 6d. His surname is recorded as 'Stobbis'.

Stobs Camp (*stōbz-kawmp*) *n.* army camp, about 4 miles south of Hawick, established in 1903 as a summer training ground, with the officers stationed in Stobs Castle. The camp was based at the former estate of Stobs, including adjoining farms, covering about 10,000 acres. A small gauge railway track went from the Waverley Line right up to the camp, this tramway being dismantled when the camp expanded during WWII. Used initially by volunteer units as a summer training ground, it saw increased use around the time of the two World Wars and grew to be so large that it was referred to as 'the Scottish Aldershot'. At its peak in 1915 there may have been as many as 15,000 men stationed there. After WWI the camp wound down, with many of the huts being sold off. It was also used as a prisoner of war camp, with about 6,000 German troops interred there in WWI, and a small number in WWII. After the war it was used for the repatriation of Polish troops, and then reverted to use as a summer training camp until it closed in 1956 and was sold in 1959. Horst Rossberg wrote his recollections as a prisoner of war in the 1991 Transactions. Some concrete foundations survive, along with steps and terracing, showing the location of many more. The training ground stretched all the way to Penchrise Pen. A small cemetery, just inside the camp, was used to bury the 36 prisoners of war and 6 internees who died in the camp, the bodies being reinterred in 1962; the memorial was rebuilt in 2018. 2 interpretation boards were installed in 2020.

Stobs Castle (*stōbz-kaw-sul*) *n.* family seat of the Elliots, destroyed in a fire in 1712, resulting in the loss of many of the family's early documents. A tradition is that people from Hawick were blamed for setting the fire. The original tower stood in a plantation about 400 yards south-east of the present structure, but there are no remains to be seen (it is marked as the site

on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map). A new mansion was built on the same site in 1719, but in 1764 it also burned down. It was said to be 'a twae storey heigh thack-house' [WaD]. It is said that many of the foundation stones were removed from the old castle in 1797. William Bulman was recorded as a servant there in 1799. The house was rebuilt by Sir William Elliot from around 1793, as a gothic-style residence. After that it was always referred to as 'Stobs Castle' rather than 'Stobs Hoose'. The builder was John Laing of Hawick, and the architect was Robert Adam, this being his last castle. It narrowly escaped buring down again in 1824, being saved by the actions of the servants. There were also later Victorian alterations, around 1865, probably by James Anderson Hamilton. A carved family coat of arms hangs over the north entrance. 50 High Street has a freestone cornice salvaged from the Castle at the beginning of the 19th century. Manufacturer Thomas Lindsay Watson lived there briefly around 1892, when it hosted a demonstration of perhaps 6,000 people in support of the Liberal Unionists. When the estate was sold to the War Office in 1902 the house was used as officers quarters. The gothic single-arched bridge approach also survives, along with the Grecian-style gateway to the approach road. And along the track south of the house is the stable block.

the Stobs Castle Stakes (*thu-stōbz-kaw-sul-stāks*) *n.* race run over 2 miles on the Saturday of the Common Riding in the late 19th century.

Stobs Ceemetry (*stōbz-see-mi'-ree*) *n.* small cemetery situated just inside Stobs Camp, south of the former station. This was where 36 prisoners of war and 6 civilian internees were buried. A memorial was built from stones carried up from the Slitrig by Mr. Oliver, farmer at Winningtonrig. The names of those buried there were recorded along with an inscription: 'To our comrades who died far away from their country'. The site was maintained by locals until 1962, when the bodies were reinterred at Cannock Chase German Military Cemetery in Staffordshire. A few remains of the memorial can still be seen today.

Stobs Cottage (*stōbz-ko'-eej*) *n.* former name for a cottage on the Stobs estate. The estate manager lived there in the 1860s.

Stobs Crater (*stōbz-krā'-ur*) *n.* crater on Mars, named after the area of Stobs in 1976. It is roughly 12 km in size, and situated at about 5° S, 321.6° E.

Stobsden (*stōbz-den*) *n.* former name for a place in Cavers Parish, presumably close to Stobs. It could be the same as **Stobs Wudfit**. John Learmonth was a farm servant there in 1799 and James Stewart in 1801.

Stobs Hoose (*stōbz-hoos*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Stobs Castle**, particularly before the baronial style mansion was built in the late 18th century. The estate was owned from the late 16th century by the Eliotts of Stobs, who built a fortified house there, which was destroyed in 1712. The new house was built in 1719, but was largely replaced by 1800. There were also additions around 1865.

Stobsiade (*stob-zee-ad*) *n.* newspaper produced by German prisoners of war at Stobs during WWI, with 26 issues being produced in the period 1915–19. At first it was produced by civilian internees, but by late 1916 (when the civilians were moved to the Isle of Man) it was continued by the military prisoners. It contained advertisements, news, poetry, puzzles and short stories About 4,000 copies of each issue were printed (by Scott & Paterson in Hawick). The name means 'news from Stobs' in German, but is a play on the popular 18th-century epic poem 'Jobsiade'. Despite censorship and other restrictions, the publication contains remarkable creativity and humour.

Stobside Hill (*stob-shaw-hil*) *n.* hill just to the west of Headshaw. It reaches a height of 298 m and may correspond to the 'Stobbsidehill' recorded in a description of boundaries in Headshaw in 1780.

Stobside Hill (*stob-sīd-hil*) *n.* former name for a hill on the farm of Dryden. It is recorded as 'Stobbsidehill' in 1780 and probably corresponds to the modern Stobshaw Hill.

Stobs Limery (*stōbz-lī-mu-ree*) *n.* name used for the lime works at **Limekilnedge**. It started production in the 1790s and ran into the latter part of the 19th century.

Stobs Lodge (*stōbz-loj*) *n.* former lodge house at Woodfoot, near the beginning of the drive to Stobs Castle, on the west side of the Slitrig. In the early 1900s it was let in the summer to a family called Nixon.

Stobs Loch (*stōbz-loch*) *n.* another name for **Barnes Loch**.

Stobs Park (*stōbz-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a farm near Stobs.

Stobs Sidins (*stōbz-sī-dinz*) *n.* railway sidings built for Stobs Military Camp at Acreknowe farm. This made a connection to the Stobs Camp internal tramway via a transfer platform. The tramway connected various parts of the camp at

different times, e.g. it once ran to the rifle range on Penchrise Pen, and also to the 'Meldrum Destructor' (i.e. incinerator).

Stobs Station (*stōbz-stāshin*) *n.* former railway station at Stobs, once much used by the military. It was originally called Barnes, but renamed almost right away to Stobs. It had an 'up' platform (to London) and a 'down' platform (to Edinburgh) as well as a bay platform on the west side. The station building was built in a baronial style. Just south of the station was the cemetery for prisoners of war and internees.

Stobs War Memorial see **Slitrig War Memorial**

Stobs Wudfit (*stōbz-wud-fi'*) *n.* former set of cottages near Stobs, also called just **Wudfit**.

stock (*stok*) *n., arch.* the stalk of a plant, particularly of the cabbage family – '... admitted that she 'went to the Roan Garden on the Sabbath day, and did there cut three or four stocks of green kale' ' [JaT].

stock (*stok*) *n., arch.* the rental on a leased farm in additional to the teinds, this being in kind or its monetary equivalent, the amount of crops produced in addition to the tithe – 'This is estimat to pay communibis annis [in average years], fyve scoir and 12 bolls in stok, and 28 bolls in teynd' [PR1627], 'Rentall of the Dutches of Buccluches ferme Lands of the barronie of Branxholme woltoun and whytchester sett stock and teind att Hawick' [Buc1690].

stockeen (*sto-keen*) *n.* stocking – '... an serred hes time teh the stockeenmakin trade wi' Peter Laidleh ower in Wultin Grove' [BW1978] (see also **stockin**).

Stockcleugh Edge (*stok-klooch-ej*) *n.* slope on the border with Dumfriesshire, being the southern part of Tamond Heights (it appears to be marked 'Slack Cleugh Edge' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Stock Grain (*stok-grān*) *n.* small stream in the upper Borthwick valley. It rises on Stock Hill, joining Ladshaw Sike and Gavel Sike to become part of the headwaters of the Howpasley Burn.

Stock Hill (*stok-hil*) *n.* hill lying between the headwaters of the Teviot and Borthwick valleys on the border with Dumfries and Galloway, reaching a height of 477 m (1563 ft) and having a triangulation pillar. It is about 2 km south of Craikhope. It was at the western corner of Hawick Parish before Roberton separated off. This was the site of the crash of a SEPECAT Jaguar GR1A jet (XX732) in 1986, on practice manoeuvres, with the death of its American pilot, Capt. David Ronald Buteau Jr.

stockin (*sto-kin*) *n.* a sock (often plural; locally the word long remained applicable to articles of male clothing as well female; see also the former pronunciation **stockeen**).

stockin soles (*sto-kin-sōlz*) *n., pl.* the wearing of socks without shoes – '... hei sits be the fire in his stickin soles' [IWL] (note that in standard English the phrase is 'stockinged feet' or sometimes 'stocking feet').

stock-in-tred (*stok-in-tred*) *n., arch.* stock-in-trade – 'The commercial kind are pairt o' the stock-in-tred o' maist bacca-shops ... ' [DH].

stockit (*sto-ki', -kee'*) *adj., pp.* stocked – 'Then up wi' the purse an' the siller, A weel-stockit maiden for me' [JoHa], 'My faither was laird o' a weel stockit mailin' ' [JT].

stocks (*stoks*) *n., pl.* long, white neckcloth worn as part of formal riding gear, popular in the 19th century. It was first adopted by the Principals at the 1928 Common Riding.

the stocks (*thu-stoks*) *n.* wooden boards with semi-circles cut into them, placed together to hold people as a form of public punishment. Hawick's stocks were next to the Mercat Cross. A new set is recorded being purchased in 1755. In 1787 the 'stocks, wood and iron work, and lock' were mended. They were in regular use until the end of the 18th century, and were donated to the Museum by the Town Council in 1867 (in fact the wood crumbled and was replaced with a replica, using the original ironwork around 1898). People were sentenced by the Bailies to spend up to several days in the stocks for relatively minor crimes, including theft and assault. Usually the feet were secured, but sometimes also the arms. The last use was for an elderly female offender in November 1800. The stocks were given to the Museum by the Town Council in 1861 – '... and sal lie aucht days in the stockis, and stand with ane paper with the theft written upon their forehead at the mercat-crosse, upon the mercat day' [BR1640], '... the baylyea fynes and onlaws him in fyftie pound Scotts, and ordaines him to go to the stockis immediately, and yrin to continue during the sd. regall baylyea his will and pleasure' [BR1693] (see also **the juggs**).

Stockwell (*stok-wel*) *n.* **Henry** (18th/19th C.) servant of Hawick butcher Andrew Wilson. In 1815 he was found not guilty of assaulting Janet Ogilvie (or Orrock). It is stated that both were married people. He appears to have been married to Elizabeth Rae and had a daughter Isabella in

Kelso in 1812. He was probably son of Thomas and Margaret Fairbairn, born in Kelso in 1789.

Stockwell Orphanage (*stok-wel-or-fi-neej*) *n.* orphanage in London, established in 1867 for boys and in 1879 for girls. In the 1880s Hawick had a circulating library, based at 2 Dovecote Street, to raise money for the orphanage.

stockyaird (*stok-yārd*) *n.* a stockyard, area where livestock is kept on a farm, typically close to a slaughterhouse – '. . . and convey the chests containin the plate ti Caverton Mill where it was buried in the stockyaird where it lay until the danger was passed' [IWL].

Stoddart (*sto-dur'*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) married Helen Little in Roberton Parish in 1831. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th/17th C.) listed along with John and Gilbert, servants to the 'Laird's Jock' (probably Armstrong) in 1595, when accused of stealing cattle from England. **Archibald** (17th C.) resident at Barnes in 1694 according to the Hearth Tax rolls. **David** (14th C.) owner of lands in 'Ermildon' (i.e. somewhere around Anrton Fell) in Liddesdale according to a c.1376 rental roll. 'Locus Dauid Stodhirde' is listed there with a value of 23 shillings and 4 pence. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as 'gudewife of Greatlaw' in Lilliesleaf Parish. Her lands there were valued at £104. She was presumably widow of the former owner of Greatlaws and may have been connected with the Riddell family. **Francis** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Bessie Paterson in 1724. Their son Walter was baptised in 1725. He may be the Francis whose death at Stouslie is recorded in Wilton Parish in 1738. **Francis** (18th C.) married Janet Hardie in Ashkirk Parish in 1754. **Gilbert** 'Gib' (16th/17th C.) listed along with Archibald and John, servants to the 'Laird's Jock' (probably Armstrong) in 1595, when accused of stealing cattle from England. **James** (17th C.) listed at Flex among 'The poor in Hauick Parioch' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John who married Grizell Elliot and whose daughter Malie (b.1674) was baptised in Hawick Parish. **James** (17th C.) married Janet Brydon in Ashkirk Parish in 1653. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Ann Dalgleish. Their daughter 'An' was baptised in 1701. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Stoddart in Wilton Parish in 1712. **James** (18th C.) recorded in Ormiston in 1726 and 1727. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included Walter (b.1726) and Walter (again, b.1727). He is probably the James who married Isabel Nichol in Cavers Parish in 1725. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Jane Armstrong and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1772. The witnesses were wright James Roger and merchant John Scott. **James** (19th C.) mason of Deanburnhaugh. He was one of the earliest Trustees of the Congregational (then Evangelical Union) Kirk. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Joanne Stodhird' in the 1447 sasine for the Cousinlands, purchased by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. The witnesses are Scotts, except for the last 2, who are this man and Patrick Turnbull; it is possible that they were the Hawick Bailies at that time. **John** (16th C.) described as 'Johnne Stoddart, cobilman to the lard of Langlands' in 1576. This was in a pledge made for him (and George Elliot) to the Privy Council by Walter Scott of Goldielands, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and James Langlands of that Ilk. He was listed in 1578/9 among Borderers deemed to have continued in thieving and hence declared as fugitives. He was stated to have been 'enterit' and 'deliverit in the sheref of Roxburch his handis'. In 1586/7 he was 'cobleman at Hawick' when listed among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. Perhaps the same man (or else his son) was 'Johnne Stoddart, cobleman at Hawick' when listed among those declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. What happened to him is not recorded, but it seems likely he would have been hanged or fled the area. His existence shows that there was a man employed to ferry people across the Coble Pool from at least the latter part of the 16th century. **John** (16th/17th C.) listed along with Archibald and Gilbert, servants to the 'Laird's Jock' (probably Armstrong) in 1595, when accused of stealing cattle from England. **John** (18th C.) described being 'in Hawick' in 1725. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for William 'workman in Hawick' in 1722. He married Margaret Stuart in Hawick Parish in 1720. Their children included: Archibald (b.1721); John (b.1723); and Janet (b.1720). The witnesses in 1725 were weaver James Weens and wheelwright William Wilson. **John** (18th C.) recorded in 'Borthwickburnfoot' in 1764, 1766 and 1772 when 3 of his children were baptised in Roberton Parish. He married Mary Anderson in Roberton in 1762. Probably the same John was father of Isabel (b.1764), Betty (b.1766), Mary (b.1768), Jean (b.1770) and Margaret (b.1772).

John (b.c.1780) journeyman nailer in Minto according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He may have worked with John Oliver, who was also mlisted as nailer in Minto in 1801. **Kenneth** (1964–) born in Hawick, he qualified as a music teacher then became a hairdresser and moved to Australia. He was awarded the title of 'Australian Hairdresser of the Year' in 2005 and has styled hair for stars such as Kylie Minogue, Jerry Hall and Nicole Kidman. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Catherine Riddell and their son Alexander was baptised in 1637. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, living at the Flex. He married Jean Little and their children included: Isobel (b.1671); and Margaret (b.1674). Jane (b.1676), with no mother's name given, is probably also his child. The witnesses in 1674 were William Henderson (also in Flex) and Walter Martin. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant at the Flex, probably related to the earlier Robert who was there. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for William Henderson 'younger in Flex'. He married Janet Scott and their children included: Jane (b.1684); Janet (b.1686); Robert (b.1691); William (b.1693); Margaret (b.1695); Bessie (b.1701); and Francis (b.1704). The witnesses in 1695 were William and Francis Henderson and in 1704 were William Henderson (also in the Flex) and Andrew Riddell (in Goldielands). **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Little in Hawick Parish in 1726. **Robert** (d.1759) resident of Ewes Parish. He married Margaret Laidlaw, probably in 1756. Their children included: John (b.1757); and Robert (b.1759), baptised after he had already died. The witnesses in 1759 were John Turnbull and Patrick Maxwell. **Thomas** (18th C.) labourer in the Hawick area. He was a 'workman' in 1725, and was living at Stouslie in 1729, Tandlaw in 1732 and Burnfoot in 1737. He married Elspeth Turnbull and their children included: Janet (b.1725) and James (b.1729), baptised in Hawick; and Margaret (b.1729), Thomas (b.1732) and James (again, b.1737), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1725 were Walter Nixon and Simon Miller (both in Hawick Shiel), in 1729 were William Grieve and John Scott, in 1732 were John and James Dryden and in 1737 were James Blyth and Walter Scott. **Thomas** (1828–1905) born in Roxburgh, he attended school in Hawick, being apprenticed as a joiner at 16. He joined the army at 20 and left for Australia in 1853. In the Ballarat area (near Melbourne) he worked as a miner, becoming a speculator and director of many mining companies. By 1880 he was a wealthy man, purchasing statues, and inspiring a local zeal that has led to Ballaarat being called the 'City of Statues'. His bust sits in the local Town Hall. He is recorded subscribing to Hawick Common Riding in the 1880s **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Redford in Ashkirk Parish in 1689. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was herd at Harwood in 1711. He married Jean Scott in 1709, the marriage being recorded in Wilton Parish. Their children included Isobella (b.1711) and Margaret (b.1713). The witnesses in 1711 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Bailie Walter Elliot. Perhaps the same Walter had children Christian (b.1707) and Walter (b.1710) baptised in Roberton Parish. He may therefore be the same man as the Walter recorded at Meadshaw in 1710. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) weaver at Ashieburn in Ancrum Parish, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) servant of Robert Simpson at West Riddell in about 1823. He may be the Walter who married Jessie Hogg in Roberton Parish in 1842. She is probably the widow Janet (from Ashkirk Parish, with surname 'Hogg' scored out on the census) was in 1851 living at Whitecleuchshide (in Roberton Parish) with children Walter (b.c.1845), Adam (b.c.1847) and unnamed (b.1851). **Walter** (19th C.) married Margaret Baxter in Lilliesleaf in 1845. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Mercer in Hawick Parish in 1711. **William** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick. In 1719 he was 'servant to David Gray tenant in Weensland'. He was living at the Sandbed in 1724. He married Helen Wilson (also from Hawick) in 1719 and their children included: Archibald (b.1720); Robert (b.1722); and Janet (b.1724), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1720 were David Gray in Weensland and merchant John Johnston, in 1722 were John (who was surely related) and Richard Scott of Boghall, and in 1724 were Walter and John Scott. Based on naming conventions, John may have been his brother, with Archibald as their father. **William** (17th/18th C.) 'casaer' (i.e. roadlayer) in Hawick. In 1719 he was 'Casaer in Flexs' when he married Marion, daughter of tailor Walter Gledstains. Their children included: John (b.1723); Bessie (b.1725); Janet (b.1727); and Jean (b.1730). Robert (b.1720), with the mother's name given as Agnes Gledstains, was probably also his son. The witnesses in 1730 were Will Stoddart (surely related) and John Telfer. He may be the William who (along with Archibald Paterson, perhaps also the cassayer at the

Flex) witnessed a baptism for William Cathrae in 1728. **William** (b.c.1795) born at Bonjedward, he was gamekeeper at Wilton Lodge in 1851. His wife was Alison and their children included John, Elizabeth and Margaret. **William** (19th C.) woolsorter who was Cornet in 1873. He acted as Right-Hand man again in 1875, since the previous year's Cornet was unable to attend. **William** 'Willie' (20th C.) mill worker in Hawick. He spent some time working in Canada as a teenager and served in WWI. In 1937 he became Hawick's only Communist Town Councillor, but within a few months joined the Labour Party. He was involved in setting up the Hawick Workers' Mill, which supplied woollen goods to anti-Fascist forces in Spain, as well as helping provide jobs for unemployed mill-workers in Hawick (formerly spelled 'Stodart', 'Stoddert', 'Stodert', 'Stodherd', 'Stotherd' and other variants; also **Stothart**).

stodge (*stoj*) *v., arch.* to trudge, walk heavily, deliberately or unsteadily.

stog (*stōg*) *v., arch.* to walk heavily, stride sturdily, stump – 'By the policies o Ancrum Hoose . . . A stoaggeet-on on the shadeet seide' [ECS]. '

stog (*stōg*) *v., arch.* to stab, pierce, jab – 'I have stogd myself in the leg' [HAST1922].

stoggit (*stō-gee', -gi'*) *pp., poet.* stabbed, thrust – 'Thou hest stogget sair t me, that I micht fa'. . . ' [HSR].

Stoghill (*stōg-hil*) *n.* former name for lands near Commonside in upper Teviodale. In 1591 these lands, along with Commonside, Northcroft and Hillend were already occupied by Gilbert Elliot when leased to him by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. It is unclear if the name is a variant of something more familiar.

stoit (*stoi', stoit*) *n., poet.* a clumsy person – ''Auld stoit', said Mrs. Blearie, sharp, Then quickly she calmed doon . . . ' [WFC], *arch.* a bounce by a ball.

stoiter (*stoi-tur*) *v., arch.* to stagger, stumble – 'Making a low bow, he wheeled about, and 'stoitered' away as fast as his feet could carry him' [JTe], 'The step may stoiter, the eyne be dim . . . ' [WL], '. . . But byways for the likes o' me Although the step may stoiter' [WL] (cf. the more common **stotter**).

Stonedge (*sten-leej, stō-nej*) *n.* farm west of Wolfelee above Howahill, once part of one of the main estates of Hobkirk Parish, also formerly known as 'Stanledge'. It was also once a barony in its own right. It is probably the seat of John 'de Stonesleghe' who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296 and is 'de Stounesleighe' in 1303/4 on an inquest for inheritance of the half barony of Wilton. The lands were bestowed on David Home of Wedderburn by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus in 1464. It could be the 'Stanleche' in Ettrick Forest, whose 'grassum' was mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of 1477 (although this could be confusion with Crown lands of the same name in Stirlingshire). James Turnbull was recorded there in 1586/7 and in 1590. Walter Scott was tenant there in about 1600. The size and ownership of parts of lands referred to as 'Stonedge' are complicated. The Earl of Angus sold off his superiority of these and other Rulewater lands to Sir William Cranston in 1605. The estate is recorded belonging to Hector Turnbull in at least 1603–09, part sold to Gibbie Eliott of Stobs in 1609 and part still owned by Andrew Turnbull in 1610. Andrew and Cuthbert 'McDowall' were there in 1616. It was sold by William, Earl of Lothian to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers in 1647, but given back the following year. Then in 1651 it was sold by William, Lord Cranstoun to William Eliott of Stobs (tradition says that Cranston did this to secure them against being forfeited before his joined attempts to rescue Charles I). In 1671 the lands of Over and Nether Woollee, Stonedge, Unthank, Howa, Sneep, Hobsburn and Little Gledstains were separated off from those of Stobs to become the new estate of Stonedge; this was disposed to Thomas, the eldest son of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs with his 2nd wife Magdelen Nicolson, and when Thomas died it went to his brother Gilbert. In 1694 the residents were John Mair, elder, Agnes Scott, John Mair, younger and Robert Oliver. In 1718 the western part was sold to Adam Scott (tenant farmer at Wauchope), and passed to his brother William, who later purchased the eastern part and became the new Laird of Stonedge. Along with Howa, Scott's part was valued at £856 12s, with Elliot of Stonedge holding lands at the same time that were valued at £676 14s 8d. In 1766 the eastern part was valued at £412 19s 6d, with the superiority liferented by Elliot of Borthwickbrae, while the western part was valued at £842 6s. Adam Scott's son Thomas sold his lands to Robert Lisle. Part (including Unthank) was also sold to Elliot of Woollee. In about 1788 it was listed as being disjoined from the Stobs estate and valued at £1300 in total, Elliot of Wolfelee holding lands in Stonedge valued at £112 5s 7d, while Robert Lisle's part was valued at £1187 14s 5d, and Cornelius Elliot of Wolfelee also owned

small parts valued (along with Unthank) at £110 17s 2d. Lisle sold his lands in 1793 to James Chisholme before the previous purchase had really been completed. Robert Smith was living there in 1799 and Robert Glendinning in 1801. In 1811 it was listed as being owned by Robert Lisle and valued at about £1200. It passed through marriage to the Sinclairs, being owned by Lord Sinclair by about 1874. Robert Grieve (who died in 1785) was tenant farmer there. James Stewart was shepherd there in 1797. Lands formerly in Stonedge (including Unthank) were listed among the properties of Cornelius Elliot of Woollee in 1811, valued at £112 5s 7d. The farm was tenanted by Thorburns through much of the 19th century and by the Barrie family into the 20th century. The original house was a strong tower situated on a rocky ledge, said to be surrounded by a very thick wall. All sign of this was already gone by the 19th century, although it is said that Mr. Barrie (who lived at Harden) picked up the old key to the peel and passed it on to the Marquess of Lothian. It was stated in the 1850s that there is an 'encircled barrow' near here, consisting of a cairn surrounded by 9 upright stones, in the direction towards Shankend; however, if it existed it is now lost (many spelling variants exist in earlier documents, including 'Steinleath'; it is 'Stainletche' in 1562, 'Stenleche' in 1567, 'Stanielege' in 1586/7, 'Stonyleache' and 'Stonyletche' in 1590, 'Stanyleche' in 1595, 'Stanyleg', 'Stanylege' and 'Stanelege' in 1601, 'Stanileche' and 'Stainieloche' in 1603, 'Stanyledge' in 1604, 'Stanyledge' and 'Steneledrig' in 1606, 'Stennyledge' and 'Staneleiche' in 1607, 'Staineleche' and 'Stenletch' in 1609, 'Stanielege' in 1611, 'Stanyledge' in 1612 and 1615, 'Stainledge' in 1616, 'Stenniledge' in 1618, 'Staniledge' in 1647, 'Stainledge' in 1648, 'Stenniledge' in 1677, 'Stennilodge' in 1682, 'Stenneledge' in 1692, 'Stennilege' in 1694, 'Staneledge' in 1704 and 'Standlidge' in 1748; it is marked as 'Stennalitch' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Stennaleuch' on Blaeu's 1654 map, with a large tower indicated; note that the *l* has persisted in the local pronunciation despite the official spelling, and that the pronunciation is never *stān-* ; the meaning is probably 'stane leche', meaning 'stony stream' or 'bog').

Stonedge (*sten-leej, stō-nej*) *n.* **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded as being 'de Stonesleghe' when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. Although his name has also been transcribed as 'Scouneslegh', the more modern transcription makes the connection with the lands in Hobkirk Parish clear. His seal bore a 'cabossed' stag's head with a cross between the antlers and the name 'S'. . . OHIS DE STYKS'Y?'; William of Yetholm had a similar seal. He is 'de Stounesleighe' in 1303/4 on an inquest for inheritance of the half barony of Wilton.

Stonedge Hill (*stō-nej-hil*) *n.* hill lying to the south-west of Stonedge farm, reaching a height of 369 m. On its western side is a linear earthwork, some 330 m in length, probably an agricultural boundary, now obscured by the forestry plantation. Near the top of the hill there was previously a cairn, probably quite ancient, but now obliterated by forestry ploughing.

Stonefield see **Stanefield**

Stoney Brae see **the Staney Brae**

Stonie Stewart see **Staney Stewart**

stooden (*stoo-din*) *pp.* stood – 'A got stooden on be a muckle cairt horse' (cf. the older **stuidden**; this is the past participle of **stan** or 'stand', with the past tense being **stuid** or 'stood').

stook (*stook*) *n.* a shock of cut sheaves, often placed upright to dry, a haystack – '18 Ma. they sher out the coufald and ther was 21 threfs and a stuk and 5 chifs' [1690/HAST1905], '. . . some of the horse . . . broke in through the growing corn and stouks of Newbigging where they did damage . . . ' [C&L1767], '. . . it was pulled up by the root with the hands, and tied up in beets or sheaves, and set up in stooks' [JAHM], '. . . and draw the loose ends from every sheaf before setting them together in a stook' [RJT], 'Every bodie likit 'im, so did the bairns that gather't singlins among the stooks' [BM1898], 'Thomas Turnbull one day caught her stealing oats from the stooks in a field where she was gleaning' [GT], 'At restin' time amang the stooks I sat upon his knee . . . ' [JT], 'The hervest sun shines through the trees An' lichtens the stooks an' the stan'in corn . . . ' [FGS], *v.* to set up sheaves – '. . . Or prank amang the stook-ed corn, Till day was on the turn' [WFC] (this was **stak** in earlier times).

stookie (*stoo-kee*) *n.* stucco, plaster of Paris, also used in analogy with a plaster statue to mean someone who feels foolish and out of place – 'oo felt like a right couple o stookies', ' 'Muckle stookies' with red cheeks and a pronounced 'country loup' ' [BB].

stoon (*stoon*) *n., poet.* ache, pain – 'The fine tone o' the horns drave the stoun's frae my corns And the cornets put paid tae my pains' [DJ] (also written 'stoun'; cf. **stoond**).

stoond (*stoond*) *n., arch., poet.* a throb, ache, sharp pain – '... An' a' past on, till a laneness play'd, Wi' a stoond, thro' the heart o' the tocherless maid' [JoHa], 'It through my bosom stounded, No hopes it to alloy' [JoHa], '... Wakes in my breist the tenderest stound nae mair' [WL], '... Or, strakkit wi a stound o conscience, to face A vinegar wife owre a preen-cushion dish o potted herring ...' [DH], a blow, start – 'But od! sic a stoond as he got when he came, An' saw the queer hurklin' bodie' [JoHa], *v., poet.* to throb – '... the sicht garrd the guitter-bluid lowpin and puttin an stoonding throwe aa ma book' [ECS], to stupefy, resound – '... When ilk ane kens as he stoonds wi' pride, That the pick o' the basket's at his side' [WL] (also spelled 'stound').

stoop (*stoop*) *n., arch.* a post, support, mainstay, enthusiastic supporter – 'He was yin o' the stoops o' the Meetin'-hoose (U.P.), well known at 'the plate' and in the Sabbath school' [BM1898] (also **stowp**).

stoor (*stoor, stowr*) *n.* dust, originally a swirl of dust in motion, but also applied to dust in general – 'An' some wi' fa's their claes hae made A' white as ony miller Wi' stowre that day' [JoHa], 'mercy, look it the stoor ahint that!', 'Than did I betchell thame sma' as the stour afore the wund ...' [HSR], '... the motor birls up the stoor on the Jethart road' [ECS], 'Everly, whan A haiggle on alang streets chowky wui cluds o shairny stoor ...' [ECS], 'Get up my lads, and mak' a stour, And weel the fiddle screw' [WH], '... Noo the heels o' oor nags kick up the stoor On the bridle track worn and deep' [JBB], 'Maps ... Stourgetherers ... Tummelin' oot o' the derk again ...' [DH], '... To wat his mooth, stoure dry' [WL], '... And muckle stoor these auld wives made, The neebours all were fair dismayed' [WFC], 'The Landlord's poker face seems dour. He tells the tourist 'It's drookit stour, and stour is the stuff that the wind blows in. It's powdery, drouthy; it's gritty and thin: But a day of rain or a week of haar, and ye'll need your wellies. It turns to glaur' ' [TD], powdery substance in general – 'A' white as ony miller Wi' stowre that day' [JoHa], *v., arch.* to be wind-blown like dust – 'And the spraye came stourin back i' their face, Frae the steed of Lucky Skrae' [JTe], 'The aipples stour'd off the stance' [GW] (see also the related **stour**; from Old French 'estour', for tumult, perhaps influenced by the English 'stir'; also spelled 'stour' and 'stoure').

stoorie (*stoo-ree*) *adj.* dusty – 'But never think to dit my shameless een, Wi' stoury hopes o' richly giltit fame' [JoHa], 'The rank an' file rub stoorie een, An' a' concerned May greet an' grane ...' [FL], '... wui stoory claes aa tairgets an spatches an faizzent-ends, an skluiffin shuin wurn inti bauchels' [ECS], '... caller waiter To slocken the stoorie road to fresh tents and pint-pots new ...' [DH] (also 'stoory' and 'stoury'; cf. the related **stourie**).

stoor-lookin (*stoor-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* sturdy-looking (also written 'stour-lookin').

stoor-sel (*stoor-sel*) *n., adj.* covered with dust, literally 'stoor itself' or 'stoor's self' – 'A've been oot bittlin thae rugs; thay war fair stoor's sel' [ECS] (cf. **glaur-sel** and **muck-sel**).

stoot (*stoo'*) *adj.* stout, firm – 'I was happy an' healthy, an' stoot, yauld, an' bang; Ochon for the weary beginning o't' [JoHa], 'For ther ar nae bands in thair deæth, but thair strencth is stoot' [HSR], '... An' she's quick oan her feet, for sic a stoot cratur' ' [IJ], '... Stoot o' quill an' resolute, Sin sorted that toon cooncil oot' [MB].

stooten (*stoo-ten*) *adj., arch.* stuttering – 'Quo' stooten Beaty' [JoHo] (cf. **stot**).

stootest (*stoo-tist*) *adj.* stoutest, fattest – 'The angir o' God cam' apon thame and sleyet the stootist o' thame ...' [HSR].

stooth see **stouth**

stop (*stop*) *v.* to stay, reside, especially to stay somewhere temporarily – 'where div ee stop when ee're back in Hawick?', 'He has a sister's son come out that has been stopping with him this good while' [TEL], 'Note that ti beide gives more the impression of to dwell permanently: Whae ir ee stoappin wui, thin, aa week? Div ee leike ti beide up Ingland' [ECS], '... but faith, it didna maitter much, he could easily hae stopped wi' us' [WaB] (also written 'stoap').

stope see **stowp**

Stopford (*stop-ford*) *n.* **James George** (1765–1835), 3rd Earl of Courtown. He was referred to as Viscount Stopford until the death of his father James, 2nd Earl of Courtown, in 1710. In 1791 he married Mary, daughter of Henry Scott, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch and they had 6 children. His wife's portrait was painted by George Romney in 1793. He was M.P. for Great Bedwyn until 1796, when the Duke of Buccleuch proposed him as the Tory candidate for the Lanark Burghs (including Selkirk at that time). However, he was locally quite unpopular and the Duke did not support him for the election in 1802, and he instead became M.P. in Dumfries. He was succeeded in his titles by his son James. Stopford Street in Newcastleton was presumably named after him.

Stopford Street (*stop-ford-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton off South Hermitage Street, opposite Copshaw Place.

stop or lat (*stōp-or-la'*) *v., arch.* to try to prevent someone from causing harm, literally to 'let and stop' – '... that he may stope or latt ...' [1622 Circuit Court records], '... which did without ony stoppe or let occasione ane great disturbance, confussione, and mutinie amonst the other civil inhabitants of the said towne ...' [BR1706] (spelling varied).

stoppit (*sto-pee'*) *pp.* stopped – 'hei was stoppit be the polis' – 'The witch didna dee, as micht hae been hoppit, But ever sinsyne her cantrips were stoppit' [BM1901], '... A cood heh fund eet i ma hert ti heh stoppeet an gane in for a dook' [ECS], stayed, resided – 'they stoppit it the fit o the Howegate'.

stopple (*sto-pul*) *n., arch.* the stalk of a clay tobacco pipe (local variant of **stapple**).

stopplet (*stop-li'*) *n., arch.* another variant of **stapple**).

the Store (*thu-stōr*) *n.* Hawick Cooperative Store, which opened in 1839 as 'the Chartist Store' with a small shop in Silver Street. It grew into a set of around half a dozen general stores, 5 butchers, a baker's shop (from 1851), shoe shop (1859), coal branch (1865), drapery (1873), carting (1874), van service to the country (1884) and penny savings bank (1887). The firm also ran its own stocking-makers at the old Tabernacle building in the years 1874–81. The stableyards and dairy were built on Orchard Terrace in 1891 (designed by J.P. Alison). The main shop, usually the one referred to as 'the Store', stretched from Tannage Close to Baker Street and from the High Street to Teviot Crescent. It contained many departments, including clothing, electrical, shoes, furniture, toys, ladies hairdressing and a tea room. This main building was constructed in 1885 at 65, 67, 69 and 71 High Street, with the surviving upper level frontage at 65–67 designed by local architect Michael Brodie in a French Renaissance style, with the first and second floor windows having arched heads, eacg with a different carving; this is a category B listed building. This was Hawick's biggest department store, with smaller shops elsewhere in town. There was a relatively large grocer's shop in Noble Place and others at the Sandbed, Drumlanrig Square, Myreslawgreen and Ladylaw Place, as well as the complex on Elm Grove (which contained a grocer's and a butcher's). Shoppers collected stamps that could be redeemed for goods, and departments within the 'Store' communicated via characteristic pneumatic tubes. The main shop closed in 1987, with the property sold off to several developers. The Co-op at Burnfoot remains, however; it was Hawick's first purpose-built self-service grocers. A history was published in 1889 – 'There er peis, peis, Thit come up ti yer kneis, In the Store, in the Store, There are peis, peis, This come up ti yer kneis, In the Hawick Co-operative Store!' [T], '... waitin eer turn at the Store' [ECS], 'In Hawick in days lang syne When the world and huz were younger Oo dune oor messages at the Store A still can mind ma number' [IWL].

the Store Dairy (*thu-stōr-dā-ree*) *n.* building and yard on Orchard Terrace and Elm Grove, constructed for use by Hawick Cooperative Society. It was built in 1891, designed by ??, and used to run the Store's dairy operations through most of the 20th century. The buildings were converted into Elm Court housing.

store-ferm (*stōr-ferm*) *n., arch.* a sheep farm.

the Store Field (*thu-stōr-feeld*) *n.* field once grazed by the Hawick Co-op cows, situated behind Wester Braid Road, near the Miller's Knowes. The Co-op employees used to organise an annual sports day and picnic there, as a sort of forerunner to the Vertish Hill Sports – 'The picnic up at the Store Field The whole o' Hawick was there' [AY].

the Store van (*thu-stōr-vawn*) *n.* van that used to sell grocery items around the town. The vans started as a country delivery service in 1884 and continued into the latter part of the 20th century – '... wi' a biscuit in my hand Fresh frae the lang mysterious spicy drawer O' the Store van' [DH].

Storey (*stō-ree*) *n.* **George** (1913–44) born in Duns, he married Yolanda Jean Wilson, who lived in Hawick. He was a Private with the 9th Royal Scots and was killed during the liberation of Brunssum in the Netherlands. **Matthew** (b.1842) born in Castleton Parish, son of Thomas, he was a shoemaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was a boarder at 3 Back Row. Known as a runner, in 1862 he raced Thomas Richardson in a head-to-head contest and won, and repeated the win in another contest in 1864. In 1876 he donated to the Museum a 'pair of top-boots made for the Cornet, James Scott in 1810'. In the 1880s he had his own boot and shoemakers's shop at 3 Silver Street. He married Helen Richardson in 1864 and their children included Thomas (b.1865), William (b.1868), Janet (b.1870) and Isabella (b.1872).

Storff Burn (*storf-burn*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddesdale, rising on Larriston Fells and

flowing roughly north-west to join Great Warrington Sike, before eventually running into Larriston Burn.

Storff Sike (*storf-sīk*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddesdale, which rises on Larriston Fells and is joined by Little Warrington Sike. Note that it distinct from Storff Burn, which lies further south.

storfully (*stōr-fu-lee*) *adv., arch.* excitably, in an agitated way – '. . . and than if she carries on storfully, as she's amaist shure to do, thraw half-a-dozen o' plates or sae doon i' the floor . . . ' [WNK] (cf. **stoor** and **stour**).

Storie (*stō-ree*) *n.* **Adam** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Raperlaw in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Chester-house in Rulewater. In 1684 he was listed among men declared as fugitives for attending field conventicles. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1721. In 1722 the discussion of his 'bill' before the Bedrule Session was delayed because Thomas Borthwick, who was to speak on the subject, was absent. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) wright in Denholm. His children included: Marion (b.1723); Robert (b.1728); and Marion (b.1730). **Adam** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Ferguson in Bedrule Parish in 1753. **Andrew** 'Dand' (15th/16th C.) resident of Rewcastle. In 1502 Robert Rule (from the same place) was surety for him, and he was also surety for himself, with the pair fined for non-appearancei at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Ann** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at 6 Allars Bank in the mid-1900s. **Cuthbert** (17th C.) recorded in 1627 as 'Cuthbert Storey of Hawicke' in a presentment where 13 sheep were stolen from him. This is Hawick in Northumberland. **David** (b.1809/10) born in Morebattle, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1841 he was at Howcleuchshiel, in 1851 at Clarilaw in Bowden and in 1861 was shepherd at Nether Tofts in Kirkton Parish. He married Janet Lunn in 1833. Their children included: Margaret (b.1834); Elizabeth (b.1836); Euphemia (b.1839); William (b.1841); Fanny (b.1844); Janet (b.c.1848); Joan (b.c.1849); Mary (b.c.1851); Ellen (b.c.1854); Robina (b.c.1855); and David (b.c.1857). **Gideon** (18th C.) from Ashkirk Parish, he was recorded at Roughheugh in Wilton in 1735. In 1727 he married Isobel Brown, who was also from Ashkirk. Their children (baptised in Wilton) included: John (b.1731); and Elspeth (b.1735). The witnesses in 1735 were Robert Scott and Robert Storie (who was surely related). **Harry** (??–) Common Riding Song Singer 1950s??–1972. He was ill for a while and Bert Armstrong filled in for a few years, but he returned again as the official singer. Apparently there were some complaints about his over-gesticulating! **Helen** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for her non-appearance. She was listed again in 1494/5. Other people who were not entered by the Sheriff were fairly local (but she is one of the only women). **James** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He may have been related to William. **James** (16th C.) servant of Gavin Eliott of Stobs and Jean Scott. In 1573 he was placed on their recently purchased 6 merk land of Chamberlain Newton. However, he was attacked by Walter and John Scott (sons of Margaret Turnbull, who was widow of David Elliot in Chamberlain Newton), who possessed the other half of the farm. They 'crewellie sett upoun him, hurt and voundit him in sindrie partis of his body, and left him for deid; of the quhilkis hurt as yit he is in danger of his lyfe'. It is unknown whether or not he survived. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. He may be the James 'in Spitle' whose will was recorded in 1681 (if he made a testament long before he died), or else they were father and son. Either he or a near relative was probably the 'Laird Storie' whose lands in Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish were valued at £18 in 1643, 1663 and 1678. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He is recorded as 'undermiller att . . . ' (probably Newmill) in 1700. His children included: William (b.1693); Bessie (b.1698); and Anna (b.1700). The witnesses in 1698 were Robert Thomson and John Goodfellow and in 1700 were James Craw and James Dryden, smith at Newmill. **James** (d.bef. 1741) from Ancrum Parish. In 1718 he married Jean Bennet, who was from Bedrule Parish. In 1741 his widow gave money to the poor in Ancrum Parish, owing from her husband. **James** (18th C.) tenant and herd in East Burnfoot (on Ale) in 1731. He is probably the James who married Elizabeth 'Mortoun' and whose son Adam was baptised in Wilton in 1725. **James** (d.1797) from Rulewater, he died at Robert Biggar's Inn in Hawick in 1797. He could be the James who married Elizabeth Henderson

in Bedrule in 1755, and his wife could be the widow of that name who died later the same year in Silver Street. **James** (18th/19th C.) weaver recorded in Barnhills in 1799 and at Belses on the 1801 Militia ballot for Ancrum Parish. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Colterscleuch according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **James** (1780/1–1855) born in Southdean Parish, he was a labourer in Hawick and also known locally for his poetry. He published 'Poems on several subjects' (1837). He also competed in the 'Auld Brig' competition, contributing 'The Auld Brig's Parting Address to Hawick'. When Agnes Douglas was declared the winner of the contest he is suppsed to have said 'The blush of shame may paint our cheeks When women best deserve the breeks'. He was said to be a repository of local stories relating to the Covenanters, some of which later made their way into the book 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale and neighbouring districts' by Duncan Stewart. He was recorded living at about 71 High Street in 1841 and on Brougham Place in 1851. He died unmarried. **John** (15th C.) received a boll of victuals in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He is listed as 'Johanni Storis'. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'John Story' on a list of tenants of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **John** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Roughlee in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. He is listed along with Robert, to whom he was surely related. **John** (17th C.) tenantin 'Roods' (or 'Rodes') in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Easter Alemoor in 1757 (when he was 'younger', suggesting his father was also John) and at 'Harden anna' in 1762. He married Marion Borthwick. His children included: John (b.1757); and Helen (b.1762). **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickshiel (probably) in 1735 when his son John was baptised. **John** (d.bef. 1815) gardener in Hawick. He married Isabel Watson, who died in 1815. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1764); Elizabeth (again, b.1765); Helen (b.1767); Margaret (b.1796); Isabel (b.1772); and Robert (b.1779). The wintesses to the 1765 baptism were Thomas Cowan and Walter Scott and in 1772 were the whole congregation. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Hobkirk in Hawick Parish in 1849. **Patrick** (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Rowll Spittell' (i.e. Spittal-on-Rule). In 1605 Robert Scott of Thirlestane was caution for Walter Scott of Dykes in a bond not to harm him. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of the old Hassendean Parish. He was recorded at Over Boonraw in 1688. He married Isobel Wright in 1679 and their children (baptised in Roberton Parish) included: Isobel (b.1680); Margaret (b.1682); Bessie (b.1684); Walter (b.1686); and Robert (b.1688). The witnesses in 1684 were Robert and George Ormiston (who lived at Boonraw), in 1686 were William Nichol and Adam Scott and in 1688 were again George and Robert Ormiston. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Ormiston in 1684. Along with Robert Ormiston, he witnessed a baptism for William Nichol in Boonraw in 1696. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as tenant in Roughlee in a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. John was also tenant there and so presumably related. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Elizabeth Cavers in Wilton in 1720 and their children included: Christian (b.1723); and John (b.1726). He is probably the Robert who witnessed baptisms in 1725 and 1732 for William Scott in Newton and in 1735 for Gideon in Roughheugh. He could be the Robert who was joint tenant (with Robert Scott) in Newton in 1717. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He had an unknown child baptised in 1744. He could be the deceased Robert whose grandson John died in Hawick in 1800. **Robert** (b.c.1805) joiner at Branxholme Woodfoot. His wife was Betty and their children included Jean, Thomas, Margaret, Robert, Janet and George. **Robert** (b.1812/3) born in Lilliesleaf, he was a groom who lived at Falnash. His wife was Janet Middlemas, and already dead by 1861. His children included Helen, George and Robert, and he had a nephew, William Easton. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when Thomas Scott in Branxholme and John Scott in Spittal were convicted of a crimes against him. They came 'across him in villa de spittale Inter aqueduct de damys'. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1632) described as 'in Roucastle' in 1632 when his widow Bessie Craik feued lands in Ruecastle from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant at Acreknowe (along with William Armstrong) recorded on the 1684 list of men declared fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He is surely descended from the 'Laird Storie' who in 1643 owned the same piece of land, which later became part of the Knowesouth estate. He was recorded being an Elder of Bedrule

Kirk in at least the period 1724–35. He is probably the 'Portioner in Ruecastle' whose daughter Helen was baptised in 1735. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He owned part of the old lands of Ruecastle, as recorded in 1788, with value £18 (plus teinds). Probably the same Thomas had lands in Bedrule valued at the same £18 in the 1740s. Probably the same Thomas was recorded paying the Land Tax for part of Ruecastle in 1811 (although probably deceased by then). **Thomas** (b.c.1780) labourer at 'Cadafits' according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. His location is obscure, but could be Caddroun Pots. **Thomas** (b.1793/4) blacksmith in Newcastleton. He was listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. He was living at about 40 South Hermitage Street in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He firstly married Mary Armstrong and their children included: William (b.1817), also a blacksmith; Hannah (b.1820); Elizabeth (b.1822); and John (b.1824). He secondly married Janet Nichol and their children included: Mary (b.1830); Thomas (b.1831); Margaret (b.1834); Walter (b.1836); Helen (b.1837); Elliot (b.1838/39); Robert (b.1839); Matthew (b.1842); Alexander (b.1844); Nichol (b.1849); Janet (b.1850/1); and Esther (b.1852). His father-in-law John Nichol (b.c.1780) was living with his family in 1841. **William** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1551 as then occupier of an acre of arable land in the lands of Spittal-on-Rule, specifically on 'lie Harparhill' (whose location is unknown), which was granted by the Baron of Cavers to Archibald Elliot in Gorrenberry. He witnessed the associated notorial instrument and letter of reversion, along with 2 men called Alexander 'Wreth', one of whom was a miller. **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Weynis' (probably Weens in Rulewater) when he witnessed a Rulewater sasine in 1631. **William** (17th C.) resident of Denholm. He and his wife Marion Beattie were accused of attending conventicles, probably in about 1684. **William** (17th C.) listed at Wadeshill among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded as servant at Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799 (also formerly spelled 'Storey', 'Storrie', 'Story' and 'Storry').

Storiesteed (*stō-ree-steed*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll, listed before Byreholm, and so presumably somewhere near Castleton. It appears as 'Storeissteid alias Gudelland', with a value of 5 shillings and tenanted by Christopher Armstrong.

storm (*stōrm*) *v., arch.* to beset or cover with snow or otherwise deprive livestock of pasture – 'The term 'being stormed' was originally used to express the want of food suffered by sheep when the ground was covered with snow' [RB].

storm-staad (*stōrm-stawd*) *adj., arch.* delayed because of a storm – 'Storm-staad (stawd) = starom-stayed; delayed by stormy weather whilst on a journey or errand' [ECS] (see also **staa**). stōrm-stawd adj., arch. delayed because of a storm – 'Storm-staad (stawd) = starom-stayed; delayed by stormy weather whilst on a journey or errand' [ECS] (see also **staa**)

Storrey (*stō-ree*) *n.* **J.B.S.** (??–??) writer of the local poem 'A Sonnet'.

Storrie (*stō-ree*) *n.* **Arthur B.** (19th/20th C.) captain of the Hawick rugby team that beat Gala away in 1893 to take the Border championship.

The Story of Hawick (*thu-stō-ree-ov-hIk*) *n.* book about the history of Hawick, written by William S. Robson and published in 1937, partly to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the granting of the 1537 Charter. It contained 22 illustrations by Allan Watt Robson (son of the author), as well as 12 photographs by Walter Brydon. A second edition, revised and enlarged, was published in 1947. The book contains several appendices, including (in the 2nd edition) a list of events in the history of the Common Riding.

stot (*sto'*) *v.* to bounce, rebound, recoil, cause to bounce – 'wull ee stop stottin yer baa off ma waa?', 'Item ane stot of twa yeir auld or thairby price 30s' [SPB1579], '...And the star beame stotted out of the way, When it saw the ryders come' [JTe], 'Stottin' a bool, ba', etc.' [GW], 'The rain hed been fair stottin at Jethart an it wasneh muckle better at Selkirk or Galeh' [BW1978], 'The rain was fairly stottin As I'd never seen't afore' [WL], '...Stottin't on Drummond's gable waa' [WL], to stagger, reel, walk unsteadily – 'hei was stottin drunk', to walk with a deliberate bounce, bustle – 'An' farmer bodies, awfu' rude, In wrath aboot were stottin', Red-wud that day' [JoHa] *n.* a bounce, rebound, a buffet – 'A stot i' the mooth' [GW] (also sometimes 'stoat'; see also **off the stot**).

stot (*sto'*) *n., arch.* a bullock, castrated bull, usually in its second or later year – 'Item, nyne stottis and queyis of tua zeir auldis, price of the pece ourheid, xl s.' [SB1574], '...stotis and queyis of twa yeir auldis, 3s. 4.d' [JW], 'God send the land

deliverance Frae every reaving, riding Scot: We'll sune hae neither cow nor ewe, We'll sune hae neither staig nor stot' [LHTB], '... The Pricker then, like stricken stot, To eard fell in a swoon' [JTe], 'I wull tak' nae stot owt o' thy hous ...' [HSR], 'This alsua sall pleese the Lord mair nor ane stot or bullok that heth cluts an' hoorns' [HSR], 'Doddies an stirks an queys an stots' [ECS], 'A muckle jet-black Angus stot – I gey near fainted on the spot' [TD], 'And this ye may take as Wat Harden's word: Each stot they ha' stolen comes hame wi' a herd!' [WHO], 'We met wi' a rush i' the pass, Wi' a clash made the steel-fire flee, But he fell like a stot on the grass; And wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T].

Stot (*sto'*) *n., arch.* **James** (18th C.) miller at Weensland. He married Margaret Leyden. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included Margaret (b.1719) and Charles (b.1723). The witnesses in 1723 were 'Dand' Gray in Weensland and gardener William Riddell. Perhaps the same James had children William (b.1711), Bessie (b.1714) and James (b.1716) baptised in Bedrule Parish. **James** (18th C.) Hawick resident. His wife was Margaret Cavers and their children included John (b.1730). **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Highchesters in 1753. His children, baptised in Roberton Parish, included: Magdalen (b.1745); Margaret (b.1748); Margaret (again, b.1749); Agnes (b.1752); William (b.1753); and James (b.1755). **James** (18th C.) married Mary Harkness in Wilton in 1761. **James** (19th C.) married Jane Lamb in Hawick Parish in 1777. **Robert** (18th C.) married Betty Thomson in Wilton in 1775. **Walter** (18th C.) Hawick resident. His son James was born in 1734. He could be the Walter who witnessed a baptism in Wilton for Walter Scott in Borthaugh in 1741. He could be the Walter recorded in Wilton in 1737 when there was a funeral for 'Walter Sttots Wife'. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) servant at Minto Kames according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799 (also written 'Stott'; it is possible that some of these may be errors for 'Scot').

Stot Cleuch (*sto'-klooch*) *n.* small stream in southern Liddesdale, which flows roughly northeast to meet Tinnis Burn.

Stotfield (*sto'-feeld*) *n.* lands that were part of Lilliesleaf Common. Along with Nolt-lair, it was described in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls that it was feued by John Scott in Bewlie Mains from William Riddell of Camieston.

Stothart (*sto-dur'*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1741. **David** (1773–1841) son of James and Jean Little, he was born in Langholm and was a resident of Deanburnhaugh. He married Christian Jackson, from Canonbie, who died at Doecleuch in 1851, aged 70. Their children included: James (1804–60); Christian (1805–82), who probably married William Gledstains; Jane (1807–41), who died at Deanburnhaugh; Joseph (1809–80), a mason at Deanburnhaugh; Henry (1814–90), baptised in Roberton; William (1815–78); David (1819–89), also a mason; Mary (1822–95); and Thomas (1828–95). They are buried at Borthwick Waas. In 1841 his wife and children Jane, Joseph and David were living at Deanburnhaugh. **David** (b.c.1780s) tenant at Muselee, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish in 1812. **David** (1819–89) son of David and Christian Jackson. He was born in Roberton Parish. In 1861 he was a mason living in Ayton. Later the family moved to Hawick, living on North Bridge Street. In 1847 he married Mary Orkney (1825–99), who was from Ayton and died in Hawick. Their children included: David (1848–1921), a joiner; James (1850–1909), who was killed by a train; John (1852–89), who died by suicide; Elizabeth 'Lizzie' Pringle (1855–84), who married James Swan Wood and had a daughter Agnes who married revolutionary socialist John Maclean; George (b.1857), George (again, b.1862) and Mary Jane (b.1862), who all died in infancy; Joseph (1864–1933), a saddler and bootmaker; and Mary Alice Jackson (1868–1925), who married James Orr and died of self-inflicted 'irritant poisoning'. **David** (b.1851) son of Joseph, he was born at Deanburnhaugh. He worked as a dyker and mason, living in Wilton and Hawick. He is recorded in prison in Jedburgh and Dumfries in 1868, 1869, 1876 and 1881. **David Orkney Smith** 'D.O.' (1900–72) son of Joseph. He was a shopkeeper at 6 High Street, where his father was a saddler and bootmaker. After he took over the shop he branched out into sporting goods, fishing tackle and toys. He took on Len Elliot as a partner and later passed the business to him. He was also involved with local operatic productions. His cousin was Herbert Stothart, Hollywood musical director who won as Oscar for 'The Wizard of Oz'. **James** (1850–1909) son of David and Mary Orkney, he was born in Ayton. By the time of the 1881 census he was living in Hawick. He was co-owner of Stothart & Rutherford, bootmakers of Hawick. He was associated with the Total Abstinence Society in Hawick, serving as its President and was politcally identified with Socialist

causes. He was said to have taken a great interest in the welfare of the youth of the Town. He lived at 8 Orchard Terrace, where his niece Agnes Wood acted as his housekeeper for a few years from about 1901. He was killed by throwing himself in front of a passing express train at Bishopbriggs Station in Lanarkshire. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **Janet** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident who is recorded in 1725 being added to the poor list and receiving a badge allowing her to go begging. She may have been the Janet born to William and Bessie Elliot in Hawick in 1685. **John** (19th C.) married Betty Cowan in Castleton Parish in 1837. **Joseph** (1809–80) born in Langholm, son of David and Christian Jackson. He was a mason at Deanburnhaugh, being recorded there in the 1841 and 1851 censuses (in 1841 with his mother, along with David probably his brother). In 1861 was living at Wilton Dean. He married Janet Hudson in Roberton in 1832 and their children included: Jane (b.1842); Margaret and Adam (b.1844); Christian (b.1847); and David (b.1851), who was a dyker. **Joseph** (1864–1933) son of David and Mary Orkney. He was a saddler at 6 High Street, taking over in the 1880s from George Davies, who had been saddler there before him. He was also a bootmaker and passed the business on to his son David Orkney. He was involved with the Temperance Society in Hawick. He lived at 15 Lockhart Place. He married Janet Dick Smith (1866–1945) and their children included: David Orkney Smith (1900–72); and James Dunlop (1906–61). The family are buried in Wilton Cemetery (also spelled 'Stotherd' and 'Stothert'; see also **Stoddart**).

Stothart's (*sto-durts*) *n.* D.O. Stothart, sports goods, fishing tackle and toy shop at 6 High Street through most of the 20th century. The shop was a butcher's run by George Davies in the mid-19th century. It was then taken over as a saddler's by James Thomson, then by Robert and Thomas Hall and then by George Davies (junior). Joseph Stothart took over in the 1880s, continuing the saddler's business and eventually it passed to his son David, who moved out of saddlery into sports equipment, fishing tackle and toys. Len Elliot took over the business in 1971 and it closed for good in 1989, when compulsorily purchased as part of the renovations for the Tower.

stotter (*sto'-ur*) *n.* something that is an exceptional example of its kind, particularly used of an attractive person – 'ee're a wee stotter'.

stotter (*sto'-ur*) *v.* to stagger, stumble, totter – 'hei was stotterin hame as yaisual', '... but his hand from his earliest years was pervaded with a sort of nervous excitement which made it stotter (I use the Scotsch word, as more expressive)' [HSR], 'Thaye reel bak-an-forwart, an' stotter like ane drunken man ...' [HSR] (cf. **steiter** and **stoiter**).

stottin (*sto'-in*) *adj.* extremely drunk, so as to stagger about, raining so heavily that the drops are bouncing.

stouk see **stook**

stoun see **stown**

stound see **stoond**

stoup see **stowp**

stour see **stoor**

stour (*stowr, stoor*) *n., arch.* fuss, commotion, disturbance, hubbub – '... And the master kinket like to fa', Withe laughing at the stoure' [JTe], '... That marks the way to lordly wealth and power, He shunn'd the path, and fell 'mid hardship's stoure' [JoHa], 'Hauf o; the world is up in a stoure, Disturb'd wi' the charms o' sweet Maggie M'Givelry' [JoHa], 'Get up, my lads, and make a stour, And weel the fiddle screw!' [WH], 'But just in middle of the stour, Into the cottage sweepit A stranger' [HSR], '... amid the dust and stour of the old meal ark' [RJT], '... raisin at yeh whup a steer an a stoor, an gliffin auld folk an bairns, baith' [ECS], a storm, tempest, blizzard – 'But sic a stour I never saw, Wi' maddened elemental strife' [HSR], **poet.** strife, struggle, a battle, – 'Yet up he raise, the truth to tell, And laid about him dunts fu' dour: His horsemen they fought stout and snell, And stude about him in the stour' [CPM], *v., arch.* to bustle, rush – '... and though it gard the divots stour off the house riggins and every caber dunner ...' [EM1820] (see also the related **stoor** and **storfully**).

stoure see **stoor**

stourie (*stow-, stoo-ree*) *adj., poet.* dusty – 'May flowers did bloom, the skies were clear, The roads were dry an' stowrie' [JoHa], active, restless, excitable (said of a young child) – 'Cuddle doon ye stoorie loon – Ye wee croodlin' doo' [JT] (see also **stoorie**).

Stouslie (*stooz-lee*) *n.* farm and cottages out beyond Stirches, reached by the left hand road at the 'Fower Road Ends'. The Lindsays held these lands as Barons of Chamberlain Newton from the time of David II (late 14th century). There were Turnbulls here in the late 1400s, when the lands were a Lairdship. John Turnbull from the Borthwick was granted the lands by John, Lord Lindsay, having previously been held by William Lindsay of 'Garmilton', and Turnbull resigned them

back to Lord Lindsay in 1468. Thomas 'Trumbul' of Stoiuslie was witness to a sasine in 1488. George Turnbull was recorded there in 1493 and Walter Turnbull in 1494/5. In 1494/5 Thomas and Adam Grahamslaw from Newton 'came in the King's will' for stealing 60 sheep from here; these belonged to Walter Scott of Howpasley and Walter Turnbull of Stouslie, but were also said to pertain to the King. There were Scotts living here in the 1500s. In 1506 'Stously and the five merk lands of Grundiston were valued at £5 Scots, in time of peace at six merks, and were held of the Earl of Bothwell as baron of the barony of Chamberlain-newton for one penny blench'. In the 16th century it was still part of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, with superior being the Earls of Bothwell and then the Lords of Home. Scott of Satchells lists 'John Scott in Stowslie' as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch. In 1643 it was valued at £67 3s 4d, along with Boonraw ('but disjoined') and recorded as 'Stouglie [probably a transcription error for 'Stouzlie'], or Stouslie, formerly in Hassendean Parish'. It was part of the estates of the Duchess of Buccleuch by the end of the 17th century. Mary Gledstains was liferenter of this farm and another (probably Boonraw) in 1643; she was probably widow of George Scott of Boonraw. Archibald Scott was liferenter there in about 1663, when he paid tax on £91 for the land. In 1678 George Scott paid land tax on £291 for these lands, along with Boonraw. John Henderson was living there in 1682. It was leased by George Scott of Boonraw and continued by his heirs in 1692. In 1690 the lands became part of Wilton Parish when Hassendean was suppressed. David Gray was recorded there in 1694. William Henderson was there in 1706. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it consisted of 101 acres, bounded by Boonraw, Heap, Wilton Common and Coldhouse. Thomas Stoddart was there in 1729, William Harkness in 1730, Adam Harkness in 1732, William Nichol in 1735–37 and George Scott in 1742. Francis Stoddart died there in 1738 and Robert Scott in 1750. There are 3 buildings marked there on the 1764 map of Wilton Common; at that time it was valued at £9 13s 4d, as part of the Buccleuch estates. William Stewart was there in 1770–80. By 1788 it had been disjoined from Boonraw and was valued at £67 3s 4d. William Stewart was recorded there in 1770. The Cala Burn was the western boundary of the farm, with the farmhouse on the burns eastern side. One of the cottages was formerly a school administered by Wilton Parish. The Town Dump is nearby and recently part of the farm was turned into a glamping site – '... His staghounds still in the leash are led, As he turns his eye to the Stowhouselea' [BCM1880], 'Owre the lang brae frae Stouslie; Frae the mains o' Stirches doun; How micht I come at the day's end To the bonny Border toun?' [WL] (also spelled 'Stowslie', 'Stouslea', etc.; the origin of the name is possibly 'Stuf's wood' from the rare Old English personal name 'Stuf', plus 'leah', a wood, or perhaps from the Old English 'stybb', a tree stump; the name first appears as 'Stowislee' in about 1390; it is also 'Stowislee' in 1468, 'Stowisle' in 1488, 'stowisle' in 1493 and 1494/5, 'stowlislee' in 1494/5, 'stowisle' in 1502, 'Stouslee' in 1525, 'Stowislie' in 1551, 'Stouslie' in 1552, 'Stowslie' in 1643 and 1663, 'Stouslie' in 1678, 'Stousley' in 1692, 'Stueslie' in 1729, 'Stuslie' in 1737, 'Stuoslie' in 1742, 'stoueslie' in 1750 and it is still 'Stouslea' in 1841; it is marked 'Stowlsee' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, 'Stously' on the 1764 map of Wilton common and 'Stously' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Stouslie Schuil (*stooz-lee-skil*) *n.* former school at Stouslie, run as a country school by the Parish of Wilton, and later by Hawick. It was founded in 1789 and a small private endowment was set up by a few of the heritors in 1838. In the 1830s it had about 50 pupils. The school was also sometimes referred to as Priestrig School (e.g. in 1803, when the salary of the Schoolmaster was set at 100 merks). In about 1790 it was written that 'the unworthy schoolmaster at Stouslea was apt at times to neglect his scholarsm and go to Hawick and get on the spree' [RJT]. Schoolmasters included William Lockie 1806–43 and David Wells in the mid-19th century. The National Archive has records relating to the period 1874–1920.

Stouslie Sike (*stooz-lee-sīk*) *n.* small stream marked 'Stously Syke' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, lying to the northwest of Stoulie farmhouses. It is probably the stream passing Priestrig recorded on the modern Ordnance Survey map.

stouth (*stooth, stowth*) *n., arch.* theft, robbery – '... a party convicted of stealing peats, is ordained to pay the bailies £10 for each of the three 'stouths' and to go to the stocks' [DMW], '... guylty of breach of fair, and stouth committ by him out of the purse of William Elliot ...' [BR1687], 'Where wi' herry and spulzie, wi' raif and wi' stouth, We stammached our hunger and quenched our drouth' [JTe] (also spelled 'stooth').

stouthfully (*stowth-fu-lee*) *adv., arch.* in a thieving manner – 'John Hardie, maltman in Hawick, being accusit ... for taking stouthfullie ... ane boull of beir' [BR1658].

stouthrife (*stooth-, stowth-rif*) *n., arch.* the crime of robbery with force or violence – 'Here Harden Wat his spoils has driven By stouthrife from the English riven' [WNK] (sometimes misspelled 'strouthrife').

stoutlier (*stowt-lee-ur*) *adj., poet.* boldlier, more courageously, more fiercely – '... Nae stoutlier stude out for their laird, Nor did the lads o' Liddesdale' [CPM].

stove (*stōv*) *v., pl.* to stew or steam, especially potatoes steamed in dripping after being boiled – 'Ti stove taatihs is to treat them, after they have been boiled, by 'steaming' them in dripping' [ECS], 'Kitcheen-fei was especially used when 'stoavin taatihs' ' [ECS].

stovie tattis (*stō-vee-ta'-iz*) *n., pl.* stoved potatoes, also known as **stovies** – '... A plate o' stovie tatties birstled broon, A kail pot steamin' owre the fire' [WL].

stovies (*stō-veez*) *n., pl.* a dish made of sliced potatoes stewed with onions, occasionally with dripping or small pieces of meat added – 'oo aye liked ti hev stovies wi oor haggis' (short for 'stoved potatoes').

stow (*stow*) *v., poet.* to crop, trim, especially as a mark of ownership – 'Grief's stow'd the feathers o' her wing, Her heart's like lead' [JoHa], *n., arch.* a slice, piece cut – 'A cut or slice; pron. stoo' [JoJ].

Stow (*stow*) *n.* town on the Gala Water, near the Moorfoot Hills, in the old county of Midlothian, and now in the Scottish Borders region. It is roughly half-way between Hawick and Edinburgh, and was a station on the Waverley Line. The road to Edinburgh via Stow (later the A7) was only opened in 1818, after which it has become well-known to all Teries. The settlement was once known as 'Stow of Wedale'. Formerly one of Scotland's original seats of sanctuary, it was also the Bishop of St. Andrews summer residence. The ruined Old Kirk (late 15th century, having been repaired in the 17th century) replaced an older church of 1242 and an even older one allegedly built by King Arthur, and holding a piece of the 'true cross'. An ancient broch, Bow Castle and the 1654–55 Pack-horse Bridge are nearby. The town probably achieved burgh status in 1699. Population (1991) 528 – 'Syne, up on the tap, wi' a thankfu' sigh, That its wark was gey weel throwe, Like a het-fit callant chased on by a whulp, It cam scamperin' doon to Stow' [WL].

Stow (*stō*) *n.* **John** (c.1525–1605) English historian. From humble beginnings he published several influential works, including editions of Chaucer, Chronicles of England and a Survey of London, although he remained poor all his life. His Chronicle contains the story of Hawick's residents burning the thatch from their roofs before a visit by Sussex and his men in 1570.

stowe (*stow*) *v.* to stow, store, fill, pack (also spelled 'stow', but note the pronunciation).

stowed oot (*stowd-oo'*) *adj.* full to overflowing, stuffed to the gunnels.

stown (*stown*) *pp., poet.* stolen – 'He hadna' been awa' a week but only twa, When my mither she fell sick, and the cow was stoun awa' ' [CPM], '... which, says my narrator, 'nae doubt they had stoun out o' some honest laird's cellar' ' [EM1820], 'They've stown the bridle off his steed, And they've put water in his lang gun; They've fixed his sword within the sheath, That out again it winna come' [LHTB], 'She stole my heart, she broke her vow, And love has stown my wits away ... ' [JTe], 'O dool! an' what will douce fouk say, When this I tell – Death's stown away The ae best soul e'er warmed clay?' [JoHa], 'Oh, waefu' and sad was the tale he did tell – How that he had been stoun frae his daddie' [JT], 'At Wheel-Kirk, within the Catrail, Priest David had thirty-and-three Gude nowt that were stown head and tail By Percy o' Keeldarstanelee' [T].

stowp (*stowp*) *n., arch.* a tankard, flaggon, jug, liquid measure, bucket, particularly a deep wooden vessel, narrowing towards the top, crossed by a fixed wooden handle, and used for fetching water from public wells – 'For takeing up of ane pint stope ... and offering to thraw it att James Newbie' [BR1687], '... and ilk ane of them wantit 4 stoupis' [BR1656], 'The inhabitants were enjoined to keep their 'water stoups' well filled ... ' [V&M], 'Come away, for the stoup it is toom, do you see?' [JoHa], '... in throwing ane stope full of wine, and striking at Wm. Atkine' [BR1700], '... and in primitive fashion he summoned the landlady by knocking on the table with empty stoup' [WNK], '... he neither carried nor assisted the old man to carry the stoups or pitchers' [HAST1866], 'Aa whiles think that life in this grey auld toon o' Hawick Micht weel be compared to a river ... ' [DH], 'May ill befa' the cankered loon, That winna mak' the pint stoup clatter' [GWe] (also spelled 'stoup' and formerly 'stoop', 'stope', etc.; they were used locally well into the 19th century).

stowp (*stowp*) *n., arch.* a wooden post, support, stump – '... Wi' cannle stoups lichtin the een' [WL] (also **stoop**).

stowpit bed (*stow-pee'-bed*) *n., arch.* a poster bed – '... round stoupit beds, kists, barells, tubbs, koags, and bickers ...' [DMW1681].

Stow struntin (*stow-stun-tin*) *n.* a kind of narrow worsted tape, originally made in Stow – 'Stow-struntin, a species of coarse garters, which the inhabitants of a village called Stow were famous for manufacturing' [JR], '... nor stow struntin – with which our great-grandfathers are said to have tied their hose' [RG].

St. Quentin Strip (*sin'-kwen-tin-strip*) *n.* plantation to the southwest of Riddell, north of Boosmill. The name may be connected with St. Qunitegern's Fountain or else the forename Quentin formerly used by the Riddells of Riddell.

St. Quintegern's Fountain (*sin'-kwin-ti-gernz-fown-tin*) *n.* former name for a spring in Lilliesleaf recorded in the Register of Sasines in 1816. Given that the kirk there appears to have been dedicated to St. Mungo (also called 'Kentigern') it seems likely this was a spring near the church, perhaps one of the springs marked in Lilliesleaf Moss on modern maps. It may also be the place once knownas the 'Kirsenin Well'.

Strachan (*straw-chin*) *n.* **Henry** (15th C.) witness to the charter of James Scott of Kirkurd, granting Galalaw to his son David in 1494. He is recorded as 'Henrico Strathauchin'. **Rev. Ian Morrison** (b.1934) born at Kilwinning, son of Robert Donald and Enid Davy. He was educated at Dalry, Peterhead and Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.A. and B.D. He was licensed by Deer Presbytery in 1958 and ordained with the Overseas Council in Ghana in 1959. He resigned in 1965, became minister of Cambuslang St. Paul's in 1966 and moved to Gourock St. John's in 1971. He was involved with education, appeared on Scottish Television's 'Late Call'. He moved to Selkirk (linked with Ashkirk and Caddonfoot) in 1986. In about 1990 he wrote 'The Story of Ashkirk 1790–1990' as part of bicentenary celebrations for the Parish Kirk. He retired in 1994. In 1958 he married Moyra Donaldson (b.1935), daughter of William Jaffray and their children were Rosemary Enid (b.1960) and Donald William Morison (b.1961). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Wilson in Wilton in 1710. In 1711 he was living 'with James Bell in Cavers But his Wife in Wiltoun burn'. His children included: Marion (b.1711); and James (b.1714). **James** (b.1778/9) from Elgin, he was a shopkeeper on the Crescent, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was a handloom weaver, living at about 13 Slitrig Crescent with his wife Jane. In 1851 he was on the Kirkgate with his niece Elizabeth and a lodger. **Rev. James** (1783–1840) son of William, minister of Coulter, he was educated at Edinburgh University and licensed by the Presbytery of Biggar in 1805. He was assistant to Thomas Elliot of Cavers at some point and was himself presented as minister by George Douglas of Cavers in early 1809. He stayed there until his death. He was described as having 'integrity of principle, uprightness of mind, straightforwardness of purpose ... and an uncompromising detestation of everything mean and dishonourable' and his sermons were said to be particularly well-conceived, strong and elegant. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He married Jane Brown, daughter of the minister of Crailing. Their children were: William (1820–97), in H.M. Stationary Office; Janet Dawson (1821–1837); David (b.1823); a daughter who died young; James (b.1831), an army officer; Elizabeth Howison (b.1833); and Robert (b.1835). He wrote a description of the Parish of Cavers in 1839 (finished off by Henry Scott Riddell) for the New Statistical Account. 2 sermons preached on his death by David Stevenson, minister of Wilton, were published in 1840. **Rev. James Carson** (1917–89) born in Edinburgh, son of Alexander and Margaret Maxwell Craik. He was educated at Maybole and Edinburgh University (1935–41), where he graduated M.A. and B.D. He was licensed by Ayr Prebytery 1941, was 'locum tenens' at Edinburgh Pleasance in 1942–44, was ordained as assistant by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1943 and was ordained as probationer at Collace in 1944 and became Chaplain to the Forces in 1947. He became minister of Colmonell in 1963 and moved to Lonmay with Rathen West in 1967, then Mossgren and Crossgates in 1978. He was minister of Southdean (linked with Hobkirk) from 1983, retiring in 1987. In 1943 he married Dorid Winifred (b.1925), daughter of Frederick Gardiner and their children were Rhoda Margaret Jean (b.1944), Doris Vivienne (b.1946), Frances Gardiner (b.1949) and James Frederick Alexander (b.1955). (also written 'Strachon').

strack (*strak*) *pp., arch.* struck – '... an' drew his sword, an' strak' ane servent o' the hie priest's, an snegget aff his ear' [HSR], '... a thocht strak mey a' at aince that aw wad strike off, for a near cut, past the Bishop's Stane' [BCM1880] (past tense of

'strike', with the past participle being **strucken**; see also **strackit**).

strackit (*stra-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* struck – '... Or, strakkit wi a stound o conscience, to face A vinegar wife owre a preen-cushion dish o potted herring ...' [DH].

strae (*strā*) *n., arch.* straw, a straw – '... For 20 thraives of ait strae £7; all Scots money' [BR1638], 'J. and N. Gladstains found guilty of stealing peats and strae, are sentenced to stand at the crosse ...' [JW1700], '... and 'afore the twa lads could hae steppit owre a strae,' the deil exploded like a bombshell ...' [EM1820], '... I neither wanted day nor night For corn nor strae' [JoHa], '... the strae was nae great rowth this year' [HAd1861], 'The spindle, which was frequently of wood, was always thought to run most freely in a strae wisp, which very possibly it really did, as the silicious surface of the straw would cause little friction' [HAST1868], 'A lowly cot 'neath a roof o' strae, And a little band that ha'e passed away' [JT], '... wi a guff a wat strae and neeps and a glisk o brumstane ...' [DH], 'Whaur in amang the strampit strae ...' [WL], a thin person.

straes in a tanker (*strāz-in-a-tawng-kur*) *n., arch.* joke phrase for thin legs (literally 'straws in a tankard').

straigle (*strā-gul*) *v.* to straggle – '... the yeh straigglin street o Bosells' [ECS] (also spelled 'straiggle').

straigler (*strā-glur*) *n.* a straggler – '... A kindly bit word to a hert sair grievin', A straigler helpit alang' [WL].

straik (*strāk*) *n., arch.* a stroke, blow, strike – 'Item, whatsomever person that committs ryottis, in giving of dry cuffis and straiks, being tryit, sal pay 50 shillings ...' [BR1640], 'The Cumberland reivers ken The straik ma airm can gie, An' warily pass the glen, For wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T], 'I wat he made the fire to fly Frae the strakes o' his horse's heels, When by the Soutra hill he flew As he'd been chased by deils' [FL], 'Remuve thy straike awa frae me ...' [HSR], v., arch., poet. to stroke, streak – 'He preened an' straik'd his ae black suit, An' thinkin' hard, began to doot' [WFC], 'Siccar the slow, slow fingers rub, Straikin without staw, Smoorin his name on the wa' [DH] (also spelled 'strake'; cf. **drystraiks**).

straik (*strāk*) *n., arch.* a strickle, tool used for whetting scythes, etc., *v.* to sharpen something with a strickle.

straiken (*strā-kin*) *adj., pp., arch.* stretched – '... board cloths, towells, spindles of worsted, straiken yarn ...' [DMW1681].

straitly (*strā'-lee*) *adv., arch.* strictly, without reservation – '... owr wil is heirfor, and we charg zou stratlie, and commandis that ze incontinent ...' [SB1500].

straitnin (*strā'-nin*) *adj., arch.* straitened, penurious – 'The Session considering the stratitning circumstances of the sd George wallace do condescend to demand only four pounds Scots of penalty ...' [Wil1736], '... in case his then Wife the said Janet Wight now his Widow should be reduced to straitning circumstances' [PR1751] (there are spelling variants).

Straiton (*strā'-in*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) currier in Hawick. In 1795 he witnessed a baptism for William Wilson, his brother-in-law. In 1797 his surname is 'Stratton' when his employee James Elliot' was listed among the men in Hawick on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1790 he married Agnes, younger daughter of Walter Wilson. Their children included: John (b.1791), who was a teacher in Haddington; Walter (b.1793); Oliver (b.1794), who had a hat shop in Dalkeith and lived for a while in Hawick; Catherine (b.1796); Margaret (b.1798); Betty (b.1799); Ann (b.1801); and William. The witnesses in 1795 were merchants William Wilson (his brother-in-law) and George Turnbull (who was married to his wife's sister). He could be the John, son of Peter 'Straiten', born in Lilliesleaf in 1762. **Oliver** (b.1794) son of John and Agnes Wilson. He ran a hat shop in Dalkeith, and it is said he would regularly walk from there to Hawick, where he visited his relatives and may have purchased hats from William and James Wilson. He lost his money through bank failure and later moved to Hawick, living in the house of William Wilson. It was said that he 'had a scientific and literary turn of mind, and although most attentive and industrious, and very methodical in his habits, he did not possess much business aptitude'. Surely the same Oliver was living on Wellington Street in 1871 when he donated to the Museum a German coin. **Peter** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Elizabeth Oliver, and their children included: Peter (b.1759); John (b.1762); William (b.1764); Janet (b.1766); a son with indecipherable name (b.1768); and Elizabeth (b.1771). **Peter** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1785, when his name is listed as 'Straton'. He is probably the Peter, son of Peter, born in Lilliesleaf in 1759 (also written 'Stracton', 'Straiten' and 'Straton').

straive (*strāv*) *v., poet.* to strive, dispute, engage in conflict – 'He sallna straive nar cry, næther sall ony man hear his voyce in the throwgangs' [HSR].

strake see **straik**

stramash (*stra-mash*) *n., poet.* confusion, uproar, tumult, commotion – 'Yet 'tisna worth oor while to rin, To make a stramash and a din' [JoHa], 'Ane vexit wycht the maister was Whan this stramash he sawe' [WiSp], 'When I'm scunnered by a' the stramash O' the thrang, croudit streets in the toun . . . ' [WL], '. . . when I cam on duty and fund a fine auld stramash gaun on' [DH], '. . . but in the stramash naebody thocht to ask thum for the money' [IWL].

stramoosh (*stra-moosh*) *n., arch.* a commotion, uproar, squabble – '. . . maist deeved an daivert an donnert wui the rummellin dunner o an eend-on bizz – a stramoosh unendeen' [ECS] (variant of **stramash**).

stramp (*strawmp*) *v.* to tread energetically, tramp, walk, stamp about – 'Strampin' up an doon the stairs' [GW], 'The Baronet stramped wi' his fit' [RW], 'Alane they're strampin' on where mirk grows deeper' [WL], 'Weel he wad ken Wull Gotterson Wi' his strampin' ootsteek shoon' [DH], *n.* a stamp of the footi, trampling of something (see also **strampit**).

stramper (*strawm-pur*) *n., arch.* someone who treads heavily, a trampler.

strampit (*strawm-pee', strawm-pi'*) *pp., adj.* trampled, trodden down – 'Thou hest strampet doun a' thame that stravaig frae thy staatutes . . . ' [HSR], '. . . or the snaw-brui's strampeet inti a caald-broon platch' [ECS], 'Ee've straampeet eet as skleff as a pancake' [ECS], 'Whaur in amang the strampit strae . . . ' [WL] (see **stramp**).

strand (*strawnd*) *n., arch.* a stream – 'The rest of these three and thirty men; Satchells and Burnfoot they cross'd these Strands, With Burnfoot in Tiviot and Gaudilands' [CWS].

strang (*strang*) *adj., arch.* strong – 'Sure it were weel, had ilka thief Around his neck a halter strang; And curses heavy may they light On traitors vile oursel's amang' [LHTB], '. . . she was in an instant transformed into a 'strang strappen hizzie' ' [EM1820], '. . . For weel thou knowest that SELF is strang, An' money tempting' [RDW], 'He deliferet me frae my strang fae, an' frae thame that hætet me: for thaye wer ower strang for me' [HSR], 'Be thou my strang hous, whareuntill I may continwallie resourt . . . ' [HSR], 'My fishin'-wand, it's strang and leish . . . ' [DH], 'Strang airms, I'll strang airms ye, now I've gien fair warnin', ye auld . . . ' [JEDM], 'Here's to auld Hawick, now grown aulder than ever, Yet the aulder she grows the mair and mair strang' [JEDM], '. . . And strang was the stench o' kye' [WL].

Strang (*strang*) *n.* **William** (17th C.) servant to Walter Earl of Buccleuch. He was listed in the deceased Earl's inventory in 1633, when he was owed for his annual fee. It is unclear if he was a servant at Branxholme or in Edinburgh or elsewhere.

Strange (*strānj*) *n.* name used in the 19th century (as described by Jeffreys) for the land between the Rule and Jed valleys, which was formerly 'Strynds', possessed by the Olivers in the 15th and 16th centuries. Walter Turnbull was there in 1682. John was recorded as tenant there in 1689. The residents recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls were George Oliver and John Oliver. William Strange was a mole-catcher there in 1799. The location is marked on Stobie's 1770 map, and can be seen in aerial photographs, near a fork in the stream and just to the east of a small pond (it is 'Strang' in 1694; see also **Strynds**, **Strangeburnfit** and **Strangeburnheid**; the pronunciation may have been *strīnj*, evolving from 'strynds').

Strangeburnfit (*strānj-burn-fi'*) *n.* former farmstead in Abbotrule Parish. It is recorded in 1774 when there were Sintons there.

Strangeburnheid (*strānj-burn-heed*) *n.* former farmstead between the Rule and Jed valleys. It lay between Burnbrae and Ashtrees, and is marked on Stobie's 1770 map as just 'Strange'. It is unclear which stream this corresponds to on modern maps, but probably the branch of the Rule Burn, on the north side of the road between Ruletownhead and Westerhouses. The land here was once 'Stryndis', a home of the Olivers. It was probably called the 'burnhead' to distinguish it from a later farmstead built at **Strangeburnfit** (see **Strange**).

strangel (*strawng-ul*) *v.* to strangle – 'come here so A can strangel ee' (also spelled 'strangul'; note no hard *g* sound).

stranger (*strawng-ur*) *adj.* stronger – 'The Lord refreshenin, wull mak' him stranger on the bed o' langwishmint' [HSR].

stranger (*strān-jur*) *n., arch.* an object supposedly presaging an unexpected visitor, particularly a tea-leaf floating on the surface – 'Yin Common Ridin mornin Ma mother says ti mei 'Ee'd better watch eer-sul, lass, Here's a 'stranger' in eer tei' ' [DH].

stranghald (*strang-hawld*) *n., poet.* a stronghold – 'For thou art my rok an' my stranghald . . . ' [HSR], '. . . thou hest broucht his stranghalds til uutter wrecke' [HSR].

strangul see **strangel**

the strap (*thu-strap*) *n.* the belt, tawse.

strap (*strap*) *v., arch.* to lath and plaster a wall.

strath (*strath*) *n., poet.* a river valley, especially a broad flat area – 'Lone was the strath where he cross'd their path, And wide did the heath extend. The Knight in Green on that moor is seen At every seven years' end' [JL], 'Lake, river, mountain, strath, an' wood, an' field, Of nature's vag'ries a rich display' [JoHa], 'The other valley, or strath, is that along the sides of the Liddal' [RAB], 'Look down the strath on harvest rig, See lads and lassies neat and trig . . . ' [TCh], '. . . toun and strath, And ben and loch . . . laich and howe and island . . . ' [DH] (not a local word).

Strathearn (*stra-thern*) *n.* **Thomas** (1830–86) originally from Glasgow, he was a stocking-maker with Lyle & Scott. He first sung 'The Star o' Robbie Burns' at the 1879 Burns Club dinner in Hawick. In 1851 he was a lodger in the Village. He later lived in a house at Under Village. He married Ann Scott in Hawick in 1853. Their son Willie drowned in Wullustruther Loch in 1884. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Wilson. Their children included: Margaret Hall (b.1827), baptised in Jedburgh; and William (b.1829), Martha (b.1835), Walter (b.1837) and Charles (b.1837), baptised in Bedrule. **William 'Willie'** (d.1884) son of Thomas. He could be the William who in 1876 donated a U.S. dime to the Museum. It is said that he drowned in Wulliestruther Loch, with people remarking on the name coincidence.

Strathearn see **Earl o Strathearn**

Strathmore (*strawth-mōr*) *n.* Victorian house on East Stewart Place, now split into flats. It was designed by J.P. Alison in 1896.

straucht (*strawcht*) *adj., arch., poet.* straight – '. . . his lang black goun hang straucht to his cutes ne'er i' the least curfufled' [EM1820], '. . . Prepaire ye the waye o' the Lord, mak' his peths straucht' [HSR], '. . . mak' thy waye straught afore my face' [HSR], 'I that was aince straucht and swack and souple . . . ' [WL], '. . . O yon arraheid o geese, Straucht-craigit and shair, I' the reid-rosie, the caller, the clear, Sunset air!' [DH] (cf. **strecht**).

strauchter (*strawch-tur*) *adj., arch., poet.* straighter – 'But some was ventur a wee thing strauchter Wi' frank opinions o' Juden's douchter' [WL].

strauchtway (*strawcht-wā*) *adv., poet.* straightaway, forthwith – 'An' Jesus, whan he was babteezet, gaed up strauchtwaye out of the water' [HSR].

stravage see **stravaig**

stravaig (*stra-vāg*) *v., poet.* to wander aimlessly, roam – 'The Hawick youths were an annoyance on Sabbath to Mr. Duncan during the service. A band of these 'stravaging' lads dandered into the meeting-house . . . ' [BP], 'Thou hest strampet doun a' thame that stravaig frae thy staatutes . . . ' [HSR], 'An now, aabody stravaigin the Borderland . . . sood ken Peinelheuch' [ECS], 'Stravaigin' thochts beset me: How forty 'eer had passed Yet strengthening ties o' kinship Had brocht me back at last' [DH], '. . . To guide ma stravaigin' feet owre Scotland!' [DH], '. . . And oh, ye offer the hamely hearth To your wayward, stravaigin bairns' [WL], '. . . stravaigin oor weel loved Border hills' [IWL] (from Latin; see also stravaiger and **stravaigit**).

stravaiger (*stra-vā-gur*) *n., arch., poet.* a wanderer, vagabond – 'Let his childer be continwallie stravaigers an' beg . . . ' [HSR], '. . . ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie; the stoory stravaiger' [ECS], '. . . The Buik he'd read and cherished lang, That guides stravaigers hame' [WL].

stravaigit (*stra-vāg-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* wandered, erred – '. . . natheless I stravaigetna frae thy preceeps' [HSR].

strave (*strāv*) *pp., arch.* strove, strived – 'Now wi' the gear he strave to hain, He gets a sma' shop o' his ain' [RDW], 'Pleed my caus, O Lord, wi' thame that straive wi' me: ficht agayne thame that ficht agayne me' [HSR] (cf. **strive**).

straw (*straw*) *v., arch.* to strew, scatter about – 'The leaves of October the forests were strawin', The birds, save the robin, were mute i' the shaw' [JoHa], '. . . ithers cutet doun branches from the tries, an' strawet them in the waye' [HSR].

streamer (*stree-mur*) *n., poet.* the aurora borealis (often plural) – 'It is a popular opinion among the Scottish peasantry that the northern lights, or aurora borealis, generally termed by them streamers, first appeared before the Scottish rebellion of 1715' [JL], 'And when the blushing moone Glides down the western skye, By streamer's wing we soon Upon her top will lye' [JTe].

strecht (*strecht*) *adj., arch.* straight – 'Her mooth is never strecht (= she is always grumbling)' [GW], 'That lean yin, strecht an' sherp's a knife, Let cauld ambition rule his life . . . ' [WP], *adv., arch.* straight – 'The wecht gars the string

hing strecht' [JAHM], 'So we strecht up the hill for the camp 'gan tae steer When richt in afore's stept a tall Volunteer!' [BM1900], '... an I hoyed strecht for the 'clachan'' [ECS], 'Be shuir at ee gaun strecht hyimm' [ECS], 'Gang strecht forrit' [GW], 'That'll keep oo strecht (= tide us over difficulties)' [GW], '... An' strecht ti Heaven he wad steer' [WP], ''Juist haud strecht doon bye the Gas Works, And ye're there', says Robbie Dye' [DH], '... first frae the yin side, and then the t'other – to make shair it was strecht' [DH], *n., arch.* a straight, straight part of something (cf. **straucht** and **streicht**; from the Anglo-Saxon 'streht', the past participle of 'streccan').

strechten (*strech-tin*) *v., arch.* to straighten.

strechter (*strech-tur*) *adj., arch.* straighter – '... Tae gar her een sei streichter' [JSB].

strechtins (*strech-tinz*) *n., arch.* used in the phrase 'Everything's strechtins' in the game of guinea, claiming a straight throw (possibly from 'strecht yins'; see also **eendins**).

streech see **streetch**

streek (*streek*) *v.* to stretch, stretch out – '... Wha soon shou'd be a Captian's bride, And streek hersel' down by his side, And take what fortune should betide; Tho' she's below his station' [CPM], 'But wi' a deep and hollow grane, Streek't out a lang, sma' arm o' bane ...' [RDW], '... An' gar the filly streek her leg, An' drive like Jehu's berlin' [JR], 'Streek oot yer wings, and strain yer sight ayont Thy usual powers ...' [JoHa], '... Ethiopia sall sune streeke owt his han's untill God' [HSR], '... wha streekist owt the heævens like ane coutain' [HSR], '... But the hauflin streeks on the knowe back In the day's heat' [WL], 'But now it's your turn To streek oot i the chair, Happed a' in white At the ceiling to stare' [DH], particularly to lay out a corpse, *arch.* to question closely (cf. **streetch**; see also **streekit**).

streeker (*stree-kur*) *n., arch.* a stretcher, particularly pole for stretching out a washing line (cf. the more common **streetcher**).

streekin (*stree-kin*) *adj., arch.* tall and agile (also **streikin**).

streekit (*stree-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* stretched – '... or streeket owt our han's til ane fremet god' [HSR], 'Til him that streeket owt the heævens abbone the waters ...' [HSR], 'A ken o' a stream lang streekit an' blue ...' [JEDM], 'Four hunder horseman in yeh streekit line ...' [JEDM], 'A streekeet masul oot on the gress' [ECS], 'He crooched an' streekit as wi' bile, An' threepit wi' himsel' the while' [WFC], '... Till Providence cam clatterin wi a pail, And then streekit them safe i their din hoose' [DH], questioned closely – 'Oo wanteet ti ken the richt way o'd, so oo streekeet um wui'd' [ECS] (see **streek**).

streekit (*stree-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* streaked.

streen (*streen*) *v., arch.* to strain, particularly an ankle (cf. **streind**).

streend see **streind**

Street (*stree'*) *n.* **Margaret Dobson** nee Scott (1920–2018), M.B.E., born in Hawick daughter of Richard Scott, a hosiery warehouseman, who later became a publican. She was educated at Hawick High School and Alva Academy. She worked in the Civil Service, but gave up her career when marrying Richard Street in 1948. She devoted the rest of her life to volunteer causes, including saving women's hospitals, opposing demolition of historical properties (in Edinburgh, Leith, Kirkwall and elsewhere in Scotland), founding the Leith Civic Trust, defending the National Portrait Gallery against closure, and erecting memorials to worthy Scots (including Mungo Park and Francis George Scott). Additionall, she helped to save Mungo Park's birthplace at Foulshiels and Hugh MacDiarmid's cottage in Biggar. She was Chair of the Saltire Society 1995–97 and Vice-Chair for more than a decade. The M.B.E. was awarded to her in 2003 for 'services to the built and cultural heritage of Scotland'. She had sons Iain and Neil.

the Street (*thu-stree'*) *n.* common name for **the High Street** – 'A'm gaun doon the Street ti dae ma messages', '... 'And on the street guid freends A see' [IWL].

streetch (*streech*) *v.* to stretch – '... yett ye will find when ye are come home that I have streetched my self to my power' [SB1670], 'The collie streeches 'yont the fire, While oot nearby him jinks a moose' [WFC], *n.* a stretch – '... on the skleff, strecht streetch at the head o the brae' [ECS], 'A wee bit streetch o' level grun' Weel sheltered frae the bitin' wun'' [WP], 'Robert streetched along the pew, took her Bible and scribbled her a wee poetic note on the fly-leaf' [IWL] (also spelled 'streech'; cf. **streek**).

streetcher (*stree-chur*) *n.* a stretcher, a long pole with a notch at one end, used to prop up a clothes line, someone who lays out corpses (also sometimes **streeker**).

street-gate (*stree'-wawl*) *n., arch.* a passage between houses – '... in the town or street-gate on the south of said houses; and from that pit in the street-gate, and the pit at the west end of the houses, said witnesses walked and described the march' [DCW1765].

street-wall (*stree'-wawl*) *n., arch.* a public source of water (noted by E.C. Smith).

streicht (*strīcht*) *adj., adv., arch.* straight (cf. **strecht**) – '...Streicht to the pawnshop that's kept by Milmoe' [WE], 'Tam was awa hame on the yaud, and if we wait on him coming back we may sing straiht on and forret till neist Sabbath day' [WNK] (also written 'straiht').

streikin (*strī-kin*) *adj., arch.* tall and agile – 'A streikin' huzzie, a tall, tight, active girl, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (also **streekin**).

streikin-burd (*strī-kin-burd*) *n., arch.* a board for stretching out a corpse – 'The joiner employed to make the coffin, on calling to receive his orders concerning the funeral arrangements, brought with him the 'streiking-burd' ...' [V&M].

streind (*streend, strīnd*) *v., arch.* to strain, sprain – 'A've streended the leaders o ma neck' [ECS], *n.* a sprain (also written 'streend'; cf. **streen**).

streit (*strī'*) *adj.* straight – 'deh drink streit fri the bottle', *adv.* straight – 'A like eet here, coorit, tight, ma stane waas, ma streit jaicket' [JuH], *n.* a straight – 'A've hurtled doon the Denholm streight When A should hev driven mair slow, But never did A think A'd come Ti open eer floo'er show' [IWL] (also written 'streight'; cf. **straucht**, **strecht**, **streicht**).

streiten (*strī'*) *v.* to straighten – 'streiten yer back laddie'.

streit-forrit (*strī'-fo-ti'*) *adj.* straightforward – 'she's gei streit-forrit, no like that fither o hers'.

strenth (*strenth*) *n.* strength – '...the quhilk Adam Cessfurde, bailzie, through the vertew and strenth of his office ...' [JW] (note the pronunciation difference).

strenthen (*stren-thin*) *v.* to strengthen (note that *n* replaces *ng*).

stress (*stres*) *v., arch.* to strain, overwork, cause exertion – 'Braisslin on an stressin masel that gait' [ECS], '...an forbye, it was harly the waather for stressin' [ECS], worry – 'Ti stress yin's-sel = ...to worry or distress one's-self' [ECS].

stresst (*strest*) *pp., adj., arch.* in a state of overexertion or worry (noted by E.C. Smith).

stric' (*strik*) *adj., arch.* strict (also written 'strick').

stricken (*stri-kin*) *pp., arch.* fought – 'The Battells stricken in this Shire are Lilliarts Corse ...' [MGC1649].

strickly (*strik-lee*) *adv., poet.* strictly – '...an' Jesus stricklie charget them, sayin', See that nae man ken it' [HSR].

striddle (*stri-dul*) *v., arch.* to straddle, sit astride a horse, walk with legs far apart – 'When Hawick bonnie brig ye cross, An' up the muirlan' striddle, Ye canna lang be at a loss, Ca' in to Rummie Riddell' [JR], '...While every Teri lad, Striddlin' his gallant yaud Wad chase o'er the Nipknowes wi' micht and wi' main' [JEDM], 'I can mind how *he* striddled At the wundapane Watchin' me shaw his neeps I' the dirlin' rain' [DH], to accomplish by straddling – 'Can ee striddle that burn?' [GW], to pass sheaves to the stacker in reaping.

striddle-leggit (*stri-dul-le-gee', gi'*) *adj., arch.* straddle-legged, having wide apart legs.

striddle-legs (*stri-dul-legz*) *adv., arch.* with legs straddle-wise, legs apart, astride – 'Sometimes he would ride striddle-legs on the one stick and lick away with the other ...' [RM] (also 'striddelly-legs' or 'striddlie-legs').

striddler (*strid-lur*) *n., arch.* someone who passes sheaves to the stacker during harvest, often the job of a young farm labourer.

strikes (*strīks*) *n., pl.* labour organisation was very difficult in the early days of industry in Hawick. The first 1-day strike was in 1817, with workers coming out against John Scott. This and was followed by the 'Lang Stand Oot' later in that year, lasting several months. The unions were successful on that occasion and again in 1822, when employers were fined for reducing wages. The Hawick Framework Knitters Association was the first legal labour group, formed in 1840. The practice of charging employees rental for frames was stopped in 1871, and there was a gruelling 12 week strike over conditions in 1872/73. Strike action continued through the 20th century, as the hosiery, tweed and knitwear industries went through ups and downs. The most bitter strike in living memory was the 5-week long strike of workers against the Hawick Knitwear Manufacturers Association in 1972.

strike up (*strīk-up*) *v., arch.* to break down a door – 'Decerns Walter Scott in ane unlaw and fine of £10, for the striking up of Thomas Broun his dure ...' [BR1650].

Stringer (*string-ur*) *n.* **William** (b.1817/8) from Ireland, he was a frame-worker in Hawick. He was living on the Loan in 1851 and on Drumlanrig Place in 1861. His wife Elizabeth ws from Midlothian. In 1874 he donated to the Museum 'dried orange. From 'One of the 42nd', slugs used by the Ashantees in the late war' (referring to the 42nd Regiment of Foot, who fought against the Ashantis in modeern Ghana).

strinkle (*strin̲g-kul*) *v., poet.* to scatter, strew, besprinkle – 'I kennet thee that thou art ane nippet man, sheerin' whare thou hestna sawn, an' getherin' whare thou hestna strinklet' [HSR].

strip (*strip*) *n.* a long, narrow plantation of trees.

the Stripes (*th̲u-strīps*) *n.* former name for a field next to the Forman Hall in Roberton.

strippeet see **strippit**

strippit (*stri-pi', stri-pee'*) *adj., pp.* striped – 'An' they strippet him, an' pat on him ane scarlit robe' [HSR], 'Ma blue and reid strippeet belt And a new grey flannel shirt' [AY], 'An' the butcher pit her mince in a wee reed strippeet bag And said, that'll be yin pound therty two . . . ' [AlB], stripped – 'When bud and blosson a' are gane, And trees a' stripit fairlie . . . ' [DA] (also 'stripit').

Stripshielden (*strip-sheel-din*) *n.* lands recorded in about 1376 on a rental roll of Liddesdale. They were associated with the estate of Mangerton, recorded as 'Strypschelden' and valued at 23 shillings. On the 1541 rental roll it is 'Schiperschedden', when it is valued at 20 shillings and tenanted by Henry and David Nixon. It is transcribed as 'Sheipshelden' in 1632 when possessed by Robert Pringle; it may have been part of the lands of the Lairds of Dinlabyre. William Elliot was tenant there in 1694. It is marked 'Stapsheldenn' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, on the east side of the Liddel Water from Riccarton, and marked 'Shipshieldean' on Stobie's 1770 map. It is 'Sheldon' on the 1841 census. On the 1863 Ordnance Survey map it is marked near the head of the Shielden Sike, which is south of Burnmouth farm (it is 'Shepshelden' in 1694).

strive (*strīv*) *n.* a strewing of coins (usually to children) so they have to scramble to pick them up, particularly after weddings and at certain Common Riding events – 'Ai heather! sic a yooky waddeen; nae streiv!' [ECS], *v.* to throw money at a wedding or other occasion – 'Ti streive = . . . to scatter largesse at a wedding (as per old custom) – past tense, straiv (strave); past pple., strivvn (strivven)' [ECS] (also written 'streive' and 'streiv'; cf. **waddin-strive**).

strives (*strīvz*) *n., pl.* the scattering of coins for children during the Common Riding, taking place at: the Cornet's house on Picking Night; the Town Hall steps after the Pickin; the Tower after each Ride-out; St. Leonard's after the 'Orderin o the Curds and Cream'; the Tower after the Thursday Night Chase; and St. Leonards after the Thursday Monring Chase.

stroan (*strōn*) *v., arch.* to urinate, gush, *n.* urination, the act of passing water (also written 'strone').

strods (*strodz*) *n., pl., arch.* the huff, a fit of ill-humour.

stroke (*strōk*) *pp., arch.* struck – '. . . stryke twyce Wm. Greenshiels with ane staff and thereafter Wm. Greenshiels stroke at him with his bonnet' [BR1710].

Strong (*strō̲ng*) *n.* **Dr. David Robert Thomson** (b.1869) son of Rev. Dr. David, he graduated M.B., C.M. from Glasgow University in 1892. He was a doctor in Glasgow and then in Hawick. By 1901 he had moved to Essex.

stronger (*strō̲ng-ur*) *adj.* stronger (note there is no hard *g* in the pronunciation).

strong witters (*strō̲ng-wi'-urz*) *n., pl., arch.* alcoholic beverages, spirits – '. . . the thrie barrels of strong watters coft be the said John Scott . . . ' [BR1656].

stroonge (*stroonj*) *v., arch.* to take the pet, be sulky, *adj.* gruff, brusque, surly (probably a variant of 'strange').

stroongeness (*stroonj-nis*) *n., arch.* gruffness – 'But dinna blame me for my evendoonness, Joost wyte thysel' for fateing me the sphere O' rustic life; whilk gi'es my voice a stroongness Unlike the hinny o' thy vot'ries dear' [JoHa], 'Who'd bruise the face o' innocence wi' stroongness, An' cloak a villain for a platry croonpiece' [JoHa].

strooshie (*stroo-shee*) *n.* a disturbance, hassle, quarrel, fuss, commotion, hurly-burly – 'deh git in a strooshie', 'Every night the 'grandest strooshies for birsels' took place' [HAST1861], 'A lichtsome strooshie . . . whan the mills war skailin' [ECS], 'There's an awfu' steer an' strooshie Gaun oan in Selkirk toon . . . ' [IJ], *v.* to harry, become harried – 'she was right strooshied wi the last meenit arrangements', to scramble, strive – '. . . and the bawbees to be strooshied for by a group of boys' [WNK] (note 'stooshie' or 'strushie' are more common elsewhere in Scotland; see also **struishie** and **strowshie**).

strop (*strop*) *n., arch.* a string of beads, onions, etc. – 'Some boys were rich in buttons, having perhaps thirty or forty on his 'strop' ' [HAST1908], specifically a clump of red currants, *v.* to string together beads, trout, etc.

Strother-hoose (*stro-th̲ur-hoos*) *n.* location near Whitehaugh and Calaburn in Wilton. In 1765 Robert Scott was 'in Strother-house' when he was selected to perambulate Wilton Common. It may be the same place that was also known as **Struther**. The 'Strother-head' and 'Whitehaugh-strother' are also mentioned in 1765.

stroup (*strowp*) *n., arch.* a spout – '. . . a delft and a china punch bowl with a 'timber' (wooden) ladle, a 'bottle stroup' (a spout) . . . ' [AOC].

strouse-man (*strows-mawn*) *n., arch.* some kind of gamekeeper or hunter – 'The Keepers and the Strouse-men came, With Shouts from Hill to Hill, With Hound and Horn they rais'd the Deer, But little Blood did spill' [CWS] (this phrase from Scott of Satchells is given in the Oxford English Dictionary, but states that it is obsolete and rare).

strowe (*strow*) *v., arch.* to strew – 'The strae was strown' [GW], *n., arch.* a mess, commotion, turmoil – 'Num'rous legions Which breed an awfu' strow in hell's Dark gloomy regions' [JR], '. . . in ov a hyimmly bit away threh aa the strowe an the catter-battereen' [ECS] (also spelled 'strow', but note pronunciation).

strown (*strown*) *pp., poet.* strewn – '. . . And with the modest daisy ilk lea is richly strown' [JoHa], '. . . Ere the path of life was strown, Wi' thorny cares and waes' [JoHa].

strowshie (*strow-shee*) *n., arch.* a disturbance, squabble, bustle (variant of **strooshie**).

strucken (*stru-kin*) *pp.* stricken, struck – 'hei was strucken off efter yon unsavoury business' (also written 'strukken'; this is the past participle form of 'strike', with the past tense sometimes being **strack**).

struishie (*stri-, strū-shee*) *n., arch.* confusion because of a hurry, commotion, hurly-burly (variant of **strooshie**).

struishle (*strū-shul*) *n., v., arch.* struggle, toil.

strummel (*stru-mul*) *n., arch.* the residue left in a tabacco pipe after smoking (noted by Jamieson).

strunt (*strun'*) *v., arch.* to strut, walk haughtily – 'And think they're men o' muckle might – Pleas'd wi' the thought gae struntin' [JoHa], '. . . And think they're men o' muckle might – Pleas'd wi' the thought gae struntin' ' [DH], to offend someone – 'He strunted the puir lass' [JoJ] (also **the strunts**).

struntin (*strun'-in*) *n., arch.* a kind of coarse, narrow tape or braid – 'Whan cottars liv'd on cogs o' brose, An wi' stow-struntin' tied their hose' [JR] (see also **Stow struntin**).

struntit (*strun'-ee', strun-ti'*) *pp., arch.* offended, huffed.

the strunts (*thu-strunts*) *n., pl., arch.* a fit of pique, the huff – '. . . And polishes up his binoculars For fear they hae taen the strunts' [DH], '. . . that the trains are in the strunts, and dinna care whether they rin or no' ' [DH], sometimes singular – 'He's taen the strunt' [GW].

strunty (*strun-tee*) *adj., arch.* pettish, huffy (see **strunt**).

strushie (*stru-shee*) *n., arch.* a commotion, hurly-burly, squabble (another variant of **strooshie**).

struther (*stru-thur*) *n., arch.* a marshy place (derived from Old English; the word survives in local placenames, e.g. **Wullie-struther**, as well as **Buckstruther**, **Cauld-struther Moss**, **Crawstruthers**, **Holstruther**, **Lustruther** and **Strother-hoose**).

Struther (*stru-thur*) *n.* placename in Wilton Parish, of unknown location. Thomas Irvine was living there in 1739. It is probably also the 'Struter' where William Hood was living in 1738. It is probably the same place recorded as 'Whitehaughstruther' where Robert Scott was herd in 1749 and 'Strother-house' where Robert Scott was living in 1764. 'The Strother', 'Strother-head', 'Whitehaugh-strother' and 'Drinkston-strother' are all recorded in the 1765 description of Wilton Common.

the Struther (*thu-stru-thur*) *n.* familiar name for **Williestruther** – 'Perhaps the scented road o' pines To Struther's loch beguiles . . . ' [WFC].

Struthers (*stru-thurz*) *n.* **Alan** (14th C.) from the Northumberland family, he became Lord of Lyham through marriage. He was English Sheriff of Roxburgh in at least 1368–70. The lands he held included the Hawick in Northumberland. In about 1370 he was 'Alano de le Strother' when he witnessed a grant by John Neville of lands in Lessuden to Melrose Abbey. His children included Alan (contemporary of Chaucer at Cambridge), Henry, William (married a daughter of the Mayor of Newcastle) and Joan. **Sir Thomas** (d.1395) probably son of Henry, who was Sheriff of Northumberland. He was likely to be the Sir Thomas 'of Strother' whose charters are included in the collection of David Laing (although that does not match with a death in 1395). He was appointed custodian of Jedburgh Castle in 1394. He was reputedly an English champion, who was marauding around the Scottish Borders, bragging that he would take on any Scotsman. The challenge was met by Sir William Inglis (then of Branxholme) at Rulehaugh, witnessed by Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Struthers was killed in single combat it is said. Other accounts describe how Inglis' force had attempted to breach the Castle walls and after being repelled when the English

soldiers returned from the town, he challenged Inglis to single combat for breaking the truce (also written 'Strother' etc.).

Strynds (*strindz*) *n.* former lands in the Rule valley, near Westerhouses, later known as 'Strange'. This was home of a prominent branch of the Oliver family in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Robert Oliver from there, along with 7 other Olivers and a Shiel, had remission in 1494/5 for the crime of communing with the English. Several members of the same family had remission for thefts and other crimes in 1502 in a number of cases. Later in 1502 4 Olivers from here were all found guilty of rieving crimes and probably hanged. This branch was said to never have been heard of again, although it was supposedly related to the later Olivers of Lustruther. The lands were valued along with Westerhouses at £6 5s, according to the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 (and the comptroller was allowed the 'fermes' from there for that year), as well as 1539. Edward Oliver was there in 1541, when the rent was 15 shillings. There were still Olivers there in the late 17th century (also 'the Strynds'; it is written 'le stryndis' in 1494/5, 'Stryndis' and 'Stryndes' in 1502, 'Stryndis' and 'Strydis' in 1538, 'Stridis' in 1539 and 'Strydis' in 1541; the origin is probably the Old Scots word for rivulets; see also **Strange**).

St. Stephen's Chaipel (*sin'-stee-vinz-chā-pul*) *n.* Roman Catholic Chapel built in 1962 on Burnfoot Road (at the corner with Fairhurst Drive) to serve the Burnfoot area. The building has a novel triangular design with a high slender spire. In 1986 it was closed as a chapel, declared surplus to requirements and in 1988 sold by the Archdiocese to the Abundant Life Church.

Stuart (*stew-ur'*) *n.* **Rev. John** (1865–1930) born in Fife-Keith, son of John Macpherson and Elizabeth Wright. He was educated in Aberdeen, graduated M.A. in 1887 and B.D. in 1890, and was licensed by the Presbytery there the same year. He became assistant at St. Clement's Parish (Aberdeen) and then at Selkirk before becoming minister of Kirkton in 1892, where he remained until his death. In about 1900 he complained about the state of Kirkton Manse and the money he had personally spent to renovate and redecorate it. He acted as Chaplain for Stobs Military Camp 1903–12; despite this, he complained in several letters around 1921 that the Army had not paid the teinds from Stobs. **Rev. John Thomson** (b.1928) born in Aberdeen, son of John Thomson and Elen Hay Petrie. He was educated in Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in 1957. He was assistant minister at Drumchapel St. Andrew's in 1957–58, licensed by Aberdeen Presbytery in 1957 and ordained as minister of Glasgow Auldfield in 1958. He demitted his charge on joining the Royal Army Chaplains' Department in 1961. In 1978 he became minister of Denholm, Minto and Bedrule, and remained until 1984, when he moved to Duffus, Spynie and Hopeman. He retired in 1993. In 1957 he married Audrey (1933–73), daughter of James Edward Duguid Thomson and their children were Graham (b.1959) and Jennifer (b.1966). In 1978 he secondly married Elsie Mary (b.1930), daughter of John Wink Ogilvie, who brought children Alison, Simon, Alexander and Sarah (see also **Stewart**).

stubbron (*stu-brin*) *adj., arch.* stubborn.

stuchin see **stuckin**

stucken (*stu-kin*) *pp.* stuck – 'A got ma fit stucken doon a brander', 'I hae stuken untill thy testimonies . . . ' [HSR], 'This was a fessener, an A was keinda stucken . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'stukken'; this is the past participle form of 'stick', with the past tense sometimes being **stack**).

stuckin (*stu-kin*) *n.* a stake, fencepost – 'Stuchin, Stuckin, A stake, generally burnt at the lower part, driven into the ground, for supporting a paling, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'Applied also to the stakes used for supporting a sheep-net, Teviotd.' [JoJ], 'Syne for a stucking stout he felt, And soon the door, in dread deray . . . ' [HSR], 'Hei's ootbye caain-in a wheen stuckeens' [ECS], 'So, raison or nane, A claam a fence o spakes an stuckeens . . . ' [ECS] (also spelled 'stuchin', 'stuckeen', etc.).

stude see **stuid**

Studeman (*stood-mun*) *n.* **Janet** (16th C.) merchant in Hawick who is mentioned in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. She was recorded being owed more than 120 pounds (Scots) 'for furnesing of the place', although it is unclear whether this meant furnishings or supplies such as food and drink (possibly the same name as the later 'Steedman').

studie stock (*stu-dee-stok*) *n., arch.* the block of wood on which an anvil is set – 'Two persons are fined for violently, and in wrath, struggling with each other, and ane of them thrusting the other over the studie stocke' [JW1693].

stuff (*stuf*) *adj., poet.* stiff – 'Their humlock haunches stuff wi' pads; An' sair I dread, The grave will be their bridal beds – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'Sae dainty an' douce in my hamilt stuff-goon . . . ' [JoHa].

stuff (*stuf*) *n., arch.* material of various sorts, woven fabric (sometimes used in the plural form) – '... cloths, petticoatts, head dresses, buskins, laces, linnens, stuffs, and divers and sundrie oyr things' [BR1697], '... and stands guiltie, of importing to this kingdome of forraign cloths and stuffs, made of wooll ...' [BR1702].

stuffy (*stu-fee*) *adj., arch.* sturdy, robust, vigorous – '... a muckle big, bang fallih, braid-shoodert, rash an stuffy ...' [ECS] (also 'stuffie').

stuid (*stid, stūd*) *pp., arch.* stood – 'Just as he stude on the tap, aw gat a glimpse o' his face ...' [BCM1880], 'Oo've a Moat where Druids stuid, Oo've a sang that stirs the bluid O' a' Hawick' [TK], '... another road-injin, wui the inspeirin name: 'Jethart's Here!', stuid nerrbye' [ECS], 'Their een set to a queer sicht, Three mensefu' maisters stude ...' [WL] (also spelled 'stude'; past tense of **stan** or 'stand', with the past participle being **stooden** or **stuidden**).

stuidden (*sti-din*) *pp., arch.* stooden, stood – Thae twae's stuidden bletherin an oor thegither; A'll baet ee some puir sowl's geetin taipert off' [ECS] (see the more common **stooden**).

stuil see **still**

stuipit see **stipit**

stuir (*stūr*) *adj., arch.* gruff, harsh – 'A stuir voice' [GW], austere – 'A stuir chap. A stuir-lookin' falla' [GW] (pronounced with a deep vowel containing elements of *i* and *ā*).

stummle (*stu-mul*) *v.* to stumble – '... cam' apon me till eet up my flesch, thaye stummelt an' fell' [HSR], 'We'd hae a gill, and corn the cob, That noo could scarcely stumle' [VW] (also spelled 'stumle', etc.; cf. **stammel**).

stump (*stump*) *n., arch.* a dolt, dullard, blockhead – 'The lad was aye a perfect stump, Roxb. Ettr. For.' [JoJ].

Stumpie (*stum-pee*) *n.* tune the Drums and Fifes sometimes play, along with 'Kate Dalrymple', on Common Riding Saturday, for the Principals to dance the Bull Reel to. It is a traditional tune, recorded in the early 1700s, but probably much older. Burns used it as the melody for 'Hap and row the Feetie o't' (also written 'Stumpy').

stunken (*stung-kin*) *pp., arch.* stunk.

stunks (*stungks*) *interj., arch.* a cry by a child gaining the stakes in a game of marbles.

stunkus (*stung-kus*) *n., arch.* a stubborn girl (noted by J. Jamieson).

stur (*stur*) *n., arch.* a stir, commotion – '... where there was an unordnar stur for the teime o day' [ECS], *v.* to stir – 'Sturr up thysel, an' awauken til my juudgemint ...' [HSR], 'Quick an stur thae tattih-brui, or thay'll be aa suitten-on' [ECS].

sture (*stoor*) *adj., poet.* stout, sturdy, stern, deep and hoarse (of a voice) – 'And he tooke the blue booke from his breaste, The letters seemed to lowe, And read a solemne litanye, With a voise baithe sture and howe' [JTe].

sturken (*stur-kin*) *v., arch.* to regain strength, restore to robustness – 'Sturken, To become stout after an illness; generally applied to females recovering from childbirth, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Sturrock (*stu-rok*) *n.* **Walter** (19th C.) farmer at New Belses. He married Isobel Govenlock. Their children included David Allan (b.1874) and George Alexander (b.1881). He owned 11 Teviot Crescent.

sturt (*sturt, stur'*) *n., poet.* trouble, worry, vexation – 'Scotland has cause to mak, grit sturt, For laiming o' the laird o' Mow' [CPM], '... Haud coort aboon the sturt and strife' [WL].

stut (*stu'*) *v., arch.* to stutter, sing stutteringly – 'Nae mair wi' roasted lamb or mutton He'll stech his greed, For ilka tongue's wi' hung'r stuttin' – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa].

stuth (*stuth*) *n., poet.* a stud – 'We wull mak' thee boordirs o' gowd, wi' stuthis o' siller' [HSR].

stutter (*stu'-ur*) *n., arch.* a stutterer.

style (*stīl*) *n., arch.* title, legal designation, specifically the official reference to a place-name attached to a person – 'Their Crest, supporters, and hunting-horn, Showes their beginning from hunting came; Their Name and Stile the Book did say, John gain'd them both into one day' [CWS] (also written 'stile').

the Style (*thu-stīl*) *n.* former shortened form of **Kirkstyle** – 'It'll yiblins be late ere hei comes back so Aw thocht if Aw ran ower the now Aw might manage back tae the 'Style' afore um' [JEDM].

the Stylegate (*thu-stīl-gā'*) *n.* former tract of common land in Denholm, at the end of Canongate, having a style and a gate at both ends. There was also a spring here, which was used when the village's pumps froze.

stymalt (*stī-mul'*) *n., arch.* a short-sighted or stupid person 'a blinnd steimalt' [ECS], 'A blind stymalt' [GW] (there are spelling variations; from Old Scots 'styme').

su' (*su*) *v.* sat – 'A sud-doon on ov a furm oot-bye' [ECS] (also written 'sud'; this form before a *d* sound; cf. **sut**).

sua (*swa*) *adv., arch.* so, hence, in the manner described – '... be the said Walter Scot, knicht, as sal ples hym, sua thai be maryit

vpoun gentylmen bot disparising, the said Waltyr Scot . . . ' [SB1519], thus, 'the case' – '. . . at no time hereafter, if sua be that the said intended agreement sall not not settle and tak effect . . . ' [BR1672] (also written 'swa'; cf. the later **sae** and **si**).

sub (*sub*) *n.* a subscription, membership dues – ??.

submise (*sub-mis*) *v., poet.* to submit – '. . . throuch the gritniss o' thy powir sall thine enimies submisse thamesel's til thee' [HSR], 'The hæters o' the Lord shud hae submisset thamesel's untill him . . . ' [HSR].

the Subscription Academy (*thu-sub-skrip-shin-aw-ka-du-mee*) *n.* another name for **Hawick Academy**. There was a school run out of the Subscription Rooms from about 1830, sometimes referred to as the Subscription School. It was renamed 'the Subscription Academy' in 1857 when J.A.H. Murray was invited to be headmaster (at age 17!). Not long after the school moved along Buccleuch Street to the former Quaker meeting house, and was then called 'Hawick Academy'. It ran until 1865, after Murray had left for London. The 'Subscription School' meanwhile carried on with James C. Mudie as headmaster. Sometimes called 'Hawick High School', this ran until about 1874, when Mudie left town. Meanwhile Mudie's assistant, James Brand, had left to start his own school in Union Street, which eventually became the senior part of the High School (the confusion and interconnection between the several Buccleuch Street schools makes some accounts very muddled!).

the Subscription Rooms (*thu-sub-skrip-shin-roomz*) *n.* building erected on Buccleuch Street in 1821 from public subscriptions, and used as an institute for the arts, as a library and as a public meeting place. The location is shown on Wood's 1824 map. The foundation stone was laid with full Masonic honours, with a speech by Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson and a special verse by James Ruickbie. For the next few decades it was a popular venue for lectures, 'magic lantern' shows, concerts and related social gatherings. It was also used as the location for a private Academy, taught by Mr. Fleming 1837–40. Later it was rented to the Commercial Inn, although the main hall continued to be used for concerts etc. A particular event was a set of plays performed over 9 days by a company of actors (led by Burns Bryson, Keeley Halswelle and Gus Blake) from Edinburgh in October 1856, immortalised in the book 'Noctes Hawickianæ'. About 1864 it was sold to Mr. Mudie, who used it to run his private school, called 'Hawick High School', which was later taught by Mr. Brand, who moved to Union Street. It was also used for a while as the premises for the 'West-end Academy', taught by Mr. Brodie. In the 1890s it was purchased by James Bonsor's hosiery mill who used it until the 1920s. It was then purchased by the Catholic church and converted (largely through voluntary work) to become the Halls for S.S. Mary & David's Chapel next door. Until only a few years ago it had a frontage ornamented with a portico supported by 4 Grecian pillars. It was renovated in the early years of the 21st century and saw temporary use again as a school in 2006, housing pupils following the fire in Denholm – 'This house a public building is design'd To gratify the curious mind; Subservient to the parson and the player, By turns a theatre, and a house of prayer' [JR].

the Subscription Schuil (*thu-sub-skrip-shin-skil*) *n.* name used in the earlier part of the 19th century for the private school based at the Subscription Rooms (see also **the Subscription Academy**).

subscrivand see **undersubscrivand**

subscrive (*sub-skrīv*) *v., arch.* to subscribe, sign one's name – '. . . subscryvit upon ye fyftene day of Julii, anno 1627: viz., John Scot . . . ' [PR1627], 'In witness whereof I have subscryved ther presents with my hand, day, place, and yeir of God foresaid . . . ' [BR1701], '. . . to grant, subscryve and deliver which shall be sufficient to the receivers and generall every other thing to do yranent' [RAO].

subscrivit (*sub-skrī-vee'*) *pp., arch.* subscribed, signed one's name – 'And for the mair securite we haif subscrivit this present band with our handes at the pen . . . ' [RBA1561], 'In witnes quhairoff we haue subscryuit thir present lettaris of slains, as efter followis, at Hawik . . . ' [SB1581].

subset (*sub-se'*) *v., arch.* to sublet – '. . . and wrought the arable land with his beasts from Whitehaugh, when he did not subset the arable land' [DCW1765].

successfi (*suk-ses-fi*) *adj.* successful.

successive (*suk-se-seev*) *adv., arch.* in succession, succesively – '. . . and that without consent of the baylyeas of the said burgh successive for the tyme' [BR1699].

sucken (*su-kin*) *n., arch.* land on which there is an obligation to grind corn at the local mill – '. . . all and heal the Milne of Hawick, with the

milne lands, multures, sucken, knaveship, and pertinents of the samen whatsoever' [SB1686].

suckler (*suk-, sook-lur*) *n., arch.* an unweaned animal, used as a term of endearment or abuse – '. . . for calling Gilbert Watt, Toun-Clerk, ane suckler, and for other injurious words' [BR1650].

the Suckler (*thu-suk-lur*) *n.* nickname for **John Scott** in the early 17th century.

sud see **su'**

Sudden (*su-din*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. **Robert** (19th C.) married Helen King in Hawick in 1851.

Suddie (*su-dee*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Sutherland**.

suddle (*su-dul*) *v., arch.* to soil, dirty, besmear.

suddlt (*su-dul'*) *pp., arch.* soiled, streaked with dirt – 'I've seen clean sleeves, while on the top they muddl't, Try to gae deeper, an get awfu' suddl't' [JoHa], '. . . where yin braiths God's air clear an no suddlt wui suitty flichts' [ECS].

Suddon (*su-din*) *n.* **Andrew** (1939/40–2021) born and raised in Cavers, he attende Denholm and Hawick High Schools. He was an apprentice clerk with Haddon & Turnbull, but joined the Police in 1955, being posted to Coldstream in 1960. He was later a Sergeant in South Queensferry, eventually becoming a Detective Inspector in the C.I.D. and finally a Chief Inspector. He returned to Hawick in 1989, living on Longhope Drive. He became heavily involved with the Rotary Club, being made an honorary member in 2020. He was an Honorary Life Member of the Archæological Society, serving as Field Secretary for 14 years. He was also a founder member of the Borders Talking Newspaper. He married Vera in 1960 and their children were Mike, Brian, Stuart, Andrew and Melinda. They also fostered 90 children in the period 1968–84. The couple celebrated their diamond anniversary in 2020.

suddrenwud (*sud-rin-wud*) *n., arch.* southernwood, Artemisia arbrotanum (also **siddernwud**).

suffie (*su-fee*) *n.* sherbet.

Sufficient Hill (*su-fi-shin'-hil*) *n.* hill in Castleton Parish, south of Kirk Hill and west of Mangerton. It reaches a height of 204 m. There are several old enclosyres there, with a ditch enclosing the summit, with cultivation terraces, rig lines, as well as the remains of a turf building. There is also a 'burnt mound' to the east and a possible boundary marker towards Kirk Hill.

sugarallie (*shoo-gur-aw-lee*) *n., arch.* an old-fashioned name for liquorice – 'Shaking 'sugarally' in a corked medicine bottle until it got black and frothy . . . ' [BB], *interj.* used as a mild expletive, euphemistically for 'shit'.

sugarallie witter (*shoo-gur-aw-lee-wi'-ur*) *n.* a children's drink made by dissolving liquorice (or a liquorice-sugar combination bought at the chemist's) in water, sometimes by boiling, then shaking it up to consume the froth by turns – 'He set it to his wee bit mooth, an' took ae muckle sook, The sugarallie water frothed – Contented grew his look' [WFC] (see also **black sugar-witter**).

suin see **sin**

suire see **shair**

suirely see **shairly**

suiss (*sis, sūs*) *v., arch.* to hiss, speak sibilantly.

suit (*si'*) *n.* a suit – 'hei wore a threi-piece suit for the weddin', 'The men in their nice blue suits' [AY], *v.* to suit – 'suit yersel then' (note the pronunciation).

suit (*si'*) *n.* soot – 'So sklim' high heaven, trinnle throw hell Waitter and sit I ca' mysel' ' [DH] (also written 'sit'; see also **suitit** and **suity**).

suitable (*soo-tu-bul*) *adv., arch.* suitably, appropriately, fittingly – 'Item, the Grate Gumpheon of black tafta caried one the pointe of Lance, sutable by Mr. James Scote, 2d sone to Laurence Scot, aduocat' [SB1634].

suit-case (*si'-kās*) *n.* a suitcase (note the pronunciation).

suitit (*si'-ee', -i'*) *pp., adj., arch.* covered with soot, soot-begrimed – '. . . an ruiffs an waas baith suitteet an ratcht on derk wunter days' [ECS] (also written 'suitteet'; see **suit**).

suith (*sith*) *n., adj., arch.* sooth – '. . . allace! the suith to tell The matin sunlicht littel joy dois bring . . . ' [DH].

suitt (*sū', si'*) *v., arch.* set, started off – 'So ti the tuine o: 'Oo're aa gaun ti Denum!' oot A suitt towrt the Auld Jail, thonder' [ECS], escorted (past tense of **set**, with **suitten** the past participle form).

suitten (*sū'-in*) *pp., arch.* placed, set, escorted – 'The guid waather's suitten iz on o cleeneen' [ECS] (E.C. Smith notes that 'this verb takes the present participle or the present participial sb. [noun]'; cf. **set** and **setten**).

suitten-on (*sū'-in-ōn*) *pp., arch.* set in motion, got going, fired up – '. . . as (yince an ei'd been suitten on) hei laid on an ranted off yirrds o Border rheime an lore' [ECS] (see also **setten**).

suitten-on see **sutten-on**

suittit see **suitit**

suity (*si'-ee*) *adj.* sooty – '. . . where yin braiths God's air clear an no suddlt wui suitty

flichts' [ECS] (also written 'suittie', 'suitty', etc.; cf. **Eppie Suittie**).

suld (*sood*) *v., arch., poet.* should, ought – 'An' aye he chucklt, an' aye he leuch, At what suld come to passe . . . ' [WiSp], 'And gin I suld find on my cheek The smirr o' a guid weetin rain . . . ' [WL], 'Though death suld cuist her shadow in my gate . . . ' [WL] (also **sood**).

summa (*soo-mu*) *n., arch.* total, whole amount – 'Item, twa ky with calf, price of the pece, foure pund x s.; summa, ix li.' [SB1574], 'There was paid this day to 32 poor poeple in the toun £20 08 00, and to 20 of ye poor in ye landward part of ye parish £09 04 00, Summa' [PR1712] (from Latin).

summarly (*su-mur-lee*) *adv., arch.* summarily, with the minimum amount of legal procedure, expeditiously – '. . . and this to be payd to the partie sustaining the dammedge, besydes a fine to be imposed on them by the baylyeas, and all to be payd sumarly' [BR1701].

Summerfield (*su-mur-feeld*) *n.* Victorian villa between Ladylaw and Mayfield, now split into Summerfield East and Summerfield West. It is reached up Rosalee Brae, being the big house on the right. It was probably home to manufacturer James Veitch in the early 20th century.

Summers (*su-murz*) *n.* **Adam** (d.1808) clogger in Hawick. He married Isabel (or Helen) Currie in 1789, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Cavers parishes, his wife being from Cavers. Their children included: John (b.1790); Thomas (b.1792); and Isabel (b.1794). The witnesses in 1794 were the 'Associate Congregation'. His name is also given as 'Summer' and 'Sumors'. **John** (18th/19th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) in Hawick who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' in 1825. He could be the writer in Edinburgh, whose daughter Eliza married James Drummond of Comrie, W.S., in 1792. He is probably the clerk to the Town Clerk John Oliver who was one of the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert Wilson (although listed as 'George Somers' by Walter Wilson in 1874).

summond (*su-mind*) *v., arch.* to summon, particularly in the legal sense – '. . . for somonding of divers and sundry of the trade of weivers before ane oyr judge qu. the Baylyeas' [BR1684], 'The beddal was ordered to summond to ye next meeting of ye Session James Crow in Branxholm for breach of Sabbath' [PR1712], 'The Beddall was ordered to summond Robert Eliot eldest lawful son to Francis Eliot . . . ' [PR1717].

summonds (*su-mindz*) *n., arch.* a summons, legal writ – '. . . that the bailies should stands a summonds before the Lords of Justiciary upon their inflicting cororall and arbitrary punishment on criminals' [BR1724], 'The which day the members of the session mett on summonds from the minister . . . ' [PR1724].

Sunderland (*sun-dur-lind*) *n.* **Mark** (18th C.) stocking-maker in Hawick. He married Margaret Flemington and their children included: Margaret (b.1787); Joanna (b.1787); Ann (b.1793); and Alexander (b.1798). His son William died in Hawick in 1798. Perhaps the same Mark secondly married Janet Crow in Hawick in 1800.

Sunderland Hall (*sun-dur-lind-hawl*) *n.* mansion on the south side of the Tweed, near where it meets the Ettrick. This was probably the 'Sonderland' granted to Sir James Douglas after Bannockburn; it was stated to be in the Barony of Hawick, although that was presumably an error. The Shaws, who were schoolmaster and minister of Selkirk held the annual rent in the early 17th century. It was the home of the Kerrs, later the Plummers, and then the Scott-Plummers, who were descended from the Scotts of Woll. It was listed among the principal houses of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649 ('Sunderlandhal', 'Sunderlandwood' and 'Sunderlandtoun' are all marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

sundert (*sun-dur'*) *pp., adj.* sundered – 'We've wandert mony a mile And fer oor steps hae sundert . . . ' [DH] (also **sindert**).

Sundhope (*sun-dup*) *n.* former farmstead on the Sundhope Burn, above Whitropefoot. It was valued at 8 merks according to a rental roll of c.1376 and still 8 merks on the 1541 roll, when 'Leoni Elwald' and his brothers were tenants. The farm was owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch from at least 1613. Robert 'Houiton' and Adam 'Houitone' are listed there in 1694, as well as George Nichol. It was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it extended to 1654 acres, bounded by Stitchelhill, Millburnholm and lands held by the Laird of Gorrenberry and others. At that time the farmhouse is shown in the same position as the modern one. It was tenanted by the Grieves of Branxholme Park for several generations. Robert Elliot was tenant in 1748 and Robert Hutton also lived there. It was listed among the farms of the Duke of Buccleuch being let by public roup in Hawick in 1755. John Anderson was farmer there in 1785. James Jackson was shepherd there in 1797, James Elliot and Ninian

Scott in 1799, Ninian Elliot in 1801, Walter Anderson in 1835 and Andrew Rodger in 1851. It was held by James Raymond Johnstone of Alva in 1802, when valued at about £500 (including Hollandrig and 'Sandbed of Sundhope'. There are waterfalls on the burn there. 5 flints found nearby are in Hawick Museum. North of the farmstead, towards Sundhope Rig, there is a linear earthwork, about 130 m long – 'Whut'rope and Sundhope They ken the soond weel; It's nae news to thaim That he troks wi the deil' [DH] (it first appears as 'Sondayhop' in c.1376, is 'Sondhope' in 1510, 'Sandhop' in 1516, 'Soundhop' in 1541 and 'Soundhope' in 1613 and 1799; the stream is marked 'Soundhoupp' on Blaeu's 1654 map, while the farm is 'Soundhope' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Sandhope' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Sundhope (*sun-dup*) *n.* farm in the Yarrow valley, where the burn of the same name meets the Yarrow from the south, just to the west of Yarrow Feus. It was a Crown property from about 1456, with the lease to the Laird of Alemoor being given up in 1488, when it was let to 'Robert domino Lile' in 1488. Then it was let half to William Murray and half to Roger Murray from at least 1490 until 1499. In 1493 Alexander, brother of Robert Scott of Whames, was accused of stealing livestock from there, and John Waugh also stole a large number of sheep from the Murrays. In 1494/5 Robert Turnbull in Castlehill (near Branxholme) was charged with stealing 15 score sheep from the Murrays there. It remained Crown property until at least 1502. In 1512 it was feued to Gavin Murray. In 1541 William Scott was tenant there, paying £14, while William and James Murray also appear to have occupied it, paying £24. A 1649 description of Selkirkshire states that 'Sundhope Burn flows from Sundhope Edge and falls into Yaro foreanent the Catislake [Catslack] at the foot of Sundhope'. William Scott was tenant there in the first half of the 18th century. There were Andersons and Laidlaws there in the 19th century. It was said to be the site of the slaying of Scott of Harden's younger son, Scott of Gilmanscleuch – 'But, low, low down, on Sundhop broom, My brother Harden spyd; And, with a stern and furious look, He up to him did ride' [ES]; 'Ere all is done, our blood may soak Our Scottish houms, and leave a stain – A stain like that on Sundup's cloak, Which never will wash out again' [ES] (it is 'Sundhop' in 1456 and 1468, 'Sondhoip' in 1490, 'Sundhop' in 1496, 'Sondhop' and 'Sondhoip' in 1499 and 'Soundhope' in 1541; it is 'Soundhope' and 'Soundhop' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Soundhoope' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Sundhope Burn (*sun-dup-burn*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish. It rises on Sundhope Rig and Greatmoor and flows roughly sounthwards to join the Whitrope Burn near Whitropefoot.

Sundhope Faas (*sun-dup-fawz*) *n.* waterfall on the Sundhope Burn, near where it meets the Whitrope Burn on the Newcastleton road, about 12 miles south of Hawick. It has been a favourite picnic spot. It is also known as the Laird's Linn.

Sundi (*sun-di*) *n.* Sunday. Formerly there were strict rules about what behaviour was deemed suitable for the Sabbath. Work of any sort was banned, and there are fines frequently recorded in the parish records for transactions such as pulling vegetables. Certainly non-attendance at church was considered disreputable until fairly recent times, and regaular non-attendance was a serious matter in the 18th century. Up until the mid-19th century even walking on Sundays was considered an offence (also spelled 'Sundih' etc.).

sundials (*sun-dI-ulz*) *n., pl.* devices that use the shadow of a gnomon, cast by the Sun, to tell the time of day. These were common ornamentation on buildings or in gardens around the 17th and 18th centuries. The Museum has 3 local specimens, which have been saved from demolitions, inscribed: '17 WK 48', from a demolished house in the High Street, donated by 'Mrs E. Wilson' in 1865; '1823', from Dickson Street; and 'BC BT 1756'. There was also one from Francis Gledstains of Whitlaw, dated 1693 and a 'slab bearing a sundial' from St. Mary's Kirk was described in 1863. In addition there are (or were) sundials at Harden, Lilliesleaf Kirk (dated 1642 and repurposed as a baptismal font), Synton Parkhead, Weens, Wells and Yarrow Kirk.

Sundi-mense (*sun-di-mens*) *n., arch.* 'ti gie yin's claes Sundi-mense' is to attend church in one's new clothes on the first Sunday after one gets them (also **kirk-mense**).

Sundi Schuil (*sun-di-skil*) *n.* Sunday School, i.e. religious instruction for school children taking place on Sundays. Hawick already had 2 such institutions in 1786 and was among the first to establish them in Scotland. The first was probably introduced by Rev. Charters of Wilton, followed shortly afterwards by Rev. Sharp of Hawick (however, it is sometimes also stated that William Crawford of Wilton introduced the first Sunday School in the 1730s). It was recorded in 1792 that the Wilton heritors wanted the Schoolmaster to open a school there. In 1802 it was

reported that within Jedburgh Presbytery there was one (dissenting) school in Jedburgh and one that failed in Cavers. Around 1817 the town became well-known in the Borders for very popular Sunday Schools, which had been set up by Rev. James Henderson of the East-End Burgher congregation. David Russell of the Relief Kirk also set one up at about the same time. These early examples often lasted for many hours, but were about the only chance to learn reading, which many local children benefited from. Henderson's Sunday School is sometimes said to have been the first in Scotland, and although this is clearly not correct, it may have been an early example of an ambitious educational programme on Sundays (rather than a shorter event aimed at children). Sunday Schools have continued in most of the town's churches down to the present time – 'Sunday Schule picnics then Horse and cairt ti Harden Glen . . . ' [IWL].

sune see **sin**

sung (*sung*) *adj., pp., arch.* singed – '. . . Brunt broun in the sun and near sung' [WL].

Sun Hope (*sun-hōp*) *n.* small stream that rises on Sunhope Hass, Bye Hill and Little Tudhope Hill on the Roxburghshire border with Dumfriesshire and forms some of the headwaters of the Frostlie Burn.

sunket (*sun-ki'*) *n., arch.* a lazy fellow (noted by J. Jamieson).

sunk-pocks (*sunk-poks*) *n., pl., arch.* bags tied to the 'sunks' on the back of a horse or ass.

Sunlaws (*sun-lawz*) *n.* settlement on the Teviot south of Kelso, containing the Jacobean-style mansion called Sunlaws House Hotel (or Roxburghe Hotel), with adjacent golf course, an abandoned Mill and nearby caves. As part of the English invasion of 1544 there was 'a town called Synlawes, whereat divers bastel houses were destroyed, eight Scots taken, and 60 oxen brought away', with at least 6 men killed in attempting to pursue the raiders. The estate of Sunlaws was home of the Kerrs of Chatto and Sunlaws. The house burned down in 1720 (the origin is probably 'the look-out hill'; it is 'Sunlaes' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

sunlicht (*sun-licht*) *n., arch.* sunlight – 'Sunlicht at last, and the dancin' day, and a quick eyed lass to see' [JYH], 'Oh, laddie! when sunlicht Is ower your young way, Fu' bricht wi' sweet promise O' manhood's fair day' [MNR], '. . . Wi' rowth o' callants in her train And sunlicht in her hair' [WL].

Sunnybank (*su-nee-bawngk*) *n.* cottage in Wilton Parish, just north of Tandlaw. Walter Blake, thatcher, lived there in 1841, as well as farm worker Richard Turnbull and his family. Walter Scott was there in at least 1835–41, Henry Paterson in 1851 and William Scott in 1861.

Sunnyfield (*su-nee-feeld*) *n.* bungalow on Sunnyhill Road, built in 1955.

Sunnyhill (*su-nee-hil*) *n.* area between Wilton and the Dean, consisting of Sunnyhill Road and surrounding region, containing mainly larger houses. The name was earlier also applied to the Rosalee Brae area. It was named apparently for its aspect with respect to the Sun. The area was feued in the latter part of the 19th century under the supervision of John Guthrie. Langlands was the first house about 1878, followed quickly by Deanfield, Kilmeny and Westwood – 'Here the tree-clad slopes rise upward From the water's sparkling rill, Where clematis and laburnum Deck the homes on Sunnyhill' [WL], '. . . in the days afore the nouveau riche manufacturers became upwardly mobile in mair ways than yin and built their mansions on Sunnyhill' [IWL].

the Sunnyhill Cornets (*thu-su-nee-hil-kōrnitz*) *n.* nickname given to the series of Cornets who were sons of mill owners around the early years of the 20th century.

Sunnyhill Road (*su-nee-hil-rōd*) *n.* main road in the Sunnyhill area, named because the houses are mainly south-facing.

Sunnyside (*su-nee-sīd*) *n.* name for one of the newer houses in Sunnyhill, specifically on Dean Road. William Burns was living there in the early 1900s.

Sunnyside (*su-nee-sīd*) *n.* farm just east of Ormiston, about 2 miles from Hawick. Robert Murray was there in 1795 and William Veitch and John Beattie in 1801. William Burns was there in 1906. It may have been called Ormiston Mains before the 19th century. A story is told about Burgh Officer Caleb Rutherford making a visit there in the early 1800s, to sequester the property, with the farmer's wife offering hospitality to Rutherford and then claiming she had poisoned him to send him rushing back to Hawick (it is 'Sunniside' in 1801; it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Sunnyside (*su-nee-sīd*) *n.* street that runs along the back of the Green in Denholm, with houses facing towards the south. From 1966–86 the post office was located there.

Sunnyside Hill (*su-nee-sīd-hil*) *n.* hill to the south of Hawick, lying south-west of Sunnyside farm and south-east of Kaimend. It reaches a

height of 257 m and is the northern continuation of the ridge of Whiteacres Hill.

the Sunshine Cornet (*thu-sun-shīn-kōr-ni'*) *n.* popular name given to a Cornet who was blessed with summery weather at the Common Riding, particularly Charlie McCrerie or Jamie Turnbull.

Sunter (*sun'-ur*) *n.* **Rev. Maurice** (b.1917) minister of St. Cuthbert's Kirk who lasted only 9 weeks in 1969. He had come from Lancashire and went back there.

sunyie (*sun-yee*) *n., arch.* an excuse – 'Ye mak aye sae mony sunyies' [JoJ].

superannuate (*soo-pur-aw-new-ā'*) *adj., arch.* mentally deficient, daft.

superfice (*soo-pur-fis*) *n., arch.* the outer surface – '... and the said stones being only covered kything with and about the superficies of the said earth' [BR1688].

supernumerary (*soo-pur-new-mu-ru-ree*) *adj., arch.* above the prescribed number, particularly referring to the number of guests allowed at a wedding according to a 1681 Act of Parliament, e.g. described in the Hawick Parish marriage records in 1709 that promises were made 'not to exceed the number allowed by the Laws of ye kingdom Att their marriage or infare or any meeting on occasion thereof' – 'The said day John Hardie and William Atkine were each of them fyned, onlawed and amerciat conform to Act of parliament for ane supernumerarie mariage ...' [PR1714] (also **supernumery**.

supernumery (*soo-pur-new-mu-ree*) *adj., arch.* over the legal limit, particularly referring to the number of allowed guests at a wedding – '... and John Hardie taylyer, for ane supernummerie marriage of the sd. John Hardie upon Isobell Aitkine ...' [BR1706] (also **supernumerary**).

superplus (*soo-pur-plus*) *n., arch.* surplus, excess – 'Raeknow sett to Walter Bell a third, and quarter to John Armstrong, the superplus to Walter Riddell and David Grame equally peying in haill 40 bolls half meall half bear & 40 banes' [Buc1692].

supper (*su-pur*) *n.* an item served with chips at a fish and chip shop – 'A'll hev a white puddin supper an a pickled egg please', 'Oo'll gaun now for a fish supper That's another thrippence away' [AY].

supplicat (*sup-li-kaw'*) *v., arch.* to beg, entreat – '... bot by humblie supplicatting his Majestie, quhich is the most vsuall way' [SB1670].

supply (*su-plI*) *n., arch.* assistance, support, charitable aid – 'The minister did intimate from the pulpit that a contribution was to be collected for the supply of ane Englishman, Charles Hespan, who had his goods destroyed by an extraordinary outbreak of the sea' [PR1713], the temporary filling of a minister's position – 'The minister intimated supply of ye pulpit during his absence when at ye Well for his health' [PR1720].

the Supporters o Hawick (*thu-su-pōr'-urz-ō-hIk*) *n.* the Supporters of Hawick, its Customs and Traditions, an association set up in 1996, to ??, also known as 'the Traditionalists'.

surety (*shoor-tee*) *n., arch.* someone acting as guarantee for the behaviour of another, security, poster of bail – '... Philpe Twrnbull, as plegis and souerte for Stewyn Twrnbull, his brother ...' [SB1500], 'The said day, Johne Nicoll in Craikhope actit himself as caw~r and souertie for will Ellott in Huntlaw ...' [JW] (there are spelling variants).

surprisal (*sur-prI-zal*) *n., arch.* a surprise, something unexpected – '... quhich might expose his Majestie to a supryzall, and yow to be insnared by the machinations of your adversaries' [SB1670].

surreptiously (*su-rep-tish-lee*) *adv., arch.* surreptitiously, secretly – 'Elizabeth Miller, convicted of stealing and surreptiously theieving and away taking out of lockfast chists ...' [BR1695].

Surrey (*su-ree*) *n.* name often used for **Thomas Howard**, Earl of Surrey (1473–1554) English nobleman who fought at Flodden and was later made Duke of Norfolk. After his victory, and knowing that the Borders forces had been devastated, he split up his troops to carry out raids, with Lord Dacre plundering and killing across Teviotdale. In a bizarre coincidence, at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in London, the Hawick Volunteers were met by the Surrey Rifles, whose headquarters was in Flodden Road! – 'After Flodden was decided, Surrey half his troops divided' [JH], 'When the spirit, bruised and bleeding From the shock of Surrey's blow, Crushed and mangled past all heeding Aught on earth save Scotland's woe' [TK], 'For yet the thought o't harrows, Whiel memory endures, A curse on Surrey's arrows, that sped oor Forest Floo'rs' [JBS], 'Didst thou not hear the din above thy grave, When full of Flodden's pride victorious Surrey Swept far o'er Teviotdale with slaughters' wave, And threatened Hawick in blood and fire to bury?' [JAHM] (note that the force that devastated Teviotdale in 1570 is sometimes erroneously connected with 'Surrey', while in fact it was led by 'Sussex').

surroond (*su-roond*) *v.* to surround – '... as another young callant surroonded be excited bairns

heided for the ferthest tollbar frae his hoose on Pickin' Night' [BW1995].

surroondin (*su-roon-din*) *adj.* surrounding – 'The Great War of 1914 ti 1918 claimed the lives o gettin on for a thousand men frae Hawick and the immediately surroondin district' [IWL], ' 'The lingering Teviot is silent and sad' and it's communicated its grief ti the surroondin Borderland' [IWL].

suspeecion (*sus-pee-shin*) *n., arch.* suspicion.

Sussex (*su-siks*) *n.* title of **Thomas Radcliffe** who led an English force that devastated Teviotdale in 1570.

sustein (*sus-tīn, -teen*) *v., arch.* to support, uphold – '... by the Towne Clerke, which wee, undersubscryveand, susteine and be thir presents susteins as als awthenticke ... ' [BR1692], 'Thraw thy burden apon the Lord, an' he wull susteen thee ... ' [HSR] (there are spelling variants; also **susten**).

susten (*sus-ten*) *v., arch.* to support, uphold, maintain – '... gif he or thai ony sustenis in default of payment of the said soume ... ' [SB1470] (also **sustein**).

sut (*su', sut*) *v.* sat – 'A sut masel doon in front o the fyre', 'A've sut ruwed up in the comfi seats like yow yins n' heard some great aristic scholars ... ' [IHS] (cf. the form **su'** before *d*).

Sutherland (*su-thur-lind*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1798) stockingmaker in Wilton Dean, son of Mark. In 1841 he was living on Burn Row and by 1851 his widow was there with 2 of their children. He married Mary Kerr in 1814 and their children included: Mark (b.1814); Margaret (b.1816); Ann (b.1818); James (b.1821); Janet; Helen; Isabella; Mary; and Walter. **Alexander** (b.1859) son of Walter, he worked in the hosiery industry. The family lived at Maxwell Street, Wellington Street, Myreslawgreen and Beaconsfield Terrace. In 1900 he became proprietor of the Imperial Hotel on Oliver Place. He married his cousin Isabella Riddell in 1880 and their children included: James (or 'Jimmy'), who was Cornet in 1901; Isabella (b.1881); Mary; Thomas; Alexander; Walter (1890–1918), Hawick and Scotland rugby player; and John (1892–93), who died of whooping cough. He may be the Alexander, married to Janet Maben, whose daughter Christina was born in Wilton in 1891. **David** (19th/20th C.) married Jane Murray. Their children, born in Hawick, included: David (b.1891). **Donald** (19th C.) married Agnes Marshall in Wilton Parish in 1867. **George** (19th C.) married Sarah Laird. Their children, born in Hawick, included: James (b.1874). **Rev. George** (b.1902) born at Wick, son of Peter Alexander. He was educated at Wick Academy and High School and then Edinburgh University. He was a student assistant minister at Edinburgh St. Berbard's South 1929–30 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Caithness. He was ordained in late 1930 as minister of St. Andrew's Kirk in Hawick. He moved to Glasgow Belhaven in 1940. In 1930 he married Elsie Bruce. **James** 'Jimmy' (19th/20th C.) son of Alexander and brother of rugby player Walter. He was Cornet in 1901. He led his supporters on the first ride-out to Mosspaul and J.E.D. Murray was his Acting Father. **James** (b.1820/1) frameworker in the Dean, son of Alexander. In 1841 he was living on Burn Row, in 1851 at No. 6 there and in 1861 probably in the same place. He married Isabella Cairns in 1845 and their children included Isabella, Mary, Jessie, Alexander and Helen (b.1857). **John** (19th C.) married Isabella Simpson in Hawick in 1864. **Mark** (18th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. He married Margaret Flemington and their children included: Margaret (b.1787); Joanna (b.1789); Ann (b.1793); and Alexander (b.1798). The witnesses in 1787 were shoemaker Robert Elliot and workman Thomas Thomson and in 1789 were shoemaker Robert Oliver and farmer William Scott. Probably the same Mark married Janet Crow in Hawick in 1800. **Norman J.** (b.c.1890) son of Galashiels monumental mason George P. He ran the Hawick office of the family firm, with premises on Bridge Street. He was District Commissioner of the Boy Scouts. In his honour the local Scouts pipe band adopted the Sutherland tartan in 1953. **Robert** (19th C.) married Margaret Pratt. Their son David was born in Wilton in 1881. **Rory** (1992–) born in Melrose, he was educated at Trinity and the High School. He represented the Borders and Scotland in the back row of youth teams, but switched to playing loose-head prop with Hawick R.F.C. Afterwards he played for Biggar and Gala and then professionaly for Edinburgh from 2014. He was first capped for Scotland in 2016 and was named to the British Lions squad in 2021. **Walter Kerr** (1838/9–1902) born in Wilton, son of Alexander, he worked in the hosiery trade. In 1861 he was a 'Finisher of Hosiery' at 12 Back Row. He was also listed as a warehouseman and frame knitter. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Scott and Ademine Bellom, and she died in 1902. Their children

included: Alexander (b.1859); Adelina (or 'Adeline', 1861–1919); Thomas Scott (b.1863); Elizabeth Fiddes (b.1865), who married John Scott in 1888; Mary (b.1865); James (b.1871); Adam (b.1873); Ann Scott (b.1875); and Helen Leithead (b.1878). He may be the 'Mr Sutherland, Dyer' who donated a Canadian banknote to the Museum in 1863. **Walter Riddell** 'Wattie' or 'Suddie' (1890–1918) youngest son of Alexander and Isabella of the Imperial Hotel. He was educated at Teviot Grove Academy. He was a member of the Teviotdale Harriers, being Border Champion over 100 and 220 yards, and was part of the team that won the 1 mile relay at the Common-Riding Games of 1910. He also won the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association 220 yards title and represented Scotland. He played wing for Hawick R.F.C. from the age of 17, his first game being against Gala. He excelled at Sevens, being part of the 1912 team that won all 5 Border tournaments. He went on to become Captain of Hawick. He played for Scotland from the age of 18, his first cap being Willie Kyle's last, and went on to be capped 13 times. On the outbreak of WWI he joined the Lothian and Border Horse, transferring to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and later to the Seaforth Highlanders, where he became 2nd Lieutenant. He was killed by a stray shell in October 1918, in the last days of the War. Afterwards his position on the Scotland team was taken by Eric Liddle – '. . . Or swerve like a Sutherland down the line to a rattling Mansfield score' [JYH] (also formerly 'Southerland').

suthfastnes (*suth-fast-nis*) *n., arch.* truth, true state of affairs – 'For that yt ys neidfull and merytabelle to ber wytnes to the suthfastnes . . . ' [SB1431].

sutten (*su'-in*) *pp.* sat – 'yince eer a sutten an quiet A can stert', 'I haena sutten wi' vaine persones, næther wull I gae in wi' cunnin' pretendirs' [HSR], 'Jimp hed a gotten sutten doon, afore wei war off' [ECS], 'Ilka nicht, or A'm weel sutten doon, the bairns come speelin on ma kneis an pookin at ma hair' [ECS], 'Juist as aw got sutten doon, aslakin' o' ma drouth, An apparition came tae mei, a ghost o' gawsie youth' [MB], said of an egg that has hatched through sitting (also written 'suitten'; still common in Hawick, as a hang-over from Old English, cf. the modern English 'gotten', 'bitten', 'eaten', etc.; see also **hard-sutten**).

sutten-doon (*su'-in-doon*) *adj., arch.* persistent, established, chronic (of an illness etc.) – 'A suitten-doon cauld = a chronic cold' [ECS], '. . . while there's mony yin troubled with a sutten down cauld, I'm troubled with a sutten down drouth' [RM], '. . . His is nae mealy-mooth, He's a sutten-doon drooth, But his crack is aye herty and free' [WL] (cf. **sit doon** and **doonsittin**).

sutten-on (*su'-, sū'-in-ōn*) *adj., pp., arch.* set on, stuck to the pot, burned, singed (especially of milk, rice, potatoes etc. that readily stick to the cooking utensil) – 'Quick an stur thae tattih-brui, or thay'll be aa suitten-on' [ECS] (cf. **set-on**; also written 'suitten-on' and 'suittn-on').

sutten up wi (*su'-in-up-wi*) *pp., adj.* sat up with, spoiled – 'that bairn's no hauf sutten up wi'.

Sutter (*su'-ur*) *n.* **William** (17th/18th C.) 'packeman traveller' recorded in Hawick in 1707. He was rebuked for being in the house of Richard Lethem at the time of Sunday serice, 'with one pair of leather breaches and some harness under his oukster'.

Suttie (*su-tee, su'-ee*) *n.* **Dr. Alastair** (1938–2001) born in Enniskillen, he grew up in Moray, where his father was a vet. He qualified in Medicine at Aberdeen University in 1961. He came to Hawick after holding various posts in the north of Scotland. He joined Bill Cameron as a general practitioner in 1964, and remained in practice in Hawick until he retired in 1998. During that time he ran a training practice, and helped to develop the Health Centre. He wrote the 'History of Haig Maternity Hospital' (1999) and made a photographic study of bridges over the Teviot. Married to Gillian, their daughter Alison worked for the Liberal Democratic Party. **Alison Mary** (1968–) daughter of Dr. Alastair, she attended Hawick High School, and then read French and Russian at Heriot-Watt University. After graduation she worked in Russia and then for the European Parliament. In the period 2006–10 she was Head of the Liberal Democrat Leader's Office and was the party's Campaign Manager in 2010, as well as being coordinator of their negotiating team after the 2010 election results produced a hung parliament. She then became a Special Adviser to Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg. In 2013 she was created a life peer as Baroness Suttie of Hawick. **Euphemia** see **Eppy Sootie**.

swabble (*swaw-bul*) *v., arch.* to beat, thrash, switch with a cane, belt, supple stick, etc. – 'Hei tuik his muckle pleuch-staff then And cam' and swabbled mei' [JSB], *n.* a long pliant stick.

swabblin (*swawb-lin*) *n., arch.* a beating, drubbing, especially with a stick.

swabblin-stick (*swawb-lin-stik*) *n., arch.* a stick used for inflicting punishment.

swabbly (*swaw-blee*) *adj., arch.* pliant, especially said of trees.

swack (*swawk*) *adj., poet.* agile, lithe, pliant – 'I that was aince straucht and swack and souple . . . ' [WL] (common in the North-east; from the Dutch).

swad (*swad*) *n., poet.* a pod – '. . . and as like-other as peis in a swad' [DH].

swade (*swād*) *n., arch.* a swede, turnip.

swaggie (*swa-gee*) *n., arch.* the act of swaying, a game of see-saw.

swaible (*swā-bul*) *v., arch.* to dabble in water, splash about, wash out by swabbing – 'A was keindih dawallt oot, but A've gaen ti the sprig-git and swaibblt masul weel up wui waeter' [ECS], 'Note that ti swaibbl conveys the idea of a much more vigorous action than ti daibbl' [ECS], *n., arch.* a splash about, splashing – '. . . A gaed an got masel cleaned an spruisht wui a grand swaib-ble o waeter' [ECS] (also spelled 'swaibble' and 'swaibbl').

swaip (*swāp*) *n., arch.* a slope, slant – '. . . at the boddom o the lang swaip that hed garrd mei pech' [ECS], 'The dyke rins wi' a swaip owre the face o' the Law' [GW], a sloping course, ascent – 'It's easier ti gang owre be the swaip o' the hill' [GW], the oblique cut of a garment – 'The swaip o' a wumman's skirt. The swaip o' a cut-away coat' [GW], *v., arch.* to take a sloping path, rise or fall obliquely, slant – 'The auld fail-dyke swaips up owre the braeface. Ee maun swaip across the Fell ti wun ti the tap easy. The road swaips doon ti the Teiot' [GW], to cut the shape of a garment obliquely, *adj.* oblique, cut-away – 'A swaip-away coat' [GW].

swaipit (*swā-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* slanted, sloped – 'A'd breesteet the brae now, an the road swaipeet doon afore iz' [ECS], cut away obliquely – 'A swaipit coat (also swaipit-away) coat' [GW].

swaird (*swārd*) *n., poet.* sward – '. . . Stands the roofless kirk in the auld kirkyaird, Where the gowans earliest gem the swaird' [JoHa], 'Yet oft ha'e I seen him wi' pouchfu's o' siller, And crouse as a lammie that skips o'er the swaird' [TCh].

swairm (*swā-rum*) *n., v., arch.* swarm – 'We gathered their stolen gear, And lifted their ain forby, And a' Harden Glen for a year Was swairmin' wi' nowte and kye' [TK].

swall (*swawl*) *v., arch.* to swell – 'Mr. Campbell bid her say that 'twa o' the Lord's trumpeters ca'ed.' The good woman replied, 'I just thocht sae; yer cheeks are swalled wi' blawin' ' [JaT], 'Thouch the waters o't rair, an' ar troublet; thouch the mountans shog wi' the swallin' o' thame' [HSR], 'But there's yin time o the 'eer when the river o life In Hawick swalls suddenly until a rip-tide . . . ' [DH].

swalla see **swalli**

swallae see **swalli**

swalli (*swa-li, -la, -le*) *n.* the swallow, Hirundo rustica – 'Yis, the sparra hæs fuund ane hous, an' the swalla ane est for hirsel' . . . ' [HSR], the act of swallowing, *v.* to swallow – 'Ye blin' guides, whilk strain at ane gnat, an' swallie ane camel' [HSR] (also spelled 'swalla', 'swallae' and 'swallih'; the final vowel sound varies; cf. **swally**).

swallit (*swa-lee', -lit*) *pp.* swallowed – 'Letna thame say in thair hairts, Aha! Aha! sae wad we hae it; letna thame say, We hae swallet him up' [HSR], 'Than had thaye swalliet us up quik, whan thair wræth was kinlet agayne us' [HSR].

swalli-tail (*swa-li-tāl*) *n., poet.* an arrow with a barbed head – 'The swallow-tail frae teckles flew, Five hundred flain into the flight . . . ' [CPM].

swally (*swa-lee*) *v.* to swallow – 'A find that a bit hard ti swally', '. . . the Lord sall swallie thame up in his wræth . . . ' [HSR], 'Mine enimies wad swallie me up daye bie daye . . . ' [HSR], '. . . 'Twas like tae swally mei' [JSB], 'If you couldna swally the tother half, Though ye'd hed the denner at yin . . . ' [DH], '. . . dinni swally eet or ee'll chowk' [CoH], *n.* a swallow – 'A could dae wi a wee swally o yer juice' (the bird is always **swalli**).

Swamp Field (*swawmp-feeld*) *n.* name for the field on the Common just to the south of the race-course.

Swan (*swawn*) *n.* **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Patish. He married Elspeth Henderson and their children included: Francis (b.1817); Margaret (b.1819); William (b.1822); Walter (b.1824); Thomas (b.1826); George (b.1828); Alexander (b.1830); and Archibald (b.1832). **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) listed as merchant among those contributing to the new Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. She was also on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. She seems likely to have been a shopkeeper (or similar) on the High Street. She could be the daughter of George and Margaret Bridges born in Hawick in 1642 or the daughter of Mungo and Helen Bridges born in 1672. **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who was married to Margaret Bridges. Their son John was born in 1643. **George** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Rebecca Scott. Their children included: Jean (b.1735); John (b.1737); and Rebecca (b.1741),

who was the 2nd wife of Bailie John Hardie. The witnesses in 1737 were merchant James Sanderson and writer Thomas Watson and in 1741 were Thomas Watson and merchant Charles Tudhope. He witnessed baptisms in 1757 for weaver John Thorburn, in 1764 for John Hardie and his daughter Rebecca and in 1768 for mason William Ekron and Betty Dobie. He could be the George Swan who witnessed a baptism for Francis Cairns in 1783. **Isabel** (b.c.1760) listed as a shopkeeper in Pigot's 1837 directory. By 1841 she was a pauper, living around Eastgate. **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is recorded in 1698 as a witness in the assault case involving John Scott, litster, and ex-Bailie Robert Wright. It is possible that his forename is an error for 'John'. **James** (b.1834) born in Earlston, son of John and Isabella Shiels. He was a grocer in Hawick. In 1861 he was a grocer and spirit merchant at 29 (later 27) High Street. He is probably the grocer called Swan who had a piggery in a yard on Orrock Place. He is mentioned having a yard behind the Museum in Orrock Place in the court case for the Museum robbery of 1865. He emigrated with his family to Detroit, where his son Andrew was involved with the Detroit Gas Company and his son James was a successful lawyer. He may be the James who donated a Chinese coin to the Museum sometime before 1865. He married Isabella Tatlor (from Loanhead) and their children included Agnes (b.1857), Isabella (b.1859), Andrew (b.1860), Euphemia Taylor (b.1862), James (b.1864) and William Taylor (b.1866). **John** (16th C.) listed in 1534 when he was a witness at Hassendean Kirk for the sealing of a letter of reversion when Gavin Elliot sold the lands of Nether Galalaw to William Scott. It is unclear if he was from Hawick, Hassendean or Selkirk (in whose Protocol Books the record appeared). **John** (16th C.) recorded in Hassendeanburn in 1580, when he acted as cautioner for Robert Scott of Alton when he borrowed money from the servant of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell. He may have been related to the earlier John. **John** (17th C.) married to Margaret Scott. Their children born in Hawick Parish included: Jane (b.1676); Mungo (b.1682); and Helen (b.1685). In 1676 he was listed being 'in Cavers' (suggesting he lived in the Teviothead area perhaps), with witnesses William and Mungo (who were surely close relatives). He may be the same as John 'Elder'. **John** (17th C.) listed as 'Elder' in 1694 among those 'uest the water' in Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls. The younger John was also listed, suggesting that they were father and son. The pair were also weavers 'younger' and 'elder' recorded among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was 'older' in 1700 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver John Jolly. **John** 'Nuckle' (17th C.) Hawick weaver on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He must have been separate from the elder and younger weavers who were also listed. It is unclear what his nickname meant. **John** (17th/18th C.) quartermaster of the Hawick weavers. In 1697 there was a case before the Magistrates dealing with Robert Tinlin, a young weaver, who had insulted him publicly, and refused to pay a fine imposed by the incorporation of weavers. He was also quartermaster in 1705 when the incorporation passed an act to prohibit any of their members from taking more than one apprentice at a time. He was still quartermaster in 1716 (along with the same Robert Tinlin) when he and other complained about people who were not part of the incorporated trades taking their seats in St. Mary's Kirk. He may be the 'John Suan younger' listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax and the 'younger' weaver listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He may be the John who (along with Mungo) witnessed a baptism for weaver William in 1700. He was probably the weaver who witnessed baptisms for gardener Robert Roger in 1701, workman Archibald Elliot and shoemaker William Halliwell in 1704, and shoemaker Adam Kersel in 1725. He may be the John who, along with William, witnessed a baptism in 1704 for Walter Paisley at Weensland Mill. He is probably one of the 2 John Swans who in 1709 witnessed a baptism for John Scott 'att ye port'. He was one of the 'two John Swans' (possibly 'Black John' and 'White John' or father and son) who was a Hawick elder recorded as one of the men asked in 1711 to 'perlustrate' the town to look for people still drinking after 8 'clock at night. In 1718 he (or the other John) was among those charged by the Session with trying to resolve the dispute between Bailies Ruecastle and Graham. There was a John Swan whose son John was born in Hawick in 1693 and another in 1696. **John** 'Black John' (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, with a nickname to distinguish him from 'White John'. One of them was probably the quartermaster of the weavers. He married Elspeth Clerk and their children included: Mary (b.1700); George (b.1702); Mary (b.1703); Jean (b.1704); Anna (b.1706); and Elspeth (b.1707).

In 1700 and 1704 he was entered in the baptismal register as 'distinctionis causa called black John'. The witnesses in 1700 were weaver John Lunn and James Scott 'Laird', in 1704 were James Scott 'Doctor' and John Scott 'Laird', in 1706 were Andrew Clerk and another John Swan, and in 1707 were weaver James Lunn and shoemaker John Scott. He is probably the John who was witness for baptisms for John Lunn in 1705 and for Archibald Douglas (along with James Lunn) in 1707. **John** 'White John' (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1701 he is recorded being 'distinctionis cuasa called white John'. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for a different John in 1706. He married Janet Allan and their children included: Mungo (b.1701); and Mary (b.1703). This suggests that he may have been son of Mungo. The witnesses in 1701 were Mungo (perhaps his brother) and weaver Thomas Turnbull (possibly his brother-in-law). Other children of either this or the other John are: William (b.1692); John (b.1693); Jean (b.1695); John (again, b.1696); and Janet (b.1706). The witnesses in 1695 were Thomas Turnbull and James Cowan. **Mungo** (17th C.) Hawick resident who married Helen Briggs, who was probably daughter of William and Bessie Brown. In 1665 (although this date may an error, e.g. for 1685) his son-in-law, Thomas Turnbull, was accused of throwing his wife (Helen) down some stairs when she attempted to visit her sick daughter. The families are probably inter-related through George and Margaret 'Bridges' who are recorded having children in the 1640s. His children included: Helen (b.1657); and Bessie (b.1672). He is probably the Mungo who witnessed a baptism for John (who could have been his brother) in 1676 and in 1678 and 1680 2 others (along with William, who was surely therefore also related) for William Bridges. It seems likely he was father of 'White John'. **Mungo** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident who married Jean Briggs in 1702. Their children included Jean (b.1702). Other probably children, with no mother's name given are Thomas (b.1705), William (b.1708) and Mungo (b.1710). The witnesses in 1708 were Michael Bridges and James Scott, Laird. His wife probably secondly married weaver Robert Wight in 1715, suggesting he was deceased by then. He is probably the Mungo who (along with John) witnessed baptisms for weaver William in 1700, (along with Thomas Turnbull) for weaver John Lunn in 1701, for James Beattie in 1704 and for Town Herd William Palmer in 1707. He was recorded as quartermaster of the weavers in 1707. **Richard** (15th C.) witness to a sasine in 1483 relating to lands in Hassendean, given by William Douglas, Laird of Cavers. He was also a witness in 1484 to a sasine relating to lands in the town of Hawick. **Samuel** (19th C.) married Isabel Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1834. **William** (d.bef. 1694) weaver in Hawick. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism in 1683 for Steven Greenshields. In 1689 he witnessed baptisms for fellow weavers William Brown and James Lunn. His widow 'Joan Bennet' was listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is probably the William recorded as 'Wm Suan Elder' in the 1694 list (but likely drawn up 2 or 3 years earlier) among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He could be the William, son of George and Margaret Bridges who was born in Hawick in 1635. He married Helen (or Jane) Bennet, and their children included: Thomas (b.1669); George (b.1672); Margaret (b.1673); Mungo (b.1677); Jane (b.1680); and Walter (b.1683). The witnesses in 1680 were Walter Purdom and William Scott. He could be the William who witnessed baptisms in Hawick for William Bridges and Andrew Dodd in 1673, Thomas Lunn in 1675, John in Cavers in 1676 (with Mungo being the other witness, suggesting that all 3 were closely related), Patrick Bridges, William Bridges (along with Mungo again), Francis Scott plus Isobel Bridges in 1678 and Andrew Jardine in 1684. in 1680 he witnessed baptisms for William Bridges (again), Francis Scott, James Lunn, John Scott (of Cavers) and Margaret Scott and Andrew Jardine and Janet Bridges. He may also be the William who (along with Patrick Bridges) witnessed a baptism in 1689 for Adam Lamb. **William** (17th C.) recorded as 'William Suan, younger' in 1687 among a group of men fined for clandestinely removing their sheep from the Town's flock, without paying the Town Herd. He could be the same as the weaver of the same name. **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He must be different from the William whose widow is also recorded on the same list, but could be their son. He may be the William who married Margaret Paisley and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included William (b.1692), Walter (b.1698), Agnes (b.1700), William (again, b.1703) and Mungo (b.1706); the witnesses in 1696 were Henry Orrock and John Hart and in 1700 were weavers John and Mungo Swan. He

is probably the William who witnessed baptism for Andrew Turnbull in 1698, for weaver James Jolly (along with John, perhaps his brother) in 1700 and for Walter Paisley at Weensland Mill (also along with John). He is probably the weaver of that name who was a member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is probably the weaver who witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Tinlin in 1712. He is recorded in the records of the Presbytery of Melrose in 1726 when Christian Bunzie confessed that she had 'seen him playing at the kails in her father's garden'. He was 'a single, unmarried man, landlord of the house wherein Henry Gibson's relict lives'. His name is written 'Swain' and he could be the William, son of William, born in Hawick in 1683 or the William born in Hawick to another William in 1703. Perhaps the same William married Jean Stewart and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1731, with witnesses John Elliot and John Scott. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton. His wife was Janet Swan and their children included: Jean (b.1806); and Samuel (b.1808), baptised at Liddelbank (written 'Suan', 'Suane', 'Swain', 'Swane' and variants).

the Swan (*thu-swawn*) *n.* former hostelry on Main Street in Denholm. It is recorded in 1852, when Thomas Field was proprietor. A meeting of 100 Total Abstinence supporters took place there the same year 'in Mr. Field's large room'.

swang (*swang*) *pp.* swung – '... But when he swang the tawse I didna craw sae prood' [WL].

the Swan Inn (*thu-swawn-in*) *n.* former public house on the Howegate. George Wilson was there in 1871.

swank (*swangk*) *adj., arch.* agile, lithe, smart, well set-up – 'Maybe a wife to some swank herd or pleughman, Or joost as like ne'er to be wed ava' [JoHa], 'The leesh, swank-leike fallih ('at A'd been followin eis lead)' [ECS].

swankie (*swang-kee*) *n., arch.* a smart, strapping young man 'If a young swankie wi' his joe, In some dark nook play'd bogle-bo ...' [CPM], – 'At e'en, in the gloaming, nae swankeys are roaming ...' [JEM], 'The only word I ever altered from the original instead of 'Swankies are jeering' 'Youths now are jeering'. My father said swankies was a modern word and not a good one' [JEM].

Swanscourt Hill (*swanz-kōr'-hil*) *n.* small hill to the north of the farm of Knowetownhead. It reaches a height of 139 m (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Swansdale (*swanz-dāl*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Swanisdale' in the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale. It was valued at 12 shillings and tenanted by Jeffrey Crozier. The location is uncertain, but perhaps around Larriston.

Swanshiel (*swan-sheel*) *n.* farm just to the west of Hobkirk, situated on the north side of the Blackhall Burn. The farmhouse now called Nether Swanshiel. The lands were formerly split into Easter and Wester Swanshiels, which were recorded being once owned by the monks of Jedburgh Abbey. At the Reformation the lands were valued at £1 6s. 8d. The Abbey's tenants were Turnbulls, who later became owners of the lands. Robert Turnbull is recorded as tenant in 1567 and James Turnbull in 1580. In 1643 Adam Turnbull 'in Swansheil' owned land valued at £66 13s 4d, and another (or the same) Adam Turnbull 'of Swansheil' had lands valued at £32 10s. In 1678 the Easter and Wester parts were valued at £66 13s 4d and £33 6s 8d, respectively. The lands (or perhaps just superiority) were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. James Turnbull was portioner there in 1684. John Wilkie was a tailor there in 1720. Wester Swanshiel was owned (along with Hartshaugh earlier) by the same branch of the Turnbull family for about 300 years until 1778. John Donaldson was tenant in at least 1797–1801. Earthworks from some ancient settlement were still visible a century ago. There was also once a joiner's shop there (it was 'Swanscheill' in 1567, appears as 'Sironscheill' in 1581, was 'Swoonshield' in 1604, 'Swansheil' in 1643, 'Swan-sheil' in 1684 and 'Swanhill' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; it is marked 'Suamsheils' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Suamesheells' on Blaeu's 1654 map, but has the modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map; Walter Deans says that it was formerly 'Suin Shieles' and 'Soneshiells' and suggests it meant the land facing the Sun, however 'swain scheil', meaning 'herdsman's hut' is more likely).

Swanshiel Cleuch (*swan-sheel-klooch*) *n.* name for the steep lower section of the Blackhall Burn, to the south-west of Hobkirk Manse.

Swanson (*swan-sin*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th C.) ploughman at Riddell. In 1580 he witnessed an agreement between James Riddell in Maxton and John Riddell in Newton Mill. **Rev. Donald Masterton** (1897–1954) born in Leith, son of Donald and Jane Harrison. He was educated at

Leith, at Edinburgh University (where he graduated M.A. in 1920) and New College, Edinburgh. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1923 and was assistant at Edinburgh Broughton Place 1923–24. He was ordained as minister of West Port Kirk in 1924. He moved to Renfrew North in 1931. In 1924 he married Elsie Wright Munro. **George** (b.1778/9) from Bowden, he was blacksmith at Gatehousecote in Hobkirk Parish in 1841 and at West Cote in Cavers Parish in 1851. His wife was Sibella and their children included Grace and George. **George** (b.1832/3) born in Cavers Parish, in 1861 he was a carter living on Dickson Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included Janet and George. **James** (18th C.) said to be from Wilton Dean, he was a waiter at the Tower Hotel. He lived in a small house where the gate of the Tower Hotel was later built. He was on the subscription list for Caw's 'Poetical Musum' in 1784. He is recorded there in 1785, working for Michael Stevenson, and named again in 1788. In 1790 he was working as a 'drawer' for vintner Robert Armstrong and was recorded as a waiter for Robert Armstrong in 1797. He was apparently very familiar with the customers of the hotel, of all ranks. One of his favourite phrases was 'Stick by cauld whisky, but never drink toddy, when ye're gaun a journey'. It is said that he was at some point dismissed by Armstrong, but reappointed after the Duke of Buccleuch interceded on his behalf. He had several children including: James, who became a ship's surgeon; and a daughter, who married weaver Tom Lunn (possibly the Mary 'Swanston' who married Charles and had a daughter Jane baptised in Hawick Parish in 1791). His wife Jean died in 1795. He could be the James 'Swenstone', married to Jane Wilson, whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Hawick in 1781. **James** (1779/80–1803) son of James, who was a waiter at the Tower Hotel. He was apprenticed to Dr. Walter Graham in Hawick. In 1797 he was experimenting with concoctions and left a bowl on the window-sill, which was drunk by his niece, who unfortunately died; this is mentioned in the Parish Records as 'James Swanson's granddaughter dyed with laudanum'. He left Hawick in 1798 to be a surgeon on a slave ship, sailing on 3 voyages. In 1802 or 1803 he was given command of 'the Prudence', which sailed to the Upper Guinea coast, returning to Liverpool with half his crew, a number of slaves, and also Tom Jenkins, who he brought to Hawick after a few weeks. It is said that attempts by the young African to say his (Swanson's) name sounded to the sailors like 'Tom Jenkins', which was then what they called him. He died in the Tower Hotel a few days after returning to Hawick, perhaps either from a lingering disease or from delirium tremens. He died at the age of 23 (coincidentally the day before Sir Walter Scott and the Wordsworths stayed in the Tower Hotel). He left behind an illegitimate son, who is probably the James, born to James and Betty Cairns in Hawick in 1797 (she may have been the Betty born in Wilton to Thomas Cairns in 1779). Note that a version of his life is told as part of the novel 'Alexander Hope: A Hawick Story'; this fictionalised account bears only passing resemblance to reality, but perhaps the part about him being found wandering round and round in a field and then collapsing may be true. **James** (1797–1856) illegitimate son of James and Betty Cairns. His father trained as a surgeon and became Captain of a slaving ship, returning to Hawick with Tom Jenkins, but promptly dying. He and Tom were raised by his father's sister and her husband Tom Lunn, who lived at Shuttlehaa in Teviothead. He must therefore have been the closest thing that Jenkins had to a brother. He was said to have been with Tom when he purchased a Greek dictionary at an auction in Hawick, continuing the bidding through a deal with David Moncrieff to help secure the book for Tom by funding his bids. He worked as a shepherd for James Scott of Allanshaws and then moved to Salisbury Craig in Edinburgh. He is recorded as a shepherd at Queen's Park in 1841 and on St. Leonard's St., Edinburgh in 1851. In May 1820 he married Sophia Glendinning (c.1802–70), the marriage being recorded in both Cavers and Ettrick Parishes; it is tempting to imagine that Tom Jenkins attended this wedding on his last trip back to Scotland before he left Britain for good. Their children included: Janet (b.c.1821); Elizabeth (b.c.1825); John (b.c.1827); Sophia (b.c.1829), who married Andrew Gunn in Edinburgh in 1851; Mary (b.c.1830), who probably had a child Sophia in 1862; Christina (b.1832), who probably died young; Walter (b.1833), who married Barbara Kay; Isabella (b.1835), who married James Reekie; and Adam (b.1837), who married Isabella Barrie. Their last 4 children were baptised in Cannongate Parish. He died in Carnegie Street, Edinburgh. **John** (b.1814/5) from Bowden, he was a farm labourer in Cavers Parish. In 1841 he was living at Whitriggs and in 1851 was a ploughman living on Westside in

Denholm. He married Ann Little and their children included George, Archibald, Barbara and Elizabeth G. **William** (18th C.) from Southdean Parish. He was ordered to be transported to America in 1679 for being a Covenanter (probably after being captured at Bothwell Bridge), and escaped the shipwreck in the Orkneys which killed about 200 men. Most of the survivors were recaptured and sold as slaves in Jamaica and New Jersey. **William** (b.1774/5) from Bowden, he was farmer at Fastcastle in Cavers Parish in 1851. He married Margaret Bennet and their children included William. **William** (b.c.1780) recorded as miller of Doveshaugh Mill in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In the 1841 census he was miller at Bedrule Mill. **William** (19th C.) recorded as labourer at Dovemount in 1835 (also formerly written 'Swanston', 'Swanstone', 'Swanstoun', etc.).

Swanstead Hill (*swan-steed-hil*) *n.* hill between the Teviot and Borthwick valleys, in the headwaters of the Teindside Burn, north-west of the steading of Slaidhills. It reaches a height of 333 m.

swap (*swawp*) *n., arch.* a slap, blow, strike.

swap (*swawp*) *n., arch.* the shell or pod of an unripe legume, especially a 'pei-swap' or 'bean-swap', *v.* to form pods, to assume mature shape (of animals).

swappit (*swaw-pee'*) *pp.* swapped – 'A swappit eet for a better yin'.

sware (*swār*) *pp., arch.* swore – '... And sae he sware, by moon and sun, That he would ha'e nae auld sour witches' [TCh].

swaree (*swa-ree, swa-rā*) *n., arch.* an evening function, particularly a meeting of an abstinence society or church group – '... the Kirk where there was an annual 'swarrie' with its Christmas tree and a bag of buns' [JRa], 'It's a gey guid yin, hir (her) ti heh the owrance on the gie-in oot o the pokes at oor swaree' [ECS], 'The guid auld-fashioned swaree, concert an' ball, especially on auld-year's nicht' [HEx1919] (note the accent on the 2nd syllable; also spelled 'soiree'; cf. **swarei**).

swarei (*swaw-rī*) *n., arch.* a soiree (cf. **swaree**).

swarf (*swarf*) *v., arch.* to faint, swoon – 'O' them that came doon first on hearing his cries, Some swarf'd clean away, wi' their fear and surprise' [JoHa], 'an' I wullna sen' them awa fastin', in kase they swarf bie the waye' [HSR], 'My saul langs, yis, een swarffs, for the cuurts o' the Lord ...' [HSR], 'But in her endeavour she trippit an' fell, An' swarf'd clean awa – as the neebors can tell' [BM1901] (see also **swarfit**).

Swarf Hill (*swarf-hil*) *n.* hill in Liddesdale, lying to the south-east of Dykecrofts farm, about 2 miles east of Newcastleton. It reaches a height of 281 m.

swarfit (*swar-fee', -fi'*) *pp., poet.* fainted – '... becaus they swarfet, an' wer scatteret abreæd, as sheep haein' nae shepherd' [HSR], 'I had swarffet, gif I hadna beliefet til see the guidniss o' the Lord in the lan' o' the leivin'' [HSR] (see **swarf**).

Swarf Moss (*swarf-mos*) *n.* marshy area in Liddesdale to the north-east of Black Knowe, to the north-east of Swarf Hill.

swarth (*swarth*) *n., arch.* exchange – 'In swarth o', in exchange for, Roxb.' [JoJ].

swash (*swash*) *v., arch.* to beat, slash, swish – 'Wherever they could find the rankest and richest spots of grass and speat, they unscrupulously swashed them down ...' [HSR].

swashy (*swa-shee*) *adj., poet.* splashy, soggy – 'An' younge an' auld are eftir hir, Throwe pule an' swashy myre' [WiSp].

swat (*swa'*) *pp., arch.* sweated – 'We've swat aneath an Indian sun, been cauld on Kamscha's sea ...' [JoHa], 'The usual observation [about Rev. Campbell of Lilliesleaf] ... was 'Eh, how he roared! and eh, how he swat!' [RJR], 'The twa' dumfoundert, stood appall'd, An' trembling, swat – their blood ran cauld' [RDW], 'Just like a cat I fufft and swat, Then daured them to a man ...' [WaD], 'A'body swat frae morn till nicht, Yon 'Shirt-sleeve Day!'' [DH] (also written 'swaat'; this is the past tense of **sweit**, with the past participle being **swutten**).

swatter (*swa'-ur*) *v., arch.* to splash around in water, paddle – '... Lang may you row, trow, guzzle, swatter' [JoHa], 'When the lights were set agoing the water was 'swattering' with fish, and in they went, sticking them everywhere ...' [HAST1861], *n., arch.* a splashing around, flunder in water – 'Seceders at the breach made sic a swatter' [JR].

swatterin (*swa'-ur-in, -een*) *n., arch.* the act of splashing – '... the flichterin burdies daibbelt an dookeet; an A fair ill-wulled thum o ther plowtereen and ther swattereen' [ECS].

swaw (*swaw*) *v., arch.* a wave – 'Swaw, The slight movement on the surface of water, caused by a fish swimming near the surface, Roxb.' [JoJ], *v., arch., poet.* to undulate, ripple, produce slight waves in water – 'The swawing o' the water' [JoJ], 'The hernseugh fisht the swawin' pule In blew days and grey, And niver cam' a thing ava To gliff the lad away' [DH].

swee (*swee*) *n., arch.* a moveable iron rod for hanging pots over a fireplace – '. . . the kettle on the 'swee' above a glowing peat fire' [V&M] (also **swei**).

sweeg (*sweeg*) *n., arch.* a candle made from the dregs of the tallow – 'Sweig, A very bad candle, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'sweig'; cf. **witterwader**).

sweepit (*swee-pee', swee-pi'*) *pp.* swept – 'Athort the air it swirlin' sweepit; – At ilka nook snaw wreaths lay heapit' [RDW], 'Death its thousands off has sweepit, Who like us this day have keepit, We like them to dust shall moulder, Ere our flag's a century older' [JH] (cf. **soopit** and **sweept**).

sweept (*sweept*) *pp., arch.* swept – 'The Rubbish and Earth being casten out, and the Stones clean sweept' [CW] (see the more common **sweept**).

sweer see **sweir**

sweet see **sweit**

Sweet (*swee'*) *n.* **Janet** (18th C.) recorded at Mabonlaw in 1720 when her daughter Walter was baptised in Roberton Parish.

sweethert (*swee'-her'*) *n.* a sweetheart – 'Aw hae nae sweethert, if that means a lad, nor a ha'penny aither for that pairt o't . . . ' [JEDM].

sweetie (*swee'-ee*) *n.* candy, sweet confection, often used in the plural – 'The sweeties ee liked were inside the door . . . ' [AY], 'to work for sweeties' means to labour for very little pay (also spelled 'sweety'; E.C. Smith notes that 'taffie' and 'taiblet' were distinct, but other 'sweets of any description' were so called).

sweet milk (*swee'-milk*) *n., arch.* fresh milk, not skimmed or sour – 'Jean was allowed to sell sweet milk from Whiltlaw farm in the kitchen of her lodging house' [JTu].

Sweet Milk (*swee'-milk*) *n.* nickname for **William Elliot**, whose death is recorded in the song 'Rattlin Roarin Willie' – 'His beauty was sae fair, And comely for to see, And drink will be dear to Willie, When sweet milk gars him die' [T]. The ancient thornbush called 'Milksweet Willie's Thorn' was supposedly connected with his death. There is a painting in the Museum, 'The Death of Sweet Milk', by Paul Greville Hudson. Earlier Elliots with the same nickname, Hob ('callit Sweit Mylk alias Greit Leggis' in 1569), Gib ('callit Sweit Milk' in 1586/9) and Dand ('Sweit Milk' in 1598) may have been related to him.

Sweet William (*swee'-wi-lee-um*) *n.* nickname for **William Nichol** in the 18th century.

sweety see **sweetie**

sweety (*swee'-ee*) *adj., arch.* made of candy, confectionary – 'Sweety (adj.) = composed of sweetmeat or toffy, as: A sweety-pig; a sweety-egg, etc.' [ECS].

swei (*swī*) *v.* to sway, move backwards and forwards, to hesitate, be hesitant, make something sway, *n.* a sway, act of swaying, chimney-crane for suspending a pot over a fire (also **swee**).

swei-draw (*swī-draw*) *n., arch.* a game in which 2 people sit with feet together and try to pull each other up by both grasping a stick (see also **sweir-drawn**).

sweir (*sweer*) *v.* to swear – 'hei sweirs it hed nithin ti dae wi him', '. . . Mr. Alexr. tuik the people, bothe gentill men and gentill women, and ye commonis both man and woman and causit thame yeild up thair hands and sweir thame selfs to be faithfull servands' [Ash1638], 'But the king sall rejoyce in God: ilka ane that sweers bie him sall glorie . . . ' [HSR], '. . . but whasaeevir sall sweer bie the gowd o' the temple, he is ane detter!' [HSR], 'Aweel, maister sailor, if ee sweer tae that Aw'll take eer word for't . . . ' [JEDM], 'The Bewcastle reivers sweer They carena for Harden's lord . . . ' [TK], '. . . Than aw've time tae repeat – but she solemnly sweers She wud back 'gainst the hale Boers oor brave Volunteers!' [BM1900], 'The bird-watchin man i the berry-buss Sweirs at the jags and grunts . . . ' [DH], 'Jamie is a man Can sweer gey broadly; But aince an 'eer He's next to godly' [DH], 'And if ye are tempted on aith to sweir, Just ponder this, if ye've lugs to hear . . . ' [WL], '. . . a wuman up his close that got awfih roused if she heard ony sweerin because she was awfih 'Baptist Kirky'!' [IWL] (also spelled 'sweer'; the past tense is **swuir**, as well as 'swore', while the past participle forms are **swurn** and the English 'sworn').

sweir (*sweer*) *adj., arch., poet.* reluctant, unwilling – 'That night he left us, sweer he seem'd t' gae, And aften said, to leave me he was wae' [CPM], '. . . Sweir, and secretly surprised For a' oor dour forebode, We maun concede. It's Spring!' [DH], 'But we're sweir into bed; we're inclined for last looks at the gairden' [DH], 'He was sweir to bid them ben . . . ' [WL], '. . . And belike they graped whaur they couldna see, And the nits were sweir to faa' [WL] (also written 'sweer').

sweir-drawn (*sweer-drawn*) *adj., arch.* reluctant, hesitant – 'Bit sweerdrawn an laith tho A was . . . ' [ECS] (referring to the game of 'sweir-draw' played by 2 people, sitting with feet together both holding a stick and trying to pull the other up; see also **swei-draw**).

the Sweirin Green (*thu-swee-rin-green*) *n.* nickname given to the part of the Common, also

known as 'the Green Gress', being the old Tryst ground, which was used as a hang-out by youths at the end of the 19th century.

sweir-trei (*sweer-trī*) *n., arch.* an instrument for winding yarn (peculiar to Teviotdale).

sweit (*swee'*) *n.* sweat – 'The sweet was duist hailin off iz till A was nerrhand swutten ti deed' [ECS], '... Then boiled until wi' sweit I'm wringin' – For yowe – ye fiends!' [DH], 'The steam-fed heat that keeps them gaun, Brings brow sweit to the bead' [WL], *v.* to sweat – '... The problems that had lang garred statesmen sweit' [WL], 'No es jiggert es A was ... A was sweetin' buckets' [We] (also spelled 'sweet'; the past tense is **swat** and the past participle **swutten**).

sweity (*swee'-ee*) *adj.* sweaty.

swek (*swek*) *v., arch.* to fiddle, swindle – 'Hei swekked his age ti join the Haim Guaird' [IWL].

swellit (*swe-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* swelled – 'Recallinge alle her bytter greifis, Thye swellit the tyde of woe ...' [JTe].

swey (*swī*) *v., arch.* to sway.

swey (*swī*) *n., arch.* a horizontal bar swings across a fireplace, used for hanging pots etc. – 'Come haste and mak' a clean hearth-stane, Gar shine the crook and swey' [DA].

swiff (*swif*) *v., arch.* to make a sighing sound (of the wind) – 'Swiff, A term used to denote the hollow melancholy sound made by the wind, Roxb. Berwicks.' [JoJ] (cf. **souch**).

swig (*swig*) *n., arch.* treachery, deceit – 'A vitious, odious King, he play'd at swig, Whilst he lost Scotland all to Striviling Bridge' [CWS] (the word is usually 'swik'; an alternative meaning for 'play at swig' might be to indulge in drinking).

Swin (*swin*) *n.* former farm in Kirkton Parish, where Robert Smith is recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It may be the same as the place recorded earlier as **Swinsteid**.

Swine Acre (*swīn-ā-kur*) *n.* lands once attached to the estate of Mangerton. 'Swybe Acre' was listed as a 3-shilling land in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale (the name presumably relates to pigs).

swing-bat (*swing-baw'*) *n., arch.* a wooden tool for beating flax, swingle – 'The person who, in the act of swingling flax, first breaks it with a swing-bat' [JoJ] (cf. **swinglind**).

swinge (*swinj*) *v., poet.* to beat, belabour – 'I'll thee obey, – or sorrow swinge me, I gie my aith' [JR].

Swingill (*swin-gil*) *n.* remote farmstead in Ewes Parish. It is located where the Swin Gill meets the Meikledale Burn. Henry Oliver and family were there in 1841.

swingle (*swing-ul, -gul*) *v., arch.* to beat lint or flax in order to separate the fibres from the woody parts (from Old English 'swincgle', to beat or whip).

swingler (*swing-lur*) *n., arch.* a person who beats flax, or an instrument used for beating flax.

swingle-trei (*swing-ul-trī*) *n., arch.* the swinging part of a flail, particularly used for threshing flax – '... and made carts, ploughs, wheelbarrows, gates, swingle trees, grape shafts, net stakes, and paling stabs' [RJT].

swinglin (*swing-lin*) *n., arch.* the process of beating lint or flax, using a swingling-stock and swingling-hand to separate the flax from the stalk and to extract the finest fibres. The carying out of this operation was formerly an occasion for social gathering in the countryside – 'The next operation was the famous swingling, which broke up and enlivened the dullness of the winter nights so merrily in the generations by-gone' [JAHM].

swinglind (*swing-lind*) *n., arch.* a wooden tool for beating flax, swingle – 'The swinglinds gaed like horsemen's swords' [JoHo] (also written 'swinglint'; cf. **swinglind** and **swing-bat**).

swinglin-haund (*swing-lin-hawnd*) *n., arch.* a sharp-edged wooden lath for dressing flax, also known as a 'swingling sword' – '... and beaten with a sword-shaped stick called a swingling-hand' [JAHM], 'They laid sae fast upon the boards, The swinglinds gaed like horseman's swords' [JoHo] (also 'swinglind' and 'swinglint').

swinglin-stock (*swing-lin-stok*) *n., arch.* an upright board, over which flax was held while it was beaten – 'The operation was performed by means of a swingling-stock a board fastened uprightly to another peice upon which the foot was placed to keep it steady' [JAHM].

swinglin-sword (*swing-glin-sōrd*) *n., arch.* a sword-shaped, wooden lath used for dressing flax. There are some old local examples in the Museum.

swing-lint (*swing-lin'*) *n., arch.* a tool used for breaking flax, a swingle (cf. **swinglind**).

the swings (*thu-swingz*) *n.* general term for a playground – 'grannie, can oo gaun ti the swings'.

swing ticket (*swing-ti-ki'*) *n.* a hanging tag attached to a garment (e.g. in the knitwear industry) when it is finished.

Swinnie (*swi-nee*) *n.* hamlet and farm off the A68 on the B6357 towards Hallrule. Thomas Oliver 'de Swyne', who witnessed a sasine in Rulewater in 1436 may have been from here. Robert Oliver was there in 1502. It was listed along with Clarilee in 1538 among lands in Jedforest that had

passed to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'; at that time they were valued at £4 6s 8d. In 1557 Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst complained to the Queen that a force led by the Laird of Bedrule had terrorised the tenant, Adam Kirkton; this was presumably part of land dispute. It was owned by the Marquis of Douglas in 1643 and 1678, when valued at £400 (along with Old Jedburgh and 'Standalane'); the Earl of Lothian owned the teinds. There were 10 separate households listed there on the Hearth Tax Rolls of 1694. Archibald Douglas of Douglas was recorded as owner in 1788. John Goodfellow was there in 1797. Richard Davidson was farmer there in the mid-to-late 19th century. There was formerly a toll-bar there. In about 1833 a horn was found here, containing silver coins from the reign of James I of Scotland and around 1845 a set of 300–400 silver coins were ploughed up on the farm, these being from the reigns of Henry VIII and Queen Mary. There is a linear earthwork to the west of the farm, which runs about a mile and is probably an old agricultural boundary. A plantation about 1 km south of the farmhouse has an interesting jigsaw-piece shape (also written 'Swinney' and 'Swinny', it is 'Swynny' in 1502, 'Swyne' and 'Swynne' in 1538, 'Swynnee' in 1539, 'Swynne' in 1557 and 'Swynie' in 1694; it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Sownie').

Swinnie Moor (*swi-nee-moor*) *n.* moorland area between Bonchester and Jedburgh, around the B6357, near the hamlet of Swinnie and Swinnie Plantation. An area called Swinnie Dyke Nook was once the supposed haunting ground of a 'bogle' (the origin of the name is possibly from Old Norse 'svithningr', meaning 'the place cleared by burning' and first occurs as 'Swlynny' in 1528).

Swinside (*swīn-sīd*) *n.* hamlet on the Oxnam Water south of Oxnam village, the area once being the seat of the Kers of Swinside. William of Abernethy held lands there in the early 14th century and William Landles in the late 14th century. In 1468 Patrick and William Douglas were tenants there. Brothers Adam, Robert, Henry, Simon and George Douglas were recorded there in 1502, as well as separately brothers James, Adam and 2 Johns. Andrew Rutherford had sasine for these lands in 1506. A Rutherford of Swinside is said to have been among those who died at Flodden. In 1579/80 and 1586/7 George Douglas was there. There were Hislops there in 1590 and Murrays and Douglases in 1623. The lands were held by Lord Jedburgh in the early 17th century. Simon Elliot of Swinside owned the lands in 1678, when they were valued at £1675. The Hearth Tax records list 13 householders on the estate in 1694. Alexander Lindsay paid tax on 31 windows there in 1748, while William Elliot paid tax for 10 windows. The estate of 'Swinside Elder' was valued at £375 4s 2d in the 1740s. John Smith was there in 1797. The farms there were run by Douglases in the mid-19th century (also written 'Sweinsyde', 'Swineside', 'Swinesyde', 'Swinsyde' and 'Swynside'; the origin is probably Old English 'swin set', meaning 'place where pigs are kept'; the name may be first recorded as 'Swyneshede' in 1335/6, then is 'Swynset', 'Swynyshede' and 'Swenisheuyd' in 1390 and 'Swyinsyde' in about 1390).

Swinsteid (*swin-steed*) *n.* Swinstead, former lands in Kirkton Parish, once held by the Elliots. This could be the 'Swintries' held by the young Robert Elliot of Redheugh and managed for him (along with Skelfhill, Peelbrae and Priesthaugh) by his step-father Gavin Eliott of Stobs in about the 1560s. James Murray and Hector Jardine were there in 1581. 'Gawin Ellot of Swinsteidis' is listed in 1583/4 among Border Lairds who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council. It is probably the 'Swenesteidis' where the fugitive Martin Burn was tenant in 1606. In 1610 it was listed as part of the Lordship of Winnington, possessed by 3 sisters called Hamilton, heirs of their great-grandfather Patrick Hepburn. In 1622 Gilbert of Stobs purchased the 15 merk land of Over and Nether 'Swynesteid' from Robert Elliot of Redheugh along with the rest of the lands of Winnington; it was described as 'now commonly called the lands of Hilend Barnes and Newtoun'. It then formed part of the estate of the Eliotts of Stobs in the 17th century. It may be the same as the farm of 'Swin' in Kirkton Parish where Robert Smith is recorded as farmer in 1797 (it is probably 'Swinsteis' in 1574, 'Swinteis' in 1576, 'Swynsteids' in 1581, 'Swynsteid' in 1610, 'Over and Nether Swynsteid' in 1657, 'Swynsteide Ovir et Nethir' in 1670 and 'Over and Nether Swynstead' in 1681).

Swinton (*swin'-in, swin-tin*) *n.* village in Berwickshire on the Leet Water, set out around the green with its 18th century cross. It is the original home of the Swinton family, who claim the oldest charters of any family in Scotland and are buried in the local church. Swinton House was built around 1800 to replace an earlier house destroyed by fire and also has a tower-shaped dovecote, still occupied by pigeons. The surrounding Parish absorbed the parish of Simprin in 1761,

where Thomas Boston was minister. The Wheatsheaf Hotel has won awards for its restaurant.

Swinton (*swin'-in, swin-tin*) *n.* **Charles** (b.1795/6) born in Innerleithen, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at Kirkyard and in 1851 and 1861 at 4 Kirkgate (probably the same place). In 1822 he married Margaret Douglas, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: Isabella (b.1823); Thomas (b.1825); Anne (b.1829); John (b.1832); Charles (b.1835); James (b.1839); and William (b.1839). In 1869 he donated a copper coin to the Museum. **John** (1832–c.1913) son of Charles and Margaret Douglas. He was a shoemaker in Hawick. He was one of the founding members of the Common-Riding Ceremonial Committee. He also helped secure a Cornet in 1856, when the man elected by the Council refused to accept. He celebrated the Common Riding along with other exiles in 1858 in Galt, Canada. He also acted as starter for the Common-Riding Races. He remained on the Ceremonial Committee from 1887–95. In 1871 he donated to the Museum a 'volume of pamphlets, various dates from 1730'. In 1861 he married Elizabeth ('Betsy') Scott. Their children included Charles, Margaret, Ann and Elizabeth. **Marion** (18th C.) housemaid at Woll in 1791, when she was working for Charles Scott.

Swinton's (*swin'-inz*) *n.* James Swinton & Co., Hawick-based building contractors, with premises in Noble Place.

swire (*swI-ur, swīr*) *n.* a hollow between hills or flat area near the top of a hill, frequently having a road through it, a hill pass – 'Ti the sooth, ayownt the sweire, stuide Black Law . . . ' [ECS] (existing in place names, such as 'Priesthaugh Swire', 'Redeswire', 'Swire Knowe'; the use of this word is mainly restricted to the Borders).

the Swire (*thu-swI-ur*) *n.* Swire Knowe, a hill between Cauldcleuch and Greatmoor, reaching a height of 459 m. Just to the west is Windy Swire and south-east is Swire Rig – 'As I manage my steed on the slope of the Swire, I would sing thee a song of my heart's desire' [WHO].

Swirefit (*swI-ur-fi'*) *n.* Swirefoot, former name for lands on Hyndlee farm, at the foot of the ridge between the Jed Water and the Catlee Burn. The Hare Cairn once existed there and a shepherd's cottage was built there later. A story is told about an old shepherd seeing fairies near here (also written 'Swyrefoot').

the Swires (*thu-swI-urz*) *n.* former name for the Borders, or perhaps some broad region within it. The phrase is used in the Register of the Privy Council in 1574 to refer to an area that certainy local Croziers and others were to remove themselves from – '. . . thay sould be permmittit to remove and transport thame selffis, thair wyffis, cornis and guidis outwith the Swyris, . . . on conditioun that thai never returnit agane to dwell within the saidis Swyris thairefter, except befoir thair returning and duelling thay fand responsall and sufficient suirteis, inlandis men . . . '.

Swire Sike (*swI-ur-sīk*) *n.* stream in the headwaters of Singdean Burn. It rises on Fanna Swire and runs southwards.

swirly (*swir-lee*) *adj., poet.* curly, tangled, abstruse, inconstant – 'Then, swirly fortune, frown an' fight . . . ' [JR] (also written 'swirlie').

the Swiss Villa (*thu-swis-vi-la*) *n.* house on the Canongate in Denholm, formerly the site of a stocking-shop.

swith (*swith*) *interj., arch.* away, be off – 'Till swith! he's turned to a moor, To herd some farmer's nowt' [JR].

swither (*swi-thur*) *v.* to be undecided, be uncertain, be unsure regarding a choice, hesitate, swagger – '. . . O, how sic conduct gars us swither Frae side to side . . . ' [JR], 'To wark they fell, what they could swither' [JoHo], '. . . Won in fields where victory swithered – Won when Scotia's laurels withered' [JH], '. . . While Jeanie took the road her lane, Wi' grieved heart to swither' [JoHa], '. . . And a'body swithered and thocht 'What's adae?' ' [DH], *n.* a state of indecision, hesitation over choice, anxious agitation – 'The way they learn'd it frae their mither, Or some auld aunt's loquacious swither O' with and glee' [JR], – '. . . But whaur he got his lear Fair pits me in a swither' [WL], '. . . But no alane for the love o' his mither Did Wull gang reivin' withoot a swither' [WL] (cf. the locally more common **swuther**).

swither (*swi-thur*) *n., arch.* a trial of strength, competitive effort – 'Then we'll at crambo hae a swither In hame spun dress . . . Or some auld aunt's loquacious swither O' wit an' glee' [JR], a strong blow, causing a person to reel, *v., arch.* to beat, to exert oneself in competition – 'To wark they fell, what they could swither. The lint flew fast frae ane anither' [JoHo].

swiz (*swiz*) *n.* a swindle, rip off, scam – 'they greyhoonds it the shows er a right swiz' *v.?* to swindle (from Old English).

swoof (*swoof*) *v., poet.* to swoosh, make a swishing sound – '. . . when they heard sitch a swoofing an' skraiking i' the firmament' [JTe].

Sword (*sōrd*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th C.) Hawick's first schoolmaster on record, according to deeds of about 1592 and also in 1616. Perhaps the same Andrew was also Hawick's second recorded Town Clerk, from about 1620 until some time in the 1630s. He was also recorded as a notary public in Hawick in 1627 (for the Hawick Parish valuation). **James** (1786/7–bef. 1861) born in Stichill Parish, he was a master carpenter at Brieryshaw in the Ewes valley. He was listed there in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Helen and they had children Jessie, James and Helen. His wife was a widow and 'Fund Holder' in 1861. **John** (17th C.) witness to the Hawick Parish valuation of 1627. It seems likely he was closely related to Andrew, who was notary for the document. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hazelhaugh in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.c.1779) shepherd from Selkirkshire. He he was living at Ettrick House in 1841 and 1851. In 1801 at Gamescleuch he married Janet, daughter of Walter Lunn and Betty Turnbull, who lived at Colterscleuch. His children were born at Eilrig, Nether Dalgleish and Ettrick House. In 1861 his widow was living with their daughter Margaret Anderson at Easter Alemoor, where she died a year later. Their children included: Elizabeth (Betty, 1802–82), who married Adam Beattie, and died in Annan, Ontario; John (1807–79), who married Jean Colthard and died at Easter Alemoor; Margaret (b.1804), who married James Anderson, farmer at Easter Alemoor; Walter (b.1810), who married Bella Hislop; James (b.1812), who married Helen Rieve; Janet (1813–19); William (b.1814), who married Isabella Hardie; and Robert (1821–84), who married Margaret Nichol and died in Annan, Ontario. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1743 as 'Officer', meaning that he was either Burgh Officer or Kirk Officer (probably the former). He was paid one shilling for guiding a troop of dragoons from Hawick to Langholm in 1740. He is also recorded in the Kirk Session records being paid 'for summonding the Parish' about the same time. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for workman William Noble. Probably the same Thomas is recorded in 1756 when the Council paid 1 shilling for his 'sentence money'. He is probably the Thomas, married to Margaret Brown, whose children included John (b.1737) and Thomas (b.1739). **Thomas** (b.1813/4) born in Southdean Parish, he was shepherd at Tythehouse in 1861. His wife was Janet and their children included John and David B.D. (also spelled 'Sowrd' and 'Sworde').

sworn (*swōrn, swō-rin*) *pp., arch.* sworn, bound by oath – '... ordeine John Hardie ... and John Tudhope ... two ordinary sworne burleymen' [BR1688] (cf. **swuirn**).

swother (*swo-thur*) *v., arch.* to be undecided (**swuther** is locally much more common).

swough (*swowch*) *n., v., arch.* sigh, especially of the wind (cf. **souch**).

swuft (*swuft*) *adj., poet.* swift, rapid – '... my tung is the pen o' ane swuft writer' [HSR].

swuftly (*swuft-lee*) *adv., poet.* swiftly, speedily – '... let thy tendir-mercies swuftlie be afore an' roun' us ... ' [HSR], '... inclæine thine eær untill me; in the daye whan I ca', swuftlie answir me' [HSR].

swuir (*swūr*) *pp., arch.* swore – '... whilk thou swurist untill David in thy trough?' [HSR], 'Until wham I swuur in my frenn that thaye shudna entir intil my rest' [HSR] (past tense of **sweir**, with 'swore' also used; the past participle is **swurn** or 'sworn').

swum (*swum*) *pp.* swam – 'she swum for Hawick in twae competeetions' (this is the past participle form in English, but sometimes used locally also for the past tense; cf. **soomd**).

swupit (*swu-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* swept – '... an' whan he is come he fin'ith it toom, swupet, an' decket' [HSR] (also **soopit**).

swurl (*swu-rul*) *v.* to swirl, curl, twist – 'So away A luit eet gang, i swurlin cluds o stoor o its ain soopeen' [ECS], '... And the keen blast soughin' aroun' the trees Has swurled awa my care' [WL], *n.* a swirl.

swurlt (*swu-rul'*) *pp., arch.* swirled – 'A pewl o reek fuffelt abuin the gleed, an swurlt an yilleet away in a pirlin braith o wund' [ECS].

swurn (*swurn, swu-rin*) *pp., arch.* sworn – '... wha hethna liftet up his saul untill vainitie, nar swurn wrangouslie' [HSR], 'I hae swurn, an' wull stan' til't, that I wull keepe thy richteous juudgemints' [HSR] (this is the past particple of **sweir**; cf. the past tense **swuir**).

swush (*swush*) *v., n.* swish.

swuther (*swu-thur*) *v.* to be undecided, hesitate – 'A'm still swutherin aboot whether or no ti gaun', '... Oppression canna make it swuther' [JEDM], to fluctuate, hover, move fitfully – '... a pickle blewe reek threh the hoose-lums o Denum draigglet in a swutherin clud' [ECS], *n.* a state of indecision – 'she's in a bit o a swuther aboot what ti weir' (cf. the locally less common **swither** and **swother**).

swutten (*swu'-in*) *pp., arch.* sweated – 'The sweet was duist hailin off iz till A was nerrhand swutten ti deed' [ECS] (past participle of **sweit**; cf. the past tense form **swat**).

sybee (*sī-bee*) *n., arch.* a spring onion – '... were carried over the walls of the Tower Garden and left there, forming an unsightly crop in comparison with the sybees and kail which had vanished no one knew where' [WNK] (from the French; also **sybow**).

Sybil Gentleman's (*si-bul-jen'-ul-minz*) *n.* former textiles factory on Green Lane, previously Bonsor's and later Glenhowe, also known as Buccleuch Mills.

Sybil's (*si-bulz*) *n.* popular name for **Sybil Gentleman's**.

Sybil's Well (*si-bulz-wel*) *n.* sculpted niche set in the rock of a natural spring on Flodden Hill. The site is said to be where the Scots drank before the fateful battle. The existing structure was commissioned by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford in the 1880s. It was popularised in Sir Walter Scott's 'Marmion' – 'Drink weary pilgrim and stay. Rest by the well of Sybil Grey'.

sybow (*sī-bi*) *n., arch.* a young onion or spring onion – 'dots Caleb guillotining the whole of them in rotation, 'sneddin' their heads aff like syboes,' as he graphically described the process of decapitation' [WNK], '... pridinb himself on the beauty and variety of his flowers and the size and quality of his sybo and carrot beds' [AM] (from the French; also spelled 'syboe' and see **sybee**).

sye (*sī*) *n., arch.* the last drop, slightest hint – 'No a sye = not the slightest sign or indication, etc.' [ECS], 'There's no a sye o' cream i' the poorie' [GW], 'Every sye o' milk' [GW].

sye (*sī*) *n., arch.* the part of a dress at the armpit (noted by E.C. Smith, but obscure).

syke (*sīk*) *n.* a small stream or ditch, especially one that meanders and is often dry in summer – 'The syke of Wintownmos on the south' [1537], '... I'm but like a forfoughen hound, – Has been fighting in a dirty syke. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'When ilk bit syke wad cast a caper Wi' drumlie broo, and ice, and lapper ...' [AD], 'The syke that jairbled frae the fell Can ne'er its rise regain' [JEDM], 'Whan naigs an troopers war cowpeet inti ilka seike' [ECS], '... bye seike an deike an waeter; bye burn an brig an haa' [ECS], '... With many a thistle and syke to clear – And a rare old reel for marking time' [FGS], 'Ye hedge me roond wi' ugly dykes, An' never question my dislikes. I micht as weel be bogs an' sykes For a' ye see ...' [WP], an open drain, marshy hollow (also written 'sike'; from Anglo-Saxon; the word is still common in the names of small streams).

syke (*sīk*) *v.* to drain – 'wull ee syke thae tattis?'.

Sykefit (*sīk-fi'*) *n.* cottage near Harwood on Teviot, near where the Harwood Sike joins the River. James Elliot was there in 1797.

sykes (*sīks*) *n., pl.* small streams. Local examples include Abbey Sike, Aldery Sike, Alison Sike, Annettshiel Sike, Back Sike, Barry Sike, Bar Sike, Birny Sike, Black Sike, Brig Sike, Broon Sike, Bught Sike, Burnheid Sike, Bygate Sike, Cairn Sike, Caldwell Sike, Castle Sike, Cathide Sike, Caudle Sike, Cauldwell Sike, Chairlie's Sike, Cleuchheid Sike, Cocker Sike, Collie Sike, Coomb Sike, Corrie Sike, Coulter Sike, Craik Sike, Craw Sike, Crossgill Sike, Cuddie Sike, the Cutted Sike, Cuttin Sike, Day Sike, Dinley Sike, Dorothy Sike, Droonin Sike, Easter Sike, Esdale Sike, Ettleton Sike, Ewesdown Sike, Ewe Sike, Fauchwin Sike, Fawhopeknowe Sike, Flasket Sike, Fouledge Sike, Foulwud Sike, Fouty Sike, Gall Sike, Garnel Sike, Gavel Sike, Gibby's Sike, Gill Sike, Goudy Sike, Great Warrington Sike, Green Sike, Grey Mare's Sike, Guile Sike, Hand Sike, Harecairn Sike, Harehope Sike, Hare Sike, Hartside Sike, Harwud Sike, Hawk Sike, Hazely Sike, Hey Sike, Hindley Sike, Holm Sike, Hope Sike, Howford Sike, Jordan Sike, Kenneth Sike, Kew Sike, Kid Sike, Kiln Sike, Ladshaw Sike, Lady's Sike, Langslack Sike, Lang Sike, Lee Sike, Limey Sike, Limie Sike, Little Corbie Sike, Little Warrington Sike, Loch Sike, Mairch Sike, Mare Sike, Mark Sike, Martinlee Sike, Mid Sike, Millrig Sike, Millstane Sike, Mouly Sike, Muckle Corbie Sike, Muckle Sike, Murderdean Sike, Muselee Sike, Mysie Sike, Near Jingle Sike, Nitshiel Sike, Otterhole Sike, Paddington Sike, Peachill Sike, Peat Sike, Pen Sike, Pike Sike, Pilmuir Sike, Pinglehole Sike, Pirryshiel Sike, the Pot Syke, Pyatknowe Sike, Rampy Sike, Rashy Sike, Redding Sike, Reddington Sike, Reidscar Sike, Riccarton Sike, Roon Sike, Rope Sike, Rotten Sike, Roughlaw Sike, Roughley Sike, Rowantrei Sike, Sandypatch Sike, Shielden Sike, Shiel Sike, Short Sike, Smallshiel Sike, Snaberlee Sike, Spar Sike, Spinnie Sike, Spout Sike, Stirk Sike, Storff Sike, Swire Sike, Tarras Sike, Tathyhole Sike, Thief's Hole Sike, Thief's Sike, Todshaw Sike, Tod Sike, Toftsholm Sike, Trough Sike, Trystin Sike, Turfy Sike, Washingpool Sike, Watch Sike, Weens Sike, Well Sike, Westly Sike, Whinington Sike, Whiteholm Sike, Whithope Sike, Winnington Moss Sike and Whusky Sike.

sykie (*sī-kee*) *adj., arch.* full of small streamlets – '...to the three pointed pit; and from that pit, east or down the sykie ground to the Wooburn' [DCW1765].

Syksett (*sīk-si'*) *n.* former lands in lower Liddesdale, probably in the southern tip of Liddesdale. It is uncertain exactly where it was, or whether the name has a different modern form. In 1541 it was tenanted by Alan Forester and valued at 2 merks.

syle see **sile**

Sym (*sim*) *n.* **Rev. Arthur Pollok** (1862–1946) born in Greenbank, near Edinburgh, son of William and Mary Thomson Pitcairn. He received his M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1881 and his B.D. in 1884. He was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery that same year and became assistant minister at St. George's Parish in Edinburgh. He was ordained at Lilliesleaf in 1888. In the period 1895–99 he was examiner for degress at Edinburgh University. He was Secretary of the Ministers' Pension Fund Committee in 1907 and Clerk of the Presbytery in 1916. In 1900 he married Caroline Georgina, daughter of William Simson of the Bank of Scotland, and she died in 1938. He was awarded a doctorate by Edinburgh University in 1924. He demitted his charge at Lilliesleaf in 1928. He was also Convenor of the Committee on Admissions of Ministers of other Churches 1921–46 and Convenor of Committee on Proposed Scheme for Superannuation of Ministers 1933–37. He wrote the book 'The Parish of Lilliesleaf' in 1913. His religious writings included 'Sermon on Temperance' (1890), 'St. Paul's Last Letter' (1900), 'A Border Synod' (published in Hawick, 1902), 'Suggestions for a Pension Scheme' (Hawick, 1906), 'Studies in the Period of Elijah and Elisha' (1915), 'The Twenty-Third Psalm: an Anthology of Metrical Versions' (1923), 'Marriage in Scotland' (1933, 1936, 1940, 1942, 1949). He also contributed to Hastings' 'Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels', was editor of 'The Church of Scotland Year Book' 1914–20 and edited Mair's 'Digest of Church Laws' (1923). In 1916 he described an old sundial that was found in Lilliesleaf and repurposed as a baptismal font.

Syme (*sīm*) *n., arch.* Christian name, a former familiar form of Simon (also spelled 'Sym'; cf. **Sim** and **Simmie**).

Syme's see **Sime's**

Symington (*si-ming-tin*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Janet Hope and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included Betty (b.1809) and Agnes (b.1813). **John** (15th C.) one of the local Lairds who write 'attestations' to the transfer of the lands of Heap from James Langlands of that Ilk to Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1431. He is recorded as 'Richart off Symontoun'. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Overhall according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **Thomas** (15th C.) witness to a charter for Thomas Cranston of Crailing in 1443. He is recorded as being of 'Symondtoun'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. His name appears to be written 'ffimmingtoun'.

Symonton (*sI-min'-in*) *n.* **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Tandlaw in Wilton according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls.

sympatheeze (*sim-pa-theez*) *v., arch.* to sympathise – '...An' when I seem to sympatheeze, An' coax, an' wi' kind words her please' [JoHa], 'Man, they lookit sae cheery it did ma hert gude, Aw could aye sympatheese wi' a frolicsome mude' [BM1900] (also written 'sympatheese').

Symsoun see **Simpson**

synde (*sīnd*) *v., arch.* to rinse, wash out, wash perfunctorily, give a quick swill to – 'Athens' Senate chose the mountain: Ours prefer the running fountain, Sirpling down the shining cheerer, Sinding their ideas clearer' [JH], '...An' cowpit the lappert milk he got His vyttles owre to synd' [WiSp], 'Weiceleike, A juist tuik a toot – a sirple ti seind oot ma mooth' [ECS], 'That wumman's claes ir no haaf seindeet' [ECS], '...Though they in Bowmont get a synd, 'Tis for an honest leevin'' [TCh], 'They were weel-possed wi Carbolic saip, and weel syndit And hung-oot for a caller blaw ...' [DH] (also spelled 'seind', 'sinde' and 'synd'; cf. the more common **syne**).

syne (*sīn, sin*) *adv.* then, afterward, thereupon, since, ago – 'And he has kyssed her paunchy cheeke, And syne her nogly chinne' [JTe], 'I understan' mair nor did thaye o' auld lang syne ...' [HSR], 'He has tyde them to the puir catte's tayle ...In a poke he putte her syne' [WiSp], '...an seine A gaed stairgin up the 'Canniegate!'' [ECS], '...Syne to the toun wi' joy unspoken He wends his way' [RH], 'Syne divin' in below the grun' ...' [JBS], 'Syne banged her gun frae aff the wa'' [JT], *conj.* since (occasionally spelled 'sine' and 'seine').

syne (*sīn*) *v.* to rinse, wash superficially, swill, *n.* a quick rinse, superficial wash – 'gie that gless a wee syne oot afore ee pour yer drink' (cf. **synde**).

synin-gless (*sī-nin-gles*) *n., arch.* a mirror, looking-glass.

Synton (*sin-tin, sin'-in*) *n.* area just before Ashkirk, including several farms, formerly a large estate and separate barony, forming a disjoint part of Selkirkshire. The land was owned by the 'de Sinton' family for at east 4 generations. In the reign of William the Lion, Andrew de Sinton was appointed Sheriff of Selkirk, and gave up some lands in Roxburghshire, hence explaining why the estate became part of Selkirkshire. In the early 13th century the lands were described as marching with those of Lilliesleaf. In 1296 Marie de Sinton (probably widow of Alexander) signed the Ragman Rolls. In 1305 the lands were inherited by the 'de Keith' family through marriage to Isabella de Sinton. By the late 1400s the Barony was held by the Erskines, with some lands possessed by the Scotts in the 15th century, and with the Scotts being more or less permanent tenants from at least 1509. However, there are at last 2 separate lines of Scott of Synton, and the full genealogy is complicated and not agreed among various authorities. In 1494 the lands were valued at 40 merks, but in times of peace were worth £20; they were held for payment of a pair of gilt spurs at Whitsunday, if asked. The Barony may at one point have included the lands of Whitslade and Dalglish, while part, owned by the Veitches, was annexed to the Barony of Dawyck. In 1502 the estate was attacked by David Scott 'in Stirkschawis' (i.e. Stirches) and some Armstrongs, as well as Adam Turnbull of Hornshole, when many sheep and cattle were stolen. In 1510 the Baron, Lord Robert Erskine, and his son Sir John Erskine, had an indenture with Ralph Ker of Primside Loch and Andrew Kerr of Ferniehist. Details are complicated, but basically for 400 'merks' the Kerrs were sold a 20 merk land in Synton Mains (adjacent to the 5 merk land of Walter Scott), and another piece of land of equivalent value within Synton, together with the option to take over the Scott lands after a few years. In 1537 Gilbert Ker had sasine for a 20 merk land in 'South Syntoun'. The lands were also raided in 1562, according to a decree made for Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst. The Laird of 'Syntoun' was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. The Barony was granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleuch in 1621. George Scott, said to be 14th Laird of Synton sold the lands to Sir William Scott of Harden in about 1627. The Lairdship was revived by Sir William's younger brother Francis. At some early time the lands were split into South and North Synton (on opposite sides of the Ale Water), as well as Synton Mill, Synton Parkhead and Syntonshiel farms. The main estate was South Synton, with North Synton owned by the Veitches from at least 1407 until 1641, when it was sold to Francis Scott of South Synton. The estate passed from Sir John Edmondston of that Ilk to John, Earl of Mar in 1593, and was bought outright by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1619. The Barony and lands were listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661, 1663, including 'the toure, fortalice, manor-place, housis, bigingis, yairdis, mylnes, mylnelandis, multoris, and sequellis thairof'. The estate was valued at £946 in about 1663. An account of Selkirkshire compiled in about 1680 describes 'the House of South Sintoun a Gentleman's Dwelling pleasantly situated, with a Village near unto it, called the Langtoun, under which toward the Water is a Myln belonging to the Gentleman, and above it, a Place called the Parkhead'. George Turnbull was living there in 1698, and James Veitch was a servant there at the same time. Thomas Bourhill was gardener there in 1717. In 1785 and 1803 the lands of Synton and Synton Mill were valued at £1600. George Helm was a servant there in 1797 and Andrew Shortreed in 1799. Residents in 1801 included valet Hugh Moffat, footman Peter McNaughton, coachman Andrew Ormiston and labourer Thomas Laidlaw. The arms of the original Scotts of Synton has 2 stars and a crescent and their motto 'Reparabit Cornua Phœbe'. The Harden-derived Scotts of Synton (and later the Corse Scotts) were important local lairds for many generations. Their arms are a 'bend azure' with a star and 2 crescents and their motto 'Crescendo prosim'. Since the estate was the site for the hereditary sheriffdom of Selkirk, there must have once been at least a fortified house there, but its precise location is unknown. It seems likely to have been near to where the 18th century house was built, this having stones built into it dating from 1570. This house was demolished in the latter half of the 20th century. In the mid-1800s it was written that an old tree near here 'measures fifteen and a half feet in circumference' (also spelled 'Sinton', 'Sintone', 'Sintonne', 'Sintoun', 'Sintoune', 'Sintun', 'Suyntone', 'Suyntoun', 'Syntone', 'Syntoun', 'Syntoune', etc., it is mistranscribed 'Swyntoun' in 1649; it is mentioned from at least the early 13th century; Gordon's c.1650 maps show 'Syntoun' and 'Sintoun', Blaeu's 1654 map shows 'South Synntoun' and 'North Sintoun', while Adair's c.1688 map shows

'Syntoun'; an early connection with 'Swinton' is not impossible).

Syntoncorses (*sin'-in-kōr-seez*) *n.* farmstead between Synton and Synton Mains. About 140 m to the east are the remains of a 'burnt mound', at least 3 m in diameter. Robert Scott was shepherd there in 1851.

Synton Cottage (*sin'-in-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage that is to the west of Synton farm. About 160 m to the north are the remains of a farmstead, with a building, 2 enclosures and traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation. About 190 m to the north-east are the remains of a plantation bank.

Synton Hoose (*sin'-in-hoos*) *n.* former house on the estate at Synton. It was rebuilt in about 1775 by Alexander Scott of Synton, probably on the site of the earlier house. It was located where modern maps mark 'Synton', although it was abandoned after WWII, demolished in around 1970 and there is now little sign of where it was. The stables are inscribed with the date 1777, and it seems likely the main house was rebuilt at this time. Reset within the walls were 2 stones from the older house, which together read 'GEORGE SCOT IN SYNTOVN AND MARGRET EDMESTOVN HIS SP(OVS IN THE) ZER OF GOD 1570 THE HEAR [heir] T(O WALTER SCOT)...' The inscribed stones disappeared along with the house, although some tiles and bricks were discovered on the site in 2013 and were incorporated into new buildings there.

Synton Loch (*sin'-in-loch*) *n.* small lake to the left of the A7 before coming to the main Synton area. It covers about 6 acres and is stocked for fishing. It is what is left of the much larger area of Synton Moss, which was largely drained in the 18th and 19th centuries. To the southwest some bones of an aurochs was discovered there in 1979. On a ridge about 300 m to the south lie the remains of a settlement, trapezoidal in shape, about 75 m by 65 m, with entrance near the east corner. It contains 2 sets of banks and inside are what might be 4 hut platforms. An Iron Age sword, as well as shards of pottery, found there are in the Royal Museum of Scotland. These suggest earlier occupation of the site.

Synton Mains (*sin-'in-mānz*) *n.* farm just off the A7 opposite Ashkirk, with holiday cottages and a private loch. It has also been known as 'Synton North Mains'. In 1510 the Barons of Synton, the Erskines, had an indenture with Ralph Ker of Primside Loch and Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst over a 20 'merk' land within this farm, adjacent to the lands held by Walter Scott, and another 20 merk land where they please. In 1609 Walter Veitch was served as heir to his grandfather in the lands of North Synton, including 'lie Maynes' there. John Scott was servant there in 1709. Charles Scott was tenant in 1786. John Paterson junior was living at 'Sinton Northmains' in 1797, Thomas Paterson and James Scott were in the same place in 1799 and Walter Inglis was there in 1801. There are quarries nearby, used in the 18th and 19th centuries for dry-stane dykes. More recently there has been a driving range there (presumably once the home farm for Synton; it is 'the Manys of Syntoun' in 1510 and 'Sintownmill' in 1755; is marked 'Mains' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Synton Mill (*sin-'in-mil*) *n.* farm and former corn mill on the south side of the Ale Water north of Synton. Isobel Scott, Thomas Nichol and Andrew Nichol were there in 1635, according to a court case before Ashkirk Session. Tax was paid for 6 hearths there in 1694. Andrew Fletcher was miller there in at least 1689–98. Robert Foster was miller there in 1703 and William Henderson in 1715. William Tait was cottar there in 1717 and Thomas Scott was there in 1719. John Redford was there in at least 1755–65. John Rutherford was tenant there in 1797, when there were 4 work horses on the farm. Adam Neil was miller there in 1851 (also written 'Syntonmill', it is 'Sintoune Milne' in 1689 and 'sintoune milne' in 1694; it is marked as 'Sintounmill' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Sinntoun Mill' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Sintown Mill' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Synton Moor (*sin'-in-moor*) *n.* another name for **Synton Moss**.

Synton Moss (*sin'-in-mos*) *n.* land near Synton farm on the high ground just before Ashkirk, also referred to as 'Synton Moor'. It was formerly a fairly extensive lake, but drained in the late 18th and early 19th centuries to obtain marl and peat. The remaining part is now called Synton Loch. Bones of several large extinct mammals were found there in the 19th century, including the skull of an aurochs 'Bos primigenius', donated by Henry Ewen in 1857 and the horns of a stag. A stone celt was dug up here along with peat in about 1864. The skull and several other bones from a prehistoric aurochs were discovered there in 1979, sent to Hawick Museum and later moved to Durham University.

Synton Mossend (*sin'-in-mos-end*) *n.* farmstead at the northern end of the Synton Moss area, to the left of the A7 before Ashkirk. It may have been alternatively known as Syntonshiel or Ashkirkshiel. The name is also applied to Synton

Loch. There are remains of a settlement in the woods to the south. A stone found on the farm had cup and ring markings and was moved to Whinfield Sawmills Yard in Selkirk before 1967. A horde of Roman coins was discovered there in 2011, consisting of 228 coins produced under 11 separate emperors, now displayed in the Trimontium Museum. A cutting by the A7 near gives a good opportunity to view folding of the Silurian strata – 'Past Ashkirk the exile feels that hame is nearly in sight Synton Mossend is left behind and it's a climb tae the heights' [GM] (see also **Ashkirkshiel**).

Synton North Mains see **Synton Mains**

Synton Parkheid (*sin'-in-pawrk-heed*) *n.* Synton Parkhead, farm on the road to Synton, off to the right of the A7. It is known locally as simply 'Parkheid'. William Inglis was there in 1581. Thomas Lockie was a wright there in 1715. William Scott lived there in 1764. James Sinton was a servant there in 1801 and John Fowler was hind in 1803. The lodge house to the north was probably from the late 18th or early 19th century, but has been demolished. The farm there is now known as the Shepherd's House. A bronze sundial in the garden there, on a modern pedestal, is inscribed 'SEIZE THE PRESENT MOMENT THE EVENING HOUR IS NIGH', and '1705 / THOMAS GRICE'. A Bronze Age sprearhead found there is in the Huntlerian Museum, Glasgow, a cup and ring marked stone was discovered there in about 1960 and in 2017 an enamelled cooper-alloy strap-fastener from the Iron Age (it is 'Parkheid in Syntoun' in 1581).

Syntonshiel (*sin'-in-sheel*) *n.* former farmstead in the south part of Synton estate. It is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map between the main road and Synton Loch, corresponding roughly to the position of Synton Mossend. Adam Henderson was a farm servant there in 1801.

sypein (*sī-pin*) *n., arch.* a wetting, drinking, imbibing, sipping – '... the Hawick officers being sic fuddlers ... they'll aye tak a sypaing [sic] when they can get it, as lang as it's a toon' [WNK].

syre (*sī-ur*) *n., arch.* an open drain, ditch, gutter.

't (*t*) *contr.* enclitic, common after many specific words, e.g. 'in't', 'is't', 'was't', etc. – 'What gars a fox aye climb to the top o' a hill whan he wants to look oure't?' [WNK], also used in a redundant sense with an extra 'eet' – 'A thocht A wad send Tam't eet' [ECS] (see also **'d**).

ta (*taw*) *interj.* thanks (used interchangeably with **thenks**).

taa see **taw**

tabber (*taw-bur*) *n.* a worker in the knitwear industry who hand sews labels (usually at the back of the neck) onto garments, traditionally a woman's job.

the Tabernacle (*thu-taw-bur-naw-kul*) *n.* building on the Kirk Wynd, built in 1805 for the Independent Church, and used by its congregation until about 1813. It was a plain building of 3 storeys, plus an attic. It saw additional use by the new Relief Church for a few months in 1810/11. After being sold by the Church, it had many uses, being a theatre (also used for dances, etc.), then a carrier's warehouse, wool store, stocking-shop and corn merchants. It was a hosiery mill run by the Co-operative Society 1874–81 and Peter Scott's 1881–93. It became a billiard saloon in the early 20th century and was finally demolished in 1976 when the area was remodelled – 'The House of God, each saint believes, Was once turned to a den of thieves; Now it of grace is such a bare house, 'Tis turned into a carrier's warehouse' [JR].

tablet (*taw-bli'*) *n.* a confection made from sugar, butter and condensed milk, like a firm sort of fudge, but extremely sweet – 'ma granny aye makes tablet when oo're comin' (cf. **taiblet**).

the Tablet (*thu-taw-bli'*) *n.* publication that ran for 3 issues in 1843.

tack (*tawk*) *n., arch.* a stitch, a loose tie – 'A'll gied a bit tack thegither, an that'll keep eet threh comin lowse' [ECS], 'Hingin be a tack = hanging by a thread' [ECS], *v.* to stitch, sew lightly.

tack (*tawk*) *n., arch.* a lease, lease at nominal rent, customary payment, land that has been leased – '... with ony of my landis, heretageis, takkis, stedingis, houssis, places, mylnis, woddis, fischeingis, offices, cornes, cattel, insicht, airschipe gudis, mailis, fermes, victualis, gressumes, annuellis, cainis and vthiris gudis and geir ...' [SB1569], 'His father had a tack of Whitfield from the late Walter Scot, afterwards of Harden, which tack the deponent has seen and read many times' [DCW1765], '... and either the whole, or a certain part of the said Commonty, be allocated to the town as their undisputed property, the same cannot be set in tack, or disposed upon by them, or the rents thereof applied for the public uses, or benefit of the said town ...' [BR1769], '... a tack of the vicarage tiends at Stirches', 'Rentall of ye Lands of Jedburgh forest conforme to the tacks yroff, 1669' [GT], 'He took a tack of the Green garden, containing upwards of a Scots acre, for a nineteen years lease' [WNK].

tack-duty (*tawk-joo'-ee*) *n., arch.* duty payable on land held by lease – 'Stousley with pertinents being formerly possest by the deceast mr George Scott of Boonraw be ane 19 yeares tack Is now possest by his aires & representatives peying thrfore conforme to the tack duety £100' [Buc1692].

tacket (*taw-ki'*) *n., arch.* a small nail, stud for a shoe, hob-nail – 'The new hew's off that waxclaith aareddies; it's aa raateet wui thae taackets on eer shuin' [ECS], 'Yonder's David wi' his een glentin' like brass tackets in his heid' [RMi], '... A tacket stuck in Juist tae keep it frae wearin' ' [IJ], 'Pies and peas at Bruciana's and tackets at Michael Graham's ... ' [IJ], '... and the bash and batter o' tackets on a country dancin' floor!' [DH].

Tackets' Plantin (*taw-kits-plawn-tin*) *n.* former name for a plantation adjacent to the fields of 'Jamie Tackets', **James Aitkin**. The precise location is unknown – 'I cherish in my heart thy hills and howes, Auld Tackets' Planting and the Miller's Knowes' [WNK].

tackety (*taw-ki'-ee*) *adj.* hob-nailed, having studs on the soles – 'deh merk ma flair wi yer tackety bits', '... a chaamp that turns foats an cuittiekins soappin-wat an lauchs at tacketty shuin' [ECS], 'A've ma bigcoat an ma nibbie an a guid perr o tacketty shuin, so it mae rain at, for ochts A care!' [ECS].

tacksman (*tawks-mun*) *n., arch.* a chief tenant, lease holder, often a relative of the landowner who is sub-letting to other tenants, a taxman, person responsible for collecting customs and dues – '... the Earl's bailie, officers, and tacksmen, when about to ride and set the fair ... ' [C&L1673], 'Walter Eliot tacksman of ye milne and customer of Hawick, desired yt a part be found out in ye Church ... ' [PR1712], 'That the bailies, and all persons pretending to be tacksmen under them, ought to be discharged from molesting the burgesses ... ' [BR1778] (e.g. used to describe the collector of the Duke of Buccleuch's levies at the markets and fairs in Hawick).

Taddei (*taw-dee*) *n.* **Antonio Alonzio** (1881–1957) son of Virgilio and Maria Celesta Macari, he was born in Marmande, France. He lived in Hawick and was father of the Taddei brothers, who ran several business in the Town. He married Loreta Bambina Forte, who died in 1963. His sons were: Augusto (1905–35), who died in a car crash in Lanark; Olimpio or 'Jimmy' (1907–88); Ernesto or 'Ernie' (1910–92); and Guido (1917–2003). He died in Hawick. **Ernesto** 'Ernie' (1910–92) 3rd son of Antonio, he was born in Beath, Fife. His business on North Bridge Street was variously a shop, cafe, billiard salloon and bingo parlour. He married Anna Forte and they had 2 sons and 1 daughter. He died in Dumfries. **Guido** (1917–2003) youngest son of Antonio, he was born in Cowdenbeath, Fife. Along with his brother Jimmy, he ran the Cadora Cafe on the High Street. He married Jean Walton and had 2 children. He died in Hawick. **Jimmy** see **Olympio**. **Olympio** 'Jimmy' (1907–88) 2nd son of Antonio, he was born in Auchterderran, Fife. He and his brother Guido ran the Cadora Cafe on the High Street. He married Clementina Borza and they had 3 daughters. He died in Kelso.

Taddei's (*taw-deez*) *n.* cafe run by the Taddei family (brothers Ernie, Jimmie and Guido), located on North Bridge Street since before WWII. Ernesto Taddei turned it into Hawick's permier billiard's venue after the War, with 7 tables upstairs and 6 downstairs. It converted to a bingo hall by the early 1970s, with an adjoining shop. The family also ran a chip shop on Oliver Place and the Cadora Cafe on the High Street, run by Jimmy and Guido. The family once sponsored a football team, which played in black – 'Oo've hed the Taddeis, lassies and laddies, And in the Howegate oo hed Gusto ... ' [IWL].

tae (*tā*) *prep.* to – 'Ah'll fetch Big Neal tae ee' [BB], 'When a' the rest's set tae the corn, Aw'm sent oot tae the fog' [JSB], 'A horseman stands guard wi' flag tae the sky' [JEDM], '... He'll ne'er come back tae me' [JEDM] (cf. **teh** and **ti**; earlier generations pronounced it more like *tū*).

tae (*tā, tū*) *adv.* too, also – 'can A come tae?', 'it was ower cauld an ower wundy tae', When ... whose inclination led him to wish himself elsewhere, burst out with, 'God d— them that invented cannle lights'. 'Aye, and them that invented day-light, tu, for working in', was Caleb's characteristic, supplementary invocation' [WNK], 'An' fegs, Aw'll gaun tae, the Gutterblude's no deid in mei yet ... ' [JEDM], 'An sic veeshyis fechteen as it was, tui!' [ECS], 'It's the week, tae, when oo look forret teh readin aboot the different ceremonies ... ' [BW1974] (also spelled 'tui' and occasionally 'tu'; it was formerly pronounced with a longer drawn-out sound between *i* and *ā*; the English 'too', meaning 'excessively', is not 'tae' in Hawick, but 'ower' or some equivalent word).

tae (*tā*) *n.* a toe – 'Jingle bells, Batman smells, Robin flew away, The batmobile has lost its wheel and its landed on ma tae' [T], '... The lassie sits cosily beekin' her taes' [JJ], 'He shook the frost

frae his chitterin' wing, Syne thow'd his taes, and began to sing' [JT], 'A sprinter ower lang on his taes Is apt ti miss the pistol' [WP], *arch.* a prong, tine – 'There's a tae awanteen i this graip' [ECS].

the tae (*thu-tā*) *n., arch.* the one – 'The maist feck o the hooses cooer coothy on the tae hand . . . ' [ECS], 'Yow take the tae half an A'll take the tother' [GW].

tae-ei (*tā-ī*) *n., arch.* someone who is doted on, a favourite – 'Ye're just your mammy's lammie yet, And daddy's tae e'e' [JT], 'The tae-ei = literally, the one eye; the idol; one who is doted upon; the 'apple of one's eye' ' [ECS], 'Hey's hys muther's teae ey' [JAHM] (literally 'one-eye').

tae-lenth (*tā-lenth*) *n., arch.* the length of a toe.

taen (*tān*) *pp.* taken – 'hei was taen inti custody', '. . . to be tane, poyndit, distrenzit, and at the will of the said William . . . ' [SB1470], 'And when thou had tane away my three ky, Fala, &c. . . . ' [CPM], '. . . He took the keys from the rusty lock, That never were ta'en before' [JL], 'And if I should be slain, Or a prisoner ta'en . . . ' [JTe], 'An', Willie, sin' you've ta'en a wife, And donn'd the matrimonial life . . . ' [JoHa], 'And when I shall nae mair remain, Yon sacred pile may next be ta'en . . . ' [AD], 'Thou hest taen awa a' thy wræth . . . ' [HSR], 'I hae taen serious thoucht o' the dayes o' auld, the yeers o' aulden times' [HSR], 'This being vext, he shew the Friends of the Name, How the Lord Scroup had Willy Kinment tane' [CWS], 'A was taen o' mind as a laddie . . . ' [??], 'Oo've a flag that's a' oor ain, 'After Flodden' it was ta'en' [TK], 'Whae's taen the Left Hand's coat an' worn it? A'm share ei's niver been a Cornet . . . ' [MB], '. . . And sin' they've aa taen their looks frae you, There's nane that'll come their gate to woo' [WL], took – 'she taen ower her fither's shop', '. . . the only day hei taen off was the Sunday efter the Common Ridin' [IWL] (also spelled 'ta'en' and sometimes 'tane'; this form can be the past tense or past participle; cf. **tuik**).

taen on (*tān-ōn*) *adj.* excited, worked up, extremely pleased – 'Ah'm fair taen on wi ma praisent', 'hei seems taen on wi the new venue'.

taen the gate (*tān-thu-gā'*) *pp., arch.* set off, run away, departed – 'And whiles I think that muckle o' life's fun, The satisfaction kent langsyne, Has taen the gate, wi' dear familiar folk That lit thae laddie days o' mine' [WL].

taen the gei (*tān-thu-gī*) *pp., arch.* taken offence, unmanageable, unfixable – '. . . machinery which has gone out of order and seems to defy attempts at repair is said to have taen the gei' [ECS].

taen the guid o (*tān-thu-gid-o*) *pp., arch.* took the benefit of, took advantage of, appreciated, enjoyed – 'A hained that view an taen the guid o'd as lang's A durst an cood' [ECS].

taen the rue (*tān-thu-roo*) *pp., arch.* regretted, chenged one's mind about a course of action – 'A'm no gaun ti duid; A've taen the rewe' [ECS] (also **take the rue**).

taen ti the fair see **fair**

taen up (*tān-up*) *adj., arch.* taken up, concerned with, enchanted – 'Man, Aw was sae ta'en up; gie um a gude Hawick gill; it'll dae um nae herm' [JEDM].

taen wi (*tān-wi*) *adj.* taken with, infatuated with, unreasonably fond of – 'she was fair taen wi the notion'.

taewards see **tiwards**

taffee see **taffie**

taffie (*taw-fee*) *n.* toffee – 'Did ee git a taffie aiple it the Shows?', 'There's a sugar bool an taffy, tipenny pies, curney scones an' Hawick bakes . . . ' [JEDM], 'Note that taffie generally signifies the sticky variety, made of trykul (treacle) or sayrup (syrup), in sticks or slabs . . . ' [ECS], 'And Jess McVeetie offered, up the Wynd, The grandest sticky taffee in the toun' [WL] (also spelled 'taffee' and 'taffy').

taffie-join (*taw-fee-join*) *n., arch.* a social occasion for making toffee – 'Taffie-join = a social evening, the principal feature of which was the making of a panful of treacle-toffy . . . to defray the cost of which each guest had contributed a little' [ECS] (sometimes 'taffie-shine'; see also **tam-trot join**).

taffy see **taffie**

tafta (*taf-ta*) *n., arch.* taffeta – 'Item, the Grate Gumpheon of black tafta caried one the pointe of Lance, sutable by Mr. James Scote, 2d sone to Laurence Scot, aduocat' [SB1634].

Taggart (*taw-gur'*) *n.* **Fr. Patrick** (1809–95) born in County Tyrone, Ireland, he was ordained about 1846. He served in Dumfries and Edinburgh before becoming priest in Hawick in 1847, remaining for almost 50 years. Originally he ministered to Catholics in St. Boswells, Jedburgh, Kelso and Galashiels, as well as in Hawick. He was finally relieved of the responsibilities of Galashiels in 1853. He opened a Catholic school in Hawick in 1854. He also ran an evening school, since many of his pupils worked during the day. He had a house built for him in 1851, after living in the vestry for 2 years! He was the 44th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. He was known for regularly going walks with Rev.

Dr. MacRae, and in general for being on good terms with the local protestant ministers. His services were used several times to try to quell riots that broke out during the building of the railway line, at St. Boswells and Shankend. It is also said that he helped get hosiery orders from the Admiralty directed towards Hawick firms in a time of very slack business. He later had a small cottage built behind the chapel to serve as his retirement home. In 1890 he was made a Domestic Prelate, with the title of Monsignor. He was buried in a vault at S.S. Mary & David's and a stained glass window was erected in his memory.

taggit (*taw-gee', -gi'*) *pp., poet.* tagged – 'Her little tail wi' white was taggit, Which often she in kindness waggit' [JR].

taiblet (*tāb-li'*) *n.* a tablet, a sweet confection in general – 'Note ... taiblet denotes the sugary or candy variety' [ECS], 'Thus coakih-nit taiblet = cocoanut candy' [ECS], a particular confection like a hard fudge, made from condensed milk, sugar and butter (see also **tablet**).

taid (*tād*) *n., arch.* a toad, repulsive person – 'The tade held up her auld dunne lufes, She lykit the sang sae weele' [JTe] (also written 'tade').

taid-stuil (*tād-stil*) *n., arch.* a toadstool.

taigle (*tā-gul*) *v., arch.* to tire, make weary – 'An' taigl't age now totters in, Though he can scarcely hougel' [JoHa], to detain, tarry – '... it didna molest them farther than it taiglet on about the buchte' [LHTB], 'My saul is excessiv sorrafu', een untill deæth: taigle ye here, an' watch wi' me' [HSR], '... thou art my helpe an' deliferer; mak' nae taigglin, O my God' [HSR], 'A whuff o' reek taigled flaffin' aboot' [GW], 'Dinna taigle' [GW].

taigelt (*tā-gul'*) *pp., arch.* tired, tarried – 'While the bridegroom taigglet, they a' doveret an' sleepet' [HSR], 'I taiggletna, but mæde hæste til keepe thy commandements' [HSR].

tail (*tāl*) *n., arch.* a small portion of land attached to a larger piece, like a tail, especially a piece of lower ground or far end of the land. The word occurs in the 1609 service of heirs for James, son of Hawick minister William Auchmowty – 'Annuo redditu 10 m. de turre lie toure cum cauda lie tail ejusdem', presumably a piece of land attached to fields farmed by a tenant at the Tower in Hawick (with 'cauda' meaning 'tail', and so it was 'with tail called the Tail').

tail (*tāl*) *v., arch.* to outdistance a fellow reaper on the same rig.

the Tail (*thu-tāl*) *n.* former name for a piece of additional land farmed along with the tenancy of the Tower in Hawick (recorded in 1609).

the Tail Burn (*thu-tāl-burn*) *n.* stream connecting Loch Skeen with the Grey Mare's Tail – 'The Tail Burn from the marshland leaps madcap down the brae, While Skene reflects in splendour, the late sun's blinding ray' [WL].

tail-dam (*tāl-dawm*) *n.* tail-race, the part of a mill lade after the water wheels and the last sluice gate, where the water returns to the river.

tailegraph (*tā-lee-grawf*) *n., arch.* telegraph.

Tailfer see **Telfer**

tailit (*tā-lee', li'*) *adj.* tailed, having a tail – '... having apprehendit ane foir meir, quhyt mainet and quhyt taillet ...' [BR1641].

Tailleycleuch (*tā-lee-clooch*) *n.* fortified house marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, roughly near the modern Steelroad-end. The stream there is marked Taylor's Cleuch on modern maps. There is no sign of where the house may have been. A circular enclosure near there, and close to the railway line, was excavated in 1977; it is about 40 m in diameter, and seems to be a prehistoric settlement with later occupation, probably unrelated to the tower-house. It may be associated with the 'Tailside' recorded in 1632, which was probably close to there (see also **Taylor's Cleuch**).

Taillyaird (*tāl-yārd*) *n.* name for former lands within Crook, i.e. near the Kirkton Burn in Cavers Parish. It is recorded in 1581 as a 'hortulo herbario vulgo vocat taillzard', i.e. a small herb garden commonly called Taillyard, on the west side of the lands of Crook (note that the transcription of the name is unclear; 'Taill' probably refers to a small piece of land attached to a larger area).

tailors (*tā-lurz*) *n.* once one of the 7 incorporated trades in Hawick, which until 1861 had two representatives on the Town Council. They were probably incorporated towards the end of the 17th century. In 1679 their quartermasters were fined for 'making an act not to work out of their own houses'. They are recorded taking the Test in 1684. In 1734 the Council allowed a petition from them 'to convene at six o'clock to their work, and leave at eight o'clock at night'. The first female dressmaker in Hawick was in about 1793, with dresses before this period being made by the tailors. In 1836 there were 6 weavers in the incorporation, each paying 7 shillings admission fee. A minute books from the incorporation is in the Museum, but it only starts in the late 18th century. A similar book in Selkirk has its first entry in 1610.

Tailor's Slack (*tā-lurz-slawk*) *n.* short stream in Liddesdale, running into Greenshiel Sike, which becomes part of Ryedale Burn.

Tails Day (*tālz-dā*) *n.* former tradition on the day after 'Huntie Gowk', i.e. 2nd April, in which children (particularly at school) would try to pin paper tails on unsuspscting victims (this survived until around WWII).

Tailside (*tāl-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, probably close to Steeleroad-end. It is listed in 1632 among lands possessed by Hab Henderson, along with Todscleuch, Fairside and Cleuchside. It may be associated with the modern Taylor's Cleuch and the fortified house of 'Tailleycleuch'.

tailzie (*tāl-yee*) *n., arch.* term in Scots law, an entailment, whereby the legal succession of an estate is restricted to designated heirs – 'Free the gates ye thowless bailies! Leave for once your wads and tailzies!' [RSC], *poet.* a covenant – 'Til sic as keepe his taylye, an' til thae that beær in mind his commandements til do thame' [HSR].

tain see **the tane**

taings (*tāngz*) *n., pl., arch.* tongs, fire-tongs – '... when a mischievous cow-herd callant made as if he would have gripped it by the nose with a pair of het taings' [LHTB] (also **tings** and **tyngs**).

taingle (*tāng-ul, -gul*) *v.* to tangle – 'And 'tween thaim Aa let gaun, And the yins that got away, Lies a lang taingled story ...' [DH], *n., arch.* a tall lanky person – 'A lang taingle o' a chap' [GW].

tairge (*tārj*) *v., arch.* to scold severely, question thoroughly – '... many stories are rife of the way in which he discomfited rustic innocence by tichtly-tairging the swain with interrogations' [WNK] (also written 'targe', the use of this word was often inspired by a line from Burns).

tairge (*tārj*) *v., arch.* to hurry, bustle.

tairger (*tār-gur*) *n., arch.* someone who hurries, a particularly large specimen of its kind.

tairget (*tār-gi'*) *v.* to target, *n.* a target, *arch.* a long narrow shred of cloth, a tatter – '... wui stoory claes aa tairgets an spatches an faizzent-ends, an skluiffin shuin wurn inti bauchels' [ECS] (the English pronunciation is probably more common).

tairgets (*tār-gits*) *n., pl., arch.* long narrow shreds of cloth, tatters – 'Hei's stoory claes war aa tairgets an spatches an faizzent-ends' [ECS].

tairgin (*tār-jin*) *n., arch.* a scolding.

tairglet (*tārg-li'*) *n., arch.* an icicle.

tairm (*tārm, tā-rum*) *n.* a term – 'this ees ma last tairm it schuil', 'Oo thocht o' gettin' yin at the tairm' [HNe1914], 'Mebbe the tairm 'discovery' is the appropriate yin tae yase ...' [BW1938], 'Yin comprehensive tairm Covers them a' – Birth-pangs, rheumatics And deid-thraw!' [DH]i, '... wonderin. maybe, if he'd sellt his short bit tairm o time owre cheap ...' [DH].

tairse (*tārs*) *adj., arch.* terse.

tairt (*tār'*) *n., adj.* tart – 'I wadna swapt yin O' her blackcurrant tairts For a' the joys o' heevin!' [DH] (recorded in the Hawick News in 1954).

taissel (*tā-sul*) *n., arch.* a tassel.

taistrel (*tās-trul*) *n., arch.* a slovenly or unmethodical person, particularly applied to a woman – 'Taistrill, tystrill, A gawkish, dirty, thowless sort of woman; often applied to a girl who, from carelessness, tears her clothes, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also written 'taistrill'; cf. **teistrel**).

tait (*tait, tai'*) *n.* a small amount, little piece – '... when there's sic a need for baith you an' Katie to get the taits o' woo' spun up' [JTe], 'Lordsake, how mony o' thae things gangs to a gill; aw never gat sic a tait afore' [WNK], '... A tate o' meal, a pickle coals, Will help their New Year's Day' [TCh], 'A'll juist hev a wee tait o'd', 'The Cornet, a tait reed o' face On the road tae Monday Chase' [MB] (probably from Scandinavian).

Tait (*tā'*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) on the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Shielswood in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Alexander** (d.aft. 1595) recorded as 'Vicar-pensioner and Reader' at Traquair 1567–80. He was then deprived, living afterwards at St. Bride's Kirk, Traquair. He became minister of Bedrule in 1585, but was ordered to demit this in 1591. He is mentioned as still living in 1595. **Alexander** (1782–1851) youngest son of miller George and Agnes Scott. He is probably the Alexander recorded as servant to William (probably meant for John) Sibbald at Borthaugh on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. In 1841 he was recorded as an agricultural labourer at Burnfoot Mill and his widow was living there in 1851. He died at Burnfoot in the 44th year of his service there. He married Margaret Younger, who died in 1858, aged 77. Their children included William and Margaret. They are buried in Wilton. **Andrew** (1778–1861) originally from Lauder, son of Andrew and Ann, he was a stockingmaker of the Green Wynd and was a close friend of James Hogg (of 'Teribus' fame). He was one of the founders of the Relief Kirk. There is a record of him being granted money by

the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in 1817 for a broad frame, after he had demonstrated that he had discovered how to make down tippets and muffs on the frame. He managed to make white feathered muffs, but when taste changed to coloured muffs, he was unable to get the feathers to dye properly. He was living on the Back Row in 1832, adjacent to where there were cholera victims. He is recorded as a widower living with the Kyle family on the Green Wynd in 1841 and 1851. **Archibald** (b.1705) farmer near Borthaugh. He was father of George, tenant of Borthaugh Mill. He is said to have lived into his late 90s, have married twice and had 19 children. He may be the tenant in Whitehillbrae whose wife Margaret Turnbull died in 1760, with her funeral recorded in Hobkirk Parish. His children probably included Archibald (b.1741) and George (b.1743), both baptised in Hobkirk Parish. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Margaret Welch in Ashkirk Parish in 1768. **Archibald** (d.1824) agricultural labourer in the Hawick area. He is probably the Archibald, son of Archibald and Margaret Turnbull, who was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1741. He married Isabella Geddes, who died in 1822, aged 84. In her death record he is listed as 'Egglar', meaning a pedlar who collected eggs from outlying farms to sell at markets. Their children included: Janet (b.1773); Margaret (b.1777), who married carrier James Paterson; and William (b.1782), who was a carrier. His children were baptised in Hawick and Wilton Parishes; he was at Fenwick in 1777 and Borthaugh in 1782. The 1782 baptism was witnessed by George Tait (probably his brother) and Margaret Cowan; in an adjacent baptismal entry he was witness for George. He was probably son of the earlier Archibald and brother of George, tenant at Borthaugh Mill. He may be the Archibald who was charged with theft in Hawick in 1776. **Archibald** (1820–79) son of William and Elizabeth Forsyth. He was proprietor of the Ewe and Lamb Hotel in Melrose. He married Elizabeth Naylor. He died in Hawick. **David** (19th C.) shepherd near Addestoneshiel. In 1863 he presented to the Museum an otter that had been shot on Adderstoneshiel Moss. He is probably the 'D. Tait' recorded at Adderstonelee in 1868. **Ernest E.**, O.B.E., J.P. (??–) accountant in Pringle's, he was President of the Callants' Club in 1966. He became Secretary at Pringle's in 1939, taking over from James Watherston. In 1947 he was made a Director of Pringle's. **George** of Pirn (15th C.) listed on the panel to decide on the disputed lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5. He is recorded as being 'of the Pren', his lands being in Tweeddale (near Stow). The David 'de pryn' recorded in the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1494/5 is probably his son (and his son George is recorded in 1498). It is said that the Taits of Pirn died out in the male line and were continued by a daughter who married Horsburgh of that Ilk; they may be the oldest known Taits. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when James Gray in Fawhope had remission for stealing livestock from his farms of 'pyrne' (i.e., Pirn), Gatehope, Seathope and Innerleithen. He was probably son of the previous George of Pirn. Gray had also been accused of killing Anthony and stealing fron Patrick and Margaret, all of whom were probably related to him. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet 'Caidyea' (i.e. Kedie) in 1654. Their children included: William (b.1656); John (b.1658); Isobel (b.1659); and John (b.1661). The witnesses in 1656 were Thomas Vogan and John Fraiter. **George** (d.c.1693) tenant in 'Newtoun' in 1689 when his will was recorded. It is unclear which Newton this may have been (in the counties of Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk). **George** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1693 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He may have witnessed a baptism in 1691 (but it is hard to read). **George** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Roberton itself in 1731 and at Highchesters in 1742. Children baptised in Roberton who are probably his include Margaret (b.1731), Isabel (b.1738), Helen (b.1742), John (b.1748) and James (b.1754). **George** (1743–1812) son of Archibald, he was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. He was tenant at Borthaugh Mill, being the last miller there. He married Agnes Scott, who died in 1812, aged 70. Their children included: John; Isabel (b.1773); Archibald (b.1776); George (b.1778), builder in Hawick; William (b.1780); and Alexander (1782–1851). The 1782 baptism was witnessed by Archibald Tait (probably his brother), while he witnessed the baptism of William, son of Archibald Tait. He was buried in Wilton Old Kirkyard. **George** (1778–1853) son of George, who was tenant at Borthaugh Mill, he was born in Wilton Parish. He was listed as a mason at Borthaugh in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish'. In 1801 he was still listed as a mason at Borthaugh, but labelled 'Hawick Volunteer', suggesting that he was excepted from service because

of already being in the volunteers. He became a builder in Hawick, whose son (also a mason) had the same name. He served on the 'Eternal Cooncil' as a representative of the hammermen; he was certainly there as early as 1827. He lived on the Punch Bowl Close at 27 High Street, owning the property there; his son George later rebuilt the front, while another son James ran a druggists in one of the 2 front shops and had a school in the back. He is probably the George listed as a builder on the Fore Row on Pigot's 1825/6 directory and on the High Street in 1837. 'Geo. Tait & Sons' is listed on Punch Bowl Close in Slater's 1852 directory. On the 1841 and 1851 censuses he is at Punch Bowl Close with his son James (druggist), with his other son George next door. He married Margaret Scott, who died in 1818, aged 38. Their children included: Margaret (b.1804); John (b.1808), also a builder; George (b.1812), who continued with his builder's business; and James (b.1815). A portrait of him exists. The family (including 3 children who died in infancy) are buried in St. Mary's. **George** (1812–97) son of builder George. He was also a mason and the 3rd George in a row in this family (his grandfather being miller at Borthaugh). Like his father before him, he was a member of the 'Eternal Coonsul', representing the hammermen for several years from 1846. The Tait builders (including his father and brother John) between them erected many of the Town's buildings, including much of North Bridge Street and a large number of local mansions, including Silverbuthall, Mayfield, East Bank Meeting House, St. Andrew's Church and Orrock Place Church. In 1841 he is recorded on Punch Bowl Close, listed at 76 High Street in 1851 and 1861, and still there in 1875. He rebuilt the front of the property that had been owned by his father; however, the building was later demolished (along with the one next door) to make way for the Pavillion Theatre. He was a nearly lifelong member (and later an Elder) of Orrock Kirk. He donated some fossils to the Museum in 1863, 1865, 1867 and 1868, in 1875 donated 'Sacramental tokens, used by the Associate Congregation' and in 1876 an 'antique carved stone found several feet below the ground'. He was described as having 'a fine portly form' and was latterly very deaf. In 1836 he married Beatrice Wilson, who died in 1862, aged 51. Their children included: Margaret (b.1838/9), who married James Turnbull of Galalaw; Beatrice (b.1839), who died in infancy; Beatrice (again, b.1845), who died young; George (b.1847), also died young; and Elizabeth (b.1851/2), who married Alexander Welsh from Coldstream. **George** (b.1829/30) son of grocer John. He was listed as a shoemaker at Wilton Place in Slater's 1852 directory. In the 1851 census he was living with his parents on Wilton Kirkstyle and listed as 'Deaf & Dumb'. **Gilbert** (b.1803/4) gamekeeper at Whitehaugh in Castleton Parish. His wife was Jane and their children included Christian and William. **Gilbert** (b.1812/3) from Bedrule or Southdean Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1841 he was living at 'Wollrigg', in 1851 at Whitslade Shiel, and in 1861 was gamekeeper at Harden Cottage. His wife was Isabel and their children included Janet, Walter, Helen, Beatrice and James. He may be the James who in 1872 donated to the Museum 'a piece of petrified moss' that was found on Burnhead farm. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Crozier and their children included Andrew (b.1689). **James** (d.1815) tenant farmer at Eilrig. He is recorded there on the 1787–97 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was owner of 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax there in the same year. He is recorded as 'Mr James Tait' at Eilrig in 1798 when his daughter was baptised in Roberton Parish. He married Janet Scott in 1795, the marriage being recorded in both Roberton and Ettrick Parishes. Their children included: Janet (b.1798); Helen (b.1803); Henry (b.1806); and Georgine (b.1810). His death is recorded in Hawick in 1815, with the words 'Died suddenly'. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1797 he married Helen Leithead from Hawick Parish. **James** (b.1805/6) coal agent in Denholm. His wife was Helen. He could be the James who married Helen Beattie in Cavers in 1832. **James** (1815–63) son of builder George, he was a chemist at 27 High Street in the mid-19th century. He also had a school in the back premises. He was said to be a 'cripple and walked very lame'. He married Catherine Anderson, from Jedburgh. **James** (19th C.) editor of the Kelso Chronicle. He wrote the 2 volume study 'Two Centuries of Border Church Life: with Biographies of Leading Men and Sketches of the Social Conditions of the People' (1889, 1891). It principally contains details of churches associated with Kelso Presbytery, encompassing several areas around Hawick, including Lilliesleaf and Liddesdale. He also edited Walter Riddell Carre's work 'Border Memories, or, Sketches of Prominent men and women of the Border' (1876) and 'Wilson's Tales

of the Borders' (1881, 1884). **James** (19th C.) local artist. His painting 'Hawick Common Riding Procession at Tower Knowe 1890' is in the Museum collection. He is probably also the James who painted a portrait of Provost George Wilson and possibly additionally a picture of Minto Pond. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being 'in the toun of Halroule', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **John** (17th C.) piper, named by the Hawick Bailie in 1627, among 15 other 'idle and masterless men' as fit to be sent to the wars in Germany. While in Edinburgh Tolbooth he was among 7 of them who complained that they were not in fact the sorts of men who should be pressed into military service, but nevertheless were transported to the wars in Germany. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Henderson and their children included George (b.1691), John (b.1693), unnamed (b.1694), Margaret (b.1697), James (b.1699), Agnes (b.1703), and Andrew (b.1705). The witnesses in 1691 were William Easton and James Veitch. **John** (d.bef. 1721) gardener listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. Probably the same John was resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1715 he was fined 'for breaking the marches between the Common and the propertey of the Dutchess of B. at the Woiliegate'. He was described as the deceased 'some times gardner' in 1721 when his daughter Isobel married flesher Robert Hardie in Hawick. The later gardener John was surely related to him. He may be the John who married Jane Gardner and had children Janet (b.1684), John (b.1693) and Robert (b.1696). The witnesses in 1696 were William Gardner (probably related to his wife) and Thomas Briggs. **John** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Adderstoneshiel. In 1719 his servant Bessie Anderson got married in Hawick and in 1720 his 'servitor' John Scott had a child baptised in Kirkton Parish. He may be the John whose son Thomas was baptised in Kirkton in 1723. **John** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick Parish, perhaps son of the earlier gardener John. He was 'gardener att ye Cross wynd' in 1716. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for James Henderson in 1730. In 1716 he married Jean, daughter to Adam Armstrong in Barnes. Their children included: Isobel (b.1719); Beatrice (b.1721); Agnes (b.1723); John (b.1726); Bessie (b.1729); and Jean (b.1739). William (b.1732), with the mother's name given as 'Margaret' Armstrong, was probably also his child. The witnesses in 1719 were wright Francis Gledstains and carrier William Miller, in 1723 were smith John Scott and James Chisholme 'Laird', and in 1726 were Bailie Martin and 'Dand' Gray. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1724 he married Margaret Turnbull in Wilton Parish. He could be the John 'Teat' recorded at Borthwickshiels in 1725 when his son John was baptised and the John 'Tat' recorded in 1735 at Girnwood when his son John was baptised. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded at Ormiston in 1727. His children included: William (b.1725); and Helen (b.1727). **John** (18th C.) footman at Knowe in Minto Parish in 1778, when he was working for Thomas Turnbull. In 1779 he was listed as a house and riding servant. **John** (18th C.) tenant farmer in Fenwick in about the 1750s, when Robert Hobkirk was Town Herd. He was said to have 'came and drunk with Bailie Ker' in order to solve a dispute with the Town Herd over the use of the Common. **John** (18th C.) recorded at Winnington Rig on the 1787 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be related to (perhaps even father of) Grizzel, who married Thomas P. Smith and was mother of Sir Andrew Smith (whose baptismal record says 'Winnington'). **John** (1768/9–1812) road contractor who died at Abbotrule Lodge. His wife Elizabeth Bell died in Edinburgh in 1851, aged 82. Their youngest son Adam (born in Southdean Parish) died in Edinburgh, aged 30. The family were recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. **John** (1771–1851) son of George, he was born at Borthaugh Mill. In 1794 he married Agnes (or 'Nanny'), daughter of Gilbert Amos, and she died in 1815. The marriage was against the wishes of her family, and so she was carried off from Adderstonelee at midnight! He then moved to Cavers, where he served as a forester on Cavers estate. Their children included: Gilbert (d.c.1819); George (1796–1856); John (1799–1863), baptised in Kirkton; Walter (b.1801), also baptised in Kirkton; James (1803–70); Peter (b.1805); and Margaret (b.1812). In 1819 he emigrated to New York state with 5 children, settling in Oxbow on the Oswegatchie River. His grandson James D. Taitt wrote a history of Oxbow Presbyterian Church, marking its centenary in 1921 (with several mentions of Hawick area families). **John** (b.c.1770s) recorded as servant at Branxholme Park on the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of

Hawick Parish. He married Catherine (or Christian) Welsh in Hawick in 1799 and their children included Archibald (b.1800), Helen (b.1803) and John (b.1805). Their baptisms were all entered at the same time in the register, with witnesses being George Helm and John Scoon. **John** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. **John** (b.1791/2) stone-cutter in Denholm, where he was a registered voter in the 1860s. In 1861 he lived at around the Canongate. He married Margaret Biggar and they had a son Thomas. **John** (19th C.) tenant farmer at Wolfehopelee and Braidhaugh in the mid-1800s. His daughter married farmer Thomas Grierson. John (b.1801/2) from Watten in Caithness, he was a grocer in Wilton. In 1851 he was living at Wilton Kirkstyle and he was listed as a shopkeeper at Wilton Place in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was at Melburn Cottage in Wilton. His wife was Christina, and their children included George (shoemaker), Jessie, Magnus Sandison, Christina, John, Robert, William, Elizabeth and Georgina. **John** (b.1808) son of builder George, he was a mason on the Cross Wynd. Like his father and brother George, he sat on the 'Eternal Cooncil', representing the hammermen from 1848. He and his brother built a good fraction of North Bridge Street, as well as several large mansions in the Hawick area. In 1851 he is listed as a builder, with 2 partners, employing 12 people, and residing at about 13 Cross Wynd. His wife was Agnes Reid from Langholm, and their children included Margaret, Isabella, Agnes, John, Helen, George and James. **John** (b.1829) son of carrier William, who died when he was young. He probably served in the army during the Crimean War. In 1863 in Wilton Parish he married Helen, daughter of mason Walter Cranston; she died in 1913. He was at that time described as a frameworker and Chelsea Pensioner and the witnesses were Archibald Brown and Agnes Cranston. Their children included: William Walter (b.1865); and Walter (b.1866). He also appears to have had an illegitimate son George with Mary Smith (nee Middlemas) in 1860. **John G.** (b.1830/1) head gardener at Cavers. In 1861 he was living at 'Cavers Garden', which was presumably the gardener's house on the estate. **Rev. ??** (17th/18th C.) chaplain at Thorlieshope. He was one of the local clergymen who gave sermons in Hawick in 1721 when Rev. Cunningham was ill. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Honeyburn. In 1684 he was among men declared as a fugitive for attending field conventicles. He is listed separately from Robert in Hagburn. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Hagburn (in Rulewater). He is listed in 1684 among men declared fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Dr. Robert** (19th C.) resident of Buenos Aires in Argentina, who presumably had a local connection. In 1864 he donated 'Bolas, for catching wild horses' to the Museum, along with a descriptive note. And in 1874 he donated 'an idol, made of wood from New Calabar, Africa'. **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Patterson in Kirkton in 1834 (although crossed out). **Robert** (b.1808/9) born in Minto Parish, he was a mason in Hawick. He was lving on O'Connell Street in 1841, at 4 Melgund Place in 1851 and at Myreslawgreen in 1861. His wife was Helen and their children included Helen (b.1836/7). He secondly married Catherine and had further children including Agnes (b.1857/8) and Georgina (b.1859/60). **Robert** (19th C.) originally from Glasgow, he was a frameworker in Hawick. He was living on Tannage Close in 1841 and Walter's Wynd in 1851. He married Jane Smeaton in Hawick in 1844. His children included William (b.1837/8), presumably from an earlier marriage. He could be the Robert from Teviot Crescent who donated Russian copper coins to the Museum in 1868. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant in Lethem in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Thomas** (b.1801/2) born in Channelkirk Parish, he was a gardener at Wells and then farmer at Denholm Mill. He is still recorded as farmer at Denholm Mill in 1868. He married Isabella Gray, who was from Crailing. Their children included: James (b.1828); John Gray (b.1830); David (b.1832); Margaret (b.1834); William (b.1835); William (again, b.1837), who was a shepherd; Peter (b.1839); Robert (b.1840); Charles Anderson Gray (b.1846); and Thomas (b.1843). Their children were born in Jedburgh and Southdean Parishes. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area who emigrated to America in about 1830, living in New York state. He collected several geological and other specimens that he intended to bring to Hawick on a return trip to his homeland. However, he was prevented from making the trip and instead bequeathed the items to the Archæological Society in 1863. This included fossils, coins and native items from America. James, also from New York, also made donations in 1863, and was surely related. **Thomas** (b.1817/8) born in Lilliesleaf, he

was a joiner in Hawick. In 1841 he was a journeyman joiner living on Damside with Nelly (probably his mother), in 1851 was a journeyman joiner on Buccleuch Street and in 1861 was a master carpenter (employing 5 men) at Myreslawgreen. He is probably be the Thomas who was the 33rd listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. He is probably the Thomas who in 1875 donated to the Museum an 'ornament of canopy of Green Wynd Kirk'. **Thomas** (1833/4–1923) son of stone-cutter John. He married Christina Black, who died in 1908, aged 70. Their children included Rule (1866/7–97). Probably the same Thomas was tenant at Denholm Mill, recorded in the 1860s. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Adderstoneshiel, recorded on the 1788–92 Horse Tax Rolls. On the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls he was owner of 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid tax in 1797 on 3 non-working dogs. His son James was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1786, when he was also at Adderstoneshiel. Betty (b.1784), John Caverhill (b.1787), Caverhill (b.1788), Margaret (b.1790) and Susan (b.1792) were probably also his children. **Walter** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at No. 2 Dickson Street in the mid-1900s. **William** (17th C.) married Janet Cochrane in Ashkirk Parish in 1652. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. In 1697 he was 'cottar in Sinto' (presumably Synton). He married Agnes Beattie (sometimes written 'Brattie' or 'Brattine') and their children included James (b.1689), John (b.1691), Janet (b.1694), Marion (b.1697), William (b.1702), John (b.1705) and Robert (b.1705). The witnesses in 1694 were James Pringle and William Brown (who lived at Ashkirk Mill). Probably the same William was cottar in Synton Mill when his daughter Alison with Isobel Gibson was baptised in 1717. **William** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1721 he married Margaret, daughter of William Hope, gardener. Their children included: John (b.1722); William (b.1724); Thomas (b.1727); Henrietta (b.1730); and Isabel (b.1734). The witnesses in 1722 were merchants William and Walter Tudhope. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1756 he married Agnes Hogg. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Jean Gordon and their daughter Ann was baptised in 1758, with Thomas Bunyan as witness. His occupation may read 'tinclar', i.e. a metal worker. **William** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1762 he married Margaret Crozier, who was from Minto Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hassendeanburn in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Tower in Cavers Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (1782–1832) son of Archibald and Isabel Geddes, he was baptised at Borthaugh in Wilton Parish. He may be the servant of James Riddell at Leaheads listed on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. He was a carrier, operating between Hawick and Dumfries and Annan, according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was listed as a carrier in the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He is probably the carrier William who married Elizabeth (or 'Betty'), daughter of William Forsyth, in Wilton Parish in 1813 and whose children included: Margaret (b.1812), who married James Daykins; Isabella (b.1814), who married John Lawrie; Elizabeth (b.1816), who married Peter Blair, miller at Hundalee and emigrated to Australia; Matilda (1818–1900), who married George Aitken in Linton and died in Edinburgh; Archibald (b.1820), who married Elizabeth Naylor and was proprietor of the Ewe & Lamb in Melrose; Catherine (1823–64), who married farm steward Andrew Walker of Linton Parish; Williamina (1826–31); John (b.1829), who married Helen Cranston; and William (b.c.1831), confectioner. His wife died 2 days after him, leaving 8 children as orphans. In 1833 his former premises in the east end of Hawick were advertised for sale, including 'dwelling-house, offices, garden, and pertinents', with the house being built within the previous 20 years. **William** (b.c.1784) born in Hownam, son of David and Janet (or Jessie) Armstrong. He moved to Hyndlee as a shepherd and spent most of his working life at Wauchope Walls (also known as 'Langhaughwalls' or 'the Waas'). He was recorded there in 1861 and 1868. He also acted as carrier between Hawick and Jedburgh and the Wauchope area. Along with his wife Rachel and daughter Rachel, he was a member of the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk. He married Rachel Riddell in 1805. Their children were David (who married Mary Paterson), Betsy (who emigrated to America), Janet (who married T, Waugh), Mary (who married A. Elliot), Margaret (who married labourer Christopher Shakelton), Agnes Douglas (who emigrated to America), Rachel, Isabel (who married Will Bell), Helen (born at Hislop), Jane and James. **William** (b.1802/3) from Bowden, he was a baker on the Cross Wynd. On Pigot's 1837 directory he was

listed as a baker on the High Street. He was at about 4 Cross Wynd in 1841. He later lived on Backdamgate and Kirkwynd. He married Elizabeth Kerr, who was from Langholm. Their children included: Jessie, who married John Davidson; Elizabeth; Margaret; and Robert. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Rutherford in Hawick in 1834. **William** (19th C.) married Anne Hood in Wilton Parish in 1847. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Hardie in Hawick Parish in 1853. **William** (c.1831–1913) youngest son of carrier William, who died shortly after he was born. In 1861 he was a frame-worker, living at 11 Teviot Crescent. He was later a confectioner in Hawick. In 1853 he married Elizabeth (or 'Betsy') Bell. Their children included William (greengrocer), Jane and Margaret. He died at 1 Glebe View. **William** (b.1836/7–1914) shepherd in Castleton Parish. He is probably the shepherd at Langburnshiels whose daughter was mother of Peter Jardine, forester at Wolfelee. He married Thomasina Nichol in 1860 and she who died in 1889, aged 52. Their children included: Thomas (b.1863); Walter Nichol (b.1866); James (b.1867); William (b.1871); John (b.1873); and Isabel Grey (1892/3–1914). He died in Hawick and is buried at Ettleton. **William** (19th C.) son of William, he was a greengrocer. He was at 72 High Street in 1875. **William** (19th C.) farmer at Pin in Liddesdale in 1868. **William** (19th/20th C.) superintendent of St. George's Sunday School from 1916 until WWII. He was a member of the Public Assistance Committee and Chairman of Drumlanrig Home Committee. He also represented Scotland at bowling (formerly 'Taite' and other variants).

Tait & Anderson (*tā'-an-an-dur-sin*) *n.* textile manufacturing firm of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They were located in Waverley Mills, Mansfield Road.

Tait's Close (*tātz-klōs*) *n.* popular name for a close off the High Street in the mid-1800s, with uncertain position, probably at 29 High Street.

Tait's Strip (*tātz-strip*) *n.* plantation to the east of Denholm, about mid-way between Garthside and Towerburn. Near there there are signs of a possible old enclosure.

tak (*tak*) *v., arch., poet.* to take – 'Item, the clark sal tak for every bill making twa shillings . . . ' [BR1640], 'But time will try, an' I maun patient be, And tak the lot that heav'n ordains for me' [CPM], 'An' if ye'll tak sae laigh a look, As patronize this little book' [JR], 'New fashions tak' the causa croon . . . ' [JT], 'If ye tak it tae hert then ye'll nivver gang wrang' [WAP], '. . . He wad tak the drove road a day sune: Syne he'd traivel lang oors' [WL].

takand (*tā-kand*) *pres. part., arch.* taking – '. . . we, Robert Scot in Hawik, and James Scot his brother, for our selffis, and taikand the burdene vpone ws, our mother . . . ' [SB1581].

take (*tāk*) *v.* to take, seize with illness,be afflicted – '. . . and in a day or two the girl took fits, and Nanny, of course, got the blame' [WNK], to affect with emotion (these meanings are different from standard English).

take (*tāk*) *n., arch.* a flirtation, companion of the opposite sex (also written 'taik'; noted by E.C. Smith).

take (*tāk*) *n., arch.* an irate state of mind, passion – 'He's in an unco take the day' [JoJ].

take a body ti the fair (*tāk-a-bo-dee-ti-thu-fār*) *v., arch.* to take an overconfident person aback.

take a len o (*tāk-a-len-o*) *v.* literally to take a loan of, to take advantage of, exploit, impose on, make a fool of – 'Ti taik a len o = to impose upon; to deceive' [ECS], 'Howt! c'way hyimm an never heed thum; thay're duist taikin a len o ee' [ECS] (see also **len**).

take a pick at (*tāk-a-pik-i'*) *v., arch.* to bear a grudge, harbour resentment towards – 'An so it is that A heh thae thochts ti faa back on gin Fortun takes a pick at iz . . . ' [ECS] (see also **pick**).

take ower (*tāk-ow-ur*) *v.* to overtake – 'if ee gaun fast enough ee'll be able ti take is ower'.

tak tent see **tent**

Tak tent o time (*tawk-ten-tō-tīm*) *n.* phrase inscribed on a panel attached to the top of 25 High Street. There is also a script letter 'C' on the building. A sundial, dated 1683, was found built into this house. The full inscription is 'Tak tent o' time, ere time be tint', which is known on other sundials (e.g. at Stormontfield Church).

take the gate (*tāk-thu-gā'*) *v., arch.* to set off, flee – 'Where fiddle-sticks they take the gate, An sets them on a-prancin' ' [JoHa] (see also **taen the gate**).

take the rue (*tāk-thu-roo*) *v., arch.* to change one's mind, repent – 'A hickeet an tuik the rewe, for the . . . look o'd wad heh gien a body the scunners' [ECS], 'A'm no gaun ti dui'd; A've taen the rewe' [ECS] (also spelled 'rewe' and variants; also **taen the rue**).

tald see **tauld**

tale see **wi thur tale**

tale-pyet (*tāl-pI-i'*) *n., arch.* a tell-tale, tattle – 'Tale-pyet, tale-pyet, sits on the midden, Cleans my shoes, an' diz my biddin' [T].

talli (*ta-li, -la*) *n., arch.* tallow – 'The spelling is, in most cases phonetic, and shows that the local pronunciation has been then, as now, distinctive, ... talaw, tarr, lickeras, musterd, lint, wax, oats, eggs, eaw skins and quey calves ...' [DMW].

the Tally Ho Stakes (*thu-taw-lee-hō-stāks*) *n.* race run on the Saturday of the Common Riding, beginning in 1894, for horses that have followed one of the local hunts.

Tam (*tam*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Thomas – 'Thrice happy she who gets her will To marry Tam, or Dick, or Bill ...' [JR], 'He up an' wan at Tam a daud, An' curs'd him for a liar' [JoHa] (also **Tammy**).

Tam-a-Linkin (*tam-a-ling-kin*) *n.* nickname of **Thomas Turnbull** (also written 'Tam-a-Lincoln', Tam-o-Lincoln', 'Tam o' Linkin', etc.).

Tam-a-Lincoln see **Tam-a-Linkin**

Tam Gray (*tawm-grā*) *n., arch.* a kind of bread given out at New Year – 'A hunk of grey bread distributed at Minto House, as part of a Hogmanay gift to the village children, used to be called Tam Gray' [JAHM].

Tamlane (*tam-lān*) *n.* famous Border ballad, and existing in several versions (and spellings), about a meeting with fairy folk at Carterhaugh, near Selkirk (spelled many different ways, including 'Tam Lin') – 'O I forbid ye, maidens a', That wear gowd on your hair, To come or gae by Carterhaugh; For young Tamlane is there' [T].

Tamlane's Well (*tam-lānz-wel*) *n.* well by the roadside below Carterhaugh farm, restored by the Buccleuch Estates. This was supposedly the location for the ballad 'The Young Tamlane'.

Tammas (*taw-mis*) *n.* a form of Thomas – 'O, Tammas the Tipp, as I ken that ye're yauld, And I think it wad mak' me some better ...' [JTe], 'Now, Lodsake, Tammas, be quick, for aw've the pot on the day ...' [JTu].

tammil (*ta-mil*) *v., arch.* to strew money among a crowd – 'Tammil, to scatter from design; as money amongst a crowd, as candidates often do at an election, Roxb.' [JoJ].

tammy (*ta-mee*) *n.* a tam-o'-shanter hat, a flat round woollen cap, usually with a bobble on top – 'hei aye wore his green tammy ti watch the Robbie Dyes'.

Tammy (*ta-mee*) *n.* a pet-name for Thomas (also spelled 'Tammie'; cf. **Tam**.

Tammy Clarilee (*ta-mee-klawr-u-lee*) *n.* nickname for **Thomas Oliver**.

Tammy Graham (*ta-mee-grā-um*) *n.* Hawick character, probably of the 19th century – 'Sally Maclusky, Betty Johnny, Jamie Adams and Tammy Graham, The little Gover as smart as ony, Auld Mag Lamb and her penny krame' [HI].

Tammy Lauder (*ta-mee-law-dur*) *n.* local nickname probably from the 19th century – 'Kate the Cuddy Wife, Tammy Lauder, Wullie Gotterson, Jockie Eye; Auld man Fox was never madder Than when the callants chased his kye' [HI].

Tammy Mid (*ta-mee-mid*) *n.* nickname of **Thomas Middlemas**.

Tammy Mid's (*ta-mee-midz*) *n.* scrap metal and rag merchants at 55 High Street, with the yard in behind. It was a well-known site of the mid-20th century, run by Thomas Middlemas.

tammy noddy (*taw-mee-no-dee*) *n.* a large moth (probably not applying to any specific species, but particularly for the sort of large moth that flaps around lightbulbs in houses at night).

tammy noddy-heid (*taw-mee-no-dee-heed*) *n., arch.* a cranefly, a butterfly crysalis, a tadpole (this last meaning peculiar to the Borthwick Water), a dim-witted person – 'Tammie-noddie-heed ... is used in Hawick in the sense also of English noddy or noodle = simpleton' [ECS].

Tammy Porritch (*ta-mee-po-rich, -reech*) *n.* local nickname, probably of the 19th century – 'There goes Magenta (whose face is woe) – Whose tales wi' simple fun are gay, And there's Jock Buckham and Crosbie Bow, And Tammy Porritch and Uffie Rae' [HI] (possibly related to **Porritch Jock**).

tammy-reekie (*ta-mee-ree-kee*) *n., arch.* the stalk of a cabbage, filled with flax fibres and used essentially as a cheap cigarette, a small tin filled with smouldering flax, used as a warmer for children in cold weather – 'The children of Hawick formed a tammie-reekie by packing lint or tow (which had been ignited and was smouldering) into a small tin' [ECS] (also 'tammie-reekie').

Tammy Roberton (*ta-mee-ro-bur'-in*) *n.* nickname in use in the 19th century – 'Black Andra' and the Birsin' Badger, Tammy Roberton, Deevil Bell; The Blue Laird and the Gallopin' Cadger, Baillie Birsleton and the Mell' [HI].

Tammy Rusk (*ta-mee-rusk*) *n.* nickname for baker **Thomas Scott**.

tammy-shanter (*taw-mee-shawn-tur*) *n.* a tam-o'-shanter.

Tammy Tudhope (*taw-mee-tu-dup*) *n.* former toy-trader at local fairs, see **Thomas Tudhope**.

Tam-o-Lincoln (*tam-ō-ling-kin*) *n.* a variant of **Tam-a-Linkin**.

Tamshielhaugh (*tawm-sheel-hawch*) *n.* former farmstead in a remote part of Southdean

Parish, on the Black Burn near Tamshiel Rig. The modern name for the area is 'the Burns'. William Scott was tenant there in the mid-19th century. His daughter Isabella married racehorse trainer James Waugh.

Tamshiel Rig (*tawm-sheel-rig*) *n.* hill above the Black Burn, south of Southdean, reaching a height of 280 m, being the northern shoulder of Green Law to the south. It contains an Iron Age hill-fort, settlement and field system, remains of which were partially destroyed by forestry ploughing and planting in the 1950s. The site consists of a nearly circular fort of about 85 m diameter, together with a smaller (and presumably later) settlement built on the fort, as well as an extensive field system in the surrounding area. Parts of 'beehive querns' found there are in the National Museum of Antiquities. The area also features in Iain Biggs multi-media book 'Between Carterhaugh and Tamshiel Rig: a borderline episode' (2004).

Tamson see **Thomson**

Tam the Millman (*tam-thu-mil-mawn*) *n.* nickname, when ??.

tam-tit (*tawm-ti'*) *n., arch.* the wood warbler, wood-wren Phylloscopus sibilatrix – 'The smaquilled buskers are happed in sleep, Tam-tit's gien owre his cuddy-ca . . . ' [DH].

tam-trot (*tawm-tro'*) *n., arch.* a kind of toffee – '. . . the poorest wretch who exposes for sale, on a wheel-barrow or an empty cask, a few fish-hooks, or thimbles, or sticks of tam-trot . . . ' [RW], '. . . and on Hopekirk Ba' morning the kraim-wives regularly took up their station in the kirkyard and exposed their wares of gingerbread, tam trott, and clagam on the old through stones' [WaD], '. . . and then gone to Mary Wilkie's and bought up all her stock of 'tam-trot' ' [WNK].

tam-trot join (*tawm-tro'join*) *n., arch.* a social gathering to make and eat toffee – 'Taffy-shines, or, as they were locally called, 'Tam Trot joins' ' [HAST1909] (see also **taffie-join**).

Tam Wulson's Cauld (*tawm-wul-sinz-kawld*) *n.* former weir in the Slitrig, associated with Thomas Wilson's mill on Slitrig Crescent. In 1837, opposite here, part of the wall was taken down so that Tory supporters could be thrown into the water. It may be the same as **Toorgate-side Cauld**.

Tancred (*tawng-kred*) *n.* **Capt. George** (1831–1914) eldest son of George Cleghorn of Weens. He was born and raised at Weens, then educated in Edinburgh and at Leamington. When rowing on the Thames as a boy, he mangled his hand and lost part of a thumb. He joined the East India Company at age 19 and became an ensign in the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, caught an almost fatal illness and was sent to Simla to recover. He then moved to Kashmir, when he became ill again with dysentery and returned to England in 1853. There he joined the West York Militia, purchased a commission with the 17th Lancers, and was transferred to the Scots Greys, where he became Captain, spending time in various parts of England and also Ireland. He retired from the army in 1866. He was still 'Captain Cleghorn of Weens' in 1866 when he loaned to the Museum 'a collection of 71 medals for military service' for the temporary edxhibition. He became a life member of the Archæological Society in 1874. He was a keen shooter, bragging that over a year he (and some friends) killed about 1000 patridges, 400 pheasants and 60 grouse. He succeeded his father in 1855, and was known as 'Cleghorn of Weens' for 30 years. However, he assumed the name and arms of Tancred in 1885 following the death of Charles Tancred of Arden Hall, Yorkshire, according to the conditions of succession to his estate. He substantially improved the house at Weens in the early years of the 20th century. He took possession of the 'key of Gibraltar' which had been taken from 'the Rock' by Lord Heathfield, who was born at Wells. He was a member of the Roxburghshire County Council, Chairman of Hobkirk Parish Council, Deputy-Lieutenant for Roxburghshire and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire, as well as the North Riding of Yorkshire. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1862. He was also a Vice-President of Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club from 1905. He wrote 'Historical Record of Medals and Honorary Distinctions' (1891), 'The Annals of a Border Club, the Jedforest' (1899) and 'Rulewater and its People: an Account of the Valley of the Rule and its Inhabitants' (1907, reprinted in facsimilie 1992). This last book is an extremely valuable account of the histories of families the Rule valley (and neighbouring areas), particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, and including ordinary people as well as the landed gentry. And the Jedforest Club book is actually an excuse for him to present the histories of a large fraction of the local landowning families. He was said to be working on another book when he died, 'Old Border Lairds and their Tenants'; it is not clear how far he had progressed and no manuscript survives. In 1862 he married Mary Anne Hay (who died in 1914), 3rd daughter of Col. Thomas Lumsden, from

Aberdeenshire. They had 11 children: George Harry Lumsden (1863–1935), who served in South Africa, married Sarah Ann Gillespie and died in New Zealand; James Charles (b.1864), who was a Royal Navy Commander and married Cecile Margaret, only daughter of Walter Macmillan-Scott of Wauchope; Thomas Angus (b.1867), Major in the Royal Artillery; Richard Fairfax (b.1875), moved to Queensland; Edward Meynell (b.1877), also Queensland; John Yule (b.1879), with the Indian Staff Corps; Walter Cecil (b.1885), born at Weens, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; Mary Norcliffe; Katherine Wray (b.1869), born at Weens, who married Alexander Ormiston Curle, W.S.; Frances Madeline (b.1871), also born at Weens; and Edith Dalton (1873–90). A plaque in his memory was erected on the wall of Weens House in 1981 (also known as 'George Cleghorn' and 'Captain Cleghorn').

Tandlaw (*tawnd-law*) *n.* farm just out past the 'Fower Road Ends', with a small loch nearby, Tandlaw Moss. It appears to have been part of the estate of Robert Scott of Alton in 1643. Robert Scott of Tandlaw paid the land tax on £40 in Hassendean Parish in 1678. It was contained within Hassendean Parish until 1690 when it fell within the new Wilton Parish boundaries. Robert Scott was recorded there in 1702 and mason William Gibson in 1708. Thomas Scott was tenant in at least 1716–24 and in 1764 it was stated that after 1716 it was 'possessed by four different tenants, all now dead, till Cowdhouse it into his own hand'. Another Robert Scott was there in at least 1729–30 and Thomas Stoddart in 1732. In 1743 William Scott, younger of Coldhouse, was granted 'Little Drinkston, commonly called Tanlaw' by his father Robert. James (son of Robert Scott of Coldhouse and brother of William) was tenant in about 1744–47, Thomas Armstrong after that and then the farm was tenanted along with Coldhouse. Walter Scott was there in 1758 and Adam Armstrong in 1791. Rev. Robert Scott of Innerleithen is recorded as owner in 1788 (continued in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), when it was valued at £40 and recorded as 'Tanlaw, or Tandlaw'. In 1851 it consisted of 200 acres. Robert Symonton was farmer there in 1797 and William Ormiston lived there in 1799. Adam Nichol was farmer in 1841 and 1851. The farm was owned by George Davidson in 1860, when a plan was drawn up showing the field layout and that at that time the lands included Crookedhaugh Moss, Coldhouse Kipp and the old building at Coldhouse (also sometimes 'Tanlaw'; it is 'Tandla' in 1673, 'Taandlaw' in 1682, 'Tandla' in 1702, 'Tanlaw' in 1743, and 'Tanlaw or Tandlaw' in 1813; not to be confused with 'Tanlaw Naze' near Teviothead or 'Tanlawhill' etc. near Eskdalemuir).

Tandlaw Moss (*tawnd-law-mos*) *n.* marshy area and small loch to the west of Tandlaw farm. It is the source of the Boonraw Burn. A gyrfalcon shot there by gamekeeper William Scott was presented to the Museum in 1863 (also sometimes 'Tanlaw Moss').

Tandlawrig (*tawnd-law-rig*) *n.* former farmstead owned by the Scotts of Coldhouse. In 1743, William Scott, younger of Coldhouse, was granted 'Little Drinkston and Tanlawrig, commonly called Cowdhouse'. It is unclear if it is the same as Coldhouse or just part of those lands.

tane see **taen**

the tane (*thu-tān*) *n., arch.* the one, that one, especially in the phrase 'neither the tane nor the tother', '... Waltir Scot of Branxhelm, knicht, on the tane part, and James Gledstanis ... on the tuddyr part' [SB1519], '... did they believe the Bible, ye micht as weel hae askit, for the tane just deserves as weel to be believed in as the tither' [EM1820], '... whan A kennd feine naether the tain nor the tother cood be the richt oor ...' [ECS], also used elliptically for the whole of the phrase – 'Hei's uncih lang i comin, A unk! Hei's no weel or ei canna wun – the tain' [ECS] (also spelled 'the tain'; cf. **the tother**).

tang (*tawng*) *n., arch.* the tongue of a Jew's harp – 'The tang o' the trump' [GW].

tangel (*tawng-ul*) *v., n.* tangle (note no hard *g* sound).

tangs (*tawngz*) *n., pl., arch.* tongs – '... a near-do-weel cowherd callant made as if he wad grip it by the nose wi' a pair o' reid het tangs' [LHTB] (also **taings** and **tings**).

tanker (*tang-kur*) *n., arch.* a tankard – '... an than A gaed inti a bit an slokent ma drooth (oot ov a tanker lippin-fowe ...)' [ECS].

Tanlaw Naze (*tan-law-nāz*) *n.* hill between Falnash and Caerlenrig, reaching a height of 310 m. The former farmstead near there was called 'Tanlawnese' (and variant) in earlier documents. Will and George Turnbull are recorded there in 1503. Along with the lands of Falnash and 'Cawsya' it was confirmed by James IV in a 1511 charter to Simon Dalgleish, with the consent of his son Kentigern Dalgleish. Along with Falnash and 'Cawsya' it was inherited by Archibald Elliot of Falnash from his great-great-grandfather Archibald in 1647. It was inherited by Walter Scott of Langshaw from his father Francis in 1690

(the name probably derives from Scots 'tandle', meaning a bonfire, and Middle English 'nese' for a projecting nose of land; it is 'tandilnes' in 1503, 'Tandilnes' in 1511 and 1647, 'Tandlaneis' in 1675 and transcribed 'Tabdbanerse' in 1690).

the Tannage (*thu-taw-neej*) *n.* former popular name for **Tannage Close** – ' 'Weel, what is't au maun du'. 'Rin to the Tannage, and bring me a skinner's cleek' ' [WNK].

Tannage Close (*taw-neej-klōs*) *n.* passageway off the middle of the west side of the High Street, between Nos. 61 and 63. It was named after the tanning pits at the bottom of the close, with the business carried out by John & Walter Wilson from 1800. In the early 1800s it was called Ewen's Court, then was known as Moncrieff's Close until Tannage Close was adopted about 1857 (although the 1858 Ordnance Survey map shows the bottom part called Tannage Close, with the upper part labelled Moncrieff's Close). The Moncrieff family used to live on the east side of the close. The name 'Guthrie's Close' has also been used (from the plumber and slater's business on the west side). It was once an area of over-crowded housing, with re-development happening between the two world wars. A plaque was placed there in 2011 marking the nearby location of the workplace of Jimmie Guthrie.

tanner (*taw-nur*) *n., arch.* a sixpenny coin, sixpence – 'Ee got intae Stan Reid's for a tanner . . . ' [AY], 'Thrippences, tanners, bobs, florins, The odd halfcroon Come floatin' doon' [DH].

the Tanner's Pool (*thu-taw-nurz-pool*) *n.* former name for a pool in the Teviot near the foot of Tannage Close, which was used for tanning. The base of the old Mercat Cross was moved to here in about 1782 (and the iron ring in it used for securing skins), but removed to outside the Museum when Teviot Road was built.

tannin (*taw-nin*) *n.* the act of converting hides into leather by soaking in an infusion of barks sontaining tannic acid. The tanning of leather and dressing of sheepskins was formerly an important trade in Hawick. Tanners would usually have open tanning vessels, producing a strong smell in the vicinity. Mactaggarts skinworks was a related modern business that successfully operated through much of the 20th century. The name 'Tannage Close' is one of the few remnants of this occupation.

Tantledie (*tawnt-le-dee??*) *n.* nickname for someone in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

tap (*tap*) *n., arch.* top, summit, a spinning top – 'I watche, an' am as ane sparra alane apon the hous-tap' [HSR], 'Let thame be as the gerse apon the hous-taps . . . ' [HSR], 'A rountree bus' oot o'er the tap o't . . . ' [JBS], '. . . and three to be in ambush at the tap o' the plantin' at Denholm Hill Quarry' [BCM1881], 'The wee birds sit on the tap o' the sheafs, An' twitter an' sing i' the mornin' licht' [FGS], '. . . Frae the tap o' her heid tae her feet' [WAP], a distaff-full of flax, 'ti take yin's tap in yin's lap' is to pack up before departing, particularly after marrying (from the former custom of spinning flax at a neighbour's house) – 'For the bride has her tap in her lap, And the bridegroom his tail in his riggin' [ES] (not now particularly Hawick pronunciation; cf. **top**; see also **tappit**).

taper (*tā-pur*) *v., arch.* to be scathing about an absent person (also written 'taiper'; cf. **taper off**).

taper off (*tā-pur-of*) *v., arch.* to sum up a person in a disparaging manner, verbally tear to shreds – 'The expression is often used of two persons 'scandalising' a third person. Thae twae's stuidden bletherin an oor thegither; A'll baet ee some puir sowl's geetin taipert off' [ECS] (also 'taiper off').

tapmaist (*tap-māst*) *adj., arch.* topmost – 'Ae' whow, Aw hardly ken what end o' iz is tapmaist but Aw'll gaun wi' ma bairns' [JEDM].

tap o tow (*tap-ō-tow*) *n., arch.* tuft of flax put on the distaff before spinning – '. . . But the graces o' her mind, Wi' sic purity combined, Has set my hert alow Like a bleezing tap o' tow' [FL] (cf. **tow**).

tappit (*taw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj., arch.* topped, crested, tufted.

tappit hen (*taw-pee'-hen, -pi'-*) *n., arch.* a hen with a tufted crown, a decanter for ale or wine, generally pewter and with a lid resembling a hen's head – 'A bet on the subject was made between the two parties to the extent of a tappit hen' [HAST1868] (see **tap**).

tapsie-teerie (*tap-see-tee-ree*) *adv., arch.* topsy-turvy, upside-down ('tapsalteerie' is known elsewhere in Scotland).

taretathers (*tār-ta-thurz*) *n., pl., arch.* tatters, shreds, rags – 'Tam got naething for his fechtin', but his coat into taretathers' [JoJ].

targat (*tar-gat*) *n., poet.* a medallion worn as an ornament on a hat – 'There hang nine targats at Johnie's hat, And ilka ane worth three hunder pound . . . ' [CPM].

Target Field (*tawr-, tār-gi'-feeld*) *n.* field at the foot of Target Hill, where butts were set up for rifle practice in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

the Target Hills see **the Targets**

Target Pond (*tawr-, tār-gi'-pōnd*) *n.* small pond in the Target hills, behind the Braid Road and near Black Quarries, also known as Mosshills Loch.

the Targets (*thu-tawr-gits, -tār-gits*) *n.* hilly area above the Braid Road, named after the former Boozieburn Rifle Range on the northern slope. It is also known as 'Target Hill' or 'Target Hills', and was formerly 'Moss Hill'. The area includes Target Pond and the disused Black Quarries, and was recently the site of a greyhound racing track – 'The summer sun shines as I sit in the silence Looking doon on ma hame frae the Target Hill's crest, Weel-kent are the streets and familiar the places Of this old mill town that I'll aye like the best' [IWL].

tarran (*taw-rin*) *n., arch.* a person of ill-humour, someone who tries to get their on way by nagging, peevish child.

Tarras (*taw-ris*) *n.* lands lying between the Liddesdale and Eskdale. The farm was listed in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale, in the section labelled 'Foresta'. 'The Laird's Rowie' (i.e. Roland) Armstrong was recorded dwelling at 'Tarrassyde' in 1583. The lands there passed to William Scott (son of 'Auld Wat' of Harden) in 1606 and later his descendant became the first and only Earl of Tarras. The lands and Barony of Tarras were listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch according to the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch; the bounds of the lands at that time are describe therein. It was valued at £1100 in 1671. The river there was so full of rocks that it was said to be impossible to drown in, since ones brains would be dashed out first! The word is also used to refer more explicitly to **Tarras Water** (the area is 'Tarres' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Tarras Heid (*taw-ris-heed*) *n.* area at the head of Tarras Water (it is 'Taress head' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Tarras Moss (*taw-ris-mos*) *n.* high area near the Border in a side valley between the Liddel and the Esk, notorious in rieving days. The lands were recorded as early as the late 14th century. The area was also known as 'Black Tarras' – ''We stabled them sure on the Tarras muir We stabled them sure', quoth he: 'Before we could cross that quaking moss, They all were lost but me'' [JL], 'A stark moss-trooping Scott was he, As e'er couch'd Border lance by knee; Through Solway sands, through Tarras moss, Blindfold, he knew the paths to cross' [SWS], 'See how they come when they hear the news Frae the lands ayont Craick Cross; They come frae Eskdale and bonnie Ewes, Through the wilds o' Tarras Moss' [JBB], 'And sae, as the cryin' gangs up i' the Border Bi Tarras and Hermitage, Ettrick and Yill . . . ' [DH].

Tarras Shank (*taw-ris-shawngk*) *n.* hill ridge lying between the Twislehope Burn and Tarras Sike, in the upper headwaters of the Hermitage valley (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Tarras Sike (*taw-ris-sīk*) *n.* small stream off the Twislehope Burn to the west of Twislehope Hope. A spur on its south side is Tarras Shank (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Tarras Witter (*taw-ris-wi'-ur*) *n.* Tarras Water, large stream rising near Roan Fell on the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumdriesshire. It runs southwards for about 11 miles (17 km), to the east and roughly parallel with Ewes Water, to reach the River Esk a couple of miles south of Langholm – 'Was ne'er ane droon'd in Tarras, Nor yet in doot, For ere the heid can win doon, The harns are oot' [T], 'From mountains wrapt in purple shrouds The Tarras pours her murky floods' [WSB], 'And sae, as the crying gangs up i' the Border Bi Tarras and Hermitage, Ettrick and Yill . . . ' [DH] ('Tarras fl.' is marked on Gordon's c.1650, 'Tarrass Riuer' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

tarrow (*ta-rō*) *v., poet.* to tarry, linger, delay – 'Yet hethna he rute in himsel', but tarrows on for a while . . . ' [HSR].

tarry (*taw-ree*) *v., arch.* to remain, stay, absent oneself – 'Henry Hardie, merchand, is fyned . . . in prophaning the Sabbath-day yesterday by tarreing the tyme of Divine service in the houss of Geo. Renwicke, who keips ane change' [BR1702].

tarry woo (*taw-ree-woo*) *n., arch.* wool from a sheep that has been smeared with tar – 'Tarry woo is ill to spin' [T].

Tarset Castle (*tawr-si'-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruined castle north of Bellingham, just over the Border into England, once the seat of the Comyn family.

tarsie-versie (*tawr-see-ver-see*) *adv., arch.* topsy-turvy, upside-down, backwards – 'A term applied to walking backwards, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **tersy-versy**).

tartle (*tar-tul*) *v., arch.* to hesitate – 'I tartle not to say' [HSR], to discern, recognise someone after hesitation – 'To tartle, To recognise to observe; as, 'He never tartled me', Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **tertle**).

tash (*tawsh*) *n., poet.* sass, impudence, cheek – 'Guid help the man that has nae cash! He . . . dares na weel set up his tash' [JR].

tasker (*tas-kur*) *n., arch.* a thresher – 'Item, to the tasker in the barn know, thrie £.' [SB1574].

tastefae see **tastefi**

tastefi (*tāst-fi*) *adj.* tasteful – 'They boast o' their servants sae tidy an' braw Aye snuglike an' tastefae' an' neat' [WAP].

tastit (*tās-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* tasted – '... Deny it, a' ye soulless crew, Wha o' sic joys ne'er tastit' [JoHa], '... an' whan he had tastet thero', he wadna drink' [HSR].

tata see **tatti**

tatae see **tatti**

tate see **tait**

tath (*tawth*) *n., arch.* coarse grass that grows on ground where cattle dung has fallen – '... and the horses that led the peats used to feed amongst the peat tath' [DCW1765].

Tathyhole Sike (*taw-thee-hōl-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Ashkirk Parish, running roughly northwards through Parson's Hole, to join the Ale Water just north of Synton Mains.

tatter (*ta-tur*) *v., poet.* to tattle, chatter, scold – 'When neebor meets neebor they tatter The neebor that isna there ... ' [FL].

tattery (*ta-tu-ree*) *adj., arch.* tattered, ragged, in shreds (recorded in the Hawick News in 1954).

tatti (*ta'-i, -u*) *n.* a potato – 'mince an tattis again!', 'there's tattis growin ahint they lugs!', '... To gliff puir corky-noddl'd flatties, ... Or is't the failure o' the 'tatoes' [JoHa], ' 'I'll hunt the brute', an' he hotched, an' leuch, An' clawed his tawtie heid' [WiSp], 'Openin soop-kitchens or distributin yitmeal or tattehs' [HE1965], 'I can still taste the carrots and the tatties and the leeks ... ' [AlB], 'A made ee look, A made ee look, A made ee inti tatti soup' [T], 'Thae tattihs ir weel: they're aa luppen – ee'd better dreep thum' [ECS], 'Dan blamed the 'taties for making him ill, And this the vow he'd made, When he turned his thoughts towards earth again, From his convalescent bed' [AO], '... though fine he kens that his tattas need settin up' [DH], 'Taatihs an point (cf. peel an eats). The verrih taatih = the very thing. No the rael taatih, no the cleen (clean) taatih = not sincere, not genuine' [ECS], ' 'Tataes an' point' (= potatoes without 'kitchen')' [GW] (also spelled 'taatih', 'tattih', 'tatteh', 'tattie', 'tata', 'tatae', etc.; see also **tattis**).

tatti-bloom (*ta'-i-bllom*) *n., arch.* the potato flower (noted by E.C. Smith).

tatti-bogle (*ta-ti-bō-gul, ta'-i-bō-gul*) *n.* a scarecrow – '... he read that Walter Inglis could recommend the bearer as a ready-made 'tata bogle' ' [WNK], '... he discovered to his great delight that it was nothing but a 'tattie bogle' ' [RM], 'Once in the fields he was taken by some visitors for a potato bogle' [RJT] (also 'tattie-bogle', 'taatih-boagl', etc.).

tatti-brui (*ta'-i-bri, -brū*) *n., arch.* potato broth – 'Consider, for example, the longish drawn-out sound occurring at the end of certain words, e.g. tattih-brui (= potato-broth) ... ' [ECS] (see also **brui**).

tatti-champer (*ta'-i-chawm-pur*) *n., arch.* a potato masher (noted by E.C. Smith).

tatti-claw (*ta'-i-klaw*) *n., arch.* potato soup – 'Another lad on being asked what he got to breakfast, replied, 'Tatt-claw' (potato-soup); what to dinner? 'Tatta-claw'; what to supper? (briskly) 'Champies, billie!' ' [FH].

tatti-creel (*ta'-i-kreel*) *n., arch.* a basket for gathering potatoes – 'A wand o' Cain's first tatto-creel' [JoHa].

tatti-drell (*ta'-i-dreel*) *n., arch.* a potato drill, row of potato plants in a furrow – '... mizzerin taatih-dreels' [ECS].

tattie see **tatti**

Tattie Knowes (*ta'-ee-nowz*) *n.* hilly region just to the south of West Middle and east of old Cavers House.

tatti getherer (*ta'-i-ge-thur-ur*) *n.* a potato gatherer (noted by E.C. Smith).

tatti howker (*ta'-i-how-kur*) *n.* a potato gatherer (noted by E.C. Smith).

tatti howkin (*ta'-i-how-kin*) *n., v.* digging potatoes out of the ground to harvest them. After the last War, local farmers used to have help from schoolchildren to get the harvest in – ' 'Tattie Howkin' – or potato harvesting ... was part and parcel of our school life in the years just after the war' [GM].

tatti peelins (*ta'-i-pee-linz*) *n., pl., arch.* the peelings of potatoes (noted by E.C. Smith; also 'tatti peel' and 'tatti parins').

tatti pit (*ta'-i-pi'*) *n., arch.* a potato pit, trench in which potatoes are stored – 'Some large wool-packet or tatta pit' [HSR] (also noted by E.C. Smith).

tatti-ploom (*ta'-i-ploom*) *n., arch.* a potato-apple, the seed-containing fruit of the potato plant (cf. **ploom**).

tattis (*ta'-iz*) *n., pl.* potatoes. It should be remembered that this plant has not always formed part of the staple of the local diet. Potatoes are first noted in Scotland in a household book of the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1701. There is a record that Dickson of Hassendeanburn paid William Turnbull, a Denholm carrier, 1 shilling for

a peck of potatoes in 1729; this may imply one of the earliest examples of potato cultivation in Scotland. They were still a relative rarity in the 1740s and there was apparently much opposition to eating them to begin with. In about 1760 William Scott of Woll was among the first to plant them far apart in drills. they did not become a staple of the local diet until the late 18th century.

tatti-scone (*ta'-i-skōn*) *n.* a potato scone, scone made with mashed potato, flour and fat, and cooked on a griddle (see also **scone**).

tatti shaws (*ta'-i-shawz*) *n., pl.* the green tops of potato plants.

tatti-soup (*ta'-i-soop*) *n.* potato soup.

tatti-steppin (*ta'-i-ste-pin*) *adj., arch.* potato-stepping, having long springy steps, as if pacing out the rows of potatoes – '. . . that staapeet alang the Jethart road wui a taatih-steppin streide' [ECS].

tatti-stitch (*ta'-i-stich*) *n., arch.* a furrow for planting potatoes – '. . . Ower turnip drill or tatoe-stitch She ran wi' speed; But death's wun at her wi' a switch, For now she's dead' [JH].

tattih see **tatti**

Tatti Wullie (*ta'-i-wu-lee*) *n.* nickname of **William Scott**, farmer at the Orchard.

tauch (*tawld*) *n., poet.* tallow, fat – 'Thaye ar kaset up in thair ane taugh; wi' thair mooth thaye speik pruudlie' [HSR], '. . . an' the faes o' the Lord sall be as the taugh o' lams: thaye sall consuume . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'taugh').

taucht (*tawcht*) *pp., poet.* taught – 'O God, thou hest taucht me frae my youdith . . . ' [HSR], 'An' he openet his mooth an' taucht them sayin' . . . ' [HSR].

tauld (*tawld*) *pp., arch., poet.* told – 'O death! thou wreck of young and auld, How slie, and O how dreadfu' bald! Thou came unlook'd for, nor anes tald what was the crime . . . ' [CPM], 'Whilk we hae heærd, an' kennet, an' our faethers hae tauld us' [HSR], '. . . we spen' our yeers as an tæle that is tauld' [HSR], 'Some had thanked him, but thocht he was really ower auld, An' some were engaged, of the truth micht be tauld' [JJ], '. . . aw had sent owre word aw was comin' on sic a like nicht, an' she had tauld her maister an' mistress' [BCM1880], '. . . And she had set, says the lang tauld fable, The callant's spurs on the kitchen table' [WL] (also written 'tald'; cf. the more usual **telt**).

taupie (*taw-pee*) *n., arch.* a careless or foolish person, particularly applied to women.

tautit (*taw-tee', -ti'*) *adj., poet.* tangled, matted – 'Yer bouk is unco sair faun in, The banes stick through yer tautit skin' [JJ].

taw (*taw*) *v., arch.* to make hides soft by beating, to make pliable by kneading or pulling out, to draw out – 'Ti taw roset or taffee' [GW], to suck greedily, as an infant feeding – 'The callant was bebbin an taain oot ov a bottl, an whummlin't ti geet the verrih grunds' [ECS], to tug at the breast while suckling – 'The bairn was tawin' an' sookin' ' [GW], *n., arch.* a leather thong, strap-tail (also written 'taa').

taws see **tawse**

tawse (*tawz*) *n.* official name for 'the belt', a strip of leather split into two or more sections at the end and formerly used to administer punishment in schools – 'Tom had a remarkably soft palm, so that the application of the tawse gave him acute pain' [WNK], 'He laughs at switches, belts and tawse, And ne'er a bantam cock, Sae proudly struts sae crousely craws, As our little Jock' [JT], '. . . There's nae result withoot a cause; The idle scholar gets the tawse' [FL], 'Wi' taws o' trem'lin' fricht I'll flog ye. I'll gliff the sowl frae yer body' [WP], 'I thocht tae jouk my pains Weel hidden in the croud, But when he swang the tawse I didna craw sae prood' [WL] (essentially plural of **taw**, sometimes spelled 'taws').

taxt (*takst*) *n., arch.* a tax, levy – '. . . and to frie and exeem us from any proportione of the taxt to be laid on by the royall burrows upon burghs . . . ' [BR1699].

Taylor (*tā-lur*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) listed after Simon Armstrong of Calfield and his servant in a 1601 list of Armstrongs and others who were said by the English to be outlaws under the Laird of Buccleuch. He thus presumably lived in Liddesdale and was an associate of the Armstrongs. He could be the 'Andro Tailliour' listed 'in Schortburtholme' among Liddesdale and Eskdale men declared as fugitives for not appearing in a court in Hawick in 1605. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as possessor of the lands of 'Zairdhous' in Liddesdale. Since this is listed by other farms near Newcastleton, it could be that Yethouse is meant. **Rev. Campbell** (1871–1941) born in Dundee, son of Rev. Neil. He was originally in the Free Kirk, he was minister at Whalley Range, Manchester before moving to Newcastleton Kirk in 1941. However, he died after little more than a year in the position. **Charles** (19th C.) teacher, who was one of the three people who met in 1877 to plan the Hawick Golf Club. He was also part of the first committee and later Club Captain. In 1879 he

won the medal (presented by Robert Fraser Watson) at the first golf championship played in Hawick. He was conductor of the Hawick Choral Union in at least the 1870s. **David** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1706 he witnessed a baptism for a child of Thomas Barrie. His children included Helen (b.1704) and David (b.1707). The baptism in 1704 was witnessed by weavers John Taylor (surely related) and David Miller. In 1711 he was a weaver at Roughheugh when his son Walter was baptised in Wilton Parish. He is probably the David who witnessed baptisms in 1724 for John Scott from Brieryhill and John Miller from Roughheugh. **David** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Todshawhill in 1756 and 1762. His children included John (b.1754), William (b.1756), Isobel (b.1759) and Walter (b.1762). Agnes (b.1748 and Thomas (b.1749), baptised in Minto, may also have been his children. **David** (19th/20th C.) joiner at Damfoot, Newmill. He was responsible for the original wooden Lawson Bridge, as well as the 'Joogly Brig'. **Douglas** (1823–87) son of John. He was an apprentice joiner with James Rutherford at Bonchester, and his first job was to remove the thatch from the 3 'Sclenty houses' in 1839. He was then a joiner on the Weens estate at Bonchester Bridge. He was the first in the area to erect wire fences, and developed a business supplying these. Henry Anderson worked for him in the late 1870s. In 1882 his joiner's business was taken over by Walter Turnbull. In 1846 he married Elizabeth ('Betsy'), daughter of John Thorburn, farmer at Stonedge. They had several children, including Walter. He died at Wilton Hill in Hawick and was buried at Hobkirk. **Edmond** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'ewmund talzor'. James Scott in Ashkirk had remission for accompanying him to steal cattle from the farm of Cauldshiels. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **George** (16th C.) listed in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. He was probably from the Ashkirk area. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Margaret Hislop. Their son George was baptised in 1690, with witnesses Robert Taylor and William Hislop (who were surely related to the couple). **James** (15th C.) had a sasine for a merk land in 'Betheruill' (i.e. Bedrule) in 1473. It is unclear how long he held lands in Rulewater. **James** (18th C.) Hawick resident. He married Betty Turnbull and their children included: Margaret (b.1761); Margaret (again, b.1763); and Peter (b.1766). The 1766 witnesses were weaver Robert Turnbull and John 'Kerswell'. **James** (18th/19th C.) fined in Cavers Parish in 1792 for an 'irregular marriage'. **James** (b.1821/2) from Jedburgh, he was a spinner in Hawick. In 1842 he married Elizabeth Best, who was from Bedrule. Their children included: Margaret (b.1842); John (b.1845/6); Catherine (b.1848/9); Agnes A.J. (b.1854/5); and Elizabeth Jane Boston (b.1856). They were living at about 62 High Street in 1851. In 1861 his widow had remarried to grocer William Brown and the family were living on the Mid Raw. **Rev. James** (19th C.) recorded at Bedrule in 1859 when he donated a coin to the Museum. It is unclear where he was a minister. Perhaps the same James, schoolmaster, married Betsy, daughter to the deceased William Turnbull, at West Lees in Wilton Parish in 1860. **Janet** (b.1780/1) born in Hawick Parish, she was recorded as 'Independent' at Highend in Hobkirk Parish in 1841. She was listed there as farmer's widow in 1851 and 1861 and was still recorded there in 1868. She had a daughter Margaret. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Alemoor. He is recorded in 1573 when he was to be entered at Edinburgh Tolbooth by David 'of Ailmure'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1690. The witnesses were John Brown and William Allan. **John** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls at Borthaugh. **John** (17th C.) cottar at Newton in Hassendean Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1704 he witnessed a baptism for David, who was probably his son or brother. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1725 and 1726 he was at Roberton Burnfoot and in 1729, 1733 and 1736 he was at Mains. His children included: David (b.1725); Bessie (b.1726); Helen (b.1729); Walter (b.1731); Bessie (again, b.1733); James (b.1736); Helen (again, b.1741); and Marion (b.1746). **John** (18th C.) farmer at Langraw in Rulewater. In 1771 he married Betty Amos and had a son, also John, later that year. He may be the John who was recorded as tenant at Blackcleughmouth in 1797 and whose son Walter was listed on the Miltiia ballot on 1801. Other children of his may have been John (b.1771), Betty (b.1774), Margaret (b.1778), Agnes (b.1780), Walter (b.1782) and Mary (b.1785). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Lillico and their children included Margaret (b.1792). **John** (b.1770s) tenant farmer at Unthank, brother of

Walter. He may be the son of John baptised in Hobkirk in 1771. He may be the John 'junior' living at Blackleemouth in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was recorded as a labourer at Unthank on the 1801 Militia ballot in Hobkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Renwick of Forkins. In 1800 they had a daughter called Betty (who married Douglas Lillico), followed by a son, John. They then moved to Swanshiel, where they had sons Robert (farm steward at Wauchope, before emigrating to America) and Walter (who married Margaret Gow). In later life he moved to Blacklee farm with his eldest son John (where they were in 1841). A few years after his death the farmhouse at Blacklee was allowed to fall to ruin. **John** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Hassendeanburn in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Betty (b.1800), John (b.1802), Robert (b.1806), Walter (b.1808), Walter (again, b.1808), Isobel (b.1811), William (b.1813), Isabel (b.1817), Margaret (b.1821) and Douglas (b.1823). **Joshua Joseph Henry** (1831–1910) composer of music for 'The Banner Blue'. Born in the Huddersfield area, he came to Hawick in 1884 to work as a worsted designer with the tweed manufacturers Blenkhorn & Richardson's, and later became their mill manager. Musically talented, before coming to Hawick he wrote wrote several short choral anthems, including 'Blow Ye the Trumpets in Zion', 'Come, Ye Children' and 'Rend Your Hearts', as well as a full Church of England Service. While in Hawick he wrote a new 'Te Deum', performed in Wilton Church in 1891, as well as his last anthem 'If, With All Your Hearts'. He was honorary organist at Wilton for about a year, after it installed a pipe organ in 1886. He was said to be 'a modest, retiring man'. He died at his hime at 2 Wilton Hill and was buried in Wilton Cemetery. **Neil** (b.1812/3) from Dunoon in Argyll, he was schoolmaster at Chesters, Southdean Parish around the 1840s to 1860s. He was recorded as Schoolmaster there on the 1841, with the former Master, Thomas Armstrong, there at the same time. In 1851 he was 'Parish Schoolmaster' and living with Alexander Oliver and family. He is listed as master of Southdean Parish School in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was Parish Schoolmaster at Chesters Schoolhouse, living with his wife, son and mother-in-law, Margaret Shiel. He is recorded in 1866 as Registrar, Session Clerk and Inspector of Poor and still Inspector of Poor for the Parish in 1868. He also acted as postmaster for Chesters. He was a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. He married Mary Shiel, who was sister of Thomas, schoolmaster at Hobkirk, and they had a son Malcom T.S. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded among many men from Liddesdale who did not appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **Peter** (b.1766) son of James and Betty Turnbull. He was a mason in Hawick. He lived at 19 Howegate in 1841 and 1851 and was unmarried. He was probably the Peter who was one of the founders of the Independent Kirk in about 1798. **Richard** 'Dick' (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. His name is given as 'Dyk Talzour' and he may have been from Ewesdale. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as being once in Longnewton, then in Sansystanes. His surety was Archibald Heriot, Captain of Ancrum. He was convicted for intercommuning with Adam and Thomas Turnbull, who had been declared rebels for the slaughter of Patrick Hepburn. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 among a group of Hawick people found guilty of using faulty measures; along with John Scott of Wyndheid, he was specifically found to have a half-peck that was 'ane half-fourpitt short'. He was presumably a merchant or shopkeeper of some sort. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk in 1691 when he witnessed a baptism for William Scott and Isobel Renwick. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Oliver in Hawick Parish in 1702. They were both from Hawick Parish. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1706. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton and Ashkirk Parishes. He married Isobel Brown and their children included: Janet (b.1722), baptised in Wilton; and Walter (b.1724), baptised in Ashkirk. In 1723 he witnessed a baptism for John Easton in Galalaw. **Robert** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He may be the Robert, son of John, born in 1703 in Hawick. In 1742 he was 'Tobacconist' when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for merchant James Douglas; this may be one of the earliest recorded instances of this word being used as an occupation. He was involved in a court case in 1748, in which he had taken £29 from his aunt Jean Taylor, getting Robert Tudhope to pretend to have borrowed it, but in fact he used it to pay a bill to merchant Thomas Turnbull; there he was stated to be a 'writer' (but that may be in error); he was stated to be a tobacconist in the related court case brought by Turnbull against Tudhope. He is stated to be a merchant when he

witnessed a baptism for Walter Turnbull (from Hawick Shiels) in 1745. He may be the Robert who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He married Margaret Douglas (proclaimed in Cavers and Wilton Parishes) in 1730, and their children included: Thomas (b.1739); Robert (b.1742); and Margaret (b.1745). The witnesses in 1742 were merchant James Douglas (surely related to his wife) and gardener Robert Turnbull, and in 1745 were Walter Turnbull from Hawick Shiels (whose own baptism he had witnessed on the same day) and William Scoon, servant to Rev. Somerville. **Robert** (19th C.) married Mary Smith in Hobkirk in 1831. **Robert** (b.1847) emigrated from Hawick to Pennsylvania at age 18. He sheered sheep for a living in California, then moved to Wyoming and ended up with a 75,000 acre farm near Grand Island, Nebraska. **Robert M.** 'Rob' (20th C.) published 'Teviot Reaches' in 1951, containing sketches and etchings around the Teviot. **Ronald** 'Ron' (??–) headmaster at Burnfoot Primary School who wrote the booklet 'Hawick Common Riding', with the help of the Callants' Club in 1983. He was unfortunately to later become Headmaster at Dunblane Primary School and witness the terrible aftermath of the shootings in 1996. He returned to Hawick as Common Riding Chief Guest in 1997. **Thomas** (16th C.) witness in 1531 to a sasine for the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside being inherited by Hector Lorraine. He was probably local, like the other witnesses. **Thomas** (b.1829/30) born in Holywood, Dumfriesshire, he was a surgeon in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living on Douglas Square. His wife was Mary Ann and their children included John T.E., James Joseph and Mary. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Walterus Talzour Baron de Hassindene' in 1493. He is otherwise unknown as Baron there, so perhaps the translation should be 'of the Barony'. He was allowed to 'compone' for 'communing with the English', the Laird of Buccleuch serving as his surety. It is unclear how he might have been related to any other Taylors. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of North Synton. In 1643 he was listed among a group of 4 boys there who were summoned 'for byding out of the kirk on ye Lord's Sabbath'. **Walter Noble** (17th C.) tenant at Effledge who was among those declared as fugitives in 1684 for being a Covenanter. **Walter** (17th C.) resident in Ashkirk Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Orchard in 1733 when he married Bessie Blyth. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish who married Janet Nichols in 1758. He was at Whihope in 1761. His children included: John (b.1758); and Margaret (1761). **Walter** (b.1782) son to John in Blackcleughmouth according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was brother of John and farmed at Highend in Rulewater. He may be the Walter whose children, baptised in Hobkirk, included John (b.1805), Agnes (b.1806), Betty (b.1809), Margaret (b.1811), Thomas (b.1813), Walter (b.1816), Janet (b.1818) and William (b.1821). **Walter** (b.1809) born at Swanshiel, he was a younger son of John, who had farmed at Unthank. He worked on the farm at Howahill, becoming tenant there. In 1849 he was listed on the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk. He was still there in the 1860s, being listed as a widower in 1861. In 1834 he married Margaret Gow (whose mother was Margaret Barry). She was said to be a very beautiful woman, who died in childbirth in 1848. Their children were: John (b.1835), who worked on the farm at Howahill; Agnes (b.1838); Isabella; George, who emigrated to new Zealand; Thomas, who lived at Howahill and died there from blood-poisoning, caused by an axe cut; William, who went to Australia, but returned to Howahill; Margaret; and Walter. **Walter** (19th/20th C.) son of William, with his mother being a daughter of Dr. Pringle. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1562 when he had expenses 'for keeping the tower and house of Hassinden'. He is also recorded in Hassendeanburn in 1580, when he acted as cautioner for Robert Scott of Alton when he borrowed money from the servant of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Groundistone. He was mentioned in a session record in Ashkirk in 1635. **William** (17th C.) married Janet Welch in Ashkirk Parish in 1689. **William** (17th C.) carter in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was listed as 'Wm Tylzer' on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. It is possible he is the William, son of James and Bessie Scott, born in Hawick in 1644. He could be the William, married to Isobel Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick were Bessie (b.1674), Elspeth (b.1677), Helen (b.1680), Marion (b.1682), Janet (b.1685) and Isobel (b.1687); the 1680 baptism was witnessed by Walter Purdom and William Haswell, the 1682 baptism by Walter Purdom and Andrew Hart and the 1685 baptism by Walter Paisley and James Gray. He is probably the William who witnessed a baptism for James Gray in 1684. **William** (18th C.)

resident of Roberton and Wilton Parishes. He was at Todshawhill in 1781. He married Betty Laidlaw in Roberton in 1778 and their children included: James (b.1781); Janet (b.1788); and Betty (b.1792). He is probably the son of David (who lived at Todshawhill) baptised in Roberton in 1756. **William** (b.c.1780) from England, he was a farmer at Newstead in Wilton Parish. He is recorded there in 1841. His wife was Margaret and they had a daughter Anne. He could be the William recorded as a labourer at Appletreehall in 1840 and 1841. **William** (b.1821) son of Walter (although which one is unclear), he was born in Hobkirk Parish. He was a farm labourer living at Howahill Cottage (while Walter was farmer at Howahill itself). He married Mary Crozier in 1847. Their children included: Margaret; Janet; and Walter. In 1849 he was among the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk and was a trustee. **William** (b.1840s) son of Walter and Margaret Gow. He went to Australia in his early life, but returned to the family farm at Howahill. He was a County Councillor for Hobkirk Parish. In 1886 he married a daughter of Dr. Pringle in Dundee and they had 5 children. **William** (1847/8–1916) from the Newhouses family, he was farmer at Ashybank. He was also a cattle dealer in Hawick and owned 10 Teviot Crescent. He married Barbara, daughter of blacksmith James Murray, and she died in 1911, aged 62. Their children included: George B. (d.1917), killed at Mahiwa, British East Africa; Christian R. (d.1926); William (d.1954); James (d.1955); Isabella Murray (d.1955); Eliza Litster (d.1958); Robert (d.1959) The family are buired in Denholm. **Rev. William Robert** (b.1958) born in Airdrie, son of William and Elizabeth McMaster. He was educated at Glasgow High School, Glasgow University (where he graduated M.A. in 1979) and Edinbugh University (B.D. in 1982, M.Th. in 1994). He was licensed by Hamilton Presbytery in 1982, was assistant at East Kilbride Old 1982–83, was ordained by the Presbytery of Perth in 1983 and appointed Summer Mission Organiser and Youth Officer at St. Ninian's, Crieff. In 1986 he was inducted as minister at Slateford Longstone, was studying again at Edinburgh University 1993–94 and was Chaplain to Southfield Hospital, Youth Work Organiser at Murrayfield and Chaplain at Saughton Prison in 1994. He became associate minister at Murrayfield in 1997 and then minister of St. Mary's, Cavers and Kirkton in 1998. He served until 2004. In 1982 he married Alison Anne (b.1961), daughter of William Wason and their children were Duncan Andrew William (b.1986) and Catriona Elspeth Joanne (b.1988). He divorced his first wife in 1995 and in 1999 secondly married Lorna Margaret Mackenszie (b.1954), daughter of David MacKay (formerly 'Tailyeour', 'Tailyer', 'Tailzeour', 'Talzor', 'Tylear', 'Tyler' and variants).

Taylorcleuchheid (*tā-lur-klooch-heed*) *n.* Taylorcleuchhead, former farm in Liddesdale, situated around the stream marked Taylor's Cleuch on modern maps. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It consisted of 217 acres, bounded by Riccarton, Cleuchhead, lands held by the Laird of Dinlabyre and Roughley. The farmhouse was shown on the west side of a stream, possibly Todshaw Sike, and this could be the place where post-mediæval remains were discovered in 1977. This could be the 'Taylor Gate' where labourer William Potts was living in 1797 (see also **Tailleycleuch** and **Taylor's Cleuch**).

Taylor's Cleuch (*tā-lurz-klooch*) *n.* stream that runs roughly eastward to join the Liddel Water south of Larriston. There are remains of an enclosure between here and the old railway line. It was partly excavated in 1977 before being surrounded by forest. It appears to be prehistoric with later occupation. There are also some mediæval and post-mediæval remains a little to the east by Todshaw Sike. It may have been called 'Tailorcleuchside' or **Taylorcleuchheid**.

Tayot (*tā-yo', -yot*) *n.* occasional spelling meant to denote the former pronunciation of 'Teviot'.

tazie (*tā-zee*) *n., arch.* a silly young woman – 'Tazie, A romping foolish girl, Roxb. Hailick, synon.' [JoJ].

TD9 (*tee-dee-nīn*) *n.* postcode district for Hawick. 'TD' is the area designation for Teviotdale, with 'TD9' being the district including Hawick, which is divided into sectors 0, 7, 8 and 9. The postcode system was introduced in 1966.

Teacher (*tee-chur*) *n.* **Donald** (19th/20th C.) tenant of Gatehousecote farm. He was on the Committee of Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club from 1905.

teachit (*tee-chee', -chi'*) *pp., arch.* taught, instructed, imparted knowledge – '. . . and their after Mr Alexr. teichit upon the 24 of Josua quhilk contenit ye covenant Josua caussit the people mak to serv God . . . ' [Ash1638].

Teal (*teel*) *n.* **Stephen** (1828/9–74) from Yeadon in Yorkshire, he became the 2nd bandmaster for Hawick Saxhorn Band in early 1856. He encouraged the band to play light music from European

theatre. In 1866 he left Hawick to become band leader of the 25th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, based in Glasgow. He then worked with Airdrie Saxhorn Band before moving back to Yeadon. After inheriting a large sum of money be took to drink and died of an accidental overdose of laudanum.

tear (*teer*) *n., arch.* a spree, jovial occasion, boisterous incident.

tearin (*tee-rin*) *adj., arch.* active, energetic, bustling – '... as 'a tearin' worker', a 'tearin' throwgain fallow', Roxb.' [JoJ].

tease (*teez*) *n., arch.* a tiring or trying spell of work, struggle, strenuous effort.

teasel (*tee-zul*) *n.* plant with a spiny head, particularly Dipsacus fullonum, or fuller's teasel, used to raise the nap in cloth after fulling.

teasel machine (*tee-zul-maw-sheen*) *n.* machine used in a knitwear factory for raising the surface fibres, particularly with fine wools like cashmere, with the teasles originally being the spiny heads of particular flowers – '... was brushed over with hand-cards, previous to the introduction of teazles, to raise the loose fibres of the wool to the surface' [DMW].

teaser (*tee-zur*) *n., arch.* someone who teases wool as part of the process of making woollen garments.

teather (*tee-thur*) *n.* a tether – 'William Gladstaines, carrier, fined tenn pound Scotts for pulling up of the teather staicke of Baylyea Thorbrande his mair ...' [BR1686], 'John Hardie, maltman, elder, was onlawed in ane egregious ryott for cutting within the Myreslawgreen ane teather of ane hors belonging to Robert Rowcastell, carrier' [BR1688], *v.* to tether, '... qr she was teathered in the common grasse upon the East Maines and teathered her in the ground and upon the same place qr the baylyea's peiss was soun and growing' [BR1686].

the Tech (*thu-tek*) *n.* the Henderson Technical College on Commercial Road, opened in 1971, later part of the Borders College and demolished in 2010. Also formerly the name for its predecessor, built in1926, and now part of the High School.

Techie Drawin (*te-kee-draw-in*) *n.* the subject of Technical Drawing at school.

teckle (*te-kul*) *n., poet.* a weapon, especially an arrow (or perhaps a bow) – 'The swallow-tail frae teckles flew, Five hundred flain into the flight ...' [CPM].

tedisome (*tee-dee-sum*) *adj., arch.* tedious, tiresome – 'Thereckly, as A hechult up that teedisome brae, the muckle Cairter ...' [ECS], ' 'Teedisome brae', quo A' [ECS] (also written 'teedisome').

teedly (*teed-lee*) *n.* a collection among workers made at regular intervals over an extended period and used to pay for an outing, Christmas party etc. This was common in Hawick mills until at least the 1960s (sometimes confused with, or perhaps used synonymously with **menage**).

teeger (*tee-gur*) *n., arch.* a tiger.

teek (*teek*) *n., poet.* a dog, a base fellow, boor – 'I hate the tattling, narrow-minded teek, Who holds no course as right but that he steers' [JoHa] (cf. **tike**).

Tee Kay (*tee-kā*) *n.* pen-name of **Tom Ker**, who wrote many poems and other works.

teem (*teem*) *n., arch.* an outpouring – 'The rain cam doon in a perfec' teem' [GW], *v., arch.* to empty out – 'Teem oot the yill' [GW], to pour – 'And they teemed it down their grymy throats, To the healthe of their master true ...' [JTe], 'It's teemin' o' rain' [GW], 'Whan I mind thae things, I teem owt my saul in me ...' [HSR], 'He teems contemp apon princes, an' causes thame til dander in the wuldirniss ...' [HSR].

teemit (*tee-mee', -mi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* emptied, drained, poured out – '... they næme is as aintmint teemet owt, therfor do the mays loe thee' [HSR], 'She heth teemet this oyntment on my bodie' [HSR].

teenge (*teenj*) *n., arch.* a tinge.

Teenie Balmer's (*tee-nee-baw-mur*) *n.* home-based tripe-seller in the Kirk Wynd (opposite the Tabernacle) in the early 20th century, with the area now a car park. The shop was famous for its tripe. The proprietor may have been Christine Elder (b.c.1864), wife of George Balmer – 'Ee went tae Teenie Balmers for tripe Or got reekin' new breid frae the Store' [AY].

Teenie Elder's (*tee-nee-el-durz*) *n.* tripe-seller near the Common Haugh in the early-to-mid 20th century – '... To fetch frae Teenie Elder's by the Haugh, A can o' tripe in piping brea' [WL] (possibly the same as **Teenie Balmer's**).

teeny-weeny (*tee-nee-wee-nee*) *adj.* very small (an example of 'rhyming reduplication').

teep (*teep*) *n., arch.* type.

teer (*teer*) *v.* to tear – 'did ee teer ma book?', '... To a' that's guid they're deef an' blind, They only like to stab an' teer' [FL], 'Scots an Ingleesh in a fraineeshin, fidgin mad-keen ti teer the harrigals oot o other' [ECS], 'He comes in when he's cried on, An' never teers his claes' [IJ] (also spelled 'teir').

teer (*teer*) *v., arch.* to perform with vigour, work strenuously – 'Hei was in a teerin kip an wadna stoap a meenint' [ECS], *n., arch.* a boisterous time, piece of fun (also spelled 'tear').

Teerie see **Teri**

teesh (*teesh*) *interj., adj.* great, terrific – 'A hink the Bay City Rollers ur teesh, mei', '... A've fund ma niche and life is teesh A'm glad that a've come hame' [IWL] (seems to have been around in Hawick at least since WWII; originally restricted mainly to use by children, it was re-popularised by the band Scocha in the 1990s; it is unclear how widespread it has been beyond Hawick; one theory of its origin is that it was a deliberate joke on being 'sheet' backwards).

teesic (*tee-zik*) *n., arch.* a spell of illness due to overwork, indisposition of indefinite character.

teethrife (*teeth-rīf, -rif*) *adj., arch.* toothsome, palatable (recorded by J. Jamieson as a spexifically Teviotdale word; see also **toothrife**).

Tefe (*te-fee*) *n.* form of 'Teviot' recorded around the year 800.

teh (*te*) *prep.* to – 'wull ee come teh ma bit the day?', 'Sae Aw'll promise teh join the Total ...' [RM], '... though when lengthened as in the remark : Whae ti? (i.e. To whom?) the vowel sound inclines slightly towards that of e in ten' [ECS] (this pronunciation is preferred in some phrases, cf. **ti**).

teh'd (*ted*) *contr.* to it – 'ee could gaun right up teh'd', '... bit ee can pit a variety o things teh'd an aa like' [DaS] (variant of **ti'd**; note long *e* sound).

teh-teh (*te-te*) *interj.* ta-ta, used as a parting greeting – 'teh-teh the now then'.

tei (*tī*) *n.* tea, a hot beverage made using crushed leaves from the far corners of the Empire – 'go'an make is a cup o tei wull ee?', 'coffee's no ma cup o tei', 'Ee got pies and tei at the muckle tent ...' [AY], 'Yin Common Ridin mornin Ma mother says ti mei 'Ee'd better watch eer-sul, lass, Here's a 'stranger' in eer tei' ' [DH], a light meal served in the early evening, high tea – 'what's for the tei the night?', '... ee're in an awfu' hurry. Aw was watching ee while aw was takin' ma tei' [JHH], 'A niver got seek o'd. At least no until it was time ti gaun hame for yer tei' [We], 'I'll tak' my aith, ye've hed nae tei, So's ye could fill your wames wi' mei ...' [DH]. Tea did not start being drunk locally until about the 1760s, and was quite expensive for some time. In 1768 someone in Hawick was convicted for selling thorn leaves in place of tea leaves and was 'pinioned' as punishment (sometimes spelled 'tey').

tei bag (*tī-bawg*) *n.* a tea bag.

teicher (*tī-chur*) *v., arch.* to ooze, said of a slight wound bleeding or exuding pus – 'When the skin is slightly cut, it is said to 'teicher and bluid', when the quantity of blood effused is scarcely sufficient to form a drop, South of S.' [JoJ].

teicup (*tī-kup*) *n.* a teacup.

tei leafs (*tī-leefs*) *n., pl.* tea leaves.

teind (*tīnd*) *n., arch.* Scottish equivalent of the English tithe, a tenth part of one's income or produce from land, or a tenth of the value of the livestock born on a farm. This originally went to support the Church, but after the Reformation typically went to the local landowner. Such payments were split into 'vicarage teinds', which were minor tithes, often paid in kind (and originally to the vicar rather than parson) and 'parsonage teinds' which were the more major tithes, consisting of grain – 'The Earle Bukcleugh is patrone, who payis to ye minister 800 merks yeirlie, and leidis ye teynd' [PR1627], 'Although the teinds of particular lands do frequently form the subject of inquiry in our Teind Court ...' [NE].

teind barn (*tīnd-bawrn*) *n., arch.* a barn used for storing the grain that was collected as a 'teind', called a 'tithe-barn' in England. The ruins of the old example in Spittal-on-Rule can still be sen.

the Teind Barn (*thu-tīnd-bawrn*) *n.* ruined building in Spittal-on-Rule. It was still thatched until the early 1900s, and was said by Tancred to be the olderst building in the parish.

the Teind Court (*thu-tīnd-kōr'*) *n.* court set up after the Reformation, to deal with the value and sale of teinds, and the adequate provision for local ministers. It was a court within the Court of Session, set up to decide on matters of valuation of teinds, stipends for ministers, etc. After 1707 its powers passed to the Court of Session.

teinder an thirder (*tīn-dur-an-thir-dur*) *n., arch.* a person who occupies arable land at a rent equal to $^2/_5$th of the produce (1 tenth and another 3 tenths) – '... the damage done to the corn at Whitlaw was comprised, and that Patrick Scott and John Gladstains paid the damage to the teinder and the thirder out of their own pocket ...' [C&L].

Teindside (*tīnd-, teend-sīd*) *n.* farm on the A7 south of Newmill, as well as the name for the general area, also referred to as 'Teinside'. The lands were owned by a branch of the Abernethy family from at least the late 14th century, passing from Sir William to his older brother James in 1393; they were at that time described as lying in the

Barony of Hawick, with Archibald, Earl of Douglas as superior. The Abernethys sold the lands to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1494. In 1446/7 Oswald Abernethy appeared before William, Earl of Douglas at Newark and publicly asserted that his only superior of these lands was the Baron of Hawick. The lands were recorded belonging to Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1502. In 1511 the lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick. However, in 1572 they were included among those held 'in property' by the Baron, Douglas of Drumlanrig. The Scotts of Buccleuch held lands there since at least the early 1500s, although Francis, Earl of Bothwell had the lands confirmed to him in 1585. It is listed among the property of the Baron of Hawick (Douglas of Drumlanrig) in 1594 and 1615. In 1627 they were listed as a '25 merk land' producing '500 merks in stok, and to 100 merks in teynd'. The lands were listed in 1634, 1653 and 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. James Grieve was tenant there in at least 1709–10. In 1724 Gideon Elliot purchased the lands from his brother Robert. James Scott was living there in 1731. Alexander Ogilvie was owner in the 1740s when valued at £426 13s 4d. Thomas Watson owned the lands in the early 18th century and sold them to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch in about 1750. There were Murrays living there in the mid-1700s to early 1800s. Thomas Barrie was there in 1788. By 1788 it was valued at £426 13s 4d and still the same in 1811, as part of the properties of the Duke of Buccleuch. Gideon Scott was there in 1797 and David Murray in 1799. George Aitken, John Telfer and Thomas Rutherford were living there in 1801. William Anderson was there in 1819. Robert Elliot was farmer in 1841 and Robert Govenlock in the 1860s. There is a hill-fort on the Slaidhill, which lies above, near the source of the Teindside Burn, and 2 more on Teindside Hill. An ancient burial cairn near the shooting lodge was described by W.N. Kennedy in 1857. Three more burial cists were uncovered by a ploughman in 1869, with an excavation carried out by Dr. Brydon, the site being a small mound about 150–200 yards north of the farmhouse and the cists containing human bones, animal bones, a piece of pottery, a flint flake, charcoal remains and many stones. A further cist was then discovered, prompting another excavation by Dr. Brydon and Lord Rosehill, discovering that the 4 cists formed a semi-circle and the ground around contained much charcoal, burned pieces of bone and more pottery. There are signs of 'cord rig' clutivation there also – 'The scenes of this wild upland vale, And most this spot itself prefer That has become they sepulchre On Teindside's rising dale' [HSR] (also spelled 'Tynside', 'Teinside', etc., and possibly formerly pronounced *tīnd-*; the origin is possibly Old Welsh 'din' and Old English 'side', meaning 'the slope by the hill with the fort'; it first occurs as 'Theynsyde' in 1393, is 'Tenside' in 1446/7, 'Teynside' in 1494, 'tynsyde' in 1502, 'Teneside' in 1511, 'Tenside' in 1528/9, 'Tenesyde' and 'Teneside' in 1572, 'Teyndsyde' in 1595, 'Teynsyde' in 1627, 'Tynesyde' in 1634, 'Tynesyd' in 1653 and 1663, 'Teyndsyd' in 1661, 'Teanside' in 1731 and 'Tein-side' in 1839; it is 'Teensydhall' on both Blaeu's 1654 map and Gordon's c.1650 map).

Teindside Brig (*teend-sīd-brig*) *n.* bridge across the Teviot just after Teindside. It was built as part of the development of the toll road, which became the A7, perhaps around 1762. At the same time as it was built the road was improved from the bridge to Teindside farm, past the Horse Pool. A new bridge was built around the 1930s. A farm adjacent to the bridge was formerly known by the same name and also called 'Teindsidebrae'. Walter Hogg was living there in 1779–84 and William Gledstains in 1784. Alexander Miller was tenant there in 1797, when it is 'Tiendside Bridge'. William Lamb was Taylor at 'Teindside Bridgend' in 1799. Hugh Johnstone and John Cairns and families lived there in 1841 and 1851 (it is 'Teenside bridgend' in 1781 and 'Tiensidebrigend' in 1783).

Teindside Burn (*tīnd-sīd-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Teviot (from roughly the northwest) near Teindside. It forms part of the probable boundary line of the Catrail. The lands there are listed along with Teinside among the lands inherited by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. The lands there were purchased by the Scotts of Buccleuch about 1660. As it runs down from Slaidhills there is a waterfall in a ravine. A little further down there was once a cottage, marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. Walter Hogg was farmer there in 1797, when Andrew Elliot was also there (it is 'Tynessydburne' in 1615, 'Teyndsideburne' in the mid-17th century, 'Teindsideburn' about 1755 and 'Tiendsideburn' in 1797; 'Teindburnfoot' is marked on Stobie's map of 1770).

Teindside Hill (*tīnd-sīd-hil*) *n.* hill lying on the north side of the upper Teviot valley, north of Teindside Lodge. Its contains the remains of 2 hill-forts, almost obliterated by cultivation. The one near the summit probably measured about

120 m by 65 m, while the one to the south sits on a rocky knoll, measuring about 60 m by 20 m, with a deep ditch on the north side. There were local excavations there by Mr. Govenlock in 1873, finding a 'hut eight feet square'. There is a further fort just to the north-west near Slaidhill. Additionally, there is a modern cairn, called 'Bert's Cairn', with an inscribed stone.

Teindside Ludge (*tīnd-sīd-luj, -loj*) *n.* house in Teviothead, also known as Commonside Cottage, situated on the side road to Commonside. It was once a farmhouse on the Buccleuch estate. Recently and part of the house has been let out for holiday accommodation. Just inside the entrance gate is a turf-covered cairn about 15 m in diameter.

Teindsideslope (*tīnd-sīd-slōp*) *n.* former farmstead near Teindside. In the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls John Irvine is recorded as farmer there, with 3 working horses. Alexander Johnson was there in 1799. David Cairns and Robert Walker lived there in 1841 and Constable Michael Oliver in 1851 (also written as 'Teindside Slope'; it is 'Tiendsideslop' in 1797).

teind yaird (*tīnd-yārd-*) *n., arch.* a yard used to store the produce collected as tithes – 'Item, to James Scott, servant, for keiping of the teynd yaird of Hawik, bigging the dykes therof, and heiding the stakes of the samyn the said year, eighteine pundes' [SB1633].

teings see **tyngs**

Teinside (*teen-sīd*) *n.* alternative version of **Teindside**.

Tei'ot (*tee-i', tī-i'*) *n., arch.* Teviot – '... an thegither oo turnt ti the richt for the Teiot an the coonty toon' [ECS], '... And troots that i' the Tei'ot tipple' [DH], 'As by his haugh the Tei'ot rummle't' [DH] (a contracted spelling to denote the older pronunciation; also written 'Teiot' and 'Te'iot').

teipot (*tī-po'*) *n.* a teapot.

teir see **teer**

Teisday (*tīz-di*) *n.* Tuesday – 'I got to Berwick on Monday afternoon, and was unco weel on Teisday morning ...' [RW], 'My friens, be thankfu' that Sabbath is upon the day that its on, for had it been a Tysday ye wad hae been at Jeddart, or if a Fursday ye wad hae been at Hawick' [JW] (also written 'Tysday'; cf. the more modern **Tuesdi**).

teistrel (*tī-strul*) *n., arch.* a scoundrel (also written 'teistrell'; cf. **taistrel**).

teitim (*tī-tim*) *n.* teatime – 'A'll sei ee the back o teitim' (note the usual pronunciation of the second syllable; also **tei-time**).

tei-time (*tī-tim*) *n.* teatime – 'A was verrih mensefi at tei-time: A duist tuik yeh cup' [ECS].

tei towel (*tī-tow-ul*) *n.* a tea towel.

Teiwi (*tee-vee*) *n.* earliest known form of 'Teviot', recorded around the year 600.

Telfer (*tel-fur, tāl-fur*) *n.* **Adam** (b.1770s) resident of Grainfoot. He is recorded in 1797 among men of Castleton Parish balloted for serving in the Militia. In 1799 he was now at Redmoss among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in the parish of Castletoun'. He was still at Redmoss on the 1801 Militia ballot. He was probably related to Thomas, who was a shepherd at Redmoss in 1797. **Adam** (b.c.1770s) shoemaker at Netherraw according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **Adam** (19th C.) weaver in Newcastleton according to the ballot for the Militia in 1799. **Andrew** (1734–1804) from Southdean Parish. In 1761 he married Christian Lillico (1736–1815) in Hobkirk Parish. His children, baptised in Southdean Parish, included: George (b.1762); James (b.1765); Marion (b.1767); William (b.1769); Elizabeth (b.1771); Isabel (b.1773); and John (b.1781), father of James 'the poetic schoolmaster' of Saughtree. **Andrew** (b.1784/5) from Crailing Parish, he was farmer at Roundabouts in Chesters in 1851. His wife was Euphemia and their children included Jessie and William (who took over running the farm). His widow was recorded at Roundabouts in 1861. **Andrew** (b.1808/9) from Hownam he was a shepherd at Jedhead in Southdean Parish. His wife was Mina and their children included John, Helen and Anne. **Andrew Hunter Cowan** (1845–1916) born at Lethem in Southdean Parish, son of shepherd William. It is said that he was the first to be baptised in the Presyterian tradition in Wolfelee Free Kirk and was thus named 'Cowan' after the minister. He attended school in Chesters and at the age of 16 apprenticed to joiner Gilbert Amos there. In 1867 or 1868 he moved to Edinburgh, where he became Chair of the Trades Council, being involved in the large demonstration organised after the failure of the Franchise Bill in 1884. He was then on the School Board and became a City Councillor in 1889, being regarded as the first working-class man to hold such a position in Edinburgh. As Convenor of the Plans and Works Committee, he was involved with the merging of Portobello with Edinburgh, with improvement in the fire brigade and with city control of street lighting. Also on the Library Committee, he helped establish a free library in Edinburgh. In 1899 he became a Bailie

and was also a Justice of the Peace. He was actively involved in the Edinburgh Borderers Club. His wife was Elizabeth and they had 6 children. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Christian Liddell in Wilton in 1729. He is probably the Archibald who was at Borthaugh when his death is recorded in Wilton in 1736. **Rev. Charles** (1693–1731) minister of Hawick Parish 1723–31. He was the son of an Edinburgh Magistrate, also Charles, who was Captain of the Trained Band. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1712, was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1719 (after reluctantly signing the Confession of Faith) and came to Hawick in 1721 as an assistant to Robert Cunningham. He helped lead sermons in Hawick while the minister was in ill-health. He was presented as the new Minister by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch at the end of 1722 and ordained early the following year (after the Hawick elders petitioned the Presbytery 'for puting a quick end of Mr Talefer's tryals'). He is said to have borrowed heavily from Shaftsbury's 'Characteristics' and other essayists for his sermons, and to have had an ascetic temper and a high opinion of himself. He witnessed baptisms in 1723 for surgeon Walter Scott and for Robert Henderson in Hilliesland, in 1724 for workman Robert 'Huison', in 1725 for merchant Thomas Thomson, for William Cathrae in Closses and for merchant Andrew Turnbull, in 1728 for Thomas Turnbull and another couple in 1729 in Hawick, including one for Andrew Leithead (it was unusual for the serving minister to be a witness). In 1724 he complained about drunkenness at the Common Riding and in 1725 he proposed that 2 members of the Kirk Session should inspect 'the families in this town who give ale or brandie, either at the outgoing or incoming of the horsemen and footmen'. But, surprisingly, he reported afterwards that 'he was well pleased with the deportment and behaviour of those who were at the riding of the Common'. He is recorded preaching before the Lord High Commissioner in 1730 and was called before the Committee on Overtures the next day 'for certain comparisons which he had used', but the objections were dropped without censure. He married Katherine Elliot of Arkleton (widow of David Laing of Westerkirk) in 1727 in Hawick, and she lived until at least 1746. They had children: Elizabeth (b.1728), baptised in Hawick; and Christian Ann (b.1730), also baptised in Hawick, with witnesses Rev. Crawford (of Wilton) and 'Mr Cunninghame' (probably Patrick). **Charles** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included: Thomas (b.1771); Margaret (b.1774); and Helen (b.1777). **Christian Lillico** (1835–1909) daughter of James, Schoolmaster at Saughtree. She ran a small school near Sandholm, at the junction of the Liddel and Hermitage Waters, also known as the 'Brig End Schuil'. She was teacher there in at least the 1860s. Confusingly, she was known as 'Catherine', as well as 'Christina'. She died in Newcastleton. **Christina** (b.1796/7) tollhouse keeper at the Townhead Toll in Newcastleton. She was a widow in 1861, with daughter Elspeth and grand-daughter Christina. **David** (b.1824/5) son of John, he was farmer at Braidhaugh in Hobkirk Parish in the 1860s. In 1861 he was farmer of 500 acres there, employing 4 labourers. **David** (1945/6–2010) from Hawick, he joined Aberdeen Journals in 1973, becoming motoring correspondent, business correspondent, industrial correspondent and business editor. He was then editor of North of Scotland Publications, before returing to the position of business reporter. He married Moira and had children Ross, Robbie, Colin and Lesley. **Elizabeth** 'Betsy' (b.1828/9) born in Hawick Parish, she was daughter of Jane, who was teacher at the girls' school set up in Cavers in the mid-19th century. By 1861 she was the main teacher at Cavers Cottages, with Margaret Grierson as assistant teacher. **George** (16th C.) recorded in Dodhead in 1579 when he made an agreement with John Lauder in Singlie to exchange their lands at the end of a year. He promised, along with Adam Scott of Bonnington, to pay Lauder for tack of a quarter of the 'rowme'. There is surely a connection with the ballad 'Jamie Telfer o the Fair Dodhead'. **George** (17th C.) tenant near Adderstoneshiel listed in 1684 among those declared as fugitives for being a Covenanter. He could be the George 'Telfoord' listed as shepherd at Addeerstoneshiel among the 'deficient' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (18th C.) herd at Nether Southfield. He married Mary Thomson and their daughter Euphan was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1740. **George** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for merchant James Ekron in 1758. **George** (18th/19th C.) master of the English School in Hawick until 1822. **George** (1979–) joined Hawick Boxing Club along with his childhood friend Colin Bain, when they were 11, later joining Hawick Royal Albert Boxing Club in 1998. He had more than 200 amateur fights, boxing for

Scotland, with a highlight being winning the Scottish Welterweight Championship in Hawick Town Hall. He had 9 professional bouts in 2003–05, winning 7 and losing 2. **Henry** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Hardie in Hawick in 1845. **James** (16th C.) tenant in Huntly and servant to the Laird of Buccleuch in 1579. There was a complaint that the neighbouring tenant in Hutlerburn had taken his horse, claiming that it had crossed the march dyke and was pasturing on Hutlerburn. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, son of William in North Synton. He married Bessie 'Hutsone' and their son William was baptised in 1698. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Wiltonburn in 1705. In 1724 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Veitch in Galalaw. His children included Agnes (b.1704) and Margaret (b.1705). The witnesses in 1705 were Adam and William Scott. He could be the James who married Bessie 'Hutson' in Ashkirk in 1696. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Thomson and their children included: Jean (b.1716); and Isobel (b.1722). Perhaps the same James had a son William baptised in 1718 (with his wife's name recorded as 'Jean'). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Lymiecleuch in 1716 when he married Jane Stewart and at Deanhead in 1722. His children included: Jenet (b.1719); and Thomas (b.1722). **James** (18th C.) recorded in Chapelhill in 1726 when his daughter Christian was baptised in Roberton Parish. He may be the James who married Isobel Bell in Roberton in 1718. **James** (18th C.) recorded being in Southdean Parish in 1747 when his marriage to Anne Maxwell was announced in Melrose Parish, with John Young as cautioner. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1761 he married Isabel Howison from Hawick Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Dinlabyre. He was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **James** (b.1770s) resident of Whitriggs in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **James** (d.1824) dyker whose death is recorded in Hawick Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) baker on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **James** (b.1797/8) from Langholm, he was an inn-keeper in Newcastleton. In the 1850s he was proprietor of the Buccleuch Arms on North Hermitage Street. His wife was Janet and they had a daughter Mary. In 1852 his name was given as 'Telford'. **James** (1800–62) son of shepherd John and Isabella Taylor, with his stepmother being Anne Davidson, he was referred to as 'the poetic schoolmaster of Saughtree' in Liddesdale. He was described as 'a plodding, ill-rewarded schoolmaster in a roadside cottage on the banks of the Liddel'. He was born in Southdean Parish, although the census records of 1851 and 1861 state he was born in Oxnam Parish. He had 2 aunts who lived in a cottage near Battlingburn in Southdean Parish, and a story is told of one of them seeing a 'spunkie' (i.e. 'will-o'-the-wisp') the night the other one died; he thus seems to have grown up steeped in local superstition. He was first employed as a shepherd, but through self-education became a teacher to the children of shepherds in the Jedhead area. He was a great admirer of James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd', who he got to know in his youth and who inspired and encouraged him to write poetry. In about 1824 he was stopped from attending a trial in Jedburgh by the Burgh Officer there, 'Lang Eaby' (or 'Ebey'), and in revenge he wrote a satirical ballad 'The Fearfu' Hinderend of Lang Eaby'. This became popular locally, and it is said that Sir Walter Scott enjoyed reading it; he was also said to be concerned that the poem was potentially libellous and so picked out a hiding place to flee to if any suspicious person approached his dwelling. He became schoolmaster at Castleton in 1827 and was at the smaller Saughtree school from 1834 until he died. He was listed at Saughtree among heads of households in 1835–41, and was recorded as master of the auxiliary parochial school at Saughtree in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was locally referred to as 'the poetic schoolmaster', since he wrote several ballads, including a long one, 'The Gloamyne Buchte', about an encounter between a shepherdess and a fairy. A version of the ballad 'The Death of Parcy Reed' was transcribed by him from an old woman called Kitty Hall (who lived at Fairloans near the head of the Kale). He published poems in the Newcastle Magazine (as well as a series of articles called 'Literary Gossip') and also in the Tyne Mercury, among other places. His first book was 'Border Ballads and other Miscellaneous Poems' (1824), which was dedicated to the Ettrick Shepherd; although it contains language that is rather pastoral (i.e. flowery), nevertheless it includes many dialect words that were probably common at the time and would otherwise be unrecorded. This collection contains his best-known poem, 'The Gloamyne Buchte',

as well as 'Auld Ringan', about Ninian Oliver from Smailcleughfoot. 'The Gloamyne Buchte' was published on its own in 1843 and was additionally contained within Vol. II of the 'Local Historian's Tablebook' in 1844. He contributed to Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders' and his poem 'The Hunter-King' was included in 'Living Bards of the Border' (1859). Additionally, he wrote a novel 'Barbara Gray, or the Widow's Daughter: A Narrative of Humble Life' (1835); it is a melodrama about poor farm labourers and wicked landlords. This was incorporated into an extensive volume of stories and verse 'Tales and Ballads' (1862), dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland (including a substantially revised 'Auld Ringan'); at the end there is a statement about another book, 'Border Gatherings', being in preparation, but this never appeared. It is said that he never earned more than £20 per year, and so must have struggled to raise a family. His house was a simple 'but and ben', with the 'but' being where his family stayed, and the 'ben' being the schoolroom. It was described how he would sometimes tell his class 'in a quiet, conversational way, and in the pure Border doric, of what he had been reading', including treating them to 'a captivating lecture on the tales and traditions of our Borderland'. He was a great friend of Robert White of Newcastle, who wrote about the history of Northumberland and the Border; he would annually visit White in Newcastle, where they would haunt the book-stalls. However, he did not get along with everyone; he is probably the 'schoolmaster, likewise a poet' mentioned being antagonistic to John Halliday publishing his own verses in 1847. He is probably the James who in 1858 donated a 'Sword blade of the Highlanders' to the Archæological Society, found at Myredykes. In 1860 he donated 'two flint arrowheads, one found in Liddesdale, the other from Canada'. He married Janet Beattie (1802–89); she is recorded living at Saughtree in 1841 along with their children Margaret, Christian and Janet (he himself being absent). In 1851 the family were at Saughtree Schoolhouse (with Margaret having moved away by then). In 1861 his daughter Christian was living with them and described as a teacher; she ran a small school near Sandholm, at the junction of the Liddel and Hermitage Waters. They also had a train driver lodging with them in 1861. His children included: Margaret (b.1833); Catherine Lillico (1835–1909); and Janet Armstrong Stavert(1839–1911), who died in Liverpool. One of his daughters had a son, Telfer John Telfer, who died in 1889, aged 25. He died of a stroke at his his home, his wife Janet died at Bankend and the family are buried in Old Castleton Cemetery. He was described thus: 'his rain-beaten white hat, telling of a deal of wet weather about Saughtree and Daston Burn; the well wauket folds of his auld gray plaid hitched over his left shoulder; his big, awkward framework, with that unpresuming pock-pitted face, and the knowing look and sign of inward comfort'. **James** (19th C.) married Jane Sinton in 1836, the marriage recorded in both Southdean and Jedburgh Parishes. **James** (b.1821/2) shepherd at Wormscleuch in Castleton Parish. His wife was Christian and their children included Andrew, Margaret, John, James, Mary and Thomas. **James** 'Jim' (1941–) born between Gala and Melrose, he played rugby for Melrose and gained 25 caps for Scotland. He became Scottish Coach, leading the team to the 1984 Grand Slam. He trained as a teacher, eventually becoming Rector of the High School 1984–93. During some of this time the school was nicknamed 'the Rugby Academy'. He left to become the Scottish Rugby Union's Director of Rugby. **Jane** nee Bunyan (b.1805) daughter of Thomas, she was born in Cavers Parish, where she married James in 1827. By 1841 she was a widow, working as a dressmaker at West Middle. By 1851 she was teacher at a school for girls in Cavers. Her daughter Elizabeth ('Betsy') and Jemima assisted at the school, with another relative Catherine Rutherford also being an assistant teacher. She was presumably dead by 1861, when Elizabeth was the main teacher at the school. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Cook and their children included: Robert (b.1685); and Janet (b.1703). He He may be the John who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1695 for John Armstrong in Park. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Robson and their son John was baptised in 1688. Helen (b.1693) and Margaret (b.1694) may also have been his children, although no mother's name is recorded. **John** (17th C.) resident of Peelbrae listed among the 'deficient' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may be the John 'Talefert' who witnessed a baptism for Robert Cook in 1685. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included James (b.1699) and Archibald (b.1703). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son John was baptised in 1707. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Smith and their son George was baptised in 1718. Margaret

(b.1720) may also have been his child. **John** (18th C.) recorded as a householder at Branxholme Park on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Perhaps the same John, 'Coater' at Branxholme, witnessed a baptism for Walter Cook (gardener at Branxholme) in 1740. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bettie Muir and their children included: Mary (b.1727); Jean (b.1730); and Janet (b.1732). Charles (b.1735), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. The witnessed in 1732 were Henry Orrock and Francis Ruecastle. **John** (18th C.) Beadle at Hawick Kirk in the 1740s. He is probably the John who witnessed baptisms for shoemaker Patrick Hardie, for carrier John Ruecastle, for Francis Scott and for Archibald Paterson in 1729, for flesher Robert Wilson in 1730, for William Helm and for George Oliver in 1731 and for Robert Riddell in 1733. He is recorded as 'Officer' or 'Kirk Officer' when he witnessed further baptisms in 1737, 1738, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1745 and 1747. He may also be the John who witnessed other baptisms in 1738 and 1746. There are mentions in the Parish Records for payments to him, including the purchase of new shoes (necessary because the beadle had to deliver messages for the Session): 'Given to John Tailfer for his half years sallarie and also for hsi Shoes at the Sacrament ... £7 16 0'; he was also paid for 'waiting on the mortcloth'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Andrew (b.1742), James (b.1743), James (again, b.1744), Jean (b.1745), Margaret (b.1747), Robert (b.1747), Margaret (b.1751), John (b.1753) and Margaret (b.1755). There may be 2 families here. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Merrylaw in 1755. He married Helen Learmonth and their son William was baptised in 1755. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Thomas was baptised in 1757. **John** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1761. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son George was baptised in 1766. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His daughter Helen was baptised in 1771. **John** (18th C.) shepherd at Braidlie on Hermitage Water in about 1750. He married Agnes Main and was recorded at Braidlie in 1777 when his daughter Mary was baptised in Castleton Parish. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howpasley in 1766 when his son George was baptised. He may be the John who married Janet Pringle in Roberton in 1765. His name is written 'Telford', although he is probably related to the earlier Telfers who were at Howpasley. **John** (18th C.) listed along with Thomas as owner of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1788, valued at £10. These were among the lands formerly held by the feuars of Lilliesleaf. They were still recorded as owners in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Whitehaugh in Castleton Parish, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He could be the John, married to Mary Mair, whose children included Mary (b.1788), Janet (b.1793), Anne (b.1794), William (1795), Andrew (b.1797), John (b.1798), Agnes (b.1800), James (b.1802), Gilbert (b.1804) and Jemima (b.1805). **John** (b.c.1770s) wright listed in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. He may have been brother of William, who was also on the 1799 list. **John** (b.c.1780) resident of Teindside according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. **John** (1781–1860) shepherd from Southdean Parish, son of Andrew and Christian Lillico. He was shepherd at Carewoodrig in 1851, living there with his wife Ann, daughters Isabella and Mary, son-in-law John Scott and 2 grandchildren. He married Isabella Taylor and secondly married Anne Davidson (1784–1862). With his first wife he had James (1800–62), the 'poetic schoolmaster' of Saughtree. Later children (born in Hownam Parish) were: Andrew (1808–86); William (1810–82); Margaret (1812–71), who died at Flatt; Christian (b.1814); Thomas (1817–84); Isobel (b.1819); and John (1822–38), who died at Todlaw. He died at Dykeraw and the family are buried in Chesters Kirkyard. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Ann Elliot and their son Robert was baptised in 1819. **John** (b.1789/90) from Westerkirk Parish, he was farmer at Braidhaugh in Hobkirk Parish. In 1851 he was farmer there of 150 arable acres and 400 acres of pasture, employing 5 people. He was deceased by 1861, with his sons David and Walter taking over the farm. His wife was Isabella and their children included David, Walter, Betsy, Mina and Agnes. **John** (b.1794/5) resident of Castleton, originally from England. In 1851 he was living on South Liddell Street with his sister Elizabeth. **John** (19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Isabella Blyth and their children included: David (b.1825); Walter (b.1827); and Elizabeth (b.1829); Wilhelmina (b.1833). **John** (b.1818/9) from Jedburgh, he was a woollen worker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the High Street with Frances, who was presumably either his wife or sister. He married Agnes Kyle and their

children included: Janet (b.1849/50); Robert (b.1853); Thomas (b.1854/5); Henry (b.1856/7); George (b.1858/9); and Elspeth (b.1861). **John** (b.1834) son of William and Catherine Hume, he was born in Southdean Parish. In 1861 he was shepherd at Carewoodrig. He was living there with his wife Jane, daughter Janet, a domestic servant and 2 assistant shepherds. He was surely related to the earlier John who was at Carewoodrig. **Mark** (b.1826/7) from Nichol Forest in Cumberland, he was a carrier in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was on Whitchester Street. His wife was Ann and he had a niece Betsy. **Patrick** (18th C.) tenant in Hassendean listed in 1684 among those declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Richard** (19th C.) farmer at Gillbraehead in 1868. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Elspeth Stothart in Hawick Parish in 1718. He could be the 'Rob Tailfer' recorded in about the 1720s when a Hawick surgeon was paid by the Kirk Session for cures for his daughter and also for his wife 'when she got her baby'. **Robert** (18th C.) blacksmith in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1757 and 1760 for shoemaker John Oliver and in 1766 for wright Gideon Easton. He is probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism in 1778 for ex-Bailie Andrew Scott. He may be the Robert who was paid by the Council in 1755 for the use of his horse 'to Kelso, pressed by Bailie Turnbull, with a shouldier [soldier] and his wife'. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) wright in Hawick. His unnamed child died in Hawick in 1797. He may be the same man as the blacksmith. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) herd at Jedhead in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He may be the Robert who married Agnes Sinton in Southdean in 1808. **Robert** (b.1803/4) clogger living on North Hemitage Street in Newcastleton in 1851 and 1861. He was listed in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Elizabeth and they had a son, John. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Bell and their daughtre Helen was baptised in 1655. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His surname was recorded as 'Talefeir or Davidson'. He married Janet Robson and their son James was baptised in 1687. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Appletreehall in 1696. He married Margaret Scott and their children included William (b.1696); and Walter (b.1699). The witnesses in 1696 were Adam Scott and William Turnbull. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Armstrong and their son James was baptised in 1703. Probably Mary (b.1708) was also his child. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1708 he was a workman at Blackcleuch when his daughter Mary was baptised, with witnesses John Scott 'Uncle John' and Walter Elliot in Commonbrae. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included Jean (b.1726). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Earlside in 1733. His children included William (b.1731) and Helen (b.1733). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His children included William (b.1744). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included John (b.1740), Janet (b.1747), Margaret (b.1757) and Betty (b.1760). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His children included Thomas (b.1761). **Thomas** (18th C.) married nJanet Rule in Castleton Parish in 1765. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Mair and their children included Elizabeth (b.1774), Adam (b.1775), Helen (b.1779), Elizabeth (again, b.1781), Christian (b.1783) and Thomas (b.1785). **Thomas** (18th C.) listed along with John as owner of lands in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1788, valued at £10. These were among the lands formerly held by the feuars of Lilliesleaf. They were still recorded as owners in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Northbank in Southdean Parish. In 1797 and 1799 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Rouchhope in 1799 according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He is probably distinct from the shepherd at Northbank. One of them probably married Helen Davidson. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Cairns and their children included Mary (b.1802). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Helen Davidson and their children included Robert (b.1799), Mary (b.1801), George (b.1804), Thomas (b.1807), Janet Jardine (b.1809) and Anne (b.1811). Helen (b.1797), with no mother's name recorded, was probably also his child. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) wright at Bitchlaw recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. He was listed as a wright at New Mill in Kirkton Parish according to the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the Thomas, son of Charles, baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1771. He may be the Thomas, who married Janet Oliver in 1803 (the marriage recorded in both Kirkton and Southdean Parishes), and

whose children, baptised in Kirkton Parish, included: Jean (b.1804); Charles (b.1808); John (b.1809); Thomas (b.1813); Robert (b.1815); Andrew (b.1817); Adam (b.1819); and James (b.1821). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Redmoss in Castleton Parish on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He was probably related to Adam, who was shepherd at the same place in 1799. **Walter** (17th C.) shepherd in Ormiston listed among the 'deficient' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His name is written 'Telfoord', but he was surely related to other Telfers living nearby. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, who was living at Galalaw in 1748. He married Janet Telfer in Cavers in 1740. Their children included: Jean (b.1748); and John (b.1750). The witnesses in 1748 were Walter Scott and George Lamb. **Walter** (1800–57) born in Hawick, 2nd son of William. He trained as a silk merchant in Edinburgh and spent 2 years in Jamaica settling an uncle's estate before training as a doctor in Edinburgh. In 1824 he emigrated to Stamford (Niagara Falls), Upper Canada. He established a medical practice at Niagara and moved to Toronto in 1835 and sat on several medical bodies. He became Superintendent of the Provisional Lunatic Asylum in 1845, but was dismissed in 1848 over charges that he vigorously denied. He then returned to private practice. He married Euphemia Denham and they had 1 daughter. **Walter** (b.1827/8) son of John, he was farmer at Braidhaugh near Bonchester in 1868. He was brother of David, who was farmer at Braidhaugh before him. **William** (17th C.) married Marion Shiel in Ashkirk Parish and had a son George (b.1649). **William** (17th C.) tenant in Howpasley. Along with Thomas Pott (also in Howpasley) and several other men from the upper Borthwick, he was charged in 1685 with being a Covenanter. However, all the men took the 'Test' and promised not to frequenct conventicles. He could be the William in Stirches whose son William was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1683; the witnesses were George Scott and James Halliwell. **William** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in Ashkirk Parish. He is recorded in 1698 when his son James had a child baptised. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He received money from the Session in 1707. **William** (18th C.) recorded as 'servant at Stobitcoat' in 1720. He was still living at Stobicote in 1723. He married Helen Falside in Cavers in 1720. Their children included: John (b.1720), baptised in Hawick; and 'Manny' (b.1723), baptised in Roberton Parish. The witnesses in 1720 were John Scott and John Elliot in Stobicote. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Borthaugh in 1721, 1729, 1735 and 1738. He married Margaret Scott in Wilton in 1719. Their children included: Margaret (b.1719); Thomas (b.1721); Janet (b.1723); Janet (again, b.1725); James (b.1728); William (b.1729); Helen (b.1732); Janet (again, b.1735); and James (again, b.1738). The witnesses in 1721 were George Bell and William Turnbull, in 1729 were David Renwick and George (probably Bell), in 1735 were John and Robert Scott and in 1738 were Walter Scott and James Dryden. **William** (18th C.) married Jean Easton in Wilton in 1744. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included Bessy (b.1744) and James (b.1746). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was herd at Longburn in 1759. His children included William (b.1756) and Margaret (b.1759). **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1758 he was at Borthaugh. He married Marjory Scott in 1757, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: Robert (b.1758); Margaret (b.1760); William (b.1763); Robert (again, b.1765); Marjory (b.1767); William (b.1771); and Beatrix (b.1775); John (b.1778); and John (again, b.1779). The last 3 children were baptised in Hawick Parish, the others in Wilton. The witnesses in 1758 were George Hart and Walter Ker. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott in 1785 and their son Robert was baptised in 1787. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Jean Murray and their children included John (b.1778) and George (b.1786). **William** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Renwick in Kirkton in 1787. **William** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Westshiels in Southdean Parish in 1797 according to the Dog Tax Rolls. **William** (b.c.1770s) wright listed in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. He may have been brother of John, who was also on the 1799 list. He was recorded as a wright and wood dealer on the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. The death of his unnamed child is recorded in 1810. He is probably the 'W. Telfer wright' who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for George Hope in 1810. He may be the William who married Isabel Nichol and whose children included Mary (b.1795), 'Rabini' (b.1796), William (b.1798), Robert (b.1809) and Beaty (b.1812); the last 2 were baptised in

East Bank Kirk. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Lockie in Wilton in 1798. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Clerk in Roberton in 1801. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Whitehillbrae in Kirkton Parish on the 1801 Militia ballot. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Mary Oliver and their children included: Helen (b.1818); and George (b.1820). **William** (b.c.1800) hosiery manufacturer of the early 19th century, recorded on the High Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the Telfer with property on the south side of the east end of the High Street on Wood's 1824 map. He was listed on Melgund Place in 1837 and 1841. He married Fanny Elliot in 1823, the marriage recorded in Wilton East Bank Kirks. Their children were: Fanny (b.1823); Robert (b.1825); Thomas (b.1827); Mary (b.1829); Isabella; and William. He could be the William of Buccleuch Street, who donated a coin to the Museum in 1858. **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1837 as a carrier operating between Denholm, Hawick and Jedburgh. He left from the Black Bull in Hawick bound for Jedburgh and Kelso every Wednesday according to Pigot's 1837 directory. **William** (b.1811) son of James and Betty Hutton. He was a grocer in Newcastleton, and later worked as a gardener. In 1861 he was on North Hermitage Street. In 1854 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hardie and Violet Douglas. They had a daughter Violet (1851–1924), who married James B. Murray and lived in Edinburgh. **William** (1810–82) born in Hownam Parish, he was a shepherd in Southdean Parish. He was one of the men who formed the congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk after the Disruption. In 1851 and 1861 he was at Letham, also known as 'Burns'. He married Catherine Hume in Southden Parish in 1834 and their children included: John (b.1834), who was shepherd at Carewoodrig; James (b.1836); George (b.1838); Jane (b.1840); Anne (b.1842); Andrew Hunter Cowan (b.1845), who was a Magistrate in Edinburgh; Margaret (b.1847); William (b.1849), who was a blacksmith in Hawick; and Thomas (b.1853). The family are buried in Southdean Kirkyard. **William** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Christian (or 'Kitty') Oliver and their children included: John (b.1832); Thomas and Christian (b.1834); Elizabeth (b.1837)l Margaret (b.1839). **William** (b.1813/4) from Cummertrees in Dumfriesshire. In 1851 he was shepherd at Dykeheads in Hobkirk Parish and in 1861 was living at Hallrule Cottages. He firstly married Helen Burnet and secondly married Isabella Scott (in Hobkirk in 1849). His children included: Eliza (b.1846), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk and Hobkirk; Agnes Mitchell (b.1854); William (b.1855); Robert; and Ann (b.1861). **Rev. William** (19th C.) said to be from Hawick. He was an arts and divinity student at Edinburgh University from 1819 to 1830 and was then at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews for a year. He was minister at Eday in 1845 and South Yell from 1845. **Rev. William** (1818–86) born in Hawick, he became an evangelical preacher. He was assistant at Ryton in Durham, then at Queen Street Leeds 1857–60, Glossop, Derbyshire from 1860, Whittlesey (Independent Chapel), Cambridgeshire 1864–77 and Carlisle Chapel, Kennington from 1877. **William** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Elizabeth Elliot and their son William was baptised in 1842. **William** (19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Margaret Mabel and their son John Oliver was baptised in 1843. **William** (19th C.) married Violet Scott in Caslteton Parish in 1839. Their children included: Thomas (b.1841); Helen (b.1844); James (b.1845); George (b.1847); Agnes (b.1850); John (b.1852); and Francis (b.1854). **William** (19th C.) married Cecilia Euphemia Mather in Southdean Parish in 1847. Their children included Janet (b.1847) and William (b.1849). **William** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Elliot in 1848 and their children included Ann (b.1848), Robert Elliot (b.1850) and John (b.1852). **William** (b.1824/5) son of Andrew. He is recorded as farmer at Roundabouts in Chesters in 1861, farming 93 acres and employing 2 people. His children included Euphemia and Alexander. **William** (b.1828/9) from Garvald in East Lothian, he was a grocer and spirit merchant in Hawick. In 1861 he was at 1 Buccleuch Street. His wife was Isabella and they had a daughter Jessie P.B. (b.1860). **William** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Oliver and their daughter Jean iwas baptised in 1849. **William** (19th C.) shepherd at Pietsnest on Hyndlee farm. He was known as one of the best players at Hobkirk Baa. However, after shaking off his opponents in the river and carrying off the ball, he is said to have remained too long in his wet clothes and died in a shivering fit. He left a widow and children. **William** (19th C.) married Sybil Jardine in 1852, the marriage recorded in both Hobkirk and Oxnam Parishes. **William** (19th C.) grocer at 1 Buccleuch Street from 1859. **William** (b.1864/5) shepherd at Singdean. In 1898 he

was found guilty of discharging 40 gallons of sheep dip in to the Caddroun Burn. In 1901 he was at Singdean with his wife Margaret, new daughter Sarah, a domestic servant and 2 shepherds. They had another daughter born in 1904. **William** (1849–1906) son of William, a shepherd in Hownam Parish. He was a blacksmith in Hawick. He started his business in 1872 on the Crown Close, and it continued through another 4 generations of his descendants. **William** (19th/20th C.) resident of Earlside. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk (spelled 'Tailfer', 'Tailfort', 'Tailfour', 'Talefeir', 'Talefer', 'Talefert', 'Talliefer', 'Taylfer', 'Taylfor', 'Telfair', 'Telfere', 'Telfoord', 'Telfour', 'Telpher', 'Tylfert', etc. in early records).

Telfer's (*tel-furz*) *n.* John Telfer, Ltd., blacksmiths in Hawick. The firm was founded in 1872 by William Telfer, based on the Crown Close. Five generations of the Telfer family were involved, starting with William, then John, another William, then Ian and lastly Alan. An anvil was placed behind the premises when it moved to Mansfield Gardens in 1991. The firm ceased operating in 2017.

Telford (*tel-*, *tāl-furd*) *n.* **George** (17th C.) resident of Birkwood in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. His name is given as 'Tylfoord'. **James** (17th C.) herd at Bowanhill on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Maxwell** (b.1801/2) worked as a lime burner at Larriston Rigg. He was there in 1841, with his wife 'Douglas' (nee Hall, from Hawick) and daughters Isabella and Helen. By 1851 he was a labourer in Denholm, probably living on Kirkside, with a son Robert. **Maxwell** 'Max' (1914/15–91) born in Wilton Crescent, he worked at Lockie's, then joined the L.N.E.R., where he was a porter, guard and ticket collector at Hawick Station. He served with the Border Regiment in WWII, transferring to the Manchester Regiment and then the R.O.A.C., where he became sergeant. He then served as High School Janitor 1950–80, being a familiar figure for 3 decades of pupils. He always wore a uniform and is remembered by many as a formidable presence while they were at school, but had a congenial personality outside. **Richard** (1837–92) born in Canonbie Parish (as 'Telfer'), son of John and Jane Bell. He became a policeman with the Borders Police, and was later Governor of the Hawick Poor House, starting some time after 1881. He married Margaret Jane Mathieson, who acted as matron at the Poor House. He died of a heart attack while working there. **Thomas** (16th C.) resident of Whithope recorded in 1549, among a list of the tenants and servants of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme who complained about the Kers ravaging their farms. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Lymiecleuch, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (1757–1834) son of a shepherd, he born at Glendinning on the Meggat Water, in Westerkirk Parish, not far from Langholm. His father died the year he was born and he later carved his father's gravestone in Westerkirk Kirkyard. He became an engineer who was famous for road, canal and bridge construction, including the Menai Suspension Bridge in Wales. He worked on the Langholm Bridge over the Esk as an apprentice stonemason, and gave a bequest to keep the Westerkirk Library going in Bentpath and another to establish a library in Langholm. He was one of the first to suggest a Borders railway line, specifically a horse-drawn railway running from Berwick to Glasgow. He also published a poem 'Eskdale', which was printed in Hawick in the 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. Locally he was sometimes known as 'Laughing Tom'. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. **William** (b.1810/1) from Langholm, he was recorded as steward at Todshawhill in Roberton Parish in 1861. His wife was Janet and they had a daughter, Mina. **William** (19th C.) recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory as teacher at Castleton. It is unclear who he was or where exactly the school was located. It is possible this was an error for James Telfer. **William Pattison** (1836–1922) son of William Pattison and Elizabeth Murray. He was born in Newcastleton and educated in Dumfriesshire and then in Ontario, Canada. He worked as a stone-cutter and a teacher, later becoming a banker. He was elected a member of the Canadian House of Commons for Grey North in 1904, but was defeated in 1908. His son, William Pattison, Junior, was also a Canadian Member of Parliament (formerly spelled 'Tailford', 'Tailfourd', 'Talliefeir', 'Tylfoord', etc., and once probably the same as **Telfer**).

Telio's (*tee-lee-ōz*) *n.* cafe, chip shop, and ice-cream shop run by Telio Gonnella (apparently he was named after the village the family came from) in the mid-20th century on Dickson Street. There was another shop for a while on Green Terrace, and Telio also ran the hut near the top of the Loan as a fish and chip shop.

teld (*teld*) *pp.* told – 'In dooming Meggy down to h–ll door, By vote o' session; For that which I have often tell'd her Was nae transgression?' [JR],

"Whae the deevil wad hae thocht o' that without being telled?' [WNK], 'A was telld that if A was for a richt denner A wad need ti trodge on ti Jethart' [ECS], '... A Wasna boass, – if the truith be telld, A was riftin-fowe!' [ECS], (also written 'telld' and 'telled'; this is a less common variant of **telt**).

tell (*tel*) *v., poet.* to count out money – '... Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap; For there's no ae fardin i'll trust thee. Fala, &c.' [CPM].

tellin (*te-lin*) *n.* a warning or scolding, usually in the phrase 'to take a tellin', meaning to heed an instruction – 'wull ee no take a tellin laddie?'.

tell ower (*tel-ow-ur*) *v., arch.* to recount, narrate, tell again – 'Jethart Castle! A body was need ti ken'd off leike as Wattie Laidlaw kennd eet, for ti tell owre, off-luif, aa its dambrod-checkeet story' [ECS].

tellt see **telt**

telt (*tel', telt*) *pp.* told – 'A've telt ee yince', 'whae telt ee?', 'dae is ee're telt', 'ee telt mei', 'it's better felt than telt', 'a wee birdie telt is', 'I've tell't ye a' o' Jamie's hame, Sae gang an' see ...' [JoHa], 'We shook his hand and o' sic lore, Was telt, and he wad tell us a' ...' [JRE], 'Now hoo the Laird sped on his courting that day Was tell't as a secret to twa-three, an sae ...' [JJ], '... an' aw dinna believe aw ever tell't the story to aboon half-a-dozen folk in ma life' [BCM1880], ''I telt ye sae', is aye his sang Wi' doleful satisfaction' [WP], '... But brash and brazent she raised her voice And tell't her grim and deevilish choice' [WL] (sometimes written 'tellt' or 'tell't'; cf. the less common **teld**; it is always 'told' in standard English).

temp' (*temp*) *v., arch.* to tempt – 'Thou sallna temp the Lord thy God' [HSR], '... axet him ane quastione, tempin' him, an' sayin' ...' [HSR].

temper' (*tem-pur*) *n., poet.* tempter – 'An' whan the temper cam' til him, he said, ...' [HSR].

Temperance Hall (*tem-pu-rins-hal, tem-prins-haw*) *n.* former meeting hall at 6 Croft Road, the site now occupied by the Salvation Army Citadel. It was constructed in 1879 and intitially run by Miss Thomson, a daughter of the local minister. In about 1900 it was converted into a picture house, 'The Theatre'.

Temperance Hotels (*tem-pu-rins-hō-tel*) *n.* alcohol-free hotels, which were popular in the latter 19th century, some lasting until WWII. In Hawick the Douglas Temperance Hotel was situated on the Tower Knowe, where the Office Bar is now, Gibson's was on Bridge Street, Inglis's on Teviotside Terrace, Pringle's on Union Street, and the Washington Hotel at the 'Coffin End'. The Buccleuch and Victoria Hotels were also temperance for a time, and there were others, such as Blaikie's Temperance Hotel.

the Temperance Movement (*thu-tem-pu-rins-moov-min'*) *n.* a social trend to recognise the evils of alcohol, which flourished towards the end of the 19th century, and died out between the Wars. The British Association for the Promotion of Temperance was formed in 1835 and, supported by some of the churches, it led to organised signing of teetotal declarations and the setting up of rigorously teetotal establishments. Locally the first such organisation was started in 1832, but still allowed the drinking of beers. The Hawick Total Abstinence Society was founded in 1838, with members pledging to avoid all intoxicating beverages. They lasted into the early 20th century, and had a popular annual soiree. There were also the Temperance Hotels (some lasting until WWII), the Temperance Burns Club, and even Temperance tents up the Muir. In 1920 a referendum to have alcohol banned in Hawick was opposed by a majority – 'Ye've been the cause o' muckle wae, O' meikle scaith and scorn; I'll sign the pledge this very day! Fareweel, John Barleycorn!' [JT].

Tempest (*tem-pist*) *n.* **Sir Richard** of Hertford (c.1309–79) son of Sir John of Bracewell, he had an older brother, Sir John and a younger brother, Peter, who married Mary Douglas of Liddesdale. He spent time in France on business for the English King. In 1347 he was appointed Constable of Scarborough Castle (for life) and in 1350 was appointed Sheriff of Berwick, a position he held until 1354. In 1357 he was made Sheriff of Roxburgh and given the Wardship of Roxburgh Castle, which he held until 1361. In 1361/2 there was an inquest into whether he 'retained Scottish grooms and other unfit persons' at Roxburgh Castle. In 1357 he witnessed the treaty for the ransom of King David of Scotland. He was also Deputy Warden of the East Marches in 1359 and appointed Warden in 1367. In 1362 he was again Warden of Berwick Castle. He was Sheriff of Roxburgh once more 1366–72 and Sheriff of Berwick 1372–75. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas de Hertford and secondly Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas de Bourne. He had sons John and William. **Sir Richard** (b.1356) son of Sir Richard of Bracewell. He was Warden of Roxburgh Castle in 1385, Warden of Berwick in 1386 and Lieutenant of Carlisle Castle in 1396. He was M.P. for Lancashire in 1401 and Yorkshire in 1403. He fought at Agincourt in 1415.

He had at least 3 sons. **Sir Thomas** (c.1476–1543/4) son of Robert of Holmside, he served in many positions in the north of England. He was in joint charge, along with Sir William Bulmer, of the force that burned Jedburgh in 1523. This raid led to his knighthood. His daughter Anne married Sir Ralph Bulmer. He was one of the English commissioners for negotiating peace with Scotland in 1528.

tempit (*tem-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* tempted – 'Whan your faethers tempet me, pruvet me, an' saw my wark' [HSR], 'Than was Jesus led up o' the speerit intill the wulderniss til be tempet o' the deevil' [HSR].

the Templar's Hall (*thu-tem-plurz-hal, -haw*) *n.* former name for the hall of the **I.O.G.T.** – '. . . We lairned oor bible in the Templar's Hall Aback o' Wattie Wulson's Mill' [WL].

Temple (*tem-pul*) *n.* **Brenda** nee Smith, born in Hawick, she lived in Newcastleton. In 1972 she married Loudon and they moved to Glasgow, where she studied art. She became a jewellery designer and silversmith, being particularly well known for her kilt pins. She was once commissioned to make a gold brooch for the Queen and produced pieces for celebrities such as David Byrne and Annie Lennox. Billy Connolly purchased 3 of her kilt pins, gifting one each to Steve Martin and Robin Williams. **James** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, valued at £1 16s 7d. It was owned by Lord Minto in 1811. His son William was baptised in Minto in 1773. **James** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Alexander (b.1774), Violet (b.1781) and Helen (b.1775). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included James (b.1779) and Nelly (b.1782). **James** (c.1770s–bef. 1841) recorded as a wright in Hawick on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. On the 1801 list he was recorded as a joiner. He was a joiner of the High Street in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In the 1841 census his wife Helen Oliver and 5 children were living at about 33 High Street, with his sons carrying on the cabinetmaker's business. His children included: Helen (b.1805); James (b.1807); Robert (b.1810); Janet (b.1811); Alexander (b.1813); Marion (b.1815); John (b.1817); Margaret (b.1820); and Agnes (b.1822). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married May Halden and their son James was baptised in 1816. **James** (b.1807/8) son of James. He was listed as a High Street joiner in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was a master joiner and cabinet-maker, employing 7 men, at about 55 High Street. In 1847 he married Jane Turnbull, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included Margaret (b.1848), Robert (b.1850), Helen (b.1852) and William Turnbull (b.1854). **Loudon** (1948–) son of Andy, he was born in Selkirk and moved to Hawick at the age of 5. He attended St. Mary's, Trinity, Burnfoot and Hawick High Schools, was raised on the High Street and O'Connell Street, and later lived on Fraser Avenue at Burnfoot. He worked at Pesco's after leaving school. Interested in music from an early age, he formed a skiffle band called the Vikings in 1959. He was singer in the Diamonds, who represented the Borders in the Macbeat contest in 1964, and was also in other Hawick-based bands The Modified, The Ceiling (also called the Ceiling Light Machine) and Lordy. Along with Bob Fish he started a folk club in the Victoria Hotel and the pair formed the folk band the Anvil Crew, which was later a trio with Brian Johnstone and Roy 'Big Sid' Cairns. His various bands supported many famous acts. In 1968 he started a new career as a reporter for the Hawick News and Border News Agency. His band Lordy went professional briefly, but he left after a gruelling tour of Germamny. In 1972 he married Brenda Smith (from Newcastleton) and they moved to Kilbarchan in Renfrewshire. He then worked for the Clydebank Press, became Editor of the Renfrew Press, was news editor for Clyde Guide and then news reporter for the Evening Times in Glasgow 1979–89. After that he went freelance, serving local and national publications, as well as radio and TV, and retired from journalism in 2018. He then formed the Brookfield-Knights music agency. During the pandemic he wrote 'The Music Goes Round and Round' (2020), describing his experiences in Hawick and elsewhere, as well as 'There's Gold in Them Thar Hills' (2021), 'Tales Jist Needin' Tae Be Telt' and 'The Bungalow Bar' (2021). **R.** (17th/18th C.) recorded being paid in 1722 for a 'jist to the steeple'. He was thus probably a wright or joiner in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Whitriggs in 1737. His children included: James (b.1733); and David (b.1737). Perhaps the same Robert had children William (b.1724), Isabel (b.1726) and Janet (b.1728) baptised in Jedburgh and a son Robert (b.1731) baptised in Ancrum. **Robert** (1771/2–1827) surgeon in Newcastleton. He subscribed to (to 2 copies of) William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He

was also listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Elliot (1777/8–c.1858). She is recorded in 1841 as 'Ind' at about 2 South Hermitage Street; in 1851 she was listed as a grocer, maiden name Elliot, living with her widowed daughter Kitty Scott (nee Temple) and grand-daughter Helen Scott. His daughter Catherine (or 'Kitty') married Matthew Scott in 1836 and secondly married James Crosby in 1851. He was recorded as a surgeon at Nether Stone in Bewcastle Parish at the end of the 18th century, when he had children baptised there. His children included: Helen (b.1797), who married and moved to Canada; and Janet (b.1799), also known as 'Jessie', who married (probably a Robson) in Newcastleton. He was buried at Ettleton. **Thomas** (b.1805/6) born in Minto Parish, he was toll-keeper at Spittal. He was recorded at Spittal Bar in 1851 and in 1861 was a miller living at 10 Allars Crescent. His wife was Jane and their children included Alison, Betsy, William, Andrew, Thomas and James. **William** (18th/19th C.) mason at Hillend in Minto Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was 'Wester hillend' on the 1801 Militia ballot. He is probably the William who seo children James (b.1801) and Thomas (b.1805) were baptised in Minto.

Temple Croft (*tem-pul-kroft*) *n.* former name for a piece of land on Minto estate. It was among lands whose liferent was held by Rev. Robert Elliot from 1779. It was listed in 1779 and 1811, along with 'Notman-shot', with a joint value of £76 16s 8d. This may have been the land valued at 20 shillings in a rental roll of lands associated with the Templars in 1539/40 (it was 'Templecrofts' in 1780).

Templehaa (*tem-pul-haw, -hal*) *n.* Templehall, farm east of Harwood, near Wauchope. The name of the lands suggests a connection with the Knights Templar, which is confirmed by the connection with James Sandilands (member of the Hospitaller Order of St John) in the 16th century. David Crozier 'at the Tempilhall' is recorded among men of Liddesdale in 1494/5 and 1500, although whether this was the same place is uncertain. It was for a long time part of the Harwood estate. In 1538 and 1539 the lands were valued along with Wauchopebank at 40 shillings, and occupied by Patrick Turnbull. There is a 1567 charter of the lands, together with Brewlands, granted by James Sandilands (Lord Torphichen) to Andrew Turnbull (son of David of Wauchope). In 1605 there was an action by Jean and Beatrix, daughters of the deceased Walter Turnbull of Wauchope, to remove their mother Marion Lorraine and several Turnbulls from their lands of Templehall and Brewlands. They later passed to George Turnbull of Wauchope, then to Sir James Douglas of Mordington in 1627 and later to the Earl of Lothian. The Earl of Lothian paid tax on £300 for his lands there in about 1663. It was listed as a 4-pound land in 1678, when inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule. At about that time it must have been valued at £229 15s 4d (based on Kerr of Abbotrules other lands). Adam Murray was tenant there in 1694. The farm then passed from William Kerr of Abbotrule to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1751 and then immediately to Henry Elliot of Harwood. John Thomson was there in 1751. In 1788 the farm was listed among those owned by William Elliot of Harwood and valued at £229 15s 4d. In 1794 and 1797 the tenants were John and Thomas Clerk. William Hastie was a servant there in 1797, Henry Johnstone and James Dodds in 1799 and William Rutherford in 1801. In about 1811 it was still part of the Harwood estate and valued at £262 10s. John Elliot was there in the early part of the 19th century and James Smith was farmer there in the 1860s. It is also the name of a hill to the south-west, between the Lurgies Burn and the Wauchope Burn. Just north-west of the farm are the remains of a settlement, with the most visible feature being a 75-m long crescent-shaped ridge. On the slope to the south are the remains of an ancient cairn. There is also a place of the same name near Lilliesleaf that is suggested to have had connections with the Knight's Templar, with a 'Temple' near St. Boswells perhaps having a similar origin (it is 'Tempilhall' in 1538, 1539 and 1604 and 'Timpilhall' in 1663; it is marked 'Tempilhall' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Tempil-halt' on Blaeu's 1654 map and has its modern spelling by Stobie's 1770 map).

Templehaa (*tem-pul-haw, -hal*) *n.* Templehall, former name for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish, said to have been connected with the Knights Templar.

Templehaa Common (*tem-pul-haw-ko-min*) *n.* Templehall Common, the commonty associated with the neighbouring Templehall lands, with uncertain history. Its division was discussed at least as early as 1719, and in 1734 it was arranged by James, Lord Cranstoun, and William Kerr of Abbotrule. At that point it was possessed by the tenants of Wauchope and Templehall. It could be the same place marked 'Wauchope Common' on the modern Ordnance Survey map, to the east of Templehall Hill.

Templehaa Hill (*tem-pul-haw-hil*) *n.* Templehall Hill, hill in the southern part of Hobkirk Parish, south-west of Templehall and to the east of Lurgiescleuch. It reaches a height of 342 m. Near the summit is an old cairn about 10 m across and on the southern ridge there is another almost twice as big, now quite denuded and within the forest.

Templehaashiel (*tem-pul-haw-sheel*) *n.* Templehallshiel, former farmstead in Hobkirk Parish, on the western banks of the Wauchope Burn, near Templehall Hill. William Elliot was shepherd there in the mid-to-late 18th century, Alexander Lillico shortly before 1788 and John Elliot lived there in the 1810s (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Templelands (*tem-pul-lawndz*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, listed as 'Tempyllandys' in the c.1376 rental roll. They were part of the lands owned by the church, but their precise location is uncertain (there is a place of the same name in Oxnam Parish).

the Temple o the Muses (*thu-tem-pul-ō-thu-mew-zeez*) *n.* monument in the form of a classical Greek pavillion, erected in 1817 by David Erskine as a memorial to the poet James Thomson (of 'The Seasons' and 'Rule Britannia" fame). It is situated on Bass Hill beside the Tweed, and near to Erskine's house at Dryburgh. It contains a bust of Thomson, and the original statue of Apollo having long since disappeared a new statue by Siobhan O'Hehir replaced it.

tenand (*te-nand*) *n., arch.* a tenant – '... and to becum tennand to me and thaim of the sammyn' [SB1470].

tenandry (*te-nandree*) *n., arch.* land that is leased from a superior, the condition of being a tenant, tenancy – '... tenandry of lande if Hardenwod with the pertinentis lyande within the soyleze of Borthwicsheillis ...' [DoR1445], '... with tennenttis, tennandrijs and seruice of frie tennenttis of the samin, with the pertinentis, liand within the baronie of Branxhelme ...' [SB1569].

tender (*ten-dur*) *adj., arch.* sickly, in poor health – 'You say you were all healthy when you wrote but that you are now got to be a little tender' [TEL].

tendit (*ten-dee', -di'*) *pp.* tended – 'The hills where he herdit are bonnie and green, The hirsel he tendit is white i' the glen' [JoHa].

tenement (*te-ne-min'*) *n., arch.* a piece of farmland that is tenanted – '... the tenements of Whitehaugh, Heap, Timberside, and Skawmill, Greensidehall, and Leeheads, the tenement of Mabenlaw, the North Croft, Easter Howlands ...' [DCW1765], a piece of land in a town held under some form of tenure and often built upon – '... upon ane tenement of land of his in Hawick, lyand betwixt the land of James Brown on the north part ...' [JW1558], '... befor ane of the baillies of the burcht of Hawik and thair purelie and semplie resigne the said tenement of land' [PR1571].

Tennant (*te-nin'*) *n.* **Hugh** (19th C.) married Mary Halliday in Hawick in 1840. **Rev. Joseph** (c.1575–c.1633) from Listonshiels, he was son of John of Cairns, Mid-Calder. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1595, was licensed in 1598 and ordained at Traquair in 1599. He was translated to Bedrule in 1601/2. He added responsibility for Abbotrule in 1605, when he is recorded being presented to the parsonage and vicarage on the death of Alexander Crichton. He appears to have been translated back to Bedrule again in 1608/9 and the reality appears to be that he held both benefices simultaneously for about 15 years. In 1616 he had a bond with Robert Turnbull in Bedrule. He witnessed a bond for Walter Turnbull of Bedrule in 1623 (also said by Tancred to have been witnessed by Thomas Tennant in Ruecastle, but this may be an error for Thomas Turnbull). He appears to have been deprived in about 1621, when Abbotrule was again disjoined from Bedrule. He is still recorded as a resident in Bedrule in mid-1632 (leasing 'Roullis land'). He died before the end of 1633 (probably unmarried), when his brother John of Cairnes became heir to a tenement in Edinburgh and land at 'Listounschellis'. **Katharine** see **Katharine Elliot** (also spelled 'Tennent').

Tennant's Map (*te-nints-map*) *n.* map of Roxburghshire published in 1840 and surveyed by N. Tennant. It was the most detailed map of the county before the Ordnance Survey. This can also refer to Walter Tennant's 'Plan of the Town of Hawick and Environs', which was published in 1850, and again is the best record of the layout of Hawick streets and buildings before the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps.

tennis (*te-nis*) *n.* raquet ball game traditionally played by people in white outfits near Langlands Bridge. The game was played informally in the mid-19th century, with later tournaments on the cricket field. Early enthusiasts included J.R. Carmichael, J.B. Sime, G.C. Glenny, C.J. Glenny, James Barrie, George Murray Wilson, Elliot Oliver, George Grier, James Locke, and T. Lindsay Watson. A club was formed in the 1880s,

and cinder courts laid down at the site below the cottage hospital. However, the club wound up in 1893, with many of the members having switched allegiance to golf, and the courts were abandoned. George Heron Wilson gifted the courts beside the cricket field to the High School in the 1920s, and the courts in Wilton Lodge Park were built much more recently.

tent (*ten', tent*) *n., arch.* heed, attention, care – 'Tak tent o' time, ere time be tint' (inscription at 25 High Street), 'A' therfor whatsaeevir they bid yow tak' tent o', that tak' tent o', an' do' [HSR], 'Heær the richt, O Lord; tent weel my crye' [HSR], 'He'd been thinkin' o' the bygane days, An' o' his life misspent, An' vowin' that, if spared to leeve, He wad tak' better tent' [AO], 'Tak tent or ye'll maybe get ye're ain hides steepit' [WNK], 'A planteet masel i the machine, takin tent no ti crack ma cantel as A claam in' [ECS], '. . . only take tent! aw was as sober as aw am enow' [BCM1880], *v.* to tend, attend, watch over – 'Then Jeanie McFadzean, wha tented the weans, Sae blooming and lovely, but yet in her teens' [JoHa], 'Where tenting ewes is a' the trade, The brawest dress the tartan plaid' [DA] (from Middle English).

tenter (*ten-tur*) *n., arch.* a frame for stretching cloth, specifically rails with hooks set up outside to dry and evenly stretch cloth after fulling. Large tracts of land around the centre of Hawick were once used for this purpose, e.g. the Commercial Road, Laing Terrace and Rosalee areas, as shown on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map – 'A week after I saw him at the tenter field' [HA1865], 'The tenter grounds of Messrs. Laidlaw & Sons were almost all swept away . . . ' [BM1997], '. . . with its tenter-field for the drying of blankets scoured at the Under Damside . . . ' [WAPJ], *v.* to stretch out cloth for drying – '. . . for steaming them to make them soft, for tentering them, for shrinking them, for measuring them . . . ' [DMW] (this gave rise to the phrase 'on tenterhooks').

tentfi (*tent-fi*) *adj., poet.* heedful, attentive – '. . . let thine eær be tentfu' til the voyce o' my supplicationes' [HSR].

tentie see **tenty**

Tentifutie see **Tentyfit**

tenty (*ten'-ee, ten-tee*) *adj., arch.* heedful, attentive, careful – 'I mankind's ways hae marked weel, Wi' tentie, watchfu' e'e' [JoHa], 'An' Cupid sly, wi' tentie aim, Pops in some's heart an arrow' [JoHa], 'Come awa', my little lambie, Toddle tentie, come to me; Weel ye like to get a hobble On yer auld grandfaither's knee' [TCh], 'Oh, cruel death! how could ye slay The tentie herd, sae auld and grey . . . ' [TCh] (also written 'tentie').

Tentyfit (*ten-tee-fi'*) *n.* Tentyfoot, the local name for an old tower at Branxholme. It is the only remaining part of the former courtyard of walls and buildings around the Castle, the fragment now standing being about 15 feet high. It is a grade A listed building (also spelled 'Tentifutie' and variants).

ter (*ter*) *n.* tar – 'ee've got ter aa ower yer new breeks', '. . . and in summer, whan the smuists are woarst an the pluiffin ter froes up atween the causa-stanes' [ECS], note that the English phrase 'tarred with the same brush' more often involved a stick in Scotland – '. . . the sister. who was 'tarred with the same stick' . . . soon severed the troublesome foot from her leg' [EM1820].

terce (*ters*) *n., arch.* the right of a widow to one third of the rents of her husband's property, this right being by default until 1681. A document of 1553/4 shows a dispute over the right of 'terce' between Janet Ker, 2nd (and divorced) wife of the late Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch and his grandson, the new Sir Walter.

Teri (*tee-ree*) *n.* someone from Hawick – 'Then rally, Teries, yin and a', Let this year be the best o' a' ' [RH], 'Hark again the stirring strains! Rouse ye Teries from your slumbers' [RH], '. . . They'll wish that they had ne'er been born Or else been born a Teri' [JT], '. . . For Teries the wide world over Are Teries evermore' [TK], 'There's a welcome and a greeting from the Teri in the street, And a gladness in the knowledge that old Hawick's hard to beat' [WFC] (also occasionally written 'Teerie'; deriving from an abbreviation of the ancient Hawick slogan; the plural is **Teries**).

Teribus (*tee-ree-bus*) *interj.* short form of the Hawick slogan and battle-cry, 'Teribus ye Teri-Odin' – 'O Teribus! thy magic spell, Thy sons shall own where'er they dwell' [RH], '. . . And while the strains of Teribus float on the air Within each breast the life-blood proudly runs' [JCG], '. . . For it still sticks close to us In the town of Teri-bus. Rally round, rally round, rally round' [AW], 'The 'Callants' of Hawick gathered And joined with the hastening throng; And spontaneous The rousing Teri-bus Rang out as they marched along' [TK], 'Cry aloud, 'Teribus', conquering terror' [IWS] (various spellings exist).

Teribus (*tee-ree-bus*) *n.* the main Common Riding song, with words written by James Hogg in 1819 to a tune that is surely much older, effectively replacing the slightly earlier words

of Arthur Balbirnie. It was originally called 'The Colour', and is distinguished from Hogg's other main song 'Flodden Field', which has the same chorus (and is about the events of 1513, rather than 1514). The words were reprinted in 1824, 1829 and 1836, with several changes. The melody bears some similarity with tunes derived from Border (or Northumbrian) pipe music (e.g. 'Bobby Shaftoe' and the essentially identical tune called 'Brave Wully Forster' that exists in a 1694 manuscript, as well as the beginning of a piece of music attributed to Praetorius, but believed to have been originally by Caroubel arond 1600). However, it is unclear whether this gives any hint as to its age or origin. The version played by the Drums and Fifes also has several differences compared with the tune that is sung. This is the tune played as the band strikes up on both the Thursday evening and the Friday morning of the Common Riding. An older version of the tune survives (on a manuscript page in the Museum), and said to be the one played by Walter Ballantyne, town piper in 1777; it is a variant of the better known tune, seeming more like a pipe tune, and perhaps fitting the words to Balbirnie's song better. Hogg's words were first published in Kelso (partly because of the two satirical verses); it is sometimes also referred to as 'The New Common Riding Song', to distinguish it from Balbirnie's song (the 'Auld Sang') of perhaps a generation earlier, which had the same tune. Hogg's words were clearly influenced by Balbirnie's (although perhaps they were both using phrases from even older lyrics). A version preceding Balbirnie's c.1800 verses had as the chorus 'T for Teri, O for Odin, H for Hawick and C for Common', but none of the rest survives. It may be that the song was also once called 'Drumlanrig's March'. Hogg's words are not entirely historically accurate, but that has not dampened their popularity. There were at one time suggestions for 'improving' the words to make them more factually correct, but this never caught on (it is unclear who wrote these improved words in the latter part of the 19th century, but they are now lost). Hogg's full version contains 24 verses, although only a subset of 14 of them are commonly sung, and 2 of the more controversial verses were not printed along with the rest until significantly later. There are also 2 additional verses attributed to Hogg that are never included: one referring to Henry Scott 'the Hero of Quebec'; and the other commemorating the tricentenary of 1814. A shorter 5 verse version of the song is sung at each Ride-out by the 'Big 4', after they have mounted for the ride back to Hawick, as well as on other occasions, such as at the Overseas Night on the Wednesday and in the Avenue on the Saturday; these verses begin 'Scotia felt . . . ', 'After Flodden . . . ', 'Down they threw . . . ', 'Magistrates . . . ' and 'Peace by thy portion . . . '. It is sung at St. Leonard's after the Thursday night Chase, and in the same place after the Thursday and Friday morning Chases of Common Riding Week. Its singing also marks the end of the Colour Bussing on the Thursday. At the 'Sang Singin' on the Friday (after the return from the Mair) the Sang Singer sings the complete version. The verse beginning 'Annual since our flag's been carried . . . ' is used for toasts to the Cornet, 'High the trump of fame did raise them' for the Right- and Left-Hand Men (only relatively recently) and 'Magistrates be faithful trustees . . . ' for the Acting Father. The Drums and Fifes also play the tune numerous times, such as when the Cornet is presented the letter on Pickin Night, on the site of the Auld Brig on the night of the Orderin o the Curds an Cream, at the Kirk Wynd at the start of proceedings on the Friday, as the official party march from the top of the Mill Path to the Song Singing, and on the Saturday when the mounted procession passes them at Drumlanrig Place, and at the Handing-Back ceremony – 'Teerie buss and teerie heather, Aye the ewe lap o'er the heather' [JR], '. . . Sings 'Teribus' wi' right goodwill On pyramid or steeple' [MG], 'A' man, if ye was to play ony other tune enow but 'Teribus', the toun o' Hawick wad rise' [RM].

Teribus (*tee-ree-bus*) *n.* pipe march (in 2/4 time and D Major), which is similar, although quite distinct from the traditional Hawick song. The tune is very similar to 'Bobby Shaftoe' (otherwise known as 'In and out the dusty bluebells'), much moreso than the faimilar Hawick song. Although it is a standard of many pipe tune compilations, it is not generally known to be associated with Hawick, although the name surely means there is some connection. It is unclear when it was first published, and hence it is possible that both it and the 'Auld Sang' derive from the same basic tune sometime pre-1800. However, the first definite appearance is in the 'Scots Guards' collection of 1954, and so it is also possible that this was merely a personal version from an unknown piper of the early 20th century, or simply an error in the naming of the tune. Note that some web-sites and published discussions erroneously assume this is exactly the same as the Common Riding tune. To further confuse matters there is an earlier version

of the tune for the song 'Teribus' known, this written in 4/4 time and being a variant of the modern melody, but again with only a passing similarity to this pipe tune.

Teribus (*te-ri-boos*) *n.* **Sir John** (14th C.) listed as 'Johne de Teribus' when he witnessed a charter confirming the church of Cavers to Melrose Abbey in 1384. He also witnessed a document relating to the lands of Penangushope and Cauldcleuch in about 1360. It is presumably a coincidence that his name is similar to Hawick's slogan.

the Teri Bus (*thu-tee-ree-bus*) *n.* name of a mini-bus used for transporting old folk in Hawick.

the Teribus Airms (*thu-tee-ree-bus-ārmz*) *n.* public house in the Fore Raw in the mid-19th century, opening around 1840. The early proprietor was Michael Wintrup. A glass gin bottle labelled 'Teribus Arms' is in the Museum.

the Teribus Altar (*thu-tee-ree-bus-awl-tur*) *n.* Roman altar stone at Chesters Museum on Hadrian's Wall. It appears to contain the word 'TERIBVS', and since it has been labelled with a reference to the 'old gods', some Teries have suggested that it relates to the Hawick slogan. However, when it is realised that '-ibus' is a common Latin ending, other, more mundane explanations suggest themselves. Most likely the part visible reads together as 'DIBVS VI–TERIBVS', meaning 'to the gods named Viteri' (or alternatively the broken stone contains only part of an inscription), since there are many other examples of similar words on other altar stones.

the Teribus Clock (*thu-tee-ree-bus-klok*) *n.* unique ornamental clock outside Hamish Smith's jeweller's shop at the Horse since 1996. It was designed and constructed locally by Hamish Smith, Tosh Scott and other tradesmen. It features 3 horses with riders in Common Riding regalia, which appear every quarter hour, while the chimes play 'Teribus'.

teribus.com (*tee-ree-bus-do'-kom*) *n.* web-site dedicated to all things Hawick, set up by Cameron Reith in 2001.

the Teribus Spitfire (*thu-tee-ree-bus-spi'-fīr*) *n.* presentation Spitfire fighter aircraft, funded from £5,325 raised by townspeople during 'Spitfire Week' in August 1940. It was probably a Mark I Spitfire, identity number R7128, and possibly shot down on 8th July 1941.

Teribus ye Teri-Odin (*tee-ree-bu-see-tee-ree-ō-din*) *interj.* the Hawick slogan, whose origin is lost in the mists of time. A popular theory is that it derives from the Anglian 'Tyr haeb us, ye Tyr ye Odin' meaning 'Thor keep us, both Thor and Odin'. However, there is no evidence that Norse gods were ever worshipped in the Borders, and moreover, the period in which the area around Hawick was under the dominance of the Anglians of Northumbria (and hence speaking a version of Anglo-Saxon), but before it was Christianised (and hence not worshipping Anglo-Saxon gods), was quite short. This theory appears to have first been suggested by lexicographer John Jamieson around 1825, was accepted by Sir James Murray and further discussed by W.N. Kennedy in 1858. However, it is not supported by normal phonological development either (where one would have started with the Old English forms 'Tīw' and 'Wōdan' and these could not have conceivably developed into the Old Norse forms for the gods). Another idea is that the slogan derives from the Celtic 'Tir a buidh's, tir a dion' meaning 'Land of Victory, Land of Defence'. This is perhaps more likely, since Hawick people spoke a version of ancient Northumbrian (related to other 'Brythonic' languages, like modern Welsh) until perhaps the 8th century. A third, and least romantic theory is that the phrase is essentially a set of nonsense syllables used to sing along to the song (analogous perhaps to 'Hey tutti tatie', the former name for the tune used by Burns for 'Scots Wha Hae', said to have been the march used by Robert the Bruce's men at Bannockburn). However, it should be stressed that all of these ideas are based on guesswork, and the truth could be something else entirely. In any case it appears that Hawick's slogan is quite ancient, perhaps over 1,000 years old, and it is intriguing that it has survived through the Reformation and other political and social changes. Its survival is even more curious when one realises that, although familiar to everyone from Hawick, no one knows its meaning! – 'Teeribus and Teeriodin . . . is still shouted by the inhabitants of the borough, when they annually ride the marches' [JoJ], 'Teribus ye Teriodin! By our sires who fell at Flodden, Muster swift and rouse the river! Strike for Hawick, and Hawick for ever' [RSC], 'Ter y bus! Ter y Oden! Rolls from throat, and drum, and fife, Its deeper meaning mingles With the leaven of their life' [MC], 'Hawick heart's shall e'er be proud. 'Teribus y Teriodin!' Sing the slogan long and loud' [IWS] (the spelling is entirely subjective).

TERIBVS (*te-ri-boos*) *n.* inscription on a Roman stone in Chesters Museum. It was noted in 1876 when members of the Archæological Society visited Hadrian's Wall. Their guide, Dr. Bruce,

described how the inscription was 'DEOS. VI-TERIBUS', referring to old gods, with the rest of the words missing.

Teridom (*tee-ree-dum*) *n.* the state of being a Teri, the area around Hawick – 'He burns to clasp the callant's hand That's come from some far distant land, Aince mair in Teridom to stand The nicht afore the morn' [JMS].

Teridom (*tee-ree-dum*) *n.* web-site aimed at Teries, set up by Jane and Kevin Currie in 2000.

Teries (*tee-reez*) *n., pl.* plural of **Teri** – 'Hail! Hail to the Teries, True, dauntless and cheerie – Laings, Watsons, and Wilsons, Scotts, Elliots, Laidlaws' [T].

Terie-ess (*tee-ree-es*) *n.* word sometimes used to refer to female Teries (e.g. by George Luff when referring to his waitresses at the 1899 Common Riding dinner.

the Teri-hub (*thu-tee-ree-hub*) *n.* Hawick-based email news-group, set up by Graham Peacock in 1999, providing information and entertainment for Teries at home and abroad. It grew out of the old Hawick News web-site list, which was one of the first Hawick-based web-sites. It later moved to being a Yahoo group (also written 'Teri Hub').

Teriland (*tee-ree-land*) *n., poet.* the area around Hawick – 'There was a priest in Teriland, An' had he leeved lang syne He'd been a brave Crusader, An' gaen to Palestine' [FL], 'Yet are there ever in their hearts enshrined, Visions of Teri-land, with many a thought Of friends and friendships they have left behind, Beneath the shadow of the auld green Moat' [TK].

Teriodin (*tee-ree-ō-din*) *n., adj.* second half of the Hawick town slogan, also referring to the song – 'When that gallant Chieftan came in view, And his war bugle loud he blew, The Hawick pipes played Teri Oddin, And sallied out the Border Bowmen' [MP], '. . . Join in the old refrain Shout Teriodin again and again' [JT], 'They ha'e nae Teri-Odin flag . . . ' [JT], 'Unfold the Teri Oden flag, To kiss the breeze o' Summer . . . ' [JT], 'Teri Odin's strain entrancing Through the air triumphant soared . . . ' [TK], 'Though names be forgotten, as time passes by, Teri-Odin for ever – united the cry' [WFC] (also written 'Teri Oddin', 'Teri Oden', 'Teri-Odin', etc.).

the Teri-Optimists (*thu-tee-ree-op-ti-mists*) *n.* theatrical group who performed songs, dances and sketches in the Town Hall in the 1930s. Prominent members included Bay Armstrong, Eileen Bannerman, Cameron Conn, Jimmy Glenny and Ian Mactaggart.

the Teri Stakes (*thu-tee-ree-stāks*) *n.* prize race at the Common Riding, held on the Saturday, but dropped in 1979.

term-days (*term-, te-rum-dāz*) *n., pl.* the four days on which rents and other payments were traditionally due in Scotland, also known as quarter days. These days were once very prominent in the yearly calendar, particularly those in May and November; servants were hired by the year or half-year and leases by the year or longer, almost always on those days. The names, as well as the dates, were different in Scotland than in England. Called Candlemas, Whitsun, Lammas and Martinmas, they were originally on 2nd February, 26th May, 1st August and 11th November, respectively. However, Whitsun moved to 15th May when the Gregorian Calendar was formally adopted in 1752. But in 1886 the term days for hiring and renewing domestic and agricultural workers was changed in Scotland to 28th February, 28th May, 28th August and 28th November, and this was confirmed by an Act of 1990. Until well into the 20th century it was common to see the families of shepherds and other farm labourers moving from one farm to another on 28th May.

termigant (*ter-mi-gin'*) *n., arch.* a violent, quarrelsome person – 'Termigants have been rife in this same month . . . ' [RM].

Term Thursdi (*term-thurz-di*) *n.* popular name for the first Thursday after Martinmas term, in November. It was formerly an important day in Hawick, which was treated as a fair day by the country residents. It was a day for settling accounts in Town, and for preparing for the Winter. The 'mairt' (usually a fattened sheep) would be bought for the Winter's meat supply and there would be a general ly festive atmosphere. The practice stopped towards the end of the 19th century.

the Terraces (*thu-te-ri-seez*) *n.* popular name for streets in the Wellogate, largely built through the Hawick Working Men's Building & Investment Company starting in 1866 and continuing to roughly the end of the 19th century. The land was petitioned for from the Duke of Buccleuch, partly as a result of the 1849 cholera epidemic. The grid-like layout gives little concession to the contours of the land.

terrier (*te-ree-ur*) *n.* nickname for a Territorial Army soldier. The T.A. headquarters is on Union Street.

terrification (*te-ri-fee-kā-shin*) *n., poet.* act of terriying, state of terror – '. . . wad meak the

vera chafts to fo' abreed, wuv doonright terrification' [JTe].

terrin (*ter-in*) *n.* the act of applying tar, particularly to sheep. This was formerly a common practice locally, used to prevent infection in cuts and for identifying the sheep from a distance. However, the benefits were never entirely clear and it became less common by the mid-19th century as the preference for white woollens grew.

the Territorial Kirk (*thu-te-ri-tō-ree-ul-kirk*) *n.* name used in the early days of **West Port Kirk**.

Terrona (*te-rō-nu*) *n.* farm in Ewesdale, off the left-hand side of the A7 a couple of miles before Langholm. There are multiple spellings in older records. It was a 5-merk land when the superiority was inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, in 1550, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert Maxwell in 1619 and still held by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. Adam Armstrong was tenant in 1679. The farm was surveyed in 1718 along with other properties of the Duchess of Buccleuch, when it covered 457 acres and was bounded by Cooms, Whitshiels, Arkin, Nether Wrae and Flask. James Little was there in 1797. James Paterson was farmer there in 1841 until at least the 1860s. There are remains of an ancient walled settlement to the southeast of the farmhouse (there are many spelling variants; it is 'Torronna' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Toroun' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Tareona' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

terry (*te-ree*) *adj.* tarry, covered with tar.

tersy-versy (*ter-see-ver-see*) *adj., arch.* topsy-turvy, in a confused state (also **tarsie-versie**).

tertan (*ter'-in*) *n.* tartan, a distinctive pattern of coloured lines and bands for cloth, traditionally worn in the Highlands, with specific designs attached to clans, often spuriously. Hawick District Corporate tartan was launched in 1996, with a dress version in addition. There is no indication that locals historically wore tartan clothing – 'There's the spot where we were lyin' Rowed within your tartan plaid!' [JT].

tertle (*ter-tul*) *v., arch.* to recognise, observe – 'To take notice of; as, 'He never tertled me,' he took no notice of me, Roxb.' [JoJ] (cf. **tartle**).

the Test (*thu-test*) *n.* one of a number of oaths of allegiance introduced, particularly in the 17th century, to differentiate between Protestants and Catholics in England or adherence to Presbyterianism versus Episcopalianism in Scotland. The most important 'test' was probably that of the Test Act of 1681, which enforced Episcopacy and attempted to suppress the Covenanters. In Hawick in that year it seems that the Bailies and Council suscribed to a specific text, stating that no one should 'enter into covenants or leagues, or to convocate, convene, or assemble in any councils, conventions, or assemblies, to treat, consult, or determine in any matter of state, civil or ecclesiastical, without His Majesty's special command'. The tailors and weavers took the Test in 1684.

testamentar (*tes-ta-men-tar*) *adj., arch.* pertaining to a testament, nominated in a will, especially in the phrase 'testament testamentar', meaning a testament in which the details are specified by the person whose testament it is – 'The testament testamentar, and inventar of the gudis, geir, soumes of money, and dettis pertening to vmquhile Walter Scot of Branxholme . . . ' [SB1574].

testificate (*tes-ti-fee-ki'*) *n., arch.* a testimonial, solemn declaration, evidence, specifically a document issued by a Kirk Session for someone moving to a new parish, describing whether they were married or unmarried and whether or not they were free of scandal; the requirement to produce such a document was prescribed in an Act of Assembly of 1648 – '. . . by reason of our being vagrant and vagabond persons wanting testificatts . . . ' [BR1700], 'To a man that had a testificate' [PR], '. . . and the beadle was further ordered to make inquiry anent the rest of the testificates' [PR1713].

testit (*tes-ti', -ta'*) *adj., arch.* testate, mentioned as part of a will – '. . . nor pursue . . . but before the Bailies of this Bruch in ther awin Court, except for testat geir, under the pane of £5, toties quoties' [BR1640], 'Freemen prohibited from instituting prosecution for debts in any other than the Bailie Court, except testat goods' [JW1701] (also spelled 'testat').

tethert (*te-thur'*) *pp., adj.* tethered – '. . . and that nane keippe any in the day fra the 15th of April till harvest, except they be tetherit, under the lyik pane' [BR1640], '. . . The cranes stand oot at the Port o' Leith Whaur the boats lie trigly tethert' [WL] (see also **teather**).

tethert (*te-thur'*) *adj., arch.* in an untidy, unkempt or confused state (also written 'thether't').

tethery (*te-thu-ree*) *adj., arch.* untidy, unkempt, confused (also **tethery-methery** and **tethert**).

tethery-methery (*te-thu-ree-me-thu-ree*) *n., arch.* an untidy mess, confused state (noted as

'tetherie-metherie' by E.C. Smith; related to the children's counting rhyme, see **eendy-teendy**).

tetty (*te-tee*) *adj., arch.* irascible, bad-tempered – 'Tettie, Having a bad temper, Roxb.; the same with Titty' [JoJ].

teuch (*tew<u>ch</u>*) *adj., arch.* tough – 'They're teuch sauchs growin' i' the Reuch Heuch Hauch' [JAHM], 'Weel, weel, if ye wull read, read us some guide teuch fichting' [AM], '... thin Than a robin's leg And twice as teuch' [DH], 'Glooms and glints, sudden flashes of gold across the fields – teuch and smooth on grass ...' [DH] (the pronunciation formerly had a long diphthong merging *ū* and *oo*).

teuchent (*tew<u>ch</u>-en'*) *pp., poet.* toughened – 'The teughent bow o' toil's unstrung, Soft ease comes laughing gay, O' [JoHa].

teuchter (*choo<u>ch</u>-tur*) *n., ins.* mildly derogatory lowland name for a Highlander.

Teueot (*tee-ee-i'*) *n.* another early spelling of 'Teviot' (e.g. on Mercator's 1595 map of Scotland).

Teuiot (*tee-ee-i'*) *n.* early form of 'Teviot', recorded in 1160 (the pronunciation of the time is of course unknown, but it seems that the *v* sound may have come later).

Tevidale (*te-vee-dāl*) *n.* former name for Teviotdale, used around the 15th and 16th centuries.

Tevidalenses (*te-vee-da-len-seez*) *n.* former name for the people of Teviotdale. At the Battle of the Standard in 1130 the second division of King David's army conisisted of them along with the Cumbrenses.

the Teviot (*<u>th</u>u-tee-vee-i', -teev-yi'*) *n.* major river running through Hawick, having its source at Teviot Stone and joining the Tweed 37 miles later, near Kelso. It is the longest of the Tweed's tributaries and its main tributaries are the Borthwick, Slitrig, Rule, Ale, Jed and Kale Waters. Other minor watercourses joining it include: Lang Grain; Rashie Grain; Rams Cleuch Burn; Mare Sike; Giddens Cleuch Burn; Commonbrae Sike; Hare Sike; Black Cleuch Burn; Frostlie Burn; Falnash Burn; Dryden Burn; Nest Burn; Weens Sike; Teindside Burn; Northhouse Burn; Howden Cleuch; Harwood Sike; Vales Burn; the Allan Water; Fenwick Burn; Wilton Burn; Dean Burn; Howden Burn; Boonraw Burn; Kirkton Burn; Hassendean Burn; Honey Burn; Dean Burn; Grinding Burn; Ale Water; Oxnam Water and Kale Water. The river has always played a significant role in the life of Hawick. In the town it used to be crossed by a ford at the foot of Walter's Wynd, or by boat at the Coble, until the Teviot Bridge was built in 1741. The river was harnessed (and much polluted) by manufacturers in the 19th century. The river is prone to flooding, some historical floods being very dramatic. It also has the potential to dry up almost entirely in hot summers, and also sometimes in the winter (as in January 1748, March 1785, January 1787, winter of 1803/4 and November 1838), presumably due to blockage by ice. Some stone artefacts found around the river in Hawick are in the Museum – 'Here's to the river that takes its Ale before its Kale and kisses Anna at the mouth' [T], '... And Teviot's banks, where flowers of fairy blow, – Couldst thou with cold unraptur'd eye survey, Nor wake to bardish notes the bosom-thrilling lay?' [JL], 'Ah! when shall I by Teviot's stream The haunts of youth again explore? And muse in melancholy dream On days that shall return no more?' [JL], 'O swiftly gae speed the berry-brown steed That drinks o' the Teviot clear' [JL], 'Where nature's lavish hand profuse has strew'd Luxuriant beauties. Here the Teviot winds Her easy course, meand'ring round the vales' [JR], 'Far better loved young Lilias fair than tales of love to hear, To seek unseen her simple bower By Teviot's waters clear' [JTe], 'Life, like thy tide, sweet Teviot, hath its turns, Its devious windings, wayward, wild, and free' [GWe], 'The moon is on the waters! and silvert white they gleam, And soothing is the melody of Teviot's gentle stream' [GWe], 'There's ae auld toon by Teviot's side, That's famed in days o' yore' [JT], 'And while the Teviot's stream shall glide To reach Tweed's silver strand, They sons shall sing and dream of thee, Thou dear auld Borderland' [AO], 'While the silvert Teviot's flowing Ever onward to the sea ...' [TK], 'There's a toon, by hills surrounded, stands by bonnie Teviot's side' [TC], 'River of dreams, you are dear to us ever, Dear where the broad haughs invite you to Tweed; Dear where the willows dip low to your crooning Songs that you murmur through valley and mead' [WL], 'The Teviot babbles on its way; The clash of steel has passed away' [IWS] (origin uncertain, although the name is very old, possibly Celtic, and perhaps even older, with a suggestion that it is derived from the Sanskrit root 'taváss', perhaps meaning 'surging', which curiously may also be the same root as for the Tweed; it seems that the pre-Celtic hydronym gained the Cumbric suffix 'ed', probably later than the 8th century; it is 'Teuiet' in charters around 1200, 'aque de Teuyoth' in 1279, 'aqua de Teveot' in 1420 , 'Theviot' in 1547/8 and 'Teueot' in 1579, with

other spellings including 'Teviott', Teiot', etc.; it is 'Tiot fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map, and 'Teatt fl.' in Blaeu's 1654 atlas).

Teviot (*teev-yi'*) *n.* **Ninian** (16th C.) listed in 1579 among men accused by the Bailie of Hexham of stealing 2 horses from near there. He was 'of the Hilhous', and his lands were probably the Hillhouse near Newcastleton. The other men named were Mungo Armstrong 'Flie the Gaist', Alexander Bell 'Crat Bell' and Ninian Armstrong 'Gawdie'.

Teviotbank (*tee-vee-i'-bawngk*) *n.* merchant ship, built in 1938 by J. Readhead & Sons Ltd. for the Bank Line (Andrew Weir Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.) and sold off to a company registered in Panama in 1955. It may have been used to lay mines during WWII.

Teviot Bank (*tee-vee-i'-bawngk*) *n.* villa overlooking the north banks of the Teviot, about a mile before Denholm. A house was built there about 1791 for David Simpson, designed by Robert Burn. In 1799 Joseph Elliot was a coachman there and James Walker was a footman. The house was rebuilt in 1833 with designs by William Burn (son of the previous architect). There was also a stable building to the west and a walled garden with gardener's cottage to the east. It was the residence of William Scott, grandson of William Scott of Woll, then J.S. Heron-Maxwell, followed by Edward Heron-Maxwell. To the north are cropmarks, indicating a possible ancient enclosure. A piece of carved stone found here in 1918 may have come from Hassendean Kirk and is probably a 'cresset lamp' (sometimes written 'Teviotbank'; possibly also known earlier as 'The Knowes').

Teviotbank Gairdens (*tee-vee-i'-bawngk-gār-dinz*) *n.* street in Denholm off the north end of Canongate.

Teviot Brig (*tee-vee-i'-brig*) *n.* bridge across the Teviot, connecting the Sandbed with Wilton, built 1738–1741 with stone from Spittal quarry. This was the first bridge over the Teviot at Hawick, and it meant that traffic from the north no longer had to ford the river at Walter's Wynd, or travel all the way down-river to Ancrum. There had been some debate about whether to put it at the Sandbed or the foot of Walter's Wynd, the question being resolved by a group of local landowners (Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, Andrew Bennet of Chesters and John Chisholme of Stirches). There was also a great deal of trouble raising the money (£450 total cost) and paying off the original bond (£250 from the Duke of Buccleuch's commissioners), this being probably the largest municipal project undertaken by the town. The bridge was completed when 'the kistone was perfected and close' on 29th July 1741, but the debt took about 20 years to clear; this is despite other towns being asked to contribute (e.g. Glasgow contributed £5). During construction the animals used to transport materials were pastured on the Common Haugh and Myreslawgreen (with no other animals allowed there during that time). The original bridge was too narrow for carts to pass in the middle (sometimes causing arguments), and was very steep on each side. The piers were strengthened around 1751 (along with drains being added) and after many other repairs it was removed in 1865 and replaced with a less steep and contracted bridge. The architect was Andrew Wilson and the builder was John Marshall. During excavations for the new bridge the trunk of an oak tree was found embedded in the gravel, presumably left there in some long ago flood. The original bridge can be seen in paintings of 1800, 1808 and 1812. The new bridge has 3 arches and was designed by A. Wilson. The bridge was also popularly known as 'the Haugh Brig' and has subsequently become known as the Albert Bridge, possibly because of an error in the Ordnance Survey map of 1898. The name 'Teviot Brig' is also used for other bridges across the river, including the one built at Denholm in 1864.

Teviot Brig Road (*tee-vee-i'-brig-rōd*) *n.* name sometimes used for Albert Road, or the street between the Sandbed and the Teviot Bridge (i.e. Orrock Place).

Teviot Court (*tee-vee-i'-kōr'*) *n.* sheltered housing development built by Eildon Housing Association in 1989–91 on the Tannage Close property previously belonging to the Co-operative Store.

Teviot Crescent (*tee-vee-i'-kre-sin'*) *n.* street between the High Street and the river, originally part of the Common, with lands feued after the Division of 1777, and the Wee Haugh being the sole remaining piece of public land. The area was used as nurseries by Dickson's. The houses were built around 1832 as skilled, middle-class workers' residences, and are now listed for preservation. They are 2 storeys, but most have attic extensions with dormer windows. The street was obviously named after the river. William Laidlaw & Sons had their Teviot Crescent Mills here. A mill lade used to run from Laidlaw's Cauld along the side of Teviot Crescent and through the Mills. It was

filled in in 1914. The Drums and Fifes walk along this street as part of their march around the old tolls on 'the Nicht Afore the Morn'.

Teviot Crescent Mills (*tee-vee-i'-kre-sin'-milz*) *n.* hosiery and tweed factory built by William Laidlaw in 1834 on Teviot Crescent, to the north of the Little Haugh, and later extended. The suitability of the site (owing to the drop in the Teviot) was first suggested by millwright Gideon Scott. The factory was once very large, extending along the Teviot from the Little Haugh until almost the foot of Dovecote Street. The footpath along the riverside was popularly known as 'the Back o the Mill' or 'Chinnie's'. The factory was also referred to as 'Laidlaw's'. It was demolished in about 1908 and the site cleared. The open dam was filled in around 1914, with the southern part later becoming a car park. The site of the mill was used as a garage (later a supermarket) and also contained the Henderson Technical College (now houses).

Teviotdale (*tee-vee-i'-dāl*) *n.* the valley of the Teviot, in which Hawick is nestled. The word is sometimes synonymous with Roxburghshire, i.e. extending beyond the boundaries of the river valley itself. It was also the name used for the local arch-deaconry in early church organisation. This area was part of the Diocese of Durham in the 11th century, but was transferred to the See of Glasgow by the end of the 12th century. The region was occupied by the English in the 14th century, neing recovered in 1383/4 – 'My native stream, my native vale, And you green meads of Teviotdale . . . ' [JL], 'When morn's first rays fall quivering on the strand, Then is the time to stretch the daring hand, And snatch it from the bending poplar pale, The magic harp of ancient Teviotdale' [JL], 'And for the world I wadna' leave My Bonnie Teviotdale' [JoHa], 'Young Mary was the loveliest lass In all green Teviotdale; Her cheek outvied the budding rose, Her breath the rosy gale' [JTe], 'Oh, Teviotdale! loved land of song, What memories to thee belong' [JCG], '. . . Where nature's voices join to speak In praise of glorious Teviotdale' [RHL], 'O sing me songs of Teviotdale That tell an old familiar tale' [IWS] (called 'Teuidalia' by the Romans; it was 'Teuegetedale' in about 1117, 'Theiudall' around 1147, 'Thevietedalia' about 1165, 'Tevietedale' in about 1170, 'Teuietesdale' in the early 13th century, 'Tevidaill' in Bagimond's Roll of 1275, 'Thevidat' in a Scottish record of 1297, 'Tevydalle' in an English document of 1391 and 'Tevidalia' in the 1407 charter for the Barony of Hawick; the early spelling varies wildly, e.g. 'Theuydalia' in about 1360, 'Teuidalie' in 1415, 'Tewydalie' in 1425, 'Thewidalie' in 1427, 'Teuidaylle' in 1431, 'Teuidale' in 1433/4, 'Tevidalie' in 1448, 'Tevidalia' in 1453, 'Theuidailie' in about 1452, 'tevidale' in 1498, 'Tewidaill' in 1501, 'Tavidale' in 1516, 'Tevidale' in 1479, 1500 and 1525, 'Tyvidalie' in 1525, 'Tevidaill' in 1530, 'Tavidale' about 1540, 'Tewydayll' in 1546, 'Theviotdaill' in 1547/8, 'Tevydell' in 1566, 'Tewidale' in 1567, 'Teviotdaill' in 1583/4 and 'Teuiotdaill' in 1591).

Teviotdale (*tee-vee-i'-dāl*) *n.* small region in New Zealand, between the town of Waipara and the coast. This north-east part of the South Island is dotted with familiar placenames, including Cheviot, Ferniehurst, Hundalee and Timpendean.

Teviotdale (*tee-vee-i'-dāl*) *n.* song with words by Robert H. Laidlaw and music by Frank Simpson. The words were published in the Hawick Express in 1934 and reprinted in 1950 when the music had been written. It was first sung publicly at the Glasgow Hawick Association's Common Riding Night, the singer being Mrs. Margaret Turnbull (a niece of Francis George Scott). The original key of D major was later lowered to B flat major. It has no chorus, and is probably a little too complex to be sung regularly.

Teviotdale (*tee-vee-i'-dāl*) *n.* blend of pipe tobacco sold by D. Simpson Ltd., from about the War years until the 1960s.

Teviotdale (*tee-vee-i'-dāl*) *n.* blended whisky, formerly labelled and sold by John Turnbull of Hawick.

Teviotdale (*tee-vee-i'-dāl*) *n.* **Thomas** (16th C.) Englishman, who was tenant in Ingram and had a local surname. He was recorded in 1590 as 'Thomas Tevidaile' when it is claimed that he was wounded by a group of Scottish raiders, specifically Burns, Youngs and others.

Teviotdale Amateur Bicycle Club (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-am-ee'-ur-bī-see-kul-klub*) *n.* earliest known cycling organisation in Hawick, also known as Teviotdale Cycling Club. It was formed before 1881, when the Hawick Bicycle Club (to become the Hawick Cycling Club) was formed, and some competitive events were held between them in the 1880s. The club ceased to be active in about 1889.

Teviotdale Bakery (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-bā-ku-ree*) *n.* former bakery at 2 Princes Street. It was run by Martin P. Baillie, father of singer Isobel.

the Teviotdale Club (*thu-tee-vee-i'-dāl-klub*) *n.* former social club near the foot of Beaconsfield Terrace, also known as 'Hawick Billiard

Club'. The building was constructed in 1877, and has had many subsequent uses, including as a milliners, the office for Bonsor's factory and the Jehovah's Witnesses Kingdom Hall.

Teviotdale Court (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-kōr'*) *n.* part of the Meadows, built in 1964 and refurbished as luxury flats in 1986.

Teviotdale Crescent (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-kre-sin'*) *n.* ??.

Teviotdale Cyclin Club (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-sī-klin-klub*) *n.* alternative name for **Teviotdale Amateur Bicycle Club**.

Teviotdale Dairy (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-dā-ree*) *n.* former dairy at 49 North Bridge Street, next to the Buccleuch Memorial. The buildings were designed in about 1899 by J.P. Alison as a symmetrical, 2-stotey, 3-bay block in red sandstone, with Dutch influence in the detailing. The company was set up in the late 19th century and continued in the 1930s as 'Honeyburn and Teviotdale Dairy Company' by Andrew Haddon and his son Andrew. Other partners were Jimmy Taddei and Mr. Collier the grocer. The company delivered certified (i.e. Brucellosis and T.B. free) milk to the local region. It was later owned by the Buttercup Dairy Company. It finally folded in 1982, with the building surviving (with monogrammed gable still visible, containing a bull and the monogram 'T. D. Co. L.') as a shop, although the bottling plant at the back was demolished.

Teviotdale Fermers' Club (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-fer-murz-klub*) *n.* organisation formed in 1859 to be a forum for discussion and to represent the interests of local farmers. The first President was William Aitchison from 1859–73, with James Oliver being secretary from 1859–1905. It used to meet in a room in the Tower Hotel, where portraits of several ex-Presidents hung through much of the 19th century. It grew out of the Agricultural society for the west of Teviotdale, formed by James Douglas of Cavers in 1835 (although both existed together for several decades). The Oliver family were Honorary Secretaries for the Club 1859–1994. The regular meeting time has been Thursday nights during the winter months. The club is still going strong.

Teviotdaleheid (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-heed*) *n.* name formerly used for the upper Teviot valley, particularly to refer to the Buccleuch estates there in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was once included in the lands formerly known as Ringwoodfield. It is referred to in 1551 as part of the bounds described when Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was appointed Justiciar of Liddesdale (it is already 'Teviotdaleheid' in 1551 and 'Teviotdaillheid' in 1633).

Teviotdale Herriers (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-he-ree-urz*) *n.* Teviotdale Harriers, the local amateur running club. Following a cross-country run by 9 local men, who met at Deanfield, the club was formed in 1889 as a by several local merchants and professionals. The 12 founders were John R. Turnbull, Findlay Purdom, George Heron Wilson, John Purdom, Douglas Oliver, Robert Blair, James Blair, Harold Evers, Robert Anderson, Charles McLaren Purdom, Willie Laing and Robert Laing. The first Captain, Vice-Captain and Secretary/Treasurer were John R. Purdom, George H. Wilson and Charles M. Purdom, respectively, It is said to be the third oldest in Scotland in continual existence. The inclusion of track competitions came a few years after the club started. The club's Challenge Cup was first presented in 1894. Rob Barton was an early success for the club, representing Britain at 800 m in the 1908 Olympics. A Junior Section was formed in 1907 and a Ladies' Section in 1930. Clubrooms were built on Bath Street in 1956, and moved to the former Citizens Advice Bureau at 1 Towerdykeside in 2006. A history, 'The First Hundred' was written by John L. Coltman in 1989.

Teviotdale Hockey Club (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-ho-kee-klub*) *n.* mixed hockey team existing before WWI, based in Hawick. The 4 Laing brothers all played for the team.

Teviotdale Leisure Centre (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-lei-shur-sen'-ur*) *n.* official name for **the Leisure Centre**, also known as 'T.L.C.'.

Teviotdale Ludge (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-luj, -loj*) *n.* house in Commonside, just past Newmill, built in 1934 as a shooting lodge for the Duke of Buccleuch. It has been for many years run as a hotel, Teviotdale Lodge Country House. It has also been the site of Common Riding Ride-outs.

Teviotdale Ludge (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-luj*) *n.* Hawick branch of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, Lodge 10417. Sometimes known as 'the Buffs', this was one of two local branches of a fraternal and benevolent organisation founded in the 19th century. It folded in 1990.

Teviotdale Mills (*tee-vee-i'-dāl-milz*) *n.* former factory at the corner of Commercial Road and Albert Road, being the main premises of Scoon & Hood, previously Scoon & Barrie. It was built in 1877 (or perhaps earlier) by Greenwood, Watt & Co., and sold to Scoon & Barrie in 1888. J.P. Alison designed a new yarn store there. It was later Scoon & Hood's until about

1930. It may also have been owned by Innes & Henderson. The building more recently became a garage, with Croall Bryson.

the Teviotdale Regiment (*thu-tee-vee-i'-dāl-re-jee-min'*) *n.* foot regiment formed by Sir William Kerr, 3rd Earl of Lothian, in 1639, after the signing of the National Covenant. It was one of the armies raised to protect Scotland against Charles I, and also referred to as 'Lothian's Regiment' (Buccleuch commanded a Tweeddale regiment, Hume a regiment from the Merse, etc.). The Regiment probably consisted of about 500 men, many of whom must have been local. They were part of the Covenanter force that crossed the Tweed with Montrose in 1640, capturing Newcastle. The Regiment was disbanded in 1641, but reformed in 1642 and sent to Ireland. About 1642 Lords Lothian, Buccleuch and Cranston were made Colonels of foot of a combined force, with Sir William Scott of Harden commanding the horse. They returned from Ireland in 1644, but mutinied for lack of pay in 1645 and then suffered huge losses at the Battle of Auldearn. The Regiment continued to exist for about the next 40 years.

the Teviotdale Rifles (*thu-tee-vee-i'-dāl-rī-fulz*) *n.* alternative name for the Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteers, also known as **the Border Rifles**.

Teviotex (*tee-vee-ō-teks*) *n.* textile company based at 15 Commercial Road, weaving country tweeds and luxury cloths at Lovat Mill.

Teviot Grove Academy (*tee-vee-i'-grōv-aw-ka-du-mee*) *n.* seminary run towards the end of the 19th century at 10 Union Street by James Brand, also known as 'Brand's Schuil'. It was taken over in 1895 by the School Board and run as the town's Secondary School. Pupils were transferred to the new school from Buccleuch Street along with the teacher A.S. Williams. The Science and Art classes were held in the Buccleuch Memorial, and James Brand was the Rector. The secondary school transferred back to Buccleuch Street in the early 20th century. School Inspectors' Reports from 1896–1904 are in the National Archives.

Teviothaugh (*tee-vee-i'-hawf*) *n.* farm near Denholm, on the north side of the Teviot, just beyond the north end of Denholm and to the south of Minto. It was once part of the Minto estate. Nailer John Oliver was living there in 1815. Christopher Hislop was farmer there in 1841. It was farmed by James Young in the 1860s and by the Miller family in the late 19th century, until the 1920s.

Teviotheid (*tee-vee-i'-heed, teev-yi'-heed*) *n.* Teviothead, village about 9 miles south of Hawick, which is spread out along the A7, and was formerly called Caerlenrig. Prior to the opening of the Scots Dyke to Haremoss Turnpike, there was an alternative route from Langholm to Selkirk (skirting past Hawick) which diverged at Teviothead and crossed to the Borthwick valley. The area was for many years the home of Henry Scott Riddell, with a plaque on his cottage there, his memorial cairn overlooking the area, and his burial place in the churchyard. The Chapel of St. Mary's of Caerlenrig existed there from early times. There was a 'chapel of ease' there, for the outlying members of Hawick Parish from the early 18th century. The parish itself was formed in 1850 out of parts of Hawick and Cavers, and extends to the Dumfriesshire boundary. Prior to this time the area was generally known as Caerlenrig. The area was famous for the 1530 capture and hanging of Johnnie Armstrong and his men. His grave and commemorative plaque are there. The village long had its own primary school, but it was closed in 2004. It also had its own library from at least the 1830s. A stone war memorial (designed by J.P. Alsion) was erected after WWI – 'There is no men of all the men in this grey troop of mine But blind might ride the Borderside from Teviothead to Tyne' [WHO], 'At Teviothead there stand three stones, If ever you're that way, Take time to seek them out And read the words they have to say. One man was called to fight a fight And one to win a race And one to write a special song To mark his time and place' [IWL] (the place name appears as 'Teviotheid' in 1623 and is used regularly from the 1660s).

Teviotheid Cottage (*tee-vee-i'-heed-ko'-eej*) *n.* home of Henry Scott Riddell at Teviothead, built for him about 1840 by the Duke of Buccleuch, and also known as Dryden Cottage, Caerlenrig Manse and Dryden Burnfoot. It still exists and has a commemorative plaque to Henry Scott Riddell, erected there in 1898. About 100 yards to the east there were 2 ancient cairns that were excavated in 1869, an iron spearhead being found, which is now in Hawick Museum. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows an additional ruined building that is now gone.

Teviotheid Haa (*tee-vee-i'-heed-haw*) *n.* Teviothead Hall, village hall in Teviothead, used for various community events.

Teviotheid Kirk (*tee-vee-i'-heed-kirk*) *n.* church in Teviothead Parish. The site of the

ancient Chapel of St. Mary's of Caerlenrig lies within the old churchyard, and contains an ancient stone, as well as the burial site of Johnnie Armstrong, with the memorial stone of 1897. 'Mr' Thomas Hume was recorded witnessing baptisms in the area in 1713 and 1714, suggesting he was acting as preacher there. There was a 'chapel of ease' near there around 1715, as part of Hawick and Cavers Parishes, built on the Thornyhaugh by Falnash, with regular services commencing in about 1721. A collection was made in Hawick Parish to raise money to repair the masonry of the meeting house in 1722. A petition of 1725, signed by about 100 locals, requested the Duchess of Buccleuch to supply an allowance for a preacher. In the 1752 Hawick Parish records the church is referred to as 'Meeting House at Thorny Hall'. A new building constructed on the other side of the stream in 1799 (later converted into the village school). The Parish was created in 1850 from the more distant parts of Hawick and Cavers, repaired in about 1821 when a new preacher was installed. The church was built in 1855/6, and designed by Mr. Cowan, the Duke of Buccleuch's Clerk of Works. It is a plain rectangular building of whinstone, with freestone edges and buttresses. Some alterations were designed by J.P. Alison around 1905. The church was linked with Hawick Old Parish 1972–89 and with Wilton from 1989. It celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2005, with the current Duke of Buccleuch in attendance. A communion token exists from 1854, oval in shape, perhaps the one donated to the Museum in 1900. A roll of the ministry is: Thomas Hume, at least 1713–14; David Graham, from 1714; John Chisholme, from 1720; John Laurie 1738–c.45; Andrew Walker 1745–50; Robert Rutherford 1750–56; Patrick Kerr, from 1757; James Erskine 1763–64; John Riccarton 1764–65; Charles Paton, from 1780; James Sanson 1785–c.88; Thomas Dyce 1792–c.1804; Robert Shaw 1804–16; Joseph Thomson 1817–19; Gavin Turnbull 1821–c.31; John Dobbie, about 1831; Henry Scott Riddell, 1832–42; William Lamb 1843–44; Daniel MacNee, from 1847; James Duncan 1850–53; Robert Young 1854–84; Robert F. Colvin 1884–87; Archibald H. Dinwoodie 1887–1919; Arthur H. Dunnett 1920–24; David S. Stiven 1925–29; John Livingston 1929–40; James Hill 1940–63; Robert McConnell 1966–72; David L. Wright 1972–86; George Watson 1989–91; Brian Hendrie 1992–97; John Shedden 1998– .

Teviotheid Library (*tee-vee-i'-heed-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* former library in Teviothead Parish, also called the Caerlenrig Chapel Library. It was probably established in the early 1800s and mentioned in the New Statistical Account in 1839.

Teviotheid Pairish (*tee-vee-i'-heed-pā-reesh*) *n.* Teviothead Parish, formed in 1850 from the outlying parts of Hawick and Cavers parishes, centred on the village of the same name. It is bounded on the south by Dumfriesshire, and on the other sides by the parishes of Roberton, Hawick, Cavers and Castleton. There was a chapel at Caerlenrig from early times and a 'Chapel of Ease' here from long before the Parish was created. Parish records exist from 1824.

Teviotheid Schuil (*tee-vee-i'-heed-skil*) *n.* primary school in Teviothead, which taught pupils up to the end of Primary 5. There was informal teaching there from at least the 18th century, and in 1775 a petition to the General Assembly and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge resulted in a grant of £4. However, a teacher's salary was not established until 1803. Mr. Armstrong 'the Tailor' (brother of Hawick schoolmaster Christopher) was master there in the early 1800s. When the Presbytery refused to allow Tom Jenkins to take over as teacher, the smiddy was convered for his use (about 1815–18), with him having as many as 45 pupils and the official school just 4. The parish-appointed schoolmaster at that time was a Mr. Elliot. When Jenkins left, the new schoolmaster for the district was Simon Little, who was there intil at least 1861. Pupils were taught in the former meeting house until a new school building was erected in 1826 and a few years later a schoolhouse was built for the teacher. It was referred to as a 'side-parochial school' in 1839 and was run by Hawick and Cavers Parishes together. There were more than 30 pupils in the 1830s. The school closed in 2004, with the pupils being transferred to Drumlanrig.

Teviotheid Show (*tee-vee-i'-heed-shō*) *n.* annual agricultural show in Teviothead, organised by the Upper Teviotdale Pastoral Society, starting in about 1950.

Teviot Kirk (*tee-vee-i'-kirk*) *n.* Teviot Parish Church, being a new name for St. George's, adopted in 1988, and having links with Roberton.

Teviot Lodge (*tee-vee-i'-loj, -luj*) *n.* house that stood on the eastern part of the site of the present High School until shortly after WWII. It was built for the Dickson family, Miss Dickson being owner in 1824 and William Dickson living there in the mid-19th century. It was later the home of Col. William Scott Elliot. It was the first

house in Hawick with electric lighting, installed by William Elliot (with the assistance of William Melrose), using 2 copper wires in porcelain insulators, running all the way from his factory at Tower Mill (across the roofs of houses, etc.). An ingenious mechanism allowed Elliot to operate a sluice at the mill so that the lights went off when he was ready for bed. And it was also arranged for signals to be sent by morse code between the house to the mill. A billiard room was added to designs by J.P. Alison in 1890. The daughters of Col. Elliot gifted the house and grounds to the school in 1933. It was used for a while as a nursery, and as the headquarters of the Women's Voluntary Services Organisation during WWII, while the gardens became part of the 'dig for victory campaign' and the riverside lawn was used for games. The house was demolished in the 1950s to make way for the High School science buildings and gymnasium, built around 1960. Wood's 1824 map shows its location and the lay-out of the grounds. A bungalow built at the corner of the site in the 1970s was given the same name.

Teviot Mill (*tee-vee-i'-mil*) *n.* hosiery factory in Weensland, built by Walter Wilson in the 1850s, on a piece of ground that had formerly belonged to John Oliver & Sons. The premises of Walter Wilson & Sons there made hosiery and tweeds. It was later associated with Sime, Williamson & Co. and Kenway & Co. Part of the mill was used for a while as barracks during WWI (also sometimes plural 'Mills').

Teviot Pairish (*tee-vee-i'-pā-reesh*) *n.* Teviot Parish Church, being the name used for what was St. George's Church, with a connection to Roberton.

Teviot Place (*tee-vee-i'-plis*) *n.* street name used in the mid-19th century, presumably the same as one of the other similarly named streets.

Teviot Raw (*tee-vee-i'-raw*) *n.* Teviot Row, street alongside the river in the Weensland area, previously named simply 'Weensland', renamed when houses were constructed in 1872 and demolished when considered unsafe in 1968.

Teviot Road (*tee-vee-i'-rōd*) *n.* road along the Teviot, parallel to the High Street, leading from Teviot Crescent to the foot of the Mill Port. The houses were developed from 1824, and on Wood's map of that year it is labelled 'New Projected Street'. Previous to that it was a roughly 3 foot wide cobblestone path, close to the water level, which was dangerous in high water, and connected the foot of Walter's Wynd with the Round Close. In the 1830s there was a proposal to build a High Street bypass along the riverside here, together with a bridge to the Sandbed, linking with the New Road, but this never transpired. During the construction of Pringle's Rodono Mills in the 1950s and 1960s there was extensive demolition of old buildings and closes around the bottom of the Round Close, with replacement by the path and steps. After Rodono was demolished the ground was cleared in 1980, part being grassed over and part being used as a car park. The Health Centre was built there in 1989.

Teviotside (*tee-vee-i'-sīd*) *n.* poetic name for the banks of the Teviot – 'As I came in by Tiviotside, And by the Braes of Branxholm, There I spied a bonny lass; She was both neat and handsome' [CPM], 'Welcome Spring's return'd again, Trees bud, flowers deck the plain, Birds their former notes do strain, Among the woods of Tiviot side' [BY], 'By Teviotside they took this Colour, A dear memorial of their valour' [AB], 'No place could be so dear to me As Bonnie Teviotside' [RHL], 'No pen or brush can e'er describe The beauty of the Teviotside' [JCa], 'A love ti walk be Teviotside And sei its ripplin witters glide' [IWL].

Teviotside Foondry (*tee-vee-i'-foon-dree*) *n.* former premises of James Melrose & Sons on the east side of Commercial Road, adjacent to the Victoria Laundry.

Teviotside House (*tee-vee-i'-sīd-hoos*) *n.* former private school at 1 Teviotside Terrace (then a corner house on North Bridge Street), run by Mrs. Dumbreck from 1865 until the 1870s. It was a school for girls, but also took in small boys, one of them being Sir Thomas Henderson. It was continued by her daughters, Euphemia and Katherine, and perhaps also by the Misses Mitchell into the 1880s.

Teviotside Road (*tee-vee-i'-sīd-rōd*) *n.* name used for the south side of Commercial Road before it was officially named in 1884.

Teviotside Terrace (*tee-vee-i'-sīd-te-ris*) *n.* short one-sided street off North Bridge Street, being the back of some houses on Dovecote Street, built around 1875. The Dumbrecks had a school for girls here on the corner from about 1865, called 'Teviotside House', which was presumably the origin of the name (with the street not actually very close to the Teviot).

Teviot Square (*tee-vee-i'-skwār*) *n.* former name for the Sandbed, or the western or central parts, in use between about 1847–57 (e.g. in Slater's 1852 directory). The name had been officially changed by the Council, but was

never very popular – '... An' divots an' roughheads gotten where the modern's now ca' Teviot Square' [WNK]'.

Teviot Stane (*tee-vee-i'-stān*) *n.* source of the Teviot, reached by walking about 2½ miles over the moorland from where the road ends at Merrylaw farm. It was once the extremity of Cavers Parish, before being transferred to Teviothead in 1850. There was once a large stone there, said to be 4 feet high and 'thickly studded with initials', but broken into fragments, probably in the 19th century. An inscribed boulder was erected there by the Callants' Club in 1931 – '... And urged, in dreams, the forest race, From Teviot-stone to Eskdale moor' [SWS], 'Does your memory, Teviot, wake, To your birth by Teviot Stone' [RSC], 'Near to the stream that with pellucid wave, From Teviot stone flows to the Tweed's fair breast ...' [JCG], 'And Tei'ot Stane pinpointed wi a dab o' jeely ...' [DH], 'The waters o' the Teviot Are drumlie at Trowmill But ootbye Rashiegrain Fresh sprung frae Teviotstane They're clear as crystal rill' [WL] (also sometimes 'Teviotstane'; it is it is 'Tiots Stane' in 1649; it is marked 'Tiot-stane' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Tiot stain' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Teviotstane see **Teviot Stane**

Teviot Tweed (*tee-vee-i'-tweed*) *n.* tweed merchants located at 17 High Street (or equivalently the Round Close) around 1906 (the name seems like an oxymoron).

Teviot Viaduct (*tee-vee-i'-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* another name for **the Station Viaduct**.

tew (*tew*) *v., arch.* to toughen leather, to toughen or shrivel in cooking, to tire, wear out (see also **tewd**).

tew-airn (*tew-ārn*) *n., arch.* the iron plate in which a blacksmith's belows is fitted, the nozzle through which the blast passes into a blacksmith's fire (also written 'tew-arne' and 'to-airn').

tewd (*tewd*) *pp., adj., arch.* shrivelled, sapless (said of fruit) – '... whan the bruizzin, frizzlin heat turns frush things tewd and rizzert' [ECS], toughened, worn out – 'Nor was A tewd or mauchless, bit limbber an lither' [ECS] (see **tew**).

the Text Hoose (*thu-tekst-hoos*) *n.* building at 3 Main Street, Denholm, bearing the inscriptions 'All was others all will be others' and 'Tak tent in time ere time be tint', just like houses on Hawick High Street. The house was apparently originally built in the 18th century by Thomas Turnbull, as one of 5 houses constructed for his 5 sons. It was demolished in 1910 and rebuilt by Dr. John Haddon, with the texts inspired by the ones in Hawick.

textiles (*tek-stīlz*) *n., pl.* the industry that has been the mainstay in Hawick for more than 300 years. It began with hand knitting, while frame knitting was introduced around 1680, carpet weaving from the early 1750s and hosiery became commercialised by John Hardie in 1771. In 1728 the Board of Manufactures set up a person in Hawick (as well as 9 other towns), to sort, staple and wash coarse, tarred wool. In 1777 there were stated to be about 65 looms in the Town, manufacturing a range of linen and woollen products, and by 1820 Hawick had about half of Scotland's frames. Cloth manufacturing began in about 1787. By the early 19th century there was also manufacturing of blankets and gloves. The first cloth to be made in Hawick was a coarse blue variety, which was sent to Leeds for finishing. Tweed grew to prominence from the 1830s, becoming the main sort of locally produced cloth. The focus shifted from stockings to woollen underwear in the latter half of the 19th century and to women's knitwear and sportswear in the 20th century.

tey see **tei**

th' (*th, th*) *article* contraction of definite article, particularly before words beginning with a vowel – 'th' other yin'.

thack (*thak*) *n., arch.* thatch – '... gowstie wind, which soupit owre the houses, and often tirled the thack to the bare bougars' [EM1820] (cf. **theek**).

thae see **they**

thaem see **thaim**

thaim (*thām*) *pron.* them, those – 'thaim that were here yisterdi', '... the said landis of Quhitchester beand made to be haldin of me and thaim' [SB1470], '... and becaus I fande na redy byaris of thaim, I causit thaim to be prisit be Gorgis of Dowglas ...' [SB1500], '... that he had only the carrying of thame, and never promeist to bring thame saif and sound to Hawick, and did thame na wrang be the way' [BR1652], '... tobacco pypis, broken be him in carrying of thame out of Edinburgh' [BR1652], 'It was but awee that I gaed frae thame ...' [HSR], '... let thame leede me, let thame bring me til thy haly hill ...' [HSR], 'Aw'll no pit eet intae Queen's English It's for the benefit o' thaim that ir Hawick' [AY], 'But thaim Aa forget (Aa'm thinkin, wi a ywan) Are thaim that Aa ett, No' thaim Aa let gaun' [DH], 'Thaim alairms clatter and batter a hunder to the dizzen ...' [DH], 'In thaim days ony innovaishion teh the Common Ridin was a crime' [BW1974], '... And A am yin o

thaim' [IWL] (also spelled 'thaem' and 'thame'; cf. **them** and **thum**).

thaimselfs (*th*ām-*selfs*) *pron., arch.* themselves – '... quhilk council and communitie, removing thameselfis apairt furth out of the said Tolbuith ...' [BR1638] (cf. **thaimsels** and the more modern **thairsels**).

thaimsels (*th*ām-*sels*) *pron., arch.* themselves – 'Thaye gether thamsel's thegither; thaye hyde thamesel's ...' [HSR], 'Thaye that trust in thair walth, an' boost thamesel's in the multetud o' thair gaines' [HSR] (also spelled 'thamesel's'; see also **thaimselfs** and **thairsels**).

thairefter (*th*ār-*ef*-*tur*) *adv., arch.* thereafter, subsequently – '... and neuer to haiff fayth nor credit in the law, nor by the law, at na tyme thaireftir' [SB1585], 'Immediatlie thairefter the said Robert Ellot ... plottit to haif murderit and slaine the said Erle of Buccleughe at Jedburgh ...' [SB1624].

thairsel see **theirsel**

thairthrow (*th*ār-*throw*) *adv., arch.* thereby, through that action – '... with the said Roberte Scot of Alanehaucht, nor the personis thet hes subsciuit this present band thairthrow ...' [SB1585].

thame see **thaim**

Thamson see **Thomson**

than (*th*an) *adv., arch.* then – '... I, for me, myn aieris, executouris and assignais, now as than, and than as now, frely quiteclemis and dischargis the said Dauid ...' [SB1470], 'Abide, abide now Dickie than, Fala, &c. The day is come that thou maun die ...' [CPM], 'Than wull I gae untill the altar o' God ...' [HSR], 'Why hest thou than brokin doun hir hedjes ...' [HSR], 'Ma man, aw tell'd ye yesterday ye wad get the boots whan ye paid for them, but no till than' [WNK], '... an', aw wull confess that than, as he strided slowly up the brae ...' [BCM1880], '... an than yibbleens they'd think as muckle' [ECS], '... an than back A speeld ti the road again' [ECS], 'Oo've been kens where aa sin than' [ECS].

thance (*th*ans) *adv., arch.* else – 'A fair durstna, or thance A micht never heh gotten off the bit aa day' [ECS], *poet.* thence – '... he gaed away thance til teach an' til preach in their cities' [HSR] (see also **or than**).

thankit (*thaw*ng-*kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* thanked – 'But, Lord be thankit, wit can live, Aneath a worset bonnet' [JoHa].

Thankless (*thaw*ngk-*lis*) *n.* location near Redden, close to the Border, recorded in a 'retour' of the 1600s (cf. **Unthank** as a place name).

thapskull (*thawp-skul*) *n., arch.* a numbskull, stupid person.

that (*th*a') *adv.* so, to that extent, very – 'it was that hot A felt like A wad melt', 'hei was that wee hei'd ti stand on a box', '... the bonnie gerssy haugh – that weel-sorteet an taen sic grand care o' [ECS], 'But we often use 'that' in the adverbial sense of so, that offn (= so often)' [ECS], 'We were that easy pleased when we were bairns ...' [WL], 'They're that efficient, it fair scunners a body' [DH], 'But ma swing's that wild and wayward ...' [IWL].

that (*th*a') *pron.* that, often used to express exasperation, annoyance or anger – 'ee should've seen what that lassie din the day', 'Oh, that Glyn!', also used in place of 'who' (more common than in standard English; see also **at**).

thay see **they**

the (*th*u, *th*i, *th*ee) *article* definite article, usage varies compared with standard English, e.g. in substitution for 'this' or 'to' in phrases like 'the night' or 'the morn', its occasional use instead of a pronoun – 'the wee brother', 'deh loss the heid', or its use before particular nouns where either the indefinite article or no artcle would be standard English – 'hei bade at number fower, the Loan', 'ir ee gaun ti the Kirk?', 'oo went up the Borthwick', 'A think A'm gettin the cauld', 'it's aye stervation in the wunter', 'A was doon it the rugby on Seturdi', particularly attached to nouns for physical complaints – 'the mizzl(e)s (= the measles), the pains (= rheumatism), the caald (= cold), the crowp (= croup), the fivver (= fever), the tuitheek (= toothache), etc.' [ECS], *arch.* with numerals expressing a certain year – '... All the time that the deponent lived at Salonside, for seventeen years preceding the 1750 ...' [DCW1765] (see also **th'**).

the Theatre see **the Wee Thea**

theatur (*thee-ā-tur*) *n.* a theatre (note the pronunciation with stress on the middle syllable).

the day (*th*u-dā) *n., adv.* today (written as two words, but treated as one) – 'what're ee up ti the day?', 'it's Denholm Ride-oot the day', 'I'm no just sae ill the day as I hae been ...' [JTe], '... But aft the proud feels sarest wae – And sae it seems wi' me the day' [AD], 'O, aye, Sir, we've turkey eggs the day' [WNK], 'Can they be the kirk bells ringin'? Weel, Aw canneh gaun the day' [RM], 'Oo've naething adae the day ...' [ECS], ''We're no buying ye're vote', baith o' them did say, 'But acknowledging the kindness we've got here the day' [JCG], 'Hev ye heard the news? Eh! but it's grand We've gotten the word the day' [IJ],

'Wae-worth yon Plastic Breid that's sellt the-day, In sliddery greaseproof, wi a fancy name' [DH], 'I daursay that'll be oor Mungo, I saw him gettin' off the coach in Selkirk, the day' [DH] (the use in Scotland of the definite article with 'day' to mean 'today' has been traced back to the late 17th century; presumably influenced by similar usage of **the morn**, which seems to be much older).

theek (*theek*) *v., arch.* to thatch, cover a roof with divots, slate or other watertight covering – 'Walter Chisholme, bailie, took instruments ... anent the question of neighbourhood for theiking, betwixt him and James Thorbrands' [BR1660], '... that every inhabitant within the brughe shall have liberty to tur and theik, and sett ane ladder in his neighbour's close' [BR1660], *n., arch.* thatch (spelled 'theik' and variants; see also **thack**; the origin is Old English; see also **theeker** and **theekit**).

theeker (*thee-kur*) *n., arch.* a thatcher – 'John Shiel theiker in Hawick had a son bapt: called John ...' [PR1704].

theekit (*thee-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* thatched – '... theekeet yins an sklaitteet yins' [ECS], '... And wantin' him I weary sair In this auld theekit house' [TCh], 'Many will recall his shop and 'theekit' house on Victoria Road' [AMA], 'To reach my lass I had to pass Right up the theekit-byre ...' [WaD] (see **theek**).

theftously (*thef-tis-lee*) *adv., arch.* thievously, clandesinely, by stealth – '... for the stealing and theftuously away taken out of his craime in open market ane pair of single soled shoes' [BR1680], '... and theiftously stealling and away taking out of his pockett the soume of twenty-six shillings sterling or yrby' [BR1687], 'All and each or one or other of them ... steal and theftuously away take from Tower Knowe Mill ...' [HAd1868] (also **thiftously**).

thegither (*thu-gith-ur*) *adv.* together – 'should oo gaun thegither or yin be yin?', 'If ee add everybody's years in the Band thegither it comes tae a staggerin 184 years' [CT], 'Weel, gin ye'd meet wi' ane anither, To hae a crack an' dram thegither ...' [JoHa], 'We'll ablins sometime meet thegither, An' taste the juice wi' ane anither' [JR], '... an' ye ken vera weel, Sir, that pride and poverty are ill neebours to be thegither' [JTe], '... they are better employed dancing thegither in ae end o' the barn than the minister, an' maybe an elder or twa, in the other ...' [WNK], 'For lo, the kings wer getheret, thaye gaed bye thegither' [HSR], 'We tuik sweit cunsil thegither, an' gaed fit for fit thegither een til the hous o' God' [HSR], 'And we'll hing thegether like burrs, As lang as oor heads we hain ...' [TK], 'His kindly heart was a' his wealth, Thegither wi' a doobtfu' health' [WP], 'We'll round about Hawick, Hawick, Round about Hawick thegither' [ES], '... And crack o' auld lang syne thegither' [RH], 'The rugby boys were the very epitome o the famous Pals Battalions – they joined up thegither, they fought thegither and they died thegither' [IWL], also used to express an overabundance of something in phrases such as 'ee're aa thooms thegither, yow' or 'they were aa smiles thegither efter wunnin the match' (also written 'thegether'; cf. the older **togedder**).

theh (*the*) *prep., arch.* from – 'For the English preposition 'from', the Hawick form is threh (= thrae) [the initial the displacing the f of the common Scottish 'frae'] and sometimes 'hreh or theh' [ECS] (this is an older and more obscure form of **threh**).

thei (*thī*) *pron., arch.* thee.

thei (*thī*) *n., arch.* thigh.

theik see **theek**

theirsel (*ther-sel*) *pron., pl.* themselves – '... at 7 and 1/8 each Ronnie and 'J' could cover that thersel' [CT], '... The rits theresel were a fit long So it didnae tell a lie' [AY] (also spelled 'theresel', 'thersel' and other variants; cf. **theirsels** and **thirsel**).

theirsels (*thār-selz, thur-selz*) *pron., pl.* themselves, often used emphatically – 'they've only theirsels ti blame for bidin in Gala', 'They make some tale 'boot that or this, Then syne theirsel's believe it' [JoHa], '... An' they took the road home by theirsel's, man' [JoHa], 'The Borderers lang syne geh thersels an awfih leife o'd' [ECS], 'Some folk think to raise theirsel's up By pushin' other folk doon; It's a great mistake – they only show Theirsel's the pest o' the toon' [FL], '... O' auld mason tredsmen Lang-syne deid, that built, And built weel wi this thrawn stane Sae like their-sels ...' [DH], '... gien eer heid a bit poke under the waitter an killin theirsels wi laughing' [BW1961] (also written 'thairsels' and 'thersels'; cf. **theirsel**).

them (*them*) *pron., arch.* they (usually only when used in combination with other pronouns – 'Them and huz did vera weel thegither' [JAHM] (cf. **thaim** and **thum**).

the morn (*thu-mōrn*) *n., adv.* tomorrow (treated as one word) – 'let's hope the weather's better the morn', ''Weel, sir', said Dan, 'I dinna ken; Aw may think aboot drink th' morn' ...' [AO], 'Fu' lang, my lads, I ha'e hecht ye

sport, An' ye shall ha'e't the morn' [WiSp], 'It's duist an off-pit o teime hevin ti gaun there the morn' [ECS], 'For a week the morn, on our horses brave As e'er a shoe was ca'd on, We'll mount yon brae In gallop gay Led on by Cornet Haddon' [JEDM], 'To Mysie, his servant, deep-blushings, he says: 'The morn ye maun lay oot my best Sunday claes'' [JJ], 'A'm gaun wi' the band the morn and I was feared I might sleep in, so I jist cam doon the nicht afore' [AL], 'Then let the 'Braw Lads' come the morn ...' [JT], 'Aw'll be along tae the tailor the morn Tae get grey tails wi' a hat ...' [AY], 'Aa wad say – Come an oo'll gaun somewhere The morn. He'd say aye. Then wadna budge Frae a walk up the Ludge' [DH] (the use in Scotland of the definite article with 'morn' to mean 'tomorrow' can be seen in examples from the 15th century, predating the similar use of **the day** by a couple of centuries).

the morn's mornin (*thu-mōrnz-mōr-nin*) *n., adv.* tomorrow morning – 'ir ee leavin the morn's mornin or in the efternin?'.

themsels see **thumsels**

then (*thin*) *adv.* then, in that case, as a consequence – 'whae's hei then?', 'ee'll be feenished then?', 'It was ti be Shankum's Naigie, thin, – ti Denum, onyway' [ECS] (note common pronunciation, while *then* used in some contexts; used more often than in standard English for emphasis at the ends of sentences).

the nicht (*thu-nicht*) *n., arch.* tonight – 'If auld Surrey the nicht had a keek at our forces ...' [JEDM], 'A've met in wi kens whae aa the nicht' [ECS], 'The bairns are late to bed the nicht, They're tired wi' all the fun' [WFC] (cf. **the night**).

the night (*thu-nīt*) *n., adv.* tonight, this night – 'er ee gaun oot the night?', 'I ha'ena time to do't the night; But when I next fin' time to write ...' [JoHa], 'Will ye no' fa' asleep the night, Ye restless little loon?' [JT] (treated as one word; cf. **the nicht**).

thenk (*thengk*) *v.* to thank – 'A'd like ti thenk ee aa for comin', 'yin day ee'll thenk is for this', '... And love and truith and thenksome praise' [WL], 'Thenk ee a the same, bit Aw think oo'll juist gang on sufferin ...' [BW1961].

thenkfi (*thengk-fi*) *adj.* thankful – 'be thenkfi for smaa mercies', '... it's best for us to be thankfu', and leave the avenging of our wrangs to ane wiser than oursels' [JTe] (also written 'thankfu'').

thenkless (*thengk-lis*) *adj.* thankless - '... an the thenkless task o cleanin up the Mair is left to the wombles o Hawick Y.M. rugby football club' [IWL].

thenks (*thengks*) *interj.* thanks – 'thenks ti aa o ee', 'it was thenks to mei thit ee got ony at aa', *n., pl.* 'let's gie oor thenks ti Thor an Odin'.

thenksgiein (*thengks-gee-in*) *n., poet.* thanksgiving – 'An' let thame saacrifice the saacrifices o' thanksgiein' ...' [HSR], 'Aing until the Lord wi' thanksgiein' ...' [HSR].

the now (*thu-now*) *adv.* right now, just now, immediately, forthwith (often treated as one word) – 'cheerio the now', 'She'd joost y'now the maister seen, Her wage it was a guid 'in' [JoHa], 'Never mind meat the now Watty. French Jacques fed mei up afore Aw sterted' [JEDM], '... no a beite o meat hed a etten threh ma brekfist ti the now' [ECS], 'There's a moral there for somebody, but I henna time to tell ye what it is, the now' [DH], also used to mean in the near future, shortly – 'A'll dae eet the now', '... It's only Alec wi' his bell, We'll see him here th' now' [WP], 'Hei was introduced ti Mr. Robert Scott o the Royal Bank, which was nae doubt daein better then than it is the now' [IWL].

ther (*ther*) *pron.* these – 'A deh ken what to dae wi aa ther', 'whaase er ther muddy buits?', 'There ar the wurkers o' iniquitie fa'n ...' [HSR] (also the older **thir**).

the're (*thur, thur*) *contr.* they're – 'The're some beauty-spots, aw trow, Where the Slitrig wumples throw ...' [TK].

thereaboots (*thār-a-boots*) *adv.* thereabout, thereabouts – 'it'll stert it threi, or thereaboots'.

thereanent (*thār-a-nen'*) *adv., arch.* concerning that, relating to what has been said – '... in procognition taken thereanent before the Bailies of Hawick' [BR1743], '... conform to the supplication given in by the craft to the Bailies and Council of this Bruch thereanent' [BR1640], '... if ye find good advie for it, for I can not advise you thereanent' [SB1670], '... acknowledged the trespass of their irregular marriage by useing such a method contrar to ye Acts of parliament made thereanent' [PR1724].

thereby (*thār-bI*) *adv., arch.* approximately, thereabouts – '... of ye whole householders both in ye toun and landward parts of ye parish ... extending to ye number of Eleven Score and Nyne or thereby' [PR1712].

thereckly (*the-re-klee*) *adv., arch.* directly, without delay, before long – 'Thereckly, as A hechult up that teedisome brae, the muckle Cairter ...' [ECS], '... for A saw um, thereckly, bebbin an taain oot ov a bottle ...' [ECS] (also written 'the reckly').

there'd (*thurd*) *contr.* there would, there had (note the pronuciation with *u*).

there's (*thurz*) *contr.* there is, there has – 'There's naewhere A wad rither be . . . ' [IWL] (note the pronuciation with *u*).

theresel see **theirsel**

theretil (*ther-til*) *adv., poet.* thereto – 'Bie takin' tent thertil akordin' til thy wurd' [HSR].

therteen (*ther-teen*) *n.* thirteen (always pronounced with the *e* sound; cf. **threteen**).

therty (*ther-tee*) *n.* thirty – '. . . A snuived steevely on aboot therty yards ahint um' [ECS] (note, always pronounced with the *e* and not *i* sound; cf. **threty**).

thesaure (*thee-sawr*) *n., poet.* treasure – '. . . frae men o' the warld whilk hae thair portione in this liffe, an' whose kyte thou fillist wi' thy hydden thesauer' [HSR], '. . . an' whan they had openet their thesaures, they propinet untill him giftes, gowd, frankincense, an' myrrh' [HSR].

thesaurer (*thee-saw-rur*) *n., arch.* a treasurer – 'To my rycht assured frend George Andisone thesaurer and burges of selkirk' [SPB1629], '. . . should pay into the toun thesaurer for the said two bells for each buriall above sixtein yeires, four shillings scotts . . . ' [BR1699], '. . . under the penalty of ten pounds scots money to be paid to the toun thesaurer by each contraveiner . . . ' [BR1736] (also **tresaurer**).

thesaurie (*thee-saw-ree*) *n., poet.* treasury – '. . . he brings the wund owt o' his thesauraries' [HSR] (possibly an extra syllable in error by Riddell).

these (*theez*) *pron., poet.* this, used to refer to the document itself – 'These are to give advertisements to all burgesses within the Burgh and Town of Hawick . . . to ride the marches of the Commonty of Hawick . . . ' [BR1733], 'These are to give advertisement to all Burgesses within the Burgh of Hawick that they have liberty and privilege to bake bakes in all the Mosses . . . ' [BR1743] (used as a quasi-plural).

the sef see **sef**

the sefternin see **this efternin**

they (*thi*, *thā*) *pron.* they – 'if folk keeked inti the Hut, what wad they sei?', 'As an example, I may note the two words 'thay' (they), and 'thae' (those), as in 'Did thay gie ye a' thae?' In other parts of Scotland those two words are pronounced aliek and looked upon as the same' [JAHM] (formerly pronounced more distinctly from the word 'thae'; now usually pronounced as in English, but in some contexts sounding like 'the'; also spelled 'thae' and 'thay').

they (*thā*) *pron.* those – 'look it aa they sheep', 'they were the days', 'they's mines!', 'deh yowe dare wipe they hands on ma clean towel', '. . . He's doon again, an' scribblin' at thae papers' [JoHa], 'For silks an' a braw whiten'd hauding – Puir love ye hae naething like thae' [JoHa], '. . . garin' the lipps o' thae that ar asleepe speek' [HSR], 'Let a' thae that seik thee rejoyce . . . ' [HSR], 'Can thae be the kirk bells ringin'? . . . ' [RM], 'Oh! Had thae rugged stanes a tongue . . . ' [JT], 'A rover I, thae lang, lang years . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . thae thochts help iz ti cast ma dowth, thole-muiddy boot' [ECS], 'When eer gettin' up at hauf past six On they wet and wundy mornings . . . ' [AY], 'By thae fause notions the lass had naething To caa her bonny, – but she had ae thing' [WL], 'An' mind the night thae English kent the vengeance o' a Teri' [MB], '. . . Whae were a' thae folk up there wi Ian Landles!' [IWL], sometimes applied to a noun that is implied as collectively plural, especially foodstuff – '. . . thae porritch (= those porridge)' [ECS], occasionally used for 'these' in English – 'Thae twal Jesus sendet furth, an' derecket them . . . ' [HSR] (also spelled 'thae').

they's (*thāz*) *contr.* literally 'they is', those are – 'they's mines'.

thi'd (*thid*) *contr.* they'd, they had – 'thi'd better get here on time or else' (note prounuciation).

thidder (*thi-dur*) *adv., poet.* hither, to that place – '. . . he was afearet til gang thidder; albeit bein' warnet o' God in ane dream, he turnet aside till the links o' Galilee' [HSR].

thi'd've (*thid-uv*) *contr.* they'd've, they would have.

thiefs (*theefz*) *n., pl.* thieves – '. . . to be branded wt. ane hott iron in the face, and be furder punished as vagabonds, robbers, and theiffs, and that without any furder process or order of law' [BR1700], '. . . The banes o' murderers an' thiefs, An' bandit leaders, Porcupine quills, an' withert leafs, Frae Leb'non's cedars' [JoHa] (an example of the use of a different plural form in Hawick).

the Thief's Hole (*thu-theefs-hōl*) *n.* name used to describe Hawick jail, which was a room in the old tollbooth, partly below ground level. Part of Jedburgh Jail formerly had the same name (also known as **the Rogues' Hole**; see **Hawick Jail**).

Thief's Hole Sike (*theefs-hōl-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises to the west of Barnes Loch and joins the Gate Burn just before it crosses the road at

the Troutlawford (the origin of the name is unclear; it is marked 'Thieveshole Sike' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

the Thief's Road (*thu-theefs-rōd*) *n.* popular name for an ancient hill track, part of which leads from Dod farm over to Hermitage Castle and was used by Mary Queen of Scots when she visited Boswell. It was also the name for the road leading across Woll Rig, perhaps a continuation of the same trail. Note that 'the Maiden's Way' may have been essentially the same route from the Dod Burn to Liddesdale, and this was also used as a drove road – 'The Thieves Road, and a route owre the hags o' The Roan Scartit in wi' a pencil' [DH] (also called the 'Thief Road'; it may be the 'Thewesrode' mentioned in an English document of 1255 listing the boundary of lands in the Cheviots).

Thief's Sike (*theefs-sīk*) *n.* stream that rises on Thiefsike Head, to the south of Hermitage Castle, and flows near Hartsgarth to join the Hermitage Water. On the west bank there is a turf building with a knocking-stone. On the eastern side there are the remains of a township, containing about 10 buildings, along with field systems and rig lines. This is probably the settlement of 'Brocol' shown on Blaeu's c.1654 atlas, which was abandoned by the early 17th century. A little higher up are the remains of shieling huts, as well as cairns and cultivation terraces (also written 'Thief Sike').

thieftous (*theef-tis*) *adj., arch.* thievous, furtive.

thieftously (*theef-tis-lee*) *adv., arch.* thievously, clandesinely, by stealth – 'Item, that na persone nor personnis scheir medowis, balkis, or haynit gers thifteouslie . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . opening the dwelling house door of Agnes Wood, yr neighbour, and theiftuouslie stealing and away taking out of her house certaine goods and geir . . . ' [BR1696] (also written 'theiftouslie', 'thiftouslie', etc.; cf. **theftously**).

thift (*thift*) *n., arch.* theft – '. . . or that committs greitere thift, sal be banyshit the town, and lose thir freedom for ever' [BR1640], '. . . that the said Bailie Ruecastle was guiltie of Sacriledge, Thift, and with most opprobrious speeches and names . . . ' [PR1718], 'For out o' the hairt procede ill thouchts, murders, advoutries, furnications, thifts, fause-wutness, blasphemies' [HSR].

Thilestane (*thīl-stān*) *n.* former lands listed in the charter to James Scott, Earl of Dalkeith in 1693. It is listed among the lands in upper Teviotdale that were once part of the Lordship of Ringwoodfield, hence presumably this is not 'Thirlestane'.

thi'll (*thil*) *contr.* they'll, they will (note pronunciation).

thi'll've (*thi-luv*) *contr.* they'll've, they will have.

thim (*thim*) *pron., arch.* them (noted by E.C. Smith; **thaim** and **thum** are more common).

thimbler (*thim-blur*) *n., arch.* a thimblerigger, someone who runs a shell game – 'A fiddler is here, and a thimbler is there, Wi' nut-men and spice-men at Copshawholm Fair' [DA].

thimmle (*thi-mul*) *n.* a thimble, a foxglove flower (probably the more common local form; see also **thummle**; see also **thimmles**).

thimmlefi (*thi-mul-fi*) *n.* a thimbleful – 'No, no, just a thimblefu'. It manna gaun tae ma heid or Aw'll no' can tell ma story' [JEDM].

Thimmle Haa (*th-mul-haw*) *n.* former name for a building in Hawick, also known as 'Tummel Haa' (noted by G. Watson).

thimmles (*thi-mulz*) *n., pl., arch.* the foxglove, Digitalis pupurea.

thin (*thin*) *conj., prep.* than – 'she's a faster rinner thin am er', 'yer een er bigger thin yer belly', . . . when ee wax lyrical ti yer less thin fortunate Gala pals' [IHS] (also spelled 'than', as in English; cf. **then**).

thin see **then**

thing (*thing*) *n., arch.* amount, quantity, extent – 'I understand little thing can be brought against you o' this day's mischief' [RW], sort, kind (almost used as a sufix) – 'I've some mair paper, but it's no sic guid thing as that' [JAHM], 'Wad ye like some black ink, or some blue thing?' [JAHM], 'Mask iz a pickl new thing' [ECS], 'The broon thing's mair uise as the yallih' [ECS], *pl.* matters, duties, etc. – 'Ee'll finnd ee've other thing adae' [ECS] (these senses not common in English; also **hing**).

thing-a-bee see **thingubby**

thingubeed (*thing-u-beed*) *n.* a thingumabob, someone or something temporarily forgotten (**thingubby** and **hingummy** are also used, as well as the English 'thingummy').

thingubby (*thing-u-bee*) *n.* something whose name is not known or forgotten, a thingummy, thingumajig, whatsit – 'A hink what's 'ei's name din eet, thingubby, frae up the Loan', 'Thing-a-bee, thing-a-beet, thing-a-meet, etc., is a substitute for the name of a person or thing unknown or temporarily forgotten. Cf. Gen. Scottish thingumbob, thingiment, etc.; English thingummy' [ECS], 'As ee get older ee yaise that a lot mair, thingubby, thingubby, thingubby!' [ME],

adj. whatchamacallit, descriptive word which temporarily cannot be recalled – 'it was aa thingubby, ee ken?' (also written 'thing-a-bee'; perhaps used more frequently than 'thingummy' when referring to a person rather than a thing).

think shame (*thingk-shām*) *v., arch.* to be ashamed – '... he asked him if he 'did not think shame to leave sae often by this road', and suggested that 'it wad hae been mair decent like to hae gaen up the Loan and oot by the Langback this time'' [AM].

Thinside Hill (*thin-sīd-hil*) *n.* hilly region in Liddesdale, just to the north of Hartsgarth. There are many enclosures and some springs marked there.

thir (*thir*) *pron.* there – 'thir's only the twae o oo left', 'thir must be somethin guid aboot Gala, shairly?' (something closer to the standard English pronunciation is used for the *adv.*, *adj.* and *interj.* forms).

thir (*thir*) *pron., arch.* these – '... before yir witnesses, John Scot Bailzie, Robert Denis, surgeoune, George Scot, James Morlaw, and Robert Nilhag' [JW1558], 'Thir things were done day, month, place, and yeir of God foresaid ...' [BR1688], 'When 'thir' is used absolutely without a noun following, it generally becomes 'thirs'; 'Thirs is meyne'' [JAHM], 'The northern plurals, 'thir' and 'thae', answering to the southern 'these', 'those', are unknown in parts of the north-east of Scotland where we hear 'this beuk's', 'that scheen', for 'thir buiks', 'thae schuin'. 'Boonjeddart, Hundlie, and Hunthill, Thir three they laid weil on at last' [CPM], 'Thirs is mine, thae's (= those are) yours, but whae's aucht thon yins?' [GW], common in the legal phrase 'thir presents', meaning 'the present document' – 'Be it kend til al men be thir present lettris, me Dauid Scot of the Bukcluch ...' [SB1470], '... before thir witnes, Thomas Glendynwyn, Alexander Scot ...' [SB1510/1], '... befoir thir witnessis, ... Walter Scot of Gordelandis, Walter Scot of Tuschelaw, and Johne Watsoun, with vtheris diuerse' [SB1574], 'All thir 51 lands adjacent to ye toune are estimat to pay nyne scoir bolls in stok ...' [PR1627], 'I Thomas Henderson, smyth in Flex, grants me be thir presents ...' [BR1701], 'We by thir presents binds and obleisses us and our successors in the office of baylyearie and toune counsell of the said brughe of Hawicke ...' [HAST1902], *adj., arch.* these – 'Quo' Johnie, I'd rather in England die, Ere thir sax sheep gae t' Liddesdale wi' me' [CPM], 'But wha comes neir, wi' statelye stryde? Wha is thir gentil twa?' [WiSp], '... thir braes hed seen unco sichts' [ECS], 'The wund and the rain's been roarin' Thir twae nichts and mair ...' [DH], used specifically for foods – '... to which a collective significance is attached by the prefixing of a plural demonstrative or other adjective, as thir kail (= these kale)' [ECS] (sometimes plural; **there** is more common).

Thirat (*thee-raw*) *n.* **Pierre Louis** (b.1776/7) French Napoleonic prisoner of war located in Hawick. From Oranienbaum, he was an Ensign and midshipman of the Atlante. He was taken prisoner in Catalonia in 1810, taken to Leith in 1811 and from there ended up in Hawick. He was probably housed along with other officers at Slitrig Cottage. He painted 'View of St. Mary's' (1813), which shows where the prisoners lived. He may also have painted other local scenes. He may have been released as part of a prisoner exchange.

thirder see **teinder an thirder**

thirl (*thi-rul*) *v., arch.* to bind in servitude, to be bound or under obligation – 'they were thirled ti the mill, meanin they hed ti git their corn ground there', '... and thereby what corns shall grow on the lands disponed, are thirled to Roughheugh mill, and pay the ordinary thirledues' [DCW1741], 'Langsyne, when mills were few, The district roon Was thirled to ane, an' a' within The legal boond ...' [FL].

thirl (*thi-rul*) *v., n., arch.* thrill.

thirlage (*thir-leej*) *n., arch.* the state of being thirled, usually applied by rule of the landowner to his tenants. It was part of the feudal structure which tied a farmer to a particular mill – '... whereby these Baillies created a sort of thirlage that drew all the drinking to their own houses' [C&L1780].

Thirlestane (*thi-rul-stān*) *n.* ruined tower and surrounding area in the Ettrick valley, a mile or so north-east of the village of Ettrick. It was once the seat of the Scotts of Thirlestane, who became the Lords Napier of Merchiston and Ettrick, which included the Lord Napier who once resided at Wilton Lodge. They gained the lands in the early 1500s from the Laird of Cranston-Riddell, although there is a John Scott of Thirlestane mentioned in 1483 (when he became Baron of the half barony of Wilton). There is a record in 1493 of cattle and horses being stolen from Thirlestain Mains. The lands were formerly held by Melrose Abbey; in 1524, when Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was regranted the office of Bailie of the lands of Melrose Abbey, he was given this farm

and that of Northhouse for his fee. This continued in the inheritance of the lands and titles of his grandfather by Walter Scott in 1553/4 (and at that time the lands were jointly valued with Northhouse at £20 Scots), as well as his grandson Sir Walter in 1564 and the next Sir Walter in 1574. These lands were raided by a group of 160 Armstrongs in 1543. The precedence of the Thirlestane branch of the Scotts and ownership of the lands has a complex (and debated) history through the 17th century; the designation 'of Thirlestane' was used by 3 separate families (one probably for the lands of the same name west of Yetholm). Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane had a charter for these lands from the Commendator of Melrose in about 1620 and granted them to William Scott of Harden in about 1622. It was still listed as part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1634, 1653 and 1661, when held (perhaps just the superiority) by the Scotts of Buccleuch. It was listed among the principal houses of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649. The Laird of Thirlestane's lands in Selkirkshire were valued at more than £3000 in 1678. According to Scott of Satchells, John Anderson was tenant there in about the 1680s. The L-plan tower stood on the left-bank of the Thirlestane Burn, north-west of the later farmhouse. The tower was burned by the English in 1544, although rebuilt. It contains a lintel stone with the initials 'R. S. M. C.' for Robert Scott and Margaret Cranston. The nearby house was built by the Napiers, partly using stones from the tower; however, it was demolished in the 1960s to avoid death duties. The estate passed to George Walker in the late 18th century and then to Richard Brack. The mill lade there was still visible in the late 19th century. It should not be confused with the castle near Lauder of the same name, or the area near Yetholm – 'Proud she looked round, applause to claim – Then lightened Thirlestane's eye of flame; His bugle Watt of Harden blew, Pensils and pennons wide were flung, To Heav'n the Border slogan rung, 'Saint Mary for the young Buccleuch!' [SWS], 'Wher Ettrick wandirs down a plain, With lofty hills belay't, The staitly towirs of Thirlestane With wundir hee surveyt' [ES] (also written 'Thirlstane'; 'Thyrlestan maiori' stream and 'Thyrlestangate' are recorded in a charter around 1236; it is 'Thirlstane' in 1524, 'Thyrlstane' in 1533, 'Thirlstane' in 1550 and 1553/4, 'Thrilistane' in 1557, 'Thirlistane' in 1564, 'Thyrlstane' in 1599, 'Thirlestaine' in 1661, 'Thirlstoun' and 'Thirlestoune' in 1670, 'Thirlstane' and 'Thirlstone' in c.1680, 'Thirlestaine' in 1690 and 'Thirlstoune' in 1695; it is marked 'Thirlstane' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Thirrllstaine' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is 'Thirlstaine' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; the origin is presumably a reference to the 'mill-stone' to which tenants were 'thirled').

Thirlestane (*thi-rul-stān*) *n.* Thirlestane Castle, a turretted edifice of red sandstone, near Lauder, overlooking the Leader Water. The central section was built about 1590, then rebuilt in the 17th century and enhanced around 1840. It was the seat of the Maitland family, Earls of Lauderdale, and is now owned by a charitable trust and open to the public (the only connection with 'Thirlestane' in the Ettrick valley was the origin of the name).

Thirlestane (*thi-rul-stān*) *n.* farm near Yetholm, just to the north of Yetholm Loch. In 1661 the lands here were purchased from Sir Andrew Ker by James, brother of Sir William Scott of Harden. James Scott was thus the first Laird of Thirlestane in Berwickshire, who are not directly related to the Scotts of Thirlestane in the Ettrick valley. James' son William Scott was the 2nd Laird. It was said that a member of this family was a physician and distinguished chemist to Charles II, whose laboratory here was called the Warlock Room. William Scott-Kerr sold the lands and the house was demolished in the early 19th century.

Thirlwall (*thi-rul-wal*) *n.* **John** 'the elder' (14th C.) recorded as owner of the lands of Roughley and 'Grenhowe' (possibly Greenholm) in Liddesdale in 1365, when Edward III bestowed protection on his tenants there. The suggestion is that he had acquired lands that had once been part of the Comyn holdings in southern Scotland. His seat was at Thirlwall Castle in Northumbria, near the eastern end of Hadrian's Wall.

thirs see **thir**

thirsel (*thir-sel*) *pron., pl.* themselves – 'Keep thum be thirsel' [ECS] (used as a collective plural; cf. **theirsel**).

the Thirteen Drifty Days (*thu-ther-teen-drif-tee-dāz*) *n.* popular name for a great snowstorm of early 1674 in which the snow fell continuously for 13 days. In the higher parts of southern Scotland whole flocks of sheep were lost, as related by the Ettrick Shepherd. It is said that many shepherds made walls from piles up the dead sheep in order to give some shelter to the living. As much as 90/Scotland perished. The

winter weather began in January, and never really let up until the end of March, with the 13 days themselves beginning on 20th February (although there is some confusion over the dates). The Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch obtained a special licence in 1675 to import 4800 cattle and 200 horses from Ireland to restock their farms in southern Scotland.

the Thirty Shillin Haugh (*thu-ther'-ee-shi-lin-hawf*) *n.* former name for an area of flat ground around the Hermitage Water near the old tower of Park.

this (*this*) *adj.* this, in distinction to 'next' (for example, on a Saturday, 'this Mondi' would be in 2 days, while 'next Mondi' would be 9 days away).

this day ... (*this-dā*) *pron., arch.* phrases such as 'this day ten days' mean '10 days from today' – 'The minister told us that God willing he intended to administer the Sacrament of ye Supper of our Lord this day twentie dayes, being the thirs Sabbath of October ...' [PR1720].

this efternin (*thu-sef-tur-nin*) *n., adv.* this afternoon – 'where er oo gaun this efternin?' (treated as though it is 'the sefternin' in analogy with 'the night', 'the day', 'the morn', etc.; sometimes shortened to **the sef**).

This is no my ain Hoose (*this-iz-nō-mI-ān-hoos*) *n.* tune that is in the repertoire of the Drums and Fifes, and sometimes played on picking night. The tune is also known as 'Colonel David Stewart of Garth's Reel' and is played as a strathspey reel throughout Scotland. It is recorded from at least the early 18th century and Bonnie Prince Charlie is supposed to have danced to it before the Battle of Prestonpans (also called 'Oh! This is no my ain Hoose').

this present see **present**

thistledoon (*thi-sul-doon*) *n.* thistledown, a soft fluffy yarn used for luxury knitwear garments, called after the silky down or pappus inside the head of a thistle – '... An' oor cashmeres an' angoras An' oor thistledoon lambswoo'' [WL], '... Her step as licht as the thistle-doon, Wi' easy grace she gaed dancin' roun'' [WL].

Thistlesike (*thi-sul-sīk*) *n.* farm in Liddesdale, just south of Mangerton, on the opposite bank of the Liddel. It is on the Trysting Sike, and with the forest there known as Thistlesike Plantation. It is probably associated with the place known as 'Sisselscheillis' on the 1541 rental roll, valued at 13 shillings and 4 pence and tenanted by Alexander Armstrong.

the Thistly Bog (*thu-thi-su-lee-bōg*) *n.* former name for a boggy area somewhere to the north of the Woo Burn. It is unclear if it was part of Threephead Moss or further north. Some regarded the syke leading from here to the Woo Burn as part of the bounday of Wilton Common, but there was disagreement. As described in 1764, this was the location of a dispute between Walter Scott of Harden and Walter Scott of Burnfoot, with Harden having peats cast there, Burnfoot having the peats thrown back into the hole or broken up, leading to some kind of court case over the boundaries of Wilton Common – '... never knew any attempt, by any party having interest in the common, to assume the Thistly-bog, or any of the ground to the north of the Wooburn, as a part of the common' [DCW1765].

thit (*thi', thit*) *pron.* that – 'it was efter that thit aa moved ti Hawick', '... thit there's nae where else on earth it that moment, they wud rither be' [IHS] (only pronounced this way in certain contexts; see also **that**).

thits (*thitz'*) *contr.* that's – '... it's that spirit thit's instilled in oor bairns, the next generation o' Teries, a love for song n' poetry thit nae other toon can boast' [IHS].

tho (*tho, tho*) *prep.* though – 'A was right tho!', 'she's a right affront tho', 'Hei cam tui, an rallied, tho, an away ei birrlt ...' [ECS], 'Note, too, that theh (or thoh) is used for although, though, notwithstanding, however, for which we use also for aa' [ECS] (also written 'thoh'; commonly used in conversation at the ends of sentences; note the short *o* and the common *th* instead of the standard English *th*).

thocht (*thocht*) *n., arch.* a thought, act of thinking – 'Sic a thocht! Na' never fear ye ...' [RH], 'The thocht o' what'll Hawick folk say Aye strengthened heart and hand' [RH], '... Nor gi'e a thocht to the awfu' cloors, That may empty oor saddles ere lang' [JBB], 'The thocht o' hills an' brattlin' burns Where grows the heather bell, lassie' [FL], 'Oh! mony a fond whisper and soul cheering thocht ...' [JJ], '... Their thochts wull often backward stray Ti Hawick their Border hame' [IWL], a pinch, small quantity – 'Gie's a thocht o' saut' [GW], a moment – 'Wait a thocht' [GW], *pp., arch.* thought, past tense of 'think' – '... That he heard Samuel Rutherford say, that he thocht nane had his purs bot he ...' [BR1642], 'Whae the deevil wad hae thocht o' that without being telled?' [WNK], 'Guid truly, aw maun be thocht little o' when nae-body thinks it worth while to hinder iz frae killing masel' [WNK], 'If onybody hed eyed iz, hei'd heh thocht A was shuir ready for Bowden!!' [ECS],

'An' aw thocht o' a wumman, A'd kent a ma life ...' [IJ], 'But then oor luck began tae turn We thocht we'd try yon wee bit burn ...' [DH], 'He thocht, wi the fog, he'd better bide the nicht there ...' [DH] (used for either the past tense or past participle; cf. **thowt** and **thoucht**).

thochtfi (*thocht-fi*) *adj., arch.* thoughtful.

thochtish (*thoch-teesh*) *adj., arch.* thoughtful.

thochtless (*thocht-lis*) *adj., poet.* thoughtless – 'The thochtless heart, the careless fit, An' hurts the chaps that has nae wit ...' [FL].

thochtlessly (*thocht-lis-lee*) *adv., poet.* thoughtlessly – 'Maist folk are apt to keep in shoals, An' thochtlessly sail wi' the stream ...' [FL].

thockit (*tho-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* panted, breathed heavily with exertion – 'His toothless gans they fell abreide, He thockyt and he blew' [JTe].

Thoftcotys (*thoft-kots*) *n.* former place name in the Borthwick valley, occurring in a document of 1410, when the Regent Albany conferred lands there and at 'Borthwic' on Sir William of Borthwick, on their resignation by Robert Scott. The lands are suggested to be at Hoscote, perhaps being an earlier version of the name, or just part of those lands (the name may be a rare local example of the Middle English root 'toft', meaning a homestead, unless it is the same as the earlier **Yrostilcotis**; it seems likely that this was a variant of Hoscote, with the transcription of the 's' for 'f').

thole (*thōl*) *v., arch.* to endure, tolerate, suffer, undergo, bear – '...His beating heart could hardly thole, For thinking on her beauty' [JR], 'And O, for blessings, never threshe, If ye wadna the brydle thole ...' [JTe], For she'll ride ye post to the clutye deil, And he to the reikye hole' [JTe], ''Tis love, and beauty, and the glass, Makes lifetime worth the tholin'' [JoHa], 'Then where's the rain we canna thole ...' [JoHa], 'Tho' hard tae thole, they seldom last, That's ae guid thing aboot them!' [IJ], '...he sall nevir thole the richteous til be muvet' [HSR], '...while I thole thy terrers I am distraucht' [HSR], 'Ilk ane maun thole the weird he's got E'en till it ends' [JJ], '...Thinks little o' the friendless form Maun thole the Winter's cauld' [JT], 'Though hard to thole, there's yet a hole, We aye get creepin' out' [DA], 'I couldna' thole the cauld hearth stane That doorway that is not' [JEDM], '...And set it in the sun to dry – The waiting o't he scarce could thole' [WFC], 'He'd better hae tholed wi' a half toom wame ...' [WL], 'Nor can I thole their snack-bar wit, Their bowlers and their brilliantine ...' [DH], '...and that she'll juist hev to thole, and hope it wadna be smittal' [DH], to allow, suffer – 'Jesus answirin' said untill him, Thole it til be sae now' [HSR] (from Old English; see also **tholit**).

tholemuiddy (*thōl-mi-dee*) *adj., arch.* long-suffering, patient, pensive, gloomy – '...thae thochts help iz ti cast ma dowth, thole-muiddy boot' [ECS].

tholit (*thō-lee', -li'*) *pp., arch.* endured – 'Becaus for thy sak' I hae tholet reproch: shæme heth kiveret my fece' [HSR], 'He tholet nae man til do thame wrang ...' [HSR].

Thom (*tōm, tom*) *n.* **James** (c.1820–74) originally from Aberdeen, he was Superintendent of police in Hawick 1854–61. He was a founder member of the Hawick Archæological Society, being listed as the 4th member. He was also involved in the Hawick Volunteer Corps and helped found the Lodge St. James. He was appointed as Curator of the Society's Museum collection in June 1957. Also in 1857 he read a paper at the Archæological Society on 'the Noachian Deluge' and donated a collection of coins. In 1857 he donated a pair of Chinese slippers, in 1860 the 'Handles of Hawick Old Church Doors', in 1861 a large axe-head, found at Northhouse, in 1862 a 'bodle' found when No. 5 High Street was rebuilt and in 1871 'specimens of Thorlieshope limestone, with numerous shells embedded in it, and curious specimen of wood partially changed into coal, from Plashetts Colliery'. His wife was Jane and their children included George, James, Agnes, Alexander, William and John.

Thomas of Wilton see **de Wilton**

Thomas the Rhymer (*to-mis-thu-rī-mur*) *n.* (c.1210–c.1290) Thomas Learmonth, Laird of Ercildoune (an old name for Earlston). Although he certainly existed, little detail is known of his life, which has been heavily romanticised. He may have been born in Earlston, where a fragment of his tower remains. His name occurs as 'Thoma Rimor de Ercildun' when he witnessed a charter relating to Melrose Abbey in the period 1262–89. He possibly retired to the priory of Fail in Ayrshire, and his lands were transferred to the house of Soutra in 1294. He is best known through being the subject of an old ballad, which was extended by Sir Walter Scott; the mediæval romance is known from 5 surviving manuscripts, which were edited and published by J.A.H. Murray in 1875. He was said to have made many prophecies, often in rhyme, supposedly predicting the accidental death of Alexander III in 1285.

He is also meant to have gone off with the Queen of the fairies for 7 years (but actually seems to have been in Ayrshire!). It was also said that as a result of meeting the fairies he was unable to lie, hence his other nickname 'True Thomas'. His son, also Thomas, is recorded resigning lands to Soutra Hospital in 1294, where he is referred to as 'Thomas de Ercildounson son and heir of Thome Rymour de Ercildoun'. After his death his reputation as a prophet became legendary, with many new predictions being attributed to him, such as the defeat at Flodden, the Union of the Crowns, Bannockburn and the Jacobite risings – 'True Thomas lay on Huntlie bank, a ferlie he spied wi' his ee; And there he saw a ladye bright come riding down by the Eildon Tree' [SWS], '... Where Rymour, long of yore, the nymph embrac'd, The first of men unearthly lips to taste' [JL].

Thomline (*tom-lin*) *n.* **Alexander** (1781–1827) born in Wilton Parish, son of William and Jean Smith. He was a slater and glazier on the Cross Wynd, listed there in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Janet Crawford and their children included: William (d.1808); Robert (b.1806); Elizabeth (b.1808); William (again, b.1811); and Alexander (b.1812). His wife could be the widow 'Tomline' recorded keeping lodgings on the Cross Wynd according to Pigot's 1837 directory. **Alexander** 'Alex' (19th C.) first Treasurer of the Hawick Home Mission when it was founded in 1873. **Andrew** (b.1792/3) stocking-maker in Wilton. On the 1841 census he was living on Underdamside with 'Tibby', who was probably his mother. **George** (d.1815) recorded in the Hawick death register. **James** (b.c.1770s) spinner at Roughheugh according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. **James** (19th C.) inspector of the poor in Hawick in the late 1800s. He also served as a student teacher in St. Mary's School. He was also Registrar in Hawick in the early years of the 20th century. **John** (18th C.) woollen manufacturer of Hawick, in partnership with William. Since his name is given first he was presumably the older brother. The pair were tenants of the Waulk Mill in Wilton, purchasing the mill and adjacent lands from Dr. Robert Langlands in 1763 and using this for their dying and finishing business. They are described in David Loch's 1778 book on Scottish trade as 'dyers and clothiers' who 'have considerable business at present, and they have a brother in Glasgow instructing as to the making of cloths fit for that market, and how to use woad in dying of blues & c.' There are records of help given to them in 1779 by the Board of Trade for Manufactures, instructing them how to use a woad vat. In 1780 he and William were witnesses for a baptism for John Clerk, who was at Roughheugh. The company operated as dyers and finishers in the old Roughheugh waulk mill until they sold it to the Inkle Company in 1797. In 1764 they loaned money to Francis Scott, with 9 High Street as collateral, in a sasine that still exists. In 1788 he was recorded as owner of 'Waulkmill of Roughheugh' in Wilton Parish, valued at £22 6s, and another piece of Roughheugh valued at £9. He and William were still recorded as owners of the 'Waulkmill of Roughheugh, acquired from Langlands' on the Land Tax Rolls of 1811 (even although that information was out of date). The family had been known as 'Thomline of that Ilk' and had long resided in Wilton, with their main residence near 'the Nitton'. However, all trace of the family and its original home had disappeared by the 20th century. He is probably the John who married Mary Ekron in Wilton in 1772 and whose children included: Isabel (b.1773); Andrew (b.1775); James (b.1776); Jean (b.1778); John (b.1784); Andrew (again, b.1786); and William (b.1788). His wife was probably daughter of James Ekron and Isobel Betty Richardson. **John** (d.1849) Hawick stockingmaker who was presumably related to the old Wilton family. He is probably the John recorded on the 1841 census at the Cross Wynd, with wife Helen and children John and George. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for James Murray (whose son was born at Damside) in 1810. He married Helen Scott and their son George was baptised in Hawick in 1825 **Thomas** (b.c.1815) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was at Kirkyard, on Silver Street in 1851 and by 1861 was at 48 Loan. His wife was Isobel and children included Jean (or Janet), James, Alexander, Robert, John, Ralph, Christian and James (again). **Walter** (b.c.1770) dyer in Wilton. He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Hinshelwood (or 'Hanselwood'). In 1841 he was living at Underdamside with his wife Betty. Their children included: Jane (b.1793); and Nancy (b.1807). He is probably the 'Walter Tomlin' whose child died in Hawick in 1798. In 1851 his widow Betty and son William were living on Underdamside with the family of John Peacock, his son-in-law. **William** (18th C.) partner with John in an early wool dying business at the Waulk Mill in Wilton. He was probably younger brother of John. In 1780 he and John were witnesses for a baptism for John Clerk, who was at Roughheugh. He and

John were recorded as owners of the 'Waulkmill of Roughheugh, acquired from Langlands' according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. He married Margaret Scott in Wilton in 1766. Their children included: Agnes (b.1767); Jean (b.1769); Andrew (b.1770); and Walter (b.1771). He was recorded at Roughheugh in 1770, with the witnesses being Gavin Turnbull and Thomas Turnbull (perhaps their employees in the mill). He may also be the William who married Jean Smith in 1778. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1778 he married Jean Smith and their children included: Alison (b.1779); Alexander (b.1781); Robert (b.1786); William (b.1789); and Jane (b.1794). **William** (b.c.1800) born in Innerleithen, he was a stocking-maker in Wilton. He was probably son of Walter and Elizabeth. In 1841 he was living in the same residence as the Lockie family on Damside. In 1851 he was living with his brother-in-law, John Peacock, as well as his mother Betty (also formerly spelled 'Thomlin', 'Thomling', 'Thomlins', 'Tomlin', 'Tomlins', etc.).

Thompson (*tom-sin*) *n.* **John Riddle** (19th C.) married Jessie T., daughter of Walter Wilson and Isabella Richardson. He had sons Robert Riddle (b.1860) and Walter Wilson (b.1862). **Mark** Hawick-born power lifter. He won the British Weightlifting Association Bench Press Championship in the 110 kg division in 2005. **Robert Riddle** (19th C.) son of John Riddle and Jessie Wilson. He was a baker and later insurance inspector in Hawick. He firstly married Margaret, daughter of baker Robert Young, and they had children Aggie Lamb Dryden, Jessie W., Walter W., Robert Young, Elizabeth Margaret and Thomas Dryden (who died in 1917 and is commemorated on the Mikra Memorial). He secondly married Annie, daughter of Joseph Smith, gas manager. **Richard** (18th/19th C.) from Hawick Parish. He is referred to as being at Woodfoot in 1808 when his sister Janet died. **Richard** (b.1820/1) from England, he was a mason in Wilton. In 1861 he was living on Ladylaw Place. His wife was Jane and their children included Maria, Lavinia and Melinda. **Thomas** 'Tommy', 'Tufty' Cornet of 1955. He rode on the Friday in his jubilee year. **William Lindsay** (19th/20th C.) from Allan Glen's School in Glasgow, he became High School Rector in 1908, and remained in the position until 1919 (see also **Thomson**).

Thomson (*tom-, tam-sin*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) recorded as a resident of 'est grange' at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Thomas Clommell in Minto was charged with stealing a pig from him. He probably lived at Grange in Ancrum Parish. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Singdean in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Rev. Adam** (1813–74) born in Coldstream, he was son of Dr. Adam, minister there, who was instrumental in abolishing the monopoly on publication of the Bible in Scotland. In 1833 he became assistant and successor of Rev. Henderson at the East Bank Church in Hawick, having also been called to Dunoon. He was recorded living at the East Port in Pigot's 1837 directory. He suffered from ill-health, spending 6 month periods in Europe in both 1852 and 1856. However, he remained as minister for 28 years, resigning in 1860 and leaving for Sydney, Australia the following year. There he became the first Moderator of the General Assembly of New South Wales. Before his departure there was a special soiree held, attended by almost all the local ministers. He was there presented with an illuminated address bearing the Burgh Seal, signed by the Magistrates and about 800 others, as well as other gifts, including a copy of the Encyclopædia Britannica from J.A.H. Murray on behalf of the citizens of Hawick. For the last 2 years of his life he was Principal of St. Andrew's College in Sydney. He published several sermons while minister in Hawick, including 'A pastoral memorial; discourses ...' (1860). His sister Elizabeth married John Wilson, manufacturer of Ladylaw, while another sister, Isabella, married Army Paymaster James M. Green and has a memorial obelisk in Wellogate Cemetery. He married Helen Ritchie Wilson (1819–53), daughter of hosiery manufacturer Peter. Their children were Adam, Mary (who married James Hogg) and Helen (who married James Fell). He later remarried. A memoir 'Life and Ministry of Rev. Adam Thomson, D.D.' was written by his son-in-law Rev. P. Landreth. A portrait of him exists. **Adam** (19th C.) married Jessie Affleck in Hawick in 1849. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) tenant farmer at Whitchesters. He is listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls and is also recorded there in the early 1700s. He is probably the Alexander who witnessed a baptism for William Scott in Whitchesters in 1696. In 1706 he witnessed a baptism for William Scott, who was also tenant in Whitchesters (as well as

Robert Scott, the other witness). He was attested to be tenant in about 1710 in the evidence given regarding the state of Hawick's Common in 1767. William Wilson was his servitor in 1712 when rebuked by the Hawick Parish Session. He witnessed a baptism for tailor John Wilson in 1713. He is probably the Alexander, married to Marion Armstrong, whose children born in Hawick included an unnamed son (b.1683) and John (b.1685). He was deceased in 1719 and 'sometimes tenent in Whitchesters' when his daughter Agnes married John Scott (tenant in Hawickshiel). **Alexander** (d.bef. 1777) resident of Hawick. He married Agnes Cathrae, who died in hawick in 1777. **Alexander** (19th C.) resident of Edinburgh, who may have had a local connection. In 1866 he donated to the Museum a 'black stone celt and two Egyptian carved stones; one representing amale and female worshipping the household god; the other a lady visitor – one servant is presenting to her the Lotus flower, another bringing in refreshments on a tray, while a third stands behind the lady's chair. They formerly belonged to the late Captain Mitchell, of Trinity'. **Rev. Alexander McInroy** (d.1897) licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1888, he was assistant at St. Clement's in Dundee and then ordained as minister of St. John's in Hawick in 1889. He resigned his position in 1894. **Allan** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Clarelaw' in a 1612 document, where a number of people were accused of over-charging interest on loans. **Andrew** 'Dand' (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish who married Marion Brown in 1722. He may also have married in 1721, with the bride's name not recorded. His children included Robert (b.1723), Mary (b.1726) and Adam (b.1729). **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish, probably distinct from 'Dand'. His children included Margaret (b.1719), James (b.1721), John (b.1723), John (again, b.1727), John (again, b.1729), William (b.1731) and Robert (b.1734). **Andrew** (b.1716/7) workman of Hawick, chosen as one of the 6 representative Burgesses in 1767 to define the boundaries of the Common. He may be the Andrew, son of John, born in Wilton Parish in 1715. He could be the Andrew who in 1772 witnessed a baptism for Andrew Leithead and Marjory Thomson. He could be the Andrew who married Margaret Riddell (who died in Hawick in 1781), with their daughter Betty baptised in 1758. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son Andrew was baptised in 1738. **Andrew** (18th C.) cottar at Ashkirk Mill. He married Bessie Riddell and their children included: Robert (b.1745); and James (b.1749). **Andrew** (18th C.) married Isabel Mathieson in Castleton Parish in 1767. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Isabella was baptised in 1784. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Janet Paterson in Ashkirk Parish in 1774. Their children included William (b.1782). **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded at Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the 1794 Horse Tax Rolls. **Andrew** (b.1763/4) farmer at Bewlie, recorded on the 1787–97 Horse Tax Rolls. He also had 6 farm horses in 1797 and paid the dog tax at Bewlie in the same year. He was probably the Andrew recorded being in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1787 when his marriage to Christian Usher was announced in Melrose Parish, with Andrew 'Heitton' as cautioner; she was daughter of John Usher of Toftfield. He was at Bewlie on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He was recorded as deceased in 1828 in a letter from James Usher, writer in Edinburgh, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection; this was either an error, or referred to his father perhaps. He was at Bewlie in 1841, along with children John, Jessie and Betsy. In 1851 he was a retired farmer at Bewlie Mains, where his son John was farmer. His children probably included: Robert (b.1788); John (b.1789); Janet (b.1794); Thomas (b.1796); Betsy (b.1798); James (b.1800); William (b.1803); and Andrew (b.1806). **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) mason at Calaburn according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. He was probably related to mason John, who was at Calaburn in 1799 and 1801 and George, who was there in 1801. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included: James (b.1804); Helen (b.1806); Robert (b.1808); Archibald (b.1810); Jean (b.1814); and Janet (b.1816). He could be the Andrew who was a servant at Fairloans on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) son to the tenant of Chapel (presumably George), he was recorded as 'Lame of one of his thumbs' on the ballot list for the Militia in 1799. Probably the same Andrew was ploughman at Chapel according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is recorded as 'Independent' in 1841 when he was living in Lilliesleaf, probably on the north side of Main Street. He was there with his children Helen, George, Esther and Andrew. He married Jean Harvey and their children included: Helen (b.1815); George (b.1817); and Andrew (b.1826), who farmed at Billerwell. **Andrew** (b.1783/4)

farm worker in Castleton Parish. In 1841 he was a 'Woodforester' at Sandholm, living with his children Janet, Andrew, Jane and Mary. He married Margaret Common, who died before 1841. **Andrew** (1788/9–bef. 1861) born in Ashkirk Parish, he was a road surveyor in Ewesdale. He was living at Brieryshaw in 1841 and 1851. He was unmarried and lived with his sister Mary Riddell; she was a widow in 1851, and listed as 'Fund Holder' in 1861. **Andrew** (19th C.) architect who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. Probably the same Andrew was involved with the building of St. George's Church in Hawick. **Andrew** (b.1800/1) born in Wilton, he was mill master at Roughheugh Mill in 1861. His wife was Helen (from Hobkirk Parish) and their children included: William (b.1829/30), born in South Leith; Margaret (b.1839/40), born in Edinburgh; and John (b.1841/2), also born in Edinburgh. **Andrew** (b.c.1810) millwright in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at Melgund Place. His wife was Agnes and their children included Walter and Elizabeth. **Andrew** (b.c.1815) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Fore Row with his mother Lizzy and brother Richard. He is recorded in Dumfries Jail in 1841 and Jedburgh Jail in 1843. **Andrew** (b.1819/20) born in Castleton Parish, he was son of Andrew, who was also a forester, like him. In 1861 he was 'Assistant Wood Forester' at Sandholm. He married Margaret Elliot in 1849 and their children included: James (b.1850); Robert (b.1851); James (again, b.1852); Margaret (b.1854); John (b.1856/7); and Walter (b.1859/60). **Andrew** (b.1826) born in Lilliesleaf Parish, son of Andrew and Jean Harvey. He was tenant of Billerwell farm for about 40 years in the latter part of the 19th century. He was at Billerwell in 1861 as farmer of 300 acres, employing 5 people, also living with his brother George and sister Helen. He married Janet Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1851. Their children included Margaret (b.1852/3), Jane (b.1854/5), Andrew (b.1856/7) and Mina (b.1859/60). He had a brother George and a sister Helen. **Andrew** (b.1832/3) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a policeman in Wilton. In 1861 he was '1st Class Constable, Roxburghshire Constabulary', living at Under Hope Park. His wife was Helen and they had a son William (b.1861). **Andrew** (b.1834/5) son of shepherd Robert, he was born in Southdean Parish. He became shepherd at Wigg on Wauchope farm. Like his father he was a strong supporter of Wolfelee Free Kirk. His children included: William, who was also a shepherd at Wigg; and Marianne. His wife died in 1904. **Andrew** (19th C.) framesmith at Robert Ewen's factory, who left for Nottingham. He was a popular local singer. He is probably the Andrew listed as a millwright journyman at Melgund Place in 1841, with wife Agnes and children Walter and Elizabeth. **Ann** (18th C.) housemaid at Wells in 1785, when she was working for Gilbert Eliott. **Archibald** 'Archie' (16th C.) listed in 1576 as a servant of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. There was a promise that he, as well as Martin Crozier in Bedrule, and Martin's son Martin, should all refrain from theft. However, they were all declared rebels in 1578/9. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Christian Liddell in Wilton Parish in 1729. **Archibald** (18th C.) foreman at Dickson's Hassendeanburn nurseries around 1770. **Benjamin** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1729 he witnessed baptisms for miller John Henderson, John Scott and Adam Kersel. **Rev. Charles** (1795–1871) born in Dalserf in 1795, he was educated at Edinburgh University. He came to Hawick in 1821 to be assistant for Rev. James Arkle of Hawick Parish. There appears to have been some dispute with the Duke of Buccleuch about his appointment, and he did not become Arkle's successor. According to shoemaker Adam Wilson he both 'charmed and alarmed the Hawick folks'. He was ordained at North Shields in 1823 and became minister of Wick in 1840, then went to the Free Church at the Disruption of 1843, serving at Wick until his retirement. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. In 1825 in Hawick he married Janet, daughter of merchant Francis Ballantyne, and had 11 children. Their daughter Frances Ballantyne (d.1826) was buried along with her grandparents in St. Mary's Kirkyard. He visited Hawick in 1837, during the contested election, and gave evidence at the later investigation. He was mentioned in a poem by David Waters, suggesting he was locally an unpopular anti-Reform minister, and also claiming that involvement in vote rigging was the reason he failed to get support from the local aristocracy for a living – '. . . Or, maybe for a daintie kirk, As did his Reverend Frien' o' Shiels. – (Thae Tory priests are very diels For mischief, roguery and cunnin' . . .)' [RDW]. It was also said that by marrying the daughter of Ballantyne, he took some of the spoils that had been fraudulently extracted from Ballantyne's former partner, 'Auld Cash' – 'A black robed son of light – yclep'd a priest, Removed a

load of guilt from off his breast, He wed his daughter and then shared the spoil Which half-way went to save Francisco's soul' [RDW]. **Rev. Charles Logan** (b.c.1860–1927) minister at Caledon, Ireland, he became minister at Wilton South Kirk in 1906. He resigned in 1912. In 1887 he married Agnes Isles Roger. He is buried in Corstorphine Hill Cemetery. **Christopher** (d.1800) recorded as 'Old Christophor' in the Hawick death register. **David** (16th C.) recorded in North Synton in 1581/2. George Caverhill in Whitehaughbrae resigned to him a tenement in Selkirk. **David L.** son of Rev. Lyndsay, he was educated at Hawick High School. He then attended Aberdeen and Glasgow Universities. He is an evolutionary and environmental biologist and is Associate Professor at the University of Hong Kong. **Douglas** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at 64 High Street in the mid-1900s. He lived at 25 Wilton Hill. In 1947 thieves raided the house and used provisions they found inside to prepare a makeshift explosive, which they used to blow open a safe! **Rev. Edward Peter Lindsay** 'Lindsay' (1938–2014) born in Edinburgh, son of Edward Christie and Margaret Jamieson, he was brought up in Stow and attended George Watson's 1943–56. He studied at Edinburgh University, graduating M.A. in 1962. He served as student assistant minister at Edinburgh St. Nicholas 1960–62, was licensed by Edinburgh Presbytery in 1962 and was Assistant Minister at Palmerston Church in Edinburgh 1962–64. He was ordained as Minister of Balnornock North in Glasgow in 1964 and then moved to Hawick in 1972 as Minister of Trinity Kirk. He became a well-known and active member of the local community, growing to love its traditions and institutions. He acted as Callants' Club Chaplain and was also involved with the Probus Club. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 2008 and retired that year after 36 years of service. Despite being advised to move away from his charge in order to enjoy a peaceful retirement, he insisted on staying on in Hawick. In 1964 he married Brenda Jessie (b.1944), daughter of William shanks and had children Stuart, David and Helen. **Elizabeth** (15th C.) mentioned in 1494/5 when she was allowed to 'compound' for resetting 'Joiffe Glenquhin' (possible Geoffrey Glenholm), who had been involved in the murder of the Laird of Alemoor. She is referred to as 'in Corrisheuch', which may be Corrie Sike in upper Teviotdale. However, it is unclear where she came from or how she may have been related to other Thomsons. She is recorded as 'Besse Thomsone' in the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (17th/18th C.) Hawick parishioner who died in the early 1700s. She left a 'mortification' to help the poor. The Session decided to enter her name in gilt letters on a big black board in the church, as a way of encouraging other donations; unfortunately this project used up all the money she had left! **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (19th C.) baker in Newcastleton according to Pigot's 1837 directory. She could be the Betty Thomson (or Little) who was a widow at about 17 North Hermitage Street in 1841 and 1851. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (b.c.1800) baker on the Fore Raw, recorded on the 1841 census. **George** (15th/16th C.) resident of Spittal. In 1502 it is recorded that he had 2 pigs stolen from him there, by Adam Grahamslaw, son of the Laird of Little Newton. **George** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it included Hassendean. The baptism of his daughter Bessie is recorded in Roberton in 1680, 'begotten in fornication with Issobell henderson'; the witnesses were Robert and James Thomson (presumably close relatives, perhaps his brothers). He married Isobel Turnbull in Roberton in 1684 and had children including Isobel (b.1685) and Robert (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were Robert and James. Along with Robert he witnessed a baptism for James in 1686. **George** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton. **George** of Fodderlee (18th C.) husband of Margaret Kerr, from whom he probably inherited the half lands of Fodderlee. In 1788 (and continued in 1811) he is recorded as owner of the lands of Easter Fodderlee, valued at £80. His son was Robert. **George** (18th C.) married Janet Gordon in Ashkirk in 1759. **George** (18th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Wilton in 1776. **George** (18th C.) house servant at Weens in 1791, when he was working for William Oliver of Dinlabyre. Perhaps the same George was also listed as groom at Borthwickbrae in the same year. He was still a servants at Weens in 1792. In 1794 he was a house servant at Lariston, still working for William Oliver. **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Chapel in the 1787–1789 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1797 he owned 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He is probably the tenant in Chapel whose son Andrew is recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **George** (b.c.1780) mason at Calaburn according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was probably brother of Andrew and John, who

were also masons at Calaburn in 1799 and 1801. **George** (b.1788/9) born in Cavers Parish. He was farmer at Cavers Knowes in 1841. In 1851 he was a gardener in Wilton, living at Wilton Kirk Style. He was a member of Allars Kirk in about the 1830s. His wife was Isabella (from Roberton) and their children included Helen, George, Walter, Margaret, Isabella and Elizabeth. **George** (b.1789/90) born in Chesters. He was a frameworker in Wilton. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at Roadhead and in 1861 on Wellington Place. His wife was Margaret and their children included Janet and Christina. **Dr. George William** (b.1818) son of Thomas and Anna Drummond from Midlothian. He was brother of Wyville Smith Thomson, who was minister at Cardross, Dunbartonshire. He became a doctor in Hawick with practice on the High Street. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as a druggist on 'Market pl' and as part of the partnership of 'Graham & Thomspon', physicians on Buccleuch Street. However, in 1861 he is recorded living at 10 Buccleuch Street. He became a life member of the Hawick Archæological Society in 1862. In 1841 he married Margaret Lang from Dumfriesshire. His children included: George William; Margaret Cadenhead, who married William Scott Elliot; Walter Gowdie; John Lang; Thomas Drummond; Anna Drummond, who married John Turnbull Laing; Emma M.; and Wyville Smyth. He lived at 10 Buccleuch Street and at Northville, Bridge Street. **George** (b.1820/1) from Lilliesleaf, he was farmer at Newhouses in Wilton Parish. He is recorded there in 1851 with his brother Andrew and sister Helen. **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Beck in Wilton in 1853. **George** (19th C.) slater in the Hawick area. In 1867 he donated to the Museum 'portion of a Hebrew book brought from Sebastopol'. **George** (19th C.) left Hawick in about 1869 and later became Provost in Johnstone in Renfrewshire. He was Provost there 1893–99. In 1897 he gifted to the Town an ornamental fountain, which was sited in Drumlanrig Square, to be replaced about 1910 with the more elaborate Brown Fountain. He attended the 1899 Common Riding, but was reported being in ill health later that year. **Gideon** (b.1684) son of Robert. In 1707 he and his father were witnesses for a baptism for James Renwick, undermiller at Newmill. **Gifford** (b.c.1780) servant at Haggiehaugh according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. The word 'Gilford' is also written, making it unclear which version of this unusual name was correct. **Gilbert** (18th C.) married Ann Laing in Hawick Parish in 1761. **Helen** 'Nelly' (18th C.) laundry maid at Minto in 1789 when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Isobel** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Isobel** 'Tibbie Tamson' (d.1790) resident of Selkirk, said to be of weak intellect. She was accused of stealing yarn and hanged herself. According to local custom suicides could not be buried in consecrated ground, so her coffin was dragged to a place 'where 3 lairds' lands meet', specifically the Lairds of Philiphaugh and Bowhill and the Burgh of Selkirk, just to the north of Selkirk on Foulshiels Hill. She was interred there, with a rough gravestone placed there later to mark the spot. At Selkirk Common Riding a wreath is placed on her grave, which was marked with a plaque in 1990. There are similarities with the story of 'Jenny Saut Haa' in Wilton. **J.** (18th/19th C.) resident of Westburnflat. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **James** (16th/17th C.) notary who in 1599 signed a bond for John Turnbull of Minto that was subscribed between several Turnbulls at Barnhills. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children (with no mother's name given) included Margaret (b.1632), Thomas (b.1635), Robert (b.1638), William (b.1641), an unnamed child (b.1644), Marion (b.1644), James (b.1647) and Bessie (b.1648). Perhaps the same James, married to Isobel Scott, had a daughter Jean (b.1652). **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He maried Janet Nivison and their daughter Bessie was baptised in 1659. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (the part corresponding to Hassendean). He married Margaret Riddell and their children included: Robert (b.1679); James (b.1680); Christian (b.1683); Bessie (b.1686); and Andrew (b.1688). The witnesses in 1680 were William Gray and Robert Graham and in 1686 were Robert and George (who were probably related). He is probably the James who (along with Robert) witnessed baptisms for George in 1680 and 1688, who witnessed a baptism for Robert in 1687 and who witnessed another for Andrew Leyden in 1683. In 1693 he was 'in Hassendeane' when Helen Robson confessed to buying salte from him in a private transaction conducted during Hawick Market (and was accordingly fined). He is probably one of the Jameses

recorded at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk and Hawick Parishes. He married Agnes Thorbrand and their children included: David (b.1689), baptised in Ashkirk; and Alexander (b.1704), baptised in Hawick. **James** (17th C.) resident at Easter Highchesters according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Townhead according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, living at Weensland in 1704. He married Agnes Thorbrand and their children included: David (b.1689), baptised in Ashkirk; and Alexander (b.1704), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1704 were David Miller and Walter Paisley. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Elspeth Scott in Bedrule in 1715. **James** (17th/18th C.) blind man recorded in Hawick in about the 1720s when the Kirk Session gave him some financial support. **James** (18th C.) married Jean Phaup in Minto in 1722. Their children probably included Matthew (b.1723), John (b.1726), Jean (b.1729), James (b.1731) and Gilbert (b.1734). **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Ashybank in 1726 when his daughter Janet was baptised. Ann (b.1727), baptised in Cavers, was probably also his child. **James** (18th C.) tenant at Midshiels. His daughter Christian married nurseryman Archibald Dickson. He could be the James who in 1729 witnessed a baptism for Richard Turnbull, resident of Midshiels. **James** (1700–48) poet born at Ednam. He grew up at Southdean, 3rd son of Thomas, who was Minister there (and who apparently died during an exorcism at Wolfelee). His mother was said to be both intelligent and pious. He should not be confused with his more famous Hawick namesake! His family moved to Southdean just 8 weeks after his birth. A cave near Ancrum, popularly known as 'Thomson's Cave' was supposed to have been a popular spot for him to visit, and to have his name carved on its roof. He may have attended Southdean Parish School, but certainly went to Jedburgh Grammar School. He was inspired by Rev. Robert Riccarton of Hobkirk. He was said to have been a mediocre scholar with an early interest in poetry, but he had a Jedburgh Presbytery Bursary in Arts and Divinity at Edinburgh University 1715–24; he was 'Lowland Bursar' for Hawick Parish for the last 4 of these years. He was patronised by Sir Gilbert Eliott of Minto, among other men, and spent some vacations at Minto. He also held lands at Wideopen, near Morebattle, inherited via his mother. He published his first poems in the Edinburgh Miscellany in 1720. He moved to London in 1725, firstly working as tutor to the children of Charles Hamilton, Lord Binning. He got to know Scottish and English poets in London, as well as patrons, and made a literary career for himself there. Among his acquaintances was fellow Borderer and poet John Armstrong (after struggling financiallly, which included being arrested as a debtor at one point). The best known examples of his output are the words for 'Rule Britannia' and the much-revised epic poem 'The Seasons' (used by Handel as text for his oratorio), as well as the highly successful play 'Tancred and Sigismunda'. However, his play 'Sophonisba' fared less well, with the line 'Oh, Sophonisba! Sophonisba, oh!' being satirised in the line 'Oh, Jimmy Thomson! Jimmy Thomson, oh!', which was apparently much better known than the play itself. He also had plays banned for being too political. Scenes from 'the Seasons' are inspired by areas around Jedburgh and Southdean, with the description of a storm collecting over mountain cliffs said to have been based on Ruberslaw. A cave near Ancrum, popularly known as 'Thomson's Cave' was supposed to have been a popular spot for him to visit, and to have his name carved on its roof. He moved from the centre of London to Richmond, Surrey, where he is buried. It is said that in later life he seldom went outside and spent much of his time in bed. He was also known for his drinking habits and was reckless with money. However, he helped 2 of his younger sisters set up a milliner's shop in Edinburgh and funded medical treatment for his younger brother John. He was said to speak in a strong Scots brogue all his life. In his 40s he fell in love with a neighbour, and wrote her several letters, but his affections were not returned. Towards the end of his life he wsa given the sinecure of the General of Customs for the Leeward Islands, probably due to the influence of his patron, Frederick, Prince of Wales. His play 'Tancred and Sigismunda' was popular for several decades and his last major poetical work was 'The Castle of Indolence' (1748), a satire on himself and his circle of friends (with some joking that it was indolence that kept it from being finished!). He died at his house on Kew Foot Lane in Richmond after over-heating and then catching a chill; his friend John Armstrong attended his deathbed. He died in debt, but this was partially recovered through performances of his play 'Coriolanus', the publications of his 'Works' and

the sale of his house and possessions. His house was long a place of literary pilgrimage, and later incorporated into Richmond Royal Hospital. The armchair in which he composed the 'Castle of Indolence' (being high-backed and made of beechwood, with a burn on one arm where it is said a candle fell while he was absorbed in his writing) was acquired by Gilbert Eliott of Otterburn, factor at Wells; Eliott insisted that Burns sit in the chair during his brief visit to Wells House in 1787; Burns wrote 'Address to the Shade of Thomson' a few years later. A large hawthorn bush in a garden in Southdean was long regarded as being associated with the poet. There is a memorial obelisk to him overlooking Ednam, another memorial ('Temple of the Muses') on the Bass Hill of Dryburgh, erected by David Stuart Erskine, and a memorial window at Southdean Kirk, as well as a monument in Westminster Abbey. A portrait was painted of him in 1725 or 1726, an etching in about 1735 and another portrait in 1746. Erskine organised a memorial celebration for him, to which Burns was invited but sent lines of apology. There was also a bicentenary celebration at Ednam in 1900 – 'So long, sweet poet of the year, Shall bloom that wreath thou well hast sown While Scotia, with exulting tear Proclaims that Thomson was her son'. A bi-centenary celebration with speeches etc. was held at Southdean kirk in 1900 and a more extensive celebration in Ednam – 'To thee, fair Jed! a holier wreath is due, Who gav'st thy Thomson all thy scenes to view, Bad'st forms of beauty on his vision roll, And mould to harmony his ductile soul' [JL], 'And Ednam's Bard, whose moral strain, I ween, Shall run coeval with the tide of time, While love and taste and genius shall the soul sublime' [JTe]. **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Todshawhillshiel in 1721 and 1726. His children, baptised in Roberton, included: 'Maury' (b.1721); James (b.1724); and Jean (b.1726). **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Agnes Turnbull and their children included Christian (b.1718), William (b.1721), Walter (b.1723) and Margaret (b.1726). **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Wilson and their son James was baptised in 1725. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Deans and their children included Isobel (b.1726), George (b.1728), Robert (b.1730) and James (b.1732). **James** (18th C.) married Mary Elliot in Hawick in 1727. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Hislop and their son John was baptised in 1728. **James** (18th C.) married Rachel Douglas in Wilton in 1731. **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Welch, probably in 1734 (although no bride's name is given). Their children included: Marion (b.1735); Katherine (b.1737); Thomas (b.1739); William (b.1741); Katherine (again) and Margaret (b.1744); and Helen (b.1748). **James** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Nivison and their children included Elizabeth (b.1743) and William (b.1744). **James** (18th C.) married Helen Turnbull in Wilton in 1747. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Turnbull and their children included Andrew (b.1752). **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howcleuch in 1764. His children, baptised in Roberton, included Bettie (b.1750), Helen (b.1755), James (b.1758), John (b.1760) and Robert (b.1764). **James** (18th C.) tenant farmer at Nether Ancrum. In 1778 he had a sasine for the lands of Fodderlee, following a disposition by Robert of Fodderlee, who must have been a near relative. In 1784 East Fodderlee was sold to William Riddell, and along with Riddell he granted a disposition for the lands to John Thomson; this may have been the John born to a James Thomson in Minto Parish in 1783. He was surely related to George, who was recorded as owner of East Fodderlee in 1788 (unless there is an error in forenames). **James** (1752–1831) born in Hawick. In 1785 he emigrated to the Niagara district of what was then called Upper Canada. There he married Margaret Emerick and they had 10 children; this included David, who rose to the rank of Major in the Canadian militia, a founding member of the Grand River Navigation Company and owner of several mills and Canadian Member of Parliament. He and his sons built their brick house, baking the bricks themselves. He was described as 'a stern old Presbyterian'. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Paterson and their children included Robert (b.1771). Given the coincidence of names, he may be the father of Magdalene, who married Thomas Elliot (with 1st daughter Elizabeth and 2nd son James); if so, he died after being gored by a bull in 1823, when 'herding Mr Scotts cows ... below the new houses upon yon scar head', with his wife afterwards stayed 'at the same house at the burn' having an allowance from Mr. Scott (possibly Archibald Scott of Howcleuch and Commonside). **James** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish.

He married Mary Stirling and their children included Janet (b.1775). **James** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He was at Dinlabyre in 1778. He married Janet Shiel and their son Duncan was baptised in 1778. **James** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His children included Isabel (b.1776), Betty (b.1778), Robert (b.1779), James (b.1781), John (b.1783), Agnes (b.1786), Archibald (b.1788), Mary (b.1791), Thomas (b.1794) and John (b.1796). **James** (18th C.) married Jeany Oliver in Minto Parish in 1794. Their son James was baptised in 1794. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Outerside in 1793, in 1794 was 'late in Broadlee' and in 1798 was at Unthank in Ewes Parish. He married Isobel Graham in 1792 and their children included: Jane (b.1793), James (b.1794), Isobel (b.1796) and Janet (b.1799), all baptised in Roberton; and Mary (b.1802), John (b.1803), Edward Aitchison (b.1805), Robert (b.1807), William (b.1808), Christian Atchison (b.1810) and Edward (b.1811), all born in Ewes. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Aitchison in Wilton in 1796. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Noble in Wilton in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Stobs. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia. The entry is annotated with 'deserted', suggesting that he fled in order not to serve. His name still apears on the list in 1798, but among those who failed to appear or failed to produce substitutes; William Johnstone, farmer at Tower, was balloted in his place. A reward of 1 guinea was then offered for his apprehension. His status as a deserter was confirmed on the 1799 list. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded as servant at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **James** (18th/19th C.) son of William, tenant in Raperlaw and Netherraw. He is listed in the ballots for the Militia in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1799 and 1801. He could be the James who married Margaret Easton and whose children, baptised in Lilliesleaf, included Christian (b.1810), Esther (b.1814), Jessy (b.1815) and Agnes (b.1818). James (b.1799), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **James** (b.c.1780) ploughman at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He is distinct from the son of William in Raperlaw who was also listed in 1801. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant at Teindside, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same James was resident of 'Woodfoot' on the 1801 ballot for the Militia; he may have been related to John, who was at 'Branksholm Wood foot' on the same list, and Richard, who was farmer at Borthaugh Woodfoot in 1797. **James** (b.1776/7) born at Over Huntly, son of James and Mary Stirling. He may be the James, labourer at Woll, recorded on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish; William was joiner at Woll in 1801, and may have been a brother or other close relative. He was surveyor of roads on the Loan, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He may be the 'Mr. Thomson' whose land is marked on the left side of the Loan, just before the Moat, on Wood's 1824 map. He was listed as a road-surveyor on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He is probably the James from Hawick, recorded in a document related to the Haremoss Toll, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection in Selkirk. In 1841 he was living on the Loan with his wife Rachel and children Robert, William, Mary and Rachel. He was still living on the Loan in 1851, as a retired surveyor. He married Rachel Wilkie (from Midlem) in Ashkirk in 1799. Their children (all but the last 2 baptised in Ashkirk Parish) included: Andrew (b.1800); John (b.1804); Robert (b.1806), grocer; Janet (b.1808); William (b.1810), hosier; Mary (b.1814); Rachel (b.1817); and Margaret (b.1821). **James** (b.1781) born in Minto Parish, son of James. He was a forester in Castleton Parish, living at Sandholm. Probably the same James was a labourer in Newcastleton on the 1799 ballot list for the Militia. He was listed as a labourer at Sandholm on the 1801 Militia ballot; Robert was also there and so perhaps his brother. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He was listed as a 'Woodforester' at Sandholm in 1835–41. He married Margaret Common. Their children included: Janet (b.c.1816), who married Andrew Elliot; Richard (b.1817); Andrew (b.1819); Jane (b.c.1822) and Mary (b.c.1825). Either he or his father was recorded as forester for the Buccleuch estates in Liddesdale in at least the period 1798–1807. He is probably the Thomson from Sandholm who was on the Committee of the Proprietors of Castleton Library. **James** (18th/19th C.) listed at 'Pingle' on the subscription list for William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He probably lived at Pingle south of Langholm, but it could have been Pinglehole. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant at Shaws in Castleton Parish. He was

listed as male head of his family in 1835. He married Janet Jackson, but they were rebuked for 'antenuptial fornication' in 1832. **James** (b.c.1805) born at Appletreehall. He was a joiner in Jedburgh. His wife was Jane and their children included Mary Ann, John, Elizabeth, Isabella, James and Thomasina. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Agnes Turnbull and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1835. **James** 'Jimmy' or 'Jamie Tamson' (1827–1888) poet and song-writer, born in Bowden, son of Robert and Helen Wilkie. He had a maternal uncle, Dr. Wilkie of Innerleithen, who was an archæologist and friend of Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg and Dr. Jamieson. He had an aunt, Henrietta Wilkie, Mrs. Drummond of Tranent, who also wrote poetry and he was additionally a second cousin of poet Thomas Aird. As a boy, he herded cows in the Eildons, where he was said to carry a battered copy of Burns' Kilmarnock Edition in his plaid, and where he got to know the poet Andrew Scott. From age 16 he served an apprenticeship as a wood-turner and cabinetmaker in Selkirk. He worked there for a while, before moving to Hawick, where he spent more than 30 years. His first compositions appeared in the Dumfries Herald. He was writer of 'Up wi' the banner', 'The Border Queen', 'Hawick Volunteers' and 'The Star o' Robbie Burns', as well as poems such as 'The Auld Mid Raw', 'The Mither Tongue', 'The Wee Croodlin' Doo' and 'Hairst', many contained in his book 'Doric Lays & Lyrics' (1870). 'Our Robin' was one of his first poems, being published in the late 1850s, with his 'Hogmanay' sung at the New Year of 1860 at the Ewan's Mill gathering. A great admirer of Burns, he helped found the Burns Club in Hawick; it is said that Burns' 'Kilmarnock Edition' was his constant companion while he was a herd. He was Bard for Lodge 424, as well as being Masonic Provincial Grand Bard for Peebles and Selkirk. He was said to have lived in the auld Mid Raw and later at 54 High Street, where a commemorative plaque was erected in 1995. In the 1861 census he is listed on Wilton Terrace, living with a housekeeper Mary Riddell, and her children Mary and Catherine, as well as their children together, John and Helen. In poor health in later life, he moved back to Bowden in 1886, but returned to Hawick a few months later and was supported by his Masonic brethren. At the suggestion of J.Y. Hunter, he set about composing a new Common Riding song in 1887 and later presented 'Up wi' the Banner' to the Cornet, this being only about a year and a half before his death. He died in the Cottage Hospital and is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery, where Lodge 424 erected a memorial obelisk (about a decade after his death). A wooden cup he made from material salvaged from the Mid Raw is in the Museum. The Hawick Burns Club unveiled his portrait at their clubrooms in 1924. In 2005 the new bridge across the Teviot was named after him, and an adjacent statue (by Bill Landles) unveiled in 2006. **James** (d.1939) son of John, farmer at Synton Mains. He became a saddler of 6 High Street, taking over the butcher's premises of George Davies, with Robert and Thomas Hall taking over from him. His brothers William and John were both farmers. He was secretary of the Border Oddfellows for 30 years and was for many years Session Clerk for East Bank Church. **Janet** (b.c.1790) confectioner at the Sandbed. In Pigot's 1837 directory she is listed as a baker and confectioner on the High Street. She was recorded at about No. 12 Sandbed on the 1841 census. **John** (15th/16th C.) witness to a sasine for the Erskines in their lands of Synton in 1508, where he is 'John Thomesoun'. Judging by the other witnesses, he may have been local. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. **John** (16th C.) servant to Walter Scott of Headshaw. He was recorded in Headshaw in 1580 when he and Richard Brown acted as cautioners for Walter Scott of Headshaw to make payment to Thomas Ker of Kippielaw. In 1583/4 he was among a number of men from the area who were denounced for failing to appear to give evidence in a case against the Turnbulls of Bedrule. **John** (16th/17th C.) resident of Mangerton. In 1603 he was 'Johnne Thomsoun of Marguerstoun' when there was a complaint that he and others had raided 'Sewingdene' in 1601, stealing livestock and goods and injuring several people; 'Cubbie's Archie', servant of Simon Elliot of Binks, was the leader of the group, which also contained Armstrongs. **John** (17th C.) son of Rev. Thomas of Hobkirk. In 1639 he became an apprentice tailor with James 'Corsbie' in Edinburgh. **John** (17th C.) resident of Burnfoot-on-Ale. Along with Robert Hendry, was summoned by the Ashkirk Session in 1643 for 'flytting and swearing denyit the same, whereupon it is ordainit that umquhile hereafter they be tryit to be flytting, ilk ane of them sall pay 20s and stand in their linen before the parochine'. He could be the John whose children,

baptised in Ashkirk, included Patrick (b.1632) and Agnes (b.1640). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Caverhill and their children included William (b.1646) and James (b.1649). **John** (17th C.) recorded in Penchrise in 1684 when his son, also John, was on alist of Covenanter fugitives. **John** (17th C.) tenant in 'Mabinslaw' on a 1684 list of Roxburghshire men declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He probably farmed at Mabonlaw. **John** (d.c.1687) tenant in Flatt when his will was recorded in 1687. It is unclear if this was the Flatt in Castleton Parish. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Isobel Whillans and their children included Margaret (b.1669), James (b.1674), Isobel (b.1684) and Bessie (b.1687). The baptism of Bessie was witnessed by Stephen Greenshields and Michael Turnbull. William (b.1685), with no mother's name given, could also be his child. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Henderson and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1692. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Lethem in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick, living near the East Port. In 1706 he was one of the people who were disturbed at night by a group who were involved in drunken revelry, and later charged. He was apparently forced to 'ryse naked out of his bed' and threatened with being taken away by the pretend officers. He could be the John who married Isobel Whillans. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Drinkstone in 1722 and Wester Burnfoot in 1731. He married Isobel Gray in 1714. Their children included: Andrew (b.1715); Andrew (again, b.1718); and Isobel (b.1722). The witnesses in 1722 were William Riddell and John Scott and in the same year he (along with John Scott) witnessed a baptism for William Riddell, who lived at Appletreehall. He is probably the John 'Thoms' who witnessed a baptism in 1731 for John Cook in Newton in Wilton Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Andrew Stewart in Midshiels in 1732. He may be the John in 'Brihool' (probably Brieryhill) whose funeral is recorded in 1750. **John** (18th C.) resident of Giddenscleuch. His son William was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1724. **John** (18th C.) resident of the Flex. He married Mary Miller and their children included: Mary (b.1721), Gideon (b.1722), James (b.1726) and Robert (b.1728), baptised in Hawick; and Mary (b.1731) and William (b.1734), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1726 were George Gibson and James Gledstains. **John** (18th C.) married Marion Sword in Minto in 1728. Marion (b.1728), baptised in 1728, was probably his daughter. **John** (18th C.) workman in Bedrule. His sons John and James were baptised in 1735. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Easton in Minto in 1740. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He was living at Templehall in 1751. His children included 'Mebill' (b.1749), George (b.1751), William (b.1754) and Janet (b.1756). **John** (d.bef. 1776) grocer in Hawick, mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1776, when his daughter Christian married David Brown. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Dodds. Thie daughter Alison was baptised in 1762. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Johnston and their son William was baptised in 1759. **John** (18th C.) farmer at Wester Essenside. He was recorded there on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1789–94. He is probably the John who married Mary Gray in 1758 and whose children, baptised in Ashkirk, included: Andrew (b.1759); Margaret (b.1760); Agnes (b.1761); Robert (b.1763), who probably took over the farm of Wester Essenside; Jane (b.1765); James (b.1768); Thomas (b.1774); and Mary (b.1776). **John** (18th C.) married Isabel Liddell in Wilton Parish in 1763. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Boyd in 1789. Their children included: Thomas (b.1792); and John (b.1794). The 1792 baptism was carried out 'In presence of the Congregation' and the 1794 baptism witnessed 'by the Burgher Congregation'. **John** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Roberton Parish. In 1795 he is recorded at Greenbank. He married Helen Chisholme in Roberton in 1794 and their children included William (b.1795). **John** (18th/19th C.) Hawick carrier who owned 2 horses according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same carrier was recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia; in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. He was still on the list in 1801 and may have been related to carrier Walter, who was listed after him. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Deanbrae, recorded as owner of 4 horses on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) gardener at Teviotbank in 1797, when he was working for David Simpson. **John** (18th/19th C.) possibly son of James, who owned Fodderlee and farmed at Nether Ancrum. He was granted a disposition for East Fodderlee in

1784 and in 1802 sold the lands to Thomas Gregson, farmer at Whitchesters. **John** (18th/19th C.) labourer who offered his services as a driver for the local Volunteers in 1803. **John** (18th/19th C.) tenant of Billerwell farm, in the Rule valley. After the Teviot flood swept away much of Hassendean churchyard (where his ancestors were buried) he moved the tombstone to Billerwell. He could be the farmer at Billerwell whose servant William Hunter was on the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (b.c.1770s) mason at Calaburn according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. He was probably related to mason Andrew, who was at Calaburn at the same time, as well as George, who was there in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Chisholme in Wilton in 1798. **John** (b.c.1780) resident of Branxholme Woodfoot according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. Perhaps the John at 'Woodfoot' on the same list is a duplicate entry. He may have been son or younger brother of Richard, who was at Borthaugh Woodfoot in 1797 and perhaps James, who was also at Woodfoot in 1801. **John** (b.c.1780) servant at Penchrise according to the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Janet Reid and their children included: Janet and Jean (b.1803); and Cicely (b.1806). **John** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Nichol in Wilton Parish in 1804. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Elliot in Wilton Parish in 1805. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Dunlop and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1806. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Ann Dalgleish. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1804. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Janet Wilson. Their children included: Margaret (b.1808); and Euphemia (b.1810). Perhaps Jane, with mother 'Agnes' Wilson, as also their child. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included John (b.1808), John (again, b.1809) and Betty (b.1810). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Rachel Scott and their son John was born in 1814, with witness appearing to be Jane Scott. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer in the Hawick area. He married Agnes Lambert and their children included: Maria (b.1847); John (b.1848), who was a mason; and Thomas (b.1851). **John** (b.1789) son of Andrew, who farmed at Bewlie. He himself is recorded in 1851 at Bewlie Mains, farming 1035 acres and employing 35 labourers. He was unmarried at that time and living with his retired father and sister Betsy. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Hunter Hardie in Wilton in 1823. **John** (19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Margaret Preston in 1828 and their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Violet (b.1832); and Agnes (b.1834). **John** (19th C.) married Jane Little in Southdean Parish in 1833. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Mary Beattie in 1838, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Southdean Parishes. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in Hobkirk in 1839. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Latimer in Wilton in 1843. **John** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Ann Laidlaw and their daughter Mary was baptised in 1854. **Rev. John** (1823–1889) born in Over Roxburgh, son of farmer William and Margaret Shiel. He was educated at Ancrum School and Edinburgh University. He was licensed by Kelso Presbytery in 1854 and became assistant minister at Selkirk in 1856. He was ordained as minister of St. Mary's after it had become a 'quoad sacra' church in 1860. In 1861 he became a Mason in Lodge 111, receiving the first, second, and third degrees and afterwards being elected an office bearer, all in one evening. Additionally he became a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1859 and donated a set of European coins to the Museum in 1864. He gave a talk to the Society in 1875 on 'Lake Dwellings' and another in 1877 on 'Rev. A. Craig of Bedrule and his Writings'. He lived at 9 Buccleuch Street and later built Rosalee when his wife inherited a small fortune. He also owned Allanshaws in Kelso. Together they founded St. John's Church in 1880, and he formally became its first minister in 1881 (having resigned his position at St. Mary's in 1879). He was Chaplain to the Cornet several times in the 1880s and supported the Common Riding at a time when many of the other local ministers railed against it. His acceptance of an invitation to the Cornet's Breakfast in 1887 was the start of that event becoming a formal part of the proceedings, and his reciprocation to invite the supporters to his church the following Sunday was the beginning of the 'Kirkin'. The lands that he purchased included some parts of what had previously been Roughheugh (and owned by Walter Scott). He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1877. He also served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1861 he married Mary Ann, daughter of James Scott of Allanshaws and Mary Brown. Mrs. Thomson also paid for the

new iron pump at the Verter Well (she later married William Ludovic Mair, Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, and died in 1891). Their children were: Margaret Shiel (b.1863), who married Robert Grierson Laidlaw of Hazelwood, Hawick; Mary Brown (b.1864), Mary Scott (b.1868) and 3 others who all died in infancy. He wrote several books including 'Address to Ploughmen' (also called 'Address on the Evils of the Bondage System', published in Hawick, 1866), 'The art of weaving spiritualised' (Hawick, 1869 and 1874), 'Voices from the Plough' (Hawick, 1869), 'History of Peter Plough' (Hawick, 1872), 'Life and times of William Thomson' his father (1875 and 1879), 'Alexander Hope: a Hawick story' (1878, perhaps with a 2nd part in 1879), 'The Life of James Scott of Allanshaws' (1879), 'The Art of Ploughing Spiritualised', plus at least one other sermon and 'Speeches delivered on Different Occasions' (Hawick, 1882). Although 'Alexander Hope' was a work of fiction (with a strong moralistic message, particularly against the evils of drink), it contains several local anecdotes that are still of interest. **John** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Greensidehall and later Sinton Mains. He was brother of saddler James and farmer William. His son John was Secretary of the Oddfellows. **John** (19th/20th C.) commercial traveller of Hawick, he served as Session Clerk for St. George's Kirk 1915–24. **Rev. John Archibald Glover** (b.1883) son of John Cornwallis, minister in Edinburgh and Anne Dundas Glover. His brother was James C. He was born in Sanquharr, Dumfriesshire and educated at George Watson's College, Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University. He was licensed to preach by Glasgow Presbytery in 1906, became an assistant at St. Andrew's in Edinburgh, and in 1910 was ordained at Wallacetown, Ayr. He moved to the Tron Kirk, Edinburgh, in 1916 and served with the R.A. Chaplains' Department 1917–18. He became minister of Hawick Parish in 1925. He also stepped in as 'interim-moderator' for St. George's Kirk when it was without a minister in 1936/7. He wrote 'Roll of the Parish Ministry of Hawick, A.D. 1183–1929' (1936), which he had made into a fine manuscript volume, preserved in the church. He married Ethel Maud Richardson and they had a son Aiden (b.1911). **Rev. Joseph** (1791/2–65) son of John, the Town Clerk of Jedburgh. He was licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1814 and appointed preacher at Caerlenrig (Teviothead) 'chapel-of-ease' in 1817. However, 2 years later he was ordained as minister at Ednam, then translated to Morebattle in 1844. In 1823 he married Margaret (who died in 1844, aged 43), daughter of Thomas S. Hardie, minister of Ashkirk. He later married Elizabeth F. Robson. He wrote an account of Ednam Parish. **Rev. Lindsay** see **Rev. Edward Peter Lindsay**. **Lisa** (1997–) attended Trinity and Hawick High Schools and then Edinburgh University. She played for Melrose Ladies, Edinburgh University, French side Lille Metropole and D.M.P. Durham Sharks. She turned professional in 2016. She made her international debut against England in 2016 and was Scottish team Captain for the 2018/9 season. She has been capped 35 times for Scotland. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Synton Mill. In 1643, along with Helen Murray, she was punished by the Ashkirk Session for losing their tempers; they were forced to stand in linen sheets 'at the kirke dure in tyme the people is ingathering, next to ye pillar, and to pay ilk ane of them, 12s, otherways umquhile they do not, they are to be put in the jouggs all the time frae the people convenes till they go home again'. She could be the Margaret, married to John Scott, whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1653. **Patrick** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded being '$\bar{\text{i}}$ dēnū', which is probably an abbreviation for 'in dennum', i.e. he lived in Denholm. **Peter** (19th C.) resident of Galashiels. In 1877 he donated to the Museum a 'collection of thirty-nine silver and copper coins, and two bullets brought from Waterloo'. **Richard** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick Parish. He married Martha Norval and their children included: John (b.1758); and Margaret (b.1760). His wife was probably recorded in 1787 when 'Martha Novels Grandchild' died in Hawick. **Richard** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1778 he married Euphan Cairns and their children included: James (b.1779); Janet (b.1781); John (b.1783); and Archibald (b.1785). The witnesses in 1779 were 'The Associate Congregation' and in 1781 the 'Special Congregation'. **Richard** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Woodfoot in Hawick Parish on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was probably farmer at Borthaugh Woodfoot. He is likely to be the Richard whose daughter Isabel died in Hawick in 1815. He may have been father or elder brother of Andrew, who was recorded at Branxholme Woodfoot in 1801. **Richard** (19th C.) married Agnes Hardie in Hawick in 1844. **Richard** (b.1842/3) son of John, he was a spinner in Hawick. In 1872 he donated to the Museum a 'small circular window, from Dryburgh,

consisting of a leaden frame filled with very small panes of coloured glass, and pair of wire ear-rings, such as were worn about a hundred years ago'. **Robert** (16th C.) farmer at Hawthornside 'Newtown'. His barn and yard are recorded in 1562 in the document dealing with the Baronial land dispute in Feu-Rule. **Robert** (d.c.1606) minister of Ratho who was presented as minister of Castleton Parish at the end of 1604. He may have held both at the same time, but not for long, since he was dead within less than 2 years. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His daughter Isobel was baptised in 1641. He may be related to John, who was recorded at Burnfoot-on-Ale in 1643. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Dobie and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1646. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (the part corresponding to Hassendean). Along with James he witnessed baptisms for George in 1680 and 1688, and along with George he witnessed a baptism for James in 1686. It seems likely that he was father or brother of both George and James. He also witnessed a baptism for John Hope in 1681 and Andrew Leyden in 1683. He married Margaret Gray in Roberton Parish in 1679 and their children included: Helen (b.1680); Dand (b.1682); Robert (b.1684); and Janet (b.1687). He was probably also the Robert recorded in Burnfoot in 1697 when his son Robert was baptised in Wilton Parish. The witnesses in 1687 were James (perhaps his brother) and Thomas Caldwell. The witnesses in 1697 were Adam Scott of Burnfoot and James White. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Hawick Shiel mentioned in 1679 when Robert Wright was fined for destroying a load of peat that he had cut, and he himself was fined for 'ane ryott committ upon the said Robert Wright'. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (d.bef. 1720) resident of Hawick Parish. He may be the Robert who witnessed baptisms for John Dryden (along with Alexander Riddell) in 1675 and 1683. His wife was Janet Dickson. Their son George was born in 1687, with Gideon Scott of Outerside and Rev. Thomas Shiel as witnesses (suggesting he was from the countryside to the south of Hawick). Other children included: Helen (b.1675); Gideon (b.1684); Isobel (b.1685), who married Robert Nichol in Hawick in 1720; and George (b.1687). In 1707 he and his son Gideon witnessed a baptism for James Renwick, undermiller at Newmill. This suggests he may be the same man as the tenant in Castlehill and Newmill. **Robert** (1668/9–1740) tenant in Greens in Castleton Parish. He married Betty Scott, who died in 1739, aged 73 years. He may have had a son William (also tenant in Greens), whose wife Isabella Armstrong died in 1748, aged 40. They are buried in Ettleton. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant at Castlehill (near Newmill) in 1690. He is listed as 'Rot. Thomsone officer', but it is unclear what 'officer' meant. He is probably the same Robert listed as tenant at Newmill on Teviot on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, where he was 'wt tuo kilns' and paid tax for 4 hearths. He was in 'Newmilne' in 1696 when his son Walter was baptised. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for James Storie in 1698 and for smith John Dryden in 1700. He was also in Newmill when he witnessed baptisms in 1700 for William Bell in Whitchesters and Walter Wilson in Castlehill, in 1701 for smith John Dryden (whose wife was a Thomson), in 1702 for Gilbert Elliot in Nether Southfield, in 1704 for Walter Wilson in Castlehill, in 1705 twice (one at Branxholmtown), in 1706 for Robert Henderson, in 1707 for Walter Wilson again, for Walter Craw in Branxholme Town and for Robert Scott, carrier in Branxholmtown, in 1708 for James Stevenson in Harwood, in 1709 for James Scott, tenant in Nether Southfield, in 1710 for Walter Crow in Branxholme Town again, for John Nichol in Newmill and for Robert Prendergast, in 1712 for Robert Scoon in Branxholme Town, for William Allan (in 'Park'), for James Scott in Stobicote (husband of his step-daughter) and for carrier Thomas Penman, and in 1713 for John Riddell in Branxholme Town. Given all the baptisms that he witnessed, it is likely he was a Kirk Elder, acting for the Newmill area. He was recorded in Newmill in 1709 when his 'servitor' John Nichol had a child baptised. Probably the same Robert was in Newmill in 1723 when (along with William) he witnessed a baptism for smith James Dryden and in 1726 other baptisms (also along with William) for John Scott, for John Riddell and for Walter Scott in Newmill. In 1729 he and William also witnessed a baptism for Robert Goodfellow. In 1731 he witnessed a further baptism for William (who was also at Newmill). He may have been ancestor of the later Robert at Newmill on Slitrig (although maybe that is just a coincidence). He is probably the Robert who married Margaret Falside, and whose children baptised in Hawick included William (b.1694), Walter (b.1698) and Robert (b.1701). The witnesses in 1698 were John Dryden and Thomas Elliot. He is probably the Robert 'in New milne' whose stepdaughters included: Margaret Scott, who married

Walter Hume in 1707; and Anne Scott, who married James Scott (tenant in Stobicote) in 1712. It seems likely that his wife Margaret Falsyde was widow of William Scott, and that he took her children into his family. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded in Burnfoot in 1697. He married a Gray and their children included Robert (b.1697). He may be the Robert whose son Robert was baptised in 1712. He may be the Robert in Appletreehall who had a legal process against James Laing, maltman of Selkirk in 1723. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish who married Anna Henderson. Their children included: Isabel (b.1701); and William (b.1704). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Mary 'E.' in Minto in 1704. **Robert** (18th C.) ex-Bailie in 1738 when he was involved with the construction of the Teviot Bridge. Perhaps the same Robert was recorded as an Elder of Hawick Parish in 1711. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters Mill in 1733. His children included: Robert (b.1733). He may be the Robert who in 1773 witnessed a baptism in Hawick for John Scoon and Rachel Riddell and in 1776 witnessed another baptism for miller John Scott and Betty Thomson (who was probably related). **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Gledstains in Minto in 1737. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1738. **Robert** (18th C.) married Betty Crowden in Minto in 1749. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant of Billerwell farm in the Rule valley. His family came originally from the Hassendean area. He is recorded as tenant there on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 horses. He also paid the dog tax in 1797. When he died (in the late 1700s) he left around £1200 to a distant relative called Boog, who spent it all within about a year. He could be the Robert whose children baptised in Hobkirk Parish included John (b.1786), Gilbert (b.1788) and George (b.1790). **Robert** (18th C.) only son of George and Margaret Kerr. In 1757 he had a sasine for the half lands of Fodderlee. He married Mary Dick. She and her her son George had a sasine for the 'liferent' of Fodderlee in 1764. However, he had another sasine for these lands in 1766, along with Isobel Kerr. She was presumably either a second wife, or a relative of his mother. In 1778 the lands went to James, who may have been another son. **Robert** (18th C.) married Betty Fairbairn in Ashkirk Parish in 1769. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Wester Essenside, perhaps son of John. He is probably the Robert recorded at Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the 1791 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded at Wester Essenside as owner of 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was probably also the farmer at Essenside taxed for having 3 non-working dogs in 1797. He was surely related to Thomas, who was recorded as farmer in the same place in 1799. He may be the Robert who married Isabel Simpson and had children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, including John (b.1812), Mary (b.1814), William (b.1816) and Isabel (b.1819). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Lockie in Ashkirk Parish in 1794. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded as farmer at New Mill on Slitrig, on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1797. He is probably related to the Robert recorded there in 1712. He may be the Robert who was at 'Newmiln' in 1789 when his daughter Magdaline was baptised in Kirkton Parish; this suggests a relationship with Magdalene Thomson (1776–1861), who married Thomas Elliot from Teviothead and emigrated to New York state. Margaret (b.1785), baptised in Kirkton, was probably also his daughter. The Robert listed at New Mill on the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799 was probably too young to be him, but may have been his son. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) footman at Minto according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Robert** (b.c.1780) labourer at Sandholm according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. James was also listed there and so probably his brother, suggesting he was the Robert born to James in Minto in 1781. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Nelly Oliver and their children included Nelly (b.1808). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) member of the East Bank Kirk. He married Mary Laidlaw and their children included John (b.1809), William (b.1811), Margaret (b.1813) and Jeany (b.1815). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included John (b.1828). **Robert** (b.1801/2) agricultural labourer in Hobkirk Parish. In 1841 he was at 'Gatehousecote Hinds Houses'. His wife was Agnes and their children included George (b.1832/3), Isabel (b.1835/6) and Robert (b.1838/9). **Robert** (1806–70s) born in Ashkirk, son of surveyor James and Rachel Wilkie. He was listed as a grocer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 and 1851 he was living with his parents and

siblings at 27 Loan. His grocer's and spirit merchant's shop was at 9 High Street, on the ground floor of the house owned by joiner Walter Wilson. He later became factor for the Cavers estate. In 1861 he was listed as a land factor, still living with his mother and sister at 27 Loan. He also served as Chairman of the Cavers Parochial Board. **Robert** (19th C.) married Agnes Hall in Wilton in 1828. **Robert** (b.1810/1) son of a shepherd at Bellsrigg in Deadwater. He was a shepherd in Rulewater, living at Blackburn Cottage in Southdean Parish. In the 1841 census he is recorded as 'Skyehead' and at Southdean Rig in 1851. He was one of the main early supporters of the Free Kirk at Wolfelee, being the first elder, one of the first two elders appointed in 1850 and one of the trustees. He married Margaret Armstrong, from Inverness-shire. Their children included: Andrew (b.1834/5), shepherd at Wigg; Helen (b.1836); Janet (b.1838); Esther (b.1840); Jane (b.1843), born at the Rig, who married carter James Moore; Thomas Armstrong (b.1845); John; and Euphemia. **Robert** (b.1811/2) born in Cavers Parish, he was an agricultural labourer. In 1851 he was a ploughman at Ruletownhead. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included: Isabella (b.1839/40); Archibald (b.1841/2); William (b.1843/4); and Janet (b.1848/9). **Robert** 'Bob' (19th C.) son of Adam and Janet Cairns from around Newtown St. Boswells. When young he worked on a farm, but an accident injured his arm. He was appointed as postman in the Rulewater district, succeeding George Nichol about 1873. Starting on foot, he later got a horse and trap. In 1900 he was transferred to Newtown St. Boswells, and received a long-service medal from the King. He lived at Weens Cottages, was a keen gardener, librarian for Hobkirk, active member of the Total Abstinence Society and deacon of Wolfelee Kirk. In 1873 he married Mary, daughter of shepherd Robert Hume. His children were: Adam, assistant gardener at Wolfelee, who married Martha Dalgleish; Robert, gardener at Hunthill, who married Margaret Eunson; James, blacksmith at Wark-on-Tweed, who married Euphemia Hope; George, footman at Kippilaw House; John, grocer; William, tailor; Charles, gardener; Helen; and Janet. **Robert** (1833/4–1909) from Crookham in Northumberlnd, he worked in the tweed business in Carlisle and was then a traveller for one of the Hawick firms. He was later a wool agent in Galashiels, and was regarded as one of the authorities on wool, yarn spinning and weaving in the Borders. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded 'in quhithalch braa' in 1494/5. He contributed '1 nag' to the itinerant court held in Selkirk. His lands could be Whitehaugh Brae near Hawick. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) witness to the sasine for Wolfelee and Wolfehopelee in 1522, for the Homes of Wedderburn. **Rev. Thomas** (c.1577–1626) graduating from St. Andrews University in 1597, he became minister of Soutra in 1605 and was translated to Hobkirk in 1609. He died sometime in the first half of 1626, with William Weir becoming Hobkirk's next minister. He married Janet Sinclair (who was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard in Edinburgh in 1667), widow of James Brydon. Their son John became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1629, while another son was probably the Thomas who was minister to the garrison of the Earl of Callendar in 1645, then to a congregation in Hartlepool and finally to Slamannan. **Rev. Thomas** (c.1666–1716) minister at Southdean. He was son of Thomas, gardener to Andrew Edmonston of Ednam and descended from the family of Rousland, near Kinneil. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1686, was licensed by Kelso Presbytery in 1691 and became minister at Ednam in 1692. He was translated to Southdean in 1700 (although there were also calls from Newcastleton and Morebattle) and remained there until his death. He is said to have died after being struck by lightning (or a 'ball of fire') while exorcising a ghost from a building at Wolfelee (there seems to be some truth in this story, with a tradition that the main house there was haunted by a brownie, and evidence that he was buried quickly after his death, but few details are certain). He was a quiet man, little known beyond his congregation, but respected for his piety and pastroral duty. In 1693 he married Beatrix Trotter of Wideopen (on Kale), daughter of Alexander Trotter of Fogo and Margaret Home of Bassendean, and she died in Edinburgh in 1725. Their children were: Andrew (b.1695); Alexander (b.1697); Isobel (b.1699); James (1700–48), well known as a poet, author of 'The Seasons'; Margaret; Mary (d.1790) who married William Craig in Edinburgh and whose son James planned Edinburgh's New Town; Elizabeth (d.c.1746), who married Robert Bell, minister at Strathaven, in Edinburgh in 1740; Jean (d.1781), who married Robert Thomson, Master of Lanark Grammar School; and John (d.1735), who acted as dictator for his brother James. His son John was

Jedburgh Presbytery Bursar at Edinburgh University 1717–24, and younger sons were also supported by the Presbytery after the death of his wife in 1725. His house in Ednam was converted into the schoolhouse. A brass plaque was added to his gravestone at Chesters in 1867. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He married Agnes Turnbull, daughter of the Laird of Knowe in Minto Parish in 1721. He was rebuked by the Hawick Session for this 'irregular marriage', which took place in England. Their daughter Marion was baptised in Hawick in 1725, with witnesses Rev. Charles Telfer and weaver James Roger. Perhaps the same Thomas also married Mary Elliot and had a daughter Elizabeth (b.1729). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Dryden in 1718 and their children included: Robert (b.1719); and Adam (b.1722). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Deanbrae in 1726. His children included Janet (b.1724) and James (b.1726). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Denholm. He is probably the Thomas who married Marion Tudhope in Cavers Parish in 1728. He was recorded at Denholm in 1729 and 1730 (when he was a herd). His children included Bessie (b.1729), Helen (b.1730) and Adam (b.1734). He is probably also father of some of these children baptised in Cavers Parish (with the others being part of the other Thomas; family): Helen (b.1728); Alison (b.1732); George (b.1732); and an unnamed child (b.1739). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Borthaugh in 1732. He married Mary Elliot and their son John was baptised in 1732, with witnesses George Bell and George Home. His surname is written 'Thomason'. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Margaret Kersel in Minto in 1736. **Thomas** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Isabel Hardie and their children included: Peter (b.1756); Isabel (b.1759); Agnes (b.1762); and Robert (b.1764). The witnesses in 1759 were flesher Robert Hardie and Kirk Officer Alexander Bunyan. He is probably the carrier of that name who witnessed a baptism for John Hardie in Hawick in 1768. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Coltart and their children included James (b.1765), Walter (b.1766) and Agnes (b.1768). He may be the workman who witnessed a baptism for stockingmaker Mark Sutherland in 1787. **Thomas** (1735/6–1813) probably son of John, he was born in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was farmer at Oakwood, but had to abandon it in the difficult times around 1780 and moved to a hovel at Howford in Ettrick. He lived for several years at Calaburn and later farmed at Millfield in Mertoun Parish. He was censured by the Wilton Parish Session for using a winnowing machine. However, while in Hawick, he attended the Green Kirk. He knew the beggar Andrew Gemmels (the original of Walter Scott's 'Edie Ochiltree'), and once bought a horse from him; at Calaburn it was known as 'Gemmel's mare'. In 1771 in Bowden he married Helen Scott (d.1832) and their children included: Janet (c.1772–1847); Alison (1773–1851); Janet (c.1774); John (1776–1852); Andrew (c.1778–1844); George (c.1780–1825); Helen (c.1783–1803); William (c.1785–1866); and Walter (c.1789–1833). He and his wife are buried in Maxton. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Oliver and their son Thomas was baptised in 1773. He may be the deceased Thomas whose son Andrew died in Hawick in 1781. **Thomas** (18th C.) farmer in Minto Parish. In 1780 he was listed as holding part of Minto Hills farm 'in tack', the other part being held by Andrew Nichol. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1787. He married Margaret Elliot in 1785 and they had an unnamed son in 1787. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) mason in Hawick. In 1799 he was recorded as apprentice to mason John Laing when he was on the ballot for the Militia. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the Thomas who was already deceased when his daughter Marion died in Hawick in 1815; in that record the word 'Slorige' or 'Slorage' appears after his name. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer recorded at Mervinslaw Mains on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) farmer at Wester Essenside according to the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He was surely related to Robert, who was recorded as farmer in the same place in 1797. He could be the Thomas, son of John and Mary Gray, who was baptised in Ashkirk in 1774. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Jean Laidlaw and their children included: John (b.1821), baptised in East Bank Kirk; and William (b.1826), baptised in Ashkirk. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident at Roan. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included John (b.1817), Janet (b.1820) and Andrew (b.1823) **Thomas** (19th C.) married Robina Hay in Wilton in 1824. **Thomas** (19th C.) resident

of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Elliot in 1842 and their children included Janet (b.1844). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Alison Scott and their son George was baptised in 1849. **Walter** (17th C.) married Helen Grieve in Roberton in 1681. Their son James was baptised in 1685. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Rutherford in Castleton in 1709. **Walter** (18th C.) married Helen 'Mader' in Bedrule in 1751. Their son George was baptised in Cavers in 1755. William (b.1753) and Janet (b.1760), also baptised in Cavers (with no mother's name given) were probably also their children. **Walter** (18th C.) married Isabel Dunlop in Wilton in 1779. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included Janet (b.1780), Thomas (b.1784) and Thomas (b.1785). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Horsburgh and their children included William (b.1787). **Walter** (b.c.1770s) carrier in Hawick, recorded on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He was still on the list in 1801 and may have been related to carrier John, who was listed before him. It is possible he was the carrier 'Wat Thomson' who was the front driver of the cart between Hawick and Edinburgh around 1800, when 'Wull Slush' would sometimes help fill in for the other driver (according to W.N. Kennedy). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Dalgleish and their children included: Margaret (b.1790); Mary (b.1793); John (b.1795); Agnes (b.1798); Thomas (b.1800); Rabina (b.1802); and Walter (b.1809). **Walter** (19th C.) married Beatrix Scott in Roberton in 1849. Their children included Wilhelmina (b.1850), William (b.1852) and Henry (b.1853). **William** (16th/17th C.) resident of the Trows who was recorded in 1618 as witness to a sasine for the Kirklands of Cavers, including Crook. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Dunlop and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1651, with witnesses Walter (surely related) and John Wilson. **William** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Side in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** (17th/18th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1702 he was listed as servitor to Gideon Scott of Falnash. His children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included William (b.1702) and Margaret (b.1707). The witnesses in 1702 were smith John Dryden and Robert Riddell, miller at Newmill. He is probably the William 'older' in Newmill, who (along with William 'younger') witnessed baptisms in 1716 and 1718 for James Scott in Stobicote, in 1717 for William Allan and in 1719 for William Clerk, workman in Castlehill. Perhaps the same William witnessed a baptism for smith John Dryden in 1705; Dryden's wife was Isobel, who may have been his daughter. He could be the William who married Agnes Cook and whose children included James (b.1680); the witnesses in 1680 were William Wilson and William Paisley. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as 'officer' in the Hawick Session records of 1722, when he was asked to summon a person to the Court of the Baron Depute. He was probably a Burgh Officer of the time, but may instead have been a Kirk officer. **William** (18th C.) resident of Newmill in Hawick Parish. He was probably son (or grandson) of Robert, tenant in Newmill. In 1733 he is recorded being at 'New Miln' and 'at New miln' in Hawick Parish in 1740. He may be the William 'younger', who (along with William 'older') witnessed baptisms in 1716 and 1718 for James Scott in Stobicote and in 1719 for William Clerk, workman in Castlehill. He was 'in Newmiln' in 1720 when he witnessed baptisms for Robert Scott in Branxholme Town, William Mitchellhill in Branxholme Town and James Dryden in Newmill. He is probably the William who (along with Robert, both in Newmill) witnessed a baptism for smith James Dryden in 1723. He may be the William who witnessed baptisms in 1726 (along with Robert) for John Scott, for John Riddell and for Walter Scott in Newmill, and another (along with Robert) for Robert Goodfellow in 1729. His servant Robert Deans witnessed a baptism in 1742 for William Anderson in Raesknowe; this was the same day as the baptism of one of his own children in Hawick Parish. He married Janet Elliot in 1729, the marriage being proclaimed in Roberton. Probably the same William in Newmill secondly married Isobel Scott (with whom he had children baptised in Hawick in 1738 and 1740), with her name being recorded as 'Margaret' in 1742. His children included: Elizabeth (b.1729); Nichol (b.1731); Margaret (b.1733), Katherine (b.1735); Janet (b.1738); Helen (b.1740); and Margaret (again, b.1742). All the baptisms were recorded in Hawick, except the first Margaret, who was baptised in Roberton Parish. Janet (b.1736), with no mother's name given, may also have been his daughter. The witnesses in 1731 were Walter

Scott and Robert Thomson, in 1740 were blacksmiths James Dryden, elder and younger, and in 1742 were his servant Robert Deans and Kirk Officer John Telfer. **William** (1715/6–86) tenant in Oakwood Mill. He married Julian Scott (1718/9–49) in Bowden in 1743. **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Gray in Minto in 1745. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Doecleuch in 1749 when his son Thomas was baptised. **William** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Elizabeth Scott and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1750. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Ann Lockie in 1762 and their children included Jean (b.1774) and John (b.1777). **William** (d.bef. 1791) tailor in Hawick Parish. He married Beatrix Scott and she died in 1791. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He is listed in 1780 as possessor (probably tenant) of the lands of Horse Park, with rent of £9 9s. **William** (18th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1784 he witnessed a baptism for miller John Scott and Betty (who may have been his daughter or sister). **William** (18th C.) recorded as 'Servant to Capt. Douglas of Cavers' in 1784. He was listed as footman at Cavers in 1785, when he was working for Capt. John Douglas. In 1791–73 he was still footman at Cavers for George Douglas and in 1794 and 1797 was a house servant at Cavers. His son could be the 'William Thomson, Jun. Cavers' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish included: Tibby (b.1778); Nelly (b.1784); William (b.1787); and George (b.1788). Additional children, also baptised in Cavers, may include: Walter (b.1779); and James (b.1792). He could be the late William referred to in 1863 when James A.H. Murray states thet he could remember a ruin standing on the Castle Knowe (adjacent to Cavers House) in his youth. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Netherraw according to the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. In 1799 and 1801 his son James was recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for Lilliesleaf Parish; he is listed as 'Tenant Repperlaw Netherrow'. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Mains according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same William was a servant at Dinlees on the 1801 Militia ballot. He may be the William who married Margaret Lamb and had a son James (b.1801) baptised in Castleton Parish. **William** (b.c.1780) mason at Damside according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **William** (b.c.1780) servant of William Turnbull at Burnfoot in Wilton Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1801. **William** (b.c.1780) joiner at Woll according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. He may have been related to James who was also at Woll at the same time. **William** (18th/19th C.) listed at Gatehousecote on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. **William** (18th/19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Jean Knox (or perhaps King) and their children included John (b.1813), David (b.1815), Isobel (b.1817), Ann (b.1819) and George (b.1822). He may be the William whose child died in Hawick in 1824. **William** 'Willie' (c.1785–1866) son of Thomas and Helen Scott, he was farmer at Over Roxburgh. He was born at Howford in Ettrick at Hogmanay, with the year of his birth therefore being unclear. His father was farmer at Oakwood, but had to abandon it in the difficult times of the late 1700s and moved for a while to Calaburn. He attended Stouslie School and Roberton School. He had to be rescued from the broken ice at Stouslie Loch as a child. In 1802 he went to Selkirk to be an apprentice joiner. From 1810 he and his brother John were joiners and undertakers in Selkirk. In 1827 he became tenant of Hopton, near Ancrum and moved to Over Roxburgh in 1837. He exhibited a model for an improved sheep dip at the Highland Agricultural Show in Inverness, which ended up in a museum in Edinburgh. He was a keen draughts player and once beat the champion, James Wylie, 'the Herd Laddie'. He knew the beggar Andrew Gemmels (the original of Walter Scott's 'Edie Ochiltree'), since his father had bought a horse from him that was on the farm at Calabruni; he had a tombstone erected for Gemmels in Roxburgh Cemetery. He was a Liberal in politics and an enthusiastic member of the established Kirk. In 1818 he married Margaret (c.1799–1862), daughter of John Shiel, farmer at Charterhouse. Their children included: Thomas (1819–82), who farmed at Smailholm; Jane (b.1821); John (b.1823), who became minister at St. Mary's Kirk; George (b.1824–95); Helen (b.1826); James (b.1829); and Jessie Elizabeth (b.1831). They also took in a girl called Mary Scott, who married F. Turnbull and moved to Pitlochry. His son, Rev. John, wrote 'The Life and Times of William Thomson' (1875, 1879). **William** (18th/19th C.) grocer on the Howegate, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1826 he and Robert Dryden were put in charge

of the Parish mort-safes. **William** (b.1790/1) stone dyker living at Longhaugh on Hermitage Water in 1851. His wife was Helen and their children included Thomas, Jane (whose married name was Scott), Margaret and Janet. **William** (b.1799/1800) from Selkirk, he was a tailor on Allars Crescent. He was listed there in the 1851 census (when he employed 3 men) and in Slater's 1852 directory. By 1861 he was at 1 Manse Lane. His wife was Isabella and their children included Agnes, Margaret, William, Andrew, Ann and Jemima. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1821. **William** (b.1810) manufacturer of hosiery on the Loan, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was a son of surveyor James, and was living at about 27 Loan with his parents and siblings in 1841. **William** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Margaret Nichol and their son George was baptised in 1823. **William** (19th C.) member of East Bank Kirk. He married Helen Dickson and their children included: Sarah (b.1830), baptised the following year; and Helen (b.1833). **William** (19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. Cecilia Sinton and their son James was baptised in 1823. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Jane Brown and their children included William (b.1835). Mary Bell Elliot (b.1831) and Andrew (b.1832), with no mother's name given, could also be his children. **William** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. He married Ann Oliver and their son Robert Oliver was baptised in 1837. **William L.** (b.1818/9) from Minto Parish, in 1851 he was a 'Stone Dyke Contractor' living at Stouslie Schoolhouse. His wife was Elizabeth (from Hobkirk) and their children included Mary, William L. and James. **William** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Laing in Wilton in 1840. **William L.** (c.1820–bef. 1861) stone dyker, born in Minto Parish. In 1841 and 1851 he was living at Stouslie Schoolhouse. He married Elizabeth Anderson in 1845. Their children included Mary (b.1845/6), William L. (b.1847/8) and James (b.1849/50) and Isabella (b.1851/2). In 1861 his widow and children were living at Orchard Cottage. **William** (19th C.) married Margaret Waldie in Hawick in 1852. **William** (19th C.) married Jane Brodie in Wilton in 1854. **William** (19th C.) mason in Denholm in the 1860s. He was a registered voter at that time. **William** (19th/20th C.) farmer at Hummelknowes and later Coliforthill. **William Lyndsay** (19th/20th C.) High School Rector 1908–19. **William** 'Bill' or 'Jimpy' (1936–) worked in various mills in Hawick, and long involved with the British Legion, he was Common Riding Secretary 2001–05 (formerly spelled 'Thomason', 'Thomesoun', 'Thompsone', 'Thomsone', 'Thomsonne', 'Thomsoun', 'Thomsoune', 'Tomsone', etc.; also pronounced as in 'Tamson' or 'Thamson').

Thomson's Cave (*tom-sinz-kāv*) *n.* name given to a particular cave on the bank of the Teviot near Ancrum. This is said to have been a popular haunt of for the poet James Thomson (of 'The Seasons'), who wrote his name on the roof.

the Thomson Well (*thu-tom-sin-wel*) *n.* small ornamental iron drinking fountain on the site of the Mid Raw before the Brown Fountain was built. It was provided by Provost Thomson of Johnstone, Renfrewshire and handed over to the town in late 1897. It can be seen in a photograph of Drumlanrig Square taken in about 1898. It apparently bore the inscription 'Presented by Provost Thomson of Johnstone, to his native town in commemoration of Queen Victoria's record reign, 1897 . . . It's yer ain; protect it'. However, it was only in place for a few years and its whereabouts are unknown.

thon (*thon, thōn*) *pron.* that, those, yon, yonder – 'This is mine, that's yours, but whae's aucht thon?' [JAHM], 'Yiddie's a bleith fallih, bit A dinna leike thon Jock yin!' [ECS], 'And thon's jist the stert. What aboot the audience bogles?' [JuH], adv., adj. those – 'What's the name o thon close it the Croon Hotel?', 'But still, up thon weary brae, Onward aa blundert . . . ' [DH] (this form is peculiarly local, while **yon** appears in other British diaects; also sometimes **thone**; it is used to indicate more distant objects than 'this', while **yon** corresponds more often with 'that').

thonder (*thōn-dur*) *adv., adj., pron.* yonder, over there – 'if ee'r lookin for yer fither hei's ower thonder', 'Thonder was the moniment A jaloozed ti be the Lilliard's Edge Memorial' [ECS], 'Guidnicht to my freend owre thonder' [DH], 'Away up thonder abune the Wusp . . . at Westminster . . . ' [DH].

thone (*thōn*) *adv., adj., pron.* that, those – 'A fair likeet Nardini's ice cream. Was thone no the best?' [We] (also **thon**).

thoom (*thoom*) *n.* a thumb – 'hei's aa fingers an thooms', 'A ken ma thoom's beelin, 'cause it's putt, puttn (throb, throbbing)' [ECS], '. . . Wi' tea, an' crackers no' the size O' even ane's thoom nail' [WFC] (also spelled 'thoomb' or 'thoum').

thoomb see **thoom**

thoom-steel (*thoom-steel*) *n., arch.* a stall or covering for an injured thumb.

thoosand (*thoo-zind*) *n.* a thousand – 'Thoosands, gude kens how mony, to the breeder, An' hauf as muckle for a cock to tread her' [JoHa], '... Mair worth than an estate a thoosand miles square' [JoHa], '... but A'd a thoosand raither be sair hackin' treis than hing aboot like this daein' nocht' [JEDM], 'Ten thoosand hands were raised on high, Wavin' an' raxin' towards the sky' [WP], 'A thoosand buttercups waited to confirm Yin's likin' for butter ...' [DH], 'What sacrifice To gie a pound Gin I've a thoosand mair?' [WL], 'Weary an' dowie, aye mysel A thoosand times I've tried ti tell ...' [WP], '... for gettin' a thoosand folk throwe their test' [IWL], 'Remeandering, Eddleston Witter, twae thoosand an therteen' [JuH] (cf. **thoosant**).

thoosant (*thoo-sin', thoo-zint*) *n.* thousand (also spelled 'thousant' and 'thoosint'; used interchangeably with **thoosand**).

thoot (*thoo', thoot*) *prep., poet.* without – '... An', holy beacons, glow 'thoot flaw or wane' [JoHa], 'Nought but the vera rims o' men, 'Thoot saul or spunk – a glazent den' [JoHa].

Thor (*thōr*) *n.* Norse god of thunder, rain and farming. Son of Odin, he is traditionally thought of as one of the gods in the Hawick battle cry 'Teribus ye Teri-Odin'. It is unclear how old the tradition is of associating Thor with the Hawick slogan, but there appears to be little evidence that it precedes Victorian attempts to explain its origin. There is certainly no mention in Hogg's song of 1819 (which does mention Odin), or in anything published earlier than that – 'The spirit still lies on the Border side – The spirit of Thor and Odin' [JBB], 'With spirit rapt, and, full of kith and kin, Pray Thor of Holy Church exalt her horn' [JBSS].

Thorbrand (*thōr-brawnd*) *n.* **Adam** (17th/18th C.) wheelwright in Hawick. Probably the same Adam was recorded in 1707 when Walter Deans was fined by the Council for summoning him to the Court in Jedburgh when the case was already being considered by the Court in Hawick. He is probably the Adam who married Elspeth Stevenson and whose daughter Jean was baptised in Hawick in 1703. In 1717 he witnessed a baptism for tenant Walter Bryson. He is probably also the wright who witnessed a baptism in 1725 for carrier Walter Bryson. **Adam** (18th C.) married Susanna Rutherford in Ashkirk Parish in 1728. **George** (17th C.) son of wright James. He witnessed a baptism in 1683 for William Veitch. He was witness to the document describing his father's work on the 'steiple-loft' in St. Mary's Kirk in 1684; he is referred to as 'my sone wryter thereof'. He was probably son of the James who married Jane Veitch. **James** (16th C.) recorded as 'Jacobum Thronbrand in Wiltoun' in 1553/4 when he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. It is not known where in Wilton he was tenant or whether he was related to later local Thorbrands. **Bailie James** (17th C.) wright and promemnt Councillor. He is recorded in 1660 when Bailie Walter Chisholme promised that he would not disobey the Burgh's rules regarding 'the question of neighbourhood for theiking' between them. He could be the James who was one of Hawick's Commissioners in Kelso who were insulted in 1657 by Robert Hardie (who was fined by the Magistrates). He was listed as Councillor in 1668 and Bailie in 1673. In 1669 a woman was fined for saying that 'the jogges was mair fitting for him nor hir'; he was probably Bailie at that time. He was described as a 'late bailie' when he was part of the Commission to discuss the division of the Common with agents of the Lord of Queensberry in 1672. He may be the wright on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. Also in 1673 he was witness to baptisms for John Chalmers, Thomas Cowan and James Newbie. In 1683 wright Francis Gledstains was fined for attacking him and for stealing the 4 ducks that he had caught. Also in 1683 he was the wright who was late 'baylea in Havicke' when charged with the task of constructing the first gallery in St. Mary's Kirk. This was the 'Steeple (or Middle) Loft' in St. Mary's, built in 1684. In 1686 he is probably the Bailie Thorbrand whose horse was untethered from part of the Common and retethered where his peas were growing; presumably this was in retaliation for a previous punishment on the perpetrator. His servant Margaret Rutherford was recorded in 1687 when she gave evidence in a local court case involving the Leydens. In 1688 a man was fined for allowing his horse to graze among his crops. He was married to 'Jeane Wetch' (presumably Veitch). His sons included: Thomas (b.1652); and George (b.1654), who married Margaret Scott. Jane, who married William Laing, may have been his daughter. Given the confusion between the names he may well be the 'Bailyea Thorburne' listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In

1675 he witnessed a baptism for William Welch (or 'Wetch'), who may have been related to his wife. **James** (19th C.) farmer at Stonedge in the 1860s. **Jean** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1697. She and others complained that Margaret Drummond and Elizabeth Miller had stolen items from their houses, as well as from Bailie William Laing's cellar. She could be the same woman as Jane, wife of William Laing. **John** (17th/18th C.) wright in the early 1700s. He is recorded in the Parish Records as 'wright in Hawick, and this, with what Bailife Purdem pay'd him, is all he gote for placing about the palling raill about Mr Elliott's grave stone, £12'. He may be the John who was listed as 'student' in 1704 when he witnessed a baptism for Adam Elliot in Whitchesters. **Robert** (16th C.) witness to an instrument of sasine for the lands of Crook in 1592. Simon Routledge was 'in Cruik', while he described as being 'there', presumably meaning he was a resident of Crook, but not a tenant. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Greatlaws. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of 'Grett Law' and Clerklands. His name is listed as 'Volle Thurbrand' (formerly 'Thronbrand' and 'Thurbrand'; note that in early records it may be the same as **Thorburn**).

Thorburn (*thōr-burn*) *n.* **Adam** (d.bef. 1799) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Miller in Hawick in 1761. The death of his wife Janet Miller is recorded in 1799. **Adam** (1764–1837) carrier in Hawick according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the Adam, son of Walter and Christian Ballatyne, who was baptised in Hawick in 1766. It was said later that he carried 'both mail and government bank notes'. His property may be the 'Thorburn' marked on Buccleuch Street on Wood's 1824 map. He had an unnamed child who died in 1798 and another who died in 1811 (where he is recorded as 'Berwick Carrier'). He married Janet Patterson in Hawick in 1794 and their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: Agnes (b.1796); Agnes (again, b.1797); John (b.1797); Adam (b.1799); Catherine (b.1801); Janet (b.1803); George (1805–82), farmer at Janesville, Rock County; William (b.1807); Nancy; and James (b.1815). The witnesses in 1796 and 1797 were Robert Tinlin and Michael Anderson. He emigrated to America in 1818, settling in Bovina, New York, where he became a farmer. A letter of 1818 was sent with him to Thomas Elliot, since he was about to make the trip to America. **Andrew** (19th C.) son of George, farmer at Stonedge. He is said to have gone out to the New Zealand gold rush with local builder John Eckford, and to have died in New York at the age of 99. Both his sister Janet and brother George are also said to have died at an advanced age. **David** (18th C.) resident of Hawick as recorded in a letter from him in 1791, preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He may also be the David from 'Broumoorhight' recorded in another letter. He married Sarah Thomson and their son David was baptised in Hawick in 1790. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded in 1694 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. He could be the George who married Helen Tailor in Ashkirk in 1707. **George** (18th C.) smith in Ashkirk. He was said to have married Jean, daughter of James Anderson and Helen Lithgow; their daughter Jean married John Anderson, tenant at Newton, Wilton Parish, and whose daughter Jean married John Eckford, who later claimed the remains of the fortune of his ancestor Hector Lithgow. Another daughter, Betty, married John Russell in Ashkirk in 1760. Assuming that the genealogy is essentially correct, then he would have been born around 1725 and could have been son or grandson of the earlier George from Ashkirk. **George** (b.c.1755) farmer at Stonedge. He was listed there in 1841, along with his son John and his family. His children included: John (b.c.1790), who farmed Stonedge after him; Thomas (b.c.1800), born in Ashkirk Parish, who helped his brother John on the farm; Janet, who married farmer William Little and lived to be 99; Andrew, who went to New Zealand and died in New York, aged 99; and George, shepherd at Harwood and Ormiston, who died at over age 80. He is easy to confuse with a contemporary man from Ashkirk; the forenames used are similar enough that the 2 families are surely related (or are being confounded here). **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He is probably the man recorded among Volunteers in 1803 as 'George Thorburn, Ashkirk, lame, but willing to serve' and also at New Woll when 'ready to go against the French with gun and bayonet'. He married Jeanie Henderson in Wilton Parish in 1786. Their children included: Jeanie (b.1788); John (b.1789); Anne (b.1791); George (b.1793), who was a carrier in Newcastleton; Thomas (b.1795); and James (b.1797). **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His children included John (b.1828). He may be

the same man as George from Castleton Parish. **George** (1793–1884) born in Ashkirk Parish, son of farmer George. He was a carrier in Newcastleton, operating a weekly service to Hawick according to Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 and 1851 he was listed at about 4 Stopford Street. He could be the George of Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Janet Geddes, who died at Stonedge in 1832, aged 33. He secondly married Mary Inglis, who died in 1889, aged 88. His children included: George (b.1818), who died in infancy; Andrew (b.1819); Jean (b.1821); Jane (b.1822); and Lieut. James (1824–58), who died at Aldershot Camp; John (b.c.1828); William (b.c.1840); Margaret; Isabella; and George (again). **George** (19th C.) said (by J.H. Haining) to have been son of George, farmer at Stonedge. He was shepherd at Harwood and Ormiston and claimed to have died at over the age of 80, like his sister Janet and brother Andrew. 2 of his daughters were: Kate, farmer at Harwood; and Jane, widow of wool agent William Dalgleish. However, there is no record of him on the local census records of the mid-1800s. **George** (b.c.1820) son of John. Like his father, he farmed at Stonedge. He was one of the 18 founders of the Relief Kirk in Hawick. He was tenant there in the 1860s. **George Cumming** (1950/1–) son of Park gardener Jack and brother of Hawick R.F.C. Secretary John. He worked at Forbes Nursery as a schoolboy, and was educated at Edinburgh University, where he received a Ph.D. in horticultre. He was founder and Managing Director of Global Horticulture Limited. He was speaker at the 2005 Callants' Club dinner and Chief Guest of the 2009 Common Riding. **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of Midlem. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **James** (18th C.) footman at Cavers in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for James Douglas of Cavers. **James** (19th C.) local schoolmaster of whom a portrait exists. **James** (b.1824) born in Hobkirk Parish, son of John. In 1861 he was listed as 'Probationer M.A. of U P Church' when visiting the house of John Governlock in Ewesdale. He may be related to Rev. John, who was also from Hobkirk. **Janet** (18th/19th C.) daughter of George, farmer at Stonedge. She married William Little, farmer at Salenside. She is said (by J.H. Haining) to have 'lived to be 99, got second sight and a third set of teeth, although they decayed very quickly'. She has a brother Andrew who also lived to 99, and another brother George, who lived beyond 80. **Jean** (18th C.) cook and chambermaid at Knowe in Minto Parish in 1785, when she was working for Thomas Turnbull. Probably the same person was a female servant at Borthwickbrae in 1791. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He was married to Janet Gillis and their children included John (b.1703). **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Moss and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1727. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Inglis in 1754. **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick Parish. He married Helen Bulloch in 1756 and she died in Hawick in 1796. Their children included: Jean (b.1757); Robert (b.1759); and Elizabeth (b.1761). The witnesses in 1757 were mason Andrew Turnbull 'junior' and weaver George Swan. **John** (d.1794) carrier. His death is recorded in Hawick Parish. He was 'killed by his own cart at Drydon'. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Minto Kames. He may have been son of Thomas, who was farmer there before him. He was recorded at Kames in the 1789–1797 Horse Tax Rolls. In 1797 he was owner of 12 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Kames in 1797. He is probably the John who married Betty Horsburgh in Minto Parish in 1785 and whose children included Isabella (b.1786), Nelly (b.1789), Margaret (b.1790), Betty (b.1792), Jane (b.1797) and Robert (b.1798). **John** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a public house and grocer on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the same man as the carter and farmer. **John** (b.1784/5) farmer at Stonedge, son of George. His wife was Elizabeth and children included: George (b.c.1821); Eliza; Isabella (b.c.1835) and Jane (b.c.1837). He was at Stonedge in 1841 along with his elderly father. He was still living at Stonedge in 1851, along with his brother Thomas; he was then employing 4 men and farming 50 acres of arable land and 1250 acres of pasture. By 1861 his wife was a widow, and his son George had taken over Stonedge. **John** (b.c.1780s) labourer at Bellendean, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **John** (b.1790/1) farmer up the Loan and also a carter. In 1841 he is listed at Green Wynd as a farmer, and in 1851 is a carter on the Loan and farmer of 10 acres. In 1861 he was a 'House Proprietor' at 32 Loan. He married Agnes (or Nancy) Beck, and their children included: Margaret Wilson (b.1819); Isabella (b.1821); John (or 'Jack', b.1827), also a carter; William (b.1829); and Agnes (b.1835), who married Galashiels mason Adam Thomson in 1859. He is probably the

John born to Robert and Isabell Hall in Hawick in 1791. **John** (19th C.) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was associated with Allars Kirk in Hawick. He became 3rd minister of St. Paul's Relief Kirk (in Aberdeen) in 1841. The church had financial difficulties, closed in 1842, to reopen in a new building, and in 1845 he resigned amid controversy. However, within a few months he was minister of the Relief Kirk at Dunning. He became minister at Gatehouse of Fleet in 1851, leaving in 1859 and dying in Glasgow. He married Jessie Walker and their children included John, Susanna, George and Elizabeth. **John** (b.1827) son of carter John. Like his father he worked as a carrier in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 32 Loan along with his elderly father. He married Margaret Rae (from England) and their children included Agnes, Susan Wright (b.1854), John and William J. **John** (19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His wife was Elizabeth and they had a son Douglas in 1846. **John** (b.1829/30) born in Hobkirk Parish, he was a ploughman. In 1861 he was living at Easter Essenside Cottage. His wife was Helen and their children included Margaret, Andrew and Jessie. **John Bootland** 'Jock' (1926–2021) born in Leith, his father died when he was 3 and the family lived in dire poverty. He came to Hawick as a refugee in 1939 (along with his step-brother and step-sister), lodging with the Doughty family and attending Denholm School. He worked on farms, then as a gardener at Forbes Nurseries, qualifying as a gardener/nurseryman with a correspondence course. Living at Appletreehall for a while, he worked as a tractorman, then moved to Courthill farm and had a business growing flowers and other plants. In 1972 he joined Hawick Parks Department, becoming foreman, with particular pride being the Walled Garden and nursery. During his tenure Hawick was Scotland in Bloom medium town category winner on 10 occasions, as well as the Par winning several other awards. He also had a long association with boxing in Hawick. He said that he would sneak through the wire at the Wilton Hill Camp to spar with German P.O.Ws. In in the 1980s he was made an Honorary President of the Scottish Amateur Boxing Association in recognition of his long service to boxing in Hawick. He was a long-time member of the Hawick Horticultural Society and British Legion Flower Show committees. In 1992 he became President of Hawick Rotary Club. He was also a founding committee member of the James McLean Trust, giving awards for sporting excellence. He married Teri Jean Lamb Cumming and they had sons George (b.1950) and John (b.1954). The couple celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in 2019. **John** (1954–) son of Jock and younger brother of George, he was educated at Hawick High School and Napier College. He worked as a printer, being a compositor with the Hawick News and then the Scotsman. He purchased the Hawick firm Scott & Paterson in 1988. In about 2011 he took up a position with Scottish Rugby. He has been heavily involved in the Bill McLaren Foundation and has been Secretary of both Hawick R.F.C. and the 1514 Club. He married Margaret. **Mungo** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He was at Friarshaw in the 1780s and 90s according to the Horse Tax Rolls. He married Isabel Redford and their children included: Robert (b.1791); Andrew (b.1793); Mungo (b.1795); William (b.1797); James (b.1799); and John (b.1803). **Mungo** (b.1794/5) born in Lilliesleaf Parish, he was farmer at Nether Bowerhouse in Berwickshire in 1861. Probably the same Mungo was at Headshaw in 1868. His wife was Margaret and their children included Robert and Andrew. **Robert** (18th C.) wheelwright in Hawick. He married Elizabeth Rae and their children included: John (b.1733); Adam (b.1735); Walter (b.1738); Thomas (b.1740); Jean (b.1743); and Margaret (b.1746). The witnesses in 1733 were Robert Turnbull and Robert Boyd. He could be the Robert who hired the Hawick mortcloth in 1760. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included John (b.1752) and Nelly (b.1760). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Hall and their children included Agnes (b.1789) and John (b.1791). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Hawick. His daughter Nelly died in 1800. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer in Hawick recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Where he farmed is unclear. **Rev. Robert** (19th C.) born in Bowden, son of Robert and Margaret Cochrane. He is said to have been taught by George Scott in Lilliesleaf. He attended Edinburgh University and was appointed to Falmouth in Jamaica in 1834. He joined the Free Church in 1843 and became minister of Warwick Presbyterian Church in Bermuda. His brother Walter was also minister in the same Bermuda church. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Isabella Oliver and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1846. **Thomas** (18th C.) farmer at Kames in Minto Parish according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1787–88. He was surely related to John, who farmed there immediately afterwards. **Thomas**

(b.1798/9) son of George, farmer at Stonedge, he was born in Ashkirk Parish. In 1841 he was an agricultural labourer living at 'Stonedge Stable'. In 1851 he was at Stonedge helping his brother John with the farm and in 1861 was a 'Barnman', helping his sister-in-law Elizabeth. He died unmarried. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Wooplaw in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He was probably related to John, who farmed at the neighbouring Lethem. **Walter** 'Watt' (18th C.) tailor of Hawick Parish. In 1762 he married Christian Ballantyne, who was also from Hawick Parish and died in 1790. Their children included: Robert (b.1763); Walter (b.1765); Adam (b.1766); William (b.1768); Janet (b.1771); and an unnamed child (b.1773). The witnesses in 1763 were John Thorburn and Walter Ballantyne, in 1766 were Robert and Adam Thorburn (who were surely related) and in 1771 were the whole congregation. He may be the Walter who paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1791. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary (or Marion) Ekron and their children included: Mary (b.1761); Isabel (b.1766); and Elizabeth (b.1770). He is probably the Walter from Hawick recorded in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1791. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1780 and 1785. His children included: Janet (b.1780); Thomas (b.1784); and Walter (b.1785). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Langton in Ashkirk Parish. In 1797 he paid tax on 4 work horses and 1 saddle horse there. **Walter** (19th C.) hosiery manufacturer of 21 Buccleuch Street. His family's land there is marked 'Thorburn' on Wood's 1824 map. He was nephew of William of William Lockie & Co. He married Betsy Stevenson Huggan, daughter of hosiery worker Thomas. Their children were William Lockie (Cornet in 1911), Bessie and Mary Hall (who married Robert Laidlaw). **Walter** (b.1822/3) resident of Roberton Parish. He was an agricultural labourer living at Harden in 1841, was living with his mother Janet Lockie at Borthwickbrae Haugh in 1851 and was at Borthwickbrae Burnfoot in 1861. He married Beatrix Scott from Newcastleton. Their children included Wilhelmina (b.1850), William, Henry, James, Janet and Marion. **Walter** 'Wat' (19th/20th C.) Bandmaster of the Saxhorn Band from about 1882. He was also known as an accomplished soloist. Prhaps the same Walter was a fifer with the Drums and Fifes around the 1880s. He could be the Walter who died in Hawick in 1925, aged 75. He is probably the Walter from Portobello, stepson of David Reid, who grew up on the Sandbed. **Walter Lockie** (1914–97) son of William and Agnes. He followed in his father's footsteps as Cornet in 1937. He was Right-Hand Man for a second time, after WWII in 1946. He farmed at farmed at Kidshielhaugh, near Duns. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Euphan Elliot and their children included: Violet Hardie (b.1798), baptised in Ashkirk, who married Hawick seedsman John Turnbull; and Walter (b.1801), baptised in Selkirk. **William** (d.1836) tailor on the Howegate. He was possibly the son of Walter and Christine Ballantyne who was born in Hawick in 1768. He was one of the founders of the Independent Kirk in Hawick in the late 1790s. He is recorded as tailor and 'furnishing' on the Howegate in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Like some of the Independents, he later became a confirmed Baptist, and was effectively leader of that group in Hawick from the 1810s until his death. The initially small congregation met in his house. He married Margaret Renwick in 1792 and their son Walter was baptised later the same year. The witnesses were weaver Robert Renwick (probably related to his wife) and tobacconist William Brown. He may also have married Margaret Lunn in 1800. **William Lockie** (c.1850–1925) son of Walter. He worked as a hosiery manager and was Cornet in 1911. He married Agnes, daughter of coal merchant Andrew Robson. Their son Walter Lockie was Cornet in 1937 (also written 'Thorburne'; note that in early records it may be the same as **Thorbrand**).

thorle (*thorl, tho-rul*) *n., arch.* a whorl, small wheel on a spindle.

Thorlieshope (*thōr-leez-hōp*) *n.* farm in the Liddel valley near Saughtree, once a seat of the Elliots. The house is situated in a glen, with similarities with the location of Harden. It is 'Thorleshop' in the c.1376 rental roll of Liddesdale. 'Robert Elwald' was Laird in 1488 and 'Johne Elwald in Thorleshope' is recorded in 1498, along with other Elliot Lairds through the 16th century. It is probably the 'Thornyshope' recorded in the 1541 rental roll, with a value of 4 merks and with Robert Elliot as tenant. The house of 'Thirleshope' belonging to 'Arche Elwode' was burned by the English in 1541. Probably the same 'Arche Ellot of Thirlishoup' rented Southdeanrig and Caldcleuch from Melrose Abbey in 1557. Robert Elliot, called 'Hob of Thorlieshope' was among the 34 thieves who were captued in Hawick in 1567 by the Regent Moray. John of

Thorlieshope is listed among the Elliots of the Braidlie branch in 1583, while John 'of Thorlosope' signed a bond of assurance in 1584, on behalf of the Elliots of Thorlieshope. Adam 'Rakkis' was recorded there in 1611. The lands were already owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch by 1613. It could be the 'Thorishop' where Thomas Brown was recorded in 1618. John Elliot 'callit Dods' was tenant in 1623, as well as Robert Routledge. The lands appear to have part of the estate of Scott of Mangerton in 1643 and were valued at £520 in 1678, when John Elliot owned them. John Graham of Claverhouse ('Bluidy Clavers') wrote a letter from there to the Marquess of Queensberry on 3rd July 1685. Tax was paid on 5 hearths at 'Thorlishopes hous' in 1694. The lands of 'Thorlieshope and Castleton' were valued at £1340 in the 1740s. Thomas Hall was Laird in 1761 and William Walker by 1788 and still in 1811, when it was valued at £520. Robert Beattie was a labourer there and Andrew Oliver a mason there in 1801. William Nichol was steward there in 1841. John Wilson lived there in the 1860s. It was owned by the Jardines in the 19th century. It is said that the tower stood where the current garden is. A former house (perhaps the tower) was once described as being a ruined 2-storey building, with lintel dated 1682 and monograms 'DME' and 'WEAC' (surely related to William Elliot of Thorlieshope and Christian Ainslie, since this is the year of their marriage). This lintel and some other stonework was built into the new farmhouse, erected in the 19th century. A flint arrowhead was found in the garden in 1882, but subsequently lost. A mineral spring on the farm, up in Deadwater, was once regarded as having healing properties. There is also a disused lime kiln and quarry near the house, while further to the east, the Thorlieshope Lime Works and Fairloans Quarries operated until at least the end of the 19th century. Thorlieshope Pike is a nearby hill reaching 1,180 feet. A 'decorated stone disc, smoked on one side, whole surface polished' from here is in Hawick Museum. Sir Walter Scott used the name as the basis for 'Charlieshope' in 'Guy Mannering' (the name probably means 'valley with the thorny clearing'; it is 'Thorleshop' in 1488, 'thornlawishop' in 1494/5, 'Thorleshope' in 1498, 'Thorleshop' in 1500 and 1516, 'Thirleshope', 'Thorlieshope' and 'Thorlishopp' in 1541, 'Thorlyshop' and 'Thorlyshope' in 1546, transcribed as 'Thorllshowp' in 1547, 'Thorlishoip' and 'Thorlishop' in 1569, 'Thornesope' in 1583, transcribed 'Thorwishoip' in 1587/8, 'Thoirlishop' in 1594, 'Thorlesop' in 1595, 'Thirlishope' in 1613, 'Thoirleishoip' in 1623, 'Chorlesoip' in 1646, 'Thorlishoppe' in 1648, 'thorlishop' in 1678, 'Thorlishope' in 1690, 'Thorleshope' in 1692, 'Thorlishop' in 1704 and 'Thorlishope' in 1811; it is 'Thorlisope' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Thorlishope' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Thorlieshope Burnfoot (*thōr-leez-hōp-burn-fi'*) *n.* former steading in Castleton Parish, near where Thorlieshope Burn meets the Liddel. Labourer David Jackson and his family were there in 1851 and 1861.

Thorlieshope Heights (*thōr-leez-hōp-hīts*) *n.* general name for hilly area to the east of Thorlieshope farm, south of Thorlieshope Pike. A triangulation pillar with a height of 396 m lies to the south, between here and Foulmire Heights.

Thorlieshope Pike (*thōr-leez-hōp-pīk*) *n.* hill on the eastern border of Castleton Parish, reaching a height of 360 m. The farm of Thorlieshope is located to the west, and Thorlieshope Heights to the south. George Watson writes in 1921 of a small stone cross lying in a quarry near there, possibly part of a boundary marker; there is no sign of it today.

thorn (*thōrn*) *n., arch.* the hawthorn tree (used in place names, e.g. Thorniewhats, Thornybank and Thornyhaugh).

Thornebogg (*thōr-nee-bōg*) *n.* former lands in the Slitrig valley, listed in 1547/8 in an English communication about farms they had burned. They were the property of Martin Crozier, however, the exact location and pronunciation are unknown.

Thornhill (*thōrn-hil*) *n.* town in Dumfriesshire, the nearest major settlement to Drumlanrig Castle. This is where the Baron's Head Courts were held, which the landowners in Hawick were accustomed to attend twice a year. In 1670 they were explicitly excused from attending the Michaelmas Court on account of the poor state of their crops.

Thorniewhats (*thōr-nee-whats*) *n.* farm just to the east of Hollows (Gilnockie) between Langholm and Canonbie, once a seat of the Armstrongs. The Scotts of Buccleuch possessed the lands there according to the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. John Elliot was tenant there in 1676 (it is 'Thornyquhat' in 1579, 'Thornythaite' in 1583, 'Thornyquhattie', 'Thornyquhatt' and 'Torniquhatt' in 1585, 'Thorniquhat' in 1623 and 'Thorniequhatis' in 1663; it is marked as 'Thorniwhat' on Gordon's

c.1650 manuscript map; note that it should not be confused with 'Thornyhaugh' near Falnash).

Thornton (*thōrn'-in*) *n.* former name for piece of land on the farm of Braidhaugh near Hobkirk, probably near to the Rule Water and 'Thornton Pool' (also 'Thornitoun').

Thornton (*thōrn'-in*) *n.* **Lewis Henry Jenkins** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. In 1853 he married Elizabeth, daughter of stockingmaker Peter Fraser.

Thornton Pool (*thōrn'-in-pool*) *n.* deep pool in the Rule Water near the farm of Braidhaugh. The name was still in use in the early 20th century.

Thornwud Avenue (*thōrn-wud-aw-vi-new*) *n.* Thornwood Avenue, a street in Weensland, named for its proximity to the former Thornwood House and constructed in 1976.

Thornwud Hoose (*thōrn-wud-hoos*) *n.* mansion built by James Oliver in 1870, which eventually became the Mansfield House Hotel. The name probably derived from being 'on a bleak hill side covered with whins and thorns', according to a contemporary newspaper report. The original design, in a Greek Revival style (with Italian elements), was by Glasgow-based architect John T. Rochead in 1867. The house was sold to Lt.-Col. Mudie in 1936 and by the 1950s it had become a hotel (see also **Mansfield Hoose**).

Thornwud Park (*thōrn-wud-pawrk*) *n.* Thornwood Park, a street in Weensland, part of Daykins Drive. The whole street was called Daykins Drive when built in 1982, but this name was favoured by many residents and later made official. It derives from the proximity to Thornwood House.

Thornybank (*thōr-nee-bawngk*) *n.* former name for lands in Hobkirk Parish, probably located between the lands of Harwood and Fairnielees. This could be the same as 'Thornydykes', where Robert French is recorded in 1603 ('Thorniebankis' in 1562).

Thornycleugh (*thōr-nee-klooch*) *n.* former farmstead to the west of Bellendean and south of Redfordgreen, in the far corner of what was once Roberton Parish. William Little 'in thornycluch' is recorded in 1494/5 when his son-in-law John Scott was fined. It is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map, to the north of Crooke Loch on the Bellendean Burn. The stream called 'Thorniecleuch Burn' is curiously on the other side of the B711, flowing into Clearburn Loch.

Thornyhaugh (*thōr-nee-hawch, -haw*) *n.* flat land by the stream near Falnash. The 'Chapel of Ease' for the outlying parts of Cavers and Hawick Parishes was built here some time around 1715. It was repaired in 1722 and used until 1789, when a new church was built on the other side of the stream. There are now no signs of this building. The area had a teacher appointed in the 18th century. The farm there was occupied by Robert Scott in 1738 and Robert Laidlaw was there in 1741. John Hume was there in 1781–85 and was tenant in 1797. Peter Hume was there in 1795. (it is 'Thornihaugh' in 1738 and 1741 and 'Thornihall' in 1781 and 1785; also written 'Thorny Hall' and 'Thorniehall', perhaps erroneously).

Thorsday (*thōrz-dā, -di*) *n., arch.* Thursday (cf. the more modern **Thursdi**).

thorter (*thor-tur*) *prep., arch.* across, over, transvers (the word only survives in placenames).

Thorterdykes (*thōr'-ur-, thor-tur-dīks*) *n.* old name for the land between roughly the Mote and the south side of Rosebank Road. It largely overlapped with what was also called Moat Croft, and probably also included the areas of Easterdykeback and Westerdykeback. It was also sometimes pronounced 'Whirter Dykes' in the 19th century. In the early 1760s there were sometimes open air services here for the newly established secession congregation, before the Green Kirk was built. The name is now in use for 'Thorterdykes Roadhoose', the pub there (it appears in 1666 as 'the thorter dikes', in 1863 it is 'Whirter or Thorter Dykes'; its origin is uncertain, but probably Old English for 'land lying athwart the Mote or a ditch').

Thorterdykes Roadhoose (*thōr'-ur-dīks-rōd-hoos*) *n.* public house at Thorterdykes. It is based in the house that was constructed as a villa on Rosebank Road in 1882 for manufacturer Thomas Scott and lived in by the Bonsors.

thorter-ill (*thor-tur-il*) *n., arch.* a disease paralysing the necks of sheep.

thorter-ower (*thor-tur-ow-ur*) *prep., arch.* across – 'Thorter-ower, Across; a pleonastic term, Roxb.' [JoJ].

thorter-thraw (*thor-tur-thraw*) *v., arch.* to pass an object back and forwards (noted by J. Jamieson).

Thorter Rig (*thōr'-ur-rig*) *n.* ridge just south of Crooked Loch in the headwaters of the Ale.

Thorter Villa (*thōr'-vi-la*) *n.* name used in the early days for the house at Thorterdykes, e.g. in the 1897 valuation rolls.

Thorterwud (*thōr'-ur-wud*) *n.* Thorterwood, former farm on the western side of the Jed valley, just south of Bairnkine and west of Woodhouse.

John Laidlaw was there in 1694 (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map, Blaeu's 1654 map and Stobie's 1770 map).

thouch (*thowch*) *adv., conj., poet.* though – 'Thouch ane host shud encampe agayne me, my hairt sallna feær . . . ' [HSR], 'Thouch the Lord be hie, natheless heth he respeck untill the lawlie' [HSR].

thoucht (*thowcht*) *pp., arch.* thought, *n., poet.* a thought – 'Whan I tak' a thoucht o' thy heævens . . . ' [HSR], 'I hae taen serious thoucht o' the dayes o' auld . . . ' [HSR], 'Nae gowd or jewels Salome soucht, To silks and satins she gied nae thoucht' [WL] (also written 'thowcht'; cf. **thocht** and **thowt**).

thouchtish (*thowch-tish*) *adj., arch.* gravely thoughtful, serious.

thouchtless (*thowcht-lis*) *adj., arch.* thoughtless – '. . . the owners oucht tae preserve it an' no' gi'e way tae that speerit o' paganism which is ruthless an' thouchtless' [BW1938].

thouchty (*thowch-tee*) *adj., arch.* thoughtful, serious, morose.

thoum see **thoom**

thousant see **thoosant**

thow (*thow*) *n., arch.* a thaw, state of thawing – 'Thon plew'd field 'll be a perfec' champ whan the thow sets in' [GW], '. . . ti gar aa the trauchles an the fashes gang leike the snaw off the deike in a thowe' [ECS], *v., arch.* to thaw – 'He shook the frost frae his chitterin' wing, Syne thow'd his taes, and began to sing' [JT] (also written 'thowe'; from Mediæval English).

thowcht see **thoucht**

thowless (*thow-lis*) *adj., arch., poet.* lacking energy or spirit, inactive, listless, ineffective – 'For now ye canna raise a plack To get a bead, But thowless at ilk corner crack – Guid weathers' dead' [JoHa], 'Free the gates, ye thowless bailies!' [RSC], '. . . By caller burns He airts my thowless feet, And in the guid green haughs, He bids me rest' [WL] (once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

thows (*thowz*) *n., pl., arch.* muscles, sinews, thews.

thowt (*thow'*) *n.* a thought – 'Mornin' fund iz puzzlin' ma thowts a bit at odds, Mindin' o' the Cornet whae'd lang syne cut oor sods' [MB], *pp.* thought – 'A thowt ee'd left already', 'Dei think iz Ma forbade 'um ride? Thowt that hei should take a bride?' [MB], '. . . which leaves ee wi nae illusions is ti what hei thowt o' the Ettrick Shepard n' Wattie Scott' [IHS] (used as both the past tense and past participle of 'think' or **hink**; cf. the older **thocht** and **thoucht**).

thrae see **threh**

thrait (*thrā'*) *n.* a threat – 'Long waited for tae hear the age auld Common Ridin' thrait . . . ' [MB].

thraiten (*thrā'-in, thrā-tin*) *v.* to threaten – 'For aa that the sun, . . . thraetent an efter-heat that wad be fit ti muzz folk' [ECS] (also written 'thraeten').

thraiv see **thrave**

thrang (*thrawng*) *v., arch.* to throng, be busy – 'Then the lasses began to the barn for to thrang, As blythe a' as lasses could be, man' [JoHa], 'The folk were a' thranging the roads everywhere, Making haste to be in at the Copshawholm Fair' [DA], '. . . Whiles drank a stowp wi' Dandie, And saw the yeomen thrang To quell the Frainch Invasion When the false beacons glared' [DH], *adj., arch.* busy, crowded, thronged – 'But now the court's conven'd an' thrang, The bench is fill'd, the house is pang' [JR], '. . . Wi' prose an' verse, ode, tale, an' sang; Her hand's been fu', her head's been thrang' [JoHa], 'Everly, the road was thrang wui droves o nowt . . . ' [ECS], 'Are ye gaun to be thrang the morn, Jenny?' [RM], 'And the hedges thrang wi' singin' ' [WL], 'The inn was thrang wi' singin' ' [WL], *adv., arch.* in a crowded way, in large numbers – 'The words came sae thrang that they chok'd her amaist' [JoHa], *n., arch.* a throng, crowd – '. . . Till i' the fair, amang the thrang, Frae ither they're dispersin' ' [JoHa], '. . . An' a bonnier face ne'er grac'd a thrang' [JoHa], 'An' oh! forgie what I've done wrang, That sae enraged the hellish thrang' [RDW], 'Now the hiring is done, and off they a' spang, They rin to the ball-room to join wi' the thrang' [DA], 'There's no a test 'mang a' the thrang Like the testing o' the Teri' [RH].

thrangity (*thrawng-i'-ee*) *n., poet.* a dense crowd, busyness – 'When it's lanesome that I wad be, Frae the toun and its thrangity free . . . ' [WL], 'The thrangity o' life pit off for ever' [WL].

thrapple (*thraw-pul*) *n., poet.* wind-pipe, throat, Adam's apple – '. . . they bid e'en hae a gill, . . . Their thrapples to weet, and put spunk i' their feet' [JoHa], 'They tried each scale to pipe an air, And showed a thrapple unca bare' [WFC], '. . . And tunin their twaefauld thrapple up, Unite in a braw duet' [DH], 'The Tetrarch's face gaed as reid as fire, His thrapple wrastled wi' wordless ire' [WL], v., arch. to tangle (of wool etc.), to draw the edges (of a hole etc.) together instead of darning (also **thropple**).

thrave (*thrāv*) *pp., arch.* throve, thrived (also written 'thraiv').

thrave (*thrāv*) *pp., arch.* threw, tossed – 'A never uizd eet; A thraiv'd i the aass-midden' [ECS] (also written 'thraiv'; past tense of **thraw**, cf. **thrive**; the past particple is **thrawn** or **threwn**).

thrave (*thrāv*) *n., arch.* a bundle of 24 sheaves of corn or straw – 'Item ten thraves quheit [wheat] estimat to foure bollis quheit' [SPB1579], '... For 20 thraives of ait strae £7; all Scots money' [BR1638], 'Paid John Bryson, 11 thrave for thatching the schoolhouse, ... 0 4 0' [BR1755], 'When frae temptation bolted snug, Wi' commentators at his lug, Which he from shelves in thraves did rug ...' [JR] (also written 'thraive').

thraw (*thraw*) *v.* to throw – 'For takeing up of ane pint stope ... and offering to thraw it att James Newbie' [BR1687], 'And Charitye, around did thraw The silver pennyes plentye ...' [JTe], 'I maun away, I darena stay, The law's decree I canna thraw ...' [JTe], 'The tailor now thraws bye his goose, His needles an' his stitches' [JoHa], 'Moab is my wasch-pat: ower Edom wull I thraw my shoo' [HSR], 'Thrawna me aff in the time o' my auld age ...' [HSR], 'And the glens their glamour thraw, Ower the fairest spot o' a' ' [TK], 'The Eskdale men nae men may thraw, Lochmaben chiels can blast and blaw ...' [DA], 'Ay, penter lad, thraw to the wund ...' [JBS], 'Wenches and hauflins, singin' aa and lauchin', Thrawin' to the wind ilk care ...' [WL], *arch.* to twist, especially a neck, to distort one's mouth, particularly to denote dissatisfaction – 'John, whan he play'd, ne'er threw his face, Like a' the girning piper-race ...' [CPM], 'I hate to be always a-thrawin' my mou' ...' [JoHa], to shake (a fist) – 'Ti thraw the nieve' [GW], to vomit – 'She's thrawn up' [GW], to quarrel, embitter – 'They thraw nae temperament ...' [DH], *n.* a throw – '... threi thraws o' the dice for thripence' [JTu].

thrawart (*thraw-wart*) *adj., poet.* perverse, converse, froward, contrary – 'Though thrawart fortune blight with chill neglect, till deep in misery, hope shall sink a wreck' [JoHa], 'Wi' the pure thou wult shaw thysel' pure; an' wi' the thrawart wicht thou wult kythe thrawart' [HSR], 'Ane thrawart hairt sall gae awa frae me; I wullna ken an ill-doir' [HSR], 'Yet hard an' thrawart as thy lot, It maks my heart sair thinking o't' [JJ].

thrawartlie (*thraw-wart-lee*) *adv., poet.* perversely – '... for thaye hae thrawartlie liftet thamesel's up agayne thee' [HSR].

thraw-cruik (*thraw-krook*) *n., arch.* an instrument for twisting bands of straw.

thrawn (*thrawn*) *pp.* thrown – 'But soon as he saw him, the graip was thrawn bye ...' [JoHa], '... thaye are thrawn doun, an' sallna be yeable til ræise' [HSR], '... the young black horse hei brocht frae Kelsae – Sir Waldie by name – has thrawn his rider and has loupit intae the dam ...' [JEDM], 'Wi' bags an' portmanties the hale place was strawn, Claes, caps, buits, an' bowls in amang them were thrawn' [BM1900], 'The whirligig o' life has thrawn Her bairns far and wide ...' [WL], 'The sewin' an' the darnin' are a' thrawn aside, For she kens he is waiting an' she mauna bide' [JJ], *adj., arch.* twisted, deformed – 'The court was in a hurly burly; But Hab was now grown thrawn an' surly' [JR], 'His visage was thrawn, and as black as a coal, As he opened his gob with unyirthly-like yolle' [JTe], 'Herod the Tetrarch was thrawn as a cuddy, A big, bauld, bang, cantankerous buddie' [WL], '... Stirrin, whiles, in nichtmares o auld hen-weirds – Squatterin wi a thrawn neck ...' [DH], obstinate, peevish, perverse – 'A thrawn buckie' [GW], '... O' auld mason tredsmen Lang-syne deid, that built, And built weel wi this thrawn stane Sae like their-sels ...' [DH] (also written 'thraan'; cf. **threwn**).

thraw up (*thraw-up*) *v.* to vomit (noted by E.C. Smith).

thraw yer face (*thraw-yur-fās*) *v., arch.* to screw up one's face or throw back one's head as a sign of disdain – 'John, whan he play'd, ne'er threw his face Like a' the girning piper race' [T].

thraw yer neck (*thraw-yur-nek*) *v., arch.* to twist someone's neck – 'Puir auld scoondrel. I'd thraw his neck ...' [JEDM].

Thread (*thred*) *n.* **John** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1785. His surname may be an error for some similar name.

threap see **threep**

Threapridge see **Threepridge**

thre see **thrae**

threed see **threid**

threen (*threen*) *pp., arch.* thriven (alternative form, noted by E.C. Smith).

threep (*threep*) *v., arch., poet.* to aver, argue, assert, maintain obstinately, chide – '... hearing the auld folk speak o' her ghost that haunted the pule. Mair than yin o' them threepit to hevin' seen't' [BM1905], '... bit for aa ei threepeet, ei gaed yins-yirrint an fand oot the richt teime for iz' [ECS], '... an hame he comes in the awfi'st temper threepin tae dae some evil deed (as hei ca'st) ...' [JEDM], 'He crooched

an' streekit as wi' bile, An' threepit wi' himsel' the while' [WFC], 'O' Juden Murray, ye craw and threep Like a struttin' cock on the midden heap' [WL], *n., arch.* an argument, dispute, opinion, assertion, belief, superstition – '... and was so confident in thie thripe that immediately they went to Robert Oliver ... and waggered ane legged dollar ... ' [BR1693], 'It's an auld threap, that!' [GW] (from Anglo-Saxon; once pronounced with a breathed *hr*; also spelled 'threap', 'threip' and 'thripe'; the word survives in place names, such as Threephead, Threep Head, Threepland, Threepridge and Threepwood, presumably each once having disputed ownership).

Threepheid (*threep-heed*) *n.* Threephead, former farmstead near Stintieknowe, also known as 'Clatterin' Brows' – '... a very notable swingling at a place called Threephead or Clatterin' Brows, near Stinty Knowes, when one of the party, being sent to Hawick to fetch a fiddler ... ' [JAHM] (it is possibly the same as 'Threep Heid' further to the north).

Threep Heid (*threep-heed*) *n.* Threep Head, one of the hills on the 'Hill Road to Roberton', between Cringie Law and Esdale Law. It reaches a height of 347 m and has Threephead Moss to the east. A farmstead there was where James 'Locie', James Watson and Alexander Nichol were recorded in the 1770s, Andrew Hogg in 1781–87, William Miller in 1795–98 and John Cavers in 1808 (the first element derives from the Old English 'threapian', meaning 'disputed').

Threepheid Moss (*threep-heed-mos*) *n.* boggy area to the east of Threep Head. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, with an extensive 'Turf and Spread Ground' in its south part. It was also referred to as 'Thrip moss' in evidence given in 1764. After the division of Wilton common, it was left as Common ground. It is still marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map (the name may refer to an early dispute over the bog).

threepit (*three-pee', -pi'*) *pp., arch.* asserted, insisted – 'He threapit at iz (or doon throw me) that [etc.]' [GW], told, repeated pertinaciously – 'He threapit a lie in ma fac' [GW] (also 'threapit').

Threepland (*threep-lind*) *n.* former name for **the Debateable Land**.

threeple (*three-pul*) *adj., arch.* triple – 'There, at the yeh hand, tooered the threeple Eeldons ... ' [ECS].

Threepridge (*threep-rij*) *n.* former name for an area in or near Hawick Common Moor, the precise location of which is not now known. It was mentioned in 1766 in the description of 9 small pieces of land that were let in order to try to prevent encroachment on the Common by neighbouring tenants (recorded as 'Threapridge'; the name probably derives from the Old English for 'the disputed ridge').

Threep Rig (*threep-rig*) *n.* former name for an area on Wilton Common, lying to the east of the old Threephead Moss and the modern Jubilee Wood. It is recorded as 'Threep-rigg' in the 1765 description of the common.

Threep Syke (*threep-sīk*) *n.* former name for a ditch on Wilton Common, somewhere to the south of Threephead Moss, as recorded in the 1765 description of the common.

Threepwud (*threep-wud*) *n.* Threepwood, location roughly between Galashiels and Lauder. It was combined with Newhouse in the 1678 county valuation (the origin of the name is the Old English 'threapian wudu', meaning 'disputed wood', and is recorded in the Dryburgh Charter Book as 'erat in litegio').

threh (*thre, thri, hre*) *prep.* from – 'The plough and harrow, Commend me thra thé [thee] ... ' [JL], 'The Border hills, dear Border hills, Thrae Criffel to the Eildons three ... ' [TK], 'Threh the mids o thir verra busses ... ' [ECS], '... the table-claiths threh Edinburgh hed been forgotten' [BW1978], '... Wardens o' customs come doon thrae lang syne' [JEDM], '... A beh-in' and meh-in' thrae miles away' [DH], 'It's a place there's a photo taken thrae every 'eer, says Hab ... ' [DH], '... Displayin' aa her Maker's art, threh heid ti heel' [WFC], *conj.* since, from that time, from the point or place that – 'A didna ken a grain o odds o'd for aa A hedna seen't threh kens-whan' [ECS] (note the older pronunciation, which is closer to *h* than *th*; also spelled 'thrae', 'thre', ' 'hreh', etc.; cf. **fri** and **theh**).

threh'd (*thred, thrid, hred*) *contr., arch.* from it – 'There was nae guid tae bei gotten thrae'd' [BW1939] (also written 'thrae'd' etc.; cf. **fri'd**).

threi (*thrī, hrī*) *n.* three – 'there were threi o'w', 'ivryhin happens in threis', '... and *thrēi*, which is precisely the German drei, by the substitution of *th* instead of *d*' [RAC], 'In less than thraie minutes efter his heed disappeared, aw made the tap masel' ' [BCM1880], '... the uncrooned kings o' the threi-leggeet race' [IWL], 'Threi ha'pence, a cork, an' a race caird ... ' [RM], 'Ee ken how folk can coont yin an' yin an' git threi' [We], 'Now if Gala had threi penalty goals, And Hawick but a single try ... ' [DH], 'Aw ken at least threi Haaick

faimilies that hev a particuler interest in this the 1979 Common Ridin' [BW1979] (sometimes, especially in former times, pronounced with a swallowed initial consonant, see **hrei**).

the Threi Brethren (*thu-thrī-brethrin*) *n.* hill between the Yarrow and Tweed valleys, on the Southern Upland Way. It reaches a height of 464 m and containing a triangulation pillar. The name comes from the trio of massive solidly-built cairns, once marking the meeting of the estates of Buccleuch, Yair and Selkirk Burgh, the first being constructed perhaps in the 16th century. The hill is visited annually as part of Selkirk Common Riding.

3D (*thrī-dee*) *n.* local band consisting of David Finne, Derek Lunn and Deborah Lyons. They released a CD of 4 songs, 'Mind's Eye' in 2002.

threid (*threed*) *n.* thread – 'Thy lipps ar like an threed o' scarlet . . . ' [HSR], 'An' the thrang threid cairriers Dirl abin the sinker nebs' [WL] (also spelled 'threed').

threifald (*thrī-fawld*) *adj., arch.* threefold.

threip see **threep**

the Threi Pointed Pit (*thu-thrī-poin'-eed-pi'*) *n.* former mark on the northern boundary of Wilton Common, perhaps near the corner of the woods to the south of Blind Moss. It is mentioned in the description of the common during its division – '. . . along said march of Shielswood, and the march of Burnfoot, to the three pointed pit; and from that pit, east or down the sykie ground to the Wooburn' [DCW1765].

threisome (*thrī-sum*) *n.* a threesome, a group of 3 people – '. . . the Eeldon threisome pointeet the airt A'd comed' [ECS], *adj., arch.* consisting of three – ' 'Where's that lassie frae the Brigend?' I was introduced and took part in a threisome reel' [BM1903].

thresh (*thresh*) *n., arch.* a rush, plant of the species Juncus – 'Its wa's had here and there a stane, And threshes formed the theekin' [HSR].

thresh-bus (*thresh-bus*) *n., arch.* a clump of rushes – 'There was nae sae muckle as a thresh bus to hide him!' [BCM1880].

threteen (*thre-teen*) *n., arch.* thirteen – '. . . pryce of the peice therof ourheid thretteene shillings iiijd . . . ' [SB1633], '. . . and to Baylyea Binnie threttie four pounds threttein shillings scots' [BR1701] (also written 'thretteen', etc.; cf. **therteen**).

threty (*thre'-ee, thre-tee*) *adj., n., arch.* thirty – '. . . for fowr scor oxin and ky, price of the pece thretty schillingis . . . ' [SB1500], 'She was of the age of threttie or yr by' [GlBi], '. . . for the tounes use for the great bell, little bell, steiple, and tolbuith . . . which did ammount to threttie eight pound, nynetein shillings, six pennies Scotts . . . ' [BR1694], 'That the said town of Hawick being more remote and farder distant from the sea than any other town of Scotland, being above thretty myles . . . ' [BR1699], '. . . to be ridden upon Fryday come ane ffourthnight, being the threttie day of the said current moneth of May' [BR1712], '. . . for another boll in name of the Duchess, also thrytie pounds Scots and two shillings sterling for a pair of shoes' [PR1725], 'I wat weel no, quo' the good auld man, – Here I hae liv'd this threty yeirs and three . . . ' [CPM], 'Held thretty towmonts frae his laird A cozy house, an' dainty yard' [JR], '. . . an' broucht furth frut, sume ane hundret-fauld, sume saxty-fauld, sume thretty-fauld' [HSR], 'An' they barginet wi' him for thretty pieces o' siller' [HSR], 'He toll'd the bell sae skilfully, An' wi' sic loving care, That never yince he coupit her In thretty year or mair' [AO] (spelling varies; this is the original pronunciation of the word, which suffered metathesis; cf. **therty**).

threwn (*throon*) *pp.* thrown – 'hei was threwn off his horse afore they'd even hardly sterted', 'they were threwn oot the lot o thum' (also the more common **thrawn**).

thrid (*thrid*) *n., arch.* a third part – 'Item, sawin vpoun the Manis of Quhytlaw, xxviij bollis aittis, estimat to the thrid corne . . . ' [SB1574], 'Wiltounburn set a thrid to Robert Scot a thrid to Bessie Scot James Riddells relict a quarter to John Scot and a tuelfth part to Rot Langlands' [Buc1694], '. . . an be killet, an' be ræset agane the thrid day' [HSR] (another example of metathesis).

thriftie (*thrif-tee*) *n., arch.* a child's saving's box (see also **lucky-box**).

thrimmle (*thri-mul*) *v., arch.* to press, squeeze, foist on someone – 'But if ye have a richt to a yard, They'll thrimmel ye off an inch an' tell . . . ' [FL], to finger excessively, rub between the fingers, strum on a musical instrument – 'The chanter he cou'd thrimmle weel, Wi' gleesome speed' [JoHa], 'I' the forenights, a' the hale winter roon', I thrimml'd away at the spinning o't' [JoHa], to patter the feet – 'An' when Yeddie play'd up, how they caper'd an' lap, They thrimml'd their feet a' sae tightly' [JoHa] (also sometimes **thrummle**).

thripence see **thrippence**

thripenny (*thri-pe-nee, thi'-nee*) *n.* threepenny – 'A fund a thripenny bit doon the back o the couch', 'A gien um a thripny-bit . . . Hei glaamed

at eet leike a cock at a grozert' [ECS] (note the pronunciation with swallowed *p*).

thripenny end (*thri-pe-nee-end*) *n.* primary three (perhaps referring to the fact that the first 3 years were separated at some schools).

thrippence (*thri-pins, thri'-ms*) *n.* threepence, three pennies, a coin worth three old pennies – 'it cost thrippence hapenny', 'Oo'll gaun now for a fish supper, That's another thrippence away' [AY], '... threi thraws o' the dice for thripence' [JTu], 'Thrippences, tanners, bobs, florins, The odd halfcroon Come floatin' doon' [DH] (also spelled 'thripence'; note the pronunciation of the second syllable as *pins*, rhyming with 'mince', rather than *pens*, and also the alternative pronunciation with the swallowed middle consonant).

thrissle (*thri-sul*) *n.* a thistle – 'Do men gether græpes o' thorns, or figs o' thrissles?' [HSR], 'A wee bit scaur offends her e'e. She plants a braw Scots thristle ...' [WP], 'Where's a' the pochers gane? Yince yin could tell At sicht, thon thrissles i the douce kailyaird We ca society ...' [DH] (sometimes formerly pronounced with a breathed *hr*; also spelled 'thristle'; see also **milk thrissle**).

thrist (*thrist*) *n., poet.* thirst – '... an' in my thrist thaye gæfe me venigar til drynk' [HSR] (this is an example of metathesis).

thristly (*thri-su-lee*) *adj., arch.* thistly, like a thistle, overgrown with thistles.

thristy (*thris-tee*) *adj., poet.* thirsty – '... my saul thrists efter thee as ane thristie na'' [HSR], 'For I was ane hungret, an' ye gae me meæt; I was thristy, an' ye gae me drink' [HSR].

thrive (*thrīv*) *v., arch.* to throw, toss (the past tense is **thrave**).

throck (*throk*) *n., arch.* a throng, crowd – 'Ther is nae king saufet bie the ferkishin o' ane ærmet throck ...' [HSR], 'Rebuik the throck o' speermen, the ferkishen o' the bulls ...' [HSR].

throotit (*throo-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* throated – 'An' ilk ane ready in his neive doth grip The sneeshin' mill or sootie-throotit pipe' [JoHa] (possibly a misprint).

thropple (*thro-pul*) *v., arch.* to throttle, strangle – 'Nannie was horror-struck and exclaimed – 'Deil thropple ye ' to the elder ...' [RM], to tangle, to draw the edges of something coarsely together, often 'ti thropple up' – 'Ti thropple = to darn badly, in such a manner that the knitted part is 'throppled', i.e., knotted' [ECS], *n., arch.* the windpipe, gullet (also **thrapple**; cf. **ropple**).

throply (*throp-lee*) *adj., arch.* throaty, coming from the throat – 'Whan ma lugs ir stawd wi throply glaibers' [ECS], '... whan ma lungs are staaed o throapply blethers an ma paap-o-the-hass is yookin ti let oot some richt, guid, braid Haaick' [ECS] (also written 'throapply').

throstle (*thro-sul*) *n., poet.* the song-thrush or mistle-thrush – 'There the blue ring-dove coos with ruffling wing, And sweeter there the throstle loves to sing' [JL] (also **throstle-cock**).

throstle-cock (*thro-sul-kok*) *n., arch.* the mistle-thrush, Turdus viscivorus – 'The lamb is up and leaping freely round the hoary thorn, The throstle-cock is calling to his mate amidst the corn' [JoHa], 'The missel-thrush is the same as the throstle-cock and the sotmr-cock. It is th largest and loudest of our songsters' [PJE] ('Swainson's Pronvincial Names of British Birds' gives 'throstle-cock' as a word for mistle-thrush current in Roxburghshire in 1885).

throttle (*thro-tul*) *n., poet.* throat, gullet – 'Gin ye be ought like other cattle, Ye'll sometimes like to weet yer throttle ...' [JoHa], '... An' mair the wit an' fancy burned The mair we wat oor throttles' [VW].

throu see **throwe**

throuch (*throwch, thruf*) *n.* a flat gravestone, often lying on the ground or sometimes supported on 4 legs (from Middle English; also spelled 'through', 'truf', etc.).

throuch (*throwch*) *adv., prep., poet.* through – '... throuch the gritniss o' thy powir sall thine enimies submisse thamesel's til thee' [HSR].

throuchly (*throwch-lee*) *adv., poet.* thoroughly – 'Whase fan is in his han', an' he wull throuchly sheel out his floor ...' [HSR].

throuchout (*throwch-ow'*) *adv., poet.* throughout – 'An' his fame gaed throuchout a' Syria, an' they broucht untill him a' sick fouk ...' [HSR].

throuch-stane (*throwch-, throch, thruf-stān*) *n., arch.* a through-stone, flat gravestone – 'And the grey, grey moss in ilk cauld throchstane Shrouds in oblivion the lang, lang gane' [JoHa], '... he crept underneath a 'thruch-stane' in a kirkyard and went to sleep' [BM1907] (also 'trouch-stane'; cf. **throuch**).

throw see **throwe**

throwe (*throw, hrow*) *conj.* through – 'is yer faither throwe in the kitchen?', *prep.* through, on account of – '... the school being now vacant throw the removal of Mr James Innes from ye school' [PR1718], '... my banes growet auld throwe my rairin' a' the daye lang' [HSR], *adv.* through – 'they've been throwe a lot thegither', '... an' thair tung wags throwe the yirth' [HSR], '... that he was verra fer throuw – he never

leuch but when the clock chappit' [DMW1867], 'A Liddesdale drowe Wats a Tividale man throw an' throw' [JAHM], '... keekin throwe atween the leafs ...' [ECS], 'A Teri throwe and throwe she's never hed ony notion ti gaun abroad' [IWL], 'Throwe drumly foreign dub and clairt ...' [DH], 'Or come I the high road throwe ...' [WL], '... Doon throwe the Park at eventide' [IWL], used to describe a more distant journey across the country – 'oo say that oo're gaun 'throwe ti Glesgi', but 'ower ti Selkirk' an doon ti Jethart or Kelsi' ', *adj.* over, finished – 'er ee throwe wi'd yit?' (formerly sometimes pronounced with a breathed *hr*; also spelled 'throw', 'throuw', etc.).

throwe-band (*throw-bawnd*) *n., arch.* a through-stone.

throwe-gang (*throw-gawng*) *n., arch.* a passageway, lane open at both ends, thoroughfare – '... dinna tout ane trumpit afore thee, as the hypocrites do in the synigogues an' in the throwgangs' [HSR], 'I wull ræise nowe, an' gae aboot the citie in the throwegangs ...' [HSR] (note by E.C. Smith; also written 'throwgang', etc.).

throwe-gangin (*throw-gawng-in, -een*) *pp., adj., arch.* pushing, full of go, *n., arch.* a reprimand, severe scolding – 'Hei'll geet an awfih throwegangeen for dui-in that' [ECS].

throwe-gate (*throw-gā'*) *n., arch.* a passageway, lane, aisle of a church – 'Andrew Scott, wright, and Tho. Hardie in the throwgate of ye kirk to stand' [PR1718], progress, headway.

throwe-gaun (*throw-gawn*) *n., arch.* a rating, reprimand, *adj., arch.* pushing, active, industrious – 'She diz geet throwe a lot o woark; she's a throwegaan hizzie' [ECS].

throwe-haund (*throw-hawnd*) *adv., arch.* under treatment or discussion, thoroughly, after full discussion – 'Let iz ken whan ee've hed the maitter throwe hands' [ECS] (also 'throwe-haunds').

throwe-ither (*throw-i-, -u-thur*) *adv., arch.* in a state of confusion, intermixed, unmethodical, disorderly, confused – '... Wha toss an' tum'le, waupit a' through ither' [JoHa], '... Elders an' lawyers huddl't a' through ither' [JoHa], *n., arch.* an unmethodical person, someone with their house or affairs in confusion (also written 'throwe-other'; noted by E.C. Smith).

throwe-oot (*throw-oo', -oot*) *adv.* throughout – 'Thy kingdoom is ane evirlestin' kingdoom, an' thy dominione induurs throweowt a' ganæratians' [HSR], '... a dream how everything religious was removed thrae the picter-galleries an' art schools throweoot the warld' [BW1938].

throwe-pit (*throw-pi'*) *n., arch.* capacity for accomplishing work, output.

throwe-the-needle-ei (*throw-thu-nee-dul-ī*) *n., arch.* a children's game known elsewhere as 'oranges and lemons', in which the players file in pairs through an arch made by two of the players – 'Through the Needle-e'e, a play among children, in which, a circle being formed, each takes one of his neighbours by the hands, the arms, being extended; and he, who takes the lead, passes under the arms of every second person, backwards and forwards, the rest following in the same order, while they repeat a certain rhyme ... It is played in a different manner in Teviotdale. Two stand together, facing each other, having their hands clinched, and lifted above their breath, so as to form an arch. Under this perhaps twenty or thirty children pass, holding each other by their clothes. When all have passed save one, the arms of the two, like a portcullis, fall down and detain this individual as prisoner. He, or she, is asked in a whisper, 'Will ye be Tod or Fern-buss?' If Tod is the answer, the person takes one side, and must wait till all are caught one by one. This being done, the Tods draw one way, and the Ferns another, the two candidates still keeping hold of each other's hands; and he, who can draw the other and his party to the opposite side of the street, and separate their hands gains the victory' JoJ.

throwe-the-wud-laddie (*throw-thu-wud-law-dee*) *n., arch.* a severe scolding – 'She gae 'er man throw-the-wud-laddie' [GW], '... the phrase 'throwe the wud laddie' would also originate in the mills, and has reference to suffering for one's mis-deeds' [WL] (noted by E.C. Smith).

throwly (*throw-lee*) *adv., arch.* thoroughly – 'Wasch me throwelie frae mine inequitie ...' [HSR] (also written 'throwelie').

throw't (*throwt*) *contr.* through it – 'Aye, so hei's gotten away, Auld Slack ... Weel, hei got throwt Gey canny' [DH].

thruishen (*thri-shin*) *pp., arch.* thrashed.

thrum (*thrum*) *n., arch.* the end of a warp-thread – '... hence arose the practice of fixing the broom to the shank with scarlet thrums (a celebrated preservative) ...' [EM1820], 'I refer to 'an ell for thrum'. A wob would be made say, 50 ell in length, and an extra ell for thrum, was an extra one thrown in to cover wastage' [WL], *v., arch.* to roughly twine the ends of yarn – 'The wabsters weary at their looms, Maun still at them be thruming' [HSR].

thrummle (*thru-mul*) *v., arch.* to handle, finger, paw, mug (cf. **thrimmle**).

thrump (*thrump*) *v., arch.* to press, push – 'Thrump, To push; especially applied to schoolboys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another, Roxb.' [JoJ], *n.* the act of pushing in this manner.

thrumple (*thrum-pul*) *v., arch.* to crumple up, crush – '. . . For see him thrumple up the dirty papers' [JoHa].

thrunter (*thrun-tur*) *n., arch.* a three-year old ewe – 'Thrunter, A ewe in her fourth year, Roxb.; synon. Frunter' [JoJ].

thum (*thum*) *pron.* them – 'hei's aye been feared for thum', 'Ma mother minds o' thum comin', and puir draiggled objects they were . . . ' [JEDM], 'Oo met in wui thum' [ECS], '. . . tae withstand 184 stane poundin thum year in, year oot' [CT], '. . . Hawick could fair dae wi' thum now' [AY], 'Now they delegate a Cornet teh dae the job for thum' [BW1979], '. . . They love the toon that gi'en thum birth' [IWL], '. . . A often thought if they'd juist send Bill oot ti organise thum Hei'd hev thum by in a weekend' [IWL], occasionally applied to a singular noun that is used collectively as a plural – '. . . pei-soop, a wheen grand thing A faand thum (= pea-soup, I found them (it) excellent)' [ECS] (cf. **thaim** and **them**).

thummle (*thu-mul*) *n.* a thimble (also **thimmle**, which is probably more common).

thumsel (*thum-sel*) *pron.* themselves – 'An' something mair, as facts can tell, – Folk judges ithers by themsel' ' [RDW], 'Some folk get gey bigheided, Allow their ego ti extend, Fa' in love wi thumsel early, Remain faithful ti the end' [IWL] (also written 'themsel'; variant of **thumselves**).

thumsels (*thum-selz*) *pron.* themselves – 'twae auld weemin hed lockit thumsels oot', '. . . The Carter, Windbrough, and Hawkhause, The dark cluds wad themsel's amass' [AD], '. . . but they themsels wullna muve them wi' ane o' their fingirs' [HSR], '. . . he had taken it away 'for fear they gaed and drooned themsel's' ' [JTu], 'His introductions and votes o thanks, were often longer than the lectures thumsels and fairly shortened the wunter' [IWL] (also spelled 'themsels'; cf. **thumsel**, **thaimsels** and **thersels**).

Thunnerbolt Castle (*thu-nur-bōl'-kaw-sul*) *n.* humorous name for Wilson's building at the top of Wilton Path, also called 'Queck's Castle'.

thunner (*thu-nur*) *n.* thunder – 'it was that lood it soonded like thunner', 'Wi' sair be-ravelt faltheral, An' looks as black as thunner' [JoHa], 'The voyce o' thy thunners was in the heæven . . . ' [HSR], '. . . I answerit thee in the seceret plece o' thunner . . . ' [HSR], 'It could be the odd thunner plump Will lowse a pickle water' [WL], *v.* to thunder – 'The voyce o' the Lord is apon the waters: the God o' glorie thunners . . . ' [HSR].

thunner-plump (*thu-nur-plump*) *n.* a sudden rain-shower during a thunder storm – 'Hab was away up bye Newmill the tother day when it cam on a gey heavy thunner-plump' [DH] (see also **thunner** and **plump**).

thunnert (*thu-nur'*) *adj., pp.* thundered – 'The Lord alsua thunnert in the heævens . . . ' [HSR].

thur (*thur*) *pron.* their – 'Oor forebears an ther Southron neebers . . . ' [ECS] (also written 'ther').

thur see **the're**

Thursdi (*thurz-di*) *n.* Thursday. This was formerly market day in Hawick (also spelled 'Thursdih'; cf. the older **Thorsday**).

the Thursdi (*thu-thurz-di*) *n.* common name for the Thursday before Common Riding weekend. It begins with a Chase up the Nip Knowes, with the Cornet carrying the (unbussed) flag for the first time. After the 'Hut' there is a ceremonial singing of 'Teribus' in front of the farmhouse at St. Leonard's and a ride around the racecourse at the Moor. Then the Principals visit local schools, requesting that the pupils be given the rest of the day and the next off school. In the evening is the Drum and Fife procession round the tolls, the Colour Bussing, the Burgh Officer's Proclamation, the tying of the ribbons at the Horse monument and the Cornet's Walk. The evening is the first time that the 'Big Threi' wear their traditional Cornet's uniforms of green jackets and tile hats. In early times the Halberdiers and musicians would visit the house of the Minister, Senior Bailie, Cornet and also various inns where the participants would dine on the Friday. At each location they would be greeted with refreshments, and they would also stop on the Auld Brig for snuff, with the bussing of the Flag itself being quite an informal affair. Until the 1880s the Flag used to fly from the Chief Magistrate's house after the morning Chase until it was bussed in the evening. Until 1886 the Cornet and his followers used to call at the houses of his supporters for refreshments after returning from the Thursday morning Chase. In the late 19th century there used to be a canter round the racecourse after 'the Hut' and then proceeded round by Wilton. In the years 1900–04 and in 1921 the Riding of the Marches and the Cutting of the Sod were tried out on the Thursday morning after the Chase. The striking up of the Drums and Fifes at 6 p.m. on the Kirk Wynd is considered by many people to be the start of the Common Riding proper.

the Thursdi Mornin Chase (*thu-thurz-di-mōr-neen-chās*) *n.* phrase used to distinguish the Chase of the Thursday morning of Common Riding week from the other Chases. It is in a sense a rehearsal for the events of the following day. It begins with the usual muster in the Backdamgate, but at 6 .m. the Cornet now has the (unbussed) Flag for the first time. As usual the married men go first, led by the Acting Father, followed by the Cornet and his unmarried supporters. There is usually a large crowd at the Vertish, to see the Flag again. The Acting Father takes the Flag at the top of the Nipknowes and carries it to St. Leonards, where it is displayed outside the famhouse while the Cornet and supporters attend the Hut. Afterwards the Song Singer sings Teribus outside the farmhouse and the riders remount. They proceed via Pilmuir field to the Moor, where they ride round the racecourse, the Cornet leading with the Flag. The return is via Crumhaughhill and the Loan, passing the children arriving at Drumlanrig School. The route then takes the cavalcade along the High Street, over the North Bridge, along Dovemount and turning onto Princes Street, down Wilton Path, through the Sandbed and so back to the Town Hall. There the Principals dismount and the Flag is displayed from the balcony awaiting the Colour Bussing in the evening.

the Thursdi Night Chase (*thu-thurz-di-nī'-chās*) *n.* name often used for the Chase at the Nipknowes on the Thursday evening before Common Riding week, officially called **Orderin the Curds an Cream**.

Thwaites (*thwāts*) *n.* **Joseph** (1815/6–68) originally from England, he was a power-loom weaver in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at 2 Weensland and in 1861 was at 6 Slitrig Bank. His first wife was Euphemia (b.1822/3) from Denholm, and he secondly married Hannah Laidlaw (1832/3–73). His children included: John (b.1848/9); Jane (b.1851); Grace A. (1859/60–1937), who married lorryman Walter Ekron; Thomas (1864/5–73); and Mary (b.1868), who died in infancy. The family are buried in Wellogate Cemetery (also written 'Thwaite' and 'Thwaits').

thwang (*thwawng*) *n., arch.* a thong, lash of a whip, bootlace.

Thwartergill Heid (*thwar'-ur-gil-heed*) *n.* Thwartergill Heid, hilly region in eastern Liddesdale, north-west of Scotch Kershope. The stream Muckle Thwarter Gill rises on its slopes and runs south to join the Kershope Burn.

thwricken (*thri-kin*) *v., arch.* to choke, suffocate – 'Thwricken, To choke from the influence of thick smouldering smoke, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (cf. **whirken** and **whurken**).

thysel (*thI-sel*) *pron., poet.* thyself – 'Delicht thysel alsua in the Lord; an' he sall gie thee the wushes o' thine hairt' [HSR], '... thou hest turnet thysel' frae the frennisin' o' thine angir' [HSR] (also written 'thysel' ').

ti (*ti, tu, te, t*) *prep.* to – 'what must eet be like no ti be Hawick?', 'Few Scotch people, we imagine, say 'John's gaun tae Hawick'. In nine cases out of ten the expression is 'John's gaun t' Hawick' – with a simple touch of the 't' only' [BM1896], '... never a burden but hei'd some cheery word ti lighten't wi' ' [JEDM], '... A horseman stands guard wi' flag tae the sky' [JEDM], '... He'll ne'er come back tae me' [JEDM], 'Ti pluck that wee invitin' flower ... ' [WP], '... The spot that means the world ti me' [IWL], also sometimes used where other prepositions would be used in English, by – 'she hed a bairn ti ma cuisin', 'Hir man's a sklater ti tredd' [ECS], 'She had brought forth a daughter to him' [HAST1909], *arch.* for – 'Received from Harwood for bells to his bairn's burial ... £0 6 0' [BR1721], '... that each inhabitant ... shall be lyable for the same price and it shall come in to the use of the toun' [BR1722], '... seeing ye Session is burdened with buying coffins to them' [PR1722], 'The boy was asked what he got to his breakfast? 'Potatoes'. What do you get to your dinner? 'Potatoes'. What do you get to your supper? 'Champies-billy' [RJT], 'She weshes ti foak' [ECS], *arch.* in – '... have elected Andrew Jerdine to keep the toun clock sufficiently to his power ... ' [BR1735], *arch.* on, onto – 'Depones, Tanlaw put no beasts to the common, but on condition with the herd, as part of the herd's soums' [DCW1765], *arch.* as being, at – '... which war appreisit ... as follows: – viz, John Clapperton, his horse, to 40 merks, Thomas Wilson, his naig, to £22, and James Tudhope his to £32 Scots money' [BR1644] (the vowel is usually *i*, but can vary towards *e* or *u*; also note the pronunciation is sometimes *t*, with no distinct vowel sound; sometimes spelled 'tae' as in general Scots, even when the more common local pronunciation is meant; see also **tae** and **teh**).

ti (*ti*) *conj., arch.* to, until, to the time when – 'A spoke ti naebody threh A came oot o the storebootcher's ti A got hyimm' [ECS], 'Oo'll beide i this hoose ti Whussenday, an than oo'll flit' [ECS], 'Haud this ti A come back' [GW], 'Come here ti A scud ee, ye deil's buckie' [GW].

ti (*ti*) *adv., arch.* too, also (**tae** is much more common).

Tib (*tib*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Isabella, but sometimes Elizabeth.

Tibbers (*ti-burz*) *n.* ruined motte and bailey castle on the lands of the Drumlanrig estate. It was once owned by the Maitland family (according to the earliest surviving charter of 1369), but acquired by the Douglases of Drumlanrig in the early years of the 16th century, and the designation 'of Tibbers' was added to their titles. Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig had a charter for the lands in 1544. 'Baron Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers' was among the minor titles of the Douglases of Drumlanrig, and later the Marquesses of Queensberry.

Tibbie (*tib*) *n.* formerly common Christian name, short for Isabel, Elizabeth, etc. – 'Sweet Tibbi's chestnut tresses wav'd Around her heaving bosom, Her neck as if wi' lillies pav'd, Outvied the hawthorn blossom' [JR], '... To Tibbie, ere the morning's light, To bear you hame' [JoHa] (also spelled 'Tibby').

Tibbie o the Green (*ti-bee-ō-thu-green*) *n.* nickname for **Isabel Leithead**.

Tibbie o Wigg (*ti-bee-ō-wig*) *n.* nickname for **Isabella Hall**.

Tibbie Shiel's Inn (*ti-bee-sheelz-in*) *n.* hotel and pub between St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes. It was run by Tibbie Shiel (1783–1878, Isabella Richardson before her husband died) in the early-to-mid 19th century. It was a meeting point for the Ettrick Shepherd and other writers, and is still run as a hostelry. Michael Robson wrote 'Tibbie Shiel' (1986) – 'The Ettrick bard, James Hogg, a happy chiel, Could sing a sang and tell a story weel. In Tibbie Shiel's, with other bards he met, But all are gone, their suns for ever set' [TCh].

Tibbie Tantry (*ti-bee-tan-tree*) *n.* local character of the early 19th century, a neighbour of Robbie Clinty (the nickname is possibly related to **trantie**).

Tibbie Tamson (*ti-bee-tam-sin*) *n.* nickname for **Isabella Thomson**.

Tibbie the Brotch (*ti-bee-thu-brōch*) *n.* nickname of a woman from the West-end in the early part of the 19th century. She was presumably thin Like a 'brotch' or spindle, and her nickname distinguished her from other Isabels or Elizabeths, such as 'Tibbie o the Green'. She led a group of women who organised themselves to taunt the members of the 'royalist' party at the 1809 Common Riding, including pelting Capt. Campbell with dung.

Tibbie the Fiddler's Cottage (*ti-bee-thu-fid-lurz-ko'-eej*) *n.* former low thatched cottage on the Mill Path, near the railway bridge, which stood on the boundary of the Burgh property, and on the roof of which the Song Singing ceremony took place until 1859. The house was demolished in 1860 to make room for the railway, with the Song Singing taken place amid the ruins of the house in 1860 and thereafter on a platfrom constructed nearby (and shifted to the opposite side of the road in the 1960s) – 'Song Singin' akin tae stance on cliff, Took place on Tibbie the Fiddler's rif, This was the last time for sic doin's Nixt year was held mid Tibbie's ruins' [MB] (also sometimes spelled 'Tibby'; who this individual was seems now unknown, and slightly mysterious, given that Tibbie is a woman's name and female fiddlers could not have been common then).

Tibbie Thomline's Schuil (*ti-bee-tom-linz-skil*) *n.* school in Underdamside in the early 19th century, presumably run by a woman called Thomline.

Tib the Virgin (*tib-thu-vir-jin*) *n.* nickname for someone in Hawick in the mid-19th century. Presumably the nickname had positive connotations and was not meant ironically – 'Here's Tib the Virgin and Virgin Kate, Here's baith Robbie and Babbie the Cow; Auld Chairlie Hardie gangs east o' the gate, While Dunnerum danders ower the knowe' [HI].

Tibby see **Tibbie**

tichen (*tī-chin*) *v., arch.* to tighten.

ticht (*ticht*) *adj., arch.* tight – '... an, whan the motor dreiver, trig in eis ticht leggums, beguid o kirneen an caain eis injin ...' [ECS], 'Winter and ticht the frost's grip o' the grund ...' [WL], well-built, compact, capable – 'Your offspring soon will see the light, O may he come genteel and tight' [JR], *arch.* well-built, in good repair – 'For all his lively-hood comes of the Enemie: His Substance, Being, and his House most tight' [CWS], *adv.* tightly – '... Tormentit ticht wi' steeks an' stringin', Syne jagged wi' preens!' [DH], 'Croochin wi scaly claws lockit ticht to the spaik ...' [DH].

ticht-hauden (*ticht-haw-din*) *adj., arch.* tightly held, tight-fisted, hard-pressed – 'Hei's a gey guid heed for bizniss, bit ei's verrih ticht-haaden for money' [ECS], 'Hei was ticht-hauden for time ti write' [GW] (also 'ticht-haaden').

tichtly (*ticht-lee*) *adj., arch.* tightly – '... many stories are rife of the way in which he discomfited rustic innocence by tichtly-tairging the swain with interrogations' [WNK].

tickler (*tik-lur, ti-ku-lur*) *n.* a device used in the knitwear industry, being a hand-held tool, usually with 5 points, used for making fashionings on a hand-knitting machine in a similar way to 'cover points' on a knitting frame.

tickly (*ti-ku-lee*) *adj.* tickly, ticklish (note the 3 syllables, and its use in place of the standard English 'ticklish').

tid (*tid*) *n., arch.* mood, humour, inclination – '... Whilk canna, when the tid may tak it. Kick up as rare and rough a racket ...' [AD], 'Aw'm no in the tid for sermons, So Aw'd better bide away' [RM], a favourable time or season, opportunity.

ti'd (*tid*) *contr.* to it – 'haud on ti'd', 'oor comin ti'd now', 'A ran richt in ti'd an caad eet yownt owre' [ECS], '... when hei got ti'd it was a black thing aboot the size o a cricket ba!' [IWL] (cf. the older **till't** and the variant **teh'd**).

tide (*tīd*) *n., poet.* time – 'It fell about the Martinmas tyde, When our border steeds get corn and hay, The captain, of Bewcastle hath bound him to ryde, And he's ower to Tividale to drive a prey' [T].

Tidlerhill (*tid-lur-hil*) *n.* former farmstead in Abottrule Parish, marked on Stobie's 1770 map. It was somewhere near the modern Bowshot Wood.

Tidy Mars (*tī-dee-mawrz*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century, possibly part of the family of James Mars, who lived in the Backrow – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI].

tie (*tI, tī*) *v., arch.* to oblige, constrain, bind.

tied (*tId, tīd*) *pp., arch.* obliged, bound, with no alternative – 'There's duist the yeh airt ei can come – ei's tyed ti come bye here' [ECS] (also written 'tyed').

Tierney (*teer-nee*) *n.* **Paul** (1983/4–) son of Michael and Irene, he attended Hawick High School. He studied voice and composition at Aberdeen University and became Director of Music at Haddo House Choral Society. He has been guest soloist at the annual PSA Male Coice Choir concert.

tift (*tift*) *adj., arch., poet.* a state, frame of mind, mood, fettle – 'What'n tift ir ee in the day?' [GW], 'Tam, the storm baith loud and fierce is, Ever since I left Mosspaul, Yet accept my two-three verses, Now I'm in a tift tae scrawl' [JR], *n., arch.* a burst of stormy weather, quarrel, fit of sulking, tiff – 'When element's positions shift, And pit it fairly in the tift ...' [AD].

tifter (*tif-tur*) *n., arch.* a quandary – 'He's in an unco tifter the day, Roxb.' [JoJ] (cf. **tift**).

tifty (*tif-tee*) *adj., arch.* touchy, quarrelsome, moody.

tig (*tig*) *n.* a children's game in which one person is 'it' and the others run around until they are touched and then become 'it' instead, – '... and whose memories are not green with paip, swimming, and racing, trout gumping, baggie fishing, or a lively game of 'tig' among the clints' [WNK], *v.* to touch someone in a game of 'tig' (usually called 'tag' in England).

ti Hexham (*ti-heks-um*) *interj., arch.* expression of surprise, anger or bewilderment, go to blazes, also 'gang ti Hexham', 'go ti Hexham' and 'gang ti Hexham-birnie' – 'To Hexham wi' you an' ye'r whussel!' [HAST1873] (see **Hexham** and **Hexham-birnie**; used euphemistically for Hell).

tike (*tīk*) *n., arch.* a dog, cur – 'Nurrin teikes snackin an yowfin an boochin' [ECS], an ill-mannered person, boor (also written 'teike'; cf. **teek**).

tike-tired (*tīk-tīrd*) *adj., arch.* dog-tired, exhausted.

tile (*tīl*) *n., poet.* a hat, especially a man's tall silk hat – 'Then, at the benediction's end, As he turned to pit on his tile, Even the minister had to cough To cover owre a smile' [DH].

the Tile Ford (*thu-tīl-fōrd*) *n.* former ford across the Hermitage Water near the Chapel. It is referred to in 2 charters of about 1200 for the lands of 'Merchinlee' associated with Hermitage Chapel.

till (*til*) *prep., arch.* to – 'Be it kend til al men ...' [SB1470], '... as ze wil answer tyl ws apoun the executioun of zour office' [SB1500], '... that none should come in till the said loft till once the persons that use ane right ... be once setled in their seats' [BR1710], 'How puir she was, what he's dune for, and what he has gien till her' [JoHa], '... We's a' be merry or we gang – Here's till the bonny lassie' [AHS], 'My beloefet has gane doun intil his gairden til the beds o' spices, til feed in the gairdens ...' [HSR], 'But it is guid for me til draw neær til God ...' [HSR], 'What did ee cast up till 'im?' [GW], 'Herk till 'er' [GW], up to, towards, as far as, until – '... They'll come up till his knei' [JSB], 'If hei brings the bit lassie on till the city ...' [JEDM], 'Hei gaed strecht up till um' [ECS], 'Gang strecht up till 'im' [GW], 'A'm gaun till Gala' [GW], '... It kinnled till a burnin' buss The thorns on Hardie's Hill' [DH], in addition to – 'Hei'll need mair till't

(enviously said of a prosperous person)' [GW], used before the infinitive – 'Hei was sweerin' at the men till work' [GW] (this is used more generally than in standard English, where it usually only refers to time; see also **till't**).

till (*til*) *n.* a kind of clay deposite by glaciers, impervious to water and giving an unproductive soil – 'We are all aware that our valleys and hillsides are covered, to a great extent, with beds of what we call 'till' ...' [PJE] (originally a Scots word, this became adopted as a geological term in English).

the Till (*thu-til*) *n.* river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed. It is deep and was hard to ford in former times. The crossing was important during the Battle of Flodden. It is also somewhat unusual in having 2 names, the upper part being called the Breamish – 'Says Tweed to Till 'What cars ye rin so still?' Says Till to Tweed 'Though ye rin wi speed And I rin slaw, For ae man that ye droon I droon twa'' [T], her mither's throat, it's cheerfu' music still, Has socht a nest in the yellow gorse beside the murmurin' Till' [JYH], 'Then the dreadful roar of battle Echo'd from the distant hill, While the life blood flow'd so freely That it dy'd the sluggish Till' [JAHB], 'The minstrel climbed the sacred mound And gazing eastward where the Till To Tweed his deviou pathway wound Through woods that fringed that fatal hill' [WHO].

Tillielee (*ti-lee-lee*) *n.* former name for the farm at Peelbrae. It is listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers in an English document c.1380. It was owned by the Elliots of Redheugh before 1497/8, when it is recorded as 'Tellile', along with 'Caldcluch', in the Douglas of Cavers papers. There was a 'retour of inquest' held at Cavers to rule on the inheritance of these lands by Robert 'Elwalde', grandson of the former Robert. It may also have been written 'Tilloly', and the name was mostly lost in the 17th century, although it may be related to the Tinlee Stone. It was still recorded in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. The lands had a boundary with Dod, passing along the Dod Burn and then the Rowantree dyke to the boundary with Priesthaugh, the line being partly marked with stones (it is 'Tilloly' in c.1380, 'Tillelee' in 1511, 'Tillielie' in 1687 and transcribed 'Tilbie' in 1698).

Tillieleehope (*ti-lee-lee-up*) *n.* alternative name for the steading of **Peelbrae**, recorded as 'Tillieliehope' in 1660.

Tillotson (*ti-lit-sin*) *n.* **Ben** (19th C.) local criketer serving as professional for the Wilton team from 1857 and with Hawick and Wilton through the 1860s.

till't (*tilt, til'*) *contr., arch.* to it – 'My principles is ready money for cobblin', an' aw'll stick till't' [WNK], 'I hae swurn, an' wull stan' til't ...' [HSR], '... it is hie, I canna atteen til't' [HSR], 'Some, pointing to the machine, would exclaim – 'See till't! disna that beat a'! Od, it has mair sense nor a bodie! It's a wonnerfu' invention!' [DMW], 'There's nae end till't, [ECS], 'Div ee taik shoogir till't?' [ECS], 'Hei'll need nae mair till't' [ECS], 'A hoose withoot a ruif till't' [GW], 'Take some saut till't' [GW], '... born and bred till't, Wi a Common Riding in the verra bludestream ...' [DH], also used elliptically for a verb of motion or labour – 'It's a case o hei till't an shui till't' [ECS], 'It was a case o' he till't an' she till't (= all hands to the pump)' [GW] (cf. **ti'd** and **till**).

till yince (*til-yins*) *adv., arch.* until at length, until some condition has been met – '... that none should enter intil the said loft, till once the persons that use ane right and proertie to the said loft be once settled' [BR1716].

tillysow (*ti-lee-sow*) *n., arch.* a small lodging-house or commercial inn built by a landowner to accommodate the servants of his guests at their own expense – 'He would say he would have a board placed before his house, with the announcement, 'No Tillysow kept here'' [JW].

the Tima Witter (*thu-ti-mu-wi'-ur*) *n.* small river that rises near the border with Dumfries & Galloway and flows about 6 miles roughly north to join the Ettrick Water at Ramseycleuch – 'Then a murmur wakes in the heath and fern, And the fairies gather, unseen of men, Riding up from the Rankleburn And trooping down from the Teema Glen' [WHO] (it is 'Tymeye' in 1235/6 and 'Temay' in 1415; 'Tima Burne' and 'Tima Burn' are marked on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Timo B.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Timberside (*tim-bur-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish, presumably close to Timerbsidemill. In 1765 it was listed among the properties of the Scotts of Whitehaugh.

Timbersidemill (*tim-bur-sīd-mil*) *n.* former name for Scawmill, a cottage in the north of the old part of Wilton Dean. It was once a corn mill, distinct from Deam Mill. The 1694 Hearth Tax rolls records 'Thomas Miller and John Bue wt an kilne betuixt thm' there; Andrew 'Andisone' was also recorded there, among the poor of Wilton

Parish. Francis Scott was there in 1697. John Cairns was there in 1721 and James Scott in at least 1721–27. John Turnbull was there in at least 1743–7. In 1765 it was 'Timberside-mill, now called Skawmill' when part of the estate of John Scott of Whitehaugh. John Scott was recorded as farmer there in 1797 (it was 'Timbersydemilne' and 'timbersidmilne' in 1694, 'Timersydemil' and 'Timbersyde miln' in 1721, 'Timbersyde miln' in 1727, 'Timer miln' in 1743, 'Timber Syd mill' in 1747 and 'Timbersidemiln' in 1797; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Timbersidetreis (*tim-bur-sīd-trīz*) *n.* former name for a plantation near the south-west corner of Wilton Common, probably on Todshaw Hill – '... and from the pit at the west end of the last-mentioned house, south-west cross the high-way there, to the dyke on the north side of the plantation of Timber-trees' [DCW1765].

time (*tīm, tim*) *n.* time, a specific time such as for eating or feeding livestock – 'It's horse-time, cow-time' [GW] (note the pronuncation with the soft *i* in phrases such as 'tei time' or 'yon time'; also sometimes spelled 'teime' to emphasize the pronunciation).

time aboot (*tīm-u-boo'*) *adv.* alternately, by turns, turn and turn about – '... Sure, time about is but fair play, His Highness syne maun now obey' [RDW], 'As oo canna geet away threh the shoap thegither, oo've duist aye ti taik oor hoalidays teime aboot' [ECS] (cf. the more common **turn aboot**).

time comin see **in time comin**

the time of (*thu-tīm-ov*) *adv., arch.* during the period of – '... be the sonis of vmquhile Adame Scot of Alanehaucht aganis me, the said Walter, the tyme of my minoritie ...' [SB1585], '... by tarreing the tyme of Divine service in the houss of Geo. Renwicke, who keips ane change' [PR1712].

the time that (*thu-tīm-thi'*) *adv.* while, during the period that – 'A thocht ee'd com ti the door the teime that A was oot' [ECS], 'Yow be geetin a wheen mae sorteet the teime at A'm rowe-in thir yins up' [ECS], '... men war layin on an chaappin, ... the teime a stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill' [ECS].

timmer (*ti-mur*) *adj., arch.* bashful, timorous.

timmer (*ti-mur*) *n., arch.* timber – 'For faix! should e'er a faeman daur To drive a nail into her timmer' [JoHa], 'The leaves appear as they'd been steept In the rich blude o' simmer; Nae hand o' airt can imitate The hues that deck the timmer' [TCh].

timmer (*ti-mur*) *adj., poet.* wooden, tuneless, unmelodious – 'I join their praise by Te'iot's stream – What matter tho' my tune be timmer' [DH] (recorded in the Hawick News in 1954; cf. **timmer-tuned**).

timmer breeks (*ti-mur-breeks*) *n., arch.* humorous name for a coffin – 'Ye'll be forced on to try Your timmer breeks' [JoHo].

timmersome (*ti-mur-sum*) *adj., arch.* timorous.

timmer-tuned (*ti-mur-choond*) *adj., arch.* having no ear for music, tone deaf (literally 'timber-tuned').

timous (*tī-mis*) *adj., arch.* opportune, timely, keeping proper time – '... to the effect timeous tryall and inspection may be taken, whether such families or persons can live and subsist upon their own, without being troublesome and burdensome to the said incorporation' [BR1699], '... Thomas Hardie, merchand, to carie the said Colour the forsaid day, and had formerly called and caused thair officers to give him tymous advertisement upon eight dayes preceiding ...' [BR1706], '... and they were only rescued from the perilous situation by the timeous arrival of some of their neighbours' [EM1820] (there are spelling variants, such as 'timeous').

timously (*tī-mis-lee*) *adv., arch.* punctually, early – '... to attend their respective posts on ye day following, without and within ye church, and to be timeously thereat' [PR1717], 'And finding that they have lost considerably through their not lifting the annual rents timeouslie ...' [PR1724] (there are spelling variants, such as 'timeously').

Timpendean (*tim-pen-deen*) *n.* ruined 16th century tower near Lanton, stronghold of the Douglases. It was burned by Hertford's men in 1545. The tower is high above the south side of the road, opposite the farm of Timpendean, which is on the other side of the A698. The area was referred to by Jedburgh residents as 'Timp'. It can be reached via a farm track, and is surrounded by older earthworks. The land here was long owned by the Douglases, originally being part of the lands of Bonjedward, but granted to a 2nd son, Andrew Douglas, in 1479. The Laird of Timpendean was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. In 1643 the widow of John Douglas held the lands in liferent, and the total value was £418. William Douglas paid the land tax there in 1663 and they still had the same value in 1678. The lands (or perhaps just their superiority) were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. By 1707 the estate was valued at £567, with Douglas of Timpendean having

acquired additional land in Lanton. 'Lady Fernington' (probably a Rutherford) paid tax for 23 windows there in 1748. In 1788 the estate consisted of 'six husband-lands of Timpeandean' (valued at £158), addition lands that had been liferented in 1643 to the widow of John Douglas (valued at £260), part of Lanton acquired between 1678 and 1707 (valued at £149) and another part of Lanton purchased from Capt. Scott (valued at £299). There is a plan of the farm drawn up in 1791. David Brown was a servant there in 1801. The lands were sold off by George Douglas, 12th of Timpendean to the Marquess of Lothian in 1843. It was tenanted by Scotts in the latter part of the 19th century. There are several circular structures and ramparts on a hill just to the south, presumably older than the tower. The tower is about 29 ft by 24 ft, with an addition made in the 17th century, in the direction of the earthwork. A polished stone axe found at the tower is in Hawick Museum and a bronze axe is in the National Museum of Antiquities. A 'Jocktileg Knife, found at Timpendean Tower, in 1826' is in the Museum – 'Hear the melody begin At the door of Cleikiminn, East a mile or so of Timpendean. Drown the echo of your grief In the joy of Lilliesleaf, Or the merriment of Redfordgreen' [WL] (the origin of the name is probably Old Welsh 'din pen' and Old English 'denu', together meaning 'the valley by the hill with the fort'; it first occurs as 'Tympynden' in 1499/1500, is 'Tympyndeane' and 'Tympanedene' in 1504, 'Tympenden' in 1540, 'Tympinton' in 1545, 'Timpindene' in 1551, 'Tympyndane' in 1557, 'Tympenden' in 1584/5, 'Tympenden' in 1590 and 1610, 'Tempindene' in 1600, 'Tempandeane' in 1655, 'Timpendein' in 1680, 'Timpingdean' in 1714, 'Timpintine' in 1739, and is written 'Timpentown' in 1858; it appears to be 'Tympintoun' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Tympintoun' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Timpendein' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

tin see **tuin**

Tindall (*tin-dal*) *n.* **Robert** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. His surname is recorded as 'Tyndale'.

tine (*tīn*) *v., arch., poet.* to lose, suffer loss, mislay, forget – '... and runs fra the West to the east, till it go in to Tweed at Kelso, and there tynes its name and is in length 26 miles' [MGC1649], 'Drunken Donald all these Lands did tyne, But Gregorius Magnus recover'd them again' [CWS], 'Farewell, he cry'd, I maun gae o'er the hill, But I will see ye soon, or tyne my skill' [CPM], ' 'Come on, come on', cried Lucky Skrae, And dinna tyne the waye' [JTe], 'If ye tyne heart ye tyne a' ' [JTe], '... Or find a midge 'mang dockens tyned, An' darkness fa'in' ' [JoHa], 'I gat ane frae the priest, nor is it tyn'd yet, Sae lang time syne, guidfaith! I dinna mid o't' [JoHa], 'Their love for thee they never tine Thou bonnie Border toon' [RH], 'The mither tongue, what Scottish heart Its memory wad tine? The lightsome days o' happy years, The blinks o' langsyne' [JT] (also written 'tyne').

tings (*ti<u>ng</u>z*) *n., pl., arch.* tongs, especially for a fire (also **taings**, **tangs** and **tyngs**).

tink (*tink*) *n., ins.* short for 'tinker', a somewhat derogatory name for a Traveller, someone who moves from place to place doing casual work and buying and selling things – 'the right gypsies were fine, it was they tinks that aye left a mess ahint them', more generally a mischievous child (see also **gypsy**).

tink (*tink*) *v., arch.* to mend, solder – 'Tink, to river; including the idea of the noise made in riveting; a Gipsy word, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Tinkers' Knowe (*ti<u>ng</u>-kurz-now*) *n.* hill on the north side of the upper Teviot valley, between the Teindside and Back Burns and east of Commonside Moor. It reaches a height of 301 m.

tinkler (*ti<u>ng</u>k-lur*) *n., arch.* a tinker, metalworker, itinerant pedlar – '... assaulting, under cloud of night, wt ane halbert, in his own house, the persons of Thomas Leythen and Wm. Ainesley, tinkler' [BR1684], 'John Grimesby, tinkler, was onlawed and ammerciatt in tenn pound Scotts for ane egrgious ryit upon ane poore indigent beggar upon the fair day' [BR1687], 'And on 4th july of the same year a tinkler is fined for giving 'insolent and irreverent language to the two present baylyeas ... ' ' [DMW], 'One of this class, still remembered in this district, was Charlie Fox, the tinkler, who, with his family, and sometimes a donkey, used to go about from place to place selling besoms, mugs, &c.' [FH].

the Tinkler (*<u>th</u>u-tink-lur*) *n., arch.* nickname for John Scott, tenant in Harwood in the latter part of the 16th century.

the Tinlee Stane (*<u>th</u>u-tin-lee-stān*) *n.* the Tinlee Stone, near Peelbraehope. It is an upright stone over 4 feet high, about 3 feet broad at the base, and tapering towards the top. It has been used as a boundary marker, but its original purpose is uncertain. It may be significant that it is situated close to a section of the Catrail. An archæological report of 1981 describes 'a stone with a badly weathered inscription' found nearby.

Tinlin (*tin-lin*) *n.* supposed name of the first Cornet, who carried the flag back from Hornshole. This is possibly a confusion with the tales of Watt Tinlin, as further romanticised by Sir Walter Scott.

Tinlin (*tin-lin*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) weaver in Hawick, mentioned from 1669. In 1693/4 he donated money towards a town bell. Also in 1694 he was 'John Tinling weaver' among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. In 1697 he was fined for publicly lying to John Swan, the quartermaster of the weavers, and then refusing to go to prison. He married Agnes Broun and their children were: Robert; Thomas (b.1677); George (b.1679); Agnes (b.1682); and probably Walter, father of 'Rob the Naig'; as well as 2 daughters who died in infancy (probably including the unnamed baptism in 1684). The witnesses in 1684 were George Young and William Purdom. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for James Halliday in 1675 and another for William Bryson in 1680. **John** 'Jock' (c.1775–1844) son of Robert. He was William Wilson's first apprentice in 1790. He later lived in the Fore Row. He was there in 1841, with his sister Ann, and recorded as a woollen hose sorter. Perhaps the same stockingmaker John was listed on the men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797; in 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and he was probably the John listed as 'Constable' in Hawick on the 1801 ballot. It is described (by D.M. Watson) that he 'was of the simple cast, and many of his sayings are still remembered'. One of his memorable sayings was 'That eels leeved langest after they were killed o' anything he kenned o' ', **John** (19th/20th C.) resident of Birneyknowe. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Joyce** nee Cavers, known locally for her beautiful singing voice, making 'The Fairest Spot o' a' ' her own. She has served as President of Wilton Dean Women's Institute and Chair of Hawick Saxhorn Band, and has been involved with the Bright Eyed Daughters. In 2015 she became the first woman to propose one of the main toasts at the Common Riding Dinner. She sings 'The Fairest Spot o' a' ' on 'Hawick and Teviotdale in Song and Poetry' (2006) and 'Soft Lowland Tongue of the Borders' on 'Sounds of the Borders' (2012). **Richard** (1772–1851) son of James and Ann White, he was baptised in Roxburgh Parish. He was a servant at Turn in Kirkton Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was at Kirkton by 1802 and in Wilton from 1810. In 1802 in Kirkton he married Isobel, daughter of Francis Oliver, tenant at Turn. Their children, baptised in Kirkton, included: Mary (b.1803); Anne (b.1805); Isobel (b.1807); and James (b.1809). The same couple also had children baptised in Wilton, including: Helen (b.1812); Margaret (b.1815); and Christian (b.1817). The family emigrated to Canada and he and his wife were buried at Binbrook, Ontario. **Robert** (1672–aft. 1725) eldest son of John and Agnes Broun. He was a weaver in Hawick. In 1702, 1704, 1705, 1707 and 1710 he witnessed baptisms for his brother Thomas. In 1697 he was fined by the Magistrates for publicly insulting John Swan, the quartermaster of the weavers, resisting the payment of a fine to the incorporation, and refusing to go to the Tolbooth. He witnessed baptisms in 1703 for Janet Bruntfield (wife of Walter Laing), in 1707 (along with Thomas) for Adam Brown 'Headhouse' younger, in 1712 for weaver Robert Turnbull, in 1714 for Alexander Stewart, dyker in Hawick, and in 1717 for weaver Robert Wight. He was later quartermaster of the weavers himself along with Swan, as recorded in 1716 (when they complained about other people using their assigned seats in St. Mary's). In 1721 he was recorded as a weaver when he witnessed a baptism for fellow weaver Andrew Jardine. He and Walter (probably his brother) witnessed a baptism for fellow weaver John Stevenson in 1722. He is probably the weaver Robert who (along with Walter) witnessed a baptism for weaver Thomas (probably his son) in 1725. He married Christine Purdom, and their children included: Thomas (b.1702), who married Janet Riddell; James (b.1704); Christian (b.1707); and possibly Robert who moved to Kirkwhelpington. The witnesses in 1704 were Walter Purdom (surely related to his wife, perhaps her brother) and carrier John Aitkin. **Robert** 'Rob the Naig' (1737–1815) son of Walter and Anne Tinlin. He was known as an outspoken and independent individual, said (just a few decades later) to belong 'to a class now extinct'. He was Burgh Officer, hence acting as half the town's police force. He was also Beadle at Hawick Kirk, and in that capacity would sit directly in front of the pulpit; he would shake his head when he thought that a visiting preacher had gone on too long, and if the sermon continued he would eventually proclaim 'hae dune'. When one particularly long-winded visiting preacher took so long that he saw the Wilton congregation coming down the hill he said 'Say

amen, ye ass, Wilton Kirk's coming up the Common Haugh' and then 'Hae dune ye molehead, Wilton Kirk's comin ower Teiot Brig'. Claimed to be a descendant of Watt, his more immediate forebears were said to be from Old Crumhaugh. He used to openly give his views on matters such as the election of Bailies, and always ended his proclamations with 'Hawick for ever and independent' (James Wilson suggesting that this custom may have been handed down from earlier Halberdiers). He was also said to be extremely loyal to the Crown and Government, perhaps on account of being the same age as the King; he would refer to anyone who did not support the Government as a 'blackneb'. He is probably one of the two men (likely Burgh Officers) 'Tinlin & Hardie' paid during the 1767 flood for watching the Auld Brig. It was said that he held a rope by which means 2 men tried to escape when trapped on the Auld Brig, but the waters were too strong and the rope caught on the corner of a house, with the men being dashed on a wall and lost. In 1771 he was paid by the Council for mending his halberd (confirming definitively that he was a Halberdier). In 1773 he was paid for 'watching the town after fire'. He was the last Burgh Officer who collected the 'yule fees'. He is probably the Robert recorded in 1791 in a letter preserved in Selkirk in the Walter Mason Collection. In 1796 and 1797 he witnessed baptisms for Adam Thorburn and in 1797 another for James Mein. He also witnessed a couple of baptisms in 1804 and 1811. He married Margaret Turnbull in 1760 and she died in 1816. Their children were: Ann (b.1761), who married John Kersel; William (b.1763), called 'Wull the Naig'; Walter (b.1766), who died in infancy; another Walter (b.1767), who served as his assistant; and John (b.1775). He is probably the weaver Robert who witnessed a baptism in 1766 for Isabel (most likely his sister) and John Grierson. A story is told of an encounter between him and Wull Craw – 'Sic a sight I never saw. A Naig sent up to herd a Craw' [WiS]. His spurs were donated to the Museum in 1858. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) farm worker, who moved to Rulewater about 1879, working at Cleuchhead and then becoming hedger at Wolfelee estate. He married Jessie, daughter of Robert Minto, gamekeeper at Wolfelee. **Thomas** (b.1677) son of John and Agnes Brown and brother of Robert. He was a weaver like other members of his family. He and Robert witnessed a baptism in 1707 for Adam Brown 'Headhouse' younger. He married Bessie Dryden in 1701 and their children were: Jean (b.1702); Nicholas (b.1704), a daughter; Euphan (b.1705); Anna (b.1707); Margaret (b.1710); and Robert (b.1713). The witnesses in 1702 included his brother Robert, in 1704 were his brother Robert along with merchant Robert Brown, in 1705 were Robert again along with Adam Brown 'headhous elder', in 1707 were Bailie Robert Brown and his brother Robert again, and in 1710 were Bailie Robert and his brother Robert. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Adam Kersel in 1720. He is probably the weaver Thomas who (along with Robert, possibly his father or brother) witnessed a baptism for weaver Walter (perhaps his brother) in 1725. In 1719 he married Janet Liddell, who was 'servant to ye Lady Burnfoot'. Their children included: Isobel (b.1720); and Euphan (b.1725). John (b.1722), with the mother's surname given as 'Riddel', was probably also his child. The witnesses in 1720 were Archibald Scott of Boonraw and Robert Scott of Burnhead and in 1725 were weavers Robert and Walter (who had a child baptised the same day). **Walter** 'Watt' (c.16th C.) said to be a retainer of the Scotts of Buccleuch, holding a small tower in Liddesdale. He was a shoemaker by trade, but became famous as an expert archer, and supposedly shot the Captain of Bewcastle through the thigh. He was the inspiration for the fictional 'Watt Tinlinn' in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel', and hence fact and fiction are hard to separate – ' 'If I cannot sew', retorted Tinlinn, discharging a shaft, which nailed the captain's thigh to the saddle, 'if I cannot sew I can yerk' ' [SWS]. **Walter** (d.1761) probably son of John and Agnes Brown, although possibly a grandson. He was a weaver in Hawick from at least 1715. He and Robert (probably his brother) witnessed a baptism for fellow weaver John Stevenson in 1722. He is witnessed a baptisms in 1725 for weaver Thomas on the same day that Thomas and Robert witnessed a baptism for him; they were surely all related, perhaps as brothers. In 1723 he married Anne, daughter of John Tinlin of Kirklands, Ancrum. Their children were: Christian (b.1725), who married a Langlands; John (b.1727); Ann (b.1729), who may have married Robert Farquharson; Robert (b.1737), 'Rob the Naig'; and Agnes (b.1744), who may have been the mother of Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson. Isabel, who married John Grierson, may have been another daughter. Witnesses to the 1729 baptism were 'Mr' Chisholme and Thomas Watson and ito the 1737 baptism were merchant

William Tudhope and surgeon James Scott. **Walter** 'Wat' (b.1767) son of 'Rob the Naig' and brother of 'Wull the Naig'. He was assistant to his father and a shoemaker by trade. He was known for his strength of character and quick temper, which ran in his family; it was said that his 'angry word, like his father's, was quickly followed by a blow'. He liked to claim the it was his 'forfadder yat fetched the flag off Flowden Field'. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Laidlaw in 1796. **William** 'Wull the Naig' (c.1763–1836) another member of the family of Burgh and church officers. He was probably a son of 'Rob the Naig', and was a cousin of Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson (his aunt Agnes Tinlin being Wilson's mother). He may have been Beadle at St. Mary's for a while. However, he was known as a half-wit, who was tormented by youngsters with shouts of 'Naig, Naig' or 'splonsters'. He became a beggar, but had the same blunt, outspoken nature as his ancestors, and was often involved in street skirmishes. He was a common figure around the town in the early 1800s, living near the bottom of the Fore Row. He is listed as 'Will the Nag' in the death register (also 'Tindlin', 'Tinlan', 'Tinline', 'Tinling', 'Tinlinn', 'Tynlin', 'Tynline' and other variants).

tinner see **tuiner**

Tinnis (*ti-nis*) *n.* lands in the Yarrow valley, between Hangingshaw and Yarrow. Modern maps show 'Old Tinnis' and 'Tinnis Farm'. There were Crown lands here from around 1456, held by Sir James Liddell for his fee as Ranger of Yarrow, then John Murray from 1488, with Alexander, Lord Home thereafter. In 1494/5 Thomas, George and Robert Mark and David Pringle were recorded there. It contained some of the King's flocks in 1502. Alexander, Lord Home, had a charter for the lands in 1512. James Pringle held the lands in feu according to a rental roll of 1541, with rental of £50. In 1551 the lands were inherited by Alexander, Lord Home from his father, George, Lord Home and in 1564/5 there was a decree by the Lords of Council that those inhabiting the lands remove themselves, namely the Stewarts and Pringles, as well as their tenants. A branch of the Pringles held these lands in the late 15th and early 16th centuries; there was a letter of reversion between the Pringles and Homes regarding these lands in about 1606. Thomas Scott 'callit of West Tynneis' was in Edinburgh Tolbooth in 1617. The Scotts of Buccleuch possessed the lands there in 1653 and according to the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. There were Ballantynes there in the 19th century (also written 'Tinneis', 'Tinnes', 'Tinnies', 'tynis', 'Tynnes' and variants, as well as 'Tunnies', 'Tymmes', etc.; the origin may be the Cumbric 'din' for 'fort' or 'refuge'; it is 'Tinnise' and 'Tinneis' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Tinnise' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, with Old Tinnis being marked 'Tonneis' and 'Tonniss' by Gordon and Blaeu, respectively).

Tinnisburn (*ti-nis-burn*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale. 'Over and Neather Tynneisburne' are listed among the lands possessed by Thomas Kerr of Ancrum in 1632 (it is 'Tenissburn' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561., is 'Tyneisburne' in 1580, 'Tyneisburne' in 1599 and 'Tynnesburne' in 1605).

Tinnis Burn (*ti-nis-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, which rises on Tinnis Hill and flows roughly south-east to join the Liddel near Burnmouth (it is 'Tunnies burn' in 1718).

Tinnis Burn see **Tinnis Witter**

Tinnisburnfit (*ti-nis-burn-fi'*) *n.* former farmstead in lower Castleton Parish, on the north side of the Tinnis Burn, where it meets the Liddel Water (it is marked 'Tinnisburnfoot' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Tinnisburnheid (*ti-nis-burn-heed*) *n.* former farm in Liddesdale, presumably on the Tinnis Water. It is 'Tynneisburnheid' in 1632 when listed among the Liddesdale possessions of the Sheriff of Teviotdale.

Tinnis Hill (*ti-nis-hil*) *n.* hill south-west of Newcastleton, on the border with Dumfries & Galloway. It reaches a height of 404 m, has a triangulation pillar and some remains of ancient cairns, sheepfolds and terraces. A wooden bowl found there, possibly neolithic, is in the Museum, as well as a 'horse-shoe of the Border Mosstroopers found at a depth of 4 feet'. There are cairns and standing stones to the south of the hill. The lands there were formerly a farm, valued at 6 pounds in 1541, and vacant at that time. There is another Tinnis on the Yarrow (including Tinnis Farm and Old Tinnis), another in Southdean Parish, east of Chesters (with an ancient settlement) and one more (with an ancient castle), near Drumelzier, between Peebles and Biggar – 'High Tinnis is crested with flame as of yore, And flings its broad glare down the Solway's red tide' [Fi] (it is 'Tynneshill' in 1541; it is 'Teinies hill' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Tinnise hill' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is also marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Tinnis Hill (*ti-nis-hil*) *n.* another name for Hoodie's Hill in Southdean Parish. The fort on

the east side is so recorded in the R.C.A.H.M.S. listings, and marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Tinnis Witter (*ti-nis-wi'-ur*) *n.* Tinnis Water, also known as Tinnis Burn, stream that rises on the eastern slopes of Tinnis Hill and meets the Liddel near Kershope. It is said to have once been heavily wooded and 'the residence of freebooters' – 'Tarras and Dod and Douglas, Tinnis Water and Trow; To the drone of bees On the clovered leas, Would sing me a welcome now' [WL] (it is 'Tinsburne' on Sandison's c.1590 map; the origin may be the same as 'Tinnis' in Selkirkshire, namely the Cumbric 'din', meaning 'fort').

Tinniswood (*ti-nis-wood*) *n.* **T.** (19th/20th C.) composer of the piano tunes 'Cornet's Lancers' and 'Cornet's Schottische'. He also organised a local orchestra in the early 20th century.

Tinniswud (*ti-nis-wud*) *n.* former name for lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Tenaswd' in the c.1376 rental roll of the area. They were there valued at 9 merks. 'Tynneswoodgrene' is listed in 1541, with a value of 5 merks and tenanted by Simon Armstrong. It must have been somewhere on the Tinnis Burn, but the precise location is unknown.

tint (*tin'*) *adj., pp., arch.* lost, mislaid, forgotten – 'Tak tent o' time, ere time be tint' [inscription at 25 High Street, and at the Text House in Denholm], '... and they could come to nae other conclusion, than that it had tint its companion' [LHTB], 'For Sense she now has drawn the cork, An's tint the art o' thinkin' ' [JoHa], 'Some's tint a hat, an' some a plaid, An' some hae tint their siller' [JoHa], 'I hae gane astraye like ane tint sheep ... ' [HSR], '... And 'mid the darkness o' the night, I tint the path amang the heather' [JT], 'It maun hae been the bit o' mint Ye left there on the chair, That brocht the sicht o' scenes lang tint, An' simmer days nae mair' [ECB], '... Fu' weel we ken they tint their sense, Believing Gledstane's stories ... ' [JCG], 'A quiet village hoose tint o' a' steer ... ' [WL] (cf. **tine**).

Tio Anderson (*tI-ō-awn-dur-sin*) *n.* nickname of **Jim Anderson**.

Tiot (*tee-o'*) *n.* former spelling for Teviot (it is spelled this way in a description of Roxburghshire in 1649; it is marked 'Tiott R.' on Blaeu's 1654 map, with its source at 'Tiot stain').

tipe-yill (*tīp-yil*) *n., arch.* beer drawn through a tap from a cask, draught ale – 'Mor yeal 3 and tipe yeal ... 46d.' [1691/HAST1905].

Tip-ma-daisy (*tip-ma-dā-zee*) *n.* nickname for **John Turnbull Riddle** – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI].

tippence (*ti-pins, ti'-ms*) *n.* tuppence, two pennies – 'it cost tippence hapenny', 'Feed the birds, tippence a poke', 'My tongue to tippence, that same man's a poet!' [JoHa], 'He owned a bit land near the side o' the waiter, No worth tippence a year to ony puir craitur' [JCG], 'A penny now for twae woodbine Aw've tippence left for the day' [AY], a very small amount – 'a deh care tippence aboot that', 'Man ... Ocht worth tippence gaun on i' the toon ... ' [DH] (the central consonant can by slightly swallowed, but not the same extent as for **thrippence**).

tippenny (*ti-pe-nee, tip-nee*) *adj., n.* tuppenny, two penny, *arch.* weak bear formerly sold at twopence Scots a pint (the *p* is sometimes swallowed in the pronunciation).

tippenny end (*ti-pe-nee-end*) *n.* room for the primary 2 class at some local schools, or by inference the class itself (the first years were often in separate buildings or parts of the school).

tippit (*ti-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* tipped, surpassed – 'A neater messin ne'er was tippet, Nor on a parlour carpet trippet' [JR].

tirl (*ti-rul*) *v., arch.* to strip or denude by removing the covering, – '... which soupit owre the houses and often tirled the thack to the bare bougars' [EM1820], to turn over, tip over – 'He tirl'd fu' lood at the window glass' [JoHa], to rap, knock – 'But he tirl'd fu' lood at the window glass, And he duntit and knockit to waken the lass' [JoHa], '... it is the voyce o' my beloefet that tirls ... ' [HSR], to undress, undress oneself (also written 'tirrl').

tirl (*ti-rul*) *v., poet.* to trill, warble – 'And afore lang, the per o them were tirlin away ... ' [DH].

tirlace (*tir-lis*) *n., arch.* a lattice, grill, particularly for a window – '... the size of the windows is increasing and so was the cost of repair which led the Hobkirk heritors in 1780 to cover the windows with 'Wier tirlace', wire mesh' [RGl].

tirlt (*ti-rul'*) *pp., arch.* turned over, upset, overturned '... ony o the ways, it geh a steiter, an yownt-owre it tirlt!' [ECS].

tirl the pin (*ti-rul'-thu-pin*) *v., arch.* to use a door-knocking device consisting of a ring attached to an iron staple that makes a rasping noise – 'Ancient door-handle and concealed latch with toothed column for 'tirlin' at the pin', from Fernilee Castle' [HAST1861].

tirn (*tirn*) *v., arch.* to turn.

tirt (*tir', tirt*) *v., arch.* to twist – 'He tirtit his tie' [GW], His gravat's tirtit' [GW].

titch (*tich*) *n.* a small person or thing – 'they caaed um Titch 'cos hei was six fit seeven'.

titchy (*ti-chee*) *adj.* small, tiny – 'ee can shairly gie's mair is that tichy amoont'.

ti the fore (*ti-thu-fōr*) *adv., arch.* still alive and active – 'To the fore has a singular use in Rxb., signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with' [JoJ].

the tither (*thu-ti-thur*) *n., arch.* the other – '...did they believe the Bible, ye micht as weel hae askit, for the tane just deserves as weel to be believed in as the tither' [EM1820], 'Yet hei cood only dae a wee bit ower echt feet an was streets aheid o' the tithers' [BW1974], *adj.* other, alternative – 'Ee sei, the Queen was at the tither side o' the car frew where Aw was stannin' [BW1978] (a variant of **the tother**).

tithe-penny (*tīth-pe-nee*) *n., arch.* the small amount of money given to the vicar of a parish in addition to grain, part of the 'vicarge teinds' – 'Butte ere he could find the tythe pennye, Wherewith he might assay, A pirl of wynd through the key hole came, And it blew from his loofe awaye' [JTe].

titlin (*tit-lin, -leen*) *n., arch.* the meadow pipit, Anthus pratensis – 'Proverb: 'As grit as the gowk and the titlene'' [JL] (the word was used in the name of several places on Wilton Common; see also **mosscheeper** and **muir-cheeper**).

Titlinbrae (*tit-lin-brā*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton. It is marked 'Titlingbrae' on Stobie's 1770 map, north of Upper Calaburn and West of Tandlaw and Drinkstone. The 'Titling-braes' is mentioned in 1764 in evidence regarding the division of Wilton Common, when it was described as northeast of Calaburn. It seems to be the same as the area also called 'Titling-know' in the 1765 description of the common, to the north of Titling Moss. There is no obvious sign of any habitation near there today – 'On one occasion an old house at the Titlingbrae, out near Wilton Common, had become ruinous and was uninhabited ...' [FH].

Titlin Knowes (*tit-lin-nowz*) *n.* former name for a hilly region on Wilton Common, roughly north of Titling Moss. It seems to be essentially the same place as **Titlin Braes**.

Titlin Moss (*tit-lin-mos*) *n.* Titling Moss, name of 2 small boggy areas on Whitehaugh Moor, at the head of Stintin Burn. They are marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, while the 1859 Ordnance Survey map shows 3 small unnamed ponds in the same area (presumably named after the bird).

Titlin Wells (*tit-lin-welz*) *n.* Titling Wells, former name for several springs just to the south of Titling Moss, marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common.

tittie (*ti'-ee, ti-tee*) *n., arch.* familiar term for sister – 'My tittie tellt 'twas nonsense a' – O wae! I lippent till 'er, An' wed wi' an auld man, for ease, braws, an' siller' [JoHa], 'Thou hest reffet awa my hairt, my tittie, my spuuse ...' [HSR], 'We hae a wee tittie, an' she hes nae breists' [HSR].

tittie-billie (*ti'-ee- ti-tee-bi-lee*) *n., arch.* an equal, match – 'Tam's a great thief, but Will's tittie-billie wi' him' [JoJ].

Titus (*tī-tis*) *n.* popular version of **Tythehouse** in the Rule valley.

Tividale (*tee-vee-dāl*) *n., poet.* variants of **Teviotdale** – 'Then Tividale came to wi' speed, The Sheriffe brought the Douglas down, Wi' Cranstane, Gledstain, good at need, Baith Rewle Water and Hawick town' [T], 'It was in the year o' aughty-sev'n Highchesters ca'd oot a' his men To meet the Shirra of Tividale At the Kirk o' Hassendean' [T].

Tiviot (*tee-vee-i'*) *n.* alternative local spelling of Teviot, in use until fairly recent times as well as being used poetically – '...Whose melting tones of tender woe Fall soft as evening's summer dew, That bathes the pinks and harebells blue Which in the vales of Tiviot blow' [JL].

tiwards (*ti-wardz*) *prep., adj.* toward – 'the B6399 gauns oot tiwards Newcastleton' (sometimes 'tiward'; also spelled 'taewards'; cf. **towrt**).

T.L.C. (*tee-el-see*) *n.* acronymn for the Teviotdale Leisure Centre.

toalt (*tōl', tōlt*) *n., arch.* a quilt, twilt, bedspread – 'A spatcht toalt = a patchwork quilt' [ECS], *v.* to quilt – 'Some weemen 'took in stairs teh wesh' and others munteet at h'yim, and 'toltin' was common' [HAST1958] (also **twult**).

toam see **tome**

toanty (*tōn'-ee, tōn-tee*) *n.* twenty (less common than **toonty**).

toantyith (*tān'-ee-, tān-tee-ith*) *n.* twentieth (cf. the more common **toontyith**).

toasts (*tōsts*) *n., pl.* these form an important part of many Common Riding functions. By tradition the Cornet's Toast is the verse of 'Teribus' that starts 'Annual since, our Flag's been carried ...', that of the Acting Father is 'Magistrates! Be faithful trustees ...', while the Right- and Left-hand men get 'They are Jolly Good Fellows'. The toast to the memory of Drumlanrig is always

pledged in solemn silence. Other toasts might include 'the Provost', 'the Council', 'the Lasses', 'Absent Teries' and 'Safe Oot, Safe In'. Dinners typically end with 'Cornet's Up'.

toave see **tove**

tobacci (*to-baw-ki*) *n.* tobacco, plants of the genus Nicotiana, brought back from the New World from the 16th century and prepared for smoking or taking as snuff, originally believed to have remarkable medicinal properties. Like elsewhere in Europe, social customs were to change utterly with the arrival of these dried leaves. The first record in Hawick is in 1652. There were attempts to grow it in the Borders from about 1778, with successful farms near Crailing, Melrose and Kelso, but the business was scuttled by changes to agricultural laws and taxation – 'Persewit be John Scott, merchant, for payment to him of £6 10s. worth of tobbacco pypis, broken be him in carrying of thame out of Edinburgh' [BR1652] (also **bacci**).

tocher (*to-chur*) *n., arch.* a dowry, marriage portion – '. . . fyve hundir merkis for the mariage and tochir of James of Douglas, my sone and apperand are, wyth Jonet, the dochter of the said Dauid . . . ' [SB1470], '. . . the said Waltyr Scot, knicht, payand the toquhir to the said James . . . ' [SB1519], '. . . for, if she canna reckon kith an' kin, an' bring a heavy tocher, she can boast of a tight shape, a lily skin, an' a heart filled wi' the fear o' God' [JTe], '. . . That tell the tocher o' a leal Scots lass, The oot-gleam o' a hert that's true' [WL] (see also **towcher**).

tocher-gude (*to-chur-good*) *n., arch.* money given as a dowry – 'Item, to the Laird of Johnestoun for the rest of his tocher gud, ane thousand and foure hundreth merkis. Item, to the Laird of Phairnyhirst for the rest of his tochergude, and thousand pundis' [SB1574].

tocherless (*to-chur-lis*) *adj., arch.* without a dowry – 'But, alack! an' a day! her charms were laid, For Bess o' the Brae was a tocherless maid' [JoHa], '. . . A tocherless lassie, baith friendless an' poor' [JT].

Tocher Lodge Moss (*to-chur-loj-mos*) *n.* boggy area near Woll Rig, just to the south of the Bishop's Stone.

tod (*tōd*) *n., poet.* a fox – 'All his associates did wear a tod tail; Which they esteem most by their engadges, More than French gallants do of their plummages' [CWS], 'The todde he came frae the Screthy holes, And courit fou cunninglye' [JTe], 'And the tod ran up, and the tod ran down And the tod ran high and low; And unto the middle of Ringan's corn, The wily tod he did go' [JTe], 'Tak' us the tods, the wee tods, that waste the vynes . . . ' [HSR], 'An' Jesus saith untill him, The tods hae holes, an' the burds o' the air hae nests' [HSR], 'Another herd the flock may tend, And frae vile tods the lambs defend . . . ' [TCh], 'By none was the clash of their hot spears heard Save the tod in the crags and the lone night bird' [WHO], 'They've a tod for telegraph-boy, nae doot, Sae fer frae the haunts o' men . . . ' [DH], '. . . Then owre the heid and oot As shairp as a tod' [DH], '. . . O' ringin' frosts and gale-force blaws, o' thievin' tods and hoodie craws' [TD] (the word survives in several place names, e.g. Todholes, Todrig, Todscleuch, Todshaw and Todshawhaugh.

Tod (*tod*) *n.* **Thomas** of Drygrange (1726–1800), W.S., son of Archibald, writer in Edinburgh. His family were from Melrose. He was an advocate, who was one of the trustees for Dr. Robert Langlands when he sold off his estate to satisfy creditors in about 1780. He was on the roll of electors in Roxburghshire in 1780. In 1788 he was recorded as liferenter of the lands of Langnewton Mill, as well as lands in Newstead. He was also recorded in 1811 as owner of the feu-duties from Charles Kerr of Abbotrule. By 1875 these duties were among the possessions of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. One of his sons was probably the Tod of 'Tod & Romanes', who were the Edinburgh agents of the Burgh of Hawick in the early 19th century. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Langhope in Ashkirk Parish. He finished editing the 1837 description of that parish for the New Statistical Account, since the minister, Rev. Hamilton, died before publication. He also wrote 'The obligation of civil rulers to establish the means of religious knowledge and instruction: deduced from the universal moral government of God' (1836) and an essay describing a device for compressing peat into fuel, published in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1832 (see also **Todd**).

Todcleuch see **Todscleuch**

Todd (*tod*) *n.* **David** (1930/1–) from Fife he was a policeman in Hawick and retired to Burntisland. He is known for his matchstick models, including one of Trinity Kirk, where he became an Elder in 1973. **Francis** (1857/8–1910) came to Hawick in 1889 as choirmaster at St. Andrew's Church, remaining for 15 years. He conducted the Hawick Select Choir and others throughout the Borders and was also a music teacher. **Gladys Ruth** (1901–2002) born in Hawick, she became

a school teacher, returning to town in 1925. She spent 30 years at Drumlanrig School and then 4 years at Wilton, retiring in 1959. Always known as 'Miss Todd', she was fondly remembered by ex-pupils. A supporter of the Border Music Festival and lover of the Hawick songs, she lived to celebrate her 100th birthday. **James** (19th C.) stationmaster at Stobs in the 1860s. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Tushielaw in about the 1680s. Scott of Satchells states: 'John Tod that dwells in Tushilaw Can many sheep afford'. This suggests that he was a successful farmer. **Nichol** (19th/20th C.) resident of Ormiston Lodge. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **William** (15th C.) witness to the 1469 sasine for Wolfelee. It seems likely that he was local to Rulewater. His surname is recorded as 'Tode'. **Sir William** (d.bef. 1564) associated with Bedrule Kirk from 1541. He was recorded as Parson and Vicar of Bedrule in November 1557. It is feasible that this is a transcription error for 'Ker', who was a clergyman there soon afterwards; however, it seems that he resigned in 1557 and was replaced by William Ker. His 'tack' of 1557 was used by Kerr of Ferniehirst to support their 1564 claim against the parishioners of Bedrule that they had rights to the parish teinds (formerly spelled 'Tod' and 'Tode').

toddie (*to-dee*) *n., arch.* a round scone, savoury pancake – 'They now maun drap their teas and toddies, An' wheaten bread' [JoHa].

toddie scone (*to-dee-skōn*) *n., arch.* a small, round scone – '... an old lady called Porter stayed in the bottom flat and sold pies and toddie scones' [JRa] (see also **scone** and **toddie**).

toddle (*to-dul*) *v.* to walk with unsteady steps, walk jauntily, totter – 'Lang about Ettrick may ye toddle' [JR], 'The bales o' guid humour, the bags o' love fare, The smiles an' the smirkings that toddle it there' [JoHa], 'Some playfu' toddlin' sweet wee bairn'; Some lovely youth, or maiden dear ...' [AD], 'Come awa', my little lambie, Toddle tentie, come to me ...' [TCh], 'A toddlin' troot, and a toddlin' troot, And a wee bit bonnie toddlin' troot: If ye search a' the water aboot, Ye'll no' fin' siccan a toddlin' troot' [T].

Todds (*todz*) *n.* **William** (18th C.). In 1693 his children Thomas, Robert, Archibald and Oliver had a decree against Adam Scott of Bowhill and William Scott in Langhope. He was probably a tenant on Langhope (near Ashkirk).

Todgiehill (*to-jee-hil*) *n.* former name for **Todshawhill**.

Todholes (*tod-hōlz*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Todholys' in c.1376, with rental valued at 4 shillings. It is probably the 'Toddellis' recorded in the 1541 rental roll, valued at 5 shillings and with Christopher Armstrong as tenant; given the position on the roll, its location is somewhere near Mangerton (the origin could be 'fox hollows').

Todholes (*tod-hōlz*) *n.* former lands in the Barony of Cavers, listed in the 1511 charter of the Douglases of Cavers, as 'Denummains, called Todholis' (or 'Todeholis'). In the 16th century Helena Douglas was heiress of 'Todheils' when she married Robert, 3rd son of Sir James Douglas of Cavers. It was listed as the principle 'messuage' of the demesne lands of Denholm in 1687 when part of the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas and when inherited by his brother Archibald in 1698. The lands were described as also having a mill. It is unclear where these lands were, although possibly the same as 'Todlaw' on the Dean Burn (it is transcribed 'Todhold' in 1687 and 1698).

Todholeside (*tod-hōl-sīd*) *n.* former lands in Lilliesleaf. Along with 'Standestanerig' these lands were sold by Adam, son of Adam of Durham to the monks of Melrose in the early 1200s, sometime between 1214 and 1249. The precise location is unknown, but it lay between Clerklands and the part of Lilliesleaf held by William, son of Alexander of Lilliesleaf (spelled 'Thodholesid').

Todhunter Grain (*tod-hun'-ur-grān*) *n.* stream in Castleton Parish which rises on Windy Edge and flows into the Tinnis Burn near Whisgills. There are old sheepfolds along its banks. The former farmstead of Grainfoot may have been at the foot of this stream – 'Sad thoughts of the past often steal throuhg my brain, As I fancy I see him on the 'Todhunter-grain'' [DA].

Todlaw (*tod-law*) *n.* farmstead in Cavers Parish, on the Dean Burn, lying between East Middle and Denholmhill. The farmer there in 1797 was Michael Anderson and in 1801 was James Scott. In 1851 the farmer was Robert Scott. The 1863 Ordnance Survey 'Name Book' describes it as 'a one storey house with garden attached'. This could be the 'Todha'' near the head of Denholm Dean mentioned in a story related in 1830 (and printed in the Border Counties Magazine of 1881). The nearby roadbridge is the only way across the Dean Burn south of Denholm.

Todlaw Wells (*tod-law-welz*) *n.* plantation in Bedrule Parish, to the south-east of the Dunion, lying on the route of the Borders Abbey Way.

There is an enclosure, rig and furrow lines and a possible settlement in the area.

to-draw (*too-draw*) *n., arch.* 'To-draw, a resource; a refuge; something to which one can draw in danger or straitening circumstances, Teviotd.' [GW].

Todrick (*tod-rik*) *n.* older variant of **Todrig**.

Todrig (*tod-rig, tōd-rig, -rij*) *n.* farm near the confluence of the Todrig Burn with the Langhope Burn (which flows into the Ale). Some time in the period 1248–58 Henry of Ashkirk gifted the lands to Coldstream Priory. In about 1260 there is a charter from Aymer de Maxwell granting the lands to Alexander de Synton. 'Hector Laudir' brother of the Laird is recorded in 1494/5. Cuthbert Lauder from there was convicted of reset, communing with rebels and other crimes in 1508. There is a charter of 1511/12 confirming the superiority of the lands to John Lord Hay of Yester, which had previously belonged to his father. John Hay granted the lands to Stephen Lauder in about 1512; it was then in the Barony of Olivercastle through annexation. William Lauder inherited the Lairdship as heir of Stephen and in 1535 he announced that his tenant William Scott should be ejected from the lands. Katherine Gray had the right in 1538 to remove the sheep of Thomas and George Lauder. The Hays continued to hold the lands (or perhaps part of them) at least up until inherited by John, Lord Hay of Yester in 1610. The lands were held by the Scotts of Harden, with George of Todrig being the 3rd son of the first William of Harden. The family arms of this old branch of Scott of Todrig was cut into their seat in the old Ashkirk church in 1622. However, sometime around 1622 George's son Walter sold the property to Thomas, younger brother of Sir Walter Scott, 2nd Laird of Whitslade. For more than a century it belonged to this new branch of Scotts of Todrig or 'Toderick'. The motto of this branch was 'Pro aris et focis'. Tax was paid for 13 hearths on the estate in 1694. Thomas Scott's lands in Roxburghshire were valued at £552 in 1678 (this being for Wester Essenside, Leaphill and their associated teinds). Thomas Cowan was gardener there in 1709. John Hendry was living there in 1710. It was valued at £552 in the 1740s. The estate was sold off by Thomas Scott in 1746. George Pott was the proprietor on Ainslie's 1773 map. Robert Brown was living there in 1787–89. The estate was valued at £576 in 1785 and 1802. The main house dates from at least the 17th century on the eastern side, with alterations from 1862 converting it to a more modern farmhouse. The original entrance can still be made out on the south wall. Adjacent farm buildings contain 2 stone panels, one with the date '1698', the other having the initials 'G P' (probably for George Pott), together with a lozenge and inscription 'REBUILT 1833'. A mill is marked nearby, on the opposite side of the Todrig Burn, on Ainslie's 1773 map. A bronze tripod pot (probably dating from around 1500) found there in 1956 is in the Royal Museum of Scotland. There is a farm of the same name south of Greenlaw, and another east of Eccles. One of these places (or more than one perhaps) gave rise to the surname 'Todrick'. The arms of Scott of Todrig bore a star and 2 crescents and the family motto was 'Pro aris et focis' (for home and hearth) – 'First came Todrig, Then came Woll, Last came Whitslaid, The Chief of the Water Ail' [CWS] (the name occurs as 'Todholerig' in a charter of the late 12th century and is 'Thotheryg' in about 1260; the house is marked as 'Todrigg' and 'Todrig' on Gordon's c.1650 maps, 'Todrigg' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Todrig' on Adair's c.1688 map and 'Todrigg' on Ainslie's 1773 map; also formerly spelled 'Todrick', 'Todrik', 'Toderick', etc., it was 'Todderig' in about 1250, 'Toddryk' in 1535, 'Todryk' in 1540, 'Todryge' in 1638, 'Toodrige' in 1644, 'Todrige' in 1678 and 1682, 'Todridge' in c.1680, 'Todrigg' in 1694 and 1710, 'Todridge' in 1720, 'Todrige' in 1761 and 'Todridge' in 1785 and 1787; whether the origin is 'fox ridge', or something else, is unknown).

Todrig (*tod-rig*) *n.* **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) priest who witnessed an Edinburgh document in 1488. His name was spelled 'Todrick', and he may have had a connection to the local estate. He was also 'domino Alexandro Todrik capellano' when he witnessed a land transaction in 1502. **Anne** (16th C.) resident of Selkirk. She was summoned to court in 1535/6 to pay her neighbour fees that were owed to him. **Archibald** (15th C.) described as 'of Todrik' when he was witness to a document made at St. Giles in Edinburgh in 1477. Probably the same 'Archibaldus Todryk' who was a Bailie of Edinburgh according to a charter of 1482. He may be the earliest recorded person of this surname. Probably the same Archibald was 'Archibaldi Tothrik', Burgess of Edinburgh in a charter of the Collegaite Church of Dalkeith in 1504, where his son and heir William is also mentioned. **David** (16th C.) son of Robert, Burgess of Selkirk. He is recorded as witness to several documents in Selkirk in the period 1528–44. In 1536/7 he had a marriage

contract with Helen, daughter of Stephen Wilkinson. In 1542 he was listed as 'serjeant' and in 1543 he complained about a transaction with Simon Fairley. He was witness to a transaction in 1544. **David** (16th C.) resident of Selkirk. He may be the David recorded in 1561 in Selkirk when he made an agreement with Robert Robson 'in Hauyk'. A tenement formerly pertaining to him is recorded in Selkirk in 1579 and he was a Burgess in 1580 when he witnessed another transaction in Selkirk. In 1581/2 he witnessed a dispute between Bailies in Selkirk. **George** (16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh recorded as 'Todrik' in 1552. **John** (15th/16th C.) witness to an Edinburgh document of 1501/2, where his name is spelled 'Todrik'. **Robert** (d.bef. 1537) witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1527. In 1528 and 1534 he witnessed documents in Selkirk, along with his son David. Also in 1528 and 1534 he was recorded as owner of a tenement in Selkirk. In 1532/3 he was a 'special tenant' in the 20 shillingland of East Haining, wadset to John Scott, Burgess of Selkirk. He was deceased in 1536/7 when his son an heir David succeeded to his lands and money in Selkirk. **Thomas** (15th C.) listed as resident of lands in Linlithgow in a charter of 1496. **Thomas** (16th C.) described as 'Thomas Todrik, serjeand' in an Edinburgh document of 1548. Perhaps the same Thomas was a traveller when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1551. **William** (15th C.) recorded as 'Wil. Tothrik' in a charter of 1428 when he held lands in Edinburgh. He may be the earliest recorded person of this surname. **William** (15th/16th C.) referred to as 'of Todrig' in 1505 when he was a Burgess of Edinburgh and gained houses on Edinburgh High Street. He is also mentioned (as 'Willelmi Todryk') in a charter of Trinity Collegiate Church in 1511. It is unclear whether he had a local connection. Probably the same William was described as a Bailie of Edinburgh (and spelled 'Todrick', 'Todrik' and 'Tothrik') several times in the period 1501–07 and witnessed another charter in Edinburgh in 1502. He married the King's cousin Margaret Crichton and was given an exemption from customs for life.

Tod Rig (*tod-rig*) *n.* ridge to the north-west of Todrig farm and to the north-east of Langhope farm.

Todrig Burn (*tod-rig-burn*) *n.* stream that flows to the east out of Shaws Loch and past Todrig, before joining the Ale Water (it is 'Todriggburn' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Todrig Mill (*tod-rig-mil*) *n.* former mill near Todrig farm. William Riddell was miller there in 1617. It is possible that he was the miller of 'Todrig mylne' who was said to have killed Robert, only son of Simon Scott of Bonnington, leading to the retaliatory murder of Walter, 3rd son of Walter Scott of Harden in 1616. Walter Nichol was there in 1763 and John Glendinning in 1781 (it is 'Todrig Mylne' in 1617, 'Todrigg Miln' in 1763 and 'Todrigg miln' in 1781; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Todrig Shank (*tod-rig-shawngk*) *n.* former name for a place, presumably close to Todrig. It is 'Todrik Schank' in 1581 when it was the location where an agreement was signed by Walter Scot of Goldielands, Walter Chisholme of that Ilk, John Scot of Roberton and William Dalgleish in Crookston, relating to a dispute between Adam Scott in Bonnington and Robert Scott of Haining.

Todscleuch (*todz-klooch*) *n.* former fortified house in the Liddel valley, near the present Steeleroad-end. It is probably related to Todshaw Sike, which is marked near there on modern maps. The farm is recorded as 'Todcleuche alias Todcleucheside' in 1632, among the lands possessed by Hab Henderson. Ninian Wigham was tenant there in 1694, with Andrew Pott, weaver, also a resident. Michael Dang was recorded as farmer at 'Todsclueghside' in 1797 (marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map, with 'Todscleughside' appearing on Stobie's 1770 map; 'Toddiscleuchsyde' is recorded in 1659 and is is 'Todscleughsyde' in 1694; the name is presumably related to the fox; note that there is an unrelated 'Todcleuch' near Canonbie).

Todshaw (*tod-shaw*) *n.* former farm in the Borthwick valley. It is unclear how far back the name goes, because of confusion with Todshawhaugh. However, it may be that this general name came first and the 'haugh' was added to the nearby farm later. In any case 'Todshaw' is listed among those lands granted to Sir William Wardlaw of Wilton in about 1400. The farm was part of the Harden estates in the 17th century. There were 18 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely George Turnbull, Isobel Renwick, John Turnbull, Janet Turnbull, Walter Fairgrieve, William Henderson, Sarah Rule, Michael Renwick, John Aitchison, Janet Scott, Mark Coltart, Janet Paterson, William Grierson, Mungo Brand, Isobel Shortreed, Marion Scott, Marion Brand and Grisel Hall. It was included within Hawick Parish (according to a valuation of 1678) and along with Todshawhaugh, Todshawhill, Whithope and Whithope Mill was valued at £1658 when disjoined to the new Roberton

Parish. It was included among lands inherited by Gideon Scott of Highchester from his father Walter, Earl of Tarras in 1694. Mungo Scott, John Mowat and John Rule were listed as residents there in 1694. The lands were part of a legal dispute between Gideon Scott of Highchester and Walter Scott of Woll in the early years of the 18th century. William Miller was there in 1703, Walter Scott in 1710–15, John Jackson in 1711, William Helm in 1720, John Stavert in 1720–26, Patrick Blaikie in 1722 and John Scott in 1725. It was sold by William Scott of Thirlestane in about 1750, with John Murray of Philiphaugh having a charter in 1753 for these lands, as well as Whitfield and Mervinslaw. It was owned by John Murray of Philiphaugh in 1757 when its head lands were divided from those of Mabonlaw. Until 1689 when Roberton was formed, it was part of Wilton Parish, while the separate farm of Todshawhaugh was in Hawick Parish. William Purdie was there in 1763–67, George Coltart in 1767 and Walter Armstrong in 1789. In 1788 the owner is recorded as John Johnstone of Alva, when it was valued at £113 15s 3d and it was £130 in 1811 with the same owner. In about 1874 the owner was Capt. George William Hutton Riddell. It lay between Mabonlaw and Mervinslaw, as marked on Stobie's 1770 map (while Blaeu's 1654 map shows it between Mabonlaw and Harden, but this map is not always accurate). The geography is somewhat confused by the existence of several places of similar name stretching over about 2 miles. Todshaw Hill (268 m) lies behind Highchesters Hill, on the north side of the Borthwick valley, with Todshaw Sike and Todshaw Dean being in the upper reaches of the Wilton Burn. Todshawhaugh farm is on the south side of the Borthwick valley, near where Todshaw Cleuch joins the river, and below Todshawhaugh Hill. And a higher Todshaw Hill (288 m) and the farm of Todshawhill lie about another mile to the south, near Chapelhill farm (recorded as 'Todschaw' in a 1588 contract and again in 1643; the name is presumably related to the fox).

Todshaw (*tod-shaw*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) witnessed a baptism for John Turnbull in Roberton Parish in 1681. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Jean Kinnear in 1683 and their children included: John (b.1684); John (b.1685); and Elizabeth (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were James Scott and George Riddell. In 1687 he witnessed a baptism in Roberton for James Scott and Janet Elliot (formerly 'Totchaw').

Todshaw Cleugh (*tod-shaw-klooch*) *n.* stream that rises near Todshaw Hill and runs in a north-easterly direction to join the Borthwick Water to the east of Todshawhaugh farm.

Todshaw Dean (*tod-shaw-deen*) *n.* area along a stream in the headwaters of the Wilton Burn. The stream rises on Rotten Moss, where it was known as Rotten Moss Sike, and runs southwards to eventually join the Todshaw Sike and become the Wilton Burn.

Todshawhaugh (*tod-shaw-, to-jee-hawf*) *n.* farm a mile or so along the Borthwick, opposite Highchesters. It was along a tenanted farm of the Scotts of Buccleuch. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties, when it consisted of 167 acres, bounded by the Borthwick Water, Branxholme Park, Branxholme Mains, Todshawhill and Whames. It was also stated to have some stands of ash and birch trees. There was a William Turnbull there in 1426. It was among lands exchanged by Thomas Inglis of Manor with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1446. It is probably the lands of 'Todschaw' held by Robert Scott in 1463/4, and Robert Scott was there in 1484/5. John Scott 'of Todschawhauch' is recorded in 1492 and Robert Scott 'in todshawhalch' in 1493. The tenant in 1549 was Walter Scott, who was one of the men who complained that their farms had been raided and burned the year before by a group of English and Kers. William Scott, who resided at Whames was also listed in 1549 as 'alias callit Wille of Todschawhauch'. Through the 16th century it was held by a branch of the Scotts. In 1627 it is described as paying '6 bolls in stok, 1 boll half boll in tenyd, 3 lb. in vicarage'. Walter Scott from Todshawhaugh was recorded in 1628 when he was accused of cutting down some of Scott of Buccleuch's trees on his park there. Robert Gledstains 'pr Todschahauch' (portioner there) signed the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638. There were 11 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Robert Gledstains, Agnes Rule, James Scott, Andrew Cook, Agnes Davidson, Helen Wilson, Margaret Scott, Helen Robson, Walter Hogg, Isobel Scott and Lilias Armstrong. In 1650 John Renwick and 'Pail' Murray were tenants. Walter Cavers was there in 1680. It was part of Hawick Parish until Roberton was formed in 1689/90. Rev. Thomas Shiel and John Cuthbertson were tenants in 1672 and 1673, Thomas Shiel himself in 1675 and Thomas Shiel and Walter Scott in 1677. The minister was also recorded as tenant of the farm in 1690–93 and with his

son Thomas also there in 1692. Robert Langlands appears to also have been tenant here in 1686. The householders recorded there in 1694 were Thomas Shiel, Thomas Turnbull, Robert Murray and Thomas Stavert, with Agnes Murray also listed there among 'the poor'. William Shiel (also son of the minister) was tenant in 1696 and 1698. James Grieve was recorded there in at least 1712–23, James Brydon in 1725 and Robert Govenlock in 1727. It was also the site of a blacksmith's in the 18th and 19th centuries. John Scot was there in 1765. Walter Grieve (of Branxholme Park) farmed there in the late 18th century, until he died in 1800. The farm was then leased to Robert Scott of Singlie. Walter Armstrong was living there in 1800. In 1812 the residents included tenant Robert Scott, hind David Laidlaw, ploughman John Hobkirk and labourer Robert Murray. In 1841 Walter Scott was farm steward there and the residents at the cottages were Turnbulls and Millers. The flat land on the south side of the Borthwick there is known as Todshaw Haugh, and the hill to the west is Todshawhaugh Hill (also spelled 'Todshawhauche', etc., it first appears as 'Todgishalch' in 1426, is 'Todschawhauch' in 1446, 'Togehawch' in 1484/5, 'Todschawhaulch' in 1486, 'Todshauhauch' in 1490, 'Todschawhauch' in 1492, 'Todschawhauch' in 1549, 'Todschawhauch' in 1580/1, 1591 and 1594, 'Todschawhaucht' in 1581, 'Todschahauch' in 1627, 'Todshahauche' in 1628, 'Todschawhauch' in 1648, 'Todshaw-haugh' in 1678, 'Todschawhauch' in 1692, 'Toitchahaugh' in 1694, 'Todshahauch' in 1714, 'Todshahaugh' in 1721 and 'Todziehaugh' in 1757; it is 'Todshahauch' on a 1650 parish map, appears to be marked simply 'Hauch' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Todshaw Haugh (*tod-shaw-hawf, -hawch*) *n.* flat land on the south side of the Borthwick Water, just to the east of Todshawhaugh farm.

Todshawhaugh Hill (*tod-shaw-hawf-hil*) *n.* hill on the southern side of the Borthwick valley, south of Harden Bridge, and to the south-west of Todshawhaugh farm. There are remains of a hillfort and earthworks on the northern spur. The nearly circular earthwork, about 45 m in diameter has been almost obliterated by ploughing on the eastern side. The ditch of the ridge -fort appears to connect with this and runs for about 20 m to the south-west, with traces of a rampart along its inner side. A little further south is a peak called Ladies' Seat, which is a little higher.

Todshaw Hill (*tod-shaw-hil, to-jee-hil*) *n.* hill above Chapelhill and Todswhawhill farms, between the Teviot and Borthwick valleys. It reaches a height of 288 m and has a fort on its summit and settlement a little to the north, as well as some small ponds. The former farm of Todshawhill stood here. To confuse things, another hill of the same name, reaching 268 m, stands on the northern side of the Borthwick valley, near Mabonlaw farm. This (southern) one has a fort on its summit, and the farm of Todshawhill is adjacent. Between these 2 hills is the lower Todshawhaugh Hill. The fort is on a ridge near the summit, about 90 m by 70 m in size, surrounded by 3 ramparts, with an entrance on the west. A crescent-shaped depression inside is probably a hut floor. The other archæological site on this hill lies on the northern spur, covering an area of about 55 m by 40 m, surrounded by a single rampart, but much denuded by ploughing. There may be an entrance to the north-east and a scooped area inside could be a hut site. Note that there are several forts and settlements on the neighbouring Whitcastle Hill. There is yet another hill of the same name north of Alemoor Loch, which is 352 m high.

Todshaw Hill (*tod-shaw-hil*) *n.* hill on the northern side of the Borthwick valley, between Todshaw Sike and Todshaw Dean, just to the east of Mabonlaw farm. It reaches a height of 268 m, and can be easily confused with another hill of the same name near Chapelhill farm, on the southern side of the valley.

Todshaw Hill (*tod-shaw-hil*) *n.* hill to the north of Alemoor Loch, which is 352 m high.

Todshawhill (*tod-shaw-, to-ja-, -jee-hil*) *n.* former farm near Chapelhill, about 2½ miles west of Hawick. Its early history is closely related with that of Todshawhaugh, with which it can sometimes be confused. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties, when it consisted of 251 acres, bounded by the Todshawhaugh, Branxholme Mains, Branxholme Muir, Whithope and Whames. It was among the lands that passed from the Inglis family to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1446. From at least the mid-16th century it was another home of a local branch of the Scotts. The farm was among those belonging to Scott of Buccleuch that were burned by a band of Englishmen and Kers in late 1548. Philip Scott is recorded as tenant in 1549. Andrew Scott of 'Totchahill, from the family of Robertoun' is listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. It is described in a 1627 valuation as paying '21 bolls stock and

teynd; estimat to pay in stock 12 bolls, parsonage 3 bolls, 3 lbs. vicarage'. The Land Tax Rolls of 1643 lists the value of the farm at £133 6s 8d, owned by John Scott of Todshawhill. There were 12 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Agnes Scott, Euphan Haliburton, Helen Haliburton, Joan Scott, Agnes Scott, John Renwick, Isabel Kedie, Robert Renwick, John Renwick, Bessie Hendry, Robert Scott and Margaret Turnbull. Adam and William Scott were tenants from 1632 until about 1671. James Nichol was listed as a tenant in 1671 and Ninian Elliot in 1672 and 1673. James Carruthers was also recorded as tenant in 1673. Walter Scott of Harwood was leasing the farm in 1677. It was part of Hawick Parish until becoming part of the new Parish of Robertin in 1689/90. In 1691 it was leased to William Ogilvie and in 1693 to James Moffat, William Nichol and Robert Anderson. In 1694 the householders listed there were William Ogilvie, William Young (ploughman), Robert Blaik (shepherd) and James Scott, with Robert Scott listed there among 'the poor'. William Ogilvie was tenant again in 1696 and Capt. Francis Scott in 1697. Thomas Shiel was tenant there from at least 1699, when he had the farmhouse rebuilt on a more convenient site at about that time. 2 houses were built, each 42 feet long, one having 2 stone chimneys and 8 windows; it is unclear if anything survives from this time. This is probably the 'Todschill' where William Pott is recorded in 1702. John Douglas was living there in at least 1711–18 and James Leithead in 1722. Thomas Shiel was still recorded as tenant in 1735. In 1737 there is a record in Wilton of a funeral 'at Togahill'. It was tenanted by several generations of the Scoon family, starting with John in about 1748, with Robert being the last Scoon tenant, who emigrated to the U.S.A. in about 1842 after defaulting on the lease. The farm was then amalgamated with Chapelhill. David Taylor was living there in 1762, George Stavert in 1765, James Scott in 1765 and 1771, James Crow in 1766, Andrew Henderson in 1771 and William Taylor in 1781. Robert Scoon is recorded as farmer there in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Ploughman William Scoon and labourer John Scoon were living there in 1812. In 1841 the residents of the cottages there were the Hoggs and the Grahams – 'The three Scotts o' Commonside, The Tamsons o' the Mill, There's Ogilvy o' Branxholm, And Scoon o' Todgiehill' [DJG] (also sometimes incorrectly 'Todshawmill'; it appears as 'Todschawhillis' in 1435, 'Todschawhil' in 1446, 'Todschawhill' in 1549, 'Todschahill' in 1627, 'Todshaw-hill' in 1678, 'Toddyhill alias Todschawhill' in 1660, 'Toitchahill' in 1694, 'Todgahill' in 1791 and 'Todgiehill' in 1856; it is 'Todshahill' on a 1650 parish map, marked 'Todshahill' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the name is presumably related to the fox; note there is a farm of the same name in Eskdalemuir Parish).

Todshawhillshiel (*tod-shaw-hil-sheel*) *n.* former shepherd's cottage on the farm of Todshawhill. William Lawson was recorded there in 1716, James Thomson in 1721–26, John Stavert in the 1770s and Robert Riddell in 1788–90. William Scoon and Robert Riddell were there in the 1780s and George Michie was shepherd there in 1799 (it is 'Todshaugh Hillshiel' in 1771).

Todshawkip (*tod-shaw-kip*) *n.* former name for lands near Todshaw. Robert White was recorded there in 1721 when a child of his was baptised in Roberton Parish.

Todshaw Loan see **Wester Loan**

Todshaw Moss (*tod-shaw-mos*) *n.* boggy area on Wilton Common, at the end of the Todshaw Moss Road, between Pisgah Hill and Smasha Hill. It was left as Common land after the division of Wilton Common in 1764, although the 'Spread Ground' around it was included in the division.

Todshaw Sike (*tod-shaw-sīk*) *n.* small stream behind Highchesters Hill. It rises near Muckle Knowe, runs around Todshaw Hill and joins Wilton Burn. The upper part was once part of the southwestern boundary of Wilton Common.

Todshaw Sike (*tod-shaw-sīk*) *n.* small stream that joins Taylor's Cleuch and flows into the Liddel Water just south of Larriston. There is a complex of mediæval and post-mediæval buildings nearby. This may be the settlement once called 'Todscleuchside').

Tod Sike (*tod-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Cockplay Hill and joins the Twislehope Burn just to the west of Twislehope farm.

Todsteed (*tod-steed*) *n.* Todstead, former farm in Liddesdale, recorded as 'Todistede' and with a value of 4 shillings in a rental roll of c.1376. It is unclear where this was located.

toff (*tof*) *n., ins.* a member of the upper classes, or more generally someone with a strong 'proper' English accent – '... A toff cam in wi' bulging pack And dumped it in the pend' [WL].

toft (*toft*) *n., arch.* a homestead, farmstead and attached land – '... the lands of Sheilswood, with houses, buildings, yards, tofts, crofts, outlets, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever' [DCW1712] (the word survives in the names

of several farms, e.g. Tofts, Toftfield, Toftholm and Kirkton Tofts).

toft an croft (*toft-in-kroft*) *n., arch.* an entire holding, land and buildings – '. . . to enter the said Walter in Eidschaw to his husbandland with onset, toft and croft and pertinents' [SPB1581].

Toftfield (*toft-feeld*) *n.* former name of an estate near Melrose, adjacent to Abbotsford. It was purchased by John Usher in 1753, then held by his son James and grandson John. In 1819 it was bought from the Ushers by Sir Walter Scott, who changed the name to Huntlyburn and improved the simple 2-storey house there. It seems that it was formerly called 'Tylehouse', perhaps related to tile manufacturing for Melrose Abbey (the 1574 will of Gibbie Hatley of Gattonside refers to a 'Faften field' which may be the same place).

Toftholm (*toft-hōm*) *n.* farm in the Hermitage valley, opposite Shaws. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. At this time it was combined with Tofts, covering 329 acres, bounded by Shaws, Overraw, the lands of the Laird of Hoscote, Graystonehaugh and the Hermitage Water. Andrew Crozier was there in 1623. James Crozier was tenant in 1694 and William Crozier was also listed there. Thomas Pott was recorded as farmer there in 1797 and in 1801 Adam Armstrong was a labourer there and Thomas Potts a shepherd. Adam Scott was shepherd there in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A sandstone axe-hammer found near here is in Hawick Museum, donated by Adam Beattie in 1861. On the edge of a terrace just to the south-west there is an ancient enclosure and further south-west, on a small terrace, are the remains of a farmstead, named 'Upper Row' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. There is also a field system and rig lines there (marked as 'Tofts' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'Toftholme' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Toftholme' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, it has its modern name on Stobie's 1770 map; also called 'Toftsholm', it is 'Taftsholme' in 1694; this is probably from 'howm', meaning low-lying land beside a river; see also **Toftsholm Sike**).

Tofts (*tofts*) *n.* farm in Kirkton Parish, in modern times split into Nether Tofts and Upper Tofts. The place name is quite old, with 'William of Tofts' being recorded as Parson of Cavers in 1333, and possibly the Ingram, Robert and William 'de Toftes' recorded on the Ragman Rolls of 1296 also being connected with this location. Hence it may have given rise to a surname. There are deeds from 1550, 1554 and 1639 in the Douglas of Cavers papers. John Turnbull 'in toftis' is recorded in 1493. It was owned by the Turnbulls 'of Toftis' in the 16th and 17th centuries. Martin Douglas of Tofts inherited lands from his uncle Archibald (presumably the lands of Tofts) in 1608. Martin Douglas 'of Toftis' is also recorded in 1615 and John Douglas, 'called of Toftis' in 1619. It was valued at £300 in 1643 (when owned by 'Laird of Tofts', who also held £ of land in Abbotrule Parish) and in 1678 (when owned by an unnamed Turnbull). William Turnbull of Tofts inherited the 2 farms from his father Thomas in 1695. William Turnbull paid tax for 11 windows there in 1748. Anthony Turnbull was there in 1788 and still in about 1813, when still valued at £300. William Richardson Dickson of Alton were there in the 1870s. George and Robert Deans were farmers there in the 1860s (the origin is probably just 'the homestead' in Middle English, deriving from the Old Norse 'topt'; it has its modern spelling at least by Gordon's c.1650 map, while Blaeu's 1654 map already shows 'N. Tofts' and 'O. Tofts').

Tofts (*tofts*) *n.* possible former name for **Kirkton Tofts** (it is unclear whether this is the same place or not).

Tofts (*tofts*) *n.* **Adam** of Norwich (13th C.) listed in 1291 among men who had letters of protection from Edward I. He was serving the English King at Roxburgh Castle. It is unclear whether he was related to the Roxburghshire Tofts family. **Gavin** (17th C.) resident of the town of Saltoun in 1641. **Ingram** (13th C.) signatory of the Ragman Rolls in 1296, along with William and Robert 'de Toftes'. His name was listed first, so he may have been the senior member of the family. His seal consisted of a large fleur-de-lis and the name 'S'INGRAMI D'TOFTIS'. **John** (19th/20th C.) carter in Hawick. He lived upstairs at No. 3 Silver Street. His wife was Bessie and their children included: Robert, who was wounded twice in WWI; and James (b.1917), who was killed in Belgium and commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial. **John** (17th C.) recorded 'in Cribbis' in the Commissariot Book of Testaments of Lauder in 1637. **Robert** (13th C.) listed as 'de Toftes' when he signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. His seal shows an 8-rayed figure and the name 'S'ROBERTI D'TOFTIS'. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1499 when he had remission for the murder of Cristiane Forfar. **William** (13th C.) swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, along with Ingram and Robert, all of them from Roxburghshire. **William** (14th C.) recorded in

1335/6 when he was 'persone ecclesie de Cauers'. He settled the amounts due on the lands of 'Ethrestone' (probably Adderstone), which had been forfeited by Robert 'of Ethrestone' to the English Crown. Probably the same man is recorded as 'Willelmo de Toftys' in 1363 when he was Rector of 'magna Cauers'. He was most likely associated with the lands of Tofts in Kirkton Parish, and parson of the neighbouring parish of Cavers. He was probably a descendant of the earlier 'de Tofts' family (the surname probably derived from the lands in Kirkton Parish).

the Tofts (*thu-tofts*) *n.* former farm in the Hermitage valley, just to the north of Toftholm. It is probably the 'Toftys' recorded as being in the 'Quarterium de Ludne' in a rental roll of Liddesdale c.1376, with a value of 5 merks. It is shown on Blaeu's 1654 map on the southern side of the valley, roughly opposite the present village of Hermitage. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. At this time it was combined with Toftholm into a farm covering 329 acres, bounded by Shaws, Overraw, the lands of the Laird of Hoscote, Graystonehaugh and the Hermitage Water. It probably included the area marked as Tofts Knowes on the modern Ordnance Survey map.

Tofts Hill (*tofts-hil*) *n.* hill in Kirkton Parish, just south of Upper Tofts farm. It reaches a height of about 250 m. There is a small pond on the north side and a quarry on the south side. Aerial photography has a slo shown 2 rectangular enclosures, some field banks and some rig lines to the south west of there.

Toftsholm Sike (*tofts-hōm-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises at Thiefsike Head and runs roughly parallel to the Hermitage Water, to join that river at Toftholm. There is the ruin of a cottage on its north side, and the remains of 2 shieling-huts in its headwaters, as well as old remains of sheepfolds and dykes (see also **Toftholm**).

Tofts Knowes (*tofts-nowz*) *n.* area of terrace on the southern side of the Hermitage Water, opposite Hermitage Castle. There are the remains of an old settlement there, with a farmstead, an extensive field system, rig lines and quarry pits.

togedder (*to-ge-dur*) *adv., arch.* together – 'Imprimis Margitt Drummond and Elizeneth Miller, cohabiting in one little house togidder . . . ' [BR1697], 'John Binnie, late baylyea, Patricke Anguss, merchand, and John Heart, glover, wer onlawed for being found togedder by the church censers, after the tenn hour bell was rung' [BR1702], '. . . the present Baylyeas, Robert Hardie and Robert Brown, haveing conveined and called togidder the towne Counsell . . . ' [BR1706] (also written 'togidder'; cf. the more modern **thegither**).

toilets (*toi-litz*) *n., pl.* there have been many public toilets over the years in Hawick. Present conveniences include those in the Haugh, Howegate, the Cross Wynd, the Museum and Volunteer Park. The Burns Club was built on an 1843 'necessary' and the one at the end of Bourtree Place was demolished along with the railway bridge in the 1970s. Other toilets were at Towerdykeside, at the south end of the Little Haugh and by the McDonald Shelter (top of Mansfield Road). The first facilities were installed at the Moor in 1889. Two 1 penny locks were added to the closet doors in 1913 and a new urinal was built in 1925. The first Ladies toilets were built at the Paddock in 1963.

Tojo (*tō-jō*) *n.* nickname for High School teacher J. Anderson in the years after WWII.

Tokeley (*tōk-lee*) *n.* **Albert Victor** 'Vic' (1928/9–2003) born and raised in Yetholm, he lived most of his life in Hawick, working as an accountant and becoming Managing Director of Croall, Bryson. He was an all-round sportsman in his youth. He became President of the Rotary Club, was President and long-time committee member of the Archæological Society, and was a Tweed Commissioner for 34 years. He was well known as an expert on the Yetholm gypsies and on angling, writing 'The Kirk Yetholm Gypsies' (2004), which was completed by his daughters Anna and Jill, with the help of Jules Horne. A memorial stone was erected on Yetholm Green.

token (*tō-kin*) *n., arch.* a communion token in the post-Reformation church – 'Andrew Riddel and Walter Nickson to gather the Tokens' [PR1718] (sometimes capitalised; see **communion token**).

tolbooth (*tōl-booth*) *n., arch.* a small building where tolls are collected, a place where goods are weighed to determine payable duties, a town prison – 'Walter Anderson was onlawed . . . for ane egregious contumacy in not going to the tolbuith qn. charged thereto by the Bayleyeas ymselves' [BR1682], '. . . onlawed tenn pound Scotts for his own hand wtout the baylyea's license' [BR1685] (also written 'tolbuith').

the Tolbooth (*thu-tōl-booth*) *n.* Tolbooths were generally the place where traders paid their fees on market days and where goods were

weighed, as well as acting as the town jail. Hawick's former Tolbooth was on the site of the previous Town Hall, before being demolished in 1781 (with the timber being sold for £1 6s.). It was said to be a 'humble and primitive erection' with a thatched roof of heather and a rough barn-like interior. It would have served many municipal functions in its day, including as the local court and town prison. The building was sold to the town by William Scott of Horsleyhill in 1657, although there was probably a building with a similar function before that, somewhere else on the High Street. In fact there is a mention in 1612 of the Town being in debt for a number of reasons, including 'bigging of thair tolbuith'. Its use by the Council for meetings is recorded in the Town Book in 1638 and 1660. Although used as the Town's jail, it appears to have been fairly easy to break out of it! The building was said to be in a ruinous condition in 1693 and was rebuilt around 1694. There was some dispute in the 17th century over the rights of the agents of the Baron to use it for particular purposes. In 1704 it is recorded that it needed to be thatched. In 1724 the Council resolved to demolish the old building and rebuild it, 'set out to the south corner of Horsliehills House' (probably on the other side of the High Street), at a cost of 600 merks. In 1727 the Council decreed that the weigh-house 'or under tolbooth' should be leased. A staircase was erected there in 1732. In 1737 the stair was mended and the building re-limed. 2 panes of glass were purchased for it in 1755. A man paid the Council for keeping 'wild beasts' in it in 1768. The lock of the old jail door is in the Museum. The word 'Tolbooth' was also later applied to the building at the Loan Toll, where the tolls were collected, as well as sometimes being used for other houses at toll-bars on the roads around Hawick – 'The Court of the bruche of Hawick, halden within the Tolbuith thereof . . . ' [BR1638], 'Item, whatsomever person that sall be committed in waird, and brekis the Tolbuith, or cumes furth thereof without license of the bailies, or ane of them, sal pay £10 money, and wardit during the bailies' will' [BR1640], 'Walter Scott . . . bailie of the regality of Hawick, under William Lord Drumlanrig, craves of the bailies of Hawick the key of the tolbuith . . . ' [BR] (also spelled 'Tollbooth' and 'Tolbuith').

tolerable (*to-le-ru-bul*) *adv.* tolerably – 'Your mother I suppose stood it tolerable well' [TEL].

tolerat (*to-le-ri'*) *pp., arch.* tolerated – '. . . was ordered to bring a testimonie from Mr. Douglas, Minister of Kirkton, failing which he would not be tolerate to stay in ye toun' [PR1717].

the Toleration (*thu-to-le-rā-shin*) *n.* name sometimes used to refer to the 1689 Act of Toleration. This permitted freedom of worship for Protestant dissenters, but not for Catholics.

toll (*tōl*) *n.* a system of charging for the use of a road, introduced in the 18th century to fund major road improvements, but enormously unpopular with the general public.

the Toll (*thu-tōl*) *n.* name sometimes given to any of the former tolls, particularly the Loan Toll.

toll-bar (*tōl-bawr*) *n.* a beam placed across a road at a toll house, to prevent carriages from passing without paying the toll, also used to refer to the adjacent house itself. It was also sometimes also called a 'turnpike bar'. There were toll bars every few miles along the main roads, following the Turnpike Acts of the mid-18th century. These toll houses were usually licensed for the sale of alcohol, and used as resting points by travellers. Hawick also had toll bars at the main entrances to town, specifically the Wester Toll, Loan Toll (or 'Auld Wester Toll'), Easter Toll, Dovemount Toll (or 'North Toll') and those at Crumhaugh and at the Common Haugh (also written 'toll bar').

tollbooth see **tolbooth**

toll-hoose (*tōl-hoos*) *n., arch.* a toll-house, building in which a toll-keeper lived. These were built every few miles along the main turnpike roads in the 18th and early 19th centuries, as well as at the main entrances to towns. Many are still in use as dwellings today and are easily distinguished because they have a window which seems perilously close to traffic. Existing examples include those at the Wester Toll, Greenbank (Roberton), Colterscleuch, Fiddleton, Langholm and Heriot. The former toll-house near the end of what became Commercial Road can be seen in the 1846 painting of the Common-Riding Races.

the Toll Hoose (*thu-tōl-hoos*) *n.* name used for any of the local buildings where tolls were collected. The name was particularly used in the 19th century for one near the corner of what became Albert Road and Commercial Road.

tolls (*tōlz*) *n., pl.* one of several toll-bars at the entrances to Hawick or on the neighbouring roads. In the 17th century even the main roads were in appalling condition. There was a Highway Act of 1669, and another of 1691, which led to little genuine improvement. General Wade's roads, built in the Highlands in the 1720s and 30s, led to further calls for general improvement and the Turnpike Act of 1750. This made construction

of improved roads compulsory, paid for by collection at toll-bars, typically located every 6–8 miles. Hawick was on the Scotch Dyke to Hare Moss toll road, which is now part of the A7. This was established by a special Act of 1764, published in 1770. There were also acts to regulate maintenance of local roads under the statutory Labour system. The highway toll acts were repealed in 1807, but already astonishing progress had been made locally. As well as toll-bars across the main roads, there were also tolls at the entrances to towns, Hawick having 4 of these at one point. They were: the Wester Toll (on the New Road, outside the present High School); the Loan Toll (in the middle of the Loan, for the old road South); the Easter Toll (on Bourtree Place near the old Con Club); and Dovemount Toll (at Dovemount on the road to Edinburgh). Plaques mark their positions. There were additional tolls at other times, e.g. across the Teviot Bridge by the Common Haugh, and another at Crumhaugh.

Tolm (*tōm*) *n.* former place name in Liddesdale. On the 1863 Ordnance Survey map a small plantation in the middle of 'The Steel' is marked 'Tolm Tourick' (presumably meaning a little tower). Perhaps this was the claimed site of the former tower-house of Steele.

tomati (*to-ma'-i*) *n.* a tomato – 'You say 'tomato' and I say 'tomati', You say 'potato' and I say 'potati' '.

tombolo (*tōm-bō-lō*) *n.* former name for **bingo**, in use around the 1950s.

tombstane (*toom-stān*) *n.* a tombstone – '. . . but also named on the family tombstane in Duns Kirkyaird' [IWL].

tome (*tōm*) *v., arch.* to draw out into a thin line – 'To tome, toum, to draw out any viscous substance into a line, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'ti toam taffie' [ECS], to undergo drawing out into a rope, be drawn out into a line – 'It cam towmin' out' [JoJ], 'To hing towmin' down, to hang in the manner of saliva from the lips' [JoJ] (also written 'toam'; cf. **taw** and **toum**).

Tomes (*tōmz*) *n.* **Alan** 'Toomba' (??–) rugby player, born in Hawick, but grew up in the Newcastle area, he worked for banks and the gas board. At about 6 ft 5 inches, he playing as a lock, and was known for his large stature. He played for Hawick R.F.C. from 1973, winning 48 caps in 1976–87, a record for a middle row player, and he also played for the British Lions in 1980.

Tomscotsteed (*tōm-sko'-steed*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the 1541 rental roll as 'Thomscotsteid', and listed along with the other lands of 'Cleirlandis, Robsteid, Cranswat, Gusbank, Hurklebuss', with tenants William Elliot, David Elliot, Bartholomew Nixon and Ninian Elliot, valued at 5 merks. They were presumably a set of adjacent small steadings, but their location is uncertain.

the Tongue (*thu-tung*) *n.* narrow strip of land on the former boundary between Tofts and Hallrule. It was said to have been given by Turnbull of High Tofts to Douglas of Cavers as a way of protecting him from any attempts by Eliott of Stobs to force him off his land (as he had done to Turnbull of Denesyde). The field still survives, just east of the Dean Burn, to the left of the A6088 a little before Hawthornside.

the Tongue (*thu-tung*) *n.* spur of land in Castleton Parish, between the Green Burn and an unnamed tributary, situated north-west of Kirk Hill. There are the remains of a farmstead, a cottage and a sheepfold there. The farmstead may be 18th century; the cottage was known as Greenburn, and probably the farmstead also. At the southern end of the spur are further enclosures and 'lazy-beds'.

the Tongue Burn (*thu-tung-burn*) *n.* small stream that joins the Braidlie Burn a little to the north-east of Gorrenberry, on the north side of the Hermitage valley.

tongue-ruits (*tung-ritz*) *n., pl., arch.* roots of the tongue, especially in the phrase 'at one's tongue-ruits', meaning 'on the tip of one's tongue' or about to be said – 'It was at ma tung-ruits ti cry on the hoattery affair' [ECS].

tongue-tackit (*tung-taw-kee'*) *adj., arch.* tongue-tied, mumbling, inarticulate because of drunkenness or having something in one's mouth.

Tonke (*tongk*) *n.* **Walter** (13th C.) recorded as Sheriff of Roxburgh Castle in 1296. He was probably a clerk of the English King's household.

toober (*too-bur*) *v., poet.* to beat, thrash – 'An' sall begin sall begin til toober his fella-servents, an' til eet an' drink wi' the druken' [HSR].

tooch (*tooch*) *n., arch.* the sound of a gunshot, pop, imitation of a pop-gun.

the Too'er see **the Toor**

took (*took*) *n., arch.* a tuck, pleat, a tug, pull, an excess of food or work, surfeit – 'A'm deed-teird: A hev hed a richt took o woark' [ECS], *v.* to tuck (also written 'tuke').

took (*took*) *n., arch.* a disagreeable taste.

toom (*toom*) *adj., arch., poet.* empty, unoccupied, vacant – 'But, let me tell ye, gin yer pouch be toom, sirs . . . ' [JoHa], 'Toom as a teapot newly dreepit, Ae single plack, or I'll

be wheepit!' [JoHa], '... an' whan he is come he fin'ith it toom, swupet, an' decket' [HSR], '... a leaden amulet, carried ten years by a Bucolic to prevent 'his pouch from ever being toom'' [HAST1862], 'Why, don't you see that if we had been ministers of separate charges there wad hae been twa toom kirks where there is one to-day' [RJYS], '... Mr. Spunk'll be lyin' lookin' up at St. Mary's Kirk wi' a green blanket ower his toom ribs ...' [JEDM], 'He was tired and wat and the big creel was toom' [UB], 'We view them now baith toom and bare Wi' empty pouches' [RF], '... Leaving the toum shafts o' the trap To mock his fuddled ee' [WL], not running, idle – 'A stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill' [ECS], *v., arch.* to empty, particularly a drinking glass – 'Ane faster than another strives, In tooming toil-fil't purses' [JoHa], '... An' play his pouch a pliskie – Will toom'd this night' [JoHa], 'An' aye we ca'd the ither cog, An' toom'd the reamin' horn!' [JT] (also spelled 'toum', 'tume'; see also **tuim**, etc.).

Toomba (*toom-ba*) *n.* nickname for **Alan Tomes**.

toom-tail (*toom-tāl*) *adv., arch.* empty-handed, without a load – 'To Cum back Tume-tail, to go away with a load, and return empty, Roxb.' [JoJ].

toon (*toon*) *n.* a town – 'There came a queer bodie unto oor toon ...' [JoHa], 'There's a toon, o' toons the pride That stands on bonnie Teviot side' [JLH], '... Frae the silent slopes on my native toon' [TC], '... On earth, Hawick is the only toon The nicht afore the morn' [JMS], formerly any settlement situated at a major farm – 'John Glendinen and Andrew were ordered to gather in the touns following, in ye landward part of ye parish, viz., Crumhaugh, Goldielands, Fenwick, Alton Crofts, and Whitchesters, together with Closses' [PR1717], 'Were ye e'er in Hawick toun? Gin ye hae, then fill your glasses' [GWe], *arch.* a farmstead, *adj.* relating to a town – '... that no other toune or landward heritor of tenements and houses within the said burgh ...' [BR1699], 'But the toun-clock cheery chimes owre a'' [WL] (also spelled 'toun').

the Toon Book (*thu-toon-book*) *n.* the official record book kept by the Town Clerk, essentially synonymous with **the Burgh Records**. The first such book that still exists was begun by Gilbert Watt on 1st October 1638 (although it starts with the 'Act of Bailies and Council' of 1640) and was continued by 4 successive Town Clerks until 8th October 1681. The second book covered the period 1681–1774 and other books followed, listing the official business of the Town, including details of cases before the Magistrates' Court, etc. They are crucial pieces of early historical information about events and people in Hawick, as well as the language. A book indexing the main entries was started by James Wilson in 1830 and covered 1681 to 1866 – '... quhilkis premises the said Adam Gowanlock desirit to be insert in the common toun-buik of Hawick' [BR1641].

toon clerk (*toon-clerk*) *n.* town clerk, an official appointed as secretary to a town council, keeping records and performing administrative duties – 'Item, whatsomever personnes gevis unrevrent language to the bailies, minister or towne-clark, sal pay £10 efter tryal ...' [BR1640], '... for calling Gilbert Watt, Toun-Clerk, ane suckler, and for other injurious words' [BR1650].

the Toon Clerk (*thu-toon-klerk*) *n.* the Town Clerk of Hawick. Originally he was appointed by the citizens to keep the town records and to perform other legal duties. He was chosen by the Burgesses every 2 years, the only official to be elected rather than appointed by the Council. The first recorded one was 'Hew Counston' or 'Cowstoun' in a single Privy Council document of 1612, and then Andrew Sword is recorded in 1630. The earliest existing 'Town Book', recorded by the Town Clerk, has its first entries in 1638. The Gladstains and Purdom families gave many decades of service to this office. The Town Clerk used to lead the march around the Burgh boundaries when the riders returned from Riding the Common. It was said in 1711 that he was 'now and then in custom to get ane burgess complimented over to him' (i.e. had his income supplemented by the occasional burgess fee). In 1720 he was awarded 10 shillings yearly for pen, paper and ink. In 1836 it is recorded that the Town Clerk was appointed biennially by a poll of Burgesses and paid 10 shillings annually, as well as receiving fees for courts and other services. The first full time appointment was not until 1937, and the position was dissolved along with Reorganisation in 1975. An approximate list follows (although some dates are far from certain): Hugh Cowston 1610s; Andrew Sword c.1620–1630s; John Richardson 1630s–1638; Gilbert Watt 1638–1650s; James Liddell 1658–1659; Andrew Tunno 1659–70; Andrew Rutherford 1670–c.73; Walter Gladstains 1673–96; William Rutherford 1696; Walter Gladstains c.1696–1710; Walter Gladstains and Walter Gladstains (second) 1710–18; Walter Gladstains (second) 1718–32; James Weir 1733–62; John Gladstains c.1763–70; James Winthrope

1760s (jointly with John Gladstains); James Weir (second) 1770; John Gladstains 1770–83; James Winthrope c.1783 (possibly); James Inglis 1790–1810; John Oliver 1810–41; James Wilson 1841–62; Thomas Purdom 1862–86; Robert Purdom 1886–1924; John Purdom 1924–1936; Robert F. Pollock 1937–38; Robert Barbour 1938–68; and William Hogg 1968–75. Bill Hogg was the last Hawick Town Clerk, moving to Roxburgh District in 1975.

the Toon Cooncil (*thu-toon-koon-sul*) *n.* Hawick's Town Council, which must have existed from the time of the granting of burghal status in the early 15th century. The earliest recorded composition of the Council was 12, plus 2 Bailies, the Clerk and the Treasurer. In 1701 the number was increased by 6 to 18. The Deacon Convenor from each of the Trades also sat on the Council. In 1759 it was decreed that all Councillors had to go on the Common Riding or else forfeit their place on the Council. By 1780 the Council consisted of 31 members, being the 2 Magistrates elected annually, 15 councillors (for life) elected by the sitting members, and 2 representatives (quartermasters) from each of the 7 incorporated trades. This was fixed by a ruling of the Court of Session in 1781, following an action raised by William Freeman and others. During the 19th century the Council met twice a month. The make-up of the body led to it being called 'the Eternal Cooncil'. The newer Town Council was constituted after the Police Act of 1861, with wider representation by all men paying a rent of £10 or over. The Council saw many changes over the years, particularly with the setting up of the County Council in 1889, and its extension in 1929, and the associated transfer of responsibility. It was disbanded in May 1975, following local government Reorganisation, when power was removed from the burghs and centralised. A minority of people claim things improved.

toon end (*toon-end*) *n., arch.* part of a town, neighbourhood – '... For weel I ken'd 'bout yon toon end I'd mony a glowerin' foe' [WaD].

toonfit (*toon-fi'*) *n.* the lower end of a town.

the Toonfit Kirk (*thu-toon-fi'-kirk*) *n.* the Townfoot Church in Newcastleton, the first to be built in the village. It was erected in 1803/4 for the Burgher congregation, which would become the United Presbyterian Kirk.

toonfitter (*toon-fi'-ur*) *n., arch.* someone who lives at the lower end of a town.

Toon Green Enclosure (*toon-green-en-klōshoor*) *n.* former name for a field to the north-east of Minto village (marked on a 1766 map of Minto estate).

the Toon Guaird (*thu-toon-gārd*) *n.* another name for **the Watch**.

the Toon Hall (*thu-toon-hall*) *n.* the original Town Hall, sometimes called the 'Town House' was built in 1781 and demolished in 1884. This itself replaced the Tolbooth, which dated from about 1694, and earlier buildings before that. The current building was erected on the same site, 36 High Street, in 1884–86 at a cost of £16,000, with architect James Campbell Walker of Edinburgh, selected in an 1883 competition. The design is said to be Scottish Baronial with French elements, and is reminiscent of the work of David Bryce (with whom Walker had worked). The memorial stone was laid by the Duchess of Buccleuch, and the builders were John & William Marshall. The tower contains a clock, with 4 faces and bells ringing the quarter hours; the roof includes 2 separate weather-vanes (the one on the Cross wynd featuring a cock). The complex contains the Council offices, the old Council Chambers, the former Magistrate's Courtroom, the main Hall and the Lesser Town Hall. The back part (off the Cross Wynd) was once the police house, while the basement has the old police cells and was set up for use as a nuclear shelter. The building is used for many municipal purposes, including council administration, concerts and shows, the Colour Bussing, dances, etc. It currently stretches over 34–44 High Street and is a grade A listed building. Outside is a datum level of 352.9 ft elevation marked and another plaque commemorates the former site of the South Port. The Museum has a key of one of the old doors (donated in 1871) and two other old keys donated in 1875. A bench outside, designed by Bernie Armstrong, incorporates halberds in its design – 'In the Town Hall all things are ready, Knives and forks we'll ply them steady' [AB], 'There's the Town Hall tower wi' its clock tickin' ower' [IWS].

toonheid (*toon-heed*) *n.* the upper end of a town.

the Toonheid (*thu-toon-heed*) *n.* Townhead, former name for the top of the town, i.e. an area around the West Port. It was used as a location in Pigot's 1825/6 directory (e.g. for slater Robert Elliot). The Ordnance Survey map of 1863 marks St. Leonard's farm as 'Hawick Townhead'.

the Toonheid (*thu-toon-heed*) *n.* former name used for the top part of Denholm village, at the west end.

Toonheid (*toon-heed*) *n.* Townhead, name used for lands in Hassendean Parish, probably the same as the modern Knowetownhead. It was also known alternatively as 'East Mains'. In 1692 Thomas Gray paid the vicarage teinds for the lands there. Thomas Gray, James Thomson and John Hood were there in 1694 (it is 'Tounheid' in 1601 and 'Tounhead' in 1692 and 1694; it is 'Toune head' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Toonheid (*toon-heed*) *n.* former farmstead in Southdean Parish near Chesters. George Oliver was the tenant there in 1669.

toonheider (*toon-hee-dur*) *n., arch.* someone who lives at the upper end of a town.

the Toonheid Port (*thu-toon-heed-pōr'*) *n.* the Townhead Port, name used at one time to the **West Port**.

the Toonheid Toll (*thu-toon-heed-tōl*) *n.* the Townhead Toll Bar in Newcastleton. It was located on North Hermitage Street. Christina Telfer was toll-keeper there in 1861. The house still exists, on the right-hand side of the road coming out of the village.

the Toon Herd (*thu-toon-herd*) *n.* former Burgh employee, with responsibility for collecting the town's cattle in the morning, taking them to the Common to graze and returning them by nightfall. In the early 19th century he also had the privilege of setting up a drinks tent on the Moor at the Common Riding and from the mouth of this tent the Burgess Roll was read. He may have lived at St. Leonard's farm during some periods and in the cottage at Hawickmoor at others. In 1733 it is recorded that a herd was selected for horses pasturing on the Common, which was presumably a different person than the main Herd. In 1755 the building of a 'herd's house' is recorded, this presumably being somewhere on the Common. In the following year 1 shilling was 'given the herd when his child was almost burnt to death', and so there was perhaps a fire in the house. It is unclear when the first Herd was appointed, but the position was discontinued in the latter part of the 19th century. In 1836 it is recorded that the Herd was paid £20 annually. Those filling the appointment included: William Palmer (recorded in 1707); Adam Hobkirk (recorded in 1713); Walter Scott 'Crooked Wat' (early 18th C.); Mungo Armstrong (c.1720–c.44); James Armstrong (recorded in 1740); Robert Hobkirk (c.1752–c.57); James Wilson (late 18th C.); William Elliot (from at least 1800); Andrew Ormiston (until 1853); and James Cairns (from about 1853). In 1858 there was a donation to the Museum of an 'old horn of the Hawick Moor Cow herd' – 'About the year seveenteen hundred and ten, Walter Scot was Town Herd of Hawick' [C&L], '. . . the pond was scythed for thatch every year in the auld days be the toon herd whae bade at St. Leonards . . . ' [IWL] (also 'Toon Hird').

the Toon Hoose (*thu-toon-hoos*) *n.* name sometimes used for Hawick's previous Town Hall, also sometimes called the 'Council House'. It was built around 1781 on the site of the old Tolbooth, and was an unpretentious building with a tall steeple and an outside staircase. It had a thatched roof and was 'of a homely description, the rafters, visible from beneath, giving it the appearance of a common barn'. It incorporated a bell (at a cost of £24, 14s.), to complement the one at St. Mary's in order to call the curfew. Part of it was rented out for dancing lessons, singing lessons and lectures in the late part of the 18th century. One of the 6 wells fed from the Sclidder Springs stood beside it from 1797. In one of the last vestiges of feudalism the weight house on the ground floor was owned by a tenant of the Duke of Buccleuch ('tacksman of his Grace's customs); the Duke contributed £100 to the cost of the building, plus half the cost of paving the streets at the time. There were considerable additions to the steeple in 1806 and a clock was inserted in 1809. The top of the steeple also held a weather cock. The door in the steeple at the first floor level, with its projecting ledge, was known as the 'Oyes door' and was used for the reading of proclamations. The ground floor on the Cross Wynd side had open arches, which were closed at night with iron gates. This was the location for meal and butter markets. The Council Chambers were upstairs. There is a single surviving photograph from about 1880. The building was demolished in 1884 to make way for the new Town Hall.

the Toon Litter (*thu-toon-li'-ur*) *n.* carrier for bodies, hired out by the town, acting effectively as a hearse. It is referred to in 1722, when the charge was half a crown for those outside the Burgh or those not paying 'stent nor lott'. It is also mentioned in the Treasurer's Book in 1732. It is unclear when this stopped being used, or what form this took, but it was probably little more than a large wheel-barrow.

Toon-o-Rule (*toon-ō-rool*) *n.* Town-o-Rule, a farm north of Bonchester Bridge, formerly a significant settlement in the area, once one of the major estates of Hobkirk Parish, and later

being a large part of the barony of Feu-Rule. There were houses along the left side of the syke there (according to Tancred), but there are is now no sign of where exactly they were. It has also been suggested (by Jeffreys) that the original parish church of Hobkirk was situated here. In 1535 there is a record of 'Thome Turnbull et Andree alias Dauid Turnbull' who were tenants there. This could be the 'towne in Tevedall caulyd Rowlle' burned by John Musgrave's men in 1542. The 'town' was burned again during the English invasion of 1545. The lands are described in 1562 as lying between the Mains of Hallrule and Plewlandhill on the east and those of Hawthornside and Hoilhouse on the west. It is probably where Jock Tait 'in the toun of Halroule' was recorded in 1586/7. 'Gibbie wi the Gowden Garters' obtained a charter of the lands in 1632. Walter Amos and Robert Paterson were there in 1739. William Elliot was tenant in the mid-18th century. Gideon Wilson was herd there in 1751. Thomas Rule was there in 1788. In 1805 it was sold off by Sir William Eliott to John Wilson of Hallrule, and at that time was also referred to as being the east part of 'Over or Outer Halrule'. William Mabon was farmer in the 1860s. There was also once a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond. The cottage on the north side of the farm was known as 'North Town-o'-Rule', referred to by locals as 'Drythropple', and renamed 'Heathfield' for a while. An old well there (built in circular form) was called 'Dobie' or 'Dubbie', and probably corresponds to the well marked to the north of the farm buildings on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. The residents there used to use the Sun's reflection off 'Cloon Craig' on Ruberslaw to tell the approximate time of day. An ancient oval-shaped earthwork once stood close to the farmhouse, but was largely obliterated by agricultural improvements before the mid-19th century. A prehistoric stone axe-head was found in one of the outfields in the 19th century and part of a quern found there was donated to the Museum in 1858 (formerly spelled 'Toun o' Roull' and variants; the name appears in the records of Jedburgh Abbey; it is 'villa de Rowle' in 1535, 'Toun of Roull' in 1694 and 'Toun of rule' in 1739; it is 'Toū [i.e. Toun] of Roull' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, but appears incorrectly as 'Tour of Roul' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Tou of Roull' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Toon-o-Rule Burn (*toon-ō-rool-burn*) *n.* Town-o'-Rule Burn, stream, running to the northwest of Weensmuir and Heathfield farms, and joining the Hallrule Burn.

Toon Piper (*toon-pī-pur*) *n.* official player of the pipes, probably the bagpipes. However, in earlier documents it is unclear precisely what kind of musical instrument is meant, with perhaps the Border pipes being used at some times and it is also possible the word 'piper' was also synonymous with 'fifer' in earlier times. Pipers are mentioned in connection with Hawick in the early 17th century, e.g. John Tait and John Laing were both 'pyper' in 1627. Adam Moffat was rebuked by Ashkirk Parish in 1638 for 'pyping at bridals' and was probably associated with Hawick or one of the other neighbouring towns. William Turnbull was appointed as Hawick's piper in 1674. Thomas Beattie is recorded as piper in 1693/4. In 1700 the town's piper was fined for playing through the town after the fair; it is recorded that he played the 'great pipe', which is unambigiously the Highland-style bagpipes. In 1703 the town's 'officers, pyper, and drummers' were to be paid for 'coatts att the Common rydeing in anno 1702' and were also allowed 'to have coatts att Common-Ryding this year, 1703, as formerly; this makes it clear that the piper and drummer (or drummers) were separate from the Burgh Officers at that time. James Oliver, 'Jafra the Piper', is mentioned several times in the Parish records of the 1710s (in connection with misbehaviour!). A man called 'Fouller' was paid to be piper in 1721; he was Robert Fowler, piper in about 1721–32. John 'Meader' (probably the same as Mather) was perhaps piper 1732–41. William Brown is recorded as Town Piper in 1745 and Walter Ballantyne in the 1770s, the last man whose name we know. Hawick had a town piper (along with a drummer and bellman, although they may well have shared duties) for probably a couple of centuries until the late 1700s, when he was replaced by a fifer (first mentioned in 1797). In 1803 the Council resolved 'that the piper shall not be any longer continued', and that was the last official mention. One of the last pipers may have been John Douglas, who is recorded as 'late piper Hawick' when his daughter died in 1810; however, there is a reference to him playing the riders back into town in Balbirnie's version of 'Teribus'. John Halliday wrote a poem 'Davie's Dead', published in 1847, which appears to be about a piper. The Common Riding Procession of 1894 is reported to have been led by the brass band, the drums and fifes 'and the pipers'. 'Hawick Pipe Band' traces its roots to 1937 – 'The town's piper, for his nicht revelling, on going on the fair nicht playing with

the great pipe thro the haill toun, is fined £100 Scots' [BR1700], '... the pyper is only allowed four pounds Scotts to buy him ane coatt' [BR1713].

toon-raw (*toon-raw*) *n., arch.* the privileges of being in a town – 'To thraw one's self out o' a toun-raw, to forfeit the privileges enjoyed in a small community, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Toonrig (*toon-rig*) *n.* former fortified house on the Hermitage Water, on the north bank of the valley just east of Gorrenberry (marked on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Tounrig' and on Blaeu's 1654 map and Visscher's 1689 map as 'Tounricg').

toonsfolk (*toonz-fōk*) *n., pl.* townsfolk, townspeople – '... to the great disturbance both of stangers and toonsfolke' [BR1700], 'No' sae lang syne a guid wheen o' the toonsfolk didna' hesitate tae condemn the annual festival wi' a' the invectives they could command' [BW1939], '... hei confirmed the toonsfolks' right ti yaise the Common land and gave thum ... 'land for tillage peats and pasture' ' [IWL].

toonsmen (*toonz-men*) *n., pl.* townsmen – 'I canna schule mysel' to fit Wi tounsmen, drawn sae keen the bricht Upon each other's avarice' [DH].

toon's officer (*toonz-o-fee-sur*) *n., arch.* an officer of a burgh – '... and James Olifer, toun officer, playing before him' [PR1718], 'Rob Tinlin whae was the toon's officer an the pairish beadle' [HEx1965] (see **Burgh Officer**).

the Toon's Purse (*thu-toonz-purs*) *n.* former prize race at the Common Riding. In 1834 it was also referred to as the 'Town's Plate', worth 10 sovereigns and only for horses that had not previously won a £50 prize. It was the opening event of the 1834–36 Friday Races. In 1857 the Town's Stakes (or Sweepstakes) was the main race on the Saturday.

toon's-speak (*toonz-speek*) *n., arch.* a scandal, talk of the town.

the Toon Steel-yaird (*thu-toon-steel-yārd*) *n.* former steel-yard in Hawick, located on the High Street. It is recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory, when James Kennedy was 'collector'.

the Toon Subscription Purse (*thu-toon-sub-skrip-shin-purs*) *n.* race run at the Common Riding in at least the 1840s to 1860s. It took place on the Friday on the Moor in many years, but in some years there was a race with this title on both days. Presumably the prize money was raised by subscription in Hawick.

the Toon Treasurer (*thu-toon-tre-shoo-rur*) *n.* former position on the Council, charged with gathering the money from Burgesses and others. The first record of the election of a person to this office in in 1655. The position was later named **Burgh Chamberlain**. The Treasurer kept records of the financial transactions of the Burgh, which provide valuable information about what went on in Hawick in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1739 the amounts started to be written in sterling rather than in Scots money. The Treasurer was elected annually on the same day as the Bailies, i.e. the 2nd Friday in October. In 1836 it is recorded that the Treasurer was paid £10 annually. Extracts from the Town Treasurer's books in the period 1721–1805 are given in James Wilson's 'Hawick and its Old Memories' (1858). People who have held the office include: John Scott, around 1734; William Scott, at least 1763–69; William Wilson, early 1800s; Walter Wilson, early 1800s; James Scott, early 1800s; James Oliver, 1820s; James D. Kenney, mid-1800s; John Murray, 1880s; A.S. Lawson, late 1800s; Adam Laing, early 1900s; George Gass, early 1900s.

toonty (*too'-ee, toon'-ee, toon-tee*) *n.* twenty – 'if ee're no in bed be the time A coont ti toonty ...', 'Aw'll never be drooned, for aw can keep in ma breath for toonty minutes' [WNK], 'Look ... Owre yonder, D'ye see him? Teh, toonty pund, I'm shair. Fish rinnin, fish rinnin Enough and to spare!' [DH], '... an oot o' the toonty-fower entered the wunner was Dick Wricht threh Langtoon' [BW1974], 'Last night A hed a dream, And wi' this A end ma ditty, It was toonty year frae now, Hawick hed been renamed Safeway City' [IWL], 'Teribus is an amazing piece o wurk, toonty fower versus o pure poetical genius ...' [IHS] (cf. the rarer **toanty**).

the Toonty-Five Year Cornet (*thu-toon'-ee-fIv-yeer-kōr-ni'*) *n.* designation for the returning Cornet of 25 years previously.

toontyith (*too'-ee-, toon'-ee-, toon-tee-ith*) *n.* twentieth (also **toantyith**).

toor (*toor*) *n.* a tower – 'Ther was an certain houshaulder ... bigget ane touer, an' let it out til husbanmen ...' [HSR], 'Grey are the stanes o' Drumlanrig's toor o' the Border' [IWS], *v.* to tower – 'There, at the yeh hand, tooered the threeple Eeldons ...' [ECS] (also spelled 'tooer', 'toore', 'touer' and 'tour').

the Toor (*thu-toor*) *n.* popular name for **Drumlanrig's Toor**, for centuries the most imposing building and de facto geographical centre of Hawick. The word is also used generally for this area of Hawick (also spelled 'Too'er' etc.).

Toor (*toor*) *n.* former name for **Spittal Toor** (also written 'Tour'; also see **Tower**).

Toor Brig (*toor-brig*) *n.* occasional name used for the Drumlanrig Bridge over the Slitrig near the Tower Knowe.

the Toor Burn (*thu-toor-burn*) *n.* stream that runs from above Spittal Tower to join the Rule Water at Spittal-on-Rule.

the Toor Close (*thu-toor-klōs*) *n.* former name for a passageway next to Drumlanrig's Tower, giving access to the area behind. In 1767 it is said that 'trees, packs of wool, couples, joists, and household furniture' were all deposited there by the flood. The close is wide enough to allow the cavalcade to emerge at the Common Riding, and the wall contains the Cornets' Board.

Toordykeside see **Toor Dykeside**

Toor Dykeside (*toor-dīk-sīd, tow-ur-dīk-sīd*) *n.* Tower Dykeside, short street linking Slitrig Crescent with the Tower Knowe. The name derives from the wall which once encircled the Tower on the south side. It is a relatively new street, since the Tower is believed to have sloped down to the Slitrig perhaps as recently as the 18th century. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all parts of the former Tower Hotel, which is grade B listed. The wall along by the Slitrig was mostly swept away in the flood of 1846 – 'And though the matin bells have not yet rung Their usual peal unto the world wide, Alert with joyous life both old and young Their steps are wending to the Tower Dykeside' [JCG] (sometimes 'the' Tower Dykeside, occasionally one word, and also formerly 'Toor-gate-side'; it is 'Tower Dyke side' on Wood's 1824 map).

toorfle (*toor-ful*) *v., arch.* to come to grief, perish – 'I'se rād he'll toorfel' [GW] (this variant said to be from Liddesdale; cf. **torfel**).

Toorgateside (*toor-gā'-sīd*) *n.* former name for **Toor Dykeside**. Before the wall was built the ground at the foot of the Tower sloped into the Slitrig – '. . . the erection of the Corn Exchange, which is intended to span the stream, and extend from the Towergate-side across to the old manse' [WNK] (also written 'Toor-gate-side' or 'Towergateside').

Toorgateside Cauld (*toor-gā'-sīd-kawld*) *n.* former name for a weir in the Slitrig near Drumlarnig's Tower (mentioned by W.N. Kennedy in 1861).

the Toor Hotel (*thu-toor-hō-tel*) *n.* Drumlanrig's Tower, during the days it was used as a hotel, also known as 'the Tower Inn'. This phase of the building's history started in 1773, and continued until 1981. The landlords used to farm fields at the Wellogate, with an onstead in Bourtree Place (which became the Con Club site). The ballroom inside was used for dances, theatrical performances and other social functions, particularly in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. There are reports that the band 'the Stranglers' played here in 1977, the concert ending in a fight between the audience and the bouncers.

toorick (*too-rik*) *n., arch.* a small tower.

toorickie (*too-ri-kee*) *n., arch.* a small tower, turret (also 'toorockie'; cf. **towerickie**).

toorie (*too-ree*) *n.* a bobble on a woollen hat, or the hat itself, particularly a knitted dome-shaped cap.

the Toor Inn (*thu-toor-in*) *n.* usual name for **the Toor Hotel** in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The first landlord was Michael Stevenson, from 1773, followed by Robert Armstrong for about a decade. Thomas Scott was a ploughman employed by the Inn in 1799. William Brown ('Billy', d.1839) was landlord in the early part of the 19th century, then John Fenwick (with William Crozier as long time hostler) and later Frank Fenwick. The landlord farmed some land up the Wellogate and had some space for stabling where the Con Club was later built. A coachhouse for the inn stood where the Exchange Buildings were built in the 1860s. Wordsworth stayed here in 1803 and the first Burns supper in Hawick was held here in 1815. In the 1830s, being the Town's polling station, it was the focus of troubles during several elections.

the Toor Knowe (*thu-toor-now*) *n.* area in front of Drumlanrig's Tower, so-called because it was a few feet above street level into the 19th century. It would have seemed higher relative to the surroundings before all the houses were built, and it must have once had the mill lade crossing its nothern side, isolating it from the rest of the Town. It has been used as a street address since the late 19th century. It was formerly a small green hill, is said to have once had the 'deuil tree' upon it, and still had a few trees in the late 18th century. In the 18th century there were 2 small clay-built houses to the west of the river bank, the proprietors of which owned the Knowe itself. There was also formerly a row of single-storey houses extending for about 50 yards at the eastern end, which split the High Street in half at this point (running from roughly opposite 2 Tower Knowe to a point in line with 18 High Street). For a century from about 1760 it held the daily spectacle of arrivals and departures of the stage-coaches passing through the town. It was

also where the Town Herd used to collect the cattle. It was formerly used as a marketplace and for annual hiring fairs, as well as being where bonfires would be lit to mark special occasions. No. 7 was formerly known as 'Kedie's Buildin', but rebuilt by James Harkness, with a cantilevered section sticking out over the Slitrig. Essentially the entire street is composed of grade C listed buildings. No. 4 contains ironwork cats on the roof, in a vain attempt to deter the pigeons – 'I wish tae guidness ee wad get alang the road tae the Too'r Knowe and no bother mei wi' eer blethers' [JEDM].

the Toor Knowe Brig (*thu-toor-now-brig*) *n.* Tower Knowe Bridge, another name used for **Drumlanrig Brig**.

Toor Mill (*toor-mil*) *n.* Tower Mill, built over the Slitrig approximately where the 'Auld Brig' once stood. It was constructed on the site of an earlier mill by William Elliot & Sons in 1852. The building is 3½ stories in whinstone with sandstone dressings, built over a flat-arched bridge, and is currently listed Category A. The magnificent arch over the river makes its design quite unique. It was water-powered originally, and provided the first electric lighting in the town (conveyed all the way to the house of Col. William Scott Elliot at Teviot Lodge). The water wheel still exists in the basement, and is the largest of its kind in Scotland. When the water was low it was supplemented by by a steam engine, installed in 1882. At its height the workforce of the factory was 660. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries it operated as a carding and spinning mill, run by Col. Walter Elliot and then his son, Col. William Scott Elliot. Between the wars it was switched to hosiery production. During WWII the building was used as a grain and sugar store and then for several decades as a warehouse for Murray Brothers mail-order knitwear firm. The building fell into disrepair and ownership was transferred to the Scottish Historic Buildings Trust in 1995. There was strong disagreement about whether to demolish or renovate the building, but it was saved by the Hawick Townscape Heritage Initiative in 1998. With funding from the European Union rural development funding, Scottish Borders Council and the Scottish Arts Council, it was refurbished to accommodate visitor facilities and commercial space, as part of the Heart of Hawick initiative. The architects for the conversion were Gray, Marshall & Associates. The 'Bean Scene' opened in 2007, with a glassed section overlooking the Slitrig, and the old water wheel visible underneath. The rest of the building includes a small cinema and creative workspace (also sometimes called 'Toor Knowe Mill' or 'Elliot's Mill').

Toor Mill Dam (*toor-mil-dam*) *n.* Tower Mill Dam, name sometimes used for one of two short mill lades in the centre of Hawick. One fed Tower Mill from the Slitrig, with the cauld being at the foot of Slitrig Crescent. The other was effectively an extension of the Back Dam, running under the Tower Knowe to power the original Hawick Mill on the Mill Port.

Toor Shaw (*toor-shaw*) *n.* former name for a wood near Tower farm, on the slopes of Ruberslaw (mentioned by J.A.H. Murray in 1866.

toosle (*too-sul*) *v.* to tousle – 'They've crush'd an' spoilt her brand new cap, Her bonnet's a bamboozl'd, As flat as ony rattan trap, An' a' her ringlets toozl'd' [JoHa] (also written 'toozle').

tooselt (*too-sul'*) *pp.* tousled, tangled, dishevelled – '. . . hair aa torfellt an toozellt; collar raandeet, an waaffelt lang seine' [ECS].

toot see **tout**

toothrife (*tooth-rīf, -rif*) *adj., arch.* toothsome, palatable (recorded by J. Jamieson; see also **teethrife**).

toozy see **tousie**

top (*top*) *n., arch.* a tuft of hair, fowl's crest, upper bushy part of certain plants (cf. **tap**).

the Top Haugh (*thu-top-hawf*) *n.* occasional name for the Upper Haugh, especially the grassy area used as a communal drying green.

top-lookin (*top-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* stalwart, erect in bearing (noted by E.C. Smith).

toppin (*to-pin, -peen*) *n., arch.* top, summit, tuft or crest on a head, peaked top of a hill – 'The toppeen o Ruberslaw an the brows o the Mentih Hills' [ECS].

toppit (*to-pee', -pi'*) *adj.* topped – 'There was the Eildons and then Ruberslaw and the roond toppit Minto Hills . . . ' [JEDM].

the Top Tent (*thu-top-ten'*) *n.* large beer tent near the top of the hill at the Mair, distinguished from 'the Bottom Tent'. In recent years there have been live bands playing there in the late afternoon and evening of the Saturday.

torfle (*tor-ful*) *v., arch.* to come to grief, perish, to toss about, tumble, dishevel, tousle – 'Their ringlets fluttered round their lily necks, As if they had, by the effects, Been torfelled wi' the weather' [HSR], *n.* declining health, being in an unhealthy condition – 'Torfle, torfel, The state of being unwell; a declining state of health, Roxb.' [JoJ] (the word was used by the Ettrick Shephrd; see also **torfelt**), as well as **toorfle** for the Liddesdale variant).

torfelt (*tor-fel'*) *pp., arch.* tossed about, tumbled, tousled – 'But the schip was now in the middle o' the se, torfellet wi' waves' [HSR], '... I am torfellet up an' doun as the locust' [HSR], '... hair aa torfellt an toozellt' [ECS].

tork (*tork*) *v., arch.* to torture, pinch – 'Tork, torque, To torture, or give pain by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching, Roxb.' [JoJ].

tormentit (*tor-men-tee', -ti'*) *pp., adj.* tormented – '... Tormentit ticht wi' steeks an' stringin', Syne jagged wi' preens!' [DH].

torn-faced (*tōrn-fāsd*) *adj.* bad-tempered, grumpy looking, sulky, glum (this seems to be fairly modern).

Toronto (*to-ron-tō*) *n.* largest city in Canada, in the province of Ontario. Many exiled Teries have settled in the area. In 1921 a number of them gathered at the home of James H. Ross and organised a Common Riding celebration of their own. It took place on 1st July (Canada Day) in High Park, with W. Matherston (who had lost a leg at Flanders) as Cornet and C. Ingles and W. Corbett as Right- and Left-Hand men, respectively. There was a replica flag, which was bussed, pipe music, a 'snuffin' ', Hawick songs, (non-alcoholic) beverages, races, a speech by Alex Craighead (from Galashiels), and all in over 30 C temperatures. Matthew Leydon probably served as Cornet in 1925. In 1926 the Cornet at High Park was Telfer Anderson Huggan, and the replica 1514 flag was bussed by Edith Whillans. In 1927 the Cornet was James Miller and the Lass was Annie Steele.

Torsonce (*tor-sins*) *n.* area on the Gala Water to the south of Stow, for long an important seat of the Pringle family. The last Clan Chief was John Hoppringle of that Ilk and Torsonce, who died in 1737. The mansion is built on the foundations of the older peel. Nearby are the ancient 'Our Lady's Well' as well as the remains of a chapel.

Torthorwald (*tor-thur-wald*) *n.* **Adam** (15th C.) received 10 shillings in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2. He may have been a local man.

Torwoodlee (*tor-wood-lee*) *n.* Georgian house north-west of Galashiels, built near to some older ruins, which were home to the Pringles. The tower dates from 1601 and replaces the one that was sacked in 1568. This was an attack by John Elliot of Copshaw and perhaps as many as 300 other Elliots, Armstrongs, Beatties and Grahams, when the master of the house (George Pringle) was murdered and a huge amount of loot stolen, including silverware and 17 horses. In the latter part of the 15th century the lease of the farm was granted to the Ranger of Tweed Ward for his fee. It was supposedly home of the Pringle who married Mary Scott in the ballad of that name. It was listed among the principal houses of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649. The house was used as a temporary refuge in 1681, by Covenanters the Earl of Argyll and John Scott (ousted minister of Hawick) on their escape from imprisonment. There are efforts underway to stabilize the crumbling structure. There is a golf course on the estate. A bridge nearby was built in 1808 and the modern house in 1783. The remains of Torwoodlee Broch (not to be confused with Torwood Broch, near Falkirk), perhaps 2,000 years old, is also nearby; it is similar to the better preserved one at Edin's Hall – 'The Leader, rolling to the Tweed, Resounds the ensenzie; They roused the deer from Caddenhead, To distant Torwoodlee' [SWS], 'There's Torwudlee, and the Blindlea, An' Buckholm, wi' his hat and feather; But, young Hawtree, he bears the gree Owre a' the Pringles o' Gala waeter' [RG] (it is 'Torwartlee' in 1456, 'Torvodle' in 1552 and 'Torwoidlie' in 1607; it is marked 'Torwoodly' on Gordon's c.1650 map, 'Torwoodlie' on Blaeu's c.1654 and 'Torrid Lee' on Roy's c.1750 map).

Tory Tam (*tō-ree-tawm*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI] (presumably someone called Thomas who was a Conservative supporter).

tossel (*to-sil*) *n., arch.* a tassel, *v., arch., poet.* to tassel, form thread-ends into tassels – 'The tossilit curran weips hir teirs of blude, Nae primroisis will starre the wanhope wud ...' [DH] (also written 'tossil').

the Total (*thu-tō-tul*) *n.* teetotalism, the Temperence Movement, complete abstinence from alcohol – 'Sae Aw'll promise teh join the Total An' never again touch beer' [RM].

totch (*toch*) *v., arch.* to move with short quick steps – 'To totch, to move with short steps, and somewhat quickly; as 'a totchin' poney', Roxb. [JoJ], *n., arch.* a sudden jerk.

the tother (*thu-to-, tu-thur*) *n., arch.* the other, especially in the phrase 'neither the tane nor the tother' – '... And bids the tother theme to try, While th she fans the flame' [JoHa], 'An' the cruke aye jangles at hir tayle As she gi'es the tother spang' [WiSp], '... an', as for the tother – the whusky – aw darsa, aw gat ae gless at

pairtin' ...' [BCM1880], '...An A'd geet mair guid yeh way as the tother, atweel' [ECS], '...an on the tother hand – the richt – the road wunds aboot the Green' [ECS], 'If you couldna swally the tother half, Though ye'd hed the denner at yin ...' [DH], 'And aa hed a cheese-supper dream the tother nicht That some day we'll feenish wi a Regional Common Riding ...' [DH] (also written 'the tuther'; a variant of **tither** and cf. **the tane**).

toties quoties (*to-teez-kwo-teez*) *adv., arch.* as often as required, repeatedly, for each instance – '...whatsomever person that beis not present yeirlie at the Common-Ryding and setting the faires sal pay forty shillings toties quoties ...' [BR1640], '...and ye persone resetter of them to pay for ilk night's reseat of ym twenty grotts, toties quoties' [BR1689], '...sal pay 50 shillings, toties quoties [each offence], and four days in waird at the bailies' will' [JW1699], '...and not be disturbed by noe person or personis, under the paine of tenn pound toties quoties ...' [BR1707] (Latin phrase used in 17th century documents).

tottie (*to-tee*) *adj.* tiny, small – 'it was a wee tottie yin', 'ee were the best lookin wee tottie bairn in the Haig'.

tottle (*tō-tul*) *v., arch.* to boil gently, simmer – 'Daursay that egg ull be weel now; it's been toattlin lang eneuch' [ECS], 'ti toattl, ti tottle = to boil with gently 'poppling' sound (a milder sense than 'wallop'), as eggs, potatoes, etc. boiling in water' [ECS] (also written 'toattle').

totum (*tō-tum*) *n., arch.* a teetotum, a 4-sided top spun in games of chance – 'Women an' poets are o' nearest kin, A' toyish tottums o' the chiel' ca'd hope' [JoHa] (also written 'tottum').

touch (*tuch*) *v., arch.* to concern, have a bearing on – 'Iff my desyr tuiching the pledges for Liddisdaell for their relaess and exchaindge ...' [SB1598], '...as representing the haill communitie and incorporatione of the said towne, toutching and concerning the person or persons that was statut and ordained to carry the towne pencill or Colour ...' [BR1706].

touchand (*tu-chawnd*) *pres. part., arch.* touching, concerning – '...to subscrywe thir presentes my hand tweychandis the pen at Aykvod' [SPB1536], '...be the said Robert Johnestoun under his hand writt tweychand the pen led be me William Brydin notar publict' [SPB1579].

touchit (*tu-chi'*) *pp., arch.* touched, particularly referring to the touching of the Gospels when swearing an oath – '...be ther gret athis, the haly wangelis twechide, for to pas and price the saidis landis ...' [SB1500], 'An' Jesus pat furth his han' an' tuchet him, sayin', I wull; be thou clean' [HSR] (there are many spelling variants).

touch-spale (*tuch-spāl*) *n.* the earwig, Forficula (noted by J. Jamieson).

Touchstone (*tuch-stōn, -stān*) *n.* columnist for the Hawick Express, years??, pen-name of W. Cuthbert Robb.

touer see **toor**

touk (*towk*) *n., arch.* an embankment built to stop a stream from overflowingi (noted by J. Jamieson).

toum see **toom**

toum (*towm*) *n., arch.* gossamer, spider silk, a long thread of a glutinous substance (also written 'towm'; noted by J. Jamieson; see also **tome**).

toums (*towmz*) *adj., arch.* ropy, glutinous (noted by J. Jamieson).

toun see **toon**

-toun (*toon*) *suffix, arch.* a township, farm (surviving in many place name endings, often written '-ton' in modern form, e.g. Alton, Castleton, Kirkton, Larriston, Milsington, Newton, Ormiston, Riccarton, Roberton and Wilton).

tour (*toor, too-ur*) *n., arch.* a turn, sequence – 'Mei next: it's ma toor ti be serrd' [ECS], 'Tour aboot's fair play' [GW].

tourney (*toor-nee*) *n.* a tournament.

tousie (*tow-, too-zee*) *adj.* tousled, having tangled hair – 'Aw like him verra weel, but shairly hei has nayther wife nor mother to look efter 'im, hei has sic a towsy heid' [AMA], 'His towsie head had something on it, That ance had been a Highlan' bonnet' [RDW], 'A tousy beard 'tween fair an' dark Began ti form on the bark ...' [WP], 'If a boy had a 'tousy pow', that was temptation for the teacher to lay hold and shake it as terriers do tiny rabbits' [RJR], rough, rowdy, boisterous – 'Steepit i the lore o the byegane days; a bit that saw weild toozy dae-eens' [ECS], 'An it was toozy, it was toozy a bit, bit like everhin else, ee're aa freends it the end o't' [MA] (also spelled 'toozy', 'tousy', 'towsie' and 'towsy').

tousie tei (*tow-see-tī*) *n., arch.* an afternoon meal with a cooked dish, substantial high tea – '...and when we arrived home Mr Bartlett and I had a 'toozy tea'' [RB].

tousy see **tousie**

tout (*too', toot*) *v., arch.* to tipple, drink, drain – 'Let tipplers toot the glass' [JoHa], '...Aroond the ingle snugly bask, An' toot the reekin' drappie' [JoHa], *n., arch.* a drink, swig, tipple –

'A juist tuik a toot – a sirple ti seind oot ma mooth' [ECS] (also written 'toot').

tout (*towt*) *v., pout.* to blow on a trumpet, make a noise like a horn – 'And touting loud i' the lum top, The gousty wynd did roar' [JTe].

touty see **towty**

tove (*tōv*) *v., arch.* to smoke (a pipe or cigar) – 'The twaesome were tovin' an' crackin'' [GW], to emit smoke, billow out, puff – 'To tove and reek' [JoJ], 'The reek toavd up throwe the lum' [ECS], 'The pipe's tovin'' [GW], 'The reek cam tovin' oot' [GW], to stream out, issue, swarm – 'They tove abroad by hill and glen' [HSR], 'The peip bursteet, and the waeter toavd oot leike a fluid' [ECS], 'The mill-yins war toavin oot for the mael-oor' [ECS], 'The lava toved oot o' Vesuvius' [GW], to burn up (said of a fire), to talk familiarly, chat, *n., arch.* a smoke, especially accompanied by chat, any chat – 'Si'doon, an oo'll heh a gless an a tove thegither for auld lang seine' [ECS] (also 'toave').

tow (*tow*) *n., arch.* flax in a prepared state – 'There was an auld wife had a wee pickle tow, An' she wad gae try the spinnin' o't; But she lootit doon and her rock tuik a lowe, An' that was a bad beginnin' o't' [T], '... An' weel to the rock an' the wee pickle tow, May blessings aye light on the spinning o't' [JoHa], 'A've other tow ti teez = I have other and more pressing work on hand' [ECS], a rope, cord, for various specific purposes, e.g. a cord used for hanging weights in a pendulum clock – '... lykewise that oyl be furnished yearlie for the knocke, and towes for the bell ...' [BR1704], 'Paid for tows to pease stones [clock weights] ... 0 8 0' [BR1726], 'Paid for a Bell tow 7½' [Hob1760], 'E'en crune your sang as lang's ye dow, Let grief an' care, Be by the neck strung in a tow, To wam'le there' [JR], a skipping rope – 'The wainches war caain the towe' [ECS], 'Jumpin the towe = skipping (with a rope)' [ECS] (also written 'towe'; once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong).

towaird (*tow-ārd*) *adv., poet.* toward – 'An' he raught furth his han' towaird his discipels, an' said, Behald, my mither an' my brithren' [HSR] (also **towaird**).

towairds (*tow-ārdz*) *adv., poet.* towards – 'I waitet pætientlie for the Lord, an' he leenet towairds me, an' heærd my crye' [HSR], '... he is terrabil in his doin' towairds the childer o' men' [HSR] (also **towairds**).

towart (*tow-ur'*) *adv., arch.* toward – '... oot A suitt towrt the Auld Jail, thonder' [ECS], '... an A was luntin alang the skleff, towrt Denum' [ECS] (sometimes spelled 'towrt'; see also **tiwards** and **towairds**).

towcher (*tow-chur*) *n., arch.* a wedding dowry (noted by J.A.H. Murray; see also **tocher**).

towe see **tow**

Tower see **Toor**

Tower (*tow-ur, toor*) *n.* farm on the Tower Burn west of Bedrule, formerly a tenanted farm of Cavers estate. It was named after the nearby Spittal Tower, and Towerburn house was built to the north. The Murrays were there in the early 18th century (see **Spittal Toor**).

Towerburn (*tow-ur-burn*) *n.* baronial-type mansion between Denholm and Bedrule, near Spittal Tower. It was built 1912–14 by the Usher's of Wells as a home for Sir Robert's youngest sister Mary Anne and her husband, architect Thomas Leadbetter. She lived there till her death in 1955, after which it was a school for a few years (called Blanerne) before being converted into flats (also called 'Spittal Towerburn').

towerick (*tow-u-rik*) *n., poet.* a small tower, pillar – 'Wha is this that cums owt o' the wuldirniss like towericks o' reek ...' [HSR] (cf. **toorick**, **toorickie** and **towerickie**).

towerickie (*tow-u-ri-kee*) *n., adj.* a small tower, turret.

the Tower Inn (*thu-tow-ur-in*) *n.* pub at 8 High Street, which had been 'Robbie's' up until 2004 (and not to be confused with the former inn at 'the Toor').

Towford (*tow-fōrd*) *n.* outdoor education centre on the Kale Water, near Woden Law, a few miles from the Border. This was the area primary school for this part of Hownam Parish until its closure after WWII.

tow-heidit (*tow-hee-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* flaxen-haired, blond – '... leavin't to the tow-heidit laddie that takes eer ticket to note for reference which airt ye turn when ye gang oot throwe the yett' [DH].

Towledge Park (*tow-lej-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Ashkirk Parish, adjacent to Hillend Park and Cow Park. It was listed in 1779 as 'Towledge-park' in a description of the boundaries of Minto Townhead.

towmond (*tow-mund*) *n., arch.* a year, twelvemonth – 'Held thretty towmonts frae his laird A cozy house, an' dainty yard' [JR], 'Sae or twa towmonts by had creepit, The gear and Cash accounts he keepit' [RDW], 'Sax twalmonds were gane, when a braw strappin' lad Cam' to our door buskit fu' gaudy' [JT] (also written 'towmont'; cf. **twalmonth**).

Towns (*townz*) *n.* **James** (b.1825/6) from Aberdeenshire, he was a tailor in Hawick. His wife was Isabella and they had a son David.

Townsend (*townz-end*) *n.* **Alexander** (1857–1926) from Balbriggan in Ireland, he was brother of Charles and lived in Hawick. His parents were Robert and Catherine Scott (who married in Balrothery, County Dublin in 1849). He married Agnes Buchan Scott (b.1860) in Wilton in 1887. Their children included: Janet Nichol (1888–89); Robert (b.1890), who married Mary Millar; and Thomas (b.1891). **Ambrose** (b.c.1863) brother of Alexander and Charles. He married Agnes Park Oliver in Hawick in 1893 and their children included: Olive Park (b.1894), born in Hawick; and Edith. In 1901 he was a dairy keeper in Ireland. **Charles** (1866/7–1942) younger brother of Robert, he married Mary Burke in Balbriggan, Ireland, in about 1888. They moved to Hawick, where he was a pattern-maker and played cornet in the Saxhorn Band. Their children (all but the first born in Hawick) were: Mary Alice (d.1894) Robert (1889–1917); John (1891–1966), who died in Morecambe; Charlotte Catherine ('Lottie', 1894–1923); Catherine Elizabeth ('Katy', b.1897); Alice Jane (b.1898); Harriet ('Har', b.1901), who married David Ross; and Charles ('Charlie', 1903–69). His family later moved to Dumfries where he is buried. He was bandmaster of the K.O.S.B. Territorials in Dumfries. **George** (19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. He was a member of the Saxhorn Band. The family lived at 19 Minto Place in 1891. His wife was Elizabeth and they had 6 sons who served in WWI, including Charles who was killed in 1917. **Robert** (1889–1917) son of Charles and Mary Burke. He was born in Hawick and worked as a policeman in Newcastle. In WWI he served with the K.O.S.B., where he was Company Sergeant Major. He received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous bravery in Gaza and died in Cairo of a gunshot to the head suffered in Gaza. He is commemorated in Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, on the Dumfries War Memorial, in St. John's Church Dumfries and on a headstone in Dumfries High Cemetery. **Robert** (1890–1922) born in Hawick, son of Alexander and Agnes Buchan Scott. He married Janet Millar in Hawick in 1912. Their children were: Agnes Little (1913–2001), who married Richard Edmonson Scott; Helen Scott (b.1916); and Mary Hincksman (b.1917). He appears to have abandoned his family and moved back to Ireland in 1917. His wife died in 1918, not long after the birth of her 3rd daughter, leaving the children effectively as orphans who were then raised by other relatives.

towrt see **towart**

tow's wusp (*towz-wusp*) *n., arch.* a tousled mess, like a tangled rope – 'A've heard ma fither sayin aboot a 'tow's wusp' . . . somebody wi a lot o hair an they were daein this wi'd ee ken . . . rufflin eet up jist, ee ken, like a tow's wusp' [DaS] (see **wusp**).

towsy see **tousie**

towty (*tow'-ee*) *adj., arch.* touchy, irritable – '. . . the Mairches atween twae prood and towty countries 'at canna grei an are aye cuissen-oot' [ECS].

toy (*toi*) *v., arch.* to treat someone in a careless or frivolous way, deal with summarily, tell off – 'She toy'd 'im off' [GW] (often with 'off'; noted by E.C. Smith).

toys (*toiz*) *n., pl., arch.* a head-dress worn by women, consisting of a linen cap, with a flap at the back reaching to the shoulders – 'Millinery, as we know it now, was unknown, the women wearing 'toys' a head-covering of coarse linen . . . ' [JJV].

tra'i (*contr.*) *v.* to try to – 'A could tra'i dae eet masel' (cf. **heh'i**, **wa'i**, etc.).

trade cooncillor (*trād-koon-su-lur*) *n.* one of the councillors appointed by the 7 incorporated trades of Hawick from 1739 until 1861.

trades (*trādz*) *n., pl.* short for for the incorporated trades or **incorporations**, which in Hawick were the weavers, hammermen, skinners and glovers, fleshers, cordiners or shoemakers, tailors and baxters. The weavers and cordiners existed from before the earliest Burgh records, with the hammermen incorporated in 1686 and the skinners in 1694. About the beginning of the 18th century it is recorded that the Burgesses of Hawick included 26 merchants, 18 carriers, 20 weavers, 10 tailors, 8 cordiners and shoemakers, 10 wrights, 5 gardeners, 2 bakers and 2 candlemakers, as well as glovers, fishermen, thatchers, dykers, coopers, cassayers, brewers, pipers and pedees.

the Trades (*thu-trādz*) *n.* Hawick Trades, a 'junior' rugby team, playing in the Borders District League. It was formed in 1946, with first President Jimmy Murray, other founding members being Tom Wright and Andrew Middlemas, and with Jock Imrie and Tom Reid being long-time club stalwarts. The club grew out of efforts in the War years to keep rugby going, with teams from the B.B.'s, local mills, High School and the

'Combined Trades'. After the War this latter team joined the South District League and Border Junior League as 'Hawick Trades'. The team used to change in the old Baths, and later established clubrooms behind the Waverley Bar. They joined the Linden in 1963 in renting the facilities at the Volunteer Park. The team had an annual tradition of playing Welsh club Glynneath since 1956. They were also the first local junior team to tour abroad, at Pesaro in Italy. They played in sky blue tops with white shorts and navy socks. In 2004 the team withdrew from the league due to a lack of players, but the club continued as a social venue for former players. A history, 'The First Fifty', was published in 1995. Minute books and accounts exist from 1946. There was also a basketball section in the late 1940s.

the Trades (*thu-trādz*) *n.* traditional tradesman's holidays in August, also known as 'the Trades Holiday' or 'the Trades Fortnight'.

the Trades Committee (*thu-trādz-ko-mi'-ee*) *n.* body existing in the early part of the 19th century, with the purpose of collecting money around the factories and workshops of the town for running the Common Riding, before the burden was taken up by entrance charges at the Mair.

the Trades' Library (*thu-trādz-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* former library in Hawick. It was set up by millwright Gideon Scott, in a room in his house. In 1852 it was on the Round Close, with Wilhelmina Paisley as librarian.

the Tradesmen's (*thu-trādz-minz*) *n.* the Tradesmen's Handicap, the most prestigious race run on the Friday of the Common Riding and the 'blue ribband' of the flapping circuit. It is run over about 7 furlongs, with the first race being in 1884 (although a race with same name, run over 1 mile, is recorded in 1875). It probably grew out of the races for the 'Trades' Purse' recorded in the 1830s, and the 'Operatives' Plate' or 'Trades Operatives' Purse', which were recorded being run in the 1840s to 1860s. Mr. Nichol's 'Ravenscraig' won in 3 consecutive years, 1934–36 and the feat was repeated by Miss McGhie's 'Annandale' in 1946–48. Sybil Howe presented a shield for the race in 1979 – 'Well Jock that's eet by agin, it was tremendous guid, Backed the wunner o' Tradesman's a'm in ner fifty quid' [MB] (see also **the Operatives**).

the Tradesmen's Handicap (*thu-trādz-minz-hawn-dee-kawp*) *n.* formal name for **the Tradesmen's**.

the Trades' Purse (*thu-trādz-purs*) *n.* earlier name for the prize race that became **the Tradesmen's**).

the Traditionalists (*th-traw-di-shi-nu-lists*) *n.* popular name for 'the Supporters of Hawick, its Customs and Traditions', a group formed in 1996 in the wake of the unrest over the issue of women riders.

Trafalgar (*tru-fawl-gur*) *n.* naval battle of 1805 in which the Royal Navy, commanded by Adm. Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets. In Hawick there were 'illuminations' of the Town House to celebrate on 11th November.

traicle (*trā-kul*) *v., arch.* to trickle from a hole, sprinkle so as to leave a trace, such as in harvesting hay, planing wood or in a paper chase, *n.* a scattering that leaves a trail – 'There was a traicle frae that pail a' the road frae the wall' [GW].

traigglie-wallets (*trāg-leewaw-litz*) *n., arch.* a slattern, draggle-tail, slovenly woman (cf. **traillie**).

traik (*trāk*) *n., arch.* the loss of sheep or other livestock by death or straying – 'He that has nae gear will hae nae traik, Teviotd.' [JoJ], 'Where there's stock there's traik' [GW], also sometimes applied to birds – 'Bird traik is bad traik' [GW], the flesh of a sheep that has died through disease, a carcass – 'For wharesaeevir the traik is, ther wull the yeagles be getheret thegither' [HSR], *v., arch.* to decline in health, waste away, complain of ill-health, *adj., arch.* weak, in a declining state – 'He's very traik, Roxb.' [JoJ].

traikieness (*trā-kee-nes*) *n., poet.* sickness, leanness – 'An' he gæfe thame galore for thair greed, but sendet ane traikieniss intil thair saul' [HSR].

traikit (*trā-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* exhausted, weak, diseased, infirm (see also **traik**).

trail (*trāl*) *n., arch.* a long or tiring walk, trudge, a branch dragged home for firewood.

Traill (*trāl*) *n.* **Rev. Ewan Gordon Sinclair** (1915–87) son of Rev. Joseph of Rothesay. He was educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College. He was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1940, was assistant at Glasgow St. Paul's Outer High 1940–41 and 'locum tenens' at Glenorchy 1941–42. He demitted his status in 1942 and in the period 1942–45 served with H.M. Forces in North Africa, Sicily and France. He was reinstated by the General Assembly in 1945, ordained by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1946 and inducted as minister of Rattray in 1947. He resigned as Principal and minister of Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong in 1961. He was then minister of Lilliesleaf Kirk, linked with Ashkirk, 1961–69. In 1969 he moved to be minister of The South

Isles (Flotta and Fara with Hoy and Graemsay with Walls Old), Orkney. He retired in 1984. In 1943 he married Margaret and they had a daughter.

traillie (*trā-lee*) *n., arch.* a slattern, draggle-tail (also **traillie-wallets**).

traillie-wallets (*trā-lee-waw-litz*) *n., arch.* a careless or slovenly person, especially a woman, a draggle-tail – 'She is a traillie-wallets; hir pantry's fair grown-up wui dirrt' [ECS] (cf. **traigglie-wallets** and **draiglie-wallets**).

traipse (*trāps*) *v.* to trudge – 'oo didni traipse aa the way up here for nithin'.

traison (*trā-zin*) *n., arch.* treason.

traissle (*trā-sul*) *v., arch.* to trample crops or grass – 'To traissle gerse, &c., Ettr. For., Roxb.' [JoJ], 'To traissle (doon) corn' [GW], to scatter papers or straw, to leave scattered – 'Ti traissl = to scatter or leave scattered (as, e.g., small quantities of hay which have fallen from the ricks when these have been moved or 'in'd', or, the 'trail' in a paper-chase' [ECS], *n., arch.* a mess of strewn paper or straw (also written 'traissl').

traisselt (*trā-sul'*) *pp., adj., arch.* trampled, tread down – '. . . whan billies fell seide-be-seide till the brae-face was traisselt an the gress ran reid wui bluid' [ECS].

traisslin (*trās-lin*) *n., arch.* the action of trampling down.

traisslins (*trās-linz*) *n., pl., arch.* footmarks made by trampling.

traist (*trāst*) *adj., arch.* trustworthy, faithful – 'Rycht traist freind I have resavid ane uther sumonne . . . for burning of the witches . . . ' [SPB1629].

traivel (*trā-vul*) *v.* to travel – 'hei traivels back ti Hawick every June', 'the traivellin people are back', 'Off wi' yer cloak, ma man. Where hae ye traivelle frae in this weather?' [JEDM], 'His airmy, mainly Highlanders were led by General Murray Intent on glory, wealth and fame they traivelled in a hurry' [T], 'The lichtest fit that traivels the roads Maun lag and drag as the end grows near . . . ' [JBu], 'Tae find a nicer toon than this Ee'd traivel for mony a mile' [AY], 'It was a soft nicht, and birdsang seems to traivel better wi a souch o rain i the air' [DH], 'He wad tak the drove road a day sune: Syne he'd traivel lang oors' [WL], 'A've traivelled wide, a've traivelled wide, In guid bits steyed, in guid bits steyed . . . ' [IWL].

traiveller (*trā-vu-lur*) *n.* someone who travels, a merchant who travels to sell goods, a travelling salesman – 'And a' sorts and condeetions o traivellers are bustling aboot wi bags and trappins' [DH], 'Aw the sweaty traivelers. Off the street and bus and train' [JuH], *arch.* a carter, carrier – 'The quhilke day Walter Hardie, traveller, was onlawed and amerciatt . . . ' [BR1686].

traivels (*trā-vulz*) *n., pl.* travels – '. . . Ainslie wi his local knowledge probably wrote some letters ti set up some o the meetins they wad hev on their traivels' [IWL].

tram (*trawm*) *n., arch.* a shaft of wood, long wooden beam, particularly one of the 2 shafts of a cart – '. . . and they fynding an slaide made up standing at the sd George Renwicke's, the ane tramme yrof being of ash and the oyr of aicke also' [BR1686], 'Tram, a cross-bar of wood, used to separate what is called the tram-horse from the chain-horse' [JoJ], '. . . all that was got of the cart were one tram and some bottom spokes' [RRe], '. . . at each of these he went through the ceremony of removing the strap from the trams of the barrow . . . ' [WNK].

tramp (*trawmp*) *v., poet.* to trample, tread upon – '. . . throwe thy næme wull we tramp thame anunder that ræise up agayne us' [HSR], '. . . the yung lion an' drægan sall ye tramp anunder feet' [HSR].

trampilfeyst (*trawm-pil-fīst*) *adj., arch.* unmanageable, unruly (noted by J. Jamieson).

trampit (*trawm-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* trampled – 'And leugh, and cried, as he trampet him down – He will be a sottering bleeze' [JTe], . . . guid for naething but til be casan out, an' trampet under fit o' men' [HSR].

the Transactions (*thu-tran-zawk-shinz*) *n.* Transactions of the Hawick Archæological Society, regularly published since 1863, with an inaugural document published in 1856. Originally the monthly reports of meetings were printed in the Hawick Advertiser and reprinted and distributed to members. It has since then been printed by several different local printers. Now the Transactions is published annually in the Spring, bearing the previous year's date. The traditional cover has the Society's arms in the centre and the arms of Scott, Douglas, Kerr and Elliot in the corners (reading clockwise from top-left). Indices were published in 1906, 1911, 1917, 1929, 1940 and 1952. The years 1886, 1887 and 1891–97 were not published, but the reports appeared in the Hawick Express. Transactions were even printed during the war years.

transgress (*tranz-gres*) *n., arch.* a transgression, trespass – '. . . shall pay for the sd transgress of the individuall sheipe or hogg, siz shillings

Scotts, and this to be payd to the partie sustaining the dammedge' [BR1701].

transumpt (*trawn-zumt*) *n., arch.* a transcript, copy, exemplification of a record, particularly in the Scots legal phrase 'decreet of transumpt', where a document is asked to be produced in court so that it can be copied.

Tranter (*tran-tur*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) teacher of a private school in Denholm in at least the period 1765–70. **Nigel** (1909–2000) writer, born in Glasgow and educated in Edinburgh. He wrote over 90 Scottish historical novels, and also the 5 volume study 'The Fortified House in Scotland'. His 'Cheviot Chase' (1953), set in the 1930s and 40s, is about a modern enmity between the towns of Hawick and Hexham caused by the Hornshole events, 'Balefire' (1958) is set in the Borders right after Flodden, while 'Portrait of the Border Country' is a useful work of non-fiction. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 1957 and was made an honorary life member of the Hawick Archæological Society after giving a talk in 1986.

Trantfille (*trawn'-fee??*) *n.* former name for lands in Ewesdale, recorded in a 1525 'letter of reversion' between Simon Armstrong and George, Lord Home. The name occurs in a list between Unthank and Fiddleton, although the precise location is unknown (the origin may be related to that of 'Tranty-fit' etc.).

trantie (*trawn-tee*) *n., arch.* a person who is intelligent above his or her station (once a common term, cf. **the Tranties**, **Tranty-fit**, and possibly **Tibbie Tantry**; origin uncertain, but perhaps related to Middle English 'trant', a trick, or the provincial 'tranter', a pedlar; the word seems to be peculiarly local, but was already obsolete by the 1850s).

the Tranties (*thu-trawn-tees*) *n., pl., arch.* popular name for two sisters from Hawick who died about 1814 (according to James Wilson), Marjory and Isobel Hume. For about 30 years they kept a lodging house near to the Auld Brig, which was used by beggars and the Town's poor. They were said to be 'rather more intelligent than their neighbours in a similar humble condition of life'. They are also mentioned in Agnes Douglas' prize poem about the 'Alud Brig' – 'Even in the Tranties, wi' their beggars, The spoilers had found fearfu' fleggars' [AD].

Tranty-fit (*trawn-tee-fi'*) *n.* Tranty-foot, supposedly a witch, sister of 'Speed-o'-foot' who lived at Goldielands. It may also have been a name for one of the two towers of Goldielands – '... The wonder-working witches Tranty-foot and Speed-o'-foot, the occupants of Goldilands Peel' [RW] (probably related to **trantie**, applied to someone who was so clever as to be suspected of withcraft).

trap (*trawp*) *v., arch.* to detect a mistake in another person, to trip – 'A trappit 'er for tellin' a wrang story' [GW].

trappin (*traw-pin*) *n., poet.* material used to trim a garment, such as lace, tape or ribbon – 'He gethers his trappin' and maks for the door, And he whustles awa oot o' sicht' [WL].

Traquair (*tru-kwār*) *n.* house south of Innerleithen, in a secluded valley of the Quair Water. It is reputed to be the oldest home in Scotland, being lived in continuously since 1107. It is associated with several Scottish Kings of the 12th and 13th centuries, as well as with the Stuarts and the Jacobite cause. Prince Charlie was entertained there by the 7th Earl in 1745. The 'Bear Gates' (or 'steekit yetts') were reputedly closed at that time, never to be reopened until a Stuart sits again on the throne (although there are other stories). Mary Queen of Scots also stayed here in 1566. The present structure is probably a 15th century core with alterations through to the 18th century. It is owned by the Maxwell-Stuarts, and now open to the public. The brewery in one of the wings of the house was built around 1700, although brewing on the site is even older. Brewing ended there in the late 19th century, but was restarted in 1965 (the first record of the name is 'Treverquyrd' about 1124; it is 'Tracquhair' in 1507/8, 'Tracquar' in 1527, 'Trocquair' in 1564/5 and 'Trakwair' in 1574; the first element may be the old p-Celtic 'tref' for 'farm on the Quair').

trash (*trawsh*) *v., arch.* to wear out, exhaust, to maltreat, abuse – ''He trash'd that horse terribly', by over-heating or over-riding him, Ettr. For., Roxb.' [JoJ].

trasht (*trawsht*) *pp., arch.* worn out, exhausted, over-worked, maltreated – 'It wasna leike as A was muitteet oot or onyways trasht' [ECS], 'Trash't wi' a sair day's wark' [GW].

trauchle (*traw-chul*) *n., arch., poet.* hard monotonous work, drudgery – '... The lang trauchle hame was aye the humbug' [JRE], '... are fit ti gar aa the trauchles an the fashes gang leike the snaw off the deike in a thowe' [ECS], *v., arch.* to work slowly and wearily, drudge, toil, overburden, fatigue, muddle – 'Ambition's imps wi' a' their art Ne'er trauchled Robbie' [WP], '... At the man wi' the trauchled beast And the woman sae near her time' [WL] (from Old Dutch).

treacle ale (*tree-kul-āl*) *n., arch.* another name for **trykle yill**.

treat (*tree'*) *v., arch.* to entreat, beseech – 'Oh dynna treit on-us tui leeve ye' [JAHM].

treatit (*tree'-ee', -i'*) *pp.* treated (cf. **tret**).

Treaty of York (*tree-tee-ov-york*) *n.* treaty of 1237 between Scotland and England, signed by Alexander II and Henry III, possibly at Cavers. It was also signed by Hugh de Baliol (among others), who may have been Laird of Cavers at the time. It formally set the boundary between the two countries, corresponding closely with todays Borderline (apart from England taking back Berwick in 1482).

treck (*trek*) *n.* a track – '... hei competed as a professional gress treck cyclist' [IWL] (not very common).

tred (*tred*) *n., arch.* trade – '... it was a tred regulation to have a dram ower the head o' the first boots' [WNK], 'Hir man's a sklater ti tredd' [ECS], an incorporated trade, body of craftsmen – '... convein and meitt together at ilk tyme they shall be required be the dicones or quartermasters of the sayd craft and tred ...' [BR1686], '12 Oct., 1785, the tread having mett this night and finds that the money spent at the May fair was not put to proper use' [DMW], a to-do, fuss, carry-on – 'Some folk heh sic a tredd wui thersels, primpin!' [ECS], 'Ye maunna mak a tred o' gangin there' [JAHM], 'I'm shure sic tred as folk has To please Mrs Grundy, She must be obeyed Baith week-day and Sunday' [FL], continued practice – 'Ye maunna mak a tred o gangin there' [JAHM] (also written 'tredd').

tredsman (*tredz-mun*) *n., arch.* a tradesman, craftsman – '... O' auld mason tredsmen Langsyne deid, that built, And built weel wi this thrawn stane Sae like their-sels ...' [DH], 'A can mind when tredsman wore Flannen serks wi a navy blue stripe' [DH].

Tregus (*trā-gis*) *n.* catering company at Unit 13, Weensland Mill, where the Weensland Function Suite can also be booked for parties and receptions. The company started in the 1990s.

trei (*trī*) *n.* a tree – 'she was aye feard for treis', 'A hink ee're berkin up the wrang trei', 'hev ee traced eer faimily trei?', 'there were they trei fellers fri Ireland', 'A cood wale oot Rule Waeter's coorse feine, – merkeet wui raws on raws o treis' [ECS], '... but A'd a thoosand raither be sair hackin' treis than hing aboot like this daein' nocht' [JEDM], '... Then up the Spetch and hed a sate Ablow thon hawthorn trei' [DH], 'The nicht's dreary, The treis are steery ...' [DH], '... tacklin Doug Smith was like rinnin inti an oak trei' [IWL].

trei-cloot (*trī-kloo'*) *n., arch.* a wooden heel for a boot – 'Tree-clout, a piece of wood formerly used instead of leather for the heels of shoes, Teviotdale' [JoJ], *adj.* having wooden heels – 'Till about sixty years ago [1800] the heels of shoes were, in the South of S., made of birch-wood. The heel thus put upon them was called the clout, and required to be frequently replaced ... demoniated tree-clout shoon' [JoJ] (also written 'tree-clout').

treid (*treed*) *n., v.* tread.

trei-leg (*trī-leg*) *n., arch.* a wooden leg.

the Treincersgait (*thu-trīng-kurz-gā'*) *n.* former gate, probably in Lilliesleaf, described in a court action of 1589 between William Riddell and William Middlemas. It was decreed to be 'ane commoun gait for horsmen and fitmen to carie laidis and pakis throw and for pepill to cum to the kirk for tymer and watlis coft in the mercatis to be brocht throw it on horsebakis and for sledis that sall happin to be coft in the mercatis to be brocht hame thairthrow, and nocht to be ane commoun gait for wanis cairtis sledis or ellding'.

Tremblay (*trom-blā*) *n.* **Robert** (13th/14th C.) landholder in Kincardineshire, probably a descendant of Walter. He is recorded several times as 'de Trembleye' (and variants) in the period 1296–1304. He may also be th Robert who witnessed a charter for lands in Fife in 1282. **Walter** (13th C.) probably the first man of this surname recorded in Scotland. He appears to have been heir to the Yorkshire lands of William de Somerville and before 1264 had acquired lands in Kincardineshire. The Somervilles may have come from 'Évreux' in Normandy, which is close to Le Tremblay, suggesting a Norman origin for this name. In connection with this, 2 charters of Amaury, Count of Évreux in about 1188 were witnessed by Evrard and Boschard 'de Tremblai', who may have been related. It has been suggested that 'Tremblay' is the origin for the 'Trumbles', i.e. Turnbulls of Roxburghshire (usually written 'de Tremblay').

tremendous (*tre-men-dis*) *adv.* tremendously, exceedingly – '... Tremendous grand, tremendous grand, Oor Borderland, oor Borderland' [IWL].

tremmle (*tre-mul*) *v.* to tremble – 'The tear comes tremlin' ti my e'e Ilk time that I remember thee ...' [WP] (also spelled 'tremle'; cf. **trimmle**).

tresaurer (*tre-saw-rur*) *n., arch.* a treasurer – '... to give thair band to John Scott, tayleor, and towne tresawrer, which accordingly was done' [BR1707] (see also **thesaurer**).

trespass (*tres-paws*) *n., arch.* crime, transgression, offence – '... whereupon ye Session thought

fit he should satisfie publickly for his trespass, for the terror of others' [PR1718] (formerly applied more broadly than to wrongful entry onto land).

tret (*tre'*, *tret*) *pp.* treated – 'she tret oo ti an ice cream', 'They socht her frae the warld's end And tret her like a queen' [WL] (this can be the past tense or past participle; cf. **treatit**).

Trevelyan (*tre-vel-yin*) *n.* **Sir George Otto** (1838–1928) historian and Liberal M.P. for the Hawick (or Border) Burghs 1868–86. He was the first such M.P. in 1868, winning subsequent elections in 1869, 1874, 1880, 1882, 1885 and 1886 (three of which were bye-elections on account of his appointment to senior government posts). Later in 1886 he lost to A.L. Brown by only 30 votes, the election campaign being focussed on the issue of Home Rule. By this time he was a Unionist, rather than a Liberal. There are existing letters from him regarding subscriptions to Selkirk Races in 1872 and 1877. He held appointments as Secretary to the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland and also Scottish Secretary. He is perhaps best known as biographer of his uncle Lord Thomas Macaulay, and for his more famous sons George and Charles. Trevelyan Terrace is named after him.

Trevelyan Terrace (*tre-vil-yin-te-ris*) *n.* street in the West-end, originally built in 1879, but demolished and rebuilt in 1974–76. It was named after Sir George Trevelyan. The first houses were built there by joiners Riddle & Graham and Eckford the builder.

trews (*trooz*) *n.* trousers, the traditional male dress in the Borders – 'hei was resplendant in his tertan trews' (from Gaelic).

trial (*trI-ul*) *n., arch.* inquiry, investigation – '... whilk Samuel desirit the said bailies to tke tryell anent the said purs ...' [BR1642], '... the weights of the persons respectively under written, being by the baylyeas put to ane exact trial ...' [BR1676] (there are spelling variants).

the Trial Stakes (*thu-trI-ul-stāks*) *n.* race run on the Friday of the Common Riding, beginning in the 1880s. In 1894 it became for horses which have followed one of the local hunts. It is run over about 2 miles (also called 'the Trial Selling Stakes').

tribite (*tri-bi'*) *n., poet.* tribute – 'O' wham do the kings o' the yirth tak' custim or tribite?' [HSR].

trig (*trig*) *adj., arch.* neat, tidy, smart, quick, active, nimble, brisk – '... Sae weel's ye're harness'd, and sae trig, In troth ye sit like ony bride. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], '... But gin ye want lasses that's trig, Gae up the burn fa'ther to Limey' [JoHa], '... will admire the trig-trimmed individual that carries, with adroit and gallant etiquette, a cup of tea to a fair layd, than the individual who writes a 'Queen's Wake' [HSR], '... And lasses trig and braw' [JT], 'And still there may be seen our bairnies trig and clean, Rinning for the water that their granny hauds sae dear' [VW], '... an, whan the motor dreiver, trig in eis ticht leggums, beguid o kirneen an caain eis injin ...' [ECS], 'Look down the strath on harvest rig, See lads and lassies neat and trig ...' [TCh], *v., arch.* to smarten, set in order – 'She gledged at her cousin, and trigged up her cap' [HSR] (from Old Norse).

trigger (*tri-gur*) *adj., arch.* neater, smarter – 'An' soon gat riggit right an' clean: A trigger lad was nae where seen' [RDW].

trigly (*trig-lee*) *adv., arch.* briskly, smartly, neatly – '... The cranes stand oot at the Port o' Leith Whaur the boats lie trigly tethert' [WL].

trig points (*trig-points*) *n., pl.* triangulation stations, consisting of white concrete pillars, placed on high points (generally in the 1950s) by the Ordnance Survey for the prurposes of geodetic surveying. Those within 10 km of Hawick, in approximate distance order (with station numbers included) are: Hardie's Hill (T042); Orchard Hill (T076); Galalaw Hill (T036); Wiltonburn Hill (T113); White Hill (or Hummelknowes, 019); Branxholmepark Hill (T012); Drinkstone Hill (T028); Hawthornside Hill (T046); Muirfield (T073); Ruberslaw (T085); Chapel Hill (T017); Minto Hill (021); Penchrise Pen (T079); Gray Hill (T039); Pike Fell (T082); Barrel Law (001); Middle Roundel (or The Middles, T101); Greenhill (014); Wolfelee Hill (T114); Huntly Covert (T052); Belses Muir (T004); Faw Hill (012); Skelfhill Pen (T092); Selkirk Common (T088); Fanna Hill (011); Kiln Knowe (T055); Calfshaw Head (004); Greatmoor Hill (013); Camp Knowes (or Clarilaw, Bowden, T018); Southdean Law (T094); Harehead Hill (T043); White Law (Bowden, T109); Howden (Jedburgh, T050); Saughtree Fell (T087); Coutlair Knowe (010); Tudhope Hill (T103); Carlin Tooth (T016); Shaw Craigs (T089); Dolphinston (T026); Wester Ulston (T106); Rough Knowe (T034); Eildon Mid Hill (009); Overwells (Jedburgh, T078); Hawthorndene (or The Holmes, St. Boswells, T108); Three Brethren (034); Din Fell (T024); Penielheugh (025); Wisp Hill (PP317); Muirhouselaw (T074); Arnton Fell (T001); Burnmouth (T120).

trimmelt (*tri-mul'*) *pp., arch.* trembled – 'Than the yirth shuuk an' trimmlet: the fuundationes alsua . . . ' [HSR], '. . . the lichtenins lichtenet the warld; the yirth trimmlet an' shuuk' [HSR], 'The fisslin leafs trimmelt an bevvert i the simmer breeze' [ECS] (also written 'trimmlet').

trimmle (*tri-mul*) *v., arch.* to tremble – 'Thou hest mæde the yirth til trimmel; thou hest brokin it . . . ' [HSR], 'Feærfuniss an' trimmlin' ar cum apon me, an' horrar heth ower-layde me' [HSR], ' 'My lease o' life', quo trim'lin' Dan, 'Is surely no run dune, Juist gies anither year or twa Or aw'm tane abune the mune' ' [AO] (also written 'trimmel'; cf. **tremmle** and **trimmelt**).

Trimontium (*trI-mon-tee-um*) *n.* Roman name for the Eildons, where there was a substantial fort, occupied from the late 1st through 2nd centuries. It was one of the most important sites on the northern frontier of the Roman Empire in those times, and guarded an important crossing of the Tweed. It was probably built around the year 80 and abandoned around the year 200 and not rediscovered until the building of the railway line in 1860. The fort itself covered about 15 acres, with an area of as much as 200 acres occupied. At one time it probably held about 1500 men from the 20th Legion 'Valeria Victrix' (Valiant and Victorious), with perhaps 1500 civilians living outside the fort. Many of the items recovered in the excavations are in the National Museums of Scotland, but some are in the Trimontium Museum at Newstead. The Trimontium Stone, a granite monument, was erected by the Edinburgh Border Counties Association in 1928.

the Trim Track (*thu-trim-trawk*) *n.* fitness course established in Wilton Lodge Park in 1978, made possible by a grant from the Silver Jubilee Fund.

Trinity (*tri-ni'-ee*) *n.* name for the area between the Bourtrees and Weensland, being called 'the Trinity Lands' from early times. These lands were part of the endowment of the Hospital Church of Soutra in the 14th and 15th centuries. Soutra was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and also known as 'Trinity Hospital', with a well there, also dedicated to the Holy Trinity, being known as the 'Tarnity Well'. This hospital was annexed in 1462 to Trinity College Church and Hospital, Edinburgh, which had been founded by Mary of Gueldres (widow of James II); the church lay at the foot of Calton Hill, and was demolished in 1848 because of railway development. The Hawick lands appear to have been among those owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh in the 17th century. They gave their name to Trinity Street and Trinity School, as well as later (indirectly) to St. Ninian's Road. The naming of the new Trinity Church (not in the old Trinity area) has somewhat confused the geography.

the Trinity Bar (*thu-tri-ni'-ee-bawr*) *n.* public house at 16 Duke Street.

Trinity Gairdens (*tri-ni'-ee-gārd-inz*) *n.* Trinity Gardens, public gardens below Trinity Church, near the Horse. It is a popular hang-out spot for youngsters. The gardens were renovated and a new band-stand built in 1999. The land was once known as the Wheathole, and was later the site of the East Bank Kirk – 'Doon at the Horse, on a sunny day Sittin' on a Trinity sate Or lookin' up at Wulton Kirk Man it's hard tae bate' [AY].

Trinity Haugh (*tri-ni'-ee-hawch, -hawf*) *n.* former name used for flat area by the river associated with the 'Trinity lands'. This land was owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch and was drained and feued in 1875.

Trinity Kilnhill (*tri-ni'-ee-kiln-hil*) *n.* former name for an area south of Weensland Road, roughly oposite Trinity steps, and also known as 'Kilnhill'.

Trinity Kirk (*tri-ni'-ee-kirk*) *n.* Trinity Church, off Brougham Place. It was built in 1843 to replace the old East Bank United Free Church meeting house, which stood lower down. In 1958 the three congregations of St. John's, St. Andrew's and East Bank joined together to become Trinity, when East Bank was renamed and the other two closed. The congregation was linked with Cavers and Kirkton in 2004. The building is set within its own grounds and has a session house and vestry at the south-west corner. The design is relatively plain and the architect is unknown (sometimes wrongly attributed to William Burn). It was extended to form a T-plan in 1872 and redecorated by William Jardine in 1892, with halls added in 1896. A pulpit and organ case, designed by Alexander Inglis, was added in the early years of the 20th century. The organ was installed in 1911, boasting 1,182 pipes, built by James Jepson Binns of Bramley Organ Works in Leeds. The church, session house, vestry and halls are grade C listed building. A roll of the ministers includes: Dennis Leadbeater 1960s; Lindsay Thomson 1972–2008 (the name comes from the 3 churches, and is unrelated to the Trinitylands to the east).

Trinitylands (*tri-ni'-ee-lawndz*) *n.* older name for the Trinity area of Hawick, dating back probably to the 14th century, and a connection with Soutra, also known as the 'Trinity Hospital'. The same lands were also known as the 'Soutralands', since they were originally part of the endowment of Soutra, although the reason for this is not known. The boundaries and full extent of the lands are also unclear. In 1472 there was a court action brought by Sir Edward Bonkle, Provost of Trinity Collegiate Church, against Thomas Blair, for rent on the lands. They were confirmed to Trinity Collegiate Church by Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1507. They are described (as 'Soltracroft') in a 1557 charter, as lying between 'Ladyland' to the east, the lands of the town of Hawick to the west, the highway to the south and the lands of West Mains to the north. In 1565/6 they were again leased to William Scott 'in Hawik' and his son and heir Robert; they are there described as lying between Ladyland, lands pertaining to the town of Hawick, and the West Mains. At least some of the lands were gained by Sir James Douglas of Drunlanrig, since the inventory drawn up after his death in 1578 states that he 'conqueist the Sowtre landis in Hawik'. In 1627 it was a 'three merk land called Trinity land' estimated as 'paying presentlie 20 bolls' and possessed by the Lord of Buccleuch and Walter Gledstains of Dod. In 1628 Walter Scott, Earl of Buccleuch complained that several Hawick men had cut down trees on 'his lands and barony of Branxholme and Trinitie lands of Hawick'. In 1692 the lands were leased by the Duchess of Buccleuch to Robert Scott of Horsleyhill. In 1696, it is included in a list of lands owned by the Scotts of Crumhaugh; this could refer to part of the lands, perhaps the same as 'Ladyland', which was owned by the Scotts of Goldielands and Crumhaugh in 1627. In 1748 a small part lying on the Wilton side of the Teviot was exchanged with the minister of Wilton for a part of his lands which the Duke wanted for carrying water to Burnfoot Mill. The name was still used as late as 1907 in plans for the location of new houses in the area (written 'Trinity Land', 'Trinity Lands', etc.).

Trinity Mills (*tri-ni'-ee-milz*) *n.* main factory of Hawick Hosiery Company on Earl and Duke Streets (and not Trinity Street, as the name might suggest), now the home of Hawick Cashmere Company, or 'Hawico'. It was built in at least 1888, when it was occupied by Renwick & Raeburn, then the Raeburn brothers 1889–97. It was occupied by Messrs. F. Knox Cowie & Co. 1906, but cthat ollapsed after about a year. Hawick Hosiery Company moved in in 1911 and was rebranded as Hawick Cashmere in 1990.

Trinity Schuil (*tri-ni'-ee-skil*) *n.* Trinity Primary School, previously situated near the top of the steps on the south side of Weensland Road, to the east of the entrance to the Miller's Knowes. It was built in 1876, and apparently originally called 'St. Mary's', but changed its name when the new St. Mary's School was built at the top of Brougham Place. It took the older pupils from St. Mary's Parish School and another school which formerly existed in Weensland. The school moved to its present location in 1935/36, the architects for the new building being Reid & Forbes of Edinburgh. It was constructed with a raised ground floor to protect against flooding. The former building was demolished and council houses built on the site in 1955. School Inspectors' Reports for 1915–53 are in the National Archive and log books for 1873–1906 in the Borders Archive. William Murray was first Headmaster, from 1876 and Bill Scrimgeour from 1950.

Trinity Steps (*tri-ni'-ee-steps*) *n.* Trinity Steps, unofficial name for steps leading from Weensland Road down to the bottom of Trinity Street. There are 56 steps.

Trinity Street (*tri-ni'-ee-stree'*) *n.* street running off Weensland Road, named after the Trinitylands, the former name for the area, relating to lands once owned by the church at Soutra. The main houses were built in 1885. It has long had a hotel at the top, and the primary school is at the bottom. At the corner with Earl Street there was Lizzie Fordyce's grocer's shop in the earlier part of the 20th century, becoming J. Wood's.

Trinity Thistle (*tri-ni'-ee-thi-sul*) *n.* Trinity Thistle Football Club, a rugby club from the Trinity area, existing before WWI. It may also have been referred to as 'Trinity Union'.

trinkle (*tring-kul*) *v., arch.* to trickle – 'Yill Waeter . . . trinklin ti its treist wui Teiot' [ECS].

Trinlyknowe (*trin-lee-now*) *n.* land on the Caddon Water, owned by the Pringles from the late 15th century. In 1620 the lands were wadset to Walter Scott of Tordig, who sold them to Andrew Riddell of that Ilk in 1622. In 1669 John Riddell of Haining gave the liferent to John Riddell of Muselee and his eldest son William.

trinnle (*tri-nul*) *v.* to trundle, roll, spin, waddle – 'Ti trinnle a gird, eggs (etc.)' [GW], '. . . Crying 'Shairly it must be time, now, To trinnle my dydie egg!' ' [DH], 'So sklim' high heaven, trinnle throw hell . . . ' [DH], 'At Easter A've trinnled dydie eggs

. . . ' [IWL], to be rolled – 'The ba' trinnl't inti the cundy' [GW], to ripple along, trickle, flow – 'Yill Waeter, trinnlin alang owre its staney chennel' [ECS], *n.* a gentle stream, the noise made by trickling water – 'The trinnle o' pule and stream . . . the lost lease-haud o' youth . . . ' [DH] (cf. **trunnle**).

trinnly (*trin-lee*) *adj., arch.* suitable for rolling – 'Trinnly eggs' [GW], small and roundish – 'Trinnly bits o' coal' [GW].

tripe (*trīp*) *n.* cow innards, traditionally served when there's an 'R' in the month (because it went off in summer). It can be boiled with onion and other ingredients, fried, or served in a white sauce. There were formerly several well known purveyors of tripe in town, including Jen McVitie, Mag Burns and Teenie Balmer.

trippin (*tri-pin*) *adj., pres. part.* having a dejected or miserable look – 'his face was trippin him efter they were bate toonty ti nithin'.

trippit (*tri-pee', -pi'*) *pp.* tripped – 'A neater messin ne'er was tippet, Nor on a parlour carpet trippet' [JR], 'But in her endeavour she trippit an' fell, An' swarf'd clean awa – as the neebors can tell' [BM1901], '. . . But hei trippit in the straw As a wheelin' maul came roond like a herd o' kye' [DH].

Trip ti Hawick Jig (*trip-ti-hIk-jig*) *n.* composition by Scottish accordion maestro Jimmy Shand, in 6/8 time.

trivage (*tri-veej*) *n., arch.* a wooden partition between stalls in a stable or cowshed (there are spelling variants; used by both Scott and Hogg).

trock (*trok*) *v., arch., poet.* to barter, peddle, deal with – 'Trocked, whiles, wi' smuggled brandy – Unless I dae him wrang' [DH], 'Now Wattie neither begs nor buys, Nor steals, nor sells, nor does he trock . . . ' [WP], 'Whut'rope and Sundhope They ken the soond weel; It's nae news to thaim That he troks wi the deil' [DH], *n., poet.* a bargain, trade, deal – '. . . And the feck o' the trock they took away, Ye wadna hae cairried hame' [WL] (also written 'trok'; see also **truck**).

trodge (*trōj*) *v., arch.* to trudge – '. . . But happy gae lucky, we'll trodge on our way' [HSR], 'A was telld that if A was for a richt denner A wad need ti trodge on ti Jethart' [ECS].

troke (*trōk*) *v., arch.* to trade, barter – '. . . Troked whiles wi' smuggled brandy' [??], *n.* truck, trade, dealings – '. . . An' hides ilk wee bit secret troke, An' sma' transgression' [JR] (cf. **truck**).

troker (*trō-kur*) *n., arch.* a barterer.

trolie (*trō-lee*) *n., arch.* an unshapely thing that trails on the ground (noted by J. Jamieson).

tron (*trōn*) *n., arch.* a system of weights, officially abolished in 1618, but in use into the early 19th century, with the tron pound varying between 21 and 28 ounces avoirdupois – 'Item, that ilk merchand that buys cuntrie geir with trone wecht, sall sell it again in small with the lyik wecht . . . ' [BR1640], a standard of weight – '. . . and from thence bring home to the toune ane Holland brasen trone, to be ane true and just standard for the trial of their weights amongst themselves' [BR1687].

Trone (*trōn*) *n.* probable name for lands within Crook in the Parish of Cavers. It appears to be recorded in a document of 1581 as 'horreum vulgo nuncupat trone et troneland', i.e. a barn commonly called Trone and Troneland. It was in the north part of Crook (note it is possible that this is a scribal error for 'Trows').

Troneyhill (*trō-nee-hil*) *n.* small hill between Belses and Barnhills, with a farmstead on it. Thomas Turnbull was farmer there in 1536. It may be the 'Tronnyhill' listed among the farms burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545, but if so is incorrectly listed under Rule Water. Watt and Dand Turnbull from there are recorded in 1576. David Turnbull of 'the Cronyhill' was probably from there when he was declared a rebel in 1581. It was among the lands for which the Bennets and then Ogilvies of Chesters were superiors. In 1788 it was listed as being part of the estate of Chesters. Robert Turnbull was living there in 1801 (it is 'the Tronyhill' in 1536, 'Trannehyll' in 1548/9 and 'Tronyhill' in 1576; it is marked on Pont's 1590s manuscript map as 'Tronehill', but does not appear on Gordon's c.1650 maps or Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin may be the Celtic for 'house with ash trees').

troo leddy (*troo-le-dee*) *interj., arch.* a cry made to a cow when it is time for milking.

troosers (*troo-zurz*) *n.* trousers – 'Forfochen at the seams As a gangrel's troosers' [DH], '. . . they taen on onybody in a per o troosers' [IWL], '. . . a wumin can rin fer faster wae ir skirt up than a man can wae iz troosers doon' [MB].

troot (*troo', troot*) *n.* trout – 'A toddlin' troot, and a toddlin' troot, And a wee bit bonnie toddlin' troot: If ye search a' the water aboot, Ye'll no' fin' siccan a toddlin' troot' [T], 'Now a man that would net baith the fish and the troots Of his honesty, trowth, we may well have oor doots' [UB], 'My bonnie troots ye come ti kill; Ca' murder sport, an' nurse yer thrill' [WP], '. . . And troots that i' the Tei'ot tipple' [DH],

'Mebbe they've a' gien up at last And taen to catchin troots . . . ' [DH].

trot (*tro', trot*) *n.* trot, used in the phrase 'on the trot', meaning 'in a row', one after the other – 'A got picked thrice on the trot'.

troth (*trōth*) *n., poet.* truth – '. . . Sae weel's ye're harness'd, and sae trig, In troth ye sit like ony bride. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], 'An' muckle mair I canna name, In troth I think but little shame . . . ' [JoHa] (cf. **trowth**).

trottit (*tro'-ee', tro-ti'*) *pp.* trotted – '. . . As he trottit aboot on his short bit legs, Watchin' the rin o' play!' [DH].

Trotter (*tro'-ur*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) joiner in Knowetownhead, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. He was recorded as joiner at Hassendean on Militia ballot for 1799 and 1801. His is probably the Adam, son of James, baptised in Minto in 1775. **Charles** (20th C.) road surveyor. He purchased Wilton Bank from Robert Lindsay Watson in about 1950. **Gavin** (b.1770s) recorded in 1797 as 'Student of Phisic' at Knowetownhead, in the Lieutenancy Book, among names of men balloted for the Militia. He may well have been related to joiner Adam, who was also listed in 1797. **George** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit merchant on the High Street according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Sarah, daughter of William Beck. Their children were: Margaret (b.1806); Thomas (b.1809); William (b.1816); George (b.1818); Ann (b.1820); and Agnes Fulton (b.1822). **James** (18th C.) wright in Minto. He is listed among the subscribers to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752). He is probably the James who married Isabel Hill in Minto in 1734 and whose children included Helen (b.1735), Thomas (b.1739), Isabel (b.1743), Margaret (b.1745), James (b.1747) and Margaret (again, b.1849). **James** (18th C.) farmer at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish, recorded on the 1787–92 Horse Tax Rolls. **James** (18th C.) wright in Minto. He could be the son of James baptised in 1747. In 1801 his apprentice Adam Hilson was recorded on the ballot for the Militia. He is probably the James whose children, baptised in Minto Parish, included James (b.1771), Adam (b.1775), Gavin (b.1777) John (b.1781), William (b.1783), Margaret (b.1785), Thomas (b.1789) and James (again, b.1792). **James** (18th/19th C.) married Agnes Somerville in Wilton in 1807. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Robison in Wilton in 1848. **John** (19th C.) married Agnes Dunbar in Hawick in 1848. **Robert** of Bush (18th C.) listed in 1779 as liferenter of a set of lands in Minto Parish, valued together at £433 17s 10s. The lands probably corresponded with what was previously called Deanfoot. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he is listed as having formerly been liferenter of these lands. The liferent of parts of Minto was perhaps just to get friends of Lord Minto onto the voters list in Roxburghshire. He was Postmaster General for Scotland. His wife's portrait was painted by George Romney. **William** (1816–1904) stockingmaker who was long Secretary of the Hawick Stockingmakers' Association (or Hawick Framework-Knitters' Society). He was son of George and Sarah Beck. He was a second cousin of Provost Edward Wilson and manufacturer Charles John Wilson as well as a grand-son of William Beck. He may be the William recorded in Selkirk in 1856 in a receipt for furnishings for the Charity School. He married Elizabeth Revell (1818–90) in 1837. They were on the High Street in 1841 and at Howdenburn in 1851. Their children included: Elizabeth (1838–1918); Sarah; William; Margaret; George; Thomas (b.1855); and Agnes (b.1862). **William** (1845–1923) probably son of William and Eliabeth Revell. He married Margaret Lyon in Hawick. Their children included: Margaret Ferguson (1878–1946); William (b.1880); Matthew Lyon (b.1881); Elizabeth R. (b.1886); and James (b.1889). **William** 'Bill' (1941–2021) son of Bill and Jenny, he was brought up in Wellington Street and spent his entire working life at Pringle's. He was a bowler, a keen fan of the Greens and supporter of the Common Riding. He married Elspeth Nichol in 1971 and they lived in Dalkeith Place. They had a daughter, Karen. **Rev. William** (19th/20th C.) born in Jedburgh, he attended St. Andrews Kirk in Hawick. He studied in Glasgow and was ordained as a minister of the Freek Kirk at Bannockburn in 1897. He later moved to New Zealand.

the Trough Inn (*thu-trof-in*) *n.* former inn on the right side of Weensland Road, by the old stone watering trough that remains there. A stockingmaker called Grey is recorded there when he died in 1840.

Trough Sike (*trof-sīk*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale, rising on the eastern slopes of Roan Fell and flowing into the Hartsgarth Burn. Near the head of the burn, on the south side is a circular sheepfold, with a carved stone inscribed 'James Elliot, Shepherd Septr 30', and a second stone inscribed 'William Elliot Builder 1820'. Peden's stone is just south of here.

Troutlawford (*trow'-law-fōrd*) *n.* point that formed the western boundary of the Common in

the 1537 charter, remaining so until the Division of the Common in 1777. According to the 1767 description of the old boundaries of the Common, and the map drawn up by J.P. Alison, the Common came to a point here, between the road and the Gate Burn. Given the strange shape of the Common here, and the possibility that the farm of Hawickshiels may have once been within the boundaries of a larger Common, it seems likely that the ford had some special significance, so that it remained within the boundaries. The site is now where the Gate Burn crosses under the road, presumably being a ford in earlier times, and is marked by a plaque. There is an illustration 'The Troutlawford: Hawick Burgesses on the Trail of Reivers, 1546' by Tom Scott '... the Common Haugh and Common Muir of Hawick, lying betwixt the Burnfoord upon the east, Troutlawfoord upon the west, the dykes of Goldielands and Fenwick upon the north, and the syke of Winding-Toun Moss upon the South' [BR1734] (marked 'Troutling Ford' on some earlier maps, it is also sometimes 'the Troutlawford'; it is 'Trowtlaw Foord' in 1767).

Troutling Ford see **Troutlawford**

trow (*trow*) *v., arch., poet.* to trust, believe, feel sure – 'Sae did I trow, because I wiss'd it se; Wi' hopes, alake! we aft oursels betray' [CPM], 'He tends me weel I trow' [??], 'But gin they saw him when they trow he's sleepin', They'd fin' him fou, an', for ye ken what, greapin'' [JoHa], '... but I aye trowed the time o' sic miraculous things was past' [JTe], '... And who, if here at this same hour, I trow would little praise the poor' [AD], '... for they trow that they sall be heard for their meikle speikin'' [HSR], 'But I'll gi'e him his gilded ha', – I trow he's little skill ...' [JT], 'They're some beauty-spots, aw trow, Where the Slitrig wimples throw' [TK], 'Baith auld and young are mixed I trow – Rob Lurgie lingers wi' the lave, Caleb and Clinty seem cronies now Wi' Hornie Robbie and Cannie Dave' [HI].

trow (*trow*) *v., arch.* to troll, to fish by dragging a line through the water – 'Heels up, [he] trowed in the dam outright' [HSR], to waddle, roll about, roll (a hoop, ball, etc.) – 'Lang may you row, trow, guzzle, swatter' [JoHa], 'It rows aboot, it trows aboot, Baith near and far awa'; Whiles it is on the Maiden's Paps, And whiles on Ruberslaw' [TCh] (also written 'trowe').

trow (*trow*) *n., arch.* a small flat-bottomed boat, usually with an opening towards the centre, used for spearing fish, a confined river channel (see also **trows**).

trowant (*trow-in'*) *n., arch.* a truant.

Trow Brig (*trow-brig*) *n.* name sometimes used for the bridge over the Teviot at Hornshole.

Trow Burn (*trow-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Teviot from the south near Hornshole, essentially a name for the lower part of the Kirkton Burn. It was said that the recesses around this burn were once hiding places for Covenanters – ''Twas then the plunderers found a grave where Trow goes purling down; And hence this trophy cherished still, of those Callants who saved the town' [JEDM], '... it was nae teime owregane or oo war birlin owre the Trow Burn leike five ell o wund' [ECS].

Trowburn Cottage (*trow-burn-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage on the opposite side of the A6088, roughly opposite Beechurst, just outside of Hawick. The Trow Burn passes here. In a field to the west is a sand pit, seen as parchmarks in aerial photographs.

trowe see **trow**

trowen (*trow-in*) *n., arch.* a trowel.

Trowhaugh (*trow-haw<u>ch</u>*) *n.* lands listed among those held by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. They are also described in the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish. They were presumably the same as the Trows, or situated nearby. The description is of 'ane land' (presumably meaning a husbandland) 'estimat to 4 bolls in stok, i boll teynd' (it is transcribed 'Troinhauch' in 1615).

trowin (*trow-in*) *pp., adj., arch.* rolling, waddling – 'A trowin' walker' [GW].

trowit (*trow-ee', -i'*) *pp., poet.* supposed, believed, trusted – 'But whan the first cam', they trowet that they shud hae gotten mair' [HSR].

Trow Knowes (*trow-nowz*) *n.* farm just outside Hawick beyond Weensland, above Trow Mill. Andrew Nichol was there about 1880 and George Oliver and Robert Murray in 1906 (see also **the Trows**).

Trowmill see **Trow Mill**

Trow Mill (*trow-mil*) *n.* small woollen mill at 'the Trows', on the Teviot, about 2 miles down from Hawick. The factory was built in 1885, and was latterly run by Wrights of Trowmill Ltd. The area formerly held one of the corn mills of the Cavers estate, active up until the late 18th century. William Aitkin and William Borthwick were there in 1684. Archibald Aitkin was there in 1694 when tax was paid on 7 hearths for 'himself undermillers & kilns'. James Scott was living there in 1724–37, Walter Stevenson in 1744 and Robert Waugh in 1753. William Ferguson was there in at least 1787–92. James Curle was tenant there in at

least 1797–1801, Thomas Winthrope was miller in 1801 and Stevn Oliver was servant there. and the millers in 1841 were William Cranston and James Black. Alexander Goodfellow was miller there in the 1850s and Hugh Goodfellow was farmer in the 1860s. A curious sandhill discovered there was described in the Archæological Society Transactions in 1876. Rubble from houses demolished at Lynnwood was used to extend the car park there in the 1980s. Known in the latter part of the 20th century for its mill shop and factory tours, it closed, with the site being cleared and redeveloped as housing – 'The waters o' the Teviot Are drumlie at Trowmill. . . . ' [WL] (also written 'Trowmill', it is 'Trow-miln' in 1684, 'Troumilne' in 1694 and 'Trowmiln' in 1797; it is marked 'Trowsmill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Trow Mill Cauld (*trow-mil-kawld*) *n.* weir upstream of Trow Mill (near the island in the Teviot there) supplying the former mill lade.

trows (*trowz*) *n., pl., arch.* troughs, a wooden conduit leading water to a water wheel, sluice.

trows (*trowz*) *n., arch.* a former small boat used for fishing in local rivers – 'Trows, a sort of vessel, used in what is called 'burning the water', or night-fishing on rivers for salmon' [JoJ], 'Between 1810 and 1820 a boat or rather a pair of trows was in use for ferrying at the stream where the common ford is now' [JAHM], 'The 'trows' were shaped something like this, Λ. The man stood with a foot on each leg of the 'trows', and steered and propelled it with the leister. When the 'trows' were not in the water there was a movable wheel attached to its point, and it was pushed along the road like a wheelbarrow' [JTu] (presumably related to both **trow** and **trews**).

Trows (*trowz*) *n.* hamlet on the south bank of the Tweed, between Roxburgh Newtown and Roxburgh Barns. It is also known as Makerstoun Trows. There is another place of the same name, and also a stream just south of Windy Gyle in Northumberland (the name perhaps derives from the narrow 'troughs' on the bed of the Tweed here, although another possibility is the old Celtic 'tros', suggesting a river crossing; it may have the same origin as for the more local area **the Trows**; it occurs on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Trowis').

the Trows (*thu-trowz*) *n., pl.* popular name for the area surrounding the Teviot near Trow Mill, and for the farm also called Trow Knowes. Simon Routledge is recorded there in 1494. George Douglas was recorded there in 1502. 'Trows' was one of the farms of the Cavers estate, listed as such in 1511. The name is also used in the earliest account of the 1514 incident (Wilson's 'History of Hawick') to describe the general location, rather than the word 'Hornshole', this being more correct if the skirmish took place on the south side of the Teviot. George Douglas of Trows is recorded in 1517. It was still part of the Cavers lands in 1558. Witnessed to a charter of Crook in 1618 recorded there were William Thomson, Simon Renwick, 'Hobbie' Tudhope and John Douglas. The area was said to have been used for secret Covenanters' sermons in the 17th century. It was inherited by Sir William Douglas of Cavers in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698, with the mill. James Douglas was there in at least 1694–1705, Archibald Douglas in 1747 and Alexander Douglas in 1791–96. The precise site of the former house is unknown, although it is marked between the Crook and Westcote on Stobie's 1770 map, and with Trowsmill down by the Teviot at the same time – 'Little Cot, Muckle Cot, Crook and the Trows, Worchart, Wormston and Cavers Knowes' [T], 'The lazy Griersons o' the Crook, An' Douglas o' the Trows, An' Caddon wi' his bluiddie shears, Fra' clippin' o' his yowes' [T], 'Hawick better lo'ed sic needfu' rows As cowed the English band at Trowes' [AD] (often written 'Trowes', it is 'le Trowis' and 'trowis' in 1502, 'Trowis' in 1511 and 1517 and 'Troues' in 1694; it appears as 'Trows' on Pont's c.1590 map, is still 'Trowis' on Gordon's c.1650 map, and 'Trowes' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin of the name is unclear, but one suggestion is the Old Welsh 'tros', which means 'across' something, and occurs in other place names associated with river crossings, while another suggestion is 'trowch' for a channel in a river bed, or a mill trough).

trowth (*trowth*) *n., arch., poet.* truth, troth – 'Tweel ye hae walth to wale on if it's sae; Sae sigh nae mair, for trowth ye mak me wae' [CPM], '. . . Of his honesty, trowth, we may well have oor doots' [UB], 'Thaye stan' siccer forevir an' evir, an' ar dune in trouth an' uprichtniss' [HSR], '. . . O' ane trowth thou art the Son o' God' [HSR] (also written 'trouth'; cf. **troth**).

truck (*truk*) *n., arch.* goods, barter, especially used to refer to the goods formerly recived for part payment of wages in the hosiery trade (see also **trock** and **troke**).

trucker (*tru-kur*) *n., arch.* a waggish or tricky person (noted by J. Jamieson).

trudget (*tru-ji'*) *n., arch.* a kind of barley paste used in fixing leaking vessels – 'Trudget, a sort

of paste used by tinkers, for preventing a newly-soldered vessel from leaking. It is made of barley-meal and water, Roxb.' [JoJ].

The True State ... (*th-troo-stā'*) *n.* possibly the first book published in Hawick, full title 'The True State of the unhappy controversy about the Burgess Oath, being a discourse delivered before the Associate Presbytery of Earlston, at Kelso, the 8th day of October 1782, etc.', published in 1783, written by John Young and printed by George Caw.

True Thomas (*troo-to-mis*) *n.* popular name for **Thomas the Rhymer** – 'Then up bespake him true Thomas, He was the lord of Ersyltoun: 'The wizard's spell no steel can quell, Till once your lances bear him down' ' [JL].

truith (*trith, trūth*) *n.* truth – '... A Wasna boass, – if the truith be telld, A was riftin-fowe!' [ECS], 'The truith is that in mony hyimms – as aw kenn'd fu' weel – there was nae pretension tae observe the speerit o' the festival' [BW1939], 'There's nae truith in the rumour that the length o his sermons ... ' [IWL], '... Nae muisic, truith tae tell' [WL], '... But, tell the truith, the legs irna the same Nowadays. Weel, sin' auld-age wunna hide' [DH], '... For here's a truith to shame the deil – A day frae Hawick's a day wasted' [DH], '... A hed ti tell the truith' [CoH].

truithfi (*trith-fi*) *adj.* truthful – 'Ilk bodie that is carefu', thuthfu', Can no' get time to take a mouthfu' ... ' [JoHa] (also spelled 'truthfu' etc.).

trull (*trul*) *n., poet.* a prostitute – 'Thus to fulfil their lusts, and win their Trulls, We see that these ungodly gods were Gulls' [CWS].

Trumbull (*trum-bul*) *n.* occasional old spelling for **Turnbull**, now a name in its own right.

Trummel (*tru-mul*) *n.* variant of **Turnbull**, reflecting the formerly common local pronunciation – 'But there's nae reek i Jock Trummle's house This nicht – an' nane i mine ... ' [DH], 'An there's other families in Hawick caed 'Turnbull', an when oo speak aboot them oo caa them 'Trummel' ' [DaS] (also written 'Trummle').

trumpet (*trum-pi'*) *n., arch.* a trumpeter – 'A trumpet cled in the defuncts liuerey, ryding one horsse back, sounding-sadlie' [SB1634].

trumph (*trumf*) *n.* a trump, the suit chosen in a card game to outrank other suits – 'that's a stipeet game if ee hev aa the trumphs', *v.* to play a trump or take a trick with a trump.

trumprie (*trump-ree*) *n., poet.* deceit, trickery – 'But that's the way you men yer money spend, On worthless trumprie, for nae use that's ken'd' [JoHa].

trunnle (*tru-nul*) *v.* to trundle, move along by rolling or spinning – 'it Easter oo trunnled eggs it the Miller's', '... As the wairp mills trunnle roond' [WL] (cf. **trinnle**).

Truslye (*trus-lee*) *n.* former name for lands near Groundistone, just to the north of Hawick, once part of the Barony of Chamberlain Newton. It was listed in 1535, along with 'Groundeston' as when the King revoked a former charter, and so its superiority passed from Patrick, Earl of Bothwell to George, Lord Home. It is unclear precisely where these lands were.

trustei (*trus-tī*) *n., arch.* a trustee.

trustit (*trus-tee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* trusted – 'Was unco clever, dealt sae fair, An' ilka day was trustit mair' [RDW], 'But I trustet in thee, O Lord: I said, Thou art my God' [HSR].

try (*trI*) *v., arch.* to test, examine, scrutinize, ascertain, find out – '... the cordiners shall try this market for insufficient leather and unbarkit schone, and what fines they receive, the ane half thereof shall pertain to the town's use, and the other half to the craft ... ' [BR1643], 'The quartermaster of the shoemaker trade tried the market, to find if the shoes were all of sufficient barked leather ... ' [JW1677], '... and with full power to them to try the sufficient work of yr respective trades as smith, wright, and couper worke att evry fair and marcatt wtin the sd toune' [BR1686].

trycle see **trykle**

tryit (*trI-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* tried – 'Item, whatsomever person that committs ryottis ... , being tryit, sal pay 50 shillings ... ' [BR1640], tested, found, ascertained – '... whereupon it is ordainit that umquhile hereafter they be tryit to be flytting, ilk ane of them sall pay 20s and stand in their linen before the parochine' [Ash1643], '... and if tryit to be out of the kirk two Sabbaths together, without ane lawful cause, or seik, he shall satisfie before ye pulpit ... ' [Ash1643].

trykle (*trI, trī-kul*) *n., arch.* treacle – 'Note that taffie generally signifies the sticky variety, made of trykul (treacle) or sayrup (syrup), in sticks or slabs ... ' [ECS], '... a shive o' wheat bread, wi' the maskins o' peppermint leaves sweetened wi' trycle, an fegs we thocht oorsels gey braw!' [V&M], '... 'cause she wadna pit some mair trycle on a daud o' peasebanno' the muckle black ill-faured rubiator was ryving at' [WNK], 'Wi trycle on eer chowks. Better, daur-say, Brocht, factory-fresh (sei telly) til eer hame ... ' [DH] (also spelled 'traicle', 'trycle' and 'trykul').

trykle beer (*trI-kul-beer*) *n., arch.* treacle beer, a thin beverage made using treacle and yeast (see also **trykle yill**).

tryklee-taffie (*trī-klee-taw-fee*) *n., arch.* treacle toffee – 'Taffie-join = a social evening, the principal feature of which was the making of a panful of treacle-toffy (trykul-taffie, tryklee-taffie) . . . ' [ECS] (also 'trykle-taffie', etc.).

trykle yill (*trI-kul-yil*) *n., arch.* treacle beer, a drink made with treacle or molasses, together with sugar, water and yeast, once brewed by housewives. It was a cheap and refreshing drink, popular up to the end of the 19th century. It was sometimes used in porridge instead of milk – '. . . and he remembered that his old grandfather always had his jug of treacle yill' beside his porridge plate' [JeC].

trykle wauw (*trI-kul-waw*) *n., arch.* a kind of drink made using treacle (see also **trykle wheech** and **trykle yill**).

trykle wheech (*trI-kul-wheech*) *n., arch.* a light beverage made using treacle (see also **trykle wauw** and **trykle yill**).

tryst (*trīst, trist*) *n., arch.* an appointment, rendezvous, meeting, meeting place, country get-together, market, particularly for the sale of livestock (but distinguished from a true fair or market in that it was not generally established by charter). In in the 18th and 19th centuries there was a tryst in Hawick held on the third Tuesday in October, established in 1785 on the land at Thorterdykes, also sometimes called the Cattle Tryst. Black cattle were stopped at Hawick on the way from northern markets, such as Falkirk, to southern markets at Carlisle or Newcastle – '. . . In honour of my Jeanie bright, At the tryste in the glen on a bonny summer night' [JTe], 'And fair or tryst aye proves the best To him wi' a bit brawl in't' [MG], 'When the tryst has been set in some lane leafy dell, That echoes the sound o' the eicht o'clock bell' [JJ], 'And can ye be the bonny lass That set the trysts wi' me! And sat beside me on the grass 'Aneath the hawthorn tree' [JT], *v., arch.* to meet, engage to meet, fix an appointment – 'They nivir trysted with the like emergence before them tabled . . . ' [PR1714], 'Turn backward Carle Time wi' me Through twice ten years o' gloom, And tak' me to the trystin' tree Amang the yellow broom' [JT], to arrange for someone to perform a service at a specific time or place – 'Yeddie Kyle o' Hayknowe, wha can han'le the bow, Was trysted to play on the fiddle' [JoHa], to befall, afflict – '. . . as justly he deserved the severest punishment to be trysted with' [PR1717], to arrange at the same time, be coincident – 'The Treasurer could not attend this day the Session in the Manse by reason of some emergencie he was trysted with and could not evite' [PR1724].

the Tryst Grund (*thu-trīst, -trist-grund*) *n.* part of the Common used for the annual horse fair in the Autumn, being in the Thorterdykes, with an area of 1 acre and 31 poles, and also being referred to as 'Hawick Loanin' or 'the Green Gress'. The fair was established by the Magistrates in October in 1785. There was also a cattle fair established in the same year (in November), to encourage drovers to stop off in Hawick.

trystin (*trīs-, tris-tin*) *adj., pres. part., arch.* meeting, getting together, bargaining, agreeing – 'And voice calls to voice by the spirit mound Where the Burgess-Dead keep trysting-ground' [JYH].

Trystin Sike (*trīs-, tris-tin-sīk*) *n.* Trysting Sike, stream that rises on Kirk Hill and runs roughly south-east to join the Liddel Water near Thistlesike, south of Mangerton.

trystit (*trris-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* arranged to meet – 'The e'enin' stern has risen ayont auld Ruberslaw, An' I've trystit wi' my lassie to meet her i' the shaw' [JJ].

Trystside (*trist-sīd*) *n.* loop off Longhope Drive at the top of Crumhaughhill, constructed in 1980 and named for the area nearby that was used as a trysting place, in particular for a horse fair.

the T26 (*thu-tee-toon'-ee-siks*) *n.* former name for the A7, designated in the 1936 Trunk Roads Act. It was also known as the T7.

tuck (*tuk*) *n., arch.* a beat, bang, tap, especially on a drum (from Old French; see also **tuck o the drum**).

tuck o the drum (*tuk-ō-thu-drum*) *n.* a proclamation made by public crier using his drum – 'The officers are ordered to banish Elizabeth Miller . . . and ordained to discharge, by toucke of drum, all persons from harboring and resetting her' [BR1695], '. . . and ane proclamation to go through the towne at night, by tuck of drume, discharging all inhabitants wtin. the sd. towne eyr to resett or harbour them afterwards . . . ' [BR1696], '. . . to be brunt on the chiek with the lette H, and thereafter to be banished the town by touck of the drum . . . ' [BR1697] '. . . and ordain the same to be intimated this day through the toun by tuck of drum accordingly' [BR1736], '. . . A Cornet there's been wi' tuck o' the drum' [JEDM] (a familiar phrase in the 18th and 19th centuries).

the Tud (*thu-tud*) *n.* nickname for someone in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

Tudhope see **Tudhope Hill**

Tudhope (*tu-dup*) *n.* farm just to the west of Jedburgh, presumably the origin of the surname. There is a holy well on the farm. 'Jhone off Towdop' is recorded in the Burgh Court Book of Selkirk in 1523 and 'William Tudhoip' in the following decade.

Tudhope (*tu-dup*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in Hermiston in 1580 when he witnessed a transaction between John Johntone of Hermiston and Patrick Johnstone. **Adam** (17th C.) tailor in Denholm. He married 'Gellan' (or Helen) Dryden in Cavers Parish, probably in about 1675. In about 1684 he and his wife were accused of attending conventicles. He may be the Adam who is listed as a resident at Ormiston in Cavers Parish in 1694. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Adam (b.1694). **Adam** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Clerk there in 1699. He may have been brother of Thomas as well as Janet, who married John Douglas in Cavers in 1707. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) married Isabell Stewart in Bedrule Parish in 1716. Helen who married John Rutherford in Bedrule Parish in 1721, and Bessie who married William Mill in 1725 may have been his sisters. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) workman in Hawick Parish. He married Marion Oliver in Hawick in 1722. They had a daughter Isabel (b.1723), with baptismal witnesses carrier Robert Aitken and mason Robert Mein. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1798 he married Agnes Scott, who was from Westerkirk. Their son James was baptised in 1799. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1702 in a case brought by John Turnbull for assault. **Bailie Charles** (18th C.) either brother or son of William, he was a merchant of Hawick and was Magistrate in the 1750s. He witnessed baptisms in 1741, 1742, 1743, 1745, 1747 and 1757, suggesting that he may have been an elder of the Kirk. A 'lybell' from him to someone in Selkirk in 1741 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was listed as a supplier of goods for the funeral of William Scott of Whitehaugh in 1750. He is listed among the subscribers to the reprinted Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' (1752). He was 'of Easter Howlands' when listed among the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common, but sold the lands to John sharp in about 1763. **David** (15th/16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books for 1536. William Douglas allowed him to grow oats and pasture cattle on the meadow of Friarshaw for the rest of his life. He was presumably a former tenant of the Douglases of Friarshaw. He also witnessed transactions in the period 1538–42. In 1562 he was appointed as executor for Janet Scott (who appears to have been someone else's wife, rather than his). leaving him her goods and land in Peebles. Probably the same David was recorded in 1563 leasing part of the lands of Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–91. He was listed as a carrier on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He is probably the Francis who in 1767 married Betty Miller from Roberton Parish. Their children were: John (b.1770); Walter (b.1772); Isabella (b.1774), who may have married Joseph Henderson in 1794; Beatrix (b.1779); and Janet (b.1781). The witnesses in 1772 were the whole congregation. He is probably the Francis who paid for the use of the Parish 'mortcloth' in 1773. **Francis** (1805–70) born in Hawick, son of John and Isabella Dryden. He married Margaret Nutter from London. In 1840 he was selected as a teacher at Grahamstown in the Cape Colony, and went out to South Africa with his wife and 3 young sons, John, James and Francis. **Gavin** (b.1807) son of John and Isabella Dryden. He married Janet Watson (from Galashiels) in Wilton Parish in 1832. He worked as a wool-spinner in Selkirk (according to the 1851 census), and had at least one child, Ann (b.1842). He was listed as a spinner at Damside among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. **James** (17th C.) named on a list of men suggested by the Hawick Bailie as fit to be sent to the war in Germany in 1627, specifically they were said to be 'fitter to be employed in his Majesties service nor to be suffered loyttering at hame'. While in Edinburgh Tolbooth he was among 7 of them who complained that they were not in fact the sorts of men who should be pressed into military service, but nevertheless were transported to the wars in Germany. **James** (17th C.) recorded as one of 3 men fined for the oats of Gilbert Watt (the Town Clerk) that their livestock ate in 1642. He may be the same James who was recorded in 1644 when his horse was valued at 40 merks when provided for the Covenanting army 'in case the horses come nocht back again or be lost'. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott, and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Margaret (b.1642); William (b.1643); Alexander (b.1645); Walter (b.1647); Christian (b.1650); and William

(again, b.1652). **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Clapperton and their son Robert was baptised in 1635. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Falla and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1639. The witnesses were Robert and Allan Deans. **James** (17th/18th C.) brother of Robert. He was called before the Hawick Session in 1717, but excused because he was 'att Newcastle upon his brother's service and business'. He could be the James listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret 'Badie' in Hawick Parish in 1726. **James** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He may be the James who (along with William) witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott of Burnfoot in 1723. In 1718 he married Agnes, sister to gardener Walter Turnbull. Their children included: Walter (b.1720); Janet (b.1723); William (b.1724); and Elizabeth (b.1729), who may have married Robert Balmour in 1762. The witnesses in 1723 were merchant William (who was surely related) and wright Robert Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Marion (or May) Littlejohn and their children included: Charles (b.1737); and Agnes (b.1740). **James** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Janet Palmer in 1758. Their daughter Helen was born in 1760. It is possible he was the same James who married Margaret Henderson a year later. He may be the deceased James whose daughter Helen died in Hawick in 1798. **James** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Margaret Henderson in 1761. Their children included: William (b.1762); Adam (b.1765), mother's Christian name given as 'Isabel'; John (b.1767); Adam (b.1769); Charles (b.1773); and Elspeth (b.1774). The witnesses in 1762 were possibly George Turnbull and Robert Young (but hard to read), in 1765 were smith Robert Young and carrier Robert Chisholme and in 1767 were Robert Leithead and another James Tudhope. He may be the James 'Tuleup' whose use of the Parish 'mortcloth' is recorded twice in 1773. He may be the James who in 1773 witnessed a baptism for miller John Scott. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Mason in Wilton Parish in 1767. **James** (18th C.) married Betty Davidson in Hawick in 1784. **James** (d.1797) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–91. He was presumably a carrier, and the same as one of the contemporary Jameses, perhaps the carrier married to Margaret Henderson. He is probably the carrier whose son William died in 1797. His death is recorded in Hawick, where he is stated to be 'late Langholm Carrier'. **James** (b.1823) born in Hawick, probably son of Thomas. He was a tobacconist and china merchant at 10 Sandbed. In 1861 he lived with his sister Janet, and his housekeeper was Agnes Huggan. In 1868 he donated 2 silver coins and 13 copper coins to the Museum, as well as the Roxburghshire valuation rolls of 1811, and a fossil mussel in 1869 and a copper coin in 1873. **John** (17th C.) described as maltman in Cavers in a Hawick magistrates court case of 1642, when Douglas of Cavers' servant accused him and several other people of stealing his wallet in Hawick. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1661 he (along with Adam Ogilvie) witnessed a baptism for James E.... He married 'mellie' Cowan and their children included Adam (b.1661). The witnesses in 1661 were Adam Ogilvie and Thomas Scott. **John** (17th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1686 he was appointed, along with James Boyd, as 'marchers of the toune betwixt neighbour and neighbour annent the marching of yr. yards and gavell, being joyned to John Hardie, William Purdome, and William Paysley, who were former marchers'. Also in 1686 he was appointed, along with fellow wrights Robert Cowan and James Boyd, to examine the sled that John Barrie claimed had been stolen from him by George Renwick. In 1688 he and John Hardie were 'two ordinary sworne burleymen of the said town and brughe' appointed to mark out the boundary between adjacent lands at the east end of Hawick. He was listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He could be the John who married Isobell Huntly and whose children born in Hawick included Walter (b.1670), Margaret (b.1672), Marion (b.1677) and Jane (1679). **John** (17th C.) butcher in Hawick. In 1692 he was one of the butchers in Hawick who gave evidence that James Halliday was selling bad meat. He was listed as a flesher on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He was also listed as a flesher among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was listed as a flesher when he witnessed baptisms for wright Andrew Scott in 1704 and for merchant Andrew Turnbull in 1723. He married Helen Gilespie and their children included: Robert (b.1693); John (b.1696); and Alexander (b.1702). The witnesses in 1702 were miller James Paterson and Bailie Patrick Richardson. He witnessed a baptism in 1714 for shoemaker Robert Elliot and in 1716 for Thomas Waugh (along with fellow flesher

Thomas Wilson). **John** (18th/19th C.) married Helen Lamb in Bedrule in 1704. Their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1705. **John** (18th C.) merchant in Selkirk. In 1733 his servant Isobel Wilson complained that someone had tried to drown her at the Cross Well in Selkirk. Probably the same John was recorded in Selkirk in 1717 and 1718, charged with debts and with assault in 1727 and in a further cases for his debts and against someone for non-payment of rent in 1736. It was probably his son who was the John 'younger' recorded when accused of assault in 1719 and a claim against debtors in 1720. **John** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick who married Isabel Ker. Their children included: Robert (b.1735); Andrew (b.1739); Francis (b.1742); and Walter (b.1744). The witnesses in 1744 were merchant John Ruecastle and William Scoon, servant to Rev. William Somerville; fellow carrier James Paterson and his wife Helen Ruecastle had a child baptised on the same day. **John** (b.c.1770) saddler in Hawick who was Cornet in 1798. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799, along with his apprentices Andrew Leggat and William Turnbull. He was still on the ballot in 1801. He could be the John, from Hawick, who is on the list of subscribers for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for Joseph Henderson and Isabel Tudhope in 1794 and the John who (along with Walter) witnessed another for the same couple in 1798. **John** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident married to Isabel Dryden. His wife may have been the Isabel (b.1781), daughter of Gavin Dryden, born in Hobkirk Parish. Their children included: Francis (b.1805), teacher in South Africa; and Gavin (b.1807), who married Janet Watson. He may be the son of Francis baptised in Hawick in 1770. He is probably the John who, along with Walter (perhaps his brother) witnessed baptisms in 1798 and 1801 for Joseph Henderson and Isabel (perhaps his sister). He may be the same man as the saddler. **Robert** 'Hobbie' (16th/17th C.) resident of the Trows who was recorded in 1618 as witness to a sasine for the Kirklands of Cavers, including Crook. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Selkirk Parish. He married Margaret Wood and their children included: James (b.1698); Margaret (b.1700); John (b.1703); Robert (b.1705); Isabel (b.1708); and John (b.1710). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was living at Raesknowe in 1704 and was herd at Over Southfield in 1709. He married Jean (or Janet) Scott and their children included Mary (b.1701), William (b.1704), Robert (b.1707) and John (b.1709). The witnesses in 1704 were John Graham (also in Raesknowe) and Robert Riddell in Allanhaugh Mill. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was 'servant to Falnesh' in 1708. He married Esther Elliot and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1708, with witnesses Walter Nixon in Hawick Shiel and James Falsyde. **Robert** (18th C.) brother of James, mentioned in 1717. Possibly the same Robert was married to Helen Scott and had children: Helen (b.1727); Robert (b.1733); and Betty (b.1735). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Helen Ormiston and their children included Elspeth (b.1723). He could be the Robert who was the second Wilton Common herd, living at the house at Calaburn from about 1729. **Robert** (18th C.) Hawick resident married to Helen Hardie. Their children included: John (b.1730); Janet (b.1737), who may have married Robert Renwick in 1766; and Anne (b.1741). The witnesses in 1730 were John (who was surely related) and Walter .... He could be the flesher who witnessed baptisms for skinner John Currer in 1743 and 1745. This same flesher was involved in a pair of court cases in 1748, involving the payment of a debt by Robert Taylor to Thomas Turnbull, in which he was an intermediary. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Davidson in Hawick in 1760. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1767 he married Jean, daughter of John Ekron and Jean 'Dinlap' (i.e. Dunlop); she died in 1775. He is probably the Robert who in 1768 witnessed a baptism for mason William Ekron (perhaps his brother-in-law). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Selkirk Parish. He is recorded in a complaint in Selkirk in 1787. He married Margaret Fairbairn and their children included: Alexander (b.1768); Nelly and John (b.1770); Robert (b.1773); and Margaret (b.1778). Perhaps the same Robert is recorded being in debt in documents of 1813, 1814 and 1817. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1777 he married Marion Pott, who was from Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He may have been brother of Adam and Janet. His children included: Marion (b.1699), who probably married Thomas Thomson in 1728; and Thomas (b.1706). **Thomas** 'Tammy' (18th/19th C.) trader in toys and other items at local fairs. He was long remembered in Denholm by a phrase repeated by children, 'Tammy Tudhope the toy-man!' and the cry 'The fair's begun, yonder's Tammie Tudhope'.

It is unclear where he came from. **Thomas** (b.1791/2) tobacconist at the Sandbed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories and Slater's 1852 directory. He was probably part of the business marked 'Tudhope & Scott' on Wood's 1824 map. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. In 1841 he was listed on the Sandbed and at Teviot Square (probably about 10 Sandbed) in 1851, when he was listed as a master tobacco manufacturer, employing 1 man and 1 boy. His Sandbed shop was seriously affected in the 1846 flood, with the front counter being underwater and water bursting through the back door, forcing tobacco into the street. He married Isabel Murray in 1816 and their children included: Mary (b.1817), who may have married George Porteous in 1848; Elizabeth (b.1819), who probably married Robert Biggar in 1846; Agnes (b.1821), who may have married Joseph Park in 1845; James (b.1823); John (b.1825); Thomas (b.1831); Janet (b.1835); and William (b.1837). Perhaps the same Thomas was one of the original deacons of Hawick Free Kirk from 1844. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick, married to Marion 'Thor'. Their son John was born in 1634. **Walter** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Janet Graham in 1722. She was daughter of Walter Graham (perhaps the Bailie) and died in 1777. Their children included: Walter (b.1727); William (b.1729); Jean (b.1732); and John (b.1737). The witnesses in 1729 were Bailie Graham and John Graham (probably his father-in-law and brother-in-law). He is probably the merchant who (along with merchant William) witnessed a baptism in 1722 for shoemaker William Tait. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) recorded being 'with Joseph Henderson brewer' in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and he was still a brewer on the ballot in 1801. He and John (perhaps his brother) witnessed baptisms for Joseph Henderson and Isobel (perhaps his sister) in 1798 and 1801. He may be the Walter, son of Francis, who was baptised in Hawick in 1772. **Widow** (17th C.) listed among the subscribers for the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. It is unclear who her husband was. **William** (16th C.) farmer at Hallrule. 'William Tudopis duelling hous and yaird' are recorded in the 1562 Baronial dispute over the lands of Feu-Rule. **Bailie William** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He is recorded buying a bag of 'Irish happenies' from the Kirk Session about 1711 and becoming an elder in 1723. In 1717, 1723 and 1726 he witnessed baptisms for wright Richard Turnbull, with his surname being 'Thowdup' in 1726. He witnessed a baptism for carrier Thomas Porteous in 1720 and for merchant James Tudhope (surely a relative) in 1723. He is probably the merchant who (along with merchant Walter) witnessed a baptism in 1722 for shoemaker William Tait and the William who (along with James) witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott of Burnfoot in 1723. In 1726 he and Charles (presumably either his brother or young son) had a charter for the lands of Easter Howlands. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Huntly. He is probably the William who (along with Robert Boyd) witnessed baptisms for William Davidson and for Robert Ker in Hawick in 1731. He was also recorded as a merchant in 1732 when he witnessed a baptism for George Porteous. He was elected Magistrate in 1737, although Bailie Burn complained that many of the voters were his servants or were minors. He was Bailie in 1738 when plans started for the building of the Teviot Bridge. He witnessed a baptism for weaver David Miller and another for shoemaker George Gardner. He is probably the merchant William who witnessed the baptisms of children of Walter Tinlin and William Oliver in 1737. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for druggist Gideon Scott and was 'late Bailie' in 1743 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker George Gardner. He paid tax for 19 windows in Hawick in 1748 and his lands in Wilton were valued at £25 in the 1740s. He was still mentioned in 1764 in connection with the lands of Easter Howlands, during the legal process for the division of Wilton Common. In 1716 he married Elizabeth (or Elspeth), daughter of Robert Scott in Drinkstone; she was sister of Walter in Wilton and cousin of William of Whitehaugh. Their children were: Walter (b.1717); Robert (b.1719); Charles (b.1722); James (b.1723); Anne (b.1725); May (b.1728); May (again, b.1730); and William (b.1732). The baptismal witnesses in 1723 were schoolmaster James Anderson and surgeon James Scott, in 1725 were James Anderson (again) and 'Tacksman' Robert Elliot, and in 1728 baptism were 'Mr. Anderson' and Robert 'Pote'. He is probably the William who was former owner of lands (in Wilton Parish) that George Hailburton owned in 1788, having been purchased from Langlands of that Ilk. **William** (18th C.) married to Isobel Riddell. Their daughter Anne was born in 1739. **William** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident recorded as owner of a horse in the 1797

Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the 'Hair Merchant' who died in Hawick in 1808 and whose sister Janet died in 1811 (also spelled 'Toudhop', 'Toudhope', 'Towdop', 'Tudhop', 'Tudhoup', 'Tudop', 'Tudup', 'Tudwp', 'Tutob', 'Tutop', etc.).

Tudhope Hill (*tu-dup-, -tup-hil*) *n.* hill east of Mosspaul, between the Allan and Hermitage Waters, on the border between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire. It reaches a height of 599 m (1,961 ft) and is topped by a triangulation pillar. The hill was the location for one of the beacons in the network for warning of French invasion around 1800. A smaller peak, to the west, is called Little Tudhope Hill, and reaches 483 m (also sometimes just 'Tudhope' or 'the Tudhope' and occasionally 'Tudhope Fell'; there were several former spellings, e.g. it is 'Tutop' in 1839).

Tuesdi (*tewz-, chewz-di*) *n.* Tuesday. This is early closing day in Hawick, and traditionally the day for the mid-week Ride-outs (also spelled 'Tuesdih'; cf. the older **Teisday**).

the Tuesdi (*thu-tewz-, -chewz-di*) *n.* sometimes referring to the Tuesday of Common Riding week. There is a Chase in the morning. This is also usually the day when the Principals, preceded by singers and members of the Drums and Fifes, visit the local hospitals and old-folks homes.

tufflt (*tu-ful'*) *adj., arch.* to ruffled, rumple, put into disorder.

tufflt (*tu-ful'*) *adj., poet.* ruffled, entangled, mentally confused – 'But, sir, my brain hath been sae tufflt, An' my puir musie sae corfufflt' [JoHa].

Tufty (*tuf-tee*) *n.* nickname for **John Wilson**, Burgh officer from roughly the 1810s to 40s – '... And the folk o' Hawick were made aware By tuck o' Tufty's drum' [JCG]. Also a nickname for some members of the Thomson family, e.g. Tommy, Cornet in 1955.

tug (*tug*) *n.* a tangle in hair – 'what've ee din ti yer hair ti git they tugs in eet?', a tangle of chestnut strings.

the Tug-o-War Shield (*thu-tug-ō-wawr-sheeld*) *n.* trophy shield dating from 1911 which was presented annually at a tug-o-war contest held at the Vertish Hill Sports. The event was 'banned' by the Council around 1990 following concerns over safety.

tui see **ti**

tui see **tae**

tui-hui (*tū-hū, too-hoo*) *n., arch.* someone of little intelligence, an empty-headed person – 'Yih muckle tui-hui!' [ECS] (perhaps related to 'tattiheid').

tuik (*took, tūk*) *pp., arch.* took – '... Thomas Turnbull deponed ... that he saw him have ane purse at the buird, and tuik three forty penny peses in it ...' [BR] (possibly suggesting early uses included 'put'), '... so I tuik three baths afore breakfast time' [RW], '... An' tuik her awa hame to his ain fireside' [JJ], 'Hei tuik his muckle pleugh-staff then ...' [JSB], 'An' he tuik the se'en laives an' the fishes ...' [HSR], 'Weiceleike, A juist tuik a toot – a sirple ti seind oot ma mooth' [ECS], '... an' tuik the road ower the muir for Ettrick in gran' speerits' [BCM1880] (one of the traditional Scots spellings, reflecting the older pronunciation; **taen** is an alternative past tense form).

tuil (*til*) *n., arch.* a tool – 'The tuill box, ma faither's pride ...' [IJ] (also spelled 'tuill').

tuil-box (*til-boks*) *n., arch.* a tool-box – ''Tuil-box' was in the poem there – ma fither's tuil-box' [ME].

tuill see **tuil**

tuilyie (*tūl-yee*) *n., arch.* a quarrel, struggle, turmoil – 'Tuilyie-wap, a childish amusement in Teviotdale, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round one who is at the head; clasping themselves as firmly together as possible, and every one pushing till the mass falls over' [JoJ] (also written 'toolyie' and 'tulyie'; cf. **tully** and tulzie).

tuim (*tim, tūm*) *adj., arch.* empty, 'like a tuim mill' means speaking without hindrance – 'Thay war gaun on leike a tuim mill' [ECS], '... the teime a stane-nappin injin gaed-on leike a tuim mill' [ECS] (see also **toom**).

tuin (*tin, tūn*) *v.* to tune, *n.* a tune, melody – 'Oo leike the tuines at thay play on the Common-Reideen morneen' [ECS], 'An then hei sterted singin, tae git iz message throw, Tae the tin o' Pawkie Paitterson an a've tae tell a' yow' [MB], *arch.* mood, temperament, specifically in the phrase 'a bad tuin' – 'What's putten ee i sic a bad tuin, ava?; Aw'm shair ee've been ill-naiter's sel aa nicht' [ECS], '... was gey sair putten-tilt to get to his work in time, so he was in a bad tuin a' forenuin' [DH] (occasionally spelled 'tin').

tuiner (*ti-nur*) *n.* a tuner, particularly someone who services machinery in the knitwear industry (the 1882 and 1883 Cornets were power loom 'tuiners').

tuiny (*ti-, tū-nee*) *adj., arch.* moody, changeable in temper (also written 'tuny'; noted by E.C. Smith).

tuip (*tip, tūp*) *n., arch.* a male sheep, ram – 'I wull affer untill thee brunt-saacrifices o' fatlins, wi' the insense o' tips ...' [HSR], 'The mountans

skiffet like tips, an' the wee hills like lams' [HSR], 'Kye an tuips an keilies an yowes' [ECS], *v., arch.* to mate a ram and ewe – 'A neater messin ne'er was tippet' [JR] (also written 'tip'; cf. the more modern **tup**).

tuip-eild (*tūp-eeld*) *adj., arch.* barren – 'A tuip-eeld yowe' [GW] (also written 'tup-eild', 'tup-yield', etc.).

Tuisday (*tūz-di*) *n., arch.* Tuesday (cf. **Tuesdi**).

tuisk (*tisk*) *n., arch.* a tusk.

tuith (*tith, tūthe*) *n., arch.* a tooth – '. . . the skeleton . . . 'was perfect, but gey frush, that his chaft blades were like the branks o' a cow, an' ilka tuth in his head as soond as a bell' ' [WNK], . . . Love's instinct fetched me tuith an' nail Ti be your dear' [WP].

tuithache (*ti-theek*) *n.* toothache – 'A'm no in guid fettel the day, A've got the tuithache' (often 'the tuithache'; also spelled 'tuitheek'; note the pronunciation; this compound word has survived longer than 'tuith' itself).

tuke see **took**

Tullie see **Tully**

Tulloch (*tu-loch*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) fishmonger at 30 High Street in the late 19th century. He was noted as a bass singer and was Precentor of Allars Kirk. He moved to Campbelltown in 1899. **Thomas** of Elliston (18th/19th C.) son of Robert of Bogton. He served as Deputy Lieutenant in Roxburghshire in 1797 and 1798.

Tullochgariac (*tu-loch-ga-ree-ach*) *n., poet.* word of uncertain meaning – 'Ye'll no forget to send an answer, An', harkye, Wattie, gie's a dancer, An' ootright Tullochgariac prancer, To mak me start' [JoHa].

tully (*tu-lee*) *n., arch.* a quarrel, fight, struggle (cf. **tuilyie** and **tulzie**).

Tully (*tu-lee*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Hume in Southdean Parish in 1849. **David** (b.1787/8) local farmer, who gave his name to the phrase 'Tully's Mill' when he was dragged into the Slitrig at the Mill Port and had the upper half of his clothing torn off by the mob for being a Tory voter. This was during the election of 1837; 5 men were tried for mobbing and rioting and assault, against 7 victims. He may have been one of the Hawick men who went down to London to be witnesses in the investigation. The court document state that the mob 'did violently drag or force him to the side of the Slitrig River . . . ' forcing 'him off the bank into the said river, which was then in a swollen state, and of considerable depth, and did compel him the pass through to the other side of the river'. The family lived at the Millpath, in a house that was removed to make way for the railway. His wife was Janet, and their children included James and Janet. The death of a child of his is recorded in Hawick in 1824. In 1861 he was living at 25 High street with grandchildren Agnes Murray, David Murray, James Tully and Jessie Tully; he was then described as a farmer of 75 acres. He was one of only 11 residents of the Town who had been on the list for the Militia in 1803 and were still alive in 1862. **George** (b.c.1780) baker in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant at Lethem in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. His surname is given as 'Toolie'. **James** (b.1816/7) son of David. In 1861 he was living at 17 Howegate and listed as a farmer of 30 acres. His wife was Margaret and their children included James and David. **John** (18th C.) married Martha Jackson in 1730, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. **John** (18th/19th C.) Hawick resident who owned a horse according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) mason who was chosen as 'rebel' Cornet in the 'Disputed Common Riding' of 1809 in opposition to the Council's choice of John Kyle. The dispute was over new regulations regarding invitations to supporters. He was the second choice of the 'Wesla Water' group, after Henry Halliburton had declined. He rode the Common on the Friday, behind the 'royalist' Cornet, although he had more supporters. He also entered the Haugh, although with some obstruction – 'If you love your ancient freedom, Their new Cornet never heed him; From among you choose a Cornet, Hand it down to sons unborn yet' [JH], 'The Westla' Lads waur Rebels ca'd, John Tully led them on a yaud' [MB]. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Tully in Hawick in 1851. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk Parish in 1635. Isobel Scott in Synton Mill complained that she had called her a witch and a thief; she denied the first, but claimed she could prove that Scott had stolen money from Andrew Nichol. However, after several witnesses were called there was no proof of theft, and so she had to sit in the place of repentance 'in her linen sheitts, and to sit all the tyme of preaching', then ask the congregation for forgiveness. **William** (18th C.) local wigmaker immortalised in a rhyme – 'Robert Miles the barber, and Michael up the stair, Willie Tully makes the wigs, and Jenny buys the hair' [T] (also spelled 'Tullie' interchangeably in early times, as wall as 'Tulley').

Tully's Mill (*tu-leez-mil*) *n., arch.* term meaning rough treatment at the hands of a mob, or more specifically being thrown into the Slitrig at the Mill Port. The term came from David Tully, known as a Tory supporter, who received such treatment during the election of 1837. Similar treatment was common during the elections of the 1830s. David Waters wrote a facetious poem called 'Holy Tammie's Prayer, and thansgiving for his marvellous escape from 'Tully's Mill' at the late election', published in 1838 – '... he got 'Tully's Mill' in the Slitrig under the Tower Knowe bridge' [JTu] (also written 'Tuillie's Mill').

tully-wap (*tu-lee-wawp*) *n., arch.* a game involving a chain of children curling around a leader and then all falling down – 'Tuilyie-wap, a childish amusement in Teviotdale, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round the one who is at the head; clasping themselves as firmly together as possible, and every one pushing till the mass fall over. From Tuilyie and Wap, to throw' [JoJ].

tulzie (*tul-zee*) *n., arch.* a quarrel, fight, struggle – 'If it was het, the langkail gully, Play'd smash amang't to end the tulzie' [JR], *v.* to quarrel, come to blows – 'Syne Tam an' Geordie had a bout, An' tulzied 'boot a hizzie' [JoHa] (see also **tully** and tuilyie).

Tumble Law (*tum-bul-law*) *n.* hill near Roberton, just to the north of Howcleuchshiel, reaching a heigh of 302 m.

tummelt (*tu-mul'*) *pp.* tumbled – '... Whilk dang puir Yeddie's head agee, Till drunk he tummilt, An', as oor sacred authors gree, Life's garden bummilt' [JoHa], 'O! Mony's the mirry mile I've raiked, And mony a wainch in hey tummle't ...' [DH] (also written 'tummle't').

tummle (*tu-mul*) *v.* to tumble – '... Losh he wammelt and tumm'led ower on to the floor' [UB], 'Wha toss an' tum'le, waupit a' through ither, Until the grun' they tread on seems alive' [JoHa], 'Sweat, pech, an' stacher up Parnassus' brae, An' though thou tum'le, try't an' try't again' [JoHa], 'When a' the world looks cauld an' grey, An' a' things tum'lin under ...' [WP], '... Here they come at the spring-cleanin', Tummelin' oot o' the derk again ...' [DH], 'Syne aff frae his shouther'll tummle his pack ...' [WL], '... And crystal rivers tummle doon' [IWL], *n.* a tumble – 'hei took a right tummle doon they stair'.

tummle-car (*tu-mul-kawr*) *n., arch.* a kind of primitive box cart with wheels that revolved with the axle, and hence moved with a jolting motion – '... Roostit horseshoon, an queer wheel-rings O' tumle cars, The swords o' ancient knights an' kings, Lost i' their wars' [JoHa].

tummler (*tum-lur*) *n.* a tumbler.

tumshie (*tum-shee*) *n.* a turnip – 'oo made tumshie lanterns it Hallowe'en'.

tundle (*tun-dul*) *n., arch.* tinder, especially in the phrase 'as dry as tundle' (also written 'tundl'; noted by E.C. Smith).

tundle-box (*tun-dul-boks*) *n., arch.* a tinderbox (noted by J. Jamieson).

Tungrig (*tu<u>ng</u>-rig*) *n.* farm probably in upper Liddesdale, recorded in 1613 and 1622, relating to branches of the Scotts.

the Tunnel (*<u>th</u>u-tu-nul*) *n.* name used in the 19th century for a long, dark close leading to Backdamgate from around 12 or 14 High Street. It contained several badly illuminated houses and was demolished around 1857 when the Royal Bank was built.

the Tunnel (*<u>th</u>u-tu-nul*) *n.* epithet for the road between Hawick and Langholm, referring to the steep pass between upper Teviotdale and upper Ewesdale.

Tunno (*tu-nō*) *n.* **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) notary in Melrose. In 1612 he is recorded as schoolmaster in Melrose. He is recorded in making an extract of the 1615 sasine of Robert Scott of Alton from Gilbert Watt's Protocal Book, with the precise date is unknown. He is listed as procurator for some cases in the records of the Regality of Melrose in 1638–51. In 1642 his son Andrew is mentioned as a witness in Melrose and by the late 1640s was 'younger' and already a writer. His son was probably Town Clerk of Hawick (unless this was in fact him, rather than his son). **Andrew** (17th C.) Town Clerk of Hawick. It seems reasonable to presume that this man was son of the Melrose notary, who was described as a student in Melrose in 1642, and already a writer in 1643. In 1659 he is described as 'notary in Melrose, now at Hawick', in a bond referred to in a complaint against his tenant. He served as Town Clerk of Hawick 1659–70. In 1670 a case was raised against him by Walter Scott of Goldielands in the Melrose court of Regality (in which he is described as 'portioner of Melrose'), complaining that he held the 'protocol book' of Gilbert Watt, notary, which contained 2 instruments of sasine relating to succession of the lands of Goldielands. He agreed to make copies, although they do not appear to have survived. **Christian** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. Men and women are

listed, and so it is unclear if this was a male or female name. **William** (17th C.) servitor of Walter Scott, Earl of Buccleuch. He witnessed the Earl's last will and testament in 1633 (this could be the same as the surname 'Tunnock').

Tunnock (*tu-nok*) *n.* **John** (d.c.1407) Rector of Henderland in the Yarrow valley from 1393/4. It was stated that he held the church through lay patronage, suggesting a connection to the Cockburns. He still held the Church of Henderland in 1403, when he was perhaps at the papal court. It is unclear if he was related to Nicholas. **Nicholas** (b.c.1390) priest of Aberdeen Diocese who was educated in Paris. He was B.A. in 1409 and M.A. in 1410. He was a notary in Elgin in 1414 and Aberdeen 1414/5. He had several permissions to hold 2 benefices in the period 1419–22. He held the Church of Forvie (near Slains) from at least 1419 until perhaps 1426. He was granted a canonry in Aberdeen in about 1421, holding the Prebendary of Kirkmichael in Ross in 1421 and becoming Dean of Aberdeen in 1422. However, he was also in litigation with Thomas de Greenlaw over a benefice at about this time. He visited the Papal court in at least 1422 and 1426/7. There was a dispute over the Deanship and pension with several others for the next few years; this included Edward Lauder and James Scrimgeour, with Bishop Henry Wardlaw additionally involved. In 1429 he was given the Rectory of Lilliesleaf, which had been vacated by Michael Ochiltree, but he died soon after wards, with the Rectory being granted to William Spalding in 1430.

Tunny (*tu-nee*) *n.* **James Good** (d.1887) proprietor of the photography business J.G. Tunny & Co., which continued long after his death. The company had several studios in Edinburgh and also opened one at 47 High Street Hawick in the period 1903–06.

tuny see **tuiny**

tup (*tup*) *n.* a ram, male sheep – 'The skulls o' elk-deer, bisons, tups, Fund i' the mosses . . . ' [JoHa], 'A large and powerful tup turned on Jock and attacked him' [RM], 'I'm no acquaint wi' mealy pows; I was brought up wi' tups and ewes . . . ' [JR], ' 'Let's awa' and see the tups', is the unvaryong watchword on the 'wild green links' of 'The Dales' ' [HHD], 'Your credit with us rises up each time you turn a stubborn tup . . . ' [TD] (this was formerly **tuip**).

tup-eild see **tuip-eeld**

the Tup Fair (*thu-tup-fār*) *n.* name sometimes used for Hawick's main 'tup' market, held on September 20th and 21st during parts of the 18th and 19th centuries. It was also for a while a major lamb fair.

Tup Knowes (*tup-nowz*) *n.* former name for lands near Hawick. They are mentioned among lost placenames by James Wilson in 1850, and may be part of the old Common.

tup-stane bottle (*tup-stān-bo'-ul*) *n., arch.* a form of stone bottle with a rounded bottom.

tur (*tur*) *v., arch.* to turf, cover with turf – '. . . that every inhabitant within the brughe shall have liberty to tur and theik, and sett ane ladder in his neighbour's close' [BR1660].

turbleent (*tur-bleen'*) *n., arch.* a sudden gust of wind, turbulence – 'Yeh gowsty nicht (wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs) a turbleent woare as the ordnar dang doon the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment' [ECS] (also 'turbleen' and 'turblin'; from the Mediæval English and Old French).

the Turf Hotel (*thu-turf-hō-tel*) *n.* former hotel at Langburnshiels, offering food, drink and accommodation to travellers. It was opened by Mr. MacDonald in early 1860. Later that year the guests and proprietor were attacked by a gang of navvies and there was an even worse riot on St. Patrick's Day 1862. It is unclear how long the hotel operated.

turfs (*turfs*) *n., pl., arch.* pieces of sod, used for fuel or building material – '. . . and there was a strife about casting of these turfs, and Langlands did not get them, for Harden caused burn them where they were casten' [DCW1765].

Turfy Sike (*tur-fee-sīk*) *n.* small stream in upper Liddesdale, running roughly to the north to join the Thorlieshope Burn.

Turie (*too-ree*) *n.* name for former lands on the Stobs estate. It is listed in 1657, between Horselee and Acreknowe, although the location is unknown.

Turk's Close (*turkz-klōs*) *n.* popular name in the 19th century for a passageway between 58 and 60 High Street, home of the 'Turks'. This was a nickname of long standing for John Scott and his family.

the Turk's Halfpenny (*thu-turkz-hāp-nee*) *n.* name for a temporary trade union in Hawick, instigated as the result of John Scott ('the Turk') reducing the price of men's hose by 6 pence per dozen (or a halfpenny each) in 1817 The stockingmakers of the Town levied 6 pence on each man and used the funds to try to fight the imposition of wage reductions. James Hogg (of 'Teribus'), James Scott and others were arrested and spent

several days in Jedburgh Jail before the employer yielded. The resulting celebration inspired James Hogg to recite the following verse: 'See my dear comrades, turned to ashes, The cursed page that once did fash us, And bear in mind, we once did wish Our persecutors just like this; But innocence should aye get clear – Our bonds are dead and we are here'.

Turlenbrae (*tur-lin-brā*) *n.* former farmstead in Wilton Parish, probably near Coldhouse and Whitfield, according to its entry on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. John Henderson was tenant at that time (it is possible this is an error for some other place).

turmeet (*tur-mee'*) *n., arch.* a turnip (cf. **turneep**).

turn (*turn*) *v.* to become, grow – 'Him and mei turned fast freends and Aw hev him in New York now . . . ' [JEDM], 'Ee're denner's turnin caald' [ECS], (more common than in standard English, and often with the participle coming after the noun; see also **turnt**).

turn (*turn*) *n.* the middle of something, particularly a night – '. . . the turn o the nicht' [ECS], the act or process of changing – '. . . a turn for the better; . . . the turn o the eer' [ECS], a bout of illness, especially in the phrase 'a bad turn', a favour – '. . . ee've duine iz a guid turn wui that' [ECS], a walk, stroll – 'A'm duist oot for a bit turn afore A gaan ti bed' [ECS] (these senses all more common than in standard English).

Turn (*turn*) *n.* former name of a farm near Stobs, roughly between Woodfoot Cottage and Railway Cottages. It could be the 'turni' where James Crozier was located in 1494/5. It is probably the 'Torne' listed along with 'Wenerton' and 'Fowlerawe' as farms on the Slitrig belonging to the Laird of Gledstains, which were burned by the English in 1547/8. It was among the lands of Winnington purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot of Redheugh in 1622. It was still listed as part of the Barony of Winnington at the end of the 17th century. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. William Turnbull was there in 1708 and James Nichol in 1720. George Fletcher was tenant there in the 1750s. When a valuation of the separate lands in the Stobs estate was made in 1779 an entry read 'Part of Te-ourn or Turn, possessed by William Elliot and Robert Potts in 1779', valued at £178 5s 5d, with the other part being Smithfieldhaugh and valued at £15 10s. Walter Paterson was a slater there in 1797, John Scott was a servant there in 1799and Richard Tinlin in 1801. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, Sir William Eliott of Stobs owned part of 'Te-ourn, or Turn', a small part of which was called Smithfieldhaugh'; together they were still valued at about £194. It was also referred to as 'Acreknowe Turn' and housed 2 separate families until about the early 1900s (also written 'Turne'; it is marked as 'Turns' on Blaeu's 1654 map and still there on Stobie's 1770 map; it is clearly marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, but there is no sign of it today).

turn aboot (*turn-a-boo'*) *adv.* by turns, alternately – 'oo only hed yin bike, so oo hed ti play wi'd turn aboot'.

the Turn Again Stane (*thu-turn-a-gān-stān*) *n.* standing stone on the farm of Kaeside, overlooking Tweedbank, traditionally said to have been erected to commemorate the place where Elliot turned and speared Ker of Cessford to death at the battle of Skirmish Feild in 1526. In fact the stone lies beside an ancient pathway, and probably predates the 16th century.

Turnbull (*turn-bul, tru-mul*) *n.* **Adam** of Whithope (14th/15th C.) recorded in 1390 as a witness to the charter by John Turnbull of Minto, granting Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedburgh. In a charter of 1409 he was 'ade turnebule de quithope' (i.e. Whithope) when his son John was granted lands at Hassendeanbank. **Adam** of Fulton (14th C.) listed among the witnesses to the 1390 charter where John Turnbull of Minto granted Minto to William Stewart of Jedburgh. **Adam** (15th C.) listed as one of the witnesses to the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas in 1432. It is unclear how he was related to other contemporary Turnbulls, but John of Bedrule and William of Hassendeanbank are also listed. He may be the Adam who witnessed a charter for lands in Sprouston in 1433/4, **Adam** of Wauchope (15th C.) described as 'Adam de Walchhop' (and listed after several Turnbulls) when part of an inquest into lands in Jedburgh in 1440. He may be the same Adam who was witness to a charter for Thomas Cranston being granted part of Sprouston in 1446 and who was also on a 'retour' panel for Ker of Altonburn in 1446/7. **Adam** (15th C.) granted the lands of Greenwood in 1439 by charter of James II. These lands had previously been held by Walter Dalgleish of Greenwood and are probably the same as Girnwood on the Borthwick Water. He was probably father or grandfather of Thomas of Greenwood, recorded in 1488, and also related to the

Turnbulls of Minto. **Adam** (15th C.) recorded as 'Ade' in 1471 when he and George Cranston had remission for 2 'schelis' in Ettrick Forest. **Adam** of Philiphaugh (15th C.) recorded in 1484 when James Turnbull claimed compensation from him for disturbing him in his lands of Westfield and spoliation of his cow at his lands of Kirkhope. At the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1502 he was probably the 'Adam turnbull dominus de quhitlaw' (likely an error for 'Whithope') who was fined for failing to give suit for his lands of Philiphaugh. In 1503 he was 'de philiphalche' when he presented Ronald (probably a relative) to the court in Selkirk as suitor for his lands of Philiphaugh. In 1504 he was among a number of men who had remission for any involvement in the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. He is listed right after Mark, who may have been related, and before his son and heir William, followed by James in Kirkhope and James in Gargunnock. He is also listed in the 1506 remission for the same crime. His son and heir William is also recorded in 1504 as a procurator for Helen Rutherford, heiress to Rutherford of that Ilk. Probably the same Adam of Philiphaugh was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting Alemoor in 1509. Janet, who was granted a charter for part of Philiphaugh in 1509 was surely related to him, as well as Ralph, who held the same third of Philiphaugh shortly afterwards. **Adam** (d.bef. 1509) resident of Hornshole recorded at the 1493 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. He was allowed to 'compone' for several crimes, specifically: stealing 2 bolls of barley, a horse, linens and sheets and diverse tools from John and Thomas Young of Minto; stealing 'catallorum' from Katherine Stewart from Minto; common theft and pillage; stealing 36 ewes from the Murrays in Sundhope; stealing 56 ells of cloth and 2 horses from Lauder; stealing 40 sheep from Philiphaugh; and stealing 12 sheep from Thomas Williamson from the Kirkland of Wilton. Additionally he and Walter, also in Hornshole, were allowed to compone for a series of other crimes: stealing livestock from 3 separate men in Minto; bringing in Englishmen from Tynedale to plunder Minto; and for common theft. Their surety was Robert Scott of Howpasley. In 1494/5 he had remission for several related crimes: stealing sheep, cows and a horse from John Sinton in Synton, in the company of James Elliot; stealing further horses from Torwoodlee, Fairnilee and Lauder; stealing sheep from Glenrath; stealing an ox from Heartside and 'chattels' from Hugh Douglas; stealing cattle from Katherine Stewart in Minto; bringing in men from Tynedale to plunder from Thomas Wilkinson; and for common theft and delivery of stolen goods. His surety was Walter Scott of Howpasley. He was also described as 'in Hornshole' (i.e. tenant there) in 1502 when he was indicted for stealing 200 oxen and 80 horses from James Newton, tenant of Synton. David Scott (called 'the Lady') tenant of Stirches was involved in the same or a similar incident at Synton. Later in 1502 he was 'in Hornishole, now in chalmerlane newtoun' when he had remission for a series of crimes: stealing 80 sheep from Broadmeadows (probably also involving David 'the Lady' Scott in Stirches); bringing in Englishman Sir John Musgrave; stealing 2 horses from Lauder; stealing 3 oxen and a cow from Muircleuch; stealing 4 cattle from Hermiston; stealing 7 cows from Whitmuir; stealing 160 sheep from Hundleshope'; stealing 25 sheep from George Bonnington; stealing 28 sheep from the 'cauldschelhous'; stealing 30 sheep from Philiphaugh; stealing 100 sheep from William Turnbull at Oakwood; stealing 60 sheep from Cauldshiels; bringing in Archibald and Ninian Armstrong to raid Synton, stealing 200 cattle and 80 horses from James Newton there; and stealing 17 cows, 2 horses, 100 sheep, a doublet, a sword and 40 shillings from St. Leonard's Hospital near Peebles. James Newton in Synton and Walter Scott of Howpasley were sureties for him and Walter (son of Walter Scott of Headshaw) appears to have been involved in 2 of the same incidents. Musgrave's men burned Selkirk and stole 1000 merks worth of goods from the inhabitants; he also had remission for his role in this raid; George of Hallrule and Bartholomew in Rawflat acted as sureties for him. Also in 1502 he may be the Adam 'de natoun' (perhaps Newton) who was surety, along with several other Turnbull chiefs, for Margaret in Hawick, who was convicted of theft and resetting thieves. In 1509 Andrew Crozier was hanged for several crimes, including his murder, along with the murder of another Adam, called 'Gabirlenzeis'. There are no details given for the events leading to his death. He may be an ancestor of later Turnbulls who were tenants of Hornshole. He may be the 'Ade Trumbull' listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501, along with David and Robert, when they were fined, with George Douglas, Master of Angus responsible for their pledges. **Adam** (15th C.) member of the panel for the inheritance of the lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch in 1492. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Adams.

Adam 'Gaberlunzie' (d.bef. 1509) killed along with Adam in Chamberlain Newton (so they may have been related). Andrew Crozier was hanged in 1509 for this and other crimes. No information is given about this incident and no clues as to the reason for his nickname, which is recorded as 'Gabirlenzies'. He was surely related to Walter, 'gabirlenze'. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) son of William. He was listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined. The other 15 men listed were mostly from the area immediately around Hawick. Note that there was also a separate Adam listed, but neither had another designation, and so it is impossible to know if they were the same as any of the other contemporary Adam's. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) witness to the notorial instrument of 1501/2 for the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, relating to their lands of Feu-Rule in the Barony of Cavers. It is unclear if he was the same as one of the other contemporary Adams. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) son of Walter in Stouslie. In 1502 William in Crumhaugh was surety for him at the Justice-aire, and was fined for his non-appearance. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) recorded among the men who were put to the horn in 1502 for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver. The person called to enter him was Mark Ker of Dolphinton, George of Hallrule, while John in Wells was also listed and so surely related. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) described as 'of Billerwell' in 1502. In 1502 he was 'de bullirwell' when he was fined for failing to produce Ninian in court among a group of men charged with the murder if Robert Oliver. Also in 1502 he served as surety for Peter Turnbull in Bonchester. In 1506 he had remission for 'resetting, supplying and intercommuning' with William Turnbull of Minto, as well as with his accomplices, the rebels Mark, Edward and Walter Turnbull. In 1508 he was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale; he was there recorded as being 'in Bullerwell'. George Turnbull was Laird of Billerwell in 1589, so presumably a descendant. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) listed as tenant of Fulton in 1516, along with George and Andrew (hence possibly his brothers). They were among Turnbulls to receive remission for their part in assisting Alexander, Lord Home. **Adam** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Wolfelee who was listed among the many Turnbulls given remission in 1516 for assisting the traitorous Homes; James was also listed there as tenants of 'Wolfley', and so may have been related. **Adam** (d.bef. 1532) killed along with Thomas Dalgleish, when a group led by Clem Crozier, Martin Crozier, Hob Elliot of Ramsiegill, Sym Forester and Johnnie Forester from Liddesdale raided 'within the boundis of Teviotdale'. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Adam** (16th C.) listed along with Gavin in 1534 when they were entered into ward in Blackness Castle, with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being discharged of the bond he had made to the King for their good behaviour. It seems likely they were either father and son or brothers (with his name given first), but it is not clear where they were from exactly (the names match the Turnbulls of Billerwell, for example). **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in 1552/3 as 'Adam Trumbull of Woulie' when he had a bond with John Ker of Ferniehirst and others to remain within Jedforest. He is probably the Adam who was tenant in Wolfelee (along with Walter) when listed among many Borders men in the remission of 1526 for riding against the Earl of Arran. Probably the same Adam signed a bond in 1557 (along with others) with John Kerr of Ferniehirst to bring in William Nixon; he is there recorded as 'Adam Trumbill in Wolvlie'. **Adam** of Billerwell (16th C.) signed a bond in 1557 with Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst, to bring in the thief William Nixon. Probably the same Adam of 'Bullerwell' is recorded in 1571 when he had to appear before the Privy Council and was warded. In 1576 he was recorded among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Barnhills, Howden, Belses and Chesters) who had a bond with another group of Turnbulls (from Minto, Bewlie, Kames and Troneyhill) and others, not to harm each other. He may be the same 'Adam Trumbill of Billirwall' who was part of the 'pacification' granted by the King to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and his friends and servants in 1581. He must have been related to the Adam recorded a couple of decades later. **Adam** (16th C.) tenant in Westwood. He is recorded in 1567 among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst had to present to answer accusations of raiding into England. He could be related to the later Lairds of Westwood. **Adam** (16th C.) son of Sandy. He was recorded in 1567, along with Hector 'in Turnbull' (which seems likely to be a transcription error), brother to George, as well as 'Isobel's Robin', 'Part Pursell' and 2 Olivers. David Home of Wedderburn was instructed to enter them to answer charges of raiding into England. **Adam** (d.bef. 1578) recorded as 'in Belsis' when he witnessed a charter in 1549, hence he was presumably tenant of Belses. The charter was for

Robert Scott of Howpasley granting Appletreehall to Hector, brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope. In 1576 he was recorded among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Barnhills, Howden, Hallrule, Billerwell and Chesters) who had a bond with another group of Turnbulls (from Minto, Bewlie, Kames and Troneyhill), not to harm each other. Also in 1576 there was a pledge made before the Privy Council, that his sons 'Hekie', David, George and John would refrain from thieving. In 1576/7 his servant Patrick Bennet was attacked by Walter in Firth, servant of John of Minto (despite the bond that had been signed between the feuding Turnbull branches); his son Hector was also mentioned, with the pair appearing personally. His sons were all declared fugitives in 1578/9. Hector is recorded in 1580 having a brother-in-law called Patrick Richardson, and so presumably this was the husband of one of his daughters. **Adam** (16th C.) described as a 'clerk' at Hallrule in 1562, when his house and yard were part of the Baronial land dispute in Feu-Rule. The Adam of half a century later must be a descendant. **Adam** of 'Yaton Scott' (16th C.) listed in 1581 among 10 men accused of the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. Andrew was also listed as being at the same location, and although it is unclear where this was, most of the others were Turnbulls of Rulewater. **Adam** 'Reid Adie' (16th C.) tenant in Over Hassendean. He is recorded in 1576 when Sir Thomas of Bedrule was surety for him, promising that he would refrain from theft; the pledge was stated to have been broken in 1578/9. He is also recorded in 1583/4 among men of that area cited for failing to appear to give evidence relating to charges against sons of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) son of Stephen, from whom he inherited the right of rental of the lands of 'Wowlie and Wowahoplie' (i.e. 'Wolfelee' and 'Wolfehopelee') in 1590. He resigned the rental in favour of Sir William Cranston in 1607. In 1616 he was witness to a bond between William Scott of Todrig and Mark, son of Hector Turnbull in Hartshaugh, where he is referred to as Adam 'called of the Wowly'. He was surely related to the Adam in Woollee of the 1550s. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) referred to as 'sumtyme servand to the said Walter Trumbill of Raflat' in the 1603 trial of George Turnbull of Belses. George was accused of killing a son of Walter of Rawflat, and shooting another son, and also of capturing him 'binding him with fetteris, and hinging him be the feit and schouderis, ouer ane balk [beam], for the space of xij [12] dayis, quhairthrow his feit rottit fra him'. What became of him is unrecorded. Probably the same Adam, servant to Walter Turnbull of Rawflat was accused by the widow of Mark Turnbull of Nether Bonchester in 1617 of burning the 'writs and evidents' of the lands there, as part of harassment of her by Walter of Rawflat. It is possible he was the brother of David in Belses (with other brothers George and John) recorded in 1581 and 1583, when they were accused of attacking the farm of Rawflat. He could also be the brother of 'Geordie in Belseis' listed in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) tenant of Wauchope in Rulewater, recorded in a court case of 1605. He may have been related to the George who was also a tenant there, and perhaps more distantly related to the Turnbulls of Wauchope themselves. **Adam** of Billerwell (16th/17th C.) one of the members of an inquest of 1610 to judge the proper succession to James Hamilton's lands of Appotside and Tythehouse. In 1619 he had a bond, along with his son George, with John Haliburton of Mertoun, and this was witnessed by 'my brother' Andrew Turnbull. His son George was witness to a sasine of 1612. Probably the same Adam 'in Bullerwall' was one of the men accused in 1606 of raiding and burning Appotside and Harwood in 1598–1605, when his brother Andrew was also listed; both were 'past fra', i.e. the case was not pursued. He then served as surety for the other Turnbulls. In 1617 he was transcribed being 'of Bullereule [Bedreule]' when complained about along with his eldest son George at the Privy Council; it seems more likely this was Billerwell than Bedrule. John Ainslie, maltman in Jedburgh, complained that he still owed him money and should be apprehended. **Adam** of Abbotrule (16th/17th C.) involved in a dispute in 1610, where Andrew Turnbull acused him and others of grazing their animals on his lands at Stonedge and Harwoodtown. He is probably the Adam, called 'of Tounheid of Abbotreull', who had a bond with Walter of Bedrule in 1617/8. He had a bond with John, son of Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton, signed in Hawick in 1619 and registered in 1624. **Adam** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'in Bonechester tounhead' (i.e. Bonchester Townhead) in 1618 when he witnessed a bond between Walter of Bedrule and Adam of Abbotrule Townhead. In 1619 he had a bond with 'his good friend, Walter Lorane in Gattascot'. He may be the 'Adam Trumble, called the As [presumably Ass],

in Bunchester' who in 1619 was among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor (or the man listed as 'Ninian's Adie' or the one just listed as Adam). Perhaps the same Adam is recorded being in '... head', among Bonchester landowners, in the 1643 valuation for Abbotrule Parish; his lands were valued at £25. **Adam** 'Ninian's Adie' (16th/17th C.) listed in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. His name was given as 'Ninian's Ady' (so his father was Roland) among several Turnbulls from Bonchester. **Adam** 'Adie' (16th/17th C.) son of Thomas of Hartshaugh, the Kirklands and Swanshiel. However, there may have been other Adams in the same family (uncles and cousins) at the same time, so it is uncertain this is all the same man. He could be the Adam recorded in Hartshaugh in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men (including Hector in Hartshaugh) under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. In 1623 he was served heir to his grandfather Hector of Hartshaugh in the lands of 'Viccarislandis' (i.e. Kirklands) in Hobkirk, as well as Wester Swanshiel and 'Clerksbankis'. He is recorded as 'in Hartshaugh' in the Circuit Court of 1622 when (along with another Adam Turnbull!) he was caution for James Turnbull of Braidhaugh, who was found guilty of stealing 24 sheep from 'Hairlesyd'. In 1623 he was recorded as the miller 'in Hartshauchmylne' when Lyle Turnbull gave security for him and when he was acquitted of stealing cattle from Gilbert Eliott's land at 'Leisburne'. It is unclear when he succeeded his father in the lands that had been in the family for many generations. However, it appears that he neglected to 'enter' with his superior and so in 1630 he lost Hartshaugh and the Kirklands of Hobkirk (to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs), although he held on to Wester Swanshiel. He is still recorded as owner of Wester Swanshiel in 1643, when it was valued at £32 10s; he may also have been the Adam 'in Swansheil' who was tenant in the other part of Swanshiel, valued at £66 13s 4d. It is likely he is the same Adam recorded in Easter Swanshiel and Wester Swanshiel on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls (even although he may have been deceased by then). **Adam** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 along with David as owner of land in Abbotrule valued at £30. This was probably part of Bonchester Townhead, where a separate Adam, as well as William, also lived. **Adam** 'Clerk' (17th C.) tenant in Bonchester according to the 1643 county valuation. His lands were valued at £25. He was distinct from the 2 Adams recorded at Bonchester Townhead, but could be the same as the Adam recorded in Hobkirk Parish in 1663. He could be related to Thomas 'called Clack' who is recorded as a landowner in Abbotrule in 1663. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Ruletownhead along with Walter in 1643. The lands were valued at £140. **Adam** of Ruletownfoot (17th C.) recorded in 1643 in the valuation of Abbotrule Parish. His lands were valued at £10. **Adam** (17th C.) listed in the 1643 county valuation, with his lands in Raperlaw being valued at £104. He may have been related to Walter and William who also held Raperlaw lands at the same time. **Adam** (17th C.) recorded on the Land Tax Rolls for Hobkirk Parish in about 1663. Although difficult to transcribe it appears that he also paid for his part of Hallrule in 1663. Perhaps the same Adam 'in Roull' was listed on the 1663 Land Tax Rolls for Abbotrule Parish when he paid tax on £70. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Hawick in 1673 when a woman was fined for telling him to hang himself and calling him 'ane land loppon lowne'. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Nether Tofts. His will and that of his wife, Margaret Douglas, are recorded in 1682. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Hawthornside. In 1678 he paid tax on £40 at Hawthornside. In 1684 his son (whose name is not legibile or recorded) was listed among people declared as fugitives for attending field conventicles. The will of his wife Isobel Shiel is recorded in 1688. **Adam** (17th C.) tenant in Elfhaugh in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Adam** (17th C.) tailor listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is probably the resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He could be the Adam married to Jane Turnbull, whose children baptised in Hawick included: Janet (b.1670); Thomas (b.1673); Robert (b.1681); Michael (b.1683); and Agnes (b.1687). **Adam** (1653/4–1732) son of William of Bonchester. He was tenant farmer at Doorpool. He married Margaret Turnbull, who died in 1731, aged 75. His only daughter Helen married Walter Scott, 4th Laird of Nether Bonchester. Along with his father and wife, he was buried in Abbotrule Kirkyard. **Adam** (d.1716)

merchant at the Westport in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for wright George Haliburton in 1704. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Bessie (b.1701) and Elspeth (b.1704). The witnesses in 1704 were carrier Andrew Clerk and innkeeper Francis Elliot. Probably the same merchant Adam married Janet Rae in Hawick in 1714. In 1716 his widow presented their son Adam for baptism in Hawick, with witnesses 'student' Patrick Cunningham and Beadle Walter Scott. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Hassendeanbank. He may have been son of William of Cockerheugh. He was succeeded in the tenancy by his son James and then his grandson, who was also Adam. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) maried Janet Rae in Hawick in 1714. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) maried Helen Nichol in Minto in 1716. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) miller at Mangerton Mill. His children included: Christian (1718/9–35); and John (1723/4–45). Andrew, who was also miller at Mangerton Mill, was probably also his son. They are buried at Ettleton. **Adam** of Denesyde (17th/18th C.) last Turnbull Laird of Denesyde (also called 'Nether Hawthornside'). He is said to have been a Jacobite supporter in the rebellion of 1715, probably accompanying William Kerr ('Bitterbeard') in fighting with the Old Pretender. As a consequence he was encouraged to leave (or possibly run out of) the area by Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, who bought up all the 'wadsets' which the estate was under and advised him to leave the country. Eliott agreed to keep 'St. Mary's Well' as a roadside watering place, and also gave him some money for his journey. He went south with his family, first to Tarsetfoot in Tyneside. His son Thomas was a weaver there, but some of his grandchildren returned to the local area. He may be the same Adam of Hawthornside whose son (first name not given) was among those listed as fugitives in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **Adam** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1745 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker George Oliver. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Kilnknowe. His wife Christian Lorraine died in 1762 and was buried in Hobkirk Cemetery. **Adam** (d.bef. 1769) Schoolmaster at Abbotrule, recorded as deceased in 1769 when his daughter Elizabeth married Finlay Stewart in New North Parish, Edinburgh. Unless the date is an error, he cannot be the same as the later Schoolmaster of the same name, but may have been his father. **Adam** (d.1785) Schoolmaster at Abbotrule. He was recorded as Schoolmaster in 1779 when he was stated to be too ill to teach and was living with his son-in-law in Dalkeith. He was allowed to continue with his salary until the fate of the Abbotrule School was decided by the Presbytery (the Parish being suppressed). When he died, the decision was made to merge the school with those in Hobkirk and Southdean. **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Stevenson and their children included: Helen (b.1768); and Walter (b.1770). **Adam** (1766–1810) tenant of Hassendeanbank. His father was James, who also farmed there, with his grandfather being Adam and great-grandfather probably William, tenant of Cockerheugh. He is probably the Adam recorded at Hassendean on the 1787–94 Horse Tax Rolls and also in 1797, where he is listed as owner of 8 farm horses. He also paid the dog tax at Hassendean in the same year. He may be the 'Mr Turnbull' whose servant Thomas Hill was listed on the Militia ballot in 1801. In 1788 he married Betty, daughter of James Scott of Skelfhill. They had at least 12 children, including: Jean (1790–1874); James (1791–1854); Robert (1792–1822); William (b.1794), who farmed at Falnash and Merrylaw; Adam Ogilvie (1796–1835), who became an architect; Gideon Pott (1797–1841), who died in Berbice (Guyana); Agnes (1799–1829), who married Pater Brodie; Gavin (b.1800–54); Thomas (1802–81); Helen (1803–79); Betsy (1805–63); and John Robson (1807–66), Master of Works at Windsor Castle. **Adam** (1760/1–1851) eldest son of Thomas and grandson of Adam of Denesyde. He was a shepherd in Tyneside, but joined his younger brother Thomas on the farm at Grange, on the Abbotrule estate. He leased Midburn (also called 'Africa') in about 1823, and renewed the lease along with his eldest son Thomas in 1848. He is listed at 'Africa' in 1851, but must have died soon after the census was taken. At that time the farm consisted of 50 acres of arable land, 100 acres of pasture and employed 3 people. He married in Tyneside and had a daughter Margaret (who was brought up by her aunt at East Fodderlee and married James Stewart) and another daughter who died young. He secondly married Mary, daughter of John Turnbull, farm worker at Stonedge, and she died in 1852, aged 74. His children with his 2nd wife included Thomas (who farmed at Midburn), John (who married Jane Nichol and moved to Selkirk) and Michael (who married Beatrice Nichol, sister of his brother's wife). **Adam** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6

directory. He could be the Adam from Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Adam Ogilvie** (1796–1835) son of Adam and Betsy Scott. Like his brother John Robson, he attended Minto School and trained to be an architect. He was a builder in Edinburgh and died there. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. His son James Somerville became a doctor and emigrated to New Zealand. **Adam** (b.1817/8) grocer and spirit deal on the Mid Row. He was at about No. 4 in 1851 and was listed as a grocer on the Back Row in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Helen and their children included William, Robert, James and Alexander. **Bailie Adam** (1867–1946) son of Robert and Margaret Wilson. He was a teacher in Hawick. He was also well known on both the rugby and cricket fields. He played full back for Hawick R.F.C. in the 1880s. He was on both the South of Scotland teams in Rugby Union and Cricket. He took over from George Wilson as the second Secretary of Hawick R.F.C. He also refereed at least 7 international rugby matches. He also acted as Session Clerk to Hawick Parish. He was a member of the committee of the Roxburgh and Selkirkshire Unionist Association. He married Helen Paterson (1867–1942), and they had 4 children, including Rev. Robert Wilson (b.1893) and Helen (b.1895). He became blind 11 years before his death. **Adam** (19th/20th C.) stood in as Left-Hand Man in 1897, perhaps the only time this honour was given to someone who had not already been Cornet. It is said that he was meant to be Cornet in 1898, but either fell out with the organisers, or turned it down because his sister died about then. In any case he refused to act as Left-Hand Man again in 1898. **Agnes** (16th C.) daughter and heiress of Walter in Dalkeith. She married Thomas Home, also from Dalkeith, and in about 1567 she inherited the lands of Templehall and Brewlands in Rulewater. She passed them to Andrew, son of David Turnbull of Wauchope, who may have been a relative. **Agnes** (16th C.) listed in 1579 among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. She was probably from the Ashkirk area. **Agnes** 'White Ersed Nannie' (d.1805) her death is recorded in the Hawick parish records (along with her nickname!). There are several possible births of Agneses that could be her. **Agnes** (b.c.1790) keeper of a lodging-house at 36 High Street. She was married to William, also known as 'Wull the Bellman'. Their children included Mary, William and Isabella. In 1861 she was a widow, still running the lodging house. **Agnes** (b.1814) daughter of Wilton Schoolmaster James and Margaret Dalgleish. She was teacher at the 'Image Garden' school in the 1840s, probably assisted by her mother, her father having died in 1834. She may have married David Host. The school building can be seen in the 1846 painting of the Common-Riding Races, but probably did not last more than a few years. In Slater's 1852 directory, she is listed as teacher at Wilton Cottage. **Alexander** (15th C.) notary public in the Fife area in 1488/9. It is unclear how he might have been related to local Turnbulls. He may be the same 'Alexandro Turnbull' among the witnesses to the charter granting Harden to John Turnbull in 1482, made at Kirkcaldy by Henry Wardlaw of Wilton. He was notary public for the diocese of St. Andrews in 1506, when there was a document relating to the lands of Allanshaws (in Lauderdale) held by Melrose Abbey. **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 being 'in Wowlee', i.e. resident of Wolfelee. He was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. The next entry was for Robert, also in Wolfelee. **Alexander** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded being in Unthank, which is presumably the farm in Rulewater. He was cited again at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He was probably related to Henry, who was also recorded in Unthank in 1494/5. **Alexander** (15th C.) son of Andrew of Dryden. In 1494/5 he had remission for resetting Adam 'howatson' and Robert Jackson, who had stolen sheep from James Ker in Fastheugh and helped the 'Thieves and Traitors of Levyn' in killing the wife and 2 sons of Thomas Middlemas of Ploro, as well as stealing a long (and very detailed) list of his goods. He could perhaps be the same man as Alexander in Commonside, who served as surety for Adam Howison in Commonside, also in 1494/5; Alexander in Commonside was also recorded in 1502 when he was surety (along with John in Dryden) for Philip in Whithope and David in Carlinpool. He is recorded in the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded in 'bellentyne' at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He probably lived at Bellendean. He was allowed to 'compone' for communing with 'the traitors of Leven'. His brother 'Blinnd John' was also recorded as 'sande turnbulis brother of bellentyn' in 1494/5, when he contributed 2 cows for the

expenses of the Justicec-aire. **Alexander** (15th C.) son of Robert. He was recorded in 1494/5 when Thomas Lauder of Todrig had remission for several crimes, including resetting him. He had apparently stolen cattle from Thomas Yair in 'laudoma'. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'dodrik', which is probably Dodrig to the south of Hawick. In 1502 Patrick, son of Adam Scott in Harwoodhill, had remission for stealing 15 sheep from him. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 among men who Marjory Turnbull was convicted of resetting. His name appears after John, to whom he was probably related, but it is not stated where they were from. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1503 as 'sande turnbull in braidlee', his farm probably being the one in the Borthwick valley (although those near Ashkirk and in the Hermitage valley are also possible). He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 8 cows and a horse) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, with Sym and Rob also listed in the same place (and hence probably related). Probably the same Alexander was tenant at Broadlee in 1508 when Cuthbert Lauder of Todrig was convicted of stealing 2 horses from him. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th C.) recorded in 1567 when his son Adam was among men who David Home of Wedderburn had to present to answer charges brought by Englishmen. **Alexander** (d.c.1600) farmer at Crosscleuch, near Fulton in Bedrule Parish. He is listed as deceased in a letter of 1602 which states that 'the ferme hes beine waist sen the pest tyme', suggesting that he had died of the Plague. His wife was Margaret Cockburn. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. The baptism of his son Walter with Isobel Scott is recorded in 1650, with the label 'for:'. The witnesses were George Turnbull and Andrew Routledge. **Alexander** (1691/2–1761) married to Helen Murray, who died in 1780, aged 66. His son Thomas was a merchant in Denholm and is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Alexander** (18th C.) tenant in Langraw. His son was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1738. **Alexander** (d.1810) recorded as 'Brother to the Laird of Tofts' when he died in Hawick. It is unclear who his brother might have been, but perhaps Anthony. **Alexander** (d.c.1840) baker and keeper of a public house in Denholm, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In the 1834 electoral roll he was also joint proprietor of houses with joiner John Turnbull. John was probably his son, and the public house was probably the Cross Keys on Denholm High Street. He is probably the Alexander who married Jean (or 'Jeanny') Scott, whose children included: John (b.1808); Betty (b.1810); James (b.1811); Robert (b.1813); William (b.1815); Thomas (b.1817); and Jeanie (b.1819). They may have also had a daughter Helen, who married farmer Robert Scott and was mother of gardner and botanist John Scott. He was dead before 1841, and his widow later became postmistress in Denholm. He may be the son of John baptised in Cavers Parish in 1785; his parents may be the John Turnbull and Jane Leyden who married in Cavers in 1781. **Alexander** 'Auld Sandy' (1791–1859) 5th son of James and Betty Adamson and brother of the schoolmasters of Wilton and Hobkirk. He was a carrier, based at Nursery House, Bonchester Bridge, initially helping his grandfather George Adamson. In 1851 he is listed as 'Carrier & Grocer' at '1 Woodside' in Bonchester. In later life he moved to Kirkton, where he died. In 1817 he married Elspeth ('Betty'), daughter of George Alexander, farmer at Bonchester farm. Their children were: James (b.1817); Helen (b.1819); and George (b.1822), who emigrated to New Zealand and died in Dunedin; Agnes (b.1824); Isobel (b.1826); Elizabeth (b.1829); Ebenezer Alexander (1831–93), who died in Leith; and Margaret (b.1834). **Alexander Rutherford** (1835–97) of the firm Turnbull the dyers. He was son of the company's founder, John. In 1861 he was master dyer, employing 30 people. He is probably the Town Councillor who served on the committee of the Archæological Society in the 1870s. He married Janet Armstrong Hume and their children were: Annie Hume (b.1865), who married Town Clerk John Ritchie Purdom; John Elliot (b.1868); James Armstrong (b.1871); and Arthur Rutherford (b.1873). **Alexander Dobson** (1853–1932) hosiery manager, he was son of George and Jessie Mark. He was cashier at Innes, Chambers & Co. He had both Wellogate Villa and Woodside built for him by David and Peter Dalgleish (Galashiels builders, who were his brothers-in-law). He was a member of the Hawick Archæological Society. He is recorded as 'Alex. D.', cashier at 2 Teviotside Terrace, where he died. He married his second cousin Mary Warwick. They had 8 children, including: William Dickson of the Crescent Cleaning Co., George, law clerk in Edinburgh; Keith; and Mary (b.1881), who married Provost James D. Lawson of Pittenweem. **Alexander** (b.1867) born at Newton, Jedburgh. He worked as a servant on the Wolfelee estate. In 1893 he married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Little, shepherd at

Gorrenberry. Their children included John, Andrew, Helen and Alexander. **Alison** (16th C.) daughter and heir of John, Burgess of Selkirk. She is recorded in 1544 and 1545 when served as heir to her deceased father. She shared a tenement with Margaret, another heir (whose relationship is not stated). She immediately sold her share to William Elliot. **Andrew** of Dryden (15th C.) witness to a notorial instrument for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1456. He is recorded as 'Andrea Turnbule de Driden', his lands probably being in upper Teviotdale. The Andrew of Dryden recorded 4 decades later may be the same man, but is more likely to be his son. **Andrew** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He is surely related to other Turnbulls who were named (Stephen and John, who directly follow him, or Richard), but it is unclear how. He is recorded as 'Andreas Turnebule'. It is possible he is the same as Andrew of Dryden. **Andrew** (15th C.) witness to the sasine of 1488 in which Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne were leased by Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. He is recorded as being 'of Hawick' and Thomas of Stouslie was another witness. It is possible he is the same man as Andrew of Stouslie. **Andrew** (15th C.) one of the witnesses to the 1490 sasine in which Robert Scott purchased a 'tenement' of land in Hawick from Robert Cessford. He is described as 'Andrew Trumbull of Stowisle', which is presumably Stouslie. He must be related to the Thomas of Stouslie recorded in 1488. **Andrew** (15th C.) recorded at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh as being at Bonchester. George, son of Walter in Bonchester, was surety for him, and he also served as surety for himself, being fined for non-appearance. Probably the same 'Dand' is recorded in Bonchester in 1503, listed among men who were fined (in his case 2 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh; Crystal (son of Robert) and David were also listed being in Bonchester and hence perhaps related. **Andrew** of Dryden (15th C.) recorded as being 'of Dridane' in 1494/5 when his son Alexander had a remission for raids on Ker at Fastheugh and Middlemas at Ploro. He was also recorded in that same year when his son John was named among men who John Scott of Deloraine was accused of associating with. This is probably the Dryden in upper Teviotdale. He was surely related to John of Dryden, recorded in 1498, and probably a descendant of the earlier Andrew of Dryden. **Andrew** (15th C.) recorded as being called 'calvus' (i.e. 'bald') in 1494/5 when he had remission for burning and stealing from Fastheugh, for resetting the 'Traitors of Levyn' (i.e. Englishmen) and helping them in a raid on Hangingshaw. The Laird of Whithope acted as surety. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Gatehousecote. In 1502 he was among the men who were put to the horn for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver. The person called to enter him was George of Hallrule, while John and William in Gatehousecote were also mentioned and so surely related. Presumably the same Andrew in Gatehousecote is also listed on the 1516 remission that a number of Turnbulls had for assisting Alexander, Lord Home. His brother William is also listed, as well as Thomas, Patrick and David, who were also at Gatehousecote, and so possibly related. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded as tenant in Bedrule in 1502, when he was listed among Turnbulls and others who failed to appear in court to answer to the charge of murdering Robert Oliver. Andrew in Gatehousecote was listed separately and hence was a different man. It is unclear how he might have been related to Thomas, Laird of Bedrule at the time. His surety was Mark Ker of Dolphinton. Also in 1502 he was 'in bethroull' when he served as surety for David, brother of the Laird of Bedrule at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 he was among the men who were put to the horn for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver. The person called to enter him was Mark Ker of Dolphinton. He was separate from Andrew in Gatehousecote and Andrew in Bedrule, who were also listed. **Andrew** 'Dand' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1505 at the Justice-aire. Thomas of Bedrule, David of Wauchope, William of Minto and Bartholomew in Belses were joint sureties to enter him to the next court in Selkirk, after he was 'borowit out of the castell of Edinburgh'. Also in 1505 the Chancellor of Scotland, John Murray of Falahill and David Pringle of Tinnis were sureties for Richard Lawson, the Justice Clerk, to enter him at the Justice-aire in Selkirk; he is there 'alias dand' and given the men involved in the pledge, he must have been of some importance. He is probably the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** 'Bellit Andrew' (15th/16th C.) tenant in Highchesters. He is recorded as 'bellyt androu' in 1503 among men who were fined (in his case 2 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. His nickname probably indicated that he was bald. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) recorded

as 'Sir Andrew', chaplain, in 1512 when he was witness to a charter where Roger Langlands of Wilton sold Mervinslaw to William Inglis of Langlandshill. He was thus probably the Chaplain of Wilton. Possibly the same 'Sir Andrew' was witness to a document at Kelso Abbey in about 1520. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) listed as tenant of Fulton in 1516, along with Adam and George (hence possibly his brothers). They were among Turnbulls to receive remission for their part in assisting Alexander, Lord Home. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Overchester, listed in the 1516 pardon that many Turnbulls had for involvement with the traitorous Homes. His son Thomas was also listed. Other tenants there were Mark, Archibald, Mark younger, Richard, David and Ninian. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) brother of David, tenant of Hassendeanbank. He is on the 1516 remission for Turnbulls and others who may have assisted the Homes. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Rule, listed in the 1516 remission for several Turnbulls for providing assistance to Alexander, Lord Home in plotting against the King. Ninian was also a tenant there, so possibly related. **Andrew** (d.bef. 1535) recorded in 1535 as 'Andree alias Dauid Turnbull' in the trial of Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. Along with Thomas, he was tenant in Town-of-Rule and said to have been cruelly killed by Scott and the men he brought in from Liddesdale. **Andrew** (16th C.) recorded as being 'in Hornishill' (presumably Hornshole) in 1562/3 when Alexander Lord Home tried to have several men removed as 'pretended tenants' from the local lands for which he was superior. He may be related to other Turnbulls who were connected with this place. **Andrew** (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Andro', and he is listed after George, to whom he was surely related. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) son of Eckie (i.e. Hector) of Belses. In 1580 he, his father, and his father's brother-in-law Patrick Richardson were accused by Jean Hepburn, Lady Wedderburn, of murdering her husband John Hamilton and were denounced as rebels. In a separate record of 1580, he was convicted, along with John Young 'in the Cames' of murdering and stealing from John Hamilton of 'Benestoun'. Young was hanged, but being still a minor he was delivered to Andrew Lindsay to be kept in ward. His name is given as 'Andro Trumbill' and also as 'Dand Turnbull, sone naturall' to Hector. Probably the same 'Andro Turnbull, bastard sone to Heckie of Belseis' and (presumably a duplicate entry) 'Andro turnbull, bastard sone to umquhile Ekkie in Belseis' was listed in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes. He is probably the Andrew in Belses for whom Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst acted as surety in 1587, as well as for George and David in Belses. **Andrew** (16th C.) son of David of Wauchope. He is recorded in a charter of 1567 when the lands of Templehall and Brewlands were feued to him by the superior James Sandilands (Lord Torphichen) on resignation by Agnes Turnbull and her husband Thomas Home. The feu was extended to his nieces Jean and Beatrix Turnbull in 1604, daughter of his brother Walter of Templehall. **Andrew** 'Spangand Andro' (16th C.) listed as one of the 10 men accused in 1581 of the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. His nickname may refer to 'springing' an arrow. There is no information about which branch of the Turnbulls he belonged to. **Andrew** (16th C.) tenant in 'Yaton Scott', listed in 1581 (along with Adam of the same place) among 10 men accused of the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. It is unclear where this location was, but presumably in Rulewater. **Andrew** (16th C.) son of John of Philiphaugh and brother of Mark. In 1579/80 he was brother to Mark, 'apparent heir of Philophauch', when he witnessed a transaction involving land in Lilliesleaf. Also in 1570/80 he was son of John of Philiphaugh when he witnessed a promise and brother of Mark when he witnessed another proclamation. **Sir Andrew** of Bedrule, 'Auld Bedrule' (16th C.) mentioned in the 'Raid of the Redeswire', so presumably Laird in the late 1500s. However, his relationship with other near contemporary Lairds of Bedrule is unclear, and it is possible that he never existed – 'But little harness had we there; But auld Badreule had on a jack, And did right weel, I you declare, With all his Trumbills at his back' [T]. He was supposed to be such a notorious thief that Home and Kerr refused to sign a bond of alliance with the Turnbulls and Rutherfords, claiming that he had stolen cattle from Home of Wedderburn. **Andrew** 'Dand' (16th C.) tenant in Troneyhill. He is recorded in 1576 among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Minto, Bewlie and Kames), who swore not to harm another group of Turnbulls (from Barnhills, Billerwell, Belses and Chesters). Watt from there is also listed and hence surely related. **Andrew** (16th C.) uncle of William of

Barnhills. He is listed in 1584/5 as 'Andro Turnbull of the Bernhills' along with his nephews William, Robert, Gavin and Hector, among Borderers who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council. **Andrew** of Howden (16th C.) listed among the Border Liards who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5. His brothers George and Robert are also listed. Probably the same Andrew 'in Howdene' is listed in 1579 as a debtor to the deceased James Liddersdale, Burgess of Selkirk. He also witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1579/80, along with his brother Robert and was a witness in 1581 and 1582. **Andrew** 'Andro' of Bewlie (d.1601) son of Walter of Bewlie and brother of Robert and Hector. He was probably among the group of Turnbulls accused of harassing the widow and children of the murdered Walter Turnbull of Rawflat in 1581. In 1595 he was recorded along with his father Walter and brothers Robert and Hector, among Turnbulls and Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhills complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhills; most were declared as rebels for non-appearance. In 1601 he was 'Andro Turnbull of Bewlie' when accused of attacking a Bailie of Jedburgh and his son, and later, with his brother Hector, returning to harass the Bailie, with 'grit nowmeris of thair freindis upoun the streitis and in houssis of the said burgh, awaiting to have assisted thame in case thay had bene straitit'; he was committed to Edinburgh Tolbooth. There was then a proclamation posted at 'Jedburghe, Hawik, Selkirk, Peiblis, Lauder and other places' asking for any other complaints to be lodged against him and his brother Hector. Thomas, heir apparent of Minto, acted in 1601 as cautioner for him and his brother Hector, both 'called of Bewlie', that they should be lawful and also pay a fine for shooting pistols. Also in 1601 he is listed along with Mark of Bewlie, Eckie of Firth, Eckie in Stonedge and James, servant to the Laird of Minto, when Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present them at Edinburgh Tolbooth 'to answer such crymes as thay wer suspect gilty of'; Kerr had to pay a penalty for failing to produce Eckie of Stonedge, so presumably he and the others were imprisoned. He was beheaded at the Market Cross of Edinburgh for his role in the murder of Thomas Ker and George Gardner in Jedburgh. This was part of a feud between Turnbulls and Kerrs, in which 30 Turnbulls and associates attacked specific Kerrs on Jedburgh Fair Day, perhaps in retaliation for the earlier murder of Henry Oliver. He lost 'the lytill fingar of his left hand' in the fight. The court case was long and complicated, and it seems clear that the legal system was stacked in favour of the Kerrs. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) brother of Adam of Billerwell. In 1606 he was one of the Turnbulls accused of raiding and burning Appotside and Harwood in the period 1598–1605. Howerver, the case against him and some of the others was dropped, with the main Turnbulls of Wauchope being pursued instead. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) heir to Hector of Stonedge. In 1610 he is recorded in a legal dispute with Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, Adam Turnbull of Abbotrule and others for having their animals graze his lands at Stonedge and Harwoodtown. In 1611 he was 'Andro Turnbull of Stanielege' when John Riddell, younger of that Ilk was cautioner for him in Jedburgh Court. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Bonchester. In 1612 he and his sons Thomas and John, along with John 'in Elscheuch' complained to the Privy Council that John, Lord Ker of Jedburgh, had unfairly imprisoned them, and they were ordered to be released. The details of the complaint were that Sir John Ker of Littledean, angry that he would not yield the farm at Gatehousecote, captured him and took him to Jedburgh, with the Laird of Bonjedward securing his release. Then later in 1612 Ker and his servants drove him and his family off Gatehousecote, causing his injured son Andrew 'to be taken out of the house in a pair of blankets, and to be cast on the feildis', as well as assaulting his son Thomas 'with batons'. Later John Ker's son William led an assault on him at Bonchester, capturing him again and having him put in the stocks in Jedburgh for 8 days, then apprehended his son Andrew, and meanwhile the Kers harvested all the crops. Ker of Littledean was found to have overstepped his authority and was sentenced to imprisonment in Edinburgh. He may be the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Bedrule, he was also known as David. He was a butcher and Burgess of Jedburgh. In 1616 he had a bond with James 'called of Bedrule' (probably his uncle) and Mark in Hartshaugh. In 1619 he witnessed a bond for Walter of Bedrule and George Ker of Cavers Carre. **Andrew** (d.1622) recorded in 1618 along with George in Belses when the curators of the young Andrew Scott of Aikwood complained that they had not paid the profits of the lands of Hawthornrig for the previous 2 years. He is recorded as 'Andro in Belsches' when he was tried for perjury

and bribing witnesses Robert Ker, David Turnbull and James Young. They had apparently all lied in a case of theft brought by him against William and Walter Middlemas. He was sentenced to execution in Edinburgh. **Andrew** of Bewlie (17th C.) presumably related to earlier Turnbulls of Bewlie. He married Marion, daughter of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe, according to a marriage contract of 1627. In 1628 there was caution paid for him by Thomas of Knowe to ensure that he did not molest Adam Scott of Burnfoot, Walter Scott of Midshiels, or their tenants and servants. In 1640 he paid off a debt to his step-father and wife (probably part of the marriage contract). He was recorded as owner of Bewlie, valued at '56 bolls victual, half bear meal, bear £6, meal £8 [actually £7] the boll', corresponding to £364. Either he or his descendant was recorded as Andrew of Bewlie in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls when he paid tax on £367. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) servant to James Ker of Bewlie. He is recorded in 1622, along with Ker and other servants of his when there was a complaint by George of Newhall that they tried to find him to kill him, but instead attacked his servants and later attacked him with drawn weapons. Not appearing, they were all denounced as rebels. **Andrew** (17th C.) owner of lands in Ruecastle in Bedrule Parish. In 1643 his lands were valued at £54. He could be the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (17th C.) miller at Appotside Mill. He witnessed a Rulewater sasine of 1654, and may have been related to the Turnbull tenants of Harwood and Templehall who were also witnesses. It is also likely he was related to the man of the same name who was miller at Woollie Mill in the 1680s and 90s. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Hawick who married Janet Miller. Their children included Thomas (b.1648), Isobel (b.1651) and John (b.1654). The witnesses in 1648 were David 'Badie' and William Briggs. **Andrew** (17th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1676 Samuel Newbie was found guilty of assaulting him and another mason, Andrew Wilson. **Andrew** (d.1691) tenant at 'Woollie-mill' (i.e. Wolfelee Mill) in 1684 when his servant John Hall was listed among those declared as fugitives for religious non-conformity. His was one of the oldest gravestones in Hobkirk Kirkyard, the inscription being 'Here lys Andrew Turnbull, miller in Wollie Miln'. His wife Elizabeth Lillie died in 1719. He could have been father of Robert, who was tenant at Wolfelee Mill later. His descendants were tenants of Hallrule Mill for 3 generations. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident at Hartshaugh in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Andrew** (17th C.) cooper in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was living on the west-side of Hawick, according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He could be the Andrew, married to Margaret Chisholme, whose children baptised in Hawick included: Robert (b.1670); an unnamed child (b.1676); John (b.1679); Andrew (b.1681); and Walter (b.1686). He could be the Andrew whose son Adam was baptised in Hawick in 1698, with witnesses William Swan and John Turnbull. **Andrew** (d.c.1688) tenant in Belses whose will was recorded in 1688. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Appletreehall. In 1680 he was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. In 1681 he married Isobel Scott and their children included: Bessie (b.1681); Janet (b.1684); and Andrew (b.1686). The witnesses in 1686 were George Scott and James (who may have been related to him). **Andrew** (1667–1747) son of Thomas, he is sometimes described as the last Laird of Bedrule, although he did not actually possess any of the ancestral lands. He farmed at Minto Cleuchhead. He married Jean Scott, who died in 1712, aged 32. He secondly married Agnes Turnbull, and she died in 1732, aged 39. His is the first name included on a memorial tablet to the Turnbulls of Bedrule in Bedrule Kirk. His children with his 1st wife were: Agnes; Thomas, of the Hawick carpet factory; and William tenant of Ancrum Woodhead. And with his second wife: Jean, who died unmarried; Margaret, died aged 16; Helen (Nellie); Stephen; and John. His brother William was probably tenant at Bedrule Mill. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1702 when he married Helen Paterson. Their children probably included Marion (b.1703). Other possible children are: Jean, daughter of William, who married William Fletcher in Minto in 1732; and Jean, daughter of William, who married Jean Paterson in Minto in 1735. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) Hawick mason. He was listed as a mason among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was one of the tradesmen chosen in 1713 by the minister and heritors to report to the Presbytery on the state of the Manse in Hawick. He was also charged with valuing Andrew Rodger's house for the Kirk Session, perhaps for the same purpose. Around the same time it was presumably the same Andrew who was paid by the Session

for erecting a large sign with the name of Betty Thomson, who bequeathed money to the poor of the Parish. In 1715 he was the 'younger' mason (suggesting his father was also Andrew) when he witnessed a baptism for mason John. In 1716 and 1720 he witnessed baptisms for fellow mason John Napier. In 1720 he (along with mason John) witnessed a baptism for gardener Andrew Colwart. Either he (or possibly his son) was the mason Andrew whose illegitimate child Andrew, born to Margaret Aitken, was baptised in 1723; the witnesses were merchant James Aitken (probably Margaret's brother) and Beadle John Scott. In 1725 he witnessed baptisms for John Hardie and Isobel Aitken and for wright Walter Scott. He married the same Margaret, youngest daughter to William Aitken (tenant in Hawick) in 1724 and their children included: Andrew (b.1723); William (b.1726); John (b.1729); and Andrew (again, b.1732). The witnesses in 1729 were John (probably a relative) and George . . . , while the witnesses in 1732 were Henry Orrock and Gideon Ruecastle. He witnessed an irregular marriage between merchant John Scott and Anna Laing in 1724. Along with John (also a mason), he witnessed a baptism for smith William Young in 1725. Also in 1725 he was a candidate for Session Treasurer. Probably the same Andrew, along with mason John, witnessed baptisms for shoemaker Andrew Scott and Janet Turnbull in 1721, 1726 and 1728, and for smith Robert Turnbull in 1726. He witnessed a baptism for mason James Harkness in 1742, when he is 'elder' and another in 1743 for former Bailie Depute Walter Scott, when he was described as 'Senior'. He also witnessed a baptism for shoemaker George Gardner in 1743. He was probably related to the earlier mason of the same name, recorded in the 1670s (however, there may be more than 2 generations here). The mason called Andrew who is recorded in the 1740s and 50s seems likely to have been his son. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Drydenburn. His wife was Helen Beattie and their daughter Helen was born in 1725. Also in 1725 (on the same day) he witnessed a baptism for John Graham in Allanhaugh Mill. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) servant of Rev. Robert Cunningham. In 1714 he witnessed a baptism for John Ekron. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for weaver James Weens. In 1719 he was described as 'merchant att ye Damme bridge' when he married Marion, daughter of gardener James Falsyde. Their children included: James (b.1720); Andrew (b.1721); Margaret (b.1723); Robert (b.1725); James (again, b.1727); and Marion (b.1737). The witnesses in 1720 were William Cunningham (son of the minister) and Walter Scott (servant to the minister), in 1721 were baxters William Hodge and William Mitchel, in 1723 were Bailie James Burn and flesher John Tudhope, and in 1725 were Rev. Charles Telfer and John Scott. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Mary Lamb in Wilton in 1727. **Andrew** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. In 1742 he was 'Elder Carrier' when he witnessed a baptism for Andrew 'Younger, Town Post'. He was thus probably father of Hawick's letter deliverer. He may be the Andrew who, along with John, witnessed a baptism for carrier James Henderson in 1733. **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded as 'Town Post' in 1738 when he witnessed a baptism in Hawick. It is unclear what this meant, but one possibility is that he was a Burgh Officer (since the Town courier seems unlikely). He was also 'Town Post' in 1742 when one of his children was baptised. He was additionally 'younger' in 1742, suggesting he was son of the 'elder' carrier (and not the same as the family of masons). He married Esther Porteous and their son Andrew was baptised in 1742, with witnesses merchant Robert Scott and carrier Andrew 'Elder' (presumably his father). **Andrew** 'Little Andrew' (d.1776) mason in Hawick, probably son (or other close relative) of the earlier Andrew. He may be the Andrew 'jun' who witnessed baptisms for workman Alexander Burnet in 1738, for shoemaker Thomas Scott and for gardener Robert Kerr in 1742, for weaver John Thorburn in 1757 and for James Dodds in 1758. Perhaps the same man was listed as Andrew 'senior', mason, when he witnessed a baptism in 1745. Probably the same Andrew, described as 'elder', was paid for fixing part of the steeple of St. Mary's in 1755. Probably the same Andrew was among the men paid in 1755 'for the herd's house building'. In 1757 and 1765 he witnessed baptisms for glazier William Turnbull and his wife Isobel Turnbull (one of whom was probably his relative). In 1759 he was 'mason, senior' when he witnessed a baptism for William Scoon. In 1765 he was 'Sen' when he witnessed a baptism (along with glazier William) for James Clerk. He may be the mason of that name who witnessed baptisms for mason Andrew (probably his son) in 1764, 1765 and 1767, as well as for for William Burnet in 1766. Probably the later masons of the same name were his decendants. He is probably the 'old Mason' of this name who died in Hawick in 1776. His son Andrew was also a

mason, who died in Hawick in 1810. **Andrew** (18th C.) miller at Mangerton Mill. His wife Agnes Armstrong died in 1757, aged 39 years, and is buried at Ettleton. He was probably son of Adam, who was earlier miller of Margerton Mill. **Andrew** (18th C.) farmer near Hawick. He is recorded in 1789 buying 600 hawthorn plants for a hedge. **Andrew** (d.1810) mason in Hawick, who was son of Andrew. His father had the nickname 'Little Andrew' on the death register. He could have been the mason Andrew recorded earlier in the 18th century, but there is likely to have been another generation there. In 1763 he married Agnes Deans, who was also from Hawick Parish; in the record he is described as a mason. She may be the daughter of flesher George Deans born in 1735. Their children included: Andrew (b.1764); Margaret (b.1765); Andrew (again, b.1767); and Nichol (b.1769). The witnesses in 1764 were Andrew (probably his father) and Robert Thorburn and in both 1765 and 1767 were Andrew (again) and George Deans (probably his wife's father or brother). He is probably also the Andrew who witnessed a baptism for George Deans (probably his brother-in-law) and the mason Andrew who witnessed another for William Philip, both in 1777. He is probably the deceased mason whose daughter Janet died in 1811. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Beatrix Turnbull (both from Hawick Parish) in 1761. He may be the same as one of the other Turnbulls. **Andrew** (d.bef. 1811) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1811 it is recorded that his daughter 'Menie' (probably Wilhelmina) 'Burnt to Death'. He is probably the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who married Margaret Veitch. Their children included Andrew (b.1770). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Alison (b.1777); Mary (b.1780); and Agnes (b.1786). He is probably the man recorded as 'Anne', married to Margaret Scott, whose son Walter was baptised in 1772, with witnesses merchants Andrew and Walter (possible relatives). He is probably the Andrew whose daughter 'Ailey' died in 1776. **Andrew** (b.c.1780) labourer at 'Poperburn' in Castleton Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Wright Andrew was also listed there and probably his brother. They likely lived on the Piper Burn. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Hislop and their children included: Thomas (b.1806); Janet (b.1808); Margaret (b.1810); William (b.1812); Oliver (b.1816); and Isabella (b.1817). The witnesses in 1808, 1810 and 1812 were wright William Hislop and Janet Paisley; these 3 baptismal entries were recorded together, suggesting that the family were members of one of the secession churches. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) hosiery manufacturer based on the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Possibly the same Andrew was a stockingmaker with William Wilson on the 1801 ballot list for the Militia; however, there was a separate stocking-maker of the same name also listed in Hawick in 1801. He may be the stockingmaker called Andrew whose young daughter died in Hawick in 1823. He may also be the stockingmaker whose 'bastard' child died in Hawick in 1800. **Andrew** (1795/6–1827) from Jedburgh, he was Procurator Fiscal for Roxburghshire. He is recorded in letters of 1826 and 1827 preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He married Isabella Mein, who died in 1833, aged 35. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Anna** (17th C.) served heir to her brother James of Wauchope in 1674. **Anne** (b.1812/3) sewing teacher in Minto Parish. In 1841 and 1851 she was living in Minto village with her mother Jane and brothers John and William, who were agricultural labourers. In 1861 she was 'Annie', living with her brother John. **Anthony** of Knowe (18th C.) probably son of Thomas. He became a Burgess of Selkirk in 1712 when he was 'younger of Knowe'. In 1737 he was the ruling elder of Jedburgh Presbytery at the 1737 General Assembly. He is recorded in a discharge of 1741 for rents paid to Thomas Thomson and in a bill dispute in 1743 with Walter Scott, late of Cockerheugh. In 1742 he witnessed the baptism of Walter Scott, last of Crumhaugh, son of Walter of Crumhaugh, who was then residing at Midshiels; he also witnessed a baptism in the same year for James Miller in Appletreehall. He paid the window tax in Minto Parish in 1748. He may be the 'Laird of Know' whose estate was valued at £661 8s in the 1740s. Letters of 1748 exists that he wrote to William Elliot of Wolfelee (lawyer in Edinburgh) concerning rents at Huntlaw and in Selkirk. He is probably the Anthony who got married in Minto in 1739, with no wife's name recorded; if so, this was presumably his 2nd wife. He was probably succeeded by Thomas, who was probably his son, making Thomas's sister Isabella his daughter. **Anthony** (18th C.) married Margaret Douglas in Ancrum Parish in 1742. Their children included Bessie (b.1746), Jean (b.1748),

William (b.1750) and John (b.1753). **Anthony** of Tofts (d.1811) recorded as owner of Tofts in 1788. These lands in Kirkton Parish were valued at £300, and still listed being owned by him in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1813. He is listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819. It is unclear how he was related to earlier Turnbulls of Tofts. He is probably the 'Laird of Tofts' whose brother Alexander died in Hawick in 1810. His own death is also recorded in Hawick. **Archibald** (15th C.) listed on the 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn in 1438. It is unclear which branch of the Turnbulls he belonged to, but he is listed right before Lawrence, and John of Fulton is also mentioned. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) son of the deceased John, he is recorded in 1499 along with William of Minto having remission from the Privy Council for the murder of 'Johne of Rutherfurd' and for fleeing to England. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) brother of Mark, who was tenant in Overchester. They were listed among several Turnbulls who had remission in 1516 for assisting the Homes against the King. Probably the same 'Arche turnbull markis bruther' is listed in 1503 among men who were fined (in his case 4 cows and a horse) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Archibald** (15th/16th C.) witness to the sasine for Wolfelee in 1522. Hector is listed before him and possibly related. **Archibald** (16th C.) occupier of land in Ednholm in 1535, along with William Davidson and James Hobkirk. These lands were inherited by Janet Scott, widow of Walter Scott. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) son and heir of Wat of 'Howatt'. This seems likely to be Howa in Hobkirk Parish. In 1553/4 he pledge for his father, as part of an assurance given by the Rutherfords and Turnbulls. His son George was recorded in the inventory of goods and finances for Mark Ker of Kippielaw in 1579. He is probably the 'Archie in Hawla' whose son Gavin was recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. In 1587 he was 'in Howa' when accused of being involved with taking sheep from Sir William Sinclair of Herdmandstoun, or at least of resetting the sheep stolen by his son Gavin. Sir Thomas of Bedrule appeared in his name, but he was found guilty and order to be confined until Sinclair received recompense. He appears to have been father of: Robert, tenant in Hallrule; William in Barnhills; Gavin in Howa; Hector in Stanedge; and George. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) son of Thomas in Hartshaugh. In 1567 Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present him to answer changes of raiding into England. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 on a list of defaulters who refused to appear before the judiciary court. He is 'callit Unthank', which is probably the farm in Hobkirk Parish. He may well have been related to iother Turnbulls associated with Unthank, e.g. the earlier Leo, and the later Robert and David. **Archibald** 'Airchie' of Langraw (16th C.) listed in 1567 among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present to answer changes of raiding into England. He is also recorded in 1579 among a group of Turnbulls who were accused of stealing cattle from the Laird of 'Pansoun' in England. He was also recorded in 1579/80 in a list of men accused of taking part in raids into England. His caution was the Laird of Bedrule. He was one of those charged to repay 'Johnne Selby of Twysill tuicheing the guidis taikin furth of Monylawis'. He could be the 'Archy Trumble' listed along with 'Gib Lorreyne' among men of Teviotdale in complaints of a raid into England in 1597 **Archibald** (18th C.) married Janet Park in Hawick in 1752. **Archibald** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Broomhall in 1759. He married Mary Lamb in Roberton in 1755 and their children included William (b.1756) and Margaret (b.1759). The witnesses in 1759 were Thomas Scott and Robert Easton. **Archibald** (18th C.) married Anne Rutherford in 1760, the marriage recorded in Wilton and Bedrule Parishes. **Archibald** (18th C.) portioner of Cavers Parish. In 1771 he borrowed £5 sterling from the Kirk Session. **Archibald Oliver** (1825–69) eldest son of Thomas Turnbull with his 2nd wife Mary Beattie. He was born at East middle and educated at Denholm and then from the age of 12 at Minto under Mr. Grant. He was said to be Minto School's second best scholar, after 'General Knowledge' Moodie. He became a legal apprentice to George Potts of Hawick at the age of 16. 4 years later he went to Edinburgh University, where he trained as a lawyer. In 1850 he became a junior partner with Elliot's in Jedburgh then set up on his own in 1859. He researched and wrote about the Turnbull clan, and also gave recollections of Denholm, which are related in Tancred's 'Rulewater' book. He is buried in the place of internment of his ancestors at Bedrule. **Barrie** (20th C.) proprietor of the family grocer's business at 51 High Street. His son John took over the business after he fell seriously ill. **Bartholomew** (15th/16th

C.) tenant at Rawflat in 1502 when he (along with George of Hallrule) was surety for Adam, in Hornshole and Chamberlain Newton. He is probably the Bartholomew in Belses who was joint surety along with Thomas of Bedrule, David of Wauchope and William of Minto at the Justice-aire in 1505, the 4 men signing a bond at Caerlenrig. Possibly the same 'Bertholomeum Trumbull' was on the 1508 panel for Adam Helpburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. **Beatrice** (1908–86) wife of Sir Richard, born in Armadale and died in Jedburgh. She is buried in Bedrule churchyard. **Beatrix** (16th/17th C.) daughter of Walter of Templehall (also called 'Wat o Wauchope'). Along with her sister Jean she inherited the lands of Templehall and Brewlands (in Rulewater) from her uncle Andrew (son of David of Wauchope). In 1605 she was represented by her 'tutor' George Turnbull, suggesting she was still a minor at this point. In 1632 she claimed the other half of the lands that had belonged to her by then deceased sister. **Charles** (b.1736) son of Robert and Euphan Douglas, born in Cavers Parish. He lived in both Wilton and Hawick, working as a gardener. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children included: Euphan (b.1761); Robert and an unnamed child (b.1764); Elizabeth (b.1766); Janet (b.1768); and Helen (b.1770). The witnesses in 1768 were Robert Scott (probably a relative of his wife) and Alexander Bunyan. His wife may be the 'Lizzy', spouse of Charles 'now in America', who died in Hawick in 1809. **Charles** (b.1809/10) from Denholm, he was a joiner in Hawick. He lived at about 20 Kirk Wynd in 1841 and 1851, moving later to Drumlanrig Place. His wife was Isabella and their children included Thomas, Euphemia, Jane, Charles, Mary, Jessie and Isabella. He may be the Charles who in 1858 donated to the Museum a 'Perforated Stone Amulet found at spot known as Witches' Camp, head of Loan', as well as an 'old horn of the Hawick Moor Cow herd'. **Charles Frederick John** (b.c.1920) articled to architect Alexander Inglis in 1936, he became a partner with Inglis in 1950 and ran the firm himself later. In 1951 he became an Associate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. From 1959 he was a partner in Aitken & Turnbull and in 1965 he emigrated to New Zealand. He was involved with the Allars Crescent, Deanfield and Springfield housing developments in Hawick, as well as buildings at Netherdale in Gala and in the town centre of Jedburgh. **Charles** 'Charlie' (1939–2019) born at Crown Lane, son of baker George. He started his 60 year association with the Scouting movement in 1945 and joined the pipe band at the age of 12. He enlisted in the Royal Marines at the age of 18, serving for 19 years and being Pipe Major of the regimental band. He lived in Portsmouth for many years, but returned to Hawick to take over his father's 2 bakery shops. He renewed his association with the Hawick Scouts and was their band's Pipe Major 1975–2005. He wrote a history of the band for their 100th anniversary in 2017. He married Elizabeth Hunt and later Frances Scott, and had 5 sons. **Christian** (17th C.) resident of Ashybank who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Christian** (b.1805) daughter of Thomas and Mary Oliver. She is recorded along with Eleanor in Pigot's 1837 directory as milliners and dressmakers on the High Street. She and her sister Esther were living with their mother Mary on Buccleuch Street in 1841. In 1851 she was a 'Woollen Seamstress & Annuitant' living on Allars Crescent. **Cock** (15th C.) son of John in Tofts. He was recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493 when he had remission for stealing an ox belonging to William Rennie (or perhaps Rae), from the house of Robert Aitkin in Minto. His surety was his father John. His name is given as 'Cok turnbule', but it is unclear if 'Cock' was a nickname or a short form of a forename. In 1494/5 Walter Rutherford was allowed to compone for several crimes, including assisting and resetting him after this same theft from Minto. Probably the same Cock 'of Fulton' was recorded in 1494/5 when George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing and ox of his. **Colin** (1975/6–) played football with the Legion and rugby with the P.S.A. and the Harlequins before debuting for Hawick R.F.C. at the age of 19. He also played for the South of Scotland and professionally for the Border Reivers, as well as for club sides in New Zealand, Australia and Canada. He moved to County Durham and works as a kitchen fitter. **Crystal** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1503 as 'Cristall t[ur]nbull Robin sone in bonechster'. He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 2 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was presumably son of of Robert, who was tenant in Bonchester. **Cuthbert** (d.bef. 1530) recorded as already deceased in 1530 when his tenement of land in Selirk is mentioned in relation to lands of Patrick Murray of Falahill. He witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1496. He may be the Cuthbert recorded in 1579 as once being owner of land in Selkirk. which

later was owned by his daughter Janet, who married Cuthbert Brydon. **David** (15th C.) part of a 'retour of inquest' for the lands of Eilrig in 1426 and for the Barony of Hawick in 1427. Perhaps the same David was on a retour in 1439 for Douglas of Bonjedward. It is unclear how he was related to other contemporary Turnbulls. **David** (15th C.) witness to a sasine in 1484/5 for lands in Mangerton, involving the Scotts of Branxholme. 2 other signatories were Turnbulls of Rule Water. He may be the 'Dauid Trumbull' who was among the witnessed for the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2 (and possibly the David who received 10 sheep in the will). Perhaps the same David was listed among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5; he was explicitly listed with George of Hawick. He may be the same as 'David Trumbull with George Trumbull' listed along with a large number of men from Liddesdale and elsewhere pledging good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498. It is possible that he is the same as David of Wauchope. **David** (15th C.) son of the Laird of Whithope, probably the one in the Borthwick valley (where Philip, son of William was recorded 40 years earlier). In 1494/5 he was recorded as being 'in Ernheuch' (probably adjacent to Singlie in the Ettrick valley) when he had remission for stealing 14 ewes from Ninian Murray at Kershope and for stealing a white horse from Thomas Forest at Innerleithen; his surety was Walter Scott of Tushielaw. Philip in Whithope was recorded in 1502, and may have been his son or brother. He was probably related to the John of Ern Cleuch recorded in 1464/5. **David** (15th C.) recorded being 'In hoscot[is]' (i.e. Hoscote) in the 1494/5 Justice-aire. In the accounts for the court held in Selkirk he contributed 1 horse. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Davids. **David** (15th/16th C.) listed in the 1501 Exchequer Rolls, along with Robert, 2 Johns, Ninian and George. Their £40 fine was granted to Thomas, son and heir of George of Bedrule. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Davids. **David** (15th/16th C.) brother of the Laird of Bedrule (probably Thomas). He is recorded in 1502 at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh when Andrew in Bedrule was surety for him (and he was additionally surety for himself), but fined for non-appearance. **David** of Bonchester (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when David Scott (called 'Lady') in Stirkshaws had a remission for several crimes, including being part of a raid with him on the farms at Minto Craigend. Other participants of the raid were Archibald Armstrong, Ninian Armstrong and 'other Traitors of Levin and Liddalisdale'. They burned the farms, including 7 horses (presumably in a barn), as well as stealing 16 oxen and cows, 4 horses and sundry other goods. Perhaps the same David 'in bonechester' was mentioned in 1493 as surety for George Turnbull (there and in Stouslie), who was fined for his non-appearance. He was surely related to the John in Nether Bonchester, who is recorded in 1494/5. Probably the same David 'in bonechestir' was recorded in 1502 among many Turnbulls and others who were declared as fugitives for their part in the murder of Robert Oliver. The people who were supposed to enter him into the court were George of Hallrule and Robert Elliot in Redheugh, who were fined for his non-appearance. William in Bonchester was also recorded in the same 1502 case, as well as William's son Lawrence, and were presumably related. He may be the David for whom Walter, son of Walter Scott had remission in 1502 for resetting in his crimes. He is also recorded being 'in bonchester' in 1503 among men who were fined (in his case 5 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh; Crystal (son of Robert), and Dand are also recorded in Bonchester and hence perhaps related. **David** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Carlinpool in 1502 when he and Philip Turnbull in Whithope had remission for bringing in the 'Traitors of Levin' to raid Fastheugh and Hanginshaw. Their sureties were John in Dryden and Alexander in Commonside. **David** (15th/16th C.) listed as witness to a charter signed in Edinburgh in 1506. He may be the same as one of the other Davids. **David** of Wauchope (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 when the Laird of Cranston was fined for failing to arrest him. Also in 1502 he served as surety for several men at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, including George called 'Hawick', Thomas Dunbar and himself. He is recorded as joint surety along with Thomas of Bedrule, William of Minto and Bartholomew in Belses, to enter Andrew at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1505; the 4 men signed a bond to this effect at Caerlenrig. He is also listed in 1504 among men who were given remission for involvement in the murder of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey; David, listed after him, may have been his son. He is also recorded in 1508 as 'Dauid Trumbull de Wauchhop' when he was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. He may be the same Laird of Wauchope who was injured by an arrow at the skirmish at Sclaterford in 1513.

He probably had a son of the same name, since David of Wauchope is recorded in 1530 and 1567. **David** (15th/16th C.) tenant of Hassendeanbank recorded on the 1516 list of Turnbulls and others who had remission for any part in assisting Alexander, Lord Home. His brother Andrew is also listed. **David** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Overchester, listed among many Turnbulls who had remission in 1516 for assisting the Homes against the King. Several other Turnbulls are also listed there, and so probably related, with Mark apparently the main tenant, and William and John his sons. **David** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Gatehousecote, listed in the 1516 pardon that many Turnbulls had for involvement with the traitorous Homes. Other tenants there were Andrew and his brother William, as well as Thomas and Patrick. **David** of Wauchope (16th C.) denounced as a rebel in 1530, along with Walter Turnbull of 'Howay', Philip Nesbit of that Ilk, Robert Haig of Bemersyde and others. He may be the 'lard of Wawchop' listed among Borderers who swore allegiance to the English in 1544. He is recorded in 1549 when his brother Hector was granted 2 husband lands in Appltreehall by Robert Scott of Howpasley. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1553/4 he was listed among the Rutherfords and others in an assurance not to harm the Kers. Thomas (possibly his brother or other close relative) was pledge for him in 1553/4. Also in 1553/4 he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. Around the late 1550s he was one of the men on the panel to resolve the conflict over the lands of Newbigging (in Hassendean) between the children of Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill. He is probably the David of Wauchope among those who appeared before the Queen in 1561, pomising to provide lists of thieves and then required by the Queen to appear later in Jedburgh to answer for their failure to apprehend fugitives; his brother Thomas also appeared. In 1564 he is probably the 'Lard of Wauchop' listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He is probably the same David who was recorded in 1567 when his son Andrew was granted the lands of Templehall and Brewlands in Rulewater; another son, Robert, was a witness to the charter. He is probably the David of Wauchope whose brother Walter of Hobsburn is listed among men ordered to appear in 1567 to answer accusations of raiding into England; he was also ordered to appear himself and to present his 'man and servand' Adam Lyle, while another brother of his, Thomas of Harwoodtown, was also instructed to present a servant. He signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573 along with his son and heir Hector, both 'with our handis at the pen'. His son and heir Hector is recorded in 1572/3, when he swore allegiance to the Crown. **David** (16th C.) tenant in the farm of Rouchhope according to a rental roll of 1541. Perhaps the same David was also tenant in the neighbouring farms of Wauchopehead and Wauchopebank. It is possible he is the same as one of the other contemporary Davids, perhaps even David of Wauchope. **David** (d.1576/7) presented to the Parish of Hobkirk in 1550, replacing James Bennet as priest there. He was referred to as 'Sir' David of Minto in 1569, when he was among a number of Borders clerics who were called before the Regent and Privy Council for adhering to pre-Reformation sacraments. He was recorded as the deceased Sir David in about 1577 when John Douglas replaced him as Vicar of Hobkirk. His designation 'in Minto' when he was called before the Privy Council suggests that he was from the family of Turnbulls of Minto (rather than being minister at Minto). **David** (16th C.) recorded being 'called David of Crawden' in 1583/4 when he was listed among some Borderers denounced for failing to appear before the Privy Council. **David** (16th C.) tenant in Belses. He was listed along with his brother George among a group of Turnbulls accused of performing a raid into England in 1579. He was also leader of a group of Turnbulls who attacked the farm of Rawflat in 1581, killing Walter of Rawflat there. The others in the group were his brothers George, John and Adam, as well as Thomas of Billerwell; the complaint was made again by the widow of Walter of Rawflat in 1583. George was in 1603 found guilty of several related crimes. This was all presumably part of some family feud. In 1587 he was brother of George in Belses, when Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst acted as surety for the pair, as well as Andrew also in Belses. **David** (16th C.) listed among the Turnbulls who were accused of harassing the widow and children of the murdered Walter Turnbull of Rawflat in 1581. He is transcribed as being 'of the Cronyhill', which was probably Troneyhill (and hence he may have been son of Thomas of Troneyhill). Failing to appear before the Privy Council, he was denounced as a rebel in 1583 (mis-transcribed as 'Andro Turnebill in Cronyhill' in part of the citation). His son Thomas was listed in 1610 amongst Turnbulls who were

to be apprehended for not finding caution following being found guilty of the murder of Thomas Kerr of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 being in Jedburgh, among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. In 1587 his sureties were recorded being Sir Thomas of Bedrule and Andrew Oliver in Ancrum. **David** (16th C.) recorded in 1593 being 'in the Watter of Roule'. Along with Alexander in Odlhamstocks and 2 Frasers from the same place, he was accused of attacking the farmers of the lands of Newbigging (perhaps the one near Lauder) and were declared rebels for non-appearance. It is unclear whether he is the same as one of the other Davids. **David** (d.1598) son and heir of Hector of Wauchope. He married Margaret, daughter of James Gledstains of Cocklaw in 1593 (not 1567 as recorded in Tancred's 'Rulewater'). He and his bride were infefted in the lands of Langhaugh in Rulewater. He is referred to in reference to the lands of Wauchope in 1604 when his son Andrew's nieces inherited Templehall and Brewlands to the west of Wauchope. He was slaughtered near his house in 1598, with his neighbour James Lorraine of Appotside being one of those implicated, along with Gilbert and Hector, uncles of Hector Lorraine of Harwood. **David** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'in Fowltoun' in a letter of 1602 listing the tenants of the lands of Fulton in Bedrule Parish. Other tenants of Fulton farm were Pate Clerk, Walter Turnbull, David Turnbull (son of Adam), Willie Turnbull (the 'Guidman') and Thomas Turnbull. **David** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Mackside. In 1611 his son 'Hob' was convicted and executed in Jedburgh. **David** (16th/17th C.) brother of Robert, who was tenant in Denesyde. In 1611 his brother acted as cautioner for his appearance in court in Jedburgh. **David** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 as 'Davie Trumbill in West Leyis' when he was listed among fugitives in the Middle shires. He probably came from West Lees in Rulewater and was likely related to John who was there in 1616. **David** (16th/17th C.) recorded as a farm worker of George, portioner of Belses. In 1618 there was a compaint that he and John Brown were tending the animals at Belses during Sunday worship when a group of Middlemases from Lilliesleaf 'unhonnestlie strak and dang thame and brak their headis, to the effusioun of thair bloodis'. **David** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Lustruther. In 1622 he was found guilty of perjury, apparently having been bribed by Andrew in Belses to lie in the case of theft he brought against William and Walter Middlemas. He was sentenced to have his 'toung pearcet with ane hett boitkyn; and thaireftir Banischet this realme'. **David** (17th C.) tenant of Unthank in Hobkirk Parish, along with Robert, recorded in 1643. They were probably related to the earlier Archibald. **David** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 along with Adam as owner of land in Abbotrule valued at £30. This was probably part of Bonchester Townhead, where a separate Adam, as well as William, also lived. **David** (d.c.1748) schoolmaster at Southdean in at least the years 1734 and 1735. In 1734 he was accused of adultery with one of his pupils, Mary Davidson, who was probably about 16 years old. Another girl gave evidence at the Presbytery, but he was exonerated when it was decided that Davidson was unreliable and not pregnant; nevertheless, he was suspended as Precentor (but not as Parish Clerk). He was succeeded as Schoolmaster by his son Thomas in about 1748 (having previously been his assistant). **David** 'Millionaire Turnbull' (18th/19th C.) younger son of Thomas of Fenwick and Brieryyards. He left for India in 1799 as part of the medical service, became an indigo planter there and also speculated in cotton. In 1818 he was a civil assistant surgeon at Mirzapore, but retired some time after that. His nickname came from the large fortune he made in India as an indigo planter and cotton speculator. His son was William, who became Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirkshire and inherited Fenwick from his cousin. He died in India, during his father's lifetime (probably 1820s). **David** of Fenwick and Brieryyards (b.1837) son of William. He became a life member of the Archæological Society in 1874. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1875. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1878. He was involved with the Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association in the 1880s. He succeeded to all of the family lands in 1891 (except Palace, which had been sold). He had the house at Brieryyards renovated. However, he later sold all his property and left the country. In 1875 he married Christian, daughter of Hawick lawyer George Oliver. They had 1 daughter and 6 sons: William, who worked in the nitrate business in Chile and married Marie Salmon; David Oliver, a vet in Zomba, Nyasaland, who married Muriel MacKinnon; Margaret Lindsay, who married Hal Worke and had a son who went to British Columbia; George Archibald, who worked for the Cape Civil Service and

was killed in the Boer War; Harry, who married Flossie Salmon; John MacLeod MacKinnon, who worked for the South African Forestry Service and wrote for Cornhill magazine; and James, who married Violet MacKinnon and died in East South Africa in WWI. **Ebenezer** (18th/19th C.) recorded in 1798 as a 'constable against the person in the parish of Cavers'. This was when James Thomson deserted after being balloted to serve in the Militia and his apprehension was sought. His name was also recorded as a constable in relation to a balloted man in Morebattle Parish; hence it is unclear where he was from. **Ebenezer** (19th C.) recorded in 1837 as apprentice to James Wilson, writer in Hawick. He could be the Ebenezer whose infant daughter's death was recorded in Hawick in 1822. **Ebenezer** (b.1821) son of stockingmaker Robert and Agnes Oliver, he was born in Denholm. In 1851 and 1861 he was living on Westgate and working as a stockingmaker. He married Margaret Henderson (from Eckford) and their children included: Robert (b.1849); Thomas (b.1851); Jean Purves (b.1853); and William Oliver (b.1857/8). **Edward** (15th C.) resident of Bedrule. In 1493 he had remission for stealing a cow from Robert Davidson in Newton, with the Laird of Bedrule acting as surety. **Eleanor** (1785–1853) daughter of William of Burnfoot. She lived at 5 Slitrig Bank with her younger sister Jane. In 1851 she was described as an 'Annuitant', showing that she had been set up with an allowance from her father. **Eleanor** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop on Langlands Bank in the mid-1900s. **Elizabeth** (15th/16th C.) received sasine of the lands of Lanton in Roxburghshire in 1506. This was along with Margaret, who was probably her sister. **Elizabeth** (15th/16th C.) had a sasine for Gargunnock and other lands in Stirlingshire, along with Janet (perhaps her sister). **Elizabeth** (16th C.) resident at Haining Castle in 1580 when an inventory of her possessions was recorded. Robert Scott of Haining and his wife Janet Scott were her executors, and she leaft everything to them, except for a gown and 'paitlot' to be given to each of her daughters when they came of age, plus a share of her goods, at the discretion of her executors. It seems likely that she was the mother or stepmother of Robert Scott of Haining and hence wife of Thomas Scott of Haining). Her goods (some in the houses of other people) included several gowns and petticoats, a feather bed, a bolster, several pairs of sheets, blankets, towels, cushions, curtains and some gold jewellery. She also had debts owing from Grizel Scott, Lady Borthwick, from William Crichton in Fala, from Patrick Murray of Falahill, from John, son to Patrick Turnbull, and from several people in Cranston. **Elizabeth** nee Elliot (16th/17th C.) daughter of Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, she married John Turnbull of Minto. Her husband died in 1641 while on army service in Newcastle, and her son John succeeded while still a minor. She and her brother-in-law Rev. William of Makerstoun appear to have acted as guardians for the young Laird of Minto; in 1643 she was listed along with her son and Rev. William as owner of the Minto estate. Other children of hers included William and Robert, who became merchants' apprentices in Edinburgh in 1650 and 1651, respectively, and probably Alison, who married William Douglas of Timpendean in 1655. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) resident of Barnhills. Along with her cottar, Robert Young, she was arrested (probably around 1684) by Capt. Bruce for being a Covenanter and jailed in Selkirk Tolbooth. **Elizabeth** (d.1698) resident of Minto Parish, possibly related to the Turnbulls of Minto or of Knowe, who are buried there. Her small headstone marked 'Beseiy Turnbul' is still in the old graveyard, but her husband's name is illegible. **Elizabeth** 'Bessie' (17th C.) cottar at Horsleyhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (b.c.1770) listed as a flesher in Denholm on Pigot's 1837 directory. She was living on Main Street in 1841, with surname Leyden, with Robert Laidlaw (probably her grandson) being a flesher. **Elizabeth** nee Wilson (1753–1828) eldest daughter of Walter Wilson, 'Haunless Wat'. She married draper George Turnbull and worked in the draper's shop at 14 High Street. She is said to have ahd 15 children, 10 of whom survived infancy. Several of her children died of consumption, and it is said that 'when the last one was reported to her as being about to die, she would not even go to visit the sick one, so much had her motherly instincts been blunted by the constant visit of death to her children'. She was known in later life as 'Auld Betty Turnbull'. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' nee Alexander (b.c.1790) born at Swinnie, daughter of farmer George Alexander. She married carrier and grocer Alexander. In 1861 she was a 'Petty Shopkeeper' in Kirkton, living as a widow there with her daughter Margaret, who was born at Bonchester. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (19th C.) daughter of inn-keeper John. She took over as Bonchester post-mistress from her brother John and also ran the public house at Bridgend after

her father died in 1838. However she soon afterwards moved to another public house in Moffat. **Elliot** (b.1794/5–1857) labourer living at Whisgills Edge in Castleton Parish in 1841. By 1851 he was living near Canonbie and farming 3 acres. He may be the man of that name listed at 'Sorbies' in 1821 among the subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty'), who died in 1873, aged 62. Their children included: Betty; Janet; Elspeth; Robert; Agnes (1847/8–1900), who died at Newcastleton; and Mary (1851/2–97), who died at Southfield. He died at Gillfoot and his wife in Newcastleton. The family are buried at Ettleton. **Elspeth** (17th C.) servant to Bailie Scott of Ormiston. In 1683 she was struck by stones thrown across the Teviot by a group of men, wounding her, when she and Isabel Hardie (daughter to cooper Robert Hardie) were watching linen clothing that was being bleached there. **Elspeth** (17th C.) tenant in Flatt in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Elspeth** (19th C.) listed as a straw hat maker in Newcastleton in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 she was living in the house of Rev. John Black. **Esther** (b.1809) daughter of Thomas and Mary Oliver. She is recorded along with Christian in Pigot's 1837 directory as milliners and dressmakers on the High Street. She and her sister Christian were living with their mother Mary on Buccleuch Street in 1841. In 1851 she was a 'Woollen Seamstress & Annuitant' living on Allars Crescent, in a separate household to her older sister. **Fergus** (15th/16th C.) tenant of Hillhouse, listed after James, also there, in the 1516 pardon for Turnbulls who might have assisted the Homes in actions against the King. This is not a common local name. **Francis** (16th/17th C.) recorded being in Bedrule in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. **Francis** (b.1700/1) Burgh Officer of Hawick. He gave evidence during proceedings for the Division of the Common in 1767, when he was described as being married. He was also a Burgess, on which account his evidence was objected to by the Duke of Buccleuch's lawyers. He became a Burgh Officer in 1733, and remained until at least 1767. He described how he and fellow Officer John Stewart once managed to drive cattle belonging to neighbouring tenants (which were being pastured on the Common, against the orders of the Magistrates) to the West Port; this was probably around 1743. He was recorded as 'Town Officer' ina baptismal record of 1743. In 1753 he was one of the 2 Burgh Officers who were granted a yearly salary of 10 shillings 'on account of their age and infirmity'. He may be the Francis, son of William, born in Hawick in 1703. He could be the Francis who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1729 for Francis Scott. He married Elizabeth Gibson and their children baptised in Hawick, included: Isobel (b.1732); Isobel (again, b.1739); James (b.1740); and Gideon (b.1743). The witnesses in 1743 were Bailie Gideon Ruecastle and shoemaker John Scott. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) servant at Mackside in Southdean Parish. In 1797 he was listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire, with the annotation 'Subst.', suggesting that someone substituted for him. His name appears again in 1798, with John Peggie, tailor in Edinburgh, serving as his substitute in the Militia. **Francis** (18th/19th C.) mason at Yethouse. He was among the subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. At Yethouse in 1841 were Janet Brydon (aged about 70) and mason Francis (aged about 40), who were probably his widow and son. **Francis** (b.1797/8) stone mason at Yethouse. His mother was probably Elizabeth Brydon, who was there in 1841. It seems likely that his father was Francis, the mason at Yethouse recorded in 1821. He was still at Yethouse in 1851, but by 1861 his name appears as Francis Armstrong. **Francis** 'Frank' (19th C.) shepherd at a farm near Saughtree. He was a collector of local antiquities, including coins, flints, an iron sword, which were examined by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club when they visited in 1889. **Gavin** (16th C.) listed along with Adam in 1534 when they were entered into ward in Blackness Castle, with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme being discharged of the bond he had made to the King for their good behaviour. It seems likely they were either father and son or brothers, but it is not clear where they were from exactly. **Gavin** (d.1574/5) tenant in Over Ancrum. His will is recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1574/5 and that of his wife Katherine Scott in 1578. **Gavin** (16th C.) recorded as 'Gawenn Trumble of the Wowley' among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1587. The other men named included James of Stonedge as well as Oliver of Westerhouses. He presumably lived at Wolfelee in Rulewater. **Gavin** (16th C.) recorded as 'called of

Bullerwell' when he witnessed a marriage contract between Gledstains of Cocklaw and Turnbull of Wauchope in 1593. The designation suggests that he no longer resided at Billerwell. He must have been related to the slightly earlier and late Adams. He may be the same 'Gawin Trumbill in Bullerwall' listed in a court case of 1605. **Gavin** in Howa (16th/17th C.) brother of Robert in Hallrule and Hector in Stanedge, as well as uncle of Hector of Barnhills. He is probably the 'Gawen', brother of William of Barnhills, who is listed among the Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5. He is probably the brother of Robert 'tutor of Barnhills' and also Hector who (along with his brothers, as well as Hector in Barnhills) was declared as a rebel in 1586 for his part in the murder of 6 men called Grahamslaw. Perhaps the same Gavin was 'sone to Archie in Hawla' recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is recorded in 1604, along with his nephews Hector and George, as well as Hector of Stanedge, being tried for the murder of 6 sons of John Grahamslaw of Little Newton. In 1606 he is recorded as 'Gawin Turnbill in Howe', brother of Hector in Stanedge and the deceased Robert in Hallrule, when there was a summons for them to prosecute the sons of Harry Grahamslaw who had been accused of the murder of Robert in Hallrule. There was clearly an ongoing feud between the 2 families. **Gavin** (16th/17th C.) son of the Laird of Bedrule. He is listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. **Gavin** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as owner of lands in '...side' in Abbotrule Parish. This was probably Mackside, with his land being valued at £24. He may have been related to the Laird of Tofts, who held the bulk of the property in 1643 as well as £102 worth of land in Minto. **Gavin** of Clarilaw (17th C.) recorded in a record of 1666 relating to Hassendean Parish. He was also listed in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls for Hassendean Parish, paying tax on £273. He was presumably related to the earlier Hector of Clarilaw. He could be the same Gavin who had a charter for 'Kerswell' in Hassendean from the Commendator of Melrose in about 1621. **Gavin** (17th C.) recorded in Roberton Parish (when it included Hassendean) in 1684. A 'bastard childs' of his was baptised, with witnesses John (who was surely related, perhaps his father) and Andrew Leyden. **Gavin** (18th C.) clothier in Hawick. He was listed along with Thomas as witness to a baptism for weaver John Smith in 1764. It seems likely he was either father or brother of Thomas (who was a clothier and dyer, and father of poet Gavin). He may be the Gavin who witnessed a baptism for John Cavers in Wilton in 1769. He and Thomas were witnesses to a baptism for William Thomline (who may have been their employer at Roughheugh Mill) in 1770. It is possible that he was the Gavin, son of William, born in Kirkton Parish in 1731 (but this would be too late if he was indeed the father of Thomas). **Gavin** (d.c.1800) school friend of John Leyden's. He was the first of his cohort to go off abroad, travelling to India, but dying soon after he arrived. He is mentioned in John Leyden's poem 'To Mr. James Purvis' – 'The first that tried the eastern sea Was Gavin, gentle youth, was he! His yellow locks fann'd by the breeze, Gleam'd golden on the orient seas: But never shall his steps be seen Bounding again on Denholm's pleasant green' [JL]. It is possible that he is the Dr. Gavin who was listed at Wiltonhall (in Wilton Parish) in the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Gavin** (1764–1816) born in Hawick, son of 'Tammy Trumble' and Beatrix Ruecastle. He moved from Hawick when he was about 10, with his father seeking work in factories elsewhere, including Galashiels and being a dyer in a factory in Kilmarnock. Although his parents were once fairly well-off, their circumstances changed and he was forced to abandon his education and become an apprentice in a carpet factory (Gregory & Thomson) in Kilmarnock; he writes of himself that he was 'deprived early in life, by unforeseen misfortunes, of the means of pursuing that liberal plan of education he once had a prospect of'. He was said to be small in stature and of a dark complexion. It is also said that he spent more time thinking about poetry than weaving and as a result lived in poverty in a small garret, where 'the poverty of Burns, of which there has been much talk in the world, was opulence compared to it!'. In Kilmarnock he became a friend of Robert Burns (whose poetry style he imitated, and they both had many of the same influences). It has been suggested that he may have told Burns the story of the giant pin of the haggis served at Haggishaa, which inspired the lines in 'Address to a Haggis'. He moved with his family to Glasgow, where he worked as a labourer, and it was there that his first volume of verse was published. He later became an actor with George Sutherland's Company in Dumfries and wrote at least one short play, 'The Recruit'. In Dumfries he

became reacquainted with Burns. However, the acting company in Dumfries broke up (at least in part because of it's revolutionary politics, which made it unpopular with the authorities). He married an actress (who appeared with him in 'The Recruit' in 1794) and in 1795 emigrated to America, settling in Charleston, South Carolina. There he joined a theatre company and contributed poems to the local newspapers. He lived in modest addreses in downtown Charleston and taught part time. In 1813 he became an American citizen. He had a brother, Thomas, who also emigrated to America, and has surviving relatives. His publications are 'Poetical Essays' (1788) and 'Poems, by Gavin Turnbull, Comedian' (1794). Many of his verses are ellegies and pastorals, in the tradition of the late 18th century, with one known as 'Silvanus, or The Genius of Tiviot' and another ode to the Tweed (as well as several to Irvine Water); however, the most interesting are in Scots dialect and in a similar style to Burns' best-known poetry. Note that the suggested years of his birth are given in some works as being as early as 1758 and as late as 1770, while the year of his death is sometimes suggested to have been much earlier than it was; in fact his death is recorded in a Charleston newspaper in 1816, where he is described as 'late Comedian, whose talents as a performer on the stage, will long be remembered by many of the inhabitants of this city'. Shortly afterwards a notice appeared in a South Carolina newspaper asking for subscriptions to a volume of poems to support his widow (however, no such volume ever appeared). The project 'The Collected Poems of Gavin Turnbull Online' was completed in 2015. He is buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Scots Church in Charleston. **Gavin** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, probably tenant famer at Brieryhill. His wife was Mary Blake and their son Gavin was born in 1800. Since Brieryhill was also sometimes 'Brieryhall', it is possible he is the 'Gawain in the Hall' mentioned in 'Daft Jock Grey's Song', in the verse that refers to Lord Napier of Wilton Lodge and Rev. Charters of Wilton. **Gavin** (1800–54) son of Adam, tenant of Hassendeanbank, brother of Adam Ogilvie and John Robson. He was partly educated at Minto Parish school under William Grant. He became a surgeon with the East India Company. He may have married Isabella Jane Fenwick in 1826 and they had 5 children. He secondly married Mary MacDougall Stuart in 1841. He died on Jersey. **Rev. Gavin** (1800–32) born at Brieryhill, he became minister of Teviothead 'chapel-of-ease' from 1821, and probably remained there until his death. He was certainly still preacher there in 1831. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He published 'A Sermon on Meekness' in Hawick in 1832. He was probably son of John, who was tenant farmer at Brieryhill in Wilton Parish. In a letter written in 1824 he is described as 'a Midling preacher'. **George** of Bedrule (15th C.) witnessed a charter for Stephen Scott of Castlelaw in 1448. He may have been son of John of Bedrule, who was recorded in 1432. In 1461 he was witness to a sasine for lands near Branxholme, where he is recorded as 'of Bethroul'; William of Minto was also a witness, so he may have been a close relative. He may be the George who (along with Hector, John and William of Minto) was on the 1464/5 panel to rule on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers. He was also witness to a sasine of Denholm Mains involving the Cranstons in 1465/6. Probably the same George 'of Bethoroull' witnessed a sasine of 1484/5 for Walter Scott of Branxholme for lands in Mangerton. He may be the George who witnessed a sasine for Wolfelee in 1479. He may be the George 'de bethroul' who had remission in 1493 (along with David Waugh, also from Bedrule, and weaver William White), their crimes being stealing cattle from Pringle in Pilmuir, associating with John of Gatehousecote, communing with the 'traitors of Leven' and accompanying the former Duke of Albany; his surety was Walter Ker of Cessford, while he himself served as surety for the other 2 men. He may be the Laird of Bedrule who was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1494/5. 'Thomas turnbule Junior dominus de bethroul' served as surety for several Turnbulls in 1494/5; this suggests that he was still alive, but perhaps old and infirm, so that his son Thomas was effectively acting as chief of the Turnbulls at that time. He was probably succeeded by his son Thomas, mentioned as his heir apparent in 1501 and already mentioned several times in the previous decade. Thomas had a brother William, who was thus also his son. **George** (15th/16th C.) infefted by Walter Turnbull (probably Baron of Hassendean) in the lands of Hassendeanbank in 1493. He may have been a relative of Walter. He was deceased by 1534 when his son an heir John was recorded in a dispute with Andrew Davidson in Selkirk. **George** (15th C.) recorded being in Bonchester and also 'in stowisle' (i.e. Stouslie) at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. David in Bonchester served as his surety and the pair

were fined for non-appearance. **George** (15th C.) recorded at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh as son of Walter in Bonchester. The entry is after that for George in Bonchester and Stouslie, and hence this is possibly a different man. He was surety for Andrew Turnbull (in the same place), who failed to appear and was accordingly fined. He may be related to Walter of Stouslie, who is recorded in 1494/5. **George** (15th C.) recorded in the Justice-aire of 1493 along with 4 others. Their crime was concealing a trove of coins that had been found in Minto Kirk, but by rights were Crown property. The Laird of Bedrule served as surety for him and for John Sinclair. Perhaps the same George in Minto had remission in 1493 (in the very next case) for crimes before the date of his previous remission. **George** of Hallrule (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'of Haw of Roull' when he was witness to a charter of 1484/5, along with George of Bedrule and others. He was appointed as Captain of Hermitage by Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, probably around 1492. In 1493 he was 'de aula de roule' when he was surety for Archibald Plenderleith in Bedrule, as well as Simon in Clarilaw. Also in 1493 he had remission for a series of crimes: stealing sheep from Nettleflat on Gala Water; separately stealing a horse and tools from Nettleflat; plundering from Thomas Rutherford at Bonjedward; and involvement in the slaughter of Archibald Rutherford. His surety was Sir Robert Ker. In 1494/5 he and Patrick Earl of Bothwell (Lord of Liddesdale) were fined £10 Scots for the non-appearance of William Elliot and each of 85 other Borderers; he was there recorded as Captain of Hermitage. Also in 1494/5 he was also surety for Thomas Turnbull in Gatehousecote. He is probably the George 'in the Hermitage' who pledged good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell in 1498, along with a large number of men from Liddesdale and elsewhere. Probably the same George of 'Hawroull' was listed in 1502 among about 20 Turnbulls and others who were fined for failing to appear to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver; he was supposed to enter into the court John, Andrew and William in Gatehousecote, William in Bonchester and his son Lawrence, David in Bonchester, and David, Andrew and Hugh Shiel. Also in 1502 he was surety (along with Bartholomew in Rawflat) for Adam, tenant in Hornshole and Chamberlain Newton, who had brought Englishman Sir John Musgrave to burn and plunder Selkirk. That year he was also surety (along with Robert Scott in Stirches) for Walter Turnbull in Branxholme, as well as for Hector Shiel and for John Sinclair (from Cavers, who murdered John Moffat). Also in 1502 he was surety, along with several other Turnbull chiefs, for Margaret in Hawick, who was convicted of theft and resetting thieves. In 1508 he was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. All of these records together show that he was a prominent man in Rulewater at the time. **George** 'Hawick' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 being called 'hawic' and living at 'turri de wauchop' (presumably Wauchope Tower). David of Wauchope was surety for him and they were fined for non-appearance. Perhaps the same man was 'georgii turnbule de hawik' and explicitly listed with along with David (who was probably a close relative and perhaps the same David of Wauchope), among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. He presumably lived at or came from Hawick. **George** (15th/16th C.) listed in the 1501 Exchequer Rolls, along with Robert, 2 Johns, Ninian and David. Their £40 fine was granted to Thomas, son and heir of George of Bedrule. He could be the same as one of the other contemporary Georges. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'in Wyndis' (probably Weens in Rulewater) when along with about 20 Turnbulls and others he failed to appear to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver. Walter Scott in Newhall Burnhead and Thomas Brown in Cavers were called to enter him, with his surety being the Sheriff of Roxburgh. Failing to appear, he was put to the horn and forfeited his goods. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded 'in Toftis' in 1502 when he was allowed to pay a fine for his crimes of assisting rebel Robert Turnbull, called 'Muriale' in the burning of Riddell and stealing of 480 sheep, 2 cows and goods. John Turnbull of Tofts served as surety, so was presumably his close relative. Note that Pitcairn appears to have mistakenly called him 'David'. It is possible has the Turnbull of Tofts who married a daughter of Scott of Synton and was 'Lasy Toftturnbull'. **George** (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'tandilnes' (probably Tanlaw Naze) in 1503. He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 4 oxen, 4 cows, a horse and 30 sheep, which was more than most others) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was probably related to William, who was listed in the same place. **George** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Bedrule, recorded in the 1516 remission for Turnbulls and others who may have given assistance to Alexander, Lord Home. It is possible that he was

the Laird of Bedrule, but he is clearly listed as being 'in Bethroule'. He may be the same George 'in Bedrule' mentioned in 1523. **George** of Bedrule (d.bef. 1528) possibly son of Thomas of Bedrule, who is recorded in 1502. He is not mentioned on the 1516 remission for a large number of Turnbulls, suggesting perhaps that he was a minor, or elsewhere at the time (William of Minto is named first and is clearly the head of the family at that time). He was on an inquest in Jedburgh in 1523, along with George 'in Bedrule' (therefore possibly related). He may have been the Laird who was present at the signing of the bond among Border Lairds to help the Warden (Earl of Angus) in 1524/5. It is also possible that he was the George, son of Thomas, who was wounded by William Scott, son of Robert Scott in Allanhaugh. It is unclear exactly when this happened, but Scott had remission in 1535. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1519 and was succeeded by his son Thomas. In 1528 Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme had a gift from King James V of the 'ward, relief and non-entry' of his lands, as well as the marriage of his heir, Thomas (then still a minor). He must have had other children, since Sir Walter Scott also had rights to the marriage of 'ony vther aire or airis male, or female, of the said vmquhile George'. In 1553 Robert 'brother german of the lord of Bedroull' is recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books and presumably his son. In 1578/9 there is a record of John, 'broder sone to the said Sir Thomas', who must have been his grandson (although the son's name is unknown). Sir Walter Scott married his widow in 1530/1. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded as being at Minto and listed right after William of Minto among a large number of Turnbulls pardoned in 1516 for assisting Alexander, Lord Home. He may be the same as one of the other Turnbulls. **George** (15th/16th C.) listed as tenant of Fulton in 1516, along with Adam and Andrew (hence possibly his brothers). They were among Turnbulls to receive remission for their part in assisting Alexander, Lord Home. He may be same as George 'in Foultoun' who was part of an inquest into the ownership of the lands of Longnewton held in Jedburgh in 1533. **George** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'layman of the diocese of Glasgow' in 1526 when he had permission to marry Christian Ker, despite being within the 3rd and 4th degrees of consanguinity. This is preserved in the Selkirk Protocol Books. **George** (16th C.) son and heir of Thomas 'in Rawflat'. He is described in 1540 in a court case involving a dispute between his father Thomas and William Scott, tenant of Hassendean. Part of the dispute is over a 1536 marriage contract he had with William Scott's eldest daughter and heir, Elizabeth. **George** (16th C.) listed as 'in Bullorwell' (i.e. Billerwell) when part of a panel deciding on disputed lands, held in Jedburgh in 1533. In 1541 he is recorded as tenant of half the lands of Hyndlee in Jedforest. It seems likely he is also the George transcribed being 'of Bullckwell' when he was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Lady Isobel Kerr, wife of William, Viscount Drumlanrig, when she was buried in 1628. **George** of Standhill (16th C.) listed as pledge for the Laird of Minto in 1553/4. This was in the assurance given to keep peace with the Rutherfords and others. He and George 'of the Tour' were to remain in ward in Edinburgh, as pledges for Sir Thomas of Bedrule, Hector, Tutor of Minto and David of Wauchope. **George** (16th C.) farmer at Town-o-Rule. His yard there is listed among the lands disputed by the Barons of Feu-Rule in 1562. He may be related to the earlier Andrew and Thomas who are recorded as tenants there. **George** of Barnhills (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when he witnessed a dispute over a sum of money involving James Douglas of Cavers and William 'Familtounne'. He was also recorded in 1562 when he was ordered to be warded in Dunbar Castle. George Douglas, younger of Bonjedward was his surety. He was also listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the warden, Ker of Cessford. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls of Barnhills. **George** (16th C.) holder of quarter of the lands of Raperlaw. In 1564 his lands there were leased to William Gray and William Redford. **George** of Chamberlain Newton and Woollee (16th C.) Burgess of Jedburgh, He was recorded as Laird of Chamberlain Newton in 1563 when he witnessed a notorial instrument between Robert Michelson and David Home of Wedderburn regarding the lands of Blackhaugh (near Clovenfords). There were Turnbulls at Chamberlain Newton earlier, but it is seems that this George no longer lived in the Hawick area, and hence it is unclear how he was related to other local Turnbulls. He may be the George who witnessed a charter in 1549, when Robert Scott of Howpasley granted Appletreehall to Hector, brother of David Turnbull of Wauchope. In 1567 he was 'of Wowlie' when he tried to eject David Elliot as tenant in his 6 merk land of Chamberlain Newton. In 1572 he sold half of Chamberlain Newton to Gavin Eliott of Bailielee

(and later Stobs) and his wife Jean Scott; they complained to the Privy Council that David Elliots' widow Margaret Turnbull (who is not stated to be a relative, but that is unclear), who possessed the other half of Chamberlain Newton, encouraged her sons Walter and John Scott to attack Gavin Eliott's servant there. He is probably the George 'of Vowly' whose son was murdered some time before 1587, as mentioned in the Privy Council (when those at the horn for the murder were excepted from a respite given to Borderers accused of crimes); the murder is also mentioned in instructions from the King to Archibald Douglas (8th Earl of Angus and Lieutenant on the Border) as 'the scollar named Turnble, sone to George Turnble in Wowlie'. **George** (16th C.) tenant in Catlee. In 1567 Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present him to answer changes of raiding into England. He was probably related to Eckie of Catlee, recorded in 1586/7. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. He was probably related to Andrew, who was listed right after him. **George** of Hassendeanbank (16th C.) listed among among men from the Jedburgh area accused in 1573 by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm, although they were acquitted because Kerr had reset the fugitive Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was listed as 'of Hassinbank'. **George** (16th C.) recorded as Reader at Bedrule in 1579 and 1580. There could be some confusion with John, who was Reader just before this. **George** (16th C.) of Hallrule, probably descendant of the earlier George of Hallrule. He is recorded as 'in Hallrewll' in 1557 when there was a complaint to the Regent about 'molestations' by him and Thomas of Bedrule. This related to the lands of Kirklands, Hallrule and Swinnie owned by Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst, suggesting that there was an ongoing land dispute. He was 'of Halroule' in 1561 when listed among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He was probably 'The Guidman of Halrule' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. In 1571 he appeared before the Privy Council and was instructed 'to abide in Leith'. In 1574 he signed a bond of service with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, along with other Turnbulls. In 1576 he was recorded among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Barnhills, Billerwell, Belses and Chesters) who had a bond with another group of Turnbulls (from Minto, Bewlie, Kames and Troneyhill) and others, not to harm each other. Probably the same man was 'in Halroule' in 1581 when he and others were denounced as rebels for refusing to obey the charge to restore Sir Thomas Ferniehirst to the living of Bedrule parish. Also in 1581 he was listed among 10 men implicated in the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. In 1581/2 there was a charge to remove him and others from their lands for not complying. And in 1583/4 Sir Thomas Kerr had an 'escheat' to take his goods, along with those of John and Walter, farmers at 'Roull' and Hobsburn, respectively, who may have been close relations. He may be the George of Hallrule named in 1587 as one of the 13 main Lairds of the Middle March who were charged to keep thieves in check. In 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. He is the 'Turnble of Halroule' listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' of about 1590, and is the George 'of Halreull' listed among Border Lairds by Monipennie in 1597. In 1595 he was recorded along with Turnbulls of Minto, Bewlie, Barnhills and Stonedge, as well as Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhills complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhills; most were declared as rebels for non-appearance. In 1597 his daughter Isobel had a marriage contract with John, eldest son of Hector Turnbull of Barnhills. In 1603, as part of the marriage contract, he rented the half lands of Hallrule to the Turnbulls of Barnhills. It is possible that there are 2 generations of Georges compounded here. **George** (16th C.) brother of James 'of the Toure'. Along with his brother he was listed in 1579/80 among men accused of raiding into England. He is probably the 'George Trumbill in Tour' who signed the 1560 bond ('at the pen led by the notar') to settle the feud between the Rutherfords and the Kers. He may be the George 'of the Toure' who signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh' in 1551 and who was one of the pledges for the Laird of Bedrule in 1553/4; he and George of Standhill were to remain in ward in Edinburgh. He is probably the George 'of the Tour' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. **George** 'Geordie', 'the Duds' (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is listed

as 'Geordie Turnbull, callit the Duddis'. **George** (16th C.) Laird of Billerwell in 1589, presumably a descendant of the earlier George and Adam. He was among men complained about by the English Warden in 1590 for a raid into England 3 years earlier; it was claimed that 200 men raided Doortrees and Stobs, taking 80 cows, 240 sheep, 10 horses, goods and 6 prisoners. The later Adam of Billerwell (whose son and heir was also George) may have been his son. If so he also had a son Andrew. He is probably also the 'Turneble of Bullerwall' listed on the 'Roll of the Clans' of about 1590. He is probably the 'Layrd of Bullerwell, a Tromble' who in 1598 was among some Scottish prisoners taken from a large group who went into England to go hunting; he was released soon afterwards. He may be the 'goodman of Bullerwell' who complained in 1601 about Englishmen stealing his cattle, sheep and horses. **George** of the Tofts (16th C.) listed among landed men of the Borders in the roll of 'Landit Men' of about 1590. He is probably the George 'of the Toftis' who was ordered to appear personally in 1567 to answer accusations about raiding into England. **George** (16th/17th C.) younger son of John of Minto. In 1595 he was recorded along with his father and brother Thomas, among Turnbulls and Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhills complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhillis; unlike his father and brother, he was declared as a rebel for non-appearance. **George** 'the Creelman' (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'callit the creilman in Crocecleucht' (i.e. 'Crosscleuch') in a letter of 1602 listing the tenants of the lands of Fulton. **George** (16th/17th C.) farmer at Crosscleuch, recorded in 1602 (and separate from George 'the Creelman'). He was son of the deceased John. **George** (d.1601) recorded as George 'Trumbill in Philhophaucht' when he was witness to transactions in Selkirk in 1579 and when he purchased land in Midlem in 1579/80. He is probably the George of Philiphaugh involved in a transaction in Selkirk in 1580. He was recorded in Philiphaugh in 1581 when he had a marriage contract between his son John and Katherine, daughter of Adam Hislop in Ashiestiel; his wife Isabel Murray is also mentioned. He witnessed a transaction in 1581 for James Ker in Yair. Also in 1581 he and his wife gave sasine of 2½ acres of land to Katherine, daughter of Adam Hislop in Ashiestiel. His son James witnessed him granting a sasine in 1581. In 1581 he represented the Sheriff of Selkirkshire and his tenants in an agreement to pay the minister of Selkirk. In 1581/2 he witnessed other transactions in Selkirk in 1581/2, including an agreement between the widow and son (Mark) of John of Philiphaugh. He is probably the George who witnessed a transaction for his brother Mark in Philiphaugh in 1581/2. In 1582 he witnessed another transaction in Selkirk. He is described as 'in Phillophauch' in 1601, when his son John was served heir to his 5-merk land in Philiphaugh, called 'Bairborisland'. He may have been son of John, who inherited these lands from his mother in 1558. **George** 'Geordie' of Belses (d.1603) brother of David in Belses, with other brothers being John and Adam. He was listed among a group of Turnbulls (led by sons of the Laird of Bedrule) who were accused in 1579 of raiding the lands of 'Pansoun' in England, stealing cattle and taking the Laird there prisoner; his brother David was also listed. The brothers were also recorded in 1581 when accused of attacking the farm at Rawflat and killing Walter of Rawflat. He was denounced in 1583/4 for failing to appear before the Privy Council; he was listed along with Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and others. In 1586/7 his brother Adam was listed among Borderers accused of crimes and given a last chance to provide sureties. In 1587 Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst acted as surety for him, as well as his brother David and also Andrew in Belses. He was tried in 1603 for a long string of crimes, including: murdering John Hamilton of Cumnock; murdering William, son of Walter Turnbull of Rawflat; capturing and torturing Walter Turnbull's servant Adam Turnbull (it is said that he had him hung by the feet and shoulders for 13 days, causing his feet to rot off); illegally carrying guns; shooting Walter Turnbull, younger of Rawflat; stealing 4 cows from John Donaldson in Melrose; stealing 6 cows, 20 sheep, 2 horses and goods from David Riddell in St. Boswells; stealing 16 cows from the Laird of Bemersyde; stealing 20 sheep from the Lady of Newton; stealing 5 sheep from George Davidson in Belses; stealing a horse from George Wilson in Langnewton; and being 'a commone briggane and notorious cowmone theif'. He claimed to have killed William Turnbull in self defence (suggesting some intra-family feud). He also appears to have killed the elder Walter of Rawflat, after he was pronounced a rebel for refusing to leave the lands of Rawflat and part of Belses in 1581. He was acquitted of most of the offences, but nevertheless convicted of illegally carrying fire-arms and had his right hand cut off at the Market Cross of Edinburgh. Later the same year he appeared on charges of 'the filthie cryme

of Incest and Adulterie' with his brother Jock's wife Marion. At the same time he was accused of stealing a horse from Walter Turnbull of Rawflat in 1577, stealing 20 cows from Rawflat in 1579, stealing 4 horses from 4 millers in Jedburgh about 1600 and stealing a horse from the younger Walter of Rawflat. This time he was convicted of all charges, and hanged in Edinburgh, with all his lands and goods confiscated. He is probably the 'Turneble of Belses' listed on the roll of 'Landit Men' of about 1590. In 1598 was accused of being part of a gang that stole 16 cattle from Bemersyde. In 1603 he was tried in Edinburgh and had 'his richt hand strucken from his airm'. He is surely related to the slightly later George of Belses, possibly his son, as well as the Hector of Belses recorded in 1604. **George** (16th/17th C.) tenant of the lands of Fulton, recorded in a 1602 letter, which lists 2 other George Turnbulls! He is distinguished with the appellation 'callit of Crawden'. He was probably related to 'David of Crawden' recorded in 1583/4. **George** (16th/17th C.) brother of Hector of Barnhills, he was tenant in Howa. He could be the George, son to 'Archie of Howa' recorded in the inventory of Mark Ker of Kippielaw in 1579. He could be the George, brother of Hector in Barnhills who (along with his brother, as well as Robert 'tutor of Barnhills' and Robert's brothers Hector and Gavin) was declared a rebel in 1586 for his part in the murder of 6 men called Grahamslaw. In 1604 he was denounced as a rebel (along with his brother Hector, uncle Gavin and also Hector of Stanedge) for failing to appear on the charge of murdering 6 sons of John Grahamslaw of Little Newton. He could be the George 'called of Howden' who was named by the Privy Council when a commission was appointed to apprehend him and 7 other Turnbulls (plus 2 Davidsons), for not finding caution following being found guilty of the murder of Thomas Ker of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. He was described as being 'in Howa' in 1606 when he was one of the Turnbull clan accused of laying waste to Appotside and Harwood in 1598–1605. The action against him was not pursued, although the Turnbulls of Wauchope were tried and Thomas Turnbull convicted. He was probably the George in 'Howay', brother of Hector of Barnhills, who resigned a tenement of land off the Kirk Wynd in Hawick in 1610. **George** (16th/17th C.) son of Adam of Billerwell. He witnessed a sasine in 1612 and was part of a bond with his father in 1619, with John Haliburton of Mertoun. **George** (d.c.1637) 2nd son of Hector of Wauchope. In 1605 he was 'tutor' to his relatives Jean and Beatrix Turnbull, daughters of Walter of Wauchope. He is also mentioned as 2nd son of Hector in a court case of 1605, where a separate George is also listed in Wauchope. In 1606 he was one of the men charged with stealing from and burning Appotside and Harwood, killing 3 men and cutting down Appotside woods in the period 1598–1605. Although he was tried (and probably involved), he was acquitted, with his older brother Thomas being the only one convicted. He is recorded in a 'contract of wadset' with Sir Andrew Kerr of Oxnam in 1612. He held the lands of Templehall (in the Rule valley) in exchange for advancing money to Sir Andrew. He must have gained a portion of the lands, since in 1627 he granted them to Sir James Douglas of Mordington. In 1632 Templehall and Brewlands are described as 'possessed by George Turnbull of Wauchope and his tenants', but the feu of the lands were held by Jean Turnbull, niece and heir of Andrew, son of David of Wauchope (hence presumably a distant cousin). However, his son James renounced all rights to the lands to William Earl of Lothian in 1655. He may have been the George describe as 'there' in relation to Templehall in a sasine of 1604. In 1637 he was described as 'called of Wauchope' when the guardianship of his son James was given to Hector in Clarilaw, as his closest male relative; it seems likely that this Hector was his cousin (since the record would have stated if they were brothers). **George** (16th/17th C.) tenant at Wauchope, recorded in a court case of 1605 in which John Elliot of Copshaw and others were accused of stealing livestock from Wauchope. He is separate from the 2nd son of Hector of Wauchope, who is also listed there, but could be related to the Adam, also tenant of Wauchope. **George** (16th/17th C.) son of James of West Lees. He was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. **George** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Bedrule. In 1618 he was witness to a bond between his father and George Rutherford, younger in Abbotrule. He was also recorded as son of the Laird of Bedrule among fugitives listed at the Privy Council in 1618. Perhaps the same George was listed in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. **George** (16th/17th C.) acted as Chamberlain to the Scotts of Buccleuch for 'the Forest' in the period 1617–21. **George** of

Belses (16th/17th C.) possibly son of the earlier George of Belses, who was hanged in 1603. He is later described in the Commissioners' Court as 'Geordie in Belsches', when he is accused of having stolen 11 sheep from the lands of 'Raflatt' (e.e. Rawflat) belonging to the Davidsons, in about 1612; he was sentenced to be hanged, but presumably was later acquitted. In 1618 the curators of the young Andrew Scott of Aikwood complained that he and Andrew (probably a close relative) had not paid the profits of the lands of Hawthornrig for the previous 2 years. Additionally in 1618 he is 'portioner of Belscheis' when he complained about a series of attacks by the Middlemases of Lilliesleaf. Specifically William Middlemas and his sons, brother and supporters fired at the windows of his house in the night, and were only saved 'by the timely arrival of some country people', then servants of William Middlemas attacked his farm workers while he was at Sunday worship and afterwards William 'upbraidit him with mony injurious and reprotchfull speitches, and proudlie and avowedlie appeallit him to the combat'. Several of those accused were found guilty by the Privy Council and imprisoned in Edinburgh Tolbooth. Andrew Ker of Roxburgh had a bond for him in 1622. Robert owned Templehall in 1647 and may have been his son. **George** (16th/17th C.) probably son of William and hence grandson of Walter of Bedrule. In 1619 he was listed among Turnbulls of Bedrule and Fulton who were declared rebels for removing timber from their former lands of Huntliehill, then owned by Stewart of Traquair. Additionally in 1619 he was 'son to the said William Turnble fiar of Badreule' when listed among Turnbulls accused of taking hay from Huntliehill. **George** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, mentioned in a Session record in 1635. **George** (17th C.) proprietor of Todshaw in a list of communicants of the Borthwick valley in 1650. **George** (17th C.) recorded being 'near Edderstonesheils' (i.e. Adderstoneshiel) in 1684 when he was listed among people declared as fugitives for being a Covenanter. **George** (d.c.1685) tenant in Birkhill when his will was recorded in 1685. It is possible this was the place of that name in Hobkirk Parish, where Walter and Robert were in 1694. **George** (17th C.) tenant in Doveshaugh. In 1686 he was fined in Hawick for having 'seedie and isufficient meale in the market, being about ane gouping of seed sived out of half ane pecke of his full sacke'. He was fined £10 and the 'pryce of the said haill meall'. **George** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. There are 2 men of this name listed, and given how common the surname was locally, there is probably no way of determining who they were. **George** (17th C.) resident at Blackleemouth according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (1661/2–1728) tenant in Upper Bonchester, probably son of William of Upper Bonchester. He is buried in Abbotrule Kirkyard, as recorded on an old headstone there. He was probably related to William Turnbull, miller of Harestane, whose daughter Susan is recorded on the same stone. He apears to have bee the last Turnbull of Bonchester. His daughter Margaret married William Turnbull, tenant of Hartshaugh Mill. He is probably the George listed as 'his sone' after William 'in ye midle of ye toun' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls; both of them are listed after William 'in Boonchaster'. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, living at Synton in 1698. He married Janet Scott and their children included Helen (b.1695), William (b.1698) and Robert (b.1700). **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was a 'Bellendan' (probably Ballantyne) and their daughter Magdalene was baptised in 1713. **George** (17th/18th C.) candlemaker in Hawick. In 1716 he gave in a bond of £60 Scots granted to Margaret Waugh (widow of Thomas), which she had bequeathed for the poor of the town. Presumably this was some loan between him and Waugh, which Waugh's widow decided to donate to charity. In 1712 he married Janet Cavers, who was also from Hawick and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1713. The witnesses were Bailie Robert Hardie and shoemaker Walter Scott. He later married Isobell Scott and their children included John (b.1717), William (b.1718), Margaret (b.1720), George (b.1721) and Gilbert (b.1727). The witnesses in 1718 were merchant Adam Elliot and tailor James Boston. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Spittal in 1717 when his daughter Betty was baptised. He may be the George who married Betty Scott in Cavers in 1714. **George** 'Young Whitegates' (18th C.) married Elizabeth Dalgleish in Hawick in 1720. His wife was daughter of John Dalgleish, wright at Alton Croft. Perhaps the same George and Elizabeth had a son John in Crailing Parish in 1724. The meaning of his nickname is unclear, but it may be related to the Scotts who were called 'Whiteyetts'. **George** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Alemoor in 1723 when his son William was baptised. Perhaps the same George was at Mains

in 1731 when his daughter Elizabeth was baptised. **George** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish who married Betty Lamb in 1729. Their children included John (b.1730), Helen (b.1731), George (b.1733) and James (b.1736). **George** (18th C.) resident of Ashybank in 1735, 1741 and 1747. He was recorded as a gardener in 1747. Children, baptised in Cavers, who are probably his include: William (b.1735); John (b.1736); Ann and Archibald (b.1738); William (b.1741); Robert (b.1743); Margaret (b.1744); Walter (b.1747); and George (b.1749). He was surely related to Walter, who was at Ashybank at the same time. **George** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1759 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Oliver. He married Isabel Henderson in 1754 and their son Adam was born in 1757. The witnesses were tailor John Turnbull (who was probably related) and shoemaker Robert Oliver. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He is recorded at Appletreehall in 1772. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Irvine of Newton in 1787. He married Jean King in 1767 and their children included: Margaret (b.1768); George (b.1769); William (b.1772); John (b.1776); Betty (b.1778); John (b.1781); and Helen (b.1786). In 1769 the witnesses were Andrew Turner and Thomas Reid and in 1772 Andrew Turner and John Mathieson. **George** (18th C.) resident at Roberton Parish. He was at Deanburnhaugh in 1773 and 1775 and Greenbank in 1781. His children included William (b.1773), Isobel (b.1775), Robert (b.1776), John (b.1779), Margaret (b.1781) and James (b.1783). **George** (18th C.) married Barbara Hardie in Hawick in 17656. **George** (18th C.) married Isabel Kedie in Ashkirk in 1767. **George** (18th C.) Hawick resident. He is probably the George 'Senr.' recorded on the 1785–92 Horse Tax Rolls, and hence father of George junior. He is recorded as 'senior' when he (along with Walter Wilson) witnessed baptisms for George 'Junior' in 1776 and 1777. He may also be the same man as 'George Turnbull Senr. Vintner' in Hawick, who is recorded in the Carriage Tax Rolls for 1794/5. He may be the George who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. He may be the 'Senior Mercht' whose son John was listed in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Hardie and their children included: John (b.1774); John (again, b.1777); and William (b.1791). The witnesses in 1777 were Bailie John Hardie (perhaps his wife's father) and ex-Bailie William Elliot. He is probably the George who witnessed baptisms for Bailie John Hardie in Hawick in 1768, 1772 and 1774. His marriage was probably the one with 'Agnes' Hardie recorded in Hawick in 1771. **George** (18th/19th C.) draper in Hawick, with his shop at 14 High Street. He was sometimes referred to as 'Junior Merchant', and was hence son of another George, who had been a merchant before him. Note that the somewhat later drapers, William and James (at 11 High Street), were not closely related. He is recorded as George 'Junior' on the Horse Tax Rolls in Hawick in 1785–87 and 1791–97. He is probably the merchant George who witnessed a baptism for Archibald Paterson and Isabel Turnbull (perhaps a relative) in 1780 and the merchant who witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson in 1798. He is probably the 'George Turnbull, jun. Hawick' on the subscribers list for 'Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He is probably the George who paid the Shop Tax in Hawick in 1785. He is probably the junior merchant of that name who was among the creditors of Walter Lunn in the court case for bankruptcy against Lunn in the years 1799–1803. He is still 'Jun Mercht' in 1791 and in 1795 when he witnessed a baptism for John Straiton and Agnes Wilson (his sister-in-law). In 1774 he married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Wilson, eldest eldest daughter of 'Haunless Wat'; she died in 1829. Their children included: George (1776–1809); Katherine (b.1777), who married William Oliver; Janet (b.1778), who died unmarried; Betty (b.1779–81); Walter (1780–1809); Elizabeth or Betty (again, b.1781), who married tobacconist James Scott; William (b.1783); Jane (b.1784); Agnes (or Nancy, 1785–1827), who was unmarried; William (again, 1786–1806); Margaret (b.1787); Thomas (b.1788), who married Jane Veitch; and Isabel (b.1791), who died young. The witnesses in 1776, 1777 and 1784 were George Turnbull senior and Walter Wilson (presumably his father and father-in-law), in 1778 and 1779 were weaver George (perhaps also his father) and merchant Walter Wilson (again) and in 1788 were merchant James Dickson and manufacturer Thomas Turnbull (perhaps a relative). In 1791 the witnesses were merchants Walter Wilson and William Wilson (probably his father-in-law and brother-in-law). In 1809 he was already deceased when his daughter Elizabeth married Hawick tobacconist James Scott. **George** (b.c.1765) farmer at Deanbrae. He was recorded there in 1741, with Janet (presumably his wife) and 3 agricultural labourers. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish who married Janet Martin in 1793. Their children probably included:

Grizel (b.1794); John (b.1796), lkely the seedsman who lived on Allars Bank in Hawick; and Isabel (b.1799). If he was father of John of Allars, then he was probably the 'Mr Turnbull Allars' whose Clerk Robert Scott was listed in the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1794 he married Helen Laidlaw, who was also from Hawick. **George** (1776–1809) eldest son of draper George. He may be the 'Junr. Mercht.' listed in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. It seems likely he was the George, son of George 'Junior', who was on the short-list for Cornet in 1794 (along with John, son of George 'Senior') and who was listed as a merchant when he was elected Cornet in 1795. He is probably also the 'George Turnbull Junr. Shopkeeper to his father' recorded in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was 'George Junr. Merch with his father' among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'; he was still 'Junr. Merchant' on the 1801 list. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Larriston. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded as proprietor of the Cross Keys in Hawick on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He had 3 work horses at that time. It is unclear whether this was the Cross Keys on the High Street or at the Sandbed. He was surely related to the John of the Cross Keys whose son Walter died in 1808. He could be the George 'Senior', whose son John was among those on the short-list for Cornet in 1794 (along with George, son of George 'Junior'), and who was probably the John of the Cross Keys who was Cornet in 1796. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Longnewton Moor, recorded in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **George** (b.c.1770s) mason in Hawick, recorded on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. **George** (b.c.1770s) servant to William White in Denholm, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **George** (b.c.1770s) mason at Shaws according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. **George** (b.c.1770s) servant at Burnfoot according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. He may be the stockingmaker at Damside recorded on the 1801 Militia ballot. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Jeany Riddell in Southdean in 1806. It is possible that his wife was the 'Jane Riddell or Turnbull' whose son George's house 'in or near to Silver Street' was mentioned in the court case over the 1837 election riot, with her own house being below her son's. **George** (1783–1861) eldest son of James and Betty Adamson. He was born at Hillshaugh and became a carrier in the Rulewater district, like his grandfather, George Adamson. It is said he frequently acted as the disseminator of news. In later life he moved to Newcastleton and was a grocer and meal-dealer at about 41 North Hermitage Street. He was listed there on Slater's 1852 directory. He married Margaret Scott (from Wilton Parish), who died in 1860, aged 89. Their children were: James, born at Kirknow; Thomas, born at Unthank; Betty; and an unnamed child. He and his wife were buried at Ettleton. **George** (18th/19th C.) married Margaret Goodfellow in Lilliesleaf in 1822. **George** (b.c.1810) resident of Deanburnhaugh. In 1841 he was recorded as a male servant. He married Rachel Clyde and their children included: George (b.1832); David (b.1834), labourer; James (b.1837), miller; Christian (or Christina, b.1841); and Margaret (b.1845). His wife was still recorded in Deanburnhaugh in 1851 and 1861 (but he was absent, and so presumably deceased). **George** (b.1809/10) joiner at Appletreehall. He was listed as wright there among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. He was living there in 1841 with his siblings Betsy and William. His wife was Agnes and their children included Agnes, William, John, James, George and Isabella. **George** (19th C.) son of the gardener at Borthwickbrae and grandson of George, carrier in Rulewater. He was coachman to Hawick's Provost Wilson. **George** (b.1819) son of weaver William and brother of John S. He was an accountant, for a long time cashier for Nixon & MacKie, then in business for himself, later moving to Edinburgh. In 1861 he was a Commercial Accountant, living at 57 High Street. He married Jessie Allan Mark in 1843; her brother founded the wool merchant's firm W.D. Mark & Sons of Newcastle. Their children included: William (b.1844); John Mark (b.1846); George (b.1849); Christina Dobson (b.1850), who probably died young; Alexander Dobson (b.1853), cashier at Innes, Chambers & Co.; Margaret Ogilvie (b.1856); and Christina Dobson (again, b.1859). **George** (b.1823/4) stockingmaker in Hawick, son of John. In 1861 he was living with his parents and other family members at 5 Melgund Place. He is probably the George who was the 26th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. Sometime before 1865 he donated 14 copper coins to the Museum and in 1867 donated samples of ore from a mine in Anglesey, as well as a Turkish coin. Probably the

same George donated 'specimens of lead ore' in 1876. He may also be th George of Ladylaw Place who donated an 'antique salt spoon' in 1877. **George** (1821–72) seed merchant, who was Cornet in 1841. He came from the Turnbulls of Allars House, and was son of John. In 1851 he was a seedsman and merchant at 4 Bourtree Place. He set up a partnership with the Dicksons, with office at 18 High Street, and nursery grounds where Teviot Crescent and North Bridge Street were later built. He donated coins to the Museum in the 1860s. He married Agnes, daughter of Peter Amos, farmer at Earlside. Their children included: Margaret, who married John Brown; Violet, who married Frank Wilson; Helen (d.1910), who married Thomas Telfer Charlton; Euphemia, who married her cousin Peter Amos (b.1860); Jane, who married Gilbert Davidson; John, unmarried; Agnes, also unmarried; Peter, also unmarried; Jessie, who married Rev. Peter Brice Gunn; Alice, who married Thomas Brice Gunn; and George, who married Nancy Brown. He was said to resemble 'John Bull' in later years. **George** (1826–66) 2nd son of John and Wilhelmina ('Mina') Scott. His uncles were schoolmasters at Wilton and at Hobkirk. **George** (19th C.) married Helen McMath in Wilton in 1852. **George Purvis** (b.1861) son of James, tenant farmer at Billerwell. He had a twin sister Mary. He emigrated to Canada, where he raised cattle. An earlier man of the same name (b.1821) was his uncle. **Gideon** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded at Newton in 1718 and Clarilaw in 1724, 1726, 1729, 1733 and 1739. He witnessed a baptism in 1724 for James Ormiston, resident of Boonraw. He married Helen Scott in 1718 and their children included: Thomas (b.1719); Robert (b.1721); James (b.1724); James (again, b.1726); Janet (b.1729); Helen (b.1733); and William (b.1739). The witnesses in 1724 were James Ormiston and John Huntlie, in 1726 were Robert Scott and another Scott (probably William), perhaps relatives of his wife, in 1729 were Walter and William Scott, in 1733 were Robert Scott and Thomas Turnbull (who may have been related) and in 1739 were John and Walter Scott. **Gilbert** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 along with Patrick. They were both stated to be 'at the horn' when John in Dryden was allowed to 'compone' for associating with them. **Gilbert** (18th C.) son of Walter, Schoolmaster in Minto. In 1733 he became a barber's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Gilbert** (b.1742) son of Thomas, who was one of the instigators of Hawick's carpet trade. He was born in Minto Parish. In 1758 he became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh. He joined the Honourbale East India Company. It is said that he had extravagant habits and would send his bills **Grisel** (d.c.1685) described as 'in Roull' when her will was recorded in 1685. It is unclear where in Rulewater she may have lived. **Hector** (15th C.) member of the inquest panel for Archibald Douglas inheriting the Barony of Cavers in 1464/5. Other men listed included George, John and William of Minto. **Hector** (15th/16th C.) witness to the sasine for Wolfelee in 1522 for the Homes of Wedderburn. Archibald is listed right after him, and possibly related. **Hector** of Barnhills (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1531 as 'Bailie in that part', along with John Turnbull, in a sasine for William, Lord Herries of Terregles, Baron of Feu-Rule for Hector Lorraine of Harwood. He may be the Hector 'of Bernhyllis' who was listed among Borderers who swore allegiance to the English in 1544. **Hector** (16th C.) brother of David of Wauchope. In 1549 he was granted the 2 husband lands in Appletreehall belonging to Robert Scott of Howpasley. Along with his brother David and Patrick Gordon, he was already tenant of these lands at the time. In 1551 he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. **Hector** of Barnhills (16th C.) probably son of the previous Hector. In 1553/4 he was on the panel for Sir Walter Scott inheriting his grandfather's lands of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He had a sasine for the lands of Barnhills in 1554. He may have been succeeded by William (recorded in 1584/5) and then the Hector (recorded in about 1590). **Hector** (16th C.) recorded as 'tutour of Mynto' in 1551 when he signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh'. In 1553/4 he was listed among the Rutherfords and others in an assurance not to harm the Kers; his pledge was George of Standhill. Also in 1553/4 he was a member of the panel of 'retour' for Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch, where he is recorded as 'tutorem de Mynto'. Hector of Barnhills was also listed, proving he was a different man, although it is unclear to which branch of the Turnbulls he did belong (but presumably associated with the Turnbulls of Minto). He was simple 'of Mynto' in 1561, when listed among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He was 'The Tutour of Mynto' listed in 1564 among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He was 'Tutor of Mynto' when he signed the 1569 bond to suppress Border thieves, also signed by several other men of Roxburghshire

and neighbouring areas. **Hector** (16th C.) listed among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present in 1567 to answer changes of raiding into England. He was recorded being of 'Vowley', which is probably Woollee. **Hector** (16th C.) listed in 1567 when he was among men to be entered by David Home of Wedderburn. He is recorded being 'in Turnbull' (although it seems likely this is a transcription error, perhaps for Town-o-Rule) and brother to George. 'Isobellis Robene', as well as Adam, son to Sanyd Turnbull, 'Part Pursell' and 2 Olivers were also to be entered from there. **Hector** 'Heckie' of Belses (16th C.) son of Adam in Belses. He was recorded in 1579 when his son Thomas was listed among men accused of raiding cattle from the Laird of 'Pansoun' in England. He was 'Hekie', son of Adam in Belses, for whom there was a pledge to stop thieving in 1576, along with his brothers David, George and John. Since his name was given first, he may have been the eldest son. The joint cautioners were Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and William Turnbull of Barnhills. He was also 'Ekkie Trumbill of Belsis' in 1580 when his son Andrew (then a minor) was convicted of murder. This was probably the murder of John Hamilton of Cumnock who was slain 'vnder silence of nycht in his bed within ane laych chalmer in the place of Polwart'. In 1580 there was a further complaint by Jean Hepburn, Lady Wedderburn, that he, his son Dand, and brother-in-law Patrick Richardson, killed her husband (John Hamilton of 'Benestoun', presumably the same man) at his home in Polwarth; they were all denounced as rebels. Sir George Home of Wedderburn received the 'escheeat' of his (Hector's) estate, as well as that of the other convicted man, John Young in 'Camys'. At the end of 1580 he gave sasine to his daughter and heir Katherine for the 'ten librates of land of old extent of Belses'. His brother John was a witness, as well as several men who lived in Belses. He was probably either deceased or exiled by 1581 when his brothers David, George, John and Adam were recorded. He is 'Heckie of Belseis' in 1586/7 when 'Andro' his 'bastard sone' is listed among Border criminals (this could be the same son as Dand); he is also the 'Ekkie in Belses' (with no surname given) whose brother-in-law 'Pait Richesoun' is on the same list in 1586/7. **Hector** (16th C.) recorded in Hassendeanburn in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. He may be the same as one of the other Hectors. **Hector** 'Eckie' of Catlee (16th C.) listed in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He is recorded as 'Eckie Turnbull of Catlie', suggesting that his name was Hector. He may be the same as one of the other Hectors. He may be related to the earlier Turnbulls associated with Catlee. **Hector** of Wauchope (d.bef. 1612) son of David. In 1571/2 he joined several Borders lairds in signing a bond to act against thieves. In 1572/3 he was recorded as son and heir apparent of David of Wauchope, when he swore allegiance to the Crown, with William Ker of Caverton as surety. In 1573 he and his father signed the 'Band of Roxburgh'. In 1580 he and Walter of Hobsburn were cautioned to appear before the Privy Council, with Henry, heir of John Stewart of Craighall as surety. Also in 1580 he was in a group of Turnbulls of Minto, Wauchope, Bewlie and Hobsburn, who had a band to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Bedrule and others. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. He is probably the unnamed Turnbull of Wauchope who was on the 1584/5 list of Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council in order to keep peace on the Border. He is probably the 'lard of Wauchop' listed in 1586 among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1587 Sir Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, acted as his cautioner. About 1590 he was listed among the landed men of the Borders. In 1590 he was in prison in Edinburgh Tolbooth when the Earl of Angus became bound to enter him to William Ker of Cessford, Warden of the Middle Marches, to anwser an accusation by an Englishman. Additionally he was mentioned in a 1590 case where the Earl of Angus was ordered to relieve the King of certain 'bills' of English complainant; he was described 'being now tenant and vassal to William, the present Earl of Angus'. In 1591 he was among local chiefs who signed a bond to support the King against the Earl of Bothwell and Alexander, Lord Home. It is unclear how he was related to Thomas, who was declared a rebel in the 1590s. In 1592 his surety was James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose. He was a signatory for the assurance of good behaviour of the Turnbulls descended from the house of Wauchope (separate from those derived from Minto) in 1595; he signed by 'touching the pen of the notary'. Also in 1595 he, along with John Rutherford of Hunthill and William Scott of Howpasley, were 'put to the horn' for failing to pay to the Sheriff their

'blench ferms and castle-wards'; in 1599 there was a complaint about the Sheriff (James Douglas of Cavers) for not prosecuting the men. In 1599 he complained that he had captured Gilbert and Hector Lorraine, who were 'at the horn' for the murder of his son David, and handed them over to James Douglas of Cavers, who had refused to enter them in court. He is probably 'the old Laird of Vaughopp' recorded in 1601 when and Englishman complained that he had stolen cattle from him. He signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602 for keeping the peace (with his hand 'at the pen'). In 1603 he complained about Turnbulls from Nether Bonchester, Braidhaugh, Mackside and 'Harkschaw' stealing more than 20 cows from his lands. His 2nd son George was recorded in 1604 in a sasine for lands of Templehall. In 1605 he accused John Elliot of Copshaw of leading a group of about 100 riders who stole 80 cows, 100 sheep and 1 horses from Wauchope in 1602. His eldest son Thomas, 2nd son George and several other neighbouring tenants are also recorded; Elliot was found not guilty, however. His surety in this case was Robert Home, younger of 'the Heuch'. In 1606 he was the most senior of the men accused of raiding and burning Appotside and Harwood in the period 1598–1605; his sons George and John are also listed. They were accused of stealing a huge number of livestock, cutting down virtually the whole wood at Appotside and killing the young Laird of Harwood and his younger brother, as well as a servant of their mother, Lady Appotside. It is unclear exactly what Margaret (herself a daughter of the Laird of Bedrule) had done to invoke the ire of her neighbours and distant kin. Although he and the others were eventually acquitted, his son Thomas was separately found guilty of the same crimes. Probably the same Hector is recorded in 1612, when his son George was involved in a contract with Sir Andrew Kerr of Oxnam relating to Templehall (in the Rule valley). His son and heir David married Margaret, daughter of James Gledstains of Cocklaw in 1593, but was killed before 1599; those involved in his death included Gilbert and Hector (uncles of Hector Lorraine of Harwood), as well as James Lorraine of Appotside; this was presumably part of the same family feud. Thomas was heir afterwards, with George being the next son.

Hector of Clarilaw (16th/17th C.) listed in a bond of March 1594/5, along with Richard Turnbull, subscribed by James Gledstains of Cocklaw, that they would not harm Gavin Eliott of Stobs or William Elliot of Horsleyhill. He may be related to the Hector who had a charter for Pinnacle and Broomlands in 1550. In 1606 he was one of the Turnbulls accused of raiding and burning Appotside and Harwood in the period 1598–1605. As well as other crimes, he was singled out for his involvement with stealing livestock from and burning Appotside in 1598. However, he was cleared of all charges. He was surely related to the slightly later Hector of Clarilaw. Either he or his son was the Hector of Clarilaw who was on the 1616 jury that convicted Jock Scott 'the Suckler' of sheep stealing. He is probably the Hector in Clarilaw who was put to the horn in 1618 for the murder of Gavin Elliot in Hassindeanburn. In 1619 an action was raised by Elliot's widow and children to apprehend him, with the Laird of Cranston appointed to head the commission. Not appearing, there was an order to take his houses and goods for the King's use.

Hector (d.aft. 1610) probably son of Thomas of Hartshaugh (although some accounts suggest he was the youngest son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule). In 1580 he was a 'kindlie tenant' in possession of the lands of Kirklands of Hobkirk. His ancestors had probably been 'kindly tenants' of Jedburgh Abbey for several generations. In 1581 he was listed (along with his son Thomas) as 'in Hartishauch' among the 10 men accused of being involved with the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. Tom 'of Harkschaw' and his brother 'Lancy Trumble', who were listed among men who stole cattle from Wauchope in 1603, seem likely to be his sons or other close relatives. He had a charter to lands of Hartshaugh and Swanshiel in 1604, specifically the lands and mill of 'Hartishaugh', the lands of 'Wester Swoonshield', including the wood called 'Clerksbank', and the 'kirk lands called Vicar's Lands of the kirk of Hobkirk', except for the manse and glebe. These lands were in the Barony of Abbotrule. He is stated as having been tenant in Hartshaugh beyond the memory of man'. In 1610 he is recorded as 'in Hartshauch' when he was part of an inquest for succession to lands in Rulewater. His son Mark had a bond in 1616 (when he was presumably still alive) with William Scott of Todrig. He may be the Hector in Hartshaugh recorded in 1619 (along with Adam, also there) among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. He married twice, and his children (to his 2nd wife)

were James, Mark and William. 'Leonall' (possibly Lyle) may have been another child. His grandson Adam was served heir to his lands of 'Viccarislandis' in Hobkirk, as well as Wester Swanshiel and 'Clerksbankis'. It is unclear whether he is the same as any of the other contemporarty Hectors. **Hector** of Barnhills (16th/17th C.) surely directly related to the earlier Hector of Barnhills, and possibly son or brother of William of Barnhills. He had a charter of confirmation issued by James VI for the lands of Barnhills. He may be the Hector, brother of '[blank] Trumbill of Barnehills' recorded as in 1581/2 in Selkirk to 2 transactions (one along with James in Selkirk, who may have been related, and another along with Mark, heir of Howden); he was also recorded explicitly as brother of William of Barnhills in several other transactions in 1581/2. He witnessed a further transaction in 1582. In 1586 he was 'in Barnhills' when denounced as a rebel for his part in the slaughter of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton; the others named included his brother George, a son of Turnbull of Bedrule, Robert 'tutor of Barnhills' (perhaps his uncle) and Robert's brothers Hector and Gavin, as well as several Douglases. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. He is also listed among landed men in the Borders in about 1590. In 1595 he was recorded along with Turnbulls of Minto, Bewlie, Hallrule and Stonedge, as well as Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhills complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhills; most were declared as rebels for non-appearance. He is recorded in a marriage contract of 1597 and a following grant of lands of Hallrule and others in 1603. In 1599 he was a subscriber at Barnhills to a bond by John of Minto to enter the Lorraines; his servants George Bell and Robert Brown also subscribed. In 1602 he was recorded along with Thomas, younger of Minto and Mark of Bewlie, when they were accused of robbing a hunting party sent out by the Laird of Gretna, with permission to hunt for venison in Tynedale; they were found guilty of robbery and fined for the value of 3 horses. Also in 1602 it is recorded that he had been 'put to the horn' and the 'liferent of all and sundry' of his lands had been given by escheat to Alexander, Lord Home, including Hallrule (which a group of Armstrongs and Elliots attacked). His eldest son John married Isobel, daughter of George of Hallrule. He is probably the Hector of Barnhills who was tried in 1604 for the murder of 6 sons of John Grahamslaw of Little Newton; also tried were his brother George, their uncle Gavin and Hector of Stanedge. They were denounced as rebels for not appearing; however, they were probably rehabilitated, since his he and his son and heir John were taken to court in 1609 by David, son of the late John Scott 'called of the Tour in Hawick' for not paying what they had borrowed. In 1607 he and Thomas of Wauchope brought a complaint against James, son of Edward Lorraine, 'for presenting bended pistolets to their breasts for their slaughter'. In 1610 his brother George 'in Howay' is recorded resigning a tenement of land in Hawick. **Hector** of Bewlie (d.1604) probaby a younger son of Walter of Bewlie. In 1595 he was recorded along with his father Walter and brothers Robert and Andrew, among Turnbulls and Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhills complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhills; most were declared as rebels for non-appearance. Thomas, heir apparent of Minto, acted in 1601 as cautioner for him and his brother Andrew, both 'called of Bewlie', that they should be lawful and also pay a fine for shooting pistols. In 1601 he accompanied his brother Andrew of Bewlie to harass a Bailie of Jedburgh with 'long hagbuts and pistolets'; after confessing he was committed to Edinburgh Tolbooth. There was then a proclamation posted at 'Jedburghe, Hawik, Selkirk, Peiblis, Lauder and other places' asking for any other complaints to be lodged against him and his brother Hector. He was recorded in 1601 in a document to capture him and William Middlemas for the slaughter of Thomas Kerr of Crailing. This was the outcome of a serious fight between Kers and Turnbulls at Jedburgh Fair that year, which included Mark of Bewlie and his brother Robert (who was killed there); these 2 may well have also been his brothers. He was declared a rebel and there is a Commission of 1603 for the Provost of Jedburgh to gather men to apprehend him. He was killed at Lilliesleaf around Martinmas 1604 by Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam. Ker had remission for this and other crimes in 1615. This was all part of an ongoing feud between the Turnbulls and the Kers, but the exact circumstances surrounding the events of these times are impossible to guess. **Hector** of Lilliesleaf (16th/17th C.) declared a rebel in 1604 for failing to appear to answer the charge of murdering Thomas Kerr of Crailing and his servant George Glaidner. Hector of Belses acted as cautioner. It is possible he is the same man as Hector of Bewlie. **Hector** 'Eckie' of Stonedge (d.1611) brother of Gavin in Howa and Robert,

called 'tutor of Barnhills', who was also tenant in Hallrule. Their father may have been Archie in Howa. In 1586 he was declared a rebel for his part in the murder of 6 Grahamslaws; his brothers Robert and Gavin were also listed, as well as Hector in Barnhills (perhaps their nephew). In 1595 he was recorded along with Turnbulls of Minto, Bewlie, Hallrule and Barnhills, as well as Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhills complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhills; most were declared as rebels for non-appearance. He is recorded in 1596 as 'Hector Trumble of Stoney letch' when he was accused of crimes by Englishman Thomas Selbie and fined 'for lack of answer'. In 1601 he is listed along with Mark and Andrew of Bewlie, Eckie of Firth and James, servant to the Laird of Minto, when Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present them at Edinburgh Tolbooth 'to answer such crymes as thay wer suspect gilty of'; Kerr was directed to pay the penalty for failing to produce him in particular. He is recorded as 'in Stanileche' in a bond of 1603 when he gave all his goods to Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst for being unable to pay his debts and also apparently because Sir Andrew had saved his life. In 1604 he was one of the Turnbulls involved with slaughter and burning at Appotside and Harwood. Also in 1604 he was tried, along with 3 Turnbulls of Barhills, with the murder of 6 sons of John Grahamslaw of Little Newton; they were denounced as rebels for non-entry, with their cautioners being Robert Home of Carolside, Hector Turnbull of Belses and James Douglas of Cavers. In 1606 he is recorded as 'Hector Turnbill in Steneledrig', brother of Gavin in Howa and the deceased Robert in Hallrule, when there was a summons for them to prosecute the sons of Harry Grahamslaw who had been accused of the murder of Robert in Hallrule; there was clearly a feud between the 2 families. In 1606 he was one of the Turnbulls accused of raiding and burning Appotside and Harwood in the period 1598–1605; however, the case against him was not pursued. In 1607 he sold the lands of 'Carlinghall, Lailsell, Brounishall, Brumesclewis and Roberthill' to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. Also in 1607 he brought a court case against Robert Scott in Northhouse. Additionally in 1607 he was cautioner for John Maxwell, Lord Herries. He is also recorded as 'of Steinieloche' in a set of documents in 1609 relating to the lands of 'Hardwodtoun', 'Fairneleyis' and 'Staineleche'. Andrew held these lands in 1610, and so was probably his son. This also suggests that he had been declared a rebel by then. In 1610 he was named by the Privy Council when a commission was made to apprehend him, along with 7 other Turnbulls and 2 Davidsons, since they were 'unrelaxed from hornings' following the murder of Thomas Ker of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. He was killed by Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam, but whether this was an 'official' act or part of a feud is unclear. **Hector** 'Eckie' of Firth (16th/17th C.) listed in 1601 along with Mark and Andrew of Bewlie, Eckie in Stonedge and James, servant to the Laird of Minto. Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present them at Edinburgh Tolbooth 'to answer such crymes as thay wer suspect gilty of'; Kerr had to pay a penalty for failing to produce Eckie of Stonedge, so presumably he and the others were imprisoned. He took part on the affray at Jedburgh Rood Fair in 1601, when a large group of Turnbulls drew Thomas Ker (brother of the Jedburgh Provost) out of his house and killed him along with his servants. This was part of some ongoing feud between Turnbulls and Kerrs. He was one of 4 Turnbulls who were found guilty of the crime of murder and illegally carrying pistols. Perhaps the same Hector was recorded in 1602 along with James and Mark, when John Heatley of Mellerstain and James Home of Framepath were sureties for them to remain in Edinburgh Tolbooth. Also in 1602 he was recorded along with Mark of Bewlie when William Cranston, younger of that Ilk was surety for them to re-enter ward. In 1610 he was named by the Privy Council when a commission was made to apprehend him, along with 7 other Turnbulls and 2 Davidsons, since they were 'unrelaxed from hornings' following the murder of Thomas Ker of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. **Hector** of Belses (16th/17th C.) acted as cautioner in 1604 for a group of Turnbulls from Stanedge and Barnhills (including 2 other Hectors!) accused of killing 6 sons of Grahamslaw of Newton. Also in 1604 he was cautioner for Hector of Lilliesleaf, charged with the murder of Thomas Kerr of Crailing. He must have been related to the George of Belses who was executed in 1603. **Hector** (16th/17th C.) had a charter of 'feu farm' for the lands of Standhill in 1610. He was probably ancestor of the later Turnbulls of Standhill. **Hector** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1618 when there was an unnamed cautioner for 1000 merks for him. He promised not to molest Alexander, son of the late Sir John Drummond of 'Halthrondaill'. He may be the same as one of the other Hectors. **Hector** (16th/17th C.)

recorded in 1619 as brother of Thomas in Raperlaw 'Townfute'. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. He may be the same as one of the other Hectors. **Hector** of Clarilaw (17th C.) possibly son of the earlier Hector. In 1637 he was appointed (as closest relative on his father's side) as tutor to James, son of George 'called of Wauchope'. In 1643 he was recorded as owner of lands in Hassendean Parish valued at £273. In 1643 his daughter Elizabeth married Robert Scott of Burnhead. He probably had no sons, since Clarilaw appears to have gone to the Scotts of Burnhead after that. **Hector** of Firth (17th C.) feued Firth from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning in 1632. He was probably the son of the earlier Hector of Firth. John and Walter leased Firth later in the later 1600s, and must have been his descendants. He is recorded in a marriage contract of 1637 of his daughter with George Clerk. In 1643 his lands in Lilliesleaf Parish were valued at £195. **Hector** (17th C.) recorded in 'Rule' in the 1643 valuation of Abbotrule Parish. His lands were valued at £10. **Hector** (d.c.1683) tenant in Groundistone whose will was recorded in 1683. **Hector** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded in about the 1720s when he was given money from the Kirk Session 'to help to buy a hors'. He could be the Hector, son of James, baptised in Roberton in 1688. **Hector** of Wester Swanshiel (18th C.) son of William. He was succeeded by his son James. **Hector** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessy Rutherford and their children include Helen (b.1739) and Adam (b.1740). Perhaps the same Hector had a son William baptised in Cavers in 1731. **Helen** (16th/17th C.) wife of James 'Lethame'. She and her husband complained about being attacked by Walter Scott of Burnfoot and his wife n Hawick in 1616. **Helen** of Fodderlee (17th C.) recorded as owner of £80 of land in Abbotrule Parish in 1643. She was probably related to James, who was also recorded at Fodderlee in 1643. **Helen** (17th/18th C.) see **Helen Chisholme**. **Henry** of Craik (15th C.) one of the witnesses to the 1431 'letter of transumpt' of the earlier charter granting half of the barony of Branxholme to the Scotts of Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Henrico Turnbull de Crak'. Perhaps the same man was the Henry who in 1437 was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. **Henry** (15th C.) leased a quarter of the lands of Appletreehall according to a document of 1470, with Alexander Scott of Howpasley having the other parts. He was probably related to Walter, who is recorded holding the lands of East Mains (of Hassendean) in 1493/4. He may be the Henry who witnessed a sasine for lands in Linton in 1509. **Henry** (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was recorded being 'in dēnū', which is probably an abbreviation for 'dennum', i.e. he lived in Denholm. He was cited again in 1494/5 for failure to appear. **Henry** (15th C.) tenant in Unthank, listed at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was indicted and did not appear, with his surety, Matthew Hobkirk being fined. He was probably related to Alexander, recorded in Unthank in 1493. **Henry** 'Gy' (15th/16th C.) tenant in Cavers, recorded being 'callit gy'. His nickname may mean 'guide'. He is listed in 1503 among men who were fined (in his case 2 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Henry** 'Harry' (16th/17th C.) tenant in Wauchope in Rulewater, recorded in a court case of 1605. He is listed as 'Harie Trumbill'. **Henry** 'Harie' (17th C.) holder of part of the lands of Westwood near Bonchester in 1643. His lands were valued at £12 Scots, while those of Thomas (presumably his father or brother) were worth £40 Scots. **Henry** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Whitriggs in Kirkton Parish, recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of a total of 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse in 1797. He married Betty Stavert in Kirkton in 1789; she was born in Hawick in 1766, daughter of George. Their children included: Henrietta (b.1791); Elizabeth (b.1793); and John (b.1795). **Henry** (19th/20th C.) resident of Adderstoneshiel. In 1906 he and his son Henry junior contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **Herbert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in connection with lands in Bedrule in the early 1500s. Helen Rutherford of that Ilk had the 'half merk land of Bethiroull' confirmed to her by the King, this being near the Parish Church and 'held in tack by Herbut Turnbull'. In 1503 James 'harbertis sone' was recorded for not attending the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Herman** (15th C.) witness to a sasine in 1479 for the lands of Wolfelee for the Homes of Wedderburn. It could be that this is a transcription error for 'Hector'. **Isabel** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as 'gudwif of Woll' among people who owed money to Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace. The name of her husband is not recorded; it is possible

he was a missing first generation of the Scotts of Woll, perhaps father of Walter, who is noted in 1606. It is also possible that she was mother (perhaps if she married twice) of John Turnbull, half-brother of Walter Scott of Woll, who is recorded in 1608. **Isobel** (16th/17th C.) daughter of Walter of Rawflat, sister of William and Walter. In 1603 she was one of the 'persewaris' of the case against George Turnbull of Belses, for a list of crimes, including killing her brother William and shooting her brother Walter. Another of the persuers was George Rutherford 'as kinsman', so he was either her husband or married to one of her relatives. In 1632 probably the same 'Issobella' was 'heir portioner', along with her sister Margaret, to their brother in the lands of the Mains of Feu-Rule. **Isobel** (17th C.) servant in Riddell. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of 'Crawknow' in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **Isobel** (17th C.) recorded as resident of Kirknowe in Hobkirk Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Isobel** (17th C.) listed among the poor living at Hassendean on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Isobel** (18th C.) cook at Stirches in 1791, when she was working for Gilbert Chisholme. **Sir James** (1320–55) son of William, the first Turnbull. He married Mary Haliburton and died at Nisbet Moor. **James** (15th C.) listed among the squires who witnessed an agreement in 1432 between the Rules of Primside and the Kers of Altonburn. **James** of Hornshole (15th C.) witness in 1456 to an instrument relating to the lands of Whitchesters, made at Branxholme. He is recorded as 'Jacobo Turnbule de Hornshole'. He may have been an ancestor of the later Turnbulls who were at Hornshole. Perhaps he is the James who in 1437 was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. **James** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. He was described as a 'common thief', who had stolen things with John Davidson, resident of Minto. Davidson was allowed to 'compone' for his crimes, including stealing a horse from him. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as the brother of the Laird of Whithope (probably the one near Harden in the Borthwick valley). He had remission for stealing 18 ewes from Bowhill, with the help of Walter Dalgleish. His crimes also included stealing iron windows, doors and 'crukis' from the tower of Howpasley. His brother the Laird of Whithope was surety for him. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1484 when he claimed compensation from Adam of Philiphaugh for the 'wrangwis vexacioun and disturblance' of him in his lands of Westfield and 'wrangwis spoliacioun of a kow' at his lands of Kirkhope. Probably the same James 'in Kirkhop' is listed among the many men given remission in 1504 for any part in the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded as brother of Mark in Bonchester in 1494/5. He failed to appear and so his brother, serving as his surety, was fined. He was also recorded as brother of Mark in 1501 among 10 men whose fines were remitted; as well as his brother, there were Turnbulls of Fulton, Bonchester and elsewhere also listed. **James** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Hornshole listed in the Exchequer Rolls of 1501, among mostly local men who had been fined. He was probably related to Adam, who was tenant at Hornshole in 1502 and John in 1516. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Jameses. **James** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Fulton. In 1502 his son Thomas served as surety for himself and was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **James** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Girnwood in 1503. He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 4 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **James** (15th/16th C.) brother of Herbert. He is listed in 1503 among men who were fined (in his case 4 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **James** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Gargunnock. In 1504 he was among a number of men who had remission for any involvement in the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. Perhaps the same James of Gargunnock gave up his liferent of a tenement in Selkirk in 1538 in favour of his cousin John; his own son John was a witness. He may be related to the contemporary Walter of Gargunnock and Hassendean. **James** (15th/16th C.) witness to a charter for John Stirling for lands in Dumbarton, signed in Edinburgh in 1508. **James** (15th/16th C.) recorded as tenant of Wolfelee in 1516 on a list of many Turnbulls pardoned for any role in assisting Alexander, Lord Home. **James** (15th/16th C.) tenant in the lands of Hillhouse, listed among the men who had remission in 1516 for any assistance given to the Homes. Fergus is also noted as being there, and so presumably related. It is unclear if these were

the lands in Liddesdale or other lands in Rulewater. **James** (16th C.) recorded as 'Jame Trumbill, young Pait's brother' on a list of Scotsmen reset in England in 1540. He was probably son of Peter (or perhaps Patrick) of Catlee. **James** (16th C.) recorded in Philiphaugh in 1540/1 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk. **James** (16th C.) recorded 'in Cavers' in 1579, this probably being Cavers Carre. He represented his son Thomas in a transaction in Selkirk, where a piece of land was purchased in Midlem. Perhaps the same James set a tack for his lands called 'Scottis Yard' in Selkirk in 1581. **James** of Abbotrule (16th C.) recorded as 'Jame' in 1565 when there was a bond with Walter Turnbull, tenant of Howa (in Rulewater) to present him to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He may be one of the unidentified James Turnbulls who are on the list of Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5. **James** (16th C.) listed as tenant in 'Sironscheill' (probably Swanshiel) in 1581 among 10 men (mostly Turnbulls of Rulewater) accused of the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. **James** of the Toor (16th C.) recorded as 'of the Toure', along with his brother George, in a 1579/80 case of men accused of raiding into England. They were asked to pay recompense to the Laird of 'Panstoun', from whom they had presumably been accused of stealing. He is also listed among the men who were asked to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5 to explain how they had been helping to quiet the Border. He was also listed as one of the landed men of the Borders in about 1590. He was probably related to William 'of the Tour of Roulwode' recorded in 1622. His lands were presumably at Spittal Tower. **James** (16th C.) tenant in 'Stenleche' (i.e. Stonedge) in 1567 when Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present him to answer changes of raiding into England. He is recorded in 1586/7 as 'Jamie Turnbull in Stanielege', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He was recorded being 'of Stonyletche' and 'of Stonyleache' among men complained about by the English Warden in 1590 for 2 separate raids into England in 1587. In one raid he is listed first and there were more than 40 other men involved, including his servant 'Jocke Weittie'. In the other raid there are several Turnbulls listed, among a group of about 200. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded being in Hassendean in 1598. He was denounced along with John in Minto, Walter Scott 'of Ordschaw' and James Langlands for not paying Selkirkshire taxes to the Lord of Newbattle. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Jameses. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'servitor to the Laird of Mynto' in 1601. He was listed along with Mark and Andrew of Bewlie, Eckie of Firth and Eckie of Stonedge, when Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present them at Edinburgh Tolbooth 'to answer such crymes as thay wer suspect gilty of'. Probably the same James was recorded in 1602 along with Mark and Hector, when John Heatley of Mellerstain and James Home of Framepath were sureties for them to remain in Edinburgh Tolbooth. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** 'Baneist James' (16th/17th C.) one of a group of Turnbulls involved in a melee at Jedburgh Rood Fair in 1601. This resulted in the death of Thomas Ker and his servant, and the wounding of many men. As a consequence several Turnbulls were later convicted and hanged. Although he was one of those found guilty of murder and illegally carrying pistols, it is unclear whether or not he was executed. In 1610 he was named (as 'called Baneisht James') by the Privy Council when a commission was appointed to apprehend him and 7 other Turnbulls (plus 2 Davidsons), for not finding caution following being found guilty of the murder of Thomas Kerr of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. It is not stated to which Turnbull branch he belonged, but probably somewhere around Minto. His nickname is presumably Scots for 'banished'. **James** (16th/17th C.) younger son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. In 1616 he is described as 'called of Bedrule' when along with David (or Andrew, probably his nephew), butcher and Burgess of Jedburgh, he had a bond with Mark in Hartshaugh. And in 1618 he is 'brother german to Walter of Bedderreull' when he had a bond with James Jamieson of Lessuden. **James** (d.bef. 1619) eldest son of Hector of Hartshaugh. In 1608 he had a charter of the lands of Wester Swanshiel, granted by his father to be held in feu for rental. He was also the successor to the lands of Hartshaugh and the Kirklands. However, he could only have been Laird for a very short time after his father's death, before his own son Thomas succeeded in 1619. He must also have been related to the contemporary Adam and Lyle (probably either brothers or sons). **James** 'Jamie' of West Lees (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1605 when his son George was listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh. He was also recorded in 1617 in a bond

with James Haswell, surgeon of Jedburgh; his son and heir William was also mentioned. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'called of Rapirlaw' in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. His son John was also listed. **James** 'Maltman' (16th/17th C.) recorded in Raperlaw in 1619. He was among a group led by Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill. **James** (16th/17th C.) son of 'Willie of Braidhauche', he is recorded in the 1622 Circuit Court, where he was found guilty of stealing 24 sheep from 'Hairrlesyd', this being possessed by the 'fear of Cavers (William Douglas) and his tennentis' (hence probably Earlside). He was 'clengit', i.e. found not guilty. His cautioners were Adam in Hartshaugh and another Adam, who were perhaps related. In 1628 there was a complaint by Robert Kerr of Cavers against him and his father, for opposing his apprehension after he was declared 'an idle and masterless man' (i.e. fit for military service). Also in 1628 he is named when his father William paid caution to the Privy Council, promising to atone for the disturbance they had caused at Abbotrule Kirk. **James** (d.bef. 1632) described as 'in Hassiden bank' and already deceased in 1632 when his son Walter feued part of Raperlaw. Probably the same James 'of Hassindanebank' was complained about in 1607 by George Scott in Castleside, with his surety being Thomas Ker of Cavers. **James** (17th C.) recorded as owner of £180 of land at Fodderlee in Abbotrule Parish in 1643. He was probably related to Helen 'of Fodderlie', who was also recorded in 1643. They are presumably distinct from the people with the same names who were at Bowshot Hill at the same time. **James** (17th C.) recorded at 'Bossithill' (i.e. Bowshot Hill) in Abbotrule Parish in a valuation roll of 1643. He was there with Helen, who was presumably his wife. Their land was valued at £33 6s 8d. **James** of Wauchope (d.c.1674) only son of George of Wauchope. In 1653 he inherited the 20-pound land of Wauchope in Jedforest from his uncle Thomas of Wauchope. In 1655 he renounced all claims to the lands of Templehall (in the Rule valley) to William Earl of Lothian. His sister Anna was served as his heir in 1674. **James** of West Lees (17th C.) probably a descendant of the earlier James. In about 1663 he was recorded paying £66 13s 4d on the Land Tax Rolls. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Fenwick. He married Isobell Margaret Stoddart and their children included Robert (b.1682), James (b.1685) and an unnamed son (b.1688). The 1682 baptism was witnessed by John Law and Robert Turnbull (who was presumably closely related). **James** (17th C.) tenant in Kirkton. In 1684 he was among a group of tenants of the Cavers estate who complained about the burden placed upon them by the huge fines imposed on Lady Cavers. They would have been forced into ruin had not the young Laird of Cavers, William Douglas, returned from the Continent to take charge of matters. **James** (d.1686) tenant farmer who also served as 'pyper' for the Parish of Abbotrule. His will is recorded in 1687 when he was 'piper, in Abotroull'. He left a reasonably sum of money to his only daughter. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Hartshaugh. The will of his wife Agnes Turnbull was recorded in 1688. **James** (d.c.1688) tenant in 'Caverspark' when his will was recorded in 1688. It is unclear if this was associated with Cavers Parish or Cavers Carre or elsewhere. **James** (17th C.) referred to as 'James Trumble' in 1688 when he was fined for assaulting Bailie Robert Wright and Town Officers. They were trying to take him to the tollbooth 'for certain riots and bluids' and threated 'to take yr lives wt ane drawn penknife in his hand'. **James** (17th C.) recorded as 'servitor of said Dame Magdalene' in 1690 when he witnessed a bond. He was thus some sort of employee of the widow of Stobs. **James** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Jameses. He may be the James who married Margaret Lillico in Bedrule in 1694. **James** (17th C.) resident of Acreknowe on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Hobsburn according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **James** (17th C.) tenant at Doorpool in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Adam, who was tenant there at about the same time. **James** (17th C.) cottar at Ruletownfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) resident at Roan in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **James** (17th C.) tenant in Hudshouse in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **James** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. He was probably from the west side. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son John was baptised in 1695. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant

in New Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish. He married Catherine Minto and their children included Janet (b.1701), Isobel (b.1705), Andrew (b.1707) and Margaret (b.1709). **James** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Thomson in Minto in 1715. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Cavers itself in 1715 when his daughter Helen was baptised. Perhaps the same James was in Denholm in 1720 when his son John was baptised. **James** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Tofts in Kirkton Parish. It is unclear if he was related to the Turnbulls of Tofts. His children included: James (b.1716) and Margaret (b.1718). He was recorded at Nether Tofts in 1718. **James** (d.c.1724) son of Adam and grandson of Thomas. His father had lost the lands of Hartshaugh and the Kirklands of Kirkton through 'non-entry'. He is probably the James of Swanshiel listed in 1680 among local men convicted for being Covenanters, the accusations including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'; however, he did not appear in court, and was presumably in hiding at that point. In 1682 he was entered with his superior in the lands of Wester Swanshiel as successor to his grandfather. He was at that time already married to Elizabeth Scott. He is probably the same James 'portioner of Swan-sheil' who was among those declared as fugitives in 1684 for not conforming to Episcopalianism. He was probably the James recorded as resident at Easter Swanshiel in 1694. His son and successor Walter was born about 1700. He was succeeded by Walter (called William in Walter Deans' history). **James** (17th/18th C.) candlemaker in Hawick Parish. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for William Aitken, 'younger carier'. He married Agnes Henry, who is recorded in 1721 as a teacher of poor children. Probably the same candlemaker James is listed on the west-side of Hawick on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He is recorded as a candlemaker in 1685, and his wife as 'Isobell hewie', when their daughter Bessie was baptised; the witnesses were William Elliot and Thomas (perhaps a relative). **James** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He is listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He is probably the tailor recorded in the Kirk Session records paying 18s 'for 3 sticks lost from the quire'. He witnessed baptisms for fellow tailor Alexander Hislop in 1705, for tailor Archibald Scott (along with fellow tailor George Scott) in 1714, and for carrier Simon Mark in 1719. He married Margaret Forrest in 1703; both were from Hawick Parish. Their children included: James (b.1705); and Isobel (b.1709). The witnesses in 1709 were baker John Whillans and tailor William Gledstains. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Isobel Renwick in Wilton in 1708. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He is recorded at Wester Parkhill in 1714 when his daughter Janet was baptised. Other children who could be his include: Adam (b.1702); Anna (b.1706); and Mitchell (b.1712). **James** (17th/18th C.) wright in Cavers. His daughter Helen was baptised in 1722. Some of these children, baptised in Cavers Parish, could also be his: Helen (b.1715); Rachel (b.1716); Margaret (b.1719); John (b.1720); Thomas (b.1725); and Isabel (b.1728). **James** (17th/18th C.) Elder of Bedrule Kirk, recorded in at least 1722–24. He is distinct from the schoolmaster of the same name. **James** (17th/18th C.) schoolmaster in Hawick Parish, who probably also acted as Session Clerk. According to the handwriting in the baptismal records, he probably took over in the latter part of 1726, following the death of John Purdom, and perhaps after some interim person. His wife was Margaret Henderson. In 1726 he is 'schoolmaster in this toun' when his son Charles was baptised in Hawick, with witnesses John Turnbull (perhaps related) and John Scott. It is unclear how long he served. Perhaps the same James was Schoolmaster at Crailing until 1717, then appointed schoolmaster in Bedrule in 1719 and remaining until 1726, when replaced by a different James. He was also Session Clerk (as recorded in at least 1722–24), as well as Clerk to the Presbytery, for which he received additional payment from the ministers. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Cawfaulds in 1728. He married Elspeth Martin and their children included: Margaret (b.1718); and Archibald (b.1728). The witnesses in 1728 were Thomas and Walter Turnbull (who may have been related). He may be the James who witnessed a baptism (along with Andrew Martin) for James Dryden in 1737. **James** (18th C.) married Isobel Huntly in Wilton in 1729. **James** (18th C.) resident of Appletreehall. He married Margaret Blyth and their son James was baptised in 1730, with witnesses George Stavert and Robert Scott. **James** (d.1733) schoolmaster in Bedrule. He replaced a different (and probably unrelated) James in 1726 and remained until his death. The Bedrule Session records mention earlier in 1733 that nothing had been done about the accounts 'because of the Clerk's long Indisposition', before his death was reported. **James** (18th C.) cooper in Hawick. It is possible he was the son of cooper

John baptised in Hawick in 1705. He married Nicholas Sheen (whose family name is also written 'Chain' and variants); she may have been daughter of Walter and baptised in Hawick in 1705. In 1740 he agreed to the banishment of his wife from Hawick for committing several thefts; he was to be fined and otherwise punished if he helped her in Hawick in the future. **James** (b.1709) son of William, he was born at Bedrule Mill, and the family claimed descent from the Turnbulls of Bedrule. He became tenant farmer at the Dykes, where he was recorded in 1742. He married Helen Spindie in Cavers Parish in 1739 and their children included: Thomas (b.1740); James (b.1742); Agnes (b.1744); and William (b.1755). **James** (18th C.) married Jane Little in Cavers Parish in 1744. Their son James was baptised in Wilton in 1744. **James** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick. He married Margaret Currie in 1758 and their children included Robert (b.1758), Janet (b.1760) and Thomas (b.1762). **James** (b.1736) tenant farmer at Hassendeanbank, son of Adam, who was also tenant there. He could be the James who in July 1774 was paid 2s 5d for 'sharpening Picks' as part of a boundary dyke at Hassendean and who in 1782 was tenant of the 'East end farm of Hassendean'. He was recorded at Hassendean Bank in the Horse Tax Rolls 1785–94. He was still tenant of Hassendean in 1793, when part of the farm was enclosed. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Turnbull (of Burnfoot and the Hawick carpet factory). Their children included Adam, who married Betty, daughter of James Scott of Skelfhill. He was the ancestor of the Turnbulls of Merrylaw. **James** 'Auld Meldrum' (d.1781) recorded in the list of deaths in Hawick. He may be the same man as one of the other Jameses. He was surely related to John, who was also recorded as 'Meldrum' in 1787 when his daughter Lizzy died. **James** (18th C.) married Janet Scott in Wilton in 1731. **James** (18th C.) married Agnes Allen in Wilton in 1732. **James** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He may have been related to the earlier tailor of the same name. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') 'Norval' and their children included: Margaret (b.1735); James (b.1739); John (b.1741); and William (b.1745). The witnesses in 1743 were ex-Bailie Robert Howison and wright Walter Scott. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton who married Margaret Anderson. They were living at Horsleyhill in 1739 when their son Thomas was baptised. The witnesses were James and John Dryden. **James** (d.1787) wright in Bedrule. He married Euphan Peden, who died in 1792, aged 62. Their children included: Mary, who died aged 9; James, who died at 16; and William, who lived at Lanton East Park. **James** (18th C.) miller at Harwood Mill in 1758 when his daughter Betty was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. Elizabeth (b.1762), Marion (b.1765), Isabel (b.1770) and Jean (b.1772) may also have been his children. **James** (18th C.) resident of Scawmill. He married Margaret Turnbull in Wilton Parish in 1764 and their children included: John (b.1766); George (b.1767); William (b.1769); Elizabeth (b.1770); Margaret (b.1772); and Ann (b.1774). The witnesses in 1770 were Thomas Reid and Robert Ormiston. **James** (18th C.) resident of Courthill. He married Jean Douglas in 1759 and their children, baptised in Wilton Parish, included: Janet (b.1760); Margaret (b.1762); Esther (b.1764); Isabel (b.1766); James (b.1768); William (b.1770); Jean (b.1771); Helen (b.1774); and Rebecca (b.1776). The witnesses in 1770 were John Mathieson and Andrew Turner. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for James Black at Packhouses in 1774. **James** (18th C.) married Margaret Hume in Hawick Parish in 1766. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Ann Turnbull and their children included: Robert (b.1772); and William (b.1778). **James** (d.1797) resident of Hawick Parish. His death record states he was 'Schoolmr. Billetmaster & dean of the guild'. Presumably he held the position of Dean of Guild in Hawick, and was also a teacher somewhere. He could be the 'Mr Turnbull' who was recorded as a teacher at a private school in Hawick in 1789. **James** (18th C.) married Helen Wilson in Hawick in 1781. Their children included Mark (b.1784) and Janet (b.1786). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, described as 'Strong man'. His wife Agnes Thomson died in 1787. **James** (18th C.) farmer at East Middle in Cavers Parish according to the Horse Tax Rolls of 1785. He may be the James whose son Andrew was baptised in Cavers in 1786. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded as an 'eggler', i.e. a pedlar who collected eggs to sell at markets. He married Helen Wilson and their children included: Mark (b.1784); and Janet (b.1786). In 1794 the death of his daughter and also another child are recorded, with his wife Nelly Wilson dying in 1795. His son Mark's death is recorded in 1804, when he was 'Eggler Crosswynd'. **James** (1752–1844) younger son of Walter, portioner of Ancrum. In 1787 in Cavers Parish he married Helen (also called Agnes) Rutherford (1761–1821), daughter of the

farmer at Knowesouth Orchard. He farmed at Broomhall near Ancrum and later at Rewcastle (probably not Bewcastle, as reported by some sources). He may be the James, grandfather of William G. about whom a story is told regarding a smuggler dropping 2 kegs from his horse as he rode past the farm, which he managed to conceal while pointing the excisemen in the direction the smuggler had gone. His children included: John, farmer at Spittal-on-Rule; James (b.1789); Elizabeth Rutherford (b.1791); Betty (b.1793); Helen (b.1795); Isabella (b.1797); and Agnes (b.1799). He was recorded as 'Independent' at 'Honey town' (i.e. Honeyburn farm) in 1841, and he died there. **James** (b.1754/5–1825) ancestor of the Turnbulls of Bonchester Bridge and the Hawick grocers. It is unclear precisely where he was born and who his parents were. He lived at Hoddleswoodie and other places near Bonchester. He married Betty, daughter of George and Catherine Adamson (possibly the Betty born to George Adamson in Hobkirk in 1760); she died in 1828, aged 77. Their son James (b.1786) was schoolmaster at Denholm and Wilton. Their other children included: George (1783–1861), carrier in Rulewater; William (b.1787), schoolmaster at Hobkirk; Adam, who died in Edinburgh; Alexander, carrier; Thomas, carrier in Newcastleton; and John, grocer in Newcastleton. He and some of his family are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Betty Alexander and their children included: James (b.1791); Betty (b.1793); and Adam (b.1798). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1791 he married Margaret Taylor, from Roberton Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) soldier in Dalkeith Parish. In 1791 he married Alice Oliver, who was from Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. In 1792 he married Martha Hogg, who was from Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) carrier recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. **James** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Hobkirk Manse lands, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Hightofts' (i.e. Upper Tofts), recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid tax on 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf as owner of 7 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Greenhouse at 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as farmer at Highchesters, when he owned 3 horses. He also paid tax for having 2 non-working dogs at Highchesters in the same year. Probably the same James at 'Haychesters' was on the 1821 subscription list for William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. **James** (b.1774) son of John of Wester Swanshiel and Berryfell. He was born in Hobkirk Parish and became a tenant farmer. He was recorded as son to John in Berryfell on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Also in 1799 he was tenant at Philhope when his son was baptised in Roberton parish. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was a labourer at Berryfell, described as 'somewhat deformed'. In 1803 he was a shepherd at Berryfell recorded on the Volunteer list as 'infirm, yet willing to serve, if in his power'. He was also tenant at Philhope in 1812 on the ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish; he is absent from the rectified list, suggesting he was too old. He was later tenant farmer at Galalaw outside Hawick, the lands being purchased by his elder brother Robert. He is recorded in the 1841 census at Galalaw Braefoot. He married Mary Stavert in 1798, the marriage being recorded in Yarrow and Roberton Parishes. Their earlier children were baptised in Roberton. They included: John (b.1799), Mary (b.1809), James (b.1812) and Helen (b.1815), all baptised in Roberton; Eliza (b.1801), Catherine (b.1803), Mary (b.1805), Robert (b.1807), Ann (b.1808), Walter (b.1811), Agnes (b.1814), Margaret (b.1816), Margaret (again, b.1818) all baptised in Yarrow; and William (b.1821), baptised in Wilton. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Annie 'Maire' in Roberton Parish in 1800. **James** (b.c.1770s) shoemaker in Hawick. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. In 1798 he married Margaret Ainslie, who was also from Hawick. Their children, mostly baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: Walter (b.1801); John (b.1805); Margaret (b.1807); James (b.1809); William (b.1811); Alexander (b.1814); an unnamed child who died in 1816; and Janet, who married coal carrier William Graham. **James** (1773–1858) son of Walter of Chesterhall near Ancrum. He became farmer at Billerwell in the Rule valley, along with his sons. He married Margaret, daughter of Mark Turnbull, tenant of Ancrum Mill, and she died in 1862, aged 78. His wife's brother was also Mark Turnbull, tenant of Lanton Mill, whose grandson was Provost of Melrose. Their children were: Walter (1805–64, who was the last of Chesterhall); Thomas (b.1809); James (b.1815); John (b.1817); Robert (b.1819);

George Purvis (b.1821); Margaret (1824/5–63), who died unmarried; and Mary (1812/3–60), who married John Laidlaw in Jedburgh. His daughter Elizabeth married Robert, son of John Grieve in 1853. William may have been another son. **James** (b.c.1770s) son of William in Acreknowe. He was recorded on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia in Kirkton Parish. **James** (b.c.1780) shepherd at Hartsgarth according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish. **James** (b.c.1780) servant at Stirches Mains according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **James** (b.1782/3) stocking-maker in Wilton. He was listed among heads of households in Wilton in 1835, when he was at Damside, and in 1840 and 1841, when he was at Roadhead. His wife was Mary and their children included William, James and Mary. He may be the stockingmaker James whose infant child's death is recorded in 1822. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Nancy Marr in Wilton in 1805. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Nelly Muir (or Moore) in 1811 and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: John (b.1812); James (b.1816); Esther (b.1819); and William (b.1822). **James** (18th/19th C.) married Betty Reid in Wilton in 1815. **James** (18th/19th C.) listed at Wilton among subscribers to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. **James** (b.c.1780) thatcher living at Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was there in 1851 with family members Janet and Andrew. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Hall in East Bank Kirk in 1807. **James** (1786–1834) son of James and Betty Adamson (not Anderson, as stated in one source). He was born in Hobkirk Parish, being baptised at Hoddleswoodie, and came from the Nursery House Turnbulls. He was schoolmaster at Denholm and then became the successor to James Elliot at Wilton School in the 1810s. His brother William was schoolmaster at Hobkirk. He was said to have a reputation for being an excellent teacher. He married Margaret Dalgleish (cousin of William Dalgleish, who established the 'Coutard Fund') in Cavers Parish in 1808 and they had 12 children, including: James (b.1809), Clerk of Session in Edinburgh; John (b.1811), who died in London; Agnes (b.1814), who was also a teacher and in 1859 married farmer David Knox; Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1816), who married James Dalgleish; Jane or Janet (b.1818); Charters (b.1820), who married Elliot Armstrong; Elspeth (b.1821); George (b.1823); Margaret (b.1824); Mary Scott (b.1827); and William (b.1830), auctioneer in Edinburgh. His wife and eldest daughter ran the 'Image Garden' school around the 1840s, and she survived him by about 50 years. **James** (18th/19th C.) son of Mark and an Elliot. He was descended from the Chesterhall, Ancrum branch of the Turnbulls. He was a shepherd at Minto Kames, then at Barnes and later at Old Fodderlee. His children include Robert (also a shepherd), Mark (a joiner in Peebles), James (a shepherd in Kingledoors) and a daughter (who kept house for him at Old Fodderlee). **James** 'Wiggam' (b.c.1780) Denholm tailor who was described as 'half-witted'. On the 1801 ballot for the Militia he was a tailor in Denholm, with the annotation 'has a natural Imbecility of mind' (presumably meaning that he was unfit to serve in the military). He also acted as the village crier, ringing the Dead Bell, announcing the name, and time and place of the burial and usually adding 'and ye're a' invited to the funeral'. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married May Stavert and their children included William (b.1821). **James** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Michie in Cavers in 1824. **James** (b.1799/1800) originally from Bowden, he was a blacksmith, grocer and spirit dealer at Appletreehall. He was listed as blacksmith at Appletreehall among heads of households in Wilton Parish 1835–41. In 1851 he was farming at Fenwick, having 140 acres and employing 2 servants. He married Margaret Forsyth in 1819 and their children included: Jean (b.1823); Janet (or Jessie, b.1826); Agnes (b.1828); James (b.1831); and Thomas (b.1833). He is recorded at Appletreehall in 1861 as a grocer and widower, with children Agnes and Thomas. **James** 'Jimmie Springkie' (b.c.1800) Hawick shoemaker who lived to an old age. His nickname derived from that of his father, 'Auld Springkell'. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as a shoemaker on the Cross Wynd. He may be the journeyman shoemaker living with James Scott and family on Damside in 1841. He is probably the James recorded at 4 Cross Wynd in the 1851 and 1861 censuses, employing a handful of men in his shoemaker's business. He lived with his sister Margaret; she may be the 'Miss Turnbull, Cross Wynd', who donated 8 silver coins to the Museum in 1858. He could be the son of Robert and Mary Laidlaw, born in Hawick in 1798, with sister Margaret born in 1793. He probably married Martha Blyth, who died in 1826, aged just 21. **James** (b.1800/1) born in Southdean Parish, he was farmer at Harelaw in

Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1851 he was farmer of 11 acres. His wife was Allison and their children included William, James, Isobella, Eliza, Jane and Christina. **James** (1801/2–77) born in Minto Parish, he was forester at Cavers estate for almost 50 years. In 1828 he married Jane Weir, who appears to have already been deceased by 1841. He was living at 'Cavers Cottage' in 1851 and at 'Cavers Wood' in 1861. He may be the 'Mr Jas. Turnbull, Cavers', who donated a pair of swans to the Museum in 1860. The family belonged to the Associate congregation in Jedburgh. He had a family of 2 daughters and 3 sons: John (b.1829), the eldest, baptised in East Bank Kirk; Margaret (b.c.1830); Robert (b.1832), clothier in Denholm; James (b.c.1837); and Jean (b.c.1840). **James** (19th C.) married Janet Cairns in Wilton in 1826. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: George (b.1828); and Andrew (b.1832). **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Jean Weir and their children included: John (b.1829), baptised in East Bank Kirk; and Robert (b.1832), baptised in Jedburgh Associate Kirk. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Mary 'Mirder' or 'Mordon' and their children included: Ann (b.1828), baptised in Jedburgh Associate Kirk. **James** (19th C.) recorded being 'in Gillbraehead' in 1832 when accused of fathering a child with Janet Scott from Gillfoot. However, he denied it. He was surely related to the blacksmiths of Gillbraehead. **James** (b.1813/4) son of Hawick stocking-maker William. He was one of 5 men charged for mobbing Tory supporters during the 1837 election. He was found guilty and imprisoned for 12 months, partly because he had previously been convicted of assault. Probably the same James was recorded in jail in Hawick in 1845 and 1850. He is probably the 'Woollen Frame Work Knitter' living on the Howegate in 1851 with his wife Catherine and children Margaret, George, Euphemia and Catherine. **James** (1814–74) son of Robert and Ann Mathieson. He was a Hawick draper, conducting the town's highest class drapery business of the time at 11 High Street. This is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841 he was living with his parents on the Cross Wynd. In 1851 he was listed as a Master Draper, employing 4 apprentices, 5 women and 4 girls. In 1861 he was employing 2 men, 2 boys and 5 women. He was on the 'Eternal Cooncil' and was twice Senior Bailie. He was probably the Turnbull who was Jnuior Bailie in 1859, when he was croupier for the centenary Burns night. He was also Treasurer of East Bank Kirk, succeeding his father, was appointed Session Clerk in 1851 and was presented with a plate service by the congregation in 1865. In 1872 he donated to the Museum an 1803 copy of the Globe newspaper. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of Walter John Grieve, farmer in Southfield; she died in 1878, aged 58. Their children included: Robert (1850–53); Ann (c.1855–61); and Christina Mary, who married John Wield. He died at Wilton Grove (his son-in-law's house) and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. In 1874 his wife donated to the Museum a 'horseman's pistol, formerly belonging to Rev. James Henderson, East Bank Church'. **James** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Barbara Little in 1845 and their son James was baptised in 1844. **James** (19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Dalgleish and their son Thomas was baptised in 1851. **James** (1815–88) son of James, farmer at Billerwell. He was joint tenant of Billerwell with his brothers, and also of Prieston. He also farmed for a while at Ashkirk Mill. He is probably the James recorded as farmer at Wester Fodderlee in the 1860s. He married Mary, daughter of William Scott. Their children were: James Robert, who emigrated to Edmonton; William Scott, farmer at Tythehouse; Annie; George Purvis, who emigrated to Canada; Mary, twin to George Purvis; Walter, farmer at Hartshaugh Mill; Mark, twin of Walter; Elizabeth, 'Betsy', married Samuel White from Stow; Janet; Thomas, farmer at Greenholm, near Newcastleton; and Andrew, also farmer at Greenholm. He died at Midburn in Hobkirk Parish. **James** (b.1819) eldest son of James, Wilton Schoolmaster, and Margaret Dalgleish, he was born in Wilton. He became Clerk of Session in Edinburgh. It is said that he knew the law so well that he was often consulted by the professional lawyers. He married Jessie, sister of banker Archibald Douglas. Their children were Catherine (who married Henry Bunge) and James (a clerk in Register House). **James** (b.1822/3) born in Ancrum Parish, he was a blacksmith and shepherd at Spittal-on-Rule. He was recorded there in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Jane Scott, daughter of a Hawick joiner, with his mother-in-law being Agnes Scott. Their children included George B. and Adam. **James** (b.1823) eldest son of John. He took over the tenancy of Spittal farm. Nearly 80 sheep belonging to him were drowned in the flood of 1846, the carcasses being later sold cheaply in Hawick. He was miller at Spittal Mill on the 1852 directory. He is recorded

there in 1861, as farmer of 500 acres, employing 17 labourers. He was living there with his step-mother Anne E. **James** (b.1824/5) frameworker in Wilton. In 1851 he was living at Stouslie Schoolhouse with his wife Eliza (from Dunblane). **James** (1825–78) eldest son of John, grocer of Newcastleton, and descended from a Hobkirk branch of the Turnbulls. His uncle James was schoolmaster at Wilton. In 1855 he acquired the old-established grocery and wine merchants at 51 High Street, and it lasted for more than a century. He also ran a cart out to Whitrope when the tunnel was being built there. Accounts for the period 1889–1964 are listed in the National Register of Archives. In 1854 he married Anne, eldest daughter of James Robson, a Jedburgh shoemaker; she died in 1890, aged 65. Their children were: Isabell Young, who married Charles Firth of Fell Grove, Yorkshire; Mina, who married William Cunningham of Brisbane, Australia; James Robson, who died unmarried; John; William, who emigrated to Toowoomba, Queensland; Mary, who married Frederick William Sykes from Leeds; Margaret; and Robert, who moved to Brisbane, Australia. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery. **James** (19th C.) recorded in 1852 as saddler and ironmonger in Lilliesleaf. If this was not an error for 'Thomas', then they must as least have been closely related. It is also possible he was the same James who ran the Subscription Library in Lilliesleaf in 1852. **James Douglas** (b.1833) son of Thomas and Mary Beattie. He emigrated to Australia, where he farmed at Mount Prospect, Leichardt and Kotupna in Victoria, and in 1885 settled at Guy Fawkes (now called 'Ebor') in New South Wales. Robyn Crosslé wrote a book 'Turnbull: lives and letters' (c.1994) about him, containing extracts of many family letters, especially from his brother Gen. Peter Stephenson. He married Esther Rathie, daughter of his cousin Barbara Andison and James Rathie. Their children were Thomas Scott, Barbara, James Douglas, Mary, Archibald, Esther, John, William, Adam Robert and Barbara Esther Mabel. **James** (b.1830/1) carpenter in Wilton. In 1851 he was living at 'Stirches croft No. 2'. In 1846 he married Isabella Scott, who was from Ancrum. Their children included: Elizabeth (b.1847); Walter (b.1848); Margaret (b.1850); John (b.1852); and Richard (b.1854). **James** (b.1836) son of Robert, he was farmer at Galalaw. He married Margaret, daughter of builder George Tait. Their children were: Robert, who was an engineer in Toronto; James, who later farmed at Galalaw and married his cousin Amy, daughter of draper and tobacconist J.A. Turnbull; John, a science teacher in Kilwinning; and George, town missionary in Kirkintilloch. **James** (19th C.) schoolmaster at St. Cuthbert's School during part of 1893, between Mr. Jay and Mr. Inglis. **James** (19th C.) resident at East Bank House. He was one of the executors for the firm of Dickson & Turnbull when it folded in about 1876. He may have been a brother of George, the main Turnbull partner. **James** (1846–1923) engineer born in Hawick, who was long involved with Allars Kirk. His father died during the cholera outbreak of 1849. He wrote a memoir, which was published (at the insistence of John R. Purdom) as 'Hawick in Bygone Days' (1927), which contains an invaluable record of Hawick shops, businesses, people and customs of the mid-1800s. He may be the James (b.1848/9) living with his step-father John Ogilvie on Drumlanrig Place in 1861. He was at Drumlanrig Plaex in 1857 when he donated a Queen Anne sixpence to the Museum and was probably also the 'Mr Jas. Turnbull' who in 1863 donated another Queen Anne sixpence. He may have been a son of William and Isabella Rule, who were married in Wilton in 1847. **James Robert** (b.1852) eldest son of James, tenant at Billerwell. He emigrated to Canada and worked as an auctioneer in Edmonton. **James** (19th/20th C.) son of James, he was farmer at Galalaw like his father. He married his cousin Amy, daughter of draper and tobacconist J.A. Turnbull. **Jane** (b.c.1775) originally from England, she was listed as grocer and spirit dealer at Bonchester Bridge in 1841. She was probably proprietor of the Horse and Hounds Inn. She lived there with Thomas and John, who were probably her sons. **Jane** nee Scott (b.1777/8) postmistress in Denholm in the mid-19th century. She is probably the vintner of that name recorded in Denholm in 1837 and 1852. She married Alexander. In 1841 she was 'Jeany Turnbul Senr.' living at the Cross Keys Inn with her joiner son John, daughter Jeany and great-nephew John Scott. She was listed as postmistress in 1851, with her daughter Jane as assistant. Her great-nephew John was probably the later gardener and botanist. **Jane** (1792–1866) daughter of William of Burnfoot. She lived at 5 Slitrig Crescent with her older sister Eleanor. They were referred to as 'the Misses Turnbull' among the gentry of Hawick in Slater's 1852 directory. By 1861 she was living at the same address with her niece, also Eleanor Turnbull. **Janet**

(15th/16th C.) daughter and co-heiress of Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock. In 1501, along with her sister Margaret, she was infefted in the lands of Hassendeanbank. In 1509 she and Elizabeth (perhaps another sister) had sasines for Gargunnock and other lands in Stirlingshire. She probably married Thomas Elphinstone, who had a charter for half the lands of Hassendeanbank (along with her) from Cuthbert Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn in 1512. And she may later have been the Mrs. Janet Seton (nee Turnbull) who infefted Archibald Douglas of Timpendean in Hassendeanbank. She may be the Janet who had a sasine for Lanton in 1502 (with Elizabeth and Margaret having the sasine in 1506). **Janet** (d.bef. 1526) granted a charter for part of Philiphaugh in 1509. She may have been daughter or wife of Adam of Philiphaugh. She is probably the deceased Janet described in 1526 as having possessing a third of Philiphaugh. This piece of land reverted to Ralph, whose widow Margaret Ker gained them according to the 1526 document. It is unclear how she was related to the Janet recorded possessing Philiphaugh in 1555. **Janet** (16th C.) recorded in 1555 when her son John was served heir to her lands of Philiphaugh. She could have been wife of Robert of Philiphaugh, who is recorded in the 1530s. **Janet** (16th C.) recorded in Ancrum in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. It was quite unusual for women to be named as criminals in this way, and she is one of only 2 such names on this particular list. **Janet** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Bedrule toun', recorded receiving poor money from the Bedrule Session in 1726. **Janet** (18th C.) recorded in 1771 as teacher of a private school in Denholm. **Jean** (d.bef. 1632) daughter of Walter of Templehall. Along with her sister Beatrix she inherited the lands of Templehall and Brewlands from her uncle Andrew (son of David of Wauchope) in 1604. She must have been a minor then, since in 1605 her 'tutor' George Turnbull (2nd son of Hector) acted on their behalf to removed several people from their lands. In 1632, by which time she was deceased, her sister claimed the other half of their inherited lands. **Jean** (b.1819) daughter of Alexander and Jane Scott. Her mother was postmistress in Denholm, and her brother John was a joiner. They lived at the Cross Keys Inn, where she was also a spirit dealer. She is probably the aunt of botanist John Scott, who raised him after he was orphaned at the age of 4. **John** (14th C.) early member of this family, perhaps son of Walter of Minto. He had a charter for the lands of 'Hundallwalschop', i.e. Hundleshope in Peeblesshire. This was given by King David II in 1357, as documented in a transumpt of 1534, with his surname recorded as 'Trumbull'. His daughter and heiress Margaret (hence presumably only child) married William Gledstains of that Ilk, so that Hundleshope passed to the Gledstains. Margaret later resigned her lands of Roberton to her son John; this suggests that this John of Hundleshope was related to the Borthwick Water Turnbulls. Probably the same John was granted the 4 merk land of 'Litlegrewy' (or 'Litill Greadby'), Glengarg and Glencraig in Dumfrieeshire by Dougall McDougall, also in the reign of David II. He is probably an earlier Turnbull than John of Minto, although surely related. **John** (14th C.) granted lands in Dumfriesshire by Dougal McDougall in the reign of David II. The lands were 'Litlegrewy', 'Glengarg' and 'Glencraig'. **John** (14th C.) Sheriff of Selkirkshire according to the Exchequer Rolls of 1360. He was also recorded as Deputy to the Sheriff in 1364. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls in Selkirkshire. **John** (14th/15th C.) granted the lands of Wauchopehead in a charter of Robert III in 1404. The lands had been forfeited by 'John Bour'. **John** (14th/15th C.) son of Adam 'of Whytehope', i.e. Whithope in the Borthwick valley. He was granted lands at Hassendeanbank in 1409 by the Baron, William Cunningham of Kilmaurs. Several generations of Johns subsequently held these lands. **Sir John** of Falshope (14th/15th C.) said to have had a daughter who married George Scott, 2nd Laird of Synton. His lands were either Phawhope near the head of the Ettrick or Fauldshope opposite Oakwood. He may have been ancestor of Sir Thomas who held the same lands in the late 15th century. **John** of Minto (d.1423) nicknamed 'Out with the Sword' for his fiery temperament. He could be the 'John Turnebole' who held part of Minto according to an English document of c.1380. In 1390 he granted the Barony of Minto to his nephew, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth; the charter states that he 'was defective in some part of himself'. He was captured by the English in 1399 (along with Sir Richard Rutherford) and imprisoned in the Tower of London until 1413. Perhaps the same John had a letter of protection for setting out in the service of King Henry IV in Scotland. An English record of 1400 forbid his captors to release him and other Scottish leaders; he is there described as 'out wyth swerd'. Thereafter he took

part in the Battle of Cravant (part of the Hundred Years War), supporting the French, at which perhaps as many as 3,000 Scots fell. He appears to have died there, although it is also alleged that he died later of leprosy, causing dispute over the title to his lands. He was succeeded by his son Walter. There was an inquiry in 1424 into whether the grant to Sir William Stewart was legal, because of his supposed leprosy. His sister may have married Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley. **John** (14th/15th C.) recorded in 1415 as 'nobleman John Turnbul, doncel' (possibly meaning a junior squire), when he had permission to marry noblewoman Margaret 'de Gledstone' from Glasgow Diocese. There had to be Papal permission because he was her godfather. Although contracted to marry, they were 'canonically separated' according to a Papal letter of 1417, where Margaret had permission to marry Walter Turnbull, to whom he was related in the third degree. It is possible this is the same man as John of Minto. **John** of Fulton (15th C.) part of the investigation into the leprosy of John of Minto in 1425/6. About the same time he also witnessed a retour of Walter Scott in the lands of Eilrig, and is there recorded as 'Johannem Turnbull de Foultoune', along with David Turnbull. He may be the John who was on the 1429/30 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton. In 1432 he was recorded as 'of the Fulton, Bailie of the regality of Sprouston', when he gave sasine (on behalf of Archibald, Earl of Douglas) of the lands of Primside passing from Andrew Rule to his son George. In 1438 he was Bailie of the Regality of Sprouston at the 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn. He is probably one of the 3 men named 'Johannem Turnbul' on a retour for Douglas of Bonjedward in 1439. He is described as 'of Foultoune' when part of an inquest into lands of Newlands, held at Jedburgh in 1440. Philip and James Turnbull are also named, and so may be related. He may also be the John who was on a 'retour' panel for Ker of Altonburn in 1446/7. **John** of Bedrule (15th C.) recorded as 'Johne turnbull domino de Bedorowll' in 1432 when he was one of the witnesses to the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to William Douglas. It is not impossible that he is the same man as John of Fulton. His relationship to other Turnbulls is unknown, although he was probably closely related to William, founder of Glasgow University. He may be the John who in 1437 was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. He was probably succeeded by George of Bedrule, recorded from 1448. He may be the 'Johne Turnbule' who was on the 1456 panel that acquitted Andrew Ker of Altonburn of the charge of helping the English burn lands around Jedburgh. **John** of Lanton (15th C.) recorded as being of 'Langtoun' and constable of 'le Newerk' when he witnessed a charter in 1439. The document was a grant by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to Andrew Ker of Altonburn, for lands in Primside, and was made at Newark Castle. **John** (15th C.) recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1451, when the custom of his goods was paid to Lord Crichton. In 1453 the rentals from the west side of Dunmure (it is not clear where this was) were in his hands. **John** of Hassendeanbank (15th C.) recorded in 1464 resigning the lands of Hassendeanbank to 'William de Edmondston'. This may simply have been resigning them to his superior before they were granted again, since the family appear to still hold the lands about a century later. In 1470/1 he was one of the witnesses to the decision to acquit Andrew Ker of Cessford of the charges of assisting the King's enemies. He is surely related to the William of Hassendeanbank who is recorded in 1432. **John** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He is surely related to other Turnbulls who were named (Andrew, Stephen and Richard), but it is unclear how. He is recorded as 'Johannes Turnebule'. It is possible he is the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** of Ern Cleuch (15th C.) member of the panel that met in Jedburgh to rule on the dispute over the lands of Kirkton Mains and the Flex in 1464/5. Probably the same John 'Turnebull' was on the inquest panel to decide on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers in 1464/5 (along with Hector, George and William of Minto). He is probably related to the David of Ern Cleuch who is recorded 30 years later. **John** (15th C.) granted the lands of 'Stowislee' (i.e. Stouslie) in the Barony of Chamberlain Newton, resigned by William Lindsay of Garmilton. He is described as dwelling in Borthwick (presumably the Borthwick Water). In a document of 1468 he binds himself on payment of 100 merks Scots on 40 days notice to resign the lands in favour of John Lord Lindsay of the Byres. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1468 when he was one of 2 men appointed to represent Selkirkshire on a Parliamentary inquisition to assess the tax on barons. It is unclear whether the is the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** of Harden (15th C.)

probably the last Turnbull of Harden, son of Walter (who is recorded in 1468). He had a charter for the lands of Harden in 1482, granted by the Baron of Wilton, Henry Wardlaw. A letter under the seal of James IV in 1491 requires John Scott, Baron of Wilton to receive Alexander, Lord Home as tenant in the lands of Harden, which had fallen into the King's hands because he had 'died a bastard without lawful heirs'. He could be the same John who held the lands of Stouslie. He may be the John who acted as one of the Earl of Angus' Bailies for infefting David Scott of Branxholme in the lands of Mangerton in 1482. He may have married a daughter of Henry, 6th Baron of Wilton and Torrie. **John** (15th C.) listed in 1476 as being 'of Phirth', which could possibly be Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish. He is among a number of Border Lairds involved in an action over lands in Linton Parish, registered with Parliament. He is probably the John 'duellands in the Fithe' who in 1479 was ordered (along with James Alemoor of that Ilk) to pay rentals of lands in Cavers Parish to Robert of 'Murheid'. **John** (15th C.) son of Thomas of Phaup. He leased Phaup at least in the period 1483–7. He was listed as son and heir of Thomas 'of Fawlishop' in 1486 when he leased the lands of Huntly. **John** (15th C.) witness to the document of 1488 in which Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne were leased by Sir Thomas of Greenwood to Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. It was signed at St. Mary's Church in Ettrick Forest and his name appears as 'Johanne Turnbull'. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1490 when he was assigned the lands of 'Corscleuch' (i.e. Crosscleuch) by James IV. He may thus have been the first of the Turnbulls of Crosscleuch. **John** (15th C.) son of Robert in Wolfelee. He was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. **John** (15th C.) tenant in Ruecastle, recorded in 1493. He had remission for stealing 6 oxen, 2 horses and 12 cows from tenants 'de slittrik' (i.e. on Sltirig Water). His surety was the Laird of Bedrule. Probably the same tenant in Ruecastle was fined in 1502 for non-appearance at the Justice-aire, when he was surety for himself. Additionally he was one of the 20 or so Turnbulls and others who failed to appear in 1502 to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver; Thomas of Bedrule was fined for not entering him in the court. **John** of Gatehousecote (15th C.) recorded in the Justice-aire at Jedburgh in 1493. George of Bedrule had remission for several crimes, including assisting him in his 'theft and treason'. Separately, George Waugh in Hawick was allowed to compone for resetting him when he was 'at the horn' for the murder of Archibald Rutherford. He was surely related to Thomas, who was also recorded in Gatehousecote at the same time. Probably the same John 'in gaithous coit' was recorded in 1502 among the men who were put to the horn for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver; the person called to enter him was George of Hallrule, while Andrew and William in Gatehousecote were also mentioned and so surely related. Also in 1502 he was 'in gatehouscoit' when he served as surety for his brother Thomas, both fined for non-appearance. **John** (15th C.) recorded being 'in Hawick' at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Along with Robert Scott in Todshawhaugh, he was allowed to 'compone' for the crime of bringing in Englishmen and he was also charged with common theft. His surety was the Laird of Howpasley. **John** 'de Newhalburn' (15th C.) listed in the pardon granted by the King to Sir Thomas of Phaup in 1494. He may have been a son of Sir Thomas (perhaps the same son recorded in the 1480s); he and Robert of 'Mudlaw' are listed, with one of them being 'suorum filiorum' (his son), but it is unclear which one. His residence (transcribed as 'Newhalby' in Pitcairn's book) may have been the Newhall Burn to the south-west of Traquair. **John** (15th C.) listed in the will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme being bequeathed 40 sheep. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Johns. **John** 'Case' (15th C.) listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance; his nickname there is given as 'casy'. He is also recorded as 'Johne Turnbule, callit Case, in Nethir Bonechestir' in the accounts for the Jedburgh Justice Aire of 1494/5; he contributed 4 cows. He was probably related to the David of Bonchester recorded in 1502. He may be the 'Jok turnbull callit casy' recorded in 1503 listed among men who were fined (in his case 1 cow) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **John** (15th C.) recorded as being in Minto in 1493 when, along with 4 others, he 'came in the King's Will for treasonably concealing and Stouthreif of ten score pas-pennys pertaining to the King, found in the Kirk of Mynto'. His surety was the Laird of Bedrule. It is possible he is the same as John of Minto, who was recorded in the early 16th century. Perhaps the same man was recorded in 1498 as 'Suer[?] Johannes turnbul'; along with William of Minto,

Ralph Ker and others, he was part of a bond to act upon men who were already declared as fugitives. He may also be the John who was recorded as father-in-law to Robert Young in Minto, for who William of Minto served as surety in 1502. **John** (15th C.) resident of Bedrule, recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. He had remission for committing theft before the time of his previous remission and also for involvement with the Duke of Albany during the earlier revolt. **John** 'Blinnd John' (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'Sande Turnbulis brothir of Ballentyn, callit blind Johne' in the accounts of the Justice-aire of Jedburgh, when he contributed 2 cows (for the expenses of the court, presumably in lieu of a fine). This is probably Bellendean near Roberton, but other places may be possible. His brother was clearly Alexander. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as resident of Dryden. He was allowed to compone for the crimes of communing with rebels who were at the horn, specifically Patrick and Gilbert. Probably the same John, son of Andrew of Dryden was recorded in 1494/5 among men who John Scott of Deloraine was allowed to compound for associating with; they were said to have stolen 60 sheep belonging to William Murray from Sundhope. In the Register of the Privy Seal in 1498 he is listed being 'in Dridane', presumably meaning he farmed at Dryden, near Teviothead. Along with John Scott from Northhouse, he received a pardon for his crimes of assisting the English. In 1502 he was surety (along with Alexander in Commonside) for Philip in Whithope and David in Carlinpool. Also in 1502 he was surety for Robert Jackson in Wolfcleuchhead and Robert Jackson, tenant of the Laird of Howpasley (probably the same man). Probably the same John in Dryden was surety in 1502 for William Anderson and fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **John** (15th C.) son of Matthew in Hassendean. In 1494/5 he and his brother Nicholas had remission for the murder of Robert Redford, with John Gledstains as surety. They are recorded in the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. **John** (15th/16th C.) name of 2 men listed in the 1501 Exchequer Rolls, along with Robert, Ninian, George and David. Their £40 fine was granted to Thomas, son and heir of George of Bedrule. **John** (15th/16th C.) son of Philip, probably the Laird of Whithope. He is mentioned in 1494/5 when the Laird of Bedrule acted as his surety and was fined for his non-appearance at the Justice-aire. He was also recorded in 1501 among 10 men whose fines were remitted, including Turnbulls of Fulton and Bonchester; his name is recorded as 'Johannis Trumbull Philipson'. **John** 'Blue John' (15th/16th C.) one of the Turnbulls and others who were failing to appear in court in Jedburgh in 1502 to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver. Many of the others were from Rulewater, suggesting he was also. His nickname was recorded as 'blew Johne', and he was distinct from John in Ruecastle, John in Jedburgh and John in Wells, who were also listed. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Jedburgh in 1502 when he was among a large group of men who failed to appear to the charge of murder of Robert Oliver and were declared as fugitives. Mark Ker of Dolphinston was fined for his non-appearance. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as tenant in Wells in 1502. Along with about 20 Turnbulls and others he failed to appear to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver. Mark Ker in Dolphinton was called to enter him, and subsequently fined, while he was put to the horn and forfeited his goods; the Sheriff of Roxburgh served as his surety (unlike for most of the other men). He was probably related to Adam in Wells, who was also listed. **John** of Tofts (15th/16th C.) served as surety in 1502 for George, described as 'in Toftis', who was surely a close relative. George, along with Robert, called 'Muriale' had been involved in a raiding party that burned and stole livestock from Riddell. Probably the same John 'in toftis' is mentioned in 1493 when his son Cock had remission for theft of an ox from Minto. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1502. James Davidson 'in camys' (perhaps Camieston) was surety for him, and he was also surety for himself, and fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded being 'de france' in 1502 at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. The Master of Angus (George Douglas) was fined for failing to arrest him. It is unclear where 'France' was located. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 among men who Marjory Turnbull was convicted of resetting. His name appears before Alexander, to whom he was probably related, but it is not stated where they were from. **John** of Minto (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as an associate of Peter in Bonchester. Along with his accomplices, they had burned grain belonging to George Rutherford at 'Sandystanis'. He may be the same as one of the 2 men called John 'in Mynto' who were listed on the 1516 pardon for Turnbulls who assisted Alexander, Lord Home; one of these men is stated to be

a cousin of William of Minto. **John** 'Lang John' (15th/16th C.) tenant in Whitrig (probably in the Borthwick valley) in 1503. He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 4 oxen, 2 cows, a horse and ' ruk of corne') for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **John** 'Jock' (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'bowosyd', which is probably the same place later called Bowset. He is listed in 1503 among men who were fined (in his case 3 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **John** 'Jock' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1503 as brother to the Laird of Gargunnock, who may have been Walter. He was charged a cow for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **John** (15th/16th C.) Abbot of Newbattle 1503–20. It is unclear how he might be related to other Turnbulls. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded along with Robert as witness to a document relating to the lands of Allanshaws (in Lauderdale) and Melrose Abbey. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as tenant of Hornshole in 1516, on a long list of Turnbulls given remission for any role in helping the treasonous Homes. He was probably related to James and Adam, recorded as tenants at Hornshole in 1501 and 1502, respectively **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1527 as owner of a tenement of land in Selkirk, lying between the main street and the Ettrick. Probably the same John is recorded in Selkirk in 1532. He may also be the John in Selkirk from whom Walter, son of Walter Scott of Haining was accused of stealing a horse in Selkirk in 1502. **John** 'Black Sow' (d.1531) hanged for 'Common Theft, outputting and inputting thereof'. There is no information about his relationship to other Turnbulls. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'Bailie in that part' along with Hector of Barnhills in a sasine in the Barony of Feu-Rule in 1531. **John** (16th C.) listed in 1531 as 'tutor of the lord of Phillophaucht' and grandson of Robert 'Trumbill' when an acknowledgement was made in Selkirk for a tack being given to Mark Ker (Burgess of Selkirk) for 5 years for lands in Philiphaugh. Probably the same John 'of Philophauch' witnessed a document in 1530/1. Robert was also recorded as tutor of Philiphaugh in 1531 and surely related. He was presumably tutor for John, who was son of Ralph. **John** of Hassendeanbank (d.c.1540) son and heir of George of Hassendeanbank. In 1533 he made a declaration in Selkirk that he had tried to pay Andrew Davidson for the redemption of a tenement there. He was also recorded in a court case of 1540 involving a dispute between Thomas Turnbull, tenant of Rawfalt, with William Scott of Hassendean, over a 'wadset' of his (as well as other issues) for the lands of 'Nether Copit Rig' and 'Easter Mains, called Copit Rig'. He is probably the John 'of Hassendene' recorded in 1538 when he discharged Andrew Ker and his wife Marion Pringle for all previous fees on the lands of 'Mabyllynflat'. In 1540 he sold a tenement in Selkirk to John Thomson. He is probably the John 'of Hassindene burn or bank' who sold land in Selkirk to Adam Vogan in 1544; Henry was one of the witnesses and may have been related. His family appear to have held the lands of Hassendeanbank since 1409. **John** (16th C.) early example of a Turnbull not directly associated with the Borders. He was Deacon of the Guild of Wrights in Cupar, Fife. In 1554 he and others were imprisoned for leading the Craftsmen of Cupar in a revolt against their Provost and Bailies. **John** (16th C.) recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1535. He was chaplain and 'vicar pensionary of le barechy Benedochy' (i.e. the parish of Benedochy). His testament was read out in Selkirk, whereby he left everything to his servants and the poor, appointing as executors John Brydon (probably the notary in Selkirk) and his sister (perhaps wife of Brydon). **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 on a list of tenants and other associates of James Douglas of Cavers when he complained about his farm of Whitriggs being burned by Walter Scott of Branxholme. **John** (d.bef. 1544) Burgess of Selkirk. In 1544 his daughter and sole heir Alison was given sasine of his tenement there. However, confusingly she seems to have shared a tenement with another heir, Margaret. She immediately sold her half tenement to William Elliot. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1559 as Clerk of Minto Parish. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. It is possible that he is the same as 'Johanne Trummill', who acted as a witness for the inventory after the death of William Scott of Kirkurd in 1552. **John** of Philiphaugh (c.1505–bef. 1582) son and heir of Ralph, Laird of Philiphaugh. He may be the John 'heir of Philophauch' who witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1535. In 1535 he was 'of Philhop' (but Philiphaugh is probably meant) when his wardship was held jointly by Mark Ker of Kippielaw (his uncle) and Robert (probably an uncle or grandfather). The pair agreed to each hold half of his lands until he came of age. However, in 1536 Robert gave over his half to Mark Ker. He came of age in 1536/7 when described as '[illegible] of Philop and lord of the lands of Holdene and Philop[hauch]'; it seems likely that 'Philop' refers to land near Philiphaugh and not

Philhope in the Borthwick valley. He then appointed his uncle Mark Ker as curator for his lands, failing which Andrew Ker of Auld Roxburgh. In 1539 he was on the inquest panel for Alexander Lauder succeeding to Todrig. Probably the same John of Philiphaugh is recorded in 1558 when he was served heir to his mother Janet, in her 5-acre lands of Philiphaugh. He was also recorded as witness to the 1560 bond between the Rutherfords and the Kers. He is probably the 'Lard of Phillophauch' listed among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. Perhaps the same John of Philiphaugh in 1579/80 served as an arbitrator on behalf of Thomas Dalgleish of Deuchar and Simon Scott of Gamescleuch in a case against Robert of Burnfoot and Robert of Burnhead and in the same year witnessed the installation of the new Parson and Vicar in Ashkirk. He is probably the Laird of Philiphaugh whose son and heir Mark and other son Robert both witnessed a transaction involving land in Lilliesleaf. Additionally in 1579/80 he and his son and heir Mark witnessed a transaction for lands near Melrose. In 1580 he was deceased when Patrick Murray of Falahill gave sasine of 4 acres of land, with mansion, houses, etc., to his daughters Janet, Agnes, Margaret and Marion (alias 'Mawsie'); his eldest daughter Elizabeth complained that this sasine should not prejudice her, while Janet and Agnes promised not to sell their parts without the consent of their mother's brother John Scott in Catslack. The witnesses included John Scott in Catslack, John Murray in Philiphaugh and James Ker in Yair. In 1580/1 he witnessed an agreement involving lands in Hassendeanburn. In 1581 he witnessed a dispute involving Scotts in Hundleshope. He was deceased in 1581/2 when his widow Isobel Douglas resigned her thirds and liferents of lands to his son and heir Mark; George in Philiphaugh and William, Burgess of Selkirk, were witnesses. **John** (16th C.) tenant farmer at Hallrule. His house and yard are referred to in the 1562 Baronial dispute over the lands of Feu-Rule. This could have been the same as John 'in Roull' recorded in 1583/4 along with George in Hallrule and Walter in Hobsburn, when Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst had an 'escheat' to seize their goods for not vacating their lands. He could be the 'Johnne Turneble of Halroule' listed in 1590 among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. **John** of Hassendeanburn (16th C.) recorded in 1564 when he accused David Elliot (son of Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill) of stealing 80 sheep from his lands of Hassendean Kirk. It is unclear how he was related to the Turnbulls of Hassendeanbank. **John** (16th C.) son of Adam in Belses and brother of Hector of Belses. In 1576 Adam had a pledge before the Privy Council that his sons would refrain from thieving; this included him, as well as his brothers 'Hekie', David and George. In 1580 he was a witness when his brother Hector gave sasine to his daughter and heir Katherine for his lands in Belses. **John** of Gatehousecote (16th C.) recorded in 1567 among the list of men accused of treason for assisting James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. Probably the same 'Jok Turnbull in Gaithous Cott' was listed in 1575 he was among men asked to decide whether Robert Fraser was responsible for stealing some English horses. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Abbotrule. In 1569 he was warded within the Sheriffdom of Perth, with his sureties being Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh, Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, Sir Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee and Robert Kerr of Woodhead. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** of Denesyde (16th C.) described as holding a peel house. He was probably a direct ancestor of Adam, who left Denesyde in 1715. He may have been descended from Robert and David who were recorded in 1611. **John** (16th C.) tailor recorded as 'John Trumble' when he was made a Burgess of Glasgow in 1574. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Turnbulls. **John** of Howden (16th C.) recorded in 1576 among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Barnhills, Hallrule, Billerwell, Belses and Chesters) who had a bond with another group of Turnbulls (from Minto, Bewlie, Kames and Troneyhill) and others, not to harm each other. He is surely related to the later John of Howden. In 1580 he was listed among men who owed money to John Dawson in Selkirk. **John** (16th C.) recorded as Reader of Bedrule 1576–78. George was Reader right after this, so it is possible that one of the names is an error. He also appears to have served as Reader at Abbotrule and Lessuden. It is possible that he was an ex-monk of Dryburgh Abbey. **John** (16th C.) nephew of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, with his father perhaps being Robert. He was listed in 1578/9 as 'broder sone to the said Sir Thomas' when members of the family were asked to appear before the Privy Council to answer for the murder of Thomas Shiel. **John** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Hutlerburn in 1579 when

there was a dispute over a horse with neighbouring tenants in Huntly. **John** (16th C.) gave a sasine in 1579 of his 10 poundland of 'Reuhop or Philop', in the Barony of Hawick and Sherrifdom of Selkirk, to Martin Elliot. This was surely Martin of Braidlie, whose son was Simon of Philhope. He did this with the consent of his son, whose forename is not given. It is possible he is the same as John of Howden, and possibly also John of Philiphaugh. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1580 as occupier of 2 rigs in Lilliesleaf. These lay to the east of Porteous Croft, where William Middlemas held lands. **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) tenant of Nether Bonchester. In 1581 he was listed among the 10 men accused of the murder of Walter, son of Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. He could be the brother of David in Belses (with other brothers being Adam and George) accused of harassing the widow of Walter of Rawflat in 1583. **John** of Minto (16th/17th C.) possibly son of John. He may have been a minor when he succeeded, since Hector Turnbull 'tutor of Minto' is recorded in 1553/4 and in 1569. In 1571 he was one of the sureties for the leaders of the Olivers, along with Sir Thomas and 2 Rutherfords. In 1571/2 he signed a bond to act against Borders thieves and signed the 'Band of Roxburgh' in 1573. In 1573 he was among men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm, although they were acquitted because Kerr had reset the fugitive Kerr of Ferniehirst. In 1574 he signed a bond of service with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, along with several other Turnbulls. In 1575 he was one of the arbitrators for the Elliots in their feud with the Pringles. He also served as surety in 1576. In 1576 he was listed among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Bewlie, Kames and Troneyhill), who had a bond not to harm another group of Turnbulls (from Barnhills, Billerwell, Belses and Chesters); however, there was a complaint a few months later that his 'servand and dependar' Walter in Firth attacked Patrick Bennet, servant to Adam of Belses. In about 1578 he signed a bond with other Rutherfords and Turnbulls and another bond between the Kers and the Rutherfords. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. In 1580 he was ordered, along with Sir Thomas of Bedrule and Wat of Bewlie, to enter pledges into ward in Edinburgh Castle (which apparently he did) or be declared a rebel. He and Wat of Bewlie had a caution for £2000 that they would appear before the Privy Council, with William Redpath of Greenlaw as surety. Also in 1580 he was head of a group of Turnbulls of Minto, Wauchope, Bewlie and Hobsburn who had a a bond to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Bedrule and others. In 1581 he and Martin Elliot of Braidlie were caution for the re-entry of Hob Elliot of Braidlie, as pledge for the Elliots of Gorrenberry. In the same year he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes and additionally among Border Lairds who denounced their bonds with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. Also in 1581 he was accused of being head of a group of Turnbulls who came to the farm of Rawflat and there harassed the widow and children of the murdered Walter Turnbull, then stole the cattle and goods from the farm. In 1583 the Kerrs of Ancrum paid surety for him not to harm Agnes, widow of Walter of Rawflat and her tenants and servants; the document was signed for him, because he could not write. He was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. And he is recorded in 1584/5 as the first name on a list of Turnbulls, Douglases and others who were to appear before the Privy Council 'concerning thair obedience to his Majestie and quieting of the countrie'. He is probably the 'lard of Mynto' listed in 1586 among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. In 1587 he served as 'cautioner in relief' for Sir Thomas of Bedrule, while Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, served as caitioner for him. The Earl of Angus was cautioner for him again in 1588, that he would appear before the Privy Council on £2000 penalty. In 1588/9 Alexander Horxburgh of that Ilk was surety for him that he and those he was responsible for would keep the peace, while he was surety for Hob Elliot, 'Vicar's Hob' (and someone else signed for him ' becaus I can not wryte'). Also in 1588/9 he served as cautioner for Wat Turnbull of Bewlie. In 1589 he and Walter of Bedrule were listed among leaders in Teviotdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. Also in 1589 he was on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. Additionally in 1589, he and Walter of Bedrule were cited by the Privy Council for not remaining in Edinburgh after instructed to do so because they were guilty of resetting a group of Turnbulls and Douglases who were involved in the murder of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton; James

Gledstains of Cocklaw was his surety. He is also listed about 1590 among landed men of the Borders and in 1591 when he was among the Barons who pledged their support for the King against the Earl of Bothwell. Also in 1590 he acted as a 'surety in relief' for Walter of Bedrule and was mentioned in a case where the Earl of Angus was ordered to relieve the King of certain 'bills' of English complainant. In 1591 he subscribed to a bond of allegiance to the King against Bothwell, Home and others. In 1591/2 he acted as surety for Martin Elliot of Braidlie. In 1592 Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk served as his cautioner in a bond of loyalty to the King. In 1595 he was recorded along with his sons Thomas and George, among Turnbulls and Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhill complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhill. He is also recorded in 1595 when he was one of the main signatories of a letter of assurance for the behaviour of the Turnbulls descended from the house of Minto; this included the Turnbulls of Hallrule, Barnhills, Gatehousecote and 'David Daviesoune of the Cambes'. In 1598, along with James in Hassendean, Walter Scott 'of Ordschaw' and James Langlands, were denounced for not paying Selkirkshire taxes to the Lord of Newbattle. In 1599 he served as cautioner for entering the Lorraines who were accused of the murder of David Turnbull, heir of Wauchope; there was also a bond subscribed at Barnhills in the same year, with a notary signing for him. His name is recorded in 1603 on a long list of local landowners whom the Baron of Hassendean (James Cunningham, Earl of Glancairn) was trying to remove. The name of his wife is not known. In 1603 his son Thomas was served heir to his lands in Minto (suggesting he was deceased by then). He had at least one other son, George. **John** (16th/17th C.) son of Sir Thomas. In 1592 he is recorded in a complaint to the Privy Council by James Stewart of Wells that he threatened his servant when he was ploughing the fields at Wells. He was assisted by his brother Robert, with the incitement of their brother Walter of Bedrule, and was denounced as a rebel for not apearing. **John** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1599 as a servitor of the Laird of Bedrule (presumably Walter). He was a subscriber at Barnhills to a bond by John of Minto to enter the Lorraines of Harwood. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** 'Jock' (16th/17th C.) nephew of George of Belses. In 1603 he was recorded as 'Jok Trumbill in Belsis' when his uncle George was convicted of 'the filthie cryme of Incest and Adulterie' with his wife Marion. **John** (16th/17th C.) from Braidhaugh. He is recorded in 1601 among a group of Turnbulls and Lorraines accused by Englishman Gray of Morpeth of stealing from him. William 'of Brodehaugh' is listed after him and so presumably his brother or son. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Mackside. He is recorded in 1601 when he was accused by Mr. Gray of Morpeth of being part of a group of Scotsmen of stealing from him. The others were Lorraines of Appotside and Turnbulls of Braidhaugh. In 1603 he was 'of Maiksyde' when, along with Turnbulls from Nether Bonchester, Braidhaugh and 'Harkschaw', he was ordered to find caution of 300 merks to answer the accusation of stealing cattle from Hector Turnbull of Wauchope in the 1590s. He is also recorded as 'in Maksyd' in 1605 when he was pledged to appear at court in Edinburgh. **John** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Tempilhall' in 1604 when he was 'Bailie in that part' for James Sandilands, Baron of Feu-Rule. In 1605 he was one of the people asked to remove themselves from the lands of Templehall and Brewlands. Another John, also tenant at Templehall or Brewlands, is also mentione in the same action. **John** of Barnhills (d.c.1628) eldest son of Hector of Barnhills. He had a marriage contract of 1597 with Isobel, daughter of George Turnbull of Hallrule. This was followed by a grant of the half lands of Hallrule in 1603, when he was still a minor. He had a charter for the lands of Barnhills in 1607, and a charter of confirmation in 1618. In 1609 he and his father Hector were part of an action brought by David, son of John Scott 'of the Tour in Hawick', for not paying what they had borrowed from him. In 1613 he sold '10 acres of Easter Barnhills' to Ragwell Bennet. In 1617 there was a 'renunciation' to him from James and George Scott (which branch of the Scotts is unclear). He had a 'wadset' with Gilbert Eliott (both elder and younger) of Stobs in 1617, and some kind of financial arrangement with Ragwell Bennet in 1618. His brother William in Langraw succeeded to the lands of Barnhills in 1628. **John** (16th/17th C.) one of the Turnbulls who were accused in 1606 of raiding and burning Appotside and Harwood in the period 1598–1605. He is recorded as 'Johnne Trumbill, sone to Hectour of Wauchope'. His brothers included George (also accused in this trial), Thomas (who succeeded to Wauchope) and probably David (who was originally the heir). He was acquitted, although his brother Thomas was found guilty.

John (16th/17th C.) son of Robert and grandson of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. He married Judith Forster, probably in the 1590s. **John** (17th C.) son of George in Philiphaugh. In 1601 he was served heir to his father's 5-merk land there, called 'Bairborisland'. He could be the same man as John of Philiphaugh, who was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. He was in turn succeeded by his son William in 1606. **John** of Howden (17th C.) member of the 'assyse' in Dumfries in 1622 and 1623. Also in 1623 he is recorded in a letter of inhibition in Selkirk, for non-payment to Sir John Stewart of Traquair. He could be the Turnbull of Howden who held half the lands of Philiphaugh in the early 1600s, succeeding his father George in the 5-merk land there, called 'Bairborisland'. He could be the same man as John of Philiphaugh, who was among the Border Lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1583/4. In 1627 he concedes some lands in Philiphaugh to William, portioner of Philiphaugh. In 1630 he was served heir to his father Mark of Howden in the lands of Philhope in the Barony of Hawick. He is surely related to the John who succeeded his father George of Howden in 1601 and the John of Howden recorded in 1576. **John** (16th/17th C.) half-brother of Walter Scott of Woll, described as 'apparent of Harden' in 1608 (even although there had not been any Turnbull Lairds of Harden for a century). Along with John Scott (brother of Walter of Woll) he attacked some of the citizens of Selkirk, and when apprehended by the Selkirk Bailies the pair were forcibly taken from imprisonment by a gang of Scotts and Turnbulls. They were then ordered to appear in Edinburgh or be declared rebels. It is possible he was a son of Isabel, who was described as 'gudwif of Woll' in 1579 (with her husband's name not recorded). **John** (16th/17th C.) part of a group of Scotts and their followers who forcibly released 2 of their kin from the Bailies of Selkirk in 1608. He is listed as 'apparent of Hundley' (presumably Huntly). His brothers Robert and Andrew were also involved. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in 'Elscheuch' recorded in 1612, this probably being Elfhaugh. Along with Andrew in Bonchester, and Andrew's sons Thomas and John, he complained to the Privy Council that John, Lord Ker of Jedburgh, had unfairly imprisoned them, and they were ordered to be released. **John** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Crosscleuch in Bedrule Parish in 1619 when he was denounced as a rebel for failing to appear in court along with several other Turnbulls. Their crime was taking wood from the Laird of Traquair's land at Huntliehill. William was also tenant there, and so presumably a relative. **John** (16th/17th C.) son of James 'called of Raperlaw'. In 1619 was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. He was one of the few men who appeared personally and hence was not denounced as a rebel. **John** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Newton' (possibly the one in Bedrule Parish) when he acted as caution (along Gilbert, son to Gavin Elliot of Brugh and 3 men from Headshaw) in 1623 for Mungo Scott from Castleside. Perhaps the same John was 'in Bedrule' in 1643 when his lands were valued at £34. **John** of Minto (d.1641) possibly son of Thomas. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. His sons William and Robert became merchants' apprentices in Edinburgh in 1650 and 1651, respectively (and so must have been quite young when he died). His son John succeeded while still a minor. He died while on army service in Newcastle, this fact convincing his superior to allow his son to marry before he was of age. He is probably the John of Minto whose daughter Alison married William Douglas of Timpendean in 1655. **John** of Minto (b.1620s) son of John and Elizabeth Eliott. He was brother of William and Robert. He married Rachel Inglis in 1641, even although he was technically too young; this was because his father had died while in military service (and also through the help of his uncle William Turnbull, minister of Makerstown). In the 1643 Land Tax Rolls he was owner of the main part of Minto, along with 'Mr. William Turnbull' (his uncle) and Elizabeth Elliot (his mother), valued at £2006 13s 4d. He was also listed as holding the 'Minister of Makerston's Lands, being Hornshole', valued at £100. He is probably the John who was in 1655 served heir to his father John of Minto in ⅓ of the lands and Barony of Minto, including a half merk of land in Minto, with advowson of the church, '2 parts of the said landis undisponed'. At the same time he also inherited 1 merkland of Hornshole. It is unclear what his relationship was with John of Knowe, but it seems easy to mix them up; in 1655 he received from John of Knowe his third of the rent of Hyndlee and Rouchhope and in 1656 rented Minto Craig to him (definitively proving they were not one and the same man). In 1657 he was the heritable proprietor of the lands of

Hornshole when he had a 'wadset' for them with John Scott of Brieryyards, with the consent of William Turnbull, minister of Makerstoun. He appears to have owned part of Standhill in 1660 and could be the John in Standhill recorded in the 1643, 1663 and 1678 Land Tax Rolls. Payments to Lord Lyon in 1662 suggest this is when the family matriculated their arms. He was renewed as a Roxburghshire J.P. in 1663. He was probably the Laird of Minto recorded in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1663 paying £2006 13s 4d. His wife may be the 'Lady Minto' who paid tax on £200 for lands in Southdean Parish in 1663. He had one child, also John, and father and son are also easy to confuse. It was probably his son John who sold off the Minto estate. **John** (17th C.) described as 'indweller in Machsyde' when he was witness to a sasine in Rulewater in 1653. **John** of Minto (d.bef. 1684) son of John. He was involved in a bond with John Turnbull of Knowe, partly paid off in 1668. He was probably the John, recorded along with William in James Wilson's list of local landowners of the mid-to-late 17th century. He was probably also the same John of Minto who was later married to Rachel, daughter of Cornelius Ingles of 'Eastbarnes' (she is recorded as his wife in 1681). In 1672 he had a charter of the Barony of Minto, which was ratified in 1681. In 1673 they were involved in a land deal with Walter Scott of Harwood, selling off the Minto estate, and ending its connection with his family, which had lasted many generations. He also sold about a third of the lands of Minto to Gilbert Eliott of Craigend (who was probably his maternal uncle, and not the same man as Sir Gilbert Elliot, who would unite them into the Barony of Minto in 1706). It seems likely that he was forced to sell off his lands to clear debts (but it may be that the arrangements in the 1670s were only wadsets, and he lost the lands for good in the 1690s). He is probably the John of Minto whose brother William is recorded in a deed in 1673. In 1674 he became a Burgess of Edinburgh in right of his wife Rachel Ingles (who was also a Burgess). His wife is recorded recovering the 'wadset' with the Earl of Tarras over lands in the Barony of Minto in the period 1682–94. This must be the same John of Minto descibed as deceased in 1684 when his son John was entered as a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh in his right. He had unnamed children buried in Greyfriars Cemetery in 1670 and 1674. **John** of Langshaw (17th C.) appointed one of the Commissioners for Roxburghshire (along with Harry McDougall of Makerstoun) in 1665. **John** of Knowe (d.1675/6) probably eldest son and successor as Laird to Thomas. In 1652 his brother William was appointed as tutor to the children of their relative Thomas in 'Chesterhouse' (probably Chesterhall near Ancrum). He appears to have rented Hyndlee and Rouchhope (along with other farmers) from John of Minto in 1655, and he rented Minto Craig from John of Minto in 1656. There is an account relating to him from 1664 among records in Selkirk. In 1655 he is recorded in a 'tack' with Thomas Turnbull, farmer at Hassendeanbank, and in 1657 in an 'inhibition' against Robert Turnbull, son of a Jedburgh merchant. In a discharge of 1658 he is listed along with other Turnbulls, suggesting that he was son of Thomas and brother of William. He is recorded in a bond with James Scott in 1658. He was fined £2,000 in 1662, after the Restoration. He was recorded on the Land Tax Rolls of 1663, paying £227. He was on a list of landowners of Hassendean Parish in 1666, and he complained against the planned division of that parish in the same year. He paid annual rent to the treasurer of Selkirk in 1667. In 1668 he is mentioned as cautioner for John of Minto (making it clear that they were not the same person, although their relationship is unclear). It was established in 1670 that he owned the burial place within the bellhouse of Hassendean Kirk. His wife Agnes Liddell died in 1648. He was probably succeeded by Thomas of Knowe, who was persecuted as a Covenanter. Another son was John, recorded as the son of John of Knowe who became an apprentice surgeon with Walter Turnbull in Edinburgh in 1675. His daughter Helen married Thomas Turnbull of Tofts in 1669. In 1678 Grizel (sister of Thomas of Knowe), who married Adam Scott of Burnhead, was probably his daughter. In the 1680s Thomas of Knowe was also recorded having a sister Marion, who was probably therefore another daughter. His children John, Alexander and Isobel are recorded in 1679 receiving money from his estate. Two wills (one dated 1661, while he was still alive, and another in 1676, possibly after he died) are among the papers of the Horsburgh family in the National Archives. His death is recorded on a table tomb in the old Minto graveyard, along with Thomas of Knowe (d.1646). **John** of Firth (17th C.) recorded receiving land from Walter Riddell in 1645. He paid tax on £200 according to the Land Tax Rolls of 1664. In 1675 he led a 'poinding' against Bessie Murray, widow of James 'Bucholme'. In 1678 he paid the land tax in Lilliesleaf Parish for his lands of

Firth. **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 among a number of local people fined for using weights that were lighter than the standards. Specifically his 'quarter wanted ane drop'. It is unclear if he was from Hawick or elsewhere, but he must have been a trader at the market in Hawick. He may be the merchant John recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Cavers. He is recorded in 1684 when his former servant James Johnston was among those declared as fugitives for being a Covenanter. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included George (b.1680). **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Rutherford and their children included Agnes (b.1682). **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Fowler and their children included William (b.1679), Margaret (b.1681) and John (b.1683). The witnesses in 1681 were James Todshaw and John Armstrong. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Agnes Brown and their children included William (b.1683), Thomas (b.1685) and Isobel (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were Thomas Henderson and Andrew Rodger. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Margaret Dodds and their children included Robert (b.1686) and Patrick (b.1688). The witnesses in 1686 were Patrick Dodds (who was surely related to his wife) and Thomas Robson and in 1688 were Patrick and John Dodds. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for Walter in 1687. **John** (17th C.) candlemaker in Hawick. His wife was Margaret Turnbull and their children included Agnes (b.1671). The baptism witnesses were John Scott and John Aitkin. In 1684 he was listed among many people declared fugitives for being a Covenanter, specifically for resetting other fugitives. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule. In 1684 he was tried in Jedburgh for being a Covenanter. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion Aitken and their children included John (b.1689). The witnesses in 1689 were George Johnstone and Andrew Fletcher. **John** (17th C.) candlemaker in Hawick. He was fined in 1689 for his 'exhorbitant' marriage with Christian Scott. He may be the same man as the John declared a fugitive in 1684. In 1690 several people swore that he had said that Thomas Beattie 'should be hanged above all kneffs for going through the toune'; he was 'onlawed in ane provocation' and also for contempt of the Bailies, being fined £22 10s Scots. He was 'John Trumble, candlemaker' on the list of subscribers for the Kirk bell drawn up in 1693. He was listed as a candlemaker on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694, when he paid tax on 2 hearths. Also in 1694 he gave evidence of theft against his employee Walter Scott, 'the Butterman'. **John** (17th C.) servitor of Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge who is recorded as witness to a bond of 1691 and again in 1693. Possibly the same John is described in 1694 as servitor of 'Mr Harie Mauld of Kellie' in another document relating to a bond of 1691 with Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge and Gavin Eliott, his uncle. **John** (17th C.) resident of Minto Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He could be the John in Minto who in 1680 was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. **John** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He probably farmed near Newton, and 'The malt kilne' is listed after him, suggesting he may have been maltman at Newton. **John** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) carrier at Tofts according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) tenant in West Middle on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably related to the later John in West Middle. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Fodderlee according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Mackside in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) resident at Easter Highchesters according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident of Raperlaw according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed among the 'deficients' of the Parish. **John** (17th C.) resident at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) shepherd at Clarilaw according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) resident at Horsleyhill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) listed 'in Hawick' when his wife's will was recorded in 1690. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. He may be the weaver who witnessed a baptism in Hawick for James Miller in 1689. **John** of Knowe (17th/18th C.) probably son of John and brother of Thomas of Knowe. He may have been the John who became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1675. He is recorded in 1689 bringing an action against Rev. Francis Scott, after he had been removed by the Privy Council. **John** of Minto (17th/18th C.) son of John and Elisabeth Eliott of Stobs. He sold the

Minto estate in 1703 to his cousin, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Headshaw, ancestor of the Earls of Minto; it is also stated that he sold it to Walter Scott of Harwood in 1673, but perhaps this was a wadset only. His connection with the other Turnbulls (of Minto and/or Knowe) seems unclear, but he was probably the John (described as a merchant) who became a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh in right of his father in 1684. It may have been his son Patrick who became a Burgess and Guild brother of Edinburgh in 1704, in right of his deceased father (in which case he died about 1703). **John** (17th/18th C.) cooper of Hawick, brother of Michael and Robert, who were also coopers. All 3 brothers were involved in a case before the Bailies in 1678. In 1689 he witnessed a baptism for weaver Andrew Dodds. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also listed as cooper on the westside of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. In 1700 he was a witness for a baptism for flesher Robert Renwick. He was a cooper in 1709 when one of his children was baptised and when he witnessed a baptism for carrier Henry Paterson. He was an elder of the Kirk, and in 1717 charged with collecting money 'from ye foot of ye play la to the west end of ye toun', suggesting he lived in this area perhaps. He was still an Elder in 1718. In 1719 he was 'cuper elder' when he witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Riddell. He was recorded as a cooper in 1699 when his son Andrew was baptised, with witnesses shoemakers Robert and George Oliver. It seems likely he was father of the cooper John who was on the shortlist for Cornet in 1710; if so his wife may have been Agnes Moffat and other children were James (b.1684) and Elspeth (b.1688). He married Helen 'Junk' in 1706 and had children including: James (b.1707); Michael (b.1709); Isobel (b.1712); Helen (b.1714); Mary (b.1716); and John (b.1719). The witnesses in 1709 and 1712 were cooper Michael and weaver Robert (his brothers), in 1714 were Bailies George Martin and Walter Elliot and in 1716 were 'Mr' Thomas Douglas (brother to the Laird of Cavers) and mason John Napier. **John** (17th C.) carter in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. He was separate from the contemporary cooper of the same name. **John** (17th/18th C.) listed as 'oye to Mr James Ker Sometimes Minister att Abbotroule' in 1704 and 1707. His wife was Janet Turnbull and their children, baptised in Hawick, included Thomas (b.1704) and Mary (b.1707). The witnesses in 1704 were Bailie George Martin and Patrick McLellan and in 1707 were William Cunningham and apothecary Walter Scott. He was presumably either nephew or grandson of James Ker, but the precise relationship is unclear. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His son Walter was baptised in Cavers in 1696. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was shepherd in Whitchesters in 1710. He married Janet Elliot and their children included: Malie (b.1710); and Agnes (b.1712). The witnesses in 1710 were Walter Nixon and Henry Orrock. **John** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Boonraw in 1708 and 1711 when his sons William and Archibald were baptised in Wilton Parish. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was at Wester Groundistone in 1721 and 1725. His wife was Janet Colvin and their children included: Janet (b.1717); John (b.1718); Marion (b.1721); Andrew (b.1723); and Agnes (b.1725). The witnesses in 1721 were George and Richard Scott and in 1725 were John and Walter Scott. **John** (17th/18th C.) mason of Hawick. He is probably the mason who witnessed baptisms in 1706 (along with mason John Napier) for mason Peter Mitchell, in 1711 (along with mason Nichol Turnbull) for mason Peter Mitchell, and in 1712 for mason John Napier. He may also be the John who witnessed a baptism for tailor Robert Chisholme in 1717. In 1717, along with John the cooper, he was ordered to collect monies from the west end of the Town, suggesting he may have lived there. It is possible he was related to the other John. In 1720 he (and mason Andrew) witnessed baptisms for Andrew Colwart and mason John Napier. He was still an elder in 1722. In 1723 he witnessed baptisms for James Beattie, innkeeper in the Sandbed and for weaver Walter White. In 1725, along with Andrew (also a mason), he witnessed a baptism for smith William Young. Along with Dand Gray in Weensland he witnessed a baptism in 1725 for tenant Robert Scott. He witnessed another baptism in 1726 for flesher Robert Hardie. Probably the same mason John had a child called Nichol in Hawick in 1709, the mother being Jean Dunlap (labelled 'fornicat.'). In 1721 he was recorded as a mason when he witnessed a baptism (along with Andrew) for shoemaker Andrew Scott and Janet Turnbull (who may have been related); the same 2 men were also witnesses in 1726 and 1728. He and wright Walter Scott built the 'Schooll and House to the Schoollmaster of Hawick' in 1728, with payments received in 1732–35. Probably the same mason in Hawick married Helen Lands and

their children included: Margaret (b.1710); Andrew (b.1713); Andrew (again, b.1715); James (b.1717); Helen Margaret (b.1720); and John (b.1724). The witnesses in 1715 were baxter John Whillans and mason Andrew Turnbull, younger. **John** (17th/18th C.) cooper in Hawick. In 1710 he was on the short-list of candidates for Cornet. He was probably son of an earlier cooper of the same family; he may be the John born to John and Agnes Moffat in Hawick in 1686. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Mossbrae in 1718 when his daughter Isobel was baptised. Other children, baptised in Roberton Parish, who may be his (although some are probably children of John at Roberton) include: Michael (b.1703); Margaret (b.1707); Isobel (b.1709); Mary (b.1709); William (b.1712); Janet (b.1713); Margaret (b.1715); and James (b.1715). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Roberton itself in 1718, and was distinct from the John who was at Mossbrae. His children included Janet (b.1718). He may be the John who married Janet Little in 1705. **John** (17th/18th C.) described as 'servitor to Walter Elliott, bailie-deput of the regaility of Hawick' in 1718 when he was rebuked for having a horse race with Thomas Porteous on the Common Haugh on a Sunday. **John** (17th/18th C.) mason in Whitriggs in Kirkton Parish. His son James was baptised in 1721. James (b.1724), Margaret (b.1728) and Anne (b.1732), also baptised in Kirkton, may also have been his children. **John** (17th/18th C.) Hawick man who was paid in 1721 for gilding the hands of the Kirk clock. He may thus have been a clockmaker or other tradesman. **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at West Middle in 1723 when his son John was baptised. He is probably related to the earlier John in West Middle. **John** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Abbotrule Parish. He was dismissed in 1740 and nothing else is known about him. It is possible that the same John was recorded spending a year at Jedburgh English School in 1739. **John** (1712/3–87) tenant in Mackside. His family were recorded on an old tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard (although he appears to also be referred to there as Thomas). His wife Isabel died in 1756, aged 41. Their children included Betty, James and Thomas (who probably carried on as tenant of Mackside), as well as William, Mary, Elspeth and Margaret, who died in infancy. **John** (18th C.) resident of Parkhill recorded in 1725, 1728, 1733 and 1743 when children of his were baptised. He may have been brother of Walter who also had children baptised at Parkhill around the same time. They could both be descended from James who was at Parkhill a couplf decades earlier. His children included: Robert (b.1725); Margaret (b.1728); Janet (b.1733); and Robert (again, b.1743). Several other children baptised in Roberton could also be his. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at 'Brirrieholl' (i.e. Brierhill) in 1741, what appears to be 'Timer miln' in 1743 and Timbersidemill in 1747. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for John Hood in Hornshole in 1742. He married Margaret Easton in Wilton in 1737 and their children included: Mary (b.1738); James (b.1741); William (b.1743); Thomas (b.1747); John (b.1749); Helen (b.1752); and Robert (b.1755). The witnesses in 1741 were John and Walter Scott, in 1743 were Walter and Robert Scott and in 1747 were James Dryden and Walter Scott. **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Kersel in Minto in 1746. **John** (18th C.) tanner in Hawick. He paid the tax for 15 windows in Hawick in 1748. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. **John** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. In 1757 he witnessed a baptism for weaver George, who was probably related to him. **John** (1723–81) son of William, he was born at Whitriggs in Kirkton Parish. He was schoolmaster at Kirkton in at least the period 1743–46, also serving as Session Clerk for the Parish. In 1745 he was given 3 years' arrears of salary for being Session Clerk. In By 1750 he was Schoolmaster at Ewes, where he was also Session Clerk. In 1744 he married Isabel Scott in Wilton. He secondly married Bridget 'Monel' in 1759, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Middlebie; she may have been related to Robert 'Mannell', who was an earlier schoolmaster of Kirkton. His children (with his 1st wife) were: William (b.1745) and Betty (b.1746), baptised in Kirkton; and John (b.1751) and Janet (b.1758), baptised in Ewes. He died in Hawick. **John** (18th C.) married Jane (or 'Jean') Lamb in 1770. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **John** of Wester Swanshiel (b.1729–1820/1) son of Walter, whom he succeeded in 1750 (note there is some confusion here, since Walter Deans says he was son of James). In 1778 he sold Wester Swanshiel to Cornelius Elliot of Woollee, in order to lease a bigger farm (although he is recorded as still being the owner in 1788, so perhaps the sale had not gone through yet). This ended an association of those lands with his family for perhaps 300 years. In 1780 he occupied the farm of Berryfell

and also rented Howashiel. He was a major heritor of Hobkirk Parish along with Henry Elliot of Harwood and Thomas Scott of Stonedge. He is recorded as farmer at Berryfell on the 1787–97 Horse Tax Rolls and on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. He later farmed at Whitehill Brae, where he died. He married Esther Douglas, a relative of Douglas of Trows. Their children were: Janet; Walter, who used to write songs and sonnets, entered the army, moved to England and had a single daughter; Esther; John, who was tenant at Brieryhill and later Minto Kames; Robert, who purchased Galalaw; Betty; and James, tenant farmer at Galalaw. James is recorded as his son on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. The combined age of he and his wife on their Hobkirk tombstone is 184 (he being 91 and his wife 93). His descendants included Mr. Turnbull of 2 Tower Knowe in the early 1900s. **John** (d.1772) mason in Minto. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. It is possible he is the same man as the mason in Denholm. **John** (18th C.) mason in Denholm. He married Marion Smith, had an unnamed child baptised in Cavers Parish in 1748 and a son John baptised in 1753. He may be the wright in Denholm who was fined in 1767 for lathing and plastering a room belonging to merchant William Irvine in Hawick, even although he was not a Burgess. After continuing to perform the work, the Hammermen petitioned the Magistrates to have him imprisoned in the Tolbooth, although the next day an agreement was reached to avoid imprisoning him. **John** (18th C.) cooper in Hawick, probably related to the earlier cooper of the same name. He married Christian Veitch and their children included Agnes (b.1756) and Elizabeth (b.1760). **John** 'Garleek Jock' (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He was Cornet in 1762. Later that year he married Margaret Storie (who died in 1806), the couple being rebuked for their 'irregular marriage'. Their children included: William (b.1763); Robert (b.1763); Elizabeth (b.1766); and Margaret (1770–1808), who died in Hawick. The 1766 witnesses were Robert Turnbull and Thomas Pringle. He is recorded as 'garlic jock' when his wife died. **John** (18th C.) son of Thomas, tenant at Wolfehopelee. He was appointed schoolmaster in Southdean Parish in 1772. The heritors and minister were 'satisfyed with the abilitys and qualifications of John Turnbull, son of Thomas Turnbull tenant in Woolfhoplie, and unanimously chuse him to the office of schoolmaster and presenter and the session chuse him for their clerk'. He appears to have been appointed temporarily, until approved by the Presbytery, which happened 2 years later. He remained schoolmaster until 1797, when replaced by John Irvine. **John** (18th C.) listed as owner of a 'House and Yard' in Minto Parish in 1779, valued at £1 16s 7d. It was owned by Lord Minto in 1811. He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (d.bef. 1799) resident of Hawick Parish. The death of his wife Elizabeth Scott is recorded in 1799. **John** (1743/4–1816) probably son of Thomas. He was tenant farmer at Mackside. He is recorded there on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 5 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Mackside in the same year. He married Ann Common, and she died in 1803, aged 41. They had a daughter who died in infancy. The family are recorded on an old tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard (although some of the names and generations may be confused). **John** (b.c.1745) farm worker at Stonedge. By his first wife he had sons William (a forester in Jedforest) and James (farm worker at Unthank, who died at Midburn). He secondly married Christian Grieve, and their children were: Robert, shepherd at Philiphaugh and elsewhere; Kate, who married and moved to London; Margaret, who married George Henderson, weaver at Kilnowe and was great-grandmother of Euphemia Henderson who lived at Weens Lodge; Mary, second wife of Adam Turnbull, farmer at Midburn; and Jane, who married Andrew Turnbull, gardener at Weens. **John** (d.bef. 1815) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen (or 'Nelly') Dryden, who died in 1815. Their children included Betty (b.1775), Jane (b.1776), William (b.1787) and John (b.1788). **John** 'Meldrum' (18th C.) recorded in 1787 when his daughter Lizzy died in Hawick. He is surely related to James, 'Auld Meldrum', who died in 1781. **John** (18th C.) baker in Hawick. He married Helen (or Agnes) Scott and their children included: John (b.1784); and Elionora (b.1789). The witnesses in 1784 were merchant George (surely a relative) and James Scott (probably related to his wife). **John** (18th C.) groom at Branxholme in 1785–88, when he was working for Adam Ogilvie, Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch. He was listed as house servant at Branxholme in 1791. In 1794 possibly the same John was gamekeeper at Stobs for Sir William Eliott. However, in 1797 he was a house servant at Branxholme again. **John** (1762/3–1841) weaver in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Howegate with his brother James, who was also a weaver. He is buried in St.

Mary's along with his siblings Robert, James and Janet. **John** (b.bef. 1770) served as an officer in Stuart's Regiment of the Scots Brigade in Holland before turning to medicine. He was apprenticed to Benjamin Bell in Edinburgh and studied at Edinburgh University, receiving the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1793. He practised at Belford, Northumberland and then in Hawick. He received his M.A. and M.D. from St. Andrews University in 1796. **John** (18th C.) recorded at 'Cleughhead' in 1784 and 1787. His children Mary (b.1784) and Helen (b.1787) were baptised in Cavers Parish. It is unclear which Cleuchhead this may have been. Perhaps the same John had other children baptised in Cavers Parish, including John (b.1786). **John** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was herd in Southdeanrig in 1785–97 when his children were baptised: John (b.1785); James (b.1791); Francis (b.1793); and Elspeth (b.1797). **John** (d.bef. 1816) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Scott in 1773 and she died in Hawick in 1816. Their children included: John (b.1774); Margaret (b.1776); Christy (b.1778); Christian (b.1782); William (b.1785); Margaret (again, b.1787); and Robert (b.1788). The first child was baptised in Hawick and the rest in Wilton. He may be the John who witnessed a baptism for Walter Scott and Catherine Turnbull in Wilton in 1770. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Euphemia Turnbull and their children included: Agnes (b.1780); Isabel (b.1781); Margaret (b.1783); and James (b.1784). **John** (18th C.) wright in Lilliesleaf Parish. His son William was baptised in 1790. Betty (b.1787) may also have been his child. **John** (18th C.) listed as servant at Cavers in 1793 and 1794, when he was working for George Douglas. It may just be a coincidence that there was a servant with the same name earlier at Branxholme and at the same time at Stobs. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Hannah Sinton in 1795, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **John** (18th/19th C.) mason in Roberton and Wilton Parishes. He was living at Harden in 1787, 1789 and 1794 and at Langlands Dean in 1797. He married Isobel Gray in 1786 and their children included: John (b.1787); Thomas (b.1789); Isobel (b.1792); Walter (b.1794); William (b.1797); and William (again, b.1800). **John** (18th/19th C.) son of Robert, tenant in Bewlie Hill. He is listed in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.c.1770s) mason at Gillbraehead according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same mason was at Riccarton Toll at the time of the 1801 Militia ballot. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Courthill according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. **John** 'Jock' (b.c.1780) son of Robert, who was farmer at Hallrule Mill. He is so recorded on the 1801 Militia ballot, along with his brother Robert. A story is recounted by Walter Deans in 1887, who said that he was 'imbued with the ancient spirit and daring of the Turnbulls', and that he would regularly settle disputes with his enemies by picking fights at local fairs; on one occasion after he had dispatched a large group of enemies at Jedburgh, his mother, Tibbie Donaldson, said 'ma heart was wae to see them a' gushin' an' bluidin', and oor Jock knockin' them doon'. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at Hudshouse. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (1770s–1827) Hawick clockmaker. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and still listed in 1801. His property immediately to the east of the old Town House was bought by the Council in 1827 and later used to build part of the new Town Hall; it was reported that in 1827 the Burgh borrowed £200 from cooper Walter Lamb, 'in order to pay the price of the subjects purchased from the heirs of John Turnbull'. His niece, Anna Maria Brown, wife of C. Brown, traveller of London, was served as his heir in 1827. He may have been related to the John who was paid for gilding the hands of the Kirk clock in 1721. **John** (1761/2–1803) probably son of Thomas, he was tenant in Mackside, like at least 3 generations before him. The family are recorded on an old tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. **John** (18th/19th C.) son of George of the Cross Keys. He was recorded as son of George 'Senior' on the 1794 short-list for Cornet. He was elected Cornet in 1796, when he was stated to be of the Cross Keys. He was also recorded at the Cross Keys in 1808 when his son Walter died. This is probably the Cross Keys on the High Street (rather than the Sandbed), although this is unclear. He could be the John, son to George 'Senior Mercht' recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia; his name appeared again in 1798 and in early 1799 he paid £10 to avoid serving. In 1799 he was listed among men balloted in 1797 who had paid the penalty for not serving. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Colterscleuch, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs

in 1797. **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Denholm on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. No information such as occupation is given about him. **John** (18th/19th C.) wright in Denholm, recorded in 1795 and 1797. He is listed as a wright on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, separate from the other John in Denholm who is also listed there. His children included: Thomas (b.1795); and twins Andrew and Joshua (b.1797). **John** (18th/19th C.) recorded at Grange in Castleton Parish on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. **John** (1762–c.1850) 2nd son of John, who was the last Turnbull Laird of Wester Swanshiel. His brother Walter moved to England, and so he became the local representative of the Turnbulls of Hartshaugh and Swanshiel. He was tenant at Brieryhill and later at Minto Kames. He is probably the John who was listed as owner of Wester Swanshiel in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He married and his children included John, Thomas, Walter and Margaret. He lived to an old age, being still at Minto Kames at the 1841 census, along with Thomas and Walter (perhaps his sons) and the family of Walter. He could be father of Gavin, who was minister at Teviothead. **John** (18th/19th C.) in charge of wood management at Branxholme in at least the years 1814/5, when he is recorded supervising and paying labourers for 'upholding the plantation dikes'. He is probably the John recorded at 'Branscholm' involved with the tenants of Scott of Buccleuch in Teviothead, according to a letter of 1819. He may be the same John recorded conveying a letter for Adam Ogilvie at Branxholme in 1790 and may be the same man as the groom working at Branxholme in the 1780s. He may also be the John who was a farm worker, about 75 years old, at Branxholme in 1841. **John** (b.c.1765) merchant on the south side of Main Street in Lilliesleaf in 1841. He is probably the draper or grocer recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. **John** (b.1770s) resident of Nether Tofts in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was recorded among those whose names had not been drawn, but his named was labelled 'dead' and the entry crossed out. **John** (18th/19th C.) weaver at Hassendean in Minto Parish according to the Militia ballots in 1799 and 1801. **John** (b.c.1770s) wright in Hawick, recorded in the ballot list for the Militia in 1799. **John** (b.c.1780) mason in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He probably lived on Main Street in 1841. His wife's name was Elizabeth. **John** (b.c.1780) mason in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He may be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (b.c.1780) merchant in Hawick according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. It is unclear if he was related to other merchants of the same name. **John** (b.c.1780) wright at 'Poperburn' in Castleton Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. Labourer Andrew was also listed there and probably his brother. They likely lived on the Piper Burn. **John** (b.c.1780) slater at Boosmill in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Lilliesleaf, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He is probably the John junior, recorded as a tailor in Lilliesleaf in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **John** (b.c.1780) joiner on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In the 1836 electoral roll he was listed as joint proprietor with John junior. He is probably the 'John & Son' listed as joiner on the Round Close in 1837. His wife was Margaret. He is probably the John recorded along with his wife Margaret as a joiner on the 1841 census, around 10 High Street. **John** (b.c.1780) resident of Falnash according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. **John** (b.c.1780) son of William, tenant in Acreknowe. He was recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1801, along with his brother James. **John** (b.c.1780) carter in Lilliesleaf according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **John** (b.1780/1) born in Wilton Parish, he was a servant at Stirches. He was listed as servant at Stirches among heads of households in Wilton Parish 1835–41. He was footman at Stirches House on the 1851 census. His wife was Isabella and they had a daughter, Ann. **John** (b.1780/1) stocking-maker in Wilton Parish. He was listed as stocking-maker at Crawhill Park among heads of households in Wilton Parish 1835–41. He was also an elder in Wilton Kirk. His wife was Janet and their children included Isabella and George. In 1851 the family were living on Wilton Place. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Isabella Wilson. Their son Walter was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1809. The witnesses were Walter Wilson and William [perhaps Walthie?]. **John** (b.c.1784/5) agricultural labourer, botn in Southdean Parish. He was living at Todshawhaugh Cottages in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Beatrix and their children included Robert, Janet and John. **John** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Mabonlaw, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **John** (b.1786/7) shepherd at Burngrove in Wilton Parish. He is recorded there in 1841 and 1851. His wife was Mary and they had a

daughter Isabella. He is probably the John who married Mary Knox in Wilton in 1810. **John** (1787–1857) 2nd son of James, who farmed at Ruecastle. In 1811 he became tenant farmer at Spittal-on-Rule. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He was recorded at Spittal in 1841 and 1851. He is probably the 'Mr. Turnbull in Spittal-on-Rule' who was said to take a keen interest in the Sclenty Schuil. In 1827 in Wilton Parish he married Isabella Lockie. Their children included: Janet (b.1820); Helen Rutherford (b.1822); James (b.1823), who took over the tenancy of Spittal; Mary (b.1825) and Isabella A.G. (b.1830). He secondly married Ann Euphemia Burnett (from Edinburgh) and further children included: John Rutherford (b.1838); Margaret Catherine (b.1840); Elizabeth Rutherford (b.1842); William George (b.1844); Alexander Jamieson (b.1846); Agnes R. (b.1847); Walter Douglas (b.1849); Anne Euphemia (b.1851); and Jessie Catherine (b.1856). Ann is recorded as 'Late Farmer's Widow' in the 1861 census. **John** (b.c.1787/8) eldest son of John, farmer at Brieryhill and Minto Kames. He carried on the tenancy of Minto Kames when his father retired. He married Esther Turnbull. His children included John, Isabel, Thomas, James, Agnes, Robert (who became a solicitor) and Walter (a stone mason). In 1851 he is listed as retired and living at Newton in Wilton Parish with his wife Esther and children Margaret, Robert, Walter, Esther and Mary, plus his brother Thomas. In 1861 he was at Wilton Dean. He retired from farming and lived to the age of 88. **John** (1788–1849) son of Thomas ('Bailie Tammy') and Margaret Darling. He may also have been a Bailie. He was a dyer on the Crescent, carrying on some of his father's business and founding the company John Turnbull & Son, Slitrig Dyeworks in 1819. He is recorded as dyer in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and as a dyer and carpet manufacturer in the 1837 directory. He maintained the Baptists within Hawick after the death of their local leader William Thorburn; he helped the congregation acquire a room for worship on the ground floor of 8 Allars Crescent. He married Isabella Rutherford in Jedburgh in 1831. His children were: Thomas (b.1833); Alexander (b.1835); John D. (b.1838); Catherine (b.1840); and Margaret Darling (b.1842/3), who married Thomas Bell, and whose daughter Isabella R. was the first person baptised in the new Baptist Kirk on Bourtree Place. In 1841 he was living on the Crescent with his wife Isabell and 4 children, but by 1851 his wife was a widow there. He is probably the John, dyer on the Crescent listed in Slater's 1852 directory, even although he was deceased by then (since the firm continued). A portrait of him exists. **John** (b.1796) born in Minto Parish, son of George. He was a seedsman and spirit dealer on Allars Bank. In 1851 he was living at Allars Bank and listed as a farmer of 130 acres (employing 5 labourers) and a nursery and seedsman (employing 42 people). In 1861 he was at the corner of Bourtree Place and North Bridge Street and listed as 'Nursery & Seedsman'. His wife was Violet H. Thorburn (from Ashkirk Parish), and their children included: George (b.1820); Euphemia (b.1822); Jessie (b.1824); William (b.1826); John (b.1828); Isabella (b.1830); and James Alexander (b.1837), who worked in the nursery business. In 1851 he was listed as a farmer. By 1861 he had moved to the east side of Bridge Street. **John** (18th/19th C.) married Helen Goodfellow in Lilliesleaf in 1825. Their children included Robert (b.1826) and George (b.1830). **John** (1796–1875) youngest son of William of Burnfoot and Eleanor Stephenson. He succeeded his father as farmer at Burnfoot and West Buccleuch. He also carried on his father's reputation as a breeder of shorthorn cattle at Burnfoot. In his younger days he was a keen follower of the Buccleuch Hunt. He was probably the John listed at Burnfoot among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He is listed as farmer at Burnfoot in 1835–41, among heads of households in Wilton Parish. He is recorded in 1851 and 1861 as farmer of 200 acres, employing 9 labourers and was still farmer at Burnfoot in 1868. He married Mary Kilner Anderson, who was from Huddersfield. Their children included: William (b.1833); Betsy Anderson (b.1836); Eleanor Stephenson (b.1833); Thomas Anderson (b.1839); and Mary (b.1841). His last 20 years were spent in failing health, and he was seldom seen in public. He died at Burnfoot. **John** (b.1796/7) stockingmaker in Hawick, probably born in Wilton Parish. In 1841 he was living on the High Street, in 1851 at 4 Melgund Place and in 1861 at 5 Melgund Place. He was Curator of the Archæological Society's Museum around the time of the robbery in 1865. In 1866 he donated the skeleton of a frog found at Hilliesland Moss. He married Helen Blaikie and their children included: John; George; Robert; James; and Hannah. **John** (19th C.) married Beatrix (or 'Beaty') Scoon in 1826, the marriage recorded in Roberton and Hobkirk Parish. **John** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Helen Goodfellow and their children included Robert

(b.1826) and George (b.1830). **John** (b.1803) youngest of 7 sons of James and Betty Adamson, he was born at Hobkirk Kirkstile. He had brothers who were schoolmasters of Wilton and Hobkirk. He became a grocer in Newcastleton. He was listed as a grocer and spirit dealer in Newcastleton, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may be the carter in Newcastleton listed as male head of his family in 1835. In 1824 he married Wilhelmina (or 'Mina'), daughter of George Scott, shepherd at Lodgegill. They had a family of 10: James (1825–78), grocer in Hawick; George (1826–86), who died in Edinburgh and had a daughter Elizabeth Lawrie who was also a teacher; Elizabeth (b.1828), who married Jedburgh baker W. Hollands; Thomas (1830–60), who died at Morebattle, and had a son Dr. Adam Robert, who was medical superintendent at the Fife and Kinross Lunatic Asylum; Robert (1832–64), who died unmarried at Saratoga Springs, U.S.A.; William (b.1834), who died in infancy; William again, who also died (d.1836); William Elliot (1838–68), clerk at Register House; Walter Hall (b.1841) provision merchant in Edinburgh; and Margaret (b.1842), married Linlithgow paper merchant John Lovell. He is buried with his wife at Rosebank cemetery in Edinburgh. **John** (1807–c.49) son of John and Margaret Murray, he was born in Hawick Parish. In 1833 he married Helen (1808–98), daughter of William Laidlaw and Helen Douglas. In 1841 he was a joiner living on the Round Close, but emigrated soon afterwards, settling in Galt, Ontario. His children (the first 3 born in Hawick) were: John (b.1835); William (b.1836); Helen (b.1841); and Thomas (b.1850). **John Robson** (1807–66) youngest son of Adam, farmer at Hassendeanbank, and Betty Scott, from Skelfhill. He attended Minto School and Edinburgh University and became an architect. He was Master of Works at Windsor Castle in the period 1845–66. He married Ann Oliver from Middlesex and they had 5 children. He is buried at Windsor Castle. **John** (b.1808) son of Alexander and Jean Scott. He was a joiner and innkeeper in Denholm. He is probably the joiner recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was proprietor of the Cross Keys on Main Street. In 1851 he was living with his mother Jane, who was postmistress, his sister Jane and his nephew John (who became a gardener and botanist). In 1861 he was living with his sister Jean and 'cousin' Agnes Scott, serving as his assistant; she was probably his niece, daughter of Robert Scott and Helen Turnbull and sister of botanist John Scott. **John** (19th C.) educated in Selkirk, he became schoolmaster at Millburn (otherwise known as Hermitage) in Castleton Parish in 1838. It seems unlikely that he was there for long. **John** (b.c.1810) joiner in Hawick, listed at the Round Close in 1841. He is probably son of John, who was also a joiner, and was part of the 'John & Son' listed as joiners on the Round Close in Pigot's 1837 directory. His wife was Helen, and their children included John, William and Helen. **John** (19th C.) skinner in Hawick. He was the 16th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. **John** (19th C.) farmer at East Middle, probably son of Thomas. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. **John** (19th C.) son of Robert. He was a grocer to trade, with his shop at Bonchester Bridgend. In 1835 he became the first postmaster of the Rule valley, however he died not long afterwards and was succeeded by his sister Betty. **John** (19th C.) resident of Appletreehall. In 1863 he donated part of a Roman bronze fibula to the Museum. It is possible this was the 'fibula, made apparently either of jet or cannel coal and bearing a fine polish' found on the borders of Hawick Parish and described in 1839. **John** (b.1803/4) shepherd and agricultural labourer in Florida in Liddesdale. He was listed there among heads of households in Castleton in 1836–41. The 80 year-old James who lived with him in 1841 was probably his father. By 1851 and 1861 he was a shepherd and he is recorded as farmer at Florida in 1868. His wife was Jane, and their children included James, Janet, Walter, Elizabeth, John, William and Andrew. **John** (c.1818–c.1905) 2nd son of Adam and great-grandson of Adam of Denesyde, he was born at Old Fodderlee. He married Jane, daughter of William Nichol, farmer at Newlands, Minto, and she died in 1896. He later lived in the Back Row, Selkirk. He had 2 sons and 3 daughters. **John** (b.1822/3) frameworker in Hawick. He was living at 4 Melgund Place in 1861. He married Margaret Grieve and their children included John and Margaret. In 1861 he presented a Garibaldi Medal to the Museum. Probably the same John was recorded at O'Connell Street in 1861 when he donated Dr. Young's 'Essay on Government' and another book to the Museum; and he was on Melgund Place in 1865 when he donated American Confederate banknotes and a collection of 8 coins before that. Probably the same John donated a coin and an Irish bank token to the Museum in 1871.

He may be the John who became Museum Curator in 1865. **John** (19th C.) coachman at Weens estate. He married Helen, daughter of Walter Amos. Their son Walter Amos was carpenter at Bonchester Bridge and married his cousin Janet Kerr Amos in 1881. **John** (1825/6–75) eldest son of Alexander, who was forester at Cavers. He married Helen, daughter of James Stoddart, shepherd at Falahill. Their family consisted of 6 sons (including Alexander, servant at Wolfelee) and 5 daughters. He died at Westerhouses. **John** (19th C.) mason in Denholm. In 1863 he donated 2 old coins to the Museum. **John** (19th C.) son of Thomas, who was shepherd on Templehall. He married Agnes, daughter of shepherd Robert Telfer. Among their children was John, who was shepherd at several farms in Rulewater. **John** (19th C.) eldest son of John, farmer at Minto Kames. Along with his brother Thomas he went out to Australia when gold was discovered near Melbourne in the 1850s. He returned to Hawick and married Mary, sister of builder Adam Scott in 1866. He farmed at Priestrig. His children were John, Thomas, Christina (who married Rev. John Stevenson of Bedrule) and Esther (who kept house for her 2 brothers at Bonchester). **John** (19th C.) Race Judge at the Common Riding in the 1840s. **John** (b.1826/7) shepherd in Rulewater, son of John and grandson of Thomas who was shepherd on Templehall farm. He was born in Hawick Parish and was related to the Turnbulls of Hartshaugh and Swanshiel and also coachman John. He worked for Henry Elliot, senior and junior, then at Town-o-Rule, Westerhouses and finally Weens East Lodge. In 1861 he was shepherd at Westerhouses. He married Margaret Elliot from Newcastleton. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters: Janet, who was laundrymaid at Weens; Isabella; Agnes; John; Elizabeth; and Thomas. **John** (b.1828) son of tobacconist William, he was a baker in Hawick. In 1851 he and his father were both living at about 3 Howegate, and he was employing 2 men in his baker's business. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed on the Howegate. **John Struthers** (b.1829) son of weaver William. He was a bank accountant, working in Jedburgh by the time of the 1861 census. His wife was Janet and their children included Ellen L., William and John W. (who was with Thomas Purdom & Sons). **John** (d.1891) related to the Turnbulls of Hartshaugh and Swanshiel. He took over driving the Hawick to Carlisle coach from Sandy Elder for the last few years that it operated. He later farmed at Wiltonburn along with his brother William. He may be the John of Wiltonburn who in 1870 donated a sixpence of Elizabeth I to the Museum and in 1872 donated a shilling of William III. **John Anderson** (19th C.) solicitor in Hawick. He was one of the members of the first committee of Hawick Golf Club in 1878, and was later Club Captain. He was also one of the founder members of the Hawick Billiards Club. **John** (19th C.) clerk at William Watson & Sons, he was an influential early member of the Hawick R.F.C. committee. **John** (19th/20th C.) wine merchant at 51 High Street. He was probably son of the founder of the grocery and wine store. **John A.** (19th C.) draper on the Howegate. He was later a tobacconist. His daughter Amy married her cousin James Turnbull, farmer at Galalaw. **John** (1836–1915) from the family of Bedrule, he was born in Jedburgh, where he worked at the Procurator Fiscal's Office before becoming the first accountant of the Hawick Branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland. After holding this position for 15 years he moved to the Gala branch where he was appointed Agent in 1902 and retired in 1909. He was also actuary for the Gala branch of the Trustee Savings Bank for almost 40 years. He could be the accountant on the 1857 list of members of the Archæological Society. He married Isabella Ewen Turnbull (1834–1917) and their children were James Brydon, John William, Gilbert Kilpatrick, Helen, Robert John (killed on a train in the U.S.A.), Douglas (of the Imperial Yeomanry, died at Pretoria), George Hector (died in Nashville, Tennessee) and E.J. (of Dayton, Ohio). **John** (1838–1910) son of John and grandson of 'Bailie Tammy'. He worked in the family dyers business. He lived at Kirkton House, which in 1901 had 9 rooms and 2 servants. He married Sarah Hall, who was from England. Their children included: Sarah Thompson (1862–78); John D. (b.1865); and Williamina Thompson (b.1869), who married James Boyd Sime. **John** (b.1859) son of grocer James and Annie Robson. In 1889 he married Mary Stewart at Ilkley. Their children were James Stewart; Charles Stewart; Isabell Young Firth; Donald MacLeod Victor; Frederick William Barrie; and Douglas Elliot Scott. **John** (19th/20th C.) master of Kirkton School. He is recorded in Slater's 1903 directory. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. Probably the same John was Registrar and Inspector of Poor in Kirkton in 1902. **John Turnbull** (b.1868) son of John, farmer at Priestrig and Mary Scott. He was born in Wilton Parish. He became joint tenant at Bonchester

with his brother Thomas. **John Weir** (b.1870) clothier in Denholm, son of clothier and tailor James. He was educated in Denholm until the age of 16, acting as pupil-teacher there. He was an apprentice with his father until 1890 then worked in Glasgow for 2 years, returning to Denholm to join his father in 'R. Turnbull & Son', later becoming the sole partner. He acted as local Registrar in Denholm and lived at Rosebank. In 1895 he married his cousin Isabella Macdonald; she was daughter of Jessie Scott, daughter of Robert Scott, farmer at Todlaw. **John** (19th/20th C.) Elder and Session Clerk of Kirkton Parish in 1908. **John** (19th/20th C.) cashier with Wilson & Armstrong at Weensland Mills. He later became a partner in Turnbull & Hodgson, coal merchants, then had his own coal business (based at the Coffin End) and finally was involved with Teviot Tweed Co. He married Barbara Scott Davidson, daughter of James. **John** (19th/20th C.) became Managing Director of Pringle's in 1929, following J. Boyd Sime's resignation. He himself resigned in 1933, to be replaced by Arthur Oddy and Wullie Mactaggart. **John Fisher** 'Guttie' or 'Gutty' (1932–82) son of Barrie, he was a local grocery merchant and Town Councillor, as well as husband of Myra. He attended George Watson's College in Edinburgh and served an apprenticeship with Wilson & Glenny before taking over the family business in 1954, based at 51 High Street. His business also sold a blended whisky called 'Teviotdale'. He revived the Turnbull clan in 1977, after effectively being dormant for centuries. He was a Town Councillor for 11 years, starting in 1969 and later served as Roxburgh District Councillor for Teviot South. He was also heavily involved in events twinning Hawick with Bailleul. He married Myra in 1956 and they made their home at 14 Rosebank Road, later moving to St. Ables, Wilton Park Road. His children were Barrie (b.1957), Deborah (b.1959) and Hamish (b.1961). The Turnbull Clan named their lifetime achievement award after him. **Joseph** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Mary Armstrong and their son children included: Francis (b.1798); James (b.1800); William (b.1810); and Joseph (b.1812). **Joseph** (b.1792/3) born in Southdean Parish, he was a grocer in Jedburgh and then a frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Drumlanrig Place. He married Helen (or 'Ellen') Young from Kelso, and their children included: Helen (b.1828); and Jane (b.1829). **Joseph** (b.c.1815) stockingmaker in Denholm. He was living around the Canongate in 1841. He married Catherine Waugh and their children included: Martha (b.1834); Joseph (b.1836); Isabella Minto ('Bell', b.1838); Andrew (b.1840); Betsy (b.1844); and Thomas Waugh (b.1848). **Joseph** (b.1821/2) postman in Hawick, perhaps serving the Denholm area in the 1860s. He may have been son of stockingmaker William. In 1851 he was a handloom weaver at 7 O'Connell Street and in 1861 he was a 'Post Messanger' at 1 Melgund Place. He may be the Joseph who donated coins to the Museum in 1860, 1861 and 1867, and was on its committee in 1864. He married Margaret Elliot and their children included: William; Archibald (b.1851); Adam Orrock (b.1853); Euphemia; Margaret O.; and John E. **Katherine** (16th C.) daughter and heiress of Hector of Belses. In 1580 her father gave her sasine for his 'ten librates of land of old extent of Belses'. Her uncle John was one of the witnesses. **Lancelot** 'Lancie' (16th/17th C.) brother of Tom 'of Harkschaw', which seems likely to have been Hartshaugh. The brothers were listed in 1603 along with Turnbulls from Nether Bonchester, Braidhaugh and Mackside, who were ordered to find caution of 300 merks each to answer the accusation of stealing cattle from Hector Turnbull of Wauchope in the 1590s. His name is given as 'Lancy Trumble' (which is an unusual forename for a Turnbull). **Lawrence** (15th C.) part of the 'retour of inquest' for Ker of Altonburn in 1438. It is unclear which branch of the Turnbulls he belonged to, but he is listed right after Archibald, and John of Fulton is also mentioned. **Lawrence** (15th/16th C.) recorded as witness to a land transaction in Edinburgh in 1501/2. **Lawrence** (15th/16th C.) son of William in Bonchester. In 1502 he was listed among many Turnbulls and others who were declared as fugitives for their part in the murder of Robert Oliver. The person who was supposed to enter him into the court was George of Hallrule, who was fined for his non-appearance. His father William was also recorded in the same 1502 case, as well as David in Bonchester, who was probably related. **Lawrence** 'Laurie in Maxsyde' (16th/17th C.) found guilty at the 1622 Commissioners' Court of stealing 2 cows from William Douglas of Cavers' land at Langside about 1614 and 2 sheep from elsewhere in 1619, and sentenced to be hung. He is also referred to as 'Lancie'. **Lawrence** 'Lawrie' of Hartshaugh (17th C.) recorded on the valuation for Abbotrule Parish in 1643. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Turnbulls who lived at Hartshaugh. **Leo** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Unthank listed among

Turnbulls given remission in 1516 for any role they played in assisting the Homes. Presumably these are the lands of Unthank in Rulewater. **Lyle** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Lyell Turnbull in Hartishauche' (presumably Hartshaugh) in 1618 (registered in 1623) for a 'wadset' of lands in Hobkirk Parish. He was also recorded in the 1623 Commissioners' Court when he was surety for Adam Turnbull in Hartshaugh Mill. He was surely related to Adam. He may be the 'Leonall' who was possibly a younger son of Hector of Hartshaugh, who witnessed a bond between Walter of Bedrule and George Rutherford (younger in Abbotrule) in 1618. **Malcolm** (17th C.) recorded as a Burgess of Selkirk in 1630, when he sold his tenement there. His son William witnessed another transaction in 1630. **Margaret** (14th C.) forfeited lands in Eyemouth (in Coldingham) which were granted to 'Ade Corfour'. This was during the reign of David II. Her surname is given as 'Trymbille'; it is unclear how she was related to other Turnbulls, but she was one of the earliest members of the family in Scotland. **Margaret** (14th/15th C.) daughter and heiress of John, who was granted Hundleshope in Peeblesshire by David II in 1357. She also held lands in Roberton and in the town of Selkirk, suggesting that her father was from the Borthwick Water and Selkirkshire Turnbulls. She married William Gledstains of that Ilk. They had a son John, to whom she resigned the lands of Hundleshope in her lifetime, probably around 1400. During the reign of Robert III she also resigned to her son John the lands in Roberton and in Selkirk. It may be that the lands the Gledstains family soon possessed near Hawick (Ormiston, Orchard, Hummelknowes, etc.) also came from her and the Turnbulls. **Margaret** (15th/16th C.) daughter and co-heiress of Walter of Gargunnock. Along with her sister Janet she was infefted in the lands of Hassendeanbank in 1501 (her brother William probably dying before then). **Margaret** (15th/16th C.) described being 'in hawic' in 1502 when she was convicted of common reset, theft and plunder and fined £3. Her sureties were Thomas of Bedrule, Walter of Minto, George of Hallrule and Adam of 'natoun'; she was surely from one of the local branches of the Turnbulls. She was 'Magareta', while the next case involved 'Marjora', who was presumably a different person. **Margaret** (15th/16th C.) received sasine of the lands of Lanton in Roxburghshire in 1506. This was along with Elizabeth, who was probably her sister. **Margaret** see **Lady Margaret Lorraine**. **Margaret** (16th C.) daughter of Robert. In 1536 she presented proof that her deceased father had held the tenancy of the lands of 'Uterall Burne' in Selkirkshire. **Margaret** (16th C.) wife of David Elliot, who was tenant in Chamberlain Newton. It is unclear which branch of the Turnbulls she came from. There was a court case to get her husband removed from the other half of the farm (owned at tht time by George Turnbull, Burgess of Jedburgh) in 1567. There appears to have been an ongoing dispute over this half of the lands, since in 1573 Gavin Eliott of Bailielee and Stobs (who purchased the half from George Turnbull) complained that she had ordered her sons, Walter and John Scott, to attack his servant there. By this time she was widow of David Elliot (who was also from the Horsleyhill branch, like Gavin Eliott of Stobs), and must have married a Scott. She claimed that although she had no title for the lands, she had possession 'be virtew of tak and assedatioun', although her accusers cliamed these 'ar of lang tyme bigane outrunin'. She was represented before the Privy Council by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (perhaps therefore a relative of her husband) and was 'visiit with seiknes' and did not attend herself. Her son John Scott did not appear and was declared a fugitive, while she and her son Walter were declared fugitives later in 1573, but then bound to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and John Tweedy, tutor of Drumelzier, not to molest Gavin Eliott, his wife Jean Scott, their children or servants. It seems likely that Walter and John were sons from her first marriage, perhaps to a Scott of Newton (but it this unclear). Walter and John also had a brother David, recorded in 1588, who was presumably also her son. **Margaret** (d.1593) daughter and heiress of William (younger of Bedrule) and Margaret Home. On the death of William, her lands and gift of marriage then came into the hands of the Crown, who appointed her uncle Sir James Home of Cowdenknowes and her grandfather Sir Thomas of Bedrule as tutors. However, Sir Thomas was declared a fugitive, leading to a lack of clarity over her future. In 1584 she was recorded as 'oy' (i.e. granddaughter) of Sir Thomas of Bedrule and also niece of Alexander Home of Huttonhall when there was a claim by Sir James Home of Cowdenknowes (her 'moder broder', i.e. another uncle) over 'the exhibitioun of the said Margaret', but the Privy Council decreed that control over her should remain with her 'keeper' Alexander Home. It was then ruled that she should stay in the house of Alexander Clerk

of Balbirny, Provost of Edinburgh, until a decision about her future was made. She later married Robert French, Laird of Thornydykes and Abbotrule, but had no children. **Margaret** (17th C.) sister of Walter of Rawflat. In 1632 she and her sister Isobella were 'heirs portioner' to their brother in the lands of the Mains of Feu-Rule. **Margaret** (17th C.) along with Mary Chisholme she was accused of witchcraft in Lilliesleaf in 1650. It was reported that they went to Selkirk for trial by the ministers and elders 'quhairupon markis of Satan was found upon them both'. Their fate is not recorded. **Margaret** (17th C.) widow who was jointly responsible, along with James Scott of Whitlslade, for lands in Hassendean Parish in 1663 according to the Land Tax Rolls. She was 'relict of Alton', this probably being Robert of Alton, who died in about 1650. **Margaret** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. She may be the Margaret who in the early 1700s received money for keeping 'Little Joly' (an orphan, who died only a few years later). **Margaret** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In about 1800 she received 5s from th Session for 'going to the well' (probably Deadwater). **Margaret** nee Dalgleish (b.1789) son of John Dalgleish, she was born in Hobkirk Parish. She married Schoolmaster James in 1808, probably when he was teacher at Denholm. They later moved to Hawick, where he was Schoolmaster at Wilton. Her husband died in 1834 and later she ran her own school, along with her daughter Agnes, this being known as the 'Image Garden'. The 1841 census records her living at 'Wilton Cottage' with children Agnes, Elspeth, Jane, Mary and William. In 1851 she was still there, with Agnes, Mary and Margaret and in 1861 just with Mary. **Margaret** (b.1819/20) born in Minto Parish, daughter of Janet Deans. She was listed as a teacher in Lilliesleaf in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 she was a teacher of 'Female School teacher (of Sewing &c)' in Lilliesleaf, along with her mother. They lived on the north side of Main Street. **Marie** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 when she owned £40 in Hobkirk Parish. She is listed being in the same place as Mary Rutherford 'of Rydvell'; however, it is unclear where this was. **Marion** nee Lorraine (16th/17th C.) wife of Walter, called 'of Wauchope', whose daughters Jean and Beatrix inherited Templehall and Brewlands from him in about 1604. In 1605 their 'tutor' George Turnbull (2nd son of Hector of Wauchope) had her and several others removed from the lands there. This must have been part of some family feud. She was perhaps daughter of Hector of Harwood (although there is no proof for this). **Marion** (17th C.) listed as a a widow living at Effledge on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. Her name appears just after William, to whom she was probably related. **Marion** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Bedruletoun', recorded receiving poor money from the Bedrule Session in at least 1724–1729. **Marjory** (15th/16th C.) described being 'in hawic' in 1502 when she was convicted of resetting several men. The men were John Turnbull, Alexander Turnbull, John Elliot and John Armstrong, called 'The Fair Jock'. **Mark** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502. Walter Aitkin in Minto was convicted of associating with him and William, while they were 'at the horn'. His location is not given. **Mark** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Bonchester, recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5, when he served as surety for his brother James. He was also surety for himself, and was fined for the non-apperance of both of them. He is also recorded in 1501 among 10 men whose fines were remitted, with his name recorded there as 'Marci Trumbull'; his brother James is also listed, as well as Turnbulls of Fulton, Bonchester and elsewhere. He could also be the Mark (with no location given) listed in 1503 among men who were fined (in his 4 cows and oxen) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh; his brother Archie was also listed. **Mark** (15th/16th C.) listed among the many men connected with the Archbishop of Glasgow who had remission in 1504 for any involvement in the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. He is listed before Adam of Philiphaugh, who may have been related. In a separate list his name is right before David of Wauchope. Perhaps the same Mark was one of the witnesses to a document in Selkirk involving Robert, tutor of Philiphaugh. **Mark** (15th/16th C.) tenant of Over Chester when he was listed in the 1516 remission for several Turnbulls for assisting Alexander, Lord Home. His brother Archibald is also listed, along with 'Marc younger', presumably his son, as well as 'Richard Turnbull with Marc Turnbull in Overchester, David Turnbull with the same Marc, William Turnbull, John Turnbull his sons'. Presumably they were all related. **Mark** (16th C.) Burgess of Jedburgh. He was Provost in 1561 and in 1565 (when his name is given as 'Marcus'), during a dispute with Sir Nicholas Rutherford of Hundalee. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. **Mark** of Philiphaugh (16th C.) recorded as witness to

a transaction in Selkirk in 1579. In 1579/80 he was 'apparent heir of Philophauch' when he (and his brother Andrew) witnessed a transaction involving land in Lilliesleaf and another for lands near Melrose when he was clearly son of John of Philiphaugh. He witnessed other transactions in 1579/80. He was still heir apparent in early 1581 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk, but later that year he was 'of Philophaucht'. Also in 1581 he witnessed an arrangement where Katherine Scott, widow of Robert of Colifort, resigned her lands of Hundleshope to her son Thomas. In 1581/2 his father was already deceased when his mother (Isabel Douglas) resigned her lands to him, in return for a promise of 8 bolls of grain annually from his lands of Howden. Also in 1581/2 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk and set a tack for his lands in Howden, with his brother George as a witness. **Mark** of Bewlie (16th/17th C.) brother of Robert and probably son of Walter. He was probably among the Turnbulls who were accused of harassing the widow and children of the murdered Walter Turnbull of Rawflat in 1581. He was one of a group of about 30 Turnbulls who entered Jedburgh on Rood Fair Day in 1601, as part of a feud with the Kers. At the end of the fight Thomas Ker (brother of the Provost) and his servant were dead, along with 2 Turnbulls, one of whom was his brother Robert. There were also several serious injuries, and he himself lost 'the thowme of his left hand' in the fight. Another brother, Andrew, was also involved in the raid and lost his little finger. Also in 1601 he is listed along with Andrew of Bewlie, Eckie of Firth, Eckie in Stonedge and James, servant to the Laird of Minto, when Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present them at Edinburgh Tolbooth 'to answer such crymes as thay wer suspect gilty of'; Kerr had to pay a penalty for failing to produce Eckie of Stonedge, so presumably he and the others were imprisoned. Probably the same Mark was recorded in 1602 along with James and Hector, when John Heatlie of Mellerstain and James Home of Framepath were sureties for them to remain in Edinburgh Tolbooth. Also in 1602 he was 'brother of the late Robert Trumbull of Bewly' recorded along with Hector in Firth for whom William Cranston, younger of that Ilk was surety for them to re-enter ward. In 1602 he was recorded along with Thomas, younger of Minto and Hector of Barnhills, when they were accused of robbing a hunting party sent out by the Laird of Gretna, with permission to hunt for venison in Tynedale; they were found guilty of robbery and fined for the value of 3 horses. He must also have been related to Hector of Bewlie, who was killed by the Kers in 1604 for his part in these events. He was convicted in late 1601, but it is unclear whether or not he was executed. He was also one of the 'pursuers' of the case against the Kers for the murder and maiming of several men in his party. He is probably the Mark listed in 1606 in letters of apology by the men responsible for the death of William Kerr of Ancrum. He is probably the Mark, brother of William 'called of Beulie' who was named by the Privy Council when a commission was appointed to apprehend them and 6 other Turnbulls (plus 2 Davidsons), for not finding caution following being found guilty of the murder of Thomas Ker of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. **Mark** (d.bef. 1617) tenant in Nether Bonchester. He was recorded being 'of Neddir Bonchester' in 1590/1 among men who the Earls of Bothwell and Murray were charged to enter in court, and separately Kerr of Ferniehirst (on whose Jedburgh Abbey lands he also occupied). He was recorded as a raider into England in 1589/90, being 'in Nethir Bunecheste' in 1605 when he was pledged to appear in court in Edinburgh, along with 2 other Turnbulls. In 1603 he, along with Turnbulls from Braidhaugh, Mackside and 'Harkschaw', were ordered to find caution of 300 merks each to answer the accusation of stealing cattle from Hector Turnbull of Wauchope in the 1590s. In 1606 he was the occupier of the lands of Weens and Hobsburn when they were sold by Thomas Turnbull to John Scott. He could be the Mark listed along with Turnbulls of Braidhaugh and Mackside and Lorraines of Appotside, accused of stealing from an Englishman in 1601. He married Margaret Rutherford. In 1617 his widow complained that although the family had held the 'rowme of Nethir Bonchester past memory of man, as kindlie tennentis and possessouris to the Abbotis of Jedburgh', after her husband's death, she was harassed there by Walter of Rawflat, destroying crops, forcing her off the landi and burning the 'write and evidents'. However Walter of Rawflat denied these acts and was found not guilty by the Privy Council. **Mark** of Howden (d.bef. 1631) probably the Mark 'apparent of Howdene' who in 1581/2 witnessed a transaction in Selkirk involving Walter in Belses. He is recorded in 1612 among local men accused by the Privy Council of charging more than the allowed amount of interest. He was surely related to other Turnbulls of Howden. He failed to appear to answer the charge and was

denounced as a rebel. In 1631 his son John of Howden was served heir to his lands of Philhope in the Barony of Hawick. **Mark** (16th/17th C.) son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. He is probably the Mark in Bedrule who witnessed the bond between Robert in Bedrule and Joseph Tennant, minister of Bedrule in 1614. **Mark** (16th/17th C.) son of Hector in Hartshaugh (who appears to have lived to an old age) and younger brother of James. In 1616 he had a bond with William Scott of Todrig, and another with James (called of Bedrule) and David (or Andrew), butcher of Jedburgh. He is recorded as 'in Hairtishaugh' in 1619 when he was cautioner for Thomas Turnbull 'in Rowllspittle'. **Mark** (d.1689) described as 'portioner of fotherlie', it is unclear which Turnbulls he was related to. However, it seems likely he was related to John, who was at Fodderlee in 1694. He is recorded in 1678 when he paid the land tax at Fodderlee for land valued at £100 (in one transcript of the valuation the name is given as 'Margaret', but that is clearly an error). He married Bessie Kerr, who was surely related to the Kerrs of Fodderlee; their only child (and heir) was Helen. The testament of him and his wife Bessie Kerr was recorded at Peebles in 1690, by Walter Chisholme, whose wife was Helen, his daughter. When he died the assets of him and his wife consisted of 2 cows, 31 sheep, half a boll of sewn barley and 'insight and plenishing' of their house, valued at £30 Scots. Additionally William Turnbull, shoemaker in Jedburgh (who was surely related to him, perhaps his brother), acted as cautioner for the list of people who owed him money, namely: Robert Bonnar in Knowesouth; Adam Young in Hassendeanbank; Andrew Oliver in Bairnkine; William Scott in Birkhill; William Turnbull in Fulton; Andrew Rutherford in Rule; James [blank] in Earlside; and John Ker of Fodderlee. When no one appeared, Adam Chisholme in Newton became cautioner instead. **Mark** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish, who married Janet Tudhope in 1700. His children included Thomas (b.1703), John (b.1706), Andrew (b.1708), Janet (b.1713) and Mark (b.1716). **Mark** (18th C.) resident of Ancrum Parish. He married Janet Rutherford in 1778. **Mark** (b.c.1780) tenant at Spittal Mill. He was one of the local Tory supporters who was stripped almost naked and beaten up by the Radical mob at the 1837 election. 5 men were tried for rioting, with him being one of the 7 victims named. The court proceedings state that the mob 'did surround him, and violently tear off from his person a great part of his clothes, and did strike him and kick him severely on his legs and other part of his person'. He was recorded as farmer at Spittal Mill in 1851. He married Janet Scott in Cavers in 1832 and their children included: Thomas (b.1832); William (b.1833); Walter Scott (b.1835); Walter Scott (again, b.1837); and Isabel (b.1841). John (b.1827), also baptised in Cavers to a couple with the same names, was probably also their child (although born before their marriage). Mark, who was meal dealer at Spittal in 1841, was probably also his son. **Mark** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Jane (or 'Jeany') Kerr in 1814 and their daughter Agnes Rutherford was baptised in 1816. **Mark** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Agnes MacKenzie and their daughter Anne was baptised in 1821. **Mark** (b.1807) from Ancrum, son of Mark. He was related to the Turnbulls of Chesterhall. He was land steward at Menslaws farm. He was an agricultural labourer at Hallrule in 1841. He was recorded at Menslaws in 1851 and 1861. He married Betty Elliot (from Minto) in Cavers in 1832 and their children included: James (b.1833), baptised in Cavers Parish, who was shepherd at Minto Kames; Janet (b.1836), also baptised in Cavers Parish; William (b.1838/9), who emigrated to New Zealand; Mark (b.1844), baptised in Bedrule Parish; Margaret (b.1841); Helen (b.1846); Elizabeth ('Betsy', b.1849/50); and Ann Bell (b.1853). **Mark** (b.c.1810) probably son of Mark, farmer at Spittal Mill. In 1841 he was a meal dealer living at Spittal Mill Stable. He could have been the same Mark who in Melrose in 1843 married Margaret Govenlock, daughter of Robert Govenlock ('Gloomy Wunter') and Margaret Ruickbie; their children, baptised in Melrose, included Mark (b.1844), Margaret (b.1846) and Elizabeth Helen (b.1849). **Mark** (b.1862) son of James, farmer at Billerwell. His twin brother was Walter, farmer at Hartshaugh. He farmed at Midburn, where his mother Mary Scott lived with him. **Mary** (d.1816) recorded dying in Hawick, when she was listed as 'sister to Andrew Turnbull from Jamaica'. It is unclear who this Andrew might have been or how she was related to other Turnbulls. **Mary Shortreed** 'Myra' nee Sim (1932–2020), J.P., M.B.E., daughter of George and Jessie Sim, she was born in the Haig and bred in the West End. She was entirely educated at Hawick High School and was one of the children who contracted typhoid fever in the 1938 outbreak. She worked in Wilson & Glenny's office and married local

merchant and councillor John F. Following the sudden death of her husband she wound up the Turnbull family business and moved home to the bungalow Coblestanes. She then decided to enter politics herself and was elected to the District Council in 1984, serving for 12 years, including 4 as chairperson. She was Hawick Provost 1988–1996 and was described at the time as 'the best wumman Provost Hawick has ever hed'. Her appointment was not without controversy, however, with her withrawing her original nomination in 1986, considering Hawick not to be ready, and then getting in unopposed 2 years later. There were some serious hiccups over traditionally all-male events, e.g. she was not invited to attend the annual Callants' Club dinner and initially not allowed to attend the Common Riding Dinner, despite being Provost. Nevertheless, she was able slowly to break barriers, being the first woman to speak at the Jethart Callants' Club smoker, the Galashiels Manufacturers' Association Michaelmas dinner and the Peebles ex-Cornets' Committee dinner. She was also on the board of Eildon Housing Association for 24 years, stepping down in 2017. She received an M.B.E. in 1996 for her public service. Her children were Barrie (an architect), Deborah (manager at Borders Pet Rescue) and Hamish (who runs a knitwear agency). **Matthew** (15th C.) tenant in Hassendean. In 1494/5 his sons Nicholas and John had remission for the murder of Robert Redford, with John Gledstains acting as surety. **Maurice** made a Director of Pringle's in 1947. There is a seat to his memory at the 15th tee on the Vertish. **Michael** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Abbotrule in 1502. At the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh his surety was Patrick in Mackside, and he also served as surety for himself; however, the pair were fined for non-appearance. He is also listed in 1503 among men who were fined (in his case 4 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Michael** (17th C.) recorded as witness to a baptism in the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish in 1686. This was for William (who was surely a relative), with the other witness being Thomas. **Michael** (17th C.) described as 'victore' when he witnessed a Hawick sasine in 1687. The description is probably an occupation of some sort (perhaps 'vintner' or 'vitualer' is meant). Probably the same Michael witnessed baptisms in Hawick for Andrew Porteous in 1684, James Davidson and John Thomson in 1687, Andrew Porteous and Robert Turnbull in 1688 and William Bryson in 1689. **Michael** (17th/18th C.) cooper in Hawick, who had brothers John and Robert. In 1678 all 3 were involved in a case before the Bailies involving a fight with Robert Brown, whose wife they called 'witches-gate', with him responding that 'their sister was ane of that sort'. He was referred to as a wright on the list of Hawick men named in the 1673 trial following the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. He may be the Michael 'Trumble' recorded in 1683 when flesher John Briggs was found guilty of insulting him and William Paisley, 'calling of them two drunken elders'. Likely the same Michael was also fined in 1685 'in and blood committ by him upon Thomas Briggs, fleshour', with Briggs also fined for assaulting him. Perhaps the same Michael was a witness to a case before the Bailies involding a fight between William Douglas and Robert Scott. Probably the same cooper Michael in Hawick was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Michael listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. He was senior Deacon of the hammermen in Hawick. He is probably the cooper who in 1704 witnessed a baptism in Hawick for James Beattie. In 1709 and 1712 he and Robert witnessed baptisms for cooper John (probably all 3 were brothers). In 1715 there was a dispute between the hammermen and the weavers over seating precedence in the gallery in St. Mary's Kirk. The Session determined that 'for his lifetime, [he] should have ye head of ye fore seat of ye loft, conform to ye desire of ye other two hammermen concerned'. To take this prized seat he had to be waiting at the Loft door when it was opened, and was not allowed to pass anyone else on the way to his seat. This right was not to carry on to his descendants. He may be the same Michael who, in 1714, was 'creat burgess upon the accompt that he built the stone stair that goes up to the steiple' (of St. Mary's). He could be the Michael, son of Robert and Janet Scott, born in Haick in 1645. It seems likely he was the Michael married to Bessie Bridges, whose children baptised in Hawick included an unnamed son (b.1672), John (b.1676) and Helen (b.1679). **Michael** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1731 when his daughter Mary was baptised. **Michael** (18th/19th C.) hosier at Appletreehall. He was declared bankrupt in 1821. **Michael** (1787–1849) son of William of Burnfoot. He inherited the Great Seal of the Turnbulls after his elder brother was effectively disinherited. He married Mary

(possibly sister of Dr. Walter Graham of Hawick, who died in 1832), and after her death emigrated to Canada with his 5 children in 1842. Their children (baptised in Hawick) were: Margaret Scott (1818–1908); Walter (1821–49); William (b.1822), who died young; Peter Stephenson (1826–89); Mary (1829–80); and William (1828–1901). He died at Woodside in Brantford, Ontario. **Michael** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer of the High Street, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the Turnbull marked at No. 31 or around No. 66 on Wood's map. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He could be the same as Michael, son of William of Burnfoot. **Michael** (d.1894) 3rd son of Adam and great-grandson of Adam of Denesyde. He helped his brother Thomas farm at Midburn (or 'Africa'). He married Beatrice Nichol (known as a great beauty), sister of his brother John's wife. He died at the old schoolhouse, Wolfelee. **Mrs. ?** (19th C.) resident of Kirkton Roadend. She served unofficially as distributor of mail in the district for many years. In 1893 she was presented with 'a cosy woollen shawl' by the Rev. John Stuart in recognition of her service to the community. **Mungo** resident of Fulton who in 1619 was listed among Turnbulls of Bedrule and Fulton who were declared rebels for removing timber from their former lands of Huntliehill, then owned by Stewart of Traquair. He may have been related to Walter, Thomas, Robert and Robert 'Fendie' who were also in Fulton. **Myra** see **Mary Shortreed**. **Nichol** (15th C.) recorded in 1488/9 as witness to an agreement between the Vicar of Hassendean and the Abbot of Melrose. Most of the other witnesses were local clergymen, and so the same was probably true for him. **Nichol** (17th/18th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1711 he witnessed (along with mason John) a baptism for fellow mason Peter Mitchell. He is recorded as a witness at Hawick Parish Session in 1718, inquired about whether he saw Andrew Jardine coming out of the Beadle's house at a very late hour. He was probably related to mason John, who had a son called Nichol baptised in Hawick in 1705. **Nichol** (d.1840) stocking-maker in Hawick. He married Margaret Laidlaw, who died in 1819, aged 56. They had a son Andrew (d.1804), who married Jean Ormiston (d.1838). **Nicholas** (15th C.) son of Matthew in Hassendean. In 1494/5 he and his brother John had remission for the murder of Robert Redford, with John Gledstains as surety. They are recorded in the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King (where his name is 'Nichol'). **Ninian** (15th C.) son of William. He is recorded at the 1494/5 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh when he failed to appear and the Thomas, Laird of Bedrule was fined. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Turnbulls. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) listed in the 1501 Exchequer Rolls, along with Robert, 2 Johns, George and David. Their £40 fine was granted to Thomas, son and heir of George of Bedrule. Perhaps the same Ninian was also listed in 1501 among 10 men, mostly Turnbulls, whose fines were remitted. In 1502 he was among more than 20 Turnbulls and others who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh for the charge of murdering Robert Oliver; Adam of Billerwell was fined for his non-appearance. He may be the same Ninian, son of William, recorded in 1494/5. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Overchester, listed in the 1516 pardon that many Turnbulls had for involvement with the traitorous Homes. Other tenants there were Mark, Mark's brother Archibald, Mark younger, Richard, David, Andrew, and Andrew's son Thomas. He was probably related to some of these men. **Ninian** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Rule, listed in the 1516 remission for several Turnbulls for providing assistance to Alexander, Lord Home in plotting against the King. His lands were referred to as 'Roule', which could be the same as Town-o-rule perhaps. Andrew was also listed as a tenant there. **Norman** (1942–2013) born in Edinburgh, he grew up on a farm and served in the R.A.F. He then ran a garage, before becoming a shepherd in the Hawick area. After retirement he became record-keeper for the Turnbull Clan Association. In 2012 he married Terri Booth. The Clan awarded him their lifetime achievement award in 2014. **Norman** High School history teacher. He was Acting Father in 1997. He was President of the 1514 Club in 1982, the Mosstroopers' Club in 1990 and the Callants' Club in 2007, becoming the first person to have held the chain of office of all 3 clubs. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded as 'Patricio Turnbul' in 1447 when he witnessed the sasine for Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch's puchase of the Cousinlands. This was signed in Hawick, so he must have been a local man. His name appears at the end along with John Stoddart, so they may have been the Bailie's of the time. **Patrick** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 along with Gilbert. They were both stated to be 'at the horn' when John in Dryden was allowed to 'compone' for associating with them. **Patrick**

(15th/16th C.) recorded at Wauchope Tower at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh 1494/5. He was allowed to 'compone' for associating with Turnbulls who were 'at the horn' for the murder of James Rutherford. He is recorded in the Treasurer's accounts for 1494/5 having obtained remission from the King. He was also recorded in 1502 as 'in Walchope' (i.e. Wauchope) when he had remission for associating with Archibald and Ninian Armstrong and William, son of David Scott of Tushielaw. He was recorded being absent from the indictment when summoned by the sergeant in Jedburgh. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 among the men who were put to the horn in for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver. The person called to enter him was Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, who was fined for his non-appearance. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Patricks. **Patrick** (15th/16th C.) tenant at Gatehousecote, listed in the 1516 pardon that many Turnbulls had for involvement with the traitorous Homes. Other tenants there were Andrew and his brother William, as well as Thomas and David. **Patrick** (16th C.) witness to a Lorraine sasine for the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside in 1531. He is listed beside Robert, so they may have been related, as well as possibly related to the Lorraine family. **Patrick** (16th C.) recorded in the 1538 Exchequer Rolls as occupier of the lands of Wauchopebank and Templehall, which were at that time owned by the Crown. He is probably related to earlier and later Patricks of associated with these same places. **Patrick** 'Pate' (16th/17th C.) tenant at Wauchope in Rulewater. He is recorded as 'Pait Trumbill' in a 1605 court case. He may be a descendant of the earlier Patrick in Wauchope. **Patrick** (16th/17th C.) tenant at Templehall and Brewlands, along with Walter Scott, recorded in a contract of 'wadset' for the lands in 1612. In 1614 (registered in 1616) he is 'of Templehall' of marriage between his daughter Margaret and William, son of John Ainslie, Burgess of Edinburgh. His son Thomas was cautioner, while witnesses were William 'fiar of Bedrule' (probably his brother), Robert (possibly his uncle), and George also 'there' (in Bedrule or Templehall). (and probably another relative). Along with Walter Scott, he is also recorded as sometimes occupier of Templehall in 1627. He is probably the Patrick who was son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. His children included Thomas and Margaret (who married William Ainslie in 1614). **Patrick** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Mackside in 1618 when he was witness to a bond between Walter of Bedrule and Adam in Abbotrule Townhead. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) goldsmith in Edinburgh. In 1704 he became a Burgess of Edinburgh 'by right of umquil John Turnbull of Minto'. It seems likely he was a younger son of Turnbull of Minto. **Patrick** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1717 he married Anna, daughter of William Douglas. **Paul** (16th C.) tenant of one of the farms of Midshiels, Appletreehal, Broadlee, Cottlaw or 'Burnside' in 1562/3 when Lord Alexander Home tried to remove his 'pretended tenants'. Andrew Turnbull in Hornshole is also listed among others. **Percy** (16th/17th C.) recorded being 'of the Stonylethe' (i.e. Stonedge) in 1601, when 2 Englishmen accused him of stealing their livestock. He was fined 'for lack of answer'. 'Percy' is not a common Scottish name, and so it is possible that this was an error and he is the same as one of the other Turnbulls associated with Stonedge. **Peter** (15th C.) son of the Laird of Bedrule. In 1493 he served as surety for John Waugh, who had remission for stealing sheep from the Murrays in Sundhope and for associating with the Duke of Albany. **Peter** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Bonchester who had remission for his involvement in a long list of crimes in 1502. This included the murder of James Rutherford at the Kirk of Hawick, burning and stealing goods from George Rutherford of Longnewton at Barnhill, stealing livestock from John Grahamslaw at 'Camys' (probably Minto Kames) with Turnbulls who were 'at the horn', bringing a party of English to raid from the lands of Robert Lauder at 'Merch-cluche' and capturing him for ransom, stealing sheep from George Tait and his tenants at 'Fichop', stealing sheep from John and William Cleghorn at 'Lethanehope', burning grain and stealing sheep from George Rutherford at 'Sandystanis', with the help of John of Minto and others, and for associating with the rebels Mark and John. Adam of Billerwell served as surety. **Peter** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Mackside in 1502. At the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh he was surety for Michael in Abbotrule and was fined for his non-appearance. **Peter** (15th/16th C.) feued the lands of the east steading of Gildhouse, also called Bailielee in 1510. **Peter** 'Pait' (16th C.) recorded in 1540 as 'Pait Trumbill called Catle' on a list of 'Scottesmen rebels resete within England'. His son 'Pait' called 'Catle younger' and another son 'Jame' are also listed. They presumably came from Catlee near Wauchope. **Peter** 'the Monk' (d.1561) listed in 1540 among Scottish rebels who were hiding

out in England. He is recorded as 'Peter Trumbill called the Monk', and he is listed among Turnbulls from Catlee and Cragwood (several of whom were also called Peter). He was hanged for theft and reset, along with William Elliot 'callit Woddir-nek' and Henry Black in Softlaw. It is unclear where he came from. **Peter Stephenson** (1836–1921) 14th son of Thomas Scott of East Middle farm, and direct descendant of the Turnbulls of Bedrule. He was said to have been born at 'Deneburn' near Denholm, but his baptism was registered in Kirkton. He studied at Glasgow University, graduating M.D. in 1859, then studying briefly at Edinburgh Medical School before entering the army. He received a medal for serving during the Abyssinian campaign in 1867–68. In 1893 he became Surgeon Major General of the Indian Medical Service in Bombay. He was a fellow of the University of Bombay and Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. In 1896 he returned to Britain, receiving a good-service pension, and was appointed honorary surgeon to the King. In 1870 he married Mary Oliver, daughter of George Oliver the Hawick solicitor, and she died in 1902. Their children were: Thomas (1871–72); Margaret Lindsay 'Meta' (b.1873) who married Maj. W.G. Cooper of the 34th Poona Horse; Mary (b.1874); Evelyn Jane (1875–76); George Oliver (b.1877), who served with the Indian Army; Nora Christian (1879–1974), married Rev. John Robert Paterson Sclater of New North Church, Edinburgh; Bruce (b.1880), Lieut. in the 23rd Sikh Pioneers; Hugh Stephenson (b.1882), who became a 2nd-Lieut. in the 57th Rifles; Percy Douglas (b.1886); and Dorothy Lillian (b.1887). He is named on the memorial tablet to the Turnbulls of Bedrule in Bedrule Kirk, which his 4 surviving children had put up in 1955. He is buried in Grange Cemetery in Edinburgh. Many of his letters are incorporated into the book 'Turnbull: lives and letters' (c.1994). **Philip** (15th C.) son and heir of Richard of Harden. He inherited the lands in 1448 through a charter by Henry Wardlaw, Baron of Wilton. He was probably succeeded by Walter, who resigned the lands to the Lady of the Barony in 1468. **Philip** (15th C.) son and heir of William of Whithope. He witnessed a charter for 'Irelandis landis' in the Barony of Wilton in 1454. Probably the same Philip witnessed a document in 1455 attesting that John of St. Michael inherited the lands of Whitchesters from his father. A charter of 1456 from William Douglas of Drumlanrig grants him the lands of Whithope in the Barony of Hawick. He may have been related to the neighbouring contemporary Philip (at Harden). **Philip** of Whithope (15th/16th C.) member of the panel for James Douglas of Drumlanrig inheriting the Barony of Hawick in 1484. In 1488 he was one of the bailies appointed by Sir Thomas Turnbull for the precept leasing Greenwood and Lyne to Robert Scott. In 1494/5 Thomas, Junior, Laird of Bedrule, served as surety for his son John (unless there was another contemporary Philip). He also served as surety for his brother, Stephen, who had raided the lands of John and Ninian Murray at Kershope. He was probably the Laird of Whithope 'in Ernheuch' who was surety for David Craik in 1494/5, who had remission for pillaging from Harthern. In 1500 he had 4 oxen taken from him, appraised and then given to Walter Scott of Branxholme, assignee for the Murrays; since no other goods could be found, he also lost his lands of Whithope to Scott of Branxholme. In 1500 he was witness to the instrument of sasine for Walter Scott of Branxholme inheriting lands from his grandfather. Probably the same Philip is described as 'in Quhithop' in 1502 when he and David in Carlinpool had remission for bringing in the 'Traitors of Levin' to raid the farms of Fastheugh and Hangingshaw; their sureties were John in Dryden and Alexander in Commonside. He was surely related to David, son of the Laird of Whithope recorded in 1494/5, may have been his son. It also seems likely he was related to the earlier Philip of Harden. **Philip** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 among the men who were put to the horn in for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver. The person called to enter him was Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, who was fined for his non-appearance. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Turnbulls. **Ralph** (d.bef. 1526) recorded in a document of 1526 in the Selkirk Protocol Books. He held part of the lands of Philiphaugh. A third of those lands had been held by Janet Turnbull (perhaps related, or perhaps a first wife) and were in 1526 gained by his widow Margaret Ker. The attorney acting for his wife was Mark Ker (who was probably his brother-in-law). He was probably a descendant of Adam of Philiphaugh. In 1535 Robert declared that he (Ralph) was never given sasine of 10 shillings of rent on a tenement of William in Selkirk (all 3 men possibly related). Also in 1535 he was 'deceased lord of the said lands of Philhop' (Philiphaugh is probably meant) when Mark Ker of Kippielaw and Robert Turnbull agreed to each hold half of these lands until his son and

heir John came of age. Chaplain Mark was one of the witnesses and may also have been related. His wife was Margaret, sister of Mark Ker of Kippielaw. He was succeeded by his son John (who may have been son of Janet Turnbull), who was a minor (with tutors Robert and Mar Ker of Kippielaw). **Richard** of Harden (15th C.) recorded in 1431 when he was among a number of witnesses who attested to being at the transfer of the lands of Heap between James Langlands of that Ilk and Walter Scott of Buccleuch; John and David are also listed beside him (although with no designation) and so may be related. He was possibly dead by 1448 when his son Philip inherited the lands of Harden in the Barony of Wilton. This family is probably related to the Turnbulls of Whithope. He may be the same Richard who was listed on a 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick in 1424 for lands in Hownam. He may be the Richard, 'doncel', from Glasgow Diocese, who in 1408 had Papal permission to marry Alice, widow of Sir Robert Scott; they were already living together and needed dispensation to marry since they were 'related in the second degree of affinity'. **Richard** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He is surely related to other Turnbulls who were named (Andrew, Stephen and John) and may be the same as Richard of Harden. He is recorded as 'Ricardus Turnebule'. **Richard** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Overchester, listed among several Turnbulls who had remission in 1516 for assisting the Homes against the King. Several other men are also listed there, and so probably related. **Richard** (16th C.) listed along with Hector of Clarilaw (so presumably his son or brother), in a pledge made by James Gledstains of that Ilk in 1594/5, that they would not harm Gavin Eliott of Stobs or William Elliot of Horsleyhill. **Richard** (17th C.) resident at Hassendeanbank according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to William, who was also listed there. He is probably the Richard who witnessed a baptism for William (probably a relative) and Christian Oliver in Roberton Parish in 1688. He may be the Richard whose son William was in Minto in 1718 when he got married. **Richard** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1714 he witnessed a baptism for tenant William Sanderson and in 1722 another for merchant Francis Scott. He is recorded in 1722 when he was paid for a joist for the steeple in St. Mary's Kirk. Along with Robert Boyd, he witnessed baptisms for Robert Thorburn and William Grieve (in Fenwick) in 1733. He married Janet Porteous in Hawick in 1714 and their children included: William (b.1716); Mary (b.1717); Janet (b.1719); Mary (again, b.1721); John (b.1723); Janet (again, b.1726); and Robert (b.1729). The witnesses in 1717 were baker William Hodge and merchant William Tudhope, in 1723 were merchants Adam Elliot and William Tudhope and in 1726 were William 'Thowdup' and John Scott. **Richard** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Midshiels in 1729 and surely related to Robert, who was there at the same time. He married Helen Turnbull in 1726, the marriage being proclaimed in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. Their children included Robert (b.1729), with witnesses James Thomson and William Turnbull. He is probably the Richard who witnessed a baptism in Wilton in 1729 for George Scott, resident at Wester Burnfoot, and another in 1741 for Andrew Smail. **Richard** (b.1770s) wright at Stirches. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. William was also listed as a wright there and was surely related. In 1799 he was still at Stirches among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish' and he was still a wright at Stirches on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Sir Richard** of Ferniehirst (1908–98), G.C.M.G., career diplomat, son of Richard Francis, who was originally from the Borders. He was educated in London, taking a degree in physical chemistry. He joined the colonial administrative service and was posted to Kenya in 1931. He was Governor of Tanganyika during its hand-over and later Governor of Aden. He married Beatrice Gunn Wilson (1908–86) and they had twin children Alison and Julian, as well as another son. He was known as a wit and raconteur, as well as being an enthusiastic walker and cyclist. He is supposed to have remarked to Denis Healey, then Defense Secretary, that the British Empire would be remembered for only 2 things: 'the popularization of Association Football and the term 'f...off''. He was an Honorary Fellow of University College London and Magdalene College Cambridge. In 1979 he moved to the Borders, settling near Jedburgh. He and his wife are buried in Bedrule churchyard. **Robert** (15th C.) Presbyter of the Diocese of Glasgow. In 1431 he was the notary for the 'letter of transumpt' for the 1420 charter of half the lands of Branxholme being granted to Robert Scott of Rankilburn. This letter was made in the church of Cavers. Hence he was probably

a local church official. **Robert** (15th C.) Rector of Lilliesleaf from about 1460. In 1440 the Pope revoked the gift to the Bishop of Glasgow and attached the advowson to the Holy See. It was later given to him, and he resigned it back to the Pope in 1480. **Robert** (15th C.) Abbot of Jedburgh 1476–78. In 1478 he is recorded as witness to a charter granting David Scott rights in Selkirk. Also in 1478 he was involved in a case registered with Parliament involving 'mails' on Stewartfield, belonging to the Stewarts. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. **Robert** of Hoscote (15th C.) resigned the lands of Hoscote into the hands of their superior, William Lord Borthwick in 1493/4. They were then conferred upon Alexander, Master of Home. He is referred to as being of 'Thoscot'. It is unclear how long these lands in the Borthwick valley belonged to his family. **Robert** of Broadlee (15th C.) resigned his lands of 'Bradelee' in the Barony of Hawick into the hands of the superior, William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1479. Presumably this was to have these lands regranted. Either the same Robert, or perhaps his son is recorded in 1498 as being 'of Bradle' when he had remission, along with Alexander and John, son of Robert, for communing with Englishmen. He may also be the 'Rob turnbull in braidle' recorded in 1503 listed among men who were fined (in his case 6 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, with Sandy and Sym also listed in the same place (and hence probably related). **Robert** (15th C.) listed in 1482/3 among some Borderers who were captured by Patrick Dickson, Bailie of Peebles. The others were several Elliots and Robert Dalgleish. He may be the same as one of the Roberts who was later declared to be a rebel. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 being 'in Wowlee', i.e. resident of Wolfelee. He was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. The previous entry was for Alexander, also in Wolfelee and a later entry was for his son John. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded being 'in laris' at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. His lands may have been Lairhope above Falnash. He was allowed to 'compone' for the crimes of: stealing livestock from Blackhope in Eddleston Parish; stealing 2 cows from Shieldgreen; stealing 4 cows from Matthew Gotterson in the Forest of Lauder; and common theft. His surety was George, Master of Angus. In 1494/5 he had remission for stealing a horse, a dagger and other items from John Smith, with surety being John Murray 'in the Forest'; he was again described as being 'in laris'. **Robert** (15th C.) resident of Wells. He is listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance. He was again cited for non-appearance in 1494/5. **Robert** of Mudlaw (15th C.) possibly son of Sir Thomas of Phaup. He is mentioned in the royal pardon for Sir Thomas in 1494/5, whose crimes involved receiving stolen sheep from him and other men, namely John 'de Newhalburn', Thomas Newton and Alex Gray; either he or John appear to have been son of Sir Thomas (but the Latin in ambiguous). He is also recorded in the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5 when he was fined for failure to appear (with Thomas of Phaup listed just after him). His lands were probably near where Moodlaw Loch is, on the boundary between Selkirkshire and Dumfriesshire. He is probably also the Robert listed along with Alexander in 1494/5 when Edward Dunn in Phaup had remission for stealing more than 100 sheep from them, from the Waters of Yarrow and Tweed; Thomas in Phaup was surety for Dunn. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded as brother to the Laird of Bedrule in 1494/5. Thomas Turnbull, 'Junior' Laird of Bedrule served as his surety; it is unclear if this means he was brother of Thomas or uncle of Thomas (i.e. brother of George, the elder Laird). **Robert** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. He was tenant 'in le castel hil de branxame', i.e. Castlehill near Branxholme. He 'came in the King's will' for stealing 15 score sheep from the Murrays in Sundhope, with his surety being Lord Home. **Robert** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 when Walter Rutherford was allowed to 'compone' for several crimes, including stealing from him. The theft was of 14 sheep from 'sowdane braa' (presumably Souden Brae). **Robert** (15th/16th C.) listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501, along with Adam and David, when they were fined, with George Douglas, Master of Angus, responsible for their pledges. In 1502 he was procurator for Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, when he resigned the Lordship of Eskdale into the hands of the King. He is probably the same as one of the contemporary Roberts. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) listed in the 1501 Exchequer Rolls, along with 2 Johns, Ninian, George and David. Their £40 fine was granted to Thomas, son and heir of George of Bedrule. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded being 'de bonechester' at the 1494/5 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh. He was surety

for himself and fined for not appearing. Probably the same Robert was also recorded as tenant in Bonchester in 1501 among 10 men, mostly Turnbulls, whose fines were remitted. In 1502 he was surety for himself at the Justice-aire; he was fined for non-appearance, denounced as a fugitive and had his goods escheated. He was recorded as 'Robin in bonechester' in 1503 when his son Crystal was charged for not attending the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Turnbulls from Bonchester. **Robert** 'Muriale' (15th/16th C.) described as one of the King's rebels and already 'at the horn' in 1502 when George Turnbull in Tofts was allowed to pay a fine for associating with him. They had burned Riddell, as well as stealing 480 sheep, 2 cows and sundry goods. On the same raid they killed a black mare belonging to Robert Scott. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'blindhalch', which is probably Blindhaugh near Ashkirk. In 1502 he was surety for Walter Wilson, in the same place, and fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Additionally, in 1502 he was surety for Robert Rutherford in Todlaw, who had been charged with stealing from Jedburgh Kirk, as well as for another case where Rutherford had stolen livestock from several men in Jedburgh and Maxton. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) witness to a charter for Alexander, Lord Home, signed in Edinburgh in 1506. He may be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) listed in the Exchequer Rolls for Ettrick Ward in 1507, when he had an obligation for a payment. He may be the same Robert who was aid for a silver cup in 1513 in association with Yarrow. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded along with John as witness to a document relating to the lands of Allanshaws (in Lauderdale) and Melrose Abbey. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1507 as a rebel, along with Simon, when several Dalgleishes (tenants of Braidhaugh) were given remission for associating with them. He was probably from somewhere in the Rule valley. His name is written 'Roberto Turnebule'. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) feued the east steading of 'Warmwood', also called Langcleuchhead in Ettrick in 1510. Either the same Robert or a descendant was tenant in 1541 of the Crown lands of 'Est Syde of Warmwod, alias Huitralburn' in Ettrick. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Hassendeanbank, listed on the 1516 pardon for Turnbulls and others who may have assisted Alexander, Lord Home. David is also listed as tenant at Hassendeanbank. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Hallrule who was listed among the many Turnbulls given remission in 1516 for assisting the traitorous Homes; William and Thomas were also listed there as tenants of Hallrule, and so may have been related. Probably the same man was also listed among the Borderers who were pardoned in 1526 for their role in marching against the Earl of Arran. Also on the list are his 'brethir sonnis' (i.e. nephews) David and George. He was also among the local lairds who had remission in 1527 for their part in the Battle of Skirmish Field and at Linlithgow. He was thus presumably a supporter of Scott of Branxholme. **Robert** of Howden (15th/16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1527 when he renounced his claims of wardship, relief and marriage against James, his cousin in Philiphaugh. This was done in the house of William (who was probably related). In 1528 he quitclaimed a piece of land in Selkirk called Ladylands and also witnessed documents. He was also recorded in documents in 1528/9 and 1531. He was probably the Robert 'tutor of Holdene' who witnessed a transaction between John Scott in Myres and Walter Scott, tutor of Howden. In 1534 he demitted his lands of Howden to George and John Murray. In 1535 he was 'tutor of Holdene' when he witnessed a document in Selkirk for Walter Scott of Roberton. Probably the same Robert is recorded in 1536 when he sold parts of Ladylands in Selkirk to James Crawford, to James Minto and to Thomas Forest. He may be the Robert who witnessed a marriage contract for Walter, son of Robert Scott in Howford in 1539. **Robert** of Philiphaugh (16th C.) recorded in 1530 as 'superior lord of Phillophauch' when he assigned half of Ladylands to Thomas Forest. He was listed in 1530 as 'Tutour of Philiphauche' when he was one of the Border Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep the rievers under better control. In 1531 he was still 'tutor' there when Mark Ker gave up any claims to Philiphaugh in his favour. In 1531 he is probably the Robert who formally acknowledged to his grandson John, 'tutor of the lord of Phillophaucht', that a tack had been given to Mark Ker (Burgess of Selkirk) for 5 years for lands in Philiphaugh. In 1531/2 he was part of an inquest to rule on a land arrangement in Selkirk. In 1532/3 he was superior of lands in 'the Ladyland' in Selkirk that he resigned to James Crawford and Christian Turnbull. He could have been married to Janet and father of John, who was served heir to his mother's lands of Philiphaugh in 1558. He may be the

Robert recorded in 1526/7 (in the Selkirk Protocol Books) attesting to a royal letter that he should be in possession of the rents previously held by Janet Hunter, widow of Thomas Turnbull, who lived at Coldingham. He may also have witnessed a baptism in Selkirk in 1527. He could be Robert complaining in 1535 that Ralph was never given sasine of 10 shillings rent for a tenement in Selkirk belonging to William. He is probably the Robert recorded in 1535 when he and Mark Ker of Kippielaw agreed to each hold half of the lands of 'Philhop' (although Philiphaugh is surely meant) until their ward John (son and heir of the deceased Ralph) came into entry of the lands; in 1536 he yielded up his half of the wardship. **Robert** (16th C.) Burgess of Selkirk. He witnessed a transaction there in 1532/3 and was probably distinct from the tutor of Philiphaugh. **Robert** (16th C.) witness in 1531 to a Lorraine sasine for Harwood and Hawthornside. Other witnesses were Patrick (possibly a relative) and 2 Lorraines. He could be the same as Robert in Hallrule. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in Hutlerburn when he witnessed an agreement in Selkirk for John Scott being responsible for the death of Walter Down in 1540/1. He witnessed another transaction in Selkirk for Alexander Scott in 1541/2, **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as 'incola' (i.e. resident) in 1563 when he was witness to the transfer of Spittal-on-Rule from Douglas of Cavers to Ker of Primside. **Robert** 'Feeble Hob' (16th C.) denounced as a rebel in 1537 for stealing from Sir Walter Ogilvie of 'Dunlugus' at 'Colbrandispethe'. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. His nickname is listed as 'Febill Hob'. **Robert** (16th C.) brother of the Laird of Bedrule, recorded in the Selkirk Protocol Books in 1553. His brother was presumably Sir Thomas of Bedrule and hence he was a younger son of George of Bedrule. He claimed on behalf of Chaplain William Todd, possessor of the lands of 'Fentoun' that Andrew Ker of Faldonside was wrongfully keeping his cows on the land. **Robert** (16th C.) probably farmer at Hobsburn. 'Robert Turnbullis hous callit the auld hous and yaird thairof' are listed among the disputed lands in the 1562 Baronial dispute in Feu-Rule. His rig lay at the 'schadow', i.e. west side of the lands, adjacent to Hawthornside Wood, and were assigned to Agnes Herries as superior. He may have been father of Walter, who is recorded as Laird there in 1568 and 1574. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in 'Siron Shiell', i.e. Swanshiel, recorded in 1567 among men charged to appear before the Regent Moray. He was also listed in 1567 among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present him to answer changes of raiding into England. **Robert** 'Isobel's Robin' (16th C.) recorded in 1567, along with Hector 'in Turnbull' (which seems likely to be a transcription error), brother to George, as well as Adam, son to Sandy Turnbull, 'Part Pursell' and 2 Olivers. David Home of Wedderburn was instructed to enter them to answer charges of raiding into England. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) listed in 1579 among a group of Turnbulls accused of stealing cattle from the Laird of 'Pansoun'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in Wauchope in 1581 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for Kers. **Robert** of Bewlie (d.1601) son of Walter, he was among the Turnbulls who were accused of harassing the widow and children of the murdered Walter Turnbull of Rawflat in 1581. His brothers William, Mark and Andrew were also involved. In 1588/9 John of Minto was cautioner for his father Wat of Bewlie, not to harm his tenants and servants; presumably there was some kind of dispute between father and son. In 1595 he was recorded along with his father Walter and brothers Andrew and Hector, among Turnbulls and Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhills complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhills; most were declared as rebels for non-appearance. He was murdered in Jedburgh at the same time as John Middlemas (from Lilliesleaf), as well as 'Henry Davidsoun of Combes' and others were mutilated. There was a remission for Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst (Provost of Jedburgh), Sir James Kerr of Crailing and George Moscrop, for these and other crimes, with many other Kerrs, Ainslies, Robsons and Rutherfords implicated. This was the result of some ongoing feud between the Turnbulls of the Minto area and the Kers of Jedburgh; a gang of about 30 Turnbulls entered Jedburgh on Fair Day seeking Thomas Ker, brother of the Provost. They eventually killed him and his servant, with John Middlemas also being killed, and many other men being wounded. Several Turnbulls were late convicted and hanged for their involvement, including his brother Andrew. His brother William was appointed tutor for his son Andrew in 1603 and Andrew was served as his heir in 1607. **Robert** (d.c.1605) tenant in Hallrule and 'tutor' of Barhills. He was brother of William in Barnhills, Gavin in Howa and Hector in Stanedge. He is probably the Robert, brother of William of Barnhills (as well as Gavin and

Hector) who was listed in 1584/5 among Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council. He was recorded in 1586 as 'called the tutor of Barnhills' when he was among Turnbulls and Douglases declared as rebels for the murder of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton. His brothers Hector and Gavin were also on the same list. Presumably he was at one point a 'tutor' for a Turnbull of Barnhills who was a minor, perhaps Hector, who could have been his nephew. Probably the same Robert 'of the Barnhill' was among men complained about in 1590 by the English Warden for a raid into England. In 1592 he was listed as 'Robert Trumbill, sometime tutor of Barnhills' among a large number of men in a summons of treason. The list was started with Dame Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell, and Francis Stewart, sometime Earl of Bothwell (and presumably the rest were their supporters). He is probably the 'Robert Trumble of Barnehill' recorded in 1601, along with James Douglas of Cavers and William Douglas of Whitriggs, when Henry Woodrington accused them of stealing his cattle. In 1606 the Bailies of Hawick apprehended William and George Grahamslaw for his murder. They were sons of Adam Grahamslaw of Little Newton, and were transferred to the Edinburgh Tolbooth. His widow, children and brothers were accused of trying to ruin the 2 accused, rather than prosecute them. The summons mentions his widow Grizel, as well as his brothers Gavin and Hector, and his eldest son Robert. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) possibly brother of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. He is probably the Robert 'son of the Laird of Beddroule' who was among Turnbulls and others charged to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5. He may be the 'Robert Turnbule, called Hob of Bedroule' who was recorded in 1599 as 'depute and clerk' to James Douglas of Cavers; the pair were denounced as rebels for failing to turn over the taxes that they had collected. He may also be the clerk of the Sheriff of Roxburghshire who was complained about in 1599 for refusing to register the letters of horning against Thomas Ker of Cavers. This Robert took over as Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire after the death of George Douglas, as recorded in the Ker-Turnbull feud case of 1601. He was depute to the James Douglas of Cavers in 1600 when they were charged to appear before the Privy Council and was Sheriff Depute in 1600 for the 'retour' for the Kers of Cessford. In 1601 there were further complaints against him, as Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire, that he had failed to register some letters of horning against Walter Scott of Goldielands and Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst; he was denounced as a rebel for not appearing. In 1614 he was witness to the marriage of the daughter of Patrick of Templehall, probably his nephew. Also that year he was probably the Robert in Bedrule who had a bond with Joseph Tennant, minister of Bedrule. And in 1618 he was witness to a bond between Walter of Bedrule and George Rutherford, younger in Abbotrule. However, some of these entries could be for Sir Thomas' son Robert (his nephew), with whom he is easily confused. It is probably his son John who is listed in 1578/9 as 'broder sone to the said Sir Thomas'. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) eldest son of Robert in Hallrule, with his mother being Grizel. He is recorded in a summons of 1606, in which the family are directed to prosecute the men accused of murdering his father within 15 days, or else they would be released from the Edinburgh Tolbooth. **Robert** (d.1611) son of David in Mackside. He was convicted and educated in Jedburgh in 1611. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Denesyde. In 1611 he acted as cautioner for the appearance of his brother David in court in Jedburgh. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) resident of Fulton recorded in 1619 when a group of Turnbulls and others were accused of cutting down wood at Huntliehill. He is listed after Walter and Walter's son Thomas, but before Mungo and Robert 'Fendie', all being in Fulton. **Robert** 'Fendie' (16th/17th C.) resident of Fulton who in 1619 is 'callit Fendie'. He was listed among Turnbulls of Bedrule and Fulton who were declared rebels for removing timber from their former lands of Huntliehill, then owned by Stewart of Traquair. He may have been related to Walter, Thomas and Mungo, who were also in Fulton. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule and brother of Walter of Bedrule. In 1586 he was among a list of Turnbulls and Douglases who were declared as rebels for their part in the murder of 6 men called Grahamslaw. In 1592 he is recorded assisting his brother John (at the instigation of their brother Walter of Bedrule) in attacking a servant of James Stewart of Wells in ploughing the fields at Wells; he was denounced as a rebel for not appearing. In 1618 he witnessed a bond of his brother Walter. In 1619 he was 'brother german to Walter Turnble of Badreule' when listed among a group of Turnbulls and others accused of removing hay from Huntliehill; he was one of the few men to appear at the court, and hence was not denounced as

a rebel. He was witness to a bond of 1620 between Thomas Turnbull 'in Rowllspittle' (probably his brother) with Robert Pringle (probably later of Stichell). Also in 1620 he was probably the Robert called 'of Bedroull' whose son Thomas had a bond with Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade. He married Margaret Erskine and their children included John and Thomas. He is difficult to distinguish from his uncle Robert, who lived at a similar time. He is probably the Robert 'son of the Laird of Beddroule' who was listed among the Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant farmer at Templehall in Rulewater, recorded in a contract of 'wadset' of 1647 and another of 1642, and witness to a sasine of 1654. He was also named in a disposition of 1652. His brother was Thomas, tenant at Harwood. And he must have been related to George and to James. He could be the Robert in 'Rouletoun' recorded in 1643, with his lands being valued at £104, and Thomas also listed there. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant of Unthank in Hobkirk Parish, along with David, recorded in 1643. Their lands were valued at £66 13s 4d. **Robert** (d.c.1662) tenant in Swanshiel. His daughter 'Mariota' (probably Marion) was served as his heir in 1662. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their children included Andrew (b.1643), Michael (b.1645) and Robert (b.1648). He could be the father of weaver Michael (recorded from the 1670s until the 1710s), who also had brothers Robert and William, as well as a sister. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Leyden and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1654. The witnesses were John Scott and Walter Purdom. **Robert** (17th C.) son of John of Minto. His father was already deceased in 1651 when he became an apprentice merchant with John Mowbray in Edinburgh. **Robert** (d.c.1682) listed in Hawthornside when his will was recorded in 1682. He was surely related to William, whose will was also recorded on the same day, as well as Adam who was recorded there in 1688. **Robert** (d.c.1682) tenant in 'Horslie' when his will was recorded in 1682. These are probably the lands in the Slitrig valley. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, probably the part that was Hassendean. He married Agnes Renwick and their children included Agnes (b.1689). He could be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for Robert Scott in Roberton in 1681, another for William in 1686, one for William Scott and Bessie (who may have been related) in 1687, one for George Hood in 1687 and one for John Renwick in Horsleyhill in 1688. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Rosie Oliver and their children included: Janet (b.1681); Robert (b.1683); and Walter (b.1685). The witnesses in 1683 were William Paisley and Walter Oliver (who was probably related to his wife). **Robert** (17th C.) recorded being 'in Repertslaw' in a 1684 list of Roxburghshire men declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism; this was probably Raperlaw. His name is given in another version of the record as 'Thomas'. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Orchard on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Birkhill in Hobkirk Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He may have been related to Walter, who was tenant there. **Robert** (17th C.) tenant in Bonchester according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Chapelhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th C.) resident at Cockerheugh on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. He may have been son of Thomas, who was at Cockerheugh about a gerneration earlier. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Helen Rathie and their children included: Isabel (b.1688); Jean (b.1691); and Helen (b.1694). His wife's name is 'Margaret' in 1691, when the witnesses were William Easton and James Veitch. The witnesses in 1694 were James and William Dunlop (who lived at Birkwood). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He may be the same Robert listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In 1712 he appears to have been the first person to be allowed to plan for the erection of a 'through-stone' over his grave in St. Mary's Kirkyard. This followed the reading of an Act of 1708. He was allowed permission, but asked to contribute to the poor box. He may be the same weaver who was recorded in a sasine of 1687 disponing a West End tenement to his wife Helen Paisley, and whose daughter Isobel was born in 1688 (with witnesses Robert Allan and Michael Turnbull). He may be the weaver Robert who witnessed a baptisms for shoemaker Robert Paisley in 1700. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) cooper in Hawick, brother of Michael and John. In 1678 all 3 brothers were involved in a case before the Bailies. In 1708 he is described as 'couper' when he witnessed a baptism for weaver Robert Turnbull, younger. In 1709 and 1712

he and Michael witnessed baptisms for cooper John (probably all 3 were brothers). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded as tenant in Appletreehall in 1711 when his son James was baptised. He could be the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 'Falsecastle' (presumably Fastcastle) in 1718 when his daughter Margaret was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Whitlaw. He married Janet Donaldson in 1710. Their children included: John (b.1713); Robert (b.1719); James (b.1722); and Janet (b.1725). The 1725 baptism was witnessed by Archibald Paterson and James Johnstone. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He is probably the 'younger weaver in ye Howgate bewest ye water in Hawick' recorded in a baptismal record of 1708, and hence son of the older Robert; the child was called William, and the witnesses were cooper Robert Turnbull and Andrew Riddell, tenant in Goldielands. He is probably the weaver Robert who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Porteous in 1713. He may also be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for weaver David Reid in 1713 and another in 1716 for an illegitimate child of Walter Scott, brother of the Laird of Whitslade. He was also 'younger weaver in Hawick' in 1716. In 1717 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Elliot. He may be the weaver who witnessed a baptism for butcher Robert Hardie in 1723. He married Margaret Elliot (perhaps the Margaret, daughter of William Elliot, who married a Robert in Hawick in 1707). Their children included: William (b.1708); Helen (b.1710); Agnes (b.1712); Robert (b.1714); Margaret (b.1716); Janet (b.1718); Walter (b.1721); Mary (b.1723); Isobel (b.1725); and Michael (b.1727). The witnesses in 1712 were weavers Robert Tinlin and William Swan, in 1716 were Bailie Robert Ruecastle and shoemaker Robert Elliot, and in 1725 were carrier James Simpson and tailor Thomas Wilkie. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tenant in 'Woollee Miln', i.e. Wolfelee Mill. His wife Elizabeth Lillie died in 1719. His gravestone appeared to say that he died in 1622, but this must be an error. According to Tancred his children included: Isabel (b.1718); Janet (b.1719); Thomas; and William. He may be confused with the Robert who was miller at Woollee Mill 3 decades later. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Midshiels in 1729 and surely related to Richard, who was there at the same time. In 1737 he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Stewart, resident of Midshiels. He married Elspeth Douglas and their children included Margaret (b.1729) and John (b.1738). The witnesses in 1729 were Andrew Stewart and William Douglas (who was surely related to his wife). **Robert** (18th C.) smith in Hawick Parish. He married Christian Turnbull and their children included James (b.1726) and Isabel (b.1730). The witnesses in 1726 were masons John and Andrew Turnbull. **Robert** (18th C.) Hawick resident who married Isobel Kedie. Their children included: John (b.1737); Janet (b.1738); Isobel (b.1740); and Thomas (b.1741). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Cavers itself in 1722 when his son William was baptised and in 1730 when his daughter Euphan was baptised. There are several other children, baptised in Cavers, who could be his. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Nichol and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1726. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener in the Hawick area. He could be the gardener recorded at Whitriggs in 1727 when his son William was baptised in Cavers Parish. In 1733 and 1736 he was living at Midshiels. In 1742 he witnessed a baptism (along with James Douglas) for merchant Robert Taylor and Margaret Douglas (probably related to his wife). His wife was Euphan Douglas and their children included: Margaret (b.1729) Janet (b.1731), Helen (b.1733) and Charles (b.1736), baptised in Wilton; and Robert (b.1743) and and George (b.1745), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1733 were James Dryden and Andrew Douglas (perhaps related to his wife), in 1736 were John and James Dryden and in 1743 were merchants Robert Taylor and James Douglas (who was probably related to his wife). **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Janet Kersel and their children included: Adam (b.1760); John (b.1762); Isabel (b.1765); and James (b.1768). The baptism in 1768 was witnessed by the 'whole congregation'. Probably the same weaver Robert witnessed a baptism in 1761 and another in 1766 for James Taylor. He was already deceased in 1803 when his wife died. **Robert** of Standhill (18th C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He may be the 'Captain Turnbull Standhill' listed in the Window Tax Rolls for Ancrum Parish in 1748 and whose lands were valued at £120 in the 1740s. In 1737 his daughter Ann became the 2nd wife of Andrew Bennet of Chesters. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls of Standhill. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Riddell and their children

included: Elspeth (b.1753); James (b.1755); and Robert (b.1757). **Robert** (18th C.) recorded at Whitecleughside in 1761 when his son Archibald was baptised in Roberton Parish and at Mabonlaw in 1763 and 1766 when his sons William and John were baptised. Other children baptised at a similar time to a Robert include Walter (b.1759) and Robert and Janet (b.1768). **Robert** (d.1766) miller at Woollee Mill and Hartshaugh Mill (and possible Hallrule Mill). He was at Woollee Mill in 1737 and 1739, when 2 of his children were baptised and still there in 1751 when 4 of his children's baptisms were recorded together. Probably the same Robert was miller at Hartshaugh Mill in 1753 and 1758. He married Helen and their children included: Robert (b.1737); Margaret (b.1739); Isabel (b.1748); Janet (b.1749); Thomas (b.1750), who was miller at Southdean Mill, along with his brother Walter and another Robert; William (b.1751); Walter (b.1753); and Helen (b.1758). In 1774, by which time he was deceased, his widow rented the farm of Doorpool. He was buried in Hobkirk kirkyard. It is possible he was married twice (given the gap in births). **Robert** (1738/9–99) blacksmith at Gillbraehead. He married Margaret Little, who died in 1797. aged 55. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery along with 5 of their children and Elspeth (1760/1–1833). Thomas (1770/1–1854), also blacksmith at Gillbraehead, was probably his son, as well as William (1777/8–1851), who married Isabella Young. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Ann Easton in 1761 and their children included: Margaret (b.1762); Betty (b.1765); and Robert (b.1768). **Robert** (18th C.) miller at Southdean Mill. In 1773 his co-tenants William and Robert were cautioners for the rental of Doorpool by Helen Turnbull, their mother, who was widow of Robert, miller at Hallrule Mill. It seems likely that the 2 Roberts were related to each other. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant of Hallrule Mill. He was married to Tibbie Donaldson, and their son John was said to have been prone to fighting at local fairs. It is unclear how he might have been related to the miller who died in 1766. He may be the same Robert who was recorded as tenant of Hallrule Mill on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. His son Robert junior was recorded at Hallrule Mill in 1799 and his sons Robert and John in 1801. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isabel Shillinglaw and their children included: John (b.1764); and William (b.1767). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Nelly Ker and their children included: Ann (b.1775); and John (b.1777). **Robert** (18th C.) married Janet Rutherford in Roberton Parish in 1771. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Whithope Mill in 1780 when his son John was baptised. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Elliot and their children included John (b.1782), Isabel (b.1784), Walter (b.1786), Samuel (b.1790) and Robert (b.1795). **Robert** (18th C.) farm labourer in the late 1700s. He is recorded planting trees at Whitchesters in 1790–91, cutting the foundation for a dyke in upper Teviotdale in 1792 and quarring stones for a dyke in Liddesdale about 1793. **Robert** (18th C.) gardener at Synton in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Alexander Scott. **Robert** (d.bef. 1809) mason on the Cross Wynd. His daughter Margaret died in 1809. He could be the workman Robert who witnessed a baptism for Robert Johnston in 1784. **Robert** (b.1765) 3rd son of John of Wester Swanshiel. He purchased Galalaw, just outside Hawick, probably from Robert Pott around 1815. In 1821 he was a witness to the birth of William Turnbull to James (his brother) and Mary Stavert. He is listed as 'Turnbull, R. Esq. Gallawlaw' in 1821 on the subscription list for William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. Wood's 1824 map shows him as owner of a piece of land at Dovemount. He may be the Laird of Galalaw who acquired a part of the lands of Silverbuthall from James Scott. Elizabeth, a widow (aged 83) recorded at Galalaw in 1851 may have been his wife and Robert who farmed at Galalaw in the early-to-mid 19th century was probably his son. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) tenant farmer in Roughley on the Hermitage Water. He is recorded there on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He loaned money to Alexander Anderson (who purchased Hobkirk Kirkstile in 1807). He may have ben father of James, who was recorded as a servant at Roughley in 1799. Perhaps the same Robert from Roughley was listed as one of the original members of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849. **Robert** (b.1770s) labourer in Hawick Parish. He is recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Serving' suggests that he was already serving and his name appears again in 1798. He is also recorded in 1798, volunteering as substitute for Ebenezer Scott, weaver at Burnflat and was explicitly said to 'have joined the Regiment'; his status as a serving soldier was confirmed in the 1799 list. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Denholm in 1796 when his son Thomas was baptised

in Cavers Parish. John (b.1798) was probably also his child. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Bewlie Hill in Lilliesleaf Parish, listed in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. Probably the same Robert paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf in 1787–91. His son John was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) Burgh Officer. He was appointed as bellman during the time that James Goodfellow was Bailie, perhaps in the 1810s. He was known for his sober habits, in contrast with Caleb Rutherford, the other Burgh Officer. This account was from W.N. Kennedy in 1862, but it is possible this was confusion with William Turnbull. **Robert** (1755/6–1832) weaver in Hawick. He is buried in St. Mary's, along with his siblings John (1762/3–1841), James (d.1846) and Janet (who died aged 84). **Robert** (1756/7–1847) shoemaker on the Loan. He could be the Robert, son of Robert and Margaret Riddell, born in Wilton in 1757. He is probably the man known as 'Auld Springkell'. He could be the 'R. Turnbull' whose property is shown in the middle of the west side of the Howegate in Wood's 1824 map. In 1841 he was living at about 21 Loan with his wife Mary, together with Margaret and Robert, probably their children. In 1789 he married Mary Laidlaw, and she died in 1848, aged 86. Their children included: Janet (1789–1821); Margaret (b.1793); James (b.1798), 'Jimmie Springkie'; Mary (1805–1817); and Robert (1805/6–47). The witnesses in 1789 were shoemakers Robert Oliver and Adam Kersel. The family are buried in Wilton Old Churchyard, including his grandson Robert Sibbald (d.1840) and Martha Blyth (d.1826), wife of shoemaker James Turnbull. He could also be the shoemaker Turnbull whose son James was born in the 1770s (with the entry hard to read). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hallrule Mill in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. He was recorded as 'junior' and was probably son of the Robert who was tenant at Hallrule Mill in 1797. On the 1801 Militia ballot he was explicitly recorded as son to Robert and brother of John. He is probably the Robert in Hallrule Mill whose children included: Robert (b.1804); John (b.1807); Isobel (b.1809); and Elizabeth (b.1811). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Blackcleuch according to the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1801. **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Demainholm according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1801. **Robert** (b.c.1780) resident of Troneyhill according to the ballot for the Militia in Ancrum Parish in 1801. He was 'Apprentice no Indenture'. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) 'gauger', i.e. exciseman, in Hawick. The death of his unnamed child is recorded in 1811. In 1815 he (along with his wife) witnessed a baptism for David Hill and his wife Elizabeth Scott. He married Ann Scott. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Ker and their children included: George (b.1821); Robert (b.1827); James (b.1829); John (b.1834); and Elizabwth (b.1840). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) saddler in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Robert** (b.c.1775) tailor in Lilliesleaf, according to the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. He is recorded as tailor in Lilliesleaf in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was on the south side of Main Street with Jean, probably his wife. He may be the same as the saddler recorded in Lilliesleaf in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Barnes according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Nelly Dickson and their son James (b.1809) was baptised in East Bank Kirk. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) draper in Hawick. Robert & Son is listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Robert** 'Robbie' (d.1838) innkeeper at Bridgend, in Hobkirk Parish in the early 1800s. He was also a joiner in the late 1700s, the house there being rebuilt as a joiner's shop, but turned into a pub. He married Jane Chisholme, whose sister Bella married Walter Amos. His son John was a grocer in the same building. He also had a daughter Betty, who took over as postmaster from her brother, and also kept the public house after his death. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) mason in Castleton. He was among the subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) butcher of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He could be the same Robert who was a flesher on the Howegate on the 1841 census, married to Isabel and with children Elizabeth, John and William. **Robert** (b.1779/80) stockingmaker in Denholm. He may be the Robert, resident of Denholm, who was recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. In 1841 he was probably living on Westgate, with his wife, son, 2 younger Turnbulls (Robert and Andrew) and grand-daughter Agnes Scott (probably orphaned daughter of Robert Scott and Helen Turnbull). In 1851 he was still at Westgate with his wife and grand-daughter Agnes Scott. He married Agnes

Oliver, who was from Newcastleton and their children included Ebenezer (b.1821). **Robert** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area married to Margaret Gillies. Their son James (b.1825) was baptised in East Bank Kirk. **Bailie Robert** (b.c.1785) Magistrate of the mid-19th century, who was known as a tenor singer. He may have been the same Robert described as 'Officer' for the Excise Office in Hawick in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was also Treasurer of East Bank Kirk. He is listed in the 1841 census as a farmer on the Cross Wynd. He married Ann Matthison, and their children included: Ann Scott (b.1808); Elizabeth (b.1812); and James (b.1814), who was a draper. He is buried in Wilton Old Cemetery. **Robert** (b.1800/1) farmer at Galalaw, probably son of Robert. He was listed among the heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840 and 1841. In 1851 he was farming 150 acres and employing 4 labourers and in 1861 was listed as proprietor and farmer of 200 acres, employing 4 people. He was still recorded at Galalaw in 1868 and listed as owner on the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He married Agnes Anderson in Wilton Parish in 1832. Their children included: Margaret (b.1832) and Robert (b.1834), who probably died young; James (b.1836), who was probably the later farmer at Galalaw; John (b.1838); John (again, b.1839); Margaret Scott (b.1841); Robert (b.1842); Thomas (b.1846); and Andrew Anderson (b.1848). **Robert** (1802–73) married Margaret Lillico in Wilton in 1825. Their children included: James (b.1825), baptised in Wilton; Agnes (b.1832) and Lizzie (b.1834), baptised in Yarrow; Maggie (1839–1905), Esther (b.1841), Ellen (b.1841) and Jean (b.1842), born somewhere in Scotland; and Jane (b.1845) and Mary (b.1849), born in Ontario, Canada. The family emigrated to Canada, settling in North Dumfries Township, Ontario. His wife died in 1864, aged 60 and they are buried in Mount View Cemetery, Waterloo, Ontario. **Robert** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Baptie in Wilton in 1836. **Robert** (b.c.1815) blacksmith at Stirches Croft in 1841. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included John, Christian and Andrew. He may have been related to Walter, who was joiner there at the same time. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Newcastleton. In 1870 he donated to the Museum 'specimens of gold from William's Creek, Carrabor [Cariboo] diggings, British Columbia'. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of the Hawick area. He married Christian Lamb and their son Robert Lamb was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1853. **Robert Laidlaw** (1830–74) son of William and Margaret Scott, he was from the Merrylaw family, and presumably named after the proprietor of Falnash. He attended St. Andrews University 1847–9. He was recorded as farmer at Falnash in 1868. He was owner of Merrylaw according to the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. In 1867 he married Apalina Christina Hogarth, daughter of Alexander Pott in Teviothead Parish in 1867. Their children included: Apalina Margaret Scott (b.1869); William Laidlaw (b.1870); Jean Elliot (b.1871); and Alexander Pott (b.1872). He died aged 44. **Robert** (1832–97) son of James, forester in Cavers. He was a tailor and clothier in Denholm. In 1859 he married Margaret (1833–96), daughter of Robert Scott, farmer and Elizabeth Wilson. Their children were: Robert Scott (b.1860); James (b.1862); David Wilson (b.1866); John Weir (b.1870); Elizabeth Wilson (b.1874), who died young; Thomas Mungo (b.1876), also died young; Thomas Mungo (again, b.1878); and Elizabeth Jane (b.1880), died young. The first 2 children were born at Todlaw. He and his wife are buried in Denholm Cemetery. **Robert** (19th C.) Hawick man known as an athlete in his younger days. At the 1855 Common Riding Games he won both the 'running hop, step and leap' and 'standing hop, step and leap' and was equal first in the 'running high leap'. He is probably the same as one of the other Roberts. **Robert Dempster** (1838–93) son of Thomas Scott. He lived at Deneburn in Denholm. He helped Rev. Duncan Stewart in his researches for his book 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale'. He was buried at Bedrule. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) son of James, he was descended from the Charterhall, Ancrum branch of the Turnbulls. He was a shepherd and then a farmer. In 1886 he married Isabella Gutterson, whose father had been a servant of Athol Hay. They had a son James, and 3 daughters. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) Bailie of Hawick. He was on the Council 1890–1900. **Robert** (1864–1932) gamekeeper at Arden Hall in Yorkshire, he was tenant farmer at Weensmoor around 1910. He married Isabel Gotterson and their children were Jim, Cecilia and Tib. **Rev. Robert Wilson** (b.1893) born in Hawick, son of schoolmaster Adam and Helen Paterson. He was educated at Hawick High School and Edinburgh University. He served as a Lieutenant in the Black Watch and the Royal Fusiliers. He was licensed to preach in 1915, was then assistant at

the Tron Church in Edinburgh and also in Hawick from 1919. He was ordained as minister of Dunsyre in 1921. He married Catherine Russell, daughter of Joseph Strang. Their children were: Helen Blair Paterson (b.1920); Katherine Margaret Strang (b.1922); Dorothy Annie Wilson (b.1925); Evelyn Josephine Cathels (b.1929); and Adam Michael Gordon (b.1935). **Roland** (d.bef. 1503) resident of Edinburgh. In 1476 he and his wife Peronell summoned Henry Liberton to appear before the Lords Auditors over a claim for rental on a tenement in Edinburgh. In 1503 he was already deceased when his tenement in Edinburgh was recorded in another transaction. Another Roland was witness to a document in Edinburgh in 1503, and may have been related. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. **Roland** (15th C.) tenant in Fulton. He was recorded in 1493 when he and Thomas had remission for the theft of sheep from 'pryndadotis in Weddale'; their surety was the Laird of Bedrule. **Ronald** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1503 as 'Ranald'. Adam of Philiphaugh presented him to the court in Selkirk as suitor for his lands of Philiphaugh. **Simon** (14th C.) resident of Berwick-on-Tweed recorded in 1333. His surname was written 'Turnebulle'. The existence of men of this name in the early 1300s belies the traditional story of the surname's origin. **Simon** (15th C.) tenant in Clarilaw. In 1493 he had remission for associating with the 'rebels of Leven' (i.e. Englishmen). His surety was George of Hallrule. **Simon** 'Sim' (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1503 as 'sym turnbull in braidle', his farm probably being the one in the Borthwick valley (although those near Ashkirk and in the Hermitage valley are also possible). He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 3 cows) for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, with Sandy and Rob also listed in the same place (and hence probably related). **Simon** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Simone Turnbule' in 1507. Several Dalgleishes of Braidhaugh (probably in Rulewater) received remission for receiving and communing with him and others. Robert Turnbull was also mentioned, and so presumably a relative. They must have been declared rebels for some rieving activity. He and Robert were also recorded in 1508 when Cuthbert Lauder of Todrig was hanged for associating with them. And in 1510 John Dalgleish was convicted of several crimes including 'Intercommuning with Symon Turnbull and his accomplices, Englishmen'. **Simon** (16th C.) holder of the lands of Chamberlain Newton according to a 'discharge' of 1528/9 relating to 'non-entries' and other fees of the local Scotts. He is there described as the 'grantor's servant' (i.e. servant to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell). **Stephen** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the local men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny. He is surely related to other Turnbulls who were named (Andrew, John and Richard), but it is unclear how. He is recorded as 'Stephanus Turnebule'. **Stephen** (15th/16th C.) brother of Philip of Whithope. He was recorded in 1494/5 as 'Stephanus turnbule frater domini quhithop' when he had remission for bringing in 'traitors of Leven' for the plundering and burning of Kershope, stealing 80 cows and slaughtering John Murray; his brother the Laird of Whithope served as his surety. In 1500 Philip was assessed for payment due to Murray, with 4 oxen being taken, appraised and given to Walter Scott of Branxholme. Where he himself lived is not recorded. **Stephen** (16th C.) son of Watt in Howa and hence brother of Archibald in Howa. In 1567 Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present him to answer changes of raiding into England. **Stephen** (d.c.1590) recorded as 'of Wowlie and Wowahoplie' (i.e. 'Wolfelee' and 'Wolfehopelee') in 1590 when he was succeeded by his son Adam. The family possessed the right of rental of the lands, which were still owned by the Homes of Wedderburn. He may have been son of the previous Adam. **Stephen** (17th C.) recorded as 'in Appothsyd' when he witnessed a sasine for Appotside in 1632. **Stephen** (17th C.) became an elder of Bedrule Parish in 1691 and was probably connected directly with the Turnbulls of Bedrule through his grandfather, who was also Stephen. He may be the 'Stiphan' who was listed on the Hearth Tax records for Bedrule Parish in 1694. **Stephen** (17th C.) tenant in Minto Cleuchhead. In 1692 he represented Isobel Wright, widow of Robert Paterson, in a discharge in Selkirk. **Stephen** (17th/18th C.) resident of Branxholme. He was recorded in 1703 when the Parish Session collected money for 'his numerous family of motherless children'. He was called to the Session as a witness, but could not attend because 'the water was not passable'. **Thomas** (14th C.) witness in 1390 to the charter by John Turnbull of Minto, granting Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedburgh. His designation is not given, but other Turnbulls listed were Adam of Whithope and Adam of Fulton. Perhaps the same Thomas was one of the 'borowis' for the Earl of

Douglas bounds on the Middle March, according to an English document of 1398. **Thomas** (15th C.) Clerk from Scotland. He was recorded in 1440 when he had a passport of safe conduct in England for 4 years, along with William Crozier, Archdeacon of Teviotdale and others. **Thomas** (15th C.) soldier who fought in France for England. In 1459/60 he had a warrant from the English Chancellor of payment for his good service in Calais and at 'Guysnes', where he lost his horse, his armour and all his equipment. He was granted the customs of the road between Calais and 'Guysnes' for 20 years. **Thomas** of Penchrise (15th C.) recorded in 1464/5 as witness to the sasine granting the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex to William Douglas of Drumlanrig. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1471 as being 'of Faulysh', which could be 'Falnash', but seems more likely to be the same as 'Fawlishope' (as recorded the following year). He was ordered to pay 3 year's worth of taxes for the lands of Chamberlain Newton pertaining to Lord Lindsay, but failed to appear. He is probably related to the John who was connected with Stouslie (in the same Barony) in 1468. **Sir Thomas** of Greenwood and the Lyne (15th C.) had a sasine for the lands of Greenwood in 1461. He leased the lands of Greenwood and the Lyne, in the Barony of Minto, to Robert, son of David Scott of Buccleuch in 1488. This corresponds to the modern Girnwood. He kept 1 acre of the lands of Greenwood and 1 acre of the lands of Lyne, both in the north part, presumably for himself. He is probably son or grandson of the Adam who was granted Greenwood (or Girnwood) in 1439. In 1488 he also had a charter from James III for the lands of 'Traringzeane' in Ayrshire; this was for his service to the King at Blackness. He is also recorded resigning the same lands to Alexander, Lord Home in a charter of 1492/3. He may have been part of the family of the Turnbulls of Minto, who sold the lands about half a century later. He is probably the Sir Thomas who witnessed a confirming charter for the Barony of Wilton in 1494/5. He may be the Thomas of 'Grynwald' who in 1462 witnessed the copying of a discharge made a few years earlier between Cranston of that Ilk and Douglas of Cavers. He may be the Thomas who gave a pledge for James Rutherford in 1471. He may also be the Thomas who received an annuity from the English authorities in 1489 and 1491. **Thomas** of Stouslie (15th C.) witness to the 1488 sasine in which the lands of Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) and the Lyne were leased by Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. He is surely related to the Andrew of Stouslie who is recorded in 1490. Andrew Turnbull of Hawick was also a witness to the same sasine, and so probably related. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded as 'in Gaithous cot' in 1493 when he had remission for being at the Boroughmuir of Edinburgh with the Duke of Albany. In 1494/5 he had remission for stealing sheep and a horse from John Sinclair in Lauderdale, with George in Hallrule acting as his surety. He was surely related to John, who was recorded in Gatehousecote at the same time. In 1502 he and his brother John in Gatehousecote were fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. Perhaps the same Thomas, tenant at Gatehousecote, was listed in the 1516 pardon that many Turnbulls had for involvement with the traitorous Homes. Other tenants there were Andrew and his brother William, as well as Patrick and David. **Sir Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1490 when the lease of 'Faulishope' was granted to him without 'grassum', and granted to him again in 1492. He may also be the Thomas who received an annuity from the English authorities in 1489 and 1491. He is also recorded in 1494/5 when he had a precept from King James IV for any crimes he might be accused of committing before the King's coronation seven years earlier. It is unclear whether he was a Turnbull of Bedrule or from another branch; however it is possible that he was the same man as Thomas of Bedrule. He is recorded as being 'in Fawlishop', which seems likely to be Phaup near the head of the Ettrick (although it could be Fauldshope further down the Ettrick). The crimes included stealing many sheep, cattle and horses from Patrick Murray at 'Skaddamness' (probably Scaddow Ness or Rig) and Lewenshope, and stealing from David and George Tait 'de Pryn' (i.e. Pirn, near Stow), John and William Cleghorn at 'Lechtanchop' and John Scott at 'Glensax', as well as resetting Robert of 'Mudlaw' and John of 'Newhalburn'; one of these Turnbulls was his son (the Latin making it unclear which one is meant). His son and heir John leased the lands of Phaup in the period 1483–87 and Huntly in 1486. In 1494/5 he was surety for Edward Dunn in Phaup, who had remission for stealing more than 100 sheep from Alexander and Robert Turnbull (who may have been his sons or other near relatives) from the Waters of Yarrow and Tweed. In 1495 he was recorded as a controller of some sort for the Crown lands in Ettrick Forest. In 1499 and 1501 half of the lands of 'Faulishop' in Ettrick were let to his wife, Janet Scott. In 1471 probably the same 'Thomas Turnebull of

Fawlishope' was ordered to repay Thomas 'Folkert' for 2 sacks of wool. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Fulton. He was recorded in 1493 when he and Roland had remission for the theft of sheep from 'pryndadotis in Weddale'; his surety was the Laird of Bedrule. He was also recorded in 1494/5, when he was surety for himself and was fined for non-appearance. He is also listed in the 1501 Exchequer Rolls among a group of Turnbulls and others whose fines were remitted; 'Thome Trumbull junioris', listed before him may have been his son. He may be the same Thomas, son of James in Fulton, who served as surety for himself in 1502 and was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Thomas** of Bedrule (15th/16th C.) son and heir of George Turnbull. It is possible he is the same man as the Sir Thomas who was tenant in Phaup in Selkirkshire (and fined at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1494/5). In 1493 Peter, 'filio domini thome militis', served as surety at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493; this suggests that Sir Thomas was indeed the Turnbull Laird (although 'Bedrule' is not explicitly mentioned). He is probably the Laird of Bedrule also recorded in the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493, when Walter Ker of Cessford served as surety for ensuring that he and his attendants would not harm James Dunn in Jedburgh (suggesting some sort of feud). He is probably also the Laird of Bedrule who served as surety for David Waugh in Bedrule and Hawick in 1494/5. He may be the Laird of Bedrule who served as surety (along with William Langlands) for John Sinclair in Minto, John in Ruecastle and the Turnbulls in Fulton in 1493, as well as for Gilbert Shiel in Minto in 1494/5. In 1494/5 he was also 'Junior dominus de bethroul' when he served as surety for himself and was fined for not appearing at the Justice-aire; the 'Junior' appelation suggests that his father was still alive, but that he was serving as the effective chief of the Turnbulls. In 1494/5 he additionally served as surety for: John, son of Philip; Ninian, son of William; and Robert, brother of the Laird of Bedrule (who was therefore presumably either his brother or uncle). He was recorded in 1501 when a fine of £40 imposed on 6 Turnbulls was granted to him. He was also recorded in 1502 as being 'of Bethroull' when he was one of about 20 Turnbulls and others who failed to appear to answer for the murder of Robert Oliver; Ralph Ker in Greenhead was fined for failing to enter him in the court, and was fined £100 (considerably more than for the other men, indicative of his standing). His brother William was also listed, as well as Andrew in Bedrule, who may have been related. Additionally he was fined for failing to produce John in Ruecastle to answer for the same crime. He is probably also the Laird of Bedrule whose brother David was recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502, with Andrew in Bedrule as his surety. Also in 1502 he was surety, along with several other Turnbull chiefs, for Margaret in Hawick, who was convicted of theft and resetting thieves. He had a sasine for the lands of Bedrule in 1502 and is probably the Laird who served as surety for Robert Shiel in Bedrule in that year. He is recorded as joint surety along with David of Wauchope, William of Minto and Bartholomew in Belses, to enter Andrew at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1505; the 4 men signed a bond to this effect at Caerlenrig in 1505. He may have been son of George of Bedrule, who is recorded about a generation earlier, and must have been related to the George of Bedrule who is recorded in the next decade. He is probably the same Thomas, son and heir of George, who is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 and perhaps 1528. He is probably the Laird of Bedrule from whom 10 sheep were stolen by the Olivers in Strange before 1502. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'junior' in 1501 among 10 men whose fines were remitted. Turnbulls of Fulton and Bonchester were also listed, and so he was probably from this area, and from his name was likely to have been son of another Thomas. Thomas in Fulton is listed directly after him. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'le langhauch' in 1502, this probably being Langhaugh in the Rule valley. George, Master of Angus served as surety for him in his non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Hallrule who was listed among the many Turnbulls given remission in 1516 for assisting the traitorous Homes; Robert and William were also listed there as tenants of Hallrule, and so may have been related. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1535) tenant in Town-of-Rule. Along with 'Andree alias Dauid' he was recorded in 1535 when Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was accused (but found not guilty) of their cruel murder. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when accused of having been on a raid into England. He and George Rutherford, along with 100 other men were said to be responsible for the deaths of John Routledge and Robert Noble. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Sir Thomas** of Bedrule (c.1520–c.87) son of George. In 1528 there was a gift of the 'ward, relief and

non-entry' of his late father's lands, to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. Included in the gift was the right to arrange his marriage, since he was then still a minor. He may be the 'Trumble of Bedroule' who was listed among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds in 1545. In 1550/1 he gave a 'precept of clare constat' involving Robert Scott, heir of Adam Scott in the lands of Little Drinkstone. He signed the 'Auld Band of Roxburgh' in 1551. In 1553 his brother Robert is recorded in a transaction in Selkirk. In 1553/4 he was listed among the Rutherfords and others in an assurance not to harm the Kers; his pledge was either William of Hassendean Kirk or George of the Toor. Also in 1553/4 he was on the panel for the inheritance of Branxholme etc. by Sir Walter Scott. There was a complaint against 'the molestations' committed by him and George in Hallrule, made by Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1557, and he had to appear to answer these charges (the resolution is unrecorded, however). In 1560 he was named on the bond to settle the feud between the Kers and the Rutherfords. In 1561 he was among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. In 1561/2 Sir John Stewart of Traquair was surety for him to answer to an accusation of stealing 3 horses from Lord Gray. He was recorded as 'tacksman' of Abbotrule in 1562. In 1563, along with the parishioners of Bedrule he brought an action against Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, William Kerr (the Parson) and Sir John Allan, demanding that they produce the proof that they had the rights to the benefices of Bedrule; Kerr won the legal battle in 1564. There is a 'certificate of relaxation' for the teinds of Bedrule between him and Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1564/5, and a bond between them in the same year. Also in 1564 he was listed as 'The Lard of Badrewll' among Border lairds who were ordered to support the Warden, Ker of Cessford. He signed the 'Band of Teviotdale' in 1565. Also in 1565 he was one of the sureties for Robert Kerr of Woodhead. He was recorded as being at Mary Queen of Scots' wedding to Darnley in 1566. He was among men re-ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1567 regarding order in the Middle Marches. He had a bond of 1567 with the Warden, Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst to present 'Rengen Foster called Can'. A few years afterwards he assisted in stopping the Regent Moray from seizing the Crown. He later supported the Regent Morton, along with the Rutherfords, but against the Scotts and Kers. In 1569 he signed the bond to suppress the thieves on the Border. Also in 1569 he was on the panel of inquest for Grizel Borthwick inheriting superiority of her father's lands in Wilton. Along with his sons Walter and Thomas he was put to 'escheat' as a perjured rebel at one point. Additionally in 1569 John Rutherford of Hunthill was surety for him, while he was surety for Adie Elliot 'of the Cowdais' and John Elliot of Thorlieshope. He was one of the 'curators' for the young Robert Scott of Thirlestane around the 1570s. In 1571/2 he was one of the sureties for the leaders of the Olivers as well as for Andrew Hall of 'the Sykis' and some Robsons of Hownam. Also in 1571/2 he signed the bond to act against Borders thieves. In 1572 there was a complaint that he and other lairds had reset 2 men named Hall (from either Oxnam, Jed or Rule Water), who had stolen 140 cattle from over the Border. In 1572/3 he was cautioner (along with Richard Rutherford of Edgerston) for several men from Southdean. Also in 1572/3 he was surety for William, Burgess of Edinburgh (who was thus probably a close relative). In 1573 he (and his son and heir William, and other son Walter) were among the men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm; however, the group claimed they did it because Kerr had reset the fugitive Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and were acquitted. Also in 1573 he signed the 'Band of Roxburgh'. In 1574 he signed a bond of service with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, along with his son Walter, John of Minto, George of Hallrule, William of Barnhills and others. In 1575 he was among men asked to decide whether Robert Fraser was responsible for stealing some English horses. In 1576 he was involved in a dispute with William Ker, younger of Cessford, over lands in Nether Ancrum; also on his side were his son Walter, William in Barnhills and Mungo Bennet in Chesters. Also in 1576 he was cautioner for the Turnbulls of Howden, Hallrule, Billerwell and Belses in their bond not to harm other Turnbulls. In about 1578 (perhaps earlier) he signed a bond with other Turnbulls and Rutherfords, and another between the Kers and the Rutherfords. In 1577/8 his sons Thomas and Walter were acquitted of the murder of John Forbes. He was also one of the 'curators' of the young Robert Scott of Thirlestane. In 1576 he was a cautioner for some Borderers who were accused of rieving, and in 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned (in his case as pledge for Adam of Over

Hassendean and also Sim Armstrong). He was then declared to be liable for the fines, or the amounts would be made from his 'movabill guidis and geir, and, failyeing of thair movabill guidis, to appryse thair landis'. However, he appeared personally, and was let off, provided that the Davidsons for whom he stood as caution appeared before the Justice Court of Roxburgh. Also in 1578/9 John Johnstone of that Ilk was caution for his appearance, as well as his sons Walter and Thomas, his nephew John and his son-in-law Edward Lorraine; this was for the slaughter of 'Thomas Schevill'. Also in 1578/9 there is mention at the Privy Council of an agreement to stop a feud between him (along with several Rutherfords and Douglas of Bonjedward) and the Kers of Cessford; there was also another agreement between him and George Douglas, younger of Bonjedward. Kinmont Willie Armstrong appeared before the Privy Council in 1579 because of a feud between their families, and also Christie Armstrong of Barnglies, for the same reason. In 1579 his sons Walter and Thomas were on a list of men accused of raiding into England; also listed were 'Hobbat Hall and Mekie Hall, banished Englishmen, and servants to the Laird of Beddroule'. In 1580 he is listed as head of a group of Turnbulls who were bound over to keep the peace with John Turnbull of Minto and his followers; his group included his son Walter, as well as William of Barnhills and Edward Lorraine, younger of Harwood. Also in 1580 he was ordered along with John of Minto and Wat of Bewlie, to enter wards in Edinburgh Castle or be declared a rebel; later he was said to have disobeyed and was denounced as a rebel. In 1581 he was cautioner for men of the Jedburgh area and was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. Also in 1581 he was among Border Lairds who denounced their bonds with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. In about 1583 he lost the liferent of his lands of Bedrule to Robert Ker, younger of Woodhead. He was denounced in 1583/4 for not appearing before the Privy Council; he and his sons Walter and Thomas were denounced as rebels for taking 'the cumpany of utheris thevis and rebellis, intending to continew in thift and oppressioun'. He was also the Laird of Bedrule whose sons are mentioned in a letter by the King in 1584 'for ane attemptat committ be thame at Preswen in England' for which they were found guilty. In about 1584 he lost his position as one of the tutors to his niece Margaret (daughter and heiress of William), since he had been declared a rebel. He was probably the Laird of Bedrule referred to in 1584/5 when his son Robert was one of the Borderers summoned to appear before the Privy Council to explain how they were helping to keep peace on the Border. In 1585/6 it was mentioned in a case before the Privy Council that the Bailies of Jedburgh blamed him and his associates for the murder of George and Harry Grahamslaw. In 1586 there was a promise by William Douglas of Cavers and George Douglas of Bonjedward that when he and his sons Thomas and Wat were released from jail in Edinburgh Castle that the Douglases would present them again to the Privy Council if required. He is probably the 'lard of Bedroule' listed in 1586 among leaders in upper Teviotdale in a document by King James VI instructing his Lieutenant on the Border. He is also recorded in 1587 representing Archibald in Howa, acting as surety for David in Jedburgh, and when Robert Scott of Haining was cautioner for him 'and those for whom he is bound'. He must therefore have still been alive then. He married Mary Ker and secondly Janet Turnbull, widow of Philip Bennet of Chesters. A marriage contract of 1542 also exists between him and Margaret, daughter of George Home of Spott. He had at least 10 children: William, who probably pre-deceased him; Walter of Fulton, who succeeded to Bedrule; Thomas, probably tenant at Spittal-on-Rule; Robert, recorded in 1586 and 1592; Margaret, who married Edward Lorraine, this union apparently being unpopular with the Rulewater Turnbulls; Patrick, probably tenant at Templehall; Mark, tenant at Hartshaugh; James; Hector, who owned Hartshaugh and Swanshiel, although this may be a confusion with the son of Thomas of Hartshaugh; and John, recorded in 1592. Another daughter Agnes is recorded in an undated marriage contract with Robert, son of deceased Robert Scott of Raesknowe. Although some genalogies have him dying in 1572, it seems this is wrong (or else 2 Thomases are hopelessly confounded). **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1533 being 'in Rauflat' (i.e. Rawflat) when Robert Stewart, on behalf of William Turnbull, delivered an old reversion relating to him. He is described as being 'in Rawflat' in a court case of 1540 when he disputed a 'wadset' with William Scott of Hassendean. Another case heard at the same time involved a marriage contract of 1536 between his son and heir George and Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heir of the same William Scott. Curiously in 1538 he had remission for the crime of

stealing letters of reversion for the lands of 'Coppitrig' from a box belonging to William Scott of Hassendean in Nicholas Rutherford's house in Edinburgh. **Thomas** (16th C.) described as 'in the Tronyhill' in a charter of 1536, where William Scott of Hassendean gave him 'two husbandlands' in 'le Easter Hassendean' described ambiguously. It is possible he is the same Thomas who farmed at Rawflat 4 years later. He may have been father of David of Troneyhull, who is recorded later in the 1500. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Trumble of the Gaittuscott' in a document of 1550. **Thomas** (16th C.) farmer at Hartshaugh or possibly Laird there. He is recorded in 1557 when he signed a bond (along with others) with the Warden John Kerr of Ferniehirst to bring in the thief William Nixon ('Clement's Will'). Hector in Hartshaugh was probably his son. Other sons included Thomas in Abbotrule, and Airchie (recorded in 1567). **Thomas** (16th C.) brother of David of Wauchope. In 1561 he and his brother were among Border Lairds who appeared before the Queen to give names of those guilty of theft. He may be the same as one of the contmporary Thomases. He may be the Thomas who was pledge for the Laird of Wauchope in 1553/4. **Thomas** (16th C.) farmer at Harwoodtown, brother of David of Wauchope. 'Thomas Turnbullis byir and barneyaird' are listed among the lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule under dispute in 1562. He is listed as brother of David in 1567 when he was instructed to present his servant Ingram Oliver to answer charges relating to raids into England. It was either him or (more likely) his son who was hanged during the period when Sir William Cranston was a Border Commissioner, i.e. shortly after 1605. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded being 'of Hassindenbank' in 1567 when James Heriot of Trabroun was surety for entering him into ward in Edinburgh. He was recorded as tenant in Hassendeanbank in 1571 when he and his wife, Margaret Scott, had a charter in Melrose for lands in Darnick. Their eldest son William was also mentioned, and the witnesses included Robert Scott of Over Hassendean, who may well have been his father-in-law. This charter was confirmed in 1616. The Thomas, younger, listed in 1579 was probably a son of his. He could be the same man as one of the contemporary Thomases. **Thomas** 'Blue Tom' (16th C.) recorded in 1567 among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst had to present to answer accusations of raiding into England. His is listed being 'callit blew Thome', but it is unclear what this nickname might have meant. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded 'in Cavers' in 1579, this probably being Cavers Carre. He was son of James who represented him in a transaction in Selkirk, where a piece of land was purchased in Midlem. Probably the same Thomas was in 1592 a signatory to a caution (signed at Cavers Carre) by Thomer Ker of Cavers Carre for the good behaviour and loyalty to the King of James Scott of Whithope. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. In 1577/8 he and his brother Walter were acquitted of the murder of John, son of John Forbes of Ardmurdoch. In 1578/9 he was among members of the Turnbull family who were ordered to appear before the Privy Council to answer for slaughter of Thomas 'Schevill'. In 1579/80 he and Walter were on a list of men accused of raiding into England. He and his brother Walter were accused of stealing 19 cows from Englishman Edward Grays in 1582. In 1583 he and Walter were supposed to be turned over to the English Warden, but William Ker of Cessford (a relative of some sort) sent them back to Scotland and they were acquitted. Ker gave caution for the pair in 1583/4 and John Cranston of that Ilk paid the £2000 penalty. He is mentioned along with his father Sir Thomas and brother Walter in 1586, in a promise to present them again before the Privy Council when requested, after their release from jail in Edinburgh Castle. He became tenant at Spittal-on-Rule in 1612. He may be the 'Thomas Trumble of Roule' listed in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. He is recorded as 'in Rowllspittle' recorded in a bond of 1619 with Robert Pringle (probably later of Stichill), servitor to Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, with cautioners being Mark Turnbull 'in Hairtishaugh' and Thomas 'Allensone' Bailie of Jedburgh. There may also be some confusion between him and Thomas of Minto, who lived about the same time. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of Thomas of Hartshaugh, he was recorded as tenant in Abbotrule in 1579, when listed among Scotsmen accused of committing raids into England. He was said to have been in a party of about 40 men, led by the sons of the Laird of Bedrule, who stole 40 cows, and took the Laird there prisoner. **Thomas** (16th C.) son of 'Hekie of Hartishaugh'. In 1579 he was listed along with several Turnbulls and others of raiding cattle from the Laird of 'Pansoun' in England. He may be the 'Thom Trumble of Harkschaw' (if

this is a transcription error for Hartshaugh) listed in 1603 along with his brother Lancie, as well as Turnbulls from Nether Bonchester, Braidhaugh and Mackside, who were ordered to find caution of 300 merks each to answer the accusation of stealing cattle from Hector Turnbull of Wauchope in the 1590s. He may be the Thomas 'of Hairtishaugh' whose son William became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1619. **Thomas** 'the Tutor' (16th C.) listed in 1579 as 'Thome Turnbull, younger in Hassindanebank, alias called the Tutor', when he was among a group of Turnbulls accused of stealing cattle from the Laird of 'Pansoun' in England. The group was led by sons of the Laird of Bedrule. He may have been son of the previous Thomas in Hassendeanbank. **Thomas** of Billerwell (16th C.) listed in 1581 among men accused of murdering Walter of Rawflat. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Turnbulls, but the Belses branch were also named in the accusation. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in Denesyde 1586/7, among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He may have been related to other Turnbulls associated with Denesyde. **Thomas** of Hobsburn (16th/17th C.) probably the son of Walter of Hobsburn listed in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes. He was also accused in 1590 of raiding Middleton Hall in England in the previous year; his name is recorded as 'Thomas Trumble of Hoppesburnn the younger', and others named were Douglases, Laidlaws and Shiels. He is probably the 'Thomas Trumble of Hoppesborne' listed along with Douglases, Laidlaws, Shiels and others who were accused of stealing livestock and goods from the tenants of Middleton in 1590. He was also listed among Elliots, Armstrongs, Laidlaws and Croziers, accused in 1590 of rieving from the Laird of 'Troghwen' and Hedley of 'Garret Sheills'; he was there 'Thome Trumble of Hoppisburne'. He was also one of the Turnbulls accused in 1606 of raiding and burning Appotside. He was probably related to some of the others who were on trial (from Wauchope, Billerwell, etc.), but the exact relationships are not clear. He is referred to as 'houshold man to Thomas Trumbill younger of Wauchope'. He was eventually acquitted of the crimes. Either he or his son was 'younger of Hoppisburn' in 1606 when he sold Hobsburn and Weens to John, brother of Walter Scott of Allanmouth. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of David of Troneyhill. In 1610 he was named along with 7 other Turnbulls (and 2 Davidsons) for continuing as rebels following being found guilty of the murder of Thomas Ker of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter, tenant in Fulton. Along with his father and several other Turnbulls, he was accused by the Laird of Traquair of cutting down and removing wood from his lands at Huntliehill in 1619. He was denounced as a rebel for failing to appear, along with others, including Robert, Mungo and Robert 'Fendie', also in Fulton. This may be the last record of the Turnbulls of Fulton. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Raperlaw 'Townfute' in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. His brother Hector was also listed. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) servant to James Home, son of the historian David Home of Godscroft (in Berwickshire). He witnessed a bond for Home of Godscroft in 1627. **Thomas** of Bedrule (b.c.1585) son of William and grandson of Walter. Although these generations are uncertain, he was probably great-grandson of Sir Thomas. He is probably the Thomas 'son of William Turnbull, fiar of Bedreull' who was a witness in 1618/9 to a bond by Walter of Bedrule to Adam of Abbotrule Townhead. In 1619 he recorded as son of William, 'younger of Bedreule' when, there was a declaration to capture them, having been denounced as rebels in 1616 for carrying guns and attacking a servant of the Laird of Traquair. This is probably part of a dispute over lands of Huntliehill that the Turnbulls of Bedrule lost to the Stewarts of Traquair. He could also be the Thomas 'in Reidetoun fute' who had already been declared a rebel along with Walter of Bedrule, William and others in 1615, for not removing themselves from the Laird of Traquair's lands of Huntliehill. He was recorded in 1619 as son of William 'fear of Bedrule' when, along with his grandfather, father, brother George and others, he was declared a rebel for removing timber from their former lands of Huntliehill, then owned by Stewart of Traquair. By the time he succeeded to the Bedrule title, the castle was long destroyed, and the Kers had taken possession of the lands in 1623. It is unclear who he married, but he seems to have been succeeded by William and then another Thomas (last of the Lairds of Bedrule). **Thomas** of Wauchope (16th/17th C.) eldest son of Hector. He signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602 as 'appeirand of Wauchop, for myselff and my father'. In a court case of 1605 (in which they accused John

Elliot of Copshaw of stealing livestock from their farms) he was still 'younger of Wauchope'; his brother George and other neighbouring tenants are also mentioned. He was perhaps the leader of a band of Turnbulls who systematically raided the estates of Appotside and Harwood over the period 1598–1605. Although the rest of his family and associates were acquitted, he was separately brought to justice in 1606, but failed to appear and was declared a rebel. James Gledstains, younger of Cocklaw, acted as his surety. Willie Scott 'man to Young Wauchop' may have been his servant, when declared a fugitive in 1605. In 1607 he and Hector of Barnhills brought a complaint against James, son of Edward Lorraine, 'for presenting bended pistolets to their breasts for their slaughter'. Hector of Wauchope may have been his son, with Thomas his grandson. However, in 1653 his nephew James (son of his brother George) was served heir to his 20-pound land of Wauchope. **Thomas** of Minto (16th/17th C.) son of John. In 1595 he was recorded along with his father and brother George, among Turnbulls and Davidsons when John Ker of Barnhill complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhill. He appeared in court and was ordered to remain in Edinburgh until he found caution for £1000 that Ker and his tenants would not be harmed; however, he failed to find a surety, left the city and was denounced as a rebel. In 1601 he was 'Tho. Trumble the younger layrd of Myntaw' who, along with another Thomas, as well as James Douglas of Cavers, was accused by several Englishmen of stealing their livestock from the Stobs and the Crag. Also in 1601 he was 'apparent of Minto' when he was cautioner for Andrew and Hector 'called of Bewlie' to be lawful and to pay a fine for shooting pistols. He is probably the Thomas of Minto who was one of a large band of Turnbulls who were involved in a serious fight in Jedburgh on Rood Fair Day in 1601; about 30 Turnbulls entered Jedburgh and tried to get Thomas Ker (brother of the Provost) to come out of his house, whereupon the men of Jedburgh took up arms. The fight left Thomas Ker, his servant and 2 of the Turnbulls dead and many men injured, and as a result several Turnbulls were later convicted and hanged. In 1602 he was recorded as younger of Minto when, along with Hector of Barnhills and Mark of Bewlie, he robbed a hunting party sent out by the Laird of Gretna, with permission to hunt for venison in Tynedale; they were found guilty of robbery and fined for the value of 3 horses. Also in 1602 he signed a bond among Border Lairds as 'fear of Mynto, for myselff and for my father'. Additionally in 1602 he was probably the 'younger of Mynto' who was surety for Jack Laidlaw not to harm the Rutherfords of Tofts. In 1603 he was served heir to his father in the half Barony of Minto, including 5 husbandlands in the town of Minto. In 1604 he acted as cautioner for William Middlemas and his son James, charged with the crimes related to the 1601 skirmish. He is probably the Laird of Minto who was named as a Commissioner for keeping peace in Roxburghshire in 1610. Also in 1610 he acted as cautioner for James Douglas of Cavers and his son William, that they would not harm Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk or his colleagues. In 1611 he had licence to travel abroad for 5 years. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. In 1618 he was among 4 prominent local men selected to apprehend Andrew and Cuthbert McDougall in Stanedge for the murder of Fergus Lorraine and to try them in Jedburgh; however, Andrew Ker asked for him to be replaced, since there was a 'deidlie feid standing betuixt' them. He is also mentioned in 1622 when his son Walter became a tailor's apprentice in Edinburgh. He witnessed a report by the Justices of the Peace of Roxburghshire in 1627. In 1627 he paid caution for William of Braidhaugh and his son James. He is also recorded in 1628 when the major landowners of Roxburghshire convened to elect M.Ps. He is there listed as 'Thomas Trumble of Minto'. His 2nd son was Thomas, recorded in a charter for Hornshole in 1619; his 1st son may have been John. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) 2nd son of Thomas of Minto. In 1619 he was granted the lands of 'Horneshoill' by the Earl of Melrose. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Thomases. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of James of Hartshaugh, the Kirklands and Swanshiel. He succeeded his father in 1619. He was in turn succeeded by his son Adam. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) son of Robert called 'of Bedroull' who had a bond in 1620 with Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade. The bond was witnessed by his father Robert, who was probably a son of Sir Thomas, but these generations are difficult to sort out. Thomas 'in Rewcastill' and his son John (certainly close relatives) were cautioners. **Thomas** 'Andrew's Tam' (16th/17th C.) recorded in Bonchester in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. His name is given as 'Androis Tam

Trumble in Bunchester'. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 2 deeds of 1620 as schoolmaster in Southdean Parish, the first person on record to hold such a position. There is nothing else known about him. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded 'in Rouchcastell' in 1619 among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. Probably the same Thomas was recorded in 1620 when he was cautioner for a bond between Thomas, son of Robert called 'of Bedroull' and Sir Walter Scott of Whitslade. He is probably the Thomas 'in Rowcastell' who witnessed a bond for Walter of Bedrule in 1623. He is also described as 'in Rowcastell' in 1632 when he feued lands in Ruecastle from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. He was possibly a son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule, brother of Walter of Bedrule, making the other Thomas (son of Robert) his nephew. **Thomas** of Knowe (d.1647) probably the Thomas included in 1603 on a long list of local men that the Baron of Hassendean was trying to remove from their lands; his son Walter (perhaps William) is also listed. He was Laird of Hassendean Knowe. In 1613 Sir George Ramsay paid him the teinds for the lands of Knowe. In 1619 he raised 'letters of horning an poinding' against William Turnbull, brother of the deceased Robert. He was also a juror at the 1623 Commissioners' Court. His relationship with Thomas of Minto is unclear (but the families seemed to use the same names John and Thomas for the next few generations!). There are several bonds and discharges in the archives of the Horsburgh family that mention him in the early 1600s. In 1626 he and Walter Scott of Ancrum had a 'letter of deliverance' (probably related to a debt) against Rev. Alexander Forrest of Hassendean. In 1628 he was Thomas 'in Know', who, along with Walter, were charged by the Privy Council to keep the peace with Walter Scott of Midshiels and other Scotts. He paid the caution in 1628 for Andrew of Bewlie not to molest the Scotts in Burnfoot and Midshiels. In 1638 he signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick. He is further recorded in 1640 in dealings with Walter Gledstains, factor to the Earl of Buccleuch. In 1643 he is recorded as owner of Knowe in Hassendean Parish, valued at £279 10s. The name of his wife does not appear to be recorded, however a carved panel on the house at Knowetownhead has 'T.T.' and 'H.T.' and the year 1628, suggesting that he married another Turnbull (probably Helen, which was the name of one of his granddaughters). His daughter Marion married Andrew Turnbull of Bewlie about 1640. Another daughter Elizabeth married Walter Scott (subject of a legal dispute against Walter and Janet Scott in 1644); she is the 'Bessie' who secondly married Andrew Riddell in 1652, tenant at Over Whitton. He was deceased by 1649 when his daughter Barbara married John Grierson (son of the deceased Andrew), and she appears to have put an 'inhibition' on her husband in 1657. One of his sons was William (recorded in 1658), while John (who appears to have succeeded as Laird) was probably his eldest son. His death is recorded on a table tomb in Minto old churchyard, along with that of John of Knowe (d.1676). **Thomas** of Westwood (17th C.) holder of lands near Bonchester in 1643, along with 'Harie', who must have been his brother or son. They appear to have held separate lands, with his valued at £40 Scots. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Scott and their children included Isobel (b.1634), Margaret (b.1641), William (b.1643), William (again, b.1644) and Margaret (b.1646). **Thomas** (17th C.) described as 'in Tempilhall' when he witnessed a Rulewater sasine of 1654. He was brother of Robert, the tenant at Templehall. He could be the Thomas in 'Rouletoun' recorded in 1643, with his lands being valued at £40, and Robert also listed there. **Thomas** (d.c.1655) son of William, from whom he inherited the lands of Cockerheugh (part of Hassendeanbank) in 1622. He is probably the Thomas who was infefted in the lands of Hassendeanbank by the Commendator of Melrose in about 1622. He is recorded as possessor of the lands of Hassendeanbank in the tax roll of the Abbacy of Jedburgh in 1626. His son Thomas succeeded to the lands in 1655. **Thomas** of Upper Bonchester (17th C.) Laird in 1643, and probably father of William (d.1686); this is according to Walter Deans, writing in 1887. He is probably the Thomas of Bonchester whose lands were valued at £30 in 1643. He could be the same as Thomas 'called Clack' who is listed in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls among landowners in Abbotrule Parish; it is unclear what that name meant, or whether he was related to the Scotts who shared a similar appelation, or Adam 'callit Clerk in Bonchester' recorded in 1643. He may have been progenitor of the Bonchester Turnbulls who were later tenants at Wolfelee Mill, Hartshaugh Mill, Harwood Mill and Hallrule Mill. **Thomas** of Tower (17th C.) listed by James Wilson among the list of local landowners of the mid-to-late 17th century.

He is recorded being of 'Tour', which probably meant Spittal Tower. He paid the land tax of £104 in Cavers Parish in 1643. He may be the same as one of the other Thomases. **Thomas** of Tofts (d.c.1690) son of William of 'Weddelliswallis'. In 1647 he was served heir to his father's 5 husbandlands of Minto. He was recorded in a marriage agreement in 1669 between him and Helen, daughter of John Turnbull of Knowe. This may have been for one of his sons, since he himself married a daughter of Rev. Robert Brownlie of Kirkton. He was listed by James Wilson as one of the main local landed proprietors of the mid-17th century. He was recorded as being 'of Tofts in Kirktoune paroch' when he paid land tax on £402 in 1663. He may be the unnamed Turnbull who paid the land tax on Tofts, valued at £300 in 1678. He is probably the Thomas 'in Tofts' whose testaments were recorded in 1686 and 1689. His son William was served as his heir in 1695, in the lands of 'Over et Nether Tofts'. **Thomas** of Bedrule (17th C.) son of William of Bedrule. He was probably grandson of the earlier Thomas (although these generations are not clear). He is probably the Thomas who is recording owning half of the Mains of Bedrule in 1643 (the other half being owned by William of Bedrule). In 1668 he was served heir to his father in the lands and Barony of Bedrule. He was the last Turnbull Laird of Bedrule, although by the time he inherited the family had already lost most of its lands. There was a final instrument of resignation of the Barony to Ker of Cavers in 1668. He was nevertheless allowed to remain in Bedrule Mill (where he is recorded in 1673) and part of the Mains of Bedrule. His wife's name is not recorded, but he was succeeded by his son Andrew, and was grandfather of Thomas of the Hawick carpet factory. His other son was William, tenant at Bedrule Mill. There was also a tradition that his eldest son died in India leaving a great fortune that was taken by the government. **Thomas** (17th C.) brother of William, who was a mason in Newton (probably in Bedrule Parish, but possibly on Slitrig). He was one of those accused by a servant of Douglas of Cavers of stealing his wallet in a Hawick inn in 1642. He gave evidence to the Magistrates at the trial. **Thomas** (17th C.) brother of John of Knowe. In 1652 he was appointed as the tutor to the children of the deceased Thomas in 'Chesterhouse' (probably Charterhall near Ancrum), Thomas, William, Helen, Jean and Margaret. He was the nearest male relative, probably their uncle. **Thomas** (17th C.) son of Thomas, from whom he inherited the lands of Cockerheugh in 1655. He is recorded as 'in Hassendeanbank' in 1655 in a 'tack' with John Turnbull of Knowe for 'Cosier's Acre' in Cockersyke, at the east end of Hassendean Knowe meadow (it seems likely that he was distanty related to the Turnbulls of Knowe). He had a 'wadset' with John Scott of Brieryyards and his sons in 1656, also involving the 'merk land of Hassendeanbank' (i.e. Cockerheugh). In 1658 he had a further bond with John Scott of Brieryyards. His eldest son was probably John (according to an undated document). He could be the Thomas, tenant in Hassendean, who is recorded paying the land tax for £52 in 1663. Robert, who is recorded at Cockerheugh in 1694, seems likely to have been his descendant. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1662 as 'in Roultounfute'. He was 'Bailie in that part' for the Earl of Lothian or perhaps to Walter Riddell. He may have been the same as Thomas, tenant of Templehall. **Thomas** 'Captain' (17th C.) tenant of Swanshiel. He is named (along with 7 others) in a proclamation fixed to the Mercat Cross in the early 1680s, accused of frequenting Conventicles. He is also on the long list of fugitives proclaimed in 1684. He may have been related to James who was also recorded as a fugitive in Swanshiel in 1684. **Thomas** (b.c.1650) weaver in Hawick. In 1665 (although this would make more sense as 1685) he was accused of throwing his mother-in-law Helen Briggs (wife of Mungo Swan) downstairs, when 'coming to see his spouse, her daughter then att the poynt of death'. His wife was probably Helen (b.1657), with whom he had a daughter Helen in 1681. He may be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for William Lethem in 1684 and another for fellow weaver William Brown in 1687. He is probably the weaver who was fined in 1687 for 'defameing and alleadging some false reports of Baylyea Scott, Ormiston, qh he offered to prove and could not make out'. In 1689 he was fined £20 and sentenced to lie in the stocks for saying that one of the present Bailies 'was but ane bease kniffe' and that the other Bailie 'hade no power to sitt in judgment or hade courtes at this tyme'; he was described as being married and about 40 years of age. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for John Swan in 1695 and another for weaver 'White John' (perhaps his brother-in-law) in 1701. **Thomas** of Allerton (17th C.) resigned the lands of 'East Mains of Hassindene called the Know' to his cousin Thomas Turnbull of Knowe

in 1690. How this relates to the history and political fortunes of the Turnbulls of Knowe is unclear. **Thomas** of Standhill (d.bef. 1658) recorded in a discharge of 1658 between Thomas of Knowe's son William ('tutor' to his son Thomas) and John of Knowe. It seems likely that he was a close relative of the Laird of Knowe. He may be the Thomas of Chesterhouse (near Hownam) whose widow made an agreement in 1664 with his younger brother William (and tutor to his children Thomas, William, Helen, Joan and Margaret) to resign the lands of Standhill to their superior Sir Walter Riddell. **Thomas** of Knowe (1651/2–1730) probably son of John. He was a Covenanter supporter. Note that some of these events may refer to 2 different generations. In 1678 he paid land tax on £227 8s in Hassendean Parish (presumably for Knowe). In 1678 his sister Grizel married Adam Scott of Burnhead. He is probably the Thomas 'of Hazintonn Know' recorded in a bond of 1679 with his brother John and sisters Margaret, Marion and Elizabeth. In 1680, along with others, he was declared a rebel by Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, with the implication that he was involved in the uprising at Bothwell Brig. David Thorris appeared as his advocate and argued that he had never taken up arms against the governement; after several witnesses were called he was declared not guilty. In 1681 he was summoned to appear before the Lords of Council and Session in Edinburgh for failure to answer to a 'decreet of horning'. The same years his property was confiscated by Adam Urquhart of Meldrum. But he had a 'decreet of absolution' in 1681 and in 1683 he is recorded raising 'letters of horning' against the minister and several officials of Selkirk. He gave what sounds like unhelpful evidence in the trail of Alexander Home in 1682. He continued to be persecuted, with property valued at 7000 merks being taken from his estate and his livestock driven off. He was forced to flee along with his wife and sister Marion, and they spent some time in Berwick. In 1684 he is listed among men still declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism, his crime being 'for reset'. After the Revolution he returned to Knowe and it was said by his friend James Pringle of Torwoodlee that 'he lives in far better condition than he was before'. He became an Elder of Minto Kirk. He is recorded in 1690 as one of the heritors accused of inciting the riot at the de-roofing of Hassendean Kirk in that year, for which he was arrested. Also in 1690 there is a record of Thomas Turnbull of Allertone resigning the lands of the 'East Mains of Hassindene called the Know' to him; it is unclear whether this was just some legal maneouver. He appears to have acted as a collector of the Hearth Tax for Roxburgshire in 1694. He also served as an elder for Minto Kirk. He was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1698. He rented Huntlaw from Archibald Forrest of Huntlaw in 1703 and was still renting it in 1715. He bought Hassendean Townhead from William Little the same year. A bill for William Little from Gideon Scott of Highchester was passed on to him by Bailie Robert Hardie of Hawick in 1705. He paid a similar bill for William Little according to a discharge by Gideon Scott of Falnash in 1705. In 1716 he brought a libel case against James Elliot, an Edinburgh waiter. About 1720 he is recorded in a document relating to teinds in Wilton Parish (the part that had been in Hassendean). A letter of 1724 from James Clerk suggests that they were brothers-in-law to each other. His will of 1682 (while he was still alive) is in the National Archives. He married Agnes Mackie, who died in 1716 in her 58th year. He was probably succeeded by his son Anthony and in 1721 his daughter Agnes married Thomas Thomson, merchant in Hawick. He and his wife were buried in Minto Kirkyard. **Thomas** (17th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for wright Francis Gledstains in 1682. He is probably one of the Thomases recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Bennet and their children included: Bessie (b.1677); Bessie (again, b.1685); and Walter (b.1686). His wife's name is given as 'Bessie' in 1677 (perhaps in error). The witnesses in 1685 were Robert Cowan and John Binnie. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Henry and their children Andrew and Esther were baptised in 1683, with witnesses another Thomas Turnbull and John Stewart. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Bessie Johnston and their children included James (b.1688). **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. His children included John (b.1688). He could be the Thomas whose daughter Jean married William Beattie in Roberton in 1705. He is probably the Thomas who (along with Michael) witnessed a baptism for William in Roberton in 1686. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He may be the same as one of

the other Thomases. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Todshawhaugh according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (1644/5–1729) tenant in Dyke farm, son of Thomas, who was also tenant there. The family are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. He is probably one of the 3 men of that name who are listed in the Hearth Tax records for Bedrule Parish in 1694. **Thomas** of Standhill (d.c.1695) son of Thomas. He is recorded in a discharge of 1658 when Thomas of Knowe's son William was his 'tutor'. He was known as a leading local supporter of the Covenanting cause, being converted by John Livingstone, who preached at Ancrum. In 1676 he helped John Blackadder escape after the Sheriff broke up a meeting near Selkirk. He paid the land tax in Ancrum Parish in 1678. He fought at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, and escaped the battlefield along with Walter of Bewlie. He was persecuted, had his possessions removed from him, and was sentenced to execution in 1681, but escaped capture and eventually returned to his estate at Standhill. He was accused, among other crimes, of attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick' in 1679; Hawick's Town Clerk, Walter Gledstains, gave evidence that he was the leader of the attack. Among the accusations against Lady Katherine Douglas of Cavers was that she sheltered him. Despite being found guilty of being a Covenanter, he was never captured and returned to his estate after the Revolution. He is probably the Turnbull 'of Stainhall' listed among those named as officers of the militia to defend against 'the papists' in 1689. He is listed among those appointed to visit schools in the Act of Parliament established in 1690 after the Revolution. In 1698 he was on the Commission of Supply for Roxburghshire (but may have already been deceased). He had 2 sons: one was a soldier, who died in Flanders; and the other was Deputy-Governor of Dumbarton Castle. One of them must have been the Thomas who was served heir to Thomas of Standhill in 1695. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Wester Swanshiel according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. **Thomas** (17th C.) listed as being 'called tounfoott' in Abbotrule Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was taxed for having 2 hearths. He was probably associed with the lands of Abbotrule Townfoot. **Thomas** (17th C.) tenant in Ruletownfoot, listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is listed right after Thomas 'called tounfoott', who was probably associated with Abbotrule Townfoot (rather than Ruletownfoot), but may well have been closely related. **Thomas** (17th C.) cottar at Mackside in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Greatlaws in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) gardener at Newhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Mains according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was probably related to Walter, who was also listed there. **Thomas** (17th C.) smith listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He paid tax for 2 hearths. A separate Thomas appears on the same list of cottars. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) son of Thomas of Standhill. He was served heir to his father in 1695. It was said that his father had 2 sons, one of whom was a soldier and the other was Deputy-Governor of Dumbarton Castle. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) servant in Commonside. In 1706 he married Mary Hislop, who was also a servant in Commonside. Perhaps the same Thomas was recorded as a herd at Nether Southfield in 1708; his wife was Margaret Hislop and their daughter Isobel (b.1708) was baptised in Hawick Parish. The witnesses were Robert Scott in Newbigging and Andrew Riddell in Goldielands. Other children, baptised in Hawick Parish, which could be his, include John (b.1705), Jean (b.1708), Margaret (b.1709) and John (b.1709). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1700 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Robert Gledstains and may be the William who witnessed a baptism for tailor John Gledstains in Hawick in 1707. His son John was baptised in 1705, with witnesses weavers Robert Jolly and Robert Greenshields. His daughter Jean was baptised in 1708 with witnesses Michael Bridges and James Scott 'Laird'. He may be related to the earlier weaver Thomas. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick on the shortlist of candidates for Cornet in 1711 and 1712. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. He may be the same man as the merchant involved in a court case in 1748, in which writer Robert Taylor paid his bill with money that perhaps did not really belong to him; he also took Taylor to court to recover his money. He may be the Thomas whose mother was given money by the Hawick Session in 1723 for teaching poor children. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Bessie Turnbull in Wilton in 1714. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in

Denholm in 1717 when he married Janet Dryden, the marriage also being proclaimed in Jedburgh. **Thomas** (1680/1–1753) son of Thomas, tenant in Dykes farm. His wife Marion Brown died in 1743, and their son Thomas died in 1752, aged 25. The family are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **Thomas** (1691/2–1768) resident of Hawick Parish who married Betty Scott, who died in 1777, aged 72. Their children included: James (b.1725); 'Beatie' (b.1726); James (b.1727); Isabel (b.1728); Thomas (b.1731); James (again, b.1737); Walter (b.1738); Betty (b.1739); and Anne (b.1741). He may be the same man as Bailie Thomas. He was buried under a tablestone at St. Mary's. He was 'Mert. in Hawick' at the 1728 baptism, when the witnesses were Rev. Telfer and Bailie Scott. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1725 he was living at Mabonlaw when his daughter Mary was baptised. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Helen Telfer in Wilton in 1729. **Bailie Thomas** (18th C.) father of Bailie Thomas of Fenwick. It is unclear which branch of the Turnbulls he came from (but presumably not closely related to Bailie 'Tammy' and the Minto branch, despite the similarity of names). He may be the Thomas who sold East Mains (of Hawick) to the Duke of Buccleuch, along with John Scott and Rev. Patrick Cunningham in the 1740s. He was probably the Thomas who was a Bailie in the 1730s, 40s and 50s. He witnessed a baptism for skinner Walter Scott in 1746. In 1751 he was 'merchant, and one of the then present bailies of Hawick' when he purchased lands at the Spetch from James Wight. He was 'Bailie Thomas Turnbull, elder' when he served as Magistrate in 1757. In that year there was a dispute over residents of farms near the Common making 'bakes' at Blackgrain Moss, which were broken up on the orders of the Council (when he was visiting Newcastle) and the offenders fined, with him settling with them in opposition to the other Bailie, Robert Scott. He is probably the Bailie Thomas who purchased Fenwick in 1762 and other properties in 1771, including Rashiegrain and Commonbrae. In 1763 he was engaged in business in London when his son (also an ex-Bailie by then) was commissioned by the Hawick Town Council to write to him to arrange for an exchange of a new bell for St. Mary's. Also in 1763 he was 'Bailie Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick' when he witnessed a baptism for his son Thomas. In 1765 he is probably the Thomas 'senior' who witnessed a baptism for glazier William and the 'Bailie Turnbull Senr' who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Andrew Scott. In 1767 he was described as 'Thomas Turnbull, elder of Fenwick, Merchant in Hawick' when he produced the Hawick Town Charters at the court case for the Division of the Common. In 1777 he was one of the claimants for a share of Hawick Common, when it was divided, gaining more than 15 acres. He is said to have left 2 sons and 2 daughters (although these generations seem confused by multiple Thomases!). Either he or his son was the Bailie Turnbull who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He was succeeded by his son, also Bailie Thomas. In 1758 he witnessed a baptism for glazier William (who was probably related to him) and in 1764 witnessed a baptism for his son Thomas (called 'Junior' at that point). In 1764 (when described as 'late Bailie here') and 1766 he witnessed baptisms for Walter (probably a relative) and Katherine, daughter of schoolmaster William Dyce. In 1764 'Bailies Turnbull older and younger' and in 1766 both 'Bailie Turnbull Senior' and 'Junior' witnessed baptisms for baker John Osburn. In 1772 he is probably the Bailie of Fenwick who witnessed a baptism (along with Bailie William Elliot) for Bailie Andrew Scott and another for John Osburn. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Helen Thomson in Minto in 1734. **Thomas** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Southdean Parish, son of David, who was Schoolmaster before him. In 1748 it was reported that John Turnbull (Abbotrule Schoolmaster) had committed adultery in his house, and was subsequently removed from his position; it seems possible that the two men were related. He was appointed as temporary Southdean Schoolmaster after the death of his father in about 1748, having previous been an assistant at the school. In 1751 there questions about his qualifications, but he refused to go willingly. There was then was a visitation by representatives of the Presbytery, and he was convinced to resign. It is not recorded what happened to him afterwards. **Thomas** (18th C.) tenant of Wolfehopelee. In 1772 his son John was appointed as schoolmaster in Southdean Parish. He could be the Thomas whose children baptised in Southdean included Agnes (b.1739), John (b.1741) and David (b.1743). **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Denholm Dean in 1741 when his son John was baptised in Cavers Parish. Probably the same Thomas was in Denholm in 1749 when his son Thomas was baptised. Some of these other children, baptised in Cavers, may also have been his, James (b.1736), Margaret (b.1737), Thomas (b.1738), Walter (b.1739), Patrick (b.1744) and

William (b.1745). **Thomas** (b.c.1730) son of Adam of Denesyde. After the family were forced to leave the Rule valley he became a weaver in Tarsetfoot, Tyneside. His sons Adam and William returned to the Rule area, but he could not be convinced to move. He also had a son Michael (who died young), and daughters Isabella (who married William Walker, farmer at East Fodderlee) and Mary (who married Thomas Telfer). He lived to be 99. **Thomas** 'Tammy' of Knowe (1723/4–1770) probably succeeded from Anthony, who may have been his father. He is recorded in a discharge of 1758 and in 1763 when he leased Appletreehall, Townhead and part of Clarilaw. He is easily confused with Thomas of Minto, who was probably a distant cousin. He was involved in an action against the Duke of Buccleuch over teinds in the parishes of Minto and Hassendean in the period 1749–65. He is probably the Turnbull of Knowe recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was one of those who raised an action against Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, over the division of Hassendean Common in 1762. In 1764 he claimed rights to peat and turf on Wilton Common 'upon immemorial possession'; he also swore that a document presented as evidence was written by Gideon Scott of Falnash, who was the uncle of his wife. There are documents of 1762 and 1765 relating to a dispute over the sale between him and William Scott of Burnhead, over the lands of 'Easter Crawhill, commonly called Easter Burnfoot' and purchase of the mill and lands of Appletreehall. In 1769 he had a marriage bond for his son John with Agnes, daughter of Walter Riddell of Muselee. He married Sussana Scott, daughter of Robert Scott of Falnash in Edinburgh in 1755 (and she made a disposition in 1789). He was succeeded by his son Thomas. His daughter Violet married Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk in 1778, and the titles and lands probably passed to the Horsburgh family thereafter. Another daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. James Watson in Kelso, and was also an heiress of his lands. His will from 1764 (when he was still alive) is in the National Archives. Some of his correspondence also survives (in the Horsburgh family collection) including letters from his cousin Patrick Heron, brother-in-law James Holt and sister Isabella. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Janet Hill in Minto Parish in 1737. **Thomas** of Knowe (d.c.1788) son of Thomas. He is recorded as part of the bond for his brother John's marriage to Agnes, daughter of Walter Riddell of Muselee in 1769. He is recorded in an 'assignation in trust' with Robert Scott, cashier in Jedburgh in 1774. He was listed on the roll of elector for Roxburghshire in 1780. He is still recorded in 1786, although it appears that the estates passed to the Horsburgh family through marriage to his sister Violet. He was taxed for having a gardener and a footman in the period 1778–86. He was recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1785–86, when he had 3 carriage horses, and 2 in 1787. He was taxed for owning a carriage in 1786 and 1787 and for having a female servant in 1785–87. The 'Mrs Turnbull of Know' who paid the female servant tax in Hawick in 1790 is probably his widow. There is a disposition by him (among the Scott of Raeburn papers) in 1787, and another to Alexander Horsburgh (among the Elliot of Minto papers) in 1788 relating to Clarilaw and Hassendean. His trustees were recorded as owners of Alton, parts of Wester Clarilaw and Appletreehall Townhead in the 1788 county valuation (and 1811 Land Tax Rolls). **Thomas** (1706–74) of Burnfoot, and also described as 'of Catshill' (i.e. Catshawhill). He was son of Andrew, from the Bedrule family, and Jean Scott. He was factor to the Minto estate in 1738 (and hence sometimes confused with the Turnbulls of Minto) and farmed at Minto Cleuchhead. He also managed the estate of Haining and the farm of North Synton for Lord Alemoor, where he planted numerous hedges and plantations. He bought the farm of Catshawhill, but sold it after a few years (for a large profit). He was involved in the beginnings of the local carpet trade about 1753. There is a record (from the Board of Trustees for Manufactures) of Thomas Turnbull & Company, Hawick, manufacturing woollen articles (presumably carpets) in 1763. He represented Gilbert Elliot of Minto in the court case regarding the division of Wilton Common in 1765, when he was 'of Catshaw-hill' and one of 3 men chosen to perambulate the lands and value each plot. He joined with others in 1769 (or perhaps 1759) to form a partnership in the main carpet factory in Hawick. He obtained the lease for Burnfoot and also West Buccleuch in 1760. He also acted as a local money lender before there were banks; he loaned money to William Kerr of Abbotrule, Thomas Scott of Stonedge, Henry Elliot of Harwood, Gideon Scott of Falnash, Douglas of Cavers and Lord Minto. He was appointed as an arbiter for the process of deciding on the division of the Common (one of a group of 2 lawyers and 2 country gentlemen), but died before the process was completed. In 1735 he married Nellie (or Nelly)

Thomson, who was said to be from Whitelee, Redewater, and she died in 1747, aged 34. In 1753 he secondly married Esther, daughter of James Douglas (farmer at the Trows); she was widow of Alexander Ogilvie and aged 38 when she remarried, but still had 3 children. He was recorded as factor to Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1758, when his son Gilbert became a surgeon's apprentice in Edinburgh. This son joined the Honourable East India Company, was inclined to be extravagant, and it is said he eventually refused to pay his bills. His children with his first wife were: Andrew (b.1736), who died in infancy; Agnes (b.1737), who married James Turnbull, tenant of Hassendeanbank; Jean (b.1739); Andrew (again, b.1741), who also died young; Gilbert (b.1742) who was a surgeon in the East India Company and died unmarried; an unnamed son (b.1743); William (1745–1825), who inherited Burnfoot; and Marion (b.1747), who died young. With his second wife he had: Nelly, who married George Thomson, farmer at Bught-Rig; Esther, who married Thomas Scott of Peel; and Thomas, who became a manufacturer in Hawick. These may be the Helen (b.1754), Esther (b.1755) and Thomas (b.1758), baptised in Minto, with no mother's name given. He died at Burnfoot. It is possible that his wife could have been the deceased spouse of Mr. Turnbull 'late in Burnfoot', whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1804. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Deanhead in 1736 and 1737 when his son James was baptised. Some of these children, baptised in Cavers Parish, are probably his: James (b.1736); Margaret (b.1737); Thomas (b.1738); Walter (b.1739); John (b.1741); Patrick (b.1744); William (b.1745); and Thomas (b.1749). **Bailie Thomas** (1730/1–1825) of Fenwick, merchant in Hawick. He was eldest son of Bailie Thomas, and is easy to confuse with his father. He may have been the Thomas born in Hawick to Thomas and Betty Scott in 1731. He was Cornet in 1753. In 1755 he is probably the Thomas, one of 2 young men selected to accompany the 'burleymen' and 'spademen' to mark the boundaries of the Common. In 1758 he was recorded as a skinner. He was already a Bailie by 1763, when he is described as 'younger of Fenwick'. Also in 1763 he was described as 'junior' when asked to write to his father in London to arrange for an exchange of the great bell of St. Mary's for a new one; they are described as 'Thomas Turnbulls, late Baillies, Senr. and Jun.' In 1763 he was 'junior late Baillie in Hawick' when he received from the Town Treasurer the money to pay for the new bell. Both he and his father witnessed baptisms for baker John Osburn in 1764 and 1766. He was one of the Magistrates during the dispute over the Division of the Common, and also a neighbouring landowner, getting 15 acres himself. He may be the Bailie Turnbull whose garden wall formed part of the boundary of the Little Haugh in 1767. He is probably the Thomas of Fenwick who gained 15 Scots acres in the Division of the Common in 1777. He is probably the Thomas who was a Bailie in the 1770s and 80s. In 1788 he is recorded as owner of Fenwick (valued at £100), land in Weensland (valued at £35 18s 7d), as well as owner of two parcels of lands (valued at £31 19s 4d and £31 19s 4d, possibly near Burnflat) that had belonged to Patrick Cunningham. He paid tax in Hawick Parish for having a female servant in 1788–91 and also paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785. He was 'of Fenick' in 1787–97 when he paid the horse tax, being called 'Mercht.' in 1794 and 1797. In 1797 he was probably the Thomas who was 'Esq.' on the Horse Tax Rolls, having 3 work horses and the merchant who paid tax on a saddle horse in Hawick, as well as paying the dog tax. He may be the 'Mr Thomas Banker' in Hawick whose clerk Robert Scott was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. He is probably the Turnbull of Fenwick who in about 1800 contributed £1 1s to the local subscription to fund the war agaibst France. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and in 1819 (along with his son William). In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls he is listed as owner of Fenwick, Brieryyards, Hornshole, part of Weensland, part of 'Mr. Patrick Cunningham's Lands in Hawick' and 'Part of Particot Lands in Hawick'. He was the largest owner of land within the Burgh of Hawick on Wood's 1824 map, although he must have been extremely old by this time; he was therefore an important heritor in the Parish. His lands included: the area later named Fenwick Park; a large section of the Terraces; fields on the north side of the Loan; and Wylie's Dub. In 1806 the farms of Palace and Shortacres were added (and they would later own the Rodono Estate in Yarrow as well). In 1757 he married Martha, daughter of David Ogilvie of Brieryyards, through which his family gained Brieryyards in 1783; she died in 1806. Their children included: Thomas (b.1758), who died young; Martha (b.1759); William, who succeeded (b.1760); Thomas, again (b.1763); Elizabeth (b.1764); and David, who died in India before his father. In 1758 and

1759 the witnesses were David Ogilvie of Brieryyards (his father-in-law) and James Weir. For the 1763 baptism he was described as 'late Bailie' and the witnesses were Bailie Thomas of Fenwick (his father) and Bailie John Scott. The witnesses in 1764 were 'Bailie Turnbull Senior' (his father) and Andrew Scott. It is possible he is the Thomas whose daughter Betty died in Hawick in 1777. A portrait of him, painted by Scott of Edinburgh, is in the Museum (donated by Andrew Kennedy in 1863). He died at the venerable age of 94. **Thomas** (1731/2–95) merchant in Denholm, son of Alexander (d.1761) and Helen Murray (d.1780). He was recorded as a merchant in Denholm in 1783, when his son Alexander was baptised. His wife Agnes Rutherford also died in 1783, aged 29. The family are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. Alexander (b.1783), baptised in Cavers Parish, was probably also his son. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Martha Ogilvie and their children included: Thomas (b.1758); Martha (b.1759); William (b.1760); Thomas (again, b.1763); and Elizabeth (b.1764). It is possible he is the smith whose son William died in Hawick in 1716. **Thomas** 'Tammy Trumble' (18th C.) clothier and dyer in Hawick. It is said that the family were once quite well off, but their fortunes changed and he had to move to find work, including as a dyer in a factory in Kilmarnock. It was also said that he 'was rather an eccentric in his way', being a frequenter of ale-houses and 'fond of singing songs, not always of the most delicate character'. He may be the same as Thomas the dyer in Hawick who was paid in 1757 for 'dyeing and dressing officer's clothes'. He was listed (as a clothier) along with Gavin as witness to a baptism for weaver John Smith in 1764; he was probably son or younger brother of Gavin. He was also recorded as a dyer in 1764 when he witnessed a baptisms in Hawick for George Scoon. In 1770 he was living at Roughheugh and recorded as a parishioner of Wilton, and in 1772 was at Damside. In 1770 he and Gavin were witnesses to a baptism for William Thomline (who may have been their employer at Roughheugh Mill). By 1774 the family were in Galashiels and in 1778 were in Portsburgh, St. Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh. He married Beatrix Ruecastle in Hawick in 1762; she is probably the Beatrix, daughter of Bailie John Ruecastle, who was baptised in Hawick in 1742. Their children were: Jane (b.1763), who probably married Ebenezer McLellan in Hawick in 1794; Gavin (b.1764), baptised in Hawick, poet and actor; Betty (b.1766), baptised in Hawick; John (b.1768), baptised in Hawick; Walter (b.1770), baptised in Wilton; Thomas (b.1772), baptised in Wilton, who later emigrated to America; Euphemia (b.1775), baptised in Galashiels; Henry (b.1778), baptised in Edinburgh; and Walter (again, b.1781), baptised in Kilmarnock, who was a weaver and died in Glasgow. The record in 1781 states that Walter was the 6th son and 9th child, and that this was the first marriage for both parents. The baptismal witnesses recorded are: in 1763, John Ruecastle (probably his father-in-law) and Gavin Turnbull (perhaps his father); in 1764 and 1766, the whole congregation; in 1768, 'present Magistrates' Walter Ruecastle (probably his brother-in-law) and William Elliot; in 1770 Robert Scott (perhaps the miller at Roughheugh) and Thomas Scott; in 1772 James Scott and John Mathieson; and in 1778 Edinburgh dyers Henry Duncan and James Fairney. Based on the children, his parents names were probably Gavin and either Jane or Euphemia. He may have been related to the later dyers. **Thomas** (18th C.) married Jane White in 1768. Both of them were from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Andrew (b.1768); and Andrew (b.1780). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Heap in 1770. He married Margaret Henderson and their children included: John (b.1770); and Robert (b.1772). The witnesses in 1770 were James Dryden and Thomas Scott. **Thomas** (b.1740) eldest son of James, farmer at Dykes, and Helen Spindie. He was born at Dykes in Cavers Parish. He was locally very well-known in his day as a writer of poetry. He wrote a piece about the old village of Bedrule called 'the Deserted Village' and he also put the Shorter Catechism into verse. He was grand-uncle to John Turnbull of Sunlawhill farm. It is said that he made a lock for the old burial ground at Spittal-on-Rule, which was preserved at Weens in the early part of the 20th century. He is probably the Thomas recorded as farmer at Dykes on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 4 horses. Additionally he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He was living at Roughheugh in 1787. He married Betty Harkness in 1774 (with her name recorded as 'Mary Herknes') and their children included: Elizabeth (b.1774); John (b.1779); Nelly (b.1785); and Thomas (b.1787). The first 2 children were baptised in Hawick and the other 2 in Wilton. The witnesses in 1774 were Andrew

Burnet and Alexander Bunyan. The witnesses in 1787 were 2 men named Robert Scott. **Thomas** (1756–97) son of Thomas and sister of Janet. He was probably grandson of John and brother of John, who farmed at Mackside. The family were recorded on an old tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. **Thomas** (18th C.) recorded at Dodburn in 1789 when his daughter Isabel was baptised in Kirkton Parish. Perhaps Betty (b.1772), Walter (b.1776) and Margaret (b.1779), baptised in Kirkton with no mother's name given, were also his children. **Bailie Thomas** 'Bailie Tammy' (1758–1823) local businessman and Magistrate. He is easy to confuse with the contemporary Thomases of Fenwick. He was the youngest son of Thomas of Minto and his 2nd wife Esther Douglas, and was father of John Turnbull of the Dyeworks. He became a partner in the Hawick Carpet Company in 1779. He later carried on the dyeing department as a separate business, for a while situated where Bridge House was later located. This business ultimately led to 'Turnbull's the Dyers'. He was involved in a large number of local business enterprises in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He is probably the manufacturer who in 1788 (along with merchant James Dickson) witnessed a baptism for merchant George (who was probably a relative). In 1791 he leased the land at Nos. 3 and 4 Sandbed to build houses for himself and his partner William Robertson. He was listed as a manufacturer in Hawick on the Horse Tax Rolls in 1794 and 1797 and on the Dog Tax Rolls in 1797, as well as the manufacturer of that name on the subscriber list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. He was also the first agent for the British Linen Bank in Hawick, his appointment lasting until 1806. He was known for being an independent thinker and having a caustic manner, e.g. when he ordered Warren Hastings off his land at Wilton Glebe, saying 'Oh, a' ken fine whae ye ir . . . ye're that d—d India rubber [robber] Warren Hastings; get off the ground at yince'. He was listed as a bankrupt carpet manufacturer in 1820, and hence it appears that his business did not go so well in the latter part of his life. He appears to have married 3 times: Margaret Darling (d.1829); Isabella Aitkin; and Mary, sister of John Oliver, Town Clerk of Hawick. His children (with his first 2 wives) were: John (b.1788); Isabella (1805–83), who married James Ormiston and David Miller; Christina (b.1815); Ester (b.1817); and Margaret (b.1818). He is probably the Bailie Thomas of the Sandbed whose son Thomas died in Hawick in 1811. The death of one of his daughter is recorded in 1838 as 'Miss Turnbull daughter of Bailie Turnbull Carpet Manufacturer'. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith in the Hawick area. His son William, stockingmaker, died in Hawick in 1816. **Thomas** (1770/1–1854) blacksmith at Gillbraehead, probably son of Robert, who was previously blacksmith there. He was a smith at Gillbraehead on the ballot list for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He is listed among the subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Isabella Elliot, who died in 1815, aged 44. Their children included: Robert (1799/1800–23); and Isabella, who died age 14. They are buried in Ettleton Cemetery. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Crosshall in Wilton Parish, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) manufacturer in Hawick, who was on the short-list for Cornet in 1794. It is possible this could be the same man later known as 'Bailie Tammy', although that Thomas appears to have been married by 1794. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) servant at Minto Kames according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) tailor at Boosmill in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Thomas Scott** (1784–1867) eldest son of William of Burnfoot. He was effectively disowned after his mother disapproved of his marriage to Margaret Goodfellow about 1810. He was at East Middle when he subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He farmed at East Middle from at least 1841. In 1851 he is recorded as farmer of 400 acres and employer of 7 people, while in 1861 he farmed 380 acres, employing 9 men and 3 boys. He was said to be the only local breeder of Border Leicesters in the 1840s. He is listed on the tablet to the Turnbulls of Bedrule in Bedrule Kirk. He was a registered voter in Cavers Parish. In politics he was firmly a Tory and took a leading part in local events surrounding the Reform Bill and the disruptions at the local elections in the 1830s. In 1837 he was one of those who were besieged in the Tower Hotel (possibly for several days), and he was one of the witnesses who travelled to London for the Parliamentary inquiry. His first wife died in 1823 and in 1824 in Kirkton he married married Mary Beattie (who died in 1880). His children with his 1st wife were: William (1812–47), whose twin brother died at birth; Thomas (1814–76); Michael (1816–92), died at Southsea; Elizabeth (b.1818); Eleanor (b.1820); and Agnes (b.1822). And with his 2nd wife: Agnes; Archibald Oliver (1825–69), who became a lawyer in Jedburgh; Peter (1826–27), who died

young; John (1828–84); Margaret (b.1829); Peter, again (1831–34), also died young; James Douglas (b.1833); Jane (b.1834); Peter Stephenson (1836–1921), who was Surgeon General; Robert Dempster (1838–93); Scott (1839–59); and Adam (1841–80). It was said that he was heir to a fortune that had been left by a son of the last Laird of Bedrule, who died in India; he apparently told the Rev. Craig of Bedrule that if the money could be recovered he could take half himself. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish who married Charlotte Dunn. Their daughter Charlotte was baptised in 1813. **Thomas** (1788–1883) younger son of Thomas and grandson of Adam of Denesyde. He farmed at Broombalks and then for a while at Tandlaw. About 1810 he married Helen (or 'Ellen') Chisholme and had 9 children, including 3 baptised in Kirkton: William (b.1834); Andrew (b.1836); and Margaret (b.1839). He emigrated to Huron, Canada in 1860, following his son Andrew. **Thomas** (b.c.1790) farmer at Minto Kames. He was there in 1841, along with Thomas (perhaps his father) and Walter (perhaps his younger brother). **Thomas** (1795–1856) 6th son of James and Betty Adamson. He had 6 brothers, including the Schoolmasters of Wilton and Hobkirk. He was born at Hobkirk Kirkstile. He moved to Newcastleton and became a carrier there. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory operating to Edinburgh once a fortnight. His cart also left the Nag's Head in Hawick every Saturday, bound for Newcastleton. In 1851 he was at about 1 Whitchester Street. In 1852 he was listed leaving the Coach & Horses bound for Jedburgh and Kelso every Wednesday, and to Newcastleton on Thursdays from the Bull & Butcher. He married Elspeth Anderson, who died in 1873, aged 76. Their children included: James (b.1817), who died in infancy; Elizabeth (1821/2–55); Henry; John B.; Thomas; and Agnes. In 1852 he is recorded operating a twice-weekly service between Newcastleton and Hawick. He may the Thomas from Castleton who was listed among subscribers to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) from the Turnbulls of Hartshaugh and Swanshiel. He was a shepherd on Templehall farm. His son John was also a shepherd, who married Agnes Telfer. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was son of draper George and Betty Wilson (daughter of 'Haunless Wat'). In 1811 he witnessed a baptism for James Scott and Elizabeth Turnbull (his sister). He married Jean, daughter of John Veitch and Jean Elliot in 1813. Their children were: Elizabeth, who died at Lanton; Jean or Jane (b.1815), who also died at Lanton; George (b.1818), who emigrated to Australia and married Margaret Watt; Jane (b.1820), who married; Margaret, unmarried; and Georgina, also unmarried. Jean, who died in Hawick in 1816, recorded as daughter of merchant Thomas, may have been his daughter. **Thomas** of Fenwick (1799–1874) only son of William of Fenwick. He was said to be 'of weak intellect' and his estates were placed in the charge of trustees, under whom they prospered and expanded. This included the purchase of Midshiels in 1852 and the Barony of Rodono and farm of Over Kirkhope. He was probably the Thomas 'Esq. Younger of Fenwick' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is recorded as Thomas 'esq. (of Palace)' and residing at Brieryyards along with his father, who died in 1840. In 1841 he was recorded as 'Independent' at Brieryyards, with Alison (his mother) and Martha (probably his aunt), plus 3 servants. In 1861 he was living at Briery Yards along with his head trustee David D. Scott; he is described as 'incapable'. Nevertheless he was still formally a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was succeeded by his cousin William. **Thomas** (b.1800/1) frame-worker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on the Back Row and in 1851 on Teviot Square. His wife was Margaret. It is possible he was the same man as 'Tam-a-Linkin'. He may be the Thomas who was the 37th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856, listed in 1857 being at Bourtree Place. **Thomas** 'Tam-a-Linkin' (1801/2–61) town crier. Orphaned at an early age, he became a Town officer, using both bell and drum, serving as Halberdier at the Common Riding and crier at public meetings etc. For a while his fellow Officer was Jamie Smith. He was known as a wit and used to refer to the Common Riding as 'the coming struggle'. He died suddenly after becoming ill on the street, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Wellogate. A cairn was placed there in the 1980s. A portrait of him exists (painted by 'Scott'), and he has been immortalised in a poem by J.C. Goodfellow – 'Nae mair 'sheepheads an' plucks' he'll cry, Sae much a head; his drum and bell are baith laid by – Tam-a-Linkin's dead' [JCG] (there are various spellings of his nickname). **Thomas** (1802–81) younger son of Adam, tenant in Hassendeanbank. He was baptised in Minto Kirk. He is recorded as farmer at Brieryhill in 1835, among heads of households in Wilton Parish. In

Perth in 1837 he married Margaret Oliver and they had 6 children. He farmed at Brieryhill but later emigrated to Guelph in Canada and died in Bosworth, Ontario. He is probably the Thomas recorded as farmer at Brieryhill in 1835, among heads of households in Wilton Parish. **Thomas** (19th C.) listed in 1852 as carrier between Denholm, Hawick and Jedburgh once a week. He left for Hawick from Abbey Place in Jedburgh, every Wednesday. **Thomas** (b.1806/7) farmer at Lees in Wilton Parish, recorded in 1861. His wife was Isabella and their children included George, Mary, Thomas and Robert. **Thomas** (b.1809) son of Walter and Helen Oliver, he was smith at Stobs Woodfoot, like his father before him. In 1856 he presented to the Archæological Society a walking stick owned by Gen. Elliot, who defended Gibraltar, and a lock from Fast Castle. In 1857 he read a paper at the Society, on 'Certain phases of the Great Exhibition of 1851'. He was one of first honorary members of the Society, as listed in 1857. Also in 1857 he donated an old copy of the British Chronicle to the Museum. He is recorded at Stobs Woodfoot in the 1861 census, living with his mother Helen. In 1867 he was 'late of Stobs, Woodfoot' when he donated a confederate banknote to the Museum. **Thomas** 'Tommy' (1811/2–77) eldest son of Adam, descended from the Turnbulls of Denesyde. He farmed with his father and brother Michael at Midburn (or 'Africa'). They worked hard to improve the land and ended up fairly well off. He is recorded as farmer there in the 1860s. He died unmarried. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Janet Beattie in 1842 the marriage being recorded in Castleton and Southdean. **Thomas** (b.1816/7) shepherd at Newton ('the Nitton') in Wilton Parish. He is recorded there in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included Thomas, William, Janet and James. **Thomas** 'Tammie' (1818/9–86) born in Jedburgh, he came to Lilliesleaf as an infant, his father being a saddler. He also became a saddler, taking over when his father died at about the age of 17. He was also Post-master in Lilliesleaf, being appointed in 1835. Eventually he was also librarian, bookseller, newsagent, stationer, seedsman and ironmonger. He was recorded as saddler and postmaster in Pigot's 1837 directory. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as the postmaster (and listed in error as 'John', saddler and ironomonger, as well as librarian). He may have been son of the earlier saddler Robert. In 1841 he was living with Margaret, George and Robert, probably his siblings. In 1851 he was living with his sister Betsy and brother Robert. In 1861 he was living on Main Street, as postmaster and saddler (employing 2 men). It was said that he, along with John Lunn and Bob Scott, would gather in the Post Office to sort out all the business of the village. Although they belonged to different churches and held different religious view, he was firm friends with John Lunn. He was an Elder in the established Kirk in Lilliesleaf. He was known as a great reader, with knowledge about many topics, including archæology, numismatics, entomology, botany and photography. He started a flower show in Lilliesleaf, but stopped competing himself when it was clear he was winning most of the prizes. He also organised lectures and reading clubs in the village and was often called upon to perform first aid. He married Agnes F. Davidson, daughter of a local farmer, and they had 5 daughters, including Agnes M. (who died as a young woman), Margaret P. and 2 who died young. Their 2 surviving daughters moved to South Africa. It was said that despite his hard work and many interests, he was never in strong health, but still outlived his old friend John Lunn. His wife died just a few months before him. **Thomas** (b.1815/6) born in Castleton Parish, he was teacher at Glendouglas School in the 1840s to 60s. He was recorded there in 1841, living with the family of mason William Johnston. In 1851 and 1861 he was 'Teacher of Eng. Arith. Geog. & Math.' He is probably the Thomas from Glendouglas who was credited with first recognising that the 'Zedon', which was an important muster point before the Battle of Otterburn, was Southdean rather than Yetholm. His wife was Janet and their children included Agnes, William, Isabella, Janet, Elizabeth, Robert and John B. **Thomas** (b.1822/3) born in Wilton Parish, probably son of roadman Walter. He became farmer at Whitlaw and then at Newmill on Slitrig. In 1851 he was a road labourer living at Wilton Roadside. He is recorded at Newmill in 1856, and in 1861 was farming 100 acres at Newmill, employing 2 men and 2 women. He married Jane (or Janet) Knox in 1847, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: Walter (b.1847/8); James (b.1849/50); Ina Elliot (b.1852); Robert (b.1854/5); David (b.1856/7); and Euphemia (b.1859/60). **Thomas** (b.1823/4) born in Ancrum Parish he was farm steward at Spittal-on-Rule in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Elizabeth S., and their children included Sarah,

Margaret, James and John. **Thomas** (1824–1907) born in Glasgow, son of solicitor Joshua and Jeanie Marshal. He is said to have been raised by a relative in Denholm after being orphaned. He became an architect in Edinburgh, then emigrated to Australia and later moved to California and then New Zealand. He is responsible for the designs of several churches and other buildings, particularly in Wellington. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Isabella Hardie in Hawick in 1849. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Catherine Rutherford in Southdean Parish in 1852. **Thomas** (d.1890) Hawick solicitor of the late 19th century. His parents lived in Appletreehall. He was in partnership with Walter Haddon from 1880. He was a supporter of the Common Riding. He was also a prominent member of the St. John's Lodge and was buried with Masonic honours. **Thomas Scott** (1836/7–77) from Hawick. He was recorded dying of consumption at Stirling East in Australia. **Thomas** (b.1828/9) born in Wilton Parish, 2nd son of John, farmer at Minto Kames. He went to Australia with his brother John when gold was discovered there (probably in the early 1850s). After returning he farmed at Easter Boonraw, then moved to Greenhouse in Minto Parish. He was recorded as 'fundholder' on the 1861 census, when he was living at 13 Kirkwynd. In 1858 he married Mary Hardie, daughter of a Hawick farmer. Their children were John (b.1859, who farmed Boonraw and Stouslie), Margaret (b.1861), Jane (b.1864), Mary (b.1866), Esther (b.1868, who died young) and James (b.1871, who farmed at Greenhouse). **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) resident of Bonchester. He was on the Committee of Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club from 1905. **Walter** of Minto (14th C.) possibly a son of the original William of Rule. He held the lands of Minto, perhaps from 1329, being confirmed by David II before 1370. Perhaps the same 'Waltero Tornebole' was the witness to a charter of Adam of Roule, for the lands of Altonburn, in about 1354. Also in 1354 he witnessed a charter of Robert of Alton relating to the chantry at the Church of Roxburgh. About the same time he witnessed a grant of lands in Lessuden for Melrose Abbey; he is recorded there as 'Waltero Tornbul'. He may have been succeeded by John. **Walter** of Minto (15th C.) son of John. He instituted an inquiry in 1424 in order to try to invalidate the grant his father had made to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth in 1390. This was on account of John Turnbull having leprosy at the time (making the transaction void under Scots law), together with the rumour at the time that Sir William Stewart had died in France. However, the Stewarts continued to hold the half barony of Minto. It was said that in 1429 he interrupted the sasine ceremony to invest Sir William Stewart in Minto, again claiming his hereditary right. As a result it seems that the barony of Minto was split, so that thereafter there were 2 families (Turnbulls and Stewarts) who were 'of Minto'. **Walter** (14th/15th C.) recorded in 1417 when there was Papal permission for him to marry Margaret, widow of Sir William Wardlaw of Wilton. Dispensation had to be sought because they were related 'in the third degree of affinity' and in addition Margaret had previously been in a marriage contract (although 'canonically separated') with John Turnbull 'doncel', who was also related to him in the third degree. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (15th C.) listed on a 'retour of inquest' made in Hawick in 1424 for lands in Hownam and another for the Barony of Hawick in 1427. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. **Walter** (15th C.) Bailie of Selkirk recorded in the Exchequer Rolls for 1451. **Walter** of Minto (15th C.) son of William. In 1458/9 he was granted the lands in the Barony of Minto that had belonged to his father. He may be the Walter who in 1463 was on the panel of retour for Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, as heir to his father. **Walter** of Harden (d.bef. 1482) recorded in 1468 when he resigned the lands of Harden to Margaret Wardlaw, Lady of the half Barony of Wilton. His son John had a charter for Harden in 1482, suggesting he either died just before this, or John reached maturity then. It is possible he was the same Walter who witnessed a charter for Thomas Middlemas for lands in Peeblesshire in 1476. **Walter** (15th C.) mentioned at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh as tenant in Bonchester, when his son George was surety for Andrew (in the same place), who was fined for non-appearance. **Walter** (15th C.) resident of Hornshole. He is recorded in 1493 along with Adam, also in Hornshole, when they were allowed to 'compone' for a series of crimes: stealing livestock from 3 separate men in Minto; bringing in Englishmen from Tynedale to plunder Minto; and for common theft. Their surety was Robert Scott of Howpasley. **Walter** (15th C.) recorded in a 'letter of reversion' for the lands of East Mains of Hassendean, which are probably the same as 'Knowe'. This letter was transferred from the old baron to the new baron in 1493/4. He may be an ancestor of the later Turnbulls of Knowe. It is

also possible that he was related to the Henry who held a quarter of Appletreehall in 1470. **Walter** (15th C.) member of the household staff of James IV. In 1490 he was given cloth and in 1497 when he was given a horse. He is recorded being in the King's Chamber in 1492 when he was given his fee for the term. It is not known what branch of the Armstrongs he was from. **Walter** 'Gaberlunzie' (15th C.) recorded in 1493 when he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. In 1494/5 he was again fined for non-appearance, serving as his own surety, with his nickname given as 'gabirlenze'. He was surely related to Adam 'Gabirlenzies', who was killed in 1509. **Walter** of Gargunnock (d.c.1527) recorded in 1482 when William Douglas, Sheriff of Teviotdale protested that he had caused him (the Sheriff) to be summoned, but had not himself appeared. In 1482 he was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean. He also had a 1482 action against Walter Bertram, Burgess of Edinburgh for money owed, and a 1483 action against Elizabeth Somerville and others. In the judicial proceedings of Parliament in 1484 he had to prove that his neighbour stole cattle from his lands of Gargunnock (in Stirlingshire). Also in 1484 he leased the Crown lands of Singlie and Erncleuch. In 1479 and 1486 his son William had a lease for the 'Weststeid of Hartwod' in Ettrick Ward. In 1492 he gave a charter infefting Andrew Douglas in the lands of Hassendeanbank. His son William is also mentioned. In 1493 he had a precept of sasine to George Turnbull (probably also a relative) for the lands of Hassendeanbank. And in 1501 there was a sasine to his heirs Margaret and Janet Turnbull for Hassendeanbank. He may be the 'Waltero Turnbulle' who witnessed a sasine for Scott of Branxholme in 1500. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters, and appears to have been Baron of Hassendean. He could be the 'lard of gargunno' whose brother Jock Turnbull was recorded in 1503. **Walter** of Stouslie (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. He served as surety for himself and was fined for not appearing. He was listed as 'Walterus turnbule de stowislee'. He was also listed in 1494/5 as owner (along with Walter Scott of Howpasley) of sheep that were stolen from Stouslie by the Grahamslaws of Newton. He was surely related to George, who was recorded in Stouslie in 1493. In 1502 his son Adam failed to appear at the Justice-aire and his surety, William in Crumhaugh, was fined. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) name of 2 men recorded in 1501, among 10 men whose fines were remitted. There were several other Turnbulls listed, including from Fulton and Bonchester. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) tenant of Branxholme. In 1502 he had remission for stealing 168 cows and sundry goods from the Murrays at Carterhaugh, as well as stealing 2 horses from there 'in company with the Traitors of Levin'. George Turnbull of Hallrule and Robert Scott in Stirches were sureties. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) recorded as one of the King's minstrels in 1504. His name is listed as 'Watte Trumbull'. **Walter** of Minto (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1520 when he witnessed a document for Andrew Ker of Primside Loch. It is unclear how he was related to the other Turnbulls of Minto, or if this was an error for William. **Walter** (16th C.) tenant in 'Wollee' (i.e. Wolfelee). In 1526 he was among the Borders men who accompanied the Homes on attacks against the Earl of Arran. Adam 'there' is also listed, so probably a son or brother. **Walter** Wat of Howa (16th C.) denounced as a rebel in 1530 along with David of Wauchope and others, for 'assistance given and afforded to Thieves and Malefactors in violation of their Bonds'. He was recorded there as being 'of Howay'. He could be the 'Watt Trumbill of Howatt' whose son and heir Archie was pledge in 1553/4, as part of an assurance given by the Rutherfords and Turnbulls. He is probably the Wat recorded 'in Howa' in 1565 when he had to 'enter' James Turnbull of Abbotrule to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst. He is probably the Watt 'in Hova' whose son was among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst was ordered to present in 1567 to answer changes of raiding into England. It is possible that 2 generations are represented here. He appears to have been father of both Archibald in Howa and Stephen. **Walter** (16th C.) owner of 1 particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in 1537 when he sold his tenement in Selkirk to Peter Moffat. **Walter** 'the Flooer' (16th C.) recorded in 1567 among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst had to present to answer accusations of raiding into England. His is listed being 'callit the Flour', but it is unclear what this nickname might have meant. **Walter** (d.bef. 1567) described as 'in Dalkeith' in 1567 when his eldest daughter Agnes became heir to his lands of 'Tempillandes and Browlandes' at the head of the Rule. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded as

'Walter Trumbill in Caveris' when he witnessed a Melrose Abbey charter relating to the lands of Crook in 1569. There is no way to know where in Cavers he may have been tenant. **Walter** 'Watt' of Bewlie (16th C.) recorded being 'in Bewly' in 1576 among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Minto, Kames and Troneyhill), who swore not to harm another group of Turnbulls (from Barnhills, Billerwell, Belses and Chesters). In 1573 he was among men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm, although they were acquitted because Kerr had reset the fugitive Kerr of Ferniehirst. He was listed along with John of Minto, Hector of Wauchope and Wat of Hobsburn in a bond of 1580 to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Bedrule and others. Also in 1580 he was ordered, along with Sir Thomas of Bedrule and John of Minto, to enter persons into ward in Edinburgh Castle (which he apparently did) or be declared a rebel. William Redpath of Greenlaw was his surety (for 1000 merks) that he would appear before the Privy Council. In 1580/1 he loaned 100 merks to Andrew Davidson in Kames, for which he received annual rent on Davidson's lands in Belses. In 1581 he was accused of being in a group of Turnbulls who came to the farm of Rawflat and there harassed the widow and children of the murdered Walter Turnbull, then stole the cattle and goods from the farm; his sons Robert, William, Mark and Andrew were also listed. This accusation was repeated in 1583, and in that year Robert Kerr of Ancrum and his son William Kerr were caution for him not to harm Agnes, widow of Walter of Rawflat, and her tenants and servants; John Andrew signed for him 'becaus I can not wret'. In 1583/4 he was granted half of the meadow of Belses by Andrew Home. He was listed in 1584/5 among Border Lairds who were to appear before the Privy Council to explain how they had been helping to quiet the Borders. His son Walter was killed in 1580. In 1588/9 John of Minto was cautioner for him not to harm his son Robert, as well as his tenants and servants. About 1590 he was listed among the landed men of the Borders. In 1595 he was recorded along with his sons Robert, Andrew and Hector, among Turnbulls and Davidsons, when John Ker of Barnhill complained they had harassed his tenants in Barnhill; most were declared as rebels for non-appearance. His sons appear to have included Walter, Robert, William, Mark, Andrew and Hector. **Walter** 'Watt' (16th C.) tenant in Troneyhill. He is recorded in 1576 among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Minto, Bewlie and Kames), who had a bond with another group of Turnbulls (from Barnhills, Billerwell, Belses and Chesters), not to harm each other. Dand from there is also listed and hence surely related. Walter 'in Rafflatt' is recorded in 1576/7 in a complaint that the bond of 1576 had been broken; hence he may be the same man as Walter of Rawflat. **Walter** (d.1580) son of 'Watt of Bewlye', recorded in 1581 when Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst made a list of 10 men who were called to account for his murder in the previous year. He may have been the Walter whose son Hector was killed at Lilliesleaf by Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam in 1604. Robert, who was killed in 1601 was presumably either his brother or son, and Robert's brother Mark must have been similarly related. **Walter** 'Wat' of Templehall (16th C.) witness in 1593 to the marriage contract between a daughter of James Gledstains of Cocklaw and a son of Hector Turnbull of Wauchope. He was deceased by 1604 when his daughters Jean and Beatrix inherited Templehall and Brewlands. He was also called 'of Vauchope', suggesting he was probably a son of the Laird of Wauchope. His widow Marion Lorraine (along with several Turnbulls) was forced to leave Templehall and Brewlands, following a court case of 1605. It has been suggested that she might have been a daughter of Hector Lorraine of Harwood. **Walter** 'Wat' of Bedrule (1560–c.1623) son of Sir Thomas and Janet Turnbull. He was listed along with his father and brother William among the group of men accused in 1573 of raiding the farm of Ancrum Woodhead. In 1574 he signed a bond of service with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, along with his father Sir Thomas and other Turnbulls. In 1576 he was listed along with his father, William in Barnhills and Mungo Bennet in Chester in a dispute with William Ker, younger of Cessford, over lands in Nether Ancrum; he was by then listed as son and heir of Sir Thomas. It appears that by the time he succeeded the Turnbulls of Bedrule were no longer very powerful, with the Castle in ruins and much of their Barony lost through defaulted 'wadsets'. In 1577/8 he and his brother Thomas were acquitted of the murder of John, son of John Forbes of Ardmurdoch. In 1578/9 he was among members of the Turnbull family who were asked to appear before the Privy Council to answer for 'the slauchter of umquhile Thomas Schevill'. In 1579/80 he and Thomas were on a list of men accused of raiding into England. He was included along with his father and others in a bond of 1580 to keep peace with the Turnbulls of

Minto and others. In 1583 he and his brother Thomas were charged with offences against an Englishman (Edward Grays), but the Warden, Willian Ker of Cessford, 'in respect of the neirnes of kin with him', delivered them back to Scotland, instead of to the English Warden. At that time he was referred to as being 'of Fulton'. In about 1583 he lost the liferent of his lands to Robert Ker, younger of Woodhead. In 1583/4 several men of Hassendean were cited for failing to appear to give evidence against him and his brother; it was later confirmed that they were all declared as rebels, although this situation must have been resolved. He is mentioned along with his father Sir Thomas and brother Thomas in 1586, in a promise to present them again before the Privy Council when requested, after their release from jail in Edinburgh Castle. In 1589 he was 'son of the late Thomas Turnbull of Bedreule' on a list of Border Lairds who failed to appear before the Privy Council to give 'thair gude advise anent the gude reule and quietnes of the Bordouris' and were denounced as rebels. In the same year he and John of Minto were listed among leaders in Teviotdale who signed a bond for keeping peace with England. Also in 1589 William Douglas of Cavers and George Douglas of Bonjedward, as his cautioners, incurred the penalty of 5000 merks for him not returning to ward in Edinburgh Castle. Additionally in 1589, he and John of Minto were cited by the Privy Council for not remaining in Edinburgh after instructed to do so because they were guilty of resetting a group of Turnbulls and Douglases who were involved in the murder of 6 Grahamslaws of Newton; Sir John Cranston of that Ilk was his surety. In 1590 he was among Border landlords and heads of families ordered to find caution for the conduct of their dependents. In the same year William Douglas, Earl of Angus, acted as cautioner for him, with John of Minto being 'surety in relief' and he was also denounced for failing to pay £100 to Elspeth Weir, Laddy Hadden. About 1590 he was listed as 'in Bedroule' among landed men of the Borders. In 1591 James Douglas of Cavers was surety for him for keeping good order. Also in 1591 he was one of the local Barons who signed a pledge to support the King against the Earl of Bothwell. In 1592 he was accused of inciting his brother John, assisted by another brother, Robert, in attacking a servant of James Stewart on his lands of Wells. Also in 1592 his surety was William Cranston, younger of that Ilk. In 1602 he signed the 'General Bond' among Border Lairds, with his son William signing separately. In 1607 a case was brought against him by William Alanson, Bailie of Jedburgh. In 1618 he had a bond with George Rutherford, younger in Abbotrule, for which the witnesses were his son George, Robert in Bedrule (probably his brother) and Lionel in Hartshaugh. And also in 1618 he had a bond with Adam Turnbull of Abbotrule Townhead; his wife Helen Lillico is also mentioned. He had a bond in 1619 with Robert Ker of Fairnington, and another with George Ker, heir of Cavers Carre relating to the good behaviour of his son William. Also in 1619 he was among the Turnbulls who were accused by Sir John Stewart of Traquair of cutting down timber on his lands at Huntliehill and taking away 'tunety foure horse laidis thairof', and was denounced as a rebel; others named were his son William, grandsons George and Thomas, plus Walter in Fulton and his son Thomas, as well as Robert and Mungo also in Fulton, Robert 'Fendie', and John and William in Crosscleuch. Further in 1619 the Stewarts complained about him leading a large group of Turnbulls and others, bearing arms, to carry of 'threttie darge of hay' from Huntliehill; his brother Robert, sons William and Walter, and grandsons George and Thomas were also losted. Lord Cranstoun the Border Commissioner tried to remove him from 'the waist ground' he occupied; in 1620 he appeared personally before the Privy Council and promised to withdraw himself, his wife and family from these lands and move to either Bedrule or Jedburgh on penalty of £1000. He must have received remission, because in 1623 he had a bond for the good service of his friend George Deans, servitor to Thomas Nicholson, advocate in Edinburgh. In 1623 he served as cautioner to David Turnbull, Burgess of Jedburgh. Also in 1623 he testified that he had seen Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst's flocks grazing on certain lands for 'fiftie yeir syne and mair'. In his old age he is said to have been quite a nuisance, along with his sons and grandsons, and they were denounced as rebels for several crimes, including injuries done to Stewart of Traquair, owner of Wells; the alternative viewpoint is that he was simply trying to hold on to his former position of power, with no support from the local landowners. He married twice, his first wife's name being unrecorded. His second marriage was to Helen Lillico by 1618. He had at least sons Andrew, Adam, George and William (who succeeded). In 1587 it is stated (by English Warden Lord Hunsdon) that 'a sunne of Bedrooles' was slain in the

encounter between Borderers and Englishmen under Sir Cuthbert Collingwood. He was probably also father of 'Gawin Turnbull, son of the Laird of Bedroull', who was declared a fugitive in 1605. **Walter** 'Wat' of Hobsburn (16th C.) possibly son of Robert. He is recorded in 1567 being 'of Hopisburne' and brother of David of Wauchope; he was among men ordered answer accusations of raiding into England, with his servant David Scott also listed. He is also recorded at Hobsburn in 1568. In 1574 he had to appear before the Regent and the Lords of Secret Council to answer the charge of building his own mill without permision, but after producing a charter of 'feu-ferme' for his lands he was discharged. In 1580 he and Hector of Wauchope were cautioned to appear before the Privy Council, with Henry, heir of John Stewart of Craighall as surety. He is listed along with John of Minto, Hector of Wauchope and Wat of Bewlie in a bond of 1580 to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Bedrule and others. He is probably the Walter recorded as 'in Hoppisburne' in 1582 when he was ordered to restore Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst to his lands in Feu-Rule. Kerr had an 'escheat' for his goods in 1583/4, along with George and John (in Hallrule and 'Roull'), who may have been close relatives. There is another charge in 1585 for witnesses to appear to decide the ongoing court dispute. In 1586 he was listed among leaders in upper Teviotdale in instructions from the King to his Lieutenant on the Border. He is recorded in 1586/7 being 'callit of Howpisburne' (suggesting that he may have lost his lands by then, or that this was a different family member), among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties; his son Thomas is also listed, as well as James Brown in Weens, who was said to be 'undir Watt of Hoppisburne' (who is probably him). He is 'Watt Trumble of Hoppesborne' among men complained about by the English Warden for a raid into England in 1590. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'callit Sir Davidis Wattie' in 1601 when he was part of the band of Turnbulls who attacked Kers in Jedburgh. **Walter** of Rawflat (d.1581) recorded in 1579, along with his son and heir Walter. He had borrowed £80 from Alan Deans of Hawick and made an arrangement to pay him back, including that he convey to Deans' house annually 4 bolls of malt, as well as the expenses of half his land of Rawflat. His land there is described as 'lying in Ryndaill through the field from the Lonyng east of the said lands with the tower and fortalice, occupied by the said Walter, in the town and territory of Rawflatt in the barony of Prumside, sheriffdom of Roxburgh'. He was recorded as a tenant in 1581 who was declared a rebel and asked to remove himself and his servants from the lands of Rawflat and part of Belses. He was later that year killed by a group of Turnbulls, including David of Belses and his brothers George, John and Adam, as well as Thomas of Billerwell. In 1583 his wife Agnes complained to the Privy Council about this and also how another group of Turnbulls, led John of Minto, harassed her and her children by coming to Rawflat, 'bodin in armes, with hagbuttes and pistolettis', stole goods and livestock, and shot at them. The excuse given was that he himself was already declared a rebel, but clearly there was some family feud involved here. In 1583 Robert and William Kerr of Ancrum paid caution for Walter of Bewlie not harming his widow, or her tenants and servants. More details were recorded in the 1603 trial of George Turnbull of Belses for a long list of crimes. This included killing him, as well as his son William in 1600, capturing and torturing his servant Adam Turnbull, and shooting his son Walter. His daughter Isobel was one of the pursuers of the case. George Turnbull was acquitted of most of the crimes, but had his right hand cut off for illegally carrying fire-arms, and was later executed for other crimes, including stealing a horse from Rawflat in 1577 and 20 cows in 1579 (as well as adultery with his nephew's wife). **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1581/2 when he became 'cessioner and assignee' to recover the debt of £24 owed by Thomas Smail in Lilliesleaf to Richard Wilson in Howford. The witnesses included Mark, heir of Howden and Hector, brother of the Laird of Barnhills. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Fulton in 1619 when he was denounced as a rebel for failing to appear in court along with several other Turnbulls. Their crime was taking wood from the Laird of Traquair's land at Huntliehill. His son Thomas is also mentioned. He was presumably related to the Turnbulls of Bedrule as well as to Robert, Mungo and Robert 'Fendie', who were also residents of Fulton. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of Bedrule. In 1619 he was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) described as being in Skelfhill in the Commissioners'

Court in 1622 when he was cleared, along with Geordie Morton in 'Harrett', of stealing 2 sheep from 'Laird Swarley' (an Englishman). **Walter** of Rawflat (16th/17th C.) probably the 'Walter Trumbill, younger of Raflat' who was shot in the arm and thigh in 1602 by George Turnbull of Belses, this taking place between Jedburgh and Belses. He also had a horse stolen from him by George of Belses about the same time, this being included in George's final trial before his execution. In 1617 Margaret Rutherford, widow of Mark of Nether Bonchester complained that after her husband's death he had harassed her, destroyed her crops and driven her off the farm, with his servant Adam Turnbull burning the deeds of the lands; he denied the charges and was found not guilty by the Privy Council. In 1632 his sister Margaret was served as 'heir portioner' to him in the 10-pound lands of the Mains of Feu-Rule. He sold Rawflat, Ryeknow and Abbotsmeadow to Ragwell Bennet of Chesters in 1623. He may be the Walter 'in Rawflat' who was deceased in 1631 when his son James became a cordiner's apprentice in 1631. **Walter** (16th/17th C.) recorded as being a resident in Know in 1628, when he was charged along with Thomas in Know to keep the peace with Walter Scott of Midshiels, Adam Scott of Burnfoot and others. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Hislop and their son John was baptised in 1636. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Ruletownhead along with Adam in 1643. The lands were valued at £140. **Walter** (17th C.) son of James 'in Hassiden bank'. In 1632 he feued part of Raperlaw from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. He is probably the Walter listed on the 1643 county valuation 'for his lands in Raperlaw, 17 bolls half mean half bear, £110, should be £110 10s'. He is probably also the could be the Walter of 'Rapparlaw' listed in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls for Lilliesleaf Parish, with the same value. **Walter** (17th C.) from Nether Ancrum, he is recorded in a valuation of 1643. He was part of the Chesterhall branch and ancestor of the Turnbulls who farmed Spittal-on-Rule through the 19th century. He probably had sons Walter and William. He was probably related to Andrew in Nether Ancrum (son of Andrew), who was served heir to his mother 'Malie Krinklaw' in 1636. **Walter** (17th C.) son of Thomas of Minto. He became an apprentice tailor in Edinburgh in 1622, with John Coltherd (and then John Leslie when Coltherd died). **Walter** (d.c.1682) tenant in Strange when his will was recorded in 1682. His farm was presumably the one in Abbotrule Parish. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Thomson and their son Robert was baptised in 1669. **Walter** of Bewlie (17th C.) appears to have sold Bewlie to Thomas Elliot, tenant in Borthwickshiels, in 1672. However, this may have been only part of the lands (or else he retained the designation 'of Bewlie' after selling the family lands). He was recorded as 'portioner of beulie' in 1678 when he paid the land tax in Lilliesleaf Parish for part of Bewlie, valued at £390. He was declared a fugitive for being present at the Bothwell Brig uprising in 1679. In 1680 he was listed among men accused of being Covenanters, the accusations including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'; however, he did not appear in court, and was presumably in hiding at that point, but was found guilty in his absence. He was Laird in 1684 when the Laird's brother William was listed among the men declared as fugitives for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. He was never captured, and it is unclear what happened to him, although he may have been rehabilitated at the Revolution of 1689. He was recorded in the 1690 Act of Parliament for the visitation of schools. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Janet Knox in 1686. They had daughters Bessie (b.1687) and Margaret (b.1689). The witnesses in 1687 were William Young and John Turnbull (who was probably related). **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, or more likely the part that was once Hassendean. He married Janet Welsh in 1679 and their children included: Mary (b.1680); Janet (b.1684); and Bessie (b.1687). The witnesses in 1684 were Thomas Scott and William Young and in 1687 were Thomas Scott and John Dodds. **Walter** (17th C.) married Janet Martin in Roberton parish in 1687. **Walter** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Whitriggs on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. There are 2 men of this name listed, and given how common the surname was locally, there is probably no way of determining who they were. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Birkhill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Robert, who was also there at that time, as well as possibly George, recorded in 1685. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Deanbrae according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th C.) recorded as tenant at 'mylnholme' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. It is unclear

whether this was was 'Millholm' (or Millburn) near Hermitage village or the much further south Millholm. **Walter** (17th C.) tenant in Foulshiels in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of the east-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. He may be the Walter 'in East Port of Hawick' who in 1680 was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. He could be the 'Walter Trumble, at the East Port' listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. In 1699 he was also at the East Port when he was fined for letting a house to John Douglas and his wife Janet Rae, who had been forced to leave Hawick for crimes of theft. **Walter** (17th C.) tailor on the east-side of Hawick, according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. He may be the same as the Walter at the East Port. He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for weaver David Miller in Hawick in 1700. He married Helen Elliot and their children included: Hugh (b.1671); Margaret (b.1673); Agnes (b.1685); and Walter (b.1686). The witnesses in 1685 were Bailie James Gledstains and carrier John Scott. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Hassendean Mains according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He was probably related to Thomas, who was also listed there. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Clarilaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was also recorded there in 1696. He married Agnes Cowan and their children included William (b.1696). The witnesses were John Armstrong and Andrew Rodger. **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Swinnie according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the deceased farmer in Southdean Parish recorded in 1714 when his daughter Margaret married mason John Harrower in Edinburgh. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) Schoolmaster in Wilton. He was recorded there in 1694, although it is unclear when he started. His position ended in 1696. It is possible that the same Walter was Schoolmaster in Minto in at least 1718–26 and maybe even in Hawick 1737–47. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1711 when his daughter Janet was baptised. He could be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) gardener of Hawick Parish. In 1718 he witnessed a baptism for John Napier and in the same year his sister Agnes married merchant James Tudhope. In 1717 he married Mary Simpson, 'late servant to ye Laird of Gorrenberrie'. Their children included: George (b.1717); Helen (b.1719); and Barbara (b.1721). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Isobel Lamb in 1719. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elspeth Young and their son John was baptised in 1718. He may also be the Walter, 'coater in Harwood' who was married to 'Margaret' Young and had a daughter Margaret who was baptised in 1720. The witnesses were Simon Elliot of Harwood and Robert Scott of Falnash and he himself witnessed a baptism for Gideon Elliot of Harwood on the same day. **Walter** (d.c.1743) portioner of Ancrum, part of the Chesterhall branch. In 1707 he had a son Walter and in 1710 a daughter Ann. His son Walter was still 'younger' in 1742, but not in 1743, suggesting the year of his death. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at Deanhead in 1717, when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He may be the Walter who married Helen Huntly in 1714. John (b.1715) and Margaret (b.1722) may have been his children. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, he was recorded in Cavers itself when he got married in 1727; his wife's name was Janet, but no surname is recorded. Janet (b.1728), John (b.1731) and Walter (b.1733), baptised in Cavers Parish, were probably his children. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) Schoolmaster at Minto in the early 1700s, at least the years 1718–26. He may have been the same as the Schoolmaster at Wilton slightly earlier or the Schoolmaster Hawick slightly later, if he had 2 families. Alternatively, he could have been father of the Hawick Schoolmaster. In 1725 he raised 'letters of horning and poinding' (to try to recover a debt) against 'John Mekell' tenant in Hassendead Townhead. And in 1733 his son Gilbert became a barber's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Walter** of Wester Swanshiel (c.1700–c.50) son of James and Elizabeth Scott. He succeeded his father in the lands of Wester Swanshiel in 1724. His children included Helen (b.1726), Magdalene (b.1727), John (b.1729, who succeeded), William (b.1729, probably a twin of John, who did not long survive), James (b.1731) and William (again, b.1733). He may also have been father of George (b.1739) and Walter (b.1741) who were baptised at Lilliesleaf. **Walter** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Wilkie in Hobkirk Parish in 1728. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. There are several children baptised with no mother's name given (although there could be 2 families here): Jean (b.1727); Robert (b.1729); William (b.1732); Robert (again, b.1734); John (b.1742);

Isabel (b.1745); Walter (b.1747); and Thomas (b.1750). The first 4 may be children of the Minto Schoolmaster. **Walter** 'the Little Maister' (d.c.1756) master of the Parish or 'English' school (in distinction to the Grammar School) in Hawick in the mid-1700s. His office and school were down the Punch Bowl Close. He was also Dean of Guild, as well as Session Clerk in the 1730s. He served as perhaps the first postmasters in Hawick, but was found not to be suitable after a short trial. His nickname came from his diminutive stature. He had very brittle legs that were constantly being fractured and became curved into 'S'-shapes. Apparently some bones of this description were once kept in St. Mary's steeple after being found by the grave-digger! In 1737 he was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick 'for his service to the place'. He was 'English School Master' in Hawick in 1743 when one of his children was baptised. He is recorded as Schoolmaster in 1739, when his daughter Margaret married William Easton (Schoolmaster at Ewes) in Edinburgh, while when his daughter Ann married Alexander Ogilvie in Edinburgh in 1758, he was already deceased. It is known that James Inglis became Schoolmaster of the Parish School in 1756. He may be the same Walter recorded as Schoolmaster at Minto in 1733 (although only if he had a second family); alternatively he could be a son of the Minto Schoolmaster. The same Walter was probably the collector for the poor in Hawick, recorded in the 1740s. It is possible that Maizie (d.1808), recorded as daughter of the deceased schoolmaster Mr. Turnbull, was his daughter. He married Marjory Cunningham and their children included: Patrick (b.1737); Margaret (b.1739); Agnes (b.1741); Janet (b.1743); Elspeth (b.1744); and Violet (b.1746). The witnesses in 1743 were merchants John Ruecastle and William Oliver, junior. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1723 and 1724 he was at Highchesters. His children included Agnes (b.1723) and Janet (b.1724). Perhaps the same Walter was at Borthwick Mains in 1727. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1729 he was at Howcleuch when his daughter Janet was baptised. There are several other children born in Roberton around this time who could be his. **Walter** (18th .) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1721, 1731, 1734, 1736 and 1743 (although it is possible there are 2 generations here). His children, baptised in Roberton included: Bessie (b.1721); Walter (b.1731); Walter (again, b.1733); Jean (b.1734); Ann (b.1735); Robert (b.1736); John (b.1739); Thomas (b.1741); Bessie (b.1743); and Thomas (again, b.1745). He may have been brother of John who was also at Parkhill. **Walter** (1702–73) farmer at Firth in Lilliesleaf Parish. His connection to other local Turnbulls is unclear. He paid the window tax for Firth in 1748 and was owner in the 1740s when the lands were valued at £195. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. His first wife may have been Isobel, sister of Walter Elliot of Ormiston, the marriage being in Roberton Parish in 1738. Children of this marriage may included George (b.1739) and Walter (b.1741), baptised in Lilliesleaf, with no mother's name recorded. He married as his second wife Dorothea, daughter of Mark Chisholme and Barbara Benett. He had 3 daughters: Barbara (1754–1821), who married George Pott of Todrig; Isabella (1757–1835), who married John Grieve of Hoscote and Craik; and an unnamed daughter who may have been Dorothea (b.1761), who married Robert Laidlaw from Drumelzier. He also had a son, whose name is unknown, but whose children included Christian and John, who moved to Ontario. The payment for 'ye bells to Lady Firth's borile' (i.e. announcement of the burial with St. Mary's bell) recorded in Hawick in 1731 probably refers to his mother. Possibly the same Walter of Firth purchased the farm of Greenhouse (in Minto Parish) from Andrew Davidson in 1769. The 'Mrs Turnbull of Firth' who paid the female servant tax in Hawick in 1789 and 1790 is probably his widow. He is buried in Lilliesleaf Cemetery along with his 2 wives and daughter Barbara; he may have died in 1777, aged 74, his 2nd wife dying in 1804. **Walter** (1707–97) son of Walter, he was a portioner of Ancrum. He married Betty Dun (1718–88). Their children included: Isabel (1742–98); Walter (1743–1822); Janet (1745–48); John (1747–80); James (1751–1844, ancestor of the Turnbulls of Spittal-on-Rule); and Agnes (b.1754). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Shiels. He married Mary Scott and their children included: 'Somervel' (b.1737), clearly named after the minister; William (b.1740); and Alexander (b.1745). The witnesses in 1745 were merchant Robert Taylor and William Scoon, servant to Rev. Somerville. He may also be the Walter whose son James was baptised in Hawick in 1743, with the mother's name given as 'Janet' Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) married Christian Lunn in Hawick Parish in 1761. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of 'Mainse' (presumably Borthwick Mains)

in 1762 when his daughter Ann was baptised in Roberton Parish. Margaret (b.1761) was probably also his daughter, as well as an unnamed child (b.1763). He is probably the Walter who married Betty Hume in Roberton in 1760. **Walter** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1764 he married Katherine Dyce, as registered in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. She was probably the daughter of schoolmaster William Dyce born in 1737. Their children included: Thomas (b.1764); William (b.1766); William (again, b.1767); James (b.1772); and Robert (b.1774). The witnesses in 1764 and 1766 were Bailie Thomas Turnbull (perhaps a relative) and William Dyce (probably his father-in-law). **Walter** (18th C.) rented Easter Swanshiel from Charles Kerr of Abbotrule in 1767. **Walter** (18th C.) married Agnes Turnbull in Hawick Parish in 1769. **Walter** (18th C.) married Violet Lorraine in Hawick Parish in 1771. **Walter** (18th C.) of Rashiegrain, Hawick Parish heritor around the 1770s. He was probably connected with the Turnbulls of Fenwick, who owned Rashiegrain a little later. He may be the 'Turnbull, Esq; of Rashiegrain' (with no first name given) listed in the 1788 county valuation as owner of Rashiegrain and Commonbrae, valued at £260 19s 4d. The lack of name may mean he was deceased at about that time and succession was unclear. It is also possible he is confused with William of Rashiegrain. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Margaret Rodger and their children included: Janet (b.1769); James (b.1771); and Walter (b.1773). Margaret and Mary (b.1765), as well as Agnes (b.1771), with no mother's name given, may also be his children. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He witnessed a baptism for James Black at Packhouses in 1776. **Walter** (d.1776) resident of Hawick Parish who married Mary Wilson in 1773. 3 years later his death is recorded as 'Husband to Mary Wilson'. **Walter** (18th C.) tradesman in Hawick, being a carpenter, wheelwright and agricultural instrument maker. Gideon Scott was apprentice to him around the 1780s. He may be the same as one of the other Walters. **Walter** (1743–1822) son of Walter, he was portioner of Ancrum, like several generations of Walters before him. By 1781 he was 'of Chesterhall' rather than 'younger, portioner of Ancrum'. He was listed as owner of part of Nether Ancrum in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. He married Elizabeth Borthwick, and she died in 1827, aged 70. Their children included: Margaret (b.1771); Walter (b.1774); Mary (1781–1812) and James (b.1781, who farmed at Billerwell). **Walter** (18th C.) carrier of Belses, mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1794, when his daughter Catharine married James Allan. She could have been the 'Kathrine' born to Walter in Ancrum in 1768. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was recorded as a herd in Tower in 1778 when his son George was baptised. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Denholm in 1776 when his son Thomas was baptised. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Branxholmtown. He married Janet Riddell in 1777 and their children included: Betty (b.1778); Isabel (b.1781); Jane (b.1783); and Andrew (b.1790). The witnesses in 1781 were the whole congregation. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Roger and their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1785. **Walter** (b.c.1765) wright in Denholm, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was probably living on Canongate in 1841. He may be the Walter who was one of the founders of the Denholm Subscription Library in 1805. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) from Cavers Parish, in 1789 he married Janet Hogg, from Kirkton Parish. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) tenant at Harwood Mill, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. His servant George Waugh was on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He is probably the tenant who was said (by Walter Deans, writing in 1887) 'to have been a man of great strength and agility, and a famed player at the Hobkirk Ba' '. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) schoolmaster in Melrose. In 1796 he was recorded as 'Mr' when he married Euphan Dickson, who was at that time described as being from Hawick Parish; she was the only surviving daughter of William Dickson, portioner of Darnick, and held the lands of Cartlyhole, which later was where Sir Walter Scott built his mansion of Abbotsford. Their children included Isabel (b.1797), James (b.1798), Euphemia (b.1800), Nelly (b.1802) and William (b.1804). It is possible he is the 'Mr Turnbull' who was recorded as a teacher of some sort in Hawick in 1789. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) from Jamaica according to the 1804 death record for his son William in in Hawick. His son is described as 'a Black Boy'. There is no other information to understand who he was or how he was connected with other local Turnbulls. **Walter** (b.1774) son of Walter in Chesterhall in Ancrum Parish. He is listed in 1798 as a joiner at Chesterhall among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. **Walter** (b.1776) son of Thomas,

he was blacksmith at Stobs Woodfoot in Kirkton Parish. He is probably the smith who was at Smithfieldhaugh in Kirkton Parish on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia. In 1841 he was at 'Birkwood Foot'. He is probably the Walter listed at Woodfoot among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. His married Helen or 'Nelly' Oliver in 1806. Their children included: Mary (b.1807); Thomas (b.1809), was also a blacksmith; Francis (b.1811); Walter (b.1813); William (b.1815); Eliza (b.1818); and Helen (b.1819). **Walter** (18th/19th C.) doctor in Hawick from 1800, also acting as a 'man-midwife'. **Walter** (b.1787/8) joiner in Wilton. He was living at Stirches Croft in 1841. His wife was Margaret, and their children included Walter, James, Mather, Ann and George. **Walter** (b.1794/5) born in Roberton Parish, he was a farmer. In 1851 he lived at No. 4 Burn Row in Wilton Dean, and was a 'Proprietor of Houses formerly Farmer'. By 1861 he was farming 380 acres and employing 6 people at Acreknowe. His wife was Margaret and their children included Williamina, John and Ann. **Walter** (b.c.1795) roadman in Wilton Parish. In 1841 he was living at 'Gibsnose' with his wife Euphemia and children Betty, Thomas and John. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) listed as vintner on the Howegate in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Walter** (1805–64) eldest son of James of Chesterhall, who later farmed at Billerwell. He was the last of the Turnbulls of Chesterhall. **Bailie Walter** (b.1847/8) corn merchant who was in Hawick Mill for a while. He was son of Thomas and his mother was Janet Knox, daughter of the tenant at Little Whitlaw. He was probably the Councillor of that name who was one of those who turned out for the Common Riding in the late 1800s, adding to its popularity among respectable men of the Town. **Walter** (b.c.1795) born in Roberton Parish, he lived in Minto, Wilton and Kirkton Parishes. He may have been son of John, farmer at Minto Kames. Along with John and Thomas (perhaps his brother), he was a farmer at Minto Kames in 1841; Isabel (b.c.1820) was a female servant there and perhaps also a relative. In 1851 he was at No. 4 Burn Row in Wilton Dean, described as 'Proprietor of Houses, formerly Farmer'. In 1861 he was a widower, farming 380 and employing 6 people at Acreknowe. He married Margaret Henderson in Kirkton in 1829 and their children included: Williamina or 'Mina' (b.1831/2); Janet (b.1832/3); John (b.1834); and Ann (b.1837/8). **Walter** (19th C.) married Mina Scoon in Wilton Parish in 1843. **Walter** (b.1861) son of James, tenant farmer at Billerwell. In 1896 he married Georgina Louisa, only child of Rev. A.C. McPhail of Hobkirk. He farmed Hartshaugh Mill, which included Kirknow, Swanshiel, the eastern part of Langraw, plus Hartshaugh and Unthank. **Walter** (19th C.) married Margaret Little in Hawick in 1852. **Walter A.** (19th/20th C.) joiner at Bonchester Bridge. He took over the business of Douglas Taylor in 1882. He firstly married a daughter of his cousin Robert Amos, and they had a daughter Maggie. He secondly married Janet, daughter of Bonchester tailor James Grieve. **William** 'de Rule' (c.1289–1333) the first known Turnbull, supposedly named for turning a bull from King Robert. His name is sometimes written 'Turnebull'. He is recorded as 'called Turnebule' in a charter of 1315/6 when the King granted him the western part of 'Fulhophalche' (now Philiphaugh) as well as 'Schelgrene' and the office of Constabel of Selkirk. He may have married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Douglas, and is probably the direct ancestor of many local Turnbulls. It is possible that he is the same man as William of Rule, recorded several times around 1300. He is said to have met a grisly death at the Battle of Halidon Hill, challenging the English to hand-to-hand combat before the battle commenced, but being killed along with his dog by Sir Robert Benhale, with Benhale carrying his head back to England as a trophy – 'With writhing force his neck retorted round, And roll'd the panting monster on the ground, Crush'd with enormous strength his bony skull; And courtiers hail'd the man who *turn'd the bull*. **William** (14th/15th C.) clerk of Glasgow Diocese. In 1419 he made a request to be given the perpetual vicarage of East Calder Church. It seems that he was older (and hence distinct from) Bishop William. **William** of Todshawhaugh (15th C.) recorded in 1426 as being 'de Todgishalch' when he witnessed a document relating to Eildrig. **William** (15th C.) recorded as William 'Turbule' when he witnessed the document giving the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas, 2nd of Drumlanrig, in 1428/9. He may be the same as the William who became Bishop of Glasgow. He may also be the William who was listed on a 'retour of inquest' in Hawick in 1424 for lands in Hownam and the 'Willelmum Turnbull de Philiphalch' on the 1426 inquest for the lands of Eilrig. Another William (in addition to the Rector of Hawick of that name) witnessed the 1431 document for the lands of Heap, this one from Whithope. Possibly the same William was on the assize for lands in Bemersyde in

1425 and the 'retour' panel for the lands of Caverton in 1429/30. He may be the William who in 1437 was on the retour for deciding on ownership of the East Mains of Hawick. It is possible he is the William, whose daughter Janet was mentioned in a request to the Pope in 1420 to honour her marriage contract with Robert Gledstains (despite Robert admitting to earlier fornication with another Janet, daughter of John Turnbull, the 2 women being 'related in the third degree of consanguinity'). **William** (c.1400–54) founder of Glasgow University. He was reported to have been a younger son of the Laird of Bedrule and noble on both sides (his mother perhaps being a Stewart of Minto). It is unclear who his father was, although he was surely closely related to John of Bedrule who is recorded in 1432. He was probably born in Bedrule Parish and baptised in the old church. He was an early student at St. Andrews, graduating in 1420 and spent the early 1430s as a canon law student at Louvain in Belgium. He was described as 'Rector of Hawick' in 1429/30 when appointed as Dean of the Arts Faculty at St. Andrews. He was witness to a local charter (swapping Heap between the Langlands' and the Scotts) in 1431, where he is 'Magistro Willelmo Turnbule rectore de Havic'. He also wrote a letter testifying to being a witness to this, where he is 'persone off Hawyc' (i.e. Parson). In 1432 he was described as 'of noble race' and 'obtained said church, of lay patronage, after presentation and institution by ordinary authority, and holds it at present', when requesting that the Pope give him the full benefice, vacated by the death of John Scott. Also in 1432 he requested permission to hold 2 incompatible benefices. Probably the same William was a 'cubicular' of the Pope in 1433 when he and William Crozier, the Archdeacon of Teviotdale, had a warrant of safe conduct to pass through England to come to Scotland and return to Rome. Sometime before 1434 he was presented by James I to the benefices of the deceased Walter Stewart, Dean of Moray, although he already held 'the parish church of Haroyk (rectius Hawyk) in the diocese of Glasgow'; he is described as being 'a chamberlain of the pope, a bachelor of canon law, and the said king's proctor in the Roman court, and who is related to divers barons in the third and fourth degrees of kindred'. He was in Florence afterwards and in 1439 graduated as Doctor of Canon Law at the University of Pavia. He had privileges bestowed upon him by Pope Eugenius IV, including Archdeacon of Lothian and appointment to the See of Dunkeld in 1447. Probably the same William was 'custodian of the King's Privy Seal' when witness to a document for Coldingham Priory in 1442. He was Vicar of Edinburgh around 1446 and became Bishop of Glasgow in late 1447 or early 1448. He was also important in the Scottish court, becoming Keeper of the Privy Seal, and as such witnessing many documents for James II (e.g. in 1444 and 1446 for the Earl of Atholl and in the Exchequer Rolls through the 1440s and 50s). He obtained a Papal Bull that led to the founding of Glasgow University in 1451, based on the granting of a tenement and 4 acres of land in the city. However, his plans for developing the new University were derailed following his death only a few years later. In 1450 he was witness the a charter of Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd and Branxholme. Also in 1450 it seems that he allied himself with the Kennedys and Crichtons who were acting against the interests of the Douglases, while William, 8th Earl of Douglas, was away in Rome. In about 1452 he witnessed a document for the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale. It was stated by a later chronicler that he played a part in the downfall of William, Earl of Douglas (superior of the Barony of Hawick), who was killed by James II in 1452. He certainly loaned the King money, and earned special treatment for himself, his see and his newly adopted town (which became a regality). He was an envoy of James II in 1452 and had a passport of safe conduct to visit Rome in 1453. A tradition states that he founded Jedburgh Grammar School (although there is no evidence to support this). He probably died in Glasgow. There is a memorial to him in Bedrule Church, unveiled in 1954. A school in Bishopbriggs is named after him, as well as the Catholic Chaplaincy at Glasgow University. **William** of Hassendeanbank (15th C.) recorded as a witness in 1432 to the sasine giving the Barony of Cavers and Sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to Archibald Douglas. He is probably related to the later William of Hassendeanbank. Perhaps the same 'Wyll Turnbule' was recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. **William** of Whithope (d.bef. 1456) witness in 1431 to the transfer of the lands of Heap from Langlands to Scott. In his letter of 'attestation' he is 'Wylliam Turnbule off Qwythope'. He was recorded as witness to the 1447 charter by Margaret Cusing to Walter Scott of Buccleuch for the 'Cusingland'. His son Philip received a charter

of the lands of Whithope in the Barony of Hawick in 1456. **William** (15th C.) Chamberlain of the Bishop of Glasgow. He was recorded in the Exchequer Rolls in 1453, 1454 and 1455, and appears to be different from William, Bishop of Glasgow. **William** of Minto (15th C.) recorded in 1456 as 'Willelmus Turnbule de Mynto' in a document regarding the lands of Whitchesters; it is possible that this refers to his being witness to the retour for John of St. Michael a few years earlier. In 1458/9 his son Walter had a confirming charter for his lands in the Barony of Minto. He was witness to a sasine of lands near Branxholme in 1461, given by Sir Walter Scott to Katherine Inglis. He is recorded there as 'Wyl Turnbull of Myntow', while George of Bedrule was also a witness. In 1464/5 he was 'William Turnebull of Mynto' when he was on the panel to rule on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers. Given that there was a suggestion that Bishop William Turnbull's mother was a Stewart of Minto, there may be a close family connection. **William** (15th C.) appointed as Vicar of innerleithen in 1475. He was said to be 'of noble race'. By 1482 he was also perpetual Vicar of 'Cowin' and Canon and Prebend of Dunkeld. In that year 'in his infirmity' he requested that his nephew James be granted the Canonry and Prebendary, his nephew Adam the Vicarage of Cowin (although not wearing clerical dress on account of his illegitimate birth) and Adam Glendinning to the Vicarage of Innerleithen. **William** (15th C.) recorded as Rector of Annan when he witnessed a charter for the Church of Carlaverock in 1492/3. He may be the Master William recorded in 1490 when he was given lambs on the Crown lands of 'Gildhouse', because of the wars. **William** (15th C.) recorded as resident in 'langhop' in proceedings of the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1494/5. Hector Lauder, brother of the Laird of Todrig, had remission for several crimes, including stealing from him: 3 cows and an ox; a cow and an ox on another occasion; a grey horse; one other horse; and 60 sheep at different times. It is unclear where 'langhop' was, presumably Langhope, possibly the one near Todrig, but perhaps one elsewhere (or a transcription error). He may be the same William who had something stolen from him at Shielswood Meadow by Thomas Lauder of Todrig at about the same time. He is probably also the William 'de lahope', who in 1502 was surety for William Elliot and James Foster at the Jedburgh Justice-aire. **William** of Hassendean (15th/16th C.) son of Walter. He is listed as son and heir of Walter in 1479 when he leased the western part of Hartwood (which probably corresponds to Hartwoodburn). He was also son of Walter of Gargunnock in 1486, when he leased 'Weststeid of Hartwod' in Ettrick Ward. In 1492 he was listed as son of Walter of Gargunnock when he infefted Andrew Douglas in the lands of Hassendeanbank. In 1493 he is the 'umquhile Wilzam Trumbull of Cargunnok' when the ward for his daughters and heirs was given to Alexander Lord Home and Duncan Forester (although whether he was already deceased then is unclear). He could be the William 'White' Turnbull recorded in 1494/5 when sheep were stolen from him in Harwood. He is recorded as 'William Turnebill of Hassindene' in a peculiar marriage contract of 1498. His 3 daughters and heirs, along with the 3 sisters and heirs of Alexander Hepburne of 'Gargunnok', were contracted, to John, Lord Drummond, Sir Duncan Forester of 'Skypymche' and John Elphinstone of 'Erth'; each of the 3 men to have rights over 2 of the heiresses and ⅓ of their lands. He appears to have been dead by 1501, when his father's heirs are listed as being his sisters Margaret and Janet. Possibly the same William was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean in 1482. **William** (15th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Selkirk in 1494/5. John Hope in Phaup was allowed to 'compone' for stealing 13 sheep from him at Huntly. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** (15th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1494/5. He and James Hall had remission for the premedidated crimes perpetrated upon Jack Brydon, with William Ker of Yair as surety. **William** of Minto (15th/16th C.) mentioned in the last will of Sir David Scott of Branxholme in 1491/2, when Robert Scott of Allanhaugh and Walter (heir to Branxholme) were appointed as his 'tutors'. This suggests he was still a minor at this point, and that his superior was Scott of Branxholme. He is probably the William of Minto who is recorded at the Justice-aire in 1498, apparently entering into a bond with Kers and others, that they would pursue men who were already declared as fugitives. He is listed among several men who were entered to the King at Stirling as caution for their crimes in 1499. This included the murder of John of Rutherford, for which he had remission, as well as the crime of 'tressonable passing and remayning in Ingland'. He is recorded as 'Wilzame Trumbull

of Myntow', along with 6 other Turnbulls (including Archibald, son of John), who could have been close relatives. In 1501 money was paid according to the Exchequer Rolls for his lands of Minto, which had been in the King's hands for 17 years (suggesting that he had been a minor for that time). He had sasine for ⅔ of the land in 1501 (with the other ⅓ being held by Alexander Stewart). At the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502 he served as surety for George Young, resident of Minto, as well as for Robert Young, son-in-law of John Turnbull, and John Young, and was fined for their non-appearance. He was also surety for David Scott, 'Lady' (who had remission for raiding farms at Minto, among other crimes). Also in 1502 he was recorded at the Jedburgh Justice-aire as having stolen 120 sheep from George Rutherford at Longnewton (which were reset by Adam Scott in Highchesters). Additionally in 1502 he served as surety for David Scott called 'Lady', in Stirches, who had a remission for his part in several different raids, including burning and stealing from the tenants at Minto and also stealing livestock from Broadmeadows and from Haining. Furthermore, he was fined for failing to enter Walter Aitkin in the court and was surety for Thomas Young. Also in 1502 he was surety, along with several other Turnbull chiefs, for Margaret in Hawick, who was convicted of theft and resetting thieves. He is probably the Laird of Minto mentioned in 1502 accompanying Adam Scott of Tushielaw in the theft of 10 horses from Peebles. He is recorded as joint surety along with Thomas of Bedrule, David of Wauchope and Bartholomew in Belses, to enter Andrew at the Justice-aire in Selkirk in 1505; the 4 men signed a bond to this effect in 1505. And in 1506 Adam of Billerwell had remission for associating with him and his accomplices, the rebels Mark, Edward and Walter Turnbull. In 1506 he was on an inquest in Jedburgh for lands relating to the Lords Home. He was also in 1506 recorded as superior of the lands of Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood). In 1508 he was on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale. He was probably the 'dominus de mynto turnbull' who as fined for failing to appear at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510. In 1510 he was a witness to an indenture between the Erskines and the Kerrs for lands in Synton. He may be the William of Minto who was the first in a long list of Turnbulls who had remission in 1516 for assisting the Homes against the King; George Turnbull 'there' is also listed, as well as John 'in Mynto' and another John 'in Mynto', cousin of William of Minto. He may be the same William of Minto who is recorded in 1522 being asked by James V to receive George Lord Home as tenant in his lands of Greenwood (or Girnwood), with a precept of sasine following in 1525. In 1526 he was listed among the large number of Borderers who had remission for rising up against the Earl of Arran; he is there the first listed of several Turnbulls (and the 'William Turnbill in Mynto' also listed may be his son). And in 1527 he was among the local lairds given remission for mustering their supporters at Melrose (i.e. Skirmish Field) and Linlithgow. In 1528 he had a royal pardon for crimes of treason (presumably assisting the Laird of Branxholme at Skirmish Field), along with Scott of Howpasley, Scott of Allanhaugh and Scott of Hassendean; there he was described as 'franktenementar of Mynto' (i.e. freeholdier). In 1531 he and his son and heir William gave the 'non-entry' of a piece of land called 'Nukland' (probably Nut Bank) to his brother-in-law Ralph Davidson, and also another piece of land called 'Chames'. He may be the William who was listed among the bailies of the Sheriff of Roxburgh on the Precept of Chancery (probably in 1532) for William Scott of Hassendean retaining his properties. He was also listed among the Border Lairds who submitted themselves to James V to keep better order. Also that year he was fined for being responsible for certain Turnbulls from Rulewater, particularly a Turnbull of Catlee who had stolen horses and goods from Alexander 'Berthilmow'; he had to pay for the stolen goods or else the penalty would be to 'byrne his house, expell and hald him furth of ye cuntre'. He was recorded in 1532/3 when his son and heir William sold the lands of Greenwood (probably Girnwood) and the Lyne in the Barony of Minto to Walter Scott of Branxholme. He may be the William 'of Mynto' who witnessed a document for a young William (son of John) in Selkirk in 1533. He may also be the William of Minto who witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for John Veitch of North Synton in 1535. He was succeeded by his son William, who was 'fiar' of Minto in the 1530s. **William** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Crumhaugh. At the Justice-aire in 1502 he was surety for Adam son of Walter in Stouslie, who failed to appear, and so he was fined. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1502. Walter Aitkin in Minto was convicted of associating with him and Mark, while they were 'at the horn'. His location is not given. **William** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Gatehousecote. He was

recorded in 1502 among the men who were put to the horn for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver; the person called to enter him was George of Hallrule, while Andrew and John in Gatehousecote were also mentioned and so surely related. **William** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Bonchester. He was recorded in 1502 among men who were put to the horn for involvement in the murder of Robert Oliver; the people called to enter him were George of Hallrule and John Rutherford of Hundalee. His son Laurence was also mentioned in the same case at the 1502 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh, as well as David in Bonchester. **William** (15th/16th C.) brother of Thomas, Laird of Bedrule. He was recorded in 1502, when he was listed among Turnbulls and others who failed to appear in court to answer to the charge of murdering Robert Oliver. His surety was Mark Ker of Dolphinton. He was distinct from William in Gatehousecote and William in Bonchester, who were also listed, but he may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** 'Will' (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'tandilnies' (probably Tanlaw Naze) in 1503. He was listed among men who were fined (in his case 2 cows and 'a ruk of corne') for failing to attend the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was probably related to George, who was listed in the same place. **William** (15th/16th C.) Abbot of Melrose 1503–07, as a rival to David Brown. The disputes of the time were resolved when he was transferred to become Abbot of Coupar in Angus, where he served until 1524. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. **William** (15th/16th C.) son and heir of Adam of Philiphaugh who was listed among the many men given remission in 1504 for any involvement in the death of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey. Also in 1504 he was recorded as son and heir of Adam of Philiphaugh when he had a sasine for the lands of Maxton Craig, as a procurator of Helen Rutherford, heiress of Rutherford of that Ilk. He is probably the William who had a sasine for 'Barbourisland' (part of Philiphaugh) in Selkirkshire in 1503. He may be the William recorded as witness to documents in Selkirk in 1527, 1530 and 1532, and owner of a tenement in 1530/1 and 1535, which he resigned in 1540. He could be the Burgess William recorded in Selkirk in 1542. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded as tenant 'in Crag' in 1516, when he had remission, along with several other Turnbulls, for their assistance given to Alexander, Lord Home. This was presumably Minto Craig. **William** (15th/16th C.) tenant of Hallrule, listed there along with Robert and Thomas in a 1516 pardon for a large number of Turnbulls for assisting the Homes against the King. **William** (16th C.) tenant of Rulewood recorded in the 1516 pardon for Turnbulls who may have assisted Alexander, Lord Home. He is also listed as 'in Rowlewod' on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. He is also recorded as 'in Roulwod' when part of a panel deciding on disputed lands, held in Jedburgh in 1533. He was probably the tenant of John Gourlay of Rulewood, and possibly related to the later William of Rulewood. **William** (16th C.) recorded in Selkirk in 1533 as son and heir of the deceased John. He appointed Robert Stewart of Minto 'as his master' and promised to be 'in kindly service' to him. Stewart also promised to honour an old reversion from Thomas of Raflat to an earlier William (perhaps grandfather of this William), so that those lands would go to him or failing that to his brothers. William of Minto was one of the witnesses. Perhaps the same William witnessed a document in Selkirk in 1539. **William** of Hassendeanbank (16th C.) recorded in 1550 in a bond of obligation with Thomas Turnbull of Bothwell. He may be the William in Hassendeanbank who is recorded in a contract with John Gourlay of Rulewood in 1540 (probably not 1640, as recorded). Probably the same William had a sasine for a piece of land at Hassendeanbank in 1536 and sasine for a 'merk land' in Hassendean called Cockerheugh in 1556; this William's son and heir was Thomas, who inherited Cockerheugh in 1622 (or perhaps there was another William between). He may be the 'William Trumbill of Hassindane Kirk' listed as one of the pledges for the Laird of Bedrule in 1553/4. It seems likely he was related to the Turnbulls of Knowe and he was probably related to John of Hassendeanbank who is recorded in 1564. It is possible he was the William who was son to Thomas and Margaret Scott, recorded in a charter for lands in Darnick in 1571, confirmed in 1616. **William** 'Proffit' (16th C.) part of the panel for trying John Gledstains of Cocklaw with murder in 1561. It seems likely that he was relatively local. **William** of Minto (16th C.) son of William of Minto. He may be the 'William Turnbill in Mynto' listed along with William of Minto and many other Borders men in a 1526 pardon for acting against the Earl of Arran; David 'there' is listed afterwards, and hence

perhaps his brother. He was recorded in 1532/3 as son and heir of William when he sold the lands of Greenwood (probably Girnwood) and the Lyne in the Barony of Minto to Walter Scott of Branxholme. He was described as 'fiar of Mynto' in 1533 when he was part of an inquest held at Jedburgh into the ownership of lands at Longnewton. He was among Borderers who swore allegiance to the English in 1544. In 1545 he was among lairds in Teviotdale who signed a bond to settle feuds. It seems likely he was the deceased Laird of Minto mentioned in 1548 when Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme was given ward of his lands until such time as his heir became of age. His heir (possibly the John recorded from the 1590s) was presumably the Turnbull of Minto who was recorded as superior of the lands of Greenwood (i.e. Girnwood) in 1551 and for whom Hector Turnbull was recorded as 'tutor' in 1553/4. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) tenant of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley in the lands of Outersideig in 1569. Sir Walter acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. **William** (16th C.) Burgess of Edinburgh. In 1565/6 he brought a case against Robert Kerr of Woodhead, over his lands of Over Ancrum. Probably the same William, Burgess of Edinburgh, was obliged in 1572/3 to remove himself from that city, on the orders of the Regent; Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule was his surety, and hence he was probably related. Perhaps the same Burgess of Edinburgh witnessed the regranting of Wauchope to David Turnbull in 1551. **William** (16th C.) recorded as Burgess of Selkirk when he stood as caution for someone in 1579. He also witnessed other transactions about the same time. In 1580/1 he was cautioner in Selkirk for John Scott in Darnick and witness for another transaction for him in 1581. He witnessed additional agreements in Selkirk in 1581. In 1581/2 he and George in Philiphaugh witnessed an agreement between the widow (Isabel Douglas) and son (Mark) of the deceased John in Philiphaugh (suggesting that the may have been related). He also witnessed a transaction in Selkirk in 1582. **William** (16th C.) tenant in Bonchester. In 1581 he was declared a rebel for failing to appear to answer to the charge that he stole a horse from Archie Elliot of the Hill. **William** (16th C.) described as a wright and Burgess of Jedburgh. He was tenant of Spittal-on-Rule from 1586. **William** (c.1541–c.75) eldest son of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. He had a charter granting him Bedrule in 1570/1, but probably predeceased his father. In 1573 he was recorded as 'sone and apperand air' of Sir Thomas, when they were listed among the men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm; however, the group claimed they did it because Kerr had reset the fugitive Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and were acquitted. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes. He appears to have been deceased by 1576 when his brother Walter was described as son and heir of Sir Thomas. He was deceased by 1584 when the Privy Council let her uncle Alexander Home continue to have the right of choosing the husband of his daughter (and perhaps only child) Margaret, rather than yield to the claim of another uncle, Sir James Home of Cowdenknowes. In fact Margaret eventually married Robert French, Laird of Thornydykes and Abbotrule, but died in 1593. **William** of Barnhills (16th C.) recorded in 1571/2 when he signed a bond to act against Borders thieves. In 1573 he was among the men from the Jedburgh area accused by Robert Kerr of Woodhead of raiding his house and farm; however, the group claimed they did it because Kerr had reset the fugitive Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst and were acquitted. In 1574 he signed a bond of service with Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, along with several other Turnbulls. In 1576 he was listed along with Sir Thomas, Walter (son of Sir Thomas) and Mungo Bennet in Chesters, in a dispute with William Ker, younger of Cessford, over lands in Nether Ancrum. He was also listed in 1576 as joint cautioner, along with Sir Thomas of Bedrule, for Hector, David, George and John, sons of Adam in Belses. Additionally in 1576 he was recorded among a group of Turnbulls and others (from Hallrule, Billerwell, Belses and Chesters) who has a bond with another group of Turnbulls (from Minto, Bewlie, Kames and Troneyhill) and others, not to harm each other; he was one of the cautioners for John Turnbull of Howden and others. In 1578/9 he was among 22 Border Lairds who did not appear before the Privy Council when summoned. He was then found liable for the fines imposed. He was also listed in 1580 along with Sir Thomas of Bedrule, Thomas' son Walter and Edward Lorraine, younger of Harwood, in a bond to keep the peace with the Turnbulls of Minto; he signed with 'my hand at the pen', meaning he was unable to write. In 1581 he was among a large group denounced as rebels for failing to present men to answer their rieving crimes. He may be the '[blank] Trumbill of Barnehills' whose brother is recorded

as witness in Selkirk to 2 transactions in 1581/2 (one along with James in Selkirk, who may have been related and another along with Mark, heir of Howden); he is explicitly named in another transaction in 1581/2. He was listed among the Borderers who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council in 1584/5. His brothers Robert, Gavin and Hector, and uncle Andrew of Barnhills were also listed. He is also recorded on Monipennie's c.1597 (but drawn up earlier) list of Lairds in the Borders. **William** 'Will the Lad' (16th C.) recorded among Scotsmen accused in 1590 of being involved in a raid on farm across the Border in 1588. He is cited along with David Laidlaw of Antroch and Adie Laidlaw 'Great Legs'. **William** (d.1600) son of Walter of Rawflat. In 1603 George Turnbull of Belses was denounced as a rebel for a long list of crimes, including his murder, and although acquitted of the new charges, he was later executed for similar crimes. This may point to some sort of feud among the Turnbulls of the Lilliesleaf area about that time. **William** of Knowe (16th/17th C.) one of a group of about 30 Turnbulls who were involved in a skirmish in Jedburgh in 1601, part of an ongoing feud with the Kers. He was also referred to as being 'in Tounheid'. In the skirmish 4 men were left dead and many were wounded, including himself being shot 'in the wambe, be the schot of ane pistolet with twa bulletis'. It is unclear how he was related to the later Turnbulls of Knowe. He is probably the William 'in Munto-tounheid' recorded in 1610 when a commission was appointed to apprehend him and 7 other Turnbulls (plus 2 Davidsons) for not having found caution following being found guilty for the murder of Thomas Kerr of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers. **William** of Bedrule (c.1580–c.1625) son of Walter. He was probably the William whose letter of 1602 to Thomas Ker of Cavers (his father-in-law and presumably his superior) still exists, detailing how he took over posession of Fulton, and listing the tenants there. In 1602 he was 'fear of Badrewle, Melros' when he signed a bond among Border Lairds. In 1612 he was William of Bedrule, who, along with William of Hawthornside, were complained about to the Privy Council by William (perhaps a distant relative), merchant in Edinburgh, for not paying him. He is probably the William 'fiar of Bedrule' who witnessed the marriage of the daughter of William of Templehall (probably his brother) in 1614. In 1617 he was among a list of Border Lairds denounced as rebels for not appearing before the Privy Council. He is probably the 'fiar of Bedreull' whose son Thomas witnessed a bond for Walter of Bedrule in 1618. In 1619 he was 'fiar of Bedreull' when his father Walter had a bond for him with George Ker, heir of Cavers Carre, for not 'finding caution of lawburrows to him'. In 1619 he was still 'younger of Bedreule' when, along with his son Thomas and his servant George Douglas, there was a declaration to capture them, having been denounced as rebels in 1616 for carrying guns and for stopping the King's messenger from 'poinding four ky and oxen' from them; he had also been declared a rebel along with his father Walter and other in 1615, for not removing themselves from the Laird of Traquair's lands of Huntliehill. Also in 1619 he was 'fear of Bedreule' listed among Turnbulls of Bedrule and Fulton who were declared rebels for removing timber and hay from their former lands of Huntliehill, then owned by Stewart of Traquair; his sons George and Thomas are also listed. He probably only succeeded his father Walter in about 1620, and although he was still called 'Laird of Bedrule', he lost most of his family's hereditary possessions. He gave caution for David Turnbull of Jedburgh at the Commissioners' Court of 1623, and probably died shortly afterwards. He married a daughter of Thomas Ker of Cavers and was succeeded by his son Thomas. He may have been the William whose only daughter Margaret married Robert French of Thornydykes and Abbotrule; however, the dates do not work out, since she died in 1593, and her mother was supposed to be Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes. **William** (16th/17th C.) brother of Robert of Bewlie, who was killed in Jedburgh in 1601. He also had brothers Mark and Andrew. In 1603 he was appointed as tutor to his nephew Andrew, who was served heir to Robert in 1607. **William** 'Willie' (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Wille Turnbull, callit the guidman' in a letter listing the tenants of the lands of Fulton in 1602. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded as William 'called of Beulie' in 1610. He was named among 8 Turnbulls and 2 Davidsons when a commission was appointed by the Privy Council to apprehend them for failing to find caution following being found guilty of the murder of Thomas Ker of Crailinghall and 6 Grahamslaw brothers; his brother Mark was also listed. He could be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** of Hawthornside (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1612 along with William of Bedrule when there was a complaint to

the Privy Council by William (perhaps a distant relative), merchant in Edinburgh, for not paying him. It is unclear how he was related to other Turnbulls. **William** 'Will' of Braidhaugh (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1601 among a group of Turnbulls and Lorraines accused by Englishman Gray of Morpeth of stealing from him. John 'of Brodehaugh' is also listed and so presumably his father or brother. In 1603 he was 'of the Braidhauch' when, along with Turnbulls from Braidhaugh, Mackside and 'Harkschaw', he was ordered to find caution of 300 merks to answer the accusation of stealing cattle from Hector Turnbull of Wauchope in the 1590s. He is also described as 'in Braidhawche' in 1605 when he was pledged to appear at court in Edinburgh. In 1606 James, son of Edward Lorraine of Harwood was declared a fugitive for resisting a messenger that came to apprehend him, after he had been declared a fugitive for theft and slaughter. William Turnbull of Braidhaugh. He was recorded in 1611 when Robert Home of 'Carrolsyd' was cautioner for him in Jedburgh Court; however, he was acquitted. His son James was found not guilty of stealing sheep from 'Hairrlesyd' (probably Earlside) in 1622. In 1627 Robert Kerr of Cavers complained that he had acted to resist the apprehension of his son James (who had been declared fit for military duty), and hence should be held in Edinburgh Tolbooth until James was produced. Also in 1627 he paid caution to the Privy Council, promising that he and his son James would satisfy the minister and session of Abbotrule Kirk 'for the insolence committit be him at the said kirk upoun Sonday the tyme Divine service'. **William** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Crosscleuch in Bedrule Parish, along with John. With several other Turnbulls, he was accused by the Laird of Traquair of cutting down and removing wood from his lands at Huntliehill in 1619, this included the Turnbulls of Bedrule and Fulton. They were denounced as rebels for failing to appear. **William** of Tour (16th/17th C.) cautioner for Adam Turnbull in a bond he had with John, son of Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton in 1619 (registered in 1624). In 1622 he was 'in Tour' when he sat on the assize at the Justice Court held in Jedburgh. He is also recorded in 1622 as 'of the Tour of Roulwode' (i.e. Rulewood) when he had a 'letter of apprising' against John Elphinston of Henderstoun (in Peeblesshire) for non-payment of several bonds. He thereby obtained the Barony of Henderstoun and half of the lands of Glensax, but sold them in 1628. He was probably son of James 'of the Toure', recorded in 1579/80. **William** (16th/17th C.) served heir to his father John in Philiphaugh in 1606, inheriting the 5 acres there called 'Barbourisland'. He is probably the William in Philiphaugh who was attacked by William Elliot (formerly Laird of Horsleyhill) in 1619, with Elliot attempting to stab him with a 'whinger' after he had loaned a plough to Sarah Lough in Selkirk, to till a piece of land that Elliot wanted for himself. In 1615 a debt between William Scott, younger of Harden and Walter Stewart of Kirkland was assigned to him. Probably the same William was recorded as 'portionar of Phillophauch' when he was on the assize at the Commissioners' Court in 1623. **William** 'Geordie's Willie' (16th/17th C.) listed in 1619 among a group of more than 100 men under John Ker of Langnewton who Sir Andrew Ker of Oxnam complained had broken up and stolen turfs cut for his use on Oxnam Moor. His name was given as 'Geordy's Willie Trumble' (so his father was George) and he lived at Bonchester. **William** (16th/17th C.) son and heir of James of West Lees in Hobkirk Parish. He was mentioned along with his father in 1617 in a bond with James Haswell, surgeon of Jedburgh. He was owner of West Lees in 1643, when it was valued at £66 13s 4d. **William** (d.bef. 1647) recorded as being of 'Weddellis-wallis' in 1647, when his son Thomas of Tofts was served heir to his 5 husbandlands in Minto. It is unclear where 'Weddellis-wallis' might have been or if he was the same as one of the contemporary Williams. He may have been the Laird of Tofts whose death before 1643 meant that the family lands in Kirkton and Abbotrule Parishes were just ascribed to 'Laird of Tofts Turnbull', with no forename. Also in 1643 there were £102 of lands in Minto owned by 'Turnbull of Tofts'. Given that most of the rest of Minto was owned by the Turnbulls of Minto, it is possible that he was related to them. **William** (17th C.) son of Thomas of Hartshaugh. His father was already deceased in 1617 when he became an apprentice merchant with William Rutherford in Edinburgh. **William** of Barnhills (17th C.) brother of John of Barnhills who succeeded to the lands in 1628 and immediately sold them to William Bennet. **William** (17th C.) described as 'mason in Newton' in 1642, when, along with his brother Thomas and several other people, he was accused by Douglas of Cavers' servant of stealing his wallet in Hawick. He gave evidence, saying that he never saw the wallet. **William** of Langraw (17th C.) signed the 'Confessions of Faith'

in Hawick in 1638. He was 'in Langraw' in 1628 when served heir to his brother John of Barnhills. In 1643 he was recorded as owner of lands valued at £104. He may have been father of the William of Langraw recorded in the late 1600s. **Rev. William** (c.1606–c.67) son of Thomas of Minto, he had 3 other brothers who were also ministers. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1626. It is possible he is the 'Mr. William' who became Burgess of Canongate in 1629. He became minister of Makerstoun in 1635, continuing there until his death. In 1632 he feued lands in Raperlaw from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning. When his brother John of Minto died, he helped arrange for his nephew John to marry (Elizabeth Eliott of Stobs), even although he was under age. He probably acted as legal guardian for this nephew, and continued to have some rights over his estates later. He was recorded as owner of Hornshole in 1643, with John (probably his nephew, or just an error in the name) holding them in his stead. Also in 1643 he is probably the 'Mr. William Turnbull' who was listed as owner of most of Minto (along with John, his nephew, and Elizabeth Elliot). He may be the William listed in the 1643 county valuation, with his lands in Raperlaw being valued at £104. He may be the William of Minto, listed along with John in James Wilson's list of local landowners of the mid-to-late 17th century. He was a member of the Assembly in 1645. In 1657 he gave his consent to a 'wadset' between John of Minto (his nephew) and John Scott of Brieryyards for the lands of Hornshole. He is probably the 'Mr William Turnbull' recorded in the 1663 Land Tax Rolls for Hornshole, as well as in Lilliesleaf Parish. His son William became minister of Eckford, and is recorded giving his permission to a dispotion of 1671 relating to Hornshole. Another son, Robert, became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1662. **William** of Bedrule (d.c.1667) perhaps son of Thomas and grandson of the William who died about 40 years earlier. He is recorded in the 1643 valuation of the county, as owner of half of the Mains of Bedrule, valued at £130, and Bedrule Mill, valued at £200. In 1668 his son Thomas was served as his heir in the lands and Barony of Bedrule. This Thomas would be the last Turnbull Laird of Bedrule. **William** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 as owner of land in Abbotrule valued at £44. This was probably part of Bonchester Townhead, where 2 Adams and a William also held lands. **William** (17th C.) married Janet Hobkirk in Ashkirk Parish in 1645. **William** of Bonchester (1624/5–86) recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard along with his son Adam (tenant of Doorpool) and Adam's wife. He may have been son of Thomas of Upper Bonchester. He was probably succeeded in Upper Bonchester by his son George. Bonchester Turnbulls also later tenanted Wolfelee Mill, Hartshaugh Mill, Harwood Mill and Hallrule Mill. It was said that the Turnbulls who farmed Doorpool were descended from the Turnbulls of Bedrule. **William** (17th C.) son of John of Minto. His father was already deceased in 1650 when he became an apprentice merchant with Thomas Lowrie in Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) son of Thomas of Knowe, he is recorded in a discharge of 1658 in which he was 'tutor' for Thomas Turnbull of Standhill. He was probably brother of John of Knowe, and it is also possible that Thomas of Standhill was another brother, in which case he was also tutor to the children (Thomas, William, Helen, Joan and Margaret) of the same Thomas 'of Chesterhouse' in 1664 when his lands were resigned to their superior Sir Walter Riddell. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Newmill on Slitrig. In 1666 James Chisholme was accused of fighting with him in St. Mary's Kirk. He pulled on Chisholme's bonnet when he was asleep in church, and after Chisholme fell off his seat he struck at him, whereupon Chisholme pulled out a knife and cut his leg. The corn mill where he was miller was listed as 'the Newemilne of Slitrig'. **William** (17th C.) brother of John of Minto, recorded in a deed of discharge in 1673. **William** (17th C.) elected town piper in 1674. He was 'directed at even and morn and other solemn occasions, to go through the town with the drum'. This suggested that he was Burgh Officer, with duties including both pipes and drums. His salary was £13, 6s, 8d Scots. He became a Burgess of Hawick in 1677, when he was listed as 'pyper'. If he was not the same man as the piper recorded in 1702, then they were surely related. **William** (17th C.) brother of Walter, Laird of Bewlie. He was arrested around 1678 for being a Covenanter and condemned to be sold as a slave to the plantations. It seems that he was among the men who escaped from their ship in London and probably returned to Scotland. He is recorded on a 1684 list of men declared fugitives for religious non-conformity. However, it is unclear what happened to him. **William** (d.c.1682) listed in Hawthornside when his will was recorded in 1682. He was surely related to Robert, whose will was also recorded on the same day, as well as Adam who was recorded there in 1688. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish (or

the part corresponding to Hassendean). He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Janet (b.1680); Robert (b.1683); Janet (again, b.1685); and George (b.1687). The witnesses in 1683 were Thomas Robson and John Brown and in 1687 were William Rodger and John Turnbull (who may have been related). He is probably the William who (in turn) witnessed a baptism for Thomas Robson and Isobel Turnbull (probably related to him) in 1684. He may also be the William who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Leyden in 1681. He may be one of the 2 Williams who witnessed a baptism for William Rodger in 1687. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, probably in the Hassendean area. He married Christian Oliver in Roberton in 1683 and their children included: Margaret (b.1686); and Agnes (b.1688). The witnesses in 1686 were Thomas Brown and Robert Turnbull (probably a relative) and in 1688 were James Redford and Richard Turnbull. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish who married Margaret Clerk in 1685. **William** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it contained Hassendean. He married Margaret Hislop and their children included: Bessie (b.1686). The witnesses were Michael and Thomas, who were probably relatives. **William** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick. He is on a 1684 list of men declared as a fugitive for frequenting conventicles. If he was later exonerated then he could be the merchant listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. **William** of Sharplaw (b.1640/1) recorded in 1681 as witness in the trial of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe as a Covenanter. He was said to be 40 and married. He probably married Christian, daughter of William Kerr of Newhouse. In 1679, along with Walter Riddell of Newhouse he was taken prisoner by a group of Covenanter soldiers when travelling between Lilliesleaf and Hassendean and taken to Lilliesleaf Moor; he was then held by Thomas Turnbull of Standhill and others, witnessing the massing of armed men at the conventicle. He gave evidence in the trial of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1681 and Alexander Home in 1682. **William** of Langraw (17th/18th C.) probably the Turnbull of Langraw who paid the land tax in Hobkirk Parish in 1678. He is recorded in 1693 when he witnessed a bond between Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge and Sir John Pringle of Stichill. His eldest son William was also a witness. He was also 'of Langraw' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was taxed for having 2 hearths. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1695. He was also Provost of Jedburgh. He was the last Turnbull of Langraw, his heirs selling off the lands in 1801. **William** (17th C.) servitor to Lady Langlands. In 1680 he was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded at 'ffoultoun' (i.e. Fulton) in 1690 when listed among people owing money to the deceased Mark Turnbull (portioner of Fodderlee) and Bessie Kerr. **William** (17th C.) listed as a resident of Effledge on the 1694 Hearth Tax roll. **William** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) listed as cottar at Ruletown on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Westwood in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to the earlier Lairds of Westwood. **William** (17th C.) resident of Gatehousecote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Bonchester in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to the earlier William of Bonchester. **William** (17th C.) listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls right after William in Bonchester. He is listed as 'in ye midle of ye toun', this presumably meaning Bonchester. His son George is listed after him. **William** (17th C.) resident at Midshiels according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. Probably the same William was gardner in Midshiels when his daughter Janet was baptised in Wilton in 1711. He may be the William who married Jean Scott in Wilton in 1708. **William** (17th C.) resident at Hassendeanbank according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Richard, who was also listed there. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Galalaw in 1697 when his son Thomas was baptised. The witnesses were George and Francis Scott. Perhaps another child was Margaret (b.1698). He may also be the William, married to Margaret Hill, whose son James was baptised in Wilton in 1695. **William** (d.bef. 1706) recorded in a 'lybell' of 1703 with Andrew Mitchellhill (probably his brother-in-law). He is further recorded in the disposition of goods of his widow Janet Mitchellhill in Selkirk in 1706. He was 'late of Broadhaugh' and perhaps descended from the earlier Turnbulls of Broadhaugh. Alternatively he could be the same as William who was in Broadhaugh in Teviotdale. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living at

Ormiston in 1702 when his son William was baptised. Probably the same William was still at Ormiston in 1720 when his daughter Margaret was baptised. He may also be the William who was in Cavers in 1723 when his daughter Ann was baptised. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded as piper in Hawick in 1702 when he married Margaret Elliot from Wilton Parish. He was also recorded as a piper in the 1706 baptism of his son. His children included: Francis (b.1703); Walter (b.1706) and Adam (b.1710). The witnesses in 1706 were Henry Orrock and merchant Robert Robson. It is possible he is the same man as the piper recorded in 1674, or otherwise his son. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Borthwickhaugh in 1709 when his daughter Helen was baptised. Thomas (b.1712), William (b.1713) and William (again, b.1715) may also have been his children. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Bessie Rae and their son Thomas was baptised in 1716. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Ledgerwood and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1720. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Scott and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1718. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Bayers (or Byers) and their daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1722. **William** (17th/18th C.) miller at 'Harestane miln', which may be a version of Hartshaugh Mill (otherwise it is unclear where this is). His daughter Susan (1717/8–40) was recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard, along with George, tenant at Upper Bonchester, so they were presumably related. He may have married Margaret, daughter of George of Bonchester (according to Walter Deans). **William** of Tofts (17th/18th C.) son of Thomas of Tofts. He was served heir to his father in 1695, in the lands of 'Over et Nether Tofts' in the Barony of Hawick and Regality of Drumlanrig. He is listed as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire in 1698 and 1704. He was probably Laird of Tofts in 1694 when 'Tafts his hous' was taxed for having 2 hearths there. His children baptised in Kirkton Parish included: Thomas (b.1708); Ann (b.1709); Euphan (b.1712); and William (b.1715). **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Turn. His son William was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1708. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Crook. His son Andrew was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1708. It is unclear if he was related to the earlier Douglases of Crook. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Bedrule Mill whose son James was buried in Bedrule churchyard in 1711, aged 32. He must have been a descendant of the Turnbulls of Bedrule, and was probably a son of Thomas and brother of Andrew (the last Laird of Bedrule). He is probably one of the 3 men of that name listed in the Hearth Tax records for Bedrule Parish in 1694. He is probably the William 'in Bedroull' whose wife Helen Scott's will is recorded in 1685. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Ballantyne and their children included: Jean (b.1704); Rachel (b.1714); and Robert (b.1717). **William** (17th/18th C.) cooper of Hawick Parish. In 1712 his daughter Janet was baptised in Hawick, having been born in 'fornicat:' with Elspeth Stoddart. The witnesses were James Falsyde and 'Mr' Thomas Falsyde. Probably the same cooper William married Mary Beattie and had a son Thomas in 1720. The witnesses were tailor Thomas Wilkie and Walter Scott of Nether Bonchester. **William** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Bedrule. His son Robert was buried in Bedrule kirkyard in 1722, aged 2. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Turnbulls of the area. He may have been the William whose son James was born at Bedrule Mill in 1709, and claimed descent from the Turnbulls of Bedrule. He was also recorded as merchant in Bedrule in 1721 when his daughter Ann was baptised. There are several other children baptised in Bedrule to a William at a similar time who could be his. Probably the same William was an Elder in Berule in at least 1722–24. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He was recorded as 'Cockerheugh' in the parish records, suggesting that he was associated with that farm and hence is probably related to other Turnbulls from there. His children included: Gilbert (1709); and Gilbert (again, b.1713). **William** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1719 he was described as 'weaver without ye westport' when he married Margaret, daughter of the deceased Gideon Gardner. Their children included: Margaret (b.1720); and Gideon (b.1724); Adam (b.1727); Isobel (b.1732); Isobel (again, b.1735); and John (b.1743). The witnesses in 1724 were weaver Adam Brown and mason John Common. He was probably the weaver who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Waddell in 1725. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant of Hassendeanbank. In 1723 his daughter Bessie married Andrew, son of Thomas Irving in Westerhouses. His son Adam

took over the farm. **William** (17th/18th C.) son of Richard, he lived at Minto. He got married in 1718, as recorded in Wilton and Minto Parishes (but with no wife's name listed). **William** of Wester Swanshiel (d.1731) successor to James, who was probably his father or brother. He was succeeded by his son Hector and was buried in Hobkirk. **William** (18th C.) shepherd in Over Southfield. He is recorded there in 1725 when he witnessed a baptism for wright Walter Dalgleish in Alton Croft. Perhaps the same William was in Alton Croft when he witnessed a baptism for tailor John Wilson, younger, in 1716. He married Jean Byers and their children included Katherine (b.1725) and Ann (b.1729). The witnesses in 1725 were Walter Dalgleish (whose own child's baptism he witnessed on the same day) and Robert Grieve (probably in Fenwick), and in 1729 were Robin Henderson and Robin Chisholme. In 1729 he was 'In Broadhaugh', which was presumably the farm near Newmill. **William** (18th C.) mason in Cavers. In 1726 his twins Hugh and Isobel were baptised. There are several other children baptised in Cavers Parish at about the same time who could be his. **William** (18th C.) resident of Minto and Wilton Parishes. He was recorded at Midshiels in 1733 and in Minto Parish in 1736. He married Grissel Elizabeth Morton (or perhaps Martin) in 1736, the marriage being recorded in both Wilton and Minto Parishes. Their daughter Grissel was baptised in Minto in 1733 (although that may be an error), with witnesses James Thomson and Andrew Stewart. He could be the William who in 1729 witnessed a baptism for Richard, resident of Midshiels. **Rev. William** (1703–64) son of George, minister of Tyningham (or another account says son of Adam of Doorpool and Margaret Turnbull). It was claimed (in a history of the Scotts of Bonchester written in 1834) that he was a direct descendant of the Turnbulls of Bedrule, but that there was no documentable proof of this. He was licensed by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1729 and became minister of Abbotrule in 1730, where he remained until his death. He paid window tax at 'the mance' in Abbotrule Parish in 1748 and 1753. He died unmarried. His sister Helen, married Walter Scott of Bonchester. **William** (1708–64) son of Andrew and Jean Scott, he was born in Minto Parish. His father was tenant at Minto Cleuchhead, and sometimes described as the last Turnbull Laird of Bedrule. He became tenant at Ancrum Woodhead. He married and had children, including Andrew and Thomas, who died young. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **William** 'Will' (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Rae in 1730. Their daughter Janet was baptised in 1730, with witnesses John Langlands and John Scott. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, recorded as 'Broadlees' in 1735. He succeeded James Douglas as tenant of Braidlies, near Brieryyards (and note there was a contemporary tenant of Brieryyards with the same name). He married Margaret Shiel and their daughter Beatrix was baptised in 1735 with witnesses Robert Scott and James Dryden. He could be the William who witnessed a baptism for William Turner in Burnfoot in 1741. **William** (18th C.) servant of Robert Buckham of West Lees in Hobkirk Parish. His daughter Agnes was baptised in 1738. **William** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1743 he witnessed a baptism for workman Thomas Oliver. Perhaps the same William was 'junior w...' in 1742 when he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John Brown. He may be the weaver who witnessed a baptism for carrier Walter Scott in 1747. He was probably related to the earlier weaver of the same name. **William** of Langraw (d.1787) last Turnbull Laird of Langraw. He was Sheriff Depute of Roxburghshire for the inheritance of the lands of Scott of Whitehaugh in 1753. He was recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was appointed as one of the trustees for Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester when he got into financial difficulties; the trustees sold off that farm in 1779. In 1786 he let the lands of Langraw to George and Walter Barry for 15 years, but died before the lease was up. He was succeeded by his closest relative, Mrs. Janet Rutherford, who had married Mr. Easton, an American settler, who sold the farm. He is listed in the 1788 county valuation as owner of Langraw (valued at £104), as well as 'Sheil's lands, and Boston's half of Kirknow, exclusive of that part belonging to Mr Elliot of Woollie' (valued at £68 5s). His throughstone was on Cowdie's Knowe by Hobkirk Kirkyard. **William** (18th C.) glazier in Hawick, probably one of the first men of that occupation on record. In 1765 he (along with Andrew, senior) witnessed a baptism for James Clerk. His wife was Isobel Turnbull and their children included: Thomas (b.1758); Margaret (b.1759); Andrew (b.1761); Martha (b.1763); Walter (b.1765); and Isobel (b.1767). The witnesses to the 1758 baptism were Bailie Thomas and mason Andrew, senior (who were surely related to him or his wife) and in 1765 were Bailie (probably Thomas) Turnbull, senior, and Andrew Turnbull, senior. **Dr.**

William (c.1729–96) born somewhere near Hawick, although there is no baptismal record. His son describes him as 'the Representative of the family of Bedrule', who were strong dissenters; this probably means that he claimed direct descent from the Turnbull Lairds of Bedrule (e.g. he could have been a grandson of Andrew, last of Bedrule). He was educated in Hawick (presumably at the Grammar School) and at Edinburgh University (where he obtained his M.D.) and then at Glasgow. He settled in Wooler around 1752, where he was known for his care of the poor, and had patients sent to him from as far away as Edinburgh. It was said that patients came from over the Border in order to be attended by him. He also became Physician at the Bamburgh Infirmary, which was a charity helping the poor of the district. In 1777 he moved to London, where he lived at Well Close Square in Whitechapel and was a physician with the Eastern Medical Dispensary. While in Wooler he contributed medical articles to the 'Ladies' Magazine' and the 'Scots' Magazine' and also acted as medical editor for 'Middleton's Universal Magazine'. These included discussions of croup and diseases of both women and children. He also wrote medical articles for the 'New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences' (1778). He was preparing the publication of a practical system of medicine when he suffered a short and severe illness and died in London. His wife was Ann Turnbull, but it is unclear if Turnbull was her married or maiden name. Their children, baptised in the Presbyterian Church in Wooler, included: John Strother (b.1754), probably the eldest son, who died 'in the prime of life, to a lingering and painful illness, which he had caught by sleeping in a damp bed at Tunbridge'; William (b.1755), who died in infancy; Elizabeth (b.1756); Archibald (d.1758); William (again, b.1759), who became a surgeon with the Eastern Medical Dispensary and may be the same as the ex-naval doctor who wrote 'The Naval Surgeon' (1806); and Anne (b.1861). His son William posthumously published the first volume of 'The Medical Works . . . Containing a Popular Treatise on Health and the Means of Preserving it' (1805), which includes a memoir of his life. There is a portrait of him in the form of an engraving. **William** of Tofts (18th C.) possibly son of the earlier William. He paid the window tax at 'Toftshouse' in Kirkton Parish in 1748 and his lands there were valued at £300 in the 1740s. He is listed among the Commissioners for Roxburghshire in 1761. He was also recorded in an account of Lady Cavers in 1769. He was probably tenant farmer at Tofts in Kirkton Parish, and may have been related to the later James. He could be the 'Tofteses Son Will' who was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1715. He may be the William whose son Antony was baptised in Kirkton in 1751. **William** (18th C.) resident at Damside in 1751 and 1759. He married Agnes Robson in 1749 and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: Christian (b.1751); Robert (b.1752); George (b.1754); Euphan (b.1756); John (b.1758); Euphan (again, b.1759); and Agnes (b.1763). The witnesses in 1751 were John and Robert Scott and in 1759 were Thomas Scott and John Anderson (probably a relation). **William** (18th C.) married Agnes Lamb in Hawick Parish in 1757. **William** (18th C.) mason in Hawick Parish. He married Mary Richardson and their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1757, with the whole congregation as witnesses. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for mason William Ekron in 1757. He could be the William who was a Deacon of the Hammermen in 1767, when a case was brought before the Magistrates relating to a non-Burgess carrying out work in the Town. **William** (18th C.) Town Piper, recorded in Selkirk in 1758. It is unclear whether he might have been related to the early piper (or pipers) in Hawick of the same name. **William** 'Forfar' (d.1815) tailor in Hawick. He owned property at 66 High Street, as well as the buildings behind No. 66 and 68. These were bequeathed to a relative, stockingmaker Walter Murray, and later known as Murray Place. His death is recorded in Hawick, along with his nickname, whose meaning is unclear. **William** (1739/40–1820) tenant in Minto Townhead. His son Archibald died in 1832 and they are buried in Bedrule kirkyard, adjacent to the families of Andrew (tenant in Minto Cleuchhead) and William (tenant in Woodhead), who are probably closely related. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Ann Park, and their son Andrew was baptised in 1772. The witnesses were James Waugh and William Riddell. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Bruce and their son Robert was baptised in 1774. The witnesses were Andrew 'Birinet' and Alexander Bunyan. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Swan, who died in 1778. **William** of Burnfoot (1745–1825), son of Thomas of Burnfoot (and sometimes called 'of Minto'), he was born in Minto Parish. He ran the farms of Burnfoot and West Buccleuch and also managed the properties

of Wilton Lodge and Tofts. He also spent a few years as joint tenant (with Charles Scott of Wauchope) of Mervinslaw; they are recorded as such on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded at Burnfoot on the Horse Tax Rolls from 1785–86 and in 1788–94. He was recorded as being 'in Burnfoot' in 1788 on a list of voters within Roxburghshire. He is recorded at Burnfoot on the 1797 Dog Tax Rolls. His servant William Thomson was recorded on the Militia ballot in 1801. He was a successful breeder of short-horn cattle before that was common. He was first President of the old Hawick Farmers' Club, perhaps the first club of its kind in Scotland. An oil portrait of him was painted by John Watson-Gordon in 1821, at the expsense of the Hawick Farmers' Club, and once hung in the Tower Inn where the Club met; it was returned to the family in 1869. He leased the limestone quarry at 'Slitrighead' from Elliot of Harwood. He also carried out some moneylending, like his father before him. He is probably the William who was paid 'for leading wood' to help repair fences and for 'banking the water' of the Teviot at Hawick in 1785. In 1789 he and Robert Dickson were arbitrers for judging the value of a boundary dyke near Hawick. In 1797 he is recorded on the Horse Tax Rolls at Burnfoot, with 4 work horses and 10 other horses. He married Eleanor (or Helen) Stephenson (of Kethorn, Durham) in Hawick in 1782 and she died in 1840, aged 84. Their children were: Elizabeth (1783–1831), who married John Renwick in 1814; Thomas Scott (1784–1867), who farmed at East Middle; Eleanor (1785–1853), who lived at 5 Slitrig Crescent with her sister Jane and died unmarried; Michael (1787–1849), who emigrated to Canada and died at Woodside, Brantford; Agnes (1788–1836), who also died unmarried in Hawick; William Ogilvie (b.1790), who died in infancy; Jean or Jane (1792–1866), who also died unmarried in Hawick; William (b.1794), who became a doctor; and John (1796–1875), who farmed at Burnfoot and West Buccleuch. They are mainly buried at Bedrule cemetery. **William** (18th C.) servant on the Cavers estate. He is listed as a gardener in 1778 and coachman in 1779. He could be the William recorded at East Mains in 1782 and married to Magdalen Dryden, when their daughter Margaret was baptised in Cavers Parish. Several other children baptised in cavers at around the same time could be his, e.g. William (b.1784). **William** (18th C.) tenant at Branxholme Town and Castlehill farms, where he was replaced by James Grieve in about 1792. He was surely related to Walter, who was there in 1781 (or possibly 'William' is an error for 'Walter'). **William** (1761/2–1842) 2nd son of Thomas, and grandson of Adam of Denesyde. He was the first of the family to return to the local area, after his grandfather had been driven away, partly for being a Jacobite supporter. He farmed near Camptown, then at Grange on the Abbotrule estate, where he was joined by his brother Adam. He married Agnes Pott, who died in 1841, aged 80. Their children included: Mary, who was born in 1793; Isabella, who died aged 19; and Agnes, who died in infancy. He later farmed at West Fodderlee until he retired in 1831, moving to Bongate, Jedburgh. His family are recorded on a tombstone in Abbotrule Kirkyard. **William** (18th C.) servant to the Laird of Wauchope in 1786 when his son Robert was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. **William** (18th/19th C.) from Cavers Parish, in 1787 he married Nelly Mitchellhill from Hawick Parish. Their children included: Isabel (b.1788); Mary (b.1790); and Adam (b.1794), baptised in Bedrule Parish, with the mother's surname given as 'Mitchel'. **William** (18th/19th C.) smith at Minto, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He is recorded separately from the blacksmith and just before William at Westerhouses, and also owned 3 horses. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Westerhouses in Minto Parish, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 3 horses. **William** (18th/19th C.) footman at Midshiels in 1797, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **William** of Fenwick (1760–1840) elder son of Thomas of Fenwick. He succeeded to the lands of Fenwick and Brieryyards on the death of his father in 1825. He was 'younger of Fenwick' in 1784 when he subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum'. He was also recorded as 'younger of Fenwick' among the freeholders at the Michaelmas Head-Court of Jedburgh in 1811 and on the list of Commissioners of Roxburghshire in 1819. He is probably the William 'of Rashiegrain' listed as owner of Rashiegrain and Commonbrae on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He is mentioned as an important Hawick Parish heritor in the 1820s and 1830s, and was one of the Orrock Trustees appointed in 1834. He was listed at Brieryyards in 1835, among heads of households in Wilton Parish. In 1837 he was listed on Pigot's 1837 directory as William of Fenwick, residing at Brieryyards. He married Alison Turnbull and had an only son, Thomas. His trustees were recorded

as owners of Brieryyards, Hornshole, Midshiels, Fenwick, Rashiegrain, Commonbrae and part of Weensland in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. **William** (18th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick, who was on the subscribers list for Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the stockingmaker (son of smith Thomas), whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1816. Perhaps the same stockingmaker was listed in the Lieutenancy Book in 1797. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and was still on the list in 1801. **William** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. **William** (18th C.) tenant farmer in Acreknowe. His son James was recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799 and his sons James and John in 1801. **William** (b.c.1770) tailor in Wilton Parish. He was listed as tailor at Appletreehall among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. In 1840 he was at 'Pityhouses' and in 1841 at Parkhouses. On the 1841 census he was living at 'Parkhouses' (i.e. Burnhead Cottages). Elizabeth and William (also both called Oliver) were also there, probably his daughter and grandson. **William** (b.c.1770s) saddler in Hawick. In 1799 he was recorded as apprentice to saddler John Tudhope on the ballot for the Militia. He was also recorded being 'Sadler with John Tudhope' on the 1801 ballot list. **William** (b.1770s) wright at Stirches. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. Richard was also listed as a wright there and was surely related. In 1799 he was still at Stirches among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn residing in Wilton parish' and was still a wright at Stirches on the 1801 Militia ballot. **William** (b.c.1770s) wright at Appletreehall according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. He is presumably distinct from the wright at Stirches who was on the 1797 ballot. He was still at Appletreehall on the 1801 Militia ballot. **William** (18th C.) labourer in Newcastleton. In 1797 he was listed among men balloted to serve in the Militia, with the notation 'Subst.' suggesting that someone substituted for him; his name appears again in 1798, with labourer Joseph Balmer serving as his substitute. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had been drawn in 1797. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Beattie in Southdean in 1801. **William** (18th/19th C.) servant at Longburnshiels in Hobkirk Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. On the 1801 Militia ballot the same William was probably servant to 'Mr Currie' at Hallrule. **William** (18th/19th C.) tailor in Greenhouse in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Burnhead in Wilton Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1801. **William** (1787–1846) 3rd son of James and Betty Adamson and brother of Wilton Schoolmaster James. He was born at Hoddleswoodie, Bonchester. In 1821 he became master of Hobkirk School, and served there until a few weeks before his death. He was very fond of books and collected a small library at the school. He is probably the William listed at Hobkirk among subscribers to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He is recorded as Schoolmaster at Hobkirk in Pigot's 1837 directory and on the 1841 census (living there on his own). He is buried in Hobkirk Kirkyard. **William** (1794–1870) 3rd son of Adam and Betty Scott, he was born in Minto Parish. He farmed at Merrylaw and Falnash. He was left the lease of Hassendeanbank when his father died in 1810. He also took on the lease of Skelfhill, which had been in his mother's side of the family. He was recorded at Falnash in 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1851 he is listed as farmer of 4500 acres, employing 17 labourers. He is probably the William of Merrylaw who acted as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He is probably also the William of Hassendean who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He married Margaret Scott (1810–45, who was probably born at Todshawhaugh). Their children included: Robert Laidlaw (1830–74); William Scott (1833–70), who died in New South Wales; James (1836–88), who died in Melrose; Thomas Scott (1837–77), who died in Adelaide; and Gideon Pott (b.1840). He secondly married Elizabeth Elliot, probably daughter of John Elliot of Binks. **William** 'Wull the Bellman' (c.1785–1859) Burgh Officer and bellman in roughly the 1820s to early 50s, being Halberdier along with 'Tufty' Wilson. He was born in Melrose. He lived in a house at the end of a close beside the old Town Hall, depicted in 'An Old Hawick Close'. It is labelled 'Mr. Turnbull' on Wood's 1824 map, and would be at about No. 36. In 1841 he was living on the High Street with his wife Agnes and children Mary, Isabel and William. In 1851 he was at about 36 High Street and still listed as Town Officer. He was listed as 'bellman, High Street' in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 his widow Agnes was a lodging house keeper at 36 High Street. **William** (b.1785/6) originally from

Southdean, he was a weaver in Hawick. He married Margaret Ogilvie, who may have been related to the family of Thomas Ogilvie & Sons, woollen merchants in Aberdeen. In 1841 he was on Brougham Place and listed at No. 4 there in 1851, when he was a widower. His children included: George (b.1819), cashier with Nixon's; Joseph (b.c.1826); John Struthers (b.1829), who was a bank accountant; and Mary (b.c.1832). **William** (b.1794) 4th son of William of Burnfoot and Eleanor Stephenson, he was born in Wilton Parish. He trained as a doctor and became Senior Physician of Huddersfield Infirmary (where his portrait hangs). His choice of location was probably influenced by the connections with his father's wool sales. One of his sons was Vicar of Penniston in Yorkshire and Canon of Wakefield Cathedral. He died in Huddersfield. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Kennedy in Cavers in 1818. **William** (18th/19th C.) butcher at Denholm, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory **William** (b.c.1790) resident of Castleton Parish. He was living at Langhaugh in 1841 and also in 1851, when he was a 'Stone Dyker'. He was a dry-stone dyker at Snaberlee in 1861. He married Helen Armstrong (from Ireland) and their children included: Walter (b.1814); Robert (b.1821); Thomas (b.1822); Jean Scott (b.1824); Adam (b.1826); Mary (b.1828); Isabella (b.1829); William (b.1831); Andrew (b.1832); Joseph (b.1836); Margaret (b.1841); Janet (b.1844); and Elizabeth Oliver (b.1847). There may be more than one family here. **William** (18th/19th C.) hosiery manufacturer on Backdamgate, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1836 he was assigned the tack of the Waulk Mill in Selkirk. It is unclear if he is the same as one of the other contemporary Williams. **William** of Menslaws (1794/5–1886) Accountant at the Royal Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh. He could be the William, merchant in Edinburgh who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. **William** (b.1799/1800) born in Wilton Parish, he was a tobacco manufacturer and grocer on the Howegate. In Pigot's 1825/6 directory his partnership is listed as 'Irvine & Turnbull', although it is unclear who the Irvine was. In the 1837 directory he was listed as a tobacconist himself on the Howegate, and is probably also the same man listed as a grocer and 'victual dealer' there. He was also listed as a Howegate tobacconist and grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was a widower living at No. 3 Howegate with his children. In 1851 he is listed as 'Tobacconist, Grocer & Spirit Dealer', employing 6 people and in 1861 he was 'Grocer & Tobacconist'. His wife was Jessie and their children included: John (b.1828), a baker; Andrew (b.1830), millwright; Margaret (b.1832); and William (b.1835). His shop may be the one referred to in W.N. Kennedy's 'Auld Brig' poem – 'Ilk Oliver a drouth inherits, Leevin or dead we stick by spirits, Co' way to Willie Trummill's shop, Through some bung-hole we'll sook a drop'. **William** (19th C.) farmer at Minto Townhead in the 1860s. He is surely related to the earlier farmer of the same place with the same name. He may be the William of Minto who in 1874 donated to the Museum a 'drinking flask from Paris' **William** (19th C.) married Mary Hume in Southdean in 1836. **William** (b.c.1810) draper who was living at about 10 Slitrig Crescent on the 1841 census. His wife was Jean. **William** (b.1815/6) born in Wilton Parish, he was horsekeeper at Silverbuthall in 1851 and groom at Midshiels in 1861. He married Margaret Whillans and their children included: John (b.1836/7); Robert (b.1838/9); Isabella (b.1840/1); William (b.1856); Margaret (b.1857); and James (b.1859). **William** (b.1816/7) wood merchant on Havelock Street. In 1861 he is recorded employing 3 men, and was at about No. 12. His wife was Isabella and their children included William, Agnes, George and Isabella. **William** (b.1817/8) from Edinburgh, he was a grocer in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Orrock Place and listed as a journeyman grocer. In Slater's 1852 directory he is a greengrocer on the High Street. His wife was Janet and their children included Robert, William, John and Margaret. **William** (b.1819/20) head groom on the Minto estate in the 1860s. He was a non-resident voter of Cavers Parish. His wife was Elisabeth and their children included William, Isabella, Janet and John. **William** (b.1824/5) warehouseman in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Mather's Close. In 1860 he donated a gossander to the Museum and in 1867 donated a Chinese copper coin. His wife was Alice and their children included William A., James, Robert and Elliot A. **William** (b.1826/7) weaver who lived on the Mid Raw. He was the 27th listed member of the Archæological Society in 1856. In 1858 he was listed at 'Midrowfoot'. He was a 'Woollen Hand Loom Weaver' on the Mid Raw in 1851 and a 'Power Loon Tuner – Woollen' in Weensland in 1861. He may be the William of Weensland who gave a talk about butterflies to the Archæological Socity in 1861 and who donated a stone ball found in the Teviot. His wife was Mary and

their children included Alexander, John, Janet and Agnes. **William** (19th C.) married Mary Lamb in 1847. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **William** (19th C.) married Mary Hardie in Hawick in 1848. **William** (1830–1906) youngest son of James, Schoolmaster in Wilton, with his mother being Margaret Dalgleish, who later ran the 'Image Garden' school. In 1864 he co-founded the Edinburgh auctioneering firm Lyon and Turnbull. He married Jane Barbour and their children were William James, George Barbour, Charles Henry, Dr. Frederick John, Isabella Barbour, Margaret Mary and Jane Barbour. **William Scott** (1833–70) son William, farmer at Falnash and Merrylaw, his mother being Margaret Scott. He studied at St. Andrews University 1847–9. He died in New South Wales. **William** (d.1891) son of David (who made his fortune in India) and grandson of Thomas of Fenwick. He was born in India and lived for a while with his uncle William at Brieryyards. He leased the farm of Muirdean, near Kelso, then moved to the Channel Islands. In 1874 he returned to the Hawick area to deal with the family estates when his cousin Thomas died. He lived at Briery-yards and was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. He also became a member of the Borders dining and coursing club, the Forest Club. In 1873 he was 'Treades' Steward' at the Common-Riding Races and was again a Steward in 1875 (when listed as 'junior' of Brieryyards). He later moved back to the Channel Islands, where he promoted the Presbyterian Church. He sold the Rodono estate and other lands in 1890. In 1836 he married Christian Hogarth, who pre-deceased him. His sons (all born at Makerston) were: David, who succeeded; William of Kilburn, Guernsey; and Dr. George Hogarth of Kelso. **William** (19th C.) farmer at Ormiston Parkhead, recorded in relation to Stobs estate in the 1850s. He was probably related to James, farmer at Billerwell. **William** (19th C.) shepherd at the Pietsnest in Hobkirk Parish. He was one of the original congregation of Wolfelee Free Kirk, along with his wife, Euphemia Armstrong. He was also made an elder in 1851. **William George** (b.1844) son of John, farmer at Spittal-on-Rule. He continued the tenancy in Spittal-on-Rule after the death of his father. He was recorded as farmer there in 1868. He married Mary Mitchell, daughter of George Greig of Eccles in 1894. They had 4 children. **William Scott** (b.1856) son of James, who was tenant at Billerwell. He was educated as a chemist, but preferred the life of a farmer. He was tenant at Tythhouse in Rulewater. He married and had 3 children. **William** (19th C.) stocking-maker, who was elder of the Hawick Free Church around 1875. **William** (b.1854/5) son of John Struthers and grandson of weaver William. He worked for a long time with Thomas Purdom & Sons and later moved to Edinburgh. He married his cousin, daughter of his father's brother George. **William** (19th/20th C.) original singer of 'Clinty'. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** 'Blinnd Wullie' (??–??) Hawick man who was blind from his earliest days, but notable for his astonishing memory (remembering everyone's birthday, for example), love for music and singing, and lack of self-pity. He was accompanist at Common Riding events for several decades – 'Whenever I meet Willie, I'm humbler as we part; God give me his contentment, His brave ungrudging heart' [WL]. **William** (d.2002) Hawick born production director at Pesco's, also known as leader of the Border Orchestra, and founding member of the Hawick Music Club. In addition he was involved with the Church of Scotland, Vertish Hill Sports Committe, Callants' Club and Hawick Chamber of Commerce (also formerly spelled 'Tornebole', 'Trombull', 'Trumbill', 'Trumble', 'Trumbuel', 'Trumbull', 'Trummill', 'Trumull', 'Trunbul', 'Trymbull', 'Turnbel', 'Turnbill', 'Turnble', 'Turnbul', 'Turnbule', 'Turnbulle', 'Turnbwl', 'Turneble', 'Turnebill', 'Turnebillis', 'Turnebole', 'Turnebull', 'Twrnbull', and other variants).

Turnbull an Scott's (*turn-bul-an-skots*) *n.* engineering firm based at 16, 18 and 20 Commercial Road. They moved into these buildings (previously the Urban Electric Company) when the company was established in 1933. The main office block is unusual in Hawick in having a Tudor style. The company were originally millwrights, but now specialise in custom-built heating systems. It started as Turnbull & Aitkin, later becoming Turnbull, Aitkin & Scott, and changing to Turnbull & Scott in 1955. More recently the firm moved to Burnfoot.

Turnbull an Sons (*turn-bul-an-sunz*) *n.* Charles Turnbull & Sons, a photography company of the latter part of the 19th century. Based on Jamaica Street in Glasgow, the firm branched out to Greenock, Kilmarnock, Hawick and elsewhere. In Hawick they set up their studio at 7 North Bridge Street in 1886, but only lasted until 1889. The building may have continued as a photography studio (under the name Torrance) until 1893.

Turnbull-Robertson (*turn-bul-ro-burt-sin*) *n.* main carpet manufacturing company in Hawick, operating in the second half of the 18th century in Orrock Place. It was founded by William Robertson in 1752, with Thomas Turnbull and others joining in 1769. They feued the land in the middle of the Sandbed in 1791, and the houses they built there were demolished in 1987. The Carpet Close is the one reminder of their existence.

the Turnbulls (*thu-turn-bulz*) *n.* local family, powerful during rieving days. The name is traditionally ascribed to an incident when William de Rule saved King Robert from a bull, being rewarded with lands and the name of 'Turnebull'. This is similar to several other romantic stories behind Scottish surnames, this one perhaps being first written of by Hector Boece in the 16th century. In fact the name is more likely to derive from the Old English 'trum bald' meaning 'strongly bold', or alternatively to be originally a Norman name, 'de Tremblay'. The first recorded instance of the name is a Willian Turnbull (possibly the same 'William de Rule') who was granted lands in Philiphaugh in 1315/6. Other lands in the Ettrick valley became associated with Turnbulls, as well as Minto and Bedrule in the 14th century. By the 15th century the family controlled much of the Rule valley and also held lands around Denholm and in the Borthwick valley. Closest to Hawick, there were Turnbulls Lairds at Whithope in 1454, Hornshole in 1456, Penchrise in 1464/5, Harden until 1468 and at Hassendeanbank through the 15th century. In a jury to decide on the inheritance of the Barony of Cavers in 1464/5, out of 21 prominent local landowners there were 4 of the surname Turnbull. Although no Turnbull collected a peerage, at the height of their influence they were as powerful as the Douglases, Scotts, Kerrs, Elliots and Armstrongs. Like other Border clans they played an important role in frustrating the English, but were also involved in feuds and power struggles on the Scottish side of the Border. A feud in Teviotdale with the Rutherfords was noted in Parliament in 1479. A 1503 list of men who forfeited goods for not attending the Justice-aire includes many local Turnbulls. Probably because they never rose to the nobility, their strength was challenged, their lands lost and the family eventually dispersed. In one incident in 1510 James IV publicly humiliated 200 Turnbulls at the 'Deed Haugh' near Rulemouth, and it is said that as many as 20 were hanged. In 1516 about 45 Turnbulls (and a few others) were pardoned for any role in assisting Alexander, Lord Home in plotting against the King (the document survives among the papers of the Dukes of Roxburghe and gives a valuable record of the main family branches at that time). They are said to have sided with the English in some raids, but they fought for the Scots at Ancrum Moor in 1545, and were probably at the Redeswire in 1575. They once held towers at Minto, Barnhills (base of Minto Crags), Bedrule and Fulton, much of which passed to the Elliots and others. The Turnbulls of Bedrule and the Turnbulls of Minto appear to have been the most powerful branches in the 16th century, but their power waned in the early 17th century, with the Minto branch being involved in a serious feud with the Kerrs of the Jedburgh area in the years around 1600. Both of the main baronies were sold off before the last quarter of the 17th century. However, a related branch, the Turnbulls of (Hassendean) Knowe were important local landowners until well into the 18th century. Descendants of the Turnbulls of Minto moved to Burnfoot, and were among the founders of the textile trade in Hawick. The Great Seal of the Turnbulls used to be in the possession of the Turnbulls of Burnfoot, before it moved to Canada when Michael Turnbull emigrated. There have been at least 18 Hawick Cornets with this surname. It seems likely that the roots of all Turnbulls can be traced back to an area within 20 miles of Hawick. Trumbles are probably derived from this family, through the early local pronunciation, and the French and French-Canadian family Tremblay may also come from Turnbulls who fought in France during the Hundred Years War. The clan as a family association was revived in 1977 by Hawick man John Turnbull. A book 'I Saved the King: the Story of the Turnbulls' was written by R.E. Scott in 1977. A statue, commemorating the turning of the bull and sculpted by Angela Hunter, was unveiled near the Heritage Hub in 2009 – 'But little harness had we there But auld Badrule had on a jack, And did right weil, I you declare, Wi' a the Turnbulls at his back' [CPM], 'Between red ezlar banks, that frightful scowl, Fringed with gray hazel, roars the mining Roull; Where Turnbulls once, a race no power could awe, Lin'd the rough skirts of stormy Ruberslaw' [JL].

Turnbull's (*turn-bulz*) *n.* John Turnbull & Sons, dyers and finishers, also known as 'Turnbull's the Dyers'. The company was founded in 1819, with their main premises at 1–4 Slitrig Crescent and also later on Victoria Road/Carnarvon

Street. The Slitrig Crescent premises were on Slitrig Dam, from which water was taken (and polluted water returned). In 1871 the firm employed 40 people. There was a major fire at the Slitrig Crescent works in 1940. The Victoria Road cleaning and dyeing works was to the west of Albert Mills, just over the mill lade, built in the early years of the 20th century. The central office block had a 70 ft high chimney tower, emblazoned with a distinctive 'T'; it was all demolished by 1990. The surviving administration building was constructed in 1911, with designs by Alexander Inglis. It has a harled facade with red sandstone details, maing it quite unique among Hawick factory buildings. The corner water tower is particularly distinctive, with architectural elements of the Modern Movement. An additional concrete building was constructed in 1920, and also demolished in 1990. The company had the largest dyeworks in the Borders, but went into liquidation in 2000. Part of the buildings were occupied by N. Peal, cashmere manufacturers from 1990 until 2006.

Turnbull's (*turn-bulz*) *n.* Turnbull's grocery and wine shop at 51 High Street. It was established in 1855 and kept in the same family for 4 generations. The firm also made its own blended whisky, which they stored in a bonded warehouse on Walter's Wynd. There was also a specially brewed ginger beer and other Turnbull-labelled products. Although the shop closed in the 1980, the firm continued with personalised whisky labelling before closing entirely. It was re-established by the 6th generation of the family in 2008 at 4 Oliver Place, but only lasted until 2017.

Turnbull's the Dyers (*turn-bulz-thu-dI-urz*) *n.* popular name for John Turnbull & Sons, dyers and finishers, also shortened to **Turnbull's**.

the Turnbull Statue (*thu-turn-bul-staw'-ew*) *n.* larger-than-life statue outside the Heritage Hub on the site of the former Exchange Buildings. It was sculpted by Galashiels artist Angela Hunter, funded by the Turnbull Clan Association and depicts William of Rule 'turning the bull'. The base of the state contains 6 lines from John Leyden about the first Turnbull: 'His arms robust the hardy hunter flung . . . ' It was unveiled in 2009.

turneep (*tur-neep*) *n.* a turnip – 'Hei's ootby the day, shawin turneeps' [ECS] (see also **neeps** and **turmeet**).

turneep-callant (*tur-neep-kaw-lin'*) *n., arch.* a boy doing odd-jobs on a farm.

turneep-heid (*tur-neep-heed*) *n.* an idiot, dolt, stupid person.

turneept (*tur-neept*) *n., poet.* a turnip – '. . . And near had to the ground been flung, As it had been a turneept' [HSR] (see the more common **turneep**).

turneepy (*tur-nee-pee*) *adj., arch.* tasting of turnips, having a flavour suggesting the cow was fed on turnips (particularly said of butter).

Turner (*tur-nur*) *n.* **Alan** (1939–2020) artist who lived at Bairnkine near Jedburgh. In 2007 he starred in a short film shot around Hawick, called 'Jess (alien sheep dog)'. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) described as 'in Quhytlawhouse' (presumably either Whitlaw or Whitlaw Haugh) in a 1612 document where many people were accused of charging more than the allowed percentage on loans. **Andrew** (18th C.) gardener in Hawick. He is mentioned in 1767 as possessor of a garden and ground in Hawick; he was probably father of William, who owned the Wheathole at the same time, both men being Burgesses of Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1760 and 1772 for William (probably his son) and in 1761 for gardener John Lamb and Janet Turner (probably his daughter). He is probably also the Andrew who witnessed 2 baptisms in Wilton in 1769, 3 others in 1770 and another in 1772 (suggesting that he may have been an Elder in the Kirk or similar). He is probably the Andrew who was married to Isobel (or Agnes) Aitkin, with children baptised in Hawick including: Janet (b.1736), probably married gardener John Lamb; William (b.1738); and Betty (b.1744). **Francis** (b.1778/9) born in Dumfriesshire, he worked at Whitfield farm. He was recorded there as a labourer on the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia. In 1835–41 he is listed as labourer and overseer at Whitfield among heads of households in Wilton Parish. He is recorded as farm overseer at Whitfield in 1841. In 1851 he is listed there as a shepherd. He was unmarried and lived with his sister Margaret. **George** (18th C.) recorded as 'Junior' in Hawick when he paod the casrt tax in 1788. **James** (18th C.) married Euphan Lamb in Hawick Parish in 1765. **James** (18th/19th C.) carrier who operated between Galashiels and Hawick according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In 1837 he is listed leaving from the Grapes every Saturday, bound for Galashiels. **John** (15th C.) recorded in 1456/7 as witness to the sasine for Ewesdale passing from Robert of Ewesdale to George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. His name is given as 'Jhon Turnour' and he may have been from Ewesdale. **John**

(16th C.) tenant of Gavin of Elliot of Falnash in 1569. Elliot acted as cautioner for his tenants at a meeting in Hawick, assuring that they would obey the laws of the Lord Regent. His name is recorded as 'Johnne Turnair'. **John** (17th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Mill. In about 1684 he was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **John** (18th C.) groom at Midshiels in 1793 and 1794, when he was working for Archibald Douglas. **Joseph** (19th C.) married Margaret Rutherford in Hawick in 1853. He donated a Canadian banknote to the Museum in 1863. **J.S.** (19th C.) prominent member of Hawick Golf Club in the late 19th century, being Club Captain. He may have been the first person to achieve a hole in one on the Vertish course. **Richard** (17th C.) tenant in Lilliesleaf Mill. He is recorded in 1684 when his son John is listed among those declared as fugitives for religious non-conformity. In another version of the list he is recorded as John. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His son James was baptised in 1754. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Nelly Lamb in Wilton in 1804. **Robin** (18th C.) Elder of Wilton Kirk. He was said to be the only Elder who gave a welcome to Rev. Charters when he arrived. He had a daughter who married John Rutherford, a smuggler who lived at Dovemount. **Thomas** (17th C.) cottar at Gatehousecote according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, who was at Burnfoot in 1741. He married Helen Leithead and their son James was baptised in 1741. His surname appears to be written 'Turnen' and the witnesses were William Turnbull and James Dryden. **William** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He married Euphan Lamb; this could be the marriage of William with 'Agness' Lamb recorded in Wilton in 1757. Their twins William and Betty were baptised in 1766; the witnesses were shoemaker Andrew Scott and gardener William Scott. **William** (d.1799) recorded in the register of deaths in Hawick Parish as 'late Kendal Carrier'. **William** (d.bef. 1815) gardener in Hawick. He paid the cart tax in 1785 and 1787. He is probably the William recorded as owner of the Wheathole in 1767. He could be the William born to Andrew and Isobel Aitkin in Hawick in 1738. He is probably the William who married Agnes (also called Janet) Lamb in 1757 in Wilton Parish and had children baptised in Hawick: Janet (b.1758); Agnes (b.1760); Margaret (b.1761); Elizabeth (b.1765); Jane (b.1767); Margaret (again, b.1770); Rebecca (b.1772); Mary (b.1773); and John (1778–1997). The witnesses to the 1760 baptism were gardeners Andrew Turner (perhaps his father) and William Aitkin, in 1767 were the whole congregation and in 1772 were Andrew (again) and John Lamb (perhaps his wife's brother, whose own wife was Janet Turner). The death of his wife Agnes Lamb is recorded in Hawick in 1815. **William** (19th C.) grocer on the High Street, listed in Slater's 1852 directory (formerly 'Turnair' and variants).

Turner an Rutherford's (*tur-nur-in-ruthur-fordz*) *n.* hosiery manufacturers that operated at least from 1885 until 1955, based at Mansfield Mills. The partnership was between Mr. Turner and John Rutherford, and they moved to Mansfield Mills in 1891. It may be that the firm never recovered from the 1955 fire, which destroyed part of the older buildings; at that time they employed 300 people. Their minute books and ledgers are stored in the Museum. Braemar took over the factory about 1969 and it later became Jaeger before being converted into flats.

Turner's Corner (*tur-nurz-kōr-nur*) *n.* former popular name for the sharp corner on Liddesdale Road by Lynnwood Cottage. It was named for the manufacturer who owned the property there. It was later also known as 'Fraser's Corner'. The road was eventually straightened to accommodate the passage of tanks from Stobs.

Turner's Holm (*tur-nurz-hōm*) *n.* area near where the Kershope Burn meets the Liddel Water. This was meant to be one of the locations where the cross-Border crimes and punishments were settled. It was traditionally the site of the duel between William Armstrong of Greena and Forster of Stanegarthside and perhaps where Kinmont Willie was captured during a truce day (also 'Turner Holm'; according to Sir Walter Scott, the name came from 'tourney', since games of chivalry were formerly practised here.

Turning Back the Clock (*tur-nin-bawk-thu-klok*) *n.* musical play written by J.E.D. Murray and Adam Grant, performed in the Exchange Hall in September 1912 for a Cricket Club fundraising bazaar. It was described as 'A pathetic burlesque comedy in two acts'.

turnin hook (*tur-nin-hook*) *n.* a hand-held implement used in the knitwear industry, similar to a crochet hook, specifically used for turning up 'run down' stiches on a knitted garment.

turnit (*tur-nee', -ni'*) *pp., arch.* turned – 'Thou hest turnet for me my murnin' intil dancin' . . . ' [HSR], '. . . yis, monie ane time turnet he his angir awa, an' didna stur up a' his wræth' [HSR].

the Turnpike Act (*thu-turn-pīk-awkt*) *n.* parliamentary act of 1768 which improved the roads in the Borders, specifically between Kelso and Hawick (now the A698), Jedburgh and Lauder (now the A68) and Hawick and Galashiels (now the A7). The Scotch-Dyke to Haremoss road (sometimes referred to as Mosspaulgreen to Haremoss) was also part of this general improvement. The work was paid for by landowning subscribers, who recouped their money through the tolls. This led to Toll-bars being set up at all the major routes out of Hawick.

the Turnpike Bar (*thu-turn-pīk-bawr*) *n.* name sometimes used for the toll gate over the main road in one of the directions in and out of Hawick. It is explicitly used in the 1767 description of the Common to refer to the toll-bar at the top of the Loan – '... and from the Ford by the north dykes of the Common Loan into the Turnpyke Bar and the West Port of Hawick' [C&L1767].

Turnpikeheid (*turn-pīk-heed*) *n.* Turnpike-head, former name for a farm near Bonchester Bridge. William Telfer was there in 1868. It may be the same place known earlier as Roundabouts, near Chesters.

Turnpikeside (*turn-pīk-sīd*) *n.* former cottage in Southdean Parish, presumably beside the turnpike. Thomas Oliver was farmer there in 1797 and Andrew Rae was carter there in the same year. John Dalgleish and Andrew Rae were recorded there in 1799 and 1801 and George Dodds in 1799.

turnt (*turn'*) *pp.* turned, became, grew – 'Ferrer on, the road turnt bieldeet o baith seides ...' [ECS], '... for A'll ouwn A was dry again, turnt, lang or this!' [ECS], Sic a muckle man ee hev turnt!' [ECS] (see also **turn**).

Turpie (*tur-pee*) *n.* **James** (18th C.) tobacconist in Hawick. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. In 1784 he subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum'. He married Jane Scott in Hawick in 1781.

turse (*turs*) *n., arch.* a bundle truss – 'For, though thy mou' is something wee, A mighty turse, O' moral ills, is spued by thee – An empty purse' [JoHa], a large bundle tied up like sticks or straw – 'The quantity of broom to complete the thatching amounted to 290 turses, and a turse was probably a large bunch tied up like straw' [WaD], *v., arch.* to truss, bundle.

Turvill (*tur-vil*) *n.* **John** 'Jack' (19th C.) stockingmaker from England who came to Hawick in the mid-1800s. Along with his brother Henry, and several other Englishmen, he helped introduce cricket to the Town. In 1841 he is recorded at about 57 High Street, along with Sibbald, who may have been his wife (also written 'Turville').

Tushielaw (*too-, tu-shee-law??*) *n.* hill at the western end of the B711, reaching a height of 435 m. Tushielaw Inn is at its base, and nearby on the hillside is the ruined Tushielaw Tower (dating from about 1600, but built on an earlier house). This was home of the Scotts of Tushielaw, from at least the mid-15th century. It was owned by the Crown from at least 1456, being part of Ettrick Forest that was forfeited by the Earl of Douglas. William Scott held the lease in 1484 and Walter Scott (also of Howpasley) in 1488. John Burnet was recorded there in 1494/5 and recorded stealing 71 sheep from William Hall, who was also there. It remained Crown property until at least 1502. The Scotts of Tushielaw branch later included Mary (of the ballad 'Mary Scott') and Adam 'the King of Thieves'. William Scott was tenant there in 1541, paying £24 yearly. In 1586 the farm 'and the Kirkbank' were raided by a gang of Armstrongs, who stole 200 cattle, 1000 sheep, 9 horses and 'the whole insight of both steadings'. There was a feud between the Scotts of Tushielaw and Thirlestane in the 17th century. The area was once part of the parish of Rankilburn. The lands of the Laird of Tushielaw in Selkirkshire were valued at £1615 in 1678. The lands were sold to Michael Anderson in 1688, and Andersons continued as Lairds until the mid-19th century, with the Chisholmes of Stirches also often living there. There was a fire there in the 1760s, but it is unclear if it was inhabited afterwards. A small Free Church was built nearby in 1889; its congregation merged with Ettrick and Buccleuch in 1934 and the building was later abandoned – 'Ilk petty robber, through the lands, They taucht to stand in awe; And affen checked the plundrin' bands Of famous Tushilaw' [ES] (variously written as 'Tuschelaw', 'Tuschellaw', 'Tushelaw', 'Tushielew', etc.; it appears as 'Torschelelaw' in 1455, 'Torschelelaw' in 1456, 'Turneschelelaw' in 1468, 'Tureschelaw' in 1471, 'Turfschelaw' in 1477, 'Trusschelaw' in 1484, 'Tusschelaw' in 1488, 'Tuschelaw' in 1490, 1494/5 and 1503, 'Turschelaw' in 1501 and 1502, 'Truschelaw' in 1507, 'Tuschelaw' in 1513, 'Truschelaw' in 1524/5, 'Tuschelaw' in 1526, 'Tusslyllaw' and 'Tuschellaw' in 1528, 'Tuschilaw' in 1530, 'Tuschelaw' in 1541, 1564 and 1573, 'Tweshelaw' in 1574, 'Tuchellaw' in 1579/80 and 1580, 'Tuschelaw' and 'Tuchalaw' in 1581, 'Tuschelaw'

in 1583/4, 'Tushelaw' in 1602, 'Tuschelaw' in 1607, 'Tuscholaw' in 1619, 'Tuschelaw' in 1633, 'Tuschillaw' in 1636, 'Tuschielaw' in 1649, 'Tushillaw' in 1662, 'Tushellaw' in 1676, 'Tussilaw' in c.1680, 'Tushallaw' in 1687, 'Tushalaw' in 1690 and 'Tyshalaw' in 1728; it is 'Tushilaw', 'Tushalaw' and 'Tuschilaw' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Tusshyla' on Blaeu's 1654 map; the origin is obscure, with theories including 'tor-schelelaw', i.e. 'rock sheiling law' and 'throssil-law', i.e. 'thrush law').

Tushielaw Inn (*too-shee-law-in*) *n.* inn in the Ettrick valley, at the road junction of the B711 from the Borthwick valley to the B709. It was once an important coach house – 'Anon he halted at Tushielaw Inn, Where the wild flowers glow and gleam, Where the fragrant hawthorn and golden whin, With their gems bespangle the flowery linn Guarding Ettrick's tranquil stream' [TK].

Tutop see **Tudhope**

tutor (*choo'-ur*) *n., arch.* a guardian, administrator of an estate, particularly during the minority of a laird – '... befor thir witnes, Robert Scot, tutour of Howpaslot ...' [SB1527].

tutorie (*choo'-ur-ee*) *n., arch.* guardianship, state of being under a tutor, minority – '... or be his richt during the tyme of my tutorie, minoritie and less aige, with ony of my landis, ...' [SB1569].

T.V.E.I. (*tee-vee-ee-I*) *n.* Technical and Vocational Educational Institute, council offices, which came under Borders College when the College went private around 1992, then being called the Vocational Training Centre. It was based in a converted part of Wilson and Glenny's mill at the foot of the Hunder Steps, and was burned down and rebuilt in 1961. The department was transferred to Gala in 2008.

twa (*twa*) *n., arch., poet.* two – 'Item, whatsomever person committis the said theft twa several times ...' [BR1640], '... the ane of the present bailies and councillors of the towne and burgh of Hawick, and twa for everie trade ...' [BR1672], 'Twa happy-hearted bairns ...' [??], 'Sir, you'll receive my twa pund ten, Wi' what you call expenses ...' [JR], 'An' whasaeevir sall gar thee gang ae mile, gang wi' him twa' [HSR], '... For auld lang syne, or aiblins twa This air is damp an' unco raw' [WNK], 'Twa walking sticks, a roller skate ...' [IJ], '... Wha carried wheen thin shaves o' bread A' cut in twa – the sham!' [WFC], 'Fain wad he bitten his tongue in twa, But the promise made was ayont reca'' [WL] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation; cf. **twae**).

twae (*twā*) *n.* two – 'look oot for number yin, bit deh step on number twaes!', 'Twae een she had as black as slaes, An' like twae diamonds glancin'...' [JR], 'They pronounce the Scotch twa, with a peculiar drawl, making it a dissyllable, as if written *twéah* ...' [RAC], 'I've been in Hawick aa ma life but A'm juist a bairn, A'm juist fifty-twae' [IWL], '... Th' auld brig, ye'd think, wad gang in twae, Right i' the middle!' [WiS], 'A skelton o' six-feet twae Came stridin' doon the Middle Brae ...' [WP], 'Though time has wrought a change or twae ...' [WL], 'Where the twae hill waters meet' [WL], 'Twae Sunday sermons ahint them ...' [DH], 'Nane o' the twae (= neither) o' ee' [GW], 'Ony o' the twae (= either) o' them' [GW], used redundantly – 'Baith the twae o' thae callants' [GW] (this word gives the possibility of that wonderful triple vowel sound in 'the twae o oo'; note that it was formerly pronounced with a longer diphthongal vowel).

twaefald (*twā-fawld*) *adj., arch.* twofold – '... ye mak' him twafauld mair the childe o' hell nor yoursels' [HSR], 'Syne, when the stammack's satisfied, The twae heids cry, 'Weel met!' And tunin their twaefauld thrapple up, Unite in a braw duet' [DH] (also written 'twaefauld').

twae-man rank (*twā-man-raw<u>ng</u>k*) *adv., arch.* by twos, two abreast (noted by J.A.H. Murray).

the twae meenit's silence (*<u>th</u>u-twā-mee-nits-sI-lins*) *n.* soubriquet for **the Hawick News** (charitably also called the 'threi meenit's silence').

Twae Rivers Theatre Company (*twā-ri-vurz-thee-ā-tur-kum-pi-nee*) *n.* Two Rivers Theatre Company, local dramatic organisation formed by Jean Wintrope in 2000 to perform 'The Gutterbludes'. Since its formation, the group has staged more than one production per year. Note that there are other theatre groups with the same name elsewhere.

twaesome (*twā-sum*) *n.* a twosome – 'Again was heard a fiendish yell, An' to the floor the twasome fell' [RDW], 'See to the twasome, how they hug and squeeze, An' kiss an' fondle, close and closer creep' [JoHa], 'A hantle heh the twaesome seen sin the beacons war kuittelt on ther heathery pows' [ECS], *adj., arch.* consisting of two (also written 'twasome').

twae-threi (*twā-thrī*) *n., arch.* two or three, a few – 'A've nae siller, but there's twae three auld cart axe-trees at the back door, ye may get them for wood lintels if ye like' [WNK], 'Twae-threi chiels war biggin furniter an plaeneesheen on ti laarries' [ECS], 'A'll cairry twae-threi rake

o waeter in for ee threh the spoot' [ECS], 'And hither we'll come to breathe our guid steeds, There'll be a twae three score o's, We'll laugh and jest Wi' Teri zest, And sing our slogan chorus' [JEDM], 'Twa-threi gentry, and a wheen callants Are commemorated there ...' [DH], 'But they're there, nane the less, and twae-threi mair I dinna ken the names o'' [DH] (also 'twae-hree', 'twae-hrei'; cf. **twa three**).

twal (*twawl*) *n.* twelve – 'oo'll be it the Toon Hall when it chimes twal', 'Now the names o' the twal aposels ar thae ...' [HSR], '... whan Joab cam' bak an' smate o' Edom in the Vallie o' Saut twal thousan'' [HSR], 'And did ye imagine, Doctor, that I was to stay in Berwick ten or twal days? – ye ken that was impossible' [RW], '... for no sooner did the clock strike 'twal' on the Sunday evening than the bell was immediately tolled to announce the ba' morning' [WaD], 'What time is that? It's chappin' twal, Eh man, it's flown sae fast' [JRE], '... were encampit some ten or twal hunner, or mair, O' oor braw Scottish callants, God bless them, I'm shure' [BM1900], '... o' muckle snaw-drifts, twal fit deep, o' heidstrang dugs, and donnert sheep' [TD] (occasionally spelled 'twaal' and 'twel').

twalth (*twawlth*) *n., adj.* twelfth – '... an the name ranks aboot twalth in oor surname popularity' [BW1979], 'The eeleeventh's an uphill struggle And the twalth can be a vex' [IWL].

twalmonth (*twawl-munth*) *n., arch.* a year – '... A bairn wha thocht on a twalmonth As near an eternity' [DH], '... I dinna care if I never see another on my plate for a twalmonth ...' [DH], 'A hale lang twalmonth tae wait, Afore there'll be another yin' [IJ], '... aboot the Hoose o' Refuge an how abune a thoosand vagrants hed passed throwe its doors in a twalmonth' [BW1961] (cf. **towmond**).

twalt (*twawlt*) *n., arch.* twelfth, a garment on a machine that knits 12 garments at once – 'There's a blithe kind o' muisic in the whushin' o' the frames, As steeks upon the needle bars Build up sae mony twalts' [WL].

twa three (*twa-three*) *n., arch.* a few, literally 'two or three' – 'One day I was fishing at bonnie Crawhill, An' trying my best twa three trouts to kill' [UB], 'There's nought but twa-three left the park in To save the breed' [JoHa], 'Tam tell't him, syne he did engage, To put a twa-three week in Wi' him that day' [JoHa], 'An' wi' the help o' twa three queans We all were safely bedded' [VW], 'You're juist the kind that, this twa three year, We've hoped micht caa for oor Meg to speir' [WL] (cf. **twae threi**).

tweed (*tweed*) *n.* generic name for fabrics made by twill weaves of coarse but soft wool, or products made from such fabrics, for which the Borders is famous. It began in Hawick probably with Wilson & Watson manufacturing 'Scotch plaiding' in 1817, followed by blankets, flannel and twill. The origin of the word is apparently due to an order from William Watson & Sons' clients Messrs. Harvey in London in around 1832, with 'tweel' (or perhaps 'tweed', meaning 'tweeled') being misread as 'tweed' when the customer reordered. Alternatively it is suggested that essentially the same story came from William Wilson & Sons, with client James Locke of London in 1826 (and yet another account suggested it was Watson's and Locke). We shall probably never know which of these versions is correct, but whatever the details, it seems clear that the origin of the word 'tweed' was due to a misreading of an order from a firm in Hawick, probably with an influence of association with the River Tweed (as popularised by connections to Sir Walter Scott). By 1850 it was estimated that the weight of yarn used annually in Hawick to spin tweed and other woollen cloth was about 1,250,000 pounds. Around 1900 it was estimated that 15 of the Town's mills were involved in tweed production. In the early days, manufacturing firms in Hawick tended to specialise in either hosiery or tweed, but tweed diminished through the 20th century, with no tweed being manfucatured after about 1960.

the Tweed (*thu-tweed*) *n.* Tweed River, principal river of the Borders, being 97 miles (155 km) long and the 4th largest in Scotland. Its source is Tweed's Well north of Moffat (interestingly only about a mile from the sources of both the Clyde and the Annan) and flows into the North Sea at Berwick, forming part of the line of the Border in its course. Internationally renowned for salmon fishing, its main tributaries are the Ettrick, Gala, Leader, and of course the Teviot – '... I bid your pleasing haunts adieu! Yet, fabling fancy oft shall lead My footsteps to the silver Tweed, Through scenes that I no more must view' [JL], 'Slitrig, Borthwick, and the Teviot swell Tweed's praises to the sea, Blending all the Border's music in a glorious harmony' [GHB], '... The sunny smile of an auld, auld toon where the Teviot twines to Tweed' [JYH], 'Three crests against the saffron sky, Beyond the purple plain, The kind remembered melody Of Tweed once more again' [ALg], 'Then no dirge be mine when my brief days dwine, But this be the tune for me – Tweed's glorious

song, as she rolls along To her tryst with the grey North Sea' [WL] (the name is very old and its origin obscure although it could be related to the Sanskit root 'tavás' to surge, the same a the Teviot perhaps; it is 'Tweed R' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Twead Riv.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Tweedbank (*tweed-bawngk*) *n.* town constructed as urban expansion after the 1968 Johnson-Marshall Report. Its construction was resisted for years by locals before it was built. It never reached the targeted population levels, and as a community it has few services of its own, being essentially a suburb of Galashiels.

Tweed Commissioners (*tweed-ko-mi-shi-nurz*) *n., pl.* the River Tweed Commissioners, a body set up by private Acts of Parliament of 1857 and 1859 to manage salmon fishing on the Tweed and its tributaries. Another Act of 1969 extended their responsibilities to include all freshwater fish. Their activities are funded from levies on owners of fisheries. The current Council is the ruling body, with 81 members, 43 of whom are appointed by the local authorities to represent angling clubs and other community groups.

Tweeddale (*tweed-dāl*) *n.* valley of the River Tweed, often referring to the upper part of the valley specifically, lying between the Yarrow and Gala watersheds. Historically the word was used to refer collectively to Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire. It was later a district of the Borders region, essentially the same as Peeblesshire (it is 'Tueddail' in 1519/20).

Tweeddale (*tweed-dāl*) *n.* **David** (17th C.) son of William, Burgess of Hawick. In 1633 he became an apprentice with painter John Workman in Edinburgh. **William** (17th C.) recorded as a merchant and Burgess of Hawick when his son David became a painter's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1633.

Tweeden (*twee-din*) *n.* former seat of the Armstrongs, just to the east of Newcastleton. 'Young Ector Armstrng' was there in 1541, when he reset some other Armstrongs, referred to as English rebels. It is recorded as 'Twyde' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561. Ringan, Hector and Jock of Tweeden are recorded in 1583 and Ninian of Tweeden in 1606. William and John Armstrong 'of Tueden' are recorded in 1611. 'Johne Armstrang, callit of Tueden' is recorded in 1622 and Francie 'callit Tueden' in 1623. It may be the same place that is on the list of parts of the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1632 as 'Helene Tweidmes lands'. In the same document is recorded the farm of 'Megie Twedmes', whose meaning is also obscure (it is 'Tweden' in 1541, 'Twedane' in 1576, 'Tweden' in 1580, 'Twedon' in 1583 and 'Tueden' in 1599 and 1622).

Tweedenbank (*twee-din-bawngk*) *n.* former farmstead in Liddesdale, close to (or perhaps the same as) Hillhouse. Labourers Francis Nichol and Johna Armstrong lived there in 1841 and William Jardine and family in 1851 (it was 'Twyden Bank' in 1841).

Tweeden Burn (*twee-din-burn*) *n.* stream in Liddesdale that runs to the west to join the Liddel Water north of Mangerton. There was once a spring here, said to famous for its 'petrifying qualities', with calcified formations on the moss around it. The stream also contains some waterfalls – 'An' bauld wi' hindberries frae the syke, I lap an' ran a turn Alang the divots on the dyke, Doon to the Tweeden burn' [ECB] (the name is said to derive from it being a boundary between Mangerton and Whithaugh).

Tweedenheid (*twee-din-heed*) *n.* farmstead in eastern Liddesdale, near the head of the Tweeden Burn, a mile or so north of Scotch Kershope. Andrew Pott was shepherd there in 1797, Walter Lunn in 1799 and John Crozier in 1835.

Tweedenside (*twee-din-sīd*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish, situated on the south bank of the Tweeden Burn. Stobie's 1770 map shows it to the west of the farmsteads of Catheugh and Spoutgills.

Tweedie (*twee-dee*) *n.* **Mary** (1768–1845) born in Lasswade, she married Arbroath merchant William Renny. She was grandmother of Sir William Renny Watson and moved to Hawick later in life. She is buried in Old Wilton Cemetery.

Tweedmouth (*tweed-mowth*) *n.* town that is effectively the industrial part of Berwick, but on the English side of the Tweed.

Tweedside (*tweed-sīd*) *n.* pipe tune dating from at least the late 17th century, with several alternative sets of words – 'From Teviot's banks I see them wind their way: 'Tweedside', in sad farewell, I hear them play' [JL].

Tweed Valley Mountain Rescue Team (*tweed-vaw-lee-mown'-in-res-kew-teem*) *n.* organisation formed as a volunteer group in 1966 and is now a registered charity. It has helped in many search and rescue operations in the Border hills. The organisation grew out of the Cheviot Walking Club in the early 1950s, with the first search and rescue team set up in 1963 and named the Borders Search and Rescue Unit. This was

in response to the growing number of inexperienced hikers walking the Cheviots. This outfit split into 3 sections (based at Yetholm, Duns and Gala), with the Gala-based section being renamed Tweed Valley Mountain Rescue Team, with police officer Tony Robinson as its first Team Leader. From humble beginnings, the group has grown into a well organised and experienced group, which works closely with other organisations. In 1988 they helped with the Lockerbie disaster as well as countless less serious incidents. The Team trains every Wednesday night.

Tweedy (*twee-dee*) *n.* **Lawrence** (15th C.) sub-Prior of Melrose Abbey. In 1484 he gave a grant of bailiary to David Scott of Branxholme and his son Robert, covering the Abbeys many lands, including Melroseland, Ettrick, Rodono, Eskdale, Ringwoodfield and East Teviotdale (formerly 'Tuedy' and variants).

tweel (*tweel*) *n., arch.* twill, a fabric having diagonal parallel ribs, which was abundantly manufactured in Hawick in the late 18th and early 19th centuries before a clerical error changed the name to 'tweed'.

tweel (*tweel*) *adv., poet.* certainly, indeed – 'Tweel ye hae walth to wale on if it's sae; Sae sigh nae mair, for trowth ye mak me wae' [CPM] (contracted form of 'I wat weel').

tweetch (*tweech*) *v., poet.* to twitch – 'He'll snap an' tweetch frae haunted dreams An' loupin' her't consumed wi' fear' [WFC].

twel see **twal**

twenty (*twen-tee*) *adj., arch.* twentieth – 'The thwenty day of the moneth of Maij, in the zer of God a thowsande fyf hundreth . . . ' [SB1500].

twilicht (*twI-li<u>ch</u>t*) *n., poet.* twilight – '. . . when the licht never fades beyond the under-water twilicht o a clear-rinnin burn' [DH].

twine (*twīn*) *v., poet.* to spin, twist, weave – 'Wult thou twyne owt thine angir til a' genaeratians?' [HSR].

twiner (*twī-nur*) *n.* someone who twists wool into thicker yarn – 'There are about 30 twiners in our works. There were other twiners working at the same kind of yarn' [HAd1868].

twinset (*twin-, twun-set*) *n.* a knitwear garment consisting of a cardigan worn over a short-sleeved, tight-fitting sweater. The style appears to have originated at Pringle's around the 1940s, helping launch the company into the heights of fashion. Pringle's designer Otto Weisz is said to have thought of the name after seeing a woman pushing twins on Hawick High Street (also written 'twin-set' and 'twin set').

the Twirlees (*<u>th</u>u-twir-leez*) *n.* former name for an ill-defined area of the Wellogate, being associated with the approach to open country on the east side. The name is believed to have originated from a turnstile which was at the end of a straight lane running roughly from the end of the present Park Street to the Braid Road. The turnstile was there up until around 1885, and was a simple cross-wise pattern of two bars revolving on a post, probably installed to protect the town from horse traffic or straying cattle in that direction (there is no evidence to support a suggestion that the origin may be a corruption of 'Tuileries' from the Napoleonic War prisoners quartered in Hawick).

Twirlees Road (*twir-leez-rōd*) *n.* street in the Wellogate running from the top of Brougham Place to Orchard Terrace, named in 1908. It follows the line of the former path leading to the Braid Road with a turnstile at the end, which is believed to have given its name to the area. The path ran oughly from the top of the present Park Street to near the top of the steps at Braid Road. The turnstile was there until the mid-19th century, and consisted of two wooden bars fixed cross-wise onto a strong post.

Twirlees Steps (*twir-leez-steps*) *n.* name sometimes used for the stairs between the end of Twirlees Road and the Braid Road.

Twirlees Terrace (*twir-leez-te-ris*) *n.* street in the Wellogate between Twirlees Road and Douglas Road East, named in 1915, and taking its name from the name already in use for the general area.

Twislehope (*twiz-lup*) *n.* farm just to the south off the Hermitage Water road, where the Twislehope Burn meets the Chapel Grain. The lands were valued at 8 merks in 1541. It was owned by the Earl of Buccleuch by 1632. Archibald Goodfellow was tenant there in 1694. There were Elliots there in the 17th century, when it was sometimes referred to as 'Castlehope' (althought that may just be an error). It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it covered 2225 acres, bounded by Billhope, Carewoodrig, Dinlees, lands held by the Laird of Hoscote, Tarras, Unthank and Blackhall. It is stated that 'here is but little corn land or meadow for this farm is very mountainous'. In 1792 Sir Walter Scott and Robert Shortreed visited 'auld Thomas o' Twizzlehope', who was known for his skill on the Border pipe, and was said to have the original tune for 'Dick o' the Cow'. Thomas

Elliot was recorded there in 1797, William Anderson, William Armstrong and William Elliot in 1799 and John Haliburton in 1801. Alexander Easton was there in 1821. Andrew Elliot was tenant there in the mid-19th century and Andrew Scott was shepherd there in the mid-to-late 19th century. Walter Elliot is recorded at 'Cawslip' in a directory of 1868 (also written 'Twizelhope' and variants; the name probably derives from the Old English 'twisla hop', meaning 'valley where two streams fork'; it is first recorded as 'Cwyslehop' in 1376 and is 'Twylishop' in 1541, 'Tweisliehope' in 1632 and 'Tuilshope' in 1694; 'Tuisloppq' appears to be the spelling on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Tuislehope' and 'Tuislhope' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey, with the modern spelling appearing on Stobie's 1770 map).

Twislehope Hope (*twiz-lup-hōp*) *n.* farmstead in the Hermitage valley, up the Twislehope Burn from Twislehope itself. There were Scotts there in 1841 (note the double use of 'hope').

Twizel (*twi-zul*) *n.* village near where the Till flows into the Tweed. The 15th century bridge there has a single-arched span of about 27 m, the longest in Britain at the time. This was a significant crossing point, where Surrey's men crossed behind the Scots at the Battle of Flodden (also spelled 'Twizell').

twult (*twul'*) *n., arch.* a twilt, coverlet, counterpane (see also **toalt**).

twun (*twun*) *n., adj.* a twin – '... his twun brother whae's his absolute double' [IWL], *v.* to twin – 'Hawick was twunned wi Bailleul'.

twyne (*twīn*) *v., poet.* to spin, draw – '... wult thou twyne owt thine angir til a' ganæratians?' [HSR].

tyed see **tied**

tyke (*tīk*) *n., arch.* a tick, cover of a bed, mattress or bolster that contains the filling, a light mattress – 'Lift the tyke, that's filled wi' flocks ...' [IJ], a short and fat person, usually a woman.

tyke-a-bed (*tīk-u-bed*) *n., arch.* a cloth case for a mattress, bed-tick, a light mattress, a very squat or fat person, particularly a woman (also written 'teik-a-bed'; noted by E.C. Smith).

tykin (*tī-kin*) *n., arch.* a tick, linen cloth for making a bed-tick, a filled bed-tick – 'Tyken o' a bed, used for the bed itself, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

tyne see **tine**

the Tyne (*thu-tīn*) *n.* river in Northumberland, formed from the confluence of the North Tyne and the South Tyne near Hexham, then flowing through the county of Tyne and Wear to reach the sea between Newcastle and Gateshead. The North Tyne rises near the Border, north of Kielder Water and passes through Bellingham and Hexham – 'Oh, where is the huntsman in Tyne or in Teviot, In England or Scotland, that's equal to thee?' [JTe], '... Then seeking the South that held his shrine, Heard the low hills echo 'To Tyne! To Tyne!' [WHO].

Tynehead (*tīn-heed*) *n.* former small station on the Waverley Line, towards Edinburgh.

tyngs (*tīngz*) *n., pl., arch.* tongs (also written 'teings'; cf. **taings** and **tings**).

typhoid (*tI-foid*) *n.* disease marked by fever accompanied by intestinal inflammation and ulceration. There was a major outbreak in Hawick in 1938, leading to the town being temporarily ostracised by industrialists and visitors. Many services, such as laundry and the Library were suspended and public events were cencelled. Hospitals were repurposed and laboratories were set up. The epidemic lasted for 6 weeks, with 105 cases being treated in hospital and 5 people died. It was eventually discovered that there was a probable single carrier of the disease, who worked in the Store bakery (although how they brought it to the Town is not documented).

tyre (*tī-ur*) *v.* to tire – 'did ee tyre um oot?', '... O'er the Vertish hill nor tire' [AB], 'Though oo've been apairt a while again, Though oo'r gei tei'rd n' teary, What's ne'er been lost can aye be fund, On the hill abin Blawearie' [IHS/GM] (often spelled 'tire' even although the hard *ī* pronunciation is implied).

tyred (*tī-ur'*) *adj., pp.* tired – 'A'm ower tyred ti gaun on', 'A'm no seek, A'm juist tyred' (note the pronunciation with the hard *ī* and the glottal stop).

Tyr-ibus Ye Tyr Ye Odin (*tee-ree-bu-see-tee-ree-ō-din*) *n.* town slogan, also spelled 'Teribus ye Teri-Odin' and other variants. This particular version is the one that appears on the town coat of arms (the origin, meaning and age of this phrase are all uncertain).

Tyr hœbbe us ye tyr ye Odin (*tee-ree-bus-ee-tee-ree-ō-din*) *n.* another version of the slogan, displayed at the Colour Bussing in the early 20th century. This spelling is inspired by one suggestion for the slogan's meaning, 'Thor keep us, both Thor and Odin', from the Anglo-Saxon.

Tythehoose (*tī-tis, tī'-is, tīth-hoos*) *n.* Tythehouse, farm in Hobkirk Parish, on the road between Forkins and Harwood. It was for a long time part of the Harwood estate, being in 1637

described as the '2 merkland' which is a 'pendicle' of Harwood. It passed (along with Harwood) from William Lord Herries to James Hamilton in 1602 and confirmed to Francis Hamilton in 1610. Not long afterwards it was part of the estate of the Lorraines and then sold to the Elliots along with Harwood in 1637. 'Tithous with 4th part of the lands of Fernilie' were listed among the properties of Sir William Eliott of Stobs in the Barony of Feu-Rule in the late 17th century. Andrew Hair was there in 1739. William Dalgleish was tenant there in 1797, Mark Elliot in at least 1799–1801, Walter Smith in 1799 and John Lunn in 1801. Thomas E. Boog and W. Maben were tenants in the 1860s and Tom Smith in the late 19th century. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a building and enclosure near the Harwood Burn, to the south-west of the farm, as well as a cottage and garden just north-east of the farm, neither of which are extant. There was also formerly a mill lade running to the 2 mill ponds to the south-west, which probably powered a threshing mill (it may be the place transcribed as 'Tytos Renis' in a bounding charter of 1567 and 'Titois Renis' in 1604; it is spelled 'Tythus' in 1602, 'Tytus' in 1609, 1610, 1630 and 1631, 'Tyttous', 'Tittous' in 1632, 'Tythous' in 1633 and 1637, 'Tythas' in 1655, 'Tithouse' in 1656 and 1694, 'Tytehouse' in 1699, 'Titehous' about 1700, 'Tytehouse' in 1739 and 1769, 'Titus' in 1797 and 'Titehouse' in 1801; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Tyth house').

Tythehoosefield (*tī-tis-feeld, tīth-hoos-feeld*) *n.* former name for lands in Rulewater, recorded as 'Tythhousfield' in a 1649 discharge of a loan, along with Tythehouse and Harwood. This may be the same farmstead as 'Titus foord' recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when Robert Scott was tenant. It may also be the 'Tytehouse Ford' where Walter Cavers was living in 1799 and 1801.

-ual (*wel, wul*) *suffix, arch.* occurring in words such as 'actual', 'annual', 'continual', 'gradual', 'individual' and 'virtual' (note the local pronunciation).

Uchtred (*ooch-trid*) *n.* (12th C.) priest of Lilliesleaf. In about 1160 an agreement between him and Auskittel Riddell was cofirmed by Pope Alexander III. It is unknown when exactly he was priest, but the agreement appears to have been made between 1114 and 1147. The forename was also recorded in the same century in the Molle and Scott families.

Uchtred (*ooch-trid*) *n.* (12th C.) son of Oswulf and grandson of an earlier Uchtred. With his consent his father regranted the lands of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey in about 1166. His son Thomas and maternal uncle Edmund were witnesses to the same document, as well as Ralph 'son of Uchtred'. A further confirmation at about the same time was made by his son Thomas. He is probably the 'huctredo filio olulfi' who witnessed the grant of lands in Whitton to Melrose Abbey by Patrick Riddell in the period 1175–89, as confirmed in 1454. He is probably also the 'Wtredo filio ofolfi' who witnessed the charter where the Lovels granted land in Branxholme to St. Andrews Priory, sometime before 1183 (also written 'Uctred' and 'Uhtred').

ud (*ud, 'd*) *v.* would – '...where the caller air ud seek roses ...' [ECS] (contraction, sometimes just ''d' on the end of a noun; also **wad**).

udder-clap (*u-dur-klawp*) *n., arch.* an inflammation in the udders of ewes – 'Udder-clap, a sort of schirrous tumour affecting the udder of ewes, by an unexpected return of milk after being sometime eild, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

udder-lock (*u-dur-lok*) *n., arch.* a lock of wool growing around or pulled from a ewe's udder (often plural), *v.* to pull a lock of wool from near a ewe's udder – 'Udder-lock, to pluck the wool from the udders of ewes, to allow the lambs free access to the teats, also, for the sake of cleanliness, Roxb.' [JoJ].

udder-lockin (*u-dur-lo-kin*) *n., arch.* the process of pulling locks of wool from the udders of ewes.

Uffie Rae (*u-fee*) *n.* nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'There goes Magenta (whose face is woe) – Whose tales wi' simple fun are gay, And there's Jock Buckham and Crosbie Bow, And Tammy Porritch and Uffie Rae' [HI].

ug (*ug*) *v., arch.* to disgust, nauseate, upset, exasperate – '...the Lord wull ug at the bluidie' [HSR], 'Hir slaisterin way o wurkin wad ug onybody' [ECS], (see also **uggit**).

Uggings (*u-gingz*) *n.* lands that were once part of Melroselands. It is unclear where this was or how it should be spelled (it is 'Vggynis' in 1524 and 'Vgingis' in 1553/4).

uggit (*u-gee', -gi'*) *pp., arch.* disgusted, nauseated – 'A was awfih uggeet wui'd' [ECS], 'Yow yins that's keinda perjink menna be uggeet at iz for aa this' [ECS], 'Her nasty cookin' fair uggit iz' [GW], 'A was uggit wi' 'er' [GW] (also written 'uggeet'; see **ug**; probably from Old Norse).

ugsome (*ug-sum*) *adj., arch.* loathsome, abhorent, dreadful – 'The gloomin' look, an' hypocritic patter, An' breath o' flattery, stinkin', ugsome, nauseous, Hae glifft me sae . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . and now the place is about to be denuded of its glories, and become a mere cavernous tunnel, ugsome enough to repel youthful invaders' [WNK], 'When thundering forth a threatening challenge to juveniles for imaginary offences his visage seemed to them most diabolically ugsome' [WNK], 'The witches . . . are generally depicted as ugsome, and bent on mischief, and even to be in firm compact with Auld Nick' [RM] (noted by E.C. Smith).

ugsomeness (*ug-sum-nis*) *n., arch.* dreadfulness, repugnance – '. . . and a neighbour dangerous to his life from very ugsomeness, for he was often on horseback and driving about, and could narrate some hair-breadth escapes he had experienced on her account' [WNK].

uice see **yiss**

uilie (*ū-lee*) *n., arch.* oil – '. . . and sometimes the 'ulye' lamp which hung suspended from the joists was capsized into the pot' [HAST1861] (there are spelling variants; see also **oolie**).

uimer (*ū-, i-mur*) *n., arch.* humour, fluid, pus – 'Knot o uimor = suppurative swelling' [ECS] (also written 'uimor').

uim-trei (*ūm-trī*) *n., arch.* the elm tree.

uin (*in, ūn*) *n., arch.* an oven (cf. **oon**; formerly pronounced with a long drawn-out vowel varying between *i* and *ā*).

uin-pan (*ūn-pawn*) *n., arch.* an ovenpan.

uize (*ūz, āz, yis*) *v., arch.* to use – 'A never uizd eet; A thraiv'd i the aass-middeen' [ECS], to become accustomed – 'Ee can uize wui a nail up eer fit, mun!' [ECS] (also written 'uise'; see the now more common **yaise**).

ull (*ul*) *contr.* will – 'Nochts ull stoap ir if she's taen the maggot inti er heed' [ECS], 'The bizniss ull no lest lang wui that waister o a son' [ECS] (sometimes just written as the contracted ' 'll'; see also **will** and **'ll**).

the Ullies (*thu-u-leez*) *n.* nickname in use around the early 19th century.

Ulston (*ul-stin*) *n.* farm about a mile east of Jedburgh, formerly a barony connected with the steward of Jedburgh Abbey. It was owned by the Haswells in the 17th century and tenanted by the Caverhills in the 18th and 19th centuries. The farm was later split into Wester Ulson, Easter Ulston and Mount Ulston. Wester Ulston contains a triangulation pillar at a height of 174 m (the origin of the name is probably the Old Norese presonal name 'Ulfr' and Old English 'tun' for 'farm'; it first occurs as 'Ulveston' and 'Ulmerstoun' in the mid-12th century).

um (*um*) *pron.* him – 'A'll tell um', 'his brother persuaded um ti ride ti Mosspaul', 'she'll sort um oot', '. . . gie um a gude Hawick gill; it'll dae um nae herm' [JEDM], '. . . A snuived steevely on aboot therty yards ahint um' [ECS], 'Now oo've hed tae hide the thing frae um . . . ' [AY].

um (*um*) *v.* am, sometimes used emphatically – 'ee might no be hungry, bit A um', 'Whae's gaun? A'm um' (cf. also **em**, and the occasional use of the standard English *am*).

umberella (*um-bu-re-la*) *n.* umbrella (note the extra syllable in the pronunciation).

the Umberella Shop (*thu-um-bu-re-la-shop*) *n.* former umbrella shop at the corner of North Bridge Street and Dovecote Street.

umbersorrow (*um-bur-so-rō*) *adj., arch.* weakly, delicate (it can also apparently mean the opposite).

Umfraville (*um-fra-vil*) *n.* **Gilbert** (c.1244–1307) son of Sir Gilbert, an English Baron, who was 1st Earl of Angus. He was Warden of the Marches in the late 13th century. He was created Baron Umfraville and was 2nd Earl of Angus. He was recorded in 1265/6 in regard to lands in England and swore fealty to Henry III in 1266/7. Also in 1266/7 he was granted free warrant of his lands in Northumberland and granted a market at his lands in Rutland. In England he held the title of Lord of Redesdale. In 1269 he was in dispute with William Douglas over the lands of Faudon in Northumberland. He signed the Ragman Rolls in 1291. He lived at Prudhoe Castle in Northumberland, married Elizabeth Comyn and was succeeded by his son Robert. **Sir Ingram** (d.c.1321) son of Robert. He inherited the English and Scottish estates of Ingram Baliol. As an ambassador he helped establish the 'Auld Alliance' in 1295. In 1296 he was on the English side at the siege of Berwick and fought on the English side at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298, but was on the Scottish side at the siege of Stirling Castle in 1299. In 1300 he was appointed as a Guardian of Scotland, but resigned after a year, to be replaced by John de Soulis. He was involved in the siege of Lochmaben Castle in 1301, was made Sheriff of Jedburgh Castle in 1302 (possibly acting as Sheriff for the county) and was an ambassador to France again in 1303. Forfeiting his lands to the Englishman Sir Henry Percy in 1304, he had them reinstated by Robert the Bruce in 1306. However,

he switched to the English side again in 1307, being made Guardian of South and West Scotland by Edward II. He also fought with the English at Bannockburn, being captured and ransomed afterwards. He had a passport of safe conduct through England in 1320, along with his chaplain, 12 squires, 4 valets and 24 grooms. He was one of the signatories of the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320 and died in England shortly afterwards. **Sir Robert** (c.1363–1437) Governor of Berwick and Vice-Admiral of England. His men burned Jedburgh in 1410 and 1416. He owned the tower at Otterburn, and defeated the Scots at Yeavering, near Wooler, in 1414. His forces probably razed Selkirk and its castle in 1417, and burned Hawick in 1418. He was also present at the burning of Peebles. He was the last of the male line of Umfraville, a once powerful Northumberland family.

umquill (*um-kwil*) *adj., arch.* late, former, deceased – 'I Walter Scot son and air of umqhill Jhone Scot of Robertoune . . . ' [SPB1536], '. . . Robert Scott, oy and air of vmquhile Robert Scott of Allanhauch . . . ' [SB1569], '. . . that Baylyea Layng should have for his and umquhile Walter Scott their releiffe of two hundreth merks . . . ' [BR1685], '. . . in ane egregious ryott committ . . . upon Isobel Davidsone, relict of umqll Robt. Howisone . . . ' [BR1686], *adv.* once, formerly – '. . . and to pay ilk ane of them, 12s, otherways umquhile they do not, they are to be put in the jouggs . . . ' [Ash1643] (common in old legal documents and sometimes abbreviated 'umq', 'umqll', etc.).

umsel (*um-sel*) *pron.* himself – 'hei kept umsel ti umsel', '. . . the man whae every election time looks for our support hez provided plenty umsel' [IWL], 'Hed hei come hei'd also hev seen for umsel . . . ' [IWL] (cf. **himsel** or the less common **imsel**).

um't (*umpt, umt*) *contr.* him it – 'gie um't' (note the extra *p* which often appears in this particular contraction).

unaccomptable (*un-a-kompt-a-bul*) *adj., arch.* unaccountable, inexplicable – '. . . the publicke undenyable and unaccomptable abuse that, to the great offence of the haill towne and country round about, was committed yesterday att the rydeing of the Commone, by Robert Roucastell and Robert Browne . . . ' [BR1707].

unbarkit (*un-bawr-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp., arch.* not tanned (by steeping in an infussion of bark) – 'The said day, it is statute and ordained that the cordiners shall try this market for insufficient leather and unbarkit schone . . . ' [BR1643].

unbiddable (*un-bi-da-bul*) *adj., arch.* intractable.

the unblessed airm (*thu-un-blesd-ārm*) *n., arch.* tradition said to have been common among rieving families that the right arm of sons was excluded from the christening ceremony, so that it would be free to strike without conscience.

unbowsome (*un-bō-sum*) *adj., arch.* unbendable – 'An unbowsome brainch' [GW], obstinate, unyielding – 'An unbowsome chap' [GW] (the word is used by the Ettrick Shepherd).

unbund (*un-bund*) *pp., adj., poet.* unbound – 'Till serriet trumpets of the daffodils Blaw Weillcom to Persephone unbund!' [DH].

unbussed (*un-busd*) *pp., adj.* not bussed, used to describe the Flag before the Colour Bussing ceremony, particularly when it is carried at the Thursday morning Chase.

unca (*ung-ka*) *adj., arch.* strange – '. . . He soon was unca droukit craw' [WFC] (variant of **unco**; origin from 'uncouth').

uncaaed (*un-kawd*) *adj., poet.* uncalled – '. . . It comes unca'd for to my sicht' [JBS].

uncabin (*un-kaw-bin*) *v., poet.* to leave a place of abode, evacuate, decamp – 'Forthwith from house and cellar, tent and byre, Rous'd by the clang of bells that jingle on, Uncabinn'd, rush the multitude like fire, Furious, and squeezing forward to the Loan' [T].

uncanny (*un-kaw-nee*) *adj., poet.* unreliable, treacherous – '. . . He kens the're some o' them uncanny, And haud themsel's i' pocket money' [RDW], mischievous, in league with supernatural forces – '. . . those who are publicly reputed uncannie are the best and most decent old women of the community . . . ' [EM1820] (also written 'uncannie').

unce (*uns*) *n.* an ounce – 'A'll hev fower unce o Hawick Balls', '. . . James Scott Laird's quarter of ane pound wanted ane drop, his twa unce wanted half a drop and more' [BR1676], 'Strange, but hert-reachin', Be'in ta'en for a mug By an unce o warm ooder Wi a wide-aware e'e . . . ' [DH] (cf. **oonce**; note that the singular form is often used for the plural).

unchancy (*un-chawn-see*) *adj., arch.* unlucky – 'O, life is oft a thorny road, But aye may luck unchancy Gang scudding by the other side And never glower at Nancy' [FL].

unchawed (*un-chawd*) *adj., pp., poet.* unconcerned, not disheartened – 'She was a crouse auld cratur, Unchawed by steer or strife' [WL].

uncih (*ung-ki*) *adj., arch.* uncommon, very, exceedingly (variant of **unco**).

uncle (*ung-kul*) *n., arch.* former slang term for a pawn-broker.

Uncle Braid (*ung-kul-brād*) *n.* nickname of **Frank Scott**, apparently because he grew to be 'unco braid'.

Uncle John (*ung-kul-jōn*) *n.* nickname for **John Scott** recorded in 1702 and 1707.

unco (*ung-kō, -ka, -ki*) *adj., arch., poet.* strange, uncommon, extraordinary – '... His vacant look is fixed on the sky, As if he saw some unco ferlies there' [JoHa], 'Wi' draps o' usqueba an' yill, We're unco blythe, an' awfu' cantie' [JoHa], '... næther sall ye wurship onie unco god' [HSR], 'An' threw on points an unco light, That fairly made us stare' [RDW], '... Some unco word or sign absurd When testing ane anither' [RH], 'But while a wee bit spark o' light Will raise an unco low ...' [JT], 'Yet, yince in a day, thir braes hed seen unco sichts' [ECS], *adv., arch.* very, extremely, strangely – 'I'll sigh, an' whinge, an' cant, an' grane, An' mak the godly unco fain' [JR], 'Ye're unco wise, as ye suppose, An' 'man poor scribblers deal your blows' [JR], 'It's now an unco ancient tale, Aye, near as auld as hill an' dale' [JoHa], 'Thai ir unco smert wui ther tale' [ECS], 'Hei's uncih lang i comin, I unk!' [ECS], '... An' ma heid is unco sair' [RM], 'This air is damp an' unco raw' [WNK], 'My heart is unco wae tae lea' thee' [JS], 'Frae the grey auld city it started oot Wi' an unco herty will ...' [WL], 'How unco quiet the auld hoose now ...' [WFC], 'But aye and anon i' the howes It was suddenly wundless: stane Unco stane-still ...' [DH], 'The road was rough and unco steep, Enough tae make an angel weep ...' [DH] (**unca** is also sometimes used).

uncommon (*un-ko-min*) *adv., arch.* uncommonly, remarkably – '... and when the season answers we have uncommon good crops of potatoes' [TEL].

uncouthsome (*un-kooth-sum*) *n., poet.* strange, unfamiliar, unnatural – '... And nickering, girnit with their muckle-rake teeth, Uncouthsome to the view' [JTe].

unction (*ungk-shin*) *n., arch.* an auction (written 'ungshin' in the Hawick News in 1954).

uncuttit (*un-ku'-ee', -ku-ti', -tee'*) *, pp.* uncut – '... and gyf any be fund uncuttit in the wings and toes, it shall be leasome to any to kill or slea them ...' [BR1655].

undae (*un-dā*) *v.* to undo.

undebursit (*un-dee-bur-see', -si'*) *pp., arch.* unexpended, not debursed – '... charge and discharge thereof being calculated together, rests in the said John Scott's hands, undebursit, the sum of £15, 6s., to be forthcuming to the town's use' ...' [BR].

under (*un-dur*) *prep., arch.* subject to, conditional on – '... under the pain of five grots, toties quoties, besides damages to the party damnified' [BR1701], '... and that under the penalty of twenty pounds sterling, beside corporall punishment' [BR1740].

Underayll (*un-dur-Il*) *n.* **Thomas** witness to a sasine of 1436 for lands of 'Silwynislandis', probably near Jedburgh. He is described as 'burgess of Hawyc', and he appears as witness with Richard 'of Aynisle', Patrick 'Hangatsyd' and notary Simon 'of Dalgles'. Since 2 of them have local connections, it is reasonable to assume that he really was a Burgess of Hawick, hence demonstrating the Burgh status in 1436, 3 years after Simon of Routledge is the first Hawick Burgess on record.

Underchesters (*un-dur-ches-turz*) *n.* former name for lands in the western part of Wilton Parish, possibly associated with 'Highchesters' It is referred to as a '3 merklands of lands of Underchesteris' in a charter transferring it from Henry Wardlaw to Robert Scott of Muirhouse in 1482.

under cloud o night (*un-dur-klowd-ō-nī'*) *adv., arch.* under cover of night – '... came in the baylyea's will for ane insolencie and ryott, commit by them under cloud of night, at severall doores in the west syd of the water' [BR1684], '... upon Fridayes night, being the eighteen day of Januar instant, 1706 yeirs, under cloud of night, att the tyme and afyer the tyme when the tenn hours bell was ringing ...' [BR1706].

Underdamside (*un-dur-dawm-sīd*) *n.* street named after its proximity to Wilton Dam, and to distinguish it from Damside (Victoria Road). The area can be seen in a sketch from the early 19th century. It is sometimes also 'Lower Damside'. The row of houses was originally reached by a footpath, which was turned into Bath Street in the early years of the 20th century. The houses became uninhabitable and were demolished after the Wilson & Glenny's fire of 1959. The site was rebuilt as part of the mill in 1961, the buildings later being used for educational training purposes. All that remains of the former street is a footpath connecting to Wilton Path.

Under Damside see **Underdamside**

undergane (*un-dur-gān*) *pp.* undergone – 'Even oor mainner o' celebratin' the Common-Ridin' has undergane certain modifications ...' [BW1939].

the Under Haugh (*thu-un-dur-hawch, -hawf*) *n.* formerly part of the Common Haugh, lying to the north of the main road from Hawick to Wilton (now Albert Road), which separated it from the Upper Haugh. It extended approximately to where the Baths were later built and covered a little over 7 acres. It was once the site of the Bleachfield, and also formerly used for some Common Riding events. Part of it ($7\frac{424}{1000}$ acres around where the Burns Club is now) was sold to the North British Railway Company in 1847 and passed into local business hands in 1854. For the Friday afternoon and Saturday Common-Riding Races, there were 4 pieces of movable fence separating the Under from the Upper Haugh, so that both could be used together. The selling of the Under Haugh probably contributed to the decline in the popularity of the Common Riding in the 1860s and 1870s. But soon afterwards the area was used in the industrial development of the town and the raising of feus for the Council on Commercial Road (note this is sometimes mistakenly identified with the Little Haugh, which is sometimes called the Lower Haugh).

underlie (*un-dur-lI*) *v., arch.* to submit to the process of law, have the judgment of a court imposed, undergo – '... Jenet Scott ... shall compear personally ... and underly the law, for all causes of witchcraft ...' [BR1644], '... and they that resettis any such, to underlye the sentence of the session' [Ash1645], '... and order them to underlie the punishment ... which is to stand at the cross for a season, and be banished the town and liberties thereof' [BR1700].

undermaist (*un-dur-māst*) *adj., arch.* furthest under.

under miller (*un-dur-mi-lur*) *n., arch.* someone who works in a mill as an assistant to the miller.

undername (*un-dur-nām*) *v., arch.* to name below – '... the personnes undernamet were put in the leitt for chusing of the bailies for ane yeir to cum ...' [BR1638].

the Under Spring (*thu-un-dur-spring*) *n.* popular name sometimes used for the spring that came out below the old reservoir at the head of the Loan. It was once popular because of the purity of its water.

understaun (*un-dur-stawn*) *v.* to understand – 'Wha can understan' his errirs ...' [HSR], '... Yet some folk canna understan' How blaws the win', or when' [WFC].

understaunin (*un-dur-staw-nin*) *n.* understanding – 'Grit is our Lord, an' o' grit powir; his understan'in' is infinite' [HSR].

undersubscrive (*un-dur-sub-skrīv*) *v., arch.* to subscribe to, sign a document – '... and the Council under-subscryving oblige themselves to stand by and defend the baillies, and the liberties and priviledges of the town in that cause' [BR1724], 'Thus is the just and trew rentall of the dutches off Buclluches Lands within and a[bove]named as they are sett by her Grace Com[missione]rs within designed and undersubscryving day and pleace within specefied' [Buc1690].

undersubscrivand (*un-dur-sub-skrī-vind*) *pres. part., arch.* subscribing, signing below – '... by the Towne Clerke, which wee, undersubscryveand, susteine and be thir presents susteins as als awthenticke ...' [BR1692], '... by reason of our being vagrant and vagabond persons wanting testificatts, the persons of us underwritten and under subscrivand ...' [BR1700].

under-thoom (*un-dur-thoom*) *n., arch.* underhand, fraudulent (noted by E.C. Smith).

Under Village (*un-dur-vi-leej*) *n.* name for the lower part of the Village, distinguished from Upper Village. The designation appeared from 1803 and effectively disappeared in 1904 when the street was renumbered.

undin (*un-din*) *pp.* undone – 'hey mister, yer ballop's undin'.

uneasiness (*un-ee-zee-nis*) *n., arch.* troublesomeness – 'The sd day compeared Bessie Pasley ... for her uneasiness among her nighbours and for railing and revilling several families in their bounds' [PR1712], '... James Olifer, toun piper, seeing several immoralities, revellings, drunkenness, frequent cursing, blaspheming ye name of God, and his uneasieness in the neighbourhood ...' [PR1720].

unfashed (*un-fawshd*) *adj., arch.* unbothered, untroubled – 'Unfashed he won owre the muirs o' Ale, By ditch and covert, by knowe and dale ...' [WL].

unfauld (*un-fawld*) *v.* to unfold – '... They can never compare with thy green woods so splendid, Where simmer unfaulds a' her wealth to my ken' [DA].

unfeel (*un-feel*) *adj., arch.* unpleasant, disagreeable – 'Ee've the hoose reek's sel wui eer unfeel cutty' [ECS], 'This ees an unfeel road, a perfect chaamp o glaar – it wad be the better o a cairtload o shunders' [ECS], 'Unfiel weather' [GW], 'An unfiel day' [GW], uncomfortable – 'Ma cuit's unfeil' [GW], rough to the touch, foul, unclean, unwashed – 'That unfiel larry' [ECS], 'An unfeil

kitchen' [GW], *n.* a disagreeable person – 'A naisty unfeel = an unpleasant (or unclean or coarse) person' [ECS] (also written 'unfeil', 'unfiel', etc.; cf. **onfeel**).

unfesten (*un-fe-sin*) *v.* to unfasten, loosen – 'Til haær the greanin' o' the prisener, til unfestyn that that ar appoyntet til deæth' [HSR].

unfree (*un-free*) *adj., arch.* not having the rights of a burgess – '... unless two shillings Scotts be payd in to the toun tresaurer for the bells tolling at the buriall of every unfree person within the said toun and burgh' [PR1717], not having the privileges of a free burgh, being restricted in trade – '... and the bailies, appoint stent-masters, to cast on the sum laid on the town of Hawick as unfrie traders, by the act of the Committee of Parliament' [BR1699], '... parishes given on for Hawick's reliefe of ye unfrie trade: Hopkirk, Souden, Castleton, Cavers, Kirkton, Abbotrule, Bedrule; landwart fra Hawick: Wiltoun, Hassendean, or Roberton' [JW1701] (also **onfree**).

unfreemen (*un-free-men*) *n., pl., arch.* people who do not have the rights of burgesses – 'The tailors supplicate the council to prohibit unfreemen from working within the town ...' [BR1665], '... noe person nor persons, either burgesses, freemen, nor unfreemen, residenters within the said burgh, young nor old ... should cay any other colour ...' [BR1707], 'The restrictions under which the unfreemen plied their trades were of such a galling nature as to amount to prohibition within the burgh roods' [WNK], 'Their object was to prevent strangers or unfreemen from exercising their calling within the burgh' [AM].

unfylet (*un-fī-lee'*) *adj., poet.* undefiled, spotless – 'Blisset ar the unfylet an' perfite in the waye' [HSR], 'Opin til me, my tittie, my loefe, my dow, my unfylet ...' [HSR].

unhaly (*un-hā-lee*) *adj., arch.* unholy – 'Her een ower her nose shed and unhaly licht, An' her stickin'-oot chin wi' brissels was bricht' [BM1901].

unhappit (*un-haw-pee', -pi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* unwrapped, uncovered – 'Puts his cauld hand upon their feet, Unhappit wi' a feather ...' [TCh].

unheelint (*un-hee-lin'*) *adj., arch.* unpleasing to the eye, clumsy looking – 'That hyimm-made ruffie o yoors looks nane sae unheelint' [ECS] – 'Note this Hawick usage of unheelint when the General Scottish term might be hielant (= highland, clumsy, silly)' [ECS] (cf. **heelint**).

unhonest (*un-o-nist*) *adj., arch.* dishonest – '... in calling of him ane twa facet thief, and ane runnigat beggar fra toune to toune, and false unhonest thief ...' [BR1645], 'While the epithet of thief excited no unpleasant feelings, to be called 'ane unhonest thief' was sure to rouse the unbridled wrath of the party to whom it was applied' [WNK].

the Union Flag (*thu-yoon-yin-flawg*) *n.* name sometimes given to the earliest existing Common Riding flag, of 1707, from the erroneous assumption that it was made to commemorate the Union between Scotland and England. The flag still exists in the Museum. It measures about 34 inches along the staff and was pennon-shaped, bearing the date 1707, and the much faded yellow and blue colours. It was made to replace an earlier flag, which had deteriorated too much to use, and which some have suggested may even have been the original of 1514. The connection to the 'Union' appears to have been made by James Wilson and then William Norman Kennedy, presumably just because of the date. It is now on display in Drumlanrig's Tower, having undergone restoration work in 1992.

Union Haa (*yoon-yin-haw*) *n.* Union Hall, former property that was part of the Linthill estate, the mansion house standing on the south side of the Ale Water. In the early 18th century it was owned by Rev. William Hunter of Lilliesleaf. John Harvey was tenant there in 1731. The lands there were valued at £121 10s in 1788 (it is 'Unionhall' in 1731 and 1788).

the Union Inn (*thu-yoon-yin-in*) *n.* public house behind 28 High Street in the early 19th century.

the Unionist Club (*thu-yoon-yin-ist-klub*) *n.* the Unionists, or Liberal Unionists, supporters of a united Britain and Ireland, split from the Liberals in the 1880s, became allied with the Tories and merged with the Conservative Party in the 1910s. Hawick Unionists had a separate club from the 1880s to 1912. A company was formed to run the Clu, the Hawick Unionist Club Company Limited, existing 1896–1901 and with records in the National Archive.

the Union o the Croons (*thu-yoon-yin-ō-thu-kroonz*) *n.* the coronation of James VI of Scotland as James I of England. This effectively ended 3 centuries of warfare in the Borders.

Union Pairhoose (*yoon-yin-pār-hoos*) *n.* the Union Poorhouse, another name for **the Combination Pairhoose**.

Union Street (*yoon-yin-stree'*) *n.* street winding between North Bridge Street and Bourtree Place, built around 1865 as a useful bypass from the Jedburgh to Edinburgh roads. The name

was chosen before any building started, with the houses built soon afterwards. At the end of the 19th century the Procession on the Friday of the Common Riding would pass along this street and then stop at the Bourtree Place end while the Cornet and supporters went to Bogliebarns. Th street is still used on the route to loop back to the High Street on the evening after the Thursday Night Chase. T. Lunn grocer's shop was at No. 5 in the mid-1900s. A pet shop stood at No. 1 for a long time in the latter part of the 20th century. Masonic Lodge No. 424 is at No. 8 (the name probably comes from the Union of the two main roads, but there may also be a connection with the Border Union Railway).

Union Street (*yoon-yin-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off the main B6357 near Douglas Square.

Union Street Hall (*yoon-yin-stree'-hal*) *n.* name sometimes used for the public hall on Union Street, next to the Masonic Lodge.

unite (*yoo-nī'*) *adj., pp., arch.* united, joined together – '... his wages should be as good as when the two aforesaid places were unite' [PR1714].

United Presbyterian see **U.P.**

the United Schuils (*thu-yoo-nī'-eed-skilz*) *n., pl.* former name for the school in Hawick after the Parish and Grammar Schools merged in 1825. The building was constructed on the site of the Grammar School in Orrock Place 1824/25, with Mr. Murray the first Schoolmaster.

universite (*yoo-nee-ver-si-tee*) *n., arch.* body of people, particularly in formal documents in the phrase 'your universite' – '... thairfor to zowr vniuersite we mak it kuawin ...' [SB1431].

unk (*ungk*) *v., arch.* to think – '... we used to find when we war callants at Crailing Ha', a'nk we said the moudiwarts turned them up' [JAHM], '... the firrst Peinelheuch Moniment (the whulk, I unk, maun heh been buggen keinda jinglejointeet)' [ECS]; 'Hei's uncih lang i comin, A unk! Hei's no weel or ei canna wun – the tain' [ECS] (swallowed form of the English word, often tacked on to the end of a sentence or used parenthetically).

unkenned (*un-kend*) *adj., arch.* unknown, strange – 'Freidom an' liberty are terms unkenned in that puir Communist ruled country' [HEx1921], 'He has treasures unkenned though his gear be na' rife In his rosy-faced weans an' his kind winsome wife' [JJ], 'They thanked the Lord, unkenned the while, Sic awfu' scandal raised their bile' [WFC], *n.* an unknown – 'Consistent, upright, to the end, 'Twas plain the rogue was some unkend' [RDW] (cf. **unkent**).

unkennin (*un-ken-in*) *adj., arch.* not knowing, unaware – '... Unkennin o', uncarin for, cauld care or crosses stern ...' [JoHa].

unkent (*un-ken'*) *adj., arch.* unknown – 'I've wandered many a weary mile, On foreign shore and unkent lands' [JRE], 'And as they rax to bring ben the unkennt bairn ...' [DH] (also written 'unkennt'; cf. **unkenned**).

unkirsent (*un-kir-sin'*) *pp., arch.* unchristened – 'Then neiste he broached his nectar pipe, It was unkirsent blood ...' [JTe].

unkivert (*un-ki-vur'*) *pp., poet.* uncovered – '... for ther is naething kiveret that sallna be unkiveret, an' hidden that sallna be kennet' [HSR].

unlaw (*un-law*) *n., arch.* a legal transgression, a fine – '... and therefore decerned him in ane unlaw of £5, and to remain in ward during the bailies' will' [BR1640], '... they adjudged the said James Burne, bailie, in an unlaw of £5 ...' [BR1641], '... and Walter Chisholme of Stirkshaws became cautioner for James Chisholme's unlaw, and the said James actit him for his cautioner's relief' [BR1666], used in the phrase 'not worth the King's unlaw' as a means of claiming that a destitute person's testimony was not reliable – '... with the further objection that William Paterson is not worth the King's unlaw being on the Parish Roll or Poors List' [C&L1767], *v.* to fine, impose a penalty on – '... and unlawes him in ten poundes Scots money, and John Hardie actit him as cautioner to pay the unlaw ...' [BR1666], 'Walter Hardie was unlaweed for giving unreverend language against Westport ...' [BR1678], '... Hewgo Ellot, smith, was fined and unlawed in ane egregious and most insolent ryott ...' [BR1685] (see also **onlaw** and **unlawit**; note that it was only in Hawick that the usual preposition following the verb was 'in', while the rest of Scotland used 'for').

unlawfi (*un-law-fi, -fu*) *adj.* unlawful, illegal – '... And his oaths – to repeat them's unlawfu'' [JTe], '... Dae'n time at firesides now; mindin, nae doot, Auld days, illegal baits, unlawfu gear' [DH] (also written 'unlawfu'', etc.).

unlawit (*un-law-i'*) *pp., arch.* fined – '... the bailies and council unlawit ilk ane of them in 12s. to the bailies ...' [BR1643].

unleilfi (*un-leel-fi*) *adj., poet.* pretending, false – '... gie eær untill my præyer, that gaesna furth frae unleilfu' lipps' [HSR].

unliterate (*un-li-te-ri'*) *adj., arch.* illiterate – '... and though I an unliterate Souldier, have not

apparelled them in such Garments of Elocution, and ornate Stile, as befits their Honours' [CWS].

unmensefi (*un-mens-fi*) *adj., arch.* unmannerly, boorish – 'Twixt his mither An' his unmensefu' wife thegither' [JoHo], '... and many & bitter were the threats which he vented against the unmensefu' limmer' [HAST1861] (this is essentially the same as **menseless**).

unmerkit (*un-mer-kee', -ki'*) *pp., adj.* unmarked.

unnerhaun (*u-nur-hawn*) *adj., poet.* underhand – 'Whasae slanners his neebers unnerhan', him wull I sneg aff ... ' [HSR].

unoffeecial (*un-ō-fee-shul*) *adj.* unofficial – '... whilst in the course o cairryin oot his duties, offeecial and unoffeecial' [CT].

unordinar (*un-or-ni-nur*) *adj., arch.* extraordinary, unusual – '... an aamaist the whole road-end cam oot-ther-oot ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie' [ECS] (also written 'unordnar').

unperfit (*un-per-fi', -fī'*) *adj., poet.* imperfect, deficient – 'I never was at Shool, I cannot write, Pardon my Lines though they be unperfyte' [CWS].

unraivel (*un-rā-vul*) *v.* to unravel – '... An' savour a' the joys ye kent, The mysteries noo unraivelled' [IJ].

unreverent (*un-re-vu-rin'*) *adj., arch.* irreverent, disrespectful – 'Item, whatsomever personnes gevis unrevrent language to the bailies, minister or towne-clark, sal pay £10 efter tryal ... ' [BR1640], '... Thomas Olipher, cordiner, ... for giving of unreverent language to the bailies in face of court, and calling William Ruecastell man-sworn in face of court' [BR1642], '... for giving unraverent language to the present bailie, and calling him witches gait' [BR1674] (also **irreverend**).

unrichteous (*un-ri<u>ch</u>-chis*) *adj., poet.* unrighteous – '... owt o' the han' o' the unrichteous an' cruill man' [HSR].

unscrimpit (*un-skrim-pee', -pi'*) *adj., poet.* full, unstinted – 'An' gie to every heartie chiel, A free unscrimpit coggie; – But bliss me wi' the kindly smile, The fond love look o' Peggie' [JoHa].

unseasonable (*un-see-zin-a-bul*) *adj., arch.* inappropriate in regard to time, untimely – 'Andrew Jerdan was interrogat what he was doing in the Beddell's house att an unseasonable time of ye night ... ' [PR1718].

Unshank (*un-shaw<u>ng</u>k*) *n.* name for lands that were once in Liddesdale. It is listed in a rental roll of 1541 as 'Unschank', when it was vacant. This could be the same place as John Armstrong 'called 'Unschank' on a list of thieves to be apprehended in 1642. It is possible this was Unthank in Ewesdale.

Unshope (*unz-hōp*) *n.* probably name for lands in the Barony of Cavers, recorded as 'Vnishop'. In 1519/20 they were promised from James Gledstains as part of the marriage contract for his son James, and a daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. It is unclear where exactly these lands were, but the other lands listed were Giddenscleuch, Binks and 'Langbittis'.

unslockenable (*un-slo-kin-u-bul*) *adj., poet.* unquenchable – '... but he wull burn up the caff wi' unslockenable fire' [HSR].

unsonsy (*un-son-see*) *adj., arch.* unpleasant, unfortunate, bringing bad luck – 'Crowing Hen. This is reckoned very unsonsie or uncannie about a house, Teviotdale' [JoJ].

unsufficient (*un-su-fi-shin'*) *adj., arch.* insufficient, unsatisfactory deficient, inadequate – '... except sick fynes and ammerciaments as sall be exacted off personnes, forstallers of the mercat of this burgh, and marcatting of unsufficient goods, and ye commiters of ye lyke wrongs and prejudice' [BR1670].

untastit (*un-tās-tee', -ti'*) *pp.* untasted – 'There's mony, mony as bonnie an' sonsie true ane, Wha's maiden-bloom, untastit, slips awa' [JoHa].

untellin (*un-te-lin*) *pp., adj., arch.* impossible to tell, beyond words, uncountable, past reckoning – 'The road was thrang wui droves o nowt – aa keinds, untellin – kye an tuips ... ' [ECS].

Unthank (*un-thaw<u>ng</u>k*) *n.* farm in Ewesdale, on the east side of the A7, about a mile south of Fiddleton Toll. Here are the remains of the pre-Reformation Over Kirk of Ewes, dedicated to St. Mark, with its ancient churchyard. Also nearby was a mediæval settlement owned by the Lovels, and a former farmstead further up the Unthank Burn. On the opposite side of the A7 there are the remains of another former settlement. The superiority of the lands was held by the Homes in the early 16th century and the name is recorded in a list of Ewesdale lands from at least as early as 1506 when the superiority was granted to Alexander, Lord Home. Hob Elliot was 'callit Hob of Unthank' in 1569. The lands were listed in 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Lordship of Ewesdale. Franklin D. Roosevelt was descended from James Murray who was born and farmed here, and emigrated to North Carolina in 1735. Miss Elliot was recorded there in 1787, Charles Aitchison in

1792 and Mrs. Aitchison was there in 1797, James Thomson in 1799. Edward Aitchison was farmer there in 1841, and teacher John Little was also living there. David Scott was farmer there in the 1860s (unrelated to the place of the same name in Hobkirk Parish; it was 'Vnthank' in 1535 and 1663; the origin may be Old English 'unthances', meaning 'without leave', i.e. referring to a squatter's farm, or it may refer to lands with 'ungrateful' soil).

Unthank (*un-thawngk*) *n.* former farm in Hobkirk Parish, located between Hobkirk Kirk and Forkins, on the west side of the Rule valley. Forkins was sometimes formerly known as 'Forkins of Unthank'. Alexander Turnbull was recorded there in 1493 and both he and Henry Turnbull in 1494/5. Leo Turnbull was tenant there in 1516. At the reformation the teind sheaves were valued at 1 boll and held by the Earl of Lothian. Archibald Turnbull is recorded there in 1586. In 1643 the proprietors were Robert and David Turnbull, and it was valued at £66 13s 4d. In the late 17th century it was part of the lands of Stobs whose rents were assigned to the widow of Sir Gilbert Eliott, Magdelen Nicolson, and her surviving children. It was separated from Stobs to become part of the estate of Stonedge in 1671. John Elliot was tenant there and mentioned by Walter Scott of Satchells in 1688. In the early 18th century it was owned by Gilbert Eliott of Stonedge and valued at £66 13s. 4d. He sold it to Thomas Scott of Stonedge, who had the lands enclosed in a turf dyke, with a double thorn hedge and a row of beech trees (some of which survive). The 'Cleugh or back brae of Unthank' was sold by Thomas Scott of Stanedge to William Elliot of Wolfelee in 1757; this piece of land appears to have been valued at £67 11s 1d, and was £64 2s 8d in 1788. Andrew Oliver was then tenant, followed by Rev. John Riccarton. The farm was then let along with Wester Swanshiel and adjacent lands and Thomas Veitch was tenant there in 1797. In the last quarter of the 18th century there were 4 residents in the hamlet there, along with a blacksmith, Thomas Scott. Labourer John Taylor was living there in 1801. It was subsequently divided between Hartshaugh Mill and Blackleemouth. It was listed as 'Unthank, also part of Stonedge' among lands owned by Cornelius Elliot in 1811, valued at £67 11s 1d. There were Murrays there in 1841. The farm is long gone, but the name survives in Unthank Wood and a field that was called Unthank until recent times (it is recorded at least as early as 1677 as 'Unthank'; it appears to be 'Unthanck' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, is 'Unthanck' on Blaeu's 1654 map, and 'Unthank' on Stobie's map of 1770; there are places of the same name in the Ewes valley, near Perth and at least 2 more in Northumberland; the origin may be Old English 'unthanc', meaning 'ingratitude', signifiying unprofitable land, although other ideas have been suggested, e.g. a corruption of 'shank').

Unthank (*un-thawngk*) *n.* **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded as 'Thome Vnthank' in 1505/6 in an instrument referring to him being the notary for a sasine of 1463 for Stephen Scott (probably a younger son of Robert Scott of Rankleburn) in the lands of Muirhouse in the Barony of Crichton. He was notary for a transumpt for an inquest concerning the lands of Cranshaws for Swinton of that Ilk in 1462; he was there a clerk of the Diocese of St. Andrews. He was also notary for a confirming charter for James, son of William Borthwick in 1467. He was also notary in 1471 for a charter granted by William, Lord Abernethy, to Andrew Ker of Cessford in the Barony of Plenderleith. Also in 1471 he was notary for a charter confirming Walter Ker in the lands of Hindhope.

Unthank Cottage (*un-thawngk-ko'-eej*) *n.* former cottage near the farm of Unthank in Ewesdale. Gladstanes Scott and Andrew Wylie lived there with their families in 1841.

Unthank Kirk (*un-thawngk-kirk*) *n.* another name for **the Ower Kirk** of the Ewes.

unthirl (*un-thi-rul*) *n., arch.* the dues paid for grinding grain from land not bound to the mill – '... and what other victual they use in their families they are also to grind there, and pay unthirle-dues therefor' [DCW1741] (this seems to be a peculiarly Roxburghshire word).

unthrie'en (*un-three-in*) *adj., pp., arch.* unthriven (also written 'unthreean'; cf. **wanthreean**).

until (*un-til*) *prep., poet.* unto, to – 'My beloefet is untill me as a clustir o' camphire in the vyneyairds o' En-gedi' [HSR], '... the Lord heth said untill me ...' [HSR], 'But there's yin time o the 'eer when the river o life In Hawick swalls suddenly until a rip-tide ...' [DH].

untimous (*un-tī-mus*) *adj., arch.* inopportune, inappropriate, untimely – '... Lawrence Scott, who acknowledged his sin of profaning ye Lord's-day by his untymous and excessive drinking' [Ash1640] (there are spelling variants).

untimously (*un-tī-mus-lee*) *adv., arch.* inopportunely, inappropriately – '... calling for drink

untymously, and striking her in naked shirt . . . ' [BR].

unwullin (*un-wu-lin*) *adj.* unwilling – 'Than Joseph hir husban' bein' ane just man, an' unwullin' til mak' hor ane publick example' [HSR].

unyaisual (*un-yāsh-yul*) *adj.* unusual – 'The maist unyaisual case hei ever dealt wi was . . . ' [IWL].

unyirthly (*un-yirth-lee*) *adj., arch.* unearthly – '. . . and aye atween hands raisin' a queer, unyirthly cry' [LHTB], 'His visage was thrawn, and as black as a coal, As he opened his gob with unyirthly-like yolle' [JTe], '. . . And then they sang their psaumis, With wild unyirthlye skirle' [JTe], 'Wi' horrid yells, unyearthly scraughs, Commixt with most infernal laughs' [RDW] (cf. **wanyirthly**).

U.P. (*yoo-pee*) *n.* abbreviation for 'United Presbyterian'. The Secession Churches in Hawick were referred to as the 'West End U.P.' and 'East End U.P.' churches after the union of the secessionists in 1820. The use of the name was dropped in favour of 'U.F.' in 1900 when the United Presbyterian Church united with the Free Church of Scotland.

up (*up*) *prep.* up, sometimes also 'up to', with 'to' omitted where it would be there in standard English – 'let's gaun up the Millers', in – 'Div ee leike ti beide up Ingland' [ECS], used to refer to a journey either upriver or to the north – 'oo speak aboot gaun 'up ti Langholm', even though the Langholm yin's speak aboot gaun 'up ti Hawick' ', used to describe a river in flood – 'the witter's up', 'Auld Watt had run over to Tweed to see if she was 'up' ' [BM1939], *v.* to get up, rise up, set about – '. . . But we up at the fade o' day, And oor vengeance is soond and sair' [TK].

up a close see **close**

up an doon (*up-an-doon*) *adv., arch.* in all directions, thoroughly – '. . . fyned and onlawed . . . for publicke selling up and downe the toune of ane carcass of swyne qh was by the forsds persons upon yr solemn oaths to be leprousy' [BR1692], 'God be wi' thee, Kirsty, my brother, Lang live thou Laird o' Mangertoun: Lang mayst thou dwell on the Border side, Or thou see thy brother ride up and down' [CPM].

upbig (*up-big*) *v., arch.* to build up.

upbiggit (*up-bi-gee', -gi'*) *pp., adj., arch.* built up – '. . . A whole fairy city, up-biggit wi' stars' [JJ].

up-bye (*up-bI*) *adv., arch.* up there, up the way, upwards – 'Up by at hame, he's ready aye to wait us . . . ' [JoHa], 'It's up by at the mill, did ye think aw had three hands to bring hit and the barrow at yince?' [WNK], ' 'Am gaun up by, callants', as he termed going up to London' [AM], 'Up-bye, as A paat on a bit aixtra brash, a grocer body . . . gien iz the hail: 'It's a grand-day!' ' [ECS] (also written 'up by').

up England (*up-ing-glind*) *adj., arch.* having spent time in England – 'Jim Fiddes and Dandy Henderson, Hawick callants who had been 'up England', also took part in the game' [RM].

uphaud (*up-hawd*) *v.* to uphold – 'Though he fa', he sallna be uutterlie thrawn doun; for the Lord uphauds him wi' his han' ' [HSR], '. . . the Lord is wi' thame that uphaud my saul' [HSR], 'Chuck Whullins was a pop'lar felleh, Beloved o' the blue and yelleh, Vociferous in Teri Mission Tae uphaud the Hawick tradition' [MB] (also formerly **uphauld**).

uphauld (*up-hawld, -hawd*) *v., arch.* to uphold, maintain, sustain – 'Item, that ilk nichbour big his heid room dyck yeirlie, for uphawlding of nichbourheid with uthers . . . ' [BR1640], to keep intact, maintain in good condition – 'Assoilzies Walter Scott, Westport, fra the clame persewet be John Scott against him for upholding of the thrie barrels of strong watters . . . ' [BR1656] (also **uphaud**).

upheeze (*up-heez*) *v., arch.* to exalt, lift up, raise, elate – 'Upheeze ye then the guid auld toon Ilk Callant far and near' [RH].

up-ins (*up-inz*) *n., pl., arch.* new or clean clothes – 'When they come hame to get their upings' [HSR] (also 'up-ings').

uplift (*up-lift*) *v.* to pick up, collect, levy, gather monies – '. . . to be uplifted and taken at the said two terms in the year, Martinmas and Whitsunday' [BR], '. . . compeared Wm. Hardie, mealmaker, and James Weins, merchand, collectors for the uplifting and inbringing of the stent . . . ' [BR1706], '. . . in case they make use or uplift anie of the mortified money' [PR1714].

upmade (*up-mād*) *pp., arch.* elated, delighted, pleased – 'The little bleckie was fair upmade whan A said 'Hyeh!' [ECS], 'My! sic a graand praizint; she'll be fair upmade' [ECS], (from the Old Scots verb 'upmake', meaning to make up for).

upon (*u-pon*) *prep., arch.* about, concerning – '. . . Samuel Rutherfurde . . . complained upon Wm. and George Lorraines in Cavers . . . ' [BR1642], 'This day, Bailie Ruecastle, one of ye present magistrates, complained upon Walter Graham, late Bailie, . . . ' [PR1718], to, with – '. . . for ane supernumerarie mariage of the said John Hardie upon Isobell Atkine . . . ' [PR1706].

Upper Bonchester see **Ower Bonchester**

Upper Burnmooth (*u-pur-burn-mooth*) *n.* former farm at Burnmouth in Castleton Parish. William Amos was a farm servant there in at least 1799–1801 (see **Burnmooth**).

Upper Calaburn (*u-pur-kaw-la-burn*) *n.* former name for part of the farm of Calaburn. Agricultural labourer James Stevenson was there in 1841, as well as spinster Margaret Scott and 'Independent' Nelly Scott. However, it appears to have been abandoned by 1851.

the Upper Common Haugh (*thu-u-pur-ko-min-hawch, -hawf*) *n.* another name for **the Big Haugh**.

Upper Croft (*u-pur-kroft*) *n.* former name for a field on Minto estate, to the south of the old church (marked on the 1766 estate plan).

Upper Damside (*u-pur-dawm-sīd*) *n.* another name for **Damside**, which became Victoria Road.

the Upper Haugh (*thu-u-pur-hawch, -hawf*) *n.* the Upper Common Haugh, or Big Haugh, now largely a car park. The Upper and Under Haughs were separated by the main road from Hawick to Wilton (now Albert Road). This was the location of the afternoon races of the Common Riding until 1854 ('the Nugget year'), when the persistence of accidents there caused the races to be moved to St. Leonard's Park.

Upper Larriston (*u-pur-law-ris-tin*) *n.* farmstead near the Larriston Burn, far to the south-east of the present main house at Larriston. It has been suggested that somewhere near here was the original site of the tower of the Elliots. It may have corresponded to the former farm of Over Larriston. A late 18th century cottage there has a carved stone built into it, with the date 1677 and an Elliot monogram. There is also a disused lime works near there, with evidence of an old field system to the south (this is roughly where 'Larristown' is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

uppermaist (*u-pur-māst*) *adj.* uppermost – 'An' loe the uppermaist rooms at feasts, an' the chief settels in the synigogues' [HSR], '. . . and there werni mony Border witter-gates whaese upper-maist reaches they didni explore' [IWL].

Upper Raw (*u-pur-raw*) *n.* Upper Row, former name for a row of houses in Wilton Dean. It is used in the 1841 census to distinguish it from Fore Row and Burn Row. It probably corresponded to the houses on the track running uphill from the green in the main part of the village. The name was probably never in general use and disappeared by the time of the 1861 census.

Upper Raw (*u-pur-raw*) *n.* Upper Row, farmstead in Castleton Parish, marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, lying to the north-west of Netherraw and south-west of Toftsholm, also known as 'Over Raw'. Gavin Beattie was tenant there in 1694. It was surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, when it extended to 193 acres, bounded by Toftholm, Nether Raw, and lands of the Laird of Hoscote. The farmhouse is shown to the south of Totholm Sike, where there is no sign of habitation on modern maps. James and William Scott were tenants there in 1797. There are remains of buildings, a field system and rig lines there (it is 'Overraw' in 1632 and 'overraw' in 1694; it is probably the 'O. Raa' marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map, 'Ouer Raw' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and is 'Upperraw' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Upper Rig (*u-pur-rig*) *n.* name for the field on Hawick Common that is to the east of Pilmuir Rig and north of Bottom Rig ('rig' here presumably refers to a strip of ploughed land).

Upper Soothfield (*u-pur-sooth-feeld*) *n.* former name for part of Southfield farm, probably the same as **Ower Soothfield**.

Upper Teviotdale (*u-pur-teev-yi'-dāl*) *n.* name generally applied to the Teviot above (and sometimes including) Hawick, much of which later became the Parish of Teviothead. The area was burned by the English around May 1514, when it was described as 'the hede of the Watter of Tevyote, from Branksholme up unto Ewse Doors, within the same Marche, beyng 8 miles in lienth, wherupon was 24 pleughes'.

Upper Teviotdale and the Scotts of Buccleuch (*u-pur-teev-yi'-dāl-and-thu-skots-ov-bu-kloo*) *n.* history book written by Mrs. J.R. Oliver and published in Hawick in 1887. Its full title is 'Upper Teviotdale and the Scotts of Buccleuch. A local and family history'. The book is, as the title suggests, a combination of Buccleuch family and local history. Each chapter focuses on a particular chief of the house of Buccleuch (in Victorian sycophantic tones), as well as containing a large amount of scholarly description of what was happening in the Hawick area at the time.

Upper Teviotdale Fisheries Association (*u-pur-teev-yi'-dāl-fi-shu-reez-aw-sō-see-ā-shin*) *n.* fishing control body of the late 19th century, made up primarily of the local landowners. It was founded in 1881, following a meeting in Hawick the previous year, and haxids as its objects the prevention of illegal fishing, promotion of sportsman-like angling, and protection of

fish stocks. However, there were complaints from the Border Association for the Reform of Fishery Laws and others, that it existed to exclude working class anglers. Its President was the Duke of Buccleuch, and other committee members included Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee and William Lockhart of Borthwickbrae. In 1911 the Association agreed to allow Hawick to have its own Angling Club, and since then has worked in cooperation with that Club in the issuing of licenses and the policing of the waterways.

Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps (*u-pur-teev-yi'-dāl-rī-ful-kōr*) *n.* Volunteer company set up in 1860 at the instigation of William Elliot, with the Patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch, motivated by the perceived threat from France. The uniforms were grey, and it was the 4th Corps in Roxburghshire, with John Scott Chisholme of Stirches becaming Captain. A second company was formed in 1864 and a drill hall built at the foot of the Mill Path, which became St. Mary's Church Hall. Some members left in an early dispute to form the Hawick Volunteer Corps later in 1860. The Corps evolved into the Border Rifles in 1868, and after several other changes became the 4th Battalion of the K.O.S.B. in 1908. Their 'armoury' or drill hall was at the corner of Allars Crescent and the Mill Path in the late 19th century and later became the Salvation Army headquarters.

Upper Tofts (*u-pur-tofts*) *n.* farm beside Kirkton, about 4 miles east of Hawick, and south-west of Nether Tofts. It was formerly also known as 'High Tofts' and 'Over Tofts'. There were Turnbulls there for many generations. The lands were inherited by William, son of Thomas Turnbull of Tofts in 1695. John Lorraine was there in 1722. Thomas Hall was there in 1794 and James Turnbull in 1797. It was farmed by George and Robert Deans (Hawick butchers) in the mid-19th century. The 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a building to the west that is now gone. There are a couple of disused quarries on Tofts Hill nearby (it is marked 'O: Tofts' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Upper Village (*u-pur-vi-leej*) *n.* former name for the upper part of the Village, distinct from the Under Village. It was first developed between 1824 and 1828 with the erection of the 'Hen's Nest', on a site later occupied by 'Woodlands'.

uppie (*u-pee*) *n.* someone who plays towards the lower 'hail' in a game of 'baa' – 'On nearing the uppies' hail the leather found its way into the water and was carried across by an uppie who took it away' [HNe1906].

uppish (*up-ish*) *adj., arch.* ambitious, aspiring, arrogant – 'Let uppish queens hae rowth o' braws, An' humble minds hae routh o' fa's' [JoHa] (noted by E.C. Smith).

up-pittin (*up-pi'-in*) *n., arch.* a business establishment, a home – 'Up-pitteen = establishment (especially in the domestic sense). Cf. doonsitteen' [ECS].

up-puffed (*up-pufd*) *pp., poet.* inflated, swollen – '... An' haughty shun, wi' pride up-puffed cheek' [JoHa].

uppy-roads (*u-pee-rōdz*) *adv.* upwards – 'instead o hingin doon it went uppy-roads', 'If this line went 'uppyroads' an oo a' stood on each others shooders, oo wad be aboot high enough tae reach the Toon Hall clock' [CT].

upricht (*up-richt*) *adj., arch.* upright – 'My saufgaird is in God, which saufes the upricht in hairt' [HSR], 'Thaye ar brung doun, an' fa'n; we are risen an' stan' upricht' [HSR], someone who is upright – '... the upricht sall dwall in thy presince' [HSR].

uprichtness (*up-richt-nis*) *n., poet.* uprightness – 'Thaye stan' siccer forevir an' evir, an' ar dune in trouth an' uprichtniss' [HSR], 'I wull prayse thee wi' uprichtniss o' hairt whan I hae leærnet thy richteous juudgemints' [HSR].

uprichtly (*up-richt-lee*) *adv., poet.* uprightly – '... do ye juudge uprichtlie, O ye sons o' men?' [HSR], 'He that gangs uprichtlie, an' wurks richteousniss, an' speiks the trough in his hairt' [HSR].

upryse (*up-rīz*) *v., poet.* to rise, get up in the morning – 'The sun upræises, thaye gether thamesel's thegither an' laye thame doun in thair dens' [HSR].

upsides wi (*up-sīdz-wi*) *adj., arch.* on a level with (noted by E.C. Smith; also written 'upseides wui').

upstannin (*up-staw-nin*) *adj., arch.* regular, fixed, periodically constant – 'She's been gey fortnit. Hir man's hed aye a guid upstannin waige' [ECS].

upstert (*up-ster'*) *n.* an upstart.

upstert (*up-ster'*) *pp., poet.* upstarted, rose suddenly – 'The brocke upsterte with yerlish youle, And round the kyrk graye ... ' [JTe].

uptake (*up-tāk*) *v., arch.* to pick up, collect payments – '... to intromet with and vptak the haill mailis, fermes, proffittis and dewiteis of the saidis landis ... ' [SB1569] (also written 'uptak').

up the stair (*up-thu-stār*) *adj.* upstairs – 'in oor hoose the livin room's up the stair',

'Robert Miles the barber, and Michael up the stair, Willie Tully makes the wigs, and Jenny buys the hair' [T].

Up wi' Auld Hawick (*up-wi-awld-hIk*) *n.* song written for local singer John Bell, with words by Thomas Caldwell and music by Adam Grant. It was first sung at the 1902 Colour Bussing by Colin Jardine, and then at the following 3 Colour Bussings by John Bell. It is the only song of Grant's with the verses and chorus having different rhythms (the change is from 4/4 time to 3/4). The tune of the verses may have been influenced by Charles Darnton's 'The Rescue of Lot' (1895), while the chorus bears a similarity to part of Elgar's 'Pomp and Circumstance March'. However, the song is very much Grant's own, setting it to Caldwell's words, which had been written about 1900. Part of the enduring popularity of the song is because it is traditionally the 'hugging song', where during the chorus everyone links arms with their neighbours and sways to the waltz beat. Whether this practice originated with the song, or was added later, is unknown; however, such audience participation was popular in Victorian and Edwardian music halls. As sung there is usually a change to the last note in each verse, as well as an inclination to sing 'she's Queen' rather than 'the Queen' in the chorus.

Up wi' the Banner (*up-wi-thu-baw-nur*) *n.* song written by James Thomson, with music by William Inglis Robson. The words were written by Thomson only about a year and a half before his death. The song was written at the suggestion of J.Y. Hunter, who wanted something special to mark the Common Riding in Queen Victoria's jubilee year; in conversations between the two, the notion had been to compose a song about the Flag, the first idea being 'Up wi' the Flag', before trying 'Up wi' the Standard' and finally hitting on the successful phrase. It took Thomson about a week to compose the words. It was dedicated to Cornet Tom Scott and sung at the 1887 Colour Bussing by Robert Paterson to the tune of 'Hail to the Chief'. Thomson's words are clearly inspired by that earlier song (written by Albert Gamse, with music by James Sanderson), which became associated with the President of the United States. These words were themselves loosely based on the 'Boat Song' (Canto II XIX) from Sir Walter Scott's 'The Lady of the Lake'. Hence Thomson's first line 'Hail to the banner that proudly floats o'er us' derives from Scott's first line 'Hail to the chief, who in triumph advances' (with perhaps also an influence from the first line of the chorus of Scott's Carterhaugh Baa song, 'Then up with the banner, let forest winds fan her'), and 'Join in the old refrain – Shout Teriodin again and again' being inspired by the end of Scott's first verse 'Sends our shout back agen, 'Roderigh Vich Alpine Dhu, ho! i-e-roe!' '. In any case, Robson's tune was composed in late 1887 and published early the following year. The new version was presented at the Colour Bussing of 1888, again sung by Paterson. It has been sung at almost every Colour Bussing ever since. Its popularity at that event is presumably partly because it is such a rousing song, but also because it is a triumphant song in which the Flag is prominent. Note that Thomson originally wrote 'Boast, Scotland, boast of the deeds of your fathers', but that quickly became 'Boast, Hawick, boast'! The original version also had the chorus after the first 2 verses being 'Fling out the standard high . . . ', but that is no longer sung. Robson's tune has an introductory fanfare, which is seldom played. Adam Ingles took the key down a tone for the 1957 song compilation.

ur (*ur*) *v.* are – 'ur ee no Hawick then?', 'the Greens ur gaun ti wun the Seevins' (**er** and **ir** are also used).

Urban Electric (*ur-bin-ee-lek-treek*) *n.* Hawick Urban Electric Supply Company, based at 18–20 Commercial Road. It was the first supplier of electricity in Hawick, starting in 1901 with The Theatre and then the Co-operative Society store. For a while it also purchased power generated by the water wheels of Wilson & Glenny's. In 1945/46 the electricty supply was changed from locally generated D.C. to A.C. from the national grid. The building was sold to the council in 1968, later housing an engineering firm and then the Borders Distillery.

Ure (*yoor*) *n.* **Rev. Neil Shaw** (1828–84) born in Renfrewshire, son of William and Margaret Brown. He studied at Glasgow University and was licensed to preach by the Free Kirk Presbytery of Lanark in 1858. He was minister of Newcastleton Free Kirk 1861–75. In 1870 he donated some fossils to the Museum. There was a case of libel brought against him in 1875, which appears to have led to his resignation. He appears to have failed in a draper's business in Manchester 1877 and then lived in Largs, Ayrshire, where he died. He married Jessie Simpson in 1877. Their children were: William Simpson (1879–1940), who was killed when a U-boat sunk his ship; and Annie Williamson (1881–84).

urf (*urf*) *n., arch.* a puny person, a child of stunted growth, – 'Urf, a stunted ill-grown person, generally applied to children, Roxb., Ettr. For.' [JoJ], someone with an irritable disposition.

urf-like (*urf-līk*) *adj., arch.* being of stunted growth – 'An urf-like bairn' [GW].

Urquhart (*ur-kur'*) *n.* **Adam** of Meldrum (1635–84) from an Aberdeenshire family, he was made a Justice of the Peace in Roxburghshire in 1679 in order to assist Henry Ker of Graden (Sheriff-Depute of the county) in prosecuting Covenanters. He was similarly made a J.P. in Selkirkshire and Berwickshire. Often referred as simply 'Meldrum', he was zealous in his duties, and subsequently hated in the district. He brought an action against Thomas Turnbull of Knowe and against the young William Douglas of Cavers and his tutors, as well as many others. He was also accused of being a Papist, and of accepting bribes; although he was removed from office for a couple of months, he returned with even greater powers. He married Mary Gordon, daughter of the Marquess of Huntly and was succeeded by his son John. **Rev. George Blair** (1910–72) born at Kilwinning, son of John and Elizabeth Mackie. He was educated in Irvine, at Glasgow University (where he M.A. in 1932) and at Trinity College. He was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1935, became assistant at Dundee McCheyne Memorial 1935–36, ordained as minister of Larkhall Chalmers in 1936, served with the Church of Scotland Huts and Canteens 1940–41 and as a Royal Artillerty Chaplain n India 1943–46, then moved to Banff Trinity in 1949 and Glasgow Springburn North in 1960. He was minister at Southdean (linked with Edgerston) from 1966 and remained until his death in 1972. In 1939 he married Louie (b.1912), daughter of Sidney Daniel Easton and their children were Louie Elizabeth (b.1940), Averil Anne (b.1941), John (b.1948) and George Blair (b.1950). **William** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as 'William, esq. Crescent'. His house on Slitrig Crescent (around No. 2) is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'.

use (*yoos, yis*) *n., arch.* tradition, custom, particularly in the phrase 'as use is' – '. . . to be bailies within the said bruche for ane yeir to cum, wha all maid faith and acceptit the said office upon thame as use is' [BR1638], 'This tax . . . by the Law of 'use and wont' . . . has become part and parcel of the system' [RW], 'to be in use of' meant to be accustomed to, in the habit of doing something – '. . . whereas Master John Purdom their Clerk had been in use to have an house rent allowed him by the toun for teaching English Schollars . . . ' [PR1724], 'The tenants and herds of Whitfield were in use sometimes to hound or drive the horses off the best grass' [DCW1765], *v.* to enjoy the use of, be accustomed to – '. . . that none should come in till the said loft till once the persons that use ane right . . . be once setled in their seats' [BR1710].

usefae see **usefi**

usefi (*yoos-fi*) *adj.* useful (cf. **yissfi**).

Usher (*u-shur*) *n.* **Adam** 'Adie' (d.1624) born in 'Birkinhauch' in Liddesdale. He was a servant of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. In 1624 he was convicted of several instances of sheep and cattle stealing, along with his son William, and sentenced to hanging, with his son being banished. The chief of the Elliots escaped punishment for his part in the incident. He and his son were recorded as 'Adie and Will Vshearis'; the 2 cows and an ox stolen from William Charlton of 'Islysyde' were said to have been eaten in the house of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. **Alexander Balmer** 'Sandy' (1902–40) son of Sir Robert, 2nd Baronet. In about 1921 he took over running Bedrule on the family estate. He was a Major in the Lothian and Border Horse, and was killed during the Dunkirk retreat. His tombstone is at St. Valery-en-Caux, while there is a memorial plaque in Bedrule Kirk. **Andrew** (c.1782–1855) son of James of Toftfield. His uncle Thomas of Courthill arranged for him to be employed as a retail apprentice for 1 year at Nixon's hosiery manufacturers in Hawick when he was about 20. He started his own hosiery shop in Edinburgh in 1803, but after a few years had moved into the spirit trade. In 1813 he founded Andrew Usher & Co., whisky distillers and blenders and the Usher Brewery of Edinburgh. He introduced the Glenlivet blend in 1853, had a distillery at Sciennes in Edinburgh and is credited with producing the first mass-produced blended whiskies. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Balmer of Ettrickbrae, and she died in 1860. They had 13 children, including Andrew and John, who continued the family firm, and James and Thomas who set up the brewery. **Sir Andrew John** (1963–) 8th and present Baronet, eldest son of Sir William John Tevenar. He married Charlotte Louise Alexandra Eldridge and their children are Rory James Andrew and Callum William Edward. **Charles Cogan** (1884–1959) born in Wilton, son of Thomas, he emigrated to Canada

in 1903, where he farmed in Alberta with his brother Thomas. He returned to Scotland to enlist in the K.O.S.B. and was awarded the Military Cross in WWI. He married Harriet Helen Jones and they had 3 children. **Charles F.J.** (b.1910s) worked under Hawick architect Alexander Inglis, from 1936. In 1950 he was taken into partnership with Inglis, and in 1957 he also became a partner in the Galashiels practice of Elder & Cairns. In 1959 he formed a partnership with J. Murray Aitken, this becoming 'Aitken & Turnbull's'. He emigrated to New Zealand in 1965. **Charles John** 'John' (1931–2017) son of Harry, he lived at Courthill. He married Catherine Eve Mowat. They had daughters Belinda 'Jane' and Gillian 'Sarah'. **Harry**, J.P. (1886–1975) youngest son of Thomas of Courthill. He served as a Major in the Home Guard during WWII. He ran Bedrule farm, among others. He married Edith (Nancy) Agnes Scott Oliver (daughter of solicitor James John Oliver) and their children were Harry James, Christian Agnes and Charles 'John'. He was buried in Wilton Cemetery. **James** of Toftfield (1738–1816) son of John of Toftfield. He married Margaret Grieve in 1765; she was daughter of Hugh and Margaret Darling. Their children included John of Toftfield, Margaret (who married Dr. James Moffat), James, Thomas (who moved to Jamaica), George (also went to Jamaica), William, Andrew (the successful whisky merchant), another Janet (who married William Dunlop) and another James. **James** (1796–1821) son of Thomas of Courthill and brother of lawyer John and farmer Thomas. He is listed as being at Courthill in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821, the same year that he died. He is buried in Wilton Kirkyard. **James** (1796–1839) W.S., solicitor to the Supreme Court in Edinburgh. He was son of John of Toftfield and Janet Oliver. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He represented the trustees of the deceased Andrew Thomson (who married an Usher) in 1828. **Jane** (1816–62) daughter of Andrew, wine and spirit merchant of Edinburgh. She married her cousin Thomas Usher of Courthill. A photograph of her exists. **John** of Toftfield (1766–1847) born in Melrose, son of James of Toftfield. He was the 3rd and last Laird of Toftfield, selling the estate to Sir Walter Scott in 1819, and moving to Leaderfoot and Quarryford in Haddingtonshire. Toftfield had been purchased by his grandfather, also John, in 1753. He married Janet Oliver of Chesters and later Agnes Blaikie of Melrose. Altogether he had 14 children, including James, S.S.C., John (Makerstoun) and Jane (last surviving member of the family, dying in 1897). **John** (1794–1864) W.S., son of Thomas and Isabella Pott. He trained as a lawyer in Edinburgh and became Writer to the Signet in 1822. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 1825 'History of Hawick'. He died unmarried. **John** (1809–96) son of John of Toftfield, he was a farmer at Stodrig and also known as a poet, as well as being a great horse lover and authority on Border sheep. He was Honorary Secretary of the Border Coursing Club. It is said that he was rewarded with a pony for singing to Sir Walter Scott when a boy. In his day he was called 'the Laureate of the Borders' and known around Kelso as 'Auld Usher'. He wrote 'Border breeds of sheep' (1875) and 'Poems and songs' (1894). He also acted as Clerk of the Course at Kelso Races. He married Margaret Warwick Morton, who died in 1877. Their children were John (farmer at Gatehousecote), Emily Gordon and Samuel Morton who died in infancy). **John** (1840–1892) son of John of Stodrig, Makerstoun and grandson of John Usher of Toftfield. He was educated in St. Andrews and at Edinburgh University. He became tenant at Gatehousecote in 1863 and remained there until he died. In 1868 he was referred to 'junior' when he was farmer at Gatehousecote. He was known as an all-round sportsman, being a keen horse-rider, fisherman, shooter and follower of the Jedforest Hunt, although apparently not such a good farmer. He joined the Border Mounted Rifles at their inaugural meeting in Hawick in 1872, where he became Colour-Sergeant. He was also a member of the Lothian Yeomanry. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1872. In 1875 he was a Steward at the Common-Riding Races. He was Whip of the Jedforest Hounds 1885–92. He married Isabella, 4th daughter of William Aitcheson of Brieryhill. They had only one child, a son who died in infancy. He died of pneumonia after a period of ill-health (it is said he died of a chill contracted at the Derby). **Sir John** (1828–1904) 1st Baronet of Norton and Wells, youngest son of Andrew. Along with his brother Andrew he carried on the family whisky distilling business in Edinburgh. He gifted the 'John Usher Institute of Public Health' to Edinburgh (while Andrew gifted the Usher Hall to the city). He purchased the farms and estates of Hallrule, Bedrule (including Fulton) and Wells (including East Fodderlee) from Eliott of Stobs in 1895/6; these also came

with associated baronies. He also owned Norton (near Edinburgh Airport), Pitheavlis Castle (near Perth) and land in Caithness. He was said to be a keen fox-hunter, enjoying riding with the hounds till his last days. He served as Whip for the Jedforest Hounds in the period 1885–92. A keen Liberal in his youth, he transferred his allegiance to the Unionists after 1886, becoming the first Treasurer of the East and North of Scotland Liberal Unionist Association and later being Chairman of the Liberal Unionist Committee of Midlothian. He was also a benefactor of the Free Church. He married his cousin Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Balmer and Agnes Stuart. He was created Baronet in 1899 and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert. Other children include: John Andrew, died aged 22; Thomas Balmer, died aged 21; Frederick, who married Rose Emily, daughter of Canon Knox-Little of Worcester Cathedral; Francis James, who married Katherine Edward Jones of New Brunswick; Agnes Stuart, who married John Little of Stainrigg, Berwickshire; and Mary Ann, who married Thomas Leadbetter of Stobieside, Lanark. He died suddenly in Cairo, where he had gone for his health. His portrait was painted by Sir George Reid. **Sir John Turnbull**, J.P., O.B.E. (1891–1951) son of Sir Robert, he became 3rd Baronet of Norton and Wells. He served in the Royal Pioneer Corps in WWII, and had a reputation for being eccentric, usually carrying a shepherd's crook and wearing a monocle. He was a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire. He married Jean Elspeth Usher, daughter of Harry and grand-daughter of the brewer Thomas. Their children were Katherine Alice and Jacquelin. He was succeeded by his brother Sir R. Stuart. **Mary Anne** (1868–1955) wife of Thomas Leadbetter. She was President of Bedrule Women's Guild 1944–53. There is a memorial plaque to her and her husband inside Bedrule Kirk. **Sir Peter Lionel** of Norton and Wells (1931–90) created 5th Baronet after the sudden death of his father. Along with his brother Robert, he had Downe's Syndrome, and was brought up in Argentina to avoid family shame. His appointment as Baronet caused great consternation in the Usher family and ultimately led to the estates being sold off. **Sir Robert** of Norton and Wells (1860–1933) 2nd Baronet, son of Sir John. He earned the title of the 'Whisky King', with his huge warehouse at St. Leonard's in Edinburgh. He found the old house at Wells to be unsuitable and so had it demolished, with the new Edwardian house built there in 1906. He also funded the enlargement of Bedrule Kirk in 1914 (with a memorial plaque to his parents placed in the church). He was the first President of Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club in 1905. He married Katherine Scott Turnbull, who died in 1948 and was daughter of James Turnbull of Abbey St. Bathans. They had 6 sons: Sir John Turnbull, who succeeded; Ronald James, who died young; Sir R. Stuart; Maj. Alexander Balmer; William Dove; and Brig. Thomas Clive. His daughters were Jean and Grizel Mary, who both died as infants. He is buried in Bedrule churchyard. **Sir Robert Stuart** 'Stuart' of Norton and Wells (1898–1963), brother of Sir John and son of Sir Robert, he was the 4th Baronet. Note that hsi name was also written 'Stewart'. He was a keen country sportsman and died at a meeting of the Buccleuch Hunt. He married Gertrude Marta (who died in 1984), and their sons Peter and Robert both suffered from Downe's Syndrome. **Robert Edward** of Norton and Wells (1934–94) 6th Baronet and last of the Ushers to reside at either Norton or Wells. He suffered from Downe's Syndrome, like his brother Peter, who he succeeded. Since he could not make a will, the estates were liquidated on his death. He is the last Usher to be buried at Bedrule. **Thomas** of Courthill (1755–1824), son of John of Toftfield, near Melrose. He was a 'writer' in Hawick and Sheriff Substitute of Roxburghshire. He was already writer in Hawick in 1781, according to a letter regarding boundaries at Clarilaw. A letter of his from 1785 is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. He was a writer and bachelor in Hawick in 1787 when he paid tax for having a female servant. He also paid the same tax in Hawick in 1789, but in 1791 in Jedburgh. He was in Jedburgh in 1791 when he subscribed to John Learmont's book of poetry in 1791. He was a writer in Jedburgh in 1794 when he paid the Horse Tax there. He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785–89 and in Jedburgh from 1790. He is probably the Thomas who was recorded at Burnhead in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Wilton; he owned 9 farm horses at that time, as well as 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax at Burnhead in 1797. He served as 'deponent' for the estate of William Oliver 'Old Cash', after his death in 1808. He married Isabella Pott of Penchrise (of whom an oil painting exists). The couple resided at Courthill and were highly regarded in their day. When Dr. Chalmers was Minister at Cavers he was a frequent visitor. He was associated with Chalmers publication 'Sermon on the duty of making a testament, to which is added

the form of a testament', published in Hawick in 1812, and where he is referred to as a notary public. He is recorded as a subscriber to many literary works of his day, including 'The Poetical Museum' (published in Hawick in 1784) and Robert Burns 'Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect' of 1787, as well as Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' (published in 1825). He was among the first to be listed on the 'Donations' page for the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. His children were: John (b.1794), W.S. in Edinburgh; James (b.1796), died aged 25; Janet (or Jean, b.1797), married John Elliot, banker of Jedburgh; and Thomas (b.1803) of Courthill, who married his cousin Jane Usher. He is buried in old Wilton cemetery. **Thomas** of Courthill (1803–82) son of Thomas. He farmed at Courthill, like his father. He was listed at Courthill among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. In 1851 he is recorded as farmer of 399 acres, employing 19 labourers and a factor, and in 1861 was farming 363 acres and employing 14 people. He was an edler of the Hawick Free Kirk for 32 years, and served as a Commissioner at the 1865 General Assembly. He also served as a Commissioner for the county of Roxburghshire. In 1870 he donated to the Museum '10, 20, 50 cents, and one-dollar notes, U.S., copy of Shakespeare's will, facsimile of Times newsppaer in 1798, and M.S. of the Ettrick Shepher's poem. 'The Court' '. He married Jane Usher of Edinburgh. Their children were Thomas and Margaret. He became blind in later life. A photograph of him exists. **Thomas** (1819–94) son of Thomas and Helen Ewart. He was the 13th Usher to be feuar of lands at Eildon. His brother John trained for the ministry, but died aged 19. He was a shepherd at several farms, including Hawthornside. He married Ann Murray in 1854, and their children included: Elizabeth Colcleuch, who married Thomas Carruthers; Helen Anne, who died at Mansfield Square in Hawick; and Margaret Murray, who also died at Mansfield Square. He later lived at Weensmoor with his sister Mrs. Renwick. **Thomas** (1826–1902) born in Edinburgh, son of James S.S.C., he worked as a law clerk and lived at Duddingston. He married Eliza Dickson McFarlane and they had 6 children. He was founder and for a long time Acting Secretary of the Edinburgh Border Counties Association, being involved in organising centenary celebrations and other events. He also wrote an account of 'The Usher Family of Darnick' in 1893. **Thomas** (1850–1910) farmer at Courthill, son of Thomas. He married his cousin Gretrude Usher of Edinburgh (daughter of brewer Thomas). He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1872. In 1897 he journeyed around the world, visiting Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, to find opportunities for his sons. His children were Eliza Jane, Gertrude, Thomas, Charles Cogan and Harry. **Thomas** (1882–1972) born in Wilton, son of Thomas of Courthill. He married Margaret Dorothy, a distant cousin (keeping up the tradition of marrying into the family, being the 3rd successive Thomas to marry his cousin!). He emigrated to Calgary, Canada in 1902, building up the Usher Brother's ranch with his brother Charles. He had 5 surviving children. **Thomas Clive** (1907–82) career soldier. He was Military Advisor to the British High Commissioner in India 1955–57, Commanded the 18th Training Brigade of the Royal Artillery 1957–58, was Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1958 and in 1958 became Brigadier of the Royal Artillery Scottish Command, retiring later that year. He is buried in Bedrule churchyard. **William** 'Will' (17th C.) son of Adie. In 1624 they were both convicted of a series of thefts of cattle, sheep and goats. His father was hanged in Edinburgh, but given his minority he was bainished from the United Kingdom. **William Dove** (1904–69) son of Sir Robert and Katherine Scott Turnbull. He married Christa Elizabeth von Tevenar and their sons were William John Tevenar and Stuart Alexander. **Sir William John Tevenar** (1940–98) 7th Baronet. He married Rosemary Margaret Houldsworth. His eldest son Sir Andrew John is the 8th and present Baronet.

the Ushers (*thu-u-shurz*) *n.* family who have long connections with the Borders, with the Courthill branch being particularly local. The family is mentioned in the Peebles area in the 15th century, then in the Bridgend, Darnick and Melrose areas from the 17th century. Originally weavers and small-holders, Toftfield was the first family seat, from which sprang the Courthill, Leaderfoot, Stodrig and Edinburgh branches. This last diverged into brewing and whisky blending (leaving the Usher Hall to the city, for example) and gaining several large estates, includes those at Hallrule, Hyndhope, Norton and Wells – 'The Ushers o' Courthill, They're a' sae kind to me, Whiles they send me taties And whiles a pickle tea' [RM].

usqueba (*oos-kwe-ba*) *n., poet.* whisky – 'The usqueba, our gabs shall weet, By water christ'ned duly' [JoHa], '. . . there's twae things that awm no

feared for the night, and that's the deevil and the gauger. Wi' esqueba we fear nae evil'qRM (there are spelling variants).

Usuchhaugh see **Usuch Haugh**

Usuch Haugh (*oo-such-hawch*) *n.* part of the original Common at the southern end of town. Its precise location is not known, but it seems likely that it corresponds to the Brewery Haugh. Whisky Houses is probably also the same place and a corruption of the name. It is recorded in 1737 that the Bailies and Council 'marched that part of the Common called Usuch Haugh, adjacent to the Duke of Buccleuch's interest, by setting down 8 marchstones on the east side, and one on the west side of the Water of Slitrig' (origin uncertain, but perhaps derived from Gaelic 'watery' plus haugh).

uther (*u-thur*) *n., arch.* an udder.

Utnomound (*ut-nō-mownd*) *n.* possible name of lands in southern Liddesdale, listed along with Whisgills and Purvinen in the 1541 rental roll. The name is transcribed as 'Vtnomound', and it does not appear to correspond with any place on contemporary or modern maps. It is also transcribed as 'Burnmouth' and so it is possible the name is just an error.

uttermaist (*u-tur-māst*) *adj., arch.* utmost, greatest – '...at the vttermest of our powaris, as an gentilmann aucht to do to thair cheif' [SB1585], 'A party, admitted burgess, makes oath to defend the religion professed, and maintain and assist the bailies, officers, and the town to his uttermost' [BR1640], '...the bailies of Hawick for the tyme are to doe their uttermost and exact dilligentlie as formerlie' [BR1670].

Utterside see **Outerside**

uwr see **ower**

uz (*uz*) *pron., arch.* us, emphatic use in particular situations (a variant of **huz**).

vacance (*vā-kins*) *n., arch.* a vacation, holiday, especially school-holidays (from French' noted by E.C. Smith; also spelled 'vaikins' and 'vaikance'; cf. **vaigance** and **vaigands**).

vaid (*vād*) *adj., poet.* lacking – 'An' Jesus said, Ar ye alsua yet vaid o' understandin'?' [HSR] (this is obscure, perhaps an error for 'void').

vaig (*vāg*) *v., arch.* to wander, roam (noted by J. Leyden).

vaigabun (*vā-gu-bun*) *n., arch.* vagabond – '...and the multitude were divided in their opinions – one part crying 'Aih the blaggaerd!' and the other, 'Aih the vaigabun'!' [WNK].

vaigance (*vā-gins*) *n., arch.* a vacation, schoolholidays (also cf. **vacance** and **vaigands**).

vaigands (*vā-gindz*) *n., arch.* a vacation, schoolholidays (also cf. **vacance** and **vaigance**).

vaigetable (*vāj-tu-bul*) *n.* a vegetable – 'their inability ti understand their gairdener's Hawick tongue led ti him plantin vaigetables in the flooer gairden' [IWL] (also spelled 'vaigtable'; cf. the older **veegtable**).

vaigtable see **vaigetable**

vaikins see **vacance**

vail (*vāl*) *n., arch.* a tip given by guests to domestic servants, or any other servants' perks.

vaingeance (*vān-jins*) *n., arch.* vengeance.

vainity (*vā-ni'-ee*) *n., arch.* vanity – '...wha hethna liftet up his saul untill vainitie, nar swurn wrangouslie' [HSR], 'The Lord kens the thouchts o' man, that thaye ar vainitie' [HSR].

Vair (*vār*) *n.* **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children Agnes (b.1719) and Isabel (b.1722) were baptised there. **James T.** (1840–1908) reporter and publisher who launched the Hawick News along with John McNairn in 1882. He was born in Selkirk and worked on the Southern Reporter, as well as in Brechin and Edinburgh, before coming to Hawick to work on the Hawick Advertiser. He became Editor of the Advertiser and later the Hawick Express, but in 1882 he started the Hawick News along with John McNairn. He was also correspondent for several other newspapers, as well as the Hawick correspondent for the Border Magazine. He had 2 daughters. He died from complications following a collision on his bicycle on the High Street and is buried in the Wellogate. **John** (17th/18th C.) gardener in Hawick. His surname is written both 'Vare' and 'Vayre'. He married Agnes Nichol and their son James was baptised in 1703, with witnesses Patrick McLellan and William Gardner, also gardeners. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included: Janet (b.1739) and an unnamed child (b.1743) (also written 'Vare', 'Vayre' and 'Veir').

vairse (*vārs*) *n., arch.* a verse, *v.* to verse – 'hei's weel vairsed in his local history'.

vairy (*vā-ree*) *v., arch.* to show the firt symptoms of dilirium (noted by E.C. Smith; also written 'vary').

vaise (*vāz*) *n.* a vase – 'A think A'll gang an buy that vaiz; it nate neebers thon yin on the brace at hyimm' [ECS] (also written 'vaiz').

vale (*vāl*) *n., poet.* a valley – 'A sigh on every breeze is borne, That whispers through the vale ...' [JT], 'Fornent iz, athort the fer seide o Teiot's flooery vale ...' [ECS].

Valence (*vaw-lins*) *n.* **Andrew** (15th C.) listed among local men as witness to the 1464/5 sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. His name is recorded as 'Andrea Valance'. **Aymer** 2nd Earl of Pembroke (c.1275–1324) 3rd son of William and Isabella of Angoulême. He held extensive lands in England, as well as France and was extremely powerful in the time of Edward II. In 1300 he was responsible to Edward I for provisioning Selkirk Castle. He served as a commander on the Edward I's Scottish campaign, winning at Methven in 1306 and being beaten at Louden Hill in 1307. In 1306 he received a gift of Selkirk Castle, with forest and lands, as well as the heritable Sheriffdoms of Selkirk and Peebles. He was Edward II's Lieutenant in Scotland, and was present at Bannockburn in 1314. He also served as (English) Sheriff of Roxburgh, but the exact dates are not known. He married Beatrice, daughter of Raoul de Clermont, and secondly married Marie de St. Pol, daughter of Gui de Châtillon, who founded Pembroke College in Cambridge. He had one (illegitimate) son, Henry. He died while travelling to France.

Valentine (*vaw-lin-tīn*) *n.* **Alec Richard** (1928–97) from Hawick, he played flanker for Hawick R.F.C. He was capped 3 times for Scotland in 1953. His younger brothers Dave and Rob also played for Scotland. **David Donald** 'Dave' (1926–76) born in Hawick, he played rugby locally, then was capped for Scotland in 1947. Later that year he signed for English Rugby League side Huddersfield and eventually played under that code for Great Britain, including leading the team to victory in the 1954 World Cup. He retired in 1957, later going into coaching. The Scotland national rugby league team started an annual player of the year award in his name since 2004.

Vales see **Valesburn**

Vales Brig (*vālz-brig*) *n.* bridge taking the A7 over the Valesburn, just after Newmill. There were the remains of an earthwork on the opposite side of the Teviot from here, but now almost totally obliterated by ploughing.

the Vales Burn (*thu-vālz-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Teviot from roughly the west at Newmill, rising near Slaidhills Moss. It marks the boundary between Hawick Parish and Teviothead Parish. A farm near there had the same name. An aqueduct is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, conveying the mill lade for Newmill across the burn.

Valesburn (*vālz-burn*) *n.* farm just to the west of Newmill, where the Valesburn joins the Teviot. It is 'Vailles' in the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish. It is probably the 'wails' adjacent to Newmill where John Laidlaw was listed as tenant in 1694 and the 'vaills' where William Nichiol was listed among the poor of the parish. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, consisting of 36 acres and bounded by Branxholme Moor, Hott and Harwood. The name 'Valesburn' is recorded on the 1841 census and the 1853 Ordnance Survey map, to the left of the A7 just after Newmill. James Elliot was shepherd there in the early 19th century. Riddells and Millers lived there in 1841 (also written 'Vales Burn', it is 'Vailles' in 1718).

valetudinary (*va-li-chew-di-nu-ree*) *adj., arch.* in poor health, sickly, ill, feeble – '...in regaird he is become valetudinarie and troubled with an uneasiness in his hough and feet whereby he is not able to go up to the usual place of repentance' [PR1721], '...and the other of them is not so, his wife being valetudinary, and can make no shift for a livelihood' [PR1725].

Vallance (*vaw-lins*) *n.* nickname of a former riever. He was recorded in 1502 as 'unius vocatis vallange'. He was among the men who Adam Scott of Tushielaw had remission for resetting for stealing sheep from farms in Peebleshire.

Valley View (*vaw-lee-vew*) *n.* name of a house in Sunnyhill.

Valognes (*va-lō-nes*) *n.* **Philip** (d.1215) 3rd son of Roger de Valognes, and Agnes, daughter of John Fitz Richard. He became Chamberlain of Scotland under William the Lion, serving about 1165–1171 and again about 1193–1214 (alternating with Walter de Berkeley). He was reappointed Chamberlain under Alexander II, but died soon afterwards. The family lands were in Hertfordshire, however, he also held Benvie and Panmure in Angus, Torphenhow in Cumberland and Ringwood in Roxburghshire. Some time in the period 1165–71 he granted the lands of Ringwood to Melrose Abbey, confirming the earlier grant by Oswulf. He was Chamberlain some time in the period 1173–82 when Walter of Berkeley was granted the lands of 'Neutun' by King William. In about 1185 he witnessed a confirmation of the grant of lands in Eskdale to Melrose Abbey by the Avenels. His son William became Chamberlain after him. His daughter Sibyl married Robert de Stuteville, who held the lands of Liddell in Cumberland; the charter of dowry lands to his daughter was witnessed by several local noblemen, including Simon of Hawick, Alan of Rule and John

of Wilton. He was buried in the chapter house of Melrose Abbey.

valuation roll (*vawl-yoo-ā-shin-rōl*) *n.* a list of rateable values in a city, burgh or distraict, along with the name of the owner and tenant. These are useful documents for tracing the history of specific properties. Hawick valuation rolls from 1868 (when Hawick became a Parliamentary Burgh) are in the National Archives, before that the Town's roll was included in that for Roxburghshire.

van (*vawn*) *n., poet.* abbreviated form of 'vanguard', the forefront – 'So I like auld Hawick and her spirit I like, That leaps still forth to the van' [FH], 'The first and foremost in the van Where truant laddies flock; The leader o' the ranger clan Is our little Jock' [JT], 'When drum and fife went through the town On Common Riding morn, Wi' deadly halberts in the van, By burgh beagles borne' [??].

Vancouver (*vawn-koo-vur*) *n.* largest city in British Columbia, and area to which many locals emigrated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A Hawick Callants' Club was formed in Vancouver in 1913 with over 30 members. They held their own Common Riding for many years, with an elected Council. About 60 people apparently enjoyed the celebration in 1920, and there are photographs of the 'Hawick Common Riding Annual Picnic' on Bowen Island in c.1919, 1921, 1922 and 1923, some showing around 150 people gathered there. The club wound up in 1933 during the Great Depression.

Van den Biesen (*van-din-bee-sin*) *n.* **Fr.** (19th/20th C.) chaplain at St. Margaret's Convent from 1914.

vankish (*van-kish*) *v., arch.* to twist, entwine (see also **wankish**).

vaper (*vā-pur*) *v., poet.* to boast, act with bravado – 'Then with new keenness wad they caper, He sliely smudg'd to see them vaper . . . ' [CPM], 'Or gin we haena swords an' spears, To stick an' slash the vap'rin' hodgels' [JoHa].

vary (*vā-ree*) *v., arch.* to show the early signs of delirium, to 'wander' – 'She's varyin' the day' [GW].

Vass (*vaws*) *n.* **Henry** (b.1730) son of William, he was born in Hobkirk Parish and lived in Abbotrule. In 1762 he married Isobel Scott, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Southdean Parishes. Their children included: William (b.1763); Walter (b.1768); Nelly (b.1770); Walter (again, b.1772); Henry (b.1772); an unnamed child (b.1776); and Isobel (b.1779). In 1776 he is listed in Tidlerhill. His surname may be a variant of some more common name.

Vassal (*vaw-sul*) *n.* **Col. Rawdon John Popham** (c.1801–84) son of Spencer Thomas, who died in the assault on Monte Video in 1807. He was younger brother of Sir Spencer Lambert Hunter, naval captain. He was Major in the 78th Regiment of Highlanders. He married Margaret Emily Boswell in 1848; she was sister of Theresa, wife of Sir William Eliott of Stobs and Wells. He lived for a while at Wells House, possibly only during the summer months for the 'shooting'; he is also referred to as 'of Stobs', and seems also to have similarly taken Stobs Castle. Many transactions involving him are recorded in the diary of Robert Grieve in the late 1850s. Along with his wife he presented a silver flagon to St. Cuthbert's Kirk, and they were also present at its consecration in 1858. His wife presented the Crowbyres Mission with a library in 1860, probably to serve the railway navvies. Additionally he was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1860 (there are different spellings).

Vassie (*vaw-see*) *n.* **Rev. William** (1856–1917) born at Croftonhill in Lanarkshire, 3rd son of John and Mary Lamb Murray. He graduated M.A. from Edinburgh University in 1878 and B.D. in 1881, and was licensed by Lanark Presbytery. His first charge was as assistant at Govan. Then in 1883 he was ordained as minister of Castleton Parish Kirk. In 1885 he married Cecilia Pitcairn, daughter of David Playfair, minister of Abercorn. Their children included: John (b.1887), who was a sales manager in Tacoma, U.S.A.; Jane Kincaid (b.1888); Ethel Mary (b.1890); William Playfair (d.1895); and William (1896–). He died at Kingussie and his wife died 3 weeks later.

vast (*vawst*) *n., arch.* a large number, great deal, lot, big portion 'James Wilson, a smuggler at the East End of Hawick, was very intimate with Laidlaw, the exciseman, and Laidlaw winked at a vast of his doings' [RM], – 'A vast o folk dinna ken whan they're weel off!' [ECS].

Vaughan (*vawn*) *n.* **Rev. Idris John** (b.1901) born in Abertridwr in South Wales, he was educated at Brecon Memorial College and became preacher at Berea in Monmouthshire in 1952. He moved to Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1955 and Bethany, Glasgow in 1958. He was then minister of Newcastleton Congregational Kirk 1965–71. In 1971 he mobed to New Maria, Neath in Glamorgan. He was later a a missionary in Nigeria. He published a Masters thesis about his life in Nigeria, 'Pilgrim with a Limp' (1983) and a history of

the British Apostolic mission in Nigeria in 1991, at the age of 90.

V-bed (*vee-bed*) *n.* a knitting machine in which there are 2 beds of needles arranged at roughly 90° to each other.

veand (*vee-and*) *adj., arch.* senile, in dotage, over-the-hill, superannuated (from Old French; noted as a Teviotdale word by J. Jamieson).

V.E. Day (*vee-ee-dā*) *n.* day marking the end of WWII hostilities in Europe, held on 7th May 1945. Festivities in and around Hawick were fairly muted compared with V.J. Day, although there was some dancing in the streets and although there was little evidence of celebrations along the High Street, other areas, such as Dickson Street and the West End were festonned with flags and bunting. There were also many bonfires litten, e.g. a large one built by soldiers at Weensland, which burned for 3 days, and some had effegies of Hitler in place of Guy Fawkes. A group of about 200 people gathered on the Miller's Knowes in the evening to watch the fires on the town and nearby Border hills. There was a 50th anniversary ceremony in the Haugh on May 7th 1995.

veecious (*vee-shis, veesh-yis*) *adj.* vicious – 'An sic veeshyis fechteen as it was, tui!' [ECS] (there are spelling variants; see also **vicious**).

veegtable (*veej-tu-bul*) *n.* vegetable – 'Tippence worth o' veegtables, ma mind pictures scenes galore' [AY] (cf. the more common **vaigetable**).

veeper (*vee-pur*) *n., arch.* viper – '... O ganæretian o' veepers, wha heth warnet yow til flee the wræth til come?' [HSR], 'Ye serpints, ye ganæretian o' veepirs, how can ye escape the damnatioun o' hell?' [HSR].

veesion (*vee-z̲in*) *n., arch.* a vision – 'Than thou spakist in veesion til thy Haly Ane ...' [HSR], 'Tell the vesion til nae man, untill the Son o' man be risen frae the deæd' [HSR], 'Eh whow! the glamourie an' micht That ane sae dune, sae auld, Should, in a veesion o' the nicht, Be young again, an' yauld' [ECB] (also written 'vesion').

veesit (*vee-zi'*) *n.* a visit – 'Syne we arrived at Langholm toon And paid a veesit tae 'The Croon' ' [DH], '... frae commercial aerial photography ti coverin twae royal veesits' [IWL], *v.* to visit – 'did ee veesit yer granny?', '... awauken til veesit a' the heæthin: bena mercifu' til onie wicket transgresser' [HSR], '... luik doun frae heæven, an' behald, an' veesit this vine' [HSR], 'Tae veesit the camp of coorse a' the folk ran, Sae no juist tae be ahint Robin, ma man' [BM1900], 'Thay veesit other's hooses, an help other aa thay can' [ECS], 'Aa've fund that yin o the best ways is to leave them ahint when ye veesit folk' [DH], '... it's sixteen eer sin oor Queen an Prince Philip last veesiteet the toon' [BW1978], '... but probably incorporates the hoose that Burns veesited' [IWL].

veesitor (*vee-zee'-ur*) *n.* a visitor – 'A hear ee've hed veesitors the day', 'And so, we salute, and we a' welcome a' veesitors At ilka Festival ...' [DH].

Veitch (*veech*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) listed as 'Adam Vache' in 1526 when he was among the Borders men pardoned for accompanying the Homes on an attack on the Earl of Arran. It is unclear to which branch of the Veitches or Waughs he belonged. Alexander and George are listed later in the same 1526 document. Perhaps the same Adam is recorded in Selkirk in 1528 when he witnessed a document for the lands of Lewenshope. **Adam** (d.1801) recorded as miller in Hawick on the 1799 ballot for the Militia. He was 'under miller' of Hawick (i.e. an assistant to the miller). He had 2 children (one illegitimate) die in 1799, and another in 1801. He could be the Adam from Hawick who in 1798 married Janet Brown, who was from Langholm. **Agnes** (17th/18th C.) recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Alexander** (13th C.) recorded as 'Alexandro la Uache' around 1250 when he witnessed a charter for Henry of Ashkirk to Coldingham Priory. He also witnessed an agreement between Henry of Ashkirk and Henry's brother Alexander. He is probably related to later local Veitches (or Waughs). **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) eldest son of William of Dawyck in Peeblesshire. He succeeded to his father's lands in 1502 and had payments from the 'fermes' of Peebles in 1507. However, before that, in 1481, he granted a charter of the Mains of Synton (probably North Synton) to his brother in exchange for Easter Dawyck. And in 1497 he had a sasine for Dawyck and North Synton. In 1502 he was fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, failing to 'give suit' for his lands of Synton. His son was Bernard, although he appears to have been succeeded by his brother William. **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) listed as 'Alexander Vache' on the pardon granted in 1526 to a large number of Scotts, Turnbulls and other Borderers who had assisted the Homes in attacking the Earl of Arran. **Alexander** (19th/20th C.) one of a family of eleven, descended from James Veitch of Inchbonny. He farmed at Wauchope and Harwood Mill. **Andrew** (18th C.) married Magdalene Rutherford in Minto Parish in 1737. **Andrew** (d.1808) recorded in the Hawick register

of deaths as 'a old man from Alewater'. **Archibald** of Bellevue (19th/20th C.) cattle-dealer and tenant farmer at Wauchope and Harwood Mill. He was a descendant of James Veitch of Inchbonny, being great-great-grandson of the James who bought Inchbonny in 1738. **Barnaby** of Dawyck (1370–aft. 1436) probably son of William. In 1407 he was granted a charter of North Synton by Archibald, Earl of Douglas; his name is recorded as 'Barnabas le Vache de Dawyk'. This may be the first connection between the family and the lands in Ashkirk Parish. In 1420 he was witness to the charter of the granting of half of Branxholme from the Inglis's to the Scotts; he is there 'Bernaba de Wache'. In 1434/5 he witnessed charter for the Hays of Yester. He was succeeded by his son Paul. **Capt. ??** (17th/18th C.) served with the 21st Fusiliers. He was said to be a brother of Lord Bowhill (John Murray), so presumably a brother-in-law. He married the widow of a private in his regiment, and she was a Gledstains, related to the Gledstains of Dod. Sometime in the early 1700s his wife inherited the lands of Dod. However, he is said to have been extravagant and fairly quickly sold the lands to James Pott. **Christian** (18th C.) recorded at Falnash Mill in 1757 when her son James was baptised in Hawick Parish. No father's name was given. **Douglas** 'Champion Doug Veitch' (1960–) born in Hawick, he worked as a house-painter, but turned temporary pop star, being referred to as 'the King of Caledonian Cajun Swing'. He made several records in the 1980s and had his own minor record label, 'Disc Afrique', which was one of the first in Britain to promote African music. His hit 'One Black Night' reached No. 45 in the U.K. charts in 1985, 'Jumping Into Love' made the NME top-50 list for the same year, and he holds the record for the most consecutive singles (6) to make the NME single of the week. His other singles are: 'Lumiere Urban', 'Another place, another time', 'Not the Heart', 'Gone Train' and 'Margarita'. He was also involved in bringing the Bhundu Boys to Britain (and Hawick!), which helped fuel the World Music fashion of the mid-1980s. He released an album of Scottish dance music in 1989 under the name 'Martin, Doug and Sara' and has recently been touring with ex-Bhundu Boys guitarist Rise Kagona. **George** of North Synton (d.c.1530) son of John. He was confirmed in the lands of North Synton by his superior William Veitch of Dawyck in 1525. The following year his son Walter was confirmed as heir to the lands. In 1531 his son Walter, along with Walter Scott in Synton and Adam Scott (Walter Scott in Synton's brother-in-law) had a dispute over succession to the lands of Synton and Croslee with John and William Veitch. Adam Scott was uncle of Walter Veitch, which presumably means that he was married to Adam's sister. In 1531 Walter Scott of Synton was 'doughters sone and ayr to umquhill George Vaych of Norcht Synton', suggesting that Walter Scott married one of his daughters. By 1535 North Synton was owned by John. **George** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an earlier attack on the Earl of Arran. **George** of Clerklands (d.c.1641). His daughter Helen married James, son of Walter Veitch of North Synton. She was served heir to his lands of Clerklands in 1641/2. **George** (b.c.1770s) servant at Spittal-on-Rule, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Helen** (17th C.) daughter of George of Clerklands. She was served heir to her father's lands of Clerklands in 1641/2. **James** of Dawyck (d.c.1552) received the estates from his father William in 1536. This included the lands at North Synton. About 1510 he married Margaret Cockburn, sister of the reiver William Cockburn of Henderland, and probably through her acquired the lands of North Synton. After her brother was hanged in 1530 and his lands forfeited, the superiority of the Cockburn estates passed to James Cockburn of Skirling in 1552. However, the ownership of North Synton (as well as Dawyck) passed to his son and heir William. However, a charter of 1566 grants the lands of North Synton to John Fleming, after he had forfeited his lands on account of being accused of treason. **James** of North Synton (16th/17th C.) son of Walter of North Synton. In 1580 he was son and heir of Walter when the pair witnessed a marriage contract in Selkirk between James Scott in Whitslade and Elizabeth, sister of Robert Scott in Aikwood. Also in 1580 he witnessed a sale of woods by Robert Scott of Aikwood. In 1582/3 he was a cautioner for Gilbert Ker of Primside Loch (and someone else subscribed for him 'becaus I can not wrett'). He was probably the James, 'younger of North Synton' who, along with Andrew Veitch (brother of the Laird of Tourhope) killed John Tweedie (tutor of Drumelzier) on Edinburgh High Street in 1590. This was in revenge for the murder 4 days earlier of Patrick Veitch (son of William of Dawyck) by James Tweedie of Drumelzier among others. The feud continued between the families until at least 1611 when

King James issued a proclamation on the matter. The 2 Veitches were eventually pardoned by the King; however, the family feud continued for at least another couple of decades. He was served heir to his father Walter in North Synton in 1601; the lands were described as having 'tower and fortalice' and being annexed within the Barony of Dawyck. In 1604 he held a charter of the lands of Corslie in Ettrick Forest (on Gala Water) and was said to also be the tenant there. He was succeeded by his son Walter in 1609. **James** (17th C.) eldest son of Walter of North Synton, who had sold off most of the family estates in 1641. He and John are recorded in 1643 as owners of Clerklands in Ashkirk Parish, valued at £182. He married Helen, daughter of George Veitch of Clerklands, who must have been a close cousin. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton, when it contained Hassendean. He married Helen Turnbull in 1684 and their son Robert was baptised in 1686. The witnesses were James Turnbull (perhaps related to his wife) and George Scott. He witnessed baptisms for John Cochrane and John Rule in Roberton in 1686. **James** (17th C.) listed as resident at Whitfield in Wilton Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th/18th C.) listed among the residents of North Synton estate in the Hearth Tax roll of 1694; John is listed after him and so presumably related. He is probably a descendant of the earlier James who lived at North Synton. Probably the same John married Agnes Scott and their children included: Christian (b.1679); Margaret (b.1687); Francis (b.1690); and William (b.1694). The witnesses in 1690 were William Easton (who also lived at North Synton) and George Scott; also in 1690 he and George Scott witnessed a baptism for William Easton. In 1691 he (along with William Easton) witnessed baptisms for John Tait and for Robert Turnbull. The witnesses to the 1694 of his son were John and Robert, who were probably related. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elspeth Stavert and their children included John (b.1696), James (b.1699) and Isobel (b.1704). **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded in 1698 as a servant in Synton. In 1698 he married Helen Dickson, who was a servant in Woll. Their unnamed child was baptised in 1700. **James** (1672/3–1766) blacksmith at Falnash Mill. He married Mary Riddell in Hawick in 1706 and she died in 1743, aged 66. Their children included: John (b.1707); Margaret, who probably die young; Jean (b.1711), probably also died young; and James (1721/2–1807), who married Helen Elliot, who died at Binks. The witnesses in 1707 were Adam Elliot in Lymiecleuch and Archibald Elliot in Bowanhill. He died at Falnash Mill. **James** (1695–1775) 2nd son of wright John. He is the progenitor of the Inchbonny branch of the family. He lived at Mossburnford, working as a joiner and wood merchant. He purchased Inchbonny Braes from Sir John Rutherford in 1738. He married (possibly Isobell Richardson in 1722) and his sons were John (who carried on the business, but died unmarried), James (who farmed at Inchbonny and is the ancestor of the Jedburgh and Rulewater Veitches) and William (who was a wright at Inchbonny). **James** (1727–92) tenant farmer at Spittal Mill, son of John. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty'), daughter of John Murray, farmer at Spittal-on-Rule; she died in 1808, aged 73. Their children were: Jean, who died in childhood; Andrew, who died young; Thomas, also died young; John, who succeeded his father in the farm; James (d.1800), who was a doctor in Jamaica and died at Montego Bay; William (d.1786); Elizabeth (or 'Betty'), who married her neighbour Thomas Bunyan; and George (d.1821). Most of the family are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **James** (1762–1800) 2nd son of James and Betty Murray, born in Cavers Parish. He was educated as a doctor and practised in Montego Bay, Jamaica, where he died. **James** (d.c.1833) farmer at Binks, listed there in 1791 when he paid the cart tax. He was also on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the James who in 1802 witnessed a baptism for John Helm. He left Binks farm in about 1822, setting up as a grocer and meal dealer in Langholm. He is probably the James listed at Langholm in the subscription list for William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. His name is mentioned in letters to Thomas Elliot (from Teviothead) in 1818, 1824 and 1834 (when he appears to have been deceased). He does not appear on the 1841 census, and so presumably was deceased by then. He is probably the Teviothead resident, married to Isabel Brydon, whose children included: James (b.1795), a labourer in Langholm in 1841; Walter (b.1796); Thomas (b.1800), who drove meal etc. from Hawick for his father; and Margaret (b.1803), who married Francis Scoon. **James** (1771–1838) eldest son of wright William. He farmed at Inchbonny and worked as a plough-wright. He is probably the James at Inchbonny listed in the ballot for the Militia in Roxburghshire in 1799. He was described by Sir

Walter Scott as a 'self-taught philosopher, astronomer and mathematician', and had a strong influence on the young David Brewster. All the learned men of the day would visit him, including French naval officers who were prisoners of war in Jedburgh; one of the Frenchmen painted a portrait of him. He was a great maker of telescopes, which he used to observe the heavens; he was the first person in Britain to see the Great Comet of 1811. Along with the astronomer Francis Baily he observed the annular eclipse of 1836 at Inchbonny; during this eclipse Baily described the phenomenon that was referred to as 'Baily's Beads'. Brewster described him as one of the finest telescope makers in the land; he provided telescopes for Lord Minto, Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Thomas Somerville, Mary Somerville, Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Sir Henry McDougal and John Rutherford of Edgerston. Among other instruments he made were barometers, thermometers and spectacles. He also made clocks and a new plough design. Weights and Measures Inspector for the County of Roxburgh, he published tables for how to convert the weights and measures used in Roxburghshire to the Imperial standards (this with the assistance of James Elliot of Goldielands). He is supposed to have preserved the sword of the famed Ringan Oliver, whose sister was his own great-grandmother (this was among historical artefacts shown by his descendant James in 1924); his version of the deeds of Ringan are published in James Telfer's 'Tales and Ballads' (1852). He is listed as a maker of telescopes, microscopes, etc., in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He was a great friend of Hawick millwright and amateur astronomer Gideon Scott. He was also a very devout Christian, strictly observing the Sabbath and leading family worship. However, he was also known to indulge in scientific pranks. Physically he was described as tall and strong, with an extraordinarily large, bald forehead and piercing eyes. He married Betty Robson, who was said to have shared his interest in astronomy. His children were: William (1805–88), millwright at Inchbonny, who married Agnes Barrie from Hawthornside; Rev. James (1807–79), who became minister of St. Cuthbert's in Edinburgh; John (1814–31), who died young; Betty, who lived to her 90s, and was one of the last people living to have spoken with Sir Walter Scott; and 3 other daughters. **James** (b.1795) son of James, farmer at Binks. A letter of 1824 describes that he 'has turned ill out. He works on roads and such as that.' In 1841 he was a labourer in Langholm, living with his wife Jane and children James and Mary. **James** (19th/20th C.) tenant of Harwood Mill. He was Secretary of Rulewater Miniature Rifle Club from 1905. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1694 when she was listed on the Hearth Tax roll among 'ye poor'. **John** of Synton (15th/16th C.) 3rd son of William of Dawyck. In 1481 he was granted a charter of the Mains of Synton (possibly North Synton) by his brother Alexander, in exchange for Easter Dawyck. He thus started the branch of the Veitches of North Synton (although the lands were held by the family since at least 1407). He and his father William were granted the lease of Crosslee (in Ettrick) in 1488, until at least 1492. In 1503 he is 'Johannes Waith de syntoun' when he presented John Buchanan as suitor for his lands of Synton at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He is probably the 'Johanne Waych de Syntoun' who witnessed the document relating to the tower in Hawick 'between the bridges' for Scott of Whitchesters in 1507/8, and probably the 'Johannem Vaiche' on the panel for Adam Hepburn inheriting Alemoor in 1509. In 1531 he and William, and their 'brothers german' were involved in a dispute over the lands of Synton and Crosslee with Walter Scott in Synton, Adam Scott (brother-in-law of Walter Scott) and Walter, son of George (and nephew of Adam Scott); they were pleading to have the tutorship of Walter (and hence rights to his lands, marriage, etc.). He was probably the same man later known as John of North Synton, possessing the estate from at least 1533, when he was part of an inquest in Jedburgh over lands in Longnewton. The next owner appears to have been Walter, probably the young son of George. In 1535 there was a dispute with William Veitch of Dawyck, his superior, which ended with him giving up Corslee (on the Gala Water) in return for keeping North Synton. He could be the 'John Vache' who was listed among the Border Lairds of Selkirkshire who submitted themselves to James V in 1530, to keep better order. He was probably the 'Johanne Waithe' who had 5 cows stolen from 'Corsle', as claimed in the 1535 trial of Robert Scott of Allanhaugh. Also in 1535 he was 'of Norcht Syntoun' when he sought a copy of the royal letters for expenses from the Burgh of Selkirk. In 1539 he was on the inquest panel for Alexander Lauder succeeding to Todrig. He may be the John whose wife Marion Scott was recorded in transactions in Selkirk in 1545. He was succeeded by his son George. He may also be the same man as the contemporary

John Waugh. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Hassendean. He is recorded in 1583/4 among men of that area cited for failing to appear to give evidence relating to answer charges against sons of Sir Thomas of Bedrule. **John** (16th/17th C.) son of Walter in Synton. In 1590 he was listed among Veitches (including his brother Robert) who the Tweedies promised not to harm. **John** of Dawyck (1579–1606) son of William. He had the lands of North Synton restored to him by John Fleming of Boghall in 1583/4, after being forfeited by James Veitch (probably his grandfather) in 1566. He was tenant in Clerklands in 1590 when listed among Veitches who the Tweedies promised not to harm; John, son of Walter in Synton, was also listed and so clearly a separate man. In 1593/4 he was 'apparent of Dawik' when Walter Scott of Ashkirk and Alexander Scott of Clerklands were his sureties not to harm the Tweedies of Drumelzier and Dreva. He is referred to in 1595 as 'Johne Waiche, fear of Dauik' when he signed a 'bond of manrent' in Hawick with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme. The witnesses were Andrew and 2 Williams (one of them surely his brother). He signed a bond among Border Lairds in 1602, 'for my selff and in name of my father, being present'. He succeeded to Dawyck on the death of his father in 1602. He married Janet Stewart. In some histories he is succeeded by his son Malcolm; however, in 1606 his eldest son William is recorded being served as his heir in the 10-pound land (of old extent) of North Synton (perhaps this just being the superiority of the lands). **John** (17th C.) recorded in 1643 along with James as owner of Clerklands in Ashkirk Parish, valued at £182. In 1648 he was one of the Lairds recorded collecting money for 'the plague stricken poor in the brazen laidel' in Ashkirk Parish. He was probably one of the Veitches of Dawyk. **Sir John** of Dawyck (1614–82) son of William. He was regarded as the most important member of the Masons in Scotland in his time. He served as Master of Works in Scotland for Charles I and was in charge of building work carried out at Holyrood Palace. He may be the younger of Dawyck who was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis) in 1664. In 1666 he acquired the superiority of Nether Glenrath in Peeblesshire from John Scott of Hundleshope. He married Christian Naesmyth; their son John succeeded and sold off the Dawyck estate in 1691. His son David became a wright's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1652 and his son Michael became a merchant's apprentice there in 1663. **John** (17th C.) wright at Bedrule in the late 1600s. His eldest son was Thomas and a younger son was James. He is probably the John listed on the Hearth Tax roll for Bedrule in 1694. He could be the John who married Bessie Lillico in Bedrule in 1708. **John** (17th C.) resident of North Synton in 1693 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. He is listed right after James, to whom he was presumably related. He may be related to the earlier John, associated with Clerklands. In 1694 (along with Robert) he witnessed a baptism for James. He is probably the John who married Jean Coltart and whose daughter Margaret was baptised in Ashkirk in 1689. The witnesses in 1689 were Walter Coltart and James Pringle. He is probably the John who in 1691 (along with James Pringle) witnessed a baptism for Robert. **John** (17th C.) resident of Headshaw in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. **John** (17th C.) listed among the poor of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, when he was 'in Burnfoott'. This was presumably Hassendean Burnfoot. **John** of Dawyck (d.1704) son of John of Dawyck, who was Master of Work in Scotland for Charles I. He became a Burgess and Guild Brother in Edinburgh in 1687, gratis, in right of his father. He sold of the family estate in 1691. He was 'precentor of the signatures' in Edinburgh, giving his son John the right to become Burgess and Guild Brother gratis in 1703. Another son, Robert, became a Burgess gratis in 1704 (by which time he was deceased). He married Isabel Grierson. **John** (18th C.) recorded at Spittal in 1727. He was part of the same family who were later tenants at Spittal-on-Rule. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: James (b.1727), who farmed at Spittal; and Alexander (b.1733). **John** (1752–1839) born in Jedburgh, eldest son of Thomas, who was gardener to Sir William Scott at Ancrum House. At the age of 14 he became an apprentice gardener with Robert Dickson & Son in Hassendean. He finished his apprenticeship in Hammersmith and founded a nursery himself in about 1800. This grew to be a family business, based in Devon and London. **John** (1759–1816) eldest son of James and Betty Murray. He succeeded his father as tenant at Spittal-on-Rule. He is probably the John who is recorded at Spittal Mill in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 6 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. It is said that he was unable to convince his wife to stop home-brewing ale, which had become illegal, and so he informed

on her to the authorities in Jedburgh, who, however, were amused by his honesty and let her off with a warning. He married Jean Elliot from Knowesouth in 1791. 6 of their children were baptised in Cavers Parish. Their children were: Jane or Jean (b.1791), who married Thomas Turnbull, merchant in Hawick; James (b.1792), who trained as a minister; William (b.1794), also trained as a minister; Betty (1798–1838); John (b.1796), who was a gardener; Robert (1798–1834), trained as a minister and became a Greek scholar; George (b.1799), died in Lanton; Margaret (b.1801), who died in infancy; Mabel (1802–48), who died unmarried; Margaret (again, b.1804), who also died in infancy; Elliot (d.1842); and an unnamed girl. His wife Jean, died a few days after the last child was born **John** (18th/19th C.) listed as a meal dealer on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Katherine** 'Katie' (18th/19th C.) tenant of one of the fields of Hilliesland. She lived at the top of the Cross Wynd. Her favourite seat was a rock on a summit that was known as 'Katie Veitch's Chair'. **Kathleen Anne** (1908–68) daughter of tweed manufacturer James and Margaret Anne Currie. She became an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1930. About 1931–4 she worked for the Duke of Roxburghe on estate improvements. She exhibited watercolours at the Hawick Art Club in the 1930s. In about 1937 she designed Little Salt Hall adjacent to Summerfield (possibly her parents' home), off Rosalle Brae. It has an unusual curved plan, with Arts & Crafts elements. She was unmarried and lived with her sister Maude in a house she designed near Gattonside. After retirement she converted to Catholicism. From 1958 she spent the last decade of her life working on renovations of the Church of Our Lady and St. Joseph in Selkirk. She spent time at the Catholic retreat at Elie (in Fife) and went missing from there. Her body was later found on the beach and she had been strangled. Her murder was never officially solved, although the later accidental death of a worker dismantling the railway there may have been the cause of the police shutting the case. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Brown and their children included: John (b.1656); and James (b.1660). The witnesses in 1656 were Robert (surely a relative) and John Hislop. **Robert** (16th C.) son of Walter of North Synton. In 1580/1 he paid the agent of Margaret Douglas of Bothwell the sum of £30 for part of the annual rent on the lands of 'Over Maines of Hassindaneburne', which hasd been wadset by Robert Scott of Alton. In 1590 he was listed among Veitches (including his brother John) who the Tweedies promised not to harm. He may be the Robert 'in North Sintoun' whose 'son natural' William became a cordiner's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1609. **Robert** (17th C.) married 'Heilling Dods' in Ashkirk in 1644. Note that Thomas Dodds married 'Heilling Wauche' in Ashkirk in 1648, with either or both perhaps being related to this couple. He may have been father of John (b.1646) and Jams (b.1649), with no mother's name given. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1694 (along with John) he witnessed a baptism for James (who lived at North Synton). He married Janet Coltart and their children included: John (b.1689); James (b.1691); Gideon (b.1693); Janet (b.1695); Margaret (b.1697); James (b.1701); and Robert (b.1703). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident in Philhope in 1715 and 1718 and Broadlee in 1722. His surname is written 'Veatch'. He is probably the son of James and Helen Turnbull, born in Roberton Parish in 1686. His children included: Jean (b.1713); Helen (b.1715); Mary (b.1718); William (b.1719); and Christian (b.1722). **Robert** (18th C.) married Isabel Thomson in Minto in 1744. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk Parish in 1661 when he witnessed a baptism for John Hislop and Isobel Veitch. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded as 'mealmaker' at Newton Mill, Bedrule Parish in 1691, probably related to John the wright at Bedrule. He was also listed on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694, with 'The Kilne' listed right after him. He is probably the Thomas whose children, baptised in Bedrule, included William (b.1691) and Isabel (b.1694). **Thomas** (b.1692) son of wright John. He was shepherd at Spittal Tower. His children included: Thomas (b.1714), baptised in Bedrule; Walter (b.1716), baptised in Cavers; and William (b.1719), baptised in Bedrule. Helen (b.1728), baptised in Cavers, may have been his daughter, if he was living at Dykes at that point. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Neil and their children included Marion (b.1716), Janet (b.1721) and Patrick (b.1724). Perhaps the same Thomas in recorded receiving money from Ashkirk Parish in 1727. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included William (b.1737). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His children included Agnes (b.1764). **Thomas** (1720/1–1807) gardener in Edgerston. His wife, Mary (or Mariane) Scott, died in 1780, aged 50. Their son Archibald (1777/8–1836) lived

for a while in Jamaica. They had an unnamed son baptised in Jedburgh in 1767. They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard and must be related to the Spittal Mill family. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His wife was Jane Cockburn and their son James was baptised in 1761. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His wife was Agnes Hall and their son Adam was baptised in 1773. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Unthank in Hobkirk Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He probably also farmed at Wester Swanshiel, and other nearby lands, which were at that time let along with Unthank. 'T. Veitch's wife' who died in Hobkirk Parish in 1812 could have been his wife. Helen (b.1773), Margaret (b.1775), Ann (b.1777) and Betty (b.1782), baptised in Hobkirk, could be his daughters. **Thomas** (b.1800) son of James. He drove meal etc. between Langholm and Hawick for his father, who had farmed at Binks and then moved to Langholm. He is listed at Binks in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. In 1851 he was a carter in Langholm. **Walter** (16th C.) son of George of North Synton. He was given these lands in a sasine of 1526. In 1531 he was involved in a dispute over the succession to Synton (and the 'kyndness' of Corslie) along with Walter Scott in Synton and Adam Scott, his brother-in-law, against John, William and their brothers. By 1535 the lands of North Synton were owned by John. He is probably the Walter 'Vauch' listed in 1538 along with George Robson, John Robson, David Do[wne?] and Walter Scott, when Andrew Lough forced them off his lands at Synton. In 1541 he witnessed a transaction for the Scotts of Headshaw. **Walter** 'Wat' (16th C.) recorded in 1562 as a tenant in Greatlaws. Robert Hastie acting as factor in Lilliesleaf acknowledged receipt of the teinds from him and other tenants of 'Grett Law' and Clerklands. His name is listed as 'Watt Vaiche'. **Walter** of North Synton (d.c.1600) probably son of John, although these generations are uncertain. He may be the 'Walter Vache of Syntoun' who is recorded as a supporter of Scott of Buccleuch in the 1564/5 contract between the Scotts and the Kerrs. In 1575/6 he was a complainant regarding 'mails' for his steading of 'Corsley'. He was listed among many Scotts and their allies in a 1581 summons to appear before the Privy Council regarding the feud with the Elliots and Armstrongs. He may have been involved in the attack by the Scotts of Headshaw on 2 sons of Martin Elliot of Braidlie. In 1580 he and his son and heir James witnessed a marriage contract in Selkirk between James Scott in Whitslade and Elizabeth, sister of Robert Scott in Aikwood. Also in 1580 he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for the Cairncrosses. In 1580/1 his son Robert took over some of the annual rent of the half lands of 'Over Maines of Hassindaneburne'. In 1581 he witnessed an agreement in Selkirk where James Langlands of that Ilk resigned his lands to his son Robert Langlands. He witnessed other transactions in Selkirk in 1581. He failed to appear for the first summons to the Privy Council in 1581. In 1590 his sons Robert and John were listed among Veitches who the Tweedies promised not to harm. He was probably succeeded by his son John or perhaps James. He may also be the 'Walter Vaitche of North syntoun' listed among landed men in the Borders in about 1590 and as 'Walter Vaitch of Northsinton' in Monipennie's list of about 1597. His grandson Walter inherited North Synton from him in 1609. **Walter** of North Synton (16th/17th C.) son of James. He was served heir to his grandfather Walter in the lands of North Synton in 1609. His father resided at Corslie, which also inherited in 1609. In 1617 he was among Border Lairds who renewed their bond for keeping the peace. In 1648 he was one of the Lairds recorded collecting money for 'the plague stricken poor in the brazen laidel' in Ashkirk Parish. He married Jean Cairncross, and with her permission sold Corslie to George Pringle of Torwoodlee in 1625. He later married Janet Ker; with her permission and that of his eldest son James, he sold North Synton (with the exception of Clerklands) to Francis Scott of South Synton in 1641. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His children included: Nicholas (b.1708); and James (b.1711). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was in Appletreehall in 1718 when he married Margaret (or Marion) Turnbull. They were living at Galalaw in 1724. Their children included: Isabel (b.1724); and Martha (b.1728). The witnesses in 1724 were John Easton and James Telfer. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tailor in 'Longtown' (probably Langtonheight) in Ashkirk Parish. He is recorded there in 1715, 1718 and 1719. He married Margaret Archibald and their children included William (b.1712), Janet (b.1713), Robert (b.1716), Helen (b.1715), John (b.1718) and Margaret (b.1719). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Neil in 1707 and their children included Jean (b.1708), John

(b.1710), Janet (b.1717), Agnes (b.1722) and Andrew (b.1726). Janet (b.1705), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **William** of Dawyck (d.c.1502) probably son of Paul. He and his son John were granted a lease of the lands of Crosslee in Ettrick in the period 1488–92. His children included Alexander, William and John. He could be the William who had a sasine for North Synton in 1475. There was a dispute in 1531 between his sons John and William (and their 'brothers german', suggesting he had more sons, perhaps including Thomas) and the Scotts of Synton, aligned with the young Walter (son of George). **William** of Dawyck (d.c.1545) 2nd son of William. He had a charter for North Synton in 1509. He is probably the Laird of Dawyck who was called for his lands of North Synton at the Justice Aire in Jedburgh in 1510, but fined for not appearing. He held the family estates in Peeblesshire, succeeding to his brother Alexander. He was also superior of the lands of North Synton, granting a charter to his nephew George in 1525 and a 'precept of sasine' to George's son Walter in 1526. In 1530 he was one of the Border Lairds who submitted to James V to keep better order. He could be the William who served as officer for Thomas Ker of Yair in 1531 in a dispute with Patrick Murray of Falahill. He purchased letters to declare Adam Scott in Synton as a fugitive for not delivering to him the tutorship of his (Adam's) nephew Walter; he was at that time referred to as 'William Vaych in the Yair'. In 1535 he had a debate over these lands with John Veitch, but received Corslee (on the Gala Water) in return for John retaining North Synton. **William** of Dawyck (d.1602) son of James. He was known as 'the Deil of Dawyck'. He inherited the family lands, which included acting as superior for North Synton, as embodied in a crown charter of 1564. In 1574 he was on the retours for Walter Scott of Branxholme as heir to his great-uncle David Scott, as well as his great-grandfather Sir Walter Scott. In 1590 the Tweedies had a bond not to harm him and other Veitches, including his brother George and son William and some Veitches from Synton. In 1600 he and James Tweedie of Drumelzier were ordered to appear before the Privy Council to resolve their feud. He was also listed among leaders ordered in 1600 to appear before the Privy Council to give advice about peace on the Border. He married Marion Fleming and his sons included: John, who succeeded; Patrick, killed by the Tweedies in 1590; and William. **William** of Dawyck (d.aft. 1654) eldest son of John. In 1606 he is recorded being served as heir to his father John in the lands of North Synton, including the advowson of the church. He was said to have killed James Tweedie of Drumelzier in a duel in 1617. In 1637 he was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow (gratis). In 1613 he married Christian, daughter of Sir John Murray of Blackbarony. Their children included: Sir John, who succeeded; James; Robert; and David. **Rev. William** (1640–1722) son of John, minister of Roberton in Lanarkshire. He had brothers who were ministers at Westruther, Mauchline and Govan. He was educated in Glasgow and spent time as tutor to the family of Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead. There he was influenced by John Livingstone and became friends with Gilbert Elliot (later Lord of Minto). He was licensed in 1664, but identified himself with the Pentland Rising and was declared as a fugitive. Escaping to England, he became chaplain to the Mayor of Newcastle. He then preached in Scotland under an assumed name, but was arrested and imprisoned on the Bass Rock in 1679. With Gilbert Elliot acting as his agent, petitioning people in positions of power in London, he was liberated after 6 months. Travelling again to England, he is said to have preached at Kielderhead, Wheelcauseway and Deadwater. He also at one point hid out in a turf-covered hut near Carter Fell, while the dragoons searched for him. He also acted an agent on behald of the Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch. He became minister at Whitton Hall, Morebattle in 1688, moving to Peebles in 1690 and then Dumfries in 1694. He married Marion Fairley, who died the day after him. Their children were: William, Captain in the Darien Expedition; Samuel, first Governor of Nova Scotia; Ebenezer, minister of Ayr; Elizabeth; Sarah; Agnes; Janet; and 3 others who died young. His memoirs were published in 1825. **William** (17th C.) resident at Outerside according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. John was also listed there and must have been related. He is probably the William, married to Margaret Scott, whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included: Margaret (b.1673); George (b.1675); Marie (b.1677); Janet (b.1678); and Robert (b.1683). The witnesses in 1675 were James Thorbrand and William Laing. The witnesses in 1683 were William Laing and George Thorbrand (whose mother may have been a Veitch). It is possible that his name was 'Velch', i.e. Welsh. **William** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Mill in 1693 when he was

listed on the Hearth Tax roll there. His surname is written 'Vaith'. He could be the William who married Agnes Bowie and had children (baptised in Ashkirk): Jean (b.1690); and William (b.1692). The witnesses in 1690 were James Kennedy (who was probably also at Ashkirk Mill) and John Bowie (who was probably related to his wife). **William** (17th C.) wright listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He was also listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. **William** (18th C.) resident of Spittal in 1729 and 1730. His children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included John (b.1729) and Bessie (b.1730). He was surely related to other Veitches of Spittal-on-Rule. **William** (18th C.) gardener at Branxholme. In 1740 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Cook (gardener at Branxholme). He is listed as 'Gardiner to Midlamiln at Branxome', i.e. he worked for Robert Elliot of Midlem Mill, who was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, living at Branxholme. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Turnbull and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1741. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was at Whitriggs in 1761 when his daughter Isabel was baptised. He married Nelly Scott and their children included: an unnamed child (b.1756); Janet (b.1757); and Isabel (b.1761). **William** (d.bef. 1787) merchant in Hawick. In 1758 he was witness to a baptism for Walter Rae and in both 1758 and 1762 he witnessed baptisms (along with shoemaker John Oliver) for merchant Andrew Scott. He married Christian Scott in 1753; this could also be the marriage of William 'Velch' recorded in Kirkton Parish in 1753, with no bride's name given. Their children included: Agnes (1757–87); Elizabeth (b.1759); Andrew (b.1761); William (b.1763); Elizabeth (again, b.1765); Alison (b.1768); James (b.1768); and Andrew (again, b.1768). The witnesses in 1757, 1759 and 1765 were merchant Andrew Scott (possibly related to his wife) and shoemaker John Oliver. **William** (1738–1818) 3rd son of James of Inchbonny. He was a wright at Inchbonny, inheriting part of the property on the death of his father, his descendants later becoming sole owners. His wife died in 1823 aged 84. His eldest son James was well known as a self-taught philosopher and astronomer and his 2nd son William became a millwright in Jedburgh. He could be the William listed among the subscribers to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' in 1784. **William** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. His daughter Agnes died in 1787. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Ormiston Mains, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. Probably the same William was a servant at Sunnyside on the 1801 Militia ballot. **William** (b.1800/1) born in Linton, he was farmer at Dykes in Cavers Parish. He is recorded there in 1861 as farmer of 290 acres and was still recorded there in a directory of 1868. He married Janet Davidson. **Rev. William** (1794–1885) son of John Veitch and Jean Elliot, he was born at Spittal-on-Rule and his baptism was recorded in Cavers Parish. Like 2 of his brothers (and his cousin James Veitch, D.D.) he trained for the ministry. He was educted in Jedburgh and then at Edinburgh University, where Thomas Carlyle was one of his contemporaries. He was a seceder, with severe Presyterian views and although he trained for the ministry and preached a few times, he never took charge of any parish. Instead he devoted much of his life to teaching Greek in Edinburgh and wrote 'Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective' (1848), which was reprinted several times. He also served as editor of several Greek and Latin texts and wrote many reviews. Although he failed to get the Greek Professorship in Edinburgh in 1852, he was made LL.D. in 1866. He had a reputation for being fond of sport and a popular storyteller. He was said to be 'esteemed in his select private circle for genial humour and familiarity with border story'. In late life he lived in a cottage at Lanton. He died at his home on North West Circus Place in Edinburgh and is buried in Dean Cemetery there (also formerly written 'Vache', 'Vaiche', 'Vaitch', 'Vaitche', 'Veatch', 'Veitche', 'Vetch', 'Vetche', 'vitch', 'Wache', 'Wauch', 'Weache', 'Weche', 'Weich', 'Wetch', etc., and with the modern **Waugh** also possibly being a variant).

the Veitches (*thu-vee-cheez*) *n.* family that has been prominent in the Peebles and Ashkirk areas. The name is surely of Norman origin and probably derives from the French for cow. It occurs in many spelling variants, leading to the modern names Veitch and also Waugh. The main seats of the family were at Dawyck in Peeblesshire and North Synton near Ashkirk. 'Alexandro la Uache' was recorded around 1250 when he witnessed a charter for Henry of Ashkirk to Coldingham Priory and also an agreement between Henry of Ashkirk and Henry's brother Alexander. 'William le Vache' in the County of Peebles swore fealty to Edward I in 1296.

Veltoun (*vel-tin*) *n.* old form of **Wulton**, used on a Church of Scotland register of 1586.

Velvet Heels (*vel-vi'-heelz*) *n.* nickname sometimes used for **Rev. John Aikman Wallace**.

vennel (*ve-nul*) *n., arch.* an alley, small lane, narrow thoroughfare in a town – '. . . the common vennel that leads from the town head to the back dam of the mill' [BR] (early Hawick documents speak about the 'Common Vennel' and the 'Back Vennel'; from French).

the Vennel (*thu-ve-nul*) *n.* name sometimes used for the 'Common Vennel' running from Myreslawgreen down to the Coble Pool, which marked part of the town boundary in the 1537 Charter.

Venner (*ve-nur*) *n.* **Corbyn Morris** (d.1803) Captain in the East India Company. His first name is also written 'Corrybine'. He was Captain of the 'Queen' in 1796 and the 'Walpole' 1797/8, which ship he purchased in 1803. In 1800 he was served heir to his uncle James Lauder of Whitslade. As well as gaining the lands of Whitslade, he also got Redfordgreen and Drycleuchshiels. The 1802 Land Tax Rolls lists him paying tax on £169 for those farms and £266 13s 4d for Whitslade. His will describes him as 'of Inner Temple, City of London'. **John** (18th/19th C.) succeeded his brother Corbyn in 1805, gaining half of the lands of Whitslade, Redfordgreen and Drycleuchshiels. He also gained the other half of the lands that had previously belonged to his great-uncle John Adam of Whitslade (also written 'Vennor').

vent (*ven'*) *n., arch.* progress, speed – 'Are ye comin' ony thing guid vent the day? Are ye making speed? a question regarding any piece of work, Roxb.' [JoJ].

venterlokist (*ven-ter-lō-kist*) *n., arch.* a ventriloquist – 'Wull the Bellman duly announced the entertainment which he said was to be given by a 'venterlockest' ' [RM] (note the accent on the 3rd syllable, rather than the 2nd).

ventur (*ven-tur, ven'-ur*) *v., arch.* to venture – 'But some was ventur a wee thing strauchter Wi' frank opinions o' Juden's douchter' [WL].

vera see **verra**

verder (*ver-dur*) *n., arch.* verdure – 'An another ribbon, – verder-cled, rinnin eassla-wassla – telld the coorse o bonnie Teviot' [ECS].

vergin (*ver-gin*) *n., poet.* a virgin – 'Then sall the kingdoom o' heæven be likenet untill ten vergins . . . ' [HSR].

veritie (*ve-ri-tee*) *n., aech.* truth – '. . . and Andrew Anguss who deponed upon the veritie of the same' [BR1685], '. . . and veritie being referred to his oath he refused to swear' [BR1693].

ver ner (*ver-ner*) *adv.* almost, very nearly – 'hei was involved verner fri the stert', '. . . hei run the General Store in the Howegate for verner toonty year' [IWL], 'A wee drop oo ca' a pickle, And nearly is verner . . . ' [IWL] (also written 'verner', etc.; see also **ner**).

vernish (*ver-neesh*) *n., v.* varnish – 'Meind how ee pit the verneesh on; dinna streek eet wui brush merks' [ECS], '. . . wi' horn hannles kerved into a' kinds o' whurly-whas, and glitterin' wi' verneesh' [DH] (also written 'verneesh').

Vernon (*ver-nin*) *n.* **Joshua John** 'J.J.' (1847–1923) born in West Calder, Midlothian, son of William Francis. He worked as a dentist in Hawick. He was writer of 'The Parish and Kirk of Hawick, 1711–1725' (1900), which appeared in 4 parts, plus appendices in the Transactions of the Archæological Society, as well as being published separately as a booklet. He also wrote the text for 'Pictures from the Past of Auld Hawick' (1911) with J. McNairn. He was one of the earlier writers to insist that the Mote was the remains of a Norman palisaded stronghold. He was Exhibition Secretary for the Hawick Fine Arts Association and Secretary of the Archæological Society. He wrote 33 articles for the Transactions, including a discussion of views of Edinburgh in 1874, Borthwick Castle and 'A Border Raid' in 1877 and the murder of Sir Alexander Ramsay in 1899). He also helped James Sinton compile his Hawick-related bibliography. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In 1900 he donated to the Museum 'Two medals struck to commemorate the taking of Porto Bello [in Panama] by Admiral Vernon'. In 1874 in Hawick he married Isabella Douglas, daughter of butcher William Nisbet, and had a son, Robert Douglas (b.1874). In 1877 in Stow he secondly married Mary Jamieson and their children included: Alice Edith (b.1879); Ethel (b.1881); and Maria Diana (b.1883), who married Arthur Bagg and died in Penticton, British Columbia. **William Frederick** 'Fred' (b.1841) son of William Francis, he was born in West Calder and was older brother of J.J., dentist in Hawick. He lived in Kelso and gave a talk to the Archæological Society in 1874 on the history of Roxburgh Castle. He was Master of the Kelso Mason's Lodge and wrote 'History of Freemasonry in the Province of Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirkshires, from 1674 to the Present Time' (1893).

verra (*ve-ru, -re, -ri*) *adj., adv.* very – 'His vera heart was like to burste, He aft was hafflins down . . . ' [JTe], 'He glow'rs as if he'd burst his

vera een' [JoHa], '... and isna' he a nice ane, the verra picture o' his faither' [AM], 'How verra grit is the virtu o' thy loein-kindniss, O God!' [HSR], 'Afflicket I am verra mickle ...' [HSR], 'She fuffit an' glowred, wi' gogglin' een, Like ane vera imp o' helle!' [WiSp], 'hei wasni verra happy as a bairn', 'Let him alane, puir man, he's no' verra wise' [RM], '... ma serk was drackeet wui weet till it stack ti ma verra back' [ECS], '... verra musical, hei's played the trombone an clarinet, but no baith at the same time' [IWL], 'born ... verra appropriately on Common Ridin' Friday' [IWL], 'Was verra steady, never drank, An waited duly on the Bank' [RDW], '... An' nane sae vera far of neither – At dainty Denha'm' [JoHa], ''Tis thought they ken the verra creel O' Lean Yeddie Gibson' [T], '... That make Hawick look like new, but 'oo ken she's vera auld' [JEDM], 'Oft has his choice unconscious jest Provided fun the verra best' [RM], 'But as time rolled on, and Hawick toon grew bigger, This bit land grew to a verra big figure' [JCG], '... And there's the verra spot ti lie, A bed that's better than the rest' [WP], 'Big stations are a' verra weel in their way, says Hab' [DH], 'Verreh puir be present standards, isn't eet?' [BW1974] (also spelled 'vera', 'verreh' and 'verrih').

verray (*ve-rā*) *adj., arch.* genuine, true, actual – '... in the soume of twa hundreth merkis of vsuale mone of Scotland, becaus of verray det' [SB1470].

verrih see **verra**

verter (*ver-tur*) *n., arch.* virtue, efficacy in healing certain diseases – 'To hae verter. To possess, or be supposed to possess virtue, by which certain diseases may be cured, Roxb. Ettr. For.' [JoJ], a charm (cf. **vertew**).

the Verter (*thu-ver-tur*) *n.* shortened form of **the Verter Well** – 'Thus keep it intact frae the rude ruthless hand, And protect the famed well o' the Verter' [RF].

the Verter Well (*thu-ver-tur-wel*) *n.* spring that entered the Teviot near the Dunk, about 350 yards upriver from the Pipleheugh Well. It supposedly had healing powers, and even had its mineral properties tested once. A pipe was fitted in the 1860s and an iron fountain was erected on the river bank in 1874, with its position moved to the other side of the road in 1888. There was a poetry competition inspired by the Verter Well in 1888, with the best entries published in a booklet. The iron fountain, paid for by the wife of Rev. Thomson of Rosalee, had a Latin inscription which translated as 'Drink, pass on, give thanks to God'. However, the supply was never the same after being interfered with. Before the end of the 19th century the spring had found another channel and the well dried up – 'From Hawick Verter Well shall spring A cure for every evil thing' [T], 'Even iron-ore, so common elsewhere, is here seldom met with, and extremely poor, although our much-neglected 'Verture well' proves that iron exists' [HAST1870], 'Ne'er mix it wi' spirits, but take it itsel', There's a pure healing virtue in our grand Verter Well' [VW], 'Or aiblins gin we will'd it how we'd scamper aff sae fell To play the truant laddies at the auld Verter Well' [VW] (the origin is from the word 'verter' or virtue, but note there was a more famous Verter Well near Airdrie, popular in the 18th century, and others near Duns, Yetholm and probably elsewhere).

vertew (*ver-too*) *n., arch.* virtue, moral excellence – '... the quhilk Adam Cessfurde, bailzie, through the vertew and strenth of his office ...' [JW1558] (cf. **verter** and **virtue**).

the Vertish (*thu-ver'-eesh, -teesh, -tish*) *n.* popular name for the Vertish Hill, which extends from Burnflat to the Nip Knowes. Long in use as a recreational part of the Common, it was the location for horse racing at the Common Riding until 1819. It is now home of the Hawick Golf Club, venue for the Vertish Hill Sports, well trodden during the Chases, and offers a glorious panorama of the Borders – 'Sune we maun climb the Vertish heicht To watch the honoured emblem waving' [RH], 'Fit yet to face the Nipknowes or storm the Vertish high, For the drums and fifes are calling, and the Cornet's riding by' [JYH], 'But hei has the Vertish to bield his back ...' [DH] (the meaning is uncertain, although in some older documents it is 'Fertish', suggesting an origin in the Gaelic 'făir tais', meaning a damp ridge; it is tempting to imagine a link to the French 'vert' and another alternative might be a connection with the Scots 'vertous', meaning 'virtuous').

the Vertish Brae (*thu-ver'-eesh-brā*) *n.* occasional name for **the Vertish Hill**, or **the Nip Knowes** – '... Nae gallop up the Vertish Brae, Nae rider, horse nor goal' [WP].

the Vertish Hill (*thu-ver'-eesh-hil*) *n.* part of the Common, let to the Golf Club for a nominal rent, and used annually for the Vertish Hill Sports since 1881. Up until 1803 the riders at the Common Riding used to go over the hill on their way to the Moor. The hill reaches a height of 856 feet and the land covers an area of 68 acres. It is more commonly known simply as **the Vertish** – '... O'er the Vertish hill nor tire' [AB], 'From Robber's Law o'er to the Vartish Hill, When auld

wives in Denholm, cry out for a gill' [MP], 'But I'm fain for a sicht o' the Vertish Hill Wi' his plaid flung owre his shooder' [DH], '... For there's never a hill like the Vertish Hill To a guitter-bluid Wast-ender!' [DH], 'But when A stand on the thirteenth tee The view ma hert diz thrill Lookin' sooth owre God's ain country Frae the Vertish Hill' [IWL] (there are spelling variations; it is still 'Fertish Hill' in 1863).

the Vertish Hill Sports (*thu-ver'-eesh-hil-spōrtz*) *n.* the Children's Annual Festival and Sports, held on a specially levelled part of the Vertish Hill. It includes races for primary school children, preceeded by a procession, latterly from the Evergreen Hall (formerly from the Buccleuch Memorial) to the Vertish Hill, where the children receive a gift of money (or sometimes another item). Started in 1882 as a kite flying contest for boys under 16, other games and races were soon added. At the special sports for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 it is estimated that the crowd was 12,000. It was moved to the Park for a couple of years, but returned to the Vertish in 1906. There is film of the procession to the sports and some of the competitions in 1909/10. There was a special Vertish Hill Sports in 1914 on the Saturday before the Common Riding, as part of the Quater-Centenary celebrations. The procession was led by the Cornet and 25 mounted supporters and included 3,600 children, each of whom was given a ceremonial enamelled mug. In 1915 the Sports were held on the Friday of the Common Riding in place of traditional events, and more than 2,800 children received a box of chocolates. In 1919 a special Victory Vertish Hill Sports were held. There have also been other special celebratory Sports over the years. The precise day has varied, but it is usually held on a Saturday near the end of June, at earlier times being in July. At one point the cost of the Games was underwritten by the Town Council, but for a long time has relied entirely on donations and administered by a voluntary committee. The providing of tea to the public has long been a tradition. In 2020 the event was cancelled because of Covid-19, with people encouraged to fly kites instead.

Vertish Hill Sports 2000 (*ver'-eesh-hil-spōrtz-twā-thoo-zind*) *n.* video made by members of the Hawick Film and Video Group at the request of the Vertish Hill Sports Committee to commemorate the special millennium Vertish Hill Sports. It runs for approximately 37 minutes.

the Vertish Stakes (*thu-ver'-eesh-stāks*) *n.* race during the Common Riding.

Vescy see **Vesey**

Vesey (*vee-see*) *n.* **Agnes** (d.1301/2) mother of William 'de Chartres', and probably wife of Henry Charteris. She died at 'Appleterig' (probably Appletreehall, although stated to be in the regality of Sprouston) at Martinmas in 1301 and the lands there were inherited by her son William. **Lady Jane** (13th C.) probably heiress of the half-barony of Wilton, her name is also given as 'Joan'. It seems reasonable to suppose that she was daughter of John, Lord of Alnwick. Her husband was Sir Thomas de Charteris, with whom she jointly held the half-barony in a grant by Alexander III, after having previously resigned them into the King's hands. According to an inquest of 1303/4 these lands were inherited by William de Charteris, son of Andrew and Agnes de Vesci (who may well have been her sister). It was said at the 1303/4 inquest that the jurors 'know nothing about the manner of such enfeoffment ... they know there was such, but not its tenor'; hence there is some mystery surrounding how she came to hold the half-barony. Note that an earlier member of her family, Margaret, married Sir Patrick of Riddell, and an even earlier member, Sybil, married Walter Bombeck, who gifted the original 'Hermitage' in Liddesdale. Her husband Thomas died in 1302 and she died earlier, 'long before the Scots war'. To further complicate matters, the Barony had earlier passed through Walter de Percehay, from his mother Joan de Wilton, except that Walter de Percehay's mother appears to have been Joan (or Jane) de Vesey; the names cannot be coincidental, but it is unclear what the relationships were (also 'Vescy', 'de Vesey', 'de Vesci', etc.).

veshel (*ve-shel*) *n., poet.* a vessel – '... I am like ane brokin veshell' [HSR].

vesit (*ve-zit*) *pp., arch.* visited, inspected – '... efter thai war sworne, passit and wesit the saidis landis ...' [SB1500].

Vetch see **Veitch**

vex (*veks*) *n.* a worry, concern, annoyance, regret – 'A was seek on Thursdi an hed ti miss the Colour Bussin, which was a right vex', 'A war is an awfih vex' [ECS], '... fair leike ti faa off the spake wui the wuddles an the vexes o woark ...' [ECS] (only used as a verb in standard English; see also **vexit**).

vexed (*veksd*) *pp., adj.* concerned, troubled, distressed, annoyed, sorry – 'Thus being vext, he shew the Friends of the Name, How the Lord Scroup had Willy Kinment tane' [CWS], 'Aw'm vexed to hear o' the lassie's illness, but aw daurna

for ma life gang to ask hoo she is' [WNK], 'A'm awfi vexed for um', 'An' ee felt sae vexed when his team got bate', 'A was vext A'd naebody nerr iz ti speak ti . . . ' [ECS], '. . . But lookit sae vexed when his team got bate That ye gied him half your pie' [DH] (also written 'vext'; this word is used more commonly in Hawick than in standard English, and with a slightly different meaning).

vexit (*vek-see', -si'*) *adj.* vexed – '. . . my doughter is grievouslie vexet wi' ane deevil' [HSR], 'Ane vexit wycht the maister was Whan this stramash he sawe' [WiSp] (see **vex**).

the Viaduct (*thu-vI-a-dukt*) *n.* popular name for **the Station Viaduct**.

the Vic (*thu-vik*) *n.* the Victoria Hotel, existing from the 19th century at 52 High Street. It was designed by J.P. Alison around 1893 and built on premises formerly occupied by Nixon's hosiery factory. The hotel closed in the 1970s and was demolished in 1980.

vicarage (*vi-ku-reej*) *n., arch.* a minor tithe, originally payable to the local vicar (rather than parson), also referred to as 'vicarage teind' – 'All thir 51 lands adjacent to ye toune are estimat to pay nyne scoir 15 bolls in stok, 49 bolls in great teynd, laik ane firlot, and 20 libs of vicarage' [PR1627], 'Thomas Gray peyed formerly for the viccorage of Hassindeane alias Tounhead 13s 4d' [Buc1692].

Vicar's Hill (*vi-kurz-hil*) *n.* former name for lands near Hobkirk Kirk, long owned by the church and later called Kirknowe. This is probably the 'Vicarie-hill' referred to in the documents relating to Rev. George Douglas in 1602. It could be the 'Viccars Hall' mentioned along with 'Viccars land' of Hobkirk Kirk when inherited by Gilbert Eliott from his father Archibald of Craigend in 1683.

Vicar's Hob (*vi-kurz-hōb*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Elliot** in the latter part of the 16th century.

Vicar's Land (*vi-kurz-lawnd*) *n.* former name for lands attached to Hopkirk Kirk. They are mentioned as 'Viccars land' in 1683, along with 'Viccars Hall' and Wester Swanshiel, among lands inherited by Gilbert Eliott from his father Archibald of Craigend.

Vicar's Rob (*vi-kurz-rōb*) *n.* nickname of **Robert Elliot**, one of the thieves captured at Hawick market in October 1567. He may be the same man as 'Vicar's Hobb' recorded in 1589.

Vicar's Waas (*vi-kurz-wawz*) *n.* former name for a field near Hobkirk Church, which had been the site of the old vicarage lands, a little to the west of the steading of Kirknowe.

vicious (*vi-shis*) *adj., arch.* wicked, sinful, malicious – 'A vitious, odious King, he play'd at swig, Whilst he lost Scotland all to Striviling Bridge' [CWS] (also written 'vitious').

vicker (*vi-kur*) *n.* a chestnut that has won a game of 'conkers', being referred to as a 'yin vicker', 'twae vicker' etc., depending on how many games it has won, and the surviving chestnut inheriting the score of its opponent – 'if ma cheggy baits your eeleeven vicker, then mine'll be a twal vicker' (presumably from 'victor').

Victoria (*vik-tō-ree-u*) *n.* Alexandrina Victoria (1819–1901), grand-daughter of George III, she was Queen of the United Kingdom 1837–1901, during a time of great political change in Britain and the building of the Empire. In Hawick she gave her name to a street, a hotel, a bridge and a laundry, amongst other things. She was a frequent visitor to Bowhill. On her first visit to Scotland in 1842, she was a guest of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dlkeith. On another royal visit to the Borders in 1867, the train passed through Hawick at a walking pace, with crowds lining the railway; she gave an address in Kelso and stayed at Floors Castle, with the beacons being lit on Border hills in the evening, then visited Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford and Jedburgh.

Victoria Baths (*vik-tō-ree-u-bawths*) *n.* former name for the **Victoria Laundry**, operating on Commercial Road in the latter part of the 19th century, run by John Saunderson. It may have originally operated as a public bathing facility, but became a laundry when the 'Baths' opened nearby in 1912.

Victoria Brig (*vik-tō-ree-u-brig*) *n.* footbridge from the Little Haugh to Commercial Road. The first wooden trellis bridge was built in 1851/2, by Walter Scott the builders (Buccleuch Street), painted by Andrew Kennedy in white, blue and yellow (imitating the Crystal Palace) and funded by public subscription. It was situated a few yards further down the river than today's and was built by subscription (with the final debt cleared by the Road Trustees) to provide a link to the High Street area from near William Watson's factory. The bridge was named in honour of Queen Victoria by the Bridge Committee. It was replaced in 1873/4 by a narrow iron bridge, which was widened in 1910, but destroyed in a flood of 1938. The bridge was rebuilt in 1939 and then again in 1991. Before the bridge existed there were stepping stones across the river there, and some of Watson's workers used stilts to cross at

the same general location. As part of the flood protection scheme, the bridge was replaced with a wider and higher version in 2021 and reopened in 2022.

Victoria Hotel (*vik-tō-ree-u-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel formerly at 52 High Street, which held dances and other social events. It was for a time a temperance hotel. The building was of red sandstone in an Elizabethan style, with 2 half-timbered gables (which were very ditinctive on this part of the street). It was built on the former site of Nixon's hosiery premises, which from 1831–61 was the residence of Dr. John Douglas. James Scott was proprietor in 1868. It was remodelled sometime around 1900, with designs by J.P. Alison dated 1893. Andrew Deans was owner in the 1950s and 1960s and he later leased it to brewers Drybrough & Co. The hotel was demolished in 1980 (also known as **the Vic**).

Victoria Laundry (*vik-tō-ree-u-lawn-dree*) *n.* the Victoria Steam Laundry on the Teviot side of Commercial Road, which operated through much of the 20th century, closing in the 1970s. It also contained baths in earlier times, but developed into a laundry, presumably when the public swimming baths opened nearby. It was used by many local hotels etc., and also by householders for their special linens. Items were deposited there for washing (in distinction to 'the Steam', where one had to do it oneself) and it also had dry cleaning facilities. The last manager was Mr. Stanger. The building was later used as a warehouse, but has been empty for many years.

Victoria Mills (*vik-tō-ree-u-milz*) *n.* the main knitwear manufacturing factory of Innes, Henderson & Co., situated on Victoria Road, and later becoming Braemar Knitwear. The firm had started in modest premises at Wilton Grove, building this new Mill in 1875. Innes & Co. split from Henderson & Co. in 1885, with Henderson in the front and Innes in the rear. There was an extension in 1891 and a further 2 storeys were added to the front building by 1912. Because of the split between Innes and Henderson, the mill had 2 separate boilers and hence 2 chimneys. Innes-Henderson reamalgammated in 1920 and later bought the adjacent Howlands Mill. This meant that precisely what was known as 'Victoria Mills' changed over the years. In 1976, with the closure of Rodono Mills, the administration department of Pringle's was moved there. The factory closed in the 1990s and was demolished in 2004, along with the neighbouring Howlands Mill (also sometimes singular 'Mill').

Victoria Road (*vik-tō-ree-u-rōd*) *n.* street alongside the Common Haugh, originally called Damside, then Upper Damside (after Wilton Dam) before being renamed after Queen Victoria about 1864. There were a few houses there (some thatched) from at least the early 19th century, with fruit gardens where the factories were later built. The development of the area for hosiery mills started in the late 19th century. The former offices of Turnbulls are a grade C listed building.

victual (*vikt-wal*) *n., arch.* produce, foodstuff, particularly grain or other crops – 'The lands of Clarilaw sett to James dryden and Thomas Henderson in tack for 26 bols victuall half meall & half bear' [Buc1692] (spelling and probably punctuation varied).

vielence (*vee-lins*) *n., poet.* violence – 'He sall redeim thair sauls frae deceite an' vielence . . . ' [HSR], 'Delifer me, O Lord, frae the ill man: preserfe me frae the man o' vielence' [HSR].

vielent (*vee-len'*) *adj., poet.* violent – '. . . an' the assemblies o' vielent men hae soucht efter my saul . . . ' [HSR].

Viewforth (*vew-fōrth*) *n.* former name of a house on West Stewart Place, built for hatter George Porteous in 1878. It was then the home of I. Washington Wallis of Braemar and temporarily John Farrar Blenkhorn. It was later Gibson's Temperance Hotel and later became Kirklands Hotel. It was converted into housing in 2007.

viewly (*vew-lee*) *ad., arch.* seemly.

the Vikings (*thu-vī-kinz*) *n., pl.* Norse people who plundered the coats of Northern Europe in the 8th–10th centuries. Groups mainly from Denmark started a conquest of Northumbria from 867, establishing their capital at York in 876. Whether the Hawick area was ruled from here is uncertain, but in general Bernicia was largely unaffected by the Viking presence (and you can't get very close to Hawick by boat!). Vikings settled and presumably inter-married with the natives, but their political influence in Scotland ended with the Battle of Largs in 1263. Hawick's Thor and Odin myth may relate to a pre-Christian Anglian past, but almost certainly has nothing directly to do with the Vikings. However, some words and place names of Norse origin survive (although they may well have come only indirectly from the Vikings). Hog-back gravestones (symbolic of a longhouse) usually indicate Viking influence; two fragments are in the church porch at Bedrule, plus one at Ancrum and another at Nisbet (not in the Museum).

Village (*vi-leej*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1876 he donated an 'old copper coin' to the Museum.

the Village (*thu-vi-leej*) *n.* group of houses by the Slitrig, to the west of the Kirk Wynd, presumably named for their former relative isolation from other parts of the town (although perhaps the name was meant partly as a joke). Essentially the same area was known as Matthew Henderson's Croft in the 16th century and Nichol's Croft from the 17th century. The separate names Under Village and Upper Village appear in the early 19th century, with the houses renumbered as simply 'the Village' in 1904. The land was formerly known as Matthew Henderson's Croft and then as Nichol's Croft. The large tenement there was erected by Messrs. R. Elliot & Co. in about 1879. A white briar bush that grew there was supposed to have been planted by some supporters of Prince Charlie around 1745.

Viltone (*wil-ton*) *n.* former spelling for **Wulton** (e.g. used in a 1508 'retour' of Adam Hepburne, Earl of Bothwell.

Viltoun (*wil-toon*) *n.* former spelling for **Wulton** (e.g. in the testament of William, son of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1552.

Vinicombe (*vi-nee-kum*) *n.* **Walter** (b.1890s) he served in WWI and was an early wirless operator. He became an amateur radio enthusiast, with the call signs 2CCA and GM8RV, while his brother Sidney was 2BTD and G2BTD. He lived in Galashiels, but after WWII moved to Hawick, perhaps working with a radio relay company. He was a member of the Hawick Radio Society, was the Hawick contact for the Radio Society of Great Britain and published articles in the Short Wave Magazine in the late 1940s and early 1950s. He lived on O'Connell Street.

vinyaird (*vin-yārd*) *n.* vineyard – '. . . whilk gaed out early in the mornin' til fee laborers intill his vinyaird' [HSR].

violent (*vI-lin'*) *adj., arch.* relating to the taking of land by force and without paying rent – '. . . and grantit to the said Robert Ellot ane heretabill richt of the saidis landis, with ane dischairg of all bygaine violebt proffeittis' [SB1624].

the Violet Wuds (*thu-vI-li'-wudz*) *n.* also known as the Violet Wood, popular name for the picturesque wooded glen in the Netherhall wood of Wilton Park, just by Wilton Dean. It forms part of the boundaries of the town, and a path through the woods offers a popular walk. On the hill to the north are the remains of an earthwork and possible homestead – 'My thoughts serene in Violet Woods I gaze on Teviotdale' [JCa], '. . . Where the gentle breezes rustle Through the Violet Woods serene' [WL] (named after the wood dog-violet that grows there).

Vipont (*vI-pon'*) *n.* **Rev. Francis George Malise Avenal** (b.1903) son of David Avenal, minister at Menmuir. His brother Ronald was also a minister. He was educated at Edinburgh University, graduating M.A. in 1927. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1932 and ordained as minister at Saughtree Church in 1935. He remained there until he retired in 1951.

Virgin Kate (*vir-jin-kā'*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick resident in the mid-1800s – 'Here's Tib the Virgin and Virgin Kate, Here's baith Robbie and Babbie the Cow; Auld Chairlie Hardie gangs east o' the gate, While Dunnerum danders ower the knowe' [HI].

virle (*vi-rul*) *n., arch.* a ferule, switch, cane, *v., arch.* to punish with a ferule.

virtue (*vit-tew*) *n., arch.* thrift, diligence, industry – 'In many parts of Scotland the word virtue is limited entirely to industry; and a young divine who preached upon the moral beauties of virtue was considerably surprised at learning that the whole discourse was supposed to be a panegyric upon a particular damsel who could spin fourteen bundles of yarn in the course of a week' [SWS] (cf. **vertew**).

viscoont (*vI-koon'*) *n.* viscount.

Viscoont Hermitage (*vI-koon'-her-mi'-eej*) *n.* title created in 1706 for Henry, 2nd surviving son of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and James, Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth. The lands of Hermitage had been in the hands of the Scotts of Buccleuch for more than a century. The title (along with Earl of Deloraine and Lord Goldielands) was used by descendants until the death of the 4th Earl in 1807.

Vision 2014 (*vi-shin-twā-thoo-zind-in-fow-urteen*) *n.* umbrella term for a series of events in the years leading up to the quincentennial. Originally suggested by Kate Houston and Janice Chapman, the idea grew from an event to celebrate the 2012 London Olympics to encompass the 2014 quincentenary and celebrate several aspects of life in the Town. 2011 was the year of Arts and Culture, with the focal event being the Big Sing. 2012 was the year of Sport, with several events, including the use of the Hawick Torch in the Big Parade. 2013 was the Year of Industry, with the Big Show in the High Street. Finally, 2014 was the Year of Heritage, culminating in the Big Return.

the Visit (*thu-vi-zi'*) *n.* Hawick-based pop band of the early 1980s, with single 'City Lights'. They won an award from the Prince's Trust, ??.

visy (*vi-zee*) *v., arch.* to visit, communicate with by letter – '. . . I haue taine the hardiess heirby till visy zou in my auin absence . . . as ane messager quha sall assur zou . . . ' [SB1584].

vitiat (*vi-tee-at*) *v., arch.* to spoil, impair the legal validity of something – '. . . ploittit aganis the said Erle of Buccleughe ane manifest falsit, and caussit vitiat the said dispositioun and chairtour . . . ' [SB1624].

vizzy (*vi-zee*) *n., arch.* a look, scrutiny, survey – 'Afore they were oot o' ma sicht, as I ran for ma part, I took another vizzy, an' I was mortified to see them rather losing grund' [BCM1881].

V.J. Day (*vee-jā-dā*) *n.* official end to WWII hostilities, on 15th August 1945. On this evening in Hawick there were spontaneous celebrations, with sirens going off, houses lighting up, the gas company's hooter, etc., and people pouring into the street. On the following day there was a parade by the massed pipe bands and Saxhorn Band in the High Street, as well as Reid's radio van, an address by the Provost from the Town Hall balcony, fireworks and bonfires at the top of the Loan and on the Miller's Knowes, as well as in the hills around Stobs Camp.

Vogan (*vō-gin*) *n.* man listed in 1586/7 as one of the Borderers who failed to appear to answer charges regarding reiving. He was recorded as being a tenant in Borthwickshiels, but his forename is not given.

Vogan (*vō-gin*) *n.* **George** (18th C.) gardener at Minto in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **James** (16th C.) recorded as occupier of a husbandland in Blindhaugh in 1581 when the liferent was transferredto Walter, son of the deceased John Scott in Blindhaugh. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Isobel Easton and their children included John (b.1650), Janet (b.1651) and James (b.1653). The witnesses in 1651 were John White and James Henderson. Margaret (b.1646), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Margaret Henderson and their daughter Marion was baptised in 1656. **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Dickson and their children included 'Hellisoun' (i.e. Alison, b.1657) and Walter (b.1658). **James** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Agnes Nichol and their daughter Jean was baptised in 1661. He may be the James who in 1661 witnessed a baptism for Walter Nichol and Helen Black. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. He may be related to Simon, who was also listed. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. He may be related to Robert, who was also listed. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 being in Ashkirk. He was sometime occupier of an 'onset, yard and pertinents' in Salenside that was being assigned by Walter Scott in Ashkirk to John Scott in Kirkhouses. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1652 he witnessed a baptism for William Bowie and in 1656 another for George Tait. He married Margaret Shiel and their children included John (b.1650) and Isobel (b.1653). Bessie (b.1635), Bessie (again, b.1639), John (b.1641), Agnes (b.1645) and Robert (b.1646), with no mother's name given, are probably also his children. **William** (15th/16th C.) listed in the Exchequer Rolls in 1501 among mostly local men who had been fined. His name is given as 'Willelmus Vogane in Schilbond'. It is unclear where he was from, but the other 15 men listed were mostly from the area immediately around Hawick (also written 'Vogane', 'Vogen' and 'Wogane').

voit (*voit*) *n., arch.* a vote – '. . . and after manniest voittis, all electit and choisit the Robert Scott, callit of Goldielands, and William Scott, to be bailies . . . ' [BR1638].

the Volunteer (*thu-vo-lun-teer*) *n.* Volunteer Park, on Buccleuch Road, it was purchased by the Common-Riding Committee from the Duke of Bucleuch in 1920. It has been extensively used for the Common Riding Games since 1893, as well as High School sporting events, junior rugby, etc., and has clubrooms behind the grandstand. A shed was erected for use at the Games in 1908 and a new stand opened by Mrs. Renwick, wife of the Provost, in 1923. The facilities there have been used jointly by the Linden and the Trades since 1963. Administration of the Park was handed over to the Common Good in 2003. In 2005 an all-weather sports pitch was opened further to the south, on what was formerly called 'The Playin Fields', and is also now known as Volunteer Park.

Volunteer Park (*vo-lun-teer-pawrk*) *n.* proper name for **the Volunteer**.

volunteers (*vo-lun-teerz*) *n.* voluntary members of military units who are civilians subject to military regulations when in service. In Hawick there were several units formed in response

to perceived threats of French invasion, each unit lasting for typically a few years. Several of them were (confusingly) known at the time as 'the Hawick Volunteers'. The first units appeared following the Volunteer Act of 1794, with large numbers formed by landowners in 1798. Officers were typically local landowners and their military titles were often used long afterwards. Many of the wealthier citizens, or those with access to a horse, were in the yeomanry cavalry. Follow the threat of invasion from France in about 1800, there were perhaps as many as 400,000 men who volunteered across Britain. The Hawick Military Association operated from 1798–1802, followed by the Light Company of the Roxburgh Volunteers 1803–09, which was consecrated by Rev. Arkle of Hawick and received regimental colours from Miss Elliot of Minto. During the False Alarm of 1804 the local men were mobilised and commended for their readiness. Their uniforms then consisted of red coat, white buckskin breeches and leggings and a feathered hat. These volunteer units were disbanded after Waterloo, but following other invasion scares units were formed again from about 1859. Later local volunteers were the Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps (4th Roxburgh) 1860–68 (untimately becoming the 4th Battalion of the K.O.S.B.) and Hawick Volunteer Corps (5th Roxburgh) 1861–63. Note that the Volunteers were technically distinct from the Militia (usually formed by ballot in each county) and the Yeomanry, but all were inter-related and together were the forerunners of today's Territorial Army – '... And 'Teribus' the battle cry O' Hawick Volunteers' [JT].

volunteir (*vo-lun-teer*) *adj., arch.* voluntary – 'In respect yrof, and of ane former act of volunteir banishment against them, ... ordained them publickly to be set at the cross ... ' [BR1696].

Von Holbein (*fon-hol-bīn*) *n.* **Baron** (18th/19th C.) prisoner of war in Hawick during the Napoleonic Wars. He stayed with James Elliot of Goldielands in the period 1812–14.

the Voo (*thu-voo*) *n.* nickname of **Jackie Robertson** and his brother **Wullie Robertson**, as well as subsequent generations.

voochsauf (*vooch-sawf*) *v., poet.* to vouchsafe, grant – 'Remuve frae me the waye o' leein'; an' graciouslie voochsaufe me thy law' [HSR].

the Votadini (*thu-vō-ta-dee-nee*) *n., pl.* Bronze Age or Iron Age tribe, with their centre at Edinburgh and boundaries covering much of the Lothians, Borders and Northumberland. The original capital may have been at the Traprain Law hill-fort. Hawick was surely within their territory, and many local hill-forts would have been Votadini outposts. They were essentially the same people who were referred to as the Goddodin in Roman and post-Roman times. The Romans recorded them as a British tribe, coming under Roman occupation in the area betwen the Antonine and Hadrian's Walls; they may later have had some sort of alliance with the Romans. The Gododdin kingdom was formed around 470, although the southern part of the Votadini territory became a new kingdom of Brynaich (or Bernicia). The Votadini/Gododdin occupied land to the north and east of the Selgovae (the tribe of the upper Tweed and Teviot valleys); whether Hawick was inside or outside its boundaries at this time is unclear. A sub-tribe under Prince Cunedda is supposed to have migrated to Wales, driving out the Irish settlers there, and establishing a direct connection between the Lothian/Borders Scots and the modern Welsh.

vulgar (*vul-gur*) *adj., arch.* common, in the language of the common people, vernacular – 'My Lord caused raise a vulgar report, That he was only come to hold a Justice-Court; Which caused Fugitives to flee, Unto the Woods and Mountains high' [CWS], *n.* a common person – 'The vulgar being amazed in such a sort, It was bright day or he durst open the Port' [CWS].

wa see **waa**

wa (*waw*) *adj., arch.* grieved, bewailed – 'Heir lyis this sepvltvre Va Valter Scot of Govdilandis Sone Natvral to Sir Valter Scot the valiant Laird of Bvcklevch' [MI1596].

wa' see **wa't**

waa (*waw*) *n.* a wall – 'they wur stotting their baa off the waa', 'it's like speakin ti a brick waa', 'A wush A could be a feli on the waa', '... His life and his keys at anes they hae tane, And cast his body ahint the wa'. With my fa ding, &c.' [CPM], 'Sae, see aul' Snaptwig on the rookery wa' ... ' [JoHa], '... Has spoilt a' his auld minnie's wa's wi' his scribblery' [JoHa], 'Gif she be ane wa', we wull bigg apon hir ane palece o' siller' [HSR], 'Daye an' nicht apon the wa's thaye gang aboot it ... ' [HSR], '... There's peace owre the Kirkstile wa' ' [JEDM], 'Syne banged her gun frae off the wa' ... ' [JT], '... an the gray waas o Fatlips keekeet oot threh atween the treis ... ' [ECS], '... the auld gae to the wa' ' [WH], 'When you lang for some comfort, When your back's at the wa' ... ' [MNK], '... College and Kirk and Schule uprear Waas that are sere and wethert' [WL] (also spelled 'wa' ').

waaf see **wauf**

waa-heid (*waw-heed*) *n., arch.* top of the wall in a house, especially an empty space where the wall meets the roof, formerly used for storage in cottages – 'Not much, your house has nae wa' heads, to lay harrow teeth and bits o' odments on, so think ye what ye will of it, I will never ca' it a convenient ane!' [WSB].

waal see **wall**

waa-paper (*waw-pā-pur*) *n.* wall-paper – 'what div ee mean, naebody else hes their schuil books covered in waa-paper?'.

the Waas (*thu-wawz*) *n.* popular name for **Langhaugh Waas** farmstead.

waather see **wather**

waazie (*waw-zee*) *n.* a game using a football and a flat wall, in which each player in turn must chase the ball and hit the wall using a single, players being eliminated for failing to reach the wall.

wab (*wawb*) *n., arch.* a web, especially of cloth, the product of weaving – '... Weaving my wab o' rustic rhyme Unheard, unseen; Or listening to the vocal chime In Denholm's Dean' [WiD], '... and seldom indeed would a farm-house be passed without seeing a goodly 'wab', the product of last winter's work, bleaching in the stockyard' [JAHM], 'Gie them to Jock, he'll weave them weel, Or mak' ye gude strang wabs o' linnen' [DA].

wabbit (*waw-bi', -bee'*) *adj.* exhausted, tired, tired out, enfeebled 'When wabbit, He revives my spunk ...' [WL], 'And the sheep were sair wabbit afore they made fauld, And the puir herd was blae wi' the cauld' [WL], particularly occurring in the phrase 'fair wabbit' – 'The weariness of being fair wabbit is one, I feel, both of the body and the spirit, and comes only after a tremendous output of physical and mental energy [HNe1972] (a relatively recent word of uncertain origin, perhaps a corruption of 'oobit' [a hairy caterpillar] or 'wobat' in an older pejorative expression, possibly with an influence from 'wab').

wabbit oot (*waw-bee'-oo'*) *adj., arch.* tired out, played out.

wabless (*wab-lis*) *n., poet.* webless, not having woven cloth – 'Ilk wabster chiel may sit an' gloom, Wi' hungry kyte, o'er wabless loom' [JoHa].

wabret-leaf (*wa-bre'-leef*) *n., arch.* the greater plantain, Plantago major – 'The wabret leaf, that by the pathway grew' [JL].

wabster (*wawb-stur*) *n., arch.* a weaver – 'Item, that na wabster sal gif any claithe to the walker without consent of the owner thereof ...' [BR1640], 'Ye sour-mou'd fo'k pang'd fu' o' prose, As e'er a wabster was o' brose' [JR], 'Wabster lads now leave the loom ...' [JoHa], 'Weels on thee, my ain tartan plaidie, Fair fa' the wabster's hands that made ye' [JoHa], 'Ilk wabster chiel may sit an' gloom, Wi' hungry kyte, o'er wabless loom' [JoHa], 'Sprouston was a village especially celebrated for its 'wabsters', a large number of whom attended St. Boswells Fair with their linen ...' [JAHM], 'The only sort of trade almost carried on was lint weaving, there being a good many wabsters in the village ...' [JAHM], 'My heart is sair, but oh, I'm grieved For Wabsters noo' [RF], 'Past spinster, spouse, and relict, Past flesher, wabster, hind ...' [DH] (also **webster** and **wobster**).

wad (*wad, wud*) *v.* would – 'ee wad, wudn't ee?', '... Then wad I join, and laugh the hours away; But as it is, alake and welladay!' [CPM], 'My jewel, what wad come o' thee, Mary? My jewel, what wad come o' thee?' [JTe], '... Three days a week, wi' toil, wad lay them a'' [JoHa], '... Sae proudly as her back wad swell' [JJ], 'What the devil mair wad ye hae forbye a gude wage and the Common-Riding?' [DMW], 'The gaird wad need ti bei richt an skeely ...' [ECS], 'Or when the skies in summer days, Wad sicken in the sultry rays' [AD], 'Fain wad I see that spot again ...' [JEDM], 'But I wad gi'e the gathered gear ...' [JT], '... Wad tempt o'o for tae jouk the schule and seek the flooery braes' [VW], '... for than wad I flie awa an' be at rest' [HSR], '... but the way the rain wad gar the weeds come daudin up in his gairden chastened his elation' [DH], '... When neebor wad crack wi' his neebor Until the late sunsets wad dwine' [WL], 'There's naewhere A wad rither be ...' [IWL], '... Wullie wad maybe never hev joined Pringle's' [IWL], also used ellipticlly for 'would that' – 'Oh waes mei for Puir Maggie Jane And wad she still was leevin' ...' [DH] (also written 'wud'; cf. **ud** and the older **wald**).

wad (*wad*) *n., arch.* a pledge, something deposited as security – '... Leave for once your wads and tailzies!' [RSC], *v., arch.* to pledge, wager – '... Withoot the least fear o' reflection, I'd wad my head o't – The mair ye glow'r ye find attraction, Aye raise the greed o't' [JoHa], 'We'se wad ilk inch that's in oor bouk. He sees the glimmer o' her gullies' [JoHa], 'Fair play, lads, an' aw'll wad a guinea on the black ane' [WNK], 'Had I done sae, I'd wad a shilling, You'd seen me get a proper 'milling'' [RDW].

wad (*wad*) *n., arch.* graphite, a lead pencil.

wad'a (*waw-du*) *contr.* would've, would have – '... There was yin there wad a dune a week But oo dinna hev a big enough pot' [AY] (also spelled 'wad a' ', etc.; **wad've** and **wud've** are more common see also **a**).

wad-be (*wawd-bee*) *n., arch.* a would-be, pretender, aspirant.

Waddell (*wa-dul*) *n.* **Alexander** (d.1679) from Castleton Parish. He was among the 200 men who died on 'the Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys and the captain refused to unlock the hatches to let the prisoners save themselves. The ship was transporting Covenanters to America after their capture at Bothwell Bridge. **George** (18th/19th C.) tenant in Bedrule Mill according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. **Henry** (b.c.1780) recorded as 'Bleacher' at Bedrule Mill on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. His children, baptised in Bedrule, included: Betty (b.1807); an unnamed child (b.1813); another unnamed child (b.1816); and Henry (b.1819). **James** (17th C.) glover in Hawick who witnessed a sasine in 1688. He was listed among those contributing to the new Kirk bell in 1693/4 and is probably the same James listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. In 1723 he witnessed the baptism of an illegitimate child of Agnes (perhaps his daughter) and John Richardson. **John** (16th C.) recorded as chaplain in 1541 when he witnessed a dispute over a sum of money involving James Douglas of Cavers and William 'Familtounne'. He may have been chaplain at Cavers. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1786 and Borthwickbrae in 1788. He married Nelly Paisley in 1785 and their children included Margaret (b.1786) and Agnes (b.1788). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) servant to William Gardner, merchant in Hawick. In 1721 he was rebuked for fighting with Robert Kay on the Sabbath and rebuked again in 1724 for breaking the Sabbath along with John 'Young Sodger' Scott. In 1725 he was recorded as 'tenent in Hawick'. He married Jean Clerk and their children included: Marion (b.1724); James (b.1725); and Margaret (b.1727). The witnesses in 1725 were smith William Young and weaver William Turnbull. **Widow** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In about 1784 she was removed from the Poor Roll after refusing to allow an inventory of her possessions to be made (also written 'Waddel', 'Waddle' and 'Woddel').

waddin (*waw-din*) *n.* a wedding – 'An' sendet furth his servants til ca' them that wer bidden til the waddin' [HSR], 'Did the deed-raap soond ... i the nicht efter guid King Alisaunder's waddeen-foy' [ECS], 'Ai heather! sic a yooky waddeen; nae streiv! Set thum up wui ther cairreege an perr!' [ECS], 'An' then the very last o' a', The waddin' silver, that never saw ...' [IJ] 'I've been to your waddins Owre often afore, At Whussantide' [DH] (also written 'waddeen').

waddin-strive (*waw-din-strīv*) *n., arch.* the throwing of coins at a wedding, traditionally by the best man – 'Waddeen-streiv = the 'lucky' scattering of money to be scrambled for by the crowd assembled outside a house where a wedding has taken place' [ECS] (see **strive**).

Wadeshill (*wādz-hil*) *n.* former farmstead in Southdean Parish, between Slack and Northbank. Andrew Laidlaw was tenant in 1541, paying 22s yearly. Andrew Waugh is recorded there in 1590 and Steven Waugh in 1591. The tenant there in 1669 was John Laidlaw, with James Laidlaw at 'Wadsholm', which was probably nearby. Robert Laidlaw and Robert Oliver were there in 1694, with William Storie and Isobel Young listed among the poor of the Parish. Judging by the location, it could correspond to the more modern farmstead of 'Waterside', even although the older Waterside may have been further to the west (it is 'Waldoishill' in 1541, 'Waldoishill' in 1571/2, 'Wadishill' in 1590, 'Weddeshill' in 1591, 'Wadshell' in 1669 and 'waddest hil' and 'wadisshill' in 1694; it is marked 'Wadeshill' on Blaeu's 1654 map; note that there could be confusion with 'Wattie's Spindles' to the south-east, marked 'Wadespinnells' on Blaeu's map).

wadge (*wawj*) *n., arch.* a wedge.

wadlock (*wawd-lok*) *n., poet.* wedlock– 'Whanas his mither Mary was bund in wadlock troth til Joseph ...' [HSR].

wadna see **wadni**

wadnae see **wadni**

wadni (*wad-ni, -nu, -na*) *contr.* wouldn't, would not – 'A wadni say that', 'ee wadni hev ony breid, wad ee?', 'And for the world I wadna' leave My Bonnie Teviotdale' [JoHa], 'But death has reft my hopes away! That comely flower he wadna save' [JTe], 'But my peeple wadna herken til my voyce ...' [HSR], 'But the sark, it was sae bad, it really wadna sell' [WE], 'Oor brave Callants and men o' mail To fa' that wadna flee' [JEDM], 'Hei was feard ee wadna cood dui'd' [ECS], '... but I wadna say it added muckle to the sum-total o the world's pain' [DH], 'I wadna swapt yin O' her blackcurrant tairts For a' the joys o' heevin!' [DH], '... but whither that's true or no A wadni ken' [CT], 'They wadni gie um a game

o rugby in the Airmy . . . ' [IWL], sometimes used in the negative where standard English would use the positive – '. . . she askeet iz if A wadni' like ti gaun wi er' [BW1995], (also spelled 'wadnae' and 'wadna', even when the locally preferred pronunciation is meant; cf. the interchangeable **wudni** and the interrogative **wadn't**).

wadn't (*wa-din'*) *contr.* wouldn't – 'Wadn't hei no tell ee when ee askit um?' [ECS].

wadset (*wawd-se'*) *n., arch.* ancient method of borrowing money, common in the 17th and 18th centuries, it involved lands being held in security for the debt, essentially an early form of mortgage (also spelled 'wadsett').

wad've (*wad-uv*) *contr.* would've, would have – '. . . there seems ti be less o' a stigma ti be what oo wad've cad a swot' [We] (**wud've** is used about as frequently).

wae (*wā*) *n., arch.* woe, sorrow – '. . . The waes of my heart fa' in show'rs frae my ee. When my gudeman lyes sound by me' [CPM], 'Virginitye may breed to wae, If keepit till the day of doom' [JTe], 'O Willie, since it's sae, My heart is vera wae . . . ' [JTe], 'O! raggit poverty! o' rascals chief, How many waes thou brings to mortal man!' [JoHa], 'Wae untill the warld becaus o' offences!' [HSR], 'Than the lord o' that servant was amovet wi' tendir wae . . . ' [HSR], 'O wae to the day that I first cardit woo' ' [JoHa], 'Braw wisdom's complicated waes Could never darken Robbie's days' [WP], 'They tell o' meikle care and pain, They tell o' mony waes . . . ' [JT], 'O wae's my heart frae morn till nicht; O wae's me that was his promised bride' [FGS], *adj., arch., poet.* woesome, sorrowful, grieved – 'But ye are happy, and I'm glad it's sae, And may rejoice whan ither fouk are wae' [CPM], 'But Scotland's heart was ne'er sae wae To see sae mony brave men die' [T], 'At bughts, in the morning, nae blythe lads are scorning, The lasses are lonely, and dowie, and wae . . . ' [JEM], 'Think not but Soulis was wae to yield His warlock chamber o'er; He took the keys from the rusty lock, That never were ta'en before' [JL], 'O! dinna be wae, Peggie, dinna be wae, There's luck for us, lassie, that we dinna see' [JoHa], ' 'Dear Babie, woman', said the mother, 'it makes me wae to see ye take in that gate' ' [JTe], '. . . and roared and grat, an' grap ma airms, an' axed us to bed, till aw was clean wae for her' [WNK], '. . . I am wae for the multitud, becaus they contina wi' me now three days' [HSR], 'Guid faith! I fear 'twill e'en be sae; But dinna look sae verra wae!' [RDW], 'I'm dreaming, dreaming, dreaming O'er scenes that make me wae' [JF], '. . . Ma heart is wae for thee' [JEDM], 'My heart is unco wae tae lea' thee' [JS], 'Aa went away, wae, For auld crafts and lost skills Afore it cam daudin' doon' [DH].

wae see **wi**

waefi (*wā-fi*) *adj., arch.* woeful – 'An auld man's wife's a waefu' wife, nane kens her cares an' crosses' [JoHa], '. . . It was waefu' to hear his bit greetie' [JT], 'Puir Waefu' Wullie wends his way, Where gloom may best attend him' [WP], 'Each 'eer, as Januar' – end returns, Ilk yowe and stirkie waefu' murns . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'waefu' ' etc.).

waefully (*wā-fu-lee*) *adv., arch.* woefully – 'He sat that night aside his friend, An' waefully his case bemained' [RDW].

waeigh see **waigh**

waeight see **waight**

Waes (*wāz*) *n.* former farmstead just below Chapelhill, marked on Blaeu's 1654 map. It probably corresponds to **Reggs**.

wae's mei (*wāz-mī, -mee*) *interj., poet.* woe is me, alas – 'Now waes me for the bonny lass, That hame maun gang hersel', O . . . ' [JoHa], 'Now, waes me! my cheeks are wan, withert, an' pale' [JoHa], 'An' then that mighty man, his Grace, Waes me, he canna mend the case' [RDW], '. . . And sune and ere the simmer, the primroses decay, And waes me for love that it blumes but a day' [TDa], 'Risks a', wae's mei! For beans on toast; A've seen waur I' 'The Sunday Post!' . . . ' [DH], 'Oh waes mei for Puir Maggie Jane And wad she still was leevin' . . . ' [DH] (also written 'waes me', etc.).

waesock (*wā-sok*) *interj., poet.* expression of lamentation – 'Oh! waesocks me how life's divided' [RF].

waesome (*wā-sum*) *adj.* woesome, sorrowful, pathetic – 'div ee no hink that's jist waesome?', 'For a' the waesome tale ye've tell'd . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . she whyles sang a verse or twae o' some bit auld, waesome sang' [JTe], 'Ill-trickit seems the waesome beast, Wi' shauchlin' warlocks hirtlin' near . . . ' [WFC], 'When we're dune and broken, owre late we ken, As we ponder, waesome, but wicer men' [WL], '. . . As roon it ran wi stertan een, A waesome squeal the craiter gien' [DH], 'But we who are here, we're exiles tae . . . exiles o' time If no' o' place. It's a waesome thocht, is't no?' [DH].

waesomer (*wā-sum-ur*) *adj., arch.* more woesome – '. . . crying its auld cry, eeryer and waesomer than ever' [LHTB].

waeter see **witter**

wae-worth (*wā-wurth*) *adj., arch., poet.* deserving of sorrow, woesome – 'Wae-worth yon Plastic Breid that's sellt the-day, In sliddery greaseproof, wi a fancy name' [DH].

waff see **wauf**

waffinger (*wa-fing-ur*) *n., arch.* a worthless person, neer-do-well – 'Waffinger, Whiffinger, a vagabond, a worthless vagrant, Roxb.' [JoJ].

waffle (*waw-ful*) *v., arch.* to wave about, flap in the wind, to waver, vacillate – ' 'Tis you I punch at, worthless, wafflin crood, Ilk brainless bantam, mischief-making knave' [JoHa], to crease, wrinkle, make pliant, *n., arch.* a feeble person – 'Jamie the Sixt was a puir waffle o' a craitur' [GW], *adj., arch.* weak, floppy, supple – 'Waffle, waffil, waifil, Feeble; useless, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'The wee waffel bairnie sings oot, 'Lookye, mam, There's daddie, too, rinnin' for Meggie M'Givelry' ' [JoHa].

waffelt (*waw-ful'*) *adj., pp., arch.* creased, rumpled – '. . . collar raandeet, an waaffelt lang seine' [ECS], 'Ma collar's fair waffl't' [GW], waved, flapped, limp from weakness – '[A robin's] wafflt wings drawn tae defen' Thae legs sae sma an blae' [JT] (there are spelling variants; see **waffle**).

wag (*wawg*) *v.* to wave in the wind, especially of a leaf – 'Several witnesses depone to seeing the little lass carrying things from her father's house, some of which made her pouch wagg and shogg' [BR1699], 'What gaed ye out intill the wulderniss till see? ane reed wagget wi' the win'?' [HSR] (this sense is obscure in English).

wag (*wawg*) *n., arch.* wage, payment, especially to a soldier, hence a soldier – 'Jas. Ellot, sone to John Ellot, wag in Hawick . . . ' [BR1642].

wag-at-the-waa (*wawg-i'-thu-waw*) *n., arch.* a cheap hanging clock with pendulum and weights exposed, once a common sight in Scottish homes, – '. . . and like the clever Wag-at-the-wa', or more substantial Aucht day clock, was affectionately spoken of as 'she' . . . ' [JAHM], 'Its far owre muckle . . . haud 'im wi' a wag-at-the-wa' to begin wi' ' [WNK], 'We are now inundated with all kinds of clocks, watches, wag-at-the-waas, and other timepieces . . . ' [RJT], 'A dinna ken what ails this auld wag-at-the-waa; it'll no chaap the day ava' [ECS], a kind of kitchen fairy – 'Wag-at-the-wa', A spectre that haunts the kitchen, and takes its station on the crook. It is seen to wag backwards and forwards, before the death of any one of the family, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Wagga Wagga (*waw-ga-waw-ga*) *n.* Hawick nickname in use in the late 19th century – 'Wagga Wagga and Jocky Sling, Rumpie Laidlaw and Rob the Laird, Jocky Tencocks and Wullie the King, Henry Mullens and Hope the Gaird' [HI] (possibly related to the city in New South Wales).

waggit (*waw-gee', -gi'*) *pp., poet.* wagged, shaken – 'Her little tail wi' white was taggit, Which often she in kindness waggit' [JR], 'What gaed ye out intill the wulderniss til see? ane reed wagget wi' the win'?' [HSR].

wa'i (*waw'-i*) *contr.* to want to – 'div ee wa'i gaun ti the picturs the night?', 'dev ee no wa'i open eet?' (great scope for triphthongs here!; note that **wan'i** is also used, and cf. **ga'i**, **heh'i** and **weh'i**).

waible (*wā-bul*) *v., arch.* to walk unsteadily, stagger, waddle.

waiggle (*wā-gul*) *v., n., arch.* waggle, wriggle, waddle – 'I'll keep my ain head wi' my hand And my neck frae the hanging tree As lang as I waiggle a brand – And wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T], '. . . ye sall be sleyn a' o' ye: as ane boulgie wa' sall ye be, an' as ane waigglin' fense' [HSR].

waigh (*wI*) *v.* to weigh – 'this hing waighs a ton' – '. . . but I wull weie weel thy testimonies' [HSR], *n.* the act of weighing (also spelled 'waeigh' and 'weie'; cf. **wey**).

waight (*wī', wI'*) *n.* weight – 'ee henni half put on some waight since A last saw ee', 'Now it's high time A was takin the waeight off ma mooth . . . ' [IWL] (also spelled 'waeight'; cf. **wecht**).

waigh the butter waigh the cheese (*wI-thu-bu'-er-wI-thu-cheez*) *v., arch.* a children's game in which 2 boys link arms back-to-back and alternatively raise each other off the ground, reciting a rhyme about weighing butter and cheese.

waightin (*wī'-, wI'-in*) *n., arch.* the act of weighing – 'A party is decerned to pay 16 pense for ilk stane of wool weighting' [BR1655].

The Wail of Flodden (*thu-wāl-ov-flo-din*) *n.* song with words by J.E.D. Murray and musc by Adam Grant, written for the Quater-Centenary Pageant of 1914, specifically Part V 'Fatal Flodden'. Dedicated to Jessie E. Murray (who later became Grant's daughter-in-law), it is and one of the few Hawick songs suited to a female voice. Note that in 'They ta'en away the wale . . . ', the word 'wale' means 'choicest', but the title may be a play on words. A folk version of the song was popularised by John Wright, and another version appears on Scocha's 2003 album 'Bordering On'; these have an adapted tune.

Wailsh (*wālsh*) *n., adj.* Welsh. The Northumbrian language once spoken in the Borders was one of the Brythonic or 'p-Celtic' languages, closely related to Old Welsh – 'When the Romans

left here, the tongue that was spoken Was a form o Welsh – an, No, Ah'm no joken' [WaE].

waim see **wame**

wain (*wān*) *v., arch.* to wean, *n.* a child – 'They're but young aince, these same wee wains . . . ' [WFC] (not particularly local).

wainch (*wānch*) *n., arch.* a wench, girl, unmarried woman – 'The wainches war caain the towe' [ECS], '. . . And mony a wainch in hey tummle't' [DH].

wainsome (*wān-sum*) *adj., poet.* winsome, attractive – '. . . fu' o' tendir pitie, an' gracious, lang-tholance, an' waynesum in mercie an' trouth' [HSR] (also **wonsome**).

waint (*wān'*) *v., arch.* to become sour (of a liquid), to spoil, taint (noted as a Teviotdale word by J. Jamieson).

waintit (*wān-tee', ti'*) *pp., arch.* turned sour, sour (of milk, etc.).

waipon (*wā-pin*) *n.* a weapon – 'That kneif's a keindih daingeriss waipin thay've gien ee' [ECS] (also written 'waipin').

wair see **ware**

waird (*wārd*) *n., arch.* ward, protection of a guardian or court, confinement under guard, imprisonment, custody – '. . . sal pay 50 shillings, toties quoties, and four days in waird at the bailies' will' [BR1640], '. . . to remain in waird . . . for calling Gilbert Watt ane suckler, and for other injurious words' [BR1650], '. . . for breach of waird and severall abuses committ aggt. the bayleyas' [BR1685], '. . . and for breach of waird when charged to remain yrin, and for not going to waird when charged by the officer yrto [BR7100], *v.* to keep in custody, to jail (see also **ward**).

wairdit (*wār-dee', -di'*) *pp., adj., arch.* warded, imprisoned – 'Item, whatsomever person that is lawfully warnit be ane officer to cum to the bailies, and refuses, efter tryal sal pay £5 to the bailies, and wardit during the bailies' will' [BR1640] (also **wardit**).

wairm (*wā-rum, wārm*) *adj., v., arch.* warm.

wairn (*wārn, wā-rin*) *v.* to warn – '. . . than the Erle of Buccleughe, considdering his carriage, did wairne him . . . ' [SB1624], 'I wærn yow, O ye douchters o' Jerusalem . . . ' [HSR], 'He will wairn us o' dour dowie days, When we aa will be gled To be coosily cled In the coorsest o' hodden grays' [WL], 'Neebors: be wairned! – If ye'd bide leevin – Let's have Hawick High Street, No' A7' [DH].

wairnin (*wār-nin*) *n., arch.* a warning – '. . . that in days o auld gien wairneen ti a hyill waetergate' [ECS], 'But a word o' wairnin' here! Make gey shuir ye have the place till eersel . . . ' [DH], 'While Adie Ingles wad gaun up a kei withoot wairnin . . . ' [IWL].

wairnin bells (*wār-nin-belz*) *n., pl., arch.* church bells rung to remind people of the upcoming service – 'The bells rung some little time (about half and hour) before the service are called the wairneen bells' [ECS].

wairp (*wārp*) *n., v.* warp.

wairp (*wārp*) *n., arch.* warp, the threads that run lengthwise, across the woof (often twisted more firmly than the yarn used for the weft) – 'wairp an woaft = warp and weft' [ECS], '. . . As the wairp mills trunnle roond' [WL], '. . . Wi' bonny colours in the wairp, An' quiet in the weft' [IJ], 'The wairp o' life's a common grist Owreset wi' brichter yairns' [WL], *v., arch.* to warp (see also **wairper** and **wairpit**).

wairper (*wār-pur*) *n., arch.* a warper, a machine that arranges the warp threads in preparation for weaving.

wairpit (*wār-pee'-, pi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* warped – 'Where are yon rowes that garred the hert rejoice? What wairpit Breid Board said they had to go?' [DH].

wairsh (*wārsh*) *adj., arch.* unpalatable, sour, lacking in flavour, insipid – 'There nae saut i thir kail; thay're wairsh' [ECS], 'Next to the dislike for lumpy porridge was that of wairsh porridge' [HNe1972], unispiring, dull, humdrum, wishy-washy – 'A wairsh discourse' [GW], 'As life is but a wairsh affair, Withoot a bit romancy . . . ' [FL], 'My eloquence seemed wairsh an' slack. It now was mair than time ti act . . . ' [WP] (cf. **wersh**).

wairsh-like (*wārsh-līk*) *adj., arch.* lacking in spirit, weak, sickly (noted by E.C. Smith).

wairsh-lookin (*wārsh-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* sickly in appearance (noted by E.C. Smith).

wairshness (*wārsh-nis*) *n., arch.* insipidness.

waisel (*wā-zul*) *n., arch.* a weasel – 'The waizle dunne frae the auld grey cairn, The theiffe foulmart came nighe' [JTe] (written 'waizel' in [HAST1922]).

waisel-blawin (*wā-zul-blaw-in*) *n., arch.* an ailment traditionally said to be caused by the breath of the weasel – 'Another distemper, termed *weazle-blawing*, which gives the skins of dogs a cadaverous yellow hue, and makes their hair bristle on end, and is supposed to be caused by the breath of the weazle' [JL].

waister see **waster**

Wait (*wā'*) *n.* **James** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Selkirk. In 1698 he married Bessie Renwick in

Ashkirk. His wife was servant to the Laird of Shielswood. Their children, baptised in Selkirk, included James (b.1698), Walter (b.1700) and James (b.1703). His surname was written 'Waite'. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish. He was a gardener at Wester Burnfoot. In 1688 his son Adam was baptised in Roberton Parish (with no mother's name given). The witnesses were Adam and Francis Scott (this could be a variant of some more common surname, e.g. **White**).

Wait Aboot Um (*wā'-a-boo'-um*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Scott** in the mid-to-late 16th century.

wait a person (*wā'-a-per-sin*) *v., arch.* to know from experience 'To wait a person, signifies, in popular language, to know from experience' [JL] (cf. **wot**).

waiter see **witter**

wait on (*wā'-ōn*) *v.* to wait for – 'she's waitin on 'er mother ti come oot', '... it's been on the back burner a' this time waitin on iz gettin roon ti hevin a go at Hawickifyin eet' [IWL].

waitter see **witter**

waittir see **witter**

Wake (*wāk*) *n.* **Baldwin** (d.1281) son of High and Joan de Stutville. He held the manor of Liddel in Cumberland, which was presumably Liddel Strength. His lands are described in a record of 1281/2, although it is unclear to what extent this included lands in Scottish Liddesdale. He married Hawise de Quincy. His son John was Baron of Liddel. **Sir John** (1268–c.1300) eldest son of Baldwin of Bourne and Liddel (on the Cumberland side). He became the 1st Lord of Liddel. He was gifted Hermitage Castle and lands in Liddesdale by Edward I. He married Joan (or Johann), who was possibly daughter of the Baron of Fiennes. Their children were Thomas and Margaret (both of whom married Plantagenets). His widow retained partial possession of the revenues of these lands after his death, and successfully peritioned to continue this during the minority of William de Soules. After his death his lands were given to Sir Simon Lyndsay in 1300. **Sir Thomas** (c.1280–1347) son of Hugh. He was involved in the siege of Berwick in 1319 and was a hostage in Scotland for the Earl of Moray in 1323. He served in Aquitaine and had his English lands and castles restored to him 1328/9, with the English King petitioning for his Scottish lands to also be restored. This included Liddel Castle; however, it does not appear he ever had these lands reinstated. He married Blanche, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. His widow was given possession of all his lands in 1349.

wake (*wāk*) *adj., arch.* weak – '... and applied for his train fare to Hawick as he was 'ower wake to walk it' ' [JGG].

waken (*wā-kin*) *v.* to wake, be awake – 'when did ee waken up?', 'that noise wakened is up', 'I never get any gude o' my bed ... for whenever I gae to bed I fa' asleep, and when I waken I hae to rise!' [V&M], 'Oor Jock hed ti gie's a dunsh for ti waken iz even than' [ECS], '... o' gentle hands That wakened me' [DH], *adj.* awake – 'er ee waken yit?'.

wakent (*wā-kin'*) *pp.* wakened – '... threh whan the slogan waekent the waller an sterteet the fray' [ECS], ' 'Mam – whae was ma faither?' 'Wheesht, lass ... (ee'll hev um wakent) ... Howts – juist a 'stranger' in ma tei' ' [DH].

wakerife (*wāk-rīf, -rif*) *adj., arch.* wakeful, sleepless (also **waukrife**).

wake robin (*wāk-ro-bin*) *n., arch.* the cuckoo pint, Arum maculatum (noted by J. Jamieson and said to be used by bakers to ward off witchcraft).

Walch see **Waugh**

Walchope see **Wauchope**

wald (*wald*) *v., arch.* would – '... and becaus I cwd fynde na person that wald by the saidis landis for the sowme forsaid ... ' [SB1500], '... that he offered his service to him, quha wauld not receive him, except he wauld gif him of his ... ' [BR1640] (also written 'wauld'; cf. the more modern **wad**).

Waldie (*wawl-dee*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.1838/9) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 27 High Street. His wife was Jemima and their children included Robert A. (b.1861). **Andrew** (19th C.) wright recorded in Ashkirk in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Archibald** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Helen Turnbull in 1844. He is probably the Archibald who was a journeyman baker with William and George Hobkirk, living on the Sandbed in 1841. His son Thomas James was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk in 1845. **Charles** (b.1830) son of dyer John. In 1851 he was a 'Woollen Dyer' living on Mather's Close. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Henderson and their children included John (b.1765), William (b.1767) and James (b.1769). The witnesses in 1767 were carrier James Henderson (possibly his wife's father) and merchant John Hardie. He is probably the carrier George who in 1789 witnessed a baptism for John (probably his son). **George** (18th C.) married Agnes Oliver In Hawick in 1772. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He

married Helen Wilson and their children included James (b.1776), Margaret (b.1778) and Thomas (b.1783). Perhaps the same George paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–91. The later George was likely his son. He is probably the George, carrier in Hawick who in 1794 was involved with a dispute over non-payment with William Allwood in Selkirk, who was formerly of Hawick. He may be the merchant George who witnessed a baptism in 1797 for Thomas Stevenson. He may also be the merchant whose son George died in Hawick in 1799. **George** (b.c.1770s) paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1797, when he was listed as 'George Waldy Junior'. Probably the same George was a merchant in Hawick in 1799 when listed on the Ballot for the Militia. He may be the George who married Jean Irvine in Hawick in 1794, with children including Betty (b.1797) and George (b.1802), or the George who married Betty Cowan in Hawick in 1797. He was a carrier recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. The George who was a carter at Walter's Wynd on the 1841 census is probably his son. **George** (18th/19th C.) married to Nelly Weir, their unnamed child was baptised in Southdean Parish in 1795. **George** (18th/19th C.) draper on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He could be the merchant of Hawick who died in 1824. **George** (b.c.1795) carrier in Hawick. He was recorded as a mason in 1838. He was based on Walter's Wynd in 1841, the Village in 1851 and 6 Green Wynd in 1861. He may have been son of the earlier carter of the same name; in 1841 May (b.c.1775) was living with him and presumably either his mother or aunt. He married Mary Leithead, and their children included: William (b.1834); Elizabeth (1835–87); Richard (b.1838); May (b.1840); George (b.1842); and Robert (1846–1921). **George** (b.c.1828) frameworker in Hawick, probably son of Robert. In 1861 he was living at 14 Kirkwynd. In 1851 he married Jane Cavers, from Kirkton. **Helen** (b.1787) daughter of John and Helen Scott. She is recorded as 'Ind.' at about 20 Buccleuch Street in 1841 and 'Annuitant' in 1851. And in 1852 she is listed as 'Miss Helen' at Teviot Square, among the gentry of Hawick. She is probably the 'Miss Waldie' who ran a ladies' boarding school on Buccleuch Street according to Pigot's 1837 directory. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish whose son Walter died in 1776. **James** (b.c.1780) recorded at Timpendean on the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Jedburgh Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Helen Glendinning. Their son James was baptised in 1812. **James** (b.1810/11) tailor on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was living at about 21 High Street; the shoemaker Robert who was living with him was probably his brother. His wife was Jessie and their children included John (b.c.1832) and Ann (b.c.1834). He could be the James who married Jessie Caruthers in Langholm in 1831. **James** (b.1822/3) from Edinburgh, he was a coachman at Wilton Lodge. He was living at Wilton Lodge Cottages in 1861. His wife was Margaret and their children included: James (b.1845/6), born in Jedburgh; Andrew (b.1848/9), born in Southdean; and Margaret Robertson (b.1856/7), who was adopted. **James** (19th C.) married Euphemia Paterson in Southdean Parish in 1834. **James** (b.1820/1) farm servant in Rulewater and then at Wilton, serving mainly as a coachman. He was born in Midlothian. He was factotum for John Henderson at Abbotrule until Henderson died in 1861, then became coachman for David Pringle of Wilton Lodge. His wife Margaret was from Morebattle. Their children included Mary, Agnes, James and Andrew. **James** (b.1862/3) son of Alexander and Jemima Anderson. He was a frameworker in Hawick. He was living on the Mill Path in 1883 and at 14 Lothian Street in 1901. In 1883 he married Barbara, daughter of blacksmith John Halliday; the witnesses were Robert Waugh and Mary Lillico. Their children included Alexander, John, Robert, Janet, James, William and Nellie. **John** (18th C.) factor for Walter Scott of Harden in at least the period 1764–72. He could be the writer of that name who was in Kelso at about the same time. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Agnes Stewart. Their son Walter was baptised in 1812. **John** (18th C.) carrier from Hawick to Edinburgh recorded in a 'Process of Scandal' with Robert Scott, merchant of Lasswade, in 1790. He paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–91. He was probably closely related to carrier George. **John** (d.c.1825) hosiery manufacturer based in Slitrig Crescent. He is probably the son of George baptised in 1765. He went into partnership with Robert Pringle and Peter Wilson at the Whiskyhouse Mill in 1815. By the time of Wood's 1824 map the factory belonged solely to him; it is marked 'Wool Manufactory' and straddled the mill lade, near the north end of the modern Stonefield Place. He could also be the

'Mr, Waldie' who owned property on the Tower Knowe on Wood's map. He is listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a manufacturer of stockings and woollen cloth. He lived near the corner of Silver Street and the Howegate, the well near there being known as 'Waldy's Well'. He married Helen Scott in 1786, and their children included: Helen (b.1787); Betty (b.1789), who married postmaster Robert Armstrong; George (b.1791); and Adam (b.1793). The witnesses in 1789 were baker Thomas Kedie and George (probably his father). His daughter Helen was living in the family property in the 1840s and 50s, and appears to have been his heiress. **John** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Borthwick Mains, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. He could be the son of Peter baptised in Roberton in 1792. Perhaps the same John married Agnes Rath in Roberton Praish in 1818. **John** (b.1792/3) dyer in Hawick. He was living on Slitrig Crescent in 1841. He married Agnes Ralph and their children included: William (b.1819/20), perhaps from an earlier marriage; Charles (b.1830); Janet (b.1835); and Mary (b.1837/8). **John** (18th/19th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was Cornet in 1819. Perhaps the same man was 'Br. Waldie' of Lodge 111, who died in the 1880s after holding office continuously for 56 and was buried with full Masonic honours. He was also said to have never missed a Common Riding for 71 years. **John** (b.1820/1) from Edinburgh, he was a wool spinner in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on Wilton Kirk Style and in 1861 was living on Wilton Terrace. He married Christina (or Christian) Dobson in Hawick in 1848. Their children included Ann (b.1849/50), James (b.1853/4), John (b.1856/7) and George (b.1861). **John** (b.1844) son of John, he was born at Roxburgh, with his mother coming from Maxton. He worked with John Robson Scott at Newton and then became tenant farmer at Braidhaugh in the Rule valley, He was a member of the Hobkirk School Board and Parish Council. He married Christina Laidlaw (daughter of a shepherd from Eskdalemuir and Rachel Scott from Deloraine) at Mervinslaw in 1868. His wife was known as a great butter-maker. His nephew William Douglas worked at Weens. **John** (19th/20th C.) Burgh Officer of the early 1900s. He also served as manager of the municipal buildings. The same John may have been one of the early members of the committee of Hawick R.F.C. **Joseph** (1894/5–1915) eldest son of Joseph and Elisabeth of 8 Upper Village. He served in the 1/4th K.O.S.B. and was killed in action on 12th July 1915 at Achi Baba Nullah, Gallipoli. He is commemorated on the Helles Memorial. **Peter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae Parkhead in 1792 and Highchesters in 1795 and 1798. He married Mary Watson in 1791 and their children included: John (b.1792); Jane (b.1795); Jane (again, b.1796); Janet (b.1798); and Annie Mair (b.1803). **Peter** (b.1818/9) foreman at Weensland Mill. In 1841 he was living on the Crescent and in 1851 he was living at '5th House, Weensland'. He married Christina (or Christian) Scott in 1839 and their children included Isabella (b.1840). **Capt. R.G.** served in the Commandos in WWII. He was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the Middle East in 1944. **Robert** (b.c.1804) frameworker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living on Teviot Crescent, in 1851 in the Village and in 1861 at 11 Teviot Crescent. In 1824 he married Mary Armstrong, from England. By 1851 he was a widower and in 1852 he secondly married Rosey Flin, from Ireland. His children included William (b.c.1826), Robert (b.c.1828), George (b.c.1831), Margaret (b.c.1832), John (b.c.1834), Thomas (b.c.1836), Alexander (or 'Alec', b.c.1838) and Mary (b.1841). **Robert** (19th C.) married Jessie Brown in Hawick in 1847. **Robert** (b.c.1822) shoemaker in Hawick, born in Berwick. In 1841 he was living on the High Street with tailor James, who seems likely to have been his brother. In 1851 he was living at Teviot Square and in 1861 was a 'Lady's Boot Maker' living at 12 Sandbed. He married Ann Carruthers (from Canonbie) and their children included Walter (b.1842/3), Isabella Lidge (b.1844/5), John (1846/7) and Robert (b.1849/50). **Robert** (b.1825/6) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 the family were living at 25 Loan. In 1852 he married Elizabeth ('Betty', c.1824–1900), daughter of shoemaker Adam Kersel. Their children included Margaret (b.1851/2), Mary (b.1853/4) and Robert (b.1855/6). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Mary Scott. Their son George was baptised in 1810. **Thomas** (b.c.1790) farmer at Ashkirk Mill, born in Haddington. He was there in 1841 with his wife Isabel and 8 children; he was probably a joiner as well as farmer, since he had 4 sons working as joiners in 1841. In 1851 and 1861 he was a joiner in Ashkirk, employing 3 people. He may be the Thomas of Ashkirk who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He married Isabel (or Isabella) Turnbull, who was from Kirkton, and their children

included: William (b.1814); Thomas (b.1816); Archibald (b.1819); James (b.1821); Elizabeth (b.1823); Walter (b.1825); Isabella (b.1828); Margaret (b.1830); and Alexander (b.1834). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf. He married Betsy Young and their daughter Helen was baptised in Lilliesleaf in 1836. **Thomas** (b.1816) son of Thomas. He was a joiner like his father. He was described as 'Junior' on the 1861 census, to distinguish him from his father. He married Agnes Proudfoot and their children included: Rachel Goodfellow (b.1843); Isabella (b.1845); Thomas (b.1847); Agnes (b.1849); Anna Mackenzie (b.1851); and Elizabeth (b.1854). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Isabella Turner in Hawick in 1853. **William** (b.1767) resident of Hawick, son of George and Betty Henderson. In 1792 he married Marion (or 'Mazey') Prentice, who was from the parish of 'Ratho' and their children included: Jane (or Jean, b.1794), who married builder Robert Rutherford; George (b.1796); Elizabeth (b.1800); Robert (b.1804); and William (b.1811). **William** (18th/19th C.) butcher in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Perhaps the same William married to Jean Neil had a son Alexander baptised in Lilliesleaf in 1815. **William** (18th/19th C.) draper on the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **William** (b.1820/1) wool spinner in Hawick, born in Wilton Parish, son of dyer John. In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 'Upper Lynnwood' or Lynnwood Cottages. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Robertson, from Minto. **William** (b.1810/1) mason in Hawick. He was living at about 23 High Street in 1841 and on the Kirk Wynd in 1851. During building work in St. Mary's Kirk in about 1861 he came across a sculptured stone, which he presented to the Archæological Society. In 1863 he also donated a coin found found in the churchyard. He married Janet Turnbull and their children included: William (b.1834); Mary (b.1835); May (b.1838/9); George (b.1841); Margaret McRae (b.1844); Adam (b.1846); Margaret (again, b.1849); and Jane or Janet (b.1853), who was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **William** (b.1824/5) frameworker in Hawick. He was living at about 77 High Street in 1851 and on Wellington Street in 1861. In 1845 he married Alison Lauder (who was from Liberton) and their children, mostly baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included Mary Jamieson (b.1846), Helen Darling (b.1848), Helen Darling (again, b.1850), Margaret (b.1852) and Alicia (b.1856/7). **William** (b.1833/4) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 60 High Street. His wife was Mary, from Dumfries. **William** (1835–70) son of James and Euphemia Paterson from Morebattle. He was Railway Stationmaster in Hawick. In 1861 he was 'Station Master N.B.R.' living at 'Station' in Wilton. He was listed as telegraph and station agent in 1868. He married Emma de St. Pierre Clark from Liverpool. Their children were: James Archibald Hamilton (b.1859); George Clark (b.1860); William (b.1862), who died young; Elizabeth Hamilton (b.1863), who emigrated to New York to join her uncle James; William (b.1865); and Emma de St. Pierre (b.1867). He died in an accident near Musselburgh. His wife was still living in Hawick in 1881, but the following year emigrated to New Zealand with her daughter Emma (also spelled 'Waldy', 'Waltho' and variants in earlier documents).

Waldie's (*wawl-deez*) *n.* hosiery firm of J. & W. Waldie, with factory on Slitrig Crescent in the early 19th century. Waldie, Elliot & Co. also operated Tower Mills. Earlier, Waldie, Pringle, Wilson & Co., hosiers, bought the Waulk Mill (Whisky House Mill) in 1815 for carding and spinning. They received a grant from the Board of Trustees for Manufacturers of £150 in 1816, with their total investment in machinery etc. being over £1600, a huge sum in those days. This company was essentially the progenitor of Pringle's of Scotland. However, Robert Pringle (probably on his own) moved to Cross Wynd in 1819. Wood's 1824 map shows Whiskyhouse Mill belonging to John Waldie, and Pigot's 1825/6 directory has it as J. & W. Waldie, manufacturing stockings and woollen cloth.

Waldy's Well (*wawl-deez-wel*) *n.* popular name for a former public water supply at the foot of the Howegate, also sometimes known as 'the Printer's Well'. It was named after John Waldy (or Waldie) who owned the house there, which had once belonged to 'Hab o Hawick'.

wale (*wāl*) *v., arch.* to choose, select, pick – ''What would you do, young Branxholme, Gin ye had me, as I have thee?' – 'I would take you to the good greenwood, And gar your ain hand wale the tree'' [JL], 'Wale yer sweetest, best-gaun reed. Yer loodest chanter' [JoHa], '... An' wale yer sweetest, best-gaun reed' [JoHa], '... to assist himself to some carrots ... startled him by exclaiming – 'Wale a guid one, Watty'' [DMW], 'A cood wale oot Rule Waeter's coorse feine ...' [ECS], '... waled, efter an agony o' choice' [DH], 'And gin I'd to wale but

the yin . . . ' [DH], 'The grazing green He wales for me . . . ' [WL], 'Nae walin' blithely the brawest bloom, It was Murray's Meg – or the tree o' doom' [WL], *n., arch.* choice, act of choosing, scope for choice, choicest, the best, the pick – '. . . Poets an' pipers wear the wale O' seats and lasses' [JoHa], 'Alas, alas! the wale o' men To Nature's paid a heavy cane' [JoHa], 'And evermoe in hall or bower Were wooers, wealth and wale' [JTe], 'They ta'en away the wale O' oor Bonnie Teviotdale' [JEDM], 'Wi' the wale o' his stock he will gie ye the clash Frae the countryside far aroun' . . . ' [WL] (see also **wale oot** and **walit**).

wale oot (*wāl-oo'*) *v., arch.* to pick out – 'A cood wale oot Rule Waeter's coorse feine, – merkeet wui raws on raws o treis' [ECS].

Wales (*wālz*) *n.* **Patrick** (15th C.) Chaplain recorded in a sasine of 1465/6 for Denholm Mains in the Barony of Cavers. He may thus have been associate with Cavers Kirk. Note that 'Debe Phelip Waleyss, Supprior of our Closter' was recorded at Jedburgh Abbey in 1464 and may be the same man or closely related. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) butler at Riddell in 1797, when he was working for Sir John Riddell. He is probably the 'T. Wales, Minto-house who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825.

walit (*wā-lee', -li'*) *pp., poet.* chosen – '. . . I hae eksaltet ane wælet owt frae mang the peeple' [HSR] (see **wale**).

Walker (*waw-kur*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) recorded in Langnewton in 1580 when he witnessed a marriage contact involving people from Langnewton and Standhill. John in Belses was also a witness and could have been related. In 1590 he was listed among tenants in Langnewton who complained about attacks by the Kers of Newhall. **Alexander** (18th C.) servant at Haggiehaugh in Castleton Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was at Haggiehaugh (previously at Larriston House) among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) recorded as servant at Catshawhill in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Alexander** (b.c.1780) resident of Hassendeanbank according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. A note states that he 'has had three Children', suggesting this might excuse him from being selected. **Alexander** (b.1835/6) from Dysart in Fife, he was a tutor to the Elliots of Minto. In 1861 he is recorded as 'Preceptor' at Minto House. **Andrew** (18th C.) elder of Hobkirk Parish, recorded in 1725. **Rev. Andrew** (1722/3–1772) assistant minister at Crailing, he became preacher at Teviothead 'chapel-of-ease' from 1745 until probably 1750. That year he was translated to Ettrick, and moved again to Canonbie in 1765. He married Martha, daughter of John Stoddart of Williamhope. She later married Capt. William Elliot and died in 1806. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) servant at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) cooper of Damside, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **Andrew** sprinter from Hawick. He won the 1982 'Powderhall' New Year Sprint. **Charles** (d.1955) headmaster of St. Cuthbert's School from 1948 until his death, being the last head of that school. He came to Hawick from Alyth. **Gareth** 'Gumpy' (1976/7–) from Hawick, he played rugby for the Albion, the P.S.A. and the Linden. He represented the South and Scotland at the junior level and at age 17 played his first game for Hawick R.F.C. He briefly played rugby league and coached the P.S.A. for 2 seasons, before turning to boxing. At the age of 39 he tried out bare-knuckle boxing, becoming U.B.K.B. heavyweight champion in 2018. **George** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk in 1661 when he witnessed baptisms for John Dykes and William Nichol. He is probably the George who married Janet Paterson in Ashkirk in 1655. **George** (17th/18th C.) smith at Headshaw. He married Marion Neil in 1696 and their children, baptised in Ashkirk Parish, included John (b.1698), William (b.1700), Janet (b.1701), Margaret (b.1703), William (again, b.1706), George (b.1708), Janet (b.1713), Marion (b.1714) and Robert (b.1714). **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1702 he was recorded as a 'Meal-maker in Kirkhouses'. He married Janet Thomson and their children included: James (b.1697); Helen (b.1700); Thomas (b.1702). **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Ann Borrowman and their children included Christian (b.1707) and Jean (b.1710). **Col. George** (1830–97) of Crawfordton, Captain in charge of the Dumfries Militia for a while in Hawick, he later became M.P. for Dumfriesshire 1865–68 and 1869–74. **Rev. George Arthur Everett** (b.1875) born in Selkirk, he trained in the Presbyterian College in Manitoba, Canada. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Winnipeg and was minister at Lenberg Church there in 1906–07. In 1908 he became minister at Newcastleton Congregational Kirk. He remained until 1912, when he moved to Catrine in Ayrshire. He was later

minister at Westray United Free Church, then Deerness, then Corgarff and finally Benholme. He married Edith Gibson Donaldson and secondly Annie Webster Japp Henderson. **Helen** hockey player from Hawick. She was educated at Drumlanrig and the High School and trained as a P.E. teacher at Heriot-Watt. She captained Heriot-Watt to victory at the British Universities Championships. She then played for Edinburgh Ladies and Glasgow Western. She was capped more than 100 times for Scotland, and also served as co-Captain. She has also coached the under-18 Scottish team. **Rev. Horace** (1910–94) born in Aberdeen, son of William Telfer. He was educated in Aberdeen where he graduated from university studying English (M.A., 1932) and then Divinity (B.D., 1935). He was licensed to preach in 1935, worked for 3 years for the Student Christian Movement, then was assistant minister at St. Mary's in Dundee before being ordained as minister at West Port Kirk in Hawick in 1939, at about the time WWII broke out. He remained in Hawick through most of the War years, also being seconded to Orkney to serve the forces there for a while. In 1944 he moved back to Aberdeen, to High Hilton church, and in 1948 became Secretary-Depute of the Church of Scotland's Home Board, later becoming Secretary, Managing Co-ordinator and Executive Director. He helped establish new parishes and extend the work of the Church through the 1950s, when attendance across Scotland was probably at its peak. He retired in 1977 and was then Chairman of the ecumenical Scottish Churches Council for 4 years. He received an honorary D.D. from Aberdeen University in 1967 and an O.B.E. in 1978. In 1945 he married Annie Wyles Duncan (b.1918), who he met in Hawick, and their children were Margaret Jean (b.1947) and Helen Rosemary (b.1951). **Isobel** (17th C.) resident of Midlem. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **James** (1762–1840) stockingmaker of Hawick, who was one of the 18 founders of the Relief Kirk. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Graham in Hawick Parish in 1796. Their son Irvine was baptised in Bowden in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) house servant at Teviot Bank in 1797, when he was working for David Simpson. He was recorded as a footman at Teviot Bank in 1799 in the Lieutenancy Book list for Minto Parish. **James** (b.c.1795) tailor in Lilliesleaf, as recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. In 1841 he was on the South side of Main Street. He had a daughter, Mary. It may be his father who was the Lilliesleaf tailor who subscribed to Andrew Scott's book of poetry, published in Kelso in 1811. **James** (c.1795–bef. 1864) nephew of William. In 1832 he inherited the farm of East Fodderlee from his uncle. He was listed at East Fodderlee among the gentry of the Jedburgh area in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1864 the farm was sold to Sir William Francis Eliott of Stobs by his son James, when it was heavily burdened by debt. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. His wife was Jane and their children included James, Isabella, Jane, Agnes, John, Thomas and Margaret. His daughter married Dr. A.B. Bruce, Professor of New Testament Theology in the Free Church College in Glasgow. **James** (19th C.) son of James, from whom he inherited East Fodderlee. Since there were many debts, the farm was placed in the hands of the Crown and sold in 1864 to Sir William Francis Eliott of Stobs. He was said to be a great lover of books, and after the farm was sold he moved with his books to Edinburgh, where he worked as a book-seller. However, his health was never very robust and he died fairly young. **James** (19th C.) married Isabella Whillans in Hawick in 1856. **James Campbell** (1821–88) architect from Auchtermuchty, who designed the first Carnegie Library in Dunfermline, built 1881–83, as well as Hawick Town Hall, 1884–86. Dunfermline Town Hall is probably his other building that most closely resembles Hawick Town Hall. Other local contributions include Galashiels Poorhouse, Langlee and Netherby (near Galashiels), Waverley Hydropathic (Melrose), enlargement of Lilliesleaf Kirk and Ancrum Police Station. He trained in the office of William Burn and David Bryce and set up on his own in 1856/7. **John** (15th C.) listed in 1463/4 among the men who were rewarded by the King for assisting in the capture of John Douglas of Balveny, probably part of the force led by Scott of Buccleuch. He is recorded as 'Johannes Walcar'. The other men were Scotts, Turnbulls, a Gledstains, a Langlands, a Dalgleish etc., and so he is probably local. **John** (d.bef. 1532) recorded in 1532 when his nephew and heir William sold a croft and tenement in Hawick to John Morlaw. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1580 when he witnessed a marriage contract for people in Langnewton and Standhill. Adam in Langnewton was also a witness and could have been related. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Ruletownhead, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 6 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He also paid the dog tax there

in the same year. In the Land Tax Rolls for about 1874, David Henderson is listed as owner of 'Part of Ruletownhead formerly belonging to Walter Turnbull'. **Mary** (20th C.) proprietor of a grocer's shop at the corner of Wellington Road and Wellington Street in the mid-1900s. **Nikki** (1982–) winger with Hawick R.F.C. in 2000–02, scorng a try in the 2002 Scottish Cup Final. He then played for the Border Reivers, Ospreys, Worcester Warriors and Edinburgh Rugby. He was capped 24 times for Scotland and served as head coach in Hawick 2014–17. He works as a lecturer at Borders College. **Norman** member of the Hawick Saxhorn Band for over 60 years. **Robert** (18th C.) tenant in Belses. He is recorded in 1731 when he had a libel case for debt against William Tunno in Selkirk. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Cocklecootie, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Robert** (b.1770s) resident of Acreknowe in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Robert** (1813/4–61) from Jedburgh, his mother was Margaret Douglas. He was a baker in Hawick, with his shop at Orrock Place. His business was one of those said to have suffered severe damage during the 1846 flood. In 1851 and 1861 he was listed at 2 Orrock Place and in Slater's 1852 directory he was a baker on Central Square. His wife was Isabella and their children included Elizabeth Douglas and Margaret Hall (1850–68). His widow later moved to Bonjedward, where she died. His premises later became 'the pawnshop that's kept by Milmoe'. **Robert** (19th C.) stocking frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 25 Loan. In 1852 he married Elizabeth (c.1824–1900), daughter of Adam Kersel. Their children included: Margaret (b.c.1852); Mary (b.c.1854); and Robert (b.1855). **Robert** (19th C.) smith who owned 72 High Street in 1875. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1502. He was surety for William Waugh, who was also in Belses. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded at Mervinslaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Thomas** (1882–1953) articled as an architect to J.P. Alison from 1898, he became Allison's assistant in 1901. He studied at the Hawick School of Art and Science. He moved away in about 1903, working in Nottingham, London and Derbyshire. He became an Associate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1913 and a Fellow in 1953. He named his Derbyshire house 'Drumlanrig'. In 1919 he moved to Northumberland and was architect for Wiltshire County Council 1921–47. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'William Valker of Hawyk', nephew and heir of John Walker, in the Selkirk Protocol Books of 1532, when he sold a croft and a tenement in Hawick to John Morlaw. The 'certain croft in the bounds of the lordship of Hawyk' was presumably Morlaw's Croft, while the tenement was on the north side of the High Street, bordering on the Slitrig, i.e. was at the Tower Knowe. The sale included an agreement that he would pay 40 shillings Scots if necessary to rebuild the tenement there in 'better form than now'. His name does not appear as an owner of any particates of land on Hawick's 1537 Charter; this suggests that his uncle John had owned the lands in Hawick, but he himself lived elsewhere (maybe Selkirk) and sold off all the Hawick property he inherited. **William** (18th C.) recorded in 1788 as tenant in Clerklands, 'now in Roanyhill' in a legal case in Selkirk. **William** (18th/19th C.) owner of Thorlieshope according to the 1788 county valuation and the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. He may be the same man as the farmer in Mervinslaw. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Mervinslaw. In 1815 he purchased East Fodderlee from Charles Kerr of Abbotrule. He married Isabella, daughter of Thomas Turnbull, and grand-daughter of Adam Turnbull of Denesyde. His wife died in 1857, aged 76. Having no children, his nephew James inherited the lands. **William** (19th C.) early photographer in Fife and Edinburgh who also ran a studio somewhere in Wilton in 1866–67. It may be that J.B. Cartlidge was acting as his manager, and that he never himself worked in Hawick. **Rev. William Lowe** (1845–1930) born in Inverarity and Methy Parish, Angus. He trained at Edinburgh Theological Hall and became minister of Hawick Congregational Union Kirk in the period 1873–76, taking over from William Munro. Note that this was the dwindling original Congregational Church, and not the Evangelical Union Church, which later changed its name to become today's Congregational Kirk. He left to become minister at Thurso and then of a Unitarian church in Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow. He was finally a minister at Laurencekirk. He married Janet Rutherford in Edinburgh in 1870 and their children included Mary Louisa (b.1871) and Agnes Margaret (b.1873) (formerly written 'Waker').

Walkerburn (*waw-kur-burn*) *n.* village about 20 miles north of Hawick, between Galashiels and Innerleithen, on the A72. It was effectively

founded to house workers after the construction of Henry Ballantyne's Tweedvale mill around 1850. In the 1920s a novel system for powering mills was built here, with water pumped up to a reservoir and used to drive turbines. The town has a Museum of Textiles in the converted Ballantyne's Mill, and the unusually patterned sandstone house, the Kirna, dating from 1867. Population (1991) 658 (from 'Wauker's Burn').

Walker's (*waw-kurz*) *n.* general store on Wellington Street in the early-to-mid 20th century.

the Walker's Road (*thu-waw-kurz-rōd*) *n.* former name for the road that connects the A698 with the Rule valley, between Denholm and Spittal, also known as 'Jenny Walker's Brae'. It was said to have been given the name because people would get off their horses or carts to make the pull up the steep hill easier.

Walkingshaw (*waw-kin-shaw*) *n.* **William** (1840/1–1927) married Martha Lyon, who was daughter of Andrew Lyon and Joan Inglis and died in 1914, aged 73. His grandmother was Peggy Leggat, probably daughter of Wilton coachman Andrew. Their children were Jessie and Jemima.

walkit (*waw-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* walked – '... but naither him nor his doug tuik the least notice o' mey, but wawkit on ...' [BCM1880], '... Sae in oo baith walkit, as crouse as could be, An', losh man, it was a fine sicht for tae see!' [BM1900], 'Langsyne, Aa walkit up the waitterside And owre the Station Brig, efter a game ...' [DH].

wall (*wawl*) *v.* will – ''Oh, aye, what wall't cost' 'About fifteen pounds', was the reply' [WNK].

wall (*wawl*) *n., arch.* a well, spring, drinking fountain – 'The wall news was generally much more interesting to them than the contents of a newspaper' [V&M], 'Ane fuuntan o' gairdens, ane wal o' leivin' waters ...' [HSR], 'He turns the wuldirniss intil ane stannin' water, an' drye gruund intil wals o' water' [HSR], 'Is't waeter-waeter or waal-waeter? i.e., Is it water from a river or stream, or from a well, spring, tap, or drinking-fountain, etc.?' [ECS] (also written 'waal'; also **well** and see **wells**).

wall (*wawl*) *v., arch.* to roll the eyes, look with wide eyes, stare wildly – 'He fair wall'd' [GW], 'His e'en fair wall'd in 'is heid' [GW], '... an aamaist the whole road-end cam oot-ther-oot ti waal an glowr at the unordnar munsie' [ECS], 'Big wallen een or a floon-oot mooth' [HAST1958] (also written 'waal' and 'waul'; from Middle English).

Wallace see **William Wallace**

Wallace (*waw-lis*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) married Janet Davidson in Minto Parish in 1741. **Andrew** (b.1809/10) born in Hawick, he was a stockingmaker in Wilton and Hawick. He was living on 'L. Damside' in 1841 and at 8 Teviot Crescent in 1851. He married Helen Waugh in Wilton in 1837. Their children included: James (b.1838/9); Christian (1840/1–1914), who married John Stafford; Margaret (b.1843/4), who married James Riddell; Charlotte (b.1845/6); Wilhelmina (b.1847/8), who married John Kenyon; and Agnes (b.1850/1). **Andrew** (19th C.) married Margaret Reid in Wilton in 1880. Their children included James (b.1883) and John (b.1885). **Bartholomew** 'Bartie' (16th C.) servant of Sir John Kerr of Ferniehirst at the Kirklands of Bedrule in 1557. There was a complaint made to the Queen that Kerrs servants there were attacked by a group including Turnbulls of Bedrule and others. His name is given as 'Wallanche'. **Sir David James** (1945–) born in Hawick, son of Robert ('Bobby') and Janie of Garfield Street and then Silverbuthall. He was a pupil at the High School and then studied at Edinburgh University, where his Ph.D. was supervised by Nobel Laureate Peter Higgs. He had a fellowship at Princeton before taking up a lectureship in Physics at Edinburgh University in 1972. After a brief interlude at the University of Southampton, he became Tait Professor of Mathematical Physics at Edinburgh University 1979–93, Head of Physics 1984–87 and Director of the Edinburgh Parallel Computing Centre 1990–93. His interests developed from a variety of topics in theoretical physics to applications of parallel computing, for services to which he received the C.B.E. in 1996. He was Vice Chancellor of Loughborough University 1994–2005, is a Fellow of the Royal Society and has served on several national education and science committees. He was Director of the Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences in Cambridge in 2005–11, and Master of Churchill College, Cambridge 2006–14. He has also been Chair of the Council for Mathematical Sciences, President of the Institute of Physics, Deputy Lieutenant of Leicestershire and Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was Common Riding Chief guest in 1987 and was knighted in 2004 for services to U.K. science, technology and engineering. He married Elizabeth Anne Yeats and they have a daughter, Sara Elizabeth (b.1981). **Eric** (1938/9–2004) presenter on Border Television from 1968 until he retired in 1998. He was

probably the most recognisable news reader during that time. **Gavin** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism in Wilton Parish in 1770 for Anthony Haig. **George** (18th C.) wool-comber who was admitted as a Burgess of Hawick in 1741. He may have come from outside the Town, as part of efforts to encourage the wool trade (but perhaps he was just from Wilton). He is likely the George, married to Margaret Waugh (probably in 1736 in Wilton, with no wife's name given), whose children, baptised in Wilton, included James (b.1737), an unnamed child (b.1739) and Anne (b.1741). He was recorded at Roughheugh in 1737, when the baptismal witnesses were John Lockie and James (who was surely related). He was still at Roughheugh in 1739 and in 1741, when the witnesses were Thomas and John Miller. The couple were rebuked by the Wilton Session in 1736 for their 'irregular' marriage, and he had to pay a fine to the poor box. Their marriage certificate was witnessed by David Laing (probably the mason) and Archibald Campbell (perhaps the excise officer). **George** (b.1769) son of James and Isobel Tait, he was an inkle weaver, living in Wilton. Probably the same George witnessed a baptism for James Murray (whose son was born at Damside) in 1810, along with John Thomline. He may be the 75-year old 'Parish Pauper' recorded at Wilton Pathhead on the 1841 census. He married Alison Cockburn in Hawick in 1799 and their children, baptised in Wilton, included: James (b.1800); John (b.1802); William (b.1804); Isabel (b.1806); and George (b.1808). **George** (b.1808) son of George, he was born in Wilton and worked as a spinner there. In 1841 and 1851 he was living on Underdamside. He married Janet Wilson in Wilton in 1825; either he soon afterwards married Janet Young, or there was some confusion over her surname. Their children included: George (1829–1900); Alison (1833–1900), who married William Balmer; Peter (1839–1908); James (b.1840); and Jessie (b.1846), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **George** (b.1829/30) eldest child of spinner George. He was a handloom weaver living on Wilton Path in 1861. He married Janet Cairns in 1852, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. Their children included: Janet (or Jane) Young (b.1853), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk; Margaret Hope (b.1857); Alison (b.1859); Janet Young (again, b.1855); Jane Gray (b.1861); and Georgina (b.1864). **George** (19th C.) married Margaret Laidlaw in Hawick in 1859. Their children included Grace (b.1859), Ann (b.1861), Grace Armstrong (b.1868), John (b.1870), Thomas (b.1873), Thomas Laidlaw (b.1875) and George (b.1881). **James** (18th C.) witnessed a baptism in Ashkirk in 1661 for James Miller. **James** (18th C.) son of George, he was born in Wilton and became a tailor in Hawick. He married Isobel Tait in 1766 and their children included: Margaret (b.1767), who may have died in 1813; George (b.1769), inkle weaver; and William (b.1772). **James** (18th/19th C.) workman in Hawick. His son John was recorded in 1797 among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Hunter and their children included: Agnes (b.1805); and Andrew (b.1810). **Rev. James Nisbet** (b.1842) son of John A., he must have grown up in Hawick. He was himself ordained as a minister in 1867 and served for a long time in Swindon, and then in Torquay. He returned to Hawick for the jubilee celebrations of Hawick Free Kirk in 1893. His son was Vicar of St. Matthew's in Nottingham. **James** (19th C.) married Jane Turnbull in Wilton in 1867. Their children included: George (b.1868); Mary Jane Dalgleish (b.1869); James Turnbull (b.1871); Peter (b.1873); Robert Turnbull (b.1875); and Thomas Turnbull (b.1877). **James** (19th C.) married Violet Mitchell in Hawick in 1877. **James** (1879–1947) youngest child of Peter and Susan Elder. He grew up in Wilton, but was living in Hawick by the time of the 1891 census. In 1905 he married Agnes McGee (c.1881–1958) and their children were: Peter Turner (1906–80), who married Agnes White Thompson; John Lewis (1908–78), who married Ellen Law Brown and secondly Mary Humphreys; Jessie Haig (1910–2006), who married Thomas Wilson Glendinning; Susan Elder (b.1912), who died at birth; Robert Elder (1914–78), who married Jane (or 'Jenny') McConnell Elliot and was father of Sir David; Agnes Garland (b.1918), who died in infancy; and Marion Garland (1923–85), who married George Hagen. **John** (b.c.1790) farmer at Chesters. In 1851 and 1861 he was recorded as a farmer of 20 acres. He is probably the John who married Margaret Wallace in Southdean Parish in 1818. Their children included Marion (b.1819), Robert (b.1821), John (b.1823) and Elizabeth (or 'Betsy', b.1826/7). He was a widower by 1851. **John** (d.c.1798) son of workman James. In 1797 he was recorded among Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In the revised list of 1799 he is marked as 'in 4 Regimt of Militia son to James Wallace Dead',

with the entry crossed out. **Rev. John Aikman** (1802–70) born in Edinburgh, son of James, a gunmaker, and Janet Clapperton. He was educated at Edinburgh University, licensed by the Presbytery there in 1825 and became assistant minister at Burntisland in 1827. He was minister of the Parish of Hawick from 1833, being presented by Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch on April 1st, following the suggestion of Dr. Thomas Chalmers. Early in his ministry he made a useful record of the number of people living in each street in Hawick. He was nominated as a trustee of the Orrock Bequest in 1834. He was residing at Hawick Manse in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1840/1 he was called to Gala, but his translation was refused by the Presbytery, after considering the petition signed by 815 Hawick communicants. In 1841 he was living at Hawick Manse, along with his family, 3 female servants and 2 visiting preachers. During the Disruption of 1843 he walked out with about ¾ (close to 600) of the congregation to form the Hawick Free Kirk (which later became St. George's); he was thus the first local Free Church minister, and served until 1864. As a result of leaving the established church his annual salary dropped dramatically. There are several letters preserved in the National Archives relating to his subsequent disputes with the Duke of Buccleuch (his former patron). He was also a skilled woodworker and much of the pulpit and other ornaments of the original Free Kirk were carved by himself. The 1866 exhibition in the Museum included 'some fine carved picture frames and medalion portraits' that 2were his work. He lived on Wilton Path. In 1861 he was living at the Free Church Manse in Wilton with his family, as well as 3 female servants and Probationer Thomas Joseph Scott. In 1858 he became senior minister (of the Presbytery presumably). He was sometimes nicknamed 'Velvet Heels' or 'The Pope o Hawick' by his opponents. He gifted a bell to the new Free Kirk in Kelso. He was a Life Member of the Archæological Society from 1857. He wrote a description of the Parish in 1839 for the New Statistical Account of Scotland, including in it a detailed list of the insect and plant species found in the Parish, as well as descriptions of the Auld Brig, the excavation at the Caa Knowe, the local prevalence of nicknames, etc. He also wrote 'Statistics having reference to the ravages of Cholera in the town and neighbourhood of Hawick in 1849' (1850). His other publications included 'The Death of the Righteous' (in 'The Protestant Pulpit', 1830), 'The Church built by Human Agency' (1831), 'Sermons' (1838), 'The Seven Churches of Asia' (1842), 'Reasons for concurring in the Resolutions of the Convocation' (1843), 'Pastoral Recollections' (1843, 1854 and 1864), 'Testimonies in Favour of the Principles and Procedure of the Free Church of Scotland' (1844), 'The Chariot of Israel, and the Horsemen thereof, a discourse' (1847), 'The Railway Guide' (1847), 'A Pastor's Legacy' (extracts from manuscripts of Rev. Robert Nichol of Gala, 1864), 'Jewels for the Crown of Glory' (1864), 'Attributes and Aspects of the Divine Redeemer' (1864), 'Communion Services according to the Presbyterian Form' (1865), 'Waymarks for the Guiding of Little Feet' (1866), 'Lessons from the Life of James Nisbet' (1867) and 'Farewell Addresses' (1870). He also wrote a hymn, entitled 'The Power of Prayer', which has sometimes been attributed to other writers. In 1857–59 he took a 2 year rest, travelling on the continent, and was assisted as minister by William Gaulter 1858–64. He was presented with a silver epergne by his congregation. He married Isabella, daughter of James Nisbet, a London bookseller; she died in 1859 and is buried in Highgate Cemetery. Their son James Nisbet also became a minister at Woolwich in England. Their other children were: Jeanetta Nisbet (b.1838); Wilhelmina Hepburn (b.1840), married Rev. John Macgregor of Hawick Free Kirk; James Nisbet (b.1842), who died young; Isabella Duncan (b.1844); Catherine Nisbet (b.1846); Hamilton Gordon (b.1848), Captain in the African Mail S.S. Co.; Alexander Duff Leadbetter (b.1850), Edinburgh Bookseller; and Amy Jeanetta (b.1853). Their last 5 children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. He retired when Rev. Gaulter was translated, moving to Trinity in Edinburgh, where he died. He is buried at Rosebank Cemetery in Leith, but there is also a family obelisk in Wellogate Cemetery to which his name was added in about 1930. A portrait of him still exists in St. George's and an early photograph (from the 1840s) is in the National Portrait Gallery. **John** (b.1802) born in Wilton Parish, son of inkle-weaver George. He served with the K.O.S.B. and the 25th Regiment of Foot. In 1851 he was 'Pensioner Chelsea' and framework knitter living at Roadhead. In 1861 he was living at Wilton Dean. His children included: George (b.1837/8); John (b.1840/1), born in England; and James (b.1843/4). In 1850 he secondly married Agnes Leithead, who was from Hawick and they had children William (b.1851/2) and Janet (b.1854/5). **John** (b.1811/2) born in

Wilton Parish, he was a butcher on the High Street. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 79 High Street. In 1833 in Jedburgh he married Jean, daughter of shepherd William Oliver (from Chesters); she died in 1855, aged 42. Their children included: David (d.1834); William (b.1835/6); John (b.1840/1); David (d.1847); and Andrew Oliver (b.1844/5). **John** (b.c.1825) son of John, who was farmer at Chesters. In 1861 he was an agricultural labourer living at Chesters. He married Agnes Stewart in Southdean Parish (but the date of 1854 must be an error). Their children included John (b.1849) and Margaret (b.1856/7). **John** (b.1825/6) from Edinburgh, he was a handloom weaver in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 9 round Close. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Graham, from England. **John** (19th C.) married Janet Tough in Wilton in 1868. Their children included Robert (b.1869). **John** (19th C.) married Sibella Murray in Hawick in 1872. Their children included Srah Dagg (b.1872) and William (b.1874). **Peter** (1839–1908) son of George, he was born in Wilton. In 1864 he married Susan (1838–1923), daughter of Robert Elder and Isabella Farquhar. Their children included: Isabella Farquhar (b.1865), who married John Turner; Janet (1867–1949); Margaret (1869–1951); George (1872–1913); Robert (b.1874); Alison (or 'Alice', 1876–1928); and James (1879–1947). **Robert** (19th C.) married Helen Reid in Wilton in 1870. Their children included Margaret (b.1871). **Thomas** (17th C.) married Bessie Waugh in Ashkirk Parish in 1662. Probably the same Thomas witnessed Ashkirk baptisms in 1689 for John Scott, in 1690 for Thomas Scott and for William Scott, in 1691 for George Robison, for someone (with the page damaged, but along with George Tait), for Robert Gledstains and for William Scott, and in 1694 for William Palmer. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Tait in 1701 and had children Helen (b.1703) and Janet (b.1705). He seems likely to have been related to the earlier Thomas. **Thomas** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He was listed among the subscribers to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). In 1786 he witnessed a baptism for fellow shoemaker Robert Oliver. Probably the same Thomas was witness to a baptism for William Jackson in 1793. **Sir William** (c.1270–1305) from humble birth in the West of Scotland he sought to regain independence for the nation. He is often referred to simply as 'Wallace'. He was declared Guardian of the Kingdom of Scotland at the Kirk o' the Forest (identified by some as the church in Ettrick Forest, but by others as a separate place near Carluke) in 1298. He is said to have visited Langlands around 1297 and tethered his horse to a thorn bush behind the Lodge (now Museum). A stone marks the site, but there is no evidence to support the story, and there has been much debate about supposed connections between him and Sir Thomas de Longueville or the 'de Charteris' family, who were connected with the early Barons of Langlands. A large boulder on Meigle Hill near Galashiels is known as 'Wallace's Putting Stone' and a boundary line on Minchmoor (north of Yarrowford) is 'Wallace's Trench'. He was barbarically executed by the soldiers of Edward I. An imposing 31 foot high red sandstone statue was erected near Dryburgh Abbey in 1814, and in Hawick Wallace Court was named after him in 1970 – 'O Wallace! that Scotchman is not worth his room Who weeps not when he remembers thy doom' [JR], '... Banners waved by Bruce and Wallace! What would future ages call us?' [JH], 'What need we say how Wallace fought, And how his foemen fell? Or how on glorious Bannockburn The work went wild and well?' [HSR]. **Fr. William** (1768–1854) born near Huntly, he was educated in Banffshire and the Scots College of Douay, escaping back to Scotland at the outbreak of the French Revolution. Ordained at the Scots College of Valladolid in 1798, he remained there for 10 years, but had to flee Spain when Napoleon's soldiers arrived. He then worked in Perthshire, back in Spain, then at the Edinburgh Mission, before becoming Chaplain at Traquair House. After deciding that there should be a chapel somewhere in the Scottish Borders, he 'discovered' a group of Catholics in Hawick in the summer of 1837. In an 1840 appeal for funds to build a Chapel in Hawick he states 'it is remarkable that the seeds of religious animosity seem never to have been sown here, and that if attempted to be sown now, they would not prosper in a soil so adverse to their growth'. He is supposed to have travelled over to Hawick on horseback in 1841 (a ride that was ceremonially re-enacted in 2019). He sought out the help of the Magistrates and Council of Hawick and after raising the money (including his own savings) purchased the land (from William Wilson). He officiated at the foundation stone laying ceremony, and lived to see the chapel flourish, as well as providing additional financial help to establish a Catholic school in Hawick. He is buried at Traquair. He wrote some

lines as a tribute to the new chapel – 'Now's the day when exiled truth Returns to galdden Hawick's youth; It fears no gag to gall its mouth; It heeds no Border foray. To bid the light of truth to shine, Our hearts and morals to refine, And wing our hopes to joys devine, Such is its peaceful story'. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His son John was baptised in Minto in 1810. **William** (19th C.) married Helen Mein in Southdean Parish in 1829. Their son Thomas was baptised in 1843. **William** (19th C.) married 'Elliot Pattison' in Castleton Parish in 1837. **William** (b.1806/7) born in Earlston, he was a butcher on the Howegate. He is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 he was at about 8 Howegate. He married Margaret McLean and their children included Jane, William, David, Margaret, Robert, Mary Ann and John. **William** (19th C.) married Helen Mather in Wilton in 1859. Their children, registered in Hawick, included Alison (b.1860), Margaret (b.1861), James (b.1864), John (b.1865), George (b.1867), James (again, b.1869), Alison (again, b.1871) and Robert (b.1873). **William** (19th C.) local shepherd. At one of the earliest recorded sheepdog trials, the Hawick trial of 1883, this gentleman was described as astonishing everyone by his ability to control his dog with quiet hisses and whistles, with his methods influencing other shepherds (formerly written 'Walace' and 'Wallas').

Wallace Court (*waw-lis-kōr'*) *n.* part of Mayfield, built in 1970 and named after William Wallace.

the Wallace Statue (*thu-waw-lis-sta'-ew*) *n.* statue of William Wallace near Dryburgh, built in red sandstone and standing about 7 m high, with saltire shield and double-handed sword. It was erected in 1814, carved by John Smith (of Darnick) for landowner the Earl of Buchan, and repaired in 1991.

the Wallace Thorn (*thu-waw-lis-thōrn*) *n.* hawthorn tree where William Wallace is reputed to have tied his horse when he visited the Langlands estate in about 1297. The tradition can be traced back at least to the mid-19th century (appearing in print in James Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick' in 1850, but with no authority given). Despite there being little evidence to support this story, a memorial stone (actually the weight from an old cheese press) marks the site on the driveway behind the Museum. It was placed there in 1899 shortly after the tree was destroyed in a storm. An old well, presumably once a water supply for the Lodge, is also nearby. The story may have started through confusion of the name 'Langlands' with Sir Thomas (or Robert) de Longueville, a friend of Wallace, who is sometimes also said to have been a French pirate, the 'Red Rover'. However, the connection with the Langlands estate is confused by romanticised versions of the history of Wallace and by mustery over the identity of this Longueville (or whether he even existed). Nevertheless, there may be a connection between him and the Langlands family, although this does not lend any support the idea that Wallace visited Wilton. A piece of wood from the tree is in the Museum – 'These words prophetic uttered then Were down the ages borne; Their echo lingers in the glen Where waved the Wallace Thorn' [JI].

the Walled Gairdens (*thu-wawld-gār-dinz*) *n.* ornamental and show garden, which is the pride of Wilton Lodge Park, and winner of many competitions. It lies on the road above the western side of the Park, and was formerly part of the Wilton Lodge Estate. Originally the gardens had been near the public bowling greens, but were moved to their present location by David Pringle in the 1850s. For a while the town let them as a market garden, before the Parks Department took them over as a showcase for the public and a nursery for plants in the Park and elsewhere. It contains floral displays, and a tropical greenhouse, as well as a scented garden and an aviary. The range of plants is beyond compare in the Borders. A sports changing facility was built adjacent to it in 1978. The garden contains a modern sun dial.

waller (*waw-lur*) *n., arch.* a confused crowd, large number of living creatures, especially a flock in motion, swarm – 'Waller, A confused crowd in a state of quick motion; as, a waller of birds, a waller of bairns, &c. Roxb.' [JoJ], 'A waaller o bairns = a numerous family of children' [ECS], '. . . a waller o barefit getts; a wumman wui a bairn cairryin i the shawl' [ECS], '. . . threh whan the slogan waekent the waller an sterteet the fray' [ECS], *v., arch.* to wallow, swarm, heave, surge – 'A muck-midden wallerin' wi' worms' [GW] (also written 'waaller' and 'wauler').

wallie (*waw-lee*) *n., poet.* a small spring – 'Rivers he turns intil ane wildirniss, an' the wallees intil the gruund' [HSR].

the Walliegate (*thu-waw-lee-gā'*) *n.* another version of the name for **the Wellogate** – 'Yet their mirry memorials Where they stand their

state Arena in modest stones In Wulton and Walligate . . . ' [DH], 'And I couldna fancy the Walligate: It's fer owre fer ootbye . . . ' [DH] (also written 'Walligate').

Wallis (*waw-lis*) *n.* **I. Washington** (??–??) of Innes-Henderson in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, ??. He lived at 'Viewforth' on West Stewart Place. **Isaac Grey** (1879–1967) born in Wakefield, Yorkshire. From a Quaker family, he was son of Robert, hosiery manufacturer in Wakefield, with his grandfather also being Isaac Grey and having a hosiery shop in Wakefield. At some point he moved to Hawick, becoming a manger for Innes-Henderson, later Braemar. He re-established the connection between the Society of Friends and the Borders textile industry, organising occasional meetings for visiting Friends. He was sometimes referred to as 'Ikie' by his workers, although his family called him 'Grey'. He lived at Woodside in Sunnyhill. He was a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire and was President of the Scottish Cricket Union in 1931. He can be seen in a pin-stripe suit in a photograph of the firm's picnic of 1924. He served as Vice-President of the Archæological Society. He wrote 'Hawick and Wilton Cricket Club, 1849–1949' (1950). He married Margaret Frances Lindsay, daughter of manufacturer Patrick Anderson Laing, and she died in 1917. He secondly married Helen Scott.

the Wallogate see **the Wellogate**

wallop (*waw-lop*) *v., arch.* to bubble, boil – 'Deil thank your pot to wallop brown, While mine boils thin and bluely . . . ' [JR], '. . . although it is walloping as thrang with paddocks and powheads, as ever Mr. Grieve's muckle pot was with beans and barley' [WSB].

Wallshaw (*wawl-shaw*) *n.* former farmstead in Castleton Parish, also known as **Welshaw**).

the Wallygate (*thu-waw-lee-gā'*) *n.* former variant of **the Wellogate** – 'To his threats of vengeance and imploring remonstrances, Caleb coolly told him they were going to hae 'a dander up the Wallygate till dinner time' ' [WNK].

Walrig Park (*wawl-rig-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands near Minto Kames farm. In 1780 there was a description of the lands of Minto Muir Parks, describing that 'Walrigpark' was part of the northern boundary, adjacent to 'Crowsmoss' and near the road connecting Lilliesleaf and Jedburgh. It is probably associated with the modern 'Wellrig Strip'. It could be the 'Wellrigg' where John and Walter Paton were living in 1801.

Walsh (*wawlsh*) *n.* **Anthony** (b.1831/2) from Ireland, he was a mason'so labourer in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at '27 High St., 2nd Back House'. In 1853 he married Winifred (or 'Winnie') Welsh and their children included: James (b.1854); Thomas (b.1857); Mary (b.1859); and Bridget (b.1860); Catherine (b.1862); Margaret (b.1863); John (b.1867); and Michael (b.1869). Their children were baptised in S.S. Mary & David's. **James** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Janet Wilson. Their children, baptised in S.S. Mary & David's, included Anthony (b.1878), Walter (b.1880), Janet (b.1882) and James (b.1883). Perhaps the same James later married Mary Blealock and had children John (b.1885), Peter (b.1886) and James (again, b.1888). **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Mary Connell. Their children, baptised in S.S. Mary & David's, included Thomas (b.1876), Elizabeth (b.1878) and William (b.1881). **John** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Mary Higgins. Their son John was baptised in S.S. Mary & David's in 1890. **Patrick** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Mary Fetherston. Their children, baptised in S.S. Mary & David's, included Patrick (b.1871), Margaret (b.1872), Anne (b.1873), Mary (b.1875), Catherine (b.1877), Margaret (again, b.1883), John (b.1885) and Anne (b.1887). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Susan Blaikie. Their children, baptised in S.S. Mary & David's, included Anthony (b.1882), Margaret (b.1886) and Janet (b.1887).

Walsingham (*wawl-sing-hum*) *n.* **Francis** (1577–1647) born in Hawick in Northumberland, he was an English Jesuit priest, also known as John Fennell. Despite appearing on the wikipedia page for Hawick, there is no connection whatsoever with our town.

walt (*wawlt*) *n., arch.* welt, strengthened border of a garment, selvedge, usually the first four rows of knitting at the beginning of cuffs or shirts, knitted in an inter-locked way to stop the stitches from running – '. . . To the ribs' lood chorus cuissen off the wanted walts' [WL].

walt (*wawlt*) *n., arch.* a buffet, strike, blow – 'A walt i' the jaw' [GW].

Walter (*wawl-tur*) *n.* (12th C.) name of the Chaplain of 'Lillesclive' (i.e. Lilliesleaf) who was witness at Linton in 1174 to a grant of land from William the Lion to William de Somerville. He also witnessed a charter from the Bishop of St. Andrews in about 1150 (although this has been suggested to be a fabrication). He may have been

related to the later John of Lilliesleaf. He is probably also the 'Gauterio de Lilleschive' who was a Clerk of the Bishop of Glasgow in 1177.

Walter (*wawl-tur*) *n.* (13th C.) Dean of Teviotdale recorded sometime in the period between 1227 and 1238. His surname is unknown.

Walter, James see **James Watson**

the Walter Mason Collection (*thu-wal'-ur-mā-sin-ko-lek-shin*) *n.* collection of old documents relating to Selkirk and surrounding area, including some that date back to the 16th century. This included the 'protocol books' of clerics and notaries, particularly Brydons and Chapmans. They were stored in the attic of the Commercial Bank in Selkirk, but ordered to be burned during WWII, along with other documents kept in storage spaces and vaults, which were regarded as a fire hazard. Walter Mason, baker in Selkirk (and his brother Bruce), stole into the garden of the bank next door and rescued several bags of ancient documents. Fearful of prosecution Mason kept the existence of the documents secret until shortly before his death in the early 1970s. He handed them over to Walter Elliot, who set up a trust and deposited the documents in Selkirk Library for safe keeping. With the help of Teresa Maley a large fraction of the earlier documents were transcribed and published. They provide a fascinating insight into the lives of inhabitants of Selkirk and surrounding area, including many transactions relating to Hawick, as well as Ashkirk, Lilliesleaf, etc.

Walter Street (*wawl'-ur-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton off South Hermitage Street, opposite Ashwell Place.

Walter's Wynd (*Wal'-urz-wīnd*) *n.* narrow street running from the middle of the High Street (between nos. 47 and 49) to the Teviot, once an area of very over-crowded housing. Before about the middle of the 18th century it was known as Horsleyhill's Wynd, and renamed after Walter Scott, tailor ('Wattie o the Wyndheid'), whose shop was there. The name certainly was fixed by 1790. The North Port stood at the top of the road, which was one of the old entrances to the town, and to mark this the drums and fifes march here on the Thursday night. There was formerly a pended house at the top of the Wynd, and in the early 19th century there was a public house in the Wynd. The foot of the street was once the site of the main ford used to enter the town through this gate, and the main route towards Selkirk and Edinburgh until the Teviot Bridge was built in 1741. John Nixon's hosiery factory was here, later becoming Pringle's, and renamed Rodono. The Drums and Fifes walk up this street as part of their march around town on 'the Nicht Afore the Morn'.

Walter Wulson's (*wawl'-ur-wul-sinz*) *n.* Walter Wilson's factory, on Allars Crescent (No. 7) at the foot of the Mill Path, and at Teviot Mills in Weensland, in the latter part of the 19th century. Walter Wilson & Sons began in 1851, as part of the split up business of William Wilson & Sons, when Walter's share was the mill on Allars Crescent, the property at 13 High Street and a piece of land in Weensland, on which he had Teviot Mill buult. The firm manufactured tweeds at Teviot Mill and hosiery on Allars Crescent. After Walter the company was run by his sons Francis Elliot and Edward.

walth (*wawlth*) *n., arch.* wealth – 'We've walth o' Tweeds and hamilt spun, To hap oor hurdies frae the blast, man' [JoHa], 'Walth canna souther a heart when it's broken – Stay, then, my laddie, and dinna gae 'way' [JoHa], 'Thaye that trust in thair walth, an' boost thamesel's in the multetud o' thair gaines' [HSR], '... likewayse the fule an' the bruutish persone perrishe, an' leefe thair walth til ithers' [HSR], '... wui rowth o simmer sheine, an wui waalth o leaf an flooer' [ECS], 'There's a walth o' heathery hills A' roond Hawick' [TK], 'For my walth isna bound by a body sweir ... ' [WL].

walthie (*wawl-thee*) *adj., arch.* wealthy – '... een the walthie amang the peeple sall woo thy faavor' [HSR], '... but thou brangist us owt intil ane walthie plece' [HSR].

Walton (*wal-tin*) *n.* **John** (17th C.) recorded as being 'of Hawicke, yeoman' in a deed of 1676 for a tenenment in 'Fernihaigh' and Broughton in Lancashire. This must be the Hawick in Northumberland.

Waltoun (*wal-toon*) *n.* variant of **Wulton** recorded in the early 17th century, e.g. in a confirmation of the half Barony to George Langlands of that Ilk in 1614.

Wambehope (*wa-mup*) *n.* lands in Liddesdale recorded in a charter of Ranulph de Soulis in the late 12th century. The lands were granted to Jedburgh Abbey, along with the pasture in Liddesdale previously granted, and is described as being towards the west.

wame (*wām*) *n., arch., poet.* belly, womb – '... His nose a yird afore his wame Made Wull the Cutler fair think shame O' Lean Yeddie Gibson' [T], '... Two of the bonnyest dogs he laid With white wames to the sun' [JTe], 'As for the

place we darena name, 'Twas just a slit down frae the wame' [JR], 'He disna like to see oor wames obtrudin', Sae cupps us weel to keep us light and lither' [JoHa], 'Wui ma wame fowe, ma thochts redd thersels the better oot' [ECS], 'I dinna wear a copper nose, Wi' guzzling down the liquid dose, But stuff my wame wi' guid kail brose, To fleg the caul' ...' [JR], 'I'll tak' my aith, ye've hed nae tei, So's ye could fill your wames wi' mei ...' [DH], 'Oor wames we'll staw wi' feastin, Oor heids wi' ribaldrie' [WL], *v., arch.* to fill oneself with food – 'Wame, to fill one's belly, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also spelled 'waim').

wamefi (*wām-fi*) *n., arch.* a bellyful – 'Her daughters a' were d–d to spin, For her unhallow'd wamefu' ' [JR].

wammle (*wum-ul*) *v.* to roll, wriggle, waddle, stagger, sway, shake, turn over and over, twist, tangle – '... Let grief an' care, Be by the neck strung in a tow, To wam'le there' [JR], '... That brings quaint thochts as it wammuls oot thro' [JEDM], 'Losh he wammelt and tumm'led ower on to the flure' [UB], 'Lang Sandy wamlet like an eel ...' [JT] (also spelled 'wammul' etc.; cf. **wimple** and **wumple**).

wammul see **wammle**

wan (*wan*) *pp., arch.* won – 'I wan him frae his man, fair Johnie Armstrong, Hand for hand on Cannobie Lee, Fala &c.' [CPM], 'Or how glorious Jock the Hunter Wan the hurdle in a canter' [RH], to fetch, drive home – 'Wi' that he wan 'im sic a clank Between the shou'ders an' the flank' [JoHo], 'Sune Tammie sprang frae aff his seat, An' wan at him a rattle' [JoHa], reach, accomplish, succeeded in arriving at one's destination – 'An' run aroon' it at the ba' when we frae schule wan free ...' [JoHa], '... for he distanced them afore ever they wan the length o' Honeyburn' [BCM1881], '... ti keep iz gaun till A wan ti Jethart' [ECS], 'The prisoner wan free an' boltit' [GW] (this is often the past tense form; cf. **wun** for the past participle).

wan (*wan*) *n., arch.* one (used emphatically, but otherwise not common locally; cf. **yin** and **yeh**).

wan- (*wan*) *prefix, arch.* denoting lack of something (peculiarly Hawick area usage, dying out around the end of the 19th century; **wun-** was also used, but less common).

Wanat (*va-nat*) *n.* **Fr. Edward** Priest at S.S. Mary and David from 2017–19.

wance (*wans*) *adv., arch.* once (cf. **yince**).

wanchance (*wan-chans*) *n., arch.* misfortune.

wanchancy (*wan-chan-see*) *adj., arch.* unlucky, ill-fated – 'Troth, Sirs, ye're but wanchancy foes, Whene'er it comes to handy blows' [JR], '... for A'd lippent on o that wanchancy motor as the maist mensefih way o wunnin threh Jethart ti Haaick' [ECS].

wand (*wawnd*) *n.* a slender stick, young shoot of willow used for basket-making – 'A wand o' Cain's first tatto-creel, A spaik o' Pharoah's chariot-wheel ...' [JoHa], '... till the lint which was taken up by the first hand like 'saught wands', was laid down by the last, almost as fine as silk' [JAHM], a pole used for fishing – ''Ay, ay, man', he said at length, laying down his wand ...' [BM1905], 'Aa've putten away the wand And Aa'm airtin' for bed, Mindin-owre the mony Guid fishin-days Aa've hed' [DH] (see also **fishin-wand**).

the Wanderers (*thu-wan-du-rurz*) *n.* Hawick Wanderers, a 'semi-junior' rugby team for 16 to 18 year olds. It was formed in 1955 (and reformed at some point), and originally called the A.T.C. Its matches are usually played at Wilton Park, the strip is green and they are often nicknamed 'the Wands'. One of the club's highlights was beating the P.S.A. in the Scottish Youth Championship final in 2005. The earliest Club photograph is probably from the 1958/9 season. The club merged with the P.S.A. for the 2016/7 season, becoming Hawick Youth Rugby.

wandert (*wawn-dur'*) *pp.* wandered – 'We've wandert mony a mile And fer oor steps hae sundert ...' [DH], *adj.* wandered, confused, addled – 'hei's gettin awfi wandert in his auld age'.

wandoucht (*wawn-dowcht*) *n., arch.* a puny creature, worthless person – '... ay, the wandouchts getheret thamesels thegither agayne me' an' I kennet it na' [HSR].

wandreth (*wand-rith*) *n., poet.* adversity, distress – '... for thou hest considdiret my truble: thou hest knawn my saul in wandrethes' [HSR], 'But in my wandreth thaye rejoycet, an' getheret thamesels thegither ...' [HSR].

the Wands (*thu-wawndz*) *n.* nickname for **the Wanderers**.

Wane Cleuch (*wān-klooch*) *n.* small stream on the west of Caddroun Burn, near Singdean farm (it is marked 'Wain Cleuch' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

wangels (*vān-jelz*) *n., pl., arch.* evangels, the Gospels, especially when used for swearing an oath – '... be ther gret athis, the haly wangelis twechide, for to pas and price the saidis landis ...' [SB1500].

wanhonour (*wan-o-nur*) *n., arch., poet.* dishonour – '... let thame be kiveret wi' reproch an' wanhonor that seik my skaith' [HSR], 'Thou hest

kennet my reproch, an my shæme, an' my wanhonor . . . ' [HSR].

wanhope (*wan-hō*) *n., poet.* hopeless – 'The tossilit curran weips hir teirs of blude, Nae primroisis will starre the wanhope wud . . . ' [DH].

wan'i (*wawn'-i*) *contr.* to want to – 'div ee wan'i gaun or no?' (note sometimes contracted further to **wa'i**).

wankish (*wan-kish*) *v., arch.* to twist, entwine, interlace – 'Wankish, to twist, to entwine; as, in forming a basket the twigs are said to be wankished, Dumfr., Roxb. It is also pron. vankish, in some parts of the country' [JoJ] (see also **vankish**).

wanless (*wan-lis*) *adj., arch.* pale, wan, frail – 'She looks gey tired an' wanless' [GW].

Wanless (*wan-lis*) *n.* **George** (18th/19th C.) teacher of English and other subjects in Hawick Grammar School in the 1820s. **John** (15th C.) listed on the 'retour of inquest' in 1438 for Ker of Altonburn. He must have been a prominent Roxburghshire Laird of the time.

wanluck (*wan-luks*) *n., arch.* bad luck, misfortune, adversity – '. . . for I sall nevir be in wanluck weird' [HSR], 'Thaye gaed afore til hamper me in the daye o' my sair wanluck' [HSR].

wannel (*wa-nul*) *adj., arch.* agile, nimble, robust, healthy – '. . . he and every one these wight and wannel lads, who mingled in the game, together with the poet himself, are now . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'wannle').

wanreck (*wan-rek*) *n., arch.* mischance, ruin, destruction – 'Let wanreck cum apon him unawaurs; an' let his nette whilk he heth hidden katch himsel: intil that verra wanreck let him fa' ' [HSR].

wanrest (*wan-rest*) *n., arch.* unrest – '. . . I hae rairet bie reesen o' the wanrest o' my hairt' [HSR], *v., arch.* to deprive of rest, to disquiet – 'Thaye ar wanrestet in vaine' [HSR] (see **wanrestfi** and **wanrestit**).

wanrestfi (*wan-rest-fi*) *adj., arch.* unrestful, restless – 'Ma collar lay roond ma craigie as wanrestfih as branks an brecham roond a yaud' [ECS] (also noted by J.A.H. Murray).

wanrestit (*wan-res-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* restless, disquieted – 'Why art thou casen doun, o' my saul? an' wharfor art thou wanrestet in me?' [HSR] (see **wanrest**).

wanresty (*wan-res-tee*) *adj., arch.* restless.

wanricht (*wan-richt*) *n., arch.* a wrong.

wanrichteousness (*wan-rich-chis-nis*) *n., arch.* unrichteousness – '. . . he is my rok, an' ther is nar wanrichteousniss in him' [HSR].

wanruly (*wan-roo-lee*) *adj., arch.* unruly.

wansonsy (*wan-son-see*) *adj., arch.* mischievous, treacherous – '. . . an' thaye that seik my skaith speik wansonsie things, an' imagin deceits a' the daye lang' [HSR].

want (*wan', wont*) *v., arch.* to lose, be wanting – 'Helen Turnbull deponed . . . that she never saw the purs in his hand, nor knows not . . . what way he wanted it, nor how it went' [BR1642], 'Troth, Tam, lad! ye may cast the sark the morn, An' Maggie, lass, ye'll hae to want yet corn' [JoHa], to lack, be deficient – 'I do not mean the best of you to want meal a week ot twa, you have plenty of gonyell and green kail . . . ' [WSB], 'It wants better as five meenints a threi' [ECS] (used to mean 'before' in telling the time).

wanter (*wawn'-ur*) *n., arch.* a widow or widower, someone without a spouse – 'Ere a towmond had gane, I was ance mair a wanter' [JT].

wanthreen (*un-three-in*) *adj., pp., arch.* not developed, *adv.* weakly (noted by E.C. Smith, who emphasises the long *ee* vowel; also written 'wanthreean'; cf. **unthrie'en**).

wanthrift (*wun-thrift*) *n., arch.* unthriftiness (noted by J.A.H. Murray).

wan ti (*wun-ti*) *v., arch.* arrive at, reach – '. . . ti keep iz gaun till A wan ti Jethart' [ECS] (see also **wan**).

wantimely (*wan-tīm-lee*) *adj., arch.* untimely – '. . . like the wantimelie birth o' ane woman, that thaye may seena the sun' [HSR].

wantit (*wan-tee', -ti'*) *pp., arch.* wanted – '. . . and ilk ane of them wantit 4 stoupis' [BR1656], 'Hae ye heard o' the Laird o' the Winnelstrae Brae, How he wantit a wife an' a-courting wad gae?' [JJ], 'Oo wanteet ti ken the richt way o'd, so oo streekeet um wui'd' [ECS].

wanton (*wan-tun*) *n., arch.* a girth for a horse, belly band for tying a pack on a horse (noted by J. Jamieson).

wanton-meat (*wan-tun-mee'*) *n., arch.* food and drink served in a household to celebrate the birth of a child – 'Wanton-meat, the entertainment of spirits and sweetmeats given to those in a house in which a child is born, immediately after birth, Teviotd. Elsewhere called Blithemeat' [JoJ].

wanuse (*wan-yoos*) *n., arch.* misuse, abuse, waste – 'Wanuse . . . go to wreck from want of use, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'Ee let everything gang ti wanuse' [GW].

wanweird (*wan-weerd*) *n., arch.* unhappy fate, hard lot.

wanwuth (*wan-wuth*) *n., poet.* a surprise, moment – '... in ane wanwuth thaye schuut wuthouten dreædour' [HSR], 'Howe ar thaye broucht intil desolatione as in ane wanwuth!' [HSR].

wanyirthly (*wan-yirth-lee*) *adj., arch.* unearthly (also **unyirthly**).

wap (*wap*) *n., arch.* a swipe, blow, thump – '... and if any blot or bad writing was noticed, deal a hearty 'wap of the lug' or give a cuff, first on one ear, then the other' [RJR], 'And sae he wan the dad a wap, When he proposed his steps to stay' [HSR], a noisy strife, contention – 'Howiver, it was nae uice o turnin roozd, an, bairn-leike, kickin up a waap ...' [ECS], *v.* to quarrel (also written 'waap').

wap see **waup**

wapinschaw (*waw-pin-shaw*) *n., poet.* a shooting competition, an exhibition of arms, formerly made in each district at a certain time of year '... and heath-clad Ruberslaw, where the old Wardens of the Marches held the 'weapenshaw' ' [JAHM], – 'There grew a tree, a hawthorn tree, Beneath yon castle wa'; And, oh! it bloomed sae bonnily At our chief's wapinschaw' [JI] (there are several spelling variants).

wappen (*waw-pin*) *v., arch.* to open – '[put them] into a poke, shake them a' through ither, an' than wappen't, the first 'at cam' oot wad be great a rouge' [WNK] (also **wuppen**).

wappie (*waw-pee*) *n.* a wasp – 'Hev ee noticed how many wappies er aboot the now?' [We].

war (*wawr*) *pp.* were – 'they war at war', '... war present, hard, and saw, and in wytnesyng thairto war callit, and war James off Langiandis ...' [SB1431], 'The said day Gilbert Watt and Johne Ritchartsoun, notaries, war put upon leitt for being clark to the said toune for ane yeir to cum' [BR], 'Nae knives nor forks war then in vogue, Nor ilka ane a diff'rent cog' [JR], '... war skiddlin an bizzin aboot ma lugs in cluds, areddies' [ECS], 'Jimp hed a gotten sutten doon, afore wei war off' [ECS], 'Wellington Street folk A think they war' [CoH] (see also **were** and **wur**).

ward (*wawrd*) *n.* former division of a district, e.g. Teviotdale was split into an Easter Ward and Wester Ward, while Selkirkshire was composed of the wards of Tweed, Ettrick and Yarrow, more recently an electoral division within a town or district. In Hawick there were 5 wards established after the Police Act of 1861: North High Street; South High Street; Slitrig; Teviot; and Wilton. This number grew to 8 wards in more recent times: Teviot North; Teviot South; Burnfoot East; Burnfoot West; Wilton North; Wilton South; Slitrig; and Weensgate (see also **waird**).

Ward (*wawrd*) *n.* **Miss** (19th C.) English governess at Weens House. She taught the Cleghorn girls there and also took an interest in the young Walter Deans.

Warden (*war-din*) *n., arch.* an official charged with the enforcement of certain laws, particularly applied to the Wardens of the Marches on both sides of the Border in the 15th and 16th centuries. There were 3 Wardens on each side (West, Middle and East), often a powerful local chief, who held warden-court for the settlement of disputes and breaches of the March laws (see also **Lord Warden**).

the Warden's Toor (*thu-wawr-dinz-toor*) *n.* name sometimes used for the late 14th century tower built by the Douglases, which formed part of Cavers House.

wardin (*wawr-din*) *n., arch.* the act of imprisoning – '... and for the second contravention £40, and fifteen days warding' [BR1660].

wardit (*wawr-dee', -di'*) *pp., arch.* warded, imprisoned, confined under guard – '... sall pay forty shillings toties quoties and wardit without license or ane lawful excuse' [BR] (also **wairdit**).

Ward Law (*wawrd-law*) *n.* farm in the Ettrick Yarrow just south of Tushielaw. Also a hill in the Ettrick valley lying north of Ettrickhill, reaching 594 m (and another in the Yarrow valley north of Dryhope, reaching 421 m). A charter of 1618 records transfer of the lands of 'Wairdlawrig' from John Lord Hay of Yester to Robert Scott of Tushielaw. There is also a hill of the same name near Caerlaverock Castle in Dumfries & Galloway, which was the rallying place of the Maxwells ('Wairdla hill' is on Blaeu's 1654 map; the name is related to a 'ward' or 'watch' hill, and probably has no direct connection with the Barons of Wilton; there are several places of the same name in other parts of Scotland).

Wardlaw (*wawrd-law*) *n.* **Adam** (14th C.) listed in 'Robertson's Index' in a document regarding a dispute over lands in Lanarkshire with Thomas 'Mossi' or 'Mossyne'. Perhaps the same Adam was recorded as collector of the contributions from the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh in 1360. It is unclear how he might have been related to the Wardlaws of Wilton, but he could well have been a son of one of first Baron. **Alexander** (c.1363–88) younger son of Henry, 2nd of Wilton and brother of Walter and Henry (later Bishop of St. Andrews). He is mentioned in a petition of 1378 by his uncle, Cardinal Walter, for a canonry of

Moray for him, with the expectation of a prebend. There was a further petition in 1379 for him to be given the Canonry and Prebend of Duffus in Moray, but this was given to another clerk. In 1380 he and his brother Henry were granted safe passage to study in England, and they both received B.As. in Paris in 1382/3. Sometime before 1387 he obtained the Canonry of Eddleston Prebend in Glasgow Diocese, and held this until his death. In 1387 he was also promised the position of Archdeacon of Argyll (despite 'being under age'). However, he appears to have died within about a year, since in 1388 his canonry and prebend were vacant and another priest of St. Andrews Diocese petitioned for it. In 1387 he was described as being from the Diocese of Aberdeen (although this may just have been referring to where he had a benefice), leading to confusion about his origins. **Andrew** (14th/15th C.) probably son of Sir William (although possibly his younger brother), he was the 4th Baron of Wilton and 1st of Torrie. There is no direct evidence of where he was born or resided, but perhaps somewhere on the north side of the Borthwick valley. He may be the Andrew who witnessed a charter in 1394/5, dated at Abernethy (although if so, he must have been quite young then). He had a charter for the lands of Priestfield and Grange during the reign of Robert III. He married Christian, daughter of Sir James de Valoniis (or Vallance), through whom he succeeded to the Torrie estates. This included the Barony of Lochore and a third part of Rosyth. The focus of the Wardlaws thus began the move from Roxburghshire to Fife. His children probably included: Sir Henry, who succeeded; George, mentioned in a charter in 1435/6; William, recorded as a 'determinant' at St. Andrews in 1432/3; Janet, who married John Wemyss of Kilmany; and Margaret, who married William Maitland of Lethington and Thirlestane. His widow remarried, to Sir John Cockburn. **David** (14th C.) priest who was surely related to the Wilton family. In 1380 there was a request to the Pope for him to receive the Canonry and Prebend of 'Clact' in Aberdeen Diocese. **Gilbert** (d.bef. 1392) probably a younger son of Henry, 1st of Wilton. Certainly he was said to be directly related to Cardinal Walter, who was given lands of Spittalton and St. Giles Grange when forfeited by him. He was described as a merchant in Scotland when given a passage of safe-conduct in 1365. In 1376 he was a Bailie of Edinburgh when he had a charter for lands in the Edinburgh area. He married Mariota (or Marion, with unknown surname) heiress of Riccarton and Warriston; in 1392 his widow granted a charter of her lands to their son Andrew. **Henry** (d.c.1329) earliest known Wardlaw with a local connection. The identity of his parents is not known, but suggested according to family legend to have been Wardlaw of that Ilk and a daughter of McDowall of Galloway. The original family lands may have been the old Wardlaw Parish (later called Kirkhill) near the head of the Moray Firth, although there are several other places of the same name. His name was recorded as 'Henrico de Wardlaw'. He was granted the western half of the Barony of Wilton (with Gilbert Maxwell being granted the other half some time later) by King Robert the Bruce sometime in the period 1306–29, probably after Bannockburn as a reward for services to Scotland's liberator. The charter states that the lands had previously belonged to William de Charteris (i.e. Charters) and Walter de Pertchay (probably 'Percy'). The 'reddendo' for this grant was the fifth part of the service of one soldier, along with 3 suits yearly at the King's Court in Roxburgh. There is no direct evidence that he lived in Wilton, but presumably he did, since these appear to be the only lands held by the family at that time. Their house was probably somehere on the north side of the eastern part of the Borthwick valley. His descendants later gained land in Fife, and were known as 'Wardlaw of Torrie', probably being the descendants of all the Wardlaws in Scotland. He was the first of the Wardlaws of Wilton, a family connection that lasted for over a century. He married a Stewart (possibly Mary, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Durrisdeer), who was niece of Walter, the High Steward. Their children may have included: Henry, who succeeded; Walter, who became Cardinal of Scotland; William, recorded in 1362/3, who was Precentor of Glasgow; Gilbert, ancestor of the Wardlaws of Riccarton and Warriston; Christian, who married Sir Thomas Hay of Lochorwart; and at least one other daughter. **Henry** 2nd of Wilton (c.1316–c.98) son of Henry and brother of Cardinal Walter. He may have lived (or even been born) in the western part of the Barony of Wilton, but there is no direct evidence of this. He perhaps married a daughter of Philip Halket of Pitfirrane, based on his son Bishop Henry giving a charter to his cousin David Haket, Lord of Balmungo, who was son of Philip; alternatively his sister may have been married to Philip Halket. In 1366

Thomas, Earl of Mar, confirmed the sale of unnamed lands to him from Margaret 'of Ressuneth' (possibly Rosneath, but probably also the place transcribed 'Ressuchet' and 'Ruthenache' in earlier Mar charters), daughter and co-heir of John of 'Ressuneth'; he is there explicitly stated to be son and heir of Henry and a kinsman of Margaret. His wife's name is not recorded, but could have been either a sister of Margaret of 'Ressuneth' or a sister of Philip Halket (since his own son, Bishop Henry, was said to be a cousin of David Halket). His children included: Sir William, who succeeded; Walter, mentioned in 1378, when a petition was made by his uncle, Cardinal Walter, for a benefice; Alexander (d.bef. 1388), also mentioned in a petition of 1378, who later held a canonry of Glasgow; Henry, who became Bishop of St. Andrews; a daughter, who married Sir John Carmichael, with a son John designated nephew of Bishop Henry in 1440; a daughter who married John Inglis, probably the Laird of Manor and Branxholme, who had a son Nicholas, Rector of Fetteresso, designated nephew of Bishop Henry in 1419; a daughter who married Alexander Newton of that Ilk, whose sons Alexander and George were recorded as nephews of Bishop Walter; a daughter who married James Melville of Cambee in about 1400; and a daughter who married a Hawden (or Haldane), with her son George being recorded as nephew of Bishop Henry in 1413 and 1415. These generations are confused in some genealogies, where it is said that Andrew (4th of Wilton) was also his son, but was probably his grandson. **Henry** (c.1360–1440) Bishop of St. Andrews, son of Henry, 2nd of Wilton and nephew of Walter, who became a Cardinal. In some genealogies he is confused with the later son of Sir Andrew. Since he is usually referred to as nephew of Cardinal Walter (because that is the important ecclesiastical connection), there is no direct evidence of his parentage. However, he was referred to as being of noble and baronial birth and used a seal and arms that were only slightly different to those of Wilton. He is referred to in at least one record as being from the Diocese of Aberdeen, leading some to suggest that he was not from the Wilton family; but firstly, the only known noble Wardlaws of the time were of Wilton and secondly, the mention of Aberdeen could simply be referring to a benefice and not his place of origin. He was first recorded in 1378, in a petition from his uncle Walter to the Pope for a benefice for him, specifically a canonry in Glasgow Diocese, with the promise of a prebend. In 1379 his uncle's provision for him of the Prebend of Auld Roxburgh was confirmed. In 1380 he and Alexander (presumably his brother) had a passport of safe passage to study for a year at Oxford or Cambridge. However, he graduated B.A. at Paris in 1382/3 and was Licentiate in Arts by 1385, as well as being Scholar of Canon Law at about the same time. He additionally studied at Orleans and Avignon, and although the precise years are uncertain, he was Bachelor of Decreets by 1398 and Doctor of Decreets before 1403. He may have returned to Scotland around 1387 (perhaps on the death of his uncle, Cardinal Walter) and received many benefices thereafter. He was made Precentor of Glasgow (and Prebend of Kilbride) in 1387, this being vacated by the death of his uncle William; he was then supposed to resign his Canonry of Glasgow and Prebendary of Auld Roxburgh. He seems to have had some rights as Vicar of Dunlop, which he resigned in favour of John de Hawick in 1387. In 1387/8 he also had permission to hold 2 incompatible benefices. In 1388 there was a petition for him to have a canonry in Aberdeen and he is there described as being from Aberdeen Diocese (causing most histories to state that he was from a family branch near Aberdeen, although Gibson's 'Wardlaws' discounts this). He held the Prebend of Kinnoir in Moray from about 1387, this previously being held by his uncle Walter (and vacant on the earlier death of William, probably also his uncle); he appears to have been still litigating for this benefice in 1398. He was recorded as witness to a charter at Rutherglen in 1388 and so was certainly in Scotland then. He was given the benefice of Rector of Cavers in 1389, and then described as Licentiate of Arts. He was referred to as associated with Cavers later in 1389 when he was given a promise of the Canonry of Aberdeen and Prebend of 'Balhelvi' (i.e. Belhelvie). There was a further request for him to be given a canonry of Aberdeen in 1393, which was granted in 1394, along with the promise of a prebend; he is there referred to as nephew of the late Cardinal Walter and 'of baronial birth'. Also in 1394 he acted as one of the Pope's examiners for grants made in Scotland. At about the same time he and others made petitions for several Scotsmen, including William Brown (perhaps later connected with Lilliesleaf), Robert de Cavers, and Andrew de Hawick. In 1395 there was a petition for a canonry of Aberdeen and Prebend of Belhelvie for him, despite already holding Cavers Church and the Precentorship of Moray. He was probably not back in

Scotland until 1397, when he was given a passage of safe-conduct to visit the English court (presumably as an ambassador of some sort) and return to Scotland. He was proposed to be Archdeacon of Glasgow in 1398, despite already holding the Parish Church of Cavers and the Precentorship of Glasgow; however, there were 3 other claimants. In 1399 he was granted the Prebend of 'Der' in Aberdeen. He was Glasgow Precentor until 1403 and was then made Archdeacon of Glasgow; John de Hawick succeeded him as Precentor. He was Bishop of St. Andrews from 1403, returning to Scotland in the following year. He was said to have had some involvement in the education of the young James I before he was captured by the English in 1406. He was Bishop until 1440 and made efforts to found a university at St. Andrews, with teaching starting in 1410 and a petition to the Pope in 1413. He became the university's first Chancellor and took an active role in its administration, as well as holding great power in the area; his residence was the old castle overlooking the sea, which he appears to have stayed in more or less constantly for the rest of his life. He stopped the university being moved to Perth in the 1420s and personally gave some it some land in 1430. His Canonry and Prebend of Kinnoir in Moray was vacant in 1407, following his promotion to Bishop. He additionally had the title of Papal Legate for Scotland in 1410–12. In 1411 he was granted safe passage to attend a Border parley at Hadden in Sprouston, but it is not clear that he attended. In 1420 he granted the lands of Balmongy to David Halket, who is described as his cousin; if this was a full cousin, then his mother was either sister of Philip Halket of Pitfirrane or he had an aunt who married Philip Halket. In some litigation in 1423, it was claimed that Henry Dryden, Abbot of Holyrood, was his kinsman. He was also tutor to the young James I, helped arrange his release from English captivity, crowned him at Scone in 1424 and then acted as one of his most trusted advisors. Also in 1424 he requested a benefice for his nephew Nicholas Inglis. In 1428 he was 'a sexagenarian ... of various infirmities ... often detained' when he asked the Pope for visitation rights to churches in his diocese. He witnessed charters in several places around Scotland, but does not generally seem to have travelled far from St. Andrews; in one example, he witnessed a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas at 'Edibredschelis' (probably now Shielshaugh) in Selkirkshire in 1433/4. He does not appear to have played a strong role in ecclesiastical matters and disputes within Scotland during his time as Bishop, but seems to have kept things on an even keel. He was buried at St. Andrews Cathedral, which he had helped restore, and where parts of his tomb can still be seen. There are claims that a couple of surviving books were written by him, but this is unclear. He appears to have had a son Henry, who he united in marriage with 'Mariot de Riklington'; a few years later, in 1428, the couple asked the Pope to confirm their marriage because he had administered the sacrament to the bride, as well as because the bride had previously had marriage contracts with Patrick and John Dunbar who were related to the groom in the third degree of consanguinity'. He also had another son, William, with 'an unmarried noblewoman', who was a cleric in St. Andrews Diocese. Robert of St. Andrews Diocese, 'the son of a priest', had a dispensation for a benefice in 1418, and may also have been his son. He additionally had several nephews for some of whom benefices were requested: Alexander 'de Newton', aged 19 in 1418; George, also of Newton; Nicholas Inglis; George de Hawden; and John de Carmichael, who was a layman. **Henry** of Spott (14th/15th C.) probably son of Sir William, 3rd Baron of Wilton. His lands were in East Lothian. In 1427 there was a document confirming an agreement in his favour from a court held by Bishop Henry, who was probably his uncle. **Sir Henry** (d.bef. 1458) son of Andrew. He was 5th of Wilton and 2nd of Torrie. In 1434/5 he was on an inquest for the inheritance of James Kinninmonth. An indenture of 1435/6 records him inheriting all the lands and rights from his mother Christian of Valance (with the permission of her 2nd husband, Sir John Cockburn) in exchange for a third part of Rosyth; his mother kept life rent and his brother George was mentioned as a potential heir. In 1436 he accompanied Lady Margaret (daughter of James I) to France so marry the Dauphin and was probably knighted then. He is named in 1438 in a document relating to the Prior of St. Andrews. He was also witness to charters for the university or city of St. Andrews in 1437 and 1440 and for an agreement between the university and the city in 1444. He witnessed a transumpt made at Cupar in 1439, when he was Sheriff-Depute of Fife. In 1448, as Laird of the half Barony of Wilton he granted lands of Harden to Philip Turnbull. He and other noblemen had a letter of safe passage in 1449. He witnessed a charter in Edinburgh in 1452. In 1454 he was Baron of Wilton when the Irelands-lands were granted to

David Scott. Also in 1454 he was 'justis and stewart' to James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews at a court held there. He married Beatrix (although some accounts say Christian), daughter of John Lauder and grand-daughter of Sir John Lauder of Aldcathy; she was one of 4 co-heiresses of her mother, Katherine Landles, who owned Hownam, Crailing and Swinside in Roxburghshire (the other 3 sisters were Mariotta, who married Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Home, and Christian, who married James Rutherford of that Ilk). Their children included: Henry, who succeeded; possibly Walter, witness in Edinburgh in 1468 to a document relating to Hownam and who acted as procurator for Henry, presumably his brother; Sir Robert, who had lands in Galloway; Sir John, Prior of St. Mary's Isle and perhaps the same Friar John, Canon of Holyrood and Chaplain to James II; and possibly Isobel (although this may be the next generation). **Henry** (d.bef. 1475) son of Sir Henry, he was 6th of Wilton and 3rd of Torrie. He witnessed a document in Fife in 1451, when he was son and heir of the Lord of Torrie. In 1458 he had a sasine for the lands of Hownam (which had belonged to his grandmother, Katherine Landles). In 1465 he had sasine for several lands in Fife. In 1468 she had the lands of Harden resigned to her, with Robert of Wardlaw as a witness (so possibly a son). In a 1468 document for Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk it is recorded that Andrew Ker of Cessford and his son Walter acted as procurators for him. He is Henry 'of Torry' when he received money from the Kers of Cessford for the lands in Hownam in 1468; this was done in Edinburgh, with Walter (perhaps his brother) as one of the witnesses. Also in 1468 he witnessed a charter for lands in Kincardine, involving his brother-in-law, Lawrence, Lord Oliphant. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie. His children included: Sir Henry, who succeeded; John, who was factor to his brother, possibly Bailie of St. Andrews and accused of the murder of his brother's wife, Margaret Lindsay; Alexander, recorded in 1484; Sir William, Rector of Tulliallan and Dalry; possibly Isabel (or Elizabeth), who married Sir Laurence Mercer of Meikleour and Aldie (as recorded in a charters of 1475 and 1497), and by 1511 had secondly married Patrick Mercer of Inchbrakie; Egidia, who married Hector Brude of Cultmalundy; and probably a daughter who married John Turnbull of Harden. He may have died relatively young, since his wife survived him by many years. **Sir Henry** (d.1513) son of Henry. He was the last Wardlaw of Wilton, being usually designated as the 7th Baron of Wilton and also of Torie. He had a sasine for the lands of Dalginch in Fife in 1473. In 1477 he had a charter of confirmation from James II for several lands in Fife; he is said to have rebuilt Lochore Castle at about the same time. In 1479 he had a sasine for the Barony of Wilton. He is recorded in 1482 transferring lands at 'Underchesteris' (in the Barony of Wilton) to Robert Scott of Muirhouse. Also in 1482 he was Baron when he gave a charter for Harden to John Turnbull (son of the late Walter Turnbull), described as 'my beloved brother-german' (perhaps meaning that he was his brother-in-law). In 1483 he appears to have transferred all the lands of Wilton (including advocation of the parish church) to John Scott of Thirlestane, thus ending his family's direct connection with the area. In 1490, as superior of Arbirlot, he granted part of that land to Sir Alexnder Home of that Ilk. He is recorded as superior of Torrie in several documents in the 1490s. In 1498 he had license 'to pas oure the sey for the hele of his person: To endur fra the day of the passing of him furth of the realme quhil his hame cummyng again in the sammyn and xl dais thaireftir'; he also had respite for assaulting John (presumably his brother). He had another passport to travel overseas in 1503 and was pronounced incapable of managing his affairs. He was knighted sometime before 1503 and may have disposed of his lands in Forfarshire about the same time. His brother John acted as his factor, but had disputes with his sons John and William, as recorded in 1506/7. In 1511 and 1512 he had charters for lands in Fife, witnessed by his son Robert. In 1473 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lindsay, 1st Lord of the Byres; she was apparently murdered before 1506, with suspicion falling on his brother John, who was asked by his son John to pay restitution, but John (his brother) denied that he was responsible and stated that he could not pay; how the matter was respolved is not recorded. His children with Margaret Lindsay included: John, 8th Laird of Torrie; William, progenitor of the Wardlaws of Dubhouse; Robert of Torrie and Balmule, recorded in 1512; Andrew of Otterston in Fife; James, Rector of Ballingry; Nicholas, who was tenant in Lochore and East Lothian; Herbert, who became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1507; and Isabel (also called Elizabeth), who married firstly George Durie of that Ilk, secondly Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig and thirdly to

Sir Alexander Hepburn of Whitsome and Riccarton. It is sometimes stated that another daughter was Helen, who married Sir John Makgill, Provost of Edinburgh, but she was daughter of a distant cousin, Thomas of Foulford. He secondly married Margaret Gourlay, probably from the Kincraig family, but they had no children. Given the year and month of his death, he may have died at Flodden, but there is no evidence either way. **James** (18th C.) farmer in Riccarton, recorded in 1748. **Joanna** (14th/15th C.) nun at Haddington Monastery, recorded in 1403. She was an illegitimate daughter of a bachelor and a nun of Haddington. By 1408 she was Prioress, with Bishop Henry (who was surely a close relative) supporting her against complaints from 2 other nuns (because of her 'defect of birth'). She may have been an illegitimate daughter of one of the Bishop's brothers, or possibly even his own daughter. **Joanna** (15th C.) wife of John Wemyss, Constable of the Castle and City of St. Andrews. She is recorded in 1440, and was probably a close relative of Bishope Henry. **John** (14th C.) merchant who had a permit of safe conduct in 1359. Probably the same John was paid in 1364 for purchases he made for David II and also in 1376 for purchases made in London for Robert II. He may be the 'Johanne de Wardlaw' who witnessed a charter at Dunbar for Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith in 1372. Perhaps the same John was recorded as 'John de Wardlau' in 1379 when he made a request to the Pope for a benefice for William Dunbar, Chaplain to the Earl of March; this was in St. Andrews Diocese, to which he was presumably connected. He may also be the John whose lands in Edinburgh are referred to in 1382. In 1400/1 he is described as a Scotsman who was released from arrest in London after having arranged to have 5 suits of armour made for George, Earl of March. He could have been a son of Henry, 1st of Wilton, but there is no evidence for this. **Margaret** nee Gledstains (14th/15th C.) presumably from the Gledstains of that Ilk, since she was described as a 'noblewoman'. She married Sir William Wardlaw. However, by 1415 she must have been a widow, since there was Papal permission for her to marry John Turnbull, 'doncel', with the permission required because he was her godfather. In 1417 she was a widow when there was Papal permission for her to marry Walter Turnbull. Dispensation had to be sought because they were related 'in the third degree of affinity' and in addition she had previously been in a marriage contract (although 'canonically separated') with John Turnbull 'doncel', who was also related to walter Turnbull in the third degree. **Nicholas** (15th C.) possibly from the Wilton family. There is a letter from him in 1438, dated at Cockburnspath, relating to the resignation of templar lands. In 1440 he had a precept of sasine infefting Sir Alexander Home in lands near Coldingham. **Simon** (15th C.) recorded as Rector of Wilton when he was witness to a charter in 1432, along with Henry Wardlaw of Sprot and Sir William Wardlaw, Chaplain. He was probably a younger son of the Baron of Wilton. In 1454/5 he was 'Symonis de Wardlaw rectoris de Wylton' in a document from St. Andrews University. Probably the same 'Symon de Wardlaw', presbyter of Glasgow Diocese, was the notary for the instrument of sasine in 1464 whereby Archibald Douglas took possession of the Barony of Cavers. He may be the Simon who graduated from St. Andrews in 1422 and 1426 (with a Masters degree) and hence may have been related to the university's founder, Henry. **Thomas** (14th C.) recorded as an esquire in the garrison of Roxburgh Castle in about 1340. Perhaps the same Thomas sat in Parliament in 1369. It is unclear if he was related to the Wardlaws of Wilton. **Thomas** (14th C.) cleric who was recorded in connection with Glasgow Diocese in 1370. He was probably related to the contemporary Cardinal Walter. **Walter** (c.1318–1387) Cardinal, probably son of Henry, 1st of Wilton and brother of Henry, 2nd of Wilton. His birth was around the time the family gained the western half-barony of Wilton and hence it is possible he was born in the Borthwick valley. He attended Paris University, where he was among the least well off students; it has therefore been suggested that he could not have been the son of baron, even although there may be several reasons for the family being poor at that time. On the other hand, the shield he later adopted was a variant of that of the Wardlaws of Wilton, supporting the idea that he was the son of Baron Henry. He was certainly uncle of Walter, Alexander and Henry (who was later Rector of Cavers and Bishop of St. Andrews), and may have been related to the contemporary Thomas. He had a B.A. from Paris in 1339/40, M.A. in 1341, served as the Proctor of the English Nation in 1341, was Regent on Arts in most of the period 1341–57 (sponsoring the degrees of about 40 Scotsmen and others), served on several university committees, and was University Rector in 1345. He had the promise of a canonry in Glasgow in 1342, with the expectation of a prebend, which was Renfrew. He was briefly back

in Scotland in 1347, but returned to Paris where he was surety for Stephen Langlands in 1349 and helped William Chisholme delay payment of his fees in 1354. He received many benefices, partly due to the support of William Landles, Bishop of St. Andrews, whose family also had a Roxburghshire connection. This included a grant of lands in Edinburgh by Holm Monastery, Kinnoir Prebend in Moray and the Precentorship of Glasgow. He held Dinino Church (in Fife) in 1349, which he probably resigned in exchange for Errol (in Perthshire) in 1350/1. He was in Avignon in 1348, became Bachelor of Theology in about 1350, returned to Scotland for a year or so, but then was back on the Continent. In 1355 he received money from the King of France in Bruges, intended to support the Scottish armies. In Paris again, he became Doctor of Theology by 1358, by which time he was back in Scotland. By 1358 he was a canon of Aberdeen, holding this benefice for a few years, and by 1359 he became Archdeacon of Lothian within the Diocese of St. Andrews. Also at about the same time he held a canonry in Ross and a canonry and Spynie Prebend in Moray. He had a promise of safe passage to study in England in 1360/1, but probably did not go and in 1361 had permission to go to London and York, serving as an ambassador. In 1363 he and Gilbert Armstrong went on a trip to England with King David II and he further served as Scottish negotiator in 1363/4 and 1365/6. He was also appointed Secretary to the King and auditor in 1364–66, and witnessed many royal charters. In 1366 he was given permission to exercise his ecclesiastical rights in the parts of Scotland occupied by England. He was elevated to Bishop of Glasgow in 1367, on the death of William Rae, and went to Avignon for his consecration. Also in 1367 he attended a parley with the English at Muirehouselaw. In 1369 he helped negotiate a treaty with England and the conditions for the release of David II. He travelled to Europe once more in 1370. He had a less close connection with Robert II than his predecessor, and spent many years away from Scotland during his reign. In 1371 he was one of the Scots who negotiated a treaty with Charles V of France. He had been away so much that in 1374 he was rumoured to be dead and his assets in Scotland were seized. He was created Papal Chaplain by 1378 and was back in Scotland in 1379. In 1378 he made a request for benefices for members of his household, including his 3 nephews Walter, Henry and Alexander, as well as his brother William. He helped negotiate the Anglo-Scottish truce at Berwick in 1380 and the Franco-Scottish alliance at Vincennes in 1383. In 1383 he was appointed as the first ever Cardinal from Scotland, but still held the position of Bishop of Glasgow for a further 3 years. He witnessed several royal charters in Scotland in 1385–87. His nephew Henry was Rector of Cavers and became Bishop of St. Andrews. He may have been the 'Master Walter Scot of Paris' who wrote 'Quæstiones Metaphysica' and may also have written the works 'De Fallacia Astrologorum' and 'De inani Divinationum Vititarum Scientia', but if they existed they have been lost. He is said to have written a history of his own family and was connected with a genealogy of King David I (although it is unclear whether he wrote it himself). **Walter** (b.c.1360) nephew of Cardinal Walter and probably son of Henry, 2nd Baron of Wilton. He received the Canonry and Prebend of Carstairs in Glasgow Diocese in 1375/6 when studying in Paris. In 1378 his uncle Walter made a request for him to receive a benefice in St. Andrews Diocese. He was probably older brother of Henry and Alexander, who were also mentioned in requests for benefices in 1378. He appears not to have graduated M.A. in Paris like Henry and Alexander did in 1382/3, so he may have been dead by then. Carstairs was certainly held by someone else by 1387/8. **William** (14th C.) servant of Thomas, Earl of Angus. He was granted safe passage to come to England in 1357/8, where his master was a hostage. He was a layman, and hence separate from William the cleric, who was brother of Cardinal Walter. Probably the same William is recorded in accounts of Coldingham Priory in 1363, 1365 and 1374. He was granted another safe passage to England on a pilgrimage in 1369. **William** (d.bef. 1387) cleric who was probably son of Henry, 1st of Wilton. He was brother of the 2nd Henry of Wilton, as well as brother of Cardinal Walter. He studied canon law for 9 years at Orleans and Paris, but it is not clear if he graduated. In 1378 he was already Precentor of Glasgow when his brother requested for him a Canonry of Moray. He was Precentor of Glasgow, and held the associated Prebend of Kilbride. These were vacated by his death and given to his nephew Henry (later Bishop of St. Andrews). **Sir William** (d.c.1415) probably son of Henry, he was the 3rd Baron of Wilton (although these early generations are uncertain). In 1363 he gained forfeited lands in Berwickshire from David II; his name is there recorded as 'Willelmo de Wardlau'. A charter of Robert III (probably around

1405) granted him the lands of 'Uchterseatmylne [Outerside], Sametoun, Todshaw' in the Barony of Wilton. He may have lived in his Wilton lands, i.e. somewhere on the north side of the Borthwick valley. Nothing else seems to be known about him. He married Margaret Wardlaw (perhaps a cousin of some sort, although it could be that Wardlaw was just her married name) and their children included: Andrew, who succeeded; and probably Henry of Spott. However, some accounts suggest he died childless, with Andrew and Henry being his brothers. In 1417 his widow 'Margarita de Wardlaw' was granted dispensation to marry Walter Turnbull, who may have been from a local family (e.g. the Turnbulls of Harden). **William** (14th/15th) priest of St. Andrews Diocese. He was son of Bishop Henry with 'an unmarried noblewoman'. Sometime before 1428 he was promoted to 'minor orders', despite his birth, and was made Rector of the Hospital at Musselburgh. He also had Papal permission in 1428 to hold the Canonry and Prebend of Kingask and 2 other benefices (formerly written 'Vardlaw', 'Wardlau' and variants).

the Wardlaws (*thu-wawrd-lawz*) *n.* family who held the half-barony of Wilton for centuries. Hector Boece lists them among the Norman families who came to Scotland during the reign of King Malcolm III. The family may have held lands in Moray, but certainly 'Henrico de Wardlaw' was granted the western half of the Barony of Wilton by King Robert the Bruce sometime in the period 1306–29. The 7th and last Wardlaw of Wilton was Sir Henry (d.1513), who in 1483 sold all the lands of Wilton to John Scott of Thirlestane. The family had already moved their headquarters to Torrie in Fife, and thereafter became associated with Fife. During the time of the Wardlaws of Wilton they produced Walter (c.1318–1387), the first Cardinal of Scotland, and Henry (c.1360–1440), the founder of the University of St. Andrews.

Wardle (*war-dul*) *n.* **Joseph** (b.c.1790) from England, he was a framesmith in Hawick, being listed on Back Damgate in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he was at about 15 Backdamgate with his wife Mary and daughter Charlotte.

Wardmoor Hill (*wawrd-moor-hil*) *n.* hill at the southi-western corner of Southdean Parish, just to the south-east of Black Hill, reaching a height of 365 m. On its southern slopes are 2 hollow tracks, which are part of an old road, possibly associated with the Wheel Causeway.

wardour (*war-dur*) *n., arch.* a prisoner, person in ward – 'Forsamekill s ye sall ressaif Arche Armstrang, my freind, for wardour, desyrand yow to ressaif hyme in my plais . . . ' [SB1587].

Wardrup (*wawr-drup*) *n.* **Andrew** (19th C.) framesmith in Hawick. He had a child who was buried in Hawick in 1829 (also written 'Wardrobe').

ware (*wār*) *v., arch., poet.* to spend, dispose of money or goods – '. . . an waird eet afore ma lookin een on o leemeenade' [ECS], '. . . She threw doon a guinea, and thought it weel waired, For he, to her ailment, had given a fleg' [TCh], 'I reckoned up they had wared that day, A gowden sovereign atween the twae . . . ' [WL].

Ware (*wār*) *n.* **Rev. Douglas Powell** (b.1854) born in Ashton, Devon, son of Rev. John Middleton, Rector of Ullingsworth. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he became a curate of St. Mary's Episcopalian Cathedral in Glasgow. He was then moved to Hawick as minister of St. Cuthbert's Church 1882–92. His incumbency saw the properties of the Church being given to the congregation by the Duke of Buccleuch and St. Cuthbert's being transferred from the Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway to the Diocese of Edinburgh. He was also Honorary President of St. Cuthbert's (rugby) Football Club. In 1892 he exchanged with J.W.T. Hart, minister of St. Paul's, Swindon. He married Mary Jane Ocatavia Sankey in 1879. He wrote 'Confirmation in the Bible' and 'Six Questions and Answers for Good Friday'. The church contains a brass plaque commemorating him.

Warenne see **Warren**

wareroom (*wār-room*) *n., arch.* a warehouse – 'Juidin [Gideon] hes landed eis-sel in a guid job; hei hes the owrance o the hyill wareroom' [ECS].

ware-time (*wār-tīm*) *n.* springtime, the early phase of one's life – 'Waretyme, the season of spring, Ettr. For. Roxb. Tweedd., early period of life, ibid' [JoJ] (used by the Ettrick Shepherd).

wark (*wark*) *n., arch.* work – '. . . Wark wrocht [ordinary labour probably] 4s., this is 4d per day' [BR1638], '. . . and that nae webster receive nae wark frae any person that has wrought wark with other wabsters, and has not payit them therfor . . . ' [BR1640], 'For wnt o' wark ilk collie's barkin' – Guid weather's dead' [JoHa], 'For the wurd o' the Lord is richt; an' a' his warks ar dune in trouth' [HSR], 'Ca' til mind his mervellous warks that he hæs dune . . . ' [HSR], 'The day's wark is by and the heart has grown licht' [JJ], 'The sna brocht sledges into sicht, And shule wark no' yet done' [WFC], fuss, trouble – 'Oh woman,

they haud sic a wark aboot thae letters, aw'll wait half-an-oor langer if yell mak us twae or three!' [WNK] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

Wark (*wawrk*) *n.* **Gilbert** (17th C.) Town Clerk and notary public, who witnessed the signing of the 1638 Covenant in Hawick. **Robert** 'Bobby' (b.1922) married Bert Leishman's daughter. He was an employee of Lyle & Scott who lived in Burnfoot and published poetry under the pseudonym 'Auld Yid'. He was a regular contributor to the local press and published a collection 'Div ee Mind?' in 1990.

Wark Castle (*wawrk-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruined motte-and-bailey castle facing across the Tweed into Scotland near Coldstream, originally built in the early 12th century. It was taken 7 times by the Scots, and said to be the site of an incident that led to the forming of the Order of the Garter in 1348. An 'ancient key' from there was anonymously donated to the Museum in 1858. A paper was delivered to the Archæological Society on the subject by Rev. Peter Mearns of Coldstream. There is another Wark Castle near Hexham, with a mote-hill, which was the seat of the Tynedale Lordship and where local justice was meted out.

warl' (*waw-rul*) *n., poet.* world – 'But if the warl' be like to wrang ye, Its frowns will fear, its smiles will fang ye' [JR], 'Thou art a scandal-raising carl, As e'er set foot into the warl' ' [JoHa], 'Wi' banker Cash, a daintie carl, Wha was owre guid for sic a warl' [RDW], 'How this weary warl' runs Wi' them wha still are living' [HSR].

warld (*waw-rul*) *n., poet.* world – 'When the sheep are in the fauld, and the ky at hame, And a' the warld to sleep are gane . . . ' [CPM], '. . . let a' the indwallers o' the warld stan' in aw o' him' [HSR], '. . . as for the warld, an' the fu'niss o't, ye hae fuunder thame' [HSR], '. . . To seek whate'er the warld can yield' [RH], 'Why gab aboot some ill or wrang If guid will help the warld alang' [WFC], 'In the croudit thrang o' this mad warld's strife We loup to the squeal o' a Warlock's fife' [WL].

warldly (*waw-ruld-lee*) *adv., poet.* worldly – '. . . Some gi'e themsel's a hantla fash, The warldly race, Thro' thick an' thin unwearied plash, To see thy face' [JR], 'While fashion'd fair and warldly gear May charm whae'er they will . . . ' [JT].

Warleshope (*waw-rulz-hōp*) *n.* area on the south side of the Ettrick valley, south of Deloraine. The Warleshope Burn meets the Ettrick Water there, with Warleshope Plantation marked on modern maps, but no sign of a former farmstead. It was Crown land from about 1456, leased along with Delorain. Both farms were leased to Sir David Scott in 1490, but assigned to Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell in 1491. It was leased by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1499 and still held by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1512 and 1653 (it is 'Wardleshope' in 1456, 'Wardlishop' in 1490, 'Warldishop' in 1499 and 1502, 'Wardlishop' in 1512, 'Wairdishoipe' in 1634, 'Warldshop' in 1653 and 'Warldlishope' in 1661).

warlin (*war-lin*) *n., poet.* a worldling, a mean, grasping person – 'Gie grumphin' an' glunchin' to worlines an' swine' [JoHa] (also **worlin**).

warlock (*war-lok*) *adj., poet.* magical, supernatural, malevolent – 'The black spae-book from his beast he took, Impressed with many a warlock spell' [JL].

warly (*war-ly*) *adj., poet.* wordly – '. . . And hence, ye war'ly cares awa', And dinna gie my bosom pain' [JTe].

the War Memorial (*thu-wawr-me-mō-ree-ul*) *n.* memorial to the dead of two World Wars, located beside Wilton Lodge Museum. The site was chosen after much controversy, with the Tower Knowe being the plan at one point, and other locations also suggested. The life size bronze 'Spirit of Youth Triumphing over Evil' is by Alexander J. Leslie of London. Its inclusion was highly controversial at the time, with many Teries considering it inappropriate. James B. Dunn, A.R.S.A. was commissioned to design the memorial, which consists of a pedestal in front of a 27 ft (6.5 m) high cenotaph of Doddington stone, from near Wooler. The pedestal contains two double lamps, modelled on those in the Burgh coat-of-arms, which are always illuminated; there are the words 'THE GLORIOUS DEAD' behind the statue, with the dates '1914 1919' and '1939 1945' on the front. It was unveiled in October 1921 by Robert Munro, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland. The Cornet and his Right and Left-Hand Men lay wreaths there on the Saturday morning of the Common Riding. The 'Passchendaele Negatives' is a set of 3 silhouettes in steel set up near the War Memorial in 2019 (part of the multi-site 'Long Road to Passchendaele' project). There are also memorials to the dead of both World Wars in most of the local churches, including stained glass windows in Wilton Kirk, an alabaster and bronze tablet in Allars Kirk, a memorial window and brass plaques in St. Cuthbert's, plaques from both World Wars in West Port Kirk (moved to St. George's), a marble plaque and window in St. George's (Teviot)

Kirk, as well as the Roll of Honour in the Museum. Other local memorials include: a plaque inside Ashkirk Church; stone pillar at Bedrule; stone pillar at Bonchester; memorial at Deanbrae; illuminated scroll within Cavers Church; memorial cross at Denholm; statue of K.O.S.B. soldier in Newcastleton; stone memorial in Lilliesleaf; memorial statue at Minto; plaque in Newmill schoolrooms; stone piller in Roberton; stone cross at Chesters; stone cross at Stobs; stone memorial at Teviothead; and also the Comrades' Hall in Denholm and the Forman Hall in Roberton.

warni (*wawr-ni*) *contr., arch.* weren't – 'A canna meind now whae was ocht the naisty infiel . . . they warna finndin the skomfeesheen' [ECS], '. . . the speeches made at the functions oo warneh at, or didneh get tickets for' [BW1974] (also written 'warneh'; cf. the more common **werni**).

warnit (*wawr-nee', -ni'*) *pp.* warned – 'Ah warnit 'um, bit 'ei wadni listen', 'Item, whatsomever person that is lawfully warnit be ane officer to cum to the bailies, and refuses, efter tryal sal pay £5 . . . ' [BR1640], 'An' bein' warnet o' God in ane dream that they shudna return til Herod . . . ' [HSR].

warple (*wawr-pul*) *v., arch.* to wriggle, struggle through, stagger – 'And I maun hae ye hame, nae doubt, If ance-en ye could warpel throwe' [HSR].

warran (*wawr-in*) *n., arch.* a warrant, a protector, defender – 'Wilt though with us in England ride, And thy safe warrand we will be . . . ' [CPM], *v.* to warrant, especially in the phrase 'A'se warran', meaning 'I'll be bound' – '. . . it'll no hev cood gar ends meet this bittie back, nih, A'se warran!' [ECS] (also *warrand*).

warrand (*waw-rind*) *v., arch.* to protect, take care of, guarantee – '. . . the inhabitants of our towne and brugh, accept thairof and allowes warrand and permitts him to carry his dyke to the toppe of the said brae of the said Common' [BR1692].

warrant sale (*waw-rin'-sāl*) *n.* a forced sale of a debtor's property under Scots law, essential goods being excluded.

Warren (*waw-rin*) *n.* **John** (c.1286–1347) 8th Earl of Surrey (with the Howard Earls coming much later) and member of the Plantagenet family. He was son of William and grandson of the 7th Earl. He was a supporter of Edward II until just before his abdication, and was guardian of his cousin Edward Baliol (claimant to the Scottish throne). In 1327 he was made Lord Warden General of the English Marches, and he also probably held the lands of Liddesdale, which had been forfeited by the de Soulis family, until 1338. These lands may have been restored to him briefly after the Battle of Durham in 1346. He married Jeanne of Bar, grand-daughter of Edward I and had several illegitimate children. **William** (18th/19th C.) house servant at Cavers in 1797, when he was working for George Douglas. His name was written 'Werren' (also written 'Warenne' etc.).

warrior (*waw-ree-ur*) *n.* humorous name for a spirited person, a trooper – 'She's turned a rale warrior has Nannie . . . ' [JEDM].

warse (*wawrs*) *adj., arch.* worse – '. . . And guide the bit penny wi' care aboon a' – She's naething the warse o' a hunner or twa!' [AS] (also **waur**).

warsle (*wawr-sul*) *v., arch.* to wrestle, wriggle, struggle – 'Let warl'ins warsle on the way that leads to grief an' care' [JoHa], 'Twistin' round and round again, Warslin' off my lap . . . ' [JT], 'But wise wee Loo, the blasts are rough That blaw ower the gentlest life; An' a brave, strong heart is needed To warstle through the strife' [FL], 'Wi' an unco bout I warsle out, Forfeuchan wi' the splashin' . . . ' [WaD], 'And sae wi an ectoplasmic doppelgänger I am doomed aye to warstle . . . ' [DH], a wrestle, struggle – '. . . an' aih whou, Sirs, he had a weary warsle wi' a wersh discource' [WNK] (also written 'warstle').

warst (*wawrst*) *adj., arch.* worst – 'The ae warst wish that we can wish him . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . But a wedding's the warst o' a puir bodie's share' [JoHa], 'The warst o' days are a' gane by For ony thing we ken' [DA], 'The milkness spoiled his last lampoon – The warst mischance ava' [WiSp], '. . . And Willie's warst o' a' ' [JT] (cf. **waurst**).

warstle see **warsle**

Warwick (*waw-reek*) *n.* **Adam** (16th C.) listed as 'Adame Warrok in Braidley' in 1576, when he and Matthew Little in Lairhope were pledged to the Privy Council not to be involved in thieving. The sureties were Walter Scott of Goldielands, James Gledstains of Cocklaw and James Langlands of that Ilk. His name seems likely to have been Warwick, and given the sureties he was probably a tenant in Broadlee in the Borthwick valley, rather than Braidlie on Hermitage Water. He was among those declared as rebels in 1578/9. **Thomas** 'Tom' (d.2002) shepherd from the Roberton area, well known for his local poems and recitations. Born near Bentpath, he worked on farms throughout the Borders, coming to Girnwood in 1958, and retiring to Hawick in the 1990s. He served on many committees in Roberton, and was particularly remembered for his renditions of

'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Copshawholm Show'. **Walter** (b.1815/6) from Langholm, he was a needlemaker in Hawick. In 1851 he was living on the Back Row, and he was listed there in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Janet and their children included Walter, Jane, Janet and Robert.

was (*wawz*) *pp.* was, but sometimes also used in place of 'were' – 'ee was so there', *arch.* used along with a present participle where English would have 'was being' plus the past participle – '...within the church yesterday, and in the interim when the Scriptures was reading ...' [BR1710] (cf. **wes** and **wuz**).

Washinpool Sike (*waw-shin-pool-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Belmanshaws and Langhope Rig and runs south-eastwards to join Langhope Burn to the west of Langhope farm. It is marked 'Bilmingshaws Syke' on a 1767 map of Langhope farm.

the Washin Pool (*thu-waw-shin-pool*) *n.* name used for a pool in the upper part of the Kirkton Burn, to the south of Birneyknowe.

the Washington Hotel (*thu-waw-sheen-tin-hō-tel*) *n.* former temperance hotel on North Bridge Street in the latter part of the 19th century. It was part of the 'Coffin End', seen in a photograph of 1890, and was demolished a few years later to make way for the Central Hotel.

wasla (*was-la*) *prep., arch.* to the west of, *adj.* western, westerly – 'The 'wasla water' lads have to play against the stream' [RM], *n.* the western district, applied to describe the western part of Hawick (delineated by the Slitrig) in the 18th and 19th centuries – '...making the selection alternately from the youths living on the east and west sides of the Slitrig, that river being the boundary line between the Easla's and Wasla's' [HAST1866] (also written 'wassla'; cf. **wesla** and **easla**).

wasnae see **wasni**

wasni (*waz-ni, wuz-ni, -na, -nu*) *contr.* wasn't, was not – 'it wasni mei', 'ee'd forget yer heid if it wasni screwed on', '...The third craw, wasni there at aa' [T], 'You're daft you crazy loon, when fifteen fourteen came along it wasnae in the toon' [NM], '...an' Aa wasna owre keen to gaun doon ...' [DH], 'There wasna snaw on the braes then, But the cranreuch glistened white ...' [WL], 'Reportin o' the Common Ridins during the last century wasneh is thorough iz nowadays ...' [BW1974], '...But then yin fatefih day, A retail giant came oor way, And it wasni long afore, They'd ta'en owre yon Presto store' [IWL] (also spelled 'wasna', 'wasnae' and 'wasneh'; cf. **wuzni**; used after the pronoun, cf. **wassen**).

wassen (*wa-zin*) *contr.* wasn't, was not – 'wassen yon the ugliest brit ee've ever seen', 'hei was, wassen 'ei?' (also **wuzzen**; this form used before the pronoun, cf. **wasni**).

wasslin (*was-lin*) *adj., arch.* west – 'A wasslin' wud' [GW].

wast (*wawst*) *n., adj., adv., arch.* west – '...if sent an errand ...and asked where he was going – 'Wast the gate' was the curt rejoinder' [WNK], '...cums næther frae the east nar frae the wast, nar frae the south' [HSR], 'As fer as the east is frae the wast, sae fer heth he remuvet our transgressiones frae us' [HSR], 'Sae in aboot an oor he makes his way wast o' Hawkburn up the Law ...' [BCM1881], 'Away owre i' the wast, Ettrick Pen, raxin abune his neebors ...' [DH], 'The Wast End Beatties, or shood Aw write Baities ...' [BW1979].

wast see **was't**

was't (*wawst*) *contr.* was it – 'was't the same as thone other yin?', '...and whae's bright idea was't tae let him organise the denner?' [JCo], 'When wast ye said ye went away?' [WL], '...what was't they yaised ti say?' [CoH] (also written 'wast'; cf. **dis't** and **is't**).

waste (*wāst*) *v.* to spoil (a child) – 'that bairn's wasted be its mother', *arch.* to squander, use money extravagantly – '...that he cursed his father, waisted his substance, and that by God's law and man's he was guiltie of a most heinous crime' [PR1717].

wasteet see **wastit**

Wast-ender (*wawst-end-ur*) *n.* someone from the west-end of Hawick – '...the best o' Hawick's Gutterblude. Hei must be yin o' the Wastenders, nae ddot' [JEDM], 'Maister Thompson, a Wastender like masel ...' [BW], 'But they cam' and condemned it, and garred mei flit – Mei! A born Wast-ender' [DH] (cf. **West-Ender**).

waster (*waws-tur*) *adj., arch.* further west – 'See him on the Waster heather, Where Hawick Callants yearly gether' [RH], 'Syne rich and puir maun seek the Muir, To press yince mair the Waster heather' [RH].

waster (*wās-tur*) *n.* a squanderer, ne'er-do-well, idler – 'The bizniss ull no lest lang wui that waister o a son' [ECS], 'Hei's gotten a neice eneuch weif, if she wasna sic a waster o meet an claes' [ECS], a goner, person or animal that is done for – 'A doot it's a waister; it's aa gaen geite' [ECS], an imperfection that causes a candle to gutter and waste – 'Snot that cannl; it's aa gaun ti creesh – there's a waister on't' [ECS]

(also written 'waister'; this is more common locally than in English).

wastermaist (*waws-tur-māst, -mest*) *adj., arch.* furthest west (also **wastmaist**, westmaist and **westermaist**).

wastit (*wās-tee', -ti'*) *pp., adj.* wasted – '... Owre it had wastit mony an houre, An' mony a cruise o' oyle' [WiSp], '... a day oot o Hawick or oot o the Borders is a day wasteet' [IWL].

wastmaist (*wawst-māst, -mest*) *adj., arch.* furthest west (also **wastermaist**, westmaist and **westermaist**).

wastrie (*wāst-ree*) *n., arch.* waste, wastefulness – '... sayin', Til what en' is this wastrie?' [HSR].

wastrifeness (*wāst-rif-nes*) *n., arch.* wastefulness – 'Well Mr. Prophet, I'll chuck you six bawbees, and that's enormous wastriveness ...' [JEDM] (also spelled 'wastriveness').

wastward (*wawst-wurd*) *adv., arch.* westward – 'Aw was gaun wastward, an' this was strecth afore mey' [BCM1880] (also **wastwards**).

wastwards (*wāst-wurdz*) *adv., arch.* westwards, in a westerly direction – 'Wastwards, it wasna ill ti ken threh whatten bits Teiot hed run ...' [ECS].

wat (*wa', wat*) *adj., arch.* wet – 'The night, tho' wat, they didna mind, But hied them on fu' mirrilie ...' [CPM], 'It was kindeh wat, nae doot ...' [RM], 'He was tired and wat and the big creel was toom' [UB], '... wi a guff a wat strae and neeps and a glisk o brumstane ...' [DH], '... I think that a wat airy simmer and a dry August are the best condeetions ...' [DH], '... Nuzzlin' wat facces into the grey mither yowe' [WL], *v., arch.* to wet – 'A Liddesdale drowe Wats a Tividale man throw an' throw' [JAHM], '... And slinkit to the benmaist end To wat his mooth, stoure dry' [WL], **pp., arch.** wet, wetted – '... An' mair the wit an' fancy burned The mair we wat oor throttles' [VW] (also written 'waat'; cf. **weet** and **weetet**).

wat (*wat*) *v., poet.* to know, be aware – 'Then Dickie's com'd on for's lord and master, Fala, &c. And I wat a dreirie fool was he' [CPM], 'Now Liddesdale has ridden a raid, But I wat they had better staid at hame; For Mitchel o' Winfield he is dead, And my son Johnie is pris'ner tane' [CPM], 'Jamie has turned him round about, I wat the tear blinded his e'e – ' 'I'll ne'er pay mail to Elliot again, And the fair Dodhead I'll never see!' ' [T], 'I wate or ye lefte Nell Cameron's Ye gat yer hin'most meal' [WiSp], 'I wat he made the fire to fly Frae the strakes o' his horse's heels, When by the Soutra hill he flew As he'd been chased by deils' [FL] (see also **wate**, **watin** and **wot**).

Wat (*wawt*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Walter.

wa't (*wa'*) *contr.* to want – 'A deh wa't that', 'it's juist what a wa'ted' (also spelled 'wa' '; see also **wa'i**).

the Watch (*thu-wawch*) *n.* the Association for Watching Hawick Churchyard, also known as 'the Toon Guaird', an organisation set up around 1817 to protect the town's recently buried bodies from 'resurrectionists'. Every night 3 men, selected by ballot (or their paid substitutes), patrolled the churchyard. The Guard House was one of the buildings in 'Old Churchyard', opposite the Wester Kirkstile, and is seen in an old photograph. There were similar arrangements in Wilton.

Watch Hill (*wawch-hil*) *n.* hill just to the north-west of Langhope farm and south-east of Akermoor Loch. It rises to 351 m. On a 1767 map of Langhope farm it is labelled 'Watch know'.

watchit (*wawch-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* watched – '... whan Saul sendet, an' thaye watchet the hous til kill him' [HSR].

watch-knowe (*wawch-now*) *n., arch.* a hill used as a look-out position – 'Allane Deanes, travellour, being accusit for not being at the ryding and merching of the Commoune upoun the 24 of May, 1645, compeirand confest he was at the Watch-Know' [BR1645], '... yin o thae watch-knowe hichts, clean abuin haugh an howe' [ECS] (there are several hills in southern Scotland so-named).

the Watchknowe (*thu-wawch-now*) *n.* hill above the south-west of Hawick, being the highest point at Crumhaugh Hill, to the right of the road. It was used as a lookout station and for setting warning bonfires in former more warring times. In the early years of the 19th century it was attended by Serg. Stewart of the regular army, who lived with his wife in a flat-roofed house there, with the barrel of tar waiting on top; the three volunteers assisting the Sergeant were named Lamb, Miller and Cairns. The last time it was used in earnest was during the 'False Alarm' of 1804 – 'See! the Watchknowe beacon blazing, Tower and town and water rasing' [RSC]. Essentially the same place had a bonfire litten there for the False Alarm centenary and bi-centenary. The name is also used for the hill adjacent to Hummelknowes farm and another next to Borthwickshiels farm. It is also a hill near Bedrule, 957 ft high, which is the site of a Bronze Age burial cairn (sometimes written as two words).

Watch Knowe (*wawch-now*) *n.* hill to the south-west of Teviothead, this being the 'rig' of

Caerlenrig. It contains Caerlenrig farm, and just to the north are the remains of a fort, overlooking the steep descent to the Teviot. The fort was probably originally about 250 ft in extent (the 'camp' is marked on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map).

Watch Knowe (*wawch-now*) *n.* small hill between Bedrule and the farm of Swinnie to the south-east. The area contains several grass-covered cairns, which are probably quarry or clearance heaps.

Watch Knowe (*wawch-now*) *n.* hill between Roberton and Borthwickshiels.

Watch Knowe (*wawch-now*) *n.* hill in Liddesdale, between Ewe Knowe and Wilson's Pike, south-east of Dinlabyre. It reaches a height of 356 m.

the Watch Knowe see **the Watchknowe**

Watch Sike (*wawch-sīk*) *n.* small stream that runs in a roughly westerly direction to join Dawston Burn near Dawston Burn Brig.

wate (*wāt*) *v., poet.* to know, be aware – 'O weel I wate! I'm no' deservin', For I've been aye a truthfu' servan' ' [JoHa], 'This night ye've got the skathe, I wait, 'Twere pity too ye got the scorn' [HSR] (also written 'wait'; cf. **wat**).

wate-men (*wā'-men*) *n., poet.* watchmen – 'The wate-men that gae aboot the citie fand me . . . ' [HSR].

waterfaa (*wa'-ur-faw*) *n.* a waterfall – 'Liberty sounds in the eaglet's yelling, Freedom is heard in ilk wild waterfa' ' [JoHa], '. . . It jumps the rocky waterfa' ' [JBS] (cf. **witterfaa**).

watering (*waw-tu-ring*) *n., arch.* a formal or 'posh' form of **witterin**, the playing of handball in the river.

Waterloo (*waw'-ur-loo*) *n.* final battle of the Napoleonic Wars on 18th June 1815, with a British force under the Duke of Wellington being assisted by Prussian and Dutch troops at Waterloo near Brussels. The battle was decided on the Sunday, but news did not reach Hawick until the following Saturday, when there were celebrations. When the London newspapers arrived on the mail-coach it was flying the red flag as a sign of victory, and Robert Wilson read out the newspapers from his window at the Sandbed. Penielheugh monument was later built to commemorate the victory. Following the battle, there was inflation and unemployment in Hawick, like elsewhere in Britain, with many unemployed soldiers; the Council hired some men to build a dyke around the Upper Haugh and there were also amateur theatrical performances to raise money. In 1865 there was an anonymous donation to the Museum of 'ornament taken from the next of a French officer killed at Waterloo', in 1877 'two bullets brought from Waterloo' and in 1900 a shoulder belt from the battle was donated – 'Here's a health to valient Wellington, brave Blucher we'll observe, Likewise General Bullo, with his army of reserve, And every gallant Briton in station high or low; For their firm undaunted valour on the field of Waterloo' [BY].

the Waterloo (*thu-waw'-ur-loo*) *n.* former name for the Railway Hotel on Albion Place in the 19th century. It was also known as 'Waterloo House'. Hugh Anderson was proprietor there according to a large stone bottle in the Museum.

the Water o Milk (*thu-waw'-ur-ō-milk*) *n.* small valley between Annandale and Eskdale, which was the home of the Jardines in rieving days.

Waters (*waw'-urz, wi'-urz*) *n.* **Alexander** (b.c.1795) gardener at Lawrie's Denn in 1841. His wife was Jane and they had a son, John. He is probably the same Alexander who was one of the first deacons at St. George's Kirk, from 1844. **Rev. David** (1813–89) a native of Hawick who only got 1/4 year's schooling, becoming a spinner at Lynnwood Mill and later a Minister elsewhere. In 1841 he was living at Nixon's Mill, with his wife Ann and children Margaret, Janet and William. He was active in the temperance movement and wrote some poetry, much of which he later disapproved of. This included the publication of 'The Twa Frien's: or, The Ghost o' Coffer-Ha' ', published in 1838 (in a booklet, along with 2 other poems). This was about the story, popular in Hawick at the time, that Franky Ballantyne had swindled his boss 'Auld Cash' (William Oliver), whose ghost haunted him afterwards. He died in Shipley, near Bradford – 'Yonder's David wi' his een glentin' like brass tackets in his heid' [RMi]. **Tibbie** (19th C.) one of the 4 Dicksons & Laings operators of the first power looms to arrive in Hawick in 1830.

Wat Grieve's Well (*waw'-greevz-wel*) *n.* former private water supply on Buccleuch Street.

Wat Hardie (*waw'-hawr-dee*) *n.* character from 'The Gutterbludes', described as 'Hardie frae the Green', one of 3 Teri schoolmates who emigrated as settlers to Canada.

wather (*waw-thur*) *n., arch.* the weather – 'Oo hedneh the best o' wather . . . ' [RM], 'Oh aye, hei'll never fetch her into the woods in this wather . . . ' [JEDM], '. . . sair duifft an neiteet an nickeet wui Teime an the waather' [ECS], 'Hab says

it's a game played against the wather . . . ' [DH], a fall of rain or snow, especially driven by the wind, *v., arch.* to weather – 'Ah'm seek o'd tae Watty lad, but oo've wathered eet often afore and oo'l wather'd again' [JEDM], 'Yet still, as I think on the seasons I've wathered, I daurna weel gie a froon . . . ' [WL] (sometimes 'waather'; see also **fair wather**, '**weather** and **wither**).

wather-gaa (*waw-thur-gaw*) *n., arch.* an atmospheric appearance, such as part of a rainbow, presaging bad weather, something desired but that one will not obtain – 'It's a wather-ga' ' [GW] (also written 'Wather-gaw'; cf. **weather-gaw**).

wather-gleam (*waw-thur-gleem*) *n., arch.* twilight, specifically a band of clear sky visible at that time – '. . . een as the flaam o the waather-gleam skails afore'd the cluds threh an owrecuissen lift' [ECS] (also **weather-gleam**).

watin (*wā'-in*) *n., poet.* knowledge – 'Hae the wurkers o' inequitie nae wætin?' [HSR] (related to **wat** and **wot**).

wat-like (*wa'-līk*) *adj., arch.* looking wet, having a wet appearance.

Watlin Street (*waw'-lin-stree'*) *n.* Watling Street, another name used to refer to the Roman road **Dere Street**. There are other tracks having the same name in England, leading to some confusion.

Watmilnersteed (*waw'-mil-nur-steed*) *n.* possible name for lands in Liddesdale, listed as 'Watmylnersted' in a rental roll of c.1376 in the charters of the Douglases of Morton. It was valued at 4 shillings.

Wat o the Knowe (*waw'-ō-thu-now*) *n.* familiar name for **Walter Scott** of the Knowe, near Teviothead.

Watschod (*wa'-shōd*) *n.* nickname for **Archibald Henderson** 'Watshod' and **Thomas Oliver** 'waitschod', perhaps coming from the word for a kind of material, often blue.

Watson (*wat-sin*) *n.* **Abraham** (17th/18th C.) innkeeper of Hawick. In 1716 he was rebuked by the Session for being at a drunken brawl in Thomas Huggan's house. In 1717 he witnessed a baptism for tenant Walter Bryson, with the child called Abraham, perhaps after him. **Abraham** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Harden in Castleton Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 4 horses at that time. He could be the Abraham of Castleton Parish, married to Isabel Henderson, whose children included: Jean (b.1809); and John (b.1811). **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His son Francis was baptised in 1696. **Alexander** (19th C.) married Christina Jack. Their children (baptised in Roberton United Kirk) included: Robert Scott (b.1845); William (b.1849); and William (again, b.1851). **Andrew** (17th C.) recorded as Schoolmaster at Hobkirk when he witnessed a sasine of 1693. **Andrew** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Highchesters in 1757. His children included Jean (b.1754), John (b.1757), Mary (b.1760) and Walter (b.1762). **Andrew** (b.c.1770s) tailor in Hawick, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. **Ann** (18th C.) maid at Minto in 1789 when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **Anna E.** nee Hedley (1844/5–1938) daughter of soap manufacturer and Newcastle Mayor Thomas Hedley. She married tweed manufacturer Thomas Lindsay in 1869 and they had 9 children. She privately published an account of her time (in London) during WWI, 'Extracts from War Diary, by a Grandmother'. A signed copy was gifted to the Library. She died in Monte Carlo. **Charles** (1816/7–c.1860) from Musselburgh, he was a local artist, who had a painter's business in the back of 10 High Street in the mid-19th century. He is listed on the High Street in Slater's 1852 directory. Some of his paintings of local characters, e.g. Rachel Anderson, are in the Museum. In 1844 he married Margaret Tod, who was from Prestonpans. Their children were: Isabella Hutton (b.1844); Jane (b.1846); Margaret (b.1848), who died young; Rachel Tod (b.1850); Charles, also died young (b.1852); Mary (b.1854); another Charles, commission agent; John William (b.1856), grocer of Edinburgh; and Nancy Tod (b.1860). **Charles** (19th C.) married Mary Bertram Chalmers. Their children (baptised in Hawick Free Kirk) included: Thomas Chalmers (b.1852). **David** (18th C.) schoolmaster in Minto Parish in at least the period 1747–75. He received an additional £2 10s in 1769 to teach church music. He is probably the David who married Janet Scott in Minto in 1755 and had a son Ebenezer baptised in Minto in 1756. **David** (19th C.) maried Jane Hall in 1837. The marriage was recorded in both Hawick and Wilton. **David** (19th C.) maried Helen Hall in Wilton in 1854. **David McBurnie** (1838–1902) commission agent in Hawick. He was son of Robert and Isabella, and brought up at the Commercial Inn on Buccleuch Street. He worked for William Laidlaw & Sons for about 30 years, latterly as cashier. In the early 1880s he set himself up as a commission agent. In 1861 he was a woollen manufacturer's clerk, living at 6 Bridge Street. He was

a lifelong promoter of Hawick Public Library, for which he served as Secretary to the Committee, and collected antiquarian books for the reference room. He was also a member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom and of the Scottish History Society. He was a founder member of the Hawick Parliamentary Debating Society and active in local Liberal politics. Joining the Archæological Society in 1857 (when he was living on Teviot Crescent), he served as Secretary and Treasurer, as well as President 1874–75. He was a frequent contributor to the Transactions in the late 19th century, specialising in well-researched articles on early Hawick history. Of particular value are the articles he wrote about extracts from the Burgh Records of Hawick, which he had trawled through personally. He also wrote about funeral customs in 1871, both marriage customs and Scottish superstitions in 1872, and Border feuds plus 'Mosstroopers and the March-Laws' and Crichton Castle in 1877. He donated an 'East India Pipehead' to the Museum in 1858, an 'autograph letter from Garibaldi' in 1861, many silver and copper coins from Britain and overseas and a coin of David I in 1863, a shilling of David I in 1865 '2 Hindoo figures of dancing girls in brass' in 1865, further foreign coins and an old plan of Carlisle in 1868 and another coin in 1869. He is probably the 'Mr. Watson' who in 1875 donated to the Museum an 'old key of Twon Hall'. He also acted as Secretary for the Science and Technical School. He married Margaret Kennedy (who was related to Bailie James Kennedy), and she died in 1892. Their children were: Mary (b.1863), 2nd wife of Alexander Steven, newspaper proprietor in Berwick; Robert (b.1865), who died in infancy; Robert (b.1868), bank teller in Hawick, who died aged 31; and John (b.1870), said to be a clever student, who died at Glenmoral, Queensland, aged 29. He secondly married Marjorie, daughter of mason Adam Laidlaw; she was the first librarian of Hawick Public Library. He lived at Hillside Cottage and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. A portrait of him was painted by Frank Watson Wood. **Edward** (19th C.) married Jane Milligan. Their children (baptised in Roberton United Kirk) included George (b.1847). He may be the 'John' married to Jane Milligan whose son Robert was also baptised in 1847. **George** (b.1785) born in Melrose Parish, son of John and and Katherine Lees. He was a skinner on Buccleuch Street. His first 2 children were born at Buckholmside (near Galashiels), then he appears to have been living in Kelso in 1817 and Warkworth, Northumberland in 1820, with the move to Hawick before 1824 (after which all children were baptised in Hawick). 'Watson & Sons' was recorded as a tanners and skinners on Buccleuch Street in 1837, and was the family firm. He was living at about 16 Buccleuch Street in 1841, with 2 female servants in the household. In the 1846 flood about 160 fleeces belonging to his company were swept away. In 1851 he was 'Retired Skinner; Annuitant', a widower living on Allars Crescent and in 1861 he was living in Denholm. He married Anne Whale (or Wheale) in 1807 and their children included: John (1809–32), who died in Hawick; James (1811–81), who emigrated to Huron County, Ontario, Canada; Thomas (1812–91), also emigrated to Canada; George (1815–16); George (1817–47), who was born in Kelso and died in Hawick; Andrew Henry (1820–99), who died in Weehawkin, New Jersey; Lancelot (1824–1913), who died in Aurora, Illinois; William Nixon (1826–1911), also died in Ontario; Isabella Whale (b.1828), who died young; Christian (or Christopher) Whale (1830–1921), died in Ontario; and Isabella Whale (1833–1908), who died in England. **George** (1814–46) youngest son of William Watson. He emigrated to Canada and died at Hamilton, Ontario. **Rev. George Bruce Scoular** (1843–1923) born in Methven, son of George Bruce, minister there and Jane Scoular. He had brothers who were ministers at Lauder, in South Melford, Yorkshire, and at Maidstone Prison, Kent. He was educated in Edinburgh and licensed by the Presbytery there in 1874. He was ordained as minister at Logie (Dundee) that year, but translated to Cavers in 1876. He married Elizabeth Whitson Fleming and their children were: Dorothea Margaret Fleming, who married Robert Calvert Sibbald; and Mabel Jane, who married John James Scott Morrison, minister of John Knox in Aberdeen. He remained minister until his death at the very end of 1923. **George Plenderleith** (b.1855) son of Robert, Stationmaster at Hassendean. He succeeded his father as Stationmaster in about 1881 and remained until 1906. **George Marr** (1876–1950) native of Jedburgh, he was the illegitimate son of Peter and Elizabeth Marr, although the couple later married. His father's cousin was the Jedburgh local historian James Watson. He was educated in Jedburgh and worked briefly for the Jedburgh Gazette and then for printer Thomas Smail. He had an early interest in local history, joining the Hawick Archæological Society in 1900 and was appointed Curator of Jedburgh

Museum in 1901. He then worked as a proof-reader in Edinburgh, where he also took some courses at the university. In 1907 he became a lexicographer on the staff of the Oxford English Dictionary (possibly with a recommendation from J.A.H. Murray, who must have known of him). He worked in Oxford until 1927 under the main editor of the time, William Craigie, eventually taking responsibility for the letters 'U' and 'W'. He served with the Devonshire Regiment from early 1917 (when married conscription came in) and is said to have edited dictionary proofs at the front, and even for a while in a captured German dugout. He wrote the extraordinarily comprehensive 'Roxburghshire Word-Book' (1923), research for which included reading virtually all sources of dialect literature available at the time, and corresponding with a veritable army of helpers over many years. He also contributed extensively to the Archæological Society Transactions throughout the first half of the 20th century, eventually amounting to 50 articles. Additionally he helped with the proofs for James Sinton's Hawick-related bibliography in 1908. With Craigie's encouragement he started to collect quotations for a Scots dictionary, this material being used as the starting point for the Scottish National Dictionary, to which he later became a major contributor. He moved to Chicago in 1927 to join Craigie to work on the 'Dictionary of American English', where he became Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago. He then contributed to the 'Dictionary of American English' and the 'Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue'. He also worked on the supplement to the completed Oxford English Dictionary in 1933 and the corrected reissue. He felt like he did not get full recognition for his efforts; however he did receive an honorary M.A. from Oxford University in 1933. He returned to Oxford in 1937, but remained on the staff of the University of Chicago (teaching a proof-reading course by correspondence) until 1946. He also served as editor for Volume 1 of an edition of Hector Boece's 'History of Scotland' (1946). In 1910 he married widow Alice Mary French (nee Plummer), but they had no children. His last contribution to the Archæological Society Transactions appeared only a few months before he died at his home in Summertown, Oxford. **Rev. George** (1925–98) a native of Dundee, son of George Hughes and Jane Ross Roberston, he was educated in Dundee and Brechin. He served with the Reconnaisance Corps during WWII and afterwards in the Black Watch, He then obtained his M.A. from St. Andrews University in 1950 and B.D. in 1953. He was student assistant minister at Dundee St. David's North 1950–35, was licensed by Dundee Presbytery in 1953 and immediately became minister of Brechin Maison Dieu Church. He moved to Wilton Church in 1960, soon becoming an adopted Teri. In 1973 he became minister of the linked charge with Burnfoot. He earned his Mosstroopers badge in 1963 and was Chief Guest at the 1979 Common Riding. He was active in the Masons, becoming Senior Grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Scotland as well as Provincial Grand Chaplain for Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. In addition he was Chaplain to Wilton School, Industrial Chaplain to Turner & Rutherfords and Honorary Chaplain to the Callants' Club. He also had responsibility for Teviothead Kirk 1989–91. He acted as Clerk to Hawick Presbytery 1965–72 and to Jedburgh Presbytery 1972–85. He was also involved with the Weens House Committee and the R.S.S.P.C.C., becoming Chairman of the local committee. An accomplished cross-country runner as a youth, he later became a keen hill walker. In 1954 he married Elizabeth ('Betty') Samson (b.1928), daughter of Clarence William Fraser Kinnear; she was first Captain of the 3rd Hawick Girls' Brigade. He retired in 1991, having been minister for 31 years, and moved to the Dean with his wife. They had a son George Hughes (b.1955). **Gladys Lindsay** (b.1879) daughter of Thomas Lindsay. She was a soprano, who performed under the name 'Gwladys Lindsa'. She gave her first recital at the Bechstein Hall in London in 1905. She married Capt. Reynaldo Gillian of the Royal Engineers, in St. Cuthbert's Kirk. **Guy Lindsay** son of Anthony Lindsay. He did not follow his father into the local textile industry. His wife is Marika and their son is Ian Robert. **Helen** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. Her son Robert was baptised in 1764. **Hugh** (19th C.) married Ann Reid. Their children (baptised in Hawick Free Kirk) included: Hannah (b.1847). **Isabella** nee McBurnie (b.1815/6) from Kirkpatrick in Kirkcudbrightshire, she married Robert. Her husband was innkeeper of the Commecial Inn on Buccleuch Street, and their children were David McBurnie (of the Archæological Society) and Mary. By 1851 she was a widow, listed as the innkeeper herself. Her uncle David McBurnie, a retired innkeeper from Holywood, Dumfriesshire, was also living with her. **James** (c.1362–1418) cleric of Glasgow Diocese. He attended university in Paris, receiving B.A. and M.A. there. He

was a Clerk in 1383 when given the expectation of a benefice from Kelso Abbey. In 1394 he was 'priest, M.A. bachelor of canon law and lecturer at Orleans, proctor of the Scottish nation' when he petitioned for a canonry of Glasgow, although already holding 'Inverkethan'. He was also Chaplain of St. Nicholas Church in Dalkeith, perhaps being gifted this by Sir James Douglas. He was made Rector of Cavers in 1406; he was allowed to keep the Vicarage of Innerleithen for 2 years because Cavers 'on the borders of English territory and troubled by wars, amounted to very little'. Before 1408 he was proctor (at the Papal court) for John de Hawick. He was Archdeacon of Teviotdale from 1408 until his death (then giving up Cavers), taking over after the death of William McMorran. He was appointed by Papal decree in 1408, despite holding a canonry and prebend of Ashkirk in Glasgow Diocese, Chaplaincy of Dalkeith, Vicarage of Innerleithen, and was litigating over Cavers. He requested that he be allowed to keep the vicarage because 'the archdeaconry is situate on the border and has suffered by the wars between Scotland and England'. He witnessed a charter of James Douglas of Dalkeith in about 1411, and witnessed other documents at Melrose in 1414 and 1415. In 1414 the name of the Archdeacon is given in Latin as 'Jacobi Walteri' and in 1415 as 'Walteri Jacobi', and so there appears to be some confusion about his name. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Fala and their children included Bessie (b.1673). **James** (18th C.) recorded at Harden in 1771 and Threiphead in 1773 when children of his were baptised in Roberton Parish. He may be the James who married Mary Thomson in 1770 and whose children included Betty (b.1771) and Nelly (b.1773). **James** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His children included James (b.1769), Betty (b.1771), John (b.1773) and John (again, b.1776). He was probably distinct from the John who was at Harden and Threiphead. **Dr. James** (b.c.1722) probably son of Thomas, writer of Burnfoot and brother of William, who inherited the Burhead title. He purchased the farm of Muirfield (formerly part of Hassendean Common) in 1789 from the trustees of Thomas Turnbull. His son was Thomas. He was probably the Kelso doctor who paid taxes for having servants and horses in at least the period 1789–94. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Douglas. Their children (baptised in East Bank Kirk) included: John (b.1819); Jean (b.1821); Alexander (b.1823); Helen (b.1824); and Walter (b.1826). **James** (1810–61) younger son of manufacturer William. He became a draper in Tyneside, working for Charles Bragg & Co., Newcastle. He lived at North Shields, Tynemouth and Newcastle. In 1835 (in the Friends' Meeting House in North Shields) he married Mary, daughter of Robert Spence, and she died in 1871. Their children were William Lindsay, Margaret, Robert Foster, Emma, Edith, Alice, Anna, James, Ernest and Emma Lindsay. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Lindsay. Their children (baptised in Roberton United Kirk) included Helen (b.1847). **James** (1836–98) son of weaver Andrew, he was born in Jedburgh. He worked as a soda factory manager, grocer and newspaper reporter. However, he became known as the pre-eminent Jedburgh historian, writing several articles for local historical societies and magazines. He edited 'Smail's Guide to Jedburgh and Vicinity' and also published 'Living Bards of the Border' (1859), 'Jethart Worthies' (b.c.1870) and 'Jedburgh Abbey: Historical and Descriptive' (1877, 1894). He is probably also the writer of the article 'Ancient Pennons of the Borders' in the Scotsman in 1892, describing the old flags to be found in Jedburgh, Selkirk, Hawick and Cavers. He married Anne Cameron and they had 11 children. His cousin Peter's son, George Watson, became a lexicographer. **James** (19th C.) letter carrier in Rulewater, recorded in the early 1860s. He operated between Hawick and Hobkirk Parish. Due to some irregularity with the deliveries both he and Miss Renwick (the postmistress at Bonchester) were relieved of their positions. This was probably in the late 1860s. **James** (b.1852/3) son of Robert, who was Stationmaster at Hassendean. He himself worked as a porter and then signalman at Hassendean. **Rev. James** (b.1928) born in Kilmarnock, son of James and Margaret Shearer Henderson Kirkwood. He was educated at Grange, Kilmarnock and Glasgow University (where he graduated L.Th. in 1968. He was assistant at Kilmarnock Laigh Kirk 1965–68, was licensed by Irvine and Kilmarnock Presbytery in 1968 and was ordained as minister of Greenside in 1968. He took on the united charge with Hopetoun in 1974, with Abbey in 1975 and with Hillside in 1978. In 1981 he became Environmental Health Officer for Stonehaven and Caithness, resigning in 1986 when he became minister at Wick Old. In 1988 he was translated from Wick Old to be minister of Lilliesleaf Kirk, linked with Bowden. He remained until his retirement

in 1994. He was appointed as part-time Chaplain to Dunoon General Hospital in 1996. In 1954 he married Elizabeth Dunlop (b.1931), daughter of John Dunlop Wright and their children were James (b.1957), Douglas (b.1958), Elizabeth (b.1964) and Yvonne (b.1971). **Jessie** (b.1802/3) from Selkirk, she was a grocer on the Howegate, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 she is listed as a 'Provision dealer' at about 14 Howegate. She was unmarried and living with her sister Elizabeth. **Jessie** (1847–1944) daughter of William Lindsay and sister of Provost Robert Fraser. She bussed the Flag at the 1887 Colour Bussing ceremony, the first to be held in the Town Hall. In her younger days she was an enthusiastic oil painter, having studied at the Slade School of Art in London, and having a studio at Wilton Bank. She was said to be 'a tall woman of commanding appearance'. She was a Life Member of the Archæological Society. She left Hawick at the age of 57, thereafter living in Cambridge and London. She was turned out of her house at the age of 94 when it was requisitioned as a W.A.A.F. hostel and lived her last years with her nieces in Edinburgh. She was the last member of her generation of Hawick's early manufacturing families and is buried in Wilton Cemetery. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1539 as a subtenant of Margaret Falside and Walter Scott in their lands in either Ashkirk or Falside. He may be related to William, who was also listed. **Rev. John** (16th/17th C.) son of Peter, minister of Flisk, and Christian Stanehouse. He is recorded as Reader at Kirkton in 1588 and as Dean at Cavers in the 1580s. He was 'dene Jon Watsoun' when mentioned in the 1581 will of William Douglas in Crook. He may have been the same John connected with Kirkmichael 1579–86 or with Melrose in 1569. He demitted the vicarage of Cavers in 1601 (in favour of the Parson there, William Clerk), when he is described as 'portioner of Melrose'. He may thus have been Cavers minister from the early 1580s until about 1599, but held on to some of the 'living' of the parish for another couple of years. It is possible he was the 'Dene Jhone Watsone' recorded along with Walter Chisholme of that Ilk deputes of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in the Regality of Melrose. Note that the minister of Melrose was one of the witnesses to the 1568/9 bond between the Scotts and Kers, signed in Melrose. **John** (16th C.) recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574 as being the collector of the crops and other rents for the farms around Hawick. He also held money for a land deal between John Scott of Drinkstone and Robert Scott of Over Hassendean. Additionally he was left 'fourtie bollis beir' in the will and was one of the witnessed to the will. He could be an ancestor of the Clerk to the Regality of Hawick recorded more than a century later. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His son William was baptised in 1637. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mallie Bennet and their son John was baptised in 1654. **John** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when, along with John Minto, he witnessed a baptism for Andrew Raither. Perhaps the same John married Bessie Kedie in Ashkirk in 1701. **John** (d.1720) writer who was Clerk to the Regality of Hawick. He was 'writer' when he witnessed a baptism for mason John Napier in Hawick in 1710. He was recorded as Clerk to the Bailie of Regality in 1710 and was made a Burgess of Hawick in 1713. He was 'Clerk of ye Regalitie' when he witnessed baptisms in 1713 for weaver John Briggs and in 1714 for Archibald Aitkin, undermiller in Hawick. In 1716 he was rebuked by the Hawick Session for being at a late night drinking session that turned into a brawl. He witnessed baptisms for flesher George Renwick in 1716, for William Ogilvie (along with ex-Bailie William Laing (his father-in-law) in 1718 and for 'apothecarie' Walter Scott in 1719. He was listed as just 'Clerk' in a baptismal record of 1717. He married Anna Laing in Hawick in 1709; she was born in Hawick in 1688, daughter of Bailie William Laing and Jane Thorbrand. They had 6 daughters, Jean (b.1710), May (b.1711), Margaret (b.1713), Anne (b.1715), Agnes (b.1717) and Christian (b.1718). The witnesses in 1717 were Gideon Scott of Falnash and Walter Scott of Crumhaugh. In 1724 his widow married John Scott in an 'irregular marriage'. He is surely related to Thomas, who succeeded him as Clerk to the Regality of Hawick; but the precise relationship is unclear (perhaps a son from an earlier marriage). **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His irregular marriage in Edinburgh to Helen Scott is recorded in 1720. He could be the John recorded at Borthwickbrae in 1721 when his son Walter was baptised in Roberton and the John at Parkhill in 1725 when his daughter Janet was baptised. Margaret (b.1730) may also have been his child. **John** (18th C.) resident at Roberton Parish. He was at Hoscote in 1737 and Craik in 1743. His children were Thomas (b.1737), William (b.1739), Helen (b.1741), Isabel (b.1743) and James (b.1747). He could be

the John of 'Castledean' Parish who married Jean Bennet in Ancrum Parish in 1735. He may also be the John who married Isobel Lamb in 1749; this marriage was recorded in both Wilton and Roberton Parishes. **John** (18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who married Janet Scott. Their daughter Katherine was baptised in 1771. **John** (18th C.) recorded at Mabonlaw in 1773 when his son John was baptised in Roberton Parish. **John** (18th C.) groom at Weens in 1778, when he was working for William Oliver of Dinlabyre. By 1785–92 he was listed as 'Stable Servant' or 'Groom' at Weens. He was probably related to Walter, who was a house servant for Oliver of Dinlabyre. He was overseer at Dinlabyre when listed as male head of household in 1835. He is probably the John who died at Dinlabyre in 1837, aged 80, and is buried in Castleton along with his daughter Mary (d.1809). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Janet Turnbull and their children included: Isabella (b.1795); Andrew (b.1797); Jean (b.1799); William (b.1801); George (b.1805); Betty (b.1807); and Mary (b.1811). **John** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Jane 'Brenmure' and their children included James (b.1825). **John** (b.c.1810) carter in Newcastleton. In 1841 and 1851 he was at about 1 Doncaster Street. He may be the same John who was proprietor of the Buck Inn in Newcastleton in 1837. He married Jane Glendinning and their children included Abraham (b.1834). **John Edward** (1821–85) born in Hawick. He was articled to John & Benjamin Green in Newcastle as an architect in 1840, leaving in 1852 to set up his own business. He entered a design for the Great Exhibition, for which he was commended by Prince Albert. In 1869 he became President of the Northern Architects Association and became F.R.I.B.A. in 1877. He worked on Bowes Estate, at Barnard Castle and at Streatham Castle. He died at Newcastle. **John** (19th C.) married Jane Beattie in Castleton in 1851. **Lancelot** (19th C.) native of Hawick who moved to Waco, Texas, and gifted the 1889 portrait of Henry Scott Riddell that hangs in the Museum. He was a guest at the 1887 Colour Bussing. He may have been the 'Launcelot' who was born in 1825/6, son of skinner George. **Margaret** 'Meg the Manty' or 'Meg the Mantua' (1808/9–66) 19th century character who came to Hawick from Minto Parish with her mother, and referred to herself as 'Miss Walker' (although this may be an error for 'Watson'). In the 1841 census she was living with her mother Eleanor, a 'mantua-maker' in Minto village. She was a tenant at 70 High Street (and also 5 Melgund Place) and was eccentric but harmless, her great weakness being for extravagant dress, particularly hats. She affected the manners of the upper classes and was regularly taunted by the youth of Hawick. She became the most expensive pauper for Hawick Parish, because of the extended legal wrangling with Minto. She met with an accident in the Spring of 1866 and died 2 months later – 'Braw news has come to the toon, Braw news has carried; Braw news has come to the toon, Meg the Manty's married' [T] (the name derived from 'manty' meaning a mantle or woman's gown). **Ninian** (16th/17th C.) listed in 1605 among men of Eskdale, Ewesdale, etc., declared fugitives at a court in Peebles. He was said to be 'sometime in Tynnesburne, now in Quhitliesyde'. **Peter** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Kerr. Their children (baptised in Roberton United Kirk) included Grace (b.1848). **R.** (d.bef. 1707) landowner in Abbotrule Parish. In the 1707 county valuation, 'Grange's lands' were held by 'Airs of R. Watson' and valued at £396. He presumably purchased part of the former estate of Kerr of Abbotrule, or perhaps was related to the daughters of George Scott, who inherited Grange and other lands in 1670. It is unclear how he might have been related to other Watsons. **Robert** (b.c.1795) innkeeper on Buccleuch Street according to the 1841 census. This was the Commercial Inn at about No. 13. He married Isabella McBurnie, and she carried on as innkeeper after his death. His children were: David McBurnie (b.1838), who became a local historian; and Mary (b.1841). **Robert** (b.1803) eldest son of manufacturer William Watson. He attended Ackworth School in Yorkshire. He moved to North America about 1834, settling near Guelph. **Robert** (1818–1906) from Chirnside, where he worked with his father Joseph in a carrier's business. He was foreman porter at Galashiels and came to Hassendean to be Stationmaster in about 1854. He retired in about 1881, afterwards faming at Minto Townhead. He married Margaret Plenderleith (who was from Coldstream) and their children included: James (b.1852/3); George Plenderleith (b.1855), who succeeded him as Stationmaster; and Robert (b.1860), who farmed with him. It was said 'there was never a more obliging or more cheerful stationmaster and helpful ways made him a universal favourite'. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, originally from Dumfriesshire. In 1851 he was employed

as a butler, living at Newhouse. He married Isabella Robertson (from Inverness) and their children included: Isabella (b.1845); and Janet Mary (b.1853). **Robert Fraser** (1839–1904) born at Wilton Bank, he was son of William Lindsay and brother of Thomas. He was 10 years old when his father died, and the firm was run by trustees until him and his brother Thomas Lindsay came of age. He became senior partner of William Watson & Sons, Dangerfield Mills, tweed manufacturers. He served in the Volunteers, becoming an Ensign in 1860 the newly formed 5th Roxburgh Corps led by Provost George Wilson and his uncle Bailie George Hardie Fraser. In 1861 he was living at Wilton Bank as a manufacturer of Woollen hosiery and tweed, employing 250 men and 200 women; there was a governess and 2 domestic servants in his household. By 1871 he was described in the census as a 'Scotch Tweed Manufacturer'. He enjoyed travel and was in America in the 1860s when he met some of the military leaders in the Civil War there. He was a councillor for Wilton Ward for 18 years from 1869 and Provost for 3 full terms, 1878–87. A Liberal in politics, he was President of the Hawick Liberal Association, later switching allegiance to the Liberal Unionists. There were many town improvements under his Provostship, including the Dodburn water scheme, the new Town Hall, widening of North Bridge Street, Duke Street built, and Pilmuir divided into two farms. He was the first to have the Provost's Lamp outside his house, from 1882. He was an ardent advocate for the Liddesdale railway line and a follower of the Buccleuch hounds. He was a founder member and Captain of Hawick Golf Club in 1878, and in 1879 he gave a silver Champion Medal to be competed for annually. He was a strong Common Riding supporter, inducing members of the Council to patronise the Common Riding again after a period of much debate over Council involvement. This was effectively the start of the period of revitalization of the Common Riding. He inaugurated the Provost's breakfast in 1885 (at Wilton Bank), and led the Councillors in the Procession to the Mair, as well as organising the first Colour Bussing in the Council Chambers in 1887, with the Provost Presiding. He was President of the Archæological Society and credited with rejuvenating the organisation with the inauguration of a series of summer excursions. He was also Governor of Hawick Savings Bank, a director of Hawick Gas Company and involved with the Library, Cottage Hospital, Buccleuch Memorial Science and Art Institute and Sacred Harmonic Society. In 1887 he represented Hawick a function in London to celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee and can be seen in his court dress in a photograph from that time. In 1892 he stood as Liberal Unionist candidate for the Hawick Burghs, being defeated by Thomas Shaw. In later life he lived at Brieryyards and Hassendeanburn, and never married. He purchased the writing desk that Napoleon had used on St. Helena (from the estate of the former island Governor Gen. Walker of Bowland, near Galashiels). He died at Hassendeanburn, and his funeral was attended by many local officials, led by the Halberdiers with draped halberds. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery and his portrait hangs in the Town Hall (painted by Knighton Warren in 1888). He can also be seen riding near the head of the Procession in 1899, the first year the Common Riding is recorded on film. **Robert** (1868/9–1900) elder son of D. McBurnie. He worked as a bank teller with the National Bank of Scotland in Hawick. He died of consumption, like his younger brother John the year before. **Robert Hamilton Lindsay** (1886–1956) son of Thomas, from whom he took over the family manufacturing firm. He was educated at Glenalmond School in Perthshire and at Cambridge University, which he represented in the sports of hammer and billiards. On the rugby field he was known as a fast wing three-quarter with a strong barrel-like chest. He played for Hawick R.F.C., being part of the 1908/9 team that only suffered one loss in the entire season, being in the 1911/2 sevens team that won all 5 competitions and captaining the side in 1912/3. He was capped by Scotland once, in 1909, and played for the South of Scotland team in 1911. He also represented Britain in the hammer throw in the 1908 Olympics, finishing 10th overall. He was clearly an all-round sportsman. He was a Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders in WWI, losing 2 fingers at the Battle of Loos, and never played rugby again. He took over the family firm of William Watson & Sons after the death of his father in 1925, and oversaw its gradual decline during the depression of the 1930s. He was a member of the Con Club, St. Cuthbert's Church and a keen golfer. His name is sometimes given as 'Lindsay-Watson'. In 1920 he married Norna Isabella (1900–88), daughter of local solicitor Thomas Armstrong. They had a son, Robert Anthony, and 3 daughters, including Phyllis and Millicant Mary. He died suddenly at his home at Brieryyards. **Robert Anthony**

'Anthony' (1921–89) only son of Robert Hamilton. During his time managing the family firm there was a downturn in demand for tweed and he decided to focus on yarn production. However, by 1967 the firm only employed 30 workers and had sold off many of its properties. He sold Dangerfield Mills to Thuleknit in 1982 and retired completely in 1983. His wife was Grizel and their children included Guy Lindsay. After retiring he moved to Dorchester. **Thomas** (17th C.) married Agnes Hogg in Ashkirk Parish in 1659. **Thomas** (c.1690–c.1770) writer (i.e. lawyer) who lived at Burnfoot in Wilton Parish. He was recorded as Clerk to the Regality of Hawick in 1720 when he witnessed a baptism for merchant John Little. He was also Clerk to the Regality in 1721 and in 1722 when he witnessed another baptism. He took over as Clerk from John, who was surely related (perhaps his father) and died in 1720. He was appointed one of the Commissioners overseeing the construction of the Teviot Bridge in Hawick. In 1724 and 1727 he witnessed baptisms for Robert Scott of Burnhead, in 1729 baptisms for Walter Tinlin and for tailor Thomas Wilkie, and in 1731 another for Robert Scott of Falnash. He was recorded as a writer in Hawick in 1735. He was one of 4 men who proposed building a stillhouse and brewery (probably in Hawick) in 1737, possibly becoming the original 'Whusky Hooses' on Slitrig Crescent. He witnessed baptisms for weaver George Swan in 1737 for shoemaker Robert Oliver in 1738, and for Bailie Gideon Ruecastle and Jean Watson (probably a relative) in 1740. In 1744 he leased from the Buccleuch Estates the lands of 'Reidmoss' and others in Castleton, plus Gerwald and others in Eskdalemuir Parish. He is mentioned in an Edinburgh marriage record of 1750 when his daughter Marion (possibly born in Hawick in 1726) married Thomas Weir, Commissary of Lanark. He is described as 'clerk to the regality of Hawick' (i.e. the Baron's agent in the Town) when his son Robert became a merchant's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1742 and still has the same title in 1757 when John Horsburgh of that Ilk tried to recover a debt from him. He notarised a sasine relating to lands in Hobkirk Parish in 1757. He was still rcorded as a writer in Hawick in 1767 when consulted about a case involving the Hammermen. In 1720 he married Eupham (or 'Euphan'), daughter of William Scott of Burnhead, and sister of Robert of Burnhead. This was an 'irregular marriage' at Kirk Arthur, with a licence being given by the Bishop of Carlisle, which suggests that he was a supporter of the Episcopalian church. Their children included: Agnes (b.1721); James (b.1722); William (b.1724), who presumably died young; Marion (b.1726); Robert (b.1729); John (b.1730); Thomas (b.1732); and William (again, c.1739–1818), who became heir of Burnhead when his cousin Margaret (wife of Rev. Dr. Charters) died without any children. The witnesses in 1722 were Robert Scott of Burnhead (his brother-in-law) and Beadle John Scott, in 1729 were Bailie John Scott and surgeon James Scott and in 1732 were James Scott and John Scott (probably the same men). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1725. **Thomas** (18th C.) farmer at Teindside. He sold Teindside to Heny, Duke of Buccleuch, about 1755. Perhaps the same Thomas has a son John baptised in Cavers Parish in 1758. He may also be the Thomas whose son Thomas was baptised in Hawick Parish in 1768. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Langnewton, recorded in a letter to a Selkirk lawyer in 1792. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. His children included: an unnamed daughter (b.1795); and Andrew (b.1797). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) son of Dr. James. In 1804 there was a 'retour' determining him as the legitimate son of James. He inherited the farm of Muirfield in the same year, and also purchased parts of the old Common that had been allocated to William Scott of Burnhead. He appears to have sold these to Lord Minto in 1808, but perhaps bought them back, since he still held the lands in 1814. He was probably nephew of William, who inherited the title of Scott of Burnhead in 1815. **Bailie Thomas** (1807–42) 3rd son of William and brother of William Lindsay. In one version of the story of the origin of the word 'tweed' (told by his brother James in about 1855), it was his mistake in invoicing a parcel to Harvey & Co. of London that led to the accidental naming. In the electoral roll of 1834 he is listed along with his brother as joint proprietor of the Hawick spinning mill left to them by their father. He lived on Slitrig Crescent according to the 1841 census; the inventory of his goods after his death shows that his house was supplied with gas burners and lightint. He served as Magistrate 1839–41. He was said to be a modest man. He married Mary Renny (1811–83) from Arbroath; marrying a non-Quaker caused him to have to resign from the Society of Friends. Their children included: William Renny (1838–1900); Mary Renny (1840–1914), who married Spencer Shelley; and Margaret (1841–1921). He died of a fever at his home

in Slitrig Crescent and was buried in Old Wilton Kirkyard. **Thomas Lindsay** 'Tom' (1844–1925) son of William Lindsay and brother of Robert Fraser, he was a partner in the family manufacturing firm. He became senior partner on the death of his brother Robert Fraser in 1904. He joined the Archæological Society at a young age in 1858. He was prominent in local Liberal and Unionist politics and was a founder of the local Constitutional Club. In 1871 he purchased the town-house at Leaburn and also later owned Brieryyards. In about 1874 he and his mother were listed each as half owners of John Hardie's former lands in Weensland. He was recorded in 1881 having 6 domestic servants in his household and in 1901 had 7 domestic servants, as well as a coachman and other servant living in the lodge at Brieryyards. He was Captain of the Golf Club at one time, and an early player of tennis. He was also a contributor to the Common Riding in the 1880s. He was also an adherent of the game of curling and supporter of rugby and other local sports. He was long connected with St. Cuthbert's Kirk, being a Churchwarden and Lay Elector there, and unveiling the War Memorial plaque in 1921. In 1869 he married Anna Eliza (b.1846), daughter of Thomas Hedley of Cox Lodge Hall, Newcastle (who was Mayor of that city). His children included: Evelyn Lindsay (b.1870), who married Rev. W.H. Price; Jessie Lindsay (b.1872); William Lindsay (1873–1915); Margaret Winifred Lindsay (1874–80); Gertrude Lindsay (b.1875); Amora Lindsay (1878–80); Gladys Lindsay (b.1879); Phyllis Lindsay (b.1882), who married John Holland in London; and Robert Hamilton Lindsay (1886–1956). His children generally used the hyphenated surname 'Lindsay-Watson'. He was buried in St. Cuthbert's Kiryard. After his death the firm was taken over by his son Robert H.L. His wife died in Monte Carlo in 1938. **Walter** (16th C.) occupier of the lands of Langhope and Leap Hill in Ashkirk Parish in 1544. These lands were owned by George Scott of Blindhaugh, with superiority held by the Bishop of Glasgow. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish in 1694 when he was listed among the 'Cottars' on the Hearth Tax roll there. He is probably the Walter, married to Mary Hardie, whose son Walter was baptised in Ashkirk in 1688. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Borthwickbrae in 1723, 1725, 1726, 1728, 1729 and 1734. He married Agnes Easton in 1722 and their children included: Margaret (b.1723); William (b.1724); twins George and Agnes (b.1725); Margaret (b.1726); Helen (b.1728); John (b.1729); Janet (b.1732); and Walter (b.1734). **Walter** (18th C.) tenant in Harwood on Teviot. He married Elizabeth (or 'Bettie') Birnie in 1755 and their children included: Margaret (b.1756); an unnamed child (b.1758); Elizabeth (b.1760); and Walter (b.1760). **Walter** (18th C.) house servant at Weens in 1785–88, when he was working for William Oliver of Dinlabyre. He could be the Walter whose children, baptised in Hobkirk Parish, included Andrew (b.1779), an unnamed child (b.1781), William (b.1785) and Walter (b.1787). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of 'Dickshall' in Kirkton Parish. His daughter Jean was baptised in 1788. **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parishe. In 1851 he was an agricultural labourer on Lilliesleaf Main Street. He married Helen Inglis and their children (baptised in Ashkirk) included: Elizabeth (b.1850); and Isabella (b.1853). **William** (15th C.) recorded as late Vicar of Ashkirk in the Protocol Book of Glasgow Diocese in 1508. It appears that David Scott filled the vacancy, at least temporarily. **William** (16th C.) recorded as 'subtenant' in Ashkirk in 1539. He acted on behalf of the tenants there in a legal action with Margaret Falside, widow of Walter Scott in Ashkirk. He may be related to John, who is also listed. He may be the Watson (forename illegible) in Ashkirk recorded in 1579/80 as witness to an agreement between Dalgleishes and Scotts, done at Kirkhouses. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Bennet and their children inclued John (b.1654). **William** (17th C.) resident at Shaws in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **William** of Burnhead (c.1739–1818) son of Thomas and Eupham Scott of Burnhead. He sailed to East Florida, where he oversaw the carpenters who built houses and other buildings for plantation owner Andrew Turnbull, and also built a house for himself in about 1779 in St. Augustine. He fled to the Bahamas in about 1783 (probably related to the political complications of the time). He married Rebecca Peters in Naussau, Island of New Providence (modern Bahamas) in 1785 and they sailed back to England later that same year. Their ship was wrecked near Weymouth and they were lucky to survive, although it was related that their luggage was looted when it came ashore. In London he received recompense for his land (and slave) losses and set himself up as a wine merchant. He became bankrupt in Alnwick, but set up again in Bristol. He had 1 son and

2 daughters: William Scott-Watson (1787–1870), who succeeded; Margaret (1788–1830), who married Richard Greening of the Royal Navy; and Rebecca (v.1790–1866), who married William Prole in Devon. He succeeded to Burnhead after the death of his cousin Margaret Scott (daughter of Robert Scott of Burnhead) in 1815 and presumably at that time adopted the additional surname of 'Scott'. However, he died only 3 years later and was in turn succeeded by his son William. He was buried in St. James Priory Churchyard in Broadmead, Bristol. **William** (1773–1843) hosiery manufacturer, originally from Dalkeith, he was son of Robert and Agnes Brown and grandfather of Provost Robert Fraser. He was a dyer in Dalkeith, moving to Glasgow in the 1790s, where he was a retail draper. He became a customer of William Wilson, hosier in Hawick. On account of asthma, Wilson found it hard to travel and so was looking for a partner. He joined the Society of Friends in 1801 and in 1802 he married schoolteacher Margaret Brown, who was also a Quaker, then the couple settled in Hawick in 1804; she died in 1850, aged 77, at Deanfield in Perthshire. In that year he started his partnership with William Wilson, forming Wilson & Watson and building Dangerfield Mills. He focussed on travelling and sales, while Wilson oversaw production in Hawick. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He probably had the villa Wilton Bank (also called 'Old Wilton Bank', or No. 2 Wilton Bank) built for him on the modern Princes Street; he was living there in 1841 with his wife and 2 servants. The partnership at Dangerfield effectively began the factory system in Hawick. The firm was split in 1819 with Dangerfield Mills remaining with William Watson & Sons, which then became known as Watson's. As well as manufacturing hosiery, his firm also spun yarn and made blankets. He was a Liberal in politics. In 1818 he wrote to the British and Foreign School Society regarding Tom Jenkins and his suitability for a missionary post. His wife Margaret died at Deanfield, Perthshire in 1850, aged 76. His children included: Robert (1803–49), who emigrated to America; William Lindsay (b.1805), who took over the hosiery firm; Bailie Thomas (1807–42); James (1810–61), who married Mary Spence and became a draper in North Shields; Agnes (b.1812), who died in infancy; George (1814–46), the youngest son, who died in Canada; Elizabeth (1815–29); and Margaret (1816–73), who married Hendry Sanforth Richie and secondly George Wilson. Portraits of him and his wife from 1831, painted by Robert Allan, are in the Museum (donated by the Lindsay-Watson family in 2005). He died at his house, Wilton Bank, and is buried in Wilton Old Churchyard (orginally without a gravestone, following Quaker principles, but one was added later). **William** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Turnbull in Hawick in 1809. The marriage took place in the East Bank Kirk and their children (also baptised in that church) included: Margaret (b.1810); Walter (b.1812); Betty (b.1814); James (b.1816); Jean (b.1819); Helen (b.1821); Jessie (b.1825); and Mina (b.1830). The 1816, 1819 and 1830 baptisms were also recorded in Kirkton Kirk. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Janet John in East Bank Kirk in 1819. **William** (b.c.1790) shepherd in Castleton Parish, originally from Hobkirk. In 1841 he was at 'Larriston House alias Haggiehaugh' and in 1851 was living at about 4 Montagu Street in Newcastleton. In 1861 he was living with his daughter 'Wilimina' at about 1 Whitchester Lane in Newcastleton. His wife was Jane (or 'Jeannie'), from Wilton. Their children included Helen and Wilhelmina (or 'Menie'). **William Scott** see **William Scott-Watson**. **William Lindsay** (1805–49) 2nd son of William and father of Provost Robert Fraser. He worked in the family hosiery and tweed firm. He is listed on the 1834 electoral roll, along with his brother Thomas, as joint proprietor of the spinning mill left to them by their father. In 1841 he was at about 16 High Street. In the description of the election riots of 1837 he was stated to have been one of the only people to come to the assistance of Thomas Scott, farmer at Little Cote. In 1836 he married Janet (or Jessie, 1818–81), sister of Provost Fraser; she was from outside the Society of Friends. Their children included: William (1837–43); Robert Fraser (1839–1904); Rebecca (1841–66); Thomas Lindsay (1843–1925); Margaret Fullarton (1846–1900); Jessie (1847–1944); and Wilhelmina Lindsay (1849–1924), who was born posthumously and married James Locke. Most of the children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. He lived on the High Street, possibly No. 16. He did not live for many years after his father's death in 1843; the firm was managed by John Paterson until his sons Robert Fraser and Thomas Lindsay took over in 1864. He died at Wilton Bank and was buried in Wilton Old Cemetery. His wife was listed in about 1874 living at Wilton Bank and owning half of John Hardie's

former lands in Weensland (the other half being owned by his son Thomas Lindsay). **William** (19th C.) married Ann Stoddart. Their children (baptised in Roberton United Kirk) included Janet (b.1848). **Dr. William Scott** of Burnhead (1819–85) eldest son of William and Bridget Bowles. He was educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby and then studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1842, practised in Brighton, but gave up when he married in 1851. He then lived in Edinburgh and Melrose until 1860 when his father gave him Bucklands House, where he is recorded in 1861 and 1868. In 1861 his household included a governess, a nurse, and cook and 3 other female servants. He joined the Jedforest Club in 1873 and was also a member of the Ettrick Forest Club. He became a Lieutenant in the Upper Teviotdale Rifle Corps (Volunteers) when it formed in 1860. He later became Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Company. He also served as Justice of the Peace, member of the first School Board, Commissioner of Supply and Tax Commissioner for Roxburghshire. He was living at Bucklands in 1867 when he was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society and in 1868 when he donated geological specimens to the Museum. In about 1874 he was listed as owner of Burnhead, part of Wester Clarilaw and Pinnacle, Appletreehall Townfoot, Crawhill, Lees and Hummelknowes. He donated a human skeleton (with no explanation given) to the Museum in 1876. In 1851 he married Louisa Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dennis of Pilton in Devon. They had a large family: Bridget Sarah (1852–85); Anna Louisa Elizabeth (1853–74), who died in a riding accident; William Scott (1855–1929), who succeeded; Louisa Margaret (1856–88); Susan Harriet (1858–75); Thomas John (1859–60); Charles Abraham (1861–1902), who died in Australia; and Frances Emmeline (1863–1905), who married Ernest Leonard Mahon. **Sir William Renny** (1838–1900) born on Slitrig Crescent in Hawick, son of Thomas and Mary Renny. His father died when he was 4. He trained as an engineer with James Melrose & Sons, worked with Platt Brothers until 1868, then becoming a partner with Mirrlees, Tait & Watson, later Mirrlees, Watson & Yaryan Co., who manufactured cane sugar machinery in Glasgow. He was Chairman of the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company. He was a Director of the National Bank of Scotland, served for a few years as Councillor in Glasgow and was a member of the Clyde Trust. Having a keen interest in the arts and sciences, he was President of a local branch of the Royal Geographical Society. In later life he devoted efforts to charitable work, for example serving as Director of the Glasgow Workmen's Dwellings Company and Chairman of Governors of the Victoria Infirmary. He lived at Braco Castle in Perthshire and was knighted in 1892. He gifted the Silver Challenge Cup to Hawick Golf Club. In 1889 he was one of 2 speakers at the Colour Bussing (and was hence effectively one of the first Chief Guests). He presented the prizes at the Buccluch Memorial School in about 1890. In 1866 he married Mary Ann Caird, sister of a wealthy Dundee jute manufacturer; she died in 1825, aged 77. In later life he and his wife were philanthropists, with interests in literary and scientific pursuits. **William Lindsay** (1873–1915) son of Thomas Lindsay. He played for Hawick R.F.C. in the 1890s, both in the full side and sevens. He scored the winning try against Watsonians at Mansfield Park in 1896 that won Hawick its first Scottish Championship. He was also Captain of Hawick & Wilton Cricket Club 1897/8 and later played golf. He lived at Leaburn and also worked for the family manufacturing firm. He was appointed as a special constable within Hawick in 1914. In 1899 in London he married Jessie Florence Allen, who was from America; she died in Barbados in 1951. He died near his house, apparently having struck his head on a post when crossing a plank footbridge bridge. He is buried at St. Cuthbert's (also formerly 'Vatsone', 'Watsone', 'Watsoun' and 'Wattson').

Watsonians (*wats-ōn-ee-inz*) *n.* rugby football club, established in 1875 for ex-pupils of George Watson's College in Edinburgh. The club lost the first Scottish Cup final in 1996 with a score of 15 to Hawick's 17.

Watson's (*wat-sinz*) *n.* Messrs. William Watson & Sons, hosiery and tweed manufacturers. Founded in 1819, after William Wilson and William Watson split their partnership, it occupied the large mill at Dangerfield. The name was usually applied to the main Dangerfield mill, or collectively to the group of buildings there. It is labelled 'Spinning Mill, Mr. Watson' on Wood's 1824 map. It was an apparent error in reading an invoice from this firm that led to the word 'tweed' being coined in about 1832 (although other accounts connect it with Wilson's). The firm also had about 50 workers in Selkirk at one point. The company is listed as both a woollen and hosiery manufacturer in Pigot's 1837 directory.

The ground flat of the factory was flooded in the 1846 flood. In Slater's 1852 directory it was listed at Dangerfield Mills and Selkirk. From about 1863 the hosiery part of the business (carried on at the old Inkle House) was sold to George Hogg. The tweed business was carried on by the sons and then grandsons of William Watson. In 1871 the firm was employing 250 people, manufacturing over 170,000 pounds of goods yearly and dying 100,000 pounds. It was said in 1904 that the firm had treated its workers better than others, and as a result had never had a strike or walkout. The company suffered during the depression and in 1939 needed a bond from the British Linen Bank for £10,000. Later the firm turned away from tweeds and back to hosiery. In 1982 the last Lindsay-Watson retired and the company was sold to Thuleknit Ltd. In 1986 a fire in the offices destroyed most of the firm's records, including pattern books and the letter establishing the word 'tweed'. The firm finally went into liquidation in 1991, although the mill was used from 1996 by International Knitwear. The carding shed off Bath Street burned down on Common Riding Friday 2003, followed by the main mill a month later. Company records from the period 1847–1950 are stored at Edinburgh University, and a single pattern book for the years 1924–30 survives.

Watt (*waw'*) *n.* **Adam**, W.S. (d.bef. 1674) recorded in a discharge by his 2nd son Patrick in 1674, when his lands within the Barony of Hawick were sold to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. It is unclear what his Hawick connection was. **Allan** (19th/20th C.) born in Dundee, he became a journeyman printer. Travelling as far as London and Ireland for work, he spent some time in Hawick, where he met and married Margaret Shiell Smith, daughter of James Smith, Cornet in 1846. He became Foreman Printer with the Hawick Advertiser, but in 1880 rented a wooden hut near the station. There he started a newsagent and printers of Station Road. This firm, Allan Watt & Son, lasted for more than a century, being run in turn by Allan junior, and then by a third Allan. The tenement built at the cornet of Station Road and Commercial Road in about 1894 was designed by J.P. Alison. He married Margaret ('Maggie') Smith in 1875. Their children included Allan S. (b.c.1877) and Helen Sutherland (b.1881). **Gilbert** (17th C.) Town Clerk from 1638 until about 1658. He had previously been Clerk of Circuit for the Court of the Sheriffdoms of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles and Dumfries and the Stewartries of Kirkcudbright and Annandale (also known as the Commissioners' Court), which included some cases relevant to the Hawick area. He was Clerk of Circuit for 1622 and 1623, the records from that time being preserved in the Hawick Burgh archives and transcribed in James Wilson's 'Annals of Hawick'. It is unclear when he first had an association with Hawick, but he is probably the Gilbert in Hawick who was accused by the Earl of Buccleuch in 1628 of cutting down trees on his lands at Branxholme or Trinitylands. Probably the same Gilbert wrote to the Earl of Buccleuch in 1619, with a summons to Alexander Scott of Northhouse and other matters. He may be the same assistant of advocate Lawrence Scott recorded in a charter of lands in Ashkirk Parish in 1609. He may also be the Gilbert described in 1616 as 'ordinair clerk to the justiceis of peace' in Roxburghshire, as part of a complaint to the Privy Council against the Douglases of Friarshaw who 'avowis to haif his lyff'; they lay in wait for him and challenged him to combat on Ruecastle Moor. He was witness to the signing of the 'Confessions of Faith and Bond of Union' (Covenant) in 1638. He was also described as a notary in 1638, along with John Richardson, when the 2 were on the short-list for selection of the Town Clerk. He must have been involved with drafting the 1640 'Act of Bailies and Council', and signed it as 'Clk.'. He had a 'protocol book' which sadly does not survive, but is referred to in the existing extract of Robert Scott of Alton's sasine of 1615, which was copied from it; it is also referred to in a case brought in 1670 in Melrose against Andrew Tunno (Hawick's new Town Clerk) who held the book, from which Walter Scott of Goldielands demanded copies of sasines of Goldielands. In 1643 his lands in Hawick were valued at £13 6s 8d. In 1645 he complained to the Bailies that James Scott, lorimer, had called him several names, including being a 'runnigat beggar fra toune to toune' (suggesting perhaps that he was not popular with everyone in Hawick because of being Clerk of Circuit). In 1650 someone was fined by the Council for calling him 'and suckler, and for other injurious words'. He witnessed a baptism for John Scott 'Westport' in 1656. **James** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit merchant of the Howegate, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. **James** (b.c.1800) recorded as 'Messenger at Arms' on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and on the 1841 census. He must have been a Sheriff Officer of some kind.

He married Elizabeth Maben. Their children included: George Thomas (b.1828); and Agnes (b.1830). **Robert** (b.c.1770s) servant at Merrylaw, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799.

Watters (*waw'-urz*) *n.* **Alexander Marshall** (19th/20th C.) High School Rector 1919–45. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1903, was a geologist by profession, and served as a Sound Ranging Officer in the 3rd Army in WWI. It is said that his ruddy complexion gave rise to the nickname 'Le Pêche' which became 'the Pesh'. He wrote a history of secondary education in Hawick for the Transactions in 1927. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Wat the Buck (*waw'-thu-buk*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Wulson**.

Wat the Cat (*waw'-thu-kaw'*) *n.* nickname in use in the mid-19th century – 'Scottie Dottle and Reuben Watt, Dickie Lyon and Jethart Jim, Sam'l Lawrence and Wat the Cat, And Heather Jock baith gray and grim' [HI].

Wat the Drummer (*waw'-thu-dru-mur*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Ballantyne** – 'And list again th' inspiring strain Led on by 'Wat the Drummer'' [JT].

Wat the Laird (*waw'-thu-lārd*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Wilson**.

Wat the Ratton (*waw'-thu-ra-tin*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott**, 1st Laird of Synton (also spelled 'Watt the Ratten' etc.).

Wat the Sauter (*waw'-thu-saw'-ur*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott** of the Salt House.

Wat the Sweep (*waw'-thu-sweep*) *n.* nickname for another **Walter Scott** – 'Wullie Dunlap and Big Frank creep Past us, and Cashie's near at hand; There's Kelso Wull and Wat the Sweep, And Wullie Goudlands leadin' the Band' [HI].

wattie (*waw'-ee, waw-tee*) *n., arch.* an eel, sheep's entrails used in tripe.

wattie-bag (*waw'-ee-bawg*) *n., arch.* part of the entrails of a sheep used in tripe (from the resemblance to an eel).

Wattie (*waw'-ee, waw-tee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a shortened form of Walter.

Wattie Ernyetts (*waw'-ee-ern-yets*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Henderson**.

Wattie Mowdie (*waw'-ee-mow-dee*) *n.* nickname for someone in the mid-19th century – 'Goold Ballantyne and auld Hawick Jock, Wattie Moudie, Jock Gray and a'; Jenny's Penny wi' plaid o' check, Betty Revel and auld Jean Law' [HI] (also spelled 'Moudie'; cf. **the Mowdie**).

Wattie o the Wyndheid (*waw'-ee-ō-thu-wīnd-heed*) *n.* nickname of **Walter Scott**, tailor.

Wattie Scott's (*waw'-ee-skots*) *n.* carriers??.

Wattie Scott the Cairrier (*waw'-ee-sko'-thu-kā-ree-ur*) *n.* usual name given to **Walter Scott** of the early 19th century.

Wattie's Hill (*waw'-eez-hil*) *n.* former name for lands in Jedforest. It was described in the 1538 and 1539 Exchequer Rolls as 2 steadings valued at 44 shillings. It is distinct from 'Wattie's Spinnels', which is also recorded in the same lists (it is 'Wawdoshill' in 1538).

Wattie's Spinnels (*waw'-eez-spi-nulz*) *n.* Wattie's Spindles, former settlement in Southdean Parish, just west of Lethem. The remains are at the top of a small hill of that name, which is also known locally as Katey's Croft. They consist of the turf-covered walls of 2 long recatangular buildings and a third to the west. A peel house was at the centre, but has been so robbed of stones that it is hard to make out anything other than its size, about 5 m by 4 m. There are other enclosures, boundary banks and rig lines nearby; the rig extends over at least 12 hectares, going west to the Windy Cleuch. In 1538 and 1539 it was described as 3 steadings and was valued at £3 6 shillings. John Laidlaw was tenant there in 1541, paying 44s yearly. John Douglas was tenant there in 1617 before moving to Lintalee. The 1694 Hearth Tax return lists a single occupant with hearth there (Alexander Stenson), but the place is not marked on maps of the 18th century. The 1724 will of Alexander Stevenson, shepherd in 'Wadiespinnells' is in the Douglas of Cavers papers (it is 'Wawdospyndillis' in 1538, 'Wawdospynlis' in 1539, 'Waldospindillis' in 1541, 'Wadaspinilie' in 1617, 'Waderspindillis', 'Wadiespindles' in 1684 and 'wadispindels' in 1694; it is 'Wadespinnells on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Wattie Wulson's (*waw'-ee-wul-sinz*) *n.* popular name for the factories of Walter Wilson & Co., particularly the one at the corner of Teviot Road and Mill Port, which was latterly used by Glenmac – '... We lairned oor bible in the Templar's Hall Aback o' Wattie Wulson's Mill' [WL].

Watts (*wats*) *n.* **Reuben** pseudonym for **Daniel Marriot**.

Watt's Burn (*wats-burn*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, just to the east of Thorlieshope farm (it is unclear who the 'Watt' was, but the fact that this is a 'Burn' rather than a 'Sike' might suggest the name is relatively modern).

Watt's Burn (*wats-burn*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising on the western slopes of Arnton

Fell and running approximately south-west to join Roughley Burn. It is unclear who the Watt would have been. It is presumably unassociated with the other stream of the same name in the same Parish.

Watt's Jock (*wats-jok*) *n.* nickname for **John Scott** in Hawick around 1600.

Watt Tinlinn (*waw'-tin-lin*) *n.* fictional character in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel', who brings the first news of the approach of the English to Branxholm. Based on a probably historical figure (see **Tinlin**) of which fireside tales were told in Scott's youth – And Wat of Tinlinn, much aghast, Rode back to Branksome fiery fast' [SWS].

Wat Wat Sail (*wa'-wa'-sāl*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character in the 19th century – 'The Sootie Kittlin' and Bumma Rae, Jenny Tranklets and auld Cauld Kail, Jamie Sprinkie, Kessy, the Kay, Doctor H'Yiggs and the Wat Wat Sail' [HI] (origin obscure).

wauch (*waw<u>ch</u>*) *adj., arch.* insipid, unpalatable – '. . . we say lauwch, hauwch, sauwch, wauwch, lowch, browcht, ruwch, leawch, which are elsewhere pronounced lach, hach, sach, wach, loch, brocht, ruch, laich, with a Gaelic gutteral' [[]JAHM] (also written 'wauwch').

Wauchope (*waw-<u>ch</u>up*) *n.* area in Hobkirk Parish by the Wauchope Burn, with a farm and other cottages, which was once a major estate. A tower there is mentioned in 1494/5 and was burned by the English in 1545. The site of this tower and foundations of cottages in the adjacent settlement could still be made out in the early 20th century; this was referred to as 'the old town' on a map of 1772 (this map, drawn by William Scott, also shows other forgotten featues). It was in the wood to the south west of the modern farm. The family who took their names from the lands are first recorded in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, establishing that the original estate was in Roxburghshire. It appears that William 'de Walhope' exchanged his lands in Ireland with the lands of Wolfelee and Rouchhope in the early 1300s. Alexander 'de Walchope' was confirmed in the lands in 1389. The Tower was originally held by the Wauchopes, followed by the Glendinnings. 'turri de wauchop' is recorded in 1502 when George Turnbull called 'Hawick' was there (presumably the associated farm), with David Turnbull of Wauchope also recorded at the same time. David Turnbull was still Laird in 1508. In 1551 Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, granted 'the twenty pound lands of Wauchop of old extent, with castle, tower, fortilice, and mill' to David Turnbull and his son Hector Turnbull, which they had previously held from him and his predecessors. Later the superiority of the lands were held by the Homes of Wedderburn, who sold them to Sir William Cranston shortly after 1605. At that time the tenants were Turnbulls, who held them on feudal tenure from the Douglases, this going back to at least 1530. The Laird of Wauchope (probably a Turnbull) is recorded as being hurt by an arrow and his horse slain during pursuit of Lord Dacre's force in Rule Water in late 1513. It was listed in 1538 among lands in Jedforest that had passed to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'; at that time it was valued at £20. A local tradition says that Mary Queen of Scott's horse drank at the well by the old tower on her return ride from Hermitage Castle in 1566. David Turnbull of Wauchope is recorded in 1567, Hector Turnbull was recorded there in 1580 and another David Turnbull of Wauchope was slaughtered near his house in the early 17th century. In the 1590s a gang of other Turnbulls stole more than 20 cows from Hector of Wauchope. and in 1602 Hector Turnbull of Wauchope accused John Elliot of Copshaw of leading a band of about 100 men to steal 80 cows, 100 sheep and 12 horses from Wauchope. In 1653 the 20-pound land there was inherited by James Turnbull, as heir of his uncle Thomas of Wauchope. The superiority of the lands passed from the Cranstons of that Ilk to the Eliotts of Stobs in the 1650s, and are described in 1677 as the 'twenty pound land of Wauchope with pertinents called Catley and Cattleyschaw'. There were Scott tenants there in the latter part of the 17th century, e.g. Walter in 1681. In 1678 the lands are valued at £1433 6s 8d. Walter Scott was there in 1694 when he paid the Hearth Tax for 3 hearths at the main house and 2 for his shepherds. In 1767 it was 'the Twenty pound land of Waughope and Longhaugh of the old extent with the Castle, Tower, Fortalice, Miln thereof, Miln-lands . . . '. In that year Walter Scott (a descendant of the Scotts of Goldielands and Crumhaugh) purchased the estate from James Cranston. The estate was passed to his descendants, down to the Macmillan-Scotts into the 20th century. John Sinton was a tailor there in 1758. In 1797 James Lillico was a servant there and William Henderson a labourer, Thomas Scott was servant there in 1799, John Riddell in at least 1799–1801 and Henry Elliot and William Armstrong in 1801. In 1811 Walter

Scott of Wauchope is recorded as owner of Wauchope Common, Wauchope-head, Wauchope-rig, Wauchope House and Wigg; the whole was valued at £1433 6s 8d, with Walter being superior of part of the lands, holding them directly of the Crown. In 1797 the shepherds there were John Wilson, James Scott, Walter Riddell and Alexander Lillico. The mottos of this branch of the Scot family are 'Miseris Succuro' and 'Ardenter Amo'. A new mansion was built in 1875/6 to replace the house visited in by Burns. But even that new Wauchope House is no more, the ruin being purchased by a religious order, pulled down and the stone used to build their Seminary at St. Boswells. There are now self-catering cottages on the former grounds. An old piece of pottery found on the farm is in the Museum. The house was visited by Burns on his Border Tour of 1787, perhaps the closest he came to Hawick. A cairn was built there (by Henry Brown) using some stones from the former house; this is visited annually by the Burns Club and a pipe tune (written by Brian Gillis) called 'Wauchope Cairn' is played – 'All Rule Water, east and west, Bowed to the spell of Turnbull's name, And among the proud of the Border's best There was none so proud as the Wauchope dame' [WHO], 'And with sigh for the oak and sob for the flower Rule ran slowly by Wauchope Tower' [WHO] (also spelled 'Waughope', spelling variations exist in earlier documents, including 'Walchop', 'Walchope', 'Walyhope', 'Walkhope', 'Wauchhop', 'Wauchop', 'Wauchup', 'Waugh-hope', 'Waughop', 'Waughope', 'Wawchop' and 'Vauchope'; the origin may be a family name, although there is a suggestion that if it is very old it may be 'valley of the strangers', since the Anglians referred to the native Celts as 'Waugh', meaning 'Welsh'; it occurs as 'Wachopp' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Wachope' on Blaeu's 1654 map, and is 'Wouchope' on Stobie's 1770 map; it should not be confused with the area of the same name near Langholm, although the name was probably transplanted to there).

Wauchope (*waw-chup*) *n.* area around the Wauchope Water, just west of Langholm. It is easily confused with the place of the same name in Hobkirk Parish, both sites probably being connected with the Wauchope family. It was later the seat of the Lindsays. The castle there was built as a motte and bailey, being rebuilt as a tower house then a manse, before becoming ruined by the 18th century. Grains (or Grange) Well in the upper part of Wauchopedale was formerly frequented as a medicinal spring. The parish of Wauchope was united with Canonbie in about 1609, and in 1672 (along with other eastern Dumfriesshire parishes) was attached to Roxburghshire, although probably not for long. It was finally united with Staplegordon in 1702.

Wauchope (*waw-chup*) *n.* **Adam** (12th/13th C.) witness of a charter by Simon de Lindsay of lands in Molle to Melrose Abbey in the reign of William the Lion. His name was recorded there as 'Ada de Waleuhope'. He also witnessed another charter for lands in Whitton to Melrose Abbey about the same time. He was also witness to a charter of lands in Elliston to Melrose Abbey sometime in the period 1220 to 1243; he is there 'Ada de Walchope'. Given that the other witnesses were mainly connected with Roxburghshire, it is likely that his lands were those in Hobkirk Parish. **Adam** of Techmuiry (16th C.) witness to the marriage of William Scott of Harden and Agnes Murry, 'Muckle Mou'd Meg', in 1544. **Alan** (12th/13th C.) listed as 'Alano de Walchope' when he witnessed a charter in Kincardineshire sometime in the period 1203–13. It is unclear how he was related to other Wauchopes. He may have been father of the Robert recorded in 1247 as son of Alan. **Alan** (13th C.) Chamberlain to Donald, Earl of Mar. He is recorded in transactions in 1291 and 1292 as well as 2 undated documents. **Alexander** (14th C.) recorded as 'de Walchope' in 1389 when the lands of Wauchope (probably in Eskdale) were confirmed to him by James, Earl of Douglas. His daughter married Adam 'de Glendonwin', whose family eventually acquired Wauchope. **George** of Pinnacle (17th C.) recorded as owner of Pinnacle in 1678, with the lands valued at £500. He was listed as 'George Wauchop of Pendicle' and was probably son of Gideon, owner in the 1660s. **Gideon** of Pinnacle (17th C.) described as 'of Pinickle' when he witnessed a contract involving lands in Hobkirk Parish in 1652. He is probably the 'Jedeon Wauchope' who was on the Committee of War for Roxburghshire in 1644, 1646 and 1649. He was fined £2400 in 1662, after the Restoration, for being a Covenant supporter; he was there described as brother to the Laird. He was taxed for Pinnacle in about 1663. **Gideon** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. In 1761 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for Walter Cavers. His children, baptised in Roberton, included Margaret (b.1758) and John (b.1759). **John** (13th C.) recorded receiving a grant in Inverness-shire in 1263. He is there 'Joanni de Walchop'. **John**

(d.c.1280s) granted lands in Ireland by Edward I in 1278. These lands were in 'Ballihaulis', 'Baliotyre' and 'Ballimacihores', and this was probably the start of the connection between this family and Ireland. He left a widow, Margery and 2 daughters, Alienor and Margaret. In 1300 the Irish lands were passed to his brother William. **John** (14th C.) recorded as 'de Walchope' in a charter of 1359, confirming the lands of 'Tullibotil' and 'Little Culter' to Alexander Burnard, which had formerly belonged to him. **Sir John** of Niddrie-Marischal (17th C.) son of Sir Francis, who he succeeded in about 1632. He married Anna, daughter of Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse, and their children included: Andrew, who succeeded; John of Edmonston; Margaret, who married Andrew Ker of Cavers Carre; and Anna, who married Francis Scott of Gorrenberrie. In 1652 he secondly married Jean, daughter of John Ker of Littledean (unless this is an error) and widow of Sir John Ker of Lochtour and they had a son, James. He acquired the lands of Lochtour, through wadsets with his Ker in-laws. **Sir Robert** (13th C.) recorded in several charters in the period from about 1240 until 1271 in the counties of Aberdeen, Fife, Angus and Perth. His name is given as 'Roberto de Walchope' and variants. He is probably the Robert, son of Alan, who had the lands of Culter in Aberdeenshire confirmed to him in 1247. **Robert** (13th C.) listed as 'Robertus de Walghop' when he paid homage to Edward I in 1296. It is unclear where he came from. There was a separate Robert 'de Waghope' from Fife, although this could be the same man entered twice. If so he was surely related to the earlier Sir Robert. There was also a Thomas Walghop', tenant of the Bishop of St. Andrews in Edinburgh, listed in the Ragman Rolls. **Roger** (13th C.) witness to some documents in Fife in the period 1260–62. **Thomas** (13th C.) recorded as 'Thomas Walghope' in the Ragman Rolls in 1296. His seal shows a hawk killing a bird. **Thomas** (d.1389) Bailie for the lands of Queen Margaret, wife of David II in the Sheriffdom of Perth in 1368 and 1373. His name was listed as 'Thome Valchope' and 'de Walchop'. He appears to have been Deputy Sheriff of Perth, and was given annuities in the 1380s. In 1380 he was auditor of accounts for Strathearn and had an annuity paid to him in the years 1381–88. Perhaps the same Thomas 'de Wauchope' is recorded in 1371 when he witnessed a charter relating to lands in the county of Edinburgh. It is unclear how he was related to other Wauchopes. **William** (13th/14th C.) probably brother of John, who was granted lands in Ireland by Edward I in 1278. After the lands were lost to the Crown, on the death of his brother, he recovered them again in 1300. He petitioned the King sometime in the period 1300–07 to exchange his lands in Ireland for 20-pound lands in Jedforest, then yielding 34 marks yearly to the King. These were specifically the lands of 'Wlleys' (probably Wolfelee) and 'Rughope' (Rouchhope), which would become the lands of Wauchope. The lands were bounded by lands held by Jedburgh Abbey, by William de Soulis and by Sir Alexander de Baliol. His request was because he was in the King's service at the 'conquest of Berwick', at Dunbar, at Falkirk, at Melrose and at 'many other journeys'. **William** (14th C.) Constable of Edinburgh in 1382.

Wauchopebank (*waw-chup-bawngk*) *n.* former name for lands lying to the west of Wauchope. In 1538 and 1539 the lands were valued along with Templehall at 40 shillings, and occupied by Patrick Turnbull. In 1541 the tenant was David Turnbull, paying 25s yearly. The lands are described in a bounding charter of 1567 (it is 'Wauchopbank' in 1538 and 1539, 'Wauchope Bank' in 1541 and 'Wauchop bank' in 1604).

Wauchope Burn (*waw-chup-burn*) *n.* stream in the upper Rule valley. It rises on Wyndburgh Hill and Fanna Hill and flows in a northerly direction to join the Harwood Burn at Tythehouse – 'The storm in the night had twisted the fern, And the rain had flooded the Wauchope Burn' [WHO] (it appears twice on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, as 'Wachop B' and 'Wachopp B' and is 'Wachopp B.' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Wauchope Cairn (*waw-chup-kārn*) *n.* commemorative cairn erected at the site of old Wauchope House, using some of the house's stones. It was erected in 1985 by local Burns Clubs to mark the visit of Robbie Burns visit to Wauchope House in 1787, the nearest he came to Hawick. It has been visited annually (in July) since it was built. A stone tablet in the ground by the cairn reads 'F.S. + E.C. WAUCHOPE'.

Wauchope Castle (*waw-chup-kaw-sul*) *n.* ruined castle south-west of Langholm, on the Wauchope Water, formerly home of the Lindsays. It was once a very impressive fortress, built in the late 13th century and ruined by the late 16th.

Wauchope Common (*waw-chup-ko-min*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of Wauchope in upper Rulewater. In 1811 it is 'those parts and portions of the Lands of Wauchope called Common' on the Land Tax Rolls when it was part of

the estate owned by Walter Scott of Wauchope. It may be the same as the place called **Templehaa Common**.

Wauchope Forest (*waw-chup-fo-rist*) *n.* large commercial forest to the south-east of Hawick. It combines with Kielder Forest to form the Border Forest Park and was named after the area at the head of the Rule valley.

Wauchopeheid (*waw-chup-heed*) *n.* Wauchopehead, former farmstead in Hobkirk Parish in the upper reaches of the Wauchope Burn. In 1404 it was granted to John Turnbull after being forfeited by John 'Bour'. The farm is one of those that passed from Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, to the Crown in about 1537, with Walter Scott of Buccleuch being accused of occupying the lands, which had been in waste for the previous 20 years. In 1541 the tenant was David Turnbull, paying 25s. It is recorded in 1562 in the document describing lands disputed by the Barons of Feu-Rule. An account of Roxburghshire written in 1649 gives this area as the source of Rule Water. In the 1811 Land Tax Rolls it was 'part of that called Hawkleytongues, or Waughope-head, now known by the name of the North-west division of the said Lands of Waughope' (marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Wauchopheid' in 1404 and 'Wauchopeheid' in 1538, 'Wauchopheid' in 1539 and 'Wauchopheid' and 'Wauchopeheid' in 1541).

Wauchope Hoose (*waw-chup-hoos*) *n.* former house at Wauchope. It was originally a tower, owned by the Wauchopes, then the Turnbulls and then the Scotts. The site of this old tower could still be made out in the early 20th century, with foundations of cottage nearby marking the former settlement. In 1694 the tax was paid on 3 hearths there by Walter Scott. The newer house was developed in the 18th century, and was famously visited by Burns in May 1787. His hostess was Mrs. Scott who was known as an artist and poet in her own right, writing the epistle 'The guid-wife of Wauchope to Burns'. The tumbler out of which Burns drank was long preserved by the family. There is a sketch of the house by Mrs. Macmillan Scott in 1848, and was still there in the 1890s when the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club visited. Situated beside the public road, it was of the typical farmhouse construction, being of 2½ storeys, with large, white-sashed windows, and two lateral wings of a single storey. The house was rebuilt in 1875/6 by Walter Macmillan-Scott, 6th Laird, to plans by Peddie, Kinnear & Co, built of red sandstone. It survived into the mid-20th century, but was torn down in 1936 after being purchased by a religious group, and most of the stones used to construct their college in St. Boswells. However, some of the stones were also used to build a cairn in the house's location, which is visited annually by the Burns Club. The site now has some shingles-clad holiday cottages.

Wauchope Rig (*waw-chup-rig*) *n.* hill above Wauchope in the Rule valley, to the west of the main road between Wolfehopelee and Hyndlee. Part of the lands here were where the house was built; the 1811 Land Tax Rolls lists 'Waughope-rig, now known by the name of the House, or middle division of the Lands of Wughope'. An ancient earthwork situated, on the north-east spur, has been used as a quarry. It is said that some Roman coins were found there. The earthwork was probably a small settlement, and unlikely to be Roman; it is now within the forest. The sides of the Rig also have signs of old terracing.

Wauchope Road (*waw-chup-rōd*) *n.* street in Bonchester, off Forest Road.

Wauchope Waas (*waw-chup-wawz*) *n.* another name for **Langhaugh Waas**.

Wauchope Witter (*waw-chup-wi'-ur*) *n.* river that meets the Esk at Langholm. The valley is sometimes known as Wauchopedale, and its history is wrapped up with that of the Wauchope family. It should not be confused with the Wauchope Burn, which flows through Wauchope Forest to meet the Rule Water (although the names may of course be historically related; it is 'Wachope fl.' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

waucht (*wawcht*) *n., poet.* a draught of liquid, long drink, swig – '... Else headachs fierce, an' pouches toom, Will make ye o' repentance, Drink waughts next day' [JoHa], 'A waucht o waeter' [ECS], '... an slokent ma drooth ... wui a lang waucht that garrd iz sich' [ECS], a draught, breeze – 'Up! up yet higher on the slippery mount, Another waught frae strengthening Helicon' [JoHa] (also written 'waught').

wauf (*wawf*) *n., arch.* a waft – 'For ilka wauf o' wund that blaws dings dauds o't on the lea, An' bairnies bear their burdens frae the auld aik tree' [JoHa] (also spelled 'waff').

wauf (*wawf*) *adj., arch.* wayward, like a vagrant, disreputable – 'They'll plan the waff aboon the wise, The false o' heart aboon the true' [HSR], feeble in mind or body, ineffectual – 'The heat turns leify folk dawallt an waaf' [ECS], 'When a popular preacher mounted the rostrum, the people all flocked to the tent; when a wauf hand turned up, the tide was all the other way' [RJR], lacking strength, paltry, weakened – 'Our wa's atweel are

waff enough' [HSR], 'My strencth he mæde waff bie the waye; he shortenet my dayes' [HSR], 'It's juist aboot the richt thickness; neither owre wauf nor owre solid' [DH], *n., arch.* a wastrel, worthless person – '(also spelled 'waaf' and 'waff').

wauf-lookin (*wawf-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* appearing feeble, disreputable or ill.

Waugh (*waw*) *n.* **Agnes** nee Purdom (19th/20th C.) from a Liddesdale family. Her aunt married William Laidlaw (farmer at Bonchester). Her father died in London and her mother moved to live with a twin sister in Ross-shire. At age 13 she moved to Bonchester to live with her aunt. She later married mason Andrew. **Andrew** (16th C.) resident of Wadeshill. He is recorded among Scotsmen complained about by the English Warden in 1590 because of a raid in 1588; he is recorded there as 'Andrew Wawghe of Wadishill'. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Slaidhills around 1700. In 1701 he witnessed a baptism for William Oliver, who was also tenant there. He may be the parishioner of Cavers who married Agnes Gardner in 1703 and had a son William baptised in Hawick in 1707. **Andrew** of Shaw (17th/18th C.) probably owner of lands near Shaws Loch. In 1711 he was one of the founders of the 'Honest Country Club'. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1714 he was 'tenent' and in 1719 he was listed as both a tenant in Hawick and a carrier. He married Helen Scott and their children included: James (b.1714); Marion (b.1716); and Adam (b.1719). The witnesses in 1714 were Bailies Walter Elliot and James Deans and in 1719 were merchant Robert Robson and Bailie James Deans. **Andrew** (18th C.) listed along with James as farmer at Broomiebraes in 1792, when they were leasing from the Scotts of Buccleuch. He could be the Andrew who married Janet Elliot in Hawick in 1764, and whose children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included Thomas (b.1765), Robert (b.1766), James (b.1768), Betty (b.1770), Walter (b.1772) and Adam (b.1775). The witnesses in 1772 were the whole congregation. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Elliot and their children inlcuded: Robert (b.1766); James (b.1768); Betty (b.1770); Walter (b.1772); and Adam (b.1775). He may be the flesher whose son Walter's death is recorded in 1799. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Scott and their children inlcuded: William (b.1779); Janet (b.1780); Andrew (b.1782); Violet (b.1786); Marjory (b.1787); unnamed (b.1789); and Helen (b.1791). **Andrew** (18th C.) butcher in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism (along with Kirk Officer Thomas Miller) in 1786 for John Stewart. **Andrew** (19th C.) shepherd at Whitropefoot according to the ballot for the Militia in Castleton Parish in 1799. He was still a shepherd at Whitropefoot on the 1801 ballot list. **Andrew** (1784–1836) probably father of Bailie Andrew, he was a clothier on the High Street, and one of the founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk in 1810. He was recorded as a High Street tailor in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. 'Andrew & David' were recorded as High Street tailors in 1837, probably referring to him and a son. His premises at around 38 High Street are marked on Wood's 1824 map. His wife may have been Janet (who was living there in 1841). **Andrew** (b.c.1785) music teacher in Denholm. His wife was Martha, and teir children included Mary and Betty. **Bailie Andrew** (1813–85) tailor and clothier at 38 High Street, probably son of clothier Andrew. In 1841 he was there with his wife Euphemia and brothers William and Robert. In 1851 he was employing 4 men and 2 apprentices. He was listed as a High Street tailor in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1857 the Archæological Society rented a room from him to act as its Museum. He was the last Senior Magistrate of the town in 1861 and in 1866 presented to the Museum the baton he received as 'the last chief magistrate of Hawick under the Drumlanrig Charter, on his election to that office by the burgesses, October, 1861'. He presented a 'cufic coin' to the Museum in 1863, the 'Minute Book of the Tailor's Corporation' in 1866, a coin in 1872 and 'two Communion tokens, 'Relief Church, 1813' in 1877. In 1877 he donated to the Museum 'a handsomely bound copy of the 'Tributes of the nations to Abraham Lincoln', which had been sent to him as chairman of the public meeting held at Hawick on 5th May, 1865, to express the feelings of the inhabitants on the assassination of President Lincoln. He was a long time manager of Allars Kirk and Treasurer for 26 years. He married Euphemia Kerr, and their children included: Euphemia (b.1842); Janet (b.1844); Mary Kerr (b.1846), who probably died young; Andrew (b.1849); Jane (b.1851); Thomas (b.1853); Robert (b.1855); and Georgina (b.1861). **Andrew** (b.1839) builder who lived on the Wolfelee estate at Blackcleugh Cottage and later at Wolfelee School Cottage. He was son of Thomas, mason at Denholm and his grandfather had been a music teacher who went from house to house. He is probably the journeyman mason recorded in 1861 at 61 High St., Hawick. He

could be the Andrew who is recorded as a supporter of the Jedforest Hunt in the latter part of the 19th century. He married Agnes Purdom at Bonchester farmhouse. Their children were: Mary, who was nurse at Weens and married Will Robson; Thomas Waugh, mason who married Agnes Goodfellow; John, mason who married Jane Moore; Janet, who married William Mackay; Agnes, who married James Renwick; Robert, who married Jane McQueen; Andrew; William, who emigrated to America; and Arthur Young. He became deaf later in life, but kept up his business as well as an association with the Jedforest Hounds until late in life. **Andrew** (1849–1924) third generation clothier of the same name. He was a Trustee and Manager of Allars Kirk. He was known for being ambidextrous. He is probably the Andrew from Hawick who was a collector of local fossils. In 1872 he was 'A. Waugh, junr.' when he donated to the Museum a 'fragment of red deer antler, found at Branxholm'. **Andrew** (19th/20th C.) barber in Hawick. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Hawick Home Mission. He served as President of the organisation at the times of its 40th, 50th and 70th anniversaries. **Archibald** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He married Isabel Farquharson in 1756 and their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1757, with the whole congregation as witnesses. The death of his boarder is recorded in Hawick in 1777. **David** (15th C.) resident of Bedrule recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. Along with George Turnbull of Bedrule and weaver William White they had remission for stealing cattle from Pringle in Pilmuir, associating with John Turnbull of Gatehousecote, communing with the 'traitors of Leven' and accompanying the former Duke of Albany; his surety was George Turnbull of Bedrule. In 1494/5 he was 'in Bedrule or in Hawick' when he had further remission for several crimes, including: stealing 24 sheep from Thomas Scott of Bowerhouse; stealing 26 cows from James Pringle of Pilmuir; stealing 85 cows, 3 heifers, 13 horses and tools from John Borthwick of Crookston and his tenants; and for common theft before his previous remission. His sureties were the Laird of Bedrule and Robert Scott of Whitchester. His surname was given as 'Walch'. **Edward** (16th C.) tenant in part of the farm of 'Burwinyet' in Jedforest in 1541. William and George were tenants of the other part and surely related. **Evelyn Arthur St. John** (1903–66) writer, born in London and educated at Oxford University, he was already a fairly established author when WWII broke out and he joined the Royal Marine Infantry Brigade, being their oldest recruit at age 36. He transferred to the Commandos, and saw some active service, but disputes with senior officers led to several other transfers, and him spending much of his time in training. This included a move to Hawick where he trained as part of '5RM', in the latter part of 1941. His most famous novel 'Brideshead Revisited' was written while on medical leave (after breaking his leg in parachute training) in the first half of 1944. **George** (15th C.) mentioned as one of the witnesses to the sasine of 1490 when Robert Scott purchased land in Hawick from Robert Cessford. e is probably the same man as 'Georgius Walch in hawic' who was surety for John Liddersdale in Hawick, who was fined at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. Additionally in 1493 he was allowed to 'compone' for: resetting John Turnbull of Gatehousecote, who had been declared a rebel for the murder of Archibald Rutherford; stealing 4 cows from Matthew Gotterson in the Forest of Lauder; stealing 22 sheep from Thomas Scott in Bowerhouse; and common theft. His surety was Robert Scott of Whitchester. **George** (16th C.) tenant along with William in part of the farm of 'Burwynyet' in Jedforest in 1541. Edward was tenant of the other part and surely related. **George** (16th C.) English fugitive recorded in 1541. He was reset by Alexander Armstrong in Monkbehirst, along with Thomas, as well as 2 Purdoms. **George** 'Geordie' (16th C.) recorded in Kirkhouses in Ashkirk Parish in 1579. He was a witness to the making of the inventory of Isabel Donald, widow of Robert of Palace, in 1579. Additionally in 1579/80 he was recorded in Crawknowe when he was a witness in Kirkhouses for a case between Dalgleishes and Scotts. Perhaps the same George was recorded in Kirkhouses in 1580 when he was witness to a double marriage contract for the widow and daughter of the deceased Robert in Ashkirk (who was probably a relative). Perhaps he was the George in Blindhaugh recorded in 1580/1 as witness to a wadset between Andrew Davidson of Kames and Walter Turnbull of Bewlie. He was recorded in 1586/7 as 'Geordie Vauch in Crawis Know', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **George** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'George Vauch in Eidschaw', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He clearly resided at Headshaw, but it

is possible his surname was Veitch rather than Waugh. **George** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded being 'with James Inglis writer' in Hawick in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was recorded as having 'Absconded And inlisted', suggesting that he had joined the army. **George** (b.c.1780) servant to Walter Turnbull at Harwood Mill in Hobkirk Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. **Gilbert** (17th/18th C.) recorded 'of Schaw' in 1724. His factor William (who was also Sheriff-Clerk of Selkirk) had a receipt from Selkirk for rent of a seat in the kirk there. He may have been related to Andrew of Shaw. **Henry** (16th C.) recorded in 1579 as servant to Walter Riddell of that Ilk. He was witness to a transaction done at Riddell, between Robert Scott of Allanhaugh and Walter Scott of Todrig. **Isabel** (17th/18th C.) recorded in Wilton Parish in 1705. She confessed in front of the Session that she was having the child of Walter, son of John Scott of Cockerheugh. She stood 'in the publick plais of repentance', probably for several Sundays, and then had to pay 10 groats into the poor box. The father, Walter, was fined £4 Scots, but there is no record of him sitting on the stool of repentance. **Isabel** (18th/19th C.) one of the Waughs of Luggage Hall. The death of her unnamed child is recorded in Hawick in 1808, with the notation 'a Bastard ... Lugage'. **Isabella** (18th C.) jailed in Edinburgh along with 3 men, for their conduct in opposing the arrival of the new minister of Castleton Parish, Simon Haliburton, in 1751. **James** (16th C.) recorded as tenant of part of Mervinslaw in a rental roll of Jedforest in 1541. His steading was valued at 18s 9d. **James** (16th C.) recorded as 'James Vauch' in 1543 when he was one of the men who failed to appear to answer for helping Henry VIII's men burn and sack Borthwickshiels and neighbouring areas. **James** (16th C.) recorded in 1586/7 as 'James Vauch in Borthuikscheillie', among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. He clearly resided at Borthwickshiels, but it is possible his surname was Veitch rather than Waugh. **James** (16th/17th C.) grandson of John of Heap. In 1635/6 he was served heir to his grandfather's 5 merklands of 'Eister Heip' in the Barony of Wilton. The name of his father is not recorded, but this could have been Robert of Heap, who is recorded in 1615 and 1616. **James** (17th C.) 'officiar' named on a list of 'idle and masterless men', suggested by the Hawick Bailie as fit to be sent to the war in Germany in 1627. They were described as 'fitter to be imployed in his Majesteis service nor to be suffered to ly loyttering at home'. However, when later produced before the Privy Council by the Bailie he was one of the men who were found 'not fit for the wars' and dismissed. He presumably had worked as some kind of officer, perhaps a Burgh Officer. **James** (17th C.) resident of Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish. In 1640, along with James Allan, he was accused by the Kirk Session of 'sowing cloathes about some of their sheep'. Presumably this was about sneakily breaking the Sabbath rules. Perhaps the same James married Bessie Allan in Ashkirk in 1657. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, specifically the Hassendean part. He is recorded 'in hassendan' in a baptismal record of 1688. He married Janet Waugh in 1683 and their children included: John (b.1683); Helen (b.1685); and Marion (b.1688). The witnesses in 1688 were Thomas Lockie and Thomas Caldwell. **James** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Helen (b.1757); Robert (b.1760); Janet (b.1763); Jane (b.1765); Sarah (b.1768). The witnesses in 1757 were shoemaker John Scott (probably related to his wife) and butcher Thomas (probably a close relative), in 1765 were the whole congregation and in 1768 were Thomas, both senior and junior. He was probably also father of shoemaker Thomas. He could be the James, son of John and Helen Riddell, born in Wilton in 1722. It is possible he was the James who in 1772 witnessed a baptism for William Turnbull. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Euphan Dodds and their children included Thomas (b.1771) and Elizabeth (b.1786). In 1786 he (or his wife perhaps) was recorded as 'pauper' in the baptismal record, with witnesses the whole congregation. It is possible he is the James, designated 'Luggage Died suddenly' in his 1804 death record. **James** (18th C.) listed along with Andrew as farmer at Broomiebraes in 1792, when they were leasing from the Scotts of Buccleuch. **James** (b.1774/5) stockingmaker in Hawick. He was one of the founders of the Relief Kirk in 1810. He was one of only 11 residents of the Town who had been on the list for the Militia in 1803 and were still alive in 1862. In 1841 he was living on Mill Bank with his wife Janet and children Ann, Walter and John. In 1851 and 1861 he was a widower living with his son-in-law George Shortreed. His daughter Annie married

George Shortreed. **James** (19th C.) Curator of the Archæological Society collection when located in the Buccleuch Memorial in the 1880s. In 1871 he donated to the Museum a 'silver coin of Mary, found in a garden at Slitrig Crescent'. **James** (19th C.) worker at William Watson's mill. In 1865 he gave evidence at the trial for the robbery of coins from the Museum. **James** (1831–1905) son of Richard, a farmer in Jedburgh. He was a steeplechase jockey who became a trainer, working at Cessford Moor, then East Lothian, before moving to Berkshire and Newmarket, spending time in Poland and Hungary, before returning to Newmarket. In 1854 he married Isabella (d.1881), daughter of William Scott of Tamshielhaugh in Southdean Parish. **Jean** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In about 1640 she was cited by the Session for gathering sticks on the Sabbath. **John** (15th C.) witness to an instrument of 1454 relating to the lands of Burrell in the barony of Eckford. Information was given by Alexander Henderson 'in tenement of John Walche, elder, in town of Hawic'. 'John Walch, younger' was also a witness, as well as Robert Scott. They are all described as Burgesses, presumably of Hawick. Probably the same 'Johanne Walch' is listed as a witness to the sasine granting the Barony of Hawick to William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1452, where he is 'Johanne Walch'. And he is probably the John who witnessed the charter of 1453 relating to the first known sasine within the burgh of Hawick. In 1455 he is one of 4 Burgesses listed on a document relating to the lands of Whitchesters, and is listed as a Burgess in a related document in 1456. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johanni Walch in bone jedworth' (i.e. Bonjedward) at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. John Wilkinson in Nether Ancrum had remission for a crime against him. **John** (15th C.) recorded as 'Johannes Walch' at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. He had remission for stealing a large number of sheep from the Murrays in Sundhope and also for associating with the former Duke of Albany. His surety was Peter, son of Sir Thomas Turnbull. It is possible he was the same as one of the other contemporary Johns. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'John Wach' as a witness to a charter of David Scott of Hassendean in 1510/11. He was probably related to the later John, tenant of Clerklands. Perhaps the same 'Johannem Walch' was on the panel for Elizabeth Cunningham inheriting the lands of Appletreehall and the eastern part of Hassendean in 1482. He may be the same 'Johanne Walche' who was notary among the witnesses for the charter of Over Newhall in 1484. **John** of Heap (16th C.) recorded in an agreement of 1534 preserved in the Selkirk Protocol Books. He was 'lord of Heip' when along with his wife Elizabeth Ker they resigned her claims to a third of Heap and Craigwood in Rulewater, for payment of 10 merks a year. The fact that this was done in Selkirk suggests that his wife was from there; Richard was a witness and probably related. He was surely connected to the other Waughs of Heap. **John** (16th C.) owner of 2 particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. Probably the same John was also holder of a particate of land on the north side. He may be a descendant of the earlier John in Hawick. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Castlehill in Jedforest in 1541. He jointly held the lands with Robert. **John** (16th C.) recorded as 'John Waitche in Clerklandis' (i.e. near Lilliesleaf) when he was witness to a confirming charter of the lands of Harden in 1559. The name 'Waitche' could also be the modern 'Veitch' or other possibilities. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Auld Jedburgh. In 1567 he was listed among men who Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst had to present to answer accusations of raiding into England. **John** of Heap (16th/17th C.) owner of the lands of Easter Heap. In 1635/6 his grandson James was served as heir to his 5 merklands of 'Eister Heip' in the Barony of Wilton. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Mervinslaw according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest, with his name recorded as 'Wach'. He may have been descended from the much earlier Robert. **John** (17th C.) shepherd at Orchard according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (17th C.) listed as tenant at Heap in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He is probably related to the earlier Waughs from Heap. **John** (17th C.) resident at Commonside according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the John who (along with Thomas) witnessed a baptism for Walter Paterson of Burnflat in 1695. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident in Slaidhills in 1701 when he is recorded giving money to Hawick Parish after the burial of his son William. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was living at Appletreehall in 1725. He married Helen Riddell in 1719 and their children included: James (b.1720); Robert (b.1722); Bessie (b.1725); William (b.1736); and Thomas (b.1738). The witnesses in 1725 were James Dryden and Walter Scott. **John** (d.bef. 1799) resident of Hawick Parish. The death of his wife Betty Laidlaw is recorded in 1799. His name could be

an error for Robert (whose wife had the same name). **John** (18th/19th C.) slater in the Hawick area. His unnamed child died in Hawick in 1798. **John** (b.1812/3) stockingmaker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Factory Close. His wife was Sarah and their children included Robert, James, Catherine and William. In 1872 he donated a 'curious walking stick' to the Museum. **John** (b.1814) son of Thomas and Sarah Beattie. Like his father, he was a farmer at Burnmouth, in Castleton Parish. In 1851 he was recorded as cattle dealer at Under Burnmouth. His wife was Isabella and they had children Margaret, Sarah, George, Janet and Mary Jane. **John** (1824–1904/5) son of Robert and Elizabeth Hindmarsh, he was born in Southdean Parish. He succeeded his father as blacksmith at Chesters. He was there for about 20 years, and then became tenant farmer at Highend (in Rulewater) for 32 years, while his nephew Elliot Murray succeeded as blacksmith at Chesters. He married Euphemia Turnbull at Roughlea. They had 2 children, Mary (1860–77) and Robert (1861–92), both of whom died at Highend, along with their mother. He moved to Kirknowe where he died. **John** (b.1868) son of Andrew and Agnes Purdom. He was born at Wolfelee Glen and became a Rulewater mason. In 1893 he married Jane, 5th daughter of James Moore and Jane Thomson, at Blacklee Brae. Their children included Jane Thomson, who was born at Swanshiel. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded at Mervinslaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Mrs. Margaret** (d.c.1716) left £60 for the benefit of the poor of Hawick Parish in 1716. **Margaret** (b.c.1810) recorded as a midwife at about 12 High Street on the 1841 census. She lived there with Mary and Margaret, who are probably her daughters. **Philip** (15th C.) recorded as 'Philippo Walgh, perpetuo vicario de Sibbaldby' in 1451, when he witnessed the charter exchaning Milsington with Heap. This was dated at Wilton Kirk. It is unclear where 'Sibbaldby' is. This is surely the same 'domino Philippo Walch capellano', who witnessed a charter in the Barony of Wilton in 1454. **Richard** (16th C.) recorded in 1534 when he witnessed a transaction in Selkirk for John of Heap and his wife Elizabeth Ker. He was probably related to John. **Richard** (b.1830) from Lessuden, son of James and Margaret Mercer. He was also a descendant of the Weens family, who were shoemakers in Hawick. He became a successful businessman in Winnipeg. In 1904 he wrote a memoir of his early life, which contains some interesting anecdotes of the mid-19th century. **Robert** 'de Hep' (13th C.) entered in the Ragman Rolls of 1296. His seal showed a star enclosed by a serpent. This is probably Heap in Wilton. Adam 'de Hep' (his surname being effewctively 'Heap' and so presumably not related) also signed, so they probably separately held the west and east parts of the lands of Heap. There were still Waughs associated with Heap about 400 years later. **Robert** (15th/16th C.) tenant in Mervinslaw. In 1502 he had remission, along with several Olivers from Jedburgh and Rulewater, for the murder of Robert Brig and Adam 'Barnisfader' at 'Kelshop'. His surety was Ralph Ker of Primside Loch. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant in Castlehill in Jedforest in 1541. He jointly held the lands with John. **Robert** (d.bef. 1580) recorded being formerly 'in Askirk' in 1580 when his widow Elizabeth Elliot had a marriage contract with John Winthrope, and at the same time his daughter Janet with John Winthrope's son Robert. He also had a son James, who was arranged to remain with his widow's new family until he came of age. George in Crawknowe was a witness and hence probably related. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as resident at Essenside when acting as a cautioner for William Scott in Burnfoot on Ale. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in a sasine of 1615 for the lands of Easter Heap, following a charter by George Langlands of that Ilk. He is probably also the 'Robert Wauch of Hoip' who was on the 1616 jury for the trial of Jock Scott, 'the Suckler', for sheep-stealing. He may have been son of John and father of James; certainly in 1635/6 James was served heir to the lands of his grandfather, John of Heap. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Jams (b.1641), Bessie (b.1646) and Walter (b.1648). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Wilton and Cavers Parishes. He is recorded at Trow Mill in 1753 and Groundistone in 1759. He married Bessie Laidlaw and their children included: Mary (b.1748), Helen (b.1750), and John (b.1753), baptised in Cavers Parish; and Betty (b.1759), baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1759 were Thomas Knox and Robert Scott. He is probably the man recorded as 'John' in 1799 when his wife Betty Laidlaw died in Hawick. **Robert** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick who is listed among the subscriberes to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He must have been closely related to the contemporary tailor Thomas. He is recorded as a tailor in 1799 when an unnamed daughter of his died in Hawick. He is probably the tailor and merchant Robert whose son Robert died in Hawick in 1815 and the tailor

Robert whose daughter Mary died in Hawick in 1819. He probably married Mary Paterson and had children Thomas (b.1805), Andrew (b.1807) and Mary (b.1809). **Robert** (1774–1859) blacksmith at Chesters. He married Elizabeth ('Betty') Hindmarsh at Newcatle-on-Tyne. He was blacksmith at Chesters for 45 years, being succeeded by his son John and then John's nephew Elliot Murray. His children included: Elizabeth (b.1815), who married Adam Sinton; Catherine (b.1817), who married Thomas Robson, blacksmith at Teviothead; Helen (b.1819), who married Robert Murray, farm steward at Dimpleknowe; William (1822–81), vet in Hawick; John (1824–1904), who was blacksmith at Chesters and at Highend; Mary (b.1827), who married John Kedie, master blacksmith at Heatherlie, Selkirk; and Robert (1830–59), who helped his father as blacksmith. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) labourer in Hawick. In 1798 he acted as substitute for Robert Pringle (son of carrier Thomas Pringle), who had been balloted to serve in the Militia. **Robert** (1783/4–1827) shepherd at Whitehaugh Mains. He is buried in Old Wilton Cemetery. **Robert** (b.c.1780s) shepherd at Craik, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **Robert** (b.1783/4) born in Ewes Parish, he was tollkeeper at the New Toll Bar in Ewesdale in 1851. He married Mary Irving and their children included William and Janet. **Robert** (19th C.) resident of the High Street. In 1872 he donated to the Museum an Italian coin. **Rev. Robert** (1901–85) born in Hawick, son of Andrew Aitken and Elizabeth Irvine. He was educated at Trinity School and Hawick High School. He was a missionary in South Morocco 1926–31 and in Shetland 1931–35. He was licensed to preach in Shetland in 1935 and ordained at Corstorphine in 1935. He was at Edinburgh University 1944–45, Newport United Free Kirk in 1945, University of St. Andrews in 1945–47 and was admitted as a Church of Scotland minister in 1954. He served as minister of Denholm from 1954, linked with Bedrule from 1963. He retired in 1974. In 1928 he married Agnes Ainslie Little (b.1901) and their children were Walter norman (b.1931) and Elizabeth Irvine (b.1935). **Serg. ??** (18th/19th C.) recruiting sergeant for the Dumfries Militia. In 1809 he loaned his sash for use by the 'rebel' Cornet, John Tully. He also tried to take the coach to Selkirk to find musicians in Selkirk for the rebel party, but was pushed off the coach at Pathhead, the guard having been paid off by the 'royalist' party. **Stephen** (d.c.1591) tenant in Wadeshill in 1571/2 when he was listed among men of the Southdean area for whom William Oliver of Lustruther was pledge. He was 'in Weddeshill, par. of Sowden, sher. of Roxburgh' when his will was recorded in the Commissariot of Edinburgh in 1591. **Thomas** (16th C.) English fugitive recorded in 1541. He was reset by Alexander Armstrong in Monkbehirst, along with George, as well as 2 Purdoms. His name is given as 'Thomas Walghe'. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His children included Marion (b.1633) and Margaret (b.1636). **Thomas** (17th C.) Hawick merchant who was persecuted for being a Covenanter. He was arrested in 1678 and brought before the Privy Council (along with William, brother of Walter Turnbull of Bewlie) for attending field conventicles throughout 1674–78. Margaret Barclay was arrested at the same time. The charges also included harbouring ousted ministers and guiding them to the locations of the meetings. He did not deny the charges and was condemned to be sold as a slave to the plantations. Although we know that his compatriot William Turnbull eventually returned to Hawick, there is no such information about what happened to him. He may be the Thomas, married to Margaret Waugh, whose daughter Mary was baptised in 1674. **Thomas** (d.bef. 1716) merchant of Hawick. He could be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for James Liddell and Mary Waugh (probably a relative) in Hawcik in 1683. In 1703 he witnessed a baptism for carrier David Minto and in 1704 he witnessed a baptism for fellow-merchant Bailie George Martin. In 1716 his widow Margaret gave in a bond for £60 Scots (which she held with candlemaker George Turnbull) for the benefit of the poor of the Parish. He could be the Thomas who paid tax for 2 hearths on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694 and who was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is probably the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for John Beattie in 1684. He could be the Thomas who (along with John) witnessed a baptism for Walter Paterson of Burnflat in 1695 and who witnessed a baptism for Andrew Wilson in Branxholme in 1696. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. In 1711 he witnessed baptisms for smith Thomas Huntly and for merchant Walter Scott. His wife was Bessie Scott and their children included: Thomas (b.1711); Margaret (b.1713); Thomas (b.1715); Agnes (b.1716); James (b.1718); and an unnamed son (b.1721). Witnesses in 1716 were fleshers John Tudhope and Thomas Wilson. **Thomas**

(18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. During the 1767 flood he and John Oliver 'got to the top of the kiln', but then needed people to throw ropes to save them. He could be the Thomas whose son (probably Walter) was one of 2 men carried off from the Auld Brig during the great flood. He may also have been father of shoemakers James and Thomas. In 1757 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker James, who was possibly his son. In 1767 he witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Thomas (who was probably also his son). He is probably also the Thomas senior who, along with Thomas junior, in 1768 witnessed a baptism for shoemaker James. Probably the same Thomas married Betty or Margaret Clerk and their children included: Thomas (b.1735); Walter (b.1739); James (b.1741); Andrew (b.1743); and Adam (b.1744). **Thomas** of Hawkburn (1717/8–1804) writer in Jedburgh, also referred to as being 'of Hagburn'. In 1767 he served as Proctor for the Duke of Buccleuch in the perambulation of Hawick Common, carried as out as part of the court case over the division of the Common. He is probably the Thomas who gained some of Lanton Common when it was divided in 1769. His lands in Jedburgh Parish are listed in the 1788 draft valuation of the county, including parcels of land in Hawickgate; he also owned Hawkburn and other lands in Melrose Parish. In 1790 and 1788 he was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire, his private description being 'Rich, An only daughter married to Captain Ormiston, Jedburgh. Attentive to interest. Will probably go with Sir Gilbert Elliot'. He paid tax on servants and horses in the 1770s to 1790s. As a Justice of the Peace, he served on the Lieutenancy Committee for Roxburghshire in 1798 and 1799. **Thomas** (18th C.) butcher in Hawick. In 1740 he witnessed a baptism (along with fellow flesher William Renwick) for cooper William Richardson. He was listed as a butcher in 1766 when he witnessed a baptism for wright Gideon Easton. He could be the Thomas, son of butcher Thomas, born in Hawick in 1715. **Thomas** (18th C.) shoemaker of Hawick Parish. He is probably the Thomas, junior, who (along with Thomas senior) witnessed a baptism in 1768 for shoemaker James (perhaps his brother). It thus seems clear that he was son of Thomas, and hence born in 1735. He married Helen Lawson and their children included Margaret (b.1766), Walter (b.1767), Thomas (b.1769), Rachel (b.1771), an unnamed child (b.1774), Dorothy (b.1779) and Peter (b.1781). The witnesses in 1767 were butcher Thomas (probably his father) and carrier William Nichol. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Christian Henderson in 1773 and had children William (b.1777) and Walter (b.1780). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) tailor of Hawick. In 1762 he married Helen Ferguson from Wilton Parish; he was already deceased in 1805 when she died. Their children included: John (b.1763); Isabel (b.1765); Robert (b.1767); Thomas (b.1769); and Alexander (b.1770). **Thomas** (b.1769) tailor in Hawick, son of Thomas. In 1799 he was listed as 'Junior Taylor' on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish. Probably the same tailor was also listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1801 (but in that case he must have been born a few years later than 1769). **Thomas** (d.1811) shoemaker, son of James. His death is recorded in Hawick. He may have been grandson of the earlier Thomas. **Thomas** (b.1779/80) farmer at Burnmouth in the south part of Castleton Parish. He may be the servant of that name who was listed at Larrieston on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He was listed at Burnmouth among heads of households in 1835–41. He married Sarah Beattie. In 1841 he was also living with Robert (probably his brother), and Janet (either daughter of niece). In 1851 he was farming 45 arable acres and 355 acres of moorland, with 5 labourers. His son John was also a farmer at Burnmouth. He could be the drover of Castleton who subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **Thomas** 'Tom' (19th C.) weaver in Hawick. It is said that during the procession to the election in Jedburgh in 1831 he walked by the coach of the popular candidate, Sir William Francis Eliott, and whenever the crowd became quiet would shout 'Rend the Heavens with another cheer'. **Thomas** (19th C.) son of a music teacher, who went door to door. He became a mason at Denholm. He married Jessie Tait in 1833. Their children were Rachel, William, Andrew and Martha. **Thomas** (b.1866) son of Andrew and Agnes Purdom, he was a mason in Rulewater. He married Agnes Goodfellow and their children included Emma (housemaid at Weens), Andrew (telegraph boy and gardener at Weens), Robert, James and William. **Tib** (18th C.) local character of the early 1700s century. **Walter** 'Wattie' (16th C.) merchant mentioned in the will of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. He supplied 'buttir, saip, and vthir necessaris' and hence was clearly a merchant, probably from Hawick, given the other people with whom he is listed. His name is given as 'Wattie Waucht'.

Walter (16th C.) listed in 1579 in Clerklands among the debtors to the deceased James Liddersdale, Burgess of Selkirk. **Walter** (16th C.) recorded in Heap in 1580 when he witnessed an agreement between William Scott of Whitehaugh and Walter Scott of Headshaw. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Ashybank. He married Janet Douglas in Wilton in 1734. Their children, baptised in Cavers Parish, included: George (b.1734); Isabel (b.1736); Helen (b.1739); and Janet (b.1740). He was surely related to George, who was at Ashybank at the same time. **Walter** (d.1767) probably the son of shoemaker Thomas baptised in 1739. He is probably the Waugh, who was one of 2 young men carried off from the Auld Brig during the great flood of 1767. It was said that he and another man, Gideon Grieve, mocked shoemaker Thomas Weens for placing divots at his door to keep back the floodwaters, with one of them saying 'Ye'll no hae muckle fash in gettin your leather steepit the day Tam'; Weens replied 'Take tent or ye'll maybe get ye're ain hides steepit', and indeed within quarter of an hour they were both dead. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Service and their children included John (b.1771) and James (b.1774). He may be the 'W. Waugh' who is recorded in the Hawick Parish records (suggesting he was beadle or elder or similar). **Walter** (b.1818/9) from Hawick, in 1851 he was working as a servant at Cavers House. He was unmarried at that time. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Belses in 1502. Thomas Walker was surety for him, and he was also surety for himself, and fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded in Hermiston in 1502. Along with John Glendinning, he had 4 cows stolen from him, with Adam Turnbull in Hornshole having remission for the theft. **William** (16th C.) tenant along with George in part of the farm of 'Burwynyet' in Jedforest in 1541. His name was given first. Edward was tenant of the other part and surely related. **William** 'Willie' (16th C.) recorded in 1592 as servant of 'Abie's Sandie' Armstrong. They were complained about by Routledge of 'Comecrocke' for stealing his livestock. **William** (17th C.) wright in Hawick recorded in 1673 on the list of men named in the trial for the so-called riot at St. Jude's Fair. **William** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Dykeraw in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Slaidhills. In 1699 he married Margaret Grieve, who is listed as 'in Common...' (possibly Commonside). In 1700 he witnessed a baptism for 'Wester' James Grieve in Commonside. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth 'Goodbun' and their son William was baptised in 1813. He may be the weaver of this name listed in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia; he appears to be listed twice, with the annotation 'Serving' beside the second entry. In 1798 he is recorded as a weaver from Hawick who was acting as substitute in the Militia for William Clerk from Lochend. However, later in 1798 he was sworn into the Militia as substitute for Thomas Hall from 'Mainholm' in Castleton Parish. He was listed 'Serving as Substitute' in 1799, but with the entry crossed out. **William** (18th/19th C.) stocking-maker in Hawick Parish, listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1797. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. It is unclear if he is the same as the other William on the 1797 ballot. **William** (1822–81) son of Robert, blacksmith at Chesters. He was a vetinary surgeon in Hawick and later in Stirling. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon on the High Street. He married Catherine Rutherford in 1848 and secondly married Margaret Jaffray. His son Robert Jaffray was Procurator Fiscal (formerly also spelled 'Wauch' and 'Wauche', as well as 'Walch', 'Walche', 'Walghe' and 'Waucht'; formerly it was easily confused, or perhaps the same as, **Veitch**).

Waughope see **Wauchope**

wauk (*wawk*) *v., poet.* to wake – 'I sleepe, but my hairt wauks ...' [HSR], 'Ye haud mine eyne waukin' ...' [HSR].

wauk (*wawk*) *v., poet.* to walk – 'Blisset ar the unfylet an' perfite in the waye, wha wauk in the lawe o' the Lord' [HSR].

wauken (*waw-ken*) *v., arch.* to awake, be awake – 'The merry birds in bower and dell Ha'e waukened frae their dream' [JT], '... Our covering was the vaulted sky, Where the lark soars whene'er it waukens' [TCh], (cf. the more common **waken**).

waukenit (*waw-ke-nee', -ni'*) *pp., poet.* awakened, woke – 'An' his discipels can' till him, an' waukenet him, sayin', Lord saufe us' [HSR].

waukit see **waulkit**

waukrife (*wawk-rif, -rīf*) *adj., poet.* wakeful, sleepless – '... gif the Lord keepena the citie, the watcheman is waukrife in vaine' [HSR], 'And waukrife bodies that daunnert about The suburbs, out in the rain ...' [TCh], 'At nicht

A'm waukrife, an' aft the lee-lang simmer's day ...' [WFC] (also **wakerife**).

waul (*wawl*) *v., arch.* to stare at with wide rolling eyes, stare at rudely with eyes wide open, glower – 'Big wallen een or a floon-oot mooth' [HAST1958], 'That wumman has naething to say tae oniebodie. Jist stands an wauls at folk!' [BW1968] (noted by E.C. Emith).

wauld see **wald**

waulk (*wawlk, wawk*) *v., arch.* to tighten and strengthen woven woollen cloth by soaking (using Fuller's earth), beating and shrinking, to full (see also **walker** and **waulkit**).

waulker (*wawl-kur*) *n., arch.* someone who waulks cloth, a fuller – 'Item, that na wabster sal gif any claithe to the walker without consent of the owner thereof ...' [BR1640].

waulkit (*waw-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* thickened and shrunk by multiple washings – '...the well wauket folds of his auld gray plaid hitched over his left shoulder' [HA1869], hardened by the weather, calloused by hard work – 'Oh! gi'e me a grip o' yer waukit han', For I scarce can stan' my lane ...' [TCh], shrunken into hardness by drying – 'Ma flaaneen serk's aa up ma back an 's hard as buckram; it's been aa waakeet i the wesheen' [ECS], matted – 'Yet, spite o' needle, yarn an' clout, His waulkit hair was keekin' out' [RDW] (also written 'waukit'; see **waulk**).

waulk mill (*wawlk-mil*) *n., arch.* a mill where waulking is carried out, part of a textile factory where tweed is soaked and beaten to achieve the desired texture for the finished cloth – '...and away the smugglers galloped, as Jamie used to say 'with their legs flauchen like the jams of a waulkmill' [HAST1875], 'The waak-mills = the old-fashioned milling-machine used in the cleaning and shrinking of hosiery and woollens' [ECS] (also writte 'waak-mill' and variants; locally, this was one of the first textile processes to be mechanised).

the Waulk Mill (*thu-wawlk-mil*) *n.* mill at Roughheugh, also known as 'Roughheugh Waulk Mill'. It was adjacent to Roughheugh Corn Mill and powered by a water wheel, fed by Wilton Dam. It was originally owned by Langlands of that Ilk, and was probably built in the early 18th century. In 1788 it was listed as 'Waulkmill of Rough-heugh' and valued at £22 6s. It was run as a dyers and finishers by John and William Thomline, who purchased it from Dr. Robert Langlands in 1765; the sale included 3 acres of land extending as far as Wilton Kirkyard. It was sold to the Inkle Company in 1797, who leased it to William Wilson for use as a finishing mill, becoming part of Wilson & Watson's in 1804. Its location (along with the adjacent Roughheugh Corn Mill) was illustrated in a sketch of Wilton from 1810. In 1811 the 'Waulkmill of Roughheugh' was valued at £22 6s. It was used for hosiery manufacture by Watsons after Wilson & Watson split in about 1819, and was sold to George Hogg in 1863. Ladylaw Mill was built on a neighbouring site.

the Waulk Mill (*thu-wawlk-mil*) *n.* name for the former mill at the Tower Knowe, which for a long time was the only major mill within the Burgh boundaries. Part of the building was said to have been constructed from stone removed from Drumlanrig's Tower during renovations in about the 1800. It was purchased in 1815 by Waldie, Pringle, Wilson & Co. for carding and spinning. Waldie, Elliot & Co., yarn spinners and manufacturers of stockings, are listed there in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. By the mid-19th century it was the oldest factory building in Hawick. It was owned by Peter Wilson & Co. at the time of the 1846 flood, when it is reported that 3 wooden bridges were left there by the flood waters. It was purchased in 1850 by William Elliot, who had it pulled down and a new mill (the current building) built in 1851/2 at the same location.

Waulk Scott (*wawlk-sko'*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the 19th century, perhaps a Scott who worked in the Waaulk Mill – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI].

waup (*wawp*) *v., arch.* to wrap, tie up (also spelled 'wap').

waupit (*waw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj., arch.* wrapped, intermingled – 'See what draws yon crood thegither, Wha toss an' tum'le, waupit a' through ither' [JoHa], 'Wha toss an' tum'le, waupit a' through ither ...' [JoHa] (cf. **happit** and **wrappit**).

waur (*wōr, wawr*) *adj.* worse – 'that's fer waur', 'Bills may be pills, – aye, even waur than Morrison's' [JoHa], 'What ails him now? indeed he's waur than crazy ...' [JoHa], 'And Crosier says he will do waur – He will do waur if waur can be' [LHTB], 'D—n ye, sir, you flunkies is waur to please nor yer maisters, sir' [WNK], '...an' aw sworr like a judgment at her, but it made her far waur' [WNK], '...an' the last kase o' that man is waur nor the first' [HSR], '...sae the last errir sall be waur nor the first' [HSR], 'Jean Cow, ye auld witch, open the door and let me in or it will be the waur for you' [JEDM], 'Though the waur

o' the wear, she's as brisk as a bee, And sound at the core yet, auld Eppy M'Gee' [JT], 'A maun heh been woare ti waeter as ti corn . . . ' [ECS], '. . . But, if the form's ocht like the bettin', There's waur things still' [DH], 'But naebody seems to have been muckle the waur!' [DH], '. . . Aye, but Bosells Fair was waur!' [WL], *v., arch.* to get the better of, worst – '. . . And got my pipes, and bauldly blew 'Up, Willie, waur them a' ' [JoHa] (also written 'waur' and 'woare'; cf. **warse**).

waurst (*wōrst, wawrst*) *adj.* worst (also spelled 'woarst'; cf. **warst**).

Waverley (*wā-vur-lee*) *n.* novel by Sir Walter Scott, published anonymously in 1814, it was Scott's first foray into prose fiction, and hence is often regarded as the first historical novel. It is set around the time of the Jacobite uprising of 1745, with the main protagonist being an Englishman called Edward Waverley. It's name was later used for the whole set of Scott's historical novels, and thereafter the name was given to various things, e.g. the main station in Edinburgh, the railway line running through Hawick, a pub on Hawick High Street and towns all over the world. The novel contains a reference to 'the winder fair at Hawick'.

Waverley (*wā-vur-lee*) *n.* pen-name of Raymond Corbett, sports columnist for the Hawick News.

the Waverley (*thu-wā-vur-lee*) *n.* the Waverley Bar at 78 High Street.

Waverley Brig (*wā-vur-lee-brig*) *n.* new bridge across the Teviot at the end of Mart Street, built in 2000 to carry the main south-bound traffic on the A7, this being part of the 'road traffic relief scheme'. It was the first major new bridge in Hawick since the construction of Slitrig Crescent Bridge in 1864.

Waverley Cottages (*wā-vur-lee-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* group of houses adjacent to Glebe Place in the Wellogate area, and named after Sir Walter Scott's novels. The whole row of cottages was built by another Walter Scott, joiner from Ormiston Parkhead, and funded through Hawick Working Men's Building Society.

the Waverley Express (*thu-wā-vur-lee-eks-pres*) *n.* principal express train that used to pass through Hawick between Edinburgh and London St. Pancras.

Waverley Hoosin (*wā-vur-lee-hoo-sin*) *n.* tenant-controlled company, which acts as landlord for low-cost housing in the Borders. It was founded in 1992, taking over properties previously managed by the Scottish Special Housing Association. It owns and manages over 1700 properties, including many in Hawick. Their offices are at 27 North Bridge Street.

Waverley Hotel (*wā-vur-lee-hō-tel*) *n.* hotel and pub at 19 High Street in the latter part of the 19th century, later moving to No. 78.

the Waverley Line (*thu-wā-vur-lee-līn*) *n.* former railway line running between Edinburgh and Carlisle, built by the North British Railway. It full route was 98.25 miles in length and opened in 1862, following the completion of the Hawick-Edinburgh part in 1849. The name came from Sir Walter Scott's series of novels. There was a long and bitter dispute in the 1850s over whether the continuation south of Hawick should be via Langholm or Newcastleton. The operation of the railway was discontinued in 1969, when it was the first main-line closure in Britain. This closure event was quite contentious in the Borders at the time. Part of the line from reopened in 2015 as the Borders Railway, but only runs from Edinburgh to Tweedbank, stopping far short of Hawick. Books on the railway line include: 'The Waverley route' (1985) by Neil Caplan; 'The District Controller's View, The Waverley route – Edinburgh-Hawick-Carlisle' (2004) by J. Hodge; 'Waverley route reflections' (1983) and Main line to Hawick' (1986) by Bill Peacock; 'Waverley – Portrait of a famous route' (1988) by Roger Siviter; 'On the Waverley route' (1995) and 'The Waverley route: the postwar years' (1999) by Robert Robotham; 'Waverley Route: The Life, Death and Rebirth of the Borders Railway' (2012) by David Spaven; and 'The Waverley Route Through Time' (2012) by Roy Perkins and Iain Macintosh – 'Trains uffed and puffed For mony an 'eer But, i' the end, the nation Decided (per yon Richard Marsh) Rail had nae destination: And now, Auld Jock and Auld ghost trains Share spectral assignation, – At Copshaw station!' [DH].

Waverley Mills (*wā-vur-lee-milz*) *n.* 19th century woollen factory off Mansfield Road beyond Eastfield mills, near the gasworks. Tant & Anderson were there at the end of the 19th century and Macdonald & Gibb in the early 20th century. It may also have been associated with Porteous, Morrison & Shortreed, Ballantyne, Tait & Co. and Macdonald & Gibb. It is now the area of Eastfield Road.

the Waverley Pool (*thu-wā-vur-lee-pool*) *n.* swimming pool in the Leisure Centre, named after the Waverley Line on whose station the centre was built.

Waverley Terrace (*wā-vur-lee-te-ris*) *n.* street in the Wellogate, built in 1866 and named after the Waverley novels of Sir Walter Scott. It was the first street developed by the Hawick Working Men's Building & Investment Company in what would become known as 'the Terraces'. The upper houses were originally called Queensberry Place until 1882. In the mid-20th century it contained a fish and chip shop.

waxen-kirnel (*wawks-in-kir-nul*) *n., arch.* a build-up of wax in the ear (noted by E.C. Smith; also **wax-kirnel**).

wax-kirnel (*wawks-kir-nul*) *n., arch.* a build-up of wax in the ear.

'way (*wā*) *adv.* away – 'I'll be hanged if aw can tell ee what change ee should get; gae 'way doon to Willie Hogg an' he'll merk it doon!' [RM] (see also **g'way**).

waye (*wī*) *n., poet.* way – ' 'Spur up, spur up', called Rannely Grizz, 'His mettle we will seye'; 'Come on, come on', cried Lucky Skrae, And dinna tyne the waye' [JTe], '... gae they wayes furth bie the fit-roddins o' the flok' [HSR], 'Shaw me thy wayes, O Lord; teech me thy peths' [HSR].

wayeside (*wī-sīd*) *n., poet.* wayside – 'An' whan he sawt, some seeds fell bie the waye-side, an' the fowlis o' the air cam' an' gorblet them up' [HSR], 'An' behald, twa blin' men sittin' bie the waye side ...' [HSR].

waygangin (*wā-gawng-in*) *n., arch.* departure (noted by E.C. Smith; also written 'waygangeen').

waygate (*wā-gā'*) *n., poet.* thoroughfare, space – '... gie ye will an' waygate, ye wad never a thing, but rin up and down ...' [JTe], an exit, escape route – 'I wad hæsen my saufe wayegait frae the wundie stourm an' tempist' [HSR].

waygaun (*wā-gawn*) *n., arch.* a roadway, pathway – 'To follow on the richt waygaun ...' [WL].

way o mends (*wā-ō-mendz*) *n., arch.* the road to recovery – '... wui breezes threh the Border hills ti pit yin that's off eis bat suin on the way o mends again' [ECS].

Way-side Cottager (*wā-sīd-ko'-ee-jur*) *n.* one of the earliest publications by a poet based in Hawick, James Ruickbie. 'Way-side Cottager, consisting of pieces in prose and verse', was printed for the author by Mr. Armstrong of Hawick in 1807.

weal (*weel*) *n., arch., poet.* prosperity, welfare, wealth, well-being – '... tending to the good and weill of the said towne and burgh ...' [BR1672], 'Though all unknown, enthusiastic still In all that appertains to Scotia's weal' [JoHa], 'There's a Mote and Tower, there's the Haugh and the Moor, Which are part o' Hawick's common weal' [IWS], '... in doing what little he had done for the society's weal' [??], '... And breathe a prayer for Scotland's weal, My country, and my Hame' [JT] (there are spelling variants).

wean (*wān*) *n., arch., poet.* a child, baby, infant – 'And gin I live, my dainty cock, Until she hae a wean, Gin I be near, I'll buy't a frock, For auld langsyne' [JoHa], 'Shurelie I hae dune douselie, an' quæietet mysel' as an wean spainet o' its mither ...' [HSR], 'Nell Cameron is a woe woman; Nae blythsume wean has she' [WiSp], 'And I see in my mind every group gathered there Frae the wean to the granny in auld elbow chair' [JJ], '... As the dominie glowered oot owre his specs – I wot they'd be better weans!' [WL] (this word has never been common in Hawick, with **bairn**) strongly preferred).

wear see **weer**

wear see **weir**

Wear (*weer*) *n.* **Alan** Cornet in 1995. In his Silver Jubilee year he married his Cornet's Lass, Julie Hodgins. **Bert** (1943–2020) middle child of 5, he was raised at Oliver Park, attending Trinity and the High School. He was an apprentice joiner with Brydon's before setting up his own business with his brother Mo in 1970. He also ran the Balmoral pub for a few years in the 1980s. In 1986 he was Acting Father to David Nuttall. He served as President of the Mosstroopres' Club and the Ex-Cornets' and Ex- Acting Fathers' Association. He was also an Elder at Trinity Kirk and was also a Community Councillor. He married Jessie Ingles in 1965 and had children Lesley, Carol and Alan.

wearit (*wee-ree', -ri'*) *adj.* wearied – '... Flakin' or bleared wi' lichen, Weariet and fain to fa' ' [DH], 'Wearit, at last, O' sic-like scenes, She risks a' For a tin o beans' [DH] (also written 'weariet').

wearifi (*wee-ree-fi, -fu*) *adj.* troublesome, woeful – 'This wearifu' world's a wuddle o' care ...' [JoHa].

weather (*we-thur*) *n., arch.* a fall of rain or snow – 'It 'ill no be weather the day, but wind' [JoJ] (cf. **wather**).

weather-gaw (*we-thur-gaw*) *n., arch.* a sundog, parhelion – 'Among them I may mention 'weather-gaws'. These are large and very beautiful iridescent patches in the sky, much like mother-of pearl' [RB] (also **wather-gaa**).

weather-gleam (*we-thur-gleem*) *n., arch.* twilight, specifically a band of clear sky visible at that time (also **wather-gleam**).

weathert (*we-thur'*) *adj., pp.* weathered – '. . . College and Kirk and Schule uprear Waas that are sere and wethert' [WL] (also written 'wethert').

Weatland Burn (*wee'-lind-burn*) *n.* stream that rises at Closses and flows between the end of the racecourse at the Moor and Whitchesters farm, into the Fenwick Burn. It is mentioned in the 1767 description of the boundaries of the Common.

weavers (*wee-vurz*) *n.* once one of the 7 incorporated trades or guilds in Hawick, which until 1861 had two representatives on the Town Council. They were a very old incorporation, preceding the Burgh Records (i.e. existing from before 1638). In early records they were referred to as 'websters'. In the 1640 Burgh Act it is described how the incorporation would call meetings, with members fined for not attending, and how no weaver should take work from someone who had not paid another weaver for earlier work. They are referred to in 1643 when each of the 'wobstaris' was fined 12 shillings for breaking the rule of not reeling out yarn out of sight of the owner. In 1660 they fined someone for taking less money for weaving than the agreed rate. In 1683 the Bailies imprisoned all of them until they paid the fine of £20 Scots each for 'working linen cloth narrower than an ell and two inches', as confirmed by the Supreme Court; at that time there were stated to be 19 weavers. They are recorded taking the Test in 1684. In 1747 they were ordered by the Council to turn over their books. The incorporation was renewed in 1760 and they contributed money for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Kirk in 1763. In 1836 there were 16 weavers in the incorporation, each paying 10 shillings admission fee. They were often prominent in local parades and celebrations, sometimes decked in white and scarlet ribbons. The trades books of the weavers were in 1862 donated to the Museum by Deacon John Scott, having entries starting in 1781. Similar books from Selkirk and Galashiels start in 1615 and 1666, respectively – 'Warpers and weavers all, We have woven the web of a Border town where Teviot seeks to the sea' [JYH].

the Weavers' Loft (*thu-wee-vurz-loft*) *n.* former name for the balcony level in St. Mary's Church, on the western side. It was probably first constructed in 1683, at the same time as the Bailies' Loft. It was also reconstructed in the new church in 1763. In the former church building it had been called 'the Merchants' and Weavers' Loft' or 'the Wobsters' Loft'. The Bailies regulated sittings in the loft in 1710. There were squabbles over precedence in the seating, one dispute between the hammermen and weavers being ruled on by the Session in 1715, with the senior official for the hammermen having the first seat, followed by the 2 quarter-masters of the weavers and then by the other 2 hammermen. There were further scuffles in the Kirk in 1716, with some men breaking down the door when it had been locked to keep them out. The gallery was also known as 'the Wester Loft' to distinguish it from 'the Bailies' Loft'. The right to these seats was given as a result of a special payment by the guild towards the expense of rebuilding the church in 1763. The front row of this gallery was reserved for use by the Magistrates until into the 20th century.

Weaver's Moss (*wee-vurz-mos*) *n.* area between the 'Hill Road to Roberton' and the Ale Water, between Esdale Sike and Harehope Sike (it is marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

Weaver Will (*wee-vur-wil*) *n.* character mentioned in Arthur Balbirnie's version of 'Teribus', from whose whisky flask the riders take a drink at Haggishaa. There is no reason to doubt that this was a real person of the late 18th century, but his full name is not known.

weazle-blawin (*wee-zul-blaw-in*) *n., arch.* a disease affecting dogs, said to be casued by the breath of the weazle (mentioned by John Leyden in the 'Complaynt of Scotland').

webster (*web-stur*) *n., arch.* a weaver – 'To the webstor for 15 ell and ½ of cours [perhaps 'coms'] girding at 1s. 4d. the ell £1 8d.' [BR], 'Item, that the hale websters within the Bruch of Hawick and freedom thereof . . . ' [BR1640] (also **wabster** and **wobster**).

Webster (*web-stur*) *n.* **George** (1823/4–1880) born in Ceres, Fife, he was a teacher in Hawick. In 1851 he was Assistant School Master in Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, but must have been in Hawick later that year. He was described as an assistant in the Hawick Parish School around 1860. On the 1861 census was Burgh Schoolmaster and living on the Kirk Wynd in Selkirk. However, in 1862 he was still described as mathematics teacher of the United Schools. He was a founder member of the Hawick Archæological Society, being elected as first Vice-President and was the 18th member listed in 1856 (when described as a 'Mathematical Teacher'). He also gave the very first lecture at the Society, on 16th September 1856, the subject being 'The Study of Archæology'. He stated 'The man, who gives a proportion of his time to the

study of the relics of years that are gone, will become a wiser and it may be reasonably concluded a better member of the community'. By the end of 1858 he gave 3 additional lectures on 'The Martial Ballads of the Border', 'The Fairy Mythology of the Scottish Border' and 'The Love Ballads of Scotland'. In 1859 he donated a flint knife to the Museum. He was also known locally as a poet; his poems 'Give Me Again the Look of Love', 'Stanzas to the Teviot', 'The Moon is on the Waters' and 'Here's to Hawick's Bonnie Lasses!' were included in 'Living Bards of the Border' (1859). In 1851 in Scoonie, Fife, he married Mary Henderson Thomson, from Leven in Fife. Their children were: Peter Murray (b.1851), David John (b.1854), Elizabeth (b.1855) and George Lawson (1858–1919), baptised in Wilton; Barbara Lawson (1860–61), baptised in Selkirk; James Hay (1862–1927), Henry Darling (1865–86), Isobella Thomson (b.1866), Mary Georgina (1868–1940), Helen Linton (b.1870) and John Jaffray (b.1872), baptised in Dunbar. In about 1862 he left Hawick to become Parochial Schoolmaster in Dunbar. He died at West Barns, Dunbar – '... Auld Dodds, his buirdly form I mind, And Webster's smiling face' [WLu]. **George** (b.1824/5) from Brechin, he was a draper in Hawick. In 1851 he is listed as a journeyman draper, living with James R. Laing and his family at about 2 Howegate. The draper's firm of Laing & Webster is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. It appears that the business expended and he moved to Australia. Later they split and George Webster & Co. failed in 1896. **John** (d.c.1784) labourer in Hawick. He committed suicide at a quarry on the Miller's Knowes and was said to have been buried at the Dimples 'where three lairds' lands meet'. As described by W.N. Kennedy in 1861, the burial was performed in the dead of night, under the supervision of the Burgh Officers. When the candle of the lantern blew out this was seen as a sign from the Devil and those present threw themselves head-first down Lynnwood Scaur to escape. His bones were unearthed in digging a drainage ditch in about 1830 and it was said that brass buttons found indicated that he has been buried in his clothes. He could be the John who married Betty Ruecastle in Hawick in 1770 and had a daughter Elizabeth (b.1770).

wecht (*we<u>ch</u>t*) *n., arch.* weight – 'The wecht gars the string hing strecht' [??], 'Item, that ilk merchand that buys cuntrie gier with trone wecht, sall sell it agin in small with the lyik wecht ...' [BR1640], 'George Scott was fined £10 for keeping false weights, viz. 'Flemes wecht for French wecht'' [JW1651], 'The wecht gars the string hing strecht' [JAHM], 'She's borne the awfu' wecht o' baith pestilence an' sword' [JEDM], 'We've smoored it wi' a wecht o' fun And hidden it frae sicht' [WL], 'There was jaist yin cless, didneh maitter the wecht ...' [BW1974], *v., arch.* to weight – '... An' mony a bonny bunch o' bloom Wechts doon the rowan tree' [FL], *adj.* of proper weight – 'Hyeh, wei this poak-fih meal, an sei at it's wecht! (i.e., that it is of correct weight)' [ECS] (cf. the more common **waight**).

wechtier (*we<u>ch</u>-tee-ur*) *adj., arch.* weightier – '... an' hae left out the weichtier matters o' the law, judgement, merciem an' faith' [HSR].

wechts (*we<u>ch</u>ts*) *n., arch., pl.* scales for weighing (noted by E.C. Smith).

Weddell see **Waddell**

wedder (*we-dur*) *n.* a wether, castrated male sheep – '... wedderis, gymmir et Dynmont octingenta' [SB1491]', 'A defender is ordained to pay 40s. for a wedder which he thought was bot ane lamb' [BR1638], 'The Lowlands are not a wedder country, and save Elliot of Hindhope and Pringle of Hindley, nearly everyone parts with his wedder lambs' [HHD].

Wedderburn (*we-dur-burn*) *n.* **John** (16th C.) recorded as tenant in Mervinslaw in a rental roll of 1541. His steading was valued at 12s 6d. **John** (17th C.) one of the tenants in Mervinslaw according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. His name was written 'Waderburn'.

Wedderhare Hill (*we-dur-hār-hil*) *n.* former name for a hill near Wauchope, marked on a map of 1772 (presumably related to sheep).

wedder-hogg (*we-dur-hog*) *n., arch.* a male sheep before its first shearing – '... during the first year they are called wedder hoggs, during the second dinmonts, and then wedders' [RG].

Wedder-Neck (*we-dur-nek*) *n.* nickname for **William Elliot** in the 16th century.

weddit (*we-dee', -di'*) *pp.* wedded, married – 'The hearts o' twa – a man an' wife – Wha through a lang, lang weddit life, Conjointly faced the varying strife ...' [JoHa], 'An' now, when he's weddit, he'll need me nae mair; I maun gang to the puir hoose for aucht that he'll care' [JJ].

wede away (*weed-a-wā*) *v., poet.* to carry off, die, extirpate, *pp.* carried off by death, made to die off – '... Sighing and moaning on ilka green loaning – The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away' [JEM], '... And there, alas! amang the rest, The Flowers o' Hawick were wed away' [AD], 'Maist o' th' auld yins that used tae attend are

a wede away' [HE1924] (also 'wed' and variants; the earliest version of Jean Elliot of Minto's lyrics has 'weeded').

Wedensdi (*we-denz-di*) *n.* Wednesday (also spelled 'Wedensdih').

the Wedensdi (*thu-we-denz-di*) *n.* name sometimes used to refer to the Wednesday of Common Riding week. There is a Chase in the morning, after which the Cornet takes the practice flag to the Moor and the Acting Father brings it back to the top of the Nipknowes before the riders return to town.

Wedoshiels (*we-di-sheelz*) *n.* former name for lands in Lidesdale, transcribed as 'Wedonscelis' in a rental roll of c.1376, with a value of 14 shillings. In a rental roll of 1541 'Wedoscheillis' was leased to Simon Armstrong (possibly of Tinnisburn), and valued at 14 shillings. It is probably situated near Mangerton, but could also be the same place as 'Westshiels'.

wee (*wee*) *adj.* small, little – 'gie's a wee platefih', 'it was a wee bit yin-sidit', 'hei was a teeny wee laddie', 'The bonnie wee gowan again decks the lea . . . ' [JoHa], 'We Wullie, the cowherd, sae hardy and crouse . . . ' [JoHa], 'For yet ane wee while, an' the wicket sallna be . . . ' [HSR], '. . . an' the wee hills rejoyce on ilka syde' [HSR], '. . . When wee rills glance and sweetly chime, Among the lowly dells' [WiI], '. . . the little wee station at the back o beyond' [ECS], '. . . Ah'll gie ye a wee bit advice' [WAP], young – 'if ee think hei's big ee should sei his wee brother', *n., arch.* a little bit, small amount, short time or distance – '. . . and being a wee oot o' wund, I concluded it nae use wastin' mair . . . ' [BCM1881], 'What tho' her lads are wild a wee, and ill to keep in order' [JT] 'Sit ye doon an Ah'll sei if Ah canna raise the spirits a wee' [JEDM], 'Noo, bide a wee, ye Teries a', An' hearken to a sang . . . ' [WFC], '. . . some o the lads were gattin wild a wee at the denner . . . ', [IWL], (sometimes written 'we'; from Old English; the adjective is often used redundantly, e.g. **little wee**; see also **awee**).

weed (*weed*) *n., poet.* a winding sheet, shroud, widow's mourning clothes – 'Its nae sma' loss that makes us mane, An' wear the weed' [JoHa], 'Whiles gladness claithes, then weeds o' grief Disguise the ranks' [JoHa], 'She was a very stately dame and wore widows' weeds till the day she died' [JeC].

weeda see **weedi**

weedae see **weedi**

weedi (*wee-di, -da*) *n.* a widow – 'And there the twae wives and the wedo sit . . . ' [DH] (also spelled 'weeda', 'weedae', 'weedih', ' etc.; the last vowel sound varies).

weedi-man (*wee-di-mawn*) *n., arch.* a widower (also written 'weedih-man'; noted by E.C. Smith).

weeds (*weedz*) *n., pl., arch.* mourning clothes – 'His pouring weeds of homely gray Were rent, and worn, and torn away' [JTe], '. . . lived Mrs. Haddon . . . a very stately dame and wore Widow's Weeds till the day she died' [JeC].

the Weedy Gairdens (*thu-wee-dee-gār-dinz*) *n.* popular name for the allotments where Lothian Street and Garfield Street were later built, previously belonging to the Brieryyards estate and divided up in 1845.

wee-er (*wee-ur*) *adj.* smaller – 'whae's got the wee-er half?'.

wee-est (*wee-ist*) *adj.* smallest – 'hei's the wee-est o the Nichol brothers', '. . . but his Adonis-like body tapers doon tae the wee-est feet at size 7' [CT], 'An' thou Bethlehem, in the lan' o' Juda, artna the weest amang the princes o' Juda' [HSR], Whasaeevir therfor sall brik ane o' thae weest commandements . . . sall be ca't the weest in the kingdoom o' heæven' [HSR] (also written 'weest').

weeg (*weeg*) *n., arch.* a wig.

weeger (*wee-jur*) *n., arch.* a wager – 'Yibbles ei thocht it was for a weejer' [ECS] (also spelled 'weejer').

the Wee Green (*thu-wee-green*) *n.* the Little Green in Denholm, as distinct from the main or 'Big Green', being off the road towards Minto. This is part of the land managed by the Feuars. An auction mart took place here until the early 20th century, and then there was a market garden until the mid-1960s, when it was grassed over and the surrounding wall removed.

the Wee Haugh (*thu-wee-hawf, -hawch*) *n.* the Little Haugh, a triangle of land bordered by Teviot Crescent and the river, with many uses over the years: once the traditional burial-ground for horses; a public drying green; an impromptu sports ground for many generations of children; and now planted with shrubbery. It was the detached part of the Common lying on the east side of the Teviot, the area stretching from Ewen's Court to 'The Rock' on old maps. A record in the Town Book for 1688 describes a path leading from the east end of the High Street 'down to the water of Teviot and the common haugh'. In 1767 it was described as 'a little Haugh on the south side of the Teviot, bounded by William Kerr and Bailie Turnbull's garden dykes'. The area was rented soon after the Division of the Common,

but later came back to public use. It was the location for the cock-fighting organised by the master and scholars on 'bleeze money day'. A report of 1836 states that it cost the Burgh £4 9s for 'Footpath along the side of the Teviot to Littlehaugh'. Since at least the beginning of the 20th century a footpath has crossed the area from the bottom of Baker Street to the end of the riverside path leading to Laidlaw Terrace. At the end of the 20th century it was redeveloped, with the public toilets being removed and a playground located there – 'To the Little Haugh fu' sorry, While the horses neigh 'Memento Mori' [AB] (also known as the 'Easter Common Haugh' or 'Lower Haugh', and sometimes included in the 'Under Haugh', which was across the river).

weejer see **weeger**

week (*week*) *n., arch.* a wick – 'Cannl week = candle wick' [ECS].

weeks (*weeks*) *n., pl., arch.* corners of the mouth or eye – '... bebbin an taain oot ov a bottle, ... wui the weeks o eis mooth aa froe, an riftin gas till eis een grat' [ECS] (also 'wicks').

Weeks (*weeks*) *n.* **John** (b.1780/1) born in Hawick, he served in the Dumfriesshire Militia 1803–29.

weel (*weel*) *adj.* well, in good health – 'er ee feelin weel?', 'Hech me! I hae served him sae faithfu an' leal, An' borne a' his humours baith ailing an' weal' [JJ], 'Aa'm no' richt weel As'm no' weel at a' ' [DH], (of food) well cooked – 'Is the denner weel?' [JoJ], 'Daursay that egg ull be weel now; it's been toattlin lang eneuch' [ECS], 'Thae tattihs ir weel: they're aa luppen – ee'd better dreep thum' [ECS], *adv.* well, quite, much, fully, thoroughly – 'Now see that ye do treat him weel, And shew yourself both kind and leal' [BY], 'The liltings o' that sylver voice Might weel the wits beguile' [JTe], 'But gin ye saw his rare collection, Weel worthy o' a king's inspection ... ' [JoHa], 'And weel we lo'e the guid auld toon ... ' [JT], 'Hei cam an cried on ee be ee was weel oot o the hoose' [ECS], 'Hei hedna weel spoken ti A kennd ei was the man A was speerin for' [ECS], 'Ilka nicht, or A'm weel sutten doon ... ' [ECS], 'Weel = properly, thoroughly, fully, as in weel oot o, weel sutten doon, etc.' [ECS], '... Men who defended weel The guid auld toon aye dear tae me' [IWS], 'Weel can I mind o' The Bleach ... ' [DH], '... Said 'Fare thee weel' tae me' [JEDM], 'Of a' the toons that I lo'e weel Auld Hawick abune them a' ' [JSE], *interj.* well, indeed, really – 'Weel, gin ye'd meet wi' ane anither, To hae a crack an' dram thegither ... ' [JoHa], ' 'Very weel', said Tam, 'If it has to be ye'll surely let me ride my ain horse' ' [RM], '... Weel, Aw canneh gaun the day' [RM], 'Weel, aw askit the next Volunteer that oo met If oo michtna gang inside – for there oo could get ... ' [BM1900], 'Weel, ye can gang an' tell yer faither that aw dinna dae business on the Sabbath Day' [JTu], '... weel ... I juist let time gang on a loose rein' [DH], *n.* state of being well – '... It coorses on through weels and ills, Oppression canna make it swother' [JEDM] (sometimes spelled 'weal'; see the related **weal**).

weel (*weel*) *n., poet.* a deep pool – '... of the bonnie glen with all its wiels and its wimples – its green holms and its fairy crooks' [JTe].

weeladay (*weel-u-dā*) *interj., arch.* expression of sorrow – '... Then wad I join, and laugh the hours away; But as it is, alake and welladay!' [CPM].

Weelands see **Whullans**

weel eneuch (*weel-e-newch*) *adj., arch.* pretty well.

weelfare (*weel-fār*) *n., arch.* wellfare – 'When I was spankie, young, and wight, You in my weelfare took delight' [JoHa], 'I was be laith to advise ye to aught that's no for your weelfare' [JTe], '... Let the Lord be magnifiet that heth pleesur in the weelfare o' his servent' [HSR], '... an' that whilk shud hae been for thair weelfare, let it becum ane kittlebrode' [HSR].

weel-faured (*weel-fawrd*) *adj., arch.* well-favoured, good-looking, attractive, handsome – 'It was the witching time of night – The hour o' gloamyne gray, And she that lay in her loveris armis, I wis was a weel-faured Maye' [JTe], '... O' the frushness o green-meit ... the coople awakeness O' weel-faured worms ... ?' [DH] (general Scots, noted locally by E.C. Smith).

weel-kenned (*weel-kend*) *adj., arch.* well-known – 'Hear him tell the weel-kenn'd story, When the Haugh was in its glory' [RH], 'Ancrum Brig, weel-kennd ti fisher-folk, is baith braid an strang' [ECS], 'A weel-kenned country fiddler leeved there, yince on a day' [DH].

weel-kent (*weel-kent*) *adj.* well-known, familiar – 'there's a lot o weel kent faces here the night', 'Wi' each lofty spire and steeple, And each weel-kent kirk bell chime' [DJ], 'Come a' you lads o' the Borderland That follow the rugby game, And I'll tell ye o' a Hawick man Weel kent to local fame' [DH], '... And A pick oot fer ablow iz Every weel kent kirk and mill' [IWL] (not always hyphenated; cf. **weel-kenned**).

weel-likit (*weel-lī-kee', -ki'*) *adj., arch.* well-liked – 'It was waesome ti think that hei was

awanteen threh eis weel-leikeet Aibbey doon i the howe' [ECS].

weelock (*weel-ok*) *n., arch.* a small amount, little bit – 'A weilock cheese' [GW], 'Wull ee heh a weilock or a vast?' [ECS], 'A duist caa cannie a weilock . . . ' [ECS], to a small degree, somewhat – 'Whan yince A'd gotten to the top o the rig, an – forfeuchen a weilock – hed hoakkert doon on ti ma hunkers till A gethert back ma braith' [ECS] (also spelled 'weilock'; cf. **lock**).

weel-off (*weel-of*) *adj.* well-off, rich, comfortably wealthy – 'A vast o folk dinna ken whan they're weel off!' [ECS].

weel-on (*weel-ōn*) *adv.* getting on for, well nigh, almost – '. . . for it was weel-on o haaf-past five, els!' [ECS].

weel-putten-on (*weel-pu'-in-ōn*) *adj., arch.* well-dressed, neatly tailored – 'Ancrum – where weel-putten-on Naiter's buskeet in er bonniest braws' [ECS].

weel-redd-up (*weel-red-up*) *adj., arch.* well in order, tidy (noted by E.C. Smith).

weels me on (*weelz-mee-ōn*) *interj., arch.* blessings on, 'I'm happy beacuse of', good luck to – 'O weels me on the open ear, Will list' a tale o' woe . . . ' [JT].

weels on (*weelz-ōn*) *interj., arch.* expression of pleasure or relief, literally 'good health on' – 'Weels on thee, my ain tartan plaidie, Fair fa' the wabster's hands that made ye' [JoHa].

weel-taen-oot (*weel-tān-oo'*) *adj., arch.* hospitably treated, invited out frequently (noted by E.C. Smith).

weel ti the gate (*weel-ti-thu-gā'*) *adv., arch.* well forward, at an advanced stage, in an advanced state – 'She's weel ti the gate wi' 'er wark' [GW].

weel-worn (*weel-wōrn*) *adj.* well-worn – '. . . An' pechin' up the weel-worn steps, The bairn went in his lane' [WFC].

weel-wurn (*weel-wurn*) *adj., arch.* well-worn – '. . . a grocer body gaun eis yirrints, gien iz the weel-wurn hail: 'It's a grand-day!' [ECS] (older variant of **week-worn**).

the wee man (*thu-wee-mawn*) *n.* the devil, especially in the phrase 'in the name o the wee man!' – 'What in the name o' the wee man is that a' aboot?' [We].

wee meenite (*wee-mee-ni'*) *n.* a moment, short amount of time – 'haud on a wee meenit'.

weemen (*wee-min, -meen*) *n., pl.* women – 'hei thowt hei was God's gift ti weemen', 'they played fitbaa like a bunch o weemen', 'Gif thou kenna, O thou fairist amang wemen . . . ' [HSR], 'Kings' douchters wer amang the honorable weemen . . . ' [HSR], 'The weemin in their nice long frocks The men in their nice blue suits' [AY], 'Doon the centuries the men an' weemen o' Hawick toon hev kept alive ghe speerit o' love an' courage . . . ' [BW1939], 'Bliss aw ma pals, An folk that Aw ken, Bit nae weemin, Amen' [MB], 'The weemen gang haudin' their lugs at the dinging, The clack's like a litter o' grumphies bereaved' [WL]. Note that the first 2 recorded residents of Hawick, Sægifa and Rosfritha, were women, 'duae mulieres de villa Hawick dicta ipsius proventiæ Tevietdale' according to Reginald of Durham (also spelled 'weemin' and sometimes 'weemeen'; the singular is **wumman**).

the Weemen's League (*thu-wee-minz-leeg*) *n.* the Women's League of Health and Beauty, founded in London in 1930 by Mollie Bigot Stack. There was an active Hawick branch in the mid-20th century, running exercise classes in the Crown Hotel.

weemin see **weemen**

ween (*ween*) *v., poet.* to surmise, suppose, imagine – 'The king he mov'd his bonnet to him – He weind he was a king as weil as he' [CPM], 'No Elfin-King, with azure wing, On the dark brown moor I see; But a courser keen, and a Knight in Green, And full fair I ween is he' [JL], '. . . Yet, if a bard presage aright, I ween, We both shall live to dance once more on Denholm's green' [JL], 'Oh! never I ween, did a lovelier form The world with its fragrance fill' [JTe], 'Yet I can mind of other days, And happy hours, I ween, When birds sweet caroled blythest lays, Among my boughs so green' [JoHa], 'It is, I ween, a gallant sight; See mustering there, The Scott and Douglas, for the fight, With pennon fair!' [WiS], 'All, all is seeming happiness, and who would ever ween That misery held her horrid reign amidst that joy-like scene?' [JoHa], 'But Mysie, puir lass, was but waefu, I ween, Wi' the tail o' her apron she dichtit her een' [JJ], 'But thou art silent – and we ween Long ages this before Time darkly may have travelling been Thy rock-girt ashes o'er' [HSR], 'No happier bird than he, I ween; His song is bliss without alloy . . . ' [FL], 'The Border hills are fair, I ween, A' mantled ower wi' verdure green' [TK] (also written 'wein').

Weens (*weenz*) *n.* estate just north of Bonchester, containing a mansion house that was converted to a nursing home. The estate was once part of the Barony of Feu-Rule and formerly an important part of Hobkirk Parish, being recorded before the Reformation. The lands were owned

by the family of Weens of that Ilk in the 15th century and Alexander 'Wyndis' of that Ilk was recorded in 1502. George Turnbull 'in le wyndis' was also recorded in 1502. The town was burned by the Armstrongs in 1544. It could be the place transcribed as 'the Wems' where James Brown was recorded in 1586/7. There were Turnbull Lairds there from at least the early 16th century and it was sold by Thomas Turnbull to John Scott (brother of Walter in Allanmouth) in 1606. In 1643 it was part of the lands in Hobkirk Parish owned by Lord Balmerino. Andrew Scott was there in about 1663 and John Scott in 1678, when it was valued at £200. John Scott was there in 1694, when he paid tax for having 3 hearths. James Oliver was tenant in 1738. The Scotts held the estate until 1744 when John Scott sold it to John Armstrong in Brieryhill. His executors sold it to Adam Cleghorn in 1760, and it passed quickly to David Cleghorn, William Sharp and then William Oliver of Dinlabyre, who built the current house about 1775 (the wood used being the finest Baltic timber, carried by wagon from Berwick). Henry Hall was herd there in 1752. Robert Renwick was living there in 1799. In 1793 Oliver sold it to Robert Nutter Campbell of Kailzie, then it was sold to Adm. Thomas Pringle in 1796. James Crinklaw was a servant to Admiral Pringle there in 1801. In 1804 the estate was bought by Thomas Cleghorn, who quickly added Town-o-Rule and Hallrule Mill; his descendants renovated the house in the mid-19th and early-20th centuries. In 1788 (and still in 1811) the farm was valued at £200. In the mid-19th century the estate consisted of Nether Bonchester, Weensmoor, Town-o-Rule, and Hallrule and covered about 800 acres. A red sandstone doorway from the old house has been set into a wall of the kitchen garden, where there is also an old sundial. It was also said that an old baptismal font stone in the garden here was from Hobkirk Kirk – 'Most justly, too, they earn his praises, Those loftier hills and glorious scenes; Yet more I love the humble daisies That grow around my home at Weens' [FMC] (the mansion is also referred to as 'Weens Hoose'; formerly spelled 'Weinds' and variants; sometimes also formerly 'the Weens'; it is 'Wyndis' in 1502, 'Weynis' and 'Weinnis' in 1562, 'Weynds' in 1606, 'Wayns' in 1652, 'Wennies' in 1653, 'the Weyns' in 1654, 'weimes' in 1663, 'weimes' in 1678, 'Weins' in 1684 and 1727 and 'Weems' in 1694; it is marked 'Wyndys' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Wyinds' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Weemys' on Roy's c.1750 map).

Weens (*weenz*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Teviot valley, located between Commonside and Dryden, presumably on the Weens Sike. It is probably recorded as 'the Weynis' in the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish, when it paid '40 merks, 8 merk in teynd' (marked as 'Wyind' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Weens (*weenz*) *n.* **Alexander** (15th C.) recorded in 1437 as 'Alexander of the Weyndis', when he resigned his lands of Weens into the hands of the superior, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. This was probably the lands later known as Weensland. His 'procurators' were James of 'Paiblis' of that Ilk and George of 'Pringil'. It is unclear if he was connected with the family of 'Wemys of that Ilk', based in Fife. **Alexander** of that Ilk (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Wyndis de eodem' in 1502 when he was convicted of the 'forethought felony' done to 'Philip Faula' on St. Mary's Day while he was riding to Branxholme. His surety was Robert Scott of Allanhaugh, who was fined £10 for his non-appearance at the court in Jedburgh. It is unclear precisely what the crime was. Also in 1502 he was fined for failing to enter John 'ruffy' at the Justice-aire, this man being charged with murdering 2 Jacksons; his surety was the Sheriff of Roxburgh. He was probably owner of the estate of Weens in the Rule valley and descendant of the earlier Alexander of Weens. **Alexander** (16th C.) Burgess of Hawick. In 1582 he warned Alan Deans to appear at Hawick Kirk to receive redemption money of £160 for an annual rent on his 4 merklands in Hawick and £30 for Weens Croft. His surname is written 'Weyndis' and Robert was also a witness (and hence surely related). Perhaps the same man was 'Sandie Wemys in Hawik' recorded in 1589 when David Dundas 'of Preistisinche' accused him, along with Robert Elliot in Borthwickbrae, Robert Fraser younger of Overton and Andrew Armstrong of resetting 2 horses stolen from him; not appearing to anwser the charges, they were denounced as rebels. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He could be the 'Sanders Weins' recorded in 1676 among several Hawick people found guilty of using insufficient weights; specifically he was gound to have a 'half-pecke about half ane inch short'. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) cooper in Hawick. He married Janet Douglas and their children included: James (b.1709); William (b.1711); Walter (b.1713); Bessie (b.1715);

Alexander (b.1717); Janet (b.1719); William (b.1721); and John (b.1723). The witnesses in 1709 were weaver David Miller and shoemaker Robert Elliot, in 1711 were merchant William Oliver and Bailie Robert Brown, in 1713 were carriers James Richardson and James Aitken, and in 1721 were cooper John Aitken and 'tenent' James Richardson. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Scott and their children included: Alexander (b.1759). He may be the Alexander whose daughter Isabel died in Hawick in 1781. **Alexander** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Scott and their children included: Walter (b.1772); George and John (b.1774); Isabel (b.1778); an unnamed child (b.1780); and John (again, b.1784). The witnesses in 1772 were George Scott (probably related to his wife) and Alexander Bunyan. The witnesses in 1774 were George and John Scott (surely related to his wife), who the children were probably named after. **Alexander** (d.1794) tailor from Hull whose death is recorded in Hawick. **Alexander** 'Sandy' (1786–1868) cobbler who was son of Tam and younger brother of Jock, with shop on the Kirkstile. They are listed at 'Silver Street Head' on the 1841 census. He and his brother gave anecdotes about the area around the Auld Brig to W.N. Kennedy, who recounted them to the Archæological Society in 1861, and stated that 'To a' auld things the firmest freens Are honest Jock and Sandy Weens'. He and his brother were among only 11 residents of the Town who were on the 1803 Militia list and still alive in 1862. W.N. Kennedy wrote about them in the early 1860s, published in 1867, with several stories of their independent and irascible nature – 'Auld Rob Young o' the Back Raw's there, Biddy the Hawker's sellin' preens; Wat Inglis is at his tricks yince mair, And there's baith Jock and Sandy Weens' [HI]. **Ebenezer** 'Eben' (b.c.1790) woollen spinner, living at the Maltsteep in Wilton. He was part of the party of Hawick men who took part in the Carterhaugh Baa in 1815, perhaps being the man who scored the first 'hail'. He is likely to be the man 'named Weemys, being accounted the best thrower of a stone or ball in the Border district' whom Alexander Hogg personally recalled being among the Hawick contingent. As the band came back to Hawick he triumphantly carried the Yarrow banner, which had been stolen from the field. He subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He was recorded at Malt Steep among heads of households in 1835 and 1840. He married Janet Laidlaw in Wilton Parish in 1819 and their children included: Mary (b.1824); David Stevenson (b.1826), who married Ganes Duncan; Jane (b.1830); Esther (b.1833); and Alexander (b.1833). By 1851 his wife was a widow living on the Cross Wynd. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th C.) from Hawick, she was sister of shoemaker 'Tam'. In about the 1750s she was hired as a girl on a farm in Liddesdale, her wages being half-a-crown, a pair of clogs, and all the wool she could gather off bushes. When she died she left her niece 40 gold sovereigns. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th/19th C.) wife of Robert Crawford. She was found guilty of stealing a shirt in 1792, but absolved of blame later. **George** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Janet Baptie and their children included Alexander (b.1795). **James** (17th/18th C.) Hawick merchant. He witnessed a baptism for carrier William Aitken in 1685. He is listed among those who subscribed to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. He is also probably the James 'weins' listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. In 1699 he was fined for selling oatmeal at higher than the set price. He witnessed a baptism for tailor James Cowan in 1705. He is recorded in 1706 regarding his appointment the previous year to collect some of the 'stent' imposed on the Burgesses to pay for putting lead on the steeple of St. Mary's. He could have been the James born to Alexander and Elspeth 'Corsall' in Hawick in 1648. He could be the James, married to Janet Aitkin, whose children included Alexander (b.1685) and Janet (b.1687). Other children may have been James (b.1690) and Walter (b.1693), with no mother's name given. **James** (18th C.) weaver of Hawick. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for John Stoddart. He married Mary Hart and their children included: Janet (b.1718); John (b.1720); Margaret (b.1724); Walter (b.1725); and Agnes (b.1730). The witnesses in 1720 were shoemaker John Scott and William Riddell, in 1725 were merchant Andrew Turnbull and John Scott, Beadle, and in 1730 were John Turnbull and Bailie Graham. **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Scott and their son James was baptised in 1722. **James** (18th C.) tenant in Weens. His son John was baptised in Hobkirk Parish in 1738. Other children baptised there who may be his include Marion (b.1732), Margaret (b.1735), Samuel (b.1749) and Janet (b.1751). **James** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1776 he married Isabel Beattie, who was from Wilton. The marriage was recorded

in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Davidson and their children included James (b.1811). **John** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Janet Scott and their children included: James (b.1721); James (again, b.1722); Janet (b.1723); Helen (b.1726); Walter (b.1730); Alexander (b.1733); Thomas (b.1735), perhaps the shoemaker; Mary (b.1737); and Janet (b.1741). The witnesses in 1723 were innkeeper Francis Gledstains and shoemaker John Scott and in 1733 were John Langlands and Archibald Langlands. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Napier and their children included Janet (b.1759), with the whole congregation as witnesses. **John** (d.bef. 1801) weaver from Hawick. His son James died in 1801. He could also be the John whose son Walter died in 1809; this child was also recorded as grandchild to 'John Scott mill' (possibly miller), suggesting that he was related to the Scotts. **John** (d.1835) shoemaker in Hawick, whose death is recorded in the Parish Records. He was surely related to 'Jock' and 'Sandy', perhaps their uncle. Probably the same shoemaker John married 'Luke' Henderson and had children Jane (b.1781), Betty (b.1783) and Walter (b.1786). The witnesses in 1786 were shoemaker George Gardner and Church Officer Thomas Miller. **John** 'Jock' (1784–1866) elder brother of Sandy and son of Tam, the family were cobblers who lived at the head of Silver Street, with a shop on the Kirkstile. They were known for their outspokenness and resistance to change, and their motto was 'ready money for cobblin' '. He is recorded as 'John Wemyss' in Silver Street in Pigot's 1825/6 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In the 1841 census he is listed with his brother Alexander, as well as Margaret, who was probably his daughter. He appears to have been married to Mary Fachney and their children included: Alexander (b.1810); and Margaret (b.1813). He and his brother gave anecdotes about the area around the Auld Brig to W.N. Kennedy, who recounted them to the Archæological Society in 1861, and stated that 'To a' auld things the firmest freens Are honest Jock and Sandy Weens'. Kennedy wrote about the 2 brothers in the early 1860s, published in 1867, with several stories of their independent and irascible nature given. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded in 1676 when she was among a group of Hawick people found guilty of using faulty measures. She was specifically found to have a peck that was 'ane double gill short of the ordinar gadg of the town'. Perhaps the same Margaret was the resident of Hawick 'eist the water', who paid the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. She was probably an innkeeper or shopkeeper of some sort. **Murray** graduated B.A. from the University of Kent at Canterbury and Ph.D. in history from the University of Dundee in 2003. He has worked in marketing and information technology. He has been an honorary research fellow at the University of Dundee, focussing on oral history. He curated the Bill McLaren exhibition at the Museum in 2023/4. He published 'Being English Scotland' (2003), coauthored 'Invisible Immigrants: The English in Canada since 1945' (2015) and also wrote a nostalgic book about Hwick, 'Distortion by Time'. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded 'in Mostoure' in 1582 when he witnessed an agreement in Hawick for Alan. **Robert** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. He was listed among the subscribers to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784), with his name recorded as 'Wemyss'. He could be the son of Thomas born in 1761. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Clerk and their children included Walter (b.1731) and Elizabeth (b.1739). **Thomas** 'Tam' (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick, sister of Betty. In 1780 he had a precept in Selkirk with John Haldane. He married Margaret Aitkin in 1759 and their children included: Thomas (b.1760), probably the father of shoemakers Jock and Sandy; Robert (b.1761); Walter (b.1765); William (b.1768); and Jane (b.1770). The witnesses in 1765 were shoemakers William and Andrew Scott. It is said (by Richard Waugh, a later relative) that he had 6 sons, all of whom fought at Waterloo, with only 1 surviving (however, this seems a little late, and so may be confusion with other family members). His wife's 'muckle press' was carried away from their house by the great flood of 1767, and he found it 15 miles down the Teviot, with the clothing inside hardly damaged. It is also said that when arranging divots to prevent the flood waters entering his house, he was teased by 2 passing men, saying he would easily get his leather steeped that day to which he replied 'Take tent or ye'll maybe get ye're ain hides steepit', and indeed the pair were later carried off by the torrent and died. His house may have been a low-roofed cottaged where Hawick Mill was later built. He was probably the Thomas born in Hawick in 1735, son of John and Janet Scott. **Thomas** 'Tam' (18th/19th C.) father of Jock and Sandy, also a shoemaker. Like his sons he was known for his cantankerous nature. He

was apparently the first Hawick resident to possess a pound note (rather than having such an amount in coins), and was visited by many curious Teries at the time. An old woman, on leaving after seeing the wonder, is supposed to have said to her crony 'Deed it's ma opeenion Tam Weens is gane clean gyte, or hie wad niver hed ocht a-do wi't; aw wadna gie a gowd geenie for a plaidnuikfu' o' thae things'. He was probably the Thomas born in Hawick in 1760, son of Thomas and Margaret Aitkin. He married Janet Scott in 1781, with children including John (b.1784), Alexander (b.1786), Margaret (b.1788), Margaret (again, b.1789), Henry (b.1791) and Janet (b.1793). The witnesses in 1784 were the whole congregation and in 1793 were Bailie Andrew Scott and John Hardie. **Thomas** (b.1787/8) woollen factory foreman. In 1841 he was living at Dovemount and on Wilton Place in 1851. His wife was Elizabeth Scott and their children included: Isabella; Alexander (b.1813); Mary (b.1819); and John (b.1821). He could be the 'Thomas Wemyss, spinner' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. **Walter** (17th C.) merchant in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. In 1708 he witnessed a baptism for mason Peter Mitchell. He married Bessie Lunn and their children included: Alexander (b.1704); Walter (b.1706). The witnesses in 1704 were William Bruntfield and Henry Orrock. He could be the Walter whose daughter Elspeth married Robert Wilson in 1718. **Walter** (d.1809) son of John. The record of his death states that he was 'Called Ballea Weens', suggesting that he may have been a Bailie. He may be the Walter who married Margaret Knox in Hawick in 1791. However, he is probably the 'Bailie Weens' whose wife Betty Ballantyne died in 1795. He could be the Walter 'Weens' who witnessed baptisms for weaver Thomas Ballantyne in 1768 and 1771. **William** (17th C.) listed in 1694 among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax (see also **Wemyss**, with which it was interchangeable in early documents; also written 'Weans', 'Weyndis', 'Weems', 'Weims', 'Weins', 'Wiems', 'Wiens', 'Wimes', etc.).

Weens Cottages (*weenz-ko-ee-jeez*) *n.* cottages on the left hand side of the B6357 just outside Bonchester and before coming to the old entrance road to Weens House.

Weens Croft (*weenz-kroft*) *n.* former name for a croft of land near Hawick. In 1582 it was wadset from Alexander Weens to Alan Deans, with Weens warning Deans to accept payment of the redemption money of £30. Perhaps these lands were in Weensland.

the Weenses (*thu-ween-zeez*) *n.* well-known Hawick shoe-making family of the 18th and 19th centuries, attending local fairs and markets throughout the Borders. Jock and Sandy were probably the last of this cobbling line (also called 'Weemses').

Weensforth (*weenz-fōrth*) *n.* purported tweed factory in Hawick, the name being used by conman John Graham Henderson in the late 19th century.

Weensgate (*weenz-gā'*) *n.* electoral ward in the town, being approximately the combination of Weensland and Wellogate districts.

Weensgate Drive (*weenz-gā'-drīv*) *n.* housing development built in 1964 off Weensland Road and named because of its proximity to Weensland and the Wellogate, and from being in the Weensgate Ward.

Weens Haugh (*weenz-hawgh*) *n.* former name for land near Weens, farmed by the tenant of Gatehousecote. 28 sheep were lost from there in the flood of 1846.

Weens Hoose (*weenz-hoos*) *n.* mansion house just north of Bonchester, now used as a nursing home. It was built about 1775 for William Oliver of Dinlabyre, in red sandstone with 18th century wrought-iron gates. The previous house, dating from perhaps the early 17th century, was demolished in 1774, although some parts were built into the new one; it stood about a hundred yards to the east, with a former doorway later being used as a garden entrance. The new house can be seen shortly after it was built in a sketch of 1804. It was the home of George Cleghorn in the mid-19th century and was substantially renovated in the early years of the 20th century by George Tancred. A plaque was unveiled there in memory of George Tancred in 1981. The Cornet's party traditionally visit the nursing home during the Bonchester Ride-out. It has been suggested that the location of the original peel house was one of 2 circular earthworks near the old main drive to the current house, but there is no evidence for this; Tancred suggests it was 'on the top of the bank above the garden walk not far from old Weens loaning' and that foundation stones had been dug up there occasionally.

Weensland (*weenz-lind*) *n.* area around Weensland Road on the flat land south of the Teviot in the eastern part of town. 'Weens' is probably a corruption of 'Wyndis', who may have been an

early the owner of the land (like Weens in Rulewater, perhaps even being related to the same family). The lands probably once covered an extensive area; in a 1718 survey of the lands belonging to the Scotts of Buccleuch it appears to extend down the east side of the Burgh boundaries. In 1437 Alexander 'de le Weyndis' resigned the lands of 'Weyndis' (in the Barony of Hawick) into the hands of the Baron, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. The lands were among those lands held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick, when confirmed to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1511 and when inherited along with the Barony by James Douglas in 1572. The lands are stil listed among those held by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. In 1627 it is described as consisting of 3 husbandlands, yielding 12 bolls in stock and 3 in teind. William Scott of Horsleyhill was granted part of the land in 1653 by James, Earl of Queensberry, described as a 'four merk land'; it remained in that family until about 1772. Some of it may be the land of 'weemes' valued at about £133 in the Land Tax Rolls of 1663 (among the Earl of Queensberry's rents). Robert Scott of Horsleyhill was owner in 1678, when 'Weimesland' was valued at £264. George Armstrong was listed there among the poor of Hawick Parish in 1694. In the early 18th century, the tenants of the lands there paid the Hawick Town Herd to have their sheep under his care, along with the Town's animals. Another place of the same name near Harden (in the lower Borthwick valley), sometimes with the prefix 'Wester' is mentioned in the 16th and 17th centuries, suggesting this was once owned by the same family. William Scott was living there in 1696. James Henderson was tenant there in 1709. The Douglases of Cavers owned the superiority of part of it in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. By 1788 parts of the lands were held by John Hardie (valued at £36 5s 8d), Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick (valued at £35 18s 7d), James Dickson (valued at £19 13s 7d), William Dickson of Orchard (valued at £47 8s 4d, previously owned by William Irvine and valued at £41, previously owned by Adam Ormiston), Archibald Dickson (valued at £38 5s 6d), William Irvine (valued at £18 1s 8d), and George Douglas of Cavers (the part called Haughhead, valued at £27 6s 8d). In 1811 the parts were listed being the same, but Robert Scott had purchased the parts from William Irvine and Adam Ormiston (valued at £64 8s 10d) and Andrew Porteous purchased part from Robert Scott (valued at £23 19s 6d). The name was later specifically applied to some of the first houses built there, also known as 'Weensland Cottages'. It grew as a residential area as a result of the growth of mills alonside the Teviot, and until the early 20th century was an isolated village and mill. The rows of houses there were called Weensland Place, Heronhill Terrace, Teviot Row and Weensland Terrace, almost all of which have been demolished and the street names lost. Oliver Park in the Weensland area, was the first council housing development in town in 1922. When the old Trinity School was demolished in 1955 more council houses were built on the site, and there was further housing built at the far end in the 1980s. The road through the area, skirting the south bank of the Teviot, has been the main route from Hawick to Denholm and Jedburgh since time immemorial. But the connection to the Carter Bar, via Haughhead, Deanbrae, Kirkton and Bonchester was only laid out around the 1830s. A bronze socketed spearhead found in the river here is in the Museum. James Jardine published the article 'Weensland: Past and Present, and the Old Corn Mills of the District' in 1896 (the first record of the name is as 'terras meas de le Weyndis' in 1437, then 'Weyndis Landis' in 1511; it is 'Weyndislandis' in 1572, 'Weyndislandis' in 1615, 'Weyndslands' in 1627, 'Weyneslands' in 1654/5, 'weimes land' in 1678, 'weinsland' in 1694, 'Weinsland' in 1762 and 'Wiensland' in 1764).

Weensland (*weenz-lind*) *n.* former name for an area in the Teviot or Borthwick valleys, perhaps near Harden and Whames. Its is listed in 1594 as 'Weyndislands' among lands to the south and west of Hawick for which the Baron of Hawick was superior. There are several writs for 1654–55 in the Buccleuch papers for 'Weyneslands called Wester Weyndis, and Quhalmes, in barony of Hawick, regality of Drumlanrig, sheriffdom of Roxburgh'. The 1686 ratification of the Barony to Anna Duchess of Buccleuch lists 'the lands of Windlands, commonly called Wester Winds', which were occupied by Robert Grieve in Commonside. There is also in 1686 a privilege listed of 'free chappell and chancellary within the bounds of the said lands of Windslands and Whalmes' for the Baron, perhaps suggesting a connection with the former chapel at Chapelhill. Presumably there is a connection, at least through former ownership, with the Weensland within Hawick (see also **Wester Winds**).

Weensland Cauld (*weenz-lind-kawld*) *n.* weir near Weensland Mill, first dammed around 1839 to supply water through the mill lade to drive the

mill machinery – 'As they came up by Weensland Cauld, And through by the Sker Pool, They were met by lots o'bairns, Sir, As they came frae the school' [JCG].

Weensland Cottages (*weenz-lind-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* housing built around 1836, also known just as 'Weensland' at the time, and renamed Weensland Place in 1875, only to be demolished about 1960. It may also have been referred to as 'Weensland Village' in the 1861 census. It is marked 'Weensland Cottage' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map.

Weensland Haugh (*weenz-lind-hawch*) *n.* former name for the flat land near the Teviot in Weensland. There is a plan of the area in 1825 in the Douglas of Cavers papers.

Weensland Mill (*weenz-lind-mil*) *n.* in the 18th and early 19th centuries this was the name of a corn mill in the Weensland area, between the main road and the river. James Stot was miller there in 1723. James Scott was living there in 1729. Wright David McDougall and John Scott were living there in 1797. It was still active when John Shiel was listed as miller in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. The name was later used for 2 woollen mills, built in the same area by Walter Wilson & Sons, beginning in 1835. The Corn Mill was purchased from Douglas of Cavers at this time, jointly by William Wilson & Sons and John Oliver & Sons (who quickly got out of woollen manufacturing). The erection of the new Weensland Mill led to the construction of a much more substantial mill lade a few years later, and a hamlet of workers' cottages developing nearby. The original equipment consisted of 'four sets of Carding Engines, 60 inch Scribblers, and 42 inch Carders with placing machines attached'. Fire destroyed much of the mill in 1852, but it was rebuilt by 1858. The mill had a 20 foot diameter water wheel, made by Melrose's. In the late 19th century it was the name given to the premises of Wilson & Armstrong's, before 1876, when they reconstituted as Wilson & Glenny's. Wilson & Armstrong's made tweed and blankets there. It later housed several companies, including the Weensland Spinning Co., and Sime & Williamson. By 1888 there were 3 separate tweed companies operating in Weensland, George McLeod & Son (which only lasted a year), Scoon & Barrie and the Weensland Spinning Company, and the name 'Weensland Mill' or 'Weensland Mills' was applied to all of them. The name also came to include the adjacent 'Atheenic Mills'. The oldest part of the structure was 4 storeys high and built of whinstone, and the mill was partly destroyed in a fire in 1999. The structure had a mixture of mainly 19th century styles, including an unusual cupola with open colonnade and ogee roof. It was acquired by the Scottish Development Agency, partly demolished and developed since 1991. The main surviving part was once a spinning mill, but converted more recently into the offices and store for the Weensland Spinning Company, and now a function suite. It is 2 storeys high with a loft space, having 8 bays and a rectangular plan, built in the mid-19th century. The building is listed as category C – 'Upon a night when all was dark and still, Rank and file they march'd by Weensland mill' [MP] (also sometimes 'Weensland Mills'; it is 'Weensland milne' in 1717).

Weensland Park (*weenz-lind-pawrk*) *n.* houses built in 1939 off Weensland Road.

Weensland Place (*weenz-lind-plis*) *n.* original name for Weensland Terrace and new name for Weensland Cottages in 1875, but the houses were demolished about 1960 and the street name lost.

Weensland Road (*weenz-lind-rōd*) *n.* main road leading out of town to the north-east, named because it was the road to Wyndis or Weens land. There was once a grocer's shop, R. Main at the corner of the entrance to Heronhill House and another, Peggy Patersons's at No. 178. The old Trinity School was demolished and new houses built in 1955, when the whole street was renumbered and Eskdaill Bank incorporated into Weensland Road.

Weensland Row (*weenz-lind-rō*) *n.* a lost street, built in 1866, renamed Heronhill Terrace and demolished in 1966.

Weensland Slated Hoose (*weenz-lind-slā'-eed-hoos*) *n.* former name for a house in Weensland, possibly the same as Ivybank. It was used as an address on the 1841 census.

Weensland Spinnin Company (*weenz-lind-spi-nin-cum-pi-nee*) *n.* tweed manufacturers based at Weensland Mills from the late 19th century and finally closing in the 1990s. Most of the structure was badly damaged in a fire in 1999. The surviving part was converted into a function suite, containing the restaurant Spinners.

Weensland Terrace (*weenz-lind-te-ris*) *n.* housing built in 1864, originally named Weensland Place, then for a time Alexander Terrace, becoming Weensland Terrace in 1885. The tenement block at the western end was demolished in 1978.

Weensmoor (*weenz-moor*) *n.* farm in Hobkirk Parish, on the side road between Hawthornside

and Town-o-Rule. It is also known as 'Weensmuir'. In 1745 one of the cottages was occupied by the Sclater family, and it is said that the Highlanders stopped at the farm on their march to England, when only the children were at home. The Barry family were also there in 1748. Thomas Oliver was there in 1774 and weaver George Craw in 1776. James Laidlaw lived there from at least 1780. The old, thatched, clay-built cottage there was torn down in the late 19th century and the foundations showed that there had previously been 2 houses there. The separate farm steading was renovated in 1841 and still survives. A spring there flows into the cleuch on Toon-o-Rule farm to join the Rule Water. Robert Dickson was farmer there in the 1860s and Robert Turnbull in the early 1900s (marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Weensmuir see **Weensmoor**

Weens Place (*weenz-plis*) *n.* short street in Bonchester.

Weens Sike (*weenz-sīk*) *n.* small stream running in an easterly direction to join the Teviot between Commonside and Colterscleuch. It gave its name to the lands of Wester Weens, which were attached to the farm of Commonside.

Weenswud (*weenz-wud*) *n.* former name for a wood near Weens in the Rule valley. It is recorded as 'the Weyniswode' in 1562 in the document regarding the Baronial dispute over lands in Feu-Rule (i.e. Hobkirk Parish).

weepers (*wee-purz*) *n., pl., arch.* bands of fabric worn on the sleeves as a mark of mourning. Locally such bands of light linen fabric were stictched on the sleeves of male relatives and worn for 2 or 3 weeks – 'Male relatives wore 'weepers', a narrow band of lawn stitched on the cuffs of the coat' [V&M].

weer (*weer*) *v.* to wear – 'what on earth er ee weerin the day?', 'if the shoe fits, weer eet', 'ee're no gaun oot weerin that, ir ee?', '... and that's because hei was juist a boy and hei's depicted weerin his fither's breast-plate ...' [IWL], '... The wud hei weers like a croon' [DH], '... For A weer Nick Faldo jerseys Frae the Pringle factory' [IWL], 'Hard-weerin worset threids for wairp ...' [WL], '... Tae weer the Cornet's livery' [MB] (sometimes spelled 'weir'; as well as the usual English forms, the past tense can be **wuir** and the past participle **wurn**).

weer (*weer*) *v., poet.* to proceed slowly, walk quietly – 'The mither tongue grows dearer now, When wearin' doon the brae; The aged heart the closer clings To youth's unclouded day' [JT] (also spelled 'wear').

weer see **weir**

weer see **wee-er**

the wee sermon (*thu-wee-ser-min*) *n., arch.* the public rebuke of an offender in church – 'The public rebuke which invariably accompanied these appearances, usually extended to great length, and was popularly spoken of as 'the wee sermon' in contradistinction to the ordinary discourse' [JJV].

the Wee Shop (*thu-wee-shop*) *n.* popular name for the small shop at Silverbuthall, the 'Green Hut' on Weensland Road (officially the 'Little Shop'), and other small stores in Hawick.

weest see **wee-est**

weet (*wee', weet*) *n., arch.* wet, wetness – '... An' naething near o' weet to wash him' [JoHa], 'Ye're weetin' yer freen'ship? ye tipplin' loons ...' [JoHa], 'I wad screen the wee flower frae the wind and weet, For O my young lassie is dear to me' [WiSp], 'The daisy in the dewy weet, And a' we hear and see, Mary' [HSR], 'Yet still in heat, or weet, or win', Yer pluck's aye gude ...' [JJ], '... ma serk was drackeet wui weet till it stack ti ma verra back' [ECS], 'Says the auld laird 'We'll be hard fashed For the want o' weet'' [WL], 'But won or lost; sunshine or blatterin weet; How guid it's been, man, seiin them rin the ba!' [DH], '... to repay us for a' the derk and weet, the glaur and rouk, o wunter' [DH], *v., arch.* to wet – 'Gin ye be ought like other cattle, Ye'll sometimes like to weet yer throttle ...' [JoHa], 'Let drouth hae drink her dry to weet, And hungry wames hae rowth o' meat' [JoHa], '... An' love be near To dry the tear That weets the cheek o' Nancie' [FL], 'Where the burnie rushes broon ower the rocky water-fa', An' weets the birken-boughs wi' its foamin'' [JJ], 'And gin I suld fin' on my cheek, The smirr o' a guid weetin rain ...' [WL] (see also **wat** for an alternative verb form, as well as the past tense and past participle; see also **weetit**).

the Wee Thea (*thu-wee-thee*) *n.* the Hawick Picture Theatre, also known as 'the Theatre', a picture-house in Croft Road, converted from the Temperance Hall, and showing films from the early 1900s. J.P. Alison was responsible for designs for renovations in 1901. Adam Grant was the managing director in the early days. It was renamed the 'New Theatre Picture Palace' in 1913, when there is an existing picture (with another of 1914 showing the audience). Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragette, spoke here in 1913. The interior had 3 levels, the stalls, dress circle and gallery, or 'the Gods', with plush red seats and plaster

gilt crowns around the front of the gallery. It was destroyed by fire in 1955, and the site rebuilt in 1961/2 as the Salvation Army Citadel.

weetin (*wee-tin*) *n., arch.* a wetting, drink – 'Aw'll be hanged if aw gang a fit past yonder till aw gate a weetin', onyway' [WNK] (see **weet**).

weetit (*weet-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* wet, wetted (alternative past tense and past participle form to **wat**; see **weet**).

weet-ma-fit (*wee'-ma-fi'*) *n., arch.* the quail, Coturnix coturnix or corncrake, Crex crex – 'The name seems given from its cry, as if the sound were equivalent to 'Wet my foot' [JoJ]).

weetness (*wee'-nis*) *n., poet.* wetness – 'Yet where we hae nae milk, ye see, We hae nae other weetness' [HSR] (see **weet**).

wee winkies (*wee-wing-keez*) *n., pl., arch.* popular name for the gas lamps introduced to Hawick streets in 1813. They used train oil and were lit nightly in the winter months. They were replaced by gas lamps about 1833.

weezon see **wysen**

weh (*we*) *contr.* won't, will not (further contraction of **wunni**, possibly a relatively recent addition to the language).

we'i see **weh'i**

weh'i (*we'-i*) *contr.* went to – 'oo weh'i the Shows last night', 'hei claims hei we'i bed early' (also written 'we'i'; cf. **ga'i**, **heh'i**, **wa'i**, etc.).

wei (*wī*) *pron., arch.* we – 'Wey had been schuled thegither, an' oor pawrents belanged to the same wurship; an' sae wey had early ta'en a likin' to ane another' [BCM1880], 'In a sense wei look on them a' as imitations – which wei are tell'd is the purest form o' flattery' [BW1939] (also written 'wey'; cf. **oo**).

wei see **wey**

weice see **wice**

weightin (*wā'-in*) *n., arch.* the act of weighing – 'A party is decerned to pay 16 pense for ilk stane of wool weighting' [BR1655].

weilock see **weelock**

weir (*weer*) *v., arch.* to tend or keep watch over flocks, guide sheep or cattle, guard a gate, control the movement of animals, drive in a desired direction, drive away, ward off, stop a runaway animal – 'Weir, to tend; to keep; to watch over Roxb. He tether'd his tyke ayont the dyke, And bad it weir the corn – Old Song' [JoJ], '... the tenants of these said tenements wear and hound all other sheep and cattle off their headrooms, except their own' [DCW1765], '... orders from the Magistrates to weir the Common and keep off the beasts belonging to the Lordship' [C&L1767], 'The wurds o' his mooth wer mair saft an' slegie nor butter, but weir was in his hairt' [HSR], '... skatter thou the peeple that delicht in weir' [HSR], 'Thir billies hed a sair hatter or they got the bruits weerd bye the cairts' [ECS], 'Weer the sheep inti the faald' [ECS], 'Weir thae kye an' nowt off the yits' [GW], *n., arch.* a temporary fence, milking stock on a farm – 'Weir, a term including cows and ewes giving milk, Roxb. It is used only by very old people' [JoJ], the act of diverting cattle – 'Hey, callants! gie thae bease a weir' [GW], force, restraint (also written 'wear' and 'weer'; cf. **weir off**, **wore** and **worn**).

weir (*weer*) *n., poet.* war – 'Your armour gude ye maunna shaw, Nor ance appear like me o' weir ...' [CPM], 'Great Nobles were my Cousins near, And I a Noble Man of weir Therfore be Merry & make good Chear my pretty bonny Lassie' [AHS], 'Thaye a' haud swerds, being wicht an' weelskeelet in weir' [HSR], '... an' terrabil as bands o' wier wi' bannirs?' [HSR].

weir see **weer**

Weir (*weer*) *n.* **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Alison Graham and their children included John (b.1770) and Robert (b.1772). **George** (16th/17th C.) recorded as schoolmaster in Southdean Parish in 1622. **George** (17th C.) recorded on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Castleton Parish. He lived somewhere near Mangerton and was lised 'with an kilne', suggesting he was a tradesman of some sort. **George** (18th C.) wright on Damside. He was listed among the subscribers to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is probably the George who married Betty Waugh in Hawick in 1779 and whose children included Margaret (b.1780) and Ann (b.1782). **James** (17th C.) Schoolmaster in Hobkirk, recorded in 1653 when he married Grizel Lyndsay in Edinburgh. He may be the son of Rev. William who was witness to a contract for the vicarage teinds of Hobkirk Parish in 1648 and for a related discharge in 1649. If so then he was the elder brother of William, who became minister at Linlithgow. **James** (d.c.1762) writer in Hawick who was Town Clerk, holding the position on his own in at least the years 1739–61. He was elected in early 1733, taking over from Walter Gledstains. He was certainly recorded as Town Clerk in 1734. In 1734 he was notary public when he drew up the legal instrument through which the Town complained of the encroachment onto the Common of the tenants of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. He was described as 'writer and clerk to the roup' in 1735 in the deposition where the widow of Robert Scott

of Falnash sold her property on the Howegate to Patrick Hardie. He was clerk involved with the building of the Teviot Bridge in 1738. In 1743 he witnessed baptism for late Bailie Depute Walter Scott, mason Andrew Wilson, Bailie Gideon Ruecastle, 'messanger' William Wilson and Walter Scott of Newton. He may have been the ardent Jacobite supporter who entertained a group of officers while in Hawick in 1745, and refused to take the oaths of Government in 1746, another lawyer being allowed to take the oaths as proxy. He was probably the man mentioned in 1757 when the Burgh 'paid in Mr Weir's for gilt paper &c., when writing to the Countess anent the minister'. He witnessed a baptism for skinner Thomas Turnbull in 1758 and another for skinner Thomas Turnbull in 1759. The Clerk is still referred to in the Town Treasurer's books of 1761, and in 1763 it is recorded that money was spent 'by bailies and council electing clerk, vacant by Mr Weir's death'. James Wilson suggests that he died in 1762. His wife was Christian Watson. Their children included: Anne (b.1738), who may have married John Gledstains; Thomas (b.1739); Mary (b.1741); John (b.1743); Thomas (b.1745); James (b.1747); Thomas (b.1756); and John (b.1757). The 1738 baptism was witnessed by William Ogilvie of Hoscote and Bailie John Scott, the 1743 one by Bailie Gideon Ruecastle and ex-Bailie Robert Boyd, the 1745 one by ex-Bailies John Scott and Gideon Ruecastle and the 1757 one by Bailies John Scott and Charles Tudhope. **James** (18th C.) private teacher in Kirkton Parish in at least the period 1761–65. He taught at a small school at Newmill-on-Slitrig and in 1763 was said to be 'servant and schoolmaster to Gilbert Elliot' [of Stobs]. He was, however, recorded as Poor Collector in 1760. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the position of Parish Schoolmaster in Kirkton in 1761. **James**, junior (d.c.1770) writer in Hawick, recorded in 1767 when witnessing a case relating to the Hammermen. He was Town Clerk for a very brief time, perhaps as short as 1 month or as long as 1768–70. He took over after John Gledstains (probably his brother-in-law) refused to take the oaths of Government. He was presumably son of the previous Town Clerk. James Wilson says that he was elected as Town Clerk in October 1768 and died a month later. In April of that year he was witness to a baptism for writer John Gledstains. **John** (18th C.) recorded being in Ashkirk Parish in 1794 when his marriage to Isabel Henderson was announced in Melrose Parish, with James Ballantyne as cautioner. **Patrick** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. He married Agnes (or Ann) Easton. Their children were baptised in Wilton (with the first also recorded in Hawick), including: Mary (b.1744); Margaret (b.1748); George (b.1750); Adam (b.1752); George (again, b.1754); and Mary (again, b.1762). The witnesses in 1744 were Robert Wilson, Schoolmaster of Wilton, and thatcher Francis Allan. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) recorded when he witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1795, 1797, 1798 and 1801 for James Scott and Elizabeth Scott. James Scott's mother was Christian, who may have been his sister. He could be the son of Andrew baptised in Hawick in 1772. **Rev. Samuel** (b.1894) born in Stirling, son of John and Elizabeth Anderson. He was educated in Stirling and at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A. in 1917 and M.A. Hons. in 1921, serving in WWI between. In the 1930s he studied at London University. He was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1960 and ordained at Roberton on a fixed-term appointment. He retired in 1965. In 1927 he married Annie Turnbull Macpherson and in 1959 secondly married Margaret Galt Steel. **Walter** (19th/20th C.) employee of Innes, Henderson & Co., he served as Clerk of the Deacon's Court at St. George's Kirk around the 1920s. **Rev. William** (d.1651) nephew of John, an indweller in Edinburgh, he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1606. He was presented to Southdean in late 1609 and ordained there in early 1610. He was translated to Hobkirk in 1626. In 1630 he had a sasine of the lands of Appotside and Tythehouse, granted by Francis Hamilton, his brother-in-law, as well as gift of 'non-entry' of the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside. In 1630 he was also involved in a 'wadset' for the lands of Harwood and Hawthornside by Edward Lorraine, the lands being resigned by Lorraine the following year, but used in another 'wadset' with Gilbert Eliott in 1632. He signed the National Covenant in Hawick in 1638. His children included James (who witnessed local documents in 1648 and 1649 and may have been the Schoolmaster), Margaret (who married Thomas Wilson from Dryburgh) and William (who became minister at Linlithgow). James (the eldest son) and William (the 2nd son) were both mentioned in a discharge of 1657 relating to repayment of money spent repairing the Manse at Hobkirk. He was buried in the west corner of the churchyard, where a flat stone bore the inscription 'I HAVE FIN(ISH)ED MY COVR(SE), MWM,

1651'. A grandson of his, William, received charity from the Presbytery of Kelso in 1663. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1752 he married Christian Telfer and their children included Helen (b.1758) (also written 'Wear' and 'Weer').

weird (*weerd*) *n., poet.* fate, destiny, doom, a fateful being or story – 'And I a woeful weird maun dree, And mourn the love I canna rue' [JTe], '...for I sall nevir be in wanluck weird' [HSR], '...I dree my weird, an' I maun leave thee' [JS], 'Ilk ane maun thole the weird he's got E'en till it ends' [JJ], 'Syne in the mind's cauld oothoose, His weird, the Christ maun dree' [WL], '...Stirrin, whiles, in nichtmares o auld hen-weirds – Squatterin wi a thrawn neck ...' [DH], *adj., arch.* relating to destiny – 'Then oot spak the dread weird wyf, wi' stern prophetic e'e:– 'Curse, curse, on bloody Cavers hoose, An' a' her progeny'' [T].

weird see **weir**

weir off (*weer-of*) *v., arch.* to ward off, keep at bay, hold back – '...he never knew of any complaints to the justices of peace or other judges against the holders of the headrooms for wearing off the common hirsel, or other beasts' [DCW1765] (see also **weir**).

weis see **wice**

Weisz (*wīs*) *n.* **Otto** (d.1994) Pringle's designer, credited with creating the cashmere 'twin-set' around the 1940s, popularised by actresses such as Jean Simmons, Deborah Kerr, Heddy Lemarr and Dorothy Lamour. The idea to name the product the 'twin-set' is meant to have occurred to him after seing a woman pushing twins in a pram on Hawick High Street! His designs were partly responsible for Hawick knitwear's post-war success. In Hawick, he rode at the Common Riding. He was a Jewish refugee from Austria, being apprenticed to Bernhard Altmann of Vienna. Originally an artist, he was appointed by Pringle's in 1934 (on his 3rd attempt to get hired), becoming a Director in 1937, Assistant Managing Director in 1952 and Joint Managing Director in 1964. He finally retired in 1969, and moved to Jersey, where he died. In 2006 his son David donated the Andrew Binnie painting 'Hawick in Winter' to Hawick Museum – 'How a stylish bit knitwear disappeared from the scene. The classic twin-set – Otto Weisz's big dream' [GM].

Weittie (*wī-tee*) *n.* **John** 'Jock' (16th C.) servant to James Turnbull of Stonedge. He was recorded in 1590, along with his master, Gavin Turnbull of Woollee and Alexander Oliver of Westerhouses, when they were accused of raiding farms in England. It is unclear how to spell or pronounce his surname.

weizant see **wysen**

Welch (*welsh, welch*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Margaret Laidlaw in 1723 and their children included: Janet (b.1738); and Bettie (b.1740). **Adam** (18th C.) married Janet Murray in Roberton Parish in 1737. **Adam** (18th C.) married Janet Turnbull in Roberton Parish in 1739. **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Elliot in Cavers Parish in 1794. They were living at Adderstonelee in 1799. Their children included: Helen (b.1795); Thomas (b.1797); William (b.1799); Aitkin (b.1802); and Agnes (b.1804). **Beatrix** (18th C.) probably the daughter of Thomas born in Castleton in 1768. In 1799 she is recorded having a daughter Beatrix in Castleton Parish. **Christopher** (18th/19th C.) married Mary King in Kirkton Parish in 1820. **Gilbert** (17th C.) married Bessie Fala in Ashkirk Parish in 1689. Their children included: Robert (b.1751); John (b.1754); and Thomas (b.1755). **Janet** (16th C.) listed in 1552 as 'Jonete Welche' among people who were owed money in the testament of William Scott, younger of Branxholme. It is unclear whether she was 'Waugh' or 'Veitch'. **John** (17th C.) listed as resident at Outerside on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. William, who was also listed there, was surely related. He could be the same man as the John 'Welsh', married to Malie 'Huton', whose daughter Janet was baptised in Hawick in 1685. **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Philhopeshiel in 1727 and Broadlee in 1732. In 1726 he married 'Bitrich' Young, also from Roberton. His children, baptised in Roberton, included: Thomas (b.1727); James (b.1729); Margaret (b.1732); and Elizabeth (b.1735). **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Gray in Ashkirk in 1750. Their children included: Robert (b.1751); John (b.1754); and Thomas (b.1755). **John** (18th C.) married Helen Sinton in Ashkirk in 1765. Their children included: Robert (b.1766); Katharine (b.1768); and Margaret (b.1775). **John** (18th C.) married Margaret Balmer in Ashkirk Parish in 1778. **John** (18th C.) married Mary Blyth in Ashkirk Parish in 1778. Their children included: Robert (b.1751); John (b.1754); and Thomas (b.1755). **John** (18th/19th C.) married Helen Broad in Kirkton Parish in 1817. **John** (d.1990) born in dinburgh, he served with the 5th Battalion Cameron Highlanders in WWI and was wounded

at Loos. In 1924 he founded the Hawick accountancy firm Welch's. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Eilrig in 1722 and Girnwood in 1725. He married Margaret Hislop in 1721. His children included: Thomas (b.1722); and Thomas (again, b.1725). **Robert** (18th C.) listed in a marriage record in Ashkirk in 1732. No bride's name is given. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son John was baptised in 1704. Perhaps the same Thomas had a son Thomas baptised in Roberton Parish in 1707. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isabel Grieve and their son John was baptised in 1759. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Hall and their children included: Agnes (b.1764); Gilbert (b.1765); Beatrix (b.1768); and Thomas (b.1775). **Thomas** (19th C.) married Margaret Wilson in Cavers Parish in 1823, his surname there recorded as 'Welsh'. Their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included Thomas (b.1831) and Thomas Ballantyne (b.1843). **William** see **William Veitch** (see also **Welsh**).

Welch's (*wel-sheez*) *n.* Messrs. J.J. Welch, accountancy firm at 19 Buccleuch Street (note the pronunciation).

wele (*weel*) *adv., arch.* well, faithfully (in wording related to holding lands) – '... the quhilk soume of twa hundreth markis wele and lelely to be made ...' [SB1470] (cf. the more modern **weel**).

welkin (*wel-kin*) *n., poet.* the sky, upper air, vault of heaven – 'Far beyond the setting sun, Where ever brood the shadows dun, Where bends the welkin to the wave, And ocean's utmost waters lave' [JL], 'The maiden stray'd till dark'ning night O'erspread the welkin wide' [JTe], '... And laverocks speck the welkin blue, And the merle is in the glen' [WiI], 'Which makes the upland welkins ring Far from the din of busy throng' [RHL], '... Striking the welkin here, her old Norse slogan, On festive, storied, Common-Riding morn' [JBSS], 'In this dour job that he maun dae On land an' sea an' welkin ...' [WP] (from Old English).

well (*wel*) *n., arch.* a spring, source of fresh water – 'I like to drink the muirland wells, For that was aye the hame for me' [DA] (most springs or pumps in the Hawick area were called 'Wells'; see also **wall** and **wells**).

the Well Brae (*thu-wel-brā*) *n.* former name for a track down to the Dean Burn in Denholm, on the east side. It is now a path leading from the War Memorial down to Deanburn House. James Murray says that the earliest course of the road towards Hawick used to go this way, much higher up the Burn than the modern road.

Wellbutts Park (*wel-buts-pawrk*) *n.* former name for Wellfield (on account of the butts, or archery targets, being placed there).

Welleton (*we-le-ton*) *n.* **Roger** (13th/14th C.) appointed Arhcdeacon of Teviotdale by Edward II in 1307. He was probably from England, probably one of the Wiltons there. He remained in this position, at least titularly, until about 1310.

Wellfield (*wel-feeld*) *n.* area around the former Wellfield House, probably named after the well, which stood near there and was known in the latter part of the 19th century as 'Dickson's Well'.

Wellfield Bank (*wel-feeld-bawngk*) *n.* housing built on the grounds of Wellfield Lodge in 1960.

Wellfield Hoose (*wel-feeld-hoos*) *n.* villa in Wellfield, demolished in the early 1970s to make way for the new Wilton School. It was built for William Dickson in the early 1860s. It was the residence of the Nobles in the 1880s, then the Scotts in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the final residents being the Montgomery family. There were alterations in 1895 and additions made around 1908, both to designs by J.P. Alison. The name is also sometimes used for the former lodge house at 31 Dickson Street.

Wellfield Ludge (*wel-feeld-luj, -loj*) *n.* former lodge house for Wellfield House, situated at 31 Dickson Street.

Wellfield Road (*wel-feeld-rōd*) *n.* road connecting Dickson Street with Havelock Street, roughly between the positions of the former Wellfield Lodge and Silverbuthall Lodge. It was built in 1969 when the house was already derelict.

We'll Follow Oor Cornet (*weel-fo-lō-oor-kōr-ni'*) *n.* song adopted as the club song of the 1514 Club. The words are by David Johnston, first published in the Hawick Express in 1951. The music was by Adam L. Ingles, provided at the request of the Club, and dedicated to them in 1975, when it received its first performance.

Wellgreen (*wel-green*) *n.* house on Sunnyside in Denholm.

Wellington Court (*we-ling-tin-kōr'*) *n.* housing for single people built off Wilton Path in 1982, and named after the streets that used to be there. It was redeveloped in 2002 into 21 larger units.

Wellington Kirk (*we-ling-tin-kirk*) *n.* Wellington Church, built in 1886 following a disagreement in 1881 in which the assistant minister of Hawick Parish Church, Rev. J.A. Birrell, walked out with part of the congregation (perhaps as many as 300 people). The congregation initially

met in the Exchange Halls until they erected a building of their own. The new church was built in Wellington Street and took that as its name. It was renamed St. Margaret's and created a 'quoad sacra' church in 1896. After the congregation merged with Wilton South in 1940 the building was used commercially, e.g. as storage for fruits and vegetables by Proudfoots. It was demolished in 1976. A roll of the ministers is: J.A. Birrell 1881–c.86; William C. Miller 1886–98; Charles Brownlie 1898–1904; William C. McCullough 1905–35; Alexander B. Common 1937–40.

Wellington Place (*we-ling-tin-plis*) *n.* houses constructed in 1853 and named around 1857, being previously part of Wellington Street. The whole area was cleared in 1973–75.

Wellington Road (*we-ling-tin-rōd*) *n.* street off Wilton Path, with houses constructed around 1876 and 1885, the western part originally being called Pringle Street. St. Margaret's Church was formerly there. The area was cleared in 1973–75 and new houses built.

Wellington's Pillar (*we-ling-tin-pi-lur*) *n.* name by which **Penielheugh** was known around the time it was built.

Wellington Street (*we-ling-tin-stree'*) *n.* street in Wilton named after Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852), famous for his victory over Napoleon at Waterloo, and also Prime Minister 1823–30. The mill lade used to cross under the bottom of the street. There also used to be a baker's at the top, a general shop at the bottom, and two sweet and tobacco shops between. In the mid-1900s at the corner with Carnarvon Street was John Gebbie's grocer's shop, with Robertson's nearly opposite. The original houses were constructed 1850–55. J.P. Alison designed the house at the corner with Wellington Place, built in 1910. There was major demolition in 1973–75 with new houses constructed around 1977, as well as the 1982 sheltered housing development called Wellington Court.

the Wellogate (*thu-we-lō-gā' -lu-, wa-lō-gā'*) *n.* area in the east of Hawick, around Wellogate Brae. Up until the early 20th century the area contained many fields rented to farmers with barns and stabling in the town. In the 19th century some of these farmers were the Grieves of the Cross Wynd, the Tullys of the Millpath, the Hardies of the Kirk Wynd, the Aitkens of the Kirk Wynd, the Tower Hotel landlords and Hawick Mill. In 1715 gardener John Tait was fined for 'breaking the marches between the Common and the propertey of the Dutchess of B. at the Woiliegate'; however, it is unclear where such a boundary could have been. A 'chase' used to take place there on Common-Riding Friday, after returning from the Moor; this practice is clearly recorded in a newspaper report of 1855, and ceased from 1877. The housing there was largely built by the Hawick Working Men's Building & Investment Co., Ltd. in the latter half of the 19th century. A number of the streets in the Terraces had different names for the upper and lower houses (as well as for each side if the street) until rationalisation of the names by the Council in 1882. The 'Well o' Gate' spring was marked by a monument in 1985. A stone ball found in the area is in the Museum. The name is also used more specifically to refer to Wellogate Brae – 'Ra, ra, ray! the night afore the fair; The drums i' the Wallogate, the pipes i' the air' [JAHM], 'In wellogate the Eastern Gate . . . ' [NM], '. . . 'Twas then I found mysel alane In Wellogate, Where deid folk mony a year hae lain – Cauld, calm, sedate' [WP] (see also **the Wallygate** and **the Well o Gate**; the name occurs in many forms, including 'Walliegate', 'Woolee gate' and 'Wellygate' in the 18th century, and 'Wooliegate', 'Wallygate' and 'Well o' Gate' in the 19th; it is 'Woolie Gate' on Wood's 1824 map; it is likely to have derived from 'Woollee Gate', i.e. the way to Wolfelee, with some later influence on the name from the wells or springs there).

the Well o Gate (*thu-we-lō-gā'*) *n.* name for the spring at the top of Wellogate Brae, about 50 yards above the entrance to Fisher Avenue. It was used as a water supply in the latter half of the 19th century, and still existed until about the 1930s. There was a drain on the right hand side of the road above the cemetery entrance, which is marked by a restored well (with wall supplied by J. & R. Elliot, builders) and plaque (carved by R.E. Scott in 1985). The spring was on originally on John Kedzie's land and the supply was piped to the Cross Well, the Council resolution for this being in 1755. It was also piped later to Allars Church, as well as supplying a watering trough used by horses and cattle entering the town (it is 'Wellygate' in 1755, the name perhaps being a play on words with the earlier **Wellogate**).

Wellogate Bank (*we-lō-gā'-bawngk*) *n.* house on Wellogate Brae, roughly opposite the cemetery gates.

Wellogate Brae (*we-lō-gā'-brā*) *n.* main road leading out to the east of Hawick, being the continuation of the Cross Wynd and Allars Bank. It was officially named in 1934, with council houses built on the right hand side at the top, along

with Fisher Avenue. Collier's grocer's shop was located at the corner with Wellogate Place in the mid-1900s.

the Wellogate Brig (*thu-we-lō-gā'-brig*) *n.* name sometimes used for the road bridge over the railway line at the top of Allars Bank.

Wellogate Ceemetry (*we-lō-gā'-see-mi'-ree*) *n.* one of Hawick's two main cemeteries, lying between the old railway line and Fisher Avenue in the Wellogate district. 7½ acres of land on the Common was sold to the heritors of Hawick Parish in order to be exchanged with land for the new cemetery. It was opened in 1849, as an overflow for St. Mary's Churchyard, and almost immediately had to cope with the 1849 cholera epidemic, with most of the victims buried in the vacant middle area. The Heritor's area, containing the final resting place of many of Hawick's worthies, was opened in July 1849 and its control transferred to the Parish Council in 1903. The entrance to this area was formerly higher up than the present main gate. The cemetery has expanded several times since then. A staircase also connects with the former railway. There is a shelter within the gounds, designed by J.P. Alison. It was for a while known as 'Hawick Cemetery' to distinguish it from Wilton Cemetery – 'Then one day as gloamin descends on my valley, As dark shadows lengthen and evening comes still, I will be ready to take my last journey, To lie wi oor fithers on Wellogate's hill' [IWL].

Wellogate Place (*we-lō-gā'-plis*) *n.* street in the Wellogate, built in 1875 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company. The lower houses were originally called Douglas Terrace until 1882.

Wellogate Villa (*we-lō-gā'-vi-la*) *n.* house on Wellogate Brae, built in the mid-19th century by Galashiels builders David and Peter Dalgleish for their brother-in-law Alexander Turnbull.

the Wellogate Well (*thu-we-lō-gā'-wel*) *n.* another name for the **Well o Gate**.

Well Plantin (*wel-plawn'-in*) *n.* plantation in Hobkirk Parish, lying just to the west of Braidhaugh.

Wellrig (*wel-rig*) *n.* former farmstead in Lilliesleaf Parish. It is marked 'Wellridge' at the north edge of Minto estate on a plan of 1780. Its location is close to the modern Wellrig Strip.

wells (*welz*) *n., pl.* in Hawick there used to be public wells situated at several points down the Loan and Howegate and along the High Street, and elsewhere in the area, as well as many private supplies. They were the traditional gossiping place in town, with women gathering in line along with their pitchers. The important thing to understand is that a 'well' (or 'wall') was typically a stand-pipe and trough, and not the traditional draw-well (like the new fake one in the Park) which is the more modern meaning of the word. Water would be fed to the wells through pipes from sources such as the Smaile Burn, the 'Well-o-Gate' and other natural springs. In 1731 the Council paid for 3 loads of clay for 'the well' and in 1737 the well in the High Street was directed to be rebuilt. In 1783 the Council resolved to provide 2 street wells using piped spring water, these being the Cross Well and the Pant Well (and masons William Phillop & Co. were paid for the work). In 1786 the Council paid for white paint 'for wester fountain-head', suggesting that these public wells were painted. In 1797 the Sclidder Springs were piped into Hawick, providing 6 additional public wells. However, there were also smaller, local or private wells (often named after a nearby inhabitant), and several more which were opened up through the 19th century. These open wells were largely responsible for outbreaks of cholera and other diseases, and the decline in their use came with the opening of the Allan Water supply in 1865. W.A.P. Johnman wrote an article on the Town's former wells for the Archæological Society.

Wells (*welz*) *n.* estate near Bedrule, formerly owned by the Douglases of Cavers, the Rutherfords and the Cavers-Carre families. In some of the earliest documents it was known as 'Wollis'. It was listed among lands in the Barony of Cavers in an English document c.1380, state to have been formerly held by William 'Rothrestone'. The area was burned by Hertford's men in 1545. The superiority appears to have passed from Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus to Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst in 1581. The first Rutherford of Wells was James of that Ilk, who held it from at least 1492 (when it was described as a 5-pound land and granted by Douglas of Cavers). Robert Turnbull was recorded as tenant there in 1493. John Turnbull and Adam Turnbull were recorded there in 1502. 'Non-entry' of the lands is recorded in 1508. It passed to James' grandson Richard, then to Richard's sister Helen. About this time it was separated from the Barony of Cavers, with the Crown being the direct superior thereafter; an extract charter of 1511 confirms how James Douglas of Cavers resigned the superiority into the hands of the King, to be given to Helen Rutherford and her husband John Forman. Since Helen had

no children, the lands passed to James Stewart of Traquair (the husband of Katherine, sister of Richard and Helen). In 1524/5 the Laird (probably a Stewart) was among the Border Barons who swore the bond of allegiance to the Earl of Angus (Warden at that time). In 1592 James Stewart of Wells complained that a group under John, brother of Walter Turnbull of Bedrule, attacked his servant there. Several generations of the Stewarts of Traquair were Lairds until Charles, the 4th Earl, sold the estate to Thomas Rutherford of Wells in 1687 (and thus the estate passed back into the hands of the Rutherfords after 2 1/2 centuries). Stewart of Traquair was owner in 1643, when the lands were valued at £214 10s in Cavers Parish and £409 10s in Hobkirk Parish. Andrew Ker paid the land tax on £66 13s 4d there in 1678; he may also be 'The walls' who paid tax on £214 10s in Cavers Parish in the same year. Thomas was the last Rutherford Laird, selling the estate to William Elliot (decendent of the Elliots of Brugh) in 1706/7, who had a house built there. Meanwhile Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs had a charter of the lands of Over and Nether Wells in 1659 indirectly from William, Lord Cranstoun. Archibald Jerdan was factor there from 1728 until the 1760s; his rental book gives many details of the running of the estate in the 18th century. The rentals (including Ormiston and Hadden) amounted to £744 in 1729 and £921 in 1735 (but with many farmers in arrears). Archibald Jerdan paid tax on 45 windows there in 1753. In 1788 part of the lands were listed in Cavers Parish, valued at £214 10s. It was sold to the William Nassau Elliot, M.P. towards the end of the 18th century. It was valued at £409 10s in 1811. It passed to Sir William Francis Eliott in 1818 when William Nassau Elliot died. The house was extended around 1862. The house was leased to John Bald in the period 1865–76. The estate having a considerable debt, the trustees had lots of the old trees cut down in the late 1800s, this being locally quite unpopular. Sir William and Lady Eliott of Stobs lived there themselves in the years around 1890. But the estate was sold to the Ushers in 1895/6, who rebuilt the main house in 1906, although it was demolished in the 1950s. The new development included a herony, as well as alterations to the banks of the Rule to form a small lake. The wrought-iron gates are retained from the 18th century, while an armorial pediment from about 1690 is in the Museum. Extensive and irregularly shaped plantations also survive. The entire Wells and Hallrule estates were sold off in 1995 – 'Adieu, fair Wells! I gladly quit Thy mutilated glade, But who can look without regret Upon thy ruined shade? Years, countless years, may come and go, And heirs thee still retain, But what thou wert in former years Thou'lt never be again' [T] (often formerly written 'Walls', 'Wellis', etc.; it is 'le wellis' in 1502; it is marked as 'Wells' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Wells' and 'Wellis' on Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Wells' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Wells (*welz*) *n.* former estate to the east of Jedburgh, including Over Wells, Nether Wells, Wells Shawhead and Wells Mill, long owned by the Kerrs. The spelling varied as 'Wollis' etc., and is thus easily confused with Wells in the Rule valley (formerly 'Wellis' and variants).

Wells (*welz*) *n.* **David** (1834/5–72) son of John, he was Schoolmaster at Stouslie. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Ebenezer** (18th/19th C.) schoolmaster at Newcastleton in the early 1800s. He subscribed (for 2 copies) to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. He married Janet Moffat and their children included: John Moffat (b.1812); Jane (b.1814); Sally Smith (b.1816); Elizabeth Scott (b.1819); William (b.1821); and David Scott (b.1823). **George** (19th C.) resident of Hawick who married Sarah Riddell. Their children, baptised in S.S. Mary & David's, included George (b.1889). **John** (14th C.) listed as 'John de Wellis' in 1390 when he witnessed the charter by John Turnbull of Minto, granting Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedburgh. The other witnesses were all local men. **Thomas** 'Tom' (b.1806/7) Burgh Officer and Halberdier in the 1850s. He was listed as the Keeper of the 'House of Refuge' in the 1851 census. In Slater's 1852 directory he is listed as keeper of an eating house on the Howegate as well as 'sheriff's officer, Howegate'. His wife was Mary, and they had a daughter Maria.

Wells Hoose (*welz-hoos*) *n.* former house near Bedrule, on the Wells estate. The name has existed for centuries, and so probably there was a house there from at least the 16th century. Shortly after the estate passed to the Rutherfords in 1687 a mansion was built. The original house can be seen on a sketch from the mid-18th century. It was the birthplace of George Augustus Eliott (Lord Heathfield) in 1717, and was visited briefly by Burns in 1787. The rental book of Archibald Jerdon lists the contents of the house in about 1730. ColẆilliam Elliot paid tax for 37 windows there in 1748. The house consisted of 6 main rooms, a kitchen, a servants' room and an

attic. The house was extensively repaired in 1753 and there is a sketch as it was around 1790. During the late 18th and much of the 19th century it was mainly used by the factor of Wells. It was altered and extended by Sir William Eliott of Stobs and Wells around 1862, and became the home of Sir William's mother. A sundial was shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. The house was then rented by the Vassals and by the new Sir William himself, in order to try to pay off the debts on the estate, but it was sold off to John Usher in 1896. The house was demolished in 1905 by Sir Robert Usher soon after the estate was acquired, and a photograph exists showing it shortly before demolition. A new Edwardian-style house was then constructed for the Usher family on the same site, designed by Thomas Greenshields Leadbetter. Only 2 stones survived from the original house, one bearing 18 coats of arms, showing the descent of Thomas Rutherford and his wife, and the second was the lintel bearing the motto 'Ne des tua robora scortis' ('do not give away your strength to whores!'). The new house fell into disrepair and was dynamited in 1955. A modern bungalow was built there in 1999. There is an ancient earthwork, of unknown age, in the woods to the south.

Wells Peel see **Willie's Peel**

Well Sike (*wel-sīk*) *n.* small stream in Liddesdale, rising near Ewe Knowes and running south through signs of a former settlement (probably Over Foulshiels) to become part of the Ryedale Burn.

Wells Sawmill (*welz-saw-mil*) *n.* former sawmill in Bedrule Parish, situated to the north of Wells House, near the junction for the road to Bedrule. It was tenanted by David Davison from 1863. It should not be confused with Bedrule Mill.

Wellswud (*welz-wud*) *n.* Wells Wood, a thorny wood on the south slopes of Ruberslaw – 'Nae mair we'll speel dark Ruberslaw, Nor ramble in the Wellswood brierie' [JS].

Wellwud (*wel-wud*) *n.* Wellwood, a villa built on Buccleuch Road in 1890, designed by J.P. Alison.

welsh (*welsh*) *adj., poet.* insipid – 'A welsh kind of theory that' [DH] (probably a variant of **wersh**).

Welsh (*welsh*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) married Margaret Scott in Wilton Parish in 1742. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Wilton Parish who married Mary Tait. Their son Alexander was baptised in 1804, with their surname given as 'Walsh'. **Alexander** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Morrison in Wilton Parish in 1829. **Christian** (b.c.1805) from Eskdalemuir, he was a labourer in Wilton Parish. In 1841 he was living at Commonside Bankhead, with John (probably his brother). In 1851 he was a widower and agricultural labourer living at Borthaugh Cottages. In 1861 he was a domestic servant living at Haysike. His children included James (b.1832/3), Margaret (b.c.1838/9), John (b.1840/1) and Thomas (b.1842/3). **Christopher** (18th/19th C.) married Mary King in Wilton Parish in 1820. **George** (18th/19th C.) listed as a member of the Committee of the Proprietors of Castleton Library in 1832. He was there 'for the Representatives of Mr Ballantyne'. **Rev. John** (c.1624–81) son of an Irish minister, he was probably great-grandson of John Knox. He graduated M.A. from Glasgow in 1647 and became minister of Irongay, Dumfriesshire in 1653. He was deprived after the restoration of Episcopacy, probably in 1663. He was one of the most active of the 'field preachers', leading conventicles in many areas, probably including the Scottish Borders. He spent some time in northern England and was said to have preached on the frozen Tweed in about 1671. He held a communion with fellow outed ministers John Blackadder and Archibald Riddell at Eckford in 1677, attended by several thousand people. He also preached at Chesters (in Ancrum Parish), with Robert Bennet of Chesters being arrested for hosting him and assisting in the meeting. In 1678 several tenants of the Cavers estate were fined for attending conventicles that he and others had preached. In 1679 the price of 9000 merks were offered for his apprehension. He went to London in 1679, where he died, with his funeral attracting a huge number of people, including ministers. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, married to Malie 'Huton'. Their daughter Janet was baptised in 1685. It is possible he is the same as John 'Welch' recorded at Outerside in 1694. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Nelly Broad and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: Elizabeth (b.1819); Isobel (b.1820); Betty (b.1822); and Nina (b.1832). **John** (19th C.) married Catherine Jackson in Southdean Parish in 1828. **John** (b.1810/1) from Borthwick in Midlothian, in 1841 he was an agricultural labourer at Knowe in Minto Parish. By 1851 he was a railway labourer at Greenhoue. He married Mary Turnbull in Hawick in 1838 and their children included Jean, Margaret, Joan, James and Robert. **John**

(b.c.1835) from Moffat, son of farmer James, he was farmer at Kirkton in 1861 and 1868. He lived with his older brother Thomas. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1860. In 1877 he donated to the Museum a 'pair of lizards'. **Martha** (19th C.) listed in Wilton in 1832 as mother of Jane 'Smeekim'. **Matthew** (b.1831/2) from the Ewes valley, son of labourer Matthew and Margaret. In 1861 he was 'Wood Forester' at Sandyhaugh. He was known for his poetry. He wrote 'Maggie Elliot: a romance of Ewes, and other poems' (1906). The inscription on his tomb reads 'Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire'. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) servant on the Falnash estate. In 1720 he confessed to the Hawick minister his fornication with 'Isbel Batie', and subsequently stood in the place of repentance 3 times and paid a fine. Their son William was baptised in 1720, with the couple recorded as 'Fornicators' and witnesses Walter Scott (servant to Rev. Robert Cunningham) and John Scott (Beadle). Perhaps the same Robert was recorded in Bowanhill in 1731 when his son John was baptised in Cavers Parish. **Robert** (18th C.) servant on the Falnash estate. In 1720 he **Robert Brown** (1943–) Hawick R.F.C. player who was one of the 3 men who played in all 10 of the consecutive events that the team won in 1966–67. He starting playing rugby at the High School, moving to the P.S.A. in 1958, followed by the Linden and then the Greens. He initially played on the wing, but moved to be stand-off and centre. He also played regularly for the South and earned 2 caps for Scotland. In 2021 he and Chay Blyth were recorded reminiscing about their Common Riding memories. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son William was baptised in 1694. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jane 'Welsh' and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1797; the witnesses were 'Mr Hardy' (perhaps the minister at Ashkirk) and Andrew Gray. **Thomas** (b.c.1770s) servant at Stirches according to the ballots for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799 and 1801. Probably the same Thomas 'Walsh', married to Jean Ballantyne, had these children baptised in Wilton: Christopher (b.1800); Martha (b.1803); and Thomas (b.1807). **Thomas** (19th C.) Hawick resident married to Jane 'Linza' (presumably Lindsay). Their daughter Helen was baptised in 1826. **Thomas** (b.1807/8) born in Wilton Parish, in 1841 he was a wool sorter living on Wilton Kirkstyle. In 1851 he was a woll sorter in Innerleithen and in 1861 was living in Earlston. He is probably the Thomas who married Elizabeth Lamb in Wilton Parish in 1831. He secondly married Jane Bell. His children included Thomas, Robert and Jane. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Jane Kedie in Hawick in 1842. **William** (18th C.) married Isabel Noble in Hawick in 1764. Their daughter Isabel was baptised in 1768. **William** (19th C.) carrier operating between Hawick and Edinburgh, according to Pigot's 1825 directory. The agent is listed as James Relton. **William** (b.1770/1) born in Castleton Parish, he was living at 'Poor's houses' in Ewesdale in 1851. He was then described as 'Pauper & Sexton' and living with his daughter Jane and grandson John Irvine. **William** (b.c.1770s) servant at Nether Tofts according to the ballot for the Militia in Kirkton Parish in 1799. **William** (b.1808/9) labourer and post-master in the Ewes valley. In 1861 he was at Bogfoot. His wife was Anne. **William** (b.1825/6) son of Matthew, he was a tailor in the Ewes valley. In 1851 he was at Sandyhaugh with his mother and siblings Matthew and Helen. **William Berridge** 'Willie' (1907–87) Hawick R.F.C. player. He was capped 21 times for Scotland, scoring on his debut appearance in 1927/8. He toured with the British Lions in 1930. He played Rugby League for London Highfield 1933/4. On returning to Hawick, he was prevented from coaching the sevens team because of strict S.R.U. rules about association with Rugby League. He later played for the Scottish Rugby League side. **Rev. William** (1908–76) born in Selkirk, son of Thomas Ritchie and Margaret Forrest Purvis. He was educated in Selkirk and Glasgow, where he attended the University 1935–38. He was student assistant minister at Glasgow Lyon Street 1935–38, was licensed by Glasgow Presbytery in 1938, was assistant at Glasgow Cowcaddens 1938–39 and ordained as minister at Terregles in 1939. In 1942 he moved to Cockpen and in 1946 to Kilbowie. He was minister of Cavers from 1954, combined with Kirkton in 1955. He served as minister there until 1975, when he retired. In 1939 he married Mary Anderson Paton and their children were Margaret (1940–41), Muriel (b.1943), James (b.1945) and Mary (b.1946), who died in infancy (also written 'Walsh'; see also **Welch**).

Welshaw (*wel-shaw*) *n.* former name for an area in Liddesdale, related to Closs, near the Ninestane Rig, also known as 'Wallshaw'. In a list of Borderers made just before 1600 the residents there were 'Will Colithis Hob' and 'Hob

of Bowholmes'. In 1632 there is a reference to 'Over and Neather Closse alias Welshaw', leased by John Scott and Gavin Elliot It was included along with Over Closs, Millburn and several adjacent farmsteads when surveyed for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718, apparently somewhere between the Whitrope and Roughley Burns.

Welsh's Hill (*wel-sheez-hil*) *n.* hill to the north of Heap Hill and by Lionfield Moss, reaching a height of 242 m (the origin of the name is unknown).

Welstremis (*wel-streemz*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in the c.1376 rental roll, with a value of 13 shillings and 4 pence. They were listed under the section 'Foresta' (northern Liddesdale), but the precise location is uncertain. In 1541 the lands were leased by Ninian Armstrong and valued at 2 shillings; they were listed between Arnot Hill and 'Storeissteid', and were probably near Castleton.

welt see **walt**

welter (*wel-tur*) *v., poet.* to stagger, reel – 'Still doom'd by fate, on weltering billows roll'd, Along the deep their restless course to hold' [JL], 'Welt'ring with death, – the air they fill'd With execrations dire . . . ' [JTe], an upheaval, overturning – '. . . An' gar yer cheeny duggies rin For ither shelter, While imps o' mischief smugly grin Ti see sic welter' [WP].

Weltoun (*wel-toon*) *n.* spelling of **Wulton** used in the 15th and 16th centuries, e.g. in a Great Seal charter of 1483 and in a charter of 1512.

Weltown (*wel-town*) *n.* spelling of **Wulton** used in a charter of 1482.

Wemyss (*weemz*) *n.* **Bailie Alexander** (b.1813) Hawick Magistrate of the latter part of the 19th century. His parents were Thomas, foreman at Wilton Mills, and Elizabeth Scott. He began working at Wilton Mills in 1827, becoming a commission agent later in life and retiring in 1889. He was at Jedburgh in 1831 when 1000 Hawick men marched to give their support to the Liberal candidate in the election, and refuted the claim that Sir Walter Scott's coach was attacked. He was also the last living standard-bearer of the great Reform Bill procession of 1832. He was also present at the election in Jedburgh when Sir Walter Scott was supposedly assaulted by Hawick men, but vehemently denied this version of events. He also acted as sergeant-in-chief of the special constables appointed during the troublesome 1841 election. He was for a long time on Wilton Parochial Board, entered the Council for Wilton Ward in 1868 and became a Magistrate 3 years later. He was also one of the originators of St. Andrew's Free Church. In 1861 he was living on Dovemount Street. In 1900 he donated to the Museum 'Bronze medal struck in honour of Admiral Rodney'. He married Ann, daughter of Alexander Gow. He is buried in Wilton Cemetery. In later life he could still recall the funeral of Margaret Langlands in the old Wilton Kirk, with seats having to be lifted up to enable her to be buried with her ancestors. **James** (16th/17th C.) Hawick resident recorded in 1616. He was one of the men (along with 'Bonnie Johnnie Scott' and James Lethen) who took the pistol from 'Marion's Geordie' Scott, before he could shoot the Baron, James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He may be the James 'Wems' who witnessed a baptism for James Henderson in 1639. **James** (b.1819/20) born in Hawick, he was a wool spinner. He married Margaret Duncan in 1839. Their children were James, George, Charles, Janet and Margaret. They emigrated to Boston in 1854. He emigrated to the Boston area in 1854, with the rest of his family. He worked as a furniture maker, eventually becoming owner of a large company. In Boston he was an Oddfellow and Mason and was President of the Scots' Charitable Society, the British American Association of the State of Massachusetts, the Boston Curling Club and the Hawick Club. **James** (b.1840) born in Hawick, son of James and Margaret Duncan. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish who appears to have died far from home in about the 1720s. There is a record of payment from the Kirk Session 'To Mr Home, minister of fogo, to pay the deceast Thomas Weimes funeral'. There is then a further payment 'to Wm. Gladstains for goeing to fogo to bring home widow Weimes and children'. **Thomas** (1787/8–1861) manager at Dicksons & Laings. He is probably the 'Thomas Wemyss, spinner' who subscribed to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. In 1830 he was sent to Manchester for a month to learn about power looms from the firm of Sharp & Roberts & Co. (in order to avoid the exorbitant fees the company there charged to set up the machinery), which were then introduced to Hawick. It is said that he personally dismantled the machinery in Manchester and (with the aid of Charles Scott) had them rebuilt after transportation to Hawick. He remained responsible for running the looms until he died. He was listed as foreman at Wilton Mills among heads of households in Wilton Parish 1835–41. He was recorded as woollen factory foreman, living at Dovemount in

1841 and on Wilton Place in 1851. In 1861 he was a widower living with his son Alexander. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Scott and sister of Dr. William Scott. Their children included: Isabella (1812–58), the oldest daughter, who became 2nd wife of John White, miller of Hawick, and her cousin; Alexander (b.1814), who also worked at Wilton Mills; and Mary. A portrait of him exists (also spelled 'Wemys', 'Weymes' and variants; the name was once interchangeable with **Weens**).

Wenelaciam (*we-ne-la-see-um*) *n.* place recorded in the late 12th century in a document relating to the lands of Glasgow Diocese in Ashkirk Parish. Most of the other locations are recognisable, but the modern equivalent of this particular name is unclear.

Wenerton (*we-ner'-in*) *n.* former lands in the Slitrig valley, listed in 1547/8 in an English communication about farms they had burned. They were the property of the Laird of Gledstains, along with 'Torne' (probably Turn) and 'Fowler-awe'. The exact location and pronunciation are unknown.

wen'i (*wen'-i*) *contr.* went to – 'she wen'i the same schuil is mei' (can be further shortened to **weh'i**).

were (*wer, wur, war*) *v.* were – 'they were aye the same' (often pronounced *wur*, and sometimes close to *war*).

werna see **werni**

wernae see **werni**

werni (*wer-, wur-ni*) *contr.* weren't, were not – 'ee werni the brother that was born in Gala were ee?', 'A lookit for ee, bit ee werni there', 'Ye werna then patched o'er and o'er Wi' bits o' claith, nor stained wi' gore . . . ' [JCG], 'We werna ill to please when we were bairns . . . ' [WL], 'There werni mony closes in Dickson Street where the blinds o mournin werni drawn' [IWL] (also spelled 'werna', 'werena', 'wernae', werenae', etc.; cf. **wernu** and the less common **warni**; this form always follows the pronoun, cf. **werren**).

wernu (*wer-nu, -na*) *contr.* weren't, were not – This tale could gaun on forever For the days werena quite long enough' [AY], 'Twa starlings flew abune the lum, They werena deaf, they werena dumb' [WFC] (a variant of **werni**; the spelling varies).

werren (*we-rin*) *contr.* weren't, were not – 'they were aye the odd yins oot, werren they?' (this form always precedes the pronoun, cf. **werni**.

wersh (*wersh*) *adj., arch.* unpalatable, tasteless, humdrum, insipid, wishy-washy, poor quality, harsh in taste, cold and damp, cooked without salt – '. . . the minister . . . had a weary warsle wi' a wersh discource' [WNK], 'Wars come a' in their ain wersh time' [DH], '. . . complained that the last tea she got was 'vera wersh' ' [RM] (cf. **wairsh**).

wersher (*wer-shur*) *adj., arch.* less palatable, more tasteless, duller – 'The 'kail' of our youth may become the 'vegetable soup' of our middle-age (and be the wersher for it!) . . . ' [DH].

wes (*wez*) *v.* was – '. . . who ansuerit the deponner that Gib wes bot a feible coutcher and wald never do the turne' [SB1624], '. . . quhilk she declared she had given for wairs to sindries, except 10s., being all wes tuik out of her purse' [BR1641] (occasional variant of **was**).

wesh (*wesh*) *v.* to wash – 'make shair an wesh ahint yer lugs tae', 'Oor Kirsty wus weshin' at the wesheen' o' the blankets' [JAHM], 'She weshes ti foak' [ECS], 'So . . . I'm weel-weshed, then stapped wi' ingin, And yits and liver, lites and a' thing . . . ' [DH], '. . . o' the muckle flude o' 1767 when their Silver Street hooses war weshed away' [BW1979], 'Hei minds o weshin umsel at the tap in the street . . . ' [IWL], *n.* a wash, washing – 'goan gie that a wesh afore ee poor owts in eet' – 'A wesh at the kitchen sink clears the cley off't . . . ' [DH], stale urine collected for use in manufacturing, urine in general, e.g. to say someone 'stank o wesh' is to say they smelled of stale urine (the past tense can be **wuish** and the past participle **wuishen**).

wesheen (*we-sheen*) *n., arch.* the washing – 'Oor Kirsty wus weshin' at the wesheen' o' the blankets' [JAHM] (once the familiar verbal noun ending; cf. **weshin**).

wesh-hoose (*wesh-hoos*) *n.* a communal washing area, typically a building behind a block of flats by the 'back green' where clothes would be washed (cf. **weshin-hoose**).

weshin (*we-shin*) *n.* the washing. Until well into the 19th century women would take tubs to the Slitrig or Teviot, trampling their clothes in the tub with their bare feet and leaving them to dry on the grass. Communal drying greens were later very common, before 'the Steam' and the advent of the home wasshing machine – 'Weel can I mind o' The Bleach and the wild Ballet o' weshin's on blawy spring Mondays' [DH], '. . . It's him that muckle steam produces, Doon at Turnbull's Weshin' Hooses' [MB], 'Monday mornin, weshin day, Wringer and mangle then held sway . . . ' [IWL] (formerly this was **wesheen**).

weshin-cloot (*we-shin-cloo'*) *n., arch.* a dish-cloth – 'A'll sklatch ee roond the lugs wui this wesheen-cloot if ee dinna haad eer tung' [ECS].

weshin-hoose (*we-shin-hoos*) *n., arch.* a public washing facility, laundry. In Hawick there was the Steam and Victoria Laundry, and before that there were public washing facilities at the Sandbed. There was also one in Denholm at the north-east corner of Main Street around 1900 (cf. **wesh-hoose**).

wesla (*wes-lu, -la*) *adj., arch.* westerly, western (cf. **wasla**).

Wesla (*wes-lu, -la*) *adj., n., arch.* formerly used to describe the western part of Hawick, in distinction to the 'Eastla' part. Also referred to as 'Wesla Witter', because the Slitrig was the line of demarcation. There used to be a strong rivalry between the two sides, with competing bonfires on special occasions (the 'Wesla' one being at Myreslawgreen), as well as the tradition of appointing the Cornet from alternating sides (also written **Westla**).

Wesla Lads (*wes-la-ladz*) *n.* group who selected their own Cornet in the 'Disputed Common Riding' of 1809, in opposition to new regulations introduced by the Town Council regarding invitations to the Cornet's supporters. They were also referred to as the 'Wesla Water' party. They had to get the Selkirk drummer and fifer to supply the music for the processions, and held a separate Ball in the Cross Keys. Their 'rebel' flag is in the Museum, and James Hogg's 'Address to the inhabitants of Hawick' was written for this occasion – 'If you love your ancient freedom, Their new Cornet never heed him; From amongst you choose a Cornet, Hand it down to sons unborn yet' [JH].

Wesla Witter (*wes-la-wi'-ur*) *n.* former name for the part of town west of the Slitrig, effectively the old version of the 'Westend' (also **Westla**).

west (*west*) *prep., arch.* westwards, to the west of – 'Bailly Gledstanes and James Gledstanes, taylor, for west the water, to collect the subscriptions for the bridge' [BR] (see also **wast**).

West (*west*) *n.* **Fr. Joseph** (19th/20th C.) first Chaplain appointed to St. Margaret's (Dominican) Convent in 1912. He helped the priest of S.S. Mary & David's with the extra early morning services he had instituted. He also offered mass at Stobs Camp. However, by 1914 he had moved on.

Westbarns (*west-bawrnz*) *n.* former lands in Belses Barony, near Lilliesleaf. In 1569 it was listed among the lands sold by Jedburgh Abbey to Adam French. In 1632 it was feued from Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning, to Robert Grieve from Commonside, William Davidson from Caerlenrig, John Gray from Lilliesleaf and Robert Law from Kames. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade) in 1670. (it is 'Westbarnis' in 1569 and 'Westbernis' in 1588 and 'Westbyres' in 1670).

West Beechwud (*west-beech-wud*) *n.* name for a field on Hawick Common to the north of the road between Williestruther cottage and the Flex.

West Boonraw (*west-boon-raw*) *n.* farm reached by taking the right hand road at the 'Fower Road Ends', just next to East Boonraw, on the Boonraw Burn. It was also known as 'Wester Boonraw'. Elizabeth Davidson lived there in 1841 and 1851 and labourer William Hewitson was there in 1841. A plan was drawn up for owner William Davidson in 1850, showing the layout of the fields (see also **Boonraw**).

West Buccleuch (*west-bu-kloo*) *n.* farm on the south-west bank of the Rankle Burn, off the B711, near East Buccleuch, in the centre of Scott country. In the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch it extended to 3909 acres and the farmhouse is marked in much the same location as the present one. Adam Linton was tenant there in 1728. The 'West side of Buccleugh' stock and teind was valued at about £916 in 1785. It was tenanted by Turnbulls in the early 19th century and was then composed of 1,400 acres of land. It was for a time run as a hotel. Part of the old drove road can also be seen near here. There was a Ride-out here in 1988 (also sometimes 'Wester Buccleuch').

West Burnfit see **Wester Burnfit**

West Burnfit (*west-burn-fi'*) *n.* West Burnfoot, farm in the Ale valley, being the partner of **East Burnfoot**. It is also known as 'Wester Burnfoot' and is easily confused with the place of the same name in Wilton Parish. There was also a mill there, although it may have been a separate farm. There were 3 tenants listed there in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, namely James Henderson, Walter Wilson and Robert Culbertson. Daniel Kedie was tenant there in 1709. Robert Scott of Coldhouse was tenant for 1716–18. It is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map off the streamlet that emerges from Shielswood Loch. The location is south of the other farm, but actually a little further to the east on Ainslie's map (it is 'Westerburnfoot' in 1744; see also **Burnfit Mill**).

West Burn Park (*west-burn-pawrk*) *n.* name for the field on the Common opposite the entrance to the racecourse and north of Burn Park.

Westburnflat (*west-burn-flaw'*) *n.* former tower of the Armstrongs on Hermitage Water, perhaps just south of its junction with the Liddel. It was listed as a land with rental 37 shillings and 4 pence in a c.1376 list of the area around Mangerton among the charters of the Douglases of Morton. Archie of Westburnflat is listed by Monipennie among Border chiefs in the late 1500s. It was burned in 1599 by the Gideon Murray of Elibank, Walter Scott of Harden and Gilbert Elliot of Horsleyhill. It was possessed by Lancie Armstrong in 1632 and John Armstrong until about 1683. John Glendinning was tenant there in 1694, with William Elliot also listed as a householder. It is said that one of the last owners, William Armstrong, was captured for stealing cattle and hanged at Selkirk, in the early 1700s; he was referred to as the last of the Border rievers, but it is unclear if he ever existed. Labourer Francis Armstrong was there in 1835 (it is 'Westburneflat' around 1376, 'Wastburneflatt' in 1599 and 'westerburnflat' in 1694; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

West Cote (*west-kō', -ko'*) *n.* farm off the A698 Denholm road, roughly opposite Trowmill, behind Linden Park. It was once a tenanted farm on the Cavers estate and sold off in the early 19th century. Adam Douglas was there in 1718 and William Sanderson in 1730. John and James Bunyan were tenants in 1794 and James Bunyan in 1797. Thomas Bunyan and William Black were servants there in 1799 and Thomas Bunyan was tenant there in 1801. Robert Shiel was farmer in the early 20th century. The name distinguishes it from the farm of **Eastcote** (also spelled 'West Coat', 'Westcote', 'Westcott', etc.; it is marked 'Westcot' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Westcoterig (*west-ko'-rig*) *n.* former farmstead in the upper Teviot valley, perhaps on the Cromrig Burn north of Southdean Rig, although its precise location is uncertain. It was recorded in 1540 among lands (probably part of Ringwoodfield) farmed by the King's shepherd Richard Henderson. In 1557 it was 'Westcoit' when rented from Melrose Abbey by Walter Scott and William Elliot; at that time it was valued at £5. It was probably the 'Westercoit' where Archie Elliot was recorded in 1590. It was listed as part of the Lairdship of Ringwoodfield in 1621 and 1634 and listed among the same upper Teviotdale lands in 1693. In 1620 Sir Walter Scott of Goldielands was infeft in these lands, along with those of Goldielands. It was recorded as part of the Lordship of Melrose in 1653, 1661 and 1663. In 1744 it was leased along with Colterscleuch by William and Gideon Grieve (marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'West cotrigg'; it is 'Vestcotrig' in 1540, 'Westcoatrig' in 1621, 'Westcoitrig' in 1634, 'Wester Coitrig' in 1653, 'West Coitrig' in 1661, 'Westcotrig' in 1663, 'Westcotrige' in 1670, 'Westcoatrigg' in 1693 and 'west-coat-riggs' in 1744).

the West End (*thu-wes-tend*) *n.* popular name for an area of Hawick, corresponding approximately the part of town to the west of the Slitrig and south of the Teviot. It was traditionally where the workers and poorer residents lived, and where the strongest dialect was spoken. In a case of reverse snobbery, Westenders typically regard the area as the 'real' Hawick. The area has been occupied for many centuries and it seems likely that it was the original centre for the settlement of Hawick. It is clearly shown as an inhabited area on Pont's map of c.1590. In 1770 there were 110 houses there owned by Burgesses, with a value of over £13,000. In 1804 the Council resolved for form footpaths in the area. The modern street layout was mostly developed in the 19th century.

West End Academy (*wes-tend-aw-ka-du-mee*) *n.* former private school, run by Rev. and Mrs. B. Brodie. It started in 1883 on Buccleuch Street, and moved to Wilton Lodge in 1892, changing its name to Wilton Lodge Academy.

the West End Bar (*thu-wes-tend-bawr*) *n.* hostelry at 3 Loan in the latter part of the 19th century. A stone bottle from there (when the proprietor was James Shiel) is in the Museum (also known as the 'West End Spirit Bar').

Westender (*wes-ten-dur*) *n.* writer of a column for the Hawick News in about the years 2007–2012.

West-Ender (*wes-ten-dur*) *n.* someone from the West End of Hawick – 'Maister Thompson, a Wastender like masel' [HE1924] (also spelled 'Westender', cf. the older **Wast-Ender**).

the West End Kirk (*thu-wes-tend-kirk*) *n.* previously known as the Green Kirk, it was home of the Anti-Burgher congregation and then part of the United Presbyterian Church from 1847. It should not be confused with the West Port (Free) Kirk.

the West End Meetin Hoose (*thu-wes-tend-mee'-in-hoos*) *n.* the West End Meeting House, also known as the Green Kirk, at Myreslaw Green.

wester (*wes-tur*) *adj.* part of an area that is further west (cf. **waster**).

Wester Adam (*wes-tur-aw-dum*) *n.* nickname for **Adam Scott**.

Wester Alemoor (*wes-tur-āl-moor*) *n.* farm just before Alemoor Reservoir on the B711. The present farm was built fairly recently, with the older one close to the dam at the end of the reservoir. This was formerly the site of a peel tower, on the high left bank of the Ale Water, dating probably from the 15th century. There are several enclosures and signs of former cultivation near the old farm location. The farm was in Selkirkshire in 1511 when it was included in a grant of lands to Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. The separate farm of Easter Alemoor is known from at least 1573, when it had a separate owner. Wester Alemoor was forfeited (along with many other estates and titles) by Francis Stewart, the 5th Earl Boswell, to Walter 'the Bold' of Buccleuch in 1594. The farm remained with the Scotts, but by the late 18th century was owned by Elliot of Borthwickbrae. It was transferred to Roberton in 1689 when that Parish was created. Thomas Scott and Walter Scott were recorded there in 1734 and Robert Anderson in 1741. John Sinton was there in 1771–74. John Elliot of Borthwickbrae paid the land tax on £308 3s 4d there in 1785 and William Elliot in 1802. John Oliver was living there in 1812. The new farm was built adjacent to the B711, just before the Loch is reached, essentially south of Easter Alemoor. The earlier location for the farm was covered by the resevoir extension, and chimneys from the old farmhouse can be seen in the Loch when the water is low. The name is also used for the western side of Alemoor Hill, which lies north of the Loch, with peaks 366 m and 376 m and an observation tower (also called 'West Alemoor', it is 'West: Ealmuir' in 1734; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Wester Barnhills (*wes-tur-barn-hilz*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of Barnhills. In 1618 it was gained by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from John Turnbull of Barnhills. In 1678 it was combined with Easter Barnhills when both were owned by Sir William Bennet. In 1780 Robert Bennet gave sasine of the lands to Alexander Allison 'in liferent' and Matthew Stewart of Barnhills 'in fee'. By 1788 the lands were owned by the Misses Stewart and valued at about £350. John Robson was labourer there in 1801 (it is 'W: Barnhills' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map).

Wester Boonraw (*wes-tur-boon-raw*) *n.* another name for **West Boonraw**.

Wester Braid Road (*wes-tur-brād-rōd*) *n.* extension of Braid Road to the other (southern) side of Wellogate Brae. The track there was formerly also known as the Cross Road. It was developed in the early 1930s to provide access to Fisher Avenue. The road continues as a right of way to Hardie's Hill.

Wester Broadlee (*wes-tur-brōd-lee*) *n.* formerly part of the farm of **Broadlee**. In 1650 the 'communicants' recorded there were William Wylie, Margaret Armstrong, William Chisholme and Bessie Spence.

Wester Buccleuch see **West Buccleuch**

Wester Burnfit see **West Burnfit**

Wester Burnfit (*wes-tur-burn-fi'*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of Burnfoot in Wilton Parish. It should not be confused with a place of the same name in Ale Water. James Shiel was living there in 1682 and 1688 and Robert Wait was a gardener there in 1688. In 1718 it was owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, unlike the adjacent Easter Burnfoot. It consisted of 226 acres, bounded by Easter Burnfoot, the River Teviot, Wilton, Burnhead and Galalaw. The mill is shown in the south-eastern corner, and there are woods near there along the river, as well as along the Boonraw Burn. James Easton was living there in 1722, James Young in 1724, William Scott in at least 1724–35, George Scott in 1729, John Thomson in 1731, William Lamb in 1735 and Adam Laidlaw in 1736.

Wester Burnfit Mill (*wes-tur-burn-fi'-mil*) *n.* another name for **Burnfit Mill**.

Wester Bushes (*wes-tur-bu-sheez*) *n.* hilly area in Craik Forest, west of Howpasley, and north-east of Craik Moor. It is crossed by the Roman road. There are old enclosures there, visible on aerial photographs.

Wester Clarilaw (*wes-tur-klā-ree-law*) *n.* former name for the western half of Clarilaw in Wilton Parish. In 1678 it was owned by William Scott of Clarilaw and valued at £182. In the 1718 Buccleuch survey it was not owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, although the eastern section was. It was stated that 6 acres of land belonging to it were mixed with Easter Clarilaw, while one acre mixed with it belonged to Wester Clarilaw. Part of it was recorded being owned by the trustees of Thomas Turnbull of Knowe in 1788 and on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (valued at £65), with the other part owned by William Scott of Burnhead (valued at £117). The parts were later owned by the Dicksons of Alton and Watson of Burnhead.

Wester Clerklands (*wes-tur-klerk-lindz*) *n.* former name for part of **Clerklands**.

Wester Commonside (*wes-tur-ko-min-sīd*) *n.* name for part of the farm of Commonside. It was described as a 40-shilling land in 1603 when leased to Gilbert Elliot (it was 'Westir Comounsyde' in 1603).

Wester Craik (*wes-tur-krāk*) *n.* former name for part of the lands of **Craik**.

Wester Dykeback (*wes-tur-dīk-bak*) *n.* land lying approximately between Burnflat Brae and Crumhaughhill Road, probably once the back part of the area known as Thorterdykes, and distinguished from Easter Dykeback, which was to the north-east. The Burgh boundary passed diagonally through here.

Wester Essenside (*wes-tur-e-sin-sīd*) *n.* farm west of Ashkirk, close to Easter Essenside, along the Todrig Burn. George Riddell was recorded there in 1579. It was owned by the Scotts of Burnfoot on Ale in the early 17th century and was farmed in the 18th century by the Laings. In 1643 it was valued at £400 and owned by Thomas Scott. It was valued at £540 according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls. William Laidlaw was herd there in 1697. Robert Cranston was tenant there in 1724. David Henderside was owner in 1761. By 1788 the lands were valued at £400 and owned by Mrs. Elliot of Borthwickbrae (with the teinds of these lands and Leap Hill being another £12). John Thomson was farmer there in at least 1789–94. Robert Thomson was farmer there in 1797 and Thomas Thomson in at least 1799–1801. It was owned by Mrs. Elliot of Borthwickbrae in 1788 (and still recorded in about 1811). Walter Scott was a servant there in 1797 and Robert Dodds and John Fairbairn in 1801. It was owned by Allan Eliott Lockhart by 1874. William Aitken was there in the mid-19th century and J. Paterson in the 1860s. On Essenside Head, about 1 km north-west of the farmhouse, lies the remains of a fort and settlement (see also **Essenside**; it is 'wester Eschiside' in 1579, 'Wester Eschinsyde' in 1609, 'westessensyd' in 1663 and 'Wester Essensyde' in 1724; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Wester Fodderlee (*wes-tur-fo-dur-lee*) *n.* alternative name for **West Fodderlee**.

Wester Grundistone (*wes-tur-grun-dee-stin*) *n.* former lands at Groundistone, which, along with 'Easter Groundistone', were owned by the Scotts in the 16th century. 'Thomas Scot in Wester-groundiston' is listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch. It was part of the estates of the Duchess of Buccleuch by the end of the 17th century. Francis Scott was tenant there in 1694, with James Dean as shepherd, and Adam 'Inglish' recorded being 'out of the shire'. Walter Scott was tenant there in 1709. In the 1718 survey of Buccleuch properties it covered 362 acres, bounded by Easter Groundistone, Boonraw, Drinkstone, Wilton Common and Salenside. A stream separated it from Easter Groundistone, and in 1718 farmhouses are shown on either side of this stream. John Turnbull was living there in at least 1721–25. Robert Scott was there in 1729. The lands were leased from Buccleuch Estates by Gideon Scott of Falnash in 1744, along with a declaration about what would happen if the adjacent Hassendean Common was divided. The lands were valued at £30 in 1764, as part of the Buccleuch estates (it is 'Wester Grundiston' in 1643, 'Westergrundiston' in 1694, 'Wester Groundiestone' in 1718, 'W: Grundiston' in 1725 and 'Wester Grundiston' in 1765; it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Westerhall (*wes-tur-hal*) *n.* house in Eskdale, near Bentpath, long a seat of the Johnstones. The mansion was largely built in the 17th century, and repaired following several major fires, the last in 1955 – 'The Johnstones met at Westerhall, And they sang o' the raid and the moon, Wi their 'Ready aye ready'; the Johnstones cry, For they're 'ready' baith late and soon' [T].

Wester Hassendean (*wes-tur-haw-sin-deen*) *n.* former name for the lands which were 'commonly called Horsliehill' according to a charter of 1616, when they were sold by the Earl of Home to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs.

Wester Heap (*wes-tur-heep*) *n.* older name for the farm at East Whitehaugh and surrounding area. It was exchanged for Milsington between the Langlands and Scott families in 1453. In 1650 there is a list of 8 'communicants' there, namely Bessie Scott, Marion Scott, Bessie Scott, Robert Waugh, Thomas Scott, Margaret Easton, John Almond and Jean Scott. Robert Scott paid £448 in land tax there in 1663. Scott of Whitehaugh paid the land tax for these lands and Whitehaugh in 1678, with joint value £648 10s. In 1694 John Barrie was blacksmith there and 7 other householders were listed. In 1698 William Scott of Whitehaugh had a sasine for these (and other) lands, as heir to his father Walter. 'Wester Heap, otherways called Easter Whitehaugh' is recorded on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (and the 1788 county valuation) as part of the estate of Scott of Whitehaugh (also spelled 'Hepe', 'Heip' and other variants; it is 'Wester heape' on a 1650 parish map).

Wester Hermiston (*wes-tur-her-mis-tin*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf Parish. The

lands were owned by Robert Scott of Whitslade in 1643 and valued at £156. Thomas Scott of Whitslade owned the lands in 1678 and they were combined with Easter Hermiston by 1743. They were all owned by William Govan in 1788.

Wester Highchesters see **West Highchesters**

Wester Hislop (*wes-tur-hiz-lop*) *n.* former part of the farm of **Hislop**, mentioned in the 16th century and early 17th century (it is 'Westir Heislehoip' in 1572 and 'Wester Heissilhoip' in 1615).

Westerhooses (*wes-tur-hoo-seez*) *n.* Westerhouses, farm near Bonchester Bridge, just to the east of Ruletownhead. The farm includes a lade and mill pond. In 1538 it was valued, along with Strange, at £6 5s; the two sets of lands were together referred to as 5 steadings. In 1541 the Nicholas and Margaret Oliver were tenants in part of the farm, paying 18s 9d yearly, and Alexander Oliver in another part, paying 6s 3d. There were 3 hearths recordede on the tax rolls there in 1694. In the 18th century Andrew Murray is meant to have found a box of gold coins on the farm while ploughing one day. William Oliver was farmer there in 1794 and 1797. John and William Oliver were tenants there in 1799 and Walter Grieve was a labourer. Henry Elliot was farmer there in the 1860s. There was also once probably a small threshing mill there, powered by water from a pond. A 'polished felsite axe' was found there in the 19th century. To the east is an area of rig and furrow, and further east lies the ruined peel tower of Kilnsike, and also an ancient earthwork, called Iron Castle (it is 'westirhous' in 1538, 'Westirhousis' on 1539, 'Westirhous' in 1541, 'Wester Houssis' in 1571/2 and 'West houses' in 1797 and 1799).

Westerhooses (*wes-tur-hoo-seez*) *n.* Westerhouses, former farm between Clarilaw and Horsleyhill. It is referred to in a charter of 1516, when Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme gained this (and other lands) after being forfeited by Alexander, Lord Home, and belonging to John Murray of Falahill. This charter was revoked by the King in 1535, when superiority returned to George, Lord Home. It was listed in 1582 among lands for which Robert Elliot of Horsleyhill demanded the charters of his father from the widow of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford; it is there said to have also been called Little Hassendean. It became part of Minto Parish in 1690. James Smith and Walter Armstrong were there in 1694. It was farmed by the Dicksons of Hassendeanburn in the 18th century. William Turnbull is recorded as farmer there in 1797 and Robert Lamb was a labourer there in 1801. Later the lands became part of Horsleyhill, and is now called Horsleyhill Cottages. It was still listed as 'Wester houses' on the 1861 census, when there were Thomsons, Hallidays, Cairns, Milveens and Turnbulls there. An axe-head (made of felsite) found there is now in the National Musuem of Antiquities of Scotland (it is 'Wester Houssis' in 1535; referred to as 'Westhouses' in 1690, it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Wester Howlands (*wes-tur-how-linz*) *n.* former name for lands in Langlands, being the west side of Howlands, just to the east of Roadhead. John Ormiston was living there in 1742 and 1748. David and James Knox, John Ormiston and Robert Oliver were owners of different parts of the lands in 1765 (it is 'Westerhoulands' in 1742).

Westerkirk (*wes-tur-kirk*) *n.* village and surrounding parish in Dumfriesshire, to the northwest of Langholm. Thomas Telford was born here. The church was granted to the monks of Melrose by John Graham, Lord of Westerkirk and confirmed by Robert I in 1321. A separate chapel (at Boyken) within the parish was founded following a charter of 1391, dated at Glendonwyn (in Ewesdale) in which Archibald, Earl of Douglas mortified certain lands in the Barony of Hawick to pay for its foundation, under the direction of his Bailie Adam of Glendonwyn (or Glendinning); the chaplain was to pray for the souls of the late James, Earl of Douglas and for his 'brother' Sir Simon of Glendonwyn (who also died at Otterburn), as well as the living Douglases. In 1447 William Scott was presbyter and 'perpetual vicar' in this parish, when he witnessed the sasine for the Cousinlands, signed at Branxholme. The patronage and teinds of the parish were listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663. The parish was briefly united with Roxburghshire following an Act of Parliament of 1672. Before the creation of Teviothead Parish, it had a boundary with the south-western portion of Hawick Parish (it is 'Watstirker' in 1324).

Wester Kirkstile (*wes-tur-kirk-stīl*) *n.* name once given to the western approach to St. Mary's Church, which is now gone, but shown in old drawings (e.g. a water-colour sketch by T.H. Laidlaw) as steps leading through the wall in St. Mary's Place. This was formerly where auctions and other public notices would be announced by the town bellman after Sunday services. Wilton Crescent was also once known

as 'the Wester Kirkstyle of Wilton' (also spelled 'Wester Kirkstyle').

Wester Lilliesleaf see **West Lilliesleaf**

Wester Loan (*wes-tur-lōn*) *n.* loanings leading up to Wilton Common. It ran 'betwixt Todshaw and Whitfield' and in 1764 was described as 'a wide loan, fit for driving, tho' that loan is now greatly straitened, by Mr Murray's building stone-dykes on each side of it, greatly within the bounds of the old loan'. Probably the same route was also known as Todshaw Loan.

Wester Loch (*wes-tur-loch*) *n.* name used for the western of the 2 Branxholme Lochs, also known as **Chisholme Loch**. 'Wester Loach' and 'Wester loch house' must have been a cottage near here, where Walter Heatley was living in at least 1771–74 (see also **Branxholme Loch**).

the Wester Loft (*thu-wes-tur-loft*) *n.* name sometimes used for **the Weaver's Loft** in St. Mary's Kirk, also known as 'the Bailie's Loft' – '. . . it was found therein specified that ye loft bewest the church door was allocat to the Mechanicks in ye toun as is att more length set down in Anno 1683 . . . ' [PR1717].

Wester Middle see **West Middle**

Wester Mill (*wes-tur-mil*) *n.* former name for a corn mill in Wilton Parish. It is unclear exactly where it was located, but it is possible it was the same place as **Wester Burnfit Mill**. James Scott was there in at least 1727–29. Agnes Elliot was from there in 1749, George Lamb in 1751 and Archibald Irvine in 1759 (it is 'wester milln' in 1749).

Wester Moormaw see **Moormaw**

westermaist (*wes-tur-māst*) *adj., arch.* furthest west (variant of **westmaist**; also **wastmaist** and **wastermaist**).

Western Bank (*wes-turn-bawngk*) *n.* bank based in Glasgow, which became the second largest in Scotland. The Hawick agent was Charles Kirk in the mid-19th century. The bank failed in 1857, ruining many people around Scotland, and was eventually taken over by the National Bank of Scotland.

Western End (*wes-turn-end*) *n.* Hawick-based musical duo made up of Graeme Tinlin and Euan Robson. They started in about 2015 and have made several videos.

Wester New Moss (*wes-tur-new-mos*) *n.* former name for a boggy area within Wilton Common, northwest of Woo Law and southwest of Easter New Moss. It is recorded in the description of the common in 1765.

Western Star (*wes-turn-stawr*) *n.* one of 3 cricket teams set up in 1849, representing the western part of Hawick. The team only survived for a short time.

Western Tollbar (*wes-turn-tōl-bawr*) *n.* another name for **Wester Toll**.

Wester Nurseries (*wes-tur-nur-su-reez*) *n.* former nureseries between the New Road and the river, starting at the Coble Entry. The area was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch and used as a nursery for raising forest trees and shrubs by Dickson & Turnbull's in the 19th century. The land was gifted to the town in the 1930s. Also called 'West Nurseries'.

Wester Parkhill (*wes-tur-pawk-hil, -perk-*) *n.* former name for part of the farm of **Parkhill**, to distinguish it from **Easter Parkhill**. In 1678 Walter Chisholme paid the land tax there for the farm and mill, when it was valued at £100. James Turnbull was there in 1714 and James Scott in 1733. Robert Elliot and Robert Scott were there in 1774 and Thomas Elliot in 1781. By 1788 (and still recorded that way in 1811) it was valued at £66 13s 4d and owned by Thomas White, merchant in Jedburgh; however, £33 6s 8d of Chisholme Mill had been separated out and was then part of the Chisholme estate. William Rodger was farmer in 1797 and David Johnstone was living there in 1799. Cattle dealer Adam Scott was living there in 1841, as well as labourer George Richardson, and their families. By 1874 it was part of the estate of William Richardson Dickson of Alton (along with Easter Parkhill).

Wester Perk Hill (*wes-tur-perk-hil*) *n.* Wester Park Hill, hill just to the north-west of Branxholme East Loch, lying between Chapel Hill and Easter Park Hill, with the farm of Parkhill to the north-west. It reaches a height of 303 m. The farm of Wester Parkhill was nearby.

Wester Roughlee (*wes-tur-rowch-lee*) *n.* former name for a steading in Jedforest. It was recorded along with Midroughlee and Roughleeneuk in 1538 and 1539, valued at 20 shillings (it is 'terrarum de Rouchleis vocatarum Westir Rouchleis' in 1539; see **Roughlee**).

Westershielhope (*wes-tur-sheel-hōp*) *n.* former name for lands in Jedforest, recorded as 'Westirschelehoip' in 1538 and 'Westirscheilhop' in 1539. It was among lands that passed from the Douglases to the Crown in about 1537, which had lain waste for the previous 20 years, with Walter Scott of Buccleuch accused of occupying it during that period.

Wester Swanshiel (*wes-tur-swan-sheel*) *n.* former farm in Hobkirk Parish, the western part

of Swanshiel, the division happening around the early 17th century. In 1622 the lands were inherited by Adam Turnbull of Harsthaugh from his grandfather Hector. In 1643 the western part was smaller, and valued at £32 10s. Adam Turnbull was there in about 1663, when it was valued at £32 10s. The lands of 'Wester Suansheill' are recorded in 1683, when inherited by Gilbert Eliott from his father Archibald of Craigend. Thomas Turnbull was there in 1694. It still valued at £33 6s 8d in the 1740s. It was held by a branch of the Turnbulls until the late 18th century, being recorded belonging to John Turnbull in 1788. Charles Scott was a tailor there in 1758. It was let along with the neighbouring farm of Unthank in the late 18th century. A tenant in the late 18th and early 19th centuries was John Donaldson, whose wife Peggy Deans was still reaping at harvest time at the age of 77. It was then tenanted by the Taylors and others, before being incorporated into Kirknowe. A cottage there has a corner stone, previously a lintel, bearing the dates 1684 and 1798. In 1811 it was owned by John Turnbull and value at £33 6s 8d. By about 1875 it was owned by Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee (it is 'Wester Suanscheild' in 1622, 'wester Swanshell' in 1663 and 'Wester Suansheill' in 1694).

Wester Toll (*wes-tur-tōl*) *n.* one of Hawick's 4 toll houses, which was in use when the New Road opened. Its position is marked on Wood's 1824 map. A plaque marks its position near the Coble Entry by the High School. There was once a well there at the head of the Coble Entry. The earlier 'Auld Wester Toll' was also known as the Loan Toll, and was at 26 Loan (also called the 'Western Toll-bar' and other variants).

Westertoon (*wes-tur-toon*) *n.* Westertown, farmstead between Skelfhill farm and Fouledge (marked on the c.1860 Ordnance Survey map).

Wester Weens see **Wester Winds**

Wester Wells (*wes-tur-welz*) *n.* former name for a farm that was part of the Wells estate in Rulewater, distinct from Easter Wells.

Wester Whitehaugh (*wes-tur-whī'-uf*) *n.* former name for the lands known as **Whitehaugh**.

Wester Winds (*wes-tur-wīndz*) *n.* former name for lands in the upper Teviot valley also called **Weensland**, situated near Weens Sike. They are mentioned in the 1686 confirmation of lands to the Scotts of Buccleuch and were at that time in the middle of lands possessed by Robert Grieve in Commonside. 'Wester Weens (in Hawick)' was valued at £179 according to a valuation of Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1707. The lands of 'Wester Weines' are listed as part of Commonside in the 1718 survey of Buccleuch lands. In 1811 'Wester Weens, acquired from Earl of Queensberry' was part of the Buccleuch estates, valued at £179 (see also **Weensland**).

Westfield Works (*west-feeld-wurks*) *n.* small knitwear factory on the left-hand side of Drumlanrig Square, at Nos. 27–28. It is run by William Lockie & Co. Ltd. It had previously been George Scott & Son.

West Fodderlee (*west-fo-dur-lee*) *n.* part of the lands of Fodderlee in the lower Rule valley, lying west of Easter Fodderlee, and south of Old Fodderlee. It was also referred to as 'Wester Fodderlee' and was separated from East Fodderlee in the 17th century. It was owned by Helen Turnbull in the late 17th century, and after she married William Chisholme of Parkhill it passed to their son Mark. William Chisholme was recorded as owner in 1707 when it was valued (probably along with Ruletownhead) at £175. By 1788 it was owned by Barbara Chisholme and valued at £78 9s. Thomas Turnbull was farmer there in 1801 and Robert Scott was a servant. Henry Oliver was farm steward there in the 1850s and 1860s. James Turnbull was tenant there in the 1860s. It was recorded being owned by David Henderson of Abbotrule in about 1874, and valued at £78 9s. The Bruces became tenants in 1887 and 'Mrs. Joan Wood or Bruce' is recorded as owner in the Land Tax Rolls of the end of the 19th century, when it was valued at £142. The farm is the location for the Sclaterford, where there was a skirmish between Lord Dacre's men and a band of Scots in 1513, with the Sclaterford bridge being located just to the south. There was probably a small threshing mill here, powered by water from a pond. In the fields to the south-east a linear cropmark was found in aerial photographs (see also **Fodderlee**; it is 'Wester Fodderly' in about 1874).

Westgate (*west-gā'*) *n.* street leading out of Denholm to the south, passing the War Memorial and Westgate Hall and turning into Dene Road.

Westgate Haa (*west-gā'-haw*) *n.* oldest house in Denholm, at the corner of the main street and Westgate, essentially marking the south end of the village. The name was used to distinguish it from 'East Castle'. It was built in 1663 for Archibald Douglas, possibly on the site of a much older building, West Castle, which belonged to Guy of Denum around 1300. The house measures about 17 m by 7 m and consists of 2 floors plus a

garret (with a modern addition to the south-west and modern fore-stair). A lintel over the entrance on the north-east side bears the date 1663. A corner stone of the roof has a Douglas heart, and there are other carved stones on the exterior. The Douglas coat of arms and monagrammed initials of Sir Archibald and his wife Dame Rachel Skene are still carved over a fireplace inside. It may be the 'Denholme House' listed with 3 hearths on the tax records of 1694. In 1907 the upper level was given by the Palmer-Douglases for use as a village meeting hall, with an outside staircase added. It was used for this purpose until the 1950s. It is now a 'Class A' listed building.

West Highchesters (*west-hI-ches-turz*) *n.* former name for the main estate at Highchesters, distinguished from the smaller estate of East Highchesters. There were 11 communicants there in 1650, namely Robert Riddell, Maly Cowan, John Riddell, William Riddell, William Brash, Janet Robson, Bessie Riddell, Marion Riddell, Walter Gledstains, Margaret Wilson and Janet Brown. John Hume was tenant in about 1713–21. It was listed among the tenanted farms of Walter Scott of Harden in 1765 and 1788. James Wilson was living there in 1792 (it is 'Wester Haychesters' in 1765 and 'Wester Highchesters' in 1788).

Westla (*west-la, wes-la, -lu*) *adj., arch.* a version of **Wesla** or Western. Used formerly to descibe the half of the town west of the Slitrig.

Westlands (*west-lindz*) *n.* **James** (17th/18th C.) innkeeper in Hawick. In 1702 he was fined 'for keiping of company drinking in his houss, with the pyper playing, after the ringing of the tenn hour bell'. Since this is an otherwise unknown surname, it could be an error for 'Weelands', for example.

Westlands (*west-lindz*) *n.* one of the newer houses on Sunnyhill Road.

West Lees (*west-leez*) *n.* farm just north of Hawick, between the A7 and Appletreehall. In the 16th centuries the lands were known as 'Wester Moormaw' and were held by John Scott, Vicar of Hawick from the 1530s, afterwards passing to his illegitimate son James. It was home of a branch of the Scotts in the 16th and 17th centuries. William Scott 'in Lies, alias Milma' was (sometime around 1600) listed by Scott of Satchells as one of the 24 'pensioners' of Buccleuch. The lands here were part of Hassendean Parish until 1690 after which they fell within the bounds of Wilton. John Wilson was farmer there in 1841 (also spelled 'Lies', etc.; it is marked as 'Westlies' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map, but as just 'Lees' on Stobie's 1770 map).

West Lees (*west-leez*) *n.* farm just north of Hallrule, which was one of the estates of Hobkirk Parish, recorded before the Reformation. It was burned by Hertford's men in 1545. James Turnbull held these lands in at least the period 1605 to 1616. It was included in the lands inherited by James Stewart of Nether Horsburgh from his father in 1634. William Turnbull was owner in 1643, when it was valued at £66 13s 4d. James Turnbull was there in about 1663 when it has the same value, which also continued in 1678. Robert and Thomas Caldwell were there in 1694. The lands were among those inherited by William Kerr of Abbotrule in 1680. Robert Buckham was Laird there in at least 1738–45. The lands were still valued at £66 13s 4d in the 1740s. The farm became part of the estate of Wells in 1775. In about 1795 it was listed among parts of Hobkirk Parish that were nearer to Bedrule Kirk than their own kirk. George Rutherford was tenant there in 1797. In 1811 it was still valued at £66 13s 4d, when owned by William Elliot of Wells. It was later owned by Sir William F. Eliott of Stobs. John Armstrong was tenant in at least 1841–1861 (also written 'Westlees'; it is 'Westlies' on Gordon's c.1650 map and it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it may be the 'west leis of Nether Bullerwall' recorded in 1562, is 'Weast leas' in 1545, 'Westleyis' in 1617, 'Westlies' in 1634, 'West lies' in 1663 and 'lie Steedings de Westlies' in 1680).

West Lilliesleaf (*west-li-leez-leef*) *n.* former name for lands adjacent to Lilliesleaf, essentially the same as what was later called Riddell. This name, or 'Wester Lilliesleaf', was in use from the 12th century until the 16th century. The granting of lands here to Walter Riddell in the mid-12th century is one of the first known charters from King David I to a layman. The relief of these lands of James Riddell was gifted to Walter, son of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch. In 1636 the lands of 'Wester Lillieslie' called 'Murieknow', which lands are called Riddell, were inherited by Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk from his father. In 1669 part of the lands of 'Wester Lillislie lie Muirieknow now called Riddell' were inherited by Sir John Riddell, as well as the remaining 6-pound lands of Wester Lilliesleaf, which were presumably not called Muirknow (it is 'Westlilliscleif' in 1471 and 'Wester Lelesleif' in 1503; it is 'W: Lilsly or Riddell' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Riddell or W. Lilsly' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

westlin (*west-, wast-lin*) *adj., poet.* western, westerly, from or in the west – 'Phoebus had sunk adown the westlin wave . . . ' [JTe], '. . . To view the bonny gowden screen, That hang alang the westlin sky' [JTe], 'Old people invariably talked of westlin and eastlin winds' [HAST1902] (also written 'wastlin').

West Linton (*west-lin'-in*) *n.* town on the Lyne Water in the old county of Peeblesshire, known for its sheep markets, stone carvers and silver and lead mines. Two well preserved prehistoric burial cairns are in the hills nearby, as well as the remains of old silver and mining operations. A festival associated with the Whipmen, an old horsemen's society, has been held most years in June since 1803. Population (1991) 1,157.

West Ludge (*west-luj, -loj*) *n.* former lodge house for Cavers estate, located by the main road near Deanbrae, at the end of a track leading to Cavers House. It is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, while today's maps only show the wood called 'West Lodge Covert'.

Westly Sike (*west-lee-sīk*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, rising on the western slopes of Larriston Fells and flowing roughly north-west to join the Larriston Burn.

West Mains (*west-mānz*) *n.* former name for lands owned by the Baron of Hawick on the west side of the Town. This was part of the demesne lands of the Baron, distinct from East Mains, which was to the east of the Town. Rather than being a specific 'home farm', this was just the name given to a set of lands. In a survey carried out for the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1718 its detailed outline is shown at that time; it was composed of 2 parts, the largest part bounded by Hawick Common, the River Teviot and the western edge of the Burgh lands, including Myreslawgreen and the Loan, while the smaller part was on the eastern side of the Loan, from Burnflat to about the Kirk Wynd, and going all the way down to the Slitrig. Over time parts of the lands were sold to the Burgh or incorporated into neighbouring farms. In 1494 it was given (along with Crumhaugh) by James Douglas of Drumlanrig to his son and heir James; it is there valued at £5 'of old extent'. In the 1511 charter for the Barony of Hawick it is listed explicitly among the lands held 'in property' by the Baron. It is named in the 1547 Charter and had a boundary with the Common. It is also listed among the Baron's properties in a promise of infeftment in 1559 and in the retour of 1572 for Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1590 there is a document of rental of the land by Sir James Douglas from Walter Scott, younger. It is described there as a '2 merkland'. It probably once formed part of the 'demesne' lands of the Baron, and is listed among the Baron's property in the ratifying Parliamentary Act of 1594. In the 1663 Land Tax Rolls it was 'possest and wadsett' by Rev. Robert Cunningham, William Ruecastle, James Laing and Walter Scott at West Port. In 1675 it was described as 'extending to 8 husband lands, when there was a 'wadset' on it, and it is still recorded among the rental records of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1690. In 1686 it is described as 'extending to eight husband lands'. Also in 1686 the 'corne in the west maines' belonging to a Hawick resident was referred to, suggesting that some Burgesses were growing crops there. When surveyed in 1718 it consisted of 186 acres, mostly of 'corn land' and 'moderately good but very stoney'. In the 18th century it was described that the tenants of these lands had similar privileges to the Common as the Burgesses of Hawick. Based on the 1767 description of the Common it lay to the west of the Nipknowes by that time. It is unclear when the name 'West Mains' ceased to be used to describe lands – 'Then east the martch dyke with Crumhaugh to the march with the Westmains of Hawick, and along the Westmains dyke down to the Burnfoord . . . ' [C&L1767] (it is 'Vest Manys' in 1494 and 1511, 'West Manys' in 1511/2 and 1514, 'Vest Manys' in 1514, 'West Manis' in 1559 and 1572, 'West Manys' in 1594, 'West-maynes' in 1615, 'West Maynes' in 1686 and 'Westmains' in 1767; there are many places of the same name elsewhere in Scotland).

West Mains (*west-mānz*) *n.* name of farm that was formerly part of the Cavers estate. It was once a centre for spinning. It is probably the West in Cavers Parish where William Douglas was tenant in 1745 and 1747. It is on Stobie's 1770 map, located near the modern farm of Kinninghall. In at least 1794–97 the farmer there was Robert Hall. Andrew Oliver was a farm servant there in 1801.

West Mains (*west-mānz*) *n.* former name for lands in Lilliesleaf. John Scott held 3 pieces of land there, for which he received £40 Scots from another John Scott in Bewlie (it is 'Vest Manes in Lillescleff' in 1528).

the West Mairch (*thu-west-mārch*) *n.* the West March, consisting of Dumfries & Galloway and neighbouring areas on the Scottish side, generally held by the Maxwells. More specifically it consisted of the valleys of Esk, Ewes (although

this was sometimes in the Middle March), Wauchope, Annan and Nith, along with part of Galloway.

West Mair Plantin (*west-mār-plawn'-in*) *n.* tree plantation between the road and the racecourse at Hawick Moor.

westmaist (*west-māst*) *adj., arch.* furthest west (also **wastmaist**, **watermaist** and **westermaist**).

West Middle (*west-mi-dul*) *n.* farmstead in Cavers Parish, just south of Midgard. The name distinguishes it from **East Middle**. John Turnbull was there in 1694, William Dryden in 1704, Thomas Scott in 1716, William Shiel in 1719, another John Turnbull in 1723, Thomas Scott in 1726, John Douglas in 1744 and Thomas Douglas in 1788–90. Alexander Ferguson was farmer there in at least 1797–1801 and Andrew Ferguson was also there then, with John Ferguson recorded there in 1799 and John and Andrew in 1801 (it is 'Wester Middle' on Stobie's 1770 map and still so marked on the Ordnance Survey map; it is 'Westermidle' in 1694, 'Westmiddle' in 1719, 'Westermiddle' in 1790 and 'West Middles' in 1797).

West Middles (*west-mi-dulz*) *n.* farm just south of Lilliesleaf. Robert Stirling junior was carter there in 1799. John Preston was there in the 1860s (there is no obvious connection with **East Middle** in Cavers Parish; 'Westermiddles' and 'Eastermiddles' are marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

West Minti (*west-min'-i*) *n.* former farm near Minto village. It was among the farms burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545.

the West Nurseries (*thu-west-nur-su-reez*) *n.* a former name for the land that became the Buccleuch Playing Fields, now forming the part of Wilton Lodge Park on the south side of the river, also called 'Wester Nurseries'.

Weston (*wes-tin*) *n.* **Rev. Thomas** (16th C.) Parson of Wilton recorded in 1567, perhaps serving until 1574, when he demitted. In 1567 he and Robert Scott of Thirlestane relieved Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as surety for Archie's Will in Gorrenberry and Sim Elliot in Dodburn; he was recorded there as 'Maister Thomas Westoun'. He held the vicarage teinds of Hassendean in the period 1568–72. Presumably the same 'Maister Thomas Westoun, aduocat' was mentioned in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574, with Sir Walter still owing him for an account. Thomas, advocate, is recorded demitting the vicarage of Hassendean Parish in October 1576, and appears to have been recorded in that benefice from 1568; so he may have held the vicarage of Hassendean for 2 years after he was Parson of Wilton. He is probably the 'Mr. Thomas Westoun, attornay' who presented the briefs in Roxburgh Sheriff Court for the serving of heirs to David Scott and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1569. He is probably the same 'Maister Thomas Westoune, aduocatt' who witnessed the 1568/9 bond between the Scotts and the Kers at Melrose. He may be the same as 'Maister Thomas Westoun, advocat' who prepared 'And Inventare of Walter Scot of Branxholme's evidentis' in 1577 (also spelled 'Westoun').

west o the gate (*west-ō-thu-gā'*) *adv., arch.* in a westerly direction, westwards (also 'west the gate').

West Port (*west-pōr'*) *n.* original entrance to the town from the west and south-west directions, i.e. the Carlisle road. It was once known as the Townhead Port and situated at the foot of the Loan. Work was done on it in 1734. The old gate was removed around 1762, with a jutting stone at pavement level indicating its position, with a matching rybat stone in the Museum. It remained the main entrance to the town from the south until the New Road was opened in 1815. The roadway was widened in 1895, and the Loan/Beaconsfield Terrace junction altered in 1978. A plaque at No. 2 Loan was erected by the Callants' Club in 1964 to mark the Toll location. The area was home of a branch of the Scott family in the 17th and 18th centuries. James Scott 'Westport' was Cornet in 1705. John Clerk was recorded 'at ye westport' in 1704, Adam Turnbull was merchant there in 1704 and Thomas Oliver was smith there in 1712 – 'Fri West Port gate oo'd hear them cum, Playin Rumblin Brig an Dumbarton Drum' [ABo].

Westport (*west-pōr'*) *n.* nickname of **Walter Scott** in the 17th century.

West Port Hoose (*west-pōr'-hoos*) *n.* sheltered housing built on the site of the former West Port Church in 1971–73, at 19 Drumlanrig Square (also known as West Port Day Unit or West Port Sheltered Homes).

West Port Kirk (*west-pōr'-kirk*) *n.* church near the former western entrance to the town, at the upper left-hand corner of Drumlanrig Square. It was built in 1866 following the establishment of a Free Church Mission in 1855 (in the building vacated by the stocking-shop of Andrew Haddon. In the early days it was sometimes referred to as the 'Territorial Church', to distinguish it from

the main Free Church in Town. The building was constructed in a plain Gothic style, and a church hall was added in the 1890s. A pipe organ was installed in 1902. The congregation merged with St. George's in 1959 and its War Memorials were moved to that church. The building was used for a while as a factory, bought by the council in 1961 and demolished to build sheltered housing in 1971. A school associated with the church, taught by Mr. Fowler, ran from 1865–75, when it was merged with Drumlanrig. Kirk Session records for 1859–92 are in the National Archives. A roll of the ministry is: R.R. MacQueen 1869–72; Robert Fordyce 1872–93; Alexander Westwater 1894–1913; Ian McDonald 1913–19; James Hutchison 1919–24; Donald M. Swanson 1924–31; James P. Scott 1931–38; Horace Walker 1939–44; Thomas Morton 1945–51; Stewart MacLean Goudie 1951–1958 (not to be confused with the West End or 'Green' Kirk).

West Port Mission (*west-pōr'-mi-shin*) *n.* branch of the Free Church established in Walter Haddon's old stocking-shop in the Fore Raw in 1855, supported by William Kedie and others. It led to the establishment of the West Port Church, which was erected in 1866.

Westport Road (*west-pōr'-rōd*) *n.* old name (on Wood's 1824 plan, for example) for what became Beaconsfield Terrace.

Westrop see **Wilstrop**

West Riddell (*west-ri-dul*) *n.* farm on the former Riddell estate. Thomas Orr was farmer there in the 1860s.

Westshiels (*west-sheelz*) *n.* farm in Southdean Parish, near Lustruther, now in the middle of Dykeraw Plantation. Patrick Oliver was tenant there in at least 1794–1801, with William Telfer the shepherd in 1797 and Andrew Scott a servant there in 1801. It was farmed by Andrew Common from at least the 1840s to 60s. Part of a polished stone axe was found on the farm about 1974 (also written 'West Shiels'; it is 'Westshields' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Westside (*west-sīd*) *n.* street in Denholm that runs along the west side of the Green, and continues south of Main Street.

Westside Mill (*west-sīd-mil*) *n.* stocking-machine mill in Denholm, on the west side of the Green, behind Greenview. It dates from the late 18th century. It has 3 storeys and small windows for lighting each machine, and represented an early stage in the development of textile factories. It ceased operating as a textile mill in the late 19th century and later became a warehouse for Scott the joiners, then a barn for a nearby farm. Around the 1980s it was converted into a house, preserving the building (it has been locally known as 'The Old Mill' and 'The Stocking Shop' and has also been referred to as 'Denholm Mill', confusing it with the old corn mill near the river).

West Sooth Croft (*west-sooth-kroft*) *n.* former name for a piece of land in Minto Parish. 'Wester Southcroft and house' was valued at £43 18s 1d in 1779 and it is 'West South Croft and House' in the Land Tax Rolls of 1811. It is 'Wester south croft' in 1779, among the lands liferented by Rev. Robert Elliot, and listed separately from **Sooth Croft Park**).

West Stewart Place (*west-stew-ur'-plis*) *n.* street off Wilton Hill in the area known as Stewartfield, with houses built in 1879, and named after Rev. James Stewart. It contains Kirklands Hotel, Abbeyfield House and Wilton Bowling Club.

West Teviotdale Agricultural Society (*west-teev-yi'-dāl-aw-gree-kul-chu-rul-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* local farmers' organisation established by James Douglas of Cavers in 1835. It included the parishes of Ancrum, Ashkirk, Bedrule, Bowden, Cavers, Hawick, Hobkirk, Kirkton, Lilliesleaf, Minto, Roberton, Southdean and Wilton, with its annual meeting being held in Hawick on the 1st Thursday in August. It existed along with Teviotdale Farmers' Club through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Its office was listed as Bridge House in 1852, with James Oliver as Secretary and Treasurer. It may have become more of a horticultural society than a farmers' club. It organised shows in the Volunteer Park until 1955.

West Teviotdale Farmers (*west-teev-yi'-dāl-fer-murz*) *n.* West Teviotdale Farmers' Book Association ran a library, based at 50 High Street, in the late 19th century, and presumably was associated with the Agricultural Society.

west the (*west-thu*) *adv., arch.* towards the west, 'west of the'.

West-the-witter (*west-thu-wi'-ur*) *adj., arch.* another form of **Wesla** or Westla water, i.e. referring to the part of Hawick on the western side of the Slitrig – '...for east the water Alexander Hyslop and William Hardie, and for west the water Peter Scott and James Badie' [BR1701], 'Bailly Gledstanes and James Gledstanes, taylor, for west the water, to collect the subscriptions for the bridge' [BR1740] (cf. **East-the-witter**).

West Troop o Yeomanry see **the Yeomanry**

Westwater (*west-waw'-ur*) *n.* **Rev. Alexander** (1857–1941) born in Lochgelly, son of James Stuart and Margaret Danks. He was educated in Lochgelly, at Heriot-Watt College, at Edinburgh University (where he graduated M.A. in 1886) and at New College there. He was student assistant at Edinburgh Viewforth Free Church 1889–91, was licensed by the Free Church Presbytery of Kirkcaldy in 1891 and was assistant at Dalry Free Church 1891–93 and Edinburgh Mayfield Free Church 1893–94. He was ordained as minister of West Port Church in 1894. He was a member of Hawick Parish Council and gave lectures on social reform. He moved Prestonpans in 1913. He retired to Edinburgh in 1928, where his house on Liberton Brae was called 'Ruberslaw'. In 1894 he married Agnes Chrystall Dey and in 1899 secondly married Christina ('Chrissy') Henderson.

West Whitfield (*west-whi'-feeld*) *n.* former farmstead south-west of Whitfield, in the headwaters of the Wilton Burn. It was marked 'Old Whitefield' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common. Agricultural labourer Robert Glendinning was living there in 1841 (when it is 'Whitefield West'). Buildings are shown on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map; a nearby enclosure is also shown in the corner of an adjacent field.

Westwud (*west-wud*) *n.* Westwood, a Victorian villa-style house in Sunnyhill, designed by John Guthrie in an Italianate style. It has a striking cast-iron porch, and interior features including a heavily arcaded staircase topped by a stained-glass cupola. It was built in 1880 for Thomas Purdom, Town Clerk, and his son Robert Purdom also lived there later. Bay windows were added in the early years of the 20th century and in 2007 some windows were restored to match the original style. It is a grade C listed building.

Westwud (*west-wud*) *n.* former farmstead on the south-west side of Bonchester Hill. All signs of settlement there have been erased, and it is no longer clear exactly where it was located. However, it was probably on the former 'hie gait Street to Jedburgh', which went by the south side of the Hill. Adam Turnbull was tenant there in 1567. Thomas and Harie Turnbull are recorded as Lairds there in 1643, with their lands valued at £40 Scots and £12 Scots, respectively. William Turnbull was tenant there in 1694. The lands were absorbed into the estates of Abbotrule and Wolfelee (it is 'Westwod' in 1567 and 'westuood' in 1694).

we't (*we'*) *pp.* went – 'hei we't ti Wulton Schuil' (see also **we'i**).

Wether Law (*we-thur-law*) *n.* hill near the boundary of Roxburghshire with Dumfriesshire. It lies roughly between Lightning Hill and Millstone Edge and reaches a height of 509 m.

wewlock (*wī-lok*) *n., arch.* a tool for twisting ropes from straw – 'Wewleck, an instrument for making ropes of straw, for thatching cornstacks, Teviotd. Eskdale, Ettr. For. also Wewlock. Synon. Thraw-crook, Wyle, Wylie' [JoJ] (also 'wewleck').

wey (*wī*) *v.* to weigh – '...ye wie the vielence o' your han's in the yirth' [HSR], 'Hyeh, wei this poak-fih meal, an sei at it's wecht!' [ECS], *n.* an act of weighing – 'Gie's a wei ti see what wecht A im' [GW], a weight, particularly in a pair of scales (also written 'wei' and 'wie'; cf. **waigh**; see also **weys**).

wey (*wI*) *n.* way – 'Noo, temptation should never be thrawn in folk's road, For, gudesakes, the wey tae destruction's sae broad' [BM1900], ' 'In fact,' '...definitely ma biggest hero, for mair weis than a care ti gaun intae ...' [IHS], said he, 'we've a wey o' dealin' Wi' forritsome callants that come here stealin' ' ' [WL] (also spelled 'wei').

the Wey-hoose (*wī-hoos*) *n.* the Weigh House, formerly occupying the lower level of Hawick's Tolbooth. In 1727 it was 'now possessed by Henry Orrok and others, tacksmen of the customs' when the Council decreed that it be leased. In 1786, when the Duke of Buccleuch gave money towards the erection of the new Town House, it was stated that 'the tacksman shall possess the weigh-house till such time as the weigh-house falls, or decays so much as to render a new one necessary'. This surveyor of weights and measures was a tenant of the Baron in the 18th century, as a late vestige of the feudal system. In the 19th century the last 2 superintendents were James Kennedy and then George Hunter.

weys (*wīz*) *n., pl., arch.* a weighing machine, scales (noted by E.C. Smith; also written 'weiz' and 'weis').

wey the butter, wey the cheese (*wī-thu-bu'-ur-wī-thu-cheez*) *n., arch.* a game played between 2 children, linking arms and picking each other up on their backs by turns, while singing something like 'Wey the butter, wey the cheese, yow up, mei doon, An this is the road ti London toon' (see also **rockety-rowe**).

wha (*whaw*) *pron., arch.* who – '...what compeiring judiciallie, confessed the said pettis in the nicht ...' [BR1638], 'Hard is the fate of that poor wight, Wha wad be unco willin' ...' [JR] 'A' ye

wha doat on langsyne things, Wha heap auld armour up in bings' [JoHa], 'O ye wha hae wit o' the highest degree, A' ye wha are learned as learned can be' [JoHa], 'How this weary warl' runs Wi' them wha still are living' [HSR], '... Wha's fame has reach'd the world wide' [JLH], '... Wha winna' join the fray' [JT], 'And wha were like the statesmen O' the Auld Mid Raw' [JT], 'I was ta'en, I mind, as a laddie Wha neither kent nor cared ...' [DH] (cf. the older **quha** and the more common **whae**).

Whack (*whawk*) *n.* nickname for several of the Scott family who were milliners at 47 High Street in the early 19th century.

whacked oot (*whawkd-oo'*) *pp., adj., arch.* tired, exhausted, dead beat.

Wha Daur Meddle Wi Me? (*wha-dawr-me-dul-wi-mee*) *n.* Border ballad about 'Wee Jock Elliot'. The refrain is a Scots version of the Latin motto of the royal coat of arms 'Nemo me impune lacessit'. Apparently the tune was played when the Liddesdale men marched to Hawick to muster for the 'False Alarm' in 1804. When Dr. John Leyden heard of this in a letter read to him at his sick-bed in India he leapt out of bed to sing the song with wild and enthusiastic gesticulations – 'Oh, ma name it's wee Jock Elliot, an' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [T].

wha-div-ee-caaed (*wha-di-vee-kawd*) *n.* whatchamacallit, something whose name has been forgotten, thingumajig, '... unless its a box that they're nintento whatdiveecaud comes in' [We].

whae (*whā*) *pron.* who – 'whae din eet?', 'whae, mei?', 'whae let off and didni let on?', '... Lang life tae the lasses whae bussed it again!' [CB], 'It might, whae kens, do some gude' [JTe], ' 'It's me', he focht at last ti say, 'But tell me whae an' what are ye?' ' [WP], '... 'Whae wad ye say had won, my lad?' 'The referee', says Dye' [DH] (E.C. Smith notes that it was not used in his day as a relative pronoun, but only interrogatively; see also **wha**, which is the form prevalent elsewhere in Scotland, and also the older **quha**).

whae'd (*whād*) *contr.* who'd, who had – 'whae'd hev thought it?', who would – 'whae'd dae seek a thing?', 'A wee group came in 1926, relatives o the men whae'd been killed ...' [IWL].

whae-ever (*whā-i-vur*) *pron.* whoever – 'Whaever was responsible for suggestin' th' Remembrance Day deserves tae bei publicly thankit' [BW], 'Now Hawick's aye chowked wi cars And the plan that wad relieve eet Means hevin ti move the Horse Whae-ever wad hev believed eet' [IWL].

whae'll (*whāl*) *contr.* who'll, who will – 'whae'll be the shairk an whae'll be the whale?', '... a grand auld man whae'll be forever Young, for that's his middle name' [IWL].

whae'll've (*whā-luv*) *contr.* who'll've, who will have – 'Whae'll've taen the Provost's Chain?'.

whae's (*whāz*) *contr.* who's, who has, who is – '... the Hawick song-writer whae's revered a' owre the civilised world and also in Galashiels' [IWL].

whaese (*whāz*) *pron.* whose – 'whaese is this coat?', 'An' threw ilk servant down a scone, Whase thump gart a' the table groan' [JR], 'Blisset is he whase transgressione is forgien, whase sin is kiveret' [HSR], 'Blisset is the man whase strencth is in thee; in whase hairt ar the wayes o' thame' [HSR], '... The likes o' them whae's Can ne'er bide still' [WFC], 'There's sheddin' o' sheep that forget sune their hyim-steed And sheddin' o' men whae's herts nivver will' [DH], '... he's yin o the few Mosstroopers whaese horse hez walked a the road ti Mosspaul and back' [IWL] (sometimes spelled 'whase', and occasionally 'whae's').

whae-si-ever (*whā-si-i-vur*) *pron., arch.* whosoever – 'For whasaeevir will saufe his liffe sall lose it; an' whasaeevir wull lose his liffe for my sak' sall fin' it' [HSR] (relative pronoun).

whae've (*whāv*) *contr.* who've, who have – 'As ony o ee whae've hed the misfortune ti hev ti sit throwe iz afore'll realise A've a tremendous tendency ti gaun doon closes or get derailed inti sidins' [IWL].

whaing (*whāng*) *n., arch.* a leather bootlace (also **whang** and **whing**).

whaisk (*whāsk*) *v., arch.* to wheeze, speak huskily – 'Whaisk, whesk, to speak with a husky voice; to speak with difficulty from any affection in the throat, Roxb.' [JoJ].

whaiskin (*whās-kin*) *n., arch.* husky or wheezy speech, an occurence of wheezing – 'Hence Whaiskin'-fit' [GW], *adj., pp., arch.* wheezy – 'A whaiskin' body, or horse' [GW].

whaisky (*whās-kee*) *adj., arch.* wheezy, husky.

whalp (*whawlp*) *n.* a whelp, puppy – 'Thro' dub or syke she never faggit, But ran wi' speed, Tho' she bout fu' o' whalps was baggit, But now she's dead' [JR], '... Comes waggin, mad, And lickin, warm, Like ony whalp I've ever kent – And that's owre mony' [DH] (also **whulp**).

whalpie (*whawl-pee*) *n., poet.* a small puppy, diminutive of **whalp** – 'To bring o' whalpies hale an' fere, A dainty litter' [JR].

wham (*wham*) *pron., poet.* whom – '... ane peeple wham I haena kennet sall ser'

me' [HSR], 'Blisset is the man wham thou chusist . . . ' [HSR], 'Dan howk'd the graves for a' the folk Wham Daith had lowly laid; Gif young or auld or guid or bad Dan happ'd thm wi' his spade' [AO].

Whames (*whāmz*) *n.* former farm in the Borthwick valley, between Whithope and Todshawhaugh. It is probably the seat of Adam of 'Wammes', recorded around the 1190s when lands adjacent to his were granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Richard Lovel, Lord of Hawick. It is probably also the seat for 'Henry (or perhaps John) del Whommes' who was on the 1303/4 inquest into inheritance of the half barony of Wilton. It was owned by Robert Scott of Muirhouse and Whames in the late 15th century, probably passing to his son, George Scott of Borthaugh. Robert Scott was recorded as tenant in 1501. It is listed in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615 among the lands that the Baron of Hawick held 'in tenandry'. This may be the lands called 'Quhomnis' in 1528 when passed from John Scott of Borthaugh to his brother Walter. It is possibly the 'Whelley', which was burned by the English along with Branxholme and Whitchesters in 1533/4. The farm was among those belonging to Scott of Buccleuch, which were burned by a band of Englishmen and Kers in late 1548. In 1549 the tenant was William Scott, and other residents were 'Willie' Scott 'called of Todshawhaugh', John Scott and William Hall. The year before the farm had been among those whose crops were destroyed just before the harvest by a group of Englishmen supported by the Kers. Scott of Satchells lists 'Scot of Whames' as one of the 24 'Pensioners' of Buccleuch, and descended from the Northhouse Scotts (this applying to some time around 1600). In the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish it is estimated to pay '40 merks, vicarage 8 merks'. In 1650 it is recorded as 'Quhames' on a list of communicants of the Borthwick and western Wilton Parish; 8 'communicants' were recorded there, namely William Laidlaw, William Stewart, John Cook, Patrick Cook, Marion Hardie, Katherine Laidlaw, Marion Scott and Margaret Pott. It is likely the same as the 'Quhalmes' which were part of 'Weyneslands' in the Barony of Hawick, subject of several writs of 1654–55 in the Buccleuch papers. In 1672 and 1673 it was the 'Rowme of Whelms', formerly possessed by William Scott, which was leased to Ninian Elliot along with Todshawhill. In the 1686 confirmation of the lands of the Scotts of Buccleuch it is recorded that this farm was 'sometyme occupied by Robert Langlands in Todshawhaughs'. It is also recorded that Robert Laidlaw was tenant about that time (unless this is an error for 'Langlands'). Originally part of Hawick Parish, it became part of the new Parish of Roberton in 1689/90. In 1691 it was recorded that 'Whelms disolved from this rental and annexed to the new rental of the Lordship of Hawick', suggesting that it was administered along with Hawick properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch thereafter. It was listed among the Buccleuch properties in 1707, when valued at £124 5s 8d. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Buccleuch properties, when it consisted of 105 acres, bounded by the Borthwick Water, Todshawhaugh, Todshawhill and Whithope; it was also stated that there were trees along the Whithope Burn there, but no farmhouse at that time. It was leased along with Todshawhaugh from Buccleuch Estates in 1744 and 1751 by James Grieve, by Walter Grieve in 1792 and by Robert Scott in 1802. It was still valued at £124 5s 8d in 1788 and 1811. It is uncertain exactly where this farm was, but it came between Todhsawhaugh and Whithope in the 1686 rental list. The small stream 'Holm Sike', to the east of Whithope is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, and may be the same name (it is 'Qhaimes' on a 1650 parish map, is marked 'Whomms' on Blaeu's 1654 map, between Todshawhaugh and Whithope, close to the Borthwick, and 'Whelms' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; it is 'quhamys' in 1493, 'Quhommis' in 1501, 'quhomys' in 1502, 'Quhomys' in 1505/6, 'Quhomys' in 1508/9 and 1511, 'Quhammys' in 1510, 'Quhommys' in 1517, transcribed as 'the Quhannys' in 1549, 'Quhomis' and 'Quhomys' in 1572, 'Quhawmes' in 1594, 'Quhammis' in 1615, 'Quhoims' in 1627, 'Quhalmes' in 1654/5 and 1686, 'Quhomes' in 1663, 'Whalemes' in 1686, 'Whelms' in 1677 and 1744, 'Whelmes' in 1705 and 1751, 'Whalmes' in 1707, 'Helms' in 1802 and 'Whalmes' in 1811; the name could be related to Scots 'wham', meaning a broad hollow through which a stream runs).

Whames (*whāmz*) *n.* **Adam** (12th C.) recorded in about the 1190s in a charter of Richard Lovel, Lord of Hawick, when he granted lands adjacent to those of Adam of 'Wammes' to St. Andrews Priory. **Henry** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'de Hommes' in 1296 when he paid hommage to Edward I. He was also recorded as 'Henry del Whommes' on the 1303/4 inquest into inheritance of the half barony of Wilton. However,

there seems to be confusion over whether he was John or Henry. It seems likely he was descended from the earlier Adam. His seal attached to the Ragman Rolls shows a stringed hunting horn and the name 'S'HENRICI DE WOVMVS'. It seems likely that his lands were Whames in the Borthwick valley, but there are probably other possibilities. **John** see **Henry**.

whan (*whan*) *adv., arch., poet.* when – 'Whan wearily the streams wad flow, And sad was Nature a' and still . . . ' [AD], 'Auld grannie tells her stories best whan seatit at the fire . . . ' [JJ], '. . . but Wull was imperturable, alleging 'it was better than whan new' ' [WNK], 'And whan the mild sunbeams began to smile . . . ' [WiSp], 'An' whan the bonnie gowden sun i' the lang bricht simmer days . . . ' [VW], 'Od hang ye, sir, aw've seen the day whan aw wad hae daddit yer chafts for that trick!' [WNK], 'I lo'e to see the harebell wi' its dancin' cups o' blue, An' bonnie is the primrose whan it's drookit wi' the dew' [JJ], 'A vast o folk dinna ken whan they're weel off!' [ECS], '. . . and in summer, whan the smuists are woarst . . . ' [ECS], 'Whan wast ye said ye went away?' [WL], 'To kill or free I forrit ran – Whan on my shooder was his han' ' [DH].

whance (*whans*) *adv., poet.* whence – 'I wull lift up mine eyne til the hills, frae whance cums my helpe' [HSR], 'Whance than heth this man a' thae things?' [HSR].

whanever (*whan-i-vur*) *adv., poet.* whenever – 'The jougals yowl't at the jooral-i-joo Whanever hei stert' tae play . . . ' [DH].

whang (*whang*) *n., arch.* a thong, leather bootlace, a blow – 'A whank aneth the haffets' [JoJ], *v., arch.* to whip, flog, slash, chop, slice – 'The barber got cuttl't, syne croppit him cleverly: He whang'd off his nose – then he leugh like a knave' [JoHa] (cf. **whaing**, **whank** and **whing**).

whangit (*whang-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* whipped, chopped – 'It is brunt wi' fire; it is whanget doun . . . ' [HSR].

whank (*whangk*) *n., arch.* a chunk, a thick slice of something, especially cheese – '. . . bit A bocht an ett twae cookies an a whank o cheese' [ECS], *v.* to cut off a large portion.

whank (*whangk*) *n., arch.* a blow, stroke, vigorous cut, act of striking – 'a whank aneth the haffets' [JoJ], *v., arch.* to beat, whip – 'Whank, to beat, to flog, Roxb.' [JoJ] ('whanking' is recorded in the Hawick News in 1972).

whanker (*whang-kur*) *n., arch.* a large specimen, whopper – 'Whanker, something larger than common, Roxb.; synon. Whulter' [JoJ].

whankit (*whang-kee', -ki'*) *pp., poet.* beaten, flogged – 'But tho' I get my hurdies whankit, An' wi' the hare-brain'd core be rankit . . . ' [JR]', pulled out or thrust in with force – 'The dentist whankit oot ma tuith' [GW].

Wharton (*whar'-in*) *n.* **Sir Thomas** 1st Lord Wharton of Helagh (c.1495–1568) son of Sir Thomas, he was Deputy March Warden under Lord Scrope. In 1542 he described a plan to 'burn the towne of Awyke' in West Tevidell' in an attempt to punish the rievers of that area. The plan was further discussed in 1543/4, but it is unclear if actually happened. However, he did send a force to attack Liddesdale at that time, burning 19 houses, killing 2 men, and taking 3 prisoners, along with 240 head of cattle and a great amount of goods; as a result Hermitage Castle was sent pieces of artillery by the Scots. He was made Warden of English West March in 1547. He also fought at Solway Moss. In 1553 he was made Deputy Warden General of all the Marches under the Duke of Northumberland. He was later Deputy Warden to the English Middle and East Marches until his death. He married Eleanor Stepleton of Wighill and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas. His tomb can still be seen in Kirkby Stephen Church, although the locals still blame him for demolishing the village of Wharton because it was a blight on the view from his house.

whasae (*wha-sā*) *pron., poet.* whoso, whoever – 'Whasae slanners his neebers unnerhan', him wull I sneg aff . . . ' [HSR].

whase see **whaese**

what (*wha'*) *interj.* how – 'what age er ee?', 'what height is eet?', *conj., arch.* about what, regarding what – '. . . and craved their advice and concurrence what may be done for suppressing ye samen' [PR1721], used redundantly after 'than' – '. . . fer better an brawer be what the auld yin was' [ECS] (see other entries for **what** . . .).

what a (*wha'-a*) *interj., arch.* what a lot of, how many – 'In exclamatory expressions we often use, elliptically, what a or sic a for what a lot o, sic a lot o, etc. (E.g., What a foak there was i the street last nicht! . . .)' [ECS], 'What a different shapes, firrst an last, as Jethart Castle saw' [ECS] (note the use of the indefinite article in this plural form).

what ails (*wha'-ālz*) *interj., arch.* 'what's the matter with?', said as part of an inquiry into the health of someone – 'Hir man's awfih bad. Oh, dae ee say sae? What ails um?' [ECS], used in a

more general sense of inquiry, 'what is the objection to?' – 'What ails ee at eet? (= what is your objection to it? or what fault have you to find with it?' [ECS], 'A dinna ken what ails this auld wag-at-the-waa; it'll no chaap the day ava' [ECS] (note, not just applied to health).

what be (*wha'-bee*) *prep., arch.* what about – 'What be taikin oor tei afore ever oo set oot?' [ECS] (cf. **how be**).

whate (*whā', whāt*) *pp., arch.* whittled (also written 'whaet'; past tense of **white**; an alternative is **whut**, with past participle form **whutten**).

what for (*wha'-for*) *adv.* why, for what reason – 'what for no?', 'An' what for then did ee leave the lassie? Ee should hae bidden' [JEDM], 'what for . . . ? = why? (Cf. how?)' [ECS], 'Seeing me, he said: 'Come off there.' 'What for?' says aw, but he replied: 'Ee've nae richt there; it's reserved for Peter Laidlaw!' ' [JHH].

what-like (*wha'-līk*) *adj., arch.* literally 'what sort of' thing or person.

what'n (*whaw'-in*) *adj., arch.* what, which, what sort – 'Adjectively, the following forms are still used: what'n, whatna, whattena, whatnih, whattenih? (= what . . . ?; = what sort of . . . ?)' [ECS], 'Wastwards, it wasna ill ti ken threh whatten bits Teiot hed run' [ECS] (also written 'whatten' and variants).

whatnih (*whaw'-ni*) *adj., arch.* what kind of, what description of – ''Aye man! an' whatna kirk did ye belang to there?' said the guardian of the keys. 'The Tawbernacle sir,' was the laconic response' [WNK], 'What'n a buik ha'e ee boucht now?' [GW] (also written 'what'n a' or 'whatna'; cf. **what'n**).

Whaton (*wha'-in*) *n.* **William** (17th/18th C.) fiddler in Hawick. In 1712 he witnessed a baptism for John Scott 'Whitegates'. He was recorded in 1718 when rebuked by the Hawick Session; he apparently rode through the town in a military style outfit, including a sword, boots, spurs and red clothes, with James Oliver (the Town Officer) playing before him, scaring some of the townspeople. He was ordered 'to be summoned when in ye toun', suggesting he lived elsewhere and in 1719 was ordered to appear before the Presbytery (the name may be 'Wharton', 'Whitton' 'Whitson' or similar).

what reck (*wha'-rek*) *interj., adv., arch.* what about it?, what does it matter?, nevertheless – 'But yet, what reck? we downa jook, We'll staun' a dunch, nor think o' fa'in?' [JoHa] (also written 'whatreck' and sometimes 'what recks').

whatsitcaaed (*whats-ee'-kawd*) *n.* whatchamacallit, thingamajig.

whatsomever (*what-sum-i-vur*) *pron., arch.* whosoever, whoever, whatsoever, whatever – '. . . I shall demolishe thair houses, and destroye quhatsumewer is in thair possessioune to be destroyed, and expell them ont of that place . . . ' [SB1598], '. . . with ony of my landis, . . . and vthiris gudis and geir quhatsumevir pertening to me . . . ' [SB1569], 'Item, whatsomever personnes gevis unrevrent language to the bailies, minister, or towne-clark, sal pay £10 efter tryal, toties quoties, and wairdit during the bailies' will' [BR1640] (common in older legal texts).

what's the odds (*whats-thu-ōdz*) *interj., arch.* what does it matter, never mind (noted by E.C. Smith; see also **odds**).

whatten see **what'n**

whaup (*whawp*) *n.* the curlew, Numenius arquata – '. . . eneuch to fricht the verra whaups frae their haunts' [BM1907], '. . . The whaup shook oot its lanesome plent, The laverock took the blue' [ECB], '. . . no one who has not seen the bird while whistling, can believe that it is anything else than a 'whaup' ' [PJE], 'With cotton-flowers that wave to us and lone whaups that call . . . ' [WHO], '. . . But take him and keep him, this whaup o' the Rede, For, by Michael! he comes of a full blooded breed' [WHO], 'O' whaup, o' plover, duck an' teal She was the dread; But each may keep their cosy beil, For now she's dead' [JH], 'We'll up the heather and cheerily pass Where whaups are whistling, wild and hollow: The bonnie lad will lead – the lass Will follow, follow, follow' [FGS], 'Lang leagues away but I see it still Where the whaups cry eerily' [JYH], '. . . Wi' the whaup's wild wail and the soun' o' the bees' [WL], 'The home of the whaup is calling, Is wooing the heart of me, And my light foot turns To the Border burns, And the breadth of the moorland free' [WL], '. . . The whaups a' beddit, and ilk lamb and yowe, Snug aneth the staur-licht, the haill nicht afore him' [DH], '. . . And a lad wi' a fishin' wand wanders nae mair Bi the burns o' the muirland where lanely whaups cry' [DH] (from Old English).

whaup-nebbit (*whawp-ne-bee', -bi'*) *adj., arch.* having a nose like a curlew, hook-nosed.

Whaup o' the Rede (*whawp-ō-thu-reed*) *n.* epic poem published by Will Ogilvie in 1909, subtitled 'A Ballad of the Border Raiders'. It tells the story of a child who was accidentally taken along with the spoils of a raid into England by Walter Scott of Harden and his men. The story

derives from an old tradition that Mary Scott 'the Flower of Yarrow' raised such a child, who became a poet and wrote several of the Border ballads. The book was reprinted in a facsimile edition by the Will H. Ogilvie Memorial Trust in 2019, to mark the sesquicentenary of the poet's birth – 'Well did they name thee 'Whaup', I trow, For a very whaup o' the moor art thou' [WHO] .

Whaupshaw (*whawp-shaw*) *n.* isolated farmstead in the Borthwick valley, near the head of Borthwickbrae Burn. William Inglis was shepherd there in 1851 and 1861. It may also have been known as Milsingtonshiel (it is 'Whap Shaw' in 1851).

whaur (*whawr*) *adv., arch.* where – ''An' whaur dui ye come frae?' said the saint, holding the door ajar. 'Hawick' said he with creditable brevity' [WNK], '... such scriptural questions as 'Whaur was Peter when the cannle gied oot'' [WNK], 'Whaur Teviot, Gala, or Jed's bonnie streams ...' [WS], '... Rypit the reid-cheekt aipples whaur they hung' [WL] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation).

the Wheathole (*thu-whee'-hōl*) *n.* name used up until the end of the 18th century for the area corresponding to Trinity Gardens, named presumably for being a hollow in which wheat and other crops once grew. It was owned by William Turner in 1767, in a description of privileges to Hawick Common enjoyed by various tenants. The East End Meeting House (later East Bank Church) was built there around 1780 – 'The Burgher congregation assembling at Wheathole was the second dissenting body which obtained a footing in Hawick' [WNK] (sometimes just 'Wheathole' or 'the wheat hole').

wheech (*wheech*) *v.* to move quickly, especially with a whizzing sound – 'she went wheechin past on her bike', to remove suddenly – 'hei wheeched the bottle away away afore A could git a drink' (also sometimes pronounced *wheek* and related to **wheeg**).

wheeg (*wheeg*) *v., arch.* to jog, frisk, dance about – '... coonjert wui its moween an its skeeletin-maigs, aa the braw folk wheegin an dancin?' [ECS] (also **whig**).

wheegle (*whee-gul*) *v., arch.* to swindle – 'She wheegled 'im oot o' the siller' [GW], to cajole, wheedle, get round a person by insinuation.

Wheelans (*whee-linz*) *n.* **James Dunn**, C.B.E. 'Jim' (1913–2004) son of William and Flora Amelia Glauch, he was born in Hawick. He graduated in law from Edinburgh University in 1935. He became a solicitor, ultimately being President of the Law Society of Scotland. He became Lieutenant-Colonel during WWII, being Commandant at Brussels after its occupation, for which he was awarded the M.B.E. His private legal career started in Galashiels. He became involved in the Law Society, and served as President 1974–76, for which he received the C.B.E. (the surname is a variant of **Whullans**).

the Wheel Causeway (*thu-wheel-kawz-wā*) *n.* old road, said to be Roman, running from Jedburgh over Swinnie Moor, through Rulewater and Southdean Parish and on into Liddesdale and England. It was known by locals as the 'Wheel Causey'. The road may have been a continuation of the Maiden Way, running from Lancashire to Bewcastle, then through Deadwater to Wolfelee, the track thereafter becoming unclear. It is suggested that it was used by the Romans, but was built by the Britons. In some earlier records it is termed the 'Via Regia' (i.e. King's Way). It was used by Edward I in 1296 when he marched with his army from Roxburgh to Castleton and back again, referred to there as 'Wyel'. It was a route later used in rieving days, and was first referred to as the 'Wheel Causeway' perhaps in 1533. Part of it was also used as a drove road in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sections can still be made out, but because of the multiple uses over many centuries, it is impossible to trace the age of specific parts. In Southdean Parish the route north passes through Wauchope Forest via Wardmoor Hill and then appears to separate into 3 paths, one going slightly west to cross the eastern slopes of Wolfelee Hill, another proceeding more northward and the third going further east over Highlee Hill and Lustruther farm. Other branches are said to follow along each side of the upper Jed Water, one past Westshiels and Dykeraw Tower and the other over Millmoor Rig. Sections are also hard to trace because there were actually multiple alternative routes in places, e.g. on Causeway Rig in Southdean Parish, where there are at least 2 sets of tracks. A description of Roxburghshire in 1649 gives this area as the source of the Jed Water (it is 'Quheill Causey' in 1649; it is marked 'ye wheele Cawsey' on Sandison's c.1590 map; the origin of the name may be the Old English for 'wheel', but it seems unlikely that this was because the track was suitable for wheeled carts, as has been suggested).

the Wheel Causey (*thu-wheel-kaw-zee*) *n.* former name for the **Wheel Causeway**, used by locals in Southdean Parish – 'He also says that

some stones of the 'wheel causey' were torn up to build the faulds' [GT].

the Wheel Kirk (*thu-wheel-kirk*) *n.* former chapel in Castleton Parish, which may have once been the main one in the area. It was situated near the Wheel Causeway and not far from Deadwater at the head of the Liddel. Apparently Edward I spent the night here when he was on a pilgrimage to St. Ninian's shrine in Galloway in 1296. It is also mentioned in a document of 1346, where ownership is stated to belong to William of Emeldon. The nearby village was called 'Whele' and gave its name to the church. In 1307/8 Adam Liddesdale captured an English chaplain near there. It was given to William de Sandeford by Edward III in 1347. The tower of Peel (or Baxtonlees) also stood nearby. As part of Castleton, the revenues were connected with Jedburgh Abbey before the Reformation. The church was already disused when Castleton was united into a single parish in 1604, and is still shown on Blaeu's c.1648 map. Over and Nether Wheelkirk and 'Wheelland' were once among lands held by Jedburgh Abbey, as listed in the early 17th century. They are probably the 'Quhytekirk and Quhyteland' (mis-transcribed) referred to among lands granted to Scott of Harden by John Home, Abbot of Jedburgh, around the 1530s. The lands there were listed in 1632 among those owned by the Earl of Buccleuch. However the lands of 'Quheilkirk' and 'Quheillands' were inherited by Sir William Scott of Harden from his father Sir Walter in 1642. 'Over and Nether Whillkirk' was listed (along with Wheellands, Wormscleuch, Abbotsike and Abbotshaws) among lands inherited by Mary Scott of Buccleuch in 1653 and by her sister Anne in 1661. 'Kirk Wheilland' was listed along with 'Nether Wheill' in the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch among the Scott possessions in the 'lordschip of Liddisdaill, abacie of Jedburgh, and schirrefdome of Roxburgh'. Gravestones were still visible in the Old Statistical Account of 1793, and in 1880 the outline of the church was clearly delineated by changes in the grass. A holy water basin from the church was used as a dish in one of the cottages of Peel farm, but had been broken up before 1851. An old quern was also said to have been taken from the site, and several stones in the nearby sheepfold showed carvings. There is little remaining of the church or village, but an investigation was carried out by the Hawick Archæological Society in 1914, as described by J.P. Alison in 1916. A fragment of carved stone (specifically a voussoir) from the church is in Hawick Museum. The site was robbed for stone, and by the 19th century all sign of tombstones in the graveyard had disappeared. The remains are probably about 100 m from the north-east corner of the sheepfold, the building being about 12 m by 6 m, with an enclosure on its north-west side, 20 m by 15 m, possibly being the graveyard. There are also other enclosures, banks and quarry-pits in the area, probably associated with a former farmstead and perhaps the older village. Unfortunately much of the site has been destroyed by forestry ploughing. One theory of the origin of the surname 'Whillans' is that it comes from 'Quheillands', being the lands near here – 'At Wheel-Kirk, within the Catrail, Priest David had thirty-and-three Gude nowt that were stown head and tail By Percy o' Keeldarstanelee' [T] (the name itself is of obscure origin, but probably derives from the Old English 'hweol', meaning wheel, perhaps deriving from a circular camp; it first occurs in 1296 and is still marked on Mercator's 1595 map of Scotland; spelling variants include 'Wheilkirk', 'Whele' and 'Quhelekirk'; also written 'Wheel Kirk', without the article, and 'Wheelkirk' without the space).

Wheellands (*wheel-lindz*) *n.* former name for lands near **the Wheel Kirk**, usually referred to along with those of the old church.

Wheel Rig (*wheel-rig*) *n.* ridge in the north-eastern part of Castleton Parish, between the Wormscleuch and Peel Burns, and with the Wheel Causeway running across it. It was 'Quheilrig' in 1623 when Adam Coltart was there. An old enclsure there is of unknown date. A little further north, at Wheelrig Head there is a linear earthwork, running about 650 m. The area was once used as a meeting point for shepherds in the area, who would gather there twice a year to exchange stray sheep (also written 'Wheelrig').

wheen (*wheen*) *n., adj., arch.* a few, several, indeterminate but reasonably large number, bunch – '...and than, if she disna gie in, smash a wheen cups and saucers' [WNK], 'How mony laives hae ye? An' they said, Se'en, an' awheine sma' fishes' [HSR], 'Pei-soop, a wheen grand thing A faand thum' [ECS], 'A maircht eend ti the 'Gazette' Office, an bocht a wheen picter-postcairds' [ECS], '...set a guid wheen hertstrings quiverin' [IWL], '...bit they left quite a wheen offspring ahint thum that still leeve in the toon' [BW1979], '...By a wheen o' soople shanks' [WL], 'Let water-drinkers rant and whine, They're but a wheen conceited asses' [GWe] (from Anglo-Saxon; sometimes followed by 'of' and

sometimes not; it can be hard to tell if the word is being used as a noun or an adjective).

wheenge (*wheenj*) *v.* to whinge, complain, whine, '... aa the braw folk wheengin an dancin' [ECS], *n.* a whinger – 'deh listen ti him, hei's jist a wheenge'.

the Wheenge (*thu-wheenj*) *n.* sometimes nickname for **Sir Thomas Henderson** used by his workers.

wheenie (*whee-nee*) *n., poet.* a little bit, small amount – '... O' days a wheenie warm, the sun sae unco bricht' [WFC].

wheepit (*whee-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* whipped – 'Toom as a teapot newly dreepit, Ae single plack, or I'll be wheepit!' [JoHa] (cf. **whuppit**).

wheeple (*whee-pul*) *v., arch.* to chirp or squeak, said of birds, fowls, mice, etc., to whistle shrilly – 'Wheeple, to whistle with a shrill melancholy note, as plovers, &c., Roxb. Clydes.' [JoJ], to whine or whimper.

wheesht (*wheesht, weesht*) *n., interj.* silence, quiet, hush, shush – 'wheesht, wull ee no?', 'haud yer wheesht', 'Wheesht, ye daft haveril, gie us facks ...' [WNK], ' 'Mam – whae was ma faither?' 'Wheesht, lass ... (ee'll hev um wakent) ... Howts – juist a 'stranger' in ma tei' ' [DH], 'Wheesht, wumman – that's aboot a' she can get oot o'm ...' [DH] (also **wheest**).

wheest (*wheest*) *interj., arch.* silence, shut up, shush – 'Wheest – now what's that? [Both spring their weapons – Wat looks through the loop hole]' [JEDM], '... there's often maitters being discussed that we ken noughts about, and ee wad be best to keep wheest and no' let on eer ignorance' [JHH] (see the more common **wheesht**).

Whellan (*whe-lin*) *n.* **James** (19th/20th C.) gardener for Robert Fraser Watson. He received money from the will of her employer in 1904.

Whelpinside (*whel-pin-sīd*) *n.* former farm in Feu-Rule, i.e. Hobkirk Parish. The precise position is uncertain, but it appears to have been west of Fernielees and adjacent to Broonsike. In 1413 there is a charter by Robert Colville, Lord of Oxingham to William of Symington for his lands at 'Nether Quhelpinsyd'. And the dispute over the superiority of the Barony of Feu-Rule in 1561 and 1562 lists 'Quholpinsyd'.

whereanent (*whār-a-nen'*) *adv., arch.* concerning which – '... the Baillies and Councill hereby impower Bailie Roucastle and Walter Scott of Crumhaugh to concert with Robert Paisley, wright, anent the rebuilding of the Bailie's seat ..., whereanent they have hereby full commision' [BR1734].

wherebie (*whār-bee*) *adv., poet.* whereby – 'Thy arras ar sherp in the hairt o' the King's enimies, wharebie the peeple fa' anæth thee' [HSR].

where're (*whā-rur*) *contr.* where are – 'where're ee gaun?'.

Where Slitrig and Teviot Meet (*whār-sli'-rig-in-teev-yi'-mee'*) *n.* song by Tom Ker, performed by him at functions of the Teviotdale Amateur Cycling Club and other venues (e.g. the Callants' Club dinner in 1905), but then forgotten. It was resuscitated by Adam Grant junior, saved from memory, and notes of his father's. It was sung again at the Callants' Club smoker of 1949, performed by William Oliver. It was not included in the 1957 song collection, perhaps because some of the words seem far from Ker's best. Ian Seeley provided a new piano accompaniment for the 2001 'Hawick Songs' book.

Where Teviot Rins (*whār-teev-yi'-rinz*) *n.* song with words and music by Ian Seeley, written for Alison Seeley in 1994, and first sung by her at the 1514 concert in 1995. It is the 2nd of Seeley's 5 Hawick songs, and the accompaniment being sparser than for the others.

Where Tummels Doon (*whār-teev-yi'-tu-mulz-doon*) *n.* song written for the Bright Eyed Daughters by Alan Brydon.

wherewi (*wher-wi*) *prep., poet.* wherewith – 'Wharewi' thine enimies hae reprochet, O Lord; wharewi' thaye hae reprochet the fitstepps o' thine anaintet' [HSR].

Whether or No (*whe-thur-or-nō*) *n.* nickname for Bailie John Hardie's brother.

whew (*whew*) *v., arch.* to howl, yelp – '... As hei bruisslt and whewed the bullet-shells, and bang't the drum away' [DH] (cf. **yuoot**).

whey (*whī*) *n.* whey – 'And bonny scab, bairn-high, Whiter than whey, On a girny simmer's day Wi' a tear in its ei' [DH] (note the pronunciation).

Whey Brae (*whī-brā*) *n.* former name for a road out of Denholm – '... scourin' roond the hoose ends for the Whey Brae, where he was sittin' whus'lin' on them, an' then for the Law' [BCM1881] (the location is uncertain).

whey-brose (*whī-brōs*) *n., arch.* a dish made by boiling whey with meal and milk (also called **float-whey**).

whey-sey (*whī-sī*) *n., arch.* a tub in which milk is curdled (in [HAST1910]).

the which (*thu-which*) *adj., pron.* which – 'The which day the Baillies and Council unanimously appoint the two present magistrates of Hawick ...' [BR], '... and upon the which wagger, the said Robert Olyver and Robert Scott,

. . . deponed that the wagger was just and clear . . . ' [BR1693], 'The qch day Robert Welsh in Falnash . . . confest his guilt of fornication with Isbel Batie . . . ' [PR1720] (once used in a relative adjectival sense with the definite article; also shortened in various forms; see **quhich** and **whilk**).

whidder (*whi-dur*) *conj., poet.* whither – 'Whidder is they beloefet gane, O thou fairist amang wemen?' [HSR], 'Whidder the clans gae up, the clans o' the Lord . . . ' [HSR] (cf. **whuther**).

whiff (*whif*) *interj.* euphemistic 'hell', used to express scorn or disagreement – 'ee er whiff' (cf. the more common **whuff**).

whiffinger (*whi-fing-ur*) *n., arch.* a worthless person, neer-do-well – 'Waffinger, Whiffinger, a vagabond, a worthless vagrant, Roxb.' [JoJ].

whig (*whig*) *v., arch.* to jog, move at a steady pace, frisk about – 'To whig awa', to move at an easy and steady pace, to jog, Liddesdale' [JoJ] (also **wheeg**).

whig (*whig*) *n., arch.* a member of the Presbyterian Church – 'Now learned Sir, put on your wig, The story's done, and I'm a whig' [JR] (formerly the word was applied to those who signed the National Covenant, later to those who were anti-Jacobite and eventually came to be an informal synonym for Liberal in politics).

whigmaleerie (*whig-ma-lee-ree*) *n., arch.* a vagary, whim, a fanciful piece of ornamentation (see also **kickmaleerie**).

whiles (*whīlz*) *adv.* sometimes, occasionally, at times – '. . . Tho' whyles mysel' I tak a pouring, A wee bit gill; An' whiles wi' Meg – but there's nae curing O' ilka ill' [JR], 'For ane that lo'ed ye dear, Ye'll whiles drap a tear' [JTe], '. . . An' whyles ne'er a word he can find oot to say, For glentin' an' glimin' at Meggie M'Givelry' [JoHa], '. . . An' whiles we leuch, an' whiles we grat' [JJ], '. . . Yer driver, drookit wi' the rain, An' whyles half-fou' [JJ], bide an tak' it hooly, I am no' sure but I can rede it oot . . . ' [JoHa] 'Whiles found half-dead, just in his sark . . . ' [RDW], ' 'I dinna feel tired, but how tired the folk will be whiles', thus showing that he was perfectly conscious of his failing' [RJYS], '. . . but the meat's whiles in ane door and the mouth in the other' [RM], 'And whiles wi' freends frae ower the main Auld memories to revive again' [RH]', '. . . Whiles coursing through a placid pool, Whiles rippling o'er some pebbly bar' [JCG], 'And whiles in the gloaming gray, Or the mirk afore the dawn . . . ' [TK], '. . . Whiles drank a stowp wi' Dandie, And saw the yeomen thrang' [DH], 'The Dean's still fine to look upon, The Slitrig's bonnie whiles' [WFC], 'But ainces and again their lauchs wad droon The dunt as at whiles they brocht ane doon . . . ' [WL], '. . . A've whiles on waxcloth slied' [IWL] (also written 'whyles').

whilie (*whī-lee*) *n., arch.* a small amount of time.

whilk (*whilk*) *pron., arch., poet.* which – 'The whilke day Walter Purdom, late baylyea in Hawick, acted himselfe to follow out and pursew to the outmost the cramineall persut raised at his instance against John Scott, sone to Jas. Scott, littster, late Baylyea in Hawick . . . ' [BR1686], 'The quhilke day Patricke Richardson and Walter Graham the two present baylyeas haveing conveined the toune counsel . . . ' [BR1703], '. . . Of fugy coward, whilk oft breeds Among the youths mischievous deeds' [JoHo], '. . . Whilk dang puir Yeddie's head agee, Till drunk he tummilt' [JoHa], 'Bills were put off frae day to day, Whilk never used to be the way' [RDW], '. . . Whilk canna, when the tid may tak it. Kick up as rare and rough a racket . . . ' [AD], 'Behald his bed, whilk is Solomon's . . . ' [HSR], '. . . the muun an' the sterns, whilk thou hest ordeenet' [HSR], '. . . Say, whilk is the mair humbling sicht – The Despot or the Slave?' [DA], '. . . She bit twae inches off my lug, Whilk pained me sair' [WP], '. . . But marvelled at the ease In whilk he 'toned the classic tongues . . . ' [WL], who – '. . . that the person whilk has them quartered shall contribute with the rest' [BR1651] (cf. **whulk** and **quhilk**; formerly preceded by the definite artcile, see **the which**).

Whillans see **Whullans**

whilliegoleerie (*whi-lee-gō-lee-ree*) *n., arch.* a sycophant, flatterer, hypocrite – 'Whilliegoleerie, a hypocritical fellow, a wheedler, one who speaks fair from selfish motives, Roxb.; synon. with Whillie-wha' [JoJ] (also **whulliegoleerie**).

whilom (*whi-lom*) *adv., poet.* sometimes, at an earlier time – 'Where Hazledutha's crystal tide Winds through its rural vale, Whilom an ancient hermit staid, The subject of my tale' [JTe], 'Sighing at the evident want of taste in his whilom auditory, he began to think of stepping homeward . . . ' [WNK].

whimmer (*whi-mur*) *v., arch.* to whimper, whine, go about complaining – 'To whimmer, to cry feebly, like a child, Roxb.' [JoJ].

whin (*whin*) *n.* gorse, furze, thorny shrub with yellow flowers – 'I hear the linties in the whins Where Ettrick rins' [JBS], 'I follow Teviot frae the heid, I ken each bend and whin . . . ' [JCa], 'The Common Whin, Furze or Gorse, is a well-known shrub, whose golden blossom richly adorns

the moorlands' [JAHM], 'The skylark sings his praises loud Above the whins, so sweet, The rising Heap Hills smile and laugh Where happy couples meet' [WFC] (see also **whun**).

Whinfield (*whun-, whin-feeld*) *n.* former farm near Synton, east of Ashkirk. John Scott was farmer there in 1797 and John junior was also there in the same year. John Nichol (d.1828) was tenant there. Thomas Hobkirk and family were there in 1841 and John Scott in 1851 and 1861. It is described in the 1863 Ordnance Survey Name Book as consisting of a row of thatched cottages, 1-storey high, with a blacksmith's shop attached, and occupied by farm labourers. A farm of the same name near St. Boswells was owned by the Scotts of Harden until sold off in about 1920 (the name is presumably related to gorse; it is marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

whing (*whing*) *n., arch.* a leather bootlace – 'For gray thrid whings ... 2d' [HAST1972] (also **whaing** and **whang** and **whyng**).

whinger (*whing-ur*) *n., arch.* a short stabbing sword – '... in Edinburgh Gib Ellott boght ane quhingear and broght it to the deponer and Robin Young ...' [SB1624], '... Thomas Olipher actit himself not to weir nor carie ane whinger about him within the freedom of Hawick' [BR1639], '... was done by the said Helen Leythen with ane durke or whinger' [BR1687], '... much more primitive ... than the sword ... such as ... 'ane whinger'' [DMW], 'And if the bull's ill-omen'd head Appear to grance the feast, Your whingers with unering speed, Plunge in each neighbour's breast' [JL], 'Yiung Scrammeldykes had a whynger Danglin' by his syde ...' [WiSp].

whink (*whingk*) *n., arch.* a stifled bark, yelp – 'A little, wee creaturie, ... coming straight for him, whyles gie'in a whink o' a greet' [HAST1922], *v., poet.* to yelp, bark in a suppressed manner – 'Butte aye he ran with whinkin scream, Till he drappit in a swoone' [JTe].

Whinington Sike (*whin-ing-tin-sīk*) *n.* stream in the upper Liddesdale valley, rising on Windy Knowe and running roughly westwards, just to the north of Thorlieshope.

Whinney Cleuch (*whi-nee-klooch*) *n.* small stream in the upper Borthwick valley, joining the river on the north side between Meadshaw and Craik. It is fed by Moss Sike on the north side. It may be the 'Quhynincleuch' where 'Paitt Gavinlok' is recorded in 1586/7. 'Jok Scot, called the Stowre of Quhynecleuch' was recorded in 1600. The farm there was listed in the 1718 survey along with Craik. The lands there were leased from the Buccleuch Estates by Walter Scott of Merrylaw in 1744. The farm of 'Whinnycleugh' is valued along with Craik and Meadshaw at about £667 in 1785 and 1802, and owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1779 it was among the lands liferented by Walter Scott of Harden to Charles Scott, younger of Woll (it may be the same as **Wormiecleuch**; it is 'Winniecleuch' in 1718 and 'Whinniecleugh' in 1744; the name presumably means the gorse-clad stream; it is probably urelated to **Whinny Park**).

Whinnie Close (*whi-neeklōs*) *n.* short street in Denholm, off Ashloaning.

whinny (*whi-nee*) *adj.* covered with gorse – 'Ye whinnie knowes and craggy glens, The sedgy lake and haz'ly shaw' [JoHa], 'The Millers Knowes are green again, And whinny banks their gold display ...' [WP] (also written 'whinnie').

Whinny Park (*whi-nee-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a famrstead near Whitchesters. The lands of part of the estate of the Scotts of Harden. In 1779 it was among the lands liferented by Walter Scott of Harden to Charles Scott, younger of Woll. The lands of 'Mabenlaw and Highchesters Whinny-park' were valued at £327 13s 4d in 1788 and in 1811 at £312. It seems easy to confused with **Whinney Cleuch**, but is probably unrelated (it is 'Whinny park' in 1779).

whirken (*whir-kin*) *v., arch.* to choke, suffocate, particularly with smoke – 'Butte a rumbling noise they hearde aneathe, And a whirk'ning reek they fand ...' [JTe] (J. Jamieson notes, perhaps in error, 'thwricken' in use in Teviodale; also **whurken**).

whirkens (*whir-kinz*) *n., pl., arch.* the hips or buttocks – 'I'll whither your whirkins to ye' [JoJ].

whirl see **whurl**

whirlagigg (*whir-la-gig*) *n., arch.* a whirligig, spinning toy, roundabout, hectic thing – '... if aw got the chance an' was yibble tae participate in the whirlagigg o' fun ...' [BW1939].

Whirter Dykes (*whir-tur-dīks*) *n.* alternative name for **Thorterdykes** (mentioned by W.N. Kennedy in 1863).

Whisgills (*whiz-gilz*) *n.* farm south of Newcastleton, on the Tinnis Burn. It was once home of a branch of the Armstrongs. In 1541 the lands of 'Over Guhisgillis, Nether Guhisgillis, Purvanen et Vtnomound' were valued at 9 merks and tenanted by Bartolomew and Ninian Armstrong. Adam Armstrong of Whisgills is recorded in 1581, 'Lancie' of Whisgills was one of the Armstrongs accused by the English of raiding near Bewcastle in 1587 and the 'the Whisgills' was included

among Scotsmen accused of another raid in 1588. 'John of the Whisgills' (probably also an Armstrong) is recorded in 1601. Thomas Wilson was possessor of both Over and Nether Whisgills in 1632, with a separate entry for just Whisgills under the possessions of Thomas Kerr of Ancrum. John, son of William Wigham in Nether Whisgills is recorded in 1642. Robert Oliver and Alexander Wilson were recorded as Nether Whisgills in 1694 and Robert Blaiklaw and William Armstrong in 1698. John Murray was farmer at Whisgills in at least the period 1788–91. Thomas Murray was farmer there in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls and still farmer in the 1830s. John Murray was servant there in 1799 and 1801. James Murray was farmer in 1861 and David Murray was there later. The New Statistical Account describes in 1839 how there was a cairn where 'the quantity of stones is immense, and they are mostly of very large size', with a 5 foot high standing stone nearby; this could be the cairns and standing stones noted on modern maps to the south of Tinnis Hill, just over the border into Dumfriesshire. The top stone of a quern from near the farm is in Hawick Museum (it is 'Quhisgillis' in 1581, 'Wheisigills' in 1632, 'Quhisgills' in 1642, 'netheruhisgiels' in 1694 and 'Whisgiles' in 1797; it is 'ye whiskills' on a map of Liddesdale drawn up by Sir William Cecil, c.1561. and is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

Whisgills Edge (*whiz-gilz-ej*) *n.* hilly region on the boundary between Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, to the south-west of the farm of Whisgills (it is marked on the 1718 Buccleuch survey of the farm of Nether Whisgills).

whisht (*whisht*) *interj.* silence, be quiet – ''Ah, me, is this you, Mr Campbell?' was the horror-struck exclamation of the villager. 'Whisht, woman', was the reply 'it's a wager'' [DMW], 'Whisht! I hear his doggie barkin', – Yon's his bonnet on the hill' [JT], '... Whisht, bairnies, whisht! while frae her e'en Tears on the hearth-stane fa'' [TCh] (variant of **wheesht**).

whist drive (*whist-drīv*) *n.* a group of people playing progressive whist. This was a very popular form of entertainment in the early-to-mid 20th century. There were whist nights organised by several of the mill social clubs etc., and it was possible to play almost every night. There were prizes for the winners and often a booby prize also. It was effectively replaced by bingo from around 1960.

whit (*whi'*) *adj., arch.* white – 'Payd to James Simson for lintseed oyle and whit lead got to the weather-kok ...' [BR1731] (see also **quhyt**).

Whit (*whi', whit*) *n., arch.* short form of **Whitsunday**.

Whitacres see **Whiteacres**

Whitaker (*whi-tu-kur*) *n.* **Harry** (1944–2020) played rugby for the High School first team when just a 3rd-year schoolboy, then turned out for the P.S.A. and the Y.M., before starting with Hawick R.F.C. in 1963. He went on to play 109 times for the Greens and was Captain in the 1967/8 season. He was also part of the Hawick Sevens team that won 10 successive Borders tournaments in 1966–67. He played for the South of Scotland, but was never capped for his country, being said by many to have been the best rugby player never to have played for Scotland. As a scrum-half, he had a memorable partnership with Colin Telfer. In 1968 (to the shock of many in Hawick) he moved away to become a professional rugby league player for Workington Town, then for York. After suffering several injuries, he retired from rugby and qualified as an osteopath, practicing back in Hawick from his house on Beaconsfield Terrace. He was also an accomplished golfer, was opening batsman for Hawick & Wilton Cricket Club and scored a hat-trick for the Albert when asked to fill in at the last minute. He also had a bookmaking business on Baker Street, as well as being known as a great reader with a large book collection. He was named as scrum-half in an all-time 'dream team' compiled at a dinner at Mansfield Park in 2013.

Whita Monument (*whī-ta-mo-new-min'*) *n.* 100 ft obelisk erected to Gen. Sir John Malcolm in 1835 on Whita Hill above Langholm. It is locally referred to as simply 'the Monument'.

Whitcastle Fort (*whi'-kaw-sul-fōr'*) *n.* an alternative name for **Whitecastle Fort**.

Whitcastle Hill (*whi'-kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* hill between Chapelhill farm and Branxholme Easter Loch, containing several earthworks and settlements, which are extremely clear in aerial photographs. It appears to have formerly been known as simply 'Castle Hill'. The ridge on the east side of the summit is the location for a particularly good example of Iron Age earthworks, consisting of a fort and 6 smaller earthworks. The fort is about 65 m by 40 m, with double ramparts and an entrance at the south-west. The other earthworks are of a range of sizes and shapes, some appearing contemporary with the fort and some later. There is also a linear earthwork round the ridge to the north, with a sharp bend in it. A finger ring found here was said to be perhaps Roman. There is another earthwork south-east of the summit, on a ridge sloping to the north-east,

much denuded by ploughing. It is probably the remains of a settlement, internally about 47 m by 87 m and containing 3 possible hut scoops. On the south-eastern slopes, just north of the road, about 300 m south-west of Chapelhill farmhouse, are the remains of a settlement, known as 'the Clints'. About half a kilimeter to the west, and also just north of the road, is another similar settlement on an oval rocky knoll. It measures about 32 m by 27 m and has an unnamed tributary (possibly Whitcastle Sike) of the Newmill Burn passing round its west side. There are also archæological remains on the neighbouring Todshaw Hill, and a little to the south was the location of a former chapel, possibly also built on the site of one more fort (the name is likely related to the nearby 'Whitehope' and 'Whitrig' as well as the former 'Whitlaw' which was probably nearby).

Whitchester see **Whitchesters**

Whitchester (*whi-ches-tur*) *n.* farm in Berwickshire, not to be confused with **Whitchesters** near Hawick. It lies on the north side of Black Hill, about 8 km north-west of Duns. The farmhouse was converted into a mansion in the late 1800s (it is 'Whyttchester' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Whitchester-holm (*whi-ches-tur-ōm*) *n.* farm tenanted by Philip 'Faulo' (probably 'Fawlaw') about 1510 when 4 horses were stolen from there by associates of John Dalgleish. The place is recorded as 'Quhitchester-holme', and it seems reasonable to associate it with Whitchesters, since Branxholme is mentioned in the same document and Philip Fawlaw is also recorded being attacked while riding to Branxholme in 1502. It was also among the farms burned by the English in 1533/4 (it is 'Whichestre-helme' in 1533/4; possibly related to 'howm', meaning low-lying land near a river).

Whitchesterhoose (*whi-ches-turz-hoos*) *n.* recorded as 'Whitchesterhouse' in 1545 on the list of farms and towers in Teviotdale that were burned by the Earl of Hertford's men. It is listed right before Timpendean, suggesting this is a place in Bedrule Parish.

Whitchester Lane (*whi-ches-tur-lān*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off the east side of North Hermitage Street, just before Whitchester Street.

Whitchester Retreat (*whi-ches-tur-ree-tree'*) *n.* Whitchester Christian Retreat and Guest House, located at Borthaugh House (and not Whitchesters, confusingly).

Whitchesters (*whi-ches-turz*) *n.* farm in the hills to the south-east of Branxholme, on the opposite side of the Teviot, with a hill-fort nearby. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch; at that time it consisted of 243 acres, bounded by Alton Croft, Hawick Common, Newbigging, Raesknowe and the River Teviot. The lands were held by the St. Michael family from before 1183 until about 1445, when they were forfeited. In 1383 it was included in a lists of lands from which rentals were paid to the Ward of Roxburgh Castle. In 1399 Elizabeth St. Michael, widow of John Ker, resigned her lands there to have them granted to her new husband, John Maxwell of Pollock. In 1455 John of St. Michael was attested to have inherited his father's lands there, valued at £20 Scots (and so they may have been in dispute). The lands were granted by James II to the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1455, along with some annual rents in Hawick. The lands were held of the superior on payment, if asked, of a silver 'denarius' on the Feast of Pentecost. Technically it was for a while a 'Lordship', within the Barony of Branxholme. The traditional Lairdship of Whitchester (usually not plural) was transferred to the Barony of Branxholme in 1463, and is now held by the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1470 the lands were promised as part of a marriage contract (between the heir of Douglas of Drumlanrig and a daughter of Scott of Buccleuch), to be held in ward and relief by William Douglas of Drumlanrig and his heirs. In 1484/5 Robert Scott of Allanhaugh had a charter of the lands and Lordship from his father David of Branxholme. He still held the lands in 1500 when he surrendered them to Walter Scott of Branxholme (his nephew) as security for a loan; the lands of Whitchesters are mentioned, along with 'the husband lands of the town of Quhitchestir'. Adam Scott was recorded there in 1502. The Scotts of Whitchesters are described in 1507 as possessing a tower in Hawick 'between the bridges', one of these presumably being the 'Auld Brig', but it is a mystery what the other one could have been. In 1511 the lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick, i.e. Douglas of Drumlanrig; this continued until at least 1615. It could be that the Douglases and Scotts both held part of the lands at the same time, since it was included in the list of lands inherited by Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme (from his great-uncle David Scott) in 1574. The farm was among those around Branxholme that were burned by the English in 1533/4. The lands were valued at

20 pounds Scots in 1553/4 and in 1627 were 'estimat to 16 bolls in stok, 4 bolls parsonage, 7 lb. 10 sh. vicarage'. The farm there was long a tenanted one owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch. Jock Henderson was tenant there in 1628. The lands were included in the main Barony of Branxholme according to the services of heirs in 1634, 1653 and 1661, and the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. It was still valued at £20 in 1653. The tower house of the Whitchesters Scotts was already in ruins by 1663. William Bell was there in 1689. The householders listed there in 1694 were Alexander Thomson, William Bell, Janet Cessford, Walter Scott, Robert Scott and John Scott, with William Cowan listed among 'the poor'. John Glendinning was there in at least 1704–23. Tenants in 1706 included William Scott, Robert Scott and Alexander Thomson. Thomas Penman and James Gray were there in 1708. William Scott was tenant in 1709. John Turnbull was shepherd there in 1710. Alexander Thomson was tenant in about 1710–16, with John Bell also there in 1710. William Wilson and John Hobkirk were there in 1714. William Williamson was herd there in at least 1716–22. Thomas Scott was there in 1791. The farmers recorded there in 1797 were George Scott and William Davidson, with William Elliot also there. Walter Grieve was living there in 1801. Robert Grieve was farmer in 1841. The Curds and Cream (i.e. the Friday 'Hut') took place at the farm there in at least the years 1846 and 1855. The modern farm buildings are situated quite a bit to the east of the original farmhouse. Ancient flints and a small circular polished stone found there are in the Museum (the name means first occurs as 'Whitchestre' and 'Whthester' in 1382, and is 'hawchesteris' in 1502; other variants such as 'Quhichester', 'Quhichesters', 'Quhitchester', 'Quhitchestir', 'Quhitchestire', 'Quhitechestir', 'Quhityestir', 'Quhytchester', 'Quhytchestir', 'Quhytehestir', and 'Qwitchester' occur in early documents until the modern form from 1592, although it is also later still sometimes singular 'Whitechester' or 'Whytchester', or 'Whitchester', as on Blaeu's 1654 map; it is still 'Quhitchester' in 1636 and 'Whitchaster' in 1694; the origin is simply 'the white camp' from Old English 'ceaster'; there is a place of the same name near Longformacus in Berwickshire).

Whitchesters Bank (*whi-ches-turz-bawngk*) *n.* former place name near Whitchesters. In 1790 willows were planted there, presumably to serve as a shelter for livestock.

Whitchesters Cottage (*whi-ches-turz-ko'-eej*) *n.* cottage on a farm track to the east of Whitchesters farm.

Whitchesters Hill (*whi-ches-turz-hil*) *n.* hill just to the south-west of Whitchesters farm, reaching a height of 259 m. On the summit is a memorial cairn for Nan Lyle, unveiled in 2011. The granite toposcope that caps the cairn indicates the directions of local landmarks, as well as distant countries where work was done by the Borders Exploration Group.

Whitchesters Moss (*whi-ches-turz-mos*) *n.* boggy area by Sea Croft, above Whitchesters farm, originally being part of Hawick Common. It is mentioned in the 1767 description of the boundaries of the Common. In the 1777 Division of the Common, the south side was given to Robert Oliver, John Laing and Thomas Turnbull, while the rest went to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Whitchester Street (*whi-ches-tur-stree'*) *n.* street in Newcastleton, off the east side of North Hermitage Street, opposite Montagu Street.

Whitchester Treis (*whi-ches-tur-trīz*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Whitchesters. In 1541 Robert Scott of Allanhaugh infefted his son William in his 6 merklands there, as part of a marriage contract (it is 'Quhyisester treis' in 1541).

white (*whī'*) *adj., arch.* fallow, unploughed – '... but they are not in use to call on the head rooms, these being white ground' [DCW1765] (this is the meaning found in many placenames).

white (*whī'*) *v., arch.* to whittle, pare – 'Dinna gaun an wheit ma kitcheen taibl, callant! That kneif's a keindih daingeriss waipin thay've gien ee' [ECS] (also written 'wheit'; the past tense is **whate** or **whut** and past participle **whutten**, as noted by E.C. Smith).

White (*whī'*) *n.* **Alexander** 'Sandy' (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Sandy Quhyt in Foultoun' in a letter of 1602 listing the tenants of the lands of Fulton in Bedrule Parish. **Andrew** recorded in Bedrule in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. William, Thomas and Robert were also there, and presumably related. **Andrew** (1819–49) youngest son of miller John. He worked as a baker. He married Christian Hogg, sister of George Hogg, manufacturer in Hawick; she died in 1882. Their children included John, Ann S. and Andrewina. He was buried in St. Mary's Kirkyard. **Andrew C.** (20th C.)

Director at Pesco's 1923–71. **Archibald** (16th C.) recorded as 'Archibald Quhite' in 1531 on a list of the occupiers of the lands of Newton in Bedrule. **Claire** (1988–) last person to be born in the Haig Maternity Home. **George** (16th C.) farmer at Weens, recorded as 'George Quhyttis' when his barn and yard are listed among the disputed lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule in 1562. **George** (17th C.) tenant at Fulton in Bedrule Parish according to the Hearth Tax roll of 1694. Perhaps the same George married Janet Lamb in Bedrule Parish in 1702. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was living in Denholm in 1716. He married Jean Scott in Cavers in 1709 and their children included John (b.1710), Margaret (b.1712), George (b.1714), Walter (b.1716), James (b.1718), Robert (b.1721) and Adam (b.1724). His son may be the George who married Margaret Scott in Minto in 1738. **George** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Parkhill in 1753, 1763 and 1767. He married Janet Gledstains in Roberton in 1759. He was probably father of Isobel (b.1753), Janet (b.1760), Betty (b.1763) and Jean (b.1767). **George** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Falside in Southdean Parish, recorded on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was owner of 4 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. He was an active member of the Relief Kirk in Jedburgh. He may be the George, married to Nelly Oliver, whose children, baptised in Southdean, included Janet (b.1792), James (b.1794), William (b.1796) and Nelly (b.1799). **George** (b.c.1780) servant at Doorpool in Southdean Parish according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (15th C.) resident of 'aula de Roull' or Hallrule. He was recorded in 1493 when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for not producing him at the Justiceaire in Jedburgh. He also failed to appear in 1494/5 and Douglas was fined again. **James** (16th C.) resident of Borthwickshiels. He was recorded in 1587 when John Scott of Roberton was surety for him. **James** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it included Hassendean. In 1686 he witnessed a baptism for Walter Crinklaw. He married Helen Miller in 1685. He may also be the James who witnessed a baptism for Robert Thomson in Burnfoot in 1697. **James** (17th/18th C.) married Margaret Hislop in Bedrule in 1704. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son James was baptised in 1710. **James** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Marion Douglas and their children included: Marion (b.1739); Walter (b.1741); Archibald (b.1743); Jean (b.1745); and Jean (again, b.1747). The witnesses in 1741 were gardener Robert Ker and 'late Baillie' James Scott. **James** (18th C.) married Mary Gledstains in Hawick in 1775. **James** (b.c.1770s) wright in Hawick, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. On the 1801 list he was recorded as a joiner. He could have been related to Simon, who was listed after him in 1801 (hence perhaps another son of John and Agnes Larson). **James** (b.c.1780) miller in Hawick, according to the ballot list for the Militia in 1801. This could be an error for 'John'. **James** (19th C.) married Helen Douglas in Southdean in 1825. **James Oliver** (1830–1901) son of Hawick miller John. He married Janet Wallis (or Wallace) Pringle in 1854. They emigrated to Australia, where he worked as an early photographer (from about 1862). He later moved to Otago, New Zealand, where he lived for a while at 'Hawick Street, Roxburgh, Teviot valley'. **James Pollock** 'Jimmy' (1905–2010) Hawick man, known for his quiet and unassuming nature. He reached his 100th birthday in 2005, repeating the earlier feats of his mother and sister. He worked for 51 years in Lyle & Scott's knitting department. He married Janet Telfer and had one daughter, Kathleen. He was a founder member of the Probus Club and spent much of his time in his Wellogate allotment. He died at the age of 104, perhaps being the oldest ever Teri. **John** (d.bef. 1432) Rector of Rankilburn Parish Church. His death 'outwith the Roman Court' is recorded when Walter Hassendean was appointed to replace him as Rector. His surname is recorded as 'Quhite'. **John** (17th C.) recorded in Ashkirk Parish in 1651 when he witnessed a baptism for James Vogan. He married Janet Kedie and their children included Thomas (b.1651) and William (b.1653). **John** (d.c.1683) tenant in Belses Mill. His will was recorded in 1683. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Elizabeth Scott and their children included Marie (b.1690). The witnesses were Andrew Scott and Andrew Riddell. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Chesters (Southdean) according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He could be the John who married Christian Rutherford in Southdean in 1785. **John** (18th C.) breeches maker in Hawick. The death of a child of his was recorded in 1790. **John** (1774–1836) miller of Hawick Corn Mill. He may be the 'James' who was recorded as a miller on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick Parish in 1799. In 1797 he married Ann Scott (1778–1852), who was sister of Dr. William Scott. Their children

included: John (b.1798), who was also miller; James (b.1803); and Andrew (b.1819), who was a baker. He is probably the 'John White Mealman', whose unnamed child died in 1808. **John** (1798–1866) eldest son of miller John, he was also proprietor of Hawick Corn Mill. He inherited a large sum of money from an uncle, Dr. William Scott, and took a lease on Midshiels. He is recorded as farmer at Midshiels among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1840. He may be the John recorded as a meal dealer on Back Damgate in Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he is recorded at Midshiels, and is there in 1851, farming 157 acres and employing 4 labourers. In 1861 he was a widower and flour merchant, living at 2 Allars Crescent. In 1820 in Wilton Parish he married Isabella Oliver, said to be daughter of the miller of the Roughheugh Mill, but more likely daughter of John Oliver, from Ashkirk. Their children included: Anne (b.1821), who married Andrew Haddon; John (b.1823); William (b.1824), who joined the Navy; Isabel (b.1827); James (b.1830), who married Janet Wallace Pringle and emigrated to Australia; George Tucker (b.1833); Oliver (b.1839). His wife died in childbirth in 1839. In 1841 he secondly married another Isabella, daughter of Thomas Wemyss (who worked at Wilton Mills); she was his 1st cousin. They had 2 daughters: Janet, who died in infancy; and Elizabeth Scott (b.1842), who married James Church and lived in Langholm. He is buried in St. Mary's Kirkyard. **John** (19th C.) married Elspeth Rutherford in Wilton Parish in 1846. **Leonard** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Michael** (b.1811/2) frameworker in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 2 Silver Street with his brother William, who was a shoemaker. **Robert** (d.bef. 1453) Burgess of Hawick. He must have died just before the 'instrument of sasine' in which he gained lands in Hawick from John Turnbull in October 1453, sasine being given to his widow Janet. His name is written 'Wayte' and the 'tenement' was on the south side of Hawick, between those of John Chapman and John Scott. **Robert** (15th C.) resident of Fulton recorded at the 1494/5 Justice-aire in Jedburgh. He was listed as 'Roberto quhte de foultoun'. George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing 4 of his ewes from Bedrule. He was surely related to William of Fulton, who also had sheep stolen at the same time. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Bedrule in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill. William, Thomas and Andrew were also there, and presumably related. He was one of the few men who appeared personally and hence was not denounced as a rebel. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Tofts. In 1684 he was tried in Jedburgh for being a Covenanter. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Todshawkip'. An unnamed child of his was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1721. **Robert** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Ann Ruecastle in 1754 and their children included: Betty (b.1756); John (b.1757); and Jane (b.1760). The 1757 baptism was witnessed by the 'Whole Congregation'. He could be the Robert, son of Walter, born in Hawick Parish in 1713. **Robert** (1802–74) born near Yetholm in Roxburghshire, he grew up in Otterburn and became known as a historian of Northumberland. He worked for a while as a weaver in Jedburgh, but spent about 40 years in a counting-house in Newcastle. He spent holidays in the Borders, often visiting his friend James Telfer, the 'poetic schoolmaster' of Saughtree; Telfer would annually visit him in Newcastle, where the pair would haunt the book-stalls. He collected local legends and songs, and also built up a collection of books. He published poetry and wrote papers for the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on topics such as the Battles of Neville's Cross, Flodden and Bannockburn. His 1829 poem 'The Tynemouth Nun' made him well-known in Newcastle. He also wrote a poem on the 'Lighting of Beacons on the Scottish Border during the night of Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1804'. In 1858 he edited the 'Poems and Ballads of John Leyden'. In Vol. II of 'The local historian's table book, of remarkable occurrences, historical facts, traditions, legendary and descriptive ballads' he wrote an introduction to James Telfer's 'The Gloamyne Buchte', describing some Borders stories relating to fairies. He contributed books to the Hawick Museum's collection in 1858 and 1861 and was made an honorary member of the Archæological Society in 1860. In 1862 he donated to the Museum a 'list of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry killed at Flodden'. He died unmarried. **S.** (18th/19th C.) owner of land in Wilton Parish, recorded on Wood's 1824 map. His land was located roughly where part of the Mayfield scheme was built. **Simon** 'Syme' (16th/17th C.) from Alemoor. In 1623 along with William White he acted as caution for 'Hob Wigholme, sum tyme in Ailmire'. **Simon** (b.1777) son of John and Agnes Larson. He was a weaver in Hawick. He is

recorded as a weaver in Hawick in the 1797 Lieutenancy Book. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish' and was still on the list in 1801. In 1800 he married Janet, daughter of Michael Anderson. His daughter Agnes died in 1801 and an unnamed daughter died in 1808. His father-in-law died in 1823, aged 80. **Thomas** (15th C.) resident of Bedrule. At the 1493 Justice-aire held in Jedburgh he produced a remission for common theft before his existing remission. His name is recorded as 'Thomas quhote in bethroull'. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Bedrule in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. William, Robert and Andrew were also there, and presumably related. **Thomas** (17th C.) appointed as schoolmaster in Ashkirk Parish in 1653. This was after the heritors arranged to pay 40 merks yearly and also use 60 merks from the session funds until alternative arrangements for paying the salary could be found. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) merchant in Jedburgh. In an assessment of the valuation of Roxburghshire in 1788 (and again in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls) he is recorded as owner of Wester Parkhill in Roberton Parish, valued at £66 13s 4d. **Thomas** (1787/8–1860s) from Southdean Parish, he was joiner at West Port. Probably the same Thomas was listed as joiner at Overhall among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835. He was recorded at about 3 Loan in 1841, and and the back house of 8 Fore Row in 1851 and 1861. He was on the 'Middle row' as a joiner in Slater's 1852 directory, but also on the 'Front row' as a wheelwright. He married Mary Oliver, who was from Mertoun and died in 1867. Their children included: John; Isabel, who married James Rae; William; James; Barbara; Agnes; and Thomas (b.1838/9). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick and Wilton. He married Jean Ker (from Hawick Parish) in 1709; he was there recorded being from Wilton Parish. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included: James (b.1710); Janet (b.1712); Robert (b.1713); Adam (b.1716); Walter (b.1718); Adam (again, b.1720); Helen (b.1723); Jean (b.1725); John (b.1727); James (again, b.1728); and William (b.1731). The witnesses in 1710 were the 2 Walter Paisleys in Weensland, in 1712 were miller Walter Paisley and weaver David Miller, in 1718 were wright Francis Gledstains and smith John Scott, in 1723 were smith John Scott and mason John Turnbull, in 1725 were gardeners James Dunn and Robert Ker (probably related to his wife), in 1728 were John Scott and David Reid, and in 1731 were David Miller and John Scott. **Walter** (18th C.) married Bessie Goodfellow in Roberton on 1748. **Walter** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He married Bettie Kedie and their children included Walter (b.1765) and Andrew (b.1767). Witnesses in 1767 were the whole congregation. **Walter** (d.bef. 1779) resident of Hawick Parish. He was already deceased when his daughter Margaret died in Hawick in 1779. **William** (15th C.) weaver, probably in Bedrule. He was recorded at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh in 1493. Along with George Turnbull of Bedrule and David Waugh, also in Bedrule, they had remission for stealing cattle from Pringle in Pilmuir, associating with John Turnbull of Gatehousecote, communing with the 'traitors of Leven' and accompanying the former Duke of Albany; his surety was George Turnbull of Bedrule. His surname was given as 'quhite'. Perhaps the same William 'de foultoun' was recorded in 1494/5 when George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing 11 of his ewes from Bedrule. He was surely related to Robert who was also a Fulton resident in 1494/5. **William** (16th/17th C.) farmer in the 'heid of the parochin of Hawick' recorded in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as owing him money for crops and teinds. He may have acted as Sir Walter's factor or chamberlain in the outer parts of Hawick Parish. He could have been ancestor of the later William from Muselee. **William** (16th/17th C.) recorded in Bedrule in 1619. He was listed among many Turnbulls and others, under Walter of Bedrule, who were accused of taking hay from Huntliehill and declared as rebels for not appearing to answer the charge. His name was listed first of the Whites, with Thomas, Robert and Andrew also there, and presumably related. **William** 'Will' (16th/17th C.) from Muselee. He acted (along with Syme White from Alemoor) as security for Robert Wigholm of Braidhaugh in 1623. In the Circuit Court records his name is written 'Quhytt in Muslie'. **William** (18th C.) gardener at Minto in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. His surname was written as 'Whitt'. **William** (18th C.) skinner in Hawick. He was listed among the subscribers to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at 'Clesspool' in Southdean Parish, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls as owner of 2 horses. He was probably tenant of the lands associated with Clesslee

Peel. **William** (18th/19th C.) tenant of Denholm Mill and later Whinfield, he was one of the founders of the Relief (Allars) Kirk. It is possible he was the William from Denholm whose servant George Turnbull was on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish who married Betty Turnbull. Their children included James (b.1801), William (b.1803), George (b.1805), John (b.1808), Thomas (b.1810) and Robert (b.1814). **William** (b.1800/1) dyer in Hawick. In 1841 he was on O'Connell Street and he was at 16 Buccleuch Street by 1861. He married Ann Preston and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Janet (b.1833); John (b.1835); Ann Scott (b.1837); Thomas (b.1841); Isabella (b.1844); and Elizabeth (or 'Betsy', b.1849). **William** (b.1813/4) shoemaker in Hawick. He was listed on the Howegate in Pigot's 1837 directory and on Silver Street in Slater's 1852 directory. He was living on Silver Street in 1841 and 1851 and at 2 Silver Street in 1861 (along with his wife and his brother Michael). His wife was Janet from Hobkirk, and it appears that they had no surviving children. He may be the William who married Janet Baptie in 1837, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Lilliesleaf Parishes; she may be the daughter of Robert Baptie baptised in Hobkirk in 1815. **Rev. William Spranger** (19th C.) Episcopalian minister of St. John's in Jedburgh, where the church was consecrated in 1844. He started a mission in Hawick in 1846. The mission proved so successful that the master of St. John's School in Jedburgh was transferred to Hawick as the new Episcopalian minister the following year. **William** (1824–53) son of Hawick miller John and Isabella Oliver. He was in the Navy, his last ship being the S.S. Inflexible. He is said to have caught some disease and returned to Hawick to die, his pregnant wife disappearing to London afterwards. His wife was Eliza Dearden. **William** 'Willie' (19th/2oth C.) served with the Royal Engineers in WWII, being attached to the 1/4th K.O.S.B. His campaign medals were gifted to the Callants' Club (formerly written 'Quhite', 'Quhyt', 'Quhyte', 'Whyt', 'Whyte', 'Whytt' and variants).

Whiteacres (*whī'-ā-kurz*) *n.* former farmstead on the western side of Whiteacres Hill, south of Kaimend farm (marked 'Whitacres' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Whiteacres Hill (*whī'-ā-kurz-hil*) *n.* hill south-east of Hawick, beyond Kaimend, reaching 275 m and containing an ancient enclosure on its slopes. It is also described as part of the Kaimend Hills, and sometimes called the 'second Kaimend' (it is 'Whitacres Hill' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Whiteburn (*whi'-, whī'-burn*) *n.* farm on the main A6088 between Chesters and Southdean, near where the White Burn joins the Jed Water. The Manse for Southdean Kirk is situated just to the east. John Amos was farmer there in 1851. This could be 'the Burne' listed in 1571/2 among places where William Oliver of Lustruther was pledge for the Olivers there.

White Burn (*whī'-burn*) *n.* stream in Southdean Parish, rising near Highlee Hill and flowing north to join the Jed Water near Chesters. A field near the upper part of the stream is shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, and the area also contains rig and furrow lines and lazy beds (the stream is labelled 'Whyburn' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Whitecastle Fort (*whī'-kaw-sul-fōr'*) *n.* earthwork just south of Denholmhill farmhouse, on the north-western slopes of Ruberslaw. It has been mostly destroyed by the large quarry to the south, with the only surviving feature being a rampart about 200 ft (60 m) in length on the north side of the quarry. It is unclear whether the site is a mediæval homestead or an older hill-fort (also called 'Whitcastle Fort').

Whitecastle Hill (*whī'-kaw-sul-hil*) *n.* name sometimes used for **Whitcastle Hill** near Chapelhill farm.

Whitecastlepark (*whī'-kaw-sul-pawrk*) *n.* former name for a farmstead in Cavers Parish, situated on the Dean Burn to the west of Denholmhill, in roughly the same location as the modern Todlaw (it is marked on Stobie's 1770 map).

White Cleuch (*whī'-klooch*) *n.* stream that rises on Harden Moss and Mabonlaw Moss and flows in a southerly direction. It is also labelled as Marchelyton Burn on the Ordnance Survey map, as it continues past Mabonlaw farm to join the Harden Burn south of Harden Glen. The farmstead of Whitecleughside was formerly along its banks.

Whitecleuchside (*whī'-klooch-sīd*) *n.* former farm in the Borthwick valley, just west of Mabonlaw. It was on the west side of the White Cleuch, a burn that flows past Mabonlaw to join the Harden Burn just above Harden Brig. It is shown on draft maps of the neighbouring parishes in 1650, with 2 'communicants' recorded there, namely Walter Fairgrieve and Maly Richardson. It was part of Wilton Parish until Roberton

was created in 1689/90. William Elliot was recorded there in 1727 and Robert Turnbull in 1761. William Wilson was a labourer there in 1812. In 1841 mason William Elliot and family, along with Charles Scott and family were living there. Widow Janet 'Stothert' and her family were there in 1851 (also spelled 'Whitescleuchside', 'Whiteclough-side', 'Whitscleughside', 'Whytecleuchsyde', 'Whytcleuchsyde', etc.; it is 'Whitecleuchside' on a parish map of 1650).

Whitecloak (*whī'-klōk*) *n.* nickname of **Sir William Scott** of Kirkurd.

white cockle (*whī'-ko-kul*) *n., arch.* the bladder campion, Silene latifolia.

White Coomb (*whī'-koom*) *n.* craggy hill rising 821 m above the Grey Mare's Tail, just over into Dumfries & Galloway.

the White Dyke (*thu-whī'-dīk*) *n.* ruined dry-stone wall around Hermitage Castle, probably once the boundary of the deer park. It starts at the Hermitage Water between the village and the Castle, running uphill, then along Green Sike, turning west across the southern slopes of Hermitage Hill ending near Coldwell Snab. It is about 5 ft high and 4 ft thick and built of limestone blocks in a different style from the local farm walls of later times. It has been much robbed of stones, and hence its full extent is hard to ascertain. In its interior are other walls and ditches that are probably a deer trap.

White Ersed Nannie (*whī'-ersd-naw-nee*) *n.* nickname of **Agnes Turnbull**.

white-faced (*whī'-fāsd*) *adj.* having a white face, in distinction to 'black-faced' – 'An all-round increase of at least 4d. per lb. for whitefaced wool' [HEx1917].

Whitefield (*whī'-feeld*) *n.* alternative name for **Whitfield**.

Whitefield (*whī'-feeld*) *n.* farm in the Yarrow valley. The 'Yarrow Stone' is here, near the main road, turned up by the plough at the beginning of the 19th century, along with some bones. 2 other nearby stones are probably related, the 'Glebe Stone' and the 'Warrior's Rest'. There were also formerly about 20 large burial cairns on the moor above, and it appears that the site was used for burials from the Bronze Age through to early Christian times.

Whitefield (*whī'-feeld*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish that were owned by Lord Minto. In 1779 (and also 1811) there are 4 pieces of land listed separately (valued together at £190): Quarter of Whitefield House and North Croft Park; Langlands and Quarter of Whitefield; Howden and Quarter of Whitefield; and Quarter of Whitefield and House. It was among the lands formerly called 'Minto Townhead', which were liferented by Rev. Robert Elliot from 1779 (it is 'Whitfield' in 1780).

Whitegates see **Whiteyetts**

the White Hart (*thu-whī'-hawr'*) *n.* 19th century hostelry at 31 High Street until replaced by the National Bank Building about 1870. It had a thatched roof and the proprietor at one time was Mr. Lake (although that could be an error for 'Leck'). The property there was labelled 'Turnbull' on Wood's 1824 map. Robert Leck was publican there in 1841 and 1851. It was also known as 'the Buck Inn'.

Whitehaugh (*whī'-uf, whī-tuf*) *n.* farm and mansion house beyond the Dean, named after the white flowers (daisies etc.) which grow on the level parts near there. The existing house was built in 1822, but there were earlier structures in the same place, with the Scotts of Whitehaugh living here for several centuries. The road passing here used to be part of a drove road, avoiding Hawick on its way to the Borthwick valley. David Scott was granted the lands of Whitehaugh in 1479 and the estate was in the family for (on and off) about 400 years. Walter of Whitehaugh was recorded in 1488 as one of the heirs of Sir David Scott, although the precise relationship is unclear. John Scott 'de quilhalch' is recorded in 1493 and John Scott was mentioned as tenant there in 1501 and 1502. Walter Scott of Whitehaugh sold the estate to his maternal uncle Robert Scott of Headshaw in the early 17th century. Robert's son sold the lands in 1623 to lawyer Andrew Hay, who sold them to Walter Scott of St. Leonards in 1656, and he sold them to his nephew Walter Scott of Headshaw in 1671. The 1643 Land Tax Rolls lists 'Scott of Headshaw's Lands, being Wester Whitehaugh' being valued at just under £450, while 'Scott of Park's Lands, being Easter Whitehaugh, or Wester Heap' were valued at £200. There were 13 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Thomas Scott, John Scott, William Scott, James Scott, Thomas Mitchell, Alexander 'Aikeneid', Janet Robson, Marion Scott, Margaret Easton, Bessie Easton, Agnes Thorburn, John Bell and Bessie Scott. James Scott of Whitehaugh is recorded paying £200 in land tax there in 1663. Scott of Whitehaugh paid the land tax for both these lands and Wester Heap in 1678, with joint value £648 10s. 5 separate households were listed in 1694, with Robert Brown as tenant; in Hawick 'Leddie Whithaugh' was taxed on 2 hearths for

a house on the west-side. William, son of Walter Scott of Whitehaugh, had sasine for 'the east part of the lands of Whitehaugh' in 1697 and 'Westside of Whitehaugh' (and other lands, including a mill) in 1698. James Shortreed was tenant in about 1700. William Scott of Whitehaugh paid tax on 17 windows there in 1748 and the estate was valued at £648 10s in the 1740s. In about the 1750s there were some seccessionist services held there (before the Green Kirk was established in Hawick). Walter Hume was living there in 1765. In the 18th century the estate of John Scott of Whitehaugh included the farms of Whitehaugh, Heap, Timberside, Timbersidemill, Greensidehall and Leaeheads; these lands were valued at £648 10s in 1765. The first Secession services in Hawick took place here in about 1770. In 1788 'Whitehaugh, now called Wester Whitehaugh' (as well as Easter Whitehaugh) was owned by John Scott of Whitehaugh, and valued at £448 10s; John Scott of Whitehaugh was still listed as owner on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls. John Hume was there in 1797 and Robert Elliot was a servant there in 1801. Walter Scott, Esquire, was there in 1841. The last 2 Lairds are commemorated on plaques in the family buria aisle at Whitehaugh. The last of the family died in 1852, when the lands became part of Stirches estate. John James Scott Chisholme was listed as owner in the Land Tax Rolls of about 1874. A circular stone pot lid from here is in the Museum – 'Sall I come skirtin' the braid muirs When the gloamintide is still; And meet the track aboon Whitehaugh Or the road by Chapelhill?' [WL], 'We've roamed far o'er the countryside, But the grandest to be seen Is the burn that takes our fancy, Frae the Whitehaugh to the Dean' [WFC] (also formerly spelled 'Whithaugh', 'Whythauch', 'Whythauche', 'Whitehauch', 'Whithauche', etc.; it is 'Quhitehauch' in 1488, 'quhithalch' in 1493, 'Quhithauch' in 1501, 'quhithalch' in 1502, 'Quhithauche' in 1510, 'Quhithauch' and 'Quhithaucht' in 1580/1, 'Quhithauch' in 1619, 'Quhtehauch' in 1627, 'Whytehauche' in 1648, 'Whythaugh' in 1663 and 1692, 'Whythawgh' in 1721 and 'whythaugh' in 1724; it is marked on a 1650 parish map as 'Whithauche', is on Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Whythauch' and on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Whyithauch').

Whitehaugh (*whī-tuf*) *n.* farm in the Liddel valley, between Castleton and Dinlabyre. It is easily confused with the more significant **Whithaugh**, a former seat of the Armstrongs. It was surveyed in 1718, along with other properties owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch, when it covered 148 acres, bounded by lands of the Laird of Dinlabyre, Kirndean, Cocklaik and a common (on the north). It included a small piece of land on the east side of the Liddel Water and the farmhouse is shown close to the modern Whitehaugh Ford. The land was said to be 'much damnified by the water, and the pasture is sorry land in generall'. It appears to be the place recorded as 'Whythauch' on the 1541 rental roll of Liddesdale (given the places it is listed near). It was then valued at 10 shillings and 8 pence and tenanted by James Armstrong. Given that it was then associated with the Armstrongs, it may be that the 2 places in Liddesdale with essentially the same name were once connected. Will Armstrong possessed the lands in 1632. It is probably the 'Whithaugh' where Thomas Armstrong was tenant in 1694. It is possible this was the 'Litle Whithaugh' listed on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, with Thomas Mather as tenant. John Telfer was farmer there in 1797. This is probably the 'Wheathaugh' where Thomas Riddell was a 'Driver' in 1801 and that was tenanted in the early 1800s by an Oliver, whose brother George was shepherd there and was father of James of the 'chilled plough'. John Ballantyne was shepherd there in 1835. Gilbert Telfer was gamekeeper there in 1861. There is now a row of 19th/20th century cottages there, but there was an earlier farmhouse in the same vicinity (it is 'Whÿtehauch' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, 'Wheathaugh' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and is shown on Stobie's 1770 map as 'Wheathaugh'; it is 'Wheithauche' in 1632, 'Wheathaugh' in 1797 and 'Wheathaugh' in 1861).

Whitehaugh Aisle (*whī-tuf-Il*) *n.* isolated memorial at Whitehaugh farm, which is the burial place of the last 2 Scotts of Whitehaugh, Walter and James.

Whitehaughbrae (*whī-tuf-brā*) *n.* former lands that were owned by a branch of the Scott family. They were once Crown lands in the Ettrick Ward of Selkirkshire (and hence presumably unrelated to Whitehaugh in Wilton), probably associated with 'Whitehillbrae' on modern maps. 'Volle Chesholme Quhithauch bray' was recorded in 1540/1. In 1541 the wester side of 'Warmwod', 'alias Quhitehauch Braa' was occupied by Walter Scott in Synton, but claimed by Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, paying £24 yearly. Also 'Quhitehill Bra alias Cathmurlee' was tenanted by Thomas Chisholme, paying £35, with 3 steadings and the mill set by Patrick Wright, Chamberlain

to the Forest. George Caverhill 'in Quhithauchtbrae' is recorded in 1581/2. Thomas Scott was the first Laird at the end of the 16th century, passing the lands to his son Walter, from whom they were inherited by a cousin, Thomas of Salenside in 1621. This could be the 'quhithalch braa' where Thomas Thomson was recorded in 1494/5 when he contributed a horse to the itinerant court held in Selkirk (incorrectly written 'Whitchhauchbrae' by Keith Scott, it is 'Quhytehauchbraes' in 1621).

Whitehaugh Burn (*whī-tuf-burn*) *n.* former name for a stream near to Whitehaugh farm, on the edge of Wilton Common. It may be an alternative name for the Dean Burn or another feature – 'Find such of the tenements having interest in the common, ... after the division, shall be restricted and confined to the Long Moss' [DCW1765].

Whitehaugh Cottages (*whī-tuf-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* group of cottages on the left-hand side of the road just before Whitehaugh farm. There were 2 families there in 1841.

Whitehaugh Heidroom (*whī'-uf-, whī-tuf-heed-room*) *n.* former name for the part of Wilton Common adjacent to Whitehaugh lands – 'He has seen at times, as he was coming to Hawick, the common herd's cattle and beasts pasturing on that part of the common called Whitehaugh-head-room' [DWC1765].

Whitehaugh Mains (*whī-tuf-mānz*) *n.* former farm near Whitehaugh in Wilton Parish. William Scott was a farm servant there in 1799.

Whitehaughmains Slack (*whī-tuf-mānz-slawk*) *n.* pass to the east of Wiltonburn Hill and south-west of Whitehaugh farm (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Whitehaughmoor (*whī-tuf-moor*) *n.* farmstead north of Whitehaugh, reached by the 'Forty Fits' track. Andrew Chisholme lived there in 1841. There are remains of 5 rectangular structures and a later sheepfold about 500 m to the north-west. Aerial photography has also shown at least 4 rectangular enclosures about 1.2 km north-west of the farm steading.

Whitehaugh Moor (*whī-tuf-moor*) *n.* area of moorland around Whitehaughmoor farm.

Whitehaugh Park (*whī-tuf-pawrk*) *n.* alternative name for the main house at **Whitehaugh**.

Whitehaugh Road (*whī-tuf-rōd*) *n.* street built in the Dean in 1971 along the road leading to Whitehaugh farm (although the road was popularly given this name long before the houses were built).

Whitehaugh Struther (*whī-tuf-stru-thur*) *n.* name for area on Wilton Common, perhaps corresponding to the modern Whitehaugh Moor. It is 'Whitehaugh-strother' in 1765.

Whitehaugh View (*whī-tuf-vew*) *n.* part of the Longbaulk housing development, constructed in 1970 and named for the view of the Whitehaugh area across the valley.

Whitehead (*whī'-heed*) *n.* **James** pseudoym of Dr. Dixon. **William** 'Bill' (b.c.1800) from England. He was said to be among the 'finishers' who came to Hawick in about 1836, following John Wilson going to the Rochdale area to learn about weaving flannel. He was listed as a 'Fuller Journeyman' in 1841, with his brother John having the same job; by 1851 he was a 'Fuller Miller'. In 1841 he was living at Wilton Path-head and in 1851 at Roadhead. By 1861 his widow was living at 4 Tannage Close. His wife was Nancy and their children included John, Betsy, Martha and Janet.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill just south-east of Hawick, with a triangulation pillar and height 301 m. Note that this is a common hill name, including 5 others (listed separately) and another to the west going into Selkirkshire.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill above the Dod Burn, to the west of Penchrise, reaching a height of 397 m. It containis a linear earthwork (probably an agricultural boundary) running from the head of Pen Sike to the north-west for about 350 . Another pair of earthworks cross the south-west shoulder of the hill, connecting a tributary of Pyatknowe Sike with the Dod Burn. There are also 3 other overlapping linear earthworks, although none seems connected with the hill-fort on the southern spur. Some of the earthworks were formerly associated with the Catrail, but they are of a different character. The hill-fort appears to have had a later homestead built on it; it measures about 60 m by 45 m, with double ramparts and a ditch. The homestead built inside is about 45 m by 30 m, with a hut circle and hut scoop inside that.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill between Cogsmill and Earlside, reaching 299 m. It contains an earthwork consisting of 3 ramparts and with a linear earthwork to its south-west, as well as cultivation terraces on the north-west slopes.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill to the east of Penchrise and south of Stobs, reaching a height of 311 m. It should not be confused with the more prominent hill to the west of Penchrise. On its north-east side is some kind of enclosure.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill behind (i.e. to the south-west of) Skelfhill, reaching 474 m.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill in Craik Forest.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, reaching a height of 262 m and containing a hill-fort. Aerial photographs show extensive rig lines of various types surrounding the entire hill.

White Hill (*whī'-hil*) *n.* hill between Lindean and Bowden, reaching a height of 323 m and topped by a triangulation pillar.

Whitehillbrae (*whī'-hil-brā*) *n.* former farmstead between the farm of Dodburn and Dodburn Filters, on the western slopes of White Hill. 'Archie Ellott callit Possettis' was recorded as tenant in 1574, when listed among men accused of being thieves who were to be removed from their farms. Gilbert of Stobs purchased 5 merks of land there in 1622 (without prejudice to Gavin of Brugh's infeftment) from Robert Elliot of Redheugh, along with Dodburn and the rest of the lands of Winnington. Walter Scott was the tenant there on the 1694 Horse Tax rolls. George Pott (ancestor of the Potts of Caerlenrig, Dod, Hoscote and Todrig) was there in the early 1700s. Archibald Tait was tenant in about 1760. James Sibbald (the publisher) had the lease of the farm there for a few years until 1779. In 1788 it was valued (along with Newton) at £455 7s 4d, being an extensive farm on the Eliott of Stobs estate; it was still valued along with Newton at the same amount in 1813. William Telfer was a servant there in 1801. It was occupied until the 1930s. The remains of the cottage and stone dyke enclosures are still visible (marked on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Quheittilbray' in 1574, 'Whithilbray' in 1622, 'Whithilbrae' in 1708 and 'Whitehallbrae' in 1760).

Whitehillbrae (*whī'-hil-brā*) *n.* former farstead on the south side of the Ettrick valley, between Hutlerburn and Howford (it is 'Whittelbrae' in c.1680; it is 'Whytupbrae' on one of Gordon's c.1650 maps and Blaeu's c.1654 map, 'Whythilbrae' on another of Gordon's c.1650 maps and 'Whitehillbrae' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Whitehillshiel (*whī'-hil-sheel*) *n.* farmstead in Castleton Parish, south of Saughtree and east of Burnmouth farm. It may correspond roughly to Dykecroft, as marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map. Both stones of a quern were discovered here by Mr. Brydon and donated to the Museum in 1872; they were 'covered by about a foot of soil, and were laid bare by the current of Whitehillshiel burn'.

Whiteholm (*whī'-hōm*) *n.* farmstead in Southdean Parish, on the side road from the A6088 to Hass on the A68. There are remains of an enclosure and signs of ancient cultivation there.

Whiteholm Sike (*whī'-hōm-sīk*) *n.* small stream in the upper Borthwick valley. It rises near White Holm, southwest of Howpasley Hope.

Whitehope (*whī-tup*) *n.* farm in the Yarrow valley, just west of Yarrow village, with standing stones and the Yarrow Stone nearby. These were Crown lands in the late 15th century, being leased to the Ranger of Yarrow for his fee. It was still crown property in 1541, occupied by Robert Scott of Howpasley, paying £24 yearly. In 1562 Scott leased the lands to John Dalgleish in Deuchar for 5 years. Dalgleish was still there in 1582 when the farm was attacked by a gang of Armstrongs and their followers. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718. There were Ballantynes there in the 19th century – '. . . And Yarrow lay dark at Whitehope's feet Like a warrior's blade on his winding sheet' [WHO] (there are several other Whitehopes elsewhere; formerly spelled 'Quhithop', 'Quhitehop', 'Quhitehope', etc.).

Whitehopebrae see **Whitehillbrae**

Whitehope see **Whithope**

Whitekirk (*whi'-kirk*) *n.* former name for lands in upper Liddesdale, probably adjacent to Cliffhope Burn and Abbey Sike. In about the 1530s Scott of Harden was granted the lands of 'Over and Nether Clifhoupis, Quhytekirk and Quhyteland, Ermscleuch and Abbotisykes'. It my be related to the 'White Stones', which is marked near Saughtree Grain on the modern Ordnance Survey map. However, it seems more likely this is a transcription error for the relatively nearby lands of Wheelkirk and Wheellands.

Whiteknowe (*whi'-now*) *n.* former farmstead on the Blindhaugh Burn, to the east of Acremoor Loch (marked on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Whiteknowe (*whi'-now*) *n.* former cottage in Liddesdale, by the side of the road between Toftholm and Netherraw.

White Knowe (*whi'-now*) *n.* hill lying to the west of Stobs, just before Barnes Loch, reaching a height of 339 m. On its north-eastern spur, called Newton Hill, are remains of a couple of settlements. Aerial photographs have also shown signs of cord rig here.

White Knowe (*whi'-now*) *n.* hill in southern Liddesdale, near the boundary with Dumfriesshire, lying between Windy Edge and Whisgills Edge.

Whiteland (*whī'-lind*) *n.* former name for lands near the Cliffhope Burn to the north of Saughtree. It is 'Quhyteland' in about the 1530s when the

Abbot of Jedburgh granted a set of lands to the Scotts. This is probably an error for 'Wheelland', lands attached to the Wheel Kirk.

Whitelaw see **Whitlaw**

Whitelaw (*whi'-law*) *n.* former place name in Melrose Parish, probably corresponding to the modern 'Whitelee' (the origin is probably Old English 'withig hlaw', meaning 'willow hill' and is first recorded about 1200 as 'Whythelaw'; there are several other places with the same name, e.g. near Duns and near Peebles, as well as others like 'Whitlaw' and 'Whitelee').

Whitelaw (*whī'-law*) *n.* **Alexander** (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Alexandrum Quhitlaw' in 1508 when he witnessed the sasine for Adam Hepburn inheriting his father's Lordship of Liddesdale. He could be the same Alexander who witnessed a charter for Archibald Whitelaw, Archdeacon of St. Andrews in 1493. **Andrew** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1505 charter of Boonraw, granted to Robert Scott of Stirches by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. He is recorded as 'Andrea Quhitlaw'. Probably the same 'Andrea Quytlaw' was witness to the 1508 sasine for Adam Hepburn inheriting the Lordship of Liddesdale, as well as the associated sasine. **Henry** (b.1827/8) from Coldstream, he was a shoemaker in Hawick, probably son of Francis and brother of John. He was part of the firm of 'Francis & Sons', listed in Slater's directory of 1852. This firm, with branches in Coldstream, Duns and Hawick, was dissolved in 1851. In 1851 he was at about 38 High Street, and employing 4 men and 1 apprentice. His wife Cathrine was from Jedburgh. **John** (15th C.) Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1475. He may have been related to Archibald who was Archdeacon of Lothian in 1483 when he confirmed the charter transferring the half Barony of Wilton from Henry Wardlaw to John Scott of Thirlestane. He could be the same John, Rector of Pennicuik who witnessed a charter for Archibald Whitelaw, Archdeacon of St. Andrews in 1493. **John** (b.c.1780s) ploughman at Borthwick Mains, according to the 1812 ballot for the Militia in Roberton Parish. **John** (19th/20th C.) member of the Drums and Fifes. He was uncle to Andrew Ballantyne Anderson. **Mrs. Mary** see **Mary Shannon**. **Patrick** (16th C.) Parson of Hawick in 1532, recorded in a letter from Lord Dacre to King Henry VIII. He states that on hearing of a possible raid of the Scottish King into Liddesdale, this parson 'the Parsonne of Awyke, one Pate Whitelow' and 2 Hepburns, kinsmen of the Earl of Bothwell, went to Hermitage to safeguard it from the King's forces. His name was presumably Patrick, and 'Whitelow' may be the same as 'Whitlaw' or 'Whitlaw' (although a connection with Whitlaw by the Flex seems possible, but unlikely); a distant cousin of the Earl's, Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Sir Patrick of Waughton, married Patrick Whitelaw in about the right decade, and this may be the same man. If so he was Sir Patrick Whitelaw of that Ilk, who later married Margaret Hamilton, was accused of treason in 1567 for helping James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and died before 1571. Patrick of that Ilk was also recorded in 1534/5 along with Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, and several other Hepburns (some of them priests) for killing Gilbert Wauchope on the highway. And in 1526 Patrick of that Ilk was listed in a remission for Sir Patrick of Waughton, 'Mr. John Hepburne' (possibly the priest of Hawick) and others for assisting David Home of Wedderburn. **William** (b.1810/1) from Bunkle in Berwickshire, in 1851 he was living at Hallrule Gardener's House. His wife was Jane (from Roxburgh) and their children included Elizabeth, Margaret, Isabella, Helen, Jane and George. **William** (19th/20th C.) Park Keeper of Wilton Lodge. His daughter married Andrew Anderson, band leader of the Drums and Fifes (also spelled 'Whitlaw' and 'Whitlowe').

Whitelea Gill (*whī'-lee-gil*) *n.* stream in upper Liddesdale, running roughly to the north to join the Thorlieshope Burn.

Whitelee (*whī'-lee*) *n.* farm near the head of Redesdale, just over the Carter Bar on the A68. It was formerly the site of a roadside inn. This is the area where 'Parcy Reed' met his end at the hands of the Croziers in the Border ballad.

Whitelow see **Whitelaw**

the White Peel (*th̲u-whī'-peel*) *n.* former popular name for the fortified house at Satchells, so-called because it was white-washed.

white puddin (*whī'-poo-din*) *n.* a type of sausage containing oatmeal, suet, onions and spices, also known as 'mealie puddin' and sometimes served battered in a fish and chip shop – 'A'll hev twae white puddin suppers please'.

whiterick (*whi-tu-rik*) *n., arch.* a stoat or weasel (cf. whutret).

the White Rose o Liddesdale (*th̲u-whī'-rōz-ō-li-diz-dāl*) *n.* nickname for **Helen Elliot**.

White's (*whīts*) *n.* White of Hawick Ltd., knitwear retailers at 2 Victoria Road, specialising in lambswool and cashmere. The firm was established by James White in 1968. It was later

owned by Bill Atkins and sold to Locharron of Scotland in 2008.

white-seam (*whī'-seem*) *n., arch.* plain needlework – 'Yince in a day the maist o this wheit-seem was shewd be hand' [ECS].

white shillin (*whī'-shi-lin*) *n., poet.* a silver shilling – '... Ye'd burn what cost me guid white shillings twa' [JoHa].

Whiteside (*whī'-sīd*) *n.* former farm in the upper Jed valley, a little to the east of Chesters, on the north side of the river, between Roughlee and Falside. Patrick, Gilbert, Andrew and John Oliver were there in 1541. 'Jake', 'Gorge' and 'Patte' 'Ollyver', as well as 'Edde Ladlay' were listed there in 1544 when they were among Olivers who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. Dand Oliver was mentioned there in 1571 and 1572/3 and David Oliver in 1571/2. It was among lands inherited by Robert Douglas of Brieryyards from his father John in 1606. Robert Laidlaw, Thomas Oliver and William Oliver were tenants there in 1669 and Thomas Oliver in 1694 (it is 'Quhiteside' in 1536, 'Quhitsyde' in 1541, 'Whitside' in 1544, 'Quhiteside' in 1571/2, 'Quhitsyde' in 1572/3 and 1606, 'Whytsyd' in 1669 and 'whittsyd' in 1694; it is marked 'Whytsyde' on Blaeu's 1654 map, and shown to the south-west of Roughlee on Stobie's 1770 map).

the White Swan (*thu-whī'-swawn*) *n.* former hostelry on the Howegate. Also the name of a former hostelry in Denholm, now Leyden's View.

White Well (*whī'-wel*) *n.* spring in southern Liddesdale, near the former farmstead of Powgillcraig, to the west of Burnmouth.

whitewesh (*whī'-wesh*) *n.* whitewash – 'Dirty white-wesh, deid-rot treis, Baked bean tins and mawky fleis ...' [DH].

white wund (*whī'-wund*) *n., arch.* flattery, cajolery – 'To blaw white wind in ane's lug, to flatter one; Clydes., Roxb.' [JoJ].

Whiteyetts (*whī'-yets*) *n.* local place of uncertain location, where John Scott was living in the late 1600s and early 1700s. Additionally George Turnbull 'Young Whitegates' is recorded in 1720, but it is unclear if this was the same place or not (it is 'qiteyets' in 1680, 'Whiteyets' in 1682, 'Whytyetts' in 1701, 'Whiteyatts' in 1718 and 'Whtegates' in 1725).

Whitfield (*whi'-feeld*) *n.* farm about 2 miles north-west of Hawick, near Calaburn farm, and reached via the 'Forty Fits' track off the road past Whitehaugh. There are about 9 Bronze Age 'cairns' or 'saucer barrows' on the hills to the west of here, 7 on the north-east slopes of Pisgah Hill (although these have also been suggested to be 'ring-ditch houses'). There is also the remains of an old dyke, about 1900 yards (1500 m) long, stretching from the headwaters of the Cala Burn, crossing the Wilton Burn near West Whitfield, and ending to the north-east of Mabonlaw; it was probably an agricultural boundary, perhaps relating to the boundary of the Common. The estate in Wilton Parish was valued at £482 12s 8d in the 1740s. There was disagreement in 1765 about whether or not the herd's house there was on the lands of Wilton Common. Aerial photographs have shown an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation to the north-west of the farmhouse. There were 8 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Jean Scott, Jean Gray, Robert Tweedie, Margaret Brown, Thomas Hunter, Walter Miller, Margaret Miller and Isobel Hislop. In 1694 it was listed among the lands held by Langlands of that Ilk and there were 6 separate households listed there. John Leithead was there in 1698. William Lorraine was gardener there in the early 1700s. George Douglas was tenant for Langlands of that Ilk and then again for the Scotts starting in 1706. Andrew Bell was there in 1709 and John Hendrie was gardener there in at least 1709–21. James Learmonth was there in 1713. Thomas Hunter was tenant in the part east of the Cala Burn from about 1717 until 1728, although for the last part his widow and sons ran the farm; Robert Shortreed was tenant west of the Cala Burn. George Stavert was there in 1730, William Elliot in 1731 and Robert Scott in 1732. Later in the 1730s Scott of Whitfield was his own tenant. William Scott was there in 1741 and 1743, William and Walter Scott in 1748, Robert Smith in 1751, Andrew Fletcher in at least 1759–65, John Scott in 1762, Patrick Hume in 1765, George Coltart and Robert Scott in 1765, Walter Scott in 1770 and 1772 and Walter Rae in 1772. In the early 18th century (perhaps around 1710) the lands were sold by Langlands of that Ilk to Walter Scott of Highchester and Harden (and Earl of Tarras), and they went to his 2nd son Walter, who became known as 'of Whitfield' (and later succeeded to the Harden titles himself on the death of his 2 nephews without male heirs). John Murray of Philiphaugh had a charter in 1752 for these lands, as well as Mervinslaw and Todshaw. By 1788 it had been sold off from the Langlands estate and was owned by John Johnstone of Alva, valued at £352 2s 2d. It later passed to George William Hutton Riddell. William Hart was living there in 1790. John Oliver and Robert Scott were farmers

there in 1797 and Walter Hume and John Cook were there in 1799. Francis Turner was a labourer there in at least 1799–1801 and was farm overseer there on the 1841 census, when it is listed as 'Whitefield East'. There are many other places of the same name (also sometimes 'Whitefield' and formerly 'Whitfeild'; it is marked 'Whitfeild' and 'Whitefeilde' on 1650 parish maps, 'Whittfild' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Whetfield' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; 'Old Whitefield' and 'New Whitefield' are marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common and 'New Whitefield' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Whitfield (*whi'-feeld*) *n.* former farm in the northern part of Liddesdale. It is recorded as 'Qwytfeld', with a value of 20 merks, in the 'Foresta' section of the Liddesdale rental roll of about 1376. In 1452 the lands of 'Quhitfelde, the toftis and the park lyand within the said lordschip of Ledallisdale, nere about the said castell' was assigned to Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers and his son William, when they were appointed as Keepers of Hermitage Castle. Its precise location is uncertain, but clearly somewhere near Hermitage Castle.

Whitfield Heidroom (*whi'-feeld-heed-room*) *n.* former name for the upper part of Wilton Common adjacent to Whitfield lands.

Whithaugh see **Whitehaugh**

Whithaugh (*whī-tuk, -tuf*) *n.* farm and former home of the Armstrongs in Liddesdale, just to the north of Newcastleton, on the other side of the Liddel. Note that there can be confusion with the less significant 'Whitehaugh', further up the Liddel valley. It was listed as being worth 4 merks on a rental list c.1376 among the charter of the Douglases of Morton. As an Armstrong seat it was second in importance only to Mangerton. In 1580 a band of Scotts and Gladstains, who were returning from following a party that had raided Whitlaw, were attacked here by the Armstrongs; Walter (or perhaps William) Gledstains was killed, more than a dozen others were wounded and about 40 men captured, including Walter Scott of Goldielands. The house was taken by the English in 1582 and burned in 1599. The tower was once raided by a party of men from Bewcastle, led by a Taylor, when Armstrong was away in Ewesdale; they captured documents that they later burned, resulting in Armstrong riding into Cumberland where he burned Taylor's house. Andrew, Francis and John Armstrong, sons to the 'auld laird of Whithaughe'. The Laird of 'Quhitehauch' (which was probably here) was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. Lancie Armstrong was owner in the 1630s. It was valued at £400 in 1643 and again in 1678. It is probably the 'Whithaughs house' on which tax was paid on 3 hearths in 1694. It is said that tower was once used to obtain a commanding view of the horse races that used to take place on the flat land where Newcastleton would later be built. About 1730 it was bought by William Elliot for his eldest son John. John Elliot was taxed for 25 windows there in 1748. It was valued at £200 3s in the 1740s. William Lockie was living there in 1764. Half of the lands were sold to the Duke of Buccleuch before 1788; in that year the Duke's lands there were valued at £199 17s. The remainder of the lands were in 1788 owned by John Elliot of Whithaugh and valued at £200 3s. This is probably the 'Whitehaugh' where John Scoon and Francis Armstrong were living in 1797 and John Elliot in 1801. The tower was destroyed in about 1770 and stones used to build the new farmhouse, inclusing an armorial stone dated 1552 and inscribed 'BIGIT B(E) LONSI ARMSTRONG'; there is an original cellar beneath. John Elliot was there in 1785. It is said that Sir Walter Scott wrote parts of some of his novels while visiting Elliot there. John Elliot is recorded as farmer with 6 horses there in 1797, with Walter Elliot also there with 1 horse. John Elliot was listed as owner on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls, when it was valued at about £177 (although he had sold off Snaberlee, and part was already owned by the Duke of Buccleuch). In the 19th century it was left to John Elliot's nephew, William Keir, and later to Keir's nephew William Little. In 1924 Little sold it to William Armstrong, who had worked as a detective in Shanghai (note the former local pronunciation; the name probably means simply 'the white haugh'; it is 'Qwhythawlgh' around 1376 and is recorded in relation to the Armstrongs from at least as early as 1541, when it is 'Whythauch', although this could be the Whitehaugh to the north; it has various spellings, such as 'Quhithauch' in 1529/30, 'Whithawch' in 1562, 'Quhithauch' in 1576 and 1578, 'Quhittauchis' in 1580, 'Quhittauch' in 1580 and 1581, 'Whitaugh' in 1582, 'Whetaughe' in 1583, 'Quhythawch' in 1587, 'Quhithauch' in 1587/8, 'Quhythauch' in 1592, 'Quhithauche' in 1593, 'Quhithauch' in 1616, 'Quhitheuch' in 1623, 'Whithauche' in 1632, 'Quhythauch' in 1638 and 'whithauch' in 1678; it occurs on Sandison's c.1590 map as 'Whithaugh', Gordon's c.1650 map as 'Whythauch', on Blaeu's 1654 atlas as 'Whithauch', with 'Lit. Whithauch'

to the east and is 'Whitthaugh' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Whithaugh Burn (*whī-tuf-burn*) *n.* stream that rises on Priest Hill and Stell Knowe and runs roughly westwards past the farm of Whithaugh to join the Liddel at the north end of Newcastleton.

Whithaughburn (*whī-tuf-burn*) *n.* former farmstead near Whithaugh, on the Whithaugh Burn, to the north-eat of Newcastleton. Labourer James Elliot and family were there in 1851.

Whithaugh Mill (*whī-tuf-mil*) *n.* former corn mill attached to the lands of Whithaugh in Liddesdale, just north-east of the modern Newcastleton. John Graham was there in 1642. Robert Riddell was the miller there in 1743. Christopher Armstrong is recorded there in 1797 when it is 'Whithaughmiln', William Armstrong is there on Pigot's 1825/6 directory, Walter Armstrong in 1837 and John Crozier in 1851 (it is 'Quhithauchmilne' in 1642 and 'Whitthaugh-mill' on Stobie's 1770 map).

whither (*whi-thur*) *conj.* whether (also **whuther**).

whither (*whi-thur*) *n., arch.* a smart blow, stroke, drubbing, *v.* to whizz through the air – 'Whither, to whirl rapidly with a booming sound, Teviotd.' [JoJ], to beat or belabour someone – 'I'll whither your whirkins to ye' [JoJ] (also **whuther**).

whither-spale (*whi-thur-sp=al*) *n., arch.* a child's toy used to make noise, a form of whirligig – 'Whither-spale, whuther-spale, wither-spale, a child's toy, composed of a piece of lath, from seven inches to a foot in length, notched all round, to which a cord is attached. This, when whirled round, produces a booming sound' [JoJ], something very light, such as straw or down – 'He would steal it, if it were as light as a whither-spale, Roxb.' [JoJ], a very thin person, someone who is easily influenced (also **wither-spale**).

Whithope (*whi-tup*) *n.* farmstead in the Borthwick, on the opposite side of the valley from Harden, formerly in the Barony of Hawick. The outline of the farm was shown in a survey of 1718, with Whames to the east, Todshawhill to the south and Branxholme Muir and Parkhill to the West. At that time there was also a mill by the Borthwick and ash and birch trees, especially near the Whithope Burn and in a wood near the mill. The lands may have once been more extensive and have a long history. This is probably the lands of 'Wichiop' near Branxholme, mentioned in a charter of the Lovels in about the 1190s. Adam Turnbull of Whithope is recorded in 1390. John, son of 'ade turnebule' of Whithope was granted the lands of Hassendeanbank in 1409. 'Philippo Turnbul de Quhithop' is first recorded in 1454. This Philip Turnbull, son of William of Whithope had a charter of the lands in 1456. David Turnbull was son of the Laird there in 1494/5. In 1500 Philip Turnbull of Whithope had the lands taken from him in part payment of his brother Ninian's fine for raiding a farm belonging to the Murrays, with Whithope going to the assignee, Walter Scott of Branxholme; the lands were then valued at 400 merks and were held of the Baron of Hawick for a penny at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Philip Turnbull was still tenant in 1502. Whithope Knowe is the adjacent hill, and there was another farmstead there called Whithope Mill, presumably with a corn mill, and near to the river. A charter of 1502 shows the '20 merklands' confirmed to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, and in 1515 they went to his 2nd son William (the charter being granted by James Douglas of Drumlanrig). Adam Scott was tenant there in 1539. They were still owned by Scott of Buccleuch in 1574, but held 'in chief' of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, and valued at £5. James Scott, John Miller and John Douglas were there in 1580. The lands were listed among those held 'in tenandry' by the Baron of Hawick in 1511, 1572, 1594 and 1615. The tenant in 1549 was recorded as Adam Scott, with other residents being William Elliot, Thomas Telfer, James Scott and Helen Scott; they were among those who complained that their lands had been burned by a group of Englishmen and Kers. There was a dispute over the lands between Walter, Lord of Buccleuch and Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig about 1610. The lands are still listed among those held by the Baron of Hawick in 1615. John Scott was tenant there in 1627. In the 1627 valuation of Hawick Parish it was listed as 'ane corne rowme estimat to pay 16 bolls' in a typical year, '3 bolls in personage, 7 lb. 10 sh., in vicarage'. There were 16 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely John Scott, Adam Scott, Bessie Scott, James Noble, Walter Miller, James Scott, Malie Scott, Robert Miller, Adam Glendinning, Bessie Govenlock, Margaret Scott, Bessie Runciman, Helen Thomson, William Currie, Helen Wigholm and Isobel Almond. The lands were listed in 1663 among those owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in the Barony of Hawick. The lands passed from Hawick Parish to Roberton in 1690. Francis Scott was tenant of the Duchess of Buccleuch there in 1690, 1692 and

1694. The householders recorded there in 1694 were James Scott, Robert Goodfellow, John Wilson, Robert Cook and John Riddell, with Archibald Douglas, Robert Lawson, James Noble and John Davidson listed there among 'the poor'. The rental rolls of 1694 and 1696 state that 'Falnesh [the Duchess of Buccleuch's Chamberlain] is to see the wood fenced and hained'. Walter Scott, younger of Woll, was renting the farm in 1696. John Scott and Walter Scott of Merrylaw rented in 1698. This is probably the 'Wheathop' where James Burnet was tenant in 1701. Walter Scott was there in 1703, James Scott in at least 1710–26, James Halliday in 1716, James Greenshields in 1717–21, John Murray in 1718–21, John Hume in 1721, John Wilson in 1722, Andrew Main in 1722 and 1728, James Nichol in 1734 and William Scott in 1742, Robert Scott in 1757–65, William Reid in 1757–63, Walter Taylor in 1761, James Scott in 1763 and 1766, George Coltart in 1763, James Crow in 1764 and Walter Elliot and Thomas Scott in 1767. William Miller and William Reid were there in the 1770s. Gideon Scott was living there in 1794 and Gideon Goodfellow in 1795–98. Adam Scott was tenant in 1797 and William Richardson was living there in 1808. In 1841 the Laidlaw family lived there, as well as pauper Helen Broad along with her daughter and granddaughter, and others. There are signs of a settlement a little to the west of the present steading – '... To Whitup and to Black-grain, To Commonside, and Milsanton-hill, And Eilridge is left all alone, Except some Town Lands in Lanton' [CWS] (also sometimes 'Whitehope' it was formerly spelled 'Quhithope', 'Quhithop', etc.; the name dates to at least 1390, when it is 'Quhytthope'; it is 'quhithope' in 1409, 'Qwythope' in 1431, 'Qwhithop' in 1447, 'Quhithop' in 1454, 1484, 1500 and 1594, 'Quhithope' in 1500, 'Quhithop' and 'Quhithope' in 1511, 'Quhithoip' in 1549, 'Quhihoup' in 1550, 'Quhitehoip', 'Quhytehoip' and 'Quhithoip' in 1572, 'Quhittope' in 1574, 'Quhithop' in 1580, 'Quhitehoip' in 1615, 'Quhittope' in 1627, 'Whittope' in 1650, 'Quhythope' in 1663, 'Whythope' in 1686, 'Whitthope' in 1694 and 'whitup' in 1734; it is marked 'Whyitupp' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Whittop' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey; the origin is probably just 'the white valley' from Old English 'hop'; note there are places of the same name elsewhere, e.g. near St. Mary's Loch).

Whithope (*whi-tup*) *n.* farm on the Yarrow Water, shortly before St. Mary's Loch. The lands there have been long owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch (it is 'Wheithope' in c.1680; it is 'Whytupp' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Whithope Edge (*whi-tup-ej*) *n.* hill among the headwaters of the Teviot, reaching a height of 475 m (1506 ft) and lying at a corner of the border with Dumfries and Galloway. The boundaries of Hawick Parish once reached this far in the south-west (also written 'White Hope Edge').

Whithope Knowe (*whi-tup-now*) *n.* hill on the southern side of the Borthwick, just west of Whithope steading. It has an enclosure at its summit, with some structures within it; this is probably a livestock enclosure of no great antiquity.

Whithope Mill (*whi-tup-mil*) *n.* former farm on the south side of the Borthwick near Harden, and adjacent to the separate farm of Whithope. It once had one of the local corn mills. The position of the mill and mill lade are clearly marked on the 1718 survey of properties of the Scotts of Buccleuch (when it was part of the farm of Whithope). There were 3 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely George Riddell, Margaret 'Colban' and Mary Riddell. It was mong lands from Hawick Parish that became part of the new Parish of Roberton in 1690. Walter Riddell was living there in at least 1714–29, John Johnstone in 1743, John Riddell in 1765, another Walter Riddell in 1767–74, Robert Turnbull in 1780, William Duncan in 1781 and George Scott in 1786. John Scott was tenant in 1797 (referred to as 'Whithope-mill' in 1678, 'Whithope-milne' in 1690, 'Whithopmilne' in 1717, 'Whotipmilne' in 1725, 'Whitehop Milne' in 1729, 'Whithopmiln' in 1774 and 1780 and 'Whitupmill' in 1808; it is just 'The mylne' beside Whithope on a parish map of 1650, is 'Whitehopemill' on Stobie's 1770 map and 'Whitehope Mill' on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Whithope Moss (*whi-tup-mos*) *n.* marshy area to the north of Branxholme Easter Loch and east of Wester Park Hill.

Whithope Sike (*whi-tup-sīk*) *n.* small stream that runs past Whithope farm, joining Holm Sike to become Howford Sike and then run into the Borthwick Water (marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

whitit (*whī-tee', -ti'*) *pp., poet.* whited – '... for ye ar like whitet sepulchres, whilk trewlie kythe bonnie outwaird ...' [HSR].

Whitlaw (*whi'-, whit-law*) *n.* area in the Slitrig valley from Lynnwood to the Acreknowe Burn, rising to the Vertish Hill in the west. There

was once a small thriving hamlet there, with a teacher in the 18th century. The name more specifically refers to the farm or farms of Whitlaw, near the bottom of the Flex road, at the edge of the old Common. They were owned by the Gledstains family in the 16th and 17th centuries, and then passed to the Duke of Buccleuch. Scott of Satchells lists Walter Gledstains of Whitlaw as one of the 'pensioners' of Buccleuch (the only one not called Scott), and suggests he had the lands of Whitlaw for his service. It is probably the 'Manis of Quhytlaw' recorded in the 1574 last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, when there were 'nyne drawand oxin' there. Sir Walter left the farm to John Gledstains in his will. In 1580 part of the lands were held by the Countess of Bothwell, when 100 sheep were stolen by a gang of Elliots and Armstrongs; this is in addition to the lands of Meikle Whitlaw being raided by a gang of English and Scottish thieves a couple of months earlier. The lands were said in 1627 to be '1 myll from the kirk, neuer payit ferme [probably never having been let to a tenant for rent], estimat to pay 100 merkis in stok, 2 bolls in parsonage, 5 lbs. in vicarage'. The estate of Walter Gledstains of Whitlaw was valued at £266 13s 4d in 1643. There were disputes over the boundary with Hawick Common; in 1668 the Council decreed to support the 'casting doune the dykes builded be Whitlaw and other adjacent nighboures upone the Common Dyke of the Common'. The estate of Francis of Whitlaw was still valued at £266 13s 4d in 1678. A sundial from here, engraved with the initials F.G. (for Francis Gledstains), the date 1693, and the motto 'Fide et Virtute', was saved from destruction by William Norman Kennedy and presented to the Museum collection. It is probably the 'place of Gladstens' listed on the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694, with tax paid on 5 hearths. William Armstrong was also listed there among the poor of Hawick Parish in 1694. James 'Colwort' (probably Collier) was tenant there in at least 1698–1702 and Dand Gray in 1702–10. Robert Cairns was recorded as tailor there in 1704 and James Gray was there in at least 1708–13. Christian Wright was there in 1709. Adam Hobkirk was herd there in 1712. Archibald Paterson was living there in 1716. John Anderson was a weaver there in 1719. Robert Turnbull was tenant in 1725 and James Scott in 1766. The lands were still valued at £266 13s 4d when owned by John Gledstains in the 1740s. James Knox, David Knox and Peter Scott were tenants there in 1797. By 1788 the former lands of Whitlaw had been divided into 'Meikle and Little Whitlaws', owned by the Duke of Buccleuch (and valued at £152 2s 7d) and Flex, owned by Mrs. Elliot of Borthwickbrae (valued at £114 10s 9d). Two farms here were long called 'Meikle Whitlaw' and 'Little Whitlaw'. The 2 farms were still valued in 1811 at about £152. Robert Scott was living there in 1801. Part of the road there was washed away in the flood of 1846. They were still owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch until 1895, when they were exchanged for Fenwick with James Elliot of Flex. This was once the point where the boundary of the Common passed through a house, so during the riding of the marches, a sod was placed on the roof and the Flag passed over it. The area was used at the end of the 19th century for rifle practice by Hawick Volunteers. The 'Quhitlaw' recorded passing from the Inglis to Scott families in 1446 may be a different place near Branxholme, perhaps related to Whithope and Whitecastle Hill. However, 'Whyght law and Lytle Whetlawe the larde of Bowcloughes' were listed among farms burned by the English in 1547/8 – '...When, on their palfreys, they wad soon Frae Linnwood skip, and Whitlaw-braes, Beneath the soft-eyed summer moon' [AD], 'And echoed sternly back by Whitlaw braes, Renowned alike for bairns, and nuts and slaes' [WNK], 'O happy were the days I spent at Whitlaw braes, Pu'ing haws and slaes, A merry hearted boy' [JCG] (also spelled 'Whitelaw', 'Whitla', 'Whytlaw', etc.; presumably named for being a white hill, possibly because of the white-blossomed blackthorn that grows there, although the Old English 'withig hlaw' for 'willow hill' is also possible; it is recorded as early as 1433 as 'Quhitelaw', is 'Whytlaw' in 1564, 'Quhytlaw' in 1574, 'Quhitelaw' in 1580, 'Quhytelaw' in 1616, 'Quhitlaw' in 1622 and 1627 and 'Quhytlaw' in 1627, and has its modern spelling by at least 1660, although is still 'Quhitlaw' in Buccleuch papers of 1656, 'Quhytlaw' in 1661, 'Whytlaw' in 1672, 'Whitla' in the Hawick Session records of 1716 and 'Whytlaw' in 1738; sometimes transcribed, perhaps in error, as 'Whithall' from early records; it is 'Whytlaw' on Gordon's c.1650 map, while 'N. Whytelaw' and 'O. Whytlaw' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Whitlaw (*whi'-, whit-law*) *n.* lands near Branxholme, probably adjacent to Whitrig. In 1446 the lands of 'Quhitlaw et Quhiteryg' are listed among those exchanged between Inglis of Manor and Scott of Buccleuch. It seems unlikely these were the same as the Whitlaw on the Slitrig.

Whitlaw Bank (*whi'-law-bawngk*) *n.* farmhouse off the main Newcastleton road shortly after Crowbyres Bridge.

Whitlaw Burn (*whi'-law-burn*) *n.* former name for the **Flex Burn**. It is so named in the 1767 description of the Hawick Common.

Whitlaw Gairdens (*whi'-law-gār-dinz*) *n.* street built on the edge of Hawick on the Newcastleton Road and named after the area in 2006. It was constructed roughly where the former curling pond was located.

Whitlaw Haugh (*whi'-law-haf*) *n.* part of the Common near Whitlaw, once used for shows etc. (e.g. for the Buffalo Bill Wild West Road Show in 1904). It is uncertain exactly what area this referred to, although it seems likely it was the flat land between the B6399 and the river, opposite the bottom of the Flex road. The name is also applied to a farmstead on the left-hand side of the road before Colislinn, presumably at the southern end of the Haugh. William Leithead was there in 1741. After the cottages at Stobs Woodfoot were pulled down about 1903, the joiners bought a piece of land here and built a joiner's shop, as well as a smiddy (it is 'Whitla-hauch' in 1716).

Whitlaw Mains (*whi'-law-mānz*) *n.* former name for the major farm at Whitlaw. It is recorded in 1574 in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme as the 'Manis of Quhylaw', when the livestock and crops there are inventoried.

Whitlawside (*whi'-law-sīd*) *n.* farm in the lower Liddel valley, a few miles south of Newcastleton into Dumfriesshire. It was a former seat of the Armstrongs with Simon of Whitlawside and his close kin listed in 1583. 'Sime of Whitlesidds' tower is marked on Sandison's c.1590 map of the debatable land, and he is listed as 'Sym in Quhitley Syde' in Monipennie's Border chief's list of c.1594. There are Wigholms there in 1622. 'Geordy' (probably Armstrong) of Dykeraw and Whitlawside was tried for resetting cattle in 1633. A later tenant named Simon Armstrong is recorded in 1642 and 1646. The lands are listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663. John Armstrong of Sorbie leased the farms of Over and Nether 'Whitlawsyde' from the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1673. There were generations of Scoons there from the late 18th century (it is 'Quhitliesyde' in 1605, 'Quhitlesyde' in 1622, 'Whyttlysyde' in 1633, 'Quhitslieside' in 1642, 'Whitlisyde' in about 1645, 'Quhitliesyd' in 1663 and 'Whitelaside' in 1792).

Whitlaw Slap (*whi'-law-slawp*) *n.* small stream that joins the Flex Burn at Whitlaw and effectively marking part of the old boundary of the Common. It is marked on J.P. Alison's map of the Common in 1777, running roughly south-east from the back of the Vertish Hill to join the Flex Burn to the west of Meikle Whitlaw. Farm draining must have obliterated much of its course, since it is now scarcely visible ('slap' formerly meant a gap or drain).

Whitlaw Wud (*whi'-law-wud*) *n.* proper name for the wooded area that was more often known as **the Duke's Wud**. The wood has been felled frequently, leading to a diversity of plant species. There have been several botanical surveys there from the 1970s. It is partly a reserve of the Scottish Wildlife Trust.

Whitmuir (*whi'-mewr*) *n.* lands just to the east of Selkirk Common. This is probably the 'Vithmer' granted to Kelso Abbey around 1150. A tower near there was said to have been built in 1250 and pulled down in the 18th century. William Ker was there in 1494/5 and 1502 and James Ker in 1531. William Dunn and James Elliot were also there in 1502 when they had remission for separate crimes involving theft and murder; John Lauder, James Elliot and Janet Ker were also recorded there in 1502 when they had 7 cows stolen. Meanwhile, in 1502 James Davidson was in Whitmuirhall when he had remission for thefts. A branch of the Ker family acquired the lands in 1566 from the Commendator of Kelso Abbey; this included Whitmuir Hall, further to the east. The Lairds of Whitmuir and Whitmuir Hall were listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. The 'Hittringburn Loch' listed among bodies of water in Selkirkshire in 1649 is probably meant for the loch here. James Ker is recorded there in 1663, with Whitmuir Hall owned by Andrew Ker of Maisondieu. In 1678 John Currer paid tax on £392 13s 4d for Whitmuir and Samuel Morrison paid tax on £281 at Whitmuirhall. William Currer was there in 1691. Thomas Elliot was at Whitmuir Hall in 1709. John Goudie (Divinity Professor from Edinburgh University) acquired the property in the mid-1700s from the last representative of Thomas Ker. Whitmuirhall was valued at £281 in the 1740s. In 1760 it was bought by James Dunlop, and passed down through that family until sold by Archibald in 1818, with Whitmuir Hall continuing to be held by the Dunlops for another couple of generations (it was 'quhitmer' in 1502; 'Whytmoorloch' is recorded on Pont's c.1590 map, while

'Whytmurehat' and 'Whytmure' are on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Whitrick (*whi'-, whit-rik*) *n.* another name for **Whitriggs**.

Whitrig (*whi'-, whit-rig*) *n.* wood on the Chisholm estate, near Chapel Hill. This may be the 'Quitrig' in the barony of Hawick, mentioned as an Inglis possession in a 1435 charter, and among the lands swapped by Inglis of Manor for lands belonging to Scott of Buccleuch in Lanarkshire; in this charter it is listed along with Whitlaw, which was presumably adjacent. It is also recorded as 'Quhitrig' in the Barony of Branxholme in a contract of 1482 between Robert Scott of Haining and David Scott of Branxholme. This is probably the 'quhitrig' where 'lang Johne turnbull' was recorded in 1503. The lands were part of the Harden estates and were passed from Sir William Scott of Harden to his son Sir William in 1649 – '... And or we passed the Whitrig road A mirky hap cam doun' [WL] (it is 'Quitrig' in 1435, 'Quhiteryg' in 1446, 'Quhitrik' in 1511 and 'Whittrig' in 1649; it is also the name of a bog on the road to Smailholm, famous for its bird life).

Whitriggs (*whi'-, whit-rigz*) *n.* farm to the east of Cavers, in Kirkton Parish. Whitriggs Cottages are between Whitriggs and Effledge. It was listed as part of the ancient holdings of Douglas of Cavers in 1509/10, dating back to the time of King David. In about 1541 James Douglas of Cavers and others complained that 'a peil and hous of stane' there, valued at £20, had been burned by Scott of Buccleuch. It was also burned by Hertford's men in 1545. There are deeds in the Douglas of Cavers papers for the years 1527, 1530, 1570 and 1620. John Douglas is recorded there in the 1580s. William Douglas of Whitriggs is recorded there in 1601 and 1612. It was owned by Douglas of Cavers in the 1643 and 1678 county valuations. Douglas of Cavers paid the land tax on £195 there in 1663. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and by his brother Archibald in 1698. 7 individuals are listed there on the Hearth Tax records of 1694. John Douglas was there in 1716, Alexander Davidson in 1718, James Huntly in 1720, John Turnbull was a mason there in 1721, James Buckham was living there in 1722, Robert Scott in 1725, Robert Turnbull in 1727, Robert Temple and Gideon Scott in 1737 and William Veitch in 1761. It was part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers in 1788. Andrew Currer was tenant there in the 1780s and 1790s. Henry Turnbull was farmer there in at least the period 1791–97. James Telfer was there in 1797 and James Dalgleish was a labourer there in 1800. The residents in 1801 included tenant Thomas Blyth, labourer John Rutherford and servant Andrew Brown. Thomas Blyth was farmer there in the early part of the 19th century, with his nephew William Blyth taking over around the 1850s. It was still part of the estate of Douglas of Cavers in the 1870s. There were Shiels and Lockies there in the early 1900s. There was additionally a merkland of land there that was part of the kirklands of Cavers, called 'Ha'sie' in 1616 and 'Housie' in 1698. Flints found there are in Hawick Museum, and a flint knife and arrowheads in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (also 'Whitrick' etc. in earlier documents; it first appears as 'Quhitrig' in 1509/10, is 'Quhitrik' in 1511, 'Quhitrig' in 1541, 'Whitrike' in 1545, 'Quhitrik' in the later 16th century, is transcribed 'Quhytekirk' in 1589, is 'Quhitrig' in 1590, 'Whyterige' in 1687, 'Whytrig' in 1698, 'Whitridge' in 1694, 1716 and 1718, 'Whitrich' in 1721, 'Whitridge' in 1737, 'Whitrick' in 1781 and 'Whitrig' in 1797; it is 'Whitrigg' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Whytrig' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Whittrigg' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Whitrope (*whi-trup*) *n.* area around Whitrope Cottages and Whitropefoot, about 12 miles south of Hawick along the Newcastleton Road. The farm there is listed as 'Wytwrahop' in the c.1376 rental of Liddesdale, valued at 8 merks. It was still valued at 8 merks on the 1541 rental roll when the tenants were William Elliot in Ramsiegill, Leon, John, Robert and (another) Leon. It is probably the 'Quhithop' (with the 'r' missing) listed in 1632 along with Stichelhill and 'Laidhop' as lands in Liddesdale (among the rentals of Kelso Abbey) owned by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. In 1718 it was combined with Laidlawhope in the farm of Stitchilhill, with the farmhouse marked near the modern Whitropefoot. The area changed dramatically in 1859 when it became a centre for navvies working on the nearby tunnel and viaduct on the railway. More than 100 huts were built, along with a carpenter's shop, blacksmith's and Jamieson's store, arranged around a square with a belfry in the middle. Huts typically contained a married couple and children in one room, and several lodgers in the other. The village was temporary, however, since the railway was completed by 1862. 4 flints found near here are in Hawick Museum, as well as a spear-head, was subject of a 'treasure trove' dispute in 1861 (also spelled

'Whitterhope' and 'Whiterope', it is 'Whytterhope' and 'Quhitterhop' in 1541; it is marked 'Whittroupp' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Whitrope Bar (*whi-trup-bawr*) *n.* former toll-bar located near Whitropefoot on the B6399 when it was constructed as a turnpike road, also known as **Whitrope Toll**.

the Whitrope Burn (*thu-whi-trup-burn*) *n.* stream that flows alongside the B6399 Newcastleton road, roughly from the Limekilnedge to Hermitage. It was said that stone from here was used to construct the 'Auld Brig' in Hawick (also spelled 'Whitterhope').

Whitrope Cottages (*whi-trup-ko'-ee-jeez*) *n.* former railway linesmen's cottages on the B6399, lying between the road and the old railway line just at the end of Whitrope Tunnel.

Whitropefit (*whi-trup-fi'*) *n.* Whitropefoot, a farm on the Newcastleton road, near where the Sundhope Burn meets the Whitrope Burn. John Deuchar was tenant there in 1691, Richard Main was shepherd there in 1797, Andrew Waugh in 1799 and 1801, James Reid in 1801 and James Beattie in 1861. There is a good example of a well-constructed sheep dip here, which was last used in around the 1950s (also spelled 'Whitterhopefoot', it is 'Whitroopefoot' in 1691 and 'Whitrupfoot' in 1801; it is 'Whitrupfoot' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Whitrope Summit (*whi-trup-su-mi'*) *n.* highest point on the Waverley Line, about 14 miles south of Hawick, and 1,006 feet above sea level. Near here there were sidings and a signal box (demolished). A local railway preservation group relaid a short section of track and opened an interpretive centre in an old railway carriage.

Whitrope Toll (*whi-trup-tōl*) *n.* former toll-house on the turnpike road built to connect Newcastleton to Hawick on the B6399 in the early 19th century. Like all toll houses, this also acted as an inn and was extremely popular with the navvies during the construction of the Whitrope Tunnel and Viaduct. All that remains now are the turf-covered foundations on the west side of the road near Whitropefoot. The tolls were collected largely to recoup the costs incurred by the Duke of Buccleuch in building Newcastleton and the road connecting it with Hawick. Carter Thomas Scott lived there in 1835. Andrew Calvert was tollkeeper there in 1841. The house and stables were swept away in the flood of 1846, but must have been rebuilt (also known as 'Whitrope Bar').

Whitrope Tunnel (*whi-trup-tu-nul*) *n.* railway tunnel on the Waverley Line, about 12 miles south of Hawick, being 1,208 yards (1104 m) long, and constructed underneath Sandy Edge. There were numerous casualties during its construction, as commemorated by a nearby plaque. The tunnel crossed the boundary between Cavers and Castleton Parishes. The tunnel was blocked off in the late 1970s. There are 5 spoil heaps on the surface, left over from the excavations. A 'very fine bronze spear-head found in the peat near the end of the Tunnel' during railway construction was donated to the Museum in 1861; however, it was claimed as treasure trove, and although the Archæological Society objected, it ended up in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

Whitshiels (*whit-, whi'-sheelz*) *n.* area just north of Langholm, to the east of the A7, now marked by Whitshiels Bog and Whitshiels Knowe. It was leased to Walter Scott (but it is not clear which one) in 1494. The superiority was inherited in 1550 by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604, by Robert Maxwell in 1619 and by John, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. The farm was owned by the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653 and 1661. William Armstrong of 'Kirktoun' was there in about 1641. There were Elliots here in the 17th century (it is 'Quhiteschelis' in 1494, 'Quhitscheills' in 1550, 'Quhitscheills' in 1641 and 'Whytscheills' in 1661; it is marked 'Whÿtsheels' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Whitsheills' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Whitside (*whi'-sīd*) *n.* farm on the upper Jed Water, also known as **Whiteside**.

Whitslade (*whi'-, whit-slād*) *n.* former 16th century tower in the Ale valley, about 6 miles west of Hawick, also known as 'Whitslades', the area now being a farm of the same name. The name is first recorded as 'Whiteslade in Alne' in the reign of William I in a document describing the boundaries of lands granted to Orm of Ashkirk, and another royal charter granting the lands to Andrew, son of 'Uviet' in about 1173. The boundaries of the lands are described there, although some of the place names are not recognisable. The 'petra stante' (possibly 'standing stone') between Whitslade and Alemoor is mentioned, as well as the Langhope Burn, another stream called 'Harwude', and the places 'Condosum', 'Wiuenesae' and 'Blakeden'. The house there was burned by a group of Armstrongs and Hector Lauder in Clerklands some time before 1502; they also stole 16 cows, 2 horses and goods. The lands (or perhaps their superiority) appear

to have passed from the Erskines to John Cockburn of Ormiston in 1507/8. It may be that Walter of Synton (who married a daughter of Cockburn) gave up Synton to his son John, and resided himself at Whitslade. Walter's second wife, Margaret Riddell died at Whitslade in 1585. The first Scott of Whitslade was Walter 'The Hawke', son of Robert of Stirches, who had held the Lairdship from 1575. The superiority of the lands resided with the Erskines, and was part of the Earldom of Mar in 1635. In 1643 the Roxburghshire teinds were valued at £80 and owned by Robert Scott of Heap. The estate was valued at £586 in about 1663. Thomas Scott paid land tax on £1048 10s in 1678 and the lands in Selkirkshire belonging to the Laird of Whitslade were valued at £2168 in that year. An account of Selkirkshire compiled in about 1680 describes it as 'a Gentleman's Dwelling commodiously situate, and a large Park by it'. Tax was paid on 17 hearths on the estate in 1694. James Rule was herd there in 1698, and William Learmonth was gardener. In 1707 the Roxburghshire estate of the Laird of Whitslade was valued at £786 8s, and the lands liferented by Lady Whitslade at £262 2s. The estate was finally sold off by John Scott in 1722, when it included Whitslade, Castleside, the Redfordgreens, Ashkirk, Ashkirk Mill, Salenside and Broadlee. It was then owned by the Adam family, with John Adams being owner in the 1740s when his estate (including lands in Lilliesleaf) were valued at £1204 10s. The lands passed to the Venners through marriage. Tax was paid on 15 windows in 1748. In about 1748 it was described as 'a very fine house with orchards avenues parks and planting very pleasant situat on the foot of an hill not far from the water of Aill'. Francis Riddell was recorded there in 1753. The 'multures of the lands of Whitslade (thirled to the mill of Ashkirk)' are included in a sasine of Thomas Wilkinson of Charterhall in 1779. James Anderson was farmer there in at least 1792–97. Lewis Grieve was a servant there in 1799. In 1803 it was valued at about £267. The motto of this branch of the Scotts of Whitslade was 'Amore Patriæ' (love of country). Essentially the same Scotts also owned the estate of Stirches for about 200 years, selling it to Walter Chisholme in about 1660. John Kerr of Gogar received the monies for 'non-entry' in the 1660s. The lands were sold to James Adam in 1723, as confirmed by the superiors, the Erskines. It was then owned by John Adam, and passed to the Venners through marriage. James Anderson was farmer there in at least 1786–1801 and William Amos was a servant there in 1801. William Brydon was farmer there in at least 1851–72. The tower stood beside a small stream that runs east into the Ale, close to the present-day farmhouse. The Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858 says that the foundations of the tower were dug up 'some years ago' for the sake of the lime. In the first half of the 20th century the foundations could still be traced under an ash tree in the garden to the south of the farmhouse. Today only a set of indistinct bankings and turf walls can be made out in this general area. It has been suggested that there may once have been an extensive lake to the east of the farm. A dormer pediment with fleur-de-lys finial (as well as perhaps a cross, as mentioned in 1871) from there is preserved in the Museum. The Laird of Whitslade (probably Thomas, who died in 1671) was sung about in a ballad (probably written by Scott of Satchells) – '... Whitslades, wi' mony a sigh and groan', thought to be written by Walter Scot of Satchells – 'Craik-cross repent, Eldon relent, And so may Etrick-head; – Let Ruberslaw to Jedburgh shaw, Sad news, that Whitslade's dead' [CWS]. A local version of the ballad 'Ewebuchts' (or 'The Broom o' Cowdenknowes') states that the Merry-Knowes are part of Whitslade – 'Come round about the Merry-Knowes, my Marion, For Whitslade is lying lee' [T]. The arms of the Scotts of Whitslade was mostly the same as for the Synton and Boonraw families, namely the usual Buccleuch arms with 2 stars and a crescent – 'First came Todrig, Syne came Woll, Last came Whitslade – Chief of the Water-Aill' [CWS], 'Whitslade is slumbering undisturbed and down in Harden Glen The tall trees murmur in their dreams of Wat's mosstrooping men' [WHO] (the name occurs in the late 12th century as 'Whiteslade' and 'Witslade'; also formerly spelled 'Whitslaid' and sometimes 'Whitslades'; it is 'Quhitslaide' and 'quhitslaid' in 1502, 'Quhitslaid' in 1507/8, 1574, 1581, 1583, 1591, 1608, 1610, 1619, 1622 and 1639, 'Quhittislaid' in 1605, 'Quhittisland' in 1608, 'Quhitsled' and 'Quhitesled' in 1610, 'Quhitsled' in 1621, 'Quhitsleid' in 1641, 'Whitsleid' in 1643, 'Whytesled' in 1648, 'Quhittis laid' and 'Quhittisleit' in 1649, 'Quhitslett' in 1650, 'Quhytslaid' in 1655, 'whitslead' in 1663, 'whitsled' in 1678, 'Whitsleid' and 'Whitslaid' in c.1680, 'Whitsled' in 1690, 'Whitslead' in 1694, 'Whiteslide' and 'Whitsled' in 1704, 'Whytslead' in 1708, 'Whitslaide' in 1744 and 'Whitslie' in 1748; it is labelled 'Whytslaid' on Gordon's c.1650

map, 'Whÿttshitt' on Blaeu's 1654 map, 'whytslaid' on Adair's map c.1688, 'Whitsleads' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and 'Whitslaid' on Ainslie's 1773 map; there are other towers of the same name near Biggar, in Glenholm Parish, and another near Lauder, Legerwood Parish, ancient seat of the Lauder family).

Whitslade (*whi'-slād*) *n.* **Adam** (14th C.) recorded in 1342 as witness to a grant by Gilbert Maxwell of rights of the Barony of Wilton to Melrose Abbey. He was a clerk of Melrose whose name is recorded as 'domini Ade de Whytslade'.

Whitslade Faulds (*whi'-slād-fawldz*) *n.* farmstead to the south of Whitslade, situated on the Bleakhill Burn.

Whitslade Hill (*whi'-slād-hil*) *n.* hill to the north of Whitslade farm, reaching a height of 346 m and essentially being an eastern spur of Barrel Law. There is a linear earthwork on the north-east of the hill.

Whitslaid see **Whitslade**

Whitson see **Whutson**

Whitson's Moss (*whit-sinz-mos*) *n.* former name for a boggy area in the headwaters of the Woo Burn, south of Threephead Moss. It is marked on the 1764 map of Wilton Common, in a location that is now at the western side of Jubilee Wood (it is probably named after someone called 'Whutson'; it is 'Whitsons Moss' in 1764).

Whitsun (*whit-sun*) *n.* short form of **Whitsunday** – '. . . for which he is t have title to all school wages and enter into possession of the schoolmaster's dwelling at Whitsun' [Wil].

Whitsunday (*whit-sun-dā*) *n.* one of the Scottish quarter days, typically when annual rents were due. It originally fell on 26th May, but shifted to 15th May in 1752, with the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar. The date is close to the seventh Sunday after Easter, which is also known as Pentecost, a Christian feast. It is also known as 'Whit' or 'Whitsun'. In 1886 all of the Scottish 'term days' were set to be the 28th of the appropriate month. This was the day on which it was formerly common to see the families of shepherds and other farm labourers travelling by cart between farms – '. . . that is to say Witsonday and Martynmes in wyntir, be twa ewynly porcionis . . . ' [DoR1445] (see also **Whussunday**).

Whittaker (*whi-tu-kur*) *n.* **Francis** 'Frank' proprietor of a grocer's shop at No. 9 Dickson Street in the mid-1900s.

Whitterhope see **Whitrope**

whitter (*whi-tur, whi'-ur*) *v., arch.* to speak softly, mutter (also **whutter**).

whitter-whatter (*whi-tur-wha-tur*) *n., arch.* chatter, gossip, tittle-tattle – 'Whitter-whatter, trifling conversation, chattering, Roxb.' [JoJ], *v.* to talk in a whisper, mutter, chatter, gossip – 'Where, by his Sunday's twa hours' whitt'r whatt'rin', He mak's puir gowks believe he's gaun to Heaven' [JoHa].

Whittle (*whi-tul*) *n.* **Thomas** (18th C.) groom at Cavers in 1794, when he was working for George Douglas. His name was recorded as 'Whetle'.

Whitton (*whi'-in*) *n.* farm south of Morebattle, between Oxnam and Hownam. The lands there were long the property of the Riddells of Riddell and Whitton and were once split into Over Whitton and Nether Whitton, which were annexed to the Barony of Riddell. There were Davidsons recorded farming there in 1494/5. The lands were valued at £1600 in 1643, when owned by Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk. The name is preserved in the hamlet of Over Whitton, as well as Whitton Edge and Whitton Loch (it was formerly 'Quhittoun' and variants; the origin of the name is either 'Whita's farm' or 'white farm' in Old English; it first occurs as 'Wittunes' in 1156).

Whitworth (*whi'-wurth*) *n.* **William** (b.c.1785) from England, he was innkeeper at the Plough Inn in Lilliesleaf in 1841. His wife was Elizabeth and they had children Isabella, Ann and Robert.

the whole o (*thu-hōl-ō*) *adj.* all of something – 'Examples of the Hawick usage of the phrase are:– Oo've gaen wui the whole o thon bannih; oo've gaen wui the whole o thon sheivs o bannih' [ECS] (used more commonly than in standard English; see also **hale**).

whollup (*who-lup*) *v., arch.* to wheedle, cajole, curry favour (also **whullup**).

Whomes see **Whames**

whomle (*whō-mul*) *v., arch.* to tip out a container, overturn – '. . . bebbin an taain oot ov a bottle, an whoammlin't ti geet the verra grunds' [ECS] (also **whummle**).

whon (*whon*) *n., arch.* wretch, sad case, unfortunate – 'Whon, whun, a vulgar name for a whorthless character, Teviotd.' [JoJ] (also **whun**).

whoon (*whoon*) *n., arch.* a whetstone for sharpening razors – 'One case with two raisors, One whoon, one strap . . . ' [AOC].

whoor (*whoor*) *n., arch.* a whore – 'The whole Camp they had their Paramours, And was full of Taverns, of Bordels, and Whoors' [CWS] (cf. **hoor**).

whow (*whow*) *interj.* wow, used to express wonder, surprise, regret or other emotions, generally in a sorrowful or regretful way, sometimes also expressing weariness – '... when, (to use the ludicrous words of my narrator,) ewhow sic a sicht!' [EM1820], '... an' aih whou, Sirs, he had a weary warsle wi' a wersh discource' [WNK], 'Whow! yon brae o the Castlegate o Jethart!' [ECS], 'E-whow me!' [GW], 'Ay whow, bairns, it's a rouch nicht. How the wund's souchin' i' the chumla heid!' [JAHM], 'Eh whow! the glamourie an' micht That ane sae dune, sae auld, Should, in a veesion o' the nicht, Be young again, an' yauld' [ECB], 'Eh whow! Bit ma een are drumlie ...' [RM], 'Ay whow mei, this is awfi, Danny Lad, New Year's day and no' a freen within miles and miles' [JEDM], ' 'Haud on!' says Jock, 'it's no fer now.' The driver only said 'Eh whow!' ' [DH], *n., poet.* an expression of weariness – 'The Lord be praised for a' his mercies, Nae mair we're grainin' whows or sirses' [JoHa] (once pronounced with a longer *ō-oo* diphthong; the phrase 'eh whow' is sometimes written as one word, 'ewhow' and there are several spelling variants, such as 'aih whou')).

whowe see **whow**

whuch (*whuch*) *pron., adj.* which – 'But whutch road-en's Whutch, or the tother, Only the tribes Can tell' [DH], 'Now Aw dinneh ken whuch o' the Broons heo comes threh ...' [BW1979] (also written 'whutch'; cf. the older **qhuilk** and **whilk**).

whud (*whud*) *n., poet.* a lie, exaggeration, fib – '... And if wi' that ye dinna 'grei, Ye're tellin' whuds!' [DH].

whudder (*whu-dur*) *v., poet.* to bluster, whirl with a vibrating sound – '... For sake o engine-stink And whudderan wheel' [DH] (variant of **whuther**).

whuff (*whuf, whif*) *interj.* used dismissively or in disbelief – 'A dev whuff', 'er ee whuff', 'ee ded whuff bate is' (cf. **whiff**).

whuff (*whuf*) *n.* a whiff, puff, sniff, trace – 'A got a right whuff o smoke there', 'Whow! sic a bleezer as it was, wui no a whuff o wund, an wui nae bield!' [ECS], *v.* to whiff.

whuff (*whuf*) *v., arch.* to doze off, fall into a slumber – 'Aathings whufft an dovert bar the midges an mei' [ECS].

whuff ower (*whuf-ow-ur*) *v., arch.* to doze, slumber.

whulk (*whulk*) *pron., arch.* which – '... the whulk, A unk, maun heh been buggen keinda jingle-jointeet' [ECS], '... Our fears subside as interest grows, Whulk's maybe best' [WP] (also **whilk**; formerly preceeded with the definite article; **whuch** is now more common).

whulkever (*whulk-i-vur*) *pron., arch.* whichever – 'Compound relatives and interrogatives include whae-ever, whaes-ever, whatever, whulkever ...' [ECS].

whull (*whul*) *n., arch.* a hole – 'Thus the proper name Hope, ... they pronounce as if written *whupp*; and hole, as if *whull*; horn as if *whurn*' [RAC].

Whullans (*whu-linz*) *n.* (Whillans) **Aaron** (1766–1856) son of Robert and Janet Scott. His forename is said to have come through the Scott family. He may was a drover and cattlesalesman who lived at Turnpikeside in Southdean Parish. In 1851 he was living at Chesters with his son Thomas, grand-daughter Margaret, great-granddaughter Janet and grand-daughter Margaret Hume. He married Margaret Swan (who was surely related to his aunt Mary Swan). His children included: an unnamed girl; Jennet (b.1796), who married Andrew Hume; Robert (b.1798); William (b.1800), who married Isabella Riddell; Thomas, who died young; Agnes (b.1804), who married John Murray from Kelso; Nelly (b.1806); Aaron (b.1808); Thomas (again, b.1811), who married Helen Brown; and James (b.1813), who married Mary Lawrie. **Alexander** (b.1856) son of Thomas and Helen Brown. He was born in Southdean Parish and learned the trade of a stonemason. He emigrated to Australia in about 1880. He married Mary Josephine Chalker. **Andrew** (b.c.1810) agricultural labourer in Southdean Parish. He was a hind at Falside in at least 1831–37. In 1841 he was at Letham, in 1851 at Camptown and at 1861 in Mossburnford. He married Isabella Douglas, who was also from Southdean. Their children included: Jane (or Jeanie) Walker (b.1831); Mary (b.1834); Isabella (b.1835/6); William (b.1837); Margaret (b.1838/9); Joanna (b.1840/1); Sarah (b.1844/5); and Catherine (b.c.1851). **Archibald** (b.1770s) servant at Eastcote in Cavers Parish. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not Drawn Still residing in Cavers Parish', but had moved to Spittal-on-Rule. On the 1801 ballot list he was at Spittal and 'has two children & an immediat prospect of a third'. In 1851 he was 'Formerly Farm Servnt', born in Hobkirk Parish and living in jedburgh with his daughter Betty Anderson and her family. His children probably included: Betty (b.1797/8), baptised in Cavers; and Robert

(b.c.1811), baptised in Cavers. **Charles Noel** 'Chuck' (1924–2018) local knitwear retailer and Common Riding stalwart. His father was John Bell and he was great-grandson of Kinly Stick. He and his family have been involved in owning and training racehorses. He was one of the people who accompanied Chap Landles round the marches in 1940, and he won one of the first Common-Riding Races held in 1945. He was Cornet in 1948 and in 1967 was Acting Father to George Peden, son of the man who was his own Acting Father. He was also President of the Mosstroopers' and Callants' Clubs and Common Riding Master of Ceremonies for 18 years. He was one of the men who rode the marches during WWII. He donated a new Common Riding flag in 1992. He rode during the Common Riding in his jubilee year and celebrated 50 years as Acting Father in 2017. He was also a President of Hawick R.F.C. He married Nan and has children Alister, Donald and Ian. **Christopher Glendinning** (b.1876) born at Bewliehill, Lilliesleaf, son of John who farmed at West Boonraw. He worked as a builder and as a tenant farmer. He was at Longbaulk Farmhouse in 1911. He married Elizabeth B. Steadman in 1898; she was from Cupar, Fife. They had 3 sons: John 'Jack' Glendinning (b.1899/1900), who had a shop in Hawick; Robert Glendinning (1901–58), who emigrated to Australia in the 1930s and died there; and Christopher G. (1903/4–68), who had a grocer's shop on Havelock Street. **Cuthbert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Bessie Glendinning and their son John (possibly the later baker) was baptised in 1657. Walter (who married Margaret Lamb) was probably another son. The witnesses in 1657 were James and John. **Cuthbert** (17th C.) resident of Northbank in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. His name is among those crossed out (presumably to be entered again on another page); it is written 'Culbert whilands'. It seems likely he was related to (or the same as) the earlier man from Hawick Parish. **Cuthbert** (b.1718) baptised in Jedburgh Parish, son of William, who was a weaver at Firbank. In 1744 at Elsdon in Northumberland he married Elizabeth Robson and they had at least 5 children, Isabel (b.1745), John, Edward, Elinor and Agnes. He was recorded in a militia list at Byrness, with his brother Robert also living nearby. His name is sometimes written 'Culbert'. **George** (b.1758) son of William and Elizabeth Kerr, he was born in Cavers Parish. He moved to London, where he married Eleanor 'Haston' in 1786. Their children included William (b.1787), Eleanor Merrylees (b.1789), George (b.1791) and James (b.1794). **George** 'Kinly Stick' (1818–81) born in Kirkton Parish, son of Richard 'Willans', who was a molecatcher, and his 2nd wife, Mary Miller. He was the model for the character in Easton's song 'Kinly Stick'. He appears to have also been known as 'Dick' or 'Pim'. Although working as a stocking-maker, he was a well known local poacher, often escaping punishment by knowing about loopholes in the law. He is recorded being in Jethart Jail in 1851. He was also fond of quoting poetry. He joined the Dumfries Militia near its formation, but military life did not suit him. His nickname came from the name he gave to an old flint gun, 'the Kinly Stick', which he used for poaching. in Hawick. He was living with his mother and siblings on the Mid Raw in 1841, in 1851 he was living at the Back Row, at 2 Fore Row in 1861 and by 1881 he was at 10 Kirk Wynd. His brother John also lived at 10 Kirkwynd, and John's wife Elizabeth was his own wife's sister. He could be the stockingmaker who donated 'two copper American coins' to the Museum in 1877. In 1846 he married Helen Turnbull, who was born in Edinburgh, and she died in 1875, aged 55; she was probably the Helen Guthrie, daughter of John Turnbull and Catherine Grant, baptised in Canongate in 1820. The couple were already living together in 1841 and had at least 2 children together before they were married. Their children included: Margaret (b.1840); Elizabeth (b.1843/4); Richard (b.1845/6); John (b.1848/9); James (b.1851); and William (b.1853/4). In 1875 he was living at Kirk Wynd when he was charged in the death of his wife Helen, who had been found in her bed covered in blood; he was found not guilty at the trial. He himself died after falling down some stairs. **Irving** (b.1938/9) son of John 'Jack' Glendinning and Netta Irvine. He was known locally as an arsonist, responsible for at least a couple of mill fires, pleading guilty to setting fire to Wilson & Glenny's. He ironically died in an accidental fire in his flat on Allars Bank. **James** (16th/17th C.) servant of John Watson in Coldingham. He was recorded 'as 'Quhillans' as a witness to a sasine in 1622, which may be the earliest record of this surname, albeit in Berwickshire. How he may have been connected to the Roxburghshire family members is unknown. **James** (17th C.) witness in 1657 to the baptism of John, son of Cuthbert. He was surely a close relative of Cuthbert, as well as John, the other witness. **James** (c.1688–1783) born in Jedburgh

Parish, he was a weaver at 'Firbank' (probably near Northbank) in Jedburgh Parish. His parents could be the John and Janet who were required to marry in Ednam Parish in 1687. He seems likely to have been brother of William, who was also a weaver at Firbank. In 1720 he married Jean Lookup. Their children included: Janet, who must have died youg; John (1718–1813), born at Blackchesters and married Mary Swan; James (1720–1811), who married Jean Oliver; Thomas; Janet (again, b.1722), who married a Crawford and had 5 children; Robert (1723–87), who married Janet Scott; and Thomas (again, b.1726), who died unmarried. He and his family are buried at Chesters, some descendants living at Roughlee. **James** (1720–1811) son of James and Jean Lookup. He lived at Antroch. He married Jean (or Janet) Oliver and their children (mostly baptised in Jedburgh Parish) included: James; John, who married Isabel Scott from Oxnam; Jean (or Janet, b.1763); Thomas, who married Nelly Scott from Cleithaugh; Helen (b.1773); and at least one other. **James** (18th C.) resident of Southdean Parish, with his surname recorded as 'Whillas'. His children Isabel (b.1783) and Robert (b.1786) were baptised in Southdean. **James** (b.1766) eldest son of John and Mary Swan. He was born in Castleton Parish. He moved to England and married Ellen Weare in 1798. Their children were John, James, Thomas, Mary, Mungo, Jenny, William and Margaret. **James** (18th/19th C.) married Isobel Grey in Bedrule in 1820. **James** (b.1813) youngest son of Aaron and Margaret Swan. He lived near Chesters, like many of his family before him, and later resided at Smailholm. He worked as a dyker, like his father and some of his brothers. In 1841 he was living at Chesters with his brother Thomas and a female servant. In 1845 he married Mary Laurie at Coldstream. Their children were: Aaron (b.1847); George (b.1849); John Stephenson (b.1852); Elizabeth (b.1854); James (b.1857); and Margaret (b.1859). **James** (19th C.) married Jane Bell in Hawick in 1852. **James** (19th C.) married Annie Scott in Hobkirk in 1875. **James** (b.1850/1) probably son of George 'Kinly Stick'. He and his wife were living at 29 High Street in 1911. He married Margaret Robson (b.1848/9) in Hawick in 1877. They had 3 children. **James** (19th/20th C.) resident of Wilton. He married Mary Skedd and their children included John George (b.1878), James Dunn (b.1880), William (b.1883), Henry (b.1885) and Stanley (b.1889). **John** (17th C.) witness in 1657 to the baptism of John, son of Cuthbert. He was surely a close relative of Cuthbert (perhaps even his father), as well as James, the other witness. **John** (17th/18th C.) Hawick brewer mentioned in 1702, where his name is recorded as 'Weelands'. He may be the same as John 'Whillace', son of Cuthbert, who was born in Hawick in 1657 and may thus have been a baker as well as brewer. He was listed as a 'baxter' in several baptismal entries. He witnessed baptisms in 1695 for fellow baxter William Hodge, in 1699 for Walter Wilson in Hawick and for tailor Walter Riddell, in 1700 for merchant Michael Scott, in 1702 for Michael Scott and for merchant Patrick Angus, in 1705 for Bailie Walter Graham, in 1706 (along with Bailie John Binnie) for Bailie Robert Hardie, in 1709 for Walter Riddell, for tailor James Turnbull, for candlemaker John Scott, for Bailie Robert Hardie again and for merchant William Craig, and in 1715 for mason John Turnbull. **John** (b.1657) son of Cuthbert and Bessie Glendinning, with the baptism witnessed by John and James Whillans. His surname when baptised is recorded as 'Whillace'. He is probably the John 'Weillands' who was mentioned as a 'baxter' (i.e. baker) in Hawick in 1694 and 1710. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and was probably the John who paid tax for 2 hearths on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He may have witnessed a baptism for Walter Wilson in Hawick in 1699. He was 'John Weelands baxter' when he witnessed a baptism (for tailor Walter Riddell) in 1702; John Forman (the other witness in 1702) later married Margaret 'Weelands', who was probably his daughter or sister. He witnessed another baptism (along with William Gledstains, perhaps related to his wife) in 1705. He was a baxter and member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He is probably the John who married Margaret Gledstains and had children: Margaret (b.1690); Margaret (again, b.1691); and John (b.1693). Note that James Gledstains married Helen 'Whillance' and had a daughter in 1683; they may have been related to his wife and to him, respectively. **John** (1718–1813) son of James and Jean Lookup. He was born at Blackchesters in Southdean Parish and lived in Castleton. In 1765 he married Mary Swan and she died in 1806; this is probably the marriage of John 'Whillis' recorded in Castleton in 1765. Their children included: James (b.1766)

who married Ellen Weare and moved to England; Thomas (b.1768) who married Agnes Riddell; John (b.1772) who married Mary Geddes and lived in Castleton; William (1779–1856) who married Agnes White and died in Ontario; Jean (b.1780) who married Thomas Oliver; Robert (b.1781) who must have died young; and Robert (again, b.1783) who married Barbara Oliver and also emigrated to Canada. He is buried at Southdean. **John** (18th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He was living at Henlawshiel when most of his children were baptised. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: John (b.1769); Charlotte (b.1771); Hannah (b.1773); and Archibald (b.1774). It is possible that a 2nd Archibald (b.c.1779) and Sophia (b.1779) were also his children. **John** (b.1768) son of John and Mary Swan. He lived in Castleton Parish. He married Mary Geddes in about 1795. Their children were: John; David; William; Margaret; Agnes; James; Mary; Andrew; Isabel; and Jean. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident at Chesters (Southdean) according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, where he is recorded as owner of 2 horses. Perhaps the same John 'Whillas' had children Jean (b.1780), William (b.1781) and Robert (b.1783) baptised in Southdean Parish. **John Bell** (18th/19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married Alison Muir and their son James was baptised in 1794. **John** (18th/19th C.) son of James and Jean Oliver. He was a weaver at Antroch in Southdean Parish in 1811. Thomas, who was a weaver in the same place in 1799 was probably his brother. In 1818 he was a weaver at Newbigging in Oxnam Parish. He married Isabel Scott of Oxnam in 1810. Their children included: James (b.1811), who married Mary Robson; Isabella, who married Thomas Simson; and John, who married Mary Blacklock. He could be the John from Oxnam whose death is recorded in Southdean Parish in 1834. **John** (d.1847) from Southdean, he married Jane Lillico in Bedrule in 1833. His wife was a daughter of William Lillico and Margaret Nichol. They emigrated to Canada in about 1835 (along with Robert, who was surely a relative), seetling in Gloucester Township, Ontario. His wife's brothers James and Robert Lillico joined them in Canada later. He farmed at Hurdman's Bridge, Ontario and died of consumption, just before the last of his 7 children was born. **John** (b.1809) eldest son of Robert and Barbara Oliver, he was born at Chesters. He emigrated to Canada and lived in the Ottawa area. His children included Robert, William, Alex, John ('Big Jack'), Margaret and Barbara. **John** (b.1811) son of John and Isabel Scott, he was born in Oxnam and lived in Hobkirk and Southdean Parishes. In 1851 he was a ploughman at Doorpool. He married Mary Blacklock (from Middlebie) and their children included: Janet (b.1847/8); John (b.1849); Isabella (b.1851); Janet (again, b.1852); and James (b.1854). **John** (b.1825/6) son of Richard and brother of George 'Kinly Stick'. He was born in Hawick and worked as a framework knitter. In 1841 he was at Kirkyard and in 1851 and 1861 at 10 Kirkwynd. He lived only a few doors down from his brother George. He is probably the 'Mr J. Whillans, Howegate' who in 1873 donated to the Museum a 'half-penny of George II., found in Wilton Old Church'. He married Elizabeth Turnbull, who was from Selkirk, daughter of John Turnbull and Catherine Grant; she was sister of his brother George's wife Helen. Their children included: Richard (b.1847/8); a son Grant (b.1849/50), presumably named after his maternal grandmother; William (b.1850/1); a daughter Grant (b.1852/3); perhaps Mary (b.1855); Mary (again, b.1857); and John (b.1859). George (b.1861), Walter Wilson (b.1862), Joan (b.1864) and Helen Turnbull (b.1866) may also have been his children. In 1911 his widow Elizabeth and son William were living at 23 Drumlanrig Square. **John** (b.c.1830) son of James, who was a carrier and labourer in Ancrum. He married Helen Dunn, who was also from Ancrum. The family later lived at 5 Weensland Road. Their children included: James (b.1850); John (b.1854); Agnes (b.1856); Isabella (b.1859); Henry (b.1861), baptised in Hawick; George Dunn (b.1864), baptised in Wilton; and Ann Dunn (b.1867), baptised in Hawick. **John** (b.1849/50) from Bowden, he married Annie Glendinning in Teviothead in 1873. He was later a farmer at West Boonraw. Their children included: Christopher Glendinning (b.1876); Jessie (b.1878/9); William (b.1880/1); and John (d.1904). **John Bell** (1896–1928) son of Isabella and an unknown father, he worked as a warehouseman. He had partial deafness, but nevertheless he enlisted in the Seaforth Highlanders in 1916 and discharged in 1919. He was awarded the Victory Medal and the British Military Medal. He married Agnes Alice Walker Darling in 1920. Their children were Alice Darling (b.1921), Charles Noel ('Chuck', b.1924) and Catherine Darling. His wife secondly married John Bell and died in 1973. He died in a biking accident near the Mair. **John** 'Jack' (20th C.) eldest son of

Christopher G. He was father of Irving. **Margaret** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. Her daughter Margaret was baptised in 1723, with her surname listed as 'Whollis'. Walter 'Whillis' accepted responsibility for sponsoring the child's education (suggesting perhaps that he was the grandfather, and hence may be Walter from Denholm, whose wife was Margaret Lamb). **Richard** (d.bef. 1841) possibly born in Dent, Yorkshire in 1783, he was the father of 'Kinly Stick'. He worked as a mole-catcher in Kirkton Parish, and later his family moved to Hawick. He firstly married Katherine (or Christian) Stevenson, and she died in 1816. Their children included: Walter (b.1809); and Janet (b.1813). He secondly married Mary Miller, and their children included: Mary (b.1818), who married Broughton Newell; George (b.1819), also known as 'Kinly Stick'; Margaret (b.1822); John (b.c.1827), frameworker in Hawick; Jane (b.1830/1); James (b.1834); and Betty (b.c.1835). His wife Mary was listed as head of the family on the Mid Row in 1841 and as a widow on Kirkgate (i.e. St. Mary's Place) in 1851. **Richard** (b.1845/6) frameworker in Hawick. He was probably son of John and nephew of 'Kinly Stick'. In 1911 he was a widower at 41 Loan. **Robert** (18th C.) son of William who was a weaver at Firbank. He moved over the Border and was recorded in a militia list at Spithopehaugh, with his brother Cuthbert also living nearby. He married Isabel Crinklaw and their children included: William (b.1739); and Robert (b.1743). **Robert** (1723–87) son of James and Jean Lookup. He lived in Southdean Parish, specifically at 'Roughhint' and Roughlee and married Janet Scott. Their children were: James (b.1759); Janet (b.1762); Robert (b.1763); Aaron (b.1766); Jean (or Ellen, b.1770), who may have married John Kincaid; Betty (or Isabel, b.1772); and probably Andrew. The family name is sometimes recorded as 'Hollans'. He died at Chesters. **Robert** (1783–1861) son of John and Mary Swan, he was born at Chesters. He was an agricultural labourer, living at Turnpikeside in 1814. He married Barbara Oliver in 1808 and their children were: John (b.1809); Margaret, who married Alexander Anderson; Thomas (b.1814), who married Mary Anderson; Mary, unmarried; George, who married Margaret Clarke; Betty, who married Charles Sharpe; and Jane, who married Alexander Watters. He emigrated to Canada with his family in 1837, like his brother William, settling at Hurdman's Bridge near Ottawa, Ontario. His grandchildren included Rev. Robert and Rev. Dr. George. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) merchant in Hawick. He had 2 sons who died in 1819. These may be the William and James from Hawick whose deaths were recored in Southdean in 1819. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) butcher of the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. Presumably the same Robert is also listed as proprietor of a public house and stabler on the High Street. He is listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as a meal dealer on the High Street. He may be the same as the agricultural labourer recorded at about 20 High Street in 1841. **Robert** (b.c.1785) born in Southdean Parish, he was a farm worker. He was agricultural labourer recorded at about 20 High Street in the 1841 census and was a 'Labourer Shepherd' on the High Street in 1851. He married Margaret Beattie (from Castleton) and their children included Margaret (b.1819), Helen (b.1821) and Isabel (b.1825). **Robert** (b.1811/2) probably son of Archibald, farm worker in Southdean. He was an agricultural labourer at Minto Deanfoot in 1841, a ploughman at Ruletownhead in 1851 and a farm servant in Sprouston in 1861. His children were baptised in Hobkirk, Minto and Southdean Parishes. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betsy') Henderson and their children included: Isabella (b.1840); Archibald (b.1841), who married Elizabeth Galbraith and lived in Melrose; William (b.1843); Janet (b.1849), who probably married Fife Paterson and lived in Sprouston; James (b.1851); and Agnes (b.1853). **Sophia** (b.1778/9) born in Hobkirk Parish, she married a Whillans. In 1841 she was living at Rutherford with her children James and Margaret, and in 1851 she was 'Formerly Domestic Servant' living at Crailing Tofts, with her children Helen and James. Her children, baptised in Bedrule, included: Helen (b.1809/10); James (b.1812/3); and Margaret (b.1816/7), who married Peter Hinselwood and lived in Jedburgh. **Thomas** (b.1768) 2nd son of John and Mary Swan, he was born in Castleton Parish. He married Agnes Riddell (or perhaps Liddell) in about 1794 and their children included John and 'May' (probably Mary). It may not be a coincidence that Agnes, daughter of John Riddell and Agnes Whillans was baptised in Cavers Parish in 1799. **Thomas** (d.1810) lived at Town-o-Rule and is buried at Southdean. This is according to an old gravestone. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) son of James and Jean Oliver. He was a weaver at Antroch in Southdean Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. John was a weaver there in 1811 and probably his

brother. In 1801 he married Nelly Scott from Cleithaugh. Their children probably included James and George, who lived at Camptown, Jedburgh. **Thomas** (b.1811) younger son of Aaron. He was a dyke-builder, living at Chesters. In 1841 he was living at Chesters with his brother James and a female servant and in 1851 was with living with his father and other family members. In 1854 he married Helen Brown, who was from Cavers. His wife had an illegitimate daughter Janet (b.1848) with George Burns, blacksmith at Barnkine. Their children included: Robert (b.1854); Alexander (b.1856); Margaret (b.1857), who married Capt. Kellock on the ship to Australia; Euphemia (b.1859); Helen (b.1861); Agnes (b.1862), who married Capt. Joseph Pinto and emigrated to Australia; and Elizabeth (b.1865). **Thomas** (1814–94) son of Robert and Barbara Oliver, he was born at Chesters in Southdean Parish. He emigrated to Canada with the rest of his family in 1837. There he married Mary Anderson and raised 11 children at Hurdman's Bridge near Ottawa. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1843–1924) born in Southdean Parish, youngest son of William. He became head gardener to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim. He suffered from ill-health and moved to Oxford. His children included David, Maude, Isabel Frances, Ralph and Sydney James. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) probably son of Cuthbert and brother of John. He married Margaret Lamb. When he had a daughter baptised in 1690 he was living in Hawick, but subsequent children were baptised in Cavers Parish, with his address specifically listed as Denholm Deanhead in 1705 and 1712, and Denholm Dean in 1708. His children probably included: William, who married Janet Stothart; Elspeth (b.1690); Archibald (b.1700); Janet (b.1703); Walter (b.1705); Ann (b.1707); Christian (b.1708); and John (b.1712). Note that in 1703 his name appears as 'Mcwhillance'. **Walter** (18th C.) recorded as a 'fowler' in 1729 in the rental book for Archibald Jerdon, factor to Capt. Elliot of Wells. He is probably either the man who lived at Denholm Dean, oe his son who was born in 1705. **Walter** (b.1720) son of William and Janet Stothart. He was baptised in Hawick Parish. In 1756 he is probably the Walter who married Jean 'Dowgall' in Glasgow. Their children were Margaret (b.1757), Walter (b.1759), John (b.1761), Isobell (b.1763), Janet (b.1771), Alexander (b.1774) and David (b.1774). **Walter** (b.1819) son of Richard and Katherine Stevenson, he was an older brother of George 'Kinly Stick'. He lived at the Back Row, where he is recorded in 1841 and 1851, and worked as a hand-loom weaver. He married Catherine Stevenson (who had the same name as his mother), daughter of Thomas Stevenson and Isabella Turnbull. They do not appear to have had any surviving children. **William** (d.1736) weaver at Firbank in Jedburgh Parish. His children included: Robert, who moved to Elsdon Parish, Northumberland; Cuthbert (b.1718), who moved to Byrness; and Elizabeth (b.1720). The Southdean Parish mortcloth is recorded being hired for him in 1736. **William** (17th/18th C.) smith at the Flex. His younger brother was Walter, possibly the fowler. In 1714 he was cited at the Session, along with William Leithead, for their 'supernumerary marriage'. This was probably the marriage of Leithead to Bessie Stevenson, and may have been held at the Flex, with apparently more guests than then allowed by law. Also in 1714 he witnessed a baptism for John Davidson 'in Flexs'. He was recorded as 'Smith in Hawick' in 1720. He married Janet Stothart in Hawick Parish in 1714; she was a 'servitrix' to Hawick innkeeper William Shiel. Their children were: Margaret (b.1715); Robert (b.1717); Walter (b.1720), who probably married Jean Dougal and moved to Glasgow; Janet (b.1722); Ann (b.1725), who probably married John Hunter in Minto Parish; William (b.1728), who married Elizabeth Kerr and was a wright in Oxnam Parish; and Mary (b.1729). Some of his later children were born in Hobkirk and Cavers Parishes (rather than Hawick or Kirkton), suggesting that he had moved from the Flex. In 1725 he is recorded at Shiplaw Corse, in 1728 at Cauldmill and in 1729 at New Mill (in Kirkton Parish). The witnesses in 1720 were Bailies James Burn and Robert Ruecastle. **William** (b.1728) son of William and Janet Stothart, he was a resident of Cavers Parish, later being a wright in Oxnam Parish. He could be the William, wright in Spittal, who in 1760 was involved in a court case with James Waddell, dyer and weaver in Jedburgh and John Hall, tenant in Houston. He married Elizabeth Kerr in 1753 and their children probably included: Agnes (b.1754); John (b.1755); George (b.1758), who moved to London; William (b.1760); Hannah (b.1764); and Helen (b.1768). **William** (1779–1856) son of John and Mary Swan, he was born in Southdean Parish. He is probably the William recorded as 'Husbandman' at Chesters on the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He compiled a Whillans family tree in 1823. He emigrated to Canada in 1824, settling in London, Ontario (with his brother Robert settling

near Ottawa), where he built a home at Ilderton. He married Agnes White in 1813 and they had 9 children: John (b.1814); Jean; William (b.1818); Mary; Betty; Adam; Robert (b.1828); Thomas (b.1830); and Agnes (b.1833). He died in Ontario. Jane, who was recorded dying at Abbotrule in 1816, may be his daughter. **William** (18th/19th C.) possessor of part of the lands at Acreknowe. He is recorded as former owner in a valuation of 1779 (when the lands were owned by Sir Francis Eliott) and also on the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (when Sir William Eliott of Stobs paid the tax there). It is recorded that £22 5s 8d of land that was of Acreknowe was 'possessed in 1779 by William Whillands'. He could be the William (b.1728), who was earlier associated with the Flex or his son William (b.1760). **William** (1800–68) son of Aaron and Margaret Swan. He was a dyke builder and lived at Chesters in Southdean Parish. He was there in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He was the enumerator for Southdean Parish for the 1861 census and probably also the William who is recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book. In 1828 he married Isabella Riddell, who was also from Chesters. Their children included: Jane (b.1828); Aaron (b.1830); Margaret (b.1832), who probably married David Fairbairn; Robert (b.1835), also a dyke-builder; William (b.1837), died young; Walter, twin of William; Jessie (b.1838), who married John Inglis; William John (b.1841), who married Jane Maben and was a letter-carrier; Thomas (1843–1924) gardener; James, twin of Thomas; and Catherine (b.1846), who married Thomas Rutherford, coal merchant in Hawick. 3 of his sons emigrated to America. **William John** (b.1841) son of William. He was born in Chesters, his family being in that area for at least 3 generations before. He was educated at Chesters, and for a few years (starting at age 10) acted as letter-carrier between Southdean and the post office at Bonchester Bridge. After working with his father, in 1868 he became the letter-carrier between Bonchester and Hawick. He lived at Weens Lodge in the period 1868–73, but retired as postman in 1883 due to ill-health and moved to Bonchester Bridge, where he also acted as carrier to Hawick. He and his wife moved to Hawick in 1893. In 1873 at Melrose he married Jane, daughter of farmer James Maben, in a cermony in which his sister Catherine also married Thomas Rutherford. His son was William James (b.1889) and his daughter Annabell became a teacher. **William** (b.c.1850) born at East Fodderlee, he was a ploughman who lived in a cottage on Bonchester farm. He became paralysed and had to be looked after by his wife. He married Agnes Grieve, who was born at Liddel Bank. Their children included: William, born at Whitelee, hind to the Turnbulls in Bonchester; Janet Agnes (b.1891), kitchen maid at Weens; and James, born at East Fodderlee. He could be the William, son of Robert and Elizabeth Henderson, baptised in Southdean Parish in 1843 or William, son of James and Agnes Jack, baptised in Hobkirk in 1856. **William** (b.1854/5) probably son of George 'Kinly Stick', he was a frameworker in Hawick. In 1911 he was living at No. 2 Loan with his wife Catherine (b.1855/6) from Gala. They had 12 children, 8 of whom survived. **William** (b.1883) son of James and Mary Skedd, he was an insurance agent in Hawick. In 1911 he married Fiona Amelia, daughter of Conrad Glanch; the witness was his brother Stanley. They had a son James Dunn (b.1913), who was born on Havelock Street. **William** 'Bill' (20th C.) hosiery foreman at Pescos. He sang with the P.S.A. choir. He married Helen Charters, who was a founder member of the Hawick Amateur Operatic Society. He himself became club secretary for many years. The couple's children were Nan, Jim and Jean (Wintrope) (one theory on the origin of the name is that it relates to lands at the Wheel Kirk; it is one of the surnames with the most spelling variants, including 'Hollans', 'Weallan', 'Weelands', 'Weillands', 'Wellands', 'Wheelans', 'Whelans', 'Wheleins', 'Whellans', 'Whilands', 'Whilans', 'Whilins', 'Whillace', 'Whillance', 'Whillands', 'Whillans', 'Whillas', 'Whillins', 'Whillons', 'Wholence', 'Whollance', 'Whyllance', 'Willan' and 'Willans').

whulliegoleerie (*whu-lee-gō-lee-ree*) *n., arch.* a sycophant, complainer, hypocrite (also **whilliegoleerie**).

whullup (*whu-lup*) *v., arch.* to wheedle, cajole – 'Whullup, whollup, to fawn, to wheedle, to curry favour; as including the idea of bestowing a small gift on the person whose good graces are courted, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **whollup**).

whully (*whu-lee*) *adj., arch.* holey, having holes – 'Whully stockins, a whully stane' [GW].

whulp (*whulp*) *n., arch.* a whelp – '... or Dodds's whulps, as the schoolboys who attended Mr. Mudie's Academy in the Subscription Rooms called us' [RM], '... Like a het-fit callant chased on by a whulp, It cam scamperin' doon to Stow' [WL], *v.* to give birth to a pup – ''What

could ane expect', observed Davie, 'of a dog whalpit in Jeddart, and trained up by Wull Beattie to enter a house through the very key-hole' ' [BP] (also **whalp**).

whummle (*whu-mul*) *n., arch.* an overturning, upset – 'Auld Gledstane, yince his party's guide, Has made an awfu' whummle . . . ' [JCG], *v.* to fall, overturn, tumble, overwhelm – 'Lum-cans tell o't as doon they're whumlin' ' [JoHa], 'Lum-cans tell o't as doon they're whumlin', Wi, 'Mind yer head'; E'en holy saints are inward mum'lin' – 'Guid weather's dead' ' [JoHa], 'The callant was bebbin an taain oot ov a bottl, an whummlin't ti geet the verra grunds' [ECS], 'Daurin the whummlin flude withoot regaird For ocht, bar rinnin fish, this side o Hell' [DH], 'Leaves and leavin's beddin' doon; Whumlin' river, Twilit toon' [DH] (also **whomle**).

whun (*whun*) *n.* whin, gorse, furze – 'Gala Law is covered in whuns' (see also **whin**).

whun (*whun*) *n.* basalt, flint, whinstone – 'And I saw a bull-dozer Bashin at a fower-fit gable O' whun. Bashin. And gaun back. And bashin. And aye the whun . . . ' [DH], *arch.* a whetstone, hone.

whun (*whun*) *n., arch.* a useless character, a little child, a woman of questionable character (the first meaning is noted by J. Jamieson and the others by E.C. Smith, with the second used playfully and the last insultingly; see also **whon**).

whun-lintie (*whun-lin-tee*) *n., arch.* the common linnet, Linaria cannabina.

whunstane (*whun-stān*) *n.* whinstone – 'Say, hath thy 'whunstane heart' forgot the time, When Scotland's glory, great soul-thrilling Burns . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . has given the name of Silurian, the old geological name of Grey-wacke, and the still older name of Whinstone, having given way to that' [HAST1870], '. . . In a yin-end whunstane biggin' ' [DH], 'Auld Hamish knapped his whunstane chips . . . ' [WL].

whup (*whup*) *n.* a whip – 'Neckless bottles, wudden cups, Leather jackets, rotten whups' [JoHa], 'Bob rins away unto a shop, An' buys a lump o' whup-cord' [JoHa], 'So they lashed the wee horsey quite hard with the whup, And instead of 'gee-wo' they cried 'gee-up' ' [JCG], 'Frae summer, whan the scorchin' heat Crines a'thing up, Till winter, whan the cruel sleet Cuts like a whup' [JJ], 'Div ee mind o' the whup an' the top Oo hed them aw coloured wi' chalk' [AY], 'A string whup an' syne up the channel careenin' ' [??], a blow with a whip, a sudden stroke or jerk like a whip, particularly in the phrase 'at yeh whup', meaning at one stroke, all at once – '. . . birlin owre the Trow Burn . . . raisin at yeh whup a steer an a stoor' [ECS], *v.* to whip – 'The pickin-stick gangs whuppin on, The shuttle scuds throwe a' ' [WL], to steal, pilfer – 'if ee deh be carefi somebody'll whup eet' (see **whuppit**).

whup (*whup*) *v., arch.* to hope – 'How seldom is any person heard saying . . . 'Aw whup sae' for 'I hope so' ' [JTu], *n., arch.* a hope.

whup (*whup*) *n., arch.* a hope, enclosed narrow valley (from Anglo-Saxon).

whup-heid (*whup-heed*) *n., arch.* the head of an enclosed narrow valley.

whup-makin (*whup-mā-kin*) *n.* the manufacture of whips. Thong and whip makers had an extensive trade in Hawick through the 18th century and into the mid-19th.

whupper (*whu-pur*) *n.* a whopper, something exceptionally big or remarkable.

whuppie (*whu-pee*) *n., arch.* a straw rope used for binding crops.

whuppit (*whu-pee', -pi'*) *pp., adj.* whipped – 'And if the young rascal sets fit in ma hoose again, Cow Jean, I'll hae him whippit roond the toon . . . ' [JEDM] (see **whup**; sometimes anglicised to 'whippit'; also **wheepit**).

whup-the-cat (*whup-<u>th</u>u-kaw'*) *n., arch.* an itinerant tailor, who goes from house to house to sew clothes – '. . . a 'whip-the-cat' was ensconced in the cornet's home to prepare the needful garments' [DMW], 'Here, Jenny, get a whup-the-cat intae the hoose and make that claith intae claes for the callants' [JTu], 'Whup-the-car received board and remuneration for each day's work' [ECS].

whur (*whur*) *v.* to whir, make a low, continuous sound, like birds wings or a machine – '. . . the motor birls up the stoor on the Jethart road; an the aeroplane gangs whurrin bye i the cluds abuinheed' [ECS], 'The cage-bird, auld Gowdie, Comes whurrin' and friskin', Lichts on my shooder And nibbles my lug' [DH].

whuram (*whu-ram*) *n., arch.* a trifling thing, a piece of ornamentation – 'Whuram, a term applied to slurs or quavers in singing, Roxb., any ornamental piece of dress, ibid.; a variety of Wheerum' [JoJ].

whurken (*whur-kin*) *v., arch.* to strangle, to choke, suffocate, particularly with smoke – 'Whurken't wi' asma' [GW], 'A whurkenin' reek' [GW] (noted as a Teviotdale word by J. Jamieson; cf. **whirken** and **thwricken**).

whurl (*whu-rul*) *v., arch.* to whirl, blow violently – '. . . hen coops an' barrows helpless whurled Like bits o' straw' [WP], 'The Common Riding flude

gang whurlin and whummlin on . . . ' [DH], 'The whurlin' helicopters Made men and mithers gled . . . ' [WL], to wheel a wheelbarrow, bicycle, etc., *n.* a whorl, the whirl of a spinning rock, a kind of apple – 'Whirl, whurl, the apple; also denominated the Thorle pippin, Roxb. The name is still the same; the difference arising solely from the various modes of pronouncing the sam term' [JoJ], *n., poet.* a wheel –'O my God, mak' thame as ane whurle, as the stibble afore the wund' [HSR].

whurlwund (*whu-rul-wund*) *n., poet.* a whirlwind – '. . . he sall tak' thame awa as gif wi' ane whurlwund, baith leivin', an' in his wræth' [HSR].

whurly-gate (*whu-ru-lee-gā'*) *n., arch.* a turnstile.

whurly-wha (*whu-ru-lee-whaw*) *n., poet.* a gewgaw, piece of ornamentation – 'Mine has some gold whurlie-whas, and a very nate little picture . . . ' [DH], a trill of grace-notes in music – 'Wi' a' the sangs and ceremonies and flags and flutes and pipes And drums and fifes and quirks and whurly-whas . . . ' [DH], 'The mavis wales an upstage brainch The first act aria begins; Linkin' owre the derkened yird In caller whurly-whas and rins' [DH], (also written 'whurlie-wha' and 'whirli-wha').

whurn (*whurn*) *n., arch.* a horn (noted by J.A.H. Murray).

Whurnswhull (*whurnz-whul*) *n.* older variant of **Hornshole**.

whush (*whush*) *v.* to whish – 'There's a blithe kin' o' music In the whushin' o' the frames' [WL].

whusht (*whusht*) *adj., arch.* quiet, shushed – 'A pairteet threh the leesh, swank-leike fallih . . . at the whusht road-end at Jedfit' [ECS].

whusk (*whusk*) *n., v.* whisk – '. . . juist gettin um oot again afore hei was whusked away ti the labour ward' [IWL].

whusker (*whus-kur*) *n.* a whisker.

whusky (*whus-kee*) *n.* whisky. The first local record of 'acquawyttie' is in the Town Book in 1642. In 1737 Robert Elliot of Fenwick, William Ogilivie, Robert Harrison and Thomas Watson (in Hawick) proposed the building of a stillhouse and brewery to the Duke of Buccleuch's Commissioners, and in the following year land on the eastern side of the Slitrig was leased to Robert Elliot of Fenwick for that purpose. Hence we might suppose that whisky was produced locally at the 'Whusky Hooses' site on Slitrig Crescent from about that time. It is first mentioned in terms of payment for workers (in place of the earlier brandy) in the Town Treasurer's books in 1747. The occupation of 'distiller' first occurs in a baptismal record of 1757 (for John Aitchison and Gilbert Corbet). Whisky did not start being common as a local drink until about 1770, but soon after was being used as a cure for almost every ailment! The drink had many illicit stills at one time, and in the late 18th century a great deal of smuggling to England, where the duties were much higher. It was only legitimately manufactured in Hawick around 1818–19 – 'Whiskie given the workers at the bridge, 1 pint, 1 gill, . . . 0 2 10. Half-a-mutchkin whiskie to glaziers and officers, . . . 0 0 4' [BR1747], '. . . Wi' what some bellums ca' the bottle, An' I ca' whusky, When 'boot yer plans ye freendly tattle, An' speech gets huskie' [JoHa], 'Wha's oily words, like eighty-year-aul' whusky, Slip owre the palate wi' a din unhusky' [JoHa], '. . . While someone slips a whusky in your tumbler unaware' [WHO], 'Aw can offer ee maist o' the usual things The likes o' whusky, rum or beer . . . ' [AY], '. . . aboot ice-cream flavoured wi port, sherry, whusky and sic-like alcoholic beverages' [DH].

the Whusky Burn (*thu-whus-kee-burn*) *n.* stream entering the Slitrig near 'Whusky Hooses', which must have been buried for at least a couple of centuries (mentioned in Parish Records of 1762).

Whusky Gore (*whus-kee-gōr*) *n.* name for a former ditch or stream that ran south from Acremoor Loch to the Langhope Burn. It is marked 'Whisky gore' on a 1767 map of Langhope farm, but does not appear on modern maps.

Whusky Hoose Mill (*whus-kee-hoos-mil*) *n.* Whisky House Mill, on Slitrig Crescent (at No. 14). It was built for William Richardson in 1787–88, located on Slitrig Dam, and used for the manufacture of cloth and then carpets. This firm was continued by William's son Walter until his death in about 1808. From 1815 it was owned by Waldie, Pringle, Wilson & Co., and probably from about 1819 was solely Waldie's, becoming J. & W. Waldie, manufacturers of stockings and woollen cloth. It was sold off in 1829 and later the building became a storehouse as part of James Melrose & Sons, millwrights. It was also popularly known as 'the Royal George' or 'the George'. This may have been the first real 'mill' in Hawick and the beginnings of the tweed industry (note that it is probably named after an already existing name for the area, and only coincidentally related to a distillery).

Whusky Hooses (*whus-kee-hoo-seez*) *n.* Whisky Houses, old place name for an area immediately next to the Slitrig near what became Melrose's on Slitrig Crescent. Sometimes the name

was applied more to the area between the Crescent and the river. It was probably the same as the area that was earlier called Usuch Haugh, and later called the Brewery Haugh. A 1738 record of Robert Elliot of Falnash leasing from the Buccleuch Estates a 'stillhouse and brewhouse on east side of the water of Slitridge, and of ground adjacent; also, a malt kiln and barn yet to be built; all lying in parish of Hawick' may refer to this site. It was used as the town dump until the latter part of the 18th century (origin uncertain, but probably a corruption of Usuch Haugh).

Whusky Meg (*whus-kee-meg*) *n.* nickname of the years around 1800, perhaps meant as a familiar name for James Ruickbie's wife – 'An if ye meet wi' Whisky Meg, That honest hearted carlin, Gude faith your cares will get a fleg, Though baith the deil an' Merlin Ye meet that day' [JR].

Whusky Sike (*whus-kee-sīk*) *n.* small stream that rises on Berryfell Hill, joins Fernielees Sike and flows into the Harwood Burn just to to the north of Lurgiescleuch.

Whusky Wullie (*whus-kee-wu-lee*) *n.* nickname of **William Wilson** 'messenger and writer'.

whusp (*whusp*) *n.* a whisp – 'A've heard ma fither sayin aboot a 'tow's whusp'' [DaS].

whusper (*whus-pur*) *n., v.* whisper – 'A' that ill-wull me whusper thegither agayne me . . . ' [HSR], '. . . And a hush as they cairrit um off, A whusper came frae Dye' [DH], 'There was a whusper that eer that a horse threh a famous racin stable hed been bocht on the quiet for Haaick Muir' [BW1974], 'And A've heard thum whusperin this week, As aboot ma work a go, Sayin 'what is Mr Landles daein Openin oor floo'er show'' [IWL].

whussle (*whu-sul*) *v.* to whistle – 'Puir thoughtless deevil, hear ye how ye whussles, Laughs at his loss . . . ' [JoHa], '. . . a boaggly, gloomin planteen, where the whussellin wund gaed soachin throwe' [ECS], 'Man, but the time fair whussles bye' [WL], '. . . Mugger hedna been invented And ee could whustle and sing' [AY], '. . . He'll whustle whiles, an' whiles he'll sing, O' trifles Wattie makes nae fuss' [WP], 'He gethers his trappin' and maks for the door, And he whustles awa oot o' sicht' [WL], 'Aye, the engines whussle defiantly, and try to hide the Station ahint their black reek . . . ' [DH], *n.* a whistle – '. . . And hear the blackbird's cheery whustle Frae ilka bush' [RH], 'Losh, Ah've forgotten the ginger breed men an' the ha'penny whustles . . . ' [JEDM], 'Sleekit collies rinnin', hirds whusslin' and yellin' . . . ' [DH], 'For me, the music o' the shaw, The blackie's mellow whussle' [WL], 'Then heigh for the tug an' the tussle, Though the cost should be Jethart tree; Let the Queen an' her troopers gae whustle, An' wha daur meddle wi' me?' [MG] (also spelled 'whustle'i and 'whussell').

whussles (*whu-sulz*) *n., pl.* whistles from the main mills in Hawick used to go off at regular times and could be heard at home by most of the employees. Each mill's whistle had a distinctive tone, and they were once familiar to all Teries. Typical times were 8 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m. and again at night. The practice was suspended during WWII and never really picked up again.

Whussunday (*whu-sun-di*) *n., arch.* Whitsunday – 'Oo'll beide i this hoose ti Whussenday, an than oo'll flit' [ECS] (also written 'Whussenday'; see *Whitsunday*).

Whussun-tide (*whu-sun-tīd*) *n., poet.* Whitsun-tide, the season of Whitsunday – 'I've been to your waddins Owre often afore, At Whussan-tide' [DH].

whustle see **whussle**

whut (*whu'*) *pp., arch.* whittled, cut with a knife (past tense of **white**, with **whate** as an alternative form and **whutten** as the past particple).

whuther (*whu-thur*) *conj.* whether – 'Whuther o' the twa wull ye that I release untill yow?' [HSR], 'A axt um if this was the Haaick Motor, an whuther it was gaun back ti Haaick that nicht or no' [ECS], '. . . bit it disneh say whuther the punters or the bookies cam oot o'd best' [BW1974], *adv., poet.* whither – 'Whuther sall I gae frae thy Speerit? or whuther sall I flie frae thy presince?' [HSR] (also **whither**).

whuther (*whu-thur*) *v., arch.* to bluster (of the wind), *n., poet.* a blow, beating – 'Auld Britain's sons are yet fu' yauld, We trow they weel could bide a whuther' [JoHa] (see also **whither** and **whudder**).

whutret (*whu'-ri'*) *n., arch.* a whittret, weasel (cf. **whiterick**).

Whutson (*whut-sin*) *n.* (Whitson or Hewitson) **Betty** see **Betty Whutson**. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. His name is listed as 'Whitson'. He married Margaret Stoddart and their son William was baptised in 1819. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, with surname recorded as 'Heutsone'. He married Bessie Rae and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1686. **John** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. His surname is recorded as 'Heutsone' when he married Alison Brown in 1688. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He

is recorded at Hoscote in 1711 when his daughter Janet was baptised. His surname is written 'Huotson', which has been transcribed 'Knotson', but could be a variant of 'Watson'. It is possible that he is the John Watson whose son Walter was baptised in Roberton in 1721. **Rev. John** (1826–1902) trained at Glasgow and Kilmarnock Evangelical Union Halls, he was minister at John Street, Montrose 1866–70 and then at Beith and at Anstruther East. He was minister of Newcastleton Congregational Church 1890–91. **Nancy** nickname of **Agnes Hewitson**. **Robert** (18th C.) married Margaret Lillico in Kirkton in 1720, when his name was written 'Hotson'. Their daughter Isobel was baptised in Hawick in 1724. He was there recorded as 'Robert Huison workman in Flex' and the witnesses were 'Mr' Charles Telfer and Beadle John Scott. It is possible he is the Robert 'Whitsone', married to Margaret Elliot, whose son Walter was baptised in Hawick in 1728. He is probably also the Robert 'Whitsone' who witnessed baptisms in 1729 for merchant David Johnston and Andrew Young. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Elliot in 1723 and their children included: Agnes (b.1724); and Walter (b.1728). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1730 he is 'Robert Huison [. . .]dler' and in 1739 he is 'Whitson' and 'Tennent'. He was stated to be from Ewes Parish when in 1729 in Cavers Parish he married Janet Scott from Hawick. Their children, baptised in Hawick Parish, included: James (b.1730); Walter (b.1739); and Helen (b.1741). The witnesses in 1730 were 'Mr Kennedy' (minister of Cavers) and Robert 'Huisone' (probably merchant Robert Howison) and in 1739 were William Elliot of Rigg and Walter Scott at Commonside. Based on the witnesses, he probably lived near Teviothead. In 1741 he is recorded being 'at Blackcleugh' and the witnesses were Walter Scott at Commonside and Archibald Elliot at Bowanhill. It seems likely he is the fiddler, married to Bessie Scott, whose son Gavin was baptised in Hawick in 1744, with witnesses Walter Scott at Falnash and Walter Scott at Commonside. He could be the Robert whose son Thomas was baptised in Cavers in 1746 and the Robert whose daughter Marion was baptised in Kirkton in 1731. His name is variously spelled 'Howison', 'Huison', 'Hutson', 'Whitson' and 'Whotson'. However, he appears to be distinct from the contemporary Bailie 'Howison'. **Robert** see **Bailie Robert Howison**. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk. His daughter Janet was baptised in 1775. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His son George was baptised in 1736 (there are many spelling variations, including 'Huison', 'Hutson', 'Whitson' and 'Whotson'; note confusion with other surnames, such as **Hotson**, **Howieson**, **Howison**, some of which were probably once interchangeable).

whutten (*whu'-in, whu-tin*) *pp., arch.* whittled (past participle of **white**, with **whate** and **whut** being past tense forms).

whutter (*whu'-ur*) *v., arch.* to mutter, witter, chatter, gossip – 'A cleckeen o guidweives at a gairdeen-yett whuttert ti other whan they eyed iz' [ECS] (also **whitter**).

whutterin (*whu'-ur-in*) *n., arch.* a hiding, beating.

whuttle (*whu'-ul, whu-tul*) *v.* to whittle (formerly **white**).

whuttle (*whu'-ul, whu-tul*) *n., arch.* a whitlow, an infection around a finger or toe nail.

whuttle-gress (*whu'-ul-gres*) *n., arch.* common melilot, Melitotus officinalis.

whyng (*whīng*) *n., arch.* a leather bootlace – 'A'd hed naething woare as a lowce wheing aa the day' [ECS] (also spelled 'wheing'; cf. **whing**).

Whytbank (*whi'-bawngk*) *n.* ruined 16th century tower of the Pringles, near Clovenfords (also written 'Quhytebank', 'Whitebank', etc.; it is 'Whytbank' on Gordon's c.1650 map).

wi (*wi, we, wā*) *prep.* with – 'she's away wi the fairies', 'Aw deh want owts ti dae wi um', 'Wui (= with) has its vowel-sound between those in guid and Scoto-English way' [ECS], '. . . Nae other can share my affection wi' thee' [JoHa], 'But ye're back now wi' your ain auld folk' [WL], '. . . Can wi' oor toon compare' [TC], 'Up wi' Hawick, its right and common, Up wi' a' the Border bowmen' [AB], 'What wi' horses racin', prancin'' [RH], sometimes used where 'by' would be used in English – 'hei was rin ower wi a bike', 'We were chased wi' the police' [HAST1958], through, by reason of, in consequence of – 'The puir sowl's fair dinnelt wui the caald' [ECS], 'Wui no comin ben suiner A've gaen an luitten the room feier oot' [ECS], according to, in consequence of – 'Mockreef folk that are unco smert wui their tale' [ECS], *arch.* quits, even with, avenged on – 'I'll be wi' him for that yet' [JoJ] (pronunciation of the vowel varies, and spelling variants include 'wi' ', 'wui' and 'wae').

wice (*wīs*) *adj.* wise, prudent, sensible, rational, sane – 'ee're no wice ti be gaun oot wi the weather the day', 'div ee hink hei's wise?', 'Be wyse nowe therfor, O ye kings' [HSR], '. . . an' ye fules, whan wull ye be wyse?' [HSR], 'A daarsay

ee'r no weice ti gaan an dui aa that woark ti thum for naething' [ECS], 'Noo twa for their wisdom held oot a price The ane couldna pay, – but the ane was wice!' [WL], 'And I've aye had a feeling that yon sodger Was wonderin what it had a' been aboot, But naebody'd made him as wice' [DH] (also spelled 'wyce', 'wyse', 'weis', etc.).

wice-like (*wīs-līk*) *adj., arch.* sensible, prudent, decent, good-looking – 'Hei's mairreet a weice-leike lass' [ECS], 'Aa mind yince o' sei-in a wice-like esh-plant that was growin' on a steep cley bankin' . . . ' [DH], '. . . at wice-like places like Langholm or Jethart – no' in Amairica or Switzerland and orra places like that' [DH], 'Spare grund for the bairns? That's wice-like nae doubt; Juist think on the road's awfu' toll' [WL], *adv.* sensibly, prudently – 'Weice-leike, hei hed eis-sul weel inshaird' [ECS], 'Weiceleike, A juist tuik a toot – a sirple ti seind oot ma mooth' [ECS] (also written 'wicelike' and variants).

wicely (*wīs-lee*) *adv.* wisely – 'Whilk wullna herken til the voyce o' chermers, cherm thaye nevir sae wyselie' [HSR], 'My havins sall be oordiret wyselie in ane perfite waye' [HSR], 'Where kind Providence sae wicely placed it' [DH] (also written 'wyselie').

wicer (*wī-sur*) *adj.* wiser – 'Thou throwe thy commandements hest mæde me wysir nor mine enimies . . . ' [HSR], 'When we're dune and broken, owre late we ken, As we ponder, waesome, but wicer men' [WL], 'How mony mixed emotions did aw hear in that hooray? 'Twas a weiser band o' horsemen chased up the Nipknowe brae' [MB] (also spelled 'weiser' and 'wyser').

wicht (*wicht*) *n., arch.* a wight, person, living being – 'What wicht in life will not us puir pity, That wont to bring the wool, the skin, and hide, To Edinburgh toun in peace and charity, Fra Selkirk, Hawick, and the parts of Clyde' [T], '. . . But he that hoards the seed he has, Is a puir short-sichted wicht' [FL], 'Ane vexit wycht the maister was Whan this stramash he sawe' [WiSp].

wicht (*wicht*) *adj., poet.* valiant, courageous, mighty – 'Thaye a' haud swerds, being wicht an' weel-skeelet in weir' [HSR], '. . . an' like ane wicht man that cryes luud owt bie resen o' wine' [HSR], *n., poet.* weight, power – '. . . dræive thame abreæd bie thy wicht, an' bring thame doun . . . ' [HSR].

-wick (*wik*) *suff.* placename ending, generally derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'wīc', meaning a settlement or farm, perhaps fortified. Despite occurring in the name of our Town, it is not common locally, with Borthwick and Fenwick being among the only other examples. In coastal towns, like Berwick, the ending is believed to have a different origin, perhaps Viking, with the meaning being 'bay', as in Jorvik.

wicked (*wi-kid*) *ad., arch.* cross, angry, bad-termpered – 'Aw than flung them doon and danced on them, an' she gat fair wicked . . . ' [WNK].

Wicked Tammy (*wi-kid-taw-mee*) *n.* local nickname, probably from the 19th century – 'Wicked Tammy and Tidy Mars, The Sap, Paul Laidlaw and Tory Tam; Tip-ma-Daisy hame frae the wars, Johnny Macmannus and Neddy Lamb' [HI].

Wicked Wat (*wi-kid-waw'*) *n.* nickname for **Walter Scott**, 9th Laird of Buccleuch and of Branxholme.

wickit (*wi-ki'*) *adj., n., poet.* wicked – 'Whan the wicket, een my enimies an' my faes, cam' apon me . . . ' [HSR], 'Hyde me frae the seceret cunsil o' the wicket . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'wicket').

wickitly (*wi-ki'-lee*) *adv., poet.* wickedly – '. . . we hae committet inequitie, we hae dune wicketlie' [HSR].

wickitness (*wi-ki'-nis*) *n., poet.* wickedness – '. . . but trustet in the routhniss o' his riches, an' strencthenet himsel in his wicketniss' [HSR].

wid (*wid*) *v.* would – 'the pliss wid be bare wioot eet' (cf. **wad**, **wud**).

wi'd (*wid*) *contr.* with it – 'what'll oo dae wi'd?', 'hei's ootside wi'd right now', 'Oo'll heh nae mair adae wui'd' [ECS], 'A faand the guid o that denner as suin as A'd gaen wui'd' [ECS] (used as if it is a single word; also written 'wui'd').

widaw (*wi-daw*) *n., poet.* a widow – 'Thaye sley the widaw an' the fremet, an' murther the faetherliss' [HSR], 'Let his childer be faetherliss, an' his wyffe ane widaw' [HSR] (also written 'wedaw'; see the more common **weedi**).

widdershins (*wi-dur-shinz*) *adv., arch.* anticlockwise, in the opposite way from normal, in the unlucky direction (also written 'widdershins', etc.; cf. **withershins**; from Old German).

widdle (*wi-dul*) *n.* piddle, act of urination – 'A'll heh'i gaun for a widdle', *v.* to urinate – 'if ee pick dandelions, ee'll widdle the bed'.

widdy-bag (*wi-dee-bawg*) *n., arch.* a kind of pack made of twisted willow twigs, the phrase said to be used in a Teviotdale rhyme during the game of **hornie-holes**, as 'attested by old people of great antiquity' – 'Jock, Speak, and Sandy, Wi' a' their lousie train, Round about by Errinborra, We'll never meet again. Gae head 'im, gae hang 'im, Gae lay him in the sea; A' the birds o'

the air Will bear 'im companie. With a nig-nag, widdy- (or worry-) bag, And an e'endown trail trail; Quoth he' [JoJ].

the Wide Close (*thu-wīd-klōs*) *n.* former name for the Roond Close, used in the early 1800s.

the Wideopen (*wīd-ō-pin*) *n.* hill in the eastern part of Roxburghshire in Yetholm Parish, reaching a height of 268 m and lying on St. Cuthbert's Way (the origin is probably the Old English 'æt thæm widum hopum', meaning 'at the wide valleys; it is first recorded as 'Wydhoppin' in 1523).

the Wide Pend (*thu-wīd-pend*) *n.* former popular name for the passageway next to the Waverley Bar.

wide ti the waa (*wīd-ti-thu-waw*) *adj., arch.* wide open (of a door), as far open as it will go – 'Oh shair! Hei's left the ooter door weide ti the waa. Nae wunder there's a caald draucht' [ECS].

widni (*wid-ni*) *contr.* wouldn't, would not – ?.

Widow Richardson (*wi-dō-ri-churd-sin*) *n.* lady who kept a lodging house in Hawick in the early 18th century. This is recorded in the 1723 Parish records, although further particulars of her name, her husband and her address are not given.

Wield (*weeld*) *n.* **Bailie John** (1836/7–77) druggist of 48 High Street, who was Hawick Magistrate. He came from the Annan area, son of a farmer. His chemist's business operated for about 20 years, and he was succeeded by W.R. Ross. He started a paraffin works on Commercial Road around 1866 (where Donaldson's later had an oil extracting works), but he was bankrupt in a couple of years. He was a Councillor for Teviot Ward from 1871, immediately being appointed as a Magistrate, but retired in 1875 due to business difficulties following the Collie failure. In 1870 he married Christina Mary, daughter of draper James Turnbull. In later years he lived at Wilton Grove and is buried in Wellogate Cemetery.

wifes (*wīfs*) *n., pl.* wives.

wifie (*wī-fee*) *n.* a wife – 'Aw'll maybe pick up a bit wifie o' ma ain in the by gaun . . . ' [JEDM], mildly derogatory term for a woman, particularly a middle-aged one – 'The gawsie auld wifie cam' bustlin' ben . . . ' [JJ], 'If ye want a bit wifie that's usefae an' neat . . . ' [WAP].

Wigg (*wig*) *n.* farm on the B6357 in the upper Rule valley, near where the Wigg Burn meets the Hyndlee Burn. William, Lord Cranstoun (superior of the Barony) owned the woods there in 1621 when 2 Shiels were denounced as rebels for cutting down his 'greenwood'. James Laidlaw was shepherd there in the early part of the 18th century. John Elliot was living there around 1770 and Thomas Grieve in 1788. The lands there were held by Walter Scott of Wauchope in 1811, along with part of Wauchope-head, 'now known by the name of the South-west division of the Lands of Wauchope', with the superiority held by Archibald Scott of Howcleuch. George Scott was shepherd there in the mid-19th century and Andrew Thomson was shepherd in the latter part of the 19th century (it is 'Wig' in 1621).

Wiggam (*wi-gum*) *n.* nickname of **James Turnbull** of Denholm.

Wigg Burn (*wig-burn*) *n.* stream in the upper part of Rulewater. It rises on the slopes of Wigg Knowe and flows roughly north to meet the Hass Sike and then the Hyndlee burn near the farm of Wigg. Recorded in 1677 when the lands of Wauchope are described as 'on Southside of water called Wig'.

Wiggins (*wi-ginz*) *n.* possible name for lands belonging to Melrose Abbey, and for which Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch was granted the office of Bailie in 1524, confirmed in 1525. It is unclear where these lands were, but the others named were Melroselenads, Ettrickhead, Rodono, Eskdalemuir, Ringwoodfield and East Teviotdale. They are not listed in the earlier grant of 1519 (it is 'Uiggynnis' in 1524 and 'Wggennis' in 1524).

Wiggins (*wi-ginz*) *n.* **John** (17th/18th C.) married Isobl Dodds in Ashkirk in 1705. His name is written 'Wiggens'.

Wigg Knowe (*wig-now*) *n.* hill in the Wauchope Forest, to the west of the Note o' the Gate. Wigg Burn rises on its eastern slopes. It reaches a height of 491 m and has a communication mast on top (it is drawn on Pont's c.1590 map, labelled 'Wyiggs hill', is 'Wriggs Hill' on Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Wriggs hill' on Blaeu's 1654 map).

Wigham see **Wigholm**

Wigholm (*wi-gum*) *n.* **Adam** 'Edy' (16th C.) listed in 1541 among English rebels who had been reset in Scotland. He was listed among some Armstrongs who were reset by young Hector Armstrong at Tweeden. Probably the same 'Edde Weghame, servante to Anton Armstronge' was listed in 1541 among a group of Armstrongs, Elliots, Croziers and others accused of burning the corn of William Carnaby at Halton. **Archibald** 'Airchie' (16th C.) tenant of the lands of Simon Elliot in Dod Burn, listed in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. His name is given as 'Arche Wiggein'. He is surely related to the 'Rynne Wiggein' who was tenant of a farm

near Skelfhill. **Helen** (16th C.) merchant of some sort recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. She was owed money for supplying fowls. Given the others she is listed alongside, it seems likely she was from Hawick. **John** 'Cock' (15th/16th C.) recorded as 'Johne Wighame alias Cok' in a document of 1500 listing men of Liddesdale and neighbouring areas who gave pledges for good behaviour to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. Perhaps the same 'Cok Wighame' is listed among many men from Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **John** (17th C.) son of William, tenant in Nether Whisgills. In 1642 he is on a long list of Border 'notorious criminalls, theeves and ressetters of thift' who were to be captured and tried. **Matthew** (15th C.) listed among a large number of Liddesdale men who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. Actually there are 2 separate men listed with the same name. They may have been related to other Wigholms who were also listed, namely Cock and William. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) listed among the tenants of Skelfhill and neighbouring farms in a bond of security signed in Hawick in 1569. His name is given as 'Rynne Wiggein' (and there is some guesswork on his name). **Ninian** (16th/17th C.) recorded as 'Niniane Quhigholme in Peilbrae' in 1612 when he was on the jury for the case of the death of a man while imprisoned in the Hawick Kirk steeple. **Ninian** (17th C.) tenant in 'Todscleughsyde' in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records **Robert** 'Hob' (16th/17th C.) from Braidhaugh and formerly Alemoor. William White from Muselee and Simon White from Alemoor were caution for him at the Justice Court in Jedburgh in 1623. **William** (15th C.) listed among men of Liddesdale who failed to appear at the Justice-aire in 1494/5. **William** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Nether Whisgills. In 1642 his son John was listed among many Borderers wanted for theft and other crimes. 'Wilwigholms steid' is listed in 1632 among the lands possessed by Thomas Kerr of Ancrum, and seems likely to have been the farm he tenanted in Liddesdale. **William** (17th C.) recorded as tenant of Newton in Roxburghshire (although it is unclear which Newton) in 1684 on the list of men declared rebels for not taking 'the Test' (also written 'Wiggam', 'Wigham', 'Wighame', 'Wigoune', 'Quhigholme', etc.).

wight (*wī'*, *wīt*) *adj., arch.* stout, strong, mighty, brave – '... That had he been as wight as Wallace was, Away brave Noble he could not win. Fala, &c.' [CPM], 'When I was spankie, young, and wight, You in my weelfare took delight' [JoHa], '... one of these wight and wannel lads ...' [HSR], 'When Wallace wight, and Douglas stern, Led on the spearman o' the Border' [JS], 'Whiles, at the Daisy and the Bard, They [gulls] tak their spite – But it's a gey coorse maa daur fyle Wallace, wight' [DH].

Wight (*wī'*) *n.* **Adam** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Ellen Clerk (1776–1860). He died abroad and is commemorated on the family gravestone in Borthwick Waas Cemetery. **Adam** (b.1805/6) farmer at Newton in 1841. In 1851 he was working as a 'miller's man' at the Maltsteep in Wilton. He married Helen Elliot in Jedburgh in 1834 and their children included John (b.1838), Jane (b.1842) and Mary (b.1847). **Alexander** (18th/19th C.) farmer at the Grange in Southdean Parish, according to the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) living at Over Kirkhope in Ettrick Parish in 1799 when his son Andrew was baptised in Roberton. **Andrew** (1798–1863) originally from Bowden Parish, son of Walter and Mary Straith. He was a carpenter in Cavers Parish. He had a business partner and their firm, Scott & Wight, became cabinet-makers and joiners in Hawick at 58 High Street. Their premises may be the place marked 'Mr. Scott' around No. 58 on Wood's 1824 map. The business is listed on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. They are listed as 'Scott & Wight' in Slater's 1852 directory. He was employing 8 men in 1851. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living at Cavers West Lodge. In 1861 he was listed as 'Formerly Carpenter'. In 1842 he told stories about Dr. John Leyden, which James Douglas of Cavers retold in 1875. His wife also told Douglas that she knew the Leyden family, and described being in their house at Henlawshiel. He married Helen Scott in Cavers in 1823 and their children included: Janet (b.1824), who married John Hume from Langholm; Walter (b.1826); and William (b.1828). **Andrew** (19th C.) married Mary Douglas in Southdean in 1840. **Anthony** (19th C.) married Mary Young in Hawick in 1850. **Daniel** 'Dan' (19th C.) landlord of the Half-Moon Inn in the latter part of the 19th century. He was also well known as a Powderhall runner. In 1889 he refuse to sell some land to allow an extension of the Evangelical Union Kirk on O'Connell Street, presumably because of their promotion of temperance. **George** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick who was Cornet in 1709. He married Helen Cook in Hawick in late 1711 and their children

included James (b.1712), Janet (b.1714), Robert (b.1717), Margaret (b.1719) and Jean (b.1722). The witnesses in 1712 were cooper Robert Hardie and James Scott 'Doctor', in 1714 were Bailie George Martin and flesher Robert Deans, and in 1722 were fleshers Robert and George Renwick. Note that his name was written 'Wright' in 1712. **George** (18th C.) married Marion Scott in Hawick in 1726. **George** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick. In 1728 he married Janet Beattie from Langholm Parish. In 1721 and 1725 he witnessed baptisms for weaver Robert, who was surely related. **James** (d.1716/7) weaver listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1700 for carrier David Minto, in 1704 for workman Archibald Elliot, in 1707 for weaver Andrew Jardine and in 1709 for George Johnston, tenant in Hilliesland. In 1709 he was 'weaver, burgess of Hawick' when he had a grant from Robert Langlands of that Ilk for the lands of 'Spetchenhaugh' (i.e. the Spetch). This gave him the right to cut turf on Wilton Common, which he did. His son Robert succeeded him in his lands and his grandson James was served as his heir in 1751. He died the same year that his grandson Robert Douglas was born; he therefore must have had a daughter who married a Douglas. **James** (18th C.) weaver in Hawick, son of Robert. He was grandson of James, who was feued lands at the Spetch by Langlands of that Ilk in 1709. He was served as heir to his grandfather in 1751. He then sold the lands to Thomas Turnbull of Fenwick, with his cousin, weaver Robert Douglas, serving as his bailie. **James** (18th C.) married Isabell Bell in Bedrule in 1762. **James** (18th C.) married Isabell Hall in Bedrule in 1797. **Rev. James** (1786–1859) born in Midlem, son of George. He is said to have been taught by George Scott in Lilliesleaf. He attended Edinburgh University, was licensed in the Presbytery of Forfar and became minister at Oxnam in 1830. He married Mary Leslie from Jedburgh and their children included: George, minister at Wamphray; and Mary Ann Leslie, who married Thomas Robson Scott of Newton. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Tait in 1822 and their children included: Isabella (b.1823); Christian (b.1827); and Ann (b.1832). **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. He married Cecilia Laing and their son Andrew was baptised in 1829. **James** (19th C.) married Mary Oliver in Southdean in 1841. **Janet** (18th C.) widow of someone called Leithead. In 1751 the Hawick Session resolved to provide her with an allowance from the sale of her husband's house. **John** (16th/17th C.) servant to James Ker of Bewlie. He is recorded in 1622, along with Ker and other servants of his when there was a complaint by George of Newhall that they tried to find him to kill him, but instead attacked his servants and later attacked him with drawn weapons. Not appearing, they were all denounced as rebels. **John** (17th C.) resident in Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to Thomas, who were also listed there. **John** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Oliver in Hawick in 1718. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Milsington in 1725 when his son Andrew was baptised. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His son William was baptised in 1749. **John** (18th/19th C.) listed as a shepherd at Bedrule on the Dog Tax Rolls in 1797 for having 2 non-working dogs. Probably the same John married Isabella Buckham in Bedrule in 1794. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Southdean Parish. His son Adam was baptised in 1804. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet Tait and their son Walter was baptised in 1825. **John** (19th C.) married Jemima Nichol in Hobkirk in 1836. **Mary** (b.c.1780) listed as a widow who was a midwife at about 25 High Street in 1851. **Peter Sinton** (1850/1–1927) farmer at Denholmhill, he was born in Maxton Parish, son of Walter and Helen Sinton. He married Jessie Ellen Davidson, who died at Campfield in 1933, aged 71. Their children, baptised in Maxton, included: Walter (1884–1953); Janet (b.1886); Helen Sinton (b.1888); Alice (b.1890); Jane (b.1892); George Davidson (1895–1978); William (1897–98), who died in infancy; and Mary (b.1899). **Robert** (17th C.) indweller of Unthank in Ewesdale. In 1653 he inherited half a husbandland in Midlem from James Bald, his grandmother's brother. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) weaver in Hawick. He seems likely to be son of weaver James, who inherited his father's piece of land at the Spetch. He witnessed baptisms in 1706 for carrier David Minto and in 1725 for George Smith ('tenent in Hawick'). In 1715 he married Jean Bridges ('or Swan'); she may therefore be the Jean who previously married Mungo Swan in 1702. Their children included: Robert (b.1716); Margaret (b.1717); James (b.1718); Janet (b.1720); James (again, b.1721); Helen (b.1723); George (b.1725); and Robert (again, b.1727). The witnesses in 1716 were merchant

Francis Elliot and wright William Murray, in 1717 were weaver Robert Tinlin and shoemaker William Riddell, in 1721 were wright John Pringle and weaver George Wight (who was surely related) and in 1725 were weaver George (again) and weaver John Stevenson. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Robert (b.1754) and William (b.1756). **Robert** (b.c.1780) servant at Raperlaw Townhead in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. He may be the Robert who married Janet Henderson and whose children, baptised in Lilliesleaf, included Robert (b.1812), Margaret (b.1814), Jessy (b.1817), Thomas (b.1818), Helen (b.1820) and Violet (b.1823). **Robert** (1944/5–) joined Pesco's in the yarn store in 1964, eventually becoming Managing Director 1992–2000. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident in Bewlie in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to John, who were also listed there. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) married Mary Hill in Kirkton in 1718. **Walter** (d.1819) tailor in Hawick. His name is the second one on the list of 'Donations' to the Hawick Savings Bank in 1815. **Walter** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Christian Hume and their son Robert was baptised in 1851. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His son Archibald was baptised in 1702. **William** (18th C.) paid the cart tax in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1791. **William** (19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Agnes (or Nancy) Thomson in 1830 and their children included: Mary (b.1831); John (b.1833); and William (b.1835). **William** (1806–92) son of Adam and Ellen Clerk, born in Roberton Parish. He was a slater at Borthaugh Cottages. He donated some interesting stones to the Museum in 1863. He married Helen Lillico in 1848, who died at Borthaugh in 1850, aged 40. He may also have married a second time. His children included Christian (b.1848), Helen Clerk (1851–1883) and Isabella Douglas (1853–1936). His mother Helen (or Ellen) Clerk was also living with him in 1841 and 1851. The family are buried at Borthwick Waas. **William** (19th/20th C.) joiner and cabinetmaker who ran the business 'Scott & Wight' at 58 High Street. In 1906 he transferred the firm to his son Andrew (also formerly written 'Weight').

the Wilderness (*thu-wil-dur-nis*) *n.* former name for a plantation on the east side of the approach road to the original Wilton Manse, i.e. near where the bowling part of the Leisure Centre is located now. A little stream used to run through the grounds (long buried in conduits).

the Wilderness Road (*thu-wil-dur-nis-rōd*) *n.* name once used for the approach road to the original Wilton Manse, located where the Station was built. The road ran between 2 high hedges and was called after the popular name for the plantation on its eastern side.

wild hyacinth (*wīld-hI-a-sinth*) *n.* usual name in Scotland for the flower called the **bluebell** in England, Scilla non scripta.

wild rewbub (*wīld-roo-bub*) *n., arch.* the common butterbur, Petasites vulgaris (also 'wild rhubarb').

wile (*wīl*) *v., arch.* to deceive, beguile, entice – '. . . O but ye be a wilin' rogue – Fareweel John Barleycorn!' [JT], 'Until a lass wi'r saft sweet words Did wyle the glove in play . . . ' [DH], *n., poet.* a snare, trap – 'Keepe me frae the wyles whilk thaye hae layde for me, an' the girns o' the wurkers i' inequitie' [HSR] (also written 'wyle').

Wilkie (*wil-kee*) *n.* **James** (17th C.) cottar at Ruletownfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Janet** (d.1760) described as being 'in Hartshaugh miln' when her funeral is recorded in Hobkirk Parish in 1760. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Hassendean. In 1680 he was called as a witness in the trial of local Covenanters, but did not appear. He is recorded in 1684 when his servant Thomas Brown was listed among those declared fugitives for being Covenanters. Also in that year the will of his wife Helen Davidson is recorded. He is probably the John 'glkie' who witnessed a baptism for Thomas in Hassendean in 1683. **John** (d.c.1685) listed as 'younger, in Rafflat' in 1685 when his will was recorded. He was presumably farmer at Rawflat. **John** (17th C.) married Janet Scott in Bedrule Parish in 1690. **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Swanshiel. In 1720 he witnessed a baptism in Hawick for waulker Robert Rutherford. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Grieve in Hawick in 1754. His wife may be the Janet who died in Hawick in 1785. **John** (d.bef. 1808) wright in Hawick. His son John was a shoemaker whose death was recorded in 1808. He may be the John who married Margaret Renwick (also from Hawick) in Hawick in 1776 and whose children included Janet (b.1777) and John (b.1780). His wife may be the Margaret (or Peggy) who died in Hawick in 1823. **John** (18th C.) married Helen Lamb in Bedrule Parish in 1726. **John** (c.1775–1808) shoemaker in Hawick, son of wright John. He was listed on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. John, son of John, who died in Hawick in 1806 may be his son. **Margaret** (16th C.) probably name of a tenant of Sir James Douglas

of Cavers according to a list in the court proceedings of the Lords of Council in 1541. **Mary** (18th/19th C.) proprietor of a shop somewhere around the Howegate in the early 19th century. She sold 'tam trot', gingerbread and other confectionaries. She may be the Mary whose death is recorded in Hawick in 1827. **T.** (18th/19th C.) listed at Minto House among subscribers for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He was probably a house-servant at Minto. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) witness to a sasine of the Erskines in Synton lands in 1508, where he is 'Thomas Wykinsone'. He may have been local, since several of the other witnesses were. **Rev. Thomas** (d.c.1638) first post-Reformation minister at Lilliesleaf (those earlier being just readers). He was related to John Row, the Reformer. He was educated at St. Leonard's College and St. Andrews University, becoming 'laureated' in 1583. He became Lilliesleaf minister in 1588 (after being Reader for 2 years) and continued until at least October 1638. He was presented to the parsonage and vicarage by Robert, Lord Roxburghe about 1609. It is said that he 'did frequently shed tears while he was preaching'. In 1615 he was rebuked for allowing 'the gudewife of Sinton' (possibly the widow of Walter Scott of Synton) from Ashkirk parish to take communion, 'she being a contemner of her awin minister and of her awin kirk'. In about 1618 he was listed as reader at Selkirk among men who might act as witnesses to the illegal use of hagbuts and pistols. He may be the same man as Thomas 'M.A.' recorded as schoolmaster in Selkirk in 1626 and 1629. His elder son was Thomas (who was Reader at Selkirk and then minister of Crailing), and his younger son William (who succeeded as minister at Lilliesleaf). **Rev. Thomas** (c.1592–c.1658) probably son of Thomas, minister of Lilliesleaf, he graduated from St. Andrews in 1614 and became minister of Crailing in 1621. He left a widow and son, John. Note that there were other ministers of the same name living at a similar time, and who were probably related. He signed the 'Confessions of Faith' in Hawick in 1638. **Rev. Thomas** (17th C.) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1659, he was a minister in London and then became minister of Galashiels in 1665. He is recorded holding lands at 'Feirlienown, Bewlie' in 1669. He was translated to North Leith in 1672 and translated to the Collegiate or Second Charge of the Tolbooth (Edinburgh) in 1687. **Rev. Thomas** (17th C.) graduating from Edinburgh University in 1668, he was licensed in 1676 and later the same year became minister at Abbotrule. He was translated to Beith (Ayrshire) before mid-1687. But he was only minister there for 2 years. **Rev. Thomas** (1645–1711) nephew of Rev. Thomas (who was minister at Galashiels and the Tolbooth in Edinburgh, and who held lands at Bewlie). He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1662 and was part of the meeting of Lothian and Tweeddale ministers after the Toleration. In 1689 he became first minister of the Canongate. He was twice Moderator of the General Assembly. He married Rachel, daughter of John Sinclair, minister at Ormiston. Note that it is easy to confuse the various nearly contemporary ministers of the same name. He may be the Thomas who was said to have officiated at a field conventicle in 1679 when Graham of Claverhouse was searching the local countryside. **Thomas** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. He could be the Thomas who witnessed a baptism for Adam Inglis 'in huntla' (i.e. Huntlaw) in Roberton Parish in 1682. Probably the same Thomas 'glkie' is recorded in Hassendean in a baptismal record of 1683. His wife was Janet Dodds and their children included Helen (b.1683) and William (b.1684). The witnesses in 1683 were John 'glkie' and Walter Davidson. **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He witnessed baptisms in 1720 for cooper William Turnbull, in 1725 for weaver Robert Turnbull, and in 1742 for gardener Alexander Donald. He paid tax for 11 windows in Hawick in 1748. In 1720 he married Margaret, daughter of John Purdom (schoolmaster and Session Clerk). Their children included: Marion (b.1721); Janet (b.1723); John (b.1724); Margaret (b.1725); Margaret (again, b.1727); Robert (b.1729); Christian (b.1731); Margaret (again, b.1734); and William (b.1737). Walter (b.1736), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. The 1723 baptism was witnessed by tailor Henry Orrock and merchant William Chisholme, the 1726 one by William Sadler and Henry Orrock, the 1729 one by 'Mr' Chisholme and Thomas Watson and the 1731 one by Walter Scott and John Glendinning. He could be the merchant Thomas who witnessed baptisms for Walter Purdom (perhaps related to his wife) in 1759, 1760 and 1765, the Thomas who witnessed baptisms for merchant Richard Purdom in 1762 and 1773, and the merchant Thomas who witnessed baptisms for shoemaker James Chisholme in 1762 and for baxter William Elliot in 1763. He may be the Thomas who died in Hawick in 1774. **Thomas** (b.1806/7)

from Kirkliston in Midlothian, he was a farmer in Newcastleton. In 1861 he is listed as a horse hirer on Douglas Square. He was on the Town Committee of Management in the 1860s. His wife was Agnes and their children included John and Margaret. **Rev. William** (d.1671) probably son of Thomas, Lilliesleaf minister, he graduated from St. Andrews in 1614 and himself became minister at Lilliesleaf in 1640. While preaching at Melrose in 1640 he was apparently interrupted in the middle of a sermon by the passage of English troops going from Berwick to Duns. His initials are inscribed on a panel containing a sun-dial that is built into the modern kirk at Lilliesleaf and bears the date 1642. The county valuation of 1643 records that £20 was paid to tehe Reader, who was probably him. He was confined to his parish in 1662 for not conforming to Episcopacy. He apparently died suddenly. His son Thomas was the first minister of the Canongate in Edinburgh (formerly written 'Whilkie' and 'Wilky').

Wilkinson (*wil-kin-sin*) *n.* **Charles** (18th C.) writer (i.e. lawyer) of Huntlywood, Melrose, who was made an Honorary Burgess in 1751. **Richard** (20th C.) hosiery foreman with Pesco's. He played rugby for the P.S.A. He married Joan, daughter of George Cairncross, who manufactured aerated waters. Their children included Richard and Irene, who married a McLeod. **Richard** 'Dick' (1931/2–2020) son of Richard and Joan Cairncross. He worked for John C.Laurie, framesmith's of Teviot Crescent. Later he worked in Innerleithen and then lived in Gala. He was a keen member of the Teviotdale Harriers, being Captain 1953/4 and becoming a life member in 1988. In 1952 he won the 4-mile Jubilee Trophy, as well as the 7-mile cross-country and 1-mile titlesi, and in 1958 won the 5-mile Menzies Trophy. **Thomas** of Chesterhall (18th/19th C.) merchant in Amsterdam. In 1753 he had sasine for the lands of Ashkirk Mill, Kirkhouse, Salenside, Broadlee, Castleside, Leaphill, Rymerscroft, Ryecroft, Roundhaugh, Sandiehaugh and Langhope Meadow. He had an additional sasine for essentially the same lands in 1779. He was one of the landowners involved in the court case over the division of Wilton Common in 1765. He also paid tax on lnds in Cranston Parish, Midlothian, in 1771. He was listed among the voters of Roxburghshire in 1788, being admitted in 1780, with no objections. He was recorded as owner of lands in Ashkirk Parish in 1788 (and still according to the 1811 Land Tax Rolls), which had previously belonged to Scott of Whitslade, including Ashkirk Mill, Kirkhouses, Salenside, Castleside and Broadlee. Some of these lands were sold to Archibald Cochrane in 1795 (sometimes written 'Wilkieson'; see also **Wullison**).

will (*wil, wul*) *n., arch.* power, choice – 'But there's an auld saying, Sir, an' a true ane, – a woman likes her will' [JTe], particularly used in the phrase 'to come in someones will', meaning to surrender to someone's wishes – 'The said day, Bessie Henderson, ... confessed of the said pettis in the nicht, and cam in will for the same' [BR1638], '... the said Robert Deans came in will for bluiding of the said Robert Scott upon the cheek and hand ...' [BR1640], 'He, the said John Hardie came in the baylyeas will for his illegal and irregular marriage' [BR1712], 'This day Mr Watson in Leeds and me bargained for the Brodly wool, he came in my will for 6/- the stone' [JB], or 'put in one's will', meaning to leave things to the other's discretion – 'Hyred Will Nickle to caw the plewgh from Martinmas to Whitsunday for a pair of shoes – 2s that he put in my will ...' [JB] (cf. **wull**).

Willans (*wi-linz*) *n.* **Rev. Jonathan Michael Arthur** (b.1959/60–) minister at St. Cuthbert's Church in Hawick 1988–91. He moved to Hawick from Larne, having also served in the Ulster Defence Regiment. He made several improvements to the Kirk, but some of his comments from the pulpit and literature he distributed proved unpopular with much of the congregation and he left (for a new charge at Brockham Green, Surrey) amid acrimonious dispute. He is now minister at Leigh, Surrey. He also wrote a controversial book 'Proof the Bible is True', became well known for chairing a survey of church attendance published in 2005, and also posts responses on a 'Bible Questions Answered' web-site.

Willat (*wi-li'*) *n.* another variant of **Elliot**.

willcorn (*wil-kōrn*) *n., arch.* wild oats, Avena fatua.

Will Easton's Well (*wil-ees-tinz-wel*) *n.* part of the town's public water supply, situated near the Tower Hotel.

willfi (*wil-fi*) *adj., arch.* willful – 'And of the wilfu', woefu' waste, Right conscious was he' [JLu].

Willglen Mill (*wil-glen-mil*) *n.* name sometimes used for the building at 22 Commercial Road. The name presumably came from this being part of the set of mills run by Wilson & Glenny. It was built around the 1890s for Hunter & Young's hosiery manufactuters, then used by Hawick Woollen Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 1922–25

and by Wilglen Hosiery Ltd. from 1925. It was used by dressmakers W. & O. Marcus 1940–1964, with part also occupied by the Red Cross. It then became the Scout Headquarters. The main part of the building was demolished in 2000 as part of road improvements to Commercial Road, with the back part of the original 'L' still standing (also sometimes written 'Wilglen').

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* popular forename, particularly popularised in Scotland because of early Kings and Wallace. It is unusual in being common for a millennium despite not being from the Bible. In early documents the Latin version occurs as 'Willelmus' (and similar forms) and was often abbreviated to 'Wm'. Pet forms include 'Bill', 'Billie', 'Will', 'Willie', 'Wull' and 'Wullie'.

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* name of one King of Scotland and 4 Kings of the United Kingdom. **William I** 'the Lion' (1143–1214) King from 1165. His name came from his standard, the red lion rampart on a yellow background. He was part of the Canmore family and was Earl of Northumbria from 1152, until forced to yield the title to Henry II of England in 1157. He tried to regain Northumbria, but was captured at the Battle of Alnwick in 1174 and taken to Normandy. To be released he had to acknowledge Henry as his feudal superior in the Treaty of Falaise, which lasted for 15 years. Because of this focus on the Borders, it is probable that he passed near or through Hawick. He certainly spent some time in Jedburgh, where he granted many charters. He also arranged the 'Auld Alliance' with France, which effectively existed for the next 300 years. He was succeeded by his son Alexander II. **William III** of England (1650–1702) King of England from 1689, taking the crown from James II in the 'Glorious Revolution' and re-establishing a Protestant monarchy with Mary II. He was son of William II, Prince of Orange and Mary Stuart (daughter of Charles I). He married Mary, daughter of James II and ruled the United Provinces of the Netherlands from 1670, until invited to England by James' opponents. In 1689 the clergy were required to pray for the new King and Queen and to denounce James II or lose their positions. Only 3 ministers out of 33 in the Presbyteries of Jedburgh, Kelso and Selkirk did this. There was also continued opposition in Scotland from the Jacobites. **William IV** (1765–1837) King from 1830, being crowned after the death of his brother George IV. There was a Coronation Dinner held in the Town Hall in 1831, chaired by Dr. John Douglas. He was originally a Whig supporter and helped push through reforms, although by the time the Reform Bill was passed he had switched his sympathies to the Tories.

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* (11th/12th C.) 2nd Abbot of the abbey in Selkirk (which would become Kelso Abbey. He took over from Radulf in 1117 or 1118, but retired in 1119, after only a couple of years. He returned to Tiron and was succeeded by Herbert.

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* (12th C.) one of the chaplains ('capellano') probably of Hawick (along with Algar) who was recorded as witness to a charter in about 1183, the first mention of a church at Hawick. He is also one of the first people associated with Hawick of whom we have record, although whether he actually resided there is unknown. He may be the William, Clerk of Hawick ('Willo, Cleric de hauwic') mentioned as witness to: a Lovel charter of about the 1190s, swapping the lands of Branxholme for some nearby lands in the Barony of Hawick granted to the canons of St. Andrews; a charter of Geoffrey Riddell to Kelso Abbey in the period 1185–1204; a charter of Ralph de Vere to Kelso Abbey sometime in 1165–1195; and a charter of William de Moreville to Melrose Abbey in 1189–1195. He may have still been Hawick chaplain when St. Mary's was dedicated in 1214.

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* (d.1227) son of John, who was son of Orm, who gave his name to Ormiston on Kale Water. He was referred to William of Hownam and also William de Landales. He confirmed his father's gift of land in Hownam to Melrose Abbey, but there followed a dispute with the monks, and he ended up having the property for his life. He witnessed many grants to religious institutions, e.g. in the period 1165–85 a grant of Anselm of Whitton to Melrose Abbey, lands in Clifton around the 1180s, lands in Whitton by William, son of Walter de Ryedale in the period 1185–1215 and lands in Eskdale and elsewhere in Dumfriesshire by Gervase, son of Robert Avenel. In the 1210s he witnessed a grant to the Convent of Dunfermline and perhaps a little later a grant to St. Andrews Priory. In the 1210s he also witnessed a grant by Patrick of Ryedale of lands in Whitton to Melrose Abbey, and a further grant of lands in Lilliesleaf by Walter, son of Patrick of Ryedale to Melrose Abbey. He witnessed further grants to Melrose and Kelso in about 1220. He was last recorded as witness to a transaction by Alexander of Chatto to Melrose Abbey for lands in Hownam in 1226. His wife was Donancia de Cleresei. They had sons: John of Landles, who

may have been ancestor of the later Landles'; and William of Ormiston, ancestor of the Ormistons.

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* (12th/13th C.) son of Hugh. In the period 1214–49 he witnessed the sale of lands in West Lilliesleaf by Adam, son of Adam of Durham. It seems likely he was a local man, perhaps a cleric.

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* (13th C.) Dean of Teviotdale, in the Diocese of Glasgow, recorded sometime in the period between 1251 and 1274. His surname is unknown.

William (*wi-lee-um*) *n.* (13th C.) Vicar of Hassendean. He is recorded as a witness for several undated documents, preserved in the chartulary of Coldstream Priory. In 1273 he is 'Domino Villelmo vicario de Assinden nunc magistro de Caldstrem', i.e. 'then Master in Coldstream', and sometime in the period 1254–89 he is 'Domino Willelmo vicario de Hastynden'.

William Beck's Stockin Shop see **Beck's**

William Fawlaw's Close (*wi-lee-um-faw-lawz-klōs*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule, i.e. Hobkirk Parish, mentioned in a land dispute of 1561 and 1562. It lay to the east of Nether Billerwell.

Williamhope (*wi-lee-um-hōp*) *n.* farmstead between the Yarrow and Tweed valleys, just south of Ashiestiel Hill and west of what is now Yair Hill Forest. These were Crown lands from around 1456 and were leased by Thomas Ker of Merchiston in 1488 and David Murray in the early 16th century. Sheep were recorded being stolen from there in 1494/5. William Wood had cows stolen from there, for which Walter Scott in Broadmeadows had remission in 1502. Alexander Pringle in 'Craglesche' held the lands in 1541, paying £24. Covenanter John Stoddart was there in the 1680s. John Stoddart was there in 1741/2 (the name occurs as 'Williamehop' in 1456, 'William hop' in 1494/5, 'Williamhop' in 1502 and 'Williamhoip' in 1541).

William Inglis' (*wi-lee-um-ing-ul-zeez*) *n.* carrier's firm of the early 19th century, operating weekly between Hawick and Dumfries (there was a separate 'Inglis' ' which ran to Berwick).

William in the Mott (*wi-lee-um-in-thu-mō'*) *n.* nickname of **William Scott** in the 16th century.

William Laidlaw Memorial Hall (*wi-lee-um-lād-law-me-mō-ree-ul-hawl*) *n.* village hall in Bonchester Bridge, designed by J.P. Alison and built in 1899. Its erection was funded by Sir Robert Laidlaw in memory of his son William, who died in infancy, and his father, also William. It was designed to have a hall seating 250, a recreation room, library and keeper's house. It was renovated with help from the Lottery Fund in 2003.

William Lockie's Well (*wi-lee-um-lo-keez-wel*) *n.* a former private pump, also sometimes used by the public, its precise location uncertain. There are at least a couple of possible William Lockies after whom it might have been named.

William of Deloraine (*wi-lee-um-ov-de-lo-rān*) *n.* fictional character in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. He is the champion of the Lady of Branxholme, who rides to Melrose Abbey to get Michael Scott's mystic book, is injured by the evil dwarf page of Henry of Cranstoun and through magic is impersonated by Henry for the final duel with Sir Richard Musgrave – 'A stark moss-trooping Scott was he, As e'er couch'd Border lance by knee; Through Solway sands, through Tarras moss, Blindfold, he knew the paths to cross' [SWS].

William of Hawick (*wi-lee-um-ov-hIk*) *n.* prebend (i.e. member of the clergy receiving a stipend) of Sir David Guthrie, mentioned in 1435. There was also a 'William, clericus de Hawick' who witnessed a charter of about 1300.

William of Tofts see **Tofts**

Williamrig see **William's Rig**

Williams (*wi-lee-umz*) *n.* **A.S.** (19th/20th C.) teacher at the Buccleuch School who moved to Teviot Grove Academy in 1895 when it became the new secondary school. He was the main assistant teacher of the senior classes, replacing Mr. Brown. **Dr. Harry** (1913–2016), O.B.E., living at Gattonside in his later life, he was a member of the Hawick Salvation Army for many years. He trained in medicine and as at the Salvation Army training college and became a missionary surgeon, speialising in reconstructive surgery. He worked at several hospitals in India and was involved with relief work in Vietnam and elsewhere. A hospital was named after him in Bolivia. He was appointed O.B.E. in 1970 for work in the field of plastic surgery, particularly for leprosy sufferers. He was Chief Medical Officer for the Catherine Booth Hospital. He married Eileen Neeve in 1939. He died at the age of 103. **Rev. Hendry Pritchard** (b.1901) educated at the University of Wales, he was ordained as a missionary to Assam in 1927. He was then a tutor at the Cherra Theological College in India and missionary at Mossbank. He was inducted as a minister at Sandsting in 1932 and moved to Cluny in 1938. He served during WWII as a Chaplain to the Forces. In

1945 he became minister of Orrock Kirk. In 1950 he moved to St. Andrews, Te Kuiti, New Zealand. He married in 1928. **John** (18th C.) servant at Borthwickbrae when his child (or perhaps he himself) was baptised in Roberton Parish in 1775. He was footman at Borthwickbrae in 1778 and 1779, when he was working for John Elliot. By 1785 he was a house servant at Borthwickbrae. His name is transcribed in one document as 'William'. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) stabler and public house proprietor of the High street, recorded in Pigot's 1825 directory.

William's Cleuch (*wi-lee-umz-klooch*) *n.* small stream rising on Burnt Craig and running north-east to join the Slitrig.

William Scott's Well (*wi-lee-um-skots-wel*) *n.* a former private pump at the foot of the Green Wynd (Beaconsfield Terrace, or perhaps the continuation of Morrison Place).

Williamshope (*wi-lee-umz-hōp*) *n.* former name for lands in the Barony of Cavers, located somewhere in upper Teviotdale. It is listed between Corriesike and Giddenscleuch when the Barony was inherited in 1687 and 1698. There may be a connection with 'Williamsrig', which was also in the Barony. However, it seems unlikely to be related to 'Williamhope' in the Yarrow valley.

Williamshope (*wi-lee-umz-hōp*) *n.* name said to have been given to the location in Ettrick Forest where in 1353 Sir William Douglas (the Knight of Liddesdale) was killed by his godson, who was also Sir William Douglas, Lord Douglas. A 1649 description of Selkirkshire states that 'Williams Croce is the place, where one of the Earles of Douglass was killed of old. It stands in the heicht of an Edge beside Braidmeadows within a mile of Philiphauch'. The farm of 'Williamhope' lies near the head of the Glenkinnon Burn, north of Broadmeadows. There has been no sign of a monument there for centuries.

Williamson (*wi-lee-um-sin*) *n.* **Alan** (1969/70–) from Dunfermline, he came to Hawick to teach History and Modern Studies, moved to the Highlands, then was Principal Teacher of History at Earlston, returning to Hawick as Depute Headteacher in 2002. He was High School Rector 2006–13, before moving to Lasswade and then Dubai. **Charles** (19th C.) Hawick draper, listed on the 1837 electoral roll. He was also recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory as a draper on the High Street. He was mentioned in connection with 'fictitious voters', having a reciprocal life-rent agreement with John Robertson in Selkirk. He was listed in Pigot's 1837 directory as Secretary of the Hawick Reading Room at the Tower Knowe. He had a business at the Tower Knowe, which was taken over by William Kedie and Walter Armstrong when he emigrated to Australia in 1839. He sailed on the ship Palmyra and founded a business in Collins Street in Melbourne. He married Elizabeth Waldie and their children included Joan (d.1833), who is buried at St. Mary's and Isabella (d.1840), who died in Melbourne. **Cornelius** (b.1814/5) from England he was a 'sinker maker' in Hawick. In 1841 he was on O'Connell Street and was at about 12 Howegate in 1851. He was also listed as a 'sinker maker, Back row' in Slater's 1852 directory. His wife was Sarah. **Rev. George** (1741/2–1817) native of Alloa, he was the first minister of the East Bank ('Burgher') Church, from 1774. However, he lasted only about 9 years, there being dissaray among the congregation and argument about his stipend. The precise details of why a segment of the congregation turned against him are now unknown, but one suggestion is that he declined to marry someone who had effectively been selected for him, and another idea is that his acceptance of charity from Dr. Charters of Wilton was resented. James Winthrope published a pamphlet about the dispute, 'A Dialogue between Two Burghers on the Ejection of the Rev. Mr. Williamson from the Eastend', but no copies are known. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He finally left the church in 1783 following disagreements with his congregation, his successor referring to his 'offensive peculiarities'. Nevertheless, he remained in Hawick for several months, preaching to his sympathisers in the Little Haugh. The East-end congregation subsequently had a difficult time finding a new minister, calling at least 2 other men before James Henderson was ordained in 1791. In 1785 a group of the congregation obtained a 'decreet of removing' from the meeting house against him. After leaving Hawick he attached himself to the 'Auld Licht' party and was a probationer for 6 years before becaming minister at St. Andrews in 1789. However, in 1795 there was again a dispute over the payment of the stipend, with him claiming he had not been paid, but then a paper being produced in which he signed for the payment. He left to become an independent preacher, suffering from ill-health and poverty and dying in Kirkcaldy. He wrote 'Separation no schism ...' (1800). In Hawick in 1775 he married Betty Dalgleish, daughter of the farmer at Fastheugh in Yarrow. An unnamed daughter of his died in Hawick in 1781 and

a son Simon in 1782. There is no known portrait of him. **George** (b.1814/5) born in Collessie in Fife, he was head gardener at Minto House in the 1860s. His wife was Margaret and their children included Eliza and George. **James** (b.1821) born in Southdean Parish, son of Alexander and Helen Jamieson. He moved to Edinburgh with his parents when young. He married in 1845 and travelled around the countryside with his wife selling baskets. In 1866 his wife died after he had assaulted her and he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. In 1868 there was a legal dispute between Southdean and an Edinburgh Parish over who was liable to support his children Helen and Anne. His other children were David and John. **James** 'Nellie Swinton' (19th/20th C.) well-known Hawick character whose nickname was, for some reason, that of a woman. He was noted for training runners. His father had died from a fall in the Sandbed while decorating a shop for Edward, Prince of Wales' wedding. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish, recorded in 1698 as a ervant to the Laird of Woll. He married Margaret Cutherbertson in 1692 and their children included Beatrice (b.1694), Agnes (b.1696) and John (b.1698). The witnesses in 1694 were John Stewart and Robert 'Hunnum'. Perhaps the same John secondly married Isobel Tait and had children Agnes (b.1708) and Walter (b.1710). **Margaret** (19th C.) merchat of the Kirk Wynd. She was daughter of Alexander Russell and Margaret Crozier. **May** (20th C.) writer of 'The Non-Celtic Place-Names of the Scottish Border Counties', submitted in 1942 as a Ph.D. thesis at the University of Edinburgh. It is the seminal work on the origin of local placenames. **Thomas** (15th C.) recorded in 1493 as resident of 'kirkland de Wiltoun'. Adam Turnbull in Hornshole was allowed to 'compone' for several crimes, including stealing 12 sheep from him. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) slubber in Hawick. The death of his wife is recorded in 1824. **W.** (18th/19th C.) minister in the Hawick area who was one of the first members of the Curling Club in 1803. **William** (17th/18th C.) shepherd in Whitchesters. He is recorded there in 1714, 1716, 1719, 1722 and 1725. He witnessed baptisms in 1720 for John Hobkirk in Whitchsters and in 1725 for William Cathrae in Closses. He is probably the William 'Willieson' who (along with John Hobkirk) witnessed a baptism for James Glendding (who also lived at Whitchesters) in 1731. He married Marion Thomson in Wilton in 1713 and their children included: Margaret (b.1714); Alexander (b.1716); William (b.1719); William (again, b.1722); Marion (b.1725); and John (b.1727). Note that sometimes his name may be transcribed as 'Wilson'. The witnesses in 1714 were Walter Scott and James Davidson (both in Newbigging), in 1716 were John Glendinning and Alexander Thomson (also in Whitchesters), in 1719 were John Glendinning 'Elder' and tailor Robert Gledstains, in 1722 were John Glendinning in Whitchesters and merchant Francis Scott, and in 1725 were John Glendinning (again) and Robert Gledstains. **William** (b.1807/8) from Edinburgh, he worked as a tinsmith and gas-fitter in Hawick. In 1841 he was at 'Kirkyard' and in 1851 on the Loan. He married Mary Williamson in Southdean in 1830. Their children included Margaret, James, Charles, William and Ann (formerly written 'Williamsone').

William's Rig (*wi-lee-umz-rig*) *n.* ridge in the Slitrig valley, to the north of Burnt Craig and just to the west of an extensive series of earthworks. The ridge contains the remains of an enclosure, about 38 m in diameter. This is probably the 'Williamrig' described being in Cavers Parish and owned by the Eliotts of Stobs at the end of the 17th century, e.g. among lands inherited by Sir William Eliott in 1692. It appears on a list between 'Herretburn' and 'Mirrilaw'. It was still in the Barony of Cavers when inherited by Sir William Douglas in 1687 and and by his brother Archibald in 1698 (it is 'William-rig' in 1678, transcribed 'Williameslidg' in 1687 and is 'Williamsrig' in 1698).

William Wulson & Sons (*wi-lee-um-wul-sin-an-sunz*) *n.* William Wilson & Sons hosiery manufacturers from 1819–51, founded by William Wilson, who had been in business since 1788. It began with Langlands Mills and with warehouses behind 13 High Street. The warehouse moved to the top of Wilton Path and a mill was opened at Weensland in about 1835. They started with hosiery, but branched out into flannel, blankets and tweed. The company received regular support from the Board of Trustees for Manufactures through the 1830s. With business booming and the families of the original 'Sons' having several sons growing up to enter the trade, in 1851 the business was essentially split among the 3 sons who mainly controlled it, Walter, John and George: Ladylaw and Langlands Mills went to John Wilson; Weensland Mill went to George Wilson; and additional land at Weensland, together with Allars Crescent and the property at 13 High Street went to Walter Wilson.

Willie see **Wullie**

Willie's Hob (*wi-leez-hob*) *n.* nickname for **Robert Elliot**.

Willie's Peel (*wi-leez-peel*) *n.* former name for piece of land in Lilliesleaf Parish. It corresponded to the part of Raperlaw owned by William Turnbull in 1643, valued at £104. Robert Elliot was there in 1678. It was owned by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto in 1788, and still in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (it is 'willispeil' and 'Wyliespeel' in 1678, 'Wyliespeel or Wellspeel' in 1788 and 'Wilie's Peel, or Wells Peel' in 1811).

Williestruther see **Wulliestruther**

willint (*wil-int*) *adj., arch.* willing, eager – 'She was a yauld and willint bitch As ever lap ower hedge and ditch' [JH].

Willison see **Wullison**

Will o Greena's Stane (*wil-ō-gree-naz-stān*) *n.* small standing stone in the very south of Castleton Parish, just over the Kershope Burn from Kershopefoot. It is traditionally said to mark where 'Will o Greena' was killed in a duel with Foster of Stanegarthside, with the winner gaining the lands of Greena. Note that Will Foster of Greena is recorded in 1583. The stone was moved from its original site, and may only now be a fragment of the original stone (it is marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map).

Will o the Bents (*wil-ō-thu-bents*) *n.* nickname for **William Oliver**.

the Willow Bog (*thu-wi-lō-bōg*) *n.* former name for a hay meadow somewhere in the Rule valley in the 19th century.

Wills (*wilz*) *n.* **James** married Jean Oliver in Southdean Parish in 1759 (this may be a variant of another surname).

Will's Well (*wilz-wel*) *n.* spring in Liddesdale, near the farm of Dykecrofts.

Will the Lad (*wil-thu-lawd*) *n.* nickname for **William Turnbull** in the 16th century.

Will the Lord (*wil-thu-lōrd*) *n.* nickname for **William Elliot** in the 16th century.

Willy see **Wullie**

Wilson see **Wulson**

Wilstrop (*wil-trop*) *n.* **Sir Oswald** (d.1574) son and heir of Guy of Wilstrop. He was leader of an English force, along with Sir Ralph Bulmer, which burned Hawick in 1548, killing the priest James Young in his house, along with 2 others, burning 3 other towers and taking 30 prisoners as well as plenty of booty. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Redman of Bossall (also written 'Westropp' and variants).

Wilton see **Wulton**

Wilton see **de Wilton**

Wilton (*wil-ton*) *n.* there are many other towns called Wilton, although probably only a few of them are connected with our area. There are other Wiltons in at least the following places: Cumbria; North Yorkshire; Redcar & Cleveland; Somerset; Wiltshire; New South Wales, Australia; Ontario, Canada; Shelby County, Alabama, U.S.A.; Little River County, Arkansas, U.S.A.; Sacramento County, California, U.S.A.; Fairfield County, Connecticut, U.S.A.; Will County, Illinois, U.S.A.; Cedar and Muscatine Counties Iowa, U.S.A.; Knox County, Kentucky, U.S.A.; Franklin County, Maine, U.S.A.; Beltrami County Minnesota, U.S.A.; Waseca County, Minnesota, U.S.A.; Boone County, Missouri, U.S.A.; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, U.S.A.; Saratoga County, New York, U.S.A.; Burleigh and McLean Counties, North Dakota, U.S.A.; Middlesex County, Virginia, U.S.A.; and Monroe County, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Wiltona (*wil-tō-na*) *n.* name recorded for Wilton around 1170.

Wiltonian see **Wultonian**

Wilton Tea Factory (*wil-ton-tee-fak-to-ree*) *n.* former tea factory in Hindustan, run by Thomas Cathrae of the Wilton area. The surrounding plantation area was referred to as 'Wilton' long afterwards. There is still a Wilton Tea Estate School in the Dibrugarh District, Assam, India.

Wiltoun see **Wulton**

Wiltoune (*wil-toon*) *n.* former spelling for Wilton. It is recorded in a document of 1453, in the Exchequer Rolls of 1455 and many times subsequently.

Wiltuna (*wil-tu-na*) *n.* earliest recorded version of Wilton sometime before 846, in a record ascribing land in Teviotdale to the see of the Bishop of Lindisfarne.

wilyart (*wil-yart*) *adj., poet.* wayward, astray, obstinate – '. . . only there was something wild and wilyart in its een – they couldna be lookit at and less be describit' [LHTB].

wi'm (*wim, wi-um*) *contr.* with him – '. . . he takes thae turns; dinna meddle wi'm now; he'll come back' [JEDM] (sometimes pronounced as though one word).

wimple (*wim-pul*) *v., arch.* to wind, twist, meander – 'John Dowie's Ale, o'er many a glen, Cam wimplin' forty miles an' ten' [JR], 'Adieu, ye hills and dales and plains, Adieu, ye streams saw wimplin clear . . . ' [JTe], '. . . the Rule has wimpled rounf Cowdie's Knowe at a period not

more remote than six hundred years' [WaD], 'And while Teviot's sweet stream to the Tweed wimples doon' [TC], 'Near to a clear and wimplin' burn, That in its course a mill may turn' [RF], '... To join their life wi' other rills, An' wimple on as yin thegither' [JEDM], 'The wimpling waters seem to mourn The Bard of Teviotdale' [JT], *n.* a meander, winding, ripple – '... of the bonnie glen with all its wiels and its wimples – its green holms and its fairy crooks' [JTe], '... The soond o' the wee burnie's wimple' [WS] (also **wammle** and **wumple**).

wimplefeyst (*wim-pul-fīst*) *n., arch.* a fit of sulking (see also **amplefeyst**).

wimplit (*wimp-lee', -li*) *pp., poet.* wound, twisted, meandered – 'Nae mair in midnight hour will I, Enraptured to my lassie hie. An' by the burn that wimplit by, Ca' her my only dearie, O!' [BY].

win (*win*) *v., poet.* to reside, dwell – '... she heard the witches and fairies 'greeting' at her door the whole night, and crying 'we canna win in'' [EM1820], 'When Satan wins roond ye Wi' wile an' wi charm ...' [MNR] (also **won**).

win (*win*) *v., arch.* to manage, overcome, achieve, succeed – '... and sett ane ladder in his neighbour's close or yaird where they cannot win to tur and theik ...' [BR1660], to earn, gain by hard work – '... had nae other way to win a living than by hard labour' [JTe], to gather crops, harvest, cut and dig peats – '... and they cast and win peats in any of the mosses of the common, without restriction' [DCW1765], '... Made ilka ane anxious to win the kirn day' [JoHa], *arch., poet.* to reach, arrive at – 'An' I mysel', this full hauf-year an' mair, Hae no' could win within the meeting door' [JoHa], 'The verra bairns canna win to the door withoot a' the ither bairns o' Denholm crying, Blacknebs! blacknebs!' [RM], 'She'd nae time to curse, or she wad hae done it, She tried to sit doon, but she couldna win it' [BM1901], n., arch. a strip of corn or other crop, an amount that reapers can cut while moving in one direction (cf. **wun**).

winda (*win-du*) *n., arch.* a window – 'The kitchen winda open, To clink o' pan and platter ...' [WL] (not particularly Hawick pronunciation; cf. **wundi**).

windasses (*win-das-eez*) *n., pl., arch.* fans for winnowing grain – '... That it was lawfu', just, an' right, Wi windasses folks' corn to dight' [JoHa], 'Dichtin' in the barn wi' the windasses' [JAHM] (J. Jamieson notes this as a Roxburghshire word).

Windburgh (*wind-bu-ru*) *n.* former farmstead near Windburgh Hill, in the southern part of Hobkirk Parish. Alexander Lillico was shepherd there in 1801 (it is written 'Winebrough' in 1801).

Windburgh Hill (*wind-bu-ru-hil*) *n.* hill above Langburnshiels off the Newcastleton Road, 507 m (1,662 ft) high. There are the remains of 2 old cairns on the summit, as well as evidence of a forme enclosure. The hill is the source of several streams that flow into the Slitrig. There seems to have been a belief that there was a body of water nearby, as described in a 1649 account of Roxburghshire, which mentioned 'Wynburghlaw Loch, on the head of the Hill'. By tradition the bottomless loch near the summit was a home of the fairy folk, specifically a kelpie, which, if disturbed, would send a flood into the burn below; Leyden describes poetically how a careless shepherd caused the Slitrig flood of 1767 – 'From yon green peak, black haunted Slata brings The gushing torrents of unfathomed springs: In a dead lake, that ever seems to freeze, By sedge enclosed from every ruffling breeze, The fountains lie; and shuddering peasants shrink To plunge the stone within the fearful brink' [JL], '... Then Greatmoor and Windburgh against a purple sky' [WHO] (also spelled 'Wyndburgh' and formerly 'Wineburgh'; it appears as a drawing on Pont's c.1590 map, labelled 'Wynebrughlaw', but is not on Gordon's c.1650 maps or Blaeu's 1654 map).

Windburgh Hope (*wind-bu-ru-heep*) *n.* former name for lands somewhere around Windburgh Hill, once part of the Barony of Feu-Rule. The lands appear to have been between those of Whelpinside and Robert's Hill (written 'WinbruchtHoip' and 'Winbruchthope' in 1562).

winder (*wīn-dur*) *n.* formerly someone who wound yarn etc. in the textile industry, a job often performed by children in Victorian times. Later the word referred to a machine for winding the yarn from the dyed hanks of wool onto cones (also **wunder**).

Windhead (*wind-hed*) *n.* name used for one of the tallest hills in Castleton Parish, as described in the New Statistical Account in 1839. It is probably the same as Windy Edge, which is essentially the eastern ridge of Cauldcleuch (see **Wundy Edge**).

windle (*win-dul*) *v., arch.* to make up straw into bottles (see also **winnle** and **wunnle**).

Winding-Toun see **Winnington**

windlestrae see **wunnlestrae**

Windram (*wind-rum*) *n.* **John** (18th/19th C.) from Kelso, in 1795 he married Margaret Hume,

who was from Hawick. The couple had several children in Kelso.

wing (*wing*) *v., arch.* to rip a jacket by grabbing the tails and pulling upwards. This was a common form of abuse of Tory voters during local elections in the 1830s.

Wingate (*wing-gā'*) *n.* **Walter** (1865–1918) born in Ayrshire, son of the 'Collier Poet', with his step-mother being a grand-daughter of Robert Burns. He worked most of his life as a mathematics teacher in Hamilton, although sometimes referred to as a 'Border poet'. His collected poems were published in 1919, and were very popular in the following decades, especially humorous verses such as 'The Sair Finger'.

winger (*wing-ur*) *n.* a position within the backs in rugby, one on each side of the pitch, playing at nos. 11 and 14.

wink (*wingk*) *v., arch.* to close the eyes, keep one's eyes closed – 'Ye'll fin' I dinna sleep aye when I'm winkin', But watchin', whyles I see on wha yer blinkin' ' [JoHa] (note the difference in meaning compared with standard English).

winkers (*wing-kurz*) *n., pl., arch.* eyelids – 'The saut tears on her winkers hing, For Davie's dead' [JoHa].

winkie (*wing-kee*) *n., arch.* diminutive for 'eye', an old kind of lamp, particularly a flickering oil streetlight – 'The 'wee winkies' gave forth a very feeble light, not sufficient to reveal the inequalities and uncertainties of the roadway' [JJV] (see also **wee winkies**).

winkle (*wing-kul*) *v., arch.* to wink repeatedly, twinkle – 'The brightest star that 'mang ye shane, Nae winklin' gleed' [JoHa].

Winlaw (*win-law*) *n.* **William** (18th/19th C.) resident at Newcastleton, recorded on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls.

winlin (*win-lin*) *n., arch.* a winling, bundle of straw or hay, usually as much as a man can carry in the crook of his arm – 'Gotterson was riding homeward from Galalaw with two winlings of straw beside him' [RM] (also 'windlin').

winna (*wi-nu*) *contr., arch.* won't, will not – 'To answer these few lines I send ye, Ye winna grumble . . . ' [JR], 'But though my meaning it be kind, My puir advice you winna mind' [JoHa], 'Break my fond heart, surely, Jamie, ye winna . . . ' [JoHa], 'I winna lo'e the laddie that ca's the cart and pleugh' [HSR], '. . . I winna, manna, canna blame, Since man my destiny has willed' [AD], 'Fairer maids ye winna win, Dotards, can ye leave them stan'in'?' [GWe], '. . . The loon that winna' chorus't' [JT], 'O love that winna' dee Like my laddie on the lea For his ain countree' [JEDM] (also written 'winna' ' and 'winnae').

winnae see **winna**

winnle (*wi-nul*) *n., arch.* a yarn-winder – 'Assaults were common; the weapons . . . 'ane yairne winnel blaid' . . . ' [JW1649], '. . . and her heal frame gannin', like a pair o' yarn-winnels, fit to knock the vara bed in pieces!' [JTe] (also written 'winnel'; cf. **windle** and **wunnle**).

Winning (*wi-ning*) *n.* **John Gray** (1850–1927) a native of Lanark, son of Alexander and Alice Ford Dun. He was a local solicitor, usually referred to as 'John G.' He was known as a good public speaker. He was Common Riding Chief Guest in 1903, Callants' Club President in 1911 and involved in many aspects of the town. He was Chairman of Hawick Parish Council. A keen Mason, he laid the foundation stone for Lodge St. John 111 and was Provincial Grand Master from 1926 (but died after only a year in office). He edited the 1894 edition of Scott of Satchells history of the Scott family. He lived at Branxholme Knowe. He married Jemima Girdwood and their children included: Maria Price (b.1882); Alice Dunn (b.1883); Thomas Girdwood (b.1888), who became Cornet; and John (b.1888), twin of Thomas, who died young. **Jemima** nee Girdwood (b.1853), born in Kilmallie, she married local solicitor John G. and was known as 'Mrs. J.G. Winning'. She was known locally as a writer, publishing 'A Song of Hawick', and contributing to the writing for the Quater-centenary Pageant. **Thomas Girdwood** 'Tom' (1888–1941) son of John G., he was born at Branxholme Knowe. He was educated at George Watson's in Edinburgh, and credited with writing a school song there. He volunteered for the Lothian and Berwickshire Imperial Yeomanry in 1905, before attending Edinburgh University, where he trained as a lawyer. He apprenticed in Hawick with James Barrie, W.S., then with an Edinburgh solicitors before returning to Hawick, where he became a partner in Guthrie and Winning by 1912. On the outbreak of WWII, he joined the Lothian and Borders Horse, and after training was posted to France, then to Salonika. Demobbed in March 1919, he was Cornet that same year, the first since the end of the war. He settled back in as a solicitor in Hawick, becoming first President of the Mosstroopers' Club and Common-Riding Committee Secretary 1923–25. However, in 1925 he

moved to Edinburgh to set up Hamilton & Winning, solicitors, in Dundas Street. He was appointed Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Winnington (*wi-ning-tin*) *n.* area to the north-west of Stobs, containing the farm of Winningtonrig and the marshy land at Winnington Moss. Stobs army camp was on this land. The farm of Winningtonhall was lower down, perhaps near the present Woodfoot Cottage. The lands were long held by the monks of Jedburgh Abbey and for a period had the status of a barony, including 'the lands and towns of Wyndingtoun, the lands of Wyndingtounhall and mill, the lands of Smynsteid, Over and Nether Kirkwodheid, Barndsyd and Horslie' and some pieces of land in Jedburgh; in 1610 the barony was inherited by Marion, Jean and Margaret Hamilton, heirs of Patrick Hepburn. In 1621 Winnington and Winningtonhall were purchased by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot of Redheugh; this sale included Winningtonhall, Winningtonrig, Dodburn, Whitehillbrae, Swinstead, Parkhead, Horselee, Turn, Acreknowe and Birkwood. In 1657 the Barony passed to Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs, after having been held by his father William of Stobs. It was transferred to Sir William Eliott in 1677, when it consisted of 'Windingtoun and Windingtounhall and the mill thereof, the lands of Parkheid, Horslie, Turne, Acreknow, Windingtonrig, Durnsteads, Dodburne, Kirkwood, Bransidebrae, Huntershill, Abbotsacre'. However, in 1670 the same lands were among those whose superiority was inherited by the daughters of George Scott, brother of Sir Walter of Whitslade. And in 1680 they (or perhaps their superiority) were among lands inherited by Charles Kerr of Abbotrule. In 1788 it was valued (along with Winningtonhall) at £120 2s 10d, with the mill and lands being £62 19s 9d; it had the same value 1813 (also referred to as 'Winding-Toun' and other variants; the origin of the name is probably 'the windy farm', from Old English 'windig tun'; it is first recorded as 'Windinton' in 1575, it is 'Windintoun' in 1605, 'Wynningtoune' in 1607, 'terra et villis de Wyndingtoun' in 1610, 'Winingtoun' in 1622, 'Windingtoun' in 1657 and 'Windingtoune' in 1670 and 'Windington' in 1813).

Winningtonhaa (*wi-ning-tin-haw*) *n.* Winningtonhall, former lands, probably near the Slitrig at Winnington. The lands once belonged to the Abbots of Jedburgh, and also had a mill in the early 17th century. It was owned by John Gledstains of Winningtonhall around the 1460s to 1490s, probably a younger son of Gledstains of that Ilk and Cocklaw. Another John of Winningtonhall held the lands in the late 1500s and early 1600s, i.e. about a century later. It was a 5 merk land purchased in 1622 by Gilbert Eliott of Stobs from Robert Elliot of Redheugh. It was among lands whose superiority was inherited by daughters of George Scott (from the Whitslade Scotts) in 1670. Along with Winnington it was valued at £120 in 1788 and 1813 (it is 'Wyndetounhall' in 1463, appears to be 'Wyndytourhall' in 1483, then is 'Wynditonehall' in 1484/5, 'Winditonhaw' in 1497/8, 'Wyndingtounhall' in 1579, 'Windingtounhall' in 1586/7, 'Woudingtoun Hall' in 1593, 'Windingtounhall' in 1598, 'Wynningtoun-hauch' and 'Windintounhall' in 1605, 'Winningtounlaw' in 1607, 'Wyndingtounhall et molendino ejusdem' in 1610, 'Windingtounhall' in 1622, 'Windingtounhall' in 1657 and 'Windington-hall' in 1813; it is sometimes 'Winnington Haugh'; it is 'Windingtounhall' on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map).

Winnington Mill (*wi-ning-tin-mil*) *n.* former corn mill at Winnington. In 1788 the value of separate parts of the estate of Eliott of Stobs are given and 'Windington-mill and mill-lands' were listed as £62 19s 9d. It is unclear where exactly this was, with one possibility being that it is effectively the same as Newmill-on-Slitrig.

Winnington Moss (*wi-ning-tin-mos*) *n.* boggy area between Winnington Rig and Hawick Moor. The boundary of the Common ran through it, this being the 'Wintownmoss on the south' descibed in the 1537 Charter. Acreknowe Burn rises there. A field in this area is the most extreme part of the modern Common of Hawick, where the 'Cuttin o the Sod' ceremony takes place annually. Peat was cut there by Burgesses, although there were orders for it not to be used, e.g. in 1713 and 1733. In 1755 the Burgh Officers and others were paid 'for baking bakes, and breaking and throwing the same in the moss' there – '...the Common Haugh and Common Muir of Hawick, lying betwixt the Burnfoord upon the east, Troutlawfoord upon the west, the dykes of Goldielands and Fenwick upon the north, and the syke of Winding-Toun Moss upon the South' [BR1734], '...in all the Mosses of the Commonty of Hawick for the present year, 1743, except in Windington Moss ...' [BR1743] ('Windingtoun Moss-side' is recorded in 1717).

Winnington Moss Syke (*wi-ning-tin-mos-sīk*) *n.* former name for a small stream or ditch,

which formed part of the boundary of Hawick's Common in 1537 – 'The syke of Wintownmos on the south'. It probably corresponds to the streamlet or ditch that runs from Winnington Moss into Acreknowe Reservoir.

Winnington Rig (*wi-ning-tin-rig*) *n.* farm above what was the Stobs Military Camp, extending over to the edge of the Common. It was once part of the Barony of Winnington. In 1622 the farm was sold by Robert Elliot of Redheugh and his brother William Elliot of Hartgarth (also know as 'of Rigg') to Gilbert Eliott of Stobs; it was an 11 merk land, sold along with the rest of Winnington. It was then owned by the Eliotts of Stobs for many generations. The family of Sir Andrew Smith also lived on the lands belonging to the farm. There was once a small community there, with several houses. Mungo Dalgleish was there in 1622 and John Penman in 1688. There were 6 householders listed there on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls, 3 Scotts, 2 Falsides and a Glendinning. John Harkness and John Cavers were there in about 1710 and William Hall and William Martin around 1720. William Douglas was also recorded as a tailor there in 1720. Gilbert Elliot was tenant there in about 1710–27. John Scott was there in 1744. It was valued at £319 14s 6d in 1788. William Elliot farmed this and other lands in at least the period 1785–97. John Tait was also there in 1787 and John Gray in 1797. Residents there in 1801 included weaver Andrew Miller, labourer Robert Cairns and servant James Clerk. James Henderson was there in 1811. It was still valued at about £320 in 1813. George and Alexander Aitchison were farmers there in the 1860s. It was farmed by Mr. Brydon around 1900. A story was once told (probably originating in the 18th century) of 2 fairies that used to frequent the farm, often performing helpful tasks, but once, when their piping revels were disturbed, they made all the farm animals call loudly for the whole of the next day. The main farmhouse has long been deserted. There are more buildings and enclosures depicted on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map than currently exist. A perforated stone disc from here is in the Museum – 'In throwe the knowes o' bracken That huddle roun' Winnington Rig: Or slowly alang the ribboned road That saiddles Crawbyres Brig?' [WL] (often written as one word 'Winningtonrig' and as 'Winningtonridge'; it is 'Windingtonerig' in 1622, 'Windingtounrig' in 1657, 'Winding-toun-rigg' in 1688, 'Winningtounridge' in 1694, 'Winningtounrige' in 1710, 'Windingtounridge' in 1717, 'Winningtounridge' in 1722, 'Winningtownridge' in 1744, 'Winningtonridge' in 1759 and 1788, and 'Winningtonrigg' in 1797; it is 'Winningtonridge' on Stobie's 1770 map).

winnock (*wi-nuk*) *n., poet.* a window – 'For the growling jarr came on the gust, And the winnock glinted bright' [JTe], 'Like skinklin stars When mirk haps doun Are winnocks lit Owre a' the toun' [WL].

winraw (*win-raw*) *v., arch.* to build peat into stacks – 'After a like period they were 'winrawed', that is, the peat was built loosely into rows so that they were exposed to the wind, hence the name 'winraw'' [BM1907] (cf. **wun**).

Winterburgh (*win-tur-bu-ru*) *n.* former farmstead in the Ettrick valley, between Newburgh and Crosslee. These were Crown lands from at least 1456. They were let to Robert Scott in 1483, then in 1488–92 let to William Roger and Robert Scott. It is probably the 'Wynterburn' where John Laidlaw was located in 1494/5 when he had remission for murder. In 1499 they were let to John, son of John Murray of Falahill. It remained Crown property until at least 1502. By 1512 it was feued to James, 2nd son of John Murray of Falahill. Robert Scott of Wamphray claimed tenancy of the lands in 1541, paying £21 yearly. The lands were later owned by a son of Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane. It was owned by the Scotts of Newburgh in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The lands were listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in Ettrick Forest in 1663 and part of the Buccleuch estates afterwards (it is 'Wyntyrburgh' in 1456, 'Wyntyrburgh' in 1460, 'Wyntirburgh' in 1469, 'Winttirburgh' in 1488, 'Wintirburgh' in 1490 and 1492, 'Wyntirburgh' in 1499, 'Wintirburgh' in 1501, 'Winterburgh' in 1541, 'Wintirburch' in 1578 and 'Wynterburgh' in 1583/4; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and is 'Winterbrugh' on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Winthrope (*win-, wun-trup, -thrup*) *n.* **Alexander** (16th C.) recorded in 1580 being in Castleside, with his surname 'Wynterhop'. He witnessed a double marriage contract for John in 'Ilistoun' and John's son Robert, with Elizabeth Elliot (widow of Robert Waugh in Ashkirk) and her daughter Janet. **Andrew** (17th/18th C.) wright in Hawick. He was recorded as a joiner of some sort in Hawick in the early 1700s, listed making stools, church doors, etc. In 1727 he mended the ladder to the steeple in St. Mary's. In 1740 he was a witness to a baptism for wright

James, who seems likely to have been his son or brother. He married Bessie Hardie (also from the Town of Hawick) in 1709. Their children included Margaret (b.1707), Anna (b.1710), Thomas (b.1714), Sara (b.1717) and Sara (again, b.1721). The witnesses in 1710 were Bailie Robert Hardie and wright Robert Cowan. **Andrew S.** (1876/7–1900) son of Mrs. Wintrup of 20 Trinity Street, he was a grocer to trade. He served with the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and was killed in South Africa. He is listed on the Hawick Boer War Mmorial. **George** (b.1847) son of James and Margaret Rutherford. He became Burgh Surveyor of Castle Douglas. He married Isabella, daughter of joiner Richard Purdom. **James** (d.bef. 1798) wright in Hawick Parish. In 1735 the Council paid him for providing 'falding brods in Bailies' loft' for St. Mary's Kirk. In 1755 he was paid for 'helping the fitgang of the bailies' loft'. He married Margaret, whose surname was also 'Wintrop'. Their children included: James (b.1737), who probably died young; Elizabeth (b.1740); James (b.1742), Hawick lawyer; and Thomas (b.1745), perhaps the wright in Jedburgh. Andrew (b.1733) and Christian (b.1736), with no mother's name given, may also have been his children. The witnesses in 1737 were baker Robert Boyd and gardener Robert Ker, in 1740 were wright Andrew (probably his father or brother) and former Bailie John Scott and in 1745 were merchants Francis and John Ruecastle. He was already deceased when his son James, the writer, died. **James** (d.1798) lawyer in Hawick, son of James. He was probably the James born in Hawick in 1742, his mother being Margaret. He is recorded as 'the Clerk Writer in Hawick' in 1778. He may have been Town Clerk from about 1783, perhaps remaining in office until replaced by James Inglis in about 1790. Around 1783 he published a pamphlet about the dispute that had led to the demission of the minister of the East-end Kirk entitled 'A Dialogue between Two Burghers on the Ejection of the Rev. Mr. Williamson from the Eastend', of which there are no known copies. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is listed as 'writer' in 1778 when he witnessed a baptism for ex-Bailie Andrew Scott. He may be the James who witnessed a baptism for William Easton in 1795. He is probably the James who was Secretary of Lodge 111 in about 1780. He married Agnes (1745–1828), daughter of William Wilson and Mary Hardie. Their son was also James. **James** (d.1820) son of writer James and Agnes Wilson. He served in the army in France. **James** (1775/6–1849) tailor of the Sandbed who was also a pawn-broker, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He may also be the James listed there as an insurance agent for 'Hercules'. In 1837 he was a tailor and clothes dealer on the Sandbed. His premises were at 'Sandbed Bridge End', and according to the 1841 census his wife was Margaret and they had at least one child, William. **James** (b.1812) born in Ancrum, he was son of Thomas, who was a carrier in Hawick. He was a shoemaker of the High Street (around No. 48), listed there in 1837 and 1841. He was near the Crown Close in 1851 and later at 7 Cross Wynd. He also worked as an auctioneer (and was listed as such in Slater's 1852 directory). He may be the 'Mr. J. Wintrup' who in 1875 donated 'an old town drum' to the Museum. He married Margaret Rutherford (daughter of Thomas of Haysike) in Hawick in 1839. Their children included: Jane (or Jean, b.1849), who married builder George Aitken; Thomas Hope (1842–86), who lived in Demerara; Helen (b.1845), dressmaker of Oliver Crescent; George (b.1847), who became Burgh Surveyor of Castle Douglas; John (b.1850), who probably died young; Christina (b.1852), who married builder John Elliot; Margaret (b.1854); and John (again, b.1855). **James** (19th C.) school friend of John Inglis, known locally as a poet. He left Hawick in the early 1880s and emigrated to Ontario, where he called his boat 'Teri Odin' and continued to write poetry. He was the 'Border Minstrel' mentioned in Inglis' 'Hawick Among the Hills'. **John** (15th/16th C.) resident of 'langcluch' recorded in 1502. Along with Robert Paterson and James 'aronyk', he had 60 sheep stolen by Patrick, son of Adam Scott in Harwoodhill. His surname was written 'Winterhope'. **John** (17th C.) resident in Riddell according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (18th C.) assistant Town Clerk to John Gladstains roughly 1762–68. It is unclear how he was related to other Winthropes. **John** (b.1802/3) probably born in Cavers Parish, he was miller at Leaderfoot Mill in Melrose Parish. He was said to be son of Thomas, who was a miller in the Hawick area and buried in Hawick. He married Margaret Gray, and their children included: Thomas (b.1827/8); James (b.1829); William (b.1832), who is meant to have served in the U.S. Civil War; Robert (b.1834), who emigrated to America in the 1880s; Mary Ann (b.1837); John (b.1838/9); and Michael (b.1841/2). He is buried in the graveyard at Melrose Abbey. **John** (b.1805) son of Robert, he was

born in Lilliesleaf Parish. He moved to Liverpool, where he became a master brewer. In 1841 he published the poem 'Friendship, Love, and Truth', which are the foundational principles of the Society of Oddfellows. In Liverpool in 1831 he married Anne Evans, and she died in 1848. Their children were: Robert (b.1832); Ann (b.1836); Mary (b.1839); and John (b.1842). All 4 children emigrated to the U.S.A., settling in Delaware. **John Ainslie** (b.1853/4) son of Michael. In 1872 he married Eliza Robertson. Their children included: Thomas Michael (b.1872); and John Kemp (b.1873). **Lucky** (18th/19th C.) nickname for a lady who ran an inn on the Round Close. This is where the auction room was set up where the young Tom Jenkins is said to have purchased a Greek dictionary (according to W.N. Kennedy). The same woman was known as 'Widow Wintrope' as keeper of a tavern where there is a record of a Town Council meeting in 1808. The inn may be the same place as the Royal Oak, but the name of her husband is unknown. **Margaret** (b.1766/7) from Lilliesleaf Parish, in 1851 she was a widow living around the Crown Close and listed as 'Formerly (Farmer)'. She was probably sister-in-law of Thomas, the carrier who lived next door. She could be the spinster of that name living at Newstead in Melrose Parish in 1841. **Michael** (b.1814/5–94) shoemaker who lived at the Howegate and then Old Manse Lane. He was Burgh Officer and Halberdier from about 1860, for a while along with Jamie Smith and then with Thomas Cook. He also acted as town Bellman and drummer. In 1851 he was at about 16 Howegate. In 1861 he was living at 2 Manse Lane. In 1863 he donated to the Museum an old collection ladle and iron font stand from St. Mary's. In the 1870s he kept the Teribus Arms at the Fore Raw. In 1847 he married Helen Kemp from Melrose. Their children included: Thomas (b.1847/8); John Ainslie (b.1853/4); Margaret (b.1853/4); Helen (b.1855), who probably died young; Andrew (b.1857); James (b.1860); William Robert (b.1862); and George (b.1863) – 'The Duke o' the Dean comes staggerin' doon; O' the ring i' the Haugh auld Broughton's boss, And Michael Wintrup gangs roond the toon, Cryin' siller that's squandered at Pitch and Toss' [HI]. **Robert** (16th/17th C.) servant to James Ker of Bewlie. He is recorded in 1622, along with Ker and other servants of his when there was a complaint by George of Newhall that they tried to find him to kill him, but instead attacked his servants and later attacked him with drawn weapons. Not appearing, they were all denounced as rebels. **Robert** (b.1787/8) resident of Lilliesleaf. In 1841 he was living in Maxton with his younger son Robert and is probably the retired shepherd living in St. Boswells in 1851 and 1861. In 1804 in Ancrum Parish he married Douglas Hall (with what now seems an unusual first name for a woman). Their children included: John (b.1805), who moved to Liverpool; Isobel (b.1808); Euphan (b.1811); Agnes (b.1813); Margaret (b.1815); Jessy (b.1820); Christian (b.1824); and Robert (b.1827). Agnes (b.1806), baptised in Ancrum Parish, was probably also their daughter. **Robert** (b.1821) born in Hawick, son of Thomas and Helen Anderson. He was a carrier in Hawick like his father. His wife was Janet, from Langholm. **Robert** (1827–93) born in Lilliesleaf, son of Robert and Douglas Hall. His wife was Ellen and he died in St. Boswells. **Robert** (1835–1909) born in Melrose Parish, he was son of John, miller at Leaderfoot, but probably related to the Hawick Wintrups. He married Cecilia Fairbairn in 1856 and their children were: John (b.1856); Janet (b.1858); George (b.1860); Thomas (b.1862); Robert (b.1868); Margaret (b.1870); and Archibald (b.1871). The last 2 children were baptised in Hawick Parish. In the 1880s he emigrated to the U.S., following some of his children. He died in Philadelphia. **Thomas** (d.1776) writer in Hawick. He witnessed the will of May Scott of Whitehaugh in 1733. He witnessed a baptism in 1743 for merchant Andrew Riddell. In 1746 the Town Treasurer paid for giving an account of the poor rates to him. He witnessed baptisms in Hawick in 1756 and 1759 (for William Scoon and Sara Wintrope, probably a relative). He assisted John Gledstains as Town Clerk in the period 1763–83, although perhaps not continuously. James Wilson says that he and John Gledstains refused to take the Oaths of Government and so resigned in 1768 (however, this must have been a temporary thing). He may be the same Thomas who was notary for the sasine for the sale of Howcleuch and Borthwick Mains to Walter Scott, farmer at Commonside. He witnessed a document for the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1765. He was probably related to the Thomas who was Provost of Jedburgh in 1767. His daughter Christina married James Murray, and was the paternal grand-mother of Sir James A.H. Murray. He owned land at the Wheathole (now Trinity Gardens) where East Bank Church was built. His wife was Jean Scott and their children, baptised in Hawick, were: Sarah (b.1745); Thomas

(b.1756); and Charles (b.1757). The witnesses to the 1757 baptism were Bailie James Scott and Bailie Kerr. He hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth in 1758. His daughter Elizabeth married William Ormiston, barber in Kelso. In 1799 his daughter Elizabeth's elder son, James, was served heir to him. The 'antique oak cabinet' from his office is in the Museum, donated by James Wilson in 1862. **Thomas** (18th C.) wright in Hawick. In 1742 he witnessed a baptism for mason James Harkness (although this could be confusion between wright James and writer Thomas). **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Jane Easton and their children included: Margaret (b.1770); and William (b.1775). **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) recorded as miller at Lilliesleaf Mill in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He could be the same man as the later carrier in Hawick. **Thomas** (b.1776/7) born in Lilliesleaf. He was a carrier in Hawick, listed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory operating along with John Cochrane between Hawick and Langholm. In 1837 he was operating between Hawick and Langholm, leaving from the Grapes every Tuesday and Friday. His premises were on Buccleuch Street in 1841 and the High Street (near the Crown Close) by 1851. In 1852 he was operating Mondays and Thursdays to Dumfries and Langholm, leaving from the High Street. He married Helen Anderson and their children were: Isabella (b.1808); Janet (b.1810); James (b.1812/3), shoemaker; Thomas (b.1816); Robert (b.1818); Robert (again, b.1821); and Michael (perhaps the shoemaker and Burgh Officer). He was still alive in 1861. **Thomas** (b.c.1780) miller at Trow Mill according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **Thomas** (b.1801/2) tailor on Orrock Place. He was listed as a tailor on the Howegate in 1837 and at 'Teviot square' in 1852. In 1851 he was at 6 Orrock Place. In 1861 he is recorded at '1 Backhouse' in Hawick. His wife was Margaret and children included Margaret, James, Adam, Isabella, Thomas and George. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1581 as resident at Burnfoot on Ale when acting as a cautioner for William Scott there (spelled 'Windrope', 'Winterhop', 'Winterhope', 'Winterup', 'Wintrop', 'Wintrup', 'Wynterhop' and other variants in early records; see also **Wintrope** and **Wintrup**).

wintle (*win-tul*) *v., arch.* to wriggle, writhe – 'He'll wintle in a widdie [hangman's rope] yet, i.e. he will writhe in a halter, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Wintoun (*win-tin?*) *n.* variant of **Winnington**, 'the syke of Wintoun moss' forming the southern boundary of the Common in the 1537 charter.

Wintrope (*win-trup*) *n.* **Jane Maben** 'Jean' nee Whillans (1927–2021) youngest daughter of Bill Whillans and Helen Charters, sister of Bill and Helen, she grew up on Orchard Terrace and was educated at St. Mary's and the High School. She was involved in local theatre for more than 60 years, joining Hawick Junior Drama Club and having her first leading role at the age of 10. She became a member of Hawick Amateur Operatic Society in 1948 and organised the annual shows from 1978. She eventually produced more than 50 shows. She also started the Two Rivers Theatre Company in 2000, putting on 'The Gutterbludes' over 25–28 April, the first time it had been performed in almost a century. Her soprano voice can be heard on the original 'Hawick Songs' recording. She sang in many venues, including TV and radio and won a gold medal for Leider singing in the Usher Hall. She also performed a one-woman play about Burns at the Edinburgh Fringe. She worked as a secretary at Haddon & Turnbull's and married Neil (originally from Kendal) in 1953; the couple had 2 daughters, Anne (b.1955) and Sybil (b.1959). Later in life she was manager at Thurnams the stationers. She was Hawick's Citizen of the Year in 2003. She finally retired from producing and directing at the age of 82. Those who knew her described her as a 'total professional', who brought musical theatre in the Borders to a new level – 'Wintrope and Lyons, and thame treading the boards A' kinds o' bands, whae aye strike the right chords' [AlB]. **Neil** (1916/7–2010) originally from Kendal, his father ran the gentlemen's outfitters 'George Bell' at 9 High Street. He met his wife Jean Whillans at the Teviotdale Tennis Club, they married in 1953 and had daughters Anne and Sybil. They lived at Wilton Hill Terrace (see also **Winthrope**).

Wintrup (*win-trup*) *n.* **Thomas Hope** (1842–86) born in Hawick, son of James 'Wintrope'. He lived in Berbice, Demerara (modern Guyana). In 1875 he donated to the Museum '28 specimens of South American wood' and 'Alligator, 8 feet in length'. He died in Peebles (see also **Wintrope** and **Winthrope**).

wi'oot (*wi-oo', wi-oot*) *prep.* without – '... Or doffed oor claes wi'oot a blush, To splash aboot in fun' [WFC], '... duist try ti imagine ony Common Riding function wi oot 'The Border Queen' or 'Up wi the Banner'' [IHS] (cf. **withoot** and **withooten**).

wi'r (*wir*) *contr.* with her – 'Aw got her in blue and aw'll pairt wi'r in blue' [RM] (also pronounced *wi-ur*, depending on context).

wire in (*wIr-in*) *v., arch.* to eat heartily – 'A'll heh ti wire in, or thance A'll no can wun doon in teime for the majeek-lantreen' [ECS].

Wirmycleuch see **Wormiecleuch**

wirricow (*wi-ree-kow*) *n., poet.* a hobgoblin, demon, bugbear – 'O that the gruntlebogs and wirricows Wadna addle my wuts . . . ' [DH].

wirrycarl (*wi-ree-ka-rul*) *n., arch.* a bugbear (noted by James Sibbald).

wise see **wice**

wise (*wīs*) *v., poet.* to direct, guide, lead – '. . . two principal men were placed at the head of it, who wised out in twos and threes the different kinds of sheep' [HSR], '. . . he deth clutch the puir whan he wyzes thame intil his nette' [HSR].

Wise (*wIz*) *n.* **Henry Christopher** (1806–83) Conservative politician who was M.P. for South Warwickshire 1865–74. He made a pencil sketch of the Auld Brig in 1850, perhaps from the foot of the Mill Port. It shows some of the houses formerly at the head of Silver Street. He is often referred to as 'H.C. Wise, Esq., M.P.

wisen see **wysen**

Wishart (*wi-shur'*) *n.* **Agnes** listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. She probably ran an inn or shop of some kind. **Alexander** (16th/17th C.) recorded as a notary public in Hawick in 1623. Presumably the same Alexander 'Wischart' was officer of Sir James Douglas, Baron of Hawick. In 1612 the Magistrates stopped him collecting customs at the market in Hawick, took him from his house and had him imprisoned in the steeple of St. Mary's tower. This was also apparently because of him striking Robert Roger of Burnfoot Mill (presumably at the market). He was there for 4 days and nights until released on the orders of the Sheriff of Roxburgh. This incident was part of a complaint by the Baron to the Privy Council. In 1613 it was recorded that there was no schoolmaster in Melrose but he 'keips the schole' there. He was presumably related to other clerics from that same family, which produced Bishops of Glasgow in the 13th and 14th centuries. **James** (b.1825/6) from Dalmeny in West Lothian, he was toll-keeper on Wilton Hill in 1861. He married Margaret Lambert in Wilton in 1852; she had previously married George Grieve in Lilliesleaf and had children including William, James, Isabella D. and Jeanie Manual (who married Alexander Scott). **James** (19th C.) mason at Blackburn in Castleton Parish. He was recorded there in 1879. **Janet** (17th C.) resident of Cavers who was listed in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **John** (d.1337) probably directly related to the earlier Wisharts connected with the Diocese of Glasgow, he may have been a son of Bishop Robert. In 1310 he was a prisoner of Edward II, when referred to as 'formerly Archdeacon' in Glasgow Diocese. He regained the office of Archdeacon from at least 1321. His name occurs several times in association with Glasgow in the 1320. He was elevated to Bishop of Glasgow in 1336 and was consecrated at Avignon in 1337, but died a few months later, as a result of being captured at sea by the English. His seal showed a bishop in a niche and a kneeling bishop with the words 'SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DEI GR[A. EPI.] GLASGUENSIS'. It has been suggested that he could be the same man as John 'de Conveth' (this being a property of the Wisharts in Kirkcudbrightshire), who acted as auditor for Robert the Bruce in 1292 and who held the Church of Ancrum. **Marion** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. She could be the Marion, married to Adam Martin, whose son William Martin was born in Hawick in 1674. **Robert** (c.1240–1316) probably son or nephew of William, Bishop of St. Andrews, who made him Archdeacon of Lothian in 1267. He was elected Bishop of Glasgow in 1271, after William (who was Bishop-elect) was appointed to St. Andrews. As Bishop of Glasgow, he held authority over Teviotdale. He witnessed royal charters, e.g. at Roxburgh in 1278. He was Bishop when John Comyn donated the land of 'Rulehalch', as confirmed in 1279. He became one of the Guardians of the Kingdom after the death of King Alexander III in 1286. He was active during the Wars of Independence, eventually becoming a strong supporter of Robert Bruce (grandfather of the future king) against John Baliol. He was involved in embassies to Salisbury in 1289, Birgham in 1289/90 and Northampton in 1290. He stated to the English King Edward that 'the kingdom of Scotland is not held in tribute or homage to anyone save God alone'; however, he swore fealty to Edward, along with other prominent Scotsmen in 1296. He is believed to have encouraged William Wallace in 1297, and was imprisoned for a few years in Roxburgh Castle, then censured by the Pope for opposing English authority. The situation was murky, however, since it also seems that Wallace was angered by his behaviour, ransacking his house (perhaps in Ancrum) in about

1297. He was out of prison by 1300, but then spent some time in exile in England, returning to Scotland in 1305. He was probably present at Longnewton in 1305/6 and was a more active supporter of Robert the Bruce. In 1306, instead of excommunicating Bruce (for murdering John Comyn in a church of his Diocese) he absolved him. Taking an active part on the battlefield, he was captured at Cupar and held as a prisoner 1306–08. He is confusingly stated to have been nat a royal coronation in 1308, but was in prison in England at the time. He was released to the Continent, Edward not allowing him to return to Scotland and attempting to replace him as Bishop. He was back in England in 1312 and was exchanged for the Earl of Hertford in 1314 after Bannockburn. He lived out his last year or so back in Scotland, although blind. John, who was a later Archdeacon and then Bishop of Glasgow, may have been his son. He is buried in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral, where his effigy can be seen. His existing seal is of fine workmanship, depicting a full-length figure of a bishop standing on a lion, with heads of 2 saints and a bird below him and the words 'S' ROBERTI DEI GRATIA EPI. GLASGUENSIS'. **William** (d.1279) probably son of John, Sheriff of Mearns. He probably studied in Paris and was M.A. by 1247/8. He had permission to hold several benefices at once and was said to have held 22 at once, although the confirmed number is much less. He appears to have been allied with the Comyns in Scottish politics, sitting on the Royal Council in the early 1250s, and becoming Chancellor in 1257. He held the Prebend of St. Mary's Church in St. Andrews from about 1250, an archdeaconry of St. Andrews from 1253/4 and a canonry of Glasgow from 1266. Sometime before 1256/7 he became a Papal Chaplain, probably when he was in Italy. He witnessed several charters, including ones at Melrose and Roxburgh in 1266. He was an ambassador to England in at least 1259 and 1268. In 1270 he was elected Bishop of Glasgow after the death of Nicholas de Moffat. However, he was not consecrated in that position before being elected as Bishop of St. Andrews (which was seen as a more senior appointment) in 1271 and consecrated at Scone in 1273. The delays were due to a series of objections raised about his conduct. He attended the general council at Lyons in 1274. He met with King Edward at Durham in 1277 and in Gloucester with William de Soulis in 1277/8. He attended an assembly with Alexander III at Roxburgh in 1278 and was at a meeting with English envoys at Berwick in 1278/9. He was sent out to England again in 1279, but died in Morebattle, probably on his way south. He appears to have had several children, perhaps including Robert, who was the next Bishop of Glasgow (although he may have been his nephew rather than son), William (who was Archdeacon of Teviotdale), James (who was also a priest), and more certainly Mary, who married William Oliphant. He was buried in the new cathedral at St. Andrews, which he had helped build. **William** (b.1250s) cleric of Glasgow Diocese, perhaps a son of the earlier William, who was Bishop of St. Andrews. Bishop Robert may have been his cousin. He is easily confused with his contemporary Sir William of the Carse in Stirlingshire, who succeeded to his mother's lands of Plenderleith in Hownam Parish. He studied Civil Law at Bologna around 1269, when he paid compensation for injury (perhapsm fatal) to the servant of a fellow student; it is unclear when he graduated, but he was not listed as Master until 1307. He was back in Scotland in the late 1280s. Before 1288 he gained a canonry of Dunkeld, as well as the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale; in that year he is listed as 'Guillelmo Thevidaliae' in a papal bull. He may have gained the Archdeaconry through his relative Robert, probably shortly after he became Bishop of Glasgow in 1272/3. In 1292 he attended a court at Berwick and appears to have been a supporter of the Bruce side. He was mentioned again as Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1297. In about 1306 he was imprisoned by the English, and replaced as Archdeacon by Edward II soon afterwards, as well as his lands in Perthshire being seized. In 1306 there is a record of the Sheriff of Dorset asking for expenses for housing him, in 1307/8 the same Sheriff of Dorset was ordered to pay his expenses as a prisoner in Sherborne Castle and he was in the Tower of London in 1309. The Archdeaconry was vacant in 1312, suggesting he may have died by then, but he was not succeeded as Archdeacon until about 1320. He was succeeded in his lands by William Oliphant, who was probably his nephew, son of his sister Mary. **Rev. William** (17th C.) 3rd son of Sir John of Pitarrow and Jean Douglas. He graduated from King's College Aberdeen in 1606, and was given the charge of Fettercairn in 1611. In 1613 he was translated to Minto as helper to Samuel Cockburn, and returned again to Fettercairn in 1618, so that he never became Cockburn's successor. He sat on the Court of High Commission in 1634 and became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1636. He was

translated to South Leith in 1630, but deprived in 1639 'for erroneous doctrine'. An opponent of the Covenant, he was forced to flee Scotland in 1639 and died in Cornwall several years later. He married Elizabeth Keith, heiress of Phesdo, and their children were: John, who married Elizabeth Home of Manderston and was killed at Edgehill; Jean, who married Alexander Wood of Benholme; and Elizabeth, who married Sir William Forbes of Monymusk. He wrote 'An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer' (1633); 'Immanuel, a poem' (1642) and 'Aaron's Obsequies' (1635). **Rev. William** (c.1625–92) minister of Minto Parish, possibly the grandson of the previous Rev. William. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1676 and was ordained at Minto in 1682, where he was presented by Thomas Rutherford of Minto. In 1685 he gained the 'escheat' (i.e. goods forfeited as the result of criminal prosecution) of Alexander Wishart, merchant and Burgess of Glasgow (and presumably a near relation). In 1684 a letter from him to the Earl of Tarras describes the manse as so ruinous that he cannot live in it. He was presented to Sprouston Parish in 1686, but the move did not happen. He was deprived of his living in 1690, presumably for refusing to give up Episcopalianism. He appears to have married Margaret, 2nd daughter of Commissary Wishart in 1685 in Edinburgh (this may have been John Wishart, member of the Commissary Court of Edinburgh, who was nephew of George Wishart who had been Bishop of Edinburgh). She may also have been known as Elizabeth, or else he remarried. They had a daughter Catherine (who married Ninian Wishart from Gen. Hamilton's Regiment). Helen Wishart, servant to his widow Elizabeth, married James Walker in Edinburgh in 1708 (the interrelationships among the family must therefore have been extremely complicated!). Note that there are several contemporary Scottish ministers with the same name, e.g. Rev. William (1621–92), son of Alexander of Pittarrow (and thus a cousin), minister of Kinneil, who was a member of the Dissenting Presbytery from 1651–59 and then spent 13 months in prison, was accused of keeping conventicles in 1675, sentenced to banishment in 1685 for refusing to take the 'Test', but eventually let off and later allowed to preach at Leith (also spelled 'Wischard', 'Wischart', 'Wischeart', 'Wishard', 'Wyshart', 'Wiseheart', etc.).

wisp (*wisp*) *n., arch.* a bundle of straw, particularly for use as an insole in shoes – 'The men used to say they could not get as much straw as put wisps in their shoes' [RJT], *v.* to put a wisp of straw inside shoes to make them more comfortable or warm, especially during farmwork – 'To wisp the shoon, to put a wisp of straw into the shoes or brogues worn by the peasantry, in order to keep their feet comfortable, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **wusp**).

the Wisp (*thu-wisp, -wusp*) *n.* Wisp Hill, immediately to the west of Mosspaul, reaching a height of 1,953 ft (595 m). It is topped by a triangulation pillar and a cairn, and from the summit on a clear day the Solway and the Lake District can be seen to the south, as well as a magnificant prospect of the Borders to the north and east; it is even said that the Isle of Man has been seen. The hill was the location for one of the beacons in the network for warning of French invastion around 1800. J.E.D. Murray and Adam Grant wrote a musical play called 'The Witch o' the Wisp Hill'. There was also a farmstead on the western side (reached from the Merrylaw road), with John Anderson and family living there in 1861. James Hogg (of 'Teribus') was shepherd lad here for a couple of years. There is an ancient cairn on the summit, about 9 m in diameter – 'Emerging from the glen so drear, With giant Wisp upon your rear; The Vale of Ewes its charms display, Bright shining in the noon-tide ray' [WSB], 'To count each magic summit frae the Wisp to Ettrick Pen, Frae the Black Hill to the Eildons and the heights by Harden Glen' [JYH] (the origin is unclear; note there is another Wisp Hill near Eskdalemuir).

the Wisp Club (*thu-wisp-klub*) *n.* former club of the mid-19th century, which met at Mosspaul. It was formed in the Spring of 1826 at a meeting at Mosspaul by several of the local farmers. The founding members were: Alexander Pott, Burnfoot, Langholm; William Brown, Tower Inn, Hawick; James Elliot, Goldielands; Walter Grieve, Southfield; Thomas Lamb, Woodhead; Robert Elliot, Teindside; John Wilson, Hawick; Thomas Davidson, Milnholm; William Aitchison, Linhope; George Aitchison, Linhope; Robert Scott, Eweslees; and Robert Govenlock, Mosspaul. The Club dined annually at the Mosspaul Inn on the Friday after the Dumfries Spring Horse Market, and set prices for cattle, sheep and wool; records exist for the prices of lambs and wool for the period 1796–1852 and were genuinely useful in the days before local newspapers. Robert Gowenlock (landlord of the Mosspaul Inn) was the Treasurer. Dr. Adam Elliot of Goldielands and Henry Scott Riddell (in 1833) were Honorary members. The last annual dinner of the Club appears to have been in 1858.

Wisp Hill see **the Wisp**

wiss (*wis*) *v., poet.* to wish for, desire – 'Heh, lass, ye're happy; for he loo's ye weel As ane wad wiss him, and is true as steel' [CPM], 'And vows they vowed, some false I wis, And some I ween were true' [JTe].

wist (*wist*) *v., poet.* to become aware of, know, learn – 'The Laird wist not what to do with him, For Border service he was fit for none' [CWS], '... We's fiddle their faggin' spirits fir'd, Or e'er they wist; Gi' every taste what they desir'd, He never mist' [CPM], 'The hunter bridled up his grey, And spurr'd him to the bound; But never wist till he and horse Were rolling on the ground' [JTe], '... How time flew on I never wist, When wi' the flower o' Teviotdale' [JoHa], '... And ere ane wist, sight caught her, high 'bune the waterfa'' [HSR], '... An' wist ye, he crept sae quiet as a moose' [WFC] (imperative and past participle form of 'wit', to know).

wistfi (*wist-fi*) *adj.* wistful – 'But a saft licht cam owre the lassie's face, And her wistfu' look shed an air o' grace' [WL] (also written 'wistfu'').

wit (*wit*) *v., arch., poet.* to know, be aware of – 'Wit ze that albeid a nobill and honorabil man, Dauid Scot of the Bukcluch ...' [SB1470], '... therefore witt ye us to have enacted ourselves that we shall never, in tyme coming hereafter, be seen, by night or by day, wtin the brugh of Hawick ...' [BR1700], '... therefore witt ye me to have mortified and Disponed lykeas I hereby mortifie and dispone to the said Paroch of Hawick ...' [RAO],'But wæte ye that the Lord heth qælet owt for himsel'' [HSR], *n.* knowledge, notice – 'A tap on the window gae wit I was waiting – How sweet was her smile, that said, Soon I'll be there' [JoHa] (see also **wite**).

witches-gait see **wutches-gait**

witchin (*wi-chin*) *adj., poet.* bewitching – 'The rubies gang to mak her witchin mou ...' [WL].

The Witch o' the Wisp Hill (*thu-wich-ō-thu-wisp-hil*) *n.* musical play written by J.E.D. Murray and Adam Grant in 1901, with subtitle 'A Legend of Old Mosspaul'. It was performed in the Exchange Hall in October 1901 in aid of the Jubilee Nurses. The music is lost, but the Saxhorn Band still play an arrangment of the polka from this source.

wite (*wīt*) *v., arch.* to know (see also **wit**).

with (*with*) *prep.* with, *arch.* at – '... should commune with ye said Bailie upon anie day this week with their conveniencie ...' [PR1718] (note rarely pronounced as the standard English *with*; cf. **wi**).

withdrewn (*with-droon*) *pp.* withdrawn – ??.

wither (*wi-thur*) *n., arch.* weather – '... nineteen pence was paid for lintseed oyle and whitelead for the 'wither kok'' [BR1730] (also **wather**).

withershins (*wi-thur-shinz*) *adv., arch.* in an anti-clockwise direction, opposite to the Sun's direction of motion, figuratively associated with bad luck or evil omens – 'The Keeldar Stone ... is a rough insulated mass, of considerable dimensions, and it is held unlucky to ride thrice withershins around it' [JL], '... great big grey cats ... crawled thrice withershins about the foul fiend ...' [EM1820] (also **widdershins**).

wither-spale (*wi-thur-sp=al*) *n., arch.* a form of whirligig, something very light, a very thin person, an easily influenced person (see also **whither-spale**).

withert (*wi-thur'*) *pp., poet.* withered – 'Now withert scrunts, and rosy maids, May lie their lane, nor think o' lads' [JoHa] (also **wuthert**).

within (*wi-thin*) *prep., arch.* inside, before a specified period has elapsed – '... the valiant Laird of Bvcklevch yat vas slane crevelie be ye Kerros in Edinburgh vithin ye nicht being vnaccvmpaneit vith his friendis or sevandis ...' [MI1596].

withoot (*wi-thoo'*) *adv., prep.* without – 'Hawick withoot a Common Ridin is like drums withoot fifes or rum withoot milk', '... Withoot the least fear o' reflection, I'd wad my heid o't ... [JoHa], 'As it rows by muir and mead; Aw'll allow withoot regret ...' [TK], 'A' flowers that Summer may hae left, Withoot a pitying glance he slays ...' [WP], '... But the lad's a man, and to look aboot ane, It's plain to se there's a wheen withoot ane!' [WL], 'Threi men set forth, withoot a care, Tae try a cast up Eskdalemuir' [DH], *arch.* outside the boundaries, outwith – '... that na inhabitant within this town of Hawick shall go without the said town to scheir to any person in harvest ...' [BR1644], '... and throwing it doune without the churche door ...' [BR1685], '... and for burialls without the toun, old or young, sixpence, of whatever age' [BR1699], '... their tenants have not exerted the same acts of property on these head-rooms, as they did on their property without the limits of the common' [DCW1765] (also **'ithoot**; the pronunciation formerly had a flavour of the *wūi-thoo'*).

withooten (*with-oo'-en, -oo-ten*) *adv., prep., arch.* without, in the absence of, lacking – 'But yer tasks, withoutten stop to reid The tent o' Nehemiah' [WiSp], 'Lasses' een sae brichtly glancin', Withouten guile' [RH] (also **wuthooten**).

withouten see **withooten**

wi thur tale (*wi-thur-tāl*) *adv., arch.* according to their account, as they would have you believe, to hear them speak – 'Let cleverality, mockreef folk that are unco smert, wui ther tale . . . ' [ECS].

witter (*wi'-ur, wi-tur, wā-tur*) *n.* water, a river, a stream – 'hei played witter polo for Hawick', 'the witter's doon', '. . . o' her gaun tae the well for witter, yince ower often whereby she may fa' and brick a leg or airm . . . ' [JEDM], 'He owned a bit land near the side o' the waiter, No worth tippence a year to ony puir craitur' [JCG], '. . . bye seike an deike an waeter; bye burn an brig an haa' [ECS], 'A pail o' watter, an' oan yer knees . . . ' [IJ], 'When ee stood there on the Station Brig Just lookin' at the waitter . . . ' [AY], 'A love ti walk be Teviotside And sei its ripplin witters glide' [IWL], a watercourse, bigger than a stream but smaller than a river, particularly the Ale, Allan, Borthwick or Rule Waters – 'oor gaun up the witter this efternin', waterside, river valley and its inhabitants – ' 'Gar warn the water, braid and wide, Gar warn it sune and hastilie! They that winna ride for Telfer's kye, Let them never look in the face o' me!' ' [T], *v.* to water – '. . . bein wittered concerns the weel bein o Band members whae hev been kent tae partake in a small refreshment now and again' [CT], 'That a hardly ken the difference 'tween a witterin can and a hoe, And that A was a maist unlikely person ti be openin eer show' [IWL] (spelled 'waeter', 'waiter', 'waitter', 'waittir', etc.; in winter 'the witters doon' tends to mean that the river is coming down in spate, while in summer it means that the water level is low).

the Witter (*thu-wi'-ur*) *n.* one of various small rivers, particularly (in the Hawick area) the Borthwick Water, less often the Ale, Allan or Rule – 'oo we't up the Witter wi' the bairns, 'cos it was seek a guid day'.

witter-closet (*wi'-ur-klo-zi'*) *n.* a water-closet, toilet – '. . . Witter-closet on the stairs newspapers cut inti squares' [IWL].

witter-cow (*wi'-ur-kow*) *n., arch.* a mythical amphibious animal that supposedly inhabited lakes – 'The lake, or loch, of Alemoor, is reckoned the residence of the water-cow, an imaginary amphibious monster, not unlike the Siberian mammoth' [JL].

witter craw (*wi'-ur-kraw*) *n., arch.* the dipper, water ouzel, Cinclus aquaticus – 'We all know the water-crow, called in the England the water-ousel . . . ' [PJE].

witterfaa (*wi'-ur-faw, wi-tur-faw*) *n.* a waterfall – '. . . And ere ane wist, sight caught her, high 'bune the waterfa' ' [HSR], *arch.* the line of descent or incline of a watercourse on a hill – '. . . and from thence they walked and described the march east up the know by pits along the water-fall of the know' [DCW1765].

the Witterfaa see **Wulton Lodge Witterfaa**

witter-gate (*wi'-ur-gā'*) *n., arch.* a watercourse, a main road and its branches running through a particular river valley, water-shed, area defined in terms of the valley of a major waterway – 'Mang Howes an' Knowes: a Day's Dander Throwe Border Waeter-Gates' [ECS], 'Thae watchknowe hichts gien wairneen ti a hyill waetergate' [ECS], '. . . when he and Sandy Keenan went up Borthwick watergate on a hare-netting excursion' [RM], 'The fluidin's gey bad aa the watergate lang . . . ' [WL], 'Spring waitter-gates, wi primroses aboot; Six-month, bleezin, simmers; six-penny beer' [DH], '. . . and there werni mony Border witter-gates whaese upper-maist reaches they didni explore' [IWL] (cf. **gate**).

witterin (*wi'-ur-in*) *n., arch.* the playing of handball in the river Teviot, Jed or Ale during the annual Baa games (see also the 'posh' form 'watering' and also **witter work**).

witter-polo (*wi'-ur-pō-lō*) *n.* water-polo. For several decades Hawick had a successful team. They defeated Border City (Carlisle) in a match to mark the opening of the Baths.

witter-purpie (*wi'-ur-pur-pee*) *n., arch.* the brooklime, Veronica beccabunga.

witter-rat (*wi'-ur-raw'*) *n.* the water vole, Arvicola amphibius.

witters (*wi'-urz*) *n., pl., arch.* alcoholic drinks – '. . . for furnishings of certain acquawyttie and watters coft and receivit by him' [BR1642], 'For payment to him of £6 10 s. worth of hott waters, and aucht merkis worth of poulder, and aucht merkis worth of quhyt sugar . . . ' [BR1652] (sometimes called 'hot witters').

witter-side (*wi'-ur-sīd, wi-tur-sīd*) *n.* waterside, riverside, banks of a river – '. . . the horses belonging to the tenants of sundry tenements, on the water-side' [DCW1765], Whae beides i yon hoose doon the waeter-seide?' [ECS], 'Lang-syne, Aa walkit up the waitterside And owre the Station Brig, efter a game . . . ' [DH], 'Magic flute an piper Led mice ti the witterside . . . ' [MB] (there are spelling variants).

Witterside (*wi'-ur-sīd*) *n.* Waterside, former farmstead and possibly fortified house on the south side of the Jed Water, a mile or so east

of Chesters. It was valued at 22 shillings in 1538 and 1539. James Oliver was there in 1541, along with Marion and Robert Young, paying 22s yearly. Hob Young was there in 1571/2. The tenant there in 1669 was Thomas Douglas. George Nichol was there in at least 1799–1801. The tower indicated there may be the one whose remains are near where the Langslack Sike meets the Jed Water, about 150 m east of Hyndhaughhead; this is close to where it is marked by Pont around 1600. The more modern farm is located much further to the east, alongside an old drove road (near where Pont marked 'Wadeshill'). The remains of the house there probably date from the late 17th century (perhaps replacing the pele house) and was latterly used as a stable. It consists of a single storey plus a garret, with 3 bays and chamfered dressings. It is at the south-east corner of a large enclosure, and there are rig lines in the surrounding land (marked on Blaeu's map of 1654 as 'Watersyd', but further west than on Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'Wattersyde' in 1538 and 1541, 'Watterside' in 1571/2, 'Watersyd' in 1669 and 'wattersyd' in 1694).

Witterside Hill (*wi'-ur-sīd-hil*) *n.* Waterside Hill, hill on the south side of the Borthwick valley, just above the Snoot. It reaches a height of 261 m.

witter-spoot (*wi'-ur-spoo'*) *n., arch.* a water-spout, downspout, rainwater-pipe (noted by E.C. Smith).

witter-wader (*wi'-ur-wā-dur*) *n., arch.* a poor quality, homemade candle – 'Water-wader, a home-made candle of the worst kind, Roxb. When a family make their own candles ... there is generally some tallow left in the pot, swimming in a scum on the top of the water. Into this, for licking it up, a few wicks are immersed ... they of course prove miserable lights' [JoJ] (cf. **Sweeg**).

witter-waggy (*wi'-ur-waw-gee*) *n., arch.* pied wagtail – '... A water-waggy on a stane ...' [JBS] (also 'water-waggy').

witter-witter (*wi'-ur-wi'-ur*) *n., arch.* river water – '... waeter-waeter, waal-waeter, spriggetwaeter, or waeter threh a pownd!' [ECS].

witter work (*wi'-ur-wurk*) *n., arch.* popular name for action taking place in the river during Hawick Baa – '... most of the play is in the river, and the 'water work' is the most amusing feature to the onlookers ...' [RM] (see also **witterin**).

witter-works (*wi'-ur-wurks*) *n.* water-works. Hawick's first modern water supply came from the Allan, constructed in 1865, with an extension to the supply in 1932. The second supply came from the Dodburn Filters, starting in 1882.

wittin (*wi-tin*) *n., poet.* knowledge, notion, information – '... otherwise he wad hae been sending ye a letter or some wittens o' him' [JTe], 'Hae the wurkers o' inequitie nae wætin'?' [HSR], ... he that teeches men wætin, sall he nat ken?' [HSR] (frequently used in the plural; there are spelling variants).

Witton (*wi-tin*) *n.* **Adam** (13th C.) recorded as 'Adam de Wytton' in Selkirkshire, where he paid homage to Edward I in 1296. His seal bore a small sheild and the name 'S'ADE DE WITTONA'. **Michael** (13th C.) another of the men who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. He was from Selkirkshire, like Alan, and had the same surname, 'de Witton', as the Parson of Hawick at that time. His seal showed a deer running and the name 'S'MICHAELIS DE WITTVN'. He was also mentioned in about 1300 in a letter to King Edward written at Melrose, where he craves the tithes of Bothwell. **Richard** 'de Wyttone' (13th/14th C.) Parson of Hawick, who signed the Ragman Rolls in 1296. He is thus one of the earliest Hawick clergymen on record. His seal shows a lion fighting a dragon and the words 'S'RICARDI DE WYNHOV'. He appears to have only held the benefice of the Hawick Church for about another year before being replaced by another appointee of Edward I. Although one might suspect the name 'Wyttone' or 'Witton' is a corruption of 'Wilton' there were 2 others of the same designation in the Rolls, Adam and Michael, both from Selkirkshire (and additionally the Parson of Wilton Parish is listed, with a clear spelling distinction). These may be the lands of Whitton in Morebattle Parish (although Black in his 'Surnames', suggests that the name comes from an English Witton). He was already M.A. when he witnessed a grant of lands in Sprouston in the period 1251–74. He witnessed acts for William Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrews at Stow in 1281 and at Holyrood in 1285. Probably the same 'R. de Wyttone', clerk of St. Andrews was listed in an inquiry of 1288 made into debts of the late King of Scotland, and in the related writ in 1289; he travelled to Westminster as part of this litigation. In 1292 he is recorded holding the church of 'Soureby', (i.e. Sowerby), which had been granted to him by the King of Scotland (perhaps Alexander III). He was still in possession of Sowerby in 1392 and resigned it on being admitted to the Church of Hawick, probably in early 1294 (when a successor was presented to Sowerby). The patronage of Hawick Church was in the hands of the Lovels, but at that particular time was in ward,

and so he may have been presented by King John or by John de Soulis. Despite swearing fealty to Edward I in 1296, he was replaced by an English cleric in 1297 and his name is not recorded again, suggesting that he died not long afterwards (written 'Wontoun', 'Wyttone', 'Wyton' and 'Vittons').

wizart (*wi-zur', -zurt*) *n., arch.* a wizard.

wizen see **wysen**

wlisp (*wlisp*) *v., arch.* to lisp (noted by J.A.H. Murray; said to have been common before about 1875; direct from the Anglo-Saxon).

Wm. (*wi-, wu-lee-um*) *n.* formerly common abbreviation for 'William'.

woare see **waur**

woark (*wōrk*) *n., arch.* work – '... wui the wuddles an the vexes o woark i the mids o a michty ceetie fer away sindert' [ECS], 'But note that the verb is ti wurk (= to work), and we say wurkman, wurkshop, wurker, not woarkman, etc.' [ECS] (this spelling favoured by E.C. Smith to emphasize the pronunciation of the noun form; the verb is also spelled 'wurk').

woarlt see **worlt**

woarry (*wō-ree*) *n., arch.* worry (spelling to emphasize the occasional pronunciation).

wob (*wob, wōb*) *n., poet.* a web, woven material, piece of woven cloth – '... Weavin' a wob to hap oor banes' [WL], '... And aa frae the ae shoddy wob' [WL].

wobster (*wob-stur*) *n., arch.* a weaver – 'The said day, in presence of the bailies and council of Hawick, the haill wobstaris being accused for usurping the bailies' office ...' [BR1643], '... that the Wobstairs shall receive the town's work, and refuse none of the town's work ...' [BR1657] (also written 'wobstair' and 'wobstar'; cf. **wabster** and **webster**).

the Wobster's Loft (*thu-wob-sturz-loft*) *n.* alternative name for **the Weaver's Loft** – '... the hail persons ... concerned in and have particular interest to that loft in the church of Hawick commonly called the webster's loft ...' [BR1710].

Woden Law (*wō-din-law*) *n.* hill of 1,388 feet (422 m), about 15 miles east of Hawick, near the Border. It was once home for Iron Age settlers and Roman legions, and is now a favourite walking area.

Wodensday (*wō-denz-di, -ā*) *n., arch.* Wednesday – 'Wodensday, the name given to Wednesday by old people in the upper district of Roxb.' [JoJ] (also spelled 'Wodn'sday').

woft (*woft*) *v., arch.* to weft or woof, *n.* weft, woof, cross-threads, employment in general – 'Oo've naething adae the day – oo're eidl for woaft at the mill' [ECS], 'wairp an woaft = warp and weft' [ECS] (also written 'woaft').

wo-hie (*wō-hI*) *interj., arch.* call to a horse to turn left.

wo-hup (*wō-hup*) *interj., arch.* instruction to a horse to slow down and bear right.

Wolfcleuch Burn (*woolf-clooch-burn*) *n.* stream in what is now Craik Forest, joining the Aithouse Burn, which becomes part of the Borthwick. There is a footpath from the car park at Craik village to the scenic waterfall on this burn. The lands of 'Wolcleuche' are recorded in 1535/6 when a horse was stolen from there, belonging to Robert Scott of Howpasley. The stream is fed by several smaller water courses, including Cat Sike.

Wolfcleuchheid (*woolf-clooch-heed*) *n.* Wolfcleuchhead, a former shepherd's cottage near the head of the Borthwick, about 12 miles from Hawick. Until 1689/90, when Roberton was formed, it was part of Hawick Parish. The building is in a clearing of Craik Forest just above the 20 foot high waterfall on the Wolfcleuch Burn. It is said that conventicles were held there in the 17th century and also supposedly used as a hiding place for Peden. One story tells of a thick mist that came down and hid the cottage from the dragoons. Robert Jackson was recorded there in 1502. There were 4 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Michael Anderson, Margaret Grieve, Thomas Anderson and Bessie Grieve. J.A.H. Murray describes how local tradition tells that the cottage once hid the Covenanting preacher Alexander Peden from the dragoons. It was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718; at that time it covered 1224 acres and was bounded by Craikhope, Langshawburn, Buccleuch, Craik, Howpasley, Borthwick Water and Craikhope. William Park was there in 1734–37 and Andrew Park in 1737–41. Another William Park was there in at least 1763–75 and William Crozier in 1786. Robert Pringle was shepherd there in 1797, farm labourer Andrew Scott in 1841 and William Armstrong in 1861. The cottage was still occupied into the early 20th century. It was renovated and used as an outdoor centre for groups from Wester Hailes in Edinburgh. Just to the north are the remains of a small turf-banked enclosure (sometimes written 'Wolfcleughhead', it is 'Wolfcluched' in 1502, 'Wolfecleuchheade' in 1650, 'Oulvcleuch head' in 1737 and 'Woolfcleughhead' in the 1760s and 1770s; it is marked 'Woolfcleuch' on a parish map

of 1650, 'Wolfecleuchhead' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey and is on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Wolfehopelee (*wool-fup-lee*) *n.* farm on the B6357 between Wolfelee and Hyndlee, long part of the Wolfelee estate. The lands were partly in Hobkirk, but mostly in Southdean Parish. David Home of Wedderburn was granted these lands, along with those of Wolfelee in 1436. They passed to the Cranstons of that Ilk who sold them to Eliott of Stobs in the 1650s. William Hume was shepherd there in 1801. The tenant farmer was John Telfer in the early-to-mid 1800s and later Robert Inglis (also written 'Wolfhopelee'; it is 'Wolhopelee' and 'Wolfhople' in 1436, 'Wolfhople' in 1479 and 1515, 'Wolfuplee' in 1522, 'Wilfuplie' in 1525, 'Wolhoplee' in 1550, probably 'Woofslee' in 1564, 'Wolhopley' in 1574, 'Wowahoplie' in 1590, 'Wolfhoipley' in 1627, 'Woolfhopelie' and 'Wolfhopeley' in 1677 and 'Wolfhopelee' in 1801; it is marked as 'Woolfhooplee' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map, 'Wolfhoopelie' on Blaeu's 1654 map and 'Woolfhopelee' on Stobie's 1770 map, when, curiously, 'Wolfelee' was still known as 'Woollie', so the name may indeed be related to 'wolf').

Wolfehopelee Burn (*wool-fup-lee-burn*) *n.* stream that rises to the east of Wolfehopelee Hill and is joined by the Cross Sike and the Catlee Burn, becoming part of the headwaters of the Rule. Near the head of the stream there was a linear earthwork linking to the head of the Battling Sike.

Wolfehopeshiels (*wool-fup-sheelz*) *n.* former herds cottage associated with Wolfehopelee. It is recorded in 1762, but there was already no sign of it by the mid-19th century.

Wolfelee (*woolf-*, *woo-lee*) *n.* mansion, estate and hamlet south-east of Hawick, beyond Bonchester, in Hobkirk Parish. On the near side of Wolfelee Hill there are the remains of an ancient settlement, where Roman remains were discovered. In early times the lands may have been owned by Jedburgh Abbey. It is probably the lands of 'Wlleys' which William of Wauchope was granted in the early years of the 14th century. The lands were given to David Home of Wedderburn in 1436 by William Douglas, 2nd Earl of Angus, who was Lord of the Regality of Jedwood Forest. They were held of the superior for a red rose and were possessed by 7 Home Lairds, until sold to Sir William Cranston by Sir George Home in 1605. Alexander and Robert Turnbull were residents there in 1493. It was listed in 1538 among lands in Jedforest that had passed to the Crown, but the lands were 'claimed by the laird thereof'; at that time it was valued at £10. In 1528 the superior was the Crown, since the Earl of Angus had forfeited his lands, and they were then held 'in blench' for a silver penny. The lands were burned by the English in 1545. There were also Turnbull tenants there in the 16th century, e.g. James and Adam in 1516 and Hector in 1567. It was valued at £1000 along with other Southdean lands of Lord Cranston in 1643. The Cranstons in turn sold the estate to the Eliotts of Stobs in 1651, who passed it to the Stonedge branch. Gilbert Eliott of Stanedge paid the land tax on £1000 in 1678. The Eliotts of Stonedge, being in serious debt, were ordered to sell it off in 1730, the purchaser being William Elliot, an Edinburgh lawyer. His descendants held it until 1912. Bonnie Prince Charlie and his men camped near here in 1745. Robert Shortreed was occupier for a short period, paying tax for 17 windows there in 1748 (when it was listed in Southdean Parish). The estate was valued at £1233 6s 8d in the 1740s. William Oliver is recorded paying the horse tax there in 1792–94. Thomas Scott was tenant in 1797 and William Henderson was servant there in 1799. The lands were valued at £1000 in 1788 (when held by Cornelius Elliot). James Elliot changed the name from 'Woollee' when he had the main house built 1825–27, with architects and building work by Smith of Darnick. This incorporated part of an earlier building (specifically the lower, vaulted chamber, which was about all that was still standing), which had been itself rebuilt in 1698. This earlier house is mentioned as the location for a marriage contract in 1612. It was used as a dower-house by the Eliotts of Stobs and Stonedge in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Tax was paid on 10 hearths at 'The Place of oulie' in 1694, suggesting it was already a large house; at the same time 'The farmer at woulie' paid tax on 2 hearths. A stone marked 'D M·N G·E·E·S 1698' (for Dame Margaret Nicholson, Gilbert Eliott and Elizabeth Scott) from the old house was built into the later one. This new house was extensively renovated as a Scottish Baronial mansion in 1860–62. Its most famous resident was Sir Walter Elliot, the 4th Laird, who lived there 1860–87, and was well-known as a naturalist and collector, with part of the house being essentially a private museum. Sir Walter's son Edward sold the estate in 1912 to Sir Robert Laidlaw and in 1930 to Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. The house had several later uses, including as Beverley School around the years of

WWII, and then as a hotel. It was destroyed by fire in 1977, and is now little more than a lawn, although the stable block has been converted into a house. The burial aisle of the Elliots of Wolfelee is in the southwest corner of Chesters Cemetery. Locals continued to call it by the earlier name well into the 20th century. The house was probably the original of Sir Walter Scott's Wolfcraig castle in 'Heart of Midlothian' and 'Guy Mannering'. The noted art critic John Ruskin, who visited, said that the view from his bedroom window was the most beautiful he had seen in the United Kingdom. The lands were split into the farms of Over and Nether Wolfelee according to a sasine of 1479 and again in the 17th and 18th centuries. The old farmhouse was close to the site of the mansion house and was demolished in 1824, some of the stone being used for Wolfelee House. The newer farm of Wolfelee was called Cleuchhead. There have been Tuesday Ride-outs to here. The beech hedges that enclosed the house survive, as do 2 lodges (also spelled 'Wolflee' and variants; it is probably first recorded as 'Wlleys' in about 1305 and is certainly 'Wollee' and 'Wolle' in 1436, 'Wolle' in 1469, 'Wowlee' in 1493, 'Wowlie' and 'Wolley' in 1538, then 'the Wollee' in 1526, 'Wolfley' in 1516, 'Wolle and Wolfle' in 1528, 'Wowlie' in 1538, 'Wowlee' in 1539, 'The Wolles' in 1545, 'Woulie' in 1552/3, 'Wolhoplee' in 1550, 'Wolvlie' in 1557, 'Vowley' in 1567, 'Wolley' in 1574, 'Wowlie' in 1590 and 1616, 'Wowly' in 1616, 'Woolle' in 1626, 'Woolie' in 1649, 'Woolyes' and 'Wolleyes' in 1677, 'Wooly' in 1690, 'Woolie' in 1691, 'Woelie' in 1709, 'woolie' in 1748, 'Woollie' in 1761 and 1797 and 'Woollee' in 1811; it is 'Oulie' on Blaeu's 1654 map and is still 'Woollie' on Stobie's 1770 map; the origin of the name is possibly Old English 'wulf leah', meaning 'wood of the wolves', however this may be confusion over the deliberately changed form of the name; it probably never contained the 'f' until the name was changed in the early 19th century, but this is confused because of the neighbouring 'Wolfehopelee' which does appear to have been related to the word 'wolf'; it has also been suggested that the Wellogate in Hawick was named as the road to 'Woollee').

Wolfelee Free Kirk (*woolf-lee-free-kirk*) *n.* Free Church in the Rule valley. It was also sometimes known as Southdean Free Kirk. The congregation was first set up in 1846, following the Disruption, with a congregation formed from those who 'came out' in Hobkirk and Southdean. The meeting constituting it was held in Hawick in March 1849, with a list of 83 members drawn up as the initial congregation. The first minister was Rev. James Barbour Johnstone. James Elliot of Wolfelee gave some of the lands of Mackside for the church and manse. The original kirk was in the Crown Plantation, to the south of the A6088, just to the east of the junction with the B6357. The Manse was built a little to the east, on the north side of the A6088. The church roof started to give way in 1867 and a new building was constructed on another nearby site in 1868. The congregation united with Hobkirk in 1929, with the church demolished and the manse sold off. A roll of the minstry is: James B. Johnstone 1849–62; Robert Milligan 1863–71; William C. Russell 1872–90; William Smith 1891; Robert Leggat 1891–98; David Wilson Baird 1898–1908; Thomas Adam 1909–27.

Wolfelee Glen (*woolf-lee-glen*) *n.* former pair of cottages in the glen near Wolfelee, also known as 'The Glen'. They were on the earlier site of Wolfelee Mill.

Wolfelee Hill (*woolf-lee-hil*) *n.* hill in Southdean Parish, lying just south-east of Wolfelee. It reaches a height of 393 m (1,288 ft) and contains a triangulation pillar. Burns apparently climbed this during his Border tour of 1787. On the northwest slopes are the remains of a settlement, measuring about 50 m by 40 m, consisting of a bank and ditch, and perhaps connecting with a hollow road to the north. A number of metal finds were uncovered at this location in the 1990s, including a Romano-British trumpet brooch and Roman-style iron axehead, now in the National Museum of Scotland. The slopes of the hill also show signs of old cultivation and plantation banks. The east side is crossed by a section of track, which is part of the Wheel Causeway.

Wolfelee Ludge (*woolf-lee-luj, -loj*) *n.* gatehouse for Wolfelee mansion, located by the B6357, at the north end of the former driveway.

Wolfelee Mill (*woolf-lee-mil*) *n.* mill on Wolfelee farm. Andrew Turnbull was tenant there in 1684 when his servant John Hall was among those declared as fugitives for attending conventicles. The location was later called 'The Glen', where 2 cottages were built.

Wolfelee Schuil (*woolf-lee-skil*) *n.* former school near Wolfelee.

Wolfelee Schuil Cottage (*woolf-lee-skil-ko'-eej*) *n.* name used for the house that was formerly the small school Wolfelee. The Waugh family lived there in the latter part of the 19th century.

Wolfhope (*wool-fup*) *n.* former farm in the Ettrick valley on the Wolfhope Burn and above the farm of Tushielaw. Also in 1494/5 James Laidlaw of 'Wynterburn' had remission for the murder of his uncle's son, John Laidlaw, who was from here, and John Cook from here had cows stolen by Robert Scott of Deloraine. Additionally in that year it is recorded that a group of men who were reset by Adam Scott in Annelshope, had pillaged the farm there. There was a ruined shepherd's cottage near where the stream meets the Tushielaw Burn (it is 'Wolfhop' in 1494/5).

Wolfhope Burn (*wool-fup-burn*) *n.* stream in the Ewes valley, which joins the Meikledale Burn at Rigfoot. It is said that this was where the last wild wolf in Scotland was shot. Also on a steep slope here is the monument for Lady Florence Cust's wild ride down the steep bank during a fox hunt. It may be where Adam Scott 'in wolfhop' was from, recorded as surety for himself in 1494/5 and having remission in 1502. The 'landis of Wolffhope and pendicle theirof callit Belstanerig' is listed among the Dumfriesshire possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663. The lands of 'Woolfhope' are among those whose superiority was inherited by John Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696 (this could be the 'Wulfhope' in Ettrick Forest granted to Melrose Abbey in the reign of Alexander II; 'Woulfhoop' is marked on Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Wolfhope Burn (*wool-fup-burn*) *n.* stream in the Ettrick valley, above the farm of Tushielaw and associated with the former farm of Wolfhope.

Wolfhopefit (*wool-fup-fi'*) *n.* land at the foot of the Wolfhope Burn, on the farm of Bush in Ewesdale. Around 1900 ground there was brought under the plough and a large amount of stonework was unearthed, suggesting there had once been several buildings there. It is marked 'Settlement' on modern maps.

Wolflee see **Wolfelee**

wolfs (*woolfs*) *n., pl.* wolves, once indiginous in Britain. They appear to have survived in the Borders into the 16th century. Scotland's last wolf was killed either near Killiecrankie in 1680, Brora around 1700, Perthshire in 1743 or Morayshire also in 1743. The 12th century historian Reginald of Durham recounts a tale told him by Dolfinius, parson of Cavers; a poor widow, who could not afford a shepherd, had her flock protected from wolves by appealing to St. Cuthbert and seeking sanctuary in the churchyard of the chapel of St. Cuthbert (probably at Cogsmill). The only local legacy of their existence is in the name 'Wolfcleuch' near Craik and 'Wolfehopelee' near Wauchope (with Wolfelee probably being unrelated, the 'f' being a relatively recent addition) – 'Woods of dark oak, that once o'er Teviot hung, Ere on their swampy beds her mosses sprung. On these green banks the ravening wolf-dogs prowl, And fitful to the hoarse night-thunder howl' [JL], 'Old Wat o' Harden, tireless and keen, Rode first of the troop; he was lithe and lean As a Liddesdale wolf, and his glance was swift As the glance of the sun when the low clouds life' [WHO].

Woll (*wōl, wol*) *n.* large house in Ashkirk, traditionally home of the Scotts of Woll. It is unclear what the lands here were called before the 17th century. One possibility is that the Scotts 'in le walis' (who derived their byname from lands called 'Walls' in Dryfesdale near Lockerbie) transferred their designation to this area. In 1579 Isabel Turnbull was recorded as 'gudwif of Woll', although the name of her husband is not given. William Allan was also tenant there in 1579. The first known owner of the lands was Walter Scott of Woll, recorded from at least 1606, and said to be descended from the Scotts of Haining. His grandson James sold the lands to Sir William Scott of Harden and William's 5th son John, in about 1660. This established the more modern Lairdship. John Murray was a tenant there in 1638 and William Laidlaw in 1639. William Nichol was there in 1640. In 1643 the lands were valued at £533 and owned by Walter Scott of Woll; the teinds were valued (along with Leap Hill, Castleside and Broadlee), valued at £208 and owned by Robert Scott of Heap. The estate was valued at £533 6s 8d according to the 1663 Land Tax Rolls and £595 in 1678 (when owned by John Scott). The house was taxed for having 8 hearths in 1694, and there were 4 other tenants listed on the estate, namely John Stewart, Robert Hownam, Robert Crawford and James 'Muere'. George Easton was tenant in at least 1715–17, Adam Scott in 1717–19 and Francis Scott in 1724. The estate was valued at £595 in the 1740s. Tax was paid on 22 windows there in 1748 and 31 in 1753. William Scott is marked as proprietor on Ainslie's 1773 map. It was valued at £533 in 1788, with the teinds valued at an additional £62, and the owner being Charles Scott of Woll; it had the same value and owner according to the Land Tax Rolls of about 1811. James Thomson was a labourer there in at least 1799–1801 and William Thomson was joiner there in 1801. In 1839 it was inherited by Col. John Scott, the last Scott of

Woll, whose heirs sold it to George Combe Ainslie in 1860. It was in turn sold to George William Bell, and then his son William Scott Bell became the owner. The house was remodelled in about 1850, with designs by Edinburgh architect John Lessels. The estate is drawn on Roy's c.1750 map, with some walled enclosures and a small plantation. The 1843 map by Crawford & Brooke shows both Woll and New Woll. In the mid-1800s it was written that there is 'a large holly tree on the estate of Woll'. It is also the name given to the general area just west of Ashkirk. Woll estate is home to a golf course (expanded recently from 9 to 18 holes). The buildings include a stable block (formerly spelled 'Wall' and other variants; it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 and Blaeu's 1654 maps as 'Well', Adair's c.1688 map as 'well', is 'Wool' on Stobie's 1770 map and 'Wooll' on Ainslie's 1773 map; it is 'Wollis' in 1617, 'Well' in 1636, 'Wall' in 1643, 'Wooll' in 1661, 'Wooll' in 1673, 'waalls' in 1678, 'Well' in c.1680, 'Woall' in the 1680s and 1690s, 'Woall', 'Wool' and 'Wooll' in the 1690s, 'Wall' in 1690, 'Wooll' in 1692 and 1698, 'Well' and 'Wooll' in 1704, 'Waalls' in 1715, 'Wooll' in 1726, 'Woall' in 1737, 'Walls' in 1748, 'Wool' in 1753, 'Wooll' in 1761, 'Wool' in 1765, 'Wooll, or Wall' in 1788, 'Wool' in 1801 and 1805, 'Wooll' in 1811 and 1815 and 'Wool or Wall' in 1834; the origin is obscure, with possibilities including 'wall' for a spring, or a connection with either sheep or wolves!).

Woll Burn (*wōl-burn*) *n.* stream that runs roughly south-east to join the Ale Water about half a mile south of Ashkirk. It is fed by the Wollrig Burn, Hutler Burn and Blindhaugh Burn.

the Woll Golf Course (*thu-wol-gōlf-kōtrs*) *n.* a 9-hole golf course on the Woll estate just outside Ashkirk, opened in 1993.

Wollhaugh (*wōl-hawch*) *n.* former lands in Ashkirk Parish. In 1580 they were owned by Isabella Turnbull, widow of John Scott of Blindhaugh and leased to Walter, brother of George Scott of Synton. These lands had Palace Waas on the east, lands of the tenants of Blindhaugh on the south, and the 'Mercat gait' on the west and north.

Wollie Miln (*wo-lee-miln*) *n.* former corn mill in Hobkirk parish, around the 17th and 18th centuries, on a site later occupied by 'The Glen' cottages. It may be the same as **Woollee Mill**.

Woll Rig (*wol-rig*) *n.* hilly area on the back road connecting Ashkirk with the Ettrick valley, which reaches a height of 337 m (1,095 ft). The ridge offers an extensive panorama of the Borders and the Moffat Hills to the west. Robert Davidson is recorded as farmer there in 1797. James Scott was farmer there in at least 1799–1801, Robert Nichol was a servant in 1799 and Robert Miller was a servant there in 1801. Peter Clark was there in the 1860s. The Bishop's Stone lies under the dyke near the cattle-grid here. The farm of Wollrig contains a possible old enclosure as well as the turf base of a former shieling hut. There is also further cultivation remains and a possible enclosure by the road between Wollrig farm and the Bishop's Stone. 2 silver coins found there were donated to the Museum in 1867 – 'By high Woll Rig to Ettrick Or over Chapelhill The lure of upland places They bend me to their will' [WL] (also spelled 'Woll Rigg' and 'Wollrigg'; it is 'Woolrigg' in 1801).

Wollrig Burn (*wol-rig-burn*) *n.* small stream in Ashkirk Parish. It rises on Woll Rig and in Tocher Lodge Moss, and runs roughly south-east to join the Woll Burn. It is probably the 'small rivulet on the east side of Hunleie' recorded in a charter of about 1170, describing lands granted to Orm of Ashkirk.

won (*won*) *v., arch.* to reside, dwell – '...let us gae furth intil the feeld, let us won in the clauchans' [HSR], 'The richteous sall inheerit the lan', an' won therin forevir' [HSR] (also written 'wone'; cf. **win** and **wun**; see also **wonit**).

wonderfi (*wun-dur-fi*) *adj.* wonderful – 'Colin and Danny here, whae next? This is wonderfu'! Whae next?' [JEDM] (also written 'wonderfu'' etc.).

wondert (*wun-dur'*) *pp.* wondered – 'A wondert how ee got here', 'Is there a moral to be pykit here? Aa've whiles wondert' [DH].

wonit (*wu-, wo-nee', -ni'*) *pp., poet.* resided, dwelled – 'An' he cam' an' wonet in ane citie ca't Nazareth ...' [HSR] (see **won**).

wonner (*wu-, wo-nur*) *n., arch.* a dweller, inhabitant (noted by J. Jamieson).

wonnin (*wu-, wo-nin*) *n., arch.* the main house of a farm – 'Wonnyng, wyning, a dwelling ...also called the Wonnin-house or Wunnin'-house, Roxb.' [JoJ].

wonsome (*won-sum*) *adj., poet.* winsome, attractive – '...for thy voyce is sweit, an' they countinence is wonsome' [HSR] (also **wainsome**).

wont (*wont*) *pp., adj., arch.* customary, usual – '...of the sayd James off Langlandis and hys harys, makand haucht and wont seruis for the sayd landys' [SB1431].

wontit (*won-tee', -ti'*) *pp., adj., poet.* customary, usual – 'Ye stand, and hae a wee bit dose

Ungalled by pain, Till sudden to yer wontit woes Ye're waked again' [JJ].

woo (*woo*) *n., arch.* wool – 'Then oot a pickle woo' Tam draws, And preens't unto his bonnet' [JoHa], 'O wae to the day that I first cardit woo', O dool to the weary beginning o't' [JoHa], '... when there's sic a need for baith you an' Katie to get the taits o' woo' spun up' [JTe], 'He gies snaw like woo', he skatters the haar-frost like assis' [HSR], 'Sae let them get their taits o' woo Wash'd in the purlin' river Though they pollute it at the time It sune turns clear as ever' [TCh], 'Tarry woo's ill to spin, But caird it weel and draw'd sma', and tarry woo's the best o' a'' ' [T], '... And some brought dumples o' woo' And some brought flitches o' bacon' [ES], (see also **'oo** and **wull**).

the Woo Burn (*thu-woo-burn*) *n.* stream that rises near Woo Law, gathering water from Ashkirk Loch and Shielswood Loch to join the Ale Water near Burnfoot. Part of it formed the northern boundary of Wilton Common.

Woo Burnheid (*woo-burn-heed*) *n.* former name for an area on Wilton Common, to the northeast of Woo Law. It is recorded in the 1765 description of the common.

wooch (*wooch*) *v., arch.* to bark like a dog, *n.* a stifled bark.

woo clot (*woo-klo'*) *n., arch.* a carding board – '... pair of 'woo' clots', formerly used for carding wool by hand, from Mr Wm. Pow, blacksmith, Woodfoot' [HAST1870] (this may be an error for 'woo-card', since 'woo-clat' normally means a matted lump of wool).

Wood see **Wud**

Wood- see **Wud-**

wooder (*woo-dur*) *n., arch.* fluff from cotton, flax or wool (cf. **ooder**).

Woodger (*woo-jur*) *n.* **John** (19th C.) coachman to Mark Sprot of Riddell for 58 years – 'His cheerful greeting and his ready joke Will be remembered long by all who felt The influence of his individuality, Genial and robust. His kindliness Will always be recalled with kindliness' [FL].

woodie (*woo-dee*) *n., arch.* willow twigs twisted together to bind the end of a broom – 'Woodie, two or three willow twigs twisted together, in a circular form, used for binding the end of a broom besom, Roxb.' [JoJ] (see also **wuddie**).

woodie-carl (*woo-, wu-dee-kaw-rul*) *n., arch.* a variety of pear – 'Woodie-carl, the name of a pear introduced into this country by the Cistercian monks, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Wood's Plan of Hawick (*woodz-plawn-ov-hIk*) *n.* map of 1824, surveyed by John Wood (c.1780–1847) of Edinburgh for his 'Town Atlas of Scotland' (1828). This is one of the earliest maps of Hawick showing any detail, and indicates buildings, plots of land (with owners names), wells and even trees.

Woo Law (*woo-law*) *n.* hill to the north-eat of Whitfield farm, about 4 miles from Hawick, reaching a height of 322 m. Woolaw Loch and Woolaw Moss are nearby, as well as Woolaw Covert, and a spring called the Woolaw or Cheese Well. The Woo Burn also has its source near here, running near Ashkirk Loch to eventually join the Ale Water. There is an ancient rectangular enclosure on the east of the hill, about 900 m north-northwest of Whitfield farmhouse, and the remains of a farmstead and enclosures a little to the east. There is also a claim of evidence of a Roman road between here and Groundistone Heights.

Woolaw Craig (*woo-law-krāg*) *n.* former name for an area on Wilton Common, presumably corresponding to the head of the hill at Woo Law, also known as 'Woolaw Edge' – '... but claims a mile within the common, to the top of Woolaw-craig, reckoned to be a fourth of quality of the haill common' [DCW1765].

Woolaw Knowes (*woo-law-nowz*) *n.* former name for hilly region in the middle of Wilton Common, probably meaning essentially the same as Woo Law. It is mentioned in part of a description of Wilton Common in 1765. 'Woolaw edge' is also mentioned, this presumably being the name for the highest point on the hills.

Woolaw Moss (*woo-law-mos*) *n.* marshy area near Woo Law. It is marked clearly on the 1764 map of Wilton Common and was said to be 'mostly within the limits of Mervinslaw head-room, and the west end of it is within Whitfield head-room. Lots of peat was cut there in the early part of the 18th century. A drain was constructed, probably in the 19th century to improve the land for agricultural use, draining the Moss into the Cala Burn. However, Woolaw Moss and Woolaw Loch are both marked there on the modern Ordnance Survey map, with the Woolaw (or Cheese) Well to the west. Aerial photography has shown an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation there, about 450 m north-west of Whitfield (it is 'Woola Moss' on the 1764 map of Wilton Common).

Woolaw Moss Rig (*woo-law-mos-rig*) *n.* moor to the south of Woolaw Moss, mentioned in the 1765 description of Wilton Common – '... the muir on the south of the Woolaw-moss, called the Woolaw-moss-rigg' [DCW1765].

Woolaw Well (*woo-law-wel*) *n.* marshy area near Woo Law. It is marked 'Chease Weel' to the northwest of Woolaw Moss on the 1764 map of Wilton Common. It is 'Woolaw Well' on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map and is marked 'Woolaw or Cheese Well (Spring)' on the modern map – '. . . and saw a parcel of wood lying on the foreside of the Woolaw, just above the Woolaw well' [DCW1765].

Woolhope (*oo-lok, woo-lup*) *n.* farmstead in Liddesdale, situated on the Kiln Sike, about a mile or so to the north-west of Newcastleton. There is an extensive ancient field system in the area, including 'lazy beds' to the north of the cottage. The area is probably the same as what is marked 'Oulack' on Blaeu's c.1654 map and first recorded as 'Wllayk' in c.1376. Alexander Armstrong possessed the farm of 'Willock' in 1632, which was probably here. William Pringle was shepherd there in 1841 and 1851 and William Robson in 1861. The farmhouse is derelict (note the local pronunciation; it is 'Woolock' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Wooliegate (*woo-lee-gā'*) *n.* another name for **the Wellogate** – 'A party is fined for breaking of the marches betwixt the propertie of the Duchess of Buccleuch and the commonti at the Woolee gate' [JW1715] (it is 'Woolie Gate' on Wood's 1824 map).

Woolie's (*woo-leez*) *n.* branch of Woolworths P.L.C., situated at 46 High Street. The store opened in about 1930 (as store No. 413), with its original sign reading 'F.W. Woolworth & Co. Ltd., 3d and 6d Stores'. It closed in 2009. The building was purpose-built as a Woolworth's store, and has the typical 5 bays and central pediment to be found on ex-Woolworth's shops elsewhere. During construction in 1930 there was an accident in which one worker died and several were injured.

Woollee (*woo-lee*) *n.* former name for **Wolfelee**, changed by James Elliot when he built the mansion there 1825–27. It is believed that the 'Wellogate' is derived from being the 'gate' to 'Woollee'. The name is known from at least the early 15th century, and in 1605 is recorded as the separate 'Over Woollee' and 'Nether Woollee'. It is probably the 'Woolie' recorded in papers in Selkirk in 1655 suggesting it was used as a garrison by Royalists soldiers (also spelled 'Woollie', 'Wolle', 'Woelie', 'Wowlee', 'Wowlie', etc.; it is 'Overwollie' and 'Neather Wolley' in 1636; it is labelled 'Wowlye' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and 'Oulie' on Blaeu's 1654 map, as a large tower).

Woollee Mill (*woo-lee-mil*) *n.* former corn mill attached to the lands of 'Woollee' (i.e. Wolfelee). It is recorded in 1659 along with other lands sold by William, Lord Cranstoun to Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobs. Turnbulls were tenants in the late 17th century (it is 'Woollie-mill' in 1684, 'Wollie Miln' in 1691 and 'Woolie miln' in 1739).

Woollee smiddy (*woo-lee-smi-dee*) *n.* former name for the blacksmiths at Forkins near Wolfelee.

Woollie Rig (*woo-lee-rig*) *n.* hill just to the south of Riccarton Junction, being the southern ridge of Fawhope Knowe.

Wooplaw (*woop-law*) *n.* farm just north of the Carter Bar, in Southdean Parish. William Ainslie was there in 1623. Walter Thomson was tenant there in 1694. Douglas Davidson was tenant in the mid-19th century. There is another area of the same name north of Gala (it is 'Wouplaw' in 1623 and 'ouplaw' and 'Wplau' in 1694; there is a place of the same name in Melrose Parish).

wopen (*wō-pin*) *adj., arch.* wrapped, tied up – 'The spelling is, in most cases phonetic, and shows that the local pronunciation has been then, as now, distinctive, . . . gritt beens, wheet, wopen cole plants . . . ' [DMW] (cf. **waupit**).

wor (*wor, wur, wer*) *pron.* our – ?? (used only in some particular contexts).

worchard (*wor-churd*) *n., arch.* an orchard (also **orchart**, **wortchat** and **wotchet**).

Worchart (*wor-chur'*) *n.* old name for **Orchard** farm and surrounding area.

Wordsworth (*wurdz-wurth*) *n.* **Dorothy** (1771–1855) sister of the poet William. In 1803 she accompanied her brother on a tour of the Borders, led for much of the way by Sir Walter Scott. Her diary records the party leaving Jedburgh on 22th Sptember, passing through Denholm, then stopping off at Hornshole (where Scott told them an imaginative story about the name deriving from an old school master who lived nearby), before arriving in Hawick, where they stayed at the Tower Inn. The next morning they 'walked with Mr. Scott along a high road for about two miles, up a bare hill' from where they had a great view to the south; this was probably the Vertish, although other places are possible. Scott left them after breakfast and they travelled on towards Langholm, stopping off at Branxholme, Caerlenrig and Mosspaul, where she described: 'The scene, with this single dwelling, was melancholy and wild, but not dreary, though there was no tree nor shrub; the small streamlet glittered,

the hills were populous with sheep; but the gentle bending of the valley, and the correspondent softness in the forms of the hills, were of themselves enough to delight the eye.' **William** (1770–1850) English poet who visited Hawick in 1803 as part of a Border tour with his sister Dorothy, led by Sir Walter Scott. They spent the night in the Tower Inn and walked up the Wellogate (or perhaps the Vertish) to enjoy the view. There is a brief entry in his sister's diary. A plaque commemorating the visit was placed on the Tower in 1921 by the Callants' Club. Next day they travelled south and stopped at Mosspaul, spending the next night in Langholm.

wordy (*wur-dee*) *adj., poet.* worthy – 'Sae dinna vex a heart that is your ain, But end at anes a wordy wooer's pain' [CPM], ' 'It's no wordie a dad of a bonnet,' was a common phrase used when expressing contempt . . . ' [EM1820], 'I wull ca' apon the Lord, wha is wurdie til be prayet' [HSR], '. . . whase shoon I amna wurdy til bear' [HSR], worth – 'A teaspoon o' silver is wordy some brass – Have fingers aye tarry, but look to the lass' [JTe], '. . . it was mutually pronounced to be 'weel wordy fourteenpence' ' [WNK], 'The keeper o' that ale-hoose Is wordy nocht but scorn' [WL] (also written 'wordie', 'wurdie' and 'wurdy').

wore (*wōr*) *pp., arch.* tended, kept watch over, warded off – 'Robert Scot of Cowdhouse wore a part of the common as his head-room, and would not allow other beasts, tho' they had right to pasture on the common, to eat his head-room, but hounded them off it' [DCW1765] (a past tense of **weir**; see also **worn**).

wore in (*wōr-in*) *pp., arch.* herded into an area, hemmed in – '. . . and thereby wore in the sheep and nolt of Over Southfield so that they could not get to the Common for part of that day' [C&L1767] (cf. **weir**).

workeet see **workit**

the Workhoose (*thu-wurk-hoos*) *n.* another name for **the Pairhoose**.

the Workin Men's Buildin Society (*thu-wur-kin-menz-bil-din-su-sI-i'-ee*) *n.* also known as 'the Building Society' or the Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company Limited, a name which it adopted in 1888. It formed in 1864, registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts, after a previous failed attempt to start a local building society in 1851 (the Hawick Benefit Building Society). It offered a safe investment opportunity and cheap housing for the working classes, with the house being paid off over time by the purchaser. The society was instrumental in raising the quality of accommodation in Hawick in the latter part of the 19th century. Much of 'the Terraces' in the Wellogate were built by the society, starting with Waverley Terrace. In all it built 324 quarter-house units, 20 half-houses and 94 cottages in the Wellogate. In the early days houses were sold by auction and the street names often suggested by the successful bidders.

workit (*wur-kee', -ki'*) *pp.* worked – 'in they days the men aye workit ower Christmas', 'His faither workit at the mill Like mony a decent chap' [DH] (also written 'workeet'; alternative past tense to **wrocht** and **wroucht**, which can also be the past participle).

worlin (*wōr-, wur-, lin*) *n., arch.* a worldling, someone only concerned with wordly matters – 'Worl'ings get wealth, and let rioters squander These your enjoyments – e'en let it be so' [JoHa], 'Let warl'ins warsle on the way that leads to grief an' care' [JoHa], 'The worlin' weel had lo'ed the ha', Doun in yon bonnie greenwud shaw' [HSR] (also **warlin**).

worlt (*wu-, wō-rul', -rult*) *n., arch.* world – 'The native floo'rs the auld-worlt stories . . . ' [??], 'Aa yow yins that's ooreet an oold wui this neeger-wheeper ov a woarlt' [ECS] (this is the older pronunciation, which once had the *ō* vowel, rather than *u*; also written 'woarlt'; cf. **warld**).

Wormiecleuch (*wur-mee-klooch*) *n.* farmstead between Meadshaw and Craik, marked on Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Whyrmycleuch'. The only feasible connection on modern maps is 'Whinney Cleuch', a stream that joins the Borthwick roughly opposite Eilrig (marked on de Wit's c.1680 map of Scotland as 'Wirmycleuch').

worm-pock (*wu-rum-pok*) *n., arch.* a small pocket – '. . . none of them had been taught the trade, or had ever sewn anything better than a 'worm-pock' ' [AAH].

Worm Rig (*wurm-rig*) *n.* wooded ridge between the Ruecastle and Knowesouth Burns, in the northern part of Bedrule Parish, directly to the east of Newton. A series of earthworks was revealed in aerial photographs in 1946, covering an area about 140 m by about 60 m. It lies on the narrow ridge between the 2 streams and is formed of double ramparts and ditches, although partially obliterated by cultivation. Note there is another earthwork much higher up on the Knowesouth Burn, described in the New Statistical Survey in 1837.

Wormscleuch (*wurm-klooch*) *n.* farmstead to the north of the road linking Saughtree with Kielder, on the Wormscleuch Burn and close to

the Wheel Causeway. An old road, possibly once a branch of the Wheel Causeway, passes south of here, crossing the Wormscleuch Burn and going south-west to the Holy Grain. It was probably the 'Ermscleuch' among lands granted to Scott of Harden by the Abbot of Jedburgh about the 1530s. It was 'Ormescleuche' among lands in upper Liddesdale that belonged to Jedburgh Abbey, as listed in the early 17th century. The lands of 'Ormescleuch' were inherited by Sir William Scott of Harden from his father Sir Walter in 1642. 'Ormescluche' was listed (along with Wheelkirk, Wheellands, Abbotsike and Abbotshaws) among lands inherited by Mary Scott of Buccleuch in 1653. In 1663 it is still listed among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch. James Telfer was shepherd there in 1861 (also written 'Wormscleugh'; the name probably derives from the Old Norse personal name 'Orm' and is recorded as early as 1606; it is 'Ormiscleuch' in 1663).

Worms Cleuch (*wurmz-klooch*) *n.* small stream in the headwaters of the Teviot, joining Rams Cleuch at the steading of Ramsaycleuchburn. A steading there, 'Ormscleuch' was listed in a Hawick Parish valuation of 1627 along with Rashiegrain and Commonbrae, valued jointly 'in stok 120 lb., in teynd 20 lb'.

Wormston (*wurm-stin*) *n.* old name for **Ormiston** farm.

Wormwud (*wurm-wud*) *n.* former name for lands in the Ettrick valley. In 1479 the eastern part was held by William Chisholme, with Alexander Murray, Rector of Hawick holding the 'grassum'. In 1541 it is described that the western part was called Whitehaugh Brae and the eastern part was Hutlerburn. Hence the lands lay along the B7009 between Inner Huntly and Ettrickbridge. There were Scotts and Murrays there in the mid-15th century (it is 'Warmwod' in 1479 and 1541).

worn (*wōrn*) *pp., arch.* tended, herded – 'The flock was worn together by inferior hands . . . ' [HSR] (a past tense of **weir**; see also **wore**).

worry-carl (*wu-ree-kaw-rul*) *n., arch.* a variety of pear – 'Worry-carl, a large, coarse, winter pear, also called Washwarden, Roxb.' [JoJ].

worset (*wur-si'*) *n., arch.* worsted, twisted woollen yarn – 'Hard-weerin worset threids for wairp . . . ' [WL] (also written 'worsit' and 'wurset').

worship (*wur-ship*) *n., arch.* religious denomination – 'Wey had been schuled thegither, an' oor pawrents belanged to the same wurship' [BCM1880].

worshippit (*wur-shi-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* worshipped – 'Than cam' she an' wurshuppet him, sayin', Lord, help me' [HSR].

wortchat (*wor'-cha', wort-chat*) *n., arch.* an orchard (J.A.H. Murray notes the form 'uortchet'; cf. the more common **worchard**).

woszlie (*woz-lee*) *adj., arch.* having a pinched face, stunted in growth, unhealthy looking, *n.* an unhealthy-looking person – 'Woslie, wozlie, a shrivelled, small-featured, and hard-looking person, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **wuzlie**).

wot (*wot*) *v., poet.* first and third person singular present tense of wit, to know – 'The King did wash into a Dish, And Galloway John he wot, He said thy Name now after this, Shall e're be called John Scot' [CWS], 'When my competitors got wot That I was gaun to leave them . . . ' [AHS], 'I have been away for many a day, For many a month, I wot' [JoHa], 'Weel I wot I hae heard o' sic things – I hae heard o' lords, an' yirls, an' dukes fa'ing in love wi' maidens o' low degree' [JTe], 'For weel I wot it wadna serve To make ye frae your purpose swerve' [AD], 'For days lang syne, I wot ye weel, Her sons made English foemen feel . . . ' [JLH], '. . . And I wot I will ne'er be puir' [WL] (also written 'wat', 'wait', etc.; cf. **wat** and **watin**).

wotchet (*wo-chi', -chit*) *n., arch.* an orchard (see also **wortchat** and the more common **worchard**).

Wotherspoon (*wo-thur-spoon*) *n.* **Rev. James** (1872–1954) born in Beith, Ayrshire, son of William Waddell and Jane Knox, he was educated at Glengarnock, Coatbridge and at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A. in 1894 and B.D. in 1897. He also studied at the United Presbyterian College in Edinburgh and at the University of Berlin. He was licensed to preach in 1897 and became minister of Allars Church in 1898. He wrote 'An Old Border Kirk' (1909), 'Kirk Life and Kirk Folk' (1909) and edited R.S. Craig's posthumous book 'Hawick and the Border' (1927). He retired from Allars Kirk in 1946 after 48½ years and moved to Denholm. He married Margaret Ure McAuslan Ballardie in 1899 and their children included: Jean (1902–51); and Kenneth William (1904).

woundit (*woon-dee', -di'*) *adj., arch.* wounded – 'But God sall schuut at thame wi' ane arra; suddanlie sall thaye be wuundet' [HSR].

wowf (*wowf*) *n., poet.* a wolf – 'Bewaure o' fause prophets, whilk come til yow in sheep's claethin'; but inwairdlie they ar ravenin' wouffes' [HSR], 'Behald, I sen' yow furth as sheep in the middle o' wouffes' [HSR], 'Has the wowff worried yer lams,

gudewyffe? Is the rot amang yer sheip?' [WiSp] (also written 'wouffe').

wowf (*wowf*) *adj., arch.* mad, unhinged – 'Wowf, in some degree deranged. Nearly synon. with Skeer, but understood as denoting rather more violence, Upp. Lanarks. Roxb.' [JoJ].

wowfish (*wow-feesh*) *adj., arch.* of slightly unsound mind – 'Wowfish, approaching to a state of derangement, Roxb.' [JoJ].

wowfness (*wowf-nis*) *n., arch.* the state of being deranged (noted by J. Jamieson).

Wowie (*wow-ee*) *n.* nickname for **William Laidlaw Scott**.

Wowlick (*wow-lik*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale. They are recorded on a rental roll of c.1376 as 'Wllayk' (valued at 5 shillings) and 'Wllayk maior' (valued at 18 shillings), the section called 'Ludne'. In a rental roll of 1541 they are 'Wowlyk', valued at 20 shillings and leased to Simon Armstrong (probably of Tinnisburn). This is surely the same as 'Oulack' on Blaeu's c.1654 map, which is situated neat the modern farm of Woolhope, and hence probably the same place, i.e. north-west of Newcastleton.

Wr. (*wal'-ur*) *n.* formerly common abbreviation for 'Walter'.

wrack (*rak*) *n., arch.* field weeds, especially long-rooted grasses when gathered up for burning, often referring to couch-grass, Triticum repens – 'Rack (sb.) (variant of wrack) = garden refuse' [ECS].

wrack (*rak*) *n., poet.* a wreck, shipwreck – 'My heart it said nay,– I look'd for Jamie back; But the wind it blew high; and the ship it was a wrack . . . ' [CPM].

Wrae (*rā*) *n.* farm in the Ewes valley, between Sorbie and Langholm. There was formerly a mill there. Along with Park it was described as a 20-merk land in 1550, when inherited by Robert, Lord Maxwell, by John, Lord Maxwell in 1604 and by Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1619. There were Armstrongs there in the 16th and 17th centuries. Easter, Wester and Middle 'Wraes' are listed as part of the lands of Ewesdale in about 1610, when the superiority was granted to the Earl of Home. It is listed as 'Wray' among the possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1663. The 12-merk lands of 'Ovir et Nathir Wraithes' in the Parish of 'Nathir Yeues' are listed among the lands whose superiority was inherited by John Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale in 1670 and by William, Earl of Nithsdale in 1696. Middle and Over Wray were surveyed together along with other Scott of Buccleuch farms in 1718, when they covered 255 acres, bounded by Sorbie, Howgill and Flask, but with no farmhouse there at the time. Nether Wrae was surveyed separately, covering 265 acres, bounded by Flask, Terrona, Middle Wrae and Staplegordon, with the farmhouse roughly where the modern farm of Wrae is located. William Anderson was there in at least the period 1785–97. William Knox (the poet) farmed there for a few years. Mina Maxwell was there in 1841, as well as Bells. In 1851 there were Bells, Andersons and Littles there. The farm was merged with that of Terrona in the late 1800s (sometimes formerly 'Wra' and occasionally 'Wrea'; 'O. Wrae' and 'N. Wrae' are marked on Blaeu's 1654 map, while 'Midle and Over Wrae' and 'Nether Wrae' are on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

wrainch (*rānch*) *n., v., arch.* wrench.

wrait (*rāt, rā'*) *pp., arch.* wrote – '. . . whan the Dooglas an the Scott wrait off a wheen auld scores . . . ' [ECS], 'A expeckeet a letter, bit aa hei wrait iz was a bare post-caird' [ECS] (this is the past tense form, with the past participle being the usual English 'written').

wraith (*rāth*) *n., poet.* wrath – 'The crabbit carle wadna speak, His swelling wraithe did puffe . . . ' [JTe], '. . . for thaye smairg inequitie apon me, an' in wræth thaye hæte me' [HSR], 'Shurelie the wræth o' man sall prayse thee . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'wræth' and 'wraithe').

the Wran (*thu-rawn*) *n.* nickname of **George Dickson**.

wrang (*rawng*) *adj.* wrong – 'is that a doughnut or em A wrang?', 'Lord Mangerton them orders gave, Your horses the wrang way maun a' be shod . . . ' [CPM], 'If I have been led to give utterance to ony thing wrang . . . ' [JTe], 'For ne'er a neighbour was he wrang, He'd sooner in a halter hang' [RDW], 'And oft when no' richt he's nane sae far wrang' [JEDM], '. . . The hauflin kens that the warld's sweet And there's nocht wrang' [WL], 'The hert's aye the pairt, aye, that makes us richt or wrang' [DH], *adv.* wrong – 'Where the fair are never slighted, And the honest ne'er gae wrang' [DJ], *n.* a wrong – '. . . and never promeist to bring thame saif and sound to Hawick, and did thame na wrang be the way' [BR1652], ' ''Tis not the hares that I'm for fighting', Quoth Hab, 'my wrangs I'm but for rightin' ' [JR], 'Why gab aboot some ill or wrang If guid will help the warld alang' [WFC], *v.* to wrong, falsify – 'Ane report that Gilbert Elliot in Windingtounridge, or one of his servants, had wranged the meiths and marches of ye Common' [BR1717], '. . . Then I will wrang, by word or deed, My joy an' hope' [JoHa],

'O mind you that, and dinna wrang Your puir auld horse' [JoHa], 'Still folk believed that he was wrang'd, (The blackguard! to get off unhang'd!)' [RDW].

wrangfully (*rawng-fu-lee*) *adv.* wrongfully – 'I am determinet that my mooth sallna soeik wrangfullie . . . ' [HSR], 'Letna thame that ar mine enimies wrangfullie rejoyce ower me' [HSR].

wrang-ganger (*rawng-gawng-ur*) *n., poet.* transgressor, evil-doer – 'But the wrangangers sall be destroyet thegither, an' the en' o' the wicket sall be snegget aff' [HSR].

wrang-gangin (*rawng-gawng-in*) *n., poet.* transgression – '. . . untill the multetud o' they tendir mercies blat owt my wrang-gangin's' [HSR], '. . . the michtie ar getheret agayne me: nat for my wrang-gangin', nar for my sin, O Lord' [HSR].

wrang in the heid (*rawng-in-thu-heed*) *adj.* mentally imbalanced, somewhat unhinged, deranged, insane – 'If Colin disna come back sune – A'll gaun fair wrang in the heid' [JEDM].

wrangous (*rawng-is*) *adj., arch.* wrongful, unjust, illegal – '. . . and Robert Ellot, called Zoung Robene, for the wrangus spoliatioun and awaytaking of thair teindis of the landis of Cruik, Skelfhill, Peilbra, and Penangushope . . . ' [SB1574].

wrangously (*rawng-is-lee*) *adv., arch.* wrongfully, incorrectly – '. . . wha hethna liftet up his saul untill vainitie, nar swurn wrangouslie' [HSR].

the Wrangway Burn (*thu-rawng-wā-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Limiecleuch Burn in the headwaters of the Teviot. Its source is near Rashiegrain Height, and it runs near Ewes Doors and to the west of Wisp Hill. There is some evidence for a possible Roman road linking the valley of this burn with that of the Eweslees Burn. A large stone on its banks contains cup-shaped hollows, although it is unclear whether they are man-made or natural (it is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map; the name is said to derive from when a group of Scottish rievers were being pursued up the burn by the English and slipped over to Eweslees via Ewes Doors, with the English continuing the wrong way; however, the meaning may be from the stream appearing to come from the pass at Ewes Doors, but in fact originating on Haggis Side).

wrappit (*raw-pee', -pi'*) *pp., poet.* wrapped – 'An' whan Joseph had taen the bodie, he wrappet it in an clean linen claeth' [HSR] (cf. **happit** and **waupit**).

wrassle see **rassle**

wrastle see **rassle**

wratch (*rawch*) *n., poet.* a wretch – 'When death gat the warrant Lang Eaby to catch, 'Twas needless to think o' escapin'; And Eaby was feared, he had been such a wratch . . . ' [JTe].

wreath (*reeth*) *n., poet.* a snow drift, bank of snow – 'The hill was steep – the glen was deep; And our twa sons thegither Were stan'in' wi' their father's sheep, When down the wreathe cam' wi' a sweep, That nane could aid the ither' [HSR].

Wreathlongshot (*reeth-lawng-sho'*) *n.* former name for part of Salenside in Ashkirk Parish. This is the place within Salenside called 'Breaths [sic] Langshot and Broomhaugh' in the 1753 sasine of Thomas Wilkinson of Chesterhall. In Wilkinson's 1779 sasine there is reference to the '20 shilling land of Salenside called Wreaths'. In 1815 they are described as 'the twenty shilling land of Salenside called Wreathlongshot and Broomshaugh'.

the Wreath Layin (*thu-reeth-lā-in*) *n.* ceremony held on the Saturday morning of the Common Riding, when the Cornet, Right- and Left-Hand Men lay wreaths at the War Memorial in the Park, while the Acting Father holds the Flag in a lowered position. The same phrase sometimes refers to the wreath-laying ceremony at Hornshole, carried out by the Cornet's Lass on after the Kirking Ceremony. Before 1977 this ceremony took place after the Cornet's Walk on the Thursday.

the Wreck (*thu-rek*) *n.* local nickname in use around the early 19th century.

wreckit (*re-ki', -kee'*) *adj., pp.* wrecked – 'Can it keep peace o' mind frae being wreckit? O never, laddie, sae think o't nae mair' [JoHa], '. . . They'd ruined lives and wreckit toons, In mony a fray' [JCG].

wreesle (*ree-sul*) *v., arch.* to wressle – 'Hoo memory wreesals at the sneck Whene'er the 'slogan's' soonded . . . ' [RH] (also spelled 'wreesal').

Wreth (*reth*) *n.* **Alexander** (16th C.) miller recorded in 1554 when he witnessed the grant of an acre of land on 'Harparhill' to Archibald Elliot in Gorrenberry by James Douglas of Cavers, and also witnessed the letter of reversion by Elliot to Douglas that followed. In fact two men of this name are listed, with one being 'molendinario' (i.e. miller) to distinguish him from the other. He may have been miller at Spittal-on-Rule or elsewhere in Cavers Parish ('Wreth' is otherwise unknown and may be a transcription error for some other name, e.g. 'Veitch').

the W.R.I. (*thu-du-bul-yoo-awr-I*) *n.* the Women's Rural Institute, also sometimes called 'the Rural'. The Scottish W.R.I. was founded in 1917, partly as an outgrowth of the suffrage movement, and partly following success of such institutes in Canada 20 years earlier. This quickly spread into a set of social clubs for women in sparsely populated rural areas, with an emphasis on preserving traditional handicrafts and cooking. Since their formation these groups have been important for organising community events in local rural areas, and also for having community halls built. The members of each Institute usually meets once a month. There have been active W.R.I. groups in Appletreehall, Bedrule, Burnfoot, Cogsmill, Hermitage, Minto, Newcastleton, Newmill & Teviothead, Roberton, Southdean, and Wilton Dean, as well as further afield.

wricht (*richt*) *n., arch.* a wright, carpenter – 'Isna this the wricht's son? isna his mither ca't Mary?' [HSR], ' 'Nae wricht's son this', cries oot The Captain to his men . . . ' [WL] (also just **wright**).

wright (*rī', rīt*) *n., arch.* a craftsman, particularly a carpenter (or joiner).

Wright (*rī'*) *n.* **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish, living at Dean Mill in 1729. In 1732 he (along with Robert Riddell) witnessed a baptism for Walter Riddell (probably related to his wife). He married Marion Riddell and their children included: Anna (b.1727); Robert (b.1727); William (b.1731); and Bessie (b.1733). The witnesses in 1729 were William Scott and Adam Easton. **Rev. David Livingston** (b.1930) born in Aberdeen, son of John Livingston. He was educated at Robert Gordon's and at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.A. in 1954 and B.D. in 1957. He did National Service with the R.A.M.C. 1949–51 and was in the Territorial Army 1951–55. He was assistant at Garthdee 1955–56 and Aberdeen West St. Andrew's 1956–57, was licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in 1957 and ordained as minister of Cocknzie Chalmers Memorial in 1957. He moved to Forfar Lowson Memorial in 1964. In 1971 he became minister at the Old Parish Kirk, which was linked to Teviothed in 1972. He remained until 1986 when he moved to Stornoway St. Columba, and retired in 1998. He was the last minister of the 'Auld Pairish', which finally closed in 1987 and was demolished a few years later. In 1961 he married Margaret (b.1940), daughter of Thomas Smith Brown. Their children were Fiona Margaret Peden (b.1962), Myra McDonald (1963–64) and David John Livingston (b.1975). He published 'The Meaning of the Lord's Day' (1960), 'Reformed and Evangelical' (1992) and 'The Difference Christ Makes' (1997). **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Isobel Riddell and their children included Grizel (b.1655) and an unnamed child (b.1656). **George** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Tudhope and their children included Janet (b.1669), Robert (b.1677) and John (b.1680). **George** (d.bef. 1719) described in 1719 as 'sometimes under miller in Hawick' and already deceased when his son George got married. **George** (17th/18th C.) son of George, who was under-miller in Hawick. In 1719 he married Helen, who was also from the town of Hawick. Their children included Margaret (b.1721). **George** (18th/19th C.) joiner in Denholm. In 1797 he was listed among men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was listed among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **George** (d.1911) baker at 2 Allars Crescent. He married Helen Davidson, who was related to the Hawick plasterers, and died in 1915. They had a daughter Georgina, who was a shopkeeper in Irby, Cheshire, and other daughters Mary Jane and Isabella. He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. **Hector** (16th C.) smith of Hawick, mentioned in the will of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. He was owed money 'for schone to the Lairdis horse'. **James** (17th C.) tenant of Harry Riddell, probably near Bewlie, recorded in 1665. **James** (17th C.) recorded in the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694 among those 'Payed but not listed in Hauick Toun'. Perhaps the same James witnessed a baptism for John Scott and Janet Jackson in Hawick in 1673. He could be the James recorded as 'Cook' in 1713 when he witnessed a baptism for 'drummer' Thomas Boyd (who was also gardener at the Flex); it is unclear for whom he might have been a cook. He was also recorded as a cook in a baptismal record of 1712. He married Jean Robson and their children included Jean (b.1712) and James (b.1715). The witnesses in 1712 were carrier Walter Ruecastle and shoemaker George Oliver. **James Hunter** (d.1765) killed falling from a steeple in Jedburgh, he is buried in Lilliesleaf kirkyard. His tombstone reads 'Stop, traveller, as you go by, I once had life and breath; But falling from a steeple high I swiftly passed through death. Take you example by my fate. And be by me advised; Repent before it be too late, Lest you be thus surprised'. **Janet** (17th/18th C.) resident of Huntliehill, recorded

in 1726 when she and her family received poor money from the Bedrule Session. She also received money in 1722. **John** (17th C.) described along with Robert as tenant of Spittal in a Hawick magistrates case of 1642 when Samuel Rutherford accused them and a large number of their drinking friends of stealing his wallet. **John** (17th C.) resident of Spittal-on-Rule on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. He was surely related to the earlier John. **John** (17th C.) smith in Lillieasleaf according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. He is listed among the 'deficients' of the Parish, but was taxed for 2 hearths. **John** (18th/19th C.) mason in Castleton. He subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border' in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) grocer and spirit dealer at the Sandbed, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. **John** 'Jackie' (1922–??) sales rep by trade, he was scrum-half for Hawick R.F.C., also capped for Scotland and playing for the Barbarians. He was sometimes nicknamed 'Ma Baa' from his rugby-playing days. He was Cornet in 1952 (and hence one of the few who have worn both the green jersey and green coat). It was at his suggestion that Ex-Cornets were allowed to wear their green coats at the Ball, provided they could still get into them! **John** (1947–2008) professional folk musician. Born in Bournemouth, and brought up in Manchester, he worked as a sales rep and played in rock bands as a youth. He joined the Household Cavalry 1970 and left in 1974, becoming a shepherd. He lived in Derbyshire, then North Yorkshire and Northumberland, before settling near Newcastleton in 1980. In 1990 he made a cassette recording of unaccompanied traditional songs, called 'Border Crossings', funded from the sale of a horse. Teaming up with Kenny Spiers on guitar and Wattie Robson of fiddle, he formed the John Wright Band in 1993 to support a tour for their CD 'Ride the Rolling Sky'. He popularised the Hawick song 'The Wail of Flodden' (after asking Henry Douglas to suggest a local song he could learn), although in a somewhat folk music version. Further albumns included 'The Things We've Handed Down' (1996), 'Other Roads' (1997) and 'A Few Short Lines' (2000). **Marion** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1695 she was found guilty of accepting stolen sheets from Elizabeth Miller, and ordered to restore them to their owner or repay their value. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Spittal in 1642 when he was named among acquaintences of Samuel Rutherford who were accused of stealing his wallet in Hawick. He was probably related to John, who was also listed in Spittal in the same case. **Robert** (17th C.) Hawick resident who married Margaret Deans. Their children included: Robert (b.1643); Margaret (b.1644); and Janet (b.1649). Margaret's will is recorded in 1697, by which time he was already deceased. He is probably the smith of that name who was elected to the Council in 1648. He is probably the Robert in Hawick who was deceased in 1659 when his son Robert became a locksmith's apprentice in Edinburgh. **Robert** (b.1643) son of Robert and Margaret Deans. Probably the same Robert, son of Robert, became an apprentice with locksmith James Paton in Edinburgh in 1659. **Bailie Robert** (17th/18th C.) recorded as Bailie in the 1680s. In 1683 he was 'one of the present baylyeas of Havicke' when tasked with paying James Thorbrand 200 merks for constructing a loft in St. Mary's Kirk. He was tried for abusing Bailie James Scott in 1685, 'by hanging of him, and calling of him qt. drunken sott and loggerhead', and for refusing to go the Tolbooth. In 1689 weaver Thomas Turnbull was fined and sentenced to the stocks for calling him 'ane bease kniffe'. On the other hand, in 1689 a man is recorded being fined for calling him a 'basse kniffe' (i.e. 'base knave') and David Crookshanks was fined 'for committing ane ryott' in his presence, as well as 'for speicking unrevered language of the Counsell and Toune-Clarke, and for his disobedience to ye sd baylyea'. He owned 2 'tenements' in the West End of Hawick, according to a sasine of 1687 (for a tenement between his). In 1688 James Turnbull was fined for assaulting him, when he tried to take him to the Tolbooth. He was probably the son of the deceased Robert of Hawick who became a locksmith's apprentice in Edinburgh in 1659. He may be the Robert who was born in Hawick in 1643 (although this may be an earlier generation), son of Robert and Margaret Deans. He was probably the Robert who witnessed a baptism for James Halliday in 1675. He was probably the Robert who was fined in 1679 for destroying a load of peat belonging to Robert Thomson in Hawick Shiel, with the other man also fined for fighting with him. He is probably the Robert who witnessed baptisms for Thomas Briggs and for Thomas Beattie in 1683 and for William Laing, Patrick Scoon and Robert Hogg in 1688. He is included among the contributors to Hawick's new church bell in 1693/4. He was 'late bailie Havek' in 1696 when a child of his was buried in Greyfriars Cemetery in Edinburgh. He was also ex-Bailie in 1698 when John Scott, litster, was fined for coming into his house

and assaulting him, as well as shaking his wife, Margaret Fraser; he was also fined for assaulting Scott. In 1697 he was one of 4 men who protested against the continuing of Robert Ruecastle as Bailie, through there being a vacancy and on account of an agreement made with the Commissioners of the Duchess of Buccleuch, until a new election for Bailie was held. He married Margaret Fraser and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1702, with witnesses Bailie James Deans and litster James Scott. Mary (b.1693), with no mother's name listed, was probably also his child. The witnesses in 1702 were Bailie James Deans and Bailie John Scott, litster. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Glendinning and their children included Robert (b.1670) and Margaret (b.1671); the witnesses in 1671 were George Renwick and James Burn. **Robert** (17th C.) cordiner in Easter Burnfoot who was made a Burgess for free in 1690 'in respect it is the custom of all towns, that the Provost or other Magistrates have the liberty to create 2 or 3 Burgesses gratis'; he thus may be the first known Honorary Burgess. He was also resident of Easter Burnfoot according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Rev. Robert James** (1873–1942) born in Damascus, son of Rev. William, who was a missionary there. He was educated at Dulwich College and Oxford University, where he graduated B.A. in 1896, as well as Presbyterian Church College, New Zealand and Glasgow College. He was student assistant at Irvine Fullerton 1900–01, was licensed by the Presbytery of Ayr in 1903 and was assistant at Aberdeen Bon-Accord 1903–05 and Edinburgh Broughton Place 1905–07. He was ordained as minister of East Bank Kirk in 1907. He moved to Bowdon, Cheshire in 1913, then Bolton in 1918, Birmingham Camphill 1920–22 and Stirling Erskine from 1924 until his death. In 1908 he married Effie Reid McCombie. **Samuel** 'Sam' (20th C.) Burgh Chamberlain in the 1960s. **Simon** (17th C.) under-miller who is listed among those who subscribed to the fund for the new Kirk bell in Hawick in 1693/4. He is also listed as under-miller at Roughheugh in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) one of the men who appraised horses in Hawick for the Covenanter army in 1644. He could be the William, married to Agnes Elliot, whose children baptised in Hawick included Robert (b.1636), Bessie (b.1639), Thomas (b.1641) and Francis (b.1643). The witnesses to the 1641 baptism were William Liddell and Andrew Lidderdale. Alternatively he could be the William, married to Bessie Huggan, whose children baptised in Hawick, included William (b.1647) and Maragret (b.1653). **William** (17th C.) listed among the 'Cottars in Hassanden' on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (b.1679/80) tenant in Doveshaughbraehead. His wife, Helen Turnbull, died in 1740, aged 60. They are buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1696 he was served heir to the 5-merk land of Alton Croft, from his cousin Walter Scott of Alton Crofts. His mother was Marion Scott, sister of Robert, who was father of Walter. **William** (17th/18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1718 there was a dispute between him and Robert Wilson over the spaces their wives occupied in St. Mary's Kirk. His claim was that his wife had the space for 3 years before he moved to 'easter Burnfoot mylne'. He married Christian Renwick in 1712 and their children included: Helen (b.1716); Margaret (b.1718); William (b.1721); and Robert (b.1723). The witnesses in 1721 were fleshers Robert and George Renwick (who were surely related to his wife) and in 1723 were 'Tenent' John Ekron and merchant John Little. He witnessed baptisms in Wilton for Robert Renwick in 1728 and 1733 and in Hawick for shepherd Andrew Brown in 1740. He could have been the William born in Hawick to Francis and Jane Graham in 1673. **William** (19th C.) married Helen Lillico in Wilton in 1848. **William** (1972–2020) 3rd child of Bill and Nancy, he attended Trinity and Hawick High Schools. He was known as a dancer, winning his first competition at the age of 8, reaching the national youth finals in disco, and being crowned the British Disco King in 1989. He appeared in 'The Hit Man and Her' on TV and also performed in pantomimes. He worked as a redcoat at Butlins and as a hairdresser and barman. He wrote a dance show called 'Rok til U Drop', which launched at the Con Club in Hawick and later toured Britain (formerly spelled 'Wricht' and variants).

Wright an Miller's (*rī'-an-mi-lurz*) *n.* sewing materials shop near the south end of North Bridge Street in the mid-20th century.

writer ti the signet (*rī'-ur-ti-thu-sig-ni'*) *n.* Scots law term for a legal officer who prepares writs etc., often abbreviated WS. The Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet was set up in 1594, and members originally had special privileges for drawing up documents.

writin (*rī'-in*) *n., arch.* a legal document, written agreement, missive – 'Becaus he hes directit twa sundrie writtings to the baillies towards ane assouerance betuix the brydinges and

the scottis and never namit him in thay writtingis' [SPB1580].

wrocht (*roc<u>h</u>t*) *pp., arch.* wrought, worked – '... Wark wrocht [ordinary labour probably] 4s., this is 4d per day' [BR1638], 'A've wroacht here threi-an-toonty eer, an A've never been fauteet yet' [ECS], 'Kens how lang him an mei's wroacht thegither' [ECS], '... Though time has wrocht a change or twae On kirk and shop and mill' [WL], '... That wrocht the jaw-banes, stilled the hungert voice, and swalled to girdit bliss the void below!' [DH], 'Ye wrocht gey sair, Tam: Was't a' in vain ... ?' [DH] (also written 'wroacht'; used for the past tense and past participle; cf. the alternative **wroucht** as well as 'workit').

wroucht (*row<u>ch</u>t*) *pp., arch.* wrought, created, worked – '... quhil they first pay the wabster that rowcht to them of before, under the lyck penalty' [BR1640], '... whilk thou hest wroucht for thame that trust in thee afore the sons o' men' [HSR], '... whan I was mæde in seceret, an' queerlie wroucht in the leachist pairts o' the yirth' [HSR], 'An' the white robes o' the risen soul By the loyal life is wroucht; An' Heaven is freely gi'en to a' That Heaven have truly soucht' [FL], 'We wroucht weel on through the nicht to get her on' [BCM1880] (varying spellings exist; cf. **wrocht**).

wrunkle see **runkle**

wud (*wud*) *n.* wood, the material – 'hei's is thick is wud', 'Among yon wuds sae wild and green, That glistens i' the setting sun' [JoHa], 'King Solomon mæde himsel' ane chariat o' the wud o' Lebanon' [HSR], '... as whan ane hags an' cleefes wud apon the yirth' [HSR], '... An' a' the wuds are ringing Wi' sangs the birds are singing' [FL], 'The last thing oo cam' tae was ca'ed the Canteen – A big wud erection, but what it micht mean ...' [BM1900], '... whan wud turns geizant an ern lowps abreed' [ECS], '... Tae knock pegs throw a bit wud' [AY], a wood, collection of trees (often plural) – 'ee're no oot o the wuds yit', 'a trei might be made o wud, bit ee canni sei the wud for the treis', 'A sprig frae far Dunsinan's wud, Stanes mark'd wi' covenanted bluid' [JoHa], '... And linties sang their tunefu' lays Amang the wuds o' Teviotdale' [JoHa], 'The boar owt o' the wud deth waiste hir ...' [HSR], 'As the fire burns ane wud ...' [HSR], '... And close by the flood, near the leafless wud, A dog doth sit and whine' [TCh], '... The wud hei weers like a croon' [DH], 'Hawick's a grand place to be a laddie in! Wi hill and muir, stream and wud, rain and sun ...' [DH], 'She came ti wake the sleepin' wuds Ti music, love an' pleasure' [WP], a wooden ball used for bowling, a traditionally wooden golf club used for driving (see also **wudden**, **wuddie** and **wuddit**).

wud (*wud*) *adj., poet.* mad, crazed – 'Ye'll no be wud because I tell my mind t'ye' [JoHa], 'Syne Nell and Bessie, wud as Bucham deils, Cries, 'Faith, my lads, we now are at yer heels!' [JoHa], 'Mine enimies reproch me a' the daye; an' thaye that ar wud agayne me ar my swurn faes' [HSR], *adv.* crazily, acutely (used as an intensifier) – 'He seems seat-bound by some unkent-o' spell; Gude faith! he's daft, wud mad, the deil confoun' 'im!' [JoHa].

wud see **wad**

Wud (*wud*) *n.* (Wood) **Agnes** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick. In 1696 her neighbour Walter Scott 'the Butterman' was found guilty of stealing clothing and other items from her house. **Agnes** (1879–1953) daughter of James Swan, she was born in Ayton. Her mother was Elizabeth Pringle Stothart, daughter of David Stothart. Her mother died when she was 5 years old and she moved with her family to Swansea. However, by 1901 she was living in Hawick, keeping house for her uncle James Stothart, bootmaker, who lived at 8 Orchard Terrace. It is said that while in Hawick she met John Maclean (1879–1923), the revolutionary socialist, perhaps in 1904, and the couple were married in 1909. By 1919 she left her husband, who was obsessed with his political causes. She worked as a maternity nurse, while her daughters Nan and Jean were raised by relatives and later by their Aunt Rose at Blacklee Cottages near Hobkirk. She died in Hawick, when visiting fanily at 4 Laidlaw Terrace. Nan worked to promote her father's legacy. **Basil** (18th C.) wright at 'Dangerfields' according to a document in Selkirk in 1793 when he was summoned for non-payment by a carrier in Selkirk. Also in 1794 he was in 'Dangerfield' when he was subject to another summons by George Gray in Wiltonburn 'for non payment of price of a stirk'; he was 'now in Whitehill Brae'. Presumably he lived at Dangerfield in Hawick. **Charles** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He witnessed a baptism for Walter Gledstains in 1681 and another for John Henderson in 1682. **David** (16th C.) tenant of one of the farms of Midshiels, Appletreehal, Broadlee, Cottlaw or 'Burnside' in 1562/3 when Lord Alexander Home tried to remove his 'pretended tenants'. **Francis Watson** 'Frank' (1862–1953) born in Edinburgh, he worked in the Navy and then became a well known painter, specialising in water-colours, particularly landscapes

and maritime scenes. He attended Berwick Art School, finished his training at South Kensington Art School and the Academie Julian in Paris and in 1883 was appointed 2nd master at the School of Art in Newcastle. In 1889 he moved to Hawick as Art Master at the Buccleuch School. In 1899 he gave up teaching to become a professional painter, specialising in marine landscapes. He lived at Southsea, Portsmouth, Berwick and Edinburgh. He painted many scenes around the Borders, including one of Wulliestruther Loch. He also painted a portrait of Robert Milligan in 1890 (hanging in the Town Hall), a portrait of Thomas Purdom (in the Museum) in 1891, one of Robert Murray in 1897 (in the Museum), and one of D. McBurnie Watson in 1898. In 1893 he painted a view of Wilton Dean, as well as a view showing the old red and blue Common Riding flag at the Town Hall, in 1895 he painted a view of Hawick based on the 1813 painting of French prisoner-of-war M. Prefort and in 1902 painted a view from Wester Braid Road. He was present at the surrender of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, making some sketches of some of the ships before they were scuttled. In 1939 he accompanied George VI and Queen Elizabeth on a royal tour of Canada. He died in Perthshire. Several of his descendants have also been artists. **George** (1763/4–1834) resident at Doveshaughmill. He married Jennet Wright, who died in 1846, aged 72. Andrew, who lived at Spittal and married Margaret Rule was probably his son. He is buried in Bedrule kirkyard. **George Ormiston** 'Ormie' (1918–2003) born in St. Boswells, he moved to the Borthwick valley at 4, when his father took over the Roberton police station. He was educated at Roberton and Hawick and spent most of his life living at Thornbank in Denholm. He became a joiner in Hawick in 1935 and then enlisted in the K.O.S.B., serving throughout WWII. His amry service included time in Malta, India and Palestine. He was present at the Letzlingen Common Riding and helped liberate Walcheren in the Netherlands. He demobilised to Denholm in 1947. In 1957 he married Maisie Scott of Overhall (and she died in 1982). He was a great lover of the Border hills, greeting each New Year from the summit of Ruberslaw, and helping rejuvenate the pine trees near the top. He worked as an insurance man and in Lyle & Scott's and retired in 1982. He also regularly won Denholm's best kept garden prize. He was an office bearer of the Archæological Society for 30 years, being Field Secretary 1962–72 and 1982–88, and organising excavations at Crumhaugh Tower, Dod Burn peel tower and Heronhall, as well as the restoration of the Norman burial ground at Minto. He published 'Roberton, the Making of a Parish' in 1991. Due to infirmity he moved into Hawick and ended his days at Crumhaugh House. Just weeks before he died he was presented with the Dutch Liberation Medal. His photo album and scrapbook covering 1935–89 is in the Borders Archive. **Prof. Hamish** (1926–2009), C.B.E., born in Hawick, son of Joseph and Robina Baptie. He attended Trinity and the High School (where he was inspired by chemistry teacher Dr. Alison Cook. His father was in charge of coal supplied for the town during WWII, and his mother was headmistress at Cogsmill. He was a keen member of the Scouts and the Scout Pipe Band and served as a messanger for the Home Guard in WWII. He obtained a B.Sc. in Chemistry from St. Andrews in 1947 and a Ph.D. in 1950. He joined the forming Australian National University staff in London in 1951, but then moved to Strathclyde in 1953, where he stayed until retirement in 1991. He was Vice-Principal there 1984–6. He also contributed to forming several colleges into Glasgow Caledonian University, where the Hamish Wood Building was named in his honour, and from where he received an honorary doctorate in 1994. He received the C.B.E. for services to higher education in 1993, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Chemistry. His research focussed on inorghanic and medicinal chemistry, particularly anti-bacterial drugs. He married Jean Mitchell, who was a Cub Scout leader in Hawick. Their children were Sheena Margaret (Mrs. Walker, b.c.1960) and Colin (1957–2010). **Helen** (17th C.) resident of the west-side of Hawick, recorded on the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. She probably ran an innor shop of some sort. **Henry** (15th C.) Chaplain who in 1445 leased his tenandry of the lands of Harden Wood, lying within Borthwickshiels, to Andrew Ker of Altonburn. It seems likely that he was a local chaplain, e.g. for the nearby Kirk Borthwick or for Hassendean, in which Parish Borthwickshiels lay. His name is recorded as 'Henry of Wod chaplane'. The lease, which is written in the vernacular, is one of the earliest known local pieces of Scots writing (assuming it is genuinely local of course). **James** (18th C.) mason of Hawick, son-in-law of mason David Laing. He possibly worked on the Slitrig Bridge and was made an Honorary Burgess in 1776 along with Gala mason John Haldane. **James** (19th C.) landlord of

the Commercial Inn in the mid-1800s. A caricature of him appears in 'Noctes Hawickianæ'. **James** (1852–1936) from Ayton, he married Elizabeth 'Lizzie' Pringle Stothart, from the Hawick family. His first wife died in 1884 and hei remarried. By 1891 he was living in Swansea and in 1901 was living at 8 Orchard Terrace in Hawick. He became a master plasterer. His children included: Rose Orkney (1877–1959), a teacher who died in Hawick; Agnes (1879–1953); Robert (b.1880); Thomasina (b.1882); and Joseph (1884–1958), who married Robina Leggatt Baptie and was a coal supplier in Hawick. **Capt. James John** (d.1911) of the 45th Regiment. In 1868 he married Blanche, who was daughter of Sir William Eliott of Stobs and Wells. Along with his wife he acted as trustee for the Wells estate in the latter part of the 19th century. Because of the debt on the estate, they had to cut down lots of the old trees to meet the trust payments (this being locally quite unpopular). He may be son of the Mr. C. Wood who rented the 'shooting' at Stobs from 1861. **Jean** (18th C.) kitchen maid at Minto in 1785 and 1786, when she was working for Sir Gilbert Elliot. **John** 'Johnnie' (16th/17th C.) of Whitfield, one of the local men accused in 1612 of charging too much interest on loans; ; his name is omitted from the list of those found guilty. It seems likely this is the Whitfield near Hawick, but it may be another one in Roxburghshire. **John** (1782–1847) surveyor and cartographer who produced town plans of around 150 places across Scotland, as well as in England and Wales. This includes his 1824 'Plan of the Town and Environs of Hawick from actual survey', which provides the first detailed map of the Town. It can be assumed that he spent some time in Hawick carrying out the survey himself. He lived in Morningside in Edinburgh from 1813 and was elected Permanent Director of the Land Surveyors' Society in around 1833. **Joseph** (1884–1954) son of James and Lizzie Stothart, he was born in Ayton. He moved with his father to Swansea and then Hawick. During WWII he was in charge of coal supplied for Hawick and later ran a mail-order knitwear firm. He married Robina Leggatt Baptie (1892–1987), who was headmistress at Cogsmill, where the couple lived. They had a son, Prof. Hamish Christopher Swan. **Nicholas** (1795–1865) colliery and locomotive emgineer from Newcastle. He was President of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers and is known for introducing several safety measures. In the early 1860s he occupied Stobs Castle as a summer residence. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Elizabeth Fowler in Cavers Parish in 1818. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) resident of Nether Tofts. In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **William** (15th C.) witness to the 1469 sasine for Wolfelee. It seems likely that he was local to Rulewater. **William** (17th C.) tenant at Raperlaw in the 1630s. He had a charter of lands in Lessuden (St. Boswells) in 1635. There is a marriage contract of 1642 between his daughter Janet and John Gray, younger, in Lilliesleaf. He gave the couple his land in Lessuden and some land adjacent to Barnhills. **William** (c.1800–bef. 1851) agricultural labourer in Wilton Parish. He was listed as hind at Parkhouses among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835; he was at Courthill in 1840 and 1841. In the 1841 census he was at Parkhouses (i.e. Burnhead Cottages). His widow and daughter Margaret (a milliner) were living at Courthill in 1851. He married Euphemia Henderson and their children included: William (b.1826), who died young; Jane (b.1828); William (again, b.1830); and Margaret or 'Maggie' (1832–1913), who married George Elliot Wilson **William** (b.1831/3) from Wilton Parish, he was a draper. Along with the Graham brothers he established Wood, Graham & Co. in about the late 1850s. Their business was at 6 Tower Knowe, where they are recorded in 1861, with 8 draper's assistants. He may be the William whose trustees were recorded in about 1874 as owners of part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick. **Rev. William** (1889–1977) born in Larkhall, son of John and Margaret McManus. He was educated at Glasgow Springhill and Whitehill schools. He served with the R.A.M.C. 1915–19 then attended Glasgow University, graduating M.A. in 1921. He was Baptist Church minister in Alloa and Rutherglen 1921–37, then was made a probationer by the General Assembly in 1937 before being ordained as minister at Glasgow Rockcliffe in 1938. He moved to Half Morton in 1945, and retired in 1956. He was then appointed (for a term position) to be the last minister of St. John's in Hawick, this lasting for just 3 years, until 1959. In 1920 he married Kate Isabella Stewart (1889–1959), daughter of Andrew Barr Short and their children were Margaret Short (b.1921) and John William (b.1923). In 1961 he secondly married Agnes Sharp Spiers, daughter of John Lamont (formerly 'Wod', 'Wode' etc.).

the Wud (*thu-wud*) *n.* the Wood, former name for a farm in Abbotrule Parish. In 1643 'Bertie

Rutherford of the Wood' owned land valued at £20. Adam Scott 'in Wood, in Abotroule parish' had his will recorded in 1693.

Wudbrae (*wud-brā*) *n.* Woodbrae, cottage on the side road between Teviothead and Caerlenrig farm (it is already there on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map).

Wudburn (*wud-burn*) *n.* Woodburn, farm on the south side of the Borthwick valley, near the end of the back road leading past the Branxholme Lochs. The lands were attached to the Chisholme estate at one time. In 1627 it was valued along with Muselee as paying '120 lb., vicarage 20 lb'. There were 10 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely Thomas Shiel, Jean Stuart, John Elliot, Isobel Shiel, Mary Shiel, Robert Scott, Janet Nichol, John Scott, Bessie Scott and Margaret Scott. In 1678 it was valued along with Chisholme at £433 6s 8d. William Falsyde was living there in 1686. Like much of the area, it transferred from Hawick Parish to Roberton in 1690. John Noble lived there in 1712 and 1717, John Miller in 1716–21, Walter Scott in 1716–20, William Bell in 1723, William Heatley in 1722–42, Thomas Heatley in 1727–37, Francis Coltart 1727–42, James Inglis in 1731, Thomas Heatley in 1756, Henry Mitchellhill in 1757, Archibald Scott in 1761, Robert Elliot in 1763–67, Katherine Cowan in 1765, Alexander Heatley in 1767, Walter Scott in 1769, William Miller in 1772, James Scott in 1773 and John Hislop in 1774. Chisholme and Woodburn were valued together £433 6s 8d in the 1740s. Walter Hume was there in the period 1789–94 and John Elliot in 1798. In 1788 and 1811 it was valued along with Chisholme at £433 6s 8d. John Nichol was there in 1800 and James Nichol in 1812. William Gorries died there in 1816. Andrew Anderson was farmer in 1841 and still in 1868. A perforated stone disc from there is in the Museum (formerly spelled 'Woodburne', etc.; it is 'Wodburne' in 1627, 'woodburne' in 1686 and 'Widburne' in 1694; it is 'Woodeburne' on a parish map of 1650, is marked on Blaeu's 1654 map with its modern Enlgish spelling and is also on Ainslie's 1773 map).

Wudburn (*wud-burn*) *n.* (Woodburn) **William** (13th C.) cleric from Roxburghshire who may have sworn fealty to Edward I in 1296, as stated in 'Origines parochiales Scotiae'. Both James Robson and James Murray wrote that he was 'William of Wodeburn, parson of the Church of Mynetowe'. He is transcribed as 'Willielmus Wodeburn, Parsona ecclesiæ de Mynetowe' in Borthwick's 1775 list. However, he does not appear in later published versions of the Ragman Rolls.

Wud Burn (*wud-burn*) *n.* Wood Burn, stream that rises to the south-west of Branxholme Wester Loch and runs to the north past Woodburn farm to join the Borthwick Water.

Wudburn Mill (*wud-burn-mil*) *n.* former farm near Woodburn and Chisholme. In 1797 the tenant was John Nichol. It may be the same place as 'Chisholme Mill' (it is 'Woodburnmiln' in 1797).

Wudcock (*wood-kok*) *n.* (Woodcock) **George** (20th C.) purchased Edward Walker's engineering business on Commercial Road in 1928. George Woodcock & Sons provided engineering services for the knitwear industry for the next 75 years, finally closing in 2003. During WWII he served as an A.R.P. Warden. **William** (b.1825/6) from England, he was a china merchant in Hawick. In 1861 he was living at 25 High Street and recorded as 'China Merchant and waste delers foreman'. His wife was Mary and their children included Sara A., Thomas W., Walter and Lucy.

Wudcock's (*wud-, wood-koks*) *n.* Woodcock's, local engineering company, specialising in hosiery equipment. It was established in 1928, when George Woodcock purchased the business from Edward Walker. The premises were on Commercial Road and the firm closed in 2003.

wudden (*wu-din*) *adj.* wooden – 'Neckless bottles, wudden cups, Leather jackets, rotten whups' [JoHa], 'A kent a man wi a wudden leg caaed Lefty', '... The wudden tub wi' mendin' flannel' [IJ] (see **wud**).

wudden (*wu-den, wu-din*) *contr.* wouldn't, would not – 'wudden ee expect eet?', 'that'd be jist like the hing, wudden eet?' (shorter form of **wuddent**).

wuddent (*wu-den', wu-din'*) *contr.* wouldn't, would not – 'she wud, wuddent she', 'wuddent ee juist credit eet?' (also written 'wudn't'; sometimes shortened to **wudden**; this form always precedes the pronoun; cf. **wudni** which comes after the pronoun).

wuddie (*wu-dee*) *adj., arch.* woody, relating to wood, *n.* a wood-eating insect, insect that infests wood, especially in the phrase 'As yald as a wuddie' (see **wud**).

wuddie (*wu-dee*) *n., arch.* the gallows, noose, a rope, a willow, willow branch, wand of flexible wood, crook – 'I threw by my crook, an' wi' thrawin' the wuddie, Fu' eithly I aided to firrit the fray' [JoHa], '... an laap an flaang as yauld as a wuddie' [ECS] (see also **woodie**).

wuddit (*wud-ee', -i'*) *pp., arch.* wooded – '. . . in a weide, weel-wuddeet howe wui gressy haughlands an trei-cled glens' [ECS] (see **wud**).

wuddle (*wu-dul*) *v., arch.* to stagger, stumble, struggle through adversity (often used along with the verb describing the adversity) – 'She'd mony a hatter, puir craitir, bit she wuddlt an brocht thae bairns up rael faisable, for aa' [ECS], to work laboriously and with perseverance – 'He wuddl't on a' day lang' [GW], *n., arch.* a struggle, bustle, scene of a struggle – 'This wearifu' world's a wuddle o' care, Wi' forests o' fate on ilk side o' the road' [JoHa], '. . . fair leike ti faa off the spake wui the wuddles an the vexes o woark . . . ' [ECS].

Wudend (*wud-end*) *n.* Woodend, a cottage on the right of the road heading up the Nip Knowes. The name is also used for that general area near the end of the trees – 'A yince unleashed a muckle slice Wi' sic tremendous bend That it ended in ablow the swing In the gairden at Wudend' [IWL].

Wudend (*wud-end*) *n.* Woodend, former farm between Synton and Ashkirk. In 1579 it was listed in the inventory of Isabel Donald, widow of Robert Scott of Palace, who had crops growing there (it is 'Wodend' in 1579; it is marked as such on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's c.1654 map).

Wudfit (*wud-fi'*) *n.* Woodfoot, area in the Slitrig valley where the side road to Barnes leaves the B6399. Near Woodfoot Cottage there is a late 18th century archway with Doric columns, once the beginning of the drive to Stobs Castle. There is a small war memorial by the bridge. This area is sometimes called 'Woodfoot-on-Slitrig', since the name has also been used for Borthaugh Woodfoot. It was formerly also called 'Birkwud Fit'. The porter's lodge there was filled with 5-foot deep water in the flood of 1846, with a woman spending the night on top of a table inside, and huge sinkhole appeared in the road, which swallowed a horse and threw off the rider (although they both survived). Just to the south the 1863 Ordnance Survey map shows a building on the east side of the main road, which is no longer visible. Local ministers would sometimes preach at the blacksmith's shop there in the 19th century. The former row of cottages near here once housed a blacksmith's, a joiners shop, a mason's and a forester's; as many as 9 units are shown on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map, arranged in a north-south row, just to the west of Stobs Lodge. All but one of the cottages (the one belonging to the mason) were pulled down when the military purchased the whole estate in 1903. Walter Scott was recorded there in 1790 and J. Thomson in 1868.

Wudfit (*wud-fi'*) *n.* Woodfoot, former farmstead near Roberton village, marked on Ainslie's 1773 map. In 1841 the residents were Elliots and Hoggs. It may be the same place referred to as 'Cleuchfoot'.

Wudfit (*wud-fi'*) *n.* another name used for **Borthaugh Wudfit**.

Wudfit Brig (*wud-fi'-brig*) *n.* Woodfoot Bridge, where the B6399 crosses the Slitrig for the first time after Crowbyres. It was built in 1815 and carries the name of Eliott of Stobs.

Wudheid (*wud-heed*) *n.* Woodhead, lands on the north side of the Ale Water and west of Ancrum, also known as Ancrum Woodhead. The farm was an amalgamation of 3 previous farms, noted in the rhyme 'The Randy Raw, The scabbit Scaw, The drucken wives o' Gersetlaw'. It was formerly a seat of the Kers. In 1571 it was raided by Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and a group of other Turnbulls plus Rutherfords and others, who claimed that Robert Ker had reset the fugitive Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernihirst there; the record in the Register of the Privy Council gives a detailed list of the goods in the house at that time. Alexander White was farmer there in 1797. The farm was also a location where the preparation of lint was carried out into the early 19th century (it is 'Woodhead' on Pont's c.1590 manuscript map and Gordon's c.1650 map and 'Wodehed' on Blaeu's 1654 map, with a large wooded estate drawn).

Wudhoose (*wud-hoos*) *n.* Woodhouse, farm on the western side of the Jed valley, off the A68 near the Jedforest Hotel. George Oliver, 'Zimian' Oliver and John Chatto were there in 1694. John Scott was recorded as tenant there and elsewhere in 1797 and John Fiddes was a servant there in the same year. Thomas Scott, William Eckford and William Oliver were servants there in 1799 and Robert Fraiter in 1801. John Goodfellow and family were there in 1861 (it is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Stobie's 1770 map; it is 'wodhouss' in 1694).

Wudhooselees (*wud-hoos-leez*) *n.* Woodhouselees, farm just south of Canonbie. The area may have previously been connected with Kinmont Willie. In the 'Kinmont Willie' ballad it is the place where Buccleuch and his men stopped on their way to Carlisle. There was a branch of the Armstrongs there in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1588 it was listed among houses ordered by the King to be cast down by his Lieutenant on the Border, on account to being the

home of rebels. The Scotts of Buccleuch possessed the lands there according to the 1663 marriage contract of Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. The tenants were the Bell family from 1707 until 1861. The farm of Over Woodhouselees was farmed by George Bell for the 2nd half of the 18th century. George Scott-Elliot farmed at Nether Woodhouselees in the early 1800s – 'In a high Carrier my Lord did ride, To the Woodhouslies on the Border-side; For Netherbie is in English ground, But the Woodhouslies is in Scotland' [CWS], ' 'Where are ye gaun, ye mason lads, Wi' a' your ladders, lang and hie?' – 'We gang to herry a corbie's nest, That wons not far frae Woodhouselee' [T], 'Warn Davington, and Rennelburn, with Tandhill bold and free, To meet me in full armour, the morn at Woodhouselee' [WSB] (it is 'Wodhousleyis' in 1586, 'Wodhouslies' and 'Wodhousleyes' in 1623 and 'Woodhouslies' in 1663).

wud-ill (*wud-il*) *n., arch.* a disease affecting cattle, said to be caused by them eating woodland vegetation (also called 'moor-ill'; see **-ill**).

wudnae see **wudni**

wudni (*wud-ni*) *contr.* wouldn't, would not – 'ee wudni, wad ee?' (this form always follows the pronoun; **wadni** is interchangeable); cf. **wuddent** which always precedes the pronoun).

wudni've (*wud-ni-uv, -nuv*) *contr.* wouldn't've, would not have – ' She wudni've din eet, she's ower guid naitured'.

Wudnorton (*wud-nor'-in*) *n.* Woodnorton, a villa in Sunnyhill, located up the private drive that is a continuation of Roadhead. It was built in 1881 as 'Craigmore' for Robert Pringle, head of Pringle's at the time. The design was by local architect John Guthrie. It is a Scots Renaissance-style house with a prominent entrance tower and crow-stepped gables, together with Gothic and Flemish details. Pringle was apparently keen for the house to be more impressive than the neighbouring Westwood. It also contains a large library and a private armour collection. The ballroom extension was added at the rear in 1908. The house was long the home of the Pringles, then the Scott-Nobles. Dr. Keith Salmon had the house restored in about 1975 and it was sold to Dr. Adrian Kendall in 2015. It is a grade B listed building (also written as 2 words, 'Wud Norton').

wudn't see **wuddent**

Wudside (*wud-sīd*) *n.* Woodside, a Victorian house in Sunnyhill, near Wood Norton and Netherwood, now split into 'East' and 'West'. It was built in the late 19th century by Galashiels builders David and Peter Dalgleish for their brother-in-law Alexander Turnbull. It was also home of Isaac Grey Wallis.

Wudside (*wud-sīd*) *n.* Woodside, villa in the eastern outskirts of Kelso, built around 1800 for Lady Diana, widow of Walter Scott of Harden. It remained in the hands of the Scott family until 1903.

Wudside Cottage (*wud-sīd-ko-eej*) *n.* cottage south of Denholm, by Denholm Dean. The Sinton family were there in 1851.

Wudside Library (*wud-sīd-lI-bru-ree*) *n.* former library in Denholm. It was instituted in 1825 in a property owned by Douglas of Cavers, for the benefit of pupils attending the Sunday School. Access to the books was free (unlike the subscription library in the village), and in 1839 it had about 1000 books.

wud've (*wu-duv*) *contr.* would've, would have – 'hei wud've if ee'd gien um a chance' (**wad've** is used about as frequently).

wudwork (*wud-wurk*) *n.* woodwork – 'if ee ever get lost throughout the world, A think ee should juist stand on a street corner an whussle 'Teribus', an they would come oot the wudwork' [ME].

Wudyaird (*wud-yārd*) *n.* former name for an area at about 78–80 High Street. This was roughly where Trinity Gardens now are, perhaps also including parts of what are now Brougham Place. James Melrose lived there in 1841, as well as carriers James Best and Walter Scott.

wu'ee (*wī*) *contr.* with you – ' 'Do you have the key in your possession?', which in Hawick becomes 'hae ee the kei wu'ee' [IWL], '. . . yur mother wad say 'away alang ti the Store' an ee wad take yur gir wu'ee' [BA] (pronounced as one word).

wui see **wi**

wui (*wū*) *prefix, arch.* extraneous syllable once added before certain words beginning with 'w' – '. . . and to several words beginning with w the earlier generations used often to prefix the sound wui, e.g. wui-what?, wui-whatennih?, wui-whae?, and wheel-wui-(w)richt' [ECS].

wuir (*wūr*) *pp., arch.* worn (past tense form of **weer**, with 'woar' or 'wore' also being used; cf. the past participle **wurn**).

wuish (*wūsh*) *pp., arch.* washed (alternative past tense for **wesh**; cf. **wuishen**).

wuishen (*wū-, wu-shin*) *pp., arch.* washed (past participle form of **wesh**, with **wuish** being an alternative past tense).

wulcat (*wul-kaw'*) *n., arch.* a wildcat, Felis silvestris silvestris. Once common throughout

Britain, but now restricted to part of Northern Scotland, it is said that they were still to be found in the upper Rule and Kielder areas in the latter part of the 18th century – 'Frae 'neath his black eyebrows sae bushy and grim, His een, like a wullcat's, they fiercely did gleam' [JoHa], '... sprang frae the grund like a wullcat – or rather a fleein' fowl ...' [BCM1881] (also written 'wullcat').

wulderness (*wul-der-nis*) *n., poet.* a wilderness – 'Wha is this that cums up frae the wulderniss leenin' apon his beloefet?' [HSR], 'Thaye drap apon the pasters o' the wuldirniss ...' [HSR].

wull (*wul*) *v.* will – 'wull ee gie eet a rest?', 'wull somebody catch that dog, it's a parcel!', 'Heær, O my peeple, an' I wull speik ...' [HSR], '... I wull sing, yis, I wull sing prayses untill the Lord' [HSR], ''A wull not! marks the emphatic negative. The corresponding affirmative is: 'A wull duist!' [ECS], 'Weel, weel, if hei wull read, let him read aboot a guid stiff fecht' [JTu], '... Sae Aw wull leave him ma shank banes' [JSB], 'He can't confute what ye may say, 'But what wul't be the morn?'' [WP], 'So come and A wull show ti ee ...' [IWL], 'When and how it came ti be cad efter the 6th century hermit ... narbody kens nor ever now wull' [IWL].

wull (*wul*) *n.* will, power of choice – '... an' thou wultna gie him up intil the wull o' his enimies' [HSR], 'Teech me til do thy wull, for thou art my God ...' [HSR], a will, testament – 'the readin o the wull wull be the sefternin', 'Keep in wui um; ei'll mebbies meind ee in eis wull' [ECS], determination – 'I swung my club wi' richt guid wull, An' gae'r a yerk across the skull ...' [WP].

wull (*wul*) *n.* wool (see also **'oo** and **woo**).

Wull (*wul*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of William – 'Wull struts amang the lasses keen, An ne'er looks for a maister' [JoHa].

wullant see **wullent**

wullen (*wu-lin*) *contr.* willn't, won't, will not – 'it wull, wullen eet?', 'ee'll help is though, wullen ee?' (short form of **wulln't**, with **wun't** being an even shorter form; used in the interrogative, cf. **wunni** and **wullni**).

wullen (*wu-lin*) *adj.* woollen, made of wool.

wullens (*wu-linz*) *n., pl.* woollens, articles made of wool.

wullent (*wu-len', -lin'*) *adj., arch.* willing – 'An' as they rode in honour o' thaem that wullent went, A surge o' felleh feelin' full weel thae riders kent' [MB] (also spelled 'wullant' and 'wullint'; cf. the more common **wullin**).

wullfi (*wul-fi*) *adj., arch.* willful – 'Keepe bak thy servent frae the sins o' wullfu' perversitie ...' [HSR].

wullfully (*wul-fu-lee*) *adv., arch.* willfully – '... an' the hairie scaup o' sic an ane as gaes wullfullie on in his trespassis' [HSR].

wullie (*wu-lee*) *n., arch.* the willow – 'We hang our herps apon the wullos in the middle thero'' [HSR], 'Her silken plaid o' quiet green She waved abune the wullies, Young ferns uncurl, where she had been Amang the rocky gullies' [WP].

Wullie (*wu-lee*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of William.

Wullie (*wu-lee*) *n.* the monster that lives in Wulliestruther.

Wullie Cook's (*wu-lee-kooks*) *n.* old name for **the Gretel** pub.

Wullie Cossar (*wu-lee-kō-sur*) *n., arch.* a long pin used for fastening shawls and similar items (said to be named after the Roxburghshire pedlar who sold them).

Wullie Dunlop (*wu-lee-dun-lop*) *n.* nickname of **William Selkirk** – 'Wullie Dunlap and Big Frank creep Past us, and Cashie's near at hand; There's Kelso Wull and Wat the Sweep, And Wullie Goudlands leadin' the Band' [HI].

Wullie Haa (*wu-lee-haw*) *n.* Hawick character of the late 18th century or early 19th. He was presumably someone who would be visited by the itinerant beggar and singer Jock Gray on his wanders. Other than living near the east end of Hawick, and possibly being a 'Hall', his identity is unknown – 'There's Bailie Nixon, merchant, The Miss Moncrieffs and a', And if ye gang some farther east, Ye'll come to Willie Ha'' [DJG].

Wullie Hawick see **Hawick Wullie**

Wullie o Gowdlands (*wu-lee-ō-gowd-lindz*) *n.* nickname of **William Elliot** – 'Wullie Dunlap and Big Frank creep Past us, and Cashie's near at hand; There's Kelso Wull and Wat the Sweep, And Wullie Goudlands leadin' the Band' [HI].

Wullie on the Wundi Sole (*wu-lee-on-thu-wun-di-sōl*) *n.* nickname for **William Murray** in the latter part of the 19th century.

Wullie Pairk (*wu-lee-pārk*) *n.* nickname of the 19th century, possibly simply for **William Park** – 'Eppy Sootie and Wullie Pairk, Geordie the Buck and Higgins Phill, Jamie Nichol the Hawick band clairk, The Duddy Laird and Shallow Bill' [HI].

Wullie's Singalong (*wu-leez-sing-u-lang*) *n.* annual sing-song and recitation night in Selkirk, started by Wullie Grieve, inspired by the Hawick Gilded Chamber. It traditionally takes place on the first Saturday in December.

Wulliestruther (*wu-lee-stru-thur*) *n.* Williestruther Loch, in the middle of Hawick Moor, near Pilmuir farm, covering about 17 acres and stocked for fishing. It is sometimes referred to simply as 'the Struther'. Its level was raised by damming in the early 19th century, in the interests of mills on the Slitrig (to raise the level of the river during dry spells). This allowed the mills on the Slitrig Water to survive through some of the summer of 1844, for example, when the local rivers dried up to a trickle. Previously it would have been little more than a bog, and possibly also contained the area once called Crawstruthers. In 1767 the foot of the Struther was stated to mark the western boundary of the region of the Common where the Town Herd typically pastured the Hawick livestock. The loch has been the site of several drownings over the years. In 1939 it almost completely drained due to a fault with the outlet valve. The 1863 Ornance Survey map shows a building between the south-west end and Pilmuir. Skulls of an aurochs (Bos primigenius) and early domesticated cow (Bos logifrons) were found here and are in the Museum (the origin is Old Scots 'struther', meaning marsh, with a prefix indicating either willows, oily or slimy, or wool or wolf, cf. Buckstruther, Crawstruthers, Holstruther and Lustruther; a personal name is also possible for the origin, although there is no reason to believe the story sometimes given of it being named after a person who drowned there, although a Willie Strathearn did in fact drown there in 1884; it is 'Wullies Struther' in 1767).

Wulliestruther Cottage (*wu-lee-stru-thur-ko'-eej*) *n.* small cottage at the northern end of Williestruther Loch, part of Hawick Common. The tenants used it for a time as dog kennels.

Wulliestruther East (*wu-lee-stru-thur-eest*) *n.* field on Hawick Common on the other side of the road to the north of Williestruther cottage.

Wulliestruther Field (*wu-lee-stru-thur-feeld*) *n.* name for the field on the Common to the west of Williestruther Loch.

Wulliestruther Loch (*wu-lee-stru-thur-loch*) *n.* local body of water, usually just called **Williestruther**.

Wulliestruther Moss (*wu-lee-stru-thur-mos*) *n.* marshy at **Williestruther**, some of which was drained when the loch was extended. The skull of an ancient ox found here (identified at the time as 'bos longifrons') was donated to the Museum by John Purdom in 1857, and another (said to be 'bos primigenius') donated by George Wilson.

Wullie the King's (*wu-lee-thu-kingz*) *n.* popular name for a former pended house near the Cross Wynd, which was rebuilt in 1843.

Wullie the Paidle (*wu-lee-thu-pā-dul*) *n.* nickname for a Hawick character of the 19th century – 'Wullie the Paidle, Gleid Rob, Knacketts, Balmer the Bugler, Bobby Trott, Pies Oliver, and Jamie Tackets, Don Pedro, Pether Hill, Waulk Scott' [HI] (perhaps referring to the bag worn by a pedlar, rather than a long-handled tool).

Wullie Trummill's (*wu-lee-tru-mulz*) *n.* shop of the 19th century?? – 'Co' way to Wullie Trummill's shop, Through some bung-hole we'll sook a drop' [WNK].

Wullie Walker (*wu-lee-waw-kur*) *n., arch.* a thin slice of scone cut lengthwise.

wullie-wand (*wu-lee-wawnd*) *n., arch.* a willow rod, also applied to a supple and restless person (noted by E.C. Smith; see also **wullie**).

Wullie Wunter (*wu-lee-wun-tur*) *n.* nickname of a gypsy (probably of the 18th century) who murdered a woman in a secluded cottage somewhere near Chevy Chase, being executed for the crime and his bones hung on a pole near the location to warn others. The local landower, Sir Charles Trevelyan, is said to have later replaced them with a wooden efigy. The pole survived well into the 19th century, being a well-known landmark on the heights near the Border, and also the saviour of William Laidlaw when he was lost in a snowstorm.

wullin (*wu-lin*) *adj.* willing – 'wud ee be wullin ti dae'd?'.

Wull Inglis' (*wul-ing-ul-zeez*) *n.* popular name for the inn at 64 High Street later called the Half-Moon Hotel. It was also known as 'Mrs. Inglis' '.

Wull Inglis' Well (*wul-ing-ulz-wel*) *n.* popular name for part of the town's former water supply, situated near the Half-Moon Hotel.

Wullison (*wu-lee-sin*) *n.* (Willison) **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Raesknowe in Hawick Parish. His name is written 'Willuson' in 1756 when he married Isabel Storie. Their children included Elizabeth (b.1757), William (b.1759) and Robert (b.1766). The 1757 baptism was witnessed by the whole congregation. The name appears to be spelled 'Willieson' in 1757 and 'Wilkieson' in 1766. **Alexander** (18th C.) married Agnes Telfer in Hawick in 1767. **William** (b.c.1770) gardener in Hawick. He married Betty Turnbull in 1818 and their children included: Janet (b.1818); Agnes (b.1820); Betey (b.c.1822); and Jean (b.1824). The couple were married, and most of their children baptised, in East Bank Kirk. He was recorded as a gardener on the Kirk

Wynd in 1841 and at Wilton Place in 1851. Perhaps the same William was farmer at Wiltonburn in 1797, according to the Horse Tax Rolls, when he had 3 work horses (see also **Wilkinson**).

Wull Leppie (*wul-le-pee*) *n.* nickname for one of the Burgh Officers in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

wullni (*wul-ni*) *contr.* won't, will not – 'For I wullna trust in my bowe, næther sall my sword saufe me' [HSR], 'The Lord heth swurn an' wullna rew . . . ' [HSR] (also written 'wullna'; see also the shorter form **wunni**, as well as **wullen** and other variants).

wulln't (*wu-lin'*) *contr.* won't, will not – 'wulln't yon jist be the same is it was afore?', 'they wull show up, wulln't they?' (cf. the more common shorter forms **wun't**, as well as **wullen** and **wullni**).

Wull Slush (*wul-slush*) *n.* nickname for **William Ramsay** – 'O! Hush, hush, Wull Slush, Wull Slush, The Ostler o' Black Bull, As lazy a loon as what's i' the toon, And his head's like a weel picked skull' [WNK], 'Here's Soapy Ballantyne and Wull Slush, Here's Todd Lowrie and Peggy Neill; Davie A'-things and auld Kush-Mush, And Jenny A'-things is here as weel' [HI].

Wull the Bellman (*wul-thu-bel-mun*) *n.* nickname for **William Turnbull**.

Wull the Bellman's Close (*wul-thu-bel-munz-klōs*) *n.* former popular name for a close off the High Street, next to the old Town Hall.

Wull the Cutler (*wul-thu-ku'-ler*) *n.* nickname for wright **William Smith** – '. . . Made Wull the Cutler fair think shame O' Lean Yeddie Gibson' [T].

Wull the Dars (*wul-thu-darz*) *n.* nickname in the mid-to-late 20th century.

Wull the Naig (*wul-thu-nāg*) *n.* nickname for **William Tinlin**, Town Officer.

wull've (*wu-luv*) *contr.* will've, will have – 'Hawick wull've been a burgh for mair is 5 hunder year'.

Wulson (*wul-sin, wil-sin*) *n.* (Wilson) **Adam** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Helm in 1756 and their children included: Christian (b.1758); and John (b.1761). The witnesses in 1758 were Francis Scott and Robert Dryden. **Adam** (18th/19th C.) son of flesher Robert and brother of Andrew, he was a shoemaker on the High Street. He is listed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is probably the Adam who married Margaret Young in 1788, and whose children included: Robert (b.1789); Margaret (b.1791); Richard (b.1793), who was also a shoemaker; Sarah (b.1795); and Andrew (1805–08). W.N.Kennedy, writing in 1862, describes him as 'that staunch and orthodox burgess, old Adam Wilson, the shoemaker, a man deeply skilled in the mysteries of calf-leather and sacred music, and one, too, who was an oracle to town and country, in all matters pertaining to politics and theology'. **Adam** (b.c.1815) chemist recorded at about 3 High Street in 1841. His wife was Eliza and their children included Thomas and George. This is probably the same as the firm 'A.R. Wilson & Co.' recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. The company made 'aerated waters', as well as its own sheep dip and other products. It was also listed in Slater's 1852 directory as 'A.R. Wilson & Co.', druggists and manufacturers of soda water; but the proprietor was deceased by then . The company was sold to Thomas Howie Hopper some time before 1856, when George (from Coldstream, perhaps his brother) ceased to have any business interest. **Adam** (b.1827) farmer at Midshiels, son of John and Margaret Elliot. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. He was a Steward of the West Teviotdale Coursing Club in the 1860s. In 1861 he was farming 426 acres at Midshiels, and employing 11 people. He was still recorded at Midshiels in 1868. In about 1874 he was recorded as owner of Allars Garden, which had previously belonged to John Scott. **Agnes** (b.c.1795) daughter of shoemaker Peter. She was a milliner and straw hat maker at the Sandbed, recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory along with Jane (her sister). They were both recorded again in Pigot's 1837 directory, but now on the Sandbed. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 they were living at 5 Buccleuch Street with their brother James, who was Hawick Town Clerk. They were also listed on Buccleuch Street in Slater's 1852 directory. She is probably the 'Miss Wilson, Buccleuch Street' who donated 'a collection of 27 foreign shells' to the Museum in 1862. She may also be the 'Miss Wilson, Edinburgh, late of Buccleuch Street' who in 1873 donated a 'painting of Hawick in china ink, by one of the French prisoners'. **Agnes** (b.1796/7) wife of shoemaker Richard. By 1851 she was a widow and working as a mid-wife. In 1851 she was at about 73 High Street and in 1861 at 1 Teviot Place. Her children included shoemaker Adam and woollen spinner Joseph. **Agnes** (1829–1905) daughter of shoemaker William. In 1851 she was living with her step-mother Isabella at about 1 Buccleuch Place. In 1861 she was a 'Teacher &

House Proprietor', living at 1 Green Wynd (probably the same location), with her sister Joan and old family servant Esther Reid. **Alan** (17th C.) listed as 'Allane Wilsoun' in 1627 among men stated to be fit for the military. Later in the year he was the first named of 7 inhabitants of Hawick held in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh who complained that they were not 'ydle and maisterlesse men', but 'honest, simple men attending that calling quherunto it hes pleased God to call us', and hence should not have been pressed into military service. Nevertheless the Privy Council ordered that they be transported by the Earl of Nithsdale to the wars in Germany. It is unclear if any of them returned to Hawick. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Marion Shiel and their son Alexander was baptised in 1695. He probably (although it is hard to read) witnessed a baptism in 1691 for Robert Mark, who lived at Burnfoot on Ale. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident at Nether Whisgills in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Alexander** (1766–1813) from Paisley, he is described as 'the Father of American Ornithology'. He was apprenticed as a weaver and inspired by Burns, tried his hand at verse. Imprisoned for a satirical verse against a mill-owner, he afterwards emigrated to America. Sometime before he left in 1794 he is meant to have visited Denholm Dean with an itinerant packman by the name of Bertram; the old packman claimed to have later sent Leyden's lines on Denholm over to him in America. **Alexander M.** (b.1810/1) from Duns, he was a house painter listed in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. He was at about 46 High Street in 1841, with his brother Thomas. In 1851 he was on Allars Crescent. His wife was Margaret and they had a daughter Elizabeth. He became a member of the Archæological Society in 1858. In 1870 his business was purchased by T.H. Laidlaw. **Alexander** (19th C.) seedsman who donated a silver coin and 2 copper coins to the Museum sometime before 1865 and 4 more coins in 1865. **Dr. Alexander Christie** (1845–1925) younger son of Walter of Orchard, he was born in Hawick. He was partly educated at Hawick Subscription Rooms, where he was taught by James A.H. Muray. In 1858 he was 'Master Alexr. Wilson, Orchard', when he donated a shell to the Museum. J.A.H. Murray describes that in 1863 'I had the pleasure, along with Mr A.C. Wilson, of conducting Professor Balfour's class over the district [of Cavers]'. He graduated M.D. from Edinburgh University in 1870 and moved to Doncaster in 1871, where he was a doctor for 55 years. There he lived at 21 South Parade and then 39 Hallgate. He was President of Doncaster Y.M.C.A. for 30 years and also warden at St. James' Church there. In 1875 he was recorded as 'Mr Alexander Wilson, Ormiston' when he donated to the Museum 'iron ornament, found at Cocklaw Castle'. In 1873 he married Emma Bewley. Their children were: Walter Reginald (1874/5–1965), who joined his father's medical practice; Agnes Bewley, also a doctor, who died in 1909 from blood poisoning after being bitten by a suicidal woman patient; Norman; and Eleanor (or Norah), who died unmarried in 1952. **Rev. Alexander** (1860–1917) son of Rev. James of Enzie and Charlotte Allardes. He was educated in Aberdeen, becoming assistant at Holburn, before in 1886 moving to Saughtree as 'missionary' or assistant minister in charge of this small church. He remained there until 1889. He then moved to Blairdaff, before becoming a minister at Ythan Wells, Aberdeenshire. He married Margaret Isabella Anderson and their children were: Charlotte Mary; Margaret Anderson; and Alexander Gordon. **Alfred Cruickshank** (1843–69) 3rd son of Walter of Orchard. In 1866 he married Rebecca Fraser Scott, who died in 1870, aged 22. They had a daughter, Florence Margaret (b.1867). **Allan** (17th C.) named by the Hawick Bailie in 1627 on a list of men fit to be sent to the wars in Germany (and hence presumably undesirable to the town!). **Andrew** (17th C.) simpleton in the Branxholme area. He is described in a 1638–40 financial account of the Scotts of Buccleuch as 'the fool at Branxholm'. **Andrew** (17th C.) mason in Hawick. In 1676 Samuel Newbie was found guilty of assaulting him and another mason, Andrew Turnbull. **Andrew** (d.c.1685) tenant in Millholm. His will is recorded in 1685. **Andrew** (17th C.) possibly from Castleton. In 1687 he was tried in Hawick as 'ane vagrant persone alleadging he was born in the toune of Liddesdale, guylty of breach of fair' and also for stealing 26 shillings from the purse of William Elliot, indweller in Burnmouth in Liddesdale. **Andrew** (d.c.1697) leased $\frac{1}{5}$ of the farm of Branxholme Town in 1692. He may have been related to Janet, who also leased part of the farm in 1692, and by 1694 he appears to have taken over her 1/5. He was still leasing part of Branxholme Town in 1697, but in 1698 his widow (with her name not recorded) was leasing part of the farm, with Walter Wilson as her cautioner. He may be the Andrew whose children baptised in Hawick Parish included Helen

(b.1692), Elizabeth (b.1694) and Walter (b.1696). The witnesses in 1696 were Henry Orrock and Thomas Waugh. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, described in 1725 as 'servant to Falnesh'. He married Isabel Murray and their children included Robert (b.1725), Walter (b.1729) and Bessie (b.1731). The witnesses in 1725 were James and Walter Crow, tenants in Branxholme Town. **Andrew** (18th C.) mason in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for James Riddell (at Menslaws) in Hawick in 1745. He paid tax for 19 windows in Hawick in 1748. He may be descended from the earlier mason Andrew. He married Isobel Scott and their children included: Isobel (b.1741); James (b.1743); John (b.1744); and Betty (b.1746). The witnesses in 1743 were wright Walter Scott and writer James Weir and in 1744 were late-Bailie John Scott and William Scoon, servant to Rev. Somerville. It is possible that his children included Dr. James, Bailie John and Betty who married George Hailburton (with the other 2 acting as baptismal witnesses for one of her children). **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. His children included Robert (b.1738), Isabel (b.1741) and William (b.1748). **Dr. Andrew** (18th C.) paid tax on 16 windows at Newton in Bedrule Parish in 1753. He appears to have had a daughter Margaret baptised in Bedrule in 1757. It is unclear how he was related to other local Wilsons. **Andrew** (18th C.) merchant in Hawick. In 1749 he is recorded purchasing 75 stones of ewe's milk cheese from Robert Elliot, farmer at Braidlie. And in the same year he sold whisky and malt to the same Robert Elliot. He may be the same as one of the other Andrews. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Dodds and their children included Janet (b.1754). **Andrew** (18th/19th C.) recorded as servant at Friarshaw in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He was a ploughman at Friarshaw on the 1801 Militia ballot. **Andrew** (c.1770s–1847) son of flesher Robert, he was also in the same line of business. He is probably the flesher who paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1797. He was recorded as a butcher in Hawick on the ballots for the Militia in 1799 and 1801. He was Cornet in 1800. In 1804 the death of his son John is recorded in Hawick. He was listed as a flesher in Hawick in 1810 (in the inventory after the death of 'Auld Cash'). His premises were on the High Street, where he is recorded in Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a 'flesher' and 'bacon dealer'. In 1815 his servant Henry Stockwell was found not guilty of an assault. He was among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He was referred to in 1829 in a letter that farmer Adam Brydon wrote to the King, complaining about paying taxes; it ended with a request for the receipt to be directed 'to the care of Andrew Wilson, butcher in Hawick'. It is possible he is the Andrew who married Janet Hogg and whose children baptised in East Bank Kirk, included Isabel (b.1815), Janet (b.1819) and Violet (b.1821). **Andrew** (b.c.1780) son of John, farmer at Deanfoot. He was recorded on the ballot for the Militia in 1801 in Minto Parish. **Rev. Andrew** (1798/9–1831) appointed assistant minister of the Presbyterian Church in Liverpool in 1824, in an attempt to resolve disputes between the minister, David Thom, and the congregation. He is among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825; his connection to Hawick is unclear. He was minister at the Rodney Street Kirk from 1825 until 1830. He married Sarah Murray. He was struck with a debilitating illness and died less than a year later. **Andrew** (b.c.1810) baker at about 24 High Street. He is listed there on Pigot's 1837 directory. In 1841 he is listed with his wife Martha and son Andrew. He could be the merchant who was on the Railway Committee for Hawick District in the 1850s. **Andrew** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Martha Yule and their children included George (b.1838), Andrew (b.1840) and Margaret Stewart (b.1843). **Andrew** (b.1812/3–74) son of James, he was a road surveyor like his father. He was Road Surveyor for the Haremoss Turnpike Trust from about 1863 and was also Master of Works for Hawick. He was living at Ovenshank in Castleton parish in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He was on the Borders Union Railway Committee for Liddesdale in the 1850s. He donated an old coin to the Museum in 1863 and 'fibrous roots of a tree which had grown in the Hawick water pipes' in 1872. He was the architect for the Albert Bridge in 1865. He was listed as the Surveyor for the Liddesdale Turnpike Trust in 1866. He also made a plan of the Hobkirk kirkyard. He married Margaret Kyle, who died in 1889, aged 75. Their children included: James; William (1848/9–60); Margaret (1851/2–1904); Georgina (1856/7–60); James (d.1916); and Frances Helen (d.1927). He and his wife both died in Hawick (he after suffering a heart attack in his carriage near Effledge) and are buried at Ettleton. **Andrew** (b.1821/2) grocer in Hawick. He was

listed on the 'Middle Row' in Slater's 1852 directory. He was at 11 Mid Row in 1851 and 1861. In 1841 he married Ann (c.1822–77), daughter of shoemaker Adam Kersel. Their children included William (b.1842), Isabella (b.1843), Adam Kersel (b.1845), George (b.1847), Janet Hannah (b.1851), John (b.1854) and Margaret (b.c.1856). **Andrew** 'Dan' (b.c.1870) son of William and Betsy Robson. He carried on his father's rag and waste business at 5 Teviot Road and later emigrated to Australia. **Andrew** (d.1945) married Mary Ekron in Hawick. His wife Mary (1875–1939) was daughter of John Ekron and Agnes Carruthers. Their children were: Agnes (d.1977), who married Joseph Farries; Isabella, who married John Stewart; Helen (d.1975), who married Andrew Aitken; and John, who married Elsa Farquharson. **Anne** nee Hope (1807/8–1903) from Canonbie, she was a grand-niece of Mungo Park. When she died she was said to be Selkirk's oldest inhabitant, although she spent most of her life in Newcastleton. She married weaver John and they lived on Whitchester Lane in the village and then moved to Wilton. Their children included: Anne (b.1827); George (b.1829/30); John (b.1830/1); Mary (b.1832/3); Helen (b.1838/9); William (b.1840/1); and Thomas (b.1843/4). She outlived her husband and their 9 children and died at the house of her grand-daughter Mrs. Walter Scott of Forest Road. She was said to be able to read and sew, without the aid of spectacles, within a week of her death. **Archibald** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. In 1717 he was recorded as 'weaver at the Kirk'. He married Isobel Jardine and their children included Janet (b.1715), Marion (b.1717) and Marion (again, b.1721). **Archibald** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Agnes Johnstone and their children, baptised in Roberton Free Kirk, included Jane (b.1847) and Matthew (b.1849). **Basil Fritz Aubrey** (1919–95) son of Fritz Aubrey and brother of Dennis. He studied English and History at Edinburgh University, became Assistant Headmaster at Wilton and then Headmaster at Drumlanrig School. He was one of the first teachers to introduce outdoor pursuits into his schools activities. He instigated the use of pre-recorded music in church. He installed a new organ in Wilton Kirk in 1985 and in the late 1980s he also oversaw the reconstruction of the organ at St. Cuthbert's Kirk. He married Elizabeth M. Hogg and they had sons Michael and Johnny. **Bruce** son of George, who was Cornet in 1932. He was himself Cornet in 1969. He lost his Cornet's Badge at the Monday morning Chase, but found it again on Wednesday! He married his Cornet's Lass Valerie Franklin. They lived in Glasgow for 28 years before moving to North Berwick. **Bruce** 'Jimpy' rugby player for the P.S.A. in about the 1990s. **Catherine** (18th/19th C.) dressmaker on the High Street, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. She is listed along with Josiah, who was presumably her son. He is probably the man from England with that name listed as a handloom weaver on the Howegate in 1841. **Catherine** (b.c.1785) grocer at about 57 High Street in 1841. She is probably the same person as **Christian**. **Charles** (18th C.) father of Robert. He may also have been called 'Lurgie'. He was a shoemaker and innkeeper like his son, and may also have been son of a shoemaker. His inn is probably the 'Charles Wilson's in the Sanbed' mentioned in a story about 'Wull the Cutler', told by W.N. Kennedy. He appears to have had literary interests, like his son, since he was among the subscribers to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. In 1781 he was one of the witnesses to a baptism for Thomas Miller. In 1771 he married Agnes Tinlin (probably daughter of Walter and sister of 'Rob the Naig') and their only surviving child was Robert, born about 5 months later (with witnesses being the whole congregation). He was probably the Charles born in Hawick Parish in 1746, son of Robert and Bessie Lorraine (or possibly the Charles born in Cavers in 1743, son of James). It is said that he was named Charles because his father had been in the company of officer's from Prince Charles' army when they passed through Hawick in 1745. **Charles** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He was recorded at Greenbank in 1779 (presumably the place in Roberton Parish). He married Mary Dryden and their children included: Betty (b.1771); James (b.1773); William (b.1775); David (b.1779); William (b.1781, again); John (b.1784); and Samuel (b.1790). **Charles** (b.c.1825) framework knitter in Hawick, son of George and Margaret Leithead. In 1851 he was living at about 14 Loan and in 1861 at 50 Loan. He married Elizabeth Leyden and their son George Leyden (b.1852) was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. Other children included Robert (b.1852/3) and James (b.1854/5). He secondly married Janet Goodfellow in 1852 and their children included Robert (b.1853), James (b.1854/5) and Walter (b.1860). He may be the Charles who donated a coin collection to the Museum in

1858. **Charles M.** (19th C.) solicitor in Hawick. He is recorded from at least 1866. He served as Depute for the Justices of the Peace for Hawick. He was a member of the Berwick Naturalists' Club. He was half of the partnership of Wilson & Anderson, who were a firm of writers, conveyancers and bank agents, which dissolved in 1874. He may be the Charles who was recorded at Ormiston House in a directory of 1868. In 1871 he donated to the Museum 'specimens of calcareous spar from Cornwall, three Chinese coins taken from ruins of a church burnt at Tientsin, 'crusie' or oil lamp, four doubbs and one doubb (Guernsey)'. In 1872 he donated 'Two military commissions by George III., and by the Lords Justices, acting for George IV.' **Charles John** (1842–1923) son of Provost George. At the age of 14, after a year in boarding-school in London, he was brought into the family business, learning about every department in the factory. He was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society by 1859. In 1860 he was made factory manager, when still a young man. In 1875, along with his father and brother George Murray Wilson, he went into partnership with James Glenny, purchasing the Ladylaw and Langlands Mills. He served as a local councillor in the late 1800s, and was on the School Board and Parish Council. He was one of the original members of the Hawick Science and Art Committee and was the founder of the Hawick Technical Classes. He was Chairman of the Hawick Working Men's Building Society. He was a Director of the North British Railway, President of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce and first President of the South of Scotland Woollen Trades Approved Society. An enthusiastic member of the British Association, he attended their meetings in South Africa in 1905 and in 1902 (partly to recover his health) he went on a round-the-world tour. He gifted the barometer outside the Town Hall in 1898 and jointly (with his brother and James Glenny) gave the Public Baths to the Town in 1912. He also offered to build a bridge at the Spetch, long before the Laurie Bridge was built. In 1908 he and his wife paid for central heating to be installed at the Cottage Hospital. In 1911 he gifted his aunt Elizabth's needlework sampler to the Museum. He wrote the article 'Hawick and its people' for the 1921 Transactions. He lived at Deanfield. In 1865 he married Mary Ann Glenny (sister of James Glenny), who was his cousin; she died after 52 years of marriage. They had 3 children: Katherine (b.1866); George Heron (b.1868), who was Provost; and Charles Glenny (died aged 14). He is buried in Wellogate Cemetery. He left money to establish the C.J. Wilson Educational Bequest and C.J. Wilson Medal Fund at Wilton School and the High School. **Christian** (b.1784/5) from Eskdalemuir, she was a grocer recorded on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and Slater's 1852 directory. In 1851 she was a widow and 'Small Grocer' at 3 High Street (corresponding to the modern No. 76). **David** (17th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1689 his illegitimate son James (with Margaret Paterson) was baptised in Hawick Parish. The witnesses were Robert Scott of Whitehaugh and John Scott. **David** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Marion (b.1698). **David** (17th/18th C.) carrier recorded in the Town Book of 1703, when he and 2 other men were ordered to 'pay into Baylyea Mertine sex pound per piece, ... for payt. of the officers, pyper, and drumers coats att the Common rydeing in annon 1702'. It is unclear why he was asked to contribute in this way, perhaps as a fine of some sort, or perhaps the carriers were somehow responsible for colelcting money from the Town. Probably the same carrier married Janet Tait (also from Hawick Parish) in 1709 and their children included William (b.1710), David (b.1712), Jean (b.1715), Robert (b.1718), John (b.1721) and James (b.1724). Rachel (b.1703) may also have been his daughter, if he had an earlier marriage with Margaret Elliot. The witnesses in 1710 were merchant William Gardner and mason Peter Mitchell and in 1721 were wright John Pringle and carrier David Minto, and he was then recorded as 'Tenent in Hawick'. He may have been related to other Wilsons who were carriers, like James and Robert. **David** (b.c.1768/9) from Greenlaw, he was land steward at Cavers farm. His wife was Margaret, and their children included Jane, Margaret and Mungo (who was a shopkeeper). He was still at Cavers in 1861. **David** (18th/19th C.) recorded as 'Hynd' at Hermiston in Lilliesleaf Parish in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **David** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Peggy 'Sudden' and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included David (b.1815), James (b.1816) and Mungo (b.1822). **David** (19th C.) teacher of a school on Tannage Close. He is listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He may be the schoolmaster in Hawick whose unnamed daughter died in 1819. **David** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isabella Turnbull and their children,

baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Jane (b.1844); and Margaret (b.1846). **Dennis Elliot Aubrey** (1916–64) son of Fritz Aubrey and brother of Basil. He was the last Wilson owner of the firm of Walter Wilson & Sons. He married Doris Stevens and had a son, Colin Aubrey, who moved to the U.S.A. **Edward** (1841–1920) tweed manufacturer, son of Walter of Orchard and nephew of Provost George. He entered the Council in 1869 for North High Street Ward, later becoming a Bailie. He was Provost for 8 months in 1875, having to resign after the Collie collapse. He later returned to politics, being beaten by 1 vote in 1884 and was re-elected to the Council in 1886. He helped open a school in Weensland, was a committee member of the Roxburghshire Liberal Association, a keen horseman and also involved with the Cottage Hospital, Savings Bank and Congregational Church (for which he served as 3rd Treasurer). In 1906 he contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. He married Margaret, daughter of builder Robert Hobkirk, and they had 6 daughters: Ada Elizabeth (b.1883), who married a Mr. Rams, minister in South Africa; Bessie Elmira (b.1885); Constance Rebecca (b.c.1890); Freda M. (b.c.1893); Muriel (b.c.1896), who married a Mr. Davis; and Olive P. Edward (b.c.1900). He built Beechhurst in 1889, later moved to Switzerland for health reasons and died in London. **Edward Joseph** (1858–1917) born at Chatton, where he was a pupil teacher. He then became schoolmaster at Charlton, and was at Saughtree in the late 1880s. He helped describe the area of upper Liddesdale for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1889. He later moved to Bolton (East Lothian) and finally Abbey St. Bathans, and died in Earlston. He contributed other articles to the Berwickshire Naturalists and wrote an account of the area around Wooler, where he grew up. **Elizabeth** (17th C.) recorded in 1688 along with Janet Leydon, when they were fined for insulting Bailie Scott when he was equipping the Royalist Militia. **Francis** (b.1791) son of hatter James and Isabella Newberry. He was listed as a grocer on the Howegate in Pigot's 1837 directory. He presumably died before the 1841 census. He married Jean Knox, who had previously married William Thomson and later married John Eddie. Their children included: Jane, who married William Thorn in Australia; Elizabeth, who married Robert Turnbull and emigrated to Enfield, New South Wales; Isabella (b.1832/3); Janet (b.1835/6); and James. In 1841 his widow was running a boarding house on the Loan, and by 1851 was living in a boarding house on Walter' Wynd with frameworker John Eddie. **Francis Elliot** (1839–96) born in Hawick, son of Walter of Orchard and older brother of Edward. He became a hosiery manufacturer of the late 1800s and early 1900s. He lived at Broomlands, which he had built for him about 1880. He gave the toast to the Acting Father at the 1893 Common Riding. In 1873 he married Agnes, daughter of Adam Laing (and grand-daughter of the James Hogg of 'Teribus'); she died in 1910, aged 54 (and there was a dispute over her will in 1913). Their children included: Walter (b.1874), who died in infancy; Walter Francis (b.1875); Agnes Edith (b.1877); Stanley (b.1879); Fritz-Aubrey (b.1881), who married Maud Johnson; and Jane Maud (b.1882). **Francis** 'Frank' (1845–88) son of manufacturer John and Margaret Scott. He married Violet Turnbull in Hawick in 1871 and their children included: John (b.1872); Agnes Amos (b.1873); George Turnbull (b.1874); Margaret (b.1876); Frank (1877–1916); John (b.1878); Violet Turnbull (1879–1973); William Richardson (1881–1916); Nellie Turnbull (1882–1931); Annie (b.1884); and Peter Turnbull (b.1886). He moved to Dumfries, where most of his children were born. One of his daughters was Cornet's Lass in 1894, to her cousin William R. He died at Cruden Bank, Dumfries. **Francis D.** (b.c.1854) son of James and Janet. He was a hosiery manufacturer and stalwart member of Hawick Free Kirk, holding many offices, including Clerk of the Deacon's Court from 1889. **Fritz Aubrey** (b.1881) son of Francis Elliot and Agnes Laing. He worked for the family firm of Walter Wilson & Sons. He married Maud Johnson and had sons Basil and Dennis and daughters 'Pamela' Agnes (1910–39) and 'Barbara' Constance (1913–95). **George** (15th/16th C.) listed among the Borderers (led by the Homes and Walter Scott of Branxholme) pardoned in 1526 for an attack on the Earl of Arran. **George** (16th C.) listed along with John Stewart as 'servants and ministers for the time to William Ryddaill', brother to the Laird of Riddell. This was in a transaction signed in Lilliesleaf Kirk, suggesting that he may have been associated with that church. **George** (17th C.) shepherd at Raesknowe according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **George** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1708 he was recorded at Skelfhill when he married Bessie Grieve. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included: William (b.1715); and Gideon

(b.1722). Robert (b.1718), also baptised in Hawick Parish, with mother's name given as 'Christian' Grieve, was probably also their son. Bessie (b.1724), with no mother's name given, was probably also their daughter. **George** (18th C.) living at Hott in Hawick Parish in 1722 when son Gideon was baptised in Roberton. **George** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1743 he married Marion (or Mary) Nichol. Their children included Betty (b.1745); Isabel (b.1747); an unnamed child (b.1750); and Janet (b.1754). **George** (18th C.) married Janet Hood in Kirkton Parish in 1745. Possibly the same George had children Betty (b.1753) and George (b.1756) baptised in Kirkton. **George** (18th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish, probably a carrier there. In 1753 he was paid by the Burgh of Selkirk for carrying timber from Berwick. Perhaps the same George married Elsepth Smith and had children Andrew (b.1766), Elizabeth (b.1768) and Isabel (b.1771) baptised in Lilliesleaf. **George** (d.c.1815) son of James. He was a carrier in Hawick, like his brothers James and William. He paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1791. All 3 of the brothers were listed as carriers in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls for Hawick. He had 2 horses at that time. He could be the George who married Elizabeth Turnbull in Wilton in 1752 and whose children included: Isobel (b.1756); James (b.1758); Helen (b.1761); Jane (b.1766); twins George and Mary (b.1767); and George (again, b.1769). Their first 2 children were baptised in Wilton. The witnesses in 1766 were carrier William Aitkin and writer William Wilson (possibly 'Whusky Wullie') and in 1767 were carrier James Wilson (probably either his father or brother) and writer William Wilson again. **George** (18th C.) married Helen Turnbull and their daughter Katherine was baptised in Hawick in 1766. It is possible he is the same man as the George married to Elizabeth Turnbull. **George** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Ann Murray Wilson and their son George was baptised in 1778. **George** (18th C.) currier, selected as Cornet in 1790 in opposition to the Council's official selection. This was after the Council's choice, Philip Elliot, made a list of invitees to the Common Riding that was considered to be too narrow, leading many of the young men of the Town (and probably the West-enders in particular) to choose their own Cornet. His cavalcade was stopped at the West Port by Bailie Hardie, and therafter the two parties effectively held separate Common Riding celebrations. It is unclear how he was related to other Wilsons, but he could possibly be connected with tanner John. **George** (18th C.) married to Mary Gardner. The death of an unnamed child of theirs is recorded in Hawick in 1792. **George** (d.bef. 1804) carrier in Hawick, probably son of the earlier George, born in 1767. In 1793 he married Betty 'Houieson' (or Howison), who was also from Hawick and died in Hawick in 1804; she may have been daughter of William Howison and Elizabth Renwick baptised in Hawick in 1765. The death of one of their children is recorded in Hawick in 1792, apparently before they were married. They had 5 children whose baptisms are listed together in the Hawick Parish records, but the reason for this is unclear; 3 of the baptisms are before the couple were married and so it is possible that some of the children were from one of the parents and adopted by the other. Their children (with the mother's surname recorded as 'Whitson') were: William (b.1790), who had died, perhaps in 1792; Betty (b.1791); George (1792–1862); William (again, b.1795); and James (b.1796). The witnesses were being William and James Wilson, perhaps his brothers. He was already deceased when his wife's death is recorded, making their children orphans. **George** (b.c.1770s) son of carrier William. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia. In 1799 he was among those 'In the Ballot Box 1797 not drawn still residing in Hawick parish'. In 1798 it was recorded that he had been found unfit for the army, with William Miller, servant at Haggiehaugh, serving in his place. He was still listed as a carrier in Hawick on the 1801 ballot. He may be the same as one of the other Georges. If 'currier' is an error for 'carrier', he may be the George who was Cornet in 1802. **George** (18th/19th C.) recorded as a labourer in Hawick on the 1801 ballot list for the Militia. He may be the same as one of the other Georges. **George** (b.1770s) resident of Acreknowe in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men balloted to serve in the Militia; the annotated 'Subst.' suggests that someone substituted for him. He was listed again in 1798, with William Miller (servant at Haggiehaugh) acting as his substitute. His status of 'Serving by Subst.' was confirmed in the amended list of 1799. **George** (18th/19th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Isobel Wilson and their children included: Margaret (b.1811); and John (b.1813). **George** (b.1775/6) handloom weaver in Newcastleton. In 1841 he was a cotton weaver living at about 17 South Liddel Street and in 1851 was in the same place, but now a

woollen weaver. In 1761 his widow and 3 children were living in the same place. He married Mary Nicholson, who was from England. Their children included: George (b.1820/1); Isabella (b.1826/7); Andrew (b.1828/9); Helen (b.1831/2); Jane Murray (or 'Jean', b.1834 or 1835); and Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1838). **George** (1792–1862) stockingmaker in Hawick, son of carrier George and Betty 'Whit' or Howison. He was living on the Loan (at No. 29) in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Margaret (c.1796–1879), daughter of Robert Leithead and Janet Anderson. Their children included George (1817/8–81) and Charles (b.c.1825–95). He died at 29 Loan. **George** (18th/19th C.) greengrocer and taxidermist at 8 Howegate. He was said to be the 5th of 8 George Wilsons. His premises appear to be marked 'Wilson' on Woods 1824 map. In 1867 he gave his services to the Archæological Society to preserve animal specimens donated to the Museum, this position lasting for several years. In 1872 he donated 'an old Scottish coin' to the Museum. **George** (19th C.) weaver in Newcastleton. He was listed as male head of his family in 1835, 1836 and 1838. **George** (19th C.) first official Precentor appointed by Hawick Free Kirk, acting in the period 1844–50. **George** (1815–1898) first Provost of Hawick. Born in Hawick, he was the youngest child of mill-founder William, with his mother Elizabeth Richardson dying 10 days after he was born. He was educated in Hawick and at Quaker schools, including one in Wigton, where he went from the age of 12 for 2 years (without returning). He finally came back to Hawick from schooling at the age of 17, and immediately learned the hosiery and cloth-making trades. His father died in 1832, and the firm was split, with him effectively taking his father's share, and the other partners being his brothers Walter and John. In 1841 he lived at about 11 or 13 High Street, with his wife, new-born child, mother-in-law, a sick nurse and a female servant. By 1861 he was living at 13 High Street, with 2 of his children and 2 domestic servants. In about 1851 the brothers' partnership was dissolved and he took the mill at Weensland, manufacturing tweeds. After a fire he took on Walter Armstrong as a partner, and as the firm grew they built workers' housing in Weensland. He was a Councillor and Bailie 1846–61, being a strong supporter of the Special Act to revise the council, which he helped frame. He was elected Provost at the first meeting of the reconstituted council in November 1861, served until 1868, and was then a councillor again until 1888. He was later helped by his sons Charles John and George Murray. After the great Collie failure of 1875 he went into partnership with James Glenny, forming Wilson & Glenny (Langlands and Ladylaw Mills) in 1876. He was also Captain of the Hawick Volunteer Corps, and a Director of the Hawick Working Men's Building Society and of Hawick Gas Light Company. He also served as a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply in Roxburghshire. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1863. In 1857 he gave to the Museum the skull of an ancient ox found on Wulliestruther Moss and was a Life Member of the Archæological Society by 1859. He was involved in many important improvements in the town, including the water works, Corn Exchange and promoting the railway to Carlisle. He was a Liberal in politics, being Honorary President of the local Liberal Association and fighting against the Corn Laws (being Treasurer of the Anti-Corn Law League in 1844) and for the Reform Bill. He also played a role in the management of 'The Economist' after the death of his brother James. In 1861 he was recorded as a wool manufacturer, employing 85 men, 94 women, 28 boys and 6 girls. He was married twice, firstly in 1840 to Jane Law (who died in 1851), who was daughter of Rev. John Law of Newcastleton (and said to be aunt of Andrew Bonar Law and great-aunt of politician Richard Kidston Law, although this is unclear); she died in 1851, aged 34. They had 4 surviving sons and 3 children who died young. Their children were: William Richardson; Charles John (b.1842), who married Mary Glenny; Jane Murray (b.1843/4), who married draper John Graham; William Milner; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; George Murray (b.1846); and James Glenny (b.1849), who became a politician in New Zealand. In 1864 he secondly married Margaret Watson (aunt of the later Provost Robert Fraser Watson), who was widow of Hendry Sanforth Richie, and she died in 1873, aged 56. He lived at 13 High Street, then stayed at Ormiston House (while Col. MacDonald had it in the Autumn). About 1865 he built Heronhill House and then Kilmeny about 1879, where he died. There was a huge public funeral for him and he is buried in the Wellogate. His portrait is in the Town Hall, painted by James Tait. **George** (b.1817/8–81) son of stockingmaker George and Margaret Leithead. He was a stocking framework knitter living at 29 Loan in 1851 and 1861. By 1871 he was an innkeeper at 21 Howegate. He was also described as a greengrocer and fishing tackle

dealer' on his own death certificate and a 'taxidermist' on his son George's. He married Helen Scott (1822/3–95) in Hawick in 1844; she was daughter of Walter Scott and Eliza Borthwick. Their children, mostly baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Elizabeth (or 'Eliza', b.1844/5); Janet Anderson (b.1847); Margaret (1850–1932), who married Robert Nichol; George (b.1852); George (again, 1854–1923); Walter (1856–1939); Janet (1860–1941), who married John McGovern and Walter Scott; and Robert (1862–1927). He died at 22 Howegate. His widow was a greengrocer at 22 Howegate in 1881 and at 8 Howegate in 1891. **George** (b.1820/1) son of George and Mary Nicholson. In 1851 he was a farm servant at Braidlie and in 1861 he was a farmer of 16 acres, living at about 17 South Liddel Street in Newcastleton. **George** (b.1825/6) married Christian Hogg in Hawick in 1845. Their children, baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included: Robert (b.1845), Agnes (b.1847) and John Amos (b.1849). He is probably the George from Hawick who is recorded at 'Killochyett' in Stow in 1851, with wife Catherine Hogg and children Robert, Agnes and John. He was probably son of Robert, who was a dyer living on Tannage Close. **George** (19th C.) married Sarah Paterson in Southdean in 1848. **George** (19th C.) married Agnes Purdom in 1849, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **George** (b.1829/30) son of John, he was born in Castleton Parish and was a foreman wool-sorter in Hawick. In 1861 he was living on Langlands Place with his parents and siblings. He may be the George of Dickson Street who in 1862 donated to the Museum a communion token from Wilton Kirk, dated 1763 and in 1863 donated a coin. **George** (19th C.) living at the Swan Inn on the Howegate in 1871 when he donated coins to the Museum. **George Elliot** (1833–75) son of Hawick shoemaker William. He worked for the City of Glasgow Bank. He married Margaret Wood (1832–1913), of the Wilton family, and their son William Elliot (1868–1950) became a chemist. **George** (b.1834/5) originally from Greenock, he is recorded as a 'Boot Closer' at 9 Howegate in 1861. His mother-in-law Agnes 'Blackie' (from Salton, East Lothian) was also living with him in 1861. He married Sarah Black in 1857 in Hawick. Their children included: Maxwell (b.1857/8); William (b.1859/60); and George (b.1861). **George Murray** (1846–1924) son of George, partner of Wilson & Glenny's, being a Director until he retired in 1896. He was taught for several years at the Subscription Rooms, for a while under James A.H. Murray. He describes Murray as 'a cold, conceited man of great ability and indefatigable perseverancei, but very narrow in his views, and vain of success'; one story is described about how he was dared to put a 'cracker squib' in the stove, after which Murray went door to door to all the parents until he found out who did it. He was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society by 1859. He jointly (along with his brother Charles John, and their partner James Glenny) gave the Public Baths to the Town in 1912. He was one of the early tennis enthusiasts in the town. He translated 'Practical Perspective applied to Artistic and Industrial Design' from the French in 1886. Later in life he lived at Dale End, Grasmere. He married late in life and had a daughter, Evelyn. **George** (1854–1923) son of stockingmaker George and Helen Scott. It was said that his forename went back at least 5 generations before him. He spent some time in Selkirk, where he was a joiner. He later lived worked as a janitor at the High School. He lived at 1 Slitrig Place, 8 Gladstone Street, 23 Beaconsfield Terrace, 45 High Street and 13 Yarrow Terrace. In 1877 in Wilton he married Janet (1855–1920), daughter of Johnston Nichol, who was born in Warwickshire. Their children were: George (1877–1952); Johnstone Nichol (1880–1948), who emigrated to Australia; Helen (or 'Nellie', 1886–1914), who married Robert Campbell; and Walter (1891–1950), who died in Hawick. **George** (1855–95) printer in Hawick, he was involved with local cricket from its earliest days, playing for Hawick and Wilton for several years, often as wicket-keeper, and being Honorary Secretary. He was also involved with other sporting clubs in the town. He was on the original Hawick R.F.C. committee, playing in the very first match, being a team regular for 9 years and Honorary Secretary for many years after that. He scored the winning try in the 1879 game against Melrose, probably the first to be played in Hawick under electric light. He is buried in the Wellogate Cemetery with a large monument erected over his grave by members of the Hawick Rugby Football Club. **George** of Langheugh (19th/20th C.) one of long line of Georges, son of the joiner and janitor. He was a yarn merchant of George Wilson & Sons (who were successors to William Laidlaw & Sons). His son George was Cornet in 1932 and his daughter Netta was Cornet's Lass in 1936. **George Heron**, C.B.E. (1868–1959) grandson of Hawick's first Provost, and elder son of Charles John. He was born at Ormiston, educated at

Kirkton School, George Watson's and in Switzerland and London. He played for Hawick R.F.C. in the 1885/6 season. He was a founder of the Harriers and the Tennis Club, and a keen golfer. He became a junior partner in Wilson & Glenny in 1885, and was Managing Director after it became a private limited company. He taught a French class for businessmen at his own expense, entered the Council in 1901, was elected a Magistrate and was also on many Council committees. He served as Deputy Controller of the Priority Department of the Ministry of Munitions. He became the first Provost when the Council reconstituted after WWI, serving 1919–22. His Provostship saw the War Memorial erected (he was Chairman of the War Memorial Committee), the sewage works extended and other improvements. He gifted the crimson robes, trimmed with ermine, for use of the 4 Burgh Magistrates. He was J.P. from 1912 and Chairman of the County National Health Insurance Committee, as well as member of various education committees, and he gifted Kilmeny to the Education Authority in 1929, for use as a hostel for girls from rural areas attending Hawick High School. He ran a French language course for young men in Hawick at his own expense. He helped the Common-Riding Committee purchase the Volunteer Park, and gave money for tennis courts near the High School, as well as establishing the George Heron Wilson Bequest Fund. He entered the Ministry of Munitions in 1915, becoming Section Leader and then Deputy Controller, as well as being member of the Special Wages Arbitration Court, for which services he received the C.B.E. He married Julia Tod of Leith in 1902. He left Hawick in 1924 to live at Orchard near East Grinstead, where he became involved in the local council and educational committees. **George Lithgow** 'Jinglin Geordie' (d.1940) born in Lanarkshire, he studied at Glasgow University and the Free Church College in Glasgow. He was Free Church minister at Campsie from 1898, then Sandyhills, Shettleston from 1902, Cullen Seafield from 1907, Monquhiter from 1925 and Cardenden from 1926, where he became a Church of Scotland minister with the unification. He came to Newcastleton as minister of the South Church in 1930, taking on the combined charge (with the Park Kirk) in 1934. His nickname came from his enthusiasm for playing the piano. His daughter Margaret Fairley Callan was a teacher. He died on a train at Riccarton Junction. **Gideon** (18th C.) shepherd in Hobkirk and Bedrule Parishes. He was herd at Town o' Rule in 1751 when one of his children was baptised; his other children were baptised in Bedrule. His children included: Betty (b.1751); Helen (b.1754); Isabel (b.1756); George (b.1759); and James (b.1764). **Gideon** (19th/20th C.) Hawick tweed and hosiery manufacturer. He had the house Almonte built for him on Braid Road in 1893, but sold it to Thomas Elliot Rutherford in 1901. He is probaly the Gideon who was involved with Wauchope Mills in Langholm. He took part in the inaugural competition for the 6-hole golf course that existed for a while at Mosspaul. **Henry** (b.c.1810) smith in Hawick, listed on Pigot's 1837 directory at the Sandbed. He was recorded at 'Sandbed bridge end' (in Wilton Parish) on the 1841 census, but the family seem to be absent by 1851. He helped James Hogg (of 'Teribus') to make some stocking frames. He married Helen Wintrope in Wilton in 1829. Their children included James (b.1830/1), Thomas (b.1832/3), Walter (b.1835/6) and Henry (b.1841). **Isabel** (d.1799) resident of Hawick Parish. In her death record of 1799 she is 'sister to Jane & Nelly'. These were the names of daughter of Peter Wilson, but would surely have been too young at the time; it seems likely these were daughters of a onceprominent deceased Wilson. **Isabella** (1800–76) daughter of manufacturer William. Like most of her siblings, she attended Hawick Grammar School and at the age of 10 went to a Quaker School in Ackworth. A needlework sampler of hers from 1814 is in the Museum. After the death of her mother, she and her sister Katherine helped care for their younger siblings. In about 1824 she and Katherine joined their brothers William and James in London. She returned to Hawick when her father's health declined and she was active in gathering local support for a petition against slavery. In Hawick in 1837 she married Andrew Galloway Hunter, a hat manufacturer from Glasgow, where she spent much of the rest of her life. Marrying outside her faith, she was rejected by the Quakers. She was also involved in the Dorcas Society (providing clothing for the poor) and visiting prisons. Her children were: Andrew George Hunter (b.1838); Sir William Wilson Hunter (b.1840), historian and Indian scholar; and James (b.1841). She took lessons in Latin and Greek so that she could educate her sons at home. In later life it was said that those who knew her 'were impressed by her stately mein and coronet of snow-white locks', with 'a measure of the old-world courtesy, the culture, and the high sense of duty which shine so brightly in the followers of William Penn'. She

died at Deanburn Villa, Denholm and was buried in Cavers Kirkyard. A photograph exists of her, aged 60. **Isabella** (19th C.) milliner on the Howegate, listed in Slater's 1852 directory. She was daughter of baker Walter. In 1851 she was living with her widowed mother and several siblings at about 10 Howegate. **James** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **James** (16th/17th C.) recorded in 1595 in complaints made by the Lord of Gilsland about raids into England by Elliots, Nixons and others. His name is given as 'Rytche James Wylson', which could mean he was James, son of Richard. **James** (17th/18th C.) listed as resident at Mabonlaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was also at Mabonlaw in 1710, 1713, 1715 and 1723 when children of his were baptised in Roberton Parish. His children included: Christian (b.1710); Marion (b.1713); Jean (b.1715); and James (b.1723). **James** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick. He is probably the carrier listed among those contributing to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4. Probably the same James is listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He married Marion Scott and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1701. Other children, baptised in Hawick, who could be theirs, include Margaret (b.1692) and James (b.1700). The same carrier appears to have secondly married Helen Murray (also from Hawick Parish) in 1709 and had a daughter Margaret (b.1712), as well as perhaps sons John (b.1710) and James (b.1715). The witnesses in 1701 were tailor Robert (who may therefore have been his brother or other close relative) and carrier Robert Robson and in 1712 were merchant Robert Robson and tailor Robert again. **James** (17th C.) resident at Huntlaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls for Hassendean Parish. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He was recorded in 1708 as servitor at Horsleyhill when he witnessed a baptism for weaver Thomas Brigge. **James** (17th/18th C.) resident of 'Kirktoun' farm. His son Robert was baptised in Kirkton Parish in 1719. **James** (17th/18th C.) schoolmaster in Ashkirk, recorded there in 1719 and 1724. He married Elizabeth Douglas and their children included: Alexander (b.1719); Elizabeth (b.1724); and William (b.1727). **James** 'the Baron' (1687–1774) son of tailor John and Bessie Beattie. He was said to be one of 2 sons of an army sergeant in Queen Anne's time, the other probably being William. He was born at Whitchesters, where the family may have resided for a long time. He was a farmer and carrier in Kirkton and later a carrier in Hawick. He is probably the Hawick carrier who witnessed a baptism for workman William Nichol in 1742. He married Isabella Blyth (1692–1747), daughter of James and they had 5 children: William (1713–91), 'Whusky Wullie'; Anne (b.1727); James (twin with Anne, but died young); James (b.1730); and Beatrice (b.1735). He is buried in St. Mary's Kirkyard. In the 1791 death record of his son James, he is listed as 'the old Baron'. **James** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1737 he was recorded at 'Mains', which was presumably Cavers Mains. His children, baptised in Cavers, probably included William (b.1734), Thomas (b.1737), Archibald (b.1740), Charles (b.1743) and James (b.1746). **James** (18th C.) tanner in Hawick, also recorded as a carrier. He married Janet Elliot and their children included: Robert (b.1739); Bessie (b.1740); Margaret (b.1744); Helen (b.1744); John (b.1745); Adam (b.1745); Janet (b.1747); and Robert (again, b.1757). The witnesses to the 1757 baptism were the whole congregation. He may have been related to the tanners and candlemakers of about the same time, John and Walter. He may be the 'carrier' (or perhaps 'currier') James who witnessed a baptism (along with weaver John) for shoemaker Robert Elliot in 1765. **James** (18th C.) recorded being in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1743 when his marriage to Catherine 'Mabane' was announced in Melrose Parish, with Thomas Vair as cautioner. **James** (b.1730) son of carrier James and Isobel Blyth. He had 3 sons, George, James and William, all of whom were carriers. It is possible he was the carrier James who witnessed a baptism for carrier George (perhaps his brother) in 1767. **James** 'Craft' (d.bef. 1811) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott in 1763 and their children included Walter (b.1764). He could be the James who witnessed a baptism for Walter Lorraine in 1764. His wife died in Hawick in 1811, when his nickname is recorded (but it is unclear what it meant). **James** (18th C.) recorded being in Hawick in 1781 when his daughter Emily was baptised in Roberton Parish. He may have been living at a farm in Hawick Parish close to the boundary with Roberton. His daughter's name is uncommon for that time. He may be the same as one of the other Jameses. **Dr. James** (d.c.1800) surgeon in Hawick, said to be from Otterburn. originally. He probably lived on the south side of the High Street, since during

the great flood of 1767 it is said that the Backdamgate flooded 'as far as Doctor Wilson's clasphead'. Hawick printer, postmaster and Bailie, Robert Armstrong, was an apprentice with him. In 1768 he witnessed a baptism for schoolmaster James Inglis and in 1775 (along with James Inglis) he witnessed a baptism for Town Clerk John Gledstains. He was one of the founders of the Hawick Farmers' Club in 1776. In 1780 he (along with Bailie John) witnessed a baptism for George Haliburton and Betty Wilson (who might have been related to him). He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He paid the Horse Tax in Hawick in 1785–94. He was a bachelor in Hawick in 1787 when he paid tax for having a female servant; he continued to pay in 1788–91, and paid the lower rate for a 'bachelor servant'. In 1791 he witnessed the baptism of one of Lord Napier's children at Wilton Lodge. In about 1800 he is recorded contributing £1 1s to the war against France. His unnamed daughter is recorded dying in 1801 in the Parish records, by which time he was already deceased. He is recorded as an owner of 'Part of Particot Lands of Hawick' in the 1811 Land Tax Rolls (although probably dead long before then); by about 1874 the lands were recorded being owned by feuars. He may be the 'Dr Wilson' recorded on Wood's 1824 map (even although deceased by then) as owner of lands where Melgund Place and the southern side of Brougham Place were built, and also of a plot of land on what would become Allars Bank, as well as the property at 22 High Street. James of Otterburn, listed as a Commissioner of Roxburghshire in 1805 and 1819 may have been related. **James** (18th C.) resident of Wilton and Hawick Parishes, recorded at Damside in 1780. He married Margaret Miller and their children included: George (b.1780), baptised in Wilton; and Isabel (b.1782), Robert (b.1784), George (b.1788) and Elizabeth (b.1790), baptised in Hawick. The witnesses in 1780 were George and James Wilson (who were surely relatives, perhaps the carriers). **James** (18th C.) hat manufacturer of James Wilson & Co., Hawick. There is a record of a grant of £10 being awarded to the company by the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in 1785. By 1787 he was carrying on the business on his own, rather than in a partnership. He is recorded as a hatter in Hawick on the Horse Tax Rolls of 1789–92. He should not be confused with the later hat manufacturer (and economist) of the same name; it is unclear if he had any link to the manufacturing Wilsons. He may have married Isabella Newberry and had children Ann (b.1787), James (b.1789), Francis (b.1791) and Mary. **James** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at West Highchesters in 1792. He married Elizabeth Turnbull in Roberton in 1792 and their son Thomas was baptised in that year. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Belses, recorded as owner of no fewer than 14 farm horses and 1 saddle horse on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He was additionally taxed for having 2 non-working dogs in 1797. **James** (18th/19th C.) horse-dealer at Denholmhill, listed on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. Perhaps the same John was blacksmith in Denholm on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. **James** 'the Bean' (1747–1821) clock and watchmaker, son of William ('Whusky Wullie'). He was known as the leader of Hawick fashion in the mid-to-late-18th century. He was Cornet in 1781, a year when the Common Riding was marked by a violent thunderstorm and torrential rainfall. He also served as Dean of Guild. In 1778 4 of his silver watches were reported as part of goods stolen from the coach office at the Bull and Mouth Inn, near Birmingham. He is recorded as 'clockmaker' when he (along with his father William) witnessed a baptism for his brother Peter in 1779. He is probably the James of Hawick described as a watchmaker when he took out fire insurance in London in 1781. He subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He is said to have been standing at his new shop door when 'Blinnd Wullie' Craw passed, and asked him to make a poem about his new house, whereupon he replied 'A certain one has built a house, Whose fortune it was low, A wooden cornice he put on – I mean the charming Beau'. In 1783 he married Janet Gibson of Cardrona, Peeblesshire, and she died in 1839, aged 76. Their children were: Peggy (or Margaret, b.1784); Mary (b.1787); Nancy (or Agnes); and Hardie James (b.1797). A copy of his 'invoice head' from 1782 is in the Museum, donated by his nephew James (Town Clerk). **James** (b.c.1770s) son of skinner John. He was a shoemaker in Hawick. He was selected by ballot to serve on the local Militia in 1797; his name appears again in 1798 when he was listed among those men who paid £10 to avoid serving. In 1799 he was listed on the ballot in place of Ebenezer Scott in Burnflat, but was found unfit for service and was still on the list in 1801. He could be the James, son of John and Margaret Waugh, born in Hawick in 1776. His sons Thomas and Robert died in 1808 and 1810, with his wife Lizzy Reid also dying in 1810. **James** (b.1762/3–1843) originally from England, he was a road surveyor living

at Ovenshank in Castleton Parish. He was listed there among heads of households in 1835–41 and was there on the 1841 census. He married Margaret Foster, who died in 1853, aged 56. Their children included: Andrew (1812/3–74), also a road surveyor; Helen; and Jane. The family are buried at Ettleton. **James** (c.1770–1831) son of James, he was a carrier in Hawick, like his brothers George and William. He paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1789–91. He was recorded with his brothers as a carrier on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, having 2 horses. He also served as Town Herd. He is probably the carrier who is listed on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1799 and still on the list in 1801 (unless there was a second generation here). He may be the James who, along with William, witnessed 5 baptisms for carrier George in the 1790s. He is probably the carrier James whose son William died in Hawick in 1840. He may be the James, who lived at the east end of Hawick and was known as a smuggler; it was said that he knew the exciseman Laidlaw well, and would sometimes get a tip-off from him, but was not so lucky when returning from Berwick with a load of gin, which was all taken possession of by the excisemen when he tried to sell som at Velvet Hall. **James** (b.c.1770s) labourer at Coldhouse according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. It is possible he was the James who married Margaret Nichol and had children Nelly (b.1798) and Betty (b.1800) baptised in Wilton Parish. He could be the 77-year-old 'Pauper (Formerly Ag. Lab.)' from Wilton living with his grandson James at Baittings in Crailing Parish in 1851. **James** (b.c.1770s) recorded as journeyman wright in Lilliesleaf in the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. **James** (b.c.1790) farmer at Cleithaugh in Southdean Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Greena. He had a bond with Haddington distiller Archibald Dunlop in 1823. **James** (1797–1862) Hawick Town Clerk. He was the youngest son of shoemaker Peter and his brothers included shoemaker William, candlemaker John ('the Dip') and manufacturers Peter and Thomas. He was a 'writer' (i.e. lawyer) and bank agent in Hawick. He was listed as a writer in Hawick on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' (1825). He is probably the James recorded as writer and notary on the Howegate in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. His premises were probably one of those marked 'Wilson' on Wood's 1824 map. A letter to him is preserved in the Walter Mason Collection. In Pigot's 1837 directory he is listed as writer, and agent for the National Bank of Scotland as well as agent for Caledonian fire insurance and Standard life insurance; he was at that time on Buccleuch Street. In 1852 he was agent for both Caledonian and Standard insurance companies. He served as Town Clerk of Hawick 1841–62 and may also have been a Councillor. He wrote 'Annals of Hawick' (1850) and 'Hawick and its old Memories' (1858, also known as 'Memories of Hawick'), which were compiled from Burgh and Parish records; these form an invaluable record of the early history of Hawick, with his detailed insight and interpretation being crucially important. However, he probably did a disservice to the Town by suggesting that the 1537 Charter may have represented the original granting of Hawick's Common. Additionally, he sided very clearly with those who caused Hawick to lose part of the Common in the Division of 1777, and he was not a great fan of the Common Riding, describing it as 'now a mere pageant for the enjoyment of youth'. Despite this, for many years until 1859 he headed the Procession to the Moor, and called the Burgess Roll both at the Cross and the Moor. He produced a very useful register of Town deaths for the period 1825–62. His legal office was at 5 Buccleuch Street. In 1841, 1851 and 1861 he was living there with his unmarried sisters Agnes and Jane (or Janet). In 1851 he is listed as Procurator before the Sheriff Court of Roxburghshire. He may be the Liberal supporter who was mentioned in connection with the 1837 Commons inquiry into 'fictitious voters', specific because of buying property in Selkirkshire in order to vote there. He joined the Archæological Society in 1857 and in 1862 donated to the Museum the office cabinet of Thomas Winthrope, as well as an account of a sale of stock belonging to William Elliot of Tarras. He traced an extended family tree for the local Wilsons. He appears to have died unmarried. A portrait of him exists. **James** (b.1798/9) horse-keeper on the High Street, listed on the 1851 census. In 1841 he was recorded as an agricultural labourer. He lived on Reid's Close, which was at about 77 High Street. His wife was Margaret and their children included Elizabeth, Archibald and Janet (b.1827/8). He was a widower by 1861. **James** (b.c.1800) from Castle Douglas, he was a blacksmith on the High Street. In 1841 he was living at about No. 75 with his wife Janet and children Andrew, James (frame-worker) and Adam. By 1861 he was a widower, living with his son James at 7 Kirkwynd He is probably the same James who was blacksmith on Walter's Wynd;

it was said that James ('Teribus') Hogg had a 'double-decker' frame made on his anvil. He may have been related to Henry, who was also a smith in Hawick – John Richardson was a big brave man, and liked well to amuse his cronies in Jamie Wilson's smiddy' [RM]. **James** (b.1800/1) born in Cavers Parish, he was shepherd at Lurgiescleuch in Hobkirk Parish in 1861. It seems likely that he was related to Robert 'Lurgie', who came from there. He married Isabel Elliot, and their children: included John (b.1847); Mary (b.1850); Janet (b.1852); Matthew (b.1855); Margaret (b.1858); Robert (b.1862); and Andrew (b.1866). Their children were born in Cavers, Kirkton and Teviothead Parishes. He may be the agricultural labourer living at Peelbraehope in 1841 with Margaret (probably his mother). **James** (1805–1860) politician and economist, born in Hawick. Third son of manufacturer William (of a family of 15), he was educated in Quaker schools at Ackworth and Earlscome. However, he returned to Hawick at the age of 16 to be apprenticed to a hat manufacturer, apparently frustrated that Quaker beliefs prevented him from pursuing a legal career. With his brother William they took over the business (purchased for them by their father), which prospered in Hawick, and did even better when they moved it to London in 1824. The company was called Wilson, Irwin & Wilson, but in 1831 became James Wilson & Co. After some financial troubles (including disastrously speculating in indigo) he retired from business in 1844. He then speculated in indigo, and lost almost all his money, but avoided bankruptcy and eventually recovered. Meanwhile he wrote essays against the Corn Laws, in favour of free trade and on fiscal policy, establishing a reputation as a political campaigner. He established 'The Economist' magazine in 1843, writing most of it himself for the first few years. It was established on the principle of stimulating 'every man who has a stake in the country ... to investigate and learn for himself' about public affairs. He became a Liberal M.P. first in 1847, and was financial secretary to the Treasury then turned down an appointment as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He was also nominated as Governor of Victoria, Australia, but this was blocked by the Queen, because his 'position and status' were not deemed high enough. Thus snubbed he almost resigned from politics, but stayed on to become Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He later accepted a position as financial member of the Council of India (effecively India's Chancellor of the Exchequer), which meant resigning his parliamentary seat. He was made an Honorary Burgess of Hawick in 1859. Later in 1859 he travelled to India, where he quickly adapted to life there, learning the ropes rapidly, and doing much to reform Indian finance. However, he died of dysentery there. In 1831 he married Elizabeth Preston (who died in 1886), after converting to the Church of England. They had 6 daughters, all of whom were later joint proprietors of the Economist: Eliza, married Walter Bagehot, whose romantic correspondence was later published; Julia, married William Rathbone Greg; Matilda, married Matthew Horan; Zenobia, married Orby Shipley; Sophie Victoria, married William Halsey; and Emilie Isabel, who married Russell Barrington and wrote a biography of her father. His daughter Emilie wrote the biography 'The Servant of All' (1927). He is buried in the Circular Road Cemetery, Calcutta. There is a bust of him in the National Gallery, Edinburgh. A full-size marble statue of him by accalimed sculptor John Steell, started off in Calcutta, then stood inside the Economist's offices at 25 St. James's Street in London, but was relocated onto Drumlanrig Bridge in 2017 (and then after being damaged, was moved to the Heritage Hub). Another statue is inside the Standard Chartered Bank in Hong Kong. A copy of his portrait hangs in the Town Hall (painted by John Watson-Gordon) and in 2005 a plaque was placed at 11 High Street, his probable birth place. The Museum also has a bust of him. **James** (b.c.1805) stockingmaker living on Damside in 1841. His wife was Elizabeth and their children included Alexander (b.1837/8) and William (b.1839/40). He may be the James, married to Eliza Miller, whose daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Wilton in 1842. **James** (b.1817/8) woollen spinner in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at about 1 Allars Crescent and in 1861 at 4 Teviot Crescent. He married Margaret Renwick and their children included: Robert (b.1846), who was baptised in Hawick Free Kirk; James (b.1848/9); Jessie (b.1851); Jemima (b.1852/3); and Benjamin H. (b.1861). **James** (b.1823/4) hosiery worker in Hawick. In 1851 he was a 'Hosiery Dresser' at about 4 Silver Street and in 1861 was a 'Woollen Hosiery Finisher' at 4 Backdamgate. He married Janet Deans and their children, mostly baptised in Hawick Free Kirk, included William (b.1846), Robert Deans (b.1848), Robert Deans (again, b.1850), Frances D. (b.1853), George (b.1855/6)

and Helen R.S. (b.1857/8). He may be the stockingmaker who donated coins to the Museum in 1868. **James** (19th C.) farmer at Cleuch Head in Hobkirk Parish in the 1860s. **James Anderson** (1830–86) son of Hawick shoemaker William. He served with the Royal Navy and is listed as a chief engineer in 1870. He married Agnes Downie and their children were William Grant, Beatrice Mary, John Downie (who married Gertrude Potts), Agnes J.K., James A., George E. and Harry C. He may be the 'Mr J. Wilson, engineer' who donated 3 Chinese coins to the Museum in 1866, as well as a 'sword got in the captain's cabin of an African slaver' and and 'African leister'. **James** (b.1831/2) born in Hawick, son of James, who was a blacksmith in Castle Douglas. In 1861 he was at 7 Kirkwynd with his family and widower father. His wife was Betsy and their children included James (b.1857/8) and John (b.1860/1). **Dr. James P.A.** (19th C.) sometimes preacher at the Home Mission in Hawick. He lodged with Mrs. Gowans in town and married her daughter Katie. He later worked in a government job in Jahore in Malaysia. Their son was Dr. William Brockie and his widow became Lady Ibrahim, Sultaness of Jahore, while their daughter Eleanore was on the London stage for a while. **Sir James Glenny** (1849–1929) born in Hawick, son of woollen manufacturer George and Jane Law. He was educated at the Parish School then in London and at college in Edinburgh. He is probably the James recorded at Heronhill in 1868. He floundered in a position back at Wilson's mill, so was sent off to learn about farming, travelling to Australia. He moved to New Zealand in 1873, where he purchased a farm in the Rangitikei district. He called his house 'Lethenty', after the place where the Glennys had come from in Aberdeenshire. He was known as an inovative farmer, trying many new ideas, but taking about 20 years to be successful. He became a Member of the New Zealand Parliament in 1881, serving until 1896 (and was a Conservative, despite his family's Liberal ties). He became first President of the New Zealand Farmers' Union in 1902. He was also President of the Board of Agriculture and served on many committees and advisory boards. He is now best remembered for his early efforts as a conservationist, helping re-establish the State Forestry Service, and being a strong advocate of replanting native forests. He was knighted in 1915. A keen churchman, he played the organ in his local Presbyterian Church. He married Annie Adams, daughter of farmers in western Victoria. They had 3 sons (Hamish, Noel and Maj. Robert A., farmer and naturalist) and 2 daughters (Nancy, who was a leader in the Girl Guides and Jean). He is buried in the cemetery at Bulls. **Rev. James Patterson** (b.1933) born in Monigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire, son of Alexis Benjamin Forsyth and Isabel Davidson Patterson. He was educated in Paisley and at Glasgow University. He was student assistant at Port Glasgow Newark 1954–56 and Paisley Lylesland 1956–59, then was licensed by Greenock Presbytery in 1959 and became minister of St. Mary's in 1959. He remained in Hawick until 1966 when he moved to Lanark St. Kentigern's. In 1959 he married Elizabeth Gardner (b.1935), daughter of John Orr. Their children were Margaret Gilchrist (b.1960), Andrew John Patterson (b.1961) and Robin James Forsyth (b.1963). **Jane** (b.c.1800) keeper of a lodging house on the Loan. She is recorded there in 1841, along with children Jane, Elizabeth, Isabella, Janet and James. By 1851 she had married frameworker John Eddie and was running a boarding house on Walter's Wynd. **Janet** (17th C.) recorded in 1690 when she leased one fifth of the farm of Branxholme Town from Scott of Buccleuch. She was probably a widow of the previous farmer, but it is unclear if Wilson was her maiden or married name. She was also tenant in 1691 and 1692, and may have been related to Andrew Wilson who also leased part of Branxholme Town then. Her name does not appear again after that, and so either she died, or other family members took over farming. **Joan** (1827–1910) daughter of shoemaker William. In 1851 she was living with her step-mother Isabella at about 1 Buccleuch Place. In 1861 she was a 'Milliner & House Proprietor', living at 1 Green Wynd (probably the same location), with her sister Agnes and old family servant Esther Reid. **John** (15th C.) recorded being 'in hartwodmyris' (i.e. Hartwoodmyres) in 1494/5. He contributed goods the itinerant court held in Selkirk, his surety being John Murray of Hangingshaw. **John** (16th C.) recorded on a list of tenants of Newton in Bedrule in 1531. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Wester Phaup in Ettrick in 1580, when he had an agreement over borrowing money from James Stewart in Tinnis. **John** (16th C.) recorded in Thirlestane in 1581, when he was recorded as witness to a sasine for the lands of Thirlestane and Hopehouse, involving the Cranstons of that Ilk. **John** (d.1602) shepherd at Hallrule. In November 1602 he was working for Alexander, Lord Home, who had received all of the former lands of Hector Turnbull of

Barnhill. A group of 20 Armstrongs, Elliots and others, led by Simon Armstrong of Whithaugh came to the farm 'all armed with hagbuts, pistolets, lances and other weapons' and attacked him while he was sleeping, 'cutit af frome him his richt fute, woundit him in his heid and divers utheris woundis in his body', leading to his death. They also drove off about 120 sheep, dividing them up at Whithaugh in Liddesdale. The Privy Council denounced all the attackers as rebels and ordered Home to take their sheep or goods in recompense. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Waugh and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1636. **John** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish who in 1651 witnessed baptisms for William Thomson and for John Renwick and in 1652 for George Henderson. Perhaps the same John had children Alexander (b.1643), John (b.1646) and Janet (b.1648). **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret (or Marion) Scott and their children included Marion (b.1646), William (b.1651) and William (again, b.1652). The witnesses in 1652 were James Scott and Walter Riddell. **John** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Allan and their children included: Andrew (b.1683); and Margaret (b.1686). It is possible that Walter (b.1692), with no mother's name listed, was also his child. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Flight in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **John** (17th C.) resident at Whithope according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He was probably related to the later John at Whithope. **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick Parish. He is probably the tailor recorded at Allanhaugh Mill on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. The later tailor (in Newbigging) of the same name was probably his son. He witnessed a baptism for his son John in 1713; he was then described as 'taylor called old John'. His wife was Bessie 'Betie' (i.e. Beattie) and their children included: Agnes (b.1678); Bessie (b.1680), who married John Nichol in 1708; Janet (b.1682); John (b.1685), also a tailor at Newbigging and Whitchesters; and James (b.1687). Baptismal witnesses were Robert Scott, 'Glack' and Walter Henderson in 1678, Robert Scott in Barn Knowe and John Martin in 1680, Walter Scott of Altoncroft and John Scott in 1682, and John Stewart and William Riddell in 1687. It is unclear whether or not he was the Army Sergeant during the reign of Queen Anne, who had 2 sons (possibly James and William), who were said to be progenitors of many of the local Wilsons. He could be the John Wilson who enlisted as an ensign in the Coldstream Guards in 1688/9. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. His children included John (b.1691) and Archibald (b.1717). **John** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Newbigging in Hawick Parish, probably related to the earlier tailor of the same name (perhaps his son). In 1708 he was tailor at Newbigging when he witnessed baptisms for John Dryden, smith at Newmill and for dyker William Pearson. In 1713 he was 'younger and Taylor in Whitchesters' when one of his children was baptised. He was still 'younger' in 1716. However, in 1722 he was listed as 'Eggman in Hawick' and as 'Eggman' in 1725, suggesting he had 2 occupations. He may be the John who in about the 1720s received money from the Kirk Session 'to buy a pack'. He married Helen Paterson and their children included: James (b.1711); John (b.1713); John (b.1716); Helen (b.1719); Bessie (b.1722); and Christan (b.1725). The witnesses in 1711 were Walter Scott and Robert Davidson in Newbigging, in 1713 were Alexander Thomson (tenant at Whitchesters) and John Wilson ('taylor called old John', his father), in 1716 were John Dalgleish and William Turnbull (both from Alton Croft), in 1722 were Walter Scott (servant to the Minister) and Beadle John Scott, and in 1725 were Bailie George Martin and Elder John Glendinning. **John** (17th/18th C.) farmer at Branxholme Town. He could be the son of Walter, who was recorded at Branxholme Town in 1694. He was at Branxholme Town from at least 1702. He was recorded being in arrears at Branxholme Town in the period 1712–17. During that time he was renting $1/5$ of the farm along with Walter Craw. In 1723 he was tenant in Branxholme Town (along with John Craw, also tenant) when he witnessed a baptism for James craw in Branxholme Town. He was also tenant there in 1725 when he witnessed a baptism for John Scott and Helen (perhaps his daughter). In 1725 he was renting $2/5$ along with Robert and Walter Scoon and $1/5$ with Walter Craw. He was still recorded as farmer of part of Branxholme Town in 1735 and was in arrears for rent there in 1742. In 1699 he married Margaret Crow, who died around 1739. Their children included: Helen (b.1702), perhaps the Helen who married John Scott in 1724; William (b.1705), who may have emigrated; and Walter (b.1712), 'Haunless Wat'. He may be the carrier who witnessed a baptism at Branxholme in 1747. The baptism in 1702 was witnessed by merchant Walter, who

was surely related, as well as by merchant Walter Oliver. The 1712 baptism was witnessed by Bailies Walter Elliot and James Burn. James (b.1711), baptised in Hawick Parish, may also have been his son. He is said to have had 2 of his horses requisitioned by Bonnie Prince Charlie's army in 1745, to carry baggage as far as Carlisle. **John** (17th/18th C.) shepherd at Priesthaugh in 1716. His daughter Agnes was baptised in Hawick (although he was living in Cavers Parish) in 1716. The witnesses were the same as for the other baptism that day. Other children, baptised in Cavers, who could be his included Margaret (b.1710), Francis (b.1714), Archibald (b.1717) and Ann (b.1720). **John** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was recorded at East Highchesters in 1714, Highchesters in 1716 and 1718 and East Highchesters in 1720. Perhaps the same John was at Whithope in 1722. His children probably included: Agnes (b.1714); Janet (b.1716); William (b.1718); James (b.1720); and Janet and Jean (b.1722). He is probably the John who married Janet Laidlaw in Roberton in 1713. Perhaps the same John also married Janet Scott in Roberton in 1707. **John** (18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Jean Dalglish and their children included Walter (b.1719); and John (b.1722), mother recorded as 'Bessie Dalgless'. Adam (b.1727), with no mother's name given, may also have been his son. He is probably the John who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Irvine in langlands in 1722 and another (along with Robert) for Walter Douglas, weaver in Hawick. He may be the servitor of Rev. William Crawford, minister of Wilton, who in 1723 accused a Selkirk couple of stealing 'a new cloth coat with other linen'. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Walter was baptised in 1736. **John** 'Light Pack' (18th C.) son of (probably) William, elder son of an army sergeant in Queen Anne's time. He was a weaver and married Margaret Elliot. Their sons John and Walter both worked as tanners and candlemakers; neither of these sons have surviving baptism records. They also had daughters Margaret (b.1746), Janet (b.1756) and Margaret (again, b.1759). It is possible that his wife was the 'Peggy Wilson, Hawick' who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He could be the weaver John who (along with currier James) witnessed a baptism for shoemaker Robert Elliot in 1765. Note that there was a later John, also married to a Margaret Elliot, which can confuse the Wilson genealogies in Hawick. **John** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Scott and their children included Janet (b.1758). **Bailie John** (18th C.) Hawick baker who was a Bailie in 1772. He could be the John who paid to have the Parish 'mortcloth' for a child's burial in 1773. He may be the John who was one of the Bailies during the disturbances in Hawick involving clashes with the 'Patriots' in about 1778. He is recorded as Bailie John in 1780 when (along with Dr. James) witnessed a baptism for George Haliburton and Bessie Wilson (who may have been related). He is probably the ex-Bialie John who witnessed a baptism for Town Clerk John Gledstains in 1781. He may be the John who leased Pilmuir farm in 1787. He could be the John whose daughter Jean died in 1781. He may have been related to the later John (b.1771/2), married to Janet Armstrong, who had children in Hawick in the period 1795–1812. **John** (18th C.) Hawick innkeeper of the late 1700s. He was a second cousin of shoemaker Peter, and probably a descendant of the William who resided at Whitchesters. **John** (18th/19th C.) skinner in Hawick Parish. His sister Betty died in Hawick in 1800. He could be the son of tanner James and Janet Elliot baptised in Hawick in 1745. He married Margaret Waugh and their children included James (b.1776), Janet (b.1778), Jane (b.1780), Mary (b.1782), Thomas (b.1784) and Robert (b.1786). He could be the skinner whose shoemaker son James was among the Hawick men on the ballot to serve in the Militia in 1797. **John** (18th C.) resident of Lurgiescleuch in 1786 when his son John was baptised in Hobkirk Parish. It seems likely he was related (perhaps brother) of Charles, and hence potentially uncle of Robert 'Lurgie', the Hawick historian. Margaret (b.1783), also baptised in Hobkirk, was probably also his child. **John** (18th C.) gardener in Cavers. He was recorded there in 1779 and 1781, and was also at Cavers in 1793 and 1794, when he was working for George Douglas of Cavers. His children included: John (b.1779); and Alexander (b.1781). It is also possible that he is the John whose unnamed child was baptised in cavers Parish in 1765. **John** (18th C.) stable servant and gamekeeper at Larriston in 1794, when he was working for William Oliver. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Skelfhill. He paid tax in 1797 for having 2 non-working dogs. He may have been related to Walter, who was shepherd at Priesthaugh. **John** (1752/3–1828) of Hallrule, local farmer. He purchased Hallrule in about 1803 and built the main house there. He was listed as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1805 and

1819. In 1811 he was listed as owner of the east part of Outer Hallrule, as well as 5 of the 6 enclosures of Inner Hallrule. He was stated by the local minister in 1836 as being one of those responsible for land improvements in Hobkirk Parish. He is buried in St. Cuthbert's churchyard in Edinburgh along with his youngest daughter, Barbara. His lands were later owned by Sir William A.F. Eliott of Stobs. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Amos in 1781 (although his name is incorrectly recorded as 'James'). Their children included Andrew (b.1781), Janet (b.1783), William (b.1785) and James (b.1787). **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1791 he married Wilhelmina (or 'Mina') Irvine, also from Hawick. Their children included: John (b.1794); Isabel (b.1796); Thomas (b.1799); Walter (b.1801), wool-sorter in Hawick; Andrew (b.1803); and William (b.1805), frame-worker in Hawick. **John** (18th/19th C.) listed at Wilton Lodge in 1805 when his son George died. He may have been a gardener or other employee of the estate. **John** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Minto Burnfoot on the 1792 Horse Tax Rolls. Probably the same John was at Deanfoot in Minto Parish on the 1794 and 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned no less than 13 farm horses and 1 saddle horse. His son Andrew was on the Militia ballot for Minto Parish in 1801. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Wauchope in 1797 according to the Dog Tax Rolls. **John** (18th/19th C.) servant at Hallrule in Hobkirk Parish according to the 1799 and 1801 ballots for the Militia. **John** (b.c.1778) born in Cluny Parish, Perthshire. He was a tailor by trade. He deserted from the Roxburgh and Selkirkshire Light Dragoons in Hawick in 1799, having possibly had his name drawn by ballot. A reward was offered for his capture, but it is unclear what happened to him. He could be the son of John born in Cluny in 1776. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at New Woll according to the 1799 ballot for the Militia in Ashkirk Parish. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Brown and their children included: William (b.1802); and Thomas (b.1810). He could be the same as one of the other Johns. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Janet Brydon and their children included: Charles (b.1811); Margaret(b.1813); and Jessy (b.1819). **John** (d.1828) son of John and Margaret Elliot and brother of Walter. Both brothers worked as tanners and later became candlemakers. He was a candlemaker and Chief Magistrate in the 1820s. He is recorded as Bailie in 1828 when the Slitrig (Drumlanrig) Bridge was widened. He was also Cornet in 1812 and there is a portrait of him in Cornet's dress; he is likely to be the first Cornet of whom we have an image. He is probably the candlemaker of that name who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetic Museum' in 1784. His premises were on the Howegate (according to Pigot's 1825/6 directory). He may have been the John who was a founder member of the Wisp Club in 1826. Note that he is easily confused with another candlemaker of the same name ('the Dip'), who lived in Hawick at the same time (although a little younger) and to whom he was related. **John** 'Tufty' (b.c.1780) Hawick Burgh Officer and drummer in the early part of the 19th century, being Halberdier along with William Turnbull ('Wull the Bellman') and for a while with Sandy Bryson. He may be the same John who is described as an auctioneer and Sheriff Officer in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is recorded as 'sheriff officer' on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. It is unclear which other Wilsons he was related to. He is recorded as an 'Officer' on the Howegate in the 1841 census, living along with his wife Janet at about No. 18. He was known for being a law unto himself, and as a terroriser of evil-doers – 'Auld Cash and Tufty blithely trip, Lean Yeddie Gibson's creel is full, Jamie Tamson and John the Dip Gang hand in hand wi' Cutler Wull' [HI]. **John** (1771/2–1838) baker in Hawick and later Carlisle. He may have been related to the slightly earlier baker of the same name who was a Bailie. He was recorded as baker on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1799. In 1794 in Wilton Parish he married Janet, daughter of William Armstrong, Schoolmaster in Hobkirk. Their children included: Margaret (b.1795); Ann (b.1801); James (b.1802); James (again, b.1803); Jean (or Jane, 1805–76), who died in Jedburgh; Elizabeth (b.1807); William (b.1809); and Janet (b.1812). The birth of Ann is crossed out in the Parish Records for 1802, with witnesses Robert Armstrong, printer (his brother-in-law) and Robert Tinlin, Church Officer. The witnesses in 1795 were Thomas Scott and Robert Stewart, in 1801 were Robert Armstrong and Robert Tinlin, in 1803, 1805 and 1807 were Robert Armstrong and George Gray and in 1809 were Bailie James Elliot and Robert Armstrong. He is probably the baker John whose unnamed child died in 1797 and whose daughter Anne died in Hawick in 1810. He witnessed

a baptism for William Brown in 1801 and baptisms for his brother-in-law Robert Armstrong in 1802 and 1805. After all his children were born he moved to Carlisle, where he ran a bakery and corn-dealers on Scotch Street. He was listed as a baker in Carlisle on the list of subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' (1825). After his death his Carlisle bakery was continued by his son William and then his daughter Jane. Some of his children were mentioned in the will of Elizabeth Waldie, widow of Bailie Robert Armstrong, his wife's brother. He died in Carlisle and his wife followed in 1847 at the age of 82. **John** 'the Dip' (1783–1857) son of shoemaker Peter. His brothers included hosiery manufacturers Peter and Thomas, as well as Town Clerk James. He was also a distant relative of the other candlemaker John. He himself was a candlemaker and grocer. He was recorded as son of shoemaker Peter on the ballot for the Militia in 1801. He was listed as a grocer and spirit dealer on the Howegate on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was also listed as a seedsman in 1837, as well as a candlemaker on the Howegate. He is probably the grocer recorded on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. Probably the same man is additionally listed as a general and tar merchant on the Howegate in Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He is listed as a grocer and spirit dealer on the Howegate in 1841 (at about 6 Howegate) and by 1851 was a widower who was a 'Proprietor of houses and land' on Buccleuch Street. He is the Mr. John of Buccleuch Street listed among the gentry of Hawick in Slater's 1852 directory. He served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1818 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Elliot of Goldielands (making this couple have the same names as the earlier John 'Light Pack' and his wife). Their children included Adam (b.1827), farmer at Midshiels, and Agnes (b.1833). He died at Midshiels. His portrait, by an unknown artist, is in the Museum. **John** (1785–1854) reviewer and essayist, born in Paisley, but settled in Edinburgh, where he became Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was a leader in the city's literary society, where he also wrote bold articles under the pseudonym 'Christopher North'. He was a great help to Henry Scott Riddell when he was at Edinburgh University, giving him the run of his house, and apparently refusing the standard fee from Riddell. He supposedly once stayed in a lodging-house in Mill Port along with a band of travelling gypsies. He was said to have visited Denholm Dean, where he read Leyden's 'Scenes of Infancy'. His grand-daughter Mary married William Aitchison of Brieryhill. His portrait, by John Watson Gordon, is in Hawick Museum. In 1862, Mrs. Gordon published 'Christopher North, A Memoir of John Wilson, Late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh'. **John** (b.c.1790) tenant farmer at Lees in Wilton Parish. He was listed there among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835 and on the 1841 census. His wife was Isabella, and their children included Walter, Margaret and James. **John** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Shankend and then at Wauchope Common. He is recorded as shepherd at Wauchope on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be related to the John who was shepherd at Shankend and Hawklaw several decades later. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hobkirk Parish. His son Henry was baptised in 1821. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Agnes Hume and their daughter Agnes was baptised in 1824. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Jane Scott and their children included Thomas (b.1823) and Helen (b.1828). **John** (b.1802/3) originally from Langholm, he was a weaver in Newcastleton and Wilton. He married Anne Hope, who was from Canonbie and was a grand-niece of Mungo Park. The family were living at about 1 Whitchester Lane, Newcastleton in 1841, at Wilton Kirkstyle in 1851 and on Langlands Place in Wilton in 1861. Their children included: Anne (b.1827); George (b.1829/30); John (b.1830/1); Mary (b.1832/3); Helen (b.1838/9); William (b.1840/1); and Thomas (b.1843/4). His wife survived him and their 9 children and moved to her grand-daughter's house in Selkirk, where she died in 1903 at the age of 95. **John Mackay** (1804–35) Scottish writer, particularly known for his 6 volume 'Tales of the Borders'. Born in Duns, he was brought up in Tweedmouth and apprenticed with a printer in Berwick. He spent time in Edinburgh and London trying to secure employment, and was eventually hired to the staff of the Literary Journal in Edinburgh. He published poetry and other literary and dramatic work (including 'The Gowrie Conspiracy' and 'Margaret of Anjou'), and travelled to give lectures. In 1832 he became editor of the Berwick Advertiser. He was an advocate for the abolition of slavery, for a national education system and for free trade. He began to publish his 'Tales' in the Advertiser, and they were successful enough that they were printed in weekly segments, circulation growing

dramatically. However, within a year of the first volume being completed he was dead (perhaps as a result of alcoholism). Further volumes were printed in Edinburgh, on behalf of his widow, with many contemporary writers (including his brother) contributing chapters. In all, 6 volumes were published (with more added in later editions), covering a wide range of historical characters associated with both sides of the Border. The tales included many pieces of dialogue in dialect, which (even if imperfect) are a valuable record of vocabulary and modes of speech from the early 19th century. He is buried at Tweedmouth. **John** (b.1805/6) frame-worker in Wilton, born in Hawick. In 1851 he was living at Gib's Nose. His wife was Elizabeth (from Tranent, East Lothian) and their children included Elizabeth and William (both born in Midlothian). **John G.** of Ladylaw (1806–86) son of manufacturer William and older brother of Provost George. He spent 3 years in a Quaker school at Ackworth in Yorkshire, which is said to have broken him of his Hawick vernacular. After returning to Hawick he worked for the family firm. In about 1835 he decided to start manufacturing flannel from Cheviot wool and so went to Rochdale to spend some time there working as a weaver, starting some looms back in Hawick. He also brought back to Hawick several weavers from the Rochdale area, including Robert Greenwood, James Kershaw, Edward Dearden, Bill Peacock and Bill Shaw, as well as finishers, such as Bill Whitehead and Jim Nuttal. After the firm of William Wilson & Sons was dissolved in 1851, he took over the Roughheugh Waulk Mill, and had Langlands Mill built adjacent to it. He carried on both hosiery and tweed manufacturing. He also built Ladylaw House, the first home in what is now Sunnyhill. He was listed on the Railway Committee for Hawick District in the 1850s and served as a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire. In 1851 he was living at Ladylaw and listed as an employer of '205 hands'. He was made a Life Member of the Archæological Society in 1863. In 1870 he is probably the 'Mr J.G. Wilson' who donated to the Museum a 'collection of silver and copper coins, copy of Mercurius Caledonius, 8th January, 1661 and several autographs'. In 1871 he is estimated to have employed 190 people. According to the Land Tax Rolls he owned a large fraction of the former lands of Roughheugh. He may be the Wilson recorded in about 1874 owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick. He is also listed as owner of half of the part of Roughheugh previously belonging to the Eastons, and the part once owned by William Robertson. He married at least twice, in 1838 to Margaret Scott (1810–51) and in 1863 to Elizabeth Thomson (sister of Rev. Adam Thomson). He may also have married Jeannie Laidlaw. His children included: William Richard (b.1839), also a manufacturer; Annie (b.1840), who married Simon Graham; Frank (1845–88); Elizabeth; Maggie (b.1845), who married George Walker; and Mary (b.1851). A portrait of him exists as a young man. **John** (19th C.) stationmaster at Gilnockie Station. He was recorded there in Slater's 1878 directory. In 1867 he donated to the Museum a 'fragment of moss from the petrifying spring at Tarras'. **John** (b.1811) son of Richard and Agnes Weir. He was church officer in Ashkirk in 1858, serving like several generations of his family before him. **John** (19th C.) married Christian Rutherford in Hawick in 1836. **John Fiddes** (b.1813) son of Thomas and Margaret Fiddes (whose sister Janet married David Laing). He became a wool merchant and lived at Leaburn. He acted as standard bearer for the 1832 celebratory procession for the passing of the Reform Bill. He was recorded along with skinner Walter (probably his brother) as joint proprietor of houses on the 1837 electoral roll. In 1841 he was recorded as a farmer living at 1 Teviot Crescent with his mother, as well as Thomas Fiddes, his cousin. In 1851 he was there with his mother, cousin and brother, Walter. In 1861 he was listed as a wool merchant, employing 12 men and 6 apprentices. In about 1874 he was recorded owning part of the former lands of Patrick Cunningham in Hawick. He married Margaret Bell Underwood from Annan and their son was Walter Fiddes (b.1861). **John** (b.c.1815) tailor living on the Kirk Wynd in 1841 and at about 29 High Street in 1851. He was married to Christian and their children included Helen, John and Mary. **John** (19th C.) married Margaret Scott and their son Joseph was baptised in Castleton Parish in 1838. **John** (b.1818/9) from Annan, he was farm overseer at Larriston in 1851 and 1861. He married Isabella Little and their children included James, Robert, John (b.1846) and Francis (b.1849). **John** (19th C.) originally from Selkirk, he was a shepherd at Hawklaw when listed among the original members of Wolfelee Free Kirk in 1849. He was a shepherd at Shankend in 1851 and 1861. He was still recorded at Hawklaw in 1868. He married Catherine, daughter of William Carruthers, from Hobkirk Parish. Their children included: Alexander

(b.1841/2); Agnes Robina (1843/4–74), who died of consumption; William (b.1845/6); and Sarah (b.1848/9). **John** (b.1812/3) from Dryfesdale in Dumfriesshire, he was a shepherd in Castleton Parish. In 1851 and 1861 he was at Blackhope. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Thomson (from Kirkcudbrightshire) and their children included: Janet (b.1847); Johanna (b.1848); Robert (b.1850); William (b.1852); James (b.1854); Jane (b.1855/6); and Marion (b.1858/9). **John** (b.1825/6) from Canonbie, he was employed as a lime-burner at Thorlieshope. In 1861 he was living at Lawston and was at Thorlieshope in 1868. His wife was Mary and they had daughters Helen and Margaret. **John** (b.1826/7) born in Hawick, son of shoemaker William, he was a shoemaker in Denholm. He was living around the Canongate in 1861. He married Elizabeth (or 'Betty') Sharp, who was from Minto Parish. Their children (all but the first baptised in Cavers) included: William (b.1852); Robert Gilbert (b.1855); Helen (b.1856/7); and John (b.1858/9). He could be the 'J. Cavers' who was paid as Precentor in Cavers in 1864. **John** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Janet Purdie and their daughter Margaret (b.1853) was baptised in Roberton Free Kirk. **Rev. John Rudge** (c.1857–1930) son of Thomas of Glasgow and Catherine Mary Relton. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1876 and was licensed by the Presbytery there in 1878. He was assistant at Barony Parish, Glasgow, then ordained at Morton in 1879. He was translated to Greenside, Edinburgh in 1884 and then to Wilton in 1887. He lived at the new Manse on Wilton Hill. He preached the sermon at the inauguration of the 1st Hawick Company of the Boys' Brigade in 1893. He was also Chairman of the School Board for Wilton Parish, first President of Wilton Bowling Club, and acting Chaplain in the Volunteers. He was the Chaplain for the 1890 Common Riding and was a fairly vocal supporter during a time when most of the local clergy were attacking the Common Riding. He also talked at the 1899 Colour Bussing. He was Chaplain to the forces in the South African War in 1900, and was mentioned in dispatches in 1901; in his absence, Rev. S.D. McConnell of Pollokshaws officiated at Wilton Kirk. In 1905 he took charge of St. Andrews Church, Simla (India). However, he was soon back at Wilton, and remained there until leaving the area in 1926. He was Chaplain of the K.O.S.B. from 1912 and received a doctorate from Glasgow University in 1913. His ministry saw the building of the church halls and the addition of a chancel and transepts to the church. He was apparently widely known as an eloquent preacher. He gave a stained-glass window for the west transpept of Wilton Kirk in 1922; there is a later memorial to him in the church. In 1903 he married Georgina Underwood Fiddes (sister of Walter Fiddes Wilson), and she died at Wetheral, Cumberland in 1947. There are descendants of the Reltons, Rudges and Wilsons living in Tasmania. He published 'Prophecy and Poetry: a Sermon on the Death of Lord Tennyson' (Hawick, 1892), 'Spirited Weapons of War' (Hawick, 1895), 'The Foundation Rock of the Church' (Hawick, 1896), 'Patriotism, a sermon' (Hawick, 1897), 'Not Peace, but a Sword, a sermon' (Hawick, 1899), 'Hardship and Character, a sermon' (Hawick, 1904) and 'The Soldiers of the Cross' (Hawick, 1907). **John Graham** (1862–1928) son of William R. He was a tweed manufacturer in Hawick, like generations before him. In 1899 he married Mary Murray Elliot, daughter of Walter Elliot, tenant farmer in Hermitage. His sister Isobel married his brother-in-law Robert Elliot, also farmer in Hermitage. His children were: Agnes Armstrong (b.1890); William E.G. (b.1894); and Walter Elliot (b.1898). **Katherine** (1798–1863) eldest daughter of Hawick manufacturer William. She went to London with her brothers William and James about 1824 to keep house for them while they developed their hat manufacturing business. She married John Glenny of Aberdeenshire in 1834, and their son James became partner in Wilson & Glenny. **Lucy Ann** (1853–1944) daughter of Walter of Orchard. She was President of the Hawick Young Women's Christian Association. She provided family information for James Haining in compiling his notes for the monumental inscriptions in Hawick. She died at Belmont, at the age of 92. **Luke** (16th C.) merchant who was owed money for an account, according to the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in 1574. It is unclear if he was from the Hawick area or perhaps Edinburgh. **Margaret** (17th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish listed on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. She was probably widow of a farmer on the Knowesouth estate. Probably the same 'Margitt Wilson' is recorded in 1685 along with 'James Allione, tinkler in Bederoull' when they were fined for 'riot and for breach of the fair' in Hawick. **Margaret** nee Fiddes (b.c.1785) listed as owner of a tanners and skinners business in Pigot's directory of 1837. She was by that time the widow of Thomas. In 1841 she was at about 1 Teviot Crescent with her son John. In 1851

she was a widow working as a wool merchant and skinner. employing 6 men, with her sons Walter and John as partners. 'Margaret Wilson & Sons, Teviot crescent' are listed as tanners and skinners in Slater's 1852 directory. **Margaret Stavert** worked as Head of the Training Department of Barrie's. She received the B.E.M. in 1978 for services to export. **Marion** (17th/18th C.) recorded in 1695 when she was ordered by the Council to pay 'for 10 ells of sheets woven in the Holland reid, 5 groats the ell'. **Mina** (18th/19th C.) listed as vintner on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. It is unclear how she was related to any other Wilsons. **Mungo** (b.1821/2) son of land steward David, he was born at Cavers. In 1841 he was listed as a shopkeeper at Cavers, although less than 20 years old at the time. He became a licensed grocer at the foot of the Howegate, where the Post Office had formerly been. In 1851 he was listed as a grocer on Silver Street, living with his sister Jane. He was recorded as a Silver Street grocer in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was a widower, living with his sister Jessie (probably the same as Jane). His business was taken over by his assistant, James Laing, grandson of James Hogg (of 'Teribus' fame). He married Janet, daughter of William Mercer from Earlston, and she died in 1857, aged 30. They had a daughter Helen (b.1857), who died in infancy. **Nichol** (16th C.) recorded in 1541 when he and John White were accused of coming to Burgh-by-Sands and killing Englishman Thomas Bull. It is unclear what part of the Borderland he came from. **Patrick** see **Peter**. **Peter** (1750–1836) shoemaker and Magistrate, who lived at Slitrig Bank. He was son of William ('Whusky Wullie') and Mary Hardie, and was christened 'Patrick'. In 1784 he and weaver Archibald Douglas (who also married a Kedie) witnessed a baptism for Thomas Kedie. He was listed as Patrick in 1794–97 when he paid the Horse Tax in Hawick. He witnessed a baptism for William Young in 1796. He is probably the Peter who purchased barley from 'Auld Cash' sometimes before 1810. He was listed as a shoemaker on the Howegate in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He is among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. In 1776 he married Joan (1756–1840), daughter of baker John Kedie and she died in 1840. Their children were: Betty (b.1777), who must have died young; William (1779–1845), also a shoemaker; twins Betty (again, d.1782) and Mary (d.1781), who died in infancy; John (1783–1857), 'The Dip'; Helen (b.1783); Peter (1784–1862), hosiery manufacturer; Betty (again, b.1785), who also died in infancy; Thomas (1787–1859), manufacturer; Joan (1788–1857); Archibald (b.1789), died in infancy; Agnes (1795–1866), dressmaker; James (1797–1862), Hawick Town Clerk; and Jane (1798–1885), also a dressmaker. The witnesses in 1779 were his father writer William and brother clockmaker James, in 1783 were baker John Kedie (his father-in-law or brother-in-law) and weaver Archibald Douglas (who was married to his wife's sister), in 1788 were William Wilson and William Elliot, in 1789 were baker John Kedie (his brother-in-law) and Postmaster John Inglis and in 1795, 1797 and 1798 were merchant James (perhaps his brother) and baker John Kedie (his brother-in-law). A portrait exists of him, by an unknown artist, as well as perhaps another with his wife and servants. **Peter** (1784–1862) hosiery manufacturer and yarn spinner of Peter Wilson & Co., sometimes called 'junior', since his father was also Peter. His brothers included William (shoemaker), John ('the Dip'), Thomas (also a manufacturer) and James (Town Clerk). He was in partnership with John Waldie and Robert Pringle at the Whisky House Mill on Slitrig Crescent from 1815, but left the partnership in 1819. He is listed as a hosier among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. Around 1825 he ran a yarn spinning operation at Appletreehall Mills, as recorded in Pigot's directory. He operated Tower Mills and Allars Mill (near Jedburgh) from 1823, and was still running the Waulk Mills (along with his brother Thomas) at the time of the flood of 1846. Around 1837 he was operating a mill on Slitrig Bank, at the foot of the Kirk Wynd; this same building is marked on Wood's 1824 map. He was listed in 1835 as a manufacturer in Hawick among heads of households in Wilton Kirk. He was listed there in Pigot's 1837 directory, as a manufacturer of both woollens and hosiery. He was a Bailie of the Town in the 1810s and again in 1837, during the so-called 'election riots'. He was listed among a group of 10 men who had been denied their claim to be on the electoral roll in Selkirkshire on the basis of joint life-rent there. He was Chief Magistrate in the 1830s. Later in life he was a grocer in Old Manse and his shop was listed in Slater's 1852 directory on Silver Street. In 1861 he was a grocer and spirit dealer at 6 Kirkgate (i.e. St. Mary's Place); he was by then a widower living with his housekeeper. In 1818 he married Mary, daughter of Robert Selby, who was factor at Minto, along

with his son Ephraim. Their children were Helen Ritchie (wife of Rev. Adam Thomson), Elizabeth, Robert, Mary, another Mary, Peter, Mary Selby (who married her cousin Thomas Grant Wilson) and another Robert. A portrait of him and his wife exists. **Peter** (19th C.) said to have come from Cavers, he was at St. Andrews University 1822–6. Originally training to be a Secession minister, he became Professor of Mathematics at Andersonian University, Glasgow 1828–45 and was Rector of Inverness Academy 1845–7, then returned as Professor at Glasgow University. It is possible that his wife was the 'Mrs. P. Williamson, Edinburgh' who in 1868 donated to the Museum a fragment of meteorite that had fallen in Perthshire in 1849. **Rev. Rachel** originally from the Peak District in Derbyshire, she is Minister at Hobkirk & Southdean with Ruberslaw. She was Assistant in Dryburgh District 2016–18, before moving to Denholm. Married to Graeme, they have children, Ethan and Lydia. **Richard** (17th/18th C.) probably church officer in Ashkirk like other generations of his family. He married Bessie Halliwell and was succeeded as church officer by his son Robert. **Richard** (b.1756) son of Robert and Margaret Riddell. He was church officer in Ashkirk, like his father before him. He was succeeded in that office by his son John. He is probably the Richard who married Agnes Weir and whose children included: Robert (b.1792); William (b.1793); Alexander (b.1796); George (b.1800); Margaret (b.1802); James (b.1805); Agnes (again, b.1810); and John (b.1811). **Richard** (b.c.1793–1849) shoemaker in Hawick. He was listed on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was probably also the librarian of Hawick Trades Library listed in 1837. In 1841 he was at about 17 High Street with his wife Agnes and children Margaret, Agnes, Robert and Joseph. In 1851 and 1861 his wife was a widow, working as a mid-wife, living at about 73 High Street and then 1 Teviot Place. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded as 'curate' of Wilton in 1552 when he was listed as a creditor in the inventory of the estate of William Scott, younger of Buccleuch. There was a separate entry for the 'rectori de Viltoun' (but with no name given) suggesting that a different man was Rector at the time. **Robert** (16th C.) recorded 'in Lynthopbank' (i.e. Lintobank in Lilliesleaf Parish) in 1581/2. He was a witness to the debt due by Thomas Smail in Lilliesleaf to Richard Wilson in Howford being transferred to William Turnbull in Belses. He was probably related to Richard in Howford. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. His wife was Margaret Martin and their daughter Isobel was baptised in 1655. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their son Robert was baptised in 1672. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Ashkirk Parish. He married Janet Robertson and their children included: George (b.1690); and William (b.1693). The witnesses in 1690 were James Scott and John Renwick. **Robert** (17th C.) carrier in Hawick, on the 1693/4 subscribers' list for the new Kirk bell. Probably the same Robert was listed on the Hearth Tax rolls for Hawick 'eist the water' in 1694. He may be related to James, who was also a carrier at the same time. He is probably the carrier whose daughter Elizabeth is recorded in 1716 when her daughter Helen was baptised, 'begoten in fornication' with Walter Scott, brother of the Laird of Whitslade. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Malie Lauder and their son Francis was baptised in 1684. Margaret (b.1693), with no mother's name given, may also have been his child. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) tailor in Hawick. He may be the same Robert who witnessed baptisms in 1687 and 1689. He is recorded as a tailor in 1701 and 1712 when he witnessed baptisms for carrier James (who may therefore have been his brother). He is recorded in 1718 in a dispute with William Wright over the spaces occupied by their wives' stools in St. Mary's Kirk. He also witnessed a baptism for merchant James Simpson in 1721. He married Isobel Tait in 1700 and their children included: Margaret (b.1701); Robert (b.1704); Isobel (b.1706); and John (b.1708). The witnesses in 1704 were glover John Hart and flesher Thomas. 1706 included flesher Thomas (who may this have been related). **Robert** (17th/18th C.) married Elspeth Weens in 1718, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Wilton Parishes. **Robert** (18th C.) Schoolmaster in Wilton from at least 1716. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism in Hawick in 1722, with the other witness being Rev. William Crawford of Wilton. He may be the Robert in Wilton who (along with John) witnessed a baptism in 1722 for Walter Douglas, weaver in Hawick. In 1722 he was recorded paying someone else to be Precentor. He was recorded as 'Schoolmr' in 1723 when he witnessed a baptism for carrier Robert Aitken in Hawick. He is probably the Robert recorded simply at 'wiltoun' and 1724 in the 1723 baptismal record for one of his children; the entries are more detailed than most, suggesting he was important in the Parish.

He is probably the Robert who witnessed Wilton baptisms for John Cairns in Timbersidemill in 1731 and for John Ormiston in Wester Howlands and James Miller in Appletreehall in 1742. He loaned the town £25 to help pay off the Teviot Bridge debt in the mid-1700s. He is probably the Wilton Parish Clerk who wrote the record in 1720 stating 'Received for the mortcloth at the funeral of Walter Wilson my son'. He was schoolmaster in 1744 when he witnessed a baptism for wright Patrick Weir. He retired in 1756, since he was 'now labouring under great infirmities of old age whereby the education of the children of the paroch appears to be much impeded'. He was replaced by Samuel Irvine, but kept the schoolmaster's salary as a pension. He is probably the Robert who married Elizabeth (or Elspeth), daughter of Walter Weens in 1718 (recorded in both Wilton and Hawick), and whose children, baptised in Wilton, included: Walter (b.1719); Rachel (b.1721); William (b.1723); Bessie (b.1724); Robert (b.1726); Walter (again, b.1728); and Robert (again, b.1731). The witnesses in 1723 were John Blyth and Adam Easton and in 1724 were John and Walter Scott, 'both in wiltoun'. **Robert** (18th C.) flesher in Hawick. He married Janet Huntly in 1725 and their children included: Esther (b.1726); Robert (b.1728); John (b.1730); James (b.1736); and Marion (b.1739). The witnesses in 1726 were Henry Orrock and Francis Ruecastle, in 1728 were Henry Orrock and Robert Huntly (who was surely related to his wife), and in 1730 were another Robert, as well as John Telfer. **Robert** (18th C.) shoemaker in Hawick Parish. He was recorded as a shoemaker when one of his children was baptised in 1742. He witnessed a baptism for fellow shoemaker John Smail in Hawick in 1743. He married Bessy Lorraine (who may have been daughter of William Lorraine, b.1712). Their children included: John (b.1742); and Charles (b.1746). The witnesses in 1742 were merchant John Aitchison and baker John Kedie. He was already deceased in 1778 when the death of his wife Betty is recorded. It is possible that he was grandfather of 'Lurgie'. **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish, recorded at Shiplaw Corse in 1749. His children included John (b.1746), Elizabeth (b.1749) and Jane (b.1756). **Robert** (b.1723) son of Richard and Bessie Halliwell. He was church officer in Ashkirk, perhaps until 1782. It is said that 9 or 10 generations of the same family held this office continuously. He married Margaret Riddell in 1753. Their children included: Betsy (b.1754); Richard (b.1756), who succeeded as church officer; Agnes (b.1759); and Isabel (b.1760). **Robert** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Paterson in 1756 and their son Robert was baptised in 1757. **Robert** of Bewlie (18th C.) recorded as a Commissioner for Roxburghshire in 1761. It is unclear where he came from, or how long he owned these local lands. **Robert** (18th C.) married Betty Irvine in Hawick in 1786. **Robert** (d.1799) butcher of Hawick, possibly related to the same old family who traced themselves back to the late 17th century in the Whitchesters area. He could be the son of flesher Robert who was born in Hawick in 1728. He had at least 2 surviving sons: Andrew, who was also a flesher; and Adam, who was a shoemaker. He married Sarah Scott in 1760 and she died in 1781. Their children included: James (b.1760); Christian (b.1762); Adam (b.1764); Margaret (b.1765); Robert (b.1766); Margaret (again, 1768–91); Robert (again, b.1769); Janet (b.1771); and Andrew (b.1774). The witnesses in 1766 were James Waugh and Robert Turnbull. He may be the Robert who hired the Hawick Parish mortcloth twice in 1760. In Hawick's death records he was recorded as 'Drummer' in 1781 and (twice) in 1791, and then for his own death he was 'flesher & town Drummer'. He was therefore presumably in an early incarnation of the Drums and Fifes. He is probably the Robert whose son Robert died in Hawick in 1777. He may be the Robert who witnessed a baptism for William Duncan in 1793. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Betty Easton and their son Robert was baptised in 1798. He could be the Robert recorded as 'Chaise driver' in Hawick on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and still on th list in 1801. **Robert** 'Lurgie' (1772–1837) shoemaker, who was Cornet in 1799 and also a local historian and writer. He was son of Charles and Agnes Tinlin, with 'Wull the Naig' being one of his cousins. His nickname came from Lurgiescleuch, once a family home (said to be where his grandfather was from). His baptism is recorded in Hawick, but there is no record of the date of his birth (but it was likely the end of April or beginning of May). He was an only child and followed his father Charles into the combined trade of shoemaker and publican. He received only rudimentary and brief education in Hawick, and was largely self-taught. He was also known as a singer from an early age. His political views were strongly affected by the French Revolution,

and it is said that his religious views were influenced by his friendship with Dr. Freeman. He was listed as a shoemaker on the ballot for the Militia in 1799 and also on the list in 1801. He is listed as a shoemaker at the Sandbed in Pigot's 1825/6 directory, and as a vintner on Buccleuch Street in Pigot's 1837 directory. He inherited the publican's business when his father died, the upstairs room at 2 Buccleuch Street being used as a public house, the Burns Inn. It was frequented by many of the most respectable local citizen's and was often a meeting place for Hawick's literati and local reformers. Since newspapers were scarce in those days, he would sometimes read important news from the window of his house, e.g. news of the victory at Waterloo. He used to set aside time every day for reading and from 1822 he started daily committing some of his thoughts to paper. At the encouragement of his friends he collected various pieces written on different scraps of paper and published them as 'A Sketch of the History of Hawick' (1825). The introduction for the second second edition, called 'The History of Hawick' (1841), was written only about a month before his death. This work represented the first serious history of the town, as well as being a discursive outline of the author's Liberal political views. He argues vehemently for equality and for peace, using carefully thought out positions, and often utilising humour. He took a particular stance (in many cases surprisingly modern) against: the House of Lords; the length of the Civil List; too much power in the hands of the Clergy; religious education; out-dated educational methods; religious intolerance; the laws of entail and the legal system generally; simplistic attitudes to solving Ireland's problems; and the state of the Carlisle-Edinburgh road near Hawick! He argued in favour of mediation in labour disputes, for religious toleration in Ireland, the support of the poor through taxation, for the Duke of Buccleuch to return the part of Hawick's Common taken in 1777 and to encourage the development of mills on his property, and also to build housing on the Common Haugh to solve Hawick's overcrowded housing problems! He also described how in Hawick people of all classes mingled together: 'Perhaps there are few places where fashionable vanity, artificial consequence, or empty assumption, in in lower estimation than in the town of Hawick ... there is a familiarity of manners, and an equality of intercourse, among the inhabitants of this Border burgh, antipodal to such erroneous distinctions in society'. The editor of the Scotsman was so impressed he came to Hawick to find him, arriving on Common Riding Saturday and being told he was at the Haugh, his servant girl said 'just look out for the langest, the leanest, and maist ill-faured man that ye can see. Ye'll sune find him, for he wears a white hat'. There is an existing letter from Sir Walter Scott to him, probably following the publication of his book in 1825, for which he subscribed for 2 copies. In addition he wrote 'Disquisition on the corn-laws, with a few observations on pauperism, etc.' (1826) and 'Observations on the character and working of the Reform Bill' (1834). A prominent Liberal in local politics, he took the part of the King of the Ancient Order of St. Crispin for the shoemakers in the 1832 Reform Bill celebratory procession and gave a speech at the banquet held in the Haugh. He is said to have helped in the selection of songs in 'The Banquet of Euphrosyne', published in Hawick by Robert Armstrong in 1811. He was also one of the founder members of the Hawick Curling Club. He was much respected in Town, and often consulted about the running of the trades Incorporations, the history of the Town, etc. He was Clerk for both Hawick's friendly societies of the early 19th century, one being an annual benefit club (perhaps the Hawick Friendly Society) and the other the Hawick Medico-Relief Society. He was also distributor of the funds from the Association for the Purpose of Suppressing Public Begging in the Town of Hawick. He is probably the Robert recorded as Dean of Guild in Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In his last few years, when his health was declining, he became Master of Works for Hawick. Under his supervision the plantations at the Vertish and on Hawick Moor were undertaken, and he enjoyed checking on the growth of the trees. In 1822, later in his life, he married Margaret Miller (who died in 1852), but they had no children. He is said to have walked the Common every day and caught a fever after falling asleep beside a damp spring (later referred to as 'Lurgie's Well', near St. Leonard's) and never recovered. Over 500 people attended his funeral. He is buried in St. Mary's, although there was no headstone. A portrait of him exists (by an unknown artist, a friend of his), and he is described as being about 5 ft 10 in, with small, deep-set eyes, angular features, a protruding forehead and pale complexion. He is said to have had a temperate nature, but to be extremely perceptive, imaginative and excitable. He also wrote many letters on political matters, which appeared in newspapers.

He was a great admirer of Burns, and would regularly give the addresses at meetings of the earliest incarnation of the Hawick Burns Club (e.g. in 1821 and 1823). The only example of poetry attributed to him are in supplement to Sir Walter Scott's 'Sweet Teviot' lines: 'All now is changed, and halcyon years Succeed the feudal baron's sway; And trade, with arts and peace, appears To bless fair Scotia's happier day' [RW]. His Masonic insignia are in the Museum. A biography of him was written by Robert Murray in 1881. An anonymous contemporary wrote 'Then hail to thee Rob! I am glad that our town, Can call such a blade as Rob Wilson our own. Oh, lang mayst thou flourish about in our parish Thy drab-coloured hat, Rob; and lang mayst thou nourish Thy Whiggisms, too, independent and true, And returns snap for snap when the Tories grow currish!'. **Robert** (c.1788–bef. 1851) spinner at Nixon's Mill. In 1841 he was living at 'Nixon's Mill', probably meaning Lynnwood Cottages. He maried Janet, eldest daughter of William Laidlaw and Margaret Aitken. His children included: Margaret, who married Benjamin Hall; Isobel, who married John Biggar; James; and William. They also took in Catherine Laidlaw, a daughter of his brother-in-law James Laidlaw, who died around 1838. It seems likely he was brother of William, who was a spinner in the same mill and married Isabella Laidlaw, perhaps his sister-in-law. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Jane Riddell in Roberton in 1812. **Robert** (b.c.1790) 'Woollen Dyer' living on Tannage Close in 1841. His wife was Betty and their children included Mary, Allison and George. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Isabel Turnbull in Wilton in 1815. Their children, baptised in Hawick, included Robert (b.1816), Mary (b.1818) and Alison (b.1820). The same Robert may have married Elizabeth Waldie in Wilton in 1825, with children, baptised in Hawick, including George (b.1826) and William (b.1829). In 1841 he was a 'Woollen Dyer' living on Tannage Close in 1841, with his wife Betty and their children Mary, Allison and George. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Isabella (or 'Bella') Wark, the marriage recorded in both Hawick and Cavers Parishes. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included Henry (b.1820) and John (b.1824). **Robert** (18th/19th C.) married Mary Warwick in Cavers in 1820. **Robert** 'Rob the Clocker' (19th C.) one of the men who attended social evenings in David Shiel's public house on Baker Street in the mid-1800s, along with several Robert Scotts. **Robert** (19th C.) listed as a hosier on the Round Close in Pigot's 1837 directory. **Rev. Robert** (1810–78) born at Elsieshields in Dumfriesshire, he was minister of Denholm Congregational Kirk 1835–42, taking over from itinerant preacher Francis Dick. He came from Glasgow Theological Academy, and was appointed as the first full-time independent minister in Denholm, there being preceived to be a strong need following the death of the Cameronian preacher James Duncan. During the period he served as minister he baptised Sir James A.H. Murray. He married Susan Gillies in Cavers in 1840 and they had several children. In the 1841 census he was living at Deanburn Cottage with his wife Susan Gillies Smith. He moved to Cumbria in about 1843, where he was minister at Cockermouth Congrgational Chapel and later was at Charlesworth Chapel, Derbyshire. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1853 and was minister in Yarmouth Congregational Church there, and then for 11 years in Sheffield, New Brunswick, where he is buried. **Robert** (19th C.) married Rachel Smith in Hawick in 1838. **Robert** (19th C.) married Grace Barrot in Hawick in 1838. **Robert** (19th C.) one of the earliest deacons in the Hawick Congregational Kirk, from about 1848. **Robert** (19th C.) married Isabella Agnes Scott in Wilton in 1850. **Robert** (19th C.) married Agnes Ballantyne in 1853, the marriage being recorded in both Hawick and Wilton. **Robert** (b.1837/8) farmer at Cleuch Head in Hobkirk Parish, originally from Channelkirk. In 1861 he was farming 1110 acres and employed 5 labourers. He was living with his brother William and sister Margaret. **Robert Brodie** (1840–1906) son of Margaret Brodie, with the father probably being cabinetmaker Walter Wilson. In 1861 he was living on Albion Place with his grandmother Helen Brodie. He worked as a wool sorter. In 1866 he donated 'Peden's Life, &c.' to the Museum. In 1862 he married Annie J. (1839–87), daughter of Andrew Ekron. They had 12 children, including Robert (b.1863), Elizabeth Scott (b.1864) and Margaret (b.1866). He secondly married Susan Stewart (who had formerly been married to a Waldie). He died in Dunedin, New Zealand. **Robert** (1862–1927) son of George and Helen Scott. His wife was Margaret. **Robert** (1886/7–1914) son of milkvan man Thomas. He was a millworker and then enlisted in the K.O.S.B. in 1904, serving for 2 years and re-enlisting in 1908. He was discharged in 1913 and worked as a groomsman at Wells House. However, when war broke

out he was mobilised as a trooper with the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys). He was shelled at the First Battle of Ypres and killed by a German bullet. He is buried at Wytschaete Cemetery in Belgium and commemorated on the War Memorial at Bedrule and Hobkirk. **Roland** (16th C.) tenant at Catslack, as recorded in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. This seems most likely to be the 'Catlochill' (essentially the same as Branxholme Braes) which is mentioned in the ballad 'Jamie Telfer'. **S. C.** (19th/20th C.) wrote the article 'The Barony of Hawick and the Lovell Family' for the 1932 Transactions. **Samuel** (19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Margaret Davidson and their son James was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1823. **Simon** (16th C.) recorded in Hawick in 1582 when he witnessed an agreement in Hawick for Alan Deans and Alexander Weens. **Simon** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Symeon Wilsoune in Priesthauch' when he (along with 3 other local men, from the Branxholme area and Craik) were cautioners for 'Hob Cowan in Ailmure' in 1623. He may have been related to later local Wilsons. **Simon** 'Sim the Colt' (17th C.) recorded on a long list of Borders men to be apprehended and tried for various crimes. He was probably from somewhere around Liddesdale. He could be the 'Scymone Wilsone' listed in about 1648 among 'mosstroopers' (i.e. men branded as thieves on the Border). **Susan Cruickshank** (1847–1914) daughter of Walter of Orchard. She married Rev. Robert Hislop in Kirkton in 1881; he was minister at the Evangelical Union church in Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, and brother of Hawick minister David Hislop. She could be the 'Miss S. Wilson' who in 1876 donated to the Museum 'ancient drinking horn, old china cup, cream jug and sugar basin, two studs made from Gibraltar rock, antique beads, model spinning-wheel, carved horn box, part of the Tron Church bell, melted during the fire in Edinburgh, in 1824; Russian helmet ornament, Russian note, three coins, &c., &c.' **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded in 1632 as possessor of the lands of Over and Nether Whisgills and Redmoss in Liddesdale. **Thomas** (17th C.) Hawick resident recorded in 1644 when his horse was valued at £22 when provided for the Covenanting army 'in case the horses come nocht back again or be lost'. He could be the Thomas, maried to Margaret Henderson, whose children included Robert (b.1640) and Margaret (b.1644). **Thomas** (17th/18th C.) flesher in Hawick. In 1693 he made a wager with fellow butcher James Halliday that one of the lambs he claimed to have bought at the Knowe had actually been purchased by Halliday from Burnfoot; Robert Oliver and Robert Scott were charged with deciding the bet and so they all took the lamb to Burnfoot, and when they could find no ewe to mother the lamb they declared that he had won. He was listed among those contributing to the new Kirk bell in 1693/4. Probably the same Thomas was listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He was recorded as a flesher in Hawick when he witnessed baptisms for tailor William Scott in 1701 and tailor Robert Wilson (possibly a relative) in 1704. He also witnessed a baptism in 1716 for Thomas Waugh (along with fellow flesher John Tudhope). He could be the Thomas, married to Esther Fowler, whose children, baptised in Hawick, included Robert (b.1687), James (b.1689), Bessie (b.1700) and Thomas (b.1705). The witnesses in 1700 were 'late Bailie' James Deans and glover John Hart and in 1705 were carter John Aitken and fellow flesher Walter Anderson. **Thomas** (18th C.) son of flesher Thomas. In 1715 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas, son to the deceased merchant Thomas 'Huison' in Hawick. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of the Borthwick valley. He was in Borthaugh in 1729 and 'H. . . ' (perhaps Highchesters) in 1732. In 1729 he witnessed a baptism for James Scott in Borthaugh. In 1723 he married Violet, daughter of George Turnbull, the marriage being proclaimed in both Hawick and Roberton Parishes. Their children included: Thomas (b.1726), George (b.1727), Janet (b.1729) and Thomas (again, b.1733), baptised in Wilton; and William (b.1732), baptised in Roberton. James Scott and George Bell (both in Borthaugh) witnessed the 1729 baptism and John and James Dryden in 1733. **Thomas** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Elspeth Turnbull in 1743 and their children included George (b.1745); Betty (b.1750); and Janet (b.1759). **Thomas** (d.c.1786) second Schoolmaster at Caerlenrig, appointed in 1757, and staying until 1761 when he became Schoolmaster at Kirkton. He had already applied for the position at Caerlenrig in 1755, and took up the position when the successful candidate (Arthur Elliot) resigned 2 years later). At Kirkton he was examined along with one other candidate in 'reading, writing, arithmetic, sylabling' as well as church music. At Kirkton he was teacher to the class that included the young John Leyden, but he died after only teaching Leyden for a year or two. He was succeeded

as shoolmaster by Walter Scott in 1786. He may be the Kirkton Schoolmaster whose widow was paid 7 shillings by the heritors for the 2 doors that she left in the Schoolhouse in 1788. He could be the Thomas who married Mary Dick in Kirkton in 1764 and the Thomas whose children baptised in Kirkton included James (b.1768), Robert (b.1772) and Richard (b.1774). **Thomas** (18th C.) from Ireby in Cumbria. He is recorded in 1779 along with his wife Katherine when their son Thomas was baptised in Cavers Parish. The witnesses were William Irvine, merchant in Hawick and his apprentice John Nixon. **Thomas** (1785–bef. 1837) son of Walter (and probably not brother of Walter). He had a tanner's business and lived at 1 Teviot Crescent. He is probably the 'T. Wilson, skinner', listed among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' (1825). His wife was Margaret (b.c.1785), daughter of John Fiddes, from Hobkirk. Their children included Walter (b.1811) and John Fiddes (b.1813), both wool merchants and skinners. He had a son who died in 1815 and another in 1819. He could be the tallow dealer and candlemaker listed on the High Street on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. After his death his wife continued the tanning and skinning business, with their sons Walter and John becoming partners. **Thomas** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Armstrong and their childre, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: William (b.1806); and Thomas (b.1810). **Thomas** (b.1787–1859) son of shoemaker Peter and brother of hosiery manufacturer Peter, as well as Town Clerk James. He ran a hosiery factory at 8 and 9 (or perhaps 7 and 8) Slitrig Crescent, where he is recorded on Wood's 1824 map; the building there is shown straddling the mill lade. Pigot's 1825/6 directory lists him in partnership with William Elliot. This partnership lasted only 7 years, ending in 1830, with William Elliot & Sons going their own way next door, and Wilson's being eventually taken over by John Laing & Sons about 1851. He was also in partnership with his brother Peter and others in the Waulk Mill (Tower Knowe), under the name Waldie, Elliot & Co. He was among the local men implicated in the 1837 Commons inquiry into 'fictitious voters' on account of purchasing property in Selkirkshire. Pigot's 1825/6 directory further lists a Thomas as skinner and wool merchant on the High Street, and this is also probably him. The 1837 directory lists him as both a woollen and hosiery manufacturer on the Crescent. In 1819 he married Charlotte, only daughter of Edinburgh lawyer Charles Grant. Their children were: Peter Grant (b.1820); Charles George (1820–23), who died young; Eliza Wemyss (b.1824); Joan Kedie (1826–1831), who also died young; George Grant (b.1828), in the Civil Service in Somerset House, father of Sir Wemyss Grant-Wilson; Charles Grant (b.1830), who married Sarah Frisbie; Thomas Grant (b.1832), who married his cousin Mary Selby Wilson; Charlotte Grant (1834–42); and Agnes Jane (b.1837). **Thomas** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Mary Scoular and their son Thomas Scoular was baptised in 1830. **Thomas** (b.1812/3) shoemaker in the West-end. He was listed on the 1841 census on the Mid Row and in 1851 at 4 Kirk Wynd, where he was a Master Shoemaker in 1861. His wife was Agnes Ewen (from Selkirk) and their children included John, Margaret, William, Isabella, Janet (b.1837), Thomas, Robert, Eliza and Gideon (b.1855). He could be the shoemaker Thomas whose child's death was recorded in 1838. **Thomas Grant** (b.1832) son of hosiery manufacturer Thomas. He worked in the cotton business in Liverpool, then emigrated to Canada and the U.S.A. and died in Chicago. He married his cousin Mary Selby Wilson. Their children included Thomas Herbert Grant, who married Blanche Sanders. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) milk van driver in Hawick. He lived at 8 Upper Village with his wife Annie. Their children were: Robert (d.1914), who died at Ypres; James; and 6 daughters. **Thomas** 'Tom' or 'the Bottler' (d.1918) prominent back in Hawick R.F.C. in the early 1900s, who was also capped for Scotland. He first appeared for Hawick in 1903, and could play in almost any position. He also excelled at Sevens, and played in nearly 50 tournaments. He was killed during WWI. He may have been connected with the Thomas of Bourtree Place who made aerated waters. **Thomas** (19th/20th C.) Schoolmaster at Roberton for over 50 years, retiring in 1920. He lived at the schoolhouse in Roberton and wrote an article about the area for the 1924 Transactions. In 1875 he firstly married Mary Scott Grieve. He secondly married Ellen Mary Douglas, son of John, farmer at Easter Essenside (and also descended from Charles Scott, 'Chairlie o the Crescent'). His children were: James ('Jim); Margaret; Thomas (b.1888), who died in WWI; Christina ('Chrissie'), who was teacher at Ashkirk; and George, a doctor at Redditch. **Thomas** 'Tom' (1888–1917) second son of the Roberton Schoolmaster. He became a civil engineer, moving to Glasgow, Carlisle

and then Singapore. He played rugby for several sides and was selected to go on tour with the English national side in 1907; however, a dispute with the Scottish Union led to him being de-selected by England. During WWI he was drafted to East Africa, where he was a Lieutenant with the King's African Rifles. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1916 and transferred to the Royal Engineers. He was killed when his car was attacked by a sniper in German East Africa. **Thomas Michael Aubrey** 'Michael' (1951–), F.R.S.E., son of Basil, headmaster at Drumlanrig School. He attended Hawick Hawick School. He was Chief Executive Officer of Horticulture Research International and acted as Editor-in-Chief for the Journal of Horticultural Science & Biotechnology. He has been a spokesman on behalf of a scientific approach to genetically modified crops. **Tony** (1938–) related to the manufacturing Wilsons, he was involved with the Hawick Welcome Initiative and the Hawick Hosts. He played the part of Andrew Carnegie in the centenary re-enactment of the opening ceremony for the Library in 2004. **Walter** (15th/16th C.) tenant in 'blindhalch', which is probably Blindhaugh near Ashkirk. In 1502 Robert Turnbull (in the same place) was surety for him when they were fined for non-appearance at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh. **Walter** (d.c.1681) listed 'in Hawick' when his will was recorded in 1681. He may be the same as the later merchant of Hawick, if he registered a will significantly before his death. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Elliot and their son James was baptised in 1671. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Nichol and their children, baptised in Hawick, included: Archibald (b.1671); Helen (b.1677); and Robert (b.1680). Probably the same couple had a daughter Isobel baptised in Roberton Parish in 1684. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Margaret Scott and their children included Marion (b.1686). **Walter** (17th C.) resident at Wester Burnfoot in Ashkirk Parish on the Hearth Tax roll in 1694. He may be the Walter who married Isobel Lamb and whose son John was baptised in Ashkirk in 1690, with witnesses William Stewart and James Murray. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) merchant in Hawick. He was listed among the contributors to the Hawick Kirk bell in 1693/4 and is probably the Walter listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. He is probably the Walter who (along with merchant Walter Oliver) witnessed baptism for John Scott, smith in Hawick in 1704 and for fellow merchant William Douglas and for wright William Brack in 1706. He also witnessed a baptism for smith John Scott in 1708. He was a member of the Council when it granted a bond (dated 1710, but recorded in the Town Book in 1711) to provide money for the Master of the new Grammar School. He may be the Walter who married Agnes Riddell and whose children, baptised in Hawick, included: Walter (b.1698), with the mother's surname not recorded; Isobel (b.1700), with the mother's name given as Isobel; Helen (b.1702); Marion (b.1704); Walter (b.1707); and William (b.1709). The witnesses in 1698 were James and John Aitken, in 1704 were James Ogilvie in Branxholme and Robert Thomson in Newmill, in 1707 were Robert Thomson in Newmill and William Nixon in Stobicote and in 1709 were Francis Gledstains (servitor to Scott of Falnash) and Walter Scott. Janet (b.1694), John (b.1695) and Margaret (b.1699), with no mother's name recorded, may also be his children; the witnesses in 1695 were Walter Graham and Henry Orrock and in 1699 were John Scott and John 'Weelands'. **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Castlehill. He was renting part of Branxholme Town in 1693, rented the farm of Castlehill in 1698 and acted as cautioner for the widow of Andrew, tenant in part of the farm of Branxholme Town. He witnessed a baptism for Robert Prendergast (along with Robert Thomson in Newmill) in 1710. He married Margaret Scott and their children included: Marion (b.1686), who probably married John Riddell in Hawick in 1720; Agnes (b.1702); and Bessie (b.1705). **Walter** (17th/18th C.) tenant in Castlehill. He was recorded in 1700 as 'younger in Castlehill' (suggesting he was son of the previous Walter in Castlehill). He was at Castlehill in 1700, 1704, 1707 and 1709 (when still 'younger'). He married Isobel Riddell and they had children: Margaret (b.1698); Isobel (b.1700); and Bessie (b.1705), who may be the 'Old Betty', daughter to the deceased Walter, who died in 1795. The witnesses in 1698 were James and John Aitken, in 1700 were Robert Thomson in Newmill and Henry Orrock and in 1705 included Andrew Riddell in Goldielands. **Walter** (18th C.) married Jean Byers in Ewes Parish in 1723. **Walter** (18th C.) listed as 'Servant to Walter Scott at Commonside' in 1737 when he witnessed a baptism for Walter Jackson, hind at Falnash. It is possible

he is the same man as 'Haunless Wat'. **Walter** (18th C.) carrier in Hawick Parish. He married Agnes Douglas and their children included: James (b.1739); and Mary (b.1743). The witnesses in 1743 were Adam Scott 'younger' weaver and shoemaker William Scott. It is possible he is the same man as 'Haunless Wat'. **Walter** 'Haunless Wat' (1712–1795) son of John and Margaret Crow, he was born in Hawick Parish. His nickname came from the fact that he was born with only one hand. He was grand-father of William, and great-grandfather of Provost George. He worked as a travelling packman for William Oliver, 'Auld Cash' (or perhaps more likely, the father of 'Auld Cash'), taking goods back and forward across the Border using pack-horses. He set up as a merchant in 11 High Street, later buying No. 9 from Francis Scott and finally acquiring No. 13 through exchange of property on the Back Row. No. 11 High Street belonged to 3 generations of Walters, the last being Cornet in 1820. It is labelled as 'Wa. Wilson' on Wood's 1824 map. After the death of Oliver, he set up in business on his own. He also tried running the Cross Keys Inn for a while, but returned to being a merchant. He paid the Shop Tax in Hawick in 1785. In 1752 (at a fairly advanced age) he married Catherine (or 'Katharine'), daughter of Robert Oliver and Bessie Blackhall; she was a niece of the William Oliver he worked with (although cousin seems like the correct generation), as well as sister of the wife of Bailie Walter Purdom; she died in 1788, aged 56. Their children included: Elizabeth 'Betty' (b.1753), who married draper George Turnbull; Margaret 'Peggy', who died in infancy; John (b.1756), died young; Robert (b.1758), also died young; Margaret or 'Peggy' (again, b.1759), who married William Beck; Agnes (b.1761), who married currier John Straiton; Ann (b.1763), who married Cornet James Oliver; William (1764–1832), manufacturer in Hawick; John (again, 1767), also died young; Walter (b.1770), cabinetmaker in Hawick; and Katherine (1773–81). He was recorded as a merchant in 1758 when the baptismal witnesses were Robert Oliver (perhaps his father-in-law) and merchant William Oliver, and also in 1764 when the witnesses were Robert Oliver and Walter Purdom (his wife's brother-in-law). He may be the Walter who witnessed a baptism for Thomas Gray in 1758 and another for Walter Hogg in 1772. He is probably the merchant William who witnessed a baptism for Walter Purdom and Agnes Oliver in 1774. He died at the 'Old Cross Keys' and is buried in Wilton Old Churchyard. A wooden folding yardstick of his (from around 1734) is in the Museum. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Castleton Parish. He married Betty Armstrong and their son Thomas was baptised in 1750. **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Helen Glendinning and their son Andrew was baptised in 1756. **Walter** (18th C.) married Isabel Oliver in Hobkirk Parish in 1764. His children included Isabel (b.1765) and Christian (b.1782). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was at Howpasley in 1766. His children included Isobel (b.1761) and Ann (b.1766). **Walter** (18th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He was living at Howcleuch in 1788 and Commonside in 1799. He married Jane Scott in Roberton in 1781 and their children included: Euphan (b.1784); Thomas (b.1788); Jane (b.1792); and Robert (b.1799). **Walter** (d.bef. 1809) resident of Newmill. The death of his grandchild is recorded in Hawick in 1799. He married Isabel Renwick in Hawick in 1759 and she died in 1809. He may be the Walter who (along with John Martin) witnessed a baptism for William Elliot (or Gledstains) in 1777. **Walter** (18th C.) married Mary Wilson in Hawick in 1773. **Walter** 'Wat the Buck' (18th/19th C.) originally from the Selkirk area, he was a baker in Hawick, based at 10 Howegate. His nickname distinguished him from his Hawick contemporaries, such as 'Wat the Laird'. He was described in 1772 as a 'Wiver in Yeair', i.e. a weaver in Yair; he was in Hawick a few years later. He was among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He was listed as a Howegate baker in Pigot's 1837 directory. He was a Bailie in Hawick, and was said by the Tories to have been engaged in intimidating Tory voters before the 1837 election. On the other side, he was said to have ensured that when the military were called out in 1835 (after all the trouble had quietened down in Hawick) they were received warmly by the townspeople, rather than reinstigating the riot. In Selkirk in 1772 he married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Donald (or Donaldson) and Agnes Hardie. Their children, the first of whom was was baptised in Selkirk and the others in Hawick, included: James (b.1773); Agnes (b.1775); Janet (b.1777); Margaret (b.1780), who married William Rathie; Jane (b.1782); Isabel (b.1784); Janet (again, b.1787); Alexander (b.1789); Walter (b.1794), who carried on the baker's business; and Barbara (d.1794). The witness for the groom at the wedding in Selkirk was James in Traquair Parish, who was

probably his father or brother (and the witness for the bride was Alexander Donaldson, his father-in-law). The witnesses in 1789 were the whole congregation. Based on naming conventions, it is possible that his parents were the James who married Janet Turnbull in Traquair in 1746. He was probably still alive for his granddaughter's baptism in 1812. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) shepherd at Priesthaugh. He is recorded in 1797 when he was taxed for having 2 non-working dogs. He may have been related to John, who was a shepherd at Skelfhill. He may be the Walter, resident of Cavers Parish, who married Nelly Scott in 1788. **Walter** 'Wat the Laird' (18th/19th C.) distinguished from 'the Buck' by his nickname. The 'Laird' suggests he farmed some fields, perhaps up the Loan or the Wellogate. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) Lieutenant in the Hawick Military Association (volunteers) around 1800. He may be the same as one of the other contemporary Walters. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Ann Irvine in 1780 and their children included: Isabel (b.1782); Thomas (b.1785), probably the skinner; Margaret (b.1787); and Ann (b.1789), who married Alexander Laing. The witnesses in 1789 were the whole congregation. **Walter** 'Watty' (1770–1847) wright and cabinet-maker of the High Street, 2nd son of 'Haunless Wat' and Catherine Oliver. He was listed as a cabinet-maker on the 1801 ballot for the Militia; he did not appear on the 1799 list, suggesting that he was born later than 1770. His joiner's and cabinet-maker's business was down the close at 9 High Street. He inherited this property from his father, and it included land that went all the way down to the river, with stables at the foot. He lived above the property at the front, which was rented to a grocer; his parlour windows faced the street above the shop. This property is shown belonging to him on Wood's 1824 map of Hawick. It was said that as a joiner he was known for some local specialties, including a kind of nut-cracker that he made with a circular ring of wood and wooden screw. He was also on the Town Council, and served as Master of Works. He was a keen fisherman, and told stories of sailing his 'trows' from Hawick to Berwick when the river was full. He is probably the Walter 'wright in Hawick' who was listed as a second cousin in the 1808 will of William Oliver, 'Auld Cash'. In 1812 he witnessed a baptism for James Scott and Elizabeth Turnbull. He is probably the wright who helped compile a 'New Valuation of Houses and Gardens in the Town of Hawick' in 1814. He is recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 directory as a joiner on the High Street and in 1837 as a joiner and undertaker. In the 1834 electoral roll Walter senior and Walter junior (both cabinet-makers) are mentioned, and they are still on the High Street (at about No. 9) on the 1841 census. He married Agnes Fletcher, who died in 1802, aged 27. They had 2 sons: Walter (b.1798); and Robert (b.1801), who died in infancy. The witnesses in 1798 were merchants William Wilson and George Turnbull. In older life he was known as 'Uncle Wattie'. A portrait of him exists. The family are buried in Wilton Old Churchyard. **Walter** (b.1770s) smith at Birkwoodfoot in Kirkton Parish. He is recorded in 1797 on the list of men on the ballot to serve in the Militia and in 1799 was among those whose names had not been drawn, but were no longer living in the area. **Bailie Walter** (d.1840) tanner in Hawick. He was brother of John and son of John and Margaret Elliot. Both brothers were tanners and later candlemakers. He is easy to confuse with his nephew Walter, who was a skinner in Hawick. He is probably the Walter who was a Bailie in the 1790s and early 1800s and who was recorded as eldest Bailie in 1808. He could be the tanner whose son John died in Hawick in 1781. He could be the Walter who in about 1800 contributed £1 1s to the local subscription to help fund the forces to stop the French invasion. He was said to have lived to an advanced age, and could recall having seen bull-baiting in the High Street, and watching the former base of the Mercat Cross being moved to the Tanner's Pool in about 1782. **Walter** (18th/19th C.) resident of Kirkton Parish. He married Peggy Rae and their daughter Peggy was baptised in 1808. **Walter** (1794–1849) son of baker Walter and Margaret Donald. He was Cornet in 1814. He carried on his father's baker's business at 10 Howegate and was listed on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. In the 1830s he was among a list of 10 men who had been denied their claim to be on the electoral roll in Selkirkshire on the basis of joint life-rent there. He is listed as a baker in Hawick among the heads of households in Wilton Kirk in 1840 and 1841. He later became Burgh Treasurer. In 1821 he married Isabella Richardson, daughter of James Richardson (Cornet in 1777) and Jane Scott from Milsington; she carried on the business after his death. Their children included: Jane (b.1822), who married baker George Armstrong; Walter (b.1824), the eldest son, who helped his mother with the baker's; Margaret D. (b.1827); Isabella (b.1829); James Donaldson (b.1831), later worked

in the family business; John (b.1833); Elizabeth (b.1836); Agnes, who married Thomas Dryden; and Jessie (d.1891), who married John Riddle Thompson. He died in the cholera epidemic, his death being listed along with 9 others on the same day. A portrait of him exists. **Walter** of Orchard (1796–1890) eldest son of William and Elizabeth Richardson, he was a manufacturer in Hawick. It is said that when the partnership between his father and William Watson dissolved in 1819 he began to travel on horseback, with commercial samples in his saddlebags, spending up to 6 weeks on the road. He may be the 'Walter Wilson, hosier' who is recorded on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' (1825). In 1841 he is recorded living at 13 High Street, with his wife, 2 children and 4 servants and in 1851 was at Orchard, also with 4 servants. He took over part of the family manufacturing business, forming Walter Wilson & Sons of Teviot Mills (Weensland) and Allars Crescent in 1851. He manufactured both hosiery and tweeds. Along with several other local manufacturers and Mr. Croall of Edinburgh he organised a cheaper (than the mail coach) stage-coach between Hawick and Edinburgh 1823–46. In 1822 he got together with his father William, brothers Joseph and William Nixon, Town Clerk John Oliver and John Elliot, to share a 'gig', before any long-distance transportation was available other than the mail coach. He was Secretary of the Board of Health set up to deal with the 1832 cholera outbreak. He was one of the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson. It was said that once William Grieve of Branxholme Park challenged him to a fight, and as a Quaker he put his hands in his pockets and stated 'That's what I do when anyone asks me to fight'. He was leader of the group in the 1850s pushing for the Hawick-Carlisle railway to go via Liddesdale rather than Langholm. He served as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire; he may have been the first J.P. from Hawick. He was living at Orchard from at least the 1850s. He was recorded there in 1861, listed as a Justice of the Peace and farmer of 270 acres, as well as a manufacturer in Hawick, employing almost 200 people. He also owned part of Weensland (perhaps where the mill was) that had been owned by Robert Scott. In 1858 he donated 2 coins to the Museum, in 1866, for the Museum's temporary exhibition, he loaned a bust of his brother James, in 1871 he donated '4 designs of Indian textile manufactures', in 1872 he donated 'Authentick coppie of the Seill of Caus grantit in favours of the cordiners of Edinburgh be King James the Sixth of worthie memorie, 1518, and other eight old parchment deeds and interloquitor of the Court of Session, all dated in the seventeenth century' and in 1873 he donated a copy of Wood's 1824 plan of Hawick. In 1874 he presented a talk to the Archæological Society on 'Reminiscences of Hawick' (with an illustrious audience), focusing on the local connections with national politics, including his recollections of the False Alarm when he was 7. In 1827 he firstly married Rebecca Gibb (sister of James Gibb, who married his sister Margaret); she died in 1832. In 1838 he secondly married another Rebecca (1818–96), daughter of Alexander Cruickshank (with whom his father had started in business in 1794). Both of his marriages were within the Society of Friends and he remained in the organisation all his life. His children included: William (1829–59); Francis Elliot (b.1839) of Broomlands; Edward (b.1841), who married Margaret Hobkirk; Alfred Cruickshank (b.1843), whose wife was also Rebecca; Dr. Alexander (b.1845), who married Emma Bewley; Susan Cruickshank (b.1847), who married Rev. Robert Hislop, brother of Hawick minister David Hislop; Walter Stuart (b.1850), who married Janet Cairns; Lucy Ann (1853–1944), who was President of the Hawick Young Women's Christian Association; and Emily Richardson (b.1857), who died in infancy. His involvement in the railway debate left a big impression in the area – ' 'Twas said to Walter Wilson, 'Sir 'twas you that shut the door', 'I deny it', said the Quaker, 'We can prove it', said a score' [T]. **Walter** (1798–1862) son of Walter, he was a cabinet-maker like his father. He was on the short-list for Cornet in 1817 and was elected as Cornet in 1820. He was listed as 'Walter Wilson, Jun. wright' among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He is listed along with his father on the High Street on the 1841 census. By 1851 he was a widower at about 9 High Street, and was employing 3 men. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a joiner on the High Street. By 1856 he was a 'Proprietor of Houses' on the High Street. By 1861 he was a retired cabinet-maker living at Silverbuthall House. In 1858 he donated to the Museum a dozen buttons from the Hawick Volunteers, along with an 'African paddle brought home by Mungo Park' and in 1859 he donated 2 old Scottish coins. In 1862 he donated a flask that hqad belonged to Dr. Charters and a

'burning-glass used for raising a light, before the era of lucifer matches'. He had a son called Walter (b.1823), apparently before he was married (with the mother being Wilhelmina Bell); this son became a baker in Selkirk and then emigrated to Australia. He firstly married Janet Gray (who probably died in 1829); they had a daughter, Jessie (or Janet, 1828–1913), who married George Hobkirk, of Slitrig Villa. He also appears to have had an illegitimate son (Robert Brodie Wilson, 1840–1906) with Margaret Brodie. In 1856 he secondly married Isabella (c.1824–98, from Lilliesleaf), daughter of farmer James Gray. He was said to be very keen on fishing, and left his business largely to be run by John Rae, while he went on angling excursions. He was also said to be a great story-teller. An early photograph of him exists. **Walter** (b.1801) wool sorter in Hawick, son of John and Wilhelmina Irvine. He was recorded living at about 30 High Street in 1841, along with grocer Isabel Oliver. In 1851 he was with his brother William at about 32 High Street and in 1861 was an unmarried lodger at 6 Cross Wynd. **Walter** (b.1811) son of Thomas and brother of John Fiddes. He was a skinner and wool merchant in Hawick. He is easy to confuse with Bailie Walter, his uncle, who was a tanner. He was listed in the 1837 electoral roll (along with John Fiddes) as a joint proprietor. In the 1837 Commons inquiry into 'fictitious voters' he was claimed to have gone to Edinburgh to seek votes. In 1851 he was living with his widowed mother, brother John and cousin Thomas Fiddes at 1 Teviot Crescent. In 1861 he was living with his brother at 1 Teviot Crescent, and was unmarried. **Walter** (19th C.) hawker in Hawick. He was deceased in 1879 when his reprentatives were rebuilding his house at the top of the north side of the Howegate. **Walter** (1823–1903) son of Walter, with his mother being Wilhelmina Bell (from Riddings). His half-sister was Jessie, wife of George Hobkirk of Slitrig Villa. He lived with his father and grandfather, cabinet-makers at 9 High Street, but then became an apprentice baker in Selkirk. He spent about 5 years as a baker in London, returned to Selkirk in 1849 and then in 1852 emigrated to Australia, following the gold rush. He married Janet Brydon (who was from the Ettrick valley) and they had children Robert, Walter and William. **Walter** (19th C.) married Janet Nichol in Wilton Parish in 1844. Their son John was baptised in Minto in 1845. **Walter** (19th C.) married Margaret Beattie in 1845, the marriage being recorded in Roberton and Melrose Parishes. Their daughter Isabella was baptised in Roberton in 1845. **Walter** (b.1824) son of Walter and Isabella Richardson. After his father's death, he helped his mother run the family baker's business on the Howegate. He was listed as baker in Slater's 1852 directory. In 1861 he was still at 10 Howegate, running the business with his mother and brother James, and sisters Elizabeth and Agnes also living there. In 1865 he donated to the Museum 'half of a circular stone with monogram J.S. carved on it'. **Walter Francis** (1875–1957) son of Francis Elliot and Agnes Laing. Like his forebears, he was a manufacturer in Hawick. He was married twice, firstly to Ann Brown Alexander and secondly to Delia Frances Tighe. He had a son Walter Elliot Francis (1907–59). **Walter Stuart** (1850–1926) younger son of Walter of Orchard, he was born at Orchard. He trained as an engineer and in the 1880s formed a partnership with Alexander Simpson. The firm specialised in tunnelling work for the North British Railway; 2 lorge brick rotundas they designed, once gateways to tunnels across the Clyde, can still be seen in Glasgow. In 1880 he married Janet Cairns and they had a son, Arthur Hamilton (b.1881). He retired in 1922, moving to Lancashire, where he died. **Walter** (1856–1939) son of George and Helen Scott. He married Margaret Hart Henderson (1856–1931) and died in Providence, Rhode Island. **Walter Fiddes** (1861–1925) son of John Fiddes and Margaret Bell Underwood. He abandoned the tweed manufacturing trade and studied music in Italy. He was a organist at St. John's 1880–91 and then organist at Wilton Kirk (where his brother-in-law, Rev. John Rudge Wilson, was minister). He was also a singing teacher, and great organiser of musical performances in Hawick at the end of the 19th century, including conducting the Sacred Harmonic Society, which mounted ambitious choral performances in the Exchange Hall. He was also founder of the Hawick Amateur Opera Company in 1897. He and his wife he gave a processional cross to St. Cuthbert's Kirk. In 1906 his wife contributed to the fund for the renovation of Kirkton Kirk. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. In 1641 he witnessed a baptism for Robert Gillespie. **William** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Riddell and their children included an unnamed son (b.1679), Margaret (b.1681), Jane (b.1683) and Agnes (b.1687). He could be the William who witnessed a baptisms for William Thomson and Agnes Cook in 1680, for Walter Lorraine and Bessie Riddell in 1682 and for Robert Cook and

Isobel Scott in 1685. **William** (17th/18th C.) recorded at Mabonlaw, among the poor of Wilton Parish, in the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Thomson in Cavers in 1703. He may be the William whose son John was baptised in 1713. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Fenwick. He married Margaret Stevenson and their daughter Jean was baptised in Hawick in 1703. The witnesses were Andrew Riddell in Goldieland and James Falsyde. **William** (17th/18th C.) resident of Minto Parish. His daughter Jean was baptised in 1704. **William** (17th/18th C.) said to have been son of an army sergeant in the time of Queen Anne, and brother of James. He is one of the first known of an old Hawick family. Probably the same William, servitor to Alexander Thomson of Whitchesters was admonished for not observing the Sabbath in 1712. It also seems likely he was the tenant in Hawick Shiel who was found in 1717 to have ploughed a distance of 5 or 6 yards into the Common, east of the corner marker near Langflat. It may be that he is confused with William Williamson, herd in Whitchesters. **William** (17th/18th C.) wheelwright in Hawick. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for John Stoddart in Hawick. He may be the same as one of the other Williams. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Isabel was baptised in 1725. **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Stewart and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1740. **William** 'Whusky Wullie' (1713–91) born in Kirkton, eldest son of carrier James. He was admitted a Burgess of Hawick in 1736 and worked as a 'messenger and writer'. He also acted as Burgh Procurator Fiscal. He was recorded as 'messenger' in 1745. He subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He was probably the William who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He witnessed a baptism for his son Peter in 1777. He was a 'writer' when he paid tax on 11 windows in Hawick in 1748. He is also a writer when he (along with his son James) witnessed a baptism for his son Peter in 1779. He is probably the 'Mr William Wilson, there' who subscribed to Caw's 'Poetical Museum' (1784). He married Mary Hardie (1717–96), who was related to Bailie John Hardie; the marriage took place in Edinburgh in 1737. Their children were: Isobel (b.1743), who married wright John Telfer of Jedburgh and emigrated to America; Agnes (b.1745), who married writer James Wintrope; James (1748–1821), clockmaker and Cornet; and Peter (1750–1836), shoemaker; as well as Patrick (b.1739), Agnes (b.1741), William and John (b.1756), who died in infancy. The witnesses in 1743 were wright Walter Scott and writer James Weir and in 1745 were John Telfer and shoemaker John Scott. He himself witnessed baptisms for carrier George in 1766 and 1767, and another for exciseman Robert Pringle in 1778. He died in Hawick in 1791, when he is recorded as a 'writer', son of James 'the old Baron'. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. His daughter Margaret was baptised in 1745. **William** (18th C.) married Margaret Henderson in Hawick in 1758. **William** (18th C.) married Elizabeth Crawford in Hawick in 1759. Their son William was baptised in 1762. He may also have been father of John (b.1760), with no mother's name recorded. **William** (18th C.) recorded in a marriage in Castleton Parish in 1763, with his wife's name not given. **William** (18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He was in Stobicote in 1772 when his son William was baptised. **William** (18th/19th C.) son of James, he was a carrier in Hawick, like his brothers George and James. His premises were at the East End. He paid the cart tax in Hawick in 1785–91. All 3 brothers were listed as carriers on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls; at that time he had 5 work horses. He may be the William who witnessed a baptism for saddler Thomas Huggan in 1797. He may be the William who, along with James, witnessed 5 baptisms for carrier George in the 1790s. He was said to have had 3 sons, James, William and Robert, and a daughter, who became Mrs. A. Mair (and whose daughter was Mrs. Drummond). His son is probably the carrier William living with the Mair family on the Mill Path in 1841. He probably married Ann Murray (from Roberton Parish) in 1777; she was spouse of carrier William Murray, who is recorded in the Hawick Parish records in 1805, by which time he was already deceased. Their children included: George (b.1778), probably the son of carrier William listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797; James (b.1780); Elizabeth (b.1784); Ann (b.1785); and William (b.1787). **William** (18th C.) resident of Hawick and Wilton Parishes. He married Betty Crawford and their children included: William (b.1762), baptised in Hawick; and an unnamed child (b.1783), baptised in Wilton. **William** (18th C.) recorded at Adderstonelee on the 1787–92 Horse Tax Rolls. He may be the same as one of the contemporary Williams. **William** (1764–1832) eldest son of Walter and Catherine Oliver, he was a Hawick-born hosiery manufacturer, and

well-known Quaker in the Town. He was said to have been a sickly child, but grew to be healthy (although afflicted with asthma, for which it is said he sought relief in trips to Glasgow in later life). After seing the stocking-frames introduced to Hawick by Bailie Hardie, at the age of 24 he went to Glasgow, where he worked as a journeyman to make enough money to buy a stocking-frame, which he brought back to Hawick. Thus in 1788 he set up in the hosiery business on his own, with the frame originally in a room of his father's house on the High Street at 9 or 11 High Street. He was also Cornet in 1786 and Town Treasurer for many years. He is probably the merchant William who witnessed baptisms in 1791 and 1795 for his sisters Betty and Agnes. He was recorded as 'Hosier' in 1796, when he witnessed a baptism for James Richardson. He is probably the merchant who witnessed a baptism for Walter (likely his brother) in 1798. In 1797 (by which time he probably had 4 frames) he acquired a lease of part of the old Inkle Company's property, off what would be Commercial Road, where he started carding and spinning; he was said to be the first local manufacturer who had carding machines. He met William Watson on sales trips to Glasgow and in 1804 formed the partnership Wilson & Watson, then building Dangerfield Mills. In 1819 he split with Watson to form William Wilson & Sons, Roughheugh (Langlands) Mill, and the family name passed to several subsequent hosiery firms through his sons, including George, who became Hawick's first Provost. About 1800 he was one of the local men contributing (£1 1s) to support the war against France. A debt of his is recorded in Selkirk in 1814. In 1822 he got together with his son Walter, brothers Joseph and William Nixon, Town Clerk John Oliver and John Elliot, to share a 'gig', before any long-distance transportation was available other than the mail coach. In 1825 he is recorded as a hosiery manufacturer, yarn spinner and blanket maker on the High Street. He lived in a house on the south side of Buccleuch Street (about No. 19), shown on Wood's 1824 map. He may also be the William whose property on the left side of Drumlanrig Square and near Rosalea Brae is marked on the same map; additionally he was the William at about 11 High Street (with his brother Walter, adjacent at No. 9). He is among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He was active in the Edinburgh Meeting of the Society of Friends and many of his family were educated at Quaker schools. In 1794 he married Elizabeth (or 'Betty', b.1772), daughter of William Richardson, who built the Whiskyhouse Mill; she died in 1815, following the birth of their last child. The couple moved into 11 High Street, where Mrs. Wilson ran a shop in the front, and built out at the back was the stocking shop. They had a family of 15, including: Isabella (b.1794), who died young; Walter of Orchard (b.1796); Katherine (1798–1873), who married John Glenny; William (b.1799), who died in infancy; Isabella (1800–76), who married Andrew Galloway Hunter, Glasgow manufacturer, and was mother of Sir William Wilson Hunter, historian and Indian scholar; William (b.1801), hat manufacturer; Elizabeth (1802–72), who married cattle-breeder John Cruickshank; Margaret (1803–63), who married James Gibb from Edinburgh, who went to India to be secretary to James Wilson, but arrived on the day of his funeral, and was father of a Liberal M.P., also James Gibb; James (1805–60), founder of 'the Economist'; John (1806–86), who married Margaret Scott, and lived at Ladylaw; Ann (1808–77), who married Anthony Cruickshank, brother of her brother-in-law; Agnes (1809–13); Deborah (1810–12); Jane (1812–13); and George (1815–98), Hawick's first Provost. The witnesses in 1794 were merchant George Turnbull and currier John Straiton (both married to his sisters). Most of his children attended Hawick Grammar School and were then sent to a Society of Friends boarding school in Yorkshire, Ackworth. He died from cholera when attending the annual Quakers' Society meeting in London with his daughter Katherine. He is buried in Peckham. His business day-book from about 1790 is preserved in the Museum, which also has a portrait of him (by an unknown artist). **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. He married Mary Aitkin and their children included: William (b.1790); Francis (b.1792); Ann (b.1795); Robert (b.1796); Ann (again, b.1799); and Betty (b.1801). **William** (18th/19th C.) 'Hynd' at Riddell in Lilliesleaf Parish according to the Lieutenancy Book for 1799. He is probably the William who married Mary Grieve and whose son Robert was baptised in 1801. **William** (b.c.1770s) stockingmaker in Denholm, recorded on the ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish in 1799. **William** (b.c.1780) servant at Deanbrae according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Cavers Parish. **William** (b.c.1780) shepherd at 'Ashtrees hill' in Southdean Parish according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia. A note states that he had 2 children, presumably

suggesting that he should be excepted from serving. He may be the William whose children Walter (b.1797), Ann (b.1800) and Isabel (b.1803) are recorded being baptised in Southdean. It is possible that the same William was married to Isabel Cuthbertson and had children Elizabeth (or 'Bessie', b.1806), Andrew (b.1809) and Helen (b.1814). **William** (18th/19th C.) married Janet Tudhope in East Bank Kirk in 1809. **William** (18th/19th C.) spinner in Lynnwood. He married Isabella (b.1788), daughter of William Laidlaw. Their children included William (1823/4–76), who was foreman at Lynnwood. It seems likely he was brother of Robert, who was a spinner in the same mill and married Janet Laidlaw, perhaps his sister-in-law. **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Helen Hoy and their son John was baptised in 1814. His name appears on the Militia ballot list for Roberton Parish in 1812; he is absent from the rectified list, suggesting he had moved or become too old. **William** (18th/19th C.) married Jean Paterson in East Bank Kirk in 1818 **William** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Janet Ker and their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included Elizabeth (b.1820), Andrew (b.1822) and Mary 'Ridden' (b.1824). **William** (1779–1845) eldest son of shoemaker Peter, he was a shoemaker himself. He was recorded as a shoemaker on the ballot for the Militia in Hawick in 1799 and again in 1801. He is among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. In Pigot's 1837 directory he was listed as a shoemaker and leather cutter on the Howegate. On the 1841 census he is recorded at about 2 Howegate, with his large family and female servant, Esther Reid. He served as a Town Councillor. In 1821 he married Judith Grant, housekeeper at Wilton Lodge, daughter of John Grant, who was overseer to George Cumming of Relugas, near Forres. Their children included: Patrick Hardie (1821–44); John Grant (1823–56); Harriet (b.1826); Joan (1827–1910); Agnes (1829–1905); James Anderson (b.1830), engineer in the Royal Navy; William Henry Brougham (1831–56), sugar planter; George Elliot (1833–75) of the City of Glasgow Bank; James; Beatrice; and Alexander. He appears to have secondly married Isabella, who was from Elgin; in 1851 she was 'House Proprietor' at about 1 Buccleuch Place, recorded as mother of 3 of his children, and with Esther Reid still with the family. **William** (b.1800/1) frameworker in Hawick. He was living on Tannage Close in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Agnes Michie and their children included: Margaret (b.1820); James (b.1823); George (b.1826); Jane (b.1828); and Robert (b.1834). **William** (19th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Judith Grant and their children included: Patrick Hardy (b.1822); John Grant (b.1822); Harriot (b.1826); Johana (b.1827); Agnes (b.1829); James Andeerson (b.1830); William Henry B. (b.1831); George Elliot (b.1833) **William** (19th C.) married Jane Sibbald in Wilton in 1830. **William** (1801–57) second son of manufacturer William. Like most of his other siblings, he went to Hawick Grammar School and then Ackworth School in Yorkshire, run by the Society of Friends. He apprenticed to a hat-maker in Hawick, Mr. McCaskie. He went to London with his brother James and sister Katherine around 1824, as a hat manufacturer (with Christie & Co.), and became a successful businessman there. He is listed as 'hat maunfacturer, London' among the subscribers to Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick', published in 1825. He lived on Coburg Road in Peckham, originally with his brother James, their sisters Margaret and Elizabeth keeping house for them. The firm was called Wilson, Irwin & Wilson, with a hattery on the north side of London Bridge. They started by making beaver hats, but moved into silk when that became the fashion. It is said that he retired at a fairly young age, with a considerable fortune. He was called upon in 1851 to arbitrate in the splitting of the business of William Wilson & Sons between his brothers Walter, John and George. He married Margaret MacDonald and their children were: William (d.1868); Katharine; Helen (d.1857); James (d.1857); Alice (d.1857); Henry, who married a Henderson; John Treader, Isa Elder; George; and Annie. He died, along with 3 of his children (James, Helen and Alice), in a tragic bathing accident at Dunbar. **William** (b.1805) frameworker in Hawick, son of John and Wilhelmina Irvine. He was living on Tait's Close in 1841 and at about 32 High Street in 1851 (with his brother Walter also living with him). He married Jane Scott in Wilton in 1830 and their children included: John (b.1830); David (b.1834); Gilbert Elliot (b.1836); Jane (b.1838); and Williamina (b.1842). William (b.1824), with the mother's name given as Janet Scott, may also have been his child. **William** (b.c.1805) shoemaker in Hawick. In 1841 he was living at about 2 Drumlanrig Square. In 1851 his widow was a 'Poultry Keeper' at Easter Hillend in Minto Parish. His wife was Joan or Jean Scott and their children included: John (b.c.1826); Joan (b.c.1828); Gilbert Elliot

(b.1836); Robert (b.c.1838); Thomas (b.c.1840); and William (b.c.1842). **William** (b.1805/6) wool sorter in Hawick, born in Galshiels. He was living on O'Connell Street in 1841 and 1851. He married Janet Hunter in Wilton in 1827 and their children included: Margaret (b.c.1828); Isabella (b.c.1831); Mary (b.c.1834); Walter (b.1836); Jane (b.1839); Janet (b.1841); and Elizabeth (b.1846), baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **William** (19th C.) resident of Minto Parish. He married Nicholas Little and their children included: Walter (b.1822); Jane (b.1824); William (b.1826); James (b.1828); Helen (b.1830); and Andrew (b.1832). Thomas (b.1836), with no mother's name given, was probably also his child. **William** (1823/4–76) son of William and Isabella Laidlaw. He was a spinner at Lynnwood, like his father, becoming foreman there. He was living on Wilton Place in 1851 and at 5 Teviot Crescent in 1851. In 1846 he married Agnes Oliver (aunt of Robert, Lyle & Scott's secretary), who died in 1908, aged 84. Their children were: Janet Laidlaw, who married Adam Robson; Joseph (tweed manufacturer); Robert (b.1847); James; John (b.1849); William; and Margaret (b.1852); plus Margaret, Isabella and Benjamin, who died young. He is buried in the Wellogate. **William** (19th C.) mason, recorded at Spittal-on-Rule in 1858. **William** (19th C.) resident of Leith, who probably had a Hawick connection. Sometime before 1865 he donated 2 silver German coins and 38 copper foreign coins to the Museum. **William H. Brougham** (b.1831) son of Hawick shoemaker William. He was a sugar planter in Mauritius. He married Emma Dick and their children Edith and Grace both died unmarried. He is probably the 'son of Mr. Wilson's, once shoemaker in Hawick' who was said to have met 2 sons of Tom Jenkins (Teviothed's African-born schoolteacher), thus proving that Tom did not perish at sea, as most people in Hawick had believed. **William** (19th C.) rag and waste dealer in Hawick, with premises at 5 Teviot Road. He was associated with both the 'Open' and 'Needed Truth' sections of the Brethren. In 1866 he married Elizabeth ('Betsy'), daughter of Thomas Robson, blacksmith at Teviothead. His son Andrew ('Dan') continued his business for a few years, before emigrating to Australia. **William Richardson** (1839–96) son of John and grandson of the William, the original manufacturer of the family. He lived at Ladylaw, like his father before him and continued his father's manufacturing business. In 1872 he donated to the Museum a 'wool weight of stone, used by the firm of Wilson & Watson'. He married Jane Macpherson (1839–1924) and their children included: John Graham (1862–1928); Isabella (b.1864), who married Robert Elliot, farmer in Hermitage; Margaret Scott (b.1866); William Richardson (1869–1902), Cornet in 1894; Elizabeth (b.1873); Thomas (b.c.1876); and perhaps James (b.c.1885). **William Elliot** (1868–1950) son of George Elliot and grandson of Hawick shoemaker William. He became a chemist and was associated with Hawick Archæological Society. He was a friend of James Sinton, who was one of those who helped him compile his Hawick-related bibliography. He donated the painting of John Wilson (in Cornet's dress) to the Museum. **William A.** (19th/20th C.) clerk and later cashier at Blenkhorn's. He was long connected with Allars Kirk. **William Richardson** (1869–1902) eldest son of William Richardson and Jane Macpherson. He was Cornet of 1894 and descendant of the Cornet of 1786. His Lass was Miss Wilson of Dumfries, his cousin. He lived at Ladylaw, and worked in the hosiery business like his father. However, he emigrated to the U.S.A. and was employed at the Marston Worsted Mills in Maine, where he was a member of the Masons and the Milburn Club. He died of pneumonia at Skowhegan, Maine and was buried at Saugus, Massachusetts (formerly spelled 'Vilson', 'Wilsoun', 'Wilsoune', 'Wilsone', 'Wilsonne', 'Wylisonn', 'Wylson', etc.).

Wulson an Airmstrong's (*wul-sin-in-ārm-strōngz*) *n.* hosiery firm of Weensland Mills in the mid-19th century. It was a partnership between George Wilson (Provost of Hawick) and Walter Armstrong and was set up in 1851, after George Wilson received the Weensland Mill part of his father's business of William Wilson & Sons. It focussed on the production of tweed, and was particularly known for its designs of 'Scotch Tweeds and Mauds'. Armstrong went to live in London, where he represented the business at their warehouse at 69 Aldermanbury. The firm was employing about 400 people in 1871. The firm lasted until the Collie failure of 1875.

Wulson an Elliot's (*wul-sin-in-e-litz*) *n.* hosiery firm and yarn spinners of the early 19th century, with factory in Slitrig Crescent. It was a partnership between Thomas Wilson and William Elliot and lasted between the years 1823 and 1830. Wilson then started on his own, and Elliot's grew to be the most prominent hosiery firm in the country.

Wulson an Glenny's (*wul-sin-in-gle-neez*) *n.* Wilson & Glenny's tweed mill at Langlands and Ladylaw. It started in 1876 (following the Collie Disaster) from the former Wilson & Armstrong's. The partnership was between George Wilson and James Glenny (his nephew), together with Wilson's sons Charles John and George Murray. The name was orignally 'Wilsons & Glenny', but it became 'Wilson & Glenny Ltd.' in 1891. The firm became one of the largest tweed manufacturers in the South of Scotland. The families retained control of the company until around WWII. The main factory was decimated by fire in 1959, although rebuilt in 1961. It closed in 1980 and was converted into the Ladylaw Centre. That was later demolished and the site became the Lidl supermarket and car park. Company records exist covering the period 1902–75. The mill was also known in later years as 'Glenny's'.

Wulson an Watson's (*wul-sin-in-wawt-sinz*) *n.* hosiery firm of William Wilson & William Watson, established in 1804 in the old Inkle House on what would be Commercial Road. They then constructed Langlands Mill and Dangerfield Mill further along Wilton Dam. It is said that Wilson was the meticulous businessman and Watson the consumate salesman. The firm split in 1819, with the Wilsons taking Langlands Mill and the Watsons taking Dangerfield Mill. This was the beginning of several of the largest manufacturers in Hawick.

Wulson Burn (*wul-sin-burn*) *n.* Wilson Burn, stream that emerges from Hellmoor Loch and runs in a roughly southern direction to reach Alemoor Loch.

the Wulson Cup (*thu-wul-sin-kup*) *n.* bowling trophy, it was presented to the Town Council in 1925 to be competed for on the bowling green in the Park. Last presented in 1959, it is now in the Museum.

Wulson Drive (*wul-sin-drīv*) *n.* Wilson Drive, a street in Burnfoot, lying above Hamilton Road. It was built in 1967 and named after Provost George Wilson.

Wulson's (*wul-sinz*) *n.* hosiery firm started by William Wilson in 1788 when he brought back a stocking-frame from Glasgow. In 1797 he acquired part of the old Inkle Company's property on the Under Haugh, and began carding and spinning there. By about 1804 he formed a partnership with William Watson, but this split again in 1819. He later assumed his sons as partners, and the firm of William Wilson & Sons lasted until 1851, when the 3 sons (Walter, John and George) each took part of the firm to run themselves. In 1826 the firm were the first to use foreign wool for the manufacture of fine flannels. William Wilson & Sons was the first firm in Hawick to use steam power, Melrose's supplying the engine in 1831. Around 1832 the firm moved to manufacturing woollen belts that were said to be a preventative for cholera. In about 1835 they started weaving flannel. In Pigot's 1837 directory the firm is listed at Langlands and Weensland Mills, manufacturing both woollens and hosiery. It was still listed at Langlands and Weensland Mills in Slater's 1852 directory, although dissolved by then.

Wulson's Close (*wul-sinz-klōs*) *n.* once the popular name for the passageway at 13 High Street, also known as Quaker's Close. It was named after William Wilson & Sons who had premises (and possibly a residence) there.

Wulson's Shooder (*wul-sinz-shoo-dur*) *n.* Wilson's Shoulder, southern ridge of Pike Fell, south-east of Shankend in the upper Slitrig valley. There are remains of a settlement, about 39 m by 34 m, divided into 2 courts, of uncertain age.

wult (*wult*) *v., poet.* wilt – 'An' saith untill him, A' thae things wull I gie thee, gif thou wult fa' doun an' wurship me' [HSR], richteous . . . ' [HSR], 'Wi' the mercifu' thou wult shaw thysel' mercifu': wi' the upricht man thou wult shaw thysel' upricht' [HSR].

Wultin see **Wulton**

wultna (*wult-na*) *contr., poet.* wilt not – 'Wultna thou, O God, wha hest casen us aff? an' wultna thou, O God, gang furth wi' our hosts?' [HSR].

Wulton (*wul'-in, wil'-in, wil-tin*) *n.* Wilton, originally a separate settlement on the north side of the Teviot. It is first mentioned in a deed of about 843 in which Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne secured to that See land in Teviotdale including 'Wiltuna'. The church transferred to the Diocese of Glasgow in the 12th century, when there are also several references to 'ecclesiam de Wilthona'. A large part of the Parish of Wilton was owned by the Langlands family for centuries. The town had its own Common in the area behind Stirches, the feuars being called together at Stintieknowe. In 1627 it was reported that 'their is no foundatioun for hospitall or schooll, albeit they war necessar'. In the 18th century Wilton consisted of the Langlands and Stirches estates, together with a few smaller farms, the Roughheugh corn mill, the Parish Kirk, Manse and School, and houses at Damside, Sandbed, the Peth-heid, Gib's Nose, the Maut Steep, Saut Haa and Lockiesedge. It remained a scattered village until it was developed

as cheap housing for mill workers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when it became increasingly dependent on Hawick. In 1801 about 2/5 of the parish were involved in weaving and other trades, rather than agriculture. With bridge access across the Teviot becoming easy, it grew more and more clear that Wilton and Hawick were two parts of the same town. Wilton came within the boundaries of the Burgh of Hawick following the local Police Act of 1861 (which was not without its critics), bringing new life to the community. For ecclesiastic matters the parish has remained separate, however – 'And for the Priest o' Wilton, His coat it is worn thin ...' [JSB], '... While Wilton's broad domain, that shuts the view With pleasant blending, skirts the western sky' [JCG] (sometimes written 'Wultin'; the name first occurs in the early 9th century, about 3 centuries before the first record of Hawick; it has been spelled in various ways over the years; it is 'Wilthona' and 'Wiltona' in the late 12th century, is 'Wiltoun' in 1342, 'Wylton' in 1394, 'Wyltoun' in 1431, 'Wylton' in 1448, 'Wiltoune' in 1453, 'Vilton' in 1468, 'Weltoune' in 1495, 'Wiltoun' in 1499/1500 and 1502, 'Weltoune' in 1501/2, 'Weltoun' in 1511, 'Vultoun' in 1576/7 and 1588, 'Woltoun' in 1594 and 1615, 'Wultoun' and 'Woultoun' in 1611, 'Woltoun' in 1634, 'Waltone', 'Woltone' and 'Woltoune' in 1663, 'Woltoune' again in 1688 and 1690 and 'Welltoun' locally in 1722; the local pronunciation is also written 'Wultin'; the most likely origin is the Old English 'welig' or 'wilig tun', i.e. 'farm by the willows', while the suggestion that it was once owned by someone called William has no supporting evidence).

Wulton Auld Kirk (*wul'-in-awld-kirk*) *n.* popular name used in the latter part of the 19th century to refer to the former church of Wilton Parish, after it was replaced in 1861 with a new building across the street. This church stood in the middle of the old churchyard and was built in 1762, replacing what was probably the pre-Reformation church. It was a square construction, with windows on either side, 2 entrances, the pulpit on the south wall, and a belfry on the west side. The east end contained the burial places of the Chisholmes of Stirches and the Dicksons of Hassendean. Since it was too small for the congregation, an extension was built to the north side in 1801, designed by William Elliot of Kelso. A new gallery was formed at about that time, with the expense split between the Duke of Buccleuch, Rev. Dr. Charters, William Oliver and other subscribers; the lower part became a vault for the Charters family. The church was abandoned in 1861 when the new building was ready. At that time there was some remodelling done, including removal of the belfry. The ruins of the church can be seen in an early photograph. There may have been a Railway Mission operating in the old building in the early 20th century. The churchyard was largely cleared of tombstones in 1957 and landscaped as a park in 1861, with only a few gravestones remaining. David Hill wrote a poem about watching the demolision of the last gable of the church itself – 'I watched the deliberate Last Destruction o Wulton Yin simmer Setterday afternune. Wulton was biggit in comely stane Quarried frae native hills – Frei-stane and whun ...' [DH].

Wultonbank see **Wulton Bank**

Wulton Bank (*wul'-in-bawngk*) *n.* house on the eastern side of Princes Street, built on the site of the stables of Old Wilton Bank. Also formerly the name used for 'Old Wilton Bank' the home of the Watson family, built above their main factory at Dangerfield. It was later the home of David Laing and then Robert Innes (sometimes written as one word).

the Wulton Bar (*thu-wul'-in-bawr*) *n.* former pub at the foot of Dickson Street, popularly known as 'Genties'.

Wulton Barony see **Barony o Wulton**

Wulton Boolin Club (*wul'-in-bō-lin-klub*) *n.* organisation established in 1895 or 1896, with green and clubhouse at 6 West Stewart Place. The first President was Rev. J.R. Wilson, with Provost Barrie as Vice-President and D.D. Deans the first Secretary.

Wulton Burn (*wul'-in-burn*) *n.* stream that joins the Teviot at the far end of the Park, near Overhall. It is said that some windings in this stream were used as locations for secret sermons by Covenanter preachers around the 1660s and 70s; W.N.Kennedy also described in 1860 that grave sites could be found in the area. There was formerly a small mill lade going past Netherhall farm (not to be confused with the Wilton Dean or **Cala Burn**).

Wultonburn (*wul'-in-burn*) *n.* farm on the Wilton Burn past Overhall, now rented out as holiday cottages and having a Cashmere shop. The farm was among those belonging to Scott of Buccleuch that were burned by a band of Englishmen and Kers in late 1548. In 1549 the tenant was Philip Scott, and other residents included Matthew Hunter, George Scott and William Duncan. In 1569 the superiority of the lands

(along with Wilton Green and Overhall) was inherited by Grizel Borthwick from her father Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1586 the lands are among those given in 'liferent' to Margaret Ker as part of the marriage contract with Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1603 they were inherited by Walter Cairncross from his uncle Walter, brother of Robert of Colmslie. The land appears to have been part of the Wilton Parish possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch by 1643. There were 18 'communicants' recorded there in 1650, namely James Scott, Mary Scott, John Scott, Robert Scott, Margaret Scott, Bessie Rashie, James Scott, Philip Scott, Marion Miller, Robert Scott, Mary Scott, Walter Scott, Helen Scott, Robert Scott, Isobel Thomson, Robert Scott, Robert Scott and Isobel Scott. It was home of a branch of the Scotts in the 17th century and the Turnbulls in the 19th. It was among the Wilton Parish possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch listed in 1653, 1661 and 1663. In 1690 it was rented by James Riddell, James Hogg, John Scott and John Hunter. In 1694 it was rented to Robert Scott, Bessie Scott, John Scott and Robert Langlands. In 1694 there were 8 households listed there. John Scott was recorded there in 1696. In 1696 the widow of Thomas Mitchelson joined the farmers, and James Irving in 1698. William Scott was also there in 1698 and James Telfer and Janet Scott in 1705. James Irving was still there in 1708. William Scott and James Irvine were tenants there in 1711. Walter Scott was living there in at least 1713–27, another Walter Scott 1721–32. The farm was surveyed along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties in 1718, when it extended to 361 acres and was bounded by Whitehaugh, Brieryhill, Easter Highchesters, Todshaw, Whitfield and Mervinslaw; farmhouses are shown on both side of the Wilton Burn. James Riddell was there in 1718 and died there in 1736. James Scott was there in 1724, William Scott in at least 1735–39, Andrew Irvine in at least 1739–59, Alexander Burnet in 1747–49 and Robert Easton in 1748. John Stavert was there in 1765, Adam Easton and James Robson in 1770, William Cook in 1772, Thomas Cairns in 1780 and William Miller in 1786–89. The lands were valued at £33 10d in 1764, as part of the Buccleuch estates. William Willison and William Amos were farmers there in 1797. Robert Cairns was a servant there in 1799 and in 1801 William Hobkirk was a mason. Before 1826 the main road to the Borthwick passed by here. There is an enclosure marked in the corner of a field on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map (formerly spelled 'Wiltonburne'; it is 'Wiltounburn' in 1549, 'Wiltounburne' in 1569, 'Woltounburn' in 1586, 'Wultonburne' in 1603, 'Weltounburne' in 1653, 'Woltounburne' in 1661, 'Waltoneburne' and 'Waltonburne' in 1663, 'Wiltunburne' in 1690 and 'Wiltoune burne' in 1696; it is marked 'Wiltowne burne' on a 1650 parish map, is on Blaeu's 1654 map as simply 'Willtoun' and is 'Wiltouneburne' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Wultonburn Epps (*wul'-in-burn-eps*) *n.* former small holding, now the name of a field on Wiltonburn farm. It is 'Wiltonburn Esps' on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, with John Gray recorded as the farmer there.

Wulton Burnfit (*wul'-in-burn-fi'*) *n.* former name for a steading in Wilton Parish, probably at the foot of the Wilton Burn. It is recorded as 'W: burnfoot' in 1727, when William Scott was there.

Wultonburn Hill (*wul'-in-burn-hil*) *n.* hill north of Wiltonburn farm, height 282 m, with a white concrete triangulation point on top. A spur on the eastern side contains the remains of a homestead, approximately 45 m by 30 m, with probably 3 hut circles identifiable, as well as a ditch outside the structure – 'And now life's golden Sun gone doon Ahint Wulton Burn Hill Oo're a' fair prood That oo hev kent The man that oo ca' Bill' [IWL].

Wulton Camp (*wul'-in-kawmp*) *n.* army camp, at Howdenbank, where the Police and Fire Stations were later built. The camp was contructed in a couple of fields between Wilton Manse and the main A7, and may also have been referred to as Wilton Hill Camp. It was used from about 1939 for British troops, but within a year had been converted for holding prisoners of war. It was an 'open' camp, with most of the prisoners going out during the day to work on local farms. Captain Sewell was originally placed in charge. There were around 200 German prisoners there in 1946, as well as Italians and others, with perhaps as many as 600 occupants at the maximum. Aerial photographs show at least 44 Nissen huts. Most of the prisoners left in 1948, with some remaining in the area, a few staying to help build the 'prefabs'. The camp was then used to house people displaced by the War and European voluntary workers. Afterwards the land was used for allotments, before the Police Station was built in 1964.

Wulton Ceemetry (*wul'-in-see-mi'-ree*) *n.* burial place of a large fraction of local residents, having two separate locations over the centuries.

The Old Cemetery was begun with the construction of Wilton Old Church in 1762 and essentially closed along with the church in 1861. There must have been an earlier churchyard on more or less the same site, since there was a church there for many hundreds of years. The old cemetery was neglected for many years, with many headstones being replaced in 1957, the railings and wall being removed in 1961 and all but a few notable stones being removed to make way for public pathways and grassy areas. The new Wilton Cemetery lies between Wilton Hill and Burnfoot, and is one of the town's two main cemeteries. It was opened in 1864 when the former churchyard had run out of space. It contains 17 graves maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. By 2011 it contained no new burial plots.

Wulton Common (*wul'-in-ko-min*) *n.* the Common formerly associated with the Parish of Wilton. The rights to 'fog and feal' on the land included the tenants of Langlands, Brieryhill, Borthaugh, Borthaugh Mill, Wiltonburn, Overhall, Drinkstone, Stouslie, Wester Groundistone, Whitfield, Mervinlaw, Todshaw, Whitehaugh, Heap, Timberside, Scawmill, Greensidehall, Leaheads, Mabonlaw, Northcroft, Easter Howlands, Wester Howlands, Silverbuthall and the Minister of Wilton. It contained several areas of boggy land, including Benty Mosses, Craggy Squair Moss, Hodies Moss, Long Moss, Rotten Moss, Threephead Moss, Titling Moss, Todshaw Moss, Whitson's Moss and Woolaw Moss, from which peat and turf was cut. There were tracks out to several of these mosses. A road crossing the middle of the Common was labelled 'The St. Boswells Fair Road', corresponding to an old drove road; it was said that drovers coming from the Highlands would rest on the Common during their journey. There were at least 3 distinct loans leading up to the Common, namely the Western, Eastern and Heap Loans. The tenant at Calaburn was employed as the 'common herd', who had charge of the 'common hirsel', which pastured on the Common from April to September. The Common was perambulated by Langlands of Langlands, Scott of Whitehaugh and Scott of Falnash in about 1705 and again in 1764. The area was estimated to be 962.5 acres. The Common was divided in the period 1764–66, before which it was annually 'stented' at Stintyknowe. 'State of the Process of Division of the Commonty of Wilton, being Robert Langlands of that Ilk and others against Henry Duke of Buccleuch and others', was published in 1765, and contains a map showing owners' names and acreages, as well as a description of the heritors who owned land in the Parish and evidence given regarding the usage of the common. Some sasines for land included phrases such as 'together with the liberty of fog and seal in the commonty of Wilton agreeable to his share amongst the other heretors of Wilton'. The land was divided among the local landowners, namely the Duke of Buccleuch and Lairds of Harden, Philiphaugh, Langlands, Whitehaugh, Howlands, Coldhouse and Easter Heap, as well as the Minister of Wilton (who received about 13 acres). Unlike for Hawick Common, where the Burgesses had land rights, here the rights were only held by the heritors of Wilton and the entire Common was divided. The National Archives contains several related documents and the Borders Collections Online contains a full transcript of the legal proceedings.

Wulton Cottage (*wul'-in-ko'-eej*) *n.* small house off the south side of Langlands Road in the mid-19th century. It was home of Margaret Turnbull (nee Dalgleish) who probably ran it as the 'Image Garden' school around the 1840s (marked on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map).

Wulton Crescent (*wul'-in-kre-sin'*) *n.* street named in 1864, incorporating Langlands Place in 1865 and Wilton Terrace and Hopepark in 1869. The house at the top was built using stone from the original Wilton Manse, around the 1840s. The east side was demolished in 1971/72 along with Dickson Street. New houses were then built at the south end in 1973, closing it to traffic.

Wulton Crescent Lane (*wul'-in-kre-sin'-lān*) *n.* lane between Wilton Crescent and Dickson Street, described as 'Wester Kirkstyle of Wiltown' in a 1726 charter and later as 'Wilton Kirkstyle'. It disappeared with the reconstruction of the area in 1971–73.

Wulton Dam (*wul'-in-dawm*) *n.* Wilton Dam, mill lade beginning at the Cauld, running parallel to the Teviot behind Victoria Road, turning at roughly right angles (along the side of Mactaggart's skinworks) and continuing alongside Commercial Road. It was also sometimes referred to as the Roughheugh Dam. The lade dates from at least the 18th century, but probably existed in a primitive state from much earlier, and was much expanded later. From its source down to the Mill the land lay within the boundaries of the Burgh of Hawick, and so in the 18th century it was ceremoniously possessed during the Common Riding, with stones and earth symbolically thrown into it. It was more fully developed

by the Wilton Dam Company in the early 19th century to provide water power for the factories of Wilton, specifically Ladylaw, Dangerfield and Wilton Mills. In 1815 it is recorded that the Hawick Council earned money from the rent of two wooden bridges over the dam. The course of the lade is shown clearly on Wood's 1824 map. An extension was built from Wilton Mills through Wilton Glebe lands to come out at Mansfield in 1827–29. A flood carried some of the lower part away in 1835–36 and it was further extended in 1837, with a new outlet. Yet another outlet was built near the North Bridge in 1876, but never used. Several other outflows into the Teviot were built along the side of Commercial Road during the 19th century. A court case in 1871 for having the dam fenced led to an outcome in favour of the manufacturers, although a wall was built for public safety. During dry spells it was possible to feed the dam by allowing water from Philhope and Broadlee Lochs to flow into the Borthwick (and hence the Teviot). From 1864 the dam could be fed by water from the new Allan Water supply and the flow was managed jointly by Wilson & Glenny, William Watson & Sons and Dicksons & Laings. The sluice gate at the Coble was closed from Saturday evening to Monday morning to allow water to flow over the Cauld. The lade was largely filled in after the Wilson & Glenny's fire of 1959, with parts behind Victoria Road disappearing in the 1970s, and a small last section visible behind Wilton Mills disappearing in 2016.

Wulton Dean (*wul'-in-deen*) *n.* Wilton Dean, an area to the west of Hawick, on the higher ground behind the Park, constituting a separate community in Wilton. It was mentioned as early as the 15th century, and was formerly part of the Langlands estate, being originally known as 'Langlands Dean', and more familiarly as 'the Dean'. The name became officially 'Wilton Dean' in 1861. The centre of the village is around the Cala (sometimes Dean) Burn. Here was the site of the only trade that developed there, stocking-making in the Dean Spinning Mill, which thrived in the 19th century. Because of this factory the population was as high as 250 in 1850. However, the factory did not last into the 20th century, and the old mill pond was drained to form a drying green and play area by the stream. The village was once illuminated by gas lamps, with a lamplighter going round each evening and morning. There was also once someone appointed to wake up the villagers in the mornings. It has been suggested that the novel 'The Cottagers of Glenburnie' by Elizabeth Hamilton is based on the Dean, and written when she visited James Anderson in Wilton Lodge in 1808. The school closed in 1937, but the building remains a focus for community activity. There was also once a grocer's shop. New housing was built at Overhall in the 1970s and the adjoining Park View development in the 1990s – 'How oft I've walked by Wilton Dean, Tae view auld Hawick, the Border Queen' [JCa], 'Though far afield I've wandered And a thousand places seen, There's a tugging at my heart strings Calls me back to Wilton Dean' [WL].

Wulton Dean Burn (*wul'-in-deen-burn*) *n.* Wilton Dean Burn, a name sometimes used for the Cala Burn, which flows through Wilton Dean. It should not be confused with the Wilton Burn, which forms part of the western extremity of Wilton Lodge Park.

Wulton Dean Hall (*wul'-in-deen-hawl*) *n.* community hall at Wilton Dean. A plaque there celebrates the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II in 2012. The building was refurbished in 2005 with money from several different sources.

Wulton Dean Schuil (*wul'-in-deen-skil*) *n.* former school in Wilton Dean, run by the Wilton School Board. It was probably set up in the 1870s as a primary school. Its pupils famously went on strike in 1889 (perhaps inspired by an earlier strike in Gala), marching into town in an unsuccessful attempt to close the Trinity Board School, demanding 'shorter hours, fewer and easier lessons and better teachers'. The one-day strike made the national press and led to other school strikes throughout Britain. The school closed in 1937, when the number of pupils enrolled had fallen to an unsustainable level. The building was refurbished in 2005 as a village hall. Log books for 1873–1936 are in the Borders Archive.

Wulton Glebe (*wul'-in-gleeb*) *n.* previously the name given to the area attached to the manse for Wilton Church, also known as 'Wilton Mains' and part of which later became known as Mansfield. Wood's 1824 map marks as 'Glebe' the area between Wilton Mills and the old Manse, but the lands extended much further down Mansfield. It also included an area south of the Teviot, roughly from the Mansfield footbridge towards Salisbury Avenue, where Glebe Mills were erected. The land was originally about 80 acres, and is said to have been given to Wilton Church when the brother of the Laird of Langlands was minister. This could have been John Langlands in the late 16th century, but seems more likely to have been the minister of the same name about a century

later. The story is that the Laird gave him the gift so that the extra income would help with his large family. The land passed to subsequent ministers and continued to be used for agricultural purposes until feued in the latter part of the 19th century. Several of the streets built on this land had to pay feu duty to the Church of Scotland for several decades afterwards. A small part (adjacent to Burnfoot Mill) was exchanged in 1748 for part of the Duke of Buccleuch's 'Trinity lands' on the Wilton side.

Wulton Glebe (*wul'-in-gleeb*) *n.* bungalows built in 1955 in a new street off Wilton Hill, connecting with Wilton Hill Terrace, on land once belonging to Wilton Church (hence the name).

Wulton Green (*wul'-in-green*) *n.* Wilton Green, former lands, probably near Wilton Burn, which they are recorded along with in the 16th century. In 1549 they were among lands in the lower Borthwick valley whose residents complained about a raid by a group of Englishmen and Kers in the previous year; the tenant at that time was Patrick Hunter. In 1569 the superiority of lands (along with Wiltonburn and Overhall) was inherited by Grizel Borthwick from her father Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch; they were held for payment of a silver penny at Pentecost. In 1586 the lands are among those promised in 'liferent' to Margaret Ker as part of the marriage contract with Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Also in 1586 the lands were granted to William Cairncross of Colmslie and his wife Grizel Scott. In 1603 they were inherited by Walter Cairncross from his uncle Walter, brother of Robert of Colmslie. In 1604 they were resigned and granted to Walter Scott of Branxholme. There is a deed relating to them in the Douglas of Cavers papers in 1605. It was still listed among the Wilton Parish possessions of the Scotts of Buccleuch in 1653, 1661 and 1663 (it is 'Wiltoune Greyne' in 1549, 'Wiltoun Greine' in 1569, 'Woltoun Grene' in 1586, 'Wultoungrein' in 1603, 'Weltoun-green' in 1653, 'Woltoungrein' in 1661 and 'Waltounegrein' and 'Waltongrein' in 1663).

Wulton Grove (*wul'-in-grōv*) *n.* house built in the early 1800s for William Cathrae, merchant and banker, near the family land at Damside ('Cathrae's Haugh'). The land between Victoria Road and Albert Road was originally feued to John Ormiston in 1764. There was a wooded region north and west of Wilton Grove, hence the name. The house was occupied by Peter Laidlaw in the mid-19th century. There was also a small stocking shop there, run by Laidlaw. When he moved to Jedburgh it was taken over by Robert Murray, then a Mr. Routledge, and eventually Peter Scott, being the antecedent of Pesco's.

Wultonhaa (*wul'-in-haw*) *n.* former name sometimes used for the main house in Langlands, seat of the Baron of Wilton. It is unclear what farm was meant by the same name on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when Thomas Darling and Dr. Gavin Turnbull are recorded there ('Wiltonhall' in a charter of 1531/2).

Wultonhill (*wul'-in-hil*) *n.* placename used for the location of James Langlands of that Ilk in 1574, when he was listed as superior of the lands of Borthaugh. The phrase 'de Wiltounhill' may simply be an error for the Barony of Wilton.

Wulton Hill (*wul'-in-hil*) *n.* street being the continuation of Dovemount Place, running up and over the hill towards the Burnfoot junction. It was named in 1871, previously being called Stell Brae or 'Stellhoose Brae'. It contains several large villas on the east side. In the mid-1900s there was W. Knox's grocer's shop at the corner with Wilton Hill Terrace. The name is more generally applied to the high ground roughly between the Leisure Centre and the Police Station.

Wulton Hill Lane (*wul'-in-hil-lān*) *n.* lost street name for the short stretch joining Wilton Hill to Wilton Hill Terrace. It was popularly more often by the name of the shop at the foot of the hill.

Wulton Hill Terrace (*wul'-in-hil-te-ris*) *n.* street above Wilton Hill, built in 1879, originally called 'Hill Terrace' and renamed in 1882.

Wulton Home (*wul'-in-hōm*) *n.* former children's home located roughly where Melrose Place is today, in the former Wilton Manse building. The home closed around the early 1960s, with the children being transferred to Elspeth Scott House in Newtown St. Boswells. The house was demolished before the area was redeveloped in the 1960s.

Wultonian (*wul-, wil-tō-nee-in*) *n., arch.* a resident of Wilton, particularly before the town became part of Hawick in 1861 – '...and it was held incompetent for a Wiltonian to act as Cornet at the Common Riding' [RM], 'Viv Sharp wasni a Hawick man, hei was a Wultonian and prood o'd' [IWL].

Wulton Kirk (*wul'-in-kirk*) *n.* Wilton Church, the main church serving the Parish of Wilton, the present building dating from 1859. It was a Rectory from early times, associated with Glasgow Diocese (with the second highest value, after Hawick, in the Deaconry of Teviotdale in Bagimon's

Roll of 1275). In about 1225 John of Wilton settled a dispute with the Bishop of Glasgow in which he granted 5 merks to the mother church, payable annually at the fairs of St. James of Roxburgh. The church was thereafter an independent parsonage, with the patronage held by one half of the Barony of Wilton. The earliest clergyman that we have any record of is 'Robert de Dene' in 1296, although the first structure was probably built even earlier. The parsonage and patronage were transferred to Melrose Abbey in 1342, the patronage shortly thereafter passed to John, son of Margaret (possibly the Langlands family) and by 1494 the parsonage was held by the Earl of Bothwell. The Old Church was built in 1762 in the middle of Wilton Old Churchyard, to the south of Princes Street. Earlier churches stood on the same site. There was an investigation into the state of the Kirk and Parish in 1627 and 'stents' for kirk repairs in 1659 and in 1673/4. There is a record of the church being neglected during the vacancy in the ministry in 1694, and including mention of a 'quire' (suggesting it may have been the pre-Reformation chapel). A corner-stone from that building is all that survives. This church also had a loft of Scott of Highchester, trasferred to Roberton after 1690 (but the sittings there were still disputed in the early years of the 18th century). Extra seating, namely 'common forms' in the choir, was mentioned in 1736. The roof was in a sorry state by 1761 and the building was replaced in 1762 (at a cost of £288), along with a new schoolhouse (for £39). This church was a plain square building, with the pulpit on the south wall, a large window on either side, two entries on the same side, and a belfry on the west gable. This building was enlarged to the north in 1801, repaired in 1829 and closed in 1861 when it was replaced by the new church across the road. The building was for a while used as a mission hall, but later demolished. Photographs of the old church exist. The new building, started in 1859, was designed by John Thomas Emmett of London (after winning a competition), and built by George Tait, builders. It is in a Gothic revival style that went against the trend for Presbyterian churches of its time. The exterior has a 4-storey bell tower, with a slated pyramidal roof. Interior columns are in Caen stone (common in English churches, but unusual in Scotland), with also some Bath stone arches and some exterior stone from Denholmhill. Construction was completed by 1862. However, it was extensively altered in 1907/8 to plans by J.P. Alison. The galleries were removed and a chancel and transepts added, with Caen stone and some Iona marble used in the interiors. The adjacent extensive church halls were built in 1897, also with J.P. Alison as architect, this time in a red brick Arts & Crafts style. War Memorial windows by Lilian J. Pocock were added in 1924. The building to the north, with its red brick spiralling Tudor chimneys and cupola-style bell tower, was designed as the Sunday School. A new organ was built by local teacher Basil Wilson and installed in 1985. The church and halls are both Grade B listed buildings. The church once held a great deal of land called Wilton Manse or Wilton Glebe, almost all of which was sold off to the town in the 19th century (and referred to as Mansfield). A later Manse on Wilton Hill was sold to the Town Council in 1945 and a new Manse bought at Fenwick Park. The Earl of Bothwell held the patronage of the Kirk in the early 16th century, and it transferred to Scott of Branxholme in 1550. Kirk Session records exist from 1694. The oldest existing communion token is from 1763; it is lead and square with the letters 'W.K'. Other tokens exist from 1861, oval in shape and made of mixed metal. The 'mortcloth' was last used in 1870. Memorial tablets list those who died in the two World Wars, and there is another memorial for members of the Boys' Brigade who died in WWII. The congregation was linked with Burnfoot 1973–78, Teviothead in 1998 and both Burnfoot and Teviothead in 2004. Famous ministers include William Crawford and Samuel Charters. The parish was left vacant for about 5 1/2 years following the Revolution of 1689. A roll of the ministry is: Robert de Dene, Parson in 1296; John Langton from 1394; Simon Wardlaw, Rector in at least 1432–1454; Philip Waugh, Chaplain in 1454; George Carmichael, Rector in 1477; James Davidson, Clerk in 1489; James Murray, Rector in 1503; Andrew Turnbull, Chaplain in 1512; Peter Langlands until 1549; John Greenlaw from 1549; Robert Wilson, Curate in 1552; Michael Balfour, at least 1561–63; Thomas Weston, Parson at least 1567–74; William Auchmowtie (Minister, along with several neighbouring parishes), from 1574; John Langlands, Reader from 1574 until about 1589; John Bonar 1593; John Johnston 1594–95; John Abernethy (possibly united with Jedburgh) 1596; William Clerk 1602–c.41; John Langlands 1641–69; John Stewart 1683–89; vacant 1689–94; Robert Cunningham 1694–1712; William Crawford 1713–37; James Simpson 1738–71; Samual Charters 1772–1825; David Stevenson

1826–51; James Stewart 1851–86; John Rudge Wilson 1887–c.1926; Charles Cooper 1926–30; John Beattie 1931–59; George Watson 1960–91; Brian Hendrie 1992–97; John Shedden 1998– (it is 'Ecclesiam de wilthona', 'Ecclesiam de Wiltona', 'Ecclesiam de wiltun' and 'Ecclesiam de Wilton' in the reign of William; it appears as an unnamed church symbol on Pont's c.1590 manuscript and is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map and Blaeu's 1654 map as 'Wiltoun K.').

Wulton Kirkstyle (*wul'-in-kirk-stīl*) *n.* former street name in Wilton Parish, recorded on the 1841 census. It is probably another name for **Wulton Lane**.

Wulton Kirkyaird Entry (*wul'-in-kirk-yārd-en'-ree*) *n.* another name for **Wulton Lane** (also called just **Kirkyaird Entry**).

Wulton Lane (*wul'-in-lān*) *n.* Wilton Lane, running between Commercial Road and Princes Street, formerly known as Kirkyard Entry because it ran past Old Wilton Churchyard. There are no addresses on this street, although there was once a joiner's yard there.

Wulton Loan (*wul'-in-lōn*) *n.* one of a number of loanings leading from the main inhabited parts of Wilton Parish up to Wilton Common. There was one called Heap Loan, which ran through the Heap area to about Stintyknowe. Then there was the Easter Loan, which roughly followed the Cala Burn and the Wester Loan 'betwixt Todshaw and Whitfield'.

Wulton Lodge (*wul'-in-loj, -luj*) *n.* name of the mansion within the Park, and also formerly the name of the estate it occupied, called Langlands before about 1790. The walls of a much older fortified house were discovered in the grounds behind. The Hearth Tax was paid in 1694 for 6 hearths there. Tax was paid on 10 windows there in 1748. The current house may have been started in the 18th century, although it was remodelled in 1859 (the date on the house), when an extra storey and bow windows were added. The name of the architect is unknown, but was probably the same as whoever did the designed for Hoscote at about the same time. Apart from modern heating, lighting etc., and the addition of the Scott Gallery, the house is much as it was in the late 19th century. It is currently a Category B listed building. A carved stone above the entrance has the monagrammed letters 'DMP' for David and Mary Pringle, the last private owners, with a lower stone bearing half of the Pringle and Anderson coats of arms, with the motto 'Sursum corda' ('lift up your heart'). On the gable overlooking the War Memorial there are also two biblical texts. The estate was for centuries known as Langlands and had encompassed the entire western half of the modern Wilton. The earliest recorded owner is Thomas de Charteris in the mid-13th century. It was granted to the Langlands family in 1451, who owned it for over 300 years. Unfortunately all the early charters relating to the property have been lost. It passed to Thomas Elliot in 1783, then to Lord Napier in 1790. James Anderson purchased it in 1805, and had the Avenue created around 1810. J.E. Elliot, M.P. for the county, lived there in about 1850 (but was probably just renting the property). James Anderson's daughter and heiress Mary married David Pringle, and it was the Pringle family home until the Burgh purchased its 107 acres in 1889 for £14,000. The boundaries of the estate were first ridden on the Saturday of the Common Riding in 1890 (this followed by refreshments and some speeches and singing outside the Lodge were the only official marking of the new public purchase of the estate). It was used as a private school from about 1892–98, then remained unoccupied for a few years while the Council contemplated many suggestions for its use. Finally it was converted into the town's Museum in 1910, when the Archæological Society's extensive collection was moved there. A 25 foot captured German field gun was positioned there in 1920, but moved in WWII. A stone ball found on the grounds is now in the Museum. The nearby grounds contains several items of interest: the Wallace Thorn memorial; an old well; stonework from the Buccleuch Memorial; the Burgh coat-of-arms from the Corn Exchange; a carved stone verse from Linden Park House; the 'Glorious Dead' War Memorial; the Fountain; the waterfall; the Guthrie Memorial; etc. – 'Aa'll sing o' bonnie Wilton Lodge And o' the Wallace Thorn' [GD].

Wulton Lodge Academy (*wul'-in-loj-aw-ka-du-mee*) *n.* private school, run by Rev. and Mrs. B. Brodie, which moved to Wilton Lodge in 1892, changing its name from the West End Academy. It taught both sexes as day pupils and boarders, including some pupils from abroad. There were several assistant teachers, some of whom were foreign. The school closed in 1898, and whether it moved to another location is uncertain.

Wulton Lodge Gate Lodge (*wul'-in-loj-gā'-loj, -luj-, -luj*) *n.* gate lodge house for Wilton Lodge, at the entrance to the Avenue and the foot of Roadhead. It was built in the early 1850s,

being a pet project of Catherine Anderson. The builders and architects may have been Robert and John Hall (of Bowden), who worked on renovations to the main house. An extension to the west in the early 20th century resulted in the fork in the road being moved to outside the gates. The pillars for the gates are unusually topped with pyramids supported by balls (it appears on the Ordnance Survey map from about 1858).

Wulton Lodge Park (*wul'-in-loj-pawrk*) *n.* proper name for **the Park**.

Wulton Lodge Stables (*wul'-in-loj-stā-bulz*) *n.* former building behind (i.e. to the north of) the Museum, part of the estate of Wilton Lodge. It was situated at the top of the access road, essentially on the site where the Park-keeper's house was later built. Probably built in the 19th century, the building is already marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map. It had an unusual design, consisting of 3 parts, with the central section having an 'onion-shaped' roof. It was used by a riding school, as stabling for the Mosstroopers' Club and as finally as Parks Department storage. As well as stables, the building contained a house, which was last occupied in 1938, by the Cranston family. The entire construction was demolished in the 1950s. It can be seen in the background of several photographs of Wilton Lodge, but there are and no good images of the house itself. It was painted from memory by Walter Cranston and was the inspiration for an exhibition by local artist Andrew Cranston in 2013.

Wulton Lodge Witterfaa (*wul'-in-loj-wi'-ur-faw*) *n.* name sometimes used for the picturesque waterfall on the Cala Burn behind Wilton Lodge, also referred to by local residents as just 'the Witterfaa'. It was partly created by quarrying activity (and hence is artificial), with some of the stone being used for the rebuilding of the Lodge itself.

Wulton Ludge (*wul'-in-luj*) *n.* alternative name for **Wulton Lodge** – 'It's a neice bit, Wultin Ludge' [ECS], 'Oo've a pairk in Wulton Ludge That e'en Fairyland micht grudge' [TK].

Wulton Mains (*wul'-in-mānz*) *n.* former name for the lands attached to the Manse of Wilton Church, also known as **Wulton Glebe** and sometimes 'the Mains of Wilton'.

Wulton Manse (*wul'-in-mans*) *n.* former Manse of Wilton Church, at 6 and 7 Mansfield Square. The original building was on the site of the Railway Station, specifically where the railway tank was later built, adjacent to the area known as 'the Wilderness', and with a small stream passing nearby. It was built around the 1780s, but probably replaced an earlier building on the same site; tax was paid on 18 windows in this earlier building in 1748. When it was demolished some of the stone was used to build the upper house in Wilton Crescent (nearest to Mayfield Lodge). The new manse was erected by the railway company in 1849 on 'the Haugh', i.e. the flatter land nearer the river. For several decades water was piped to it from the 'Cadger's Well'. Before the council bought the surrounding land in the 1870s it was the only house in the area. The house survives and has been split into flats. It is a grade C listed building. When this land was sold a new Manse was built in 1880 on Wilton Hill, standing near where Melrose Court is now. This building consisted of 3 storeys, with front stairs for the family and official visitors and a back staircase for the servants, and there were 4 outbuildings, initially stables, but later converted to garages. There were 6 bedrooms, with overnight accommodation often provided for visiting clergy, speakers, etc. The extensive gardens were on 2 levels and included a tennis lawn. In the 1940s it was deemed that the house was too large and the minister's family was down-sized to Fenwick Park. The former building was converted into a children's home and was demolished in 1960 to make way for Melrose Place. The (4th) house at Fenwick Park known as 'The Elms' was used as the Wilton Church Manse from 1945–89. The most recent Manse is on Wilton Hill Terrace.

Wulton Mill (*wul'-in-mil*) *n.* flour mill in Wilton, marked on Wood's 1824 map on the east side of the foot of Wilton Path, and just to the south-west of Roughheugh Mill. It should not be confused with 'Wulton Mills'. It may also have been known as Roughheugh Mill at times.

Wulton Mill Cauld (*wul'-in-mil-kawld*) *n.* name sometimes used for the weir at the bottom of Dovecote Street, feeding water to the mill lade that came out at Mansfield.

Wulton Mills (*wul'-in-milz*) *n.* Dickson & Laings main mill in the middle of Commercial Road (Nos. 31 and 32), with its distinctive clock tower, which is listed. The buildings were began in 1810–15, with the original mill being 46 feet long and 36 feet wide. The first spinning jennies in Hawick driven by water were introduced here, as well as the first power-looms in 1830. A major new mill lade constructed in 1827–28. The mill was powered by 2 huge water wheels (installed by Gideon Scott and James Melrose), supplemented by a steam engine in 1831. The mill can be seen

on a sketch made around 1830. In the 1846 flood, water burst through a partition at the side of the water wheel, flooding the scouring house. The factory was mostly destroyed by a fire in 1867, but rebuilt in 1869, and extensively altered over the years. In 1871 the workforce was estimated at 600 and the mill made 400,000 pounds of goods annually. The clock tower was constructed about 1877. The firm struggled, and by 1908 had closed, with the buildings put to other uses. Part was sold to the Scottish Tweed & Woollen Company, and other parts used by Mactaggart Bros., as a joiner's yard, garage etc. There were local authority workshops and offices there, the buildings being upgraded in 1979–83. However, the mill was mostly empty from this time. Into the late 20th century, behind the main building, it was still possible to see part of the old mill lade of Wilton Dam (which once marked the boundary of the Common Haugh), as well as a pit for the former mill wheel. It was a grade B listed building, but nevertheless part was demolished in 2014 and the remainder in 2016. The mill lade and wheelpit were filled in and the site was developed as an Aldi supermarket.

Wulton Pairish (*wul'-in-pā-reesh, -paw-*) *n.* Wilton Parish, which has always been separate from Hawick Parish, generally lying to the north side of the Teviot and the east (or north) side of the Borthwick. In the 9th century it was connected with Lindisfarne and then Durham, being transferred to Glasgow perhaps around 1200. It was a Rectory within the Diocese of Glasgow, taxed at £5 6s 8d in 1275 and £4 10s 6d in 1376. Around the time of the Reformation the boundary on the east was the Howden Burn, while on the west it stretched almost to the head of the Borthwick valley, with a detached part of Hassendean Parish splitting it in two between the Roberton and Harden Burns. The southern boundary of the Parish was essentially the Borthwick and Teviot, with the Ale bounding it to the north. For centuries the western part of the parish was served by a small church at Kirk Borthwick. The unsatisfactory state of affairs resulted in the suggestion in 1650 of moving the main Kirk to the Borthwick. In 1678 the rents of the parish were valued at £5672 in Roxburghshire, with an additional £960 in Selkirkshire. In 1690 the parish was extended to the east to include some of the former Hassendean Parish, while it lost its western part to the newly formed Roberton Parish. In more recent times it has been about 5 miles long, running south-west to north-east, about 17½ square miles, and having borders with Ashkirk, Lilliesleaf, Minto, Cavers, Hawick and Roberton Parishes. The boundary with Hawick has always been peculiar, with the area towards the Sandbed for a long time being in Wilton, and the Common Haugh etc. being in Hawick. In 1891 a detached part of Hawick Parish (where Albert Mills were built) was transferred to Wilton Parish, while a 1 acre part of Wilton, detached by the Common Haugh, was transferred to Hawick Parish. Whether the Parish once had a single owner is unknown, but since at least the early 13th century the west and east half-Baronies had separate owners. The Langlands family long held the eastern part, and the Wardlaw family held the western part in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Scotts of Buccleuch were major landowners for centuries, and eventually became Barons. The Chisholmes, and other Scotts are also prominent in Parish history. The Bothwells also held half the Barony from 1494 for about a century. For a long time the patronage of the church (i.e. right to choose the minister) alternated between Langlands and the holders of the other half of the barony; this right was confirmed to Bothwell in 1585, but was held by Scott of Buccleuch by the early 17th century. Kirk Borthwick was a chapel that served the western outlying portion of the Parish from at least the early 1300s until the 1650s. In 1649 the land and crops of the Parish were valued at about £5400 in Roxburghshire and £700 in Selkirkshire. In 1678 it was valued at £5672. In 1803 there were 261 men in the parish aged between 17 and 55. In more modern times, for ecclesiastical purposes, part of the Parish was attached to St. Margaret's quoad sacra church in 1896, another part to Wilton South in 1929 and a further part to Burnfoot in 1951. The ecclesiastical boundaries of Wilton Parish were set at a Presbytery meeting in 1930. The Parish had small schools at Clarilaw, the Dean and Stouslie. Wilton Path has long been the main thoroughfare through the heavily inhabited part of the Parish, as well as part of the road from Hawick to Edinburgh. Ecclesiastically the Parish was long in the Presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and formerly in the Diocese of Glasgow from about 1100 (and earlier attached to Durham, and before that Lindisfarne). Heritors minutes books exist from November 1740 and Parochial Board minute books from 1853–95 are in the Borders Archive. The Session records start in 1694 and are fairly complete. However, the register of births is quite irregular (e.g. a gap 1699–1702 and spotty in the

1790s), there are no early death registers, and marriages are only recorded through the proclamation of banns. Minute books of the heritors start in 1723. The population in 1755 was 936. In 1799 there were approximately 1/3 as many men on the Militia ballot as in Hawick Parish (and about a factor of 3.5 smaller in 1801). Heads of households are recorded in 1835 and 1840, earlier than the first census. Note there are also Wilton Parishes in Berwickshire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Somerset, Wiltshire, Connecticut and elsewhere.

Wulton Park (*wul'-in-park*) *n.* another name for Wilton Lodge Park or **the Park**.

Wulton Park Road (*wul'-in-park-rōd*) *n.* the road behind Wilton Lodge Park, which was only named in 1971 when private bungalows were built on some of the former allotments near the Walled Gardens. There has been more development in the subsequent years.

Wulton Peth (*wul'-in-peth*) *n.* Wilton Path, more commonly known as **the Peth** – 'Now aw wad compare that, wi' a shop in Hawick That was in Wulton Peth, at the fit . . . ' [AY].

Wulton Place (*wul'-in-plis*) *n.* lost street, named about 1850 and incorporated into Princes Street in 1971. It ran from Dickson Street to the foot of Havelock Street and once contained the Wilton branch shop of the Hawick Co-op, as well as the Railway Hotel. In the mid-1900s there was a grocer's at No. 11, Knox & Smith, and another at the corner with Havelock Street, C. & G. Whillans. The name only applied to the block on the north side (e.g. on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map), with the block on the south side always known as Princes Street.

Wulton Place North Bar (*wul'-in-plis-north-bawr*) *n.* toll-bar situated at Wilton Place, probably another name for the **Dovemount Toll** (this name recorded in the 1841 census).

Wulton Roadheid (*wul'-in-rōd-heed*) *n.* alternative name for **Roadheid**).

Wulton Roadside (*wul'-in-rōd-sīd*) *n.* 18th and 19th century name for what became Princes Street. Also known as just 'Roadside'.

Wulton Schuil (*wul'-in-skil*) *n.* school that has existed in Wilton since about the time of the Reformation. The old primary school was built in 1847–8 at what became No. 36 Princes Street, across from the Old Church. It has an open collonade in the playground and an enormous external straircase. This was once the Parish School of Wilton, and was considerably enlarged when the new public school system was introduced. The original school had been between the old Kirk and Manse (roughly near the modern entrance to the Leisure Centre car park), with a small stream (now piped underground) passing by. There was a nearby willow tree there, which effectively served as the gymnasium for the children. There is a record of repairs in 1716. A report in 1792 stated that the school needed flooring. In 1793 the schoolroom was 22 feet by 18 feet, and the Schoolmaster's house had 2 rooms of 12 feet by 18 feet, with outside stairs. The old schoolmaster's house in the mid-19th century consisted of one room plus a kitchen; its site later became the railway booking office. These buildings were probably the ones erected in 1762 at the same time as the Kirk was rebuilt; the school there is marked on Wood's 1824 map. It is recorded in 1798 that the fees per quarter were 1 s 6 d, 2 s and 2 6 d for pupils learning 1, 2 or 3 of the '3 Rs'; the master was also given 1 s for teaching reading to poor children. There were more than 110 pupils there in the 1830s. In the mid-19th century the infant school part was located separately, off Wilton Crescent. The School Board took over running the school in 1872. Until well into the 20th century the school took pupils up to the statutory leaving age of 14. A new school was built on the grounds of old Wellfield House in 1974/5, incorporating a wing for children with special needs. At that time the old school became used for special and community education purposes, referred to as Wilton Centre, and is a grade C listed building. School Inspectors' Reports for 1860–1955 are in the National Archives. Schoolmasters include: Walter Turnbull, at least 1694 until 1696; John Beattie, at least 1710–14; Robert Wilson, at least 1716–56; Samuel Irvine, 1756–82; Robert Stuart, 1782–85; Robert Alexander, 1785 to at least 1787; James Elliot 1792 to at least 1810; James Turnbull from c.1810; Andrew Hogg, from 1833; and James Blain, from c.1846 – 'Aw wis juist a lad at Wulton skuil Juist a wee bit fella When ma mother broke the news 'Oor gaun tae Portabella' ' [AY].

Wulton Sooth Kirk (*wul'-in-sooth-kirk*) *n.* Wilton South Church, built on Commercial Road in 1894–95 to replace the 'Ern Kirk' which had been used by the United Presbyterian congregation of Wilton for the previous few years. The congregation was formed out of East Bank U.P. Church in 1886 (with other members from Orrock and Allars Kirks), which originally met on

Wilton Crescent. They were gifted the prefabricated building by the congregation of Craigmore, Rothesay about 2 years later. The first men to preach were Dr. William Boyd and William G. Macfee, and the first ordained minister was Malcolm Smith, although he tragically died in his second year. The 'Ern Kirk' had to be abandoned in 1893 since the congregation had become too large, and for over a year they met in the Temperance Hall on Croft Road; the old 'Ern Kirk' may then have been used in Kelso. The new building was designed by J.P. Alison along with Glasgow architect James Chalmers. It was an elegant red sandstone structure, constructed on a narrow and sloping site, using stone from Longtown Quarries. The halls were built underneath the church. It became St. Margaret's and Wilton South in 1940, after merging with St. Margaret's, was linked with Roberton 1972–83 and in 1984 merged with St. George's West, later Teviot Church. The church closed finally in 1987, was temporarily used for storage, but was abandoned by the new onwer and was demolished in 2001–02 after becoming unstable. A stained glass window, ornate chimney pots and weather vane were salvaged. A roll of the minstry is: Malcom Smith 1890–91; James W. Shannon 1892–1905; Charles L. Thomson 1906–12; Andrew McLachlan 1913–42; Alexander B. Connon 1940–44; James S. McEwen 1945–51; Walter S. Money 1951–58; Ernest O. Rodger 1959–62; Robert Lockhart 1963–72; Robert McConnell 1972–83.

Wulton Terrace (*wul'-in-te-ris*) *n.* lost street name, which contained the 'Brick Houses' and was incorporated into Wilton Crescent in 1869.

Wulton U.P. Kirk (*wul'-in-yew-pee-kirk*) *n.* Wilton United Presbyterian Church, otherwise known as St. Margaret's and Wilton South.

Wultoun (*wul-toon*) *n.* variant of **Wulton** recorded in the 17th century, e.g. in the 'Inquisitiones Speciales' for George Langlands of that Ilk in 1611.

wuman see **wumman**

wumman (*wu-min*) *n.* a woman, female partner, wife, familiar form of address for a female – 'she was the first wumman ti sing it the Colour Bussin', 'a wumman ithoot a man is like a fish ithoot a bike', '... he answered himself by saying – 'Hout, wuman, ye ken it canna spit oot' ' [WNK], 'A' true Jean, ma wummin, a' true, thank gudeness ... ' [JEDM], '... mind a wumin can rin fer faster wae ir skirt up than a man can wae iz troosers doon' [MB], 'I'll no' be lang wi'ye Kristy, ma wumman' [JTu], 'Here leeved Betty Whutson, bairn an' wuman' [HEx1921], 'The daily wumman had arrived at Sharp's hoose as usual ... ' [DH], 'The wuman she came stompin oot Her look was fit ti kill' [IWL], 'Aw ken a wumman, every day ye see her comin ... ' [IJ], 'In the Lord's ain name ye'll gie up this wumman, Or, ruler or no, there's a judgement comin' [WL] (also spelled 'wuman', 'wummin', etc.; note the plural is **weemen**).

wumman-big (*wu-min-big*) *adj., arch.* grown up, fully grown (cf. **man big**; noted by E.C. Smith).

wumman-body (*wu-min-bo-dee*) *n., arch.* a woman – 'But the wummin body had better gaun ferther on. The Fiddle Inn's mair for the likes o' her' [JEDM].

Wummilton's Mutch (*wu-mil'tinz-much*) *n., arch.* an obscure word for the four of clubs in whist (noted as a Teviotdale word by J. Jamieson).

wummin see **wumman**

wummle (*wu-mul*) *n., arch.* a wimble, hand-tool for boring – '... 4 iron hooped buckets and several bonny rods, handles, wimles (wimbles) and ropes for boring for coal' [AOC].

wumple (*wum-pul*) *v., arch.* to meander, wriggle, writhe, curl, ripple – 'It flows thrae lang syne an' wumplin alang' [JEDM], *n., arch.* a ripple (cf. **wimple** and **wammle**).

wumples (*wum-pulz*) *n., arch.* a fit of sulks, particularly of a child.

wun (*wun*) *v.* to win – 'well, did oo wun?', 'deh worry, mibbe they'll wun next year', '... Lost your bonnet, and a' that was left o' your voice, As the Greens got the wunnin' try' [DH], 'Scotland were beaten again last week They never looked like wunnin' ' [AY], *pp.* won – 'The 'Greens' hev wun the seevin-a-seides at ther ain spoarts' [ECS], *n.* a win – 'she hed a big wun on the pools' (occasionally spelled 'wan').

wun (*wun*) *v., arch.* to deliver, drive home, manage, accomplish, find it possible to attend something – 'A doot A'll no can wun' [ECS], 'A'll come if A can wun' [GW], 'A couldna wun at it' [GW], 'The prisoner wan free an' boltit' [GW], to go, proceed, reach, succeed in arriving – '... God forgie me, au puzzen'd the whisky, an' ye'll never wun the length o' Hawick leevin' ' [WNK], 'A've ti wun' [ECS], 'Can ee no wun by?' [ECS], 'Can ee wun past?' [GW], 'Oo've gey nerr wun to the end o'd' [ECS], 'He wan there at last' [GW], '... A'd lippent on o that wanchancy motor as the maist mensefih way o wunnin threh Jethart ti Haaick' [ECS], 'Yince an ee wun hyimm, ee'll no

can finnd eet in eer hert ti come back again' [ECS], '... wi an interestin' birl, where the ruit's hed to wun roond a stane' [DH], to dwell, stay – '... that thaye may bigg ane citie til wone in' [HSR], to deliver a blow – 'He wan 'im sic a clank' [JoHo], 'A'll wun ee yin i the lug if ee say that ti mei' [ECS], 'A'll wun ee aside the heid' [GW], *pp., arch.* delivered a blow, fetched – '... But death's wun at her wi' a switch, For now she's dead' [JH], 'Wi' that he wan 'im sic a clank Between the shou'ders an' the flank' [JoHa], 'Sune Tammie sprang frae aff his seat, An' wan at him a rattle' [JoHa], 'A'll wun ee yin i the lug if ee say that ti mei' [ECS], delivered, gathered – 'Set your folks on and get the hay weel won ...' [HSR] (also spelled 'wan' and see **wan** for the past tense, while this form is used for the past participle of the verb; cf. **won** and the earlier **win**).

wun (*wun*) *v., arch.* to dig up and dry peats, to dry hay – 'Wei'll suin wun the hai-ee wui this graand dryin wund' [ECS] (also **win**).

wun' (*wun*) *n., contr., poet.* wind – 'At length they're fairly oot o' wun', An' fin' it's time for steppin'' [JoHa], 'It's lang sin' I gaed doon the furrows sawin', And eerie's the sough o' the wun'; The dreep o' the rain is aye faain', faain', Waes me for a glint o' the sun!' [WL].

wun- (*wun*) *prefix, arch.* denoting lack of something (less common than **wan-**).

wun away (*wun-a-wā*) *v., arch.* to depart with effort, to die – 'He's wun away at last!' [GW].

wun by (*wun-bI*) *v., arch.* to get past, avoid – 'Can ee no wun bye?' [ECS].

wund (*wund*) *n.* wind, the wind – 'that wund guans right throwe ee', 'if the wund changes, that face'll stick', '... Wund, hung'r, cauld, and strength's declension?' [JoHa], 'For ilka wauf o' wund that blaws dings dauds o't on the lea' [JoHa], 'An' the wintry wund, sae snell an' keen, gi'es mony a dreary moan?' [JJ], 'Thou brikist the schips o' Tarshish wi' ane east wund' [HSR], '... he gars his wund blaw, an' the waters fleet' [HSR], 'Oor wee bit snawdrap's blooming there Where the cauld wunds never blaw ...' [BM1898], 'How the wund's souchin' i' the chumla heid!' [JAHM], 'Ay, penter lad, thraw to the wund ...' [JBS], '... Like snell east wunds that blaw aboot Rheumatics, coughs, and wheezes' [FL], '... And yelled against the wild wund ...' [WL], '... Her wunds they nidder till the bane – The mune she shines sae bricht' [DH], 'The wund raves through the scruntit thorn ...' [DH], '... a terrible derk night o wund and rain' [IWL], breath – '... ma lads efter him in gran' wund, efter being weel rested' [BCM1881], 'Than A wasteet nae mair wund in Ancrum, bit made tracks for the auld fechtin toon on Jed' [ECS], pompous talk – 'Then Sawney, the pleughman, weel kenn'd for his wund ...' [JoHa], '... Wund, hung'r, cauld, and strength's declension?' [JoHa].

wund (*wund*) *v.* to wind (a clock, yarn, etc.) – 'can ee wund up that clock for is?', to coil, twist – 'A'll haud the yairn till ee wund eet' [ECS], '... the road wunds aboot the Green an makes up the brae' [ECS], *pp.* wound, winded round – 'she got um wund roond 'er wee finger', 'The end o' the enterprise came in 1881 when the company was wund up ...' [BW1978].

wundae see **wundi**

wunder (*wun-dur*) *n.* a winder, especially someone who winds yarn in a textile factory (also **winder**).

wundi (*wun-di*) *n.* a window – 'as an old resident informs me, there was built a 'muckle graun schule, wi' three wundies i' each side o't' [BM1899], '... wui a wund fit ti blaw doors oot at wundihs' [ECS], '... whan A keek oot ov a slaistert woark-place wundih ...' [ECS], '... The open wundaes o' the schule' [DH], '... that's a oot the wundae now cos o yin Cornet whae had twae year' [CT], '... Ti repair the Clubhoose wundihs At the Vertish Hill' [IWL] (also spelled 'wunda', 'wundae' and 'wundih').

wundi-chess (*wun-di-ches*) *n., arch.* a section of a window, a window sash or frame (noted by E.C. Smith; see also **chess**).

wundi-peen (*wun-di-peen*) *n., arch.* a window-pane (noted by E.C. Smith; see also **peen**).

wundi-sill (*wun-di-sil*) *n.* a window-sill – '... whae wad sit on the wundih-sill o the cottage ti drink thum' [IWL].

wundi-snib (*wun-di-snib*) *n., arch.* a catch on a window (noted by E.C. Smith).

wundi-sole (*wun-di-sōl*) *n., arch.* a window-sill (also spelled 'wundih-soal', etc.; noted by E.C. Smith).

wundih see **wundi**

wundless (*wund-lis*) *adj.* windless – 'But aye and anon i' the howes It was suddenly wundless: stane Unco stane-still ...' [DH].

wunds (*wundz*) *n., pl.* winds, windstorms. A huge storm in October 1881 led to enormous damage to plantations in Teviotdale, Eskdale and elsewhere, partly because it came from the north, which was unusual; the same storm at sea led to deaths of over 100 fisherman in Eyemouth. There was a strong gale in late 1896, when a great deal

of damage was done in Denholm and neighbouring areas.

Wundshiel (*wund-sheel*) *n.* Windshiel, farm steading on the Laidlehope Burn, in the headwaters of the Liddel valley. Windshiel Knowe is just to the north and Windshielknowe steading to the west on the B6399. The area is now entirely forested. A 'retouched' flint found at Windshiel Rig is in the Museum.

Wundshielknowe (*wund-sheel-now*) *n.* Windshielknowe, farm steading on the left-hand side of the B6399 just after Whitrope Cottages. 2 flints found there are in Hawick Museum, as well as a perforated whetstone.

wundy (*wun-dee*) *adj.* windy, relating to the wind, full of wind – '... whan A'm seek-staaed o the wundy aippeen an the putten-on mimpeen ...' [ECS], '... Into the wundy derk o Eternity' [DH], *arch.* bombastic.

wundy-bluitter (*wun-dee-bli'-ur*) *n.* a boastful person, braggart (noted by E.C. Smith).

the Wundy Cleuch (*thu-wun-dee-klooch*) *n.* small stream in Southdean Parish near Northbank Tower, with an area of rig lines to the west.

Wundy Edge (*wun-dee-ej*) *n.* ridge lying between Cauldcleuch Head and Swire Knowe, reaching a height of 608 m. This is probably the 'Windhead' described in the New Statistical Account as one of the highest hills in Castleton parish (note that there is another hill of the same name on the southern border of the parish).

Wundy Edge (*wun-dee-ej*) *n.* hill south-west of Newcastleton, lying on the border with Dumfries & Galloway. The peak reaches a height of 306 m. The hill contains standing stones, which were probably once part of a stone circle, as well as ancient cairns. The largest cairn, just over the line into Dumfriesshire, is a rare local example of a chambered long cairn.

Wundy Edge (*wun-dee-ej*) *n.* hill in upper Liddesdale, just south west of Singdean, just south of Wane Cleuch (it appears to be 'Wain Edge' on the 1718 Buccleuch survey).

Wundy Gowl (*wun-dee-gowl*) *n.* north-western side of Blackwood Hill to the east of the Roughley Burn in upper Liddesdale.

Wundy Gyle (*wun-dee-gīl*) *n.* Windy Gyle, hill in the Cheviots, on the Penine Way. It reaches a height of 619 m and is topped by Russell's Cairn and a triangulation pillar.

the Wundy Hole (*thu-wun-dee-hōl*) *n.* former popular name for the corner near Westgate Hall in Denholm, where the village rubbish was once dumped.

Wundy Knowe (*wun-dee-now*) *n.* small hill between Saughtree and Myredykes.

Wundy Law (*wun-dee-law*) *n.* Windy Law, hill in the headwaters of the Ale valley, to the south of Bellendean Shank. It reaches a height of 367 m and has the small Windylaw Loch just to the north.

wundy-wallets (*wun-dee-waw-lits*) *n., arch.* a flatulent person – 'Windy-wallets, a ludicrous designation for one who is accustomed to break wind backwards; pron. wundy-wallets, Roxb.' [JoJ], a garrulous person, braggard – 'Windy-wallets, one who is habituated to fibbing, Roxb.' [JoJ].

wunlin (*wun-lin*) *n., arch.* a bottle of hay, bundle of straw that a man can carry in the crook of his arm – '... there's a lot of good fodder for the horse; won't ye step in to the haugh and get a wunling or two?' [AAH] (cf. **windle**, **winnle** and **wunnle**).

wunna see **wunni**

wunnae see **wunni**

wunner (*wu-nur*) *n.* a winner – 'gaun on, the wunner!', '... wunner o the coveted Cow Pup' [IWL], 'War hes nae wunners when it's pit tae the test, There are losers and some whae lose mair than the rest' [IWL], 'If oor playin' a game wi' a wunner Hei juist changes the rules tae suit' [AY].

wunnerfi (*wu-nur-fi*) *adj., arch.* wonderful – 'See till't! disna that beat a'! Od, it has mair sense nor a bodie! It's a wonnerfu' invention!' [DMW] (there are spelling variants).

wunni (*wu-ni, -nu*) *contr.* won't, will not – 'hei wunni dae eet unless ee gaun first', 'Na! No! No! A wunna! A wull not!' [ECS], '... He wunna yield, the Callant' [MG], 'Oh, the lang May nichts and mornings when slumber wunna wile ...' [JYH], '... But, tell the truith, the legs irna the same Nowadays. Weel, sin' auld-age wunna hide' [DH], (also spelled 'wunna' and 'wunnae', this is a short for of **wullni**; cf. **wun't**, **wullen** and **wulln't**).

wunni-work (*wu-ni-wurk*) *n.* a lazy person, someone who is habitually unemployed, loafer – '... an thaim that oo dev sei ir no very genuine an yaisully juist wunna-works ...' [BW1961].

wunnin-hoose (*wu-nin-hoos*) *n., arch.* the main house of a farm (see also **wonnin**).

wunnle (*wu-nul*) *v., arch.* to make hay into bundles or 'bottles' (cf. **windle** and **winnle**).

wunnlestrae (*wu-nul-strā*) *n., arch.* windlestraw, a dried stalk of grass, especially 'Agrostis Spica-ventis', often used for making ropes – 'And the windlestrae, so limber and gray, Did shiver beneath the tread Of the coursers' feet,

as they rush'd to meet The morrice of the dead' [JL], '... Nor wyndle strae put in your e'e By some hard-hearted, thoughtless fellow' [TCh] (also 'windlestrae', 'wyndle strae' and variants).

wunnlin (*wun-lin*) *n., arch.* a bundle of hay, usually the amount that a man could carry in the crook of his arm.

wun oot (*wun-oo'*) *v., arch.* to get out, escape – 'He'll scrauch: Tam! Help! What the deil are ye dae'in? Quick! Gie's a hand to wun-oot! ... But he'll get nane' [DH].

wunraw (*wun-raw*) *n., arch.* a row of hay raked together for stacking.

wunt (*wun'*) *n., poet.* wont, habit – '... akordin' til thine use an' wunt til thae that loe thy næme' [HSR], 'Now at that feast the governor was wunt til set free ...' [HSR].

wun't (*wun'*) *contr.* willn't, won't, will not – 'ee'll gaun the morn, wun't ee?', 'bit wun't they be thegither onyway?', wasn't – 'Wunt eet a scunner when some cliver so an' so stood up an' handeed in their paper ...' [We] (used instead of **wunni** in the interrogative; also **wulln't**, **wullen** and **wuzzen**, which are longer forms).

wunter (*wun-tur*) *n.* winter – 'An' oh! sic stories as are told whan wunter nichts set in ...' [JJ], 'Auld Wunter's drawn his horns in, Surrenderin' his ice an' snaw ...' [WP], 'A guid-gaun lum for a wunter's nicht ...' [DH], '... His wunter began efter Langholm Sports And his simmer on New 'Eer's Day' [DH], 'But sma' the comfort got in gowd Throwe wunters lang and cauld' [WL], *v., arch.* to provide for animals over winter – '... discharge any Burgesses of the Burgh to keep or pasture on the Commonty of Hawick any number of sheep, &c, exceeding twenty, unless they design to winter them or keep them untill Martinmas ...' [BR1733].

Wunter (*wun-tur*) *n.* (Winter) **George** (19th/20th C.) horse-dealer in Hawick. His stables were behind Dovemount Garage. **Robert** (19th C.) brewer in Hawick, who took over from John George King in the 1860s.

the Wunter Fair (*thu-wun-tur-fār*) *n.* Hawick's winter fair in the 17th to 19th centuries, taking place in early November, often on the 8th. The holding of this market was a legal right of the Baron (latterly the Duke of Buccleuch). It was essentially a repeat of the May Hiring Fair (although not as extensive), with stalls etc. in the Sandbed and along the High Street. The market would run from 9 a.m. and finish at 2 p.m. It is recorded taking place on 28th October in 1675. It stopped happening in the late 19th century, although it was probably a continuation of the annual fair, which happened in late October from early times. It was during one such fair in the 1560s that the Regent Moray captured several thieves in Hawick. In the early 18th century there was also one year where there was a riot after the County officers tried to impose a tax during the fair, and a similar event later when the Officers of the Duke of Buccleuch tried to extract a tax and a riot broke out. In the mid-18th century there was a large fight at the event between the Lochmaben and Yetholm gypsies.

wunters (*wun-turz*) *n., pl.* winters. There are records and memories of several severe winters over the years. Sheep, cattle and horses suffered in great snowstorms in 1615, 1633 and 1665. The storm of early 1674 was particularly harsh ('The Thirteen Drifty Days'), wiping out many flocks. Another storm of the 17th century was known as 'The Blast o Mairch'. The winters of 1709 and 1740 were also severe, and in 1772 it was said that more than half the sheep in Scotland died. Many thousands of sheep and nearly 20 Border shepherds perished in a snowstorm of early 1794, 'the Gonial Blast', which began on January 23rd (described by the Ettrick Shepherd). A storm in 1795 never ceased for a week. Around this time the flocks were sometimes herded to lower farms in Annandale, which were largely free of snow. The storm of 1803 claimed the lives of at least 2 shepherds. A great snowstorm of 1809 held up the mail coach between Hawick and Edinburgh for 10 days. 1813/4 and 1816 were also severe winters. The winter of 1822/23 was particularly harsh, with snow lasting from Decmeber 20th until February 9th, and snowbanks of 6–10 ft in town. The winters of 1831, 1836/7 (particularly March and April), 1845, 1854/5, 1859/60, 1860/1, 1878/9, 1885/6, 1880/1 and 1895 are also recorded as being severe in the Borders. John Halliday wrote the poem 'Guid Weather's Dead' about the stormy days during the lambing season in 1845. The storm of late 1859 was quite devastating to sheep, because it came on so unexpectedly, and the winter of 1860 was also particularly calamitous for sheep in the whole of the Ettrick Forest, where lambs were destroyed to save the strength of their mothers. Other harsh winters on record in Hawick include 1900 (when there was still snow lying until May), November 1901 (when there was a storm of rain, which turned into sleet and then snow, with huge gusts of wind, doing great damage about 1400 feet) , 1903 (when there is a photo of people playing 'shinty' on the

Teviot), 1917/18, 1937 (spring), 1940 (January, with the Dean Burn waterfall frozen), 1941 (New Year, the quickest freeze-up in living memory), 1947, 1962/3 (when hay was dropped by helicopter on some remote farms), 1981 and 2018 (February/March, 'the Beast from the East').

Wuntershiel (*wun-tur-sheel*) *n.* former lands in Liddesdale, recorded in c.1376 as 'Wyntirschel', with a rental value of 13 shillings and 4 pence.

wunter-soor (*wun-tur-soor*) *n.* soft curds and butter mixed together and eaten on bread – 'Winter, winter-sour, curds and butter mixed together, and laid on bread, or eaten with it by way of Kitchen, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

wun the kirn (*wun-thu-kirn*) *v., arch.* to complete the harvesting, cut down the last handful of grain (noted by J. Jamieson and E.C. Smith; see also **wun**).

wun't've (*wun'-uv*) *contr.* won't've, will not have.

wun within (*wun-wi-thin*) *v., arch.* to be allowed inside – 'I mysel', this full hauf-year an' mair, Hae no' could win within the meeting door' [JoHa].

wuppen (*wu-pin*) *v., arch.* to open – 'The door wuppen't' [GW] (noted by J.A.H. Murray; also **wappen**).

wur (*wur*) *v.* were – 'oh ee wur, wur ee?' (used emphatically; cf. **were** and **war**).

wurble (*wur-bul*) *v., arch.* to wriggle, crawl, twist about like a worm (noted by E.C. Smith).

wurble (*wur-bul*) *v., arch.* to croon, warble.

the wurbles (*thu-wur-bulz*) *n., arch.* a condition of cattle and similar animals, caused by a swelling on the back, caused by the larvae of the gadfly.

wurblin (*wur-blin*) *n., arch.* joining together of threads by twisting the ends, contentious wrangling or patching up of a quarrel – 'A' the warpings, an' wurblings, an' queer pawkie trade, That slides on the way o' a man wi' a maid' [JoHa].

wurlin (*wur-lin*) *n., arch.* a stunted creature, especially a child or animal that has not grown fully.

wurn (*wurn, wōrn*) *pp., arch.* worn – '... an' mak' firm thine heirskep whan it was wurn wearie' [HSR], '... an skluiffin shuin wurn inti bauchels' [ECS], '... gien iz the weel-wurn hail: 'It's a grand-day!' ' [ECS] (past participle form of **weer**, as alternative to the more English 'woarn' or 'worn'; cf. the past tense **wuir**).

wurni see **werni**

wurp (*wurp*) *v., arch.* to complain, grumble, fret – 'Wurpna thysel becaus o' the ill-deedie ...' [HSR], '... wurpna thysel becaus o' him wha prospirs in his waye ...' [HSR] (see also **wurpit**).

wurpie (*wur-pee*) *n., arch.* orpine, Sedum telephium (noted by J.A.H. Murray, also 'wurpie-leaf'; cf. **orpie-leaf**).

wurpit (*wur-pee', -pi'*) *adj., pp., arch.* fretful, complaining – 'We speak of a person being wurpeet (i.e. warped, perverse) in temper, but there is no infinitive corresponding' [ECS] (see **wurp**).

wurpit-lookin (*wur-pee', -pi'-loo-kin*) *adj., arch.* small and thin, having a shrivelled appearance.

wurset see **worset**

wurt (*wur', wurt*) *n., arch.* wort.

wusdom (*wuz-dum*) *n., poet.* wisdom – 'O Lord, howe moniefald ar thy warks! in wusdoom hest thou mæde thame a'...' [HSR], '... for she cam' frae the outtermaist pairts o' the yirth til hear the wusdom o' Solomon' [HSR].

wush (*wush*) *v.* to wish – '... let thame be drein bakwairds, an' putten til shæme that wush me ill' [HSR], '... thaye hae mair nor hairt coude wush' [HSR], 'A wush a could git back ti Hawick this June', ' 'Wush-ee-war-heres' cam threh Austrieh, Switzerland, an France' [HEx1965], '... If they've a mind to burst their braces, Aa wush them joy' [DH], '... I'm also wushin' am no deid be then' [MB], 'A yaised ti could sei the Horse frae here and A wush A still could!' [IWL], '... when every bit o iz was wushin A was followin' ma Cornet up the Nipknowes' [IWL], *n.* a wish – 'if ee hed threi wushes, what wud they be?', 'Delicht thysel alsua in the Lord; an' he sall gie thee the wushes o' thine hairt' [HSR], 'Dinna gie, O Lord, the wicket his wushes ...' [HSR].

wusht (*wusht*) *pp.* wished.

wusp (*wusp*) *n.* a wisp.

wusp (*wusp*) *n., arch.* a cord made from twisted straw – 'The spindle, which was frequently of wood, was always thought to run most freely in a strae wisp ...' [HAST1868], *v.* to put a wisp of straw into over-sized boots in order to make them more comfortable, especially for farm work (also **wisp**).

the Wusp (*thu-wusp*) *n.* local pronunciation for Wisp Hill (see **the Wisp**).

wuss (*wus*) *v., arch.* to wish – 'Aih, Doctor, I wuss ye hadna telled us till the afternoon, aw'll get nae guid o' the preaching the day' [WNK], '... aw wuss aw saw ye safe back again' [RM], '... when bidding his mother farewell, exclaimed – 'Oh mother! mother! aw wuss aw'd been a

woman' ' [RM], 'O! this wearyfu', wearyfu' wrangness; That the time were here I wus . . . ' [FL] (cf. the now more common **wush**).

wuss (*wus*) *n., arch.* juice, moisture (noted by J. Jamieson).

wut (*wut*) *n.* wit (see also **wuts**).

wutch (*wuch*) *n.* a witch – 'Mossy haughs where 'wutches' flit Primrose glades where artists sit . . . ' [TK], '. . . It needs na a wutch to tell How the blessing wad come to oorsel' [FL].

the Wutch (*thu-wuch*) *n.* nickname for **Helen Elliot** of Jedburgh near the end of the 16th century.

wutchcraft (*wuch-krawft*) *n.* witchcraft. There were bouts of frenzied panic among the public in the Middle Ages, where individuals were seized upon as being witches and put on trial or killed by superstitious mobs. This started in earnest after the 1563 Witchcraft Act in Scotland, which was effectively part of the Reformation. The peak in prosecutions came in about the period 1590–1662, but the victimisation of eccentrics in this way did not end till well into the 18th century. Fortunately Hawick seems to have been among the more rational towns. Although there are many records of people being accused of witchcraft in Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries, there is no evidence that anyone was locally found guilty of being a witch or killed as a result of such accusations. In 1641 one of the Bailies was found guilty of attacking a woman after accusing her of witchcraft upon a deceased child and on his wife. In 1644 the Burgh Records show that Janet Scott was accused of being a witch and had to promise to present herself to the Justice-General. Suggesting someone was a witch was considered an extremely serious offence, and there are other cases of people being fined or sentenced to the stocks for such behaviour in the 17th century. 'Tranty-fit' and 'Speed o fit' are two sisters who are supposed to have lived near Goldielands and said to have been witches. Strong and independent women were often rumoured to be witches, e.g. Janet Beaton, wife of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, Jean the Ranter and Jean Hall in more recent times. The wife of Rev. James Ker, covenanter and former minister of Abbotrule, was accused of witchcraft (but 'most unjustly') in the 1680s. Nearby communities appear to have succumbed more easily to supersition, with the execution of witches said to have taken place last at Spittal-on-Rule. There are certainly records of 25 people being accused of being witches in Jedburgh, with the peak year being 1649. In 1628 'Issobell Howetsone', in Riddell and 'Katharine Leithame' were tried in Selkirk, and in 1629 the J.Ps. of Selkirkshire were given permission to try 9 people for witchcraft. The accounts of the Chamberlain of Scott of Buccleuch contain an entry for 'a commissioun for burneing of witches in Eckfurd' in 1650. Selkirk also burned to death Agnes Lawson for witchcraft in 1660 and Jean Taylor, wife of James Scott, junior teacher at Selkirk School, was held for witchcraft, but released in 1662. There are records of a number of further accusations and trials in Selkirk, including at least 2 women from Lilliesleaf in 1650. It was said that in 'Ancrum the operation of 'scoring' – drawing blood from the forehead – was performed on a reputed witch so late as 1775 or 1776'. A legend spoken of in the 19th century tells of the wife of the Schoolmaster called Brown drowning him with the help of her associates, who cavorted drunkenly in the grounds of the Abbey. Langholm used to drown its witches at a place called the 'Grieve', possibly at the confluence of the Ewes with the Esk. Local methods used to ward off the effects of witchcraft include affixing branches of the rowan or alderwood to stables, etc., tying scarlet thread to the horns of cattle and carrying around an ear of wheat. An article on tales of local witches, written by 'A.M., Hawick' (probably Alexander Miller), appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine of 1820; it contains a story about the Devil cavorting with witches at Allanhaugh, among other anecdotes. In 1861 W.N. Kennedy described how witchcraft was blamed for the death of a cow on a local farm, with the farmer and neighbours cutting out the heart and throwing it into a bush to be burned, only for those assembled to be scared by a hare jumping out of the bush! A tale is told (in the 1914 'Highways and Byways of the Border', repeated from the 1820 article) of an old woman in Teviotdale (no specific location given) who was believed to have appeared as a greyhound trying to rescue the heart of a horse (which died as a result of witchcaraft) from the fire, and was later herself burned in the same fire when she failed to recite the Lord's Prayer.

Wutch Craigs (*wuch-krāgz*) *n.* Witch Craigs, small craggy area to the west of Kirkton, lying roughly between Sunnyside farm and Kirkton Hill. It reaches a height of 254 m (the origin of the name is unknown).

Wutches Camp (*wu-cheez-kawmp*) *n.* former name somewhere to the east of Crumhaugh Hill. A decorated spindle whorl found here is in the Museum, and this is the only known reference

to the name. It was described when exhibited in 1856 as an 'amulet or charm found near the head of the Loan, at a spot called the Witch's Camp', and said to be made of sandstone with runes; when donated to the Museum by Charles Turnbull in 1858 it was 'Witches' Camp, head of Loan'. In more detail the location was described as 'the witches camp, between the head of the New Manse Field and Drumlanrig place'. It was also stated in 1858 that another amulet was found in the same place a couple of months later.

wutches-gait (*wu-cheez-gāt', wi-cheez-gāt'*) *n., arch.* the offspring of a witch, used contemptuously or tauntingly – 'Margaret Oliver was fined 50/s for calling Isabell Scott, witchesgait and saying that she devoored her awine child . . . ' [BR1658], 'A party is fined 'for giving unraverent language to the present bailie, and calling him witches gait' [JW1674], '. . . and called him witches-gate, answered, that they might hold their peace of that, for it was reported their sister was ane of that sort' [BR1678] (also 'witchesgait', 'wutch's gett', etc.).

wutches' knots (*wu-cheez-nots*) *n., pl., arch.* tangled branches resembling bird's nests, usually on bushes or birch trees.

wutches' pipes (*wu-cheez-pīps*) *n., pl., arch.* old clay pipes found in the countryside, once believed to have been used and discarded by witches – '. . . when they were children they commonly found them in the moudiwarts, and called them witches' pipes, for the had a belief that these legendary beings smoked on them and then buried them' [JAHM], 'The really ancient pipes, in addition to the name Pech, were also known as Witch or Fairy pipes' [WOL].

wutches' thimmle (*wu-cheez-thi-mul*) *n., arch.* the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea, especially its flower – '. . . the mother went to the crags, and pulled some witches thimbles, or foxglove (Digitalis purpurea,) a plant that still grows very plentifully upon them' [EM1820].

wutchy (*wu-chee*) *n., arch.* a kind of tortoiseshell butterfly – 'An a wutchy-butterflei was makin the maist o its grand bat, jikkerin aboot threh flooer ti flooer' [ECS].

wuth (*wuth*) *n., adj., arch.* worth, e.g. in phrases like 'hapennywuth'.

wuth (*wuth*) *adj., arch.* mentally deranged, off one's head – 'A lilteet a sang an whewed an yuooted, leike as Ad gane wuth' [ECS].

wutha (*wu-thaw*) *adv., poet.* withal – 'Let the wicket fa' in thair ain nette, quhile I wutha' gang free' [HSR].

wuther (*wu-thur*) *v.* to wither – 'For a' the waesome tale ye've tell'd, Her freedom's no' yet doom'd to wuther' [JoHa], '. . . his leefe alsua sallna wuther' [HSR], 'For thaye sall sune be cutet doun like the gerse, an' wuther as the green yirb' [HSR].

wuthert (*wu-thur'*) *pp., poet.* withered – '. . . an' I am wuthiret like gerse' [HSR], . . . an' becaus they had nae rute they wutheret awa' [HSR] (also **withert**).

wuthhaud (*wuth-hawd*) *v., poet.* to withhold – '. . . nae guid thing wull he wuthhaud frae thame that gang uprichtlie' [HSR], '. . . an' wuthhaudna frae us thy salvatione' [HSR].

wuthin (*wu-thin*) *perp., poet.* within – 'O my God, my saul is casen doun wuthin me . . . ' [HSR], 'The King's douchter is a' glorious wuthin . . . ' [HSR].

wuthooten (*wuth-oo-ten*) *adv., prep., poet.* without, lacking – '. . . ay, an' I hae deliferet him that wuthouten caus is mine enimie' [HSR], 'Thaye rin an' mak' thamesel's readie wuthouten my faut . . . ' [HSR] see the more common **withooten**).

wutness (*wu'-nis*) *n., arch.* a witness – 'hei's a bit wutless is a wutness, is hei no?', 'Fause wutnissis did ræise up: thaye laid til myi charge things that I kennetna' [HSR], '. . . O Israel, an' I wull beær wutniss agayne thee . . . ' [HSR].

wuts (*wuts*) *n., pl.* wits – '. . . an' ar at the en' o' their wuts' [HSR], 'He was fley'd oot o' his wuts' [GW], ' 'Twas plain he hadna a' his wuts, And had a fight to fill his guts . . . ' [JCG], 'O that the gruntlebogs and wirricows Wadna addle my wuts . . . ' [DH].

wutter (*wu'-ur*) *n., arch.* an otter.

wutter (*wu'-ur*) *n., arch.* a caustic or irritable person, *v., arch.* to grumble, mutter to oneself.

wuz (*wuz*) *v.* was – 'it wuz so' (see also **was**).

wuzened (*wu-zind*) *adj., pp.* wizened, shrivelled – 'His skin was wuzzen'd, unfizzen'd, and broon, He'd a humph on his back as big as Paddy's balloon' [JoHa], 'Nae mair his waefu', wuzen'd face, His spare and spankless form ye'll trace' [RM] (also written 'wuzzened').

wuzlie (*wuz-lee*) *adj., arch.* having a pinched face, stunted in growth, unhealthy looking – 'A wuzlie body, one whose face is meagre or much shrivelled, Roxb.' [JoJ] (also **woslie**).

wuzni (*wuz-ni*) *pp.* wasn't, was not – 'hei says hei wuzni even there' (this form always follows the pronoun, cf. **wuzzent**.

wuzzen (*wu-zin*) *pp.* wasn't, was not – 'it was yow, wuzzen eet?' (short form of **wuzzent**; also **wassen**.

wuzzent (*wu-zin'*) *pp.* wasn't, was not – 'wuzzent that the Cornet in yon green coat?' (this form always precedes the pronoun, cf. **wuzni** which always follows the pronoun).

WWI see **the Great War**

WWII see **the Saicond World War**

Wyhenes (*wheenz*) *n.* **John** (13th/14th C.) recorded as 'John del Wyhenes' on the inquest of 1303/4 for inheritance of the half barony of Wilton. It seems reasonable to suppose that he was a local man, like the others. Note that he is separate from John (or perhaps Henry) of Whames, who was also on the jury. It is possible that his lands were Weens, but there are probably other possibilities.

Wylie (*wī-lee*) *n.* **David** (19th C.) resident of Teviothead Parish. He married Isobella Irvine and their children included: Andrew (b.1851); Betsy (b.1853); and James (b.1854). **Elizabeth** (16th C.) holder of a particate of land on the north side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. Her name is given as 'Bessie [or Besses] Weile'. **John** (17th C.) resident at Leahaugh in Castleton Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls in 1694. His surname appears to be written 'weilij'. 1840 and is recorded as Minto Schoolmaster on the 1841 census. **John** (b.c.1815) Schoolmaster at Minto. He took over from William Grant, who had given the school a very strong reputation. He started in about 1840 and is recorded as Minto Schoolmaster on the 1841 census. He was living with Jane, who must have been either his wife or sister. **John** (b.1836/7) from Canonbie, he was a ploughman at Broughshankfoot in Teviothead Parish in 1861. His wife was Agnes (from Hawick) and their children included James (b.1859/60). **Margaret** (16th C.) joint tenant, along with Margaret Oliver, in the part of the lands of Wylie's Hill in Jedforest, according to a rental roll of 1541. It may be that she was connected to the family who gave their name to this farm. Her name is recorded as 'Mergrete Wyle'. **Matthew** (19th C.) resident of Roberton Parish. He married Jane Anderson and their son William was baptised in 1851. **Ninian** 'Ringan' (16th C.) recorded in 1544 on a list of Scotsmen who swore allegiance to Henry VIII. He is listed as 'Ranyon Wille of Wylleshill', among Olivers of Jedforest and others, although it is unclear where his lands were. **Rev. Robert** (17th/18th C.) son of Thomas, minister of Kirkcudbright. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1668, and became tutor to the Douglases of Cavers. He was tutor at Ochiltree in 1676 and governor for Francis Lord Semple in 1678. In 1679 he was imprisoned for several weeks in Glasgow (presumably as part of the Revolution). He went overseas with some of his pupils, but returned to go on trial before the General meeting of Presbyterians of 1687. He was ordained at Wheathope in 1690 and became minister at Yarrow. That same year he was a member of the General Assembly and also the Commission for Visiting Schools. He was presented to Ashkirk Parish in 1690 and ordained there in 1691. There is a letter of 1691 from 'R. Wyllie, Wooll, to Tarras' (i.e. to Scott of Harden) saying that he hopes the Rev. Shiels could be kept in the area by offering him Wilton Parish until Roberton is re-erected. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1692 and translated to Hamilton in that year. He was still alive in 1709. **William** (17th C.) tenant in Belses who was among the men declared as fugitives in 1684 for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **William** (17th C.) cottar at Appletreehall according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. His surname appears to be written 'Willie'. **William** (b.c.1800) from Fife, he was a tailor at Commonside Bankhead in 1841, 1851 and 1861. He married Agnes Helm and their children included: Janet (b.1826); William (b.1829); Helen (b.1831); Nichola; and Mary (b.1841) (also spelled 'Wyllie').

Wylie's Dub (*wī-leez-dub*) *n.* former name for the area immediately east of what is now Beaconsfield Terrace, forming part of the northern boundary of the Common at Myreslawgreen. It belonged to Bailie Turnbull at the time of the Division. Roughly the same piece of land may be recorded in Hawick's first existing sasine, when Alexander Scott sold it to James Scott. It is mentioned in the 1767 description of the boundaries of the Common (when it belonged to Bailie Turnbull) and is marked on Wood's 1824 map (variously referred to as 'Willies Dub' and 'Weylys Dub', or just 'the Dub', it is 'Weylys Dub' in 1767; it may be the same as 'Bridgehaugh'; it was presumably marshy at one time).

Wylie's Hill (*wī-leez-hil*) *n.* lands in Jedforest listed being valued at 25 shillings in the Exchequer Rolls in 1538 and 1539. In 1541 part of the lands were tenanted by Margaret Oliver and Margaret Wylie, paying 25s yearly, another part by Margaret Oliver, paying 12s 6d yearly and a last part by Robert Oliver, paying 12s 6d yearly. It is

possible that the farm was named shortly before this period and connected to the family of this same Margaret Wylie. 'Wille of Wylleshill' was recorded in 1544 along with many Olivers and others from Jedforest, but it is unclear exactly where his lands were (it is 'Wylishill' in 1538 and 1539 and 'Wyleishil' in 1541).

Wylie's Pile (*wī-leez-pīl*) *n.* location marked on a map of part of Lilliesleaf Parish in 1766. It is unclear what sort of feature is labelled, but it is to the southeast of Raperlaw farmhouse, perhaps near the modern Wellrig Strip.

Wyltoun (*wil-toon*) *n.* variant of **Wulton**, recorded in a document of 1453 involving Milsington and Wester Heap.

wynd (*wīnd*) *n.* a narrow, often twisting road leading off a main street – 'Auld Hawick my dreams are all of thee, Thy storied wynds and streets' [RHL], 'There's a silence in the cobbled wynds . . . ' [JYH], 'What though at times the moorland mist Creeps up by wynd and street' [RSC], 'The mirth o' the glen and the warmth o' the shieling Are broucht to the wynds o' the grey toun again' [WL].

the Wynd (*thu-wīnd*) *n.* informal name for **the Kirk Wynd** – 'And Jess McVeetie offered, up the Wynd, The grandest sticky taffee in the toun' [WL]. In earlier times the same name may have applied to what was known as **Horsleyhill's Wynd** and became **Walter's Wynd** – 'John Scott smith in ye Wynd' [PR1718].

the Wynd (*thu-wīnd*) *n.* street in Denholm, leading off the west side of the Green towards Denholm Mill. The local fire brigade used to be based here.

the Wynd (*thu-wīnd*) *n.* lane that runs from Lilliesleaf village directly down to the Ale Water.

Wyndburgh (*wind-bu-ru*) *n.* alternative spelling for **Windburgh**, a hill near the head of the Slitrig valley.

Wyndburgh (*wind-bu-ru*) *n.* racehorse, trained locally by Ken Oliver. The horse was well-known for coming in the top 4 in the Grand National on 4 separate occasions (2nd in 1957, 4th in 1958, 2nd again in 1959 and again in 1962). Most famously it managed to hold on to 2nd place in 1959, with jockey Tim Brookshaw effectively riding the end of the race bareback after his stirrup leather broke at Bechers. The horse was retired at Hassendeanbank along with its beloved friend, a donkey. A nearby house was named after it.

Wyndheid (*wīnd-heed*) *n.* former name for an area in Hawick. It may have referred to the top of the Kirk Wynd, or the top of what became Walter's Wynd, or perhaps both.

Wyndheid (*wīnd-heed*) *n.* nickname of several Scotts around the early years of the 18th century, presumably all of the same family, including Archibald, George, John, Robert and Walter.

Wyndis see **Weens**

Wynzehope (*win-zup*) *n.* former name for lands in Glenkerry on Tima Water. These were exchanged in 1415 for Bellendean by Robert Scott of Rankilburn, with the monks of Melrose Abbey. This is probably the same as the modern 'Winghope' on the eastern side of the Tima valley (written 'wynzehope' in 1415).

the Wyoming Silver Challenge Cup (*thu-wI-ō-min-sil-vur-chaw-linj-kup*) *n.* trophy presented by Wyoming Hawick Exiles Club in 1909 and competed for in a 1 mile relay race at the Common-Riding Games. The Wyoming callants also contributed £15 for a horse racing or other event in 1910, and as a result the American Handicap was renamed the Wyoming Handicap.

wyre (*wī-ur*) *n.* a wire (note the triphthong).

the Wyre Brig (*thu-wīr-brig*) *n.* former light footbridge over the Slitrig opposite St. Mary's Church, indicated in a painting of 1813. It was probably destroyed in the 1846 flood and replaced with a wooden footbridge, recorded in the 1846 Town Treasurer's accounts as 'Wooden Bridge at Kirk Wynd Foot'. This in turn was replaced by the SlitrigCrescent Bridge in 1864.

wyre-worm (*wī-ur-wurm*) *n., arch.* a kind of grub that attacks grain – 'Wire-worm, A sort of crustaceous grub, of a yellow colour, which destroys grain by eating the stalks underground, viewed as another name for Cut-worm, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

wyse see **wice**

wysen (*wī-, wee-, wi-zin*) *n., arch.* the throat, windpipe – 'Does your wame trow your wizen cuttit?' [JoJ], 'With some sharp knife, or razor dight, Presumes to nick his wyson' [JR], 'By crackin' t'ye in this odd-fashion'd way, It creeps sae natural up a youthfu' weezon' [JoHa], 'Sae he fingered awa' at her weezen a while, And then he performed a wizard-like feat . . . ' [TCh], 'Whan naigs an troopers – the deed-ruckle glutherin i ther weizants – war cowpeet inti ilka seike' [ECS], the gullet, especially in phrases referring to impatience for food – 'Is your guts thinkin' your wizen's cuttit?' [GW], (there are several spelling variants, including 'weezen', 'weizant', 'wisen', 'wizen' and 'wyson').

wysen wynd (*wī-zin-wīnd*) *n., arch.* the gullet.

wyte (*wī', wīt*) *v., arch.* to blame, accuse – '...Joost wyte thysel' for fateing me the sphere O' rustic life ...' [JoHa], 'It was a' their neebor's wite That life was mair black than white' [FL], *n., arch., poet.* blame, fault, responsibility – 'It is ordainit that no person that is to be marryit set their bridall till the minister be first advertiset; otherways, umql. they be disappointit, no wytt to ye minister' [Ash1641], 'The blithe birds sing This Aprile night, And why they sing Is nae my wyte' [DH] (also written 'wite' and 'wytt').

x (*eks*) *n.* there are no peculiarly Hawick (or even Scottish) words that start with 'x'.

y- (*y*) *prefix* sound appended to the starts of some words in Hawick – '...the Hawick speech has the y development in such words as ...yirth (= earth), yirl (= early), yit (= oat), etc.' [ECS] (perhaps developing from an earlier diphthong sounds, this seems to have disappeared).

-y (*ee*) *suffix* used to form adjectives, perhaps more commonly adopted than in standard English – 'A overheard a wuman in Dorwards telling her pal that she wasni verra 'dried-flooery'. Owre the festive period ee might weel hear somebody sayin they irni 'Christmas cakey' or declarin thumsel ti be no verra 'ginger-winey' ' [IWL] (the prefix **-ie** is more common in Scots than '-y').

ya (*yu, ya*) *pron.* you – 'ya muckle lump', 'oh, ya bummie!' (used interjectionally; see also **yih**).

ya (*ya*) *adj., n., arch.* one – 'Ma airms flew ya' way an' ma elbows another' [HAST1868] (cf. **yeh**).

Yadd Linn (*yawd-lin*) *n.* small stream in the upper Slitrig valley, joining the Lang Burn between Shankend and Shankendshiels. There was formerly a footbridge there.

yae see **yeh**

yaff (*yawf*) *n., arch.* a cheeky or talkative youngster, a puny child, weakling, *v.* to yelp (said of a dog), to talk cheekily, chatter.

ya-ho (*ya-hō*) *interj.* cry used to get someone's attention – 'Ya-ho there, Hardie Wat, Ya-ho Colin, Dan – Ya-ho' [JEDM]. It was also the catch phrase of Jim 'Tio' Anderson.

yaiblins see **yiblins**

Yair (*yār*) *n.* house a few miles north of Selkirk, overlooking the Tweed. It was originally built around 1580 by the Kers, this branch holding the hereditary office of coroners of Selkirkshire. They are buried in Melrose Abbey with the inscription 'Here lies the race of the House of Zair'. The lands were Crown lands from about 1456, assigned to William Ker from at least 1476 and passing to his son William in the 1490s. They were still Crown lands in 1502. In 1494/5 John Scott in Tushielaw was allowed to 'compone' for crimes including stealing 60 sheep, 3 oxen, 4 cows and another 20 sheep from there. In 1535 Robert Scott of Allanhaugh was found not guilty of stealing 200 sheep from here (among other crimes). It was still Crown land in 1541, occupied by Thomas Ker, paying £40 yearly. The Laird of Yair was listed among 'Landit Men' of Scotland in about 1590. It was listed among the principal houses of Selkirkshire in an account of 1649. The estate was acquired by the Ruthven family in 1736 and then went to the Pringles. The name is used for the estate and surrounding area, which once covered about 4 miles along the banks of the Tweed. The nearby bridge over the Tweed dates from 1760; it was built as part of the turnpike road from Selkirk to Edinburgh and would have been on the main route from Hawick to Edinburgh until about 50 years later. The lands were sold by Pringle of Whytbank to the Duke of Buccleuch in 1758, but the house was reacquired by Alexander Pringle of Whytbank in 1784 (apparently for the same amount as the Duke had paid for it, in order to return it to its ancient owners) and rebuilt in 1788/9. Robert Horsburgh lived there in the 1790s – 'From Yair which hills so closely bind, Scarce can the Tweed his passage find, Though much he fret, and chafe, and toil 'Till all his eddying currents boil' [SWS], 'O, the vale o' the Tweed is bonny Frae Yair to auld Elibank ...' [FL] (also sometimes 'the Yair', it was formerly written 'le Yar', 'le Yare', 'Yaire', 'Yare', 'Yhair', 'Yhare', 'Zar', 'Zare', etc.).

yaird (*yārd*) *n.* a yard, piece of enclosed ground attached to a building – 'oo yaised ti play in the yaird ahint the Store', '...ane tenement of land bak and fore with the yaird thairof liand in Hawik' [SPB1579], 'Item, giff any nichbour mindes to big ane thorn hedge in his yaird ...' [BR1640], '...destroying of yr goods, as corne standing, or kaill, or oyr plants and fruits growing in yr yairds ...' [BR1701], '...the Sacrament of our Lord should be administered after ye gathering in of ye corn to ye farm yeards' [PR1716], specifically a kirkyard – '...To see auld Dauvit's heidstane In a lirk o' St. Mary's Yaird' [DH] (also spelled 'yeard' etc.; note that **yird** is used fairly interchangeably).

yaird (*yārd*) *n.* a yard of length, i.e. 3 feet – 'a yaird's aboot threi inch shy o a metre' (**yird** is used interchangeably; in earlier centuries a 'yard' might also be used to mean a square yard and hence was used as a unit of area).

the Yaird Back (*thu-yārd-bawk*) *n.* alternative name sometimes used for the **Back o the Yairds** – '... and cast stones into the water at the Yard-back, the Coble Pool, and Wilton Dam [HAST1866].

Yair Hoose see **Yair**

Yairlside (*yā-rul-sīd*) *n.* former variant of **Earlside**, presumably reflecting the common pronunciation in the 17th century.

yairm (*yārm*) *v., arch.* to whine, wail.

yairn (*yārn*) *n., arch.* yarn – '... And the yairns whussle throwe the hecks' [WL].

yaise (*yāz*) *v.* to use – 'yaise yer een wumman', 'deh yaise yer sleeve is a hankie', 'John Broon yaised ti make an sell spunks' [RM], 'That a man or wumin should bei sae misguided as tae yase the occasion for a debauch shouldna bei laid at the door o' the festival' [BW1939], 'This great tongue o oors is dyin oot ... but let us a resolve ti dae oor bit ti preserve eet be yaisin eet whenever oo can' [IWL], 'A was amazed at the amount o folk that still yaise snuff' [MA] (also written 'yase'; note that the noun form is usually **yiss**).

yaised (*yāzd, yāst*) *adj., pp.* used – 'A'm no yaised ti aa they new-fangled things', 'The grey auld toon be Teviotside, Where a' ma forebears yaised ti bide' [IWL] (also spelled 'yaist'; cf. **yissed**, and note that the combination 'yaised ti' is often pronounced *yāz-ti*).

yaist see **yaised**

yaisual (*yāsh-yul*) *adj.* usual – '... got up ti the yaisual ploys o' a' the West End laddies' [??].

yaisually (*yāsh-yu-lee*) *adv.* usually – 'A yaisually dae ma washin on a Mondi', '... 'Ye'll no ken this yin son, it's no the yin oo yaisually dae', aye bit hei hednae reckon'd on oor Adie' [IHS] (also written 'yaisially').

yalla see **yalli**

yallae see **yalli**

yallanger (*yaw-lang-ur*) *n., arch.* an insulting term of uncertain meaning – '... in calling the said Wm. Scott a 'yallanger', which occasioned the committing of blood' [BR1673].

yalli (*yaw-li, -la*) *adj.* yellow – 'the yalli yin's worth twae points an the green yin's threi', '... kiveret wi' siller, an' her feathers wi' yallo gowd' [HSR], 'The broon thing's mair uise as the yallih' [ECS], 'When yalla-girdit beis Gar yin turn an look ...' [DH], ' 'My boy', said Jims, 'I'm oot o' that eenow, Wull yalla ribbon dae insteed?' [WL] (also spelled 'yalla', 'yallae' and 'yallih'; the final vowel sound varies; cf. the now more common **yelli**).

yalli-gillion (*yaw-li-gi-lee-in*) *n., arch.* the yellow-hammer (also 'yalli-gillim'; cf. **yalla yorlin**).

yallises (*yaw-li-seez*) *n., arch.* yellows, a disease affecting sheep, jaundice (note the peculiar double plural).

yalli yite (*yaw-li-yī'*) *n., arch.* the yellow-hammer (cf. **yalla yorlin**).

yalli yorlin (*yaw-li-yor-lin*) *n., arch.* the yellow-hammer, Emberiza citrinella – 'Nor have I mentioned many others ... the yellow hammer (our yellow yorlin) ...' [PJE], 'An a feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen, hippin alang the deike' [ECS] (cf. **yalli-gillion** and **yalla yite**).

Yallop (*yaw-lup*) *n.* **Jack** Acting Father to Haig Hinton in 1976. He was 1514 Club President in 1980.

yammer (*yaw-mur*) *v.* to talk continuously, to chatter loudly, to groan, whine, complain, murmur – 'But yammeret on in thair tents, an' herkenetna untill the voyce o' the Lord' [HSR], 'Let ithers brood ower loss an' gain, Or yammer ower imagined pain' [WP], 'Jock's ghost cam yammerin Yammerin doon Fu o indignation For on the site o his strang to'er They built a railway station ...' [DH].

yank (*yangk*) *n., arch.* a sudden severe blow, buffet, especially with the hand – 'Far an' near was heard the yank' [JoHo], 'To tak one a yank, to give such a blow; as 'I'll tak you a yank o' the chafts' [JoJ], "... i.e., a yank i' the chafts was estimated at 50s, and a bluidy nose at £5' [WNK].

yank (*yangk*) *v., arch.* to cut bread in large slices.

yankee (*yang-kee*) *n., arch.* a kind of cloth-cropping machine, invented in America – 'The 'perpetual', a series of spiral edges fastened on a small roller, under which the cloth passes, and by means of which the cropping is now performed, is, as the common name 'Yankee' implies, an American invention' [DMW].

yankin (*yang-kin*) *adj., arch.* active, pushing, vigorous – 'Yanking, active; ushing; Expl. as synon. with throwgaun, Teviotd.' [JoJ].

yap (*yawp*) *adj., arch.* eager, active – 'The steeds they were as yorlyns yappe, They steevely stecht their mawe ...' [JTe], 'Like as ane lion that is yaup for his praye ...' [HSR], 'All they said to him was 'Willie, is the pony yap the day' ...' [WiS], having a keen apetite, hungry – '... Caleb came to a dead halt, and, ... said – 'Awm gey yap enow, an' wad be nae the waur o' a chack' ' [WNK], 'Bit A was yap now, tui; no a beite o meat hed a etten threh ma brekfist' [ECS] (also written 'yaup').

yap (*yawp*) *n., arch.* a shrill, sharp call, *v.* to make a shrill, sharp call, to talk in thin piping tones (especially said of birds), to whine (especially applied to children) – 'Yaup, to whine; applied to the querulous cry of a child, Roxb. Gall.' [JoJ] (also written 'yaup'; not clearly distinct from English, but noted by E.C. Smith).

yare (*yār*) *n., poet.* ready, alert – 'Yeoman yare and baron bold' [HSR].

yarm (*yarm*) *adj., arch.* to beg persistently, complain peevishly (noted by J. Sibbald).

Yarrow (*ya-rō, -ri*) *n.* village situated on the Yarrow Water, with a church dating from c.1642 built by the Covenanters, and an early Christian stone nearby dating from the 5th or 6th centuries. Also the name for the surrounding parish of Selkirkshire, bounded on the south by Ettrick Parish and to the east by Selkirk. The ancient name of the parish was St. Mary's of the Lowes. The Parish was once quite extensive, but lost portions to Caddonfoot and Kirkhope in the mid-19th century. The area around there is known for its beauty, as well as for its battles, and is featured in many ballads – 'Yarrow's dowie dens may be Graced wi' elfish fantasy' [TK], 'The Border lass sings it in strains sweet tho' sad, On the banks of the Ettrick or Yarrow' [WS] (perhaps from Galeic for 'rough'; it was formerly sometimes 'Jarrowe' and similar; it is 'Yharow' in 1426).

the Yarrow (*thu-ya-rō, -ri*) *n.* popular name for **Yarrow Witter** – 'He told a tale that was common word With the Yarrow laird and the Ettrick herd' [WHO].

Yarrow Feus (*ya-rō-, ya-ri-fewz*) *n.* hamlet located on Yarrow Water about a mile southwest of Yarrow village.

Yarrow Kirk (*ya-rō-, ya-ri-kirk*) *n.* church in the Yarrow valley, serving the parish, which was amalgamated with St. Mary's and Deuchar. In early times the parish was referred to as 'the Forest'. Administration along with neighbouring parishes changed over the centuries, and in 1650 the former parish of Rankilburn was disjoined from Yarrow and annexed to Ettrick. The earliest church in the parish was the kirk of St. Mary's of the Lowes, near the north end of St. Mary's Loch. The first church in Yarrow village stood to the east of the present one, on a small stream (and may have been called Deuchar Chapel). The present church was built in 1640, alterered in 1772, and with major renovations in 1826. It was gutted by fire in 1926, but restored. A sun-dial dating from 1640 is inscribed 'Watch & Pray, Time is short'. The parson in the 1290s was Edmund of Letham. Around 1484 the rector there was Alexander, brother of Patrick Murray of Falahill. James Scott was minister 1607–34, who was rebuked for drunkenness, ill-discipline, and non-residence. William Elliot (brother of Thomas in Borthwickshiels) was minister 1641–66 and 1679–80. John Rutherford (maternal great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott) was minister there 1691–1710. Robert Russell (who married Agnes Turnbull from Hawick) was minister 1791–1847 and his son James afterwards. The minister used to receive four bolls of oatmeal annually from Hassendean, the origin of the payment being lost in time ('Yara Kirk' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map).

Yarrow Knowe (*ya-ri-now*) *n.* small hill in Liddesdale, to the south of Saughtree (it is unclear if the origin of the name is related to that of the river).

Yarrow Schuil (*ya-ri-skil*) *n.* another name for the old school at **Linfit** on Yarrow Water.

the Yarrow Stane (*thu-ya-rō-stān*) *n.* ancient Christian burial stone inscribed 'here lie buried the two sons of liberalis', dating from the 5th or 6th century, standing within a small enclosure beside Whitehope farm near Yarrow village. It is the possible location for the ballads 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow' and 'Willie's Drowned in Yarrow'. 2 other uniscribed stones lie only a few hundered yards away, called 'the Glebe Stone' and 'the Warrior's Rest'.

Yarrow Terrace (*ya-rō-te-ris*) *n.* street in the Terraces built around 1898 by Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company, and named in 1900 after the river Yarrow.

Yarrow Witter (*ya-rō-wi'-ur*) *n.* river that runs from St. Mary's Loch to join the Ettrick about 2 miles west of Selkirk. It passes through the former Ettrick Forest, with a length of about 12 miles (20 km). The first bridge over the river (near the village of Yarrow) was built around 1653, replaced in 1722, swept away in a flood of 1734 and replaced in the 1740s. James Russell wrote 'Reminiscences of Yarrow' (1886). The Yarrow valley has been popularised in the ballads 'Mary Scott, Flower of Yarrow' and 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow' – 'I dreimed a dreirie dreim last nicht; God keep us a' frae sorrow! I dreimed I pu'd the birk sae green Wi' my true love on Yarrow' [T], 'Tis better by far to leave publican's bar, And doon by the Yarrow to stray' [RF] (in the past the river was known as 'Gierua', 'Gyrwa', 'Yarou' and similar; in earlier times the name was sometimes written 'Zarrow'; 'Water of Yaro'

is recorded in 1649 and 'Yara fl.' is marked on Gordon's c.1650 map; it derives either from the Gyruii tribe, of the Fens, who may have given their name to Jarrow in Tyneside, or more likely from the Gaelic for 'rough stream').

yate (*yāt*) *n., poet.* a gate – 'And whan he cam to the fair tower yate, He shouted loud, and cried weel hie, Till out bespak auld Gibby Elliot – 'Whae's this that brings the fraye to me?' ' [T] (variant of **yett**).

yatter (*ya'-ur, ya-tur*) *v.* to chatter, talk incessantly – 'what's she yatterin on aboot now?', 'She's ay yatter-yatterin', and never devaulds' [JoJ], 'Their yatterin', like the stream goes on forever' [HNe1972], to yelp continuously – 'Collies yatterin' at their cluits' [GW], *n.* an incessant talker or complainer (cf. **yitter**).

yatterer (*ya-tur-ur*) *n., arch.* a verbose talker, constant complainer.

yatterin (*ya-tur-in*) *n., arch.* continual nagging, noisy chattering, movement of the jaws when speaking quickly – 'The yatterin' o' his chafts' [GW].

yaud (*yawd*) *n., arch.* an old horse, nag, usually a mare – 'Aw'm Pawkie Paiterson's auld grey yaud . . . ' [JSB], 'Tam was awa hame on the yaud, and if we wait on him coming back we may sing straiht on and forret till neist Sabbath day' [WNK], '. . . she called out to a boy 'to saddle the yad, an' ride to Hawick for Doctor Donglas' [WNK], 'Borrowing a yaud from a neighbouring farmer, he set off, and on reaching Berwick, sought an interview with the Prince . . . ' [HAST1870], '. . . O'er moss an' muir, an' never grumble, Tho' my auld yad should gie a stumble' [BS], 'Ma collar lay roond ma craigie as wanrestfih as branks an brecham roond a yaud' [ECS], '. . . For the Cornet's lads Are saddling their yauds To follow the banner blue' [TK], 'While every Teri lad, Striddlin' his gallant yaud . . . ' [JEDM] (also written 'yad'; the word is used by Burns, Hogg and Scott; from Middle English; cf. the little-known English word 'jade' and also **jaud**).

yaud (*yawd*) *n., arch.* a thread that has been improperly wound round the reel and is left hanging between the spokes.

the Yaud (*thu-yawd*) *n.* local nickname in use in the early 19th century.

Yaud Linns (*yawd-linz*) *n.* former name for a narrow pass and waterfall near Langburnshiels, perhaps near where the road gets closest to the river between Shankend and Langburnshiels. Graptolites have been found in the black shale here (the origin is 'linn' meaning a narrow gorge, and it said the 'yaud' comes from the resemblance to an old horse of a rock lying across the stream; it is 'Yad Linn' on the 1863 Ordnance Survey map and 'Yaud's Linn' in an 1872 Transactions article).

yauld (*yawld*) *adj., arch.* alert, nimble, strong, vigorous, sprightly – 'The young an' the auld, they were a' alike yauld, an' seem'd a' alike find o' th' dancin' . . . ' [JoHa], 'Oor faithers leev'd, were yauld an' strang . . . ' [JoHa], 'O, Tammas the Tipp, as I ken that ye're yauld, And I think it wad mak' me some better . . . ' [JTe], 'And she lap sae yald, and spanged sae hich, Her rigging banes did rattle' [JTe], 'She was a yauld and willint bitch As ever lap ower hedge and ditch' [JH], 'Auld Britain's sons are yet fu' yauld, We trow they weel could bide a whuther' [JoHa], 'These men, stout and young and yauld as they were . . . ' [HSR], 'Puir beast! how different is they plicht Sin' aince ye boundit, yauld an' licht . . . ' [JJ], 'Masel' an' twae as yauld young fallows as ye wad hae seen . . . ' [BCM1881], 'Eh whow! the glamourie an' micht That ane sae dune, sae auld, Should, in a veesion o' the nicht, Be young again, an' yauld' [ECB], 'There are no 'Yauld, bang fallows' or 'Muckle leash fallows' now-a-days' [JTu], 'The air is frosty and the ground is cauld, But Davie's heart is warm – his legs are yauld' [HNo], 'A wiry wee cratur and yauld. Wi' his bundle and shears At the guidwife he speirs Gin we're aa keepin' clear o' the cauld' [WL] (also written 'yald'; the origin is unknown).

yauldness (*yawld-nis*) *n., arch.* sprightliness, vigour – '. . . for a *richt* Nibbie has aye a kinnin' o' the yauldness o' life left in't' [DH].

yaup see **yap**

yclept (*i-klept*) *pp., poet.* named, called – 'These are some of the acts that are yclept rights of the Duke of Buccleuch' [RW].

ye (*thu*) *article, arch.* form of 'the', common in Burgh and Parish Records before the mid-18th century – '. . . for cutting of William Elliot, merchand, with ane sword in ye head' [BR1669], '. . . the Moderator and Kirk Session earnestly desire that the school might be built in anie other convenient place, seeing the pews had suffered a considerable loss by ye scholars breaking ye same' [PR1683], 'Accompt of ye colelction and disbursements since ye death of Mr Alexr. Orrok, our minister, who deceased April 23d 1711' [PR1711] (this form became common in print, because of the similarity of the letter 'y' to the Old English 'thorn' symbol for *th*; it was never pronounced *yee*').

ye (*yee, yu*) *pron., arch., poet.* you – 'The streets ye kent when ye were bairns . . . ' [WL], ' 'Safe oot, Safe in', my Border lads! And safely win ye hame' [RSC], 'Ye may ken I was born and bred i' the Loan . . . ' [DH] (this is often written, to conform with general Scots, even when the more common local pronunciation **ee** is meant).

yea see **yeh**

yeagle (*yee-gul*) *n., poet.* an eagle – 'For whare-saeevir the traik is, ther wull the yeagles be geth-eret thegither' [HSR].

year (*yeer*) *n.* a year, note that the singular form is often used for the plural – 'they were members for twal year', 'it was a few year ago', '. . . aye, no e'en to Jean Rae, ma ain wife, for twae or thrie year after we were married' [BCM1880], 'It's an awfu' lot mair than fifty year But aw'll never forget 'Foosty Broon' ' [AY], 'I've lambed this fifty year or mair, and what I'll tell ye's true, I swear' [TD].

yearn (*yern*) *v., arch.* to coagulate (said of milk; cf. **yirn**).

yearnin (*yer-nin*) *n., arch.* rennet (noted by J. Jamieson).

yearnin-bag (*yer-nin-bawg*) *n., arch.* a bag, usually made of a calf's stomach, used to curdle milk.

Yeavering Bell (*yee-ver-in-bel*) *n.* peak in Northumberland National Park, above the village of Yeavering, west of Wooler (and not too far from Flodden), reaching a height of 1,182 ft (361 m). On its summit is one of the largest iron-age forts in the area, a tribal centre for the Votadini. Nearby was the palace of Edwin and other Northumbrian (and presumably therefore Hawick's) Kings, until abandoned about 670 – 'As the scornful words from the fair lips fell, A flush, like the red on Yeavering Bell When the monring sun comes out of the south, Trembled and fluttered from brow to mouth' [WHO] (the origin of the name could be p-Celtic).

Ye Ballad of Ye Kinly Stick (*yee-baw-lid-ov-ye-kin-lee-stik*) *n.* full title of the song 'Kinly Stick' by Willian Easton.

yed (*yed*) *v., arch.* to fib, exaggerate.

Yeddie see **Yedie**

Yedie (*ye-dee*) *n.* formerly a local pet form of Adam – 'Lockt in a box – but few may see – Is Eve's first glance o' wanton glee, Whilk dang puir Yeddie's head agee . . . ' [JoHa] (also spelled 'Yeddie'; cf. **Adie**, **Yiddie** and **Yid**).

yeery (*yee-ree*) *adj., arch.* afraid of the supernatural – 'Yeery, afraid of goblins, Roxb.' [JoJ] (a variant of **eerie**).

yeh (*ye, yā*) *adj., n.* one – 'yeh fond kiss', 'yeh fish, twae fish, reid fish, blue fish', '. . . Yeh Monanday at morn' [JSB], 'Than he whilk had gottan the ae talent . . . ' [HSR], 'Hey haes eáa bairn leevan', only eäne' [JAHM], 'Grant me ae wish – just only ane; It's been my wish, and still shall be' [DA], 'The yeh straigglin street o Bosells' [ECS], '. . . But there's ae toon I ne'er forget Wherever I hae been' [JSE], 'Yea day at least he'll miss the jostle . . . ' [RH], 'Four hunder horsemen in yeh streekit line' [JEDM], only – 'Now rose with Branxholm's ae brother, The Teviot, high and low' [JL] ('yeh' is never used for the noun or pronoun, cf. **yin**; it is commonly **ae** in general Scots, and often spelled this way even when the Hawick pronunciation is intended; note the several possible spellings, e.g. 'ae', 'yea', etc.; as noted by E.C. Smith, the older pronunciation was closer to *yā*, and hence similar to the Scots *ā*).

yehfald (*ye-fawld*) *adj., arch.* onefold.

yeh kind (*ye-kīnd*) *adj., arch.* one kind, of one sort (noted by E.C. Smith).

yeh-time (*ye-tim, -tīm*) *adj., arch.* one-time, former – 'The yeh teime coach road was be the Langbauk an doon the Loan' [ECS], '. . . the auld yeh-teime keeper o Jethart Aibbey!' [ECS].

yeld (*yeld*) *adj., arch.* barren, childless, said of a cow that has not yet produced young – 'Item, thrie zeild ky, price of the pece, foure pundis . . . ' [SB1574], '. . . and the yeld nolt, both of Easter and Wester Burnfoot, were in use to lie in the middle of the day and all the night, on that part of the common called Nine-wells' [DCW1765], *v.* to geld (there are spelling variants; cf. **eild**, from Old English).

yell (*yel*) *n., arch.* ale – 'Pay'd John Scott, smith, for yell when the ded bell was mended . . . 0 12 0' [BR1722] (cf. the more common **yill**).

yellae see **yelli**

yelli (*ye-li*) *adj.* yellow – 'He has tyde them to the puir catte's tayle Wi' a leash o' yellawe twyne' [WiSp], 'Chuck Whullins was a pop'lar felleh, Beloved o' the blue and yelleh' [BM] (cf. the now less common **yalli**).

yelli gowan (*ye-li-gow-in*) *n., arch.* common name for the lesser celandine, Ranunculus ficaria – 'The Lesser Celandine . . . shares the wood with the Anemone, where its golden blossoms, often called Yellow Gowans, spangle the ground' [JAHM].

Yellilees (*ye-li-leez*) *n.* (Yellowlees) **James** (19th C.) grocer who was a committee man at Hawick Free Kirk. **Thomas** (17th C.) servant to John Mein in Barnes. In 1684 he was listed

among men declared as fugitives for frequenting conventicles.

yelli runch (*ye-li-runch*) *n., arch.* wild mustard, Sinapis arvensis.

the yelli van (*thu-ye-li-vawn*) *n.* joke term for the vehicle used by a lunatic asylum or psychiatric hospital, specifically associated with Dingleton – 'if ee keep actin like that they'll send the yelli van for ee' (it is unclear how widespread this is; the origin may be connected to **the yelli waas**).

the yelli waas (*thu-ye-li-wawz*) *n., pl., arch.* popular name for prison – '. . . and put in a gig to be taken to the Yellow Wa's' [RM].

yelloch (*yel-och*) *v., poet.* to scream, shriek – 'And he croupit sae queer when he offer't to talk, That the youngsters, affrighted, did yelloch and jauk' [JoHa].

Yellowlees see **Yellilees**

Yeoman (*yō-mun*) *n.* **David** (18th C.) married Agnes Gibson in Wilton Parish in 1776. Their children included: Walter (b.1777); Robert (b.1779); and an unnamed child (b.1781). **Janet** (b.1805/6) from Tundergarth, she was housekeeper at Arkleton in 1851. She was a widow, staying at Arkleton Cottage with her daughter Mina. **Walter** (b.1770s) stockingmaker recorded in 1797 among Hawick men balloted to serve in the Militia. The annotation 'Serving' suggests that he was already serving and his name appears again in 1798; his status as a serving soldier is confirmed in the 1799 list.

the Yeomanry (*thu-yō-mun-ree*) *n.* one of a number of volunteer cavalry forces, particularly those set up following the Yeomanry Act of 1794. Members were most often farmers, with landowners acting as officers. Troops of volunteer were active during the period of perceived danger of French invasion. The local troop was variously called the 'West Troop of Yeomanry' or 'Roxburghshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry'. It was connected to the Lothian and Borders Horse, which was set up in 1797, with Sir Walter Scott as its first quartermaster. Such units were embodied several times during the Napoleonic Wars. They were cut back during the decades of peace, but occasionally used to deal with civil unrest. Lothian and Border Horse remained active through the late 19th century and many wealthier locals joined it on the outbreak of the First World War. Note that the Yeomanry was technically distinct from the Militia and the Volunteers, although all of their histories are intertwined and they were jointly the precursors of today's Territorial army – '. . . Thus yeoman troops were raised to stand As bulwark to the Borderland' [WHO].

yepie (*ye-pee*) *n., arch.* a blow with a sword (also **epie**).

yer see **yur**

ye're see **ee're**

yerk (*yerk, yirk*) *v., arch.* to jerk, pull, give a sudden stroke or blow – ''If I cannot sew', retorted Tinlinn, discharging a shaft . . . 'I can yerk' ' [SWS], to move vigorously and determinedly, to beat (someone), to bind tightly, to tightlace oneself, *n., arch.*, a jerk, sudden blow with the fist – 'Jimp hed a gotten sutten doon, afore we war off – wui a yerk an a dunsh' [ECS], 'I swung my club wi' richt guid wull, An' gae'r a yerk across the skull . . . ' [WP] (sometimes spelled 'yirk'; see also **yerker** and **yerkit**).

yerker (*yerk, yirk*) *n., arch.* someone who 'yerks', a whopper, giant, large example of its kind – 'A yerker o' a troot' [GW], 'Oh, look ee! thonder a yerker!' [ECS] (see **yerk**).

yerkin (*yer-kin*) *n., arch.* a beating, drubbing – 'My trulys! but we've got a yerkin' – Wi' dead anes, hills are white as sarkin' ' [JoHa], fault-finding, nagging – 'To yerkings and yells frae a loose lither tongue, To fashries an' flytings, while ye maun sit dumb' [JoHa].

yerkit (*yer-kee', -ki'*) *pp., arch.* beaten, whipped, jerked, moved jerkily – 'In sic a place, in sic a case, I dred a yerkit skin . . . ' [WaD], '. . . when a wheen gallant mosstroopers had been yerkit and the corps hingin in cheens, mebbe!' [DH] (see **yerk**).

yerlish (*yer-lish*) *adj., arch.* uncanny, unearthly, eldritch – 'Then raised a youle, sae loude and lange – Sae yerlish and sae shrille, As dirled up throwe the twinkling holes The second lifte untille' [JTe], 'The brocke upsterte with yerlish youle, And round the kyrk graye . . . ' [JTe] (also **yirlish**).

yersel (*yer-sel, yur-sel*) *pron.* yourself – 'sei for yersel', 'yow behave yersel', 'watch ee deh brain yersel on the stairheid', '. . . The music was yersell, lassie, The music was yersell' [FL], '. . . and if he was told that the matter was of a hurried nature, his answer was – 'Then gang yersel' ' [WNK], 'Man, what a peaty oo've naither kirk nor neebors near us so that ye could show yersel off!' [JEDM], 'My old grandpa who was continually telling me to 'think black-burning shame o' yersel' . . . ' [BB], 'Shoot me yersel, faither; ye'll do it cannier than the French' [RM], 'Man Tam the man that did it was like you, was it no yersel that did it?' [RM], 'Then ye say tae yersel', An' it mak's ye'r he'rt glad . . . ' [IJ] (often written 'yersel' '; cf. **eersel**).

yersels (*yer-selz*) *pron.* yourselves – 'yersels er made up o yer cells', 'Layna up for yoursels thesauers upon yirth . . . but lay up for yoursels thesauers in heæven . . . ' [HSR].

ye'se (*yees, ees*) *contr., arch., poet.* you will – 'Gang coole i' the same creesh ye hette, Or haith, ye'se rue youre raide' [JTe], 'What! risk my life? the deil be there, Ye'se want a kirk for evermair' [RDW], 'And ye'se get fotties for yer feet At the Big Bazaar' [JT], 'Gies the siller, an' ye'se get yer rumbrella' [WNK], 'There's yere drum, and be d— to ye; ye'se carrie't hame for me. Ye'ill sune get another drummer, but aw'll be d— if ye ever get another Caleb' [WNK].

yestreen (*yes-treen*) *n., adv., poet.* yesterday evening, last night – 'Yestreen I saw them whan we milk'd the ewes, He drave them to the bught out o'er the knows' [CPM], 'Gang up to May o' Mistycleugh, Ye saw her late yestreen' [JTe], 'A pleasant hour I spent yestreen, Down on yon bonny flowery green' [DA], 'There now, ye've raised a hornet's nest Aboot yer lugs I ween, The Abbot's kain ye'd better paid – To the last bawbee yestreen' [FL], 'And whae could guess wi' lovely Bess The tryst I'd set yestreen . . . ' [WaD], 'They were new lands that beckoned When ye ventur'd oot yestreen' [WL].

Yeta (*ye-ta*) *n.* poetic name for the Bowmont Water, which passes Yetholm – 'On Yeta's banks the vagrant gypsies place Their turf-built cots; a sun-burn'd swarthy race!' [JL].

yeternal (*ye-ter-nul*) *adj., arch.* eternal – 'A yeternal roon o' parritch for breakfast, pease bannocks an' black kail for dinner an' parritch and sowens for supper' [V&M].

yether (*ye-thur*) *n., arch.* a strong blow with the hand, *v.* to beat so severely as to leave a marki, bruise with a cane – 'Yether, to beat or lash severely, properly so as to leave the mark of the stroke, Roxb. Upp. Clyde' [JoJ].

yethert (*ye-thur'*) *pp., poet.* beaten, battered – 'Deel hae'm! his doup soud be weel yethert, An' then ahint the stanchels tethert . . . ' [JoHa].

Yetholm (*ye-tum*) *n.* parish and twin villages in south-eastern Roxburghshire. Town Yetholm and Kirk Yetholm are two parts of the settlement, across the Bowmont Water from each other, with Kirk Yetholm being slightly older. First mention of the village was around 1200. It was said that the Scottish noblemen killed at Flodden were buried in the churchyard here. The town was formerly known for its 'baa' and other games on 'Fastern E'en', like other Border towns. It was also once known as a centre for whisky smuggling. Kirk Yetholm was once the headquarters of the Faa gypsy royal family, from the 16th century until the last gypsy king died in 1902. There are several books about the local gypsies, including one by Hawick man Vic Tokely. Kirk Yetholm is the beginning (or end) of the Pennine Way – 'Blithe April wandered through the glen, An' ower the flank o' Cheviot, An' doon by Yetholm's auld grey toon, An' syne ti wimplin' Teviot' [WP] (probably from Old English 'village at the pass', 'geat ham'; the name first appears around 1200 as 'Yetham', is 'Zhetam' in 1436 and does not attain its modern form until the 16th century).

Yetholm (*ye-tum*) *n.* **William** (13th/14th C.) Archdeacon of Dunblane from around 1309. He was known as 'de Yetholm' and was presumably from that area. He became Archdeacon of Teviotdale in 1320/1 and remained in this position until at least 1329.

Yethoose (*yet-hoos*) *n.* Yethouse, farm just to the east of Newcastleton. It could be the 'Zairdhous' in that area recorded being possessed by Archibald Tailor in 1632. It has long been owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1694 Thomas Robson (or Robison) paid the Hearth Tax there and is also recorded there in 1696 and 1697, when he was rebuked for working on a Sunday. Other residents recorded there in 1694 were John Elliot and Isobel Elliot. It was surveyed in 1718 along with other Scott of Buccleuch properties, when it was combined with 'Noutlaires' and consisted of 70 acres, bounded by Chingills, 'Baxtongill', Hillhouse, Tweeden Burn and a common on the west. The farm also shared a common of 116 acres with the neighbouring farms of Greens and Chingills. Robert Little was there in 1748. Mungo Armstrong was farmer there in 1797; his sons James and Francis are recorded on the Militia lists in 1797, 1799 and 1801. James Armstrong was tenant from at least 1835 to 1851. The tenancy passed from Armstrongs to Alexander Temple Robson in the 1880s and there were Rutherfords there in the 1930s (spelling varies; it is 'Gethous' in 1694 and 'Yeathouse' on Stobie's 1770 map).

Yethoose Hill (*yet-hoos-hil*) *n.* Yethouse Hill, small hill just south of Yethouse farm, reaching a height of 188 m.

Yethope Park (*ye-tup-pawrk*) *n.* former name for lands in Minto Parish that were part of Deanfoot in 1780.

yett (*ye', yet*) *n.* a gate – '. . . to enter Thomas Routlege, upoun Witsunday nixto cum, within the irn yettis of the Fairneherst . . . ' [RBA1561],

'When gloamin' comes doon wi' its shadows dark, ... An' yetts play jairg, and dubs play plash' [JoHa], '... And, shunning the yett's noisy creaking sae crazy' [JoHa], 'Enter ye in at the strait yett: for wide is the yett, an' braid is the waye ...' [HSR], 'For he heth strencthenet the bars o' thy yettes ...' [HSR], '... theyne eyne like the fisch-puuls in Heshbon, bie the yette o'Bath-rabbim' [HSR], 'Like lichtnen flash she's through the yett, And far away she's boonded' [RH], 'A cleckeen o guidweives at a gairdeen-yett whuttert ti other ...' [ECS], '... For the lads beside the bolted Yetts upsaddle for the fray' [JYH], 'I see them pass thro' the wide flung Yetts, where the old green Moat looks down' [JYH], '... Syne clambered owre a broken yett, Wi' cheeks puffed oot' [WFC], 'But or they'd weel won-throwe the yett, A ferlie they did see ...' [DH] (from Old English).

the Yett (*thu-yet*) *n.* cottage not far from Hawick Moor, its exact position uncertain. 'Jean Haa' lived there in the early 19th century.

Yetthoose (*yet-hoos, ye-tus*) *n.* Yethouse, former name for a farmstead in Hobkirk Parish. It may have been the same as 'Gatehoosecote'. There are places of the same name near Newcastleton and in Eskdale.

yeuk see **yook**

yeukie see **yookie**

yibble (*yi-bul*) *adj., arch.* able, capable, fit – '... And been yibble aye her droopin' heid tae raise' [JEDM], 'Ane mischeevous contræivence whilk thaye werna yeable til carryie throwe' [HSR], '... thaye are thrawn doun, an' sallna be yeable til ræise' [HSR], 'Puir auld sowl! hei's no verrih yibble now-a-days' [ECS], 'Ee must be yibble tae hurt folk so that they ken ee coold hurt thum back if they tried onything on' [BW1961] (also written 'yeable').

yibbles (*yib-ulz*) *adv., arch.* perhaps, maybe, possibly – 'There yeables nane where we're gaun' [RM], 'Yibbles ei thocht it was for a weejer' [ECS], 'How seldom is any person heard saying 'yibbles' when they mean 'perhaps'' [JTu], '... She'd likely haud me up ti scorn An' yibbles censure' [WP] (cf. **aiblins** and **yiblins**).

yiblins (*yib-linz, -leenz, yāb-linz*) *adv., arch.* perhaps, possibly, it may be – 'It'll yiblins be late ere hei comes back so Aw thocht if Aw ran ower the now Aw might manage back tae the 'Style' afore um' [JEDM], '... Oo'll yiblins baith get a ca'' [JEDM], '... an than yibbleens they'd think as muckle' [ECS], 'An' yiblins, when a's said an' dune. They'll juist be hairpin' on yae tune' [HEx1919] (also written 'yibblins' and 'yibleens'; cf. **aiblins** and **yibbles**; Sir James Murray notes 'Eablins or yeblins'; the origin is 'able' plus the Scots adverbial or adjectival suffix '-lins').

Yid (*yid*) *n.* Christian name, usually a pet form of Adam – 'There was Jock, wui Robbie an Yid, an kens whae forby, stannin at the road-end' [ECS] (also **Yedie** and **Yiddie**).

Yiddie (*yi-dee*) *n.* diminutive form of Adam – 'Yiddie's gairdeen's aye neice; it's that weel sorteet' [ECS].

yieldit (*yeel-dee', -di'*) *pp., poet.* yielded – 'Jesus, whan he had criet agane wi' ane loud voyce, yieldet up the ghaist' [HSR].

yiff-yaff (*yif-yawf*) *n., arch.* an insignificant person who talks too much – 'Yiff-yaff, a puny person who talks a great deal and little to the purpose, Roxb.' [JoJ] (recorded in the Hawick News in 1972).

yih (*yi*) *pron., arch.* you, used in imperative phrases – 'Yow? Yih muckle gowk! Yow haad eer tongue; ee ken nochts aboot eet!' [ECS] (a variant of **ya**; see also the alternative versions of 'you', **ee** and **yow**).

yill (*yil*) *n., arch.* ale – '... my advice t'ye is take a bottle o' yill an' 'gree ...' [RW], 'The yill-cup, the gill-stoup, Flee, like a sticking bull' [JR], 'An' in they gae to weet their craigs, Wi' porter, yill, or whusky' [JoHa], '... Wi' giddy pates an' yill-stain'd claes, A' hamewards they gae stammin'' [JoHa], '... An' lashin's o' bitter yill' [RM], '... there's as muckle yill spill'd at Hawick Muir as drunk at Selkirk Common-Riding' [RM], 'I may be auld, I may be puir, Nor ever left guid yill untasted' [DH] (also **yell**; now superseded by the word 'beer').

the Yill (*thu-yil*) *n.* older name for **the Ale** – 'Yeh bit sate on the kei-stane o the brig; yeh deek at the gurlin Yill' [ECS], 'And sae, as the crying gangs up i' the Border Bi Tarras and Hermitage, Ettrick and Yill, There's sheddin' o' sheep that forget sune their hame-steed An' sheddin' o' men whae's herts never will' [DH].

yill-cup (*yil-kup*) *n., arch.* a drinking-bowl – 'The yill-cup, the gill-stoup, Flee, like a sticking bull' [JoHa].

yillie (*yi-lee*) *v., arch.* to disappear, vanish gradually, fade – 'Auld freends are yielliein' away' [GW], 'Nae suiner dis yin change a pound note than it yillies away' [GW], 'There maun be a whull in this pitcher, for the waiter's a' yillie't away' [GW], 'A pewl o reek fuffelt abuin the

gleed, an swurlt an yilleet away in a pirlin braith o wund' [ECS] (usually with 'away'; also **eelie** and **ellie**).

yill-jawed (*yil-jawd*) *adj., arch.* showing signs of having drunk ale – 'Hei's naither drunk nor yill-jaw'd' [GW].

Yillmer (*yil-mur*) *n.* older name for **Alemoor**.

Yill Witter (*yil-wi'-ur, yil-wi-tur*) *n.* another name for the Ale Water – 'And sae, as the cryin' gangs up i' the Border Bi Tarras, and Hermitage, Ettrick and Yill There's sheddin' o' sheep that forget sune their hyim-steed And sheddin' o' men whae's herts nivver will' [DH] (see also **the Yill**).

yim (*yim*) *n., poet.* a particle, fragment, crumb – 'Nor leaves in creation a yim to afford A bit to a beast, or a beiled to a bird' [HSR].

yin (*yin*) *n., pron.* one object – 'it's yin o life's wee mysteries', 'Here's to the black yins, the broon, and the grey!' [JEDM], '... Yin's likin' for butter' [DH], '... It was yin tae yin and nae buits' [AY], note that formerly numbers such as 21 would be said as 'yin an toonty', someone, one person, one – 'Then rally, Teries, yin and a' ...' [RH], 'It's that muckle easier teh picter the scenes in yin's mind' [HEx1965], that one, one of the kind just mentioned – 'Yiddie's a bleith fallih, bit A dinna leike thon Jock yin! (i.e. the Jock one of the family)' [ECS], ''Gie's a yin, ir ee?' [ECS], 'Man, a henna a yin ti gae ee!'' [ECS], 'There was a yin was socht here threh Bosells last nicht' [ECS], one o'clock – '... atween quarter ti and five past yin the Horse was safely moved' [IWL], *adj.* one – 'there's yin thing oo can aa agree on', 'yin day mibbe', '... except when some yin De'ed or mairrit, or hed a young yin' [IJ], '... Yin distant simmer's day' [DH] (cf. **yeh**, which is only used in the adjectival sense; see also **a yin** and **yins** – 'Note various usages ... including yeh keind, yeh teime, yeh whup, aa yin, oor yin, oor yins, huz yins, ilk yin, yins-sel, thon yin, sicc'n leike yin, at yin mae wui'd ...' [ECS]).

yin (*yin*) *n.* a bad mood, state of agitation, temper – 'hei's in a yin the day'.

yin (*yin*) *pron., arch.* own – 'As lang as th' law allows them they mean tae hae their yin polis' [HEx1923] (probably rare; cf. **ain**).

yin-airmed bandit (*yin-ārmd-bawn-di'*) *n.* a one-armed bandit, gaming machine.

yin an other (*yin-an-u-thur*) *pron., arch.* one another, each other – 'Thay're leike yin an other' [ECS], also 'yin an another' – 'Than A pandert up and doon a bittie, hed a bit crack wui yin an another' [ECS] (cf. **ane an other**; and **other**).

yin-an-yin (*yin-an-yin*) *adj.* one by one knitting, using 'knit one, purl one' to achieve a typical 'rib' with rows of adjacent face loops and back loops (also written '1/1' and sometimes 'yin-be-yin').

yince (*yins*) *adv.* once – 'if A've telt ee yince, A've telt ee a hunder times', 'Yince mair amongst oor ain auld folks on Common-Riding day' [JF], '... To press yince mair the Waster heather' [RH], ''Bring ben the loch!' yince quo' 'Jamie the Poyeter'' [ECS], 'Teri-Bus was yince the cry That led 'Callants' on tui die' [TK], '... Yince he talked baith fast and hard did John George Luff' [JCG], '... ony bairn that took His steps, yince, to yon green and quiet place' [DH], *conj.* once – 'yince hei gauns A'll can tell ee' (sometimes written 'yaince'; cf. the less common **aince**).

yince an (*yins-an*) *prep., arch.* when, when once – 'Yince an oo'd the wunter bye, oo'll no be sae ill-off' [ECS], 'Yince an A'd wun there, A thocht, A micht mebbies cood geet a hurl the lenth o Hawick' [ECS], 'Yince en' ee change a note, it suin gangs in thae times' [GW].

yince errand see **yince yirrant**

yince in a day (*yins-in-a-dā*) *adv., arch.* once upon a time, at one time, at some former time – 'Yince in a day the maist o this wheit-seem was shewed be hand' [ECS], 'Yet, yince in a day, thir braes hed seen unco sichts' [ECS], 'A weel-kenned country fiddler leeved there, yince on a day' [DH] (also 'yince on a day').

yince yirrant (*yins-yi-rin'*) *adv., arch.* for the sole purpose, on the single errand, with a set purpose, specially – 'Hei gaed yins (yince) yirrint ti finnd oot' [ECS], '... bit for aa ei threepeet, ei gaed yins-yirrint an fand oot the richt teime for iz' [ECS], 'A'd come yince yirrant if aw could, Aye, an' pit ma Sunday claes oan!' [IJ] (also written 'yince-eerant', 'yince errand', 'yince yirrand', 'yins yirrant', etc.; usually used along with 'cam', 'gae', 'gang' or 'went').

yin-end (*yin-end*) *adj., arch.* one-roomed, consisting of a single room – 'Ye may ken I was born and bred i' the Loan In a yin-end whunstane biggin'' [DH].

yin-leggit (*yin-le-gee'*) *adj.* one-legged.

yinner (*yi-nur*) *n.* a oner, a single go – '... till scunnered be sei-in' Jock the Dog eatin' a pie in a yinner' [IWL].

yins (*yinz*) *pron., pl.* ones – those people, you – 'sei yon yins', 'er yow yins comin?', 'Yow yins'll finnd that gey ill ti baet' [ECS], 'There's some o' th' heid yins ... wantin' tae keep up th' strife' [BW].

yins-a-piece (*yin-zu-pees*) *adv., arch.* one at a time, each one by itself, separately, one to each person – 'Build a Statue, Cairn or Pen Tui that group o' famous men, (Yins-a-piece of coorse ee' ken) In auld Hawick' [TK], 'We use yins apiece, twaes apiece, threis apiece, much in the same way as we use pennies each (= a penny each)' [ECS] (also written 'yins apiece').

yinsel (*yin-sel*) *pron., arch.* one's self (also written 'yins-sel').

yin-way (*yin-wā*) *adj.* one-way – '. . . A'll be stuck in that minor Border toon, gaun roond and roond yon yin-way system forever and ever' [IWL].

yip (*yip*) *n., arch.* a cheeky person, imp, insolent child, particularly a giddy or impudent girl – ''Yip' seems just to give an additional sting to the lash-out at the impertinent boy or girl' [HNe1972]).

yirb (*yirb*) *n., arch.* a herb – 'For thaye sall sune be cutet doun like the gerse, an' wuther as the green yirb' [HSR], 'He causis the gerse til growe for the kattle, an' yirb for the service o' man . . . ' [HSR].

yird (*yird*) *n.* a piece of ground, area used for a particular purpose – 'The floures kythe on the yird . . . ' [HSR], a churchyard – 'Weel, the pairish yird's *my* kind Thegither, gey plain –' [DH], the ground, earth – 'Sae horrid mirke, nor yird, nor lifte, By mortal could be seen' [JTe], 'Ther sall be ane neiffu' o' coorn in the yird . . . ' [HSR], '. . . an' at ance they sprang up, becaus they had nae deepniss o' yird' [HSR], 'Before the sun gaes round the yird Gif I ha'e nocht a deip revenge!' [WiSp], *v., arch., poet.* to bury, lay in the earth – ''Fairly yirdit', dead and buried, Roxb.' [JoJ], 'An' if the owners winna her them, By Aaron's beard, I'll shoot an' yird them' [JR] (used interchangeably with **yaird**).

yird (*yird*) *n.* a yard, 3 feet – 'When frae the fishin making hame, His nose a yird afore his wame . . . ' [T], '. . . And her coutter phiz it cluve the aire A yirde afore the brocke' [JTe], a measure of cloth or other material, a great length – '. . . hei laid on an ranted off yirrds o Border rheime an lore' [ECS], 'My mither aince for lestic sent me roun', A yird o' black to dae her need' [WL] (used interchangeably with **yaird**).

yird-bound (*yird-bownd*) *adj., arch.* earth-bound, firmly embedded in the ground – 'Behind the dark Peel Fell is the famous 'yird-bound' boulder mass . . . the kielder stone' [JAHM].

yird-fast (*yird-fawst*) *adj., arch.* earth-fast, firmly embedded in the ground.

yirl (*yirl, yi-rul*) *n., arch.* an earl – 'You – ane o' the greatest gentlemen in the hale country, exceptin' the Yirl – an' the Yirl's aye at Lunnon' [JTe], 'His band o' siller shining sheen, And at his belt the Yirl's bugle' [HSR], ''Aye, but the Yirl o' Buchan tuik the penny', was the prompt reply' [RM], 'On the other hand the Hawick speech has the y development in such words as . . . yirth (= earth), yirl (= early), yit (= oat), etc. . . . ' [ECS].

the Yirl (*thu-yirl, yi-rul*) *n.* 19th century nickname for a baker at 30 High Street named Oliver. He was known for making teetotal speeches, but not practising what he preached. The grocer named Isobel recorded at the same location on the 1841 census may have been his widow.

yirlish (*yir-lish*) *adj., arch.* uncanny, unearthly, eldritch – 'With a yirlish skraik, with a squelch and a groan, And wi' cries that were dulefu' and awfu' ' [JTe], '. . . a little wee creaturie . . . raisin' a queer, yirlish, unearthly cry'JTe (also **yerlish**).

Yirlside (*yirl-sīd*) *n.* former variant of **Earlside**.

yirm (*yirm*) *v., arch.* to whine, applied to a dog or a person.

yirn (*yirn*) *v.* to yearn – 'Aa yow yins that's ooreet an oold . . . an yirns ti sid-doon in ov a hyimmly bit . . . ' [ECS. . . ' [ECS]].

yirn (*yirn*) *v., arch., poet.* to coagulate, curdle – 'By her favourite trick the milk wadna yirn, Or nae butter was come frae the lang-ca'd kirn' [BM1901] (cf. **yearn**).

yirnin (*yir-nin*) *n., arch.* rennet (also **yearnin**).

yirrant (*yi-rin', -rint*) *n., arch.* an errand – 'A was gaan ma yirrants whan A met in wui ir' [ECS], '. . . bye the cairts an hurlbarrihs an yirrint-vans an thing' [ECS], 'Now nih! Ee ir a clever lassie, seekin mei that yirrint!' [ECS] (also written 'yirrint'; cf. the phrase **yince yirrant** and **errant**).

yirrant-ganger (*yi-rin'-gawng-ur*) *n., arch.* a messanger, errand-boy (noted by E.C. Smith).

yirth (*yirth*) *n., arch.* earth – 'A' ye wha pry deep into nature In yirth, an' stane, an' a' sic matter, As flower, an' herb, an' leevin' cr'ature (Wi' doughty care), That crawl in earth, or soom in water, Or wing the air' [JoHa], 'The moudies powtelit out o' the yirth, And kyssed the synger's feete' [JTe], 'Oure the yirth I wad gang, And never count it lang' [JTe], '. . . but thaye that waite on the Lord, thaye sall inheerit the yirth' [HSR], 'Thy kingdoom come. Thy wull be dune in yirth, as it is in heæven' [HSR], 'Let sorrow quench awhile yer mirth, A smile has passed frae off the yirth' [RM], '. . . I'm sure the sooner that I dee and

frae this yirth depart ...' [JCG], '...Shakin' the verra yirth we're in Ti banish rest' [WP], 'The mune she shines sae bricht, Till a' the yirth is marlt wi' The grymins o' her licht' [DH] (also **airth**).

yirthen (*yir-thin*) *adj., arch.* earthen – '...as siller tryet in ane yirthen krusabil purifiet se'en times' [HSR], 'Ane whiles could trow this yirthen globe Began to bash and forret thraw' [HSR].

yirthly (*yirth-lee*) *adj., arch.* earthly – 'But take a mother's advice, Babie, an' never set your heart owre sair on ony yirthly thing' [JTe], '...bit that i thir days juist gae keeks inti a yirthly pairideise' [ECS].

yirthquake (*yirth-kwāk*) *n., arch.* an earthquake – '...an' ther sall be famines, an' pestelences, an' yirthquaks in sindrie pleces' [HSR], 'An' behald, ther was ane grit yirthquake ...' [HSR].

yiss (*yis*) *n.* use – 'that's nae yiss ti onybody', 'Howiver, it was nae uice o turnin roozd ...' [ECS], 'Aw'm like tae greet, but what's the uise ...' [IJ], 'His yuise o guid broad Scots in this letter ti Willie Nichol demonstrates his life-long interest in the Scots tongue' [IWL], custom, precedent – 'ee're gae-in um a bad uise – you are giving him a bad precedent' [ECS] (note there are alternative spellings, e.g. 'uice', 'uise', 'yuice' and 'yuise'; and that the *v.* form is usually **yaise**).

yiss (*yis*) *n., arch.* an ace – 'Black as the yiss o spades' [ECS].

yissed see **yist**

yissfi (*yis-fi*) *adj.* useful – 'make yersel yissfi an peel thae tattis'.

yissless (*yis-lis*) *adj.* useless – 'hei's is yissless is a chocolate tei-pot'.

yist (*yist*) *v.* used – 'her that yist ti bide up the Loan', 'A (y)uisst ti dui 'd (= I used to do it; I was in the habit of doing it)' [ECS] (cf. **yaised**, and note that the combination 'yist ti' is pronounced *yis-ti*).

yisterdi (*yis-tur-di*) *n., adv.* yesterday – 'Yisterdi, aa ma vexes seemed gei fer away, Bit now it looks like they're here ti bide ...' [T].

yit (*yi'*) *adv.* yet – 'er oo there yit?', 'Aye, and some o' thon jingles Come back to me yit' [??], '...for I sall yit prayse him ...' [HSR], 'There never was a Teri yit, That didna feel re-born, 'Mong auld an' young tae celebrate, On the common riding morn' [IJ] (note that 'yet' is also used depending on context).

yit (*yi'*) *n., arch.* oat, either in the plural or in word combinations – 'I'll hae them fried in guid yit-meal, I'll heck them brandered, broiled, or basted ...' [DH], 'So ...I'm weel-weshed, then stapped wi' ingin, And yits and liver, lites and a' thing ...' [DH] (cf. **ait**).

yite (*yī', yīt*) *n., arch.* the yellow-hammer (also **yorlin**).

yit-field (*yi'-feeld*) *n., arch.* a field of oats.

yitmeal (*yi'-meel*) *n., arch.* oatmeal – 'Openin soop-kitchens or distributin yitmeal or tattehs' [HE1965], 'Making the porridge out of true yit-meal' [HNe1972].

yit-strae (*yi'-strā*) *n., arch.* oat straw.

yitter (*yi'-ur, yi-tur*) *v.* to chatter aimlessly or incessantly (cf. the more common **yatter**).

ym (*thum, thām*) *pron., arch.* former abbreviated form of 'them' – '...to pay for ilk night's reseat of ym twenty grotts, toties quoties, and lykewayes whoever reseat ym shall be bound ...' [BR1689], '...and the Session una voce agreed yt seeing it was ye first fault they should be sharplie rebuked before ym and that they engage to be observant of ye lord's day in time coming' [PR1712], '...and the Minister telling ym what sad punishment were under ye law inflicated upon ym qho broke the Sabbath' [PR1713].

the Y.M. (*thu-wI-em*) *n.* Young Men's Rugby Club, a 'junior' rugby team, nicknamed 'the Reidskins'. The club formed for the 1919/20 season, meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Institute on O'Connell Street. They originally played at the Brewery Haugh on Slitrig Crescent, moving later to the Park and later at Mansfield Haugh, next to the Hawick R.F.C. ground (where a pavillion and changing rooms were opened in 1973). Their first strip was white jerseys with a red triangle. Local mill-owner Sir Thomas Henderson presented the team with their distinctive strip, consisting of a scarlet shirt with red socks. In 1925 they played in the Border Junior League, which they won in 1927/8. They were the first junior rugby club to win the Edinburgh Borderers Sevens. In 1964 they took over part of 32 Commercial Road as clubrooms and later moved to the Sandbed (the former Ewe & Lamb). They won the league on many occasions, scoring 1,000 points in 1970–71 (when a try was only 3 points), and in the early 1960s they won 13 of their 15 sevens tournaments. For a long time they played in the Border District League, but joined Division 5 (East) National League in 2000. The club's later highlights include winning the National League Division 4 title in 2004 as well as reaching the B.T. Bowl Final at Murrayfield, and reaching the Shield Final at Murrayfield in 2011. They played Hawick R.F.C. in the Border

Cup in 2013. The club disbanded in 2015, but effectively became a Hawick reserve team, then was renamed 'Hawick Force' for the 2016/7 season. A centenary dinner was held in 2020. 'Once a Redskin' (1995) is a booklet of the club's history.

yn (*then*) *adv., arch.* abbreviation for 'then' – '... of importing ... forraign cloths and stuffs ... qh was yn prohibit and discharged by proclamatione ...' [BR1702].

yo (*yō*) *interj., arch.* emphatic positive, yes – 'Oh, bit yo' (meaning something like 'yes I did').

yoan see **yon**

Yogi Burns (*yō-gee-burnz*) *n.* nickname for a High School teacher of the mid-to-late 20th century.

yoint (*yoin'*) *adv., prep., arch.* along, further, beyond – 'There yoint the waeter, lay Ancrum!' [ECS], 'Yoint the road, an bye the station, A crosst Jed Waeter' [ECS], 'Yoint the street' [GW], 'Sit yoint!' means 'sit further along' (cf. **yont**, **yownt** and **ayoint**).

yokatola (*yō-ku-tō-la*) *n.* a train of sledders or skaters, *v.* to slide as a yokatola – '... A've nithert yokatolad Doon the Vertish Hill' [IWL] (cf. **yoke-a-tulie** and other variants).

yoke-a-tulie (*yō-ku-too-lee*) *n.* a succession of skaters, each crouching down and holding on to the one in front, or a string of people with their sleds held together – 'He remembered well all the places which called up to him now as he passed very pleasant memories, whither it be 'yokietully' down the Path ...' [WRW], 'Yoke-a-tuillie = the mode of sliding on ice as a team and in a chain; a winter pastime familiar to all youthful Teries. Did ee ever hear the rumml o a yoke-a-tuillie doon the Loan skly?' [ECS], 'The yoke-a-tuillie gaed full nail doon the brae' [ECS], 'The yoke-a-tulie rankit up, And doon the Loan like fire' [JT], '... A yoka-tully we made up, And doun the Loan did fly' [WLu] (the spelling varies; this is a peculiarly local phrase, perhaps restricted to Hawick alone, e.g. it is 'tuckle' or 'tuckie' in Selkirk; the meaning of the first part of the phrase is clear, while the second part is probably from 'tuilyie', meaning a squabble or struggle, although it has also been suggested that it comes from the days of the turnpike toll, where one could get away with paying less by yoking carts together; see also **yokatola** and **yokotolo**).

yoka-tully see **yoke-a-tulie**

yoke-o (*yōk-ō*) *n., arch.* short form of **yoke-a-tulie**).

yoke on (*yōk-ōn*) *v., arch.* to tackle, attack – 'Twae muckl hullyins (lazy scamps) hev yokeet on um whan ei was comin hyimm i the derkneen' [ECS], 'The dog yokit on the bit lassie' [GW], 'The rubber yokit on 'im alang thon derk loan' [GW], 'There's a twae-heidit mavis in Westmorland That sings at the brek o day; While the yin heid yokes on the airly worm The tother chants its lay' [DH] (also **yoke on o**).

yoke on o (*yōk-ōn-o*) *v., arch.* to meddle with, seek an explanation, attack – 'Dinna yoke on o um eenow; ei's eneuch adae' [ECS], 'Eh, bit, A'll no pit up wui ir sayin that: A'll yoke on o ir aboot eet the firrst teime A sei ir' [ECS] (also **yoke on**).

yoke ti (*yōk-ti*) *v., arch.* to set about an activity, begin, tackle aggressively – 'Ti yoke-tui till a thing' [ECS] (also 'yoke till').

yoke till (*yōk-ti*) *v., arch.* to begin some action, commence, tackle – '... oot A suitt towrt the Auld Jail, thonder, an yokeet till't up the Caslegate' [ECS] (also **yoke ti**).

yokin (*yō-kin, -keen*) *n., arch.* a spell of work, working, stint, shift of labour between meals – 'The mill-yins war toavin hyimm efter ther simmer-efternuin's yokeen' [ECS] (also written 'yokeen').

yokit (*yō-kee', -ki'*) *adj., pp.* yoked, working together – 'Aw daursay, Willie, it wadna care to be yokit' [WNK], 'When yokit wi' the Infinite There's nocht in them ava' [WL], 'He courtit Meg Pippins – I mind it fu' weel – An' she was as daft as a new yokit filly' [TCh], pulled along on ice – 'Aw yokit her frae the top tae the verra bottom thinkin' to get a kiss for payment (ma fegs)' [JEDM]).

yokit-tuilyie (*yō-kee'-tūl-yee*) *n., arch.* another form of **yoke-a-tulie**).

yokotolo (*yōk-ō-tō-lō*) *n.* sleds joined together for sliding, or children joined together for the same purpose (also **yoke-a-tulie** and **yokatola**).

yolle (*yol*) *v., poet.* a shout, cry, howl – 'His visage was thrawn, and as black as a coal, As he opened his gob with unyirthly-like yolle' [JTe].

yoller (*yo-lur*) *v., arch., poet.* to speak loudly or incoherently, shout, howl discordantly like a dog – 'And the yollering, youting noise came on, And swell'd the unsteady gale ...' [JTe], 'I ken how the young anes 'll yoller, An' laugh 'cause the bodie I wed' [JoHa].

yon (*yōn*) *adv.* that, those, yonder – 'what's yon street caaed again?', 'The angels will listen at yon little holes, And witness my vowes to thee' [JTe], 'ItwuzarightHongKongyinyonyin' [JCo], '... That's in yon lordly ha'' [JT], 'Yon eagle with the brooding brow ...' [JT], 'How is't yon humphie-backit hicht ...' [DH], 'Nane o'

yon things for me, says Hab . . . ' [DH], '. . . Aw'll lay a bet, yon was the worst!' [IJ], '. . . Aw think aw'll get yin o' yon kind . . . ' [AY], 'And when yon days o' June draw nigh . . . ' [IWL], *pron.* that one or those ones – 'yon's an eediot', '. . . yon's nae music for horses!' [WtD], '. . . Aw'll lay a bet, yon was the worst!' [IJ], 'But ah deh mean yon. Yon's a pare lanely sowel' [JuH] (also spelled 'yoan'; used to indicate distant examples of 'that', while **thon** corresponds more often to 'this').

yonder (*yōn-dur*) *adv., adj., pron.* over there – 'A sud-doon on ov a furm oot-bye the road-end, yonder . . . ' [ECS] (this is archaic in English; also **thonder**).

yonner (*yōn-ur*) *adv., adj., pron., poet.* yonder – '. . . Sit ye here, while I gae an' præy yonner' [HSR].

yont (*yont*) *prep., adv., arch., poet.* beyond, through, along, yonder, over there, thither – 'Sit yoint! = move along! (a seat)' [ECS], 'When Phœbus bares his bonny brow, Frae yont yon healthy mountains hie . . . ' [DA], 'To catch a glimpse yont the grey reek . . . ' [WL], '. . . But oot yont neth the mune's licht At the coortin' thrang . . . ' [WL] (also **yoint** and **yownt**).

yont ower (*yon-tow-ur*) *adv., arch.* right over, right away – 'Ony o the ways, it geh a steiter, an yownt-owre it tirlt!' [ECS] (also **yownt ower**).

yon time (*yōn-tīm, yon-tim*) *n.* a late but unspecified hour, – 'she'll be here till yon time as usual', 'it'll gaun on fri jist efter schuil ti yon time' (note the *-tim* pronunciation that is sometimes used).

yoofet (*yoo-fi'*) *n., arch.* an insignificant or cheeky youngster (also **oofet**).

yook (*yook*) *n., arch.* an itch, *v., arch.* to itch, be eager – '. . . an ma paap-o-the-hass is yookin ti let oot some richt, guid, braid Haaick [ECS], *poet.* to scratch – 'The kimmer kerlyn didna youcke The places which she clew . . . ' [JTe] (also written 'yeuk').

yookie (*yoo-kee*) *adj., arch.* itchy – Callant's games?? [WL], shabby in appearance, mean – 'Ai heather! sic a yooky waddeen; nae streiv!' [ECS] (also written 'yeukie' and 'yooky'; from Mediæval Dutch).

yoot (*yoot, -yoo'*) *n., arch.* the howl of a dog, a whoop, hoot, cry, *v.* to yelp, whoop, hoot (cf. **yowt**).

yorlin (*yor-lin*) *n., arch.* the yellow-hammer, Emberiza citrinella – 'The steeds they were as yorlyns yappe, They steevely stecht their mawe . . . ' [JTe], 'A feelin-herteet yallih-yorleen' [ECS] (also **yalli yorlin** and **yite**).

youdith (*yoo-dith*) *n., poet.* youth, state of being young – 'Remembirna the sins o' my youdith, nar my transgressiones . . . ' [HSR], 'What satisfies thy mooth wi' guid things, sae that they youdith is renewet like the eegle's' [HSR].

youle see **yowl**

Young (*yung*) *n.* **Adam** (17th C.) smith in Hawick. In 1685 he was fined by the Magistrates for fighting with fellow smith Hugh Elliot in the Kirk. They pulled each other's bonnets off and threw them down. Probably the same Adam was fined in his absence in 1685 for insulting the good name of Bailie Scott and his son John by claiming that they had reset the peas taken by some of the Royalist forces, specifically the 'pedees of my Lord Airlie's troops. He may be the Adam who in 1676, along with Alexander Hislop, was found guilty of using a 'half-pecke ane inch short or thereby'. **Adam** (17th C.) resident of Denholm on the Hearth Tax records in 1694. **Adam** (17th C.) resident at Hassendeanbank according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the Adam recorded as a witness to a baptism in Roberton in 1680 (although crossed out). He was recorded at Hassendeanbank in 1690 when listed as someone owing money to the deceased Mark Turnbull and Bessie Kerr. **Adam** (17th/18th C.) married Janet Arres in Bedrule Parish in 1709. **Adam** (18th C.) married Janet Rutherford in Minto Parish in 1729. **Adam** (b.1768/9) from Ashkirk Parish, he was farmer at Burnhead. He was already there in 1821 when he subscribed to William Scott's 'Beauties of the Border'. He was listed as farmer at Burnhead among heads of households in Wilton Parish in 1835–41. He was listed at Burnhead in 1841 and 1851, when he farmed 160 acres and employed 4 labourers. He lived there with his sister Margaret and was unmarried. **Rev. Adam** (18th/19th C.) minister of Wilton in the early 1800s. It is unclear precisely who he was, probably an assistant minister. He was listed as 'Rev. A. Young, Burnhead' on the subscription list for Robert Wilson's 'History of Hawick' (1825). A story is told (by Robert Murray in 1872) of how he was assisting the minister of Cavers and examaning parishioners there, and when he came to ask about invisibility a gravedigger bawled out 'inveeseble! that's nonsense, far a've seen yin mysel!' **Adam** 'Ad' (d.1874) brother of Pim, son of Jamie and Jean Scott, left fatherless at an early age. He had a reputation for being saucy and sullen, was a skillful poacher and fisher, and also had a knowledge about herbal medicines. More cautious than

his brother, he was nevertheless often in trouble with the law. He was found dead in the stables of the Victoria Hotel and is buried in the Wellogate – 'Ad Young went to bed alive at night, and wakened a corpse next morning' [T]. **Adam** (b.1814/5) from Ancrum Parish, he was farmer at Dunstane in Lilliesleaf Parish. He was still recorded at Dunstane in 1868. His wife was Margaret and their children included Margaret, Jessie, William, James and Adam. **Adam** (b.1814/5) from Ancrum, he lived in Lilliesleaf Parish. In 1851 and 1861 he was farmer at Dunstane, farming 93 acres, employing 3 labourers. He married Margaret Stirling and their children included Margaret (b.1849), Jessie (b.1851), William (b.1853), James and Adam. **Agnes** (17th C.) resident in Firth. In about 1684 she was on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Alexander** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Marion Stewart and their children included Helen (b.1682) and Jane (b.1686). The witnesses to the 1682 baptism were William Purdom and George Young (possibly his brother). He could be the Alexander, son of James and Helen born in Hawick in 1653. It is possible that he is the same man as the Town Officer. **Alexander** (17th/18th C.) Hawick Town Officer. In 1696 the 2 Bailies 'hess confirmed the kirke bell ringing at even and morning' in his hands (this being the new bell at St. Mary's) as well as 'the toun's common deid bell'. He was Burgh Officer at the same time as Alexander Scott, and witnessed the baptism of two of Scott's children in 1702 and 1705. In 1698 he was found to be due £4 Scots 'for his last yeirs Common rydeing coat', which is the first explicit mention of the ceremonial aspects of the Common Riding in the Burgh Records. In 1704 he was listed as 'officer' when he witnessed a baptism for wright Andrew Scott. In 1707 there was a new arrangement by which he should himself buy oil for the clock and bell-ropes, and in exchange 'that he should pay nothing inward to the toune for tolling of the bell at landward burialls', i.e. he would keep those fees. He was 'officer' in 1714 when he witnessed a baptism for John Rae. **Andrew** (16th C.) owner of 2 particates of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. **Andrew** (d.bef. 1581) tenant in Langnewton. He is recorded as deceased in 1581 when his son and heir John resigned a husbandland in Langnewton to Patrick Dobson. **Andrew** (16th/17th C.) listed among men declared as fugitives for not appearing at a Borders Commissioners' court in Jedburgh in 1605. He was recorded as 'Andro Young, sometime in Bernehillis' **Andrew** (17th C.) portioner of Caverton. He was listed in 1680 among local men convicted for being Covenanters, the accusations including attacking 'the Tower and Castle of Hawick'. He is also recorded in 1684, among men from the Southdean area, on a list of Covenanter fugitives. **Andrew** (17th C.) tenant in Roughleeneuk in Southdean Parish according to the Hearth Tax rolls of 1694. 'Andrew younger' who is also listed there seems like an error, perhaps meaning his son. He is surely related to John, Lyle and Ninian, who were at the same farm in 1669. **Andrew** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Elizabeth Barry and their son William was baptised in 1729. The witnesses were Bailie Ruecastle and Robert 'Whitsone'. **Andrew** (18th C.) recorded in Belses in 1788 when he had a court case in Selkirk with William Thompson in Yair over unpaid wages. **Andrew** (19th C.) servant to John Oliver at Hawick Mill. In 1837 he was involved in a paternity case with Christy Miller of Roxburgh Rig and in 1839 in another with Mary Riddell, servant at Orchard. Perhaps the same Andrew was an agricultural labourer living at 15 Loan in 1861. He may be the Andrew who was one of the reform-minded men who met regularly in the upstairs room of Robert Wilson. **Andrew** (b.1818/9) from Oxnam, he was farm steward at Ashtrees in the 1850s. His wife was Mary, from Southdean Parish. Their children included John, Isabella, Margaret and Jane. **Archibald** (b.c.1815) stocking weaver living on O'Connell Street in 1841. His wife was Agnes and their children included Helen, John and Mary. **Archibald** (19th C.) frameworker living at around 60 High Street in 1841 and 1851. He married Isabella Good (who was from Dunscore, Dumfriesshire) and their children included: Helen (b.1835/6); John (b.1837/8); Betsy (b.1842/3); Margaret Robison (b.1847); Jane (b.1849); Robert (b.1851). The last 3 children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **Archibald** (1818/9–60) from Applegarth, he was an agricultural labourer in Teviothead Parish, living at 'Houdshall' in 1851. In 1842 in Roberton he married Mary Lamb. Their children included James, Janet, Walter, Andrew, John, William and Mary. In 1861 his widow was a 'Draper (Formerly Ag. Lab.)' at Appletreehall, with 4 children. **Catherine** (19th C.) milliner and dressmaker on the Howegate. She is listed in Slater's 1852 directory. **Daniel** (d.1774) said to be buried in Castleton Kirkyard, according to 'Monuments and monumental inscriptions in

Scotland'. His gravestone bears the inscription 'Oh reader, stay your car, and stay And read what I have here to say; You walk on earth as once did I, Remember you and all must die. For in my health I little thought My glass was run so near; But now the hour for me is come No longer to be here'. **David** (16th C.) listed as 'Dauid Zowng' among the bailies of the Sheriff of Roxburgh on the Precept of Chancery (probably in 1532) for William Scott of Hassendean retaining his properties. **David** (16th C.) recorded in Hassendeanburn in 1580, when he acted as cautioner for Robert Scott of Alton when he borrowed money from the servant of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Bothwell. **David** (17th/18th C.) Hawick resident, recorded in 1707. He was fined for not appearing before the Magistrates to answer the charge that when he was before the Kirk Session 'cited for immoralities' he stated that 'ther was some (as is alledged) in the said Sessione as guyltie as he was'. He is probably the merchant David who married Marion Newbie in Hawick in 1704 and whose children included John (b.1705), William (b.1707) and Marie (b.1708). In the 1708 baptismal record he was 'hairbuyer in Hawick'. The witnesses in 1705 were Robert and Francis Ruecastle and in 1708 were Bailie George Martin and gardener James Falsyde. His wife may have remarried in 1714, to David Young, suggesting he was deceased by then. **David** (17th/18th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. In 1707 he was cited before the Session by the Minister and an Elder, but responded by saying that some in the session were as guilty as he was! **David** (19th C.) one of the first Deacons of the Evangelical Union (later Congregational) Kirk from 1848. **David** 'Dave' (1922–2008) Hawick-born Bandmaster of the Saxhorn Band 1963–75. He played with the Salvation Army from an early age, and in the Navy during the War. He joined the local dance band the Dixie Seven and was briefly a professional musician with the Maurice Sheffield Dance Band, also being included on some dance band recordings. He played with the Methil Colliery Band and also conducted the Selkirk Silver, Jedforest Instrumental and Newtongrange Silver Bands. He was musical director for Hawick Amateur Operatic Society for 7 years and a founder member of the Borders Big Band. In addition to playing the cornet, he was an accomplished soloist on the flugel horn. He won the Best Instrumentalist Award at the Whitburn Entertainment Contest in 1997 and the soloist prize at the inaugural Borders Entertainment Contest in 2001. **Douglas** 'Doug' (b.1961) from Jedburgh, he was a member of the boxing club in Hawick. He worked on a farm, and joined the Hawick Amateur Boxing Club at age 16. He won the Scottish Heavyweight Championship in 1983 and the ABA British title in 1984. He represented Britain in the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles and in 1986 he represented Scotland in the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, gaining a silver medal in the Heavyweight class. He turned professional in 1987 and had 7 fights. However, he then suffered horrendous injuries when struck by a motorcyle while labouring on the roads, ending his boxing career. He later worked as a sales manager in Jedburgh. **Elizabeth** nee Scott (b.c.1763) known as 'Widow Young' or 'Bet Young', she was the wife of William Young, blacksmith. She is recorded as Betty Scott when she married William Young in Hawick in 1785. Her baptism does not appear to be recorded, but at the end of her 1823 book of verse she says 'I've seen three score, the twelfth of August', making it clear her birthday was on that date in 1763 or perhaps the year before (and hence she cannot be the Elizabeth born to Walter Scott in Yarrow Parish in 1759, for example). She was known for dabbling in politics and for composing poetry, publishing 'Songs and poems, on various subjects' (1823) in Hawick. This contains 30 of her pieces of verse (and one by Margaret Park), many of them commemorating contemporary events, such as Waterloo and other military victories, deaths in the royal family, Lord Minto's return, etc. Several are in praise of the local Militia and Scottish regiments, while others are full of religious sentiment that was common at that time. There are occasional Scots words, but mainly the poems are in English. It was surely unusual in those times to have a woman poet, and she seems likely to have been Hawick's first who published anything. She was described by Robert Murray as 'a woman of great vigour both of body and mind, and had a quaintness and off-handedness of expression which marked her out from the ordinary tanor of womanhood'. She is probably the pauper 'Betty Young' recorded aged 81 living with Martha Young (perhaps a granddaughter) on Walter's Wynd at the 1841 census. Her children included; Richard (b.1786), blacksmith in Hawick; Walter (b.1788); Henry (b.1792); Margaret (b.1794); and Christian (b.1796). Based on one of her poems, she had a son who was in the army from the age of 17 in about 1807 (and hence was born around 1790). Murray says in 1897 that

she had many descendants in Hawick, including Mary Nesbit Briggs, in the 4th generation, who also wrote poetry. **Elizabeth** 'Betty' (18th/19th C.) daughter of a Hawick blacksmith. She was recorded in 1818 claiming a 'stolen child', apparently taken at Hawick. She probably married someone called Smith, and her daughter Peggy Smith (who apparently later worked as a nurse to the Duchess of Buccleuch) is reported to have stolen a child herself. **George** (15th C.) recorded in 1494/5 as 'Georg Zoung'. Walter Scott of Buccleuch pledged to bring him before the next Justice-aire at Edinburgh. He had been captured by 'Rinzeane of Rutherfurde, Hew of Douglace, and thare complices, furthe of Mynto toune'. Probably the same George in Minto was recorded in 1502 when he failed to appear at the Justice-aire, with William Turnbull of Minto as his surety; he was probably related to John and Robert, who were also recorded. It is probably also the same Thomas Young recorded in 1502 having had 14 geese stolen from him by Adam Grahamslaw. Probably the same George at 'le crag de mynto' was recorded in 1502 when Richard Rutherford in Littledean had remission for wounding him and stealing a series of items (including a horse, a waistcoat, a lance, a shield and a knife). **George** (16th C.) owner of a quarter particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair. **George** (16th C.) resident of somewhere in Teviotdale. He was recorded in an English letter of 1542 as 'oone of the cheif setters forwardes of all spoyles and robberyes'. The other man listed was Will Davidson, 'oon of the Pringles'. They robbed a village in England, but were intercepted on their return and 14 men captured. **George** (16th C.) farmer at Harwoodtown in the Rule valley. His barn and yard are listed in the 1562 document over disputed lands in the Barony of Feu-Rule. **George** (17th C.) tenant in Bedrule. He is listed as a fugitive in 1684, along with his brothers Robert and James and many other men, for refusing to conform to Episcopalianism. **George** (17th C.) servant of George Gray, who was tenant at 'Rupertlaw' in Roxburghshire. This seems likely to be Raperlaw (but could conceivably be Ruberslaw). He is listed in 1684 among men declared to be fugitives because of religious non-conformity. **George** (17th C.) dyer in Hawick who witnessed a sasine in 1687. Probably the same George witnessed baptisms for Margaret Purdom in 1684, for John Tinlin also in 1684 and for William Elliot in Hawick in 1687. He was also recorded as a dyer in 1689 when he witnessed a baptism for John Scott, 'brother to Goldilands' and as 'litster' when he witnessed a baptism for weaver James Lunn. He was listed as 'litster' in 1688 when he witnessed a baptism for weaver John Stuart. He could be the George listed among those on the west-side of Hawick who paid the Hearth Tax in 1694. He is probably the George who witnessed a baptism for the Gledstains of Hilliesland in 1694. He may be the George, married to Janet Purdom, whose children born in Hawick included: Jane (b.1680); William (b.1682); Walter (b.1683); John (b.1685); and Margaret (b.1686). The witness to the 1680 baptism were Walter Gledstains (the Town Clerk) and John Purdom (the schoolmaster). He may be the George, son of James and Helen Martin, who was born in Hawick in 1650. It seems likely he is the George who witnessed a baptism for Alexander (possibility his brother) in 1682, as well as a baptism for a Mr. Reid in 1680. **George** (17th/18th C.) wright in North Synton. He married Margaret Lorraine and their children included Isobel (b.1703). **George** (b.c.1805) stocking-maker in Hawick. He was living at the West Port in 1841. His wife was Margaret and their children included Janet, Margaret, James and Mary. **George** (19th C.) resident of Langlands Bank. In 1877 he donated a collection of a large number of birds' eggs to the Museum, consisting of 44 different species. He could be the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Scott. **George** (19th/20th C.) resident of Hawick. He lived on Wellington Street. He was father of John H., who lived in the Transvaal. **George** (d.c.1940) leader of the Hawick Home Mission choir. **Helen** (18th C.) listed as 'Miss Nelly Young, Hawick' in 1784 among the subscribers to Caw's 'Poetical Museum'. It is unclear how she was related to other Youngs. **Helen** 'Nelly' (18th C.) cook at Langlands in 1786, when she was working for Gilbert Elliot. **Henry** (1828/9–1907) gamekeeper at Harwood (on Rule) for many years, starting in 1855. He was responsible for much of the planting on the estate. He was born at Millhaugh, Oxnam Water, son of farm steward Robert and Maragret Riddell from the Lammermuirs. He worked for a while with Andrew Goodfellow, father of the Abbotrule forester. He married Isabella Hogg of Melrose and their children were Robert (who emigrated to Toronto in 1873), William (who went to Canada in 1871), Henry (an engineer in Minnesota), Andrew (worked in London), John Alexander (gamekeeper at Fyvie Castle) and James (gamekeeper

at Tullimet, Perthshire). **Ian Stewart Ross** (1957/8–2020) educated at George Heriot's in Edinburgh, he worked for Scottish Widows, but moved to Hawick in 1993 to be Fire Station Manager. He was also Honorary Secretary of the local Ex-Servicemen's Club and worked as a driver for the charity Home Basics. **Isobel** (17th C.) listed at Wadeshill among the poor of Southdean Parish in the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **James** (15th/16th C.) clerk of St. Andrews Dioces who was notary for the 1500 document for the Scotts of Branxholme, dealing with the lands of Whitchesters, and signed in Edinburgh. **James** (16th C.) canon who was recorded in a document for the Routledges, witnessed in 1529/30 at Cavers Kirk. He is recorded as 'Sir James Zung'. He was presumably attached to the Diocese of Glasgow and was possibly the same as the contemporary priest who owned land in Hawick. **James** (16th C.) priest, named as a land-holder in Hawick's 1537 Charter. He was possibly the same James Young who was burned to death in his tower, along with 10 others, by the English forces led by Sir Ralph Bulmer and Sir Oswald Westropp in 1547/8; the letter states 'they burned a towar of a Prestes called Sir James Yonge who did resists, and shot ij. hackebuttes at the footmen which priest was burned in the tower and tenne others with hym'. He is given the designation 'Sir' in the Charter, indicating that he only had his bachelor's degree. His exact status and relationship to the other priests mentioned in the Charter is unknown. He may be the same James who was presented to the chaplainry of 'Carlangrig' (i.e. Caerlenrig) in 1533. It seems like he was the 'James Yonge vicar' who witnessed a renunciation for John Scott in Hawick in 1534 (with Vicar John Scott also involved). **James** (d.1622) recorded as being 'in Belsches'. He was executed for perjury, having apparently been bribed to lie in a case of theft that Andrew Turnbull in Belses brought against the Midlemasses. **James** (17th C.) married Margaret Shortreed in Ashkirk Parish in 1635. **James** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Helen Martin and their children included: George (b.1650); and Alexander (b.1653), who may be the Burgh Officer. **James** (17th C.) from Cavers Parish. He was ordered to be transported to America in 1679 for being a Covenanter, and escaped the shipwreck in the Orkneys that killed about 200 men. Most of the escapees were recaptured and sold as slaves in Jamaica, but he was among a small number who were said to have managed to escape to Ulster. **James** (d.c.1687) tenant in Mervinslaw when his will was recorded in 1687. **James** (d.c.1695) servitor to Sir William Eliott of Stobs. His will is recorded in 1695. **James** (17th C.) cottar at Mackside in Abbotrule Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **James** (17th C.) recorded among the poor of Hassendean Parish in 1694, when he was at Easter Groundistone. **James** (18th C.) recorded at West Burnfoot in Wilton Parish in 1724. He married Janet Clerk in 1713, the proclmations being made in Ashkirk and Minto Parishes. Their daughter Janet was baptised in Wilton in 1724, with witnesses Thomas Irvine and William Easton. **James** (18th/19th C.) recorded in Crawknowe in 1794 when he was involved in a dispute with heckler Robert Scott in Denholm. This was over the price of a mare. He was surely related to Walter, who was recorded in Crawknowe in 1788. **James** (18th/19th C.) servant at Knowesouth. He is listed in the Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire in 1797. In 1799 he was recorded as a labourer at Knowesouth and in 1801 as servant to Mr. Rutherford. He could be the James whose children Mary (b.1810) and Anne (b.1813) were baptised in Bedrule Parish. **James** (18th/19th C.) smith in Hawick. The death of his wife Janet Wilson is recorded in 1800 and his daughter Mary in 1804. **Rev. James** (1774–1822) born in Bedrule Parish, son of Peter. He was licensed to preach by Jedburgh Presbytery in 1802 and became minister of Eckford in 1807. He married Marion, eldest daughter of James Hume, Schoolmaster of Lasswade, and she died in 1857, aged 75. His children were: Margaret Simpson; Euphemia; Peter, surgeon in Hong Kong; Marion, who married Rev. James Hope of Roxburgh; Beatrix Laing; James Hume, doctor at Amoy, China, who died at Musselburgh; and Janet. **James** (b.c.1780) weaver in Hawick according to the ballot for the Militia in 1801. **James** (b.1794/5) mason and innkeeper in Lilliesleaf, recorded in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is probably also the same man listed as a grocer in 1837. In 1841 and 1851 he was recorded at the Cross Keys Inn. In Slater's 1852 directory he was listed as a mason and innkeeper at the Cross Keys. By 1861 he was at Dryden near Ashkirk, farming 400 acres and employing 3 labourers. He married Jean Manuel in 1819 and their children included Jane, James, Elspeth and Simon. **James** (19th C.) married Margaret Beattie in Southdean in 1830. **James** (19th C.) married Mary Cairns in Lilliesleaf in 1823. **James** (19th C.) resident of Bedrule Parish. He married

Margaret Bower and their son James was baptised in 1834. **James** (b.1815/6) from Oxnam, he was farmer at Teviothaugh. He is recorded there in 1851 and 1861, when he was farmer of 100 acres and employer of 2 labourers. He married Margaret Nurdie and their children included Janet, Alice (or Alison) and Robert. **James** (19th C.) married Janet Ballantyne in Hawick in 1840. **James** (b.c.1820) sawyer in Hawick. He was probably the son of sawyer John who was baptised in 1818. He was living at about 79 High Street in 1841. His wife was Mary and their children included John and Thomas. He may be the James who donated a 'curious Chinese boot' to the Museum in 1863, as well as 'key found in Cavers old churchyard' and 'stone ball found in Dover' in 1875. **John** (15th C.) listed among the Roxburghshire men given remission in 1488/9 for their support of the deceased James III. His name is transcribed as 'James Long in Denbray', so he was probably a tenant in Deanbrae, and his surname was word likely to be Young; most of the men appear to have been associated with Douglas of Cavers. He is also listed at the 1493 Justice-aire in Jedburgh when William Douglas of Cavers was fined for his non-appearance; his name is there given as 'Johannem Zong scissorem in denebra', suggesting he was a carver (or perhaps carpenter) at Deanbrae. His name was also recorded (as 'Johis zoung scissoris in') in 1494/5, but scored out, and then entered again later when he had remission for stealing a cow from Simon Landles, with the Laird of Gledstains as his surety. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justice-aire held in Jedburgh in 1493. He was a resident of Minto along with Thomas, when Adam Turnbull in Hornshole was able to 'compone' for stealing from them, specifically 2 bolls of barley, a horse, linens and sheets and diverse tools. Probably the same John in Craigend of Minto was recorded in 1494/5 when George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing 14 ewes from him; he was probably related to Thomas, who is also recorded in 1494/5. Probably the same John in Minto was recorded in 1502 when he failed to appear at the Justice-aire, with William Turnbull of Minto as his surety; he was probably related to George and Robert, who were also recorded. He was indicted in 1502 (as well as Thomas, Richard and William, to whom he was probably also related), with William Turnbull of Minto again as his surety. **John** (15th C.) recorded as tenant at Roughlee in 1494/5. He had remission for bringing in Englishmen from Tynedale to plunder from Thomas 'Leipden' and Matthew Mitchelson, living at Hundalee, with his surety being the Master of Angus. He had further remission in 1502 for the same crime. He was probably related to Simon, who was recorded at Roughlee in 1493 and 1502. **John** (15th/16th C.) recorded in 1502 as 'Johnnis zoung'. He was among the men who Adam Scott of Tushielaw had remission for resetting for stealing sheep from farms in Peebleshire. **John** (16th C.) owner of a quarter particate of land on the south side of the public street according to Hawick's 1537 Charter. He was one of the owners who was obliged to pay annual rents to James Blair. **John** (16th C.) recorded in 1563 as brother of Thomas. Isabel Ker of Cessford complained that it had been 18 years since their father had died, and they still occupied her quarter of Hassendeanbank without paying her. **John** (16th C.) tenant in Roughlee, along with 'Michaelly'. They are listed in 1571/2, among tenants in Southdean for whom William Oliver in Lustruther was pledge. **John** (d.1580) described as 'in Cames' (probably Kames) under the Laird of Minto when he was convicted and hanged for the murder of and theft from John Hamilton of 'Benestoun'. His accomplice, Andrew Turnbull from Belses, was still a minor at the time. **John** (16th C.) son and heir of Andrew, tenant in Langnewton. In 1581 he resigned a husbandland in Langnewton to Patrick, son of John Dobson. Patrick paid him £27 Scots. **John** (16th/17th C.) described as 'Jok Young in Toune of Roull' in the records of the Curcuit Court of 1622. He was accused of stealing sheep belonging to William Scott of 'Weyms', but cleared of the charges. **John** (17th C.) tenant in Fastcastle, recorded along with Thomas in 1644. The pair were cited in 1644 for not subscribing to the Covenant, saying that 'they would ken no session nor minister, but follow the command of their master, my Lord Traquair'. Thomas was probably his son or brother, and they were probably related to other Youngs in Rulewater. **John** (17th C.) tenant in the farm of 'Rouchneuck' (i.e. Roughleeneuk) according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. Ninian and Lyle are also listed and surely closely related. **John** (17th C.) resident at Bygate in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax records. **John** (17th/18th C.) merchant of Hawick. He was fined in 1706 for 'his disorderlie and irregular marriage with Margaret Clerk'. She was daughter of Andrew Clerk, also a merchant in Hawick. They were married by Thomas Blair at Cornhill in Northumberland, suggesting (at that time) that at least one of the

2 families still followed the Episcopalian Kirk, or that the couple simply eloped there because the wedding was against the wishes of the families. **John** (17th/18th C.) resident of Wilton Parish. His daughter Bessie was baptised in 1702. **John** (18th C.) recorded being in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1780 when his marriage to Janet Slaiter was announced in Melrose Parish, with James Slaiter as cautioner. **Rev. Dr. John** (1743–1806) first minister of the Hawick Anti-Burgher (i.e. the Green) Kirk. He was born in Kinross-shire, probably son of John, a small farmer at Milnathort, and Janet Millar. In later life he liked to recount to his own children a story of when he was aged 5; a mortally-wounded soldier stopped off in his village, and with everyone else who could read being out at harvest, he was asked to read to the soldier, who was astonished at his abilities. He helped his father on the farm, but spent his spare time in reading. He took a course at the University of St. Andrews when he was just 10 and entered the Secession theological seminary 2 years later. He is said to have failed to qualify 2 years in a row, purely as a result of his age, and was 21 when he became a probationer of the Anti-Burgher Kirk. He then taught at a school in Perthshire, where he lodged with the Gibb family, which included his future wife. In 1766 he was licensed at Sanquhar, and in 1767 was appointed the first minister of the new secessionist Anti-Burgher congregation at the Green Church in Hawick (after a trial period of several weeks, and turning down a call to Kirkcaldy). His last sermon at the Presbytery in Kelso was given earlier on the day of his arrival in Hawick, which coincided with the devastating Great Flood. His appointment was said to have been signed by the entire congregation, except for one person (who it was said caused him continued trouble afterwards). He was recorded baptising a child in Hawick in 1768 (and there must have been others). For the first 2 years he stayed at the eastmost house on the High Street, before the Manse was built. He was twice called before the Session: once for stopping on Teviot Brig to listen to the preacher George Whitefield; and secondly for rendering a slaughtered cow in the outer lobby of the Kirk. He was said to be the first local minister to refuse to discipline anyone in his congregation for engaging in mixed dancing. He wrote what was possibly the first book published in Hawick, 'The True State of the Unhappy Controversy about the Burgis-Oath, being a Discourse delivered at Kelso, the 8th of Oct., 1782' (1783). He also wrote 'A history of the commencement, progress, and termination of the late war between Great Britain and France', published in 2 volumes in Edinburgh in 1802. This book apparently came to the notice of Mr. Pitt, who sent a complimentary letter and arranged a pension, which he declined, but it later went to his widow and two of his daughters. His 'Essays on Government' (1794, 1798) was well read in its day, and was a justification of the British government's opposition to revolutionary France, probably written as a deliberate attempt to counter the perception that the Secession churches were full of radicals; the Museum possesses a copy. Its contents led to a complaint to the Synod, although the matter was eventually allowed to drop. In about 1800 he contributed (£1 1s) to the local subscription to support the war against France. He is also credited with helping arrange how to feed the local people during the 'dear years' when meal was in short supply. He was also an early member of the Hawick Curling Club. In politics he was a Tory, and had no patience for the 'blacknebs' who were well represented in Hawick in his day. He was an eminent scholar, but said to be perhaps too academic for some of his congregation. Services in his time were about 3 1/2 hours in duration, with hour-long doctrinal prayers while the congregation stood. For many years he also led 'evening exercises' on Sunday nights (in addition to the 2 earlier sermons of the day), which were usually lectures on Old Testament history or political matters. It is said that about half of the seats in the Green Kirk were paid for by members of the Established Kirk, due to his popularity. He is said to have also been called on much more frequently than the parish ministers for public visits as well as funerals. He was said to be the most tolerant local minister in regard people of other denominations, but was unpopular with many of the other clergymen. He argued against superstition, once showing that a supposed haunting of a house in Ashkirk was probably caused by deliberately by people, unmasking a supposed bogle at 'Ernip Slack' as a robber praying on people's superstitions and refusing to accept that a young girl's fits were caused by an alleged local witch. In order to eke out his meagre stipend, he and his family farmed a garden at the Green, and for several years also farmed at Silverbuthall and some fields at Crumhaughhill. His wife was also given a ewe lamb, which grew to a scattered flock of 16. He refused a call to the Secession Church in Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, saying that only death would sever

his connection with Hawick; the call was later accepted by Dr. John Jamieson, the lexicographer. He received a doctorate from King's College Aberdeen in 1794, the first given to a secession clergyman. His other publications include 'The true nature of evangelical covenanting with God' (1778), 'Rules for the Direction of Praying Societies, or Fellowship Meetings' (1781), 'Duty of relieving the indigent and distressed' (1795) and 'Sermons on various important subjects' (3 volumes, 1797). However, most of his manuscripts and correspondence were lost, as well as the diary he kept (except for a brief extract from 1777 and 1778). An original letter of his is in the Museum. He additionally helped Sir John Sinclair prepare the 'Statistical Survey of Scotland' for publication. In 1804 he suffered from what might now be called a stroke. As a result of this he required a colleague to preach for him in about his last year, since it was difficult for the congregation to make out what he said. For his last 5 months he could neither move nor speak, but recovered his speech one day, and gave a blessing to his family for 3 hours before again becoming insensible. A communion token from the church bears the inscription 'M.–I.Y.–1768' (i.e. 'Minister' and his initials) on one side and 'A.C.–H.K.' (for 'Associate Church Hawick') on the other. He married Helen Gibb (probably daughter of William and Elizabeth Gibb, born in Clackmannan in 1749) in Wilton in 1768; she was from Muckhart, where he had lodged before coming to Hawick, and she died in 1809 in her 60th year. They had 6 sons and 5 daughters, 9 children reaching maturity. Their children included: James (b.1769), who presumably died in infancy; Helen, the eldest daughter, who married Rev. William Patrick of Lockerbie, and assisted Dr. Jamieson with his dictionary; Euphemia (b.1774), who was 2nd wife of Alexander Davidson, blind lecturer in chemistry, then secondly married Dr. Thomas Dick; John (b.1776), a naval surgeon, who died of yellow fever; Janet or Jessie (b.1778), who married John Scott, with their son John Young Scott being manager of Hawick gasworks and also miller of Hawick Mill; Margaret (b.1780); James (again,b.1782); Ann (b.1784); William (b.1786); and an unnamed child (b.1791). The 1791 baptism was recorded in Hawick Parish and done 'in the presence of the Associate Congregation'. 2 of his sons trained for medicine, one obtained an army commission, and another became a merchant. There is no known portrait of him, although there is a water-colour of his daughter, Mrs. Janet Scott. He was long remembered in Hawick as a popular and dedicated minister. Sir Walter Scott was working on editing his memoirs when he suffered a stroke in 1830, and the work never appeared. Most of his manuscripts were lost, including his correspondence with politicians of the day and his extensive diaries (although a part for the years 1777 and 1778 was saved). **John** (b.1771/2) farmer at Hillhead in Lilliesleaf Parish. He married Elizabeth Boa. Their children Richard (b.1801) and Janet (b.1807) were baptised in Wilton Parish. He could be the son of smith Richard baptised in Hawick in 1774. **John** (18th C.) married Janet Buckham in Bedrule in 1792. **John** (b.c.1770s) servant at Broomiebrae according to the ballot for the Militia in Wilton Parish in 1799. Perhaps the same John was a labourer in Hawick on the list for the ballot in 1801. **John** (b.1776) son of Rev. Dr. John. He became a surgeon in the Navy. A story is told of how his wife and sisters opened a letter that described how he had been promoted to Chief Surgeon, while at the same time his father opened and read a second letter announcing that he had died of yellow fever. **John** (1788/9–1864) sawyer in Hawick, originally from Peebles. He was living on O'Connell Street in 1841 and 1851 and at No. 7 (perhaps the modern No. 17) in 1861. He married Beatrice (or 'Beaty') Scoon in East Bank Kirk in 1815; she died in 1865, aged 68. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk (and several also in Wilton), included: Jane (b.1816), who died aged 18; James (b.1818); Mary or Marion (b.1820); John (b.1822), who died in infancy; John (again, b.1823); an unnamed child (b.1826); Anne (b.1827); and Beatrix (b.1833). Many of the family are buried in St. Mary's Kirkyard. Perhaps the same John earlier married Annie Broadfoot and had a daughter Annie baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1813. **John** (b.1791/2) woollen framework knitter in Hawick, originally from Maxton. He was living at 'Greenwind foot' in 1841 and at Myreslawgreen in 1851 and 1861. His wife was Mary (from Hawick) and their children included Margaret (b.1819/20). He is probably the weaver John recorded as a member of Allars kirk in 1829. **John** (b.1800/1) physician in Denholm, recorded on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories. He was born in Yetholm Parish. He is listed as a surgeon in Denholm on the 1841 census and a 'licentiate of R.C.L. Edinburgh' (i.e. the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh) in 1851 and 1861. He probably lived on the Wynd. He married Isabella Rutherford late in life, and their children

included: Walter J.; Isabella C.; Jane T.; John R.; and William. **John** (18th/19th C.) resident of Hawick. He married Betsy Turnbull and their daughter Helen was baptised in East Bank Kirk in 1817. **John** (b.c.1805) stocking dresser living at about 37 High Street in 1841. His wife was Isabella and their children included Isabella, Helen, Jane, Margaret and Beatrix. **John** (19th C.) married Elizabeth Hutton in Lilliesleaf in 1839. **John** (b.1814/5) framework knitter living on the Back Row in 1851 and at 22 Kirk Wynd in 1861. He married Janet Smith and their children included: John (b.1839/40); Archibald (b.1843); James (b.1845); Walter (b.1847/8); and Helen (b.1850/1); and Archibald (again, b.1852/3). 2 of their children were baptised in Hawick Free Kirk. **John** (19th C.) member of Hawick Free Kirk. He married Isabella Scott and their children included: Georgina (b.1844); and John (b.1846). **John** (19th C.) married Helen Rutherford in Hobkirk Parish in 1848. **John** (b.1823/4) wool machine cleaner living at 3 Round Close in 1861. **John** (b.1830/1) woollen handloom weaver in Hawick. He was living on Wellington Place in 1861. His wife was Ann and their children included George, Margaret, Sarah and Thomas. **John** (19th C.) member of the Royal Artillery. He was living in Selkirk in 1868 when he donated to the Museum an 'Abyssinian spear head, and New Testament in the Amharic language, both picked up at Magdala'. **John** (b.1840/1) son of farmer and baker William, he was baker at 12 and then 11 Sandbed. He ran a baker's cart out to Whitrope when the tunnel was being constructed. He had the house Oakwood built in Buccleuch Road. In 1871 at Greenriver he married Mina, daughter of Peter Smith of Harwood Mill. They had 14 children: John, an engineer who emigrated to Canada; William, also a baker; Peter; Thomas, a chemist in Australia; Andrew, a designer in Torquay; Robert, a joiner who married Margaret Barclay and moved to South Africa; Wilhelmina, who married James Thomson (of the Oddfellows); Nellie, married John Crosbie; Margaret 'Daisy', married J.E.D. Murray; Bella, married tweed designed Harold Platt; Mary, married William Martin and moved to South Africa; Tina, married A. Bell of Wrexham; Bessie; and Flora, who died young. He was a Magistrate for a while, and became quite notorious (since the national press picked it up) for a decision regarding an altercation in a pub, when he could not make up his mind and so said 'Guilty or not guilty, three days or 5 shillings to pay'. **John H.** (19th/20th C.) son of George of Wellington Street. An article from the 1900 Hawick News (reprinted in the Border Magazine) describes how he had just returned from the Transvaal, where he was a businessman in Klerksdorp. The Boers tried to press him into service in the war, but he was able to obtain a pass to leave the country, where he describes the conditions in some detail. **Lyle** (17th C.) tenant in Roughleeneuk, along with Ninian and John, according to a rental roll of 1669. **Margaret** (17th C.) recorded at Mervinslaw on the 1694 Hearth Tax Rolls. **Margaret Paulin Young** (1864–1953) born in Lilliesleaf, where her father, Rev. William, was the minister of the Burgher Kirk. J.M. Barrie was her cousin. She was head girl at Lilliesleaf School, but the family moved to Glasgow when she was 10 and she attended Park School there. She went through teacher training in London (at the only institution providing such training for women), taught for 2 years at Oxford High School and then moved back to Park School in Glasgow, where she taught English, Mathematics and Latin. She was then appointed Head at a new school in Kilmalcolm, but 3 years later was lured back to Park School as Head. She is credited with modernising Park School, where she introduced classes in science and art, as well as supporting the introduction of hockey. When she retired she was presented with a portrait of herself by James Gunn and the school introduced a prize in her name for the school dux. She was remembered 'for her pungent wit, gracious courtesy, gaiety, and dignity'. She died in Hillhead. **Marion** (16th C.) tenant at Waterside in 1541, along with Robert, as well James Oliver. They paid 22 shillings yearly. It seems likely she was a sister or daughter of James Oliver with Robert being husband or son. **Mark** (17th C.) resident of Barnhills. His brothers George, James and Robert lived in Bedrule. He was jailed in Jedburgh for attending field conventicles rather than his own church. Refusing to take the oath, he was sentenced to banishment to the plantations. **Michael** (16th C.) tenant in Roughlee, along with John. They are listed in 1571/2, among tenants in Southdean for whom William Oliver in Lustruther was pledge. His forename is written 'Michaelly'. **Mina** nee Smith (b.1847) youngest daughter of Peter Smith and Betty Dunlop. She married Hawick Baker John Young in 1871 at Greenriver, in the Rule valley. They set up their home at Oakwood on Buccleuch Road. She provided information about her family for Tancred's 'Rulewater and its People'.

Her own children included J.E.D. Murray's wife. **Mungo** (16th/17th C.) tenant in Lilliesleaf. His wife was Meg Smail, who was an acquaintance of Isobel Howison, who was convicted of witchcraft in 1628. It was stated that Wat Henderson came to his house, and seeing Howison there, was afraid and turned back. **Ninian** (17th C.) tenant in 'Rouchneuck' (i.e. Roughleeneuk) according to a 1669 rental roll of Jedforest. John and Lyle are listed after him and so presumably younger brothers or sons. **Patrick** (17th C.) resident of the Hassendean part of Roberton Parish. In 1688 he 'had a child baptized gotten in fornica[tio]ne wt Issobell ghram' called Bessie. The witnesses were Robert Caldwell and William Graham (who was surely related to the mother of the child). **Peter** (18th/19th C.) dyer in Hawick. He married Janet Scoon in 1793. Their children, baptised in East Bank Kirk, included: Janet (b.1806); Margaret (b.1807); Isabel (b.1810); Isabel (again, b.1812); and James (b.1817). Unnamed children of his died in 1794 and 1810. He is probably the Peter who witnessed a baptism for shoemaker John Scott in 1792. **Peter** (b.c.1800) stockingmaker and frameworker in Hawick. He was living on the Kirk Wynd in 1841, at about 9 Howegate in 1851 and at 16 Buccleuch Street in 1861. His wife was Martha Sinclair and their children included Peter, William, Janet, David, John, Marion and Anthony. He donated coins to the Museum in 1870 and 1873. **Pim** (19th C.) brother of Ad, son of Jamie and Jean Scott, left fatherless at an early age. A well known town character, he was big, burly and frank. Known as a poacher, he also once rushed into the Coble Pool to save a boy. On at least 2 occasions he was rescued from arrest by a mob of his friends, but in 1844 he was sentenced to transportation to Australia. **Richard** (15th/16th C.) recorded being in Minto in 1502. He was indicted and failed to appear at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, with his surety William Turnbull of Minto being fined. Thomas, John and William in Minto are also mentioned and probably related to him. **Richard** (d.1679) of Cavers Parish. He drowned on the 'Crown of London' when it shipwrecked off the Orkneys when carrying a cargo of Covenanters captured at Bothwell Bridge and bound for America. He may have been related to James who survived. **Richard** (18th C.) smith in Hawick Parish. In 1789 he witnessed a baptism for William Young, probably his son or brother. In 1761 he married Margaret Scott, who was also from Hawick. Their children included: William (b.1762), probably the blacksmith who was husband of poet 'Bet' Young; Margaret (b.1764); James (b.1767); Robert (b.1771), probably 'Rob Young o the Back Raw'; John (b.1774); Isabel (b.1777); Mary (b.1779); Richard (b.1783) and George (b.1786). The witnesses in 1774 were Robert (probably the smith) and Thomas Robson, and in 1786 were carrier John Scott and smith William Young. He witnessed a baptism for smith Robert (surely a relative) in 1766. **Richard** (18th/19th C.) resident of Cavers Parish. He married Janet College and their son John was baptised in 1809. **Richard** (b.c.1786) son of William and Elizabeth (the poet), he was a blacksmith on the High Street. He was probably the smith in Hawick recorded on the 1801 ballot for the Militia; in which case he must have been born a few years before 1786. His premises around No. 54 are marked on Wood's 1824 map. He is recorded as blacksmith on the High Street in Pigot's 1837 directory and on the 1841 and 1851 censuses. He was one of the victims in the election 'riot' of 1837; he was said to have once been a leader of the Radicals, but switched allegiance when he received a grant of land from the Duke of Buccleuch. At the court case, he was alledged to have been attacked near the Tower Inn, had most of his clothes torn from him and was threatened with being thrown in the Slitrig. His wife was Elizabeth Blacklock (born in Kirkton Parish). Their children included: William (b.1819); Margaret (b.1821); Robert (b.1823/4); Elizabeth (b.1825/6); Agnes (b.c.1830); and Joan (b.1834/5). He was still alive in 1851. **Richard** (1793–1849) son of Adam and Margaret Young. He was a shoemaker at about 17 High Street. He married Agnes (or 'Nancy') Henderson. Their children included: Isabel (b.1818); Adam (b.1820); Margaret (b.1822); Margaret (again, b.1824); Agnes (b.1829); Robert (b.1834); and Joseph Hume (b.1837). Robert, a weaver who lived with him in 1841, was probably his brother. By 1851 his wife was a midwife, living at 73 High Street. He is probably the Richard who served in the 73rd Regiment of Foot 1813–16, being discharged at the age of 23. **Richard** (b.1801) son of John Young and Elizabeth Boa, he was born in Wilton Parish. He lived at Lilliesleaf with his parents in 1841 and was farm steward at Todshawhaugh in Wilton Parish in 1851. He was unmarried and had 4 servants in 1851 and was farm steward in 1861. **Richard** (b.c.1805) blacksmith on the Mid Raw. He married Margaret Nichol and their children included: Robert (b.1829/30); Alexander (b.1830/1); Joan

(b.1834); Thomas (b.1835/6); Francis (b.1841); and Catherine (b.1843). He must have been related to the older man of the same name who was blacksmith on the High Street. **Robert** (15th C.) resident of Minto. In 1494/5 James Davidson in Raperlaw was charged with several crimes, including stealing a young bull from him. Perhaps the same Robert is recorded in Selkirk in 1494/5 along with William Scoon. Lawrence Rutherford of Oakwood had remission for several crimes, including resetting the pair of them. Perhaps the same Robert in Minto, brother-in-law of John Turnbull, was recorded in 1502 when he failed to appear at the Justice-aire, with William Turnbull of Minto as his surety; he was probably related to George and John, who were also recorded. **Robert** (16th C.) tenant at Waterside in 1541, along with Marion, as well James Oliver. They paid 22 shillings yearly. Marion was possibly his mother. Perhaps the same 'Hob Younge in the Watterside' was recorded in 1571/2, when Richard Rutherford, Provost of Jedburgh, was surety for him. **Robert** 'Hob' (16th C.) listed in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme in 1574. He may served as factor or similar. His name is given as 'Hobbe Yhoung' (or 'Zoung'). **Robert** (16th C.) servant of Robert Elliot of Redheugh. He went to Edinburgh with Elliot in 1624, apparently part of the plot to try to murder the Earl of Buccleuch, although it was not claimed that he was directly involved. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Hawick Parish. He married Janet Ruecastle and their daughter Janet was baptised in 1678. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Barnhills, he was cottar to Bessie Turnbull. In about 1684 the pair were arrested by Capt. Bruce for being Covenanters and jailed in Selkirk Tolbooth and he was banished to the plantations. **Robert** (17th C.) resident of Minto Craigend who appears in the Hearth Tax records of 1694. **Robert** (17th C.) recorded as resident at Burnmouth in Castleton Parish according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **Robert** (17th/18th C.) resident of Ruecastle. He was recorded receiving poor money from Bedrule Parish in 1722. **Robert** (18th C.) paid the cart tax at Clerklands in Lilliesleaf Parish in 1785–88. **Robert** (18th C.) blacksmith in Hawick Parish. He was a Deacon of the Hammermen in 1767, when a case was brought before the Magistrates relating to a non-Burgess carrying out work in the Town. He witnessed baptisms for carrier William Richardson and Isabel Henderson (perhaps his sister-in-law) in 1759 and 1766. He also witnessed baptisms for carrier James Tudhope in 1765 (and probably 1762) and for John Nichol in 1768. In 1774 he witnessed a baptism for Richard, who may have been his brother. He may be the Robert who subscribed to the fund for the Slitrig Brig in 1776. He married Margaret Henderson in 1754 and their children included: Isabel (b.1757); William (b.1760); James (b.1762); Margaret (b.1765); Mary (b.1768); William (b.1771); and Agnes (b.1780). The 1757 baptism was witnessed by carrier James Henderson (probably his brother-in-law) and Alexander Bunyan (who was a gardener), the 1760 baptism by carriers James Scott and William Hardie, the 1762 baptism by James Henderson and William Richardson, and the 1766 baptism by James Henderson and Richard Young (surely a close relative). It is unclear how he was related to the later 'Rob Young o the Back Raw'. **Robert** 'Rob' (b.1771) probably son of Richard and Margaret Scott. He was recorded as a smith on the ballot for the Militia in 1799. He was recorded as a blacksmith of the Back Raw on Pigot's 1825/6 and 1837 directories (when he was listed as being on the Howegate). His premises are marked 'Young' on Wood's 1824 map, in the middle of the Back Row. In the 1841 census he lived with several other Youngs, but it is unclear what their relationship was: Catherine (b.c.1890); Thomas (b.c.1809), also a blacksmith; Robert (b.c.1822), blacksmith's apprentice; and Agnes (b.c.1825). He is mentioned in John Ballantyne's song 'Pawkie Paiterson' – 'And Rob Young o' the Back Raw, Hei's often shod ma clutes, Sae Aw wull leave him ma shank banes To bei a pair o' butes' [JSB]. **Robert** (18th/19th C.) hedger at Larriston, listed among heads of households in 1835. **Robert** (19th C.) blacksmith on the High Street, listed in Pigot's 1837 directory. He is separate from the blacksmith Robert on the Howegate, and hence there must have been 2 men in the same trade with the same name at that time. He does not appear on the 1841 census, although there is a blacksmith of the same name in Oxnam Parish. **Robert** (1800–c.70) son of William, he was born at Ruecastle. He became a joiner, first working with Walter Amos at Blacklee. He later lived at Mackside and then Hobkirk, where he worked on the Wolfelee estate. After 10 years he moved to Edgerston, working on the estate of William Oliver Rutherford. His son William followed him into the joinery trade. Along with his sons William and James he emigrated in 1851, settling in Ontario, where he purchased 100

acres. **Rev. Robert** (d.1884) born in Covington, Lanarkshire, son of Schoolmaster James and Margaret Ferguson. He was educated at Edinburgh University, licensed by Lanark Presbytery and became assistant at Selkirk before being ordained as minister of Teviothead in 1854. He attended Henry Scott Riddell on his death-bed (as well as performing a similar function for his wife and youngest son), and took charge of the poet's manuscripts after his death. He died unmarried. He wrote 'Dr. Bisset's Address and Episcopal Tendencies' (1864). He became a life member of the Archæological Society in 1874. His published talks at the Archæological Society were 'Old Northhouse and Teviothead' (1875), 'Henry Scott Riddell: Notes and Remembrances' (1875), 'On the History of Education in Scotland' (1879) and 'The Buccleuch Book, with Specific Reference to Allanhaugh'. A bound copy of the Archæological Society Transactions for 1863–85, in the Harvard College Library, which was scanned and available on the internet, is labelled on one page 'Mr. Rt. Young, Teviothead Manse', and hence was presumably his. **Robert** (b.1822/3) frameworker in Wilton. In 1851 he was living on Ladylaw Place with his wife Jane and in 1861 they were at 3 High Street. His wife may be the 'Mrs Robert Young' who gave a pair of mocasins to the Museum in 1866. **Robert** (b.1829/30) wool sorter in Hawick. He was living on the Round Close in 1851, with his wife Magdalene, daughter Mary and sisters Joan and Catherine. In 1861 the family were at Mather's Close. His wife was Magdalene and their children included Thomas, Mary, Richard and Margaret. **Robert** (19th C.) baker at 75 High Street. He also made aerated waters. He married Agnes Lamb, probably the same 'Bonnie Aggie' who was said to have made the first recipe for Hawick Balls. Their children included: Isabella Frank (b.1856); Helen (b.1858); Helen Jane (b.1860); Margaret ('Maggie', b.1862), who married Robert Riddle Thompson; Alexander (b.1865); Mary Lamb (b.1867); Janet Hall (b.1872); and Elizabeth ('Bessie'), who married William Laidlaw. **Robert** (19th/20th C.) Hawick joiner, son of baker John. He married Margaret Barclay. **Simon** (15th C.) tenant in Roughlee. In 1493 he had remission for the crimes of bringing in Englishmen and plundering from Hundalee. Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst served as his surety. In 1502 he obtained remission for bringing in 2 men to steal cows, sheep and horses. He was surely related to John, who was recorded in Roughlee in 1494/5 and 1502. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) recorded at the Justiceaire held in Jedburgh in 1493. He was a resident of Minto along with John, when Adam Turnbull in Hornshole was able to 'compone' for stealing from them, specifically 2 bolls of barley, a horse, linens and sheets and diverse tools. Probably the same Thomas was recorded in 1494/5 when George Shiel in Bedrule had remission for stealing 6 sheep of his ewes from Minto (with John also recoded). Probably the same man was recorded in 1502 as 'Thomas Zoung'; he was a tenant in Cragend of Minto, along with his son Thomas, William Johnstone and Simon Leitch. His farm there was burned by a group consisting of David Scott, called 'Lady', in Stirkshaws, Archibald Armstrong, Ninian Armstrong, David Turnbull of Bonchester and other 'Traitors of Levin and Liddalisdale'. This raid included the burning of seven horses. He was also recorded in 1502 when a cow of his from 'cragend' was stolen by Adam Grahamslaw. Additionally William Turnbull of Minto was fined when he failed to appear in court; John, Richard and William in Minto were also recorded and hence probably related to him. **Thomas** (15th/16th C.) son of Thomas, tenant in Minto Craigend. In 1502 it is recorded that their farm had been plundered by David Scott, 'Lady', from Stirches. **Thomas** (16th C.) 'officiar of Lempetlaw' for Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. He is listed in the last testament of Sir Walter Scott in 1574. **Thomas** (16th C.) recorded in 1563 as brother of John. Isabel Ker of Cessford complained that it had been 18 years since their father had died, and they still occupied her quarter of Hassendeanbank without paying her. His name was listed first, so he was probably the older brother. **Thomas** 'the Clan' (16th C.) recorded in Altonburn in 1586/7 among Borderers accused of crimes who had failed to appear in court and were given one more chance to find sureties. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) granted a husbandland of land in Lilliesleaf in 1595/6. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) described as being 'in Herrett' (possibly Harwood) in a document of 1602. He was 'bailie in that part' to Lord Herries for a sasine in Rulewater. **Thomas** (16th/17th C.) Schoolmaster at Hobkirk, recorded in 1616. He was witness to a bond between William Scott of Todrig and Mark, son of Hector Turnbull in Hartshaugh. **Thomas** (17th C.) recorded at Fastcastle in 1644, along with John. The pair were cited at the Presbytery for refusing to subscribe to the Covenant. They were surely related to each other and to other Youngs of Rulewater.

Thomas (b.c.1810) son of blacksmith Rob. He was a blacksmith, like his father, being the eldest son, running the business on the Back Row in 1841. He does not appear on the 1851 census. **Bailie Thomas** 'Farthin Tom' (1815/6–91) from Duns, he was a draper at 45 High Street for more than 40 years, and owner of this building in the mid-19th century. His nickname came from his use of vulgar fractions in pricing. He was also one of the founders of the Hawick Billiard Club. He played an active role in public life, being a member of the old Town Council and made a Magistrate, although in later years he led a more private life. He was living on Buccleuch Street (at about No. 1) in 1841 and at 45 High Street in 1851 and 1861. In 1851 he was 'Linen Draper, Master' and magistrate, employing 3 people. He married Agnes Grieve (from Craik), who died in 1876, aged 62. Their children included Mary Stenhouse and Christina Brydon, neither of whom reached adulthood, as well as Robert, Mary S. and Agnes. **Thomas** (19th C.) married Jane 'Walls' in Ashkirk Parish in 1851. **Thomas** (b.1826/7) from Crailing, he was a blacksmith at about 22 High Street in 1851. His wife was Ann and their children included Jessie and Ann. **Thomas** (19th C.) Precentor at Hawick Free Kirk 1850–53. **Thomas** (b.1823/4) son of Elizabeth Young, who appears to have been a widow in 1841. He married Elizabeth Scott in Hawick in 1853. In 1861 his wife, mother-in-law Jane Scott and son George were living at 2 Melgund Place; he appears to have been visiting his mother Elizabeth Young in Galashiels. **Walter** (17th C.) resident of Roberton Parish, when it still contained Hassendean. He married Margaret 'creake' (probably Craig) and their daughter Helen was baptised in 1687. The witnesses were William Scott and Patrick Dodds. **Walter** (18th C.) tailor in Hawick Parish. He married Isabel Turnbull in 1723; they were 'both att ye milport'. Their children included: Isobel (b.1724); William (b.1727); Andrew (b.1728); Margaret (b.1728); Margaret (again, b.1730); and Walter (b.1735). The witnesses in 1728 were George Scott and Walter Riddell. The deceased Walter whose daughter Margaret died in 1791, could be him. **Walter** (18th C.) shoemaker recorded in 'Crawnous in Lilliesleaf' in 1788 when he was accused of non-payment of a bill in Selkirk. He probably lived at Crawknowes near Ashkirk and was related to James, who was there in 1794. **William** (15th/16th C.) recorded being in Minto in 1502. He was indicted and failed to appear at the Justice-aire in Jedburgh, with his surety William Turnbull of Minto being fined. Thomas, John and Richard in Minto are also mentioned and probably related to him. **William** 'Will' (16th C.) listed in 1544 as 'Wille Yong Clemyt Crossers servaunte', when he was among local men who gave their assurances to the English. His brother 'Jake Yong' is also listed. It is unclear where they lived, or which Clement this was, although lands near the Slitrig are likely. **William** (16th C.) recorded in 1561, when Thomas Scott of Haining was obliged to enter him (or James Middlemas or a servant of James) before the Warden of the East Marches. He is recorded as 'quhyte Will Young', this probably being a nickname. This was to answer the charge of stealing from David Thomson in Berwick. **William** (17th C.) listed 'eist the water' among those paying the Hearth Tax in Hawick in 1694. **William** (17th C.) ploughman at Todshawhill according to the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. **William** (17th C.) resident of 'the netherend' of Hassendean Parish on the 1694 Hearth Tax rolls. He could be the William who witnessed baptisms in Roberton Parish (but probably Hassendean) in 1684 and 1687 for Walter Turnbull, in 1687 for William Martin and in 1688 for Thomas Scott in Hassendean. **William** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith in Hawick. In 1720 he (and 'fowler' Archibald Little) witnessed a baptism for Adam Brown 'Headhous'. In 1725 he witnessed a baptism for Thomas Waddell. He married Janet Little in 1718 and their children included: William (b.1725); and Isabel (b.1730). The 1725 baptism was witnessed by masons John and Andrew Turnbull and the 1730 one by another William Young and James Scott. **William** (17th/18th C.) blacksmith in Hawick. He married Isobel Aitkin and their children included James (b.1740) and Isobel (b.1742). The witnesses in 1740 were ex-Bailie Robert Howison and merchant James Sanderson and in 1742 were weaver David 'Harg' and workman Robert Boyd. He could be the same man as the William who earlier married Janet Little. **William** (18th C.) tradesman in Hawick, possibly a cooper. In 1754 he was paid 'for clasping the bell wheel' of St. Mary's Kirk. **William** (18th/19th C.) blacksmith in Hawick. He is probably the son of Richard and Margaret Scott baptised in Hawick in 1761. He is probably the smith who in 1786 witnessed a baptism for Richard (probably his brother). He is probably the William recorded as blacksmith at the Midrow on Pigot's 1825/6 directory. He married Betty Scott in Hawick in 1785. Their

children included: Richard (b.1786), also a blacksmith; Walter (b.1788); Henry (b.1792); Margaret (b.1794); and Christian (b.1796), who married James Grieve in Midlem. The witnesses in 1786 were smith Richard (probably his father or brother) and Thomas Miller and in 1796 were James Richardson and Peter Wilson. He died before 1823, when his wife, 'Widow Young' published a small volume of poetry. **William** (18th/19th C.) farmer at Burnhead, recorded in the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls. He owned 4 horses at that time. He was probably succeeded as farmer by Adam. **William** (b.c.1770) portioner at Ruecastle. He sold coals in Hawick which he drove from the English Border. He is recorded at Ruecastle on the 1797 Horse Tax Rolls, when he owned 2 horses. Probably the same William was a servant at Ruecastle according to the Lieutenancy Book in 1799. In 1832 he was one of the 13 voters in the Parish of Bedrule. He was recorded at Ruecastle in 1841. In 1795 he married Agnes Scott from Ancrum Parish. Their children were: Agnes, who died in infancy; Peggy; Robert, who became a joiner; Agnes (again); James; and William. He is buried at Bedrule. **William** (b.c.1780) apprentice gardener at Minto according to the 1801 ballot for the Militia in Minto Parish. **William** (b.c.1803) born in Lilliesleaf Parish, he was Parcochial Schoolmaster at Lasswade in 1851. His wife was Susan and they had a daughter Agnes. **William** (19th C.) from Hawick, he published 'A new song on the spirit of the Times' in 1832. This was to the tune of 'Johnny Cope' and written to celebrate the passing of the Reform Act. **Rev. William Langlands** (1828–1907) from Kirriemuir, son of John and Elizabeth Barrie, who was related to J.M. Barrie. He was minister of Lilliesleaf Secession Kirk from 1857. In 1874 he moved to Parkhead, Glasgow where he was minister until 1907. He married Margaret Brown Paulin (1832–99) in Aberdeen in 1858 and their children included: William Thomas (1860–93); Margaret Paulin (1864–1953), who became a school Headmistress; James Paulin (1866–1940); and Elizabeth Barrie (1869–1951). the family are buried at Dennistoun, Glasgow. **William** (1816/7–82) farmer at Rockvale. He married Margaret Fairbairn, who died in 1895, aged 80. Their children included: Catherine, who died in infancy; William, who farmed his father's fields; and John, Sandbed baker. **William** (b.1816/7) from Jedburgh, he was a baker at the Sandbed. His business was one of those said to have suffered severe damage during the 1846 flood. In 1851 he was listed at Teviot Square, probably around 12 Sandbed. In Slater's 1852 directory he is also on Teviot Square and in 1861 he was at 12 Sandbed as baker, employing 9 bakers and 2 carters. His wife was Margaret (from Cramond) and their children included John, Mary, Sarah and William. **William** (b.1819) son of Richard and Elizabeth Blacklock. He was a blacksmith on the High Street, at around No. 28 in 1851 and No. 54 in 1861. His wife Sarah was from Nottinghamshire. Their first child, Richard (b.1847/8), was born at Newton in Northumberland, suggesting that he worked there for a while. They also had children William (b.1849/50), Jane (b.1851/2) and Henry (b.1853/4). He may be the William of the High Street who in 1868 donated to the Museum a curling stone once belonging to David Moncrieff. **William** (19th C.) Judge at the Common-Riding Games in the 1850s and Steward in 1860. He may be the same William who won the standing high leap at the 1840 Games. **William** (19th C.) farmer in Cavers or Minto Parish, listed in Slater's directory of 1852. **William** (b.1831/2) recorded as miller at Spittal in 1861. He lived at 'Spittal Cottars House'. His wife was Sarah, and they had a son Thomas. **William** (19th/20th C.) son of Rulewater joiner Robert. He was educated at the 'Sclenty Schuil' and Hobkirk School, then went with his father to work on the Edgerston estate. In 1851 he emigrated along with his father, settling in Ontario. There he purchased 500 acres, which he cleared and farmed. He married Janet Brown, daughter of an Edinburgh builder who settled in Lambton County, Ontario. Their children were: Robert, who married Sarah Walton; John, who also married; and Janet, who married W. Johnston. He returned to visit the Rule valley in 1905. **William** (19th/20th C.) partner, along with Thomas Hunter, in the hosiery firm Hunter & Young. The firm operated until 1914. **William S.** 'Billy' (1958/9–) Langholmite, who runs the Paper Shop on the High Street of the Muckle Toon. In 1984 he was Langholm Cornet, like his father before him. Also known as a singer and performer, he has entertained at many Burns Suppers and dinners. He was Hawick Common Riding Chief Guest in 2006. He wrote the book 'The Spot Supremely Blest: The History, Lore and Legends of Langholm' in 2004 (formerly spelled 'Yong', 'Yonge', 'Yowng', etc., as well as 'Zong', 'Zoung', 'Zowng', etc. in earlier documents).

younger (*yung-ur*) *adj.* younger – 'A'm the same age es ma pinkie, bit ma teeth er younger' (note the lack of hard *g* in the pronunciation).

Younger (*yung-ur*) *n.* **Archibald** (15th C.) listed among local men as witness to the 1464/5 sasine for the lands of Kirkton Mains and Flex. His name is recorded as 'Archibaldo Zungare' **John** (15th/16th C.) witness to the 1511/2 sasine for the Barony of Hawick. His name is recorded as 'Johanne Zownger'. He was probably a prominent man in Hawick at the time. **John** (1785–1860) poet and writer from St. Boswells. Born in Longnewton, son of William and Jean Henderson, he was educated at Longnewton school. He grew up at Ellieston and followed his father as a shoemaker. His mother died when he was 10 and within a few years he had started to write verses. The family moved around, but settled in St. Boswells. His cottage there was called 'Patmos'. He became an expert angler, as well as joining the Volunteers. In writing he was encouraged by Andrew Scott of Bowden and eventually published his first poetry in 1834, followed by others, as well as 'River Angling for Salmon and Trout' (1840). He was heavily involved with the Burns centenary celebrations, giving lectures locally, as well as in Glasgow. An autobiography appeared in 1882, and contains an account of the 'False Alarm', amongst other local descriptions. His portrait was painted by John Guthrie of Hawick. **Peter** (18th C.) resident of Hawick Parish, recorded as 'poor' in 1779. He married Margaret Kerr and their daughter Margaret was baptised in 1779 (formerly 'Zownger', etc.).

youngest (*yung-ist*) *adj.* youngest – 'hei was the youngest o threi brothers' (note the lack of hard *g* in the pronunciation).

the Young Fermers (*thu-yung-ferm-urz*) *n.* organisation that supports young people in agriculture and the countryside, with members between the ages of 10 to 26. The local club is the Teviotdale Young Farmers, which ?? It organises regular livestock judging events and auctions, as well as sports and social functions.

Young Gillie (*yung-gi-lee*) *n.* nickname of **William Scott**.

Young Kipp (*yung-kip*) *n.* former name for a hill on the boundary of Wilton Common, included in a 1765 description of the perambulation of the Common. It was on the lands of Scott of Coldhouse, and hence may be the same place as Coldhouse Kipp (it is 'Young Kip in 1765).

Young Lurgie (*yung-lur-gee*) *n.* sometimes nickname of **Robert Wilson**.

the Young Sodger (*thu-yung-so-jur*) *n.* nickname for **John Scott** in the early 18th century.

Young Whitegates (*yung-whī'-gāts*) *n.* nickname for **George Turnbull**.

young yins (*yung-yinz*) *n., pl.* young, offspring, younger generation – 'A ken ov a nest wui fowr young yins' [ECS].

younker (*yown-kur*) *n., poet.* a youngster – 'At e'en, in the gloaming, nae younkers are roaming 'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to play' [JEM].

youst (*yowst*) *n., arch.* noisy aimless conversation, *v.* to talk loudly but with little point – 'Youst, to talk idly and loosely, with volubility and noise, Roxb.' [JoJ].

Youth (*yooth*) *n.* short title of the bronze statue, by A.J. Leslie, which is the centrepiece of the War Memorial in the Park, with full title 'Spirit of Youth Triumphing over Evil'. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Scottish Academy, before being purchased by the Town on the advice of Dr. Pittendreigh Macgillivray, R.S.A.

the Youth Centre (*thu-yooth-sen'-ur*) *n.* Hawick Youth Club, built at the top of Havelock Street in 1970 through the generosity of Miss S. Sime and Mr. W.A. Mactaggart, together with grants from the Council and other bodies.

youthfi (*yooth-fi*) *adj.* youthful – 'O could I but reca' again, Thae days o' youthfu', careless joy . . . ' [JoHa] (also written 'youthfu' ').

youthheid (*yooth-heed*) *n., poet.* youth, youthfullness, the state of being young – 'O youtheid's day, my mind will flee From distant lands to dwell with thee' [JTe].

the Youthie (*thu-yoo-thee*) *n.* popular shortened form of **the Youth Centre**.

Youth With A Mission (*yooth-wi-thu-mi-shin*) *n.* international evangelical movement founded in the 1960s, with a centre at Balcary, Buccleuch Road, from the 1970s, later renamed 'People with a Mission'. Members are sometimes referred to as 'Y-Wammers'.

yow (*yow*) *pron.* you – 'A think it was yow that din eet', 'A'll no hev yow it ony cost', 'Sir Robert Kerre, I give yow a lye upon the defectes of that sett downe in the begginning of your letter . . . ' [SB1597], 'But I say untill yow, Loe your enemies, bliss them that ban yow, do guid til them that hete yow, an' praey for them whilk dispightfullie use yow an' persecute yow' [HSR], 'Blisset ar ye whan men sall misca' yow, an' persecute yow, an' sall say a' kinkind o' ill agayne yow fauselie' . . . ' [HSR], 'Yow is used when a particular person is indicated, as in: Yow an mei's

been aye the best o freends; also in emphasis as: A wunna for yow!; and always in the imperative, as: Now, yow pow!' [ECS], '... we do not say, even in emphasis: Yow garrd the bairn greet, but Ee garrd the bairn greet, although this might be expressed thus: It was yow that garrd the bairn greet' [ECS], 'Yow an Tam maun gaun (or gang) the morn; Yow an mei heh plenty o oor ain; The callant an yow micht dui'd eersels' [ECS], 'Sonne, – Ye may expect from what I have formerlie written to yow, that now since ye are comeing toward the Court of Ingland, I should give yow some advice' [SB1670], '... Yow? Yih muckle gowk! Yow haad eer tongue: ee ken nochts aboot eet!' [ECS], 'They wad think precious little o' iz if they saw mei standin' here claverin' tae the likes o' yow onyway ...' [JEDM], 'I wærn yow, O ye douchters o' Jerusalem ...' [HSR], 'Here's tae yow, and yow and yow, And here's tae yow and mine' [JF], 'And wi 'yows' and 'meis' expressed They have clearly passed the test ...' [RMc], '... O luv. Ma ain sweet lass, A wush yow'd bide wi' mei' [WFC], 'He wasna born like yow or mei, And I'll tell ye the reason why ...' [DH] (also spelled 'yowe' and occasionally 'yuw'; 'yow yins' is sometimes used as the plural; **ee** is preferentially used in many contexts, e.g. in the nominative, while 'yow' is used in the imperative, for emphasis, when a particular person is implied; note that 'ee' rather than 'yow' is always used as the nominative of a verb in the past tense; 'ee' is used before most auxiliary verbs and always before parts of the verb 'to be', although 'yow' can be used where it forms part of the nominative, such as 'yon an mei er').

yowdendrift (*yow-din-drift*) *n., poet.* a snowdrift – 'We hed mony haws – and nae snaws, Nae yowdendrifts or snawplough drifts Or ocht to girn aboot But a pickle rain!' [DH].

yowe (*yow*) *n.* a ewe, female adult sheep – '... £11 Scots for some malt, ane yow, and twa hoggis' [1638], 'And some for ky, and some for ewes, Call'd in of Dandrie, Hob, and Jock. – We saw come marching owr the knows, Five hunder Fennicks in a flock' [CPM], 'Weel, it was the custom to milk yowes i' thae days, and my faither was buchtin' the Brockalaw yowes' [LHTB], 'The yowes they lap out owre the buchte, And skippit up and downe' [JTe], 'The yowes an' lambs are doon an' still, On Catho knowes sae scroggie' [JoHa], 'He'd mony a queer, funny haver, But neither a cow nor a yowe' [JoHa]', 'Frae folloin' the yowes grit wi 'yung ...' [HSR], 'But mony's the time aa've heard sic-like cryin' Thrae yowes i' the stells in the warm July days ...' [DH], '... Nuzzlin' wat faces into the grey mither yowe' [WL], 'The lousy Griersons o' the Crook, An' Douglas o' the Trows, An' Caddon wi' his bluidy lang shiers, Frae the clipping o' his ewes' [T] (also spelled 'yow' and sometimes 'ewe' even when the local pronunciation is meant).

yowe-brose (*yow-brōz*) *n., arch.* a dish made with oatmeal and mutton broth – '... it followed them hame even into Hyndlee kitchen, where the kitchen-woman offered it yowe brose' [LHTB].

yowe-cheese (*yow-cheez*) *n., arch.* cheese made from sheep's milk. This was once very common, the ewes being milked in 'buchts' towards the end of the summer and the rich product being mixed with cow's milk to make the cheese – 'She had brought the auld ewe-cheese' [HSR], 'Ewe cheese was quite a common article in shops in Hawick when I was a boy' [HAST1910].

yowe see **yow**

yowf (*yowf*) *v., arch.* to bark – '... wui nurrin teikes snackin an yowfin an boochin at ther cluits' [ECS], to strike a blow, particularly to box the ears – 'A'll yowf eer lugs' [ECS], *n., arch.* a barking sound, a blow – 'A yowf i' the lug' [GW].

yowf (*yowf*) *n., arch.* a blow, strike – 'A yowf i' the lug' [ECS], *v., arch.* to strike, box the ears.

yowk (*yowk*) *n., arch.* yolk – '... An' D., whose eggs have a' twae yowks, Remarked, with malice prepense ...' [FL].

yowl (*yow-ul*) *n., arch.* a howl – 'Send forth your yowls in mournfu' peals, Frae Jed to Tweed ...' [JR], 'Then raised a youle, sae loude and lange – Sae yerlish and sae shrille, As dirled up throwe the twinkling holes The second lifte untille' [JTe], 'The brocke upsterte with yerlish youle, And round the kyrk graye ...' [JTe], *v.* to howl – 'Or war the critters yowlin' at The plicht their god was in?' [DH] (also written 'youle').

yowlt (*yow-ult*) *pp., arch.* howled – 'The jougals yowl't at the jooral-i-joo Whanever hei stert' tae play ...' [DH].

yownt (*yown', yownt*) *prep., arch.* beyond, on the other side of – 'Away yownt baith Teiot an Yill, ... the Eeldon threisome pointeet the airt A'd comed' [ECS] (cf. **yoint**, **yont**, **yoint** and **ayount**).

yownt ower (*yown'-, yownt-ow-ur*) *adv., arch.* right over – 'Hei cam in leike a roobeeaater (a violent bully), an cowpeet the taibl yownt owre' [ECS] (also **yont ower**).

yowr (*yowr*) *pron., arch.* your – '... and in cases of emphasis, yoor is used, and sometimes yowr ...' [ECS] (possessive pronoun, used emphatically

as a variant of 'your', with the more common unemphasised forms being **eer** and **yur**).

yowrs (*yowrz*) *pron., arch.* yours – 'Is this buik yours (or yowrs)?' [ECS] (used emphatically).

yowt (*yow'*) *v., arch.* to roar, bellow, howl, hoot – 'And the yollering, youting noise came on, And swell'd the unsteady gale . . . ' [JTe], '. . . an A lilteet a sang an whewed an yuooted, leike as A'd gane wuth . . . ' [ECS], *n., poet.* a shout, bellow, cry – 'That youling yowte sae yerlish was, Butte and sae lang and louds . . . ' [JTe] (there are various spellings, including 'yoult' and 'youte'; cf. **yoot**).

yow yins (*yow-yinz*) *pron.* you lot, denoting the second person plural – '. . . Thus we say: Second person singular – Ee'll finnd that gey ill ti baet. Second person plural – Yow yins'll finnd that gey ill ti baet' [ECS].

ypothecar (*ee-p-thee-kur*) *n., arch.* an apothecary – 'Item, awand to Williame Purves, ypothecar, threttene pundis, xj s.' [SB1574] (also 'apothecar').

yr (*thur, thār*) *pron., arch.* abbreviation for 'their' or 'there', common in Burgh Records of the 17th and early 18th centuries – 'Item, that na persone nor personnes bring in, be themselfis, yr servandis . . . ' [BR1640], '. . . as burges in yr. sd. toune, should assist them to repair yr. tolbuith' [BR1692] (along with similar spellings, this is probably an example of the disappearing 'thorn', i.e. derived from the penchant for substituting 'y' for the Old English letter 'th' in early printing).

yrafter (*thār-af-tur*) *n., arch.* abbreviation for thereafter – '. . . and yrafter to be extruded out of the liberties of the sd. towne' [BR1696], '. . . to be burnt in their cheiks with the letter 'H', and yrafter to be banished the sd. toune' [BR1697].

yranent (*ther-a-nen'*) *adv., arch.* thereanent, concerning that matter – '. . . contraire to the oyre acts of the said towne made yranent, disobeyed the sd. Byaylyea and former acts' [BR1683], '. . . deliver which shall be sufficient to the receivers and generall every other thing to doe yranent that I might have done myself before the granting hereof' [RAO].

yrby (*ther-bI*) *adv., arch.* thereby, thereabouts – '. . . and theiftously stealling and away taking out of his pockett the soume of twenty-six shillings sterling or yrby' [BR1687], '. . . and cohabiting and beding with her for eight nights' tyme or yrby . . . ' [BR1689].

yrfore (*ther-fōr*) *adv., arch.* therefore, abbreviated in older records – '. . . and yrfoir the bailies, with consent of the council, ordained her to lie 48 hours in the stockis . . . ' [BR1638], '. . . prohibited and discharged by the forsd act of Parliat. and yrfor, they ilk ane, ought . . . to pay yr respective fynes and penalties' [BR1702].

yrin (*ther-in*) *adv., arch.* therein, abbreviated in written records – '. . . to go to the stockis immediately, and yrin to continue during the sd. regall baylyes his will and pleasure' [BR1693], '. . . John Stewart. late towne officer, of the sd. towne (who was for many yeirs officer yrin) . . . ' [BR1696], '. . . by casting of divots, and yrby makeing of holes in the ground, and laying of small stones yrin' [PR1713].

yrof (*ther-of*) *adv., arch.* thereof – '. . . did violent breake the sd. prison, and came forth yroff' [BR1683].

Yrostilcotis (*thros-til-kots*) *n.* place name recorded in 1351 and suggested to be identified with Hoscote. It may be the same as the name recorded as 'Thoftcotys' in 1410, but whether these are simply early versions of 'Hoscote' or names for part of those lands is unclear (the name clearly derives from the Middle English for thrush, 'throstel').

yrselves (*ther-selvz*) *pron., arch.* themselves – '. . . that the complainant himself, his wives, barnes, familie, and oyr his servants, in yrselves, estates, good name, goods, and gear, should be harmless and skaithless' [BR1683] (see also **theirsels**).

yrto (*thār-too*) *adv., arch.* thereto, to that – '. . . when charged yrto by Baylyea Layng, himself the other present baylea' [BR1685].

yrupon (*thār-u-pon*) *adv., arch.* thereupon, shortly after – '. . . when '. . . by virtue of an decreitt and arreistment following yr upon . . . ' [BR].

yrwith (*thār-with*) *adv., arch.* therewith – '. . . found guiltie of making use of ane fals key, and yrwith opening the dwelling house door of Agnes Wood, yr neighbour' [BR1696].

ys (*this*) *pron., arch.* abbreviation for 'this', common in documents before the middle of the 18th century – 'Intimation made ys day by the sd Mr Broun yt masters of families in ye parish may call for ye testimonials of ye servants . . . ' [PR1711], '. . . and was ordered to present his child either ys night or to-morrow to baptism' [PR1713].

yt (*tha'*) *pron., arch.* former abbreviation for 'that', common in older Burgh Records – '. . . for his contumacious language given to the sd baylyea att yt time' [BR1685], 'The sd day Mr Olifer did intimate yt these qo intended to go out of ye parish . . . may come and receive thair respective

testimonials. And likewise yt none receives servants or others without certificates . . . ' [PR1711] (see also **at** and **that**).

yubit (*yoo-bi'*) *n., arch.* a large hairy caterpillar (see the more common **oobit**).

yuck (*yuk*) *v.* to chuck, throw, *n.* a throw, toss, a stone that is the right size for throwing – 'Yuck, in boys' language = Queck' [GW], 'The bigger the yuck and the greater the distance, the higher was the reputation of the thrower' [HNe1972] (cf. **chuckie** and **hyuck**).

yucker (*yu-kur*) *n.* a thrower, stone that is good for throwing.

Yuil (*yil*) *n., arch.* Yule, midwinter festival – 'Price of thirty-four sheep £102 Scots, or £3 a piece sold at Yuill' [BR1638], 'The drummer is allowed ten shillings yearly and his Yuill wages' [BR1721] (note the former pronunciation, also written 'Yuill'; cf. **Yule**).

Yule (*yool*) *n.* older name for the season or festival around Christmas. Before the reform of the calendar in 1752, this fell on 5th January. Around the 16th century it was one of the 3 times year that the Sheriff Court would meet (usually the first Tuesday after Epiphany). Note that it was once considered a superstitious festival in Scotland, observance being prohibited by an Act of the General Assembly in 1645 (formerly **Yuil**).

Yule (*yool*) *n.* **Andrew** (b.1788/9) from Samilholm Parish, he was a sawyer in Wilton. He was recorded as a sawyer on Wilton Path among heads of households in 1840 and 1841. He was living on Under Damside according to the censuses of 1841 and 1851. His wife was Susan and their children included Andrew, William and Henry. **Andrew** (1935/6–97) born in Hawick, he was educated at St. Mary's, Trinity and the High School. He worked at Waverley Mill on Mansfield Road then left Hawick to study textiles in Loughborough, eventually setting up his own knitwear business in the west of Scotland. But later he moved to America, where he became a full time writer in his late 40s. He wrote biographies of several actors and directors, including Sean Connery, Al Pacino, David Puttnam and Steven Spielberg. **James** (16th C.) recorded as Curate of Cavers in 1542 when he witnessed a document for the Porteouses in Selkirk, done in the house of William Scott. He was Curate at the same time as David Scott was Vicar of Cavers. **James** (19th/20th C.) Common Riding Song Singer. He first took charge of the Snuffing in 1921, which has since been a traditional duty of the Song Singer. He was Song Singer in 1946. **John** (b.c.1810) sawyer in Hawick. He was listed as a member of Allars Kirk in 1829. In 1841 he was living at Wilton Pathhead. His wife was Agnes and their children included Agnes and Andrew. **William D.** (19th C.) blacksmith at Smailcleugh in Southdean Parish, recorded there in the 1860s.

yule fee (*yool-fee*) *n., arch.* fee levied on the community by the Burgh Officer around Christmas. The practice was discontinued in Hawick near the beginning of the 19th century – 'Rob was the last functionary who levied yule fees from the community' [JW] (also **yule wages**).

yule wages (*yool-, yūl-wā-jeez*) *n., pl., arch.* fees collected at Christmas – 'The drummer is allowed ten shillings yearly and his Yuill wages' [BR1721], 'He had also the privilege of collecting 'fra the honest men in the town' what was termed 'Yuill wadges', now known as Christmas box' [HAST1913] (also **yule fee**).

yuoot (*yoo', yoot*) *v., arch.* to whoop, yelp – '. . . an A lilteet a sang an whewed an yuooted, leike as A'd gane wuth . . . ' [ECS] (note that this was pronounced with a long, almost diphthongal *oo-oo*; cf. **yowt**).

yur (*yur, yer*) *adj.* your – 'whae's yur freend?', '. . . I'll gi'e yer fill, Wi' richt guid will, To fit ye for the racing' [JEDM] (also spelled 'yer'; cf. **eer**).

yursel see **yersel**

yuw see **yow**

Y.W.A.M. see **Youth With A Mission**

the Y.W.C.A. (*thu-wI-du-bu-lew-see-ā*) *n.* the Young Women's Christian Association, established in England in 1855, with an active group in Hawick by the 1880s, run by Mrs. Elliot Lockhart and Mrs. Glenny.

z (*yi*) *n.* letter that sometimes stands for the 'yogh' symbol, since that was indistinguishable from a tailed cursive 'z'. It was therefore sometimes printed as a 'z', although often the same words were alternatively spelled with a 'y'. This led to pronunciations which voice the *z* (like the modern 'Menzies' and the usual pronuciation of the local name 'Kedzie'), even although the correct pronunciation was originally more like *yee*. This confusion is particularly apparent in words containing 'lz', such as 'assoilzie', 'balzie', and 'failzie'.

zebra crossin (*ze-bru-kro-sin, zee-bru-kro-sin*) *n.* these black and white striped crossings, accompanied by Belisha beacons, appeared experimentally in 1949 and were fully approved in 1951. The first one appeared in Hawick at least from 1952, on the High Street between Baker Street

and O'Connell Street. Another 2 appeared near the Town Hall and across North Bridge Street near the Horse. These have been prominent landmarks ever since. The main one at the Town Hall was moved further north, denuded of stripes, and became a pedestrian-controlled crossing, but is still referred to as a 'zebra crossing'. There are also pedestrian-controlled crossings at the top of Commercial Road and on Mart Street. The crossing over North Bridge Street/Oliver Place was removed following road changes at the Horse. There are still zebras with Belisha beacons over the Mart Street car park and across Mansfield Road near the Leisure Centre.

Zeedy (*zee-dee*) *n.* nickname for **Jim Jack**.

Zeppelins (*zep-linz*) *n., pl.* German airships, which bombed targets in Britain during WWI, leading to the imposition of black-outs. 2 of them entered near Berwick in April 1916, killing 10 people on its way to Edinburgh. There was a local scare in August 1916, which turned out to be a British airship. A story that a Zeppelin bombed Robert's Linn Bridge is unsubstantiated.

01450 (*zee-rō-yin-fow-ur-fIv-zee-rō*) *n.* telephone area code for Hawick, previously being 0450.

Zigzag Plantin (*zig-zawg-plawn'-in*) *n.* wooded area on the southern slopes of Ruberslaw, west of Town-o-rule farm, named for its shape. A 'chipped and polished axe of grey-white volcanic tuff from the Langsdale axe factory' was found just east of here and is now in the Museum.

Appendix A: Abbreviations in quotations

The following is a list of abbreviations for authors from whom quotations have been taken, as credited in the text. Note that for some of the quotations (particularly older or anonymous ones) the reference given is to the author of the book or article in which the quote was found, and so in not all cases is the person listed the originator of the quote. In order to save space, specific publications and page numbers are not given, but in most cases the relevant body of work is modest enough that it would not be too difficult to find the relevant passage. However, for some historical examples the year is also given, since the rough era may be interesting information. Since older sources are scarce, some liberality is used in deciding whether the text represents local speech. Names are sometimes pseudonyms and occasionally a specific book is given as the source, rather than a person. The abbreviations used are as follows.

[AAH] Alexander A. Hogg
[AB] Arthur Balbirnie
[ABo] Arthur Bouglas
[AD] Agnes Douglas
[AEM] Æneas E. McInness
[AHS] Auld Hobbie in Skelfhill
[AJ] Alexander Jeffrey
[AL] Bailie Andrew Landles
[AlB] Alan Brydon
[ALg] Andrew Lang
[AM] Alexander Michie
[AMA] Adam Moffat Aitken
[AO] Archibald Ormiston
[AOC] Alexander O. Curle
[AS] Andrew Steele
[Ash] Ashkirk Parish records
[AW] A.W.
[AY] 'Auld Yid'
[BA] Bert Armstrong
[BB] Betty Boyd
[BCM] Border Counties' Magazine
[Bed] Bedrule Parish records
[BEL] 'Bright-Eyed Lasses'
[BM] Border Magazine
[BMc] Bill McLaren
[BNC] Berwick Naturalists' Club
[BP] Border Pulpit
[BR] Burgh Records
[BS] Betty Scott (of Wauchope)
[Buc] Buccleuch rental records
[BW] Betty Whutson
[BY] Bet Young
[C&L] Craig & Laing
[Cav] Cavers Parish records
[CB] Carl Brown
[CBP] Calendar of Border Papers
[CJW] Charles J. Wilson
[CoH] Cook o Hawick
[CoJ] Court of Judiciary
[CPM] Caw's 'Poetical Museum'
[CT] Colin Thorburn
[CWS] Captain Walter Scott of Satchells
[DA] David Anderson
[DaS] Dave Stewart
[DC] David Chapman
[DCW] Division of the Commonalty of Wilton
[DF] David Finnie
[DH] David Hill
[DJ] David Johnston
[DJG] Daft Jock Gray
[DMW] David McBurnie Watson
[DN] David Nuttal
[DoA] Douglas Anderson
[DoR] Manuscripts of the Duke of Roxburghe
[EA] Elliot Aitchieson
[ECB] Ebenezer Charlton Black
[ECS] Elliot Cowan Smith
[EJ] Evelyn Jackson
[EM] Edinburgh Magazine
[ES] James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd
[FGS] Francis George Scott
[FH] Frank Hogg
[Fi] 'Fisher'
[FL] 'Free Lance'
[FMC] Francis Madeline Cleghorn
[GC] George Caw
[GD] George Davidson
[GFSE] G.F.S. Elliot
[GHB] George H. Blaikie
[GlBi] the Gledstanes Bible
[GLG] George L. Goodfellow
[GM] George McGowan
[GoM] Gordon Muir
[GOW] George 'Ormie' Wood
[GT] George Tancred
[GW] George Watson
[GWe] George Webster
[HAd] Hawick Advertiser
[HD] Henry Douglas
[HEx] Hawick Express
[HHD] H.H. Dixon
[HI] 'Hawick Immortals'
[HNo] 'Halbert Noble'

[HNe] Hawick News
[HPa] Hawick Paper
[HSR] Henry Scott Riddell
[IA] Ian Anderson
[IHS] Iain H. Scott
[IJ] Isabella Johnston
[IWL] Ian W. Landles
[IWS] Ian W. Seeley
[JaB] James Ballantine
[JaHu] James Hunter
[JAHB] James A. H. Blain
[JAHM] James A. H. Murray
[JaS] James Sibbald
[JaSt] James Storie
[JaT] James Tait
[JBB] John Byers, 'Bluebell'
[JBS] J.B. Selkirk
[JBSS] J.B.S. Storrey
[JBu] John Buchan
[JCa] James Caldwell
[JCo] Jim Coltman
[JCG] John C. Goodfellow
[JD] Jamie Davidson
[JDC] James Douglas of Cavers
[JE] James Edgar
[JeC] Jessie Crawford
[JEDM] J.E.D. Murray
[JEM] Jane Elliot of Minto
[JF] John Fairbairn
[JGo] James Goodfellow
[JGW] James Glenny Wilson
[JH] James Hogg
[JHH] James H. Haining
[JI] John Inglis
[JiR] Jimmy Russell
[JJ] James Jamieson
[JJV] J.J. Vernon
[JJW] James Jardine
[JL] John Leyden
[JLH] J.L. Hercus
[JLu] John Lunn
[JMW] John Mackay Wilson
[JoA] John Anderson
[JoHa] John Halliday
[JoHo] John Hogg
[JoJ] John Jamieson
[JoR] John Rule
[JP] 'John Paiterson'
[JR] James Ruickbie
[JRa] John Ramsay
[JRE] Jean R. Elliot
[JS] John Stafford
[JSB] John 'Soapy' Ballantyne
[JSE] James S. Ekron
[JT] James Thomson
[JTe] James Telfer
[JuH] Jules Horne
[JW] James Wilson
[JWTH] J.W.T. Hart
[JYH] James Y. Hunter
[KS] Kenny Speirs
[LB] Lieutenancy Book for Roxburghshire
[LSF] Lillias Scott Forbes
[LHTB] Local Historian's Table Book
[Lil] Lilliesleaf Parish records
[MA] Michael Aitken
[MaR] Matt Rodger
[MB] May Butler
[MC] 'Morris Clyde'
[ME] Madge Elliot
[MG] 'Matthew Gotterson'
[MGC] MacFarlane's Geographical Collections
[MI] Monumental Inscriptions
[MiR] Michael Robson
[MM] Matt McGinn
[MNR] Mark N. Robson
[MP] Margaret Park
[MrsO] Mrs. Oliver of Thornwood
[MrsW] Mrs. J.G. Winning
[MW] Matthew Welsh
[NE] Nenion Elliot
[NM] Neil Mackay
[PJE] Prof. James Elliot
[PR] Parish Records
[RAB] Rev. Angus Barton
[RAC] Rev. Archibald Craig
[RAN] Rev. Alexander Nivison
[RAO] Rev. Alexander Orrock
[RB] Richard Bell
[RBA] R.B. Armstrong, 'History of Liddesdale'
[RDA] Rev. David Aitken
[RDB] Rev. David Baxter
[RDW] Rev. David Waters
[RF] Robert Fairley
[RG] Robert Govenlock
[RGD] Rev. George Davidson
[RGl] Robert Glaister
[RGr] Robert Grieve
[RGJH] Rev. G.J. Hamilton
[RH] Robert Hunter
[RHL] R.H. Laidlaw
[RJAW] Rev. John A. Wallace
[RJE] Rev. James Duncan
[RJE] Rev. John Ewen
[RJR] Rev. James Russell
[RJS] Rev. James Strachan
[RJT] Rev. John Thomson
[RJW] Rev. James Wotherspoon

[RJYS] Rev. J.Y. Scott
[RK] Robert Kennedy
[RM] Robert Murray
[RMc] Robert McCartney
[RMi] Robert Michie
[RPC] Register of the Privy Council
[RRC] Rev. Robert Cunningham
[RRe] Robert Renwick
[RRG] Rev. Robert Gillan
[RRY] Rev. Robert Young
[RSC] R.S. Craig
[RWB] Rev. William Brown
[RWB] Rev. William Campbell
[SB] 'The Scotts of Buccleuch'
[Sco] Scocha
[SM] Scots Magazine
[SPB] Selkirk Protocol Books
[SRM] Sir Richard Maitland
[SWS] Sir Walter Scott
[T] Traditional or anonymous
[TC] Thomas Caldwell
[TCh] Thomas Chapman ('Joseph')
[TD] Tim Douglas
[TDa] Tom Davidson
[TEL] Thomas Elliot Letters
[TH] Tom Hughes
[TK] Tom Ker
[TP] Thomas Purdom
[TPr] Thomas Pringle
[UB] 'Uncle Braid'
[VW] Verter Well (mostly anonymous)
[WA] William Aitchison
[WaB] Walter Brydon
[WaD] Walter Deans
[WaE] Walter Elliot
[WAP] Walter A. Peden
[WAPJ] Rev. W.A.P. Johnman
[WaW] Walter Wilson
[We] 'Westender'
[WE] William Easton
[WFC] W.F. Cuthbertson
[WH] William Hobkirk
[WHO] W.H. Ogilvie
[WiD] William Deans
[WiI] William Irvine
[Wil] Wilton Parish records
[WiS] William Scott
[WiSp] William Scott (poet)
[WL] Wullie Landles
[WLu] Walter Lunn
[WMc] Walter McVittie
[WNK] William Norman Kennedy
[WOL] William Oliver of Langraw
[WP] William Peffers
[WR] William Roper
[WRW] William Renny Watson
[WS] William Sanderson
[WSB] William Scott, Burnmouth
[WSR] W.S. Robson
[WtD] 'Wat the Drummer'

Appendix B: Bibliography

This list represents not just a compendium of publications relevant to Hawick, but specifically includes those works that have been scrutinised for information to add to this Word Book. Conversely, it should be the case that the Word Book will serve as a glossary for the dialect words in those publications, and should be a good resource for people reading anything on this list and wanting to know more about something relating to Hawick or its neighbouring district. The format for entries here is:
author, year of publication, title, publisher, location; further editions if applicable.

Adam C.E., 1887, 'View of the Political State of Scotland in the Last Century, A Confidential Report on the Political Opinions, Family Connections, or Personal Circumstances of the 2662 County Voters in 1788', David Douglas, Edinburgh

Aitken A.M., 1949, 'Allars of Hawick, 1810–1949: annals of Allars Church', J. Murray Hood, Hawick

Alison J.P., 1911, 'The Parish and Churches of Wilton', from 'Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Society', Vol III, Part II; reprinted c.1962, with additional notes by Rev. J.D. Beattie

Allan W., n.d., 'The Scoons of Hawick, Scotland and Town of Seneca, New York'

Anderson D., 1868, 'Musings by the Burns and Braes of Liddesdale', C. Thurnam and Sons, Carlisle

Anderson J., 1899, 'Calendar of the Laing Charters, A.D. 854–1837, Belonging to the University of Edinburgh', James Thin, Edinburgh

Anderson J.R. (ed.), 1925, 'The Burgesses & Guild Brethren of Glasgow, 1573–1750', J. Skinner & Co., Edinburgh

Anonymous, 1544, 'The Late Expedition in Scotland made by the King's highness' army, under the conduct of the Right Honourable the Earl of Hertford, the year of our Lord God 1544', Reynold Wolf, London; reprinted 1884–86 in 'A Collection of Eighteen Rare and Curious Historical Tracts and Pamphlets', Edinburgh

Bain J., et al., 1881, 'Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London', Vol. I, A.D. 1108–1272, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh; Vol. II, A.D. 1272–1307, 1884; Vol. III, A.D. 1307–1357, 1887; Vol. IV, A.D. 1357–1509, 1888; Vol. V (supplementary, ed. Simpson G. & Galbraith J.D.), A.D. 1108–1516, 1970, Scottish Records Office

Bain J. (ed.), 1890–92, 'The Hamilton Papers: Letters and Papers Illustrating the Political Relations of England and Scotland in the XVIth Century, Formerly in the Possession of the Dukes of Hamilton, Now in the British Museum', Vol. 1, A.D. 1532–1543, Vol. II, A.D. 1543–1586, H.M. General, Register House, Edinburgh

Bain J. (ed.), 1894–96, 'The border papers. Calendar of letters and papers relating to the affairs of the borders of England and Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office', Vol. I A.D. 1560–1594, Vol. II A.D. 1595–1603, London, Scottish Record Office

Barrow J.H. (ed.), 1838, 'The Mirror of Parliament for the First Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland', Second Series, Vol. VI, London, Longman, Orme, Brown, Green & Longmans [referring to evidence given at the investigation into the election riots in Hawick in 1837]

'Beatys' Guide to the Borderland', c.1905, J. Beaty & Sons, Carlisle

Bell R., 1905, 'My Strange Pets and Other Memories of Country Life', William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London

Bertie D.M., 2000, 'Scottish Episcopal Clergy, 1689–2000', T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1831– , 'History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club', printed for the Club, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, London and Alnwick

Blaeu W. & J., 'Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive Atlas novus', volume 5, 1654, Joan Blaeu, Amsterdam

Bonsor J.C., 1938, 'St. George's Church and Its Associations', Printed at the Hawick Express Office, 5 High Street, Hawick

Boog Watson C.B. (ed.), 1929, 'Register of Edinburgh Apprentices, 1666–1700', Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh; "Register of Edinburgh Apprentices, 1701–1755', 1929

Boog Watson C.B., 1929, 'Roll of Edinburgh Burgess and Guild-Brethren, 1406–1700', Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh; 'Roll of Edinburgh Burgess and Guild-Brethren, 1701–1760', 1930

'The Book of Hawick Songs and Verse', 1902, James Edgar, Hawick; 2nd edition, 1914

'The Border Counties Magazine', 1880–81, Thomas Litster, Galashiels

'The Border Magazine', 1831–32, John Rennison, Berwick
'The Border Magazine', 1863, William P. Nimmo, Edinburgh
'The Border Magazine', 1896–1939, Carter & Pratt, Glasgow
Borders Family History Society, 1996, 'Bedrule, Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions XVI', Printed by MD Print and Design, Edinburgh
Boyd B. ('Minerva'), 1982, 'The Way we Were, Sketches of a Hawick Childhood', published by the author, Minto, Hawick
Braithwaite M.E., 2015, 'The Flora of Hawick Burgh', Hawick Archæological Society, Hawick
Braithwaite M.E., 2017, 'Hope and haughs: and introduction to Roxburghshire place-names', The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, printed in Hawick
Britton L.B., 2003, 'Street Names of Hawick', printed by Scott & Paterson Ltd., Hawick
Bruce O.T., 1841, 'Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree in Scotia, E Registro Ipso in Archivis Baronum De Panmure Hodie Asservato', The Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh
Buchan J.W., 1927, 'A History of Peeblesshire', Volume 3, Jackson, Wylie & Co.
Burgon A., 1994, 'The History of Hawick Lodge 111'
Burgon A. & Keeper E.G., 1996, 'The Provincial Grand Lodge of Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk Shires, A Dip Into The Past'
Burton J.H., Masson D. (eds.), 1877–98, 'The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland', 14 volumes, Scottish Record Office, Vol. I. 1545–1569, Vol. II. 1569–1578, Vol. III. 1578–1585, Vol. IV. 1585–1592, Vol. V. 1592–1599, Vol. VI. 1599–1604, Vol. XI. 1616–1619, Vol. XII. 1619–1622, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh
Butler M., 1993, 'A Teri Treasure', Hawick
Butler M., 1999, 'Worthy o' a mention', Hawick
Butlin, I., 2024, 'Where am I in Hawick?', Hawick
Caldwell J., 1933, 'A Wheen Thoughts', printed for the author, Wanganui, New Zealand
'Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland' (ed. Bliss W.H.), 1896, Vol. I, A.D. 1342–1419, H.M. Stationary Office, London
'Calendar of Papal Letters to Scotland of Clement VII of Avignon 1378–1394' (ed. Burns C.), 1976, 'of Benedict III of Avignon 1394–1419' (ed. McGurk F.), 1976, Scottish History Society, Edinburgh
'Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome', '1418–1422' (eds. Lindsay E.R., Cameron A.I.), 1934, '1422–1428' (ed. Dunlop A.I.), 1956, '1428–1432' (eds. Dunlop A.I., Cowan I.B.), 1970, Scottish History Society, Edinburgh
Carlyle A., 1860, 'Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Inversk, Containing Memorials of the Men and Events of His Time', 2nd Edition, William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London
Castle Cary Living History Group, 2003, 'Welcome to Castle Cary and Ansford', South Somerset District Council
Caw G. (ed.), 1784, 'The poetical museum, Containing songs and poems on almost every subject, Mostly from periodical publications', George Caw, Hawick
Chapman J., 1883, 'Contentment and Other Poems', J. & J.H. Rutherford, Kelso
Chisholm W.G., 1914, 'Chisholm Genealogy, Being a Record of the Name from A.D. 1254, with Short Sketches of Allied Families', The Knickerbocker Press, New York
Cockburn-Hood T.H., 1884, 'The Rutherfurds of that Ilk, and their Cadets', Scott and Ferguson, and Burnes and Company, Edinburgh
Coltman J., 1999, 'Yow Yins, A Humorous Look at Hawick', sponsored by the 1514 Club, Hawick
Coltman M.H., 1991, 'Lest We Forget: Tom Scott, R.S.A. – His Link with Hawick Common-riding', Hawick Archæological Society, Hawick
'Competing and other poems on the Auld Brig', 1851, J.D. Kennedy, Hawick
'Competition Poems on the Verter Well', 1888, Hawick
Connelly O., 1995, 'Seven Score Years, Hawick Saxhorn Band 1855–1995', published by Hawick Saxhorn Band, Hawick
Cowan I.B., 1967, 'The Parishes of Medieval Scotland', Scottish Record Society Vol. 93, Printed for the Society by Neill & Co. Ltd., Edinburgh
Craig R.S., 1899, 'In Borderland, Border and other verses', Hawick; 2nd edition, 1922

Craig R.S. & Laing A., 1898, 'The Hawick tradition of 1514: The town's common, flag, and seal', W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick
Cuthbertson W.F., 1946, 'Teries All, Poems, Hawick and the Borders', Hawick Express, Hawick
Dickson T., 1877, 'Compota thesaurariorum regum Scotorum. Accounts of the lord high treasurer of Scotland', Vol. I, A.D. 1473–1498, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh
Dixon B.H., 1889, 'The Border or Riding Clans, followed by a History of the Clan Dickson', Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany N.Y.
Dixon H.H., 1865, 'Field and Fern or Scottish Flocks & Herds (South)' Rogerson & Tuxford, London
Donaldson G., 1949, 'Account of the Collectors of Thirds of Benefices 1561–1572', Scottish History Society, University of Edinburgh
Douglas Miss, 1851, 'The Auld Brig o' Slitterick's Last Address to the Magistrates, Town-Council and Inhabitants of Hawick', Robert Armstrong, Hawick; 1902, Vair & McNairn, Hawick
Douglas T.G.O., 1983, 'Country Places, Scenes from the Scottish Borders', published by the author, Melrose E. & C. Print
Dunn M., 2013, 'The Doocots of the Scottish Borders', Scottish vernacular Buildings Working Group
Durkan J., 2006, 'Scottish Schools and Schoolmasters 1560–1633', Scottish History Society, The Boydell Press; edited and revised by J. Reid-Baxter, 2013
Edgar J., 1892, 'Hawick songs and recitations', Hawick; 2nd edition, 1901
Edgar J., 1913, 'Hawick in the early sixties', The Hawick Express, Hawick
Edgar J., 1933, 'The Provosts of Hawick, 1861–1931, with List of Town Clerks from 1630', printed for Private Circulation from the 'Hawick News', Vair & McNairn, Hawick
Eliott D., 1974, 'The Elliots: the story of a Border clan. A genealogical history by the dowager Lady Eliott of Stobs and Sir Arthur Eliott, 11th Baronet of Stobs, Seeley Service & Co. Ltd., London
Elliot J.R., 1984, 'Musings of a Border Grandmother', printed by Armstrong Publishing Ltd., Alloa
Elliott D., n.d., 'The Elliot Families of Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1497–1850', www.elliotclanusa.com
Ewing W.E., 1914, 'The Annals of the Free Church of Scotland, 1843-1900', T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh
Fairley R., 1881, 'Teviotside Musings', printed for the author by R. Deans & Co.; 2nd edition 1892
The 1514 Club, 2011, 'As June Days Draw Nigh ..., 1514 Club Common Riding Pictorial', printed by Richardson & Son, Hawick
Finlay A., Russell G., 2017, 'Th' Fleety Wud', Morning Star
Foster J., 1882, 'Members of Parliament, Scotland, Including the Minor Barons, the Commissioners for the Shires, And the Commissioners for the Burghs, 1357–1882', Hazell, Watson, and Viney, London
Fraser L. & Murray E.J., 2009, 'Hawick Common-Riding, An Illustrated Guide', produced by Core Partners for Bright Eyed Daughters
Fraser W. (ed.), 1878, 'The Scotts of Buccleuch' (2 volumes, separated into the Memoirs and the Muniments), Edinburgh
Fraser W. (ed.), 1885, 'The Douglas Book' (4 volumes), Edinburgh, Vol. III, Charters
Fraser W. (ed.), 1891, 'The Manuscripts of the Duke of Athole, K.T., and of The Earl of Home', Historical Manuscripts Commission, Twelfth Report, Appendix, Part VIII, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London
Fraser W. (ed.), 1897, 'The Manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., Preserved at Drumlanrig Castle', Vol. I, Historical Manuscripts Commission, Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part VIII, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London
Free Lance, 1899, 'Border Rhymes', James Edgar, Hawick
French A.D.W., 1893, 'Notes on the surnames of Francus, French, etc., in Scotland, with an account of the Frenches of Thornydykes', Boston
Gibson J.C., 1912, 'The Wardlaws in Scotland, A History of the Wardlaws of Wilton and Torrie and their Cadets', William Brown, Edinburgh
Gladstone F.M., 1896, 'The Gledstanes of Olden Time', in 'The Scottish Review', Vol. 27, pp. 324–336
Glaister R.T.D., 1984, 'Education in the presbytery of Jedburgh in the eighteenth century', PhD thesis, The Open University
Goodfellow J.C., 1890, 'Border biography', Hawick, printed by the Hawick News
Goodfellow J.C., 1893, 'Occasional poems and verses', printed by R. Dean and Company, Hawick
Goodfellow J.C., 1898, 'Goodfellow's Guide to Hawick', J.C. Goodfellow & Son, Hawick; 2nd edition 1914
Goodfellow J.C., 1911, 'Hawick's Annual Festival and other verses', J.C. Goodfellow & Son, Hawick

Grant F.J. (ed.), 1897, 'The Commissariot Record of Edinburgh, Register of Testaments', Part I, Vols. 1 to 35, 1514–1600, British Record Society, Edinburgh
Grant F.J. (ed.), 1902, 'The Commissariot Record of Dumfries, Register of Testaments, 1624–1800', Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh
Grant F.J. (ed.), 1902, 'The Commissariot Record of Peebles, Register of Testaments, 1681–1699' (including the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk), Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh
Grant F.J. (ed.), 1906, 'Register of Edinburgh Apprentices, 1583–1666', Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh
Grant F.J. (ed.), 1915, 'Parish of Holyroodhouse or Canongate, Register of Marriages, 1564–1800', Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh
Gray G., 1944, 'Centenary of St. Mary's & St. David's, Hawick, 1844–1944', Hawick Express, Hawick
Hall W.K., 1996, 'The Ekron Family of Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland', St. Louis
Halliburton W.W. (ed.), 1868, 'The County Directory of Scotland', R. Grant & Son, Edinburgh
Halliday J., 1847, 'The rustic bard, or, A voice from the people; being miscellaneous poems and songs', James Brown, Galashiels
Hart H.M., 1958, 'St. Cuthbert's Scottish Episcopal Church Hawick, A centenary chronicle, 1858-1958', Edinburgh
'Hawick', The 'Borough' Guides No. 192, c.1924, E. J. Burrow & Co., Cheltenham
'Hawick 1897', Old Ordnance Survey Maps, Alan Godfrey Maps, 2000 facsimile
Hawick Archæological Society, 1863– (excluding 1886–7, 1891–97), 'Transactions of the Hawick Archæological Society', Hawick (indices in 1906, 1911, 1917, 1929, 1940, 1952)
Hawick Archæological Society, 1898, 'Centenary Celebration Under the Auspices of the Hawick Archæological Society of the Birth of Henry Scott Riddell, Poet of Teviotdale'
Hawick Archæological Society and Hawick Camera Club, ??, 'A photographic glimpse of Hawick as it was', printed by Richardson & Son, Hawick
Hawick Callants' Club, 1930, 'Hawick in song and poetry', R. Deans, Hawick; reprinted 1945; 2nd edition, 1978, Scott & Paterson, Hawick; 3rd edition, 2001
Hawick Callants' Club, 1954, 'The First Fifty Years of the Hawick Callants' Club, A Short History', Printed for the Club (author 'W.P.', i.e. William Park)
Hawick Callants' Club, 1957, 'The Hawick Songs', R. Deans, Hawick; 2nd edition, revised and enlarged 2001, printed by Richardson & Son, Printers, Hawick
'Hawick Immortals', 1959, printed by the writer for private circulation only, Hawick
Henderson R., 1926, 'Records of my Family' [Henderson], Chas. Thurnam & Sons, Carlisle
Hill D., 2011, 'Ain Gait', Hawick Callants' Club, Hawick
Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1885, Tenth Report, Appendix, Part IV: The Manuscripts of the Earl of Westmorland, Captain Stewart, Lord Stafford, Lord Muncaster, and Others; printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode, London
Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1894, Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Part III: The Manuscripts of the Duke of Roxburghe; Sir H.H. Campbell, Bart.; The Earl of Strathmore; and the Countess Dowager of Seafield, Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London
Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1902, 'Report on the Manuscripts of Colonel David Milne Home of Wedderburn Castle, N.B.', Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London
Historic Scotland, 'Hawick and its place among the Borders mill towns (Hawick Burgh resurvey)', 2008, Historic Scotland
Horne J., 2023, 'The Big Border Bogle Hunt', Alchemy Film & Arts, Hawick
House of Representatives, 1869, 'Executive Documents: Vol. 14, Commercial Relations, Annual Report on Foreign Commerce for the Year Ended September 30, 1868' (including 'Industries of Scotland', with extensive history of textiles), Government Printing Office, Washington
Hume Brown P., 1900–8, 'The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland', Second Series, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh,
Hunter R.(obert), 1836, 'Report on the Burgh and Barony of Hawick', in 'Local Report from the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations (Scotland)', pp. 79–88, W. Clowes & Sons for His Majesty's Stationery Office, London
Inglis A.L., 1992, 'Notes and comments on the songs of Hawick', Hawick Archæological Society, Hawick
Inglis J., 1907, 'The border land, and other poems', Hawick

Innes C. (ed.), 1837, 'Liber Sancte Marie de Melros. Munimenta vetustiora Monasterii Cisterciensis de Melros' (2 volumes), Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh
Innes C. (ed.), 1843, 'Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis. Munimenta Ecclesie Metropolitane Glasguensis' (2 volumes), Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh
Irvine J.R., 1990, 'The Westenders', illustrations by J.S. Coltman, Hawick
Jamieson J., 1808, 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language', 2 volumes, Edinburgh University Press; 1825, 'Supplement to the Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language', 2 volumes, Edinburgh University Press; 1840–41, second edition, revised and collated by J. Johnstone, William Tait, Edinburgh; 1879–82, third edition, revised and collated by J. Longmuir, Alexander Gardner, Paisley.
Jardine A., 1925, 'History of Hawick Baptist Church', Hawick
Johnman W.A.P., 1899, 'Saut Ha' and its tragedy: with an Excursus on the ancient salt industry: and a supplement on Salt: social and symbolical', W. Morrison & Co. Ltd., Hawick
Johnman W.A.P., 1918, 'Highways and Byways With a Continuance of Fords and Bridges', Hawick Express and Advertiser Printing Works
Johnston G.H., 1907, 'The Heraldry of the Douglases', W. & A.K. Johnston Limited, Edinburgh and London
Johnston I., 1967, 'Pictures in the fire: poems in Scots and English', Rutherglen, Grafton Printing Co.
Karsell P.R., 2013, 'Robert Karsell – His Family', printed privately, Rochester, Minnesota
Kedzie A.S. & F.S., 1882, 'Kedzies and their Relatives', Herald Power Print, Grand Haven, Michigan
of ceremonies', c.1930, W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick
Kerr J.E.C., 1967, 'The ancestry of Walter Gladstone and his descendants, 1817–1967, Scots Ancestry Research Society
Laing D. (ed.), 1861, 'Registrum Domus de Soltre necnon Ecclesie Collegiate S. Trinitatis prope Edinburgh etc.; Charters of the Hospital of Soltre, of Trinity College, Edinburgh, and other Collegiate Churches in Mid-Lothian', Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh
Lamb J.A. (ed.), 1956, 'The Fasti of the United Free Church of Scotland: 1900–1929', Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh
Lamb J.A., 1961, 'Fasti ecclesiæ scoticanæ: the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation, Vol. IX, Ministers of the Church from the Union of the Churches, 2 October 1929, to 31 December 1954', Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh
Landles I.W. & Lunn D., 1991, 'Honest men and bright-eyed daughters: fifty o' Hawick's weel kent faces', Hawick
Landles I.W. & Lunn D., 1993, 'Mair honest men . . . : a wheen mair o' Hawick's weel kent faces', Hawick
Landles I.W. & Lunn D., 2000, 'Son of Honest Men . . . ', Hawick
Landles I.W., 2004, 'Doon oor Close and up oor Stair', Hawick
Landles W., 1952, 'Gooseberry Fair, and other verses, Scots and English', Edinburgh
Landles W., 1989, 'The Turn o' the Year, and other poems chiefly in Scots', Hawick News, Hawick
Lauder T.D., 1874, 'Scottish Rivers', Edmonston & Douglas, Edinburgh
Lawrie A.C., 1905, 'Early Scottish Charters, Prior to A.D. 1153', James MacLehose and Sons, Glasgow
Livingstone M. (ed.), 1908, 'Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum. The Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland. A.D. 1488–1529', H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh
Lorraine A.G., 1993, 'The Lorraines in Roxburghshire, Scotland and their Descendants, Vol. 1, published privately; 1994, Vol. 2
Macdonald J.S.M., 1991, 'The Place Names of Roxburghshire', Hawick Archæological Society, Hawick
MacKenzie A., 1891, 'History of the Chisholms with Genealogies of the Principal Families of the Name', A. & W. MacKenzie, Inverness
Maley T., Elliot W. (eds.), 1993, 'Selkirk Protocol Books, 1511–1547: the protocol books of John Chepman, 1511–36 and 1545–47, Sir John Chepman, 1536-43, John and Ninian Brydin and other notaries, 1526–36, and John Brydin, 1530-37', Edinburgh, The Stair Society and the Walter Mason Trust
Maley T., Elliot W. (eds.), 1997, 'The Protocol Book of Sir Ninian Brydin 1536–1564', Selkirk, The Walter Mason Trust
Mason J. ('A Tourist'), 1826, 'The Border Tour throughout the most Important and Interesting Places in the Counties of Northumberland, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk', James Ballantyne & Co., Edinburgh
Maxwell H., 1902, 'A History of the House of Douglas, from the Earliest Times Down to the Legislative Union of England and Scotland' (2 volumes), Freemantle & Co., London

McCall H.B., 1890 'A genealogical history of the family of Scott of Thirlestane extracted from "Some Old Families" ', Birmingham
McCartney B., Struthers J., 2022, 'The unrecorded history of Borders Radio Pioneers and WW2', printed by Doxdirect Limited, Slough
McGilvray R., 1993, 'The Broadwoods', Cumberland, Ontario
McGowan G., 1992, 'Memories From Afar', printed by the Hawick News, Hawick
McGowan G., 1997, 'The Way We Were', printed by the Hawick News, Hawick
'Minutes of A Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Roxburgh, on the 3rd and 4th of October 1780. Called for the purpose of electing their Representative in Parliament'
Mitchell A. & Clark J.T. (eds.), 1906, 'Geographical Collections Relating to Scotland Made by Walter MacFarlane', Vol. I, Scottish History Society, Edinburgh; Vol. III, 1908
'Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend', 1887–1891, Walter Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne
'Morrison's Business Directory and Illustrated Almanac for 1888', W. Morrison & Co., Hawick
Morton Rev. J., 1819, 'The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden, with Memoirs of his Life', Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, London
Muir J., 2000, 'Cavers: a keek in the window', printed by Richardson & Son, Hawick
Murdoch J.B. (ed.), 1883, 'The Song of the Rid Square, A Historical Ballad', printed by Robert Anderson, Glasgow
Murray J.E.D., 1905, 'The Gutterbludes'; 2004, published under the auspices of Hawick Callants' Club
Murray K.M.E., 1977, 'Caught in the web of words: James A.H. Murray and the Oxford English dictionary', Yale University Press, New Haven; 2001, 2nd edition
Murray R., 1881, 'Hawick songs and song writers', J. & W. McNairn, Hawick; 2nd edition, 1889, W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick; 3rd edition, enlarged, with portraits, 1897, W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick
Murray R., 1901, 'History of Hawick, from earliest times to 1832', W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick
Murray R., 1901, 'Hawick characters. With sketch and portrait of the author', Hawick; 2nd Series, 1910, with illustrations, Hawick; 2nd edition (abridged) 1991, Alba Publishing
Murray R., 1902, 'History of Hawick, from 1832', W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick
Oddy Z., 1999, 'J.E.D. Murray, A Man of Many Parts', Scottish Borders Museum and Gallery Service
Oddy Z., 1991, 'Where waved the Wallace Thorn', Roxburgh District Museum Service
Ogilvie W.H., 1909, 'Whaup o' the Rede, A Ballad of the Border Raiders', Thomas Fraser, Dalbeattie; 2019, facsimile edition, Will H. Ogilvie Memorial Trust
Ogilvie W.H., 1959, 'The Border Poems of Will H. Ogilvie', John Murray Hood, Hawick; 2nd edition, 1993, P. Holt, Annan
Oliver Mrs. J.R., 1875, 'Hawick and the Borders Three Hundred Years Ago', James Haining & Co., Hawick
Oliver Mrs. J.R., 1878, 'The Gledstones and the Siege of Coklaw', written for the Hawick Archæological Society, Edmonston & Company, Edinburgh
Oliver Mrs. J.R., 1887, 'Upper Teviotdale and the Scotts of Buccleuch. A local and family history', Hawick
Oliver W.H., 1982, 'The Oliver surname on the Scottish border: an account of a border kinship group', published privately, Blainslie, Galashiels
Ormiston T.L., 1951, 'The Ormistons of Teviotdale', William Pollard & Co., Exeter
'Oxford Dictionary of National Biography', 2004 Oxford University Press
Page W. (ed.), 1891, 'Three Early Assize Rolls for the County of Northumberland', Publications of the Surtees Society, Vol. 88, Andrews & Co., Durham
Paton, H. (ed.), 1905, 'The Register of Marriages for the Parish of Edinburgh, 1595–1700', Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh; '1701–1750', 1908; '1751–1800', 1922 (ed. Grant F.J.)
Paul J.B. (ed.), 1882, 'Registrum magni sigilli regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. A.D. 1424–1513', , [Vol. 2], H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh
Peffers W., 1943, 'A Woodman's Trail, Poems of Hawick and Teviotdale', Hawick Express, Hawick
'A Perfect List of the Several Persons Residenters in Scotland, who have Subscribed as Adventurers in the Joynt-stock of the Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies', 1696, Andrew Anderson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, Edinburgh
Pigot & Co., 1825, 'New Commercial Directory of Scotland, for 1825–6', J. Pigot & Co., London
Pigot & Co., 1837, 'National Commercial Directory of the whole of Scotland, and of the Isle of Man', J. Pigot & Co., London J. Pigot and Co., London

Pitcairn R., 1833, 'Criminal Trials in Scotland, From A.D. M.CCCC.LXXXVIII to A.D. M.DC.XXIV, Embracing the Entire Reigns of James IV. and V., Mary Queen of Scots, and James VI', William Tait, Edinburgh (3 Vols.)

Pringle, A., 1933, 'The Records of the Pringles or Hoppringills of the Scottish Border', Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh

'The Priory of Coldingham. The correspondence, inventories, account rolls, and law proceedings, of the Priory of Coldingham', 1841, London and Edinburgh

Reid R.C., 1954/5, 'Scott of Wamphray and their Kinsmen', in 'Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History Society Transactions', 3rd Ser., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 18–28

Renwick R., 1903, 'Peebles: Burgh and Parish in Early History', A. Redpath, Peebles

Richardson M.A., 1844, 'Local Historian's Tablebook, of Remarkable Occurrences, Historical Facts, Traditions, Legendary and Descriptive Ballads, &c., &c., Connected with the Counties of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham', Legendary Division, Vol. II, M.A. Richardson, Newcastle

Riddell G.T., 1884, 'History of the Ancient Ryedales and their Descendants in Normandy, Great Britain, Ireland, and America, from 860 to 1884. Comprising the Genealogy and Biography, for about One Thousand Years, of the Families of Riddell, Riddle, Ridlon, Ridley, etc.', Manchester, N.H., Published by the Author

Riddell H.S., 1856, 'The Gospel of St. Matthew in Lowland Scotch: from the English authorised version', Impensis Ludovici Luciani Bonaparte, Robson, Levey & Franklyn, London

Riddell H.S., 1857, 'The Book of Psalms in Lowland Scotch: from the Authorised English Version', Impensis Ludovici Luciani Bonaparte, Robson, Levey & Franklyn, London

Riddell H.S., 1858, 'Song of Solomon in Lowland Scotch', Impensis Ludovici Luciani Bonaparte, George Barclay, London

Robertson D., 1999, 'All these fine fellows: Hawick & District and the Great War, 1914–1918', printed for the author, Richardson & Sons, Hawick

Robertson W., 1798, 'An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by the different Sovereigns of Scotland, between the years 1309 and 1413, most of which records have been long missing', Murray & Cochrane, Edinburgh

Robson W.S., 1937, 'The story of Hawick: an introduction to the history of the town', Hawick; 2nd edition, 1945, Hawick; revised and enlarged edition, 1947, R. Deans & Co., Hawick

Robson W.S., 1947, 'Hawick place names: a study of their origin and derivation, with a series of pictorial reconstructions of Auld Hawick by Allan Watt Robson', John Murray Hood, Hawick

Rogers C., 1879, 'Chartulary of the Cistercian Priory of Coldstream with Relative Document', Printed for the Grampian Club, London

Rogerson J., Small G., 1997, 'Jimmie Guthrie, Hawick's Racing Legend', Hawick Archæological Society, Hawick

Romanes C.S., 1914, 'Selections from the Records of the Regality of Melrose and from the Manuscripts of the Earl of Haddington, Vol. I, 1605–1661', Scottish History Society, Edinburgh University Press; 1915, 'Vol. II, 1662–1676'; 1917, 'Vol. III, 1547–1706'

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1879, 'Seventh Report, Part II, Appendix', Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London (includes summary of Douglas of Cavers papers, extracted by William Fraser)

Ruickbie J., 1807, 'The way-side cottager; consisting of pieces in prose and verse. To which are added miscellaneous poems', Hawick, Printed by R. Armstrong for the author

Rutherfurd J. & J.H., 1866, 'Southern Counties' Register and Directory, Containing Much Useful and Interesting Information, and Very Complete Lists Connected with the Counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk', Kelso; 1990, facsimile edition, Borders Regional Library, Selkirk

Scot Capt. W., 1688, 'A true history of several honourable families of the right honourable name of Scot in the Shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk, and others adjacent, gathered out of ancient chronicles, histories and traditions of our fathers', Heir of A. Anderson, Edinburgh; 1776, Balfour & Smellie, Edinburgh; 1786, George Caw, Hawick; 1792, the Scottish Literary Club; reprinted and edited by J.G. Winning 1894, W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick

Scott, F.T., 1995, 'Hawick Conservative Club Centenary 1895–1995', printed for the Club

Scott, F.T., 1977, Plan of Hawick Common

Scott, H., 1868, 'Fasti ecclesiæ scoticanæ: the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation, Vol. III, Synods of Merse and Teviotdale', William Paterson, Edinburgh; 2nd Edition, 1917, 'Vol. II, Synods of Merse and Teviotdale, Dumfries, and Galloway', Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; 3rd Edition, 1950, 'Vol. VIII, Ministers of the Church from the date of publication of volumes I–VII, 1914–28, to Union of the Churches, 2nd October 1929, And Addenda and Corrigenda 1560–1949', Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh

Scott J., 1788, 'Analysis of the valuation-books of the county of Roxburgh', Mundell & Wilson

Scott K.S.M., 1923, 'Scott, 1118–1923. Being a Collection of Scott Pedigrees containing all known male descendants from Buccleuch, Sinton, Harden, Balweary, etc.', Burke Publishing Co., London; republication, 1969, Garnier & Company, Charleston

Scott P. (ed.), 2015, 'A Bard Unkend, Selected Poems in the Scottish Dialect by Gavin Turnbull', Scottish Poetry Reprints, University of South Carolina Libraries

Scott R.E., 1970, 'Companion to Hawick and District', Deans & Simpson, Hawick; 2nd edition, revised, 1981, Hawick Community Council; 3rd edition, revised and updated, 1998, Hawick Archæological Society; 4th edition, updated and expanded, 2010, Hawick Archæological Society

Scott R.E., 1974, 'Hawick's Honorary Burgesses Since 1734', reprinted by Hawick Town Council (with additions)

Scott R.E., 1978, 'A Hundred Years are Gane and Mair, A History of Hawick Burns Club 1878–1978', printed for the Club

Scott Dr. W., 1783, 'Pedigree of Scott, of Stokoe, in the Parish of Symondburn, and County of Northumberland; and Late of Toderick, Selkirkshire, North Britain', T. Angus, Newcastle; 1827, Walker & Greig, Edinburgh; 1852, J.G. Bell, London

Scott W., 1821, 'The Beauties of the Border, Descriptive of its Scenery, Prospects, Agricultural Improvements, &c. &c.', C. Thurnam, Carlisle

Scottish Borders Council, 1998, 'Hawick Town Trail Guide'

Sellar M., 1989, 'Denholm: A History of the Village', printed for the author, Denholm

Slater I., 1852, 'Royal National Commercial Directory and Topography of Scotland', I. Slater, Manchester

Small Rev. R., 1904, 'History of the Congregations of the United Presbyterian Church from 1733 to 1900', Edinburgh

Smith E.C., 1925, 'Mang Howes an Knowes: a day's dander throwe Border waeter-gates', with illustrations by James D. Smith, Hawick; centenary edition with translation by D. Scott, 2014, Hawick Archæological Society

Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy, 1845, 'The New Statistical Account of Scotland', William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh

State of the Process of Division of the Commonty of Wilton, 1764, Robert Langlands of that Ilk and others, against Henry Duke of Buccleuch and others, with appendices and maps

Stevenson J., 1870, 'Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland From the Death of King Alexander the Third to the Accession of Robert Bruce MCCLXXXVI–MCCCVI', 2 volumes, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh

Stewart Rev. D., 1908, 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale and neighbouring districts', Galashiels

'St. Mary's Church, Hawick', 1884, notes reprinted from the 'North British Advertiser & Ladies' Journal' on the occasion of St. Mary's Church Bazaar

Strachan Rev. I.M., 1990, 'The story of Ashkirk 1790–1990', printed by Artwork/Bordersprint, Selkirk

Strang C.A., 1994, 'Borders and Berwick, An illustrated architectural guide to the Scottish Borders and Tweed Valley', The Rutland Press, Edinburgh

Stuart J., Burnett G., Mackay A.E.G., McNeill G.P. (eds.), 1878–1908, 'Rotuli scaccarii regum Scotorum', The exchequer rolls of Scotland, 23 volumes, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh: Vol. I. A.D. 1264–1359; Vol. II. A.D. 1359–1379; Vol. III. A.D. 1379–1406; Vol. IV. A.D. 1406–1436; Vol. V. A.D. 1437–1454; Vol. VI. A.D. 1455–1460; Vol. VII. A.D. 1460–1469; Vol. VIII. A.D. 1470–1479; Vol. IX. A.D. 1480–1487; Vol. X. A.D. 1488–1496; Vol. XI. A.D. 1497–1501; Vol. XII. A.D. 1502–1507; Vol. XIII. A.D. 1508–1513; Vol. XVII. A.D. 1537–1542;

Surtees Society, 1835, 'Reginaldi Monachi Dunelmensis Libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus Quæ Novellis Patratæ Sunt Temporibus', J.B. Nichols & Son and William Pickering, London

Suttie A.M., 1999, 'The Haig Maternity Home, Hawick, 1931–88', Hawick

Tait J., 1889, 'Two Centuries of Border Church Life: with Biographies of Leading Men and Sketches of the Social Condition of the People On the Eastern Border', J. & J.H. Rutherford, Kelso; Vol. 2, 1891
Tancred G., 1899, 'The Annals of a Border Club (The Jedforest) and Biographical Notices of the Families Connected Therewith', T.S. Smail, Jedburgh
Tancred G., 1907, 'Rulewater and its people: an account of the Valley of the Rule and its inhabitants', T. and A. Constable, Edinburgh; reprinted 1992, Borders Regional Council
Taylor R., 1983, 'Hawick Common Riding', Hawick Callants' Club, Hawick; 1998, revised edition
Telfer J., 1824, 'Border Ballads and Other Miscellaneous Pieces', Edinburgh, printed for the author by Walter Easton
Telfer J., 1852, 'Tales and Ballads', 1862, W. Tweedie, London
Thomson J., 1870, 'Doric Lays and Lyrics', Seton & Mackenzie, Edinburgh; 2nd edition 1884, Dunn & Wright, Glasgow
Thomson Rev. J., 1875, 'The Life and Times of William Thomson', J. & J.H. Rutherford, Kelso; 1879, 2nd edition
Thomson Rev. J., 1878, 'Alexander Hope: a Hawick story', Good Templar's Bazaar, Hawick
Thomson Rev. J.A.G., 1936, 'Roll of the parish ministry of Hawick, A.D. 1183–1929, with notes', W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick
Thomson T. (ed.), 1811–16, 'Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quae in publicis archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur, abbreviatio' [Retours of Services of Heirs], 3 volumes, London
Thomson T. (ed.), 1814, 'Registrum magni sigilli regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. A.D. 1306–1424', [Vol. 1], H.M. Treasury, Edinburgh
Thomson T. (ed.), 1834, 'Instrumenta Publica Sive Processus Super Fidelitatibus Et Homagiis Scotorum Domino Regi Angliæ Factis, A.D. 1291–1296', Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh
Thomson T. (ed.), 1853, 'Registrum honoris de Morton, a series of ancient charters of the Earldom of Morton with other original papers in two volumes', Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh
Tranter N., 1972, 'Portrait of the Border Country', Robert Hale, London; revised edition 1987
Turnbull J., 1927, 'Hawick in Bygone Days', W. & J. Kennedy, Hawick
Tynte C.K., Burns A., 'Noctes Hawickianæ or Ye Drama on ye Borders', 1856, A. & J. MacPherson, Edinburgh
Usher C.M., 1956, 'History of The Usher Family in Scotland', privately printed, Edinburgh; Digital version 2000, Mark Usher (`http://www.usherfamily.net`)
Vernon J.J. 1900, 'The Parish and Kirk of Hawick (1711–1725)', Hawick Archæological Society, Hawick
Vernon J.J. & McNairn J., 1911, 'Pictures from the Past of Auld Hawick', Hawick News, Hawick; 2005, reprinted in facsimile edition, Friends of Hawick Public Library
Walker D., 1877, 'The Border Pulpit, being a series of sketches of a number of ministers of various denominations in the Border counties of past and present times, with an introduction on the Church of the future', printed and published by the author, Edinburgh
Wark R. ('Auld Yid'), 1990, 'Div ee Mind', printed by Scott & Paterson Ltd., Hawick
Waters D. (anonymously), 1838, 'The Twa Frien's; or, The Ghost o' Coffer-Ha', A Poem; and, Francisco; or The Man of Brass. Also, Holy Tammie's Prayer', Edinburgh
Watson G., 1923, 'The Roxburghshire word-book, being a record of the special vernacular vocabulary of the county of Roxburgh, with an appendix of specimens', Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
Watson J., 1859, 'Living Bards of the Border', Paton & Ritchie, Edinburgh
Watt D.E.R., 1977, 'A Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Graduates', Clarendon Press, Oxford
Webley J., 2000, 'The Scotts of Thirlestane', published privately by the author from Ash Oast, Horsmonden, Kent
Weir Rev. R.W., 1877, 'A history of the Scottish Borders Militia', Dumfries
Whillans F.D., 1986, 'James Whillans 300 Years on', Melbourne, Australia
Wilson I., 2001, 'In the Tracks of Mortality – The Story of Robert Paterson, 1716–1801'; reissued 2002 with additions
Wilson J., 1850, 'Annals of Hawick, A.D. M.CC.XIV – A.D. M.D.CCC.XIV, with an Appendix containing Biographical Sketches and other Illustrative Documents', J.G. Stevenson, Edinburgh

Wilson J., 1858, 'Hawick and its old memories: with an appendix containing biographical sketches and other illustrative documents', Maclachlan & Stewart, Edinburgh and James Dalgleish, Hawick (also bound as 'Memories of Hawick')
Wilson R., 1825, 'A sketch of the history of Hawick: including some account of the manners and character of the inhabitants, with occasional observations: to which is subjoined a short essay, in reply to Doctor Chalmers on pauperism and the poor-laws', Hawick; 2nd edition, 1841, 'The history of Hawick: including some account of the inhabitants with occasional observations, to which is appended a short memoir of the author', Hawick
Wintrup J.P., 1933, 'An Account of the American Descendants of John Wintrup with Some Notes Upon the Descendants of Thomas Wintrup of Hawick, Scotland', privately printed, William E. Taylor, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware
Wotherspoon J., 1909, 'An old Border kirk: being a study in the life of Hawick town', James Edgar, Hawick
Young A.F., 2004, 'Auld Hawick', Stenlake Publishing, Catrine, Ayrshire

Appendix C: Cornets and Common Riding

Note that some of the earlier recorded spellings have been changed to their modern counterparts, and that this compilation has been slightly amended compared with the list published annually, for example some more complete names and additional occupations have been added.

Year	Cornet	Occupation/Residence/Nickname
1703	James Scott	called 'Laird'
1704	Name unknown	
1705	James Scott	called 'of West Port', merchant
1706	Bailies Hardie and Brown	because Thomas Hardie refused
1707	George Deans	merchant
1708	Name unknown	
1709	George Wight	
1710	William Gardener	merchant
1711	John Robson	merchant
1712	George Renwick	flesher
1713	James Purcell	wright
1714	William Gladstanes	
1715	John Stevenson	weaver
1716	Name unknown	
1717	George Oliver	shoemaker
1718	Thomas Trumble	merchant
1719	Andrew Turnbull	merchant
1720	George Scott	wright
1721	Robert Howieson	merchant
1722	Robert Scott	of Falnash, merchant
1723	Name unknown	
1724	Andrew Scott	'Black Andrew'
1725	William Renwick	flesher
1726	James Dickson	merchant
1727	James Oliver	shoemaker
1728	Thomas Elliot	skinner
1729	Robert Boyd	
1730	Gideon Ruecastle	
1731	William Richardson	cooper
1732	Name unknown	
1733	Thomas Scott	shoemaker
1734	Robert Deans	flesher
1735	William Turnbull	wright
1736	John Currie	skinner
1737	John Kedie	baker
1738	Andrew Turnbull, junior	mason
1739	James Wintrup	wright
1740	George Gardener	shoemaker
1741	Charles Tudhope	shoemaker
1742	Walter Purdom	
1743	John Aitchison	
1744	Francis Gladstones	
1745	Robert Oliver	shoemaker

Year	Cornet	Occupation
1746	A. Richardson	shoemaker
1747	John Wilkie	tailor
1748	William Nichol	tobacconist
1749	William Tait	gardener
1750	Charles Stitt	merchant
1751	William Kerr	merchant
1752	William Oliver	shoemaker
1753	Thomas Turnbull, Esquire	Fenwick
1754	Francis Aitken	
1755	John Elliot	tanner
1756	William Scott	baker
1757	John Robson	tailor
1758	William Oliver	merchant
1759	John Simpson	weaver
1760	G. Halliburton	wheelwright
1761	Walter Purdom	Bailie
1762	John Turnbull	‘Garlic Jock’
1763	William Scott	tobacconist
1764	James Oliver	Bailie
1765	Walter Scott	‘Black Wat’
1766	Thomas Kedie	baker
1767	John Wilson	Deanfoot
1768	William Oliver	Kirkwynd
1769	William Scott	meal dealer
1770	G. Turnbull	West Port
1771	Archibald Paterson	cadger
1772	James Dryden	smith
1773	Walter Irvine	merchant
1774	William Rodger	wright
1775	Robert Oliver	shoemaker
1776	James Turnbull	clockmaker
1777	James Richardson	wool merchant
1778	W. Robertson	carpet manufacturer
1779	James Ekron	‘The Blast’
1780	William Burnet	shoemaker
1781	James Wilson	watchmaker
1782	Douglas Rodger	wright
1783	W. Turnbull, Esquire	Fenwick
1784	James Oliver	baker
1785	John Wilson	tobacconist
1786	William Wilson	hosier
1787	James Oliver	tanner
1788	William Scott	merchant
1789	Francis Scott	tobacconist
1790	Phillip Elliot	saddler
1790	George Wilson	currier
1791	James Simpson	tobacconist
1792	Walter Ingles	candlemaker
1793	William Renwick	flesher
1794	Archibald Dickson	merchant
1795	George Turnbull	merchant

Year	Cornet	Occupation
1796	John Turnbull	Cross Keys
1797	Alexander Purdom	shoemaker
1798	John Tudhope	saddler
1799	Robert Wilson	shoemaker
1800	Andrew Wilson	flesher
1801	William Geddes	flesher
1802	George Wilson	currier
1803	Robert Purdom	farmer
1804	Walter Hope	merchant
1805	David Laing	hosier
1806	John Scott	hosier
1807	Henry Halliburton	
1808	William Beck	hosier
1809	John Kyle	merchant
1809	John Tully	mason
1810	James Scott	farmer
1811	George Brown	Tower Inn
1812	John Wilson	candlemaker
1813	William Nixon	hosier
1814	Walter Wilson	baker
1815	James Henderson	carrier
1816	Robert Renwick	surgeon
1817	Andrew Dickson	of Housebyres, nurseryman
1818	Andrew Miller	tobacconist
1819	John Waldie	merchant
1820	Walter Wilson	cabinetmaker
1821	Francis Paisley	joiner and cabinetmaker
1822	John Goodfellow	merchant
1823	Robert Paterson	baker
1824	George Oliver	writer
1825	John E. Park	grocer
1826	William Scott	smith
1827	William Inglis	merchant
1828	Douglas Stewart	merchant
1829	William Turnbull	merchant
1830	Oliver Hardie	farmer
1831	W. Thomson	manufacturer
1832	William Scott	tobacconist
1833	James Miller	tobacconist
1834	Robert Beck	flesher
1835	William Turnbull	hosier
1836	Thomas Kedie	baker
1837	Robert Blaikie	saddler
1838	William Laidlaw	hosier
1839	Robert Andison	mason
1840	Charles Smith	grocer

Year	Cornet	Occupation
1841	George Turnbull	merchant
1842	John Fraser	merchant
1843	George Hobkirk	baker
1844	James Stewart	Tower Inn
1845	Francis Kyle	farmer
1846	James Smith	painter
1847	Thomas Hay	millwright
1848	John Thorburn	farmer
1849	Andrew Best	carrier
1850	John Turnbull	baker
1851	John S. Elliot	joiner
1852	Robert Laidlaw	mason
1853	John Scott	foreman
1854	George Brown	grocer
1855	John Elliot	bank clerk
1856	Adam Knox	flesher, Wilton
1857	Andrew Leyden	coal agent
1858	John Inglis	carrier
1859	Walter Scott	millwright
1860	John Scott	clerk
1861	John Ferguson	waiter, Railway Hotel
1862	James Richardson	mason
1863	Adam Hart	carter
1864	Thomas Hislop	baker
1865	David Scott	mason
1866	George Oliver	Crown Inn
1867	Alexander Paisley	grocer
1868	William Inglis	draper
1869	Andrew Burns	woolsorter
1870	David L. Shiel	cabinetmaker, Loan
1871	William Guild	mason
1872	Alexander Kyle	cropper
1873	William Stoddart	woolsorter
1874	G. Barclay	warehouseman
1875	John Thomson	mason
1876	Robert Emond	flesher
1877	John Campbell	baker
1878	James A. Henderson	grocer
1879	George Cavers	gamedealer
1880	Robert Amos	flesher
1881	John Smith	plumber, Loan
1882	Henry Learmonth	powerloom tuner
1883	James Oliver	powerloom tuner
1884	James Stewart	slater
1885	John Kyle	farmer
1886	Walter Scott Irvine	framesmith
1887	Thomas Scott	commercial traveller, Howegate
1888	Archibald H. Drummond	corn merchant
1889	W.M. Taylor	wood merchant
1890	J.E.D. Murray	photographer

Year	Cornet	Occupation
1891	Andrew Haddon	solicitor
1892	William Innes	hosiery manufacturer
1893	William P. Scott	hosiery manufacturer
1894	W.R. Wilson	tweed manufacturer
1895	W. Thomas Grieve	plumber
1896	Robert Mair	M.B., C.M.
1897	Francis Park	spirit merchant
1898	Robert Anderson	manufacturer
1899	Peter H. Robertson	grocer
1900	Thomas D. Darling	manufacturer
1901	James Sutherland	spirit merchant
1902	William N. Graham	plumber
1903	Walter E. Scott	farmer, Pilmuir
1904	George Scott	hosiery manufacturer
1905	William E. Kyle	joiner
1906	James W.S. Robertson	spirit merchant
1907	Thomas Jardine	warehouseman
1908	James Glendinning	law clerk
1909	Thomas Scott, junior	electrician
1910	A. Douglas Haddon	solicitor
1911	W.L. Thorburn	hosiery manufacturer
1912	John D. Bonsor	hosiery manufacturer
1913	Robert Elder	joiner
1914	George Wilson	printer
1915–18	No Cornets elected	First World War
1919	Thomas G. Winning	solicitor
1920	Robert E. Tait	farmer
1921	J.C.G. Landles	frameworker
1922	Francis A. Henderson	grocer
1923	John Rae	plumber
1924	James Renwick, junior	hosiery manufacturer
1925	G. Douglas Scott	hosiery manufacturer
1926	Thomas P. Alison	architect
1927	James E. Glenny	tweed manufacturer
1928	Ian C. Mactaggart	wool merchant
1929	R.A.V. Grieve	hosiery manufacturer
1930	William A. Mactaggart	hosiery manufacturer
1931	A. Riddell Innes	hosiery manufacturer
1932	George Wilson, junior	wool merchant
1933	James E. Graham	dyer
1934	George B. Hall	commercial traveller
1935	William Brydon	joiner
1936	James H. Haig	painter
1937	W. Lockie Thorburn	farmer
1938	John P. Martin	baker
1939	Daniel Nuttal	plumber
1940–45	No Cornets elected	Second World War

Year	Cornet	Occupation
1946	Charles Bell	motor engineer
1947	Robert V. Scott	butcher
1948	Charles N. Whillans	joiner
1949	William B. Cavers	farmer
1950	Thomas E. Crosby	spirit merchant
1951	George S. Aitken	engineer
1952	John Wright	woollen carder
1953	James Turnbull	engineer
1954	W. Bruce Mactaggart	hosiery manufacturer
1955	Thomas Thompson	decorator
1956	Robert B. Fraser	joiner
1957	McDonald H. Lunn	butcher
1958	Joseph T. Nuttal	warehouseman
1959	Norman N. Murray	plumber
1960	Jared Huggan	frameworker
1961	Norman Dickey	warehouseman
1962	Brian Patterson	warehouseman
1963	John A. Hope	warehouseman
1964	Robert B. Brydon	joiner
1965	Robert Pringle	butcher
1966	Carswell A. S. Imrie	clerk
1967	George M. Peden	cost accountant
1968	John Elliot Hutton	butcher
1969	Bruce G. Wilson	textile agent
1970	Ronald K. Gibson	clerk
1971	Andrew W. Martin	baker
1972	A. Philip Murray	farmer
1973	George B. Turnbull	designer
1974	Raymond Knox	draughtsman
1975	Charles W. McCrerie	frameworker
1976	Haig L. Hinton	frameworker
1977	James Robertson	electrician
1978	Derek J. Inglis	joiner
1979	David Brown	mill worker
1980	Bruce T. Campbell	printer
1981	David Blacklock	upholsterer
1982	Thomas Smith	farmer
1983	John G. Hogg	hosiery worker
1984	Ian Nichol	glazier
1985	Ian D. Whillans	knitwear retailer
1986	David Nuttal	knitwear manufacturer
1987	J. Eliott Turnbull	knitwear clerk
1988	Stuart W. Farish	store man
1989	John Henry Douglas	farmer
1990	Colin Murray	plumber
1991	Gary Scott	power knitter
1992	Craig P. Niblo	stable lad
1993	Rory O. Culton	insurance agent
1994	Robert Pringle, junior	butcher
1995	Lee James Matthews	frameworker

Year	Cornet	Occupation
1996	Alan A. Wear	joiner
1997	Stuart J. Irvine	knit clerk
1998	Richard Walker	engineer
1999	George W. Young	farmer
2000	Bruce O. Richardson	ground work specialist
2001	No Cornet elected	Foot and Mouth
2002	Steven A. Anderson	sheet metal worker
2003	Greg McLeod	electrician
2004	Craig R. Rodgerson	plumber
2005	Jamie Turnbull	stockroom worker
2006	Craig I. Reid	quantity surveyor
2007	Graham J. Robertson	stable lad
2008	Ben J. Graham	paralegal
2009	Jamie M. Richardson	printer
2010	Greg C. Easton	joiner
2011	Michael G. Davidson	stable lad
2012	Ross J. Nichol	printer
2013	Chris J. Ritson	forestry contractor
2014	Ross A. Gibson	electrician
2015	Gregor J.D. Hepburn	veterinarian
2016	Euan Reilly	joiner
2017	Alistair M. George	greenkeeper
2018	Gareth J. Renwick	knitwear mechanic
2019	Connor Brunton	joiner
2020–21	No Cornets elected	Coronavirus
2022	Greig Middlemass	knitwear mechanic
2023	Euan Robson	roofer
2024	Ryan Nichol	roofer
2025	Jack Scott	joiner

Acting Fathers and Cornet's Lasses are known only patchily in the 19th century. The earliest Acting Fathers were the Cornet's own father. Long before the Cornet's Lass was a formal position, there was a young lady chosen to buss the Flag. A very brief phrase is used to describe the Chief Guest and brackets indicate a main guest at the Common Riding in the years before there was an official Chief Guest.

Year	Cornet's Lass	Acting Father	Chief Guest	
1872		John Kyle		
1876		Thomas Kennaway		
1878		Francis A. Henderson		
1881		James Smith	(John Scott)	(ex-Councillor)
1882		Henry Learmonth, Sr.		
1884		James Smith		
1885	Miss Murray or Miss Fraser			
1886	Miss Murray or Miss Fraser	John Smith		
1887	Miss Montgomery	George Scott		
1888	Miss Oliver, Tower Hotel	William Scott		
1889	Miss Carr	Adam Hart	(Wallace Bruce &)	(U.S. Consul)
			(Sir William Renny Watson)	(engineer)
1890	Margaret 'Daisy' Young	Walter Haddon		
1891	Jessie Greenwood	Luke Greenwood		
1893		F. Fenwick		
1894	Miss Wilson	Dr. Bannerman	(Robert Purdom)	(Town Clerk)
1895		Mr. Grieve		
1896		Walter Scott Barrie		
1897	Miss Paterson	Andrew Scott		
1898	Mary Wright	Hugh Anderson		
1899	Agnes Scott	James A. Henderson	(Provost Wilson)	(of Johnstone)
1900	Agnes Reid	A.W. Kerr	Treasurer Riddle	(Galashiels)
1901	Lily Lawson	J.E.D. Murray	David Scott	(Manchester)
1902	Margaret K. Drummond	Hugh Anderson	Mrs. Oliver	(Thornwood)
1903	Miss Lunn	Martin Dechan	J.G. Winning	
1904	Janet Riddle	G. Scott	Capt. G. Fraser Marnee	(Edinburgh)
1905	Jean Elliot	J.E.D. Murray	James Barrie	
1906	Mary Sutherland	G.L. McDonald	Col. S. Douglas Elliot	
1907	Agnes Robson	Thomas Jardine	Philip Sulley	(Galashiels)
1908	Elizabeth Thomson	J.A. Henderson	Provost Roberts	(Selkirk)
1909	Jane Haig	R. Inglis	Rev. W.S. Ainslie	
1910	Gladys Laidlaw	James Conn	Sheriff Principal Chisholm	
1911	Barbara Pringle	Sgt. Maj. Payne	Will H. Ogilvie	
1912	A.M. Wilson	J.E.D. Murray	Sir Richard Mackie	(Leith)
1913	N. Guy	G. Davidson	Rev. J. Rudge Wilson	
1914	Elizabeth Turnbull	A. Laing	Lord Dalkeith	
			& Sir John Barran	(M.P.)
1919	M. Davidson	C.W. Grieve	Sheriff Chisholm	
1920	Dorothy Harvey	J.D. Bonsor	Col. Douglas Elliot	
1921	Bessie Irvine	Col. Kennedy	Bertram Talbot	(Monteviot)
1922	Isabel Johnstone	A.H. Robertson	Sheriff Chisholm	(Selkirk)
1923	Bella Elder	D. Fenwick	Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson	
1924	Isabella Rutherford	A.D. Haddon	Duke of Buccleuch	
1925	Ella Christie	J.E.D. Murray	Provost Chrichton	(Selkirk)

Year	Cornet's Lass	Acting Father	Chief Guest	
1926	Marjory Haddon	Dr. Davidson	Rev. C.L. Warr	(St. Giles)
1927	Rosemary Wilson	C.W. Grieve	Provost O'Brien	(Dumfries)
1928	Margaret Henderson	J.D. Bonsor	Sir William Eliot Peyton	(General)
1929	Jean Douglas Elliot	R. Baxter	Hon. Lord Alness	
1930	M. Innes	G.L. McDonald	Councillor John Livingston	(Glasgow)
1931	Elizabeth Pringle	I.G. Wallis	J.M. Hunter	(Sheriff)
1932	Emily Graham	G.M. Armstrong	Provost W. Wells Mabon	(Jedburgh)
1933	Elsie Carruthers	James Haig	George J. Sherriff	(County Clerk)
1934	Myra Irvine	C.K. Morton	Major W.A. Innes	(Ex-Cornet)
1935	Jean Butler	J. Ballantyne	Provost Roberts	(Selkirk)
1936	Jeanette Wilson	S. Drummond Miller	Lord William Scott	(M.P.)
1937	Grace Veitch	R.C. Appleby	Provost Mercer	(Galashiels)
1938	Elizabeth Tait	J. Rae	Henry W. Scarth	(County Clerk)
1939	Effie Wood	J.B. Elliot	Baillie Rev. J.Y. Walker	(Innerleithen)
1946	Greta Reid	D. Ormiston	W. Clerk Reid	(Sheriff Substitute)
1947	Margaret Collier	R. Pringle	Col. W. Drummond	
1948	Sheila Macdonald	G. Peden	Tom Johnstone	(form. Secr. of State)
1949	Della Oliver	J. Henderson	J.S. Paterson	(Director S.C.W.S.)
1950	Grace Miller	Morris Buchan	James Bridie	
1951	Helen Allan	T.I. Storie	Dr. John McCormick	(Rector Glasgow U.)
1952	Ella Crozier	D. Nuttal	Sir Andrew Murray	(ex-Lord Prov. Edin.)
1953	Mary Bowie	T. College	A. Campbell Fraser	(Borthwickshiels)
1954	Maureen Simpson	J. Martin	Rear Admiral H.W. Faulkner	
1955	Isla Marchbank	W.G. Robertson	Rt. Hon. Lord Mathers	
1956	Irene Kennedy	E.E. Tait	John M. Bannerman	
1957	Eileen Johnston	G. Hardie	Nigel Tranter	(author)
1958	Myra Elliot	G.A. Scott	Harold Leslie	
1959	Evelyn Armstrong	S. Gardiner	Wilfred Taylor	
1960	Irene Wylie	J. Leithead	Viscount Melgund	
1961	Christene Anderson	T. Crosby	Rt. Hon. Lord Polwarth	
1962	Joan Grieve	F. Baillie	Sir Ian A. Johnson Gilbert	
1963	Lillian Young	J.C. Leithead	Capt. M.J. Campbell Lamberton	
1964	Sheila Deans	A.L. Ingles	Michael O'Halloran	(newsreader)
1965	Kathleen Peden	W.F. Hutton	John R. Low	(H.H.S. Rector)
1966	Helen Hall	J. Lyle	Duke of Buccleuch	
1967	Valerie Leithead	C.N. 'Chuck' Whillans	Jameson Clark	(actor)
1968	Sheila Richardson	J. Robertson	Brig. Gen. Frank Coutts	
1969	Valerie Franklin	A. Armstrong	Marquis of Lothian	
1970	Vivienne Young	W.R. Scott	Dr. A. Simpson	
1971	Joyce Robson	W.B. Mactaggart	Provost L. Thomson	(Selkirk)
1972	Ruth Crosby	T. Hogg	Chay Blyth	(yauchtsman)
1973	Linda Elliot	A. Stevenson	Cardinal Gray	
1974	Shirley Campbell	A. Buchan	Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ancrum	
1975	Helen Hume	Bob Muir	R.A. Bennett	
1976	Ann Sanderson	Jake Yallop	T. McCallum	
1977	Moira Johnstone	J. Thomson	Lt. Col. W.B. Swan	
1978	Maureen Lunn	Henry Douglas	Sir Arthur Elliot	
1979	Margaret McLeod	A. Cowan	Rev. George Watson	(Wilton)
1980	Carol Fraser	J. Turnbull	Maj. John Askew	

Year	Cornet's Lass	Acting Father	Chief Guest	
1981	Morag Guthrie	T. Hartop	Sir John Orr	(Chief Constable)
1982	Marian Dickson	W. Gray	Edward C. Armstrong	(Langholm)
1983	Margaret Rorrison	A. Graham	Alistair Hutton	(M.E.P.)
1984	Lesley Millar	N. Dickey	Air Chf. Mar. Sir Tom Kennedy	
1985	Sandra Mole	Sam Barker	Adam Robson	(rugby player)
1986	Gail Taylor	B. Wear	Sir Alan Smith	(Dawson Intnl.)
1987	Jackie Fletcher	I. Armstrong	Prof. David Wallace	(physicist)
1988	Linda Falconer	I. Young	Viscount Melgund	
1989	Gaye Dyer	R. Pringle	Prof. David A.R. Michie	(artist)
1990	Sandra Wallace	R. Duff	Lord Sanderson	
1991	Jackie Hope	R. Charters	Earl of Dalkeith	
1992	Georgina Jackson	J. Hogg	Sir William Sutherland	(police)
1993	Liz Fraser	M. Richardson	Ronald A.B. Miller	(Dawson Intnl.)
1994	Loris Szoneberg	I. Fraser	Lady Jane Grosvenor	
1995	Angela Gray	P. Nichol	Dr. Tom L. Johnston	(economist)
1996	Julie Hodgins	G. Paxton	Lt. Col. Colin Hogg	(K.O.S.B.)
1997	Gillian Patterson	Norman Turnbull	Ron Taylor	(Headmaster)
1998	Lynda Jackson	J. Hope	Roy Cameron	(police)
1999	Katie Short	Colin Thorburn	David Scott	(journalist)
2000	Kirsty Tait	Kenny McCartney	Lord David Steel	(politician)
2002	Ruth Jardine	Lawrence Marshall	Jill Hogg (nee Douglas)	(TV presenter)
2003	Laura Armstrong	Donald Whillans	Ian Stark	(equestrian)
2004	Amy Warden	Ian Reid	Ian Landles	(Ian Landles)
2005	Louise Philbin	Derek Oliver	Johnny Gray	(Gala)
2006	Nicole Baxter	Terry Scott	W.S. (Billy) Young	(Langholm)
2007	Lesley-Anne Renwick	Billy Bell	Lindsay Thomson	(Minister)
2008	Megan Gracie	Kevin Crowford	George Miller	(Jedburgh)
2009	Laura Peden	Malcolm Grant	George Thorburn	(horticulturist)
2010	Stacey Brand	Gordon Jackson	Alan Brydon	(Hawick)
2011	Kirsteen Hill	Grahame Nichol	Malcolm Murray	(actuary)
2012	Gillian Smith	Iain Huggan	Douglas Scott	(astrophysicist)
2013	Heather Amos	Stuart Hunter	Lord James Joicey	(Flodden owner)
2014	Michelle Paxton	Alan Gray	Henry Douglas	(Hawick)
2015	Lois McCredie	Richard Lynn	Michael Scouler	(Minister)
2016	Lisa McLean	Stuart Sharkey	David Scott	(Burnsian)
2017	Katy Moffat	Ronnie Frost	David Stevenson	(Langholm)
2018	Jennifer M. Nichol	John Lyle	Jim Renwick	(rugby player)
2019	Victoria Campbell	Alistair (Joe) Crawford	Gordon Jackson	(ambulanceman)
2022	Emma Gibson	Alan Brown	John Elliot	
2023	Abigail Tofts	Doug Waldie	Sir Iain Livingstone	(police)
2024	Kirsty McAllan	Shane Coltman	Julie Forrest	(bowler)
2025	Emma Grieve	George Young	Steven Bonsor	(dentist)

Appendix D: Dates of importance

The Hawick Calendar		
Date	Year	Event
1st January	1640	The Act of Bailies and Council
1st January	1813	Hawick's first (oil lamp) street lighting turned on
3rd January	1994	Death of Katherine Elliot in Hawick
5th January	1969	Last passenger train left Hawick Station
7th January	1815	Birth of George Wilson, Hawick's first Provost
7th January	1815	Founding of Hawick Savings Bank
11th January	1962	Birth of Steven 'Hizzy' Hislop
15th January	1856	Birth of Sir Robert Laidlaw
15th January	1903	Birth of Katherine Elliot, Baroness of Harwood
16th January	1803	Birth of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee
18th January	1832	First death in cholera outbreak in Hawick
21st January	1854	Birth of Robert Hunter
24th January	1831	Gas lighting ceremony
24th January	1889	Formation of the Teviotdale Harriers
25th January	1759	Birth of Robert Burns
25th January	1880	Birth of Francis George Scott
29th January	1846	Birth of nurse Angelique Lucille Pringle
30th January	1963	Death of W.H. Ogilvie
31st January	1420	Robert Scott of Buccleuch granted half of lands of Branxholme
31st January	1804	The 'False Alarm' raised
31st January	1943	Birth of actor Peter McRobbie
1st February	1939	Jimmie Guthrie statue unveiled in the Park
2nd February	—	Candlemas Day, a quarter day on which rents due
3rd February	1533/4	Branxholme and surrounding farms burned by the English
3rd February	1547/8	Hawick and Sltitrig burned by English under Bulmer and Westropp
7th February	1837	Sir James 'Dictionary' Murray born in Denholm
7th February	1874	First match of Hawick & Wilton R.F.C. (versus Langholm)
9th February	1716	Rev. T. Thomson died after lightning strike during exorcism at Wolfelee
14th February	1842	First game of Hawick Baa played
15th February	1741	Birth of Rev. Thomas Somerville
15th February	1878	Hawick Golf Club formed
17th February	1880	Death of Frank Hogg
18th February	1883	Opening of Baptist Kirk
20th February	1674	Start of the 'Thirteen Drifty Days' snowstorm
23rd February	1862	James Edgar born
26th February	1717	Birth of Andrew Henderson in Lilliesleaf
27th February	1545	Battle of Ancrum Moor
27th February	1939	Last game of Hawick Baa
28th February	1698	Baptism of Gabriel Johnston in Southdean

Date	Year	Event
1st March	1816	Death of Hawick-born poet and actor Gavin Turnbull
1st March	1821	Birth of William Norman Kennedy
2nd March	1836	Birth of Surgeon-General Peter Stephenson Turnbull
2nd March	1878	Inaugural Burns Club meeting
4th March	1793	Newcastleton founded
8th March	1558	Earliest published sasine (land transfer) relating to Hawick
9th March	1895	Dame Isabella Baillie born
10th March	1819	Death of Margaret, the last local Langlands
15th March	1768	Founding of Masonic Lodge 111
16th March	1712	Stobs House burned down
18th March	1689	Raising of Earl of Leven's Regiment, forerunner of the K.O.S.B.
18th March	1830	Founding of Hawick Gas Company
23rd March	1863	Last public cock-fighting exhibition in Hawick
25th March	bef. 1600	Beginning of New Year in Scotland
25th March	1893	Hawick RFC beat Gala at Gala to become Border Champions
26th March	1551	Auld Band of Roxburgh signed at Jedburgh
26th March	1883	Birth of John Daykins
28th March	1896	Hawick beat Watsonians to become Scottish Champions
1st, 2nd, 3rd Thurs. in April	from 1790	Hiring of hinds and herds
1st April	bef. c.1950	'Huntie Gowk'
1st April	1944	Halifax bomber crashed near Craik
2nd April	bef. c.1950	'Tails Day'
5th April	1836	Birth of botanist John Scott in Denholm
6th April	1440	Death of Bishop Henry Wardlaw (probably born in Wilton)
6th April	1735	Christening date of Arthur Balbirnie
11th April	1776	Hawick Farmers' Club founded
11th April	1887	Public meeting to appoint C. R. Ceremonial Committee
13th April	1596	Rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle
13th April	1797	Roxburghshire's first newspaper, the Kelso Mail first issued
14th April	1887	Buccleuch Memorial opened
15th April	1975	Scott Gallery opened
16th April	1686	Hawick re-erected into free barony and regality
18th April	1570	Hawick burned by townsfolk to foil Sussex' army
19th April	1570	Branxholme blown up by Earl of Sussex' men
20th April	1711	Date of the Orrock Bequest
21st April	1917	Death of Elliot Cowan Smith
22nd April	1909	Public meeting to start Scout movement in Hawick
23rd April	1711	Death of Rev. Alexander Orrock
25th April	1716	Baptism of Robert Paterson, 'Old Mortality'
30th April	1710	Meeting which effectively founded the Grammar School
30th April	1779	Birth of botanist William Ker
30th April	1842	Publication of Hawick's first newspaper, the 'Observer'

Date	Year	Event
prob. late May	1514	Hexham standard captured near Hornshole
1st May	bef. c.1800	Beltane festival
2nd May	1777	Abbotrule Parish suppressed
3rd May	1917	More than a dozen local men killed at Greenland Hill
5th May	1832	Gideon Scott and John Nichol watch transit of Mercury
6th May	aft. 1669	Additional date set for Hawick fair
9th May	1645	Battle of Aulderne
10th May	1772	Baptism of Robert Wilson, 'Lurgie' (birthdate unknown)
10th May	1787	Burns at Wauchope House and Wells House
10th May	1824	Hawick School of Arts established
12th May	1545	Hawick's confirming Burgh Charter from Queen Mary
12th May	1814	Last hanging in Hawick
12th May	1891	First recorded Ride-out (to Lilliesleaf)
14th May	1617	James VI stays at Cavers House on return visit to Scotland
14th May	1940	Birth of Chay Blyth
15th May	—	Whitsunday, one of the Scottish quarter days
15th May	1890	Wilton Lodge Park purchased by the Town Council
15th May	2014	Unveiling of 'the Return' statue
17th May	bef. c.1900	Hawick May Hiring Fair
17th May	1794	Council vote to have no more Common Ridings!
17th May	1904	Opening ceremony for Hawick Public Library
18th May	1765	Millwright Gideon Scott christened
19th May	1794	Petition helped reinstate the Common Riding
22nd May	1844	S.S. Mary & David's officially opened
23rd May	1838	John Inglis (poet and museum curator) born
23rd May	1897	Jimmie Guthrie born
24th May	1777	Arbitrer's final decision on Division of the Common
28th May	aft. 1886	Term Day for removals and hiring of farm labourers
29th May	1214	Dedication of St. Mary's Church by Adam of Caithness
29th May	1816	Opening of the New Road
first Tues. in May	—	Day before the Picking of the Cornet
last Fri. in May	bef. 1752	Old Common Riding Friday

Date	Year	Event
first Mon. in June	aft. 1752	Beginning of Common Riding week
1st June	1901	Unveiling of the Hornshole Monument
3rd June	1805	Birth of James Wilson ('The Economist' founder)
3rd June	1911	Unveiling of the 'Caa Knowe' Monument
4th June	bef. c.1820	The 'King's Rantin'
4th June	1832	Reform Bill finally passed
4th June	1914	Unveiling of the Horse Monument
5th June	1914	Adie Ingles born
7th June	1919	5 people killed in a charabanc accident at the Nipknowes
8th June	1897	Birth of painter William Johnstone in Denholm
9th June	1857	Foundation stone laid for St. Cuthbert's Church
11th June	1634	Funeral procession for Walter Earl of Buccleuch
15th June	1511	Hawick confirmed as a Burgh of Barony
16th June	1764	Baptism in Hawick of poet and actor Gavin Turnbull
16th June	1826	Latest known Common Riding Friday (the 'Droothy Summer')
16th June	1875	Announcement of the 'Collie failure'
16th June	1909	First 4 Dominican sisters arrived in Hawick
18th June	1821	John Halliday born
20th (or 21st) June	1342	Ramsay captured by Douglas at St. Mary's
21st June	1821	Subscription Rooms foundation stone laid
23rd June	1923	Opening of the Forman Hall in Roberton
24th June	1314	Battle of Bannockburn
24th June	1881	Death of actor Charles Dillon on High Street
28th June	1826	Hottest day of the 'Droothy Summer'
30th June	1862	Last coach journey between Carlisle and Hawick

Date	Year	Event
1st July	1862	First train from Carlisle to Hawick
4th July	1827	James Thomson born
4th July	1856	Tom Ker born
5th July	1530	Johnnie Armstrong and men hanged at Caerlenrig
7th July	1575	The Raid of the Redeswire
7th July	1900	Reopening of the Mosspaul Hotel
8th July	1530	James V stayed at Priesthaugh
8th July	1788	Christening of Dr. John Douglas
10th July	1831	Birth of Robert Murray
12th July	1891	Birth of Elliot Cowan Smith
12th July	1915	1/4th KOSB in Gallipoli offensive
14th July	1914	Opening day of Highland and Agricultural Show in Hawick
16th July	1931	Haig Maternity Home officially opened
15th July	1865	Opening of new bridge and road from Denholm to Hassendean
17th July	c.1800–1850	Hawick Midsummer Fair
18th July	—	St. Boswell's Fair
18th July	2009	Unveiling of the Turnbull Statue
19th July	1544	Bedrule burned by English soldiers
19th July	1881	Inaugural meeting of Hawick Bicycle Club
20th July	1847	Death of Robert 'Clinty' Oliver
21st July	1938	Adam Grant died
25th July	1526	Battle of Skirmish Field (a.k.a. Melrose or Darnick)
26th July	1901	Death of Robert Murray
26th July	1915	Sir James A.H. Murray died
28th July	1828	Death of poet James Ruickbie
28th May	1901	First ride-out to Mosspaul
29th July	1741	Completion of the Teviot Bridge
29th July	1846	Slitrig flood
29th July	1849	First case in the devastating cholera outbreak
29th July	1882	First Vertish Hill Sports
30th July	1870	Death of Henry Scott Riddell

Date	Year	Event
1st August	—	Lammas, a Scottish quarter day
3rd August	1565	Ambush of Scotts by Elliots at Ewes Doors
3rd August	1832	Hawick celebrations for passing of Reform Bill
3rd August	1837	Riots at election in Hawick
5th August	1388	Battle of Otterburn (alternative date)
5th August	1767	Great Slitrig flood
6th August	1971	Chay Blyth completed first solo westward circumnavigation
8th August	1937	Jimmie Guthrie killed
9th August	1806	Denholm flood
9th August	1831	James Paris Lee born
10th August	1858	Birth of Jed Murray
10th August	1877	Death of William Easton
11th August	1872	Death of the Sir Andrew Smith
12th August	1763	Probably birth of poet Bet Young
15th August	bef. c.1560	Feast of the Assumption; an arrow payable to the Baron
15th August	1771	Birth of Sir Walter Scott
16th August	1795	Birth of manufacturer Robert Pringle
17th August	1789	Baptism of poet William Knox
19th August	1388	Battle of Otterburn
21st August	1869	Birth of W.H. Ogilvie
22nd August	1433	First record of a Burgess of Hawick
22nd August	1852	Birth of manufacturer Peter Scott
22nd August	1903	Unveiling of the Boer War Memorial
26th August	1605	40 people fled from Hawick court of the Border Commission
28th August	1296	Second 'Ragman Roll' signed at Berwick
28th August	1811	Death of John Leyden in Batavia
28th August	1823	Birth of James Oliver (of plough fame) in Castleton
29th August	1580	Walter Gledstains killed following raiders of Meikle Whitlaw
29th August	1885	Foundation stone for Town Hall laid
30th August	1865	Death of William Norman Kennedy
30th August	1884	Foundation stone for Cottage Hospital laid

Date	Year	Event
1st September	1882	Dod Filters water supply opening ceremony
1st September	1961	Border TV began broadcasting
3rd September	1454	Death of Bishop William Turnbull (of Bedrule)
3rd September	1920	Inaugural meeting of the Mosstroopers' Club
7th September	1837	Death of Robert 'Lurgie' Wilson
7th September	1859	Sod-turning ceremony for Border Union Railway line
7th September	1863	Opening of Masonic Lodge 424
8th September	1775	Birth of John Leyden
9th September	1513	Battle of Flodden
10th September	1547	Battle of Pinkie
10th September	aft. 1669	Date set for additional Hawick fair
13th September	1645	Battle of Philiphaugh
14th September	1402	Battle of Homildon Hill
15th September	1645	Probable date of murder of Rev. Robert Brownlie of Bedrule
15th September	1759	Henry Scott planted Union Jack on walls of Quebec City
15th September	1843	Foundation stone laid for Hawick Free Kirk
16th September	1545	Hertford's men burned Denholm, Cavers, Hassendean, etc.
16th September	1856	Archæological Society founded
19th September	1543	English raid on Appletrehall and Chamberlain Newton
20th & 21st September	bef. c.1900	Hawick Sheep Market
22nd September	1803	Wordsworths and Sir Walter Scott spend night at the Tower
22nd September	1865	Allan Walter supply opening ceremony
22nd September	1865	Laying of foundation stone for the Corn Exchange
23rd September	1798	Birth of Henry Scott Riddell
27th September	1901	Unveiling of memorial at Hornshole

Date	Year	Event
third Tues. in Oct.	bef. c.1900	Hawick Trysting Fair
1st October	1638	First existing Town Book started
3rd October	1918	Death of sculptor William Beattie
4th October	1552	Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme murdered in Edinburgh
4th October	1910	Opening of Museum in Wilton Lodge
5th October	1548	Band of English and Kers burns farms in Ale Water
5th October	1638	First existing municipal entry in the Town Book
7th October	1566	Earl of Bothwell and Jock of the Park fight near Newcastleton
7th October	1648	Oliver Cromwell probably passed through Hawick
8th October	1548	Hawick and neighbourhood burned by English and Kers
8th October	1569	Muster of men in Hawick for Regent's force against thieves
10th October	1885	Birth of actress Jean Aitkin (a.k.a. Aylwin)
11th October	1537	Charter from Sir James Douglas to Hawick
11th October	1923	Birth of Bill McLaren
12th October	1541	Ormiston and Orchard raide by the English
12th October	1580	Elliots and Armstrongs stole 100 sheep from Whitlaw
12th October	1854	Artist Tom Scott born
13th October	1844	Parish Church on Buccleuch Street opened
13th October	1852	Birth of Martin Dechan
14th October	1767	Perambulation of the old Common
14th October	1899	George Luff's 'Lake Scheme' speech from Central balcony
16th October	1566	Mary Queen of Scots ride to Hermitage via Hawick
17th October	1346	Battle of Neville's Cross (or Durham)
18th October	1564	David Scott of Hassendean killed by William Elliot of Horsleyhill et al.
18th October	1570	King James VI's army gathered at Hawick
18th October	1580	Raid by Elliots and Armstrongs on Harwood-on-Teviot
19th October	1694	List of contributors for replacing the Kirk's bell
21st October	1899	Colonel John Scott Chisholme killed
21st October	1921	Unveiling of the War Memorial
24th October	1407	Confirming charter of Hawick to Douglas of Drumlanrig
24th October	1984	Fatal damage to the 'Oak Trei' in storm
27th October	1928	Henderson Technical School and rebuilt High School opened
29th October	1715	Jacobite army spent night in Hawick
29th October	1855	Hawick Saxhorn Band founded
29th October	1908	Ivan Laing scored first Olympic hockey goal
31st October	1567	Regent's men capture thieves in Hawick, executing 18

Date	Year	Event
1st November	1849	First train entered Hawick from Edinburgh
2nd November	1920	Referendum defeated to ban alcohol in Hawick
3rd November	1838	Death of James Hogg (of 'Teribus')
3rd November	1853	Birth of William Easton
8th November	1510	James V visits Rulewater to suppress Turnbull outlaws
8th November	bef. c.1900	Hawick November Hiring Fair
9th November	1839	Chartist store (became the Co-op) opened on Silver Street
11th November	—	Martinmas, a Scottish quarter day
13th November	1093	Battle of Alnwick
13th November	1938	Mansfield Footbridge washed away in flood
18th November	1849	Last death in the great cholera outbreak
19th November	1817	Birth of meteorologist Charles Riddell in Lilliesleaf
20th November	1800	Last use of the town stocks
21st November	1822	Robert Wilson starts notes for 'History of Hawick'
22nd November	1542	James V said to be in Hawick on way to battle of Solway Moss
23rd November	1785	Balloonist Lunardi descended near Alemoor
23rd November	1880	Fire at St. Mary's Church
23rd November	1886	Birth of sculptor William Beattie
24th November	1542	Battle of Solway Moss
25th November	1825	Death of poet William Knox
26th November	1936	Death of Jed Murray
27th November	1838	Teviot mysteriously dried up
27th November	1986	Crash of fighter jet in Craik Forest
30th November	1412	Confirming charter of Hawick Barony to Sir William Douglas
3rd December	1797	Birth of Sir Andrew Smith
3rd December	1800	Birth of the Saughtree poet James Telfer
3rd December	1924	Visit by Prince of Wales, to Cottage Hospital and the Park
4th December	1815	'Carterhaugh Baa'
6th December	1881	Death of 'Wat the Drummer'
7th December	1593	Battle of Dryfe Sands
8th December	1873	Hawick Rugby Football Club formed
8th December	1903	Callants' Club founded
14th December	1717	George Augustus Eliott, Lord Heathfield, born at Wells
21st December	1888	Death of James Thomson
23rd December	1925	High School fire
30th December	1905	First performance of 'The Gutterbludes'

Appendix E: Executives of Clubs

Year	Callants' Club	Mossstroopers' Club
1904	Tom Kerr	—
1905	Bailie Dechan	—
1906	A.H. Drummond	—
1907	W.T. Grieve	—
1908	A.R. Oliver	—
1909	J.E.D. Murray	—
1910	Dr. W.T. Barrie	—
1911	John G. Winning	—
1912	Provost Melrose	—
1913	A.S. Lawson	—
1914	W.A. Innes	—
1915	Bailie F. Scott	—
1916	Bailie F. Scott	—
1917	Bailie F. Scott	—
1918	Bailie F. Scott	—
1919	Bailie F. Scott	—
1920	John R. Purdom	T.G. Winning
1921	G.L. McDonald	R.E. Tait
1922	James S. Turner	J.C.G. Landles
1923	John Hobkirk	F. Henderson
1924	James Edgar	J. Rae
1925	Provost Renwick	J. Renwick
1926	Sir Thomas Henderson	J.E.D. Murray
1927	W.E. Kyle	P. Alison
1928	A. Douglas Haddon	Col. Kennedy
1929	James Marshall	J.C. Bonsor
1930	George Gass	W.E. Kyle
1931	T. Douglas Elliot	W.E. Kyle
1932	George Davidson	G.A. Scott
1933	James C. Bonsor	I.C. Mactaggart
1934	James Glendinning	G.H. Armstrong
1935	Matthew Scott	G. Wilson
1936	A.J. Grieve	J.E Graham
1937	George Cairns	J. Henderson
1938	John Forbes	A.R. Innes
1939	John Park	D.C. Scott
1940	C.A. Pringle	—
1941	J.C.G. Landles	—
1942	R.H. Renwick	—
1943	Robert Hunter	—
1944	Robert Hunter	—
1945	Robert Hunter	—
1946	Robert Hunter	D.C. Scott
1947	Dr. D.A. Ross Haddon	C.K. Morton
1948	Robert Baxter	D. Nuttall
1949	A. Riddell Innes	C. Bell
1950	James Haig	J. Scott

Year	Callants' Club	Mossstroopers' Club
1951	W.A. Mactaggart	J. Peden
1952	Guy H. Armstrong	R.V. Scott
1953	Walter A. Davidson	J. Morris Buchan
1954	G. Douglas Scott	W.E. Cavers
1955	Ian G. Mactaggart	J. Murray
1956	William Park	G. Aitken
1957	B.P. Ellis	G. Hardie
1958	George Wilson	C.N. Whillans
1959	John P. Martin	D.N. Smith
1960	D. Nuttall	T.N. Crosby

Year	Callants' Club	Mossstroopers' Club	1514 Club
1961	W.G.R. Robertson	A. Bouglas	Club founded
1962	A.W. Stenhouse	J.C. Leithead	(no early Presidents)
1963	W.E. Kyle	F. Baillie	—
1964	C. Stuart Baxter	J. Nuttall	—
1965	J.T. Peacock	D. Dickson	—
1966	E.E. Tait	A. Cavers	—
1967	T. Marchbanks	A.L. Ingles	—
1968	Bailie J.S.C. Irvine	N. Dickey	—
1969	Dr. A. Simpson	G.Wright	—
1970	John Graham	D. Lunn	—
1971	R.V. Scott	J. Arnot	—
1972	J. Murray Aitken	J. Lyle	—
1973	C.N. Whillans	J. Robertson	—
1974	David Dickson	W.G. Robertson	—
1975	T.N. Crosby	G. Peden	—
1976	A.L. Ingles	J. Hope	—
1977	W.B. Mactaggart	B. Patterson	J. Blaikie
1978	Ronald Hunter	J. Short	R. Murphy
1979	Adam B. Armstrong	W.R. Scott	R. Tait
1980	J.T. Nuttall	T. Thomson	J. Yallop
1981	James L. Redpath	W.B. Mactaggart	A. Buchan
1982	William Turnbull	J. Yallop	N. Turnbull
1983	McDonald Lunn	R. Murphy	H. Douglas
1984	Walter R. Scott	T. Hogg	J. Tait
1985	Dr. Andrew R. Simpson	R. Gordon	J. Beattie
1986	J. Robertson	P. Murray	R. Charters
1987	D.N. Smith	A. Stevenson	T. Froud
1988	Norman N. Murray	J. Hogg	J. Matthews
1989	Frank T. Scott	H. Douglas	H. Simpson
1990	George Penman	N. Turnbull	K. McCartney
1991	John Aitkin	J. Tait	Ian W. Landles
1992	Robert Pringle	W. Bell	John Hogg
1993	George M. Peden	B. Wear	T. Hartop
1994	A. Philip Murray	J. Robertson	R. Nichol
1995	P.J.P. Miller	S. Culton	A. Pow

Year	Callants' Club	Mossstroopers' Club	1514 Club
1996	Thomas Hogg	M. Richardson	G. Paxton
1997	J.G.B. Murray	H. Innes	J. Robertson
1998	G. Malcolm Murray	E. Hope	I. Reid
1999	Ronald W. Laidlaw	J. McPherson	M. Aitken
2000	David R. H. Nuttall	A. Smith	C. Murray
2001	Alistair Buchan	Stuart Marshall	Ian Nichol
2002	Adam Robson	Scott Lambie	W.B. Smith
2003	Bob Muir	F.W. Scott	G. Harrow
2004	Tom Hartop	Gordon Jackson	John Tait
2005	Charlie McCrerie	Lindsay Nichol	David Solley
2006	R. Scott Elliot	Bernie Armstrong	Rod Stewart
2007	Norman Turnbull	Richard Walker	Brian Casson
2008	Henry S. Douglas	Tom Holmes	Jock Rae
2009	Ian W. Landles	Barry Wood	Frank Scott
2010	Ronnie A. Nichol	Doug Rolland	R. Halliday
2011	W. Robert Charters	Terry Scott	Dougie Rae
2012	Gerald M. Adams	Alan Brydon	Andrew Johnson
2013	Charlie H. Oliver	Graham Nichol	David Brand
2014	Derick Tait	Cammy Kyle	Craig Rodgerson
2015	Frank W. Scott	John Tait	Alan Brown
2016	Bernie Armstrong	David Oliver	Kenny King
2017	David J. Chapman	Rory Culton	Mick Hogg
2018	Kenny W. McCartney	Jim Davidson	Barrie Macdonald
2019	Ian T. Nichol	Gordon Short	Graeme Cockburn
2020	John G. Hogg	Graeme Hodgins	Derek Oliver
2021	W. Burnett T. Smith	Graeme Hodgins	Derek Oliver
2022	Michael C. Aitken	John Hepburn	Derek Oliver
2023	Alan G. Brydon	Steven Drummond	Chris Ritson
2024	Ian A. Scott	Steven Drummond	John Douglas
2025	Robert W. Halliday	Keith Douglas-Hogg	Ross Aitken